*For certain **adult and pediatric patients** (12 years of age and older)[†] with **advanced synovial sarcoma** who have received prior chemotherapy, TECELRA is*

Tecelra®
afamitresgene autoleucel
suspension for IV infusion

Your T cells. Your treatment. Your journey.



TECELRA is a one-time therapy that uses your own T cells to destroy your cancer cells.

Talk to your doctor about receiving HLA and MAGE-A4 biomarker testing to discover if TECELRA is right for you.[†]

“Definitely don’t give up. Explore your treatment options.”

Lindsiy G.
diagnosed with synovial sarcoma at 20 years old

HLA=human leukocyte antigen; MAGE=melanoma-associated antigen.
[†]TECELRA is for people with certain HLA-A*02 types whose tumor expresses the MAGE-A4 antigen.

What is TECELRA?

TECELRA® (afamitresgene autoleucel) is a medicine, called a genetically modified autologous T cell immunotherapy, that is used to treat synovial sarcoma. It is used when other kinds of treatment do not work. TECELRA is different from other cancer medicines because it is made from your own white blood cells that are made to recognize and attack your cancer cells. Your healthcare provider will perform tests to see if TECELRA is right for you.

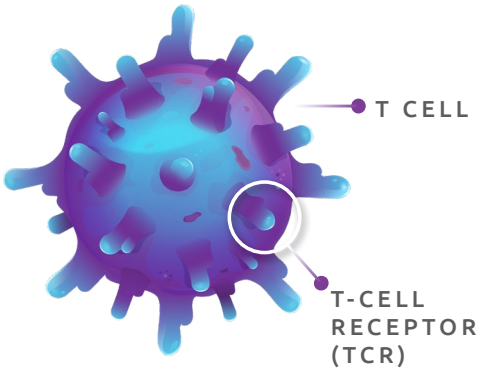
Please see additional Important Safety Information, including Important Warning, throughout, as well as Medication Guide.

How does TECELRA work?

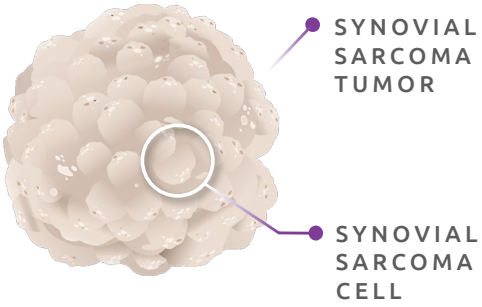
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Synovial sarcoma cells try to evade detection

Your immune system is designed to recognize and attack cells that may be harmful. But synovial sarcoma cells can sometimes find ways to make detection more difficult.



T cells play a key role in the immune response. Proteins on their surface, called **T-cell receptors (TCRs)**, help them recognize and destroy harmful cells, including **tumor** cells.



Like other cancer cells, **synovial sarcoma cells** try to hide from T cells by limiting certain proteins on their surface, making them harder to find and attack.



Knowing your biomarker status early can help you explore treatment options and plan your next steps with confidence.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

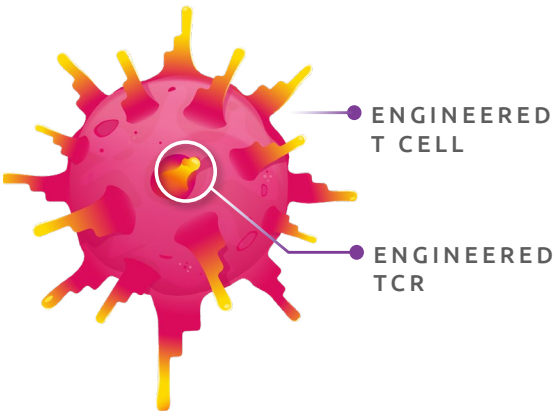
Important Warning: You will likely be in a hospital before and after getting TECELRA. TECELRA may cause side effects that can be severe or life-threatening. **Call your healthcare provider or get emergency help right away** if you get any of the following: fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher); chills/shivering; difficulty breathing; fast or irregular heartbeat; low blood pressure; fatigue; severe nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea; severe headache; or new skin rash. Tell all your healthcare providers that you were treated with TECELRA.

