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[Option 1] Subject: Live Broadcast Invitation: COSELA™ (trilaciclib) Now Approved!
[Option 2] Subject: Experts to discuss the first myeloprotection therapy

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Learn About the First Myeloprotection Therapy to Proactively Help Protect Against Multiple Myelosuppressive Consequences

You are invited to attend a special broadcast on COSELA™ (trilaciclib). The first and only myeloprotection therapy, COSELA is indicated to decrease the incidence of chemotherapy-induced myelosuppression in adult patients when administered prior to **a platinum/etoposide-containing regimen or topotecan-containing regimen for extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC).**

Register below for an opportunity to learn about the unmet needs in chemotherapy-induced myelosuppression, and how COSELA may help protect bone marrow from cytotoxic damage in this patient population.

The broadcast will be offered at the following times:

Thursday, 3/25 at 6:00 pm ET
Thursday, 3/25 at 8:00 pm ET
Friday, 3/26 at 12:00 pm ET

REGISTER NOW

Speaker Information:



Edward S. Kim, MD, MBA, FACP, FASCO
Vice Physician-in-Chief
City of Hope National Medical Center
Physician-in-Chief & Senior Vice President
City of Hope Orange County



Mohamed K. Mohamed, MD, PhD
Medical Director, Oncology Division
Director of Thoracic Oncology
Hematologist/Medical Oncologist
Cone Health Cancer Center



Dana Herndon, RN, BSN, ONN-CG, CPHQ
Thoracic Oncology
Cone Health Cancer Center

In this Live Broadcast, Dr. Ed Kim, Dr. Mohamed Mohamed and Dana Herndon, RN will:



Review the burden and current treatment landscape of chemotherapy-induced myelosuppression



Introduce the mechanism of action, and key efficacy and safety data of the first and only myeloprotection therapy for patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer



Explore adverse reactions, dosing and administration and the G1 to One™ patient support program

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INDICATION

COSELA is indicated to decrease the incidence of chemotherapy-induced myelosuppression in adult patients when administered prior to a platinum/etoposide-containing regimen or topotecan-containing regimen for extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC).

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

CONTRAINDICATION

- COSELA is contraindicated in patients with a history of serious hypersensitivity reactions to trilaciclib.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Injection-Site Reactions, Including Phlebitis and Thrombophlebitis

- COSELA administration can cause injection-site reactions, including phlebitis and thrombophlebitis, which occurred in 56 (21%) of 272 patients receiving COSELA in clinical trials, including Grade 2 (10%) and Grade 3 (0.4%) adverse reactions. Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of injection-site reactions, including infusion-site pain and erythema during infusion. For mild (Grade 1) to moderate (Grade 2) injection-site reactions, flush line/cannula with at least 20 mL of sterile 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP or 5% Dextrose Injection, USP after end of infusion. For severe (Grade 3) or life-threatening (Grade 4) injection-site reactions, stop infusion and permanently discontinue COSELA. Injection-site reactions led to discontinuation of treatment in 3 (1%) of the 272 patients.

Acute Drug Hypersensitivity Reactions

- COSELA administration can cause acute drug hypersensitivity reactions, which occurred in 16 (6%) of 272 patients receiving COSELA in clinical trials, including Grade 2 reactions (2%). Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of acute drug hypersensitivity reactions. For moderate (Grade 2) acute drug hypersensitivity reactions, stop infusion and hold COSELA until the adverse reaction recovers to Grade ≤1. For severe (Grade 3) or life-threatening (Grade 4) acute drug hypersensitivity reactions, stop infusion and permanently discontinue COSELA.

Interstitial Lung Disease/Pneumonitis

- Severe, life-threatening, or fatal interstitial lung disease (ILD) and/or pneumonitis can occur in patients treated with cyclin-dependent kinases (CDK)4/6 inhibitors, including COSELA, with which it occurred in 1 (0.4%) of 272 patients receiving COSELA in clinical trials. Monitor patients for pulmonary symptoms of ILD/pneumonitis. For recurrent moderate (Grade 2) ILD/pneumonitis, and severe (Grade 3) or life-threatening (Grade 4) ILD/pneumonitis, permanently discontinue COSELA.

Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

- Based on its mechanism of action, COSELA can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Females of reproductive potential should use an effective method of contraception during treatment with COSELA and for at least 3 weeks after the final dose.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

- Serious adverse reactions occurred in 30% of patients receiving COSELA. Serious adverse reactions reported in >3% of patients who received COSELA included respiratory failure, hemorrhage, and thrombosis.
- Fatal adverse reactions were observed in 5% of patients receiving COSELA. Fatal adverse reactions for patients receiving COSELA included pneumonia (2%), respiratory failure (2%), acute respiratory failure (<1%), hemoptysis (<1%), and cerebrovascular accident (<1%).
- Permanent discontinuation due to an adverse reaction occurred in 9% of patients who received COSELA. Adverse reaction leading to permanent discontinuation of any study treatment for patients receiving COSELA included pneumonia (2%), asthenia (2%), injection-site reaction, thrombocytopenia, cerebrovascular accident, ischemic stroke, infusion-related reaction, respiratory failure, and myositis (<1% each).
- Infusion interruptions due to an adverse reaction occurred in 4.1% of patients who received COSELA.
- The most common adverse reactions (≥10%) were fatigue, hypocalcemia, hypokalemia, hypophosphatemia, aspartate aminotransferase increased, headache, and pneumonia.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

- COSELA is an inhibitor of OCT2, MATE1, and MATE-2K. Co-administration of COSELA may increase the concentration or net accumulation of OCT2, MATE1, and MATE-2K substrates in the kidney (e.g., dofetilide, dalfampridine, and cisplatin).

