

The AACR logo consists of the letters 'AACR' in a bold, black, sans-serif font, followed by a green 'R' that is slightly larger and more prominent. The logo is set against a white background within a thin green border.

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for Cancer Research*

Preclinical activity of an orally bioavailable PROTAC pan-KRAS degrader versus inhibitors in mutant KRAS models

Andrea Lopez-Arroyo, Ph.D.

Arvinas Inc, New Haven CT

RAS ONCOGENESIS AND THERAPEUTICS

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Disclosure Information



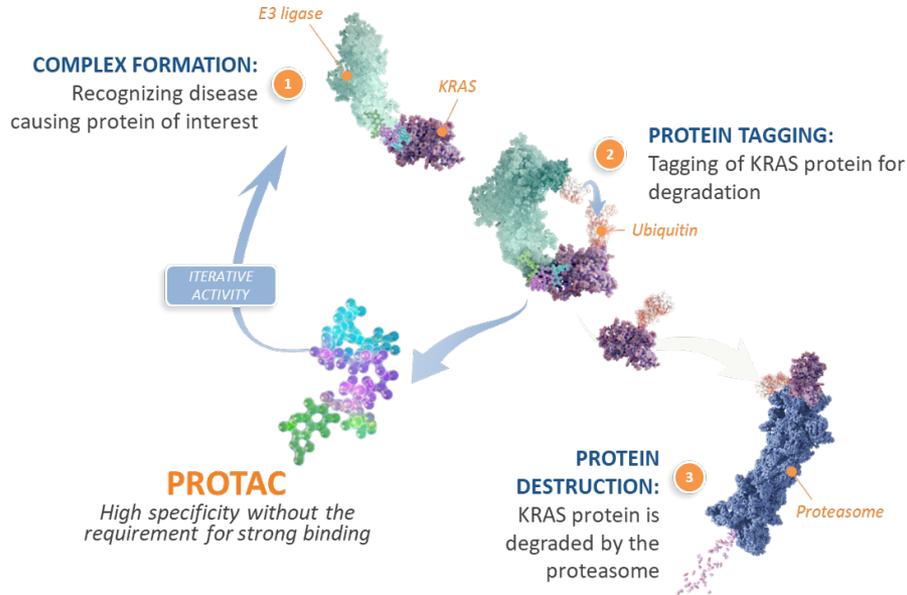
Andrea Lopez-Arroyo, Ph.D.

I have the following relevant financial relationships to disclose:

Employee of: Arvinas Inc

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PROTAC protein degraders harness the body's natural machinery to degrade disease-causing proteins



■ Potential advantages of PROTAC MOA for targeting KRAS:

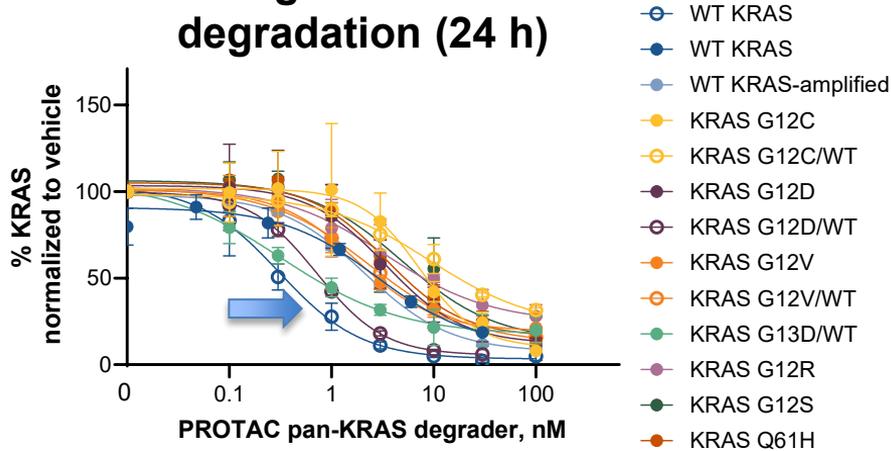
- Degradation of both the ON and OFF forms of KRAS (Poster #B004)
- Durable pharmacodynamic activity and KRAS selectivity may allow for an improved therapeutic window while maintaining efficacy
- Overcome KRAS upregulation commonly observed upon inhibitor treatment due to iterative activity