How does TECELRA work? (cont'd)

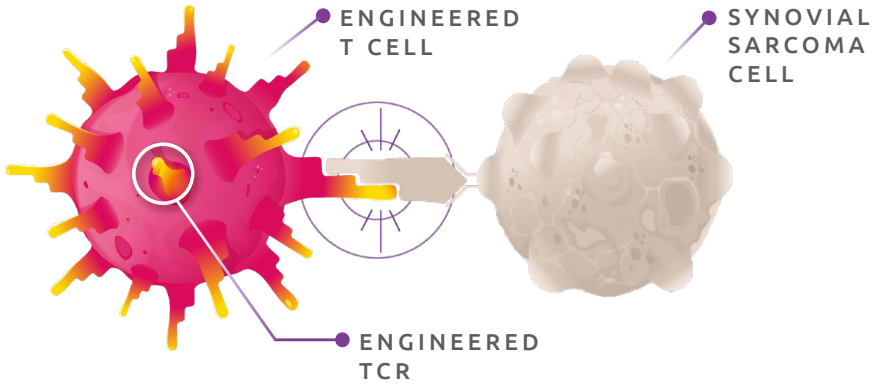
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TECELRA helps T cells recognize cancer cells

TECELRA is a different type of treatment that is personalized to you. Made from your own T cells, TECELRA works with your immune system to find and destroy cancer cells.



To make **TECELRA**, your T cells are collected and **engineered** with enhanced TCRs that help them recognize MAGE-A4, a type of protein that can be displayed by synovial sarcoma cells.



TECELRA, comprised of T cells with enhanced TCRs, is infused back into your body where they target and destroy synovial sarcoma cells.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

After getting TECELRA, you will be monitored daily at the healthcare facility for at least 7 days after the infusion. You should plan to stay close to a healthcare facility for at least 2 weeks. Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other activities that could be dangerous for at least 2 weeks after you get TECELRA. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to follow your progress. It is important that you have your blood tested. If you miss a scheduled appointment for your collection of blood, call your healthcare provider as soon as possible to reschedule.

Was TECELRA studied in patients like me?

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TECELRA was studied in 137 patients with advanced synovial sarcoma in an open-label trial, meaning all patients knew they received TECELRA

To be eligible for the study, patients were required to have:

1. Advanced synovial sarcoma that could not be treated with surgery or had spread to other parts of the body
2. Positive status for 2 biomarkers (HLA-A*02–specific subtypes and MAGE-A4)
3. Previous treatment with at least 1 type of chemotherapy

The median age for those in the study was 38 years (range: 13-73 years); 53% were men and 47% were women.
Median is the middle number in a group of numbers arranged from lowest to highest.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Before you receive TECELRA, tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines and supplements you take and your medical conditions, including: seizure, stroke, confusion, or memory loss; heart, liver, or kidney problems; low blood pressure; lung or breathing problems; recent or active infection; past infections that can be reactivated following treatment with TECELRA; low blood counts; pregnancy, you think you may be pregnant, or plan to become pregnant; breastfeeding; or taking a blood thinner.

How effective is TECELRA?

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TECELRA is the only T-cell therapy shown to shrink synovial sarcoma tumors by the first scan

TECELRA was able to shrink or eliminate synovial sarcoma tumors in the study

44% of patients saw their **tumor shrink or disappear**

40% of patients saw their **tumor shrink**

4% of patients saw their **tumor disappear**

Among patients who saw their tumor shrink or disappear†:

HALF saw results with TECELRA by **4.6 WEEKS**

48% maintained their response for **6 months or longer**

32% maintained their response for **2 years or longer**

†43.8% of a total 137 patients in the study saw results with TECELRA.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

The most common side effects of TECELRA include nausea, fatigue, musculoskeletal pain, infection, fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher), constipation, vomiting, headache, diarrhea, cough, fast heart rate, swelling, shortness of breath, rash, increased aspartate aminotransferase, increased alanine aminotransferase, decreased lymphocyte count, decreased white blood cell count, decreased neutrophil count, decreased red blood cell count, and decreased platelet count.

What are the possible serious side effects with TECELRA?

