



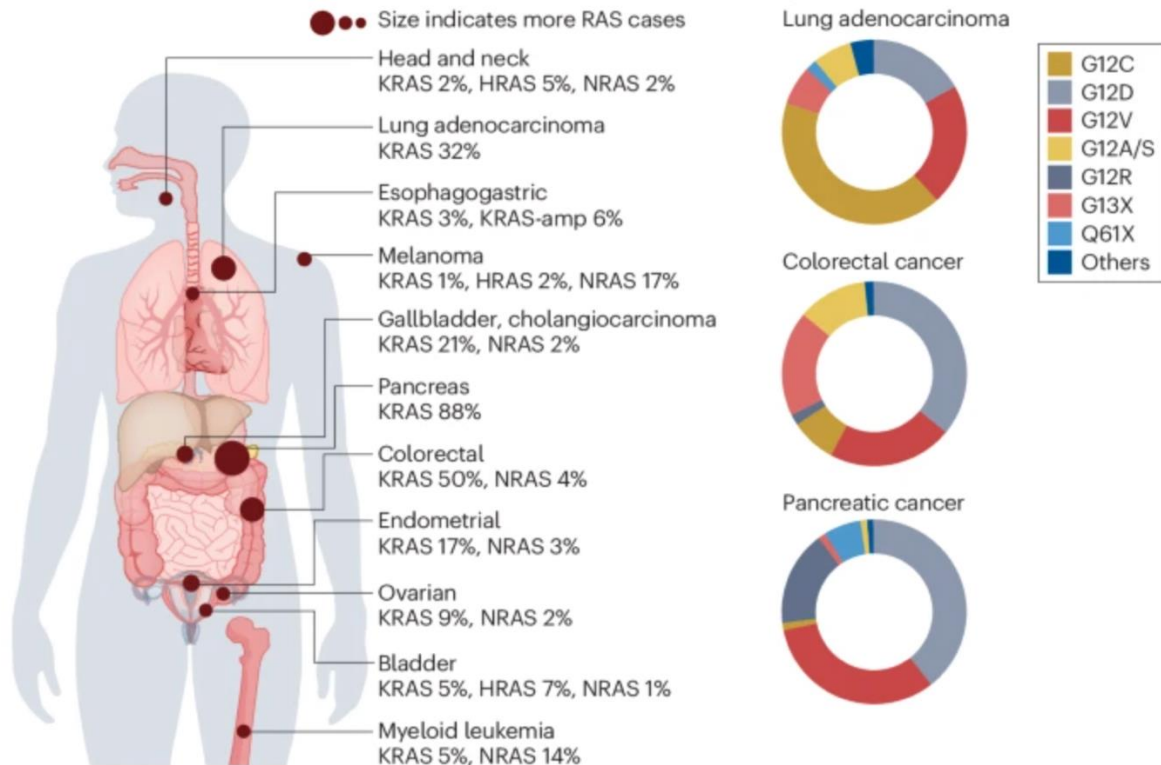
University of California
San Francisco

Resistance to KRAS Inhibitors

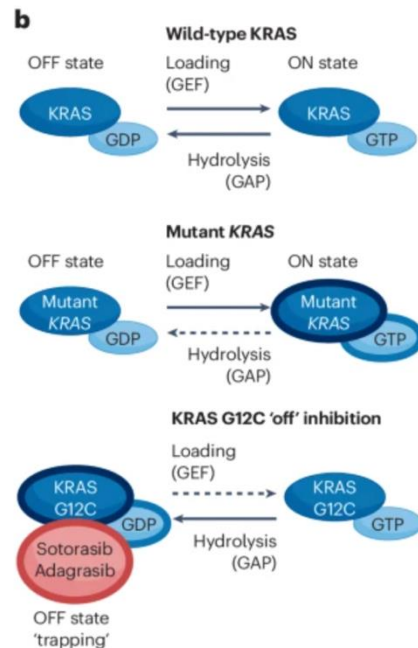
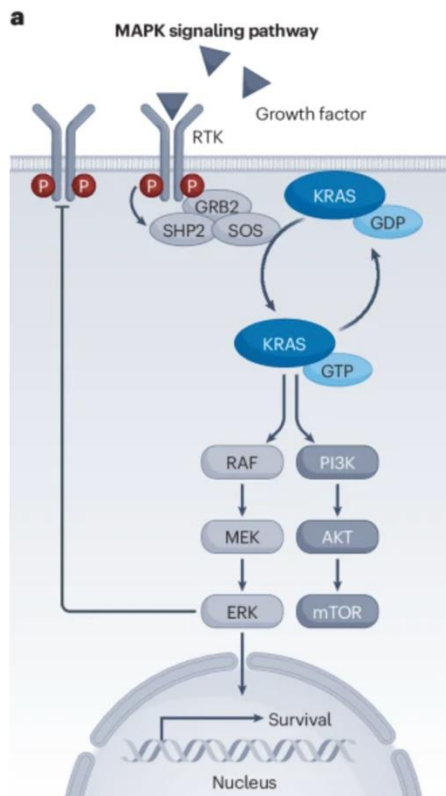
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Chair, Protocol Review and Monitoring Committee
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MaTOS
Lake Tahoe, CA
November 23, 2024

KRAS mutations in NSCLC



KRAS signaling



Kevan Shokat
Sjoberg Prize 2023
#UCSFproud

