

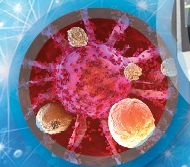
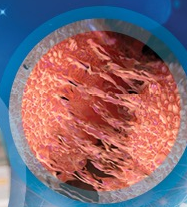
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2023

APRIL 14-19 • #AACR23



Selectively targeting KRAS mutant alleles: contribution of both cell autonomous and pro-immunogenic MOAs in an expanded spectrum of human cancers

James G. Christensen, PhD

Mirati Therapeutics, San Diego, CA



Disclosure Information

James G Christensen

I have the following relevant financial relationships to disclose:

Employee and Shareholder of Mirati Therapeutics

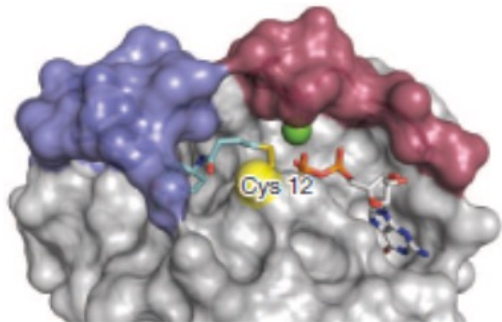
I will be discussing investigational use of adagrasib

Progress Toward Discovery of Allele-Specific KRAS Inhibitors

2013

K-Ras(G12C) inhibitors allosterically control GTP affinity and effector interactions

Jonathan M. Ostrem^{1,*}, Ulf Peters^{1,*}, Martin L. Sos¹, James A. Wells² and Kevan M. Shokat¹



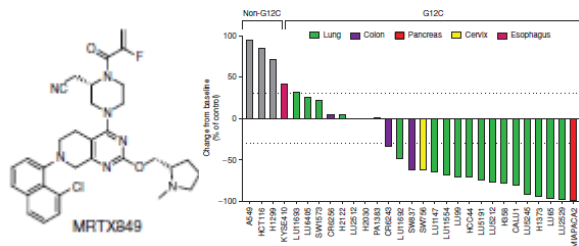
548 | NATURE | VOL 503 | 28 NOVEMBER 2013

2013-2020

The KRAS^{G12C} Inhibitor MRTX849 Provides Insight toward Therapeutic Susceptibility of KRAS-Mutant Cancers in Mouse Models and Patients

Jill Hallin¹, Lars D. Engstrom¹, Lauren Hargis¹, Andrew Calinisan¹, Ruth Aranda¹, David M. Briere¹, Niranjan Sudhakar¹, Vickie Bowcut¹, Brian R. Baer², Joshua A. Ballard², Michael R. Burkard², Jay B. Fell², John P. Fischer², Guy P. Vigers², Yaohua Xue², Sole Gatto³, Julio Fernandez-Banet⁴, Adam Pavlicek⁴, Karen Velastagui¹, Richard C. Chao¹, Jeremy Barton¹, Mariaelena Pierobon⁵, Elisa Baldelli⁵, Emanuel F. Patricoin III⁵, Douglas P. Cassidy⁶, Matthew A. Marx¹, Igor I. Rybkin¹, Melissa L. Johnson⁶, Sai-Hong Ignatius Ou⁶, Piro Lito⁶, Kyriakos P. Papadopoulos¹⁰, Paul A. Jänne⁶, Peter Olson¹, and James G. Christensen¹

JANUARY 2020 CANCER DISCOVERY



.....also AMG510, JDQ443 GDC-6036 and friends

2015-2022

nature medicine

Article

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-022-02007-7>

Anti-tumor efficacy of a potent and selective non-covalent KRAS^{G12D} inhibitor

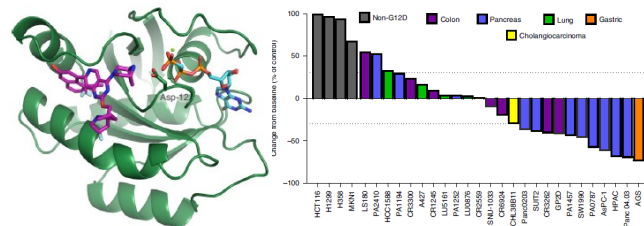
Received: 27 December 2021

Jill Hallin¹, Vickie Bowcut¹, Andrew Calinisan¹, David M. Briere¹, Lauren Hargis¹, Lars D. Engstrom¹, Jade Laguer¹, James Medwid¹, Darin Vanderpool¹, Ella Lifset¹, David Trinh¹, Natalie Hoffman¹, Xiaotun Wang¹, J. David Lawson¹, Robin J. Gunn¹, Christopher R. Smith¹, Nicole C. Thomas¹, Matthew Martinson¹, Alex Bergstrom¹, Francis Sullivan¹, Karyn Bouhana¹, Shannon Winski², Leo He², Julio Fernandez-Banet³, Adam Pavlicek⁴, Jacob R. Haling⁴, Lisa Rahbaek⁴, Matthew A. Marx⁵, Peter Olson¹ and James G. Christensen¹

Accepted: 9 August 2022

Published online: 10 October 2022

Check for updates



Progress Toward Development of Allele-Specific and Broad-Spectrum RAS Family Inhibitors

2021/2022


FDA grants accelerated approval to sotorasib for KRAS G12C mutated NSCLC

On May 28, 2021, the Food and Drug Administration granted accelerated approval to sotorasib (Lumakras™, Amgen, Inc.), a RAS GTPase family inhibitor, for adult patients with *KRAS G12C*-mutated locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), as determined by an FDA -approved test, who have received at least one prior systemic therapy.

FDA grants accelerated approval to adagrasib for KRAS G12C-mutated NSCLC

On December 12, 2022, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) granted accelerated approval to adagrasib (Krazati, Mirati Therapeutics, Inc.), a RAS GTPase family inhibitor, for adult patients with *KRAS G12C*-mutated locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), as determined by an FDA-approved test, who have received at least one prior systemic therapy

2022/2023

 U.S. National Library of Medicine

ClinicalTrials.gov

Study of MRTX1133 in Patients With Advanced Solid Tumors Harboring a KRAS G12D Mutation

ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT05737706

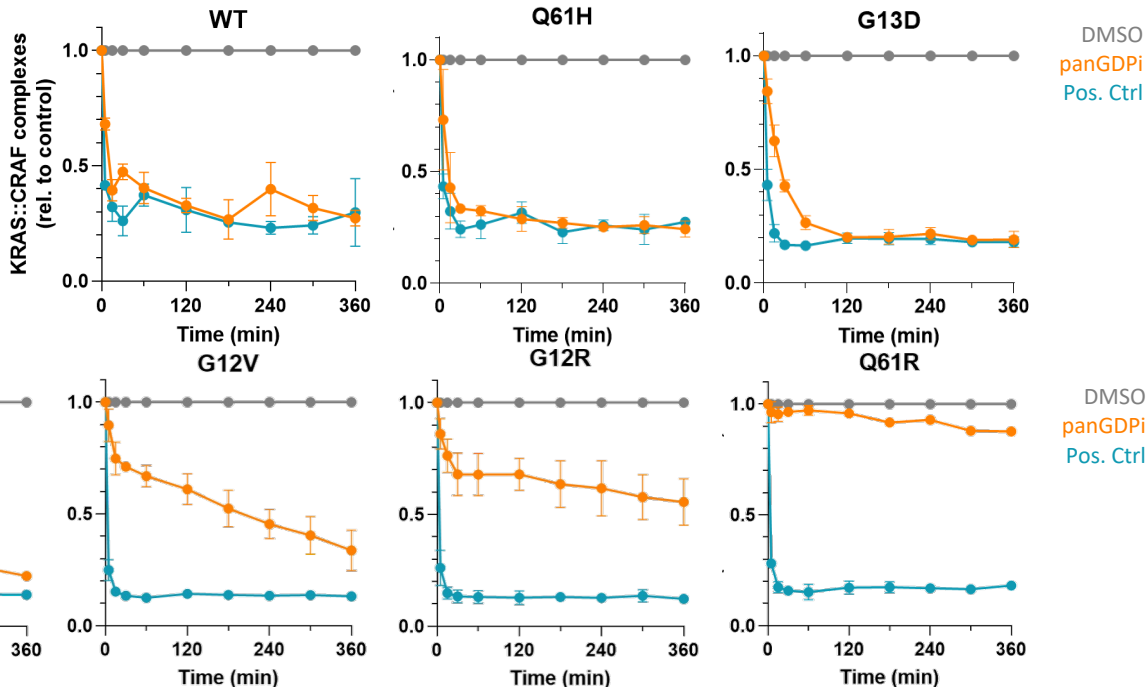
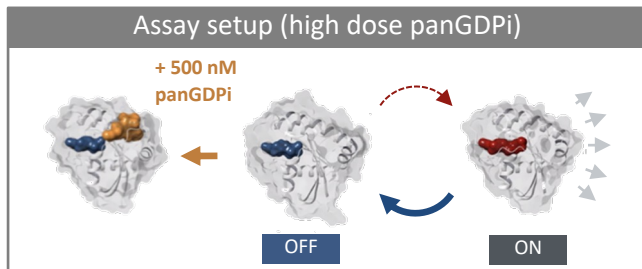
A Study of ASP3082 in Adults With Previously Treated Solid Tumors

ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT05382559

Evaluation of RMC-6236 in Subjects With Advanced Solid Tumors Harboring Specific Mutations in KRAS

ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT05379985

A Subset of KRAS Mutants Appear Susceptible to SH2 Pocket Targeting with Reversible Inhibitors



