



PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM A PHASE 2 PROOF OF CONCEPT TRIAL OF TIPIFARNIB IN SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMAS (SCCS) WITH HRAS MUTATIONS

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DISCLOSURE SLIDE

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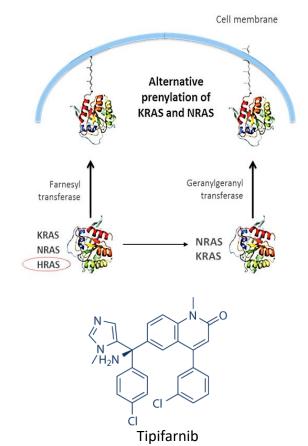
Other: Advised **Kura Oncology** on tipifarnib development (as Principal Investigator)



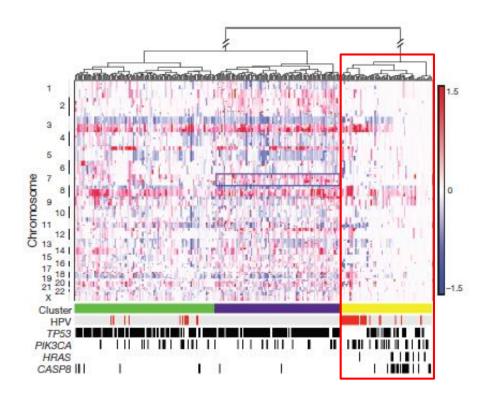
Mutant HRAS Oncogene Activity is Uniquely Dependent on Farnesylation

- Members of the RAS superfamily (KRAS / NRAS / HRAS)
 require covalent addition of a hydrophobic group to their Cterminal tail ("prenylation") for membrane localization and
 downstream signaling.
- Farnesyltransferase (FT) enzyme catalyzes the attachment of farnesyl groups to RAS proteins and other cell signaling proteins.
- NRAS and KRAS are susceptible to alternate forms of prenylation, but HRAS can only be farnesylated.
- **Hypothesis**: Tumors driven by HRAS mutations may be highly sensitive to tipifarnib, a potent and selective FTI





HRAS Mutations are part of a Unique Molecular Subset of HNSCC

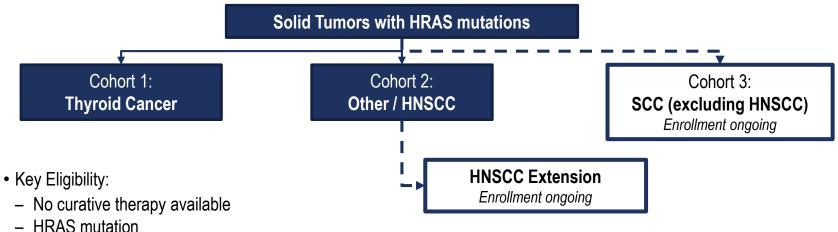


HRAS mutations are observed in a distinct molecular subset of HNSCC¹ characterized by:

- Reduced copy number alterations
- Inactivating caspase 8 mutations
- p53 WT



Phase 2 Trial in HRAS Mutant Solid Tumors



- Measurable disease (RECIST v1.1)
- FCOG PS 0 1
- Initial dose regimen: Tipifarnib 900 mg po bid on Days 1 7 and 15 21 of 28-day treatment cycles
- Primary Objective: ORR
- Cohort 1 and 2 Design: Simon 2-stage (11+7 pts)
- Hypothesis: 10% (H0) vs 30% (H1) ORR, a=0.05, 80% power (4 responses needed)

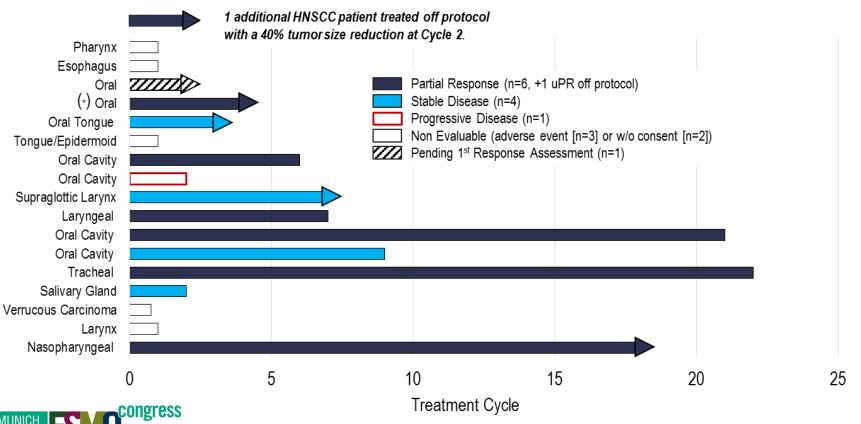


Patient Disposition

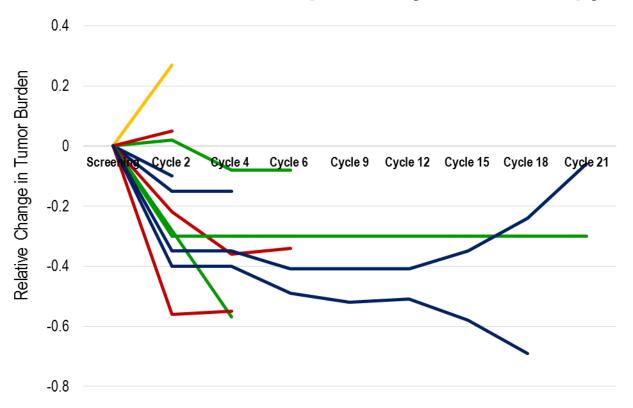
		HNSCC	Other SCC
Total Treated	n (%)	17 (100)	6 (100)
Oral Cavity, including tongue	n	8	
Other HNSCC	n	9	
Non-HNSCC	n		6
Prior Lines of Therapy	Median (Range)	2 (1 – 5)	1 (1 – 2)
Age, yrs	Median (Range)	59 (20 – 76)	63 (49 – 81)
Treatment Discontinuations	n (%)	12 (76)	3 (50)
Progressive Disease	n (%)	5 (38)	1 (17)
Symptomatic Deterioration	n (%)	1 (8)	
Withdrawal of Consent	n (%)	2 (15)	
Adverse Event	n (%)	3 (23)	2 (33)
Death, unrelated	n (%)	1 (8)	
Total Efficacy Evaluable	n	11	2
Pending 1st Efficacy Response Assessment	n	1	2
Not evaluable by RECIST	n	5	2

