Black Swan Sites Globally





What are we learning from Iceland?





- Connecting and collaborating works!
- Can screening for MGUS prevent and cure myeloma?







Key Questions

 What is the quality of life for patients screened in Iceland?

• Is early intervention improving outcomes?

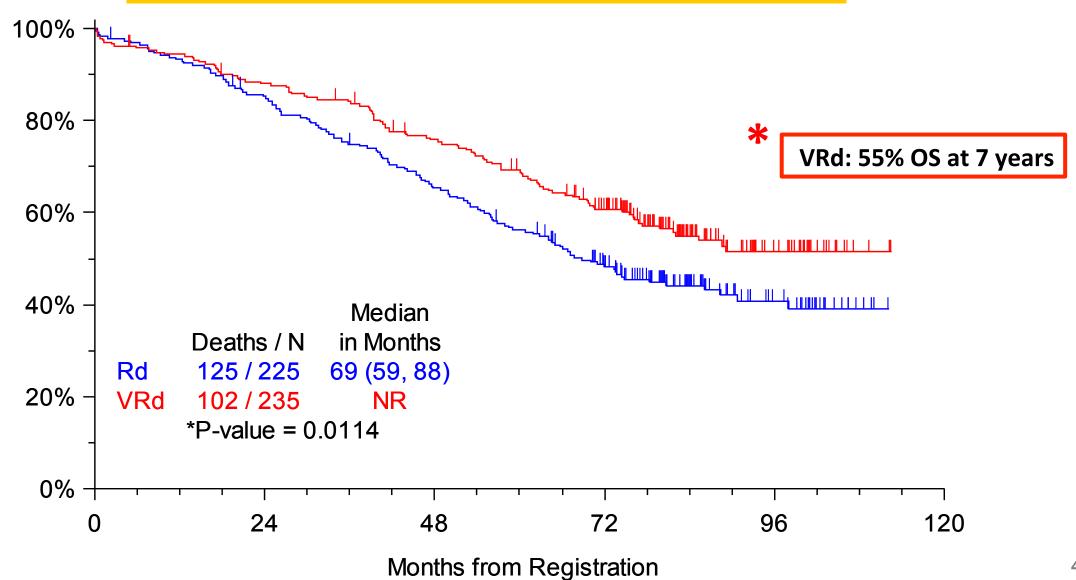




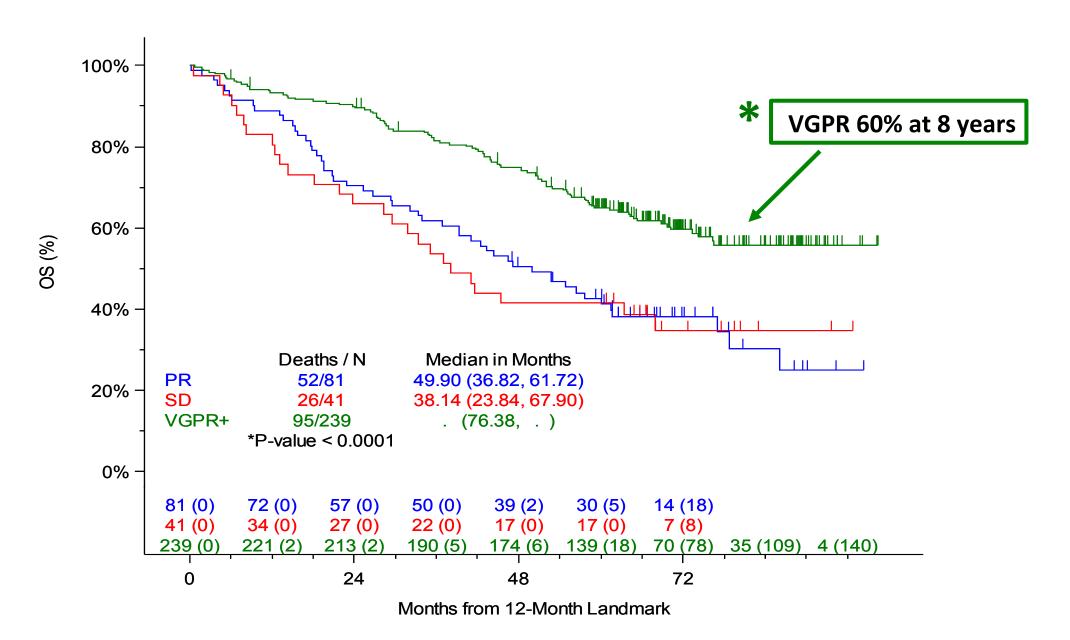


Current best outcome: Overall survival with VRd

CURRENT ELIGIBILITY (N=460) – CURRENT DATA



OS landmarked at 12 months (N = 357)



