

Novel Therapies for Pancreatic Cancer

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Disclosures

- Consulting and Advising: Exelixis, Natera, AstraZeneca, Intera/Boston Scientific
- Speaking: Exelixis, AstraZeneca, Bristol Myers Squibb

Objectives

- Review current treatment landscape
- Review ongoing unmet needs
- Highlight new/emerging therapies

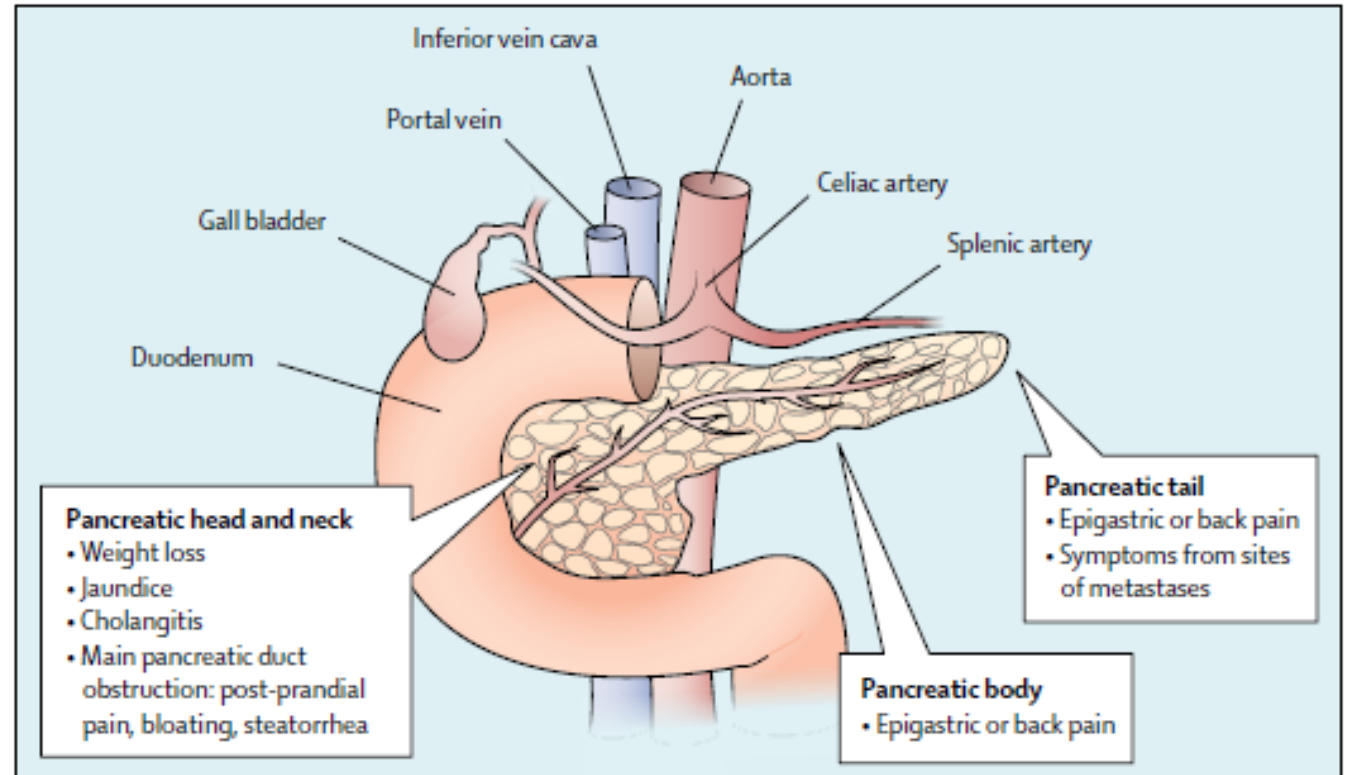
Patient Case

- 62-year-old woman with history of obesity and type 2 diabetes
- Presents with progressive fatigue, weight loss, and new-onset abdominal/back pain
- ECOG PS 1



Patient Case

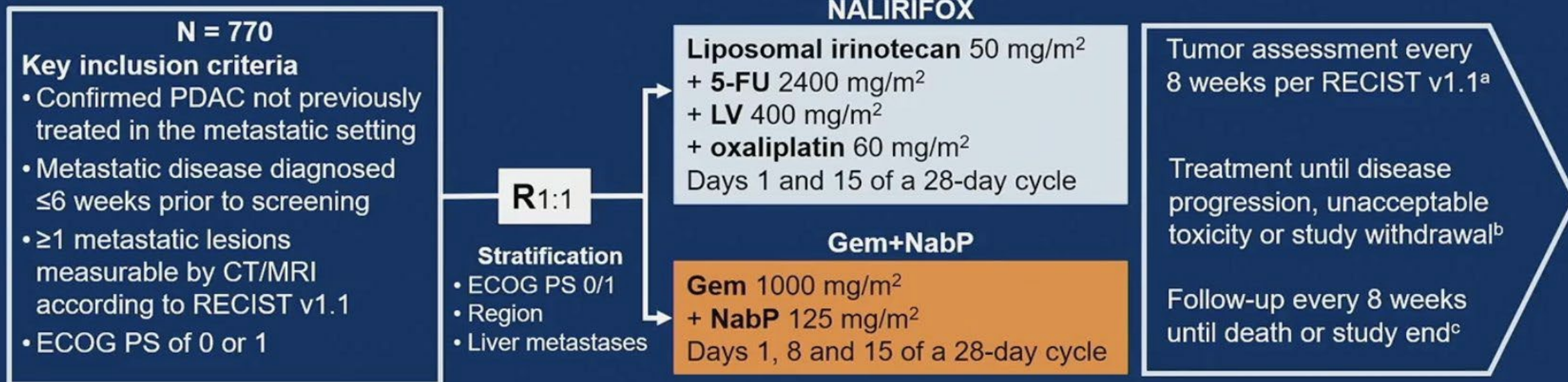
- CT CAP: 2 x 3 cm mass in pancreatic body, bi-lobar hypodense liver lesions
- CA 19-9 4,000
- Biopsy: adenocarcinoma of pancreas



Current Standard of Care

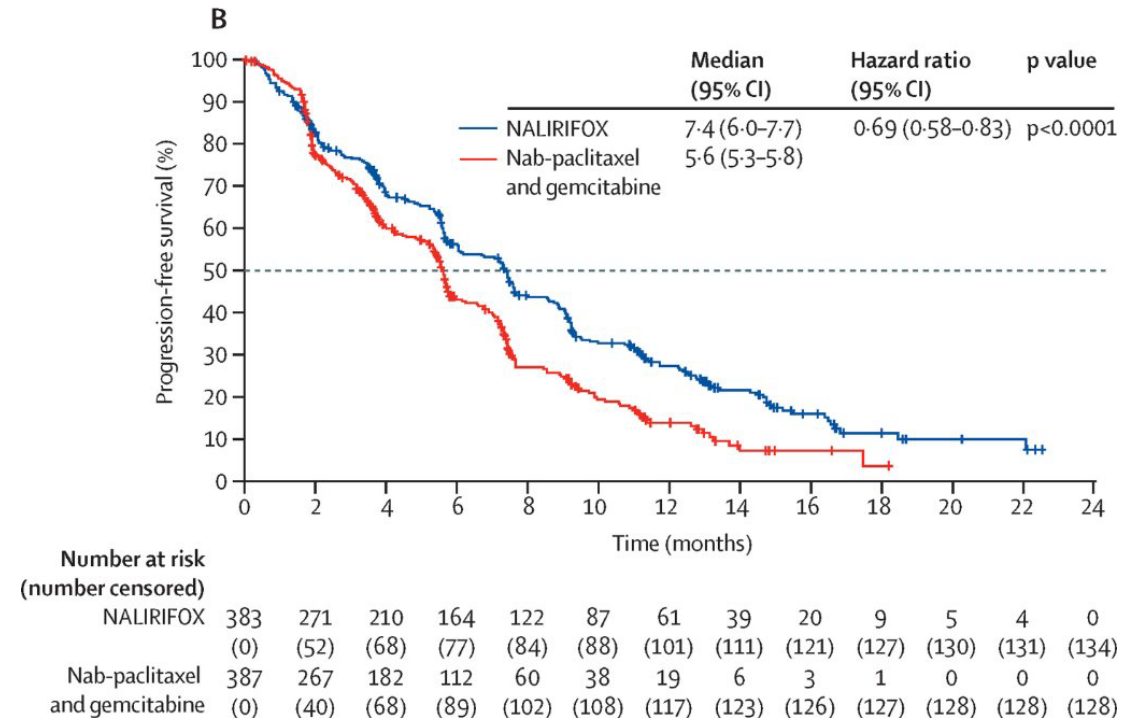
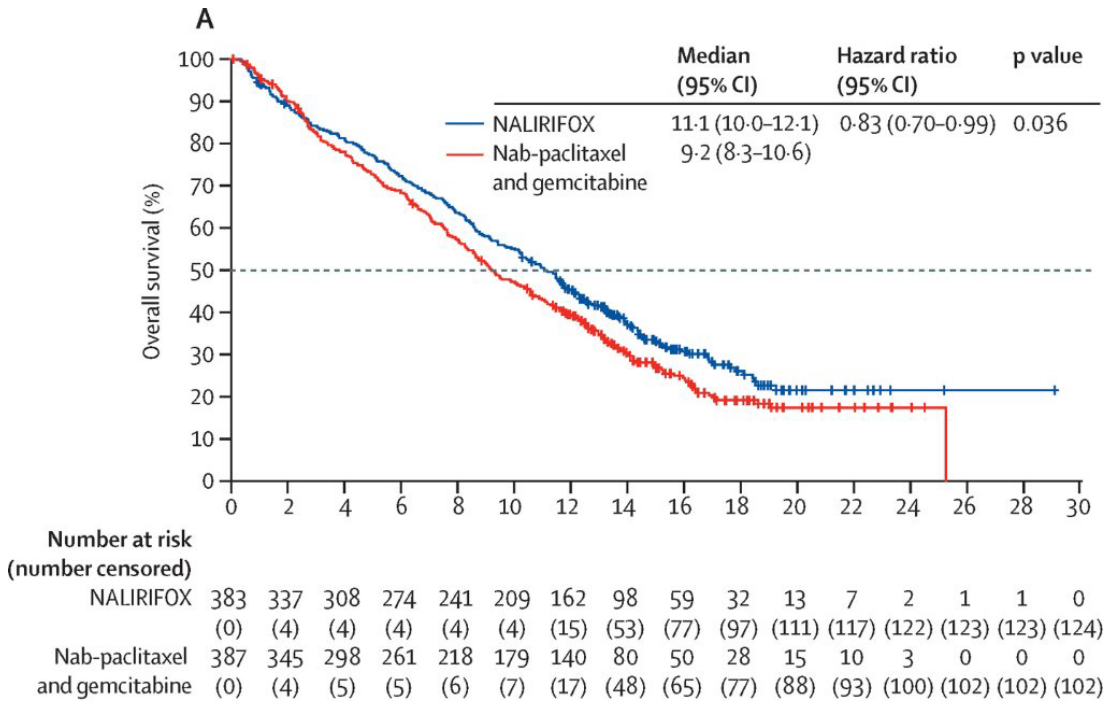
- Resectable/Borderline Resectable Pancreatic Cancer:
 - Surgery + perioperative chemotherapy → observation
- Locally Advanced Pancreatic Cancer:
 - Systemic chemotherapy (5-FU or gem-based) induction
 - Consider consolidative chemoradiation if stable/response but not surgically resectable
- Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer:
 - First-line systemic therapy: FOLFIRINOX or NALIRIFOX vs gemcitabine/nab-paclitaxel
 - ⊙ Primarily chosen based on performance status, comorbidities, discussion with patient
 - Second-line: 5-FU + liposomal irinotecan (if gem first-line) vs gemcitabine/nab-paclitaxel (if 5-FU first-line)
 - No standard third-line therapies

NAPOLI 3: Study design



^aTumor assessments (RECIST v1.1) were performed at baseline and every 8 weeks until radiologically progressive disease or until the start of another anti-cancer treatment, whichever came first. ^bDose delays were permitted; if oxaliplatin was not well tolerated, patients in arm 1 could continue to receive liposomal irinotecan + 5-FU/LV. ^cThe study will be completed once all patients have discontinued the study treatment and at least 543 OS events have occurred in randomized patients.

5-FU, 5-fluorouracil; CT, computed tomography; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; Gem, gemcitabine; LV, leucovorin; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; NabP, nab-paclitaxel; OS, overall survival; PDAC, pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma; R, randomization; RECIST, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors.



Current Unmet Needs

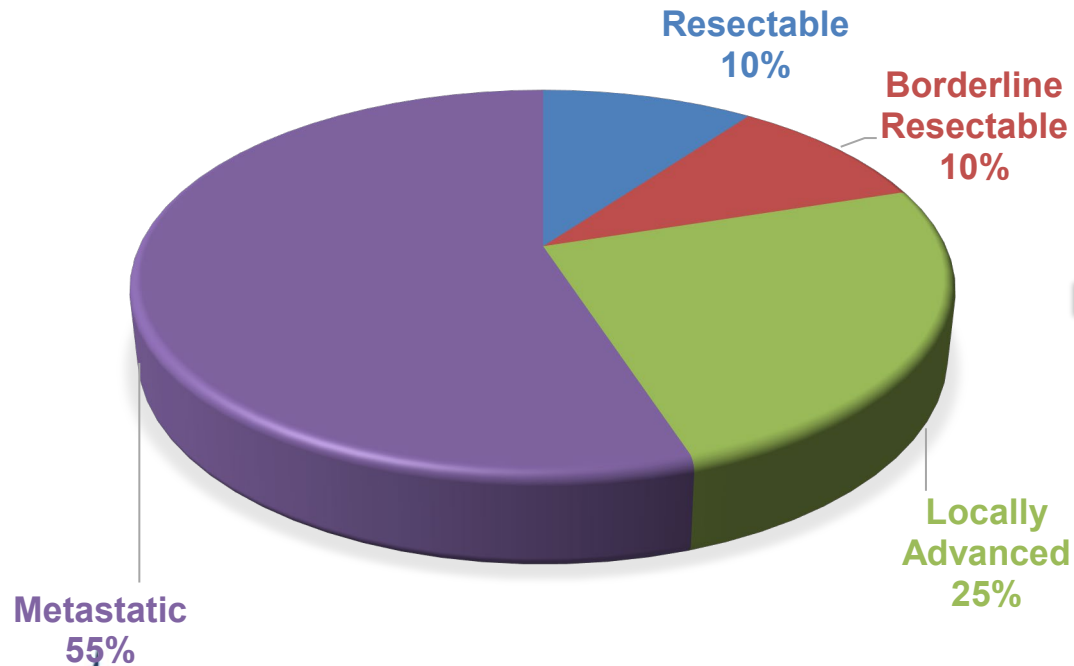
- Early detection
- High risk of recurrence after curative-intent surgery
- Management of locally advanced but unresectable pancreatic cancer
- Limited durable responses
- Few targeted therapies
- High symptom burden



