



Investor presentation  
ABG Sundal Collier  
10 June 2020

Non-confidential



# Agenda

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Vaccibody technology platform
- 3 Oncology activities
- 4 Outlook and Q&A

# Leading vaccine technology company

- Next generation vaccine technology
- Unique and versatile Vaccibody technology platform to tailor the immune response
- Addressing significant unmet medical need within oncology and infectious diseases
- Partnering with world class pharma & biotech players and contract manufacturing organisations to support the value creation for the Vaccibody's shareholders



# Vaccibody pipeline

Broad oncology coverage and strong partnerships. Leveraging platform within infectious diseases

Program	Description	Discovery	Preclinical	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Collaborator
Oncology and precancer							
Personalized							
VB10.NEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Melanoma, lung, bladder, renal, head &amp; neck.</li><li>Combo arm with VB10.NEO + NKTR-214</li></ul>						Nektar Therapeutics
Off-the-shelf							
VB10.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Precancerous cervical lesions, cervical</li><li>Combo arm with VB10.16 + atezolizumab</li></ul>						Roche
Infectious disease							
Undisclosed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On-going research in infectious diseases</li></ul>						

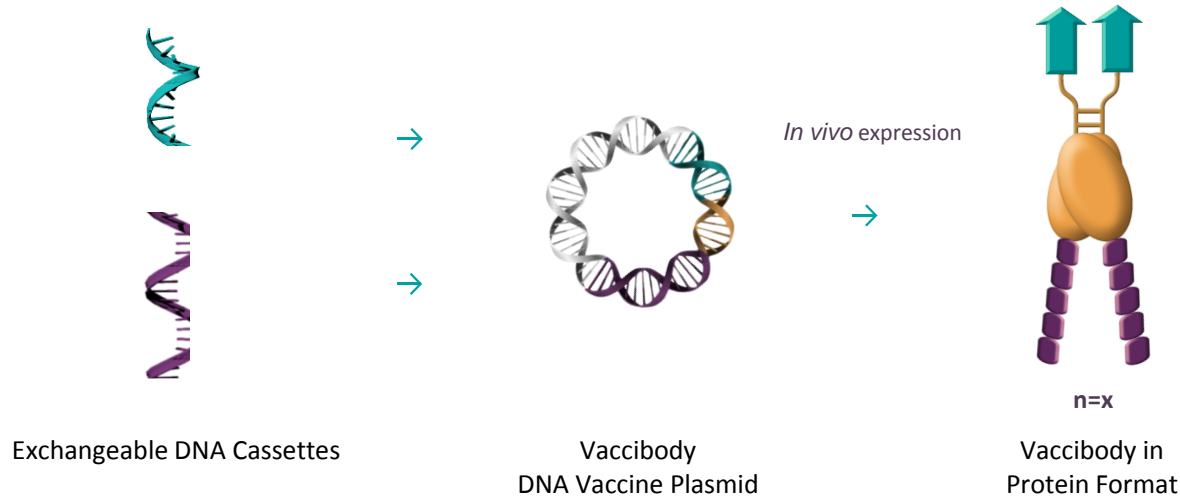


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# Proprietary vaccine technology platform

The Vaccibody technology platform is developed based on the concept of **targeting antigen to Antigen Presenting Cells (APCs)** in order to create more efficacious vaccines



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Target to Antigen Presenting Cell

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Dimerization for crosslinking target receptor

