



SpringWorks Therapeutics Announces Mirdametininib Data to be Presented at the 2024 Society for Neuro-Oncology (SNO) Annual Meeting

November 11, 2024

– Data from the pivotal Phase 2b ReNeu trial demonstrate that patients with NF1-PN achieved deep responses and improvements in health-related quality of life over the course of mirdametininib treatment –

– Encouraging results from Phase 1/2 study of mirdametininib in pediatric patients with low-grade glioma also to be presented in oral session at SNO –

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 11, 2024 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) -- SpringWorks Therapeutics, Inc. (Nasdaq: SWTX), a commercial-stage biopharmaceutical company focused on severe rare diseases and cancer, today announced that three abstracts from the pivotal Phase 2b ReNeu trial of mirdametininib, an investigational MEK inhibitor, in adults and children with neurofibromatosis type 1-associated plexiform neurofibromas (NF1-PN) will be presented in oral and poster sessions at the 29th Annual Meeting & Education Day of the Society for Neuro-Oncology (SNO), being held November 21-24, 2024.

ReNeu ([NCT03962543](#)) is a multicenter, single-arm trial and the largest study conducted to date in patients with NF1-PN. As previously reported, data from the ReNeu trial demonstrated deep and sustained reductions in tumor volume as well as improvement in pain and health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in both the adult and pediatric cohorts. New data being presented at SNO show that the deep responses in tumor volume reduction were achieved regardless of baseline characteristics, and suggest a trend between deep response and both earlier achievement of a first confirmed response and longer treatment duration. In addition, the improvements in HRQoL were clinically meaningful, early, and sustained over the course of mirdametininib treatment.

Data from the Phase 1/2 trial of mirdametininib in pediatric and young adult patients with low-grade gliomas (LGG) will also be presented in an oral presentation at SNO and suggest that mirdametininib is well-tolerated and has promising clinical activity in this patient population, including a 63% objective response rate in patients with measurable tumors and a median time to response of 5.4 months.

"We are very pleased that new data analyses from our ReNeu trial continue to support the potentially differentiated profile of mirdametininib for patients with NF1-PN, including deeper responses in target tumors for those who were on treatment for a longer duration, and meaningful improvements across quality-of-life measures," said Jim Cassidy, M.D., Ph.D., Chief Medical Officer of SpringWorks Therapeutics. "We are also encouraged by the data in children and young adults with LGG treated with mirdametininib and look forward to the phase 2 portion of the trial to further evaluate the efficacy and safety of mirdametininib in this patient population."

A New Drug Application (NDA) for mirdametininib in adults and children with NF1-PN was granted Priority Review designation by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), with a Prescription Drug User Fee Act action date of February 28, 2025. In addition, the European Medicines Agency (EMA) has validated the Marketing Authorization Application (MAA) for mirdametininib for the treatment of adult and pediatric patients with NF1-PN.

Oral and Poster Presentations at 2024 SNO Annual Meeting

Pivotal, phase 2b ReNeu trial of mirdametininib in children and adults with neurofibromatosis type-1 associated plexiform neurofibroma (NF1-PN): A spotlight on patients achieving deep response

Poster Presentation

Abstract #: CTNI-21

Date and Time: November 22, 7:30-9:30 p.m. CST (8:30-10:30 p.m. EST)

As previously reported at the 2024 American Society of Clinical Oncology Annual Meeting, the Phase 2b ReNeu trial met its primary endpoint of confirmed objective response rate, as assessed by blinded independent central review, in both adults and children. Tumor volume reductions were deep and durable over the course of the study. The data being presented at SNO demonstrate that the deep responses in target tumors were achieved regardless of different baseline characteristics and also show that patients with a deep response had longer treatment duration with mirdametininib. The SNO data include:

- Of the 41% (24/58) of adults and 52% (29/56) of children who experienced a confirmed objective response during the 24-cycle treatment phase (approximately 22 months), 62% (15/24) of adults and 52% (15/29) of children achieved deep response (defined as >50% best reduction from baseline in target PN volume).
- Of those with a deep response in the total cohort, 35% of adults (6/17) and 72% of children (13/18) were investigator-defined as having progressing PN at baseline.
- Patients achieved deep response regardless of age, sex, target PN volume, tumor location, or progression status at baseline.
- The median time to best percent change from baseline in PN volume for patients achieving deep response was 25 months for adults and 22 months for children. For patients with $\geq 20\%$ to $\leq 50\%$ PN volume reduction, the median time to best percent change from baseline was 15 months for adults and 15 months for children.

"It is very encouraging to see such deep tumor volume reductions across subgroups of patients, and the trend we observed between deep response and longer treatment duration suggests that patients can benefit from prolonged therapy with mirdametininib," said Timothy R. Gershon, M.D., Ph.D., professor in the Department of Pediatrics at Emory University School of Medicine, Director of the Children's Center for Neurosciences Research at

Emory University, and ReNeu trial investigator. “The collective findings from the ReNeu trial support the potential for mirdametininib to be a much-needed therapy for patients with this debilitating disease.”

