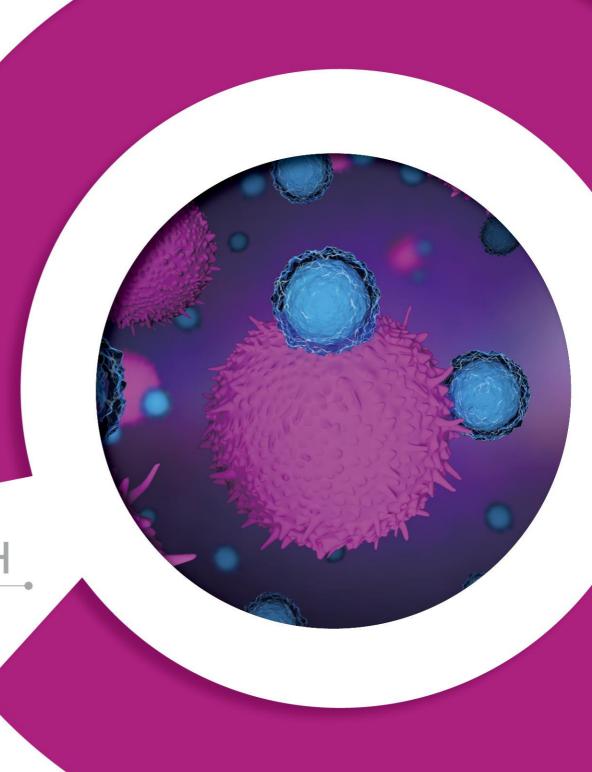
SITC 2021
Data Read-out

**INVESTOR RELATIONS 2021** 

NE©IMMUNETECH

IR Presentation Nov.15, 2021





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# 1. Poster Presentation at SITC 2021

# 2. Future Development Plan





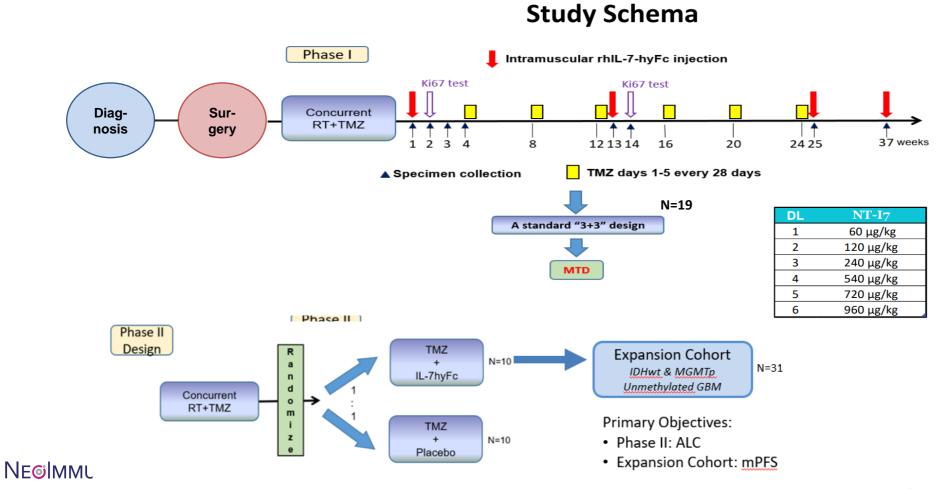
# **Poster Presentation at**



- 1. NIT-107 (IIT) CR-7 Program, Poster #396
  - Phase 1 (Dose Escalation)
  - Newly diagnosed high grade gliomas
  - Combo therapy : Chemoradiation(TMZ,Radiation) + NT-I7
- 2. NIT-110 (SIT) Check-7 Program
  - Phase 2a (Dose Expansion), Relapsed/Refractory advanced solid tumors
  - Combo therapy : Checkpoint inhibitor(Pembrolizumab) + NT-I7
  - 2.1 Cohort (MSS-CRC), Poster #404
  - 2.2 Cohort (Pancreatic Cancer), Poster #408

# NIT-107: Study protocol

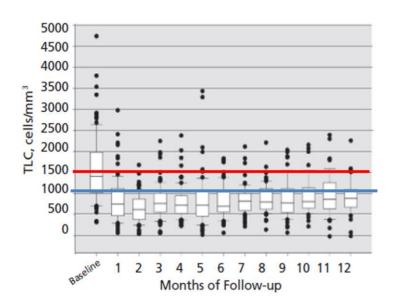
- Targeted newly diagnosed GBM patients
- Surgery → SoC (Chemo/Radiation) + NT-I<sub>7</sub> Injection (12weeks interval, 4 times)
- 1b/2a: <u>Currently in Dose Escalation (1b)</u> → Dose Expansion (2a)



