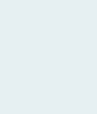


Results from a phase 1a clinical trial about using pamiparib together with tislelizumab to treat people with advanced solid tumors

Date of summary: December 9, 2022

The purpose of this plain language summary is to help you understand the results from recent research.

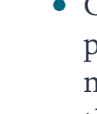
- Pamiparib together with tislelizumab is not approved to treat cancer.
- Researchers must look at the results of many types of studies to understand if a study drug works, how it works, and whether it is safe to prescribe to patients.
- This summary reports the results of only 1 study. The results of this study may be different from the results of other studies.



How to say:

Pamiparib: PAM-ih-per-rib

Tislelizumab: Tiss-leh-LIZ-yu-mab

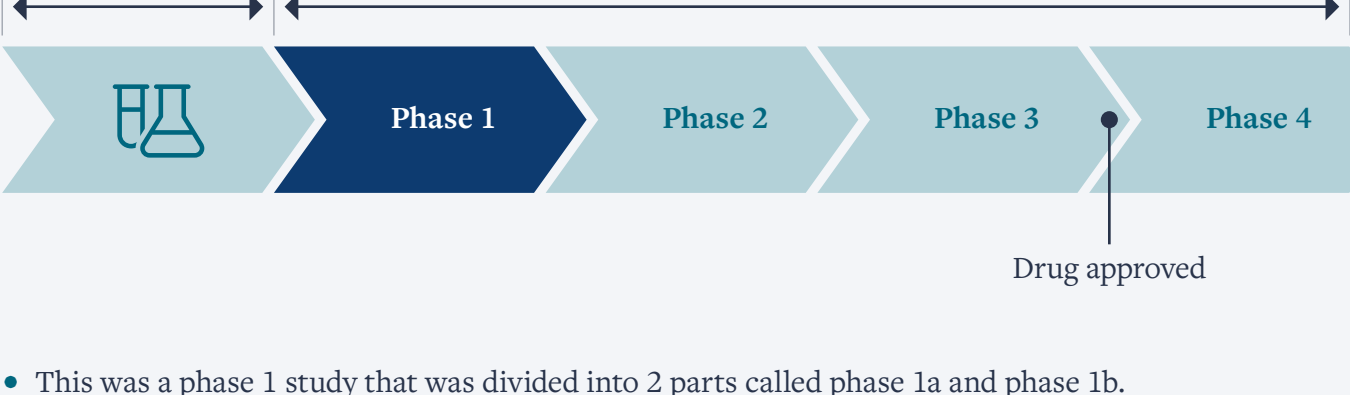


What did this study look at?

- Cancer is a disease where abnormal cells in a person's body keep growing when they should not. These cells can form a tumor. Cells from the tumor can invade nearby tissue and organs or spread through the blood system or lymph system to other parts of the body.
- Cancer is called **advanced** when it has spread from where it started to nearby tissue, lymph nodes, or distant parts of the body.
- Treatment for advanced cancer could help to make the tumor smaller, slow the growth of cancer cells, or relieve symptoms. Treatment is unlikely to completely cure advanced cancer.
- Cancer can start in the tissue or in the blood. Cancer is called a **solid tumor** when it is in the tissue.
- **Pamiparib** and **tislelizumab** are 2 drugs that are potential cancer treatments. The people who took part in this study took both drugs (called a combination treatment).
- The researchers wanted to see if pamiparib together with tislelizumab could be a future treatment for people with advanced solid tumors.
- The study looked at side effects when people took different doses of pamiparib and tislelizumab to decide which dose should be used in larger studies.



Where is this study in the drug development timeline?



- This was a phase 1 study that was divided into 2 parts called phase 1a and phase 1b.
- This summary and the original poster presentation describe results from **phase 1a** which is called **dose escalation**.
- Phase 1b is called dose expansion – these results will be described separately.



Who took part in the study?



5 centers in Australia took part



The study included 49 people.

Their average age was 63 years



8 out of 10 people were women or assigned female at birth



7 out of 10 people had ovarian, fallopian tube, or peritoneal cancer



Who COULD take part

People aged 18 years and older with an advanced solid tumor



Who COULD NOT take part

People who had not taken at least 1 previous treatment for their cancer



Please visit the study website:

