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THE BEACON STUDY

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UNMET MEDICAL NEED IN BRAF-MUTATED mCRC PATIENTS



- BRAF mutations (nearly always V600E) are found in the tumours of between 8% and 15% of patients with mCRC¹
- BRAF mutations are a significant negative prognostic marker for patients with mCRC¹
- Tumour BRAF mutation status should be determined for every case of CRC, ideally at the time of diagnosis
- FOLFOXIRI plus bevacizumab might be a reasonable option for the first-line treatment of BRAF mutant mCRC (Subgroup analysis of TRIBE study)^{2,3}
- Up to now there is no standard of care therapy (particulary not beyond 1st line therapy) for BRAF V600E mutated-mCRC patients.

BEACON STUDY DESIGN

later time.

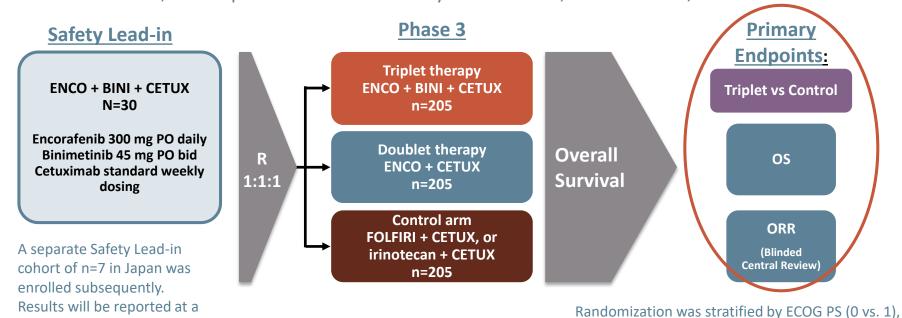


prior use of irinotecan (yes vs. no), and cetuximab

source (US-licensed vs. EU-approved).

NCT02928224: Phase III, open-label, randomised study

<u>Eligibility</u>: Patients with BRAFV600E mCRC with disease progression after 1 or 2 prior regimens; ECOG PS of 0 or 1;and no prior treatment with any RAF inhibitor, MEK inhibitor, or EFGR inhibitor

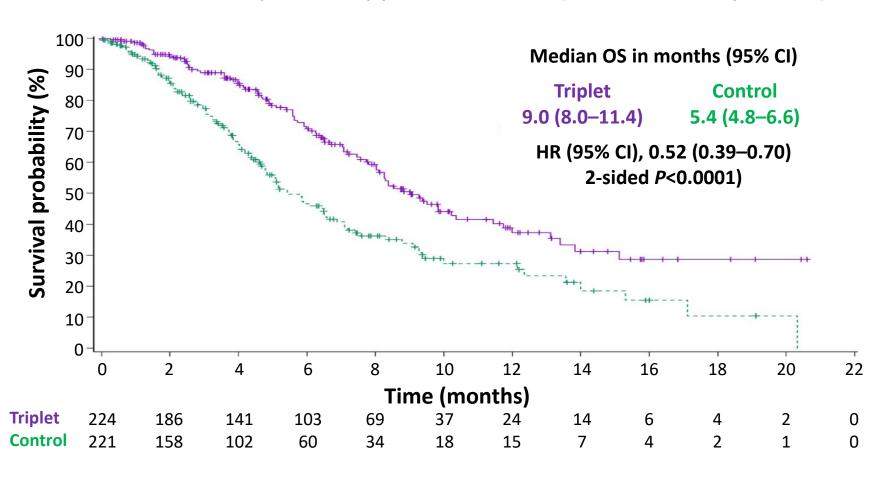


Secondary Endpoints: Doublet vs. Control OS & ORR, PFS, Safety

BEACON STUDY PRIMARY ENDPOINT



= Overall survival: Triplet therapy vs control arm (all randomized patients)



BEACON STUDY ADVERSE EVENTS AND LABORATORY ABNORMALITIES*



	Triplet N=222	Doublet N=216	Control N=193
Events	Grade ≥3	Grade ≥3	Grade ≥3
Diarrhea	10%	2%	10%
Abdominal pain	6%	2%	5%
Nausea	5%	<1%	1%
Vomiting	4%	1%	3%
Pulmonary embolism	4%	1%	3%
Intestinal obstruction	3%	4%	3%
Asthenia	3%	3%	5%
Acute kidney injury	3%	2%	<1%
Fatigue	2%	4%	4%
Dermatitis acneiform	1%	2%	1%
Illeus	2%	1%	2%
Urinary tract infection	1%	2%	1%
Cancer pain	<1%	2%	<1%
Laboratory abnormality			
Hemoglobin (g/L), hypo	10%	5%	4%
Creatinine (µmol/L), hyper	4%	2%	1%
Bilirubin (μmol/L), hyper	2%	2%	3%
Creatinine Kinase (IU/L), hyper	2%	0	0

^{*}Occurring in at least 2% of patients in either triplet or doublet arms

BEACON STUDY CONCLUSIONS



- Encorafenib, cetuximab and binimetinib (triplet), and encorafenib and cetuximab (doublet), significantly improved OS and ORR relative to the current standard of care (control) in patients with BRAFV600E mutant mCRC
- The safety and tolerability profile of both combinations allow maintenance of high dose intensity for most patients and are consistent with the known profiles of the component agents

First evidence of survival benefit for a chemotherapy-free targeted treatment regimen in prospective biomarker-defined patients with metastatic colorectal cancer, defining a new standard of care

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