# Protocol Plain Language Summary
# A long-term safety study in people with PROS or Proteus Syndrome who were being treated or accepted to be treated with miransertib in other studies

**Protocol Title:** A Multicenter, Open-label, Phase 2, Extension Trial to Study the Long-term Safety in Participants With PROS or Proteus Syndrome Who Are Currently Being Treated with Miransertib in Other Studies

## Why is this study needed?

Researchers are looking for a way to treat 2 genetic conditions that cause cells or body parts to grow too large and keep growing for the rest of a patient's life. Both genetic conditions are caused by changes (mutations) in genes that help make proteins to control cell growth. The 2 genetic conditions are:

- **PIK3CA-related overgrowth spectrum** (**PROS)**, which is a group of genetic conditions caused by changes in the *PIK3CA* gene. It can cause many different body parts to grow too large such as the brain or blood vessels.
- **Proteus syndrome (PS)**, which is a rare genetic condition caused by changes in the *AKT1* gene. It can cause skin, bones, blood vessels, and other tissues to grow too large.

There is no approved drug to treat PROS or PS. Surgery is the main treatment to help lessen symptoms. But having many surgeries can cause physical disability and a lower quality of life. Researchers hope that finding a drug to treat people when they are children, will help lower the impact of the conditions as adults.

An earlier study known as the **MOSAIC study** (MK-7075-002, NCT03094832) was designed to learn if people with PROS or PS felt better when treated with **miransertib**, which is not approved for doctors to prescribe. During that study, researchers were not able to gather enough data to know if miransertib worked to treat PROS or PS. But some people in the study reported feeling better after treatment.

The goal of this extension study is to learn more about the safety of miransertib and let people with PROS or PS start or keep taking miransertib after the MOSAIC study and the **compassionate use/expanded access program** (CU/EAP) have ended. CU/EAP is a way for people to get an unapproved treatment for a condition that has no approved treatment options.

## Who will take part in this study?

Up to 60 people with PROS or PS will take part. They will be ages 2 to 120 years and either:

- Currently taking or took miransertib as part of the MOSAIC study or through CU/EAP
- Thinking about joining the MOSAIC study but had not started taking miransertib yet

## What treatments are being studied?

**Miransertib**, also known as **MK-7075** or **ARQ 092**, is a study treatment researchers think might treat PROS or PS.

All people in the study will take miransertib once a day by mouth as pills. If they took treatment in the MOSAIC study or CU/EAP, they may keep taking the same amount. If they had not started treatment with miransertib yet, they will work with the study doctors to find the right amount.

## How is this study designed?

Each person will receive miransertib for up to 4 years. Both the people in the study and study doctor will know that they are taking miransertib (open-label study).
After a person completes the study, researchers will look at the data and decide if the person should:

- Stop taking miransertib and be followed for safety
- Keep taking miransertib
- Have a different treatment for PROS and PS symptoms

People will have their sugar (glucose) levels checked during the study.

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

| Main goal (Primary Objectives) | How it will be measured |
|---|---|
| To learn about the **safety** and **tolerability** of miransertib. Safety is an assessment of the likelihood of causing an undesired effect. Tolerability is how well the body handles a medicine. | • Number of people who had a **serious adverse event (SAE)** during the study. An SAE is a serious medical problem that happens or worsens during a clinical study that may or may not be caused by the treatment a person received.<br>• Number of people who stopped taking miransertib during the study due to an **adverse event (AE).** An AE is a medical problem that happens or worsens during a clinical study that may or may not be caused by the treatment a person received. |

## What are the possible benefits and risks?

People in this study will be able to keep taking miransertib. This study only looks at the safety of miransertib – it does not look at the possible benefits and risks of treatment with miransertib. The reason is that researchers are still learning how to consistently measure the benefits for people with PROS and PS and compare them to the risks.
In this study, people can report any benefit they notice to the study doctor, such as being able to carry out their daily tasks more easily or having less pain.
More information about the benefits and risk is in the miransertib Investigator Brochure, MK-7075-006 Protocol and Informed Consent documents.