A clinical study of nemtabrutinib to treat blood cancers (MK-1026-003)

Protocol Title: A Phase 2 Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of MK-1026 in Participants with Hematologic Malignancies

Why is this study needed?

Researchers are looking for other ways to treat certain relapsed or refractory blood cancers that affect white blood cells. **Relapsed** means the cancer has come back after treatment. **Refractory** means the cancer did not **respond** (get smaller or go away) to treatment.
The certain types of blood cancers are:

- Chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic leukemia (CLL/SLL)
- Richter transformation (RT)
- Marginal zone lymphoma (MZL)
- Mantle cell lymphoma (MCL)
- Follicular lymphoma (FL)
- Waldenström's macroglobulinemia (WM)

The study medicine **nemtabrutinib** (also called MK-1026) is a targeted therapy. A **targeted therapy** is a treatment that works to control how specific types of cancer cells grow and spread.

The goal of this study is to learn about the safety of nemtabrutinib and how well people tolerate it. Researchers also want to learn how many people have the cancer respond to treatment.

Who will take part in this study?

About 450 people with certain types of blood cancer will be in this study. They will be at least 18 years old and:

- Have cancer that came back after treatment or did not respond to treatment
- Have not had other certain types of cancer in the past 3 years

What treatments are being given during the study?

Everyone in the study will take **nemtabrutinib**, the study medicine. They will take it once a day by mouth as a tablet until the cancer gets worse or they don't tolerate it.

How is this study designed?

A person may be in this study for up to about 6 and a half years. This study has 2 parts:

Part 1: About 30 people with CLL/SLL will take different dose levels of nemtabrutinib. Researchers will first give a few people a starting dose level. They will check for safety concerns before giving more people a higher dose level. Researchers will review the safety of each dose level to decide which dose to give in Part 2.

Part 2: People will be placed into groups based on their type of blood cancer and will take the dose of nemtabrutinib decided in Part 1.

Both the people in the study and the researcher will know which study treatment a person is getting (open-label study). During the study, people may give blood and tumor samples, have bone marrow biopsies, imaging tests and physical examinations, and answer questions about how they are feeling.

What are the goals of this study and how will they be measured?

Main goals	How they will be measured
To learn about the **safety** of nemtabrutinib and how well people **tolerate** it during Part 1	The number of people in Part 1 who: • Have a **dose-limiting toxicity (DLT)** during the first 2 months of treatment—a DLT is a medical problem related to the study medicine that prevents giving a higher dose or may prevent giving the same dose • Have an **adverse event (AE)—**an AE is a health problem that happens or worsens during the study • Stop treatment due to an AE
To learn the **objective response rate (ORR)** of people who receive nemtabrutinib during Part 2	**ORR** is the number of people whose cancer responds to treatment.

Other goals	How they will be measured
To learn what happens to different doses of nemtabrutinib in a person's body over time	During the study, researchers will measure the amount of nemtabrutinib in people's blood samples at different time points.
To learn the **cancer response** in people with CLL/SLL who receive nemtabrutinib during Part 1	During Part 1, researchers will measure: • **Duration of response (DOR):** the length of time from when the cancer first responds to treatment until the cancer grows, spreads, or death from any cause • **ORR**
To learn the **DOR** of people who receive nemtabrutinib during Part 2	During Part 2, researchers will measure the **DOR**
To learn about the **safety** of nemtabrutinib and how well people **tolerate** it during Part 2	The number of people in Part 2 who: • Have an **AE** during the study • Stop treatment due to an AE

What are the possible benefits and risks?

People may or may not benefit from the treatment received during the study.

More information about the benefits and risks is in the protocol.