Adding in ASCT

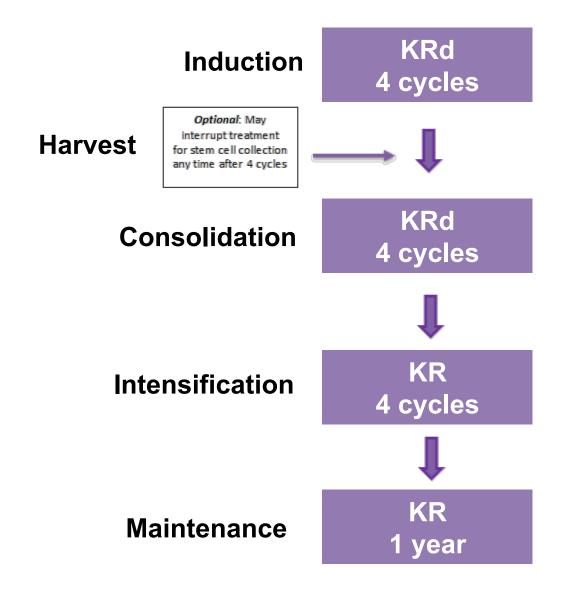
Frontline VRD* + ASCT: Spanish Trial

	Induction (VRDx6)	HDT/ASCT	Consolidation (VRDx2)	
MRD undetected	35%	54%	58% Negat	tive at 10 ⁻⁶
MRD-positive	65%	46%	42%	