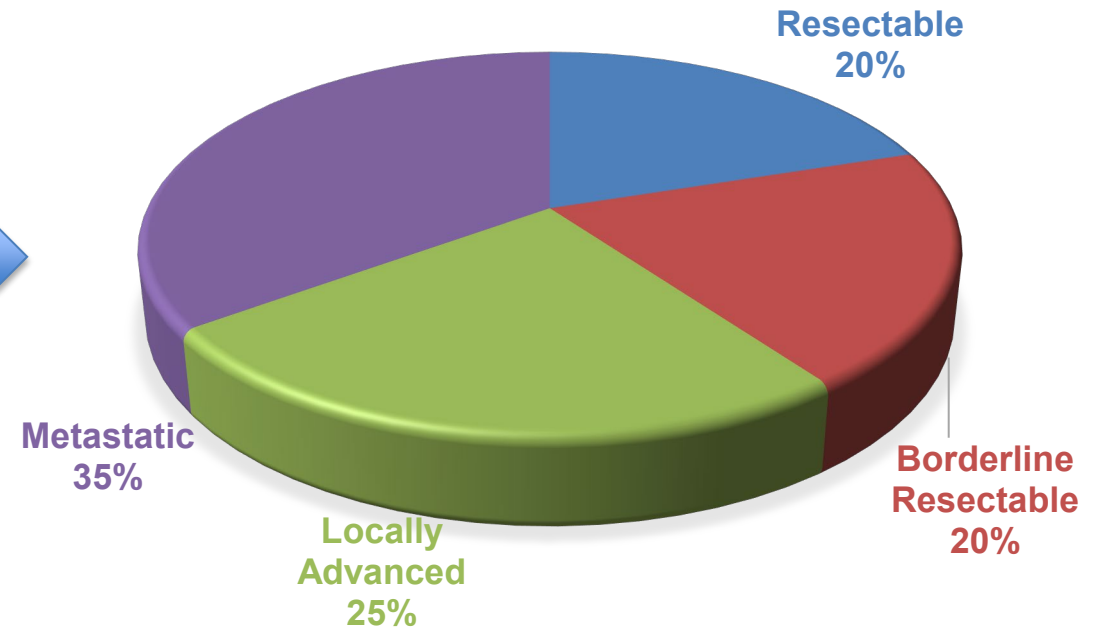
Current Unmet Needs

- Early detection

PERCENT AT DIAGNOSIS



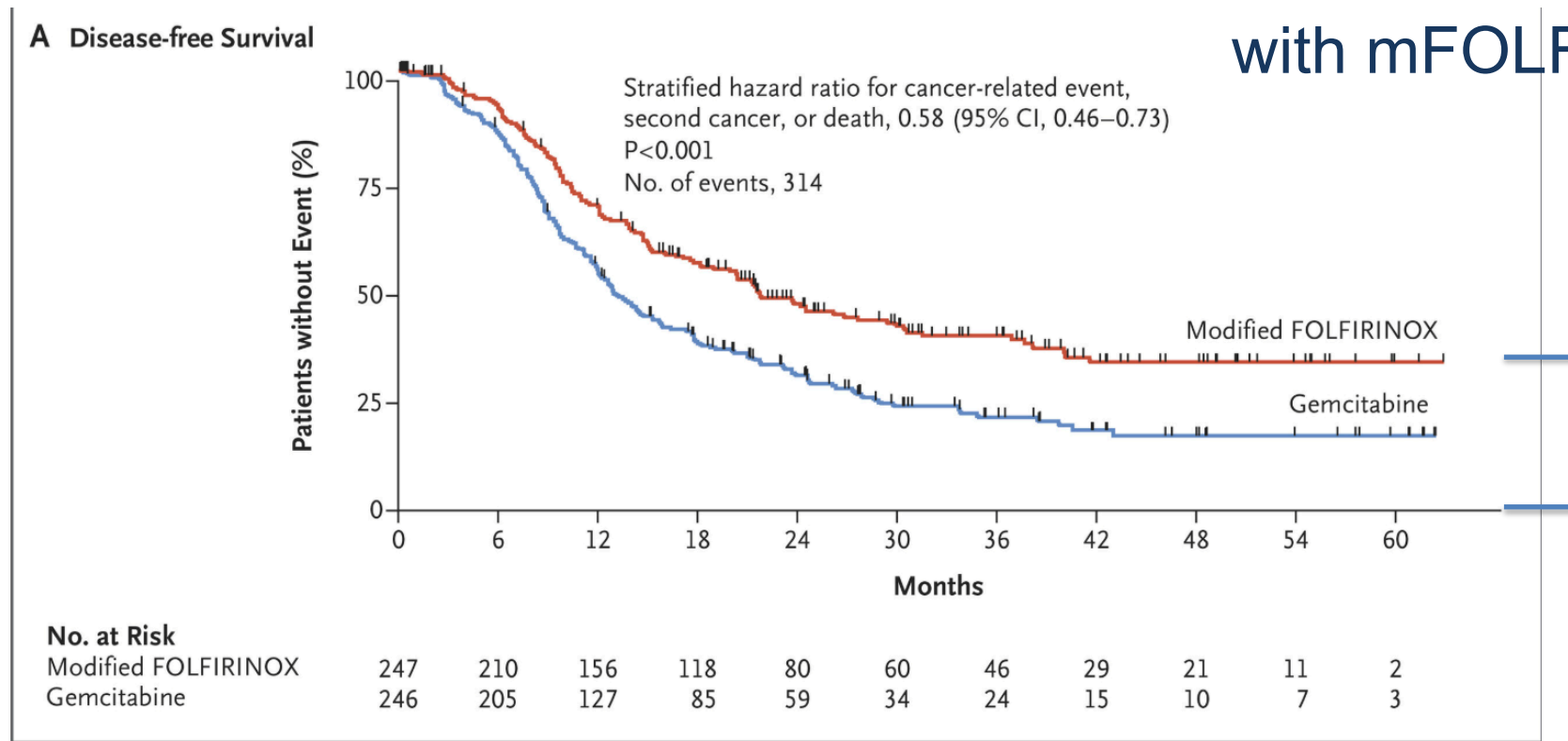
PERCENT AT DIAGNOSIS



Current Unmet Needs

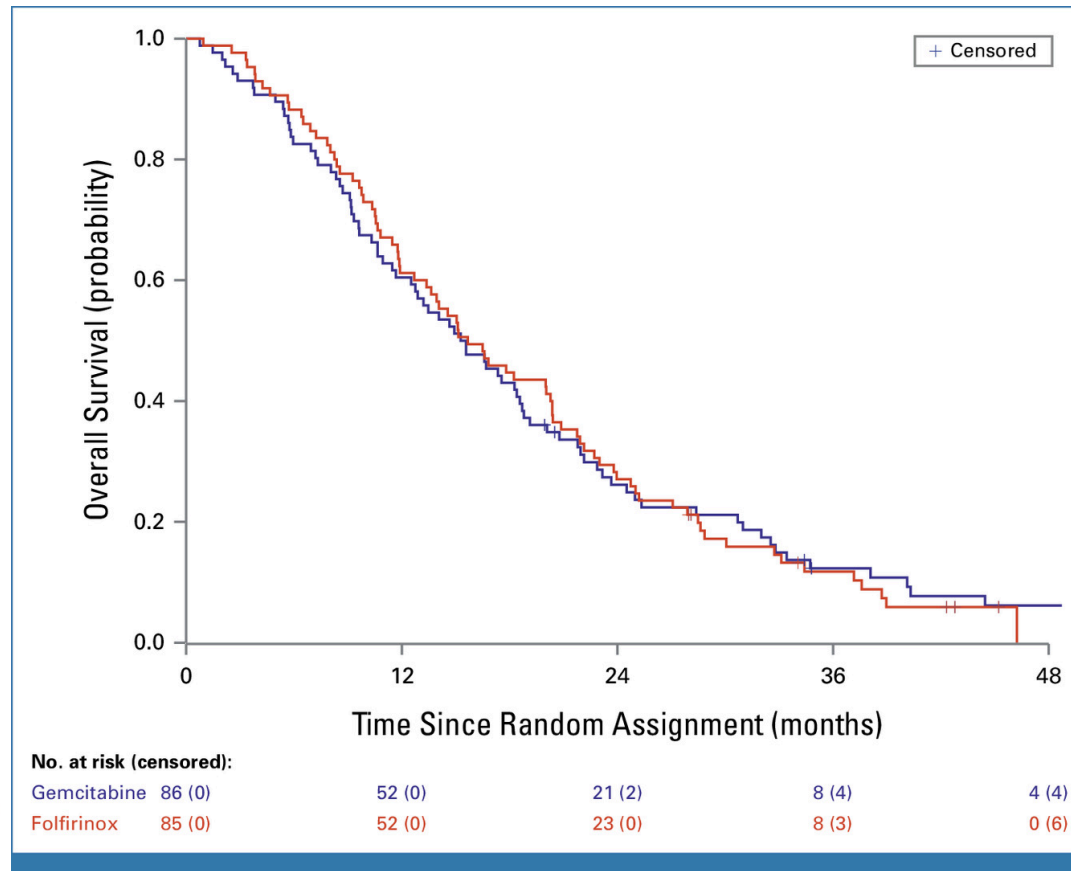
- High risk of recurrence after curative-intent surgery

5-year disease-free survival was only 26% with mFOLFIRINOX



Current Unmet Needs

- **Management of locally advanced but unresectable pancreatic cancer**



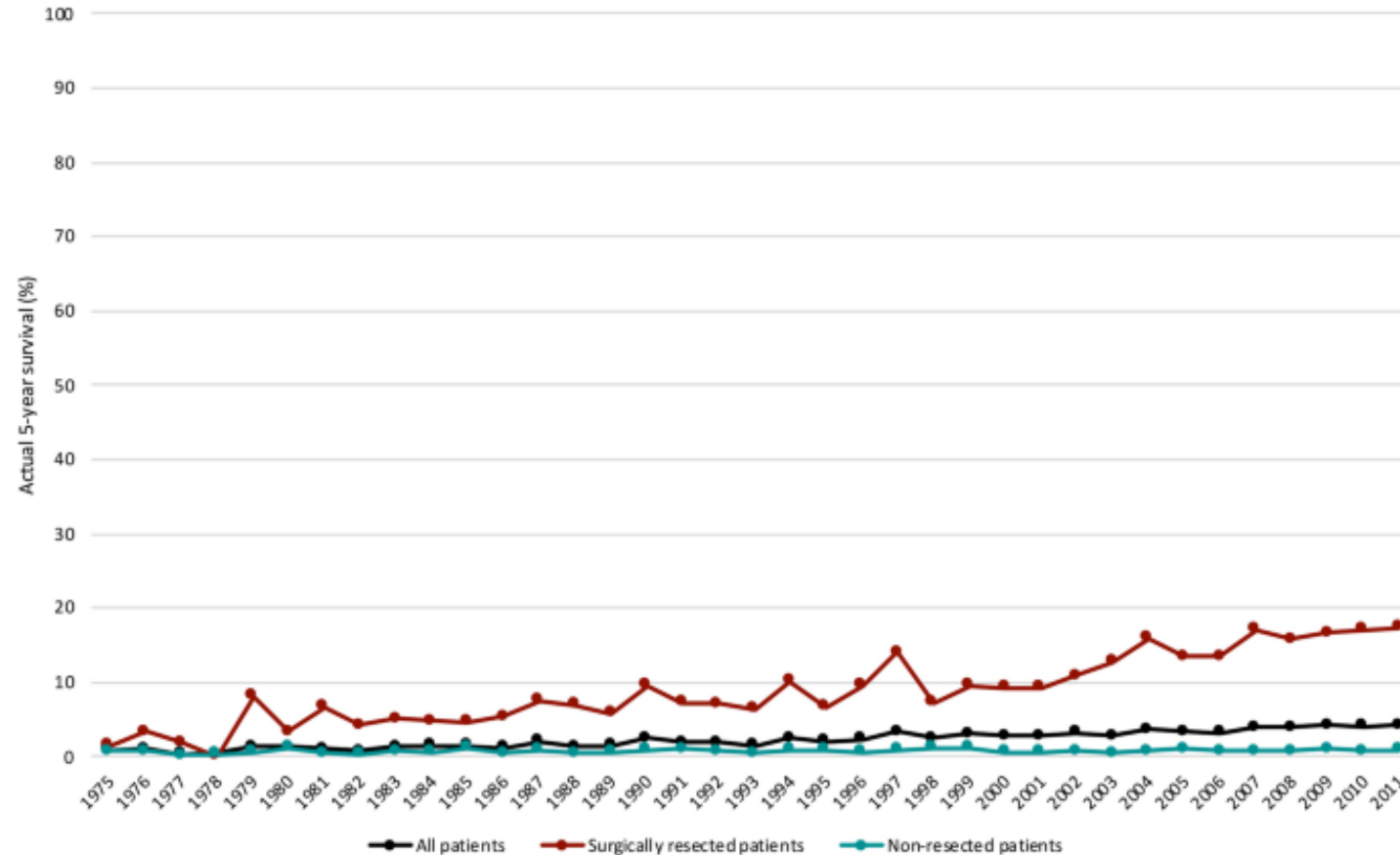
NEOPAN study:

- mOS was ~ 15 months in both gemcitabine and FOLFIRINOX arms
- Only ~ 12% alive at 3 years

Ducreux et al. J Clin Oncol 2025.

