

ELZONRIS Information Card

Cancer Diagnosis: Blastic Plasmacytoid Dendritic Cell Neoplasm (BPDCN)

Medication: ELZONRIS™ (tagraxofusp-erzs)

This medication may be associated with serious side effects, including Capillary Leak Syndrome (CLS). Symptoms of CLS include changes in serum albumin, rapid weight gain, edema, fluid retention, and hypotension.

Boxed WARNING: CAPILLARY LEAK SYNDROME

- **Capillary Leak Syndrome (CLS), which may be life-threatening or fatal, can occur in patients receiving ELZONRIS. Monitor for signs and symptoms of CLS and take actions as recommended**

Please see full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING, at ELZONRIS.com/hcp.

Patient Name: _____

ELZONRIS Start Date: _____

Prescribing Physician: _____

Physician Phone Number: _____

Contact the patient's physician immediately for further information.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use ELZONRIS™ safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for ELZONRIS.

ELZONRIS (tagraxofusp-erz) injection, for intravenous use
Initial U.S. Approval: 2018

WARNING: CAPILLARY LEAK SYNDROME

See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

Capillary Leak Syndrome (CLS), which may be life-threatening or fatal if not properly managed, can occur in patients receiving ELZONRIS. (5.1)

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

ELZONRIS is a CD123-directed cytotoxin for the treatment of blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm (BPDCN) in adults and in pediatric patients 2 years and older. (1)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- Premedicate with an H1-histamine antagonist, acetaminophen, corticosteroid and H2-histamine antagonist prior to each ELZONRIS infusion. (2.1)
- Administer ELZONRIS intravenously at 12 mcg/kg over 15 minutes once daily on days 1 to 5 of a 21-day cycle. (2.1)
- Administer the first cycle of ELZONRIS in the inpatient setting. Subsequent cycles may be administered in the inpatient or appropriate outpatient setting. (2.1)
- Additional important preparation and administration information is in full prescribing information. See full prescribing information for instructions on preparation and administration. (2.3, 2.4)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Injection: 1,000 mcg in 1 mL in a single-dose vial. (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- None. (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Hypersensitivity: Monitor patients for signs/symptoms and treat appropriately. (5.2)
- Hepatotoxicity: Monitor ALT and AST. Interrupt ELZONRIS if the transaminases rise to greater than 5 times the upper limit of normal. (5.3)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Most common adverse reactions (incidence \geq 30%) are capillary leak syndrome, nausea, fatigue, peripheral edema, pyrexia and weight increase. Most common laboratory abnormalities (incidence \geq 50%) are decreases in albumin, platelets, hemoglobin, calcium, and sodium, and increases in glucose, ALT and AST. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Stemline Therapeutics, Inc. at 877-332-7961 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

Lactation: Advise women not to breastfeed (8.2)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Revised: 12/2018

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

WARNING: CAPILLARY LEAK SYNDROME

Capillary Leak Syndrome (CLS) which may be life-threatening or fatal, can occur in patients receiving ELZONRIS. Monitor for signs and symptoms of CLS and take actions as recommended [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1)].

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

ELZONRIS is a CD123-directed cytotoxin for the treatment of blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm (BPDCN) in adults and in pediatric patients 2 years and older.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Recommended Dose

- Administer ELZONRIS at 12 mcg/kg intravenously over 15 minutes once daily on days 1 to 5 of a 21-day cycle. The dosing period may be extended for dose delays up to day 10 of the cycle. Continue treatment with ELZONRIS until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.
- Prior to the first dose of the first cycle, ensure serum albumin is greater than or equal to 3.2 g/dL before administering ELZONRIS.
- Premedicate patients with an H1-histamine antagonist (e.g., diphenhydramine hydrochloride), H2-histamine antagonist (e.g., ranitidine), corticosteroid (e.g., 50 mg intravenous methylprednisolone or equivalent) and acetaminophen (or paracetamol) approximately 60 minutes prior to each ELZONRIS infusion.
- Administer Cycle 1 of ELZONRIS in the inpatient setting with patient observation through at least 24 hours after the last infusion.
- Administer subsequent cycles of ELZONRIS in the inpatient setting or in a suitable outpatient ambulatory care setting that is equipped with appropriate monitoring for patients with hematopoietic malignancies undergoing treatment. Observe patients for a minimum of 4 hours following each infusion.