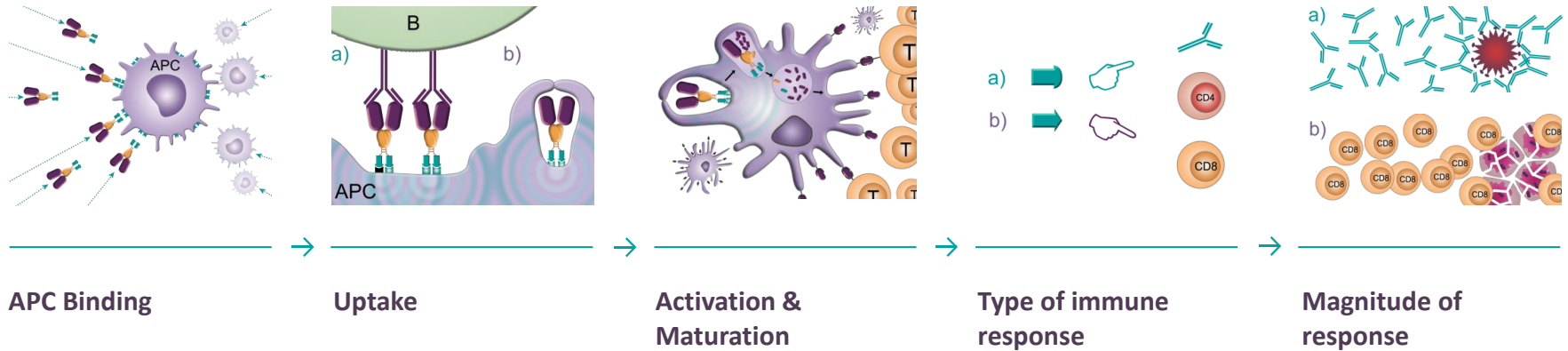
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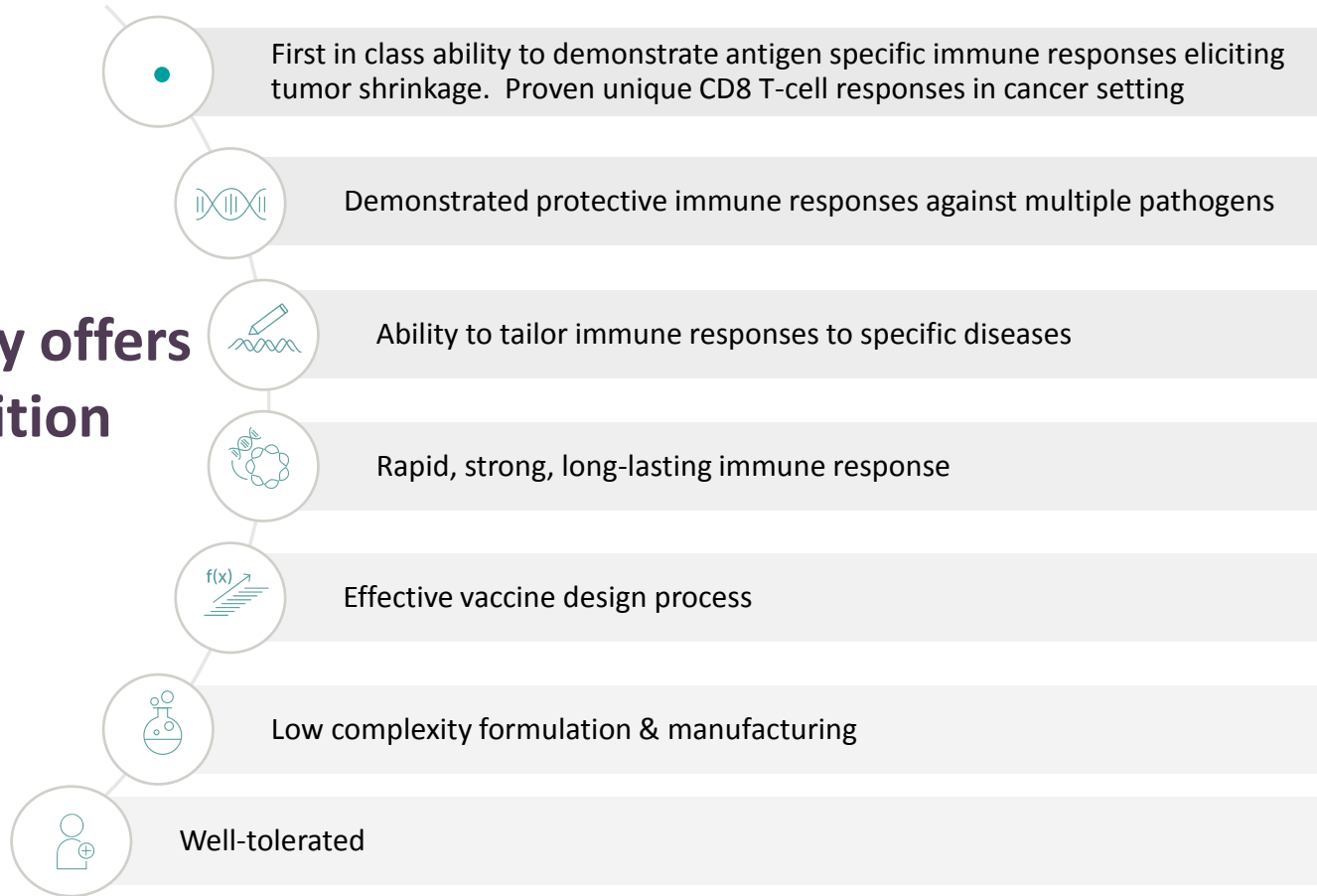
Antigen moiety

