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PRESS RELEASE

Clinical Results from the Dose-Expansion Cohort of a Phase 1b/2 Study of E7386, Jointly Created by PRISM BioLab and Eisai, Published in *eClinicalMedicine*

TOKYO, Japan, October 9, 2026: -- PRISM BioLab Co., Ltd. ("PRISM BioLab") announced that a scientific publication reporting results from the dose-expansion cohort of a Phase 1b/2 clinical study of E7386 (*1), a molecule jointly created by PRISM BioLab and Eisai Co., Ltd. ("Eisai"), was published in *eClinicalMedicine*, a peer-reviewed open-access medical journal published by The Lancet Group.

This publication reports the results from the dose-expansion cohort of Study 102 (NCT04008797) (*2), a Phase 1b/2 clinical study evaluating E7386 in combination with lenvatinib (LENVIMA®) (*3) in patients with advanced endometrial cancer whose disease had progressed following platinum-based chemotherapy and anti-PD-(L)1 immunotherapy. In this study, the combination of E7386 and lenvatinib demonstrated a manageable safety profile and antitumor activity. Based on these findings, the dose-optimization phase of Study 102 is currently ongoing.

Please refer to the information below for further details.

Paper Overview

Journal: *eClinicalMedicine*. 2026;100:104206

Title: E7386 plus lenvatinib in patients with advanced endometrial cancer that progressed on platinum-based chemotherapy and an anti-PD-(L)1 immunotherapy: A single-arm, open-label, global phase 1b/2 dose-expansion cohort

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eclinm.2026.104206>

Summary

Therapies are needed for advanced endometrial cancer (aEC) that recurs after chemotherapy + immunotherapy. Lenvatinib has antitumour activity in patients with aEC after platinum-based chemotherapy and is approved in combination with pembrolizumab (KEYTRUDA®), Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, USA's anti-PD-1 therapy, for aEC following prior systemic therapy. E7386, an oral anticancer agent, inhibits the interaction between β -catenin and CBP.

This publication describes the results from the complete dose-expansion cohort of Study 102, a Phase 1b/2 clinical study of E7386 in combination with lenvatinib in patients with advanced endometrial cancer who had progressed after platinum-based chemotherapy and anti-PD-(L)1 immunotherapy.

Among 30 enrolled patients, the combination therapy demonstrated a manageable safety profile, with no grade 4 or grade 5 treatment-emergent adverse events observed. Confirmed responses were reported in 11 patients, corresponding to an objective response rate of 36.7%, including responses in patients previously treated with lenvatinib. In patients without prior lenvatinib, the objective response rate was 57.1%.

E7386 plus lenvatinib showed promising antitumour activity with a manageable safety profile in heavily pretreated patients with advanced endometrial cancer following platinum-based chemotherapy and immunotherapy. The dose-optimization phase of Study 102 (NCT04008797) is currently enrolling.

(*1) E7386

E7386 is an orally available small molecule CBP/ β -catenin inhibitor that inhibits protein-protein interactions between the transcription factor CBP and β -catenin. E7386 achieved clinical POC (Proof of concept) in October 2021 and 3 clinical studies are ongoing including phase I for solid tumors as monotherapy, and Phase Ib/II for solid tumors in combination with lenvatinib and other anticancer drugs, both conducted by Eisai.

(*2) Study 102 (NCT04008797)

Study 102 (NCT04008797) is an open-label phase 1b/2 clinical trial conducted by Eisai to evaluate E7386 in combination with lenvatinib in patients with solid tumors. For further details, please visit ClinicalTrials.gov: <https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT04008797>

(*3) LENVIMA (lenvatinib)

LENVIMA, discovered and developed by Eisai, is an orally available multiple receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits the kinase activities of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) receptors VEGFR1 (FLT1), VEGFR2 (KDR), and VEGFR3 (FLT4). LENVIMA inhibits other kinases that have been implicated in pathogenic angiogenesis, tumor growth, and cancer progression in addition to their normal cellular functions, including fibroblast growth factor (FGF) receptors FGFR1-4, the platelet derived growth factor receptor alpha (PDGFR α), KIT, and RET. LENVIMA has been approved for the indications below.

Thyroid cancer

- Indication as monotherapy

(Approved mainly in Japan, the United States, Europe, China and Asia)

Japan: Unresectable thyroid cancer

The United States: The treatment of adult patients with locally recurrent or metastatic, progressive, radioiodine-refractory differentiated thyroid cancer (DTC)

Europe: The treatment of adult patients with progressive, locally advanced or metastatic, differentiated (papillary/follicular/Hürthle cell) thyroid carcinoma (DTC), refractory to radioactive iodine (RAI)

Hepatocellular carcinoma

- Indication as monotherapy

(Approved mainly in Japan, the United States, Europe, China and Asia)

Japan: Unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma

The United States: The first-line treatment of patients with unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)

Europe: The treatment of adult patients with advanced or unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) who have received no prior systemic therapy

- Indication in combination with KEYTRUDA® (generic name: pembrolizumab), Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, USA's anti-PD-1 therapy, and transarterial chemoembolization (Approved in China)

Thymic carcinoma

- Indication as monotherapy (Approved in Japan)
Japan: Unresectable thymic carcinoma

Renal cell carcinoma (In Europe other than the United Kingdom, the agent was launched under the brand name Kisplyx®)

- Indication in combination with everolimus
(Approved mainly in the United States, Europe and Asia)
The United States: The treatment of adult patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC) following one prior anti-angiogenic therapy
Europe: The treatment of adult patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma following one prior vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) targeted therapy
- Indication in combination with KEYTRUDA,
(Approved mainly in Japan, the United States, Europe and Asia)
Japan: Radically unresectable or metastatic renal cell carcinoma
The United States: The first-line treatment of adult patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma
Europe: The first-line treatment of adult patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma

Endometrial carcinoma

- Indication in combination with KEYTRUDA
(Approved mainly in Japan, the United States, Europe and Asia)
Japan: Unresectable, advanced or recurrent endometrial carcinoma that progressed after cancer chemotherapy
The United States: The treatment of patients with advanced endometrial carcinoma that is mismatch repair proficient (pMMR) or not microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H), as determined by an FDA-approved test, who have disease progression following prior systemic therapy in any setting and are not candidates for curative surgery or radiation
Europe: The treatment of adult patients with advanced or recurrent endometrial carcinoma (EC) who have disease progression on or following prior treatment with a platinum-containing therapy in any setting and are not candidates for curative surgery.

KEYTRUDA® is a registered trademark of Merck Sharp & Dohme LLC, a subsidiary of Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, USA.

About PRISM BioLab

PRISM BioLab is a discovery and development biotechnology company utilizing proprietary PepMetics® technology to discover orally available small molecule inhibitors of protein-protein interaction (PPI) targets and transform lives of patients suffering from cancer, autoimmune, fibrosis and other diseases.

PepMetics® are a unique class of small molecules that mimic three-dimensional structures of alpha-helix and beta-turn, the peptide structures commonly found in intracellular PPI interphases and receptor-ligand interactions. By combining proprietary chemistry, know-how around PPI targets and AI-supported design, PepMetics® technology can deliver inhibitors of challenging PPI targets. The technology holds promise to expand the field of drug discovery by turning previously undruggable PPIs into targets readily druggable with small molecules and by generating oral small molecule alternatives for injectable biologics.

PRISM BioLab is collaborating on new PPI targets with global and Japanese pharmaceutical companies. PepMetics® targeting CBP/beta-catenin PPIs licensed to Eisai Co., Ltd. and Ohara Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd. are in clinical development for cancer and liver disease, respectively.

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