INDICATIONS AND USAGE
BRUKINSA is a kinase inhibitor indicated for the treatment of adult patients with mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) who have received at least one prior therapy. (1)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
- Recommended dose: 160 mg orally twice daily or 320 mg orally once daily; swallow whole with water and with or without food. (2.1)
- Reduce BRUKINSA dose in patients with severe hepatic impairment. (2.2, 8.7)
- Advise patients not to open, break, or chew capsules. (2.1)
- Manage toxicity using treatment interruption, dose reduction, or discontinuation. (2.4)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
Capsules: 80 mg. (3)

ADVERSE REACTIONS
The most common adverse reactions (≥ 20%) included neutrophil count decreased, platelet count decreased, upper respiratory tract infection, white blood cell count decreased, hemoglobin decreased, rash, bruising, diarrhea and cough. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact BeiGene at 1-877-828-5596 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

DRUG INTERACTIONS
- CYP3A Inhibitors: Modify BRUKINSA dose with moderate or strong CYP3A inhibitors as described. (2.3, 7.1)
- CYP3A Inducers: Avoid co-administration with moderate or strong CYP3A inducers. (7.1)

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
Lactation: Advise not to breastfeed. (8.2)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

*Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed.
FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE
BRUKINSA is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) who have received at least one prior therapy.

This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on overall response rate [see Clinical Studies (14.1)]. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Recommended Dosage
The recommended dose of BRUKINSA is 160 mg taken orally twice daily or 320 mg taken orally once daily until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

BRUKINSA can be taken with or without food. Advise patients to swallow capsules whole with water. Advise patients not to open, break, or chew the capsules. If a dose of BRUKINSA is missed, it should be taken as soon as possible on the same day with a return to the normal schedule the following day.

2.2 Dosage Modification for Use in Hepatic Impairment
The recommended dose of BRUKINSA for patients with severe hepatic impairment is 80 mg orally twice daily [see Use in Specific Populations (8.7) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

2.3 Dosage Modifications for Drug Interactions
Recommended dose modifications of BRUKINSA for drug interactions are provided in Table 1 [see Drug Interactions (7.1)].

Table 1: Dose Modifications for Use With CYP3A Inhibitors or Inducers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Co-administered Drug</th>
<th>Recommended BRUKINSA Dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong CYP3A inhibitor</td>
<td>80 mg once daily&lt;br&gt;Interrupt dose as recommended for adverse reactions [see Dosage and Administration (2.4)].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate CYP3A inhibitor</td>
<td>80 mg twice daily&lt;br&gt;Modify dose as recommended for adverse reactions [see Dosage and Administration (2.4)].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate or strong CYP3A inducer</td>
<td>Avoid concomitant use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After discontinuation of a CYP3A inhibitor, resume previous dose of BRUKINSA [see Dosage and Administration (2.1, 2.2) and Drug Interactions (7.1)].
2.4 Dosage Modifications for Adverse Reactions

Recommended dose modifications of BRUKINSA for Grade 3 or higher adverse reactions are provided in Table 2:

Table 2: Recommended Dose Modification for Adverse Reaction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Adverse Reaction Occurrence</th>
<th>Dose Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade 3 or higher non-hematological toxicities</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Interrupt BRUKINSA&lt;br&gt;Once toxicity has resolved to recovery to Grade 1 or lower or baseline: Resume at 160 mg twice daily or 320 mg once daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 3 febrile neutropenia</td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Interrupt BRUKINSA&lt;br&gt;Once toxicity has resolved to recovery to Grade 1 or lower or baseline: Resume at 80 mg twice daily or 160 mg once daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 3 thrombocytopenia with significant bleeding</td>
<td>Third</td>
<td>Interrupt BRUKINSA&lt;br&gt;Once toxicity has resolved to recovery to Grade 1 or lower or baseline: Resume at 80 mg once daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 4 neutropenia (lasting more than 10 consecutive days)</td>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>Discontinue BRUKINSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 4 thrombocytopenia (lasting more than 10 consecutive days)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Asymptomatic lymphocytosis should not be regarded as an adverse reaction, and these patients should continue taking BRUKINSA.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Capsules: Each 80 mg capsule is a size 0, white to off-white opaque capsule marked with “ZANU 80” in black ink.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

