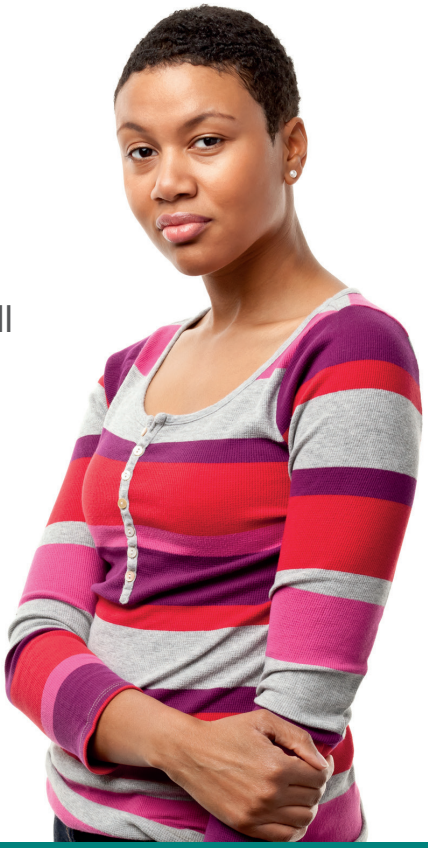
MK-6482-016

A Clinical Trial for Certain Solid Tumors

In this brochure, you will learn about **a clinical trial for certain tumors.**

- Hepatocellular Carcinoma
- Colorectal Cancer
- Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma
- Biliary Tract Cancer
- Endometrial Cancer
- Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma

This clinical trial is trying to help researchers learn whether the combination of two or three investigational study drugs may help stop or slow down these tumors.



What is Cancer?

If the body's cells begin to grow faster than normal, it can create a solid mass (or tumor) anywhere in the body. This study is looking at certain types of tumors that have either not yet been treated or have not slowed with the first, second, or sometimes third or greater type (sometimes called line) of treatment.

If you are diagnosed with one of the selected tumors, your doctor will likely do multiple tests which may include scans and a biopsy to find out the staging (Stage 0-IV) of the cancer. Your treatment options vary by stage.

What is a clinical trial?

Clinical trials are research studies that help doctors find out if study drugs (alone or with other treatments) are safe and if they can help prevent, find, or treat diseases or other conditions.

This clinical trial may include people with cancer that has:

- Just been diagnosed
- Spread while on other cancer treatments
- Come back after going away

Your treatment options

If you have cancer your 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 the cancer 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

Immunotherapy – treatment that helps the patient's immune system fight the cancer

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.

Hormone Therapy – use of hormones or hormone-blocking drugs to treat cancer

Combination Therapy – use of two or more treatment drugs for a single disease

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.

All about this clinical trial

Why is this study being done?

This study is trying to help researchers learn more about whether the combination of two or three investigational study drugs may help slow down or stop the growth of certain tumor types. The study is also trying to find out what side effects patients have when they take different combinations of the three study drugs. Researchers don't know if these investigational study drugs work together to treat these types of cancer.

The treatments being studied

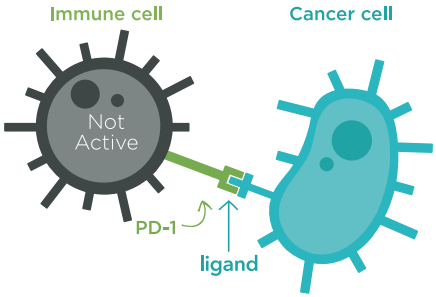
The drugs being studied are pembrolizumab, lenvatinib, and belzutifan (also known as MK-6482).

- Pembrolizumab is a type of immunotherapy, which may help the body's immune system attack cancer cells.
- Lenvatinib is a type of targeted therapy called an inhibitor, which may help to block cancer cells from growing.
- Belzutifan is a type of targeted therapy, which may help starve the tumor of growth.

