

Spotlight on ixazomib: potential in the treatment of multiple myeloma

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Abstract: Despite the significant therapeutic advances achieved with proteasome inhibitors (PIs) such as bortezomib and carfilzomib in prolonging the survival of patients with multiple myeloma, the development of drug resistance, peripheral neuropathy, and pharmacokinetic limitations continue to pose major challenges when using these compounds. Ixazomib is a second-generation PI with improved activity over other PIs. Unlike bortezomib and carfilzomib, which are administered by injection, ixazomib is the first oral PI approved by US Food and Drug Administration. This review discusses the biochemical properties, mechanisms of action, preclinical efficacy, and clinical trial results leading to the US Food and Drug Administration approval of ixazomib.

Keywords: proteasome inhibitor, oral administration, biological mechanism, clinical trials

Introduction

Multiple myeloma (MM) is a disorder of clonal cells that aggregate in the bone marrow (BM) stromal compartment. The MM cells are characterized by immune dysfunction, deregulated cell signaling, and high secretion of monoclonal protein detectable in the blood and/or urine.^{1,2} MM primarily affects older individuals with a mean age of diagnosis between 63 years and 70 years of age.³ The disease constitutes 1.5% of all cancers and almost 15% of all hematological malignancies. There are ~86,000 new cases of MM occurring worldwide each year, with MM accounting for an estimated 11,090 deaths in the US in 2014 and an estimated 10,390 deaths in Europe in 2012.⁴ The introduction of the novel agents, including proteasome inhibitors (PIs) (bortezomib – Velcade and carfilzomib – Kyprolis) and immunomodulatory drugs (thalidomide – Thalomid, lenalidomide – Revlimid, and pomalidomide – Pomalyst), was an important advance in the therapy of MM.^{5,6} The combination regimens of these drugs and autologous stem cell transplantation substantially extended the average MM patient survival.³ Bortezomib was the first PI approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2003 for relapsed/refractory MM patients, and also a few years later for treating newly diagnosed MM patients.⁷

Despite revolutionizing the treatment of MM, there are several limitations for the bortezomib treatment, including 1) not every MM patient will respond to bortezomib as a first-line therapy; 2) the majority of patients who initially respond favorably to bortezomib may later develop drug resistance and relapse; 3) peripheral neuropathy (PN) is a dose-limiting toxicity of bortezomib, which can potentially result in permanent nerve damage to the extremities;⁸ and 4) other common side effects of bortezomib include fatigue, gastrointestinal effects, and modest cytopenias.⁸ Bortezomib is administered intravenously (iv) and recently subcutaneously (sc), which showed similar bioavailability with noninferior efficacy and a significantly lower incidence of

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PN compared to iv administration.^{9–12} Moreover, the safety profile of bortezomib was further improved by reducing dosing frequency from twice weekly to once weekly.¹³ A second-generation PI, carfilzomib, was approved by the US FDA in 2012 for the treatment of MM patients. Carfilzomib offered a therapeutic benefit to a fraction of patients who relapsed from bortezomib treatment while showing decreased PN.¹⁴ Nonetheless, drug resistance was also observed following carfilzomib treatment.¹⁵ One likely contributor to this resistance is the drug efflux pump P-glycoprotein (P-gp). Carfilzomib is a known P-gp substrate, and a few studies have demonstrated that carfilzomib-resistant cells exhibited increased P-gp expression.^{16–18} A significant limitation of the treatment with bortezomib and carfilzomib is that both these drugs are administered iv, which implies the need for health care professionals to administer the dose in a clinic or a hospital, which inevitably reduces the patient's quality of life and increases the treatment costs.¹⁹ Ixazomib (Ninlaro) is a small molecule PI that overcomes the aforementioned limitations of bortezomib and carfilzomib. In November 2015, ixazomib became the first orally administered PI to be approved by the US FDA. In this review, we highlight the chemical properties, biological activity, and mechanism of action of ixazomib, as well as summarize the clinical trials to test its efficacy in patients with MM.

