

RESULTS OF A RANDOMIZED MULTICENTER PHASE 2 STUDY OF A 5-DAY REGIMEN OF SGI-110, A NOVEL HYPOMETHYLATING AGENT, IN TREATMENT NAÏVE ELDERLY ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA NOT ELIGIBLE FOR INTENSIVE THERAPY

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On Behalf of the SGI-110 Investigative Team

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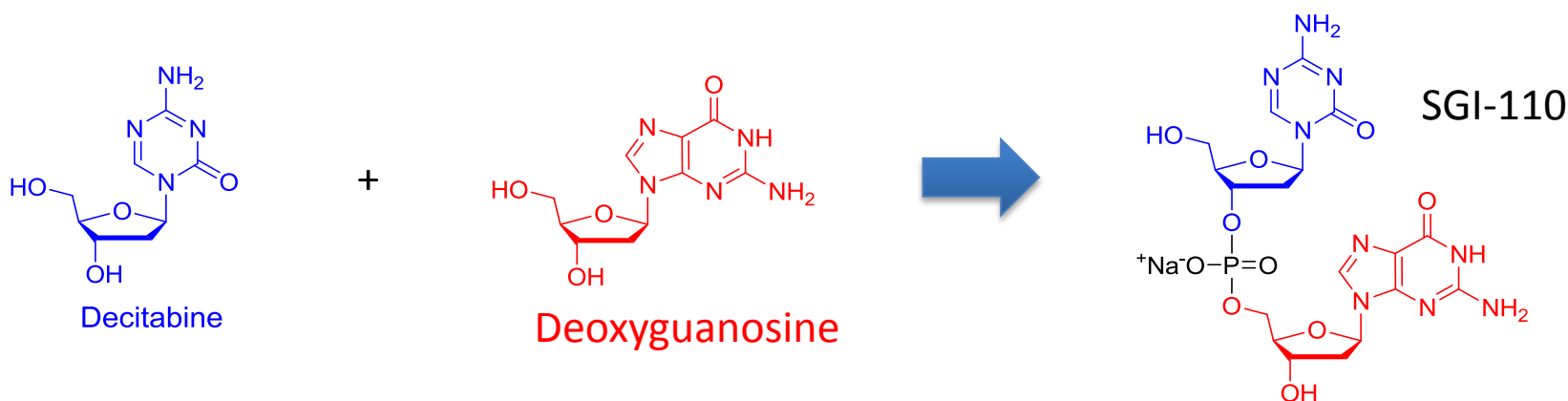


