

Study Title for Study Participants: Testing Copanlisib as a potentially targeted treatment in cancers with PIK3CA mutations

Official Study Title for Internet Search on

<http://www.ClinicalTrials.gov>:

Molecular Analysis for Therapy Choice (MATCH)

MATCH Treatment Subprotocol Z1F: Phase II Study of Copanlisib in Patients with Tumors with PIK3CA Mutations (PTEN Loss Allowed)

What is the usual approach to my cancer?

You are being asked to take part in this part of the study because you have genetic changes in your tumor that are potentially targeted by copanlisib. There is currently no standard (widely agreed upon) approach for treating cancers with the genetic changes that you have (PI3 kinase mutation or PTEN loss). People who are not in a study are usually treated with either surgery, radiation, or with drugs. Sometimes combinations of these are used and your doctor can explain which may be best for you. These treatments can reduce symptoms and may stop the tumor from growing for several months or more.

What are my other choices if I do not take part in this study?

If you decide not to continue on this study, you have other choices for your care. For example:

- you may choose to have the usual approach described above
- you may choose to take part in a different study, if one is available
- or, you may choose not to be treated for cancer but you may want to receive comfort care to relieve symptoms.

Why is this study being done?

The purpose of this study is to test any good and bad effects of the study drug called copanlisib in patients whose cancer has PI3 kinase genetic changes. Copanlisib could shrink your cancer but it could also cause side effects. Researchers hope to learn if the study drug will shrink the cancer by at least one-quarter compared to its present size. Copanlisib has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for follicular lymphoma, but its use for this study is considered experimental. There will be about 35 people taking part in this study.

What are the study groups?

All study participants will get the same study drug called Copanlisib. You will receive copanlisib by vein (intravenously) over 1 hour on Days 1, 8 and 15 of each 28-day cycle. In other words, you will receive copanlisib intravenously weekly for 3 weeks followed by one week off treatment. Each dose will be 60 mg.

How long will I be in this study?

You will receive the study drug as long as your cancer does not get worse, the side effects are tolerable and you agree to stay on study. When you finish taking copanlisib your doctor will continue to watch you for side effects and follow your condition with visits to the office for follow-up exams every 3 months for 2 years, and every 6 months for the third year from your enrollment in the study.

What extra tests and procedures will I have if I take part in this study?

Most of the exams, tests, and procedures you will have are part of the usual care for your cancer. However, there are some extra blood tests that you will need to have if you take part in this study.

Before you begin the study:

You will need to have the following extra tests to find out if you can be in the study:

- History and Physical Examination
- Routine blood tests
- Pregnancy Test if applicable
- Electrocardiogram to test how your heart is working

During the study:

If the exams, tests, and procedures show that you can receive copanlisib, and you choose to take part, then you will need the following extra tests during the study. They may not be part of the usual care for your type of cancer.

- Blood pressure will be measured before each copanlisib dose (no more than 4 measurements)
- Monitoring for the good and bad study drug effects
- Blood sugar testing. Food restrictions may be required to manage blood sugar levels prior to receiving copanlisib.

A study calendar that shows how often these tests will be done is attached.

What possible risks can I expect from taking part in this study?

If you choose to take part in this study, there is a risk that:

- You may lose time at work or home and spend more time in the hospital or doctor's office than usual
- You may be asked sensitive or private questions which you normally do not discuss

The copanlisib used in this study may affect how different parts of your body work such as your liver, kidneys, heart, and blood. The study doctor will be testing your blood and will let you know if changes occur that may affect your health. These risks are described in more detail below.

There is also a risk that you could have other side effects from the study drug.

Here are important points about side effects:

- The study doctors do not know who will or will not have side effects.
- Some side effects may go away soon, some may last a long time, or some may never go away.
- Some side effects may interfere with your ability to have children.
- Some side effects may be serious and may even result in death.

Here are important points about how you and the study doctor can make side effects less of a problem:

- Tell the study doctor if you notice or feel anything different so they can see if you are having a side effect.
- The study doctor may be able to treat some side effects.
- The study doctor may adjust the study drugs to try to reduce side effects.
- The study doctor will provide you with information about other drugs you may need to avoid while receiving the study drug.

The tables below show the most common and the most serious side effects that researchers know about. There might be other side effects that researchers do not yet know about. If important new side effects are found, the study doctor will discuss these with you.