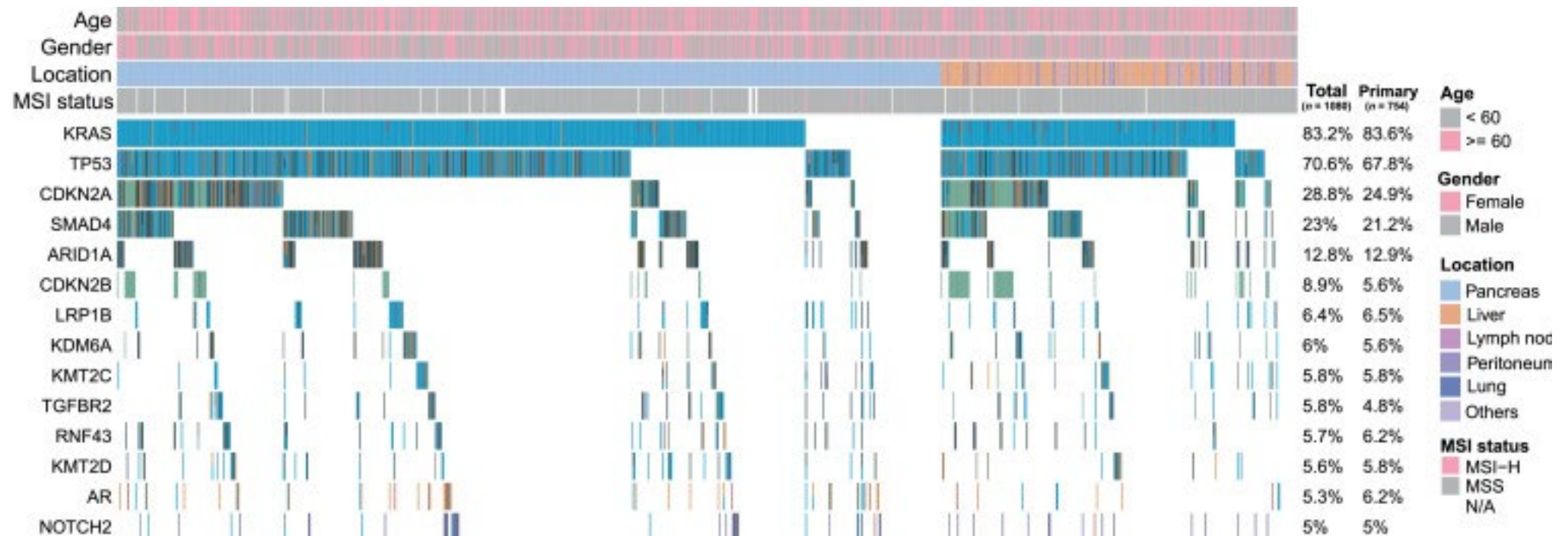
Current Unmet Needs

- Limited durable responses



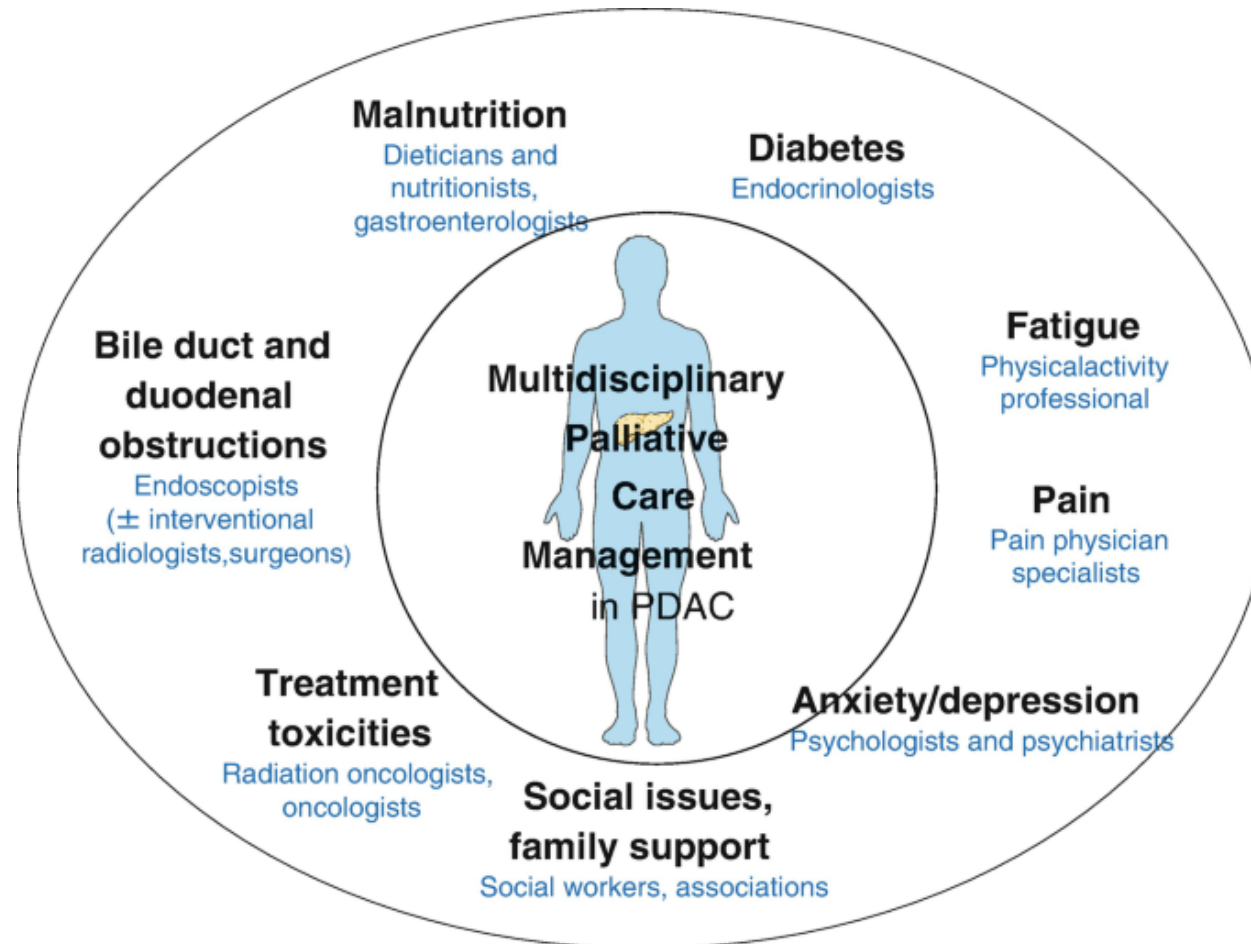
Current Unmet Needs

- Few targeted therapies



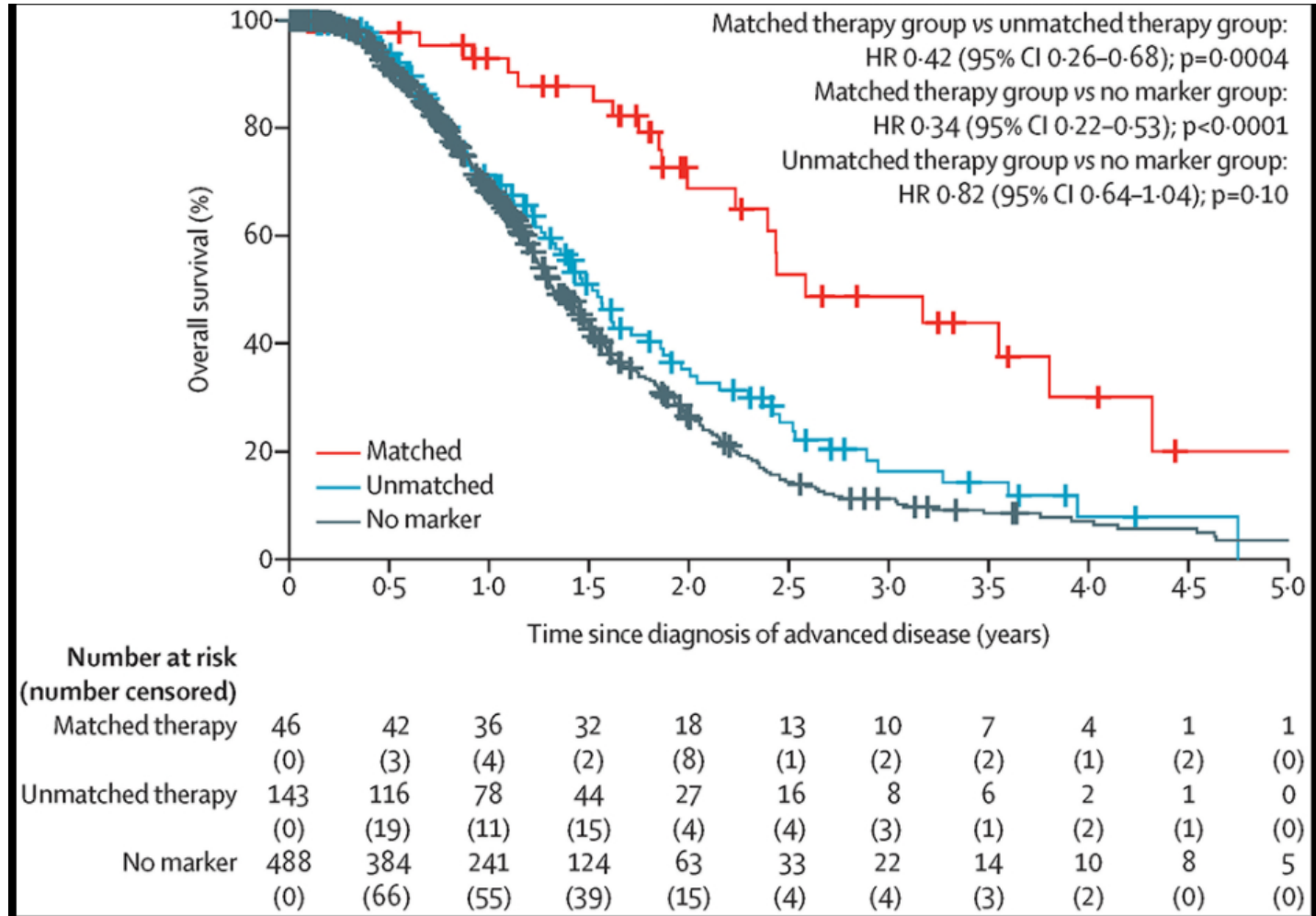
Current Unmet Needs

- High symptom burden



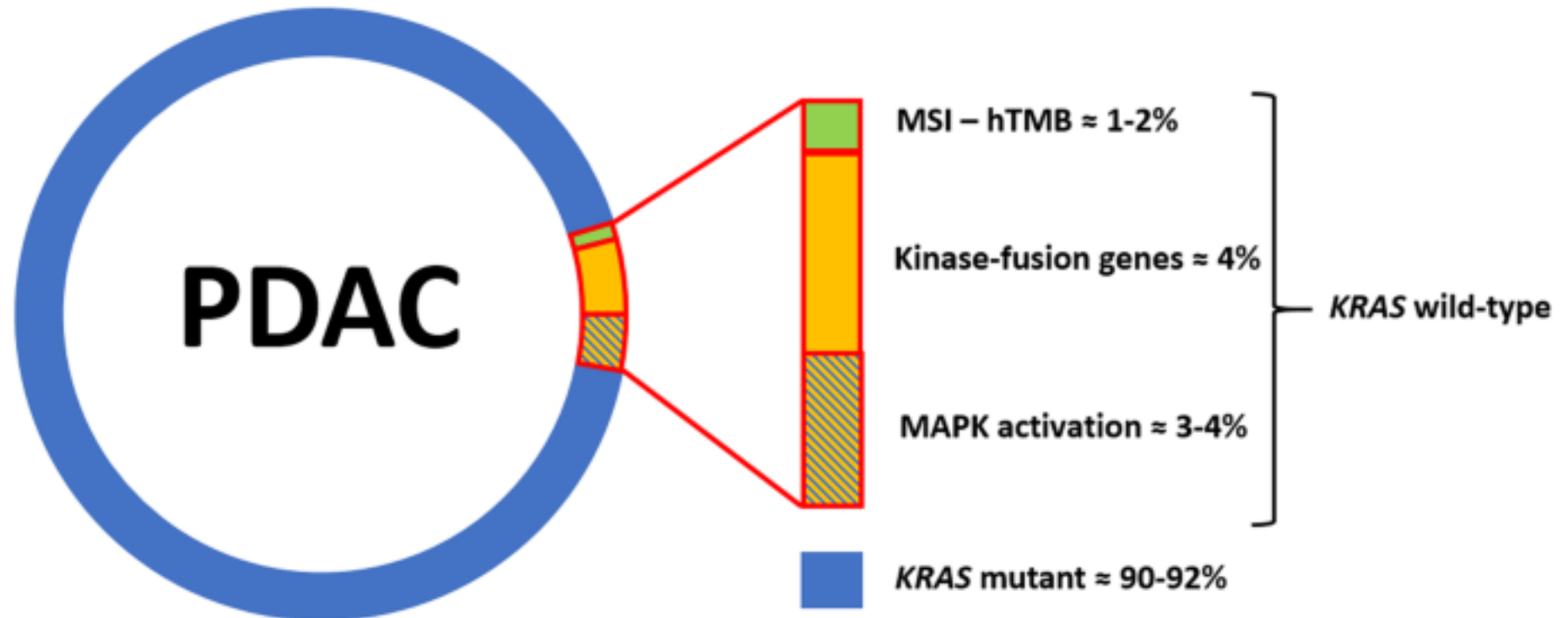
What's New in Pancreatic Cancer?

Targeted Therapies in Pancreatic Cancer



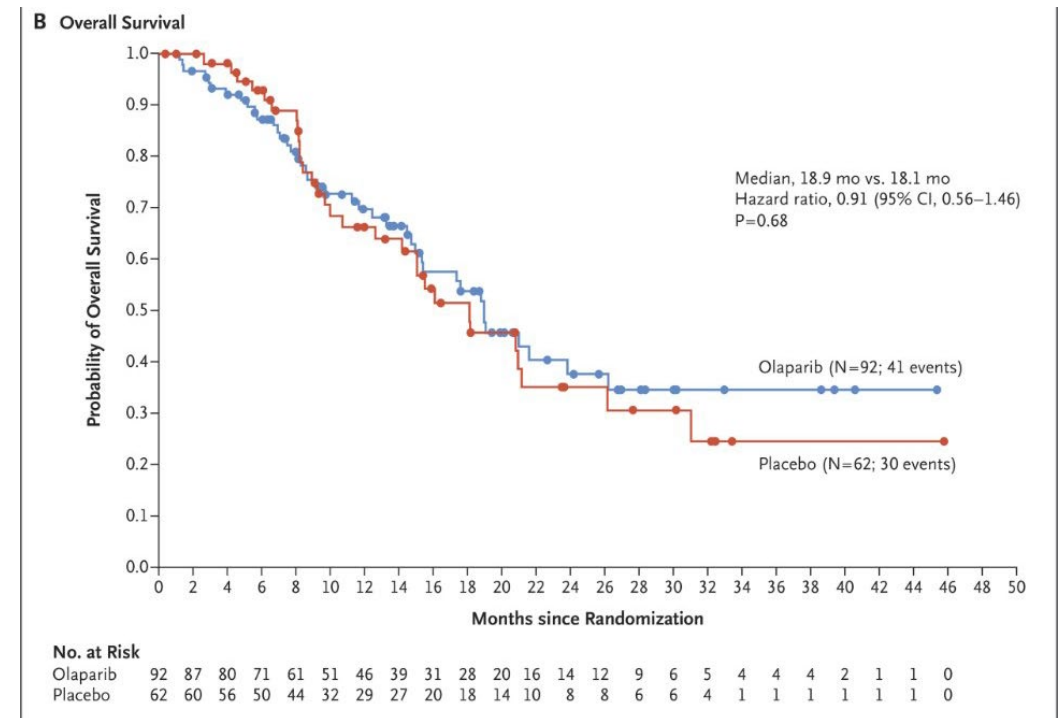
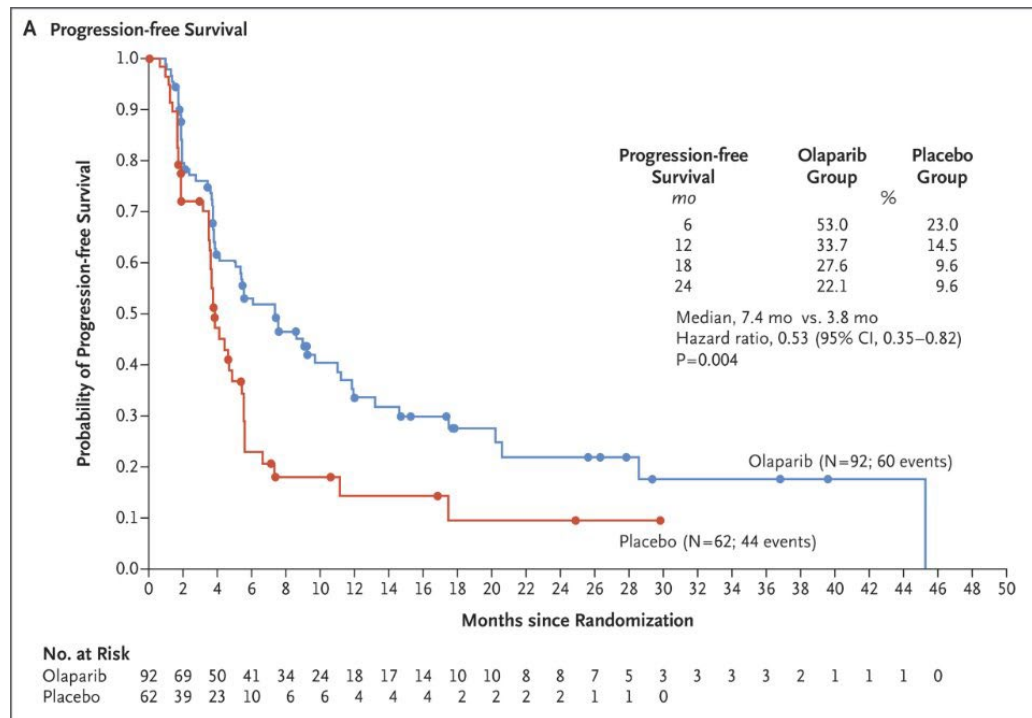
Targeted Therapies in Pancreatic Cancer

- Potential Targets are enriched in **KRAS wildtype** tumors



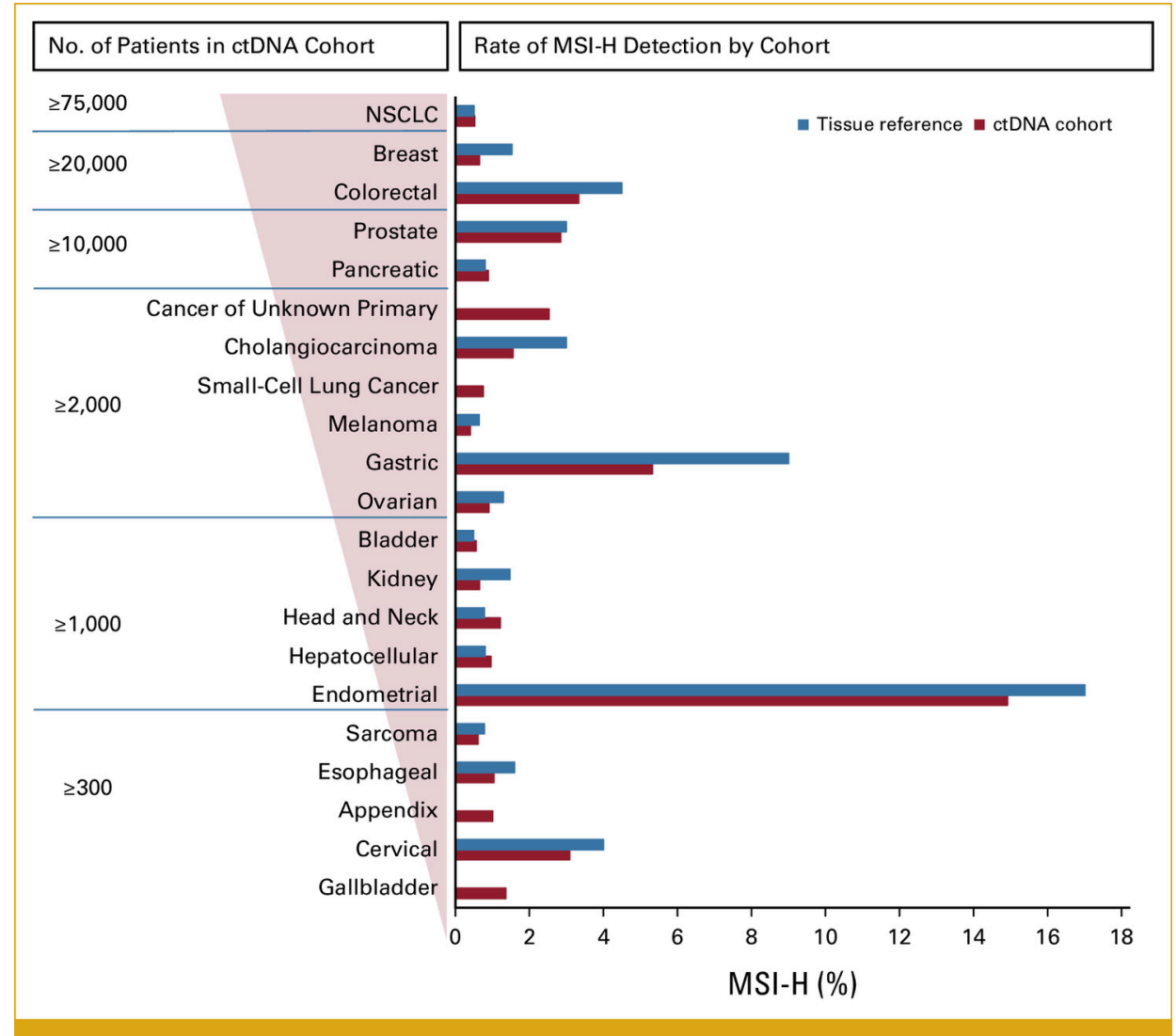
PARP Inhibition in gBRCA/PALB2

- POLO trial: **Olaparib** maintenance improved PFS in patients with metastatic PDAC after 4+ months of platinum-based chemotherapy



