In addition to enhanced mitogen-activated protein kinase pathway signaling in Figure 1, Ribociclib and Binimetinib Inhibitory Mechanisms*

INTRODUCTION

- Enhanced mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling is a key driver of cell proliferation and survival in NRAS-mutant melanoma.
- MAPK signaling is dysregulated in cell cycle checkpoint regulation.

METHODS

- 34 patients were enrolled in a randomized, phase 1b/2 trial: 28-day cycle dosing Regimens: RIBO, 2 dosing Regimens
- NRAS-mutant melanoma, dysregulation in the cell cycle checkpoint is common.1

RESULTS

- Patients: 34 patients; median age 55 years; 19/34 (56%) were male; 28/34 (82%) had previous anti-PD-1/PD-L1 therapy; 38/34 (112%) had at least 1 extra mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) inhibitor exposure.

CONCLUSIONS

- Phase 1b/2 Trial of Ribociclib + Binimetinib in Metastatic NRAS-Mutant Melanoma: Safety, Efficacy, and Recommended Phase 2 Dose

OBJECTIVE

- To evaluate the safety and efficacy of Ribociclib and Binimetinib in patients with NRAS-mutant melanoma.

METHODS

- Study design (Figure 2).
- Randomized, phase 1b/2 trial.
- NRAS-mutant melanoma.
- Dose-finding phase 1b: 28 day cycle dosing, escalating every 2-3 weeks.

RESULTS (continued)

- Table 2: Confirmed Response Rates in Patients Receiving the RP2D (n=16).
- Table 3: PK Parameters for Patients Receiving the RP2D (n=12).

REFERENCES

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