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The possible serious side effects that may occur with TECELRA could be different from those you have experienced with other treatments. Prior to infusion, your doctor will discuss important risks associated with TECELRA. Be sure to speak with your doctor or care team about any side effects you may experience.

IMPORTANT WARNING

- You will likely be in a hospital before and after getting TECELRA
- TECELRA may cause side effects that can be severe or life-threatening. **Call your healthcare provider or get emergency help right away** if you get any of the following: **fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher); chills/shivering; difficulty breathing; fast or irregular heartbeat; low blood pressure; fatigue; severe nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea; severe headache; or new skin rash**
- Tell all your healthcare providers that you were treated with TECELRA
- After getting TECELRA, you will be monitored daily at the healthcare facility for at least 7 days after the infusion. You should plan to stay close to a healthcare facility for at least 2 weeks
- Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other activities that could be dangerous for at least 2 weeks after you get TECELRA

The most common side effects of TECELRA include nausea, fatigue, musculoskeletal pain, infection, fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher), constipation, vomiting, headache, diarrhea, cough, fast heart rate, swelling, shortness of breath, rash, increased aspartate aminotransferase, increased alanine aminotransferase, decreased lymphocyte count, decreased white blood cell count, decreased neutrophil count, decreased red blood cell count, and decreased platelet count.

You are encouraged to report side effects to the FDA at (800) FDA-1088 or **www.fda.gov/medwatch** or to US WorldMeds at 1-855-246-9232.

What are the possible serious side effects with TECELRA? (cont'd)

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One serious side effect that is possible with TECELRA is called CRS

WHAT IS CRS?

Cytokine release syndrome (CRS) can occur after treatment with some cancer therapies, including TECELRA, and can be severe or life-threatening. It happens when immune cells rapidly release large amounts of cytokines, proteins that help control the body's immune response, into the blood.

You should be monitored for CRS at a healthcare facility daily for at least 7 days after treatment with TECELRA and for at least 2 weeks following treatment with TECELRA.

WHAT DOES HAVING CRS FEEL LIKE?

The most common symptoms of CRS include fever, fast or irregular heartbeat, low blood pressure, nausea/vomiting, and headache. Tell your doctor or care team right away if you develop fever or any of these other symptoms after receiving TECELRA.

HOW LONG DID CRS LAST IN THE TECELRA STUDY?

In the TECELRA clinical study, half of CRS cases occurred within 2 days of treatment (range: 1-7 days) and half improved within 3 days (range: 1-14 days).

What can I do today to find out about next steps with TECELRA?

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1. Know your biomarker status

Testing positive for certain biomarkers is the first step in determining if you or your loved one is eligible for TECELRA. **Ask your doctor if you have been tested for the following biomarkers:**



HLA

A **blood test** will check to see if you have the HLA genetic biomarker that your cells need for TECELRA to work in your body. This helps your T cells respond and bind to cancer cells. The type of HLA gene you have can help your care team find out if TECELRA may be an option for you.[†]



MAGE-A4

A **tumor tissue test** will check for a biomarker called MAGE-A4, which is the protein TECELRA-engineered T cells are designed to target. In some cases, your doctor can use tissue from a previous procedure to test for MAGE-A4.

Ask your doctor about biomarker testing today.

Download the discussion guide at **TECELRA.com** to help prepare for your next conversation with your doctor.

[†]Positive for HLA-A*02:01P, -A*02:02P, -A*02:03P, or -A*02:06P, and negative for HLA-A*02:05P.

What is TECELRA?

TECELRA® (afamitresgene autoleucel) is a medicine, called a genetically modified autologous T cell immunotherapy, that is used to treat synovial sarcoma. It is used when other kinds of treatment do not work. TECELRA is different from other cancer medicines because it is made from your own white blood cells that are made to recognize and attack your cancer cells. Your healthcare provider will perform tests to see if TECELRA is right for you.

What can I do today to find out about next steps with TECELRA? (cont'd)

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2. Connect with an ATC

Because of the unique way TECELRA treatment is given, you'll receive it at an **Authorized Treatment Center (ATC)**. You may already be receiving care at an ATC. If not, your oncologist will refer you to one and work closely with the ATC team to coordinate your care throughout your treatment journey.

