## Who can take part?

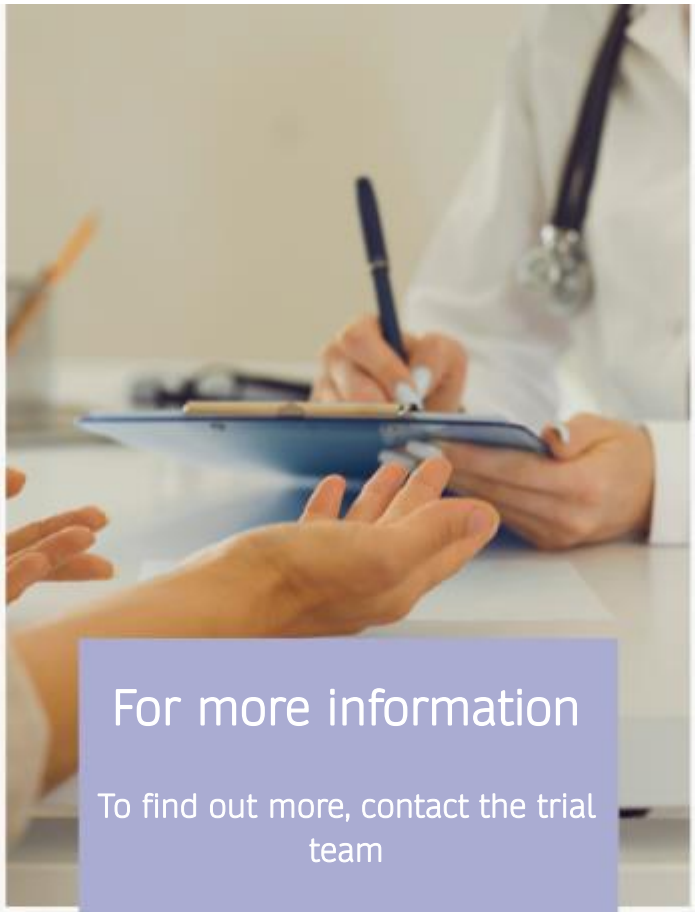
You may be able to take part if:

- ❑ You are aged 18 years and older
- ❑ You have been diagnosed with Non-small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC), Gastric/Gastroesophageal Junction (GEJ) Cancer, Esophageal, Head and Neck Squamous Cell Cancer (HNSCC). Bladder, Renal Cell Carcinoma (RCC), Triple-Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC), Cervical, and Ovarian Cancers, and have either shown no improvement with standard therapy/therapies, or yet to begin therapy for your diagnosis.

You may be reimbursed for your time and travel.

## What else do I need to consider?

Expressing an interest in a clinical trial does not commit you to taking part. This means you do not have to join the study. You can change your mind at any time if you feel this study isn't right for you. Your regular medical care with your usual treating doctor will not be affected.



## For more information

To find out more, contact the trial team

[insert site contact information]

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# Do you have Advanced Stage Cancer and are looking for a new treatment option?

The ARC-25 Clinical Trial for Participants with Advanced Stage Cancer might be for you. Find out more inside.

## Why should I participate in a clinical trial?

Some people take part in clinical trials to help scientific research, others want to have access to different treatments, while for some it's about receiving additional care.[1]

Whatever your reason may be, when you take part in a clinical trial you become part of a large community of people around the world who help researchers answer important health questions about potential new medical treatments.

The data collected from clinical trials help to discover new medicines and determine their safety and effectiveness. The data generated from this study may help to guide future research into treatments for people with advanced stage cancer.

References:
1. The Truth About Clinical Trials. Healthline.com. Available at: https://www.healthline.com/health/truth-about-clinical-trials#1 Accessed May 2023.

## About this study

This study is trying to find out the safety profile of investigational medicine (AB598) used alone or in combination with zimberelimab (an investigational medicine) and approved standard chemotherapies, and if the treatments can improve outcomes for people with advanced cancer.

The study drug AB598 is a monoclonal antibody (mAb) which blocks a molecule called "CD39" (CD39 stands for "Cluster of Differentiation 39"). CD39 acts by modifying signalling molecules, leading to a suppression of the immune system which supports tumor growth. Studies in animals indicate that by blocking CD39, AB598 may be effective in increasing the immune cell response which may stop or slow the growth of certain cancers.

This is the first study in which AB598 is being given to humans. The first part of the study is dose-escalation, which means the dose of AB598 is increased a little at a time in different groups of people until the highest dose that does not cause harmful side effects is found. After the dose escalation portion of the study determines the dose to move forward with for the second part of the study, AB598 will be given to patients in combination with investigational medicine zimberelimab and standard approved chemotherapies. Zimberelimab has been tested in over 1000 people and blocks a molecule called PD-1 which increases the immune cell response and may help to stop or slow the growth of certain cancers.

## What will the study involve?

Up to 81 participants with advanced cancer will be enrolled to receive AB598 across two separate parts. This will be assigned as you enter the study.

If you choose to participate, you will be asked to sign and date an informed consent form after the study team reviews it with you and answers your questions. You will be asked to make a visit to the study site for an initial assessment visit (screening visit). Once your eligibility for the study is confirmed, you will be asked to make routine visits to the study site for treatment and assessments. Treatment can take approximately 2 years but will ultimately depend on any side effects you may experience and/or how your cancer responds to the study drug(s). Once you end treatment, you will be followed for safety for 90 days. You will then be asked to participate in long term follow-up, which will continue until you withdraw your consent, the study ends, or the study staff is otherwise unable to contact you.