



DELIVERING TRANSFORMATIONAL SCIENCE TO ADDRESS UNMET NEEDS IN CANCER

In the last five years, more than 60 new cancer medicines have been launched globally. Yet today, more than 1,000 people still die from cancer every single hour.

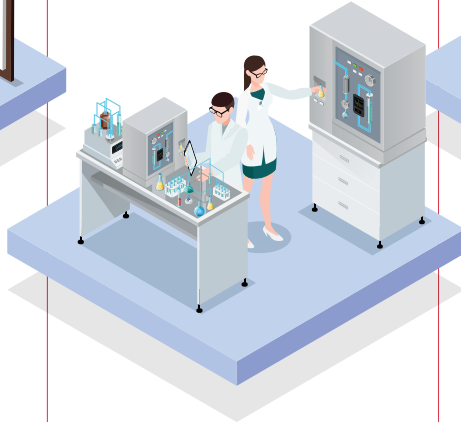
Gilead is innovating with next-generation therapies, combinations and technologies to help transform how cancer is treated, especially for patients living with triple negative breast cancer (TNBC), hormone receptor positive (HR+) breast cancer and diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) in Asia.



GILEAD'S COMMITMENT TO ONCOLOGY



- Gilead has purposefully built our oncology pipeline with a focus on depth and breadth to address the greatest gaps in care.



- From antibody-drug conjugates and small molecules to cell therapy-based approaches, our research and development programs are creating possibilities for people with overlooked, underserved, and difficult-to-treat cancers.



- Gilead's innovation has treated over 19,500¹ patients globally with CAR T-cell therapies through commercial products and clinical trials. With its acquisition of Kite Pharma in 2017, Gilead has expanded its presence in oncology to become a leader in cell therapy.



- By 2030, our goal is two-fold: to deliver 20+ transformative indication approvals and to positively impact the lives of more than 500,000 people with cancer.



- In the region, we have grown our clinical development program to approximately 25 active trials as of February 2024 including 14 phase 3 trials in multiple solid tumours and haematology indications.

TRIPLE-NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER

TNBC is diagnosed by the lack of expression of three receptors – estrogen receptor (ER), progesterone receptor (PR), and human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (HER2) amplification. TNBC tends to grow and spread faster, has fewer treatment options, and tends to have a worse prognosis than other types of breast cancer.

Incidence of incidence of breast cancer in Asia

Close to half **45.4%** of the 2.3 million breast cancers (BC) diagnosed in 2020 were from Asia.¹

In the Asia Pacific region, breast cancer accounts for **23%** of all new cancer cases and **14%** of all cancer deaths among women.

TNBC accounts for **9-13%** of all breast cancer cases in the region.²

The Patient's Voice

I was devastated when I was first diagnosed of TNBC but I know I wasn't the only one being impacted. My whole family would be part of this battle. Since then, we keep researching for new and effective treatment options.

– A TNBC patient from Singapore

I was diagnosed when my daughter was 72 days old, so I don't remember how she grew up because I was too busy with my treatment.

– A TNBC patient from Korea

I was full of frustration and fear when I heard the cancer cells have spread to lung after over 30 times of electrotherapy and chemotherapy... I hope there will be new treatment options that can offer me hope and faith in this battle.

– A TNBC patient from Hong Kong

While I was waiting for the test report, I was always worried that the TNBC cancer cells would metastasize very quickly, and that the condition would worsen if treatment was not received in time.

– A TNBC patient from Taiwan

Our Partnerships

Gilead collaborates with local patient organizations in Asia to launch programs that help improve access to care by eliminating barriers and advancing education.

2022



Global Chinese Breast Cancer Organizations Alliance

Hong Kong

Education program for breast cancer patients and caretakers.



SINGAPORE
CANCER
SOCIETY

Singapore Cancer Society

Singapore

Corporate giving initiative to raise awareness for screening and early treatment for breast cancer and provide subsidized mammograms for eligible women.

2023



Taiwan Young Patient Association

Taiwan

An app to provide comprehensive information and peer support for breast cancer patients.



HOPE
財團法人癌症希望基金會
HOPE FOUNDATION FOR CANCER CARE

財團法人乳癌防治基金會
TSCF
Taiwan Breast Cancer Foundation (TSCF)

Taiwan Breast Cancer Alliance, HOPE Foundation for Cancer Care, Taiwan Breast Cancer Foundation

Taiwan

Educational material and lectures on TNBC.

2024



Triple Negative Breast Cancer Korea

Korea

Development of educational materials and support of educational seminars to increase TNBC patients' awareness of disease.