KRAS inhibitors in NSCLC: KRAS(OFF)

■ Sotorasib

- CodeBreakK 100 (phase 1/2)
 - n=174, ORR 41%, mPFS 6.3m, mOS 12.5m
- CodeBreakK 200 (phase3 sotorasib vs docetaxel)
 - n=330, ORR 28.1 vs 13.2%, **mPFS 5.6 vs 4.5m (HR 0.66, p=0.0017)**, mOS 10.6 vs 11.3m

■ Adagrasib

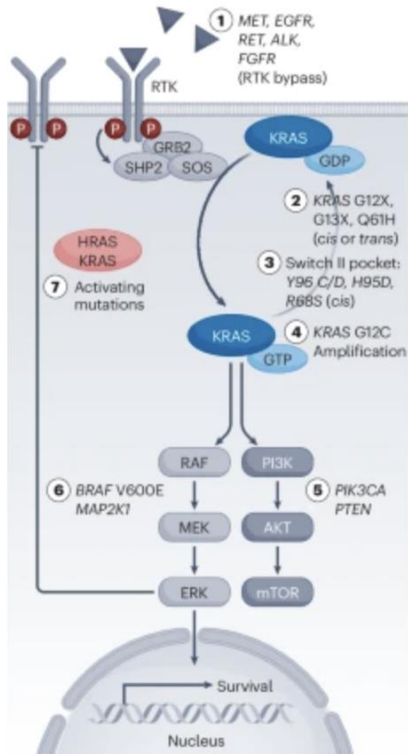
- KRYSTAL-1 (phase 1/2)
 - N=116, ORR 42.9%, mPFS 6.5m, mOS 11.7m
- KRYSTAL-12 (phase 3 adagrasib vs docetaxel)
 - N=301, ORR 32 vs 9%, **mPFS 5.5 vs 3.8m (HR 0.58, p<0.0001)**

