THE POWER OF SHARED PURPOSE: Transforming Gynecologic Cancer Care



ANNUAL MEETING ON WOMEN'S CANCER San Diego, CA • 2024

Preclinical efficacy of RAF/MEK clamp avutometinib in combination with FAK inhibition in low grade serous ovarian cancer

Blair McNamara, Michelle Greenman, Cem Demirkiran, Tobias Max Phillip Hartwich, Stefania Bellone, Diego Manavella, Levent Mutlu, Margherita Zipponi, Yang Yang-Hartwich, Kevin Yang, Elena Ratner, Peter E. Schwartz, Silvia Coma, Jonathan Pachter, Alessandro D. Santin





Financial Disclosure for: Blair McNamara

I have the following financial relationships with ACCME defined ineligible companies to report over the past 24 months:

Avutometinib, defactinib and VS-4718 were provided by Verastem, Inc. via a material transfer agreement.

I have no financial relationships with ACCME defined ineligible companies to report





Unlabeled/Investigational Uses

I will not be discussing any unlabeled or investigational uses of any pharmaceutical products or medical devices.





Background

- Low grade serous ovarian carcinoma (LGSOC) is distinct from other epithelial ovarian cancers
- Compared to high grade serous ovarian carcinoma:
 - Younger age at diagnosis
 - Resistance to standard chemotherapies
 - Longer overall survival





Background





- Up to 60% of LGSOC harbor somatic alterations in the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) pathway
- Inhibition of MAPK signaling has shown therapeutic promise in LGSOC
- Avutometinib is a dual RAF/MEK clamp that induces an anti-tumor response through RAS/MAPK pathway inhibition
- **Defactinib** inhibits the avutometinib-induced reactivation of the FAK pathway



Objectives

- Whole exome sequencing (WES) was used to characterize the genetic landscape of LGSOC patient-derived cell lines
- Patient derived xenografts (PDX) were used to establish the preclinical efficacy of the RAF/MEK clamp avutometinib alone and in combination with a FAK inhibitor
- The effect of avutometinib and defactinib on ERK and FAK pathways was evaluated by western blot





Results

- WES of 3 patient-derived LGSOC detected wild type KRAS, NRAS, and BRAF
- The established PDX model demonstrated copy number variations in PTK2 (FAK) and PTK2B genes potentially sensitizing to FAK and RAF/MEK inhibitors





Results

In vivo avutometinib + FAKi led to a higher percentage of tumor regression compared to either agent as monotherapy



Results

- Defactinib and combined avutometinib and defactinib led to downregulated levels of p-FAK
- Defactinib reduced levels of p-ERK, combined avutometinib and defactinib led to greater reductions in p-ERK







Conclusions

- In a LGSOC PDX model, our study shows deeper tumor regression with the combination of avutometinib and FAKi relative to avutometinib alone
- In LGSOC patient-derived cells ex vivo, the combination of avutometinib + FAKi maximally blocked both pERK and pFAK
- These results support use of avutometinib in combination with defactinib for use in LGSOC regardless of KRAS mutation status
- Ongoing phase II (NCT04625270, RAMP 201) and phase III (NCT06072781, RAMP 301) clinical trials are investigating use of avutometinib with defactinib for patients with recurrent LGSOC









Yale University School of Medicine

YaleNewHavenHealth Smilow Cancer Hospital





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