

European Commission authorises GSK's Omjjara (mometotinib)

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For media and investors only

- Omjjara is the first medicine in the EU specifically indicated for treating splenomegaly (enlarged spleen) or symptoms in adult myelofibrosis patients with moderate to severe anaemia
- Authorisation may address high unmet need, with nearly all myelofibrosis patients estimated to develop anaemia over the course of the disease^{1,2,3,4}
- Indicated in both newly diagnosed patients and those previously treated with existing standard of care

GSK plc (LSE/NYSE: GSK) today announced the European Commission* granted marketing authorisation for Omjjara (mometotinib), a once-a-day, oral JAK1/JAK2 and activin A receptor type 1 (ACVR1) inhibitor. Omjjara is the first authorised medicine in the EU for disease-related splenomegaly (enlarged spleen) or symptoms in adult patients with moderate to severe anaemia who have primary myelofibrosis, post polycythaemia vera myelofibrosis or post essential thrombocythaemia myelofibrosis and who are Janus kinase (JAK) inhibitor naïve or have been treated with ruxolitinib.

Nina Mojas, Senior Vice President, Oncology Global Product Strategy, GSK, said:

The challenges of living with myelofibrosis can be burdensome, and symptomatic patients can experience spleen enlargement, fatigue, night sweats and bone pain. Until now, there have been no options specifically indicated to treat these symptoms in patients who also experience anaemia. The authorisation of Omjjara brings a new treatment option with a differentiated mechanism of action to these patients in the EU.

Myelofibrosis is estimated to affect 1 in 10,000 people in the EU.^{5,6}

About 40% of patients have moderate to severe anaemia at the time of diagnosis and nearly all patients are estimated to develop anaemia over the course of the disease.^{1,2,3,4} Myelofibrosis patients with anaemia require additional supportive care, including transfusions, and more than 30% will discontinue treatment due to anaemia.⁷ Patients who are transfusion dependent have a poor prognosis and shortened survival.^{8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16}

Francesca Palandri, MD, PhD, IRCCS S. Orsola-Malpighi, Bologna University Hospital, Italy, said:

The EU authorisation of Omjjara represents a meaningful advancement for eligible patients with myelofibrosis, and particularly for those with moderate to severe anaemia who need new treatment options that may reduce their disease-related burden. The availability of a single therapy for key manifestations of myelofibrosis is a clear step forward for eligible patients.

The authorisation of momelotinib is based on the MOMENTUM pivotal phase III trial and a subpopulation of adult patients with moderate to severe anaemia (haemoglobin

In these clinical trials, the most common adverse reactions were diarrhoea, thrombocytopaenia, nausea, headache, dizziness, fatigue, asthenia, abdominal pain, and cough.^{17,18}

About Omjjara (momelotinib)

Momelotinib has a differentiated mechanism of action, with inhibitory ability along three key signalling pathways: Janus kinase (JAK) 1, JAK2, and activin A receptor, type I (ACVR1).^{8,17,19,20} Inhibition of JAK1 and JAK2 may improve constitutional symptoms and splenomegaly.^{8,17,20} Additionally, inhibition of ACVR1 leads to a decrease in circulating hepcidin levels, potentially contributing to anaemia-related benefit.^{8,17,19,20}

In September 2023, the US Food and Drug Administration licensed (<https://www.gsk.com/en-gb/media/press-releases/ojjaara-momelot...>) momelotinib under the brand name Ojjaara for the treatment of intermediate or high-risk myelofibrosis, including primary myelofibrosis or secondary myelofibrosis (post-polycythaemia vera and post-essential thrombocythaemia), in adults with anaemia.

Important Information for Omjjara in the EU

Omjjara is indicated for the treatment of disease-related splenomegaly (enlarged spleen) or symptoms in adult patients with moderate to severe anaemia who have primary myelofibrosis, post polycythaemia vera myelofibrosis or post essential thrombocythaemia myelofibrosis and who are Janus kinase (JAK) inhibitor naïve or have been treated with ruxolitinib.

Refer to the Omjjara EMA Reference Information

(<https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/medicines/human/EPAR/omjjara>) for a full list of adverse events and the complete important safety information in the EU.

Myelofibrosis is a rare blood cancer that disrupts the body's normal production of blood cells because of dysregulated JAK-signal transducer and activator of transcription protein signalling. The clinical hallmarks of myelofibrosis are splenomegaly (enlarged spleen), progressive anaemia and debilitating constitutional symptoms, such as fatigue, night sweats and bone pain, attributable to ineffective haematopoiesis and excessive production of proinflammatory cytokines.²¹

About the pivotal clinical trials

MOMENTUM was a phase III, global, multicentre, randomised, double-blind study investigating momelotinib versus danazol in patients (n=195) with myelofibrosis who were symptomatic and anaemic and had been previously treated with a licensed JAK inhibitor. The trial was designed to evaluate the safety and efficacy of momelotinib for treating and reducing key hallmarks of the disease: symptoms, blood transfusions (due to anaemia), and splenomegaly. The MOMENTUM trial met all its primary and key secondary endpoints, demonstrating statistically significant response with respect to constitutional symptoms, splenic reduction and transfusion independence in patients treated with momelotinib versus danazol (Total Symptom Score reduction of 50% or greater: 25% momelotinib, 9% danazol, $p = 0.0095$; reduction of spleen volume by 35% or greater: momelotinib 22%, danazol 3%, $p = 0.0011$; no transfusions and all haemoglobin values ≥ 8 g/dL in the 12 weeks prior to week 24: momelotinib 30%, danazol 20%).¹⁷ Results from the 24-week randomised treatment period were presented at the 2022 American Society of Clinical

Oncology (ASCO) Annual Meeting and subsequently published in The Lancet,^{22,23} with 48-week data presented at the 64th American Society of Hematology (ASH) Annual Meeting and Exposition in December 2022 and subsequently published in The Lancet.^{24,25}

SIMPLIFY-1 was a multicentre, randomised, double-blind, phase III study that compared the safety and efficacy of momelotinib to ruxolitinib in patients (n=432) with myelofibrosis who had not received prior treatment with a JAK inhibitor. Safety and efficacy results for SIMPLIFY-1 were based upon a subset of patients (n=181) with anaemia at baseline. The efficacy of momelotinib in the treatment of patients with myelofibrosis in SIMPLIFY-1 was based on spleen volume response (reduction of spleen volume by 35% or greater: 31% momelotinib, 33% ruxolitinib p = 0.026).¹⁸

GSK is committed to maximising patient survival through transformational medicines, with a current focus on breakthroughs in immuno-oncology and tumour-cell targeting therapies, and development in haematologic malignancies, gynaecologic cancers, and other solid tumours.

GSK is a global biopharma company with a purpose to unite science, technology, and talent to get ahead of disease together. Find out more at [gsk.com](https://www.gsk.com).

Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements

GSK cautions investors that any forward-looking statements or projections made by GSK, including those made in this announcement, are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. Such factors include, but are not limited to, those described under Item 3.D “Risk factors” in the company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for 2022, and Q3 Results for 2023.

* The European Commission has the authority to authorise medicines for European Union member states, as well as in the European Economic Area (EEA) countries Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein, and Northern Ireland.

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