¹ <https://www.mdpi.com/2072-6694/14/17/4218>

² https://ihe.se/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/IHE-report-2023_3_.pdf

DIFFUSE LARGE B CELL LYMPHOMA (DLBCL)

Blood cancer is a term for cancers that affect the blood, bone marrow and lymphatic system. There are three main groups of blood cancers: leukaemia, lymphoma and myeloma.¹

Lymphoma is the most common blood cancer.² It affects the lymphatic system, developing in lymphocytes (the white blood cells that help to fight infection).³

Lymphoma is categorised into two groups: non-Hodgkin lymphoma, which accounts for 90% of all lymphomas, and Hodgkin lymphoma.^{1,4}

- There are more than 60 specific subtypes of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, some of these are common and others are more rare.⁵
- Non-Hodgkin lymphoma is classified by the type of white blood cell affected (T cell, B cell or natural killer cell) and how the disease progresses.⁵
- Aggressive lymphoma grows and spreads quickly, accounting for approximately 60% of all non-Hodgkin lymphoma cases.⁵ Indolent lymphoma grows and spreads more slowly.⁵



Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) is an aggressive lymphoma and is the most common subtype of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, representing around 30% of all cases.⁵ DLBCL develops when B cells are formed abnormally, with these building up within the lymphatic system which is part of the body's immune system.⁶

- ¹ Blood Cancer UK. About Blood Cancer. Available at: <https://bloodcancer.org.uk/understanding-blood-cancer/> Accessed: November 2023
- ² Lymphoma Research Foundation. What is lymphoma? Available at: <https://lymphoma.org/aboutlymphoma/> Accessed: November 2023
- ³ Lymphoma Action. Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma. 2019. Available at <https://lymphoma-action.org.uk/types-lymphoma/non-hodgkin-lymphoma>. Accessed: November 2023
- ⁴ Shankland KR, Armitage JO, Hancock BW. Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma. The Lancet. 2012 Sep 1;380(9844):848-57. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(12)60605-9.
- ⁵ Leukemia & Lymphoma Society. NHL subtypes. Available at: <https://www.lls.org/lymphoma/non-hodgkin-lymphoma/nhl-subtypes> Accessed: November 2023
- ⁶ Relapsed or Refractory Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma: "Dazed and Confused". Oncology (Williston Park). 2022 Jun 10;36(6):366-375. doi: 10.46883/2022.25920963.
- ⁷ Lymphoma Research Foundation. Understanding Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (DLBCL). 2022. Available at: https://lymphoma.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/LRF_Diffuse_Large_B_Cell_Lymphoma_Fact_Sheet.pdf. Accessed: November 2023
- ⁸ American Cancer Society. 2023. Treating B-Cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma Available at: <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/types/non-hodgkin-lymphoma/treating/b-cell-lymphoma.html> Accessed: November 2023

Incidence and treatment challenges

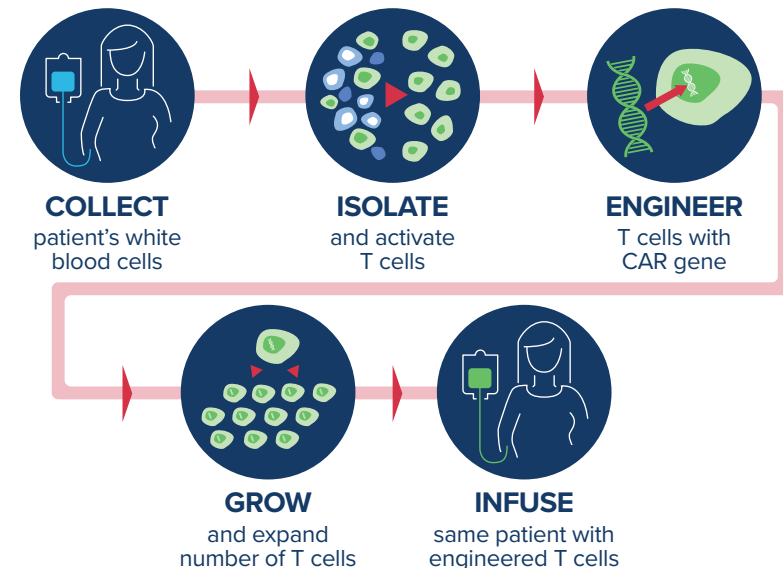
- DLBCL is slightly more common in men and around half of patients are aged **over 60**.⁷
- The five-year survival rate of patients with DLBCL is approximately **60-70%**.⁶
- **30-40%** of patients with DLBCL will relapse or become refractory (resistant or unresponsive) to frontline treatment.⁶
- Treatment approaches for DLBCL may include:⁸



- Chemotherapy with/without monoclonal antibody
- Chemotherapy and radiation
- Stem cell transplant
- Chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy

How CAR T-cell therapy works

Cell therapy uses the power of the patient's own immune system





<https://www.gilead.com/science-and-medicine/our-therapeutic-areas/oncology>

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