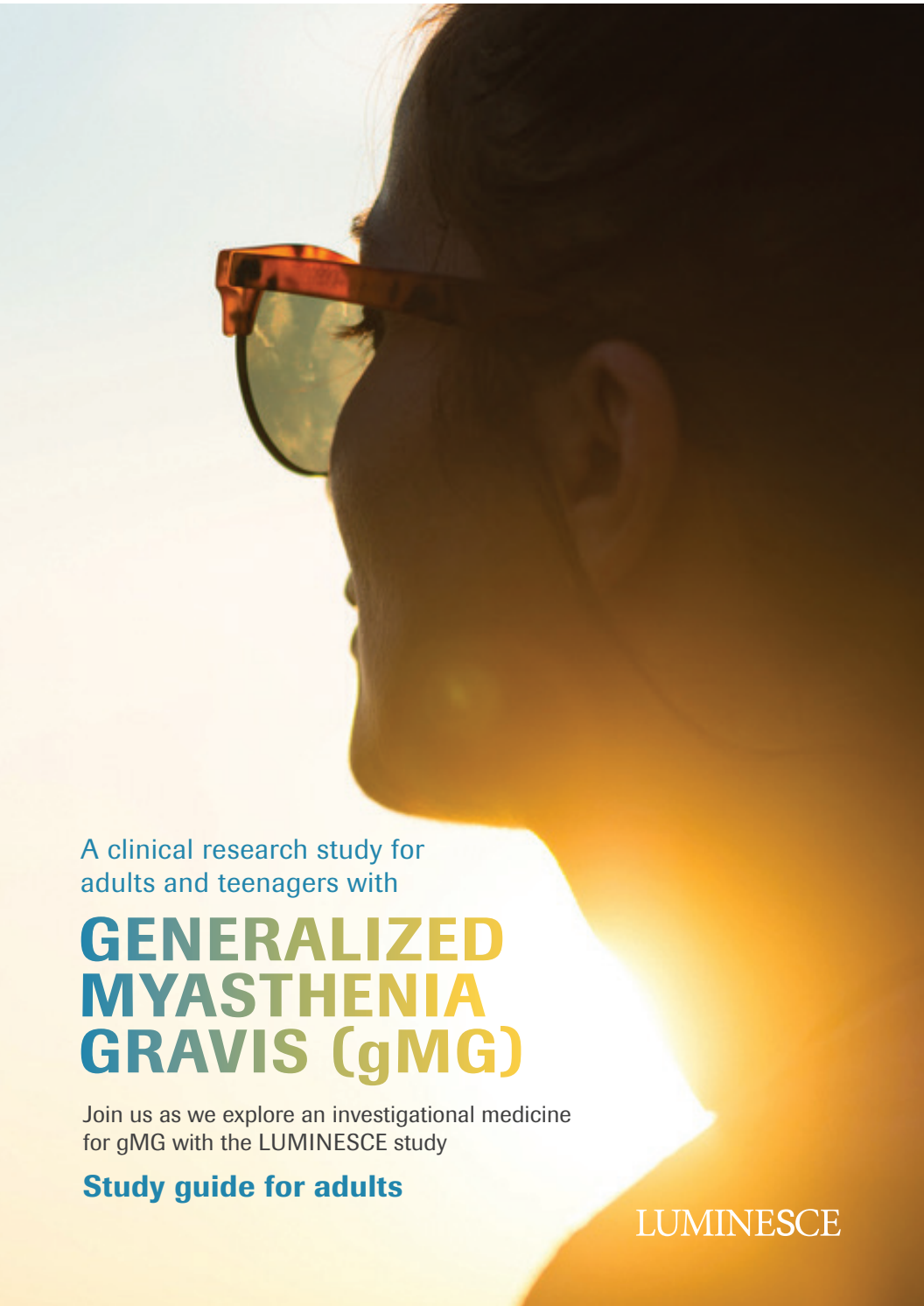
Genentech
A Member of the Roche Group

Roche



A clinical research study for adults and teenagers with

GENERALIZED MYASTHENIA GRAVIS (gMG)

Join us as we explore an investigational medicine for gMG with the LUMINESCE study