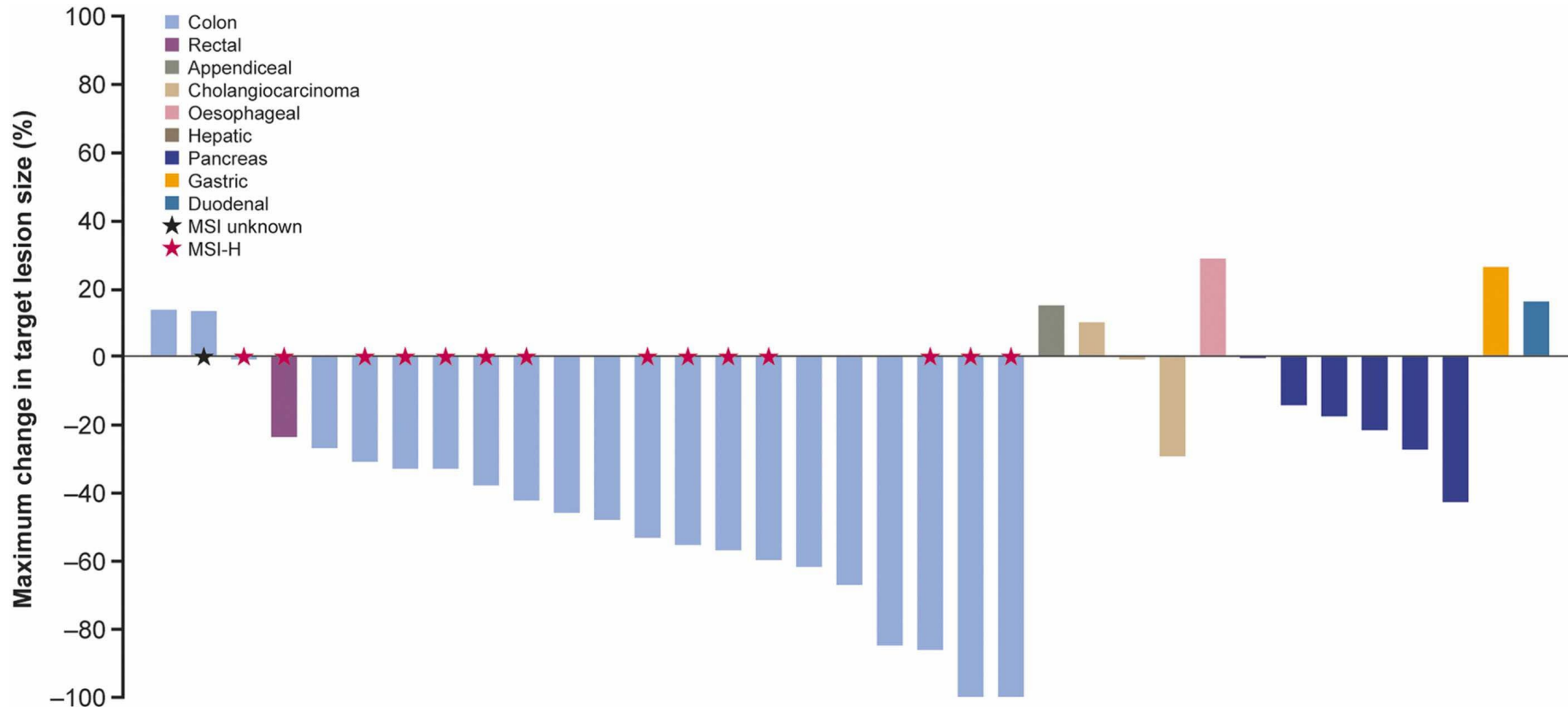
MSI-High/dMMR Pancreatic Cancer

- Rare but critical (~1%)
- Tumor agnostic approvals for dMMR/MSI-H tumors:
 - Pembrolizumab
 - Dostarlimab



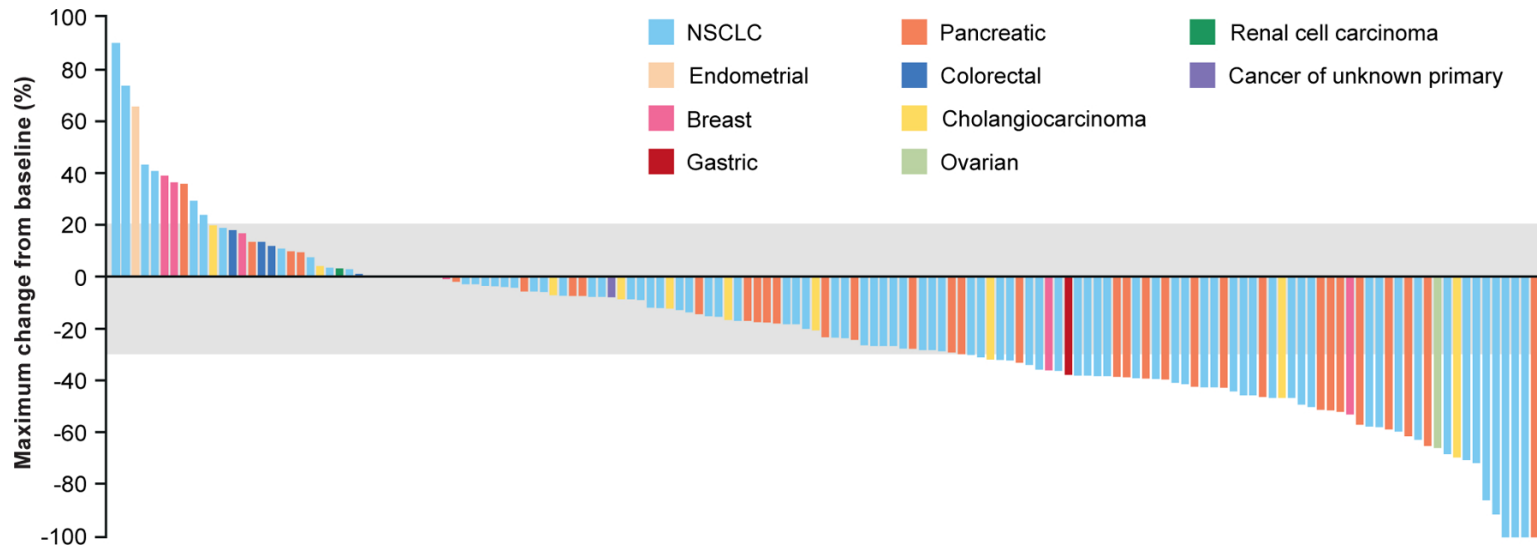
NTRK Fusions

- Rare (< 1%) but targetable



NRG1 Fusions

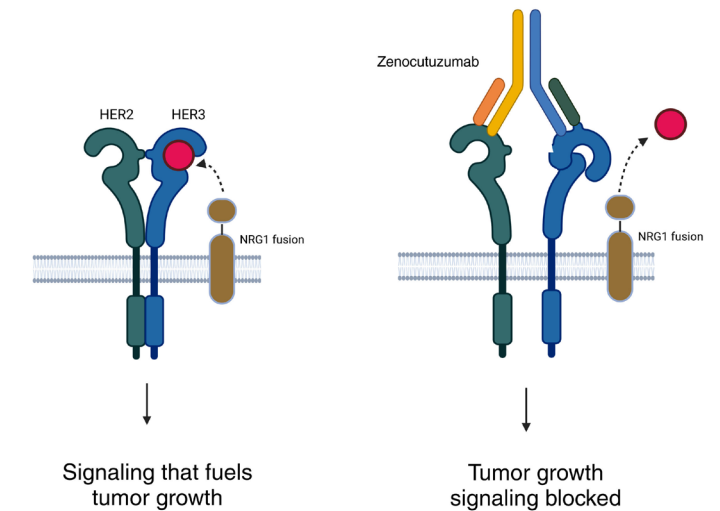
Zenocutuzumab



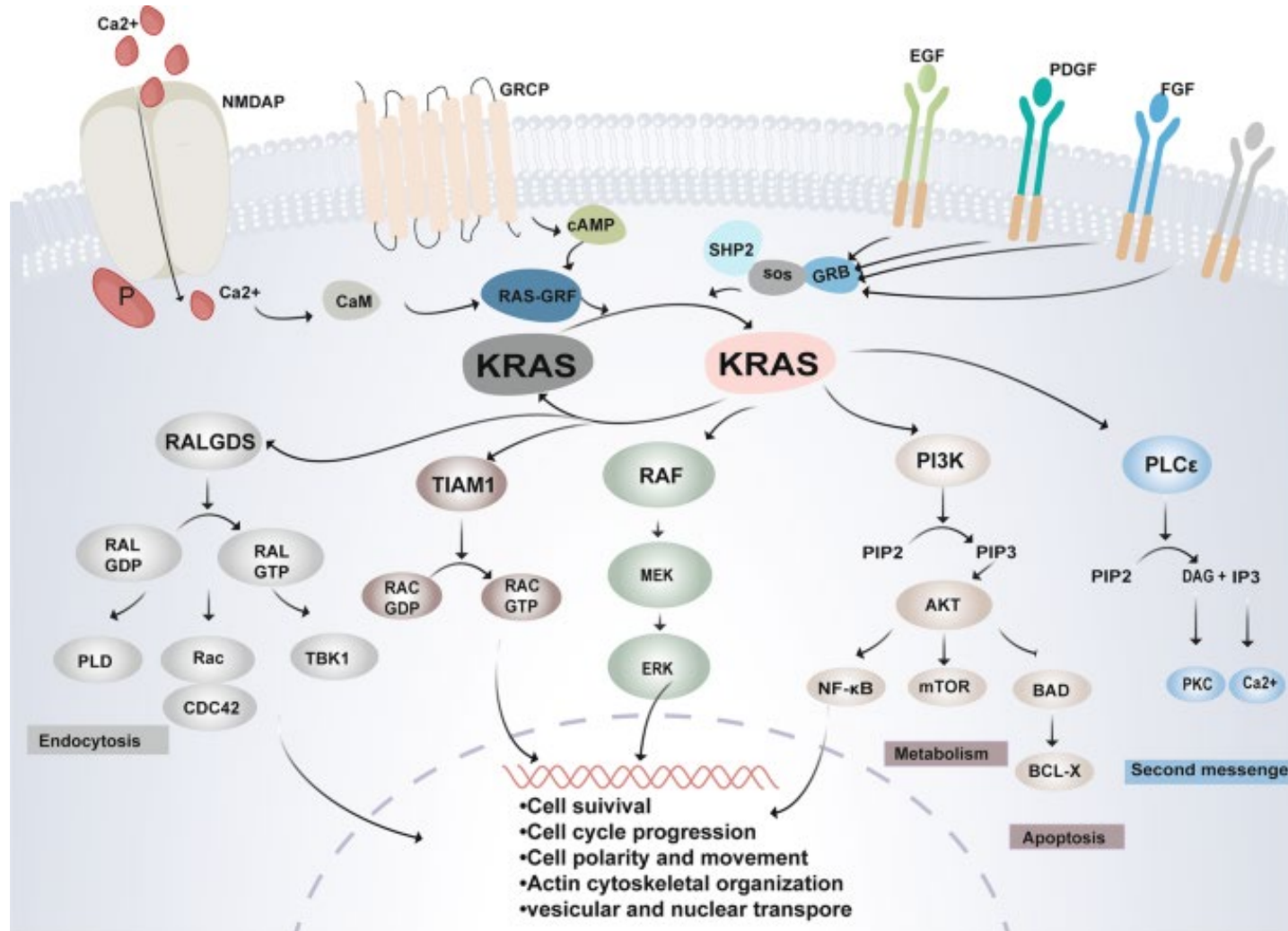
FDA grants accelerated approval to zenocutuzumab-zbco for non-small cell lung cancer and pancreatic adenocarcinoma

On December 4, 2024, the Food and Drug Administration granted accelerated approval to zenocutuzumab-zbco (Bizengri, Merus N.V.) for adults with the following:

- advanced, unresectable, or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) harboring a neuregulin 1 (*NRG1*) gene fusion with disease progression on or after prior systemic therapy, or
- advanced, unresectable, or metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma harboring a *NRG1* gene fusion with disease progression on or after prior systemic therapy.



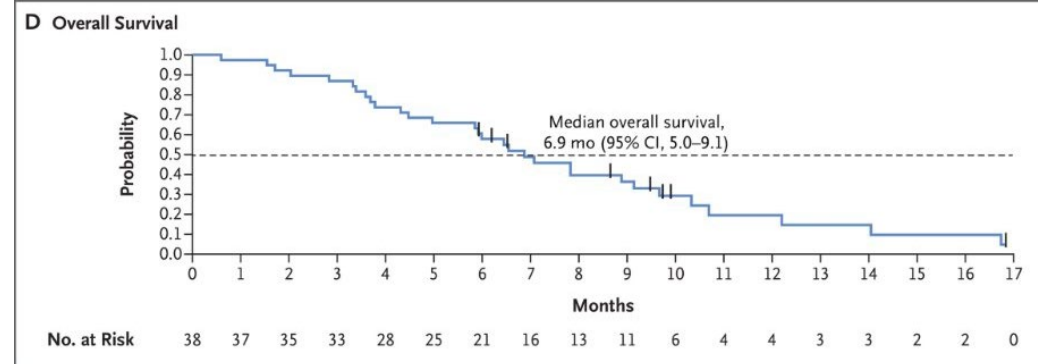
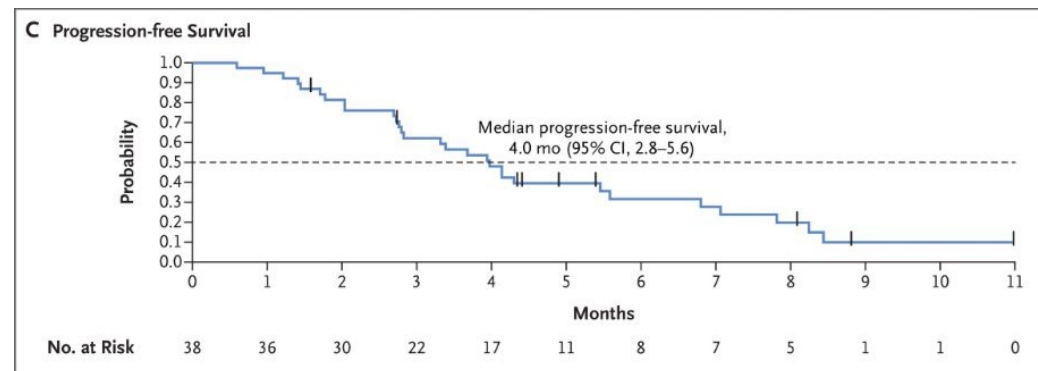
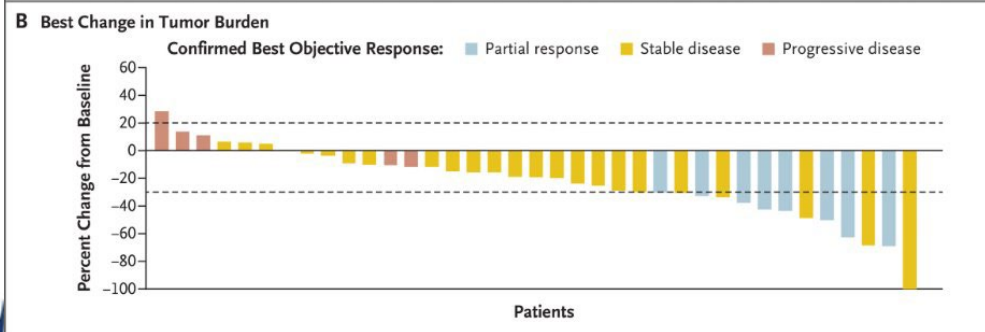
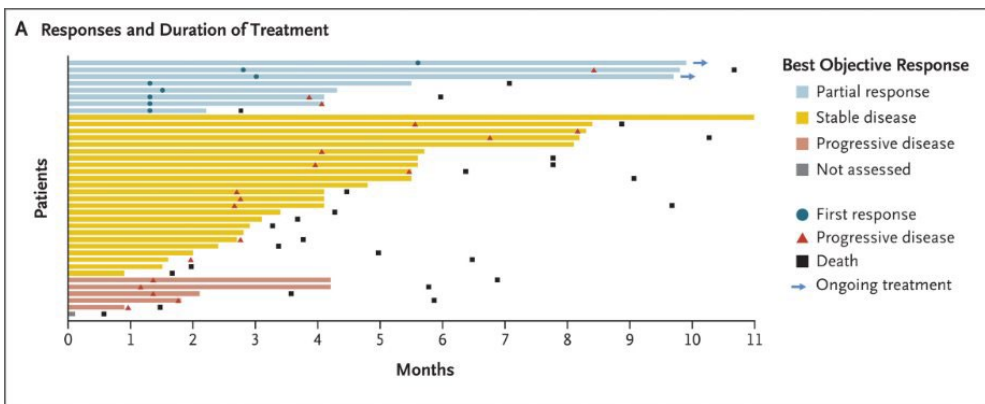
Once Undruggable