# **GBM:** T cell Amplification (ALC changes)

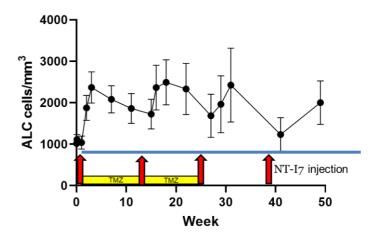
- At SoC, TLC (total lymphocyte count) stayed below 1,000/ul for 12 months
- At SoC+NT-I7 combo, ALC(absolute lymphocyte count = TLC) increased and remained high

#### SoC

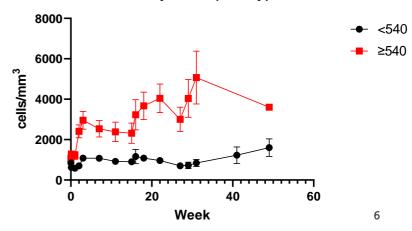


J Natl Compr Cancer Network 2015;13:1225-1231

#### SoC + NT-I7 Combo



#### ALC by dose (binary)





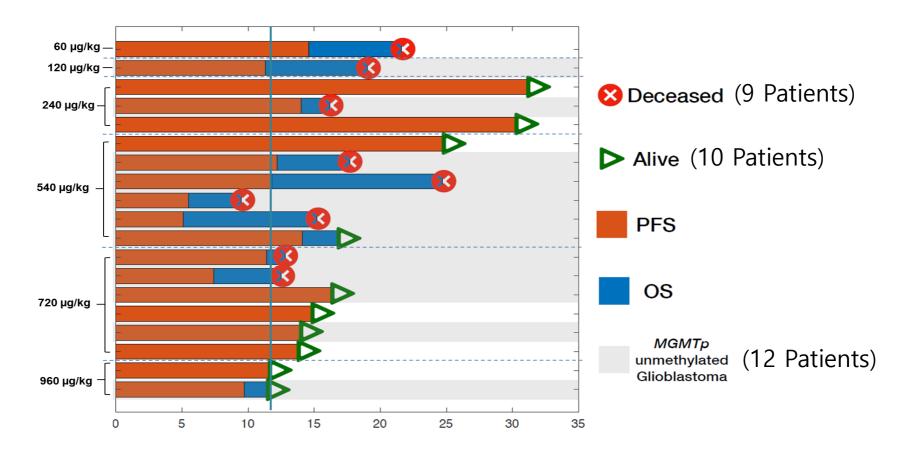
# **GBM: Clinical response**

Survival over 1 year

SoC\* **25**%

VS.

SoC + NT-I7 **94%** 



- Glioblastoma Prognosis | Brain Tumour Survival Rates (thebraintumourcharity.org)
- <a href="https://www.braintumourresearch.org/info-support/types-of-brain-tumour/glioblastoma-multiforme">https://www.braintumourresearch.org/info-support/types-of-brain-tumour/glioblastoma-multiforme</a>

# **GBM:** Interim data is positive enough

- '20~'21 Combo therapies were approved with 30~40% improvements in responses compared to SoC
- Significant clinical benefit proven even with interim data(cut-off)

		SoC ( CCRT )	SoC + NT-I7		
	Overall GBM	GBM with Methylated MGMT	GBM with Unmethylated MGMT	NIT-107 (as of Sep)	As-is (cut-off)
Median OS	14.6 months	21.7 months	12.7 months	Over 16 months	30%↑
Median PFS	6.9 months	10.3 months	5.3 months	Over 12 months	100% ↑
6 month PFS	53.9%	68.9%	40%		•

FDA Approval	Combo Therapy	Monotherapy	Indication	Clinical Efficacy
2020. 03	Imfinzi + Chemotherapy	Chemotherapy	SCLC	OS: <b>13 Mon</b> vs 10.3 Mon PFS: <b>5.1 Mon</b> vs 5.4 Mon ORR: <b>68%</b> vs 58%
2020.05	Opdivo + Yervoy + Chemotherapy	Chemotherapy	NSCLC 1 <sup>st</sup> line	OS: <b>14.1 Mon</b> vs 10.7 Mon PFS: <b>6.8 Mon</b> vs 5 Mon ORR: <b>38%</b> vs 25% Response duration: <b>10 Mon</b> vs 5.1 Mon
2021.03	Keytruda + Chemotherapy	Chemotherapy	Esophageal Cancer	OS: <b>12.4 Mon</b> vs 9.8 Mon PFS: <b>6.3 Mon</b> vs 5.3 Mon
2021.04	Opdivo + Chemotherapy	Chemotherapy	Gastric,G/E Junction Cancer, and Esophageal Adenocarcinoma	OS: <b>14.4 Mon</b> vs 11.1 Mon PFS: <b>7.7 Mon</b> vs 6.0 Mon

# **GBM:** Future development plans (2022)

#### Scale-up of Ph2a with more patients

- SNO (Society for Neuro-Oncology) oral presentation (19 Nov.)
- Test arm(10)+control arm(10)  $\rightarrow$  Additional(30) = total 50 pts
- Targeting unmethylated GBM pts only (Biggest unmet needs)

