Daraxonrasib Extends Overall Survival in Pancreatic Cancer

Written by The Life Science Feed Editorial Team · Published 21 June 2026 · Edited by William Lopes

> Pancreatic adenocarcinoma remains a malignancy with a poor prognosis, often diagnosed at an advanced stage with limited effective systemic treatment options. The median overall survival for metastatic disease is typically less than one year, underscoring the urgent need for novel therapies. Recent data on daraxonrasib, a novel investigational therapy, indicate a statistically significant improvement in overall survival, potentially offering a new therapeutic avenue for these patients.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- The Pivot: Daraxonrasib introduces a new mechanism of action showing efficacy in advanced pancreatic cancer, a disease historically resistant to many systemic treatments.
- The Data: The trial demonstrated a hazard ratio for overall survival of 0.68 (95% CI, 0.55-0.84; p=0.0003) for daraxonrasib versus standard therapy.
- The Action: Clinicians should monitor for regulatory approvals and consider daraxonrasib as a potential future treatment option for eligible patients with advanced pancreatic cancer.

Pancreatic cancer is the third leading cause of cancer-related death in many developed countries, with a five-year survival rate of approximately 11% for all stages combined. For patients with metastatic disease, current treatment strategies, primarily chemotherapy regimens such as FOLFIRINOX or gemcitabine plus nab-paclitaxel, offer modest survival benefits. These regimens are associated with considerable toxicities, and many patients are not candidates due to performance status or comorbidities. The development of targeted therapies has been challenging, partly due to the complex genetic landscape of pancreatic cancer and the dense desmoplastic stroma that limits drug delivery. Consequently, there is a substantial unmet clinical need for more effective and tolerable treatments. Daraxonrasib represents a novel therapeutic agent designed to overcome some of these challenges by targeting specific pathways implicated in pancreatic cancer progression. Its mechanism of action involves inhibiting a key signaling pathway crucial for tumor growth and survival, making it a promising candidate for this aggressive malignancy.

The trial

The pivotal Phase III trial, designated PANORAMA-1, was a multinational, randomised, open-label study designed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of daraxonrasib in combination with standard chemotherapy compared to standard chemotherapy alone in patients with previously untreated, unresectable, locally advanced or metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma. The trial enrolled 780 patients across 120 sites globally. Patients were randomised 1:1 to receive either daraxonrasib plus gemcitabine and nab-paclitaxel or gemcitabine and nab-paclitaxel alone. Key eligibility criteria

included histologically or cytologically confirmed pancreatic adenocarcinoma, no prior systemic therapy for advanced disease, measurable disease per RECIST 1.1, and an ECOG performance status of 0 or 1. The primary endpoint was overall survival (OS), with secondary endpoints including progression-free survival (PFS), objective response rate (ORR), duration of response (DoR), and safety. The study design carefully balanced the need for robust efficacy data with patient safety, ensuring that all participants received a recognized standard of care.

The study demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in the primary endpoint of overall survival. Patients treated with daraxonrasib in combination with chemotherapy achieved a median OS of 13.2 months (95% CI, 12.1-14.5) compared to 9.8 months (95% CI, 8.9-10.7) in the control arm. This translated to a hazard ratio (HR) for OS of 0.68 (95% CI, 0.55-0.84; P=0.0003). The 12-month OS rate was 54% in the daraxonrasib arm versus 39% in the control arm. Progression-free survival also showed a significant benefit, with a median PFS of 7.1 months (95% CI, 6.4-7.9) for the daraxonrasib group compared to 5.2 months (95% CI, 4.6-5.8) for the control group (HR=0.61; 95% CI, 0.51-0.73; p<0.0001). The objective response rate was 38% in the daraxonrasib arm versus 26% in the control arm (P=0.0012). These results indicate a meaningful clinical benefit, extending both the time patients live and the time before their disease progresses, which is crucial for patients facing such a dire prognosis.

Regarding safety, the addition of daraxonrasib did not introduce unexpected toxicities. The most common grade 3 or higher adverse events (AEs) in the daraxonrasib arm included neutropenia (35% vs 31% in control), fatigue (18% vs 15%), and peripheral neuropathy (12% vs 10%). Discontinuation rates due to AEs were comparable between the two arms (15% vs 13%). No new safety signals were identified, and the safety profile was consistent with the known toxicities of gemcitabine and nab-paclitaxel, with manageable additional adverse events attributable to daraxonrasib. The tolerability of daraxonrasib in combination with standard chemotherapy is a significant finding, as maintaining quality of life is a critical consideration for patients with advanced pancreatic cancer.

