

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use VECTIBIX safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for VECTIBIX.

VECTIBIX® (panitumumab) Injection for intravenous use
Initial U.S. Approval: 2006

WARNING: DERMATOLOGIC TOXICITY

See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

- Dermatologic toxicities were reported in 90% of patients and were severe in 15% of patients receiving monotherapy. (2.3, 5.1, 6.1)

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES

- | | |
|---|---------|
| • Indications and Usage (1) | 01/2025 |
| • Dosage and Administration (2.1, 2.2, 2.3) | 01/2025 |
| • Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 5.8) | 01/2025 |

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Vectibix is an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) antagonist indicated for the treatment of:

Adult patients with wild-type *RAS* (defined as wild-type in both *KRAS* and *NRAS* as determined by an FDA-approved test) Metastatic Colorectal Cancer (mCRC)*:

- In combination with FOLFOX for first-line treatment. (1, 14.2)
- As monotherapy following disease progression after prior treatment with fluoropyrimidine, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan-containing chemotherapy. (1, 14.1)

KRAS G12C-mutated Metastatic Colorectal Cancer (mCRC)*

- In combination with sotorasib, for the treatment of adult patients with *KRAS* G12C-mutated mCRC, as determined by an FDA-approved test, who have received prior treatment with fluoropyrimidine-, oxaliplatin-, and irinotecan-based chemotherapy. (1)

*Limitations of Use: Vectibix is not indicated for the treatment of patients with *RAS*-mutant mCRC unless used in combination with sotorasib in *KRAS* G12C-mutated mCRC. Vectibix is not indicated for the treatment of patients with mCRC for whom *RAS* mutation status is unknown (1, 2.1, 5.2, 12.1, 14.3).

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- *RAS* Wild-Type mCRC: Administer 6 mg/kg every 14 days as an intravenous infusion over 60 minutes (≤ 1000 mg) or 90 minutes (> 1000 mg). (2)
- *KRAS* G12C-mutated mCRC: Administer 6 mg/kg every 14 days as an intravenous infusion over 60 minutes (≤ 1000 mg) or 90 minutes (> 1000 mg) in combination with sotorasib. (2)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Injection: 100 mg/5 mL (20 mg/mL) and 400 mg/20 mL (20 mg/mL) in single-dose vials. (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

None

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Dermatologic and Soft Tissue Toxicity: Monitor for dermatologic and soft tissue toxicities. Reduce dose for recurrent Grade 3 toxicity and withhold or discontinue Vectibix for severe or life-threatening complications. Limit sun exposure. (2.3, 5.1, 5.7)
- Increased tumor progression, increased mortality, or lack of benefit in patients with *RAS*-mutant mCRC, receiving Vectibix monotherapy or in combination with oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy. (2.1, 5.2)
- Electrolyte Depletion/Monitoring: Monitor electrolytes and institute appropriate treatment. (5.3)
- Infusion Reactions: Reduce infusion rate by 50% for mild to moderate reactions; terminate the infusion for severe infusion reactions. (2.3, 5.4)
- Pulmonary Fibrosis/Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD): Permanently discontinue Vectibix in patients developing ILD. (5.6)
- Ocular Toxicities: Monitor for keratitis, ulcerative keratitis, or corneal perforation. Interrupt or discontinue Vectibix for acute or worsening keratitis, ulcerative keratitis, or corneal perforation. (5.8)
- Embryo-fetal Toxicity: Can cause fetal harm. Advise females of reproductive potential of the potential risk to the fetus and to use effective contraception during treatment with Vectibix and for 2 months after the last dose. (5.10, 8.1, 8.3)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

- Most common adverse reactions ($\geq 20\%$) of Vectibix as monotherapy are skin rash with variable presentations, paronychia, fatigue, nausea, and diarrhea. (6.1)
- Most common adverse reactions ($\geq 20\%$) in clinical trials of Vectibix in combination with FOLFOX chemotherapy are diarrhea, stomatitis, mucosal inflammation, asthenia, paronychia, anorexia, hypomagnesemia, hypokalemia, rash, acneiform dermatitis, pruritus, and dry skin. (6.1)
- Most common adverse reactions ($\geq 20\%$) in clinical trials of Vectibix in combination with sotorasib are rash, dry skin, diarrhea, stomatitis, fatigue and musculoskeletal pain. The most common Grade 3 or 4 laboratory abnormalities in ≥ 2 patients (4.3%) were decreased magnesium, decreased potassium, decreased corrected calcium, and increased potassium. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Amgen Inc. at 1-800-77-AMGEN (1-800-772-6436) or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

- Lactation: Advise women not to breastfeed. (8.2)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Revised: 06/2025

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

WARNING: DERMATOLOGIC TOXICITY

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Metastatic Colorectal Cancer (mCRC)

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Patient Selection

2.2 Recommended Dosage

2.3 Dose Modifications

2.4 Preparation and Administration

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Dermatologic and Soft Tissue Toxicity

5.2 Increased Tumor Progression, Increased Mortality, or Lack of Benefit in Patients with *RAS*-Mutant mCRC Receiving Vectibix Monotherapy or in Combination with Oxaliplatin-based Chemotherapy

5.3 Electrolyte Depletion/Monitoring

5.4 Infusion Reactions

5.5 Acute Renal Failure

5.6 Pulmonary Fibrosis/Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD)

5.7 Photosensitivity

5.8 Ocular Toxicities

5.9 Increased Mortality and Toxicity with Vectibix in Combination with Bevacizumab and Chemotherapy

5.10 Embryo-fetal Toxicity

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

8.2 Lactation

8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

8.4 Pediatric Use

8.5 Geriatric Use

10 OVERDOSAGE

11 DESCRIPTION

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

12.6 Immunogenicity

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Recurrent or Refractory mCRC

14.2 First-line mCRC in Combination with FOLFOX Chemotherapy

14.3 *RAS*-Mutant mCRC

14.4 *KRAS G12C*-mutated mCRC

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

*Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed.

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

WARNING: DERMATOLOGIC TOXICITY

Dermatologic Toxicity: Dermatologic toxicities occurred in 90% of patients and were severe (NCI-CTC Grade 3 and higher) in 15% of patients receiving Vectibix monotherapy [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.3), *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1) and *Adverse Reactions* (6.1)].

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Metastatic Colorectal Cancer (mCRC)

- **RAS Wild-Type mCRC**

Vectibix is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with wild-type *RAS* (defined as wild-type in both *KRAS* and *NRAS* as determined by an FDA-approved test) metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.1)]:

- As first-line therapy in combination with FOLFOX [see *Clinical Studies* (14.2)].
- As monotherapy following disease progression after prior treatment with fluoropyrimidine-, oxaliplatin-, and irinotecan-containing chemotherapy [see *Clinical Studies* (14.1)].

- **KRAS G12C-mutated mCRC**

Vectibix, in combination with sotorasib, is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with *KRAS G12C*-mutated mCRC, as determined by an FDA-approved test, who have received prior treatment with fluoropyrimidine-, oxaliplatin-, and irinotecan-based chemotherapy [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.1) and *Clinical Studies* (14.4)].

Limitations of Use: Vectibix is not indicated for the treatment of patients with *RAS*-mutant mCRC unless used in combination with sotorasib in *KRAS G12C*-mutated mCRC. Vectibix is not indicated for the treatment of patients with mCRC for whom *RAS* mutation status is unknown [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.1), *Warnings and Precautions* (5.2), *Clinical Pharmacology* (12.1) and *Clinical Studies* (14.3)].

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Patient Selection

RAS Wild-Type mCRC

Prior to initiation of treatment with Vectibix as monotherapy, assess *RAS* mutational status in colorectal tumors and confirm the absence of a *RAS* mutation in exon 2 (codons 12 and 13), exon 3 (codons 59 and 61), and exon 4 (codons 117 and 146) of both *KRAS* and *NRAS*.

KRAS G12C-mutated mCRC

Prior to initiation of treatment with Vectibix in combination with sotorasib, confirm the presence of the *KRAS G12C* mutation using an FDA-approved test.

Information on FDA-approved tests for the detection of *RAS* mutations in patients with mCRC is available at: <http://www.fda.gov/CompanionDiagnostics>.

2.2 Recommended Dosage

***RAS* Wild-Type mCRC**

The recommended dosage of Vectibix is 6 mg/kg, administered as an intravenous infusion every 14 days until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity [*see Dosage and Administration (2.4)*].

Appropriate medical resources for the treatment of severe infusion reactions should be available during Vectibix infusions [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*].

KRAS G12C-mutated mCRC

Administer the first sotorasib dose prior to the first Vectibix infusion.

The recommended dosage for Vectibix in combination with sotorasib is 6 mg/kg, administered as an intravenous infusion every 14 days until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, or until sotorasib is withheld or discontinued [*see Dosage and Administration (2.3, 2.4)*]. Refer to the sotorasib full prescribing information for recommended sotorasib dosing information.

Appropriate medical resources for the treatment of severe infusion reactions should be available during Vectibix infusions [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*].

2.3 Dose Modifications

Dose Modifications for Vectibix in Combination with Sotorasib

When Vectibix is administered in combination with sotorasib, if treatment with sotorasib is temporarily withheld or permanently discontinued, temporarily withhold or permanently discontinue Vectibix, respectively [*see Clinical Studies (14.4)*].

Refer to the sotorasib full prescribing information for dose modifications for adverse reactions associated with the use of sotorasib.

Dose Modifications for Specific Adverse Reactions Associated with the Use of Vectibix

Infusion Reactions [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4) and Adverse Reactions (6.1, 6.2)*]

- Reduce infusion rate by 50% in patients experiencing a mild or moderate (Grade 1 or 2) infusion reaction for the duration of that infusion.
- Terminate the infusion in patients experiencing severe infusion reactions. Depending on the severity and/or persistence of the reaction, permanently discontinue Vectibix.

Dermatologic Toxicity [see *Boxed Warning, Warnings and Precautions (5.1) and Adverse Reactions (6.1, 6.2)*]

- Upon first occurrence of a Grade 3 (NCI-CTC/CTCAE) dermatologic reaction, withhold 1 to 2 doses of Vectibix. If the reaction improves to < Grade 3, reinitiate Vectibix at the original dose.
- Upon the second occurrence of a Grade 3 (NCI-CTC/CTCAE) dermatologic reaction, withhold 1 to 2 doses of Vectibix. If the reaction improves to < Grade 3, reinitiate Vectibix at 80% of the original dose.
- Upon the third occurrence of a Grade 3 (NCI-CTC/CTCAE) dermatologic reaction, withhold 1 to 2 doses of Vectibix. If the reaction improves to < Grade 3, reinitiate Vectibix at 60% of the original dose.
- Upon the fourth occurrence of a Grade 3 (NCI-CTC/CTCAE) dermatologic reaction, permanently discontinue Vectibix.