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# Vaccibody mechanism of action



# Vaccibody technology offers unique value proposition





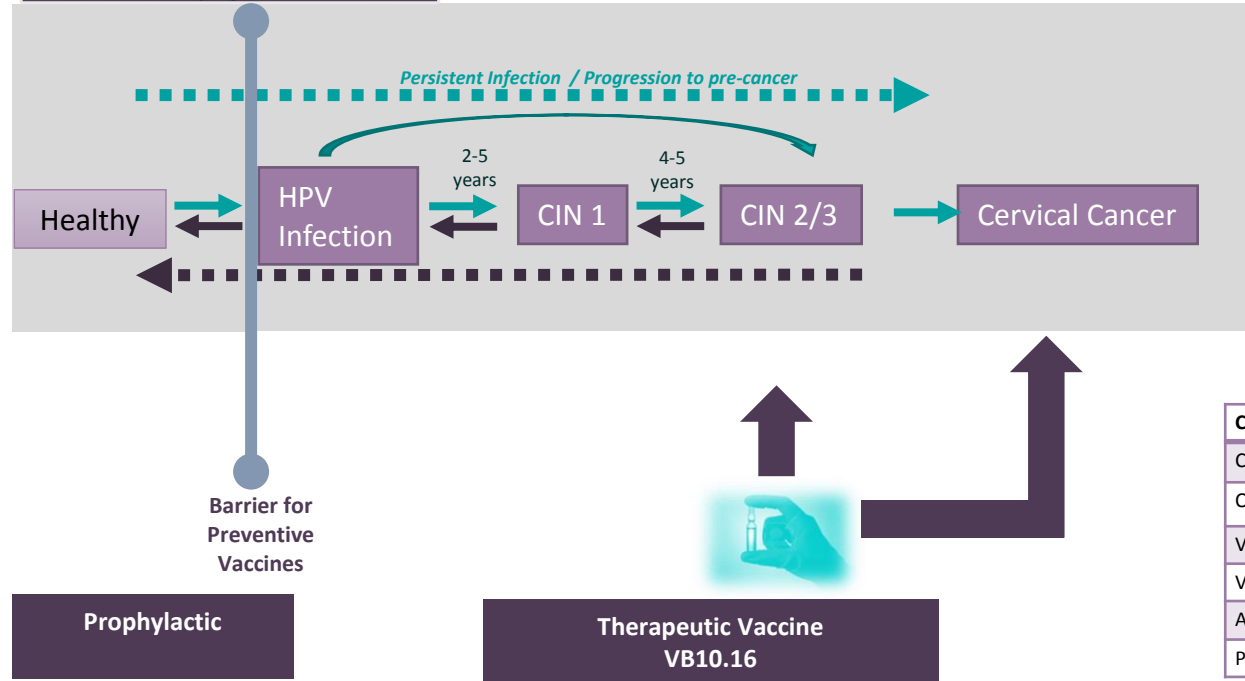


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# HPV16 is an oncogenic virus causing cancer in genital regions and mucosal areas - ideal target for off-the-shelf cancer vaccine