Study guide for adults

LUMINESCE

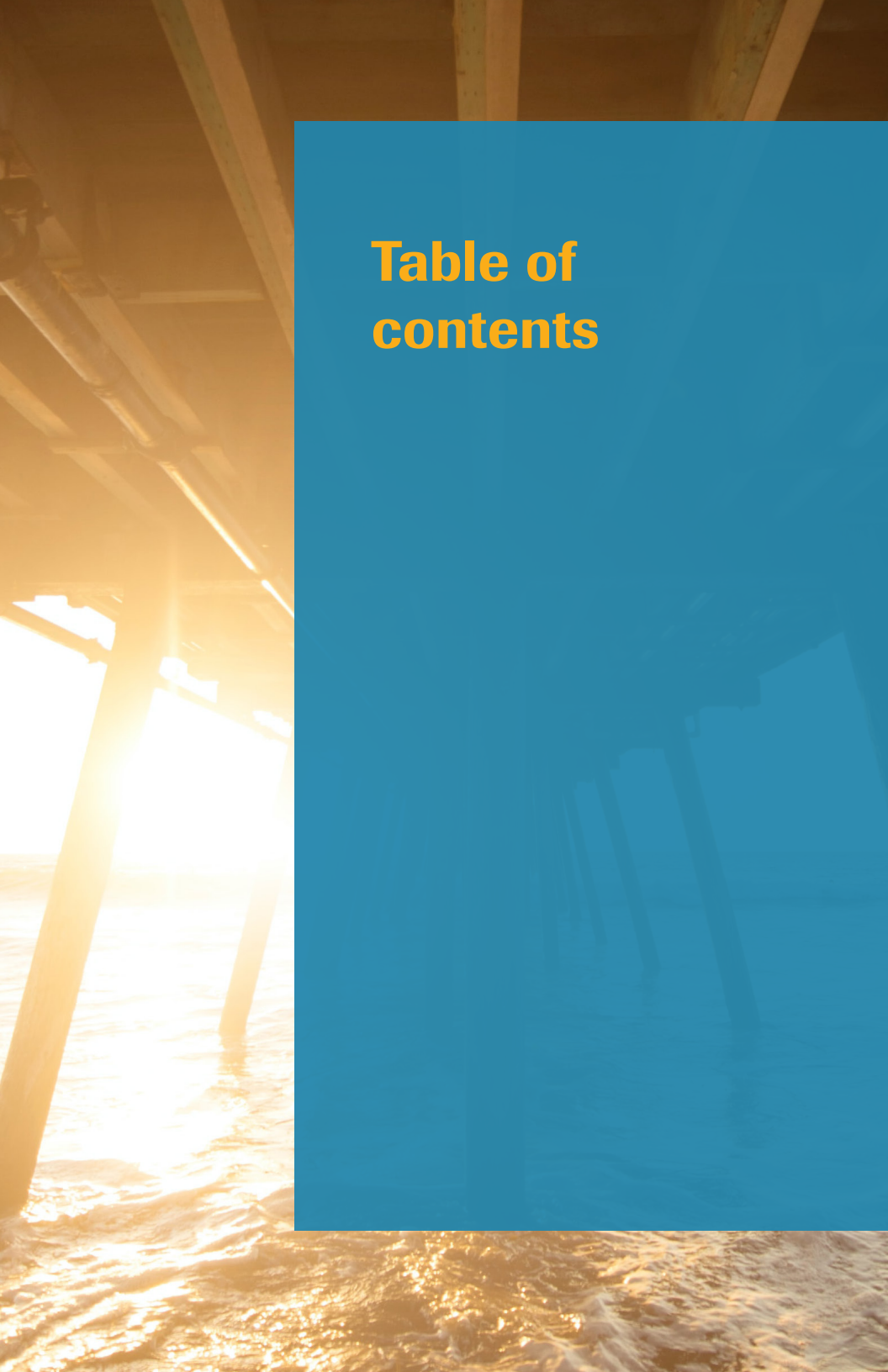


Table of contents

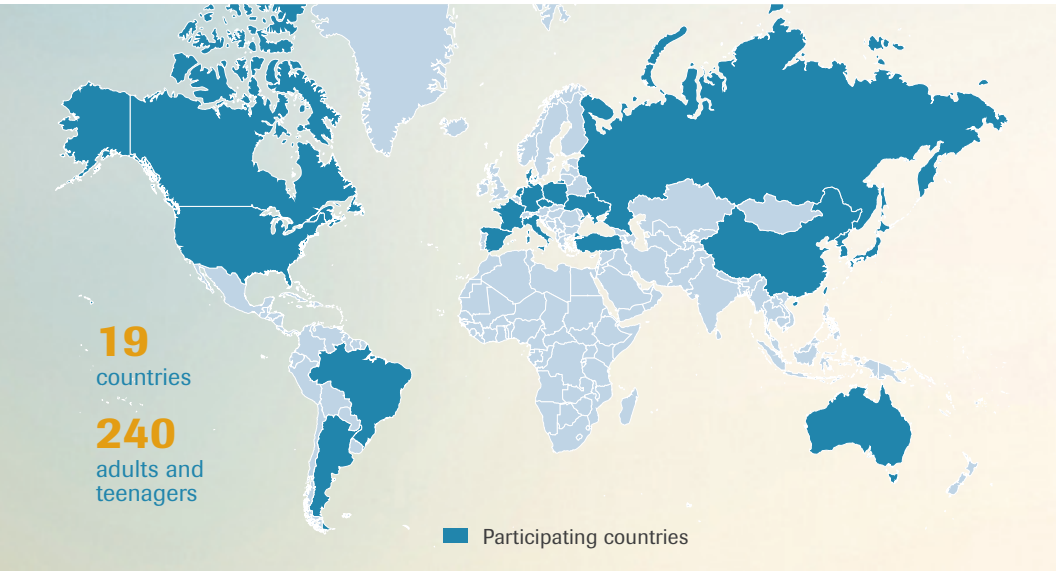
Welcome to the LUMINESCE study

Thank you for taking part in **LUMINESCE**!