Permanently discontinue Vectibix following the occurrence of a Grade 4 dermatologic reaction or for a Grade 3 (NCI-CTC/CTCAE) dermatologic reaction that does not recover after withholding 1 or 2 doses.

2.4 Preparation and Administration

For intravenous infusion only. Do not administer Vectibix as an intravenous push or bolus.

Preparation

Visually inspect parenteral drug products for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration. Vectibix solution is colorless and may contain a small amount of visible translucent-to-white, amorphous, proteinaceous particles. Do not use if the solution is discolored or cloudy, or if foreign matter is present.

Prepare the solution for infusion, using aseptic technique, as follows:

- Do not shake the vial.
- Use a 21-gauge or larger gauge (smaller bore) hypodermic needle to withdraw the necessary amount of Vectibix for a dose of 6 mg/kg. Do not use needle-free devices (e.g., vial adapters) to withdraw vial contents.
- Dilute to a total volume of 100 mL with 0.9% sodium chloride injection, USP. Doses higher than 1000 mg should be diluted to 150 mL with 0.9% sodium chloride injection, USP. Do not exceed a final concentration of 10 mg/mL.
- Mix diluted solution by gentle inversion.
- Discard any unused portion of the vial.

Administration

- Administer using a low-protein-binding 0.2 µm or 0.22 µm in-line filter.
- Vectibix must be administered via infusion pump.
 - o Flush line before and after Vectibix administration with 0.9% sodium chloride injection, USP, to avoid mixing with other drug products or intravenous solutions. Do not mix Vectibix with, or administer as an infusion with, other medicinal products. Do not add other medications to solutions containing panitumumab.
 - o Infuse doses of 1000 mg or lower over 60 minutes through a peripheral intravenous line or indwelling intravenous catheter. If the first infusion is tolerated, administer subsequent infusions over 30 to 60 minutes. Administer doses higher than 1000 mg over 90 minutes.
- Use the diluted infusion solution of Vectibix within 6 hours of preparation if stored at room temperature, or within 24 hours of dilution if stored at 2° to 8°C (36° to 46°F). DO NOT FREEZE.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Injection: 100 mg/5 mL (20 mg/mL) colorless solution in single-dose vial.

Injection: 400 mg/20 mL (20 mg/mL) colorless solution in single-dose vial.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

None.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Dermatologic and Soft Tissue Toxicity

Vectibix can cause dermatologic toxicity, which may be severe. Clinical manifestations included, but were not limited to, acneiform dermatitis, pruritis, erythema, rash, skin exfoliation, paronychia, dry skin, and skin fissures.

Among 229 patients who received Vectibix as monotherapy, dermatologic toxicity occurred in 90% including Grade 3 (15%). Among 585 patients who received Vectibix in combination with FOLFOX, dermatologic toxicity occurred in 96% including Grade 4 (1%) and Grade 3 (32%). In 126 patients receiving Vectibix in combination with sotorasib across clinical studies, dermatologic toxicities occurred in 94%, including Grade 3 (16%) of patients.

Monitor patients who develop dermatologic or soft tissue toxicities while receiving Vectibix for the development of inflammatory or infectious sequelae. Life-threatening and fatal infectious complications including necrotizing fasciitis, abscesses, and sepsis have been observed in patients treated with Vectibix. Life-threatening and fatal bullous mucocutaneous disease with

blisters, erosions, and skin sloughing has also been observed in patients treated with Vectibix. It could not be determined whether these mucocutaneous adverse reactions were directly related to EGFR inhibition or to idiosyncratic immune-related effects (e.g., Stevens-Johnson syndrome or toxic epidermal necrolysis). Withhold or discontinue Vectibix for dermatologic or soft tissue toxicity associated with severe or life-threatening inflammatory or infectious complications [see *Boxed Warning and Adverse Reactions* (6.1, 6.2)]. Dose modifications for Vectibix concerning dermatologic toxicity are provided [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.3)].

5.2 Increased Tumor Progression, Increased Mortality, or Lack of Benefit in Patients with *RAS*-Mutant mCRC Receiving Vectibix Monotherapy or in Combination with Oxaliplatin-based Chemotherapy

Vectibix monotherapy or in combination with oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy is not indicated for the treatment of patients with colorectal cancer that harbor somatic *RAS* mutations in exon 2 (codons 12 and 13), exon 3 (codons 59 and 61), and exon 4 (codons 117 and 146) of either *KRAS* or *NRAS* and hereafter is referred to as “*RAS*” [see *Indications and Usage* (1), *Dosage and Administration* (2.1), *Clinical Pharmacology* (12.1) and *Clinical Studies* (14.3)].

Retrospective subset analyses across several randomized clinical trials were conducted to investigate the role of *RAS* mutations on the clinical effects of anti-EGFR-directed monoclonal antibodies (panitumumab or cetuximab). Anti-EGFR antibodies in patients with tumors containing *RAS* mutations resulted in exposing those patients to anti-EGFR related adverse reactions without clinical benefit from these agents [see *Indications and Usage* (1) and *Clinical Pharmacology* (12.1)].

Additionally, in Study 20050203, 272 patients with *RAS*-mutant mCRC tumors received Vectibix in combination with FOLFOX and 276 patients received FOLFOX alone. In an exploratory subgroup analysis, overall survival (OS) was shorter (HR = 1.21, 95% CI: 1.01-1.45) in patients with *RAS*-mutant mCRC who received Vectibix and FOLFOX versus FOLFOX alone [see *Indications and Usage* (1)].

5.3 Electrolyte Depletion/Monitoring

Vectibix can cause progressively decreasing serum magnesium levels leading to severe (Grade 3 or 4) hypomagnesemia.

Among 229 patients who received Vectibix as monotherapy, decreased magnesium occurred in 38% including Grade 4 (1.3%) and Grade 3 (2.6%). Among 585 patients who received Vectibix in combination with FOLFOX, decreased magnesium occurred in 51% including Grade 4 (5%) and Grade 3 (6%). In 126 patients receiving Vectibix in combination with sotorasib across clinical studies, decreased magnesium occurred in 69%, including Grade 4 (2.4%) and Grade 3 (14%).

Monitor patients for hypomagnesemia and hypocalcemia prior to initiating Vectibix treatment, periodically during Vectibix treatment, and for up to 8 weeks after the completion of treatment.

Other electrolyte disturbances, including hypokalemia, have also been observed. Replete magnesium and other electrolytes as appropriate.

5.4 Infusion Reactions

In Study 20020408, 4% of patients experienced infusion reactions and 1% of patients experienced severe infusion reactions (NCI-CTC Grade 3-4).

Infusion reactions, manifesting as fever, chills, dyspnea, bronchospasm, and hypotension, can occur following Vectibix administration [see *Adverse Reactions (6.1, 6.2)*]. Fatal infusion reactions occurred in postmarketing experience. Terminate the infusion for severe infusion reactions [see *Dosage and Administration (2.3)*].

5.5 Acute Renal Failure

Severe diarrhea and dehydration, leading to acute renal failure and other complications, have been observed in patients treated with Vectibix.

Among 229 patients who received Vectibix as monotherapy, acute renal failure occurred in 2% including Grade 3 or 4 (2%). Among 585 patients who received Vectibix in combination with FOLFOX, acute renal failure occurred in 2% including Grade 3 or 4 (2%). In 126 patients receiving Vectibix in combination with sotorasib across clinical studies, acute renal failure occurred in 3.2% including Grade 3 (0.8%).

Monitor patients for diarrhea and dehydration, provide supportive care (including anti-emetic or anti-diarrheal therapy) as needed, and withhold Vectibix if necessary.

5.6 Pulmonary Fibrosis/Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD)

Fatal and nonfatal cases of interstitial lung disease (ILD) (1%) and pulmonary fibrosis have been observed in patients treated with Vectibix. Pulmonary fibrosis occurred in less than 1% (2/1467) of patients enrolled in clinical studies of Vectibix. Grade 1 ILD/pneumonitis occurred in 0.8% (1/126) of patients enrolled in clinical studies of Vectibix in combination with sotorasib.

In the event of acute onset or worsening of pulmonary symptoms, interrupt Vectibix therapy. Discontinue Vectibix therapy if ILD is confirmed.

In patients with a history of interstitial pneumonitis or pulmonary fibrosis, or evidence of interstitial pneumonitis or pulmonary fibrosis, the benefits of therapy with Vectibix versus the risk of pulmonary complications must be carefully considered.

5.7 Photosensitivity

Exposure to sunlight can exacerbate dermatologic toxicity. Advise patients to wear sunscreen and hats and limit sun exposure while receiving Vectibix.

5.8 Ocular Toxicities

Serious cases of keratitis, ulcerative keratitis, and corneal perforation have occurred with Vectibix use.

Among 585 patients who received Vectibix in combination with FOLFOX, keratitis occurred in 0.3%. In 126 patients receiving Vectibix in combination with sotorasib across clinical studies, keratitis occurred in 1.6%, ulcerative keratitis occurred in 0.8%, and vernal keratoconjunctivitis in 0.8% (all were Grade 1-2).

Monitor for evidence of keratitis, ulcerative keratitis, or corneal perforation. Interrupt or discontinue Vectibix therapy for acute or worsening keratitis, ulcerative keratitis, or corneal perforation.

5.9 Increased Mortality and Toxicity with Vectibix in Combination with Bevacizumab and Chemotherapy

In an interim analysis of an open-label, multicenter, randomized clinical trial in the first-line setting in patients with mCRC, the addition of Vectibix to the combination of bevacizumab and chemotherapy resulted in decreased OS and increased incidence of NCI-CTC Grade 3-5 (87% vs 72%) adverse reactions. NCI-CTC Grade 3-4 adverse reactions occurring at a higher rate in Vectibix-treated patients included rash/acneiform dermatitis (26% vs 1%), diarrhea (23% vs 12%), dehydration (16% vs 5%), primarily occurring in patients with diarrhea, hypokalemia (10% vs 4%), stomatitis/mucositis (4% vs < 1%), and hypomagnesemia (4% vs 0%).

NCI-CTC Grade 3-5 pulmonary embolism occurred at a higher rate in Vectibix-treated patients (7% vs 3%) and included fatal events in three (< 1%) Vectibix-treated patients.