Chemical structure and mechanism of action of ixazomib

Ixazomib (formerly known as MLN9708) was developed through a large-scale screening of boron-containing PIs with physiochemical properties distinct from bortezomib, in pursuit of efficacious PIs with increased efficacy and reduced side effects.^{20–22}

Bortezomib structurally resembles dipeptide phenylalanine–leucine in which the terminal carboxylic acid is replaced by boric acid (Table 1).²³ Bortezomib is a slowly reversible inhibitor of the $\beta 1$ caspase-like subunit and $\beta 2$ trypsin-like subunit, with preference to the $\beta 5$ chymotrypsin-like subunit of 20S proteolytic site of proteasome.^{21,24} Inhibition of the catalytic $\beta 5$ site occurs when the boric acid group forms covalent bound with the hydroxyl group of the *N*-terminal threonine residue.^{22,25} On the other hand, carfilzomib has a tripeptide backbone containing phenylalanine, leucine, and homophenylalanine with terminal epoxyketone group (Table 1).^{23,26} Carfilzomib is an irreversible inhibitor with high specificity for the $\beta 5$ chymotrypsin-like subunit of the proteasome.²⁷ Ixazomib belongs to the same structural class and acts through the same mechanism as bortezomib.

Ixazomib consists of an alanine–leucine dipeptide core with a citrate-protected boric acid and preferentially inhibits the $\beta 5$ chymotrypsin-like subunit of proteasome, which cleaves proteins after hydrophobic residues. Furthermore, at high concentrations, ixazomib is capable of inhibiting other proteolytic sites of 20S proteasome, including the $\beta 1$ caspase-like subunit, which cleaves proteins after acidic residues, and $\beta 2$ trypsin-like subunit, which cleaves after basic residues (Table 1 and Figure 1).²²

Ixazomib is a citrate ester of boronic acid, which when exposed to aqueous solutions (eg, gastrointestinal tract and plasma) hydrolyzes to free boric acid metabolite MLN2238 that carries the biological effect (Figure 1).²¹ Xenograft mouse models demonstrated that ixazomib has significantly higher antitumor activity, which is attributed to distribution of larger blood volume compared to bortezomib, conferring greater pharmacodynamics.^{21,22} The clinical trials of ixazomib showed low incidence of PN compared to bortezomib, which may be ascribed to the high specificity of ixazomib in inhibiting the chymotrypsin-like site of the 20S proteasome.^{21,28} Moreover, ixazomib elicits therapeutic response in patients who were bortezomib resistant.^{14,20}

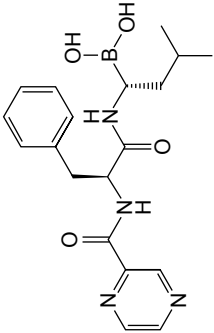
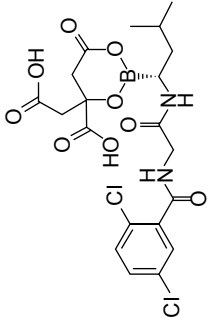
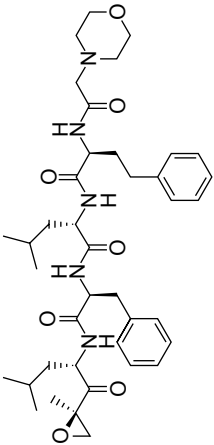
Biological mechanisms of ixazomib

Cell signaling pathways

In vitro studies performed with different human MM cell lines treated with various concentrations of ixazomib showed a concentration-dependent decrease in the viability of all treated cell lines. Furthermore, it was shown that ixazomib induced apoptosis of MM cell lines resistant to conventional therapies and in primary MM cells obtained from bortezomib- and lenalidomide-resistant patients.²⁰ The apoptotic activity of ixazomib was mediated by the activation of caspase-8, caspase-9, and caspase-3 and other apoptotic pathways such as p53–p21, p53–NOXA–PUMA, and Rb–E2F. Ixazomib also induced the expression of binding immunoglobulin protein and CCAAT-enhancer-binding protein homologous protein transcription factor – both connected to endoplasmic reticulum stress response.²⁰

