

Immune activation

- 5. Preclinical pipeline update
- 6. 4Q update
- 7. Closing remarks

THE IMPORTANCE OF IMMUNOLOGICAL READ-OUTS

- Understand mechanismof-action of ONCOS-102
- Confirm delivery of ONCOS-102 into the tumor

Function

Strength of immune responses

Breadth of immunological remodelling





- Persistence of the immune response
- Optimize dosing and scheduling

Duration

Impact

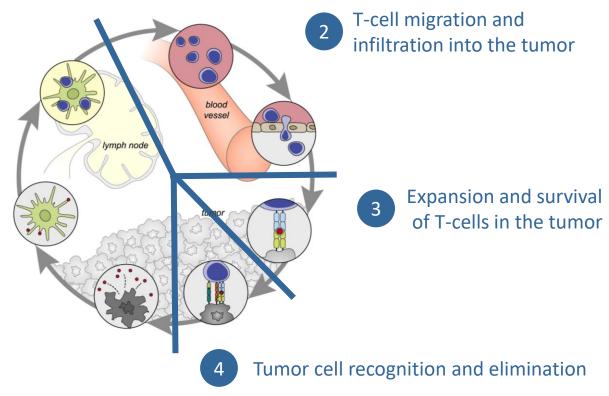
Power

Association between immune response and improved clinical outcome



FOUR CRITICAL PHASES OF TUMOR-SPECIFIC IMMUNE RESPONSE

Access to tumor antigens, cross-presentation by APCs and priming of T-cells

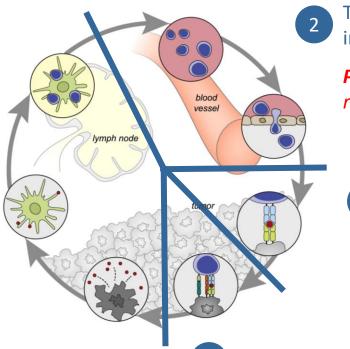




FOUR CRITICAL PHASES OF TUMOR-SPECIFIC IMMUNE RESPONSE

Access to tumor antigens, cross-presentation by APCs and priming of T-cells

Problem: Low tumor immunogenicity and ineffective T-cell priming



T-cell migration and infiltration into the tumor

Problem: T-cells do not reach the tumor

Expansion and survival of T-cells in the tumor

Problem: Exhaustion of T-cells in the tumor

4 Tumor cell recognition and elimination

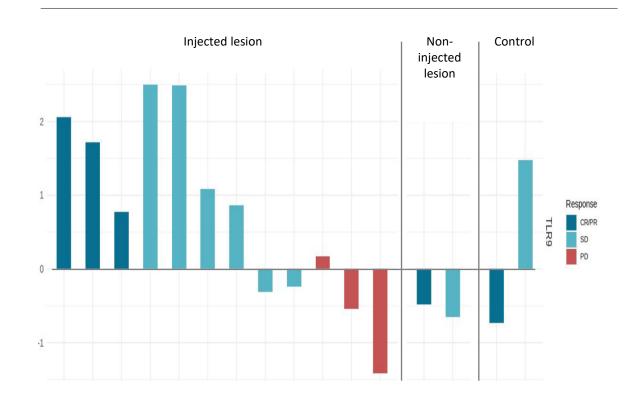
Problem: Immunosuppression in the tumor





ONCOS-102 ACTIVATES DANGER SIGNALING: MESOTHELIOMA

TLR9 expression in tumor RNAseq -fold change D36 vs. baseline¹, mesothelioma

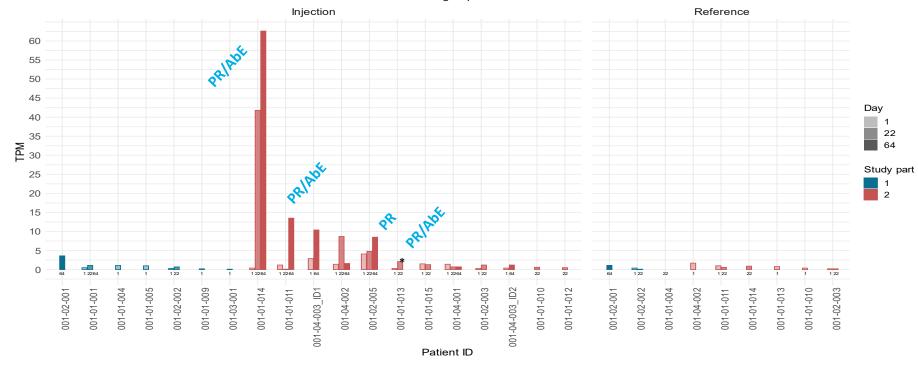






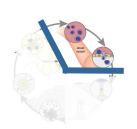
ONCOS-102 ACTIVATES DANGER SIGNALING: MELANOMA





