Protocol Plain Language Summary

A clinical study of favezelimab with pembrolizumab in people with solid tumors (MK-4280A-010)

Protocol Title: A Multicenter, Randomized, Double-Blind, Phase 2, Basket Study of MK-4280A, a Coformulation of Favezelimab (MK-4280) with Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) in Selected Solid Tumors (KeyForm-010)

Why is this study needed?

Researchers are looking for new ways to treat 2 types of cancer:

- **Cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (cSCC)**, a type of skin cancer
- **Endometrial cancer (EC)**, a type of cancer that starts in the uterus

MK-4280A is a **study medicine** that combines 2 immunotherapies, **favezelimab** and **pembrolizumab**. Immunotherapy is a treatment that helps the immune system fight cancer. The goal of this study is to learn how well MK-4280A works to treat certain cancers by measuring the number of people with:

- cSCC tumors and tissues removed by surgery that have no signs of cancer
- EC cancer that gets smaller or goes away

Who will take part in this study?

About 160 people with cSCC or EC will be in this study. They will be at least 18 years old, not have had other cancers, and have either:

- cSCC that can be removed with surgery **or**
- A type of EC called proficient in mismatch repair (pMMR) EC that got worse after previous treatment

What treatments are being given during the study?

During this study, people will have an equal chance of receiving one of these treatments every 3 weeks through a needle into a vein as an intravenous (IV) infusion:

- **MK-4280A** (study medicine)
- **Pembrolizumab**

People will also have **standard treatment** for their type of cancer:

- People with cSCC will have **surgery** to remove the tumor and may have **radiation** after surgery
- People with EC will take **lenvatinib** by mouth as a capsule one time every day

How is this study designed?

People in this study will be put into treatment groups based on whether they have cSCC or EC.

People with cSCC will be assigned to one of these treatment groups**:**

- **MK-4280A** for 3 treatments before **surgery** and about 1 year **after surgery**
- **Pembrolizumab** for 3 treatments **before surgery** and about 1 year **after surgery**

People with EC will be assigned to one of these treatment groups:

- **MK-4280A** for about 2 years and **lenvatinib** every day until EC gets worse or they decide to stop treatment
- **Pembrolizumab** for about 2 years and **lenvatinib** every day until EC gets worse or they decide to stop treatment

Neither the people in the study nor the researchers will know if a person gets MK-4280A or pembrolizumab (**double-blind study**). During the study, people may give blood, urine, and tumor

samples, and have imaging tests and physical examinations. Each person could be in the 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 the **pathological complete response (pCR)** of people with cSCC who receive MK-4280A compared to pembrolizumab	**pCR** is the number of people whose tumors and tissues removed by surgery have no signs of cancer
To learn the **objective response (OR)** of people with EC who receive MK-4280A and lenvatinib compared to pembrolizumab and lenvatinib	**OR** is the number of people whose cancer responds to treatment (the cancer gets smaller or goes away) during the study

Other goals	How they will be measured
To learn the **overall survival (OS)** of people with cSCC or EC who receive MK-4280A or pembrolizumab	**OS** is the length of time people live from the start of treatment until death from any cause
To learn the **cancer response** of people with cSCC who receive MK-4280A compared to pembrolizumab	Researchers will measure how the cancer responds during the study: • **Clinical benefit** is the number of people whose tumor does not show on an exam or imaging test and whose tissue sample (if available) does not show cancer • **Event free survival (EFS)** is the length of time people live from the start of treatment until the cancer grows, spreads, comes back following surgery, cannot be removed by surgery, or death from any cause • **Major pathological response** is the number of people whose tumors and tissues removed during surgery have 10% or fewer cancer cells • **Objective response** before surgery is the number of people whose cancer responds to treatment (the cancer gets smaller or goes away) before surgery
To learn the **cancer response** of people with EC who receive MK-4280A and lenvatinib compared to pembrolizumab and lenvatinib	Researchers will measure how the cancer responds during the study: • **Progression-free survival (PFS)** is the average length of time people live from the start of treatment until the cancer grows or spreads, or death from any cause • **Duration of response (DOR)** is the average length of time from when the cancer first responds to treatment until the cancer grows, spreads, or death from any cause
To learn about the **safety** of MK-4280A and how well people with cSCC and EC **tolerate** it	The number of people who: • Had an **adverse event** (AE) – an AE is a health problem that happens or worsens during a study • Stopped treatment due to an AE • Have a problem before, during, or during recovery from surgery (cSCC only) • Have an AE that prevents surgery or treatment after surgery from happening (cSCC only)

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.