■ Divarasisb

- Phase 1
 - N=60, ORR 53.4%, mPFS 13.1m

KRAS inhibitor resistance: Genetic resistance

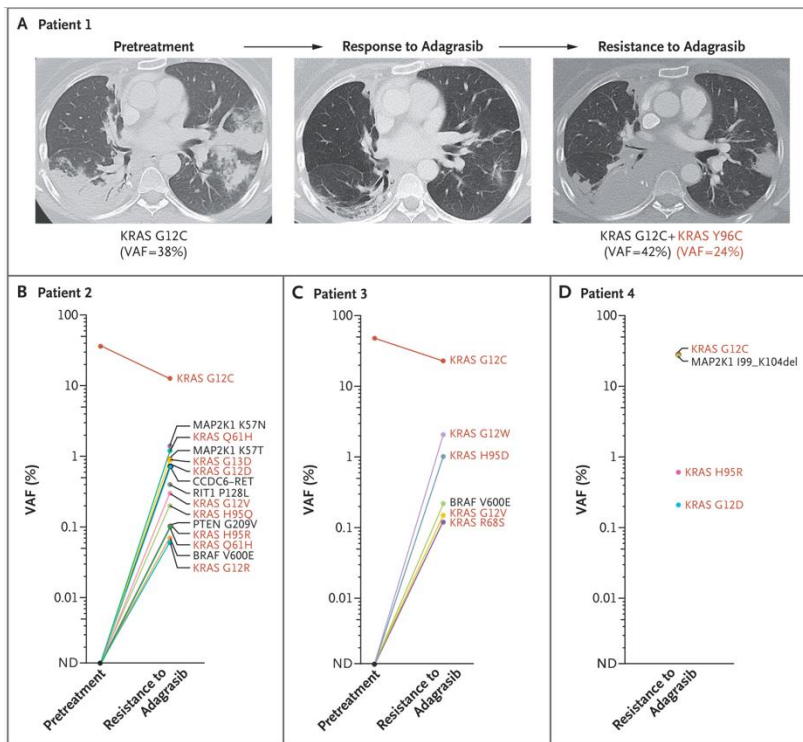
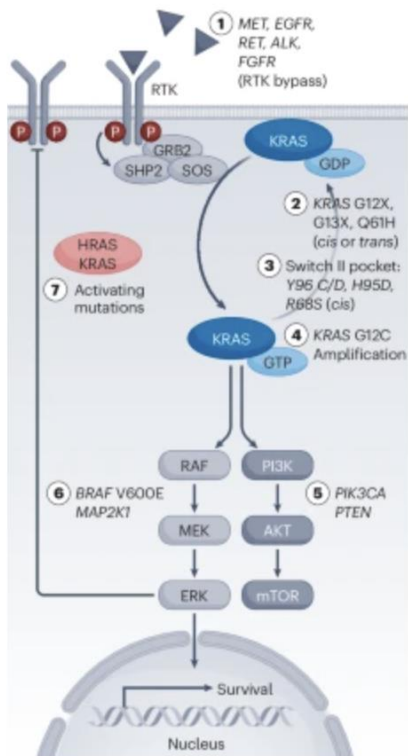
a Genetic resistance to KRAS G12C



1. Amplifications/mutations of upstream RTK
2. Mutation of the *KRAS* G12C codon to another mutant variant (*cis* G12X) or secondary activating mutation on the *trans* (previously wild type) *KRAS* allele (G12D, G12R, G12V, G13D, Q61H)
3. *KRAS* switch II pocket mutations that block drug binding
4. *KRAS* G12C gene amplification or copy number gain
5. Bypass via other downstream pathways like *PIK3CA*
6. Bypass via other downstream pathways like *BRAF*
7. Activating mutations in *NRAS* or *HRAS*

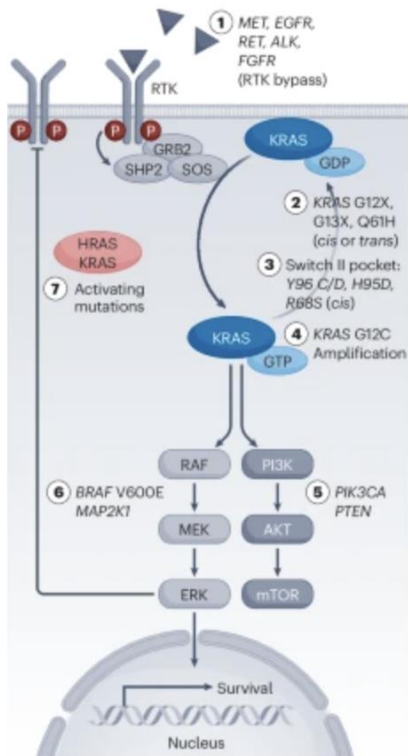
KRAS inhibitor resistance: Genetic resistance

