AUSTRALIAN CLINICAL TRIALS OPEN TO MPN PATIENTS

For information about a clinical trial and whether this is something that might be suitable for you, please speak to your medical team.

Registry Information used to compile this list:

- **Clinicaltrials.gov** is an official website of the United States government and includes trials open to Australian patients.
- The **ANZCTR Registration** is a database of clinical trials and their results from Australia, New Zealand, and other countries.
- **Clintrialrefer.org.au,** developed by Australian haematology researchers was also used to compile this list. That mobile app and website platform allows doctors and patients to independently search for actively recruiting clinical trials and to access trial site locations and contact details in real time.
- Definitions used in this summary
    - MPN=myeloproliferative neoplasms (MF/PV/ET)
    - MF= myelofibrosis; this can be **primary** (ie occurs as the first presentation of an MPN) or **secondary**, evolving from pre-existing PV or ET
    - PV=polycythaemia vera
    - ET= essential thrombocytosis
    - Thrombocythaemia=a high platelet count
    - MDS=myelodysplasia
    - Thrombocytopenia=low platelet count

If you hover over, or right click on the clinical trial number below, it links to detailed information, including Australian site location details at the bottom of the page

IMPORTANT: ***Text in italics & blue below is unofficial information we have sourced online to try to provide more detail for patients.***

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Clinical Trial ID Link	Study Overview	Study Locations Recruiting
ALL MPNS		
Clinicaltrials.gov ID NCT07441694	Study of INCA036978 in Participants with Myeloproliferative Neoplasms Date registered 2 March 2026 A Phase 1, Open-Label, Multicentre Study of INCA036978 in Participants with Myeloproliferative Neoplasms - The trial is open to patients with myelofibrosis, polycythemia vera or essential thrombocythemia. *This medication has a novel mode of action against MPN and is designed for all types of MPN – MF, PV and ET. It is administered by IV infusion every 2 weeks and will be available for patients not responding well to or intolerant of standard treatment.* *This is a Phase I study, meaning the safety and efficacy of the drug will be assessed at various doses. Patients who start at low doses will have the opportunity to move up to higher doses if required once these higher doses are determined to be safe and effective.*	• Queensland • Victoria • Western Australia • New South Wales
Clinicaltrials.gov NCT06351631	A Multicentre, Open-Label, Extension Study Evaluating the Safety and Efficacy of Bomedemstat for the Treatment of Participants Enrolled in a prior Bomedemstat Clinical Study. The study includes transition participants who are safely tolerating bomedemstat into an extension study to collect long-term safety and efficacy data *Bomedemstat is being studied in ET, PV and MF. It is taken as a once daily tablet in clinical trials. In MPNs, Bomedemstat blocks the enzyme LSD1 which is overexpressed in these conditions and leads to excessive production of blood cells. In this way it aims to slow down abnormal blood cell production and so lower blood counts, help the bone marrow produce healthier more normal cells and reduce symptom burden.*	• New South Wales • Queensland • Victoria • South Australia
Clinicaltrials.gov NCT04064060	A Phase 3b, open-label, single-arm, rollover study to Evaluate Long-term Safety in Participants Who Have Participated in other Luspatercept (ACE-536) Clinical Trials. Eligibility includes beta-thalassemia, myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS)and Myeloproliferative Neoplasm– Associated Myelofibrosis (MF).	• New South Wales • South Australia • Queensland • Victoria

Clinical Trial ID Link	Study Overview	Study Locations Recruiting
	Luspatercept is an injectable recombinant fusion protein that works by binding to certain growth factors in the transforming growth factor beta (TGF-β) superfamily. This binding reduces signalling that impairs red blood cell maturation and promotes the development of more mature red blood cells. It can be effective in improving the anaemia seen in MDS and MF and reduce the number of transfusions needed by improving the body's own red cell production.	
Clinicaltrials.gov NCT05936359	To evaluate the safety, tolerability, and dose-limiting toxicity and determine the maximum tolerated dose and/or recommended dose(s) for expansion of INCA033989 administered as a monotherapy or in combination with ruxolitinib in participants with MPN characterised by a mutation in the calreticulin (CALR) gene. This mutation leads to excessive production of platelets seen in ET and MF. *INCA033989 is a monoclonal antibody given intravenously designed to treat ET and MF with CALR mutations. It works by selectively binding to the mutated CALR protein on the surface of cancer cells, leading to cell death without harming healthy cells.* *Information about drug efficacy available at this link.* https://investor.incyte.com/news-releases/news-release-details/incyte-presents-updated-positive-data-ash-2025-reinforcing	• Victoria • Queensland • South Australia
Clintrials.gov NCT04771130	The study will determine the safety, tolerability, recommended Phase 2 dose and preliminary efficacy of BGB-11417 as monotherapy and in combination with azacitidine in participants with acute myeloid leukemia and myelodysplastic syndrome or MDS/myeloproliferative neoplasm.	• New South Wales • Queensland • Victoria • Western Australia
ANZCTR Registration - ACTRN12624000478516 NCT07612280	This study aims to assess the safety and efficacy of orally administered JBI-802 in subjects with MPN and MDS/MPN with thrombocytosis (high platelets). *'JBI-802 is an oral drug which is a combination of a LSD1 inhibitor and that of an inhibitor of HDAC6, another enzyme involved in cell production. in studies in patients with solid tumours demonstrated a dose dependent, reversible decrease in platelets. Based on these data, there is a strong scientific rationale to test the activity of JBI-802 in diseases such MPN and MDS/MPN with thrombocytosis*	• South Australia • Western Australia • New South Wales • Victoria
ANZCTR Registration - NCT07008118	This study is in its early stages. It is being conducted to evaluate the safety and tolerability of INCA035784 in adults with CALR mutated MPN	• New South Wales • Victoria

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Clinicaltrials.gov NCT07008118	*INCA035784 acts differently to INCA033989 (listed separately in this doc) it is a bispecific antibody. One end binds to the mutated CALR protein and the other end to T cell, immune cells which are then activated to fight the cancer cells.*	• South Australia • Western Australia
ANZCTR Registration ACTRN12619001053112	This study aims to assess the feasibility of a low dose, weekly red blood cell (RBC) transfusion for haemoglobin stability in patients with MDS or MDS/MPN overlap. Criteria includes patients aged 18 years of age and require regular transfusions. *REDDS2 is a collaborative study with the UK National Health Service Blood and Transplant and will inform the design and conduct of a larger trial that will compare red cell transfusion strategies in patients with transfusion-dependent MDS.*	• Victoria • South Australia • New South Wales

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Clinical Trial ID Link	Study Overview	Study Locations Recruiting
MYELOFIBROSIS		
Clinicaltrials.gov NCT07849231 DMRA-MPN-101	A study to Evaluate DMR-001 in participants with CALR-mutant Myeloproliferative Neoplasms. This is a multi-centre, open-label, Phase 1/1b study designed to evaluate the safety, pharmacokinetics, immunogenicity, and preliminary efficacy of DMR-001 monotherapy in adult participants with CALR-mutated essential thrombocythemia (ET) and myelofibrosis (MF), and of DMR-001 in combination with ruxolitinib in participants with CALR-mutant MF.	• New South Wales • Victoria
Clinicaltrials.gov NCT07357727	A Phase 3 Study of Pelabresib (DAK539) and Ruxolitinib in Myelofibrosis (MF) (MANIFEST-3) To evaluate whether treatment with pelabresib in combination with ruxolitinib leads to improved clinical outcomes compared to ruxolitinib alone in patients with primary myelofibrosis, post-polycythemia vera myelofibrosis, or post-essential thrombocythemia myelofibrosis who have not previously received Janus kinase (JAK) inhibitor therapy.	• Victoria • South Australia
Clinicaltrials.gov NCT06479135	Study of Navtemadlin add-on to Ruxolitinib in JAK Inhibitor-Naïve Patients With Myelofibrosis Who Have a Suboptimal Response to Ruxolitinib (POIESIS) A Phase 3, Randomized, Double-blind, Add-on Study Evaluating the Safety and Efficacy of Navtemadlin Plus Ruxolitinib vs Placebo Plus Ruxolitinib in JAK Inhibitor-Naïve Patients with Myelofibrosis Who Have a Suboptimal Response to Ruxolitinib	• New South Wales • Queensland • South Australia • Victoria • Tasmania • Western Australia
ClinicalTrials.gov ID NCT07441694	Study of INCA036978 in Participants with Myeloproliferative Neoplasms Date registered 2 March 2026 A Phase 1, Open-Label, Multicentre Study of INCA036978 in Participants with Myeloproliferative Neoplasms - open to all patients with an MPN– see details listed above under ‘ALL MPNS’.	• Queensland • Victoria • Western Australia • New South Wales

