TroFuse 032

ONCOLOGY CLINICAL TRIALS

Learn about a clinical trial for **Triple Negative Breast Cancer and HR-low Positive/HER2 Negative Breast Cancer**

In this brochure, you will learn about **triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) and hormone receptor-low positive/human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 negative (HR-low positive/HER2 negative) breast cancer** and a clinical trial for these diseases. In this trial, researchers are testing the investigational combination of sacituzumab tirumotecan (sac-TMT) and pembrolizumab for people with certain types of breast cancer who will have surgery to remove their breast cancer.

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

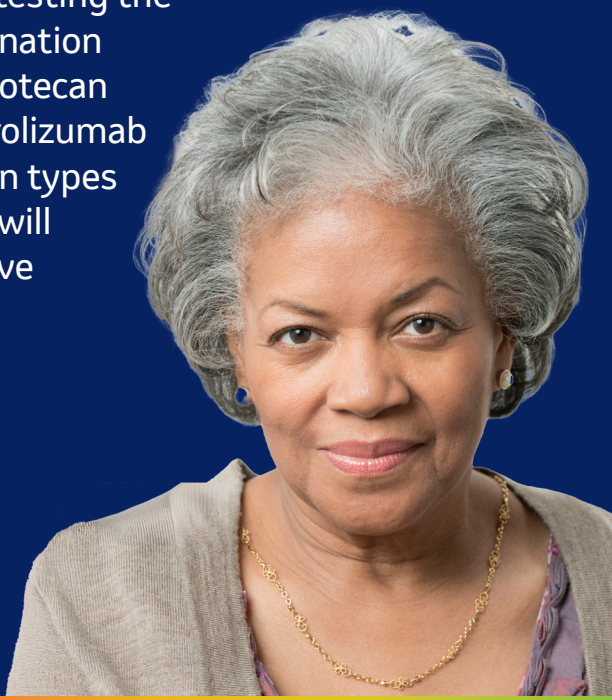


Table of Contents

What is Triple Negative Breast Cancer and HR-low Positive/HER2 Negative Breast Cancer?

Triple negative breast cancer is a type of breast cancer in which the cancer cells do not have estrogen or progesterone receptors and do not make an excessive amount of protein called HER2.

Hormone receptor low positive/human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 negative breast cancer is a type of breast cancer in which the cancer cells have a **low amount** of hormone receptors and do not make an excessive amount of protein called HER2.

What are my treatment options?

If you have triple negative breast cancer or HR-low positive/ HER2 negative breast cancer, 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
- Features of your cancer cells (called biomarkers) that may help guide your treatment

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.
- **Surgery** – treatment to remove all or part of the cancer
- **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 see how well the investigational combination of sac-TMT and pembrolizumab (pembro) followed by chemotherapy and pembro given before surgery may work compared to chemotherapy and pembro given before surgery.

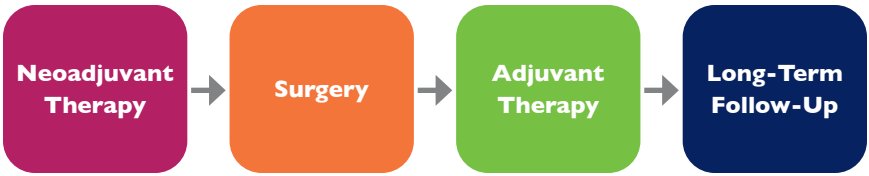
What are neoadjuvant and adjuvant treatments?

This trial has three parts. The first part is the neoadjuvant part and occurs before surgery. The second part is the adjuvant part and occurs after surgery. The third part is the long-term follow-up part and occurs after the adjuvant part.

- **Neoadjuvant treatments** are given before surgery.
- **Adjuvant treatments** are given after surgery.
- **Both neoadjuvant and adjuvant treatments** are meant to improve your outcome.

In this trial, it is not known whether there is a benefit to using sac-TMT in the neoadjuvant setting.

Following the neoadjuvant and adjuvant parts, you may have ongoing scheduled visits during the long-term follow-up part. Long term follow-up provides important information because this clinical trial is studying if the study drugs work and how well the study drugs work over time to help keep triple negative breast cancer or HR-low positive/HER2 negative breast cancer from coming back or spreading to other areas of the body.



What treatment is being studied?

The investigational drug is sac-TMT.

Researchers will test the investigational sac-TMT as a replacement of some chemotherapy administered with pembrolizumab (also known as KEYTRUDA or MK3475) compared to standard chemotherapy and pembro, both given before surgery.

Pembrolizumab has been approved by some health authorities for certain patients with TNBC when given with chemotherapy before surgery, then continued alone after surgery. It may not be approved in your country for TNBC.

The combination of pembro and chemotherapy before surgery has not been approved to treat HR-low positive/HER2 negative breast cancer.

About sacituzumab-tirumotecan:

Sacituzumab-tirumotecan (sac-TMT) 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:

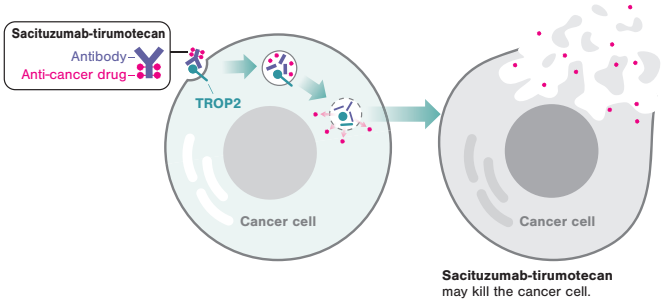
- **A monoclonal antibody:** A protein that binds to specific proteins or receptors found on certain types of cells, including cancer cells. In this case, the specific receptor is TROP2.
- **An anti-cancer drug:** A type of drug that is meant to kill cancer cells
- **Linker:** Connects the anti-cancer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

How researchers think sacituzumab-tirumotecan may work:

1. TROP2 receptors are involved in how tissues in the body grow. These are more common in cancer cells.
2. The monoclonal antibody in sacituzumab-tirumotecan (trial drug) finds and binds to the TROP2 receptors on cancer cells.
3. TROP2 moves sacituzumab-tirumotecan 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 sacituzumab-tirumotecan

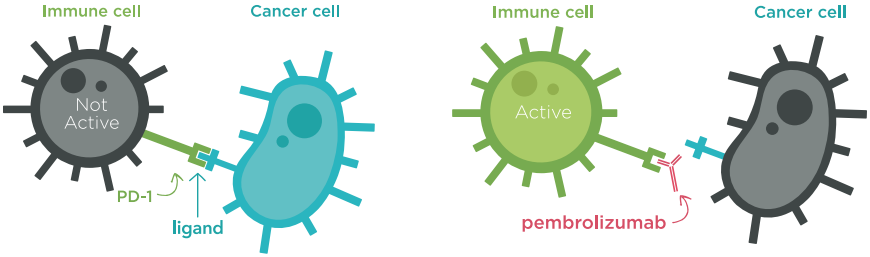


About Pembrolizumab:

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.



Who can join this trial?

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

For example, you must:

- Are at least 18 years old
- Have *newly diagnosed* TNBC or HR-low positive/HER2 negative breast cancer that:
  - ➤ Has not spread beyond the breast and nearby lymph nodes
  - ➤ Has not been treated with breast surgery or with any other therapy
- Be able to undergo surgery to remove your cancer

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 am able to 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
- How well you tolerate the study treatments

You will be in the trial for about 10 years, depending on your health and how well you tolerate the trial drugs.

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 study drugs are working for you.

During your trial visits, you may get:

- Get your trial treatments
- Talk about any side effects
- Answer questions about how you are feeling
- Give samples of your blood and urine for tests
- Have physical exams and your vital signs taken
- Have imaging scans (scans that help the doctor see the cancer inside your body)
- Have surgical removal of your breast cancer
- Be contacted by your doctor by telephone

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?

The treatments you get will depend on which group you are randomly placed in.

This trial has two groups:

Treatment Before Surgery

- **Group 1** will get the investigational combination of sac-TMT and pembro followed by carboplatin and paclitaxel and pembro
- **Group 2** will get carboplatin and paclitaxel and pembro followed by doxorubicin (or epirubicin) and cyclophosphamide and pembro

Surgery with or without radiotherapy

Your trial doctor may also recommend that you get radiation therapy after surgery. The trial doctor will discuss this with you.

Treatment after surgery (Both Groups)

The trial treatments you get after surgery will depend on how well your cancer responded. Breast tissue and lymph tissue, if applicable, from your surgery will be tested.

- If these tests show that your cancer has gone away in the breast and lymph tissue (complete response), you will get pembro after surgery.
- If these tests show that cancer was still present at surgery, you will get pembro and you may get an additional trial treatments, as recommended by your trial doctor. The treatment you may get will depend on which group you are in and genetic mutations found. If you are able to get an additional treatment, the trial doctor will choose which one you get.
    - ➤ If you are in **Group 1**, you will get pembro and you may get doxorubicin, epirubicin, cyclophosphamide, olaparib, or capecitabine
    - ➤ If you are in **Group 2**, you will get pembro and you may get olaparib or capecitabine

A computer will decide which group you are put in. You have an equal chance of getting put in each group.

You, your trial doctor, and the trial staff will know what treatments you are getting.

What is a tissue sample and why is it part of this trial?

If you are eligible and join the trial, the study doctor will ask you for tissue samples. Tissue, such as skin, hair, nails, blood, urine or tumors, are found in your body and are collected as they may help researchers understand diseases and find ways to help prevent and treat them in people.

For this study, your study doctor will collect tumor and blood tissue samples. These may be new tissue samples, or they may ask to use tissue that was collected before. Tissue you provide for the study will be stored for research only and will continue to be tracked according to your study code number.

If a new tissue sample is collected for this study, the study doctor will explain how it will be collected and any risks.

Some risks include:

- Low blood pressure
- Pain
- Bruising
- Redness
- Swelling
- Scarring
- Infection

There are also risks related to data privacy (please see frequently asked questions below) and the release of personal information from your health records.

Frequently asked questions about tissue collection

Will I find out the results of the research using my tissue?

This will depend on the reason for the tissue sample. You may see the results of your biomarker test (such as a biopsy or blood test) if it is required for you to join, or impacts your current participation in, the clinical trial. Results of tests performed only for research purposes will generally not be provided.

How is my privacy protected?

To protect your privacy, we take steps to limit the risk of anyone identifying you:

- We label your tissue with a number instead of your name
- We remove your name, address, phone number, social security number, date of birth and anything else that could directly identify you before researchers get access to your records or tissue sample.

If I agree to take part in the study, can I change my mind later?

Yes. You can change your mind about taking part in the trial at any time.

Here's how:

1. Contact your study doctor and tell them you do not want to be in the study anymore.
2. The study doctor will contact the study Sponsor.

Tissue samples obtained up until the point of you withdrawing from the trial will continue to be retained to support the trial research.

Thank you for learning about triple negative and HR-low +/HER2- breast cancer, 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 space to write down notes or questions about this trial.

To learn more

To learn more about this trial, you can:

- Talk to your doctor
- Visit **www.merckoncologyclinicaltrials.com**
- Scan this QR code:

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