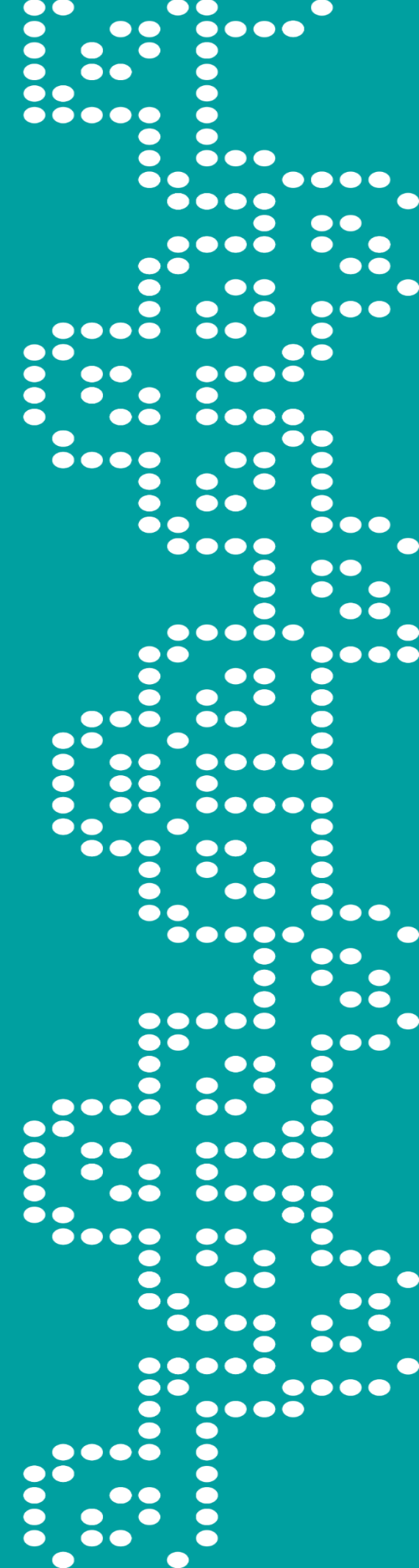


How the DNA Vaccine Format Used in a Novel Manner can Generate Potent CD8-Dominated Neoantigen-Specific T Cell Responses

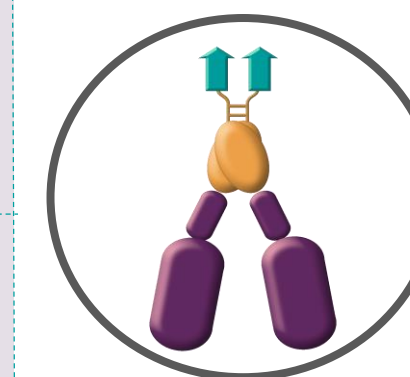
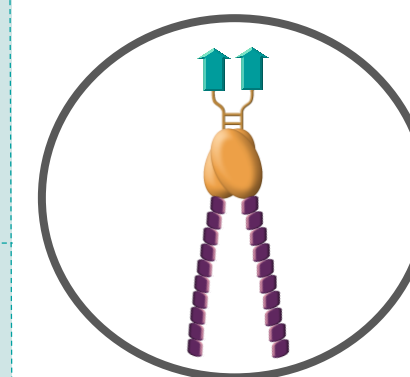
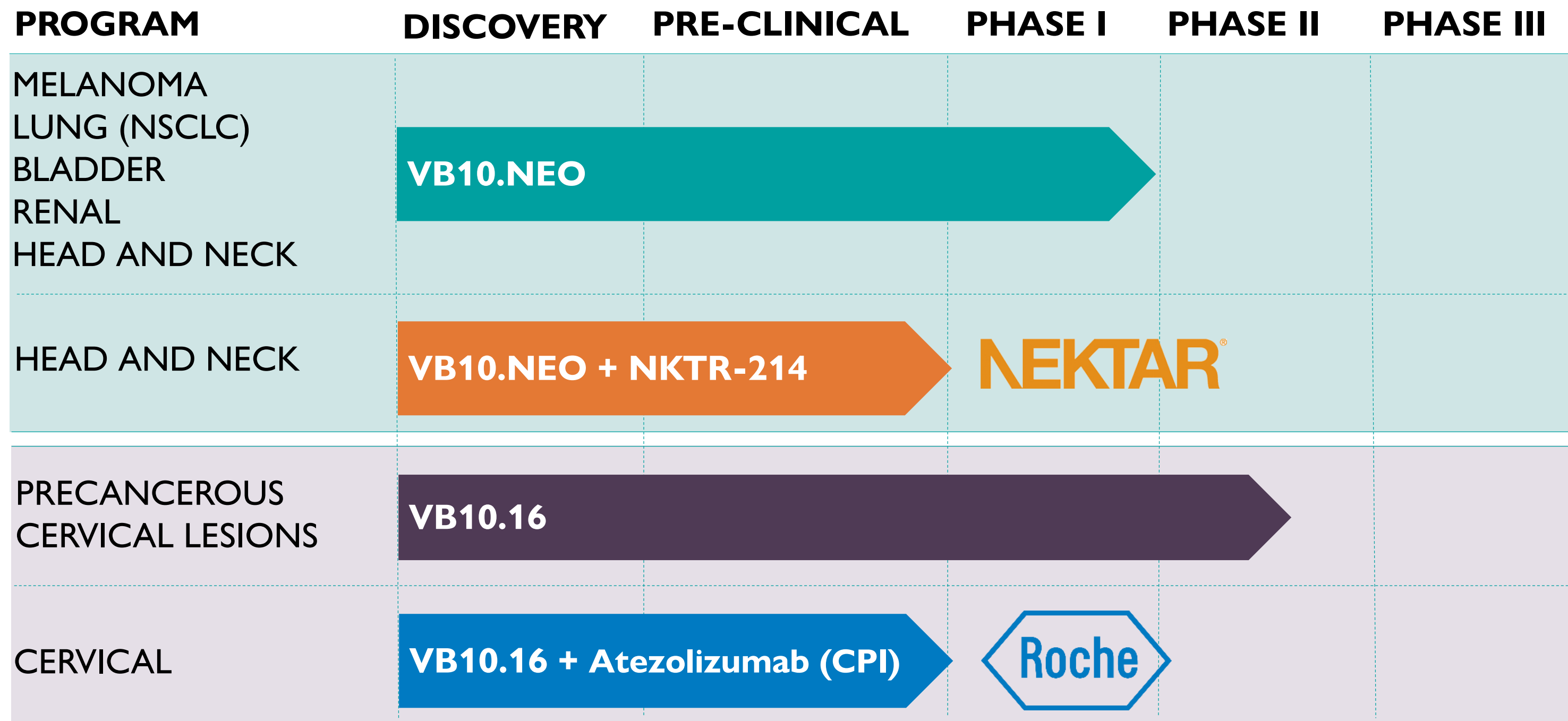
Molecular Med TriCon
Neoantigen Based Immunotherapies
March 15 2019, San Francisco

Agnete B Fredriksen
President & CSO
Vaccibody AS

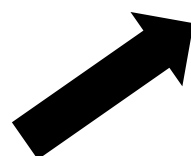
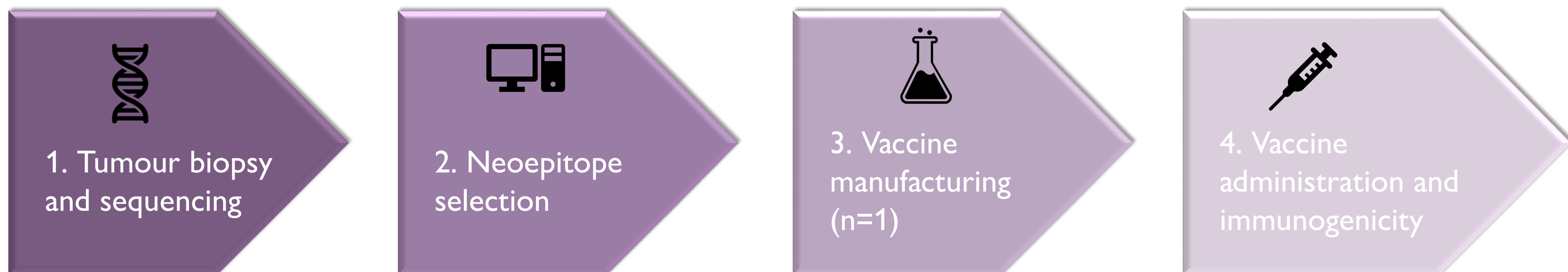
abfredriksen@vaccibody.com



Vaccibody Product Pipeline



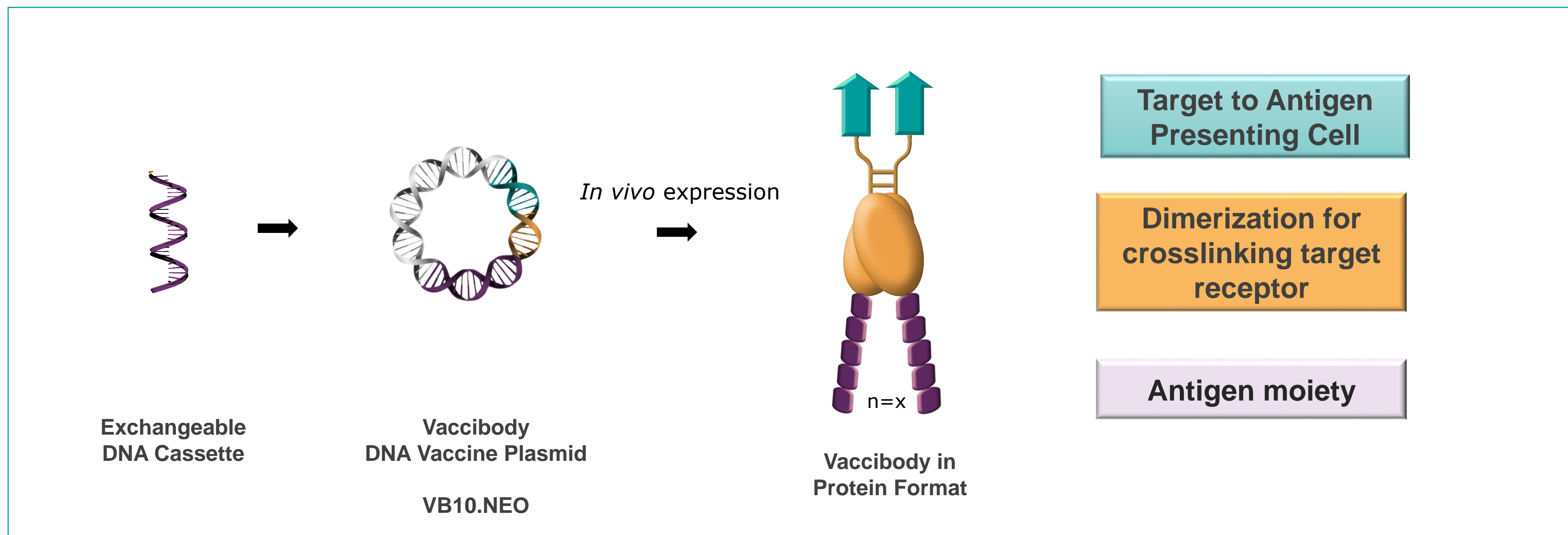
The Workflow of Personalised Cancer Treatment



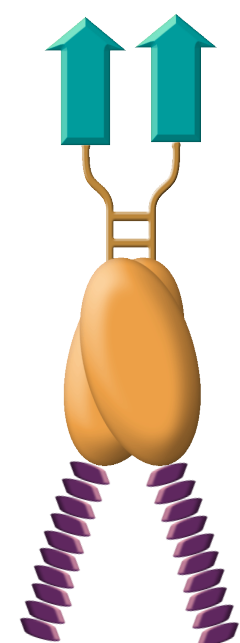
Rapid, cost-effective, efficacious

Vaccibody – Proprietary Vaccine Technology Platform

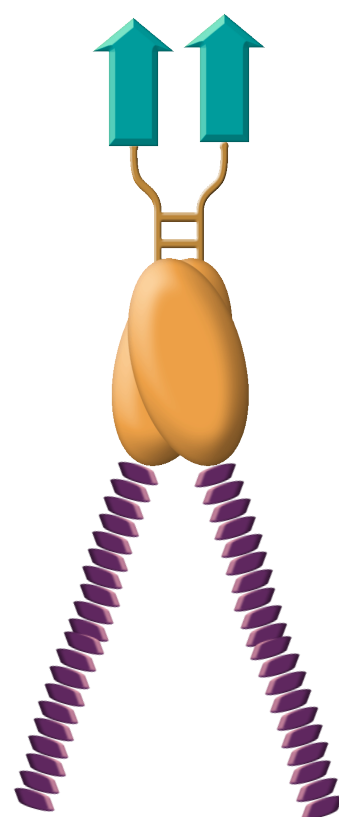
The Vaccibody Technology Platform was developed based on the concept of **targeting antigen to APC** in order to create more efficacious vaccines.