* 001-01-13 - no data for Day 64

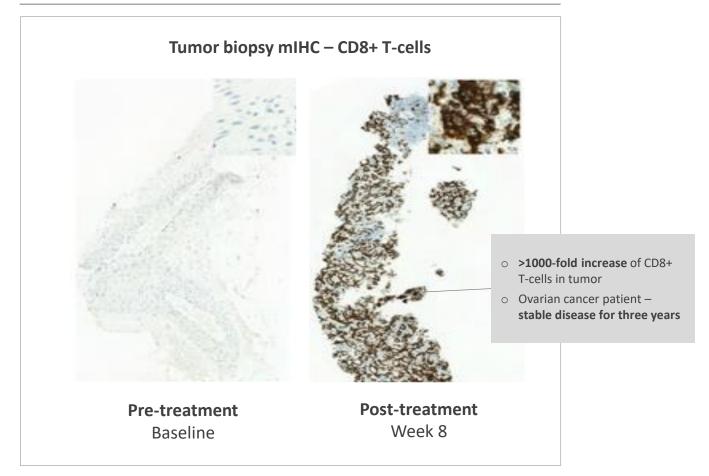




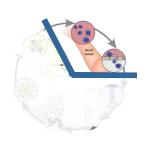
ROBUST INCREASE OF TUMOR INFILTRATION BY T-CELLS FOLLOWING ONCOS-102 TREATMENT

ONCOS-102 induced tumor T-cell infiltration

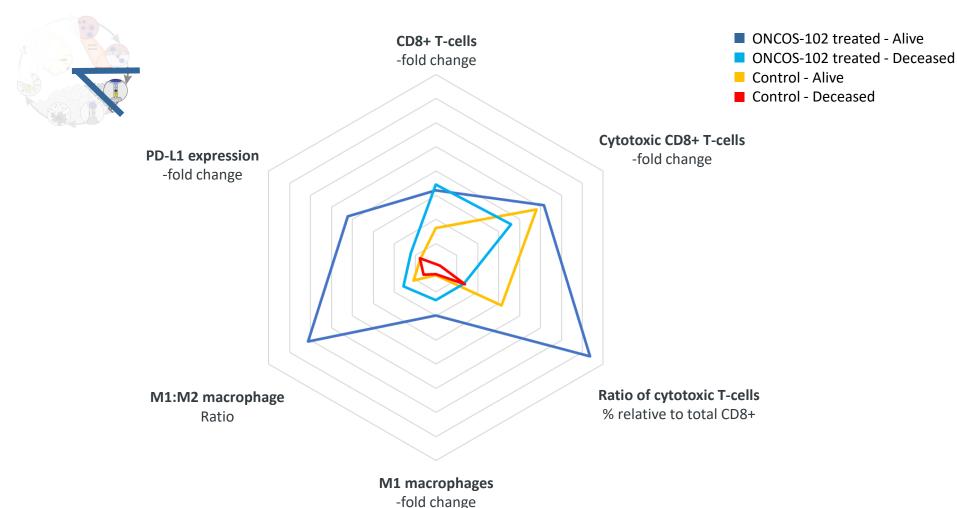
Ovarian cancer patient case example, monotherapy







ROBUST INCREASE IN T-CELL TUMOR INFILTRATION FOLLOWING ONCOS-102 TREATMENT: MESOTHELIOMA





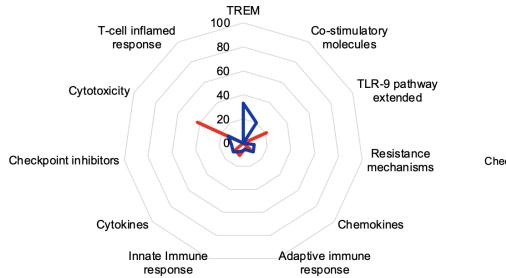


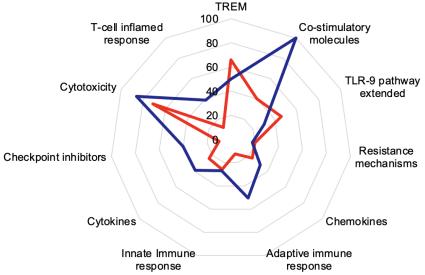
IMMUNE-PERMISSIVE RESHAPING OF TUMOR MICROENVIRONMENT BY ONCOS-102: MELANOMA

Modulation of gene expression; Fraction (%) of genes modulated within the indicated gene groups