As a result of the toxicities experienced, patients randomized to Vectibix, bevacizumab, and chemotherapy received a lower mean relative dose intensity of each chemotherapeutic agent (oxaliplatin, irinotecan, bolus 5-FU, and/or infusional 5-FU) over the first 24 weeks on study compared with those randomized to bevacizumab and chemotherapy.

5.10 Embryo-fetal Toxicity

Based on data from animal studies and its mechanism of action, Vectibix can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. When given during organogenesis, panitumumab administration resulted in embryoletality in cynomolgus monkeys at exposures approximately 1.25 to 5 times the recommended human dose. Advise pregnant women and females of reproductive potential of the potential risk to the fetus. Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment, and for at least 2 months after the last dose of Vectibix [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.1, 8.3) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.1)*].

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following adverse reactions are discussed in greater detail in other sections of the label:

- Dermatologic and Soft Tissue Toxicity [*see Boxed Warning, Dosage and Administration (2.3) and Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
- Increased Tumor Progression, Increased Mortality, or Lack of Benefit in Patients with *RAS*-Mutant mCRC Receiving Vectibix Monotherapy or in Combination with Oxaliplatin-based Chemotherapy [*see Indications and Usage (1) and Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]
- Electrolyte Depletion/Monitoring [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*]
- Infusion Reactions [*see Dosage and Administration (2.3) and Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*]
- Acute Renal Failure [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*]
- Pulmonary Fibrosis/Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD) [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*]
- Photosensitivity [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)*]
- Ocular Toxicities [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)*]
- Increased Mortality and Toxicity with Vectibix in combination with Bevacizumab and Chemotherapy [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)*]

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

The data described in WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS reflect exposure to Vectibix in four clinical trials in which patients received Vectibix: Study 20020408, an open-label, multinational, randomized, controlled, monotherapy clinical trial (N = 463) evaluating Vectibix with best supportive care (BSC) versus BSC alone in patients with EGFR-expressing mCRC; Study 20050203, a randomized, controlled trial (N = 1183) in patients with wild-type *KRAS* mCRC that evaluated Vectibix in combination with FOLFOX chemotherapy versus FOLFOX chemotherapy alone; CodeBreaK 300, a randomized controlled trial (N = 160) evaluating Vectibix in combination with sotorasib versus the investigator's choice of standard of care (trifluridine/tipiracil or regorafenib) in patients with *KRAS G12C*-mutated mCRC; and CodeBreak 101, an open-label, non-randomized trial evaluating sotorasib as a monotherapy and in combination with other drugs in patients with *KRAS G12C*-mutated advanced solid tumors, including patients with *KRAS G12C*-mutated mCRC who received Vectibix in combination with sotorasib (N = 79). Safety data for Study 20050203 are limited to 656 patients with wild-type *KRAS* mCRC. The safety profile of Vectibix in patients with wild-type *RAS* mCRC is similar with that seen in patients with wild-type *KRAS* mCRC. Safety data for CodeBreaK 300 are limited to 47 patients who received Vectibix in combination with sotorasib 960 mg.

Vectibix Monotherapy

In Study 20020408, the most common adverse reactions ($\geq 20\%$) with Vectibix were skin rash with variable presentations, paronychia, fatigue, nausea, and diarrhea.

The most common (> 5%) serious adverse reactions in the Vectibix arm were general physical health deterioration and intestinal obstruction. The most frequently reported adverse reactions for Vectibix leading to withdrawal were general physical health deterioration (n = 2) and intestinal obstruction (n = 2).

For Study 20020408, the data described in Table 1 and in other sections below, except where noted, reflect exposure to Vectibix administered to patients with mCRC as a monotherapy at the recommended dose and schedule (6 mg/kg every 2 weeks).

Table 1. Adverse Reactions (≥ 5% Difference) Observed in Patients Treated with Vectibix Monotherapy and Best Supportive Care Compared to Best Supportive Care Alone (Study 20020408)

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Study 20020408			
	Vectibix Plus Best Supportive Care (N = 229)		Best Supportive Care (N = 234)	
	Any Grade n (%)	Grade 3-4 n (%)	Any Grade n (%)	Grade 3-4 n (%)
Eye Disorders				
Growth of eyelashes	13 (6)			
Gastrointestinal Disorders				
Nausea	52 (23)	2 (< 1)	37 (16)	1 (< 1)
Diarrhea	49 (21)	4 (2)	26 (11)	
Vomiting	43 (19)	6 (3)	28 (12)	2 (< 1)
Stomatitis	15 (7)		2 (< 1)	
General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions				
Fatigue	60 (26)	10 (4)	34 (15)	7 (3)
Mucosal inflammation	15 (7)	1 (< 1)	2 (< 1)	
Infections and Infestations				
Paronychia	57 (25)	4 (2)		
Respiratory, Thoracic, and Mediastinal Disorders				
Dyspnea	41 (18)	12 (5)	30 (13)	8 (3)
Cough	34 (15)	1 (< 1)	17 (7)	
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders				
Erythema	150 (66)	13 (6)	2 (< 1)	
Pruritus	132 (58)	6 (3)	4 (2)	
Acneiform dermatitis	131 (57)	17 (7)	2 (< 1)	
Rash	51 (22)	3 (1)	2 (< 1)	
Skin fissures	45 (20)	3 (1)	1 (< 1)	
Exfoliative rash	41 (18)	4 (2)		
Acne	31 (14)	3 (1)		
Dry skin	23 (10)			
Nail disorder	22 (10)			
Skin exfoliation	21 (9)	2 (< 1)		
Skin ulcer	13 (6)	1 (< 1)		

Adverse reactions in Study 20020408 that did not meet the threshold criteria for inclusion in Table 1 were conjunctivitis (4.8% vs < 1%), dry mouth (4.8% vs 0%), pyrexia (16.6% vs 13.2%), chills (3.1% vs < 1%), pustular rash (4.4% vs 0%), papular rash (1.7% vs 0%), dehydration (2.6% vs 1.7%), epistaxis (3.9% vs 0%), and pulmonary embolism (1.3% vs 0%).

In Study 20020408, dermatologic toxicities occurred in 90% of patients receiving Vectibix. Skin toxicity was severe (NCI-CTC Grade 3 and higher) in 15% of patients. Ocular toxicities occurred in 16% of patients and included, but were not limited to, conjunctivitis (5%). One patient experienced an NCI-CTC Grade 3 event of mucosal inflammation. The incidence of paronychia was 25% and was severe in 2% of patients [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

In Study 20020408 (N = 229), median time to the development of dermatologic, nail, or ocular toxicity was 12 days after the first dose of Vectibix; the median time to most severe skin/ocular toxicity was 15 days after the first dose of Vectibix; and the median time to resolution after the last dose of Vectibix was 98 days. Severe toxicity necessitated dose interruption in 11% of Vectibix-treated patients [see *Dosage and Administration (2.3)*].

Subsequent to the development of severe dermatologic toxicities, infectious complications, including sepsis, septic death, necrotizing fasciitis, and abscesses requiring incisions and drainage were reported.

Vectibix in Combination with FOLFOX Chemotherapy

The most commonly reported adverse reactions ($\geq 20\%$) in patients with wild-type *KRAS* mCRC receiving Vectibix (6 mg/kg every 2 weeks) and FOLFOX therapy (N = 322) in Study 20050203 were diarrhea, stomatitis, mucosal inflammation, asthenia, paronychia, anorexia, hypomagnesemia, hypokalemia, rash, acneiform dermatitis, pruritus, and dry skin (Table 2). Serious adverse reactions ($\geq 2\%$ difference between treatment arms) in Vectibix-treated patients with wild-type *KRAS* mCRC were diarrhea and dehydration. The commonly reported adverse reactions ($\geq 1\%$) leading to discontinuation in patients with wild-type *KRAS* mCRC receiving Vectibix were rash, paresthesia, fatigue, diarrhea, acneiform dermatitis, and hypersensitivity. One Grade 5 adverse reaction, hypokalemia, occurred in a patient who received Vectibix.

Table 2. Adverse Reactions ($\geq 5\%$ Difference) Observed in Patients with Wild-type *KRAS* Tumors Treated with Vectibix and FOLFOX Chemotherapy Compared to FOLFOX Chemotherapy Alone (Study 20050203)

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Vectibix Plus FOLFOX (n = 322)		FOLFOX Alone (n = 327)	
	Any Grade n (%)	Grade 3-4 n (%)	Any Grade n (%)	Grade 3-4 n (%)
Eye Disorders				
Conjunctivitis	58 (18)	5 (2)	10 (3)	
Gastrointestinal Disorders				
Diarrhea	201 (62)	59 (18)	169 (52)	29 (9)
Stomatitis	87 (27)	15 (5)	42 (13)	1 (< 1)
General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions				
Mucosal inflammation	82 (25)	14 (4)	53 (16)	1 (< 1)
Asthenia	79 (25)	16 (5)	62 (19)	11 (3)

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Vectibix Plus FOLFOX (n = 322)		FOLFOX Alone (n = 327)	
	Any Grade n (%)	Grade 3-4 n (%)	Any Grade n (%)	Grade 3-4 n (%)
Infections and Infestations				
Paronychia	68 (21)	11 (3)		
Investigations				
Weight decreased	58 (18)	3 (< 1)	22 (7)	
Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders				
Anorexia	116 (36)	14 (4)	85 (26)	6 (2)
Hypomagnesemia	96 (30)	21 (7)	26 (8)	1 (< 1)
Hypokalemia	68 (21)	32 (10)	42 (13)	15 (5)
Dehydration	26 (8)	8 (2)	10 (3)	5 (2)
Respiratory, Thoracic, and Mediastinal Disorders				
Epistaxis	46 (14)		30 (9)	
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders				
Rash	179 (56)	55 (17)	24 (7)	1 (< 1)
Acneiform dermatitis	104 (32)	33 (10)		
Pruritus	75 (23)	3 (< 1)	14 (4)	
Dry skin	68 (21)	5 (2)	13 (4)	
Erythema	50 (16)	7 (2)	14 (4)	
Skin fissures	50 (16)	1 (< 1)	1 (< 1)	
Alopecia	47 (15)		30 (9)	
Acne	44 (14)	10 (3)	1 (< 1)	
Nail disorder	32 (10)	4 (1)	4 (1)	
Palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome	30 (9)	4 (1)	9 (3)	2 (< 1)

Adverse reactions that did not meet the threshold criteria for inclusion in Table 2 were flushing (3% vs < 1%), abdominal pain (28% vs 23%), localized infection (3.7% vs < 1%), cellulitis (2.5% vs 0%), hypocalcemia (5.6% vs 2.1%), and deep vein thrombosis (5.3% vs 3.1%).