LUMINESCE is a global clinical research study designed to test an investigational medicine for people with **general myasthenia gravis** (gMG).

As a participant in the LUMINESCE study, you are part of a community of 240 adults and teenagers diagnosed with gMG from approximately 19 countries.

This study guide for adult participants includes important information to support you throughout the LUMINESCE study.



FUN FACT: We have over 600 people supporting the LUMINESCE study around the globe! This includes study center/hospital staff, Roche employees (scientists, data analysts, clinical operations), and equipment/service suppliers. **We're all working towards the same goal of advancing gMG research!**

What is LUMINESCE and who is it for?

LUMINESCE is a double-blind phase 3 study for people who have gMG.

- A **phase 3** study tests how effective an investigational medicine is (how well it works) on a disease in participants who have that specific disease
- All participants will be **randomly assigned** (like flipping a coin) to either receive **satralizumab** (the investigational medicine) **or placebo** (looks like the investigational medicine but is not a real medicine) **in addition to their current gMG medication**
- **Double-blind** means that neither you nor the study doctor can choose or know which group you are in

Currently, people with gMG have few treatment options aimed at managing symptoms, and these can cause side effects in some people. There is a need to find safer and more effective therapies for those living with gMG. The goal of the LUMINESCE study is to determine how safe and effective – good or bad – an investigational medicine called satralizumab is for people with gMG when taken in addition to current gMG medication.

Important contact information

Your health and safety are important. Tell your study doctor if there are any changes to your health while taking part in LUMINESCE. **Please inform them immediately if you:**

- Experience a medical emergency
- Notice changes in your health – especially new or worsening symptoms
- Change any of your medications – including non-prescription medication such as over-the-counter or herbal remedies
- Believe you may be pregnant

Contact name:
Study center name:
Study center address:
Telephone:
Email:
Additional contact:

Please let your study doctor know if you:

- Change your contact information
- Are planning to have any surgeries or procedures
- Cannot attend your next study visit
- Want to leave the study or stop study treatment
- Have any questions

There is a team of study doctors, nurses and coordinators who will answer your questions at any time

Why is my participation important?

Your participation in the LUMINESCE study will support generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG) research. Attending your study visits and completing your procedures and tests provides us with valuable information to support in better understanding gMG treatments. This information (data) is then analyzed by scientists, and the results will tell us if satralizumab can benefit people with gMG. This information may help people with gMG or a similar medical condition in the future.

About the investigational study medicine: satralizumab

What is satralizumab?

Satralizumab is a type of medicine that is designed to block a small protein called interleukin-6 (IL-6), which is thought to cause damage and disability associated with gMG. This study will help to determine if using satralizumab to block IL-6 will improve the signs and symptoms of gMG.

Satralizumab is an investigational medicine, which means it has not yet been approved for the treatment of gMG. Recent clinical studies have found satralizumab to be safe and effective for the treatment of Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorder (NMOSD). It has been approved for use in NMOSD in many countries across the Americas, Asia, Europe and Australia, and is under review by other Health Authorities worldwide.

NMOSD is another autoimmune disorder that is similar to gMG in how the body's immune system attacks tissues of the body. Regardless, your safety is important, and you will be closely monitored throughout the study.

How is satralizumab given?

Satralizumab is given as an injection under the skin (subcutaneous) of the stomach or thigh. Based on your body weight, you may receive two subcutaneous injections of the investigational medicine.

Does satralizumab have side effects?

The side effects associated with satralizumab in gMG are unknown.

Below is a list of the most common side effects related to satralizumab observed in patients with NMOSD:

Very common side effects (occurs in more than 10% of patients)	**Common side effects** (occurs in 1-10% of patients)

• Headache
• Reactions following injection of satralizumab. These reactions can be:
  ○ Local to the place on the body where the injection is given (e.g., swelling, rash, redness, itching or pain)
  ○ General or systemic (e.g., diarrhea or headache)
• Joint pain
• Decreased white blood cell count
	• Muscle and joint stiffness
	• Rash
	• Itching
	• Difficulty sleeping or falling asleep
	• Migraine
	• Swelling of the hands, feet, or lower leg
	• Hay fever
	• Decreased level of a blood protein, fibrinogen, needed for blood clotting
	• Increased blood level of a liver pigment called bilirubin (often a sign of liver problems)

Below is a list of the potential side effects associated with satralizumab:

Infections

Taking satralizumab may reduce your resistance to infection. The symptoms of infection may not be apparent or may appear very mild, although an underlying infection might be present. Therefore, tell your study doctor about any slight discomfort and complaints. Your study doctor will monitor you for any signs or symptoms of infections throughout the study as well.

Vaccines

Some vaccines with a live or weakened virus are not allowed within 6 weeks before the first dose of satralizumab or during the study. Please talk to your study doctor before receiving any vaccines, including COVID-19 vaccines, during the study.

