






















Oral Selinexor as Maintenance Therapy After First-Line Chemotherapy for Advanced or Recurrent Endometrial Cancer

Ignace Vergote, MD¹ ; Jose Alejandro Pérez-Fidalgo, MD² ; Erika Paige Hamilton, MD³ ; Giorgio Valabrega, MD⁴; Toon Van Gorp, MD¹ ; Jalid Sehoul, MD⁵; David Cibula, MD⁶ ; Tally Levy, MD⁷ ; Stephen Welch, MD⁸; Debra L. Richardson, MD⁹ ; Eva M. Guerra, MD¹⁰; Giovanni Scambia, MD¹¹ ; Stéphanie Henry, MD¹² ; Pauline Wimberger, MD¹³ ; David S. Miller, MD¹⁴ ; Jaroslav Klat, MD¹⁵ ; Jerónimo Martínez-García, MD¹⁶ ; Francesco Raspagliesi, MD¹⁷; Bhavana Pothuri, MD¹⁸ ; Ignacio Romero, MD¹⁹ ; Alice Bergamini, MD^{20,21} ; Brian Slomovitz, MD²²; Fabienne Schochter, MD²³ ; Estrid Høgdall, MD²⁴; Lorena Fariñas-Madrid, MD²⁵; Bradley J. Monk, MD²⁶ ; Dayana Michel, MD²⁷ ; Michael G. Kauffman, MD²⁷; Sharon Shacham, PhD²⁷; Mansoor Raza Mirza, MD²⁸ ; and Vicky Makker, MD²⁹ ; on behalf of the ENGOT-EN5/GOG-3055/SIENDO Investigators

DOI <https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.22.02906>

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE Selinexor inhibits exportin-1 (XPO1) resulting in nuclear accumulation of tumor suppressor proteins including p53 and has clinical activity in endometrial cancer (EC). The primary end point was to assess progression-free survival (PFS) with once-weekly oral selinexor in patients with advanced or recurrent EC.

PATIENTS AND METHODS ENGOT-EN5/GOG-3055/SIENDO was a randomized, prospective, multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase III study at 107 sites in 10 countries. Patients 18 years or older with histologically confirmed EC were enrolled. All had completed a single line of at least 12 weeks of taxane-platinum combination chemotherapy and achieved partial or complete response. Patients were assigned to receive 80 mg oral selinexor once weekly or placebo with 2:1 random assignment (ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: [NCT03555422](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT03555422)).

RESULTS Between January 2018 and December 2021, 263 patients were randomly assigned, with 174 allocated to selinexor and 89 to placebo. The median PFS was 5.7 months (95% CI, 3.81 to 9.20) with selinexor versus 3.8 months (95% CI, 3.68 to 7.39) with placebo (hazard ratio [HR], 0.76 [95% CI, 0.54 to 1.08]; two-sided $P = .126$), which did not meet the criteria for statistical significance in the intent-to-treat population. Incorrect chemotherapy response stratification data for 7 (2.7%) patients were identified. In a prespecified exploratory analysis of PFS in audited stratification data, PFS for selinexor met the threshold for statistical significance (HR, 0.71; 95% CI, 0.499 to 0.996; two-sided $P = .049$). Furthermore, patients with the *TP53* wild-type (wt) EC had a median PFS of 13.7 and 3.7 months with selinexor and placebo. The most common grade 3 treatment-related adverse events were nausea (9%), neutropenia (9%), and thrombocytopenia (7%).

CONCLUSION The significance level for PFS was only met in the audited analysis. However, a preliminary analysis of a prespecified exploratory subgroup of patients with *TP53*wt EC showed promising results with selinexor maintenance therapy.

ACCOMPANYING CONTENT

 Appendix

 Protocol

Accepted July 8, 2023

Published September 5, 2023

J Clin Oncol 41:5400-5410

© 2023 by American Society of
Clinical Oncology



[View Online Article](#)

Creative Commons Attribution
Non-Commercial No Derivatives
4.0 License

INTRODUCTION

Patients with advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer (EC) have a poor prognosis and a median survival of 12–18 months.¹ Mortality varies depending on factors such as histologic subtype, tumor grade, disease stage, and molecular phenotype.^{2,3} Although maintenance therapy can prolong response to chemotherapy and delay the need for typical parenteral therapies

with associated toxicities, there are currently no approved maintenance-only strategies for advanced or first recurrent EC.⁴

The karyopherin protein exportin-1 (XPO1, also known as CRM1) is responsible for the export of >200 proteins⁵ including tumor suppressor proteins such as p53, PTEN and FOXO1, along with growth/cell cycle regulatory proteins such as p21 and p27.^{6–8} Overexpression of XPO1 occurs in a myriad

CONTEXT

Key Objective

Does prevention of exportin-1–mediated nuclear export by once-weekly selinexor act as a novel therapy in patients with advanced or first recurrent endometrial cancer (EC)?

Knowledge Generated

As the mechanism of selinexor primarily drives the nuclear retention and functional activation of tumor suppressor proteins like p53, a preliminary analysis of the prespecified exploratory subgroup of patients with *TP53*wt tumors (found at diagnosis in approximately 75% of ECs) showed longer progression-free survival compared with placebo.

Relevance (G.F. Fleming)

A randomized clinical trial using selinexor as maintenance therapy for participants with p53 wild-type advanced or recurrent endometrial is currently underway.*

*Relevance section written by JCO Associate Editor Gini F. Fleming, MD.

of cancers⁹ and is correlated with advanced disease, resistance to therapy, and poor survival in humans.⁶

Selinexor is a selective inhibitor of nuclear export (SINE) compound that prevents XPO1-mediated nuclear export.¹⁰ Inhibition of XPO1 by selinexor leads to nuclear accumulation and functional reactivation of tumor suppressor proteins such as p53 in both solid tumors and hematologic malignancies.¹¹ In addition, in vitro selinexor reduces mRNA levels of key DNA damage repair genes including *MSH6*, *MSH2*, *CHEK1*, *MLH1*, and *RAD51* and inhibits PMS2 steady-state protein levels in a dose-dependent manner.¹² This implies that selinexor on both transcriptional and translational levels can play a role in the downregulation of the expression of DNA damage repair gene products, which may contribute to enhancement of DNA-damaging agents.

Selinexor is US Food and Drug Administration–approved for relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma^{13,14} and relapsed/refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma¹⁵ and demonstrates a manageable safety profile. The phase II SIGN study included 114 patients with advanced, progressing gynecologic malignancies treated with oral selinexor monotherapy once or twice weekly. Among the 23 patients with recurrent EC, the disease control rate was 35% and the confirmed objective response rate was 9%.¹⁶ Tolerability was improved with once-weekly compared with twice-weekly selinexor dosing in patients with heavily pretreated ovarian cancer, with low-grade and reversible side effects and no clinically significant long-term effects or major organ toxicities.¹⁶ This supported the further investigation of selinexor in gynecologic cancers such as EC where patients have a paucity of treatment options.¹⁶ On the basis of these results, we designed the current study to evaluate the efficacy and tolerability of oral, once-weekly selinexor versus placebo as a maintenance therapy after chemotherapy in patients with advanced or first recurrent EC.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Patients and Study Design

The ENGOT-EN5/GOG-3055/SIENDO study was a randomized, prospective, multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase III study performed in 107 sites in 10 countries in patients with advanced or recurrent EC in partial or complete remission to their previous chemotherapy.¹⁷

Eligible patients were 18 years or older with histologically confirmed EC of the endometrioid, serous or undifferentiated type, or uterine carcinosarcoma. All patients had completed at least 12 weeks of taxane-platinum combination chemotherapy for primary stage IV disease (FIGO 2009)¹⁸ or at first relapse EC and achieved a partial response or complete response according to RECIST v1.1¹⁷ and had an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status score¹⁹ of 0 to 1. Patients were excluded if they had sarcomas, small cell carcinoma with neuroendocrine differentiation, or clear cell carcinomas; had previous treatment with an XPO1 inhibitor, anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 immunotherapy; or had brain metastases. A full list of inclusion/exclusion criteria is provided in Appendix Table A1 (online only).

This study was approved and performed in accordance with the International Conference on Harmonization, the Guidelines for Good Clinical Practice, and appropriate regulatory requirements and with approval of institutional review boards at individual enrolling institutions. All patients provided written informed consent before study start. The study was performed according to ENGOT model C.²⁰

Random Assignment

Patients were randomly assigned in a ratio of 2:1 to receive selinexor or placebo after at least 12 weeks of chemotherapy. Random assignment was stratified on the basis of primary

TABLE 1. Baseline Demographic and Clinical Characteristics

Characteristic	Selinexor (n = 174)	Placebo (n = 89)
Age, years, median (range)	65.5 (40-81)	64.0 (33-81)
<70	116 (66.7)	61 (68.5)
≥70	58 (33.3)	28 (31.5)
Race, No. (%)		
Asian	4 (2.3)	4 (4.5)
Black or African American	7 (4.0)	2 (2.2)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	1 (0.6)	0
White	158 (90.8)	81 (91.0)
Others	4 (2.3)	2 (2.2)
Ethnicity, No. (%)		
Hispanic or Latino	9 (5.2)	5 (5.6)
Not Hispanic or Latino	160 (92.0)	83 (93.3)
Not reported	1 (0.6)	0
Unknown	4 (2.3)	1 (1.1)
ECOG performance status, ^a No. (%)		
0	99 (56.9)	54 (60.7)
1	71 (40.8)	35 (39.3)
2	1 (0.6)	0
Histology, No. (%)		
Endometrioid	96 (55.2)	48 (53.9)
Serous	49 (28.2)	28 (31.5)
Undifferentiated	4 (2.3)	1 (1.1)
Carcinosarcoma	10 (5.7)	6 (6.7)
Endometrial adenocarcinoma ^b	15 (8.6)	6 (6.7)
No. of previous antineoplastic regimens, No. (%)		
1	172 (98.9)	85 (95.5)
2	2 (1.1)	3 (3.4)
3	0	1 (1.1)
Molecular characterization of <i>TP53</i> mutation status, ^c No. (%)		
Wild type	67 (38.5)	36 (40.4)
Mutant/aberrant	74 (42.5)	40 (44.9)
Unknown	33 (19)	13 (14.6)
Molecular characterization of microsatellite instability status, ^c No. (%)		
MSS/pMMR	113 (64.9)	59 (66.3)
MSI-H/dMMR	22 (12.6)	13 (14.6)
Unknown	39 (22.4)	17 (19.1)
Disease at the time of taxane-platinum combination therapy, No. (%)		
Unaudited stratification factors		
Primary stage IV disease	82 (47.1)	41 (46.1)
Recurrent disease	83 (47.7)	41 (46.1)
Missing ^d	9 (5.2)	7 (7.9)
Audited stratification factors ^e		
Primary stage IV disease	78 (44.8)	43 (48.3)
Recurrent disease	96 (55.2)	46 (51.7)
Disease status after the most recent chemotherapy, No. (%)		
Unaudited stratification factors		

(continued in next column)

TABLE 1. Baseline Demographic and Clinical Characteristics (continued)

Characteristic	Selinexor (n = 174)	Placebo (n = 89)
Complete response	72 (41.4)	37 (41.6)
Partial response	102 (58.6)	52 (58.4)
Audited stratification factors ^e		
Complete response	70 (40.2)	40 (44.9)
Partial response	104 (59.8)	49 (55.1)

Abbreviations: CR, complete response; dMMR, deficient mismatch repair; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; MSI-H, microsatellite instability high; MSS, microsatellite stable; NGS, next-generation sequencing; pMMR, mismatch repair–proficient; PR, partial response.

^aECOG performance status scores range from 0 to 5, with higher scores reflecting greater disability.

^bNot otherwise specified.

^cMolecular status was determined by sequencing (*TP53*wt n = 84; *TP53* mutant n = 89; MSS/pMMR n = 144) and, if NGS is not available, by immunohistochemistry (p53wt = 19; p53-mutant/p53-aberrant n = 25; MSS/pMMR n = 28).

^dThe stratification factor of disease at the time of taxane-platinum chemotherapy was added in protocol version 2.0. Missing therefore denotes that the patients were enrolled before protocol version 2.0.

^eIn seven patients (2.7% of 263), the stratification factor of CR/PR was incorrect and was corrected by the investigators before database lock and unblinding; placebo arm: PR to CR (n = 3); selinexor arm: CR to PR (n = 3) and PR to CR (n = 1). The term unaudited refers to analyses on the basis of stratification factors entered into the interactive response technology form at the time of random assignment, and audited refers to the analysis on the basis of corrected stratification data entered into the electronic case report form before database lock.

stage IV disease versus recurrent disease before platinum-based combination therapy and disease status after completion of chemotherapy (partial response v complete response). The random assignment schedule was allocated in blocks of size 6 and produced using computer software that incorporated a standard procedure for generating random numbers.

Study Treatments

Patients were administered 80 mg selinexor or placebo, orally, once weekly in a 28-day cycle until disease progression or discontinuation. Patients with a BMI of <20 kg/m² received 60 mg of selinexor or placebo once weekly in 28-day cycles. Before each dose of study drug, all patients were required to receive 8 mg of ondansetron or equivalent 2–3 times daily, for the first 1–3 days following each study drug dose, and 2.5–5.0 mg olanzapine once daily during the first 2 months of treatment and longer if needed. Other supportive care measures were provided at the discretion of the investigator, which might have included transfusions and hematopoietic growth factors.

