**Description of the image content**

The image contains a page from a scientific document discussing the treatment of multiple myeloma with melflufen, a novel alkylating agent. The page includes tables, graphs, and a brief text section. The tables summarize baseline characteristics and disposition, treatment overview, and overall response rate. Additionally, there is a section on results and safety/tolerability, mentioning progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS).

**Key points**
- **Melflufen**: A next-generation alkylator belonging to the novel class of Peptidase Enhanced Cytotoxics (PEnCs).
- **Efficiency**: The overall response rate (ORR) among 34 efficacy evaluable patients was 41%.
- **Survival**: The median OS of 20.7 months, along with the extended median OS of 30.2 months in patients only achieving SD as best response, warrants further investigation.
- **SAEs**: Amino-peptidase toxicity, hematological toxicity.
- **Fusion Proteins**: Potentially mediate the in vivo release of melflufen.

**Tables**
- **Table 1**: Baseline characteristics
- **Table 2**: Disposition
- **Table 3**: Treatment overview
- **Table 4**: Overall response rate (efficacy evaluable and all treated patients)
- **Table 5**: Grade 3/4 melflufen-related AEs in at least 2 patients
- **Table 6**: melflufen-related SAEs

**Graphs**
- **Figure 1**: Progression-free survival
- **Figure 2**: Overall survival

**Acknowledgements**
- The authors would like to thank the patients who volunteered to participate in the study, the staff and the study sites who cared for them and the CRO involved in data gathering and analysis.

**References**
- Amino-peptidases highly expressed in multiple myeloma (MM) cells.
- Melflufen is a peptidase potentiated therapy with an alkylating payload.

**Methods**
- Melflufen 40 mg was given i.v. on Day 1 of each 28-day cycle with dexamethasone 40 mg weekly for up to 8 cycles, or longer at the discretion of PI and sponsor.

**Results**
- The median PFS of 11.7 months (95% CI: 9.8 – 13.6) based on 41 events in 45 patients. In patients with 2PR, the median PFS was 11.7 months (95% CI: 9.8 – 13.6, event rate 93%) (Figure 1).
- The median DOR was 8.4 months (95% CI: 5.8 – ∞).

**Conclusion**
- Treatment with melflufen, a peptidase enhanced alkylator, shows long-term benefit in late-stage RRMM patients where conventional therapies have failed.

**Disclosure**
- The authors would like to thank the patients who volunteered to participate in the study, the staff and the study sites who cared for them and the CRO involved in data gathering and analysis.