



PCI BIOTECH

Unlocking the potential of innovative medicines

5th ANNUAL CANCER BIOPARTNERING & INVESTMENT FORUM

28 March, 2017

Per Walday, CEO



PCI BIOTECH

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PCI BIOTECH AT A GLANCE

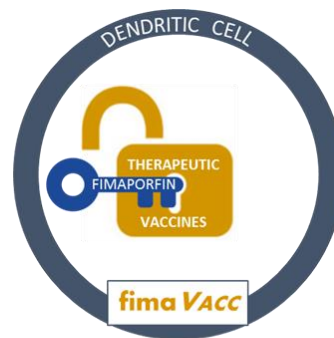
► Unlocking the potential of innovative medicines

- A listed (PCIB:NO) cancer-focused biotech company
- Photochemical internalisation (“PCI”) technology, originating from the Norwegian Radium Hospital
- Clinical programmes
 - fimaCHEM** – fimaporfin (Amphinex®) for the orphan indication inoperable bile duct cancer, Phase I completed
 - fimaVACC** – Vaccination technology that provides strongly enhanced cellular immune responses, Phase I initiated
- Pre-clinical programme
 - fimaNAc** – Efficient intracellular delivery of nucleic acid therapeutics, with four active research collaborations

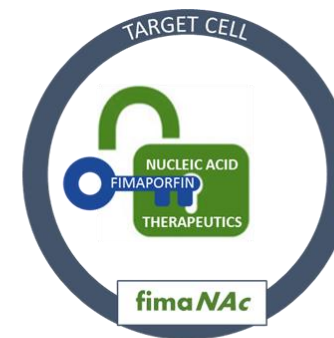
PCI – the solution to a key challenge for several modalities



Enabling approved drugs to fulfil unmet local treatment need



Enhancing cellular immune responses important for therapeutic effect

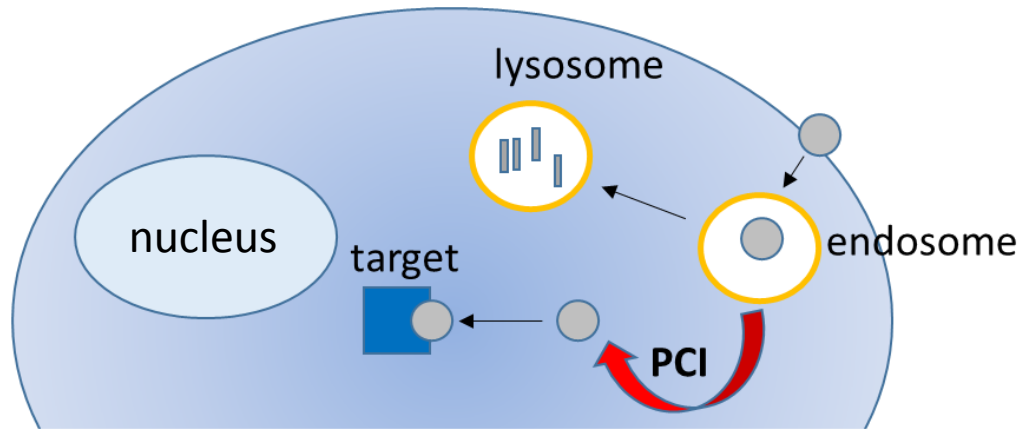


Providing a delivery solution for nucleic acid therapeutics

PCI TECHNOLOGY

▶ Enabling drugs to reach intracellular therapeutic targets

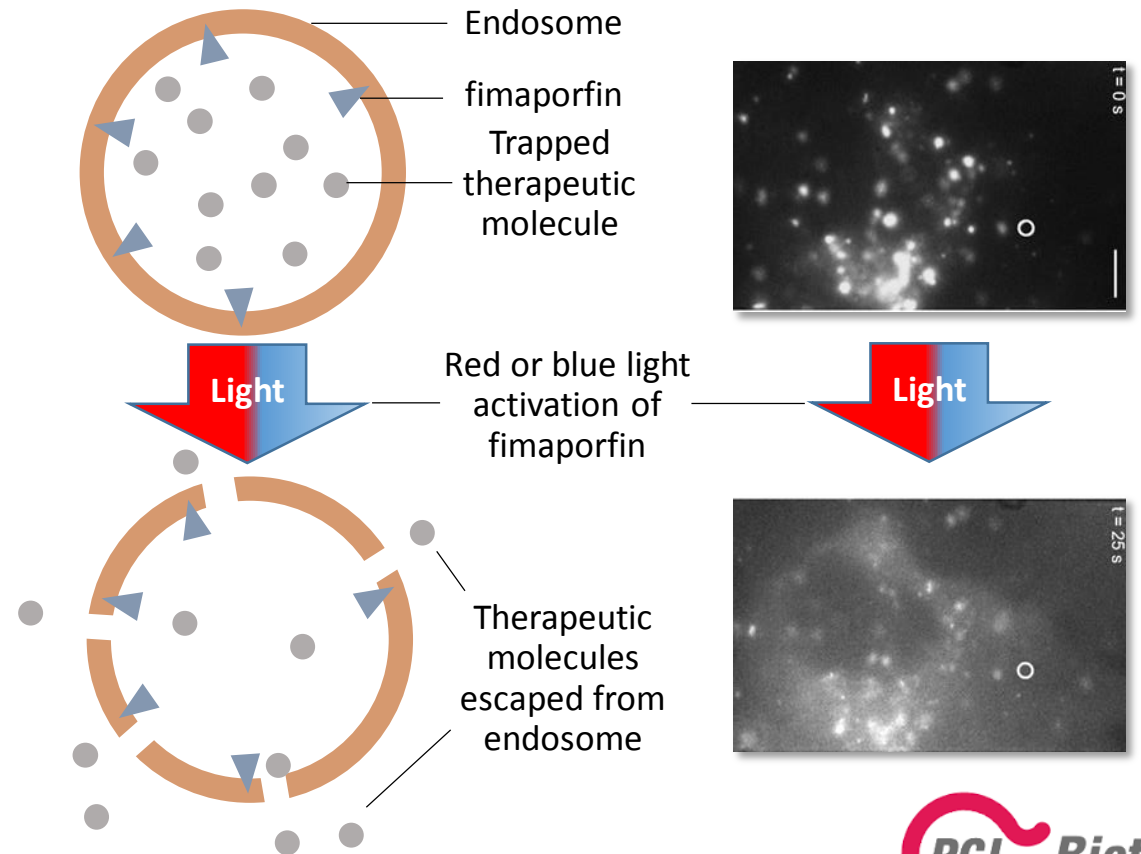
CELL SYSTEM



● therapeutic molecule

- ▶ Small molecules (chemotherapeutics – **fimaCHEM**)
- ▶ Antigens (peptides/proteins – **fimaVACC**)
- ▶ Oligonucleotides (mRNA, RNAi – **fimaNAc**)