Assessments

TP53 mutations and microsatellite instability (MSI) status assessments were performed centrally by Tempus Labs

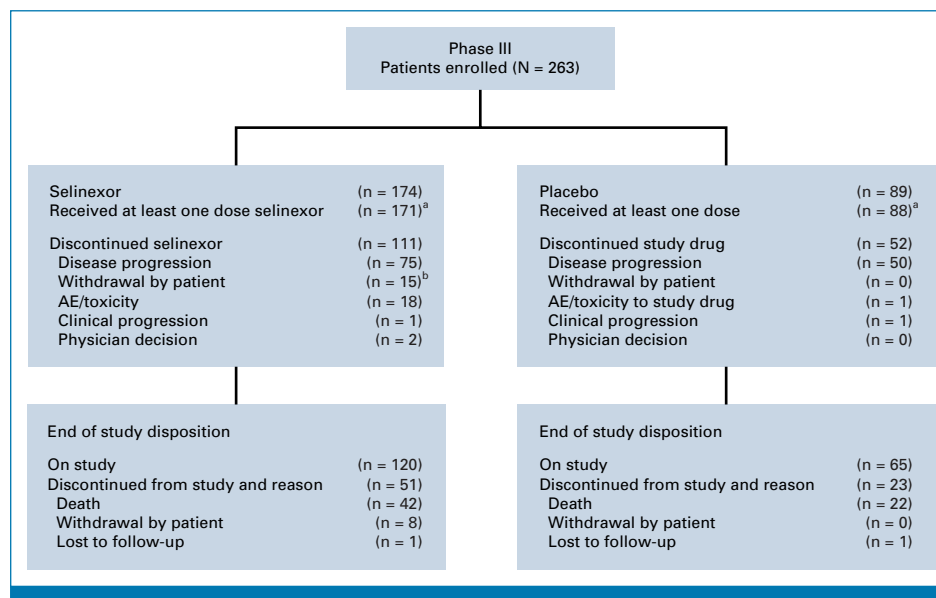


FIG 1. CONSORT diagram. ^aReasons include patient withdrawal (n = 3); after random assignment and before dosing, laboratory values did not meet eligibility (n = 1). ^bReasons for withdrawal by the patient: AE (n = 4), travel complications (n = 1), and unspecified (n = 10). AE, adverse event.

(Chicago, IL). Briefly, DNA isolated from paired tumor tissue slides (formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded; n = 173) and blood samples (normal DNA source; n = 134) was sequenced using the Tempus xT platform with Tempus panel xT version 4, which covers a targeted panel of 648 genes in a Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments–certified laboratory. The detection limit of the analysis was 5% for single-nucleotide variants and 10% for insertions/deletions. Additional details are provided in [Appendix 1](#) and [Appendix Tables A2](#) and [A3](#).

Outcomes

This is a double-blind study, where patients, investigators, study site staff, and sponsor were masked to treatment assignment.

The primary outcome was progression-free survival (PFS) defined as the time from random assignment until documented progressive disease or death because of any cause, whichever occurred first.

Secondary end points included overall survival (OS) defined as the time from random assignment until death because of any cause and disease control rate defined as the proportion of patients remaining in partial response or complete response by week 16 as assessed by the investigator, per RECIST v1.1. Health-related quality-of-life outcomes were measured by the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC) Quality of Life Questionnaire (QLQ)–C30 (version 3),²¹ EORTC-QLQ-EN24,²² and the EuroQol-5 Dimensions–5 Levels (EQ-5D-5L) questionnaires (see [Appendix 1](#) for definitions).

Exploratory end points included PFS by a blinded independent central review, defined as time from random

assignment until documented progressive disease or death because of any cause, whichever occurred first, and identification of predictive biomarkers including p53 tumor suppressor protein. Molecular profiling of tumor biomarkers was performed on archival tissue (at diagnosis or restaging).

Statistical Analysis

The sample size was designed to have 80% power to detect a hazard ratio (HR) of 0.60 with a two-sided alpha of .05. The HR of 0.60 corresponds to a 67% increase in median PFS, assuming a median PFS of 4.5 months for placebo and 7.5 months for selinexor. One interim analysis was planned once 56 PFS events were observed (40% of the total PFS events). The interim analysis allowed for early stoppage of futility (nonbinding). The futility boundary *P* value was calculated using the Lan DeMets spending function with the O'Brien-Fleming type of boundary. The intent-to-treat (ITT) population consisted of all patients randomly assigned to study drug, regardless of whether they received study drug. The safety population consisted of all patients who received at least one dose of study drug. The primary analysis of PFS was performed by treatment arm in the ITT population. A two-sided stratified log-rank test with random assignment strata as stratification factors was used to compare PFS of selinexor versus placebo. The HR and the corresponding two-sided 95% CI were estimated using a stratified Cox proportional hazards model adjusting for the stratification factors to control the family-wise type I error at 5%, and a multiple hierarchical testing procedure was used across the primary end point (PFS) and key secondary end point (OS). Statistical significance of the key secondary end point (OS) would not be claimed until the primary analysis of PFS had reached significance. Before database lock and unblinding, discrepancies

TABLE 2. Efficacy

Response Category ^a	Selinexor (n = 174), PFS Months, Median	Placebo (n = 89), PFS, Months, Median	Two-Sided P	HR (95% CI)
	5.7	3.8	.13	0.76 (0.54 to 1.08)
PFS at 3 months, % (95% CI)	72.4 (65.5 to 80.1)	66.4 (56.9 to 77.7)		
PFS at 6 months, % (95% CI)	48.2 (40.3 to 57.7)	40.9 (31.0 to 54.0)		
PFS at 12 months, % (95% CI)	35.3 (27.3 to 45.6)	25.8 (16.7 to 39.7)		
Subgroup				
<i>TP53</i> wild-type ^b (selinexor n = 67, placebo n = 36)	13.7	3.7	.002	0.41 (0.23 to 0.72)
<i>TP53</i> -mutant/aberrant ^b (selinexor n = 74, placebo n = 40)	3.7	5.6	.24	1.34 (0.82 to 2.21)
<i>TP53</i> -unknown (selinexor n = 33, placebo n = 13)	3.8	3.8	.94	1.02 (0.40 to 2.60)
Histologic subtype				
Endometrioid (selinexor n = 96, placebo n = 48)	9.2	3.8	.09	0.66 (0.40 to 1.07)
Serous (selinexor n = 49, placebo n = 28)	3.8	3.7	.70	0.89 (0.50 to 1.58)
Others ^c (selinexor n = 29, placebo n = 13)	3.7	5.2		
MSS/pMMR ^b (selinexor n = 113, placebo n = 59)	6.9	5.4	.03	0.64 (0.42 to 0.97)
Partial response at entry (selinexor n = 102, placebo n = 52)	3.7	3.6	.03	0.64 (0.43 to 0.97)
Complete response at entry (selinexor n = 72, placebo n = 37)	11.8	9.3	.62	0.85 (0.44 to 1.62)
PFS 2, months, median	15.9	18.0	.75	1.08 (0.69 to 1.68)
Time to first subsequent treatment, months, median	10.0	8.2	.15	0.76 (0.52 to 1.01)
Time to second subsequent therapy, months, median	15.9	14.4	.76	0.93 (0.61 to 1.45)
Disease-specific survival, months, median	NR	NR	.10	1.00 (0.58 to 1.71)

Abbreviations: HR, hazard ratio; MSS, microsatellite stable; NGS, next-generation sequencing; NR, not reached; PFS, progression-free survival; PFS 2, progression-free survival on subsequent therapy; pMMR, mismatch repair–proficient.

^aAll data are unaudited, which refers to analyses on the basis of stratification factors entered into the interactive response technology form at the time of random assignment.

^bMolecular status was determined by sequencing (*TP53*wt n = 84; *TP53* mutant n = 89; MSS/pMMR n = 144) and, if NGS is not available, by immunohistochemistry (p53wt n = 19; p53-mutant/p53-aberrant n = 25; MSS/pMMR n = 28).

^cUndifferentiated carcinoma, carcinosarcoma, endometrial adenocarcinoma (not otherwise specified).

in response to chemotherapy entered in the interactive response technology were identified in seven patients (2.7% of 263); an exploratory analysis of PFS was performed on these audited data as well (Table 1: placebo arm: PR to CR [n = 3]; selinexor arm: CR to PR [n = 3] and PR to CR [n = 1]). The statistical analysis was validated by the independent ENGOT statistician and approved by the study Steering Committee and Independent Data Monitoring Committee. This trial is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: [NCT03555422](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT03555422).

RESULTS

Patients and Treatment

From January 2018 through December 2021, a total of 263 patients underwent random assignment. A total of 171 of the 174 patients assigned to selinexor and 88 of the 89 patients assigned to placebo received trial intervention (Fig 1). The majority of patients were White in both treatment arms (selinexor 150 [90.8%] and placebo 81 [91.0%]), and the median age in the selinexor arm was 65.5 years (range, 40–81) and 64.0 years (range, 33–81) in the placebo

arm. Patients predominately had endometrioid (selinexor 96 [55.2%] and placebo 48 [53.9%]) and serous adenocarcinomas (selinexor 49 [28.2%] and placebo 28 [31.5%]). Baseline patient characteristics were well balanced (Table 1).

Outcomes

In this study of oral, once-weekly selinexor as maintenance therapy in patients with advanced or recurrent EC after one line of taxane-platinum therapy with partial or complete remission, the median PFS was 5.7 months (95% CI, 3.81 to 9.20) with selinexor versus 3.8 months (95% CI, 3.68 to 7.39) with placebo, HR, 0.76 (95% CI, 0.54 to 1.08), two-sided $P = .13$, which did not meet the criteria for statistical significance in the ITT population (Fig 2). PFS at 3, 6, and 12 months is presented in Table 2. The median follow-up of the patients at data cutoff was 10.2 months (95% CI, 8.97 to 13.57).

On the basis of the mechanism of action of selinexor, we analyzed outcomes in a prespecified subgroup of patients with *TP53* wild-type (wt) tumors (n = 103). Baseline characteristics of patients with *TP53*wt tumors were similar to

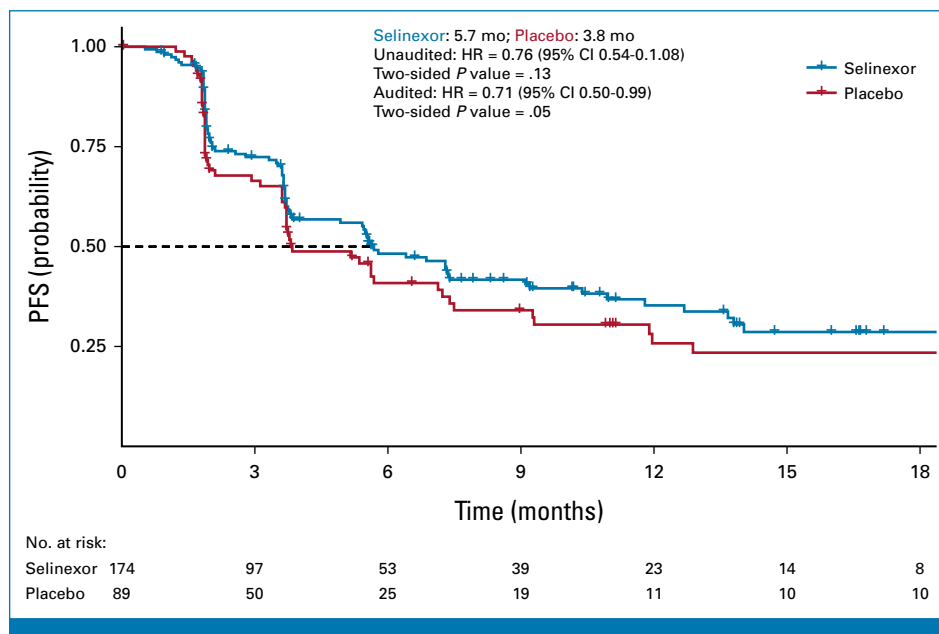


FIG 2. PFS of the ITT population. HR, hazard ratio; ITT, intent-to-treat; PFS, progression-free survival.

those of the overall population (Appendix Table A4). A comparison of *TP53* mutation frequency and of histologic subtype between the selinexor arm and the placebo arm showed no effective bias (Fisher's exact two-tailed test and chi square test, respectively; $P = 1.00$ and $P = .91$). In the exploratory analysis, the median PFS of patients with *TP53*wt tumors was 13.7 months with selinexor and 3.7 months with placebo (HR, 0.41; 95% CI, 0.23 to 0.72, nominal two-sided $P = .002$; Fig 3); the median PFS for patients with *TP53*-mutant/*TP53*-aberrant tumors ($n = 114$) was 3.7 and 5.6 months, respectively (HR, 1.34; 95% CI, 0.82 to 2.21; nominal two-sided $P = .24$), and for *TP53*-unknown tumors ($n = 46$), it was 3.8 and 3.8 months, respectively (HR, 1.02; 95% CI, 0.40 to 2.60; nominal two-sided $P = .94$; Table 2; Appendix Fig A1).

In addition, prespecified, exploratory analyses showed that patients with endometrioid carcinoma, microsatellite stable (MSS)/mismatch repair-proficient (pMMR) disease, and partial response at entry had a trend for prolonged median PFS with selinexor treatment compared with placebo (endometrioid: 9.2 v 3.8 months [HR, 0.66; 95% CI, 0.40 to 1.07; nominal two-sided $P = .09$]; MSS/pMMR: 6.9 v 5.4 months [HR, 0.64; 95% CI, 0.42 to 0.97; nominal two-sided $P = .03$]; and partial response at entry: 3.7 v 3.6 months [HR, 0.64; 95% CI, 0.43 to 0.97; nominal two-sided $P = .03$]; Table 2; Appendix Figs A2 and A3).

Preliminary exploratory analysis of outcomes was also determined for tumors stratified into each of the mutually exclusive TCGA molecular subgroups including MSI-H/deficient mismatch repair (dMMR) and *POLE* mutation status (Appendix Figs A1 and A4).

In the ITT population, the time to first subsequent therapy was 10.0 months with selinexor and 8.2 months with placebo (HR, 0.76; 95% CI, 0.52 to 1.10; two-sided $P = .15$). The time to second subsequent treatment was 15.9 months with selinexor and 14.4 months with placebo (HR, 0.93; 95% CI, 0.61 to 1.45; two-sided $P = .76$). Median disease-specific survival was not reached with either selinexor or placebo (Table 2). Among the subpopulations, these secondary end points generally trended with the PFS analyses. Analysis for OS is immature, with 64 OS events observed as of data cutoff.

