Press release

For media and investors only

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GSK to showcase long-term outcomes and pipeline expansion with latest oncology research at ASCO and EHA

- Promising phase Ib results for velzatinib* (IDRX-42) support accelerating start of phase III trial in 1L gastrointestinal stromal tumours (GIST)
- New *Blenrep* (belantamab mafodotin) results will highlight potential for long-term efficacy in relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma and meaningful activity in newly diagnosed patients
- Modelling data predict cure rate with *Jemperli* (dostarlimab) plus chemotherapy in dMMR/MSI-H primary advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer
- New analyses will show *Ojjaara/Omjjara* (momelotinib) delivers benefit across patient subgroups including when switching from ruxolitinib

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GSK plc (LSE/NYSE: GSK) will present new data from its expanding oncology portfolio and pipeline at the 2026 American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) Annual Meeting (29 May - 2 June) in Chicago, IL and the 31st European Hematology Association (EHA) Congress (11 - 14 June) in Stockholm, Sweden. These findings demonstrate long-term outcomes for current therapies and pipeline expansion into additional tumour types and earlier treatment lines to advance practice-changing medicines for people with cancer.

First results for velzatinib in first-line (1L) advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumours (GIST) will show promising activity and tolerability across KIT mutations. These data have accelerated initiation of the StrateGIST Frontline phase III clinical trial given the need for therapies in 1L that broadly inhibit clinically relevant KIT variants, a key driver of relapse today.

- Data for velzatinib across clinically relevant KIT mutations in all lines, including 1L and second-line (2L) advanced GIST, will show encouraging anti-tumour activity and tolerability supporting the potential for a differentiated clinical profile (ASCO oral presentation abstract #11501).
- Analyses of velzatinib will show broad activity and substantial circulating tumour DNA (ctDNA) clearance of clinically meaningful KIT mutations and inhibition of GIST tumour cells (ASCO rapid oral presentation abstract #11520).

New DREAMM clinical trial programme data will show durable benefit with belantamab mafodotin combinations in relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM) and potential in newly diagnosed multiple myeloma

- Four-year results from DREAMM-7 will show long-term efficacy, including overall survival, depth of response and health-related quality of life, reinforcing belantamab mafodotin with bortezomib and dexamethasone as a potential new standard of care in RRMM (EHA abstract #PS1862).
- DREAMM-8 long-term responder and sustained minimal residual disease negativity analyses will show depth and durability of response for patients treated with belantamab mafodotin in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone in RRMM (ASCO abstract #7565 and rapid oral presentation abstract #7515).
- In transplant-ineligible newly diagnosed multiple myeloma patients, final DREAMM-9 analysis will provide clinical evidence of meaningful activity with an optimised induction/maintenance dosing strategy of belantamab mafodotin (ASCO oral presentation abstract #7503).

Latest modelling data will predict the cure rate with dostarlimab plus chemotherapy in dMMR/MSI-H primary advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer, supporting patient care

- New long-term analyses from the phase III RUBY trial will reinforce the sustained benefit of dostarlimab plus chemotherapy in patients with mismatch repair deficient/microsatellite instability-high (dMMR/MSI-H) primary advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer. Building from these results, new modelling analyses predict the proportion of patients who may be considered “cured”—defined as those who survive their disease and no longer experience disease-related mortality. These data complement traditional clinical trial measures, such as

progression-free and overall survival, to support clinicians in advising their patients on treatment options and potential outcomes (ASCO oral presentation abstract #5501).

New analyses will show momelotinib can deliver symptom control across myelofibrosis patient subgroups and when switching from ruxolitinib

- Post-hoc analyses from SIMPLIFY-1 and MOMENTUM will further build evidence for momelotinib across patient risk profiles in myelofibrosis, demonstrating consistent spleen, symptom and anaemia responses. Data will show earlier initiation of treatment before progression may be associated with better outcomes, underscoring the importance of initiating treatment before progression (EHA abstract #PS1995).
- New analyses from SIMPLIFY-1 and SIMPLIFY-2 will show that most patients in the trials could transition directly from ruxolitinib to momelotinib without acute symptom worsening. Symptoms remained stable or improved in the majority of patients. These data address a key challenge in treatment sequencing (EHA abstract #PS2001).