Allergic reactions

Satralizumab may cause allergic reactions that may be mild (i.e., skin rash) to life threatening (i.e., anaphylaxis). These reactions may happen during or after study treatment injections. If you experience any symptoms during or after study treatment injection (either at study center or at home), tell the study doctor right away. If you experience any symptoms of an allergic reaction while outside of the study center or hospital, seek emergency medical care immediately.

Symptoms of an allergic reaction may include (but are not limited to):

Shortness of breath or trouble breathing	Wheezing	Skin rash	Itching
Chills	Swelling of the lips, tongue, or face	Chest pain	Feeling dizzy or faint

Your study doctor will explain to you how to recognize signs and symptoms of an allergic reaction.

Drug-drug interactions

If you are taking additional medicines that are individually adjusted and are broken down (metabolized) by certain enzymes, the beneficial effects of those medicines may decrease. As a result, the dose of those medications may need to be adjusted. Your study doctor will discuss with you any changes needed to your medications.

Increases in liver-related laboratory tests

Satralizumab may lead to abnormal lab results related to your liver enzymes (ALT/AST) and a liver pigment (bilirubin). Tell your study doctor immediately if you have symptoms of liver problems, such as:

Nausea	Vomiting	Pain in your upper right abdomen
Yellowing of your skin and eyeballs (jaundice)	Dark “tea-colored” urine	

Neutropenia (decrease in certain white blood cells)

Satralizumab may reduce neutrophils, a type of white blood cell that fights infection. This may increase your risk of infection. Your blood counts will be closely monitored.

Bleeding

Satralizumab may decrease blood cells called platelets (thrombocytes) and a blood protein called fibrinogen, both of which are needed for blood clotting. You may be more likely to bleed in the event of an injury or medical/surgical procedure. Your study doctor will choose the best treatment option for you.

Lipid increases

Satralizumab may increase several types of lipids (fat or fat-like substances) in the blood, such as total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein, and triglycerides. The relationship of these elevations to your risk for cardiovascular disease is unknown.

Other abnormalities

Satralizumab can lead to changes in C-reactive protein (a marker of inflammation in the blood) and some complement proteins (C3, C4, and CH50), which are related to immune function in your body. These changes are anticipated effects of satralizumab. In addition, satralizumab may also cause increases in body weight.

Below is a list of risks associated with medicines similar to satralizumab:

Risk of cancer

Certain immunosuppressive medicines are associated with an increased risk of cancer. It is not known if satralizumab increases your risk, but treatment with satralizumab should not be started if you have cancer.

Gastrointestinal perforation (hole in the gut wall)

Tearing of the gut wall has been reported in patients with rheumatoid arthritis when treated with a medicine that works similarly to satralizumab. You may develop holes in your gut during or after treatment with satralizumab and require surgery to correct this defect. Tell your study doctor immediately if you experience any of these symptoms:

Abdominal pain	Chills	Fever	Nausea
Vomiting	Weight loss	Change in bowel habits	Blood in your stool

Damage to the covering of the nerve fibers (demyelinating disorders)

Myelin, the material covering the nerves, helps to conduct signals along the nerve fibers and ensures their proper function. Damage to this material has been reported rarely in studies in patients with rheumatoid arthritis treated with another medicine that works in a similar way to satralizumab. It is currently unknown whether there is risk of damage to myelin with use of satralizumab.

Reactivation of hepatitis B virus

Hepatitis B is an infectious disease caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV) that damages the liver. Patients who had an HBV infection in the past may continue to have the inactive virus in their bodies without any subsequent liver damage; however, reactivation of dormant virus may cause damage to the liver. Reactivation of HBV has been observed with other medicines that affect the immune system. If your blood tests at screening show that you were previously infected with HBV, you may be allowed to take part in the study. In this case, you will be monitored for reactivation of HBV, and study treatment will be stopped if the virus is found in your blood.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious (can be transmitted to other people) infection of the lungs. When a patient with TB has no symptoms, the infection is inactive (latent) and cannot be spread to others. However, when a patient has symptoms, the infection is active and can be spread to others. TB reactivation is the process where inactive TB develops into active TB. TB reactivation has been observed with medicines similar to satralizumab. If you test positive for inactive TB at screening, you will be treated for the inactive TB before starting the study treatment. This is to prevent TB reactivation during the study.

Background treatment

You will remain on your current treatment for gMG while participating in the LUMINESCE study regardless of receiving satralizumab or placebo during the study. The risks related to those medications remain and can be discussed with your study doctor.

Your health will be carefully monitored by the study team. If you have any new or worsening symptoms or believe that you are having any side effects, please let your study doctor know immediately

FUN FACT: All medicines that are currently available have gone through several clinical studies to determine that they provide benefits that outweigh known and potential risks for the intended population[1]

1. Development & Approval Process | Drugs. (28 October 2019). *Accessed on 26 February 2021 from https://www.fda.gov/drugs/development-approval-process-drugs.*

What happens during the LUMINESCE study?

Procedures and tests

Procedures and tests are done to monitor your health and safety while taking part in LUMINESCE. Many of these you may be familiar with. The study team will provide detailed information about which procedures and tests will happen at each visit.

Physical examination: This may include measurement of your weight and height.

