**BACKGROUND**

- KontRAS-01 update: Safety and efficacy of JDQ443 in KRAS G12C-mutated solid tumors including non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

**METHODS**

- JDQ443 (Gencura) is a Phase I/II, open-label, multicenter, dose-escalation (DE) and dose-sequence (DS) trial of JDQ443 as monotherapy or in combination with Nivolumab (NIVO) in patients with KRAS G12C-mutated solid tumors

**RESULTS**

- JDQ443 200 mg twice daily (BID) maximizes exposure and enables sustained KRASG12C target occupancy

**SUMMARY**

- JDQ443 is a structurally unique KRAS**G12C** inhibitor that exhibits antimorphic activity in NSCLC
- - Preliminary OBR: 87.1% (9/10) at recommended DEs of 200 mg BID
- - JDQ443 is well tolerated and has an acceptable safety profile
- - TRAEs were low-frequency, low-grade events
  - No grade 4–6 TRAEs
  - No nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea higher than grade 2
- - Overall, adverse reactions (ARs) and adverse events (AEs) were well tolerated

**Cancer Center**

- KontRAS-01 study: KontRAS-01, KontRAS-02, KontRAS-03, and KontRAS-05

**Acknowledgments**

- The authors would like to thank the patients and the caregivers who participated in the KontRAS-01 study

**References**

- The authors acknowledge the contributions of all the investigators and the study sites

**Tables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2. Demographics and Baseline Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, years (mean ± SD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance status (ECOG PS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of CNS edema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior lines of therapy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3. Treatment-Related Adverse Events (n/%) of All Patients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adverse event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figures**

- Figure 1. JDQ443 binding mode and structure
- Figure 2. KontRAS-01: Overall study design
- Figure 3. JDQ443 monotherapy study population
- Figure 4. Steady-state plasma PK
- Figure 5. Predicted KRAS**G12C** target occupancy
- Figure 6. Treatment-related adverse events (TRAEs) are reported in Table 3 of Figure 6
- Figure 7. AJC/ATJ values over time represented by CTCAE grading, regardless of attribution
- Figure 8. NECLC: Best overall response
- Figure 9. NECLC: Duration of treatment and onset of response