

Efficacy of RLY-4008

Efficacy of RLY-4008, a highly selective FGFR2 inhibitor in patients with an *FGFR2* fusion or rearrangement, FGFR inhibitor-naïve cholangiocarcinoma: ReFocus trial

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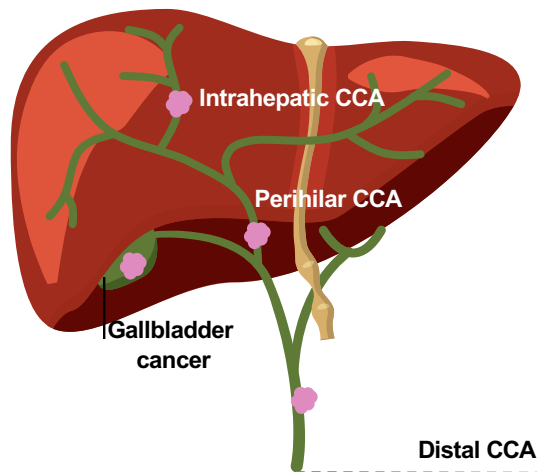


Declaration of Interests

Dr. Antoine Hollebecque declares participation on safety monitoring or consulting and advisory boards for Amgen, Basilea, BMS, Incyte, Servier, QED Therapeutics, Relay Therapeutics, and Taiho

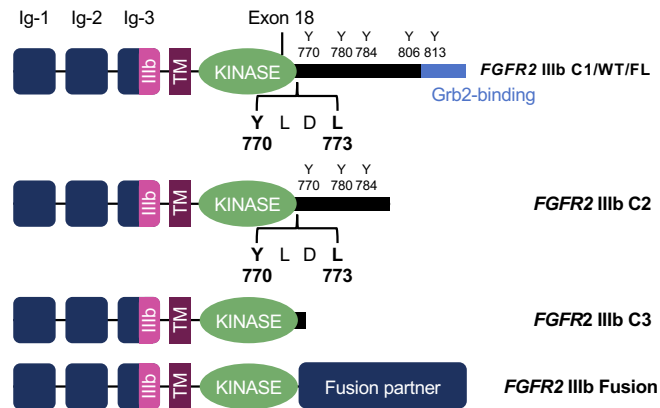
Cholangiocarcinoma and Oncogenic *FGFR2* Fusions

Cholangiocarcinoma (CCA) is a rare malignancy with a dismal prognosis¹



1st Line: Gemcitabine/Cisplatin +/- Durvalumab mOS ~1 year³⁻⁴
2nd Line: FOLFOX mOS ~6m⁵

***FGFR2* fusions/rearrangements drive ~10-15% of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma²**

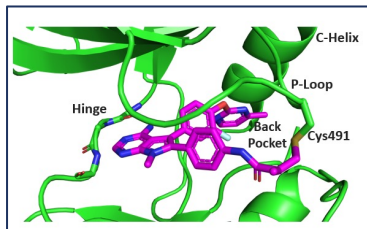


2nd Line Emerging pan-FGFRi:
Infigratinib, Pemigatinib, Futibatinib
Off-isoform toxicities; On-target resistance mutations⁶⁻¹³

1. Banales JM, et al. *Nature Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2020;17b(9):557-588. 2. Jusakul A, et al. *Cancer Discov*. 2017;7(10):1116-1135. 3. Valle J, et al. *N Eng J Med*. 2010;362:1273-81. 4. Imfinzi (durvalumab) [package insert]. Wilmington, DE AstraZeneca; 2022. 5. Lamarca A, et al. *Lancet Oncol*. 2021;22(5):690-701. 6. Yu J, et al. *OncoTargets Ther*. 2021;14:5145-5160. 7. Abou-Alfa GK, et al. *Lancet Oncol*. 2020;21: 671-684. 8. Javle M, et al. *Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2021;6:803-815. 9. Meric-Bernstam F, et al. *Cancer Discov*. 2022;12:402-415. 10. Silverman IM, et al. *Cancer Discov*. 2021;11:326-339. 11. Chen L, et al. *Exp Clin Cancer Res*. 2021;40:345. 12. Goyal L, et al. *Cancer Discov*. 2019;9:1064-1079;20. 13. Krook MA, et al. *Mol Cancer Ther*. 2020;19:847-857.