To report suspected adverse reactions, contact G1 Therapeutics at 1-800-790-G1TX or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

This information is not comprehensive. Please see the full [Prescribing Information](#).



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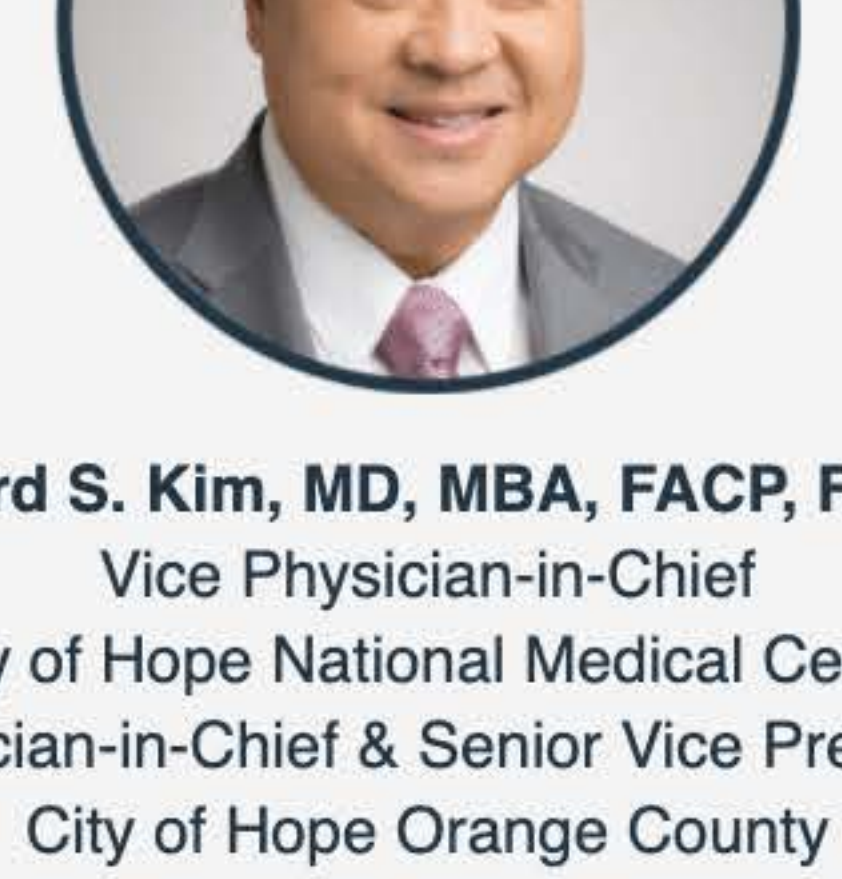
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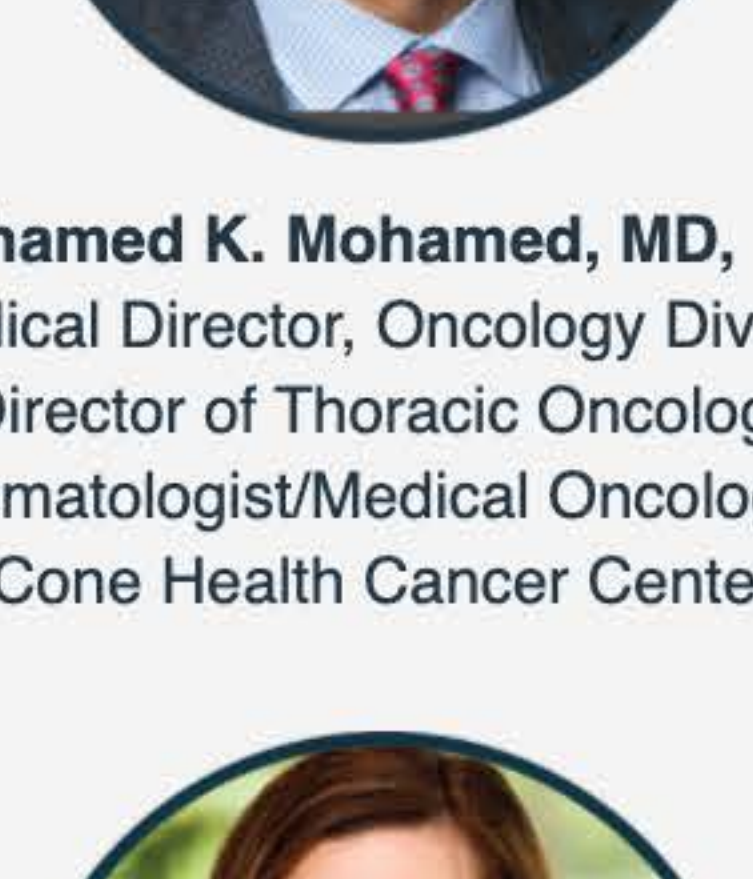