2.2 Dose Modifications

Monitor vital signs and check albumin, transaminases, and creatinine prior to preparing each dose of ELZONRIS. See Table 1 for recommended dose modifications and Table 2 for CLS management guidelines.

Table 1. Recommended ELZONRIS Dose Modifications

Parameter	Severity Criteria	Dose Modification
Serum albumin	Serum albumin < 3.5 g/dL or reduced \geq 0.5 g/dL from value measured prior to initiation of the current cycle	See CLS Management Guidelines (Table 2)
Body weight	Body weight increase \geq 1.5 kg over pretreatment weight on prior treatment day	See CLS Management Guidelines (Table 2)
Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) or alanine aminotransferase (ALT)	ALT or AST increase > 5 times the upper limit of normal	Withhold ELZONRIS until transaminase elevations are \leq 2.5 times the upper limit of normal.
Serum creatinine	Serum creatinine > 1.8 mg/dL (159 micromol/L) or creatinine clearance < 60 mL/minute	Withhold ELZONRIS until serum creatinine resolves to \leq 1.8 mg/dL (159 micromol/L) or creatinine clearance \geq 60 mL/minute.

Parameter	Severity Criteria	Dose Modification
Systolic blood pressure	Systolic blood pressure \geq 160 mmHg or \leq 80 mmHg	Withhold ELZONRIS until systolic blood pressure is $<$ 160 mmHg or $>$ 80 mmHg.
Heart rate	Heart rate \geq 130 bpm or \leq 40 bpm	Withhold ELZONRIS until heart rate is $<$ 130 bpm or $>$ 40 bpm.
Body temperature	Body temperature \geq 38°C	Withhold ELZONRIS until body temperature is $<$ 38°C.
Hypersensitivity reactions	Mild or moderate	Withhold ELZONRIS until resolution of any mild or moderate hypersensitivity reaction. Resume ELZONRIS at the same infusion rate.
	Severe or life-threatening	Discontinue ELZONRIS permanently.

Table 2. CLS Management Guidelines

Time of Presentation	CLS Sign/Symptom	Recommended Action	ELZONRIS Dosing Management
Prior to first dose of ELZONRIS in cycle 1	Serum albumin $<$ 3.2 g/dL	Administer ELZONRIS when serum albumin \geq 3.2 g/dL.	
During ELZONRIS dosing	Serum albumin $<$ 3.5 g/dL	Administer 25g intravenous albumin (q12h or more frequently as practical) until serum albumin is \geq 3.5 g/dL AND not more than 0.5 g/dL lower than the value measured prior to dosing initiation of the current cycle.	Interrupt ELZONRIS dosing until the relevant CLS sign/symptom has resolved ¹ .
	Serum albumin reduced by \geq 0.5 g/dL from the albumin value measured prior to ELZONRIS dosing initiation of the current cycle		
	A predose body weight that is increased by \geq 1.5 kg over the previous day's predose weight	Administer 25g intravenous albumin (q12h or more frequently as practical), and manage fluid status as indicated clinically (e.g., generally with intravenous fluids and vasopressors if hypotensive and with diuretics if normotensive or hypertensive), until body weight increase has resolved (i.e. the increase is no longer \geq 1.5 kg greater than the previous day's predose weight).	
	Edema, fluid overload and/or hypotension	Administer 25g intravenous albumin (q12h, or more frequently as practical) until serum albumin is \geq 3.5 g/dL. Administer 1 mg/kg of methylprednisolone (or an equivalent) per day, until resolution of CLS sign/symptom or as indicated clinically. Aggressive management of fluid status and hypotension if present, which could include intravenous fluids and/or diuretics or other blood pressure management, until resolution of CLS sign/symptom or as clinically indicated.	

¹ ELZONRIS administration may resume in the same cycle if all CLS signs/symptoms have resolved and the patient did not require measures to treat hemodynamic instability. ELZONRIS administration should be held for the remainder of the cycle if CLS signs/symptoms have not resolved or the patient required measures to treat hemodynamic instability (e.g. required administration of intravenous fluids and/or vasopressors to treat hypotension) (even if resolved), and ELZONRIS administration may only resume in the next cycle if all CLS signs/symptoms have resolved, and the patient is hemodynamically stable.