Infusion Reactions

Infusional toxicity manifesting as fever, chills, dyspnea, bronchospasm or hypotension was assessed within 24 hours of an infusion during the clinical study. Vital signs and temperature were measured within 30 minutes prior to initiation and upon completion of the Vectibix infusion. The use of premedication was not standardized in the clinical trials. Thus, the utility of premedication in preventing the first or subsequent episodes of infusional toxicity is unknown. Across clinical trials of Vectibix monotherapy, 3% (24/725) experienced infusion reactions of which < 1% (3/725) were severe (NCI-CTC Grade 3-4). In one patient, Vectibix was permanently discontinued for a serious infusion reaction [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.2, 2.3)].

Vectibix in Combination with Sotorasib

The safety of Vectibix in combination with sotorasib was evaluated in the CodeBreak 300 study [see *Clinical Studies* (14.4)]. Patients with *KRAS G12C*-mutated mCRC received Vectibix

6 mg/kg intravenous every 2 weeks in combination with sotorasib 960 mg orally once daily (N = 47), Vectibix 6 mg/kg intravenous every 2 weeks in combination with sotorasib 240 mg orally once daily (N = 50), or the investigator's choice of standard of care (SOC) consisting of trifluridine/tipiracil or regorafenib (N = 50). Among the 47 patients who received Vectibix in combination with sotorasib 960 mg, 36% were exposed to Vectibix for 6 months or longer and 4.3% were exposed for greater than 12 months.

The median age of patients who received Vectibix in combination with sotorasib 960 mg was 63 years (range: 37-79 years); 38% were age 65 years or older; 49% were female; 79% were White, and 13% were Asian.

Serious adverse reactions occurred in 26% of patients receiving Vectibix in combination with sotorasib 960 mg. Serious adverse reactions in ≥ 2 patients receiving Vectibix in combination with sotorasib 960 mg were sepsis (6%) and intestinal obstruction (4.3%). Fatal adverse reactions occurred in 2 patients (4.3%) receiving Vectibix in combination with sotorasib 960 mg, consisting of cardiac arrest and sepsis (1 patient each).

Permanent discontinuation of Vectibix due to an adverse reaction occurred in 1 patient for decreased corrected calcium.

Dosage interruptions of Vectibix due to an adverse reaction occurred in 38% of patients. Adverse reactions which required dosage interruption in ≥ 2 patients were rash, hypomagnesemia, and keratitis.

Dosage reductions of Vectibix due to an adverse reaction occurred in 17% of patients. The adverse reaction which required dose reduction in ≥ 2 patients was rash.

The most common adverse reactions ($\geq 20\%$) in patients receiving Vectibix in combination with sotorasib 960 mg were rash, dry skin, diarrhea, stomatitis, fatigue and musculoskeletal pain.

The most common Grade 3 or 4 laboratory abnormalities in ≥ 2 patients (4.3%) were decreased magnesium, decreased potassium, decreased corrected calcium, and increased potassium.

Table 3 and Table 4 summarize the adverse reactions and laboratory abnormalities, respectively, identified in CodeBreak 300.

Table 3. Adverse Reactions ($\geq 10\%$) in Patients with *KRAS G12C*-Mutated CRC who Received Vectibix in Combination with Sotorasib in CodeBreak 300

Adverse Reaction	Vectibix 6 mg/kg in combination with sotorasib 960 mg N = 47		Trifluridine/tipiracil or regorafenib N = 50	
	All Grades (%)	Grade 3 or 4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grade 3 or 4 (%)
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders				
Rash ^a	87	26	8	2
Dry skin ^b	28	0	2	0
Pruritis	17	0	4	0

Adverse Reaction	Vectibix 6 mg/kg in combination with sotorasib 960 mg N = 47		Trifluridine/tipiracil or regorafenib N = 50	
	All Grades (%)	Grade 3 or 4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grade 3 or 4 (%)
Nail Disorder ^c	17	0	0	0
Skin fissure	13	0	0	0
Palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome	13	0	10	4
Gastrointestinal Disorders				
Diarrhea ^d	28	6	26	0
Stomatitis ^e	26	0	14	0
Nausea	17	2.1	36	4
Constipation	15	2.1	10	0
Abdominal pain ^f	15	0	18	2
Vomiting	13	2.1	10	2
General disorders				
Fatigue ^g	21	0	34	2
Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders				
Musculoskeletal pain ^h	21	2.1	14	2
Hematological Disorders				
Hemorrhage ⁱ	13	2.1	2	0
Eye Disorders				
Conjunctivitis ^j	11	0	2	0

^a Rash includes dermatitis acneiform, dermatosis, drug eruption, eczema, erythema, hand dermatitis, rash, rash erythematous, rash maculo-papular, rash papular, rash pruritic, rash pustular, and skin toxicity.

^b Dry skin includes dry skin, xerosis, and xeroderma.

^c Nail disorders include nail avulsion, nail cuticle fissure, nail disorder, nail toxicity, and paronychia.

^d Diarrhea includes diarrhea, gastroenteritis, and diarrhea hemorrhagic.

^e Stomatitis includes mucosal inflammation, stomatitis, mouth ulceration, angular cheilitis, and cheilitis.

^f Abdominal pain includes abdominal pain, abdominal pain upper, abdominal pain lower, abdominal discomfort, and hepatic pain.

^g Fatigue includes asthenia and fatigue.

^h Musculoskeletal pain includes arthralgia, back pain, myalgia, musculoskeletal chest pain, bone pain, and pain in extremity.

ⁱ Hemorrhage includes epistaxis, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, vaginal hemorrhage, rectal hemorrhage, hematochezia, hemorrhage, hemorrhage urinary tract, hematospermia, and hematuria.

^j Conjunctivitis includes conjunctival hyperemia, conjunctivitis, and conjunctivitis allergic.

Table 4. Select Laboratory Abnormalities (≥ 20%) that Worsened from Baseline in Patients with *KRAS G12C*-Mutated CRC who Received Vectibix in Combination with Sotorasib in CodeBreak 300*

Laboratory Abnormalities	Vectibix 6 mg/kg + Sotorasib		Trifluridine/tipiracil or Regorafenib	
	All Grades (%)	Grade 3 or 4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grade 3 or 4 (%)
Chemistry				
Magnesium decreased	76	24	8	0
Calcium (corrected) decreased	74	4.3	46	0
Aspartate aminotransferase increased	39	0	22	2
Alkaline phosphatase increased	33	2.2	33	0
Creatinine kinase increased	30	2.3	7	0
Alanine aminotransferase	28	0	16	2

Laboratory Abnormalities	Vectibix 6 mg/kg + Sotorasib		Trifluridine/tipiracil or Regorafenib	
	All Grades (%)	Grade 3 or 4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grade 3 or 4 (%)
increased				
Potassium decreased	26	7	12	0
Albumin decreased	26	2.2	22	0
Urine protein increased	23	0	22	6
Potassium increased	22	4.3	6	0
Glucose decreased	22	0	2	0
Hematology				
Hemoglobin decreased	30	0	58	6
Lymphocytes decreased	26	2.2	56	8
White blood cells decreased	24	0	48	14

* The denominator used to calculate the rate varied from 44 to 46 in the Vectibix + sotorasib arm and 18 to 50 in the trifluridine/tipiracil or regorafenib arm based on the number of patients with a baseline value and at least one post-treatment value.

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of Vectibix. Because these reactions are reported in a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

- **Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders:** Skin necrosis, angioedema, life-threatening and fatal bullous mucocutaneous disease [*see Boxed Warning, Dosage and Administration (2.3) and Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
- **Immune system disorders:** Infusion reaction [*see Dosage and Administration (2.3) and Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*]
- **Eye disorders:** Keratitis/ulcerative keratitis, corneal perforation [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)*]

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

Based on data from animal studies and its mechanism of action, Vectibix can cause fetal harm when administered to pregnant women [*see Clinical Pharmacology (12.1)*]. Limited available data on the use of Vectibix in pregnant women are not sufficient to inform a risk of adverse pregnancy-related outcomes. Vectibix is a human IgG monoclonal antibody and may be transferred across the placenta during pregnancy. Reproduction studies in cynomolgus monkeys treated with 1.25 to 5 times the recommended human dose of panitumumab resulted in significant embryoletality and abortions; however, no other evidence of teratogenesis was noted in offspring [*see Data*]. Advise pregnant women of the potential risk to the fetus.

In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2-4% and 15-20%, respectively.

Data

Animal Data

Based on animal models, EGFR is involved in prenatal development and may be essential for normal organogenesis, proliferation, and differentiation in the developing embryo. Pregnant cynomolgus monkeys were treated weekly with panitumumab during the period of organogenesis (gestation day [GD] 20-50). While no panitumumab was detected in serum of neonates from panitumumab-treated dams, anti-panitumumab antibody titers were present in 14 of 27 offspring delivered at GD 100. There were no fetal malformations or other evidence of teratogenesis noted in the offspring; however, significant increases in embryoletality and abortions occurred at doses of approximately 1.25 to 5 times the recommended human dose (based on body weight).

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There are no data on the presence of panitumumab in human milk or the effects of panitumumab on the breastfed infant or on milk production. Human IgG is present in human milk, but published data suggest that breast milk antibodies do not enter the neonatal and infant circulation in substantial amounts. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in breastfed infants from Vectibix, advise women not to breastfeed during treatment with Vectibix and for 2 months after the last dose.

8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

Contraception

Females

Vectibix can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)*]. Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with Vectibix and for 2 months after the last dose of Vectibix.

Infertility

Females

Based on results from animal fertility studies conducted in female cynomolgus monkeys, Vectibix may reduce fertility in females of reproductive potential. The effects in animal studies were reversible [*see Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)*].

8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of Vectibix have not been established in pediatric patients.

The pharmacokinetics of panitumumab at doses ranging from 2.5 mg/kg intravenous weekly, 6 mg/kg intravenous every 2 weeks, or 9 mg/kg intravenous every 3 weeks were evaluated in 28 pediatric patients. Panitumumab exposures were comparable in adult and adolescent patients of 12 to 17 years of age. Limited data suggested that pediatric patients of 2 to < 12 years of age had lower panitumumab exposure and higher clearance than that in adolescent patients following 6 mg/kg intravenous administration of Vectibix. There was no

evidence of an anti-tumor treatment effect in these patients.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Of the 737 patients who received Vectibix monotherapy for recurrent or refractory mCRC [see *Clinical Studies (14.1)*], 36% were 65 and over while 8% were 75 and over. No overall differences in safety or efficacy were observed in elderly patients (≥ 65 years of age) treated with Vectibix monotherapy.