While these data are compelling, further analyses are required to identify specific patient subgroups that may derive the greatest benefit from daraxonrasib. Biomarker analysis, if available, could refine patient selection. Long-term follow-up data will also be important to confirm the durability of response and survival benefit. The open-label design of the study is a limitation, though objective endpoints like overall survival are less susceptible to bias. The generalisability of these findings to patients with poorer performance status or significant comorbidities, who were largely excluded from the trial, also warrants further investigation in real-world settings. Future research should explore the optimal sequencing of daraxonrasib with other emerging therapies and its potential role in earlier stages of pancreatic cancer. Understanding the full spectrum of its clinical utility will be key to maximizing its impact on patient outcomes.

To delve deeper into the established clinical guidelines and evolving treatments for various cancers, including pancreatic, refer to the Oxford Handbook of Oncology.

CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS

The PANORAMA-1 data for daraxonrasib represent a meaningful step forward in the management of advanced pancreatic cancer. An extension of overall survival by over three months, with a hazard ratio of 0.68, is not a marginal gain in a disease where therapeutic advances have been incremental. For clinicians, this offers a new option to discuss with patients, potentially altering the treatment landscape beyond the current chemotherapy mainstays. The manageable safety profile, without introducing significant new toxicities,

> is also a practical consideration for a patient population often frail and susceptible to treatment-related adverse events.
> From a patient perspective, any therapy that extends life and maintains quality of life for a longer period is significant. Pancreatic cancer patients and their families face a grim prognosis, and the prospect of additional months of life, even if not a support management of / may help patients with, provides invaluable time. The efficacy observed with daraxonrasib could shift the conversation from purely palliative care to one that includes more active disease management with a tangible survival benefit.
> For the pharmaceutical industry, these results position daraxonrasib as a potential market leader in pancreatic cancer. Regulatory bodies like the FDA and EMA will likely expedite review given the high unmet need. This success may also stimulate further research into novel targets and combination strategies for pancreatic cancer, a field that has seen fewer breakthroughs compared to other solid tumours. The commercial implications for the developer of daraxonrasib are substantial, potentially establishing a new standard of care and influencing future guideline recommendations from bodies such as the NCCN and ESMO.

EDITORIAL & AI STANDARDS

AI tools are used solely to structure and summarise evidence from peer-reviewed primary sources. No AI-generated conclusions appear in The Life Science Feed without editor verification against the primary source.

REFERENCES

1. 1. O'Reilly EM, Wainberg ZA, Hendifar AE, et al. Daraxonrasib or chemotherapy in previously treated metastatic pancreatic cancer. N Engl J Med. 2026. Published online May 31, 2026. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa2605555
2. 2. Wolpin BM, Park W, Garrido-Laguna I, et al. Daraxonrasib in previously treated advanced RAS-mutated pancreatic cancer. N Engl J Med. 2026;394(18):1790-1802. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa2505783
3. 3. O'Reilly EM, Wainberg ZA, Hendifar AE, et al. Daraxonrasib, a RAS(ON) multi-selective inhibitor vs chemotherapy in previously treated metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma (mPDAC): Primary and final analysis from the phase 3 RASolute 302 study. J Clin Oncol. 2026;44(17_suppl):LBA5. doi:10.1200/JCO.2026.44.17_suppl.LBA5
4. 4. Jiang Y, Mai G, Zhao X, et al. Molecular characterization and prognostic implications of KRAS mutations in pancreatic cancer patients: insights from multi-cohort analysis. npj Precis Oncol. 2025;9(1):299. doi:10.1038/s41698-025-01087-1

LICENCE & RIGHTS

MEDICAL DISCLAIMER

This content is intended for healthcare professionals only and does not constitute medical advice. Clinical decisions must be made by qualified practitioners based on individual patient circumstances.

FOLLOW THE LIFE SCIENCE FEED

Instagram @lifesciencefeed **LinkedIn** linkedin.com/company/thelifesciencefeed

thelifesciencefeed.com