

TRILACICLIB: EXPERIMENTAL TREATMENT FOR SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER (SCLC)

Scientific rationale and therapeutic potential

Trilaciclib is a short-acting CDK4/6 inhibitor given as an intravenous infusion just prior to chemotherapy. Trilaciclib is designed to:

- preserve hematopoietic stem and progenitor cell (HSPC) function, as well as immune system function during chemotherapy (myelopreservation);
- enable planned chemotherapy regimens and prime anti-tumor immunity;
- improve patient outcomes by reducing infections, hospitalizations, transfusions, and growth-factor usage.

Clinical results (see: [Publications](#))

Trilaciclib has potential in small cell lung cancer (SCLC) based on:

- positive Phase 2a topline data in patients with first-line, extensive-stage SCLC in combination with carboplatin / etoposide (G1T28-02 trial, see below) showing robust myelopreservation benefits (view press release [here](#));
- preliminary clinical data in patients with second- / third-line SCLC in combination with topotecan (G1T28-03 trial, see below) presented at the 2016 World Conference on Lung Cancer;
- Phase 1 data in healthy volunteers presented at the American Society of Clinical Oncology 2015 Annual Meeting and published in *Science Translational Medicine*.

G1's ongoing Phase 2 trials in SCLC

G1T28-02 Trial

- first-line, extensive-stage SCLC
- multi-center, randomized, placebo-controlled
- carboplatin and etoposide +/- trilaciclib
- approximately 90 patients
- no longer enrolling
- ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: [NCT02499770](#)

G1T28-03 Trial

- previously treated SCLC
- multi-center, randomized, placebo-controlled
- topotecan +/- trilaciclib
- approximately 120 patients
- no longer enrolling
- ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: [NCT02514447](#)

G1T28-05 Trial

- first-line, extensive-stage SCLC
- multi-center, randomized, placebo-controlled
- carboplatin / etoposide + atezolizumab +/- trilaciclib
- approximately 100 patients
- no longer enrolling
- ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: [NCT03041311](#)