EMA/333057/2023 Rev.1
EMEA/H/C/006013

Update as of 27 July 2023:

The applicant for Krazati has requested a re-examination of EMA's July 2023 opinion. Upon receipt of the grounds of the request, the Agency will re-examine its opinion and issue a final recommendation.

21 July 2023

Refusal of the marketing authorisation for Krazati (adagrasib)

The European Medicines Agency has recommended the refusal of the conditional marketing authorisation for Krazati, a medicine intended for treating advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with *KRAS G12C* mutation.

The Agency issued its opinion on 20 July 2023. The company that applied for authorisation, Mirati Therapeutics B.V., may ask for re-examination of the opinion within 15 days of receiving the opinion.

What is Krazati and what was it intended to be used for?

Krazati was developed as a medicine for treating adults with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) when the cancer cells have a particular genetic change (mutation) known as *KRAS G12C*. It was intended for patients who had already tried at least one systemic treatment (a treatment affecting the whole body).

Krazati contains the active substance adagrasib and was to be available as tablets.

How does Krazati work?

Genetic changes to the *KRAS* gene can produce an altered protein that causes the uncontrolled growth of cancer cells. The active substance in Krazati, adagrasib, attaches to this altered protein inside cancer cells, making the protein inactive and thereby slowing the growth and spread of the cells. It also encourages processes that kill the cancer cells.

Official address Domenico Scarlattilaan 6 ● 1083 HS Amsterdam ● The Netherlands
Address for visits and deliveries Refer to www.ema.europa.eu/how-to-find-us
Send us a question Go to www.ema.europa.eu/contact **Telephone** +31 (0)88 781 6000 An agency of the European Union

What did the company present to support its application?

The company presented results from a main study involving 116 adults with advanced NSCLC with a *KRAS G12C* mutation who had received at least one systemic treatment. The study looked at the number of patients whose cancer responded partially or completely to treatment and did not compare Krazati to any other treatment.

What were the main reasons for refusing the marketing authorisation?

The Agency's human medicines committee (CHMP) noted that comprehensive data for this medicine were not yet available and that there were uncertainties about how well the medicine worked.

Although the company applied for a conditional marketing authorisation, the medicine did not meet the criteria for granting this type of authorisation. The company could not show that Krazati fulfils an unmet need and could not justify making the medicine immediately available to patients while further data were still awaited. The Agency therefore recommended refusing the conditional marketing authorisation.

Does this refusal affect patients in clinical trials or compassionate use programmes?

The company informed the Agency that there are no consequences for patients in clinical trials or in compassionate use programmes with Krazati.

If you are in a clinical trial or compassionate use programme and need more information about your treatment, speak with your clinical trial doctor.