AstraZeneca

Clinical Study Results

Research Sponsor: AstraZeneca AB

Drug Studied: Savolitinib

Study Purpose: This study was done in healthy male participants to learn how savolitinib passes through, breaks down, and leaves the body

Protocol Number: D5084C00010

Thank you!

Thank you for taking part in the clinical study for the study drug savolitinib, also called AZD6094.

AstraZeneca AB sponsored this study and believes it is important to share the results. An independent non-profit organization called CISCRP helped prepare this summary of the study results for you.

If you participated in the study and have questions about the results, please speak with the study doctor or staff at your study site.

Who took part in this study?

The researchers asked for the help of healthy men. The participants in this study were 42 to 58 years old when they joined.

The study included 8 participants in the United Kingdom.

Why was the research needed?

Researchers are looking for a better way to treat cancer. Before a drug can be approved for people to use, researchers do clinical studies to find out how safe it is and how it works.

Many cancers are caused by changes in different genes. Changes in genes are also known as "mutations". Some mutations can help cells to grow and make more copies of themselves. These "extra" cells can form tumors.

The study drug, savolitinib, was developed to slow the growth of tumor cells that have mutations in a gene called the "MET" gene. Researchers have shown that mutations in the MET gene can make certain types of tumors grow faster.

What was the purpose of this study?

In this study, the researchers wanted to learn how savolitinib passes through the blood, breaks down, and leaves the body of healthy participants.

The main questions that the researchers wanted to answer in this study were:

- How much savolitinib got into the participants' blood?
- How much savolitinib left the participants' bodies in their urine and feces?
- What medical problems did the participants have during the study?

The answers to these questions are important to know before other studies can be done to find out if savolitinib helps improve the health of people with cancer.

What treatments did the participants get?

In this study, all of the participants got both "normal" savolitinib and a "radio-labeled" form of savolitinib. The radio-labeled savolitinib had a low amount of radioactivity in it. This made it easier for the researchers to look at savolitinib in the participants' bodies.

This was an "open-label" study. This means the participants, researchers, study doctors, and other study staff knew what treatment each participant was getting.

The participants got 3 different doses of savolitinib:

- For **Dose 1**, they took normal savolitinib as tablets by mouth.
- For **Dose 2**, they got radio-labeled savolitinib through a needle into a vein, also called an "IV infusion". Dose 2 was given to the participants 1 hour and 45 minutes after they got Dose 1.
- For **Dose 3**, they got radio-labeled savolitinib as a liquid by mouth. The participants got Dose 3 at least 2 weeks after they got Dose 2.

Dose 1 and Dose 3 of savolitinib were measured in milligrams, also known as "mg".

Dose 2 of savolitinib was measured in micrograms, also known as "µg".

The chart below shows the treatments the participants got.

	Dose 1	Dose 2	Dose 3
	8 participants		
	On Day 1 of first hospital visit	1 hour 45 minutes after Dose 1	At least 2 weeks after Dose 2
	600 mg of normal savolitinib as tablets by mouth	100 µg of radio-labeled savolitinib as an IV infusion	300 mg of radio-labeled savolitinib as a liquid by mouth
	Each dose 1 time		

What happened during this study?

The study started in November 2020 and ended in January 2021.

Before the participants got study treatment, they visited their study site 1 time. This visit happened up to 4 weeks before the participants got Dose 1 of savolitinib. At this visit, the study doctors made sure the participants could join the study. They also:

- did a physical exam and asked about the participants' medications and any medical problems they were having
- took blood, urine, and feces samples
- checked the participants' heart health using an electrocardiogram, also known as an ECG

The study doctors also repeated these tests and measurements throughout the study.

While the participants got Dose 1 and Dose 2, they stayed overnight at their study site for 4 days. The participants got Dose 1 of savolitinib on the first day, just after their breakfast. They waited for 1 hour and 45 minutes, and then they got Dose 2.

After the participants finished getting Dose 1 and Dose 2, they had to wait at least 14 days before getting Dose 3.

While the participants got Dose 3, they stayed overnight at their study site for 8 days. The participants got Dose 3 on the first day, just after their breakfast.

After the participants got study treatment, they visited their study site 1 time. This visit happened about 2 to 3 weeks after the participants left their study site after getting Dose 3. At this visit, the study doctors checked the health of the participants.

What were the results of this study?

