VECTIBIX®
IS ON YOUR SIDE

If you have wild-type *RAS* colorectal cancer that has spread outside of the colon and rectum, then Vectibix® may be right for you.[1]

INDICATION

Vectibix is indicated for treating adult patients with wild-type *RAS* metastatic colorectal cancer (cancer that has spread outside the colon and rectum). *RAS* status is determined by an FDA-approved test. Wild-type *RAS* is a cancer without mutations in the *KRAS* and *NRAS* genes.

Vectibix can be used:

- As a first-time treatment given with chemotherapy called FOLFOX (folinic acid, fluorouracil, oxaliplatin)
- Alone, following disease progression with the following chemotherapies: fluoropyrimidine-, oxaliplatin-, and irinotecan-containing chemotherapy.

Vectibix, when given with FOLFOX or alone, is not to be used to treat patients with tumors that have mutations in the *RAS* gene (called *RAS* mutant). Vectibix is not to be used when the *RAS* mutation status is unknown. Talk to your doctor about your *RAS* status.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Vectibix can cause skin side effects, which may be severe. In a clinical study, nearly all patients (90%) taking Vectibix experienced skin rash or other skin reactions. Skin reactions included but were not limited to:

- Acne-like skin rash
- Itching
- Redness
- Skin rash
- Skin peeling
- Nail infections at the side of the nail beds of the fingers or toes
- Dry skin
- Openings in the skin

Of these patients, 15% had severe skin reactions that involved, for some, pain, disfigurement, ulceration, or loss of outer layers of skin when receiving Vectibix alone. Some patients who developed severe skin reactions also developed infections in the blood, skin, fat, or tissue that sometimes resulted in death.

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-19.

Vectibix® (panitumumab)
100mg/5ml | 20mg/ml for injection

GETTING STARTED

Is Vectibix® right for you?

Learning about **wild-type *RAS* metastatic* colorectal cancer (mCRC)** and its treatment can be a lot to take in. This brochure can help answer questions you or your loved ones may have.

What you'll find inside this guide

*Has spread to other parts of the body.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Your doctor may need to make changes to your dose to address your side effects or, in the event of severe or life-threatening side effects, stop Vectibix treatment.
It is important that you tell your doctor right away if you have any skin reactions or any signs of infection (such as chills, fever, or increased redness or swelling of an existing skin reaction).

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-19.

Vectibix® (panitumumab)
100mg/5ml | 20mg/ml for injection

WHAT IS VECTIBIX®

Vectibix® is a treatment for people with colorectal cancer that has spread to other organs and who have a non-mutated *RAS* gene, also known as wild-type *RAS*.[1]

When colorectal cancer has spread to other organs, it is called metastatic colorectal cancer, which is abbreviated as mCRC.[2]

Wild-type *RAS* means that laboratory tests found no changes (mutations) in *RAS* genes in the cancer.[3,4] *RAS* is a protein marker, or "biomarker," that can be detected in the cancer by an FDA-approved test.[1,3-5]

Talk with your doctor about getting an FDA-approved biomarker test to determine your *RAS* status and see if Vectibix® may be right for you.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Patients who have metastatic colorectal cancer with *RAS*-mutant tumors should not receive Vectibix with FOLFOX or alone. Several clinical trials have been done evaluating treatments that block part of the pathway that increases tumor cell growth (anti-epidermal growth factor receptor [EGFR]). Anti-EGFR treatments include Vectibix and Erbitux (cetuximab). In studies of these medicines, patients with *RAS*-mutant tumors experienced serious side effects without any benefit from the treatment. In one study, patients with *RAS*-mutant tumors who received Vectibix + FOLFOX did not live as long as patients who received FOLFOX alone.

Vectibix® (panitumumab)
100mg/5ml | 20mg/ml for injection

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-19.

KNOW YOUR mCRC TYPE

What is mCRC?

Cancers that start in the colon or rectum, which make up the large intestine, are called colorectal cancers, abbreviated as CRCs.[2]

When CRC spreads to other organs, it is called metastatic CRC, or mCRC.[2]

Not All Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Is the Same

Some tumor types may respond to certain treatments, while others do not.[2,6-8]

Hypothetical patient.

For ~30-40% of people with CRC, their cancer eventually becomes metastatic.[9]

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Some patients who were taking Vectibix® developed low levels of certain electrolytes, including magnesium, calcium and potassium. Some patients also developed high levels of potassium.
Your doctor may check the levels of these electrolytes in your blood while you are on treatment and for up to 2 months after you finish treatment. Your doctor may add other oral or intravenous medications to your Vectibix® treatment

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-19.

