

16th
CONGRESS
Lung **ON**
CANCER

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HER2: A new frontier in precision oncology

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CONFLICTO DE INTERESES

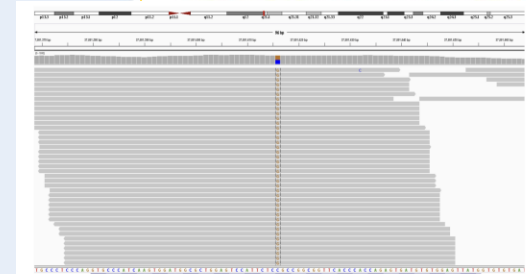
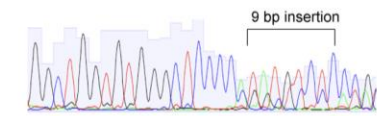
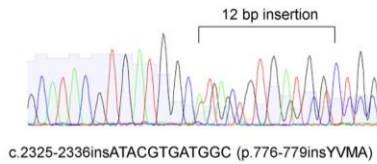
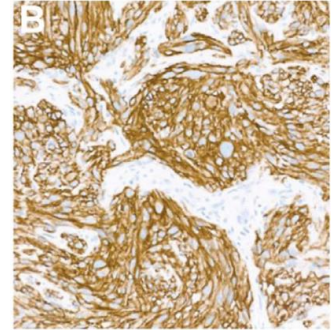
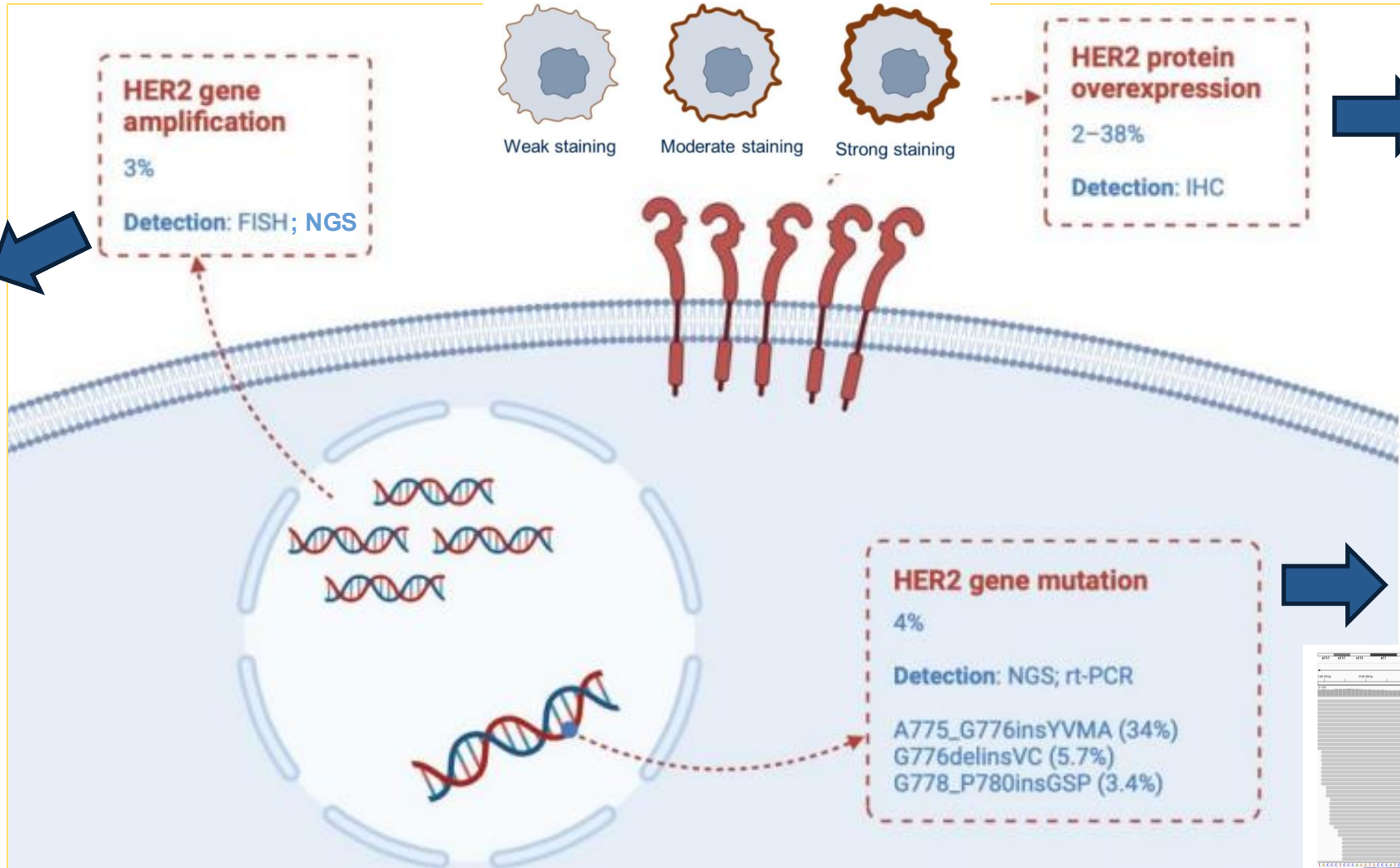
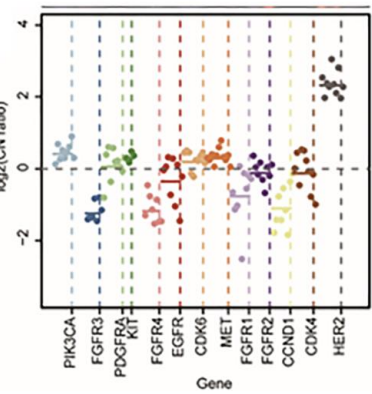
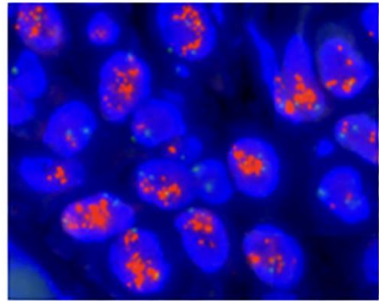
Research funding: Roche, Pfizer, Merck-Serono, Bristol Myers Squibb

Advisory board or lectures: Amgen, Apollomics, AstraZeneca, BeOne, Bristol Myers Squibb, Boehringer-Ingelheim, Daiichi-Sankyo, Genmab, Glaxo Smith Kline, Illumina, Johnson & Johnson, Lilly, Merck Sharp & Dohme, Merck-Serono, Pfizer, PharmaMar, Pierre Fabre, Qiagen, Regeneron, Roche, Sanofi and Takeda

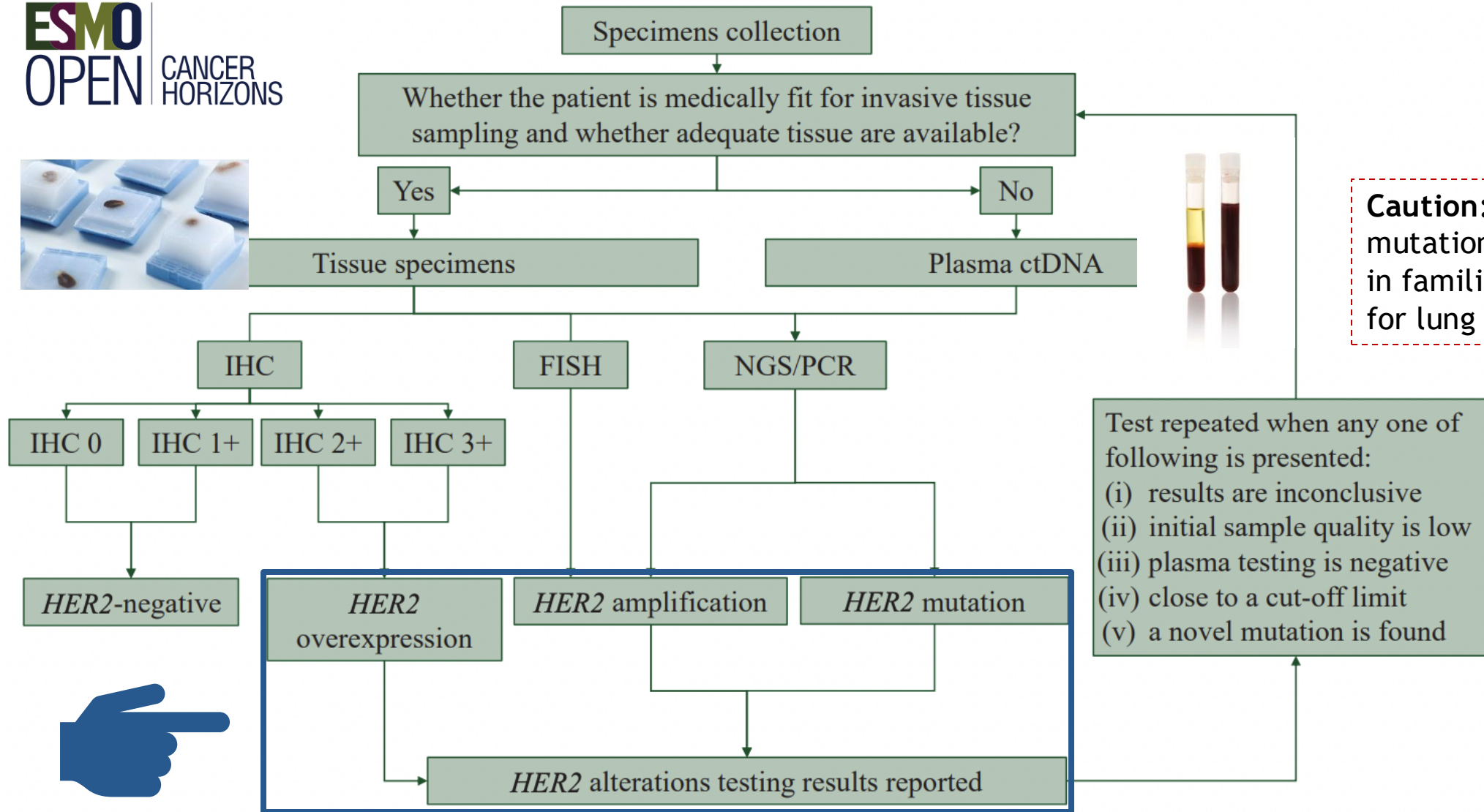
Travel support: Roche, Takeda, J&J, and MSD.

Views expressed in the session are mine, and/or are based on unbiased, peer reviewed and published literature.

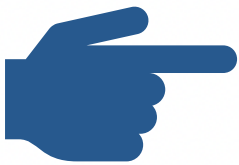
HER2 is an actionable driver gene that can be activated in lung cancer through distinct mechanisms & detected by distinct methods



Importance of reporting HER2 alterations in NSCLC

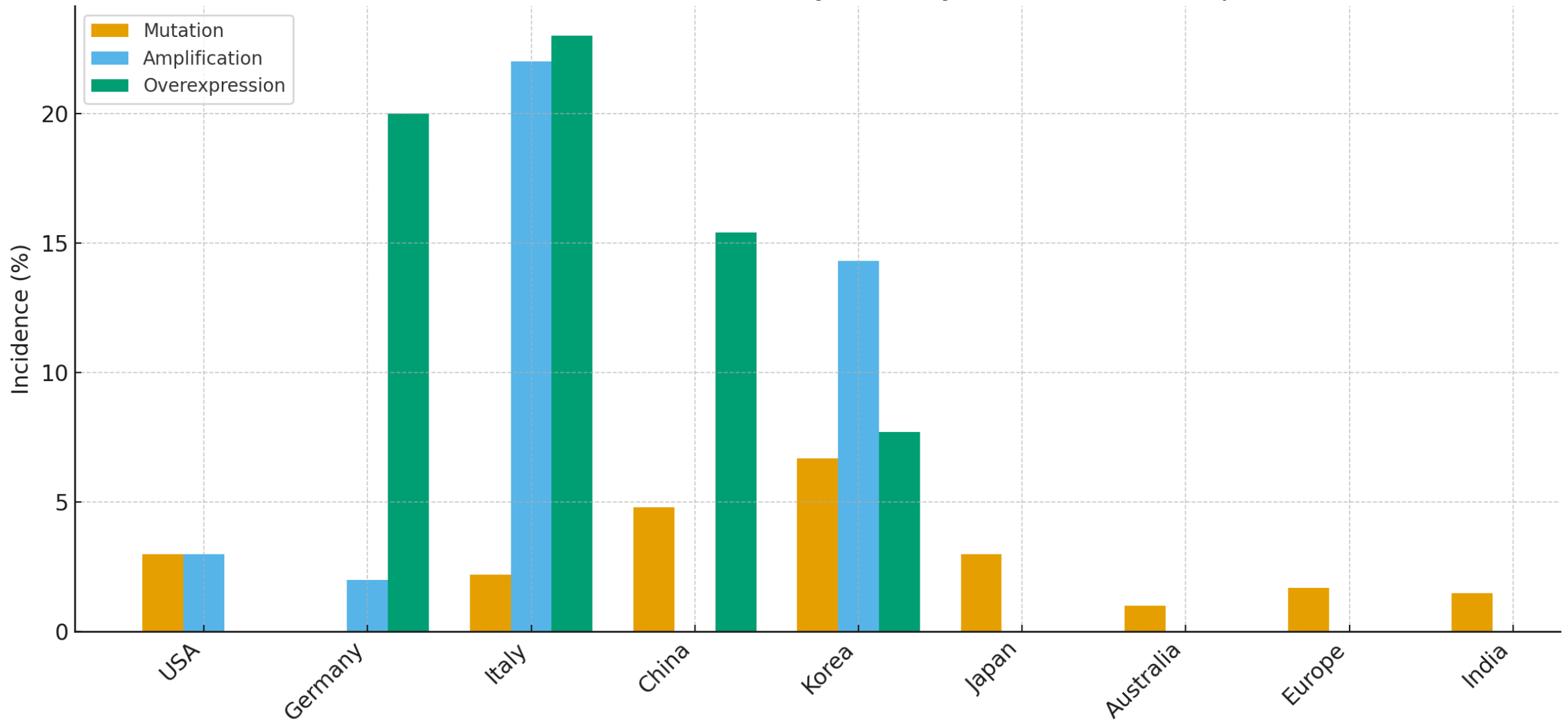


Caution: Germline HER2 mutations have been found in families with aggregation for lung cancer



Limited information about HER2 alterations in NSCLC in Spain

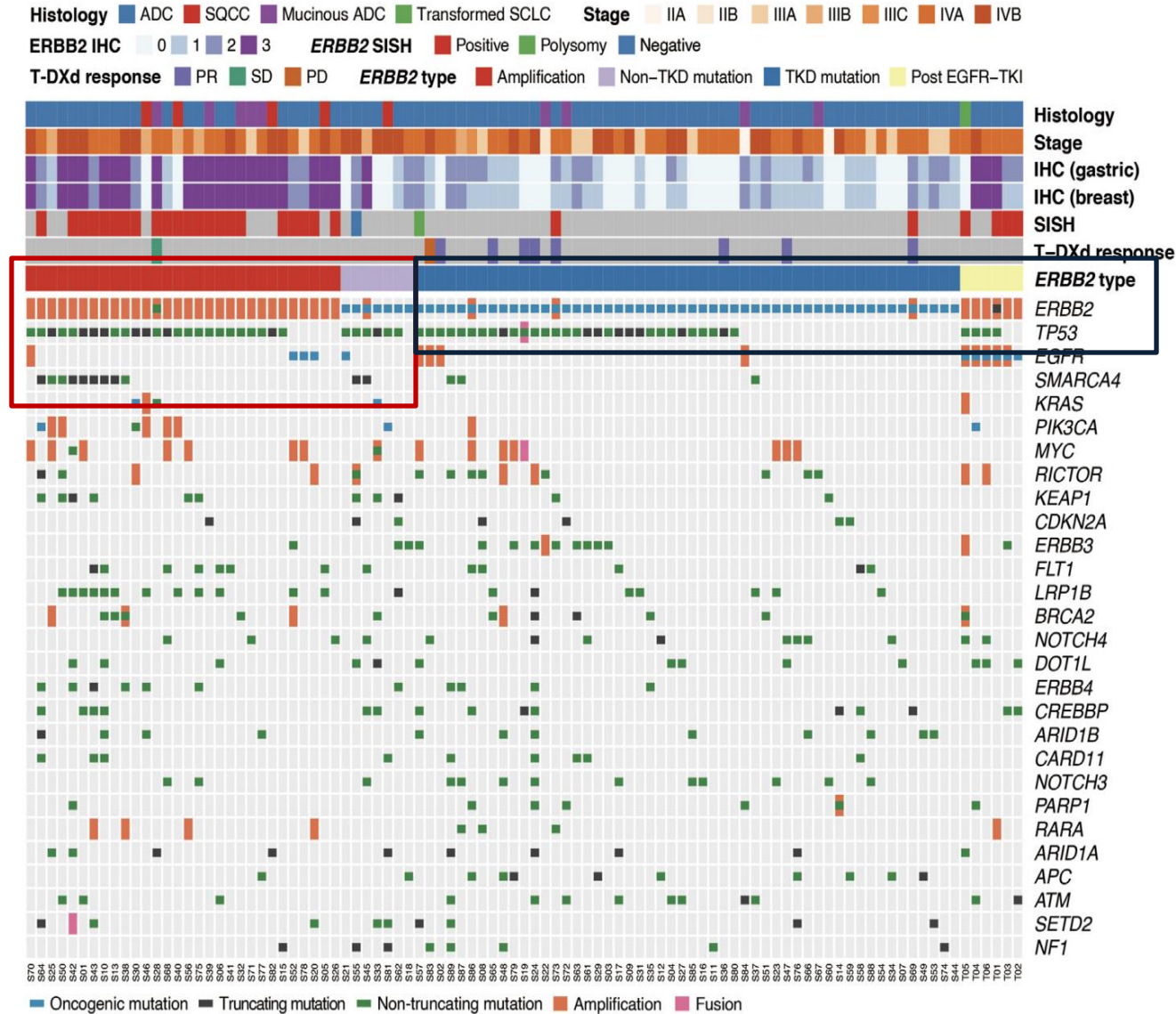
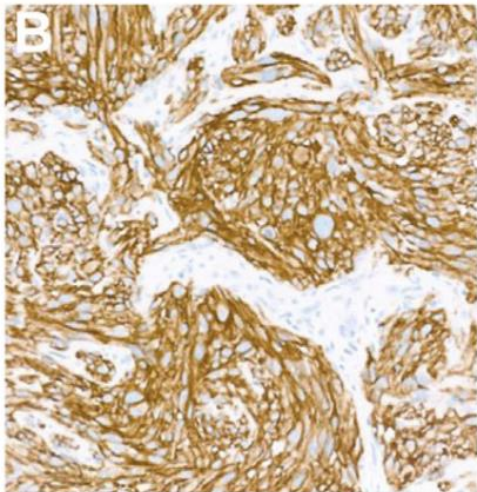
Incidence of HER2 Alterations by Country (Table 1, ESMO Open)



HER2 alterations are diverse and can coexist in NSCLC

HER2 amplified tumors and non-TKD mutations are enriched for other driver alterations (EGFR, KRAS, SMARCA4)

More common in smokers and can be found in lung SCC
More likely to have HER2 overexpression

