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Combination of RAS(ON) G12C-Selective and Multi-Selective Tri-Complex Inhibitors Overcomes Resistance and Prolongs Durability in Preclinical Models of KRAS^{G12C} NSCLC

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Disclosure Information

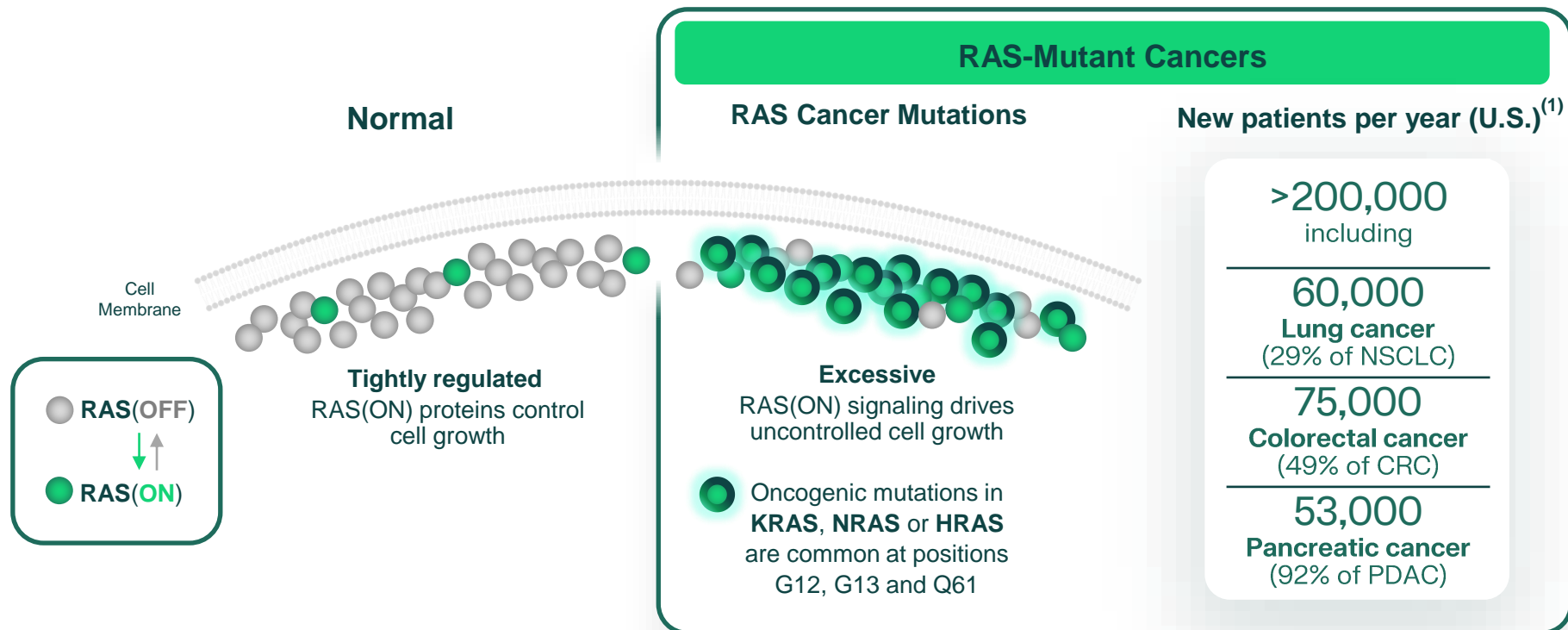
Xing Wei

I have the following relevant financial relationships to disclose:

Employee of: Revolution Medicines

Stockholder in: Revolution Medicines

Excessive RAS(ON) Signaling Drives 30% of Human Cancers, Targeted by RAS(ON) Inhibitors



(1) Estimated using tumor mutation frequencies from Foundation Medicine Insights March 2022 and scaled to estimated patient numbers using cancer incidence from ACS Cancer Facts and Figures 2023

Complementary RAS(ON) Inhibitors Designed for Monotherapy and Combination Strategies Against RAS-Addicted Cancers

RMC-6236

RAS(ON) multi-selective inhibitor

- Noncovalent, selective inhibitor with potent activity vs mutant and wild-type RAS(ON) proteins
- Orally bioavailable, generally well-tolerated in patients at active doses
- Clinical monotherapy anti-tumor activity observed across diverse RAS cancer mutations[†]
- Potential backbone of RAS(ON) inhibitor doublets with RAS(ON) mutant-selective inhibitors