RLY-4008: The First Highly Selective FGFR2 Inhibitor

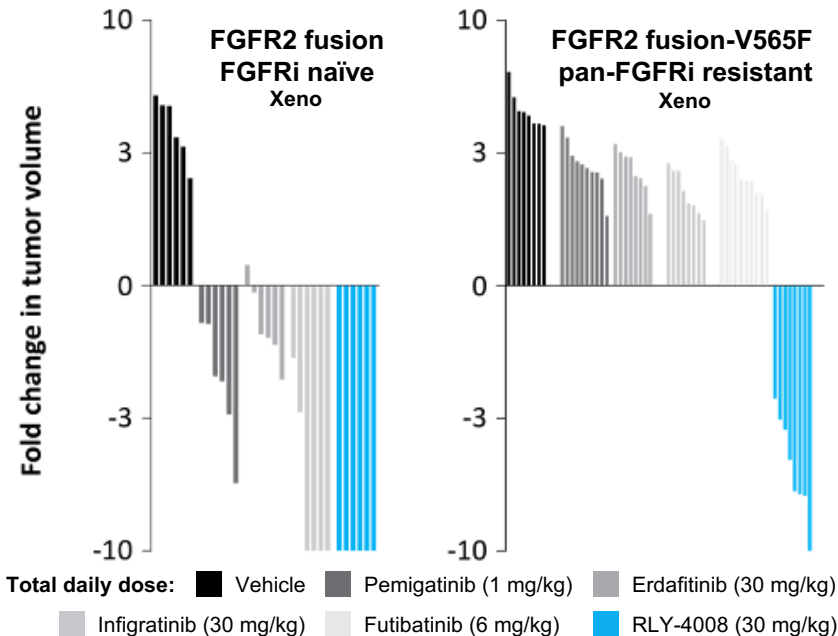
In contrast to pan-FGFRi, RLY-4008 is a potent and selective FGFR2 inhibitor



RLY-4008 selectively inhibits FGFR2 based on unique conformational dynamics¹

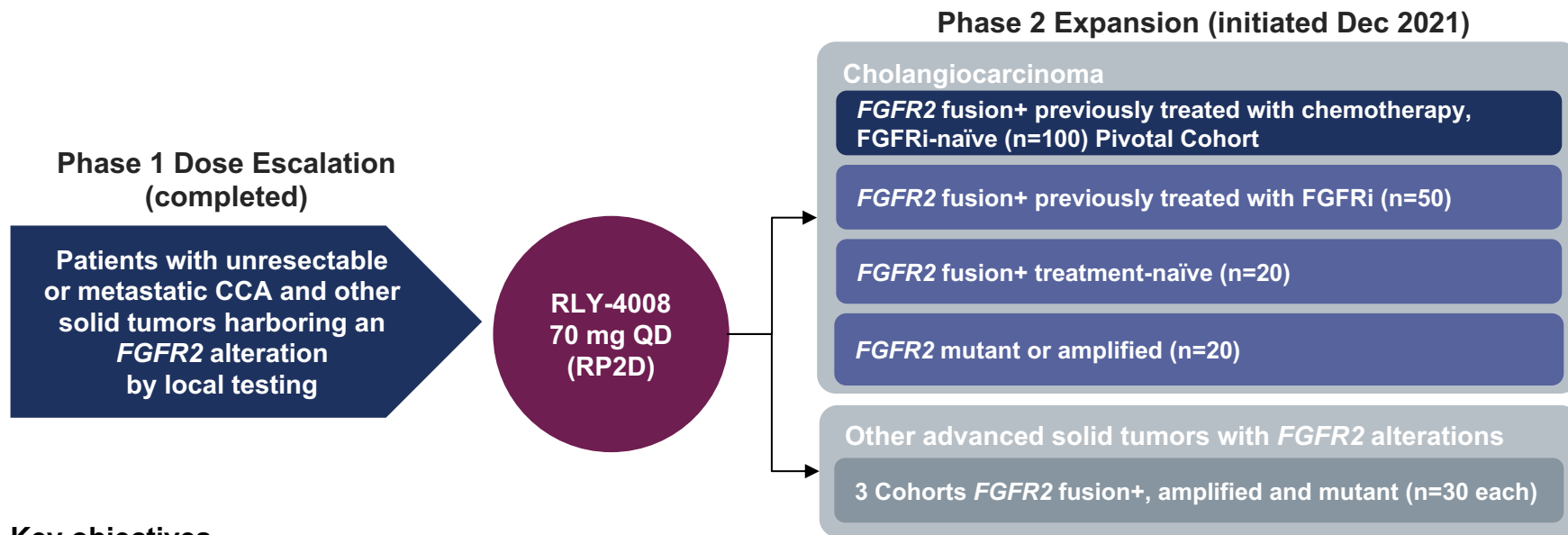
Inhibitor	Mechanism of Action	Biochemical IC ₅₀ (nM) ²⁻⁵			
		FGFR1	FGFR2	FGFR3	FGFR4
RLY-4008	Irreversible FGFR2 selective	864.3	3.1	274.1	17,633
Infigratinib	Reversible Pan-FGFRi	1.1	1	2	61
Pemigatinib	Reversible Pan-FGFRi	0.39	0.46	1.2	30
Futibatinib	Irreversible Pan-FGFRi	1.8	1.4	1.6	3.7

