ARV-471, a new PROTAC® estrogen receptor (ER) degrader, in women with ER-positive/human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative (ER+/HER2-) advanced breast cancer

The full title of this poster: First-in-human safety and activity of ARV-471, a novel PROTAC® estrogen receptor degrader, in ER+/HER2- locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer

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Please note this summary contains information from the scientific poster:

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Date of Summary: December 2021

Key Takeaways

What are the key takeaways from this study?

- Side effects were mostly mild in women with ER+/HER2- breast cancer who took ARV-471. In some women with ER+/HER2- breast cancer, ARV-471 paused tumors from growing or caused them to shrink.
- Results of this study encourage further research of ARV-471 as a treatment for ER+/HER2- breast cancer.

Introduction

What is ER+/HER2- advanced breast cancer?

- ER+/HER2- breast cancer is one type of breast cancer.
  - Certain types of breast cancer grow in response to estrogen, a hormone (or chemical messenger) in your body. This is called estrogen receptor-positive (ER+) breast cancer.
  - Some breast cancer cells have a lot of a protein called human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2). Other breast cancer cells have low levels or no HER2 and are called HER2-negative (HER2-).
- Advanced breast cancer is cancer that has spread from the breast to nearby tissue (locally advanced cancer) or from the breast to other parts of the body (metastatic cancer).

What are the different types of treatments for ER+/HER2- advanced breast cancer?

- Endocrine therapies work by either blocking the body's ability to produce hormones, such as estrogen, or blocking the activity of these hormones in cancer cells. This may slow or stop cancer growth.
- CDK4/6 inhibitors work by blocking certain proteins that cause cancer cells to grow.
- Chemotherapy is a treatment that attacks cancer cells. It can be given prior to surgery to shrink the tumor size or after surgery to kill lingering cancer cells.

What is ARV-471?

- ARV-471 is a drug that is being researched for treating ER+/HER2- advanced breast cancer. It works by causing estrogen receptors to be destroyed by a natural protein disposal system in the body.

What was the aim of this study?

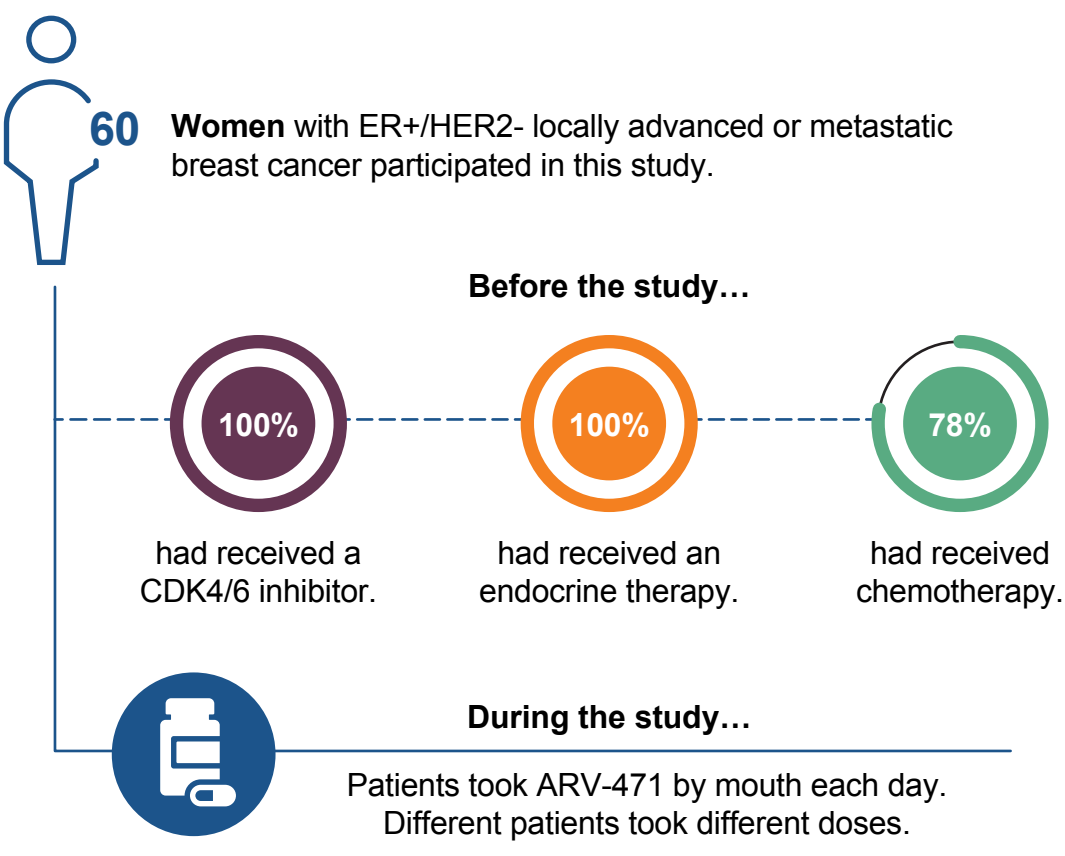
- Researchers wanted to find out if ARV-471 is a safe treatment in people with ER+/HER2- advanced breast cancer.
- Researchers tested different doses of ARV-471 to select a dose for future studies.

