MK-2870-019

Learn about a clinical trial for **Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)**

In this brochure, you will learn about **NSCLC** and a clinical trial for this disease. In this trial, researchers are testing an investigational drug combination to see if it may help stop or slow down the growth of NSCLC.

You can also use this brochure to talk with your doctor about this trial.

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What is NSCLC?

There are two main types of lung cancer: non-small cell lung cancer and small cell lung cancer. About 8 out of 10 lung cancers are non-small cell lung cancer, which is the most common type of lung cancer. NSCLC is a fast-growing cancer that starts in your lungs and can spread to other organs. About 30% of newly diagnosed NSCLC is resectable, meaning it can be surgically removed.

There are also different types of NSCLC, such as squamous and nonsquamous. Squamous NSCLC is less common. This type of cancer starts in the cells that line the airways and is normally found in the middle of the lungs. Nonsquamous is a more common type of non-small cell lung cancer and is normally located around the outer areas of the lungs.

Not all lung cancers are treated the same way. Depending on the stage (the staging will tell you where your cancer is located, whether it has spread and how far it has spread), type and molecular testing results for your cancer, the doctor will determine what treatment options are best for you.

What are my treatment options?

If you have NSCLC, your care team will talk about your treatment options with you and those close to you.

Your options will depend on a few things:

- Your overall health
- The stage of your cancer, which tells you if the cancer has spread and how far
- Chance of the cancer coming back
- Side effects you might have from the treatment
- What chance the treatment has of slowing down or stopping the cancer
- How long the treatment might help extend your life
- How much the treatment might help improve your symptoms

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

- **Local therapies** - treatment directed at the site of the cancer to destroy it
- **Targeted therapy** - treatment that works on specific cells to stop them from growing
- **Immunotherapy** - medicines that help your immune system fight the cancer
- **Chemotherapy** - medicine to kill cancer cells or stop them from growing
- **Radiation therapy** - treatment that uses beams of intense energy (like X-rays) to shrink or get rid of tumors. This would only be used to treat symptoms related to tumor growth.
- **Palliative care** - also called comfort care. This is special care to help ease pain and symptoms with a focus on the person's quality of life. This does not directly treat NSCLC, but it helps keep you as comfortable as possible.
- **Clinical trials** - such as this one

Talk to your doctor to find out which treatment is right for you.

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 conditions. Clinical trials are carefully controlled research studies that are done to get a closer look at investigational treatments and procedures.

All about this clinical trial

What is the goal of this clinical trial?

The goal of this trial is to learn if the investigational drug combination, MK-2870 plus pembrolizumab (pembro), given after initial treatment and surgery is safe and may help stop or slow down your NSCLC, compared to pembrolizumab alone after initial treatment and surgery. Researchers will also see what side effects may occur. MK-2870 is experimental. It has not been approved to be given alone, or in combination with pembro, to treat any disease. Pembro has been approved by certain health authorities for the treatment of various cancers, including NSCLC. It may not be approved in your country.

Researchers will compare the investigational combination of pembrolizumab and MK-2870 to pembrolizumab alone.

What treatment is being studied?

The study medicines are MK-2870 and pembrolizumab.

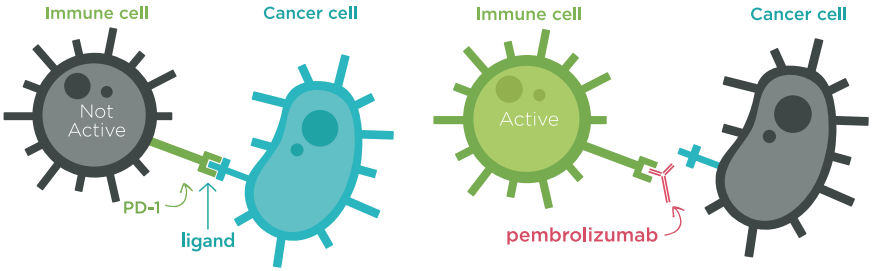
About pembrolizumab:

Pembrolizumab is a type of immunotherapy, which may help the body's immune system attack cancer cells.

