

A First-in-Human Phase 1 Trial of NX-5948, an Oral BTK Degradator, in Patients with Relapsed and Refractory B-cell Malignancies

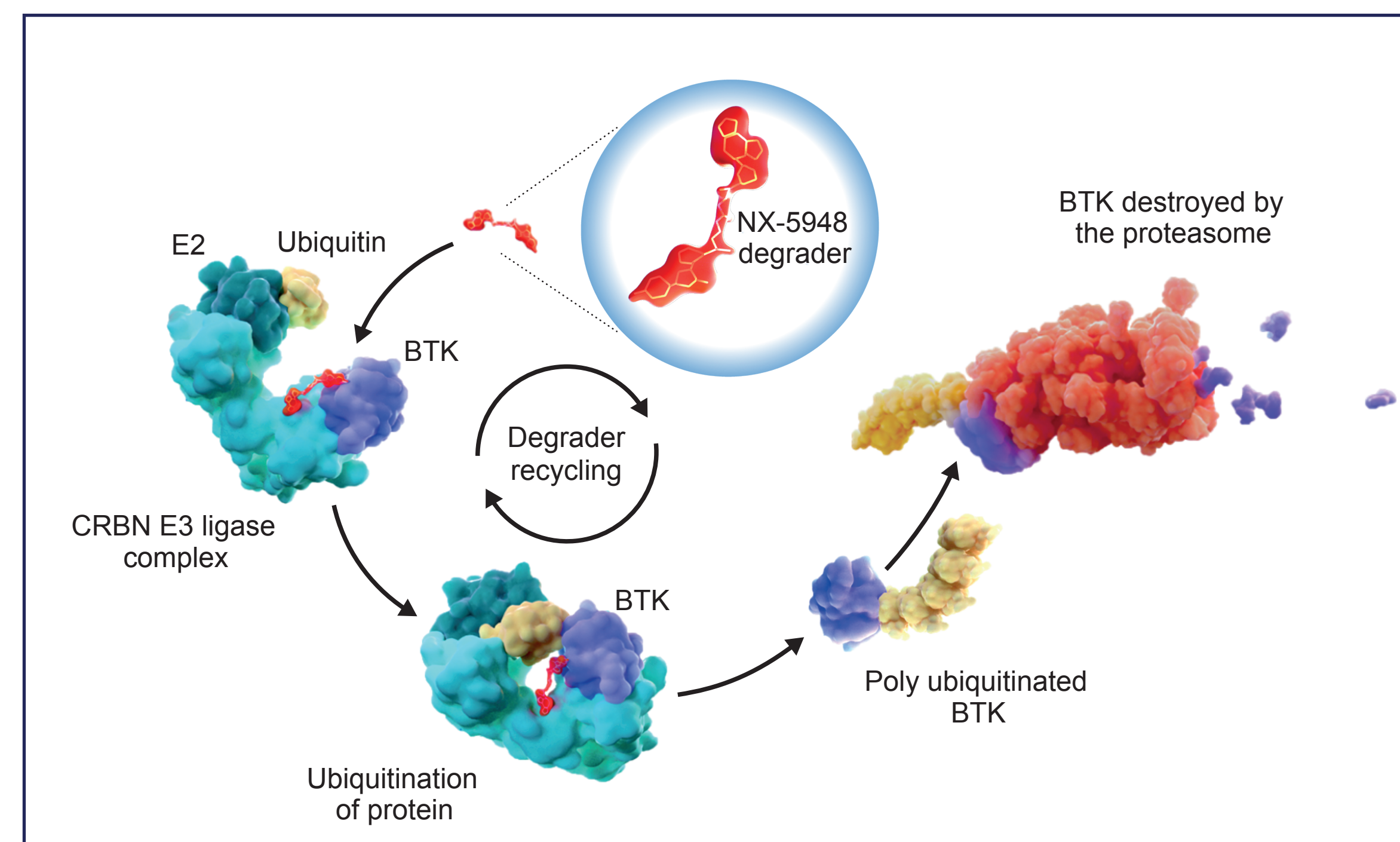
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Background

- Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) is a key component of the B-cell receptor signaling pathway; chronic activation of BTK-mediated B-cell receptor signaling is a hallmark of many B-cell malignancies:
 - BTK degraders have been shown to be safe and effective in a variety of B-cell lymphomas.¹
 - Mutations in the BTK protein that prevent inhibitors from binding can cause resistance to approved BTK inhibitors.
 - BTK degradation may offer an alternative method of interrupting B-cell receptor signaling and overcoming such resistance.
- Chimeric targeting molecules catalyze ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation of target proteins and are comprised of a ubiquitin ligase-binding element ("harness"), a linker, and a target-binding element ("hook"):²
 - NX-5948 is a target protein degrader that contains a BTK hook linked to a cereblon (CRBN) harness.²
 - Some CRBN-binding drugs, such as lenalidomide and pomalidomide, possess immunomodulatory activity by promoting degradation of Aiolos and Ikaros. NX-5948, however, was engineered to not possess immunomodulatory activity.²
 - Additionally, NX-5948 penetrates the central nervous system (CNS) and has demonstrated activity in a model of brain malignancies, supporting research in B-cell malignancies, including CNS lymphoma.²

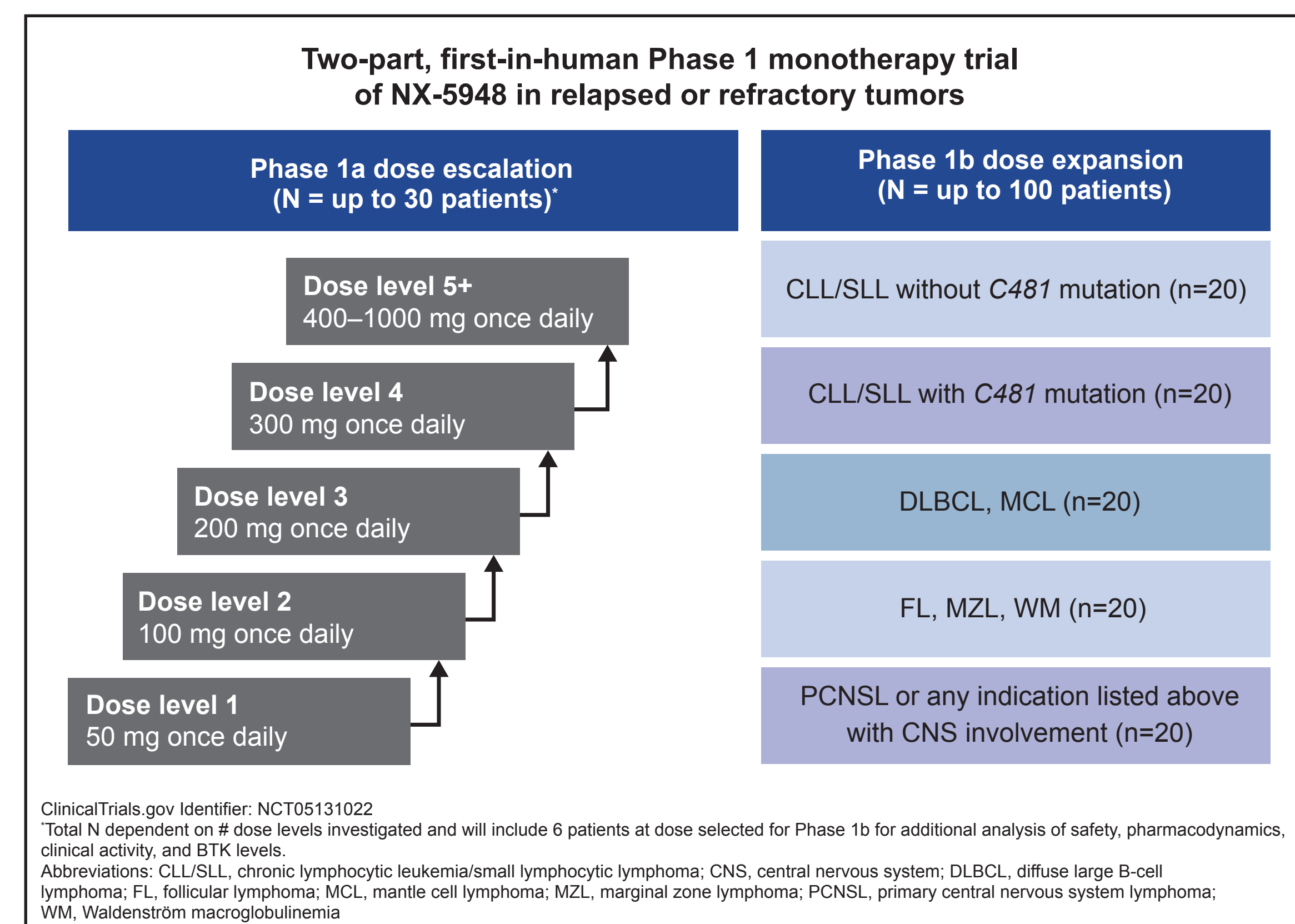
NX-5948: Mechanism of action



Methods

- NX-5948-301 is a first-in-human, two-part, multicenter, open-label, Phase 1 trial evaluating NX-5948, a BTK degrader, in adults with relapsed or refractory B-cell malignancies:
 - Phase 1a (dose escalation) will utilize a standard 3+3 dose-escalation design of 3 patients per dose level, in the absence of dose-limiting toxicities (DLTs).
 - Phase 1b (dose expansion) will include up to 5 expansion cohorts.
- NX-5948 will be given orally once daily at doses ranging from 50 to 1000 mg during Phase 1a, and at the recommended Phase 1b dose during Phase 1b.
- Eligible tumor types include chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL), diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), follicular lymphoma (FL), mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), marginal zone lymphoma (MZL), Waldenström macroglobulinemia (WM), primary CNS lymphoma (PCNSL) or secondary CNS lymphoma.
- The main objectives are to establish the safety and tolerability of NX-5948, characterize pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics, and determine the recommended Phase 1b dose.

NX-2127-001: Study design



Key eligibility criteria

Abbreviated inclusion criteria