➔ Q61H and G13D have properties like KRAS WT

➔ G12D has near-identical cycling properties as G12C

➔ Other key KRAS mutants (G12V / G12R) are further pushed to the **ON** state

500 nM panGDP KRAS
Pos. Ctrl: 30 uM BI-2852

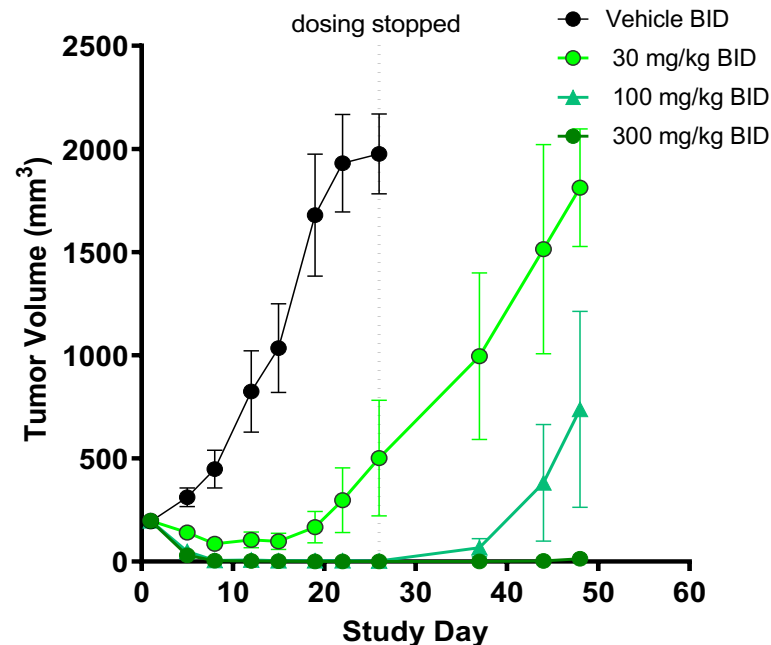
MRTX Pan-KRAS SII Inhibitors Targets Susceptible WT KRAS and Susceptible Mutant Variants

KRAS mutant pathway inhibition selectivity spectrum

Cell Line	KRAS Mutation	MRTXB pERK IC ₅₀ (nM)
H358_Lung	G12C	4.1
MiaPaca2_Pancreas	G12C	4.4
NIH3T3 G12D	G12D	9.4
ASPC1_Pancreas	G12D	9.8
PSN1_Pancreas	G12R	533.8
HUPT3_Pancreas	G12R	3,807.0
A549_Lung	G12S	20.5
H727_Lung	G12V	28.6
RKN_Soft Tissue	G12V	47.8
HCT116_Large Intestine	G13D	22.6
H460_Lung	Q61H	8.3
MKN1_Stomach	WT AMP (dependent)	3.5

- IC₅₀ values for NRAS and HRAS mut cell lines each >3,000 nM

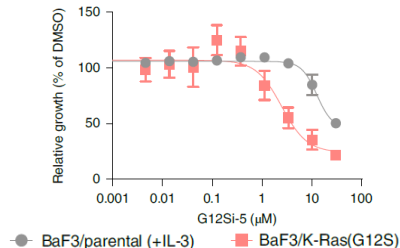
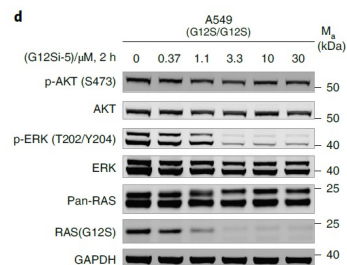
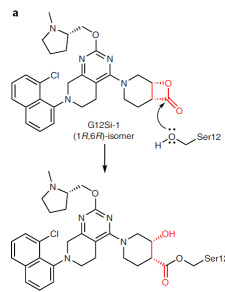
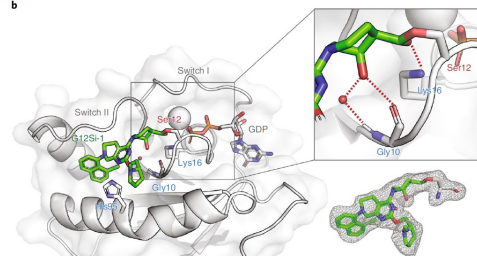
Antitumor Activity of MRTXA in RKN Model (LMS, KRAS^{G12V}) In Vivo (PO Administration)



Covalent Technologies Enable Access To a Subset of Difficult to Target KRAS Mutants

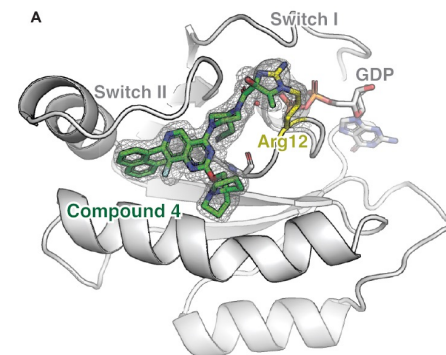
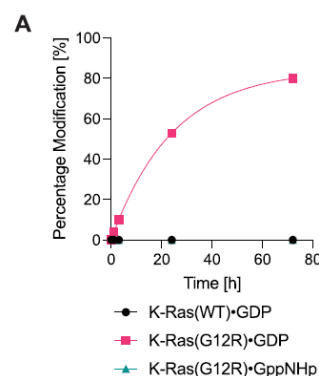
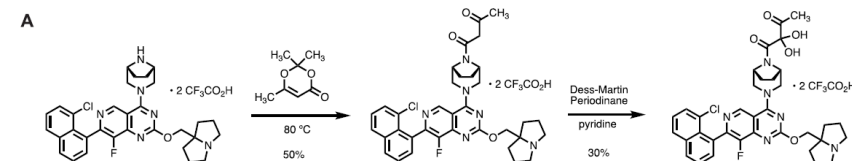
OPEN Chemical acylation of an acquired serine suppresses oncogenic signaling of K-Ras(G12S)

Ziyang Zhang^{1,2}, Keelan Z. Guiley¹ and Kevan M. Shokat¹✉



Chemoselective Covalent Modification of K-Ras(G12R) with a Small Molecule Electrophile

Ziyang Zhang^{*,§}, Johannes Morstein^{,§}, Andrew K. Ecker^{,§}, Keelan Z. Guiley, and Kevan M. Shokat^{*}

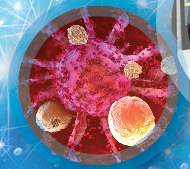
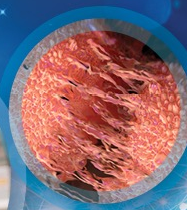


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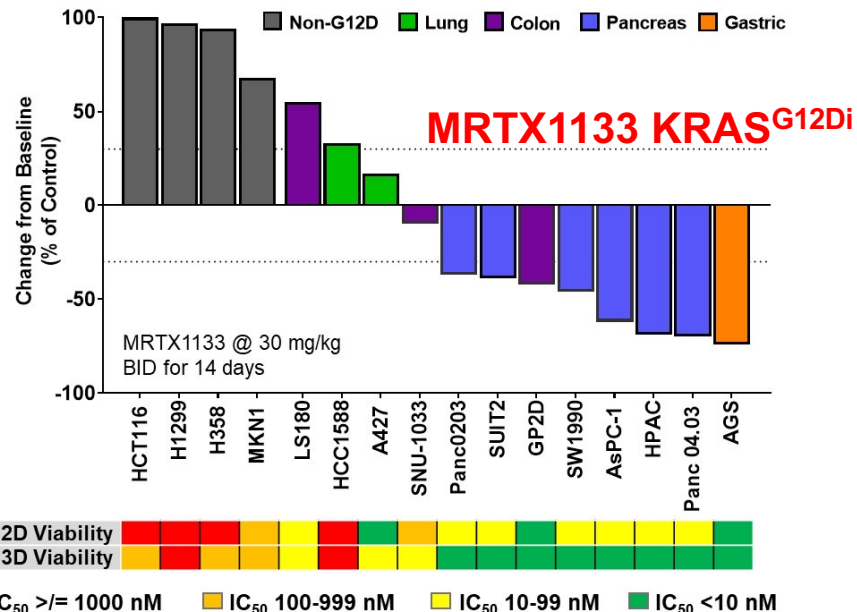
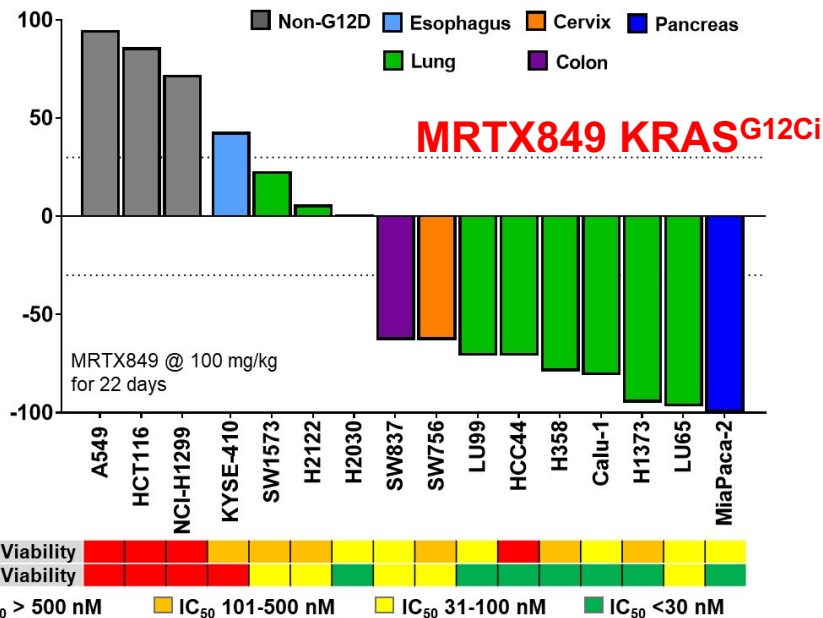
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**How can we apply learnings to facilitate
rationale development of KRAS inhibitors?**

KRAS^{G12C/G12D} Inhibitor Cell Autonomous Antitumor Activity (In vitro/In vivo Correlation)

Response to KRAS Inhibitors in Cell Viability Assays and in Immunocompromised Tumor Models