MicroRNA profiling studies with MM cells showed that ixazomib induced upregulation of *miR33b*, a tumor suppressor gene that is constitutively expressed at low levels in MM cells. Increased *miR33b* expression leads to cell death and apoptosis by blocking proto-oncogene (PIM-1) via inhibiting serine/threonine kinase activity. Furthermore, this increased expression is associated with reduced migration and viability of MM cells, as well as increased sensitivity to ixazomib.²⁹

Table 1 Review and comparison of ixazomib, bortezomib, and carfilzomib

Generic (brand) name Manufacturer PI structural class Chemical structure	Bortezomib (Velcade) Millennium Pharmaceuticals Boronate	Ixazomib (Ninlaro) Takeda Oncology Boronate	Carfilzomib (Kyprolis) Onyx Pharmaceuticals Epoxyketone
			
Mechanism of proteasome inhibition	Inhibits (β1) caspase-like and (β2) trypsin-like sites of 20S proteasome, but preferentially inhibits (β5) chymotrypsin-like site	Inhibits (β1) caspase-like and (β2) trypsin-like sites of 20S proteasome, but preferentially inhibits (β5) chymotrypsin-like site	Inhibits (β1) caspase-like and (β2) trypsin-like sites of 20S proteasome, but preferentially inhibits (β5) chymotrypsin-like site
Proteasome dissociation half-life ($t_{1/2}$)	Slowly reversible β5 subunit: 110 minutes	Reversible β5 subunit: 18 minutes	Irreversible
Administration	iv/sc	Oral	iv
Treatment indication	First line or relapsed/refractory	Relapsed/refractory	Relapsed/refractory
Prodrug	No	Yes – MLN9708 hydrolyzed to MLN2238	No
Incidence of severe PN	High (markedly reduced by sc injection and/or shifting from biweekly to once-weekly schedule)	Low	Moderate
US FDA approval	2003	2015	2012

Abbreviations: PI, proteasome inhibitor; iv, intravenous; sc, subcutaneous; PN, peripheral neuropathy; FDA, Food and Drug Administration.