General PROTAC protein degrader is shown

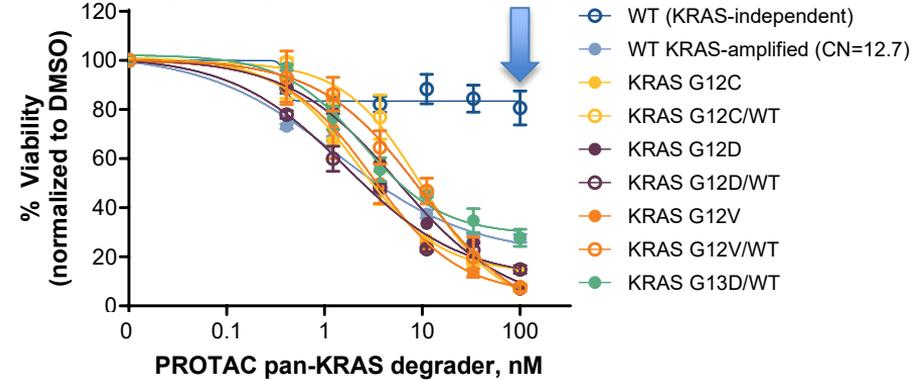
KRAS=Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog; MOA=mechanism of action; PROTAC=PROteolysis TArgeting Chimera.

PROTAC pan-KRAS degrader targets multiple KRAS alterations including G12C/D/V/R/S, G13D, Q61H, and WT-amplified

Endogenous KRAS degradation (24 h)



Spheroid proliferation (5 days of treatment)

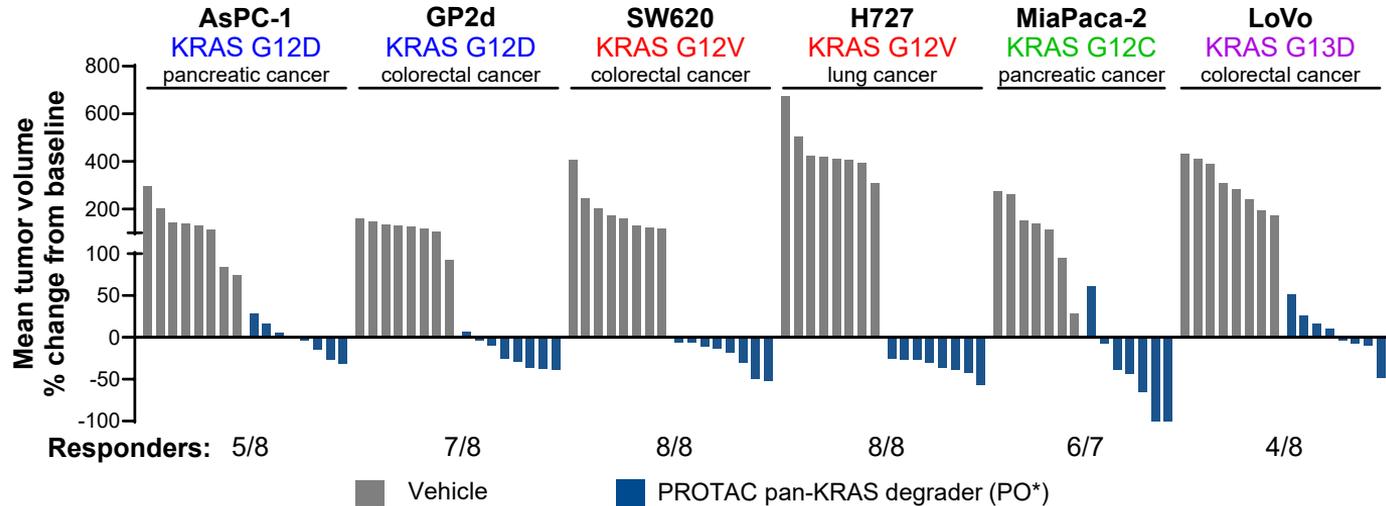


- Selective degradation of KRAS that spares HRAS and NRAS (poster #B004)
 - Degradation of KRAS G12R and Q61H
- Potent KRAS degradation ($DC_{50} = 0.3 - 9 \text{ nM}$) and antiproliferative activity ($IC_{50} = 2-10 \text{ nM}$)
- Degradation of WT-KRAS degradation but no antiproliferative activity in cells independent of KRAS

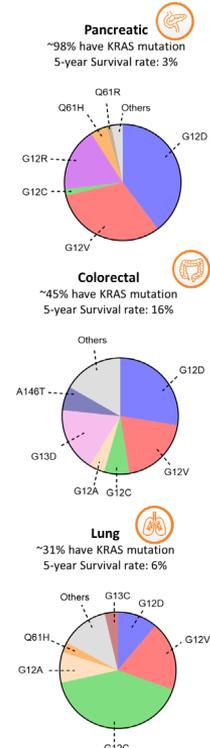
CN=copy number; HRAS=Harvey rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog; KRAS=Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog; NRAS=neuroblastoma rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog; PROTAC=PROteolysis TArgeting Chimera; WT=wild-type.