None.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Hemorrhage

Fatal and serious hemorrhagic events have occurred in patients with hematological malignancies treated with BRUKINSA monotherapy. Grade 3 or higher bleeding events including intracranial and gastrointestinal hemorrhage, hematuria, and hemothorax have been reported in 2% of patients treated with BRUKINSA monotherapy. Bleeding events of any grade, including purpura and petechiae, occurred in 50% of patients treated with BRUKINSA monotherapy.
Bleeding events have occurred in patients with and without concomitant antiplatelet or anticoagulation therapy. Co-administration of BRUKINSA with antiplatelet or anticoagulant medications may further increase the risk of hemorrhage.

Monitor for signs and symptoms of bleeding. Discontinue BRUKINSA if intracranial hemorrhage of any grade occurs. Consider the benefit-risk of withholding BRUKINSA for 3-7 days pre- and post-surgery depending upon the type of surgery and the risk of bleeding.

5.2 Infections

Fatal and serious infections (including bacterial, viral, or fungal) and opportunistic infections have occurred in patients with hematological malignancies treated with BRUKINSA monotherapy. Grade 3 or higher infections occurred in 23% of patients treated with BRUKINSA monotherapy. The most common Grade 3 or higher infection was pneumonia. Infections due to hepatitis B virus (HBV) reactivation have occurred.

Consider prophylaxis for herpes simplex virus, pneumocystis jiroveci pneumonia, and other infections according to standard of care in patients who are at increased risk for infections. Monitor and evaluate patients for fever or other signs and symptoms of infection and treat appropriately.

5.3 Cytopenias

Grade 3 or 4 cytopenias, including neutropenia (27%), thrombocytopenia (10%), and anemia (8%) based on laboratory measurements, were reported in patients treated with BRUKINSA monotherapy.

Monitor complete blood counts during treatment and treat using growth factor or transfusions, as needed.

5.4 Second Primary Malignancies

Second primary malignancies, including non-skin carcinoma, have occurred in 9% of patients treated with BRUKINSA monotherapy. The most frequent second primary malignancy was skin cancer (basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma of skin), reported in 6% of patients. Advise patients to use sun protection.

5.5 Cardiac Arrhythmias

Atrial fibrillation and atrial flutter have occurred in 2% of patients treated with BRUKINSA monotherapy. Patients with cardiac risk factors, hypertension, and acute infections may be at increased risk. Grade 3 or higher events were reported in 0.6% of patients treated with BRUKINSA monotherapy. Monitor signs and symptoms for atrial fibrillation and atrial flutter and manage as appropriate.

5.6 Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

Based on findings in animals, BRUKINSA can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Administration of zanubrutinib to pregnant rats during the period of organogenesis caused embryo-fetal toxicity, including malformations at exposures that were 5 times higher than
those reported in patients at the recommended dose of 160 mg twice daily. Advise women to avoid becoming pregnant while taking BRUKINSA and for at least 1 week after the last dose. Advise men to avoid fathering a child during treatment and for at least 1 week after the last dose. If this drug is used during pregnancy, or if the patient becomes pregnant while taking this drug, the patient should be apprised of the potential hazard to a fetus [see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)].

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS
The following clinically significant adverse reactions are discussed in more detail in other sections of the labeling:

- Hemorrhage [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]
- Infections [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]
- Cytopenias [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]
- Second Primary Malignancies [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]
- Cardiac Arrhythmias [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)]

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.