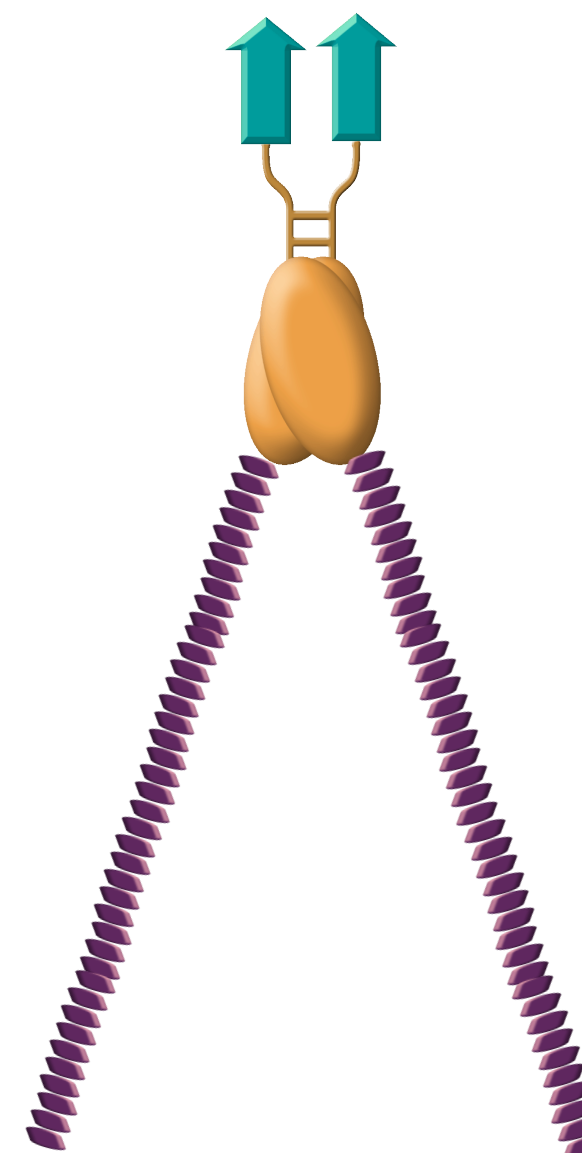
VB10.NEO – A Robust Vaccine Format



VB10.NEO-X



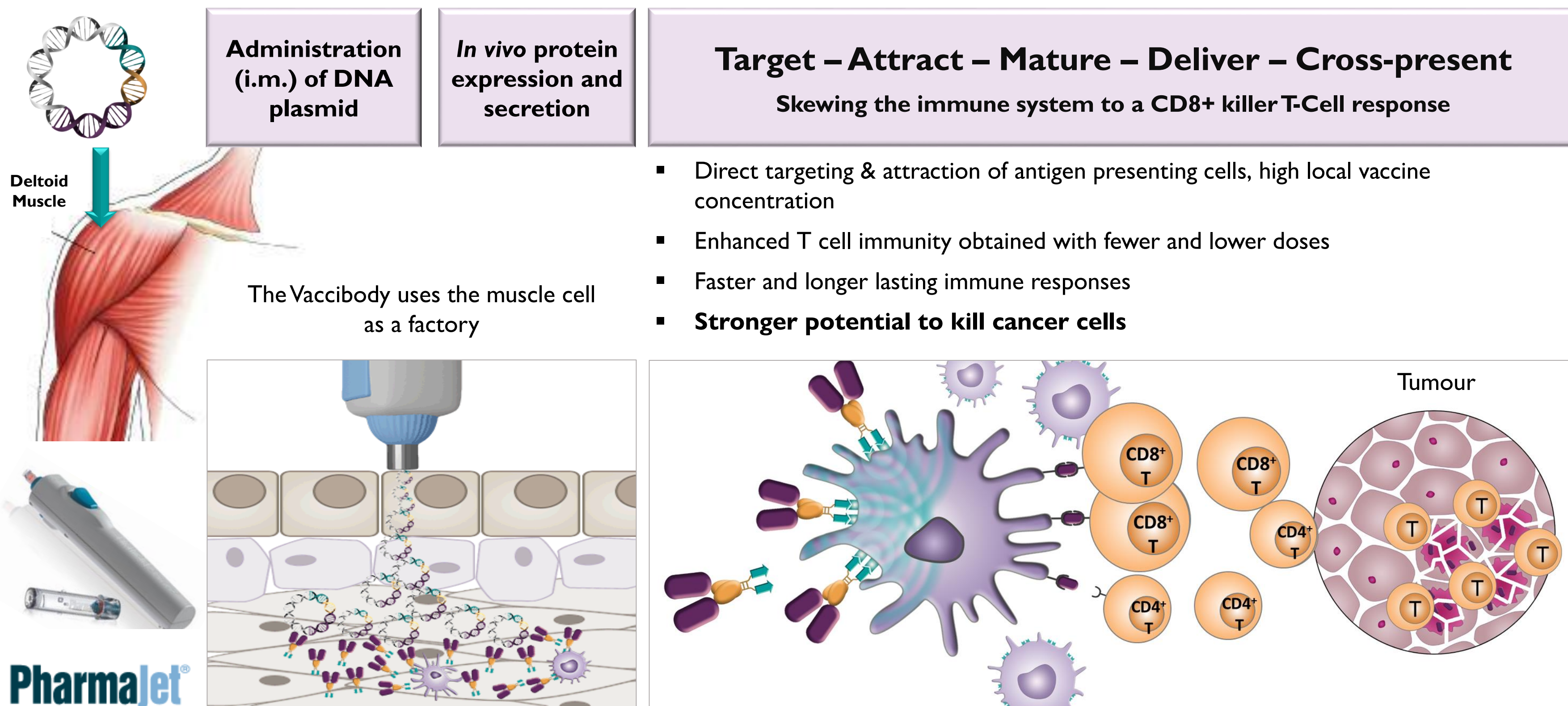
VB10.NEO-XX



VB10.NEO-XD

>90 different VB10.NEO constructs with >450 neoepitopes constructed to date with up to 40 neoepitopes

Mechanism of action: Intrinsic adjuvant for direct targeting



Targeting is elicited by the MIP-1a chemokine

VB10.NEO generates a broader immune response profile dominated by CD8⁺ T cells than competing technologies

		Pep 1	Pep 2	Pep 3	Pep 4	Pep 5	Pep 6	Pep 7	Pep 8	Pep 9	Pep10	B16 melanoma
Peptide*	CD4	■		■		■	■		■	■		
	CD8		■									
RNA*	CD4	■		■	■			■	■	■		
	CD8		■								■	
Non-targeted DNA	CD4				nt		nt			nt	nt	
	CD8							■				
VB10.NEO	CD4	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	CD8		■	■	■			■		■	■	

Peptide and RNA vaccines induces primarily CD4⁺ T cell responses, while VB10.NEO induces strong, dominating CD8⁺ responses to the identical neoepitope sequences

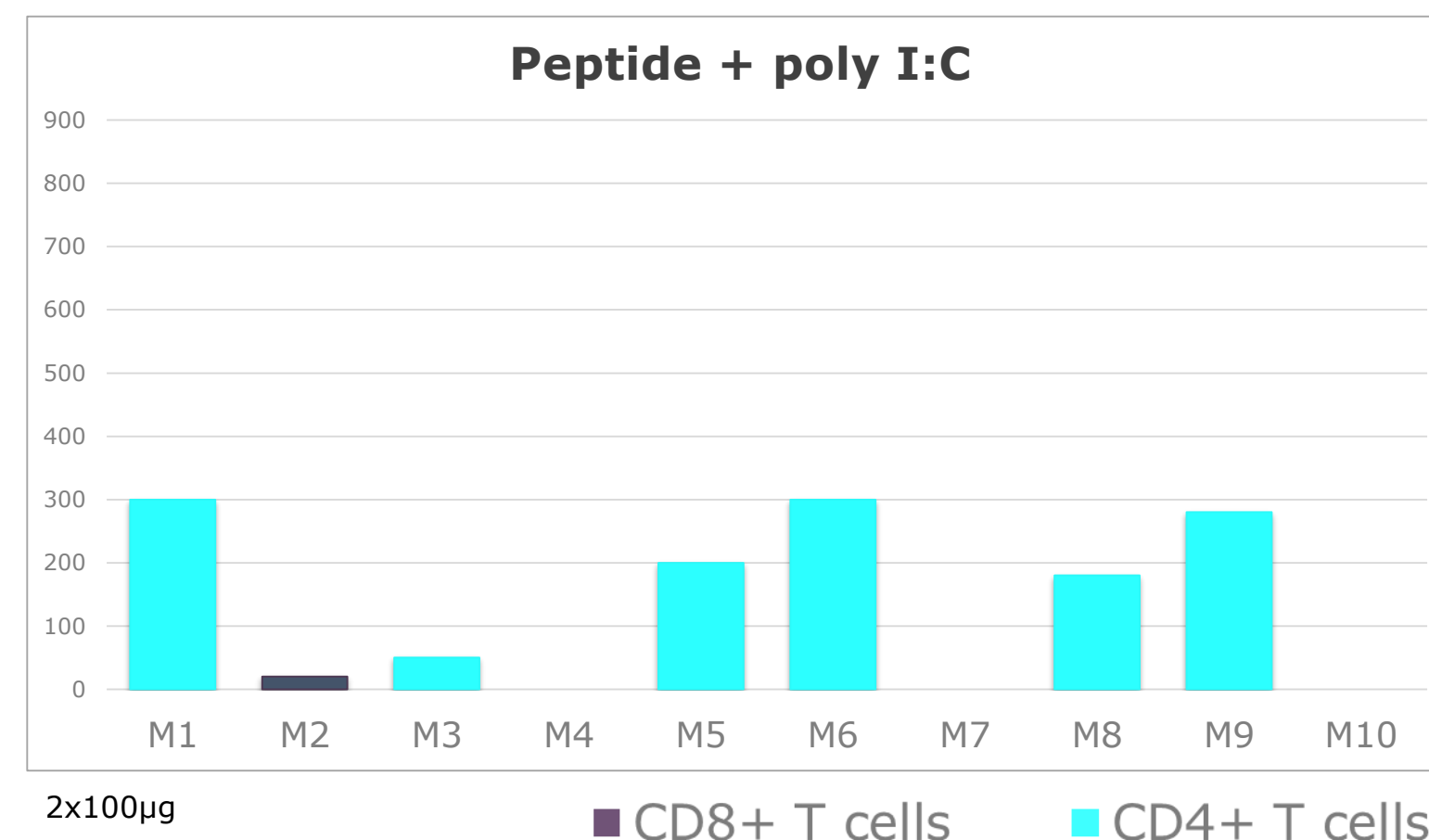
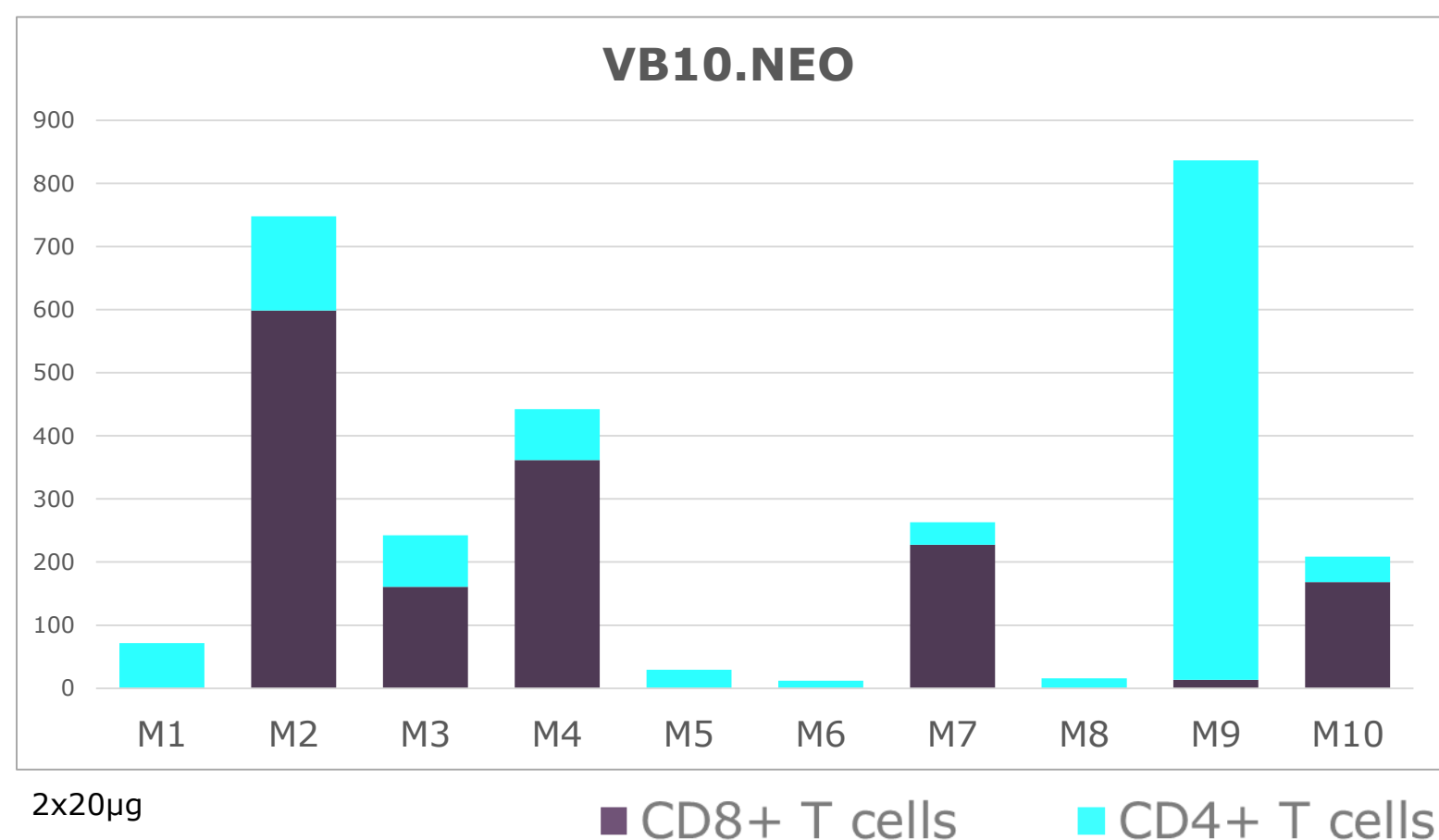
Non-targeted DNA vaccines induced a CD8⁺ response towards 1 of 6 tested neoepitopes