In a prespecified exploratory analysis of PFS in audited stratification data, PFS for selinexor met the threshold for statistical significance (HR, 0.71; 95% CI, 0.499 to 0.996; two-sided $P = .049$; Fig 2). The audited HR for patients with *TP53*wt tumors was 0.38, 95% CI, 0.21 to 0.67 (nominal two-sided $P = .001$), for those with *TP53*-mutant/*TP53*-aberrant tumors, it was 1.31, 95% CI, 0.79 to 2.15 (nominal two-sided $P = .29$), and for those with *TP53*-unknown tumors, it was 0.69, 95% CI, 0.25 to 1.89 (nominal two-sided $P = .50$). In addition, the audited HR for patients with endometrioid carcinoma was 0.57, 95% CI, 0.35 to 0.94, nominal two-sided $P = .03$, for those with MSS/pMMR disease, it was 0.59, 95% CI, 0.39 to 0.91, nominal two-sided $P = .01$, and for those with PR at entry, it was 0.65, 95% CI, 0.43 to 0.97, nominal two-sided $P = .03$. Audited data for all outcomes are presented in Table 3.

Safety

The most common treatment-related adverse events of any grade were nausea (137 [80%] selinexor and 25 [28%] placebo), vomiting (86 [50%] and 8 [9%]), and

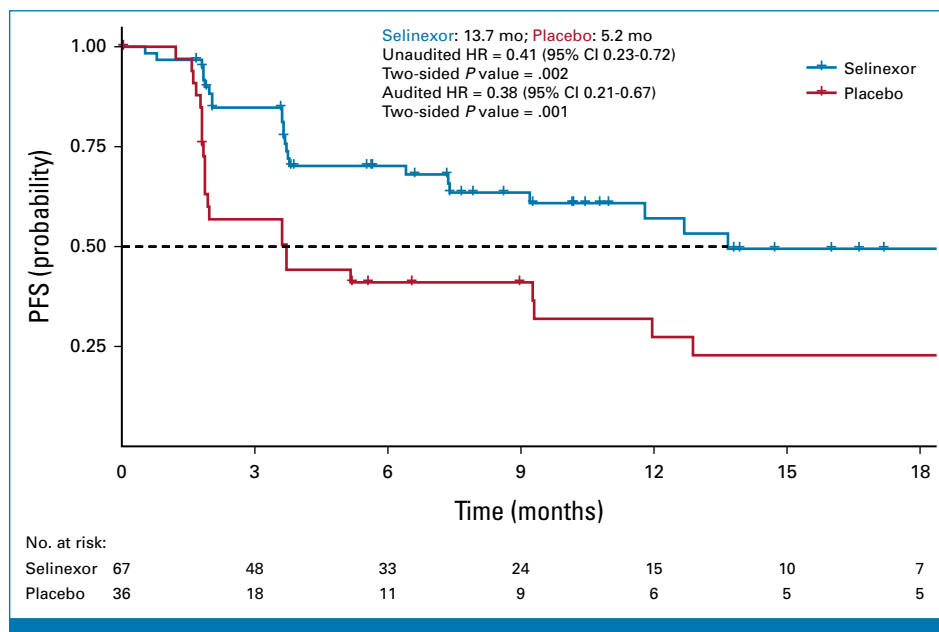


FIG 3. PFS of patients with *TP53* wild-type EC. EC, endometrial cancer; HR, hazard ratio; PFS, progression-free survival.

TABLE 3. Audited Efficacy

Response Category	PFS, Median, Months		Two-Sided <i>P</i>	HR (95% CI)
	Selinexor (n = 174)	Placebo (n = 89)		
	5.7	3.8	.049	0.71 (0.499 to 0.996)
PFS at 3 months, % (95% CI)	72.4 (65.5 to 80.1)	66.4 (56.9 to 77.7)		
PFS at 6 months, % (95% CI)	48.2 (40.3 to 57.7)	40.9 (31.0 to 54.0)		
PFS at 12 months, % (95% CI)	35.3 (27.3 to 45.6)	25.8 (16.7 to 39.7)		
Subgroup				
<i>TP53</i> wild-type ^a (selinexor n = 67, placebo n = 36)	13.7	3.7	.001	0.38 (0.21 to 0.67)
<i>TP53</i> -mutant/ <i>TP53</i> -aberrant ^a (selinexor n = 74, placebo n = 40)	3.7	5.6	.29	1.31 (0.79 to 2.15)
<i>TP53</i> -unknown (selinexor n = 33, placebo n = 13)	3.8	3.8	.50	0.69 (0.25 to 1.89)
Histologic subtype				
Endometrioid (selinexor n = 96, placebo n = 48)	9.2	3.8	.03	0.57 (0.35 to 0.94)
Serous (selinexor n = 49, placebo n = 28)	3.8	3.7	.62	0.86 (0.48 to 1.53)
Others ^b (selinexor n = 29, placebo n = 13)	3.7	5.2	.77	1.13 (0.47 to 2.72)
MSS/pMMR ^a (selinexor n = 113, placebo n = 59)	6.9	5.4	.01	0.59 (0.39 to 0.91)
Partial response at entry (selinexor n = 104, placebo n = 49)	3.7	3.6	.03	0.65 (0.43 to 0.97)
Complete response at entry (selinexor n = 70, placebo n = 40)	11.8	9.3	.68	0.87 (0.46 to 1.65)
PFS 2, months, median	15.9	18.0	.97	1.01 (0.65 to 1.57)
Time to first subsequent treatment, months, median	10.0	8.2	.06	0.70 (0.48 to 1.02)
Time to second subsequent therapy, months, median	15.9	14.4	.54	0.87 (0.57 to 1.35)
Disease-specific survival, months, median	NR	NR	.77	0.92 (0.54 to 1.59)

NOTE. In seven patients (2.7% of 263), the stratification factor of CR/PR was incorrect and was corrected by the investigators before database lock and unblinding; placebo arm: PR to CR (n = 3); selinexor arm: CR to PR (n = 3) and PR to CR (n = 1). Audited data refer to the analysis on the basis of corrected stratification data entered into the electronic case report form before database lock. Numbers do not change whether unaudited or audited.

Abbreviations: CR, complete response; HR, hazard ratio; MSS, microsatellite stable; NGS, next-generation sequencing; NR, not reached; PFS, progression-free survival; PFS 2, progression-free survival on subsequent therapy; pMMR, mismatch repair-proficient.

^aMolecular status was determined by sequencing (*TP53*wt n = 84; *TP53* mutant n = 89; MSS/pMMR n = 144) and, if NGS is not available, by immunohistochemistry (p53wt n = 19; p53-mutant/*p53*-aberrant n = 25; MSS/pMMR n = 28).

^bUndifferentiated carcinoma, carcinosarcoma, endometrial adenocarcinoma (not otherwise specified).

TABLE 4. Treatment-Related AEs

Event	Selinexor n = 171 ^a (per patient), No. (%)		Placebo n = 88 ^a (per patient), No. (%)	
	Any Grade	Grade 3 or 4	Any Grade	Grade 3 or 4
Hematologic AEs				
Thrombocytopenia	61 (35.7)	12 (7.0)	0	0
Anemia	42 (24.6)	4 (2.3)	2 (2.3)	0
Neutropenia	41 (24.0)	15 (8.8)	5 (5.7)	0
Leukopenia	15 (8.8)	2 (1.2)	1 (1.1)	0
Nonhematologic AEs				
Nausea	137 (80.1)	16 (9.4)	25 (28.4)	0
Vomiting	86 (50.3)	2 (1.2)	8 (9.1)	0
Constipation	32 (18.7)	0	13 (14.8)	2 (2.3)
Diarrhea	46 (26.9)	1 (0.6)	12 (13.6)	0
Fatigue	53 (31.0)	10 (5.8)	10 (11.4)	1 (1.1)
Asthenia	48 (28.1)	10 (5.8)	15 (17.0)	1 (1.1)
Decreased appetite	52 (30.4)	2 (1.2)	4 (4.5)	0
Dysgeusia	28 (16.4)	0	7 (8.0)	0
Dizziness	20 (11.7)	2 (1.2)	6 (6.8)	0
Abdominal pain	15 (8.8)	2 (1.2)	7 (8.0)	0
Decreased weight	15 (8.8)	0	1 (1.1)	0
Headache	11 (6.4)	0	4 (4.5)	0
Dose reduction	84 (49.1)		3 (3.4)	
Dose interruption	78 (45.6)		5 (5.7)	
Discontinuation because of AE	17 (9.9)		1 (1.1)	

NOTE. No reported febrile neutropenia. Events that have occurred in $\geq 10\%$ of total population and had a $>5\%$ difference between the arms. AEs were coded using MedDRA and graded according to the National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, version 5.0. Abbreviation: AE, adverse event.

^aFour patients did not receive treatment (n = 3 selinexor; n = 1 placebo).

thrombocytopenia (61 [36%] and 0 [0%]). The most common grade 3 treatment-related adverse events were nausea (16 [9%] with selinexor and 0 [0%] with placebo), neutropenia (15 [9%] and 0 [0%]), and thrombocytopenia (12 [7%] and 0 [0%]; Table 4). Treatment-emergent adverse events are reported in Appendix Table A5. There was one case of treatment-related grade 4 thrombocytopenia with no severe bleeding and no cases of febrile neutropenia. Serious treatment-related adverse events occurred in 4 (2.3%) patients treated with selinexor and 0 (0%) with placebo (Appendix Table A6). No deaths were deemed related to selinexor treatment. Duration and intensity of adverse events were generally manageable with dose modifications and/or standard supportive care.

Treatment-related adverse events leading to dose discontinuation occurred in 17 (9.9%) patients treated with selinexor and 1 (1.1%) treated with placebo. The most common treatment-related adverse events leading to dose discontinuation in patients who received selinexor were nausea (7 [4.1%]), fatigue (5 [2.9%]), and vomiting (3 [1.8%]). Treatment-related adverse events leading to dose modification occurred in 101 (59.1%) patients treated with selinexor and 6 (6.8%) treated with placebo.

No clinically substantial differences in Global Health Status (derived from the EORTC QLQ-C30) were observed between selinexor or placebo arms (Appendix Fig A5).

DISCUSSION

The promising initial responses from the phase II SIGN study provided preliminary data to initiate the phase III ENGOT-EN5/GOG-3055/SIENDO study, the aim of which was to develop a maintenance therapy for patients with advanced or recurrent EC after first-line platinum/taxane-based chemotherapy.¹⁶ While PFS was not meaningfully improved in all patients, selinexor tended toward prolongation of time-to-first and time-to-second subsequent therapies.

The mechanism of action of selinexor is primarily to drive the nuclear retention and functional activation of wt (ie, biologically active) tumor suppressor proteins including p53. wt p53 is found at diagnosis in approximately 75% of EC cases, the majority with endometrioid subtype.^{3,23,24} Treatments for patients with EC primarily target p53 mutations because of higher chemosensitivity and association with higher tumor grade.^{25,26} Consistent with its mechanism of action, in patients with TP53wt EC, a clinically meaningful

reduction in the risk of disease progression or death was observed with selinexor. The median PFS with selinexor was 13.7 versus 3.7 months observed with placebo (HR, 0.41); patients with *TP53*-mutant/*TP53*-aberrant tumors showed no benefit of selinexor over placebo (HR, 1.34).

The observations in the *TP53*wt subgroup are further substantiated by the trend of benefit in the endometrioid and MSS/MMR subgroups, given that *TP53*wt is predominant in these two groups. Patients with endometrioid histologic subtype showed a median PFS benefit of 9.2 versus 3.8 months, which aligns with the fact that the majority of endometrioid cases are *TP53*wt.²⁴ Conversely, patients with serous endometrial carcinoma, the majority of whom present with a *TP53* mutation (pathogenic or likely pathogenic),²³ did not show a benefit from selinexor. In addition, analysis of the prespecified exploratory subset of patients with MSS/pMMR disease showed a trend for an improved HR for progression or death as compared with placebo (Appendix Fig A1), consistent with the finding that the majority of these cases are *TP53*wt.³

Further evidence of potential benefit is observed in selinexor prolonging the time-to-first and time-to-second subsequent therapies compared with placebo and allowing patients to delay intravenous chemotherapy or immunotherapy although no clinically relevant difference in global health status was observed. Improvements in these secondary end points generally followed the PFS end points and were most pronounced in patients with *TP53*wt and to a lesser degree in endometrioid tumors (predominantly *TP53*wt).

The most common treatment-emergent adverse events such as nausea, vomiting, and constipation were generally low grade and reversible. Oral maintenance selinexor at 80 mg once weekly resulted in mostly grade 1 and 2 AEs that were generally manageable with supportive care and dose modifications (in 47% of patients) with a discontinuation rate of

9.9% because of treatment-related adverse events. The majority of treatment-related adverse events associated with selinexor appeared early in the treatment course and then declined over time with appropriate dose modifications, supportive care, and/or dose modifications. Studies are underway to investigate dose optimization of selinexor. Clinically relevant cumulative toxicities were uncommon, and major organ dysfunction did not occur.

Overall, efficacy of immunotherapy for advanced/recurrent pMMR ECs has been limited until recently.²⁷⁻³⁰ Single-agent immunotherapy has shown clinical benefit in MSI-H/dMMR ECs.³¹ By contrast, in recurrent pMMR or MSS ECs, responses to checkpoint inhibitor monotherapy have been modest.^{27,29,30,32} Recent studies^{33,34} showed the capacity of checkpoint inhibitors to prolong PFS in first-line recurrent EC in addition to chemotherapy, especially in MSI-H/dMMR patients. While *TP53*wt tumors are most often pMMR, patients with *TP53*wt/MSI-H/dMMR or *TP53*wt/MSI-H/pMMR EC are a unique subset of patients for whom the outcomes with checkpoint inhibitors are not known.

In summary, despite not achieving statistical significance for PFS in the ITT population, in a prespecified exploratory analysis of PFS in audited stratification data, PFS for selinexor met the threshold for statistical significance in patients with advanced or recurrent EC. No substantial cumulative toxicity or unexpected adverse events occurred although dose optimization would benefit patients in the maintenance setting. Preliminary analysis of prespecified exploratory subgroups identified *TP53*wt as an important predictor of efficacy of selinexor. Further investigation is warranted for selinexor as a treatment for patients with *TP53*wt EC, and it is being investigated in the phase III, double-blind, randomized ENGOT-EN20/GOG-3083/XPORT-EC-042 trial in patients with advanced or recurrent EC (ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: [NCT05611931](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT05611931)).

