



Issued: 16 October 2026, London UK

GSK showcases pipeline momentum across lung, gynaecological and gastrointestinal cancers at ESMO 2026

- First global Ris-Rez data to show positive anti-tumour activity in relapsed extensive-stage small-cell lung cancer
- Late-breaking Mo-Rez data will demonstrate clinically meaningful and durable activity in platinum-resistant ovarian cancer
- AZUR-1 data to show clinically meaningful sustained complete responses with *Jemperli* (dostarlimab) in MSI-H/dMMR locally advanced rectal cancer

GSK plc (LSE/NYSE: GSK) will present more than 20 abstracts from its expanding solid tumour portfolio at the 2026 European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) Congress (23-27 October) in Madrid, Spain. Presentations across lung, gynaecological and gastrointestinal cancers include new investigational data for risvutatug rezetecan (Ris-Rez), mocertatug rezetecan (Mo-Rez) and *Jemperli* (dostarlimab).

Key presentations include:

- **Ris-Rez in extensive-stage small-cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC):** Results from the first global phase I/II EMBOLD PanTumor-101 trial will show positive anti-tumour activity and manageable tolerability at the dose selected for phase III. Together with positive phase III data previously reported in China, the findings support the potential of Ris-Rez to address limited treatment options and poor outcomes for patients with relapsed ES-SCLC. (Abstracts #1071P, #3841P).
- **Ris-Rez in osteosarcoma:** GSK's licensor Hansoh Pharma will present detailed late-breaking phase III ARTEMIS-011 data evaluating Ris-Rez in osteosarcoma. This follows positive topline results announced earlier this year and adds to the body of evidence across multiple difficult-to-treat tumour types (Abstract #LBA9).
- **Mo-Rez in platinum-resistant ovarian cancer (PROC):** Late-breaking 13-month follow-up data from the phase I BEHOLD-1 study will demonstrate clinically meaningful, durable responses and encouraging progression-free survival data for Mo-Rez in platinum-resistant ovarian cancer, alongside tolerability data, supporting its potential as a differentiated B7-H4-targeted treatment. (Abstract #LBA41).
- ***Jemperli* in rectal cancer:** Results from the registrational phase II AZUR-1 trial evaluating *Jemperli* (dostarlimab) in adults with MSI-H/dMMR locally advanced rectal cancer will be presented during a late-breaking oral session. The analysis includes clinically meaningful data on sustained clinical complete responses. (Abstract #LBA87).

Hesham Abdullah, Senior Vice President, Global Head Oncology, R&D, GSK, said: "The data we are presenting at ESMO reflect our progress across some of the most difficult-to-treat cancers. From lung and gynaecological cancers to gastrointestinal tumours, we are building a portfolio of differentiated medicines designed to deliver deep and durable responses, overcome resistance and reduce treatment burden."

Full list of GSK's presentations at ESMO:

Ris-Rez

Abstract Name	Presenter	Presentation details
EMBOLD PanTumor-101: Safety and efficacy of Risvutatug Rezetecan (Ris-Rez) monotherapy during	S. Goel	Abstract #: 1071P Poster Session



dose escalation in a global patient population with advanced/metastatic (A/M) solid tumours (ST)		Friday, 23 October, 15:15-16:00 CET
EMBOLD PanTumor-101: Risvutatug Rezetecan (Ris-Rez) dose optimisation in patients with extensive stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC)	H. R. Kim	Abstract #: 3841P Poster Session Monday, 26 October, 12:00-12:45 CET
Pooled analysis of interstitial lung disease (ILD) cases among patients (pts) with advanced solid tumours who received risvutatug rezetecan (Ris-Rez) monotherapy	J. Zugazagoitia	Abstract #: 1068P Poster Session Friday, 23 October, 15:15-16:00 CET
EMBOLD-SCLC-301: A global, phase 3, randomised study assessing risvutatug rezetecan (Ris-Rez) versus standard of care in patients with relapsed small cell lung cancer (SCLC)	S. Peters	Abstract #: 3861TiP Poster Session Monday, 26 October, 12:00-12:45 CET
Real-world treatment patterns among European patients with extensive stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC): Insights from the RESONANCE study	N. Girard	Abstract #: 3836P Poster Session Monday, 26 October, 12:00-12:45 CET

Mo-Rez

Abstract Name	Presenter	Presentation details
Mocertatug rezetecan (Mo-Rez) in patients with platinum-resistant ovarian cancer (PROC): Updated results with longer follow-up from the global BEHOLD-1 study	V. Salutari	Abstract #: LBA41 Rapid Oral Session Saturday, 24 October, 8:30-10:00 CET
BEHOLD-1: Exploratory analysis of biomarkers associated with mocertatug rezetecan (Mo-Rez) response in patients with platinum-resistant ovarian cancer (PROC)	S. Lheureux	Abstract #: 1248RO Rapid Oral Session Saturday, 24 October, 8:30-10:00 CET
BEHOLD-Ovarian01: A Phase 3 randomised trial to evaluate mocertatug rezetecan (Mo-Rez) versus standard of care (SoC) in patients (pts) with platinum-resistant ovarian cancer (PROC)	F. Backes	Abstract #: 1341TiP Poster Session Monday, 26 October, 12:00-12:45 CET
BEHOLD-Endometrial01: A randomised Phase 3 study evaluating the efficacy and safety of mocertatug rezetecan (Mo-Rez) versus chemotherapy in patients with advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer after platinum-based therapy and immunotherapy	A. Oaknin	Abstract #: 1340TiP Poster Session Monday, 26 October, 12:00-12:45 CET



