waveLINE 006
ONCOLOGY CLINICAL TRIALS

Learn about a clinical trial testing investigational treatments for certain blood cancers

This trial is for patients whose blood cancer has come back after treatment (relapsed) or hasn't gotten better after treatment (refractory).

This brochure will tell you about a clinical trial that is trying to learn if certain investigational treatments are safe and work well to treat the following blood cancers:

- Mantle Cell Lymphoma (MCL)
- Richter Transformation (RT)
- Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)
- Follicular Lymphoma (FL)

Information about the types of blood cancers being studied

The blood cancers being studied in this trial are all types of B-cell malignancies. Malignancy is another word for cancer.

A B-cell is a type of immune system cell, called a white blood cell, which helps the body fight infections by making antibodies (substances that protect your body). B-cell malignancies happen when:

1. B-cells have a mutation (change) that causes them to grow and make copies faster than normal
2. This leads to too many cancerous B-cells in the immune system and a low number of healthy B-cells
3. So the body's immune system cannot do its job to protect you from illness

Symptoms of B-Cell malignancies depend on the type, and can include:

- Swollen lymph nodes in your neck, armpits, groin, or other part of your body
- Feeling tired
- Chest pain
- Shortness of breath (feeling like you can't breathe fast enough or deeply enough to get enough air in your lungs)
- Bleeding or bruising easily
- Fever
- Night sweats
- Weight loss
- Not feeling as hungry as normal

The B-cell malignancies being studied in this trial can happen at any age but happen most often in adults over the age of 60.

What are my treatment options?

If you have blood cancer, your cancer care team will discuss your treatment options with you and those close to you. Treatment options and decisions depend on many things, such as:

- Your overall health
- Your type of blood cancer and stage of the cancer
- Other health conditions you might have
- Side effects you might have from the treatment
- What chance the treatment has of slowing or stopping the cancer
- How long the treatment might help extend your life
- How much the treatment might help lessen your symptoms

Your care team may offer you 1 or more of these treatments:

- **Chemotherapy** – use of medicines to kill cancer cells
- **Immunotherapy** – a treatment that helps your immune system fight cancer
- **Targeted therapy** – treatments that find and stop cancer cells
- **Stem cell transplant** – a treatment where doctors put healthy stem cells into your body through an IV (in a vein). The healthy stem cells take the place of damaged cells and make new blood cells to take the place of cancer cells.
- **Cell therapy** – a treatment where doctors put disease-fighting cells that have been changed or made to target cancer into your body through an IV (in a vein).
- **Radiation** – use of high energy (radiation) to kill cancer cells
- **Palliative care** – your care team will try to make you comfortable but not treat cancer
- **Clinical trials** such as this one

Deciding to join a clinical trial is something only you, those close to you, and your cancer care team can do together.

Why is this clinical trial being done?

This trial is trying to answer these questions:

- Is the investigational drug safe and does it work well to treat certain blood cancers that have come back after treatment, or have not gotten better after treatment?
- Is the investigational drug safe and does it work well to treat blood cancers when combined with another investigational drug?
- What side effects do participants have when they take the investigational drug alone or the two investigational drugs together?

Researchers don't know if these investigational drugs work to treat the types of blood cancer being studied on this trial.

Who can join this clinical trial?

You may be able to join this trial if:

- You have one of these blood cancers:
  - Mantle Cell Lymphoma (MCL)
  - Richter Transformation (RT)
  - Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)
  - Follicular Lymphoma (FL)
- And, your blood cancer has come back after treatment (relapsed) or has not gotten better after treatment (refractory)

There are other rules about who can join this trial. You and your trial doctor will discuss if this trial is a good option for you and the possible benefits and risks. Your trial team will do some medical tests to make sure you are able to join the trial.

Which treatment will I get?

All participants in this trial will receive investigational treatment. Participants will either get:

- MK-2140, also known as zilovertamab vedotin or,
- Zilovertamab vedotin and MK-1026, also known as nemtabrutinib

Zilovertamab vedotin is given through an IV (a needle in a vein) once or twice every 3 weeks. Nemtabrutinib is a tablet taken once daily by mouth.

What is a clinical trial?

Clinical trials are research studies designed to learn how our bodies respond to medicines or other treatments. They help doctors find out if investigational drugs (alone or with other treatments) are safe and if they can prevent, find, or treat diseases, such as cancer.

How does the investigational treatment work?

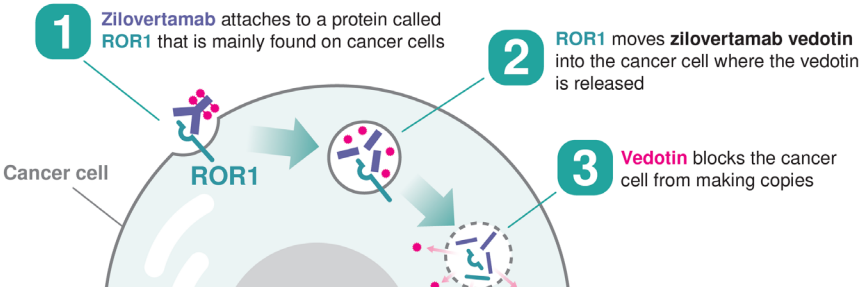
About zilovertamab vedotin

The trial drug is made of **zilovertamab** and **vedotin**:

zilovertamab lets the drug into cancer cells

vedotin blocks cancer cells from making copies

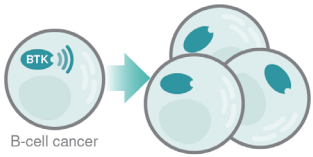
Here's how it works:



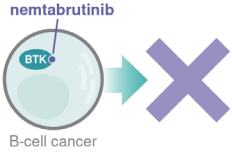
About nemtabrutinib

The trial drug, **nemtabrutinib**, blocks a protein inside B-cell cancers called **BTK** (**B**ruton's **T**yrosine **K**inase).

Here's how it works:



BTK signals a cancer cell to make copies of itself.



Nemtabrutinib blocks **BTK**'s signal so the cancer cell can't make copies.

If I join, what will happen during trial visits?

You will visit the trial site on a regular schedule so that the trial doctor can see how the investigational treatment is working for you. During your trial visits, you may get:

- The investigational treatment – either zilovertamab vedotin alone or with nemtabrutinib
- Blood or urine (pee) tests
- Physical exams
- Electrocardiograms (ECGs) (a quick, painless test that measures your heart's electrical activity)
- Echocardiogram or MUGA (an imaging test that shows how blood moves through your heart)
- Imaging tests, such as CT scans, MRIs, and FDG-PET scans (scans taken that help the doctor see the cancer inside your body)
- Bone marrow or lymph node biopsies (doctors take a sample of tissue from your body to test it)
- Bone marrow aspirates (doctors take a sample from the liquid part of your bone marrow to test it)

Even after your treatment visits are over, the trial doctor will need to stay in contact with you. This may be through phone calls or visits to the trial site.

This is important so doctors can learn about side effects participants may have and how well the investigational treatment works over time.

Contact Information:

Talk to your doctor to learn more about what happens during the trial visits and how often they will happen.

www.merckoncologyclinicaltrials.com

Clinical Trials 101 video
www.merckoncologyclinicaltrials.com

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