a Genetic resistance to KRAS G12C*i*

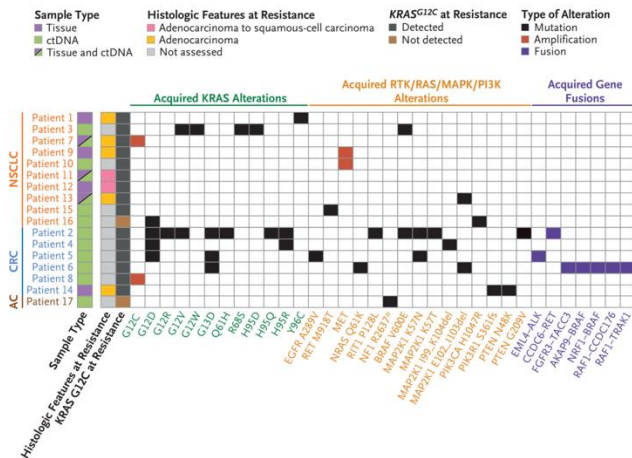


KRAS inhibitor resistance: Genetic resistance

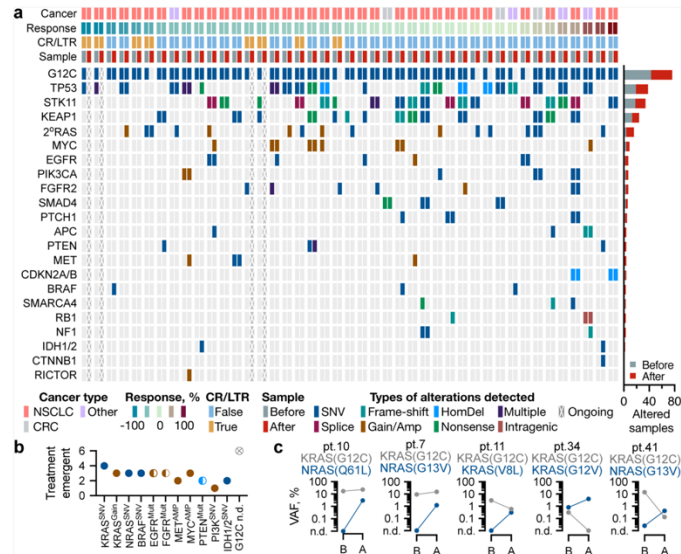
a Genetic resistance to KRAS G12C1



Tumor and/or liquid biopsy with NGS at adagrasib resistance

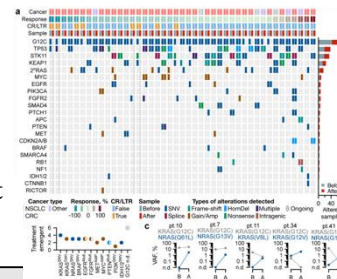
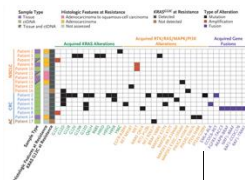
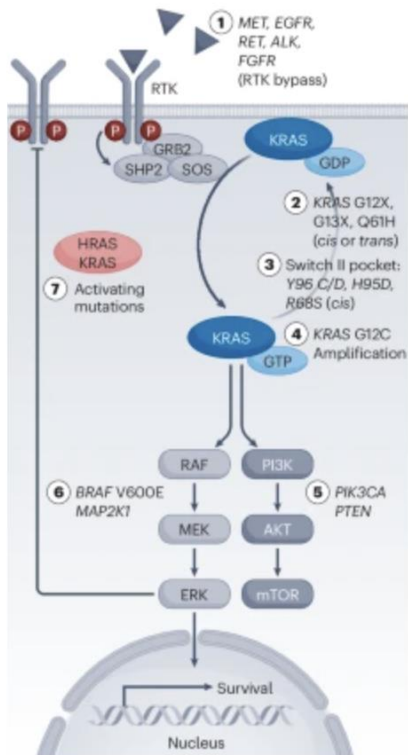