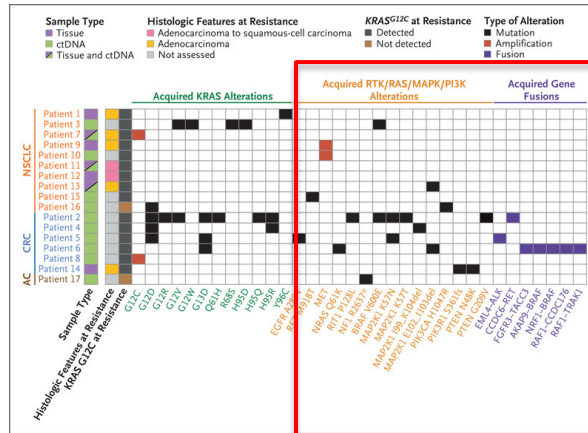
- Objective response observed in tumor models for KRAS^{G12C/G12D} Inhibitors including 66% (6/9) KRAS^{G12C} NSCLC models for MRTX849 and all (6/6) KRAS^{G12D} PDAC models for MRTX1133
- In vivo response of tumor models exhibit strong correlation with 3D cell viability assays (not 2D)

Rationale for Cell Autonomous Targeted Therapy Combinations

Small Mol Combo Screen

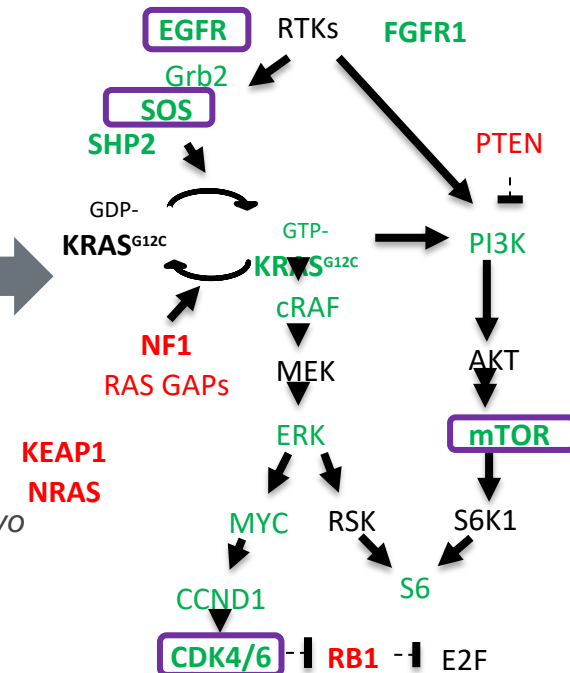
Class	HER	CDK	mTOR/PI3K	SRC
MRTX KRAS G12Ci				
Calu-1				
H1373				
H1792				
H2030				
H2122				
HCC1171				
HCC44				
LU99				
SW1573				
SW837				

Acquired resistance



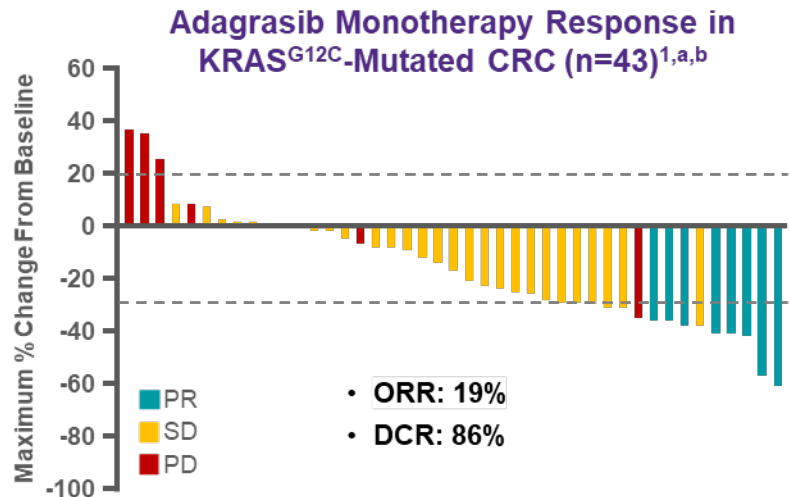
Awad et al., NEJM 2021

Adagrasib Combination Targets and Resistance Gene Map

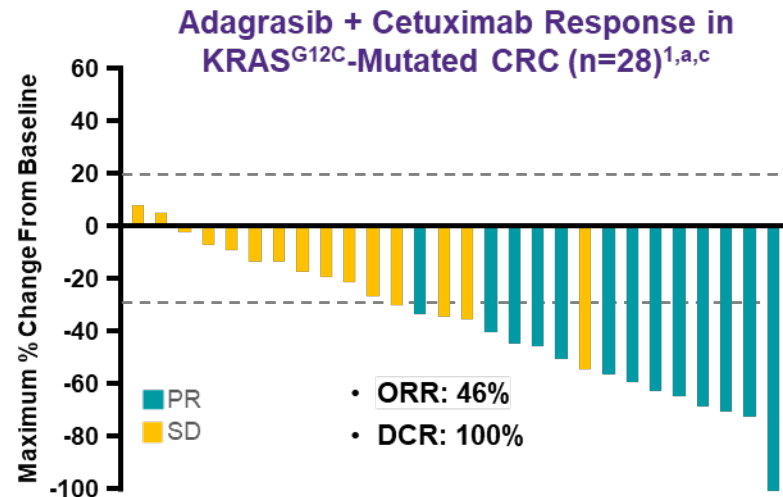


- Screened ~12 agents in combination with adagrasib across 8 lung cell lines *in vitro* that were partially adagrasib-resistant *in vivo*.
- Adagrasib-anchored CRISPR screens: ~1,000 genes, 6 KRAS^{G12C} cell lines, *in vitro/in vivo*
- Clinical trial analysis of resistance mechanisms at progression in plasma/tumor
- Top combination targets: EGFR family, SOS1, mTOR, SHP2, CDK4/6.

Adagrasib Demonstrates Improved Antitumor Activity in KRAS^{G12C} CRC Pts in Combination with Cetuximab



- Median DOR: 4.3 months (95% CI, 2.3–8.3)
- Median PFS: 5.6 months (95% CI, 4.1–8.3)
- Median OS: 19.8 months (95% CI, 12.5–23.0)



- Median DOR: 7.6 months (95% CI, 5.7–NE)
- Median PFS: 6.9 months (95% CI, 5.4–8.1)
- Median OS: 13.4 months (95% CI, 9.5–20.1)

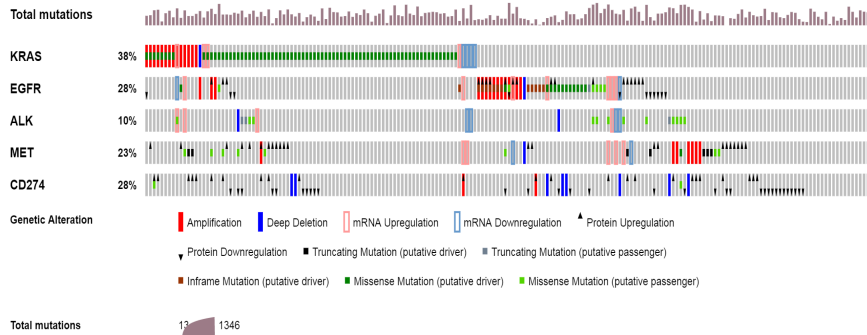
^aData as of June 16, 2022 (median follow-up, 20.1 months). ^bResponse per investigator assessment (n=43; one patient withdrew consent prior to the first scan). ^cResponse per investigator assessment (n=28; four patients are not included due to no post-baseline assessment of target lesions)

1. Yaeger R, et al. N Engl J Med 2022. 2. Fakih MG, et al. Lancet Oncol 2022

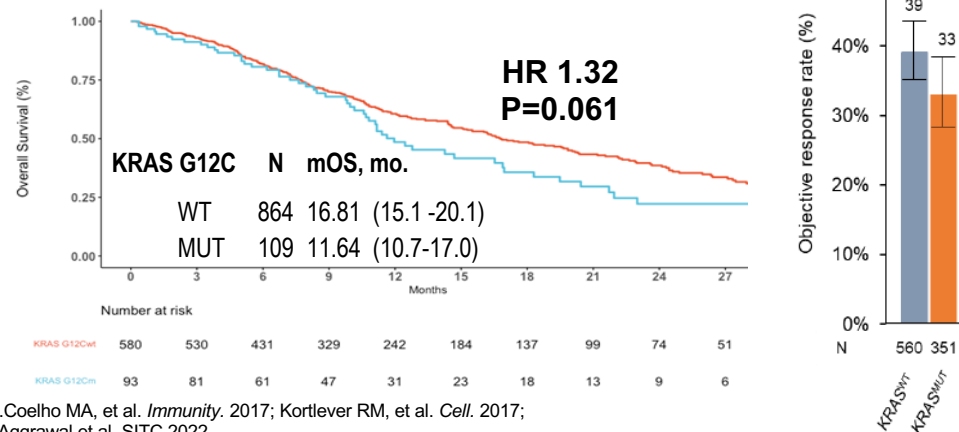
Considerations for Immunotherapy in KRAS^{G12C}-Mutant Tumors

- KRAS^{G12C} are transversion mutations linked to smoking & high TMB which is correlated to CIT benefit
- Although PD-1/L1 Inhibitors demonstrate clinical activity in KRAS-mut NSCLC, there is a significant opportunity for improvement (esp. PD-L1 low: STK11, KEAP1, SMARCA4 subsets)
- KRAS is implicated in silencing antigen presentation and immune suppressed tumor microenvironment

TMB and PD-L1 in KRAS^{WT} and KRAS^{MUT} NSCLC Adeno (cBioPortal)



