TRILACICLIB: EXPERIMENTAL TREATMENT FOR TRIPLE-NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER (TNBC)

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.

Preclinical and clinical results (see: Publications)

Trilaciclib has potential in triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) based on:

- preclinical data presented at the American Association for Cancer Research 2015 Annual Meeting and the EORTC-NCI-AACR 2016 Molecular Targets and Cancer Therapeutics Symposium, and published in *Molecular Cancer Therapeutics*;
- Phase 1 data in healthy volunteers presented at the American Society of Clinical Oncology 2015 Annual Meeting and published in *Science Translational Medicine;*
- Phase 2 data presented at the 2018 San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium.

G1's ongoing Phase 2 trial in TNBC

G1T28-04 Trial

- first/second-line metastatic TNBC
- multi-center, randomized, open-label
- gemcitabine and carboplatin +/– trilaciclib
- approximately 90 patients
- no longer enrolling
- ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT02978716