



IMUGENE
Developing Cancer Immunotherapies

ASX: IMU

Science Series PD1-Vaxx

23rd February 2022

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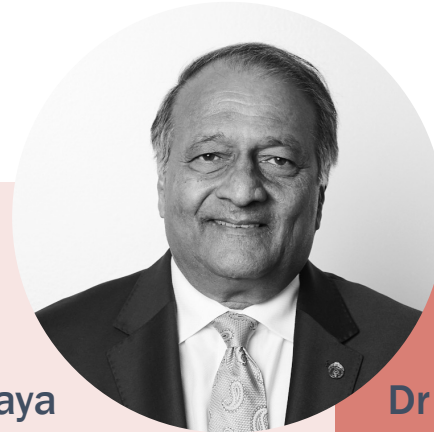
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Speakers



Leslie Chong
Imugene CEO & MD

Mrs Chong has over 20 years of oncology experience in Phase I – III of clinical program development, including leadership role involvement in two marketed oncology products. She was previously Senior Clinical Program Lead at Genentech, Inc., in San Francisco. Genentech is widely regarded as one of the world's most successful biotech companies with a strong oncology franchise including the best-selling breast cancer drug Herceptin.



Prof Pravin Kaumaya
Ohio State University

Prof Kaumaya is Professor of Medicine in Department of Ob/Gyn at the OSU Wexner Medical Center and the James Comprehensive Cancer Center. Prof Kaumaya is internationally recognized as an expert in the fields of vaccine research with emphasis on peptide vaccines for cancer, viral diseases as well as peptide therapy for autoimmune diseases. He conducts research in the areas of tumor immunology, mechanisms of tumor cell-immune cell interactions, and immune mechanisms. He is an inventor on several issued and pending patents for Peptide Vaccines and Therapeutic Technologies. He has lectured worldwide and has published over 130 peer-reviewed articles in major scientific journals.



Dr Nimali Whithana
Imugene Snr Director of
Clinical Science

Dr Withana has over 18 years of drug development experience spanning both academia and industry. Most recently she was the Lead Country Medical Manager for the Breast Cancer and Cancer Immunotherapy portfolios including bevacizumab, trastuzumab emtansine, ipatasertib and atezolizumab at Hoffman-La Roche New Zealand. Prior to that, she was the Clinical Scientist Lead across Phase I – III global oncology trials at Genentech.

Dr Withana received her academic training at Stanford University and The Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre majoring in Immunology and Molecular Medicine. She has an in-depth understanding and grasp of the development process with experience in R&D, Clinical Trials and Patient Advocacy.

Three Novel Technology Platforms

PLATFORM

onCARlytics

CF33-CD19 CAR T Combination Therapy

TBC
Phase 1
Solid Tumours
N = TBD
USA & TBD



CLINICAL TRIALS



CF33 Oncolytic Virus

CHECKvacc "Armed" PD-L1 Virus

COH TNBC IST
Phase 1
Triple Negative Breast Cancer
N = 30-36
USA (COH only)
IND Enabled

DOMINICA
Phase 1
Solid Tumours
N = TBD
USA & TBD

VAXINIA Parental Virus

MAST
Phase 1
Metastatic Solid Tumours
N = 52-100
USA & AUS
IND Enabled

B Cell Immunotherapy

HER-Vaxx

HERIZON
Phase 1b/2
Gastric Cancer
N = 36
Asia & Eastern Europe

nextHERIZON
Phase 2
Metastatic Gastric Cancer
N = 30
USA, AUS, South Korea
IND Enabled

neoHERIZON
Phase 2
Neoadjuvant Gastric Cancer
N = 72
Germany & South Korea



PD1-Vaxx

IMPRINTER
Phase 1
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer
N = 24-52
USA & AUS
IND Enabled



A paradigm shift: Cancer therapy with peptide B-cell epitopes and peptide immuno-therapeutics targeting multiple solid tumor

COMBINATION IMMUNOTHERAPIES

PD-1 , PD-L1, CTLA-4, TIGIT, TIM3 & LAG3

IMUGENE Science Series

23rd Feb 2022



HARNESSING B-CELLS FOR CANCER VACCINES and IMMUNO-ONCOLOGY

Monoclonal antibodies are manufactured in a facility

HER-2: ROCHE (Trastuzumab) Herceptin®
(Pertuzumab) Perjeta®

PD-1: MERCK'S (Pembrolizumab) Keytruda®
BMS (Nivolumab) Opdivo®

PD-L1: Atezolizumab)Tecentric®

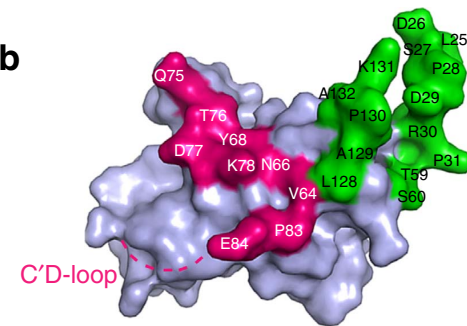
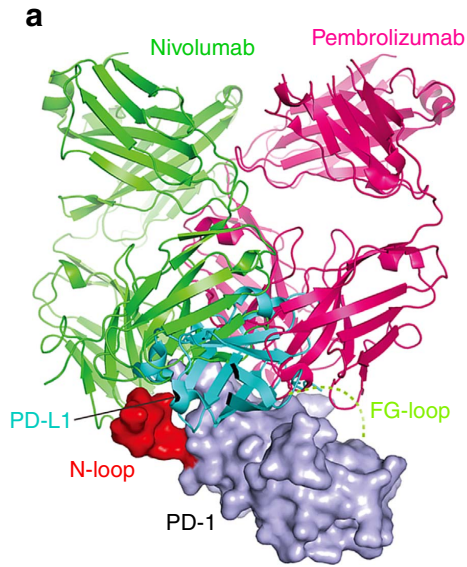
IS THERE
A BETTER
WAY TO MAKE
ANTIBODIES
TO TREAT
CANCER?

B-cells are cells in the human body that naturally produce millions of antibodies

ENGINEERING
CHIMERIC B-cell &
"Promiscuous" T cell
epitope vaccine

Teaching
B-cells to make
antibodies using
peptide antigens

POTENTIAL PD-1 B CELL EPITOPE VACCINES IDENTIFIED



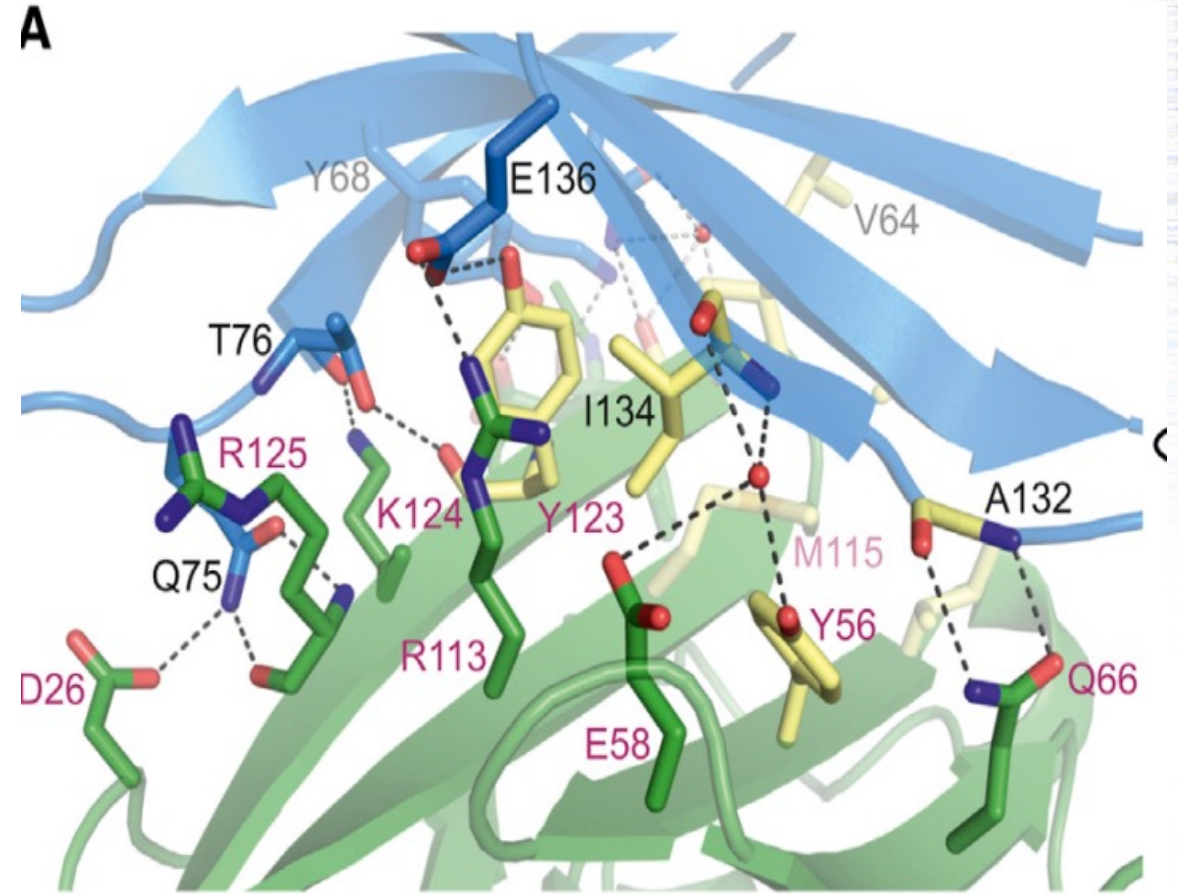
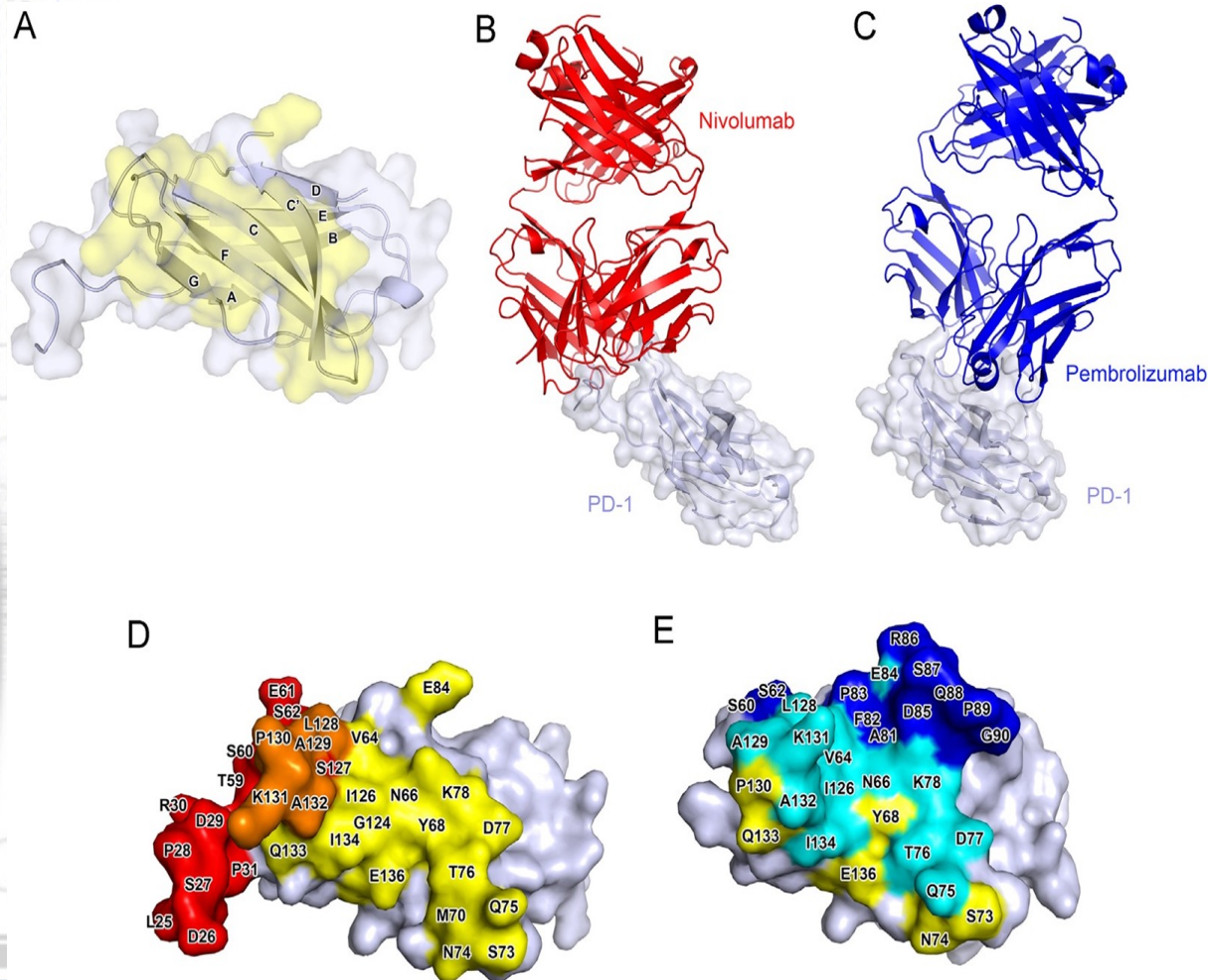
PEPTIDES	AMINO ACID SEQUENCES OF SYNTHESIZED PD-1 PEPTIDES
PD-1 (32-50)	H_2N - ³² V-L-N-W-Y-R-M-S-P-S-N-Q-T-D-K-L-A-A-F ⁵⁰ -CONH ₂
AC-PD-1 (32-50)	CH ₃ CONH- ³² V-L-N-W-Y-R-M-S-P-S-N-Q-T-D-K-L-A-A-F ⁵⁰ -CONH ₂
MVF-PD-1 (32-50)	KLLSLIKGVIVHRLEGVE- <u>GPSL</u> - V-L-N-W-Y-R-M-S-P-S-N-Q-T-D-K-L-A-A-F-CONH ₂
PD-1 (45-64)	H_2N - ⁴⁵ K-L-A-A-F-P-E-D-R-S-Q-P-G-Q-D-C-R-F-R ⁶⁴ CONH ₂
Ac-PD-1 (45-64)	CH ₃ CONH ⁴⁵ K-L-A-A-F-P-E-D-R-S-Q-P-G-Q-D-C-R-F-R ⁶⁴ CONH ₂
MVF-PD-1 (45-64)	KLLSLIKGVIVHRLEGVE- <u>GPSL</u> ⁴⁵ K-L-A-A-F-P-E-D-R-S-Q-P-G-Q-D-C-R-F-R ⁶⁴ CONH ₂
PD-1 (73-90)	H_2N - ⁷³ D-F-H-M-S-V-V-R-A-R-R-N-D-S-G-T-Y-L ⁹⁰ -CONH ₂
AC-PD-1 (73-90)	CH ₃ CONH- ⁷³ D-F-H-M-S-V-V-R-A-R-R-N-D-S-G-T-Y-L ⁹⁰ -CONH ₂
MVF-PD-1 (73-90)	KLLSLIKGVIVHRLEGVE- <u>GPSL</u> - ⁷³ D-F-H-M-S-V-V-R-A-R-R-N-D-S-G-T-Y-L ⁹⁰ -CONH ₂
PD-1 (92-110)	H_2N - ⁹² G-A-I-S-L-A-P-K-A-Q-I-K-E-S-L-R-A-E-L ¹¹⁰ -CONH ₂
AC-PD-1 (92-110)	CH ₃ CONH- ⁹² G-A-I-S-L-A-P-K-A-Q-I-K-E-S-L-R-A-E-L ¹¹⁰ -CONH ₂
MVF-PD-1 (92-110)	KLLSLIKGVIVHRLEGVE- <u>GPSL</u> - ⁹² G-A-I-S-L-A-P-K-A-Q-I-K-E-S-L-R-A-E-L ¹¹⁰ -CONH ₂