VB10.NEO leads to a unique CD8+ dominated neoepitope response

VB10.NEO induces a **strong, broad** immune response **dominated by CD8+ T cells**

B16
melanoma

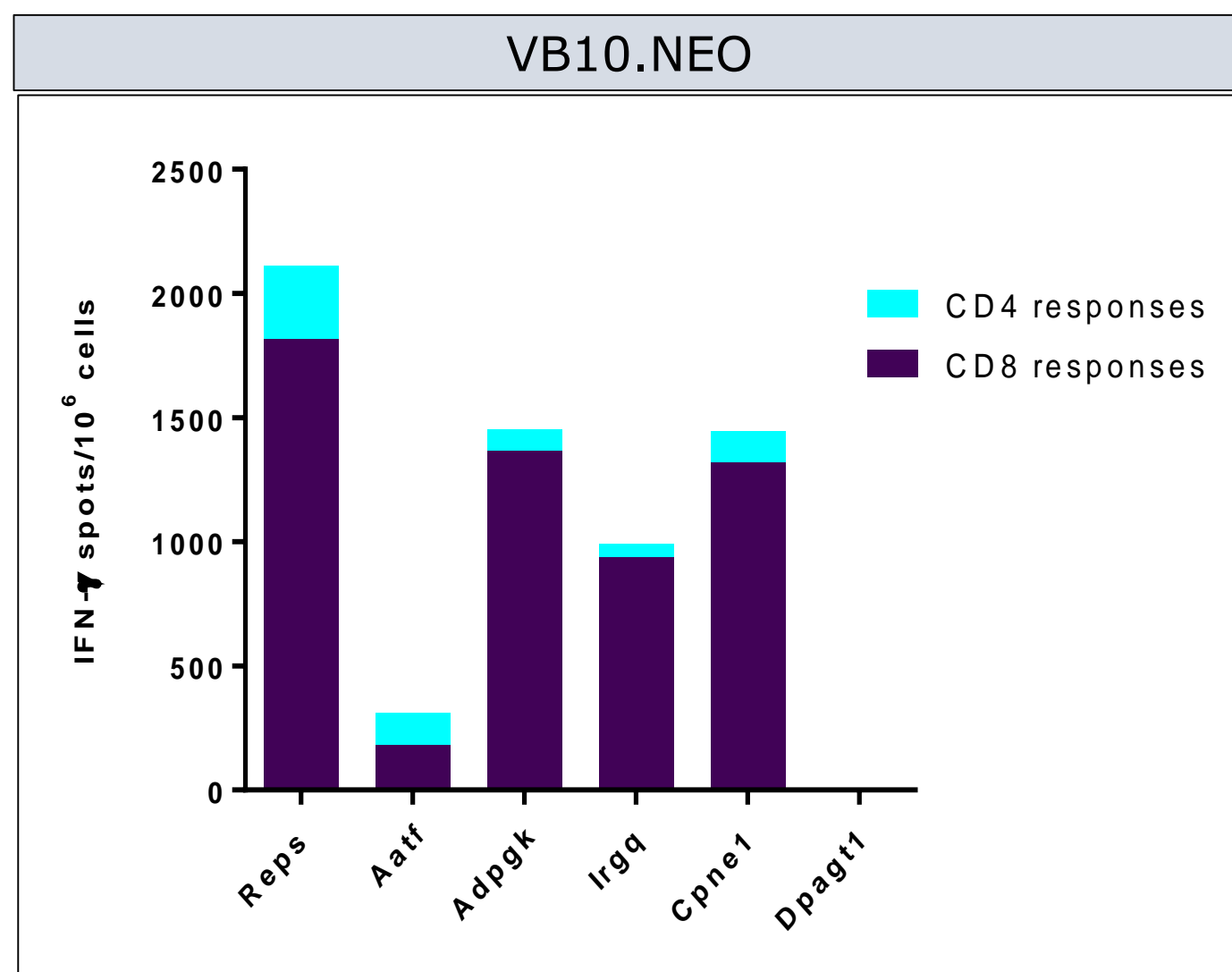
Peptide + poly I:C vaccination has been reported to induce responses **dominated by CD4+ T cells**



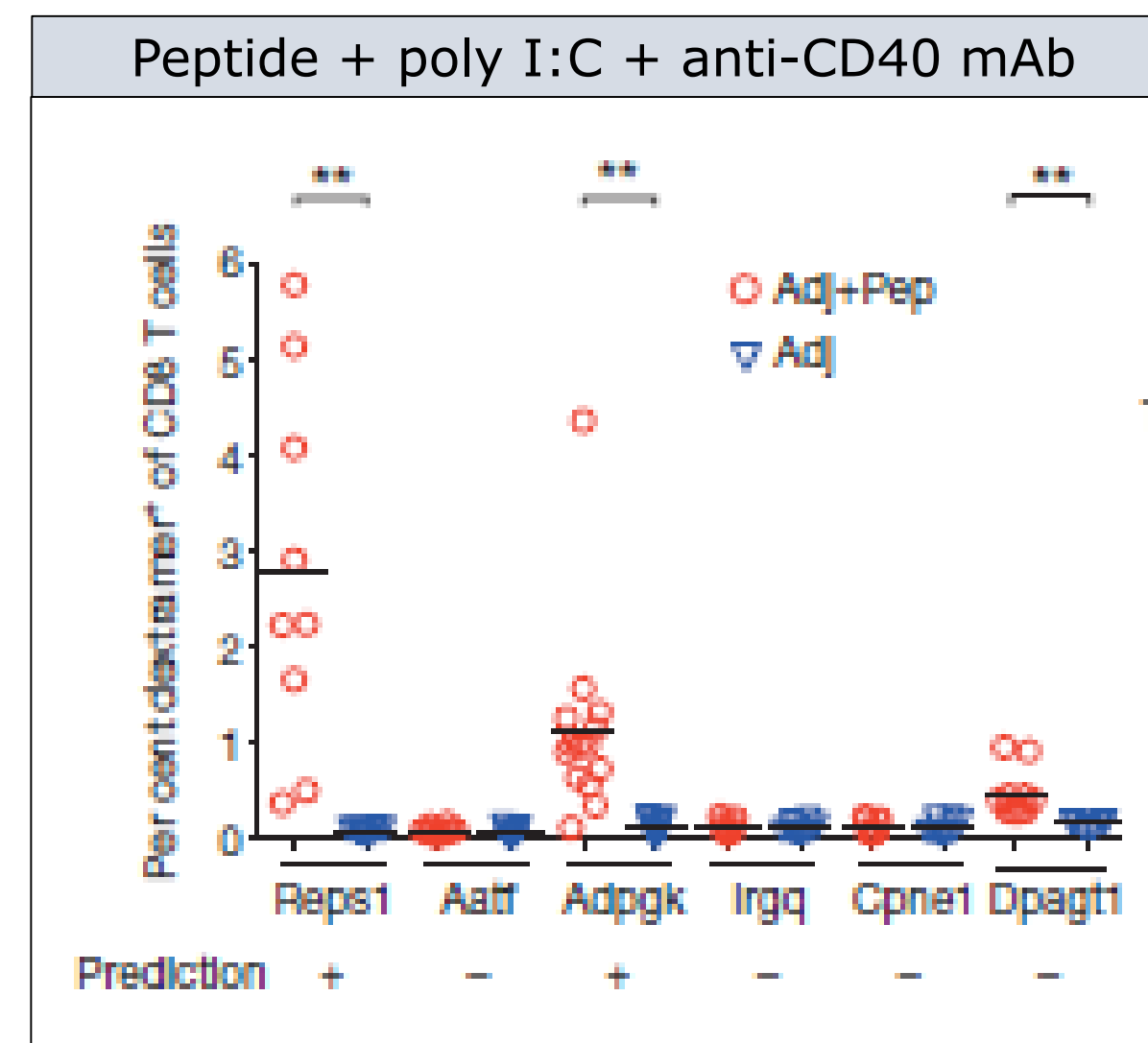
VB10.NEO induces strong, dominantly CD8+ T cell response to identical neoepitopes that induces **no or weak** immune response if delivered as peptide vaccine

Confirmation of VB10.NEO's unique ability to induce strong neoepitope-specific CD8+ responses

