NOVARTIS

Clinical Trial Results Summary

A clinical trial to learn about the effects of ABL001 in people with chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)

Thank you!

Thank you to the participants who took part in the clinical trial for **chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)**. Every participant helped the researchers learn more about **ABL001**, also called **asciminib**.

Novartis sponsored this trial and believes it is important to share what was learned from the results of this trial with the participants and the public.

We hope this helps the participants understand their important role in medical research.

Trial information

Trial number: CABL001AUS04

Drug studied: **ABL001**, also called **asciminib**

Sponsor: Novartis

If you were a participant and have any questions about the results, please talk to the doctor or staff at the trial site.

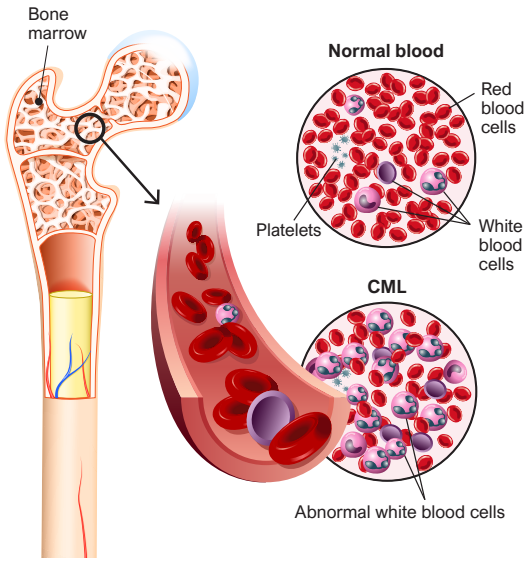
This summary only shows the results of a single clinical trial. Other clinical trials may have different findings.

What was the main purpose of this trial?

The main purpose of the trial was to learn about the effects of **ABL001** as a single treatment in people with **chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)**.

CML is a type of blood cancer that starts in the bone marrow. Bone marrow is where new blood cells are made, including red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets. In people with **CML**, the body makes too many abnormal white blood cells.

CML is caused by a change in a person's chromosomes. Parts of two chromosomes break off and switch places, forming a new, abnormal chromosome called the Philadelphia chromosome. This leads to the creation of an abnormal gene called *BCR-ABL1*, which tells the body to make too many abnormal white blood cells.



Common symptoms of **CML** include fever, night sweats, fatigue or weakness and weight loss.

The earliest stage of **CML** is called the **chronic phase**. Symptoms may be mild or not noticeable, but the cancer can get worse over time if not treated.

The main treatment for **CML** is a group of drugs called tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs). However, TKIs do not work for everyone, especially people with a specific change in the *BCR-ABL1* gene, called the **T315I mutation**. That is why new treatments are still needed.

The trial drug, **ABL001**, also known as **asciminib**, is a new type of TKI designed to work differently from existing TKIs. Earlier studies have shown that **ABL001** can help reduce the number of abnormal cells in the blood. Since October 2021, **ABL001** has been approved by the FDA for the treatment of **CML**.

Drug
asciminib

Pronounced as
uh-SIH-mih-nib

In this trial, researchers wanted to test the safety of **ABL001** and how well it works. They tested different doses of **ABL001** given either once or 2 times a day to explore more flexible dosing options. The trial included people with **CML**, both **with or without** the T315I mutation.

The main questions that researchers wanted to answer in this trial were:

- How many participants without the T315I mutation had medical problems, also called **adverse events**, after 24 weeks of treatment?
  - ↳ An **adverse event** is any sign or symptom that participants have during a trial. Adverse events **may** or **may not** be caused by treatments in the trial.
- How did the levels of *BCR-ABL1* in the blood change after 72 weeks of treatment?
- How many participants had adverse events during the whole trial?

How long was this trial?

The trial began in May 2021 and ended in June 2024. Participants received treatment for up to 72 weeks as long as they were receiving benefit.

When the trial ended, researchers created a report of the trial results. This summary is based on that report.

Who was in this trial?

56 participants from **United States** with **CML** received treatment in this trial.

Participants' ages ranged from 22 to 84 years.

The number of participants by gender and race are shown below.

