Vepdegestrant (ARV-471), a PROTAC® ER degrader, in combination with palbociclib, in people with ER+/HER2- advanced breast cancer

This summary contains information from the scientific poster:

VERITAC-3: A Randomized Phase 3 Study, With a Lead-in, of First-Line Vepdegestrant + Palbociclib vs Letrozole + Palbociclib in Estrogen Receptor–Positive/Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2–Negative Advanced Breast Cancer

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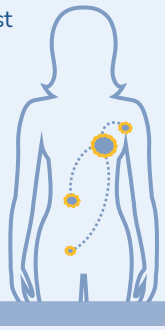
What is ER+/HER2- advanced breast cancer?

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 types of breast cancer have a lot of a protein called **human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)** and are called **HER2-positive (HER2+)**. Other breast cancer types 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 more distant parts of the body (**metastatic cancer**)



What are some common treatments for ER+/HER2- advanced breast cancer?

Some treatments, called **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

- **Aromatase inhibitors**, such as letrozole, anastrozole, or exemestane, are endocrine therapies that reduce the production of estrogen
- **Fulvestrant** is an endocrine therapy that binds estrogen receptors leading to degradation, which reduces estrogen's effects on tumor

Chemotherapy is a treatment that damages cancer cells. Sometimes people get it prior to surgery to shrink the size of their tumor, after surgery to kill lingering cancer cells, or if their cancer has spread beyond the breast

CDK4/6 inhibitors, such as palbociclib, are another type of treatment and work by blocking certain proteins that cause cancer cells to grow

What is vepdegestrant?

Vepdegestrant, also called **ARV-471**, is an orally administered drug that is being evaluated as a treatment for ER+ breast cancer. It is a **PROteolysis TArgeting Chimera (PROTAC) estrogen receptor degrader**

- PROTAC protein degraders are designed to bind specific proteins of interest in cells, which causes those proteins to be **marked for elimination** by a natural protein disposal system in the body
- Vepdegestrant works by causing **estrogen receptors to be eliminated**, which blocks the activity of estrogen and could potentially stop ER+ breast cancer tumors from growing or cause the tumors to shrink

In laboratory research studies, vepdegestrant plus palbociclib had **stronger effects at preventing tumor growth** than fulvestrant plus palbociclib

In a **clinical study that tested vepdegestrant plus 125 mg of palbociclib** in people with ER+/HER2- advanced breast cancer:

- **Tumors shrank or stopped growing for at least 24 weeks** in some people taking vepdegestrant and palbociclib
- People taking vepdegestrant plus palbociclib had **higher levels of palbociclib** than expected based on other palbociclib studies. More people in this study had **low levels of neutrophils**[a] – a side effect that can be associated with palbociclib

[a]Neutrophils are a type of white blood cell that helps the body fight infections and heal wounds

This summary describes the **first part of a study evaluating vepdegestrant plus palbociclib (either 100 mg or 75 mg)** in people with ER+/HER2- advanced breast cancer

The **main aim** of this part of the study is to

- **Evaluate the best dose of palbociclib to use in combination with vepdegestrant for future clinical studies**

This part of the study will also look at

- **The side effects people who take vepdegestrant plus palbociclib may experience**
- **If vepdegestrant plus palbociclib can cause tumors to stop growing or shrink and for how long**
- **How well vepdegestrant and palbociclib are absorbed by the body and how long they last in the body**

Study Design

WHO CAN PARTICIPATE IN THE STUDY?

People with **ER+/HER2- advanced or metastatic breast cancer** who also

- Had **no previous treatment** for advanced or metastatic breast cancer
- Are **physically healthy** and able to do regular daily activities

WHO CANNOT PARTICIPATE IN THE STUDY?

- People **whose disease came back while being treated** with or within 12 months after completion of **adjuvant endocrine therapy**
- People who were previously treated with **certain anticancer drugs,** including CDK4/6 inhibitors, fulvestrant, elacestrant, or other agents

WHAT IS THE TREATMENT IN THE FIRST PART OF THE STUDY?

People will be **assigned at random** to receive **vepdegestrant 200 mg plus palbociclib 100 mg** or **vepdegestrant 200 mg plus palbociclib 75 mg**

- Vepdegestrant will be taken as **pills by mouth once daily**
- Palbociclib will be taken as **pills by mouth once daily for 21 days followed by 7 days without palbociclib**

WHAT WILL BE MEASURED IN THE FIRST PART OF THE STUDY?

- The number of participants who have **low levels of neutrophils** in their blood (below a certain threshold level)
- The number of participants who **change to lower doses or stop taking vepdegestrant or palbociclib** during the study
- The **side effects** experienced by people taking vepdegestrant with palbociclib
  - This includes any **symptoms** felt by the participants in the study, **signs** observed in the participants by the investigators, or **abnormalities** that are detected in the participants' blood samples
- **Tumor size will be measured** by scans to evaluate the effect of vepdegestrant plus palbociclib treatment on slowing tumor growth or shrinking tumors
- Levels of **vepdegestrant and palbociclib in the blood** will be measured

Who sponsored the study?

This study is sponsored

In the United States by
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Arvinas and Pfizer thank the **people who are volunteering to participate in this study** and their **caregivers**, as well as the **investigators**, **researchers**, and **coordinators** who are contributing to this study

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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**

VIEW INFORMATION