DECEMBER 2024

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

This summary contains information from the scientific poster:

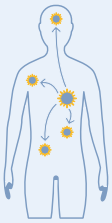
Vepdegestrant, a PROteolysis TArgeting Chimera (PROTAC) Estrogen Receptor Degrader, Plus Abemaciclib in Estrogen Receptor–Positive/Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2–Negative Advanced or Metastatic Breast Cancer: TACTIVE-U Preliminary Phase 1b Results

CLICK HERE TO VIEW THE SCIENTIFIC POSTER

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 high levels 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 abemaciclib, 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 abemaciclib being used in this study?

- Abemaciclib plus fulvestrant is a 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 abemaciclib worked better at stopping cancer from being able to grow** than abemaciclib plus fulvestrant

This summary describes preliminary results from part of a clinical study that evaluated **vepdegestrant plus abemaciclib**

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

- **The side effects that people who take vepdegestrant plus abemaciclib may experience to determine the best dose of vepdegestrant plus abemaciclib to use in future clinical studies**

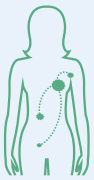
This summary describes

- **The side effects people experienced while taking vepdegestrant plus abemaciclib**
- **How well vepdegestrant plus abemaciclib caused tumors to stop growing or shrink in people living with ER+/HER2- advanced breast cancer**
- **Whether the levels of abemaciclib in the blood change when it is taken with vepdegestrant**

Analysis Population

WHO PARTICIPATED IN THIS STUDY?

16



16 people living with ER+/HER2- advanced or metastatic breast cancer, who received previous treatments for their cancer, participated in this study and received vepdegestrant plus abemaciclib

Before the study

100% received a CDK4/6 inhibitor

88% received an aromatase inhibitor

31% received fulvestrant

69% received chemotherapy

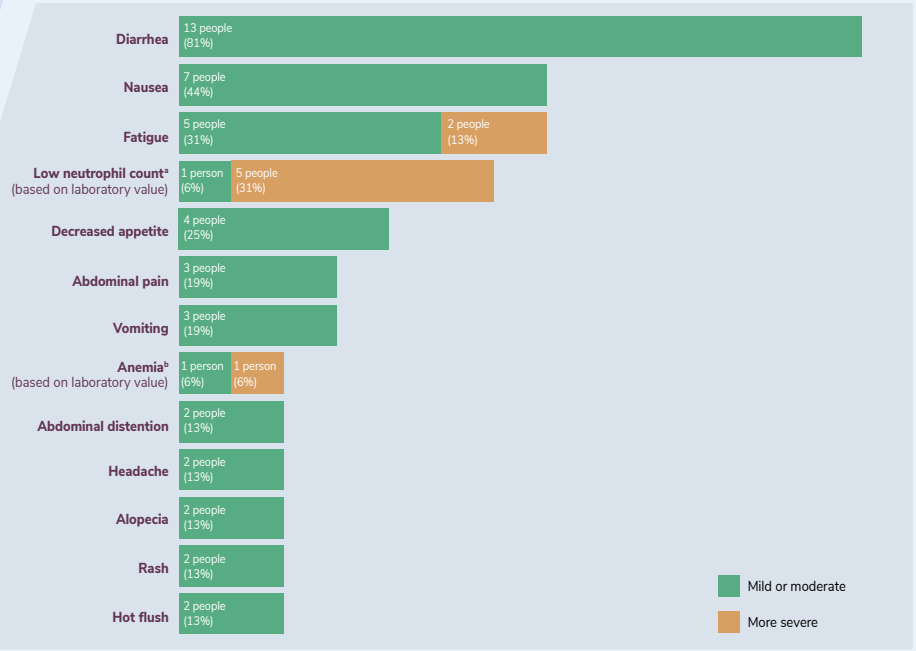
During the study

Participants took vepdegestrant (200 mg) as pills by mouth once daily plus abemaciclib (150 mg) as pills by mouth twice daily

Results

WHAT WERE THE PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE PHASE 1B STUDY?

People taking vepdegestrant plus abemaciclib experienced some side effects. The most common side effects related to the study treatments were:



[a]Neutrophils are a type of white blood cell that helps the body fight infections and heal wounds.
[b]Anemia is a condition that occurs when your body produces a lower-than-normal amount of healthy red blood cells.

DURING THE STUDY, IN PEOPLE TAKING VEPDEGESTRANT PLUS ABEMACICLIB

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

27% **Tumors shrank in 27%** of people

The levels of abemaciclib in the body were only slightly higher when people took vepdegestrant plus abemaciclib than when abemaciclib was taken alone

TAKE-HOME MESSAGES

Treatment with vepdegestrant plus abemaciclib showed encouraging signs of **clinical activity for people living with ER+/HER2- advanced breast cancer**

- Most of the side effects with vepdegestrant plus abemaciclib were **mild or moderate**
- The next part of this study will continue to evaluate **vepdegestrant 200 mg** taken once daily plus **abemaciclib 150 mg** taken twice daily in people living with ER+/HER2- advanced breast cancer

Who sponsored the study?

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

VIEW INFORMATION