<https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02660034>

for more details on why people could or could not take part in this study

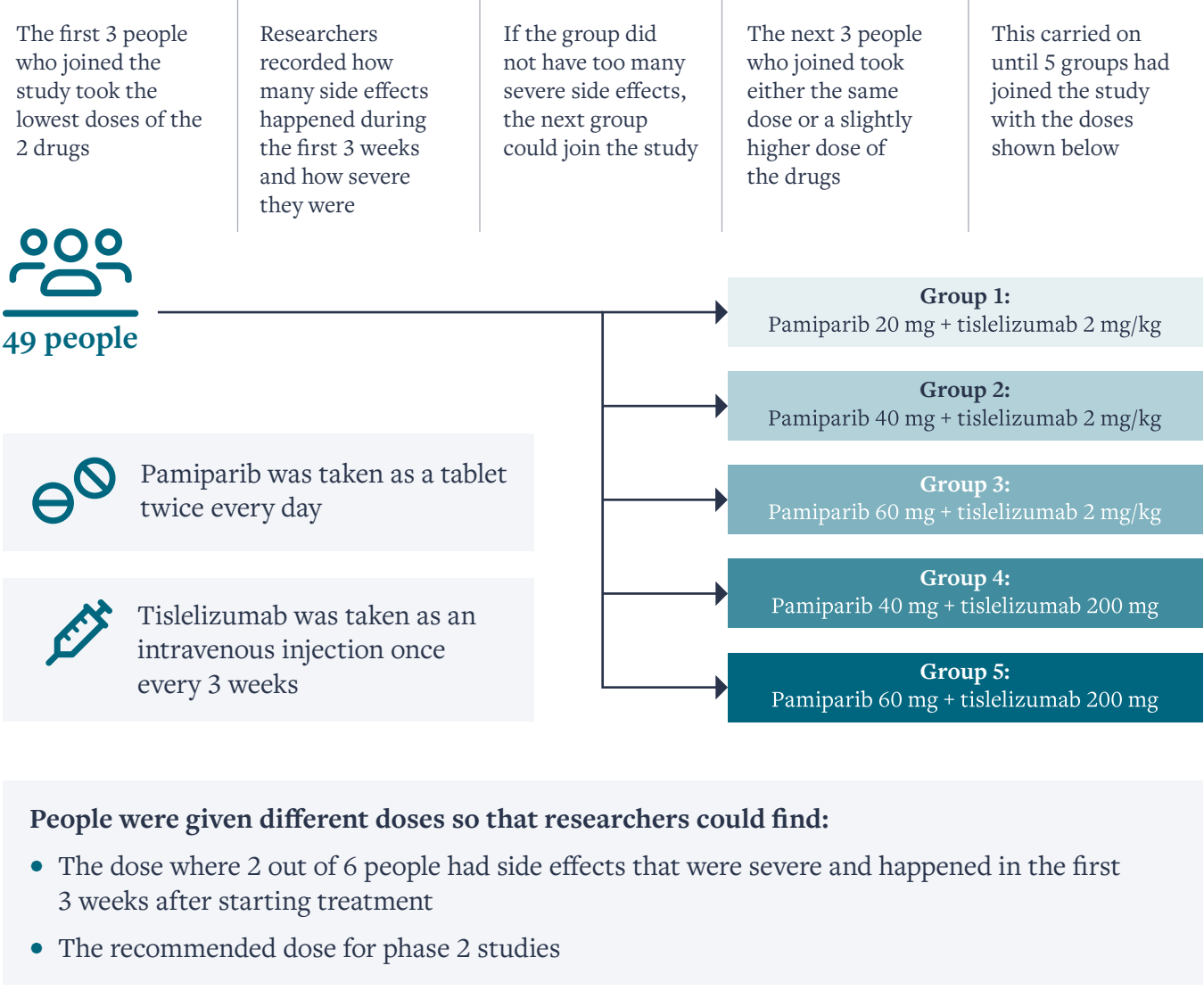


Study enrolment start date: January 22, 2016

Study enrolment end date: May 16, 2017



How did people take the study drugs?



What were the main results of the study?

- 1 In the first 3 groups, there were no severe side effects in the first 3 weeks that would have meant people had to stop taking pamiparib or tislelizumab at that dose
- 2 In group 4, there were 2 severe side effects in the first 6 patients. These side effects were:
 - A severe rash
 - Moderate nausea that did not go away with medication
- 3 More people joined group 4 but there were no more severe side effects in the first 3 weeks. As a result, the dose for group 4 has been recommended for use in larger studies

Recommended phase 2 dose =

pamiparib 40 mg twice every day + tislelizumab 200 mg every 3 weeks
- 4 Everyone in the study had at least 1 side effect. Most side effects were mild or moderate

The most common side effects were:

Feeling sick (nausea) Feeling tired (fatigue) Diarrhea Vomiting
- 5 Across all groups, 5 out of 10 people had a side effect that involved their immune system. Half of these side effects involved the liver, and they went away after steroid treatment



What were some of the other results of the study?



Tumors became smaller for 2 out of 10 people



Tumors stayed the same size for 3 out of 10 people

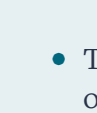


Tumors became smaller or stayed the same size for 5 out of 10 people with ovarian, fallopian tube, or peritoneal cancer



What were the main conclusions reported by the researchers?

- The dose to be used in larger phase 2 studies was pamiparib 40 mg twice every day plus tislelizumab 200 mg every 3 weeks.
- Most side effects at this dose were mild or moderate.
- As some side effects involved the immune system, researchers should look out for and treat these types of side effects in future studies.
- More studies in people with specific tumor types will help researchers understand if pamiparib together with tislelizumab would work as a treatment for those tumors.



Are there any plans for future studies?

- This phase of the study is completed. Phase 1b of the study is ongoing and results will be reported separately.
- There are also other studies that are looking at pamiparib or tislelizumab on their own or combined with other treatments such as chemotherapy.



Who sponsored this study?

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BeiGene would like to thank everyone who took part in this study.



Further information

Study ID: **NCT02660034**

Website: <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02660034>

The full title of the poster presentation is:
Pamiparib in combination with tislelizumab in patients with advanced solid tumors: results from the dose-escalation stage of a multicenter, open-label, phase 1a/b trial

Friedlander M, et al. Poster #123 presented at the 2019 ASCO Annual Meeting, May 31 – June 4, 2019, Chicago, IL, USA.

This summary was prepared by Envision Pharma Group. The original authors of the full poster presentation were not involved in preparing this summary.