PD1-Vaxx PD-1 epitope

PD1-Vaxx peptide vaccine

ENGINEERING HUMAN PD-1 B-CELL EPITOPES

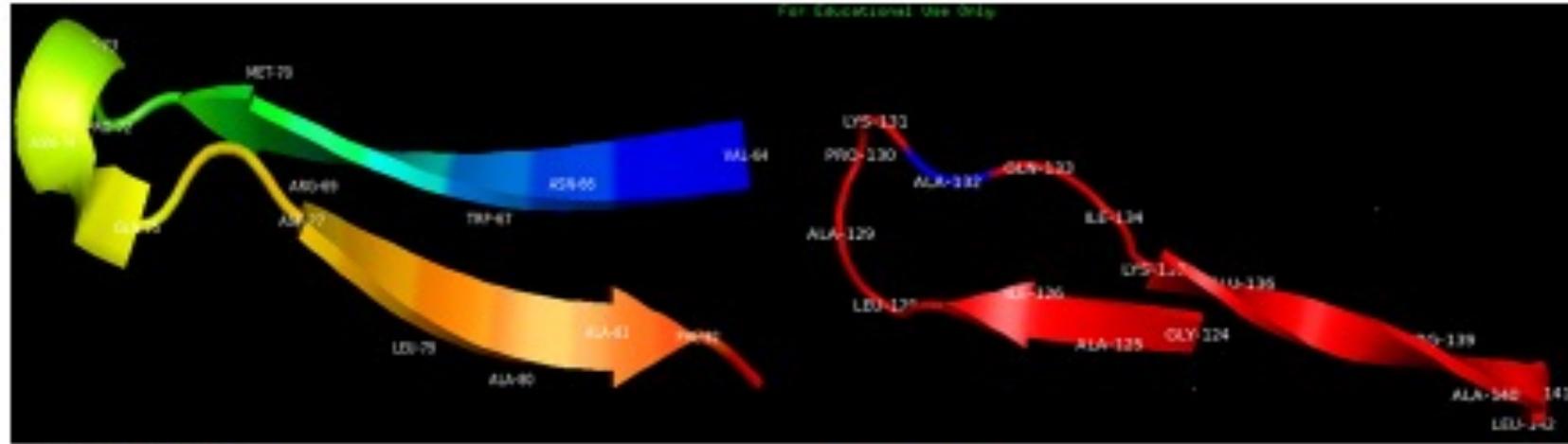
Pravin T. P. Kaumaya , Linlin Guo , Jay Overholser , Manuel L. Penichet & Tanios Bekaii-Saab (2020) *Immunogenicity and antitumor efficacy of a novel human PD-1 B-cell vaccine (PD1-Vaxx) and combination immunotherapy with dual trastuzumab/pertuzumab-like HER-2 B-cell epitope vaccines (B-Vaxx) in a syngeneic mouse model*, *Oncolmunology*, 9:1, 1818437, DOI: 10.1080/2162402X.2020.1818437



HUMAN PD-1 PREDICTED B-CELL EPITOPES*

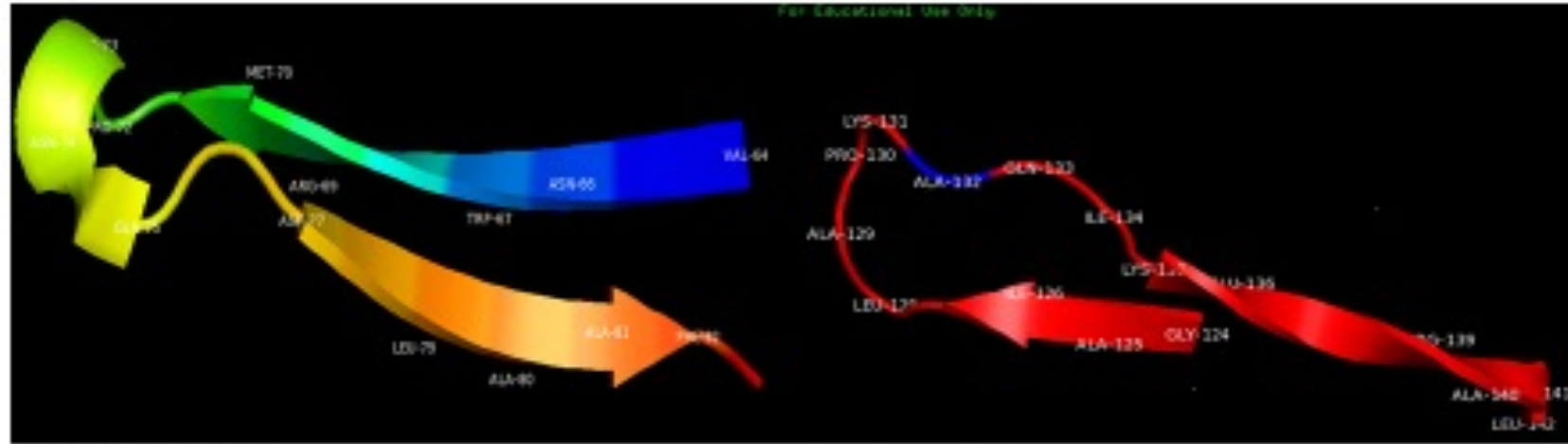
PD-1: 32-50:

L-N-W-Y-R-M-S-P-S-N-Q-T-D-K-L-A-A-F



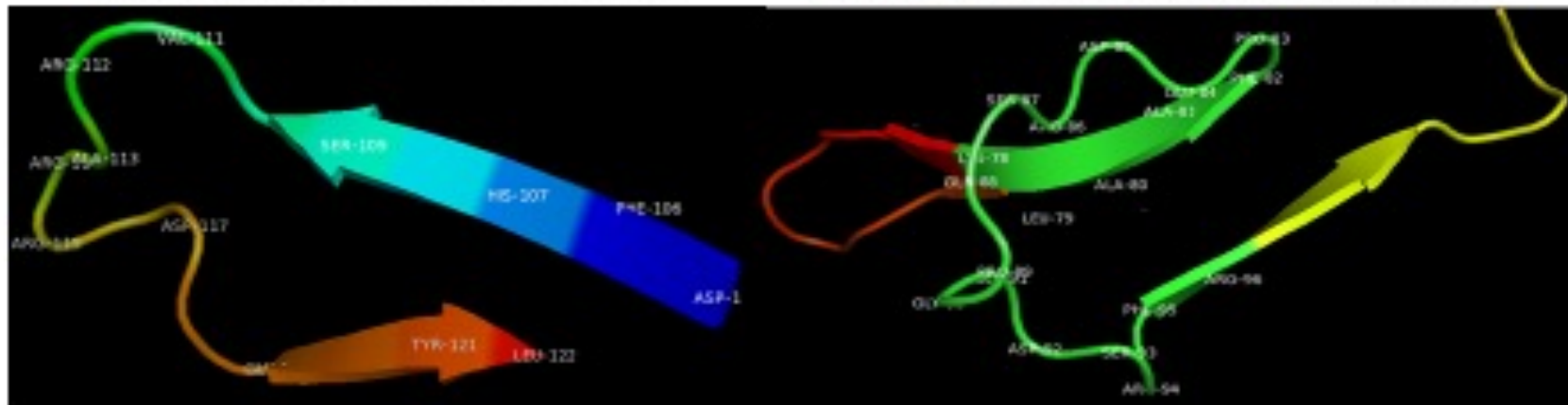
PD-1: 92-110:

⁹²G-A-I-S-L-A-P-K-A-Q-I-K-E-S-L-R-A-E-L¹¹⁰



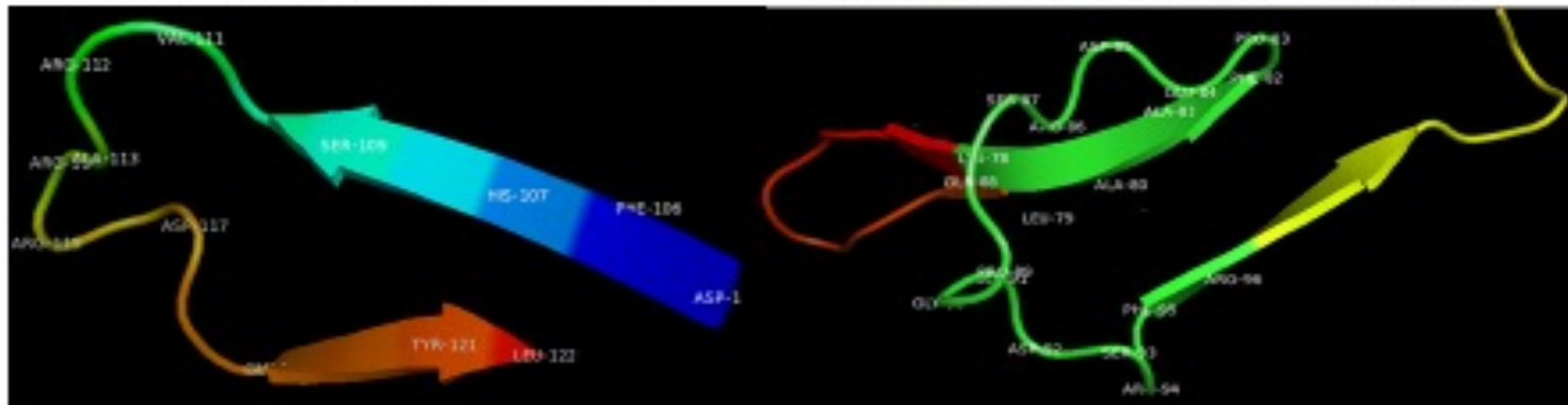
PD-1: 73-90:

⁷³D-F-H-M-S-V-V-R-A-R-R-N-D-S-G-T-Y-L⁹⁰



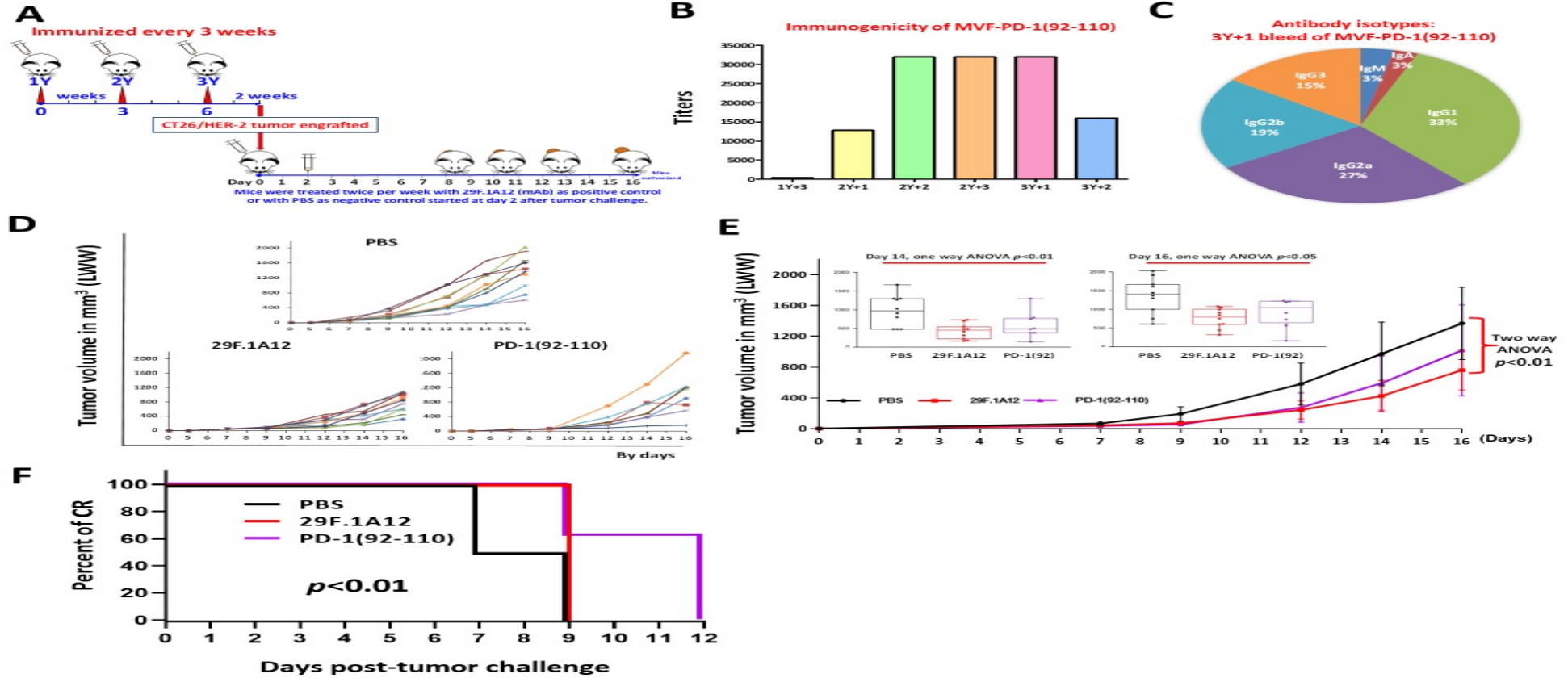
PD-1 45-64:

⁴⁵K-L-A-A-F-P-E-D-R-S-Q-P-G-Q-D-C-R-F-R⁶⁴

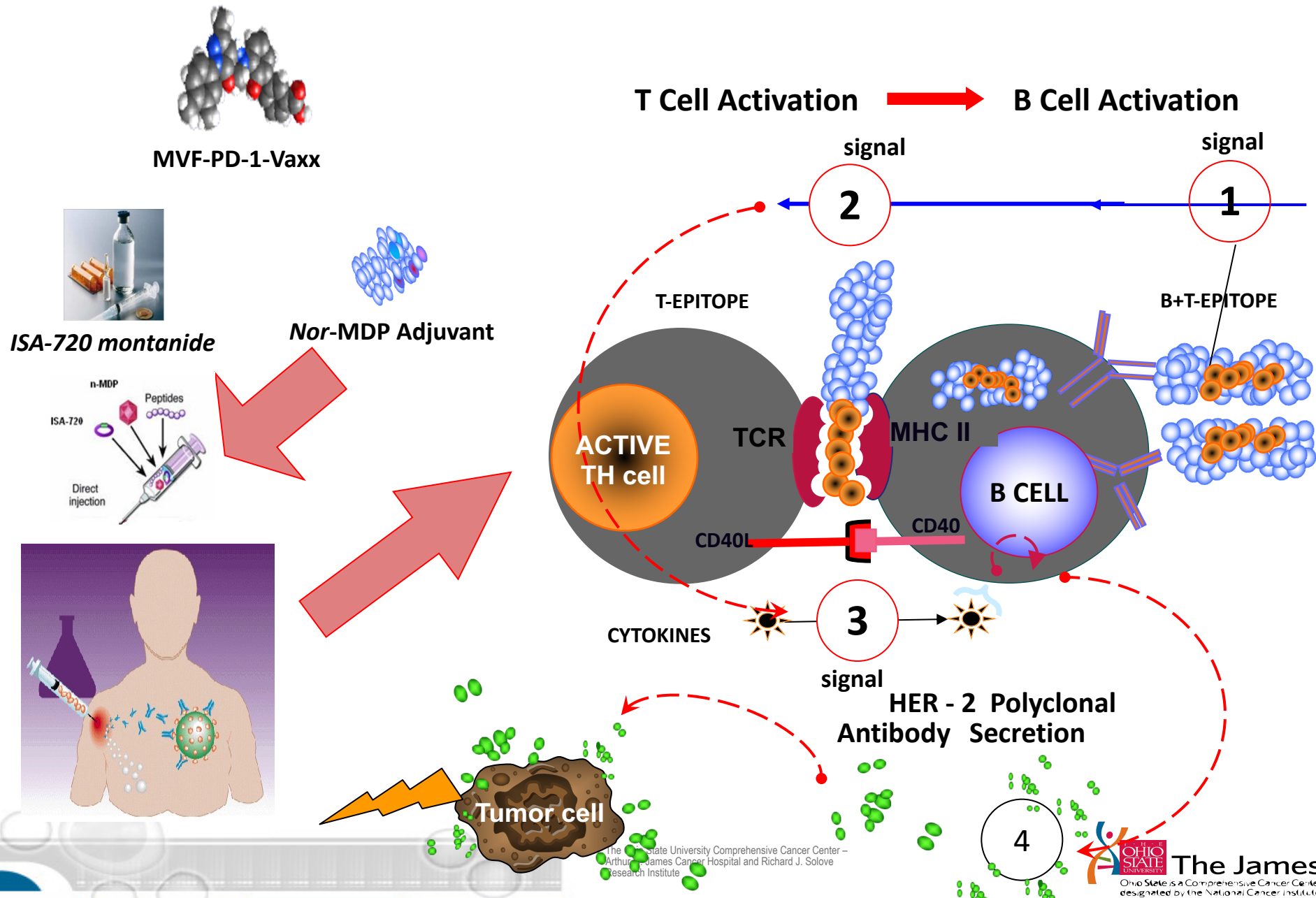


HUMAN PD-1 B-CELL EPITOPE (92-110) PD1-Vaxx INHIBIT TUMOR GROWTH IN SYNGENEIC BALB/c CT26 COLON CANCER MODEL

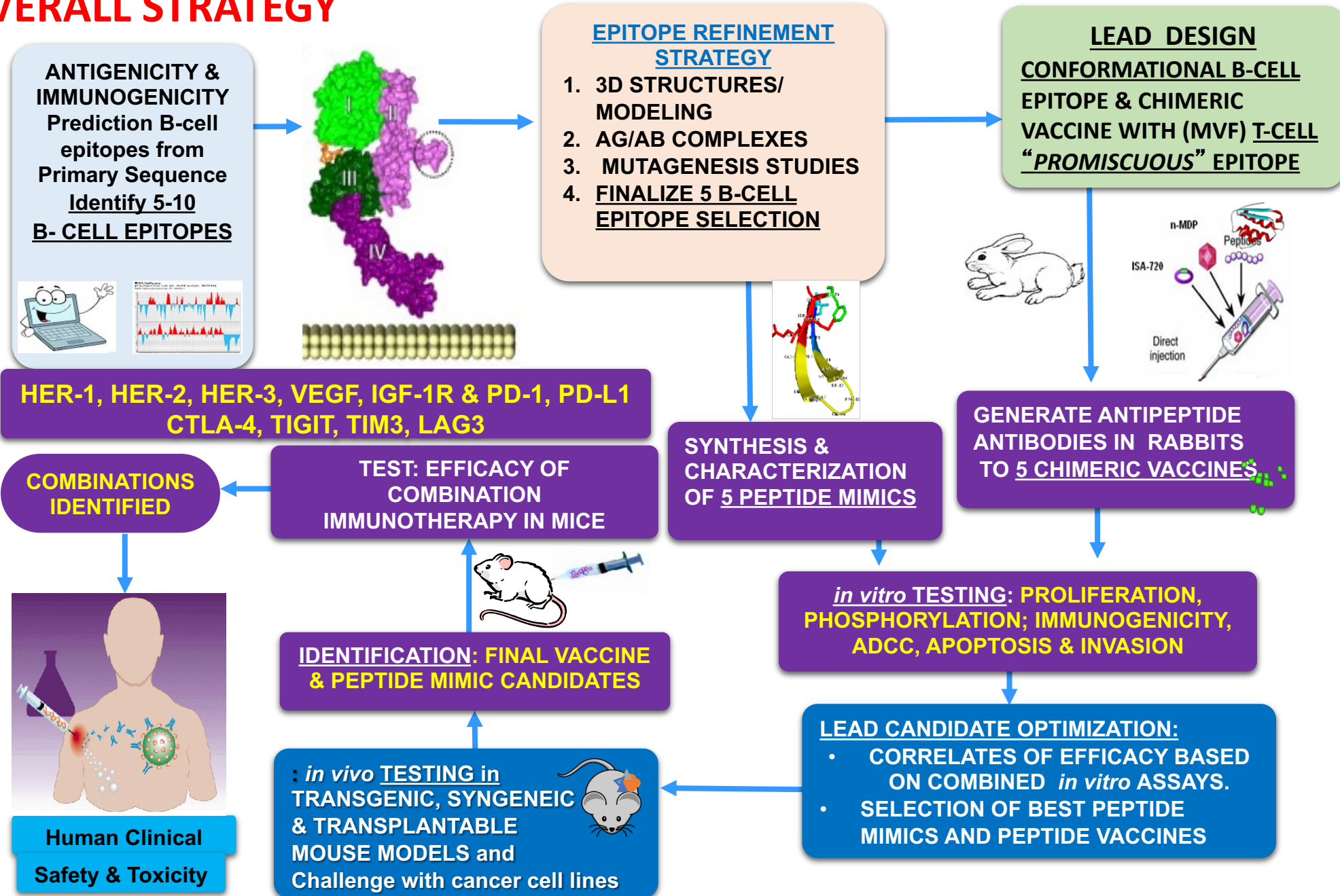
Figure 4



THE VACCINE WORKS IN INNOVATIVE WAYS



OVERALL STRATEGY

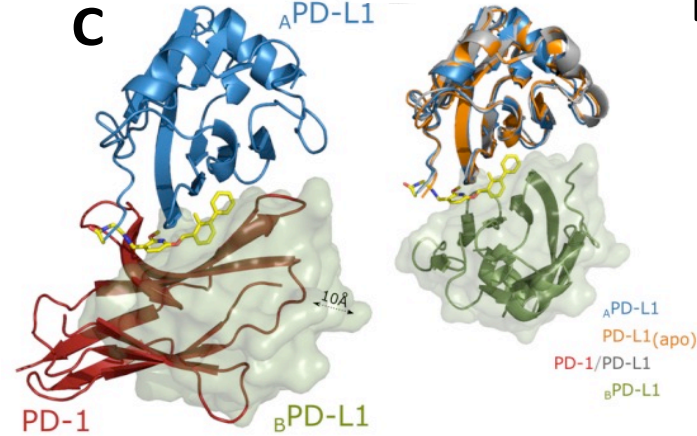


PDL1-B-Cell Epitope Vaccines Prediction, Design and Immunogenicity

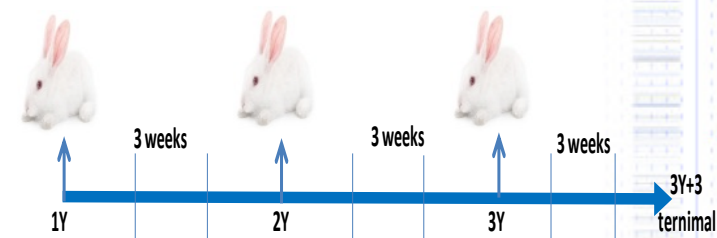
A

PEPTIDES	AMINO ACID SEQUENCES OF SYNTHESIZED PEPTIDES
PD-L1 (36)	H ₂ N- ³⁶ L-I-V-Y-W-E-M-E-D-K-N-I-I-Q-F-V-H-G ⁵³ -CONH ₂
MVF-PD-L1 (36)	H ₂ N-KLLSLIKGVIVHRLEGVE-GPSL- ³⁶ L-I-V-Y-W-E-M-E-D-K-N-I-I-Q-F-V-H-G ⁵³ -CONH ₂
PD-L1 (50)	H ₂ N- ⁵⁰ F-V-H-G-E-E-D-L-K-V-Q-H-S-S-Y-R-Q-R ⁶⁷ -CONH ₂
MVF-PD-L1 (50)	H ₂ N-KLLSLIKGVIVHRLEGVE-GPSL- ⁵⁰ F-V-H-G-E-E-D-L-K-V-Q-H-S-S-Y-R-Q-R ⁶⁷ -CONH ₂
PD-L1 (95)	H ₂ N- ⁹⁵ Y-R-C-M-I-S-Y-G-G-A-D-Y-K-R-I-T-V-K ¹¹² -CONH ₂
MVF-PD-L1 (95)	H ₂ N-KLLSLIKGVIVHRLEGVE-GPSL- ⁹⁵ Y-R-C-M-I-S-Y-G-G-A-D-Y-K-R-I-T-V-K ¹¹² -CONH ₂
PD-L1 (130)	H ₂ N- ¹³⁰ V-T-S-E-H-E-L-T-C-Q-A-E-G-Y-P-K-A-E ¹⁴⁷ -CONH ₂
MVF-PD-L1 (130)	H ₂ N-KLLSLIKGVIVHRLEGVE-GPSL- ¹³⁰ V-T-S-E-H-E-L-T-C-Q-A-E-G-Y-P-K-A-E ¹⁴⁷ -CONH ₂
TT3-PD-L1 (130)	H ₂ N-FNNFTVSFVLRVPKVSASHL-GPSL- ¹³⁰ V-T-S-E-H-E-L-T-C-Q-A-E-G-Y-P-K-A-E ¹⁴⁷ -CONH ₂