[†][NCT05379985](#)

RMC-6291

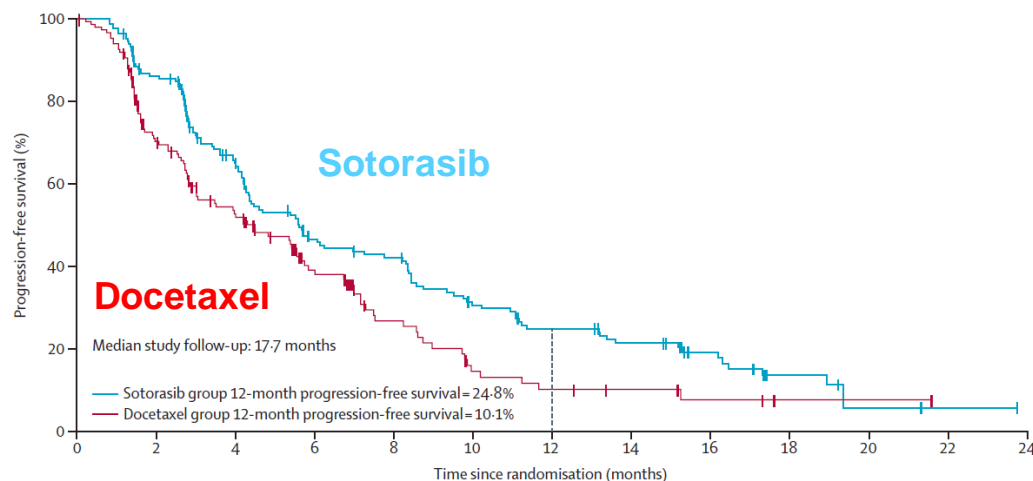
RAS(ON) G12C-selective inhibitor

- Covalent and highly selective inhibitor of RAS^{G12C}(ON) proteins
- Orally bioavailable, generally well-tolerated in patients at active doses
- Promising and differentiated initial monotherapy clinical profile in previously treated KRAS^{G12C} NSCLC[‡]
- Potentially complementary to RAS(ON) multi-selective inhibitor in RAS(ON) inhibitor doublets

[‡][NCT05462717](#)

Unmet Medical Need for Improved Clinical Outcomes for KRAS^{G12C} NSCLC Patients

All Tumors Eventually Progress on KRAS^{G12C}(OFF) Inhibitor Treatment



De Langen et al. Sotorasib versus docetaxel for previously treated non-small-cell lung cancer with KRAS^{G12C} mutation: a randomized, open-label, phase 3 trial. *The Lancet* 2023

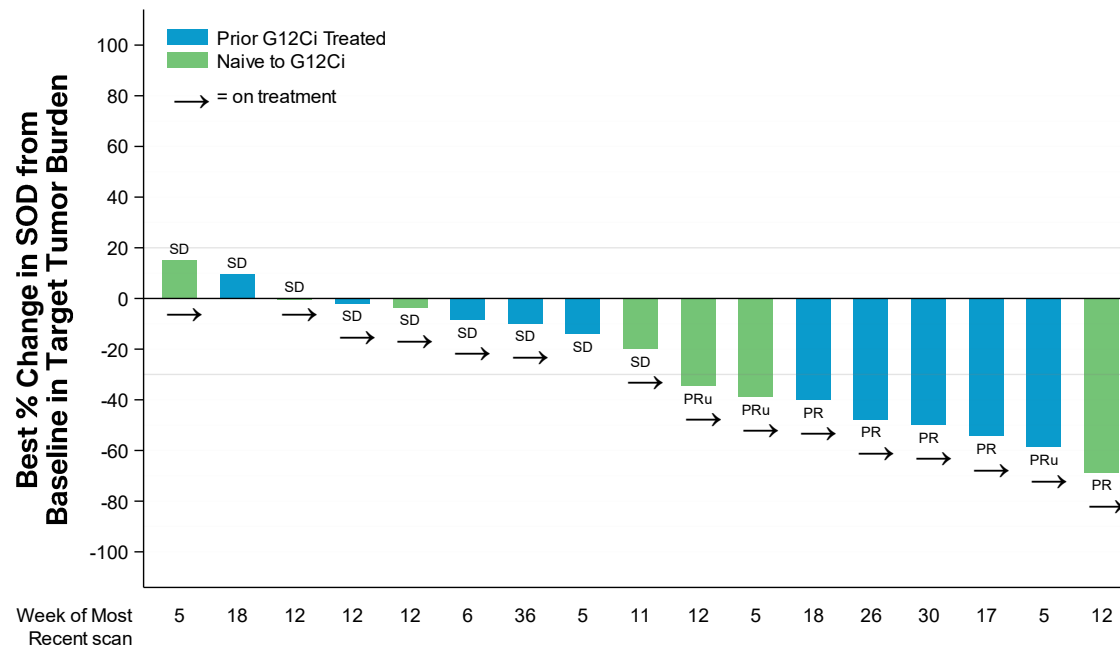
	mPFS (95%CI)	mDoR (95%CI)	ORR (95%CI)
Sotorasib ⁽¹⁾	5.6 months (4.3 - 7.8)	8.6 months (7.1 - 18.0)	28.1% (21.5 - 35.4)
Adagrasib ⁽²⁾	6.5 months (4.7 - 8.4)	8.5 months (6.2 - 13.8)	42.9% (33.5 - 52.6)