Disclosures

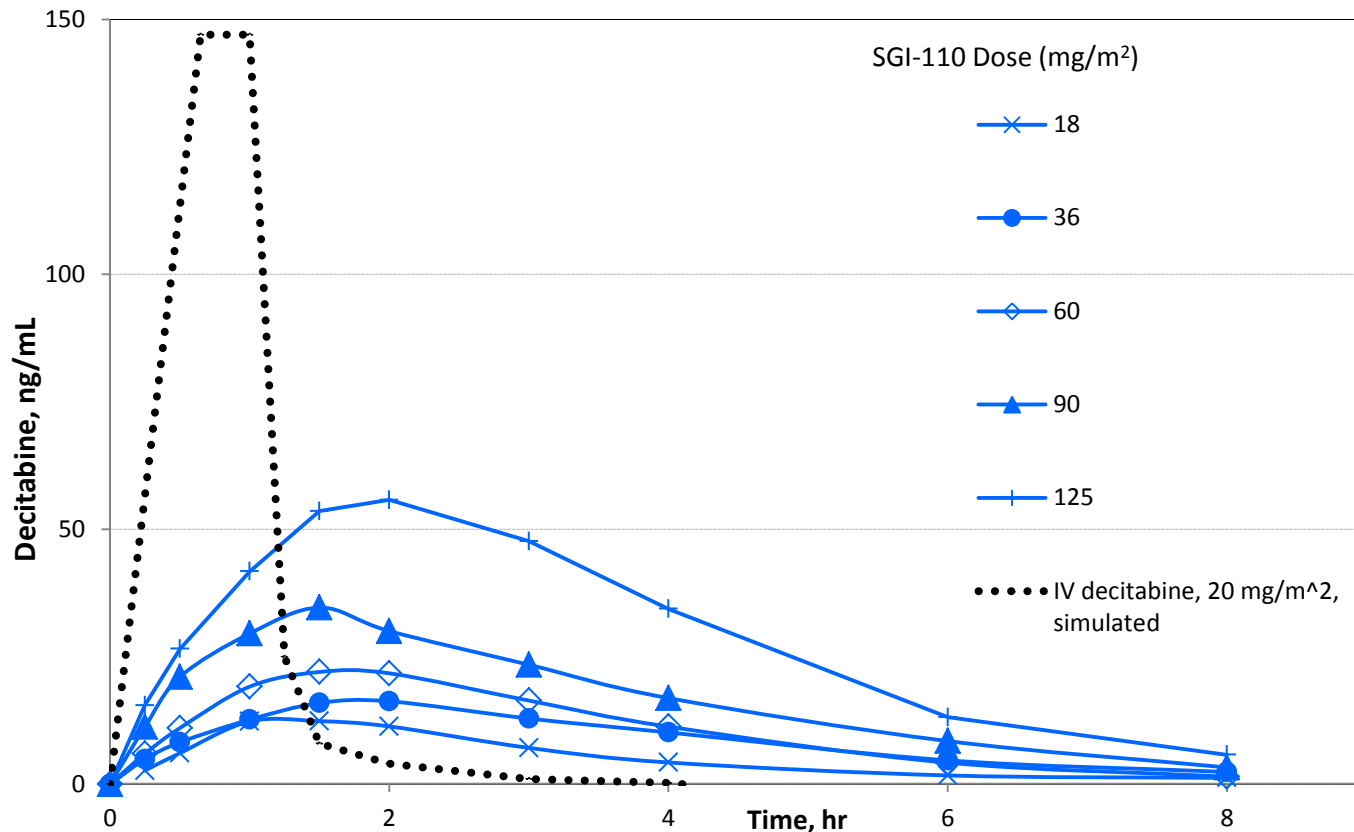
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Advisory Board	Celgene

SGI-110, A Second Generation Hypomethylating Agent

- Decitabine is rapidly eliminated by Cytidine Deaminase, limiting drug exposure time to cancer cells *in vivo*
- SGI-110 is a Dinucleotide of Decitabine and Deoxyguanosine that prolongs the *in vivo exposure* of decitabine by protecting it from deamination
- SGI-110 is given as a small volume (~1ml) SC injection

