

SUPPLEMENT

Improved efficacy and safety of zanubrutinib versus ibrutinib in patients with relapsed/refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia (R/R CLL) in China: a subgroup of ALPINE

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SUPPLEMENTARY METHODS

AESI Categories and Search Criteria

Category	Search Criteria
Anemia	Anemia PT, Hemoglobin decreased PT
Atrial fibrillation/flutter	Atrial fibrillation PT, Atrial flutter PT
Hemorrhage	Hemorrhage terms (excluding laboratory terms) (SMQ) Narrow
Hypertension	Hypertension (SMQ) Narrow
Infection	Infections: Infections and Infestations SOC
Opportunistic infections	Subcategory - Opportunistic infections: Opportunistic infections (SMQ) Narrow
Major hemorrhage	Major hemorrhage: • Subdural hematoma PT • Subdural hemorrhage PT • All Hemorrhage PT if AE SOC is 'Nervous system disorders • Serious or grade 3 and above Hemorrhage PT if AESOC is not 'Nervous system disorders
Neutropenia	Neutropenia PT, Neutrophil count decreased PT, Febrile neutropenia PT, Agranulocytosis PT, Neutropenic infection PT, Neutropenic sepsis PT
Second primary malignancies	Malignant Tumors (SMQ) Narrow
Skin cancers	Subcategory - skin cancers: skin malignant tumors (SMQ) Narrow
Thrombocytopenia	Thrombocytopenia PT, Platelet count decreased PT
TLS	Tumor lysis syndrome (SMQ) Narrow

AE, adverse events; AESI, adverse events of special interest; MedDRA, Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities; PT, preferred term; SMQ, standardized MedDRA query; SOC, system organ class; TLS, tumor lysis syndrome.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Supplementary Table 1. Representativeness of study participants

Cancer type	CLL/SLL
Considerations related to:	
Sex	CLL/SLL is more common in male than female patients, with a male-to-female incidence ratio of 1.9:1 in the United States [1] and 1.8:1 in China [2].
Age	The median age at diagnosis is 70 years in the United States [1] and 58-62 years in China [2].
Race and ethnicity	In the United States, CLL/SLL predominantly affects White patients, followed by Black, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic, and Pacific Islander patients [1].
Geography	CLL/SLL predominantly affects Western patients. The incidence rate is lower in the Chinese population (0.2-0.6 per 100,000) [3] than in the worldwide population (1.3 per 100,000) [4].
Other considerations	Certain chromosomal abnormalities can influence disease prognosis in patients with CLL/SLL [5-7]. Patients with del(17p) or mutations of <i>TP53</i> tend to have worse outcomes than patients without [6,7]. <i>TP53</i> mutations occur in 30%-40% of patients with R/R CLL/SLL [8], while del(17p) occurs in approximately 7.8% of TN patients [9].
Overall representativeness of study	The analysis presented here is in patients with R/R CLL/SLL in China. Therefore, it is important to note that these patients do not represent the worldwide population of patients with CLL/SLL. In this study, 62%

	were male, the median age was 61 years (range, 35-82), 11.1% had del(17p), 32.2% had mutated <i>TP53</i>, and 61.1% had unmutated <i>IGHV</i>. Due to the nature of the analysis, 100% of patients were Asian.
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CLL/SLL, chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma; del(17p), deletion in chromosome 17p; *IGHV*, immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region; R/R, relapsed/refractory; TN, treatment naive; *TP53*, tumor protein 53.