RESEARCH SUMMARY

Sotorasib in *KRAS* p.G12C–Mutated Advanced Pancreatic Cancer

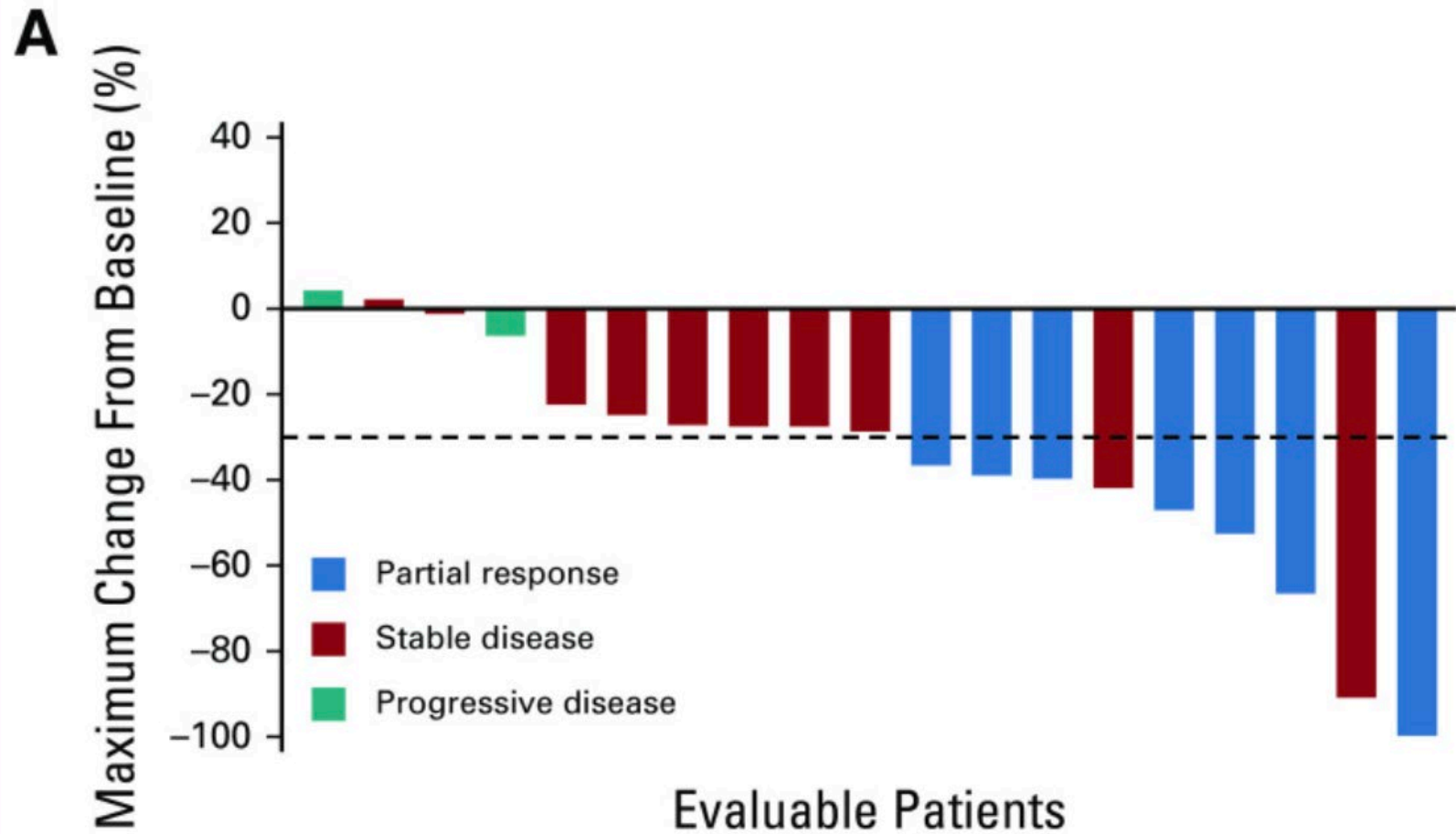
Strickler JH et al. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2208470



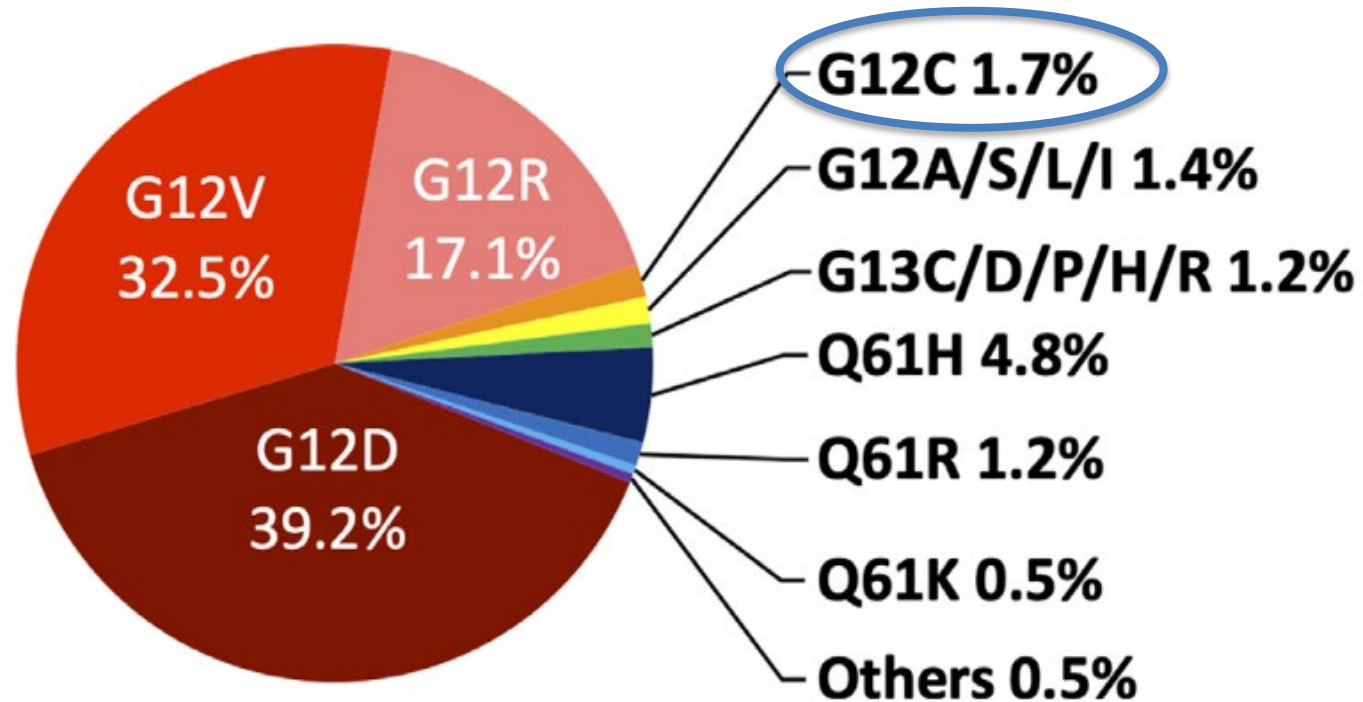
Adagrasib in Advanced Solid Tumors Harboring a *KRAS*^{G12C} Mutation

Tanios S. Bekaii-Saab, MD¹; Rona Yaeger, MD²; Alexander I. Spira, MD^{3,4,5}; Meredith S. Pelster, MD⁶; Joshua K. Sabari, MD⁷; Navid Hafez, MD⁸; Minal Barve, MD⁹; Karen Velastegui, BSc¹⁰; Xiaohong Yan, PhD¹⁰; Aditya Shetty, MD¹⁰; Hiram Der-Torossian, MD¹⁰; and Shubham Pant, MBBS¹¹

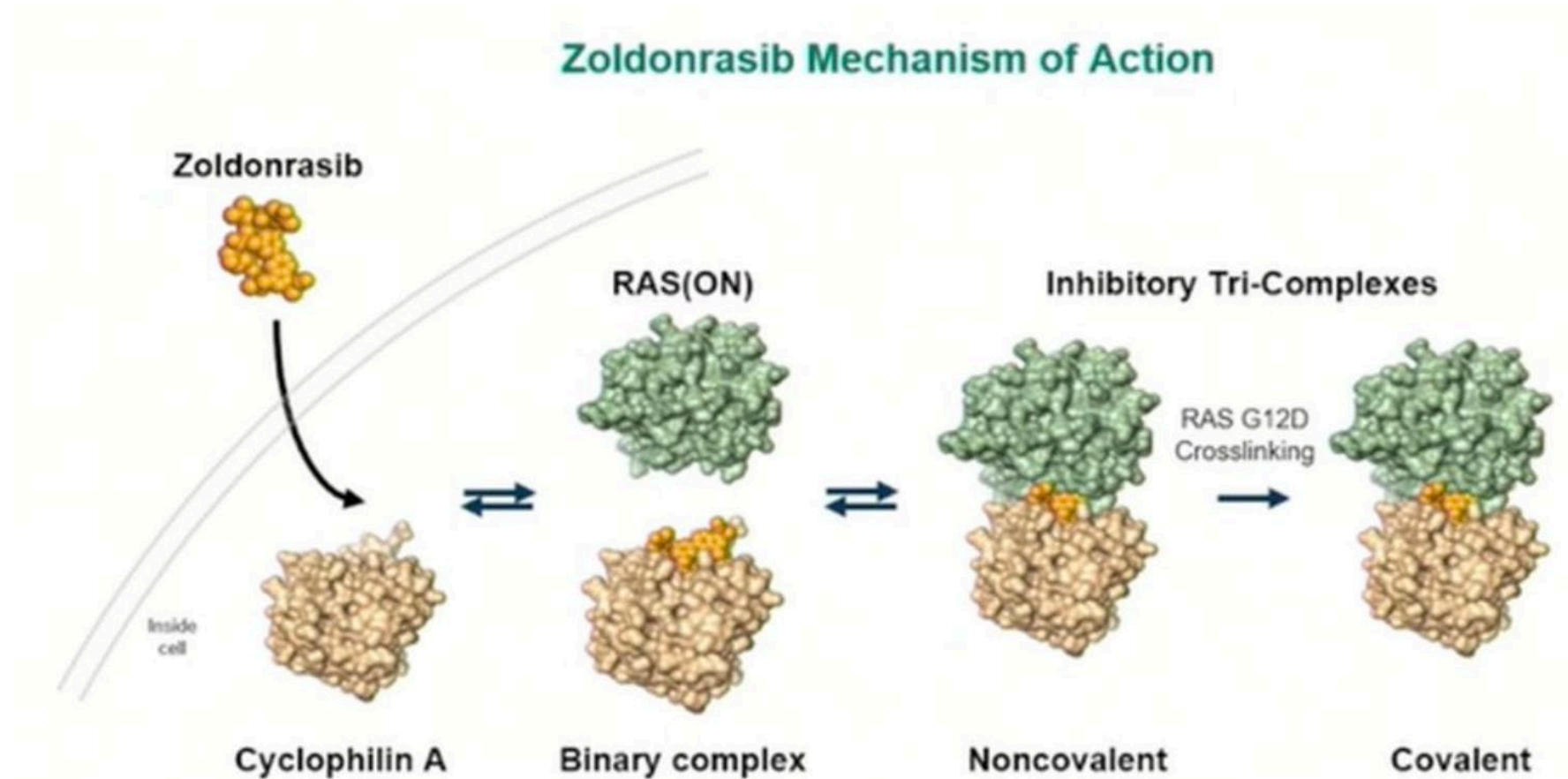
KRYSTAL-1



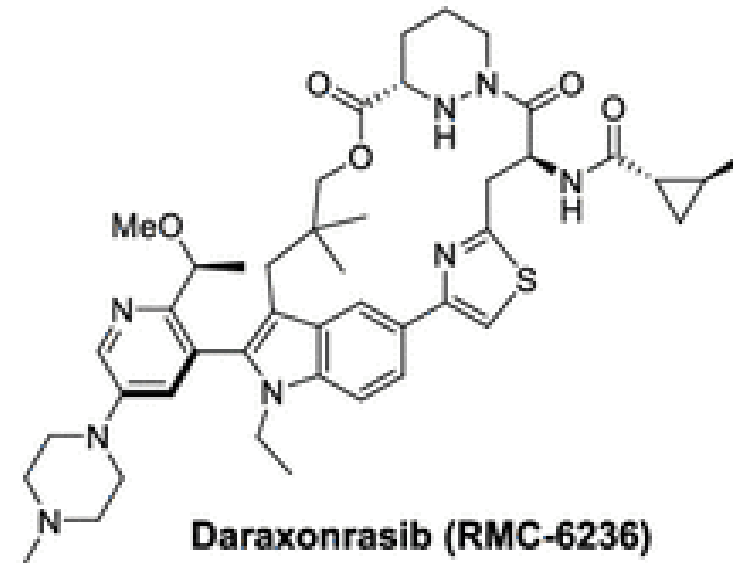
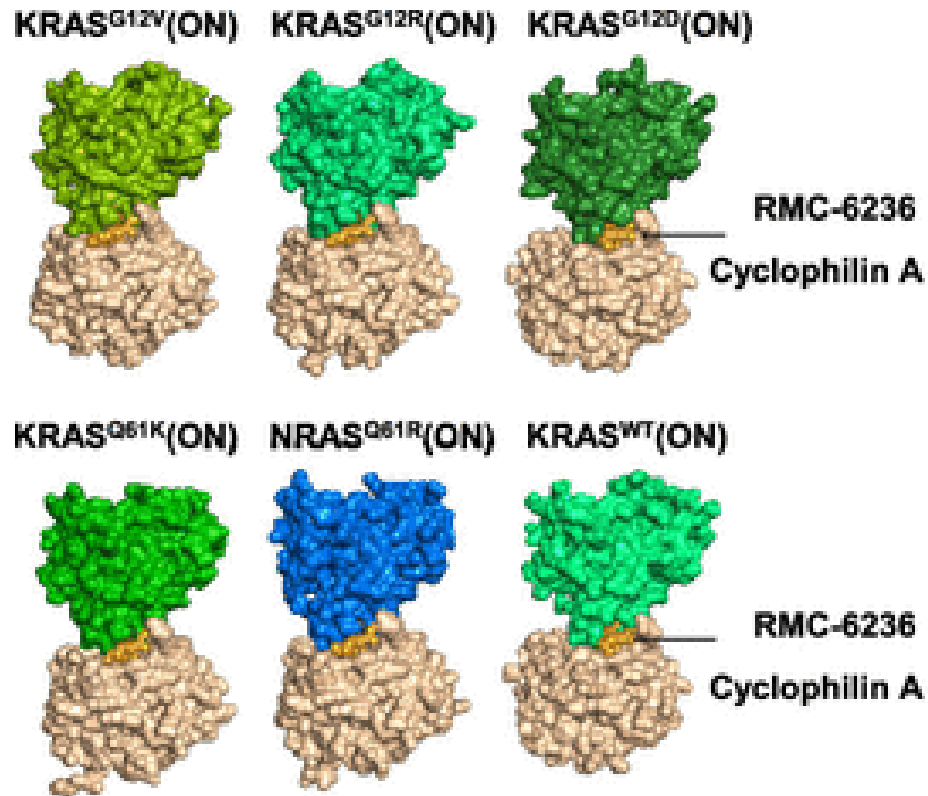
KRAS Mutation Landscape in PDAC



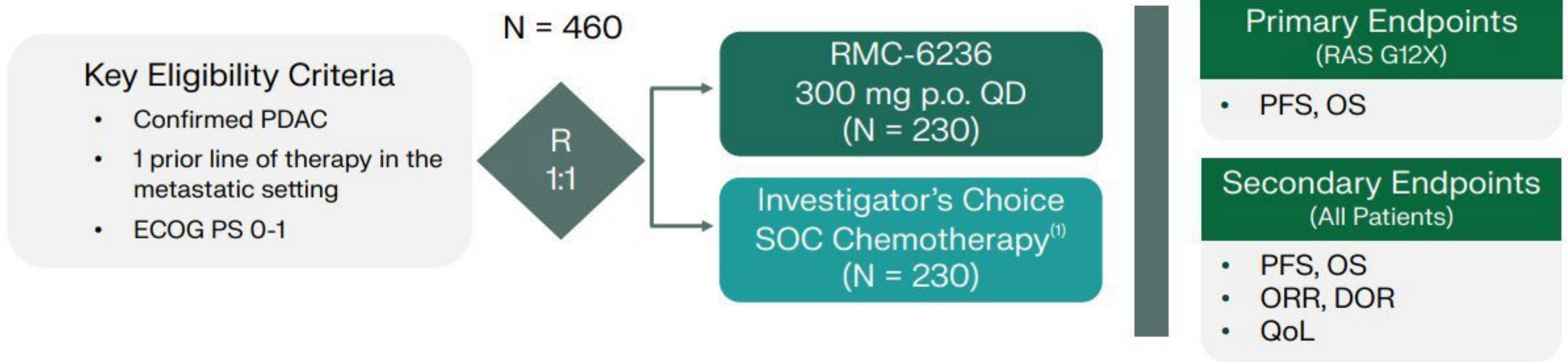
Expanding the Repertoire



Expanding the Repertoire



Trial Design for RASolute 302: 2L Metastatic PDAC

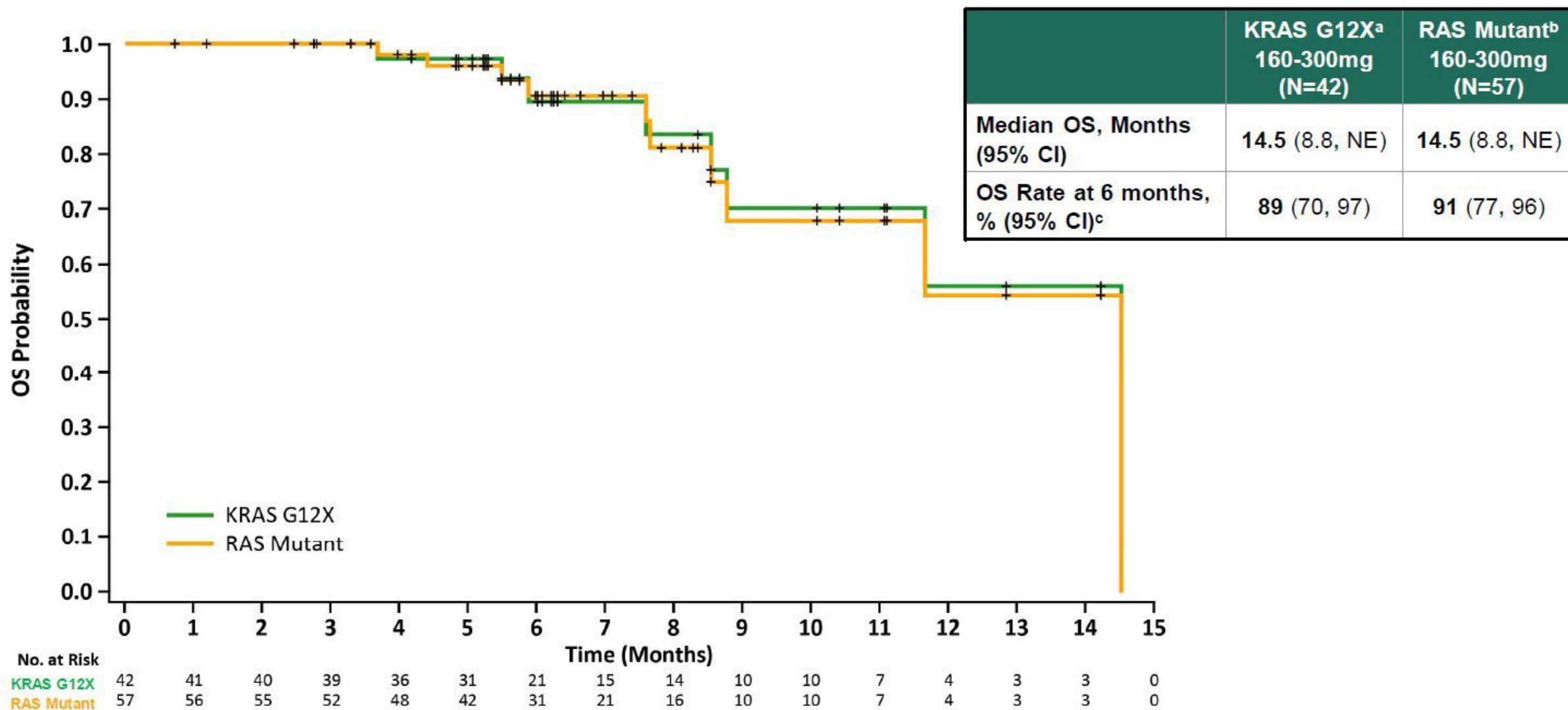


SOC, standard of care; WT, wild type; p.o., oral administration; QD, once daily, DOR, duration of response; QoL, quality of life.