Of the 322 patients who received Vectibix plus FOLFOX, for wild-type *KRAS*-mutated mCRC [see *Clinical Studies (14.2)*], 128 (40%) were 65 and over while 8% were 75 and over. Patients older than 65 years of age experienced an increased incidence of serious adverse events (52% vs 36%) and an increased incidence of serious diarrhea (15% vs 5%) as compared to younger patients.

In a pooled analysis of 132 patients who received Vectibix in combination with sotorasib 960 mg for *KRAS* G12C-mutated mCRC, 30% were 65 and over while 9% were 75 and over. No overall differences in safety or efficacy were observed in elderly patients (≥ 65 years of age) compared to younger patients treated with Vectibix in combination with sotorasib.

10 OVERDOSAGE

Doses up to approximately twice the recommended therapeutic dose (12 mg/kg) resulted in adverse reactions of skin toxicity, diarrhea, dehydration, and fatigue.

11 DESCRIPTION

Panitumumab is an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) antagonist for intravenous use. Panitumumab is a human IgG2 kappa monoclonal antibody with an approximate molecular weight of 147 kDa that is produced in genetically engineered mammalian (Chinese hamster ovary) cells.

Vectibix (panitumumab) Injection for intravenous use is a sterile, colorless solution with a pH range of 5.6 to 6.0, which may contain a small amount of visible translucent-to-white, amorphous, proteinaceous particles. Each single-dose 5 mL vial contains 100 mg of panitumumab, 34 mg sodium acetate, 29 mg sodium chloride, and Water for Injection, USP. Each single-dose 20 mL vial contains 400 mg of panitumumab, 136 mg sodium acetate, 117 mg sodium chloride, and Water for Injection, USP.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

The EGFR is a transmembrane glycoprotein that is a member of a subfamily of type I receptor tyrosine kinases, including EGFR, HER2, HER3, and HER4. EGFR is constitutively expressed in normal epithelial tissues, including the skin and hair follicle. EGFR is overexpressed in certain human cancers, including colon and rectum cancers. Interaction of EGFR with its normal ligands (e.g., EGF, transforming growth factor- α) leads to phosphorylation and activation of a series of intracellular proteins, which in turn regulate transcription of genes involved with cellular growth and survival, motility, and proliferation. *KRAS* (Kirsten rat sarcoma 2 viral oncogene homologue) and *NRAS* (Neuroblastoma *RAS* viral oncogene homologue) are highly related members of the *RAS* oncogene family. Signal transduction through the EGFR can result in activation of the wild-type *KRAS* and *NRAS* proteins; however, in cells with activating *RAS* somatic mutations, the *RAS*-mutant proteins are continuously active and appear independent of EGFR regulation.

Panitumumab binds specifically to EGFR on both normal and tumor cells, and competitively inhibits the binding of ligands for EGFR. Nonclinical studies show that binding of panitumumab to the EGFR prevents ligand-induced receptor autophosphorylation and activation of receptor-associated kinases, resulting in inhibition of cell growth, induction of apoptosis, decreased proinflammatory cytokine and vascular growth factor production, and internalization of the EGFR. *In vitro* assays and *in vivo* animal studies demonstrate that panitumumab inhibits the growth and survival of selected human tumor cell lines expressing EGFR.

In the setting of *KRAS* G12C-mutant CRC, EGFR activation has been identified as a mechanism of resistance to *KRAS* G12C inhibition. In a murine patient-derived colorectal tumor xenograft model, the combination of panitumumab and sotorasib, a *KRAS* G12C inhibitor, had increased antitumor activity compared to either panitumumab or sotorasib alone.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Panitumumab administered as a monotherapy exhibits nonlinear pharmacokinetics.

Following single-dose administrations of panitumumab as 1-hour infusions, the area under the concentration-time curve (AUC) increased in a greater than dose-proportional manner, and clearance (CL) of panitumumab decreased from 30.6 to 4.6 mL/day/kg as the dose increased from 0.75 to 9 mg/kg. However, at doses above 2 mg/kg, the AUC of panitumumab increased in an approximately dose-proportional manner.

Following the recommended dose regimen (6 mg/kg given once every 2 weeks as a 1-hour infusion), panitumumab concentrations reached steady-state levels by the third infusion with mean (\pm SD) peak and trough concentrations of 213 ± 59 and 39 ± 14 mcg/mL, respectively. The mean (\pm SD) AUC_{0-tau} and CL were 1306 ± 374 mcg \cdot day/mL and 4.9 ± 1.4 mL/kg/day, respectively. The elimination half-life was approximately 7.5 days (range: 3.6 to 10.9 days).

No clinically significant differences in the pharmacokinetics of panitumumab were observed based on age (21 to 88 years), sex, race (White, Black, and Asian), mild or moderate renal impairment (CrCL 30 to 89 mL/min), mild or moderate hepatic impairment (total bilirubin $\leq 3 \times$ ULN and any AST), and EGFR membrane-staining intensity (1+, 2+, and 3+) in tumor cells.

12.6 Immunogenicity

The observed incidence of anti-drug antibodies is highly dependent on the sensitivity and specificity of the assay. Differences in assay methods preclude meaningful comparisons of the incidence of anti-drug antibodies in the studies described below with the incidence of anti-drug antibodies in other studies, including those of Vectibix or of other panitumumab products.

During the 23-week treatment period of Vectibix as a monotherapy in Studies 20080763, 20020408, 20030194 and other clinical trials, the incidence of anti-panitumumab antibodies was 5.2% (74/1417). Of the 74 patients who tested positive for anti-panitumumab antibodies, 18.9% (14/74) had neutralizing antibodies against panitumumab.

During the 23-week treatment period of Vectibix in combination with chemotherapy in Studies 20050203, 20070509, 20050181 and other clinical trials, the incidence of anti-panitumumab antibodies was 3.2% (47/1470). Of the 47 patients who tested positive for anti-panitumumab antibodies, 14.9% (7/47) had neutralizing antibodies against panitumumab.

There was no identified clinically significant effect of anti-panitumumab-antibodies on panitumumab pharmacokinetics following monotherapy. The effect of anti-panitumumab antibodies on the pharmacokinetics, following combination therapy, and on the safety and effectiveness of panitumumab has not been fully characterized.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

No carcinogenicity or mutagenicity studies of panitumumab have been conducted. It is not known if panitumumab can impair fertility in humans. Prolonged menstrual cycles and/or amenorrhea occurred in normally cycling, female cynomolgus monkeys treated weekly with 1.25 to 5 times the recommended human dose of panitumumab (based on body weight). Menstrual cycle irregularities in panitumumab-treated female monkeys were accompanied by both a decrease and delay in peak progesterone and 17β -estradiol levels. Normal menstrual cycling resumed in most animals after discontinuation of panitumumab treatment. A no-effect level for menstrual cycle irregularities and serum hormone levels was not identified. The effects of panitumumab on male fertility have not been studied; however, no adverse effects were observed microscopically in reproductive organs from male cynomolgus monkeys treated for 26 weeks with panitumumab at doses of up to approximately 5-fold the recommended human dose (based on body weight).

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Recurrent or Refractory mCRC

The safety and efficacy of Vectibix was demonstrated in Study 20020408, an open-label, multinational, randomized, controlled trial of 463 patients with EGFR-expressing, metastatic carcinoma of the colon or rectum, in Study 20080763, an open-label, multicenter, multinational, randomized trial of 1010 patients with wild-type *KRAS* mCRC, and in Study 20100007, an open-label, multicenter, multinational, randomized trial of 377 patients with wild-type *KRAS* mCRC.

Study 20020408 (NCT00113763)

Patients in Study 20020408 were required to have progressed on or following treatment with a regimen(s) containing a fluoropyrimidine, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan; progression was confirmed by an independent review committee (IRC) masked to treatment assignment for 76% of the patients. Patients were randomized (1:1) to receive panitumumab at a dose of 6 mg/kg given once every 2 weeks plus BSC (N = 231) or BSC alone (N = 232) until investigator-determined disease progression. Randomization was stratified based on Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status (PS) (0 and 1 vs 2) and geographic region (Western Europe, Eastern/Central Europe, or other). Upon investigator-determined disease progression, patients in the BSC-alone arm were eligible to receive panitumumab and were followed until disease progression was confirmed by the IRC.

Based upon IRC determination of disease progression, a statistically significant prolongation in progression free survival (PFS) was observed in patients receiving panitumumab compared to those receiving BSC alone. The mean PFS was 96 days in the panitumumab arm and 60 days in the BSC-alone arm.

The study results were analyzed in the wild-type *KRAS* subgroup where *KRAS* status was retrospectively determined using archived paraffin-embedded tumor tissue. *KRAS* mutation status was determined in 427 patients (92%); of these, 243 (57%) had no detectable *KRAS* mutations in either codons 12 or 13. The hazard ratio for PFS in patients with wild-type *KRAS* mCRC was 0.45 (95% CI: 0.34-0.59) favoring the panitumumab arm. The response rate was 17% for the panitumumab arm and 0% for BSC. There were no differences in OS; 77% of patients in the BSC arm received panitumumab at the time of disease progression.

Study 20080763 (NCT01001377)

Study 20080763 was an open-label, multicenter, multinational, randomized (1:1) clinical trial, stratified by region (North America, Western Europe, and Australia versus rest of the world) and ECOG PS (0 and 1 vs 2) in patients with wild-type *KRAS* mCRC. A total of 1010 patients who received prior treatment with irinotecan, oxaliplatin, and a thymidylate synthase inhibitor were randomized to receive Vectibix 6 mg/kg intravenously over 60 minutes every 14 days or cetuximab 400 mg/m² intravenously over 120 minutes on day 1 followed by 250 mg/m² intravenously over 60 minutes every 7 days. The trial excluded patients with clinically significant cardiac disease and interstitial lung disease. The major efficacy analysis tested

whether the OS of Vectibix was noninferior to cetuximab. Data for investigator-assessed PFS and objective response rate (ORR) were also collected. The criteria for noninferiority was for Vectibix to retain at least 50% of the OS benefit of cetuximab based on an OS hazard ratio of 0.55 from the NCIC CTG CO.17 study relative to BSC.