Day 22 vs. Baseline

Day 64 vs. Baseline





Part 1

Day 22 & Day 64 (n=2) Baseline (n=6)

Part 2

Day 22 (n=10) & Day 64 (n=7) Baseline (n=10)





ONCOS-102 TREATMENT INCREASES CYTOTOXIC POTENTIAL OF INTRATUMORAL T-CELLS: MESOTHELIOMA

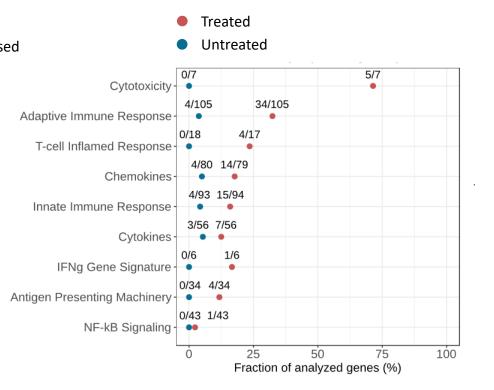
Relative level of cytotoxic GrB+ / CD8+ T-cells at day 36

Alive vs. deceased at 12 months, mesothelioma

ONCOS-102 treated - Alive ONCOS-102 treated - Deceased 10% Control - Alive 9% Control - Deceased 8% 7% 6% 5% 4% 3% 2% 1% 0% Alive Deceased Alive Decease Control d **ONCOS-102** treated n=5 n=15

Modulation of tumor gene expression, Fraction of genes

ONCOS-102 treated vs. untreated, mesothelioma

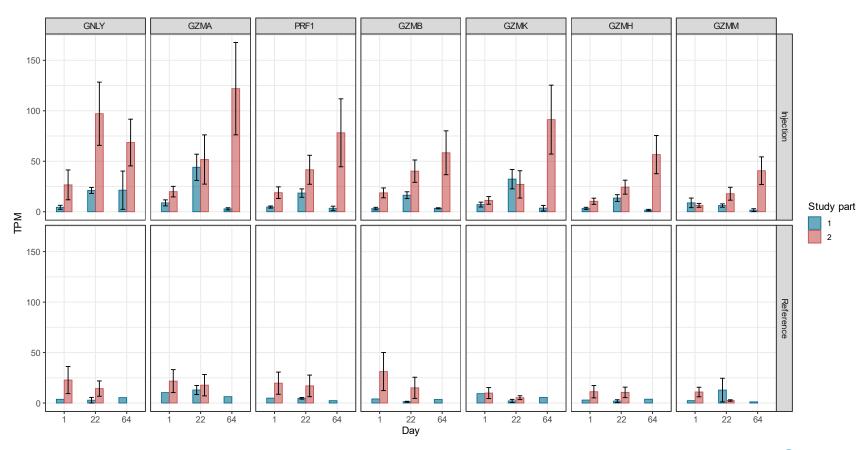






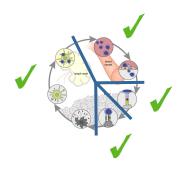
ONCOS-102 TREATMENT INCREASES CYTOTOXIC POTENTIAL ON INTRA-TUMORAL T-CELLS: MELANOMA

Cytotoxicity - mean gene expression

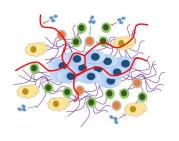




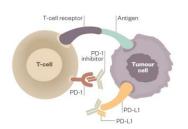
ONCOS-102 IMMUNE ACTIVATION - CONCLUSIONS



ONCOS-102 activates the immune system and counteracts multiple mechanisms of immuno-suppression operating at different steps of the cancer immunity cycle



Multifaceted modulation of the tumor micro-environment induced by ONCOS-102 is linked to clinical benefit in patients with different tumor types



ONCOS-102 induced immune activation provides **broad** and powerful priming to sensitize patients to respond to subsequent treatment with **checkpoint inhibitors**

