

What you need to know about BTK inhibitors in the treatment of allergic diseases

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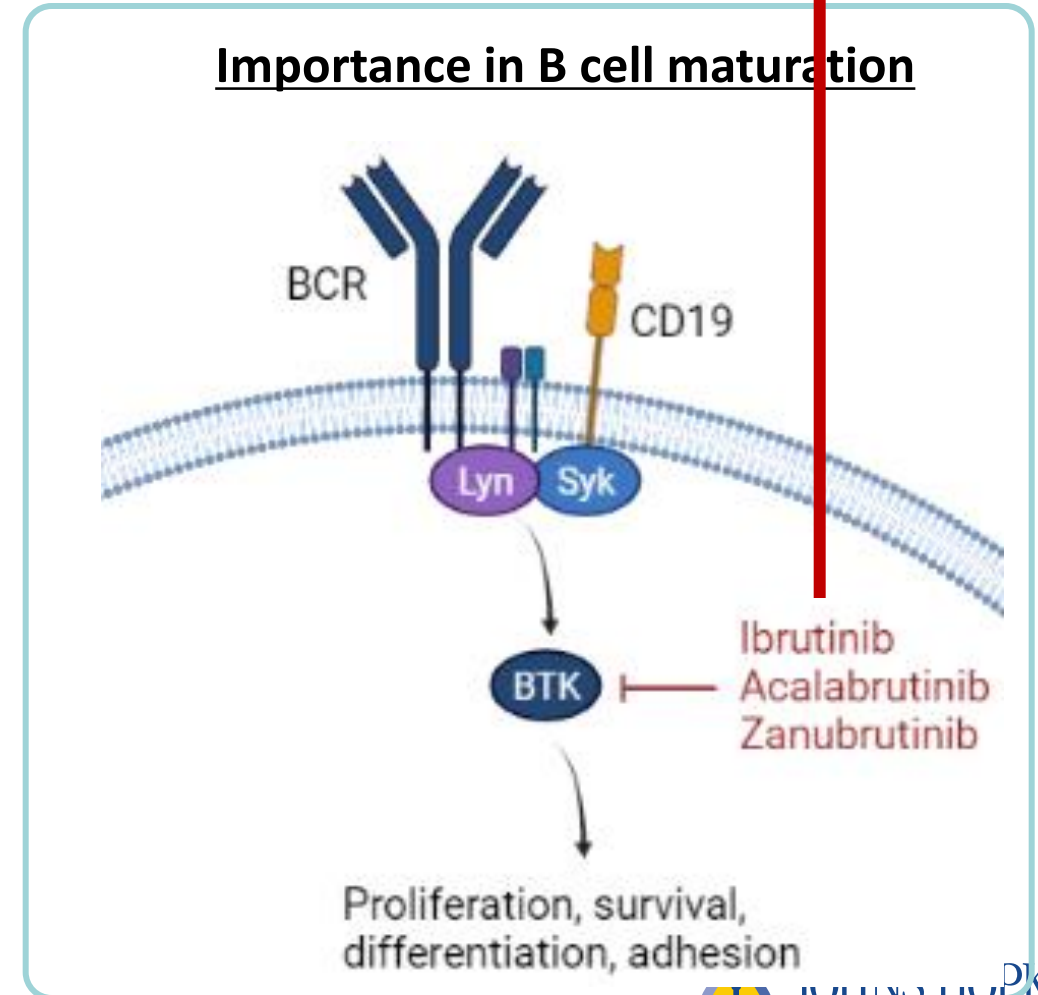
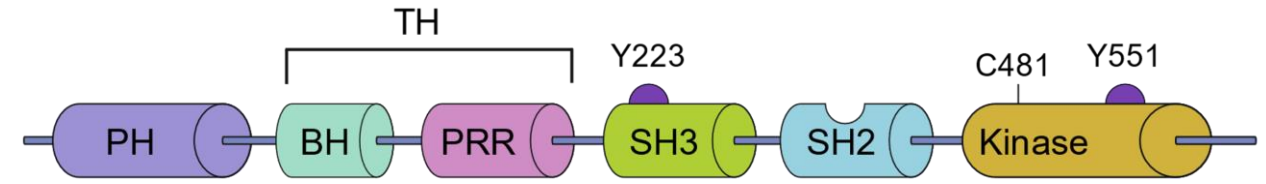
April 11, 2025

Learning objectives

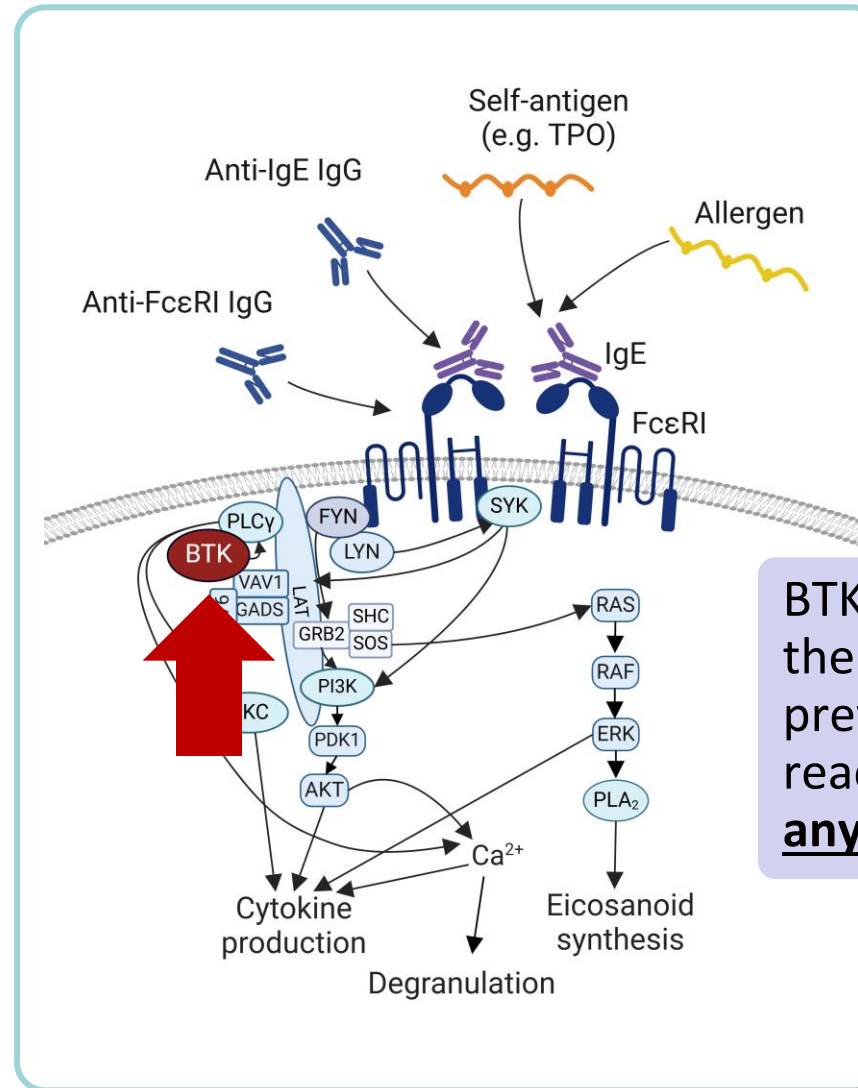
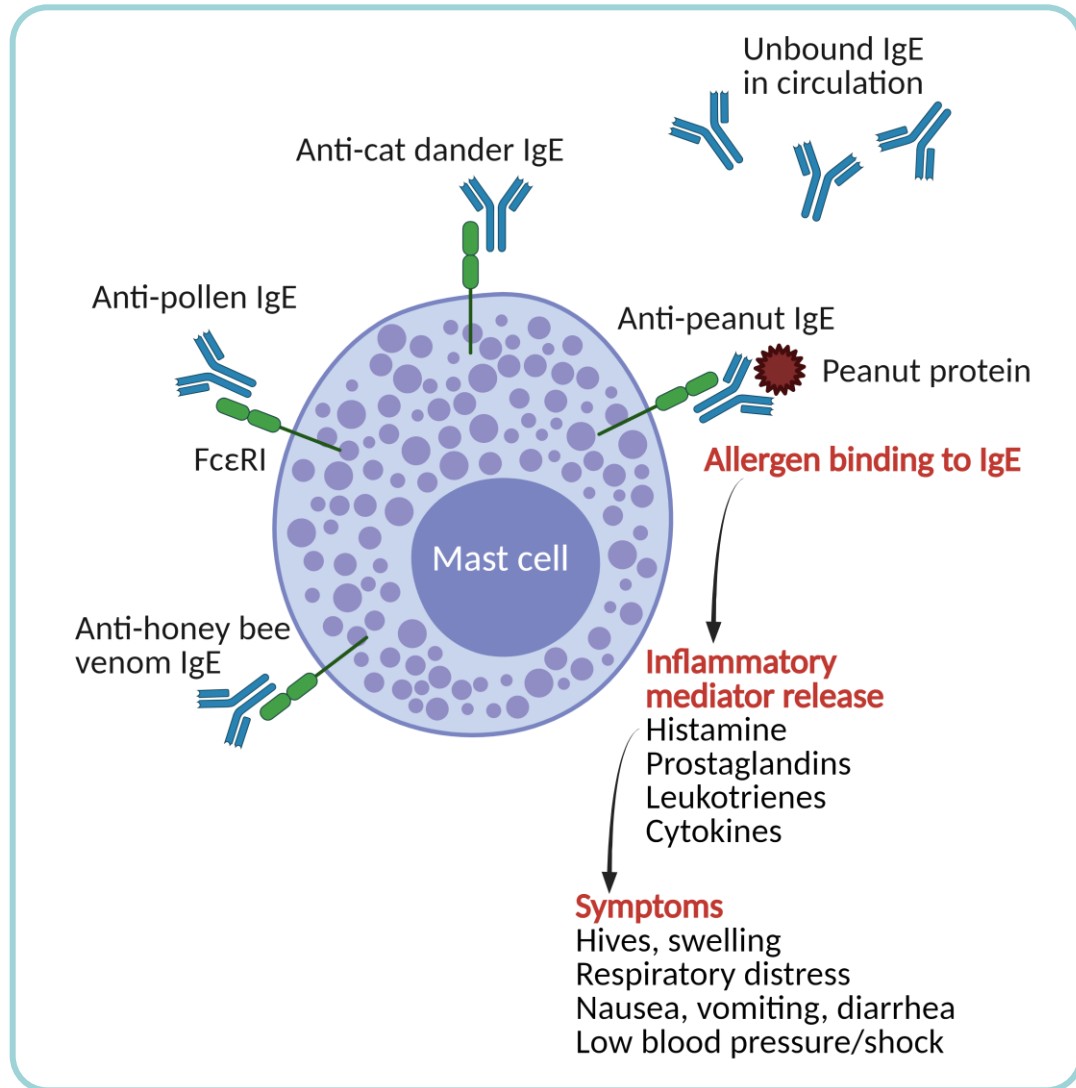
- Upon completion of this learning activity, participants should be able to discuss recent efficacy data for the use of BTK inhibitors in preventing anaphylaxis and treating chronic urticaria.
- Upon completion of this learning activity, participants should be able to compare safety data for BTK inhibitors.

Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK)

- Non-receptor tyrosine kinase in the TEC family
- Important for:
 - Fc signaling (BCR, TCR, Fcγ, Fcε)
 - TLR signaling
 - Inflammasome
- Congenital deficiency → Bruton's X-linked agammaglobulinemia (XLA)

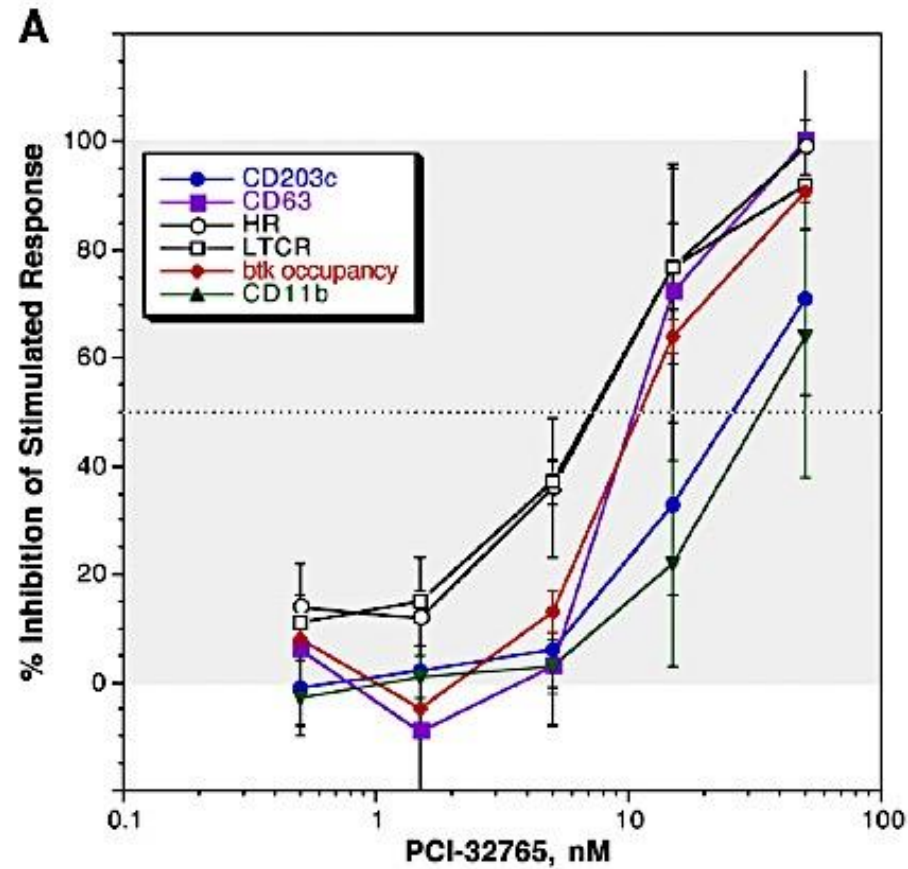


BTK is essential for activation of human mast cells and basophils through FcεRI

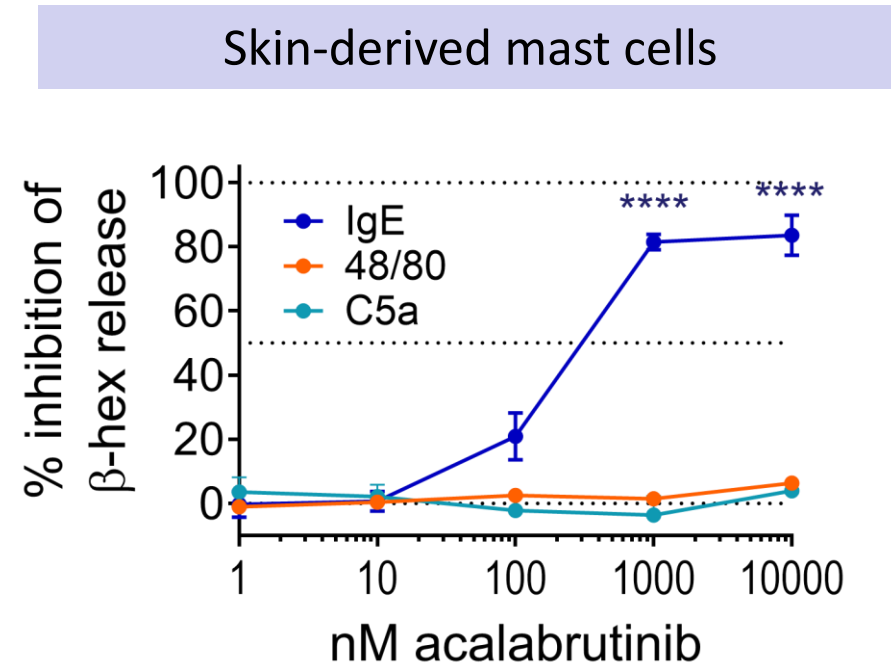
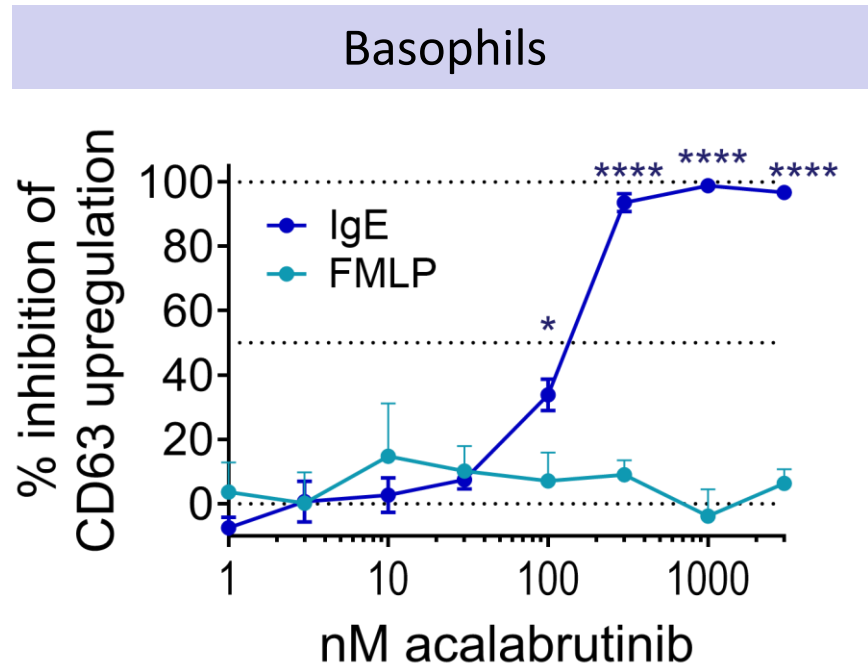


BTK inhibitors have the potential to prevent IgE-mediated reactions caused by any allergen

Ibrutinib (1st-generation BTKi) inhibits IgE-dependent basophil activation and secretion *in vitro*



Acalabrutinib (2nd-gen BTKi) rapidly inhibits IgE-mediated degranulation of human mast cells and basophils *in vitro*