In Study 20080763, 37% of patients were women, 52% were white, 45% were Asian, and 1.3% were Hispanic or Latino. Thirty-one percent of patients were enrolled at sites in North America, Western Europe, or Australia. ECOG performance was 0 in 32% of patients, 1 in 60% of patients, and 2 in 8% of patients. Median age was 61 years. More patients (62%) had colon cancer than rectal cancer (38%). Most patients (74%) had not received prior bevacizumab.

The key efficacy analysis for Study 20080763 demonstrated that Vectibix was statistically significantly noninferior to cetuximab for OS.

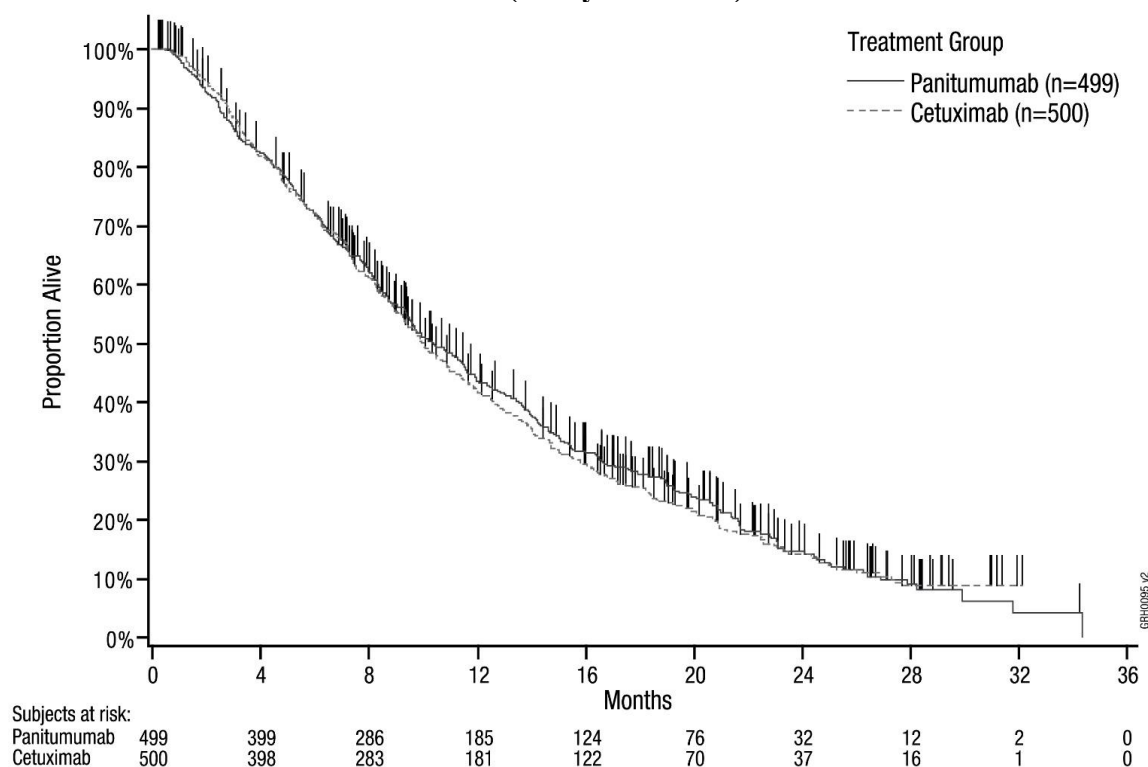
The efficacy results for Study 20080763 are presented in Table 5 and Figure 1.

Table 5. Results in Previously Treated Wild-type *KRAS* mCRC (Study 20080763)

Wild-type <i>KRAS</i> Population	Vectibix (n = 499) ^a	Cetuximab (n = 500) ^a
Overall Survival (OS)		
Number of OS events (%)	383 (76.8)	392 (78.4)
Median (months) (95% CI)	10.4 (9.4, 11.6)	10.0 (9.3, 11.0)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)	0.97 (0.84, 1.11)	
Progression-Free Survival (PFS)		
Median (months) (95% CI)	4.1 (3.2, 4.8)	4.4 (3.2, 4.8)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)	1.00 (0.88, 1.14)	
Objective Response Rate (ORR)		
% (95% CI)	22% (18%, 26%)	19% (16%, 23%)

^a Modified intent-to-treat population that included all patients who received at least one dose of therapy

Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier Plot of Overall Survival in Patients with Wild-type *KRAS* mCRC (Study 20080763)



Study 20100007 (NCT01412957)

Study 20100007 was an open-label, multicenter, randomized (1:1) clinical study stratified by ECOG performance status (0 or 1 vs 2) and region (sites in Europe versus Asia versus rest of world) in patients with wild-type *KRAS* mCRC. Eligible patients were required to have received prior therapy with irinotecan, oxaliplatin, and a thymidylate synthase inhibitor, and have wild-type *KRAS* exon 2 mCRC as determined by a clinical trial assay. An assessment for *RAS* status (defined as *KRAS* exons 2, 3, and 4 and *NRAS* exons 2, 3, and 4) using Sanger sequencing was conducted in patients for whom tumor tissue was available.

Patients were randomized to receive Vectibix (6 mg/kg intravenously every 14 days) plus BSC or BSC alone. Patients received Vectibix and BSC or BSC until disease progression, withdrawal of consent, unacceptable toxicity, or death. Patients randomized to BSC were not offered Vectibix at the time of disease progression. The major efficacy outcome measure was OS in patients with wild-type *KRAS* mCRC. Secondary efficacy outcome measures included OS in the subgroup of patients with wild-type *RAS* mCRC; PFS and ORR in patients with wild-type *KRAS*; and PFS and ORR in the subgroup of patients with wild-type *RAS* mCRC.

A total of 377 patients were randomized, 189 to the Vectibix plus BSC arm and 188 to the BSC alone arm. Baseline demographics and disease characteristics were: median age of 61 years (range: 19-82); 57% male; 55% White, 43% Asian; 36% ECOG PS-0, 55% ECOG PS-1; 57% had a primary colon tumor and 43% had a primary rectal tumor; and 32% had prior bevacizumab exposure.

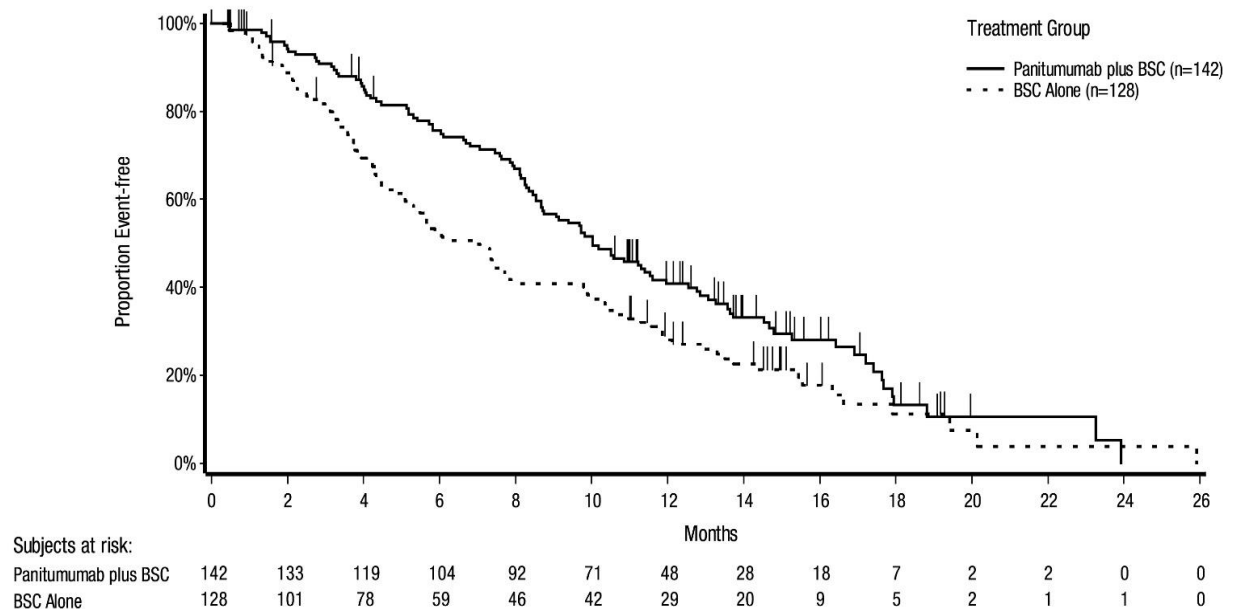
KRAS tumor mutation status was available for all patients and *RAS* tumor mutation status was available for 86% of the 377 patients. Among the 377 patients, 270 (72%) patients had wild-type *RAS* tumors, 54 (14%) had mutant *RAS* tumors, and 54 (14%) had unknown *RAS* tumor status.

The results of the study demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in OS. The efficacy results for Study 20100007 are presented in Table 6 and Figure 2.

Table 6. Results in Previously Treated Wild-type *KRAS* and Wild-type *RAS* mCRC (Study 20100007)

	Wild-type <i>KRAS</i> Population (n = 377)		Wild-type <i>RAS</i> Population (n = 270)	
	Vectibix Plus BSC (n = 189)	BSC (n = 188)	Vectibix Plus BSC (n = 142)	BSC (n = 128)
OS				
Number of deaths (%)	136 (72)	135 (72)	104 (73)	95 (74)
Median (months) (95% CI)	10 (8.7, 11.4)	7.4 (5.8, 9.3)	10 (8.7, 11.6)	6.9 (5.2, 7.9)
HR (95% CI)	0.73 (0.57, 0.93)		0.7 (0.53, 0.93)	
p-value	0.0096		0.0135	
PFS				
Number of events (%)	182 (96)	162 (86)	137 (97)	113 (88)
Median (months) (95% CI)	3.6 (3.4, 5.3)	1.7 (1.6, 1.9)	5.2 (3.5, 5.3)	1.7 (1.6, 2.2)
HR (95% CI)	0.51 (0.41, 0.64)		0.46 (0.35, 0.59)	
p-value	< 0.0001		< 0.0001	
ORR % (95% CI)	27 (20.8, 33.9)	1.6 (0.3, 4.6)	31 (23.5, 39.3)	2.3 (0.5, 6.7)

Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier Plot of Overall Survival in Patients with Wild-type *RAS* mCRC (Study 20100007)



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14.2 First-line mCRC in Combination with FOLFOX Chemotherapy

Study 20050203 (NCT00364013)

Study 20050203 was a multicenter, open-label trial that randomized (1:1) patients with mCRC who were previously untreated in the metastatic setting and who had received no prior oxaliplatin to receive Vectibix every 14 days in combination with FOLFOX or to FOLFOX alone every 14 days. Vectibix was administered at 6 mg/kg over 60 minutes prior to administration of chemotherapy. The FOLFOX regimen consisted of oxaliplatin 85 mg per m² IV infusion over 120 minutes and leucovorin (dl-racemic) 200 mg per m² intravenous infusion over 120 minutes at the same time on day 1 using a Y-line, followed on day 1 by 5-FU 400 mg per m² intravenous bolus. The 5-FU bolus was followed by a continuous infusion of 5-FU 600 mg per m² over 22 hours. On day 2, patients received leucovorin 200 mg per m² followed by the bolus dose (400 mg per m²) and continuous infusion of 5-FU (600 mg per m²) over 22 hours. Study 20050203 excluded patients with known central nervous system metastases, clinically significant cardiac disease, interstitial lung disease, or active inflammatory bowel disease. The prespecified major efficacy measure was PFS in the subgroup of patients with wild-type *KRAS* mCRC as assessed by a blinded independent central review of imaging. Other key efficacy measures included OS and ORR.

