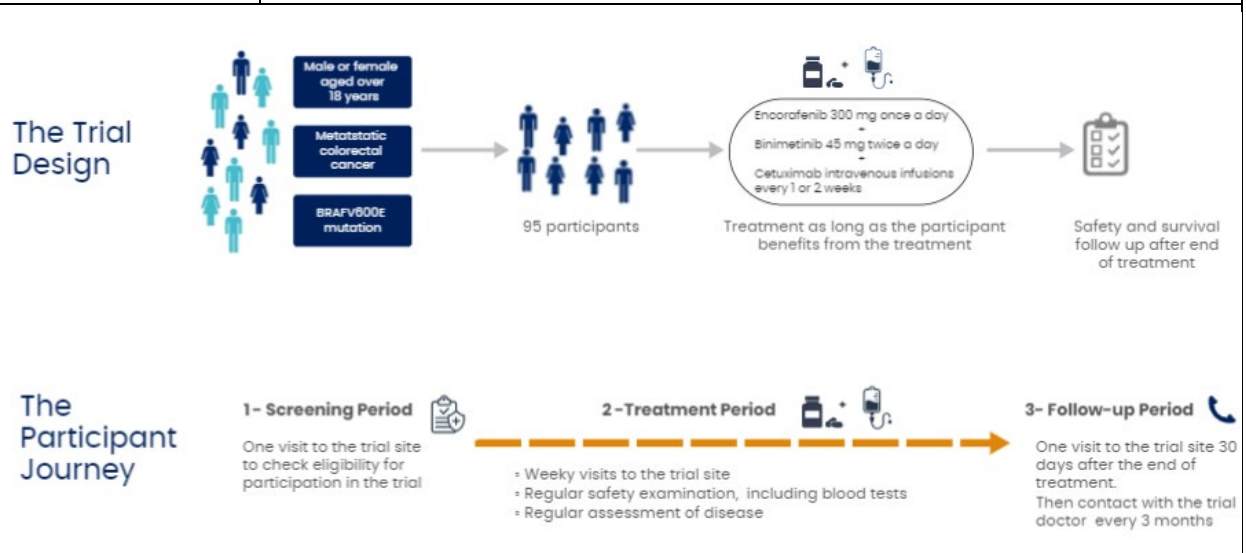
Trial title	A trial to test if the combination of encorafenib, binimetinib and cetuximab is safe and effective in participants with *BRAF*V600E-mutant metastatic colorectal cancer. ANCHOR CRC encorAfenib, biNimetinib and Cetuximab in subjects witH previOusly untreated BRAF-mutant ColoRectal Cancer
Disease	*BRAF*V600E-mutant metastatic colorectal cancer.
Treatments	Encorafenib (BRAFTOVI®) in combination with binimetinib (MEKTOVI®) and cetuximab (ERBITUX®)
Participants	Participants with metastatic colorectal cancer carrying a specific mutation in the *BRAF* gene (*BRAF*V600E)
Trial dates	From 14 January 2019 (first participant first visit) to first quarter of 2023 (anticipated end of trial)
Trial Locations	Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, Japan
We do research to improve patient care. This trial will help us to answer important questions about treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer..	

This document is a brief summary of a clinical trial protocol. It is written in plain language for the general public, providing answers to the following questions:

- What is the purpose of the trial?
- What are the objectives of the trial and how are they evaluated?
- How is the trial conducted?
- Who can take part in the trial?
- What are the trial treatments and how are they administered?
- What are the possible benefits and risks in taking part in the trial?

What is the purpose of the trial?	The purpose of the trial is to find out whether combining three different medicines, encorafenib, binimetinib and cetuximab is safe and effective in people with metastatic colorectal cancer carrying a specific mutation in the *BRAF* gene (*BRAF*V600E) and who had not previously received any therapy for their disease. Encorafenib, binimetinib and cetuximab may turn off the effect of this *BRAF* mutation, each acting in a different way.
What are the objectives of the trial and how are they evaluated?	The main objective of the trial is: • To find out if the combination of encorafenib, binimetinib and cetuximab is effective in this type of colorectal cancer. This is assessed by evaluating the proportion of participants for whom the tumors shrink or completely disappear after treatment (overall response rate). In addition, the trial will allow: • To evaluate the time period the tumor continues to respond to treatment (duration of response). • To evaluate the time period between the treatment start and the disease worsens (progression-free survival). • To evaluate the time period between the treatment start and participant's death (overall survival). • To evaluate if the combination of encorafenib, binimetinib and cetuximab is safe by assessing the number, frequency and type of side effects.