#### New study on 'relapsed' GBM to be initiated

- Based on promising NIT-107 data, a new IIT study will start
- 1H22 IND expected

#### The next round study will be discussed & initiated

- Interim analysis on NIT's Ph2a data
- I-MAB's interim data is expected for Ph2 China study on newly diagnosed GBM (160 pts)
- Based on analysis, a next round study will be designed and initiated



# **Poster Presentation at**



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  - 2.2 Cohort (Pancreatic Cancer), Poster #408

# **NIT-110 Study protocol**

- CPI-treated R/R solid tumor (3) + CPI-naïve R/R solid tumor (2)
- Dose escalation(1b) completed, dose expansion(2a) on-going
- High demand from patients led to earlier data read-out than expected

Arm IV: CPI-naive R/R MSS-CRC# n=up to 17 (stage 1)/ 8 (stage 2) (25 total)

Arm V: CPI-naive R/R PC# n=up to 17 (stage 1)/ 8 (stage 2) (25 total)

#### Phase 1b Phase 2a **Dose Escalation\* Dose Expansion** Simon's two-stage minimax design 3 + 3 Design N=12 (n=up to 18) $(n=25^{\Delta}/arm)$ Dose Level NT-I7 Pembrolizumab (n=3/6/DL)IM Q6W IV Q3W NT-I7: RP2D IM Q6W 480 μg/kg DL 1 RP2D Pembrolizumab: 200 mg IV Q3W DL 2 960 µg/kg 200 mg DL3 1200 µg/kg Arm I: CPI-treated R/R TNBC# \*Patients with advanced solid tumors who can n=up to 17 (stage 1)/8 (stage 2) (25 total) provide mandatory pre- and on-treatment biopsies \*Selected tumor types for Dose Expansion Arm II: CPI-treated R/R NSCLC# <sup>∆</sup>Evaluable patients n=up to 17 (stage 1)/8 (stage 2) (25 total) Arm III: CPI-treated R/R SCLC# n=up to 17 (stage 1)/8 (stage 2) (25 total)

+ Bio marker study : CPI naïve R/R Ovarian Cancer (+ N=10)



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# 2.1 Cohort (MSS-CRC), Poster #404

2.2 Cohort (Pancreatic Cancer), Poster #408

# MSS-CRC: Baseline characteristics and safety

Characteristics	Categories	MSS-CRC (n = 21)
Age, year, median (range)	-	57 (37, 81)
Gender, n (%)	Male	15 (71.4)
ECOG Performance Status, n (%)	0 1	7 (33.3) 14 (66.7)
No. of previous lines of therapy, n (%)	1 2 3 >3	1 (4.8) 2 (9.5) 5 (23.8) 13 (61.9)
Stage at diagnosis, n (%)	1 2 3 4	0 (0.0) 3 (14.3) 6 (28.6) 12 (57.1)
No. of subjects with liver metastasis, n (%)	-	16 (76.2)

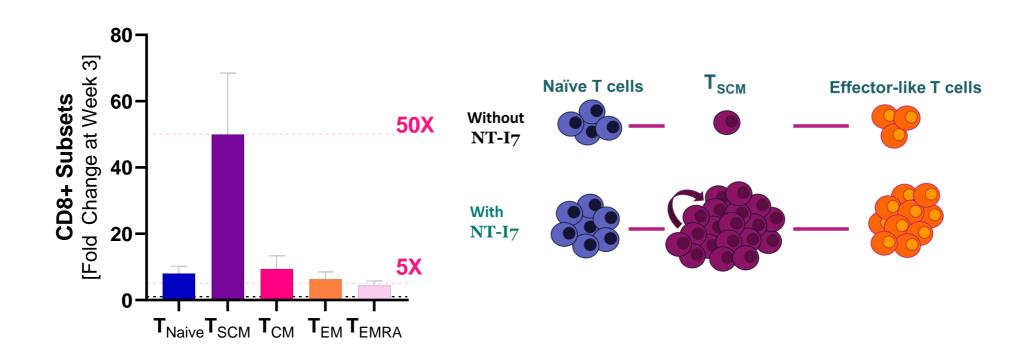
n (%)		MSS-CRC (n = 21)
Any ADR		17 (81.0)
ADR by severity	Grade 1 Grade 2 Grade 3 Grade 4-5	6 (28.6) 6 (28.6) 5 (23.8) 0 (0.0)
Most frequently reported ADR Fatigue Nausea Fever Flu-like Symptoms		6 (28.6) 5 (23.8) 4 (19.0) 3 (14.3)
ADR resulting in drug discontinuation		2 (9.5)

- Most patients received 3+ prior treatments leaving no other treatment possibilities (85%)
- At diagnosis, majority of patients were at stage 3 or 4 (85%)

- With CPI+NT-I7 combo, no severe AEs were reported and was well tolerated (90%+)
- Two patients discontinued trial due to symptoms such as pneumonitis, etc

