Venetoclax salvage therapy in relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma

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Supplemental material

Prior therapies	**n=38**	**Alkylating agents**	**37 (97.4%)**
		Cyclophosphamide	33 (86.8%)
Dexamethasone	38 (100%)	Doxorubicine	27 (71.1%)
		Bendamustine	6 (15.8 %)
PIs	**38 (100%)**	Melphalan low dose	5 (13.2%)
Bortezomib	37 (97.4 %)	Etoposide (no CE)	2 (5.3%)
Carfilzomib	30 (79 %)		
Ixazomib	7 (18.4 %)	**Transplantation**	**35 (92.1%)**
		Auto (HD Melphalan)	35 (92.1%)
Antibodies	**36 (94.7%)**	Allogeneic transplant	3 (7.9%)
Daratumumab	35 (92.1%)		
Elotuzumab	15 (39.4%)	**Others**	
Isatuximab	2 (5.2%)	Belantamab	4 (10.5%)
MOR202	1 (2.6%)	Ide-Cel	2 (5.3 %)
CD138 antibody	1 (2.6%)	BCMA BiTe	1 (2.6%)
		Tapoclax	1 (2.6%)
IMiDs	**38 (100%)**	Iberdomide	1 (2.6%)
Revlimide	36 (94.7%)	Teclistamab	1 (2.6%)
Pomalidomide	34 (89.5%)	Panobinostat	1 (2.6%)
Thalidomide	15 (39.5%)		

Table S1: **Prior therapies to Ven containing regimen.** Note that for PIs, ABs, IMiDs, belantamab mafodotin, BCMA BiTe, tapoclax, iberdomide, teclistamab and panobinostat, numbers of refractory patients only are given. Auto = autologous stem cell transplant PI = Proteasome inhibitor. IMiD = Immunomodulatory drug. CE = Cyclophosphamide/Etoposide stem cell mobilization therapy. HD = High-dose chemotherapy. Ide-Cel = Idecabtagen Vicleucel

Combination	**n = 38**
Kd	13 (34.2%)
Vd	6 (15.8%)
Monotherapy	6 (15.8%)
Dex	4 (10.5%)
DKd	3 (7.9%)
KCyd	2 (5.3%)
DVd	1 (2.6%)
DKPd	1 (2.6%)
Dd	1 (2.6%)
PomPAdDara	1 (2.6%)
Selinexor	1 (2.6%)

Table S2: **Combination therapies with venetoclax.** K = Carfilzomib. Dex, d = Dexamethasone. V, P = Bortezomib. Dara, D = Daratumumab. Pom = Pomalidomide. Cy = Cyclophosphamide. A = Doxorubicine

Study type	Regimen	Line of therapy	Patients enrolled	Patients with t(11;14)	ORR/PFS in t(11;14) population	ORR/PFS in non-t(11;14) population
Phase III (Kumar et al.)[1]	VenVd	≥1 (to 3) prior therapies	194	30	90%/not reached	79%/not reached
Phase I (Kumar et al.)[2]	Ven mono	≥1 prior therapies	66	30	40%/6.6 months	6%/not evaluable
Phase I (Moreau et al.)[3]	VenVd	≥1 prior therapies	66	9	78%/not reported	65%/not reported
					PFS 9.7 months combined	
Phase II (Costa et al.)[4]	VenKd	≥1 (to 3) prior therapies	49	13	92%/24.8 months	75%/22.8 months
Phase I (Bahlis et al.)[5]	VenDvd	≥1 (to 3) prior therapies	24	6	83%/not reached	94%/not reached
	VenDd		24	24	96%/not reached	Not applicable
Phase II (Gasparetto et al.)[6]	VenPom	≥1 (to 5) prior therapies	8	3	≥67%/7.2 months	60%/not reached
Retrospective (Jelinek et al.)[7]	VenVd	Median 7 prior lines	11	0	Not applicable	27%/2.0 months
Retrospective (Nguyen et al.)[8]	Selinexor	Not reported	4	4	100%/not reported	Not applicable
Retrospective (Szita et al.)[9]	VenV(T)d,	First line	21	21	100%/not reached	Not applicable
	Ven mono/ VenKd	Median 4 prior lines	37	37	92%/10.0 months	Not applicable
Retrospective (Basali et al.)[10]	VenVd, VenKd, Ven-Dex, VenDVd	Median 6 prior lines	9	9	78%/not reported (PFS 27% at 6 months)	Not applicable

Table S3: **Overview of trials and analyses of Ven-containing regimen.** Dex, d = Dexamethasone. Dara, D = Daratumumab. K = Carfilzomib. ORR = Overall response rate. PFS = Progression-free survival. Pom = Pomalidomide. T = Thalidomide. V, P = Bortezomib. Ven = Venetoclax.

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