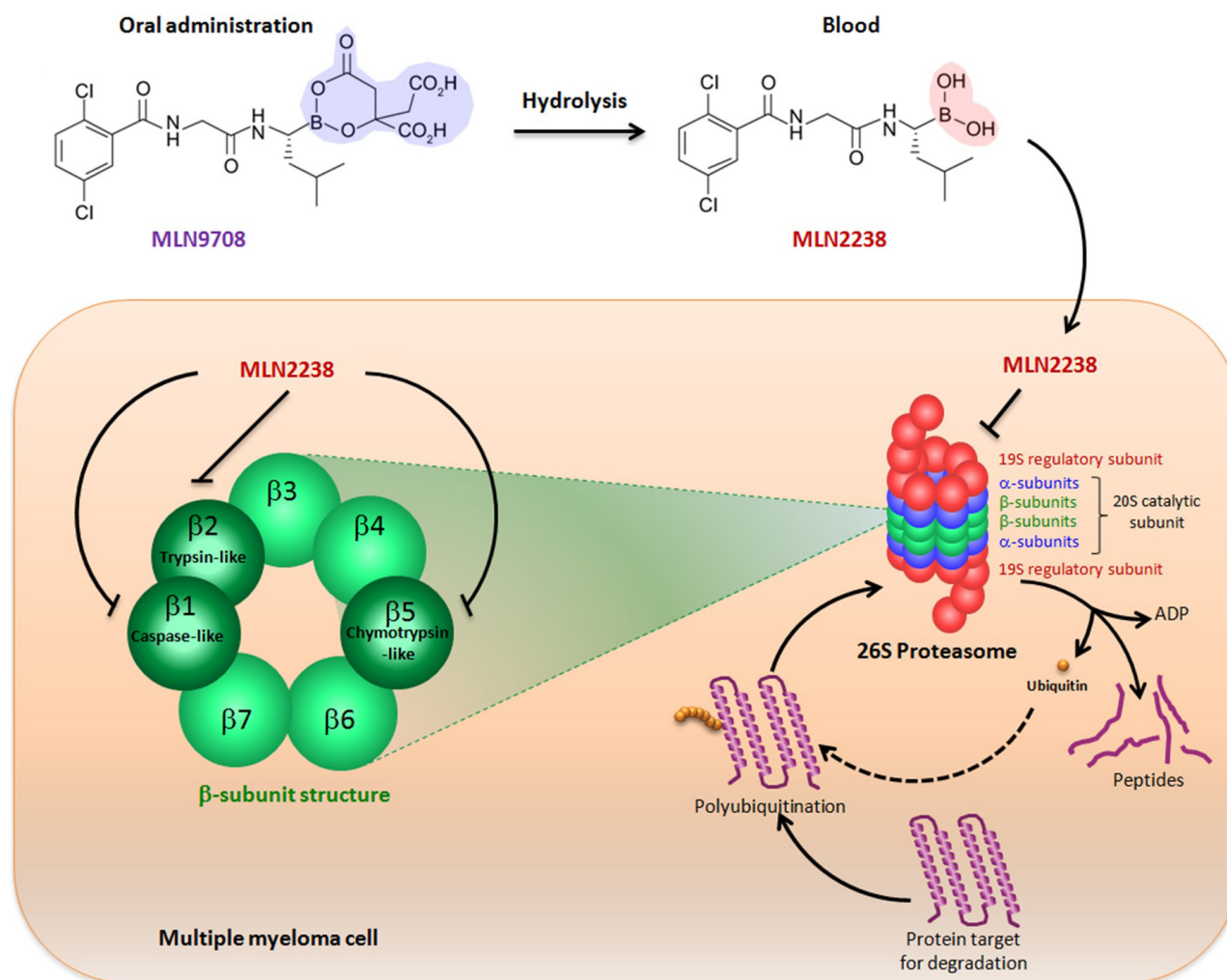


Figure 1 Mechanism of action of ixazomib.

Notes: Ixazomib (MLN9708) administered orally as a capsule is rapidly absorbed and hydrolyzed to the biologically active form (MLN2238) when it comes in contact with aqueous plasma. Ixazomib blocks protein degradation by inhibiting the 20S catalytic subunit of the 26S proteasome. More specifically, at lower concentrations, MLN2238 inhibits the $\beta 5$ chymotrypsin-like subunit, which cleaves proteins after hydrophobic residues. At high concentrations, MLN2238 inhibits the $\beta 1$ caspase-like subunit and $\beta 2$ trypsin-like subunit, which cleave proteins after acidic and basic residues, respectively.

Antitumor activity of ixazomib in vivo

Treatment of MM-bearing mice with ixazomib induced a significant inhibition of MM tumor growth and a significant increase in survival compared to vehicle- and bortezomib-treated mice. In accordance with the *in vitro* data, when compared to vehicle-treated mice, ixazomib-treated mice showed an increase in the number of cleaved caspase-3-positive cells, increase in the number of TUNEL-positive cells, and decrease in the proliferation marker Ki-67. Immunostaining of harvested mouse tumors revealed that ixazomib inhibited the angiogenic activity of tumors and reduced the expression of angiogenesis markers such as vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2 and platelet endothelial cell adhesion molecule, while displaying normal levels of creatinine, hemoglobin, and bilirubin.²⁰

Anti-BM microenvironment activity of ixazomib

Acellular components include cytokines and growth factors, which facilitate cell proliferation, extracellular matrix, a scaffold promoting cell-cell interactions, and hypoxia niche, which causes limited oxygen diffusion as well as alters gene expression promoting drug resistance.^{30,31} Cellular components include stromal cells, which facilitate adhesion and proliferation,^{32–35} endothelial cells, which create blood vessels thus contribute to metastasis,³⁶ and osteoblasts/osteoclasts, which contribute to bone lytic lesions.^{37,38} *In vitro*, ixazomib inhibited the NF- κ B pathway in MM stromal cells, reducing the release of cytokines that are vital for growth and survival of MM cells. Thus, treatment with ixazomib disrupts the cytoprotective effects of the BM

