

Press Release

ENHERTU® Approved in Japan for the Treatment of Patients with HER2 Positive Metastatic Gastric Cancer

- ENHERTU is the first and only HER2 directed medicine to demonstrate significant improvement in overall survival compared to chemotherapy for patients with previously treated HER2 positive advanced gastric cancer
- Approval of SAKIGAKE-designated medicine is based on pivotal phase 2 DESTINY-Gastric01 trial and represents second approval for ENHERTU in Japan within six months

Tokyo, Munich and Basking Ridge, NJ – (September 25, 2020) – Daiichi Sankyo Company, Limited (hereafter, Daiichi Sankyo) today announced the approval of ENHERTU® (trastuzumab deruxtecan), a HER2 directed antibody drug conjugate (ADC), in Japan for the treatment of patients with HER2 positive unresectable advanced or recurrent gastric cancer that has progressed after chemotherapy. ENHERTU was previously granted SAKIGAKE designation by Japan’s Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) for this indication.

Japan has the third highest incidence rate of gastric cancer worldwide, of which approximately one in five cases are considered HER2 positive.^{1,2} For patients with metastatic gastric cancer previously treated with two prior regimens including chemotherapy and an anti-HER2 therapy, ENHERTU is the first and only HER2 directed medicine to demonstrate significant improvement in overall survival compared to chemotherapy.

Approval of ENHERTU in Japan is based on the results of the open-label, randomized phase 2 [DESTINY-Gastric01](#) trial of ENHERTU (6.4 mg/kg) versus investigator’s choice of chemotherapy (irinotecan or paclitaxel) in 187 patients (including 149 Japanese patients) with HER2 positive advanced gastric cancer or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma. A statistically significant increase in objective response rate (ORR) of 51.3% [95% CI: 41.9-60.5], the primary endpoint of the study, was demonstrated with ENHERTU compared to 14.3% [95% CI: 6.4 – 26.2] with investigator’s choice of chemotherapy as assessed by independent central review in 175 evaluable patients (including 140 Japanese patients). Patients treated with ENHERTU had a 41% reduction in the risk of death compared to patients treated with chemotherapy (based on a hazard ratio [HR] of 0.59; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.39-0.88; p=0.0097) at a pre-specified interim analysis. The median overall survival was 12.5 months with ENHERTU versus 8.4 months with chemotherapy.

Efficacy and safety of ENHERTU in patients with HER2 positive unresectable advanced or recurrent gastric

cancer without a prior trastuzumab-containing regimen has not been established. ENHERTU is approved in Japan with a warning for interstitial lung disease (ILD). As cases of ILD, including fatal cases, have occurred in ENHERTU-treated patients, ENHERTU is to be used in close collaboration with a respiratory disease expert. Closely observe patients during therapy by monitoring for early signs or symptoms of ILD (such as dyspnea, cough or fever) and regularly perform peripheral artery oxygen saturation (SpO₂) tests, chest X-ray scans and chest CT scans. If abnormalities are observed, discontinue administration of ENHERTU, and take appropriate measures such as corticosteroid administration. Prior to initiation of ENHERTU therapy, perform a chest CT scan and interview to confirm the absence of any comorbidity or history of ILD with the patient, and carefully consider the eligibility of the patient for ENHERTU therapy.

“Today’s approval of ENHERTU in Japan is significant as it is the first HER2 directed therapy to demonstrate an improvement in overall survival compared to chemotherapy for previously treated patients with HER2 positive metastatic gastric cancer,” said Wataru Takasaki, PhD, Executive Officer, Head of R&D Division in Japan, Daiichi Sankyo. “We are proud of the quality and speed in which we were able to deliver this second indication to patients and physicians in Japan as it highlights our commitment to transforming science into innovative therapies for patients with cancer.”

The overall safety and tolerability profile of ENHERTU in the DESTINY-Gastric01 trial was consistent with that observed in previously reported ENHERTU trials. Drug related adverse reactions occurred in 122 patients (97.6%) of the 125 patients (including 99 Japanese patients) who received ENHERTU. The most common adverse reactions were neutrophil count decreased in 78 patients (62.4%), nausea in 72 patients (57.6%), decreased appetite in 66 patients (52.8%), anemia in 51 patients (40.8%), platelet count decreased in 48 patients (38.4%), leukocyte count decreased in 47 patients (37.6%), malaise in 43 patients (34.4%), diarrhea in 31 patients (24.8%), alopecia in 28 patients (22.4%), lymphocyte count decreased in 27 patients (21.6%), vomiting in 26 patients (20.8%), and others. In Japanese patients, ILD occurred in 11 of 99 patients (11.1%).