2.3 Preparation for Administration

Assure the following components required for dose preparation and administration are available prior to thawing ELZONRIS:

- One empty 10 mL sterile vial
- 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP (sterile saline)
- Three 10 mL sterile syringes
- One 1 mL sterile syringe
- One mini-bifuse Y-connector
- Microbore tubing
- One 0.2 micron polyethersulfone in-line filter
- Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration, whenever solution and container permit. Thawed ELZONRIS appearance should be a clear, colorless liquid that may contain a few white to translucent particles.
- Prior to dose preparation thaw at room temperature, between 15°C and 25°C (59°F and 77°F), for 15 to 30 minutes in original carton, and verify thaw visually. Thawed vials may be held at room temperature for approximately 1 hour prior to dosage preparation. Do not force thaw. Do not refreeze vial once thawed.
- Use aseptic technique for preparation of the ELZONRIS dose.
- A 2-step process is required for preparation of the final ELZONRIS dose:
 - Step 1 - Prepare 10 mL of 100 mcg/mL ELZONRIS
 - Using a sterile 10 mL syringe, transfer 9 mL of 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP to an empty sterile 10 mL vial.
 - Gently swirl the ELZONRIS vial to mix the contents, remove the cap, and using a sterile 1 mL syringe, withdraw 1 mL of thawed ELZONRIS from the product vial.
 - Transfer the 1 mL of ELZONRIS into the 10 mL vial containing the 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection. Gently invert the vial at least 3 times to mix the contents. Do not shake vigorously.
 - Following dilution the final concentration of ELZONRIS is 100 mcg/mL.
 - Step 2 – Prepare the ELZONRIS infusion set.
 - Calculate the required volume of diluted ELZONRIS (100 mcg/mL) according to patient's weight.
 - Draw up the required volume into a new syringe (if more than 10 mL of diluted ELZONRIS (100 mcg/mL) is required for the calculated patient dose, repeat step 1 with a second vial of ELZONRIS). Label the ELZONRIS syringe.
 - Prepare a separate syringe with at least 3 mL of 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP (saline flush) to be used to flush the administration set once the ELZONRIS dose is delivered.
 - Label the saline flush syringe.
 - Connect the saline flush syringe to one arm of the Y-connector and ensure the clamp is closed.
 - Connect the product syringe to the other arm of the Y-connector and ensure the clamp is closed.
 - Connect the terminal end of the Y-connector to the microbore tubing.
 - Remove the cap from the supply side of the 0.2 micron filter and attach it to the terminal end of the microbore tubing.
 - Unclamp the arm of the Y-connector connected to the saline flush syringe. Prime the Y-connector up to the intersection (do not prime the full infusion set with saline). Re-clamp the Y-connector line on the saline flush arm.
 - Remove the cap on the terminal end of the 0.2 micron filter and set it aside. Unclamp the arm of the Y-connector connected to the product syringe, and prime the entire infusion set, including the filter. Recap the filter, and re-clamp the Y-connector line on the product side. The infusion set is now ready for delivery for dose administration.
- Administer ELZONRIS within 4 hours. During this 4-hour window, the prepared dose should remain at room temperature.

- Do not reuse excess ELZONRIS. Any excess material should be thrown away immediately following infusion.

2.4 Administration

- Establish venous access and maintain with sterile 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP.
- Administer the prepared ELZONRIS dose via infusion syringe pump over 15 minutes. The total infusion time will be controlled using a syringe pump to deliver the entire dose and the saline flush over 15 minutes.
- Insert the ELZONRIS syringe into the syringe pump, open the clamp on the ELZONRIS side of the Y-connector and deliver the prepared ELZONRIS dose.
- Once the ELZONRIS syringe has been emptied, remove it from the pump and place the saline flush syringe in the syringe pump.
- Open the clamp on the saline flush side of the Y-connector and resume infusion via the syringe pump at the pre-specified flow to push remaining ELZONRIS dose out of the infusion line to complete delivery.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Injection: 1,000 mcg in 1 mL clear colorless solution in a single-dose vial.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

None.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Capillary Leak Syndrome

Capillary leak syndrome (CLS), including life-threatening and fatal cases, has been reported among patients treated with ELZONRIS. In patients receiving ELZONRIS in clinical trials, the overall incidence of CLS was 55% (52/94), including Grade 1 or 2 in 46% (43/94), Grade 3 in 6% (6/94), Grade 4 in 1% (1/94) and 2 fatal events (2/94, 2%). Common signs and symptoms (incidence \geq 20%) associated with CLS that were reported during treatment with ELZONRIS include hypoalbuminemia, edema, weight gain, and hypotension.