microenvironment on MM cells and inhibits proliferation of MM cells.²⁰

Osteolytic lesions are the most common complication of MM.³⁹ It was demonstrated that ixazomib has a positive effect against MM-induced bone lytic lesions, since it inhibited osteoclast resorption with efficiency similar to bortezomib. It was demonstrated that early osteoclast differentiation was mediated by multiple signaling pathways that involve NF- κ B; ixazomib decreased NF- κ B signaling in preosteoclasts by impairing the degradation of the cellular NF- κ B inhibitor, I- κ B, by inhibiting the proteasome, which consequently reduced osteoclastogenesis.³⁹ Moreover, in terms of osteoblast activity, ixazomib enhanced differentiation of osteoblast from primary mesenchymal stem cells isolated from myeloma and enhanced osteoblast functions.³⁹

Pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic parameters in animal models

Biochemical analysis showed that the potency and selectivity of ixazomib and bortezomib to β 1, β 2, and β 5 subunits of proteasome are of the same magnitude, with preferential inhibitory activity towards β 5 subunit with the half maximal inhibitory concentration (IC_{50}) for ixazomib 3.4 nmol/L and for bortezomib 2.4 nmol/L. The half-life ($t_{1/2}$) of dissociation of ixazomib from the proteasome was found to be approximately six times shorter than that of bortezomib (18 minutes versus 110 minutes), which was consistent with the recovery of proteasome activity with bortezomib-treated cells recovering slower than ixazomib-treated cells.²²

However, when administered iv, ixazomib was shown to have superior pharmacokinetic parameters compared with bortezomib; the maximal plasma concentration (C_{max}) of ixazomib was 17,000 ng/mL compared to 321 ng/mL for bortezomib. In addition, ixazomib provided a greater plasma exposure (area under the curve [AUC_{0-24h}] = 8,090 h·ng/mL) compared with bortezomib (AUC_{0-24h} = 485 h·ng/mL), when both PIs were injected iv using their maximum tolerated doses. Moreover, ixazomib demonstrated five times higher drug distribution from blood into tissues supported by blood volume distribution, V_d , of 20.2 L/kg compared to V_d = 4.3 L/kg for bortezomib.

Ixazomib in clinical trials

Phase I clinical trial

Study design

Being the first oral PI, the clinical trials of ixazomib in patients with relapsed and/or refractory MM began with open-label, Phase I dose-escalation studies and expansion cohort studies.¹⁹ In these studies, ixazomib was given twice weekly

(0.24–2.23 mg/m² on days 1, 4, 8, and 11 of a 21-day cycle) to 60 patients who met the following criteria: >18 years old with a measurable disease, an absolute neutrophil count \geq 1,000 cells/mm³, platelet count \geq 75,000 cells/mm³, a total bilirubin \leq 1.5 \times the upper limit of normal, aspartate aminotransferase and alkaline aminotransferase \leq 2.5 \times upper limit of normal, and creatinine clearance \geq 20 mL/min within 3 days of receiving the first dose. The exclusion criteria included uncontrolled preexisting comorbidities that may interfere with the study, as well as the previous treatment with a PI. Dose escalation of ixazomib was done in a standard 3+3 scheme with the modified Fibonacci dose sequence. Investigators analyzed the dose-limiting toxicities that occurred in patients during cycle 1 in order to determine the maximum tolerated dose.¹⁹

Toxicity and adverse effects

Of the patients who remained on the maximum tolerated dose of 2.0 mg/m², or an equivalent fixed dose of 3.7 mg, ~62% experienced drug-related grade \geq 3 adverse events (AEs), 27% of whom were grade 4. The most common drug-related AEs included nausea (42%), thrombocytopenia (42%), fatigue (40%), skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders (40%), vomiting (25%), diarrhea (23%), pyrexia (20%), neutropenia (18%), PN (12%), and chills (10%). Of the seven patients with drug-related PN, three patients experienced grade 1 PN at baseline, while others experienced a worsening of PN to grade 2 in cycle 2 at 0.8 mg/m² in the cohort study, worsening from baseline while remaining at grade 1 in cycle 2 at 1.68 mg/m² in the cohort study, or worsening grade 2 during cycle 3 of the relapsed and refractory cohort.

