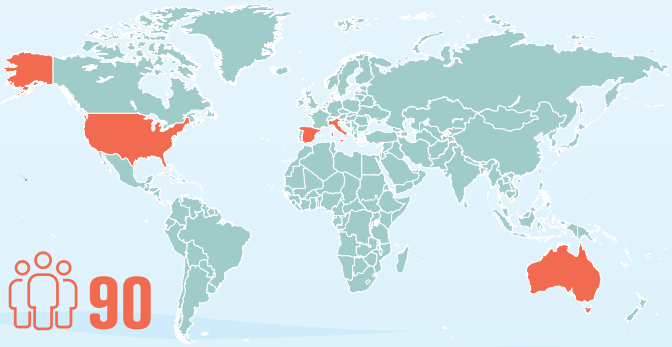
WHAT IS THE SURF302 STUDY?

The SURF302 study is a clinical study looking at whether an investigational drug called dabogratinib can be used to treat a type of bladder cancer called **FGFR3-altered, low-grade, intermediate-risk, non-muscle invasive bladder cancer (LG IR-NMIBC)**.

The study will include about 90 people with this type of bladder cancer from the United States, Italy, Australia and Spain.



WHERE CAN I FIND MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE STUDY?

If you are interested in the study, you can find more information on our website by visiting www.surf302.bio or scanning the QR code below.

Talk to your doctor about the SURF302 trial or contact a Tyra study representative at tyraclinicaltrials@tyra.bio to be referred to a study doctor closest to you.

SURF302

HELP US CHANGE THE TIDE IN BLADDER CANCER WITH AN ORAL THERAPY

Learn more about the SURF302 study

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SURF302

WHAT IS DABOGRATINIB AND HOW DOES IT WORK?

Dabogratinib is an investigational drug taken by mouth as a tablet(s) once a day. Investigational means that the drug is not yet approved by health authorities to treat this condition. Dabogratinib is designed to work by blocking an abnormal protein involved in cancer growth called FGFR3.

What is FGFR3?

FGFR3 is a protein involved in helping bladder cells grow and divide. Some types of bladder cancer have alterations in FGFR3, which leads to FGFR3 keeping bladder cancer present and growing. Most cases of LG IR-NMIBC involve FGFR3 alterations.

Dabogratinib may have side effects. The study doctor will explain the potential risks with you in more detail. The study team will also closely monitor participants during the study.

WHO CAN TAKE PART?

To take part in the study, you must:

- Be diagnosed with low-grade, intermediate-risk, non-muscle invasive bladder cancer
- Have the *FGFR3* alteration
- Be at least 18 years old

Other criteria apply

Many people with LG IR-NMIBC have FGFR3 alterations. If you are unsure whether you have an FGFR3 alteration, the study doctor can check by testing a sample of your urine or bladder tissue.

WHAT HAPPENS IN THE STUDY?

If you join the study, you will see your study doctor once a week at the start of the study, then once a month for the rest of the study. You will take the study drug once a day at home. All participants in this study will receive one of two doses of the study drug.

Study visit about once a month	Tablet(s) taken by mouth once a day	Study lasts for up to 3 years

Three months into the study, the study doctor will look in your bladder and check the status of your cancer. If the cancer is no longer there, you may continue taking the medication for up to two years. You can leave the study at any time, and you do not have to give a reason.

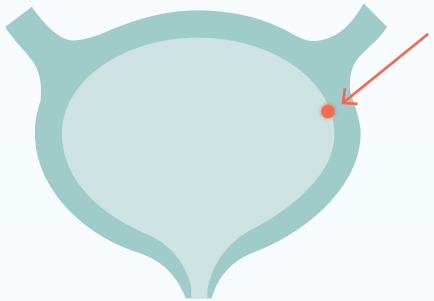
HOW DOES THIS STUDY DIFFER FROM OTHER STUDIES?

LG IR-NMIBC is typically treated with surgery to remove visible tumors, called a TURBT, followed by treatments given through the urethra (the tube that carries urine out of the bladder and out of the body). Most other studies require treatment in this way.

In the SURF302 study, the study drug is taken by mouth as a tablet(s). As part of the study, you will also need a marker lesion to remain in your bladder.

What is a marker lesion?

A marker lesion is a small piece of cancer that is left in the bladder on purpose to see if dabogratinib can make it disappear. Marker lesions rarely spread or get worse, and they can be removed at any point if needed.



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