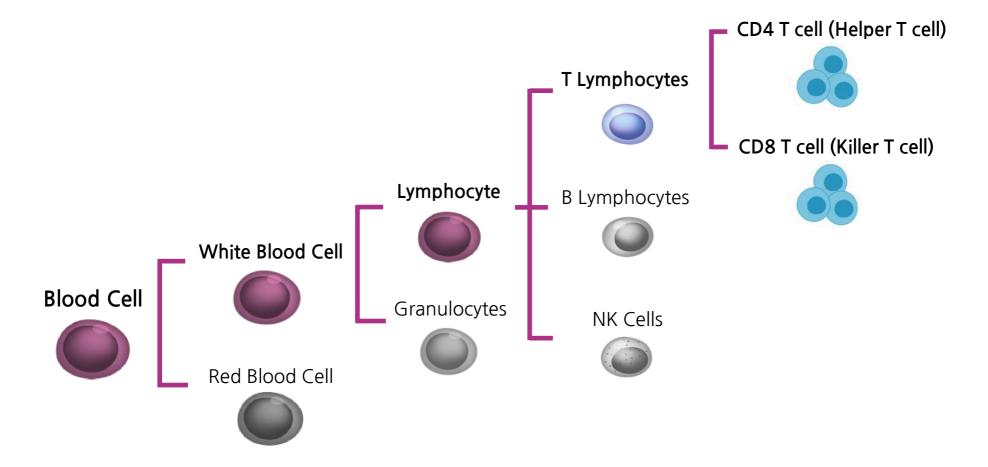


# MSS-CRC: Tscm increased by 50-fold for first time ever in-vivo



- Tscm(stem-cell like memory T cell), the most effective anticancer T cell subset, increased by 50-fold for the first time ever in clinical trials
- Increased Tscm could be part of the mechanism of action in the immune-cold tumors so far, no other molecule/substance that can amplify Tscm by 50-fold, was reported

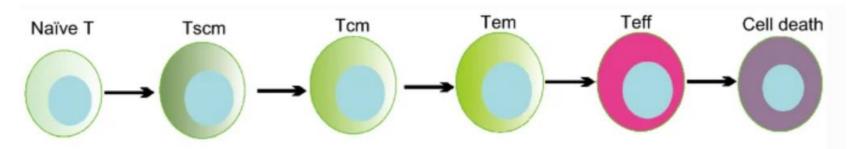
# **Note: What is T cell?**



- Helper T cell: Army of a supporting unit that helps in the rear
- Killer T cell: Army of a combat unit that fights in the front

# **Note: Classification of T cells**

# Differentiating process of T cells



Protein & Cell 11, 549, 2020

Naïve T cell: Never met an enemy, differentiation occurs upon meeting enemies

Tscm (stem-cell like memory T): Has met the enemy, most powerful differentiation/self-renewing ability holding

**Tcm** (central memory T): Mainly present in lymph node/immune centers, has differentiation/proliferative ability **Tem** (effector memory T): Mainly present in body organs where enemies are, has differentiation/death ability **Teff** (effector T): Immediately kills an enemy when it encounters, highly active but designed to die soon\*

<sup>\*</sup> Activation induced cell death



# **Note: What is Tscm?**

# 1. Stem-cell like memory T cell

- Discovered in 2005, possessing stem-cell characteristics
- Possesses strong self-renewing ability, rapidly differentiating into Tcm and Tem
- Surviving over 12 to 25 years

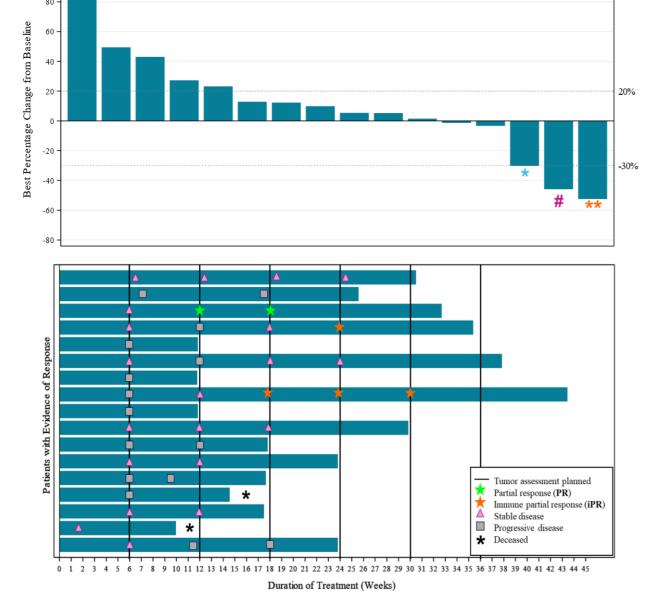
# 2. Tscm proliferation factor

- At in-vitro, IL-2, IL-7, IL-15 reported inducing Tscm proliferation
- In clinical setting, no study was done on IL-2 and weak inducement was studied on IL-15
- NT-I7 is the best Tscm amplifier, over 50-fold in clinical study