Supplementary Table 2. Best responses by INV and IRC in the Chinese subgroup (ITT)

	ITT population	
	Zanubrutinib (n=47)	Ibrutinib (n=43)
INV		
ORR, n (%) (95% CI)	38 (80.9) (66.7, 90.9)	31 (72.1) (56.3, 84.7)
CR or CRi ^a	5 (10.6)	4 (9.3)
PR or nPR ^b	33 (70.2)	27 (62.8)
PR-L	4 (8.5)	3 (7.0)
SD	3 (6.4)	6 (14.0)
PD	0	1 (2.3)
Discontinued prior to first assessment, NA or NE^c	2 (4.3)	2 (4.7)
IRC		
ORR, n (%) (95% CI)	41 (87.2) (74.3, 95.2)	33 (76.7) (61.4, 88.2)
CR or CRi ^a	4 (8.5)	4 (9.3)
PR or nPR ^b	37 (78.7)	29 (67.4)
PR-L	1 (2.1)	3 (7.0)
SD	2 (4.3)	4 (9.3)
PD	0	1 (2.3)
Discontinued prior to first assessment, NA or NE^d	2 (4.3)	2 (4.7)

CI widths have not been adjusted for multiplicity and may not be used in place of hypothesis testing.

CI, confidence interval; CR, complete response; CRi, complete response with incomplete bone marrow recovery; INV, investigator assessment; IRC, independent review committee assessment; ITT, intent-to-treat; NA, not assessed; NE, not evaluable; nPR, nodular partial response; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; PR-L, partial response with lymphocytosis; ORR, overall response rate; SD, stable disease.

^aNo patients had CRi. ^bNo patients had nPR. ^cNo patients were NA or NE. ^dNo patients were NA.

Supplementary Table 3. DoR by INV and IRC in the Chinese subgroup (ITT)

	Zanubrutinib (n=47)	Ibrutinib (n=43)
INV		
Number of responders	38	31
Events, n (%)	4 (10.5)	11 (35.5)
PD	3 (7.9)	11 (35.5)
Death	1 (2.6)	0
DoR, median (95% CI), months	NE (NE, NE)	25.1 (15.1, NE)
18-month event-free rate (95% CI), %	91.3 (75.5, 97.1)	69.2 (49.1, 82.7)
IRC		
Number of responders	41	33
Events, n (%)	2 (4.9)	10 (30.3)
PD	1 (2.4)	9 (27.3)
Death	1 (2.4)	1 (3.0)
DoR, median (95% CI), months	NE (NE, NE)	NE (19.4, NE)
18-month event-free rate (95% CI), %	94.7 (80.3, 98.6)	77.5 (58.3, 88.6)

CI widths have not been adjusted for multiplicity and may not be used in place of hypothesis testing.

CI, confidence interval; DoR, duration of response; INV, investigator assessment; IRC, independent review committee assessment; ITT, intent-to-treat; NE, not evaluable; PD, progressive disease.

Supplementary Table 4. Non-hematologic Grade ≥ 3 TEAEs in $\geq 3\%$ of the Chinese subgroup (safety analysis set)

TEAEs, n (%)	Zanubrutinib (n=45)	Ibrutinib (n=43)
Grade ≥ 3 TEAEs	29 (64.4)	31 (72.1)
Grade ≥ 3 TEAEs occurring in $\geq 3\%$ of patients in either arm		
Pneumonia	6 (13.3)	8 (18.6)
URTI	5 (11.1)	3 (7.0)
Hypertension	2 (4.4)	2 (4.7)
Hepatitis B	1 (2.2)	2 (4.7)
Adenocarcinoma gastric	0	2 (4.7)
Cerebral infarction	0	2 (4.7)
GGT increased	0	2 (4.7)

GGT, gamma-glutamyl transferase; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event; URTI, upper respiratory tract infection.

Supplementary Table 5. TEAEs leading to death in the Chinese subgroup (safety analysis set)

TEAEs, n (%)	Zanubrutinib (n=45)	Ibrutinib (n=43)
Patients with ≥1 TEAE leading to death	2 (4.4)	3 (7.0)
Infections and infestations	2 (4.4)	1 (2.3)
Pneumonia	1 (2.2)	1 (2.3)
Infection	1 (2.2)	0
General disorders and administration site conditions	0	1 (2.3)
Death	0	1 (2.3)
Nervous system disorders	0	1 (2.3)
Cerebral infarction	0	1 (2.3)

TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

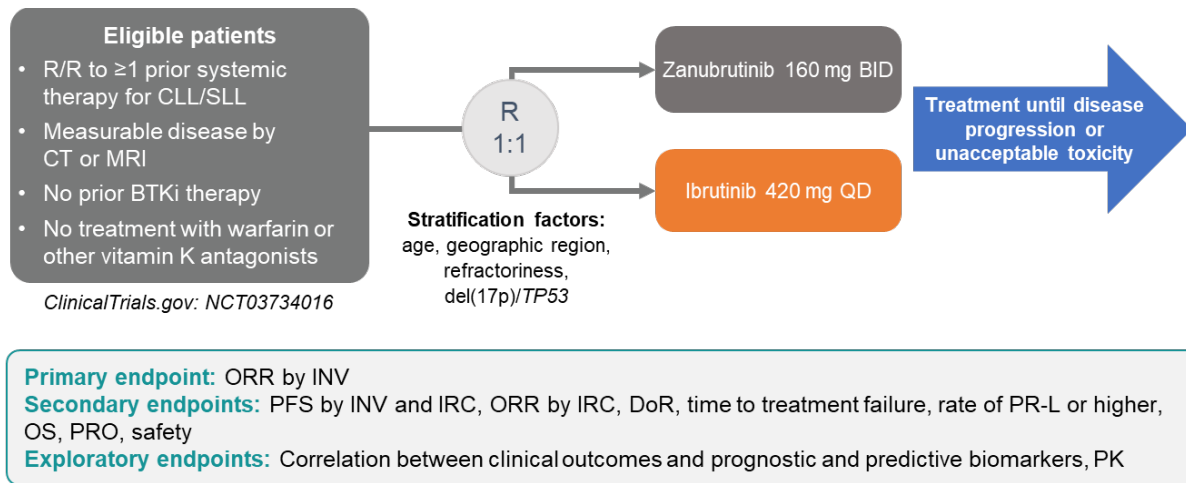
Supplementary Table 6. AESI opportunistic infections in the Chinese subgroup (safety analysis set)

Opportunistic infections, n (%)	Zanubrutinib (n=45)	Ibrutinib (n=43)
Any opportunistic infection	1 (2.2)	3 (7.0)
Bronchopulmonary aspergillosis	1 (2.2)	0
Herpes ophthalmic	0	1 (2.3)
Pneumonia fungal	0	1 (2.3)
Pulmonary tuberculosis	0	1 (2.3)

AESI, adverse events of special interest.

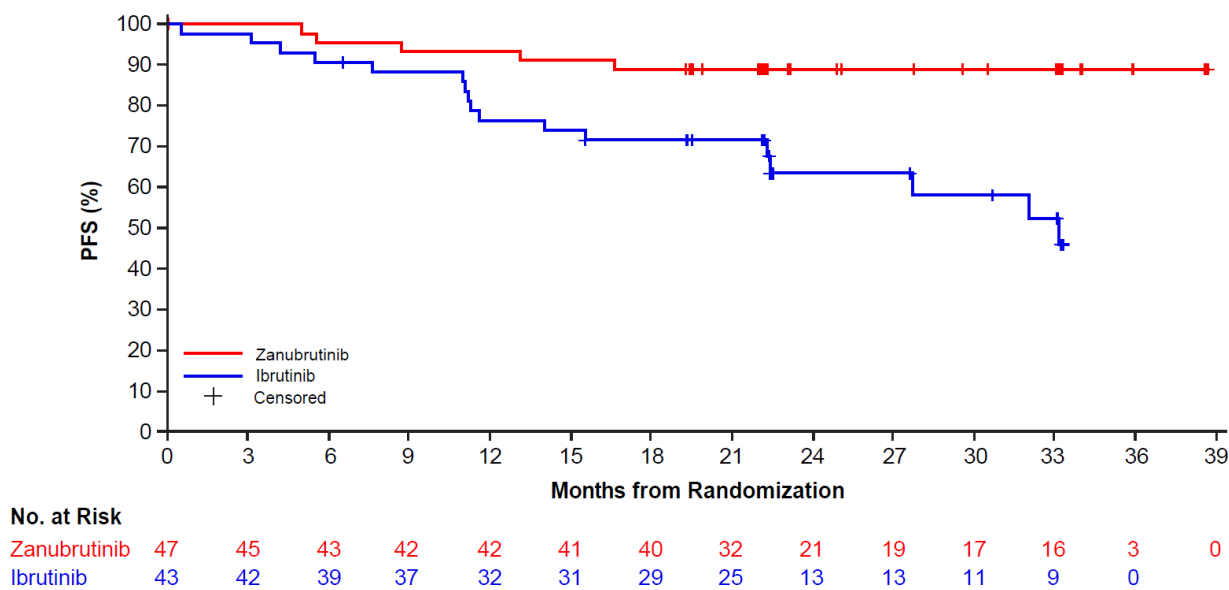
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

