## COULD THIS STUDY BE RELEVANT TO DISCUSS WITH YOUR DOCTOR?

Only a study investigator can determine eligibility. In general, the study is for adults with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma who have received prior anti-myeloma therapy and meet study-specific health requirements.

### Eligibility includes*

- Adults age 18 years or older
- Documented multiple myeloma with measurable disease
- Relapsed or refractory disease after prior treatment
- Health and laboratory results that meet study requirements

### The study team will review

- Myeloma diagnosis and prior treatments
- Current symptoms and performance status
- Blood tests, organ function, and infection risk
- Other medical conditions and medications

**Additional eligibility information can be found at https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT07280013?term=cemsidomide&viewType=Table&rank=1*

## QUESTIONS TO ASK YOUR CARE TEAM

### About my disease

- What are my treatment options today?
- How do my prior therapies affect future options?
- Are there clinical trials I should consider?

### About this study

- Could I be eligible for the CFT7455-1102 trial?
- What are the potential benefits and risks?
- How often would I need to visit the study site?

### About daily life

- How might participation affect travel or work?
- What support may be available?
- What side effects should I report right away?

## Interested in Learning More?

### Start with your healthcare team

Your hematologist/oncologist and treatment team can help you understand whether a clinical trial may be appropriate based on your individual diagnosis, prior treatments, and goals.

Scan the QR Code to learn more

**IMPORTANT NOTE**

Participation in a clinical trial is voluntary. This brochure does not replace the informed consent form or conversations with qualified healthcare professionals. Cemsidomide is an investigational medicine. It has not been approved by the FDA for any use.

**DRAFT SOURCE NOTE FOR INTERNAL REVIEW**

*Prepared using the 1102 protocol as the clinical reference and the MOMENTUM patient materials/email direction as the patient-friendly communication reference. This draft should be reviewed by Clinical, Medical, Legal, Regulatory, and Patient Advocacy before external use.*

*Educational only. Not medical advice. Cemsidomide is investigational and not approved by FDA or other regulatory authorities.*

C4 Therapeutics™

# Understanding the CFT7455-1102 Clinical Trial

Studying cemsidomide together with elranatamab and limited duration of dexamethasone for relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma

*For patients and care partners considering what questions to ask their healthcare team*

## STUDY SNAPSHOT

**Study number:** CFT7455-1102

**Study type:** Phase 1b clinical trial

**Treatment studied:** Cemsidomide + elranatamab + dexamethasone

**Population:** Adults with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma

**Sponsor:** C4 Therapeutics, Inc.

*Note: dexamethasone is given weekly for a limited duration, until a confirmed response but no longer than 4 cycles.*

**Please note before you read on**

Cemsidomide is an investigational medicine. It is being studied in clinical trials and has not been approved by the FDA for any use. Elranatamab is approved by the FDA as a treatment used on its own for certain adults with multiple myeloma that has returned or stopped responding after four or more previous treatments. In this study, elranatamab is being used together with cemsidomide and dexamethasone — a combination that is investigational and has not been approved by the FDA.

This brochure is for general education only and is not medical advice. Please talk with your care team about whether a clinical trial may be right for you.

## QUICK REFERENCE SUMMARY

**WHAT IS IT?**
A Phase 1b study evaluating cemsidomide with elranatamab and dexamethasone.
*Note: Dexamethasone will be administered for a maximum of 4 treatment cycles or until the patient achieves a treatment response, whichever occurs first.*

**WHO IS IT FOR?**
Adults with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma who meet study criteria.

**WHAT HAPPENS?**
Screening, eligibility review, step-up dosing, combination treatment, monitoring, and follow-up.

**WHAT TO ASK**
Could this trial fit my treatment history, goals, and daily life?

## EXPLORING NEW APPROACHES FOR MULTIPLE MYELOMA

Researchers are studying whether combining two different anti-myeloma drugs may help people living with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma. The CFT7455-1102 study is evaluating cemsidomide, together with elranatamab and dexamethasone, for safety and anti-myeloma activity. Patients are also given dexamethasone for a maximum of 4 cycles of treatment or until response, whichever occurs sooner.

**Cemsidomide**
Cemsidomide is an investigational oral medicine being studied for treatment of multiple myeloma. By targeting two proteins Ikaros (IKZF1) and Aiolos (IKZF3) essential for myeloma cell survival, cemsidomide is designed to make it harder for myeloma cells to survive while helping the immune system become more active against the disease.

**Elranatamab**
Elranatamab is a bispecific antibody. Elranatamab binds to BCMA on myeloma cells and to T cells in the immune system. By activating the T cells, it helps the immune system attack and destroy myeloma cells. Elranatamab is given as an injection under the skin, starting with two smaller "step-up" doses, then typically weekly at first, with the option to move to every 2 weeks and later once a month for some patients who continue to benefit from treatment.

## WHY ARE RESEARCHERS STUDYING THIS COMBINATION?

Multiple myeloma can become harder to treat over time. Researchers continue to explore new combinations that may use complimentary approaches: one acting directly on biology important to myeloma cells and another helping immune cells recognize and attack myeloma.

### 1. Target myeloma biology
Cemsidomide is being studied for its ability to break down proteins – Ikaros and Aiolos essential for myeloma cell survival.

### 2. Engage immune attack
Elranatamab works by linking your immune system's T-cells to myeloma cells so the T-cells can attack them. Cemsidomide may help boost the body's immune system including the T-cells.

### 3. Study the combination
The trial evaluates safety, tolerability, dosing, and early signs of anti-myeloma activity.

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Every clinical trial is different. If you decide to learn more about the CFT7455-1102 study, the study team will explain all requirements, procedures, potential risks, and possible benefits before you decide whether participation is right for you. The study includes screening, treatment, close monitoring, response assessments, and follow-up.

**Screening** | **Eligibility Review** | **Step-up Dosing** | **Combination Treatment** | **Follow-up**

### Step 1: Screening
Before starting treatment, the study team determines whether the study may be a good fit for you. Screening may include review of medical history and previous myeloma treatments, physical examination, blood and urine testing, disease assessments, and other study-specific evaluations. The patient reviews and signs consent during screening.

### Step 2: Starting study treatment
Participants who qualify will receive elranatamab by injection, elranatamab is introduced using a step-up approach. If the step-up dosing is tolerated, participants begin the combination with cemsidomide and dexamethasone.
*Note: dexamethasone is given weekly for a limited duration, until a confirmed response but no longer than 4 cycles of treatment*

### Step 3: Regular clinic visits and monitoring
Throughout the study, participants will have scheduled clinic visits, blood tests, physical examinations, disease assessments, review of medications and symptoms, and monitoring for side effects. The study team closely monitors safety during treatment.

### Step 4: How researchers assess response
Researchers evaluate changes in myeloma disease measurements, depth of response, duration of response, and overall safety and tolerability. These assessments help researchers understand how the investigational combination performs.

### Step 5: Follow-up
Even after study treatment ends, participants may continue to have follow-up assessments dependent upon the reason for ending treatment. Follow-up helps researchers understand long-term safety, durability of response, and overall outcomes after treatment.

## WHAT WILL THE STUDY TEAM BE WATCHING FOR?

**Safety**
- Side effects
- Blood counts and labs
- Symptoms such as fever or neurologic changes

**Myeloma response**
- Blood and urine markers
- Disease assessments
- Depth and duration of response

**Daily experience**
- Clinic visit burden
- Medication schedule
- Questions or concerns reported by the patient

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