Potent in-vivo activity against FGFRi-sensitive and resistant cholangiocarcinoma²



1. Schönherr H. et al. Presented at MedChem GRC meeting; August 7-12, 2022. 2. Goyal L. et al. Presented at AACR Annual Meeting; April-9-14, 2021. 3. Truseltiq (infigratinib) [package insert]. Brisbane, CA QED Therapeutics; 2021. 4. Pemazyre (pemigatinib) [NDA]. Wilmington, DE; 2019. www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/nda/2020/213736Orig1s000ChemR.pdf Accessed August 25, 2022. 5. Sootome H. et al. *Cancer Res.* 2020;80(22):4986-4997.

ReFocus: A Global, Seamless Phase 1/2 Open Label Study



Key objectives

Phase 1: Maximum tolerated dose and Recommended Phase 2 Dose (RP2D), safety, PK and preliminary efficacy

Phase 2: Objective response rate (ORR) and duration of response (DoR) by independent review committee

Preliminary data, data cut August 1, 2022 (response investigator assessed)

Patient Characteristics

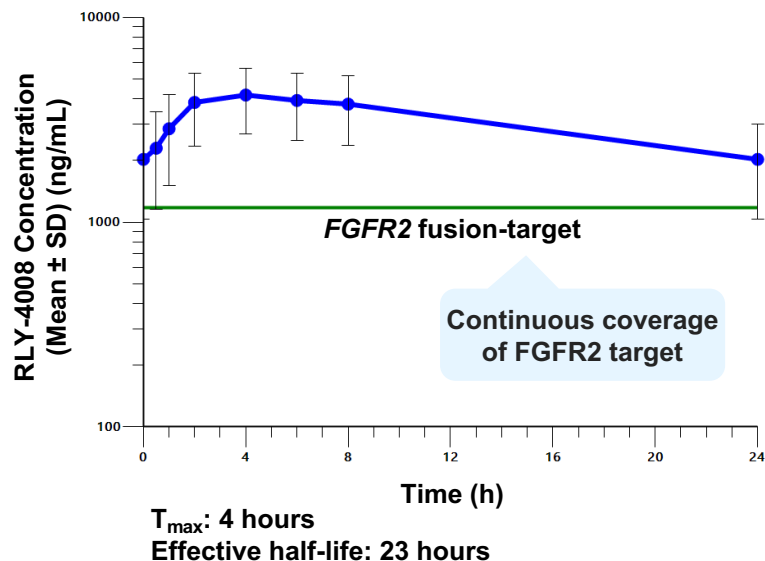
Parameter	CCA, Fusion+, FGFRi-naïve*		Overall** (N=195)
	RP2D, 70 mg QD (N=17)	All doses (N=38)	
Age (years), median (range)	57 (36 to 81)	58 (33 to 81)	59 (23 to 87)
Female, %	59	58	62
Race, %			
White / Asian / Black / Unknown	41 / 24 / 0 / 35	58 / 21 / 3 / 18	63 / 15 / 4 / 18
ECOG PS, %			
0	53	50	38
1	47	50	58
2	0	0	3
Prior lines of systemic therapy, %			
0	0	0	2
1	41	47	20
2	47	32	29
3+	12	21	49
Baseline sum of target lesions (RECIST 1.1, mm), median (range)	57 (10 to 157)	63 (10 to 216)	79 (10 to 274)

* Efficacy analysis includes patients who are FGFRi naïve CCA from Phase 1 and Phase 2. Patients with measurable disease who had opportunity for ≥ 2 tumor assessments to confirm response or discontinued treatment with < 2 tumor assessments.