Yadav et al., 2014



MC38 colon carcinoma

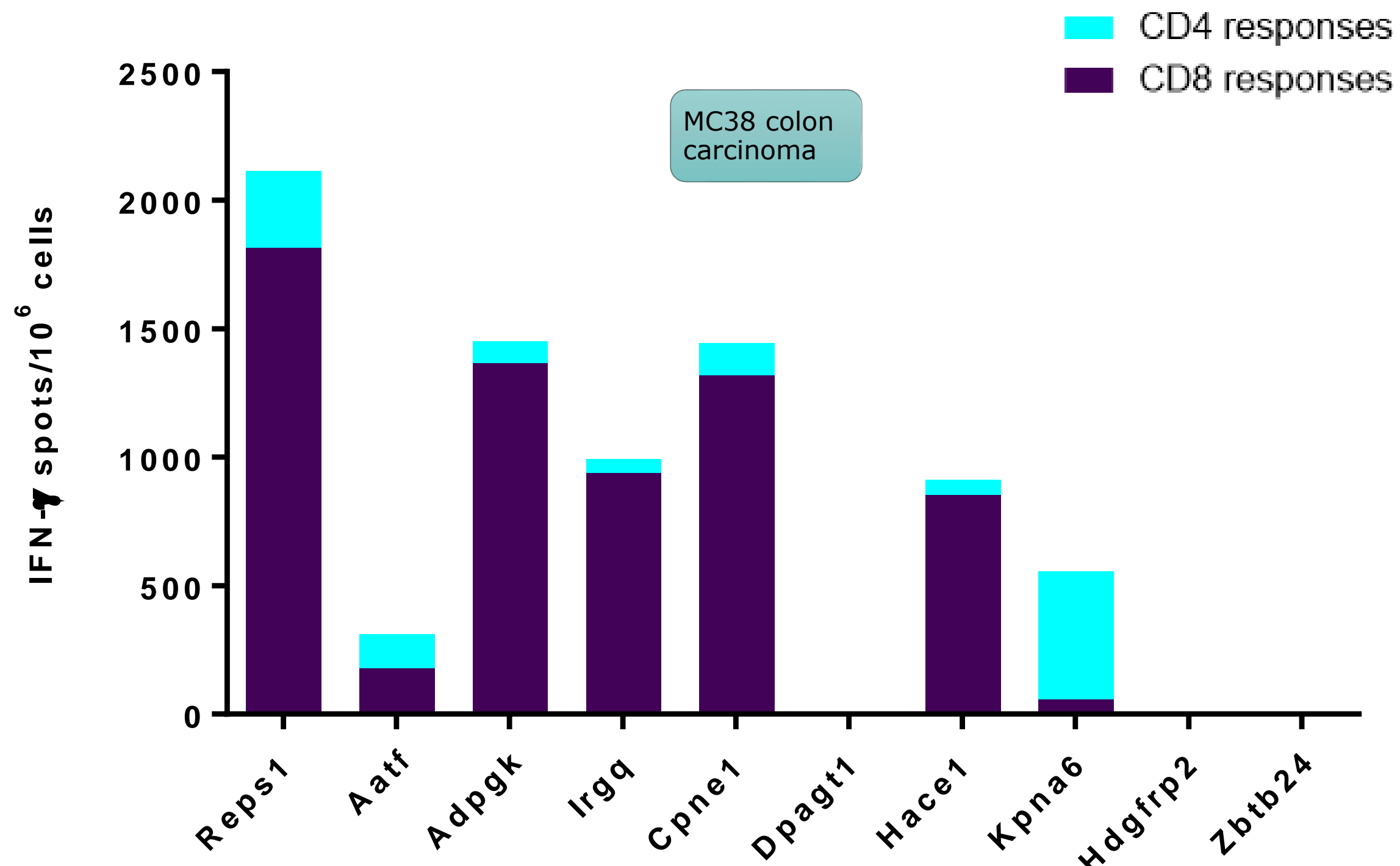


- **VB10.NEO induces a strong CD8+ T cell response**, combined with a CD4+ response to 5 of 6 MC38 neoantigens.
- 3 of these neoepitopes have been shown to be **non-immunogenic delivered as peptide + adjuvant**
- **Confirmation of VB10.NEO's ability to induce stronger CD8+ responses to neoantigens**

Targeting of VB10.NEO to chemokine receptors is important for this unique ability to induce an immune response to multiple neoepitopes

DNA vaccine delivery alone is not explaining the ability to induce strong CD8 dominated immune responses to a higher number of neoantigens.

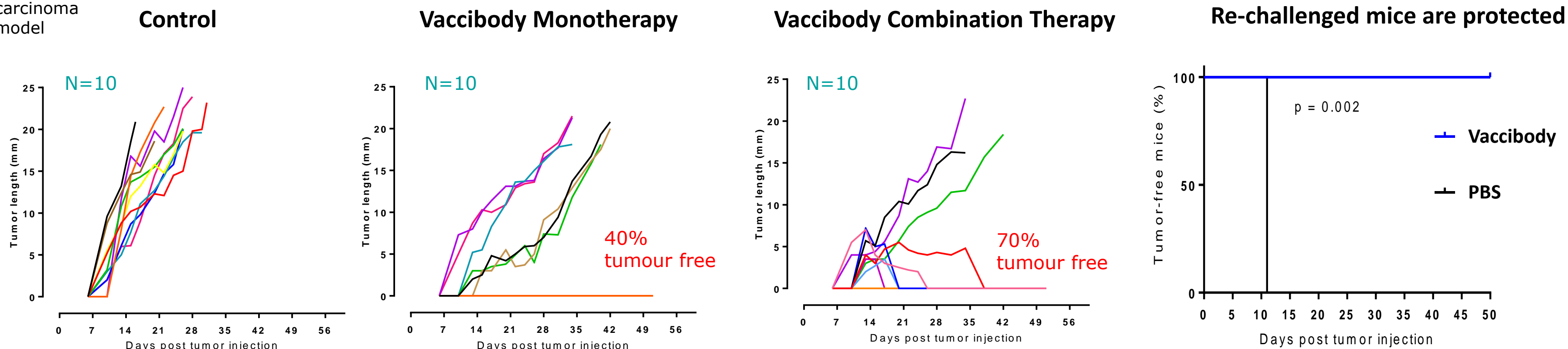
Vaccibody's unique *targeting* mechanism is essential for this observed feature.



Peptide*	+	-	+	-	-	+	nt	nt	nt	nt
Non-targeted DNA	+	-	+	nt	-	nt	+	-	-	-

Vaccibody Induces Tumor Protection as Monotherapy

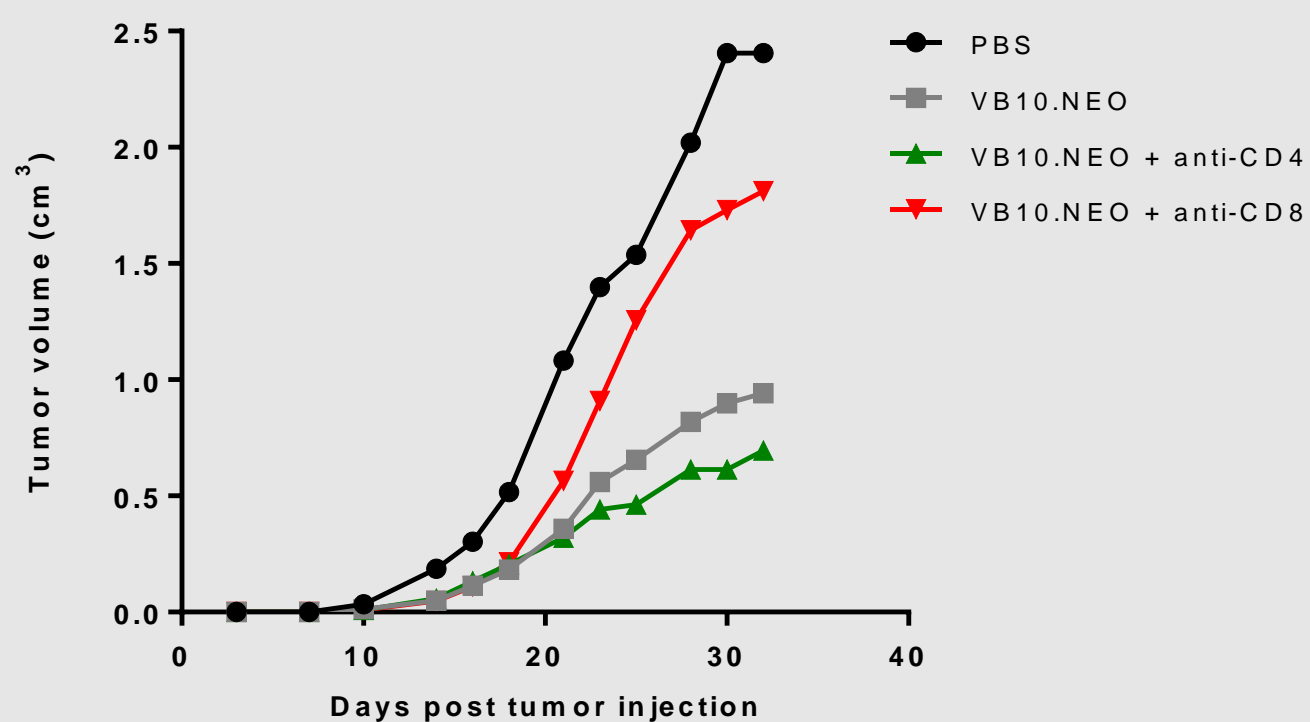
CT26 colon carcinoma model



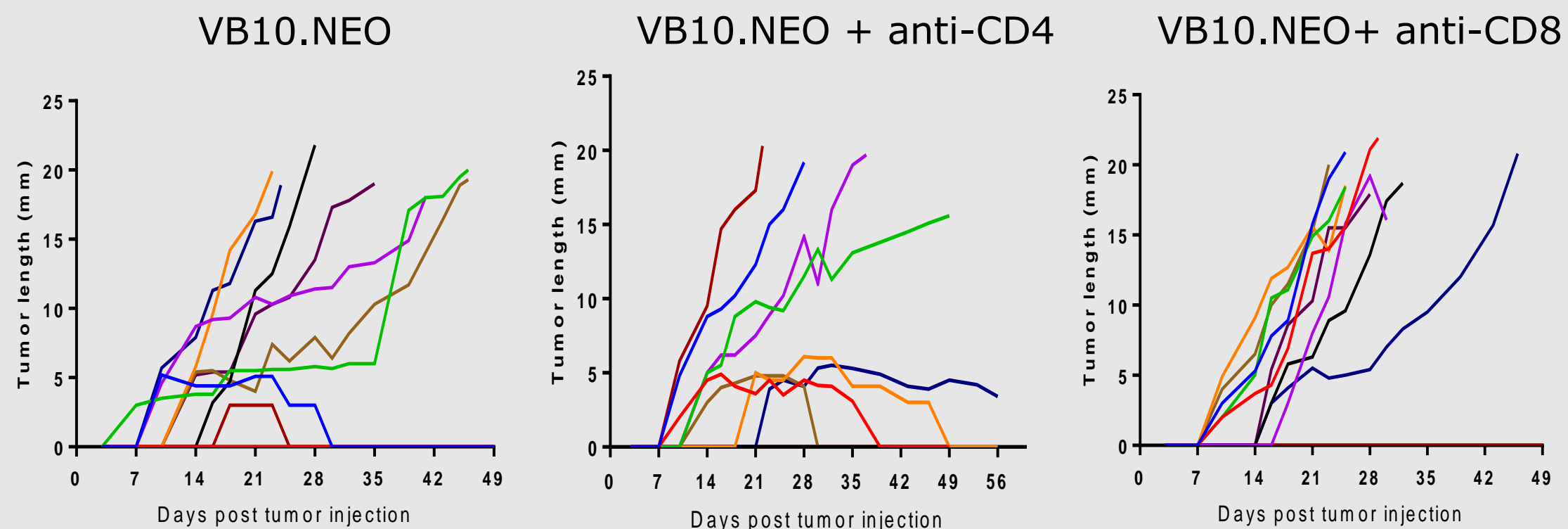
- Vaccibody vaccination induces strong CD8+ T cell responses and **tumour protection as Monotherapy**
- Combination with anti-PD-1 immunotherapy induced enhanced anti-tumour responses in mice involving **complete tumour regression** of large, established tumours
- **Long-term memory responses** ensure effective anti-tumour responses after a 2nd tumour challenge in surviving mice with no sign of tumour growth