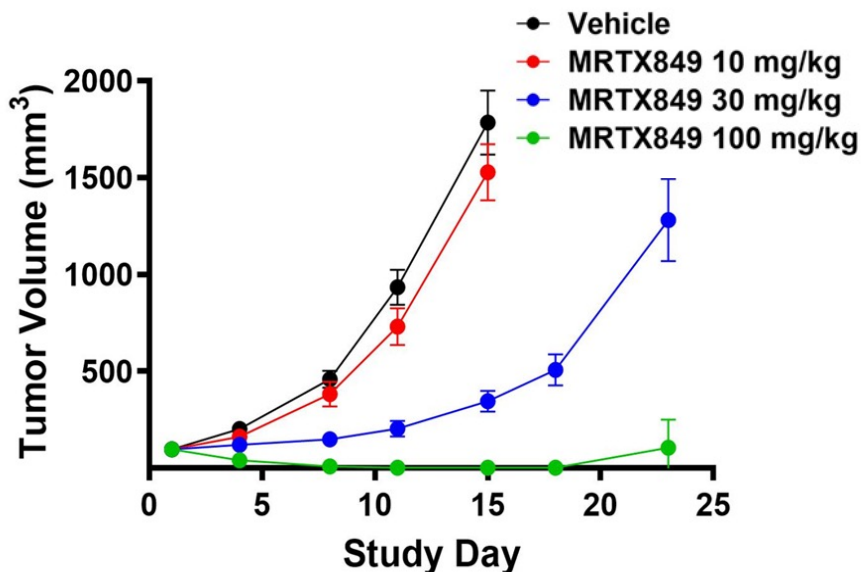
Chemoimmunotherapy outcomes in KRAS G12C^{MUT} vs KRAS G12C^{WT} for TPS low



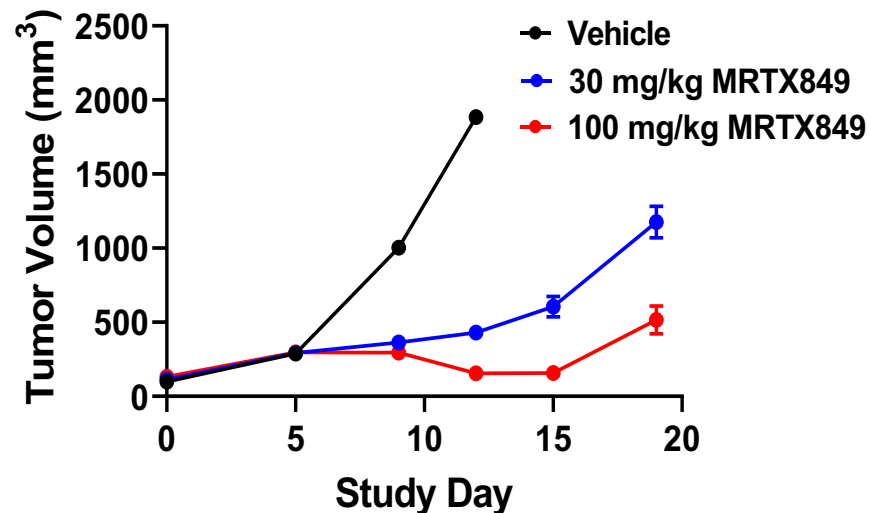
Borghaei H, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2015; Garon EB, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2015; Liao W, et al. *Cancer Cell.* 2019; Coelho MA, et al. *Immunity.* 2017; Kortlever RM, et al. *Cell.* 2017; Ancrile BB, *Mol Interv.* 2008; 2014; Campbell JD, et al. *Nat Genet.* 2019; Alessi et al. *J Thorac. Oncol.* 2023; Aggrawal et al, SITC 2022

Response to Adagrasib is Enhanced in Immunocompetent Tumor Model Setting

Antitumor activity of Adagrasib in CT26 KRAS^{G12C} xenografts implanted in immunocompetent mice

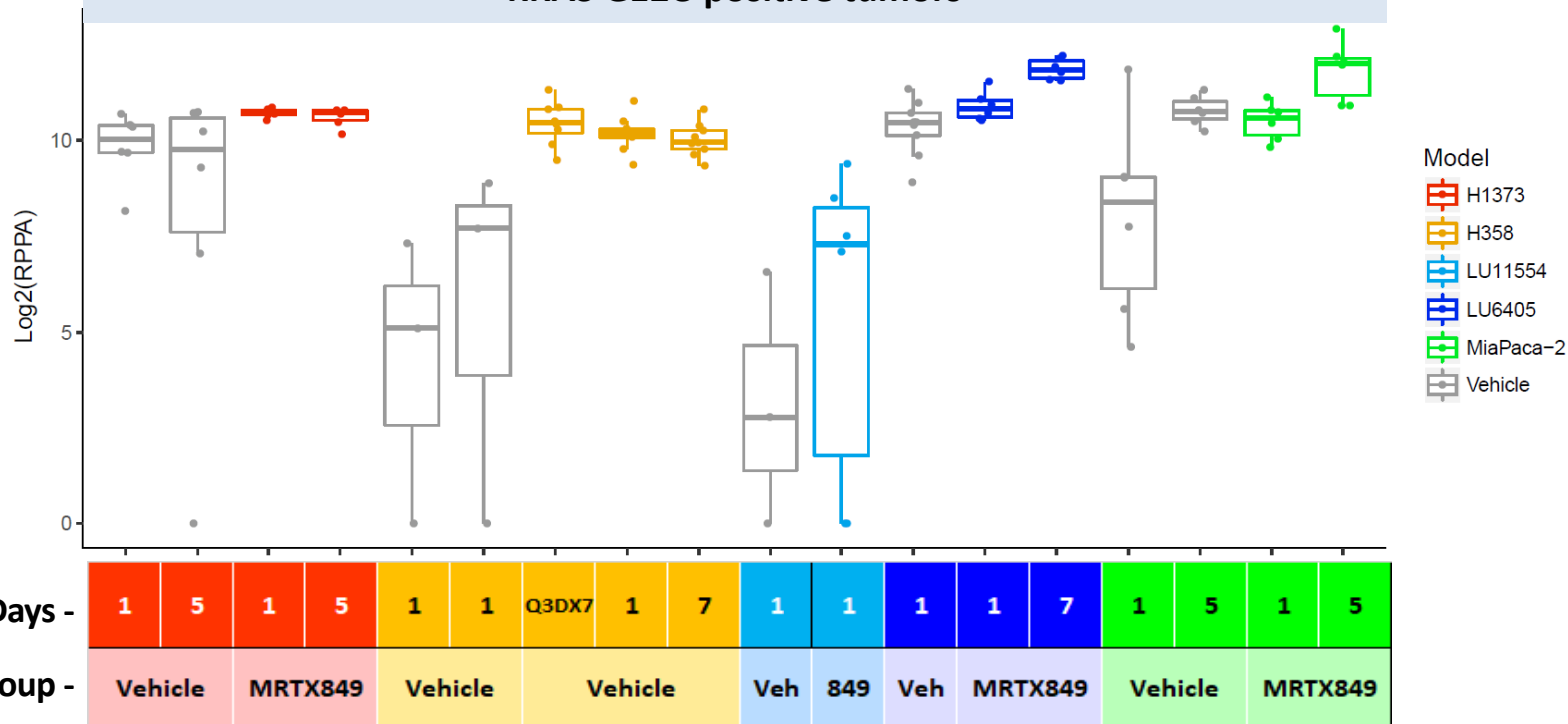


Antitumor activity of Adagrasib in CT26 KRAS^{G12C} xenografts implanted in immunocompromised mice (*nu/nu*)



Adagrasib Upregulates MHC Class I Protein Expression in KRAS^{G12C} Models

Expression of MHC Class I protein by RPPA after MRTX849 Treatment in KRAS G12C-positive tumors



KRAS Regulates TME Cytokines Via Tumor Cell Intrinsic Mechanism and Facilitates IFN Response

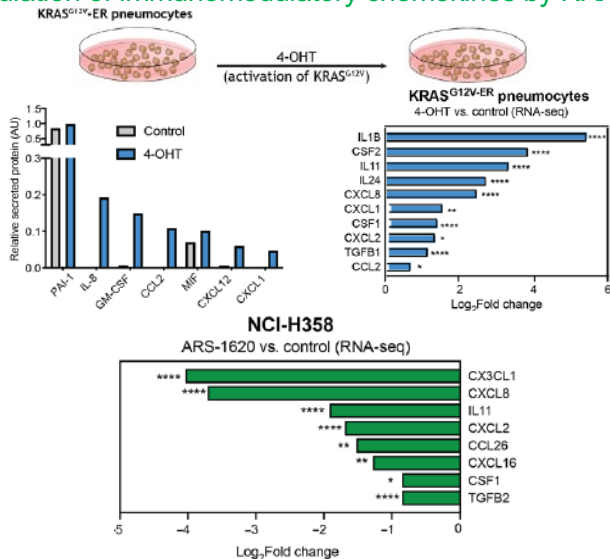
SCIENCE ADVANCES | RESEARCH ARTICLE

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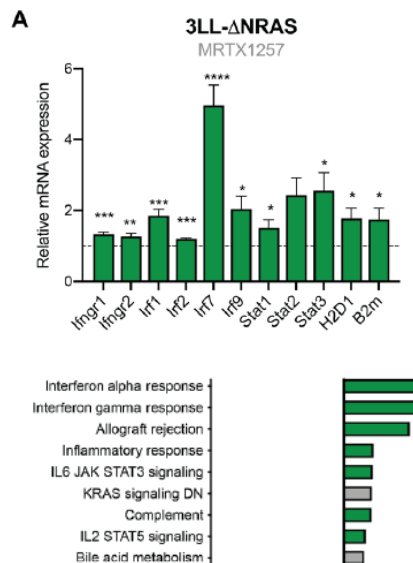
Therapeutic KRAS^{G12C} inhibition drives effective interferon-mediated antitumor immunity in immunogenic lung cancers