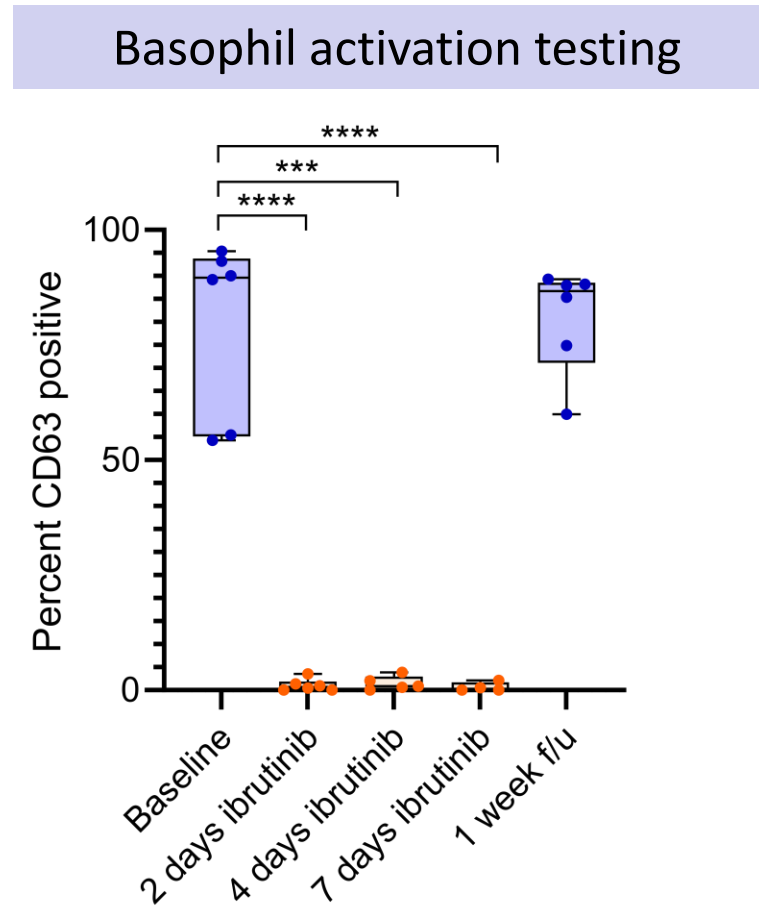
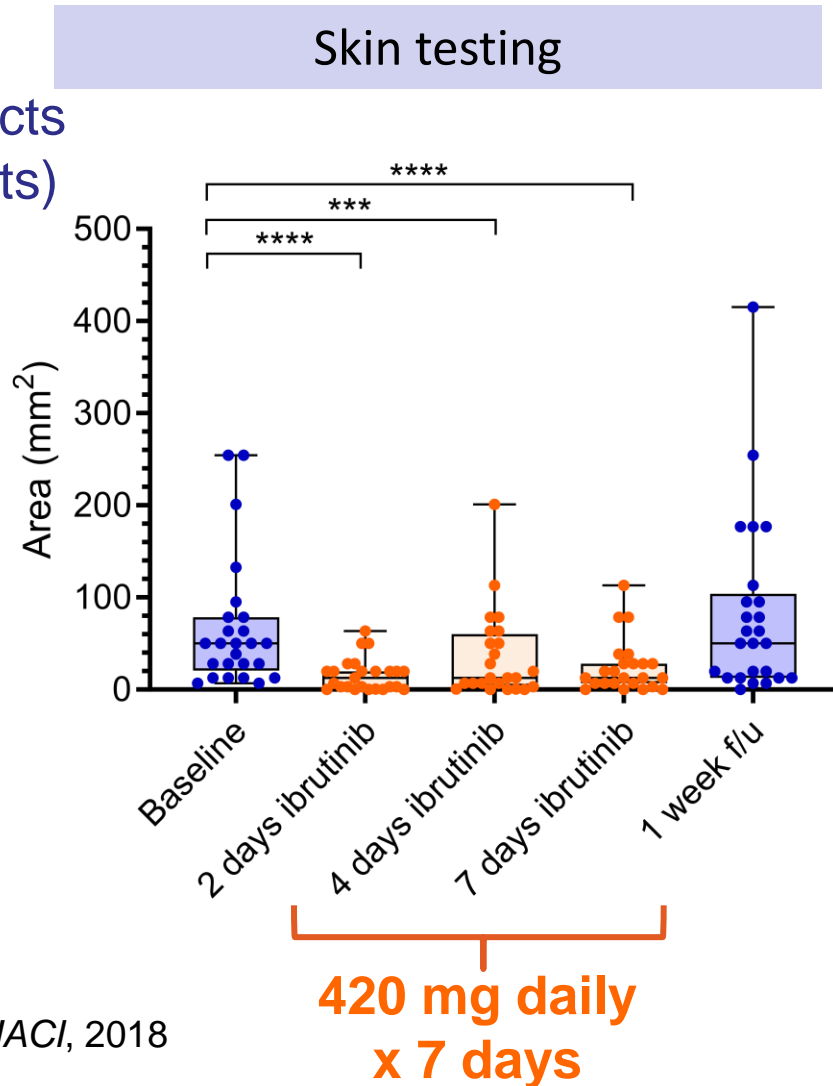
BTK inhibitors have identical IC_{50} s for inhibiting IgE-mediated activation of human mast cells and basophils

Q: Can BTK inhibitors suppress mast cell and basophil activation *in vivo*?

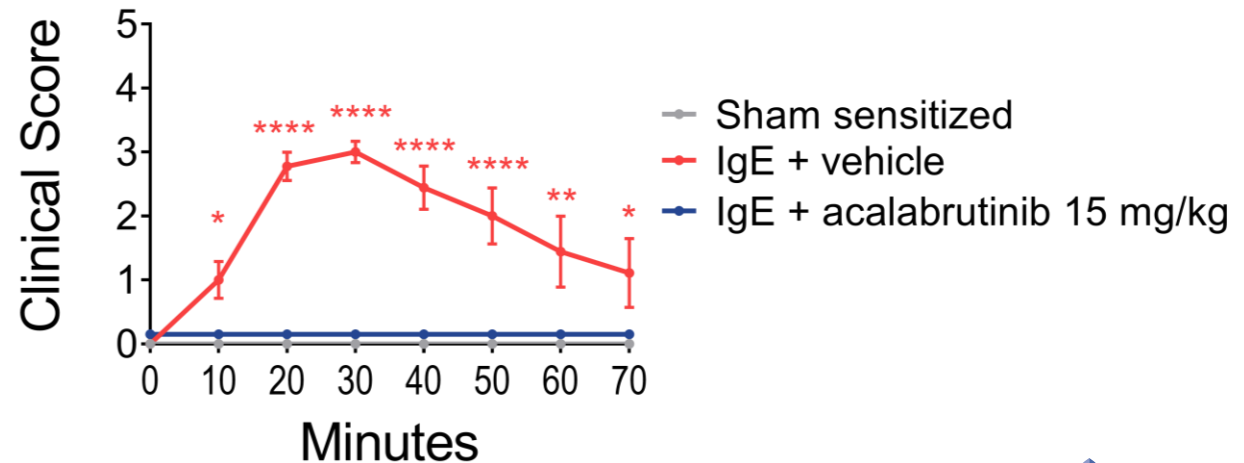
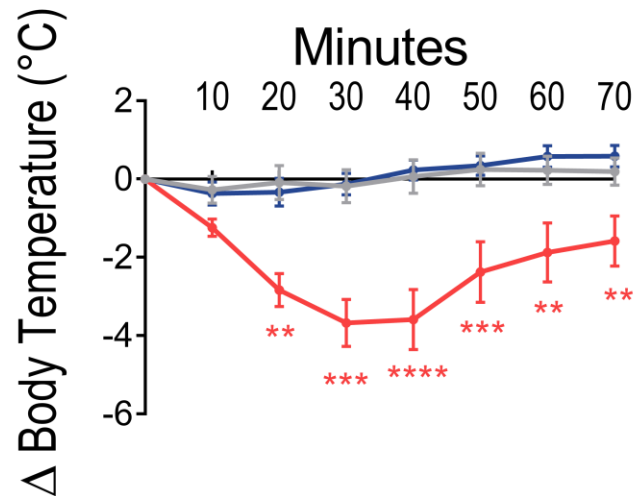
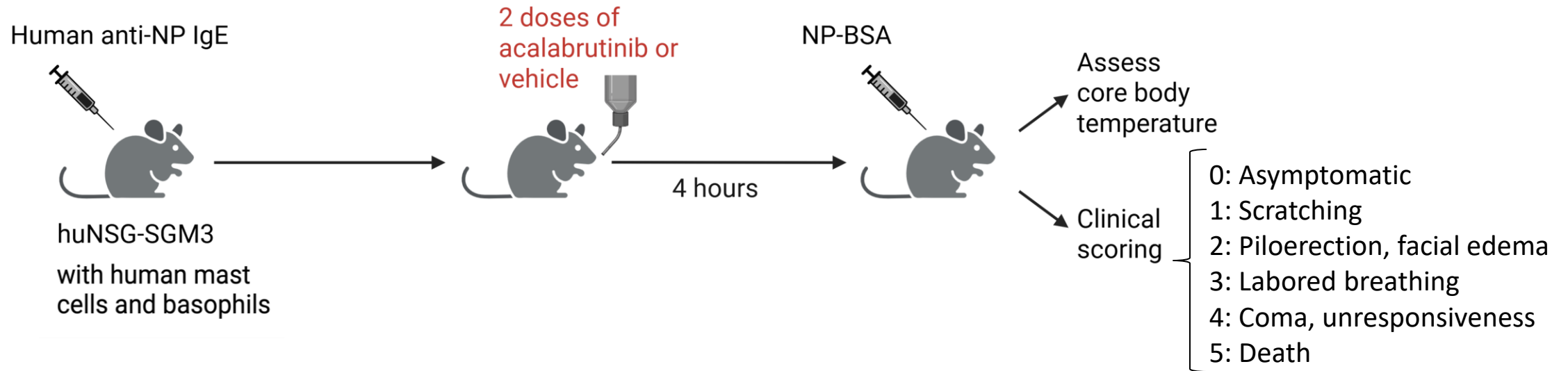
We designed an open-label clinical trial using ibrutinib to suppress skin test responses in peanuts with peanut or tree nut allergy