Full list of GSK's presentations at ASCO:

Belantamab mafodotin

Abstract Name	Presenter	Presentation details
Durable clinical benefit with B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA) – directed therapy, belantamab mafodotin plus pomalidomide and dexamethasone (BPd) in relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM): DREAMM-8 long-term responder (LTR) analysis	M. Dimopoulos	Abstract #7565 Poster Session
Long-term outcomes with sustained minimal residual disease (MRD) negativity in belantamab mafodotin-treated patients (pts) with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM): An update from DREAMM-8	M. Dimopoulos	Abstract #7515 Rapid Oral Abstract Session
PFS2 outcomes by prior therapy from DREAMM-8: A phase 3 study assessing belantamab mafodotin (belamaf), pomalidomide, and dexamethasone (BPd) vs pomalidomide, bortezomib, and dexamethasone (PVd) in patients (pts) with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM)	G. Cengiz-Seval	Abstract #7566 Poster Session
Matching-adjusted indirect comparison (MAIC) for belantamab mafodotin (belamaf) with pomalidomide and dexamethasone (BPd) vs daratumumab with pomalidomide and dexamethasone (DPd) in relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM)	J. Richter	Abstract #e19574 Online Publication
Comparative efficacy of belantamab mafodotin plus bortezomib and dexamethasone (BVd) vs standard of care in patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM)	J. Richter	Abstract #7568 Poster Session
DREAMM-9 final analysis: Belantamab mafodotin (belamaf), bortezomib, lenalidomide, and dexamethasone (BVRd) for transplant-ineligible (TI) newly diagnosed multiple myeloma (NDMM)	S. Usmani	Abstract #7503 Oral Abstract Session
Gaps in access to chimeric antigen receptor T-cell (CAR-T) therapy post leukapheresis: Waiting time and post-leukapheresis treatment patterns in relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM)– Real-world evidence from U.S. claims	S. Ailawadhi	Abstract #7530 Poster Session

Dostarlimab

Abstract Name	Presenter	Presentation details
Long-term survival rates and cure modeling with dostarlimab plus chemotherapy in mismatch repair deficient/microsatellite instability-high primary advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer in the ENGOT-EN6-NSGO/GOG-3031/RUBY trial	M. Powell	Abstract #5501 Oral Abstract Session
Safety and efficacy of dostarlimab monotherapy as first-line treatment in programmed cell death-ligand 1-positive recurrent/metastatic head and neck squamous cell carcinoma: Results from a Phase 2 trial	R. Haddad	Abstract #6037 Poster Session

Niraparib

Abstract Name	Presenter	Presentation details
Efficacy prediction for progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) by genomic instability score (GIS) cutoffs patients (pts) with advanced ovarian cancer (aOC): Post hoc results from phase 3 PRIMA/ENGOT-OV26/GOG-3012 trial	B. Monk	Abstract #5565 Poster Session
Genomic instability score (GIS) and real-world outcomes in patients (pts) with advanced ovarian cancer (AOC) using a U.S. health database	E. Swisher	Abstract # e17565 Online Publication
Predictors of real-world progression-free survival in patients with epithelial ovarian cancer who received 1LM niraparib: Post-hoc analysis of the 1NSPIRE chart review study	L. Landrum	Abstract #e17556 Online Publication

Velzatinib

Abstract Name	Presenter	Presentation details
Velzatinib (IDRX-42) as 1L or 2L therapy for advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) by KIT mutation status: A subset analysis of the phase 1/1b StrateGIST 1 study	R. Jones	Abstract #11501 Oral Abstract Session
Efficacy of velzatinib (IDRX-42) in patients with advanced/metastatic GIST by line of therapy and circulating tumor DNA response in the phase 1/1b StrateGIST 1 trial	M. Heinrich	Abstract #11520 Rapid Oral Abstract Session
StrateGIST 3: A randomized, phase 3 study of velzatinib (IDRX-42) versus sunitinib in patients with advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumors after imatinib therapy	S. George	Abstract # TPS11588 Poster Session

