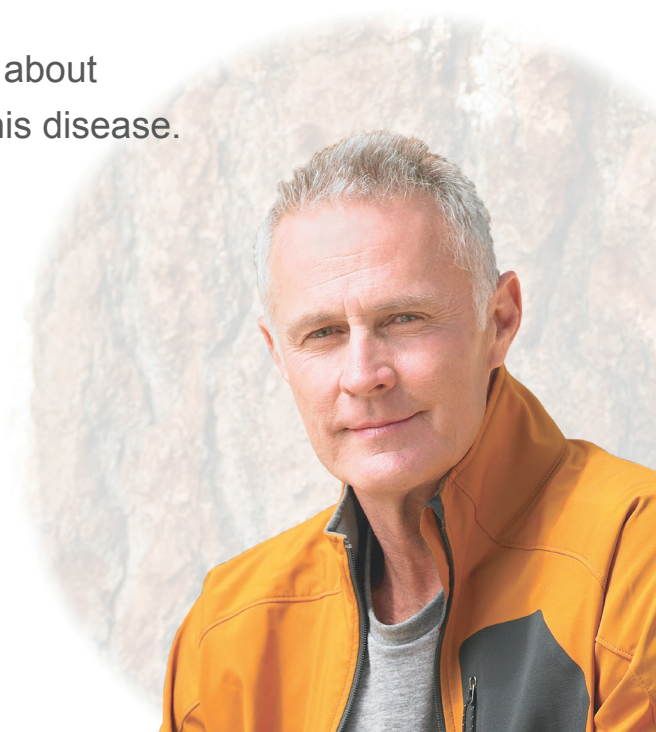


MK-6482-015

A Clinical Trial for Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor (GIST)

In this brochure, you will learn
about **Gastrointestinal Stromal
Tumor (GIST)**.

You will also learn about
a clinical trial for this disease.



This clinical trial is trying to find out if a study drug can help fight cancer cells and prevent them from returning.



What is a Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor (GIST)?

A gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) is a type of cancer that begins in the digestive system, most often in the stomach and small intestine. However, a GIST can start anywhere in the digestive system.

This trial is studying patients with advanced or metastatic GIST.

Advanced disease means that the cancer has spread from the digestive system, to another area close by. Metastatic disease means that the cancer has spread from the digestive system to other distant parts of the body. For example, GIST that has spread to the lungs, liver, or bones would be metastatic.

What is a clinical trial?

A clinical trial (also known as a clinical study) is a research study that helps doctors find out if study drugs (alone or with other treatments) are safe and if they can help prevent, find, or treat diseases or conditions.

This clinical trial will include people (adults and adolescents age 12 and over) who have been diagnosed with advanced or metastatic GIST that are unable to be treated with surgery.

Your treatment options

If you have GIST, your cancer care team will discuss your treatment options with you and those close to you. Your options will depend on several things:

- The stage of your cancer, which tells you if it has spread and if so, how far
- Your overall health
- Chance of the cancer coming back
- Side effects you might have from the treatment
- What chance the treatment has of reducing or removing the disease
- How long the treatment might help extend your life
- How much the treatment might help reduce your symptoms

Your care team may offer you one or more of these options:

Local therapies – destroys or shrinks the tumor through local treatment without surgery.

Targeted therapy – uses treatments to block a specific or unique feature that helps the cancer grow and spread.

Chemotherapy – use of medicine (drugs) to kill cancer cells.

Radiation therapy – use of high energy radiation to kill cancer cells and shrink tumors. This would only be used to treat symptoms related to tumor growth.

Monitoring – to see if certain tumors appear to change or get larger.

Surgery – to remove certain tumors.

Palliative care – your care team will try to make you comfortable but not treat the disease.

Clinical trials, such as this one.



Deciding to join a clinical trial is something only you, those close to you, and your doctors and nurses can decide together.

About this clinical trial

Why is this trial being done?

This trial is testing an experimental study drug known as MK-6482 (also known as belzutifan). The trial is testing this drug in participants who have GIST. This trial is trying to see if the research study drug is safe and effective in helping to slow down or stop the growth of cancer.

MK-6482 is an experimental drug that has not been approved for sale.

Researchers don't know if this study drug works to treat this type of cancer.

This trial is being done to:

- Test the safety of MK-6482 in participants with advanced GIST.
- See how well MK-6482 controls advanced GIST.
- See how long participants with advanced GIST live when they get Belzutifan.

The treatment being studied

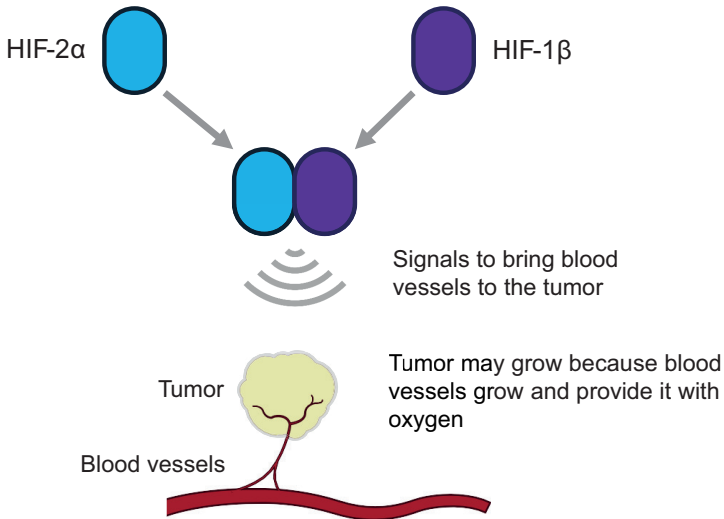
The medication being studied is called MK-6482. It is a type of small molecule, which may help attack cancer cells. Researchers don't know if this study medication works to treat this type of cancer.

About MK-6482:

1. The hypoxia-inducible factor, HIF-2 α , is believed to play a critical role in tumor creations and tumor progression in cancers such as GIST.
2. When the body experiences hypoxia (low oxygen), HIF-2 α and HIF-1B can bind together and cause the increased creation of red blood cells and blood vessels that go to the tumor and help it grow. This also may prevent the cell from naturally dying on its own.
3. The study medication MK-6482 comes in and stops HIF-2 α and HIF-1B from binding to each other.
4. This study is evaluating whether blocking the binding will allow the cell to naturally go through its lifecycle, die off and cause the tumor cells to stop growing.

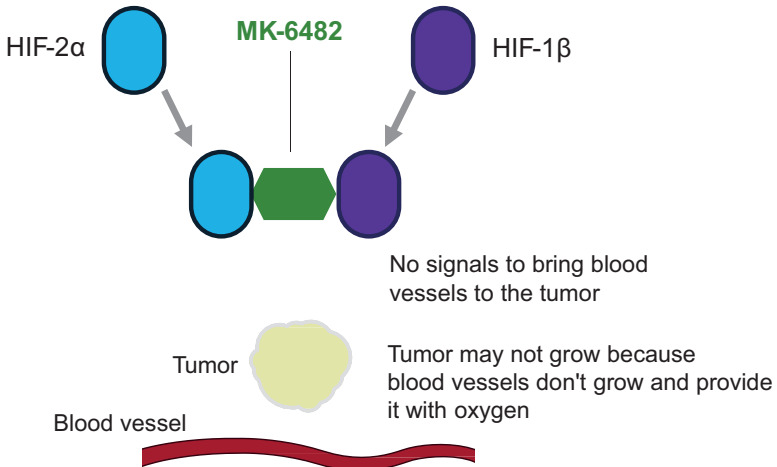
Another way to think about MK-6482

Without MK-6482



When HIF-2α and HIF-1β bind together, it brings oxygen and blood to tumor cells. This helps cancer cells grow and survive.

With MK-6482



This clinical trial looks at whether MK-6482 can block HIF-2α and HIF-1β from binding, so that the cancer cells don't get oxygen and blood.

Who can join this study?

There are certain rules that you must meet in order to join. Your study team will give you certain tests to ensure you can join the study.

You and your study doctor will discuss the other rules to decide if this study is a good option for you, as well as the possible benefits and risks of joining this study.

If I join, what will happen during study visits?

You will visit the study site on a regular schedule so that your doctors can see how the study drug is working for you. During your study visits, you might get:

- Blood tests
- Physical exams
- Research study drug
- Imaging scans such as CAT scans, MRIs and Bone Scans

What drug will I get?

All participants in this trial will get MK-6482. MK-6482 tablets are taken daily by mouth.

If you join the study, your doctor will need to stay in contact with you even after your study visits are over.

This is very important because this clinical trial is studying how well the study drug works over time.





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