Tumor and/or liquid biopsy with NGS at sotorasib resistance



KRAS inhibitor resistance: Genetic resistance

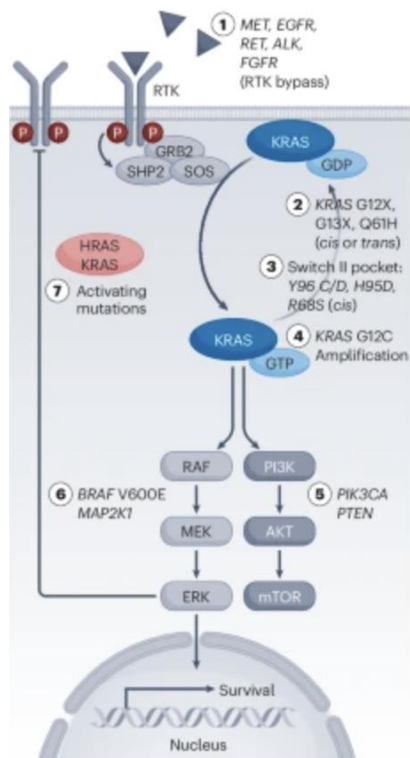
a Genetic resistance to KRAS G12C



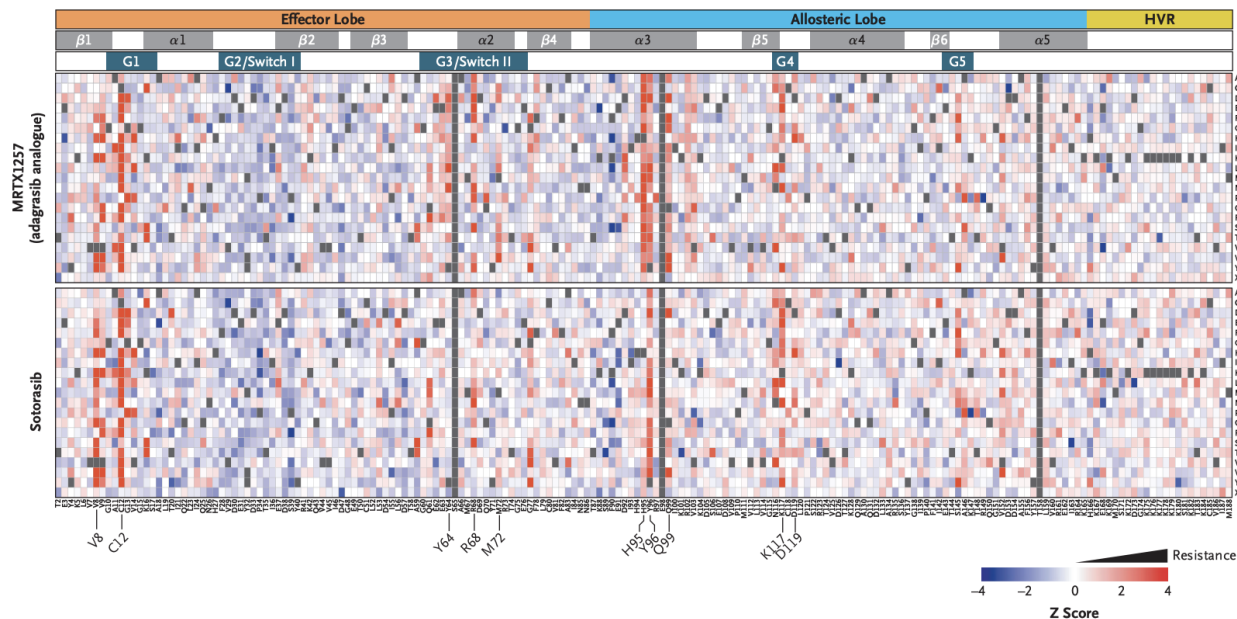
	Awad et al [1]	Zhao Y et al [2]
Drug	adagrasib	sotorasib
Tumor Type	NSCLC dominant (+CRC)	NSCLC dominant (+CRC)
# of patients evaluated	38	43
# of patients with any resistance alteration	17	27
KRAS allele (G12X, G13X, Q61H) (cis or trans)	35.3%	14.8%
Switch II pocket (R68, H95, or Y96) (cis)	23.5%	0.0%
KRAS G12C gene amplification	11.8%	11.1%
upstream RTK (amplification, fusion, mutation)	35.3%	25.9%
activating mutations in NRAS/HRAS	5.9%	11.1%
BRAF/MEK (fusions, mutations)	23.5%	11.1%
downstream PIK3CA/PTEN	17.6%	11.1%