TRIGGERED ENDOSOMAL RELEASE



CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS

▶ A cornerstone in current cancer therapy

Chemotherapeutics
will remain a
CORNERSTONE
in cancer treatment
for the foreseeable
future

PCI may enhance
approximately
20%
of relevant approved
chemotherapies

Niche indications
may allow for
**ORPHAN
DRUG**
applications

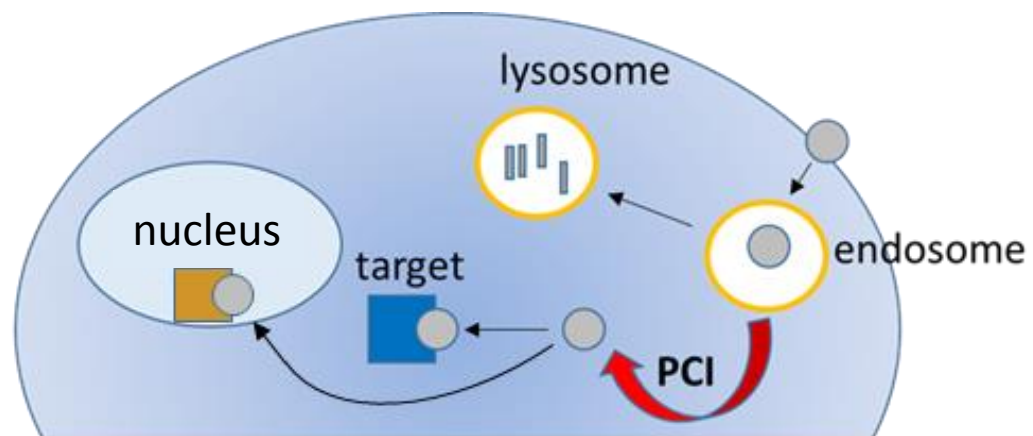
- ▶ **fima *CHEM*** may enable approved drugs to fulfil unmet local treatment needs
- ▶ First-in-man study published in *Lancet Oncology**, with independent expert commentary
- ▶ Ready for Phase II in bile duct cancer with promising early signs of efficacy
- ▶ Opportunity for development in further niche indications