Vital signs: This may include checking your blood pressure, pulse rate, breathing rate and temperature.

Blood collection: A needle will be inserted into a vein in your arm so that blood can be collected. Your blood is used for many tests to monitor your health status.

Urine collection: Detailed instructions will be provided on how to properly collect your urine samples. Your urine is used for many tests to monitor your health status.

Questionnaires about your disease: You will be asked questions about your ability to complete daily activities, your pain, your discomfort and fatigue level, your quality of life, and your gMG symptoms. Some questionnaires will be done by someone other than your study team called a 'rater'.

A rater is a medical professional who has been trained to administer and score your responses to the questionnaires

Muscle strength and breathing tests: The breathing test will see how well your breathing muscles work, and the muscle strength measurements will further assess the severity of your gMG.

Health and medication review: You will review any changes to your health or medications with your study doctor. You will need to provide a list of any current medications you are taking. This includes prescriptions from other doctors and non-prescription medications (i.e., over-the-counter and herbal).

Electrocardiogram (ECG): This is a test to measure the electrical activity of your heart.

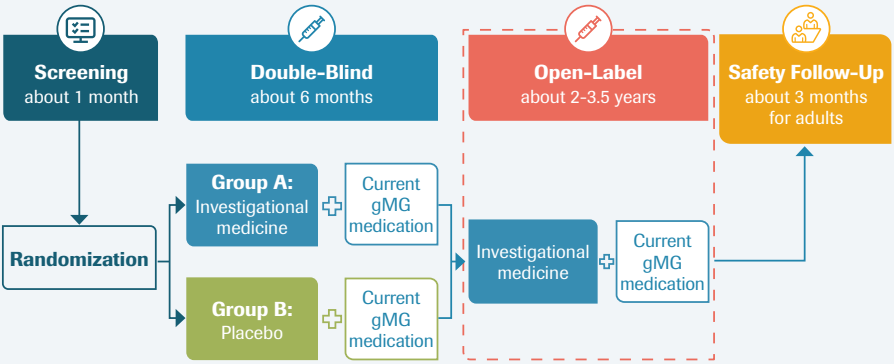
Tuberculosis test: You will be tested for tuberculosis which may involve a chest X-ray or chest CT* scan. If you have tuberculosis, you will be required to undergo treatment before starting the study treatment.

Pregnancy test: All female patients of childbearing potential will have a serum pregnancy test at the screening visit. Serum is a component of your blood that can be used to detect hormones that increase during pregnancy. During the study, it may be a serum or urine pregnancy test.

LUMINESCE overview

Your total time in the study may be up to 4 years. There are **4 main parts** to the study:

- **Screening period:** 1 month; approximately 1-2 study visits
  - ✓ You have already completed this part
- **Double-Blind period:** about 6 months; 8 study visits
- **Open-Label period:** about 2-3.5 years; study visits every 4 weeks
- **Safety Follow-Up period:** 3 months; 1 study visit



*CT, computerized tomography

Screening period

Once you signed the Informed Consent Form, your study doctor would have conducted a series of procedures and tests to determine if you are eligible to take part in the study.

Screening can take approximately 28 days and in exceptional circumstances, it may take up to 42 days.

Double-Blind period

Once you have been randomized (i.e., randomly assigned) into one of the two treatment groups, you will start the **Double-Blind** period.

This period will last 24 weeks or about 6 months.

You will have at least 8 visits to the study center about every 4 weeks (once a month).

Study visits may last 4 – 5 hours; this does not include possible waiting time in between tests and procedures. For the first 5 study visits, you must remain at the study center for observation for 1 hour after the study treatment injection. This is for your safety and to monitor for allergic reactions.

During this period, you will be given either satralizumab (the investigational medicine) or placebo (not a real medicine). Regardless of which group you are randomly assigned to, **you will remain on your current treatment for your gMG.**

- **Group A** will receive **satralizumab** given as an injection under the skin every 4 weeks for 24 weeks (plus an extra dose at Week 2) **in addition to their current gMG medication**
- **Group B** will receive **placebo** given as an injection under the skin every 4 weeks for 24 weeks (plus an extra dose at Week 2) **in addition to their current gMG medication**

Based on your body weight, you may receive one or two injections of the study treatment under the skin

Do I keep taking my current treatment for gMG?

Yes. During the Double-Blind period, you will continue taking your current gMG medication at a stable dose. The dose and frequency at which you take your current gMG medication may not be changed during the Double-Blind period, unless required for your safety. Your study doctor will discuss any necessary changes with you.

A stable dose means that you have been taking your gMG medication at the same dose and frequency for a specified period of time before entering the study. You should continue at this stable dose throughout the Double-Blind period

What if I take a cholinesterase inhibitor?

If you take a cholinesterase inhibitor (e.g., pyridostigmine or neostigmine) as part of your current gMG medication, take your prescribed dose at least 10 hours prior to each scheduled study center visit as specified by your study doctor. **Record the time and dose of your last cholinesterase inhibitor treatment on the Medication card prior to study center visits.**

If your gMG symptoms worsen, contact the study doctor immediately. You may need to go to the study center for an extra visit for further tests

See the ***Schedule of Activities*** section for more information about procedures and tests that will take place during the Double-Blind period.