In Study 20050203, in the wild-type *KRAS* subgroup (n = 656), 64% of patients were men, 92% White, 2% Black, and 4% Hispanic or Latino. Sixty-six percent of patients had colon cancer and 34% had rectal cancer. ECOG performance was 0 in 56% of patients, 1 in 38% of patients, and 2 in 6% of patients. Median age was 61.5 years.

The efficacy results in Study 20050203 in patients with wild-type *KRAS* mCRC are presented in Table 7 below.

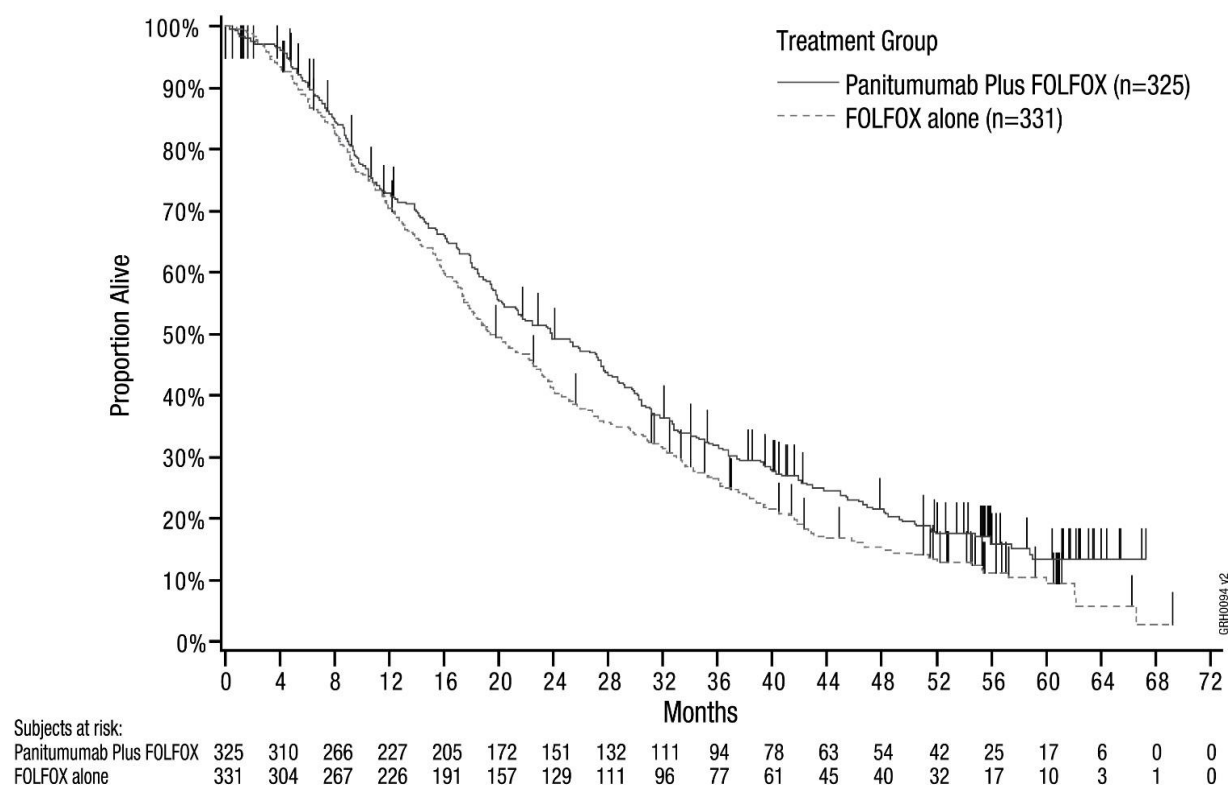
Table 7. Results in Patients with Wild-type *KRAS* mCRC (Study 20050203)

Wild-type <i>KRAS</i> population	Primary Analysis	
	Vectibix plus FOLFOX (n = 325)	FOLFOX Alone (n = 331)
PFS		
Median (months) (95% CI)	9.6 (9.2, 11.1)	8 (7.5, 9.3)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)	0.8 (0.66, 0.97)	
p-value	p = 0.02	
ORR		
% (95% CI)	54% (48%, 59%)	47% (41%, 52%)

Exploratory Analysis of OS

An exploratory analysis of OS with updated information based on events in 82% of patients with wild-type *KRAS* mCRC estimated the treatment effect of Vectibix plus FOLFOX compared with FOLFOX alone on OS (Figure 3). Median OS among 325 patients with wild-type *KRAS* mCRC who received Vectibix plus FOLFOX was 23.8 months (95% CI: 20.0, 27.7) vs 19.4 months (95% CI: 17.4, 22.6) among 331 patients who received FOLFOX alone (HR = 0.83, 95% CI: 0.70, 0.98).

Figure 3. Kaplan-Meier Plot of Overall Survival in Patients with Wild-type *KRAS* mCRC (Study 20050203)



Retrospective exploratory analyses in the RAS wild-type subgroup

Among the 656 patients with wild-type *KRAS* exon 2 mCRC, *RAS* mutation status was assessed for 620 patients using Sanger bidirectional sequencing and Surveyor®/WAVE® analysis. Of these 620 patients, approximately 17% of patients (n = 104) tumors harbored mutations in *KRAS* exons 3 or 4 or in *NRAS* exons 2, 3, and 4.

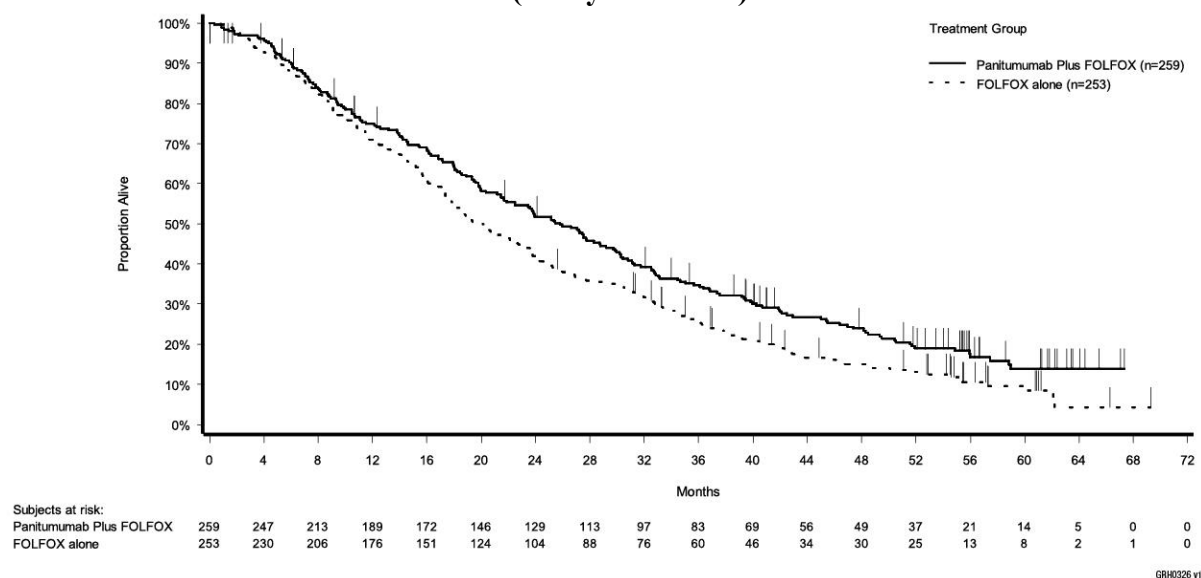
Retrospective subset analyses were then conducted among the subset of patients without *RAS* mutations (n = 512) as described above.

In the wild-type *RAS* subgroup, 65% of patients were men and 91% were White, 2% Black, and 5% Hispanic or Latino. Sixty-five percent of patients had colon cancer and 35% had rectal cancer. ECOG performance was 0 in 57% of patients, 1 in 37% of patients, and 2 in 6% of patients. Median age was 61 years.

Table 8. Results in Patients with Wild-Type *RAS* mCRC (Study 20050203)

Wild-type <i>RAS</i> population	Primary Analysis	
	Vectibix plus FOLFOX (n = 259)	FOLFOX Alone (n = 253)
PFS		
Median (months) (95% CI)	10.1 (9.3, 12.0)	7.9 (7.2, 9.3)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)	0.72 (0.58, 0.90)	
OS*		
Median (months) (95% CI)	25.8 (21.7; 29.7)	20.2 (17.5; 23.6)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)	0.77 (0.64; 0.94)	
ORR		
% (95% CI)	58% (51%, 64%)	45% (39%, 51%)

* OS with updated information based on events in 82% of patients

Figure 4. Kaplan-Meier Plot of Overall Survival in Patients with Wild-Type *RAS*-mCRC (Study 20050203)

14.3 *RAS*-Mutant mCRC

Vectibix is not effective for the treatment of patients with *RAS*-mutant mCRC, defined as a *RAS* mutation in exon 2 (codons 12 and 13), exon 3 (codons 59 and 61), or exon 4 (codons 117 and 146) of *KRAS* and *NRAS*, except for when Vectibix is used in combination with sotorasib in *KRAS G12C*-mutated mCRC.

In Study 20050203, among patients with *RAS*-mutant tumors, the median PFS was 7.3 months (95% CI: 6.3, 7.9) among 272 patients receiving Vectibix plus FOLFOX and 8.7 months (95% CI: 7.6, 9.4) among patients who received FOLFOX alone (HR = 1.31, 95% CI: 1.07, 1.60). The median OS was 15.6 months (95% CI: 13.4, 17.9) among patients receiving Vectibix plus FOLFOX and 19.2 months (95% CI: 16.7, 21.8) among patients who received FOLFOX alone (HR = 1.25, 95% CI: 1.02, 1.55).

