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25th August 2025

To,

BSE LIMITED

Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers Dalal Street Mumbai - 400001 THE NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE OF INDIA LIMITED

Exchange Plaza, 5th Floor, Plot No. C/1, G Block Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai - 400051

Dear Sirs,

Subject: GSK forays into Oncology in India with Jemperli and Zejula, Bringing Precision Therapies for Gynaecological Cancers

Please find enclosed a press release issued by the Company in respect of Oncology launch with Jemperli and Zejula, Bringing Precision Therapies for Gynaecological Cancers.

This is for your information and record.

Yours faithfully For GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals Limited

Ajay Nadkarni Vice President – Administration, Real Estate & Company Secretary

CIN: L24239MH1924PLC001151



GSK forays into Oncology in India with Jemperli and Zejula, Bringing Precision Therapies for Gynaecological Cancers

- Jemperli (dostarlimab) is India's first and only approved PD-1 immunotherapy for second-line treatment of dMMR/MSI-H advanced endometrial cancer.
- Zejula (niraparib) is the only once-daily oral PARP inhibitor approved in India as first line monotherapy maintenance for all biomarker types in advanced ovarian cancer.

Mumbai, 25 August 2025: GSK today announced the availability of its much-awaited advanced therapies **Jemperli** (dostarlimab) and **Zejula** (niraparib) in India, marking its commitment to addressing the unmet need for specialised treatments in cancer care.

Gynaecological cancers are among the most common cancers in women in India and are on the rise¹. Endometrial and ovarian cancers are among the top three gynecological cancers in India.² By 2045, the incidence of endometrial and ovarian cancer in India is projected to increase by 78%³ and 69%⁴ respectively.

Endometrial cancer is a malignancy arising out of the endometrium, the inner lining of the uterus.⁵ Nearly a fourth of endometrial cancer patients in India are at an advanced stage.⁶ At this stage, chemotherapy remains a standard treatment but it is often associated with toxicity and poor long-term outcomes.⁷

Jemperli is the first and only approved PD-1 immunotherapy for the second-line treatment of mismatch repair-deficient (dMMR)/microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer, in India. Jemperli works by blocking the PD-1 pathway, a mechanism that cancer cells use to evade immune detection, thereby enabling immune cells to recognise and attack the tumour more effectively.⁸

Jemperli's efficacy is based on scientific evidence from the GARNET trial in patients with dMMR/MSI-H advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer ⁹. The study demonstrated that Jemperli achieved an objective response rate of 45.5%, with an estimated probability of maintained

¹ Gynecological cancers: A summary of published Indian data - PMC

 $^{^2\} https://gco.iarc.fr/today/en/dataviz/bars?mode=cancer&populations=356\&cancers=40\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multiple_populations=0\&sexes=20\&multipl$

³ Cancer Tomorrow

⁴ Cancer Tomorrow

⁵ Endometrial Cancer - PMC

⁶ https://ascopubs.org/doi/10.1200/JCO.22.01551

⁷ <u>Toxicities and Quality of Life during Cancer Treatment in Advanced Solid Tumors - PMC</u>

⁸ Bujnak AC, File B, Tewari KS. Clinical Use of Dostarlimab in Advanced Stage and Recurrent Endometrial Cancer: Patient Selection and Perspectives. Cancer Manag Res. 2025 Jan 25;17:161-170.

⁹ Oaknin A, et al. Safety, Efficacy, and Biomarker Analyses of Dostarlimab in Patients with Endometrial Cancer: Interim Results of the Phase I GARNET Study. Clin Cancer Res. 2023 Nov 14;29(22):4564-4574



response of 93.3% and 83.7% at 12 and 24 months, respectively ¹⁰. Combined with an acceptable safety profile, these findings highlight the potential for durable clinical benefit in a population where standard chemotherapy has historically offered limited efficacy and poor long-term outcomes.

Ovarian cancer is a malignancy which begins in the ovaries which are located on each side of the uterus¹¹. Zejula is the only PARP inhibitor approved as first-line monotherapy maintenance for all biomarker types in advanced ovarian cancer, in India. It offers a once-daily oral dose, making it a simple and convenient option for patients. The updated ad-hoc analysis of the phase-3 PRIMA trial demonstrated that Zejula first-line maintenance monotherapy provided durable, long-term remission in women with newly diagnosed advanced ovarian cancer. These women were at high risk for disease progression or death across all biomarker subgroups.¹²

To empower patients to access these innovative therapies, GSK is introducing 'Phoenix', a Patient Support Program.

Bhushan Akshikar, Managing Director, GSK India, said: "The launch of Jemperli and Zejula marks a pivotal moment for GSK in India, as we foray into oncology with a strong focus on innovation-led, high-impact therapies. These therapies address a critical unmet need in gynaecological cancers in India and represent meaningful progress in women's cancer care. With this launch, we are strengthening our long-term commitment to build the specialty medicine portfolio in India."

Dr. Shalini Menon, EVP – Medical Affairs, GSK India, said: "Gynaecological cancers represent a growing public health challenge in India, especially among women above the age of 50, and those with obesity and metabolic syndrome. Jemperli introduces immunotherapy into the treatment paradigm for advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer, offering a targeted option for patients with dMMR tumours. Zejula expands access to a convenient, first-line maintenance therapy in advanced ovarian cancer."

The molecules launched are supported by robust global clinical evidence and approvals from across 40+ countries including the US, UK and EU. In India, GSK is participating in ongoing oncology clinical trials aimed to extend the indication of dostarlimab to other cancers including non-small cell lung, head and neck and colorectal.

About Jemperli (dostarlimab)

Jemperli, a programmed death receptor-1 (PD-1) - blocking antibody, is the backbone of GSK's ongoing immuno-oncology-based research and development programme. A robust clinical trial programme includes studies of Jemperli alone and in combination with other therapies in gynaecologic, colorectal and lung cancers, as well as where there are opportunities for transformational outcomes.

¹⁰ Oaknin A, et al. Safety, Efficacy, and Biomarker Analyses of Dostarlimab in Patients with Endometrial Cancer: Interim Results of the Phase I GARNET Study. Clin Cancer Res. 2023 Nov 14;29(22):4564-4574

¹¹ Ovarian cancer - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic

¹² Ref: DOI: <u>10.1016/j.ejca.2023.04.024</u>



In India, Jemperli is approved as monotherapy for the treatment of patients with mismatch repair-deficient (dMMR)/microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) recurrent or advanced endometrial cancer, whose disease has progressed on or after prior platinum-containing chemotherapy. This approval provides a much-needed immunotherapy option in the second-line setting, where existing treatments have historically been limited in both durability and clinical outcomes.

Jemperli was discovered by AnaptysBio, Inc. and licensed to TESARO, Inc., under a collaboration and exclusive license agreement signed in March 2014. Under this agreement, GSK is responsible for ongoing research, development, commercialisation, and manufacturing of Jemperli and cobolimab (GSK4069889), a TIM-3 antagonist.

About Zejula (niraparib)

In India, Zejula is approved as once-daily oral PARP inhibitor approved as monotherapy for first line maintenance treatment for patients with advanced or relapsed epithelial ovarian who are in complete or partial response to platinum-based chemotherapy, regardless of biomarker status. Zejula offers a convenient and effective maintenance option to help delay disease progression.

About GSK India

GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals Limited is a subsidiary of GlaxoSmithKline plc, a science-led global healthcare company with a purpose to unite science, technology and talent to get ahead of disease together. For more information, visit GSK-India.com

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