Developments With BCMA-Directed Bispecific Antibodies in Relapsed/Refractory Multiple Myeloma: Clinical Updates and Future Directions for Therapy

Pre-read materials

Current Paradigms in Multiple Myeloma Therapy





BCMA as Therapeutic Target

- B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA) is highly and specifically expressed on plasma blasts and plasma cells
- Anti-BCMA antibodies are detected in patients in remission after donor lymphocyte infusion, with graft-vstumor response
- BCMA mRNA and protein are more highly expressed on malignant cells than on normal plasma cells

Strategies for targeting BCMA



ADC = antibody drug conjugate; Bi = bispecific full-length immunoglobulin; BiTE = bispecific T-cell engager; Mø = macrophage; mRNA = messenger ribonucleic acid; NK = natural killer (cell) Cho SF, et al. Front Immunol. 2018;9:1821.







Teclistamab: MajesTEC-2 Study Design

- Phase 1b multicohort MajesTEC-2 (NCT04722146) trial evaluated combination therapy with teclistamab, daratumumab, and lenalidomide in patients with R/R MM
- Eligibility criteria included
 - Presence of measurable MM
 - Prior use of 1 to 3 lines of therapy, including IMiD and PI
- Primary endpoints included safety and dose-limiting toxicity

The combination of teclistamab, daratumumab and lenalidomide is an investigational combination and is not FDA-approved for the management of relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma. ADCC = antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity; ADCP = antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis; CDC = complement-dependent cytotoxicity; IMID = immunomodulatory drug; PI = proteasome inhibitor. Searle E, et al. *Bood.* 2022;140(suppl 1):394-396.



Talquetamab: MonumenTAL-1 Study Design and Phase 2 Dose Recommendations

- MonumenTAL-1 (NCT03399799) phase 1 clinical study enrolled patients who had heavily pretreated R/R MM that had progressed with median of 6 previous lines of therapy or who could not receive these therapies without unacceptable side effects
- CD3 and GPRC5D receptor targeting bispecific antibody talquetamab was administered – SC QW, Q2W, or QM at doses ranging from 5 to 1600 μg per kilogram of body weight
- Evaluation of subset of patients receiving talquetamab at recommended phase 2 dose receiving either of 2 schedules
 - 405 μg per kilogram SC QW (n = 30), with ORR of 70% (95% CI, 51–85) at median follow-up of 11.7 months, with median DoR of 10.2 months
 - 800 µg per kilogram SC Q2W (n = 44), with ORR of 64% (95% CI, 48–78) at median follow-up of 4.2 months, with median DoR of 7.8 months

QM = every month; Q2W = every 2 weeks; QW = every week. Chari A, et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2022;387:2232-2244.

Elranatamab: Overview

- Bispecific BCMAxCD3 T-cell engaging antibody
- In phase 1 MagnetisMM-1 clinical study, 55 patients receiving elranatamab monotherapy at doses ≥215 µg/kg and up to 1000 µg/kg SC QW or Q2W demonstrated
 - ORR = 64% (95% CI, 50-75)
 - CR/sCR = 38% (21/55)
 - Median DoR in responders = 17.1 months (95% CI, 11.1 to not evaluable)
- ORR was lower (54%) in 13 patients treated with prior BCMA-directed therapy

Raje N, et al. American Society of Hematology (ASH) 2022; Abstract 158 (https://ash.confex.com/ash/2022/webprogram/Paper166494.html). Accessed 11/4/2023.