The data in the WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS reflect exposure to BRUKINSA as a single agent at 160 mg twice daily in 524 patients in clinical trials BGB-3111-AU-003, BGB-3111-206, BGB-3111-205, BGB-3111-210, and BGB-3111-1002 and to BRUKINSA at 320 mg once daily in 105 patients in trials BGB-3111-AU-003 and BGB-3111-1002. Among 629 patients receiving BRUKINSA, 79% were exposed for 6 months or longer and 61% were exposed for greater than one year.

In this pooled safety population, the most common adverse reactions in > 10% of patients who received BRUKINSA were neutrophil count decreased (53%), platelet count decreased (39%), upper respiratory tract infection (38%), white blood cell count decreased (30%), hemoglobin decreased (29%), rash (25%), bruising (23%), diarrhea (20%), cough (20%), musculoskeletal pain (19%), pneumonia (18%), urinary tract infection (13%), hematuria (12%), fatigue (11%), constipation (11%), and hemorrhage (10%).

Mantle Cell Lymphoma (MCL)
The safety of BRUKINSA was evaluated in 118 patients with MCL who received at least one prior therapy in two single-arm clinical trials, BGB-3111-206 [NCT03206970] and BGB-3111-AU-003 [NCT02343120] [see Clinical Studies (14.1)]. The median age of patients who received BRUKINSA in studies BGB-3111-206 and BGB-3111-AU-003 was 62 years (range: 34 to 86), 75% were male, 75% were Asian, 21% were White, and 94% had an ECOG performance status of 0 to 1. Patients had a median of 2 prior lines of therapy (range: 1 to 4). The BGB-3111-206 trial required a platelet count ≥ 75 x 10^9/L and an absolute neutrophil count ≥ 1 x 10^9/L.
independent of growth factor support, hepatic enzymes \( \leq 2.5 \times \text{upper limit of normal, total bilirubin} \leq 1.5 \times \text{ULN} \). The BGB-3111-AU-003 trial required a platelet count \( \geq 50 \times 10^9/L \) and an absolute neutrophil count \( \geq 1 \times 10^9/L \) independent of growth factor support, hepatic enzymes \( \leq 3 \times \text{upper limit of normal, total bilirubin} \leq 1.5 \times \text{ULN} \). Both trials required a CLcr \( \geq 30 \text{mL/min} \). Both trials excluded patients with prior allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplant, exposure to a BTK inhibitor, known infection with HIV, and serologic evidence of active hepatitis B or hepatitis C infection and patients requiring strong CYP3A inhibitors or strong CYP3A inducers. Patients received BRUKINSA 160 mg twice daily or 320 mg once daily. Among patients receiving BRUKINSA, 79% were exposed for 6 months or longer and 68% were exposed for greater than one year.

Fatal events within 30 days of the last dose of BRUKINSA occurred in 8 (7%) of 118 patients with MCL. Fatal cases included pneumonia in 2 patients and cerebral hemorrhage in one patient.

Serious adverse reactions were reported in 36 patients (31%). The most frequent serious adverse reactions that occurred were pneumonia (11%), and hemorrhage (5%).

Of the 118 patients with MCL treated with BRUKINSA, 8 (7%) patients discontinued treatment due to adverse reactions in the trials. The most frequent adverse reaction leading to treatment discontinuation was pneumonia (3.4%). One (0.8%) patient experienced an adverse reaction leading to dose reduction (hepatitis B).

Table 3 summarizes the adverse reactions in BGB-3111-206 and BGB-3111-AU-003.