2 doses of **ibrutinib** reduces or eliminates skin test response to foods in peanut and tree nut allergic adults

N = 6 subjects
(25 skin tests)



2 doses of **acalabrutinib** pretreatment prevents anaphylaxis responses to IV allergen in humanized mice



Q: Can BTK inhibitors prevent anaphylaxis?

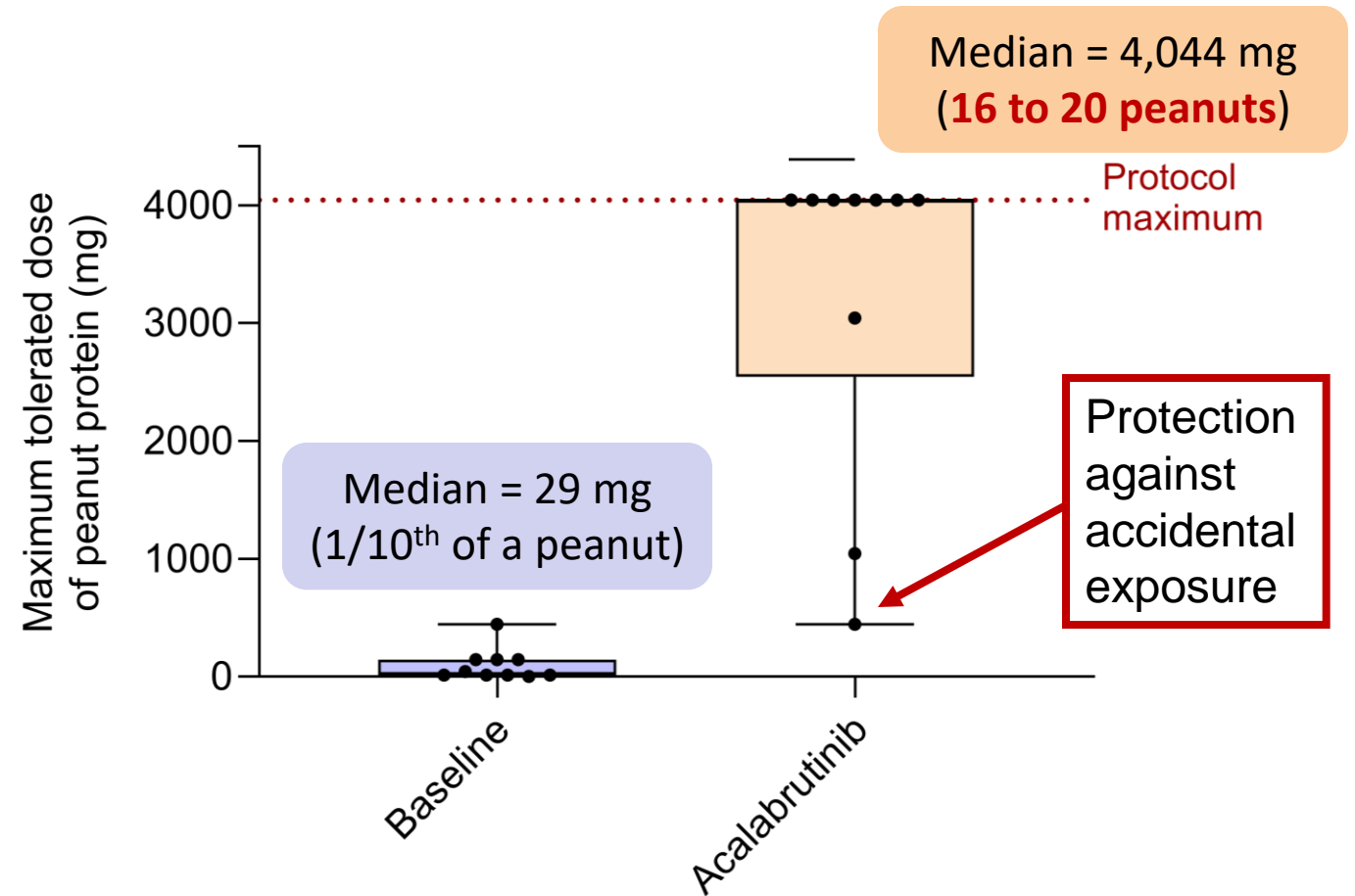
We designed an open-label, proof of concept clinical trial using acalabrutinib to prevent clinical reactivity to oral peanut challenge in peanut-allergic adults



Ragha Suresh, MD

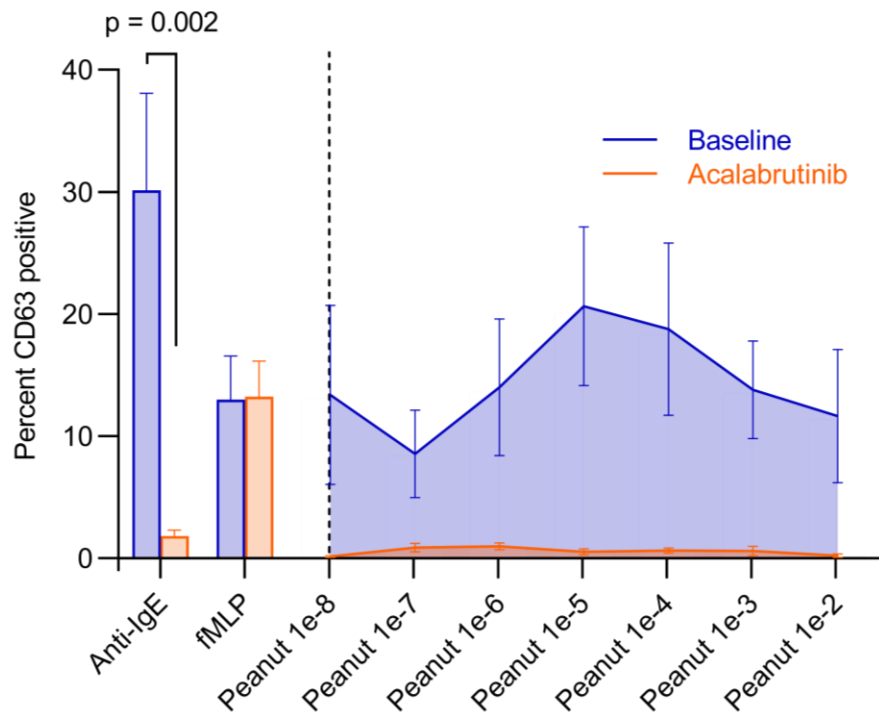
Pretreatment with the acalabrutinib prevents clinical reactivity to peanut ingestion in allergic adults

- We enrolled 10 patients with severe peanut allergy
- We performed placebo-controlled, graded challenges to peanut to determine patients' tolerance at baseline
- Every patient received 4 doses of acalabrutinib (100 mg orally twice daily) and underwent repeated peanut challenge