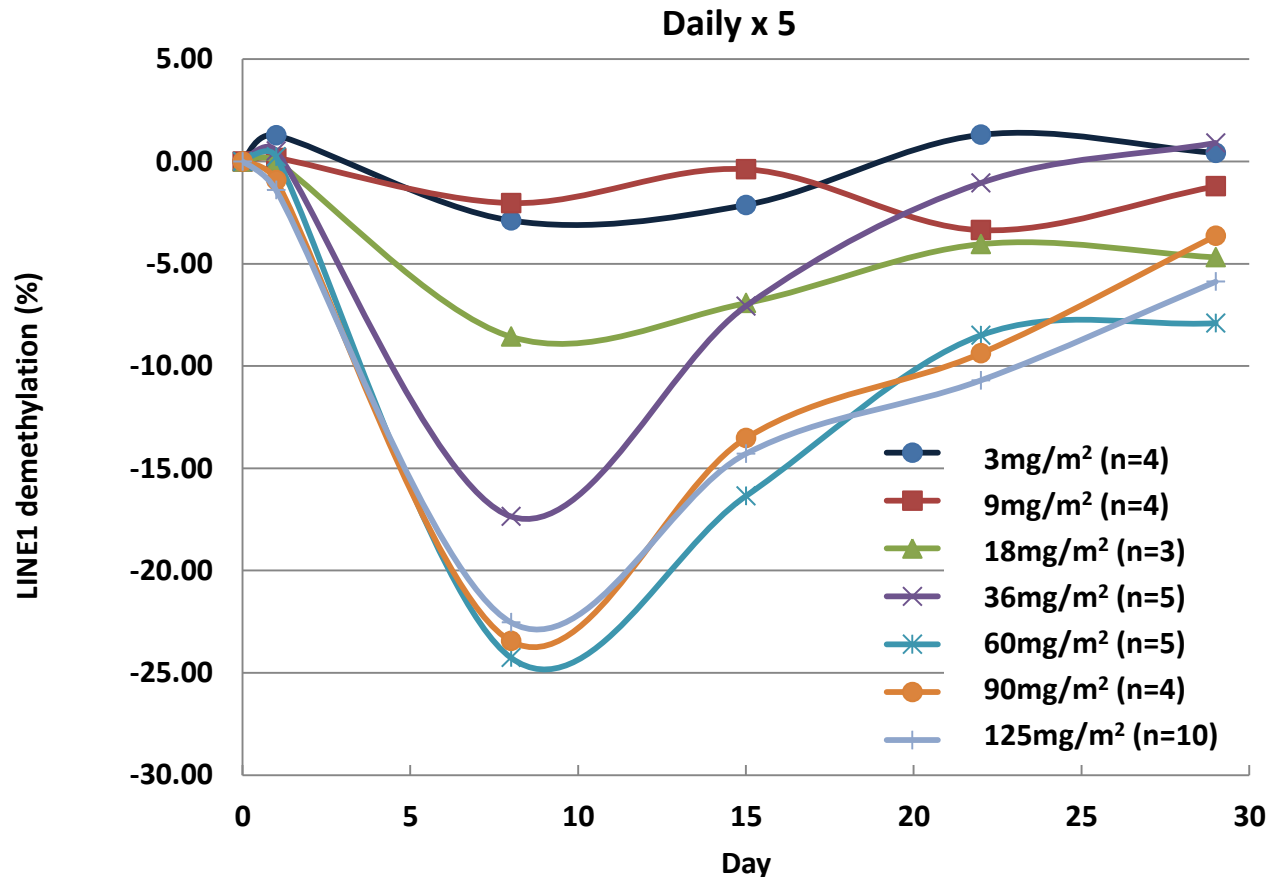


SGI-110 SC Provides More Effective Exposure Window to active metabolite decitabine in Phase 1 study