**Table 3:** Adverse Reactions (≥ 10%) in Patients Receiving BRUKINSA in BGB-3111-206 and BGB-3111-AU-003 Trials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body System</th>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>Percent of Patients (N=118)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All Grades %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood and lymphatic system disorders</td>
<td>Neutropenia and Neutrophil count decreased</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thrombocytopenia and Platelet count decreased</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leukopenia and White blood count decreased</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anemia and Hemoglobin decreased</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infections and infestations</td>
<td>Upper respiratory tract infection ¶</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pneumonia §</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urinary tract infection</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders</td>
<td>Rash ‖</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bruising *</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal disorders</td>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Body System Adverse Reaction Percent of Patients (N=118)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body System</th>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>Percent of Patients (N=118)</th>
<th>All Grades %</th>
<th>Grade 3 or Higher %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vascular disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemorrhage †</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.4^</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musculoskeletal pain ‡</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metabolism and nutrition disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypokalemia</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Includes fatal adverse reaction
* Bruising includes all related terms containing bruise, bruising, contusion, ecchymosis
† Hemorrhage includes all related terms containing hemorrhage, hematoma
‡ Musculoskeletal pain includes musculoskeletal pain, musculoskeletal discomfort, myalgia, back pain, arthralgia, arthritis
§ Pneumonia includes pneumonia, pneumonia fungal, pneumonia cryptococcal, pneumonia streptococcal, atypical pneumonia, lung infection, lower respiratory tract infection, lower respiratory tract infection bacterial, lower respiratory tract infection viral
‖ Rash includes all related terms containing rash
¶ Upper respiratory tract infection includes upper respiratory tract infection, upper respiratory tract infection viral

Other clinically significant adverse reactions that occurred in < 10% of patients with mantle cell lymphoma include major hemorrhage (defined as ≥ Grade 3 hemorrhage or CNS hemorrhage of any grade) (5%), hyperuricemia (6%) and headache (4.2%).

### Table 4: Selected Laboratory Abnormalities* (> 20%) in Patients with MCL in Studies BGB-3111-206 and BGB-3111-AU-003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laboratory Parameter</th>
<th>Percent of Patients (N=118)</th>
<th>All Grades (%)</th>
<th>Grade 3 or 4 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neutrophils decreased</td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelets decreased</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemoglobin decreased</td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphocytosis †</td>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry abnormalities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood uric acid increased</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALT increased</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilirubin increased</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Based on laboratory measurements.
† Asymptomatic lymphocytosis is a known effect of BTK inhibition.
7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Effect of Other Drugs on BRUKINSA

Table 5: Drug Interactions that Affect Zanubrutinib

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moderate and Strong CYP3A Inhibitors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Impact</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Co-administration with a moderate or strong CYP3A inhibitor increases zanubrutinib $C_{\text{max}}$ and AUC [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)] which may increase the risk of BRUKINSA toxicities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prevention or management</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Reduce BRUKINSA dosage when co-administered with moderate or strong CYP3A inhibitors [see Dosage and Administration (2.3)].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moderate and Strong CYP3A Inducers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Impact</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Co-administration with a moderate or strong CYP3A inducer decreases zanubrutinib $C_{\text{max}}$ and AUC [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)] which may reduce BRUKINSA efficacy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prevention or management</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Avoid co-administration of BRUKINSA with moderate or strong CYP3A inducers [see Dosage and Administration (2.3)].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

Based on findings in animals, BRUKINSA can cause fetal harm when administered to pregnant women. There are no available data on BRUKINSA use in pregnant women to evaluate for a drug-associated risk of major birth defects, miscarriage or adverse maternal or fetal outcomes. In animal reproduction studies, oral administration of zanubrutinib to pregnant rats during the period of organogenesis was associated with fetal heart malformation at approximately 5-fold human exposures (see Data). Women should be advised to avoid pregnancy while taking BRUKINSA. If BRUKINSA is used during pregnancy, or if the patient becomes pregnant while taking BRUKINSA, the patient should be apprised of the potential hazard to the fetus.