iStopMM Intervention Trials





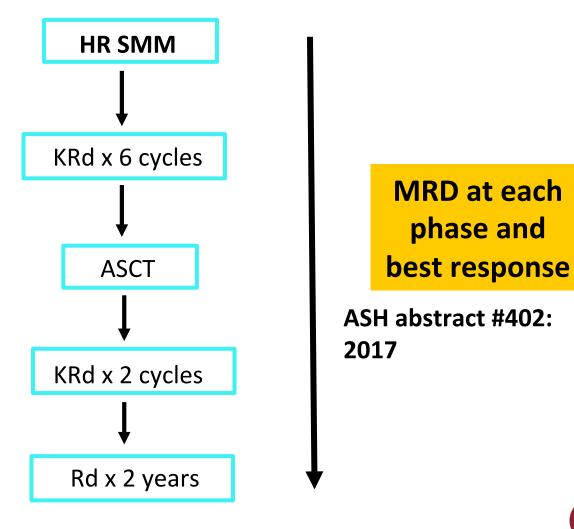




European "CURE" Trials: CESAR



<u>Curative</u> <u>Estrategy</u> <u>Smoldering</u> <u>Alto</u> <u>Risk</u>





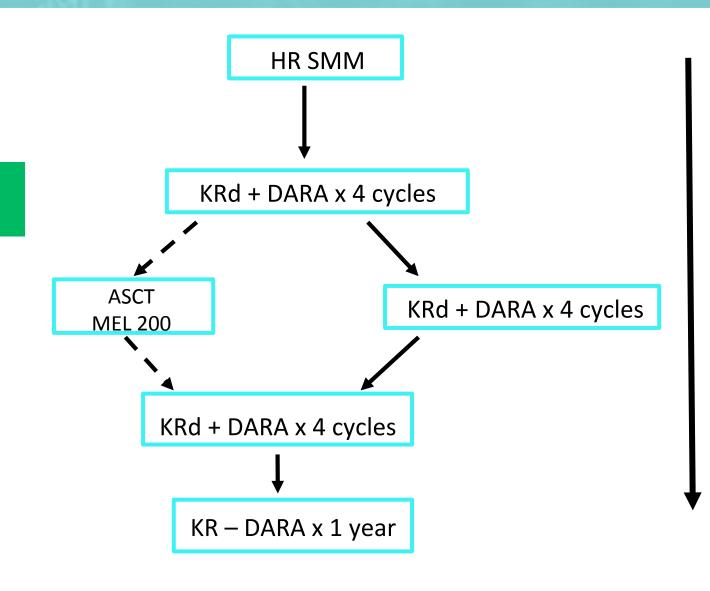
US "CURE" Trial: ASCENT



Accrual ongoing: ~10 patients

US Sites

- Mayo
- University of Indiana
- University of Maryland
- MDAH
- Swedish Seattle
- Emory
- Chicago
- Cornell
- North Carolina
- Columbia
- Wisconsin
- Kansas



MRD at each phase and best response



New Criteria for HR SMM*

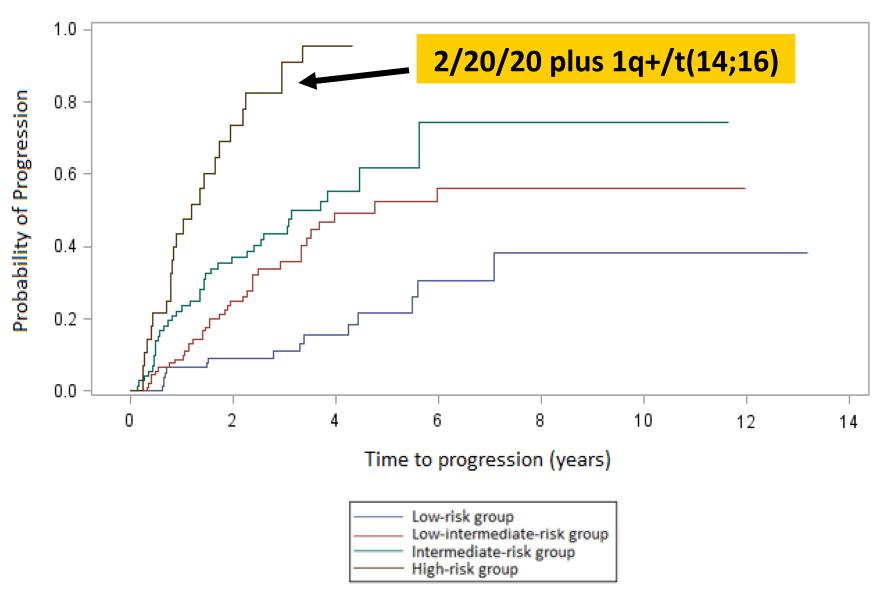
- M-component level ≥ 2 gm/dl
- BMPC ≥ 20%

- sFLC ratio (involved/uninvolved) ≥ 20
- Presence of 1q+ and/or t(14;16)

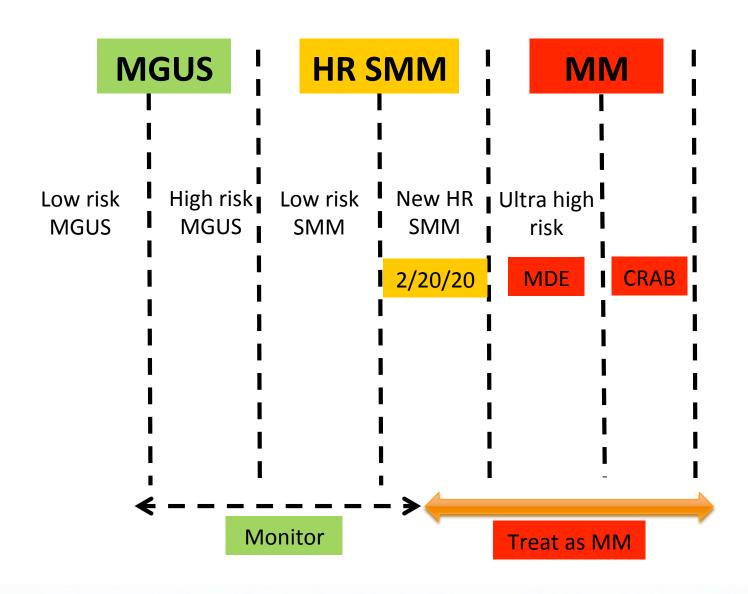


^{*}Mayo team: Blood Cancer Journal 8:59 2018. Risk stratification based upon 421 patients. Follow up for ~3000 patients being finished.