Full list of Alliance, investigator-initiated studies and supported collaborative studies at ASCO:

Abstract Name	Presenter	Presentation details
Belantamab mafodotin with daratumumab, lenalidomide and dexamethasone in transplant-ineligible, newly diagnosed multiple myeloma patients: Phase 1/2 BelaDRd study	E. Terpos	Abstract #7512 Oral Abstract Session

ISABELA: A phase 2 study of isatuximab, belantamab mafodotin, pomalidomide, and dexamethasone in relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma	A. Yee	Abstract #7562 Poster Session
Organ preservation strategy using dostarlimab for dMMR/MSI-H resectable solid tumors with whole-genome based MRD monitoring (D-CURE: EPOC2401)	Y. Matsubara	Abstract # TPS2697 Poster Session
Niraparib and dostarlimab in locally advanced head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (LA-HNSCC) treated with (chemo)radiotherapy (CRT): Results from the phase IB-II TTCC-2022-01 RADIAN trial	M. Oliva	Abstract #6096 Poster Session
Age-related differences in patient burden in endometrial cancer: Findings from the International EXPRESSION XI/IMPROVE Survey	P. Combe	Abstract #e17622 Online Publication
Gliofocus: A global, open-label, randomized phase 3 study comparing niraparib with temozolomide in newly diagnosed MGMT-unmethylated glioblastoma	Y. Umemura	Abstract #TPS2102 Poster Session
Phase Ib study of momelotinib during and following hematopoietic stem cell transplantation for patients with primary or secondary myelofibrosis	G. Hobbs	Abstract #TPS6607 Poster Session
A phase 2 study to assess the safety and efficacy of bomedemstat (IMG-7289) in combination with momelotinib in patients with myelofibrosis	C. Rinaldi	Abstract # TPS6605 Poster Session
Neoadjuvant DAN-222 plus niraparib in high-risk HER2-negative breast cancer: Results from the I-SPY 2 adaptive platform trial	K. Yeung	Abstract #625 Poster Session
TBCRC 050: A phase 1b/2 trial of niraparib and trastuzumab in HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer (MBC): Efficacy and correlative analyses	E. Stringer-Reasor	Abstract #1056 Poster Session
An observational study to investigate the effectiveness and safety of niraparib maintenance therapy after frontline chemotherapy for Taiwanese patients with advanced ovarian cancer: Interim results	H. Chou	Abstract # e17546 Online Publication
Circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) from a phase II study of adjuvant dostarlimab with pelvic radiation in locally advanced, mismatch repair-deficient (MMR-D) endometrial cancer (D-RT Study)	G. Sotolongo	Abstract #5613 Poster Session

Full list of GSK presentations at EHA:

Belantamab mafodotin

Abstract Name	**Presenter**	**Presentation details**
Overall survival of anti-BCMA therapies: Indirect comparison of belantamab mafodotin/bortezomib/dexamethasone (BVd) vs teclistamab/daratumumab (tec-dara) in relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM)	J. Richter	Abstract #PS1933 Poster Session
The emerging 'transplant deferred' population in newly diagnosed multiple myeloma (NDMM)	S. Kumar	Abstract #PB3365 Online Publication