Possible Side Effects of Copanlisib

(Table Version Date: Date: June 18, 2019)

<p>COMMON, SOME MAY BE SERIOUS</p> <p>In 100 people receiving copanlisib dihydrochloride (BAY 80-6946 dihydrochloride), more than 20 and up to 100 may have:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diarrhea, nausea • Tiredness • Infection, especially when white blood cell count is low • High blood pressure which may cause headaches, dizziness, blurred vision

<p>OCCASIONAL, SOME MAY BE SERIOUS</p> <p>In 100 people receiving copanlisib dihydrochloride (BAY 80-6946 dihydrochloride), from 4 to 20 may have:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anemia which may require blood transfusion • Sores in the mouth which may cause difficulty swallowing • Vomiting • Bruising, bleeding • Loss of appetite • Pain • Damage to the lungs which may cause shortness of breath • Rash

<p>RARE, AND SERIOUS</p> <p>In 100 people receiving copanlisib dihydrochloride (BAY 80-6946 dihydrochloride), 3 or fewer may have:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swelling and redness of the skin • Itching

Call your study doctor if you have any diarrhea, even if it is mild. Close monitoring and proactive management of diarrhea is essential for successful treatment of patients with copanlisib. Contact information for your study doctor is listed on the consent cover page. Early and appropriate intervention by your study team can prevent the development of more severe diarrhea.

Let your study doctor know of any questions you have about possible side effects. You can ask the study doctor questions about side effects at any time. Contact information for your study doctor is listed on the consent cover page.

You should report and discuss with the study doctor any other medication(s) you are taking while you are treated with the study drug, so that he/she can take action to prevent any potential drug interactions.

A wallet card will be provided that describes how the study drug can interact with other medications.

Reproductive risks:

You should not become pregnant, breastfeed, or father a baby while in this study. The drugs in this study could be very damaging to an unborn baby. Check with the study doctor about what types of birth control, or pregnancy prevention, to use while in this study.

It is important that you understand that you need to either practice "abstinence" (that is avoiding sexual activity) or use birth control while on this study.

Avoiding sexual activity is the only certain method to prevent pregnancy. However, if you choose to be sexually active, you must agree to use an appropriate double barrier method of birth control (such as female use of a diaphragm, intrauterine device (IUD), sponge and spermicide, in addition to the male use of a condom) or involve female use of prescribed "birth control pills" or a prescribed birth control implant. Both double barrier contraception and birth control pills or implants must be used for at least one week prior to the start of the study and continuing for 1 month after the last dose of the study drug. If you choose to be sexually active during the study, you must accept that pregnancy could still result, exposing you or your sexual partner to potential loss of pregnancy as well as other unknown effects on the developing unborn baby. If a woman becomes pregnant while on this study or within 4 weeks after the last dose of study drug, she will be asked information concerning the outcome of her pregnancy. If a female partner of a male patient becomes pregnant while the male patient is on the study or within 4 weeks after the last dose of study drug, the male patient must notify the investigator. Do not breastfeed during treatment with copanlisib and for at least 1 month after the last dose of copanlisib.

What possible benefits can I expect from taking part in this study?

This study has only a small chance of helping you because we do not know if the study drug/study approach is effective. This study may help researchers learn things that may help other people in the future.

Can I stop taking part in this study?

Yes. You can decide to stop at any time. If you decide to stop for any reason, it is important to let the study doctor know as soon as possible so you can stop safely. If you stop, you can decide whether or not to let the study doctor continue to provide your medical information to the organization running the study.

The study doctor will tell you about new information or changes in the study that may affect your health or your willingness to continue in the study.

The study doctor may take you out of the study:

- If your health changes and the study is no longer in your best interest
- If new information becomes available
- If you do not follow the study rules
- If the study is stopped by the sponsor, IRB or FDA.

What are my rights in this study?

Taking part in this study is your choice. No matter what decision you make, and even if your decision changes, there will be no penalty to you. You will not lose medical care or any legal rights.

For questions about your rights while in this study, you may contact the Operations Office of the National Cancer Institute (NCI) Central Institutional Review Board (CIRB) at 888-657-3711.

If your cancer becomes worse during treatment with the study drug(s):

- You may be asked to take part in another MATCH study treatment. Your study doctor will discuss this with you.
- Another biopsy may be required and will be tested to determine if your tumor has new genetic changes and if there is another MATCH study treatment available for your cancer as described in the MATCH Screening Consent.
- This testing will be similar to the testing for genetic changes that was done in the initial screening step of this study
- Your study doctor will be given the results of these new genetic tests and share them with you.
- There may be some additional exams or procedures required for this next treatment. These will be discussed in a separate Consent Form about the next treatment that you will receive.

What are the costs of taking part in this study?