* *Lancet Oncology* (2016) 17(9): p1217–1229

PCI TECHNOLOGY

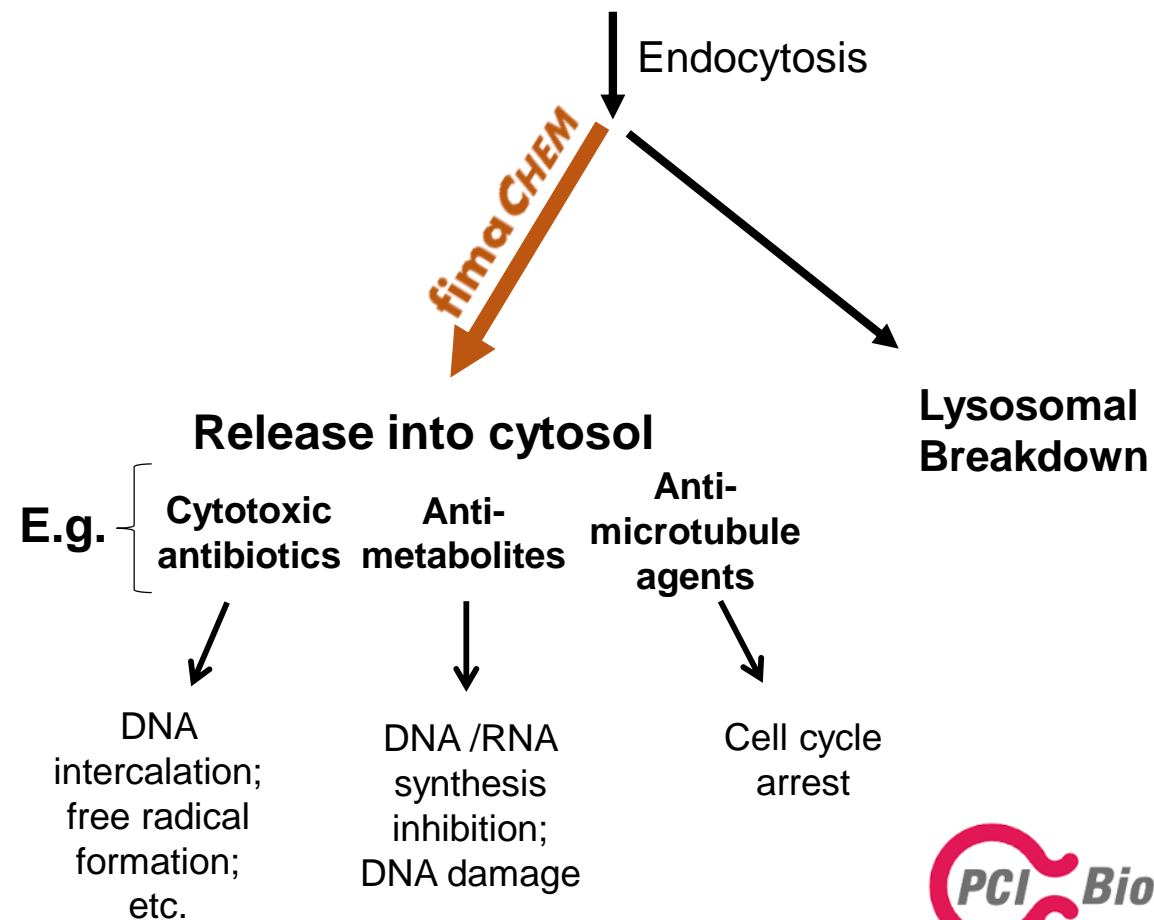
► fimaCHEM – mode of action

Cancer cell



● chemotherapy

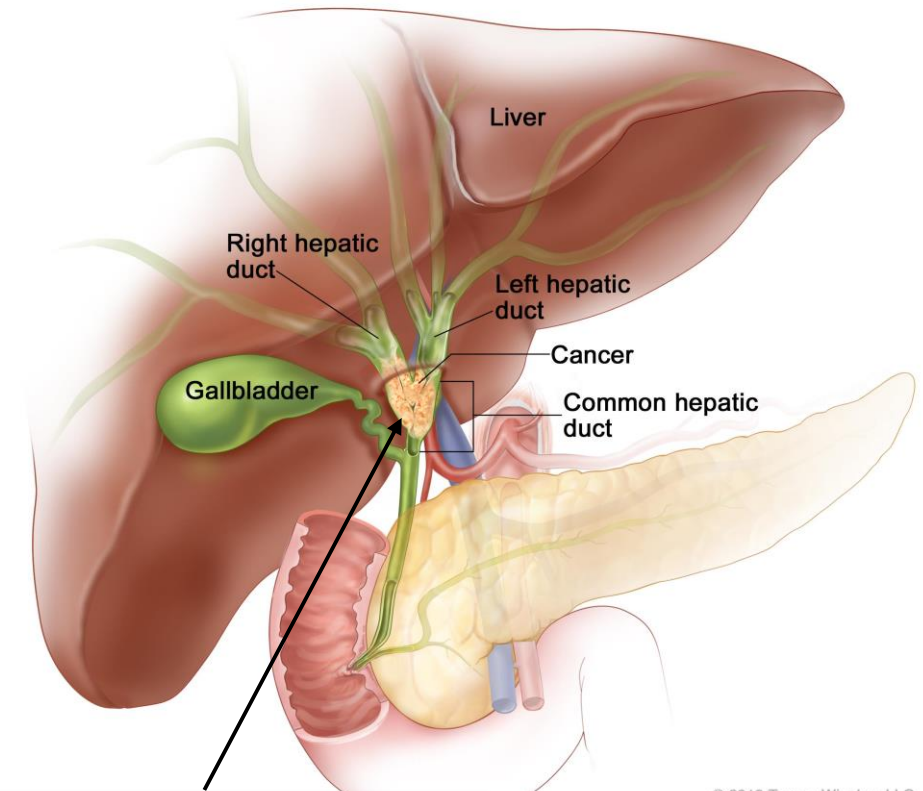
Chemotherapeutics



BILE DUCT CANCER

► Location and classification

- Often referred to as cholangiocarcinoma
- The cancer cells originates from the cells inside the bile duct (called cholangiocytes)
- Cholangiocarcinoma includes:
 - Intrahepatic tumours (10%*)
 - Perihilar tumours (60-70%*)
 - Distal tumours (20-30%*)
 - Different incidence, pathobiology and management



Perihilar bile duct cancer is the initial target for PCI treatment

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BILE DUCT CANCER

▶ The unmet need

- ▶ Rare disease, yearly incidence rate of 1-2 per 100,000 in the western world – higher incidences in Asia
- ▶ Five-year survival rate of less than 5%, and 0% when inoperable – average approx. 12 months survival
- ▶ Current management
 - Surgery
 - Only potentially curative treatment
 - Less than 1/3 are resectable at presentation
 - Stenting
 - **Endoscopic** stenting for palliative biliary drainage
 - Chemotherapy
 - No approved chemotherapy
 - Recommended chemotherapy: **gemcitabine** and cisplatin



Excellent technology fit with PCI

Targeted illumination is done using standard endoscopic procedure

The active chemotherapy gemcitabine is significantly enhanced by **fimaCHEM**

BILE DUCT CANCER

▶ A sizeable orphan market potential

▶ Immediate target market is as first line treatment

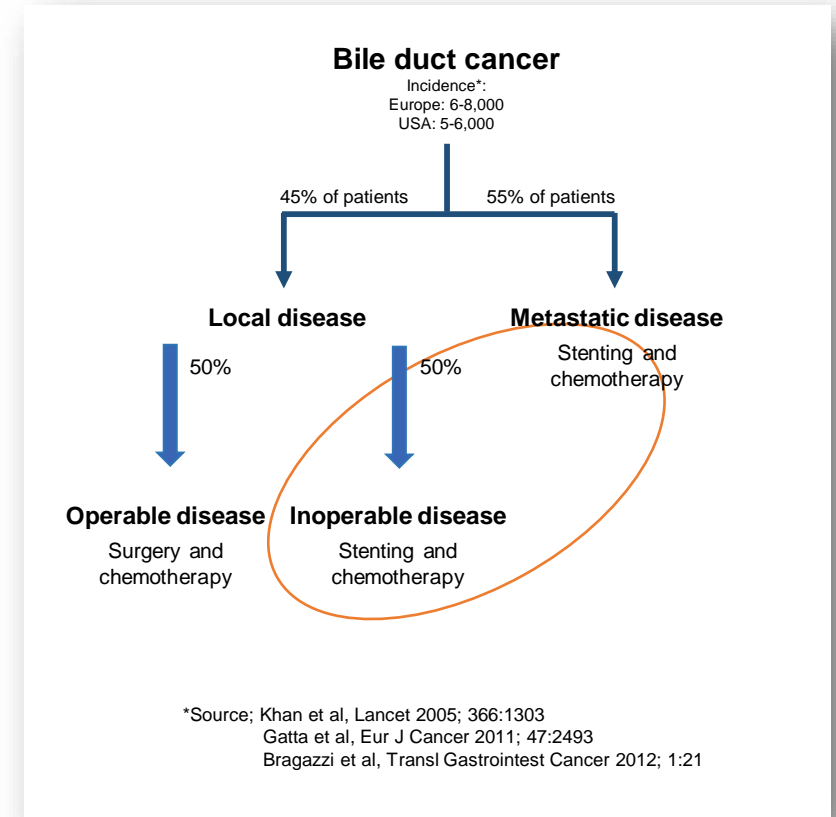
- Incidence is close to 15,000 across Europe and the US
- Immediate target is inoperable patients with primary hilar disease
- Approximately 3,000 assumed to be eligible for **fimaCHEM**
- Possible upside in distal and more advanced metastatic disease
- Higher incidences in Asia

▶ Attractive price potential

- Lack of approved medicinal treatment options
- Diseases with <10,000 in US support annual pricing >\$100,000¹

▶ Potential significant majority share of the market

- Anticipated benefits
 - No competing marketable treatment alternatives
 - Greater efficacy due to local chemotherapy boost
 - Easy light access through established standard procedures

