

Indication

KADCYLA[®] (ado-trastuzumab emtansine), as a single agent, is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with HER2-positive (HER2+), metastatic breast cancer (MBC) who previously received trastuzumab, a taxane, and an aromatase inhibitor, either separately or in combination. Patients should have either:

- Received prior therapy for metastatic disease, or
- Developed disease recurrence during or within six months of completion of prior therapy.

Important Safety Information

Boxed WARNINGS: HEPATOTOXICITY, CARDIAC TOXICITY, AND EMBRYO-FETAL TOXICITY

- **Do Not Substitute KADCYLA for or with Trastuzumab**
- **Hepatotoxicity: Serious hepatotoxicity has been reported, including deaths, in patients treated with KADCYLA. Monitor serum transaminases and bilirubin levels before and during treatment and prior to each KADCYLA dose. Reduce dose or withhold treatment in cases of increased serum transaminases or total bilirubin.**
- **Cardiac Toxicity: KADCYLA administration may lead to reduction in left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF). Evaluate left ventricular function in all patients prior to treatment. Withhold treatment for clinically significant decrease in left ventricular ejection fraction.**
- **Embryo-Fetal Toxicity: Exposure to KADCYLA can result in embryofetal toxicity. Advise patients of these risks and the need for effective contraception during treatment.**

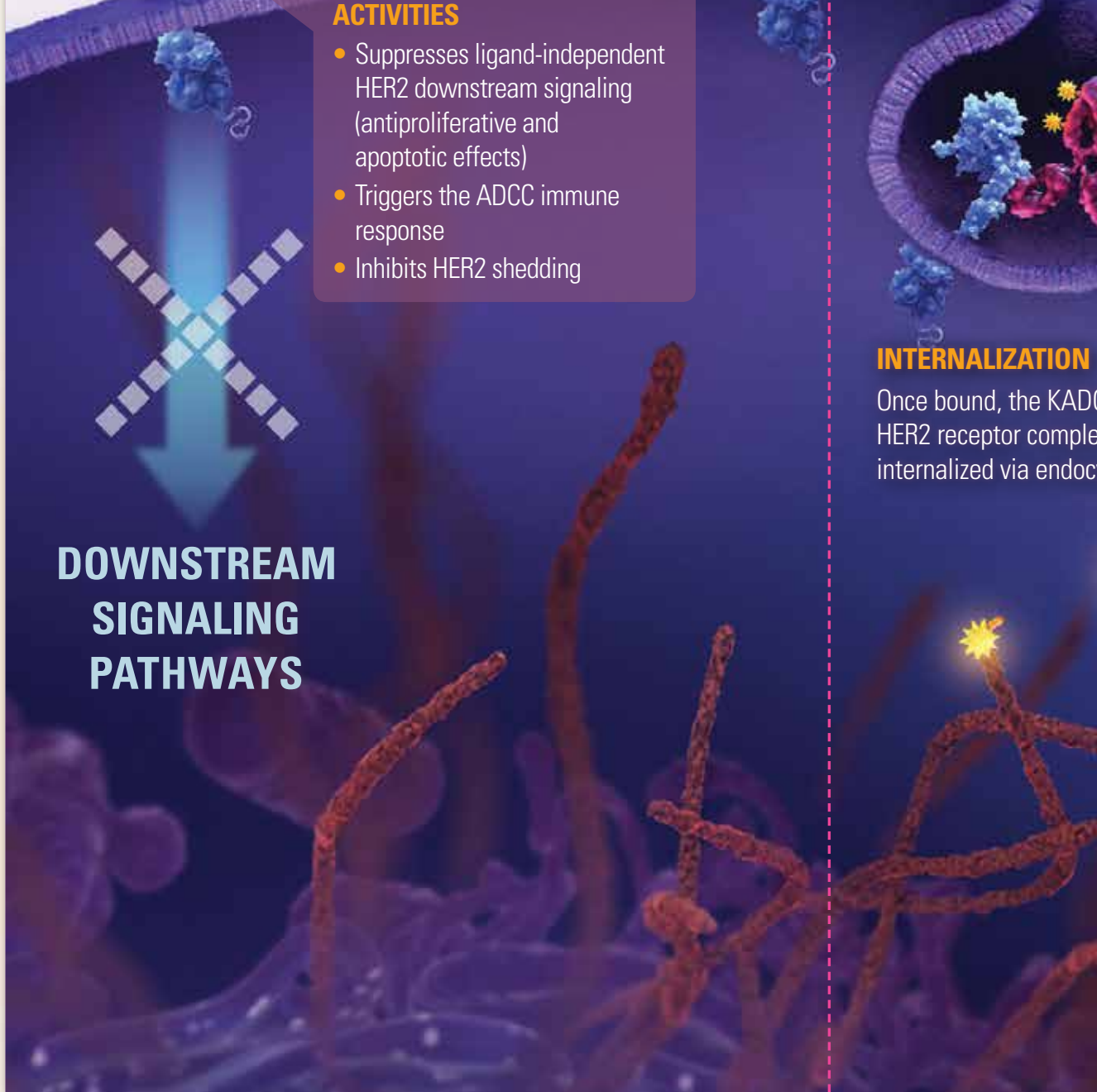
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ACTIVITIES