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 MK-2870:

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

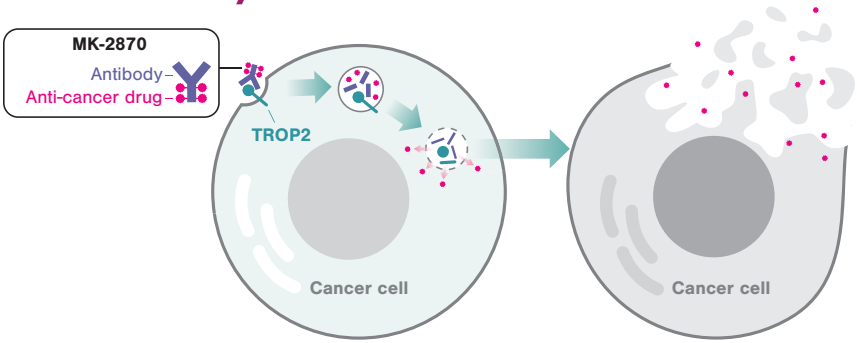
- **A monoclonal antibody:** A protein that binds to specific proteins or receptors found on certain types of cells, including cancer cells. In this case, the specific receptor is TROP2.
- **An anti-cancer drug:** A type of drug that is meant to kill cancer cells
- **Linker:** Connects the anti-cancer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

About MK-2870:

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.

Deciding to join a clinical trial is something only you, those close to you, and your care team can decide together. If there is anything you do not understand, ask the trial doctor.

Another way to think about MK-2870:



MK-2870 may kill the cancer cell.

Who can join this trial?

There are eligibility criteria that will determine if you will quality for participation.

For example, you must:

- Have Stage II-IIIB NSCLC
- Be 18 years of age or older at the time of consent
- Be a candidate for surgical removal of your tumor
- Have not been previously treated for this disease

Your trial staff will do tests to see if you are able to join this trial.

You and your trial doctor will discuss:

- All the requirements to join this trial
- Possible benefits, risks, and side effects of being in this trial

Deciding to join a clinical trial is something only you, those close to you, and your care team can decide together. If there is anything you do not understand, ask the trial doctor

If I join, how long will I be in the trial?

You will be in the trial about 5 to 10 years.

How long you will be in the trial depends on:

- Your health
- What type of cancer you have
- How well you tolerate the study treatments

What will happen during trial visits?

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

During your trial visits, you may get:

- Blood tests
- Physical exams
- Investigational study drugs
- Imaging scans such as CT scans or MRIs

You can ask your trial doctor any questions you have about what happens during trial visits and how often they will happen.

If you are able to join the trial, your trial 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 study treatment works over time.

What treatments will I get?

If you meet all of the study criteria, all participants will receive pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy prior to surgery. The type of chemo that you get depends on which type the trial doctor decides is best for your type of NSCLC. After surgery, the drug you get depends on which group you are placed in. You will have an equal chance of being assigned to one of two groups, and you and your provider will know which drug or investigational combination drugs you will receive once assigned.

- **Group 1** will get the investigational combination of MK-2870 plus pembrolizumab.
- **Group 2** will get pembrolizumab alone.

Deciding to join a clinical trial is something only you, those close to you, and your care team can decide together. If there is anything you do not understand, ask the trial doctor.

Thank you for learning about NSCLC and this clinical trial

You can use this brochure to talk with your doctor about this trial.

YOUR QUESTIONS AND NOTES:

You can use this brochure to talk with your doctor about this trial.

To learn more

To learn more about this trial, you can:

- Talk to your doctor
- Contact Merck by
  - Visiting www.merckoncologyclinicaltrials.com
  - Scanning this QR code:

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