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Clinical Trial ID Link	Study Overview	Study Locations Recruiting
Clinicaltrials.gov NCT05320198	Study of DISC-0974 (RALLY-MF) in Participants with Myelofibrosis or Myelodysplastic Syndrome and Anemia This phase 1b/2a open-label study will assess the safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of DISC-0974 as well as categorize the effects on anemia response in subjects with myelofibrosis or myelodysplastic syndrome and anemia.	• Western Australia • New South Wales • Victoria
Clinicaltrials.gov NCT05037760	A Phase 2 Open-Label Study to Evaluate the Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetics, and Efficacy of KER-050 (Elritercept) as Monotherapy or in Combination with Ruxolitinib in Participants with MF *Elritercept is an investigational protein designed to increase red blood cell and platelet production by inhibiting the signalling of the transforming growth factor beta (TGF-ß) family of proteins: this inhibition leads to promote production of red cells and platelets, similar in concept to luspatercept (see above)*	• New South Wales • Victoria • South Australia
Clinicaltrials.gov NCT03165734	A Randomized, Controlled Phase 3 Study of Pacritinib versus Physician's Choice in Patients with Primary MF or MF secondary to PV or ET who have with severe thrombocytopenia *Pacritinib is approved in some countries overseas to treat adults with certain types of MF. It is thought to produce less thrombocytopenia than ruxolitinib. It is taken as a capsule, usually twice a day.*	• Active, not recruiting
Clinicaltrials.gov NCT04655118	A Phase 2 Multicenter Study of TL-895, a potent, orally-available and highly selective irreversible tyrosine kinase inhibitor for the treatment of (a) MF having failed prior therapy OR intolerant, or ineligible to receive treatment with ruxolitinib OR (b) Indolent Systemic Mastocytosis. *Various tyrosine kinases are enzymes involved in blood production. In many MPN, they are overactivated and cause excessive production of blood cells. One of them is called Bruton tyrosine kinase. TL-895 is an inhibitor of this kinase (called a BTKi). TL-895 is being studied in several clinical trials in relation to a range of blood cancers, either alone or in combination with other drugs.*	• New South Wales • Western Australia

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Clinical Trial ID Link	Study Overview	Study Locations Recruiting
Clinicaltrials.gov NCT04176198	A Phase 1/2, Open-Label, Dose-Escalation, Safety, Pharmacokinetic, and Pharmacodynamic Study of Oral Nuvisertib (TP-3654) in Patients with Intermediate or High-Risk Primary or Secondary MF *PIM kinases regulate key cellular processes like proliferation and cell survival. their activity is often upregulated in many cancers, particularly in haematological malignancies This trial is in its early stages. In experimental mouse MF models, TP-3654, an oral investigational highly selective PIM1 kinase inhibitor, alone and in combination with ruxolitinib, reduce spleen size and bone marrow fibrosis and improved blood counts.*	• Victoria • South Australia
Clinicaltrials.gov NCT04485260	A study of KRT-232 (Navtemadlin) in combination with ruxolitinib in patients with primary or secondary MF with a suboptimal response to ruxolitinib alone. *Navtemadlin is an oral, selective inhibitor of the MDM2 protein that works by triggering apoptosis (cell death) in cells found in MF. In earlier trials resulted in reduced spleen volume, symptom burden and bone marrow fibrosis reductions, with a low incidence of serious side-effects. This trial is not a randomised trial (as opposed to the next one below) and is aimed to find the optimal dose of giving the drug in combination.*	Recruitment status UNKNOWN • Royal Adelaide Hospital
Clinicaltrials.gov NCT07623161	A Phase 3, Double-Blind, Randomized Trial Evaluating the Efficacy and Safety of Elritercept (TAK-226) Compared to Placebo in Participants With Myelofibrosis and Anemia on Concurrent Ruxolitinib Therapy The main aim is to find out how well elritercept works to improve anemia in participants with myelofibrosis (MF) who are taking ruxolitinib when compared to placebo. Other aims are to learn how elritercept improves anemia compared to placebo; to learn if elritercept reduces tiredness, improves symptoms related to MF, and helps participants do physical activities more easily. The study also aims to find out how elritercept affects the bone marrow, the spleen, and whether participants develop antibodies to the study drug. The study will also check how safe elritercept is compared to placebo, and if elritercept stays safe over a long period of time. Participants will receive study treatment for at least 9 months (36 weeks). After this period, participants who received placebo will have the option to switch to elritercept.	• South Australia • New South Wales