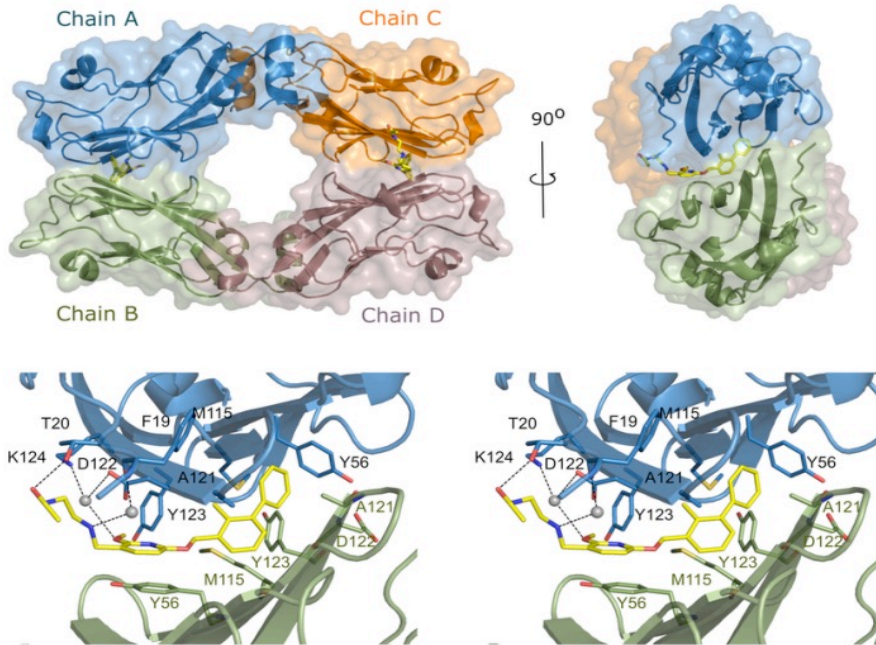
C



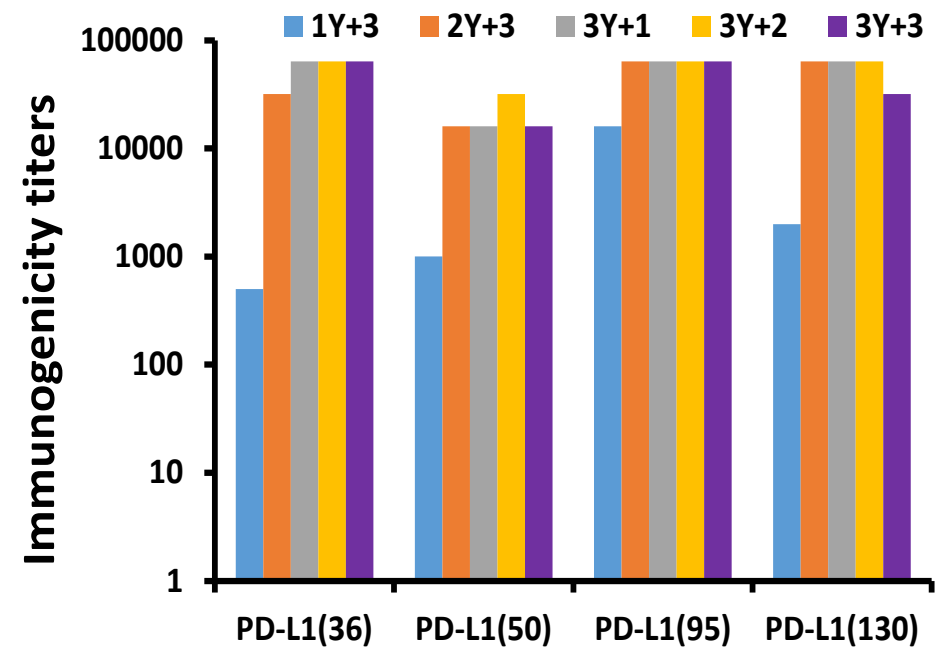
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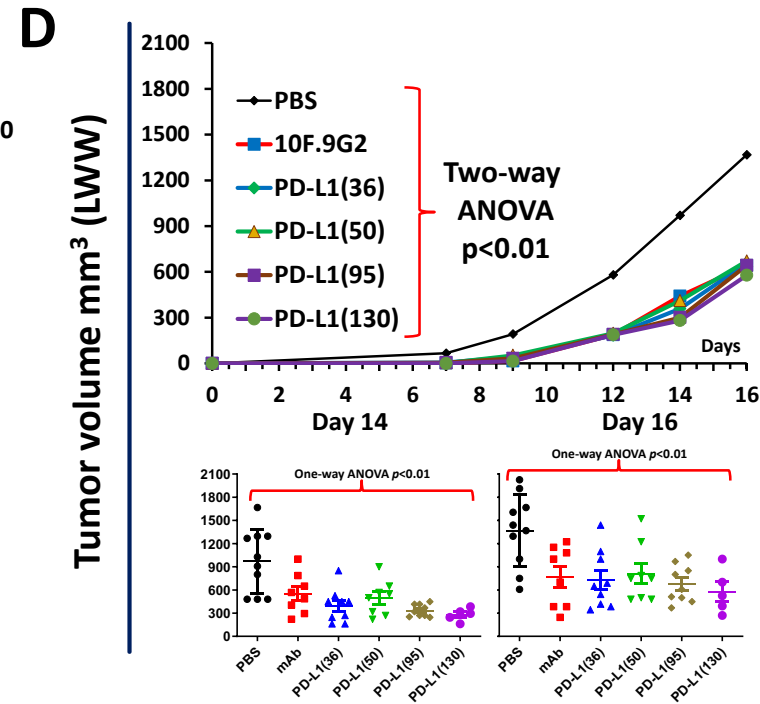
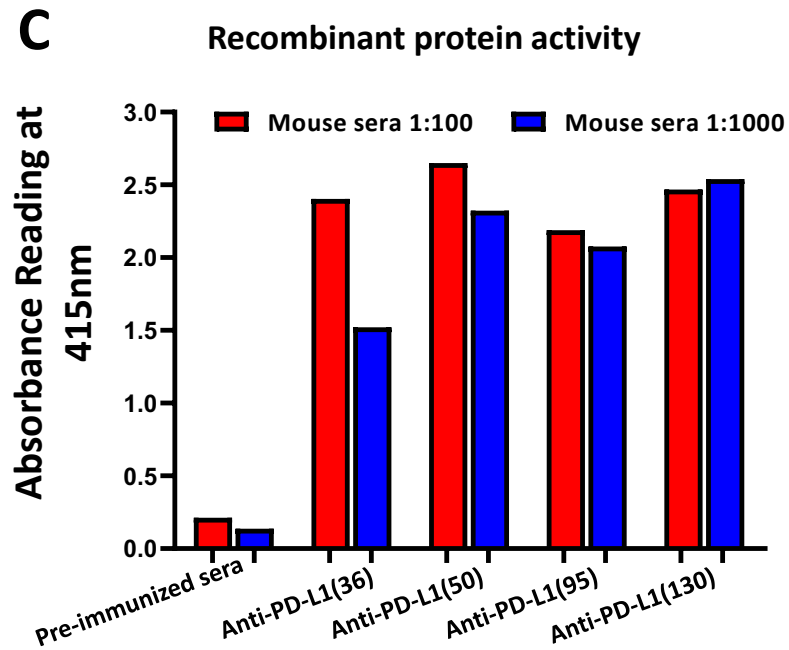
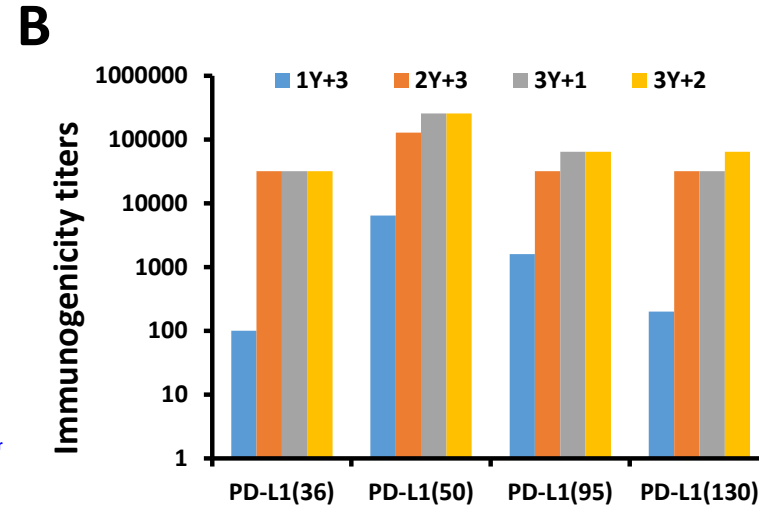
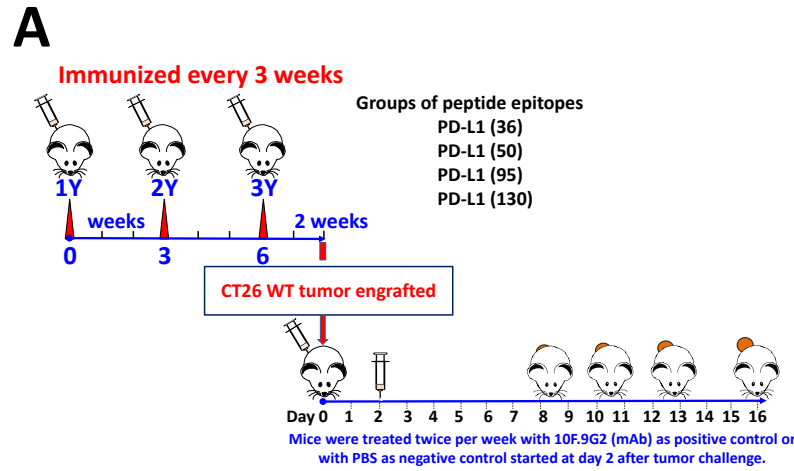
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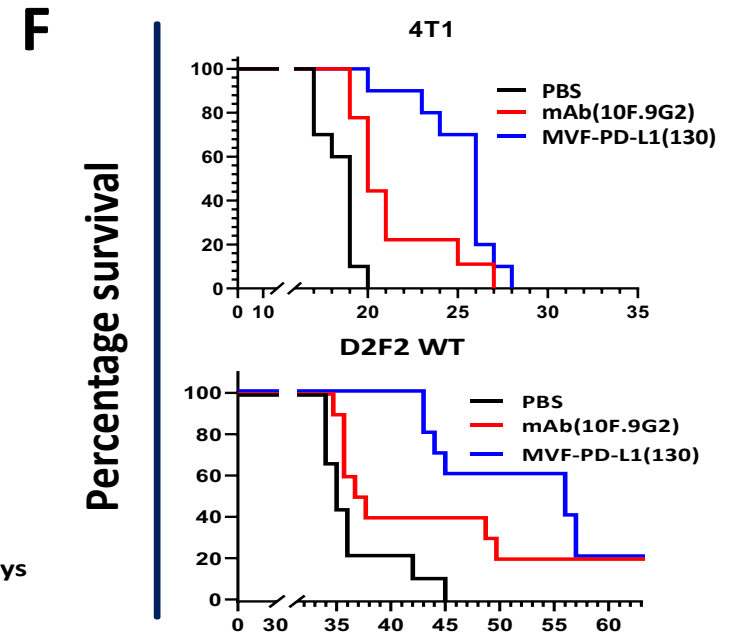
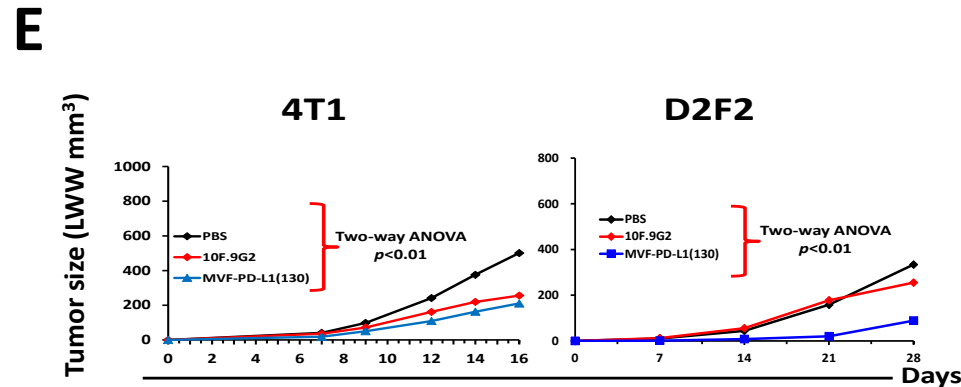
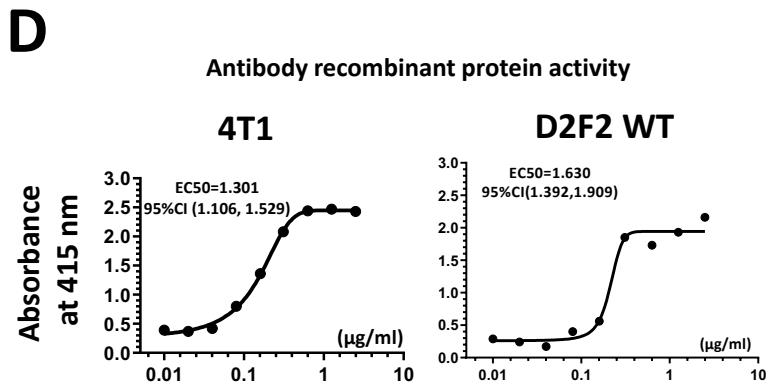
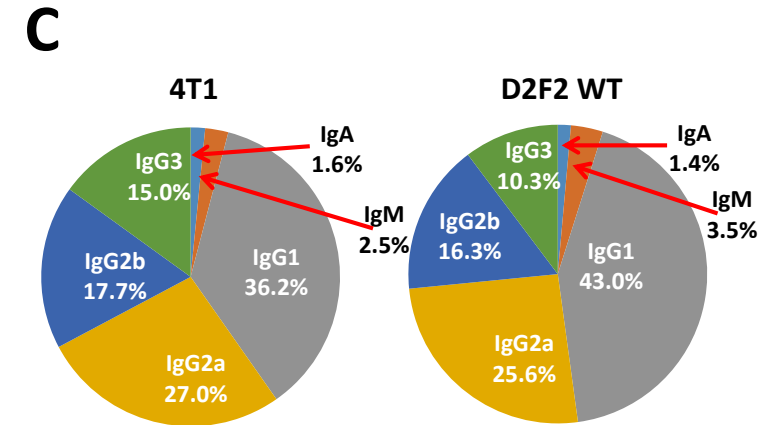
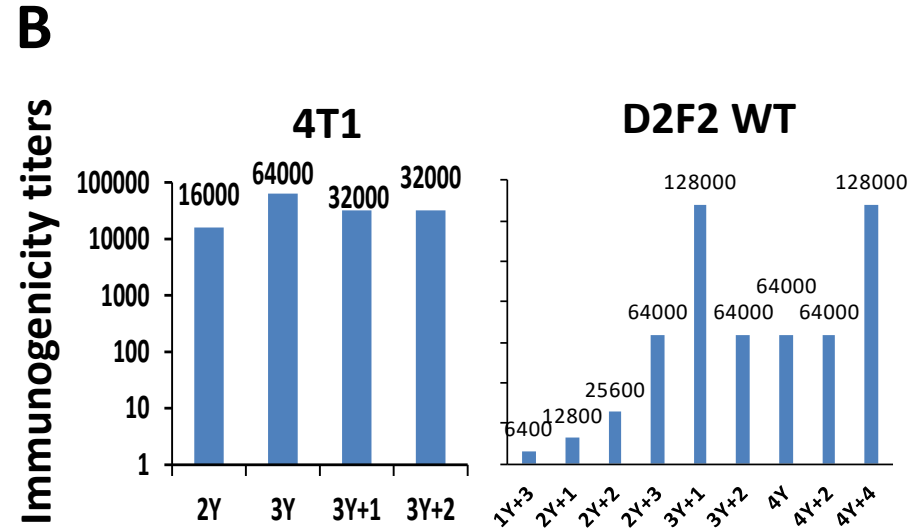
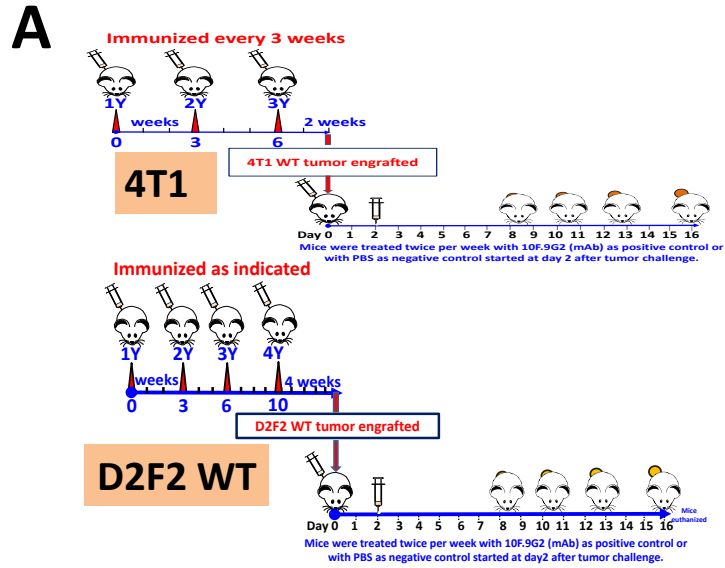
E



PREDICTED PDL1-B-Cell Epitopes: Initial Screening as MVF Chimeric Peptides in Syngeneic BALB/c-CT26 Tumor Model

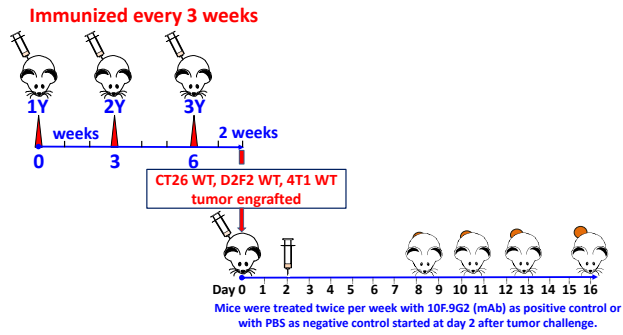


Syngeneic BALB/c Immunized with MVF-PDL1(130-147) Challenged with D2F2 WT and 4T1 carcinoma cells