Before initiating therapy with ELZONRIS, ensure that the patient has adequate cardiac function and serum albumin is greater than or equal to 3.2 g/dL. During treatment with ELZONRIS, monitor serum albumin levels prior to the initiation of each dose of ELZONRIS and as indicated clinically thereafter, and assess patients for other signs or symptoms of CLS, including weight gain, new onset or worsening edema, including pulmonary edema, hypotension or hemodynamic instability [*see Dose Modifications (2.2)*].

5.2 Hypersensitivity Reactions

ELZONRIS can cause severe hypersensitivity reactions. In patients receiving ELZONRIS in clinical trials, hypersensitivity reactions were reported in 46% (43/94) of patients treated with ELZONRIS and were Grade \geq 3 in 10% (9/94). Manifestations of hypersensitivity reported in \geq 5% of patients include rash, pruritus, stomatitis, and wheezing. Monitor patients for hypersensitivity reactions during treatment with ELZONRIS. Interrupt ELZONRIS infusion and provide supportive care as needed if a hypersensitivity reaction should occur [*see Dose Modifications (2.2)*].

5.3 Hepatotoxicity

Treatment with ELZONRIS was associated with elevations in liver enzymes. In patients receiving ELZONRIS in clinical trials, elevations in liver enzymes occurred in 88% (83/94) of patients, including Grade 1 or 2 in 48% (45/94), Grade 3 in 36% (34/94), and Grade 4 in 4% (4/94). Monitor alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) prior to each infusion with ELZONRIS. Withhold ELZONRIS temporarily if the transaminases rise to greater than 5 times the upper limit of normal and resume treatment upon normalization or when resolved [see *Dose Modifications (2.2)*].

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following serious adverse drug reactions are described elsewhere in the labeling:

- Capillary Leak Syndrome [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
- Hypersensitivity Reactions [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]
- Hepatotoxicity [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*]

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

Safety of ELZONRIS was assessed in a single-arm clinical trial that included 94 adults with newly-diagnosed or relapsed/refractory myeloid malignancies, including 58 with BPDCN, treated with ELZONRIS 12 mcg/kg daily for 5 days of a 21-day cycle. The overall median number of cycles administered was 2 (range, 1-43), and 4 in patients with BPDCN (range, 1-43).

Two (2%) patients had fatal adverse reaction, both capillary leak syndrome. Overall, 10 (11%) patients discontinued treatment with ELZONRIS due to an adverse reaction; the most common adverse reactions resulting in treatment discontinuation were hepatic toxicities and CLS.

Table 3 summarizes the common ($\geq 10\%$) adverse reactions with ELZONRIS in patients with myeloid malignancies. The rate of any given adverse reaction or lab abnormality was derived from all the reported events of that type.

Table 3. Adverse Reactions in $\geq 10\%$ of Patients Receiving 12 mcg/kg of ELZONRIS

	N=94	
	All Grades %	Grade ≥ 3 %
Vascular disorders		
Capillary leak syndrome ¹	55	9
Hypotension	29	9
Hypertension	15	6
Gastrointestinal disorders		
Nausea	49	0
Constipation	23	0
Vomiting	21	0
Diarrhea	20	0

	N=94	
	All Grades %	Grade ≥ 3 %
General disorders and administration site conditions		
Fatigue	45	7
Peripheral edema	43	1
Pyrexia	43	0
Chills	29	1
Investigations		
Weight increase	31	0
Nervous system disorders		
Headache	29	0
Dizziness	20	0
Metabolism and nutrition disorders		
Decreased appetite	24	0
Blood and lymphatic system disorders		
Febrile neutropenia	20	18
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders		
Back pain	20	2
Pain in extremity	10	2
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders		
Dyspnea	19	2
Cough	14	0
Epistaxis	14	1
Oropharyngeal pain	12	0
Psychiatric disorders		
Insomnia	17	0
Anxiety	15	0
Confusional state	11	0
Cardiac disorders		
Tachycardia	17	0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders		
Petechiae	10	0
Pruritus	10	0
Renal and urinary disorders		
Hematuria	10	0

¹ Capillary leak syndrome defined as any event reported as CLS during treatment with ELZONRIS or the occurrence of at least 2 of the following CLS manifestations within 7 days of each other: hypoalbuminemia (including albumin value less than 3.0 g/dL), edema (including weight increase of 5 kg or more), hypotension (including systolic blood pressure less than 90 mmHg).

