A clinical study of zilovertamab vedotin with R-CHP treatment in people with large B-Cell lymphoma (MK-2140-007)

Protocol Title: A Multicenter, Open-label, Phase 2 Dose Escalation and Confirmation, and Efficacy Expansion Study of Zilovertamab Vedotin (MK-2140) in Combination with R-CHP in Participants with DLBCL (waveLINE)

Why is this study needed?

Researchers are looking for better ways to treat people with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (**DLBCL**). DLBCL is the most common type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (a blood cancer). Doctors usually treat DLBCL with a **standard treatment** of chemotherapy combined with immunotherapy. Chemotherapy uses medicines to destroy cancer cells, and immunotherapy uses medicines that work with the immune system to fight cancer.

Researchers want to know if adding zilovertamab vedotin to **R-CHP,** a combination of 4 medications, can help treat DLBCL. **Zilovertamab vedotin**, the study medicine, is a type of targeted therapy. A targeted therapy is a treatment that works to control how specific cancer cells grow and spread.

The purpose of this study is to learn what dose of zilovertamab vedotin is safe and well tolerated when given with R-CHP. Researchers also want to learn how many people who receive zilovertamab vedotin with R-CHP have their cancer go away.

Who will take part in this study?

About 60 people with DLBCL will be in this study. They will be ages 18 years and older, and:

- Have not been treated for DLBCL before
- Do not have primary mediastinal B-cell lymphoma (a type of blood cancer)

What treatments are being given during the study?

During this study, people will receive 2 treatments for up to 6 months. The 2 treatments are:

- **Zilovertamab vedotin**, the study medicine, given at 1 of 5 different dose levels (amounts)
- **R-CHP**, a combination of 4 medications:
  - Cyclophosphamide (a chemotherapy drug)
  - Doxorubicin (a chemotherapy drug)
  - Prednisone (a steroid)
  - Rituximab (an immunotherapy drug) or rituximab biosimilar (a similar treatment made by a different company)

Prednisone may be given either as tablets or through a needle into a vein as an intravenous (IV) infusion for 5 days every 3 weeks. All other treatments will be given through IV infusion once every 3 weeks.

How is this study designed?

This study has 2 parts:

- **Part 1**: Researchers will start by giving the first group of people a low dose of zilovertamab vedotin. Researchers will check to see if there are any safety concerns or medical problems before giving the next group of people a higher dose. This may continue until the last group has been given the highest dose. Researchers will choose a dose that was safe and tolerated to use in Part 2.
- **Part 2**: People will receive the selected dose of zilovertamab vedotin.

In both parts, people will receive zilovertamab vedotin with R-CHP. Both the people in the study and researchers will know which treatment the person takes because everyone receives zilovertamab vedotin (an open-label study). During the study, people will give blood and urine samples, have imaging tests and physical examinations, and answer sets of questions about their health. People may be in this study for up to 3 and a half years.

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

Main goals	How they will be measured
To learn about safety and how well people tolerate zilovertamab vedotin with R-CHP	The number of people who: • Had medical problems related to study medicine that prevented giving a higher dose (**dose limiting toxicity**) • Had an **adverse event (AE)**—an AE is a health problem that happens or worsens during a study • Stopped treatment due to an AE
To learn how the cancer responds to the selected dose of zilovertamab vedotin	**Complete response** is the number of people who have the cancer go away during the study

Other goals	How they will be measured
To learn how the cancer responds to the selected dose of zilovertamab vedotin	Researchers will measure: • **Objective response rate**: the number of people who have the cancer get smaller or go away during the study • **Duration of response**: the length of time from when cancer first responds to treatment until the cancer gets worse or death from any cause

What are the possible benefits and risks?

People in this study may or may not have their cancer stop growing or go away.

More information about the benefits and risks is in the Investigator Brochure, Protocol, and Informed Consent documents.