The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown. All pregnancies have a background risk of birth defect, loss, or other adverse outcomes. In the U.S. 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.
Data

Animal Data

Embryo-fetal development toxicity studies were conducted in both rats and rabbits. Zanubrutinib was administered orally to pregnant rats during the period of organogenesis at doses of 30, 75, and 150 mg/kg/day. Malformations in the heart (2- or 3-chambered hearts) were noted at all dose levels in the absence of maternal toxicity. The dose of 30 mg/kg/day is approximately 5 times the exposure (AUC) in patients receiving the recommended dose of 160 mg twice daily.

Administration of zanubrutinib to pregnant rabbits during the period of organogenesis at 30, 70, and 150 mg/kg/day resulted in post-implantation loss at the highest dose. The dose of 150 mg/kg is approximately 32 times the exposure (AUC) in patients at the recommended dose and was associated with maternal toxicity.

In a pre- and post-natal developmental toxicity study, zanubrutinib was administered orally to rats at doses of 30, 75, and 150 mg/kg/day from implantation through weaning. The offspring from the middle and high dose groups had decreased body weights preweaning, and all dose groups had adverse ocular findings (e.g. cataract, protruding eye). The dose of 30 mg/kg/day is approximately 5 times the AUC in patients receiving the recommended dose.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There are no data on the presence of zanubrutinib or its metabolites in human milk, the effects on the breastfed child, or the effects on milk production. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions from BRUKINSA in a breastfed child, advise lactating women not to breastfeed during treatment with BRUKINSA and for at least two weeks following the last dose.

8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

Pregnancy Testing

Pregnancy testing is recommended for females of reproductive potential prior to initiating BRUKINSA therapy.

Contraception

Females

BRUKINSA can cause embryo-fetal harm when administered to pregnant women [see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)]. Advise female patients of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with BRUKINSA and for at least 1 week following the last dose of BRUKINSA. If this drug is used during pregnancy, or if the patient becomes pregnant while taking this drug, the patient should be informed of the potential hazard to a fetus.

Males

Advise men to avoid fathering a child while receiving BRUKINSA and for at least 1 week following the last dose of BRUKINSA.
8.4 Pediatric Use
Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established.

8.5 Geriatric Use
Of the 641 patients in clinical studies with BRUKINSA, 49% were ≥ 65 years of age, while 16% were ≥ 75 years of age. No overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between younger and older patients.

8.6 Renal Impairment
No dosage modification is recommended in patients with mild to moderate renal impairment (CLcr ≥ 30 mL/min, estimated by Cockcroft-Gault). Monitor for BRUKINSA adverse reactions in patients with severe renal impairment (CLcr < 30 mL/min) or on dialysis [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

8.7 Hepatic Impairment
Dosage modification of BRUKINSA is recommended in patients with severe hepatic impairment [see Dosage and Administration (2.2)]. The safety of BRUKINSA has not been evaluated in patients with severe hepatic impairment. No dosage modification is recommended in patients with mild to moderate hepatic impairment. Monitor for BRUKINSA adverse reactions in patients with hepatic impairment [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

11 DESCRIPTION
BRUKINSA (zanubrutinib) is a Bruton’s tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor. The empirical formula of zanubrutinib is C27H29N5O3 and the chemical name is (S)-7-(1-acryloylpiperidin-4-yl)-2-(4-phenoxyphenyl)-4,5,6,7-tetrahydropyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-3-carboxamide. Zanubrutinib is a white to off-white powder, with a pH of 7.8 in saturated solution. The aqueous solubility of zanubrutinib is pH dependent, from very slightly soluble to practically insoluble.

The molecular weight of zanubrutinib is 471.55 Daltons.