Oral administration of PROTAC pan-KRAS degrader induced tumor regressions across multiple mutant KRAS models

Change in tumor volume at end of study



- Treatment with a pan-KRAS PROTAC led to:
 - Tumor regressions in KRAS G12D/C/V and G13D CDX models
 - KRAS degradation, MAPK inhibition, increases in pro-apoptotic markers, and decreases in proliferative markers (poster #B004)



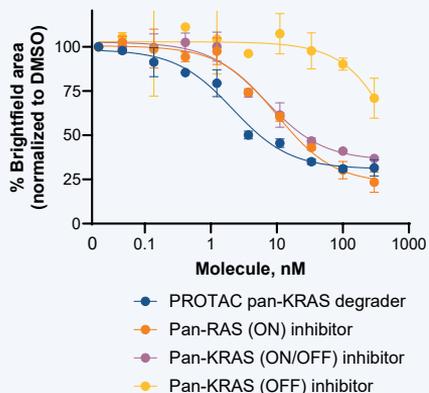
Adapted from Huang L, Guo Z, Wang F, Fu L. KRAS mutation: from undruggable to druggable in cancer. Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy. 2021;10:368. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41923-021-00790-4>. Licensed under CC BY 4.

BID=twice daily; CDX=cell line-derived xenograft; KRAS=Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog; PO=orally; PROTAC=PROteolysis TArgeting Chimera; QD=once daily* PROTAC dosing at 30 mpk QD to 60 mpk BID PO

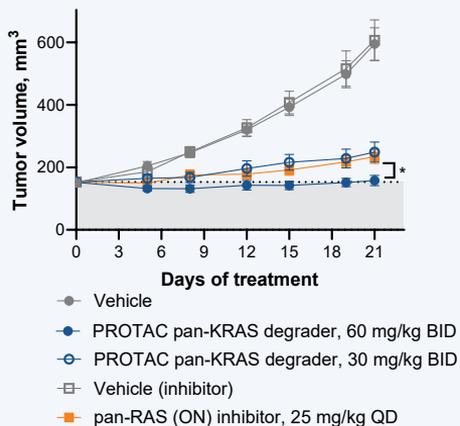
PROTAC pan-KRAS degrader had stronger antiproliferative effects and greater caspase activity vs inhibitors

KRAS G13D model (LoVo CDX)

Spheroid proliferation (5 days)



Tumor volume

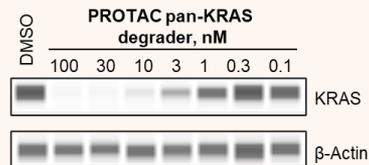


- The pan-KRAS PROTAC demonstrated:
 - Greater antiproliferative effects than pan-RAS (ON) or pan-KRAS inhibitors
 - Greater TGI than a pan-RAS (ON) inhibitor

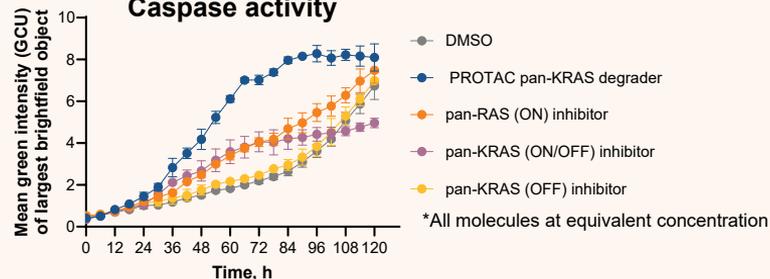
KRAS WT-amplified model (MKN1)

MKN1 cells express ~30-fold more KRAS than a non-amplified line (H520)