Edurne Mugarza¹†, Febe van Maldegem¹†, Jesse Boumelha¹†, Christopher Moore¹, Sareena Rana¹, Miriam Llorian Sopena², Phillip East², Rachel Ambler¹, Panayiotis Anastasiou¹, Pablo Romero-Clavijo¹, Karishma Valand¹, Megan Cole¹, Miriam Molina-Arcas¹*, Julian Downward^{1,3,*}

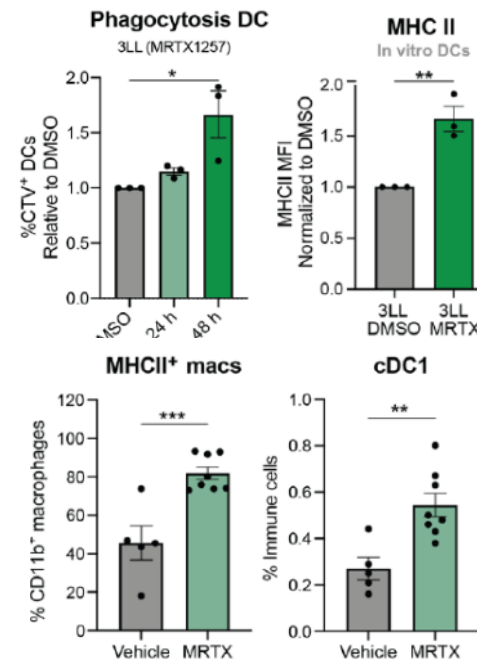
Regulation of immunomodulatory chemokines by KRAS



KRAS^{G12C} Inhibition Enhances Tumor Cell-Intrinsic IFN Response

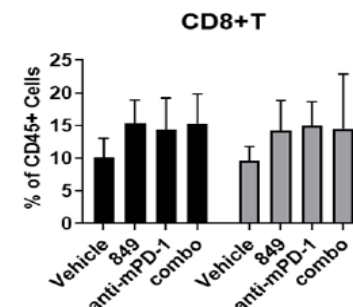
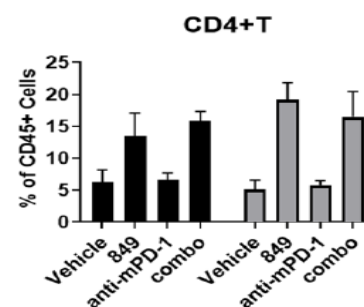
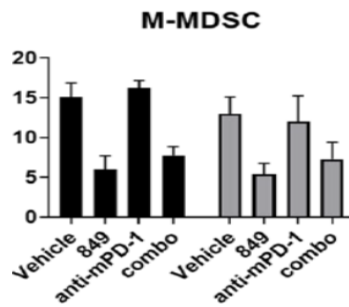
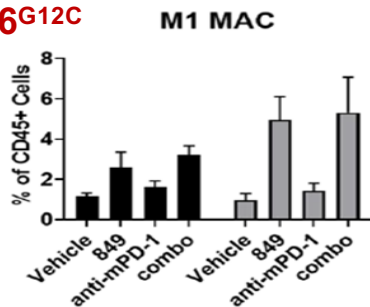


KRAS^{G12C} Inhibition Promotes APC Activation/Antigen Presentation

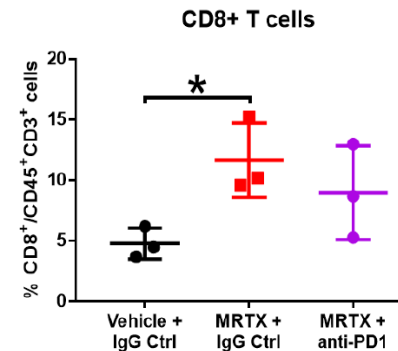
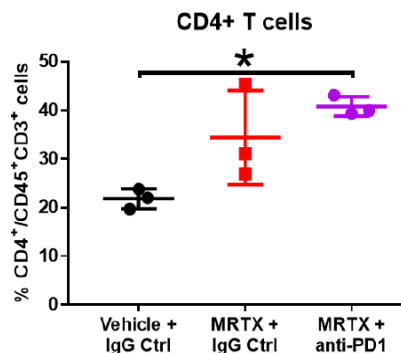
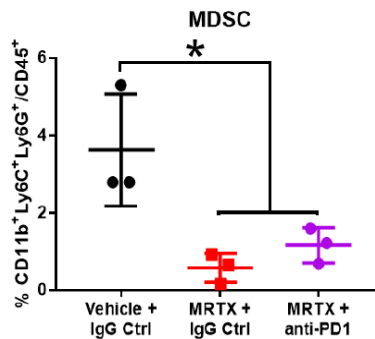
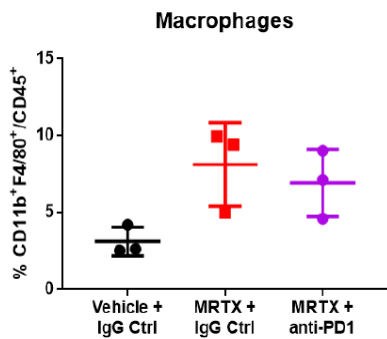


Adagrasib Impact on Innate & Adaptive Immune Cell Populations in Immunocompetent Tumor Models

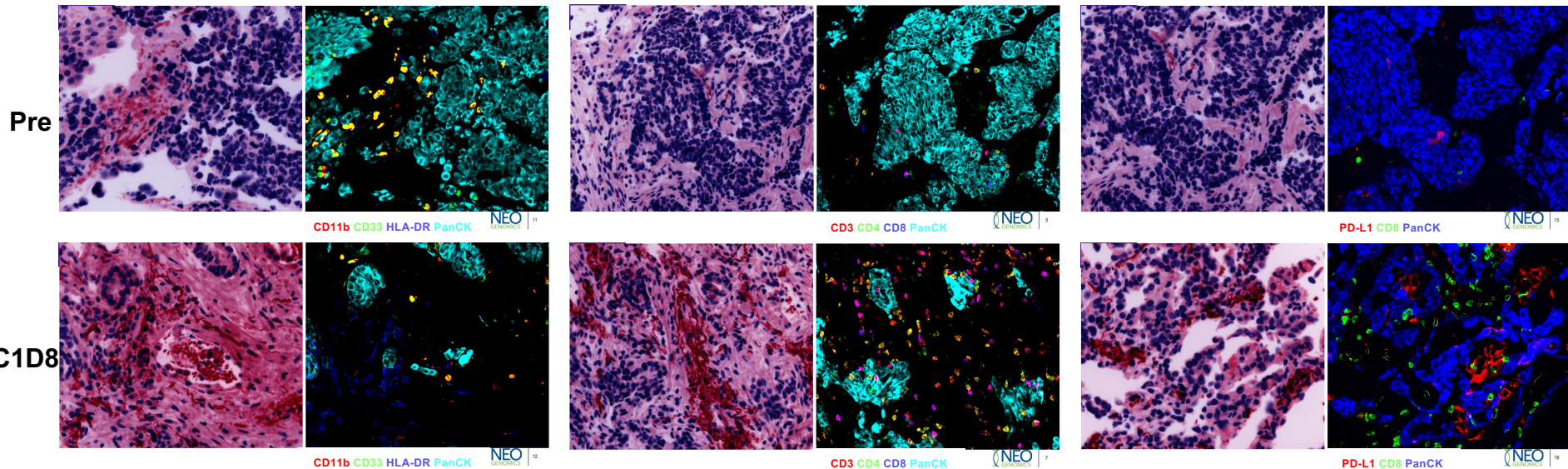
CT26^{G12C}



LSL-KRAS^{G12C}Trp53^{R270H} GEMM — Kwok Wong NYU

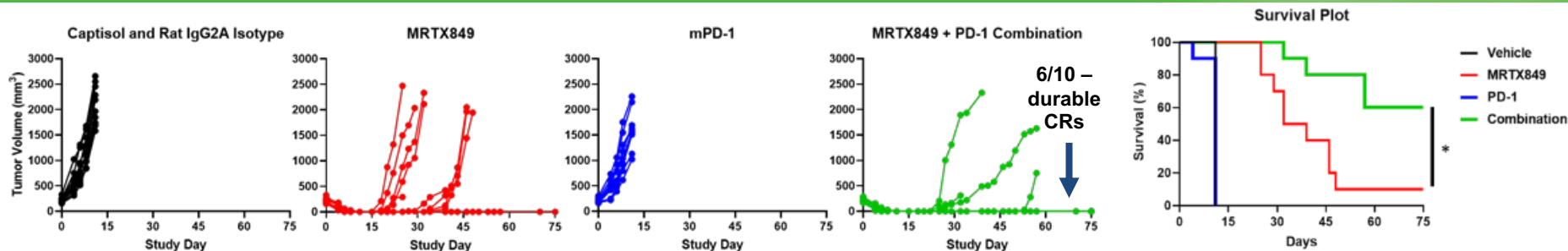


Adagrasib Demonstrates Pro-immunogenic Response in NSCLC Patient Tumor Samples



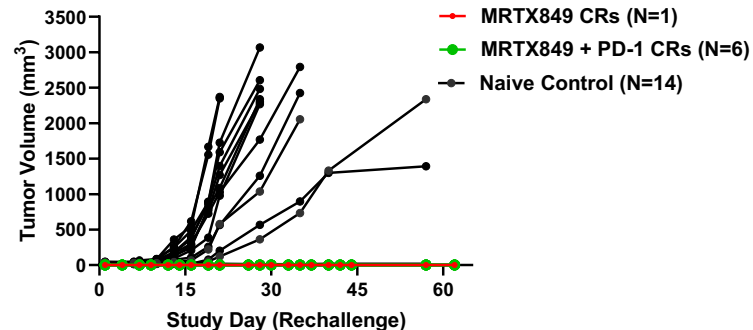
- CD11b/CD33/HLA-Dr^{low} signature of myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSC) markers are decreased in response to adagrasib treatment
- CD3+/CD4+ and CD8+ T-cell populations are increased in response to adagrasib treatment
- PD-L1+ and CD8+ cell populations are increased indicating an immune-related response to adagrasib treatment