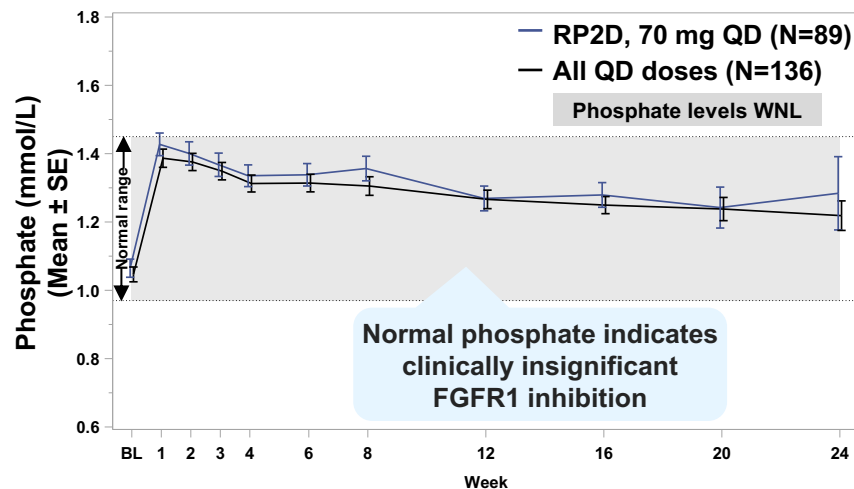
** Safety population includes patients who received ≥ 1 dose of RLY-4008 at any dose level.

