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 11 April 2023 (last participant last visit)
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 summary of trial results and conclusions written for public and people who took part in the trial.

This summary was finalized on May 2025, after the end of the trial.

For people who took part in the trial, Pierre Fabre Pharmaceutical group would like to say

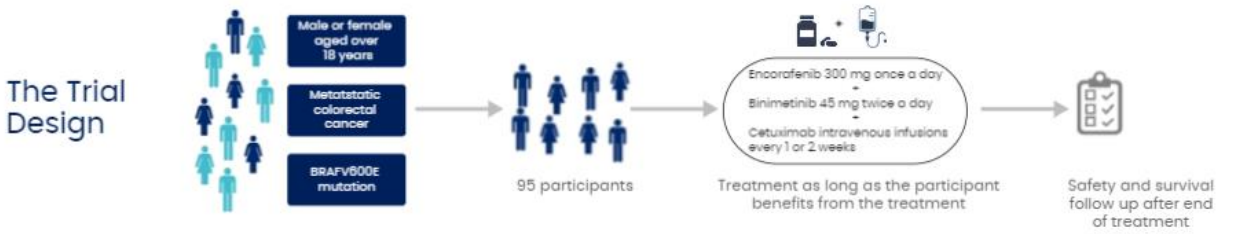
THANK YOU

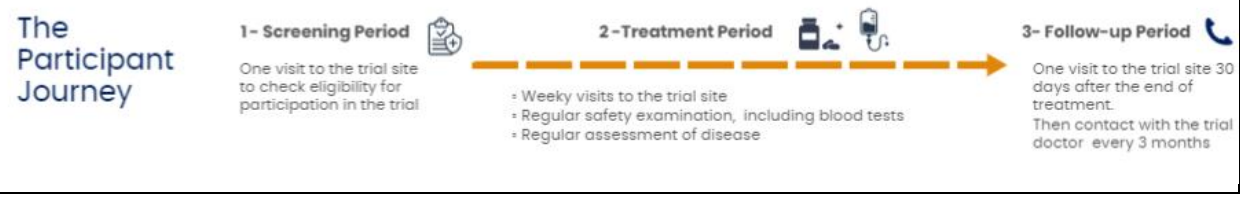
We hope this document helps you understand and feel proud of your key role in medical research. If you have questions about the results, please speak with the doctor or staff at your study site.

THE TRIAL	
What was the purpose of the trial?	The purpose of the trial was 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 were the objectives of the trial and how were they evaluated?	The main objective of the trial was: • 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 significantly or completely disappear after treatment. This proportion is called the objective response rate. In addition, the trial evaluated: • The time period the tumor continues to respond to treatment (duration of response). • The time period between the treatment start and the disease worsens (progression-free survival). • The time period between the treatment start and participant's death (overall survival). • If the combination of encorafenib, binimetinib and cetuximab was safe by assessing the number, frequency and type of side effects.
How was the trial carried out?	A total of 95 participants were recruited in 40 centres, including 81 participants in Europe, 3 in United States and 11 in Japan. The trial comprised 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:





A total of 51 women and 44 men were recruited. Mean age of participants was 63 years old. All had a disease of Stage IV at study entry, meaning that cancer had spread from its initial site to another part of the body (metastatic colorectal cancer). These participants did not receive any systemic treatment for their metastatic cancer before starting encorafenib, binimetinib and cetuximab.

These are the results from all the participants combined. The individual results of each participant might be different and are not in this summary. This summary reflects the outcome of one single trial and that other trials may show other results or other outcomes.

- **The study is positive with an objective response rate beyond the minimal expectations of the protocol:**

Almost half of participants (47.8%) have seen their tumors shrink significantly after using the combination of treatments. No participant presented a complete response (meaning that tumours completely disappeared according to physicians).

- **The clinical study found that about half of the participants went almost 6 months without their disease getting worse.**

Proportion of participants without progression 1 year after entering the study was estimated at 20%.

- **It was estimated that half of the participants are still alive 17 months after having entered the study.**

After 2 years, 34% of participants should be alive; after 3 years the estimate proportion of participants alive decreases to 20%.

- **The side effects reported during the trial correspond to those usually observed with this therapy.**

A side effect is an unwanted or unexpected reaction that occurs when someone takes a medication. These reactions can vary in severity and may affect different parts of the body. Side effects are important to monitor because they help researchers understand the safety and potential risks of the treatment being tested.

The most common side effects with significant impact on patients' health were diarrhoea, nausea and acute kidney injury (4.2% of participants each) and vomiting (3.2% of participants). One of the participants having experienced an acute kidney injury (meaning that kidney stopped working properly) died; according to the physician, this death was possibly related to the therapy.

In the table below, are presented the most common side effects reported during the trial (those occurring in at least 20% of participants), they were all related to skin or gastrointestinal disorders.

Side effect	Number of participants concerned and pourcentage
Skin disorders	
Dermatitis acneiform (cutaneous eruptions resembling acne)	38 participants (40%)
Rash	36 participants (38%)
Dry Skin	31 participants (32%)
Gastrointestinal disorders	
Diarrhoea	55 participants (58%)
Nausea	33 participants (35%)
Vomiting	22 participants (23.2%)

It is important to remind that these frequencies are those reported during the trial and does not correspond to the overall safety profile of the therapy which is documented thanks to multiple trials and observations.

A total of 9 participants out of the 95 recruited (9.5%), had a side effect that led to discontinuation of study therapy.

Cinical Trial identification	
Protocol number	W00090GE201 (ANCHOR CRC)
Protocol version	9.0 dated 17 July 2020
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 *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	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.
Objective response rate (ORR)	The proportion of participants for whom the tumors shrink significantly 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.