About Gastric Cancer

Gastric (stomach) cancer is the fifth most common cancer worldwide and the third leading cause of cancer mortality with a five-year survival rate of 5% for metastatic disease; there were approximately one million new cases reported in 2018 and 783,000 deaths.^{3,4} Incidence rates for gastric cancer are markedly higher in eastern Asia, where approximately half of all cases occur.^{5,6} Japan has the third highest incidence rate of gastric cancer worldwide; in 2018, the age-standardized rate in Japan was 27.5 per 100,000.^{1,7}

Approximately one in five gastric cancers are HER2 positive.² HER2 is a tyrosine kinase receptor growth-promoting protein expressed on the surface of many types of tumors including breast, gastric and colorectal cancers. Gastric cancer is usually diagnosed in the advanced stage, but even when diagnosed in earlier stages of the disease the survival rate remains modest.⁸ Recommended first-line treatment for HER2 positive advanced or metastatic gastric cancer is combination chemotherapy plus trastuzumab, an anti-HER2 agent, which has been shown to improve outcomes when added to chemotherapy.⁹ For metastatic gastric cancer that progresses on first line treatment with chemotherapy and an anti-HER2 regimen, ENHERTU is the first and only HER2 directed medicine to demonstrate significant improvement in overall survival.

About DESTINY-Gastric01

[DESTINY-Gastric01](#) is an open-label, multi-center, randomized, pivotal phase 2 trial evaluating the safety and efficacy of ENHERTU in a primary cohort of patients from Japan and South Korea with HER2 overexpressing (defined as IHC3+ or IHC2+/ISH+) advanced gastric cancer or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma who had progressed on two or more prior treatment regimens including fluoropyrimidine (5-FU), platinum chemotherapy and trastuzumab. Patients were randomized 2:1 to receive ENHERTU or investigator's choice of chemotherapy (paclitaxel or irinotecan monotherapy). Patients were treated with ENHERTU 6.4mg/kg once every three weeks or chemotherapy.

The primary endpoint of the trial is ORR, as assessed by independent central review. ORR, or tumor response rate, represents the percentage of patients whose disease decreases and/or disappears. OS is a key secondary endpoint to be statistically evaluated hierarchically if the primary endpoint was statistically significant. Other secondary endpoints include progression-free survival (PFS), duration of response (DoR), disease control rate (DCR) and confirmed ORR assessed in those responses confirmed by a follow-up scan of at least 4 weeks after initial independent central review.

About ENHERTU

ENHERTU (trastuzumab deruxtecan in Japan and other regions of the world; fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki in the U.S.) is a HER2 directed ADC and is the lead ADC in the oncology portfolio of Daiichi Sankyo and the most advanced program in AstraZeneca's ADC scientific platform.

ADCs are targeted cancer medicines that deliver cytotoxic chemotherapy ("payload") to cancer cells via a linker attached to a monoclonal antibody that binds to a specific target expressed on cancer cells. Designed using Daiichi Sankyo's proprietary DXd ADC technology, ENHERTU is comprised of a HER2 monoclonal antibody attached to a topoisomerase I inhibitor payload by a tetrapeptide-based linker.

In addition to approval in Japan for the treatment of patients with HER2 positive unresectable advanced or recurrent gastric cancer that has progressed after chemotherapy, ENHERTU (5.4 mg/kg) is also approved in Japan and the U.S. for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic HER2 positive breast cancer who have received two or more prior anti-HER2 based regimens in the metastatic setting based on the DESTINY-Breast01 trial.

ENHERTU has not been approved in the EU, or countries outside of Japan and the U.S., for any indication. It is an investigational agent globally for various indications. Safety and effectiveness have not been established for the proposed uses being investigated in ongoing studies.

About the Clinical Development Program

A comprehensive development program is underway globally with eight registrational trials evaluating the efficacy and safety of ENHERTU monotherapy across multiple HER2 cancers including breast, gastric and lung cancers. Trials in combination with other anticancer treatments, such as immunotherapy, are also underway.