RLY-4008 Provides Potent and Selective FGFR2 Inhibition

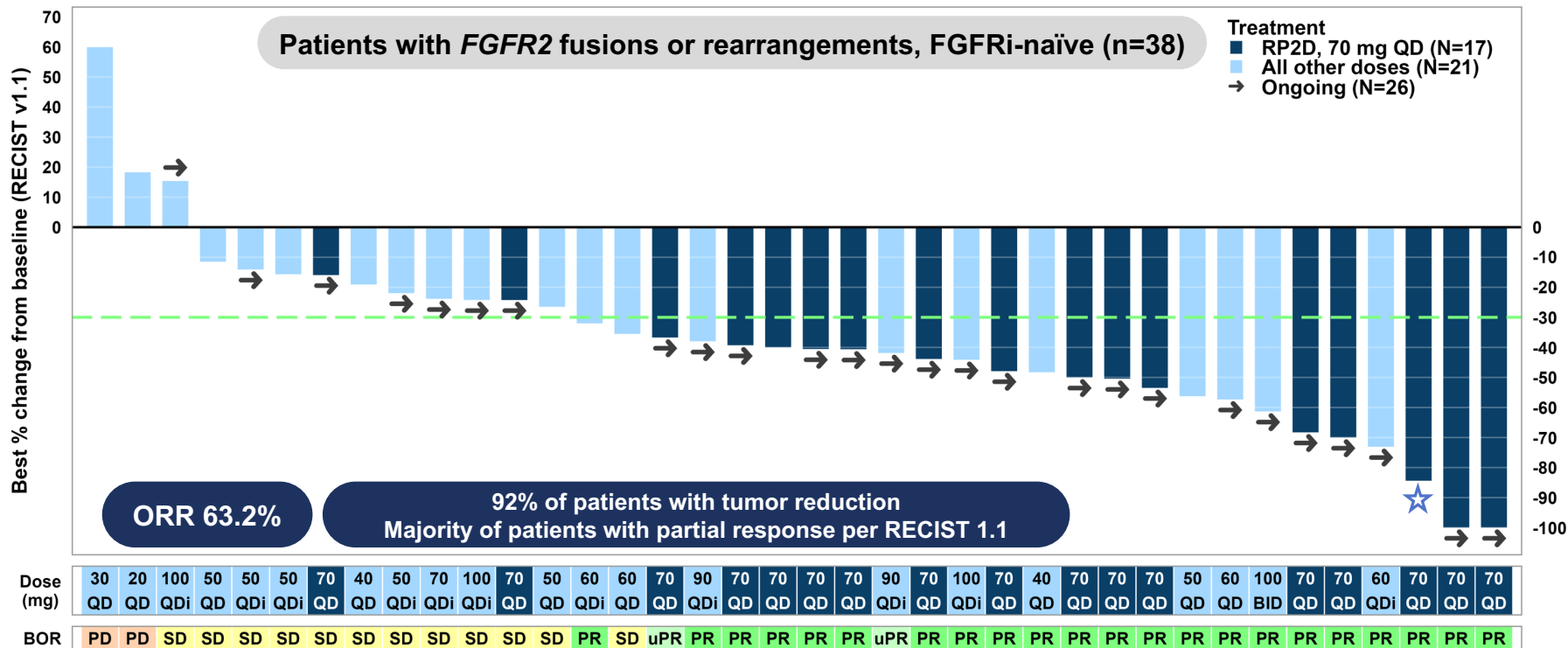
Steady state pharmacokinetics at RP2D



Serum phosphate over time at RP2D and all QD doses

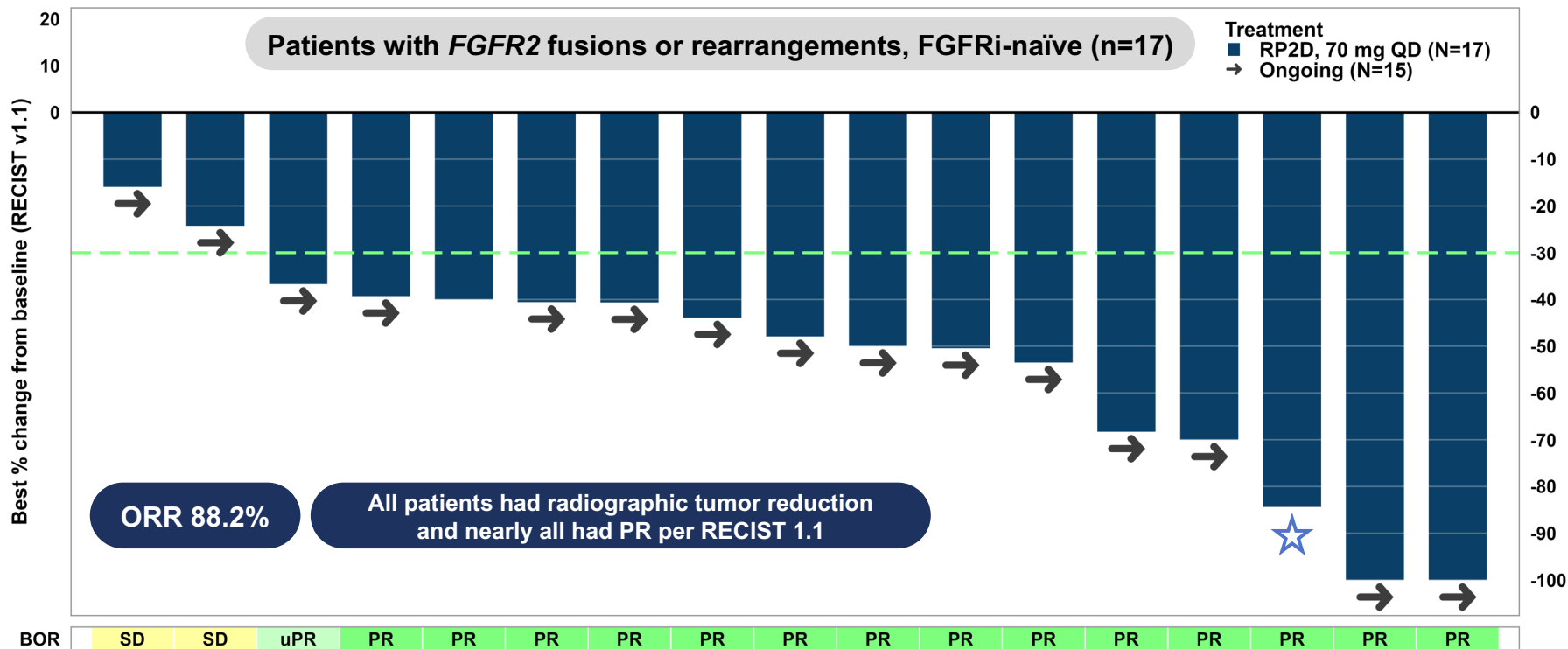


Radiographic Tumor Regression and Response per RECIST 1.1 Across All Doses



Confirmed ORR 57.9% 2/24 unconfirmed PR

Radiographic Tumor Regression and Response per RECIST 1.1 at RP2D (70 mg QD)



RLY-4008 Induces Marked Radiographic Response per RECIST 1.1

56-year-old female with
FGFR2-PLETHA4
rearrangement ICC

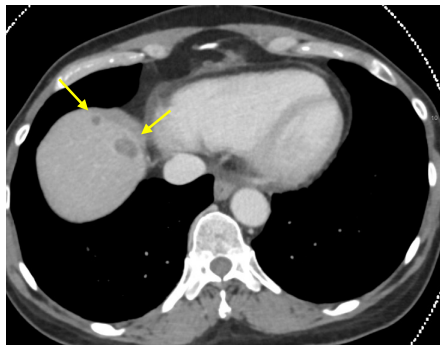
Refractory to
Gemcitabine/Cisplatin

RLY-4008 70 mg QD

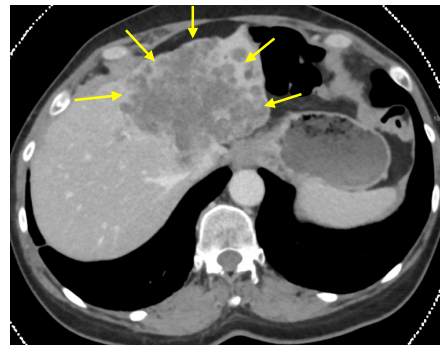
Ongoing confirmed partial
response per RECIST 1.1
(-68%)

