

Vepdegestrant (vep-DEG-eh-strent), a PROTAC ER degrader, in combination with palbociclib in people living with ER+/HER2- advanced breast cancer

This summary contains information from the scientific poster:

Vepdegestrant, a PROteolysis TArgeting Chimera (PROTAC) Estrogen Receptor Degradator, Plus Palbociclib in Estrogen Receptor+/Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2- Advanced Breast Cancer: Updated Phase 1b Cohort Results

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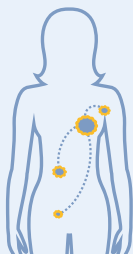
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What is ER+/HER2- advanced breast cancer?

ER+/HER2- breast cancer is a specific type of breast cancer

- Certain types of breast cancer grow in response to **estrogen**, a hormone in the 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 estrogen, or blocking the activity of estrogen 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 attaches to estrogen receptors and blocks their activity, which reduces estrogen's effects on tumors

Chemotherapy is a treatment that damages cancer cells. Sometimes people get chemotherapy prior to surgery to shrink the size of their tumor, after surgery to kill remaining 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 investigational drug taken by mouth as a pill that researchers are testing for the treatment of ER+ breast cancer. It is a **PROteolysis TArgeting Chimera (PROTAC) estrogen receptor degrader**

- PROTAC protein degraders are designed to attach to specific proteins in cells that can cause disease, 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 may stop ER+ breast cancer tumors from growing or cause the tumors to shrink

Why is the combination of vepdegestrant plus palbociclib being used in this study?

- Palbociclib plus fulvestrant is a standard treatment option for people with ER+/HER2- breast cancer whose tumors grow or spread after treatment with an endocrine therapy
- In laboratory research studies, **vepdegestrant plus palbociclib worked better at stopping cancer from being able to grow** than palbociclib plus fulvestrant

This summary describes updated results for 1 part of a clinical study that evaluated **different doses (amounts) of vepdegestrant plus standard doses of palbociclib**

The **main aims** of this part of the study are to find out

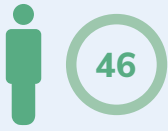
- The **best doses of vepdegestrant plus palbociclib to use for future clinical studies**
- The **side effects people who take vepdegestrant plus palbociclib may experience**

This summary of updated results describes

- The **side effects people experienced while taking vepdegestrant plus palbociclib**
- **How well vepdegestrant plus palbociclib caused tumors to stop growing or shrink in people living with ER+/HER2- advanced breast cancer**
- **How long people taking vepdegestrant plus palbociclib live without their cancer getting worse**

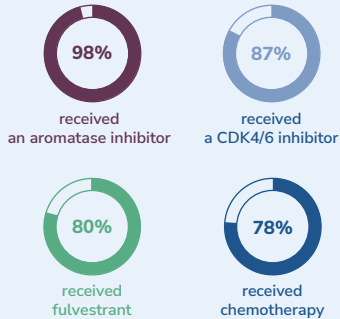
Analysis Population

WHO PARTICIPATED IN THIS STUDY?



46 people living with ER+/HER2- locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer, who received previous treatment for their cancer, participated in this study and were assigned to receive different doses of vepdegestrant plus palbociclib

Before the study



During the study

Participants took different doses of vepdegestrant (ranging from 180 mg to 500 mg) as pills by mouth once daily; palbociclib (125 mg) was taken as pills by mouth once daily for 3 weeks followed by 1 week without treatment

TAKE-HOME MESSAGES

Who sponsored the study?

This study is sponsored by **Arvinas Estrogen Receptor, Inc. in collaboration with Pfizer, Inc.**

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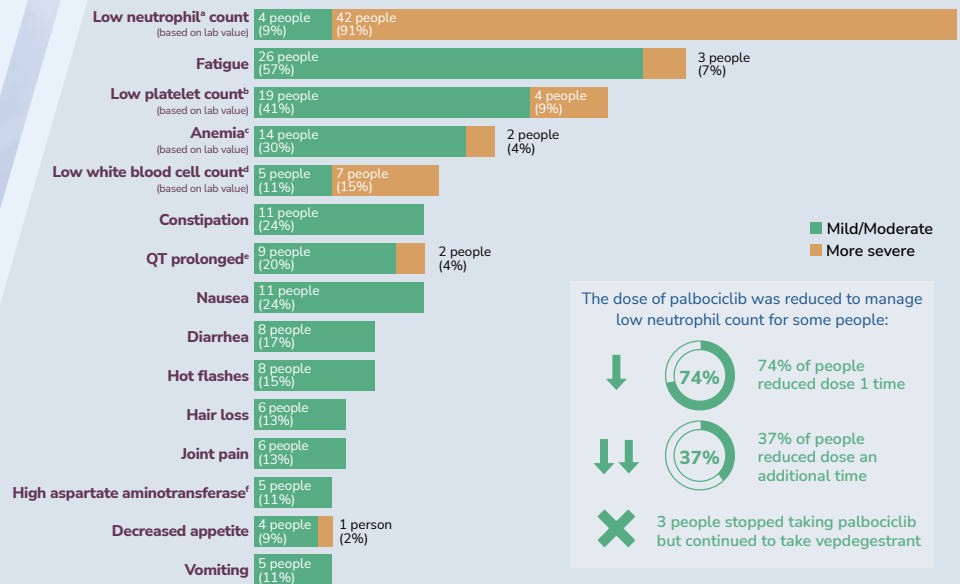
Arvinas thanks **the people who volunteered to participate in this study and their caregivers**, as well as the **investigators, researchers, and coordinators** who contributed to this study

Writing and editorial support for this summary was provided by Genevieve Curtis, PhD, of Red Nucleus, and was funded by Arvinas Operations, Inc.

Results

WHAT WERE THE UPDATED RESULTS OF THE STUDY?

People taking vepdegestrant plus palbociclib experienced some side effects. The most common side effects were:



The dose of palbociclib was reduced to manage low neutrophil count for some people:



^aNeutrophils are a type of white blood cell that helps the body fight infections and heal wounds. ^bPlatelets are a type of blood cell that form clots and stop bleeding. ^cAnemia is a condition that occurs when your body produces a lower-than-normal amount of healthy red blood cells. ^dWhite blood cells contain types of immune cells that help protect against infections. ^eQT prolonged is when there is an extended interval between the heart contracting and relaxing. ^fAspartate aminotransferase is released into the bloodstream when cells in organs like the liver are damaged.

DURING THE STUDY, IN PEOPLE TAKING VEPDEGESTRANT PLUS PALBOCICLIB



A substantial reduction in tumor size was observed in **42%** of people



Tumors shrank or stopped growing for at least 24 weeks in **63%** of people



Half of the people who took vepdegestrant plus palbociclib lived without their cancer getting worse for **11.2 months or longer**

Treatment with vepdegestrant plus palbociclib continued to show **clinical benefit for people living with ER+/HER2-advanced breast cancer**

- Most of the side effects with vepdegestrant plus palbociclib were **mild or moderate** with the exception of low neutrophil counts. **Low neutrophil counts were managed** in most people by reducing the dose of palbociclib
- A separate larger study is ongoing to evaluate vepdegestrant plus palbociclib in people with ER+/HER2-advanced breast cancer
 - **A dose of vepdegestrant 200 mg was selected** to use in the larger study based on the results of this study
 - The first part of the study will **evaluate lower doses of palbociclib (100 mg and 75 mg)** in combination with vepdegestrant to determine the best dose for clinical studies

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](#)