Need help finding an ATC?

US WorldMeds is here to help you along your treatment journey, including locating an ATC.

Use the ATC locator tool at **TECELRA.com/atc**

or

Contact a Cell Therapy Navigator (CTN) at **1-855-246-9232** or **mycellassist@usworldmeds.com**

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Important Warning: You will likely be in a hospital before and after getting TECELRA. TECELRA may cause side effects that can be severe or life-threatening. **Call your healthcare provider or get emergency help right away** if you get any of the following: fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher); chills/shivering; difficulty breathing; fast or irregular heartbeat; low blood pressure; fatigue; severe nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea; severe headache; or new skin rash. Tell all your healthcare providers that you were treated with TECELRA.

What can I expect during the TECELRA treatment journey?

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Dosing with TECELRA may be different than you are used to. After your T cells are collected and you receive pre-treatment chemotherapy, you will receive a single infusion of your own engineered T cells. **This happens at a specialized facility called an ATC**. There are several steps in the treatment journey. Knowing what to expect can help you prepare. And support is here every step of the way.

1

Oncologist office or TECELRA ATC

Biomarker tests are done



Your oncologist will first determine if you are eligible for TECELRA treatment by confirming you are positive for specific HLA[†] and MAGE-A4 biomarkers.

2

TECELRA ATC

Your T cells are collected

TIME: Up to 8 hours



Your T cells are collected from your blood through a process called **leukapheresis**. They are then frozen and shipped to the manufacturing facility to create your personalized treatment.

3

US WorldMeds' specialized manufacturing facility

Your personalized treatment is made

TIME: About 6 weeks (time may vary)



Your T cells are thawed and genetically modified to create TECELRA. After a quality check, the modified T cells are frozen and sent back to the ATC where they are stored until your infusion.

[†]Positive for HLA-A*02:01P, -A*02:02P, -A*02:03P, or -A*02:06P, and negative for HLA-A*02:05P.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

After getting TECELRA, you will be monitored daily at the healthcare facility for at least 7 days after the infusion. You should plan to stay close to a healthcare facility for at least 2 weeks. Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other activities that could be dangerous for at least 2 weeks after you get TECELRA.

What can I expect during the TECELRA treatment journey? (cont'd)

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4

TECELRA ATC

Pre-treatment helps you prepare

TIME: 4 days

One week before your TECELRA infusion, you will receive a short-course pre-treatment chemotherapy regimen, called **lymphodepletion**, to help prepare your body to receive TECELRA.

5

Receive TECELRA

TIME: Up to 1 hour for 1 infusion bag† + premedication time

Your treatment team will thaw your stored T cells. To reduce the risk of reactions, you will receive an antihistamine and acetaminophen 30 minutes to 1 hour before your infusion. Your TECELRA infusion may be given in 1 or more infusion bags, as determined by your doctor.

6

Stay close for monitoring

TIME: At least 2 weeks

After infusion, you will be monitored daily at the healthcare facility for at least 7 days. You should remain close to a healthcare facility for at least 2 weeks after your infusion. TECELRA may cause side effects that can be severe or life-threatening.

See Important Safety Information, including Important Warning, below.

†A dose of TECELRA may be contained in 1 or more infusion bag(s). A healthcare provider will determine the number of bags needed for your dose of TECELRA before preparing your infusion.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to follow your progress. It is important that you have your blood tested. If you miss a scheduled appointment for your collection of blood, call your healthcare provider as soon as possible to reschedule.

What resources are available to support my TECELRA treatment journey?

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You don't have to navigate the TECELRA journey alone

MyCellAssist™ is here for you

Providing support and resources through every step of the treatment journey for you and your loved ones

Cell Therapy Navigators (CTNs) are here to help!

Your CTN will be your go-to guide for all your treatment journey questions and concerns. They will make your treatment journey as seamless as possible, helping you access the programs and materials you need. Your CTN can help coordinate logistical support and answer questions on the US WorldMeds Treatment Access Program.

Your CTN is here to support you, but they cannot provide medical or treatment advice. Instead, please continue to rely on your healthcare provider for any questions about your treatment.

