Agents that Target Disease Pathways

**Index of Agents of High Interest**

Based on promising reports / recent approvals

- **ABT-199** (activating apoptosis) [Find trials] [Reports]
- **Ad cetris** ® SGN-35 / brentuximab vedotin (antibody-drug conjugate: anti-cd30 + antitubulin) [Find trials] [Reports]
- **Belinostat** PXD101 (epigenetic - recently approved for t-cell lymphoma) [Find trials] [Reports]
- **Cd19 CAR T-cell therapy** (adoptive immunotherapy) [Find trials] [Reports]
- **GA-101** (Obinutuzumab), next generation cd20 antibody [Find trials] [Reports]
- **Lenalidomide / Revlimid** (immune modulation and direct activity) [Find trials] [Reports]
- **Ibrutinib** (all - recent approval for CLL; inhibiting b-cell receptor pathway) [Find trials]
- **Ibrutinib** for lymphoma only [Find Trials]
- **Ibrutinib + Rituximab vs FCR** [Trial of interest]
- **Idelalisib** GS-1101 formerly CAL101 (inhibiting b-cell receptor pathway) [Find trials]
- **TRU-016** (cd37 antibody) [Find trials] [Reports]
- **PD1/L antibodies** (activates immune system - immune checkpoint blockade) [Find trials] [Reports]
  - Pidilizumab (CT-011) | BMS-936558 (nivolumab) | Lambrolizumab (Merck)
  - Nivolumab (immune checkpoint blockade) in Lymphoma [Trial of Interest]
- **Vidaza** ® 5-Azacytidine (epigenetic - activating or shutting off genes) [Find trials]

**Other promising targeted agents**

- **ACP 196** (next gen BTK inhibitor) in Mantle Cell Lymphoma [Trial of interest]
- **AEB071** (Sotrotastaurin) Protein Kinase C Inhibitor [Find trials] [Reports]
- **Alisertib** (MLN8237) Aurora Kinase A inhibitor [Find trials] [Reports]
- **APTO-253 HCI** (early, thought to activate tumor suppressor gene) [Trial early-phase]
- **Arzerra** ® (Ofatumumab) cd20 antibody approved for CLL [Find trials] [Reports]
- **Betalutin** (Lu-tetraoxetan-tetulomab) radioimmunotherapy antibody cd37 [Find trials] [Reports]
- **Blinatumomab** (BiTe) cd3 cd19 antibody [Find trials] [Reports]
- **Carfilzomib** (Velcade-like proteasome inhibitor) With Ibrutinib (BTK Inhibitor) Relapse/Refractory Mantle Cell Lymphoma [Trial of interest]
- **Epratuzumab** (cd22 antibody) [Find trials] [Reports]
- **Epratuzumab tetraxetan** anti-CD22 with fractionated Yttrium 90 [Find trials] [Reports]
- **IPI-145, (PI3K)-delta / PI3K-gamma** [Find trials] [Reports]
- **IPI-145, With Rituximab vs Rituximab in Previously Treated Follicular Lymphoma - Trial of interest**
- **Ipilimumab** anti-CTLA-4 (MDX-010) (Immune checkpoint blockade) CTL-A t-reg [Find trials] [Reports]
- **KPT-330 Selective Inhibitor of Nuclear Export (SINE)** [Safety report] [Background]
- **MLN9708** (Ixazomib, GATA-3 inhibitor) for Relapsed/Refractory Cutaneous and Peripheral T-cell Lymphomas [Trial of interest]
- **MEDI-551** (humanized cd19) [Find trials] [Reports]
- **Polatuzumab Vedotin** (cd22 drug-antibody conjugate) [Find trials] [Reports]
- **Polatuzumab Vedotin** With cd20 antibody With Bendamustine in Relapsed or Refractory Follicular DLBC Lymphoma [Trial of interest]
- **Pomalidomide** (Lenalidomide derived - Immune modulating) [Find trials] [Reports]
- **PNT2258** (first-in-class DNAi ) for Pretreated Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (Wolverine) [Trial of interest]
- **Romidepsin** (epigenetic)+ Pralatexate (novel chemo) in Relapsed/Refractory Lymphoid Malignancies - PTCL only for expansion phase [Trial of interest]
- **SAR 245409** is a potent oral pan-inhibitor of PI3K [Find trials]
- **TGR-1202** (PI3k Delta Inhibitor - next gen) [Find Trials]
- **TGR-1202 + Ibrutinib in Patients With Select B-Cell lymphoma** [http://1.usa.gov/1zyYgmu]
- **TGR-1202 (PI3K Delta Inhibitor) With Brentuximab Vedotin for Hodgkin’s Lymphoma Patients”** [Trial of interest]
- **Zevalin** ® anti-CD20 + Yttrium 90 (Ibritumomab tiuxetan) cd20 [Find trials] [Reports]

[www.lymphomation.org/agents.htm](http://www.lymphomation.org/agents.htm)
Overview of cancer and targeted therapies for lymphoma

A cancer develops from genomic damage (mutations) to cells that lead to abnormal growth and persistence of the cells (malignant behavior).

The mutations can lead to epigenomic changes that turn on or off specialized genes that would protect the cell from becoming a cancer or being detected by the immune system.

Lymphomas are highly sensitive to standard chemotherapy and radiotherapy, which work by damaging the DNA of rapidly dividing cells causing the cells to initiate programmed cell death.

Targeted approaches to treating cancer include:

1) by inhibiting the pathways in the cell that are activated by the mutations that drive the malignant behavior

2) by activating genes that have been silenced, or turning off over-active genes - so called epigenetic treatments

4) by targeting cell surface antigens that are expressed only on lymphocytes, such as cd20 (Rituxan), cd19, cd22, cd30 ...

Thank you for your support of our mission, which is to help to meet the information and support needs of patients and caregivers in a rapidly changing landscape of promising investigational drugs.

Your financial support of PAL is critical to the information and support we provide. So on behalf of the Board and our scientific advisors; please accept this small note of thanks. Every donation, large or small is critical to sustaining our work, which is done independently of health industry funding.

Yours truly,

Karl Schwartz
President, Patients Against Lymphoma
www.lymphomation.org

HOW TO HELP

Find trials: by AGENT | by TYPE of LYMPHOMA AND Treatment Status | PAL's Picks - Trials of INTEREST