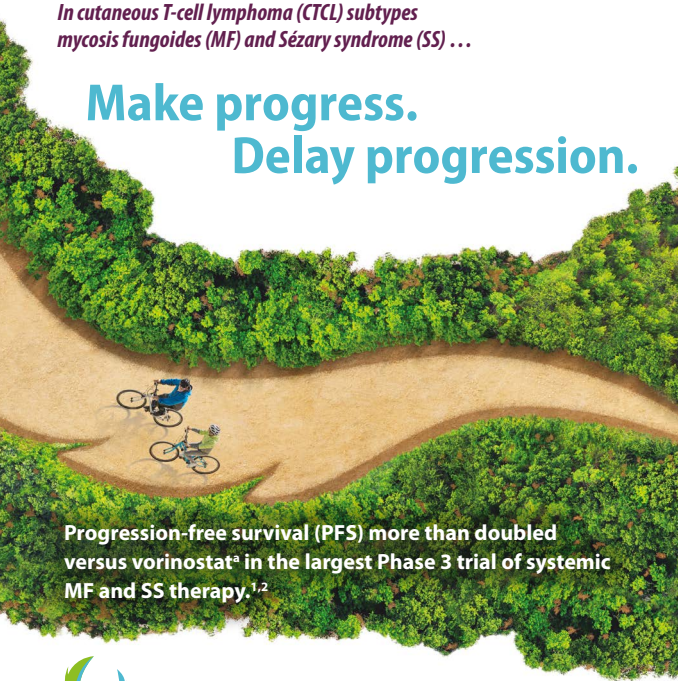
In cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL) subtypes mycosis fungoides (MF) and Sézary syndrome (SS) …

Make progress. Delay progression.



Progression-free survival (PFS) more than doubled versus vorinostat[a] in the largest Phase 3 trial of systemic MF and SS therapy.[1,2]

POTELIGEO® ▼ (mogamulizumab)

- A **first-in-class monoclonal antibody targeting CCR4**[2] – a receptor involved in the trafficking of malignant T cells to tumour sites[3]
- **Significantly superior PFS** with durable multicompartmental benefit, especially in skin and blood, versus vorinostat[‡1]
- Clinically meaningful **symptomatic improvement** and significant **QoL benefit**[4,5]
- **Good tolerability** and a **manageable safety profile**[2,6–8]

POTELIGEO® is indicated in the EU for the treatment of adult patients with mycosis fungoides or Sézary syndrome who have received at least one prior systemic therapy.[1]

For full prescribing information refer to the Summary of Product Characteristics, available here

Adverse events should be reported. Reporting forms and information can be found at www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store.

Adverse events should also be reported to Kyowa Kirin Ltd. on +44 (0)1896 664000, or email medinfo@kyowakirin.com

[a] Vorinostat is a USA FDA-licensed existing treatment for MF and SS and is currently unlicensed in the EU. All references to vorinostat within this document are included only for the purposes of accurately conveying details of the MAVORIC trial and are not intended to promote the use of vorinostat.

References: 1. POTELIGEO® Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC). Published: 28 January 2019. Updated: 20 August 2021. Accessed: September 2021. **2.** Kim YH, Bagot M, Pinter-Brown L, et al. Mogam, *Lancet Oncol.* 2018;19(9):1192–1204. **3.** Ferenczi K, Fuhlbrigge RC, Pinkus JL, Pinkus GS, Kupper TS. *J Invest Dermatol.* 2002;119(6):1405–1410. **4.** European Medicines Agency (EMA). POTELIGEO European Public Assessment Report (EPAR). (EMA/698539/2018). Accessed: September 2021. **5.** Porcu P, Hudgens S, Quaglino P, et al. Poster presented at: American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) Annual Meeting; 1–5 June 2018; Chicago, IL, US. **6.** Duvic M, Pinter-Brown LC, Foss FM, et al. *Blood.* 2015;125(12):1883–1889. **7.** Ogura M, Ishida T, Hatake K, Taniwaki M, et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2014;32(11):1157–1163. **8.** Yamamoto K, Utsunomiya A, Tobinai K, et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2010;28(9):1591–1598.

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