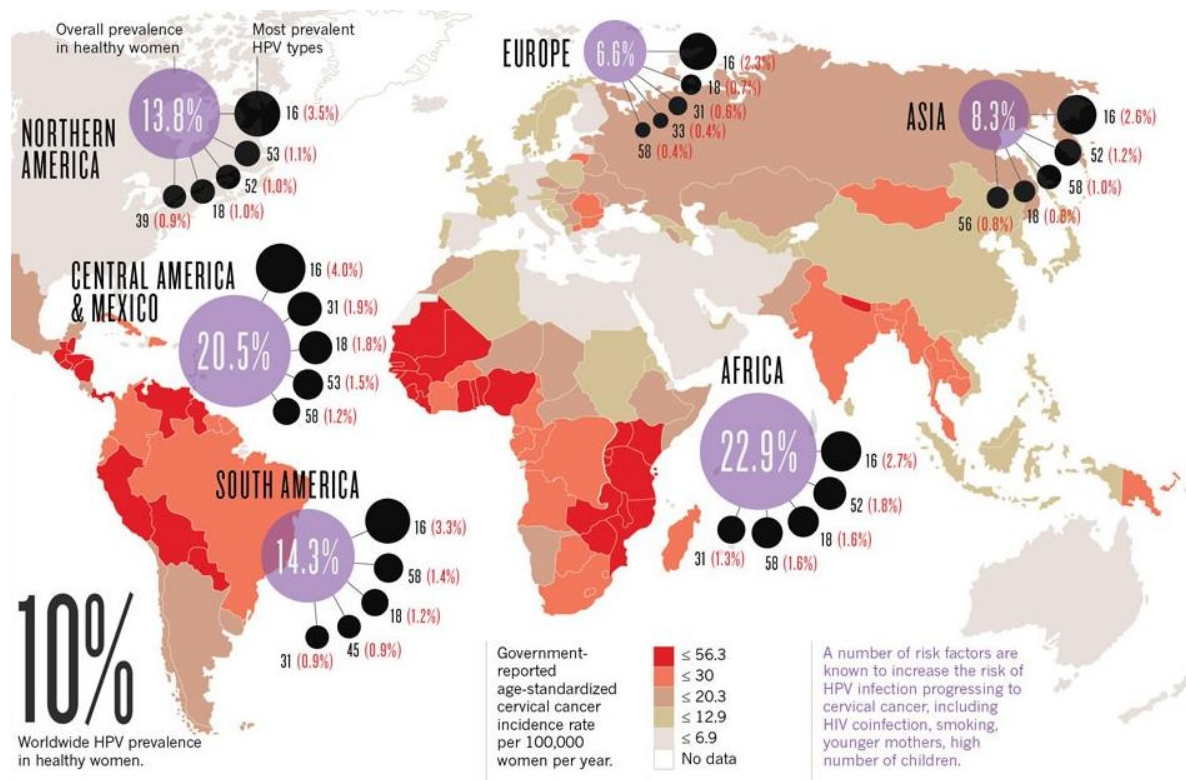
## Natural History of Cervical Cancer



Cancer type	HPV linked	HPV 16+
Cervix	Almost all	60% (80% in young women)
Oropharynx	60%	90-95%
Vulva	50%	60-70 (16/18)
Vagina	65%	50-60%
Anus	95%	70-90%
Penile	35%	60%

