TroFuse 004

ONCOLOGY CLINICAL TRIALS

A clinical trial for
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)

In this brochure, you will learn about a clinical trial for **advanced or metastatic EGFR-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC),** or **NSCLC with another gene mutation.**

This clinical trial is trying to find out if an investigational trial drug can help stop or slow down the growth of this cancer among patients who have already received certain types of treatments, but whose cancer has gotten worse.

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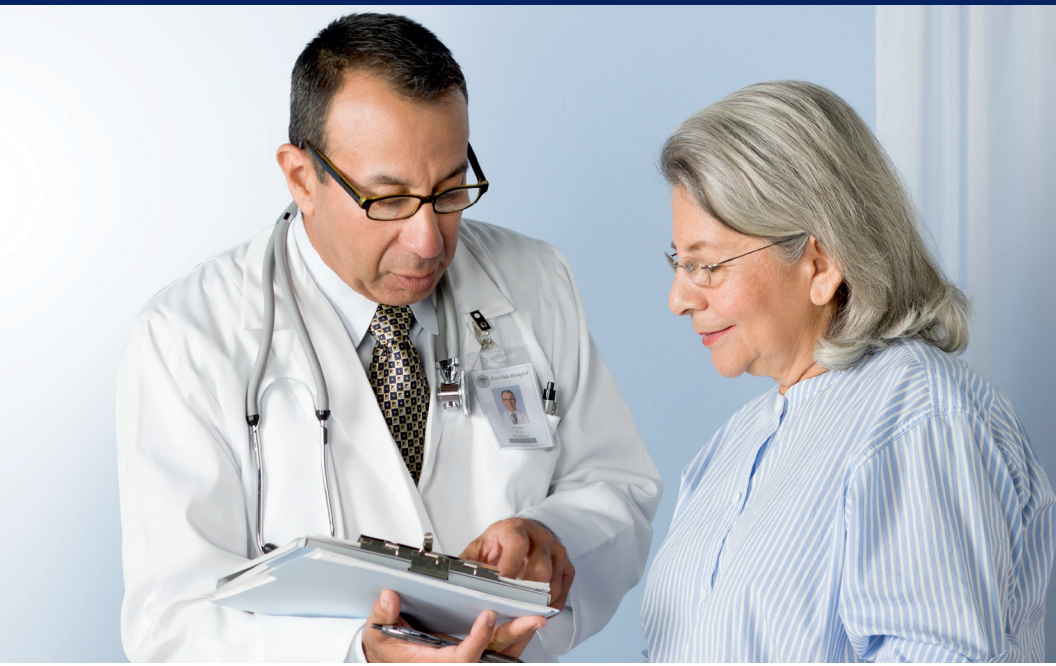
What is Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)?

NSCLC is a fast-growing cancer that starts in your lungs and can spread to other organs. It is the most common type of lung cancer. About 8 out of 10 lung cancers are NSCLC.

Advanced cancer is cancer that is unlikely to be cured or controlled with treatment. Metastatic cancer is cancer that has spread to other parts of the body, beyond the original site of the disease.

Gene mutations

People with lung cancer are often tested for gene mutations. Gene mutations are changes in our cells that affect how the cells work. Some mutations can cause cells to become cancerous and grow out of control.



Some mutations that doctors look for include:

- EGFR
- ALK
- ROS1
- BRAF V600E
- NTRK
- MET exon 14 skipping
- RET

If doctors find that you have a mutation in one of these genes, they will say you are positive for that gene.

Knowing if you have one of these gene mutations may help doctors know what treatments may be best for you.

What is a clinical trial?

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

About this clinical trial

Why is this trial being done?

This trial is trying to find out if the investigational trial drug MK-2870 may work to help stop or slow down EGFR-positive NSCLC, or NSCLC with another gene mutation in people who have already had certain types of treatment.

Researchers will compare how MK-2870 works compared to chemotherapy (docetaxel or pemetrexed). Researchers will also see what side effects may occur.

Who can join this trial?