Risk of Progression for SMM



The Future of Myeloma Therapy





Blood Monitoring to Simplify Testing



Being Studied in Iceland!

Clonal plasma cells using NGF with molecular/immune testing of cells



M-component using Mass Spec



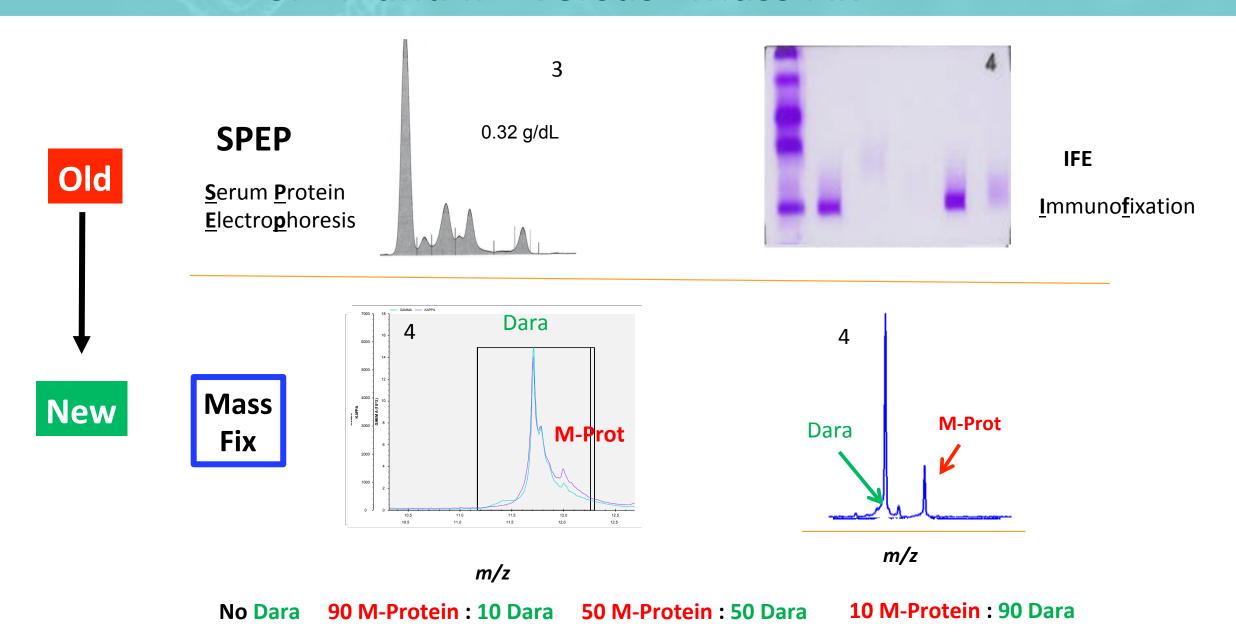


DNA/RNA using ctDNA/RNA





SPEP and IFE versus "Mass Fix"



Role of Mass Spectrometry

1. Very sensitive test for M-component measurement



- 2. Practical commercial method
- 3. Also identifies MoAbs



- 4. Will change diagnostic/response criteria
- 5. Affordable (projected: \$180) blood test

... can become new endpoint for response, "biochemical relapse" and maybe MRD testing!

Specific Uses of Mass Spec

Response assessment

- IMWG Work Group established
- Key trials being assessed
- Correlations with MRD negative; CPC; ctDNA, PET/CT...