Jemperli (dostarlimab)

Abstract Name	Presenter	Presentation details
Real-world data from the French early access programme of dostarlimab plus chemotherapy in primary advanced or recurrent dMMR/MSI-H endometrial cancer	I. Ray-Coquard	Abstract #: 1285P Poster Session Monday, 26 October, 12:00-12:45 CET
Real-world outcomes of dostarlimab plus chemotherapy in US patients with stage III primary advanced endometrial cancer	L. Randall	Abstract #: 1287P Poster Session Monday, 26 October, 12:00-12:45 CET
Real-world outcomes of dostarlimab plus chemotherapy in US patients with MMRp/MSS primary advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer (pA/R EC): Subgroup analyses by histology and age	L. Randall	Abstract #: 1286P Poster Session Monday, 26 October, 12:00-12:45 CET
Clinical complete response with dostarlimab monotherapy in dMMR/MSI-H locally advanced rectal cancer (LARC): First results from the global registrational AZUR-1 trial	A. Cercek	Abstract #: LBA87 Proffered Paper Session Sunday, 25 October, 10:15-11:45 CET
A natural history (NH) study of patients (pts) with previously untreated dMMR/MSI-H stage II/III locally advanced rectal cancer (LARC) in Europe	R. V. Garcia	Abstract #: 3115eP ePoster
Productivity loss, disability and indirect costs associated with locally advanced rectal cancer in the US	T. Bekaii-Saab	Abstract #: 3558eP ePoster

Velzatinib (IDRX-42)

Abstract Name	Presenter	Presentation Details
Molecular Response (MR) in KIT circulating tumour DNA (ctDNA) from StrateGIST 1: A Phase 1/1b study of Velzatinib (IDRX-42) in patients (pts) with advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumours (GIST)	S. Bauer	Abstract #: 3718RO Rapid Oral Session Monday, 26 October, 8:35-10:00 CET
Velzatinib exhibits broad c-KIT mutation coverage in a novel panel of Ba/F3 mutant cell models representing the majority of secondary resistance mutations observed clinically in gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST)	V. Quereda	Abstract #: 3730P Poster Session Monday, 26 October, 12:00-12:45 CET

Zejula (niraparib)

Abstract Name	Presenter	Presentation Details
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Evaluation of bevacizumab (bev) contribution to efficacy outcome in first-line advanced ovarian cancer phase 3 trial FIRST/ENGOT-OV44	Anne-Claire Hardy-Bessard	Abstract #: 1272P Presentation Monday, 26 October, 12:00 - 12:45 CET
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GSK5471713

Abstract Name	Presenter	Presentation Details
First-time-in-human Phase 1/2 study of GSK5471713, an androgen receptor (AR) degrader, in patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC)	R. Saleh	Abstract #: 2302TiP Poster Session Friday, 23 October, 15:15-16:00 CET

GSK5533524

Abstract Name	Presenter	Presentation Details
A phase 1, open-label, multicenter study to investigate the safety and preliminary activity of GSK5533524 alone or in combination in adult patients with advanced solid tumors	V. Samnotra	Abstract #: 1139eTiP ePoster

CD226

Abstract Name	Presenter	Presentation Details
Deep-Learning serial CT imaging predictions of survival compared with RECIST 1.1 objective response rate in immunotherapy-treated NSCLC	D. R. Spigel	Abstract #: 169eP ePoster

Full list of Alliance studies at ESMO:

Abstract Name	Presenter	Presentation Details
Risvutatumab (Ris-Rez) versus gemcitabine and docetaxel (GD) in heavily pretreated patients (pts) with relapsed or refractory (R/R) osteosarcoma: Primary results from the phase 3 ARTEMIS-011 study	L. Xie	Abstract #: LBA9 Presidential Symposium Monday, 26 October, 16:30-18:15 CET
Watch-and-wait (W&W) strategy for dostarlimab in localized deficient dMMR/MSI-H gastroesophageal adenocarcinoma (GEA): Results from the first interim analysis of the GERCOR-GONO DEWI phase II study	T. André	Abstract #: 2877RO Rapid Oral Session Friday, 23 October, 16:15-17:45 CET
PRODIGE 90 (PREDIR-NEOREC). Neoadjuvant dostarlimab with short course radiotherapy in a watch-and-wait strategy for microsatellite unstable or mismatch repair-deficient locally advanced rectal cancer patients: a randomized phase II trial	M. Karoui	Abstract #: 3548TiP Poster Session Sunday, 25 October, 12:00-12:45 CET
RODEO: pReOperative dostarlimab and novel therapies in endometrial cancer	S. Nicum	Abstract #: 1345TiP