Phase 1a and Phase 1b

- Age ≥18 years
- Histologic diagnosis confirmed
- Radiographically measurable disease per response criteria specific to the malignancy. Evaluable disease is allowed
- ECOG performance status of 0 or 1
- Prior CAR-T therapy is allowed within 100 days (Phase 1a) or 30 days (Phase 1b) of study start
- Prior treatment within time to start of study drug:
 - chemotherapy within 4 weeks
 - monoclonal antibody within 4 weeks
 - small molecule therapy within 4 week or 5 half-lives, whichever is shorter
 - radiotherapy within 2 weeks, excluding limited palliative radiation
 - autologous or allogeneic stem cell transplant within 100 days
 - CAR-T therapy within 100 days (30 days for Phase 1b) and must have evidence of B-cell recovery
 - systemic steroids within 14 days (20 mg/day prednisone or equivalent is allowed; 40 mg/day is allowed for patients with CNSL)
- Adequate organ/bone marrow function, as defined per protocol laboratory parameters
- Immunosuppressive drug, other than systemic corticosteroids, are not allowed within 30 days of first dose of study drug
- Use of any strong or moderate CYP3A inhibitors or inducers or substrates or inhibitors of P-glycoprotein, BCRP, or OATP1B1/1B3 transporters, proton pump inhibitors within 14 days or 5 half-lives, whichever is longer
- Use of a proton pump inhibitor within 14 days or 5 half-lives, whichever is longer

Phase 1b only

- Must have failed 2 prior lines of therapy for CLL, SLL, DLBCL, FL, MZL or 1 prior line of therapy for WM, PCNSL, or secondary CNS involvement
- Lymph node biopsy will be mandatory, if feasible, for up to 10 patients per indication expansion cohort
- Patients with PCNSL or secondary CNS involvement must consent to on-study CSF collection

Abbreviations: BCRP, breast cancer resistance protein; CAR-T, Chimeric Antigen Receptor T-cell; CLL, chronic lymphocytic leukemia; CNS, central nervous system; CSF, cerebrospinal fluid; DLBCL, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; FL, follicular lymphoma; MCL, mantle cell lymphoma; MZL, marginal zone lymphoma; OATP1B1/1B3, organic anion transporter polypeptide 1B1/1B3; PCNSL, primary central nervous system lymphoma; SLL, small lymphocytic lymphoma; WM, Waldenström macroglobulinemia

Current status

- Up to 130 patients (30 in Phase 1a; 100 in Phase 1b) will be enrolled at approximately 10 sites in the EU and the UK and treated until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.
- Dose escalation is ongoing.
- Clinical trial information: NCT05131022
- Study contact: nx5948301@nurixtx.com