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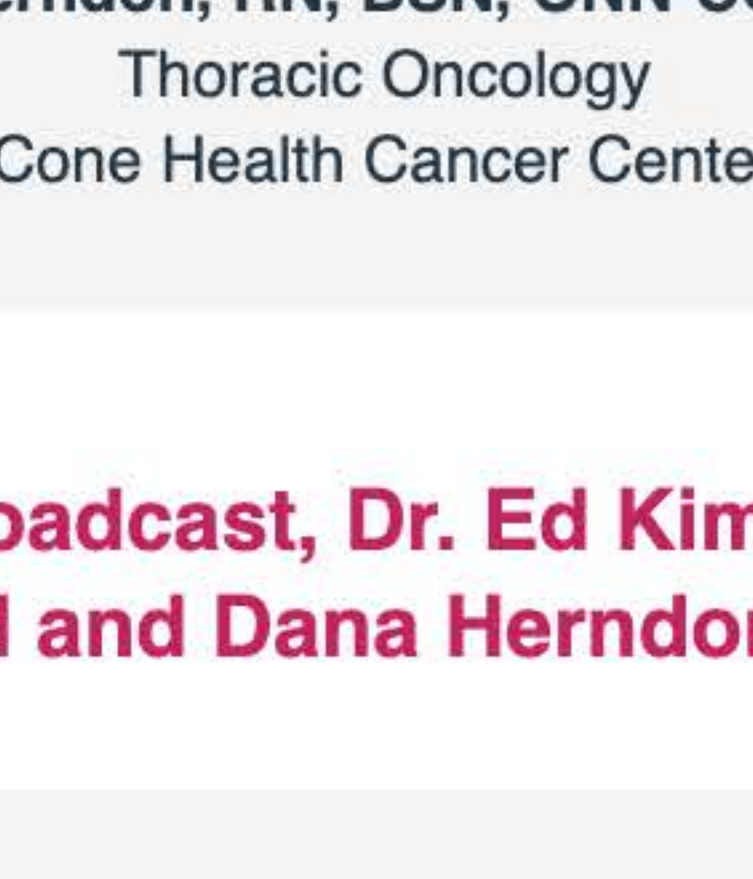
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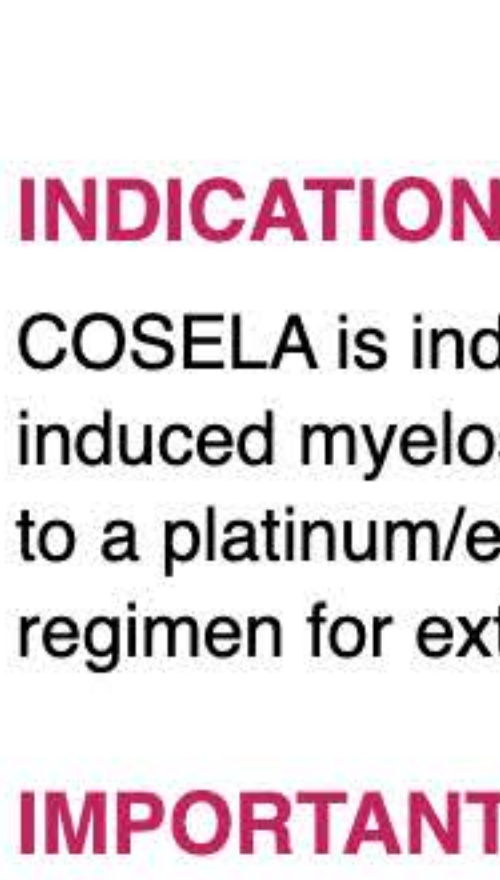
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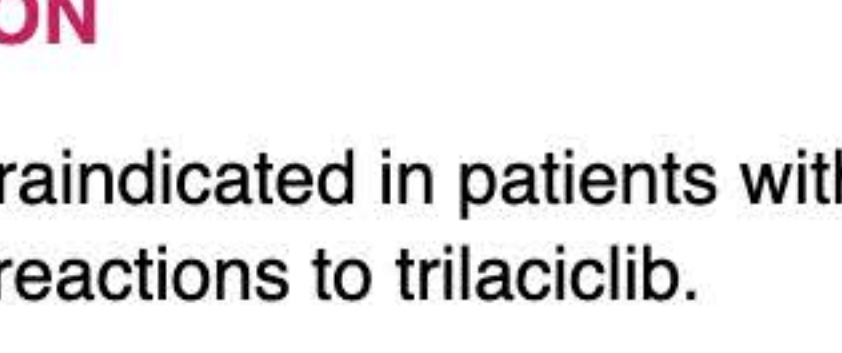
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