Gender

30 Women	26 Men

Race

44 White	7 Black or African American
2 Asian	3 Unknown or Not reported

Participants **could take part** in this trial if they:

- Were at least 18 years old.
- Had chronic phase **CML**, **with or without** **T315I** mutation.
  - If they had the T315I mutation, then they had received at least 1 TKI treatment in the past.
  - If they did not have the T315I mutation, then they had received at least 2 TKI treatments in the past.

What treatments did the participants receive?

The treatment in this trial was:

ABL001 was provided as **20 mg** or **40 mg** tablets and taken in one of 3 ways:

- **40 mg** taken by mouth 2 times a day
- **80 mg** taken by mouth once a day
- **200 mg** taken by mouth 2 times a day. This was only for participants **with** a T315I mutation.

The participants, researchers, and trial staff knew that all participants were receiving **ABL001**.

What happened during this trial?

Before treatment

Up to 2 months

Trial doctors checked the participants' health to make sure they could be in this clinical trial.

During treatment

Up to 72 weeks

A total of 56 participants received treatment during the trial. Participants were divided into 3 groups based on whether they had the T315I mutation or not. Participants **without** the T315I mutation were randomly assigned to **ABL001** treatment. They had an equal chance of receiving **ABL001** either once or 2 times a day.

Participants without T315I mutation

Group A 26 participants	**ABL001**, 40 mg 2 times a day
Group B 27 participants	**ABL001**, 80 mg once a day

Participants with T315I mutation

Group C 3 participants	**ABL001**, 200 mg 2 times a day

Participants continued treatment until their condition got worse, they had unacceptable adverse events, or they decided to stop treatment.

After treatment

Up to 1 month after the last dose

Participants were checked for any medical problems for up to 1 month after their last dose.

Trial doctors checked participants for their overall health throughout the trial.

What were the main results of this trial?

How many participants without the T315I mutation had medical problems, also called adverse events, after 24 weeks of treatment?

Researchers found that a total of **49 out of 52 participants (94%)** had adverse events. Only a few participants had to have their treatment changed or stopped due to adverse events.

Trial doctors keep track of all medical problems, also called **adverse events**, that happen in trials. They track adverse events even if they think the adverse events are not related to the trial treatments.

Many trials are needed to know if a drug or treatment causes an adverse event.

An **adverse event** is:

- Any **sign or symptom** that the participants have during a trial
- Considered **serious** when it is life-threatening, causes lasting problems, the participant needs hospital care, or results in death

Adverse events **may** or **may not** be caused by treatments in the trial.

Researchers reported the adverse events observed in all participants. The results here are reported for participants from **Group A** and **Group B** - the participants **without** the T315I mutation. Adverse events for **Group C** are presented later in this document (see page 7).

The table below shows how many participants had adverse events and serious adverse events during the 24 weeks of treatment. One participant assigned to **Group A** did not receive **ABL001** and was not included in the safety results.

Summary of adverse events at Week 24 for Group A and Group B

Participants who:	Group A 25 participants	Group B 27 participants
Had at least **1 adverse event**	23 of 25 (92%)	26 of 27 (96%)
Had at least **1 serious adverse event**	1 of 25 (4%)	3 of 27 (11%)
Stopped the treatment due to **adverse events**	2 of 25 (8%)	1 of 27 (4%)
Paused or reduced their dose due to **adverse events**	7 of 25 (28%)	9 of 27 (33%)
Died due to **adverse events**	0 of 25 (0%)	1 of 27 (4%)

What were the other results of this trial?

How did the levels of *BCR-ABL1* in the blood change after 72 weeks of treatment?

Researchers wanted to see how well **ABL001** worked to slow down cancer growth. They looked at levels of the abnormal *BCR-ABL1* gene in the blood before and after treatment and found that:

In Group A:

- **16 out of 26 participants (62%)** had the level of *BCR-ABL* drop by 100 times compared to the level before treatment.
- **13 out of 26 participants (50%)** had the level of *BCR-ABL* drop by 1000 times compared to the level before treatment.

In Group B:

- **23 out of 27 participants (85%)** had the level of *BCR-ABL* drop by 100 times compared to the level before treatment.
- **19 out of 27 participants (70%)** had the level of *BCR-ABL* drop by 1000 times compared to the level before treatment.