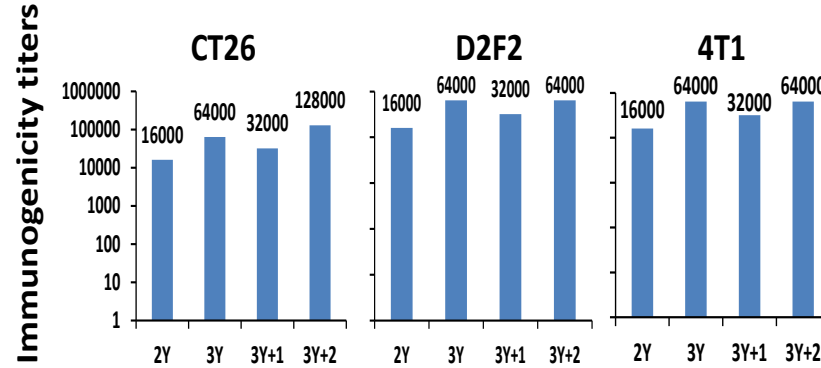


Syngeneic BALB/c Immunized with TT3-PD-L1 (130-147) Challenged with CT26, D2F2, and 4T1 Carcinoma cells

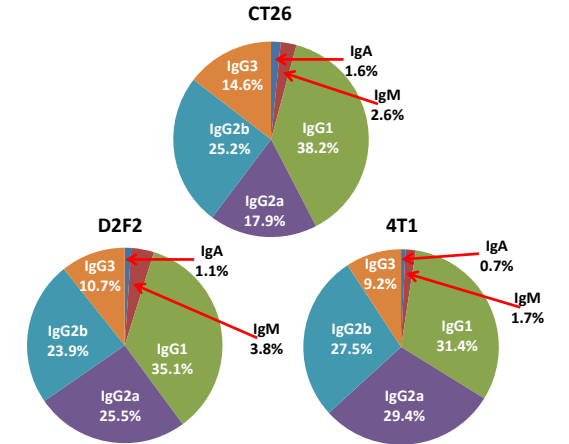
A



B

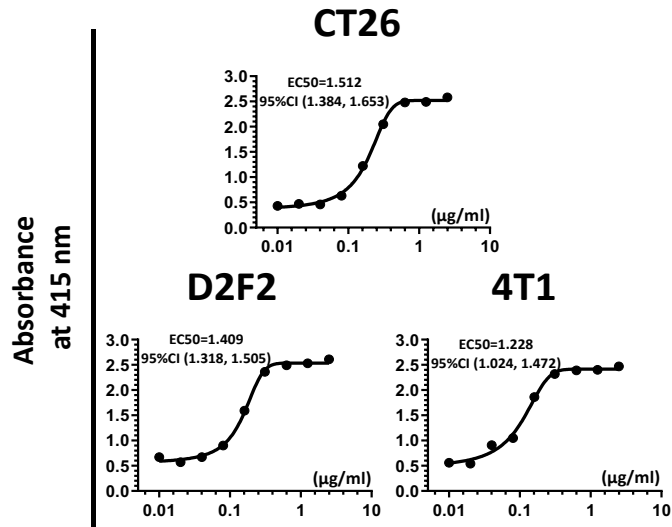


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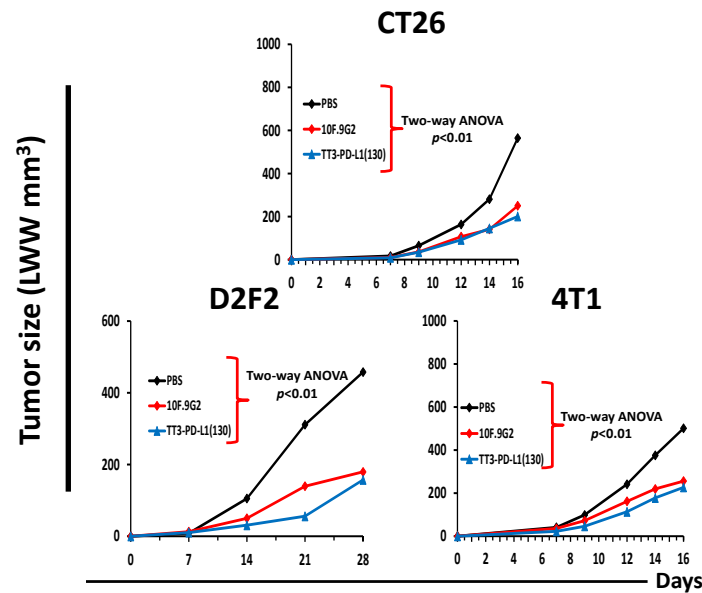