# 3. Tscm's clinical significance

- Tscm is the best T cell subset in regards to anticancer effect
- Manufacturing CAR-T, autologous T cell, TIL therapy, Tscm is the most important

# MSS-CRC: Tumor burden change and time to response



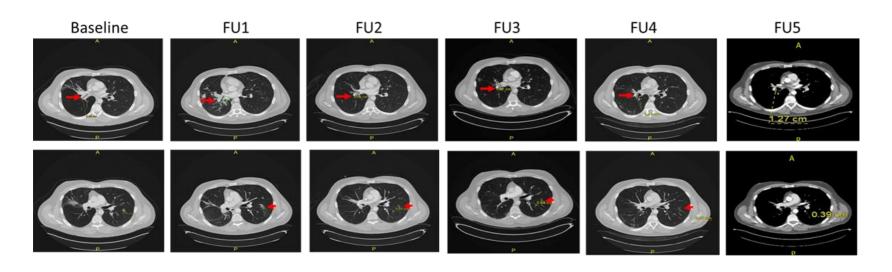
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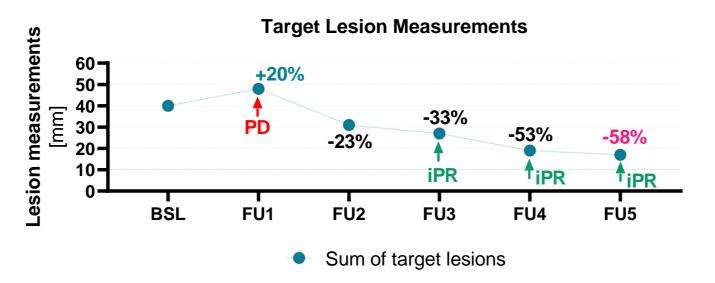
- ORR: 18% (3/17 pts)
  - -1 PR + 2 iPR = 3 PR
- DCR: 59% (10/17 pts)
- -7SD + 3PR

- Median treatment duration :24 weeks (as of Nov.10)
- 7/17 pts : on treatment\*

<sup>\*</sup> It is subject to change depending on the follow up results

# MSS-CRC: Occurrence of Pseudoprogression (By iRECIST)





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- 2.1 Cohort (MSS-CRC), Poster #404
- 2.2 Cohort (Pancreatic Cancer), Poster #408

# PC: Baseline characteristics and safety

Characteristics	Categories	PC (n = 30)
Age, year, median (range)	-	65 (31, 81)
Gender, n (%)	Male	16 (53.3)
ECOG Performance Status, n (%)	0 1	10 (33.3) 20 (66.7)
No. of previous lines of therapy, n (%)	1 2 3 >3	3 (10) 8 (26.7) 11 (36.7) 8 (26.7)
Stage at diagnosis (%)	1 2 3 4	7 (23.3) 5 (16.7) 4 (13.3) 14 (46.7)
No. of subjects with liver metastasis, n (%)	-	24 (80.0)

ECOG: Eastern	Cooperative	Oncology	/ Group
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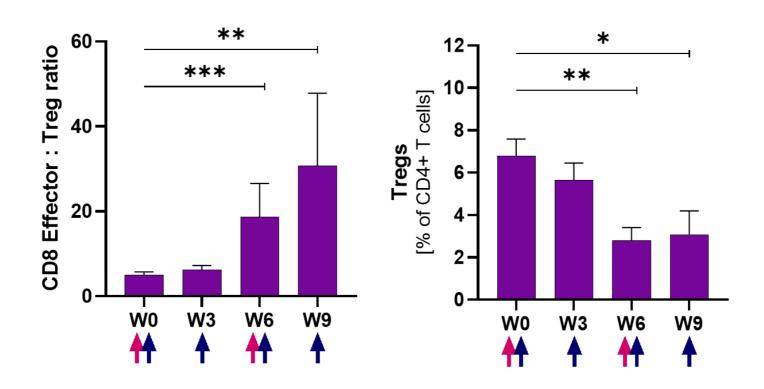
- Most patients received 2 or more prior treatments (87%)
- Most are metastasized to the liver (80%)

n (%)		PC (n = 30)
Any ADR		21 (70.0)
ADR by severity	Grade 1 Grade 2 Grade 3 Grade 4-5	9 (30.0) 6 (20.0) 4 (13.3) 2 (6.7)
Most frequently reported ADR Fever Fatigue Rash Injection Site Reaction Chills		9 (30.0) 5 (16.7) 5 (16.7) 4 (13.3) 3 (10.0)
ADR resulting in drug discontinuation		1 (3.3)

- With CPI + NT-I7 combo, no severe AEs reported and well tolerated
- One patient discontinued due to decreased platelet count