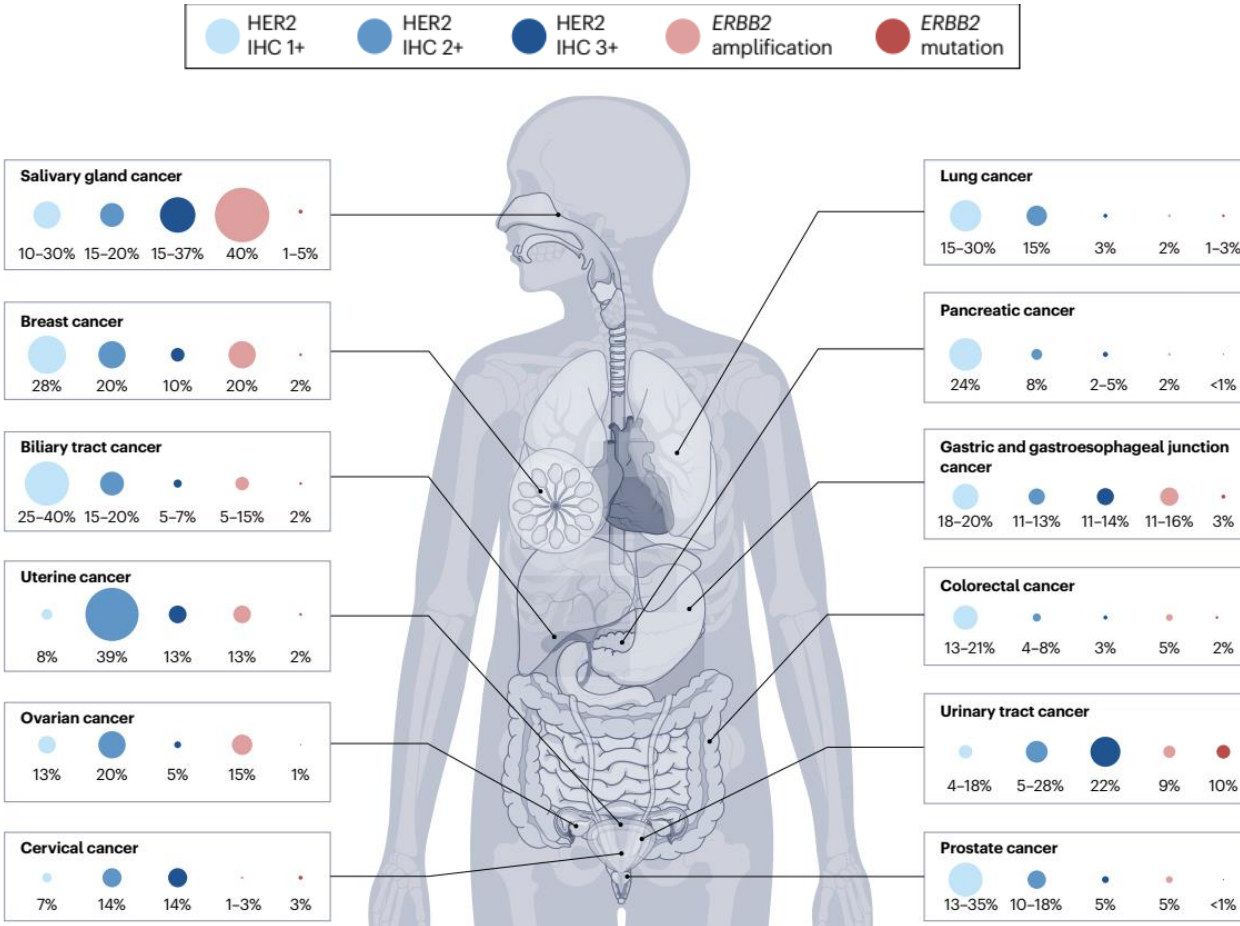


HER2 TKD mutations
Mutually exclusive with other oncogenic drivers

More likely in women, nonsmokers and lung AD

Less likely to have HER2 overexpression

HER2 is an emerging tumor agnostic target in solid tumors



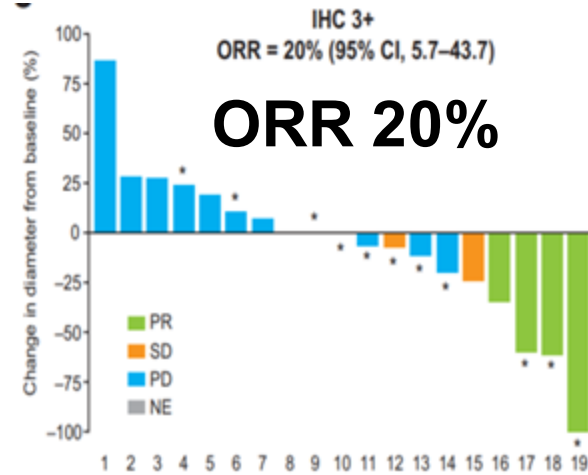
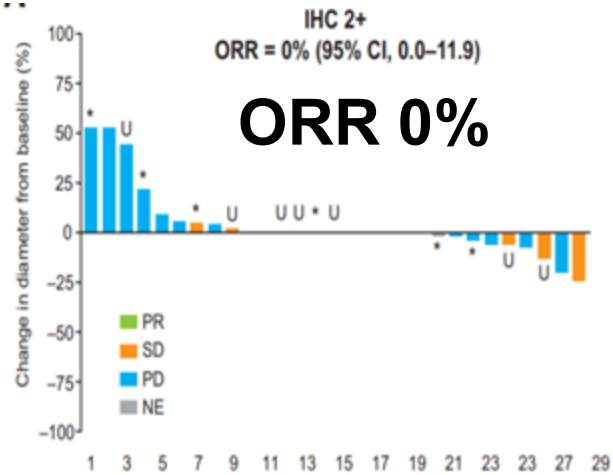
Drug/medicine	Target	Tumor-agnostic indication (all in r/r solid tumors)	Biomarker testing
Larotrectinib	TRK	NTRK gene fusion (first indication)	Tissue/NGS
Entrectinib	TRK	NTRK gene fusion (first indication)	Tissue/NGS
Pembrolizumab	PD-1	MSI-H or dMMR	Tissue/NGS (MSI-H)
		TMB-H ≥ 10 mut/Mb	Tissue/IHC (dMMR)
Dostarlimab	PD-1	dMMR	Tissue/NGS
Dabrafenib and trametinib	BRAF	BRAF V600E mutation	Tissue/IHC
Selpercatinib	RET	RET gene fusion	Tissue/NGS
Trastuzumab deruxtecan	Her2	Her2/neu	Tissue/NGS

FDA grants accelerated approval to fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki for unresectable or metastatic HER2-positive solid tumors

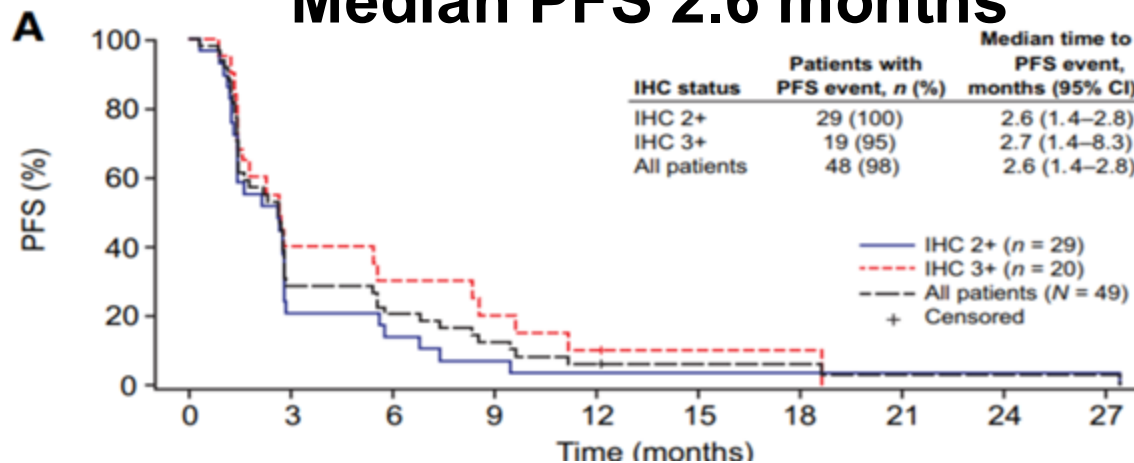
FDA
Abril 2024

Proof of concept of HER2 ADCs (T-DM1 and T-DXd) in NSCLC with HER2 overexpression

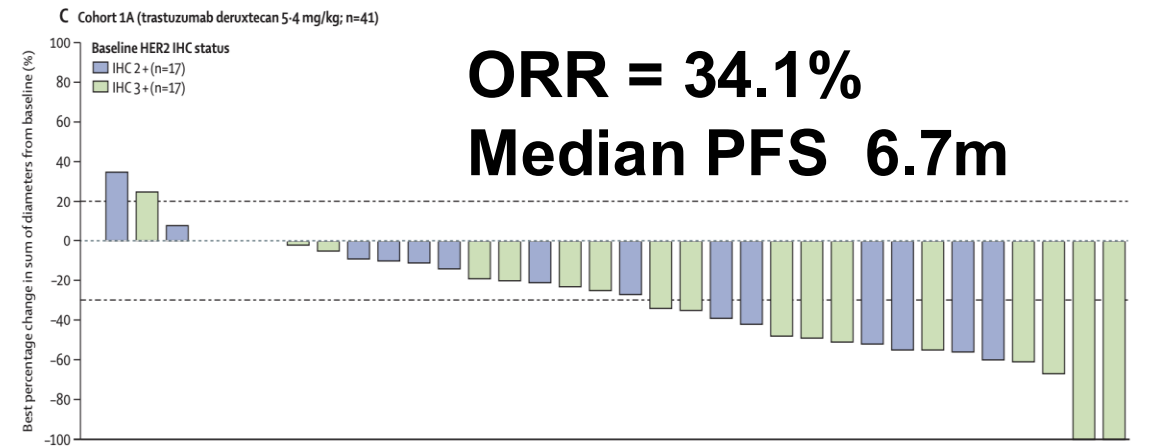
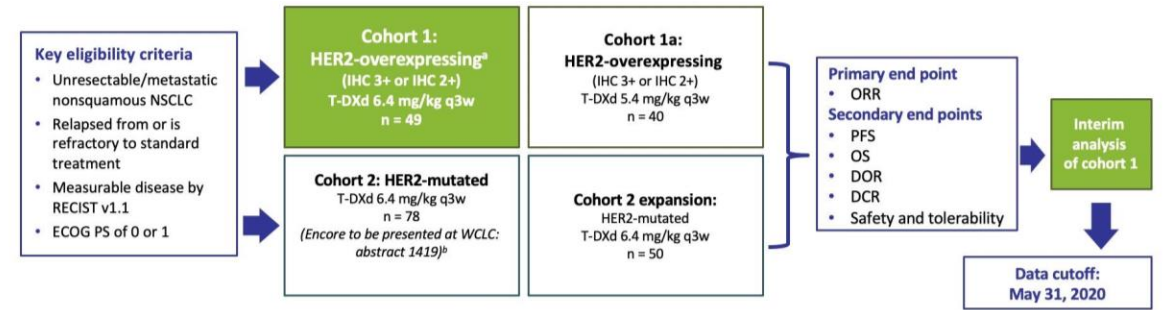
Phase 2 study of T-DM1 (HER2 2+/3+) - N = 49



Median PFS 2.6 months

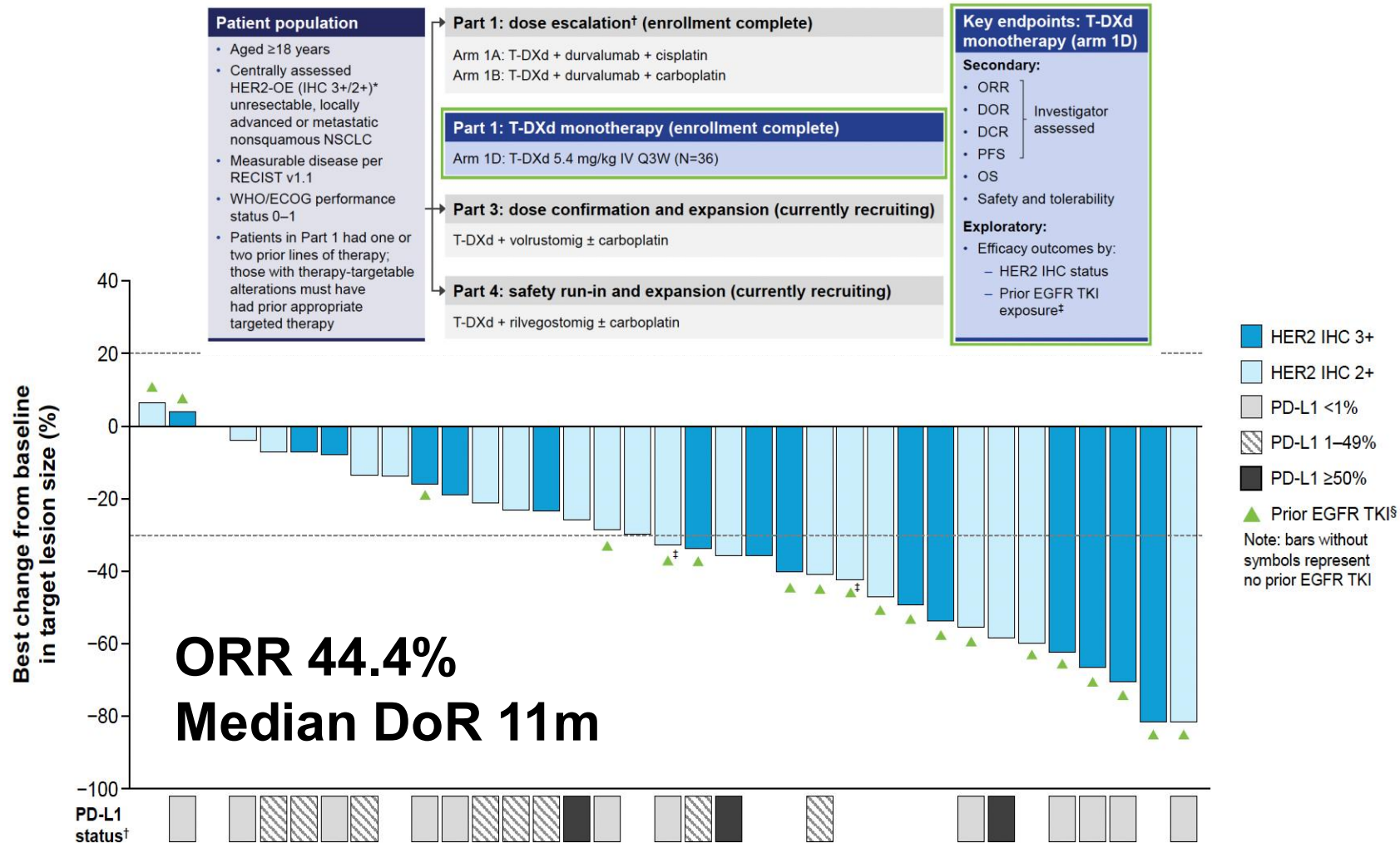


DESTINY-Lung 01 - Cohort 1 T-DXd (HER2 2+/3+) - N = 49



What is the efficacy of T-DXd in NSCLC overexpressing HER2?

DESTINY-Lung 03 - Part 1 (HER2 2+/3+) - N= 36



What is the efficacy of T-DXd in NSCLC overexpressing HER2?

DESTINY-Lung 03 - Part 1 (HER2 2+/3+) - N= 36

Patient population

- Aged ≥18 years
- Centrally assessed HER2-OE (IHC 3+/2+)* unresectable, locally advanced or metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC
- Measurable disease per RECIST v1.1
- WHO/ECOG performance status 0–1
- Patients in Part 1 had one or two prior lines of therapy; those with therapy-targetable alterations must have had prior appropriate targeted therapy

Part 1: dose escalation† (enrollment complete)

Arm 1A: T-DXd + durvalumab + cisplatin
Arm 1B: T-DXd + durvalumab + carboplatin

Part 1: T-DXd monotherapy (enrollment complete)

Arm 1D: T-DXd 5.4 mg/kg IV Q3W (N=36)

Part 3: dose confirmation and expansion (currently recruiting)

T-DXd + volrusteromig ± carboplatin

Part 4: safety run-in and expansion (currently recruiting)

T-DXd + rilvegostomig ± carboplatin

Key endpoints: T-DXd monotherapy (arm 1D)

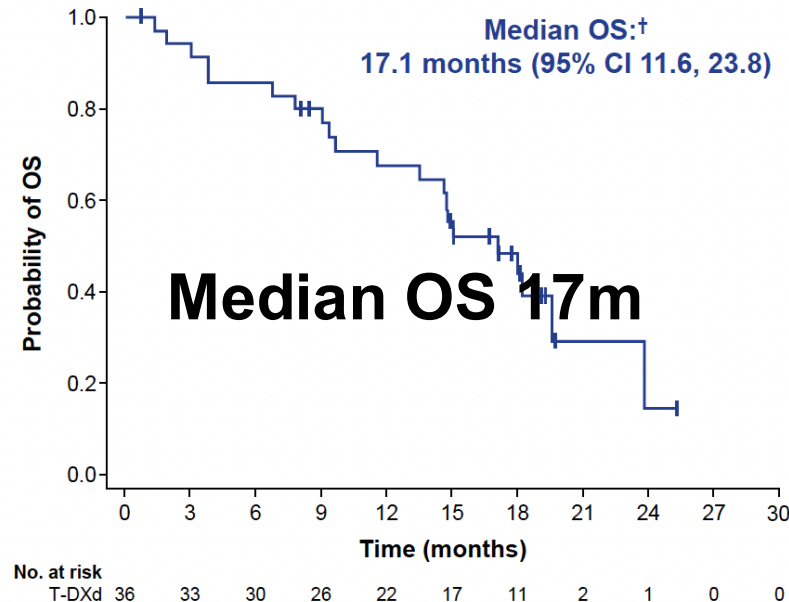
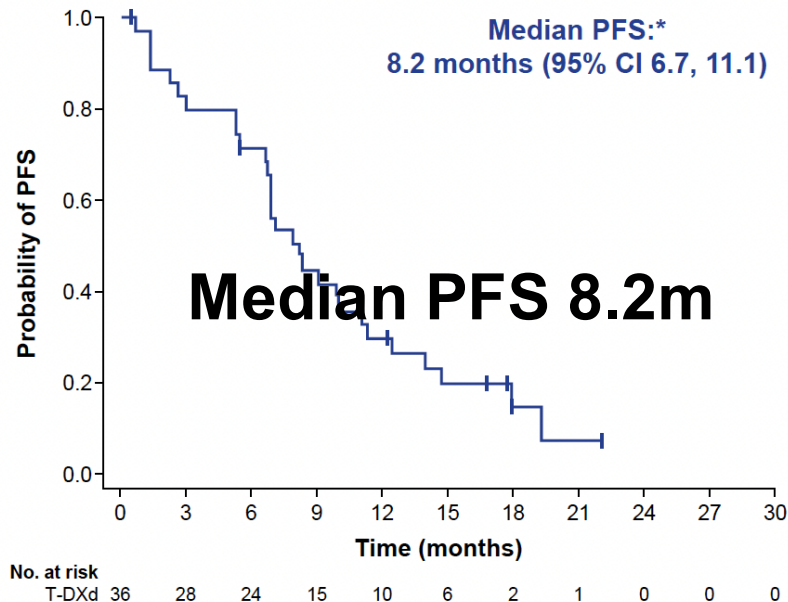
Secondary:

- ORR
- DOR
- DCR
- PFS
- OS
- Safety and tolerability

Exploratory:

- Efficacy outcomes by:
 - HER2 IHC status
 - Prior EGFR TKI exposure‡

Part 1: T-DXd monotherapy (arm 1D)	HER2 IHC 3+ (n=16)	HER2 IHC 2+ (n=20)
Confirmed ORR, % (n) ^{††} 95% CI	56.3 (9) 29.9, 80.3	35.0 (7) 15.4, 59.2
DCR at 12 weeks, % (95% CI) ^{†‡}	81.3 (54.4, 96.0)	75.0 (50.9, 91.3)
Median DOR, months (95% CI) ^{†§}	12.5 (5.5, NE)	6.6 (4.5, 11.0)
Median PFS, months (95% CI) ^{†¶}	6.9 (5.3, 17.9)	8.2 (5.4, 10.0)
Median OS, months (95% CI) ^{¶¶}	16.4 (6.8, NE)	17.1 (9.4, 23.8)



NCCN guidelines recommend to test for HER2 in NSCLC (SCC and non SCC)



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NCCN Guidelines Version 1.2026 Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

[NCCN Guidelines Index](#)
[Table of Contents](#)
[Discussion](#)