In May 2020, ENHERTU received Breakthrough Therapy Designation (BTD) from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of patients with HER2 positive unresectable or metastatic gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma who have received two or more prior regimens including trastuzumab and Orphan Drug Designation for gastric cancer, including gastroesophageal junction cancer.

In May 2020, ENHERTU also received a BTD for the treatment of patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) whose tumors have a HER2 mutation and with disease progression on or after platinum-based therapy.

In July 2020, the European Medicines Agency's Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use granted ENHERTU accelerated assessment for the treatment of adults with unresectable or metastatic HER2 positive breast cancer who have received two or more prior anti-HER2 based regimens.

About the Collaboration between Daiichi Sankyo and AstraZeneca

Daiichi Sankyo and AstraZeneca entered into a global collaboration to jointly develop and commercialize ENHERTU (a HER2 directed ADC) in [March 2019](#), and DS-1062 (a TROP2 directed ADC) in [July 2020](#), except in Japan where Daiichi Sankyo maintains exclusive rights. Daiichi Sankyo is responsible for manufacturing and supply of ENHERTU and DS-1062.

U.S. FDA-Approved Indication for ENHERTU

ENHERTU is a HER2-directed antibody and topoisomerase inhibitor conjugate indicated for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer who have received two or more prior anti-HER2-based regimens in the metastatic setting.

This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on tumor response rate and duration of response. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial.

WARNING: INTERSTITIAL LUNG DISEASE and EMBRYO-FETAL TOXICITY

- **Interstitial lung disease (ILD) and pneumonitis, including fatal cases, have been reported with ENHERTU. Monitor for and promptly investigate signs and symptoms including cough, dyspnea, fever, and other new or worsening respiratory symptoms. Permanently discontinue ENHERTU in all patients with Grade 2 or higher ILD/pneumonitis. Advise patients of the risk and to immediately report symptoms.**
- **Exposure to ENHERTU during pregnancy can cause embryo-fetal harm. Advise patients of these risks and the need for effective contraception.**

Contraindications

None.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Interstitial Lung Disease / Pneumonitis

Severe, life-threatening, or fatal interstitial lung disease (ILD), including pneumonitis, can occur in patients treated with ENHERTU. In clinical studies, of the 234 patients with unresectable or metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer treated with ENHERTU, ILD occurred in 9% of patients. Fatal outcomes due to ILD and/or pneumonitis occurred in 2.6% of patients treated with ENHERTU. Median time to first onset was 4.1 months (range: 1.2 to 8.3).

Advise patients to immediately report cough, dyspnea, fever, and/or any new or worsening respiratory symptoms. Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of ILD. Promptly investigate evidence of ILD. Evaluate patients with suspected ILD by radiographic imaging. Consider consultation with a pulmonologist. For asymptomatic ILD/pneumonitis (Grade 1), interrupt ENHERTU until resolved to Grade 0, then if resolved in ≤ 28 days from date of onset, maintain dose. If resolved in > 28 days from date of onset, reduce dose one level. Consider corticosteroid treatment as soon as ILD/pneumonitis is suspected (e.g., ≥ 0.5 mg/kg prednisolone or equivalent). For symptomatic ILD/pneumonitis (Grade 2 or greater), permanently discontinue ENHERTU. Promptly initiate corticosteroid treatment as soon as ILD/pneumonitis is suspected (e.g., ≥ 1 mg/kg prednisolone or equivalent). Upon improvement, follow by gradual taper (e.g., 4 weeks).

Neutropenia

Severe neutropenia, including febrile neutropenia, can occur in patients treated with ENHERTU. Of the 234 patients with unresectable or metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer who received ENHERTU, a decrease in neutrophil count was reported in 30% of patients and 16% had Grade 3 or 4 events. Median time to first onset was 1.4 months (range: 0.3 to 18.2). Febrile neutropenia was reported in 1.7% of patients.

Monitor complete blood counts prior to initiation of ENHERTU and prior to each dose, and as clinically indicated. Based on the severity of neutropenia, ENHERTU may require dose interruption or reduction. For Grade 3 neutropenia (Absolute Neutrophil Count [ANC] < 1.0 to $0.5 \times 10^9/L$) interrupt ENHERTU until

resolved to Grade 2 or less, then maintain dose. For Grade 4 neutropenia ($ANC < 0.5 \times 10^9/L$) interrupt ENHERTU until resolved to Grade 2 or less. Reduce dose by one level. For febrile neutropenia ($ANC < 1.0 \times 10^9/L$ and temperature $> 38.3^\circ C$ or a sustained temperature of $\geq 38^\circ C$ for more than 1 hour), interrupt ENHERTU until resolved. Reduce dose by one level.