Vectibix® (panitumumab)
100mg/5ml | 20mg/ml for injection

KNOW YOUR mCRC TYPE

Factors that inform your treatment plan

There are two main factors that doctors may use to establish a personalized first treatment plan for mCRC:[2,6,7]

√ Biomarker status, or tumor genetics

√ Location of the original tumor within the colon/rectum

Both factors can influence treatment choices because some tumor types may respond to certain treatments, while others do not.[2,6,7]

Identifying cancer biomarkers may lead to the right treatment for you

Biomarker tests reveal the genetic characteristics of your cancer.[10]

It is important for you to have biomarker testing as soon as you are diagnosed so your doctor can decide how to treat your cancer.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Vectibix is given by infusion into a vein. Some patients may develop an infusion reaction, which can be severe and in rare cases has resulted in death. In one clinical study, infusion reactions developed in 4% of patients, and 1% of patients experienced serious infusion reactions. Infusion reactions included:

- Fever
- Chills
- Shortness of breath
- Throat spasms
- Low blood pressure

Depending on how severe the reaction is, your doctor may decide to slow the rate of the infusion, stop the infusion, or stop your Vectibix treatment completely.

Vectibix® (panitumumab) 100mg/5ml | 20mg/ml for injection

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-19.

KNOW YOUR mCRC TYPE

Mutant vs wild-type *RAS*

Only a *RAS* biomarker test shows if you have a *RAS* mutant or wild-type *RAS* gene.[5]

If your *RAS* gene has a mutation (change), this is called *RAS* mutant[4]

If your *RAS* gene does not have a mutation, this is called *wild-type RAS*[4]

Vectibix® is not to be used to treat patients with mutant *RAS*, or whose *RAS* status is not known.[1]

About half of patients with mCRC have wild-type *RAS*, the type of mCRC that Vectibix® targets.[11]

Cancer treatment guidelines recommend tumor tissue biomarker testing for all patients with mCRC.[12]

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Tell your doctor right away if you experience severe diarrhea or dehydration. Some patients treated with Vectibix and chemotherapy developed kidney failure and other complications because of severe diarrhea and dehydration.

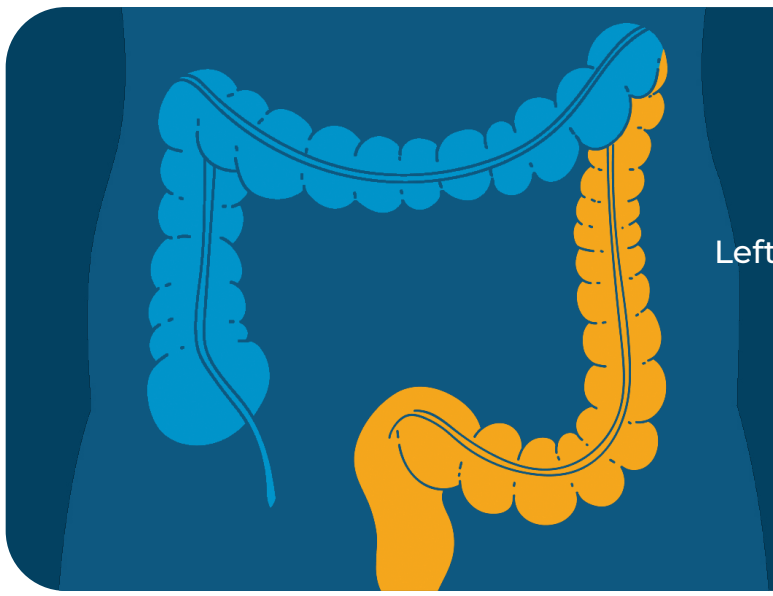
Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-19.

Vectibix® (panitumumab)
100mg/5ml | 20mg/ml for injection

KNOW YOUR mCRC TYPE

Tumor location, or “sidedness,” may also help your doctor decide on a treatment plan

The side of the colon that a tumor is on, or sidedness, may influence how well people respond to certain treatments, and can impact potential treatment choices.[7,13,14]



Most people with CRC (up to 70%) have tumors on the left side.[7]

Talk to your doctor about your biomarker status and tumor location.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Lung disease, including fatal lung disease, occurred in 1% or less of patients who had taken Vectibix. Tell your doctor if you have problems breathing, wheezing, or a cough that doesn’t go away or keeps coming back. If you have had lung problems in the past, be sure to tell your doctor. Your doctor may decide to stop Vectibix treatment.