KRAS degradation



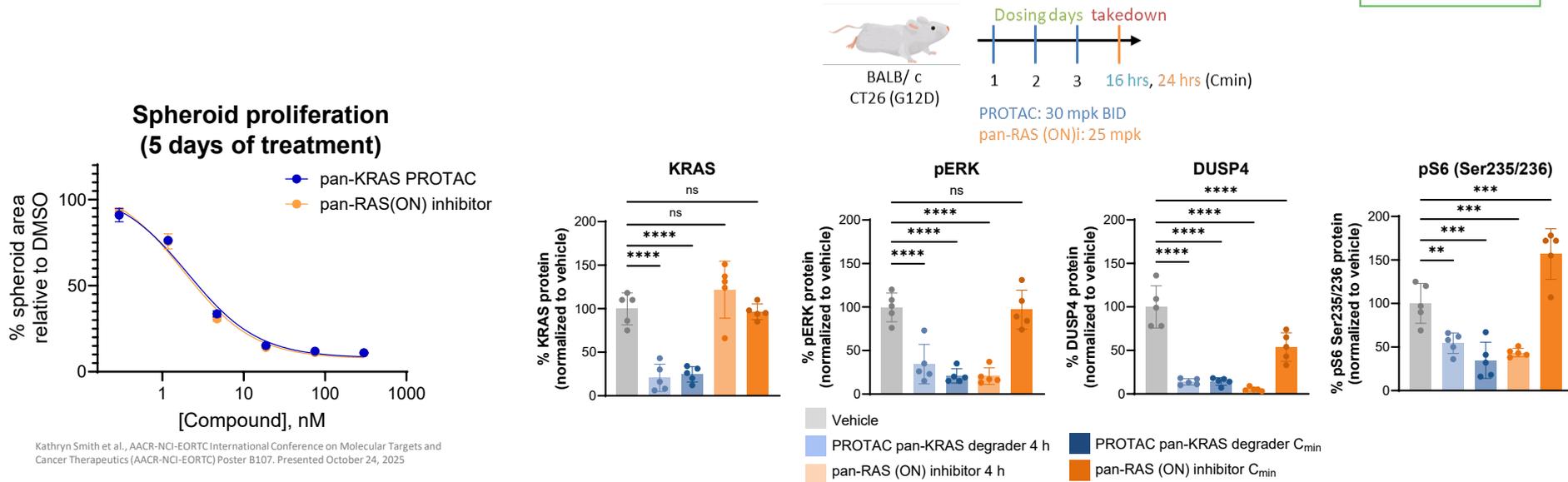
Caspase activity



- The pan-KRAS PROTAC can lead to:
 - Elimination of amplified KRAS in MKN1 cells
 - Greater apoptosis and antiproliferative activity than pan-RAS (ON) or pan-KRAS inhibitors (data not shown)

BID=twice daily; DMSO=dimethyl sulfoxide; GCU=generic caspase units; KRAS=Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog; PO=orally; PROTAC=PROteolysis TARgeting Chimera; QD=once daily; TGI=tumor growth inhibition; WT=wild-type.

PROTAC pan-KRAS degrader led to more durable MAPK pathway inhibition vs a pan-RAS (ON) inhibitor



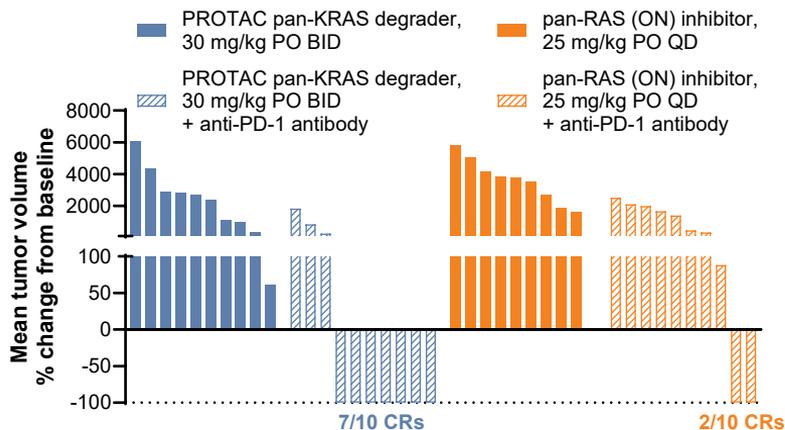
Kathryn Smith et al., AACR-NCI-EORTC International Conference on Molecular Targets and Cancer Therapeutics (AACR-NCI-EORTC) Poster B107, Presented October 24, 2025

- PROTAC pan-KRAS degrader and pan-RAS (ON) inhibitor had similar activity in CT26 spheroids
- Signaling suppression was more durable with the PROTAC pan-KRAS degrader compared with a pan-RAS (ON) inhibitor in the CT26 syngeneic model