D

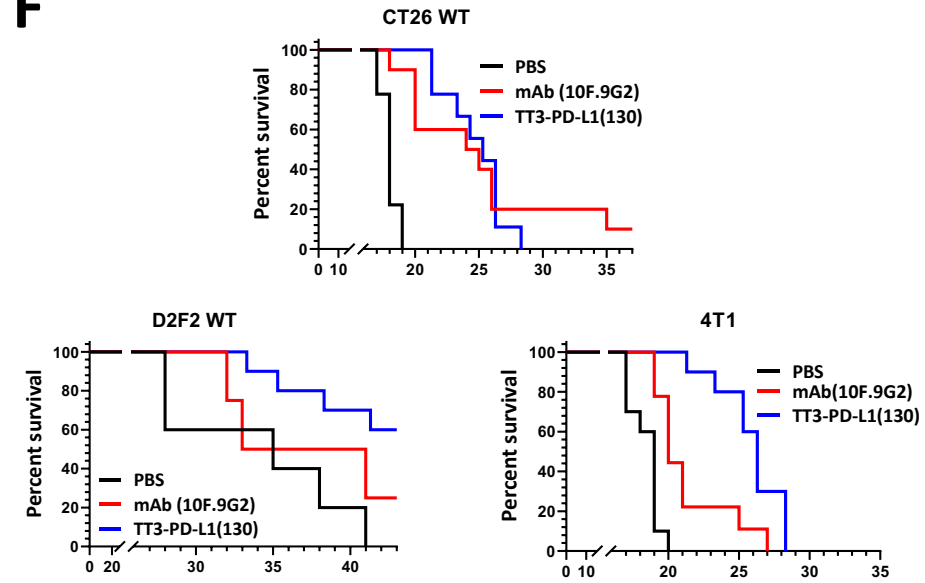
Antibody recombinant protein activity



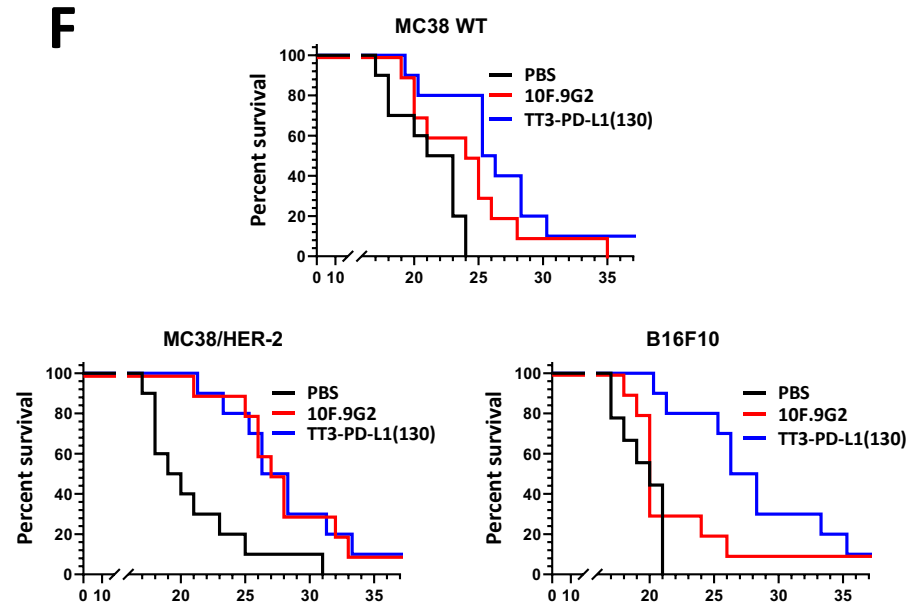
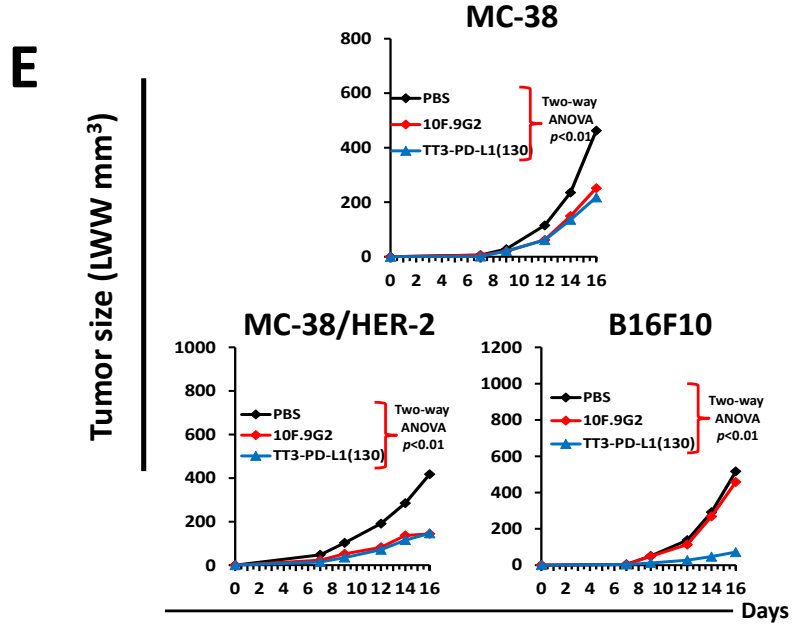
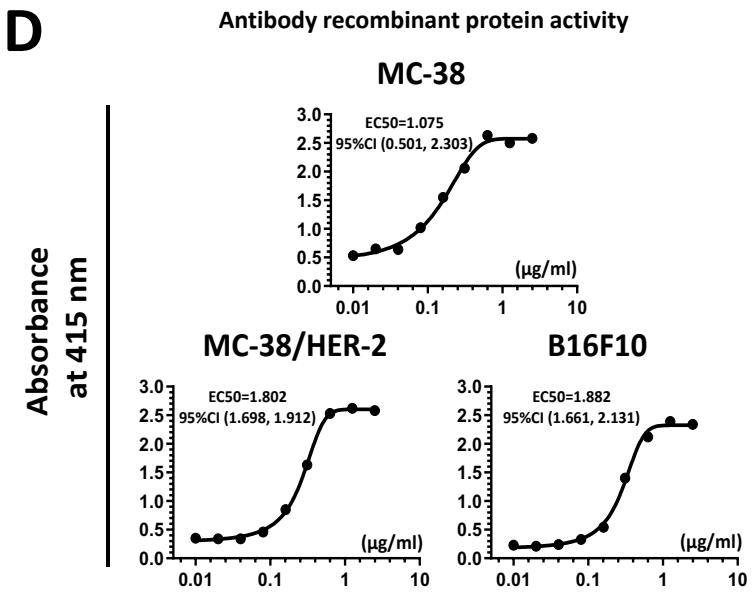
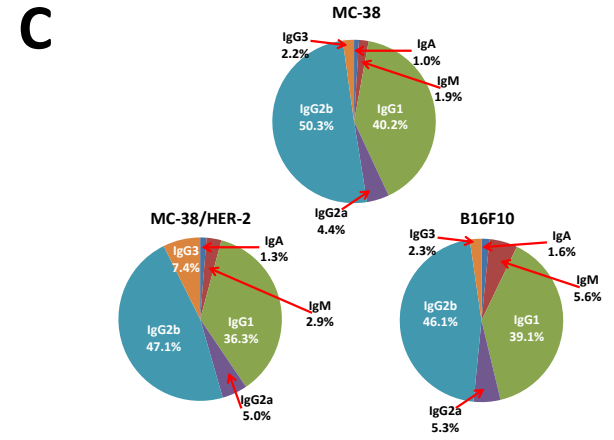
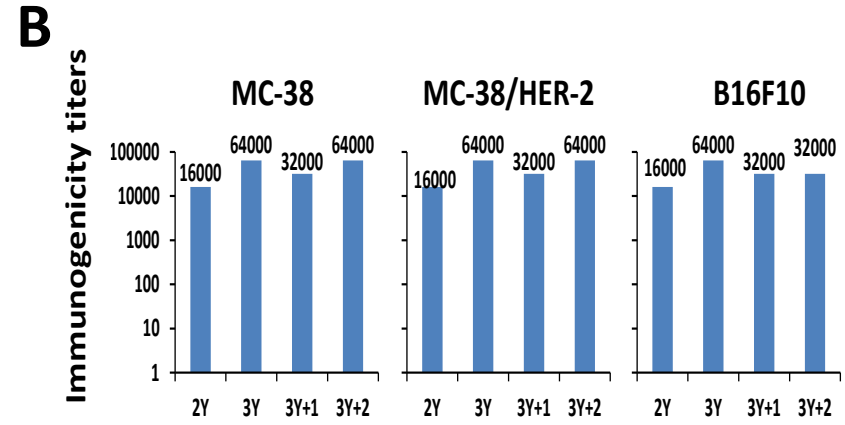
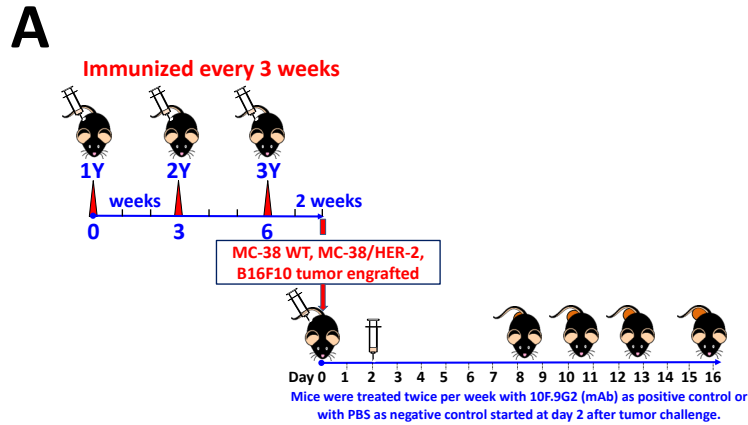
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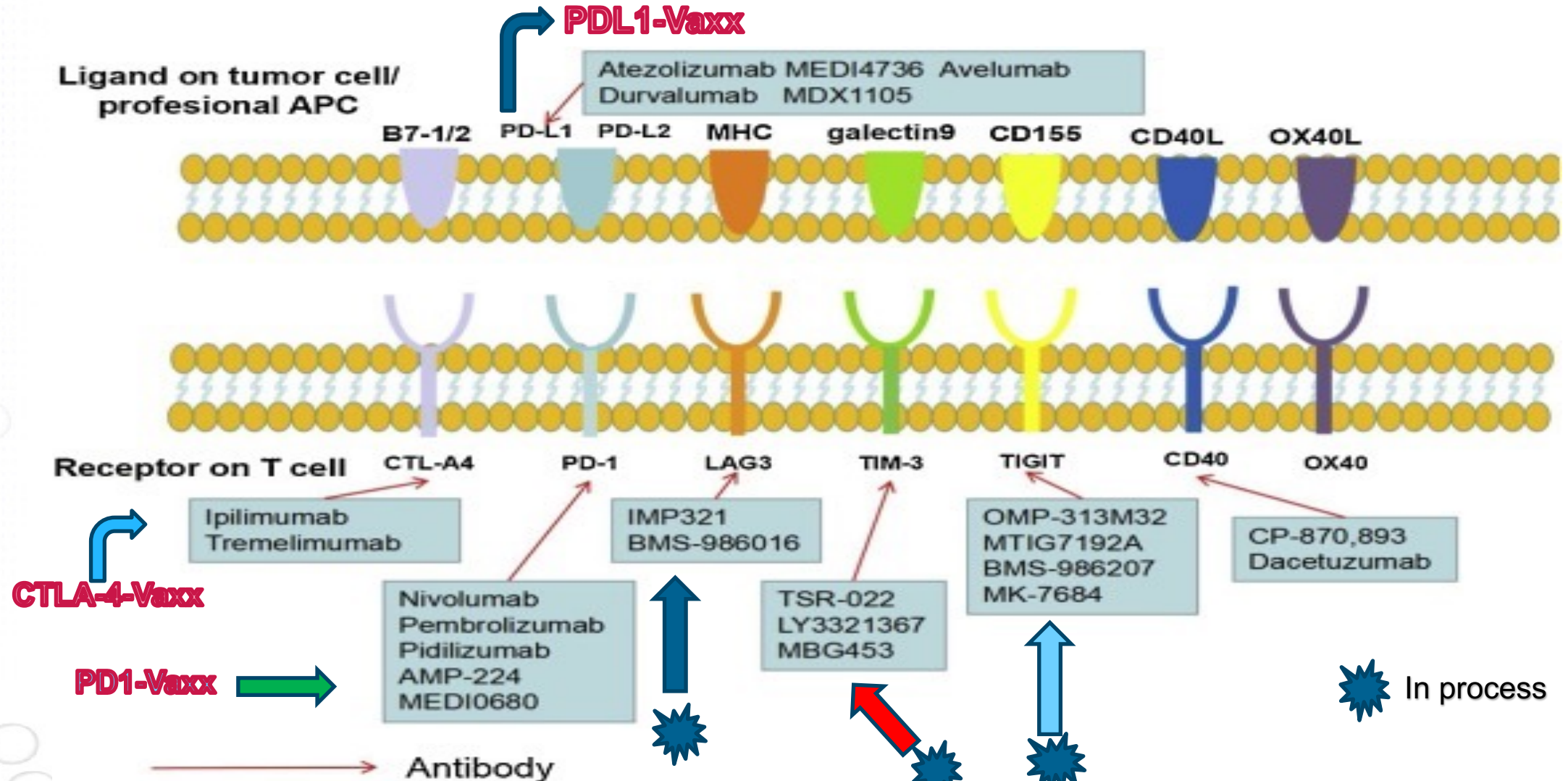
F



Syngeneic C57BL6/J immunized with TT3-PDL1(130-147) challenged with MC38, MC-38/HER-2, B16-F10 carcinoma cells

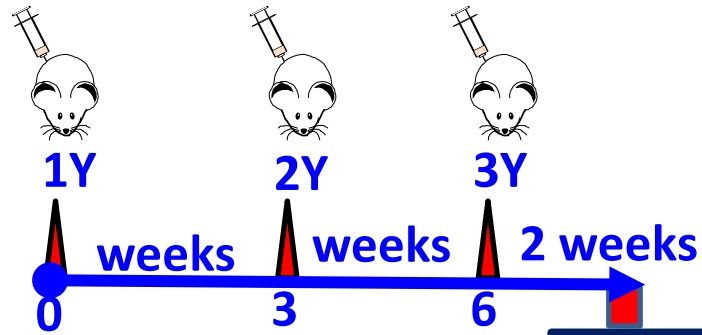


NOVEL TARGETS, AGENTS and Rational COMBINATIONS in IMMUNO-ONCOLOGY



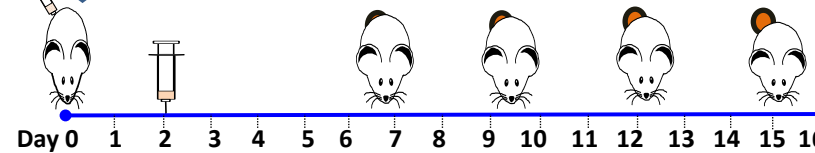
CTLA-4 peptide epitope vaccines identified

BALB/c
Immunized
every 3 weeks

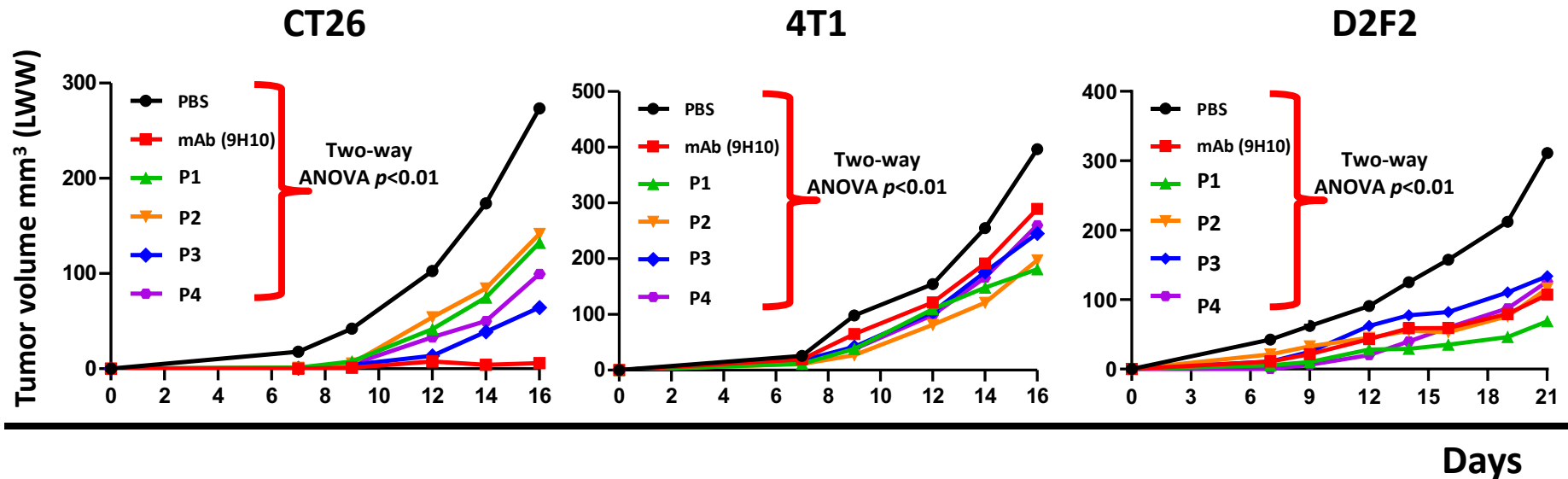


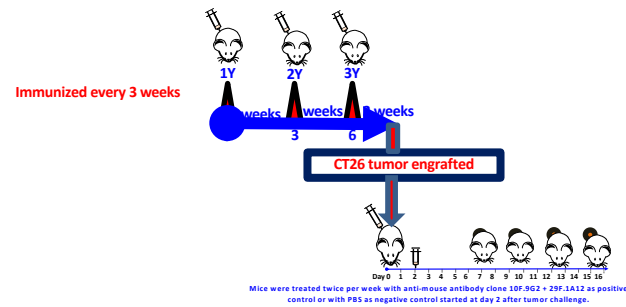
Mice were immunized with:
P1, P2, P3 or P4 CTLA-4 peptide epitope vaccine

CT26, 4T1 or D2F2 tumor engrafted



Mice were treated twice per week with anti-mouse antibody clone 9H10 as positive control or with PBS as negative control started at day 2 after tumor challenge.