Vectibix® (panitumumab)
100mg/5ml | 20mg/ml for injection

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-19.

BENEFITS OF VECTIBIX®

PRIME Clinical Study

The PRIME clinical study compared chemotherapy alone to chemotherapy + Vectibix® in 512 patients with wild-type *RAS mCRC who had never been treated for mCRC before:[1,15]**

259 were given Vectibix® + chemotherapy†

253 were given only chemotherapy†

*Defined as WT in *NRAS* and *KRAS*.[1]
†A type of chemotherapy called FOLFOX.[15]

First clinical trial to establish that Vectibix® works for patients' first treatment after colorectal cancer has spread.[1,15]

PRIME = Panitumumab Randomized Trial in Combination With Chemotherapy for Metastatic Colorectal Cancer to Determine Efficacy.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Being in the sun may make skin reactions worse. Wear sunscreen and protective clothing (such as a hat) and avoid direct sunlight while you are on treatment with Vectibix. Tell your doctor if you have new or worsening skin reactions.

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-19.

Vectibix® (panitumumab) 100mg/5ml | 20mg/ml for injection

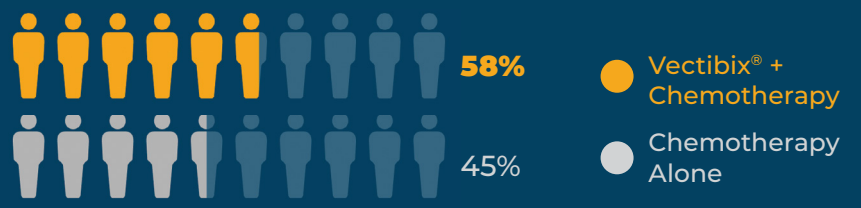
BENEFITS OF VECTIBIX®

Vectibix® in combination with chemotherapy* is proven to help patients with wild-type *RAS* mCRC[1]

Patients treated with Vectibix® + chemotherapy lived 5.6 months longer than those treated with chemotherapy alone[1,15,*]

Patients treated with Vectibix® + chemotherapy went 2.2 months longer without having their cancer begin to grow again than those treated with chemotherapy alone[15]

58% of patients on Vectibix® + chemotherapy saw their tumors shrink by at least 30% compared to 45% who were only on chemotherapy[1]



The PRIME clinical study showed the benefits of adding Vectibix® to chemotherapy for people newly diagnosed with wild-type *RAS*†† mCRC starting their first treatment regimen.[1,15]

*Survival events measured in 82% of patients.
†Half of patients treated with Vectibix® + chemotherapy were alive at 25.8 months or longer.
‡Half of patients treated with chemotherapy alone were alive at 20.2 months or longer.
§Half of patients treated with Vectibix® + chemotherapy went 10.1 months without having their cancer progress.
**Half of patients treated with chemotherapy alone went 7.9 months without having their cancer progress.
††Defined as WT in *NRAS* and *KRAS*.[1]

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Inflammation of the eye and injury to the cornea have been reported. Tell your doctor if you have any vision changes or eye problems. If you experience any of these side effects or they worsen, your doctor should interrupt or discontinue Vectibix.

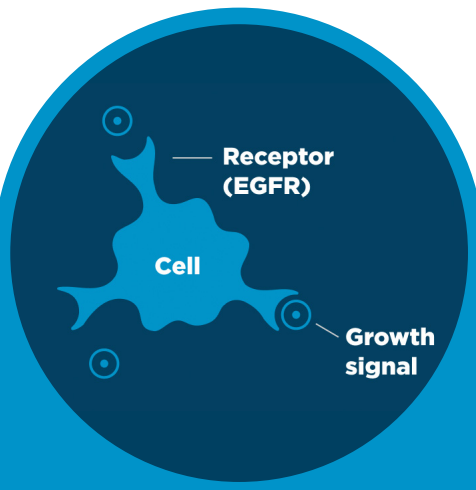
Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-19.