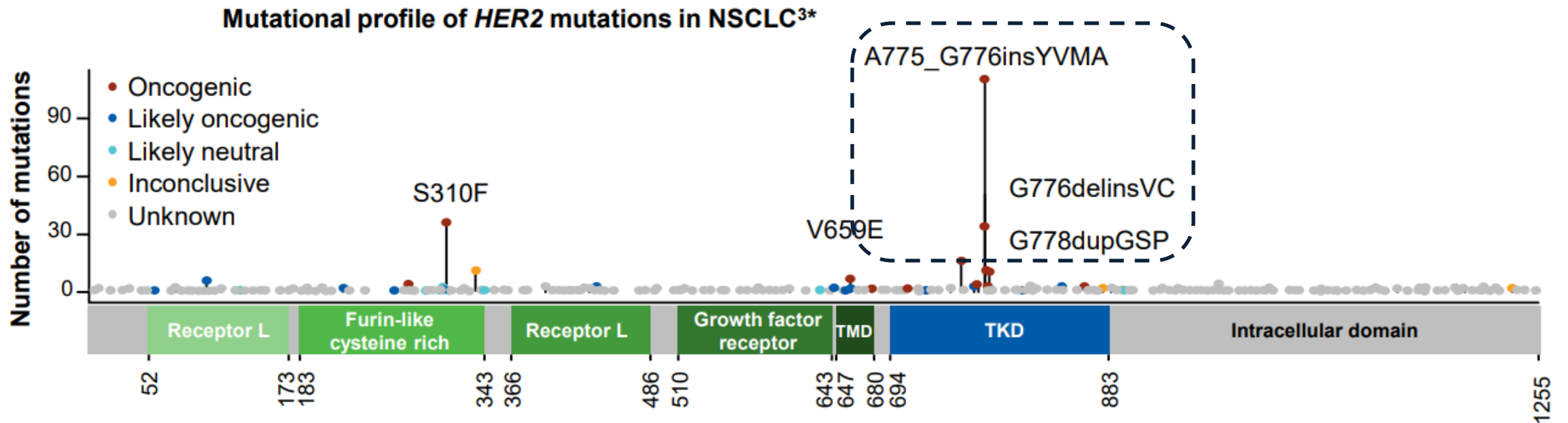
PRINCIPLES OF SYSTEMIC THERAPY FOR ADVANCED OR METASTATIC DISEASE – SUBSEQUENT

ADENOCARCINOMA, LARGE CELL, NSCLC NOS (PS 0–2)	SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA (PS 0–2)
<p>Preferred (no previous IO) Systemic ICIs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nivolumab (category 1) • Pembrolizumab^k (category 1) • Atezolizumab (category 1) <p>Preferred (<i>EGFR</i> mutations^l)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Datopotamab deruxtecan-dlnk <p>Other Recommended (<i>EGFR</i> exon 19 deletion or L858R mutation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lazertinib + Amivantamab-vmjw^{m,n} <p>Other Recommended (no previous immuno-oncology [IO] or previous IO)ⁿ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Docetaxel • Pemetrexed • Gemcitabine • Docetaxel + Ramucirumab • Albumin-bound Paclitaxel • Fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki (HER2 IHC 3+) • Telisotuzumab vedotin-tllv (HGFR [<i>MET</i>] ≥50% IHC 3+ and <i>EGFR</i> wild-type) 	<p>Preferred (no previous IO) Systemic ICIs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nivolumab (category 1) • Pembrolizumab^k (category 1) • Atezolizumab (category 1) <p>Other Recommended (no previous IO or previous IO)ⁿ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Docetaxel • Gemcitabine • Docetaxel + Ramucirumab • Albumin-bound Paclitaxel • Fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki (HER2 IHC 3+)

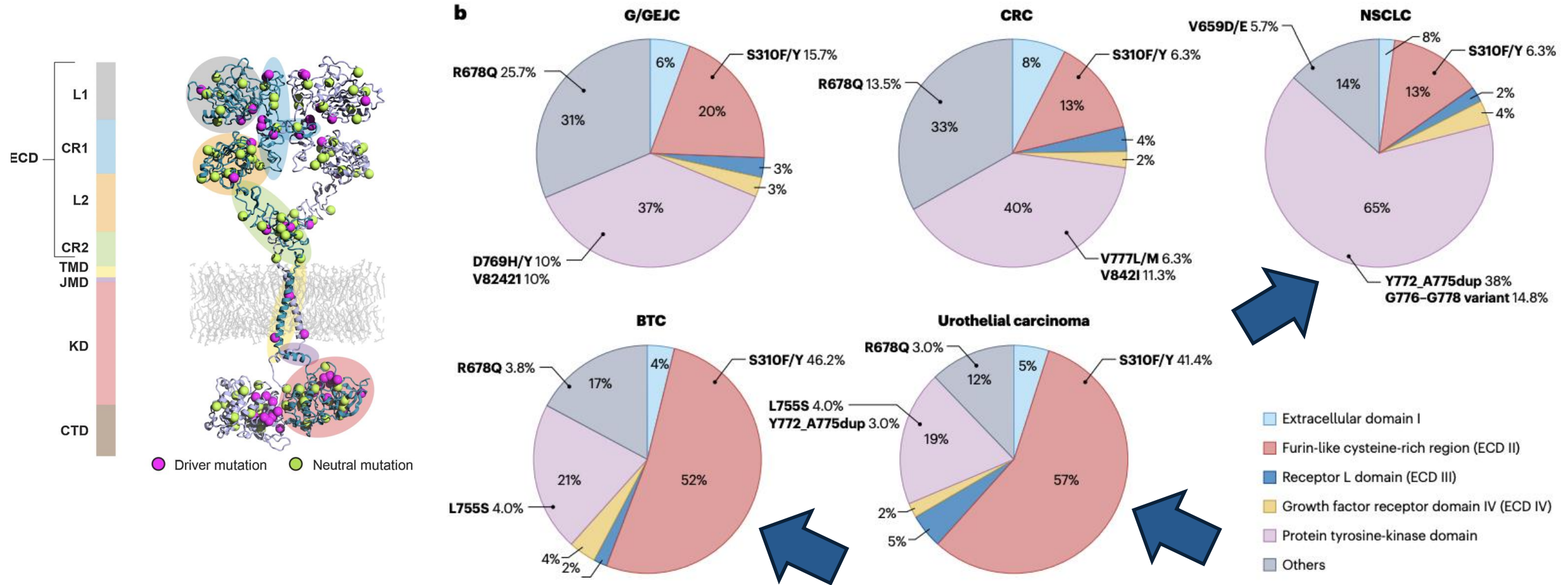


ERBB2 (HER2) mutations in NSCLC

- ~2–4% of NSCLC harbor *HER2* (ErbB2) mutations leading to constitutive activation of downstream signaling pathways and oncogenesis¹
- Associated with a poor prognosis and higher incidence of brain metastases¹
- The most common activating mutations in NSCLC are tyrosine kinase domain (TKD) mutations, particularly exon 20 insertions,^{1,2} although non-TKD mutations also occur



HER2 mutations patterns are different across distinct solid tumors



Landscape of treatments investigated in advanced HER2 mutated NSCLC

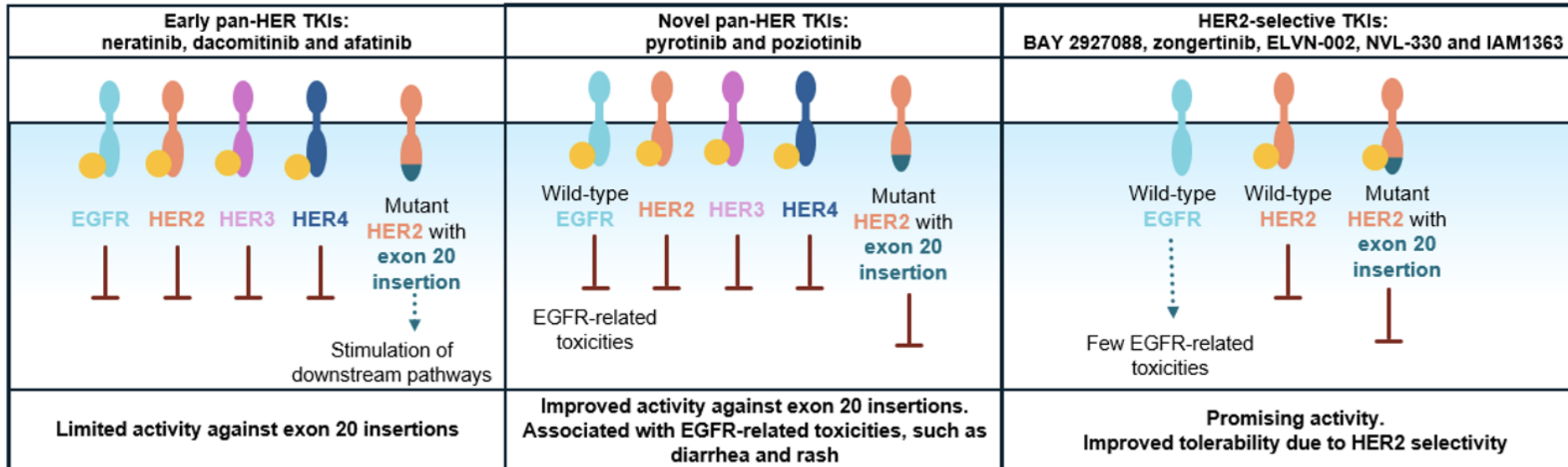
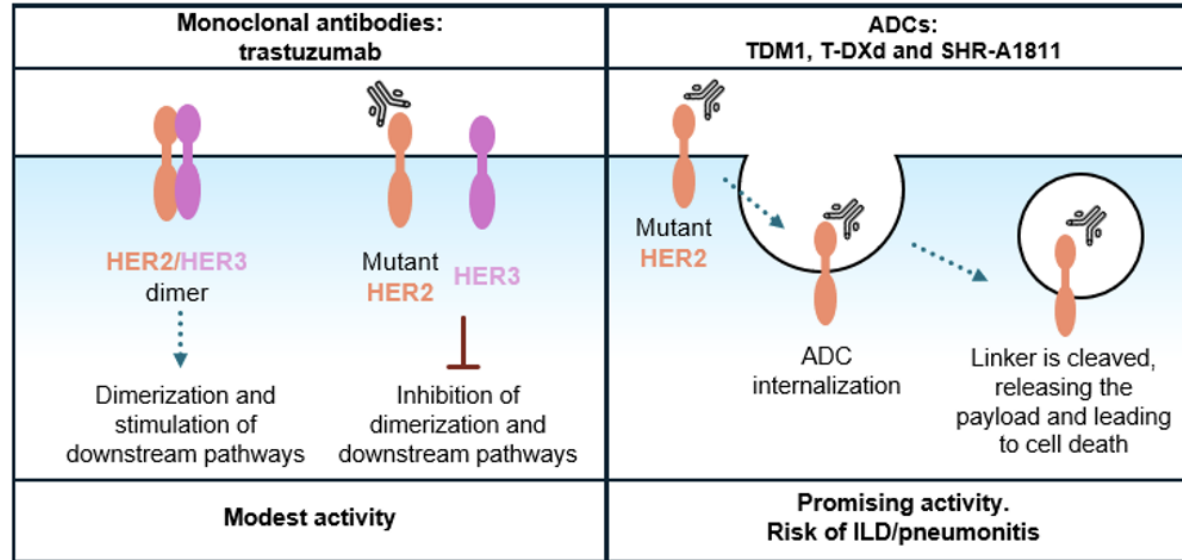
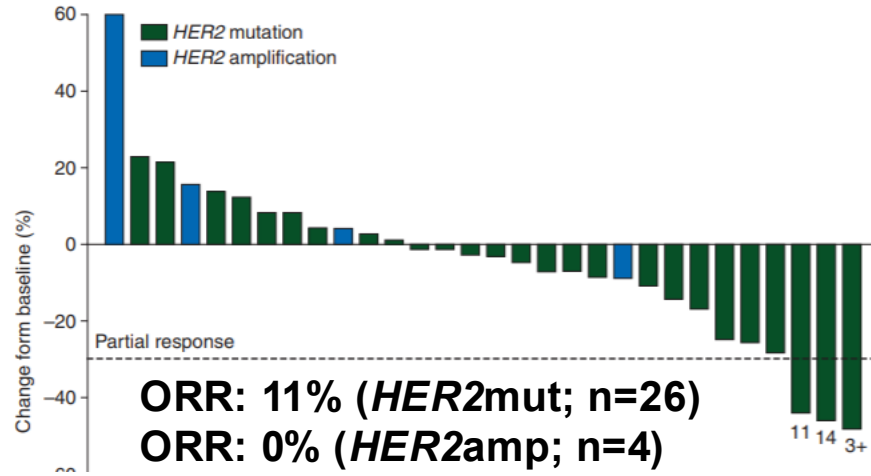


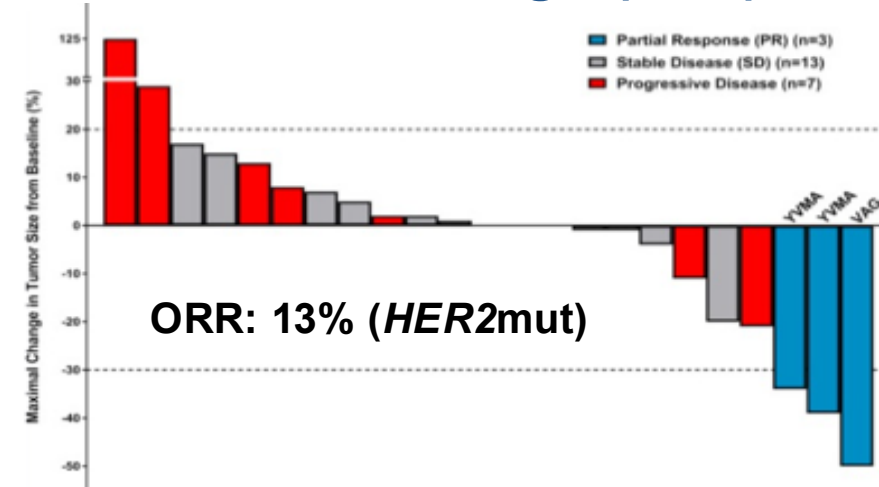
Figure from a manuscript in preparation

Limited efficacy of pan-HER TKIs with significant skin & GI toxicities

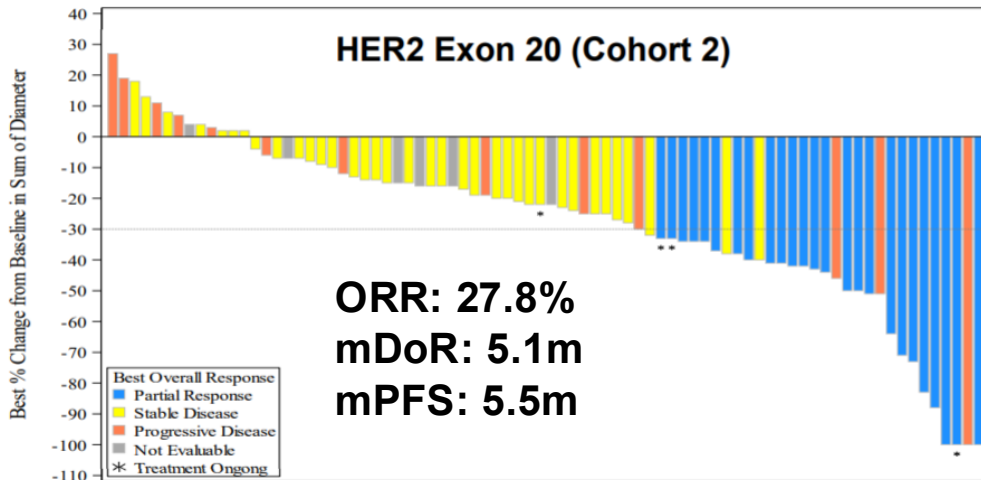
Dacomitinib 45mg/d (n=30)



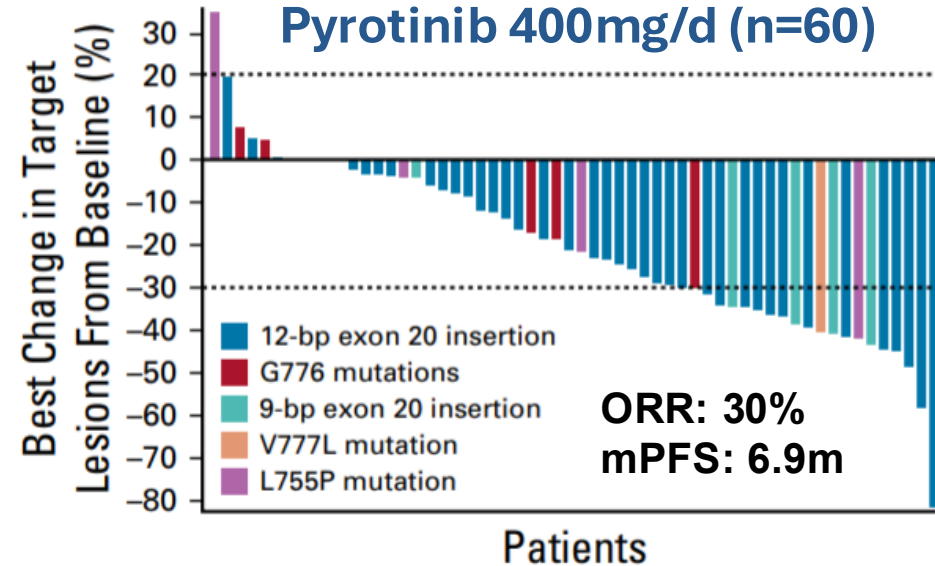
Afatinib 40mg/d (n=23)



ZENITH20: Poziotinib 16mg/d (n=90)

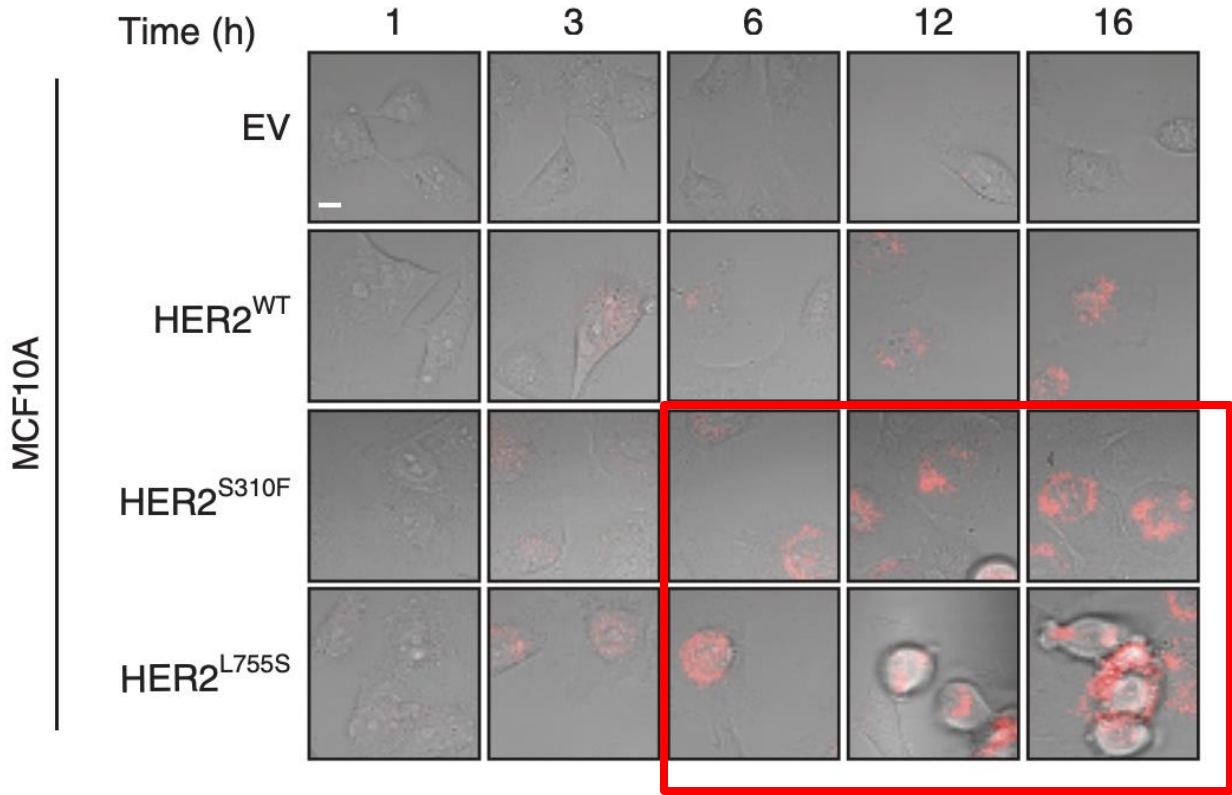


Pyrotinib 400mg/d (n=60)