Zanubrutinib has the following structure:

```
O
H2N
O
HN
N
N

```

Each BRUKINSA capsule for oral administration contains 80 mg zanubrutinib and the following inactive ingredients: colloidal silicon dioxide, croscarmellose sodium, magnesium stearate,
11 microcrystalline cellulose, and sodium lauryl sulfate. The capsule shell contains edible black ink, gelatin, and titanium dioxide.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action
Zanubrutinib is a small-molecule inhibitor of BTK. Zanubrutinib forms a covalent bond with a cysteine residue in the BTK active site, leading to inhibition of BTK activity. BTK is a signaling molecule of the B-cell antigen receptor (BCR) and cytokine receptor pathways. In B-cells, BTK signaling results in activation of pathways necessary for B-cell proliferation, trafficking, chemotaxis, and adhesion. In nonclinical studies, zanubrutinib inhibited malignant B-cell proliferation and reduced tumor growth.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

BTK Occupancy in PBMCs and Lymph Nodes
The median steady-state BTK occupancy in peripheral blood mononuclear cells was maintained at 100% over 24 hours at a total daily dose of 320 mg in patients with B-cell malignancies. The median steady-state BTK occupancy in lymph nodes was 94% to 100% following the approved recommended dosage.

Cardiac Electrophysiology
At the approved recommended doses (160 mg twice daily or 320 mg once daily), there were no clinically relevant effects on the QTc interval. The effect of BRUKINSA on the QTc interval above the therapeutic exposure has not been evaluated.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics
Zanubrutinib maximum plasma concentration (C\text{max}) and area under the plasma drug concentration over time curve (AUC) increase proportionally over a dosage range from 40 mg to 320 mg (0.13 to 1 time the recommended total daily dose). Limited systemic accumulation of zanubrutinib was observed following repeated administration.

The geometric mean (%CV) zanubrutinib steady-state daily AUC is 2,295 (37%) ng·h/mL following 160 mg twice daily and 2,180 (41%) ng·h/mL following 320 mg once daily. The geometric mean (%CV) zanubrutinib steady-state C\text{max} is 314 (46%) ng/mL following 160 mg twice daily and 543 (51%) ng/mL following 320 mg once daily.

Absorption
The median t\text{max} of zanubrutinib is 2 hours.

Effect of Food
No clinically significant differences in zanubrutinib AUC or C\text{max} were observed following administration of a high-fat meal (approximately 1,000 calories with 50% of total caloric content from fat) in healthy subjects.
Distribution

The geometric mean (%CV) apparent steady-state volume of distribution of zanubrutinib is 881 (95%) L. The plasma protein binding of zanubrutinib is approximately 94% and the blood-to-plasma ratio is 0.7 to 0.8.

Elimination

The mean half-life ($t_{1/2}$) of zanubrutinib is approximately 2 to 4 hours following a single oral zanubrutinib dose of 160 mg or 320 mg. The geometric mean (%CV) apparent oral clearance (CL/F) of zanubrutinib is 182 (37%) L/h.

Metabolism

Zanubrutinib is primarily metabolized by cytochrome P450(CYP)3A.

Excretion

Following a single radiolabeled zanubrutinib dose of 320 mg to healthy subjects, approximately 87% of the dose was recovered in feces (38% unchanged) and 8% in urine (less than 1% unchanged).

Specific Populations

No clinically significant differences in the pharmacokinetics of zanubrutinib were observed based on age (19 to 90 years), sex, race (Asian, Caucasian, and Other), body weight (36 to 140 kg), or mild or moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance [CLcr] ≥ 30 mL/min as estimated by Cockcroft-Gault). The effect of severe renal impairment (CLcr < 30 mL/min) and dialysis on zanubrutinib pharmacokinetics is unknown.

Hepatic Impairment

The total AUC of zanubrutinib increased by 11% in subjects with mild hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh class A), by 21% in subjects with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh class B), and by 60% in subjects with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh class C) relative to subjects with normal liver function. The unbound AUC of zanubrutinib increased by 23% in subjects with mild hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh class A), by 43% in subjects with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh class B), and by 194% in subjects with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh class C) relative to subjects with normal liver function.