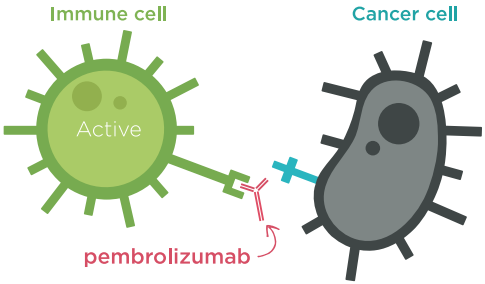
About pembrolizumab:

1. A protein called PD-1 (on some of your immune system cells) sometimes binds with certain molecules called ligands (on some cancer cells)
2. When these bind, it turns off the immune system cell, which means it can't do its work to help protect you and attack cancer cells
3. This is where pembrolizumab comes in – this study drug binds with PD-1 and blocks PD-1 from binding with ligands
4. By blocking PD-1 from binding with ligands, pembrolizumab may help the immune system find and attack cancer cells

Another way to think about pembrolizumab



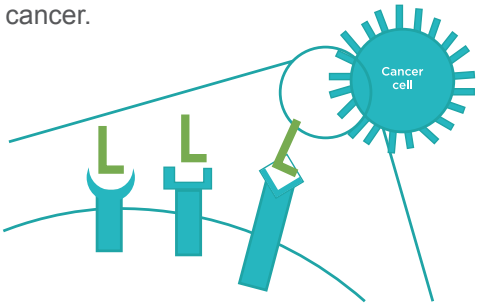
When PD-1 and ligands bind, it's like turning off the immune cell. This means that the immune cell will not do its work to attack cancer cells.



About lenvatinib:

Lenvatinib is a type of targeted therapy known as a receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor (RTKI) that may slow the rate at which cancer cells grow and may help cut off the blood supply that feeds the cancer.

1. Proteins called receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) are involved in the development of new blood vessels that supply oxygen and nutrients to cells and help them grow.
2. These proteins can be present in high amounts in cancer cells.
3. By blocking the action of these proteins, lenvatinib may slow the rate at which the cancer cells grow and may help cut off the blood supply that feeds the cancer.

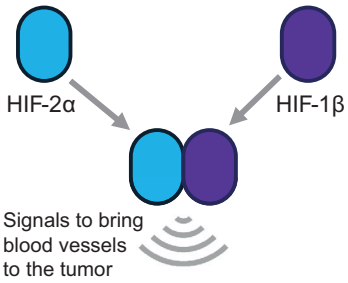


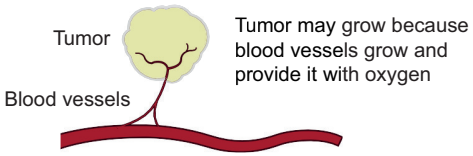
About Belzutifan:

1. The hypoxia-inducible factor, HIF-2α, is believed to play a critical role in tumor formation and tumor progression in Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Colorectal Cancer, Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma, and Biliary Tract Cancer.
2. When the body experiences hypoxia (low oxygen), HIF-2α 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 drug Belzutifan comes in and stops HIF-2α and HIF-1B from binding to each other.
4. By blocking HIF-2a, Belzutifan may cause the tumor cells to grow slowly or stop growing.

Another way to think about Belzutifan

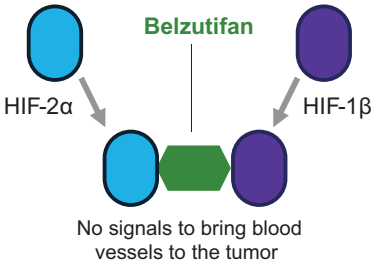
Without Belzutifan

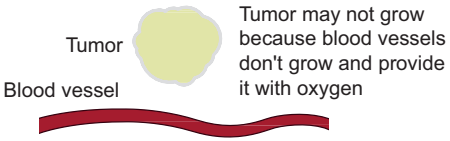




When HIF-2α and HIF-1β bind together, it brings oxygen and blood to tumor cells. This helps cancer cells grow and survive.

With Belzutifan





Belzutifan can block HIF-2α and HIF-1β from binding, so that the cancer cells may not get oxygen and blood.

The information above is what is known or assumed about how each study drug works on its own.

Who can join this study?

There are certain rules that you must meet in order to be eligible to participate in this study. Your study team will give you certain medical tests to make sure you meet the requirements for the trial.

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 investigational study drugs are working for you. During your study visits, you might get, but are not limited to:

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

What drugs will I get?

Participants in this trial will get either a combination of:

- Pembrolizumab, lenvatinib, and belzutifan or,
- Pembrolizumab and lenvatinib

Pembrolizumab will be given as a 30-minute infusion. Lenvatinib and belzutifan are taken daily by mouth.

Talk to your study doctor to learn more about which treatment you could receive if you join this study.

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 investigational study drugs work overtime.

To learn more

Talk to your study doctor or contact:

Ask your doctors any questions about what happens during the study visits and how often the visits will take place

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