MyCellAssist™ helpful programs and resources



TRAVEL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

MyCellAssist may offer transportation and lodging support for eligible patients and their caregiver(s) during the treatment journey.†



US WORLDMEDS TREATMENT ACCESS PROGRAM

Patients who are uninsured or underinsured may qualify for financial assistance through MyCellAssist.‡

†Eligibility requirements apply.

‡Eligibility requirements apply. Financial assistance only applies to prescription costs.

What resources are available to support my TECELRA treatment journey? (cont'd)

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Support is always here along your treatment journey

Every step of the TECELRA journey is personal—coordinating with your care team, carefully handling your cells, and using our unique method to create a therapy just for you. US WorldMeds is committed to supporting you throughout your TECELRA treatment experience.

Find the resources.
Make the connections.
Take your next step.

Whether you're looking for helpful information or people who understand what you're going through, explore support groups, advocacy organizations, and downloadable resources at **TECELRA.com**.



Helpful definitions

Tecelra® afamitresgene autoleucel suspension for IV infusion

Authorized Treatment Center (ATC): Specific treatment centers that have the right tools and experts to administer TECELRA

Biomarker: A biological molecule found in a person's blood, other body fluids, or tissues. This can be a sign of a normal or abnormal body process, or a sign of a condition or disease. Biomarkers may be used to determine whether a person will respond to treatment for a condition or disease

Cytokine release syndrome (CRS): A condition that can occur with some immunotherapies when immune cells create a large and rapid release of cytokines, proteins that affect the immune system, into the blood. Signs and symptoms can include fever, fast or irregular heartbeat, low blood pressure, nausea/vomiting, and headache. The reaction may be serious or life-threatening

Engineer: The process of modifying T cells to have special T-cell receptors (TCRs) that are better able to target and destroy synovial sarcoma cells

Leukapheresis: The collection of blood from a person so that white blood cells may be taken out. The remaining blood is then returned to the body

Lymphodepletion: A short course of chemotherapy given to temporarily reduce the amount of normal white blood cells within the immune system. This is done to provide more "space" for the engineered immune cells infused during treatment

Metastasize: When the cancer spreads from its original location to other parts of your body. The metastatic tumors formed by the cells that traveled through the blood or lymph system are the same kind of cancer as the original tumor

Synovial sarcoma: A type of cancer usually found in the tissue around the major joints in the arms and legs, although it can also form elsewhere in the body. It is a kind of soft tissue sarcoma and often occurs in younger people

T cell: A type of white blood cell that is part of the immune system. They help protect a person from infection and may help fight cancer by binding to and attacking certain substances or tissue

T-cell receptor (TCR): A group of proteins found on T cells that bind to certain proteins on other cells, including cancerous or abnormal cells. Once connected, the T cells can attack these cells to help the body fight cancer, infection, and other diseases

T-cell therapy: A therapy that can take T cells from a person's body through leukapheresis, engineer them to better locate the targeted disease cells—like a certain kind of cancer cell—and put them back in the person's body to help fight the disease

Tumor: An abnormal mass of tissue, or lump, formed when cells replicate more than they should. They may be cancer (malignant tumors) or not cancer (benign tumors). If malignant, they can grow into other tissues or spread to other parts of the body (see definition for **Metastasize** above)

A chance to shrink your tumor. A reason to ask about TECELRA.

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TECELRA is a personalized treatment made from your own T cells—and it may be an option for adult and pediatric patients 12 years of age and older after prior chemotherapy.[†]

On your path forward, TECELRA is:

YOUR T CELLS:
A different treatment that uses your own T cells to destroy cancer cells

YOUR TREATMENT:
44% of patients taking TECELRA saw their tumors shrink or disappear[‡]

YOUR JOURNEY:
TECELRA is a one-time infusion given at a specialized treatment center called an ATC

Start the conversation today. Ask your doctor about biomarker testing.

Scan or visit **TECELRA.com** to learn more about HLA and MAGE-A4 biomarker testing.

