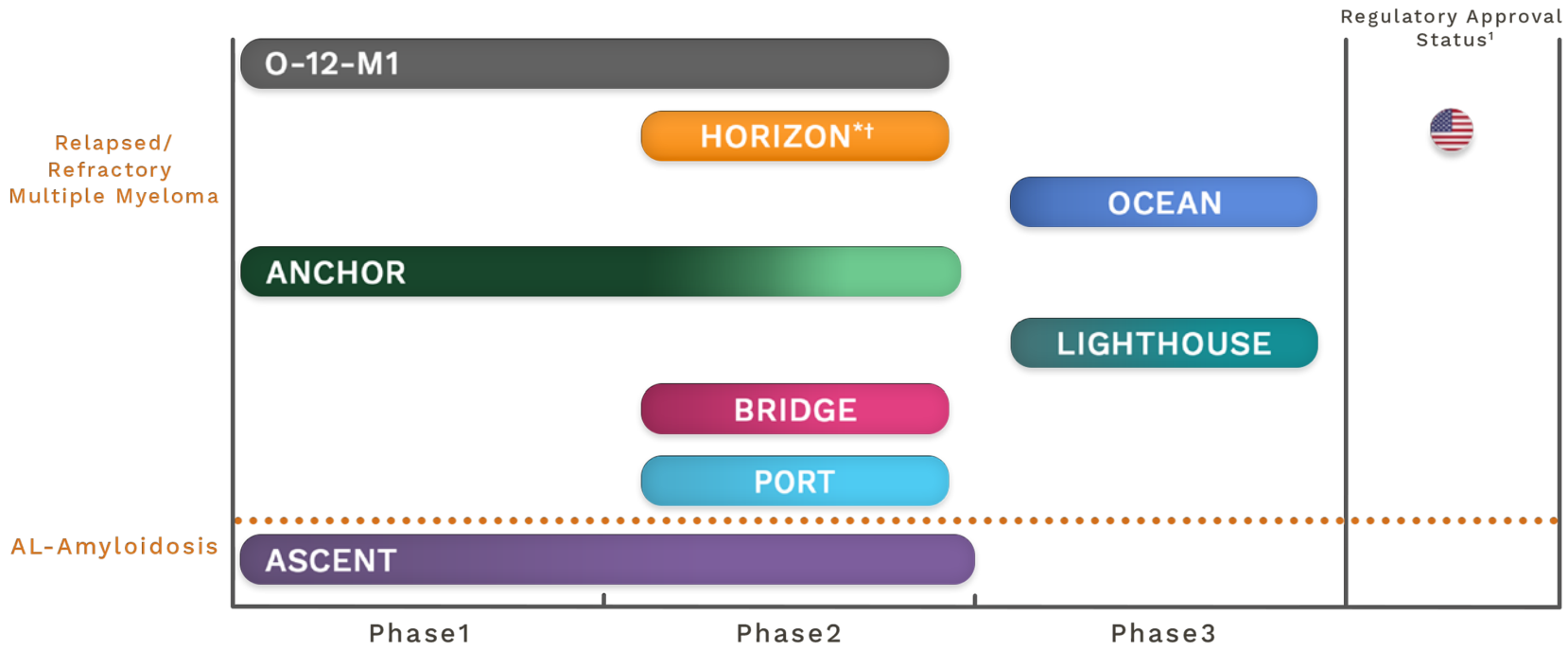
oncopeptides

Welcome to the Oncopeptides melphalan flufenamide clinical development plan.

Here you will find an overview of the clinical development plan and a brief review of each study.

MELPHALAN FLUFENAMIDE CLINICAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN[1]



*Approved for use by the FDA in the U.S. in Feb 2021.[1]
†Submitted for Regulatory review in the EU in April 2021.[1]

IN THE U.S.
INDICATION
PEPAXTO is indicated in combination with dexamethasone for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma who have received at least four prior lines of therapy and whose disease is refractory to at least one proteasome inhibitor, one immunomodulatory agent, and one CD38-directed monoclonal antibody.
Limitation of Use
PEPAXTO is not indicated and is not recommended for use as a conditioning regimen for transplant outside of controlled clinical trials.

Melphalan flufenamide (melflufen) is a peptide-drug conjugate (PDC) that targets aminopeptidases and thereby rapidly releases alkylating agents inside tumor cells.[2-5]

O-12-M1 Study[2]
A Phase 1/2a study of melphalan flufenamide in combination with dexamethasone in adult patients with relapsed refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM) (O-12-M1)

HORIZON Study[2]
A Phase 2 study of melphalan flufenamide in combination with dexamethasone in adult patients with relapsed refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM) that is refractory to pomalidomide and/or an anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody (OP-106 HORIZON)

OCEAN Study[2]
A Phase 3 study of melphalan flufenamide in combination with dexamethasone versus pomalidomide in combination with dexamethasone in adult patients with relapsed refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM) that is refractory to lenalidomide (OP-103 OCEAN)

ANCHOR Study[2]
A Phase 1/2a study of melphalan flufenamide in combination with dexamethasone and either bortezomib or daratumumab in adult patients with relapsed refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM) (OP-104 ANCHOR)

LIGHTHOUSE Study[1]
A Phase 3 study of melphalan flufenamide in combination with dexamethasone and subcutaneous daratumumab versus subcutaneous daratumumab alone in adult patients with relapsed refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM) (OP-108 LIGHTHOUSE)

BRIDGE Study[1]
A Phase 2 pharmacokinetics study of melphalan flufenamide in combination with dexamethasone in adult patients with relapsed refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM) and impaired renal function (OP-107 BRIDGE)

PORT Study[1]
A Phase 2 pharmacokinetics study of melphalan flufenamide, administered by peripheral and central IV, in combination with dexamethasone in adult patients with relapsed refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM) (OP-109 PORT)

ASCENT Study[1]
A Phase 1/2 study of melphalan flufenamide in combination with dexamethasone in adult patients with immunoglobulin light chain (AL) amyloidosis following at least 1 prior line of therapy (OP-201 ASCENT)

REFERENCES: 1. Oncopeptides. Accessed May 7, 2021. **2.** Wickström M, Nygren P, Larsson R, et al. Melflufen - a peptidase potentiated alkylating agent in clinical trials. Oncotarget. 2017;8(39):66641-66655. doi: 10.18632/ *oncotarget*.18420 **3.** Chauhan D, Ray A, Viktorsson K, et al. In vitro and in vivo antitumor activity of a novel alkylating agent, melphalan flufenamide, against multiple myeloma cells. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2013;19(11):3019-3031. doi: 10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-12-3752 **4.** Ray A, Ravillah D, Das DS, et al. A novel alkylating agent Melflufen induces irreversible DNA damage and cytotoxicity in multiple myeloma cells. *Br J Haematol*. 2016;174(3):397-409. doi: 10.111/bjh.14065 **5.** Wickström M, Viktorsson K, Lundholm L, et al. The alkylating prodrug J1 can be activated by aminopeptidase N, leading to a possible target directed release of melphalan. *Biochem Pharmacol*. 2010;79(9):1281- 1290. doi: 10.1016/j.bcp.2009.12.022