Vectibix® (panitumumab)
100mg/5ml | 20mg/ml for injection

HOW VECTIBIX® WORKS

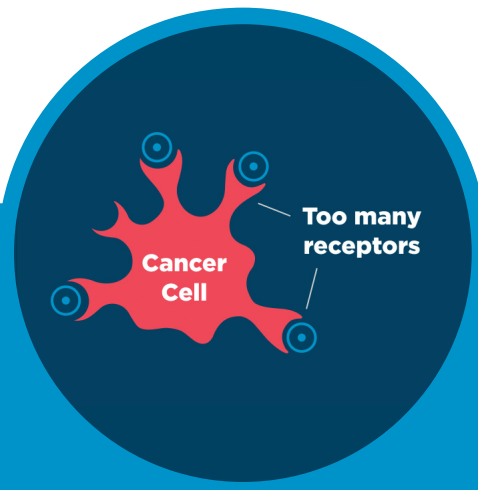
Vectibix® blocks cancer growth signals[1]

Cells receive signals to grow and multiply



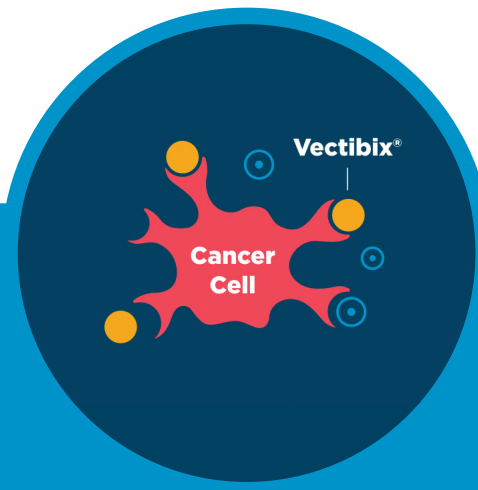
Receptors on the cell surface receive signals instructing them to grow and divide. The epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) is one type of receptor found on healthy normal cells, including skin and hair follicles.

In mCRC, too many EGFR receptors contribute to out-of-control growth



EGFR is overexpressed on some colorectal cancer cells. When there are more receptors, more growth signals can be received, allowing uncontrolled cancer cell growth and survival.

Vectibix® blocks growth signals from getting to EGFR receptors



Vectibix® is a monoclonal antibody designed to connect to EGFR and block growth signals from reaching it. Vectibix® is also called an “anti-EGFR therapy”.

Blocking growth signals may help stop the growth and survival of cancer cells.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

In a study of patients treated for mCRC, the addition of Vectibix to the combination of Avastin (bevacizumab) and chemotherapy caused patients to experience severe side effects and to not live as long as patients receiving only Avastin and chemotherapy. Do not take Avastin with Vectibix.

- Some moderate to severe side effects happened at a higher rate for Vectibix patients, including acne-like rash, diarrhea, dehydration, painful ulcers and mouth sores, and abnormally low levels of potassium and magnesium in the blood.

Vectibix® (panitumumab)
100mg/5ml | 20mg/ml for injection

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-19.

Starting Vectibix®

What to expect when you're being treated with Vectibix®

One infusion every 2 weeks[1]

How do I receive Vectibix®?

Vectibix® is given as an infusion into a vein.[1]

It may be given during the same visit as your FOLFOX chemotherapy.[1]

How long will the infusion take?

- **First dose:** For most patients, the Vectibix® infusion will take 60 minutes.[1]
- **Following doses:** A Vectibix® infusion may take 30-60 minutes, depending on how you tolerate the medicine. For patients who need a larger dose, Vectibix® infusion will take 90 minutes or more.[1]

How will my dose be adjusted?

Your doctor may adjust your dose and infusion time based on how you tolerate the medicine.[1]

Questions about Vectibix®? Scan to download the doctor discussion guide.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- Serious or potentially fatal blood clots that traveled to the lungs occurred more in Vectibix®-treated patients, and less than 1% of Vectibix-treated patients died.
- Because of the side effects experienced, patients receiving Vectibix, Avastin, and chemotherapy received less chemotherapy for the first 24 weeks of the study compared with those receiving Avastin and chemotherapy.

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-19.

Vectibix® (panitumumab)
100mg/5ml | 20mg/ml for injection

SKIN SIDE EFFECTS

Why do skin reactions occur when taking Vectibix®?