Neoepitope-specific CD8+ T cells are crucial for tumour protection

Average, all groups

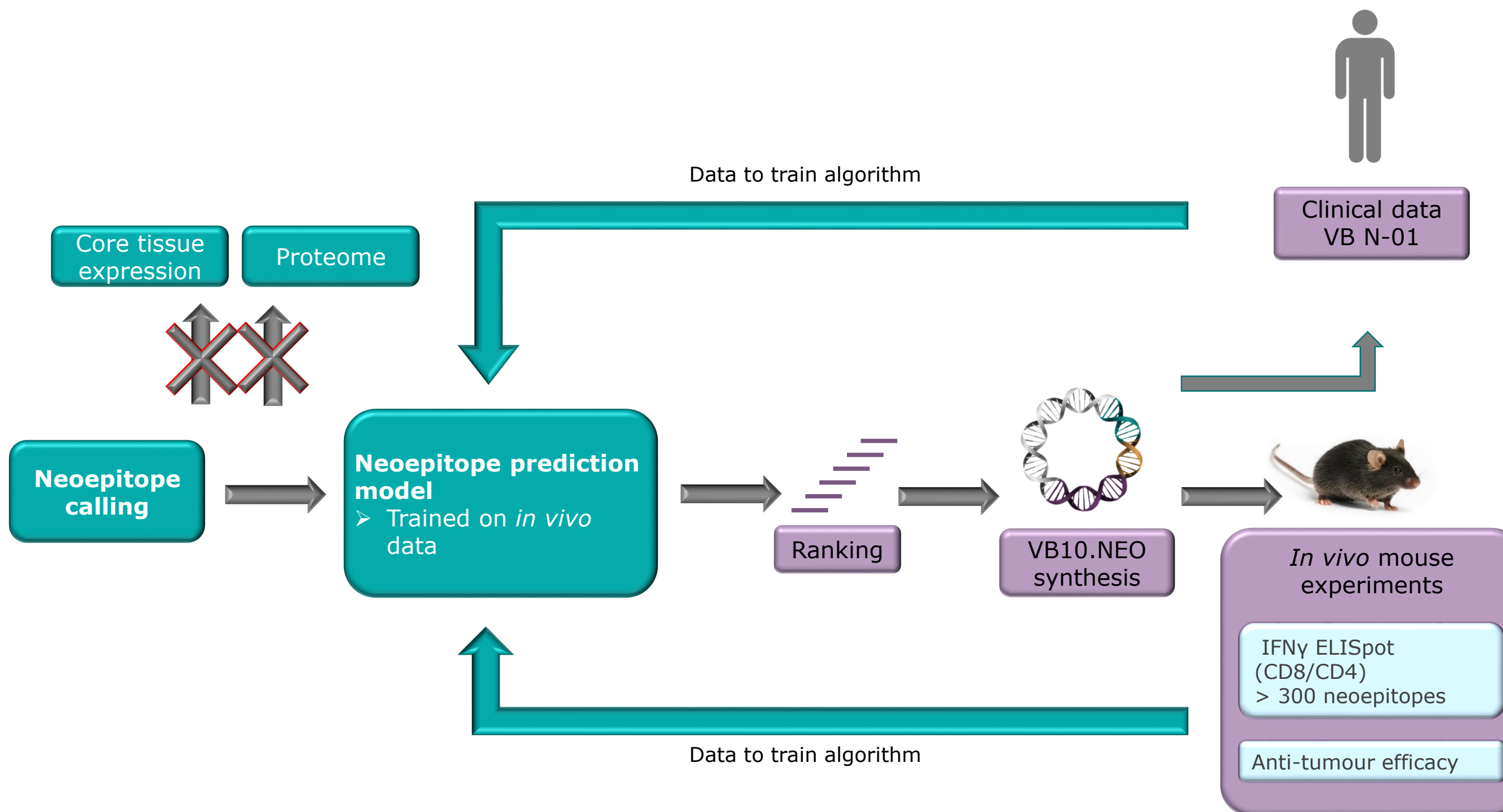


Individual growth curves

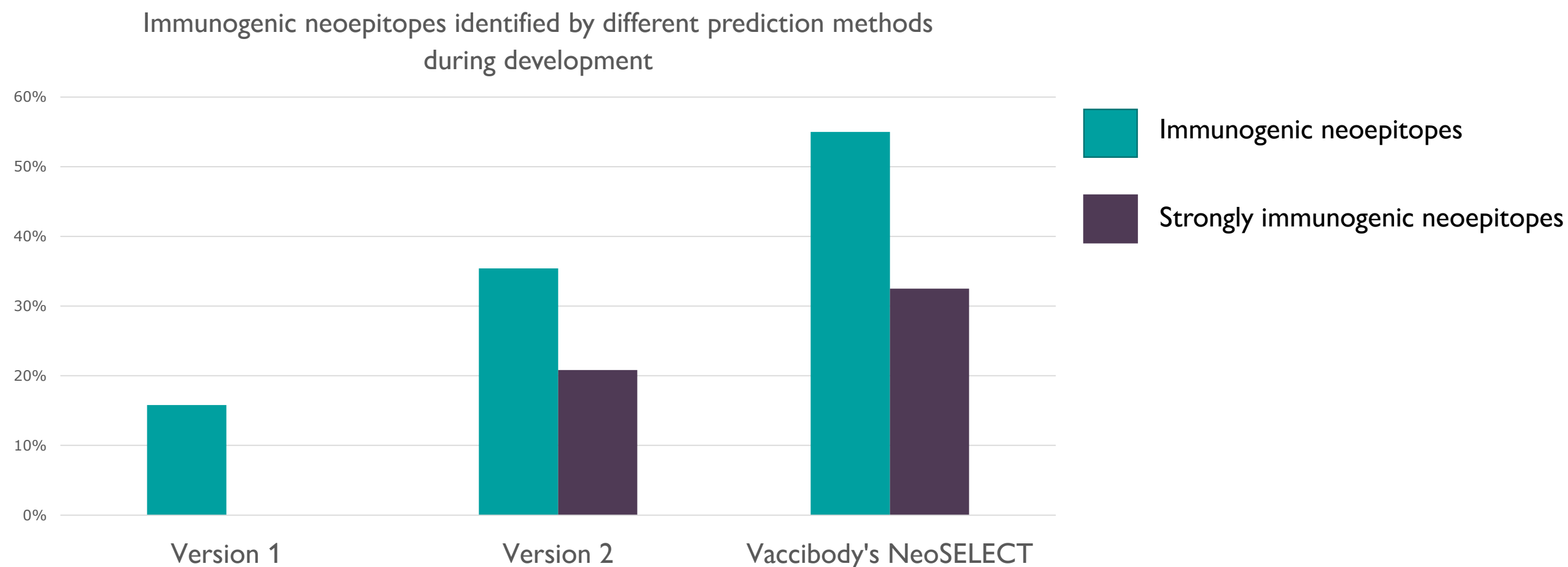


Depletion of CD8+ T cells prohibit tumour protection in VB10.NEO vaccinated mice, indicating a crucial role of neoepitope-specific CD8+ T cells for anti-tumour efficacy

Developing VB10.NEO specific Neoepitope Selection

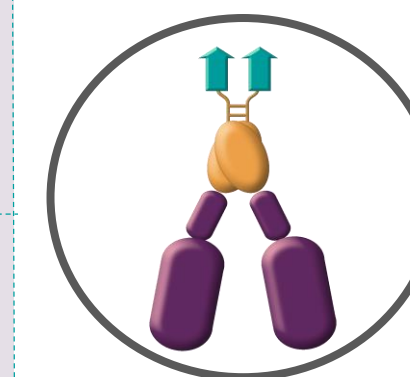
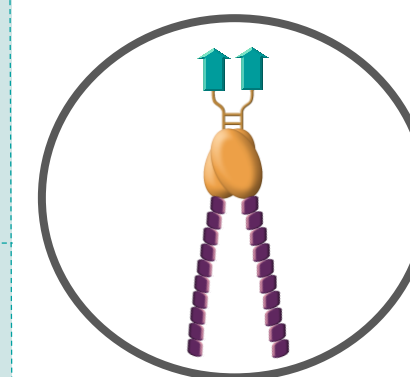
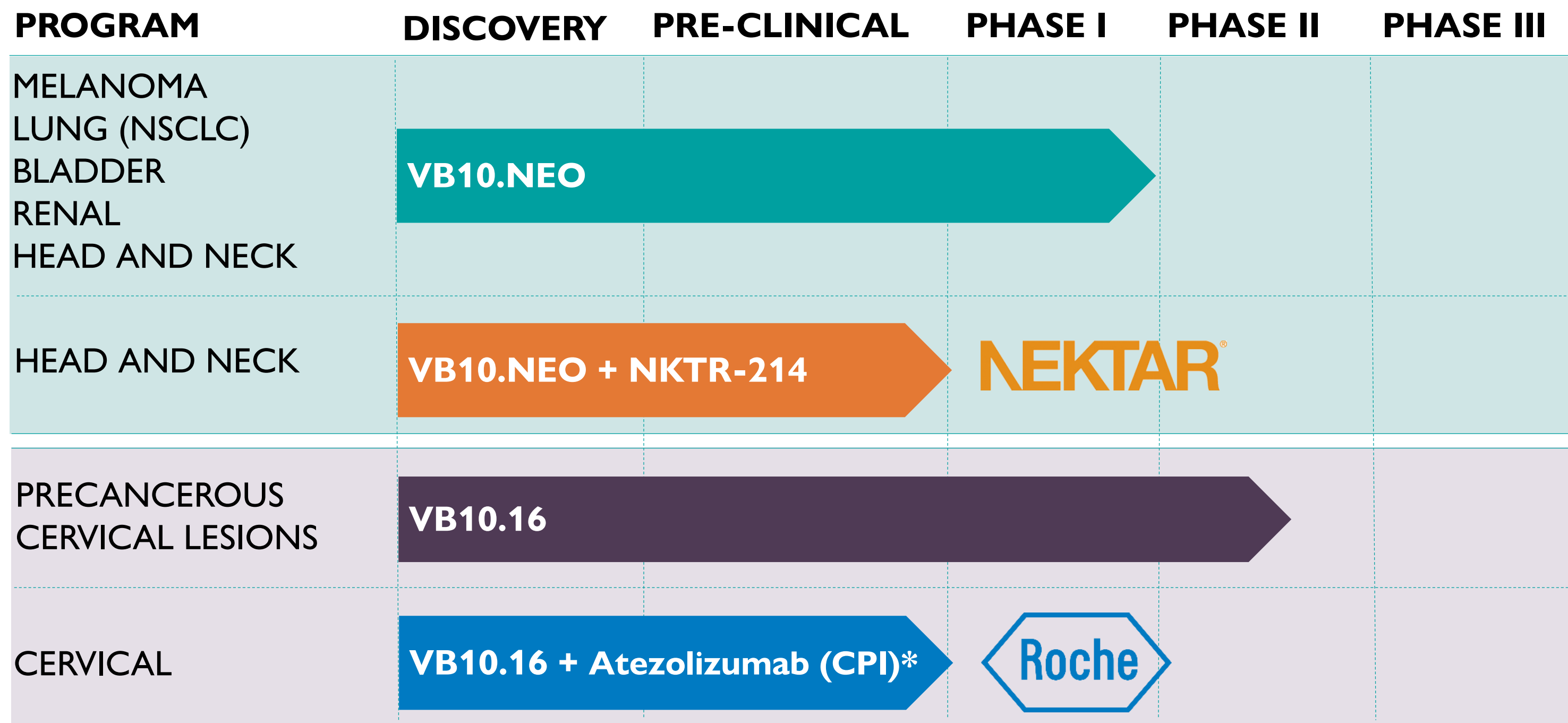


Successful development of a strong proprietary neoepitope selection method NeoSELECT™