Copanlisib will be supplied at no charge while you take part in this study. It is possible that copanlisib may not continue to be supplied while you are on the study. Although not likely, if this occurs, your study doctor will talk to you about your options.

You and/or your health plan/insurance company will need to pay for all of the other costs of treating your cancer while in this study, including the cost of study drug preparation and

administration (if any), and tests, procedures, or medicines to manage any side effects, unless you are told that certain tests are being done at no charge. Before you decide to be in the study, you should check with your health plan or insurance company to find out exactly what they will pay for.

You will not be paid for taking part in this study.

What happens if I am injured or hurt because I took part in this study?

If you are injured or hurt as a result of taking part in this study and need medical treatment, please tell your study doctor. Contact information for your study doctor is listed on the consent cover page. The study sponsors will not offer to pay for medical treatment for injury. Your insurance company may not be willing to pay for study-related injury. If you have no insurance, you would be responsible for any costs.

If you feel this injury was a result of medical error, you keep all your legal rights to receive payment for this even though you are in a study.

No funds have been set aside to compensate you in the event of injury.

Who will see my medical information?

Your privacy is very important to us and the researchers will make every effort to protect it. Your information may be given out if required by law. For example, certain states require doctors to report to health boards if they find a disease like tuberculosis. However, the researchers will do their best to make sure that any information that is released will not identify you. Some of your health information, and/or information about your specimen, from this study will be kept in a central database for research. Your name or contact information will not be put in the database.

The ECOG-ACRIN Cancer Research Group is carrying out this study. ECOG-ACRIN is a cancer research group that conducts studies for the National Cancer Institute. Your doctor is a member of ECOG-ACRIN or another group that is participating in this study. To help protect your privacy, ECOG-ACRIN has obtained a Confidentiality Certificate from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). With this Certificate, ECOG-ACRIN cannot be forced (for example, by court subpoena) to disclose information that may identify you in any federal, state or local civil, criminal, administrative, legislative or other proceeding. Disclosure will be necessary, however, upon request of DHHS for audit or program evaluation purposes.

There are organizations that may inspect your records. These organizations are required to make sure your information is kept private, unless required by law to provide information. Some of these organizations are:

- Montana Cancer Consortium
- The study sponsor and the drug company supporting the study

- The Institutional Review Board, IRB, is a group of people who review the research with the goal of protecting the people who take part in the study.
- The Food and Drug Administration and the National Cancer Institute in the U.S., and similar ones if other countries are involved in the study.

Where can I get more information?

You may visit the NCI Web site at <http://cancer.gov/> for more information about studies or general information about cancer. You may also call the NCI Cancer Information Service to get the same information at: 1-800-4-CANCER (1-800-422-6237).

A description of this clinical trial will be available on <http://www.ClinicalTrials.gov/>, as required by U.S. Law. This Web site will not include information that can identify you. At most, the Web site will include a summary of the results. You can search this Web site at any time.

Who can answer my questions about this study?

You can talk to the study doctor about any questions or concerns you have about this study or to report side effects or injuries. Contact information for your study doctor is listed on the consent cover page.

Signature:

This study has been explained to me, and I have been told what my enrollment in the study involves. I have read all pages of this consent and have had my questions answered to my satisfaction at this time. I consent to participate in this study and any additional studies where I circled 'yes'. I understand that by signing this form I have not given up any of my legal rights. I will be given a copy of this consent form. I may also request a copy of the protocol (full study plan).

Participant Signature: _____

Date: _____

Signature of Person Obtaining Consent: _____

Date: _____

Time of consent: _____ (AM) (PM)

(Required for initial consent only)

Study Calendar

Visit	Patient Activities
Visit 1: Screening (within four weeks of start of treatment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History and physical examination • Routine blood tests • Imaging (CT or MRI; same method to be used at future visits) to look at your cancer • Pregnancy test (if you are a woman who could become pregnant) • Electrocardiogram
Visit 2: Start of treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination by your doctor • Side effects assessment • Routine blood tests • Electrocardiogram (if clinically necessary) • Blood sugar testing • Start Copanlisib study drug
Visits 3 and beyond: Ongoing treatment evaluations about every 28 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination by your doctor • Side effects assessment • Routine blood tests • Electrocardiogram (if clinically necessary) • Imaging (CT or MRI; by same method as screening) every other visit, or more frequent if clinically necessary • Blood sugar testing • Continue Copanlisib
End of treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Side effects assessment
Follow up: Every three months up to two years, then every 6 months in the third year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination by your doctor • Side effects assessment, if clinically necessary • Routine blood tests, if clinically necessary • Imaging (CT or MRI; by same method as screening), if clinically necessary