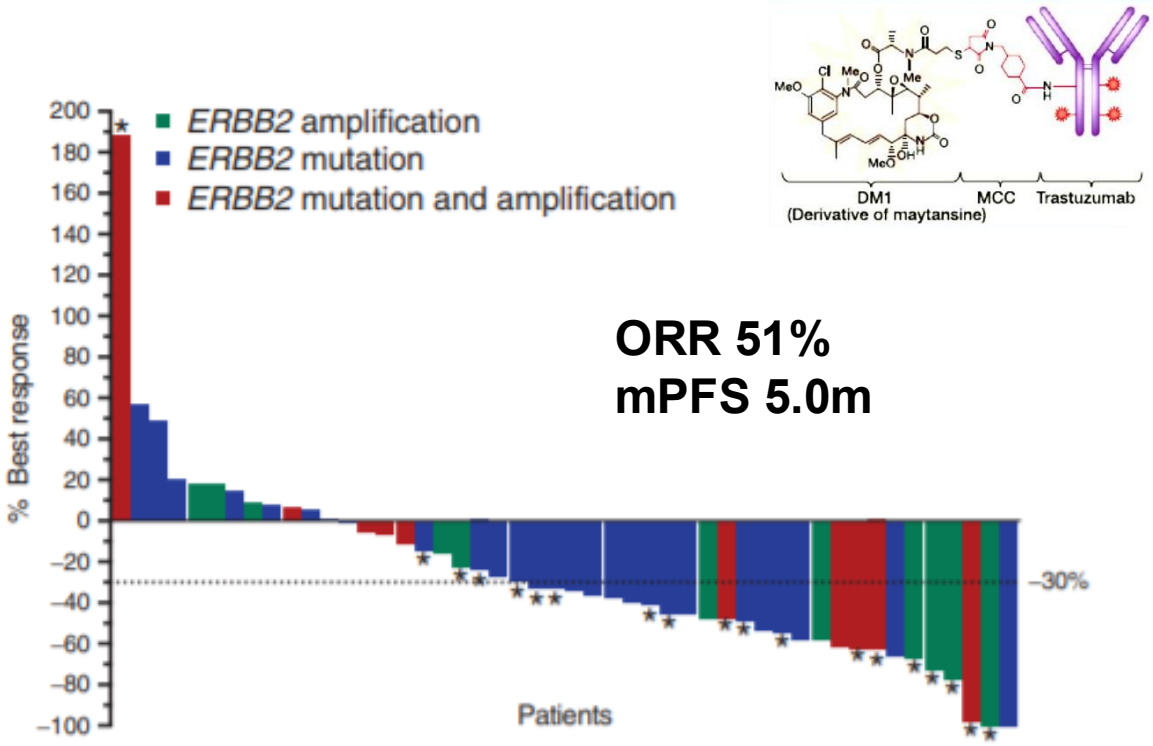


ERBB2 mutations increase the HER2 internalization which partly explains efficacy of ADCs targeting HER2 like T-DM1

HER2 internalization in MCF10A cells



Trastuzumab Emtansine (T-DM1; n=49)

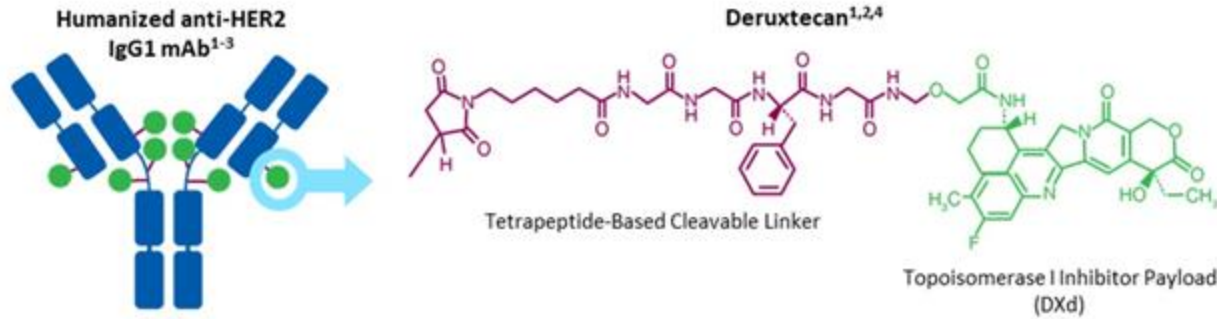


Overview of Key HER2-Directed Therapies in NSCLC

HER2-Directed ADCs		
ADC	Status	Pivotal Trial(s)
Trastuzumab deruxtecan (T-DXd)	FDA & EMA Approved	DESTINY-Lung01 & 02
	NSCLC indication(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Previously treated unresectable or metastatic NSCLC with activating HER2 mutations.</i> • <i>Previously treated metastatic HER+ (IHC 3+) solid tumors</i> 	
Trastuzumab rezetecan	Investigational	HORIZON-Lung

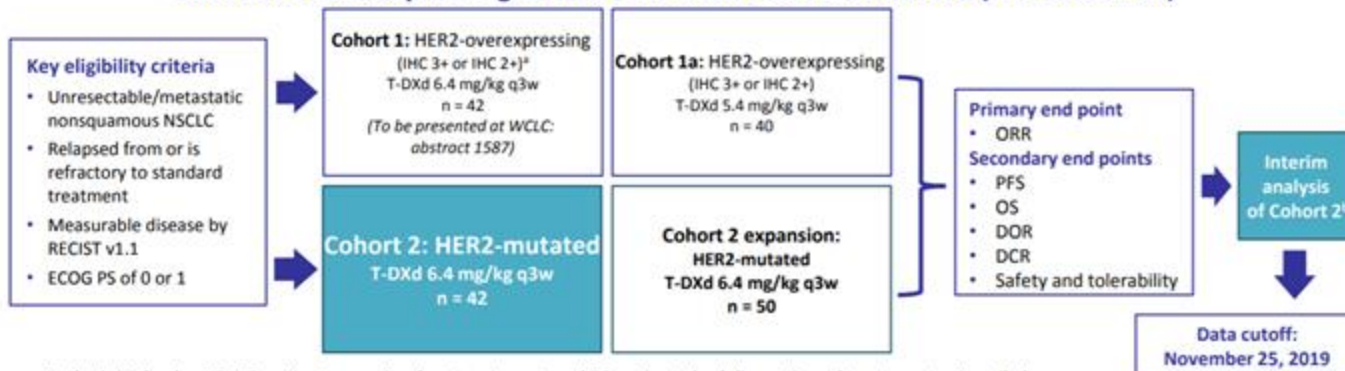
HER2-Directed TKIs		
TKI	Status	Pivotal Trial(s)
Zongertinib	FDA Approved	Beamion LUNG-1
	NSCLC indication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Previously treated unresectable or metastatic NSCLC with activating HER2 mutations.</i> 	
Sevabertinib (BAY 2927088)	Investigational May 2025 - FDA granted priority review	SOHO-01
NVL-330	Investigational	HEROEX-1

HER2 ADCs: Trastuzumab-deruxtecan (T-DXd) became the first treatment approved in HER2 mutated NSCLC



Destiny-Lung01

Phase 2 study of trastuzumab deruxtecan (T-DXd), a novel antibody-drug conjugate, in patients with HER2-overexpressing or HER2-mutated metastatic NSCLC (NCT03505710)



* In the initial cohort 2, 19 patients remained on treatment, and 23 patients had discontinued treatment primarily because of PD or AEs (n = 9 each)^c

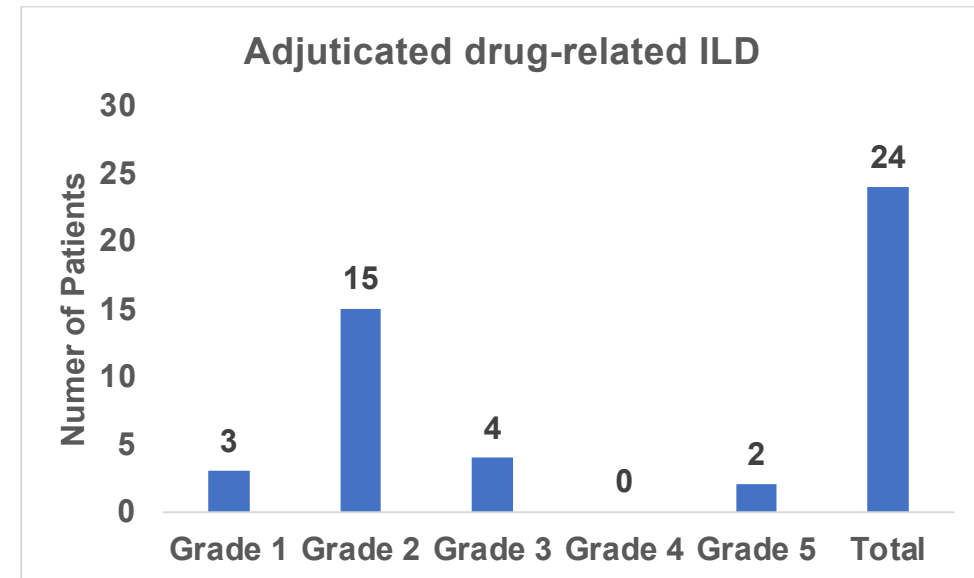
Characteristic	Patients (N=91)
Median age (range) — yr	60 (29–88)
Female sex — no. (%)	60 (66)
Race — no. (%) [†]	
Asian	31 (34)
White	40 (44)
Black	1 (1)
Other	19 (21)
Geographic region — no. (%)	
Asia	23 (25)
North America	35 (38)
Europe	33 (36)
ECOG performance-status score — no. (%) [‡]	
0	23 (25)
1	68 (75)
Location of <i>HER2</i> mutations — no. (%)	
Kinase domain	85 (93)
Extracellular domain	6 (7)
Previous cancer therapy — no. (%)	90 (99) [§]
No. of lines of previous cancer therapy — median (range)	2 (0–7)
Previous cancer therapy — no. (%)	
Platinum-based therapy	86 (95)
Docetaxel	18 (20)
Anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 treatment	60 (66)
HER2 TKI	13 (14)

The rate of G3-4 treatment-related AEs was 45% with 26% of drug-related lung toxicity (any grade)

Table 3. Most Common Investigator-Reported Drug-Related Adverse Events in the Study Population (91 Patients).

Event	Grade 1–2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Overall
	<i>number of patients (percent)</i>				
Drug-related adverse event	46 (51)	37 (41)	4 (4)	1 (1)*	88 (97)
Drug-related adverse events with ≥20% incidence					
Nausea	58 (64)	8 (9)	0	0	66 (73)
Fatigue†	42 (46)	6 (7)	0	0	48 (53)
Alopecia	42 (46)	0	0	0	42 (46)
Vomiting	33 (36)	3 (3)	0	0	36 (40)
Neutropenia‡	15 (16)	14 (15)	3 (3)	0	32 (35)
Anemia§	21 (23)	9 (10)	0	0	30 (33)
Diarrhea	26 (29)	2 (2)	1 (1)	0	29 (32)
Decreased appetite	27 (30)	0	0	0	27 (30)
Leukopenia¶	17 (19)	4 (4)	0	0	21 (23)
Constipation	20 (22)	0	0	0	20 (22)

* One patient had grade 5 (i.e., fatal) pneumonitis that was assessed as drug-related by the investigator (subsequently adjudicated as interstitial lung disease). Another patient had grade 3 interstitial lung disease, as reported by the investigator, and died; the reported interstitial lung disease was subsequently adjudicated as grade 5 by the interstitial lung disease adjudication committee. All adjudicated events of drug-related interstitial lung disease are reported in Table S5.



Of the 24 patients with adjudicated drug-related ILD, 21 received at least one dose of glucocorticoids.

T-DXd 5.4mg/kg was considered the optimal dose for future studies

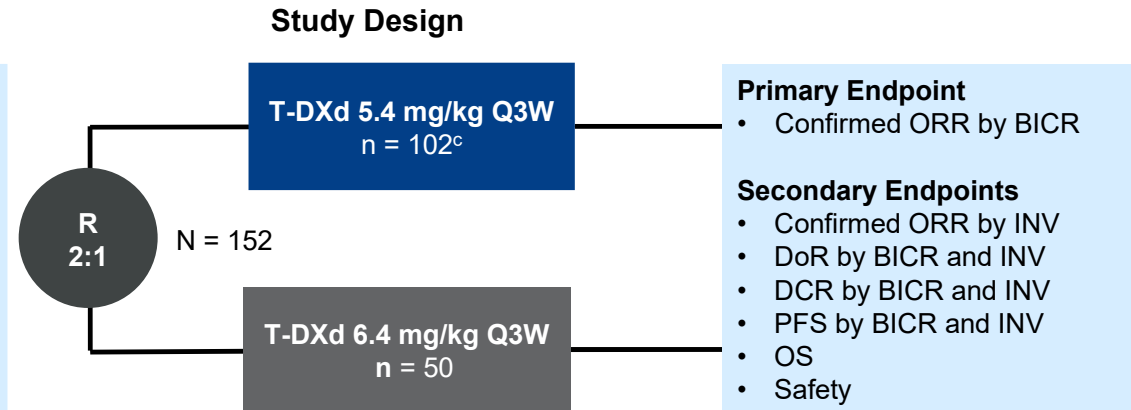
DESTINY-Lung02

Key Eligibility Criteria^a

- Metastatic *HER2m^b* NSCLC
- ≥1 prior anticancer therapy (2L+), including platinum-based chemotherapy
- Measurable disease per RECIST v1.1
- ECOG PS of 0 or 1

Stratification Factor:

- Prior anti-PD-(L)1 treatment



Patients and investigators were blinded to the dose level

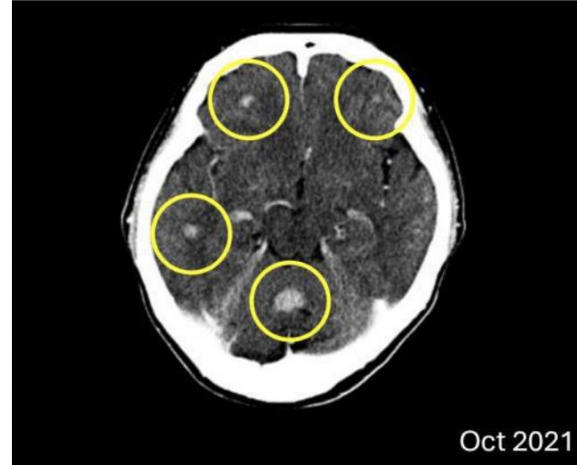
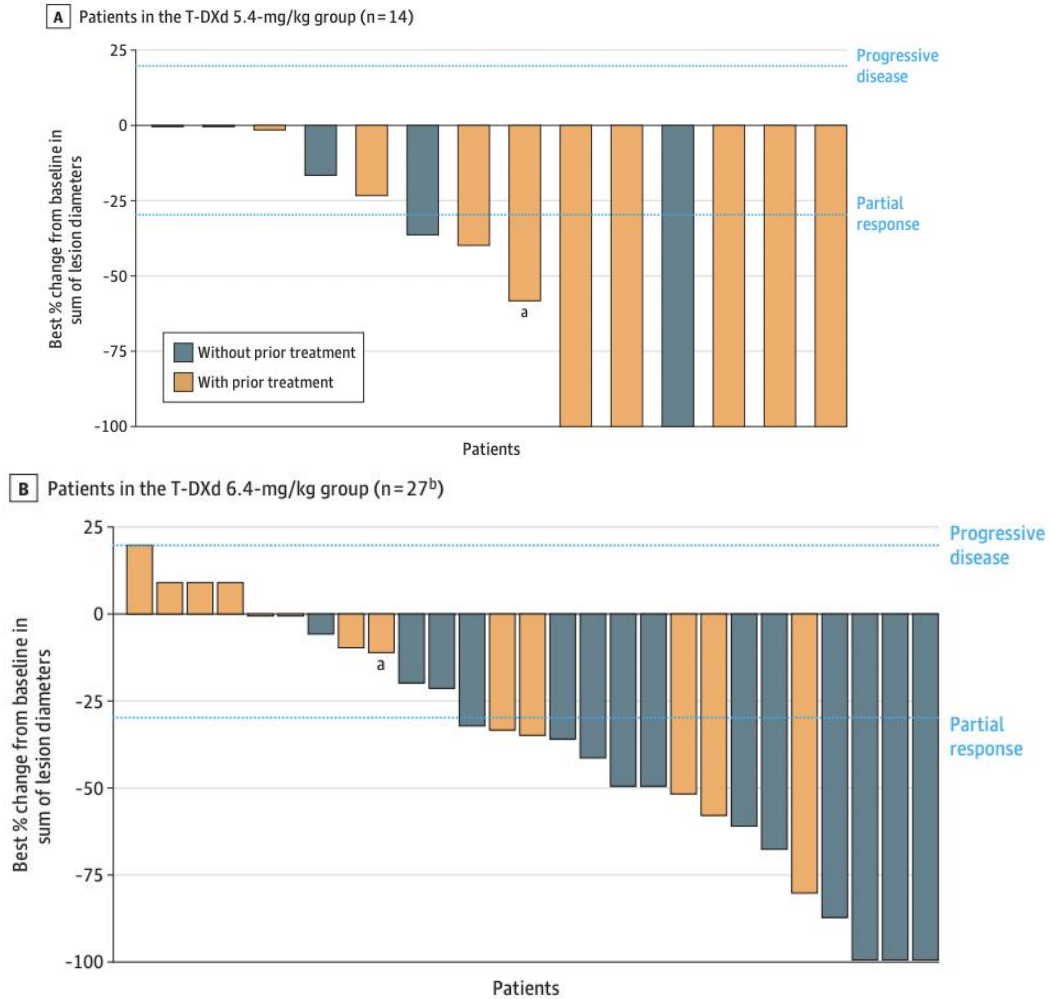
The study was not powered to statistically compare the 5.4 mg/kg and 6.4 mg/kg doses of T-DXd

	T-DXd 5.4mg/kg	T-DXd 6.4mg/kg
ORR (%)	49% (95% CI 39-59)	56% (95% CI 41-70)
Median PFS	9.9m	15.4m
1y PFS rate (%)	45%	53%
G3-4 TRAEs (%)	39%	58%
Dose reduction/discont'	17% / 14%	32% / 20%
ILD (%)	13%	28%

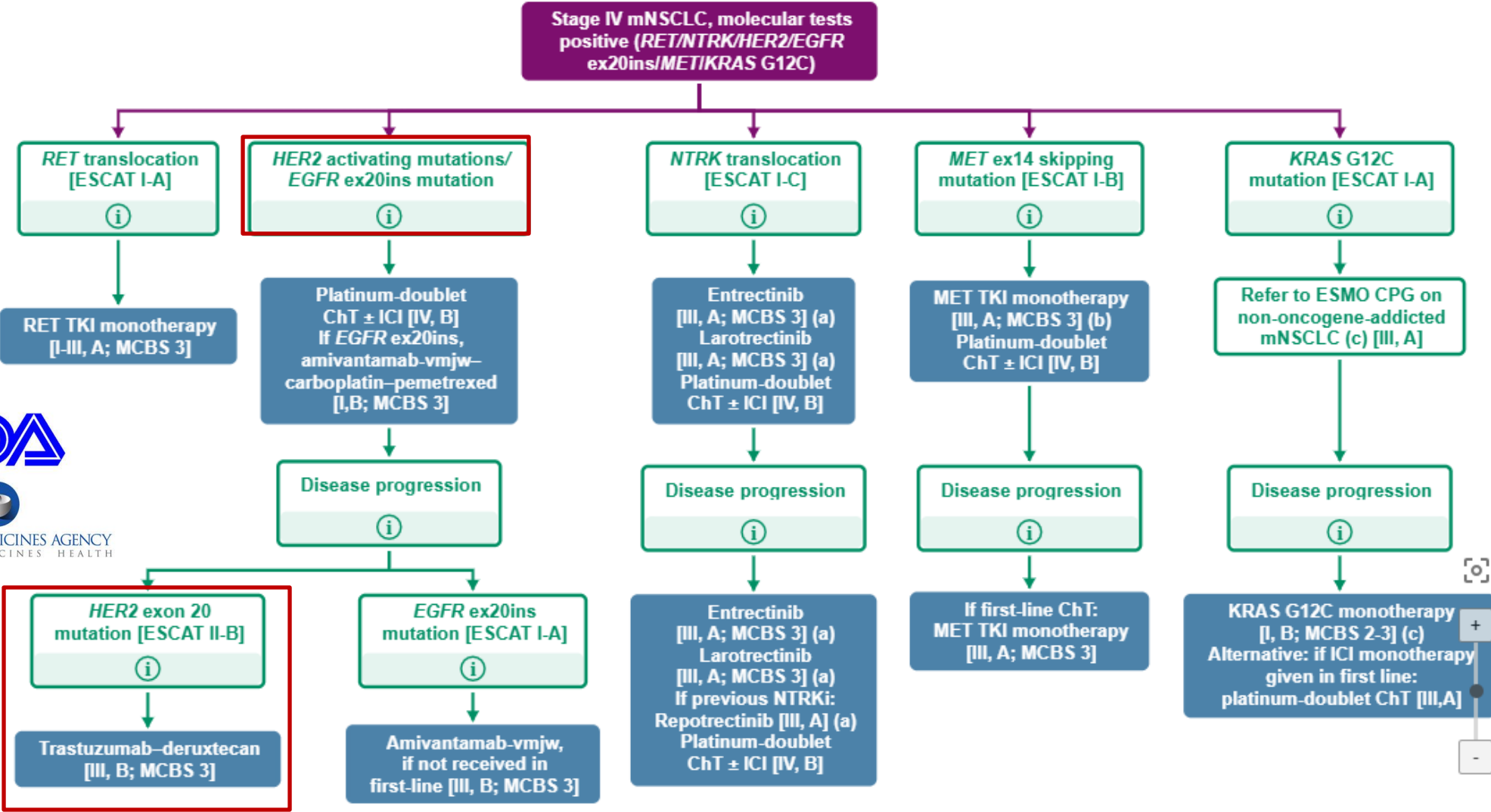
Unexpected intracranial efficacy with T-DXd in HER2 mutated NSCLC