⁽¹⁾ De Langen et al., *Lancet*. 2023

⁽²⁾ Jänne et al., *New Engl J Med*. 2022

RMC-6291: Active in KRAS^{G12C} NSCLC Previously Treated with or Naïve to KRAS^{G12C}(OFF) Inhibitors

Evaluable for Efficacy* (n=17)



Tumor Response (per RECIST 1.1)

	Prior G12Ci (n=10)	Naïve to G12Ci (n=7)
Best overall response		
Partial response [†]	5 (50)	3 (43)
Stable disease	5 (50)	4 (57)
Progressive disease	0	0
ORR	5 (50)	3 (43)
DCR^{††}	10 (100)	7 (100)

All data are n (%)

[†]PR includes 5 confirmed and 3 unconfirmed

^{††} DCR=SD+PR+CR

*All treated patients who received a first dose of RMC-6291 at least 8 weeks prior to data extract date

Data Extracted 05 October 2023

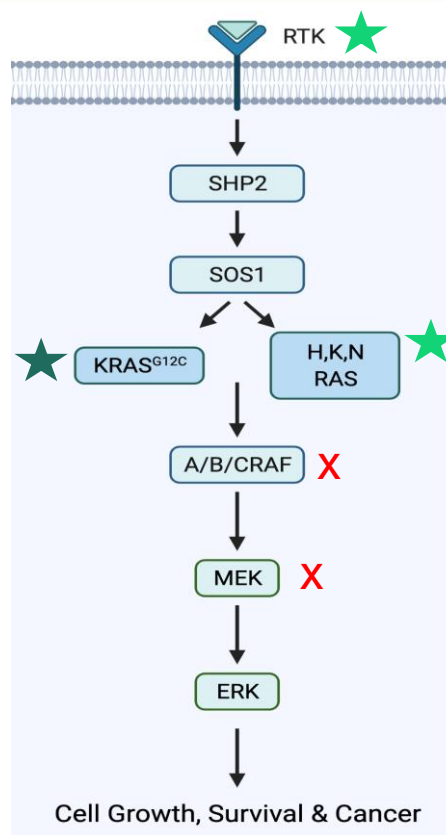
Jänne et al. presented at
 AACR-NCI-EORTC 2023

RAS(ON) Inhibitors May Address Multiple Mechanisms of Clinical Resistance to KRAS^{G12C}(OFF) Inhibitors

*Mutant RAS amplification
SWII binding pocket mutations*

RAS(ON) Rescue Mechanisms

- ★ Potential sensitivity to RMC-6236
- ★ Potential sensitivity to RMC-6236 or RMC-6291



*Upstream activation
RTK alterations*

*WT RAS activation
Oncogene switch mutations*

Downstream pathway activation (X)

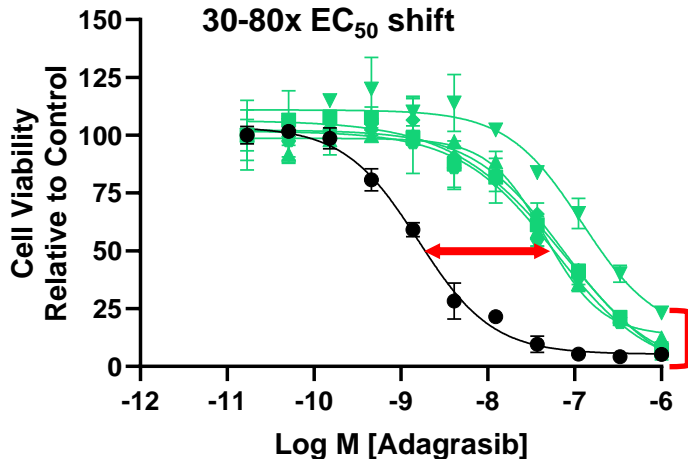
Awad and Aguirre et al., *New Engl J Med.* 2021
Tanaka et al. *Cancer Discovery* 2021
Zhao et al., *Nature* 2022
Sacher et al., *NEJM* 2023