Vectibix® is designed to block growth signals on cancer cells that are the same as growth signals that help skin and nails regenerate under normal conditions. This is why you may have skin reactions while you are taking Vectibix®.[1,16,17]

- Nearly all patients (90%) taking Vectibix® in clinical studies experienced skin rash or other skin reactions.[1]
- Of these patients, 15% had severe skin reactions that involved, for some, pain, disfigurement, ulceration, or loss of outer layers of skin.[1]
- Some patients who developed severe skin reactions also developed infections in the blood, skin, fat, or tissue that sometimes resulted in death.[1]

Always talk to your doctor about any side effects you experience, including skin rash.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Vectibix can cause harm to an unborn child. Use effective birth control to avoid pregnancy while taking Vectibix and for at least 2 months after the last dose.

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-19.

Vectibix® (panitumumab)
100mg/5ml | 20mg/ml for injection

SKIN SIDE EFFECTS

Take care of your skin before and during treatment with Vectibix®

Some skin reactions you will likely have while taking Vectibix®:[1]

- Acne-like rash
- Skin rash
- Nail infections
- Dry skin
- Redness
- Skin peeling
- Openings in the skin
- Itching

You will likely also see changes in your nails while taking Vectibix®, including[1,18,19]

- Redness and swelling around the sides of your nails
- Grooves or ridges
- Discoloration
- Infections in the skin around the edges of nails
- Tenderness or pain in the skin around and under nails

These changes can start as early as within 20 days of starting treatment or as late as 6 months after treatment.[18,19] Monitor and treat any skin changes as directed by your doctor. Notify your doctor right away if your condition gets worse.

Depending on the severity of the reaction, your doctor may choose to adjust or delay your dose or stop your Vectibix® treatment.[1]

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

In patients who received Vectibix alone, the most commonly reported side effects (experienced by 20% or more of patients) were different types of skin rash, infections at the side of the nail beds of the fingers or toes, fatigue (extreme tiredness), nausea, and diarrhea.

Vectibix® (panitumumab) 100mg/5ml | 20mg/ml for injection

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-19.

SKIN SIDE EFFECTS

Proactive steps may help

Guidelines recommend starting skin care **at least 1 day** before you begin treatment with Vectibix®[19,20]

Four things you can do ahead of treatment:

1. Discuss oral antibiotic options with your doctor.[19]
2. Apply skin moisturizer to your face, hands, feet, neck, back, and chest 2 times a day.[19,20]
3. Apply sunscreen on exposed skin areas before going outdoors. Wear hats and limit sun exposure while being treated with Vectibix®.[1,20]
4. Apply topical steroids (eg, hydrocortisone cream) to face, hands, feet, neck, back, and chest 2 times a day.[5] Talk with your doctor if you have questions about topical steroids.[20]

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

In patients who received Vectibix + FOLFOX, the most commonly reported side effects (experienced by 20% or more of patients) were diarrhea, sore mouth, inflammation of mucous membranes, weakness, infection of the nail beds, loss of appetite, low magnesium, low potassium, rash, acne-like skin rash, itching, and dry skin. Serious side effects were diarrhea and dehydration.

Vectibix® (panitumumab) 100mg/5ml | 20mg/ml for injection

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-19.

SKIN SIDE EFFECTS

Skin and nail care Dos and Don'ts during treatment with Vectibix®

DO

- Moisturize your skin multiple times throughout the day with a fragrance and dye-free moisturizer[18,21,22]
- Use sun protection with an SPF of 30 or higher; reapply throughout the day or as recommended[18]
- Limit sun exposure by wearing long-sleeved shirts and pants; wear a hat when outdoors[21]
- Wear rubber gloves or cotton-lined gloves when washing dishes or cleaning[22,23]
- Use mild soaps when washing skin[22]

DON'T

- Use skin products with perfumes or alcohol[21]
- Apply over-the-counter acne medications, creams, and gels[18,21]
- Push back your cuticles or bite your fingernails[23]
- Use strong soaps or detergents[18]
- Wear tight shoes, which may irritate feet or toenails[18,23]
- Expose yourself to sun or ultraviolet light from suntanning lamps and beds[21]
- Use artificial/acrylic nails[23]

Almost all people treated with Vectibix® have skin side effects.[1]

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

These are not all the possible side effects of Vectibix. Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Vectibix® (panitumumab) 100mg/5ml | 20mg/ml for injection

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-19.

HELPFUL AMGEN AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT RESOURCES

AMGEN® Support+

Personalized patient support designed for you.

Call Amgen SupportPlus at (866) 264-2778

Monday - Friday, 9:00 am - 8:00 pm ET

For more information, visit, www.amgensupportplus.com/patient

Financial support for Vectibix®

We know every patient has unique needs. And we're here to provide financial support information and resources, regardless of your current financial situation or the type of insurance you have.