AFFILIATIONS

¹BGOG, Leuven Cancer Institute, University Hospitals Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

²INCLIVA, CIBERONC, GEICO, Hospital Clinico Universitario de Valencia, Spain

³Sarah Cannon Research Institute and Tennessee Oncology, Nashville, TN

⁴MITO and Department of Oncology, University of Torino, Maurizioano Hospital, Turin, Italy

⁵Department of Gynecology, NOGGO, European Competence Center for Ovarian Cancer, Charité Comprehensive Cancer Center, Charité—Berlin University of Medicine, Berlin, Germany

⁶CEEGOG, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University and General University Hospital in Prague, Prague, Czech Republic

⁷Gynecologic Oncology Unit, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, ISGO, Wolfson Medical Center, Affiliated with Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Holon, Israel

⁸London Health Sciences Centre, London, ON, Canada

⁹Stephenson Cancer Center, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK

¹⁰GEICO, Hospital Universitario Ramon y Cajal, Madrid, Spain

¹¹MITO, Fondazione Policlinico Universitario A. Gemelli IRCCS, Rome, Italy

¹²CHU UCL Namur Site Ste Elisabeth, Service d'onco-hématologie (SORMN), BGOG and Université Catholique de Louvain, Namur, Belgium

¹³Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University Hospital Carl Gustav Carus, NOGGO and Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany

¹⁴Harold C. Simmons Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX

¹⁵University Hospital Ostrava and University of Ostrava, Ostrava-Poruba, Czech Republic

¹⁶Department of Oncology, GEICO, Hospital Universitario Virgen de la Arrixaca, Murcia, Spain

¹⁷Fondazione IRCCS, Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, Milan, Italy

¹⁸NYU Langone Health, Perlmutter Cancer Center, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY

¹⁹Medical Oncology, Fundacion Instituto Valenciano de Oncologia, Valencia, Spain

²⁰Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, San Raffaele Milano, Milano, Italy

²¹Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele, Milano, Italy

²²Mount Sinai Medical Center, Florida International University, Miami, FL

²³Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, University Hospital Ulm, Ulm, Germany

²⁴Department of Pathology, Herlev Hospital Copenhagen University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark

²⁵Gynaecologic Cancer Programme, Vall d'Hebron Institute of Oncology (VHIO), Hospital Universitari Vall d'Hebron, Barcelona, Spain

²⁶GOG, HonorHealth, University of Arizona, Creighton University, Phoenix, AZ

²⁷Karyopharm Therapeutics, Newton, MA

²⁸Rigshospitalet—Copenhagen University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark

²⁹Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR

Ignace Vergote, MD, Belgium and Luxembourg Gynaecological Oncology Group (BGOG), Leuven Cancer Institute, University Hospitals Leuven, Herestraat 49, Leuven 3000, Belgium; e-mail: ignace.vergote@uzleuven.be.

PRIOR PRESENTATION

Presented in part at The European Society for Medical Oncology Virtual Plenary, virtual, March 16-18, 2022; SGO 2022 Annual Meeting, Phoenix, AZ, March 19-22, 2022; and at the 2022 ASCO Annual Meeting, Chicago, IL, June 3-7 2022.

SUPPORT

Supported by Karyopharm Therapeutics Inc (Newton, MA; no grant No.).

CLINICAL TRIAL INFORMATION

[NCT03555422](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT03555422) (SIENDO)

AUTHORS' DISCLOSURES OF POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Disclosures provided by the authors are available with this article at DOI <https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.22.02906>.

REFERENCES

- Brooks RA, Fleming GF, Lastra RR, et al: Current recommendations and recent progress in endometrial cancer. *CA Cancer J Clin* 69:258-279, 2019
- Creasman WT, Ali S, Mutch DG, et al: Surgical-pathological findings in type 1 and 2 endometrial cancer: An NRG Oncology/Gynecologic Oncology Group study on GOG-210 protocol. *Gynecol Oncol* 145:519-525, 2017
- Levine DA, Gabriel SB, Cibulskis K, et al: Integrated genomic characterization of endometrial carcinoma. *Nature* 497:67-73, 2013
- Madariaga A, Rustin GJS, Buckanovich RJ, et al: Wanna get away? Maintenance treatments and chemotherapy holidays in gynecologic cancers. *Am Soc Clin Oncol Educ Book* 39:e152-e166, 2019
- Fung HYJ, Chook YM: Atomic basis of CRM1-cargo recognition, release and inhibition. *Semin Cancer Biol* 27:52-61, 2014
- Gravina GL, Senapedis W, McCauley D, et al: Nucleo-cytoplasmic transport as a therapeutic target of cancer. *J Hematol Oncol* 7:85, 2014
- Tan DSP, Bedard PL, Kuruvilla J, et al: Promising SINEs for embargoing nuclear-cytoplasmic export as an anticancer strategy. *Cancer Discov* 4:527-537, 2014
- Parikh K, Cang S, Sekhri A, et al: Selective inhibitors of nuclear export (SINE)—A novel class of anti-cancer agents. *J Hematol Oncol* 7:78, 2014
- The Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network; Berchuck A, Birrer M, et al: Integrated genomic analyses of ovarian carcinoma. *Nature* 474:609-615, 2011
- Kashyap T, Argueta C, Aboukameel A, et al: Selinexor, a selective inhibitor of nuclear export (SINE) compound, acts through NF- κ B deactivation and combines with proteasome inhibitors to synergistically induce tumor cell death. *Oncotarget* 7:78883-78895, 2016
- Kanai M, Hanashiro K, Kim SH, et al: Inhibition of Crm1-p53 interaction and nuclear export of p53 by poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation. *Nat Cell Biol* 9:1175-1183, 2007
- Kashyap T, Argueta C, Unger T, et al: Selinexor reduces the expression of DNA damage repair proteins and sensitizes cancer cells to DNA damaging agents. *Oncotarget* 9:30773-30786, 2018
- Grosicki S, Simonova M, Spicka I, et al: Once-per-week selinexor, bortezomib, and dexamethasone versus twice-per-week bortezomib and dexamethasone in patients with multiple myeloma (BOSTON): A randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. *Lancet* 396:1563-1573, 2020

DATA SHARING STATEMENT

Karyopharm Therapeutics is committed to providing qualified scientific researchers access to anonymized data and clinical study reports from the company's clinical trials for the purpose of conducting legitimate scientific research, consistent with the EFPIA/PhRMA Principles for Responsible Clinical Trial Data Sharing. Karyopharm is also obligated to protect the rights and privacy of trial participants and, as such, has a procedure in place for evaluating and fulfilling requests for sharing company clinical trial data with qualified external scientific researchers. Interested researchers can send their requests to medinfo@karyopharm.com.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Conception and design: Ignace Vergote, Giorgio Valabrega, David Cibula, Eva M. Guerra, Pauline Wimberger, Brian Slomovitz, Dayana Michel, Michael G. Kauffman, Sharon Shacham, Mansoor Raza Mirza

Administrative support: David S. Miller, Estrid Høgdall

Provision of study materials or patients: All authors

Collection and assembly of data: Ignace Vergote, Jose Alejandro Pérez-Fidalgo, Erika Paige Hamilton, Jalid Sehouli, David Cibula, Tally Levy, Stephen Welch, Eva M. Guerra, Giovanni Scambia, Stéphanie Henry, David S. Miller, Jaroslav Klat, Jerónimo Martínez-García, Francesco Raspagliesi, Alice Bergamini, Fabienne Schochter, Estrid Høgdall, Lorena Fariñas-Madrid, Bradley J. Monk, Dayana Michel, Sharon Shacham, Vicky Makker

Data analysis and interpretation: Ignace Vergote, Giorgio Valabrega, Toon Van Gorp, Jalid Sehouli, David Cibula, Stephen Welch, Debra L. Richardson, Eva M. Guerra, Pauline Wimberger, David S. Miller, Jerónimo Martínez-García, Francesco Raspagliesi, Bhavana Pothuri, Ignacio Romero, Brian Slomovitz, Estrid Høgdall, Bradley J. Monk, Dayana Michel, Michael G. Kauffman, Sharon Shacham, Mansoor Raza Mirza, Vicky Makker

Manuscript writing: All authors

Final approval of manuscript: All authors

Accountable for all aspects of the work: All authors

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank the members of the independent data monitoring committee: Dr Christian Marth, MD (Chairperson); Valter Torri, PhD; and Domenica Lorusso, MD; and also, special thanks for the independent academic statistical analysis by BGOG statistician Annouschka Laenen, PhD. JetPub Scientific Communications LLC, supported by Karyopharm Therapeutics, Inc, assisted in the preparation of this manuscript. The list of investigators and contributing authors can be found in Appendix [Table A7](#) (online only).

14. Chari A, Vogl DT, Gavriatopoulou M, et al: Oral selinexor–dexamethasone for triple-class refractory multiple myeloma. *N Engl J Med* 381:727-738, 2019
15. Kalakonda N, Maerevoet M, Cavallo F, et al: Selinexor in patients with relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (SADAL): A single-arm, multinational, multicentre, open-label, phase 2 trial. *Lancet Haematol* 7:e511-e522, 2020
16. Vergote IB, Lund B, Peen U, et al: Phase 2 study of the Exportin 1 inhibitor selinexor in patients with recurrent gynecological malignancies. *Gynecol Oncol* 156:308-314, 2020
17. Eisenhauer EA, Therasse P, Bogaerts J, et al: New response evaluation criteria in solid tumours: Revised RECIST guideline (version 1.1). *Eur J Cancer* 45:228-247, 2009
18. Pecorelli S, Zigliani L, Odicino F: Revised FIGO staging for carcinoma of the cervix. *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 105:107-108, 2009
19. Oken MM, Creech RH, Tormey DC, et al: Toxicity and response criteria of the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group. *Am J Clin Oncol* 5:649-656, 1982
20. Vergote I, Pujade-Lauraine E, Pignata S, et al: European Network of Gynaecological Oncological Trial Groups' requirements for trials between academic groups and pharmaceutical companies. *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 20:476-478, 2010
21. Fayers PM, Aaronson N, Bjordal K: EORTC QLQ-C30 Scoring Manual (ed 3). Brussels, Belgium, European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer, 2001
22. Greimel E, Nordin A, Lanceley A, et al: Psychometric validation of the European organisation for research and treatment of cancer quality of life questionnaire-endometrial cancer module (EORTC QLQ-EN24). *Eur J Cancer* 47:183-190, 2011
23. Schultheis AM, Martelotto LG, De Filippo MR, et al: TP53 mutational spectrum in endometrioid and serous endometrial cancers. *Int J Gynecol Pathol* 35:289-300, 2016
24. Lax SF, Kendall B, Tashiro H, et al: The frequency of p53, K-ras mutations, and microsatellite instability differs in uterine endometrioid and serous carcinoma: Evidence of distinct molecular genetic pathways. *Cancer* 88:814-824, 2000
25. Heckl M, Schmoekel E, Hertlein L, et al: The ARID1A, p53 and β -Catenin statuses are strong prognosticators in clear cell and endometrioid carcinoma of the ovary and the endometrium. *PLoS One* 13:e0192881, 2018
26. Nakamura M, Obata T, Daikoku T, et al: The association and significance of p53 in gynecologic cancers: The potential of targeted therapy. *Int J Mol Sci* 20:5482, 2019
27. Antill YC, Kok PS, Robledo K, et al: Activity of durvalumab in advanced endometrial cancer (AEC) according to mismatch repair (MMR) status: The phase II PHAEDRA trial (ANZGOG1601), 2019
28. Oaknin A, Pothuri B, Gilbert L, 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* 10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-22-3915
29. Konstantinopoulos PA, Luo W, Liu JF, et al: Phase II study of avelumab in patients with mismatch repair deficient and mismatch repair proficient recurrent/persistent endometrial cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 37:2786-2794, 2019
30. Ott PA, Bang YJ, Berton-Rigaud D, et al: Safety and antitumor activity of pembrolizumab in advanced programmed death ligand 1–positive endometrial cancer: Results from the KEYNOTE-028 study. *J Clin Oncol* 35:2535-2541, 2017
31. Antill Y, Kok PS, Robledo K, et al: Clinical activity of durvalumab for patients with advanced mismatch repair-deficient and repair-proficient endometrial cancer. A nonrandomized phase 2 clinical trial. *J Immunother Cancer* 9:e002255, 2021
32. Tamura K, Hasegawa K, Katsumata N, et al: Efficacy and safety of nivolumab in Japanese patients with uterine cervical cancer, uterine corpus cancer, or soft tissue sarcoma: Multicenter, open-label phase 2 trial. *Cancer Sci* 110:2894-2904, 2019
33. Eskander RN, Sill MW, Beffa L, et al: Pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy in advanced endometrial cancer. *N Engl J Med* 388:2159-2170, 2023
34. Mirza MR, Chase DM, Slomovitz BM, et al: Dostarlimab for primary advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer. *N Engl J Med* 388:2145-2158, 2023

AUTHORS' DISCLOSURES OF POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Oral Selinexor as Maintenance Therapy After First-Line Chemotherapy for Advanced or Recurrent Endometrial Cancer

The following represents disclosure information provided by authors of this manuscript. All relationships are considered compensated unless otherwise noted. Relationships are self-held unless noted. I = Immediate Family Member, Inst = My Institution. Relationships may not relate to the subject matter of this manuscript. For more information about ASCO's conflict of interest policy, please refer to www.asco.org/rwc or ascopubs.org/jco/authors/author-center.

Open Payments is a public database containing information reported by companies about payments made to US-licensed physicians (Open Payments).