Table 4 summarizes the clinically-important laboratory abnormalities that occurred in ≥ 10% patients with myeloid malignancies treated with ELZONRIS.

Table 4. Selected Laboratory Abnormalities in Patients Receiving 12 mcg/kg of ELZONRIS

	Treatment-Emergent Laboratory Abnormalities	
	All Grades %	Grade \geq 3 %
Hematology		
Platelets decrease	67	53
Hemoglobin decrease	60	35
Neutrophils decrease	37	31
Chemistry		
Glucose increase	87	20
ALT increase	82	30
AST increase	79	37
Albumin decrease	77	0
Calcium decrease	57	2
Sodium decrease	50	10
Potassium decrease	39	4
Phosphate decrease	30	11
Creatinine increase	27	0
Alkaline phosphatase increase	26	1
Potassium increase	21	2
Magnesium decrease	20	0
Magnesium increase	14	3
Bilirubin increase	14	0
Glucose decrease	11	0
Sodium increase	10	0

6.2 Immunogenicity

As with all therapeutic proteins, there is potential for immunogenicity. The detection of antibody formation is highly dependent on the sensitivity and specificity of the assay. Additionally, the observed incidence of antibody (including neutralizing antibody) positivity in an assay may be influenced by several factors including assay methodology, sample handling, timing of sample collection, concomitant medications, and underlying disease. For these reasons, comparison of the incidence of antibodies to ELZONRIS with the incidences of antibodies to other products may be misleading.

Immune response to ELZONRIS was evaluated by assessment of serum binding reactivity against ELZONRIS (anti-drug antibodies; ADA) and neutralizing antibodies by inhibition of functional activity. Immune response to ELZONRIS was assessed using two immunoassays. The first assay detected reactivity directed against ELZONRIS (ADA), and the second assay detected reactivity against the interleukin-3 (IL-3) portion of ELZONRIS. Two cell-based assays were used to investigate the presence of neutralizing antibodies by inhibition of a cell-based functional activity.

The presence of ADA had a clinically significant effect on the pharmacokinetics of tagraxofusp-erzs [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)*]. In 130 patients treated with ELZONRIS in 4 clinical trials:

- 96% (115/120) of patients evaluable for the presence of pre-existing ADA at baseline before treatment were confirmed positive with 21% being positive for the presence of neutralizing antibodies. The high prevalence of ADA at baseline was anticipated due to diphtheria immunization.
- 99% (107/108) of patients evaluable for treatment-emergent ADA tested positive with most patients showing an increase in ADA titer by the end of Cycle 2 of ELZONRIS.
- 85% (86/101) of ADA-positive patients evaluable for the presence of neutralizing antibodies were neutralizing antibody-positive.
- 68% (73/108) of patients evaluable for treatment-emergent anti-IL-3 antibodies tested positive with most patients testing positive by Cycle 3 of ELZONRIS.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

Based on its mechanism of action, ELZONRIS has the potential for adverse effects on embryo-fetal development [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.1)*]. There are no available data on ELZONRIS use in pregnant women to inform a drug-associated risk of adverse developmental outcomes. Animal reproduction or developmental toxicity studies have not been conducted with tagraxofusp-erzs. Advise pregnant women of the potential risk to the fetus.

The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown. All pregnancies have a risk of birth defect, loss, or other adverse outcomes. In the US general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4%, and 15% to 20%, respectively.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

No data are available regarding the presence of ELZONRIS in human milk, the effects on the breastfed child, or the effects on milk production. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in breastfed children from ELZONRIS, breast feeding is not recommended during treatment and for 1 week after the last dose.

8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

Based on its mechanism of action, ELZONRIS may cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.1)*].

Pregnancy Testing:

Conduct pregnancy testing in females of reproductive potential within 7 days prior to initiating ELZONRIS treatment.

Contraception:

Advise females to use acceptable contraceptive methods during ELZONRIS treatment and for at least 1 week after the last dose of ELZONRIS.

8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of ELZONRIS for treatment of BPDCN have been established in pediatric patients 2 years of age and older (no data for pediatric patients less than 2 years of age). Use of ELZONRIS in these age groups is supported by evidence from an adequate and well-controlled study of ELZONRIS in adults with BPDCN and additional safety data from three pediatric patients with BPDCN, including 1 child (2 years to < 12 years old) and 2 adolescents (12 years to < 17 years old), treated with ELZONRIS at the recommended dosage. The safety profile of ELZONRIS in the pediatric patients was similar to that seen in the adults. Efficacy for pediatric patients is extrapolated from the results of STML-401-0114 [see *Clinical Studies 14.1, 14.2*].