Adagrasib / PD-1 Combination Elicits Durable Complete Responses in an KRAS^{G12C}-mutant Mouse Model



- CT26 (KRAS^{G12D}) was engineered to replace the KRAS allele with KRAS^{G12C} utilizing a CRISPR/sgRNA approach
- CT26 KRAS^{G12C} is responsive to adagrasib
- Adagrasib increased the number of durable complete responses in combination with PD-1 surrogate mAb
- Re-challenge of treated mice with KRAS^{G12C} resulted in tumor rejection indicative of an adaptive memory immune response

CT26 KRAS G12C Rechallenge in Mice with Durable CRs



Adagrasib + Pembrolizumab Clinical Trials — Phase 1b and Phase 2 Cohorts

Key Eligibility Criteria

- Advanced, unresectable or metastatic NSCLC with KRAS^{G12C} mutation¹
- No prior systemic therapy for locally advanced/metastatic disease
- Stable brain metastases allowed

KRYSTAL-1 Phase 1b

Adagrasib 400 mg² BID + Pembrolizumab
N=7

Key Study Objectives

- Primary endpoint: safety
- Secondary endpoints: ORR (RECIST v1.1), DOR, PFS, OS

KRYSTAL-7 Phase 2

Cohort 1a, PD-L1 TPS <1%^{3,4}
Adagrasib 400 mg BID + Pembrolizumab
N=11

Cohort 2, PD-L1 TPS ≥1%³
Adagrasib 400 mg BID + Pembrolizumab
N=64

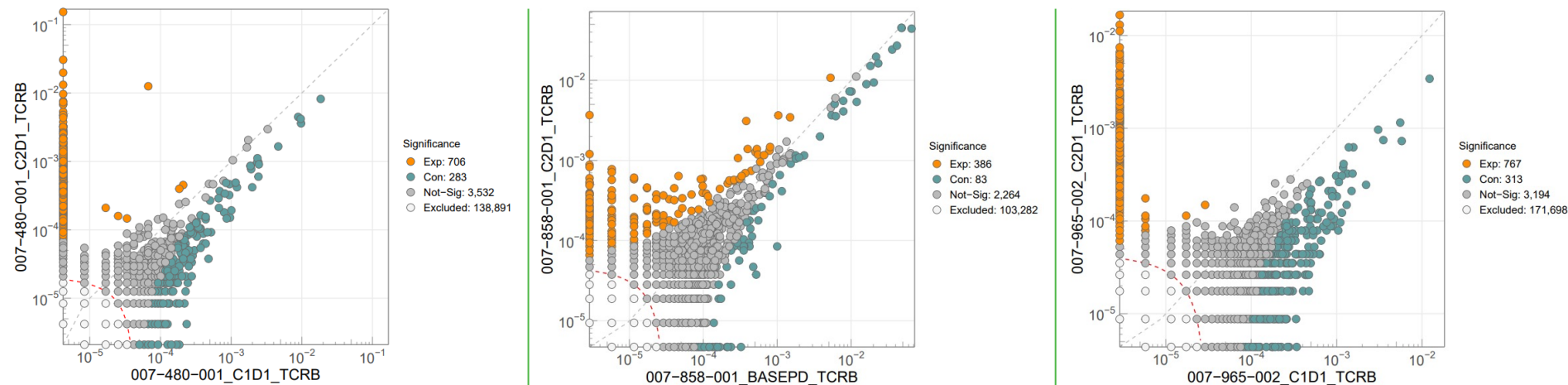
Key Study Objectives

- Primary endpoint: ORR (RECIST v1.1)
- Secondary endpoints: DOR, PFS, OS, safety, PK

- We report preliminary safety and efficacy data from a phase 1b cohort of KRYSTAL-1 and the phase 2 KRYSTAL-7 studies, evaluating adagrasib⁵ 400 mg BID + pembrolizumab 200 mg IV Q3W in treatment-naïve patients with NSCLC harboring a KRAS^{G12C} mutation
- KRYSTAL-1 median follow-up, 19.3 months; KRYSTAL-7 median follow-up 3.5 months

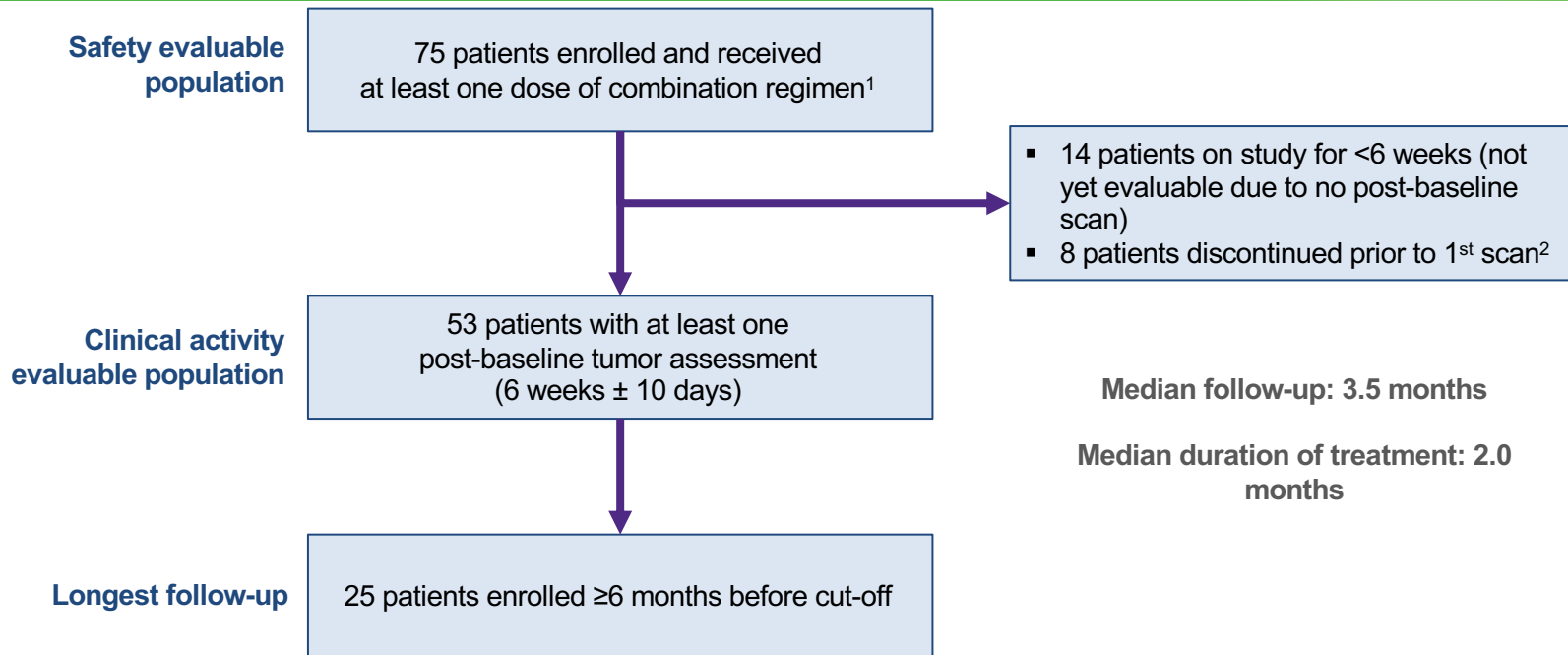
¹KRAS^{G12C} mutation detected in tumor tissue and/or ctDNA. ²KRYSTAL-1 phase 1b cohort was initiated using 600 mg BID adagrasib dosing and switched to 400 mg BID dosing during study conduct. ClinicalTrials.gov. NCT04613596

Preliminary Data from Adagrasib + Pembrolizumab Treated Patients Indicates Effects on T-cell Repertoire Clonality



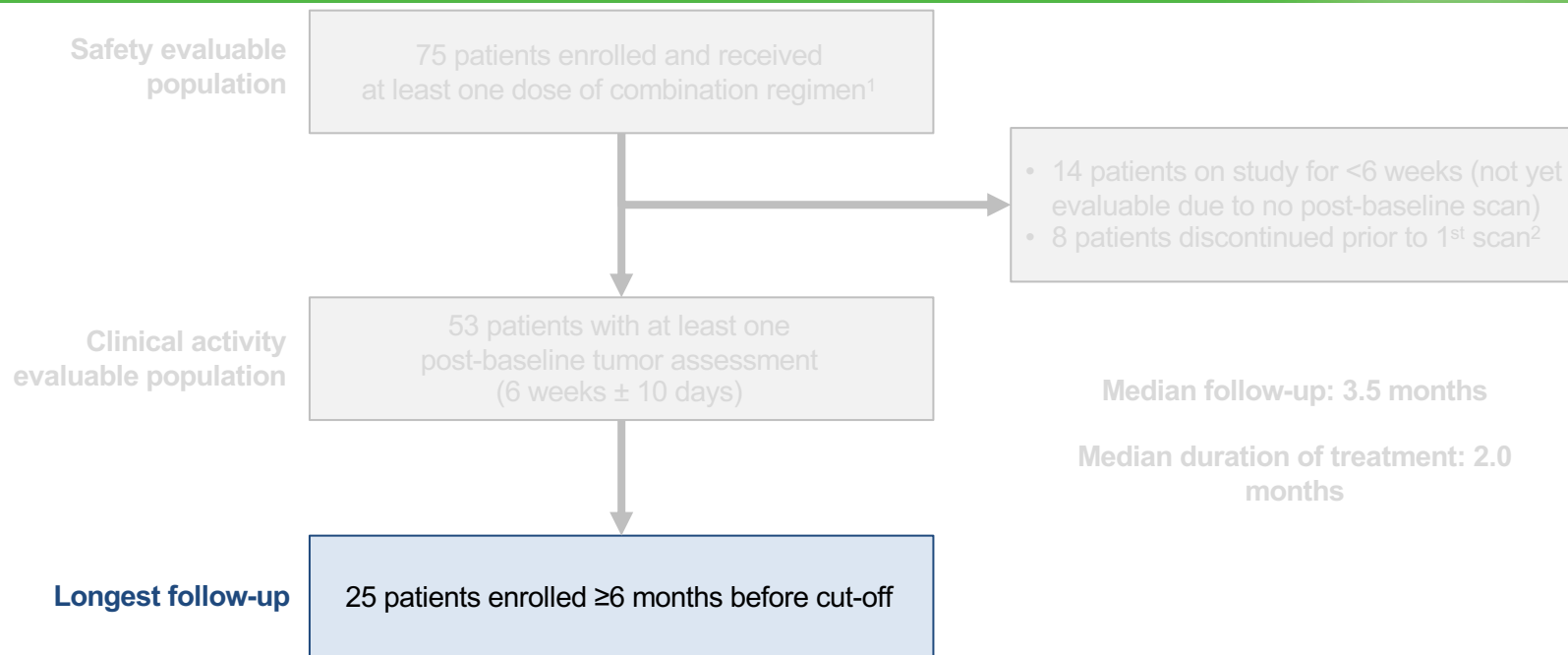
- Evidence of widespread expansion of novel TCR beta clones and elevated diversity in 3 patients with >98% of expanded clones undetected at C1D1 in 2 patients
- Orange points represent clones significantly more abundant in C2D1. Teal points represent clones significantly more abundant in C1D1
- Preliminary data indicates potential for effects on T-cell repertoire leading to heightened immune response and increased anti tumor response in combination