Because the trial only had a small number of participants **with** the T315I mutation, researchers could not make any conclusions about how **ABL001** worked in **Group C**.

How many participants had adverse events during the whole trial?

This section is a summary of the adverse events that happened during the entire treatment period, and up to a month after the last dose of treatment.

A total of **53 out of 55 participants (96%)** had adverse events.

- **9 out of 55 participants (16%)** had adverse events that were considered serious.
- **4 out of 55 participants (7%)** left the trial due to an adverse event.
- **2 out of 55 participants (4%)** died due to any cause during trial.

There were no new, unexpected safety concerns with **ABL001**.

How many participants had adverse events?

The table below shows how many participants had adverse events during the treatment and the follow-up period. One participant assigned to **Group A** did not receive **ABL001** and was not included in the safety results.

Summary of adverse events during the whole trial

Participants who:	Group A 25 participants	Group B 27 participants	Group C 3 participants
Had at least **1 adverse event**	24 of 25 (96%)	26 of 27 (96%)	3 of 3 (100%)
Had at least **1 serious adverse event**	4 of 25 (16%)	4 of 27 (15%)	1 of 3 (33%)
Left the trial due to an adverse event	3 of 25 (12%)	1 of 27 (4%)	0 of 3 (0%)

What serious adverse events did the participants have?

A total of 9 participants had serious adverse events. All the serious adverse events happened in 1 participant each.

The most common types of serious adverse events were:

- Viral and bacterial infections - **4 participants**
- Lung and breathing issues - **3 participants**

For the full list of serious adverse events, please follow the instructions in the **"Where can I learn more about this trial?"** section at the end of this summary.

What other (not including) serious adverse events did the participants have?

The table below shows the most common other adverse events that happened during the trial.

Other adverse events

	Group A 25 participants	Group B 27 participants	Group C 3 participants
Tiredness Fatigue	10 of 25 (40%)	9 of 27 (33%)	1 of 3 (33%)
Joint pain Arthralgia	6 of 25 (24%)	10 of 27 (37%)	1 of 3 (33%)
Headache	9 of 25 (36%)	7 of 27 (26%)	0 of 3 (0%)
Nausea	3 of 25 (12%)	8 of 27 (30%)	2 of 3 (67%)
Diarrhea	6 of 25 (24%)	6 of 27 (22%)	0 of 3 (0%)
Cough	5 of 25 (20%)	7 of 27 (26%)	0 of 3 (0%)
Stomach pain Abdominal pain	6 of 25 (24%)	4 of 27 (15%)	0 of 3 (0%)
Difficulty breathing Dyspnea	5 of 25 (20%)	5 of 27 (19%)	0 of 3 (0%)

What was learned from this trial?

This trial helped researchers learn about the effects of **ABL001** given to **CML** participants **with or without** the T315I mutation.

Researchers found that:

- **ABL001** helped lower *BCR-ABL1* levels when given either 1 or 2 times a day, showing that flexible dosing may work for people with **CML**.
- There were no new, unexpected safety concerns **with ABL001**. The adverse events that happened in this trial were similar to those seen in previous **ABL001** trials.
- As the trial had only a small number of participants with the T315I mutation, no conclusions could be drawn regarding the effects of **ABL001** on these participants.

When this summary was written, there were ongoing trials and the sponsor had plans for future trials of **ABL001** in people with **CML**.

Where can I learn more about this trial?

More information about the results and adverse events in this trial can be found in the scientific summary of the results available on the Novartis Clinical Trial Results website, www.novctrd.com.

Follow these steps to find the scientific summary:

Go to **www.novctrd.com** → Click **Clinical Trial Results** → Accept the terms ☑ **I accept** → Search for **CABL001AUS04**

For more information about this trial go to this website:

clinicaltrials.gov – search using the number **NCT04666259**

Other studies with **ABL001** appear on the public websites above. When there, search for **ABL001** or **asciminib**.

Full clinical trial title: An open label, multi-center Phase IIIb study of asciminib (ABL001) monotherapy in previously treated patients with chronic myeloid leukemia in chronic phase (CML-CP) with and without T315I mutation (AIM4CML)

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