Ignace Vergote

Consulting or Advisory Role: AstraZeneca, Elevar Therapeutics, Genmab, Immunogen, Jazz Pharmaceuticals, Mersana, MSD, Novocure, Sotio, Verastem, Zentalis, Roche, Agenus, Eisai, Novartis, Seagen, Akeso Biopharma, Bristol Myers Squibb, Deciphera, Exelixis, GlaxoSmithKline, Karyopharm Therapeutics, Oncinvent, OncXerna Therapeutics, Regeneron, Sanofi

Research Funding: Roche (Inst), Amgen (Inst), Oncinvent (Inst)

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: Karyopharm Therapeutics, Genmab, Novocure

Jose Alejandro Pérez-Fidalgo

Consulting or Advisory Role: Ability Pharma, Roche, Amgen, Tesaro, AstraZeneca, Clovis Oncology, GlaxoSmithKline

Speakers' Bureau: Roche, Pfizer, AstraZeneca Spain, Novartis, Ipsen, PharmaMar, GlaxoSmithKline, Clovis Oncology, Seagen

Research Funding: GlaxoSmithKline (Inst), Pharmamar (Inst), AstraZeneca Spain (Inst)

Patents, Royalties, Other Intellectual Property: Pending patent

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: Roche, Pfizer, AstraZeneca, GlaxoSmithKline

Uncompensated Relationships: AstraZeneca Spain, Novartis

Erika Paige Hamilton

Consulting or Advisory Role: Pfizer (Inst), Genentech/Roche (Inst), Lilly (Inst), Daiichi Sankyo (Inst), Mersana (Inst), AstraZeneca (Inst), Novartis (Inst), Seagen (Inst), ITeos Therapeutics (Inst), Janssen (Inst), Loxo (Inst), Relay Therapeutics (Inst), Greenwich LifeSciences (Inst), Orum Therapeutics (Inst), Ellipses Pharma (Inst), Olema Pharmaceuticals (Inst), Stemline Therapeutics (Inst), Tubulis GmbH (Inst), Verascity Science (Inst), Theratechnologies (Inst)

Research Funding: AstraZeneca (Inst), Hutchison MediPharma (Inst), OncoMed (Inst), MedImmune (Inst), Stem CentRx (Inst), Genentech/Roche (Inst), Curis (Inst), Verastem (Inst), Zymeworks (Inst), Syndax (Inst), Lycera (Inst), Rgenix (Inst), Novartis (Inst), Mersana (Inst), Millennium (Inst), TapImmune Inc (Inst), Lilly (Inst), Pfizer (Inst), Tesaro (Inst), Boehringer Ingelheim (Inst), H3 Biomedicine (Inst), Radius Health (Inst), Acerta Pharma (Inst), MacroGenics (Inst), AbbVie (Inst), Immunomedics (Inst), Fujifilm (Inst), eFFECTOR Therapeutics (Inst), Merus (Inst), Nucana (Inst), Regeneron (Inst), Leap Therapeutics (Inst), Taiho Pharmaceutical (Inst), EMD Serono (Inst), Daiichi Sankyo (Inst), ArQule (Inst), Syros Pharmaceuticals (Inst), Clovis Oncology (Inst), CytomX Therapeutics (Inst), InventisBio (Inst), Deciphera (Inst), Sermonix Pharmaceuticals (Inst), Sutro Biopharma (Inst), Zenith Epigenetics (Inst), Arvinas (Inst), Harpoon (Inst), Black Diamond Therapeutics (Inst), Orinove (Inst), Molecular Templates (Inst), Seagen (Inst), Compugen (Inst), G1 Therapeutics (Inst), Karyopharm Therapeutics (Inst), Dana Farber Cancer Hospital (Inst), Onconova Therapeutics (Inst), Shattuck Labs (Inst), PharmaMar (Inst), Olema Pharmaceuticals (Inst), Immunogen (Inst), Plexikon (Inst), Amgen (Inst), Akeso Biopharma (Inst), ADC Therapeutics (Inst), AtlasMedx

(Inst), Aravive (Inst), Ellipses Pharma (Inst), Incyte (Inst), MabSpace Biosciences (Inst), ORIC Pharmaceuticals (Inst), Pieris Pharmaceuticals (Inst), Pionyr (Inst), Repertoire Immune Medicines (Inst), Treadwell Therapeutics (Inst), Jacobio (Inst), Accutar Biotech (Inst), Artios (Inst), Bliss Biopharmaceutical (Inst), Cascadian Therapeutics (Inst), Dantari (Inst), Duality Biologics (Inst), Elucida Oncology (Inst), Infinity Pharmaceuticals (Inst), Relay Therapeutics (Inst), Tolmar (Inst), Torque (Inst), BeiGene (Inst), Context Therapeutics (Inst), K-Group Beta (Inst), Kind Pharmaceuticals (Inst), Loxo (Inst), Oncothyreon (Inst), Orum Therapeutics (Inst), Prelude Therapeutics (Inst), ProfoundBio (Inst), Cullinan Oncology (Inst)

Giorgio Valabrega

Honoraria: AstraZeneca, GlaxoSmithKline, Eisai, MSD

Consulting or Advisory Role: GlaxoSmithKline, Eisai

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: MSD

Toon Van Gorp

Consulting or Advisory Role: AstraZeneca (Inst), Immunogen (Inst), Eisai Europe (Inst), OncXerna Therapeutics (Inst), GlaxoSmithKline (Inst), MSD/Merck (Inst), Seagen (Inst)

Research Funding: Amgen (Inst), Roche (Inst), AstraZeneca (Inst)

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: MSD/Merck (Inst), Immunogen (Inst), GlaxoSmithKline (Inst), PharmaMar (Inst), AstraZeneca (Inst)

Jalid Sehoul

Honoraria: AstraZeneca, Eisai, Clovis Oncology, Olympus Medical Systems, Johnson & Johnson, PharmaMar, Pfizer, Teva, Tesaro, MSD Oncology, GlaxoSmithKline, Bayer

Consulting or Advisory Role: AstraZeneca, Clovis Oncology, PharmaMar, Merck, Pfizer, Tesaro, MSD Oncology, Lilly, Novocure, Johnson & Johnson, Roche, Ingress Health, Riemser, Sobi, GlaxoSmithKline, Novartis, Alkermes

Research Funding: AstraZeneca (Inst), Clovis Oncology (Inst), Merck (Inst), Bayer (Inst), PharmaMar (Inst), Pfizer (Inst), Tesaro (Inst), MSD Oncology (Inst), Roche (Inst)

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: AstraZeneca, Clovis Oncology, PharmaMar, Roche Pharma AG, Tesaro, MSD Oncology, Olympus

David Cibula

Consulting or Advisory Role: AstraZeneca, Sotio, Roche, GlaxoSmithKline, Novocure, Akeso Biopharma, MSD, Mersana

Stephen Welch

Honoraria: GlaxoSmithKline, Eisai, Merck

Consulting or Advisory Role: Amgen, Eisai

Debra L. Richardson

Consulting or Advisory Role: AstraZeneca, Mersana, GlaxoSmithKline, Immunogen, Eisai, ProfoundBio

Research Funding: Genentech (Inst), AstraZeneca (Inst), Syros Pharmaceuticals (Inst), Innovent Biologics (Inst), Deciphera (Inst), ArQule (Inst), Roche (Inst), Tesaro (Inst), Merck (Inst), Karyopharm Therapeutics (Inst), Aravive (Inst), Mersana (Inst), Harpoon therapeutics (Inst), Hookipa Biotech (Inst), Five Prime Therapeutics (Inst), Fujifilm (Inst), Clovis Oncology (Inst), Arch Oncology (Inst), Plexixikon (Inst), GlaxoSmithKline (Inst), Lilly (Inst), Celsion (Inst), Shattuck Labs (Inst)

Eva M. Guerra

Consulting or Advisory Role: AstraZeneca, Clovis Oncology, GlaxoSmithKline/Tesaro, PharmaMar, Roche

Speakers' Bureau: AstraZeneca, PharmaMar, Roche, GlaxoSmithKline/Tesaro

Expert Testimony: AstraZeneca, GlaxoSmithKline/Tesaro, Roche, PharmaMar, Clovis Oncology

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: Roche, GlaxoSmithKline/Tesaro

Giovanni Scambia

Consulting or Advisory Role: Clovis Oncology, AstraZeneca, PharmaMar, Roche, Tesaro

Speakers' Bureau: Clovis Oncology, MSD

Stéphanie Henry

Consulting or Advisory Role: AstraZeneca, Merck, Novartis, MSD Oncology, BMSi, Sanofi, Gilead Sciences, GlaxoSmithKline

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: Roche, MSD Oncology, GlaxoSmithKline, Teva

Pauline Wimberger

Honoraria: AstraZeneca, MSD Oncology, Eisai, Novartis/Pfizer, Roche Pharma AG, Amgen, Pfizer, GlaxoSmithKline, Clovis Oncology GmbH, Teva, Lilly

Consulting or Advisory Role: Amgen, AstraZeneca, MSD Oncology, Novartis, Roche Pharma AG, Tesaro, PharmaMar, GlaxoSmithKline, Pfizer, Clovis Oncology GmbH, Teva, Eisai Germany, Lilly

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: Roche Pharma AG

David S. Miller

Consulting or Advisory Role: Eisai, AstraZeneca, Karyopharm Therapeutics, Incyte, Merck Sharp & Dohme, Asymmetric Therapeutics, Boston Biomedical Research Institute, Tarveda Therapeutics, Myriad Genetic Laboratories, GlaxoSmithKline, AbbVie, EMD Serono, Seagen, Clinical Education Alliance, ITeos Therapeutics, Novocure, Novartis, Immunogen, Agenus

Research Funding: US Biotest (Inst), Advenchen Laboratories (Inst), Tesaro (Inst), Xenetic Biosciences (Inst), Advaxis (Inst), Janssen (Inst), Aeterna Zentaris (Inst), TRACON Pharma (Inst), Pfizer (Inst), Immunogen (Inst), Mateon Therapeutics (Inst), Merck Sharp & Dohme (Inst), AstraZeneca (Inst), Millenium Pharmaceuticals (Inst), Aprea AB (Inst), Regeneron (Inst), NVision (Inst), Novartis (Inst), Syros Pharmaceuticals (Inst), Karyopharm Therapeutics (Inst), Agenus (Inst), Akeso Biopharma (Inst), EMD Serono, Incyte (Inst), Leap Therapeutics

Jerónimo Martínez-García

Consulting or Advisory Role: AstraZeneca Spain, GlaxoSmithKline

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: PharmaMar, Roche, MSD Oncology

Francesco Raspagliesi

Honoraria: GlaxoSmithKline, MSD Oncology

Consulting or Advisory Role: AstraZeneca/Merck (Inst)

Research Funding: AstraZeneca (Inst)

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: GlaxoSmithKline

Bhavana Pothuri

Honoraria: Projects in Knowledge, Bio Ascend, PER, OncoLive, Yale University

Consulting or Advisory Role: Eisai, AstraZeneca, GlaxoSmithKline, Merck, Lilly, Immunogen, Mersana, Seagen, Signatera, Sutro Biopharma, Celsion, Curio Science, GOG Foundation, Imvax, Incyte, InxMed, Onconova Therapeutics, Peerview, R-Pharm, Regeneron, WebMD

Research Funding: Tesaro (Inst), Clovis Oncology (Inst), Genentech (Inst), Takeda (Inst), Celsion (Inst), Celgene (Inst), AstraZeneca (Inst), Immunogen (Inst), Merck (Inst), GlaxoSmithKline (Inst), NRG Oncology (Inst), Eisai (Inst), Karyopharm Therapeutics (Inst), Incyte (Inst), Agenus (Inst), Mersana (Inst), VBL Therapeutics (Inst), Novocure (Inst), Seagen (Inst), InxMed (Inst), Sutro Biopharma (Inst), Toray Industries (Inst), Acrivon Therapeutics (Inst), Xencor (Inst), Onconova Therapeutics (Inst)

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: GOG Foundation, Merck, Seagen

Other Relationship: Society of Gynecologic Oncology

Ignacio Romero

Consulting or Advisory Role: Clovis Oncology, GlaxoSmithKline, AstraZeneca Spain, Roche, PharmaMar

Speakers' Bureau: Roche, AstraZeneca, PharmaMar, GlaxoSmithKline

Research Funding: Roche (Inst), GlaxoSmithKline (Inst)

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: PharmaMar, AstraZeneca Spain, GlaxoSmithKline, Clovis Oncology, Roche

Alice Bergamini

Consulting or Advisory Role: GlaxoSmithKline, MSD/AstraZeneca, Eisai

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: Pharmamar-zeltia

Brian Slomovitz

Consulting or Advisory Role: AstraZeneca, Genentech, Incyte, Agenus, GlaxoSmithKline, GOG Foundation, Myriad Genetics, Merck, Eisai, Onconova Therapeutics, EQRx, Nuvation Bio, Regeneron, Lilly

Fabienne Schochter

Consulting or Advisory Role: GlaxoSmithKline, MSD, AstraZeneca, Roche, Clovis Oncology, Eisai

Speakers' Bureau: GlaxoSmithKline, MSD

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: MSD

Lorena Fariñas-Madrid

Consulting or Advisory Role: GlaxoSmithKline

Speakers' Bureau: AstraZeneca, GlaxoSmithKline, MSD Oncology

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: AstraZeneca Spain, MSD Oncology, GlaxoSmithKline

Bradley J. Monk

Leadership: US Oncology

Honoraria: Agenus, Akeso Biopharma, Amgen, Aravive, AstraZeneca, Clovis Oncology, Eisai, Genmab/Seattle Genetics, ImmunoGen, Iovance Biotherapeutics, Merck, Mersana, Pfizer, Puma Biotechnology, Regeneron, Roche/Genentech, Tesaro/GSK, Vascular Biogenics, GOG Foundation, Elevar Therapeutics, Novocure, Gradalis, Karyopharm Therapeutics, Bayer, EMD Serono/Merck, Sorrento Therapeutics, US Oncology, Myriad Pharmaceuticals, Novartis, OncoC4, Pieris

Pharmaceuticals, Acrivon Therapeutics, Adaptimmune, HenRui, Laekna Health Care, Panavance Therapeutics, Verastem, Zentalis

Consulting or Advisory Role: Agenus, Akeso Biopharma, Amgen, Aravive, AstraZeneca, Clovis Oncology, Eisai, Genmab/Seattle Genetics, GOG Foundation, ImmunoGen, Iovance Biotherapeutics, Merck, Mersana, Myriad Pharmaceuticals, Pfizer, Puma Biotechnology, Regeneron, Roche/Genentech, Tesaro/GSK, Vascular Biogenics, Gradalis, Karyopharm Therapeutics, Sorrento Therapeutics, Novocure, Bayer, Elevar Therapeutics, EMD Serono/Merck, US Oncology, Novartis, Pieris Pharmaceuticals, OncoC4, Adaptimmune, HenRui, Laekna Health Care, Panavance Therapeutics, Verastem, Zentalis

Speakers' Bureau: Roche/Genentech, AstraZeneca, Clovis Oncology, Eisai, Tesaro/GSK, Merck

Research Funding: Novartis (Inst), Amgen (Inst), Genentech (Inst), Lilly (Inst), Janssen (Inst), Array BioPharma (Inst), Tesaro (Inst), Morphotek (Inst), Pfizer (Inst), Advaxis (Inst), AstraZeneca (Inst), Immunogen (Inst), Regeneron (Inst), Nucana (Inst)