Open-Label period

Once the Double-Blind period is finished, you may continue into the **Open-Label** period. All participants will receive satralizumab regardless of what you received during the Double-Blind period.

You will receive satralizumab every 4 weeks (once a month) for about 2-3.5 years. Study visits may last 4 – 5 hours; this does not include possible waiting time in between tests and procedures. After Week 24, you may have the **option to receive satralizumab injections at home** if supported by your study doctor.

Speak with your study doctor about the possibility of home administration of satralizumab during the Open-Label period

Do I keep taking my current treatment for gMG?

Yes. During the Open-Label period, you will continue taking your current gMG medication at a stable dose. Starting at Week 12, if your gMG symptoms are well-managed, you may begin to reduce any additional gMG medications if you and your study doctor decide to do so. You should not change the dose and frequency of your gMG medications unless this has been discussed with your study doctor. Your study doctor will consult your regular team of doctors/ specialists when making this decision.

What if I take a cholinesterase inhibitor?

If you take a cholinesterase inhibitor (e.g., pyridostigmine or neostigmine) as part of your current gMG medication, take your prescribed dose at least 10 hours prior to study center visits as specified by your study doctor. **Record the time and dose of your last cholinesterase inhibitor treatment on the Medication card prior to these study center visits.**

If your gMG symptoms worsen, contact the study doctor immediately. You may need to go to the study center for an extra visit for further tests

See the ***Schedule of Activities*** section for more information about procedures and tests that will take place during the Open-Label period.

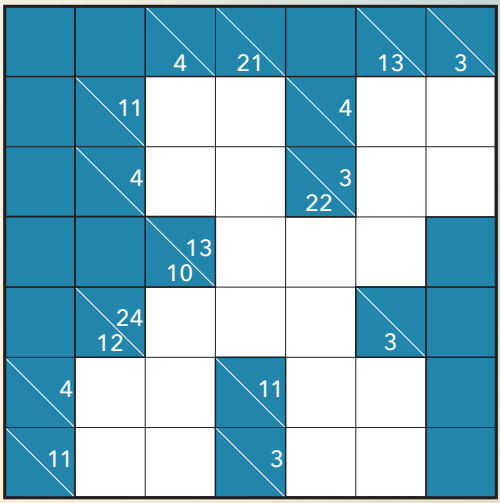
Safety Follow-Up period

A follow-up visit is necessary for your safety and is 12 weeks after the final dose of study treatment. You will move to the **Safety Follow-Up** period if:

- You stop taking the study treatment before the end of the Double-Blind period
- You complete the Double-Blind period, but you do not wish to continue in the Open-Label period
- You stop taking satralizumab before the end of the Open-Label period
- After the final satralizumab study dose, unless you continue treatment with satralizumab outside of this study

See the ***Schedule of Activities*** section for more information about procedures and tests that will take place during the Safety Follow-Up period.

Activity: Complete this Kakuro puzzle. Kakuro is like a crossword puzzle with numbers. Each "word" (white block) must add up to the number provided in the clue above it or to the left. You can only use the numbers 1 through 9, and a given number can only be used once in a "word".



Schedule of activities

The following tables describe what will happen at each of your visits to the study center. However, there may be some cases where your treatment schedule may vary during the study, such as:

- **Delayed dosing visit:**
  - If you could not receive the study treatment at your regularly scheduled visit, you may be asked to attend an additional visit. At this visit, you will receive the study treatment and complete the required tests
- **Unscheduled assessments:**
  - These are tests that you may be asked to complete if your study doctor decides they would help with your care and may provide valuable information about the investigational medicine
- **Re-loading dose visit:**
  - Reloading doses are needed if you have not received study treatment for more than 8 weeks or if you receive a form of treatment called plasma exchange
- **End of treatment visit:**
  - Within 4 weeks of your last dose of the study treatment, you will be asked to come in for an end of treatment visit for final tests and measurements
- **Safety follow-up visit:**
  - 12 weeks after your last dose of the study treatment, you will be asked to come in for a safety follow-up visit
  - If you participate in the study until the end of the Open-Label period and decide to continue treatment with satralizumab outside of this study, you will still attend the end of treatment visit, but you will not have to complete the safety follow-up visit