represents a substantial evidence gap in the novel-agent era		
Patient characteristics and initial real-world dosing experience with belantamab mafodotin-based combinations for relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma	E. Zamagni	Abstract #PB3253 Online Publication
Design of the phase 2 ALANIS study: Belantamab mafodotin in combination with bortezomib, cyclophosphamide, and dexamethasone (VCd) in patients with newly diagnosed amyloid light chain amyloidosis	E. Kastritis	Abstract #PB3262 Online Publication
Belantamab mafodotin, bortezomib, and dexamethasone vs daratumumab, bortezomib, and dexamethasone in relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma: Updated 4-year results of the phase 3 DREAMM-7 trial	V. Hungria	Abstract # PS1862 Poster Session
Belantamab mafodotin, pomalidomide, and dexamethasone (BPd) demonstrated improved outcomes as second-line therapy vs pomalidomide, bortezomib, and dexamethasone (PVd) in patients with multiple myeloma	M. Beksac	Abstract #PS1877 Poster Session
Development and preliminary content validation of the PROSIM-Q: A patient-reported ocular symptom and impact questionnaire for oncology trials	F. Pompilus	Abstract #PS1938 Poster Session
DREAMM-15: A study assessing the efficacy and safety of extended dosing of belantamab mafodotin in combination with standard of care therapies in patients with relapses-refractory multiple myeloma	D. Sborov	Abstract #PB3225 Online Publication
Real-world treatment patterns and outcomes of relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma in China: Insights from the NICHE-MM registry (2018–2025)	G. An	Abstract #PB3302 Online Publication
Resource utilization and costs related to the adverse events management of relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma in Brazil: Microcosting from the private healthcare system perspective	S. Tanaka	Abstract #PB4473 Online Publication
Durable clinical benefit with B-cell maturation antigen therapy, belantamab mafodotin, pomalidomide, and dexamethasone, in relapsed/ refractory multiple myeloma: DREAMM-8 long-term responder analysis	M. Dimopoulos	Abstract #PF764 Poster Session
Long-term outcomes with sustained minimal residual disease (MRD) negativity in belantamab mafodotin-treated patients (pts) with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM): An update from DREAMM-8	M. Dimopoulos	Abstract #PF792 Poster Session
PFS2 outcomes by prior therapy from DREAMM-8: Belantamab mafodotin, pomalidomide, and dexamethasone vs pomalidomide, bortezomib, and dexamethasone in patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma	G. Cengiz-Seval	Abstract #PF776 Poster Session
DREAMM-9 final analysis: Belantamab mafodotin (belamaf), bortezomib, lenalidomide, and	E. Ocio	Abstract #PF762 Poster Session

dexamethasone (BVRd) for transplant-ineligible (TI) newly diagnosed multiple myeloma (NDMM)		
Matching-adjusted indirect comparison for belantamab mafodotin with pomalidomide and dexamethasone vs daratumumab with pomalidomide and dexamethasone in relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma	M. Beksac	Abstract #PF832 Poster Session
Gaps in access to chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy post leukapheresis: Waiting time and treatment patterns in relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma: real-world evidence from US claims	M. Purser	Abstract #PS1937 Poster Session
Extrapolated progression-free survival with belantamab mafodotin/lenalidomide/ dexamethasone exceeds 7 Years in intermediate-fit and frail, transplant-ineligible, newly diagnosed multiple myeloma	E. Terpos	Abstract #PF789 Poster Session

Momelotinib

Abstract Name	**Presenter**	**Presentation details**
Characterization of symptoms after immediate transition from ruxolitinib to momelotinib in patients with myelofibrosis: Post hoc analyses of the phase 3 SIMPLIFY-1 and SIMPLIFY-2 trials	P. Vachhani	Abstract #PS2001 Poster Session
Outcomes with momelotinib in patients with intermediate-1– vs intermediate-2–/high-risk myelofibrosis: Post hoc analyses of the phase 3 SIMPLIFY-1 and MOMENTUM trials	P. Bose	Abstract #PS1995 Poster Session
Real-world hematologic outcomes with momelotinib in patients with myelofibrosis and anemia: A German retrospective chart review	H. Al-Ali	Abstract #PB3455 Online Publication
ATLAS: A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, adaptive seamless phase 2/3 study to assess the safety and efficacy of momelotinib in patients with VEXAS syndrome	D. Beck	Abstract #PB3163 Online Publication
Anemia recovery identifies prognostic heterogeneity in cytopenic myelofibrosis: A population based real-world analysis	R. Garcia Delgardo	Abstract #PB3448 Online Publication
Real-world characteristics, treatment patterns, and survival in patients with myelofibrosis and those using ruxolitinib: A nationwide study stratified by baseline and early transfusion status	Y. Chen	Abstract #PB3503 Online Publication

Full list of Alliance, investigator-initiated studies and supported collaborative studies at EHA:

Abstract Name	**Presenter**	**Presentation details**
MRD-guided maintenance therapy with belantamab mafodotin and lenalidomide after auto-HCT in newly diagnosed multiple myeloma: Interim analysis	Y. Aljawai	Abstract #PS1878 Poster Session
De-escalated dosing of belantamab mafodotin plus Vd reduces the incidence of ocular events while maintaining efficacy in relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma: A Czech multicenter phase 2 study	T. Popkova	Abstract # PS1870 Poster Session