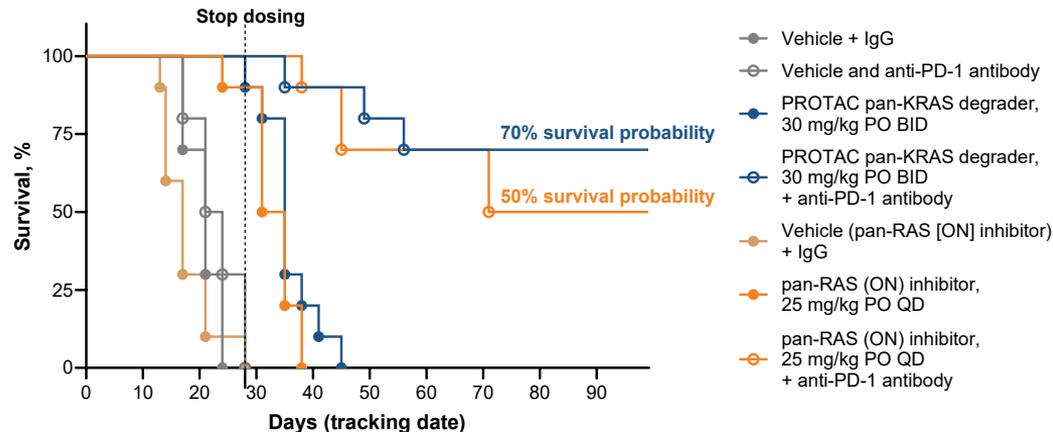
BID=twice daily; C_{min}=minimum plasma concentration; DMSO=dimethyl sulfoxide; DUSP4/6=dual specificity phosphatase 4/6; KRAS=Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog; MAPK=mitogen-activated protein kinase; pERK=phosphorylated extracellular signal-regulated kinase; PROTAC=PROteolysis TArgeting Chimera; pS6 (Ser235/236)=ribosomal protein S6 phosphorylated at serine 235 and 236.

PROTAC pan-KRAS degrader had enhanced combinatorial efficacy with immune checkpoint blockade vs pan-RAS (ON) inhibitor

Change in tumor volume



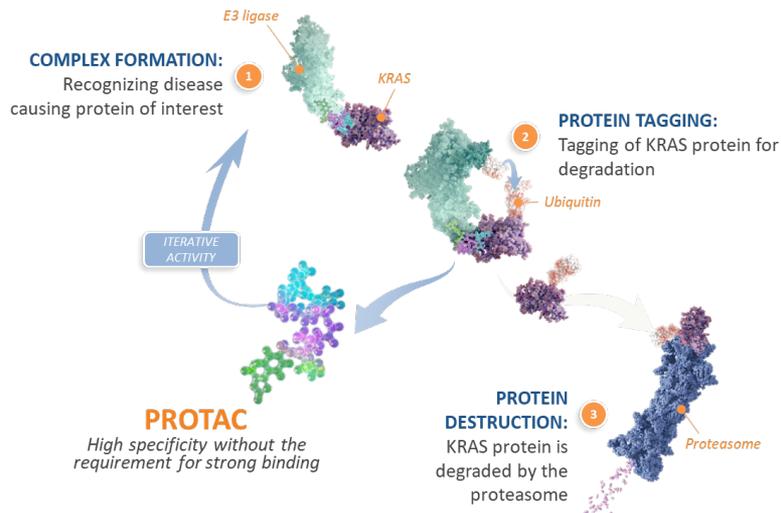
Survival



- Combining a PROTAC pan-KRAS degrader with anti-PD-1 immune checkpoint blockade yielded greater efficacy than a pan-RAS (ON) inhibitor combined with an anti-PD-1 antibody

BID=twice daily; CR=complete response; DMSO=dimethyl sulfoxide; DUSP4/6=dual specificity phosphatase 4/6; IgG=immunoglobulin; KRAS=Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog; MAPK=mitogen-activated protein kinase; PD-1=programmed cell death protein 1; PO=orally; PROTAC=PROteolysis TArgeting Chimera; QD=once daily.

Summary



- The PROTAC pan-KRAS degrader demonstrated:
 - Selective degradation of multiple KRAS mutants
 - Robust efficacy in CDX models of pancreatic, colorectal, and lung cancer
 - Greater tumor growth inhibition than a pan-RAS (ON) inhibitor in a KRAS G13D model
 - Enhanced combination efficacy with immune checkpoint blockade compared with a pan-RAS (ON) inhibitor in a KRAS G12D syngeneic model

Thank you!



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