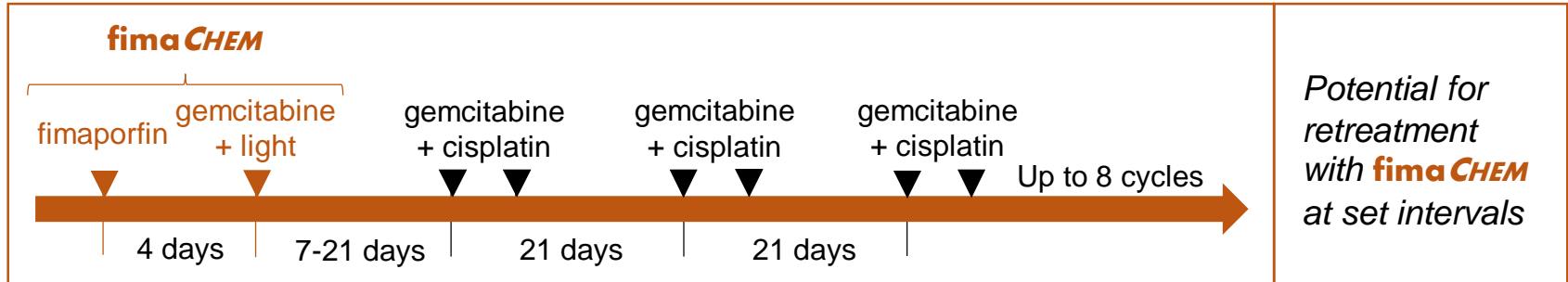
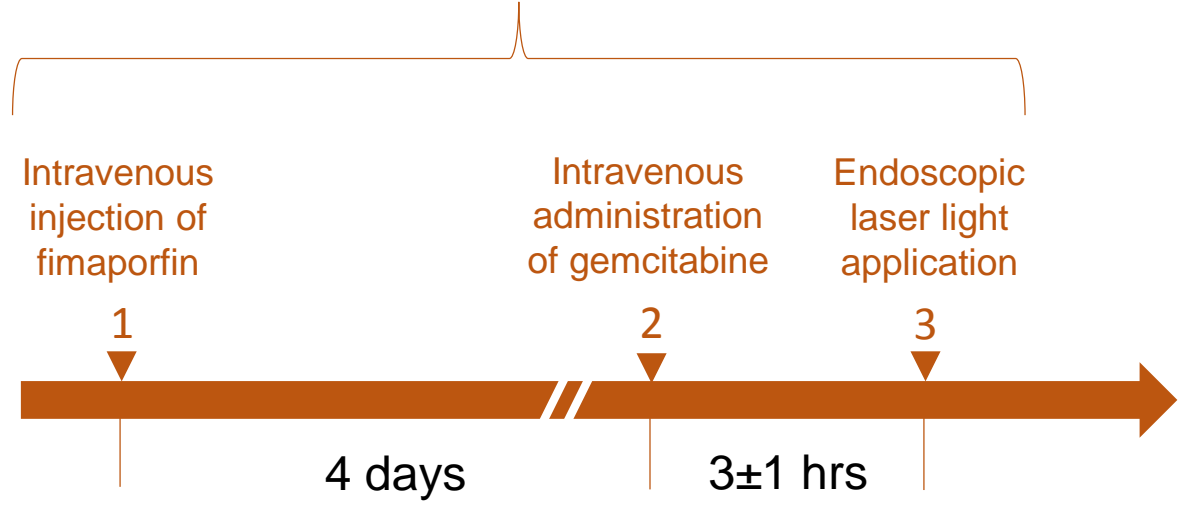


BILE DUCT CANCER

► A proven technology with excellent fit to standard procedures

fimaCHEM

A three step treatment procedure



BILE DUCT CANCER – CLINICAL PHASE I/II STUDY

► Early promising signs of durable response in Phase I

► 6 months radiology data from all dose cohorts – local read

RECIST*	PD	SD	PR	CR	NA**
Cohort IV***	1		2	1	2
Cohort III		1	1	1	
Cohort II		1			2
Cohort I	1	1			1

PD: Progressive disease
(>20% growth)

SD: Stable Disease

PR: Partial Response
(>30% shrinkage)

CR: Complete Response
(no visible tumour)

* Response Evaluation Criteria In Solid Tumours (rules defining when cancer patients improve, stay the same or worsen during treatments)

** Not measurable / Not radiologically evaluable

*** Cohort IV expanded; Four radiologically evaluable patients at 6 months

- Subjects are in the study for 6 months after PCI treatment
- After 6 months patients are followed for survival only
- Commissioned central independent radiological expert evaluation of Cohort III & IV, as this is an expected requirement from regulatory authorities

BILE DUCT CANCER – CLINICAL PHASE I/II STUDY

► Six month radiology data – central read confirms promising early tumour response

► Cohort III & IV – RECIST classification of patients

RECIST	PD	SD	PR	CR	NA*
Central read	2**	1	2	2	2

PD: Progressive disease (>20% growth)

SD: Stable Disease

PR: Partial Response (>30% shrinkage)

CR: Complete Response (no visible tumour)

* Not measurable / Not radiologically evaluable

** Progressive disease due to appearance of new lesions

► Cohort III & IV – response at single lesion level

Measurable lesions	Lesion shrinkage		Stable lesion	Lesion growth
19 (total number of targets selected across the two independent readers)	17	12 (lesion not detectable)	1 (<20% reduction & <10% increase)	1 (>10% mass increase)
		5 (>20% mass reduction)		

Phase I results presented as late-breaking news at United European Gastroenterology Week

BILE DUCT CANCER

▶ Status and strategy going forward

- ▶ **Phase I completed with good tolerability and very promising early signs of efficacy**
 - No serious unexpected safety findings and no apparent increase in adverse reactions with increasing doses
 - Very promising early signs of efficacy – significant tumour shrinkage observed radiologically
 - Results verified at central evaluation by study-independent external radiological experts in RECIST

- ▶ **Orphan designation**
 - Granted Orphan Drug Designation in EU
 - Open IND in US – Orphan Drug application in process

- ▶ **Regulatory interactions with EU and US authorities, to determine fastest way to market**
 - Promising signs of efficacy in a life threatening orphan indication without approved treatment alternatives
 - May allow for marketing authorisation based on restricted data, e.g. a pivotal phase II study

IMMUNOTHERAPY

▶ A new hope for millions of patients

Total estimated
immunotherapy
sales of

\$35bn

in 2023*

More than

100

projects in
development**

Combinations with
**THERAPEUTIC
VACCINES**
may enhance CPI***
response rates

- ▶ **fima VACC** enhances cellular immune responses important for therapeutic effects
- ▶ Initiated Phase I study in healthy volunteers for clinical validation
- ▶ Aim is to out-license the technology on non-/semi-exclusive basis
- ▶ Opportunity to develop own therapeutic vaccination products

* Citi Research "Immunotherapy – the beginning of the end for cancer". Baum, May 2013

