MMY1001 is a multiarm phase 1b study (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT02040057) that evaluated daratumumab in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone in a variety of multiple myeloma (MM) patient populations relevant to aberrant CD38 expression. This study was conducted in 13 countries across the United States, European Union, and many other countries with a focus on patients with ≥2 prior lines of therapy, including lenalidomide and a proteasome inhibitor. Daratumumab plus pom-dex treatment arm of MMY1001 with efficacy results at a median follow-up of 13.1 months.

Daratumumab (Darzalex) is a humanized monoclonal antibody targeting CD38, an aberrant marker that is not typically expressed in normal plasma cells but is present in patients with multiple myeloma. Daratumumab plus pom-dex was shown to achieve rapid, deep, and durable responses with a high proportion of patients achieving a stringent complete response (sCR), defined as no evidence of disease in patients with minimal residual disease (MRD) at baseline, at sensitivity thresholds of 10–4, 10–5, and 10–6.

Other than neutropenia, rates of grade 3 or 4 adverse events (AEs) were similar to those observed historically with pom-dex alone, but with increased neutropenia. Daratumumab plus pom-dex treatment arm of MMY1001 with efficacy results at a median follow-up of 13.1 months.

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In the total study population, pom-dex related toxicities included: grade ≥3 neutropenia (77%), infections (69%), fatigue (33%), and infusion-related reactions (IRRs) (6%). Daratumumab plus pom-dex treatment arm of MMY1001 with efficacy results at a median follow-up of 13.1 months.

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