Adagrasib + Pembrolizumab in Treatment-Naïve KRAS^{G12C}-mutated NSCLC: KRYSTAL-7



¹Pooled patients from cohort 1a PD-L1 TPS <1% and cohort 2 PD-L1 TPS ≥1%. ²Discontinued due to death not related to treatment (n=5), lost to follow-up (n=1), adverse event not related to treatment (n=1), global deterioration of health (n=1)
Data as of 30 August 2022; NSCLC = non-small cell lung cancer

Adagrasib + Pembrolizumab in Treatment-Naïve KRAS^{G12C}-mutated NSCLC: KRYSTAL-7



¹Pooled patients from cohort 1a PD-L1 TPS <1% and cohort 2 PD-L1 TPS ≥1%. ²Discontinued due to death not related to treatment (n=5), lost to follow-up (n=1), adverse event not related to treatment (n=1), global deterioration of health (n=1)
Data as of 30 August 2022; NSCLC = non-small cell lung cancer

Adagrasib + Pembrolizumab in 1L KRAS^{G12C}-mutated NSCLC: Treatment-Related Adverse Events

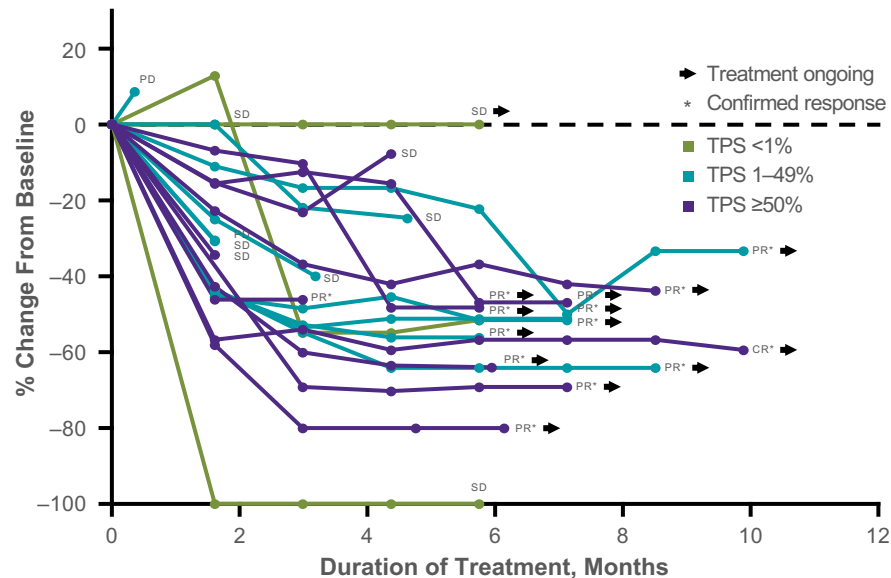
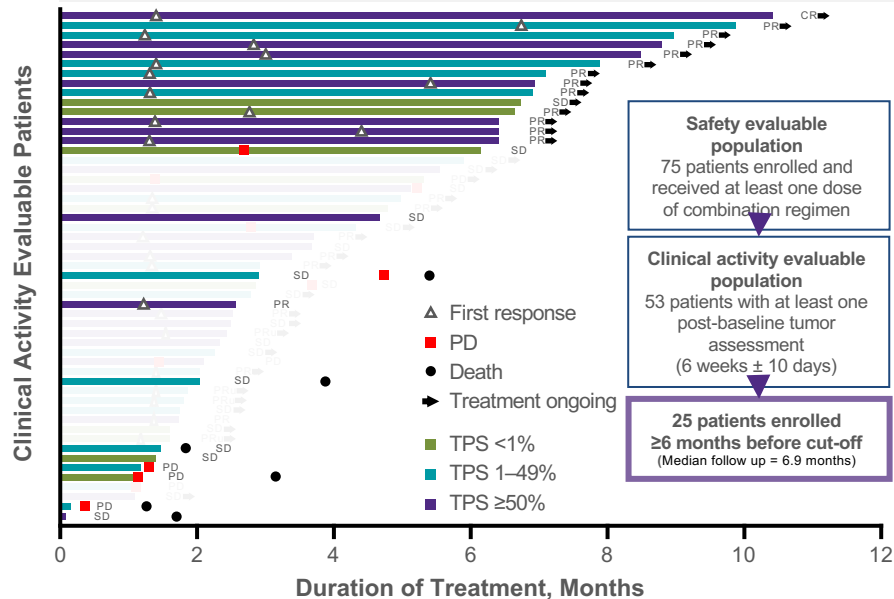
Most Frequent TRAEs		Concurrent 400 mg BID Adagrasib + Pembrolizumab (n=75)				
TRAEs, %	Any grade	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	
Any TRAEs	83%	15%	24%	40%	4% ¹	
Most frequent TRAEs², %						
Nausea	48%	24%	19%	5%	0%	
Diarrhea	43%	33%	5%	4%	0%	
Vomiting	24%	13%	9%	1%	0%	
ALT increased	21%	7%	7%	8%	0%	
AST increased	21%	7%	5%	9%	0%	
Fatigue	21%	9%	8%	4%	0%	
Decreased appetite	20%	11%	9%	0%	0%	
Amylase increased	16%	5%	11%	0%	0%	

- No dose-limiting safety signal identified and no Grade 5 TRAEs
- ALT and AST 9% total incidence of Grade 3 LFT increase observed (no Grade 4 events, no Hy's law cases)
- TRAEs led to discontinuation of both drugs in 2/75 (3%) patients and only pembrolizumab in 2/75 (3%)³ patients
- All causality discontinuation rate estimates are consistent with KN189, KN24, KN42

¹Grade 4 TRAEs comprised 1 case each of pneumonitis, neutropenia and pulmonary embolism. ²Occurring in >15% of patients (any grade). Additional TRAEs of interest include 1 (1%) patient with Grade 1 blood bilirubin increased, 1 (1%) with Grade 2 pancreatitis, 2 (3%) with Grade 3 hepatitis, 8 (11%) with Gr 3 lipase increased, 2 (3%) with Grade 3-4 pneumonitis, and 2 (3%) with Grade 1-2 QT prolongation. ³No patients discontinued only adagrasib due to a TRAE. Data as of 30 August 2022. Median follow-up 3.5 months. Median duration of treatment 2.0 months; NSCLC = non-small cell lung cancer; TRAE = treatment related adverse event

Activity of Adagrasib & Pembrolizumab Combination in Patients Enrolled 6 Months Prior to Data Cutoff

Adagrasib + Pembrolizumab in 1L KRAS^{G12C}-mutated NSCLC in Patients Enrolled for ≥6 months

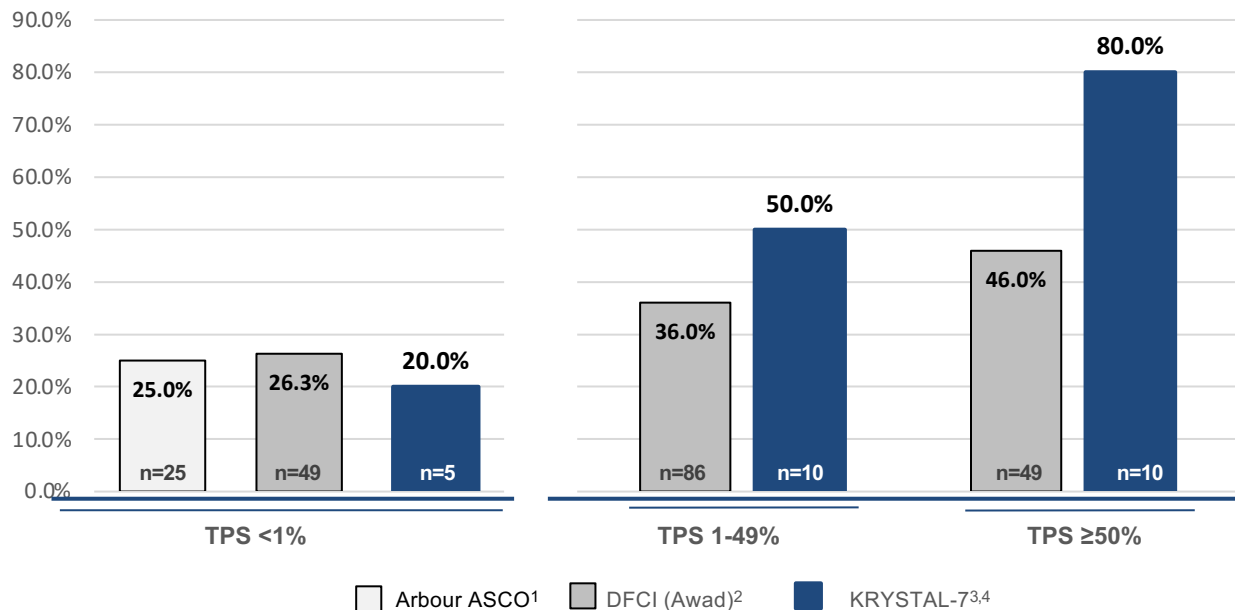


- For clinical activity evaluable patients who were enrolled ≥6 months before data cut-off, ORR was 56% (14/25)
- All partial responses shown are confirmed partial responses