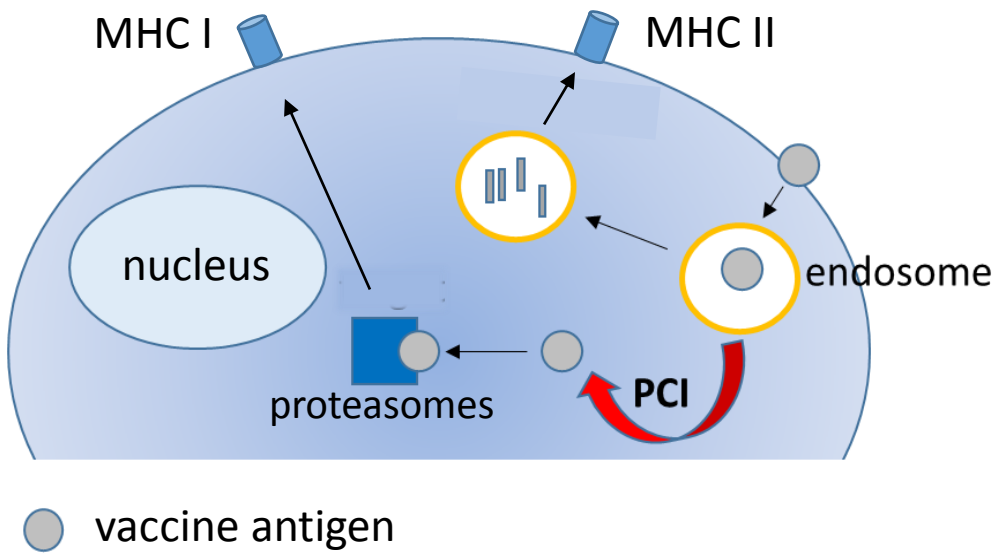
** Clinicaltrials.gov. Therapeutic cancer vaccines, PCIB analysis, August 2016

*** CPI: Checkpoint inhibitors

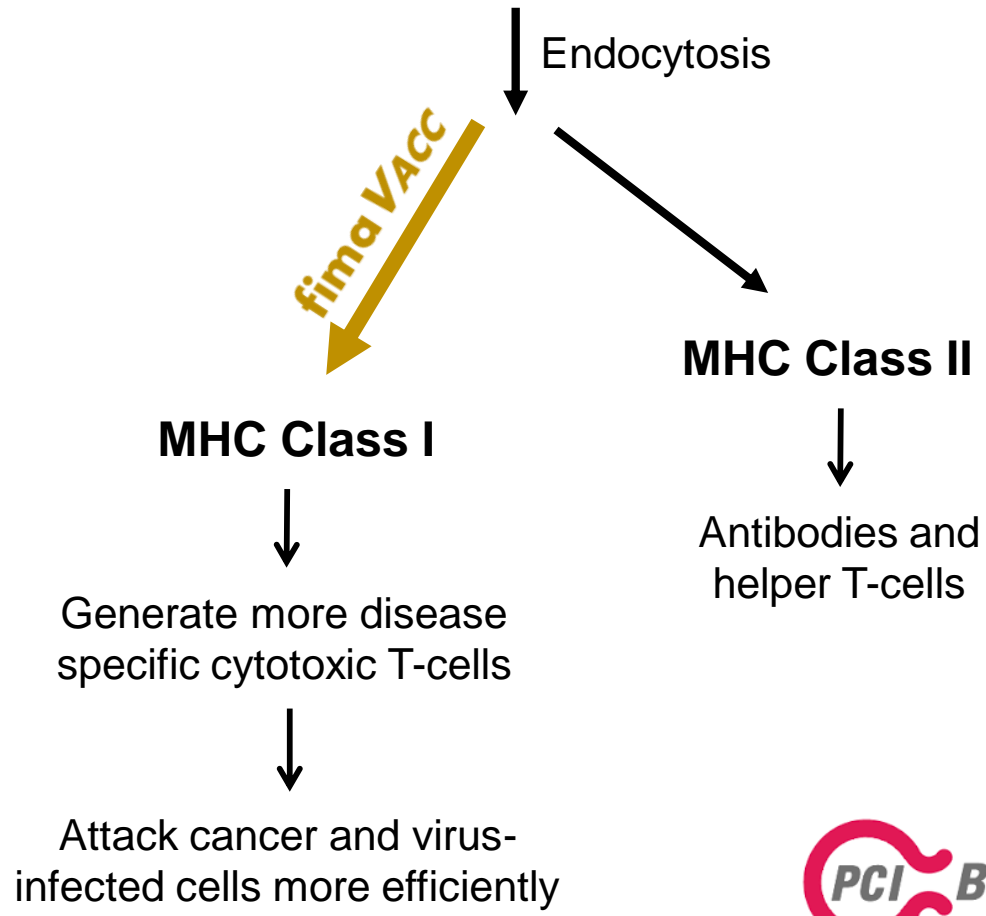
PCI TECHNOLOGY

► fima VACC – mode of action

Dendritic cell



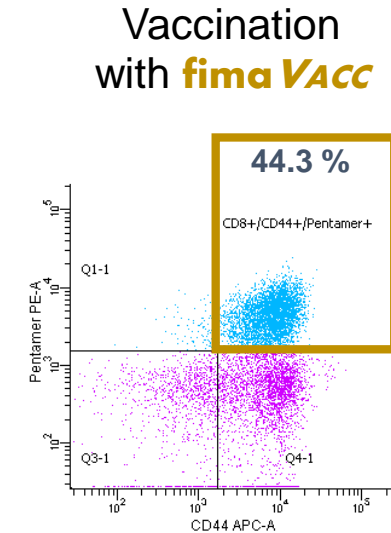
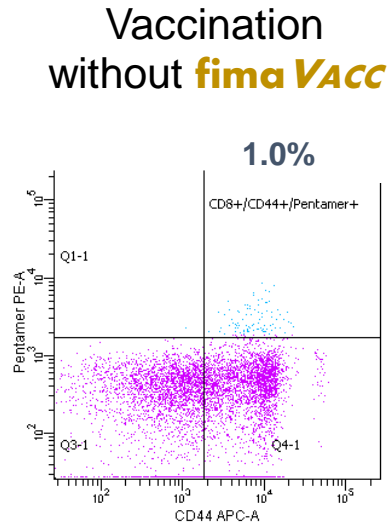
Vaccine