Health-related quality-of-life (HRQoL) in adults and children with neurofibromatosis type-1 associated plexiform neurofibroma (NF1-PN) treated with mirdametininib: Pivotal, phase 2b ReNeu trial

Oral Presentation

Abstract #: QOL-08

Date and Time: November 24, 10:25-10:35 a.m. CST (11:25-11:35 a.m. EST)

In the ReNeu trial, change in HRQoL in adults and children was assessed by the Pediatric QoL Inventory (Peds QL) Total Score; change from baseline at Cycle 13 was a prespecified secondary endpoint. Results showed clinically meaningful, early, and sustained benefits in HRQoL, including:

- Improvement (least-squares mean, LSM [SE] change) from baseline at Cycle 13 was 3.9 (1.6; P=.018; n=34) for adults, 4.0 (2.4; P=.096; n=38) for children by patient-report, and 5.6 (1.9; p=0.005; n=43) by parent proxy-report.
- Improvements for adults and children by parent proxy-report were observed early (at Cycle 5 and Cycle 3, respectively) and sustained at most time points through Cycle 13.
- Clinically meaningful improvement from baseline at Cycle 13 was achieved by 37% (10/27) of adults, 45% (13/29) of children by patient-report, and 47% (15/32) of children by parent proxy-report (among patients who could have achieved a clinically meaningful change from baseline).

“Patients with NF1-PN experience pain and other symptoms that negatively impact their functioning and quality of life,” said Rene Y. McNall-Knapp, M.D., a pediatric hematologist-oncologist at the Jimmy Everest Center at Oklahoma Children’s Hospital OU Health and ReNeu study investigator. “In the ReNeu trial, both adults and children experienced early and sustained improvements in health-related quality of life over the course of treatment with mirdametininib, which is an important outcome of treatment for those living with this devastating disease.”

Addressing skin adverse events (AEs) during mirdametininib treatment in patients with neurofibromatosis type-1 associated plexiform neurofibroma (NF1-PN): Guidance from a multidisciplinary group of experts on the management of MEK inhibitor-associated skin AEs

Poster Presentation

Abstract #: CTNI-20

Date and Time: November 22, 7:30-9:30 p.m. CST (8:30-10:30 p.m. EST)

Skin adverse events (AEs) are commonly seen with MEK inhibitors as a class and were common in the ReNeu trial. To prevent and manage skin AEs, a multidisciplinary team retrospectively reviewed skincare practices at one high-enrolling ReNeu trial site and provided a series of recommendations to healthcare professionals to support treatment adherence.

Results from the Phase 1 and Phase 1 expansion cohorts of SJ901: A Phase 1/2 trial of single-agent mirdametininib (PD-0325901) in children, adolescents, and young adults with low-grade glioma

Oral Presentation

Abstract #: CTNI-70

Date and Time: November 22, 11:50-11:55 a.m. CST (12:50-12:55 p.m. EST)

Data from the Phase 1 and Phase 1 expansion cohorts of an ongoing Phase 1/2 trial ([NCT04923126](#)) evaluating mirdametininib in patients ages 2 to 24 with pediatric and young adult low-grade gliomas (LGG) suggest that mirdametininib, which has high blood brain barrier penetration, is well tolerated and has promising clinical activity in patients with recurrent/progressive LGG across a variety of MAPK pathway aberrations. Results demonstrated:

- Of the 23 patients enrolled in the trial, 17 (74%) completed or remain on-therapy; 4 (17%) stopped for progression, and two discontinued for toxicities.
- Twelve (63%) of the 19 patients with measurable tumors achieved an objective response (one major, six partial, and five minor responses).
- The median time to an objective response was 5.4 months (range: 1.7 to 7.3).
- Mirdametininib was well-tolerated in the Phase 1 portion of the trial.

This trial is being conducted pursuant to a research agreement that SpringWorks entered into with St. Jude Children’s Research Hospital. These data were previously presented at the 21st International Symposium on Pediatric Neuro-Oncology (ISPNO 2024). The Phase 2 portion of the trial is ongoing and recruiting patients.

About the ReNeu Trial

ReNeu ([NCT03962543](#)) is an ongoing, multi-center, open-label, single arm, Phase 2b trial evaluating the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of mirdametininib in patients ≥ 2 years of age with an inoperable NF1-associated PN causing significant morbidity. The study enrolled 114 patients to receive mirdametininib at a dose of 2 mg/m² twice daily (maximum dose of 4 mg twice daily) without regard to food. Mirdametininib was administered orally in a 3-week on, 1-week off dosing schedule as either a capsule or dispersible tablet. The primary endpoint is confirmed objective response rate defined as the proportion of patients with a $\geq 20\%$ reduction in target tumor volume on consecutive scans during the 24-cycle treatment phase, as measured by MRI and assessed by blinded independent central review. Secondary endpoints include safety and tolerability, duration of response, and changes in patient reported outcomes from baseline to Cycle 13. The treatment phase of the trial is complete, and results were presented at the 2024 American Society of Clinical Oncology Annual Meeting. Patients who completed the treatment phase were eligible to continue receiving treatment in the optional long-term follow up portion of the study, which is ongoing.

About NF1-PN

Neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1) is a rare genetic disorder that arises from mutations in the NF1 gene, which encodes for neurofibromin, a key suppressor of the MAPK pathway.^{1,2} NF1 is the most common form of neurofibromatosis, with an estimated global birth incidence of approximately 1

results, you should review the "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of Part II of SpringWorks' Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, as well as discussions of potential risks, uncertainties and other important factors in SpringWorks' subsequent filings.

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