In Study 20100007, among patients with *RAS*-mutant tumors, no differences in OS or PFS were observed between the treatment arms [$n = 54$; OS HR = 0.99 (95% CI: 0.49, 2.00); PFS HR = 1.03 (95% CI: 0.56, 1.90)].

14.4 *KRAS G12C*-mutated mCRC

The efficacy of Vectibix in combination with sotorasib was evaluated in CodeBreak 300 [NCT 05198934], a multicenter, randomized, open-label, active-controlled study conducted in previously treated patients with *KRAS G12C*-mutated mCRC. Key eligibility criteria included patients 18 years of age or older, who had received at least one prior line of therapy for mCRC, and who had received prior fluoropyrimidine, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan for metastatic disease unless there was a medical contraindication.

All patients were also required to have *KRAS G12C*-mutated mCRC prospectively identified in tumor tissue samples using the QIAGEN therascreen® *KRAS* RGQ PCR performed in a central laboratory. Other eligibility criteria included an ECOG PS of ≤ 2 , and at least one measurable lesion as defined by Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST v1.1).

A total of 160 patients with previously treated mCRC with the *KRAS G12C* mutation were randomized 1:1:1 to receive Vectibix 6 mg/kg intravenously every 2 weeks and sotorasib 960 mg orally daily ($N = 53$), or Vectibix 6 mg/kg intravenously every 2 weeks and sotorasib 240 mg orally daily ($N = 53$), or investigator's choice of SOC consisting of trifluridine/tipiracil, or regorafenib ($N = 54$). Randomization was stratified by prior anti-angiogenic therapy (yes or no), time from initial diagnosis of metastatic disease to randomization (≥ 18 months; < 18 months), and ECOG status (0 or 1 versus 2). Patients received treatment until disease progression, lack of clinical benefit or intolerance to treatment. Sotorasib discontinuation required Vectibix discontinuation [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.3)].

The major efficacy outcome measure was PFS as evaluated by Blinded Independent Central Review (BICR) according to RECIST 1.1. Additional efficacy outcome measures included OS, Overall Response Rate (ORR), and duration of response (DOR). The efficacy results presented below are limited to Vectibix in combination with the recommended sotorasib dosage of 960 mg daily.

Of the 107 patients randomized to either Vectibix in combination with sotorasib 960 mg once daily or the control arm, the median age was 64 years (range: 34-81 years); 46% were age 65 years or older; 50% were female; 74% were White; 17% were Asia; and 97% of the patients had ECOG PS 0 or 1. The primary site of disease was colon (69%) or rectum (31%). The median number of prior lines of therapy for metastatic disease was 2. Of these patients, 100% received prior fluoropyrimidine, 99% received prior oxaliplatin, 93% received prior irinotecan and 18% of patients had received prior trifluridine/tipiracil, or regorafenib.

The trial demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in PFS for patients randomized to Vectibix in combination with sotorasib 960 mg compared to the investigator's choice SOC. The final analysis of OS was not statistically significant.

The final analysis of PFS for patients randomized to Vectibix in combination with sotorasib 240 mg compared to investigator's choice of SOC was not statistically significant.

The efficacy results from CodeBreak 300 are summarized in Table 9 and Figure 5.

Table 9. Efficacy Results for Patients with *KRAS G12C*-mutated CRC in CodeBreak 300

Efficacy Parameters	Vectibix 6 mg/kg + Sotorasib 960 mg QD (N = 53)	SOC (trifluridine and tipiracil, or regorafenib) (N = 54)
Progression-Free Survival (PFS) per BICR		
Number of events (%)	32 (60)	35 (65)
Median in months (95% CI)	5.6 (4.2, 6.3)	2 (1.9, 3.9)
Hazard ratio (95% CI) ^a	0.48 (0.3, 0.78)	
p-value (2-sided) ^b	0.005	
Overall Survival (OS) ^c		
Deaths (%)	24 (45)	30 (56)
Median in months (95% CI)	NR (8.6, NR)	10.3 (7, NR)
Hazard ratio (95% CI) ^a	0.7 (0.41, 1.18)	
Overall Response Rate (ORR) per BICR		
ORR (%) (95% CI) ^d	26 (15, 40)	0 (0, 7)
CR, n (%)	1 (1.9)	0
PR, n (%)	13 (25)	0
Duration of Response (DOR)		
Median in months (range) ^e	4.4 (1.9+, 6+)	-

N = number of randomized subjects, NR = not reached, QD = once daily, SOC = standard of care, CR = complete response, PR = partial response, BICR = Blinded Independent Central Review Committee, CI = confidence interval.

^a Hazard ratios and 95% CIs were estimated using a stratified Cox proportional hazards model.

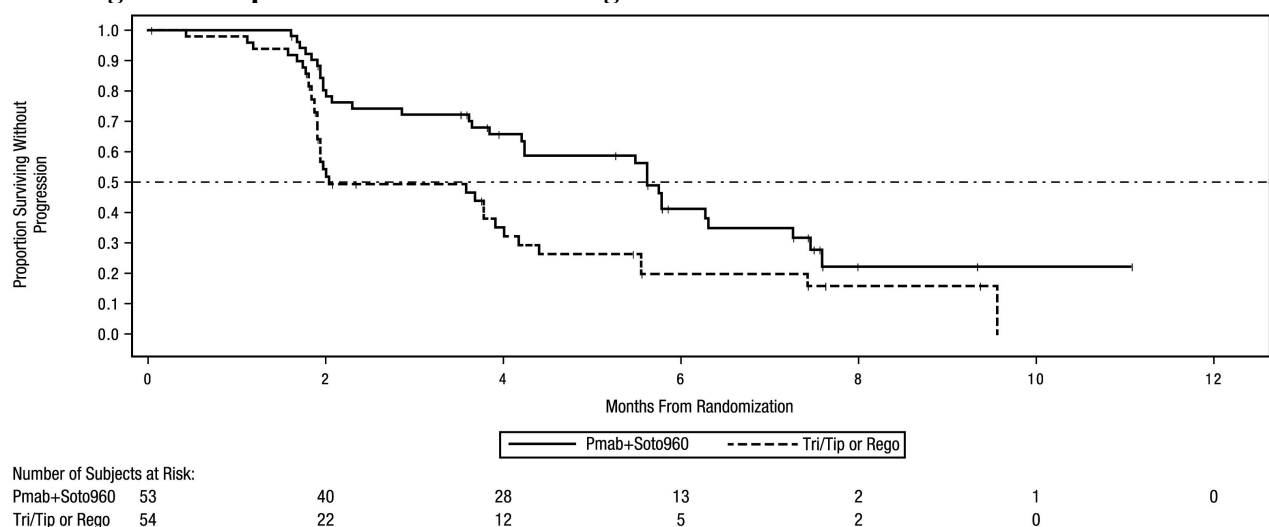
^b p-value was calculated using a stratified log-rank test.

^c OS analysis was based on 6 months additional follow-up data from the time of PFS primary analysis.

^d 95% CIs were estimated using the Clopper-Pearson method.

^e For DOR + indicates censored subjects.

Figure 5. Kaplan-Meier Curve for Progression-Free Survival in CodeBreak 300



Pmab+Soto960 = Panitumumab + Sotorasib 960 mg. Tri/Tip or Rego = Trifluridine and Tipiracil or Regorafenib.

Censor indicated by vertical bar |. Stratified Cox HR and stratified log-rank p-value for Pmab+Soto vs Tri/Tip Regorafenib are provided.

GRH2636 v3

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

Vectibix is supplied as a sterile, colorless, preservative-free solution containing 20 mg/mL panitumumab in a single-dose vial. Vectibix is provided as one vial per carton.

- Each 5 mL single-dose vial contains 100 mg of panitumumab in 5 mL (20 mg/mL) (NDC 55513-954-01, NDC 55513-954-21).
- Each 20 mL single-dose vial contains 400 mg of panitumumab in 20 mL (20 mg/mL) (NDC 55513-956-01, NDC 55513-956-21).

Store vials in the original carton under refrigeration at 2° to 8°C (36° to 46°F) until time of use. Protect from direct sunlight. Do not freeze or shake. Discard any unused portion remaining in the vial.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Discuss the following with patients prior to treatment with Vectibix:

Skin and eye disorders:

Advise patients to contact a healthcare professional if they experience skin or ocular/visual changes [*see Boxed Warning, Dosage and Administration (2.3), Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.8) and Adverse Reactions (6.1, 6.2)*].

Electrolyte monitoring:

Inform patients of the need for periodic monitoring of electrolytes [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*].

Dehydration:

Advise patients of the increased risk of diarrhea and dehydration which may lead to acute renal failure and electrolyte depletion when Vectibix is administered in combination with chemotherapy [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*].

Infusion reactions:

Advise patients of the risk of infusion reactions [*see Dosage and Administration (2.3), Warnings and Precautions (5.4) and Adverse Reactions (6.1, 6.2)*].

Respiratory:

Advise patients to contact a healthcare professional if they experience persistent or recurrent coughing, wheezing, dyspnea, or new-onset facial swelling [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.6) and Adverse Reactions (6.1)*].

Embryo-fetal Toxicity:

Advise pregnant women and females of reproductive potential that Vectibix can result in fetal harm. Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with Vectibix, and for at least 2 months after the last dose and to inform their healthcare provider of a known or suspected pregnancy [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.10) and Use in Specific Populations (8.1, 8.3)*].

Lactation:

Advise women not to breastfeed during treatment with Vectibix and for 2 months after the last dose [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.2)*].

Infertility:

Advise females of reproductive potential of the potential for reduced fertility from Vectibix [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.3)*].

Sun exposure:

Advise patients to limit sun exposure (use sunscreen, wear hats) while receiving Vectibix and for 2 months after the last dose of Vectibix therapy [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.7)*].

Vectibix in Combination with Sotorasib:

Advise patients taking Vectibix in combination with sotorasib:

- to take the first dose of sotorasib prior to the first Vectibix infusion [see *Dosage and Administration (2.2)*].
- stop taking Vectibix whenever sotorasib is withheld or discontinued [see *Dosage and Administration (2.3)*].

AMGEN

Vectibix® (panitumumab)

Manufactured by:

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Thousand Oaks, CA 91320-1799 U.S.A.

U.S. License No. 1080

Patent: <http://pat.amgen.com/vectibix/>

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