Protocol Plain Language Summary

A clinical study of pembrolizumab with other treatments for non-small cell lung cancer (MK-3475-01C)

Protocol title: KEYMAKER-U01 Substudy 3: A Phase 2, Umbrella Study with Rolling Arms of Investigational Agents in Combination with Pembrolizumab in Patients with Advanced Non-small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) Previously Treated with anti-PD-(L)1 Therapy

Why is this study needed?

Researchers are looking for new ways to treat **advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)** that has been previously treated with immunotherapy that targets PD-L1. **Advanced** means the cancer has spread to other parts of the body (metastatic) and cannot be removed with surgery. **PD-L1** is a type of protein found on cancer cells that can help the cancer hide from the body's immune system.

NSCLC may be treated with immunotherapy. **Immunotherapy** is a treatment that helps the immune system fight cancer. Immunotherapy may not work or may stop working to treat advanced NSCLC for some people.

Pembrolizumab is an immunotherapy that targets PD-L1. Researchers want to know if adding other treatments to pembrolizumab can help treat advanced NSCLC.

The goal of this study is to learn the number of people whose cancer responds (gets smaller or goes away) to treatment.

Who will take part in this study?

About 135 people with advanced NSCLC will be in this study. They will be at least 18 years old and:

- Had the cancer get worse during or after treatment with immunotherapy that targets PD-L1, including previous treatment with pembrolizumab
- Do not have another type of lung cancer

What treatments are being given during the study?

Everyone in the study will receive **pembrolizumab.** People will also receive 1 of these treatments:

- **Boserolimab** – an immunotherapy
- **MK-4830** – an immunotherapy
- **MK-0482** – an immunotherapy

People will receive their assigned treatments through a vein by intravenous (IV) infusion every 3 weeks. People will continue their treatments for up to 2 years unless the cancer gets worse or they do not tolerate them.

How is this study designed?

People will have an equal chance of being assigned to one of these treatment groups:

- **Group A**: Pembrolizumab and boserolimab

- **Group B**: Pembrolizumab and MK-4830
- **Group C**: Pembrolizumab and MK-0482

Both the people in the study and the researcher will know which study treatment a person is getting (called an open-label study).

During the study, people may have:

- Urine, blood, and tumor tests
- Tumor imaging tests
- Physical examinations

People may be in this study for about 2 and a half years.

What are the goals of this study and how will they be measured?

Main goal	How it will be measured
To learn about the **objective response rate (ORR)** for people in Groups A, B, and C	**ORR** is the number of people whose cancer responds (cancer gets smaller or goes away) to treatment during the study
Other goals	**How they will be measured**
To learn about the **progression-free survival (PFS)** for people in Groups A, B, and C	**PFS** is the length of time from the start of treatment until the cancer gets worse or death from any cause
To learn about the **safety** of the treatments in Groups A, B, and C and how well people **tolerate** them	The number of people who: • Have an **adverse event (AE).** An AE is a health problem that happens or worsens during a study • Stop treatment due to an AE

What are the possible benefits and risks?

People may or may not benefit from the treatment received during the study. More information about the benefits and risks is in the Protocol.