You may be able to join this trial if you:

- Have advanced or metastatic NSCLC with one of these gene mutations: EGFR, ALK, ROS1, BRAF V600E, NTRK, MET exon 14 skipping, or RET
- Have received certain treatments for NSCLC
- Had NSCLC tumors grow during or after those treatments

Your trial team will give you certain tests, which will include testing a sample of your tumor.

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

What trial drug is being studied?

The investigational trial drug being studied is called MK-2870. MK-2870 is a type of targeted chemotherapy drug.

The information below is what researchers know or assume about how the trial drug works.

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

About MK-2870:

MK-2870 is a type of targeted therapy known as antibody drug conjugate (ADC) that may destroy cancer cells. Unlike traditional chemotherapy, ADCs have 3 parts:

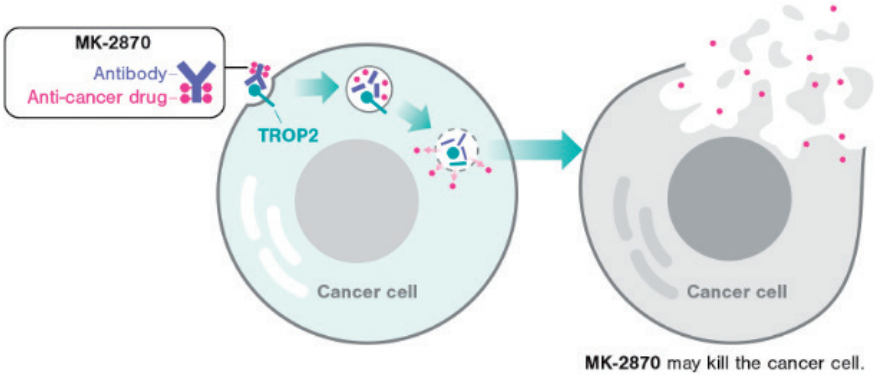
- **A monoclonal antibody:** A protein that binds to specific proteins or receptors found on certain types of cells, including cancer cells. In this case, the specific receptor is TROP2.
- **An anti-cancer drug:** A type of drug that is meant to kill cancer cells
- **Linker:** Connects the anti-cancer drug to the monoclonal antibody

How MK-2870 works:

1. TROP2 receptors are involved in how tissues in the body grow. These are more common in cancer cells.
2. The monoclonal antibody in MK-2870 (trial drug) finds and binds to the TROP2 receptors on cancer cells.
3. TROP2 moves MK-2870 into the cancer cell where the anti-cancer drug is released.
4. Once inside the cancer cell, the anti-cancer drug may kill the cancer cell.

This is what scientists know or assume about how the trial drug works.

Another way to think about MK-2870



If I am able to join, what will happen during trial visits?

You will visit the trial site on a regular schedule so that your doctors can see how the trial drugs are working for you.

During your trial visits, you might get:

- Blood tests
- Physical exams
- Research trial drugs
- Imaging scans such as CT scans or MRIs
- Questionnaires about how you are feeling

What drug will I get?

The drug you get depends on which group you are placed in. You and your doctor will know what treatment group you are placed in. You will have an equal chance of being assigned to one of two groups:

- **Group 1** will get MK-2870
- **Group 2** will get docetaxel or pemetrexed (chemotherapy drugs)

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

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

Ask your doctor any questions about what happens in the trial visits and how often they will happen

If I decide not to join this clinical trial, what are my other treatment options?

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

- The type of NSCLC you have
- The stage of your cancer, which tells you if it has spread and if so, how far
- Your overall health
- 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:

- **Clinical trials**, such as this one
- **Approved drugs or treatments**, without being in a clinical trial
- **Comfort care**, also called palliative care. This type of care does not treat your cancer directly but instead tries to help you feel better and keep you as active and comfortable as possible.

Thank you for reviewing this information about advanced or metastatic EGFR-positive NSCLC, NSCLCs with other gene mutations, and this clinical trial.

Your questions and notes:

To learn more

Talk to your trial doctor or contact:

www.merckoncologyclinicaltrials.com

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