RAS(ON) Inhibition Overcomes RTK-Mediated Clinical Resistance Mechanisms in Preclinical Models

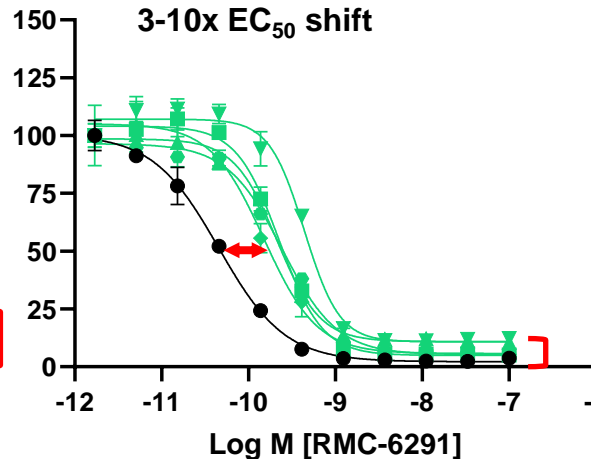
NCI-H358 (NSCLC, *KRAS*^{G12C/WT})

— GFP — WT or Mutant RTK Overexpression

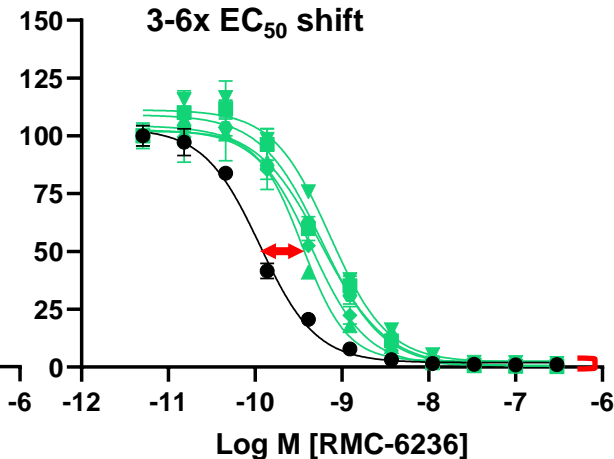
Adagrasib
KRAS^{G12C}(OFF)



RMC-6291
RAS(ON) G12C-selective



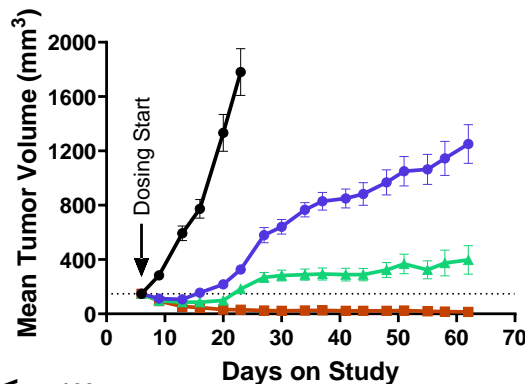
RMC-6236
RAS(ON) multi-selective



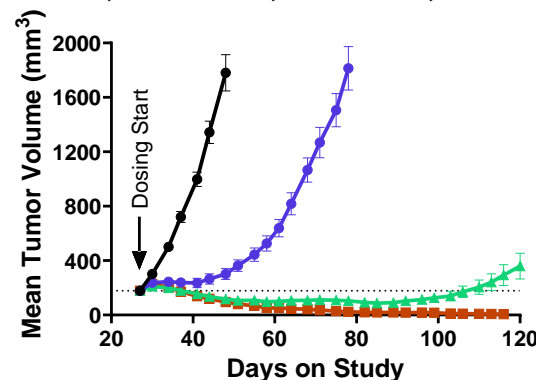
RAS(ON) Inhibitor Doublet Drives Deep and Durable Tumor Regression and RAS Pathway Suppression in Xenografts

Tumor Volume

NCI-H2122
(NSCLC, *KRAS*^{G12C}, *STK11*^{mut}, *KEAP1*^{mut})

