

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

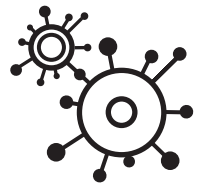
The 1970s brought an early understanding of genomics, which is the study of genes and their functions, laying the groundwork for precision medicine approaches to treatment.



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.

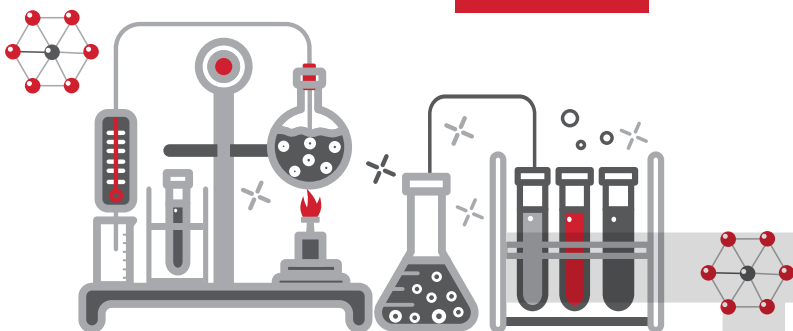
This drug was the first to target the “kinase” enzyme. Today, more than 40 “kinase inhibitors” are approved to treat other cancers.



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

AND EVEN
4x

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