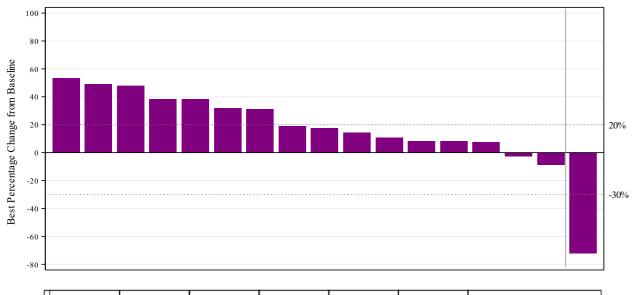


# PC: Dose dependent T cell amplification



- Immune suppressing Treg was rarely amplified (VS. Biggest difference from other interleukins)
- The differential between CD8 T eff and Treg increases with dosing
- Proportion of Treg among total CD4 T cells continues to decrease with dosing

# PC: Tumor burden change and time to response

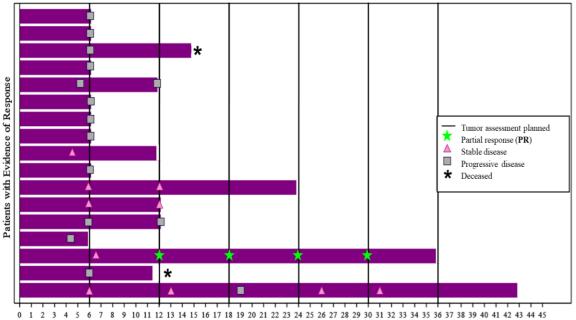


• ORR: 6% (1/17 pts)

- 1 PR: -72%

DCR: 29% (5/17 pts)

-4 SD + 1 PR

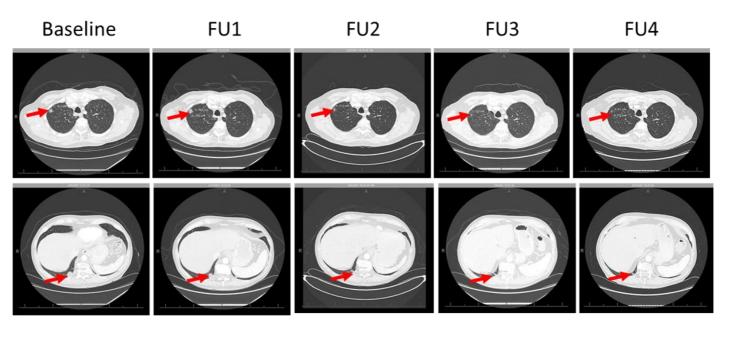


Duration of Treatment (Weeks)

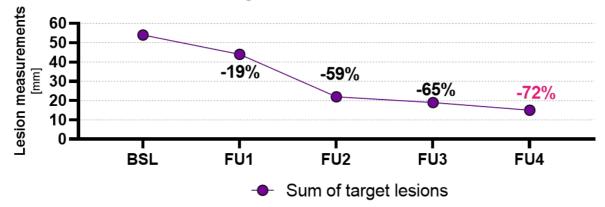
- Median treatment duration : about 11.7 weeks (as of Nov.10)
- 6/17 pts still on treatment\*

<sup>\*</sup> It is subject to change depending on the follow up results

# PC: a PR case - sustained and notable reduction of lesion



#### **Target Lesion Measurements**



# Correlation between TIL and treatment responses

### MSS - CRC

# **Pancreatic Cancer**

Patient ID	ORR	Lymph (%) Pre-Tx	Lymph (%) Post-Tx	Patient ID	ORR	Lymphs (%) Pre-Tx	Lymphs (%) Post-Tx
4-1	iPR	2	60	5-1	PR	20	50
4-2	PR	1	4	5-2	SD	1	30
4-3	SD	10	0	5-3	PD	1	1
4-4	SD	2	3	5-4	PD	1	10
4-5	SD	1	1	5-5	PD	3	1
4-6	PD	1	1	5-6	PD	1	1
4-7	PD	2	5	5-7	PD	1	1

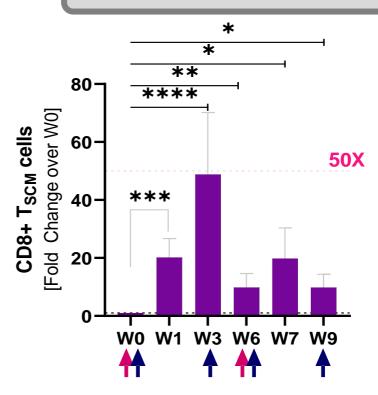
- Quantifying TIL(tumor infiltrating lymphocytes) by staining tumor tissues
- Responders(PR, SD) showed substantial increases of lymphocytes after treatment
- Non-responders(PD), no significant increase of lymphocytes seen after treatment