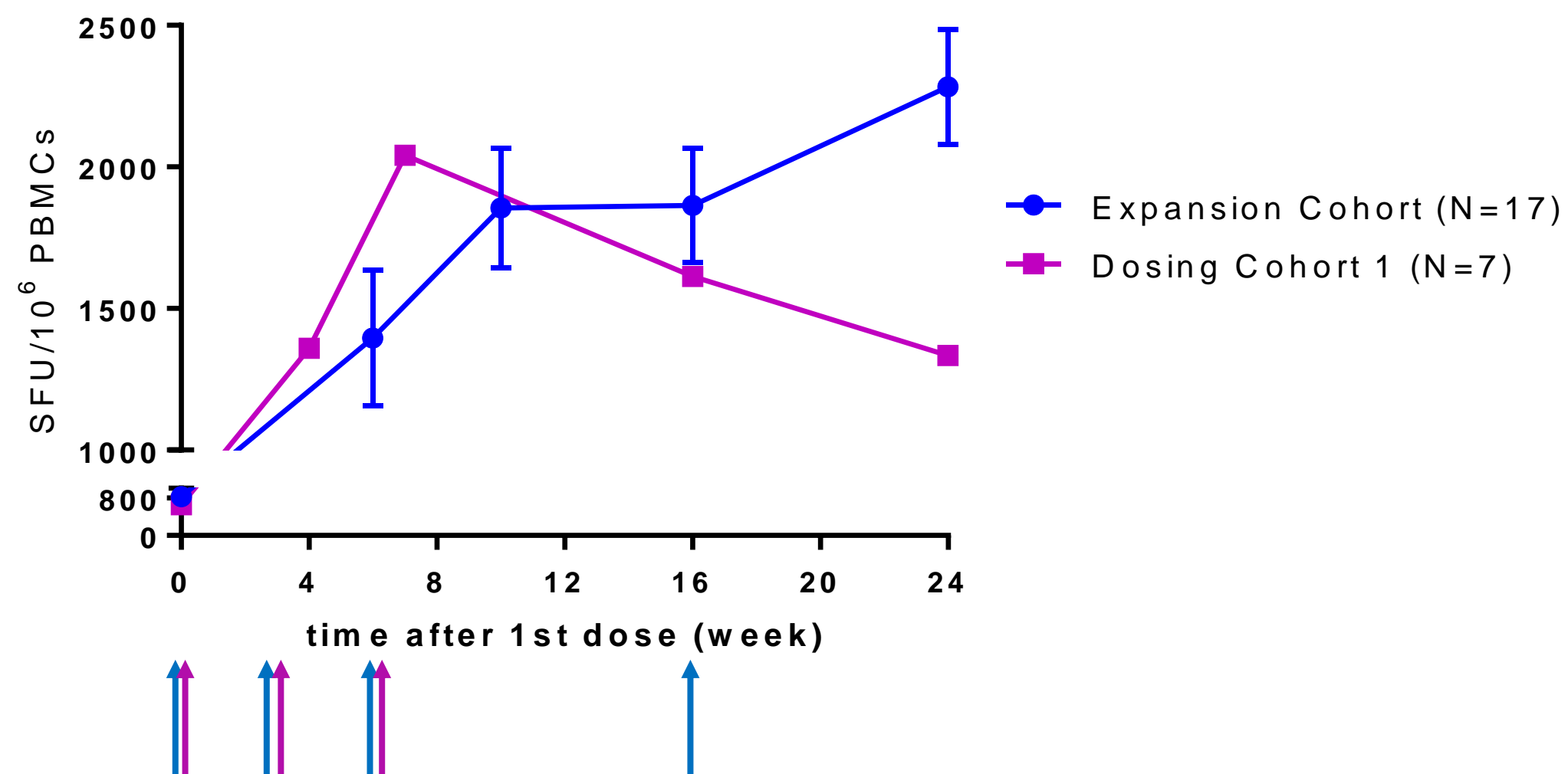
- Vaccibody has since 2017 successfully developed a proprietary neoepitope selection method able to identify a high number of immunogenic neoepitopes when used in VB10.NEO vaccines
- Majority of the induced responses are CD8+ restricted (measured ex vivo) with latest version
- This method, NeoSELECT, is used in the VB N-01 clinical trial

Vaccibody Product Pipeline



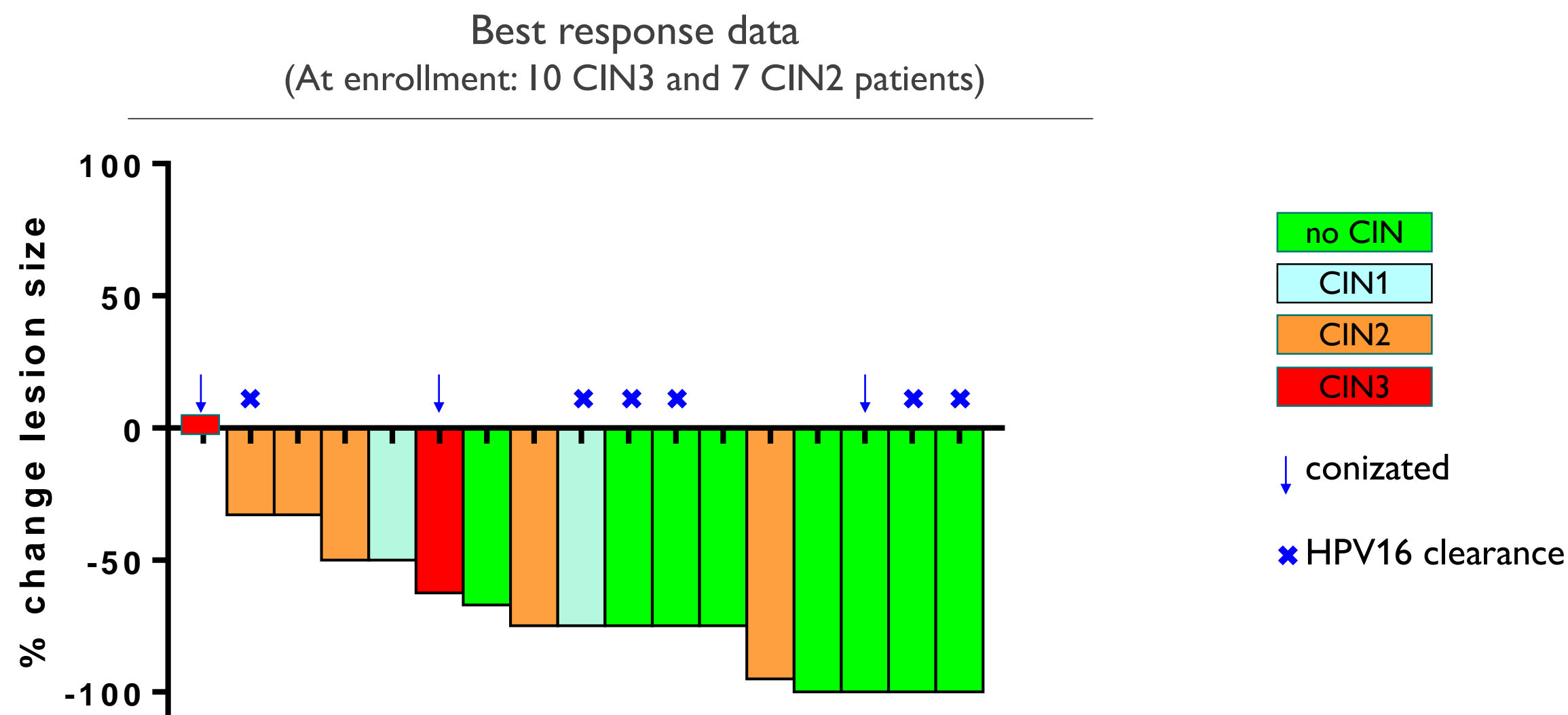
*Tecentriq® (Atezolizumab) is Roche's proprietary anti-PD-L1 checkpoint inhibitor (CPI)

Strong, long-lasting immune responses elicited to HPV16, VB C-01



- The vaccination regiment from cohort 1 (week 0, 3 and 6) plus a booster vaccination at W16 was introduced in phase IIa
- 16 of 17 patients (94%) from phase IIa elicited increased HPV16-specific T cell responses after vaccination with VB10.16.
 - Rapid, strong and long-lasting

Promising clinical efficacy with excellent safety, VB C-01



VB10.16 as a monotherapy in HPV16-positive, precancerous cervical lesions induces:

- Lesion size reduction in all patients followed >4 months
- CIN regression to CIN1 or no CIN in 10 patients
- HPV16 clearance in 6 patients

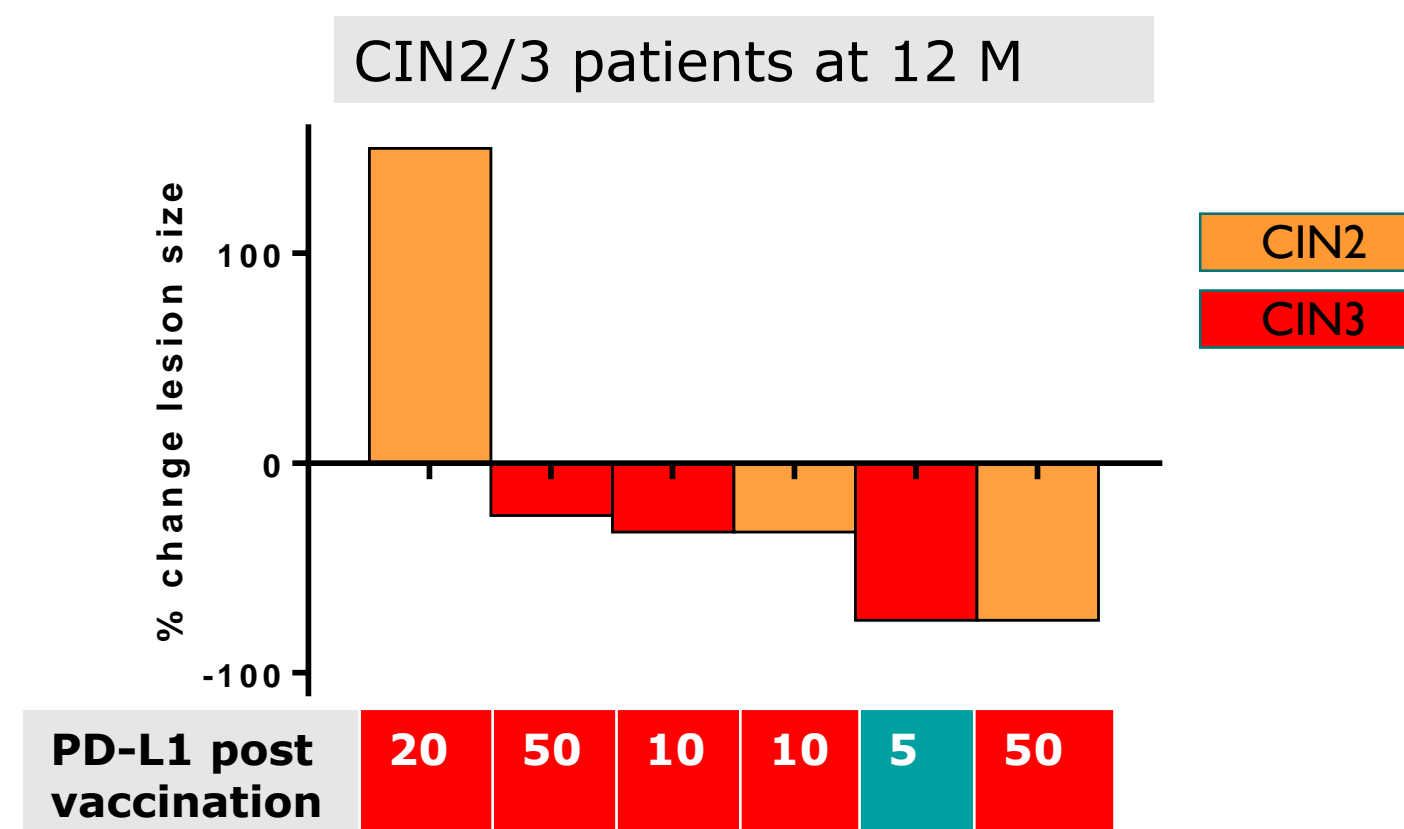
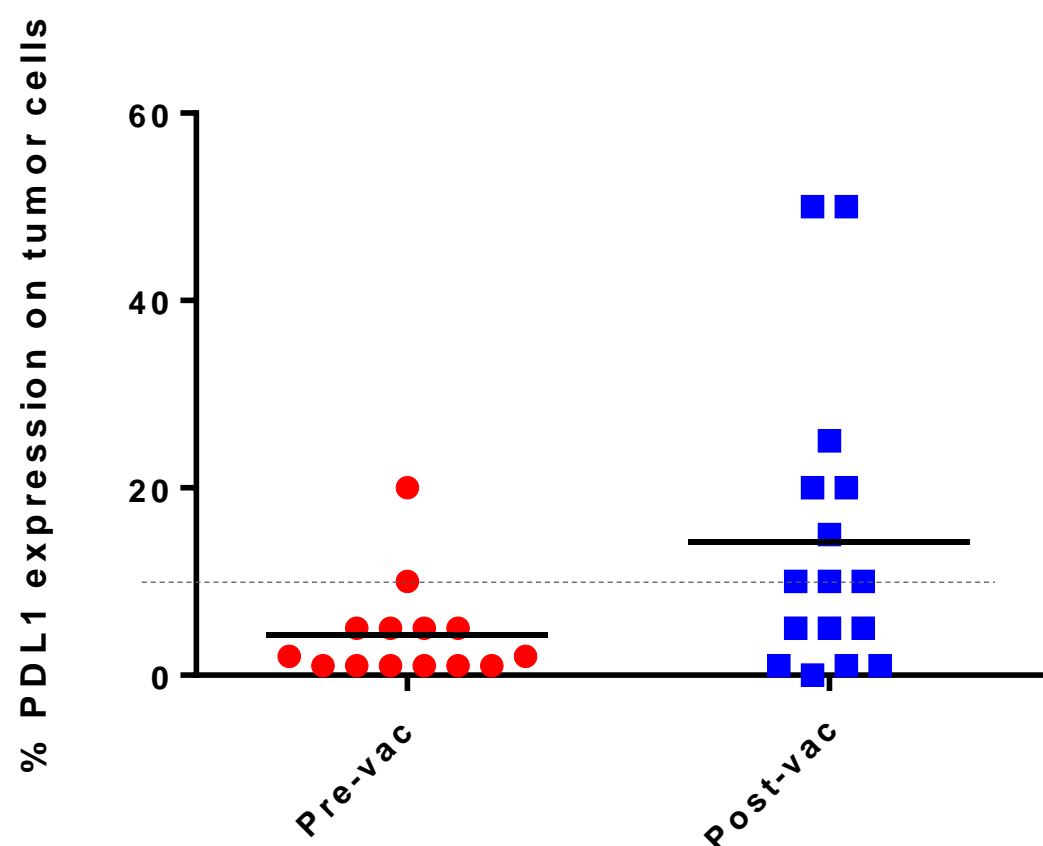
VB C-01: Strong multi-functional CD8+ and CD4+ T cell responses induced