8.5 Geriatric Use

Of the 94 patients who received ELZONRIS at the labeled dose in STML-401-0114, 23% were 75 years and older. The older patients experienced a higher incidence of altered mental status (including confusional state, delirium, mental status changes, dementia, and encephalopathy) than younger patients.

11 DESCRIPTION

Tagraxofusp-erzs, a CD123-directed cytotoxin, is a fusion protein comprised of a recombinant human interleukin-3 (IL-3) and truncated diphtheria toxin (DT). Tagraxofusp-erzs has an approximate molecular weight of 57,695 Daltons. Tagraxofusp-erzs is constructed by recombinant DNA technology and produced in *Escherichia coli* cells.

ELZONRIS (tagraxofusp-erzs) injection is a preservative-free, sterile, clear, colorless solution that may contain a few white to translucent particles and requires dilution prior to intravenous infusion. ELZONRIS is supplied at a concentration of 1,000 mcg/mL in a single-dose vial. Each mL of ELZONRIS contains 1,000 mcg tagraxofusp-erzs, sodium chloride (4.38 mg), sorbitol (50 mg), tromethamine (2.42 mg) and Water for Injection, USP and pH is 7.5.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Tagraxofusp-erzs is a CD123-directed cytotoxin composed of recombinant human interleukin-3 (IL-3) and truncated diphtheria toxin (DT) fusion protein that inhibits protein synthesis and causes cell death in CD123-expressing cells.

12.2 Pharmacokinetics

Following administration of tagraxofusp-erzs 12 mcg/kg via 15-minute infusion in patients with BPDCN, the mean (SD) area under the plasma drug concentration over time curve (AUC) was 231 (123) hr·mcg/L and maximum plasma concentration (C_{max}) was 162 (58.1) mcg/L.

Distribution

Mean (SD) volume of distribution of tagraxofusp-erzs is 5.1 (1.9) L in patients with BPDCN.

Elimination

Mean (SD) clearance is 7.1 (7.2) L/hr in patients with BPDCN. Mean (SD) terminal half-life of tagraxofusp-erzs is 0.7 (0.3) hours.

Anti-Product Antibody Formation Affecting Pharmacokinetics

Pharmacokinetic data obtained following doses given in Cycle 3 showed increased titers of anti-drug antibodies and reduced free ELZONRIS concentration in most plasma samples. Following administration of tagraxofusp-erzs 12 mcg/kg via 15-minute infusion in patients with pre-existing anti-drug antibodies, the mean (SD) volume of distribution of tagraxofusp-erzs is 21.2 (25.4) L, clearance is 13.9 (19.4) L/hr, AUC is 151 (89.2) hr·mcg/L and Cmax is 80.0 (82.2) mcg/L.

Specific Populations

No clinically significant differences in the pharmacokinetics of tagraxofusp-erzs were observed based on age (22 to 84 years), sex, mild to moderate renal impairment (eGFR 30 to 89 mL/min/1.73 m², estimated by MDRD), mild (total bilirubin ≤ ULN and AST >ULN, or total bilirubin 1 to 1.5 times ULN and any AST) or moderate (total bilirubin >1.5 to 3 times ULN and any AST) hepatic impairment or body weight after adjusting dose by body weight. The effect of severe renal impairment (eGFR 15 to 29 mL/min/1.73 m²), or severe hepatic impairment (total bilirubin >3 times ULN and any AST) on tagraxofusp-erzs pharmacokinetics is unknown.

Drug Interaction Studies

No drug-drug interaction studies have been conducted with ELZONRIS.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

No studies have been conducted to assess the carcinogenic or genotoxic potential of tagraxofusp. Animal fertility studies have not been conducted with tagraxofusp-erzs.

