BlueCross BlueShield
Federal Employee Program

KRAZATI
(adagrasib)

RATIONALE FOR INCLUSION IN PA PROGRAM

Background

Krazati (adagrasib) is an irreversible inhibitor of KRAS G12C that covalently binds to the mutant cysteine in KRAS G12C and locks the mutant KRAS protein in its inactive state and prevents downstream signaling without affecting wild-type KRAS protein. Krazati inhibits tumor cell growth and viability in cells harboring KRAS G12C mutations and results in tumor regression in KRAS G12C-mutated tumor xenograft models with minimal off-target activity (1).

Regulatory Status

FDA-approved indications: Krazati is an inhibitor of the RAS GTPase family indicated for: (1)

- As a single agent, for the treatment of adult patients with KRAS G12C-mutated locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), as determined by an FDA-approved test, who have received at least one prior systemic therapy.
- In combination with cetuximab, for the treatment of adult patients with KRAS G12C-mutated locally advanced or metastatic colorectal cancer (CRC), as determined by an FDA-approved test, who have received prior treatment with fluoropyrimidine-, oxaliplatin-, and irinotecan-based chemotherapy.

Krazati has warnings regarding gastrointestinal adverse reaction, QTc interval prolongation, hepatotoxicity, and interstitial lung disease (ILD)/pneumonitis. Liver function tests (ALT, AST, alkaline phosphatase, and total bilirubin) should be monitored prior to the start of Krazati and monthly for 3 months or as clinically indicated (1).

The safety and effectiveness of Krazati in pediatric patients less than 18 years of age have not been established (1).

Summary

Krazati (adagrasib) is an inhibitor of the RAS GTPase family indicated for the treatment of adult patients with KRAS G12C-mutated non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and colorectal cancer (CRC). Krazati contains warnings regarding gastrointestinal adverse reactions, QTc interval prolongation, hepatotoxicity, and interstitial lung disease (ILD)/pneumonitis. The safety and effectiveness of Krazati in pediatric patients less than 18 years of age have not been established

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(1).

Prior authorization is required to ensure the safe, clinically appropriate, and cost-effective use of Krazati while maintaining optimal therapeutic outcomes.

References

1. Krazati [package insert]. San Diego, CA: Mirati Therapeutics, Inc.; July 2024.
2. NCCN Drugs & Biologics Compendium® Adagrasib 2025. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. Accessed on January 15, 2025.