- Suppresses ligand-independent HER2 downstream signaling (antiproliferative and apoptotic effects)
- Triggers the ADCC immune response
- Inhibits HER2 shedding

DOWNSTREAM SIGNALING PATHWAYS

INTERNALIZATION

Once bound, the KADCYLA-HER2 receptor complex is internalized via endocytosis.

ADCC=antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity.

[†]Cytotoxic DM1-containing catabolites (primarily lysine-bound emtansine).¹

References: **1.** KADCYLA Prescribing Information. Genentech, Inc. May 2013. **2.** Junttila TT, Li G, Parsons AT, et al; EMILIA Study Group. Trastuzumab emtansine for HER2-positive advanced breast cancer [published online ahead of print February 22, 2017]. *N Engl J Med*. 2017;367:1783-1791 and Supplementary Appendix. **4.** Scheuer W, Friess T, Burtscher H, Bossenmaier B, Endl J, et al. Pertuzumab combination treatment on HER2-positive human xenograft tumor models. *Cancer Res*. 2009;69:1007-1014.

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- Most patients (>88%) had received one or more prior breast cancer therapies in metastatic setting¹
- More than half of the trial population (55%) had received prior systemic therapy for advanced breast cancer
- 12% of patients received only neoadjuvant or adjuvant therapy for breast cancer and had a disease relapse during or within 6 months of completion of therapy

Select Important Safety Information:

Pulmonary Toxicity

- Cases of interstitial lung disease (ILD), including pneumonitis, respiratory distress syndrome or fatal outcome, have been reported in patients treated with KADCYLA. Treatment with KADCYLA should be permitted in patients who have not been previously diagnosed with ILD or pneumonitis

Thrombocytopenia

- Thrombocytopenia was reported in clinical trials of KADCYLA. The incidence of thrombocytopenia was higher in Asian patients. Independent of race, the incidence of severe thrombocytopenia and hemorrhagic events was low. Monitor platelet counts prior to each dose. Institute dose modifications as appropriate

ER=estrogen receptor; PR=progesterone receptor.

References: **1.** KADCYLA Prescribing Information. Genentech, Inc. May 2013. **2.** Verma S, Miles D, Gianni L, et al. Trastuzumab emtansine in patients with advanced breast cancer [published correction appears in *N Engl J Med.* 2013;368:2442]. *N Engl J Med.* 2012;367:123-32.

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Key secondary endpoints¹

- Objective response rate (CR + PR): 43.6% vs 30% (12.7% difference; 95% CI: 6.0, 19.4)
- Duration of response: median 12.6 months (95% CI: 5.5, 7.2) with lapatinib + capecitabine

Select Important Safety Information: Infusion Related/Hypersensitivity Reactions

- Treatment with KADCYLA has not been studied in patients who have discontinued due to infusion-related reactions (IRR) and treatment with KADCYLA is not recommended for these patients. Treatment should be interrupted in patients with severe IRR and should be discontinued in the event of a life-threatening IRR

CI=confidence interval; CR=complete response; PR=partial response.

Reference: 1. KADCYLA Prescribing Information. Genentech, Inc. May 2013.

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Hypokalemia	10.2	9.4
Neutropenia	6.7	9.0
PPES	1.4	59.0

- The most common NCI-CTCAE (version 3) ARs were thrombocytopenia, increased transaminase, peripheral neuropathy, and fatigue¹

PPES=palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome.

*Most common ARs (>25% [all grades] or >2% [Grades ≥3] in either study arm) are included. ARs categorized as follows: Grade 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10.

References: **1.** KADCYLA Prescribing Information. Genentech, Inc. May 2013. **2.** Data on file. Genentech, Inc.

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