How is the trial conducted?	This is an open-label Phase II trial with 95 adult participants. The trial consists of 3 different periods: • A screening period during which participants attend a visit at the trial site to check if they meet all the criteria required for participation in the trial. • A treatment period during which participants receive treatment with encorafenib, binimetinib and cetuximab for as long as they benefit from the treatment. That means as long as the disease does not worsen (disease progression) and the treatment is tolerated. During this period, the doctors perform physical examinations, blood tests and imaging tests to monitor the size of the tumour. They also regularly check participants' health and take note of any side effects. • A follow-up period that begins when participants stop the treatment. This period consists of monitoring the participants' health over time. The picture below summarizes the information presented above:



Who can take part in the trial?	To take part in the trial, participants must fulfill several conditions including the following: • Participants aged 18 years or older with colorectal cancer that has spread to other places of the body (metastatic)

	and has a specific genetic mutation in *BRAF* gene (*BRAF*V600E). • Participants have not yet received any therapy for their disease.
What are the trial treatments and how are they administered ?	Participants receive the following treatments: • Encorafenib (BRAFTOVI®): 4 capusles to be taken once a day in the morning. The total daily dose of encorafenib is 300 mg. • Binimetinib (MEKTOVI®): 3 tablets twice a day, in the morning and in the evening. The total daily dose of binimetinib is 90 mg. • Cetuximab (ERBITUX®): intravenous infusions performed at the investigational sites every 1 or 2 weeks. Duration of administration: as long as the participant benefits from the treatment. That means as long as the disease does not worsen (disease progression) and the treatment is tolerated.
What are the possible benefits and risks in taking part in the trial?	At the time of Anchor trial initiation, only preliminary results from a previous clinical trial (BEACON CRC Trial; NCT02928224; EudraCT Number: 2015-005805-35) were available and indicated that the combination of encorafenib, binimetinib and cetuximab is effective in patients with metastatic colorectal carrying the *BRAF*V600E mutation for whom the previous treatment didn't work. These results suggested that participants enrolled in the current trial could benefit from the treatment with the combination of encorafenib, binimetinib and cetuximab and supported the initiation of this trial. Participation in the trial might increase the burden for participants in terms of amount of visits, blood test and imaging. Potential discomforts and constraints are discussed by the trial doctor with the participants. As with all treatments, encorafenib, binimetinib and cetuximab can cause side effects for which participants are informed by trial doctors at trial entry and are closely monitored for all the duration of the trial.

Cinical Trial identification	
Protocol number	W00090GE201 (ANCHOR CRC)
Protocol version	10.0 dated 07 February 2022
Full trial title	Phase 2, open-label, single arm, multicenter study of Encorafenib, Binimetinib plus Cetuximab in subjects with previously untreated *BRAF*V600E -mutant metastatic colorectal cancer
Registry ID	ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT03693170 ANCHOR CRC Trial - ClinicalTrials.gov EudraCT Number: 2018-000271-32 ANCHOR CRC Trial - Clinicaltrialsregister.eu
Who sponsors this trial?	
Name and contact details of the sponsor	Pierre Fabre Médicament Les Cauquillous 81500 Lavaur-France.

Glossary	
*BRAF*V600E	All humans have a gene called *BRA*F. The *BRAF* gene makes a protein that helps control cell growth. In some patients with colorectal cancer, this gene mutates (V600E mutation) and makes the tumor grow faster.
Disease Progression	Cancer that continues to grow or spread.
Duration of response	The time period the tumor continues to respond to treatment
Metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC)	A cancer that initially develops in the colon (the longest part of the large intestine) and/or the rectum (the last several inches of the large intestine before the anus) and has spread to other place(s) of the body.
Mutation	A permanent change that occurs in a gene.
Side effects	Side effects are unwanted medical events (such as headache) that happen during the trial and that are related or possibly related to trial treatment.
Open-label trial	A type of trial in which both the doctors and the participants are aware of the treatment being given.
Overall response rate (ORR)	The proportion of participants for whom the tumors shrink or completely disappear after treatment.
Overall survival (OS)	The time period between the treatment start and the participant's death.
Phase II trial	Trial designed to assess whether an experimental treatment is safe and whether it works.
Progression-free survival (PFS)	The time period between the treatment start and the disease worsens.