# The best Tscm increase observed in clinical study ever

# MSS - CRC

# \*\*\*\*\* | Solition | So

# **Pancreatic Cancer**

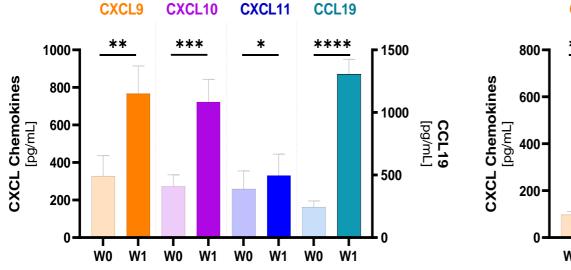


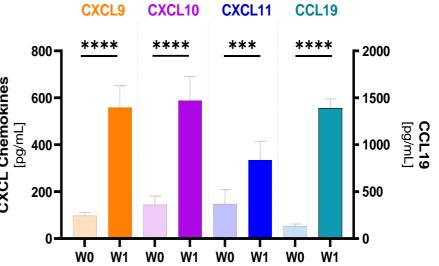
- Tscm is increased with CPI+NT-I7 combo, and not increased with CPI alone
- Tscm increase by any CPI treatment was reported

# **Reactivity of Chemokines**

MSS - CRC

# **Pancreatic Cancer**





- Chemokines, which are potent chemoattractants that recruit lymphocytes into the tumor, were significantly increased

# NIT-110 Future Development Plans (2022)

# Completion of Ph2a

- Final analysis on 17+8=25 pts on each cohort (5+1)
- Data read-out expected in 2H22
- Group1(MSS-CRC, PC) and Group2(NSCLC, SCLC, TNBC, Ovarian)

# The following study will be initiated

- Discuss next step study with co-development partners under combo studies
- To be used for BD discussions with major pharmas with CPIs





# Key message

# Potential of success of NT-I7 as a novel drug was seen

- 1. For first time in bio history, most powerful T cell(Tscm) amplification was demonstrated: anticancer T cells in the blood amplified more than 50-fold
- 2. Efficacy in CPI combo study: Solid tumor patients showed notable improvements in data compared to CPI mono therapy
- 3. Efficacy in CR combo study: GBM patients showed remarkably longer survival data compared to SoC



# 1. Poster Presentation at SITC 2021

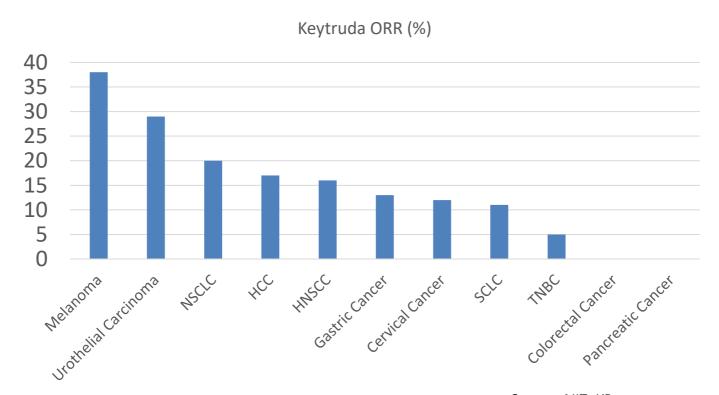
# 2. Future Development Plan



# Clinical strategy for regulatory strategy

- Prioritizing indications by bigger unmet needs (Indications CPIs failed)
  - FFIRST (GBM, MSS-CRC, PC) → BEST (NSCLC, SCLC, Gastro, TNBC)
  - MSS-CRC & PC known as immune-cold. No CPIs approved (Opportunities)
  - CPI mono provides almost no clinical benefit and chemotherapy has side effects
- Creating new markets without competition
  - Focusing on indications that CPIs are not approved
- CPI+NT-I7: Increase clinical benefit without side effects
  - This combo therapy is chemo-free and has no serious AEs
  - New treatment improves ORR and OS than CPI mono
  - Further improved responses expected by iRECIST analysis
- Efficient drug development by sharing data across companies
  - Ph2 GBM study is on-going in China simultaneously by IMAB

# MSS-CRC & PC, hard to cure cancers



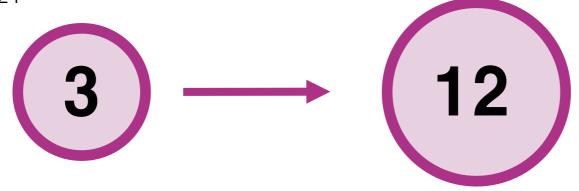
Source: NIT, KB sec Report 2021

- MSS-CRC and Pancreatic cancer are hard to cure with great market opportunity
- Keytruda mono, ORR 0%



# Post 2021 SITC

- More indications will be studied in clinical trials and more data read-out to come following to SITC 2021



- GBM (NIT-107)
- MSS-CRC (NIT-110)
- PC (NIT-110)