Dayana Michel

Employment: Karyopharm Therapeutics

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: Karyopharm Therapeutics

Michael G. Kauffman

Employment: Karyopharm Therapeutics Inc, Karyopharm Therapeutics

Leadership: Karyopharm Therapeutics

Stock and Other Ownership Interests: Karyopharm Therapeutics

Patents, Royalties, Other Intellectual Property: Patents for Nuclear Export Inhibitors including selinexor (XPOVIO). No royalty sharing or other agreements, Patents for nuclear export inhibitors including selinexor (XPOVIO). No royalty or other agreements

Sharon Shacham

Stock and Other Ownership Interests: Karyopharm Therapeutics

Consulting or Advisory Role: Karyopharm Therapeutics

Mansoor Raza Mirza

Leadership: Karyopharm Therapeutics, Sera Prognostics

Stock and Other Ownership Interests: Karyopharm Therapeutics, Sera Prognostics

Honoraria: Roche, AstraZeneca, Genmab/Seattle Genetics, GlaxoSmithKline, Merck, Mersana, Takeda, Zai Lab, Geneos, Allarity Therapeutics

Consulting or Advisory Role: AstraZeneca, Genmab, Karyopharm Therapeutics, Pfizer, GlaxoSmithKline

Research Funding: AstraZeneca (Inst), Boehringer Ingelheim (Inst), Pfizer (Inst), Tesaro (Inst), Clovis Oncology (Inst), Ultimovacs (Inst), Apexigen (Inst), GlaxoSmithKline (Inst)

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: AstraZeneca, Karyopharm Therapeutics, Pfizer, Roche, Tesaro, SeraCare

Other Relationship: European Network of Gynecological Oncologic Trials, Gynecological Cancer InterGroup, European Society for Gynaecological Oncology

Vicky Makker

Consulting or Advisory Role: Eisai, Merck, Karyopharm Therapeutics, Takeda, ArQule, IBM, GlaxoSmithKline, Clovis Oncology, Faeth Therapeutics, Novartis, DualityBio, ITeos Therapeutics, Kartos Therapeutics, Lilly

Research Funding: Lilly (Inst), AstraZeneca (Inst), Eisai (Inst), Merck (Inst), Bristol Myers Squibb (Inst), Karyopharm Therapeutics (Inst), Takeda (Inst), Clovis Oncology (Inst), Bayer (Inst), Zymeworks (Inst), DualityBio (Inst), Faeth Therapeutics (Inst)

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: Eisai, Merck, Karyopharm Therapeutics

Other Relationship: IBM

No other potential conflicts of interest were reported.

APPENDIX 1. SUPPLEMENTARY METHODS

Definitions

Imaging was performed at screening, once every 8 weeks for 1 year, and then once every 12 weeks thereafter until disease progression was documented. Progressive disease was assessed by the investigator, per RECIST version 1.1.¹⁷

1. Time-to-first subsequent treatment defined as the time from random assignment until initiation of first subsequent systemic therapy for endometrial cancer (EC) or death because of any cause, whichever occurred first.
2. Time-to-second subsequent treatment defined as the time from random assignment until initiation of second subsequent systemic therapy for EC or death because of any cause, whichever occurred first.
3. End of study was defined as 12 months after the last enrolled patient, when the last patient in the study had withdrawn consent, had been withdrawn from the study by the investigator, had died, or had been lost to follow-up, whichever occurred first. As there were still 50 patients on study treatment at the end of this 12-month period, protocol version 7.0 extended the end of study period to 3 years after enrollment.

Health-Related Quality of Life

For health-related quality-of-life (HR-QoL) measures, raw scores for multi-item scales were calculated by averaging items within scales first. Raw scores were summarized by time point with descriptive statistics for each scale. Raw scores for multi-item scales and single-item measures were linearly transformed to obtain the score ranging from 0 to 100 according to European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC) Quality of Life Questionnaire (QLQ)-C30 (version 3) Scoring Manual²¹ to EQ-5D-5L and according to EORTC-QLQ-EN24.²² The global health status/QoL scale on the basis of Q29 and Q30 was used as the overall summary measure. The HR-QoL scores including the overall summary measure were summarized at baseline and by time point in evaluable patients. The changes from baseline over time were analyzed using mixed effects models. Missing items were imputed as the average of the items, which are present for a multi-item scale if at least half of the items from the scale have been answered. A missing single-item measure was not imputed. Missing forms were not imputed. Patients with missing baseline scores were excluded from the analysis for a scale when the change from baseline was analyzed or the baseline score was used as a covariate.

Central Laboratory Immunohistochemistry

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded (FFPE) slides of pretreatment tumor specimens obtained from 24 patients were stained with hematoxylin and eosin and for the following proteins: p53, MLH1, PMS2, MSH2, and MSH6. Analyses were performed in a Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments–certified laboratory operated by Genuity, a division of Molecular Pathology Laboratory Network, Inc (Maryville, TN), where board-certified histopathologists interpreted the stains to infer histology, wild-type or aberrant p53, and deficient/proficient mismatch repair (MMR).

TP53 Mutations and Microsatellite Instability Status Assessments

Variant annotation was performed using a proprietary pipeline considering public databases (eg, gnomAD, dbSNP, etc) and the internal repository of previously sequenced normal DNAs. Copy number variants were reported only at copy numbers greater than five. Somatic small insertion/deletions or single-nucleotide variants changing the coding sequencing of *TP53* that are not annotated common polymorphisms were considered *TP53* mutations. Microsatellite instability (MSI) status was determined by Tempus informaticians using priority software on the basis of DNA sequencing of microsatellites. For patients whose tumor samples were unable to be sequenced at a central laboratory, site-reported p53 and MSI/MMR status was enabled using FFPE slides of pretreatment tumor specimens stained with hematoxylin and eosin, p53, and MMR genes (MLH1, PMS2, MSH2, and MSH6) and evaluated according to institutional standards. Normal or abnormal staining was used to infer *TP53* mutations and MMR status, respectively.

Statistical Analysis

For categorical variables, summary tabulations of the number and percentage of patients within each category (with a category for missing data) of the parameter were presented. For continuous variables, the number of patients, mean, median, standard deviation, and minimum and maximum values were presented. Time-to-event data were summarized using the Kaplan-Meier methodology using the 25th, 50th (median), and 75th percentiles with associated two-sided 95% CIs, as well as number and percentage of censored observations.

TABLE A1. Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Female, at least age 18 years at the time of informed consent. 2. Histologically confirmed endometrial cancer of the endometrioid, serous, or undifferentiated type. Carcinosarcoma of the uterus is also allowed. 3. Completed a single line of at least 12 weeks of taxane-platinum combination therapy (not including adjuvant or neoadjuvant therapy) and achieved partial or complete remission (PR or CR) according to RECIST version 1.1 for <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Primary stage IV disease, defined as <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. having a primary or later debulking surgery during first-line taxane-platinum therapy with <i>R0 resection</i> (R0 resection indicates a macroscopic complete resection of all visible tumors) and achieving <i>CR</i> after at least 12 weeks of taxane-platinum chemotherapy, or ii. having a primary or later debulking surgery during first-line taxane-platinum therapy with <i>R1 resection</i> (R1 resection indicates incomplete removal of all macroscopic disease) and achieving <i>PR</i> or <i>CR</i> after at least 12 weeks of taxane-platinum chemotherapy, or iii. having <i>no surgery</i> and achieving <i>PR</i> or <i>CR</i> after at least 12 weeks of taxane-platinum chemotherapy; or b. At first relapse (ie, relapse after primary therapy including surgery and/or chemotherapy therapy for stage I-IV disease), defined as <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. having <i>stage I-III</i> disease at diagnosis and <i>receiving</i> at initial diagnosis adjuvant chemotherapy and <i>relapsing</i> later. Patients should have PR or CR after at least 12 weeks of taxane-platinum chemotherapy compared with the start of this chemotherapy at the time of relapse, or ii. having <i>stage I-III</i> disease at diagnosis and <i>not receiving</i> adjuvant chemotherapy at initial diagnosis and relapsing later. Patients should have PR or CR after at least 12 weeks of taxane-platinum chemotherapy compared with the start of this chemotherapy at the time of relapse, or c. having <i>stage IV</i> disease at diagnosis and receiving initially chemotherapy with or without surgery and relapsing later. At the time of relapse, patients should have PR or CR after at least 12 weeks of taxane-platinum chemotherapy compared with the start of this chemotherapy at the time of relapse. iii. Patients who required their chemotherapy dose held during the 12-week therapy may be considered if they meet the other criteria above and achieve PR or CR per RECIST V1.1. 4. Must be able to initiate study drug 5-8 weeks after completion of their final dose of chemotherapy. 5. ECOG performance status of 0-1. 6. Patients must have adequate bone marrow function and organ function within 2 weeks before starting study drug as defined by the following laboratory criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hepatic function: total bilirubin up to $1.5 \times \text{ULN}$; ALT and AST $\leq 2.5 \times \text{ULN}$ in patients without liver metastasis. For patients with known liver involvement of their tumor: AST and ALT $\leq 5 \times \text{ULN}$. b. Hematopoietic function: ANC $\geq 1.5 \times 10^9/\text{L}$; platelet count $\geq 100 \times 10^9/\text{L}$; Hb $\geq 9.0 \text{ g/dL}$. c. Renal function: estimated CrCl of $\geq 20 \text{ mL/min}$, calculated using the Cockcroft-Gault formula. 7. In the opinion of the investigator, the patient must <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Have a life expectancy of at least 12 weeks b. Be fit to receive experimental therapy 8. Premenopausal females of childbearing potential must have a negative pregnancy test (serum β-human chorionic gonadotropin test) before the first dose of study drug. Female patients of childbearing potential must agree to use highly effective methods of contraception throughout the study and for 1 week after the last dose of study drug. 9. Written informed consent in accordance with federal, local, and institutional guidelines. The patient must provide informed consent before the first screening procedure. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Has any sarcomas, small-cell carcinoma with neuroendocrine differentiation, or clear cell carcinomas. 2. Received a blood or platelet transfusion during 4 weeks before random assignment. 3. Being treated with a concurrent cancer therapy. 4. Previous treatment with an XPO1 inhibitor. 5. Previous treatment with anti-PD1 or anti-PD-L1 immunotherapy (eg, pembrolizumab). 6. Concurrent treatment with an investigational agent or participation in another clinical trial. 7. Patients who received any systemic anticancer therapy including investigational agents or radiation ≤ 3 weeks (or ≤ 5 half-lives of the drug [whichever is shorter]) before C1D1. 8. Palliative radiotherapy may be permitted for symptomatic control of pain from bone metastases in extremities, provided that the radiotherapy does not involve target lesions, and the reason for the radiotherapy does not reflect PD. 9. Major injuries or surgery within 14 days before C1D1 and/or planned surgery during the on-treatment study period. 10. Previous malignant disease, except patients with other malignant diseases, for which the patient has been disease-free for at least 3 years. Concurrent other malignant disease except for curatively treated carcinoma in situ of the cervix or basal cell carcinoma of the skin. 11. Any life-threatening illness, medical condition, or organ system dysfunction which, in the investigator's opinion, could compromise the patient's safety or compliance with the protocol. 12. Known contraindications to selinexor. 13. Known uncontrolled hypersensitivity to the investigational drug or to its excipients. 14. Radiotherapy to the target lesion within the past 3 months before baseline imaging. 15. Persistent grade 3 or 4 toxicity from previous chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy, with the exception of alopecia. 16. Active brain metastases (eg, stable for < 8 weeks, no adequate previous treatment with radiotherapy and/or surgery, symptomatic, requiring treatment with anticonvulsants. Corticoid therapy is allowed if administered as stable dose for at least 1 month before random assignment). 17. Known unstable cardiovascular function: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Symptomatic ischemia, or b. Uncontrolled clinically significant conduction abnormalities (ie, ventricular tachycardia on antiarrhythmia is excluded; first-degree atrioventricular block or asymptomatic left anterior fascicular block/right bundle branch block will not be excluded), or c. Congestive heart failure of New York Heart Association NYHA class ≥ 3, or d. Myocardial infarction within 3 months 18. Females who are pregnant or actively breastfeeding. 19. Uncontrolled (ie, clinically unstable) infection requiring parenteral antibiotics, antivirals, or antifungals within 1 week before first dose; however, prophylactic use of these agents is acceptable even if parenteral. 20. Active hepatitis C and/or B infection. 21. Patients unable to swallow tablets and patients with malabsorption syndrome, or any other GI disease or GI dysfunction that could interfere with absorption of study drug. A history of bowel obstruction requiring a nasogastric tube or intravenous infusion during the past 2 months is not allowed (except when this obstruction is caused by surgery or other nonmalignant causes). 22. Psychiatric illness or substance use that would prevent the patient from giving informed consent or being compliant with the study procedures. 23. Patients unwilling or unable to comply with the protocol. 24. Persons who have been committed to an institution by official or judicial order. 25. Patients with dependency on the sponsor, investigator, or study site.

Abbreviations: ALP, alkaline phosphatase; ANC, absolute neutrophil count; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; CR, complete response; CrCl, creatinine clearance; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; Hb, hemoglobin; NYHA, New York Heart Association; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; ULN, upper limit of normal; XPO1, exportin-1.

Downloaded from ascopubs.org by San Raffaele - MI on March 26, 2026 from 192.167.192.190
Copyright © 2026 American Society of Clinical Oncology. All rights reserved.

TABLE A2. TP53 Status by Histologic Subtype

Histologic Subtype	TP53 Status		
	Wild-Type	Mutant	Unknown
Carcinosarcoma	1	12	3
Endometrial adenocarcinoma (not otherwise specified)	11	6	4
Endometrioid carcinoma	83	32	29
Serous carcinoma	7	61	9
Undifferentiated carcinoma	1	3	1

TABLE A3. TP53 Status by Microsatellite Instability Status

Microsatellite Instability Status	TP53 Status		
	Wild-Type	Mutant	Unknown
MSS/pMMR	69	96	7
MSI-H/dMMR	25	7	3
Unknown	9	11	36

Abbreviations: dMMR, deficient mismatch repair; MSI-H, microsatellite instable-high; MSS, microsatellite stable; pMMR, mismatch repair-proficient.