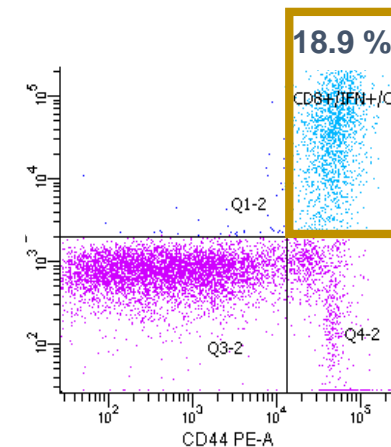
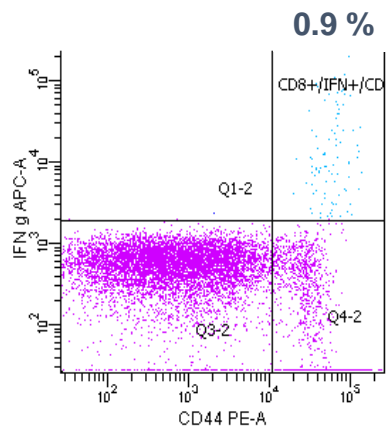
fima VACC STRONGLY ENHANCES VACCINATION EFFECTS

► Impressive effects with clinically relevant HPV therapeutic vaccine in mice

Amount of activated antigen-specific CD8 T-cells in blood



Amount of activated antigen-specific CD8 T-cells in spleen



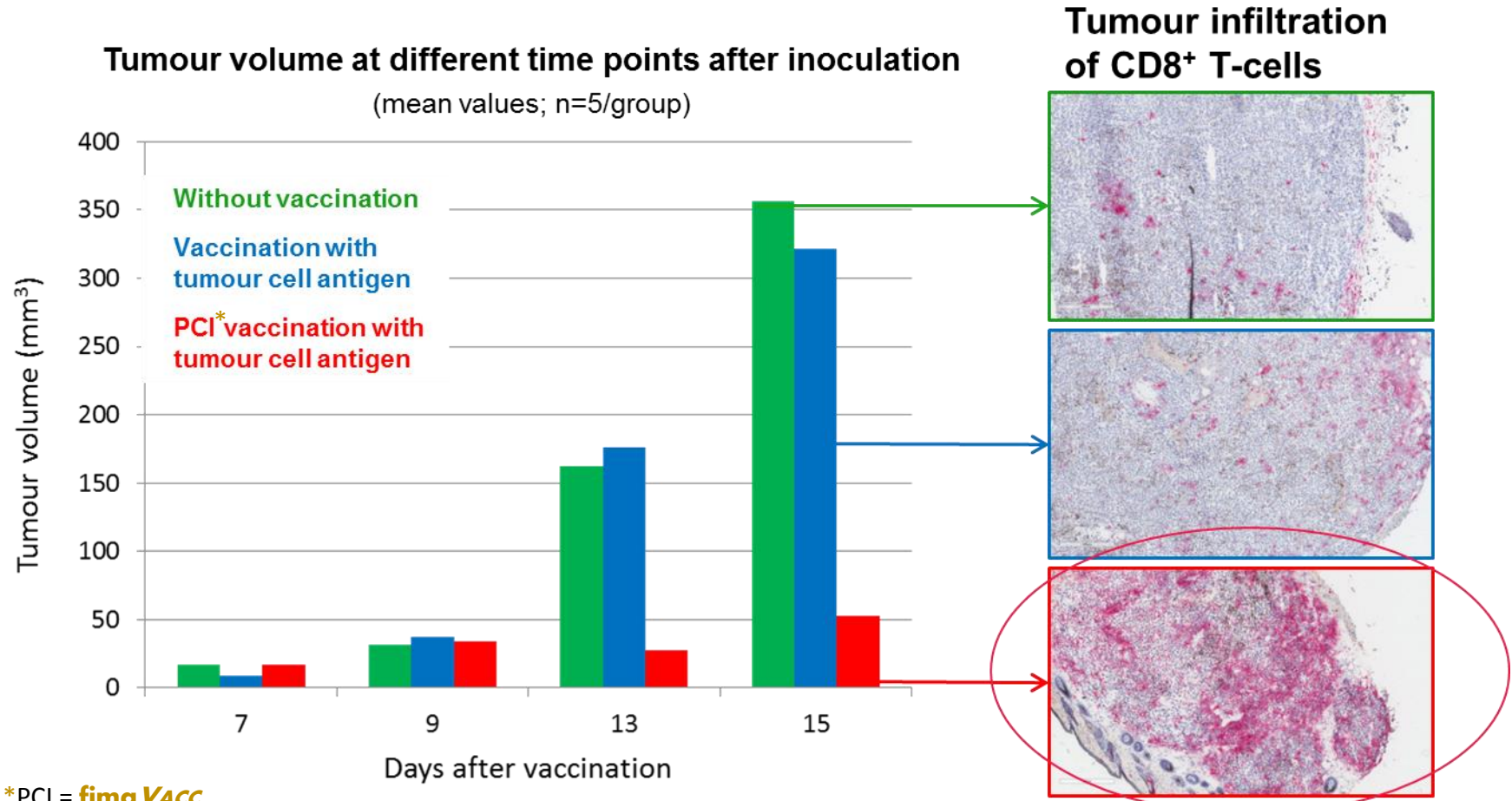
Cytotoxic (CD8) T-cells

- Most important immune cells to fight tumours
- Difficult to induce with vaccination
- **fima VACC** strongly enhances the ability of vaccines to induce CD8 T-cells:
 - >20 and >40 times enhancement seen in spleen and blood cells, respectively
 - Generation of immunological memory

THERAPEUTIC VACCINATION IN TUMOUR MODEL

► **fima VACC** induces cytotoxic T-cells that infiltrate tumours

Therapeutic **fima VACC** vaccination with OVA in animal tumour model (B16-OVA melanoma/OT-1)



THERAPEUTIC VACCINATION WITH **fima VACC**

- ▶ Opportunity to play a key role in second generation immunotherapy



Patented disposable “band-aid-like” device for user-friendly illumination of the vaccination site

- ▶ Unique mode of action
 - induction of antigen specific cytotoxic T-cells by MHC class I antigen presentation in dendritic cells
- ▶ Ease of use
 - fimaporfin mixed with vaccine
 - intradermal vaccination
- ▶ Broad applicability
 - peptide and protein antigens
 - particulate antigen formulations
 - prophylactic & therapeutic vaccination
- ▶ Excellent stability and cost effective synthesis
- ▶ Phase I study in healthy volunteers initiated 3Q 2016