CD8+ T cell responses linked to clinical benefit



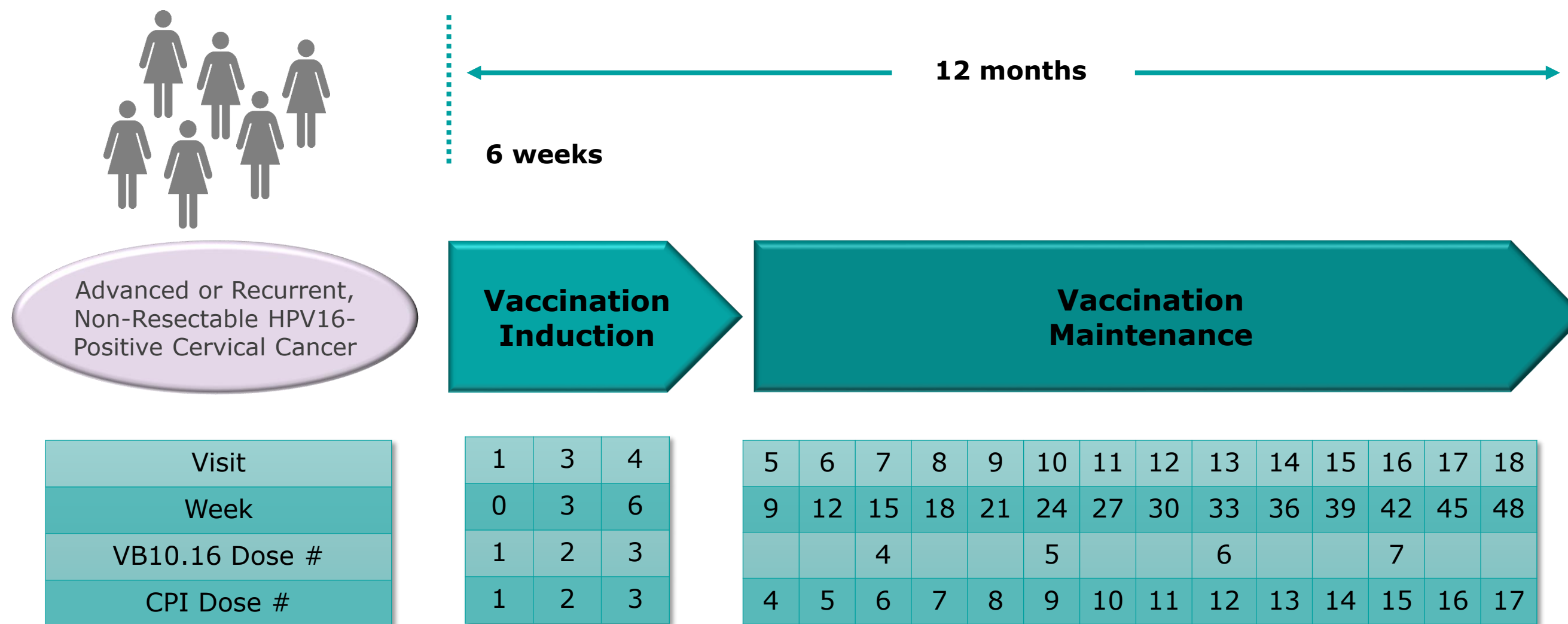
- In patients with CIN regression and HPV clearance, induction of multi-functional CD8+ T cells were significantly induced compared to non-responders.
- In contrast, CD4+ responses were similarly induced in all patients tested.

VB10.16 upregulates PD-L1, suggesting beneficial effect of combination therapy



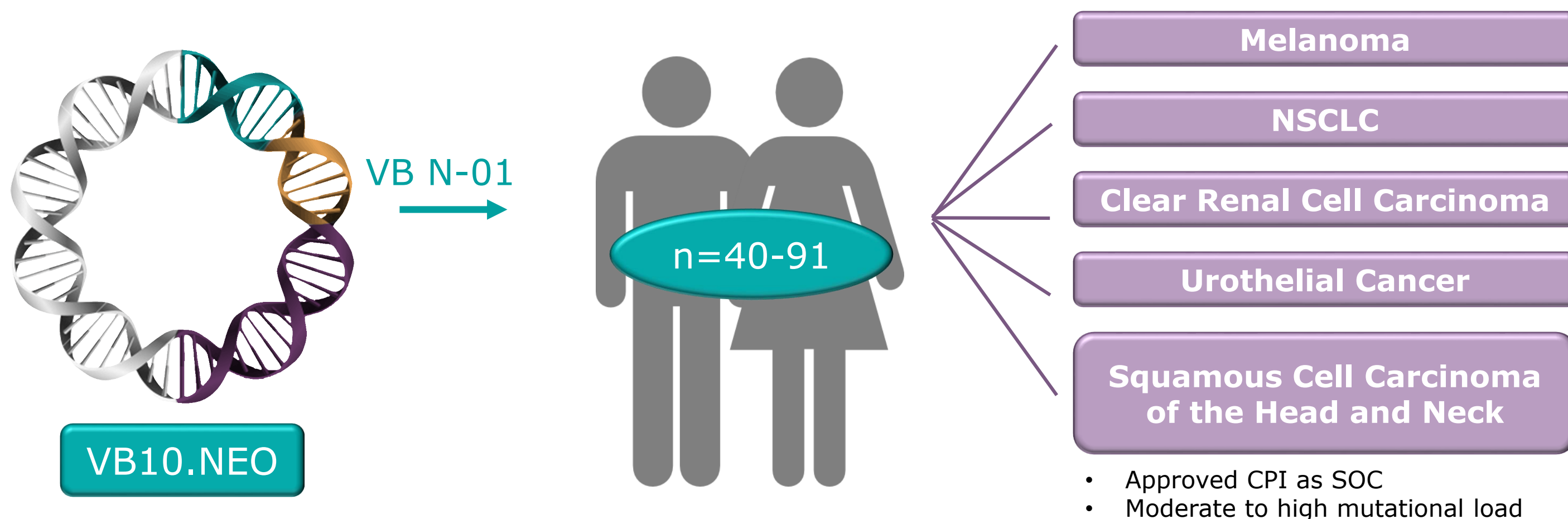
- 5 of 6 patients that were CIN2/3 after completing the study (12M) showed **upregulation of PD-L1 $\geq 10\%$**
- PD-L1 is upregulated by a strong local T cell response and may inhibit an efficacious long-term immune response
- Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors blocks the brake and activates the immune system to attack PD-L1+ tumour cells
- VB10.16 induces a strong T cell response and creates a target for PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors. Thus, there is a strong rationale for combination of VB10.16 with an anti-PD-1/PD-L1 checkpoint inhibitor to improve its effect, especially in PD-L1 negative patients

VB C-02: combination of VB10.16 & Atezolizumab (Tecentriq™) in patients with advanced or recurrent, non-resectable HPV16+ cervical cancer