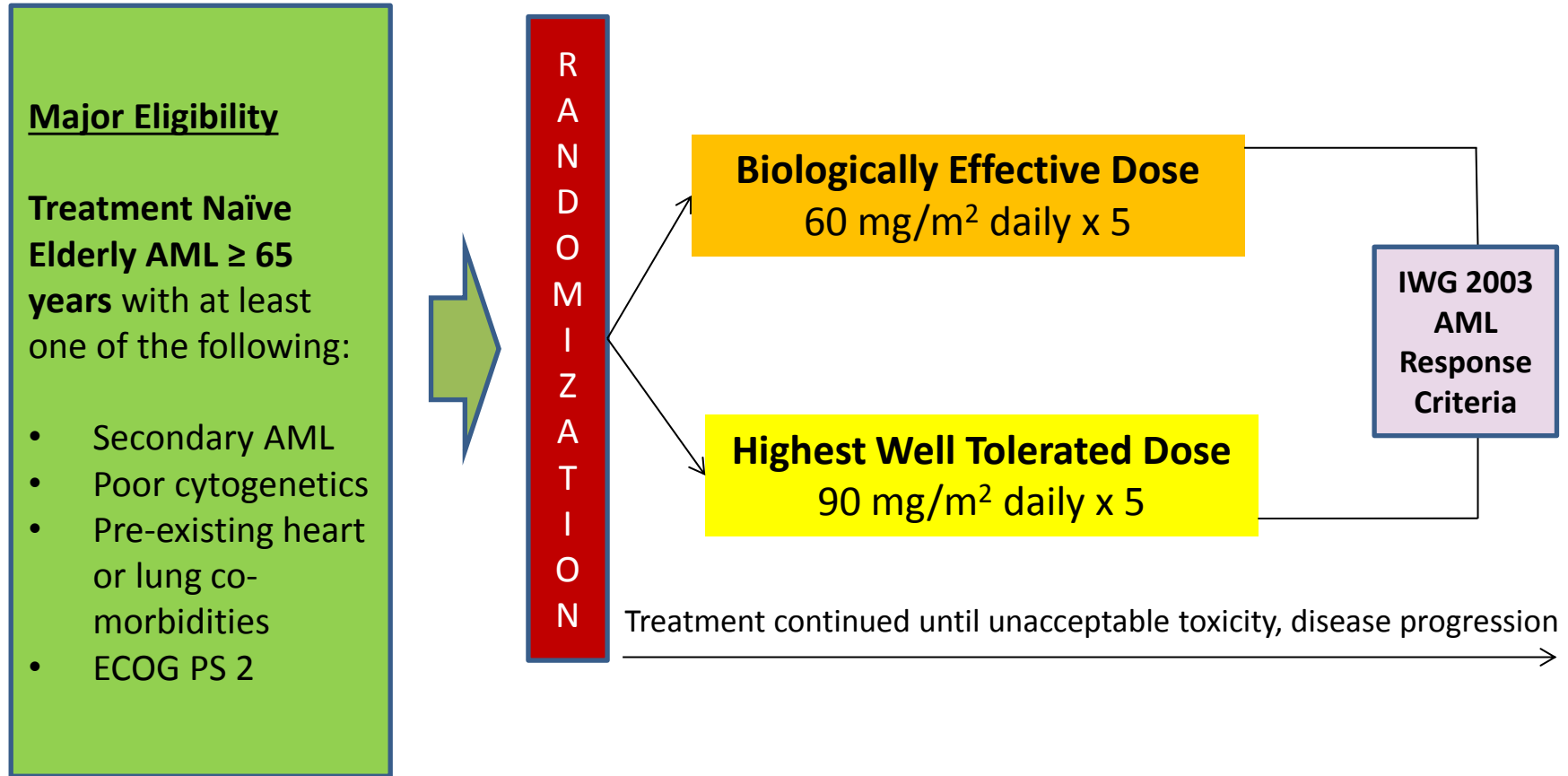
- Decitabine exposure window after SC SGI-110 is more than double (8hr+) compared to 20 mg/m² 1-hr IV infusion (simulated)
- Prolonged decitabine $t_{1/2}$ (up to 2 hr vs 0.25-0.5 hr) due to protracted release from SGI-110
- Similar decitabine AUC achieved at much lower C_{max}

SGI-110 Phase I LINE1 DNA Demethylation in Cycle 1



- LINE-1 demethylation increased with dose in the dailyx5 regimen Q 28 days
- Maximum demethylation reached at 60 mg/m² SC dailyx5

Phase 2 Study Design in Treatment Naïve Elderly AML



- **Primary Endpoint: Overall CR rate (CR + CRp + CRi)**
- **Secondary Endpoints: LINE-1 demethylation, duration of response, overall survival, and Safety**

Patient and Disease Characteristics

Patient Characteristics	60 mg/m ² QD x5 (n=24)	90 mg/m ² QD x5 (n=27)	Total (n=51)
Median Age (range)	78 (62-92)	77 (66-92)	77 (62-92)
Gender M	58%	59%	59%
F	42%	41%	41%
ECOG PS 0	13%	30%	22%
1	42%	44%	43%
2	46%	26%	35%
Secondary AML (%)	42%	48%	45%
Poor-risk Cytogenetics (%)	50%	46%	48%
Median BM Blast% (range)	40 (21-90)	46 (13-94)	40 (13-94)
Median WBC (10 ⁹ /L) (range)	2.5 (0.7-50.0)	2.9 (0.9-51.4)	2.8 (0.7-51.4)