Left Ventricular Dysfunction

Patients treated with ENHERTU may be at increased risk of developing left ventricular dysfunction. Left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) decrease has been observed with anti-HER2 therapies, including ENHERTU. In the 234 patients with unresectable or metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer who received ENHERTU, two cases (0.9%) of asymptomatic LVEF decrease were reported. Treatment with ENHERTU has not been studied in patients with a history of clinically significant cardiac disease or LVEF $< 50\%$ prior to initiation of treatment.

Assess LVEF prior to initiation of ENHERTU and at regular intervals during treatment as clinically indicated. Manage LVEF decrease through treatment interruption. Permanently discontinue ENHERTU if LVEF of $< 40\%$ or absolute decrease from baseline of $> 20\%$ is confirmed. When LVEF is $> 45\%$ and absolute decrease from baseline is 10-20%, continue treatment with ENHERTU. When LVEF is 40-45% and absolute decrease from baseline is $< 10\%$, continue treatment with ENHERTU and repeat LVEF assessment within 3 weeks. When LVEF is 40-45% and absolute decrease from baseline is 10-20%, interrupt ENHERTU and repeat LVEF assessment within 3 weeks. If LVEF has not recovered to within 10% from baseline, permanently discontinue ENHERTU. If LVEF recovers to within 10% from baseline, resume treatment with ENHERTU at the same dose. When LVEF is $< 40\%$ or absolute decrease from baseline is $> 20\%$, interrupt ENHERTU and repeat LVEF assessment within 3 weeks. If LVEF of $< 40\%$ or absolute decrease from baseline of $> 20\%$ is confirmed, permanently discontinue ENHERTU. Permanently discontinue ENHERTU in patients with symptomatic congestive heart failure.

Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

ENHERTU can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Advise patients of the potential risks to a fetus. Verify the pregnancy status of females of reproductive potential prior to the initiation of ENHERTU. Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment and for at least 7 months following the last dose of ENHERTU. Advise male patients with female partners of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with ENHERTU and for at least 4 months after the last dose of ENHERTU.

Adverse Reactions

The safety of ENHERTU was evaluated in a pooled analysis of 234 patients with unresectable or metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer who received at least one dose of ENHERTU 5.4 mg/kg in DESTINY-Breast01 and Study DS8201-A-J101. ENHERTU was administered by intravenous infusion once every three weeks. The median duration of treatment was 7 months (range: 0.7 to 31).

Serious adverse reactions occurred in 20% of patients receiving ENHERTU. Serious adverse reactions in $> 1\%$ of patients who received ENHERTU were interstitial lung disease, pneumonia, vomiting, nausea, cellulitis, hypokalemia, and intestinal obstruction. Fatalities due to adverse reactions occurred in 4.3% of patients including interstitial lung disease (2.6%), and the following events occurred in one patient each (0.4%): acute hepatic failure/acute kidney injury, general physical health deterioration, pneumonia, and hemorrhagic shock.

ENHERTU was permanently discontinued in 9% of patients, of which ILD accounted for 6%. Dose interruptions due to adverse reactions occurred in 33% of patients treated with ENHERTU. The most frequent adverse reactions ($> 2\%$) associated with dose interruption were neutropenia, anemia, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, upper respiratory tract infection, fatigue, nausea, and ILD. Dose reductions occurred in 18% of

patients treated with ENHERTU. The most frequent adverse reactions (>2%) associated with dose reduction were fatigue, nausea, and neutropenia.

The most common adverse reactions (frequency $\geq 20\%$) were nausea (79%), fatigue (59%), vomiting (47%), alopecia (46%), constipation (35%), decreased appetite (32%), anemia (31%), neutropenia (29%), diarrhea (29%), leukopenia (22%), cough (20%), and thrombocytopenia (20%).