High MRD negativity rates and prolonged PFS with belantamab mafodotin plus daratumumab, lenalidomide, and dexamethasone in transplant ineligible newly-diagnosed myeloma: Results of the BelaDRd study	E. Terpos	Abstract #S204 Oral Abstract Session
A phase I/II study of gilteritinib and momelotinib in adults with relapsed or refractory FLT3-mutated acute myeloid leukemia	L. Campoverde	Abstract #PF550 Poster Session
Dynamic cytopenia patterns in myelofibrosis: A real-world analysis from the ERNEST-3 registry	T. Barbui	Abstract #PS2002 Poster Session
Phase 2 study to assess the safety and efficacy of bomedemstat (IMG-7289) in combination with momelotinib in patients with myelofibrosis	C. Rinaldi	Abstract #PB3508 Online Publication

About GIST
Gastrointestinal stromal tumours (GIST) are the most common subtype of soft tissue sarcoma, with about 80,000 to 120,000 patients diagnosed with GIST per year worldwide.[1] GIST typically presents in the gastrointestinal tract with 80% of cases driven by mutations in the KIT gene that lead to the growth, proliferation and survival of tumour cells (primary or activating mutations in exons 9 and 11).[2] Additionally, about 90% of patients treated in the first-line develop new KIT mutations (secondary or resistance mutations in exons 13 and 17) that typically lead to relapse with limited therapeutic options.[3] There are no approved tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) that inhibit the full spectrum of clinically relevant primary and secondary mutations in KIT.

About multiple myeloma
Multiple myeloma is the third most common blood cancer globally and is generally considered treatable but not curable.[4,5] There are approximately more than 180,000 new cases of multiple myeloma diagnosed globally each year.[6] Research into new therapies is needed as multiple myeloma commonly becomes refractory to available treatments.[7] Many patients with multiple myeloma are treated in a community cancer setting, leaving an urgent need for new, effective therapies with manageable side effects that can be administered outside of an academic centre.[8,9]

About endometrial cancer
Endometrial cancer is found in the inner lining of the uterus, known as the endometrium. Endometrial cancer is the most common gynaecologic cancer in developed countries,[10] with an estimated 1.6 million people living with active disease at any stage and 417,000 new cases reported each year worldwide.[4] Incidence rates are expected to rise by approximately 40% between 2020 and 2040.[11] In Europe, approximately 121,000 people are estimated to be diagnosed with primary advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer each year.[12] Approximately 15-20% of patients with endometrial cancer will be diagnosed with advanced disease at the time of diagnosis.[13] Among patients with primary advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer, approximately 75% have mismatch repair proficient/microsatellite stable tumours (MMRp/MSS).[14]

About myelofibrosis
Myelofibrosis is a rare blood cancer that disrupts the body's normal production of blood cells because of dysregulated Janus kinase (JAK)-signal transducer and activator of transcription protein signalling. The clinical hallmarks of myelofibrosis are splenomegaly (enlarged spleen), severely low blood counts, including anaemia and thrombocytopenia, and debilitating constitutional symptoms, such as fatigue, night sweats and bone pain, attributable to ineffective haematopoiesis and excessive production of proinflammatory cytokines.[15,16]

About ovarian cancer
Ovarian cancer is the eighth most common cancer in women worldwide.[17] Despite high response rates to platinum-based chemotherapy in the first-line setting, approximately 85% of patients will experience disease recurrence. Once the disease recurs, it is rarely curable, with decreasing time intervals to each subsequent recurrence.[18]

About velzatinib (IDRX-42)
Velzatinib is a highly selective, investigational small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) designed to target all key KIT mutations in GIST. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has granted velzatinib Fast Track

designation for the treatment of patients with GIST after disease progression on or intolerance to imatinib, and Orphan Drug designations for the treatment of GIST.