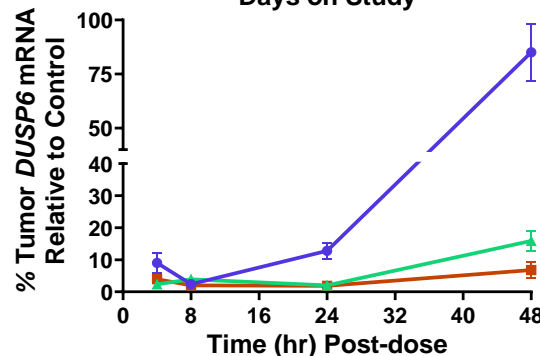
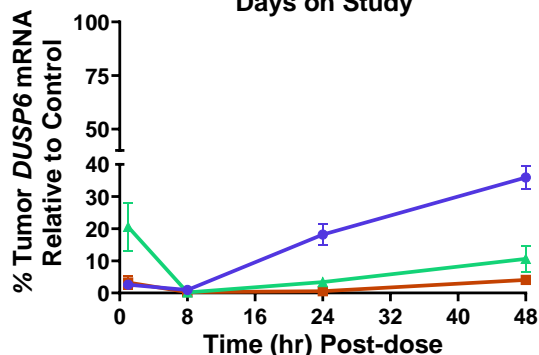


NCI-H2030
(NSCLC, *KRAS*^{G12C}, *STK11*^{mut}, *KEAP1*^{mut})



- Control
- RMC-6291
- RMC-6236
- Combination

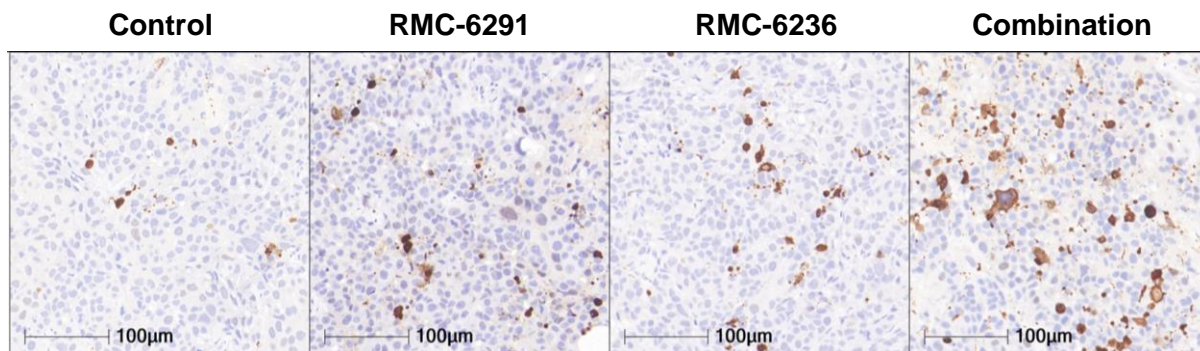
Pharmacodynamic Modulation of RAS Signaling in Tumors



RAS(ON) Inhibitor Doublet Induces Increased Apoptosis in KRAS^{G12C} NSCLC Xenograft Tumors

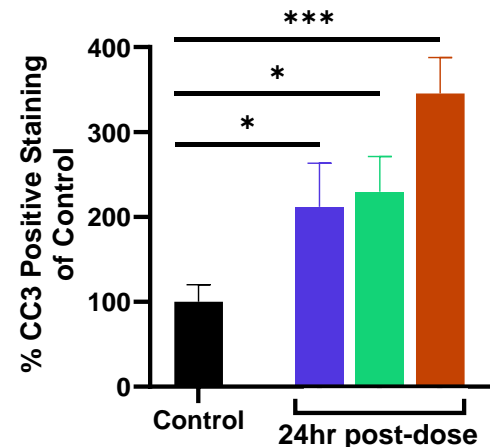
NCI-H2030
(NSCLC, *KRAS*^{G12C}, *STK11*^{mut}, *KEAP1*^{mut})

Induction of Apoptosis (Cleaved Caspase-3)