Amgen SupportPlus Co-Pay Program

- If you have private or commercial insurance from your employer or buy directly from a health insurance company, you may be eligible for the Amgen SupportPlus Co-Pay Program.

Additional financial support/patient assistance programs

- Amgen SupportPlus can provide information about independent nonprofit foundations that may be able to help.*

Scan to learn more about available support options at AMGEN® Support+

*Eligibility for resources provided by independent nonprofit patient assistance programs is based on the nonprofit's criteria. Amgen has no control over these programs and provides information as a courtesy only.

Vectibix® (panitumumab) 100mg/5ml | 20mg/ml for injection

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-19.

HELPFUL AMGEN AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT RESOURCES

Connect with the colorectal cancer patient and caregiver community

American Cancer Society®

Cancer information, programs, and services for patients and caregivers

colorectal cancer alliance

A leader in patient support and empowerment, offering information, resources, and tools to help patients and families

FIGHT COLORECTAL CANCER

An organization championing the fight against colorectal cancer and the relentless pursuit of finding a cure

COLONTOWN A PALTOWN COMMUNITY

An online support organization for patients and caregivers

These third-party cancer support resources are for your information only.
Amgen does not endorse and is not responsible for the content included in these resources.

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-19.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION:

Vectibix can cause skin side effects, which may be severe. In a clinical study, nearly all patients (90%) taking Vectibix experienced skin rash or other skin reactions. Skin reactions included but were not limited to:

- Acne-like skin rash
- Itching
- Redness
- Skin rash
- Skin peeling
- Nail infections at the side of the nail beds of the fingers or toes
- Dry skin
- Openings in the skin

Of these patients, 15% had severe skin reactions that involved, for some, pain, disfigurement, ulceration, or loss of outer layers of skin when receiving Vectibix alone. Some patients who developed severe skin reactions also developed infections in the blood, skin, fat, or tissue that sometimes resulted in death.

Your doctor may need to make changes to your dose to address your side effects or, in the event of severe or life-threatening side effects, stop Vectibix treatment. It is important that you tell your doctor right away if you have any skin reactions or any signs of infection (such as chills, fever, or increased redness or swelling of an existing skin reaction).

Patients who have metastatic colorectal cancer with *RAS*-mutant tumors should not receive Vectibix with FOLFOX or alone. Several clinical trials have been done evaluating treatments that block part of the pathway that increases tumor cell growth (anti-epidermal growth factor receptor [EGFR]). Anti-EGFR treatments include Vectibix and Erbitux (cetuximab). In studies of these medicines, patients with *RAS*-mutant tumors experienced serious side effects without any benefit from the treatment. In one study, patients with *RAS*-mutant tumors who received Vectibix + FOLFOX did not live as long as patients who received FOLFOX alone.

Some patients who were taking Vectibix® developed low levels of certain electrolytes, including magnesium, calcium and potassium. Some patients also developed high levels of potassium.
Your doctor may check the levels of these electrolytes in your blood while you are on treatment and for up to 2 months after you finish treatment. Your doctor may add other oral or intravenous medications to your Vectibix® treatment

Vectibix is given by infusion into a vein. Some patients may develop an infusion reaction, which can be severe and in rare cases has resulted in death. In one clinical study, infusion reactions developed in 4% of patients, and 1% of patients experienced serious infusion reactions. Infusion reactions included:

- Fever
- Chills
- Shortness of breath
- Throat spasms
- Low blood pressure

Depending on how severe the reaction is, your doctor may decide to slow the rate of the infusion, stop the infusion, or stop your Vectibix treatment completely.

Tell your doctor right away if you experience severe diarrhea or dehydration. Some patients treated with Vectibix and chemotherapy developed kidney failure and other complications because of severe diarrhea and dehydration.

Lung disease, including fatal lung disease, occurred in 1% or less of patients who had taken Vectibix. Tell your doctor if you have problems breathing, wheezing, or a cough that doesn't go away or keeps coming back.

Please read the full Prescribing Information and discuss it with your doctor.

Vectibix® (panitumumab)
100mg/5ml | 20mg/ml for injection

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION: (continued)

If you have had lung problems in the past, be sure to tell your doctor. Your doctor may decide to stop Vectibix treatment.

Being in the sun may make skin reactions worse. Wear sunscreen and protective clothing (such as a hat) and avoid direct sunlight while you are on treatment with Vectibix. Tell your doctor if you have new or worsening skin reactions.

