



## **PharmaMar will present final data on PM1183 during the 18th World Lung Conference in Japan**

- The study has been selected as an oral presentation. The Final Phase I/II activity and safety data of the combination of lurbinectedin (PM1183) and doxorubicin in relapsed small-cell lung cancer will be presented
- This data have been published in the prestigious scientific publication Annals of Oncology
- The combination is being studied in a Phase III trial currently recruiting 600 patients
- Up to today, there is only one approved therapy, topotecan, in relapsed disease, that offers a response rate of between 17% and 24% against the 37% observed in patients treated with PM1183 in combination with doxorubicin
- The study shows that the relevant adverse events were transitory and manageable thanks to the optimization of the given dose. PM1183 does not produce mucositis, neuropathy or alopecia

**Madrid, October 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017.-** PharmaMar (MSE:PHM) will present the final efficacy and safety data obtained from the Phase I/II trial combining PM1183 (lurbinectedin) with doxorubicin in relapsed small-cell lung cancer during a 'Research Perspectives' oral session, on October 16th (abstract ID9249). This presentation will take place in the frame of the IASCLC 18<sup>TH</sup> World Lung Conference in Yokohama, Japan. This data have been published in the last number (October) of the prestigious scientific publication Annals of Oncology, official publication of the European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO).

This study shows that patients treated with PM1183 in combination with doxorubicin (Phase I/II clinical trial) reached a progression free survival (5.3 months) which compares favorably with historical data of topotecan as a single agent (the PFS varies between 3.1 and 3.5 months). The objective response rate, a 37% is observed in patients in a combination between PM1183 and doxorubicin compares to historical data of topotecan in relapsed disease of between 17% and 24%. In platinum sensitive patients, the progression free survival observed in patients treated with PM1183 in combination with doxorubicin increases up to 6.2 months. With topotecan, historical data in those patients saw a progression free survival ranging from 3.25 to 4.3 months.



The study shows that the relevant adverse events, in their majority hematological, were transitory and manageable thanks to the optimization of the given dose. PM1183 does not produce mucositis, neuropathy or alopecia.

The results become of special relevance if it taken into account that microcitic lung cancer, also known as small-cell lung cancer, is the most aggressive type of lung cancer for which only one approved treatment exists, topotecan, approved more than 15 years ago in advanced and relapsed illness.

These positive data led to the start of the pivotal Phase III Atlantis trial to enroll 600 patients over 154 centers in 20 countries and to compare the combination of PM1183 and doxorubicin, versus either Topotecan or CAV (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicine and vincristine).

Also to be presented on October 17th in a poster session titled "Clinical Design, Statistics and Clinical Trials" is the schema of this ongoing trial in the relapsed small-cell lung cancer setting (Abstract ID 9326).

#### **About PM1183 (lurbinectedin)**

PM1183 is a compound under clinical investigation. It is an inhibitor of RNA polymerase II. This enzyme is essential for the transcription process that is over-activated in tumors with transcription addiction. The antitumor efficacy of lurbinectedin is being investigated in various types of solid tumors, including a Phase III study for platinum-resistant ovarian cancer, a Phase II study for BRCA 1 and BRCA 2-associated metastatic breast cancer and a Phase III study for small cell lung cancer.

#### **About PharmaMar**

Headquartered in Madrid, PharmaMar is a world-leading biopharmaceutical company in the discovery and development of innovative marine-derived anticancer drugs. The company has an important pipeline of drug candidates and a robust R&D oncology program. PharmaMar develops and commercializes YONDELIS® in Europe and has three other clinical-stage programs under development for several types of solid and hematological cancers, Zepsyre™ (PM1183), plitidepsin, PM184 and PM14. PharmaMar is a global biopharmaceutical company with subsidiaries in Germany, Italy, France, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Belgium, Austria and the United States. PharmaMar fully owns other companies: GENOMICA, Spain's leading molecular diagnostics company; Sylentis, dedicated to researching therapeutic applications of gene silencing (RNAi); and two other chemical enterprises, Zelnova Zeltia and Xylazel. To learn more about PharmaMar, please visit us at [www.pharmamar.com](http://www.pharmamar.com).

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