**Contact:**
PRISM BioLab Co., Ltd.
info@prismbiolab.com

26-1, Muraoka-Higashi 2-chome. Fujisawa,
Kanagawa 251-8555
https://prismbiolab.com

# PRESS RELEASE

## Preclinical Results for E7386, Jointly Created by PRISM BioLab and Eisai, to Be Presented by Eisai at the AACR Annual Meeting

**TOKYO, Japan, April 6, 2026: --** PRISM BioLab Co., Ltd. ("PRISM BioLab") today announced that the abstract has been made available for preclinical research results on E7386 (*1), a molecule jointly created by PRISM BioLab and Eisai Co., Ltd. ("Eisai"), evaluating its combination with lenvatinib mesylate ("lenvatinib" or "LEN") (*2) in preclinical endometrial carcinoma xenograft models. The results will be presented by Eisai at the American Association for Cancer Research (AACR) Annual Meeting 2026 being held in San Diego, California, USA, from April 17 to 22. Please see below for the abstract.

Eisai is currently conducting a clinical trial evaluating E7386 in combination with lenvatinib for the treatment of advanced solid tumors, including endometrial carcinoma (EC) (NCT04008797 *3).

**Overview**
**Title: Antitumor and antiangiogenic activities of E7386 in combination with lenvatinib in human endometrial carcinoma xenograft models (*4)**

**Abstract**
**Background:** E7386 is an inhibitor of the protein-protein interaction between CREB-binding protein (CBP) and β-catenin. Currently, a clinical study of E7386 in combination with lenvatinib (LEN), a multiple receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor mainly targeting VEGFRs and FGFRs, is ongoing for the treatment of advanced solid tumors including endometrial carcinoma (EC) (NCT04008797). We previously reported that E7386 in combination with LEN showed greater antitumor activity and reduction of tumor microvessels than each agent alone in preclinical hepatocellular carcinoma tumor models. In this study, we investigated the antitumor and antiangiogenic activities of E7386 plus LEN in multiple human EC xenograft models.

**Methods:** Human EC cell lines (HEC151, HEC251, JHUEM2, and HEC50B) were subcutaneously inoculated into female nude mice. Mice with EC xenograft tumors were treated with E7386 at 6.25−50 mg/kg (orally [PO], once daily [QD]) and/or LEN at 10 mg/kg (PO, QD) for 7–14 days. Tumor microvessel analysis of formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded tumor samples was performed by immunohistochemistry staining using the anti-CD31 antibody.

**Results:** E7386 in combination with LEN showed enhanced antitumor activity compared with either monotherapy alone without severe body weight loss (>20% body weight loss) in all EC xenograft models tested. Notably, tumor regression was observed by the combination treatment in HEC251 and HEC50B models. The enhancement of antitumor activity was consistently observed across models with E7386 doses at 25 and 50 mg/kg. Tumor microvessel analysis in the HEC151 model revealed that LEN monotherapy decreased the microvessel density, and the combination treatment showed more potent antiangiogenic activity compared with LEN monotherapy.

**Conclusion:** These results suggest that the combination of E7386 with LEN exerted enhanced antiangiogenic activity against tumor microvessels compared with LEN-alone, and demonstrated potent antitumor activity in preclinical EC xenograft models.

**(*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 following clinical studies are ongoing including phase I for solid tumors as monotherapy, Phase Ib/II for solid tumors in combination with other anticancer drug(s), both conducted by Eisai.

**(*2) About 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 (PDGFRa), 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), the anti-PD-1 antibody from Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, USA, 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, the anti-PD-1 antibody from Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, USA
(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, the anti-PD-1 antibody from Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, USA
(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.

**(*3) NCT04008797**
NCT04008797 is an open-label Phase Ib study of E7386 in combination with other anticancer drug(s) in subjects with solid tumors. For details of the NCT04008797 study, please refer to ClinicalTrials.gov.
https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT04008797

**(*4) Xenograft Models**
A xenograft model refers to an experimental model in which human cancer cells or tumor tissues are transplanted into experimental animals, such as mice with suppressed immune function, allowing tumors to form and grow in vivo.
By using xenograft models, researchers can reproduce conditions that closely resemble human cancers within a living organism, enabling the evaluation of tumor growth, angiogenesis (blood vessel formation), as well as the efficacy and mechanisms of action of therapeutic agents such as anticancer drugs.

**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.

prismbiolab.com