Supplementary Figure 1. Study design diagram



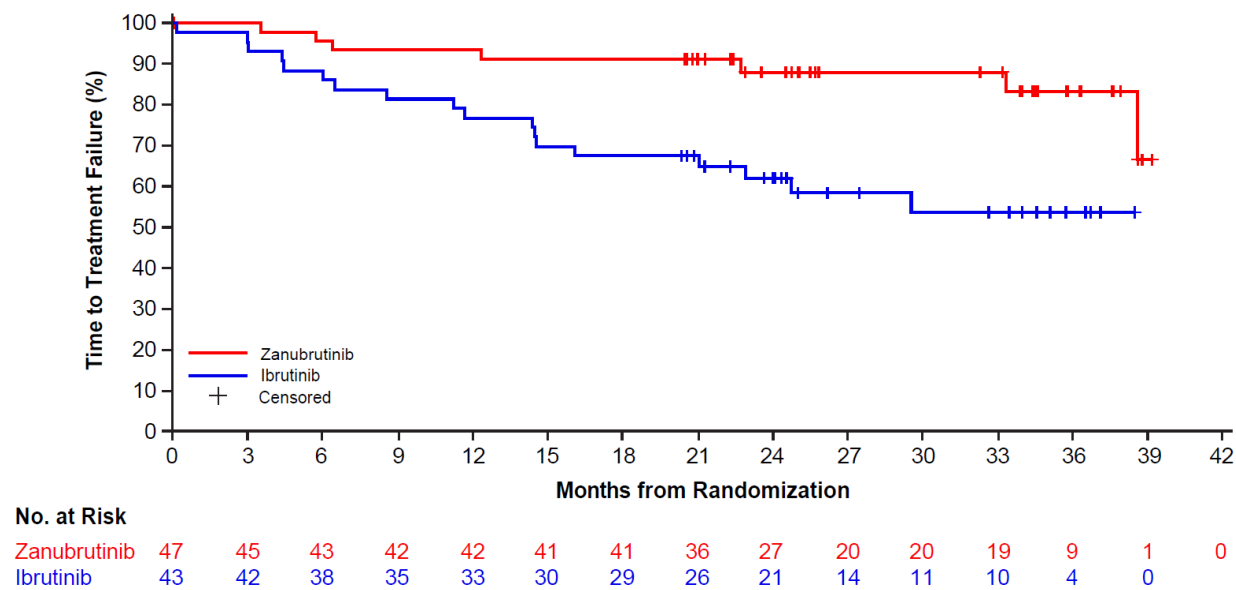
BID, twice daily; BTKi, Bruton tyrosine kinase inhibitor; CLL, chronic lymphocytic leukemia; CT, computerized tomography; del(17p), deletion in chromosome 17p; DoR, duration of response; INV, investigator assessment; IRC, independent review committee assessment; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; ORR, overall response rate; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; PK, pharmacokinetics; PR-L, partial response with lymphocytosis; PRO, patient-reported outcomes; QD, once daily; R, randomized; R/R, relapsed/refractory; SLL, small lymphocytic lymphoma; TP53, tumor protein 53.

Supplementary Figure 2. PFS by IRC in the ITT population from the Chinese subgroup



IRC, independent review committee assessment; ITT, intent-to-treat; PFS, progression-free survival.

Supplementary Figure 3. Time to treatment failure in the Chinese subgroup (ITT)



ITT, intent-to-treat.

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