Clinical Trial on Bomedemstat in the Treatment of Essential Thrombocythemia (ET)

This information was presented at **The 63rd ASH Annual Meeting and Exposition** in 2021. For more information:

Essential thrombocythemia (ET) is one of a group of rare bone marrow diseases called myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPNs). In ET, the bone marrow makes too many platelets, which are cells that help blood clot. Too many platelets can cause blood clots or bleeding. Other symptoms of ET include itching, bone pain, and especially fatigue. Current treatments can help but may stop working or cause severe side effects. There is no cure for ET, so Imago is developing a new treatment.

Why is the study being done?

This study is investigating if bomedemstat can return platelets to normal levels and improve ET symptoms. The results from this study will be used to help refine the design of future studies of bomedemstat in people with ET.

What drug is being tested?

- Bomedemstat is the medication in this study. It is a capsule taken by mouth 1 time each day.
- Bomedemstat regulates the production of a protein called LSD1. LSD1 is needed to produce platelets.
- Too many platelets can cause blood clots. Very high levels of platelets can sometimes lead to serious bleeding as well.
- Lowering platelets has been shown in past studies to reduce the risk of clots or bleeding in people with ET.
- The ability to lower platelets and improve symptoms are important objectives of this study.

What is an investigational drug?

An investigational drug is a medication that is a possible treatment for a disease. It is not approved for use outside of clinical trials.

For more information:

Phase of the clinical trial

There are several phases of drug clinical trials. The information being shared here is from a Phase 2 study.

Phase 0	Phase 1	**Phase 2**	Phase 3	Phase 4

A Phase 2 clinical trial tests the safety, tolerability and effectiveness of a drug in people living with a specific condition. **For more information on clinical trials:**

Who is participating in the study?

As of November 2021, the study enrolled 37 women and men between the ages of 42 and 85 with ET. They are from 7 countries around the world. All participants:

- Had a platelet count of 450 X 10^9/L or more
- Had tried at least 1 other ET treatment that either did not work for them or was intolerable.

What are the results so far?

Participants continue to be treated in this study. The results below include information up to November 2021.

What have clinicians learned about the safety of bomedemstat so far?

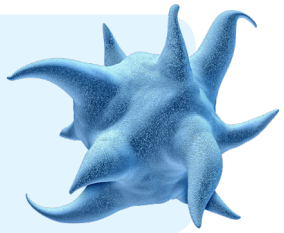
All medical issues were reported by participants during their clinic visits, whether or not they were related to bomedemstat.

- Clinicians have found that bomedemstat is **generally safe** for people with ET.
- Most new medical issues were **mild or moderate.**
- The most common new medical issue was dysgeusia, or changes in taste. Dysgeusia was experienced by almost half of participants but were mild for most patients.

What have clinicians learned about the effectiveness of bomedemstat so far?

The **results** for participants who took bomedemstat for at least 6 weeks are given below. In this study, 75% of participants were known to have the *CALR* or *JAK2* **gene mutations** and 6% were **triple negative**. Patients with *CALR*, *JAK2*, *MPL*, and triple negative ET **all responded to bomedemstat.**

A **treatment response** is when a participant has a **platelet** count of 400 X 10^9/L or less without a bleeding or blood clot event.



90% of participants had a **treatment response**

100% of participants had reduced platelet counts

Average hemoglobin levels were maintained

Participants scored their **symptoms** during the study, which include fatigue, bone pain, and itching. The results for participants who took bomedemstat for 24 weeks are given below.

71% of participants had an improvement in their symptom score

53% of participants had at least a 50% improvement in symptom score

Fatigue decreased: Participants scored their fatigue from 0 to 10, with **0 being no fatigue**, and **10 being the worst fatigue** a participant had ever experienced.

- **Before starting bomedemstat,** the average score for fatigue was 5 out of 10
- **After** 24 weeks, it was 3 out of 10, and this decrease is considered clinically important

Where can I find more information?

As of May 2022, bomedemstat has been tested in over 170 participants with bone marrow diseases. **This study has finished enrolling new participants.** A larger global study in patients with ET is being planned. There are also new studies of bomedemstat planned for the treatment of other MPNs including PV and MF. **If you are interested in learning about these studies or becoming a participant,** please visit www.imagobio.com

Full title: IMG-7289 in Patients With Essential Thrombocythemia **Clinical Trial Number:** NCT04254978

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