Inflammation of the eye and injury to the cornea have been reported. Tell your doctor if you have any vision changes or eye problems. If you experience any of these side effects or they worsen, your doctor should interrupt or discontinue Vectibix.

In a study of patients treated for mCRC, the addition of Vectibix to the combination of Avastin (bevacizumab) and chemotherapy caused patients to experience severe side effects and to not live as long as patients receiving only Avastin and chemotherapy. Do not take Avastin with Vectibix.

- Some moderate to severe side effects happened at a higher rate for Vectibix patients, including acne-like rash, diarrhea, dehydration, painful ulcers and mouth sores, and abnormally low levels of potassium and magnesium in the blood.
- Serious or potentially fatal blood clots that traveled to the lungs occurred more in Vectibix®-treated patients, and less than 1% of Vectibix-treated patients died.
- Because of the side effects experienced, patients receiving Vectibix, Avastin, and chemotherapy received less chemotherapy for the first 24 weeks of the study compared with those receiving Avastin and chemotherapy.

Vectibix can cause harm to an unborn child. Use effective birth control to avoid pregnancy while taking Vectibix and for at least 2 months after the last dose.

In patients who received Vectibix alone, the most commonly reported side effects (experienced by 20% or more of patients) were different types of skin rash, infections at the side of the nail beds of the fingers or toes, fatigue (extreme tiredness), nausea, and diarrhea.

In patients who received Vectibix + FOLFOX, the most commonly reported side effects (experienced by 20% or more of patients) were diarrhea, sore mouth, inflammation of mucous membranes, weakness, infection of the nail beds, loss of appetite, low magnesium, low potassium, rash, acne-like skin rash, itching, and dry skin. Serious side effects were diarrhea and dehydration.

These are not all the possible side effects of Vectibix. Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please read the full Prescribing Information and discuss it with your doctor.

Vectibix® (panitumumab)
100mg/5ml | 20mg/ml for injection

When you have wild-type *RAS* colorectal cancer that has spread

VECTIBIX® IS ON YOUR SIDE

INDICATION

Vectibix is indicated for treating adult patients with wild-type *RAS* metastatic colorectal cancer (cancer that has spread outside the colon and rectum). *RAS* status is determined by an FDA-approved test. Wild-type *RAS* is a cancer without mutations in the *KRAS* and *NRAS* genes.

Vectibix can be used:

- As a first-time treatment given with chemotherapy called FOLFOX (folinic acid, fluorouracil, oxaliplatin)
- Alone, following disease progression with the following chemotherapies: fluoropyrimidine-, oxaliplatin-, and irinotecan-containing chemotherapy.

Vectibix, when given with FOLFOX or alone, is not to be used to treat patients with tumors that have mutations in the *RAS* gene (called *RAS* mutant). Vectibix is not to be used when the *RAS* mutation status is unknown.

Talk to your doctor about your *RAS* status.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Vectibix can cause skin side effects, which may be severe. In a clinical study, nearly all patients (90%) taking Vectibix experienced skin rash or other skin reactions. Skin reactions included but were not limited to:

- Acne-like skin rash
- Itching
- Redness
- Skin rash
- Skin peeling
- Nail infections at the side of the nail beds of the fingers or toes
- Dry skin
- Openings in the skin

Of these patients, 15% had severe skin reactions that involved, for some, pain, disfigurement, ulceration, or loss of outer layers of skin when receiving Vectibix® alone. Some patients who developed severe skin reactions also developed infections in the blood, skin, fat, or tissue that sometimes resulted in death.

