

TARGOVAX AIM IS TO ACTIVATE THE PATIENT'S OWN IMMUNE SYSTEM TO FIGHT CANCER

Targovax focus Immune Immune activators modulators Oncolytic viruses, Checkpoint inhibitors vaccines Surgery - Radio - Chemo **Targeted** Immune therapy boosters





ONCOS Oncolytic virus

Lead product candidate

- Genetically armed adenovirus
- Alerts the immune system to the presence of cancer antigens
- Induces T-cells specific to the patients' tumor

Activates the immune system

Triggers patientspecific responses

No need for individualization



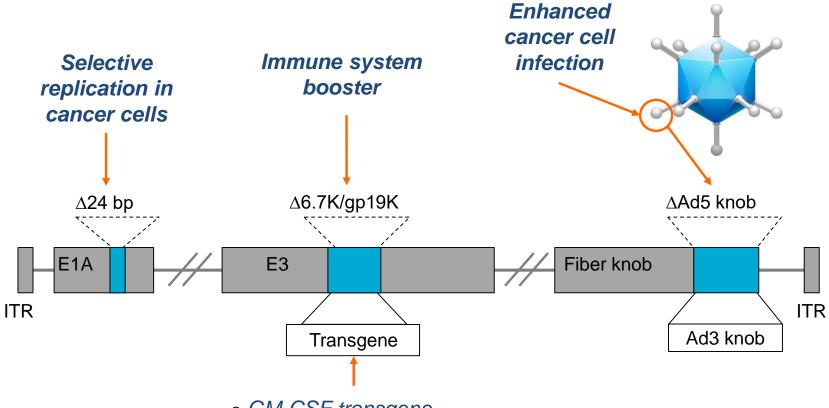
TG
Neoantigen
vaccine

Pipeline product

 Triggers the immune system to recognize mutant RAS cancers



ONCOS-102 is a cancer targeting adenovirus armed with an immune stimulating transgene



- o GM-CSF transgene
- Triggers innate immune response and recruits APCs



ONCOS-102 makes tumors visible to the immune system

1. Activate immune system:

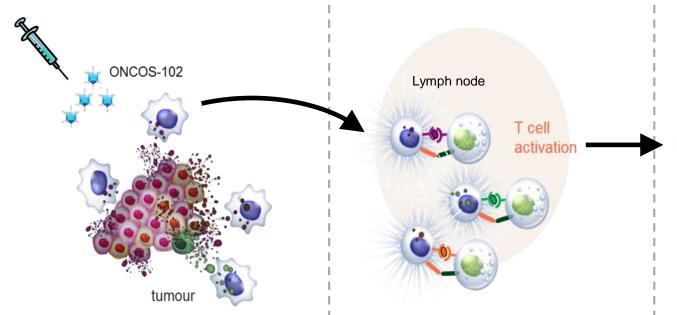
- Virus injected directly into the tumor
- Infected cells lyse and release cancer-specific antigens

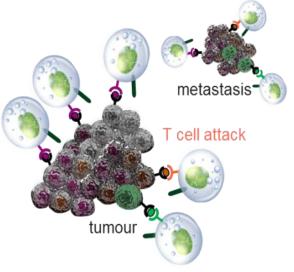
2. Induce T-cells:

- APCs bring the cancerspecific antigens to lymph nodes
- Induction of tumor specific T-cells

3. Attack the cancer:

- Tumor specific T-cells identify and destroy cancer cells
- Cold tumors become hot







Phase I: ONCOS-102 triggers a cancer specific immune response

Innate immune response triggered

Innate Immune System (biopsy)

- Induction of proinflammatory cytokines + fever (all patients)
- Infiltration of innate immune cells into tumors in 11 out of 12 patients

Scatterplot of ranks The see in CD68+ Column and the see in CD68+ Scatterplot of ranks P=0.0004, R=0.86 Overall survival

Correlation between level of innate immune response and survival

CD8+ T-cells recruited to the tumor

Adaptive immune system (biopsy)

- Increase in T-cell infiltration into tumors (including CD8+ killer Tcells) in 11 out of 12 patients
- Observation in one non-injected distant metastasis

OvCa. patient (FI1-19)



Correlation between increase in CD8+ T-cells and survival

Cancer specific T-cells produced

Anti-tumor immune response (blood)

 Systemic induction of tumorspecific CD8+ T-cells

Ovarian patient:

NY-ESO-1, MAGE-A1, MAGE-A3, and Mesothelin specific CD8+cells

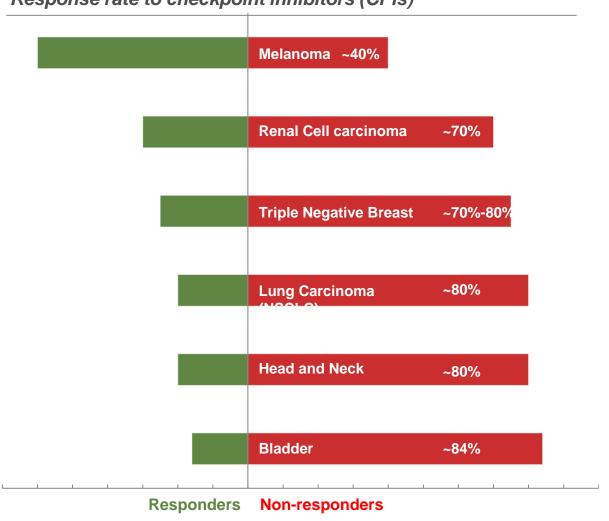
Mesothelioma patient: MAGE-A3 specific CD8+ cells