Clinical Trial ID Link	Study Overview	Study Locations Recruiting
	Elritercept is a laboratory-made protein designed to help the bone marrow produce more blood cells. It works by blocking certain signals in the body that can interfere with the normal production and development of red blood cells and platelets. *In laboratory and animal studies, it appeared to help blood-forming cells develop through several stages, from early cells through to mature red blood cells and platelets.* *These early results suggest that elritercept may have the potential to improve **both red blood cell and platelet production**, although its effectiveness and safety in people need to be established through clinical trials.*	
ESSENTIAL THROMBOCYTHEMIA – NB some trials listed above under ALL MPNs above may also be applicable for ET patients		
Clinicaltrials.gov NCT07849231 DMRA-MPN-101	A study to Evaluate DMR-001 in participants with CALR-mutant Myeloproliferative Neoplasms. This is a multi-centre, open-label, Phase 1/1b study designed to evaluate the safety, pharmacokinetics, immunogenicity, and preliminary efficacy of DMR-001 monotherapy in adult participants with CALR-mutated essential thrombocythemia (ET) and myelofibrosis (MF), and of DMR-001 in combination with ruxolitinib in participants with CALR-mutant MF.	• New South Wales • Victoria
ClinicalTrials.gov ID NCT07441694	Study of INCA036978 in Participants with Myeloproliferative Neoplasms Date registered 2 March 2026 A Phase 1, Open-Label, Multicentre Study of INCA036978 in Participants with Myeloproliferative Neoplasms - open to all patients with an MPN– see details listed above under 'ALL MPNS'.	• Queensland • Victoria • Western Australia • New South Wales
POLYCYTHEMIA VERA – NB some trials listed above under ALL MPNs above may also be applicable for PV patients		
ClinicalTrials.gov ID NCT07441694	Study of INCA036978 in Participants with Myeloproliferative Neoplasms Date registered 2 March 2026 A Phase 1, Open-Label, Multicentre Study of INCA036978 in Participants with Myeloproliferative Neoplasms - open to all patients with an MPN– see details listed above under 'ALL MPNS'.	• Queensland • Victoria • Western Australia • New South Wales

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Clinical Trial ID Link	Study Overview	Study Locations Recruiting
ClinicalTrials.gov ID NCT07429266	INTREPID: A Study of Sapablursen Evaluating the Safety and Efficacy in Participants with Polycythemia Vera (INTREPID) A Phase 3 Randomized, Double-blind, Placebo-controlled Global Study of Sapablursen in Polycythemia Vera The purpose of this study is to evaluate the efficacy and safety of sapablursen when added on to current standard of care for Polycythemia Vera (PV) therapy. The study will be conducted in three sequential parts (Part 1a blinded treatment, Part 1b open-label treatment, & Part 2 long-term extension). Participants may receive treatment for up to 156 weeks. *Sapablursen works mainly in the liver to help the body control its iron levels. It increases a natural hormone called hepcidin, which reduces the amount of iron available to make red blood cells. By limiting iron, sapablursen may help reduce the overproduction of red blood cells (erythrocytosis) that occurs in conditions such as polycythaemia vera.*	• Western Australia
OTHER TRIALS RELEVANT FOR MPN PATIENTS		
ANZCTR Registration - ACTRN12625000160437	A longitudinal prospective study- the MoST-LLy study Evaluate the feasibility and benefits of the Molecular Screening and Therapeutics in Leukaemia and Lymphoma Study, in participants with haematological malignancies	All states and territories