REJOICE -GI01

Learn about a clinical trial for **gastrointestinal cancers**

In this brochure, you will learn about several types of **gastrointestinal (GI) cancers** that affect the gastrointestinal system and a clinical trial for these diseases. In this trial, researchers are trying to find out if an investigational trial medicine, raludotatug deruxtecan (also called R-DXd or MK-5909) is safe and may help slow down or stop the growth of these cancers.

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

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What are gastrointestinal cancers?

Cancer is when abnormal cells start to grow out of control. Cancer can start in any part of the body and can then spread to other areas of the body. If you are diagnosed with cancer, your doctor will likely do multiple tests including scans and biopsy to find out the stage of your cancer (Stage 0-IV).

Gastrointestinal (GI) cancers are cancers that start in the gastrointestinal system. This includes multiple organs that lead from your mouth to your anus (bottom). These organs help you break down (digest) and absorb nutrients from food.

This trial is looking at multiple gastrointestinal cancers including:

- **Pancreatic cancer (PC)** – A cancer that starts in your pancreas. Your pancreas is an organ in the lower part of your stomach that helps control your blood sugar.

- **Biliary tract cancer (BTC)** – A cancer that starts in your bile ducts, which are small tubes that carry bile. Bile is a fluid that helps your body digest food.
- **Colorectal cancer (CRC)** – A cancer that starts in your colon and rectum. Your colon helps absorb nutrients and turn food into waste (poop). The rectum is where waste collects before you pass it out through your bottom.
- **Gastric cancer (GC)** – A cancer that starts in the lining of your stomach. Your stomach is in the upper middle part of your belly, just below your ribs. Your stomach helps to break down and digest food.

What are my treatment options?

If you have one of the GI cancers listed in this brochure, 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 the cancer, 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 medicine, raludotatug deruxtecan, is safe
- If the investigational medicine may help slow down or stop the growth of certain GI cancers

The investigational medication, raludotatug deruxtecan, is experimental, which means it has not been approved for treating cancer.

What treatment is being studied?

An investigational medicine called raludotatug deruxtecan (also known as R-DXd and MK-5909).

About raludotatug deruxtecan

Raludotatug deruxtecan is a type of investigational targeted therapy known as an 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 targets found on certain types of cells, including cancer cells. In raludotatug deruxtecan, the specific target is a protein called Cadherin 6 (CDH6).
- **An anti-cancer drug:** A type of drug that may lead to cancer cell death
- **Linker:** Connects the anti-cancer drug to the monoclonal antibody

More about raludotatug deruxtecan (R-DXd):

1. CDH6 proteins are involved in how cells in the body grow, move, and survive. These proteins are more common in some cancer cells.

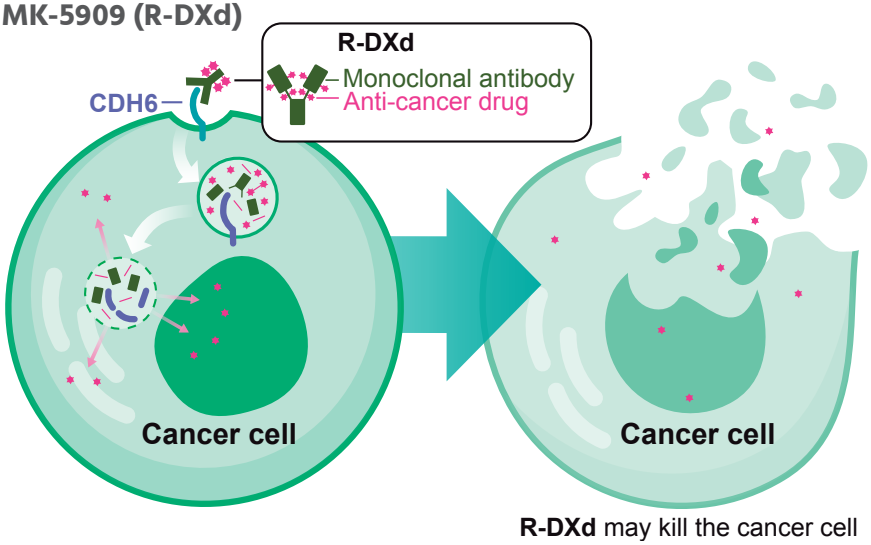
2. The monoclonal antibody in raludotatug deruxtecan binds to CDH6 proteins on cancer cells allowing it to enter the cells.

3. Once inside, raludotatug deruxtecan breaks down and releases the investigational anti-cancer drug that may lead to the cancer cell death.

4. The investigational anti-cancer drug may get released from the targeted cancer cells and enter nearby cancer cells without CDH6 and cause these cells to die as well.

Once inside the cancer cell, the anti-cancer drug may destroy it.

Another way to think about raludotatug deruxtecan (R-DXd or MK-5909)



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.

Who can join this trial?

There are certain rules, or requirements, about who can join this trial.

For example, to join this trial, you must be diagnosed with either:

- Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (the most common type of pancreatic cancer)
- Biliary tract cancer
- Colorectal cancer
- Gastric cancer

Your trial team 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

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

How long you will be in the trial depends on:

- Your health
- What type of cancer you have

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 investigational medicine is working for you.

During your trial visits, you may get:

- The investigational medicine
- Eye Exam
- Blood and urine (pee) tests
- Physical exams
- An echocardiogram (ECHO) or a multiple gated acquisition (MUGA) scan (scans to see how your heart is working)
- Electrocardiograms (ECGs) (a test that measures your heart's electrical activity)
- Imaging scans such as CT scans or MRIs (scans that help the doctor see the cancer inside your body)

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 investigational medicine works over time.

What treatments will I get?

Everyone in this trial will get the investigational medicine, raludotatug deruxtecan. You will get it every 3 weeks through an IV infusion (a needle into a vein in your arm).

You, your trial doctor, and the trial staff will know you are getting raludotatug deruxtecan.

Thank you for taking the time to learn about these cancers and this clinical trial

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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For more information, contact our research staff: