TroFuse 010

ONCOLOGY CLINICAL TRIALS

Learn about a clinical trial for people with **metastatic breast cancer**

In this brochure, you will learn about **HR+/HER2** - unresectable locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer and a clinical trial for this disease. In this trial, researchers are trying to find out if an investigational trial drug may help stop or slow down the growth of this cancer among patients who have already received certain types of treatments, but their cancer has gotten worse.

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

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What is HR+/HER2- breast cancer?

HR+/HER2- breast cancer is the most common type of breast cancer.

- HR+ (hormone receptor positive) means the breast cancer cells have proteins that attach to the hormones estrogen and progesterone, which can help cancer cells grow.
- HER2- (human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 negative) means the cancer cells do not make high levels of a protein called HER2. HER2- cancer cells grow and spread slower than HER2+ cancer cells.

When HR+/HER2- breast cancer is found early and treated, there is a low chance that it will come back. However, sometimes it comes back after treatment, starts to spread, and can't be removed by surgery.

What is locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer?

Locally advanced cancer means the cancer is in the early stages of spreading. Metastatic means the cancer has spread to other parts of the body. Some locally advanced or metastatic cancer is unresectable, meaning it cannot be removed by surgery.

What are my treatment options?

If you have unresectable locally advanced or metastatic 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

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 metastatic breast 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 trial drug MK-2870 may work to help stop or slow down unresectable locally advanced or metastatic HR+/HER2- breast cancer. Researchers are studying the investigational drug in people who have not had chemotherapy to treat this cancer.

This trial is testing the investigational drug, MK-2870, and comparing it when given alone, when given with pembrolizumab (a cancer drug) and to 4 standard chemotherapies that are used to treat breast cancer. MK-2870 is experimental. It has not been approved to use alone or in combination with pembrolizumab (pembro). Pembro has been approved by certain health authorities for treating various cancers, including some types of breast cancer. It may not be approved in your country or to treat your type of breast cancer.

Researchers don't know if these study treatments work to treat metastatic breast cancer.

What is the treatment being studied?

The study medicine is called MK-2870. MK-2870 is an investigational trial drug that is type of targeted chemotherapy drug.

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

About MK-2870:

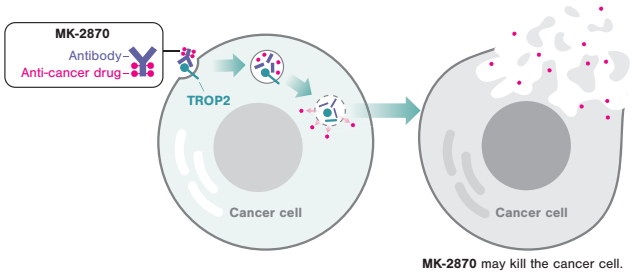
MK-2870 is an investigational trial drug that is a type of targeted therapy known as antibody drug conjugate (ADC) that may destroy cancer cells. Unlike traditional chemotherapy, ADCs have 3 parts:

- **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

Another way to think 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.

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



MK-2870 may kill the cancer cell.

If you are eligible and decide to join this trial, make sure you understand the potential side effects and risks. These will be explained to you by the study doctor. If there is anything you do not understand, ask the study doctor.

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

Who can join this trial?

There are eligibility criteria that will determine if you will qualify for participation. For example, you must:

- Have HR+/HER2- unresectable locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer
- Had the cancer grow or spread during treatment with hormone therapy. Hormone therapy is a treatment that blocks the hormones that cancer cells use to grow.
- Have not had chemotherapy for the 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 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

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:

- Your trial treatments
- Blood and urine tests
- Physical exams
- Imaging scans such as CT scans or MRIs (scans that help the doctor see the cancer inside your body)
- Questions about how you are feeling

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 will get will depend on which group you are placed in. A computer will decide which group you are put in.

This trial has three groups:

Group	Treatment	Chance of being in this Group
Group 1	MK-2870 alone	3 out of 8
Group 2	MK-2870 plus pembrolizumab	3 out of 8
Group 3	Chemotherapy The trial doctor will choose which chemotherapy you will get and discuss this with you.	2 out of 8

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

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 metastatic breast cancer and this clinical trial

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

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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