References: 1. Vectibix® (panitumumab) prescribing information, Amgen. **2.** American Cancer Society. About colorectal cancer. www.cancer.org/content/dam/CRC/PDF/Public/8604.00.pdf. Accessed August 7, 2026. **3.** American Cancer Society. Colorectal Cancer Early Detection, Diagnosis, and Staging. www.cancer.org/cancer/types/colon-rectal-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging.html. Accessed August 7, 2026. **4.** National Cancer Institute (NCI) Dictionary of Cancer Terms. *RAS* gene family. www.cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms/def/ras-gene-family. Accessed August 7, 2026. **5.** Allegra CJ, Rumble RB, Hamilton SR, et al. Extended *RAS* gene mutation testing in metastatic colorectal carcinoma to predict response to anti-epidermal growth factor receptor monoclonal antibody therapy: American Society of Clinical Oncology provisional clinical opinion update 2015. *J Clin Oncol*. 2016;34:179-185. **6.** Ciardiello F, Ciardiello D, Martini G, Napolitano S, Tabernero J, Cervantes A. Clinical management of metastatic colorectal cancer in the era of precision medicine. *CA Cancer J Clin*. 2022;72:372-401. **7.** Baran B, Mert Ozupek N, Yerli Tetik N, Acar E, Bekcioglu O, Baskin Y. Difference between left-sided and right-sided colorectal cancer: a focused review of literature. *Gastroenterology Res*. 2018;11:264-273. **8.** Boeckx N, Koukakis R, Op de Beeck K, et al. Primary tumor sidedness has an impact on prognosis and treatment outcome in metastatic colorectal cancer: results from two randomized first-line panitumumab studies. *Ann Oncol*. 2017;28:1862-1868. **9.** Duineveld LA, van Asselt KM, Bemelman WA, et al. Symptomatic and asymptomatic colon cancer recurrence: a multicenter cohort study. *Ann Fam Med*. 2016;14:215-220. **10.** National Cancer Institute. Biomarker testing for cancer treatment. www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/treatment/types/biomarker-testing-cancer-treatment. Accessed August 7, 2026. **11.** Zhao B, Wang L, Qiu H, et al. Mechanisms of resistance to anti-EGFR therapy in colorectal cancer. *Oncotarget*. 2016;8:3980-4000. **12.** Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Colon Cancer V.2.2026. © National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. 2026. All rights reserved. Accessed August 7, 2026. To view the most recent and complete version of the guideline, go online to NCCN.org. NCCN makes no warranties of any kind whatsoever regarding their content, use or application and disclaims any responsibility for their application or use in any way. **13.** Stintzing S, Tejpar S, Gibbs P, Thiebach L, Lenz HJ. Understanding the role of primary tumour localisation in colorectal cancer treatment and outcomes. *Eur J Cancer*. 2017;84:69-80. **14.** Bahl A, Talwar V, Sirohi B, et al. Primary tumor location as a prognostic and predictive marker in metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC). *Front Oncol*. 2020;10:964. **15.** Douillard J-Y, Oliner KS, Siena S, et al. Panitumumab–FOLFOX4 treatment and *RAS* mutations in colorectal cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2013;369:1023-1034. **16.** Lynch TJ Jr, Kim ES, Eaby B, et al. Epidermal growth factor receptor inhibitor-associated cutaneous toxicities: an evolving paradigm in clinical management. *Oncologist*. 2007;12:610-621. **17.** Lupu I, Bacalbasa N, Cojocaru I, et al. Cutaneous adverse reactions specific to epidermal growth factor receptor inhibitors. *J Med Life*. 2015;8:57-61. **18.** Burtness B, Anadkat M, Basti S, et al. NCCN Task Force Report: Management of dermatologic and other toxicities associated with EGFR inhibition in patients with cancer. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw*. 2009;7 Suppl 1:S5-S24. **19.** Lacouture ME, Anadkat MJ, Bensadoun RJ, et al. Clinical practice guidelines for the prevention and treatment of EGFR inhibitor-associated dermatologic toxicities. *Support Care Cancer*. 2011;19:1079-1095. **20.** Kobayashi Y, Komatsu Y, Yuki S, et al. Randomized controlled trial on the skin toxicity of panitumumab in Japanese patients with metastatic colorectal cancer: HGCSG1001 study; J-STEPP. *Future Oncol*. 2015;11:617-627. **21.** Melosky B, Burkes R, Rayson D, Alcindor T, Shear N, Lacouture M. Management of skin rash during EGFR-targeted monoclonal antibody treatment for gastrointestinal malignancies: Canadian recommendations. *Curr Oncol*. 2009;16:16-26. **22.** Monti M, Motta S. Clinical management of cutaneous toxicity of anti-EGFR agents. *Int J Biol Markers*. 2007;22:53-61. **23.** Fleishman, B, Fox LP, Garfield DH, Viele CS, Messner C. Tips for managing treatment-related rash and dry skin. *Cancer Care Connect*. 2009. media.cancercare.org/publications/original/8-ccc_rash.pdf. Accessed August 7, 2026.

Please see Vectibix.com for more information.

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-19.

AMGEN

Vectibix® (panitumumab)
100mg/5ml | 20mg/ml for injection