Double-Blind Schedule – Groups A and B

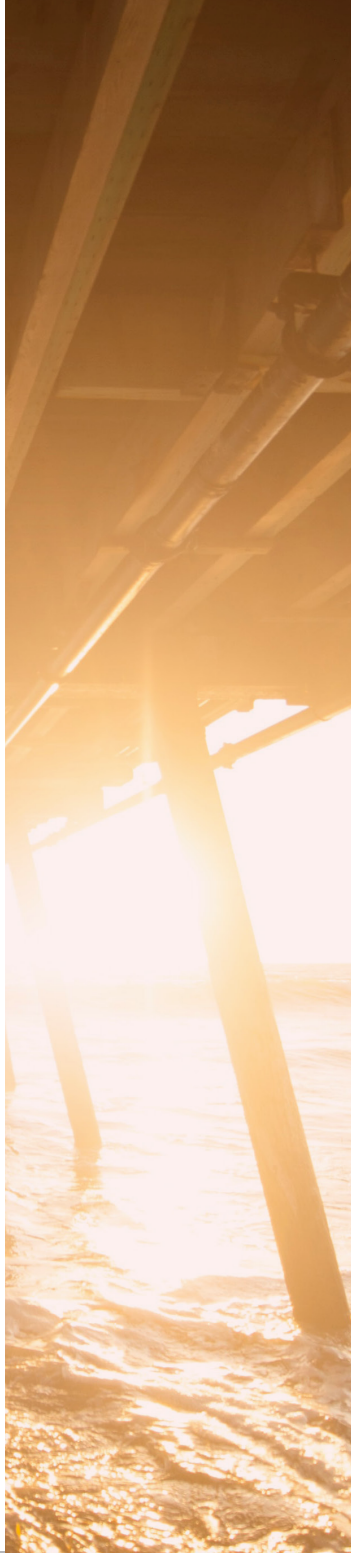
Treatment/Test		Screening	Double-Blind							
		Approximately 28 days	Week							
			0	2	4	8	12	16	20	24
			Visit number							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Informed consent	✓								
	Health and medication review	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Physical examination	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Vital signs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Weight measurement	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓
	Height measurement	✓								
	Electrocardiogram (ECG)	✓	✓				✓			✓
	Blood collection	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Urine collection	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Questionnaires about your disease	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Muscle strength and breathing tests	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Pregnancy test, if applicable	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Tuberculosis test (may include a chest X-ray or chest CT* scan)	✓								
	Study treatment		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Current gMG medication review	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

*CT, computerized tomography

Open-Label Schedule – Groups A and B

Treatment/Test	Open-Label			
	Weeks 0-24			
	0	2	Every 4 weeks	Additionally every 12 weeks
Health and medication review	✓	✓	✓	
Physical examination	✓	✓	✓	
Vital signs	✓	✓	✓	
Weight measurement	✓			✓
Electrocardiogram (ECG)	✓			✓
Blood collection	✓	✓	✓	
Urine collection	✓	✓	✓	
Questionnaires about your disease	✓	✓	✓	
Muscle strength and breathing tests	✓	✓	✓	
Pregnancy test, if applicable	✓	✓	✓	
Study treatment	✓	✓	✓	
Current gMG medication review	✓	✓	✓	

Open-Label		
After Week 24		
Every 4 weeks	Additionally every 12 weeks	Additionally every 24 weeks
✓		
	✓	
	✓	
	✓	
		✓
	✓	
	✓	
		✓
		✓
✓		
✓		
✓		



End of Treatment, Safety Follow-Up and Additional Visits Schedules – Groups A and B

Treatment/Test	Visit		
	Re-loading dose visit	Delayed dosing visit	Unscheduled assessments
Health and medication review	✓	✓	✓
Physical examination	✓	✓	✓
Vital signs	✓	✓	✓
Weight measurement	✓	✓	✓
Electrocardiogram (ECG)	✓		✓
Blood collection	✓	✓	✓
Urine collection	✓	✓	✓
Questionnaires about your disease	✓		✓
Muscle strength and breathing tests	✓		✓
Pregnancy test, if applicable	✓	✓	✓
Study treatment	✓	✓	
Current gMG medication review	✓	✓	✓
Phone calls			

Visit	
End of treatment (within 4 weeks after last dose)	Safety follow-up (12 weeks after last dose)
✓	✓
✓	✓
✓	✓
✓	✓
✓	✓
✓	✓
✓	✓
✓	
✓	
✓	✓
✓	✓
	Every 4 weeks (for a minimum of 12 weeks)

How do I prepare for my visits to the study center or hospital?

Visits to the study center or hospital can last 4 – 5 hours; this does not include possible waiting time in between tests and procedures. Here are some tips to consider when preparing for your study visits:

- Wear comfortable, loose-fitting clothing
- Bring a list of your medications
- Bring the LUMINESCE study materials provided, including the **Medication card** with the time and dose of your last cholinesterase inhibitor treatment recorded (if applicable)
- Bring items to keep you occupied (e.g., laptop/tablet, book/magazine, games/puzzles, music/podcasts, etc.) and bring chargers for your electronic devices
- Bring a bottle of water with you to stay hydrated
- Check with the study team to see if you can bring snacks for while you wait
- Check with the study team about COVID-19 pandemic precautions at the study center and come prepared to follow COVID-19 protocols
    - You may need a negative COVID-19 test for study visits where you'll be performing the breathing test—please speak with the study team for further instructions

			9			7		3
2			3	5		4		1
	4		2	1				
	9		1			3		4
		5	4	9	8	2		
4		7			3		8	
				4	9		3	
6		4		3	1			5
5		9			2			

Activity: Pass the time with this Sudoku!

How to play: The goal is to populate the grid with numbers. A number can only appear once in each row, column, and 3x3 grid.