Study objectives and endpoints

Phase	Objectives	Endpoints
Primary (1a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evaluate safety and tolerability• Evaluate MTD and/or RP1bD	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incidence of TEAEs• Incidence of all deaths• Changes from baseline in safety parameters• Incidence of DLTs
Secondary (1a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Characterize PK profile• Characterize PD profile• Assess preliminary anti-tumor activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NX-5948 PK parameters in plasma• Changes from baseline in BTK levels in B-cells• ORR• CR• Time to first response, DOR, PFS, TTNT
Primary (1b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evaluate anti-tumor activity of NX-5948 at the RP1bD in expansion cohorts• Evaluate safety and tolerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ORR<ul style="list-style-type: none">– iwCLL criteria for CLL/SLL– WM response criteria for WM– Lugano Classification of Lymphoma response criteria for DLBCL, FL, MCL, and MZL– International PCNSL collaboration group criteria for PCNSL• Incidence of TEAEs, deaths, and changes in safety parameters
Secondary (1b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Further characterize PK profile• Further characterize PD profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NX-1607 PK parameters in plasma and CNS (patients with CNS disease only)• Changes from baseline of BTK levels in B-cells
Exploratory (1a, 1b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessment of OS• Evaluate NX-5948 metabolism• Explore mechanisms of response/resistance• Further characterize PK/PD relationship with anti-tumor activity, biomarkers, and/or safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OS• Identification of potential NX-5948 metabolites• BTK signaling pathway analysis which may include, but is not limited to, plasma cytokine levels, immunophenotyping, gene expression changes, and mutation analysis

Abbreviations: BTK, Bruton's tyrosine kinase; CLL/SLL, chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma; CNS, central nervous system; CR, complete response; DLBCL, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; DLTs, dose-limiting toxicities; DOR, duration of response; FL, follicular lymphoma; iwCLL, International Workshop on Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia; MCL, mantle cell lymphoma; MTD, maximum tolerated dose; MZL, marginal zone lymphoma; ORR, objective response rate; OS, overall survival; PCNSL, primary central nervous system lymphoma; PD, pharmacodynamics; PFS, progression-free survival; PK, pharmacokinetics; RP1bD, recommended phase 1b dose; TEAEs, treatment-emergent adverse events; TTNT, time to next treatment; WM, Waldenström macroglobulinemia

Target population

Phase 1a Dose escalation

- Adult patients with histologically confirmed relapsed/refractory B-cell malignancies

- Patients required to have any the following: CLL, SLL, DLBCL, FL, MCL, MZL, or WM

- Patients must have required and received at least 2 prior systemic therapies (or 1 prior therapy for patients with WM), and for whom no other therapies are known to provide clinical benefit

Phase 1b Cohort expansion

- Adult patients with histologically documented relapsed/refractory B-cell malignancies
- Must meet criteria for systemic treatment
- Patients must have required and received at least 2 prior systemic therapies or 1 prior therapy for patients with WM, PCNSL, or secondary CNS involvement, in addition to the criteria below for each indication

CLL/SLL without BTK C481 mutation cohort

- BTK C481 mutation-positive CLL/SLL with disease progression on a BTKi
- Patients who stopped BTKi due to side effects must have subsequent progression

CLL/SLL with a BTK C481 mutation cohort

- CLL or SLL without BTK C481 mutation with disease progression on a BTKi

DLBCL and MCL cohort

- DLBCL with disease progression on an anthracycline and an anti-CD20 mAb-based regimen, including Richter-transformed DLBCL, high-grade B-cell lymphoma, with MYC and BCL2 and or BCL6 rearrangements and high-grade B-cell lymphoma NOS
- MCL with disease progression on a BTKi and an anti-CD20 mAb-based regimen

FL, MZL, and WM cohort

- FL or MZL with disease progression on an anti-CD20 mAb-based regimen or WM with disease progression on a BTKi

PCNSL cohort

- PCNSL with disease progression on 1 prior therapy
- Any of the indications listed above with CNS involvement, with disease progression on 1 prior therapy

Abbreviations: BTK, Bruton's tyrosine kinase; BTKi, BTK inhibitor; CLL, chronic lymphocytic leukemia; DLBCL, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; FL, follicular lymphoma; mAb, monoclonal antibody; MCL, mantle cell lymphoma; MZL, marginal zone lymphoma; NOS, Not Otherwise Specified; PCNSL, primary central nervous system lymphoma; SLL, small lymphocytic lymphoma; WM, Waldenström macroglobulinemia

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