# Therapeutic Opportunity for HPV16 cervical cancer vaccine

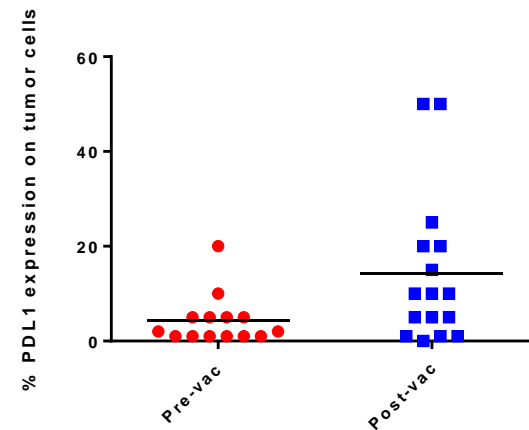
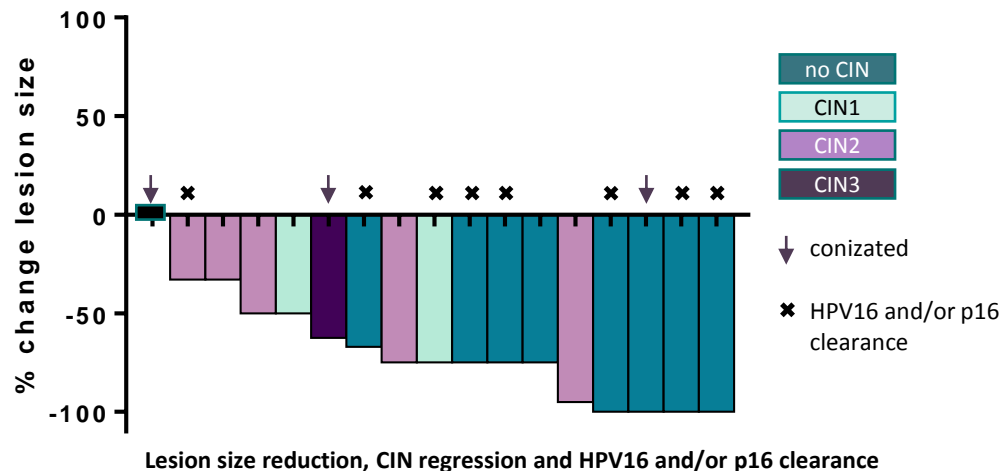
- Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer in women worldwide
- More than **54% of HPV-related cervical cancer are linked to HPV16**
- The standard of care for recurrent/metastatic (R/M) disease without prior systemic therapy is cisplatin/paclitaxel + bevacizumab (median OS <17 months)
- **Treatment options post chemotherapy + bevacizumab are limited**
- Pembrolizumab, approved for R/M cervical cancer post chemotherapy, is limited to patients with PD L1 expressing tumors (CPS  $\geq 1$ ). **ORR of 14.3%**
- Upregulation of PD 1 and PD L1 expression has been reported in cervical cancer making this tumor type likely to respond to PD 1/PD L1 based therapy



# Strong data for VB10.16 as monotherapy in precancerous lesions

Scientific rationale supporting combination of VB10.16 + checkpoint inhibitor in cancer

Best response data  
(At enrollment: 10 CIN3 and 7 CIN2 patients)

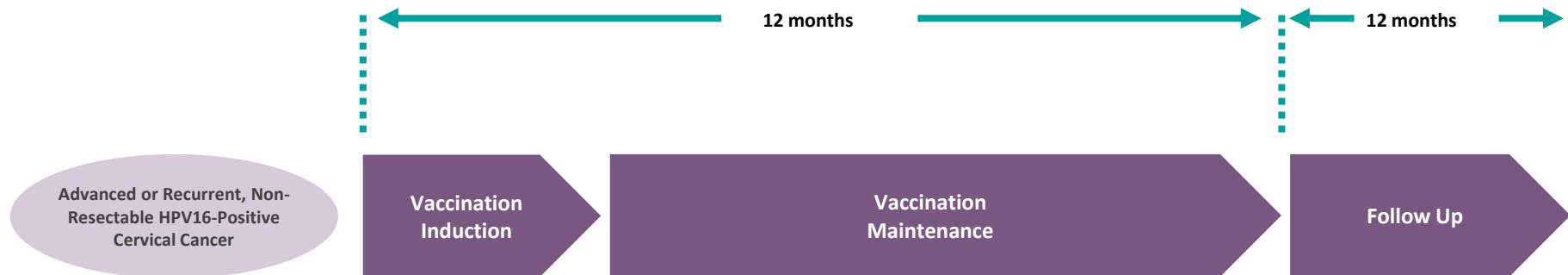


Upregulation of PD-L1 expression in lesions after vaccination

- VB10.16 as a monotherapy in HPV16-positive, precancerous cervical lesions induces strong clinical responses correlating with vaccine-induced immune responses
- VB10.16 induced strong, local T cell response, upregulates PD-L1 and provides a strong scientific rationale for combination therapy with a checkpoint inhibitor
- Established collaboration with Roche to test the combination of VB10.16 and Atezolizumab in HPV16+ cervical cancer