In the dose-escalation cohort with 2.0 mg/m² ixazomib given twice weekly, a patient experienced spinal cord compression as a result of disease progression during cycle 1. In the relapsed and refractory cohort studies, five people discontinued treatment due to drug-related thrombocytopenia during cycle 1, drug-related nausea and fatigue with PN during cycle 5, and pneumonia in cycle 2 as well as cycle 5. Two dose-limiting toxicities of grade 3 rash and grade 4 thrombocytopenia occurred with 2.23 mg/m² of ixazomib.¹⁹

Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics in Phase I clinical trials

Ixazomib displayed rapid absorption with a maximal concentration time (T_{max}) of 1 hour, C_{max} of 7.78 ng/mL, and a terminal $t_{1/2}$ of 3.3–7.4 days following a dose of 0.48 mg/m². Linear pharmacokinetics was observed with a direct proportionality between the plasma concentration (7.78–75.9 ng/mL) and the administered dose (range of 0.48–2.23 mg/m²). The Phase I study showed that 2.0 mg/m² of ixazomib administered

orally twice weekly was the optimal dose for efficacy and AEs. This dose elicited a positive response and was effective in controlling the disease, while the AEs were reversible, minor, and manageable.¹⁹

Phase II clinical trials

Study design

Open-label Phase II trials were initiated to test the safety, tolerability, and efficacy of ixazomib.⁷ Phase II trials also investigated the efficacy of the addition of dexamethasone to the ixazomib therapy. Patients were required to be at least 18 years, have relapsed MM after one or more attempted therapies, have a measurable disease (serum M-protein ≥ 1 g/dL or urine M-protein ≥ 200 mg/24 hours or involved free light chain level ≥ 10 mg/dL), have an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status of 0–2, absolute neutrophil count $\geq 1,000$ cells/mm³, platelets $\geq 75,000$ cells/mm³, and could not be on a CYP1A2 or CYP3A4 inducer/inhibitor within 14 days of study. The patients were also excluded from the study, if they experienced any of the following disease states: uncontrolled cardiovascular conditions (hypertension, cardiac arrhythmias, congestive heart failure, unstable angina, or myocardial infarction within the past 6 months), HIV, positive hepatitis B surface antigen, hepatitis C infection, or patient allergy to any of the medications, analogs of the medications, or excipients that may interfere with the bioavailability of the drug. In total, 33 patients with relapsed MM were enrolled in this trial, and on average, the patients had previously received two alternative therapies.

The treatment goal was to receive an overall response rate of the drug using only a single agent in relapsed MM with no prior use of a PI or less than six cycles of therapy with a previous PI. The secondary goal was to obtain an overall response rate of the drug with the addition of dexamethasone. Patients in the Phase II study received, on average, eight cycles of therapy: 19 patients received four cycles, 16 patients received eight cycles, and the remaining 12 patients received 12 cycles. The median dose that 27 patients received per cycle was 12 mg of ixazomib, ranging from 5.5 mg to 15.6 mg. Dexamethasone was administered at the following occasions: 1) at the end of cycle 2, 2) when patients showed no response to ixazomib alone by the end of cycle 4, or 3) if the patient experienced disease progression at any point during the treatment.⁷

Toxicity and adverse effects

AEs experienced by patients in the Phase II trial were identical to those experienced in the Phase I studies – 40% experienced grade 3 or grade 4 and 19% experienced grade 4.