Posthoc analysis from DESTINY-Lung01 + 02

Figure. Best Overall Response in Patients With Measurable Brain Metastases

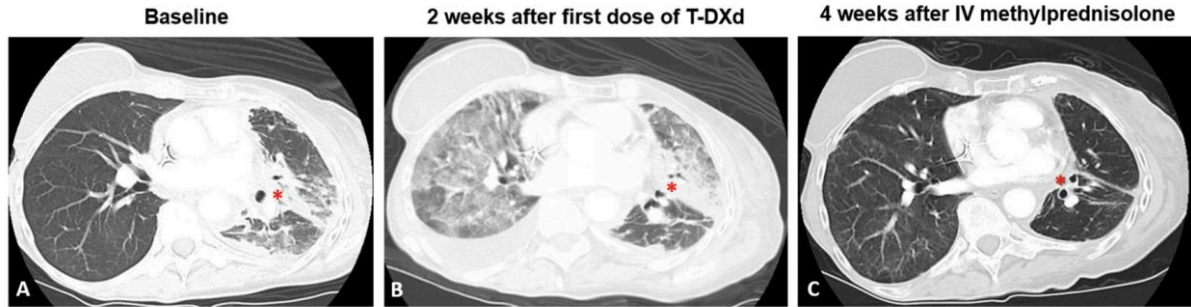


ESMO Guidelines: T-DXd is considered the standard of care in 2L in HER2 exon 20 mutated NSCLC

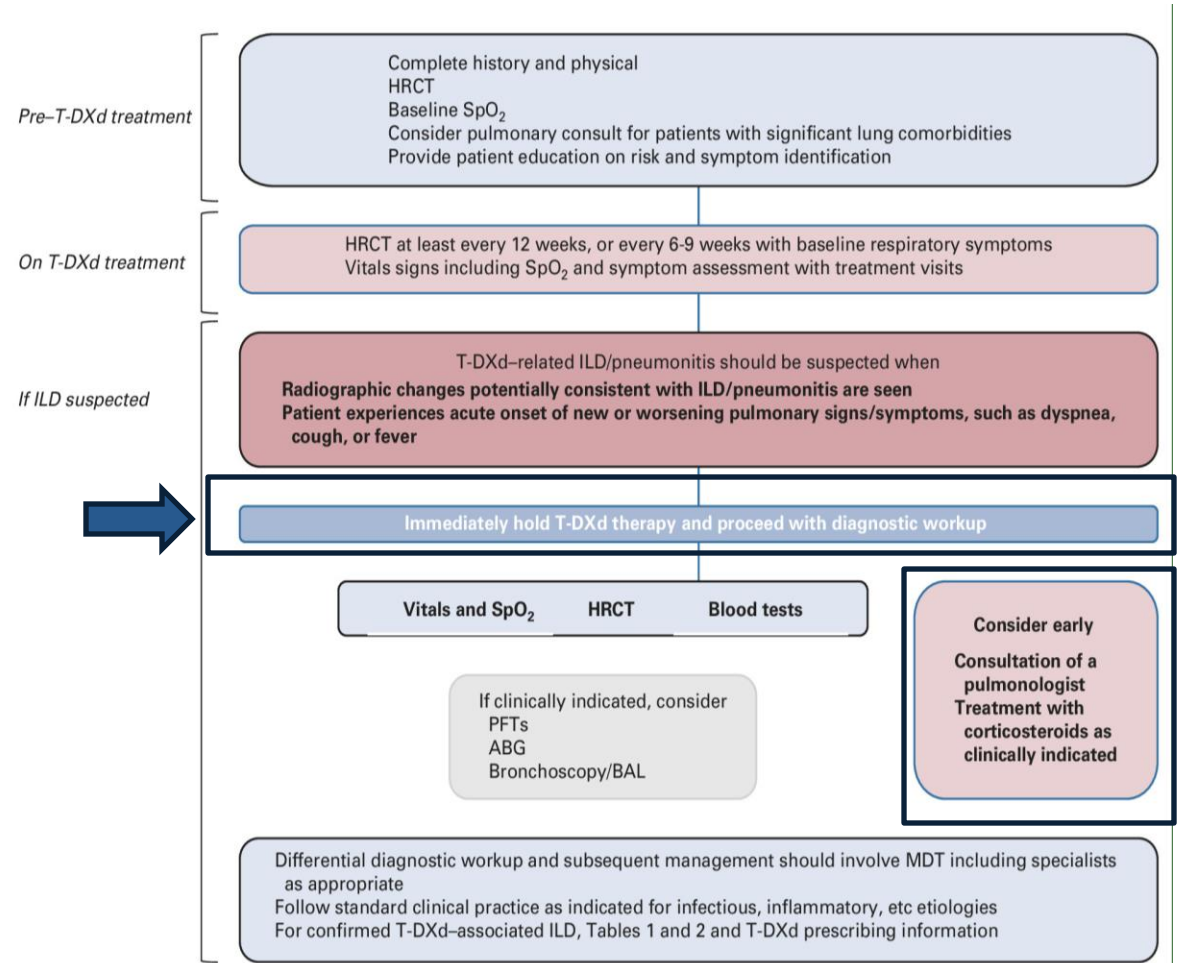
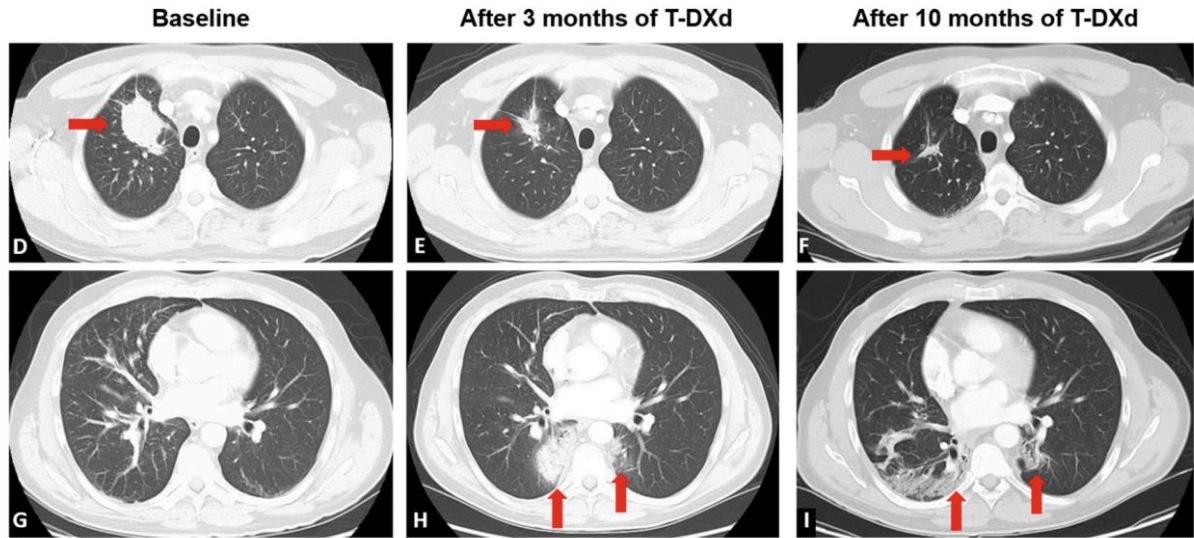


Importance of having a low suspicion threshold for lung toxicity

Patient 1

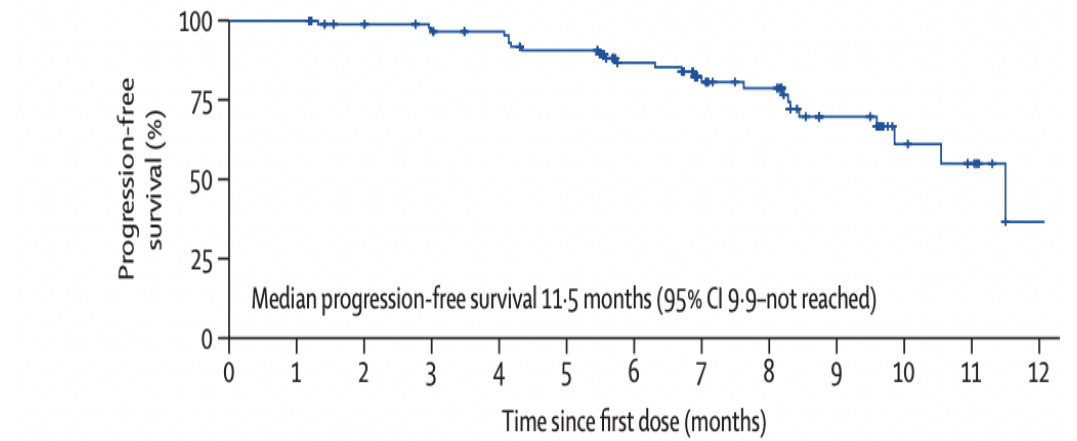
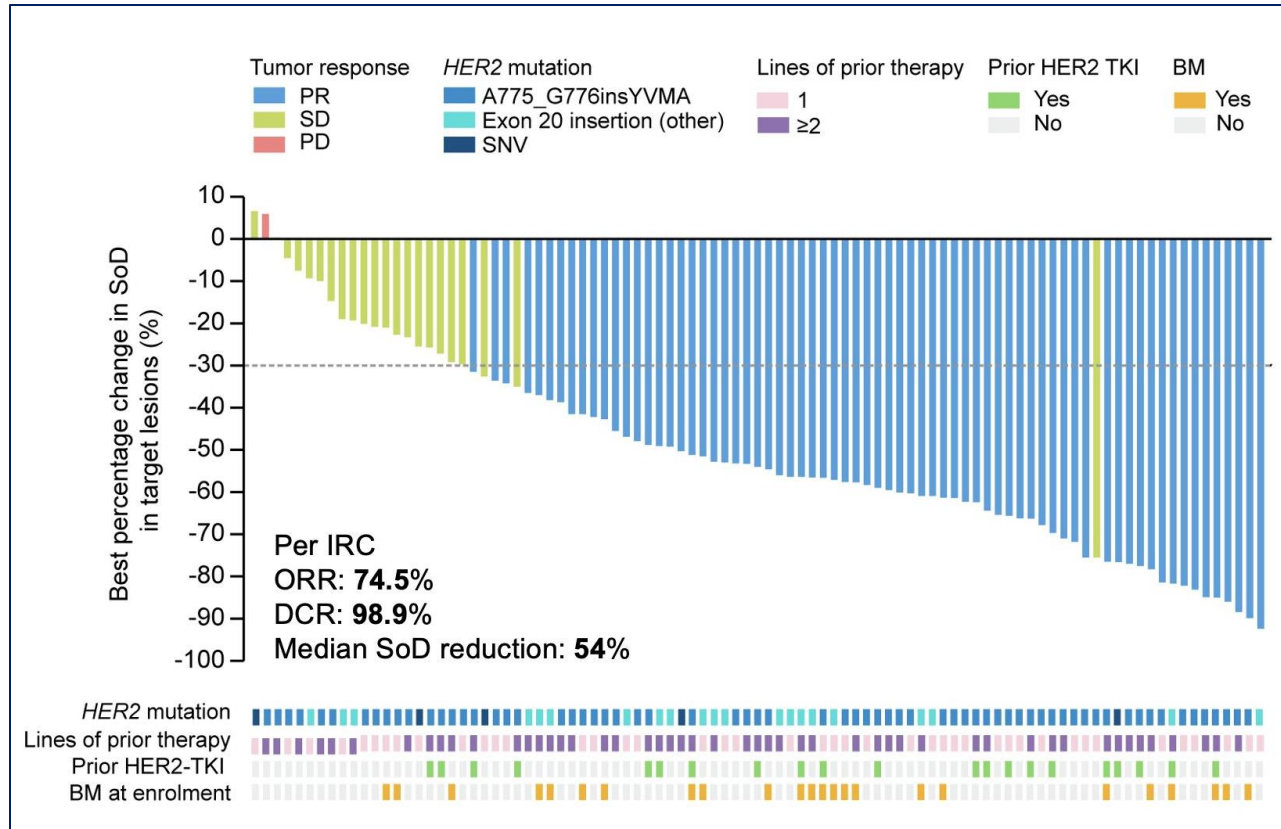


Patient 2



Other emerging ADCs targeting Her2: Trastuzumab-Rezetecan (SHR-A1811)

HORIZON-Lung: Phase 2 of T-Rezetecan in Her2 mutated NSCLC

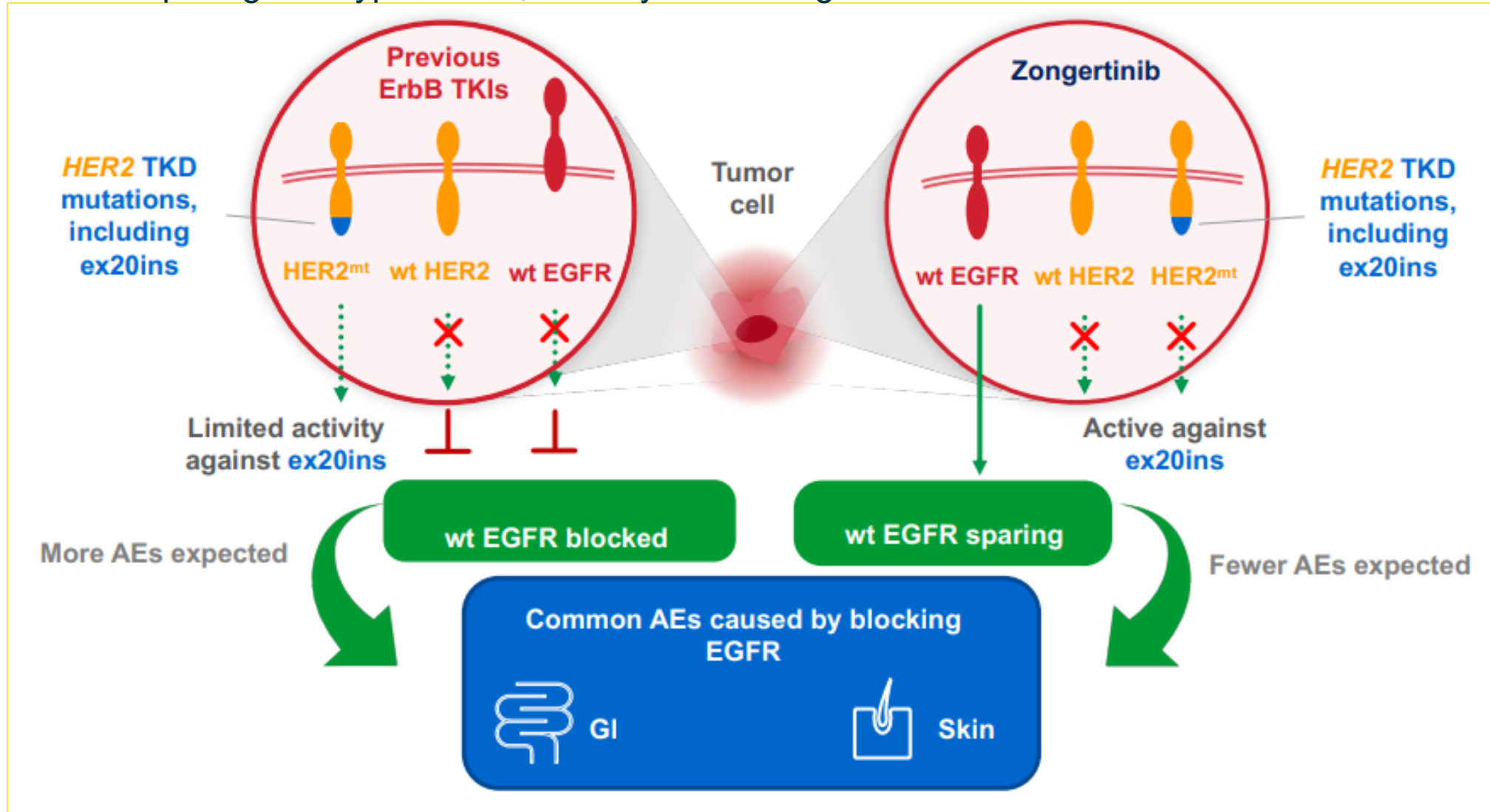


Number at risk	94	94	88	84	82	76	61	47	41	24	11	7	1
(number censored)	(0)	(0)	(5)	(7)	(9)	(10)	(22)	(32)	(37)	(50)	(61)	(64)	(69)

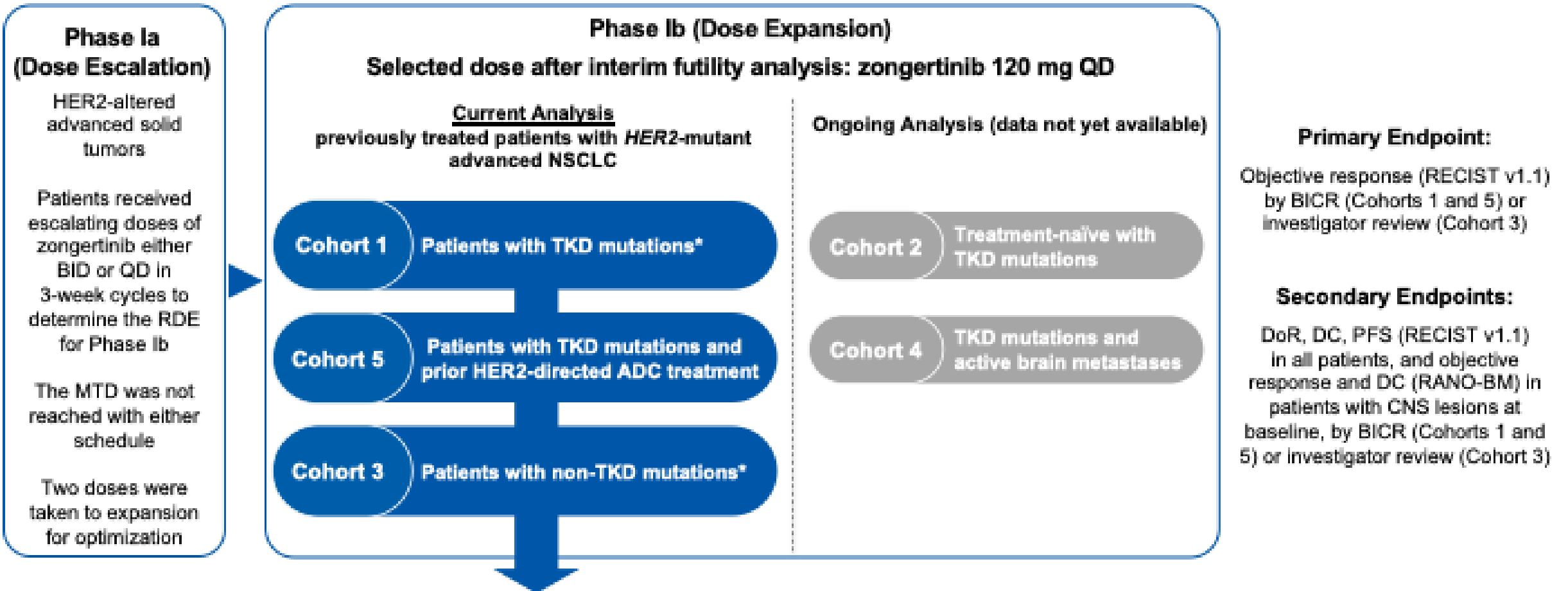
ILD	8 (8.5)
Grade 1-2	7 (7.4)
Grade 3	1 (1.1)