Drug Interaction Studies

Clinical Studies and Model-Informed Approaches

CYP3A Inhibitors: Co-administration of multiple doses of CYP3A inhibitors increases zanubrutinib $C_{\text{max}}$ and AUC (Table 6).
Table 6: Observed or Predicted Increase in Zanubrutinib Exposure After Co-Administration of CYP3A Inhibitors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Co-administered CYP3A Inhibitor</th>
<th>Increase in Zanubrutinib C&lt;sub&gt;max&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>Increase in Zanubrutinib AUC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Observed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itraconazole (200 mg once daily)</td>
<td>157%</td>
<td>278%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Predicted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarithromycin (250 mg twice daily)</td>
<td>175%</td>
<td>183%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diltiazem (60 mg three times daily)</td>
<td>151%</td>
<td>157%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythromycin (500 mg four times daily)</td>
<td>284%</td>
<td>317%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluconazole (200 mg once daily)</td>
<td>179%</td>
<td>177%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluconazole (400 mg once daily)</td>
<td>270%</td>
<td>284%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CYP3A Inducers: Co-administration of multiple doses of rifampin (strong CYP3A inducer) decreased the zanubrutinib C<sub>max</sub> by 92% and AUC by 93%.

Co-administration of multiple doses of efavirenz (moderate CYP3A inducer) is predicted to decrease zanubrutinib C<sub>max</sub> by 58% and AUC by 60%.

CYP3A Substrates: Co-administration of multiple doses of zanubrutinib decreased midazolam (CYP3A substrate) C<sub>max</sub> by 30% and AUC by 47%.

CYP2C19 Substrates: Co-administration of multiple doses of zanubrutinib decreased omeprazole (CYP2C19 substrate) C<sub>max</sub> by 20% and AUC by 36%.

Other CYP Substrates: No clinically significant differences were observed with warfarin (CYP2C9 substrate) pharmacokinetics or predicted with rosiglitazone (CYP2C8 substrate) pharmacokinetics when co-administered with zanubrutinib.

Transporter Systems: Co-administration of multiple doses of zanubrutinib increased digoxin (P-gp substrate) C<sub>max</sub> by 34% and AUC by 11%. No clinically significant differences in the pharmacokinetics of rosuvastatin (BCRP substrate) were observed when co-administered with zanubrutinib.

Gastric Acid Reducing Agents: No clinically significant differences in zanubrutinib pharmacokinetics were observed when co-administered with gastric acid reducing agents (proton pump inhibitors, H2-receptor antagonists).

In Vitro Studies

CYP Enzymes: Zanubrutinib is an inducer of CYP2B6.

Transporter Systems: Zanubrutinib is likely to be a substrate of P-gp. Zanubrutinib is not a substrate or inhibitor of OAT1, OAT3, OCT2, OATP1B1, or OATP1B3.
13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenicity studies have not been conducted with zanubrutinib.

Zanubrutinib was not mutagenic in a bacterial mutagenicity (Ames) assay, was not clastogenic in a chromosome aberration assay in mammalian (CHO) cells, nor was it clastogenic in an in vivo bone marrow micronucleus assay in rats.

A combined male and female fertility and early embryonic development study was conducted in rats at oral zanubrutinib doses of 30 to 300 mg/kg/day. Male rats were dosed 4 weeks prior to mating and through mating and female rats were dosed 2 weeks prior to mating and to gestation day 7. No effect on male or female fertility was noted but at the highest dose tested, morphological abnormalities in sperm and increased post-implantation loss were noted. The high dose of 300 mg/kg/day is approximately 10 times the human recommended dose, based on body surface area.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Mantle Cell Lymphoma

The efficacy of BRUKINSA was assessed in BGB-3111-206 [NCT03206970], a Phase 2, open-label, multicenter, single-arm trial of 86 previously treated patients with MCL who had received at least one prior therapy. BRUKINSA was given orally at a dose of 160 mg twice daily until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

The median age of patients was 60.5 years (range: 34 to 75) and the majority were male (78%). The median time since diagnosis to study entry was 30 months (range: 3 to 102) and the median number of prior therapies was 2 (range: 1 to 4). The most common prior regimens were CHOP-based (91%) followed by rituximab-based (74%). The majority of patients had extranodal involvement (71%) and refractory disease (52%). Blastoid variant of MCL was present in 14% of patients. The MIPI score was low in 58%, intermediate in 29%, and high risk in 13%.

