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Results of OAK Trial Support Use of Atezolizumab for Patients with Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Vienna, Austria—December 7, 2016—Patients who received atezolizumab as part of the OAK Trial had 4.2 months' improvement in median overall survival compared with patients enrolled in the docetaxel arm of the trial according to data presented at the **IASLC 17th World Conference on Lung Cancer (WCLC)** in Vienna, Austria.

Atezolizumab is a fully humanized, engineered monoclonal antibody of IgG1 isotype against the protein programmed cell death ligand 1. Atezolizumab inhibits PD-L1 binding to its receptors PD-1 and B7.1, thereby restoring tumor-specific T-cell immunity. It was approved in October by the Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of non-small cell lung cancer patients whose disease progressed during or after chemotherapy.

Clinical trial results from the OAK trial demonstrated superior survival for atezolizumab compared to docetaxel in previously treated non-small cell lung cancer patients. The median survival in patients treated with atezolizumab was 13.8 months and it was 9.6 months in patients treated with docetaxel (hazard ratio of 0.73 with $p = 0.0003$).

In this presentation of the OAK Trial, Dr. Shirish Gadgeel of the Karmanos Cancer Institute at Wayne State University in Detroit, presented new analysis results in specific subgroups of patients enrolled in the OAK trial.

These subgroup analysis results demonstrated that atezolizumab improved overall survival regardless of histology and regardless of PD-L1 status as measured by IHC or tumor gene expression. Improved survival with atezolizumab was also observed in elderly patients (patients > 65 years of age), patients with brain metastases and in non-smokers. Dr. Gadgeel and his colleagues concluded that the analyses demonstrated that atezolizumab provides broad survival improvement across major clinical subgroups of patients enrolled in the OAK trial.

About the WCLC:

The WCLC is the world's largest meeting dedicated to lung cancer and other thoracic malignancies, attracting more than 6,000 researchers, physicians, and specialists from more than 100 countries. The goal is to increase awareness, collaboration, and understanding of lung cancer, and to help participants implement the latest developments across the globe. Organized under the theme of "Together Against Lung Cancer," the conference will cover a wide range of disciplines and unveil several research studies and clinical trial results.



For more information, visit <http://wclc2016.iaslc.org/>.

About the IASLC:

The International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer (IASLC) is the only global organization dedicated to the study of lung cancer. Founded in 1974, the association's membership includes more than 5,000 lung cancer specialists in over 100 countries. Visit www.iaslc.org for more information.

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