NUCLEIC ACID THERAPEUTICS

- ▶ A treatment modality with huge potential
-

Estimated sales of
USD 18bn
in 2030*
(RNAi alone)

mRNA is a hot
new field with
**HIGH DEAL
ACTIVITY**

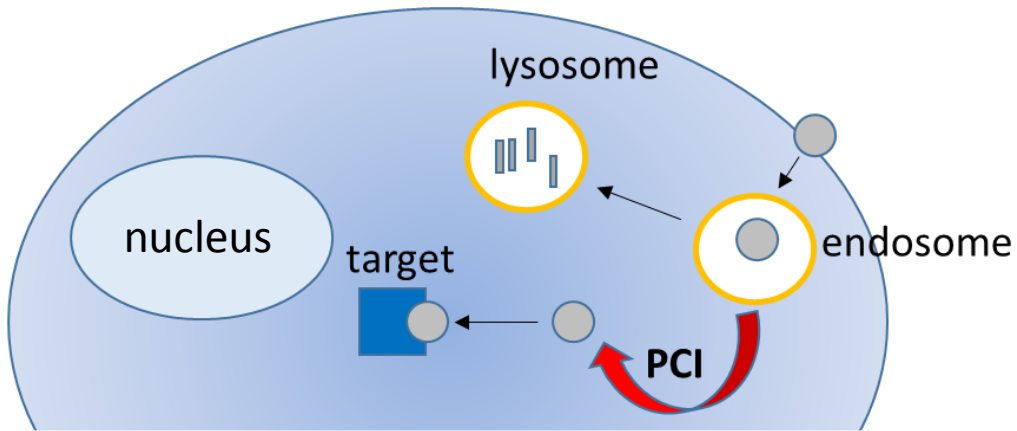
Main
**HURDLE IS
DELIVERY**
into cells

- ▶ **fimaNAC** may provide a delivery solution for many nucleic acid therapy applications
- ▶ Opportunistic collaborative approach
- ▶ Aim is to out-license the technology on non-/semi-exclusive basis

