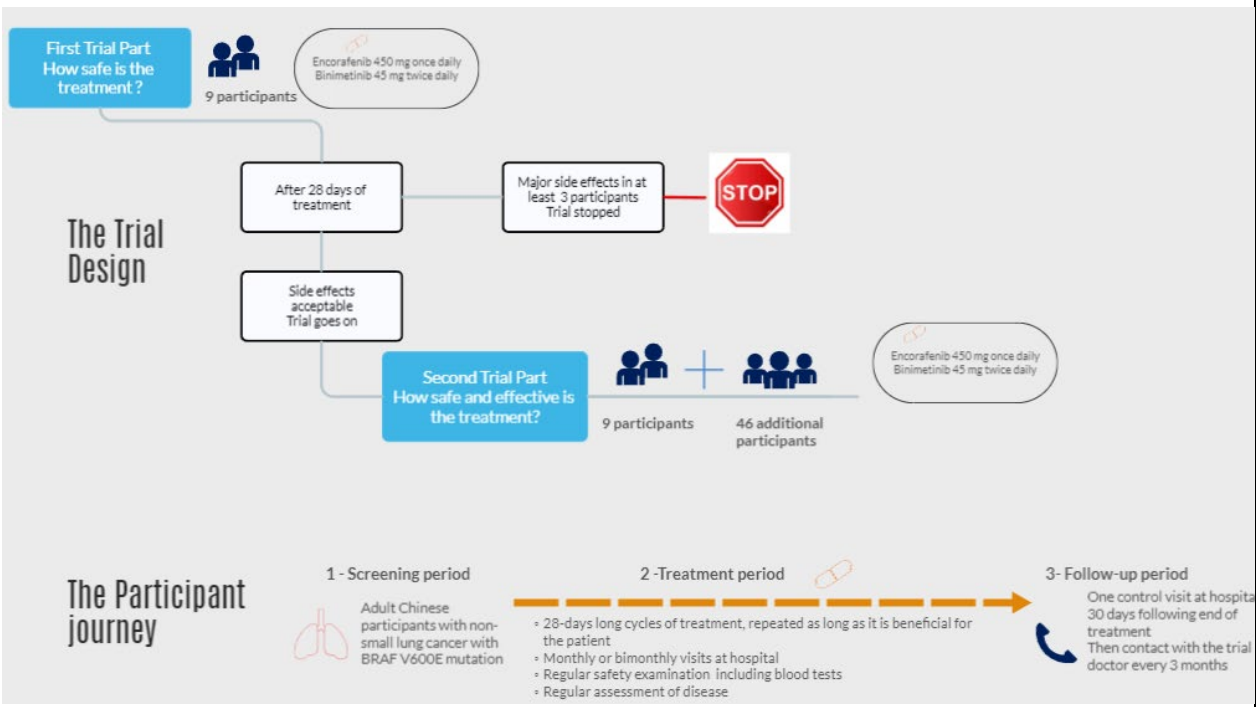
Trial title	A trial to investigate the efficacy and safety of the combination encorafenib and binimetinib in Chinese participants with *BRAF*^{V600E} lung cancer OCEAN(2) Multicenter, Open-label, phase II study with a safety lead-in part investigating the efficacy, safety and pharmacokinetics of enCorafEnib and binimetinib combination in *BRAF* V600E mutated chinese pAtients with metastatic non-small cell lUNg cancer who are BRAF and MEK inhibitor treatment-naive
Disease	Metastatic Non-Small cell lung cancer
Treatment	Encorafenib (Braftovi®) in combination with Binimetinib (Mektovi®)
Participants	Chinese participants with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer carrying a specific mutation in *BRAF* gene (*BRAF*^{V600E})
Trial dates	From 02 June 2022 (first participant first visit) to February 2025 (approximate End of trial)
Trial Locations	China and Taiwan
We do research to improve patient care. This trial will help us to answer important questions about treatment of metastatic lung 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?	At the time of the initiation of the OCEAN II trial, there was no therapy available in China for the treatment of patients with lung cancer targeting the specific genetic mutation called *BRAF*^{V600E} mutation. The combination of encorafenib and binimetinib is a marketed therapy (Braftovi® and Mektovi®) approved to treat patients with certain skin cancer (melanoma) in several countries (European Union, USA, Australia, Japan, Switzeland…). Data of previous clinical studies have shown that the same type (BRAF and MEK inhibitors) is effective for lung cancer. This trial is a two-part trial to evaluate whether the combination of encorafenib and binimetinib is safe and effective in a specific group of metastatic *BRAF*^{V600E} mutated lung cancer (non-small cell lung cancer) in Chinese participants.
What are the objectives of the trial and how are they evaluated?	The main objective of the first part of the trial is: • To investigate the safety (side effects) of encorafenib 450 mg and binimetinib 90 mg in Chinese participants with *BRAF*^{V600E} metastatic non-small cell lung cancer. This is measured with the number of participants with major unacceptable side effects during the first 28 days of treatment. The main objective of the second part of the trial is: • To see if the combination of encorafenib and binimetinib is effective in this type of lung cancer by counting the