About belantamab mafodotin
Belantamab mafodotin is an antibody-drug conjugate comprising a humanised b-cell maturation antigen (BCMA) monoclonal antibody conjugated to the cytotoxic agent auristatin F via a non-cleavable linker. The drug linker technology is licensed from Seagen Inc.; the monoclonal antibody is produced using POTELLIGENT Technology licensed from BioWa Inc., a member of the Kyowa Kirin Group.

For product and important safety information, please consult the country's relevant summary of product characteristics:
- The EU product information is available at: BLENREP-EPAR-MEDICINE-OVERVIEW_EN.PDF-0
- The US product information is available at: BLENREP-PI-MG.PDF

About dostarlimab
Dostarlimab, 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 dostarlimab alone and in combination with other therapies in gynaecologic, colorectal and lung cancers, as well as where there are opportunities for transformational outcomes.

Dostarlimab 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 the ongoing research, development, commercialisation and manufacturing of dostarlimab.

For product and important safety information, please consult the country's relevant summary of product characteristics:
- The EU product information is available at: JEMPERLI-EPAR-PRODUCT-INFORMATION_EN.PDF
- The US product information is available at: JEMPERLI-PI-MG.PDF

About momelotinib
Momelotinib has a differentiated mechanism of action, with inhibitory ability along three key signalling pathways: JAK1, JAK2, and activin A receptor, type I (ACVR1).[19,20,21,22] Inhibition of JAK1 and JAK2 may improve constitutional symptoms and splenomegaly.[19,20,22] Additionally, inhibition of ACVR1 leads to a decrease in circulating hepcidin levels, potentially contributing to anaemia-related benefit.[19,20,21,22]

For product and important safety information, please consult the country's relevant summary of product characteristics:
- The EU product information is available at: OMJJARA-EPAR-PRODUCT-INFORMATION_EN.PDF
- The US product information is available at: OJJAARA-PI-PIL.PDF

About niraparib
Niraparib is an oral, once-daily Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitor indicated in the US for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer who are in complete or partial response to first-line platinum-based chemotherapy; and for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with deleterious or suspected deleterious germline BRCA-mutated recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer who are in a complete or partial response to platinum-based chemotherapy and who have been selected based on a US FDA-approved companion diagnostic for niraparib.

For product and important safety information, please consult the country's relevant summary of product characteristics:
- The EU product information is available at: ZEJULA-EPAR-PRODUCT-INFORMATION_EN.PDF
- The US product information is available at: ZEJULA-TABLETS-PI-PIL.PDF

GSK in oncology
Our ambition in oncology is to help increase overall quality of life, maximise survival and change the course of disease, expanding from our current focus on blood and women's cancers into lung and gastrointestinal cancers, as

well as other solid tumours. This includes accelerating priority programmes such as antibody-drug conjugates targeting B7-H3 and B7-H4, and IDRX-42, a highly selective KIT tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

About GSK
GSK is a global biopharma company with a purpose to unite science, technology, and talent to get ahead of disease together. Find out more at gsk.com.

GSK enquiries

Media:	Tim Foley	+44 (0) 20 8047 5502	(London)
	Madison Goring	+44 (0) 20 8047 5502	(London)
	Kathleen Quinn	+1 202 603 5003	(Washington DC)
	Alison Hunt	+1 540 742 3391	(Washington DC)
Investor Relations:	Constantin Fest	+44 (0) 7831 826525	(London)
	James Dodwell	+44 (0) 20 8047 2406	(London)
	Mick Readey	+44 (0) 7990 339653	(London)
	Steph Mountifield	+44 (0) 7796 707505	(London)
	Sam Piper	+44 (0) 7824 525779	(London)
	Jeff McLaughlin	+1 215 751 7002	(Philadelphia)
	Frannie DeFranco	+1 215 751 3126	(Philadelphia)

Notes
*United States Adopted Names Council approval pending for the name velzatinib

Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements
GSK cautions investors that any forward-looking statements or projections made by GSK, including those made in this announcement, are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. Such factors include, but are not limited to, those described in the "Risk Factors" section in GSK's Annual Report on Form 20-F for 2025, and GSK's Q1 Results for 2026.

Registered in England & Wales:
No. 3888792

Registered Office:
79 New Oxford Street
London
WC1A 1DG

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