31% of patients had more than one poor prognostic criteria in addition to age ≥ 65 years

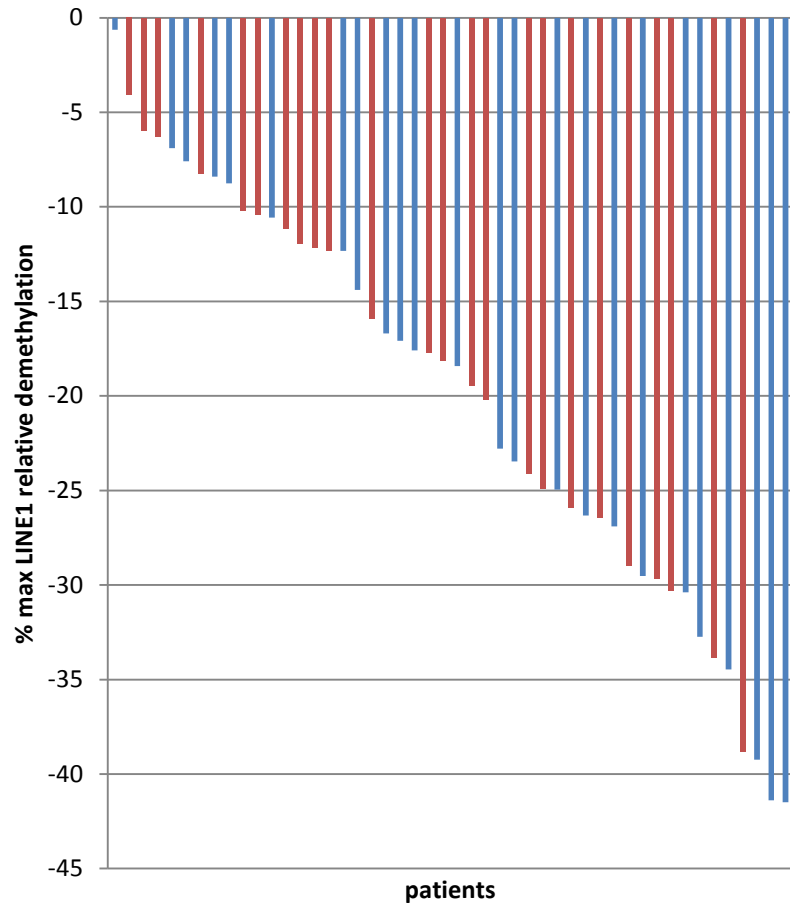
Clinical Response Summary

Complete Response Category	60 mg/m ² QD x5 (n=24) N (%)	90 mg/m ² QD x5 (n=27) N (%)	Total (n=51) N (%)
	Response rate (%)	Response rate (%)	Response rate (%)
CR	8 (33%)	9 (33%)	17 (33%)
CRi	5 (21%)	6 (22%)	11 (22%)
CRp	0	0	0
Overall CR Rate (CR+CRp+CRi)	13 (54%)	15 (55%)	28 (55%)

Median Duration of CR 147 days (Range: 55-273 days)