KRAS inhibitor resistance: Genetic resistance

a Genetic resistance to KRAS G12Ci

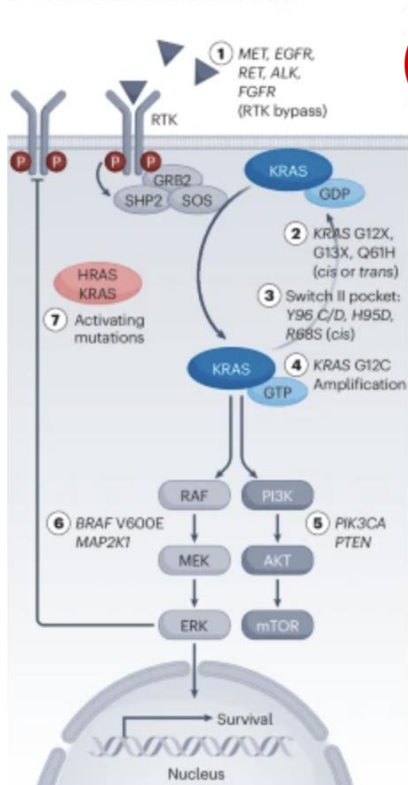


Deep mutational scanning from a lentiviral library: positive-selection screen in Ba-F3 cell line for mutations that cause resistance to two KRAS G12C inhibitors



KRAS inhibitor resistance: Genetic resistance

a Genetic resistance to KRAS G12Ci

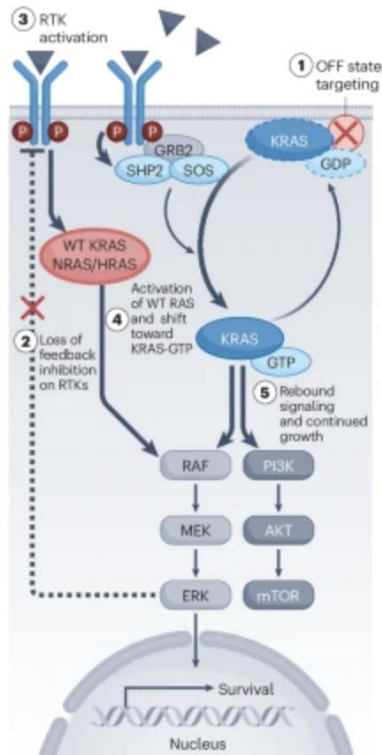


How to target?

- Target secondary alterations
 - Multi-RAS inhibitors
 - RAS degraders
- Rely on binding outside the switch II pocket
 - RAS-ON inhibitors