Long-lasting systemic anticancer effect



Most patients do not respond to check point inhibitors

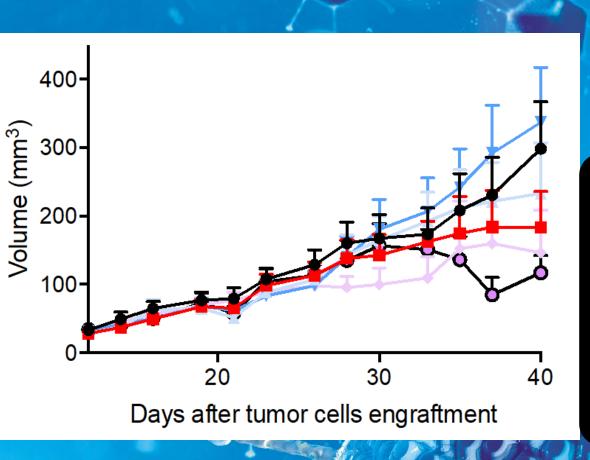


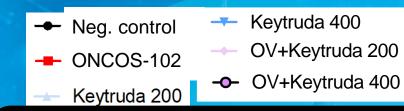


Complimentary
immune priming
medicines may make
tumors respond
better to checkpoint
inhibitors



70% reduction in tumor volume with ONCOS - CPI combination in humanized mouse melanoma model





Keytruda only No change

ONCOS-102 only 52% reduction p<0.05

ONCOS-102 + Keytruda (200) **61%** reduction p<0.05

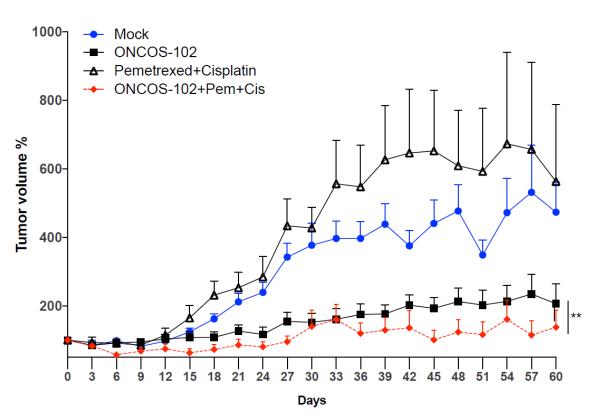
ONCOS-102+ Keytruda (400) **69%** reduction p<0.05

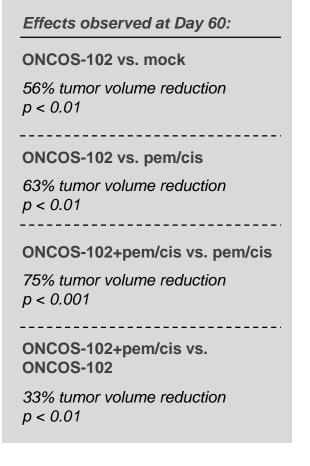
Source: Kuryk et al, ASGTC 2018

SYNERGY BETWEEN ONCOS AND CHEMOTHERAPY

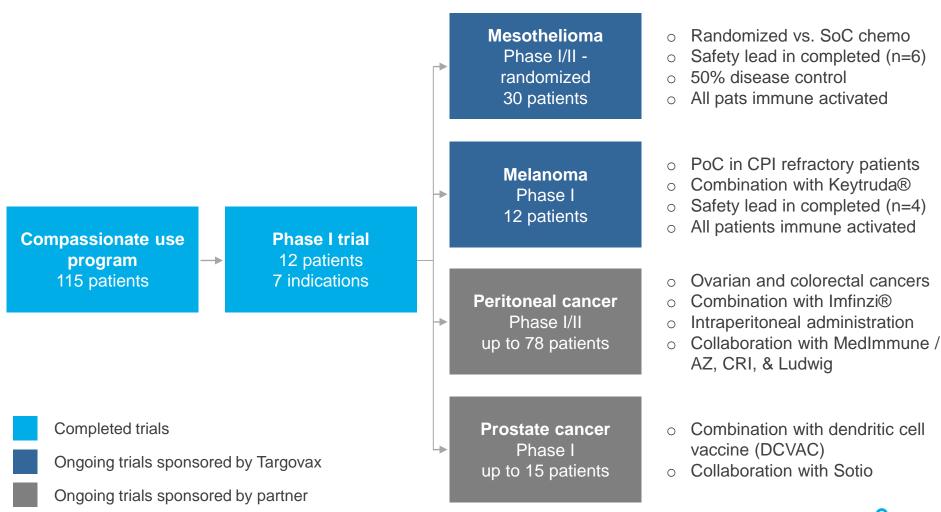
demonstrated in mesothelioma mouse model

Anticancer effect of ONCOS-102 and standard of care chemotherapy in xenograft mouse mesothelioma model % change in tumor volume, 7 animals per group (14 tumors/group)





CLINICAL PROGRAM OVERVIEW





WHY ONCOS-102?

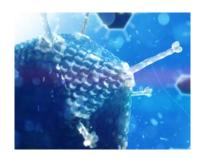
1 In vivo efficacy



- Efficacy shown in both melanoma and mesothelioma models
- Demonstrated synergy with both CPIs and chemotherapy

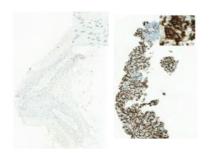
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Innate immune activation



 Strong innate immune activation as single agent, and in combinations, in nearly all injected patients 3

CD8+ T-cell response



- Validated to induce cancer specific
 CD8+ T-Cells both clinically and in vivo
- Both systemic and tumor-infiltrating
 T-cells

4

Well tolerated



- >130 patients treated to date
- Well-tolerated both as monotherapy and in combination with CPIs and chemotherapy