Common AEs included thrombocytopenia, fatigue, nausea, and diarrhea. No patients died during the study period. Drug-induced grade 1 and grade 2 PN was observed in eight patients and five patients, respectively. No hematological toxicity was recorded; however, three patients discontinued drug therapy due to elevated stringent complete response (sCR) and thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura.⁷

Efficacy

As a single agent, ixazomib is therapeutically effective in treating patients with relapsed and refractory MM, with minimal rates of PN. Overall, the Phase II studies showed that 34% of patients experienced partial response or better during the entire trial without the addition of dexamethasone. Two additional patients experienced a minor response, and one patient had both CR and sCR. In all, 67% of the patients were initiated on dual dexamethasone treatment, out of which, 17 patients were placed on the secondary therapy for not achieving a response with ixazomib alone and five patients were placed on the secondary therapy for progression of the disease. Those treated with the secondary therapy achieved a response rate of 34% after the dexamethasone addition. Of the patients in cycle 4, five patients experienced a positive response to treatment, three patients experienced a partial response to treatment, one patient achieved a complete response to therapy, and one patient achieved an sCR.⁷

A number of Phase II clinical trials are evaluating a three-drug regimen (or more) including ixazomib, lenalidomide, and dexamethasone for four cycles, followed by a randomized maintenance therapy with either ixazomib or lenalidomide in order to prolong the disease-free period in patients after stem cell transplantation (NCT02253316). Other randomized Phase I/II trials are testing a combination of ixazomib with or without pomalidomide and dexamethasone given together in treating patients with refractory MM (NCT02004275). In addition, ixazomib is being evaluated in previously untreated symptomatic myeloma patients with high risk of progression, where patients are treated in combination with cyclophosphamide and dexamethasone (NCT01864018; Table 2).

Phase III clinical trial

There are a number of ongoing Phase III clinical trials examining the efficacy of ixazomib on progression-free survival, overall survival, and overall response rate at different stages of MM. These trials are randomized, double blinded, multicenter, and placebo controlled. No results have been

Table 2 Summary of completed and ongoing clinical trials of ixazomib in MM

Identifier	Phase	Status	Stage of MM	Intervention	Results
NCT00932698	I	Completed	Relapsed/refractory	Ixazomib	Clinical efficacy in pretreated MM patients
NCT00963820	I	Completed	Relapsed/refractory	Ixazomib	Safety and tolerability support once-weekly dosing
NCT01645930	I	Active, not recruiting	Relapsed/refractory	Ixazomib	4.0 mg recommended dose, no dose-limiting toxicities were reported
NCT01318902	I	Active, not recruiting	Light chain amyloidosis	Ixazomib	No results provided
NCT01830816	I/IB	Active, not recruiting	Relapsed/refractory	Ixazomib	No results provided
NCT02504359	IB	Recruiting	Relapsed high risk	Ixazomib, melphalan, methotrexate, carmustine, cytarabine, etoposide, tacrolimus	No results provided
NCT01217957	I/II	Completed	Newly diagnosed	Ixazomib, lenalidomide, dexamethasone	No results provided
NCT01335685	I/II	Active, not recruiting	Newly diagnosed	Ixazomib, melphalan, prednisone	No results provided
NCT01383928	I/II	Active, not recruiting	Newly diagnosed	Ixazomib, lenalidomide, dexamethasone	No results provided
NCT02004275	I/II	Recruiting	Relapsed/refractory	Ixazomib, pomalidomide, dexamethasone	No results provided
NCT02542657	I/II	Recruiting	Relapsed/refractory	Ixazomib, clarithromycin, pomalidomide, dexamethasone	No results provided
NCT02119468	I/II	Recruiting	Relapsed/refractory	Ixazomib, dexamethasone, pomalidomide	No results provided
NCT01864018	I/II	Recruiting	Newly diagnosed	Ixazomib, dexamethasone, cyclophosphamide	No results provided
NCT02206425	I/II	Recruiting	Relapsed/refractory	Ixazomib, melphalan, prednisone, lenalidomide, cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone	No results provided
NCT02477215	I/II	Not yet open	Relapsed/refractory	Ixazomib, dexamethasone, bendamustine	No results provided
NCT01936532	II	Active, not recruiting	Newly diagnosed	Ixazomib, lenalidomide, dexamethasone	No results provided
NCT02046070	II	Active, not recruiting	Newly diagnosed	Ixazomib, cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone	No results provided
NCT02499081	II	Recruiting	Relapsed/refractory	Ixazomib	No results provided
NCT02389517	II	Recruiting	Residual disease after SCT	Ixazomib, lenalidomide, dexamethasone	No results provided
NCT02440464	II	Recruiting	High risk post-ASCT	Ixazomib, fludarabine, melphalan, bortezomib, placebo	No results provided
NCT02412228	II	Recruiting	Newly diagnosed	Ixazomib, cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone	No results provided
NCT02168101	II	Recruiting	Post-ASCT	Ixazomib	No results provided
NCT02578121	II	Not yet open	Relapsed	Ixazomib, dexamethasone, pomalidomide	No results provided
NCT02619682	II	Not yet open	Post-ASCT	Ixazomib, lenalidomide	No results provided
NCT02547662	II	Not yet open	Plasma cell leukemia	Ixazomib, dexamethasone, pomalidomide	No results provided
NCT02461888	II	Not yet open	Relapsed/refractory	Ixazomib, cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone	No results provided
NCT02410694	II	Not yet open	Relapsed/refractory	Ixazomib, thalidomide, dexamethasone	No results provided
NCT01564537	III	Active, not recruiting	Relapsed/refractory	Ixazomib, lenalidomide, dexamethasone, placebo	Patients on ixazomib treatment as background therapy to lenalidomide and dexamethasone experienced longer progression-free survival compared to placebo group
TOURMALINE-MM1					No results provided
NCT01850524	III	Recruiting	Newly diagnosed	Ixazomib, lenalidomide, dexamethasone, placebo	No results provided
TOURMALINE-MM2					
NCT02181413	III	Recruiting	Post-ASCT	Ixazomib, placebo	No results provided
TOURMALINE-MM3					