Trial design and dose selection based on FDA meeting. Finalization of design details pending final protocol submission.

(1) SOC chemotherapy options: Gemcitabine + nab-paclitaxel, modified FOLFIRINOX, NAL-IRI+5-FU+LV, or FOLFOX

RMC-6236 Overall Survival in Patients with 2L PDAC



Data cutoff 23 Jul 2024.

Median follow-up is 6 months for KRAS G12X and 6.2 months for RAS mutant.

^aKRAS G12X mutations are defined as nonsynonymous mutations in KRAS codon 12 (G12).

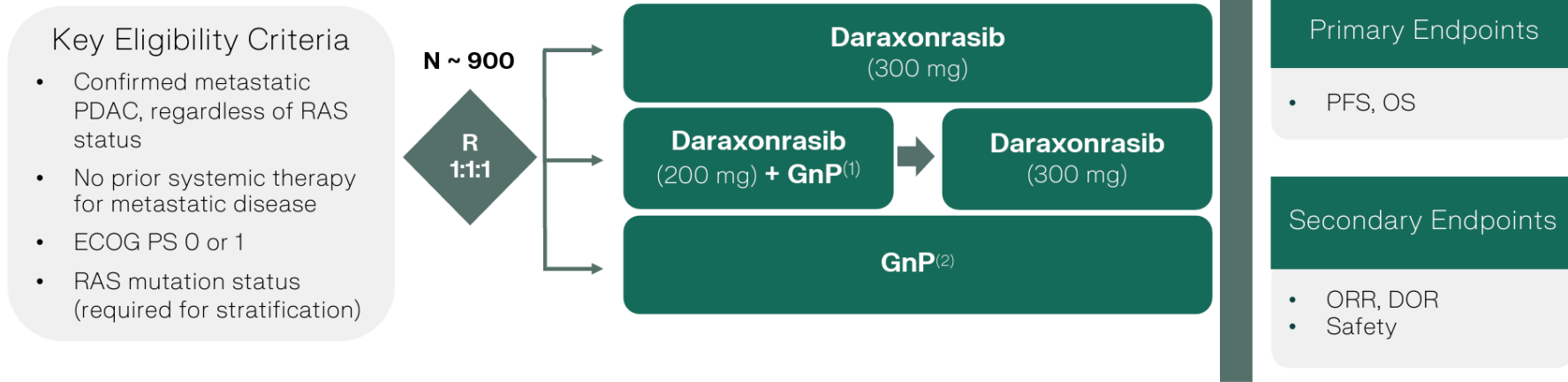
^bRAS mutant is defined as patients with G12, G13, or Q61 mutant metastatic PDAC.

^cOS rate at 6 months and 95% CI are from Kaplan-Meier analysis.

2L, second line; PDAC, pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma; NE, not evaluable; OS, overall survival.

What about 1st Line?

Daraxonrasib in 1L Metastatic PDAC: Proposed RASolute 303 Trial Design

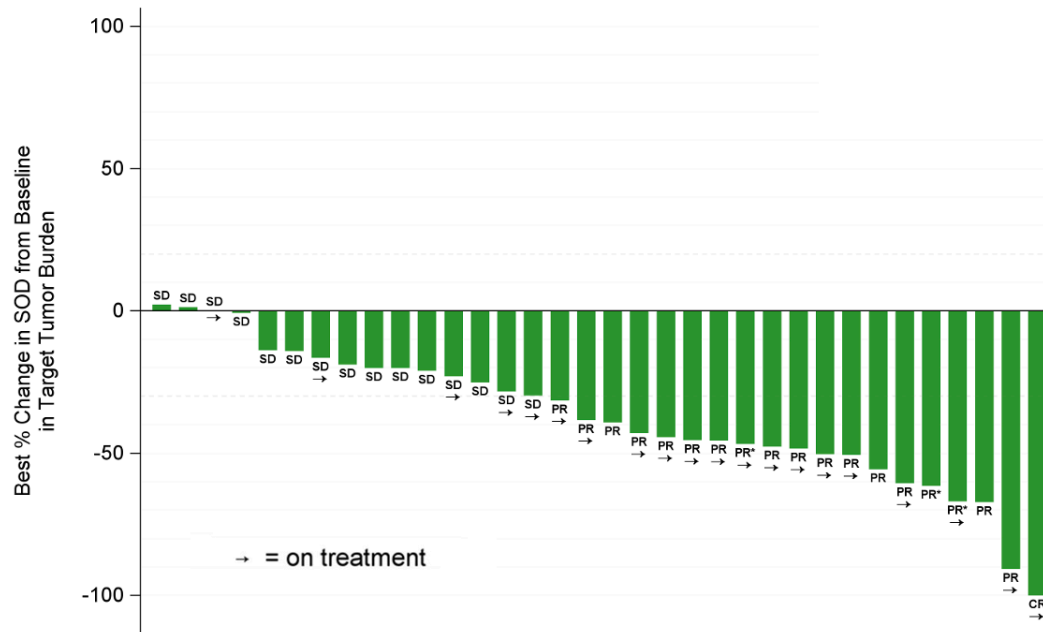


Treatment until disease progression or intolerance for all three arms. (1) Daraxonrasib (200 mg) + GnP (1000 mg/m² and 125 mg/m²) given on Days 1, 15 in a 28-day cycle for up to 6 months, followed by daraxonrasib monotherapy (300 mg). (2) GnP (1000 mg/m² and 125 mg/m²) on Days 1, 8, and 15 in a 28-day cycle.
1L, first line; PDAC, pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status; R, randomized; GnP, gemcitabine nab-paclitaxel; PFS, progression-free survival; OS, overall survival; ORR, objective response rate; DOR, duration of response.



What about 1st Line?

1L PDAC: Daraxonrasib (300 mg) Monotherapy Demonstrated Promising Initial Antitumor Activity in Patients with RAS Mutations



N=38 ^(1,4)	
ORR⁽²⁾, % (n)	47% (18)
DCR⁽³⁾, % (n)	89% (34)

Two treatment-naïve patients who are included in the safety analysis are excluded from the waterfall and ORR/DCR analysis because they do not meet the definition of 1L metastatic PDAC: one patient had locally advanced disease and the other had a synchronous neuroendocrine tumor. Median (range) follow-up is 9.3 (4.8, 11.5) months. (1) All patients received a first dose 300 mg QD of daraxonrasib at least 14 weeks prior to data cutoff date. (2) Objective response rate (ORR) (per RECIST v 1.1) includes complete (CR) and partial responses (PR) that were confirmed or still had the potential to confirm. (3) Disease control rate (DCR) includes CR, PR and stable disease (SD). (4) Four patients included in the denominator for ORR and DCR calculations are not displayed on waterfall and treated as non-responders for purposes of the ORR and DCR calculations due to lack of post-baseline target lesion assessment. RAS mutations defined as patients with G12X, G13X or Q61X PDAC. 1L, first line; PDAC, pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma; PR*, unconfirmed partial response; CI, confidence interval; QD, once daily; RECIST, response evaluation criteria in solid tumors, SOD, sum of diameters.

Data cutoff: July 28, 2025

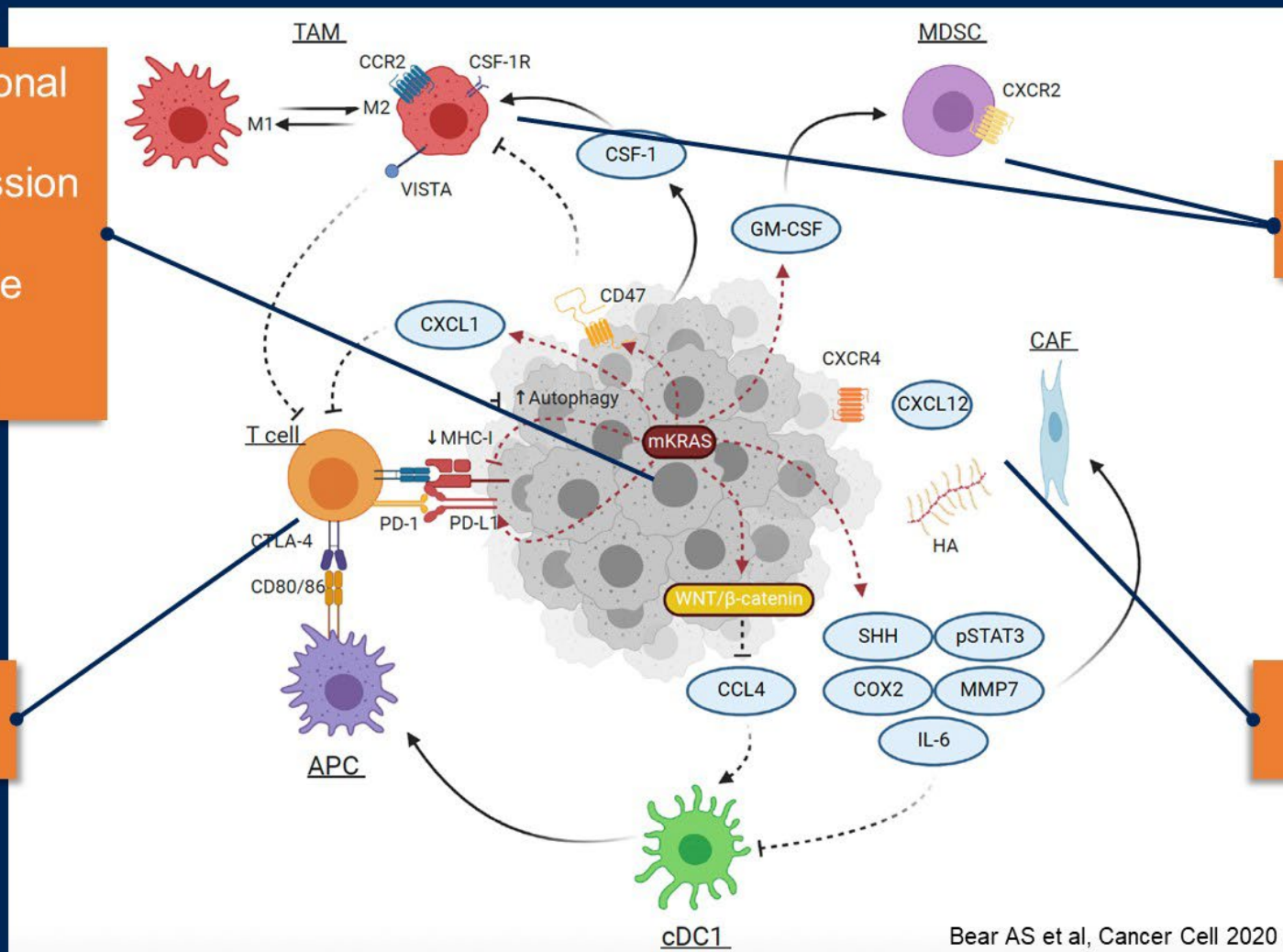


Immunotherapy in Pancreatic Cancer

- Up to this point, immune checkpoint inhibitors with or without chemotherapy have been largely ineffective in the treatment of pancreatic cancer
- Vaccines may be able to unlock benefits of immune activation

Immune resistance mechanisms in PDAC

- Low tumor mutational burden
- Low MHC-I expression
 - Low antigenic strength/immune privilege
 - Mutant KRAS



Immunosuppressive myeloid cells

Low T cell infiltration

Dense desmoplasia

Bear AS et al, Cancer Cell 2020

Vaccines for Pancreatic Cancer

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Brief Communication | [Open access](#) | Published: 11 August 2025

Lymph node-targeted, mKRAS-specific amphiphile vaccine in pancreatic and colorectal cancer: phase 1 AMPLIFY-201 trial final results

[Zev A. Wainberg](#) , [Colin D. Weekes](#), [Muhammad Furqan](#), [Pashtoon M. Kasi](#), [Craig E. Devoe](#), [Alexis D. Leal](#), [Vincent Chung](#), [James R. Perry](#), [Thian Kheoh](#), [Lisa K. McNeil](#), [Esther Welkowsky](#), [Peter C. DeMuth](#), [Christopher M. Haqq](#) , [Shubham Pant](#)  & [Eileen M. O'Reilly](#) 

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Associated content

[Lymph-node-targeted, mKRAS-specific amphiphile vaccine in pancreatic and colorectal cancer: the phase 1 AMPLIFY-201 trial](#)

Shubham Pant, Zev A. Wainberg ... Eileen M. O'Reilly

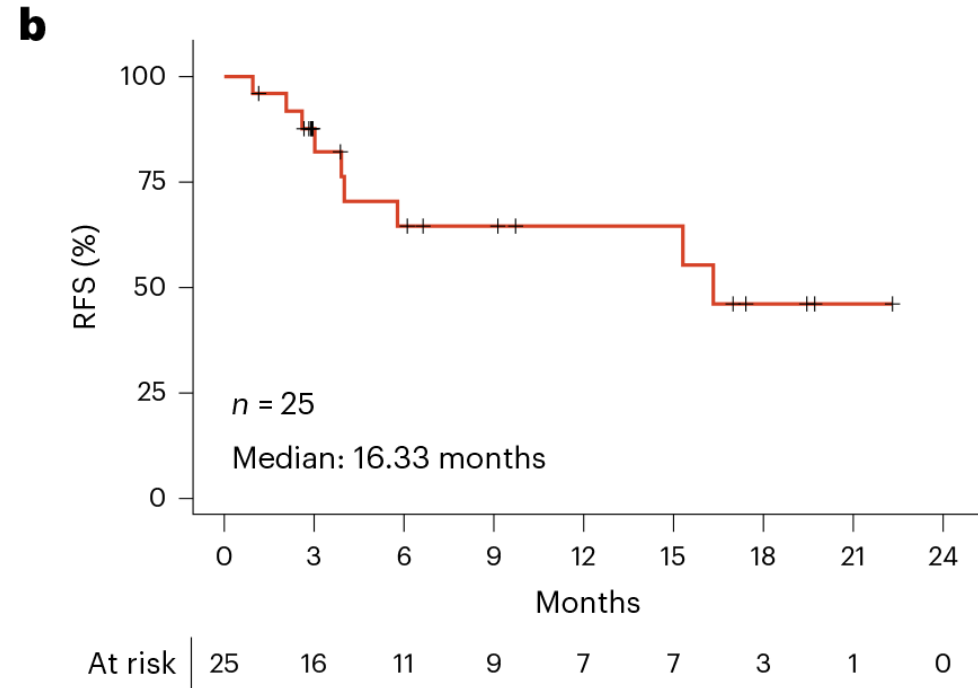
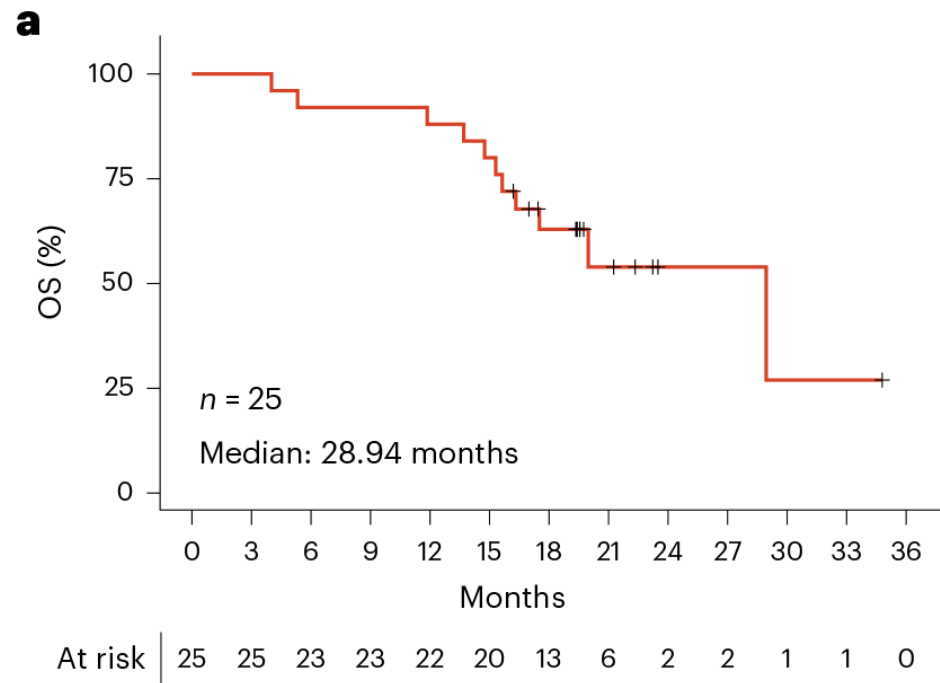
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09 Jan 2024

