

BLOOD CANCER RESEARCH LEADS THE WAY

Breakthrough advances in blood cancer research are now helping patients with other cancers and diseases.



1940s - 1950s

Chemotherapy, medicine used to kill cancer cells, was established first for leukemia, and later used to treat other cancers.



1970s - 1980s

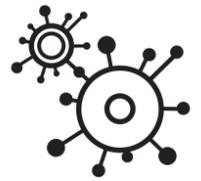
The 1970s brought an early understanding of genomics, which is the study of genes and their functions, laying the groundwork for precision medicine approaches to treatment.



1990s - 2000s

By the 1990s, the pursuit of genomics was followed by the first FDA approval of a revolutionary targeted therapy known as imatinib (Gleevec®) to treat leukemia.

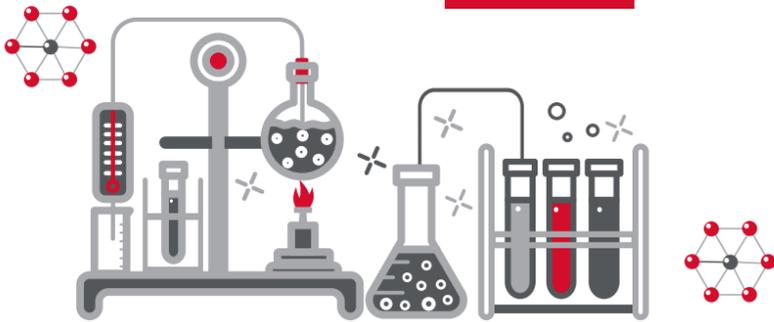
This drug was the first to target the “kinase” enzyme. Today, more than 40 “kinase inhibitors” are approved to treat other cancers.



2000s - 2020s

LLS-funded researchers played an instrumental role in the advancement of immunotherapy.

In 2017, a groundbreaking treatment called “CAR T-cell immunotherapy” was FDA approved for blood cancer, and it is now being tested in more than 500 clinical trials for other cancers.



“ Cancer cells in the blood are more accessible than those in solid tumors, making it easier to study cancer-causing molecules, measure the effects of new therapies and make pivotal biologic discoveries applicable to other diseases. ”

GWEN NICHOLS, MD, CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, LLS

5-YEAR

SURVIVAL RATES FOR BLOOD CANCERS HAVE INCREASED SINCE THE 1960S BY

2x 3x **4x** AND EVEN

40%

OF ALL NEW CANCER THERAPIES APPROVED BY THE U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION (FDA) SINCE 2000 ARE BLOOD CANCER THERAPIES.



REVOLUTIONARY APPROACHES FOR BLOOD CANCER

are now being tested in clinical trials with other cancers and diseases, including:

BONE CANCER

BRAIN CANCER

BREAST CANCER

DIABETES

KIDNEY CANCER

LIVER CANCER

LUNG CANCER

LUPUS NEPHRITIS

MELANOMA

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

OVARIAN CANCER

PANCREATIC CANCER

PROSTATE CANCER

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

STOMACH CANCER

SKIN CANCER