Use in Specific Populations

- **Pregnancy:** ENHERTU can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Advise patients of the potential risks to a fetus. There are clinical considerations if ENHERTU is used in pregnant women, or if a patient becomes pregnant within 7 months following the last dose of ENHERTU.
- **Lactation:** There are no data regarding the presence of ENHERTU in human milk, the effects on the breastfed child, or the effects on milk production. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in a breastfed child, advise women not to breastfeed during treatment with ENHERTU and for 7 months after the last dose.
- **Females and Males of Reproductive Potential:** Pregnancy testing: Verify pregnancy status of females of reproductive potential prior to initiation of ENHERTU. Contraception: *Females:* ENHERTU can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with ENHERTU and for at least 7 months following the last dose. *Males:* Advise male patients with female partners of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with ENHERTU and for at least 4 months following the last dose. Infertility: ENHERTU may impair male reproductive function and fertility.
- **Pediatric Use:** Safety and effectiveness of ENHERTU have not been established in pediatric patients.
- **Geriatric Use:** Of the 234 patients with HER2-positive breast cancer treated with ENHERTU 5.4 mg/kg, 26% were ≥ 65 years and 5% were ≥ 75 years. No overall differences in efficacy were observed between patients ≥ 65 years of age compared to younger patients. There was a higher incidence of Grade 3-4 adverse reactions observed in patients aged ≥ 65 years (53%) as compared to younger patients (42%).
- **Hepatic Impairment:** In patients with moderate hepatic impairment, due to potentially increased exposure, closely monitor for increased toxicities related to the topoisomerase inhibitor.

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Daiichi Sankyo, Inc. at 1-877-437-7763 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or fda.gov/medwatch.

Please see accompanying full **Prescribing Information**, including **Boxed WARNING**, and **Medication Guide**.

About Daiichi Sankyo Cancer Enterprise

The mission of Daiichi Sankyo Cancer Enterprise is to leverage our world-class, innovative science and push beyond traditional thinking to create meaningful treatments for patients with cancer. We are dedicated to transforming science into value for patients, and this sense of obligation informs everything we do. Anchored by our DXd antibody drug conjugate (ADC) technology, our powerful research engines include biologics, medicinal chemistry, modality and other research laboratories in Japan, and Plexxikon Inc., our small molecule structure-guided R&D center in Berkeley, CA. For more information, please visit:

www.DSCancerEnterprise.com.

About Daiichi Sankyo

Daiichi Sankyo Group is dedicated to the creation and supply of innovative pharmaceutical therapies to improve standards of care and address diversified, unmet medical needs of people globally by leveraging our world-class science and technology. With more than 100 years of scientific expertise and a presence in more than 20 countries, Daiichi Sankyo and its 15,000 employees around the world draw upon a rich legacy of innovation and a robust pipeline of promising new medicines to help people. In addition to a strong portfolio of medicines for cardiovascular diseases, under the Group’s 2025 Vision to become a “Global Pharma Innovator with Competitive Advantage in Oncology,” Daiichi Sankyo is primarily focused on providing novel therapies in oncology, as well as other research areas centered around rare diseases and immune disorders. For more information, please visit: www.daiichisankyo.com.

Media Contacts:

Global/US:

Jennifer Brennan
Daiichi Sankyo, Inc.
jbrennan2@dsi.com
+1 908 992 6631 (office)
+1 908 900 3183 (mobile)

Japan:

Masashi Kawase
Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd.
kawase.masashi.a2@daiichisankyo.co.jp
+81 3 6225 1126 (office)

EU:

Lydia Worms
Daiichi Sankyo Europe GmbH
lydia.worms@daiichi-sankyo.eu
+49 (89) 7808751 (office)
+49 176 11780861 (mobile)

Investor Relations Contact:

DaiichiSankyoIR@daiichisankyo.co.jp

References:

- ¹ GLOBOCAN 2018 Graph production: [IARC](#). World Health Organization. August 2020.
- ² American Cancer Society. [About Stomach Cancer. Targeted Therapies for Stomach Cancer](#). December 2017.
- ³ Bray F, et al. *CA: Cancer J. Clin* 2018;68:394-424.
- ⁴ American Cancer Society. [Stomach Cancer: Early Detection, Diagnosis, and Staging](#). December 2017.
- ⁵ Balakrishnan M, et al. *Curr Gastroenterol Rep*. 2017; 19(8): 36.
- ⁶ Kim Y, et al. *Epidemiol Health*. 2015; 37: e2015006.
- ⁷ Sun D et al. *Chin J Cancer Res*. 2020 Apr; 32(2): 129–139.
- ⁸ Curea FG, et al. *Cancer Biotherapy & Radiopharmaceuticals*. 2017;32 (10).
- ⁹ NCCN Guidelines[®] Gastric Cancer. Version 2.2020. May 13, 2020: MS-21-32.