KRYS10L-12: A Randomized Phase 3 Study of Adagrasib (MRTX849) vs Docetaxel in Patients With Previously Treated Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) With KRASG12C Mutation

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Background

Types of Adagrasib: G12C-Mutated NSCLC

Adagrasib (MRTX849) is a covalent inhibitor of KRASG12C that irreversibly and selectively binds KRASG12C and locks it in its inactive, GDP-bound state (Figure 1).

Methods

Primary Endpoints

• Progression-free survival (PFS)
• Overall survival (OS)

Secondary Endpoints

• Safety
• Objective response rate (ORR) per RECIST 1.1
• Duration of response (DOR)
• 1-year survival rate

Exploratory Endpoints

• Gene alterations in tumor tissue and circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA)
• Progression-free survival-2 (PFS2)

Trial Progress

• Approximately 257 global sites across 23 countries are planned for this study
• Enrollment is currently planned at sites from the following countries highlighted below, including:
  - United States, China, South Korea, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain, United Kingdom

Summary

Adagrasib (MRTX849) is a covalent inhibitor of KRASG12C that irreversibly and selectively binds KRASG12C and locks it in its inactive, GDP-bound state

Maintaining continuous exposure of adagrasib above a target threshold enables inhibition of KRASG12C-dependent signaling for the complete dose interval and maximizes depth and duration of antitumor activity

In results from KRYS10L-1, a Phase 2 study, have demonstrated antitumor activity and tolerability of adagrasib monotherapy in patients with NSCLC harboring a KRASG12C mutation

- KRYS10L-1, a Phase 3 study, randomized Phase 3 study with the primary objective of evaluating the efficacy of adagrasib vs docetaxel in patients with NSCLC harboring a KRASG12C mutation

- Clinical trial registry number: NCT0498135

References


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Figure 1. Mechanism of Action (MOA) of Adagrasib

Figure 2. Adagrasib 600 mg BID in Patients With Pretreated NSCLC (KRYS10L-1)