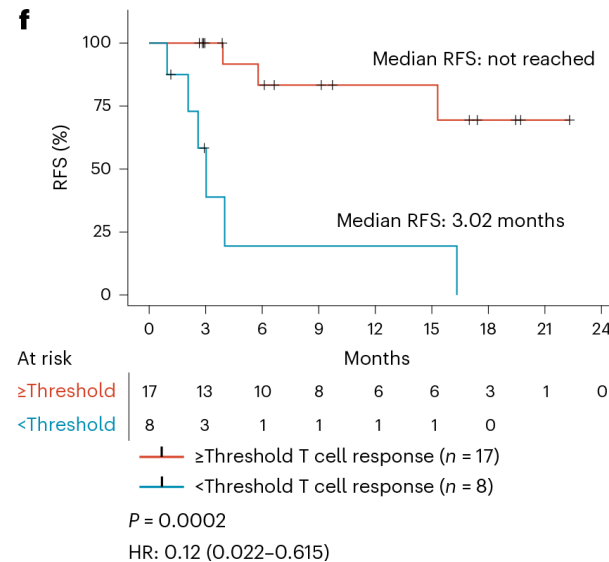
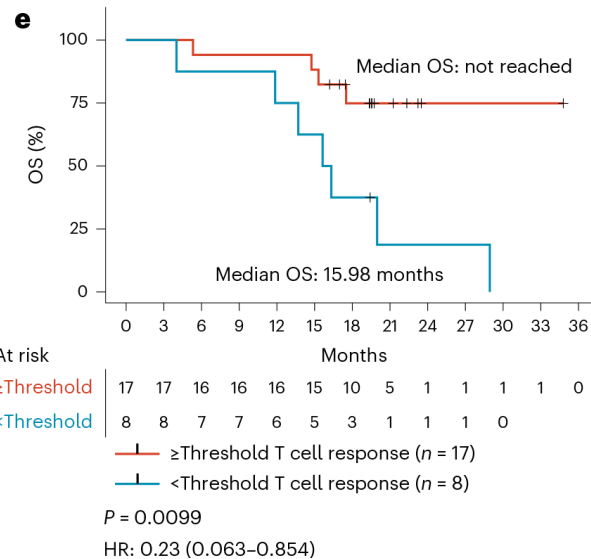
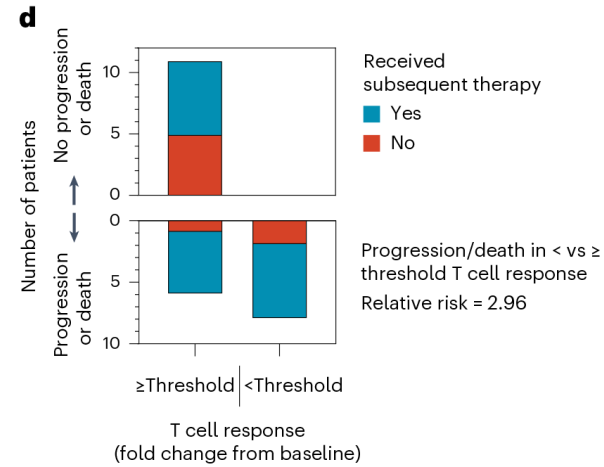
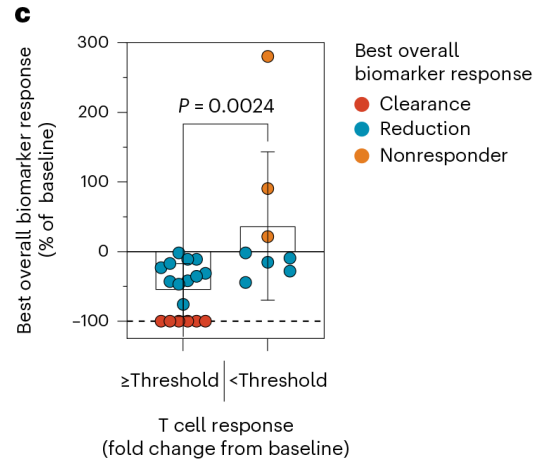
Vaccines for Pancreatic Cancer

- ELI-002 2P
 - mKRAS G12D and G12R specific antigens
 - 25 patients (20 with PDAC, 5 with CRC) who were NED but had ctDNA+ or rising tumor markers (CA 19-9 or CEA)
 - Median OS for PDAC: 28.94 months; median RFS 15.31 months

Vaccines for Pancreatic Cancer



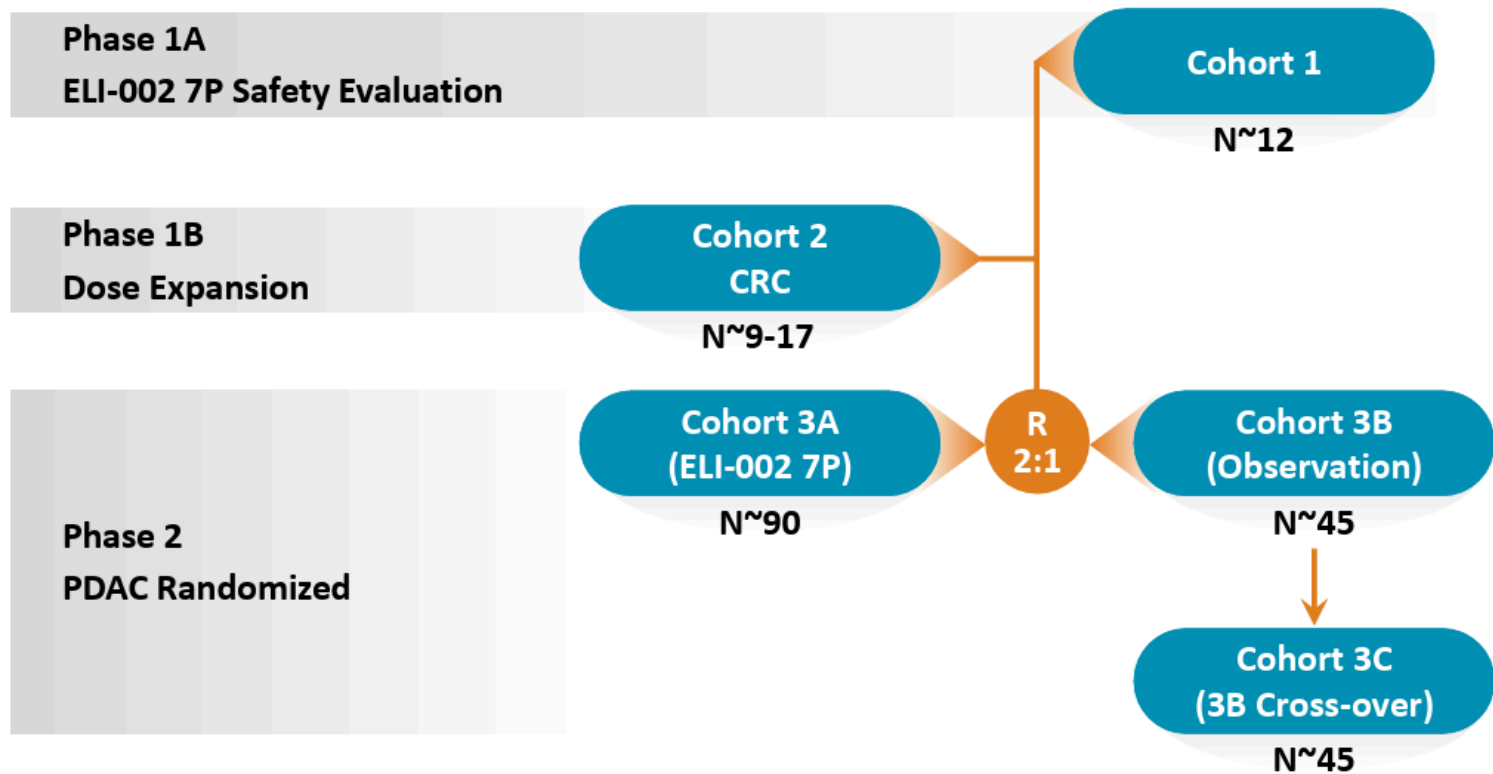
Vaccines for Pancreatic Cancer



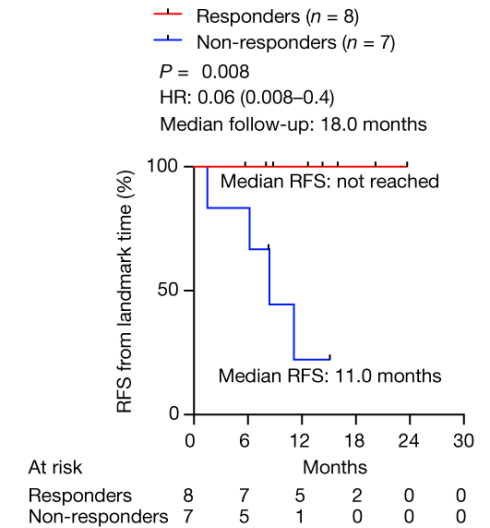
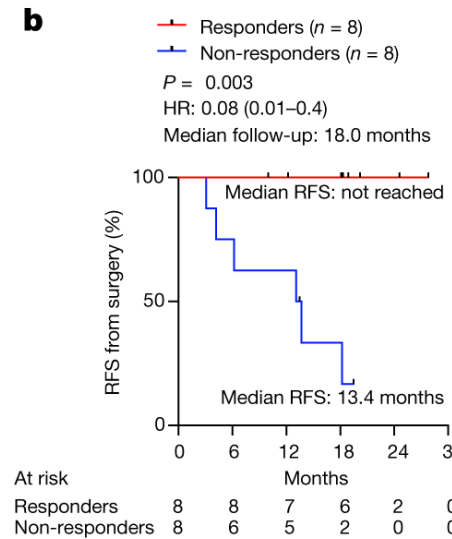
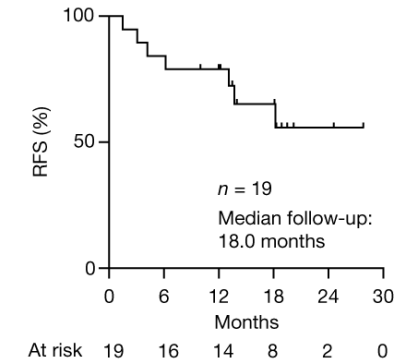
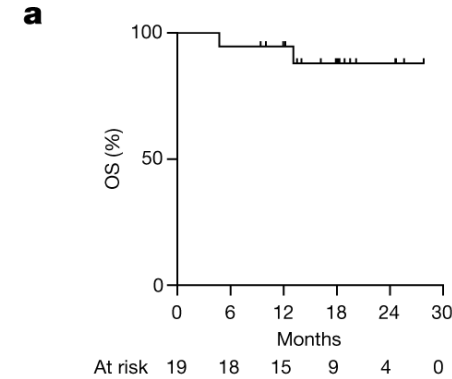
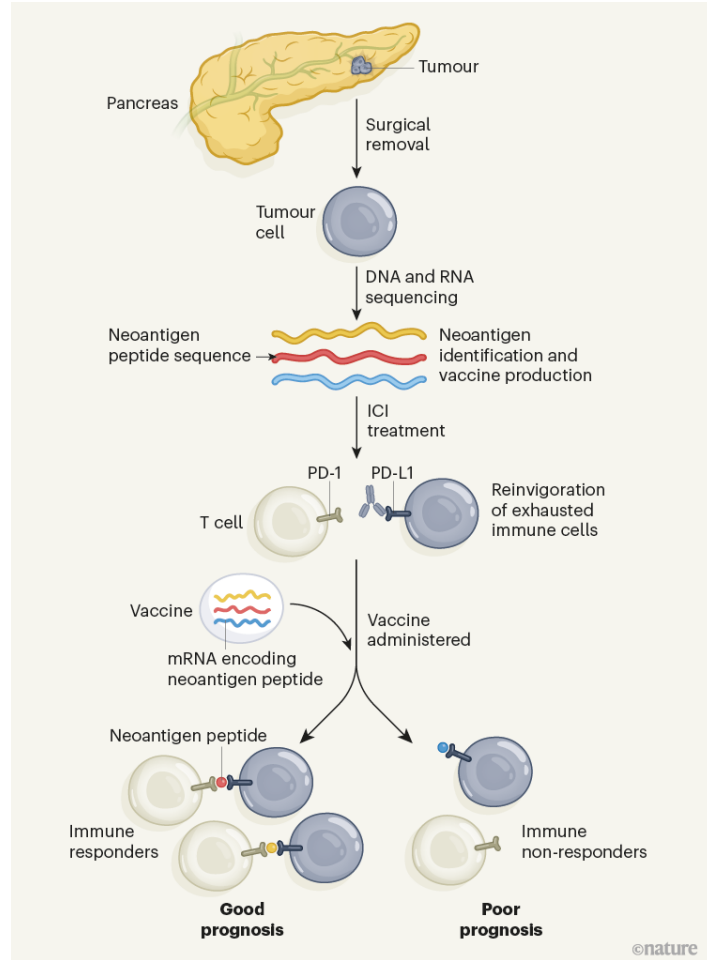
The AMPLIFY 7P trial: Lymph node targeted vaccine ELI-002 7P in patients with RAS mutated pancreatic and colorectal tumors after locoregional treatment



