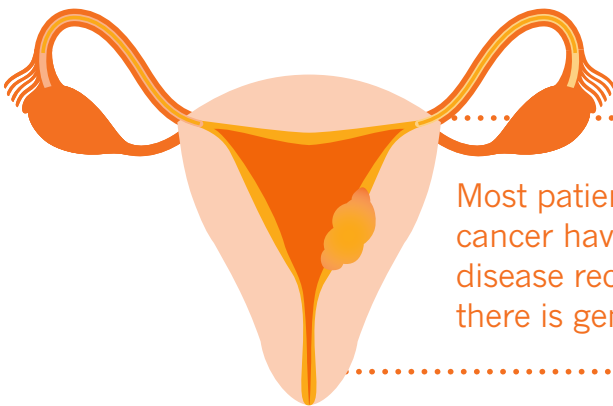


# About Endometrial Cancer

Endometrial cancer is found in the inner lining of the uterus, known as the endometrium.<sup>i</sup> It is the most common type of cancer that affects the female reproductive organs in the US.<sup>ii</sup> Approximately 60,000 new cases of endometrial cancer are expected in the US in 2021.<sup>ii</sup>

Endometrial cancer has the highest rate of mismatch repair deficiency (dMMR) among tumor types<sup>iii,iv</sup> at approximately 25%.<sup>iv</sup> Tumors with dMMR have increased mutation rates, making these tumors more likely to respond to anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 therapy.<sup>v</sup>



Most patients with recurrent or advanced endometrial cancer have a poor prognosis.<sup>vi-viii</sup> For women whose disease recurs after platinum-based chemotherapy, there is generally no accepted standard of care.<sup>ix-xi</sup>

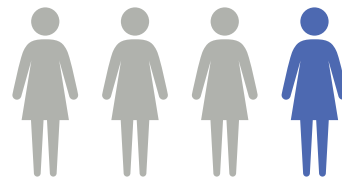
## Unmet Need



Approximately

**1 in 4**

women experience a recurrence or are diagnosed with advanced endometrial cancer each year.<sup>xii,xiii</sup>



Of these women, approximately **25%**

have tumors caused by a deficient mismatch repair system (dMMR).<sup>iv</sup>



Increased rates of recurrence have been reported for some women with dMMR endometrial cancer,<sup>xiv</sup> resulting in an unmet need for expanded treatment options for these women.

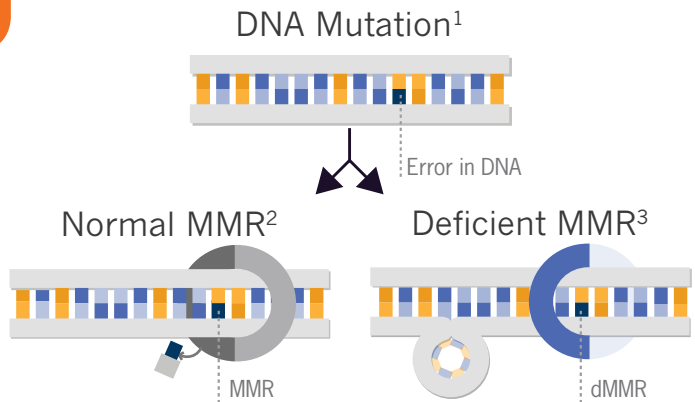
# About Endometrial Cancer

## About dMMR

In normal cells, Mismatch Repair (MMR) is a process that corrects errors introduced during DNA replication via enzymes. Under normal conditions, the enzymes as part of the MMR system restore DNA integrity by detecting and fixing the erroneous strands.<sup>xv</sup>

When this repair mechanism is defective, it is known as Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR). dMMR is the result of the enzymes no longer functioning properly, leading to errors in the DNA that go unchecked.<sup>xv,xvi</sup>

A dMMR system may result in the accumulation of these errors and may lead to cancer.<sup>xvi</sup>



1. A functioning DNA strand that is ready to undergo MMR.
2. When there is an error introduced into DNA, the enzymes as part of a normal MMR system will isolate the erroneous gene and repair it.
3. When an MMR system is deficient, the enzymes are unable to identify erroneous genes, which then accumulate.

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