[†]TECELRA is for people with certain HLA-A*02 types whose tumor expresses the MAGE-A4 antigen.
[‡]40% of patients saw their tumor shrink and 4% of patients saw their tumor disappear.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Important Warning: You will likely be in a hospital before and after getting TECELRA. TECELRA may cause side effects that can be severe or life-threatening. **Call your healthcare provider or get emergency help right away** if you get any of the following: fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher); chills/shivering; difficulty breathing; fast or irregular heartbeat; low blood pressure; fatigue; severe nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea; severe headache; or new skin rash. Tell all your healthcare providers that you were treated with TECELRA.

Please see additional Important Safety Information, including Important Warning, throughout, as well as Medication Guide.

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USWM CT, LLC is the manufacturer of TECELRA. MyCellAssist is a trademark of USWM CT, LLC.

Medication Guide

TECELRA® (pronounced tuh-sel-ruh)
(afamitresgene autoleucel)

Read this Medication Guide before you start your TECELRA treatment. Talk with your healthcare provider if you have questions about your health condition or treatment. Reading this Medication Guide does not take the place of talking with your healthcare provider about your treatment.

What is the most important information I should know about TECELRA?

You will likely be in a hospital before and after getting TECELRA.

TECELRA may cause side effects that can be severe or life-threatening. Call your healthcare provider or get emergency help right away if you get any of the following:

- Fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher)
- Chills/Shivering
- Difficulty breathing
- Fast or irregular heartbeat
- Low blood pressure
- Fatigue
- Severe nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea
- Severe headache
- New skin rash

Tell all your healthcare providers that you were treated with TECELRA.

What is TECELRA?

TECELRA is a medicine, called a *genetically modified autologous T cell immunotherapy*, that is used to treat synovial sarcoma. It is used when other kinds of treatment do not work.

TECELRA is different from other cancer medicines because it is made from your own white blood cells that are made to recognize and attack your cancer cells.

Your healthcare provider will perform tests to see if TECELRA is right for you.

Before you get TECELRA, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical problems, including:

- Seizure, stroke, confusion, or memory loss

Heart, liver or kidney problems
Low blood pressure
Lung or breathing problems
Recent or active infection
Past infections which can be reactivated following treatment with TECELRA
Low blood counts
Pregnancy, you think you may be pregnant, or plan to become pregnant
Breastfeeding
Taking a blood thinner

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

How will I get TECELRA?

Since TECELRA is made from your own white blood cells, your blood will be collected by a process called “leukapheresis” (loo-kah-fur-ee-sis). This gets sent to a company to make the TECELRA for you.

It takes about 6 weeks to get your TECELRA back, but the time may vary.

While your TECELRA is being made, your healthcare provider may give you other medicines to stabilize your cancer.

Before you get your TECELRA, you will get 4 days of chemotherapy to prepare your body.

When your TECELRA is ready, you get a tube (intravenous catheter) placed into your vein and your dose of TECELRA will be given in one or more infusion bags. The infusion may take up to 60 minutes for each infusion bag.

After getting TECELRA, you will be monitored daily at the healthcare facility, for at least 7 days after the infusion.

You should plan to stay close to a healthcare facility for at least 2 weeks. Your healthcare provider will check to see that your treatment is working and help you with any side effects that may occur.

Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to follow your progress. It is important that you have your blood tested. If you miss a scheduled appointment for your collection of blood, call your healthcare provider as soon as possible to reschedule.

What are the possible or reasonably likely side effects of TECELRA?

The most common side effects of TECELRA include:

- Nausea
- Fatigue
- Musculoskeletal pain
- Infection
- Fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher)
- Constipation
- Vomiting
- Headache
- Diarrhea
- Cough
- Fast Heart Rate
- Swelling
- Shortness of breath
- Rash
- Increased aspartate aminotransferase
- Increased alanine aminotransferase
- Decreased lymphocyte count
- Decreased white blood cell count
- Decreased neutrophil count
- Decreased red blood cell count
- Decreased platelet count

What should I avoid after receiving TECELRA?

Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other activities that could be dangerous for at least 2 weeks after you get TECELRA.

Do not donate blood, organs, tissues, or cells for transplantation.

What are the ingredients in TECELRA?

Active ingredient: afamitresgene autoleucel

Inactive ingredients: Dimethyl Sulfoxide (DMSO)

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