Selective HER2 TKIs: Zongertinib mechanism of action

Zongertinib is an orally administered, irreversible TKI that selectively inhibits HER2 while sparing wild-type EGFR, thereby minimizing associated toxicities



BEAMION LUNG-1: Phase 1 clinical trial in HER2 mutated advanced NSCLC



BEAMION LUNG-1: Phase 1 clinical trial in HER2 mutated advanced NSCLC

**Cohort 1: Patients with
TKD mutations**

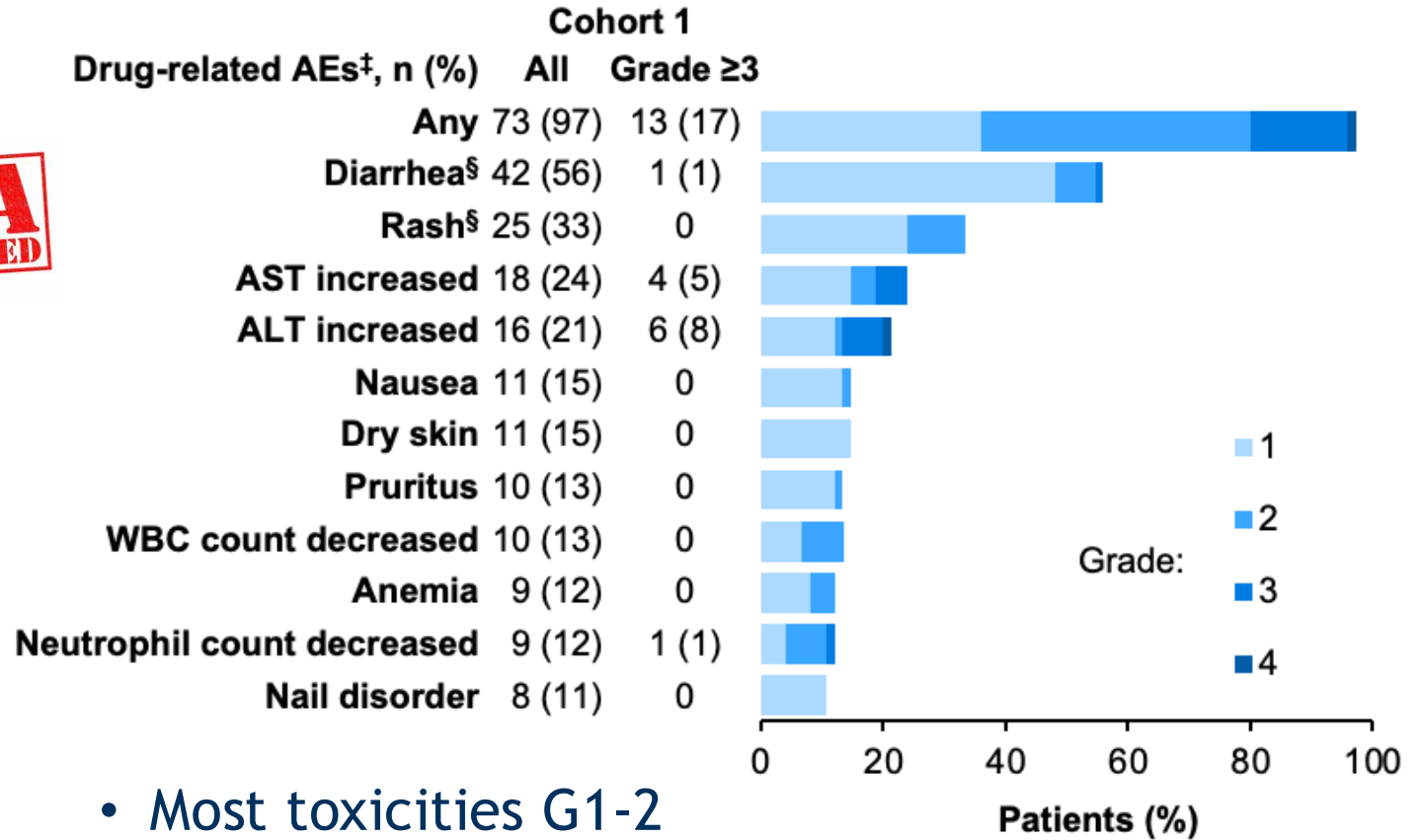
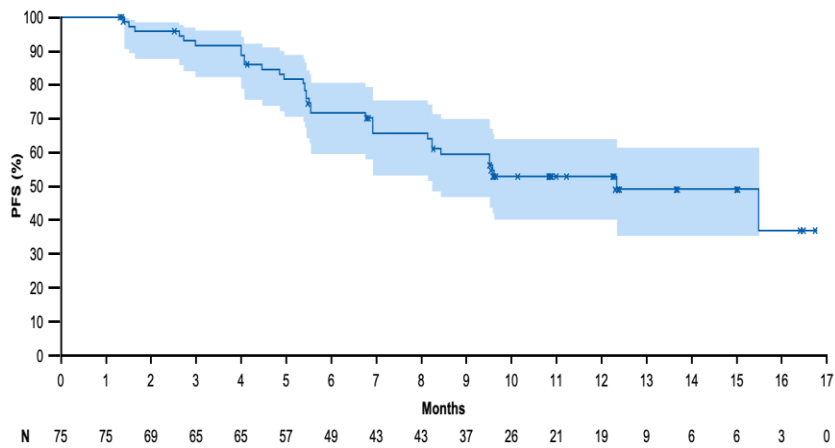
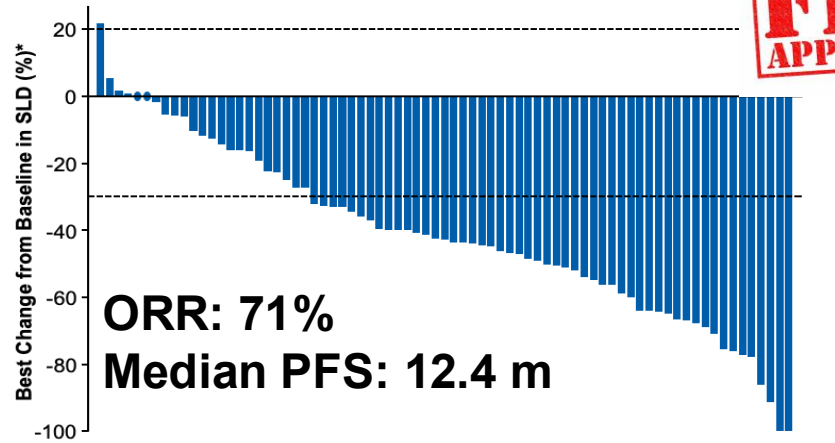
**Cohort 5: Patients with
TKD mutations and prior
HER2-directed ADC treatment**

**Cohort 3: Patients with
non-TKD mutations**

	N = 75	N = 31	N = 20
Median age, years (range)	62 (30–80)	61 (31–85)	65 (27–77)
Female, n (%)	51 (68)	21 (68)	9 (45)
Race, n (%)*			
Asian	40 (53)	11 (35)	9 (45)
Non-Asian	24 (32)	14 (45)	8 (40)
Lines of prior systemic anticancer treatment, n (%)^{†‡}			
1	46 (61) [§]	5 (16)	8 (40)
≥2	29 (39)	26 (84)	12 (60)
ECOG PS, n (%)			
0	28 (37)	7 (23)	4 (20)
1	47 (63)	24 (77)	16 (80)
Brain metastases, n (%)	28 (37)	23 (74)	8 (40)
HER2 TKD mutation type, n (%)			
A775_G776insYVMA	48 (64)	18 (58)	0
P780_Y781insGSP	8 (11)	3 (10)	0
Other	19 (25)	10 (32)	0

BEAMION LUNG-1: Efficacy of Zongertinib in patients with HER2 TKD mutant NSCLC who were previously treated

Cohort 1 Patients with TKD mutations*

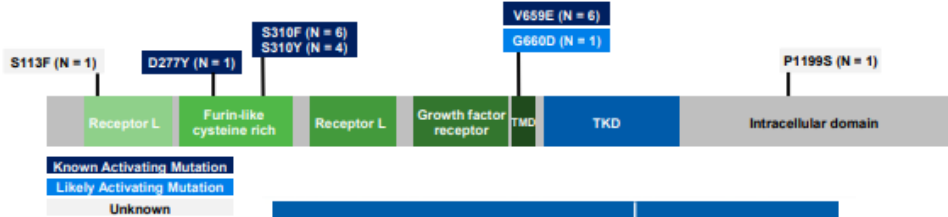
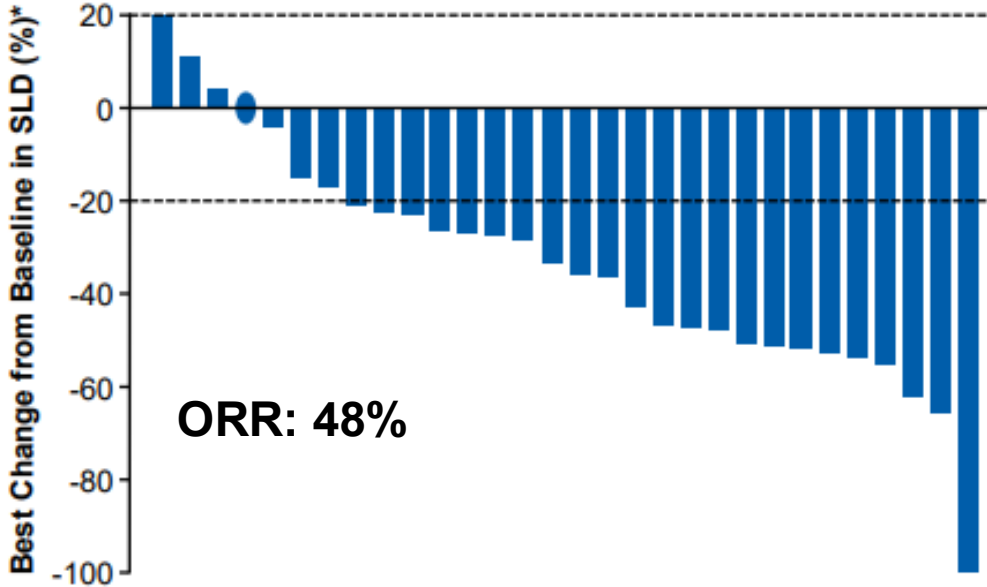


- Most toxicities G1-2
- G3 Diarrhea in only 1 patient
- Dose reduction 7%; discontinuation 3%
- No cases of ILD/pneumonitis

BEAMION LUNG-1: Efficacy of Zongertinib in patients HER2 TKD mutations NSCLC who received prior ADCs or with nonTKD mutations

Cohort 5 Patients with TKD mutations and prior HER2-directed ADC treatment

Cohort 3 Patients with non-TKD mutations*



Confirmed response by investigator review according to RECIST v1.1	Patients with non-TKD mutations N = 20
ORR	30%
95% CI	15–52
CR, %	0
PR, %	30
DCR	65%
95% CI	43–82
SD, %	35
PD, %	30
NE, %	5

BEAMION LUNG-1: Intracranial efficacy of Zongertinib (Cohort 4)

In Cohort 4, the intracranial ORR by RANO-BM was 43% in patients with active brain metastases (N = 30)

In a pooled analysis of 58 patients with stable, asymptomatic or active brain metastases in Cohorts 1 and 4 (Cohort 1: 28, Cohort 4: 30),* the intracranial ORR by RANO-BM was 41%

	n = 58
ORR, %	41%
CR, %	9
PR, %	33
DCR, %	83%
SD, %	41
PD, %	7
NE, %	10

Median PFS	8.2 months
95% CI	4.5–12.3

Zongertinib demonstrated encouraging intracranial efficacy by RANO-BM in patients with stable, asymptomatic or active brain metastases

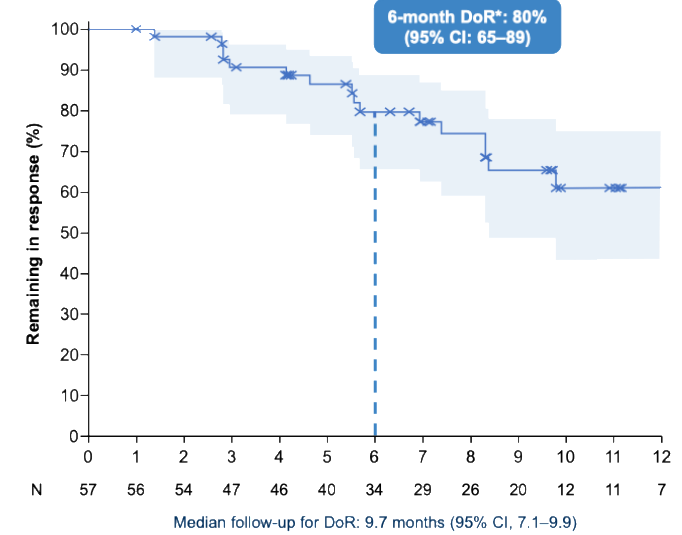
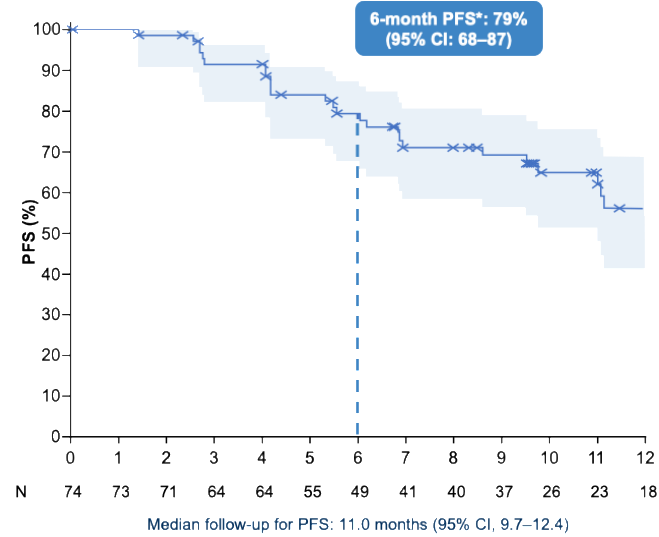
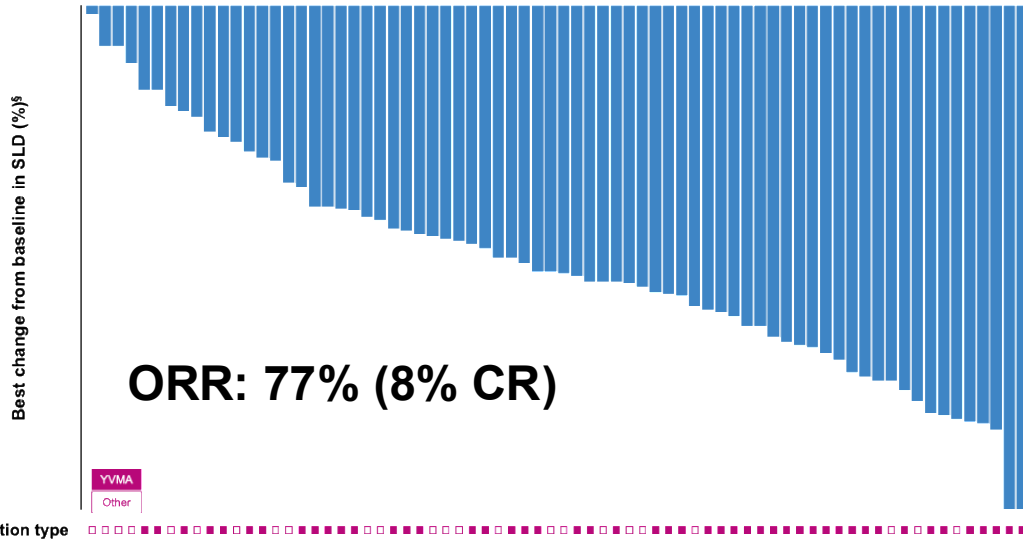
BEAMION LUNG-1: Efficacy of Zongertinib in patients HER2 TKD mutations NSCLC who were treatment nave (1L)

Cohort 2 Treatment-naïve patients with TKD mutations

Primary endpoint: Objective response by BICR (RECIST v1.1)

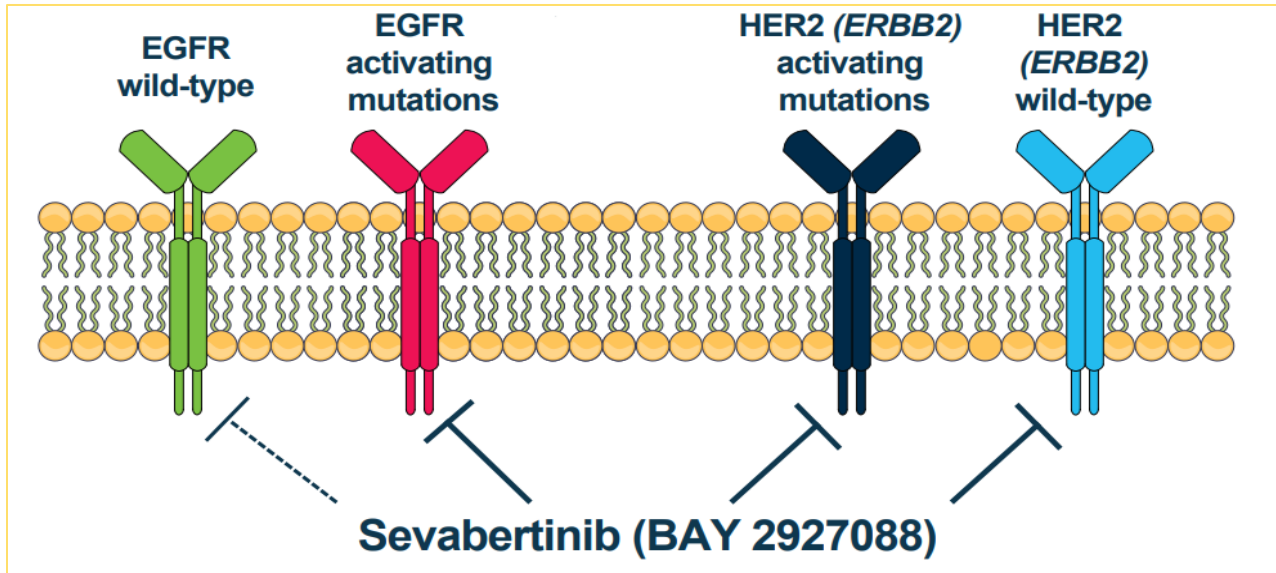
Secondary endpoints: DC, DoR and PFS by BICR (RECIST v1.1)

Key inclusion criteria: aged ≥ 18 years, advanced/metastatic non-squamous *HER2*-mutant NSCLC (TKD mutation), ≥ 1 measurable non-CNS lesion (RECIST v1.1) and ECOG PS of 0/1. Patients with stable/asymptomatic brain metastases were eligible