What does this summary describe?

- This summary describes the side effects that women with ER+/HER2- advanced breast cancer experienced while taking ARV-471 and how well ARV-471 caused tumors to stop growing or shrink.

Study Details

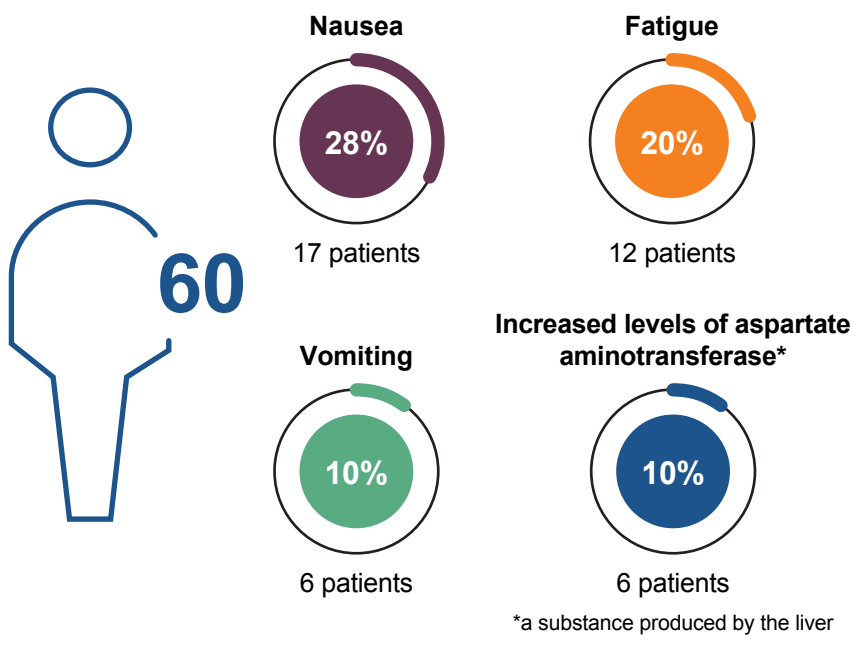
Who took part in this study?



Results

What were the results of the study?

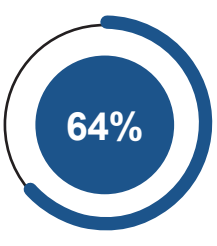
- Patients taking ARV-471 experienced mostly mild side effects. The most common side effects were:



- When different doses of ARV-471 were tested, there were no side effects that prevented an increase in the dose (also called a dose-limiting toxicity).
- Researchers were able to assess if tumors shrank or stopped growing in 47 women who had taken ARV-471 for at least 24 weeks.

- In 40% of these women, there were no signs that their breast cancer was worsening over at least 24 weeks.

- Samples from 14 women in the study were analyzed for the presence of estrogen receptors before and after treatment with ARV-471.



- After taking ARV-471, estrogen receptors were destroyed at an average (or mean) of 64%.

Conclusions

What were the main conclusions reported by the study authors?

- ARV-471 is tolerated well by women with ER+/HER2- advanced breast cancer at all doses tested.
- Treatment with ARV-471 shows clinical benefits in the management of ER+/HER2- breast cancer.
- The findings support further study of ARV-471 in patients with ER+/HER2- advanced breast cancer.

More Information

Who sponsored this study?

This study was sponsored by Arvinas, Inc.

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Where can I find more information?

For more information on this study:

View Clinical Trial Record ›

For more information on clinical studies in general, please visit:

- **https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/about-studies/learn**
- **https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/about-cancer/find-a-clinical-trial/what-clinical-trials-are**

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