The efficacy of BRUKINSA was also assessed in BGB-3111-AU-003 [NCT02343120], a Phase 1/2, open-label, dose-escalation, global, multicenter, single-arm trial of B-cell malignancies including 32 previously treated MCL patients treated with BRUKINSA. BRUKINSA was given orally at doses of 160 mg twice daily or 320 mg daily. The median age of patients with previously treated MCL was 70 years (range: 42 to 86), and 38% of patients were ≥ 75 years old. Most patients were male (69%) and Caucasian (78%). The MIPI score was low in 28%, intermediate in 41%, and high risk in 31%.

Tumor response was according to the 2014 Lugano Classification for both studies, and the primary efficacy endpoint was overall response rate as assessed by an Independent Review Committee.
Table 7: Efficacy Results in Patients with MCL by Independent Review Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>ORR (95% CI)</th>
<th>CR</th>
<th>PR</th>
<th>Median DoR in months (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BGB-3111-206 (N=86)</td>
<td>84% (74, 91)</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>19.5 (16.6, NE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGB-3111-AU-003 (N=32)</td>
<td>84% (67, 95)</td>
<td>22%*</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>18.5 (12.6, NE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ORR: overall response rate, CR: complete response, PR: partial response, DoR: duration of response, CI: confidence interval, NE: not estimable
* FDG-PET scans were not required for response assessment

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

How Supplied

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package Size</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>NDC Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>120-count</td>
<td>Bottle with a child-resistant cap containing 120 capsules 80 mg, white to off-white opaque capsule, marked with “ZANU 80” in black ink</td>
<td>72579-011-02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Storage
Store at 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F); excursions permitted between 15°C to 30°C (59°F to 86°F) [See USP Controlled Room Temperature].

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise patients to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Patient Information).

Hemorrhage
Inform patients to report signs or symptoms of severe bleeding. Inform patients that BRUKINSA may need to be interrupted for major surgeries or procedures [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

Infections
Inform patients to report signs or symptoms suggestive of infection [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

Cytopenias
Inform patients that they will need periodic blood tests to check blood counts during treatment with BRUKINSA [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].
Second Primary Malignancies
Inform patients that other malignancies have been reported in patients who have been treated with BRUKINSA, including skin cancer. Advise patients to use sun protection [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)].

Cardiac Arrhythmias
Counsel patients to report any signs of palpitations, lightheadedness, dizziness, fainting, shortness of breath, and chest discomfort [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)].

Embryo-Fetal Toxicity
Advise women of the potential hazard to a fetus and to avoid becoming pregnant during treatment and for at least 1 week after the last dose of BRUKINSA [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].
Advise males with female sexual partners of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during BRUKINSA treatment and for at least 1 week after the last dose of BRUKINSA [see Use in Specific Populations (8.3)].

Lactation
Advise females not to breastfeed during treatment with BRUKINSA and for at least 2 weeks after the last dose [see Use in Specific Populations (8.2)].

Administration Instructions
BRUKINSA may be taken with or without food. Advise patients that BRUKINSA capsules should be swallowed whole with a glass of water, without being opened, broken, or chewed [see Dosage and Administration (2.1)].

Missed Dose
Advise patients that if they miss a dose of BRUKINSA, they may still take it as soon as possible on the same day with a return to the normal schedule the following day [see Dosage and Administration (2.1)].

Drug Interactions
Advise patients to inform their healthcare providers of all concomitant medications, including over-the-counter medications, vitamins, and herbal products [see Drug Interactions (7)].

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