TABLE A4. Patient Characteristics of the p53 Wild-Type Subgroup

Characteristic	Selinexor (n = 67)	Placebo (n = 36)
Age, years, median (range)	64.0 (40-81)	61.0 (33-74)
<70, No. (%)	46 (68.7)	29 (80.6)
≥70, No. (%)	21 (31.3)	7 (19.4)
ECOG performance status, No. (%)		
0	36 (53.7)	23 (63.9)
1	30 (44.8)	13 (36.1)
2	1 (1.5)	0
Histology, No. (%)		
Endometrioid	55 (82.1)	28 (77.8)
Serous	3 (4.5)	4 (11.1)
Undifferentiated	0	1 (2.8)
Carcinosarcoma	1 (1.5)	0
Endometrial adenocarcinoma ^a	8 (11.9)	3 (8.3)
No. of previous antineoplastic regimens, No. (%)		
1	67 (100.0)	35 (97.2)
2	0	1 (2.8)
Disease at the time of taxane-platinum combination therapy—eCRF, No. (%)		
Primary stage IV disease	25 (37.3)	18 (50.0)
Recurrent disease	42 (62.7)	18 (50.0)
Disease status after the most recent chemotherapy—eCRF, No. (%)		
CR	29 (43.3)	16 (44.4)
PR	38 (56.7)	20 (55.6)

Abbreviations: CR, complete response; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; eCRF, electronic case report form; PR, partial response.

^aNot otherwise specified.

TABLE A5. Treatment-Emergent AEs

Event ^b	Selinexor (n = 171), ^a No. (%)		Placebo (n = 88), ^a No. (%)	
	Any Grade	Grade 3 or 4	Any Grade	Grade 3 or 4
Hematologic AEs				
Thrombocytopenia	63 (37)	12 (7)	0	0
Anemia	48 (28)	9 (5)	4 (5)	0
Neutropenia	42 (25)	15 (9)	5 (6)	0
Nonhematologic AEs				
Nausea	143 (84)	17 (10)	30 (34)	1 (1)
Vomiting	88 (52)	3 (2)	15 (17)	1 (1)
Constipation	64 (37)	1 (1)	33 (38)	2 (2)
Diarrhea	58 (34)	3 (2)	20 (23)	0
Fatigue	60 (35)	10 (6)	13 (15)	1 (1)
Asthenia	53 (31)	11 (6)	18 (21)	1 (1)
Decreased appetite	60 (35)	2 (1)	6 (7)	0
Abdominal pain	31 (18)	4 (2)	15 (17)	0
Dysgeusia	30 (18)	3 (2)	9 (10)	1 (1)
Headache	21 (12)	0	13 (15)	0
Dizziness	24 (14)	3 (2)	8 (9)	0
Arthralgia	13 (8)	0	15 (17)	0
Abdominal pain	31 (18)	4 (2)	15 (17)	0
Dysgeusia	30 (18)	0	9 (10)	0
Dose reduction	85 (49.7)		3 (3.4)	
Dose interruption	88 (51.5)		16 (18.2)	
Discontinuation	18 (10.5)		1 (1.1)	

NOTE. No reported febrile neutropenia.

Abbreviation: AE, adverse event.

^aFour patients did not receive treatment (n = 3 selinexor; n = 1 placebo).

^bEvents that have occurred in ≥5% of the total population and had a >5% difference between the arms. AEs were graded according to the National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, version 4.0.

TABLE A6. Serious Treatment-Related AEs

Event	Selinexor (n = 171), ^a No. (%)	Placebo (n = 88), ^a No. (%)	Total (n = 259), No. (%)
Patients with at least one serious treatment-emergent treatment-related adverse event	4 (2.3)	0	4 (1.5)
Anemia	1 (0.6)	0	1 (0.4)
Confusional state	1 (0.6)	0	1 (0.4)
Ileus	1 (0.6)	0	1 (0.4)
Vertigo—positional	1 (0.6)	0	1 (0.4)

Abbreviation: AE, adverse event.

^aFour patients did not receive treatment (n = 3 selinexor; n = 1 placebo).

TABLE A7. List of ENGOT-EN5/GOG-3055/SIENDO Investigators

Ignace Vergote, MD	BGOG and University Hospitals Leuven, Leuven Cancer Institute, Belgium
Toon Van Gorp, MD	BGOG and University Hospitals Leuven, Leuven Cancer Institute, Belgium
Isabelle Cadron, MD	AZ Turnhout, Belgium
Annelore Barbeaux, MD	CHR Verviers, Belgium
Nathalie Cornez, MD	CHU Ambroise Pare, Belgium
Stephanie Henry, MD	CHU UCL Namur, Site Sainte-Elisabeth, Belgium
Joseph Kerger, MD	Institut Jules Bordet, Belgium
Debbie Debaere, MD	Jan Yperman Ziekenhuis, Belgium
Hannelore Denys, MD	UZ Gent, Belgium
Mansoor Raza Mirza, MD	Rigshospitalet—Copenhagen University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark
Amit Oza, MD	University Health Network (PMCC), Canada
Lucy Gilbert, MD	McGill University Health Centre (MUHC), Canada
Stephen Welch, MD	London Health Sciences Centre (London Regional Cancer Centre), Canada
Michael Kolinsky, MD	University of Alberta; Cross Cancer Institute, Canada
Qi Zhou, MD	Hunan Cancer Hospital, China
Jing Wang, MD	Hunan Cancer Hospital, China
Yingjie Yang, MD	Affiliated Tumor Hospital of Guizhou Medical University, China
Kaijia Tu, MD	Jiangxi Maternal and Child Health Hospital, China
Li Wang, MD	Henan Cancer Hospital, China
Danbo Wang, MD	Liaoning Cancer Hospital, China
Ge Lou, MD	Harbin Medical University Cancer Hospital, China
Xiaojian Yan, MD	The First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University, China
Jiixin Yang, MD	Peking Union Medical College Hospital, China
David Cibula, MD	General University Hospital in Prague, Czech Republic
Jaroslav Klat, MD	University Hospital Ostrava, Czech Republic
Bohuslav Melichar, MD	Palacky University Hospital, Czech Republic
Michal Zikan, MD	Hospital Na Bulovce, Czech Republic
Kludia Reginacova, MD	UH Královské Vinohrady, Czech Republic
Vit Weinberger, MD	University Hospital Brno, Czech Republic
Jalid Sehoul, MD	Charite Berlin Universitätsmedizin, Germany
Pauline Wimberger, MD	University Hospital Dresden, Germany
Dirk Bauerschlag, MD	Universitätsklinikum Schleswig-Holstein, Germany
Fabian Trillsch, MD	Klinikum der Universität München, Germany
Oliver Tome, MD	ViDia Christliche Kliniken Karlsruhe; Vincentius-Diakonissen-Kliniken g AG, Germany
Fabienne Schochter, MD	Universitätsfrauenklinik Ulm, Germany
Marco Battista, MD	Universitätsfrauenklinik Mainz, Germany
Bahriye Aktas, MD	Universitätsklinik Leipzig, Germany
Kristina Luebbe, MD	DIAKOVERE KH gGmbH, Henriettenstift Hannover, Germany
Mustafa Deryal, MD	Cartitas Klinikum Saarbrücken, Germany
George Fountzilias, MD	Euromedica General Clinic, Greece
Athina Christopoulou, MD	General Hospital of Patras, Greece
Christos Papadimitriou, MD	Aretaieio University Hospital, Greece
Flora Zagouri, MD	Alexandra Hospital, Greece
Limor Helpman, MD	Sheba Medical Center, Israel
Tamar Safra, MD	Tel Aviv Sourasky Medical Center, Israel
Tally Levy, MD	Wolfson Medical Center, Israel
Ilan Bruchim, MD	Hillel Yaffe Medical Center, Israel
Ora Rosengarten, MD	Shaare Zedek Medical Center, Israel
Aviad Zick, MD	Hadassah Medical Center, Israel
Giorgio Valabrega, MD	Istituto di Candiolo, FPO, IRCCS, Italy

(continued on following page)

TABLE A7. List of ENGOT-EN5/GOG-3055/SIENDO Investigators (continued)

Giovanni Scambia, MD	Fondazione Policlinico Universitario Agostino Gemelli—Roma, Italy
Giorgia Mangili, MD	San Raffaele Hospital, Italy
Francesco Raspagliesi, MD	Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori IRCCS—Milano, Italy
Carmela Pisano, MD	Istituto Nazionale Tumori IRCCS “Fondazione G. Pascale”, Napoli, Italy
Donata Sartori, MD	ULSS 3 Serenissima, UOC Oncologia Ed Ematologia Oncologica, Italy
Ugo de Giorgi, MD	IRCCS Istituto Romagnolo Per Lo Studio Del Tumori “Dino Amadori”—Irst S.R.L., Italy
Jose Alejandro Perez-Fidalgo, MD	Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valencia, Spain
Cesar Gomez-Raposo, MD	Hospital Universitario Infanta Sofía, Spain
Ignacio Romero, MD	Instituto Valenciano de Oncología, Spain
Maria Iglesias, MD	Hospital Son Llàtzer, Spain
Ana Santaballa, MD	Hospital Universitario y Politécnico de La Fe, Spain
Nerea Ancizar, MD	Hospital Universitario Donostia, Spain
Purificación Estévez, MD	Hospital Universitario Virgen del Rocío, Spain
Constanza Maximiano, MD	Hospital Universitario Puerta de Hierro, Majadahonda, Spain
Alfonso Yubero, MD	Hospital Clínico Universitario Lozano Blesa, Spain
Ana Oaknin, MD	Hospital Universitari Vall d’ Hebrón, Spain
Eva Guerra, MD	Hospital Universitario Ramón y Cajal, Spain
Lydia Gaba, MD	Hospital Universitari Clínic de Barcelona, Spain
Jeronimo Martinez, MD	Virgen de la Arrixaca University Clinical Hospital, Spain
Emma Dotor, MD	Terrassa Health Consortium, Spain
Vicky Makker, MD	Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center
Debra Richardson, MD	University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center—Stephenson Cancer Center
Jonathan Berek, MD	Stanford University
Hye Sook Chon, MD	Moffitt Cancer Center
Joseph Buscema, MD	Arizona Oncology—Tucson—Wilmot Road Location (US Oncology Network)
Meaghan Tenney, MD	Northside Hospital
David Miller, MD	University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center
Gregory Sutton, MD	Covenant HealthCare
Daniel Spitz, MD	Florida Cancer Specialists (Sarah Cannon Research Institute)
Kristopher LyBarger, MD	HCA Midwest Health—Kansas City (Sarah Cannon Research Institute)
Erika Hamilton, MD	Tennessee Oncology Nashville (Sarah Cannon Research Institute)
Gregory Gilmore, MD	The Oncology Institute of Hope and Innovation
Merrill Shum, MD	The Oncology Institute of Hope & Innovation
Harshad Amin, MD	BRCC Medical Center Inc
Leslie Randall, MD	VCU Massey Cancer Center
Bhavana Pothuri, MD	NYU Langone
Katina Robison, MD	Women & Infants Hospital of Rhode Island
Jonathan Boone, MD	University of Tennessee Medical Center
Joyce Barlin, MD	Women’s Cancer Care Associates, LLC
Sharad Ghamande, MD	Augusta University
Alfred Guirguis, MD	Gynecological Cancer Institute of Chicago
Sudarshan Sharma, MD	Sudarshan K. Sharma, Ltd
Iwona Podzielinski, MD	Parkview Research Center
Lisa Landrum, MD	Indiana University Simon Cancer Center
Nicole Nevadunsky, MD	Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Montefiore
Amanda Jackson, MD	University of Cincinnati Medical Center
Eirwen Miller, MD	West Penn Hospital
Radhika Gogoi, MD	Karmanos Cancer Institute
Bradley Monk, MD	Arizona Oncology Associates, PC—HAL
Restituto Tibayan, MD	Comprehensive Cancer Centers of Nevada

(continued on following page)

Downloaded from ascpubs.org by San Raffaele - MI on March 26, 2026 from 192.167.192.190
Copyright © 2026 American Society of Clinical Oncology. All rights reserved.