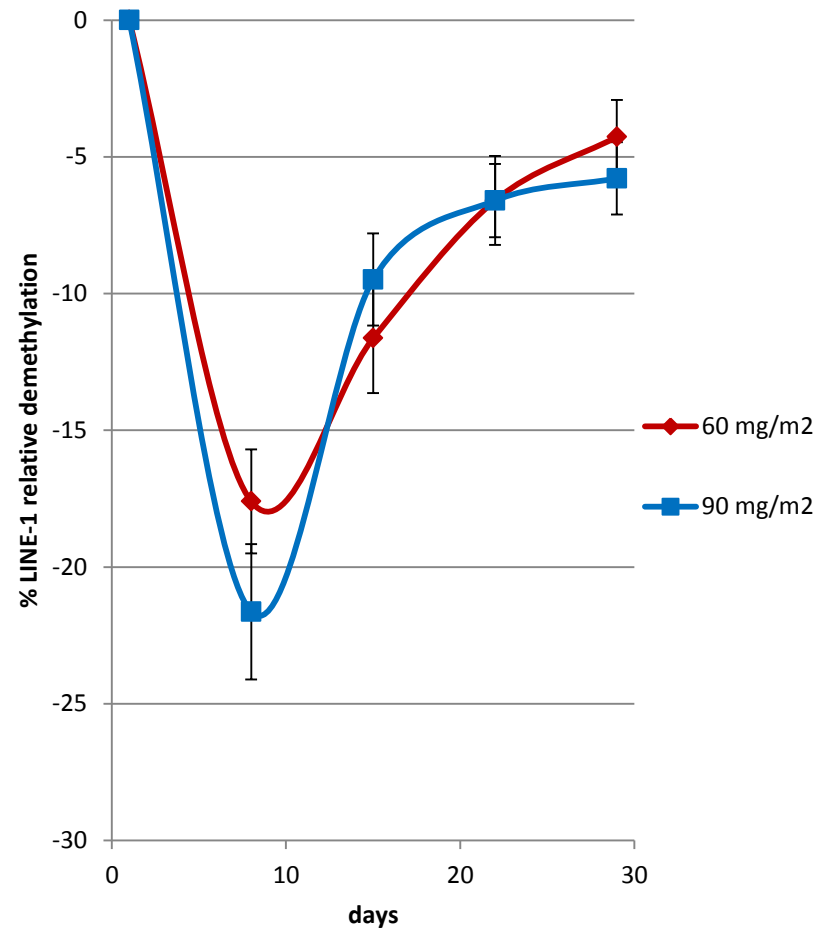
LINE-1 Demethylation in Cycle 1

Extent of LINE-1 Demethylation



60 mg/m²
90 mg/m²

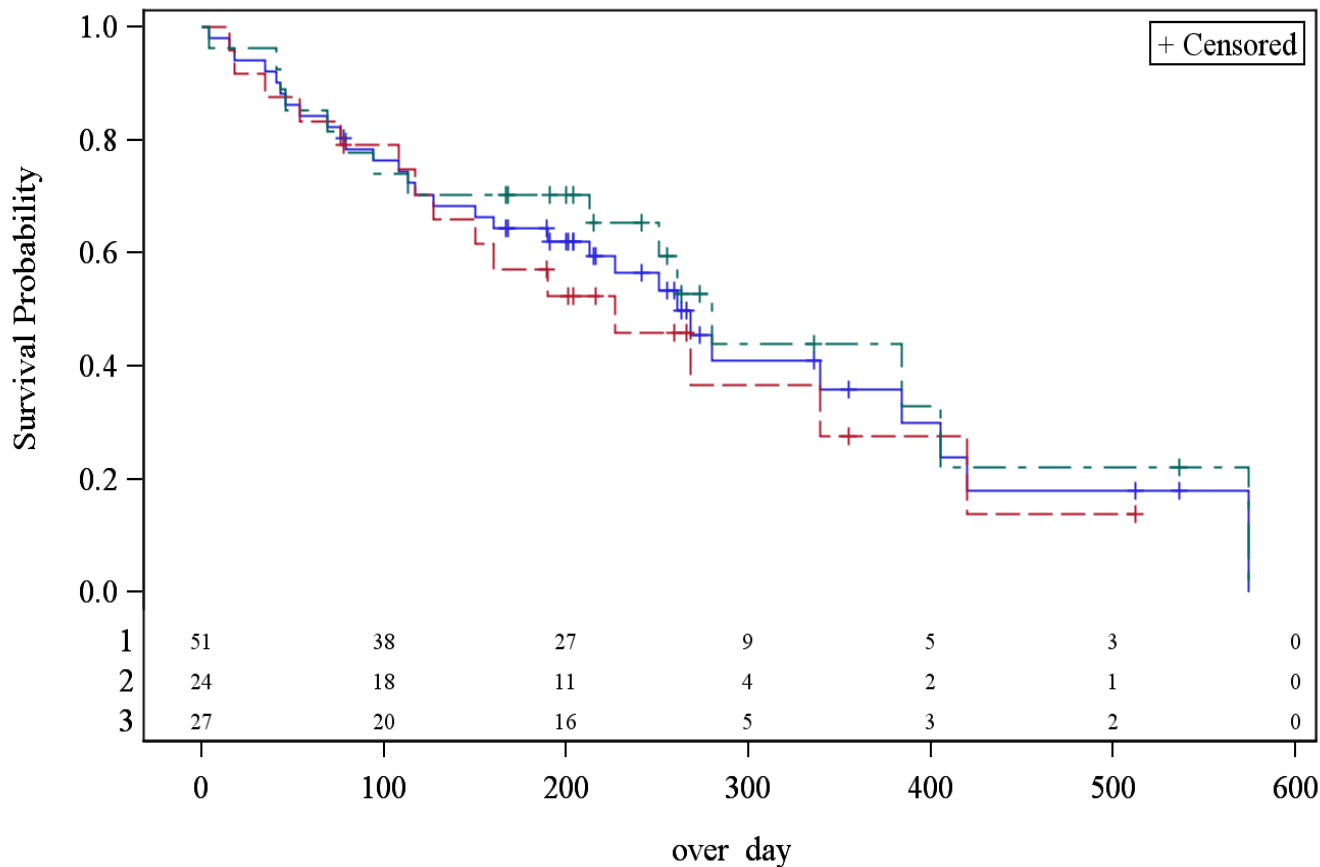
Duration of LINE-1 Demethylation



Overall Survival by Dose and Total Cohort

Product-Limit Survival Estimates

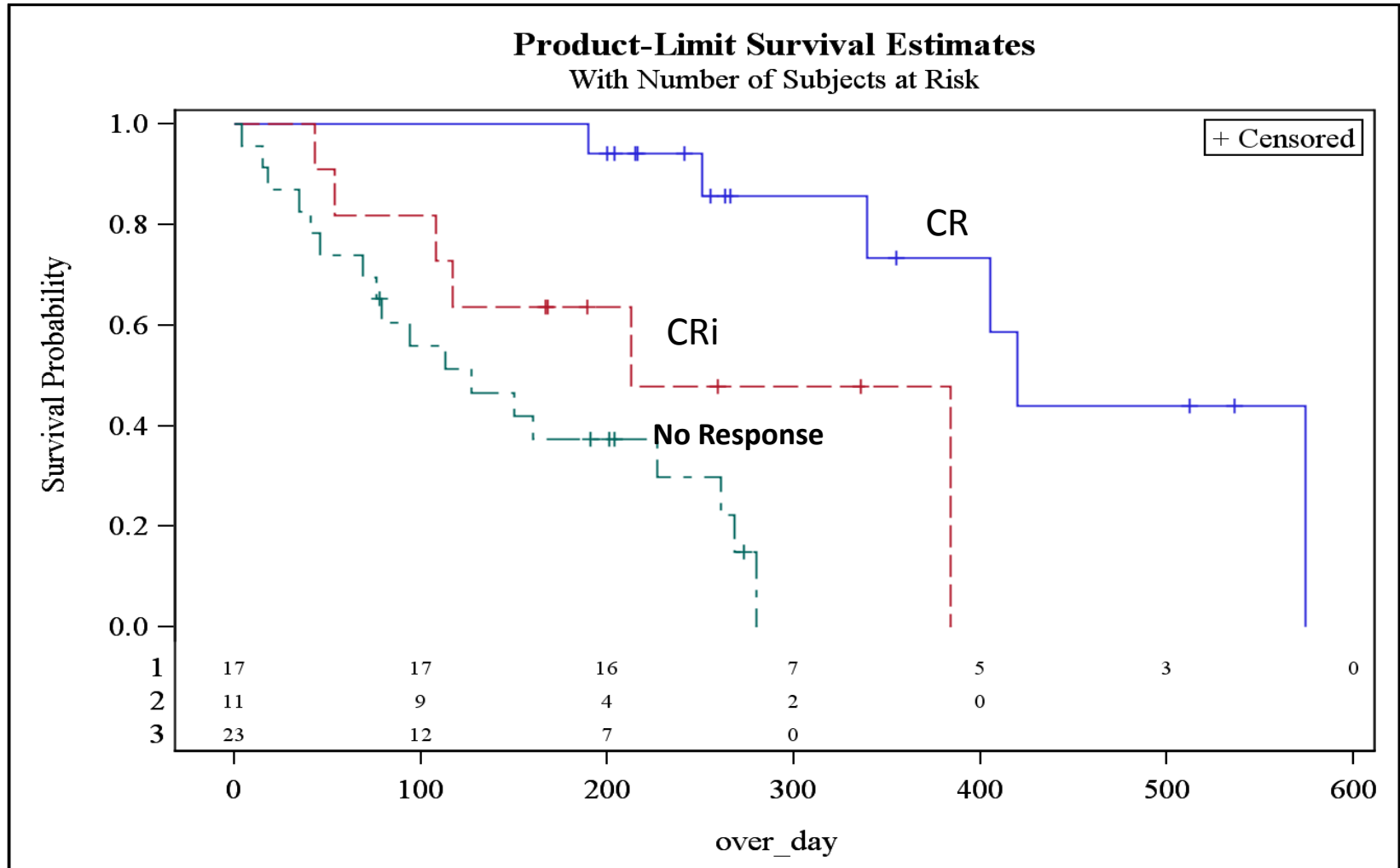
With Number of Subjects at Risk



Median Survival

- 60mg/m²: 7.6 m
- 90mg/m²: 9.3 m
- Total: 8.7 months

Overall Survival by Response



Overall Survival in CR patients > CRi > non-responders

Commonly Reported AEs Grade ≥ 3 Regardless of Relationship to SGI-110 ($\geq 10\%$)

	60 mg/m ² N=24	90 mg/m ² N=27	Total N=51
Febrile neutropenia	54.2%	48.1%	51.0%