## Status and study design for VB C-02 with VB10.16 + Atezolizumab (Tecentriq®)

- Purpose is to assess the safety/tolerability, immunogenicity and the efficacy of multiple doses of 3 mg VB10.16 immunotherapy in combination with Atezolizumab
- Up to 50 patients with advanced or recurrent, non-resectable HPV16+ cervical cancer are planned to be enrolled
- The study will be conducted in Europe in 6 countries, including Norway



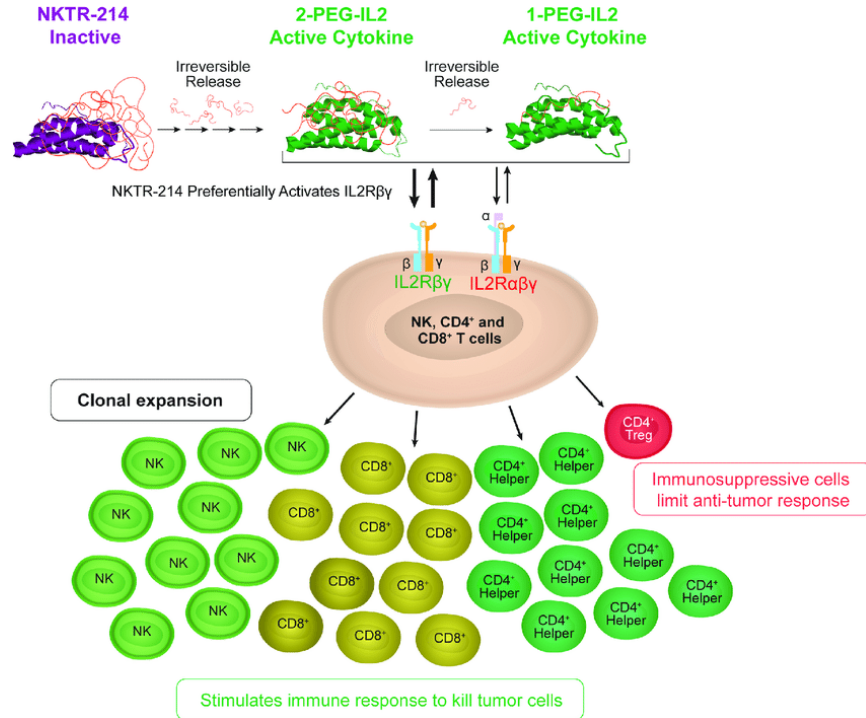
- Final approvals obtained in most countries and ready to initiate trial
- Carefully following the COVID-19 situation to determine start up time

# VB10.NEO Causes Shrinkage of Tumors and Stabilization of Progressing Lesions

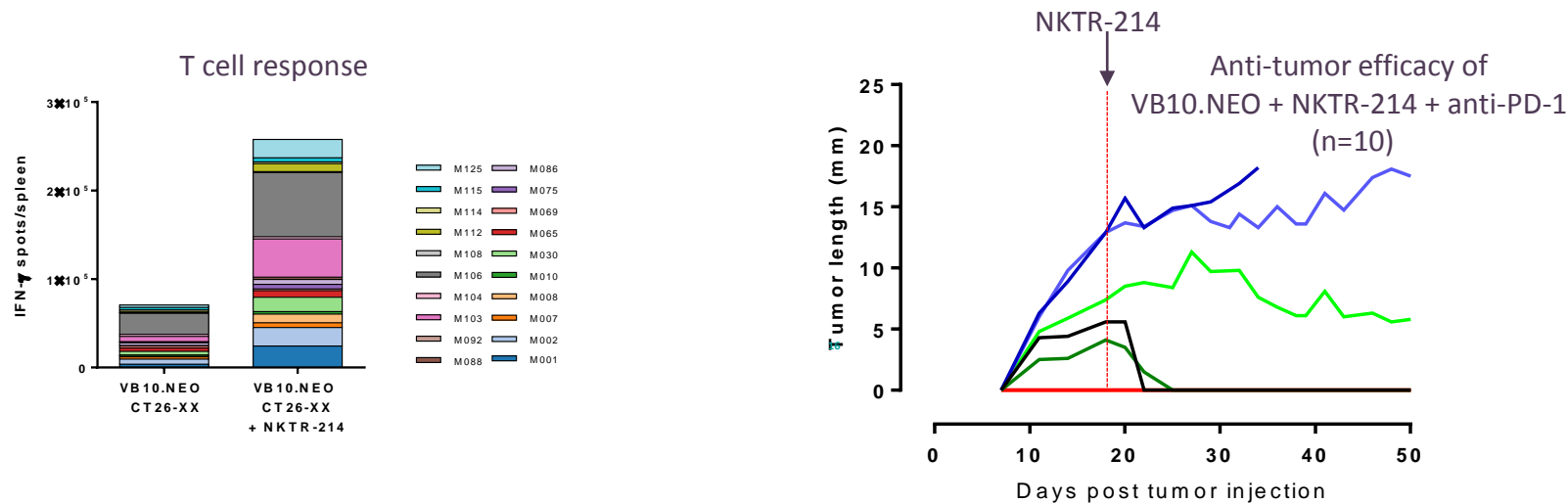
VB10.NEO is able to shrink tumours or stabilize progressing lesions in multiple patients with advanced metastatic disease after long-term CPI treatment.