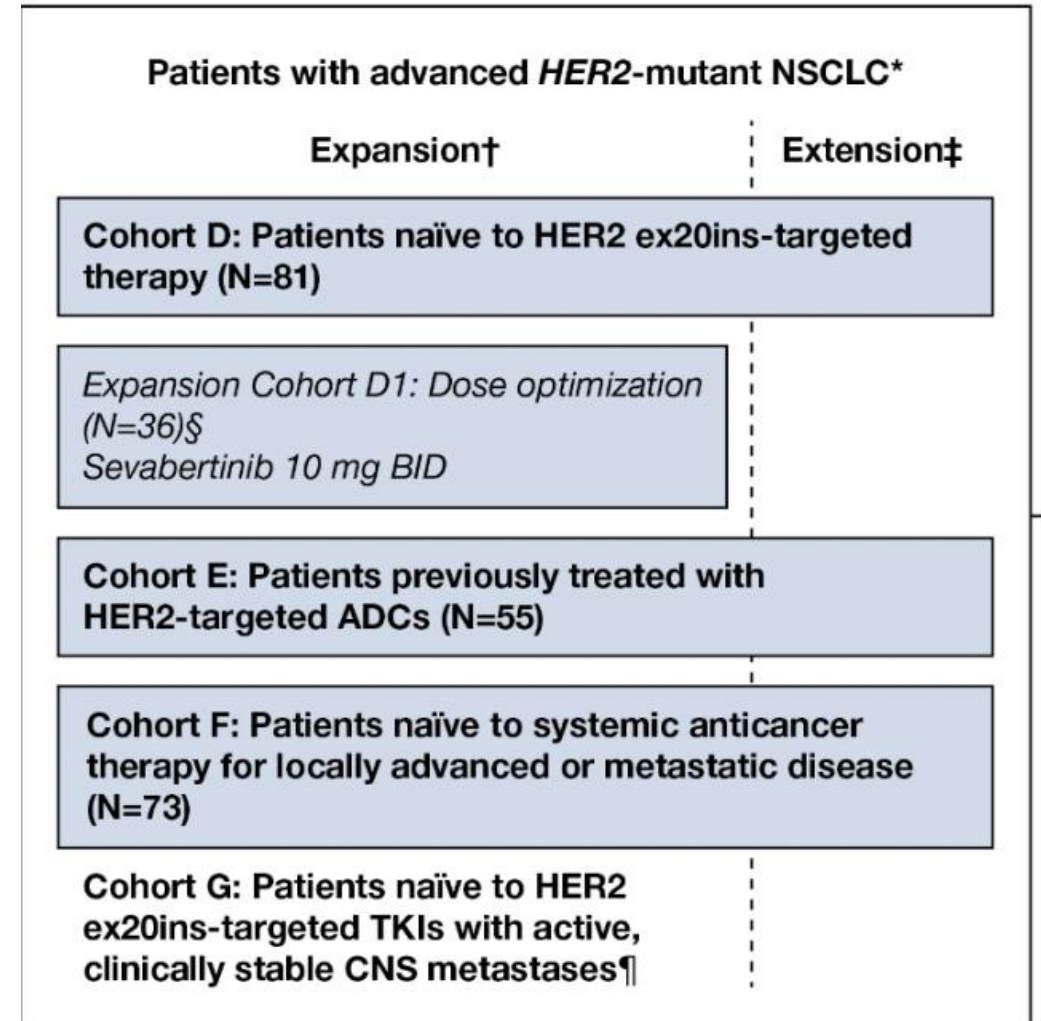
- G3 TRAEs in 13 (18%) patients
- There were no grade 4/5 TRAEs
- Dose reduction 15%; discontinuation 9%
- Two cases (3%) of ILD/pneumonitis (G2)

Sevabertinib. Mechanism of Action and SOHO-1 clinical trial (Ph1/2)



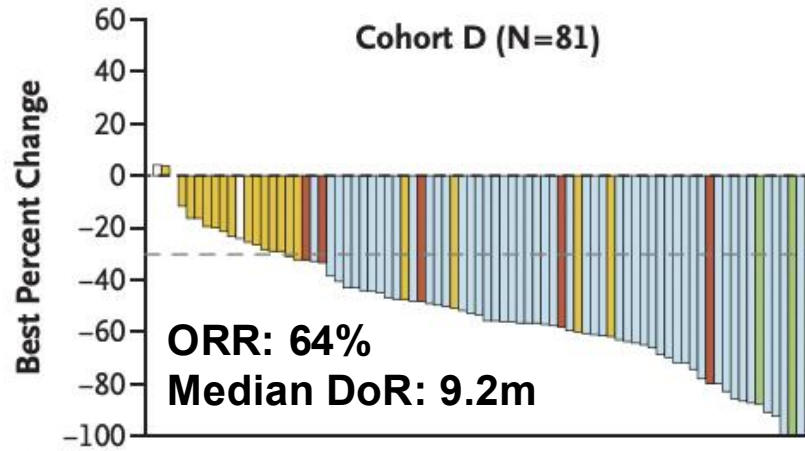
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U.S. FDA Accepts New Drug Application Under Priority Review for sevabertinib (BAY 2927088) in HER2-Mutant Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

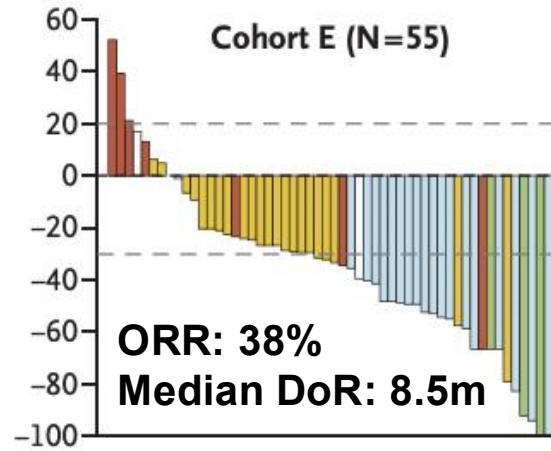


SOHO-1 – Sevabertinib Efficacy Results

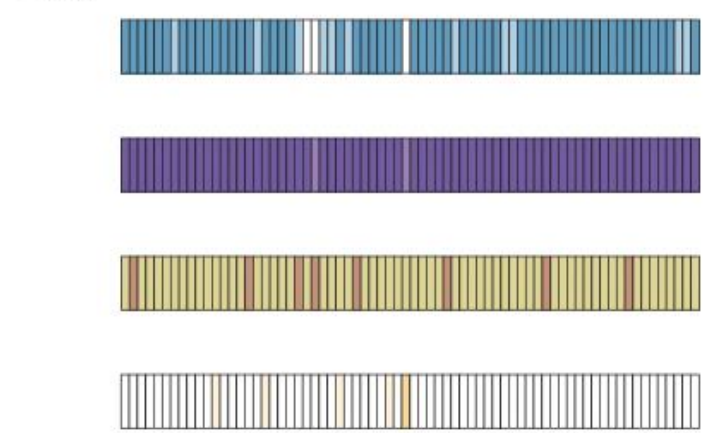
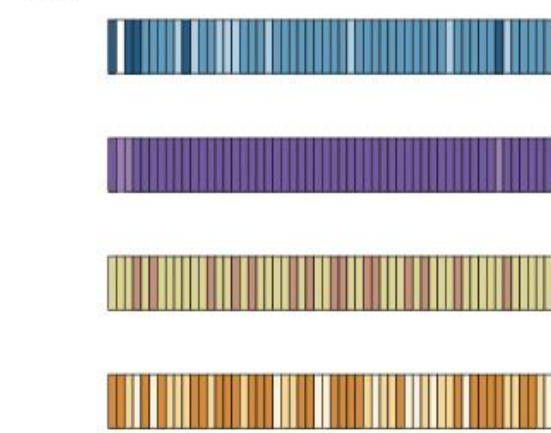
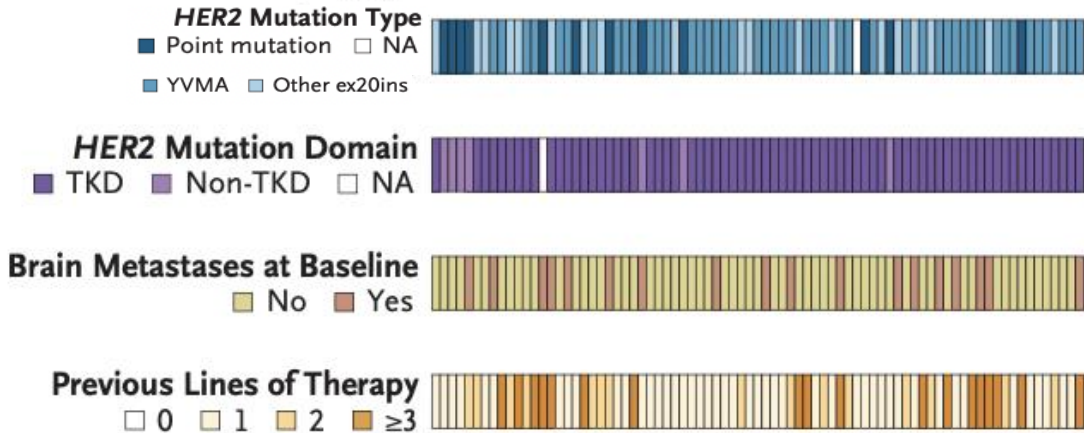
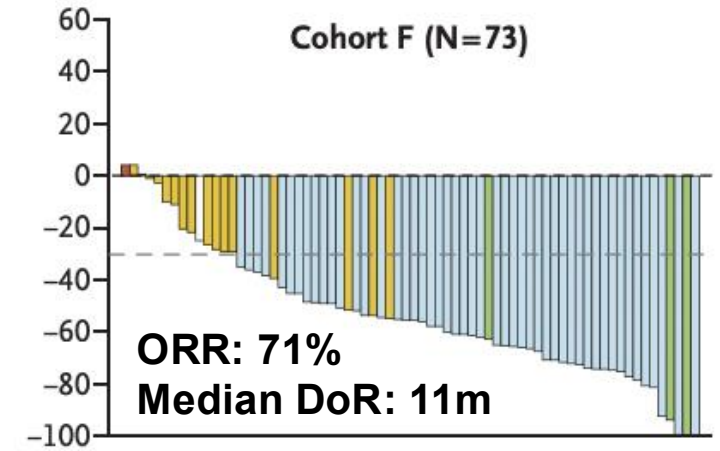
Previously treated naïve to HER2 ex20 therapies



Previously treated with ADCs anti-HER2

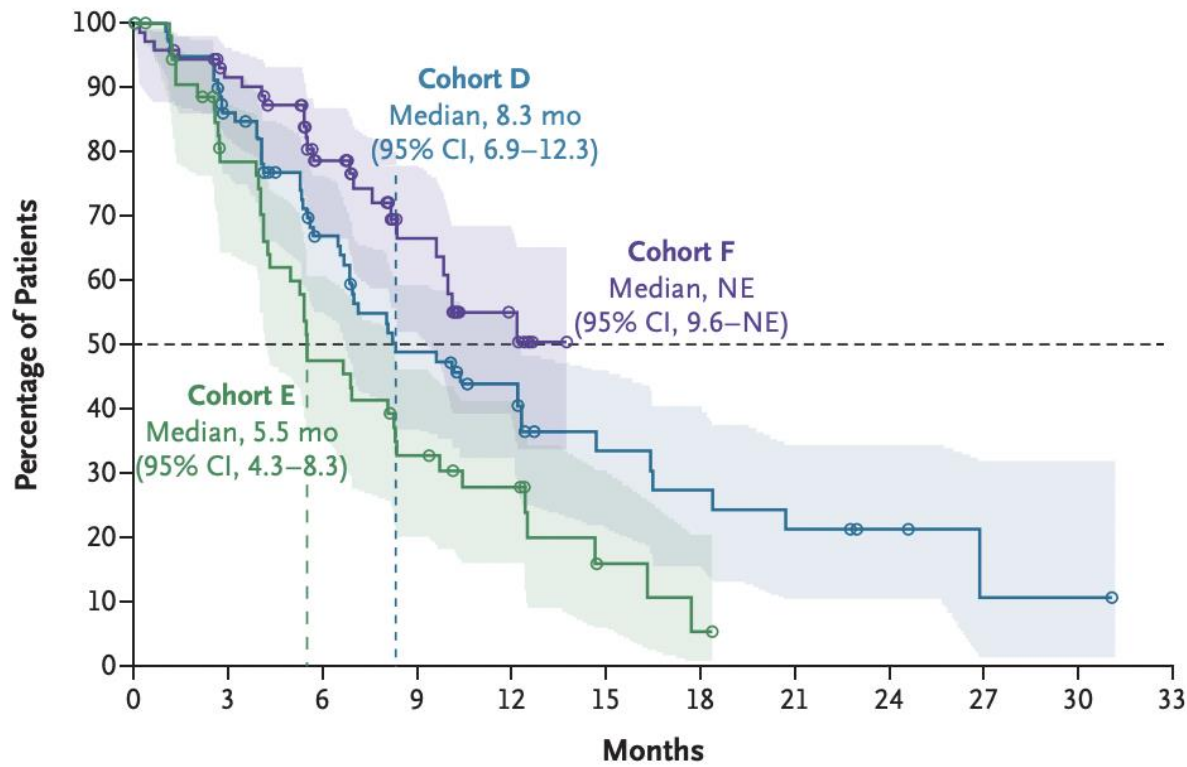


Previously naïve to systemic therapy (1L)



SOHO-1 – Sevabertinib Efficacy Results

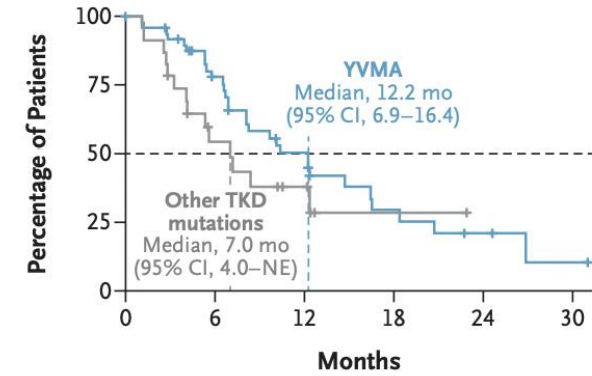
C Progression-free Survival



No. at Risk		0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33
Cohort D	81	66	45	32	25	11	9	7	3	1	1	0	
Cohort E	55	38	23	15	11	3	1	0					
Cohort F	73	63	41	23	12	0							

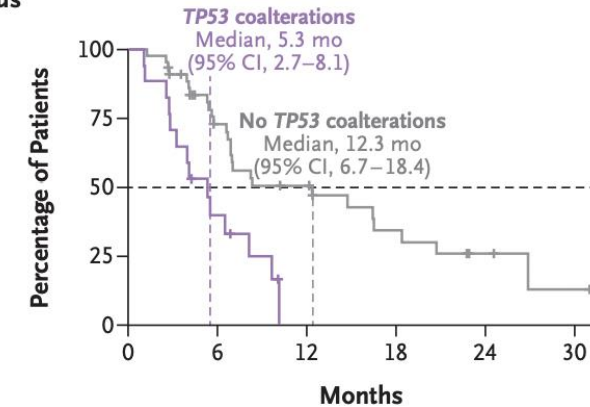
Cohort D

Progression-free Survival According to *HER2* YVMA Mutation Status



No. at Risk		0	6	12	18	24	30
YVMA mutation	49	32	19	7	3	1	
Other TKD mutations	23	10	5	1	0	0	

Progression-free Survival According to *TP53* Mutation Status



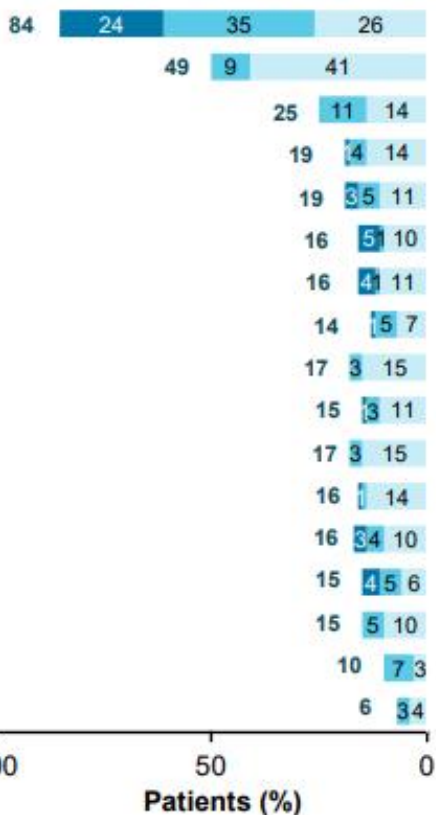
No. at Risk		0	6	12	18	24	30
No <i>TP53</i> coalterations	44	26	17	8	3	1	
<i>TP53</i> coalterations	17	6	0	0	0	0	

SOHO-1 – Sevabertinib Safety Results

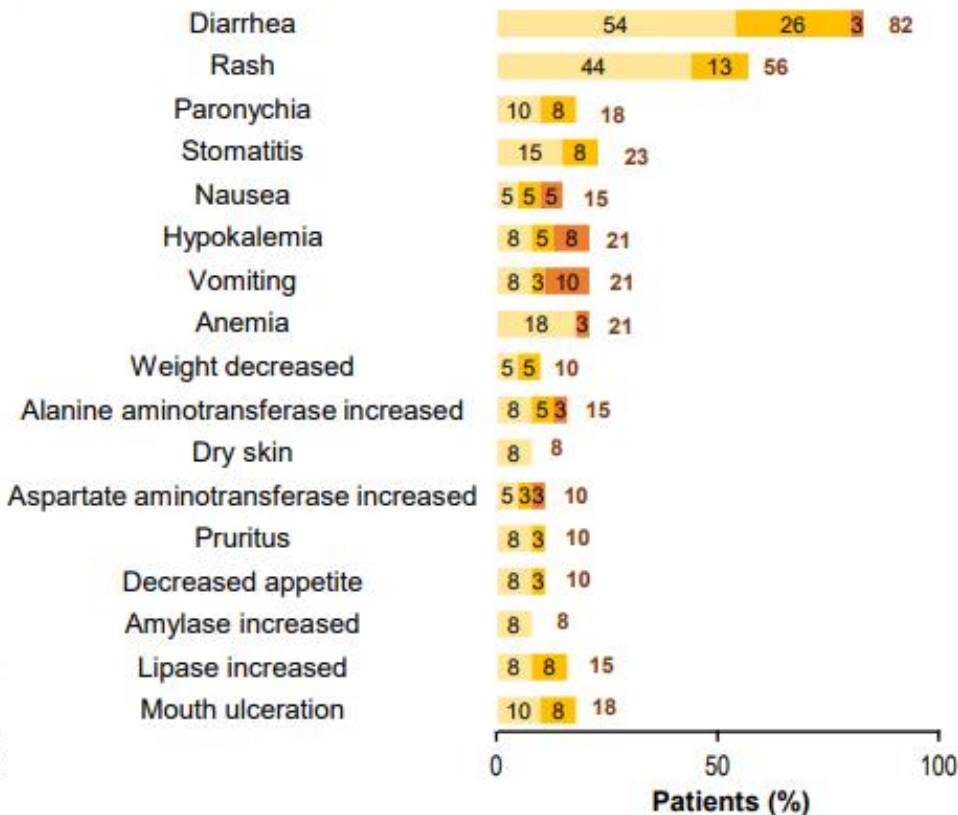
Most frequent treatment-related adverse events (TRAEs, ≥10% of total)^a

Grade 1 Grade 2 Grade 3

Cohort D^b – 20 mg BID (n=81)



Cohort F^c – 20 mg BID (n=39)



- In pretreated patients (Cohort D), the safety profile was consistent with previous reports

- Grade 3 treatment-related diarrhea occurred in 24% of patients
- Exploratory analysis showed a median of 1 episode (IQR 1, 1) and a median time to onset of 1.3 months (IQR 0.5, 3.6)

- In first-line patients (Cohort F), treatment-related grade 3 diarrhea was reported in only 1 patient (3%)
- Overall, there were no cases of grade 4 diarrhea
- There were no reported cases of interstitial lung disease or pneumonitis
- 4 patients (4.9%) in Cohort D and 1 patient (2.6%) in Cohort F had TRAEs leading to treatment discontinuation^d

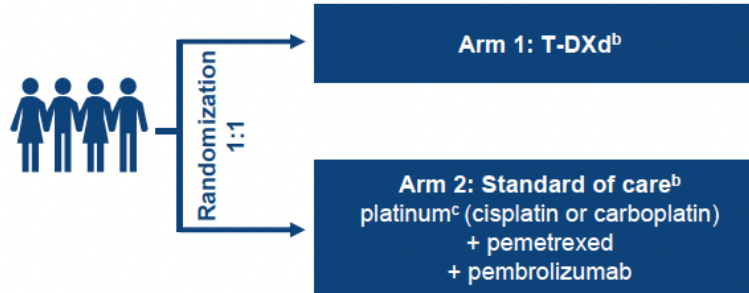
Which is the best treatment in the frontline?