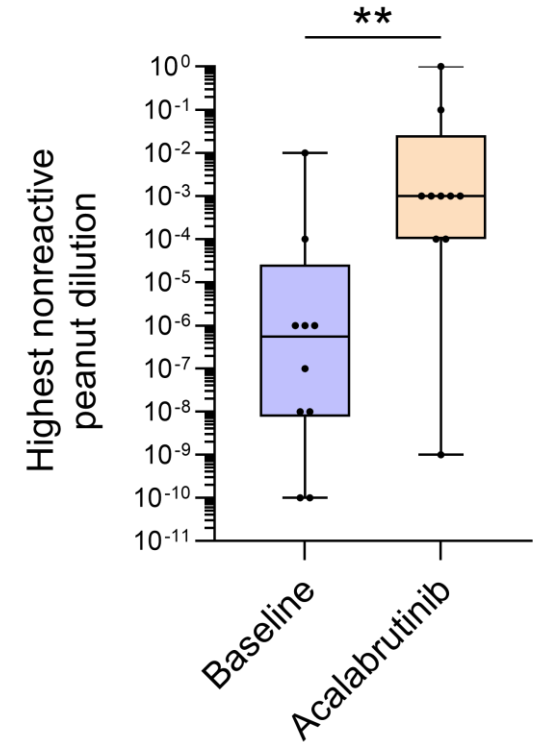
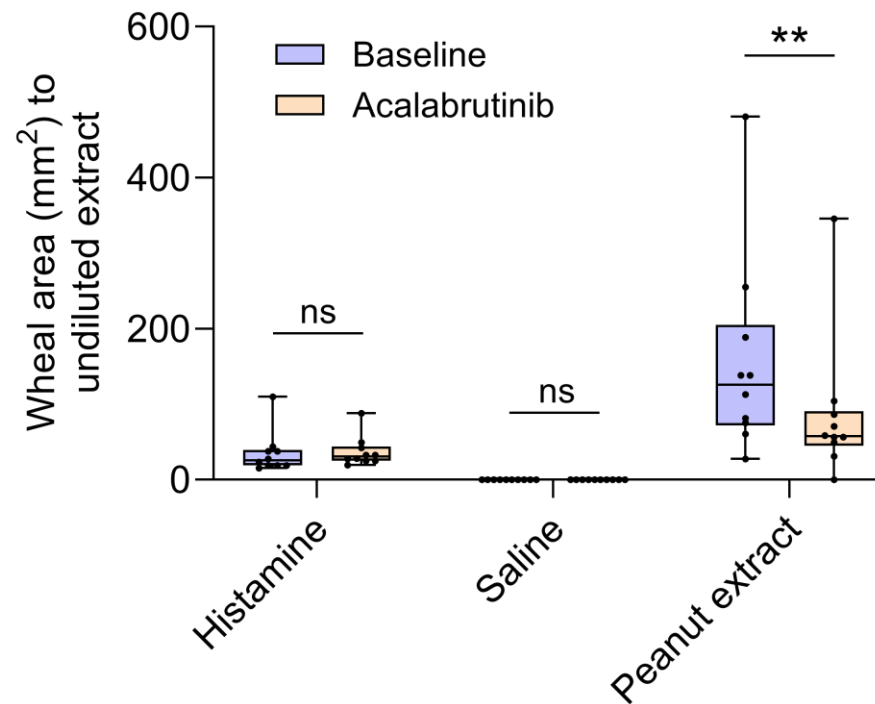


Acalabrutinib reduces peanut SPT size and abolishes IgE-mediated basophil activation in peanut allergic adults

Basophil activation testing



Skin testing



In the pipeline: remibrutinib



[Previous Study from Search](#) [Return to Search](#) [Next Study from Search →](#)

Record 1 of 8

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RECRUITING ⓘ

Study of Efficacy, Safety and Tolerability of Remibrutinib in Adult Participants With an Allergy to Peanuts

Information provided by Novartis Pharmaceuticals (Responsible Party)

Last Updated: November 2, 2022

ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT05432388

BTK inhibitors could facilitate drug desensitizations: 2 case reports

Clinical Communications

Pretreatment with ibrutinib facilitates rapid drug desensitization in a difficult case of brentuximab vedotin–induced anaphylaxis

Pongsawat Rodsaward, MD^{a,b},
Supranee Buranapraditkun, PhD^c, and
Jettanong Klaewsongkram, MD^{a,b}

JACI In Pract 2023; 11:642-4.

Brief reports

Prevention of allergic reactions during oxaliplatin desensitization through inhibition of Bruton tyrosine kinase

Kristin A. Erickson,^a James E. Norton, MS,^a Jennifer Law, PharmD,^b Nicole Soriano, PharmD,^b Malgorzata Strojny, PharmD,^b Nicole Gentry, PA,^c Morgan Fried, APRN,^c Bruce S. Bochner, MD,^a Sheetal Kircher, MD,^c and Whitney W. Stevens, MD, PhD^a *Chicago, Ill*

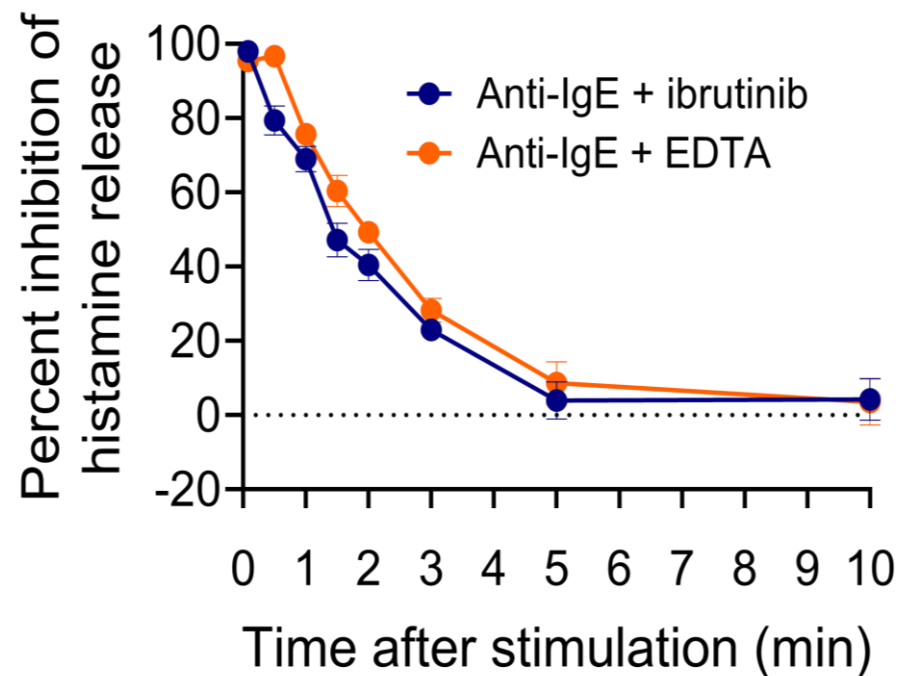
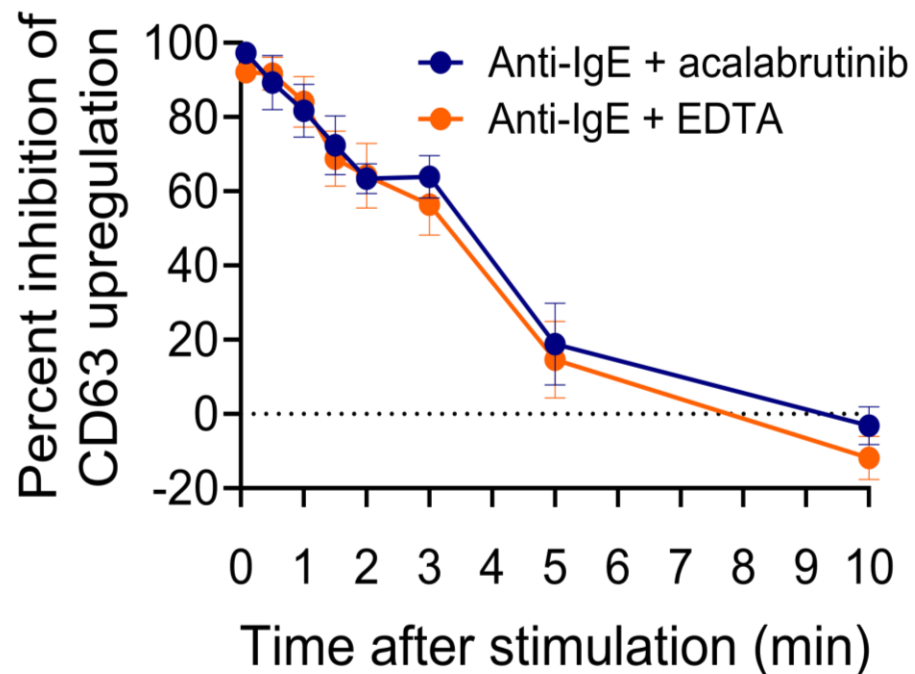
JACI 2024;154:222-8.

Q: Can BTK inhibitors also abort ongoing anaphylaxis?