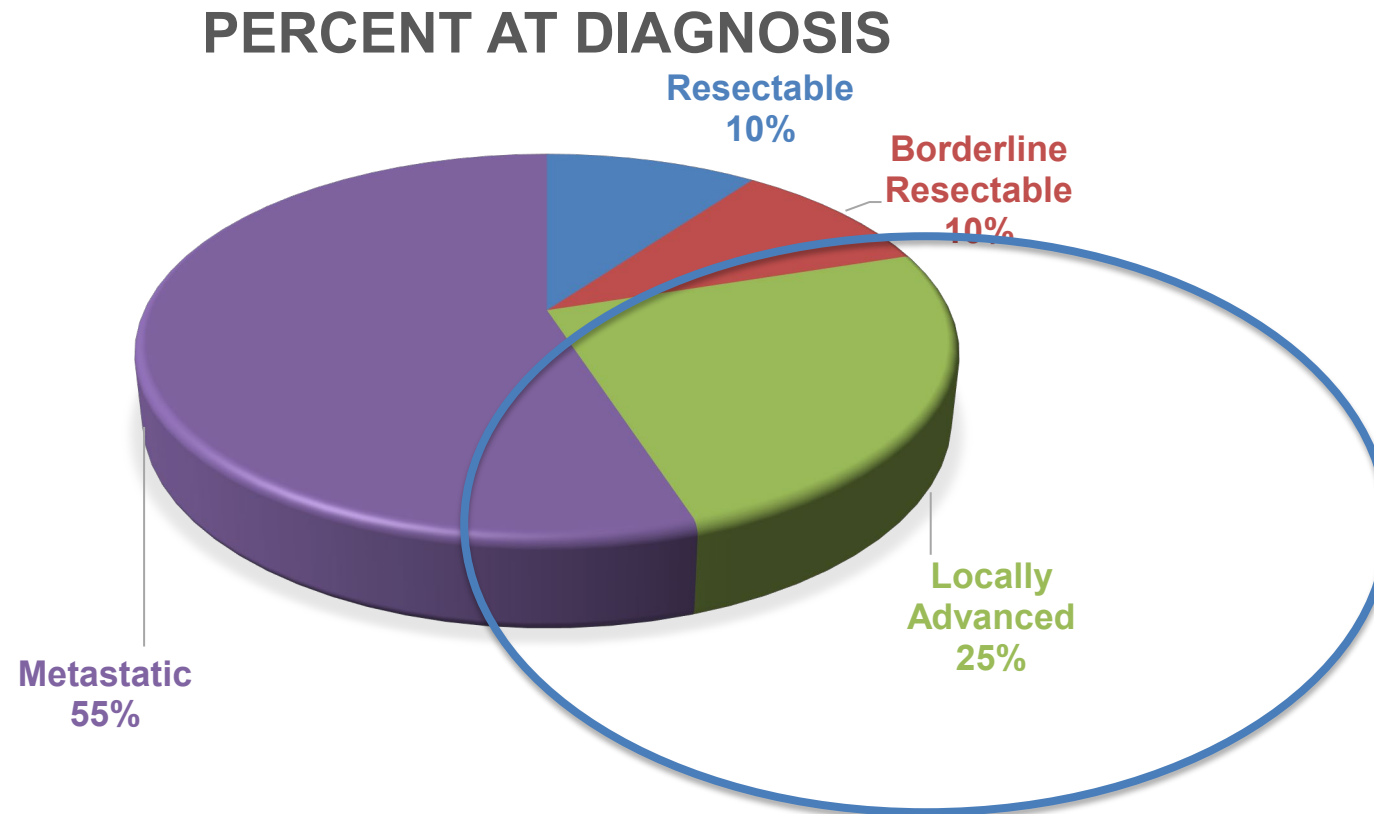
ELI-002-201 Cohort Schematic



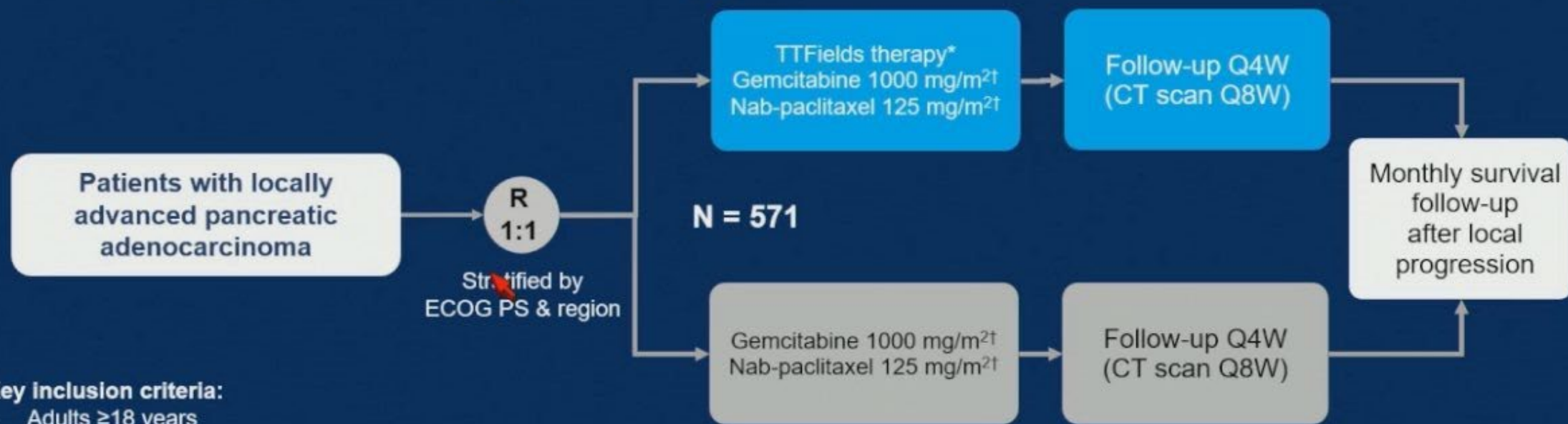
Personalized Neoantigen Vaccine



What about locally advanced pancreatic cancer?



PANOVA-3 study design



Key inclusion criteria:

- Adults ≥ 18 years
- Previously untreated, biopsy confirmed disease
- Life expectancy ≥ 3 months
- ECOG PS 0-2

Key exclusion criteria:

- Prior palliative treatment to the tumor
- Implanted electronic medical device in torso
- Known allergies to medical adhesives, hydrogel or chemotherapies

Study sites: 198 across 20 countries (North and South America, Europe, Asia)[‡]
Enrollment: March 2018 – March 2023

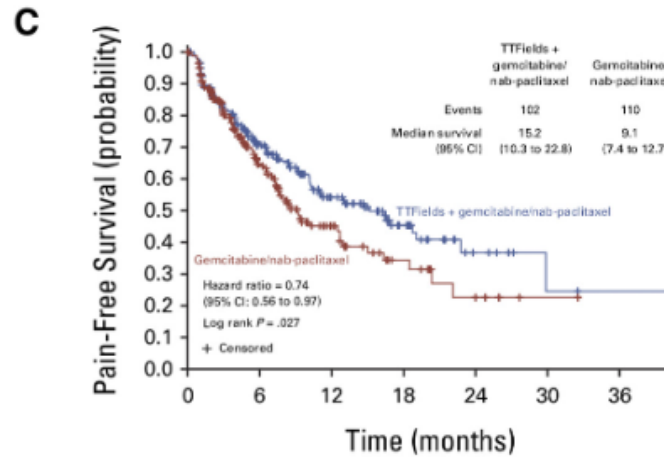
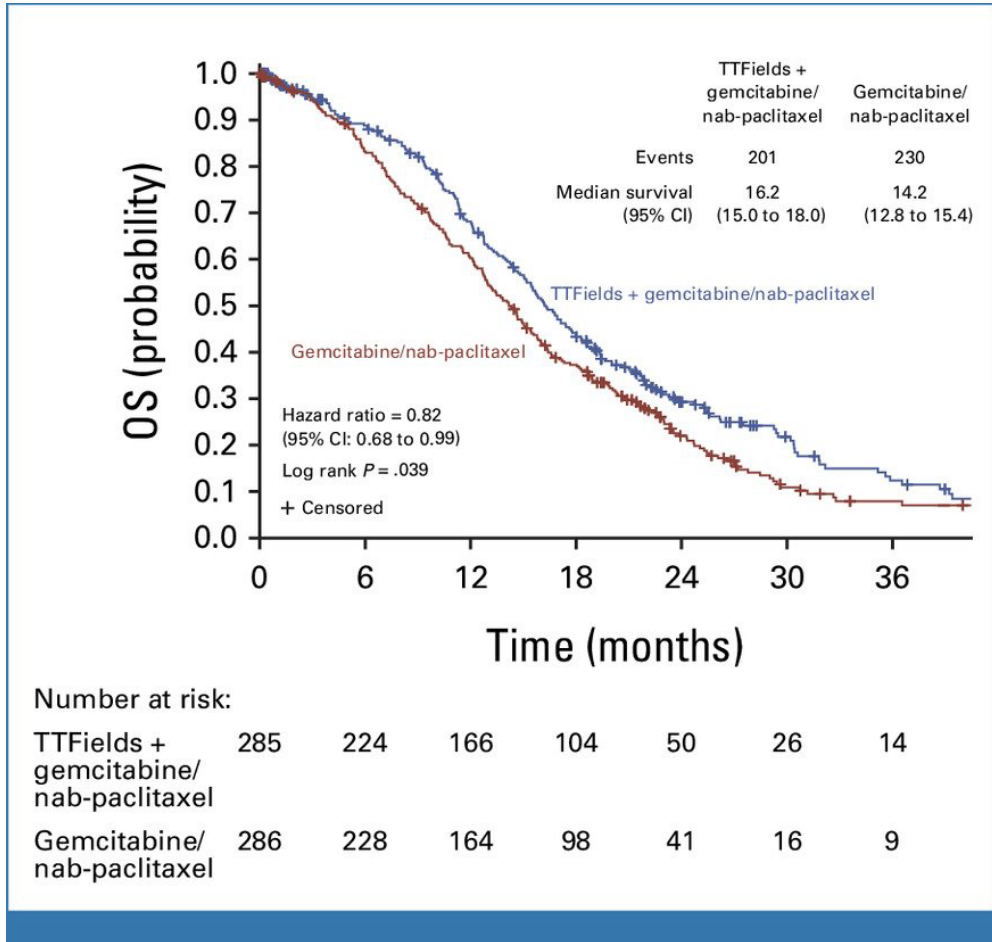
Data cut-off: October 16, 2024

Registration number: NCT03377491

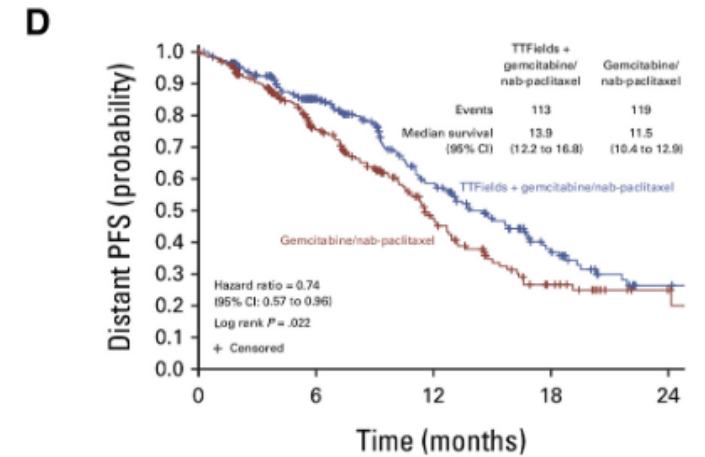
*150 kHz, 18h/day; †On days 1, 8, and 15 of each 28-day cycle; ‡ US, Mexico, Brazil, Canada; Spain, Hungary, Czech Republic, France, Poland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Israel, Belgium, Croatia; China, South Korea, Australia and Hong Kong;

CT, computer tomography; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status; R, randomization; TTFIELDS, Tumor Treating Fields; Q4W, every 4 weeks; Q8W, every 8 weeks.

PANOVA-3



Number at risk:	0	6	12	18	24	30	36
TTFields + gemcitabine/nab-paclitaxel	285	122	58	25	7	2	1
Gemcitabine/nab-paclitaxel	286	98	30	12	4	1	0



Number at risk:	0	6	12	18	24
TTFields + gemcitabine/nab-paclitaxel	285	164	86	33	11
Gemcitabine/nab-paclitaxel	286	138	55	19	6

PANOVA-3

- Safety:
 - 8.4% of TTF arm discontinued TTF due to AEs
 - Rash in 25.9% of TTF arm (vs 8.4%); Gr 3-4 in 1.8%
 - Dermatitis in 29.9% (vs 2.9%); Gr 3-4 in 0%.



Cancer Cachexia

The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

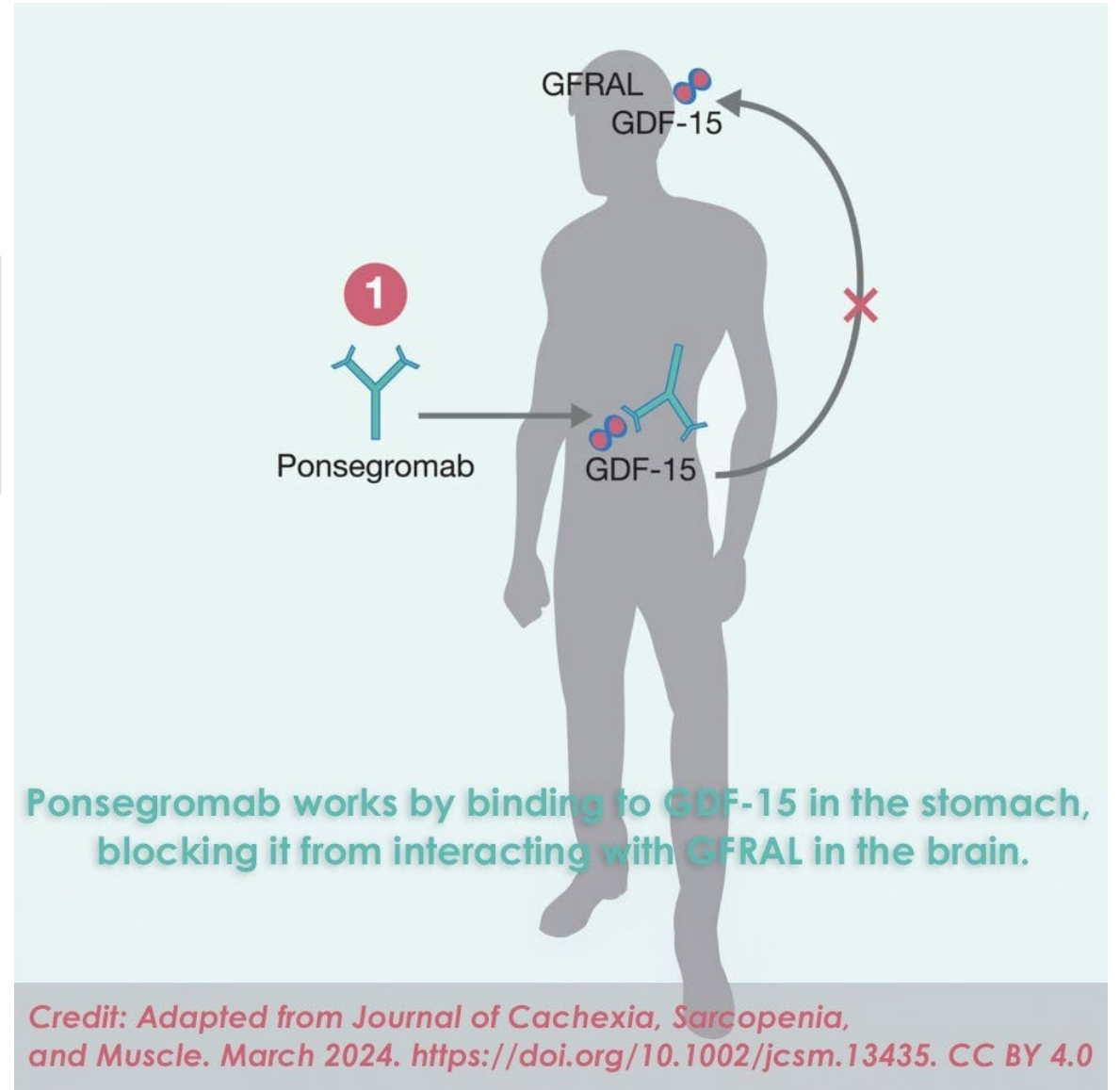
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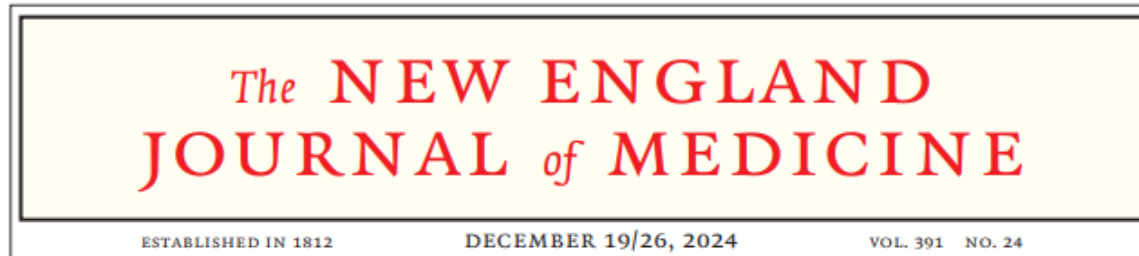
Ponsegromab for the Treatment of Cancer Cachexia

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Cancer Cachexia

- 187 patients, 32% of whom had pancreatic cancer



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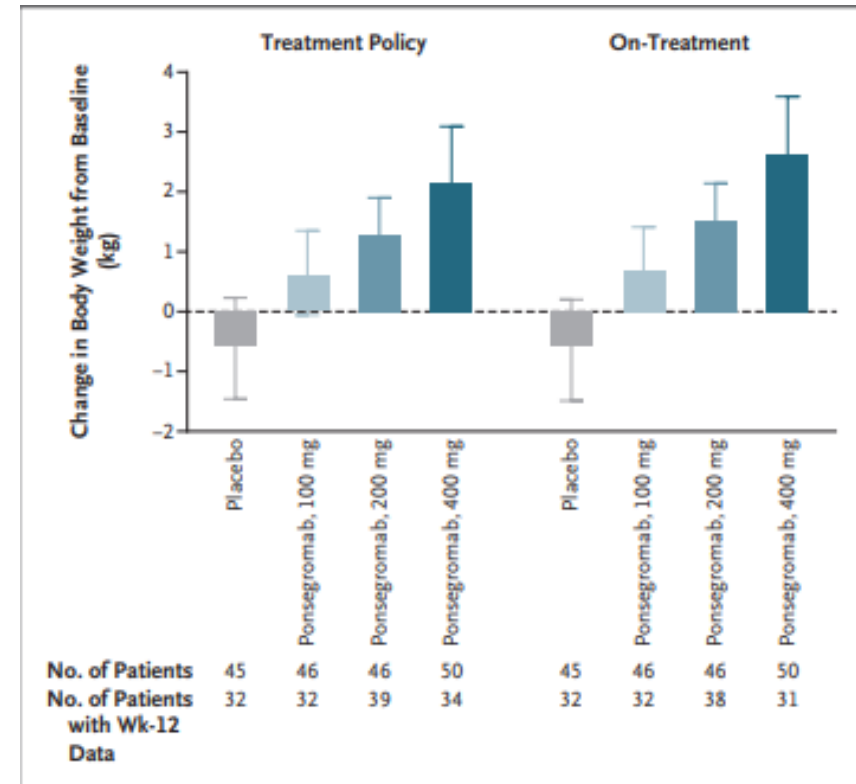


Figure 1. Change from Baseline in Body Weight at 12 Weeks.

Summary

- Chemo remains backbone
- 10–15% actionable alterations → test all patients
- IO limited but evolving
- Treating cachexia may provide clinical benefit
- Clinical trials essential



Thanks!

E-mail me with questions.

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