Liver Lesions

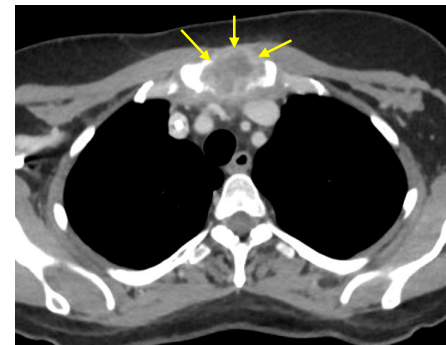
Baseline



Liver Lesions



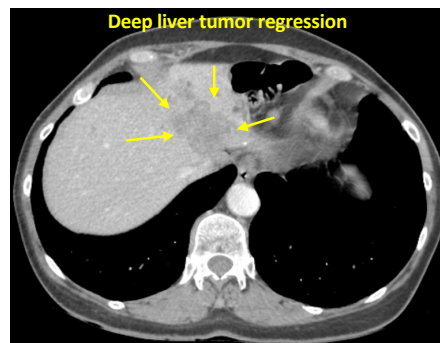
Bone Lesion



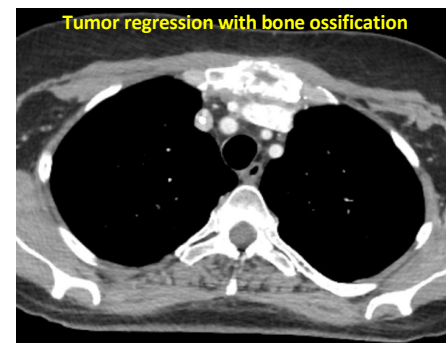
Cycle 5



Deep liver tumor regression



Tumor regression with bone ossification



Courtesy A. Hollebecque, IGR.

Radiographic Response per RECIST 1.1

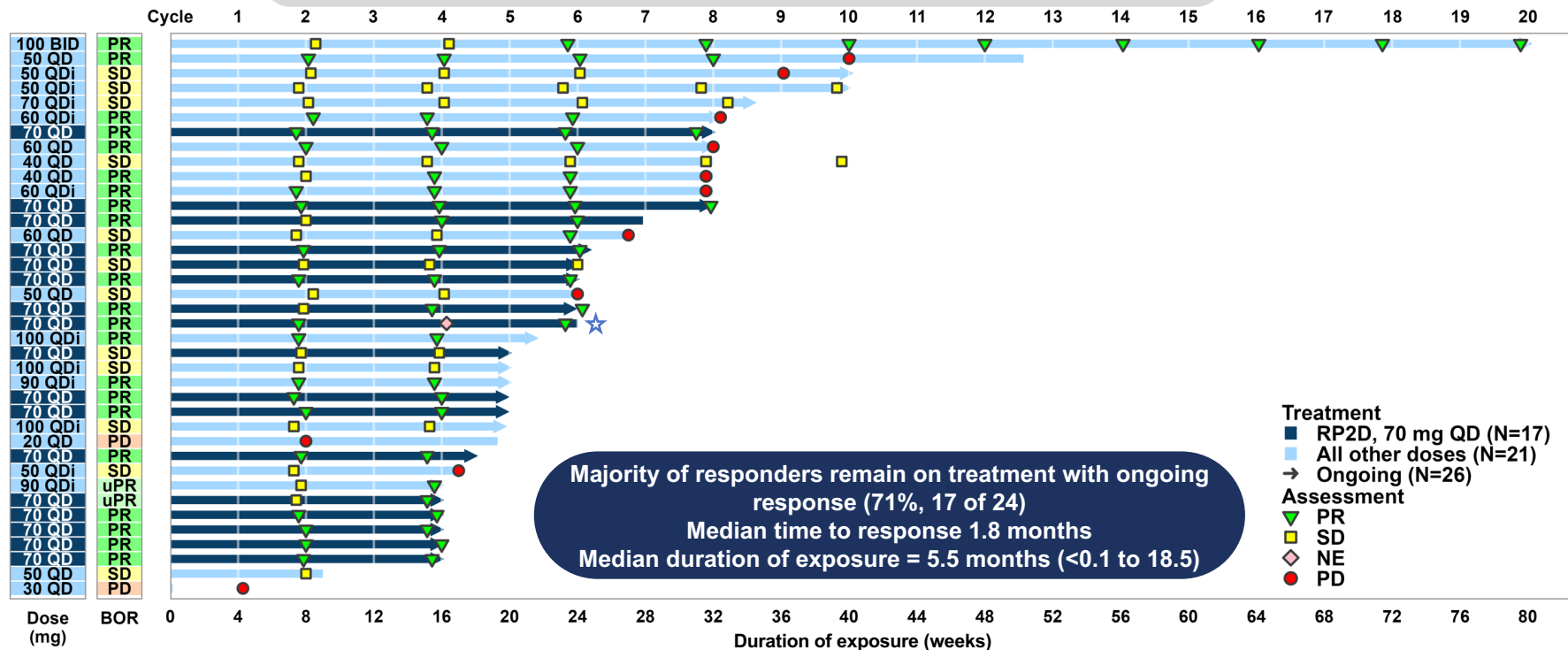
Patients with *FGFR2* fusions or rearrangements,
FGFRI-naïve