13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology

At human equivalent doses greater than or equal to 1.6 times the recommended dose based on body surface area, severe kidney tubular degeneration/necrosis was observed in cynomolgus monkeys. At human equivalent doses equal to the recommended dose, degeneration/necrosis of the choroid plexus in the brain was observed in cynomolgus monkeys. The reversibility of this finding was not assessed at lower doses, but the finding was irreversible and became progressively more severe at a human equivalent dose 1.6 times the recommended dose, 3 weeks after dosing stopped.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 First-Line Treatment of Blastic Plasmacytoid Dendritic Cell Neoplasm (BPDCN)

STML-401-0114 (NCT 02113982; Study 0114) was a multicenter, open-label, single-arm, clinical trial that included a prospective cohort of 13 patients with treatment-naïve BPDCN. Treatment consisted of ELZONRIS 12 mcg/kg intravenously over 15 minutes once daily on days 1 to 5 of a 21-day cycle. Patient baseline characteristics are presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Baseline Demographics of Patients with Treatment-Naive BPDCN

Parameter	N=13
Gender, N (%)	
Male	11 (84.6)
Female	2 (15.4)
Age (years), N (%)	
Median	65.0
Minimum, Maximum	22, 84
ECOG, N (%)	
0	8 (61.5)
1	5 (38.5)
BPDCN at Baseline, N (%)	
Skin	13 (100.0)
Bone Marrow	7 (53.8)
Peripheral Blood	3 (23.1)
Lymph Nodes	6 (46.2)
Viscera	2 (15.4)

The efficacy of ELZONRIS in patients with treatment-naive BPDCN was based on the rate of complete response or clinical complete response (CR/CRc). Key efficacy measures are presented in Table 6. The median time to CR/CRc was 57 days (range: 14 to 107).

Table 6. Efficacy Measures in Patients with Treatment-Naive BPDCN

Parameter	N=13
CR/CRc* Rate, N (%)	7 (53.8)
(95% CI)	(25.1, 80.8)
Duration of CR/CRc (months)	
Median	Not Reached
Minimum, Maximum	3.9, 12.2
Duration of follow up (months)	
Median	11.5
Minimum, Maximum	0.2, 12.7

* CRc is defined as complete response with residual skin abnormality not indicative of active disease.

14.2 Relapsed or Refractory Blastic Plasmacytoid Dendritic Cell Neoplasm (BPDCN)

STML-401-0114 (NCT02113982; Study 0114) was a multicenter, open-label, single-arm, clinical trial that included 15 patients with relapsed or refractory BPDCN. Treatment consisted of ELZONRIS 12 mcg/kg on days 1 to 5 of each 21-day cycle. Patient baseline characteristics are presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Baseline Demographics of Patients with Relapsed or Refractory BPDCN

Parameter	(N=15)
Gender, N (%)	
Male	13 (86.7)
Female	2 (13.3)
Age (years)	
Median	72
Minimum, Maximum	44, 80
ECOG, N (%)	
0	5 (33.3)
1	10 (66.7)
BPDCN at Baseline, N (%)	
Skin	13 (86.7)
Bone marrow	9 (60.0)
Lymph node	8 (53.3)
Visceral	4 (26.7)
Peripheral blood	1 (6.7)

In the 15 patients with relapsed/refractory BPDCN, one patient achieved a CR (duration: 111 days) and one patient achieved a CRc (duration: 424 days).

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

16.1 How Supplied

ELZONRIS (tagraxofusp-erzs) injection is a preservative-free, sterile, clear, colorless, 1,000 mcg in 1 mL solution supplied in a single-dose glass vial. Each carton contains one vial (NDC 72187-0401-1).

16.2 Storage and Handling

Store in freezer between -25°C and -15°C (-13°F and 5°F). Protect ELZONRIS from light by storing in the original package until time of use. Thaw vials at room temperature between 15°C and 25°C (59°F and 77°F) prior to preparation [see *Preparation for Administration (2.3)*]. Do not refreeze the vial once thawed. Do not use beyond expiration date on container.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Capillary Leak Syndrome

Advise patients of the risk of capillary leak syndrome (CLS), and to contact their health care professional for signs and symptoms associated with CLS including new or worsening edema, weight gain, shortness of breath, and/or hypotension after infusion. Advise patients to weigh themselves daily [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

Hypersensitivity

Advise patients of the risk of hypersensitivity reactions, and to contact their healthcare professional for signs and symptoms associated with hypersensitivity reactions including rash, flushing, wheezing and swelling of the face [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

Hepatic Toxicity

Advise patients to report symptoms that may indicate elevated liver enzymes including fatigue, anorexia and/or right upper abdominal discomfort [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*].

Contraception

Advise females to avoid pregnancy and to use acceptable contraceptive methods during ELZONRIS treatment and for at least 1 week after the last dose of ELZONRIS.

Lactation

Advise women not to breastfeed [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.2)*].

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