This is a summary of the main results from this study overall. The results each participant had might be different and are not in this summary.

Researchers look at the results of many studies to decide which treatments work best and are safest. Other studies may provide new information or different results. Always talk to a doctor before making any treatment changes.

The websites listed at the end of this summary may have more information about the study results.

How much savolitinib got into the participants' blood?

To answer this question, the researchers took blood samples from the participants before and after they got savolitinib. Then, they measured:

- how much of the savolitinib from Dose 1 and Dose 2 got into the blood
- how long it took for the amount of savolitinib to reach its highest level in the blood

To find out how much of the savolitinib from Dose 1 got into the blood, the researchers measured the total amount of savolitinib in the participants' blood after Dose 2. Because Dose 2 was an IV infusion given directly into the blood, the researchers knew exactly how much savolitinib there was in the blood from Dose 2. They then subtracted the amount of savolitinib from Dose 2 from the total amount of savolitinib in the blood. This told them how much of the savolitinib in the blood was from Dose 1. The researchers then calculated the amount of savolitinib in the blood from Dose 1 as a percentage of the amount of savolitinib that the participants got in Dose 2.

Overall, the researchers found that:

- 68.8% of the savolitinib from Dose 1 got into the participants' blood

To find out how long it took for the amount of savolitinib to reach its highest level in the blood, the researchers measured the amount of savolitinib in the participants' blood after Dose 1. They then calculated how long it took after Dose 1 for the amount of savolitinib to reach its highest level in the blood.

- It took 3.5 hours for the amount of savolitinib from Dose 1 to reach its highest level in the participants' blood.
- It took 0.3 hours for the amount of savolitinib from Dose 2 to reach its highest level in the participants' blood.

How much savolitinib left the participants' bodies in their urine and feces?

To answer this question, the researchers took urine and feces samples from the participants before and after they got savolitinib. The researchers collected these samples for up to 8 days after the participants got Dose 3.

The researchers measured the total amount of radioactivity that was found in the participants' urine and feces. Then, they calculated the percentage based on the original amount of radioactivity that the participants got in Dose 3.

Overall, the researchers found that:

- 94.1% of the savolitinib left the participants' bodies in their urine and feces within 8 days of getting Dose 3.

What medical problems happened during this study?

The medical problems that the participants had during this study are not in this summary. Because there was a very small number of participants, leaving this information out helps protect their identities.

The medical problems participants have during clinical studies that the study doctors think might be related to the study drug are called "adverse reactions". An adverse reaction is considered "serious" when it is life-threatening, causes lasting problems, or requires hospital care.

The adverse reactions that happen in a study may or may not be caused by the study drug. A lot of research is needed to know whether a drug causes an adverse reaction

How has this study helped patients and researchers?

This study helped researchers learn more about how savolitinib acts in healthy men.

Researchers look at the results of many studies to decide which treatments work best and are safest. This summary shows only the main results from this one study. Other studies may provide new information or different results.

Further clinical studies with savolitinib are planned.

Where can I learn more about this study?

You can find more information about this study on the websites listed below. If more information about the study results is available, it can also be found here.

- www.clinicaltrials.gov Once you are on the website, type **"NCT04675021"** into the search box and click **"Search"**.
- www.AstraZenecaClinicalTrials.com Once you are on the website, type **"D5084C00010"** into the search box, and click **"Find a Study"**.

Full Study Title: A Phase I Open-label Study to Assess the Absolute Bioavailability of Savolitinib and Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, Excretion of [^{14}C]Savolitinib in Healthy Male Subjects

AstraZeneca Protocol Number: D5084C00010

National Clinical Trials Number: NCT04675021

AstraZeneca AB sponsored this study and has its headquarters in Södertälje, Sweden.

The phone number for the AstraZeneca Information Center is +1-877-240-9479.

Thank you!

Clinical study participants belong to a large community of people who take part in clinical research around the world. They help researchers answer important health questions and find medical treatments for patients.

CISCRP

The Center for Information & Study on Clinical Research Participation (CISCRP) is a non-profit organization focused on educating and informing the public about clinical research participation. CISCRP is not involved in recruiting participants for clinical studies, nor is it involved in conducting clinical studies.

CISCRP | One Liberty Square, Suite 1100 • Boston, MA 02109 | 1-877-MED-HERO | www.ciscrp.org

Version 1.0_2021_12_01