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued)

Identifier	Phase	Status	Stage of MM	Intervention	Results
NCT02312258 TOURMALINE-MM4	III	Recruiting	Newly diagnosed	Ixazomib, placebo	No results provided
NCT01659658 TOURMALINE-MM5	III	Recruiting	Relapsed/refractory	Ixazomib, dexamethasone, melphalan, cyclophosphamide, thalidomide, lenalidomide	No results provided
NCT02516423	III	Not yet open	Plasma-cytoma	Ixazomib, dexamethasone, lenalidomide, zoledronic acid	No results provided

Abbreviations: MM, multiple myeloma; SCT, stem cell transplantation; ASCT, autologous stem cell transplantation.

published yet. TOURMALINE-MM1 trial is being conducted in 837 relapsed/refractory MM patients (NCT01564537) and TOURMALINE-MM2 study in >700 newly diagnosed MM patients (NCT01850524). In these two studies, one patient group receives oral ixazomib (4 mg) and the other group receives a placebo, while both groups receive lenalidomide and dexamethasone. Moreover, ixazomib (3 mg) as a single agent, compared to placebo, is being tested as a maintenance therapy in patients following autologous stem cell transplantation (TOURMALINE-MM3; NCT02181413) and in patients who have not received autologous stem cell transplantation (TOURMALINE-MM4; NCT02312258). A list of completed and ongoing clinical trials involving ixazomib in MM is given in Table 2.

Conclusion

Ixazomib is the first oral boronic acid-based PI approved by US FDA in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone for the treatment of MM patients who have received at least one prior therapy. Preclinical results demonstrated that ixazomib inhibits the chymotrypsin-like proteolytic ($\beta 5$) site of the 20S proteasome, reduces tumor progression by increasing MM cell apoptosis, and disrupts the interaction of MM cells with the BM microenvironment resulting in decreased angiogenesis and osteolytic lesions.

Currently, there are numerous clinical trials including five global Phase III trials on investigational oral ixazomib in MM and in other hematological malignancies such as lymphoma and amyloidosis, as well as in solid tumors. Based on study reports, ixazomib is therapeutically efficacious as a single agent but especially when used in combination with dexamethasone in the treatment of relapsed/refractory MM. Side effects are manageable and infrequent, including rash, lowered platelet and white blood cell counts, fatigue, diarrhea and nausea, and with a few instances of PN. By virtue of the convenience of oral administration, ixazomib is a promising option for MM treatment and is being continuously evaluated as a single agent or in combination with other therapies in Phase III trials for relapsed/refractory patients, newly diagnosed patients, and as a maintenance therapy.

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