KRAS inhibitor resistance: Adaptive resistance

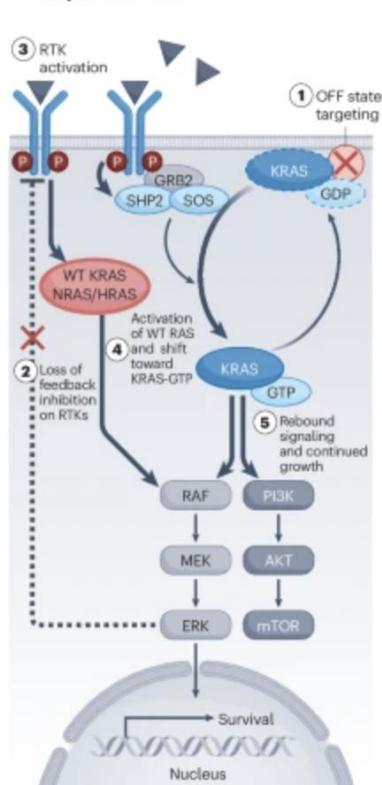
b Adaptive resistance



1. OFF state targeting leads to...
2. MAPK pathway suppression and loss of feedback inhibition leading to...
3. Upregulation of RTKs
4. Shift of RAS into an ON state mediated by SOS and SHP2 and activation of WT RAS isoforms
5. Rebound signaling feedback

KRAS inhibitor resistance: Adaptive resistance

b Adaptive resistance



How to target?

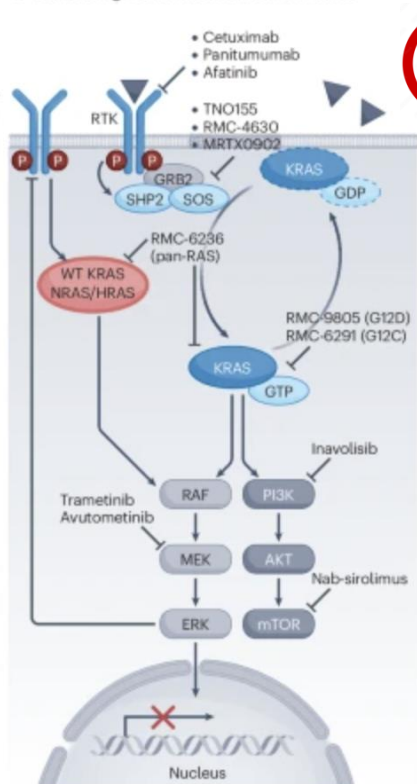
- Targeting upstream RTK targeting along with KRAS
- Targeting convergent signaling nodes
 - SHP2
 - SOS1
- Targeting of wild-type RAS isoforms

KRAS inhibitor resistance: Other mechanisms

- Primary resistance
 - Eg 36% of patients on CodeBreaK 100
 - Co-mutations in KEAP1, SMARC4, CDKN2A may be implicated
- Histologic/cell-state transformation
 - Akin to SCLC transformation in EGFR resistance
 - Eg transition to a squamous p40+ state noted especially in STK11-mediated tumors
 - EMT states may confer KRAS independence

KRAS inhibitor resistance: Combination strategies

C Combating resistance with combinations



How to target in combination?