Biochemical relapse

- Indicator for early intervention
- Integrate with immune molecular classification

MGUS screening/study

Biology of onset being studied in Iceland

How to Achieve Cure

2

Eliminate residual disease with new approaches

1

Start early with best available Rx



Selecting Best Therapy for Residual Disease

Select:

- New monoclonal antibodies
- CAR-T or other approaches

2

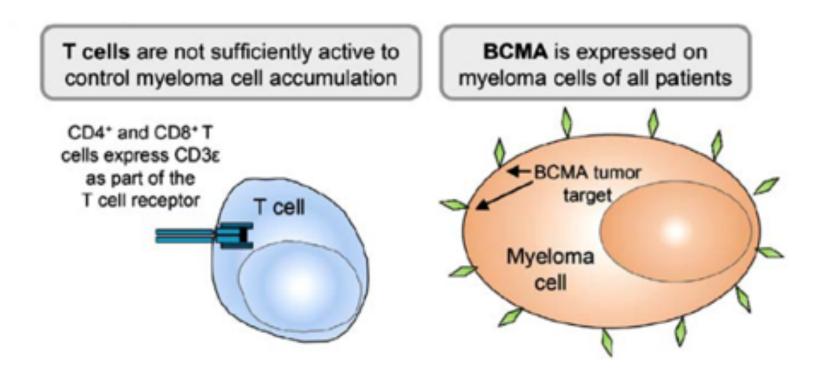
Study MRD + patients:

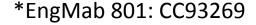
- Immune phenotype
- Genetics
- Drug sensitivity



Studies of Immune Microenvironment

Example of Anti-BCMA x CD3 bispecific antibody testing in Black Swan project*

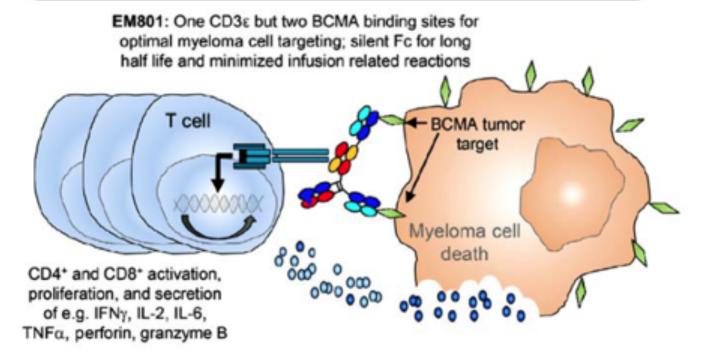






Impact of EM801 Bispecific Antibody

EM801 redirects (binds) CD4+ and CD8+ T cells to myeloma cells. T cells are thereby activated, proliferate, and eliminate myeloma cells.



Black Swan Research Initiative

Dedicated to Finding a Cure





Key Steps

Understand and treat resistant disease

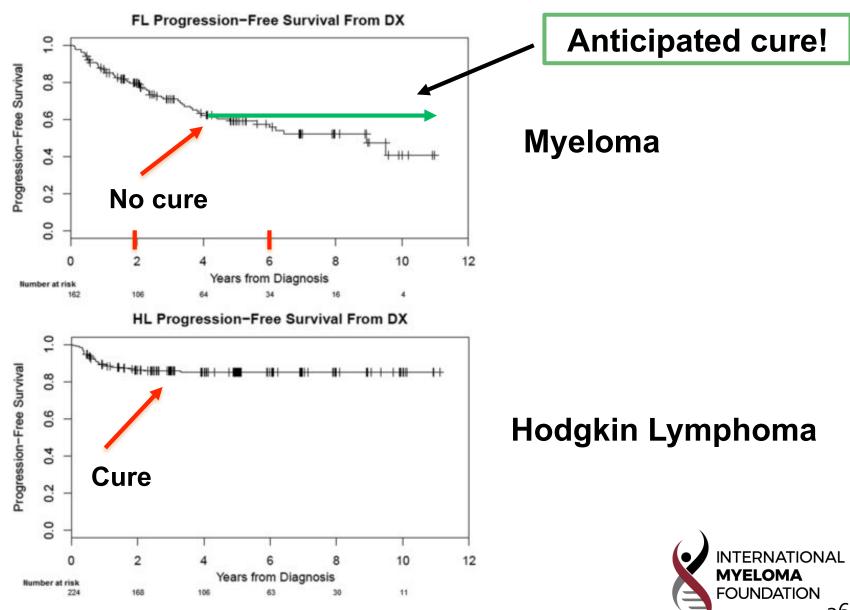
Conduct CURE trials with best therapies

Develop MRD tests



PFS: Myeloma v Hodgkin Lymphoma









Signature Project of the International Myeloma Foundation