TABLE A7. List of ENGOT-EN5/GOG-3055/SIENDO Investigators (continued)

Noelle Cloven, MD	Texas Oncology Fort Worth
Joseph de la Garza, MD	Texas Oncology, San Antonio
Christine Lee, MD	Texas Oncology, the Woodlands
Carolyn Mathews, MD	Texas Oncology, Dallas
Anna Priebe, MD	Texas Oncology, Tyler
Michael Teneriello, MD	Texas Oncology, Austin
Charles Anderson, MD	Oncology Associates of Oregon
Bhavana Pothuri, MD	NYU Long Island
Fabio Cappuccini, MD	MemorialCare Todd Cancer Institute at Long Beach Medical Center; UC Irvine School of Medicine
David Miller, MD	Parkland Health Services
Michael G. Kaufman, MD, PhD	Formerly of Karyopharm
Sharon Shacham, PhD	Formerly of Karyopharm
Yosef Landesman, PhD	Formerly of Karyopharm
Christopher J. Walker, PhD	Karyopharm
Xulong Wang, PhD	Karyopharm
Feng Wang, PhD	Formerly of Karyopharm
Changting Meng, MD	Formerly of Karyopharm
Dayana Michel, MD	Formerly of Karyopharm
Patricia Judson, MD	Formerly of Karyopharm
Reshma Rangwala, MD	Karyopharm

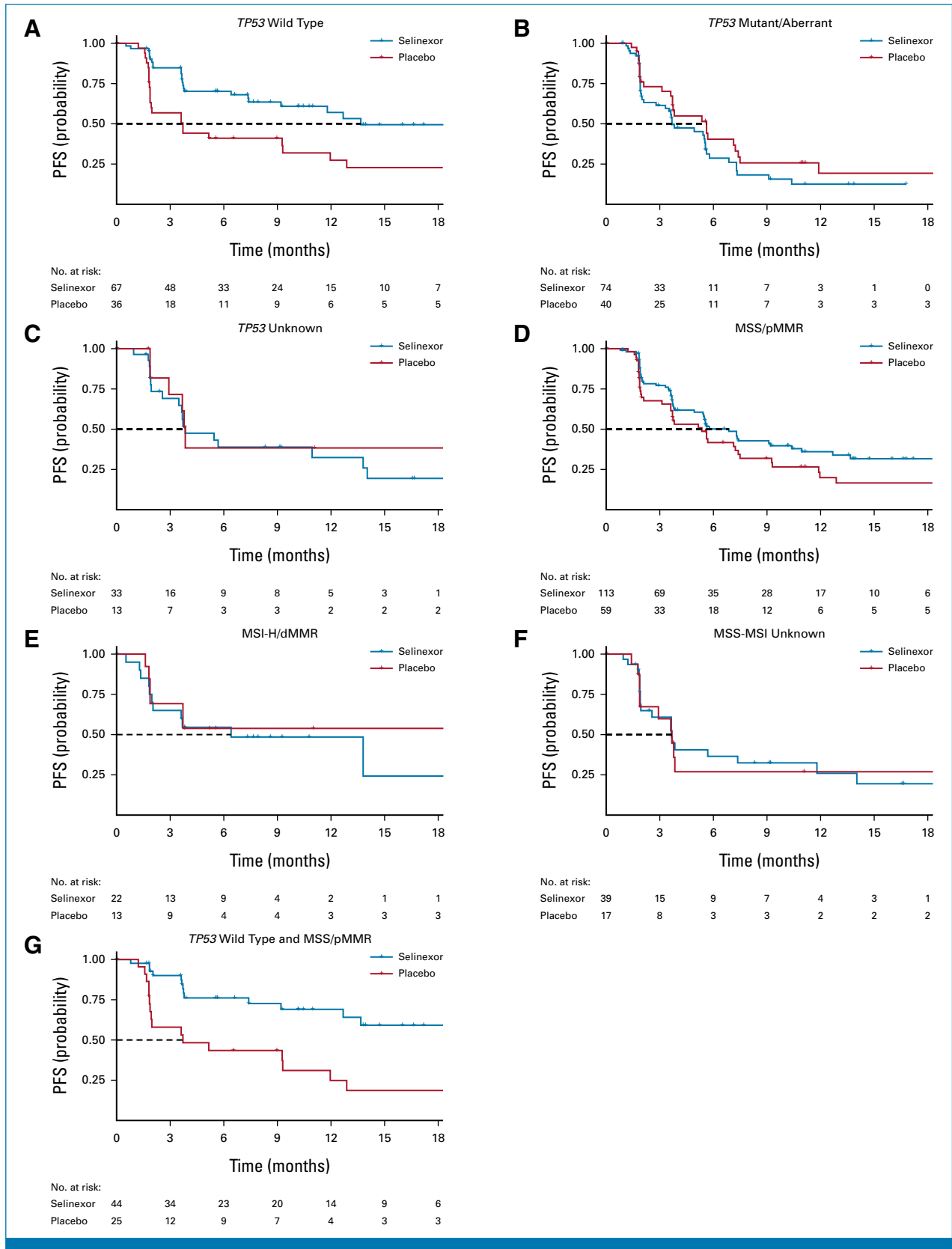


FIG A1. Kaplan-Meier progression-free survival stratified by patients with (A) *TP53* wild type, (B) *TP53* mutant/aberrant, (C) *TP53* unknown, (D) MSS/pMMR, (E) MSI-H/dMMR, (F) MSS/MSI unknown, and (G) both *TP53* wild type and MSS/pMMR (patients whose samples had unknown *TP53* and/or MSI status were not included). POLE-mutated groups not shown due to small patient numbers. abn, aberrant; dMMR, deficient mismatch repair; EDM, exonuclease domain; mismatch repair deficient; pMMR, mismatch repair proficient; MSI, microsatellite instable; MSS, microsatellite stable; PFS, progression-free survival.

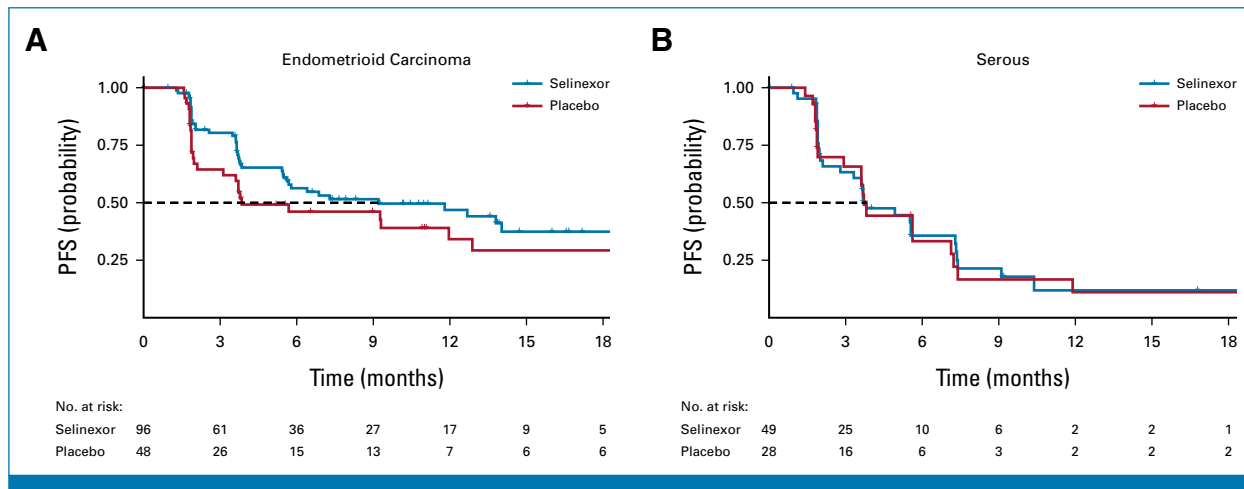


FIG A2. Kaplan-Meier progression-free survival stratified by patients with (A) endometrioid and (B) serous histological subtype endometrial cancer. Other histological subtype endometrial cancer not shown due to small patient numbers. PFS, progression-free survival.

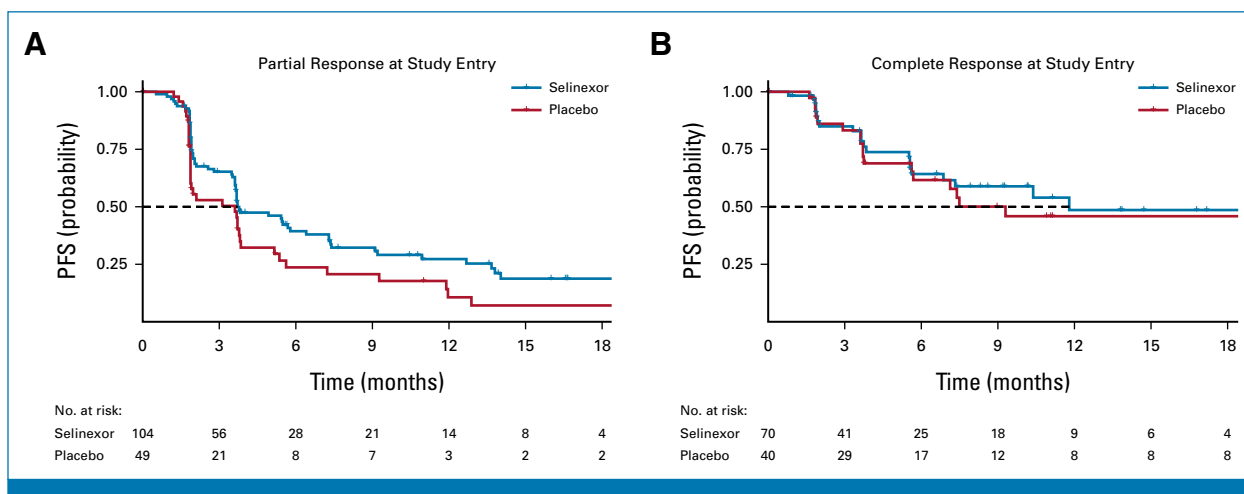


FIG A3. Kaplan-Meier progression-free survival stratified by prior chemotherapy response with (A) partial response at study entry, or (B) complete response at study entry. PFS, progression-free survival.

Downloaded from ascopubs.org by San Raffaele - MI on March 26, 2026 from 192.167.192.190
Copyright © 2026 American Society of Clinical Oncology. All rights reserved.

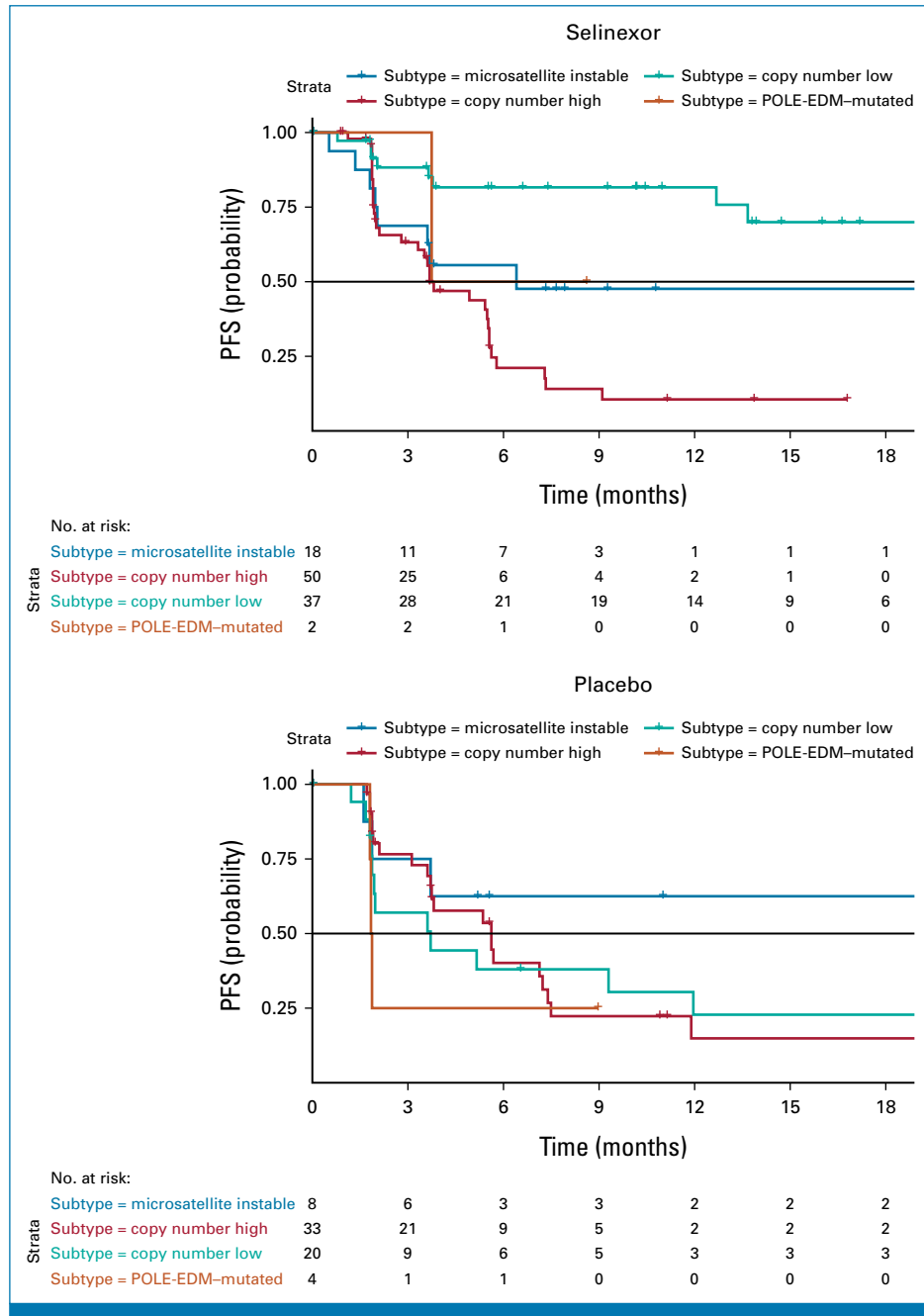


FIG A4. Kaplan-Meier progression-free survival stratified by mutually exclusive TCGA molecular subgroups for patients on the (A) selinexor arm or (B) placebo arm. Patients whose samples had unknown status for *TP53*, MSI, and/or *POLE* were not included. EDM, exonuclease domain; PFS, progression-free survival; *POLE*, exonuclease domain of the DNA polymerase epsilon; TCGA, The Cancer Genome Atlas.

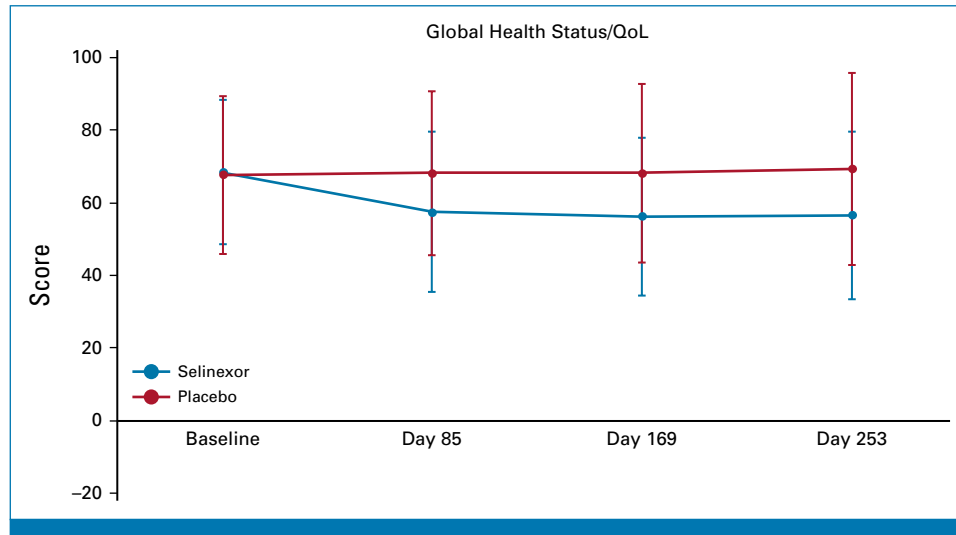


FIG A5. Patient-reported outcomes. Global health status/quality of life scores for patients in the selinexor arm or placebo arm.