Acalabrutinib stops ongoing basophil activation when added after IgE stimulation *in vitro*



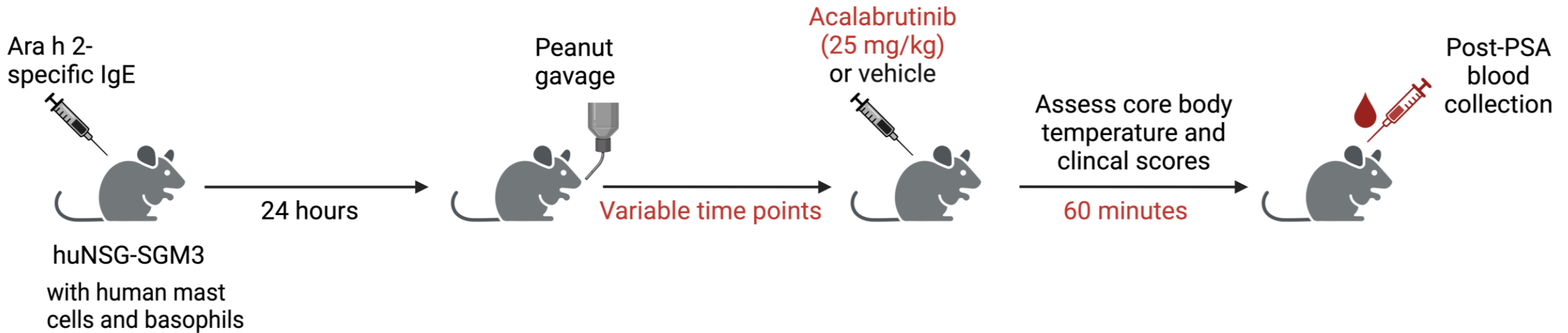
Natalia Vilela



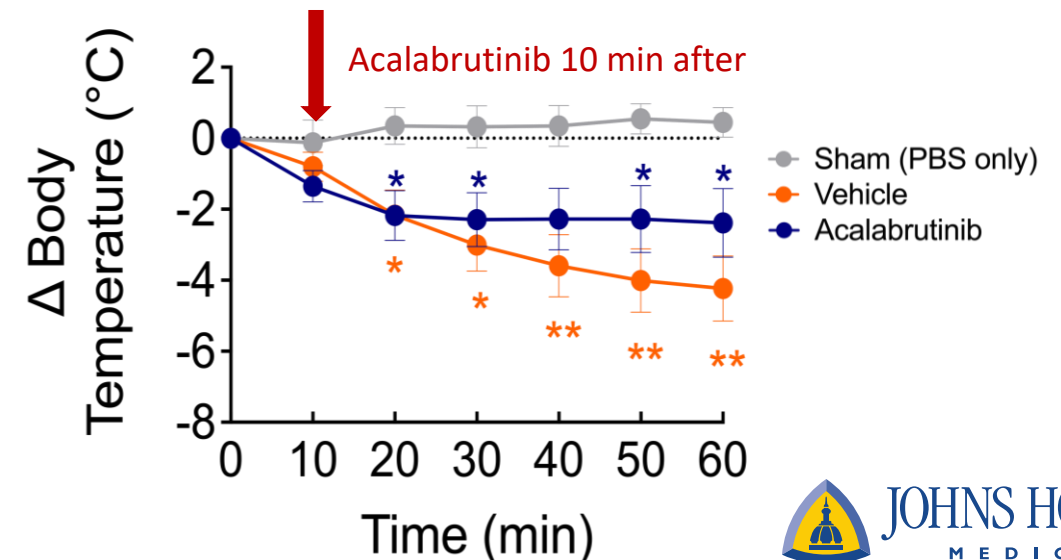
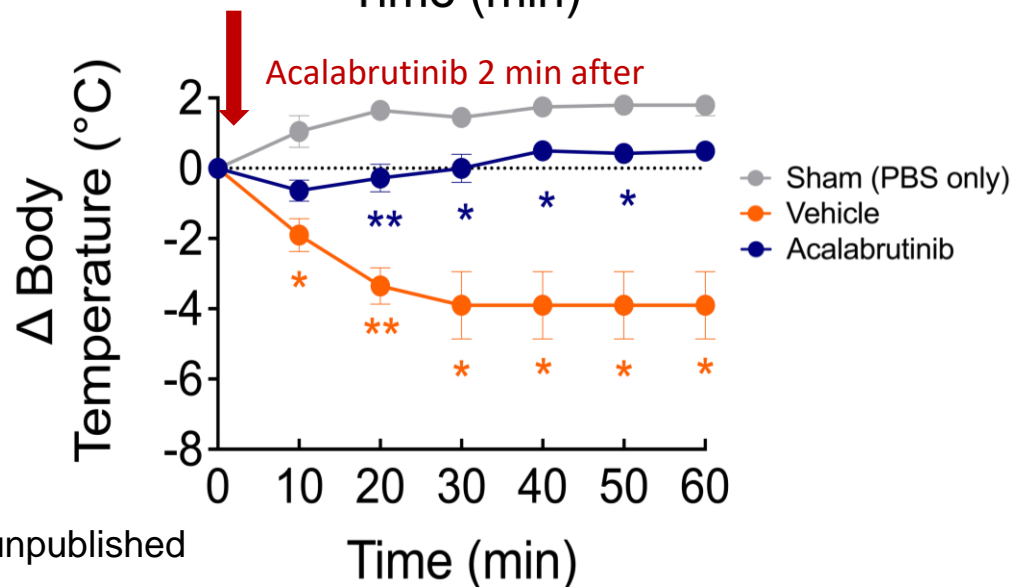
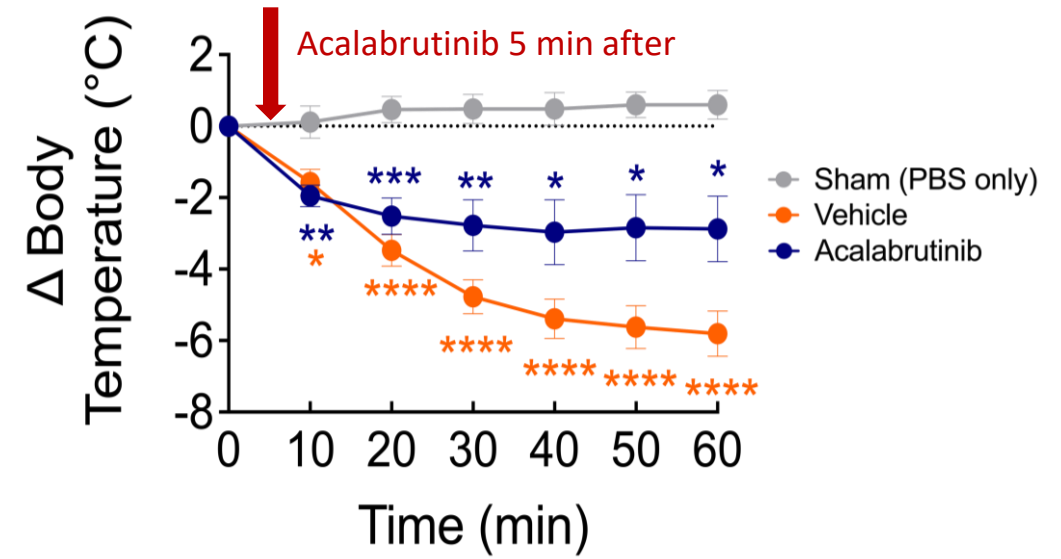
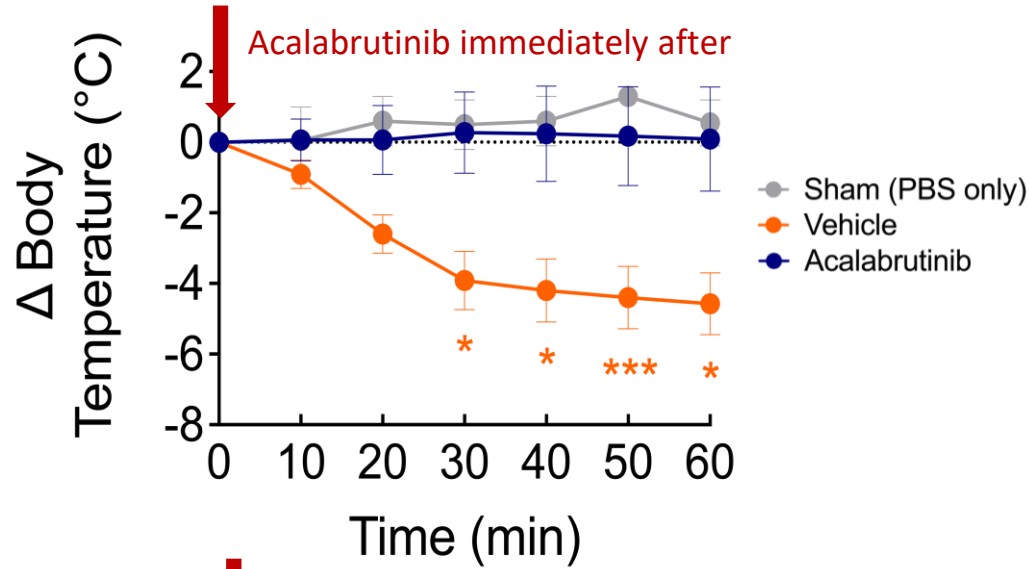
Food-induced anaphylaxis model in NSG-SGM3 humanized mice