What are my obligations during the LUMINESCE study?

While participating in LUMINESCE, please follow these requirements:

- Do not join another clinical study while an active participant in the LUMINESCE study
- Do not donate blood while an active participant in the LUMINESCE study
- Tell your other doctors (i.e., family physician) that you are participating in this study
- Show your **Patient identification (ID) card** to other doctors (i.e., family physician)
- Tell the study team about any symptoms, changes in medications, other medical appointments, or hospital admissions
- Do not use certain medications (including antibiotics) during this study. Your study doctor will talk to you about these medications and antibiotics
- Check with your study doctor before receiving any vaccinations, including COVID-19 vaccines, during the study
- Keep your study appointments and complete all study procedures and tests
- Record time and dose of last cholinesterase inhibitor treatment prior to study visit, if applicable
- Complete all oral and written questionnaires
- Answer questions when speaking with a 'rater' during some assessments of your gMG. Limit discussions about your experiences of LUMINESCE with the rater unless it is an emergency
    - This is so the rater can assess your disease without knowing what possible side effects or benefits you may be having
- Use a reliable birth control method during the study and for 3 months after your final dose of satralizumab, if you can become pregnant

Frequently asked questions

What do I do if I can't attend a study visit?

If you can't attend a scheduled visit, contact the study doctor or nurse to reschedule it. They will work with you to find a time that is convenient. If you are going to be away from home for an extended period, please notify the study doctor or study nurse as soon as possible so alternate arrangements can be made. If you are unable to attend certain visits, the study team may contact you by phone/video chat to see how you are doing and to ask you to complete questionnaires over the phone.

Can I stop participating in the study?

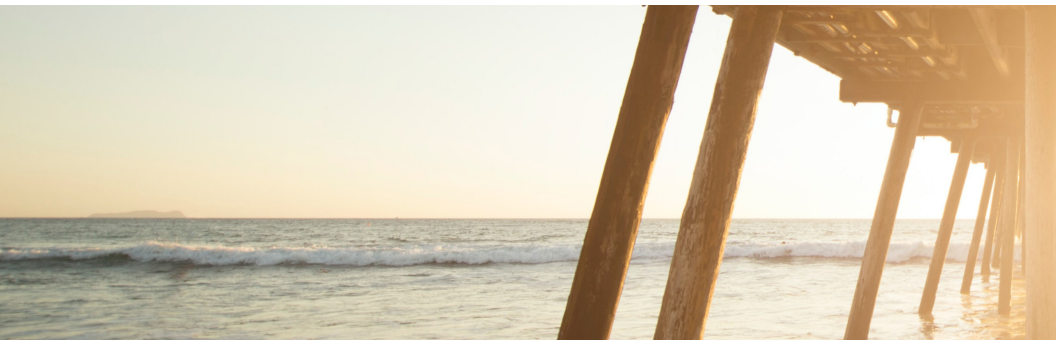
Yes. Participation is entirely voluntary. You may stop treatment and withdraw from the study at any time without giving a reason. Make sure to tell your study doctor if you are thinking about stopping treatment and no longer wish to participate in the study.

What if I am injured because I took part in this study?

It is important for you to tell your study doctor if you feel that you have been injured because of taking part in LUMINESCE. If this happens, you will receive appropriate medical attention. Your study doctor will explain treatment options to you and tell you where you can get treatment.

What if I am hospitalized?

Notify the study doctor or nurse, as soon as possible, if you are hospitalized for any reason. If you are unable to contact them, ask the hospital staff or a relative or friend to help you. It is important to notify the study doctor or study nurse; do not wait until your next study visit appointment.



Will I be paid if I take part in this study?

You will be paid a stipend for study visits you complete. Please consult your ICF for stipend amounts and details. In addition, you will also be reimbursed for reasonable costs (e.g., transportation, parking) for travel from your home to the study center for study visits.

Are there any benefits from participating in this study?

There is no guarantee that you will receive any benefits by participating in this study. Taking part in this study may or may not cause your health to improve. Information from this study may help doctors learn more about the investigational medicine, and the treatment of gMG. This information may benefit other patients with gMG or a similar condition in the future.

Will it cost me anything to be in this study?

You will not be charged for the study treatment while you are participating in this study. Additionally, all procedures that are necessary for participation in the LUMINESCE study and are not part of your regular medical care will be provided to you at no charge. You may be reimbursed for any reasonable travel expenses (accommodation, taxi/bus/air/train fares) incurred because of taking part in this study.

Who can answer my questions about the study?

You can talk to your study doctor if you have any questions or concerns about this study, if you would like to withdraw consent, or if you think you have been injured because of taking part in the study.

> "If nobody asked questions, then we would never learn anything."
> **— Brandon Sanderson**

Questions/notes to discuss with your study doctor

Questions/notes to discuss with your study doctor

Questions/notes to discuss with your study doctor

Questions/notes to discuss with your study doctor

Genentech
A Member of the Roche Group

Roche

WE ARE FOCUSED ON THE SEARCH FOR A BRIGHTER gMG FUTURE

LUMINESCE