RMC-6291 dosed at 100 mg/kg PO; RMC-6236 dosed at 25 mg/kg PO
n=3 per time point

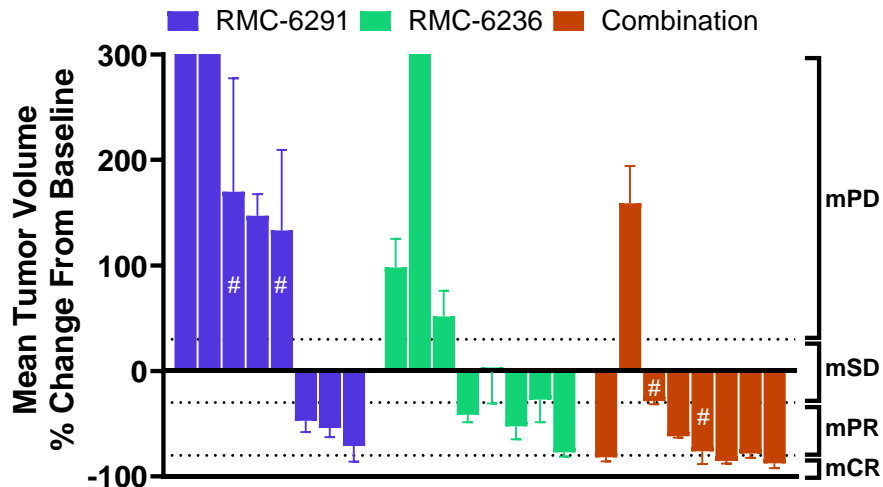
*p<0.05, ***p<0.001 by t test (control vs treatment post single dose)



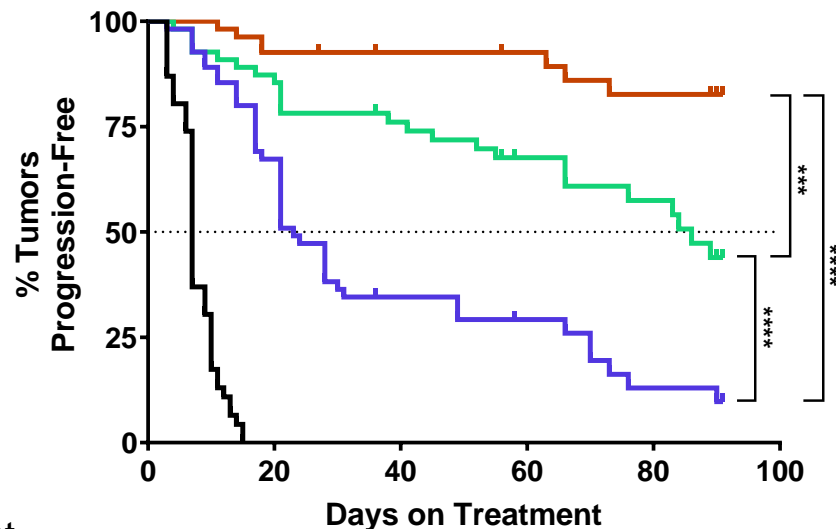
Control RMC-6236
RMC-6291 Combination

RAS(ON) Inhibitor Doublet Highly Active in KRAS^{G12C} NSCLC Xenografts Refractory to Mutant-Selective Inhibitors

Improved Responses



Prolonged Durability



All treatments tolerated based on body weight assessment

n=3-15 per group

RMC-6291 dosed at 100 or 200# mg/kg PO QD; RMC-6236 dosed at 25 mg/kg PO QD

Xenografts in each treatment from left to right: NCI-H2122, CTG-2026, CTG-2536, NCI-H2030, LXFA-1335, LUN055, CTG-2579 and LUN092

p<0.001; *p<0.0001 by Log-rank test for indicated comparisons in KM analysis

- Control, n=46, median 7d
- RMC-6291, n=55, median 23d
- RMC-6236, n=55, median 86d
- Combination, n=54, median not reached

Summary

- RAS(ON) multi-selective (RMC-6236) and RAS(ON) G12C-selective (RMC-6291) inhibitors, as single agents or in combination, may address multiple mechanisms of both intrinsic and acquired resistance to KRAS^{G12C}(OFF) inhibitors.
- The doublet of RMC-6236 and RMC-6291 leads to more durable RAS pathway suppression and increased induction of apoptosis in KRAS^{G12C} NSCLC xenograft tumors *in vivo* compared to single agents.
- RMC-6236 and RMC-6291 demonstrate combinatorial benefits in both depth and durability of response in KRAS^{G12C} NSCLC xenograft models that are refractory to mutant-selective inhibitors.
- A Phase 1b clinical trial combining RMC-6236 with RMC-6291 in patients with KRAS^{G12C} solid tumors is currently underway ([NCT06128551](#)).

Acknowledgements

- The patients and investigators who are making clinical evaluation of RMC-6236 and RMC-6291 possible
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