- Shrinkage occurs 9-24 weeks after first dose VB10.NEO
- Optimal shrinkage in lesion used to select neoepitopes
- Tumour cells with neoantigens targeted by the vaccine are specifically killed
- Optimal responses in patients with highest frequency of high-quality neoepitopes
- Optimal responses in patients with strongest immune responses
- Strong, dominant CD8 responses in patients with clinical responses

# Bempegaldesleukin (NKTR-214) can significantly expand T cells



# Combination of VB10.NEO and NKTR-214 greatly synergizes



- Combination of VB10.NEO and bempegaldesleukin (NKTR-214) synergizes to elicit greater breadth and depth of neoantigen-specific T cell responses than each individual treatment in mice
- Adding NKTR-214 (from day 18) to a VB10.NEO and anti-PD-1 treatment induce rapid, complete and durable tumor regression of small tumors and long-lasting stabilization of large tumors in mice



# Approved additional arm with up to 10 SCCHN patients that will add NKTR-214 to VB10.NEO vaccination

## Part A



1	Melanoma	VB10.NEO	≤ 10	➤
2	NSCLC	VB10.NEO	≤ 10	➤
3	RCC	VB10.NEO	≤ 10	➤
4	Urothelial	VB10.NEO	≤ 10	➤
5A	SCCHN	VB10.NEO	≤ 10	➤
5B	SCCHN	VB10.NEO + NKTR-214	≤ 10	➤

Interim analysis

## Part B

Expansion



Stage 1

Stage 2

First selected tumor entity

+ 9

+ 8

Second selected tumor entity

+ 9

+ 8

Third selected tumor entity

+ 9

+ 8

**NEKTAR**

- First patient dosed planned 2020



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# 2020 outlook

Program	Clinical trial	Activity	Comments
VB10.NEO	VB N-01	Updated immune response data	Follow-up and expansion from the first data release in June 2019.
VB10.NEO	VB N-01	Dosing of first patient in NKTR-214 combo	Collaboration with Nektar Therapeutics combining VB10.NEO with bempegaldesleukin (NKTR-214), a CD122-preferential IL-2 pathway agonist in advanced head & neck cancer patients.
VB10.NEO	VB N-01	Updated clinical data	Follow-up and expansion from the first data release in November 2019.
VB10.NEO	VB N-01	Finalization of patient enrolment	The VB N-01 clinical trial is a basket trial with six different arms, including the NKTR-214 combination arm. It is estimated that 50 patients will be enrolled.
VB10.16	VB C-02	First patient dosed	Clinical trial testing VB10.16 in up to 50 patients with advanced cervical cancer.
VB10.16	VB C-02	Safety data for first patients	First safety data from the trial.
-	-	Infectious diseases	Strategy update

# Thanks to...

- The patients and their families
- The investigators
- Our collaborators
- The entire Vaccibody team
- The shareholders



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