- With standard therapy
 - Immunotherapy
 - Chemotherapy

- CodeBreakK 202

- Carboplatin/pemetrexed with sotorasib vs with pembrolizumab in PD-L1<1%

- KRYSTAL-7

- Pembrolizumab +/- adagrasib in PD-L1>=50%

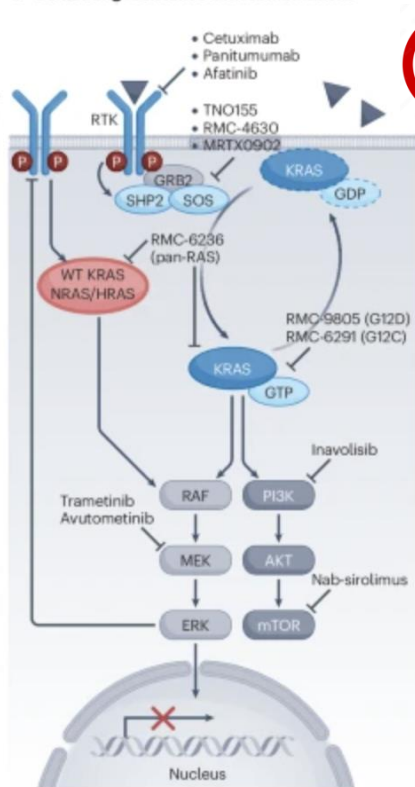
- SUNRAY-01

- Pembrolizumab +/- olomorasib in PD-L1>=50%

- Pembro and chemo +/- olomorasib in PD-L1 0-100%

KRAS inhibitor resistance: Combination strategies

C Combating resistance with combinations



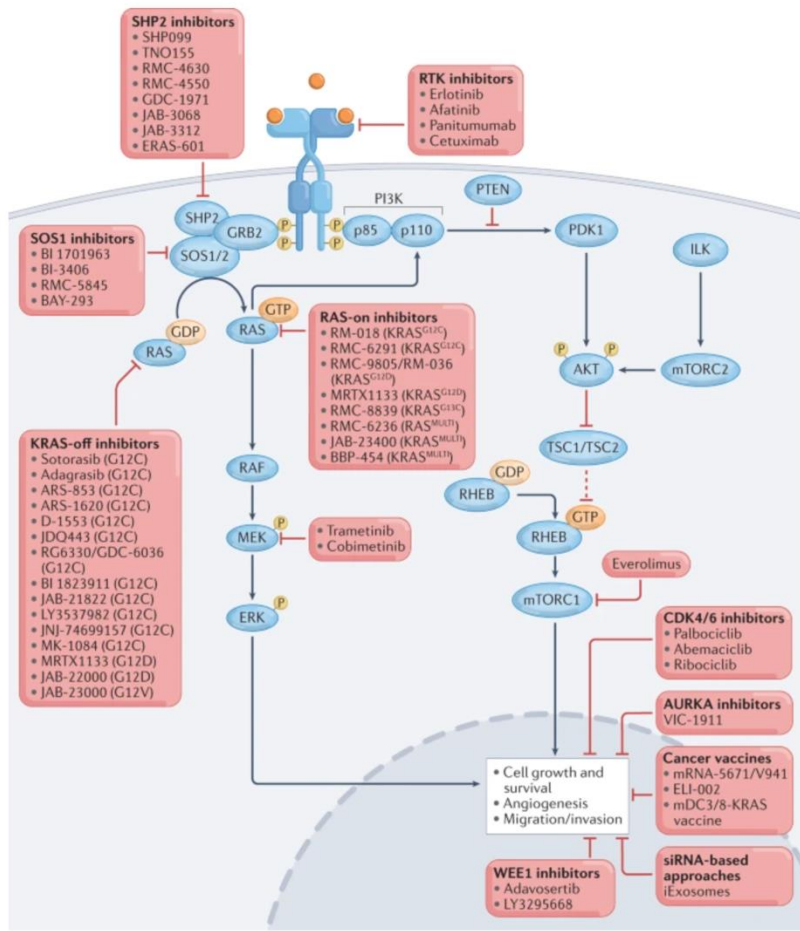
How to target in combination?

- With standard therapy
 - Immunotherapy
 - Chemotherapy
- With upstream RTK inhibition
 - EGFR, pan-ERBB
- With inhibition of convergent signaling nodes
 - SOS1 and SHP2 inhibitors
- With downstream RTK inhibition, cell cycle, etc
 - MAPK blockade (eg trametinib, RAF/MEK clamp, FAK inhibitor)
 - YAP-TAZ inhibitors
 - CDK inhibitors

KRAS inhibitor resistance: Compounds in development



How to target?



KRAS inhibitor resistance

- 1st generation KRAS G12C inhibitors have shown benefit, but efficacy limited by acquired (and primary) resistance
- Mechanisms of resistance include
 - Genetic resistance
 - Adaptive resistance
 - Primary resistance
 - Histologic/cell-state transformation



Phase 3 trials in combinations with immunotherapy and chemoimmunotherapy soon to read out



KRAS next generation agents include RAS-ON inhibitors, RAS degraders, and multi-RAS inhibitors



Combinations with inhibitors of other RTKs and novel agents are coming

Thank you!