		Poster Session Monday, 26 October, 12:00-12:45 CET
Niraparib and dostarlimab plus radiotherapy (RT) in locally advanced head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (LA-HNSCC) patients (TTCC-2022-01 RADIANT)	M. Oliva	Abstract #: LBA46 Rapid Oral Session Sunday, 25 October, 14:45-16:15 CET
Genotype-Restricted activity of niraparib plus dostarlimab in HRD-positive solid tumours: A translational phase II study	G. A. Vidal	Abstract #: 4361P Poster Session Friday, 23 October, 15:15-16:00 CET

About lung cancer

Lung cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer and the leading cause of cancer death worldwide, with approximately 2.5 million new cases and 1.88 million deaths annually.¹ Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) accounts for approximately 85% of all lung cancer cases, while small cell lung cancer (SCLC) is less common but typically more aggressive.¹ Despite advances in treatment, lung cancer is often diagnosed at an advanced stage, when prognosis is poor and risk of disease progression or recurrence is high.¹ Extensive-stage SCLC (ES-SCLC) represents the majority of SCLC diagnoses, with most patients presenting after the disease has spread beyond the lungs.²

About ovarian cancer and endometrial cancer

Endometrial cancer affects 1.6 million people globally, with 417,000 new cases each year and 15% to 20% of patients presenting in later stages of the disease.^{3,4} Ovarian cancer affects 843,000 people with 240,000 new cases annually.⁵ 70% of these patients present with advanced disease⁶. Recurrence is common in advanced cases of disease, up to 67% in endometrial cancer and 70% in ovarian cancer, and survival usually declines after recurrence.^{7,8}

About stage II/III dMMR/MSI-H locally advanced rectal cancer

Around 5–10% of rectal cancers are mismatch repair-deficient (dMMR) or microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H).⁹ These tumours have a specific genetic characteristic where they are unable to properly repair DNA damage, leading to an accumulation of mutations. This unique biological feature often makes them responsive to immunotherapies.^{10,11} These biomarkers are most commonly found in colorectal, endometrial and other gastrointestinal cancers, but can also be present in other solid tumours.¹²

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.¹³ 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).¹⁴ 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.¹⁵ There are currently no approved tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) that inhibit the full spectrum of clinically relevant primary and secondary mutations in KIT.

About risvutatug rezetecan

Ris-Rez is a novel investigational B7-H3-targeted ADC composed of a fully human anti-B7-H3 monoclonal antibody covalently linked to a topoisomerase inhibitor payload. GSK acquired exclusive worldwide rights (excluding China's mainland, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan) from Hansoh Pharma to progress clinical development and commercialisation of Ris-Rez.



Regulatory designations received for Ris-Rez to date include orphan drug designations from the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Japan's Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare in SCLC and the European Medicines Agency (EMA) in a category of cancer that includes SCLC, called pulmonary neuroendocrine carcinoma; Priority Medicines (PRIME) Designation from the EMA for relapsed or refractory ES-SCLC; and Breakthrough Therapy Designations for relapsed or refractory ES-SCLC and relapsed or refractory osteosarcoma from the US FDA.^{16,17,18,19,20,21,22}

About mocertatug rezetecan

Mo-Rez is a novel investigational B7-H4-targeted antibody-drug conjugate designed to optimise efficacy and tolerability. It is composed of a fully human anti-B7-H4 monoclonal antibody covalently linked to a topoisomerase inhibitor payload and has a drug-to-antibody ratio (DAR) of 6. GSK acquired exclusive worldwide rights (excluding China's mainland, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan) from Hansoh Pharma to progress clinical development and commercialisation of Mo-Rez globally.

About dostarlimab

Jemperli, a programmed death receptor-1 (PD-1)-blocking antibody, plays an important role in GSK's immune-oncology research and development programme. A clinical trial programme includes studies of *Jemperli* alone and in combination with other therapies in gynaecological, colorectal, and head and neck cancers.

Jemperli was discovered by AnaptysBio, Inc. and licensed to TESARO, Inc., under a collaboration and exclusive licence agreement signed in March 2014. Under this agreement, GSK is responsible for the ongoing research, development, commercialisation and manufacturing of *Jemperli*.

More information about the product and its currently approved indications is available at [EU product information](#) and [US product information](#).

About velzatinib

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.

GSK in oncology

GSK is focused on developing differentiated medicines for cancers where patients continue to face poor outcomes, treatment resistance, limited options or significant treatment burden. We focus where advances in science and technology offer the greatest opportunity to improve outcomes across haematological, lung, gastrointestinal, genitourinary and gynaecological cancers. Across multiple modalities, including targeted small molecules, antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs) and immunotherapies, GSK applies deep expertise in cancer biology and immune system science to develop differentiated medicines designed to deliver durable responses, overcome resistance and reduce treatment burden.

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 www.gsk.com.

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Press release

For media and investors only



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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 Q2 Results for 2026.

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