	proportion of participants for whom the tumors shrink or completely disappear after treatment (overall response rate). In addition, the trial allows: • For the first and second parts, to describe the safety (side effects) of encorafenib and binimetinib and how the treatment enters the body, circulates in the bloodstream and is finally eliminated with safety data including the number, frequency and type of side effects. • For the second part, to further investigate the efficacy of the combination of encorafenib and binimetinib: – The time period the response to treatment is maintained (duration of response). – The time period between the treatment starts and the tumor becomes worse (progression-free survival). – The time period since the treatment start and participant's death (overall survival).
How is the trial conducted?	A minimum of fifty-five (55) adult Chinese participants with *BRAF*^{V600E} metastatic non-small cell lung cancer are in this open-label trial. First part of the trial: Nine (9) participants are in this first part and are treated with encorafenib and binimetinib. After 28 days (one cycle) of treatment for the first nine participants, an analysis is performed to evaluate the safety of encorafenib and binimetinib. If at least three (3) participants have a major side effect, encorafenib and binimetinib are considered not safe and the trial is stopped. If the treatment is sufficiently safe, the second part of the trial starts. the trial Forty-six (46) additional participants take part in the trial and are treated with encorafenib and binimetinib. If side effects are acceptable, all participants are treated with encorafenib and binimetinib as long as they benefit from the

	treatment. That means until the tumor grows or the cancer spreads (disease progression). When the participant stops the treatment, the follow-up period begins. This period consists of monitoring the participant's health over time, which may include information on their health status, physical examinations, blood tests and imaging tests. The schema summarizes the information presented above:
	
Who can take part in the trial?	To be part of the trial, participant must fulfill several conditions including the following: • Chinese participants with age ≥ 18 years old for China mainland participants and ≥ 20 years old for Taiwan participants with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer • The tumor cannot be removed by surgery • The tumor has a specific genetic mutation called *BRAF*^{V600E} mutation • Participants have been treated once for their metastatic cancer or they have never been treated • Participants have never been treated with the same type of treatment to encorafenib and binimetinib for their metastatic cancer

	• Participants are not pregnant, lactating or breast-feeding women
What are the trial treatments and how are they administered ?	Participants treated with the new therapy receive: • 6 capsules of encorafenib once a day in the morning. The total daily dose of encorafenib is 450 mg • 3 tablets of binimetinib twice a day (in the morning and in the evening). The total daily dose of binimetinib is 90 mg
What are the possible benefits and risks in taking part in the trial?	The combination of encorafenib and binimetinib is effective to treat patients with certain melanoma and this type of treatment (*BRAF and MEK* inhibitors) is effective to treat certain metastatic lung cancer. Therefore, it is expected (but not guaranteed) that encorafenib and binimetinib may have a beneficial effect on Chinese participants with lung cancer and improve their disease. If so, other Chinese patients with the same disease may have the opportunity to benefit from this treatment in the future. The trial may have potential discomforts and constraints for the participants requiring regular visits at hospital, blood sampling and imaging examinations. Encorafenib and binimetinib can cause side effects for which participants are informed by trial doctors at study entry and are closely monitors for all the duration of the trial.

Cinical Trial identification	
Protocol Number	W00090GE203
Protocol	5.0 dated 18 May 2022
Full trial title	Multicenter, Open-label, Phase II Study with a Safety Lead-in part Investigating the Efficacy, Safety and Pharmacokinetics of Encorafenib and Binimetinib Combination in *BRAF*^{V600E} mutated Chinese Patients with Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer who are BRAF- and MEK inhibitor treatment-naïve
Registry ID	ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT05195632 Ocean II - ClinicalTrials.gov

Who sponsors this trial?	
Name and contact details of the sponsor	Pierre Fabre Médicament Les Cauquillous 81500 Lavaur-France .

Glossary	
BRAF inhibitor	A treatment/drug that blocks a protein called BRAF which helps control cell growth.
BRAFV600E	All humans have a gene called *BRAF*. 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	Time period the response to treatment is maintained.
MEK inhibitor	A treatment/drug that block a protein called MEK which helps control cell growth.
Metastatic tumor	Metastasic means that cancer has spread to a different part of the body than where it started.
Non-small cell lung cancer	A group of lung cancers named for the kinds of cells found in the cancer and how the cells look under a microscope.
Open-label	A type of trial in which both the doctors and the participants are aware of the treatment being given.
Overall response rate	The proportion of participants for whom the tumors shrink or completely disappear after treatment.
Overall survival	Time period between the treatment start and participant's death.
Progression free survival	Time period between the start of treatment and the disease worsens.
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.