- NSCLC (NIT-110)
- SCLC (NIT-110)
- TNBC (NIT-110)
- Ovarian (NIT-110)
- 3 Skin Cancers (NIT-106)
- 3 Gastro related cancers (NIT-109)
- NSCLC, 1L (NIT-119)
- Blood Cancer (NIT-112)

# **Business strategy**

# Focus on the first approval (GBM, MSS-CRC, PC)

- L/O, optional L/O, co-development, etc (Open possibilities)
- 1<sup>st</sup> approval → Triggering other indications approvals in a row
- Ph2 GBM study is on-going in China simultaneously by I-MAB
- Core strategy for quality deals (e.g., Immunomedics)

# L/O for CPI combo only

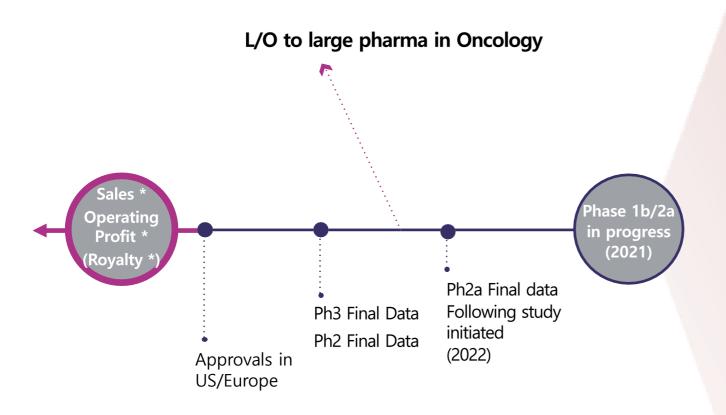
- CPI market expected to grow up to 100 billion USD by 2030
- Areas with great growth potential by more mono & combo approvals
- Possible L/O only for CPI combo (e.g., Nektar's IL-2 case)

# L/O for all oncology

- many other I-O drugs or drug candidates besides PD-(L)1
- Potential combo partners (e.g., anti-TIGIT, IL-2, Cancer vaccine, etc)
- NT-I7 can be best positioned with unique mechanism even for triple combo

# **Business Goal : Global L/O**

- Immunotherapy market is expected to grow up to 100 billion USD by 2030
- "NT-I7", the best partner of PD-(L)1, aims to be commercialized into the global markets as the next-generation immunotherapy



- T cell Amplification
- Significant T cell Amplification
- T cell Amplification in PB & TIL
- Improved response
- Correlation between T cell increase and treatment responses
- Competitiveness against
   Standard of Care
- Competitiveness compared to other drug candidates
- Leading developer of IL-7
- Competitive Patent Portfolio
- Competitive CMC

# Core competitiveness of NeolmmuneTech

#### One of a kind?

- Only company developing T cell amplifier in the global market (US/Europe)

# Globally competitive?

- Targeting global markets (80%), not the Korean market (1%)
- Possesses patented technology/assets that increases the best anticancer T cells by 50-fold
- Best T cell amplifier needed by many different pharmaceuticals

# Commercially attractive?

- Best partner of CPI that will reach 100 billion USD soon
- Protein treatment drug capable of mass production in factories
- Possible to create new market as an only treatment option in certain indications

# **Growth vision**

#### Step 1

Bio-Tech Company

- L/O to Large Pharma,Generating Revenue
- Oncology (2020~2025)

## Step 2

Fully Integrated Bio-Pharma

- From Idea to Market
- + Infectious Disease(2025~2030)

# Step 3

T-cell & Immune-based Large Pharma

- In License & Acquisition
- Healthcare(2030~)

# **Upcoming major events for 2022**

1H 22

2H 22

Trial Starts, etc.	<ul> <li>✓ NIT-109: Gastric/GEJ/EA CPI Combo Ph2 part</li> <li>✓ NIT-106: Skin Cancer CPI Combo Ph2 part</li> <li>✓ NIT-120: Recurrent Glioblastoma CPI Combo for neoadjuvant therapy</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>✓ NIT-114: ICL</li> <li>✓ NIT-105: Elderly with Bladder, Breast, and Colorectal Cancer Survivors Ph1b part</li> </ul>
Data Read-Outs	<ul> <li>✓ NIT-106: Skin Cancer CPI Combo DE Phase</li> <li>✓ NIT-110: Basket Study CPI Combo Interim Analysis: Cohort 1 (TNBC), 2(NSCLC), 3 (SCLC)</li> <li>✓ NIT-112: CAR-T Combo Preliminary Safety</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>✓ NIT-107: GBM Chemo Combo Interim Analysis</li> <li>✓ NIT-109: Gastric/GEJ/EA CPI Combo DE Phase</li> <li>✓ NIT-110: Basket Study CPI combo Final Analysis</li> <li>✓ NIT-119: 1L NSCLC CPI Combo Interim Analysis</li> </ul>

• All plans are subject to change

# THANK YOU!



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