DESTINY-Lung04: Trastu-Dxd vs Chemo + ICI

SHR-A1811-310: T-Rezetecan vs Chemo +ICI

Patient population (N≈264)

- Unresectable, locally advanced (not amenable to curative therapy), or metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC with *HER2* exon 19 or 20 mutations^a
- Naive to systemic therapy in the locally advanced or metastatic setting
- No known other targetable oncogenic mutations/alterations



^a *HER2* mutations may be detected in tissue or ctDNA.
^b Crossover is not permitted.
^c Investigator's choice of cisplatin or carboplatin.

300 participants in 2 patient groups

SHR-A1811

Experimental group ?

Treatment:

Drug: SHR-A1811

Standard of Care (Camrelizumab, Pemetrexed/ Paclitaxel, Carboplatin/ Cisplatin)

Active comparator group ?

Treatment:

Drug: Camrelizumab, Pemetrexed/ Paclitaxel, Carboplatin/ Cisplatin

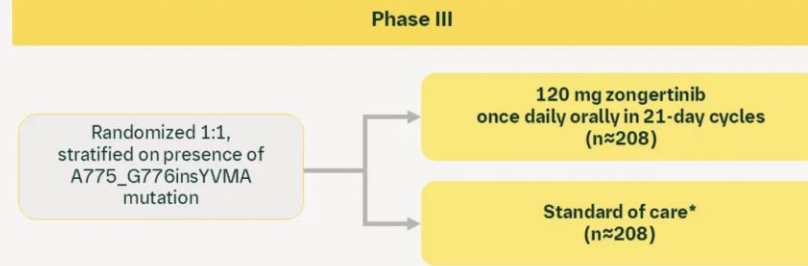
Beamion LUNG-2: Zongertinib vs Chemo +ICI

SOHO-02: Sevabertinib vs Chemo+ICI

N=416 (estimated)

Adults aged ≥18 years with:

- Advanced and/or metastatic non-squamous NSCLC
- Documented *HER2* mutation in the TKD as per local laboratory results
- No prior systemic treatment for locally advanced or metastatic disease
- ≥1 lesion evaluable by RECIST v1.1
- Eligible to receive cisplatin/pemetrexed or carboplatin/pemetrexed + pembrolizumab
- Life expectancy ≥12 weeks at start of treatment
- ECOG PS 0-1

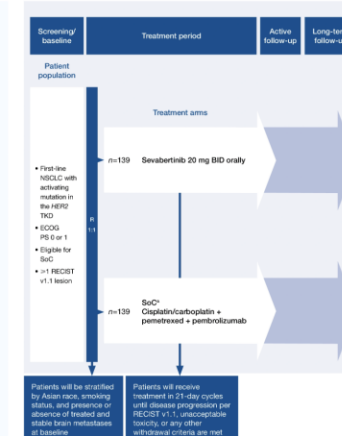


*500 mg/m² platinum-pemetrexed IV chemotherapy plus 200 mg IV pembrolizumab followed by either 75 mg/m² cisplatin/carboplatin AUC 5 on Day 1 (determined by investigator prior to randomization), Q3W, for 4 21-day cycles, followed by maintenance therapy with 200 mg pembrolizumab plus pemetrexed 500 mg/m² Q3W for up to 35 cycles.

Key patient enrollment criteria

Key inclusion criteria	Key exclusion criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age ≥18 years Documented histologically or cytologically confirmed locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC stage II or III Documented activating <i>HER2</i> mutation in the TKD No systemic therapy for locally advanced or metastatic disease Eligible to receive treatment with the selected platinum-based doublet (cisplatin/carboplatin/pemetrexed) and immunotherapy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Known history of malignancy except if the patient has undergone potentially curative therapy with no evidence of residual recurrence for 5 years since initiation of that therapy Patients with organ-toxic elements with approved available therapy (excluding <i>HER2</i> TKI inhibitors) Unresolved toxicity of grade ≥2 from previous anti-cancer treatment History of severe hypersensitivity reaction to treatment with a monoclonal antibody Active brain metastases and leptomeningeal disease^a Unresolved treatment issues

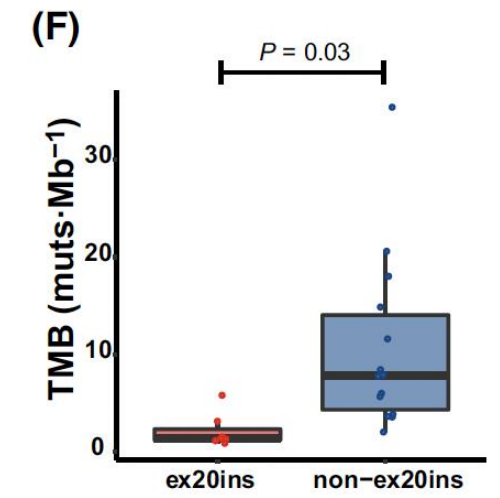
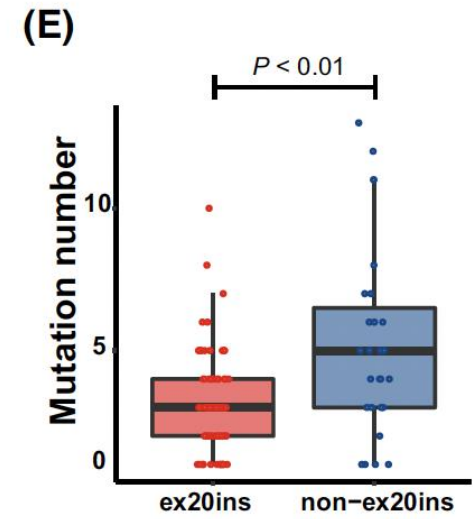
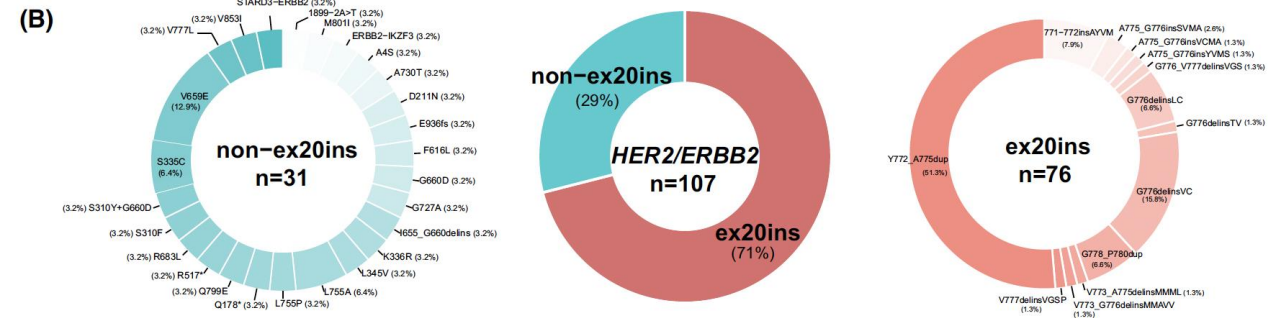
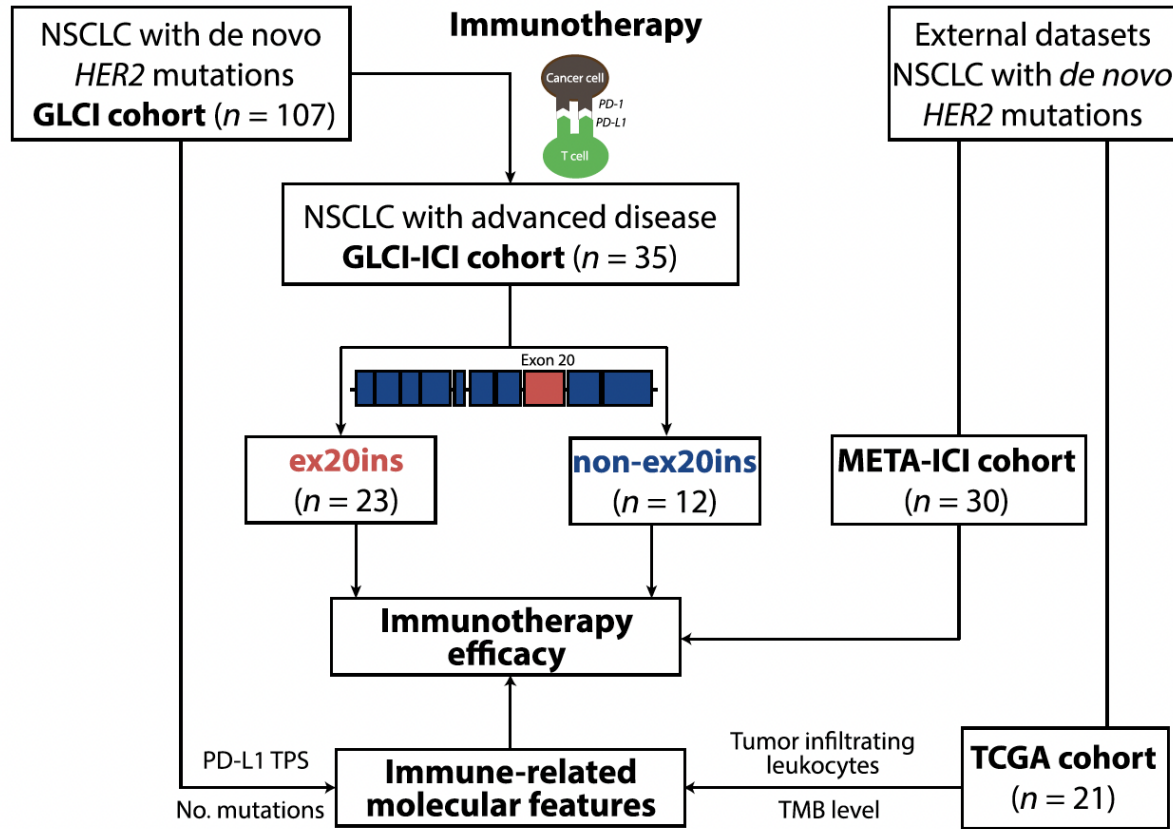
SOHO-02 will recruit ~278 patients across 35 countries



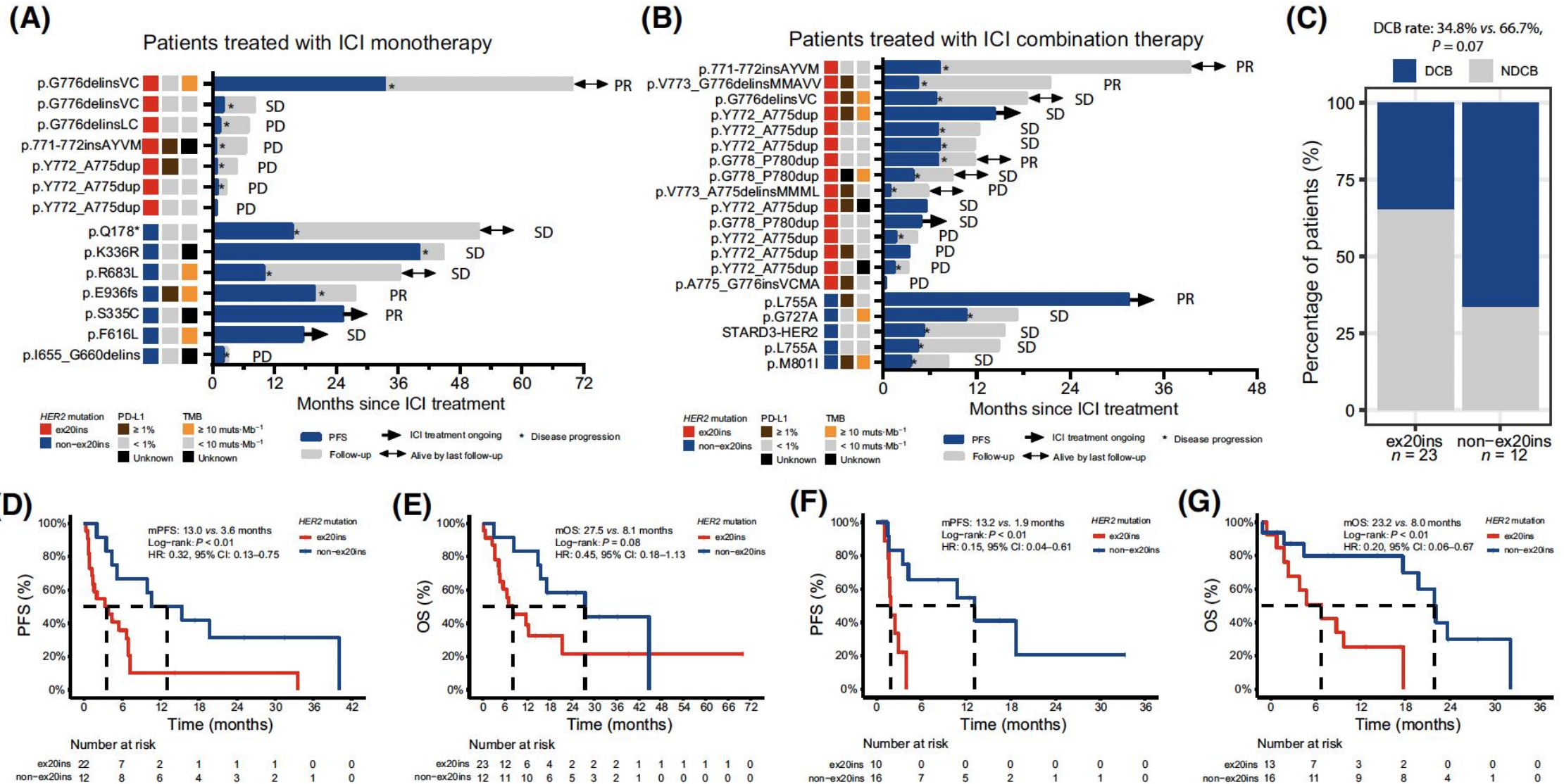
Key study endpoints

- Primary**
 - PFS per RECIST v1.1 by BICR
- Secondary**
 - Overall survival
 - ORR per RECIST v1.1 by BICR
 - Safety and tolerability
 - PFS per RECIST v1.1 by investigator
 - ORR by investigator
 - Disease control rate per RECIST v1.1 by BICR and investigator
 - Duration of response by BICR and investigator
 - Patient-reported outcomes

Do HER2 mutant tumors benefit from immunotherapy?



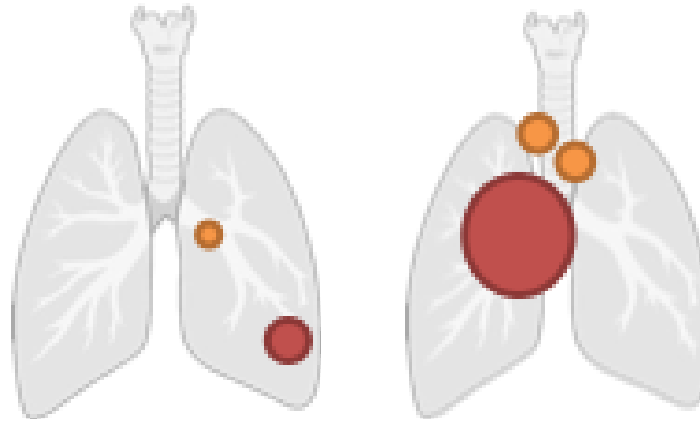
Do HER2 mutant tumors benefit from immunotherapy?



Open Questions and Challenges Ahead



**Optimal Sequence:
ADCs or TKIs first?**



**Personalized HER2
therapy in the curative
setting**



**Mechanisms of Resistance
Role of comutations
Value of ctDNA**

Take Home Messages

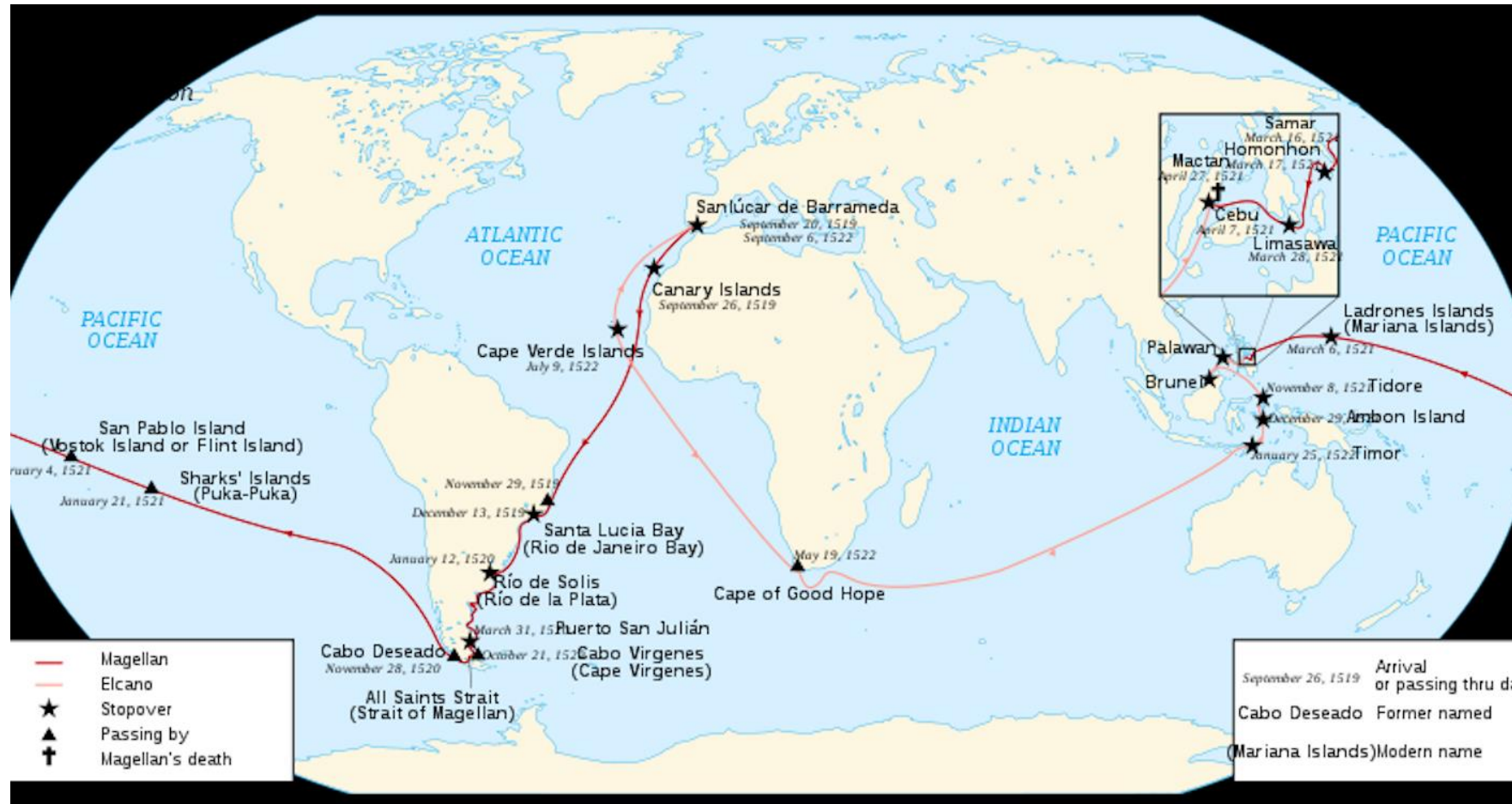
- HER2 mutations represents a novel actionable target in NSCLC
- Trastuzumab Deruxtecan was the 1st treatment approved for HER2 mutated (FDA & EMA) and for HER2 3+ overexpressed advanced NSCLC (FDA)
- New emerging ADCs and selective TKIs against HER2 have demonstrated clinically relevant efficacy in previously treated advanced NSCLC:

Treatment	N	ORR	PFS	≥G3 AEs	Approval for HER2 mutant NSCLC
Trastuzumab-deruxtecan	91	55%	8.2m	46%	FDA and EMA
Trastuzumab-rezetecan	94	74.5%	11.5m	62%	China
Zongertinib	75	71%	12.4m	17%	FDA (*)
Sevabertinib	81	64%	8.3m	31%	FDA (*)

(*) Accelerated approval

HER2 is a new frontier in Precision Medicine in NSCLC:

“The church says the earth is flat, but I know that it is round, for I have seen the shadow on the moon.” – Frequently attributed to Magellan, though likely apocryphal





16th
CONGRESS
Lung ON
CANCER

BARCELONA
27 / 28
NOVEMBER 2025

THANK YOU