Parameter	RP2D, 70 mg QD (N=17)	All doses (N=38)
Objective response rate (ORR), n (% [95% CI])	15 (88.2 [63.6 - 98.5])	24 (63.2 [46.0 - 78.2])
• Confirmed ORR, n (% [95% CI])	14 (82.4 [56.6 - 96.2])	22 (57.9 [40.8 - 73.7])
Best overall response, %		
• Partial response	82.4	57.9
• Unconfirmed partial response	5.9	5.3
• Stable disease	11.8	31.6
• Progressive disease	—	5.3
• Response ongoing, n/N (%)*	15/15 (100.0)	19/24 (79.2)
Disease control rate, n (% [95% CI])	17 (100.0 [80.5 - 100.0])	36 (94.7 [82.3 - 99.4])
Remain on treatment, n (%)	15 (88.2)	26 (68.4)

* Includes 2 patients who came off treatment while still in response without disease progression.

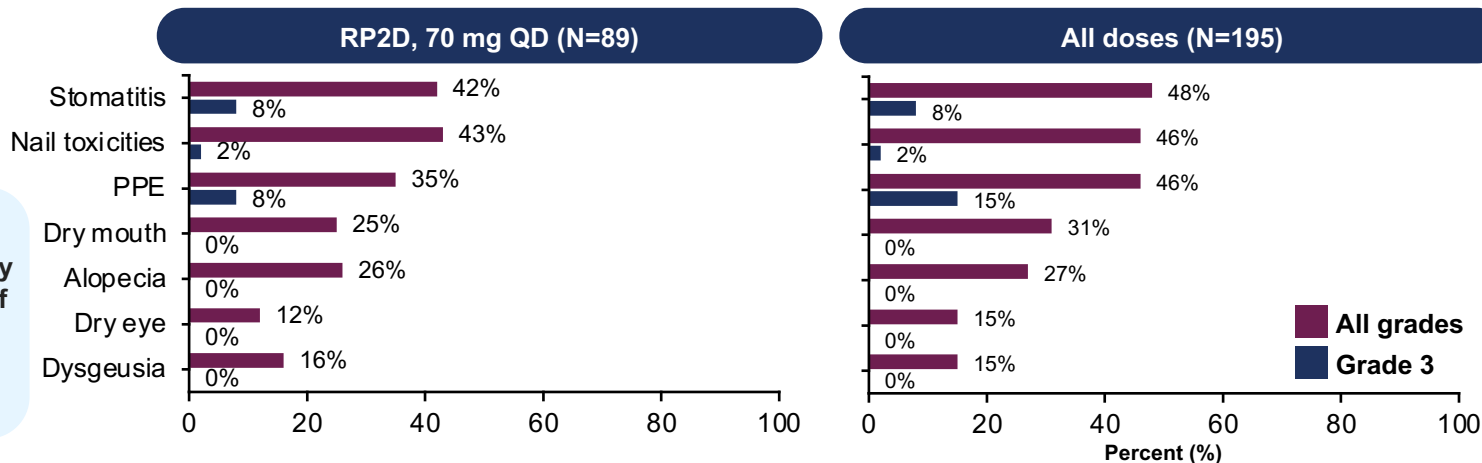
Duration of Exposure and Responses Across All Doses

Patients with *FGFR2* fusions or rearrangements, FGFRi-naïve



Treatment-Related Adverse Events (TRAEs) $\geq 15\%$

AEs are low-grade, manageable, and largely reversible; Indicative of selective FGFR2 inhibition and sparing FGFR1 & FGFR4



TRAE Dose Modification	RP2D, 70mg QD (N=89)	All Doses (N=195)
Interruption, n (%)	37 (42)	92 (47)
Reduction, n (%)	24 (27)	65 (33)
Discontinuation, n (%)	1 (1)	2* (1)