Thrombocytopenia	50.0%	37.0%	43.1%
Neutropenia	20.8%	44.4%	33.3%
Anaemia	29.2%	22.2%	25.5%
Leukopenia	20.8%	25.9%	23.5%
Pneumonia	20.8%	18.5%	19.6%
Hypokalemia	8.3%	18.5%	13.7%
Hypotension	8.3%	14.8%	11.8%

All-Cause Early Mortality

Dose	N	30 day Mortality (%)	60 day Mortality (%)
60 mg/m ²	24	8.3%	16.7%
90 mg/m ²	27	3.7%	14.8%
Total	51	5.9%	15.7%

SGI-110 dailyx5 results in Treatment-naïve elderly AML - Conclusions

- The study enrolled older patients (age ≥ 65 years) with one or more poor risk features who were not candidates for intensive chemotherapy
- High CR (33%) and Overall CR (55%) rates were achieved in this population
- No major differences in clinical responses, demethylation, overall survival, and safety between 60 and 90 mg/m² dailyx5
- Patient in CR or CRi had better Survival than non-responders
- The study is currently enrolling patients in an SGI-110 dailyx10 regimen
- The results support Phase 3 development of SGI-110 in this population

Acknowledgements

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

~~MD Anderson~~
Cancer Center

Making Cancer History®

Hagop Kantarjian, MD
Naveen Pemmaraju, MD
Naval Daver, MD



Patricia Kropf, MD



Duke Medicine

David Rizzieri, MD



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Eric Feldman, MD
Ellen Ritchie, MD



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