Data as of 30 August 2022. Median follow-up 6.9 months; NSCLC = non-small cell lung cancer; 1L = first-line; ORR = objective response rate

Adagrasib + Pembrolizumab ORR in Pts Enrolled ≥ 6 Months Compared with Chemoimmunotherapy (in KRAS^{G12C})

Objective Response Rates by TPS Score



Adagrasib + Pembrolizumab

- Majority of patients remain ongoing beyond 6 months
- Experience in >6 months is limited in TPS < 1%
- In 2L adagrasib monotherapy ORR of 47% in TPS < 1%
 - Anticipate improved efficacy in 1L with more patient data and follow up

¹MSKCC Institutional Experience - (Unpublished data courtesy of K. Arbour); ²Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Awad et al. personal communication/manuscript submitted;

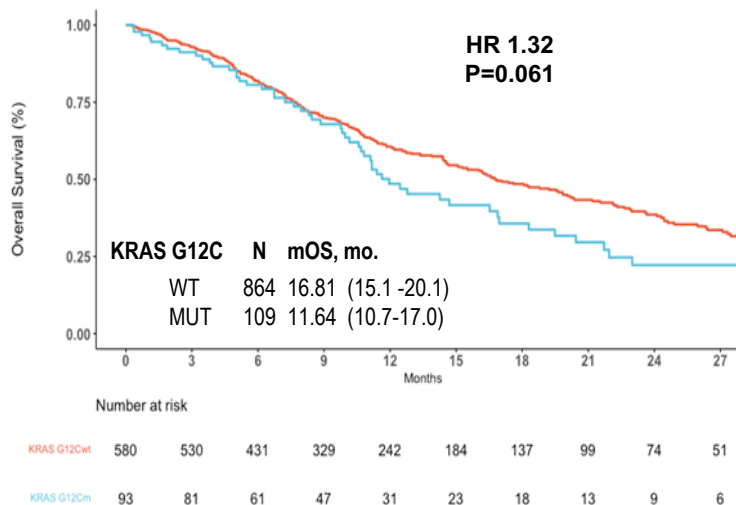
³Adagrasib clinical activity evaluable population who were enrolled ≥ 6 months before data cut-off (n=25); ⁴Data as of 30 August 2022; median follow-up 3.5 months

Poor Outcomes for Chemoimmunotherapy in 1L KRAS^{G12C} NSCLC TPS <50% or Harboring Selected Co-mutations

Tempus Outcomes Database

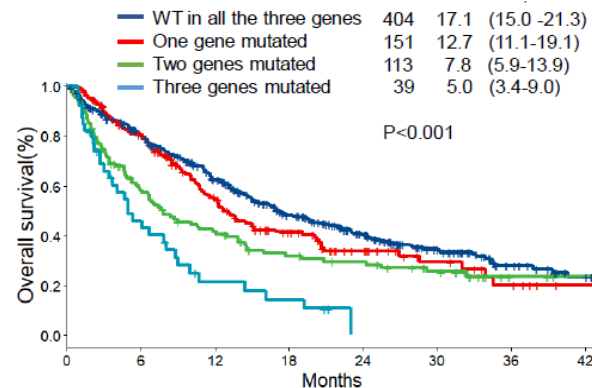
PD-L1 TPS <50%

(Patel et al. SITC 2023)



Outcomes in KRAS^{G12C} + Selected Co-mutations

(Alessi et al. J. Thoracic Oncol 2023 online)



Number at risk

404	295	210	138	91	54	25	13
151	114	69	42	24	12	6	1
113	60	41	20	24	17	4	1
39	16	6	4	0	0	0	0

— Wild-type (WT) in all three genes = *STK11*^{WT} *KEAP1*^{WT} *SMARCA4*^{WT}
 — One gene mutated = *STK11*^{MUT} or *KEAP1*^{MUT} or *SMARCA4*^{MUT}
 — Two genes mutated = *STK11*^{MUT} *KEAP1*^{MUT} or *STK11*^{MUT} *SMARCA4*^{MUT} or *KEAP1*^{MUT} *SMARCA4*^{MUT}
 — Three genes mutated = *STK11*^{MUT} *KEAP1*^{MUT} *SMARCA4*^{MUT}

- TPS <1% OS: ~11-15 months for KRAS^{G12C} vs ~17 months all NSCLC (KN189)
- TPS 1-49% OS: ~11-15 months for KRAS^{G12C} vs ~22 months all NSCLC (KN189)

Can KRAS Inhibitors Augment an Antitumor Immune Response in Malignancies with a Cold TME?

RESEARCH BRIEF

CANCER DISCOVERY FEBRUARY 2023

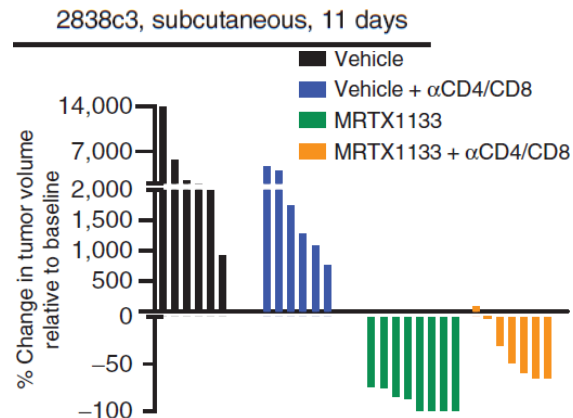
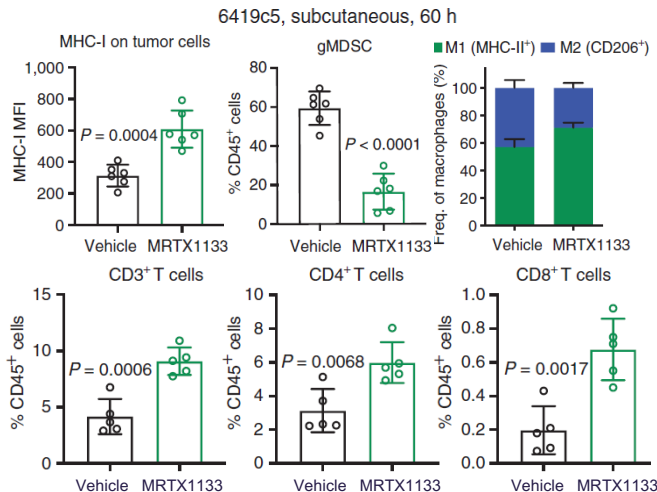
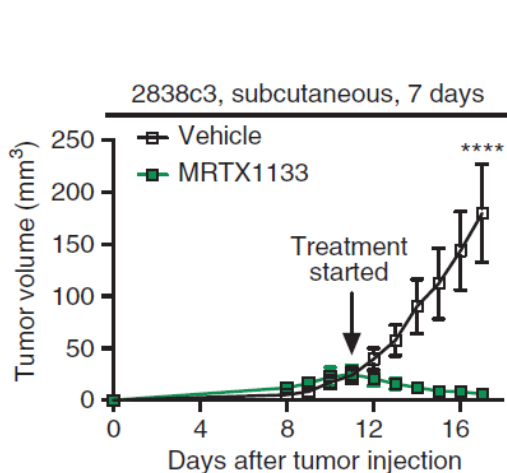
Efficacy of a Small-Molecule Inhibitor of Kras^{G12D} in Immunocompetent Models of Pancreatic Cancer

Samantha B. Kemp^{1,2}, Noah Cheng^{1,2}, Nune Markosyan^{1,2}, Rina Sor^{1,2}, Il-Kyu Kim^{1,2}, Jill Hallin³, Jason Shoush^{1,2}, Liz Quinones^{1,2}, Natalie V. Brown^{1,2}, Jared B. Bassett^{1,2}, Nikhil Joshi^{1,2}, Salina Yuan^{1,2}, Molly Smith^{1,2}, William P. Vostrejs^{1,2}, Kia Z. Perez-Vale^{1,2}, Benjamin Kahn^{1,2}, Feiyan Mo^{1,2}, Timothy R. Donahue¹, Caius G. Radu¹, Cynthia Clendenin^{1,2}, James G. Christensen³, Robert H. Vonderheide^{1,2,5} and Ben Z. Stanger^{1,2}

Clinical activity of immune checkpoint inhibitors as monotherapy in PDAC or CRC (MMR proficient) is limited

- PDAC: ipilimumab monotherapy ORR = 0% (0/27)
- PDAC: durvalumab monotherapy ORR = 0% (0/14)
- CRC: durvalumab monotherapy ORR = 0% (0/18)
- CRC (MMRp): pembrolizumab ORR = 0% (0/18)

Brahmer et al. NEJM 2012;366(26):2455-65; Le DT, et al. NEJM. 2015; 372:2509-20; Royal et al. J Immunother. 2010; 33:828-33.



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 - Julian Downward et al. Francis Crick Institute