PCI TECHNOLOGY

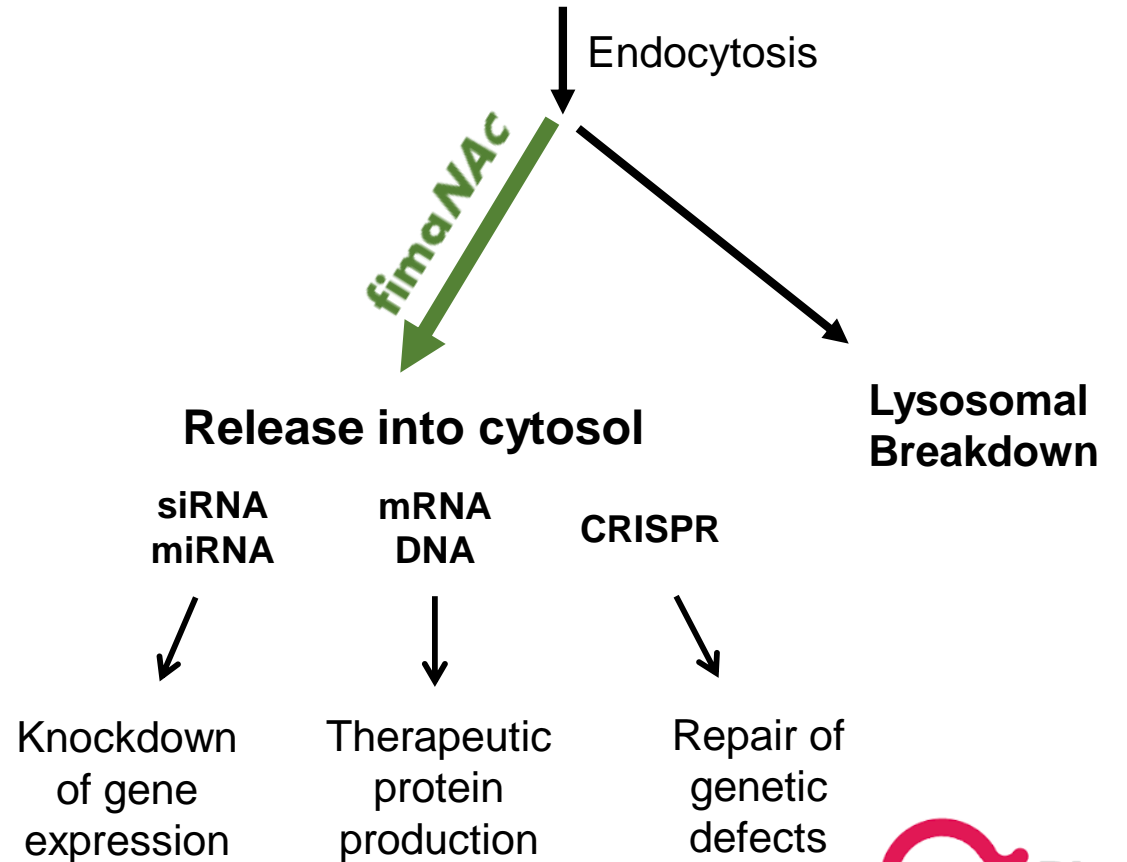
► **fimaNAC** – mode of action

Target cell



● nucleic acid therapeutic

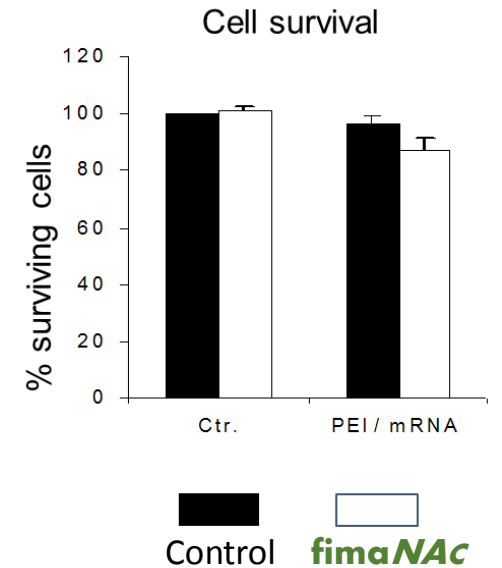
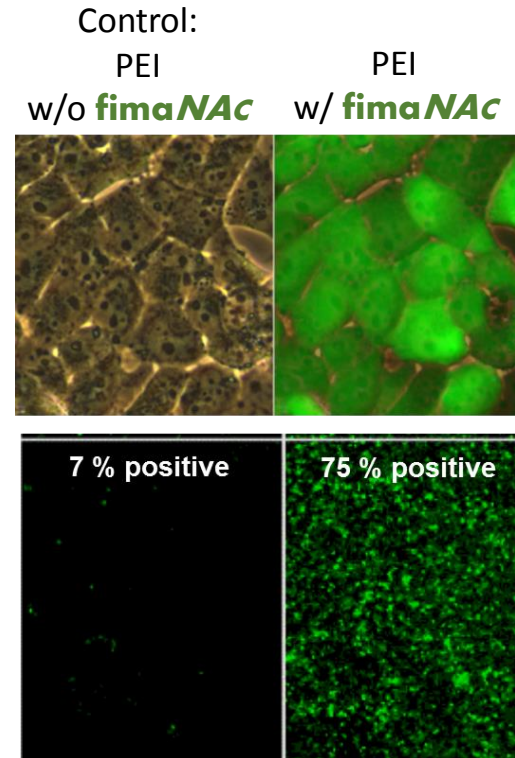
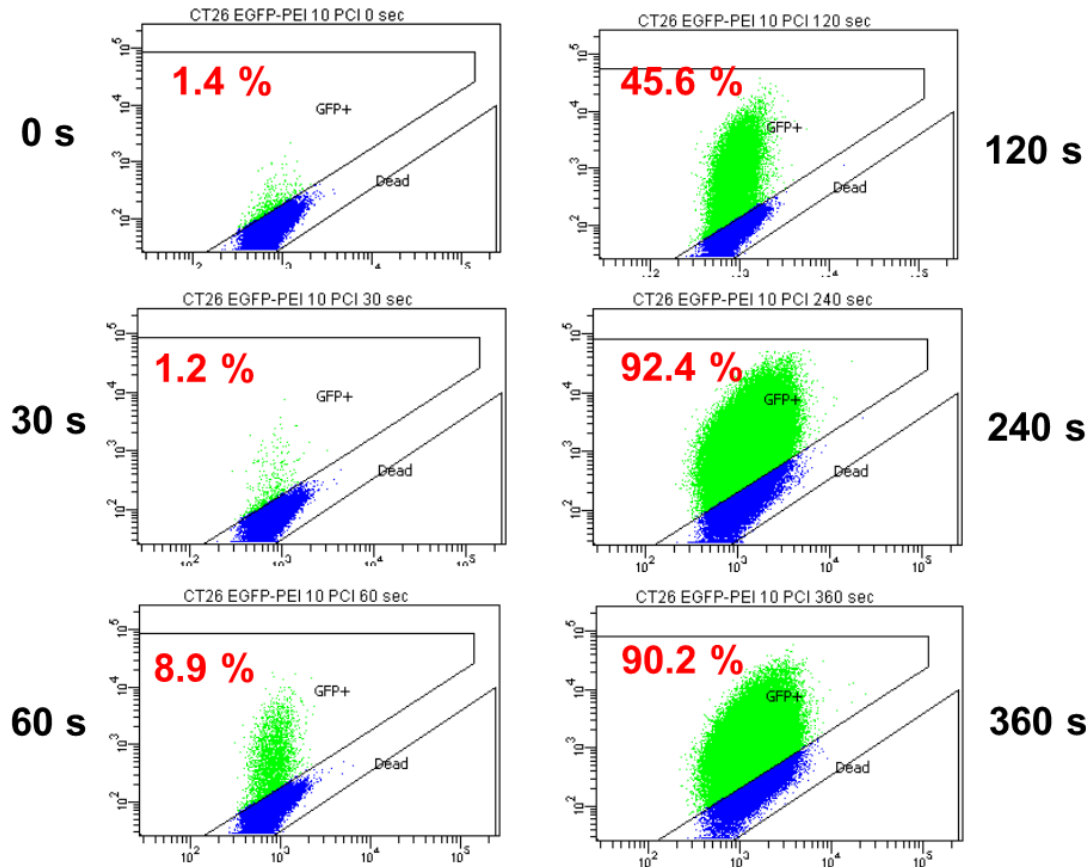
Nucleic Acid Therapeutics



ENHANCING MRNA DELIVERY

► Strongly increased GFP synthesis with increasing light doses

fimaNAC with polyethylenimine (PEI) vehicle



VERSATILITY OF fimaNAc

► Delivery of many types of nucleic acid with many different vehicles *in vitro*

- **Main bottleneck in the field is delivery**
- **fimaNAc** can deliver many types nucleic acids
- Enhancement by **fimaNAc** is best under conditions favourable for vehicle safety
 - Low ratio of vehicle to nucleic acid
 - Low concentration of vehicle/nucleic acid complex
- Especially advantageous *in vivo*
 - Difficult to achieve a high concentration of vehicle/nucleic acid complex in target cells
 - Toxicity may limit the amount of vehicle used

Nucleic acids successfully delivered by fimaNAc

Type of nucleic acid	Delivery vehicle
Plasmids	PEI, cationic peptides, cationic lipids, polylysine ++ Targeting to EGF-R, transferrin-R
siRNA	PEI, cationic peptides, dendrimers, lipofectamine, DOTAP, nanogels, chitosan ++
PNA (peptide nucleic acids)	None, cationic amino acids attached
mRNA	PEI, Protamine
Adenoviral vectors	None, cationic polymers
AAV vector	None

Opportunistic approach – pursuing collaboration and partnering opportunities

RESEARCH COLLABORATIONS

► Four active collaborations within nucleic acid therapeutics

fimaNAC

RXi Pharmaceuticals



- Initiated 2Q 2015
- Listed on Nasdaq
- Innovative therapeutic siRNA
- Clinical programmes in dermatology and ophthalmology

Top-10 large pharma

- Initiated 3Q 2015
- A global leader in nucleic acid therapeutics
- Collaborative research funded by partner
- Evaluate synergistic effects between companies' technologies

BioNTech



- Initiated 3Q 2016
- German biotechnology company developing individualised cancer immunotherapies
- Clinical programmes in melanoma, head & neck, breast, ovarian and pancreatic cancer

eTheRNA












- Initiated 4Q 2016
- Belgian immunotherapy company
- Proprietary TriMix platform programming dendritic cells with synthetic mRNA
- Clinical programmes in melanoma and triple negative breast cancer

Research collaborations aim to evaluate synergies between the fima platform and partner technologies, with the potential for further partnerships

DEVELOPMENT PIPELINE

► Unlocking the true potential of innovative medicines

Programme	Therapeutic agents	Preclinical	Phase I	Phase II	Status
 fima <i>CHEM</i>	 <i>Chemotherapeutics</i>				Phase I in the orphan indication bile duct cancer completed with promising early signs of efficacy
 fima <i>VACC</i>	 <i>Therapeutic cancer vaccines</i>				Phase I study ongoing One active R&D collaboration
 fima <i>NAC</i>	 <i>Nucleic acid therapeutics</i>				Four active R&D collaborations

An oncology focused company with three well differentiated assets

PCI BIOTECH

► Unlocking the potential of innovative medicines

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