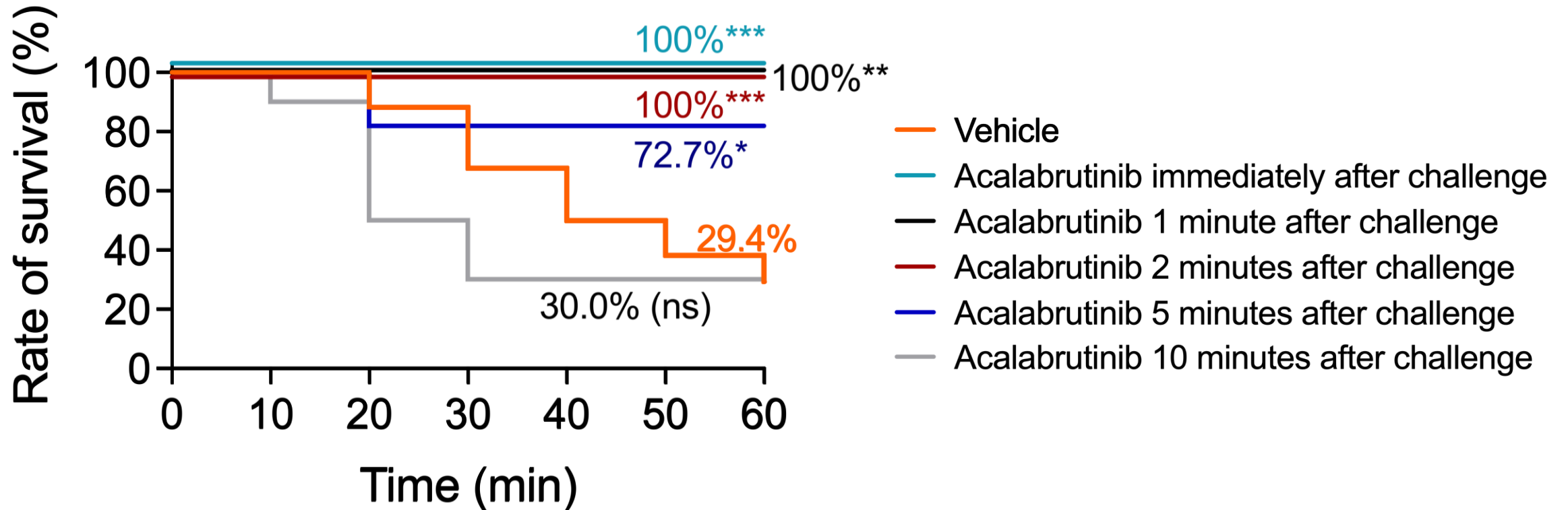
Betania Arce



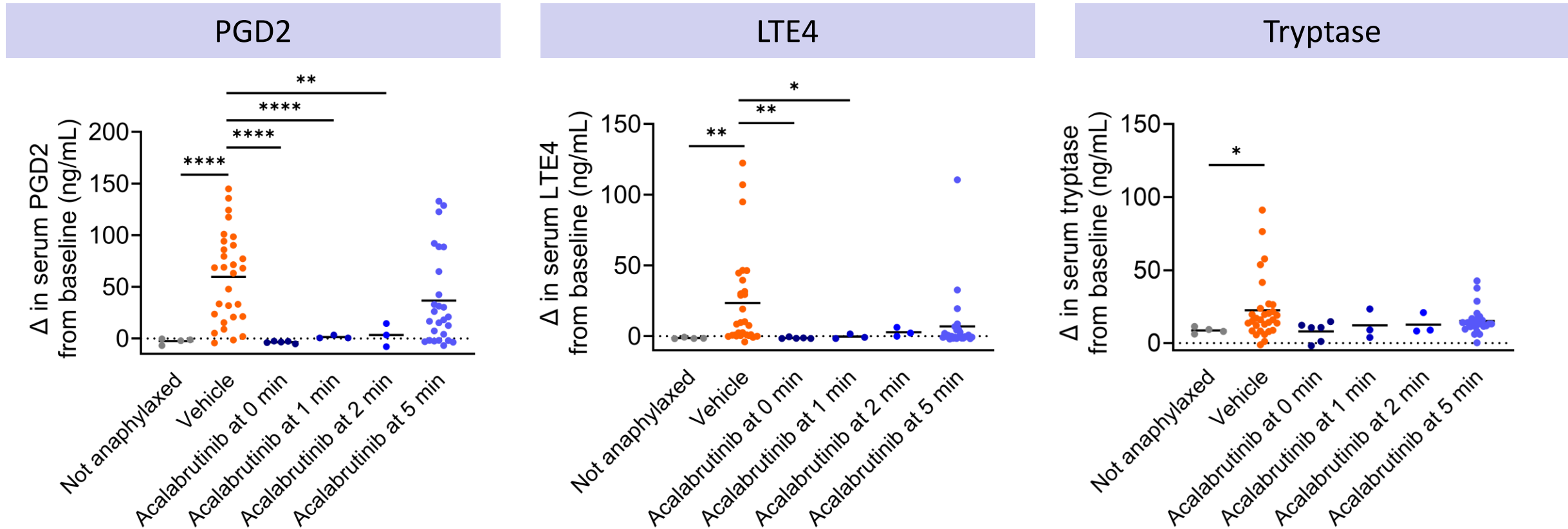
Acalabrutinib monotherapy aborts ongoing anaphylaxis when given within 5 minutes after allergen exposure



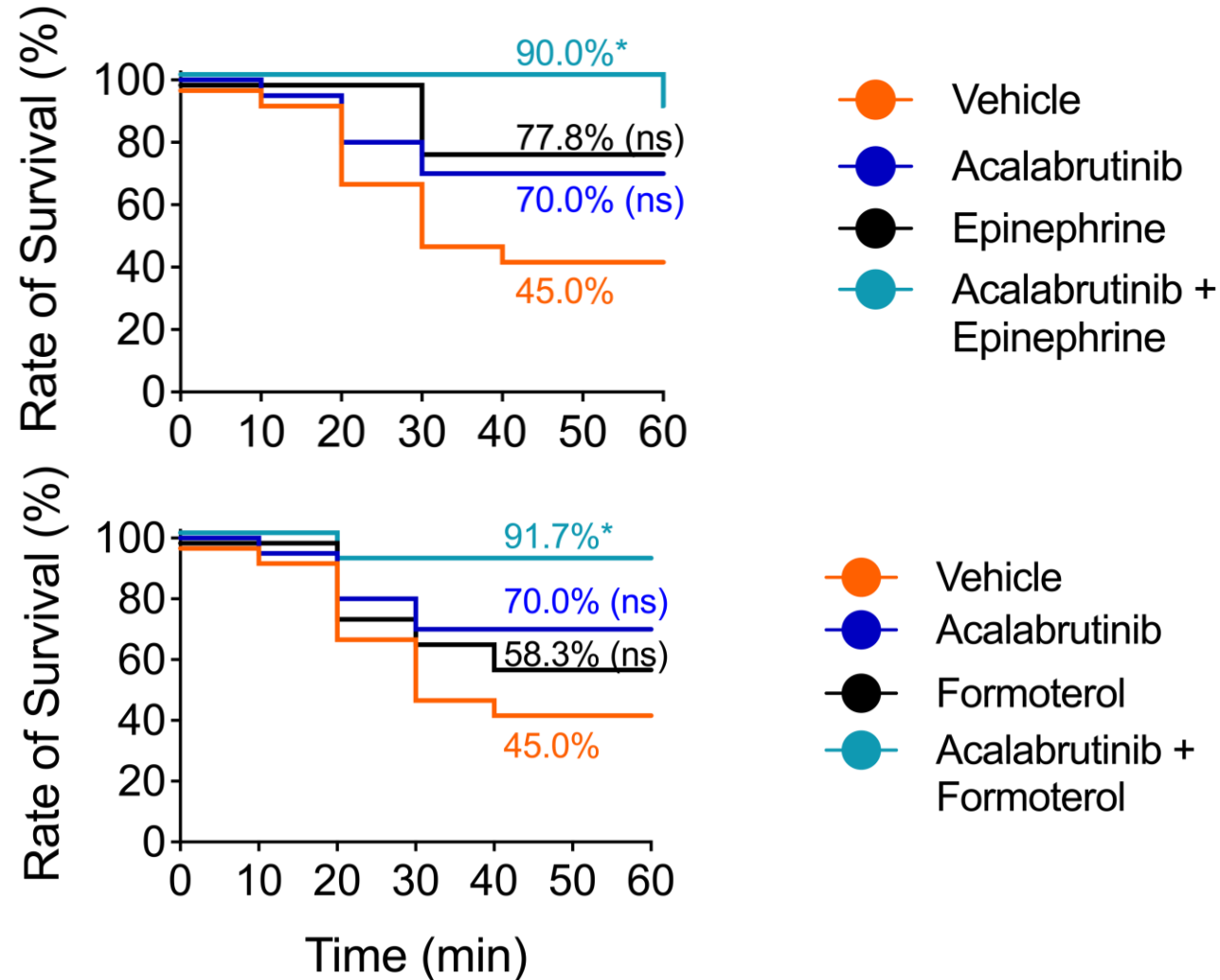
Acalabrutinib monotherapy reduces mortality from anaphylaxis when given after peanut exposure



Acalabrutinib stops ongoing mediator release when given after allergen exposure



Acalabrutinib and epinephrine synergistically abort ongoing anaphylaxis when given 5 minutes after allergen exposure