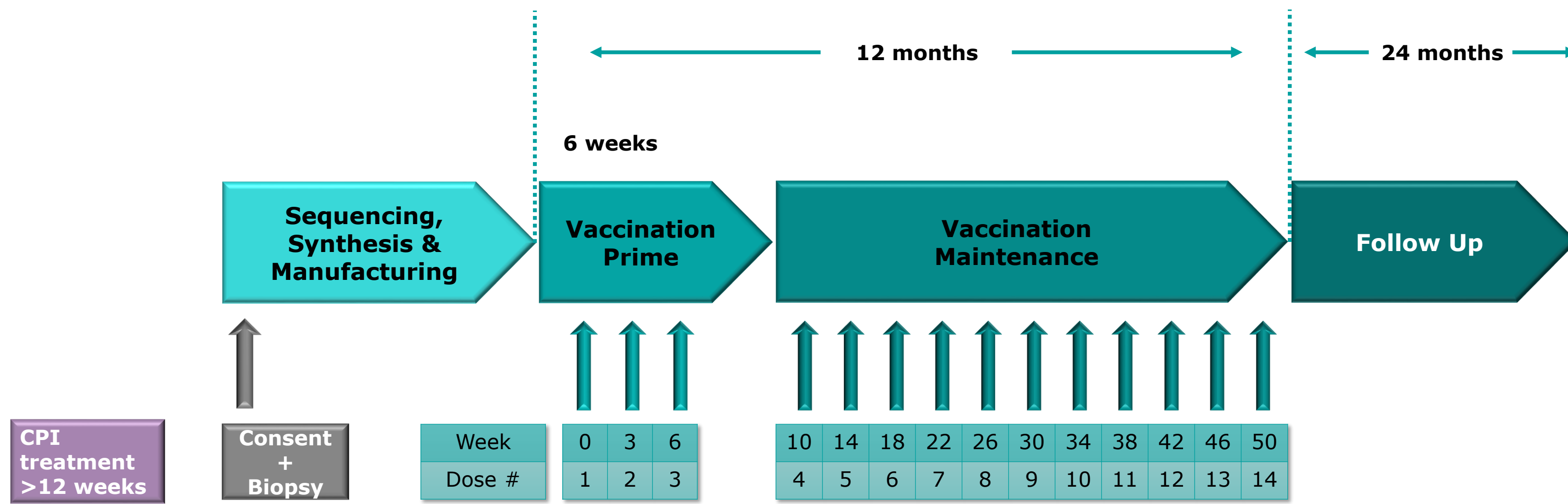


Clinical Trial VB N-01

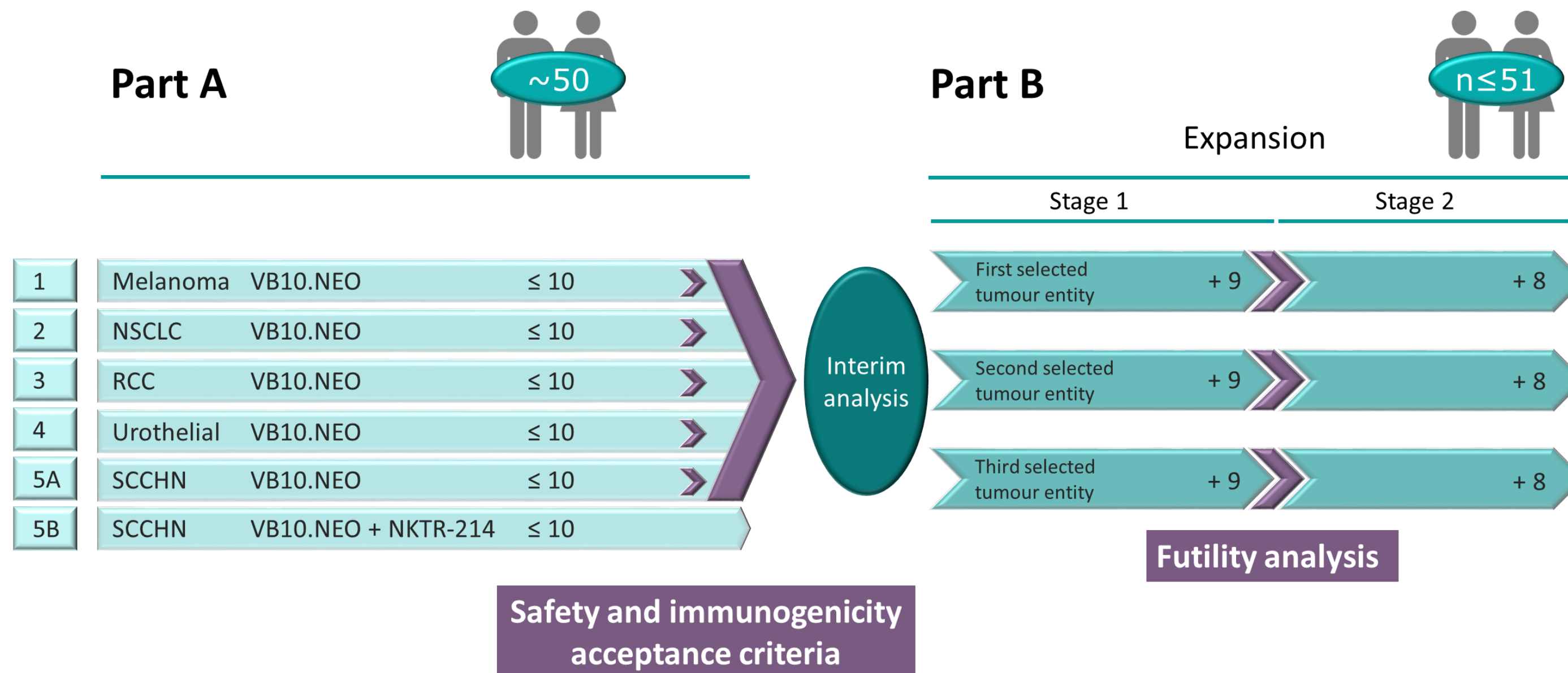
VB N-01: An open labelled first human dose phase 1/2a study to evaluate safety, feasibility and efficacy of multiple dosing with individualised VB10.NEO immunotherapy in patients with locally advanced or metastatic melanoma, NSCLC, clear renal cell carcinoma, urothelial cancer or squamous cell carcinoma of head and neck, who did not reach complete responses with current standard of care immune checkpoint blockade



Study Design and Treatment Schedule VB N-01

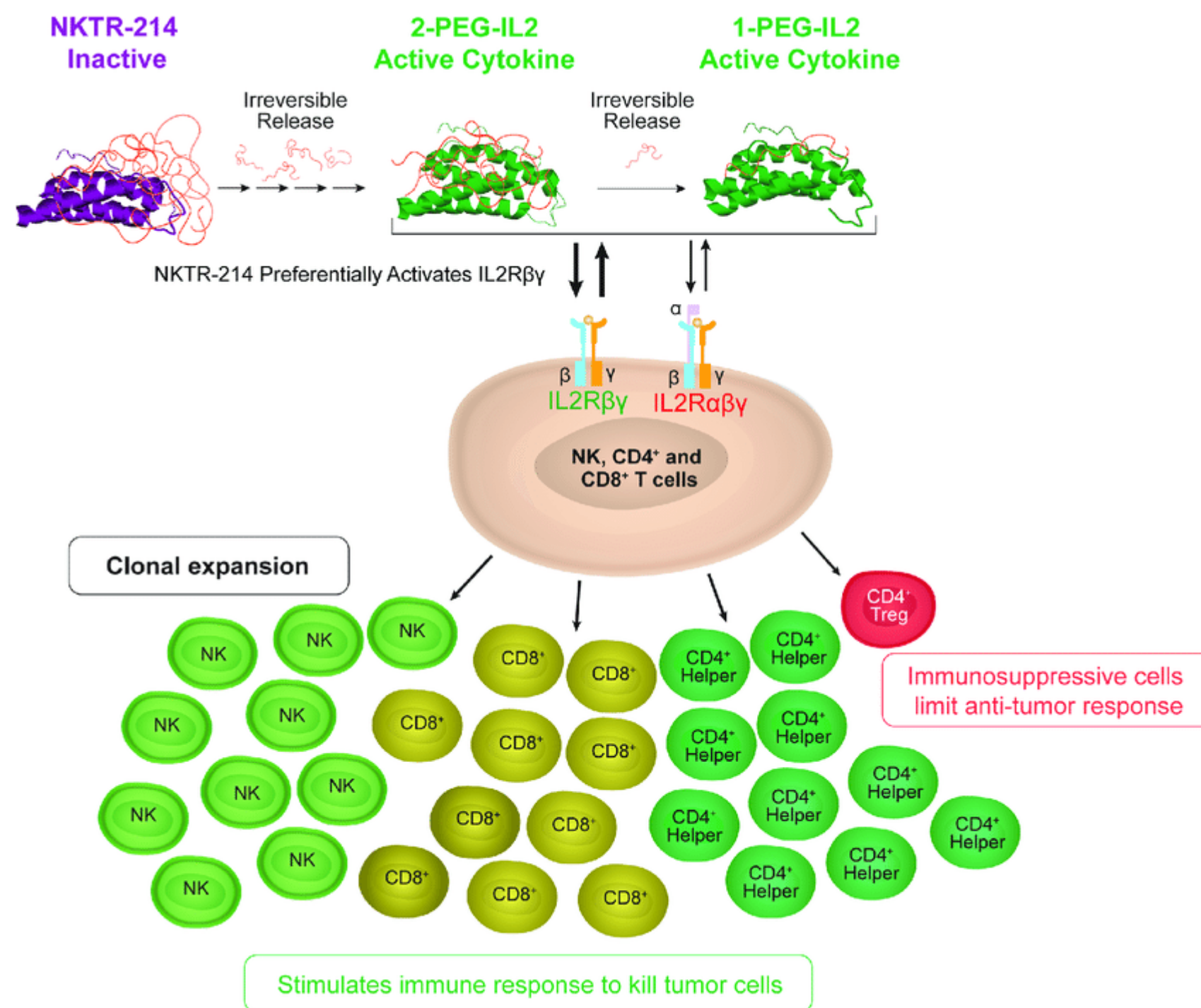


Plan to open expansion cohort(s) in 2H 2019

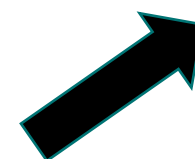
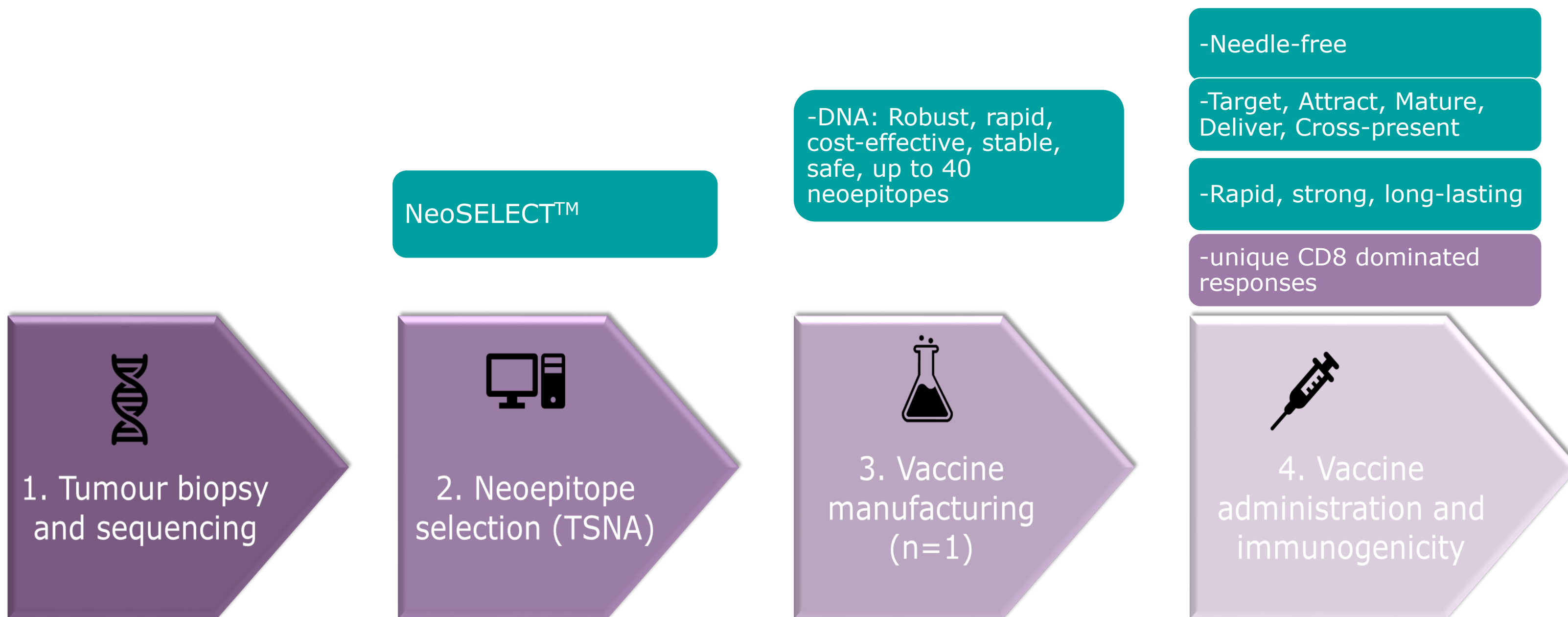


- 100% vaccine manufacturing success for all patients with a successful biopsy so far
- 20 neoepitopes selected for all patients in the trial
- First expansion cohort(s) could be initiated in H2, 2019

Combination with Bempegaldesleukin (NKTR-214) has the potential to significantly expand neoantigen-specific CD8+ T cells



Vaccibody's Solution to Personalised Cancer Treatment



Vaccibody provide a Rapid, Cost-effective and Efficacious solution

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