*1 hypersensitivity, 1 retinal pigment epithelial detachment, both resolved

PPE: palmar plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome; relatedness determined by investigator

Conclusions

RLY-4008 is the first highly selective, irreversible inhibitor designed to target oncogenic *FGFR2* driver alterations and resistance mutations

ReFocus validates this novel MOA and supports expedited development for the treatment of patients with FGFRi-naïve CCA harboring an *FGFR2* fusion or rearrangement

High response rates and encouraging durability confirm highly potent FGFR2 targeting

- **At the RP2D 70 mg QD, ORR is 88% (15/17, 15 with response ongoing)**
- **Across doses, ORR is 63% (24/38, 19 with response ongoing)**

PK/PD and differentiated safety profile confirm highly selective FGFR2 inhibition

- **Robust target inhibition**
- **Most AEs are low grade, largely reversible on-target AEs**
- **No clinically significant off-isoform toxicity**

Results suggest that RLY-4008 has potential to transform CCA treatment paradigm and strongly support seamless expansion of ReFocus with registrational intent

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the patients and their families, all study investigators, sub-investigators, and research staff at the following institutions:

Australia

- Jia Liu - St. Vincent's Hospital Sydney, New South Wales
- Jermaine Coward - Icon Cancer Care South Brisbane, Queensland
- Michael Millward - Linear Clinical Research Ltd, Western Australia

France

- François Ghiringhelli - Centre Georges François Leclerc, Côte-d'Or
- Antoine Italiano - EDOG - Institut Bergonie - PPDS, Gironde
- Philippe Cassier - Centre Léon Bérard, Rhône
- Antoine Hollebecque - Institut Gustave Roussy, Val-de-Marne

Hong Kong

- Thomas Yau - Queen Mary Hospital

Italy

- Giovanni Luca Frassinetti - Istituto Romagnolo per lo Studio dei Tumori "Dino Amadori" - IRST S.r.l - PPDS, Emilia-Romagna
- Federico Cappuzzo - Istituto Nazionale Tumori Regina Elena, Lazio
- Giuseppe Curigliano - Istituto Europeo Di Oncologia, Lombardia

Republic of Korea

- Joon Oh Park - Samsung Medical Center - PPDS, Seoul Teugbyeolsi
- Changhoon Yoo - Asan Medical Center - PPDS, Seoul Teugbyeolsi
- Do-Youn Oh - Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul Teugbyeolsi

Netherlands

- Frans Opdam - Het Nederlands Kanker Instituut Antoni Van Leeuwenhoek Ziekenhuis, Noord-Holland

Singapore

- David Tai - National Cancer Centre

Spain

- Elena Garraalda - Hospital Universitario Vall d'Hebron - PPDS, Barcelona
- Victor Moreno - START MADRID_Hospital Universitario Fundacion Jimenez Diaz, Madrid
- Irene Moreno - START MADRID_Hospital Universitario HM Sanchinarro - CIOCC, Madrid

Spain, cont'd

- Mariano Ponz-Sarvisé - Clinica Universidad Navarra, Navarra
- Desamparados Roda Perez - Hospital Clinico Universitario de Valencia, Valencia

Sweden

- Jeffrey Yachnin - Karolinska Universitetssjukhuset Solna

Taiwan

- Li-Yuan Bai - China Medical University Hospital, , Taiwan

United Kingdom

- Matthew Krebs - The Christie NHS Foundation Trust - PPDS, Lancashire
- Elisa Fontana - Sarah Cannon Research Institute UK - SCRI - PPDS, City of London

United States

- Mitesh Borad - Mayo Clinic Scottsdale - PPDS, Arizona
- Robin Kate Kelley - UCSF Helen Diller Family Comprehensive Cancer Center, California
- Anthony El-Khoueiry - USC Norris Cancer Center, California
- Hani Babiker - Mayo Clinic Jacksonville - PPDS, Florida
- Richard Kim - H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute, Florida
- Chih-Yi (Andy) Liao - University of Chicago Medical Center, Illinois
- Lipika Goyal - Massachusetts General Hospital, Massachusetts
- Vaibhav Sahai - University of Michigan, Michigan
- Zhaohui Jin - Mayo Comprehensive Cancer Center - PPDS, Minnesota
- Alison Schram - Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York
- Suneel Kamath - The Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Ohio
- Efrat Dotan - Fox Chase Cancer Center, Pennsylvania
- Vivek Subbiah - University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Texas
- Andrew Paulson - Texas Oncology-Baylor Charles A. Sammons Cancer Center - USOR, Texas
- Vaia Florou - University of Utah - Huntsman Cancer Institute - PPDS, Utah
- Bruce Lin - Virginia Mason Medical Center, Washington



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