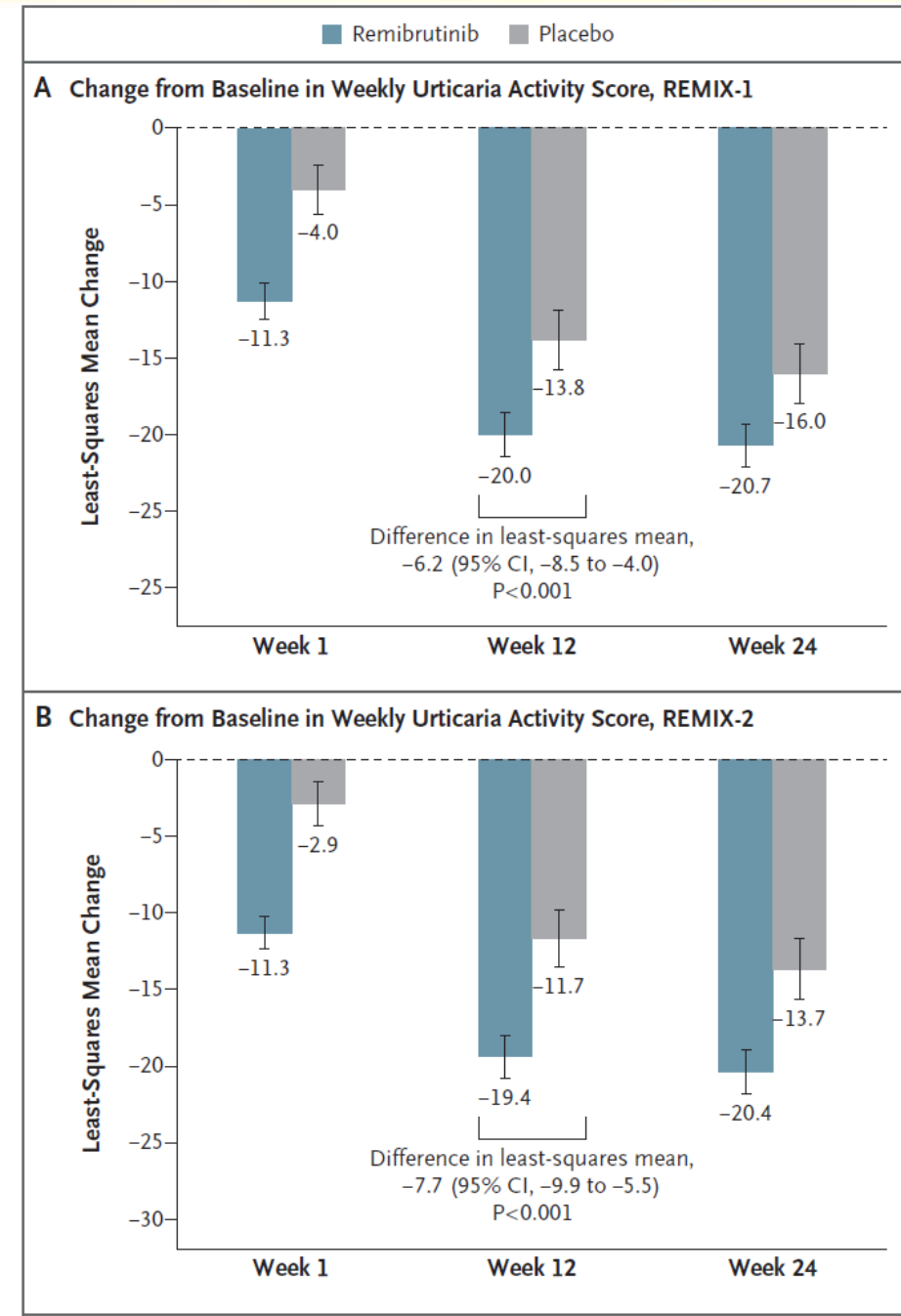
Summary

- Short exposures of BTK inhibitors prevent mast cell and basophil activation *in vitro*, and anaphylaxis in humanized mice
- Pretreatment with 2 days of acalabrutinib prevents clinical reactivity to peanut ingestion in the majority of peanut allergic adults
- When used as a rescue treatment within 5 minutes after food allergen ingestion, a single dose of acalabrutinib reduces mortality from anaphylaxis in humanized mice

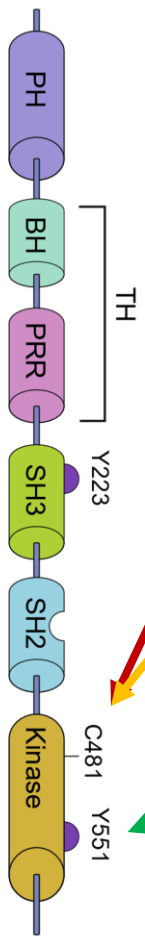
Remibrutinib shows efficacy in Phase 3 REMIX trials

- 925 patients in total
- Randomized to placebo or remibrutinib 25 mg bid
- At week 12:
 - UAS7 change = -19.7 for remi vs -12.75 for placebo
 - UAS7 = 0 for 29.5% for remi vs 8.5% for placebo
- No difference in serious adverse events between groups
- Most notable side effect was petechiae (3.8% in remibrutinib group vs 0.3% in placebo)

Metz, NEJM, 2025

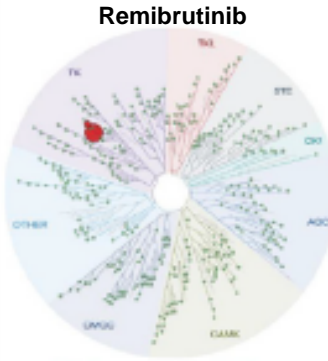
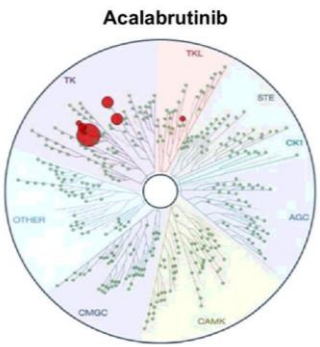
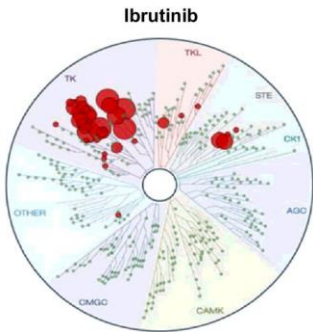


Side effect profiles of BTKis vary by target binding site



Generation	Drug	Potentially severe side effects
1 st	Ibrutinib	Bleeding, infection, cytopenias, arrhythmias, hypertension
2 nd	Acalabrutinib	Bleeding, infection, cytopenias, arrhythmias
	Zanubrutinib	Bleeding, infection, cytopenias, arrhythmias
	Pirtobrutinib	Bleeding, infection, cytopenias, arrhythmias
Next-gen	Remibrutinib	Bleeding (petechiae only)
	Rilzabrutinib	None
	Fenebrutinib	Elevated LFTs, nasopharyngitis
	Evobrutinib	Elevated LFTs, nasopharyngitis

Kinomes



BTKi effects on immunoglobulins

Immunoglobulins in remibrutinib Phase 2 extension		
	Baseline	Change at 52 weeks tx
IgG	11.043 g/L	- 0.534 g/L
IgM	1.047 g/L	- 0.13 g/L
IgA	2.266 g/L	Unchanged
IgE	839.47 µg/L	- 140.22 µg/L

BTKi effects on vaccines

Vaccine data from trials		
Drug	Patient population	Outcome
Ibrutinib	CLL patients (n = 81)	Seroconversion to COVID vaccine in 53% on BTKi, 43% other chemo, 75% treatment-naïve patients
Evobrutinib	MS patients	No effect of BTKi on COVID vaccine responses
Remibrutinib	107 healthy volunteers	Interrupted BTKi for (3 weeks) had comparable vaccine responses as placebo to influenza, PPV-23, KLH vaccines Continuous BTKi lowered response to PPV-23 but had not effect on other vaccines

Tomasulo et al, Leuk Lymphoma, 2023

Bar-Or et al, Mult Scler, 2023

Tillmann et al, Americas Committee for Treatment and Research in Multiple Sclerosis (ACTRIMS) 2025 meeting

Current unknowns

Knowledge Gap

Incomplete understanding of pharmacodynamics on human mast cells and basophils in vivo

Unknown BTK turnover rates in mast cells and basophils in vivo

Incomplete understanding of anaphylaxis mechanisms in vivo

Long-term safety data of newer BTKi compounds

Effects of chronic BTKi use on immune modulation

Implication

Currently approved doses of BTKis do not fully suppress tissue-resident mast cells, which may be required for certain applications (e.g. the prevention of anaphylaxis).

The minimum required dosing frequencies for inhibition of both cell types may differ, and likely differ from the frequency needed to target malignant B cells. These parameters will determine the duration of action of BTKis in vivo, which may be critical for certain applications (e.g. protection from anaphylaxis).

It is unknown if full inhibition of all mast cells is necessary for the prevention morbidity/mortality from anaphylaxis, or if only some compartments (e.g. the lung) are critical.

Though safety data has been favorable for next-generation compounds, the consequences of long-term immune dysregulation by BTKis is unknown.

Given their effects on B cell physiology, it is still unknown whether or not BTKis would prevent the induction of tolerance to allergens (either natural tolerance or tolerance induced by immunotherapy).

Conclusions

- BTK inhibitors may effectively:
 - Treat chronic urticaria
 - Prevent IgE-mediated anaphylaxis
- Safety profiles of newer BTK inhibitors appear favorable
- Further work is needed
 - Reformulation of oral drugs would be necessary for using as IM rescue medications
 - Pharmacodynamic studies in humans are critical

Acknowledgements

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