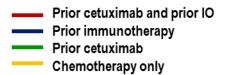


HNSCC Patients (n=17 on study, +1 pt treated off protocol)



HNSCC Patients – Response By Prior Therapy

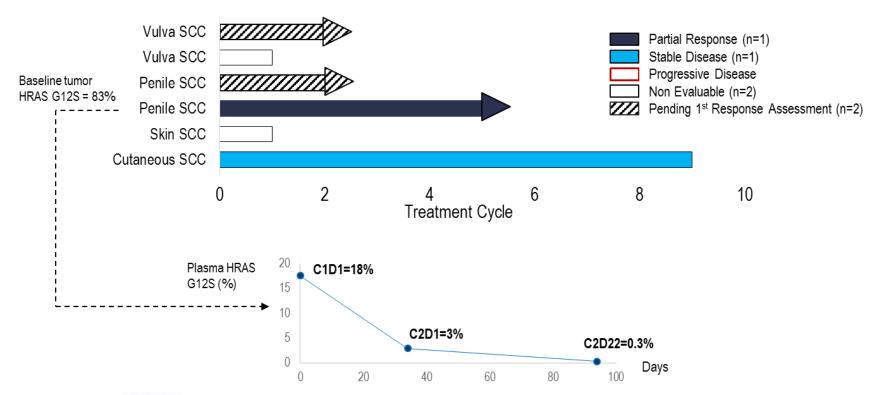




- Responses independent of prior therapies
- No evidence of PR on last prior therapy



Other SCC Patients (n=6)





Tipifarnib Regression of Widely Metastatic Laryngeal SCC

55 yo male with metastatic laryngeal SCC (mediastinal LNs, muscle, adrenal gland, lung, bone) 80 pk-years, no current ETOH, HRAS G13V, TP53 R248Q



Patient 05-012 (Laryngeal)

~2 mo, PD

Cetuximab +

Paclitaxel

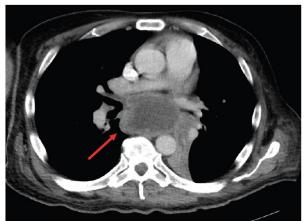
Pembrolizumab + palliative RT

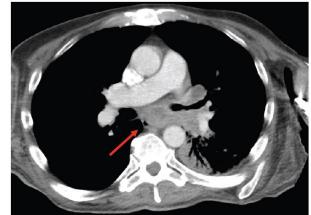
~8 mo, SD

PR at Cycle 4

Tipifarnib

Cycle 7

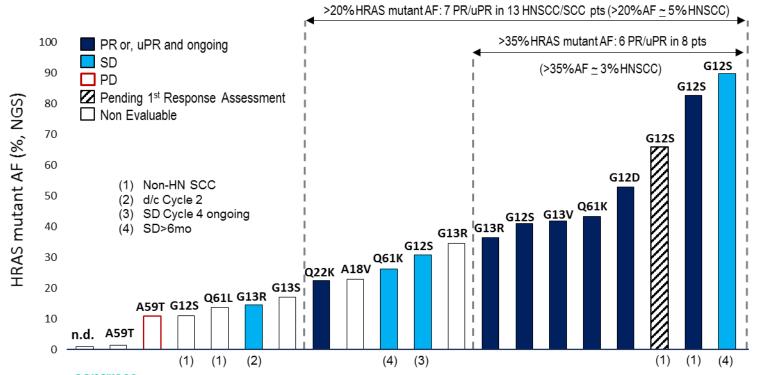




Cycle 2, 22% reduction Cycle 4, 36% reduction



Association of HRAS Mutant Allele Frequency with Clinical Benefit from Tipifarnib (HNSCC, SCC, n=20)





TEAEs

- Dose limiting (Grade ≥3) treatment emergent AEs in HNSCC patients (n=17) included anemia (23%), neutropenia (14%) and GI disturbances (18%).
- Grade 2 creatinine elevations reported in 3 HNSCC patients (18%). Grade 3 hypokalemia observed in 2 HNSCC patients during sponsor's review of safety reports.
- TEAEs were managed by dose delay/dose reduction.
 - Starting dose to be amended to 600 mg bid. Preliminary evidence of activity at 600 mg bid:
 - o PR in one subject dosed at a starting dose of 600 mg bid due to frailty
 - Onset of 3 responses after dose reduction to 600 mg bid
 - Two subjects with SD>6 months receiving 600 mg bid
- Guidelines for the management of dehydration and electrolyte imbalance (hypokalemia) to be introduced in the study protocol.



Conclusions

- Proof-of-concept for tipifarnib activity in recurrent/metastatic HNSCC carrying HRAS mutations.
- Rapid and durable responses.
- Activity in disease resistant to chemotherapy, cetuximab and immunotherapy.
- Association between allele frequency and clinical benefit.
- TEAEs consistent with known safety profile of tipifarnib.
- Preliminary activity in other non-HNSCC SCC patients observed.



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