NOVEL CHECKPOINT INHIBITOR VACCINES

Rationale Combinations in ONCOIMMUNOLOGY

PD-1, PD-L1 and CTLA-4 VACCINES

V29: PD1-Vaxx + PD-L1 (36) or PD-L1(130)

BALB/c mice challenge with CT26

Negative control: PBS

POSITIVE CONTROL: mAb (10F.9G2 + 29F.1A12);

Combo1: (MVf-PD-1(92)+MVf-PD-L1(36))

Combo2: (MVf-PD-1(92)+MVf-PD-L1(130))

V30: CTLA-4 + PD-L1

BALB/c mice challenge with CT26

Groups:

PBS;

mAb: mAbs (10F.9G2 + 9H10);

V30 G5: Combo1: (MVf-CTLA-4 (PK1)+ MVf-PD-L1(36));

V30 G6: Combo2: (MVf-CTLA-4 (PK1)+ MVf-PD-L1(130))

V30 G7: Combo3: (MVf-CTLA-4 (PK2)+ MVf-PD-L1(36))

V30 G8: Combo4: (MVf-CTLA-4 (PK2)+ MVf-PD-L1(130))

V31: PD1-Vaxx; PD-L1 (36); PD-L1(130)

BALB/c mice challenge with CT26

Groups:

V31 G0: PBS

V31 G1: mAb: mAb (10F.9G2);

V31 G5: MVf-PD-1(92)

V31 G6: MVf-PD-L1(36)

V31 G7: MVf-PD-L1(130)

V32: CTLA-4 Peptide Mimics

BALB/c mice challenge with CT26 tumor cells then treat as follows;

Treatment time: Day1, Day2, Day5, Day7, Day9, Day12, Day14, Day16;
(Dose of 0.2mg/mouse before day14, dose of 0.5mg/mouse at day14 and day16)

Groups:

V32 G0: PBS;

V32 G1: mAb: mAb (9H10)

V32 G5: CTLA-4 (PK2)

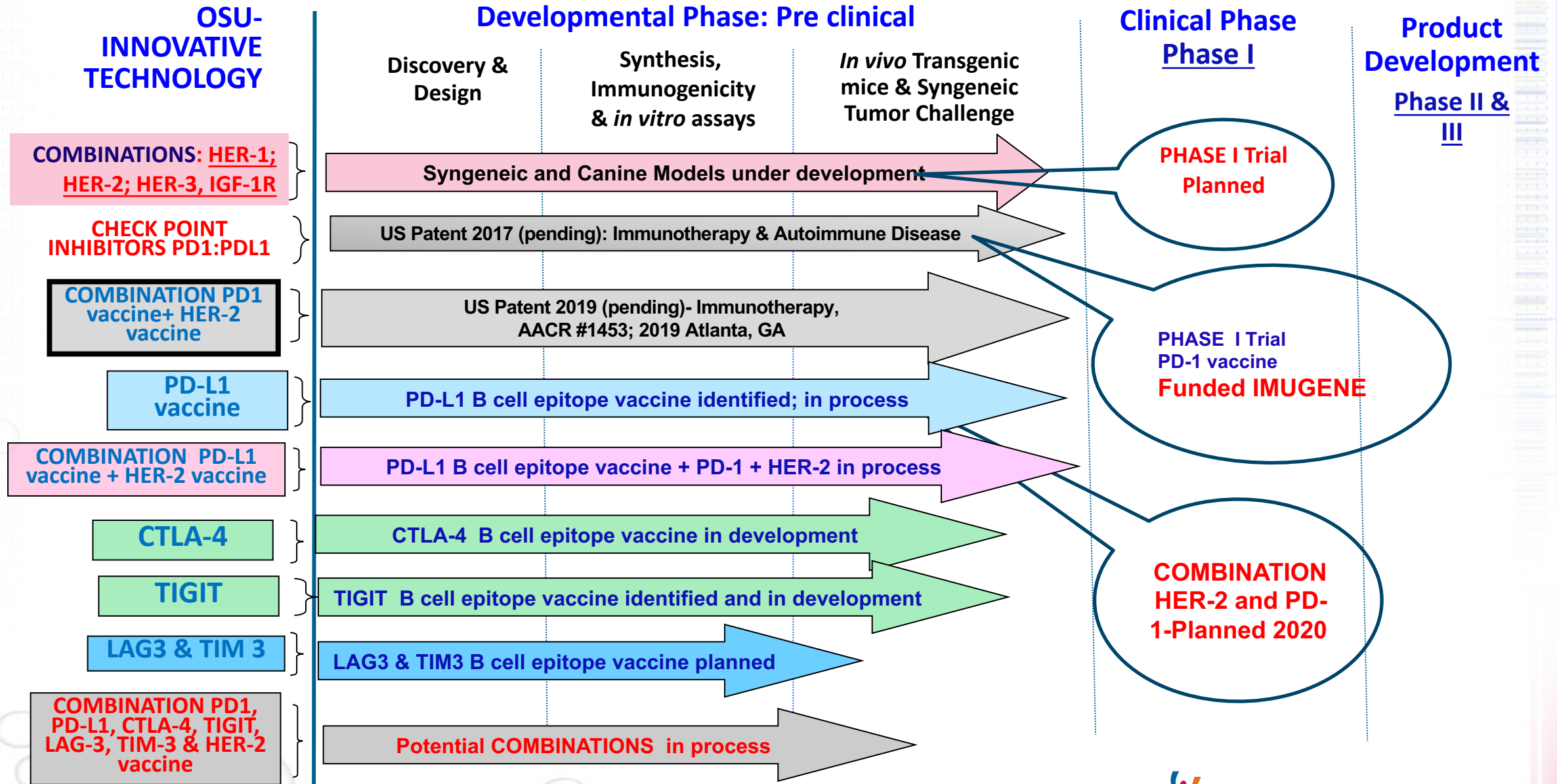
V32 G6: no immunization before challenge, post challenge treat with Ac-CTLA-4

V32 G7: no immunization before challenge, post challenge treat with D-CTLA-4

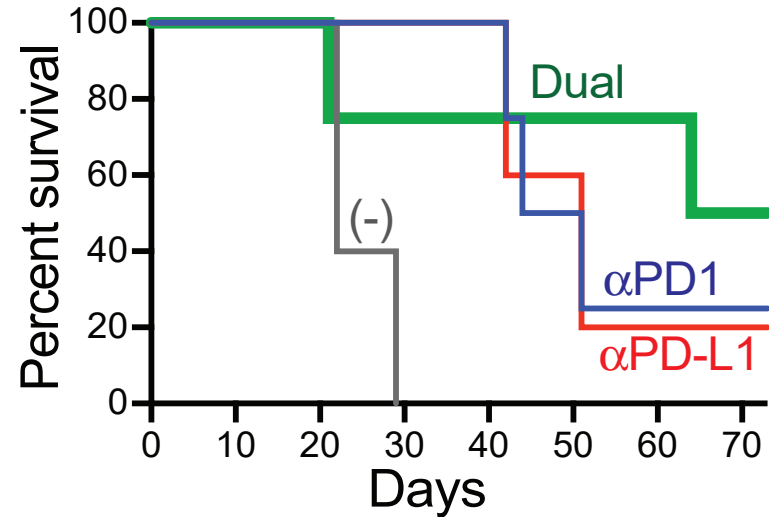
V32 G8: no immunization before challenge, post challenge treat with RID-CTLA-4

V32 G9: no immunization before challenge, post challenge treat with RIL-CTLA-4

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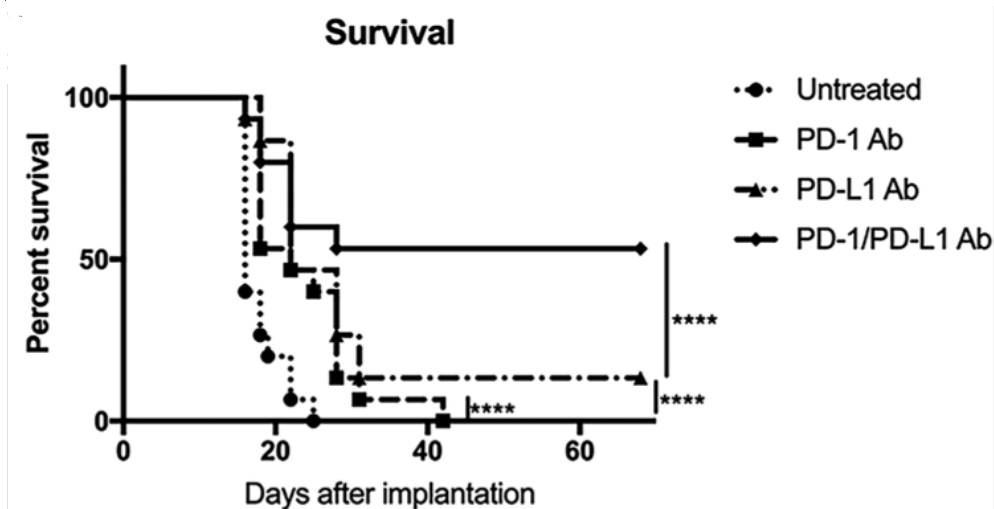


Why PD-1/PD-L1 Combination?



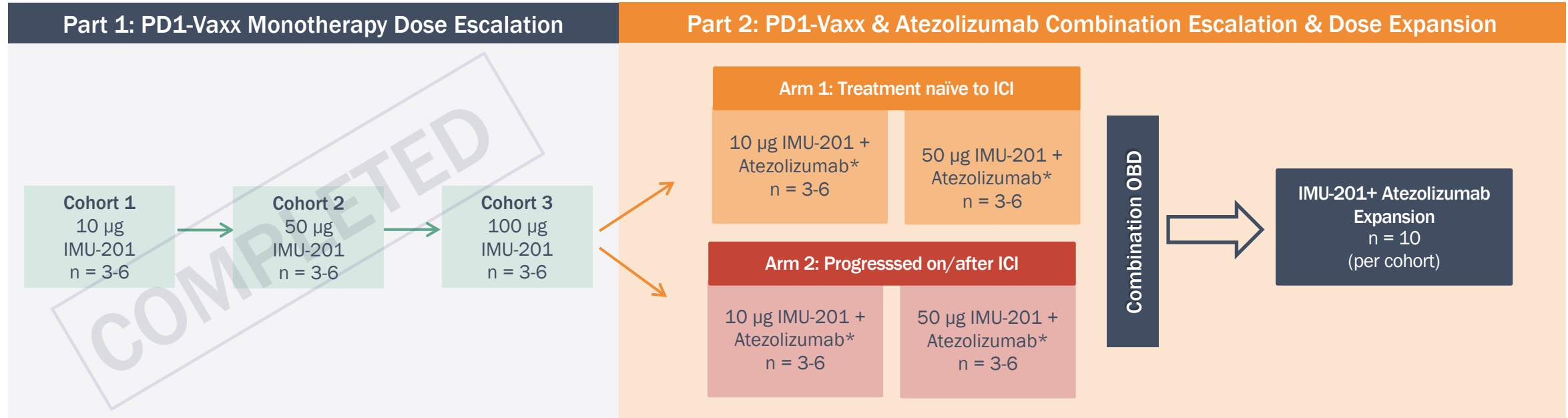
Burrack et al. Combination PD-1 and PD-L1 Blockade Promotes Durable Neoantigen-Specific T Cell Mediated Immunity in Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma, Cell Reports 28, 2140–2155

<https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03936959?term=NCT03936959&draw=2&rank=1>, bispecific PD1/PDL1 antibody Phase 1, Eli Lilly LY3434172, and Beigene, BGB-A333 Alone and in Combination With Tislelizumab <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03379259>



Hartley et al. Programmed Cell Death Ligand 1 (PD-L1) Signaling Regulates Macrophage Proliferation and Activation Cancer Immunol Res; 6(10) October 2018
 Combined therapy with PD-1/PD-L1 antibodies induced early tumour regression and tumour-free survival in melanoma

IMPRINTER: PD1-Vaxx Phase 1 Study Design



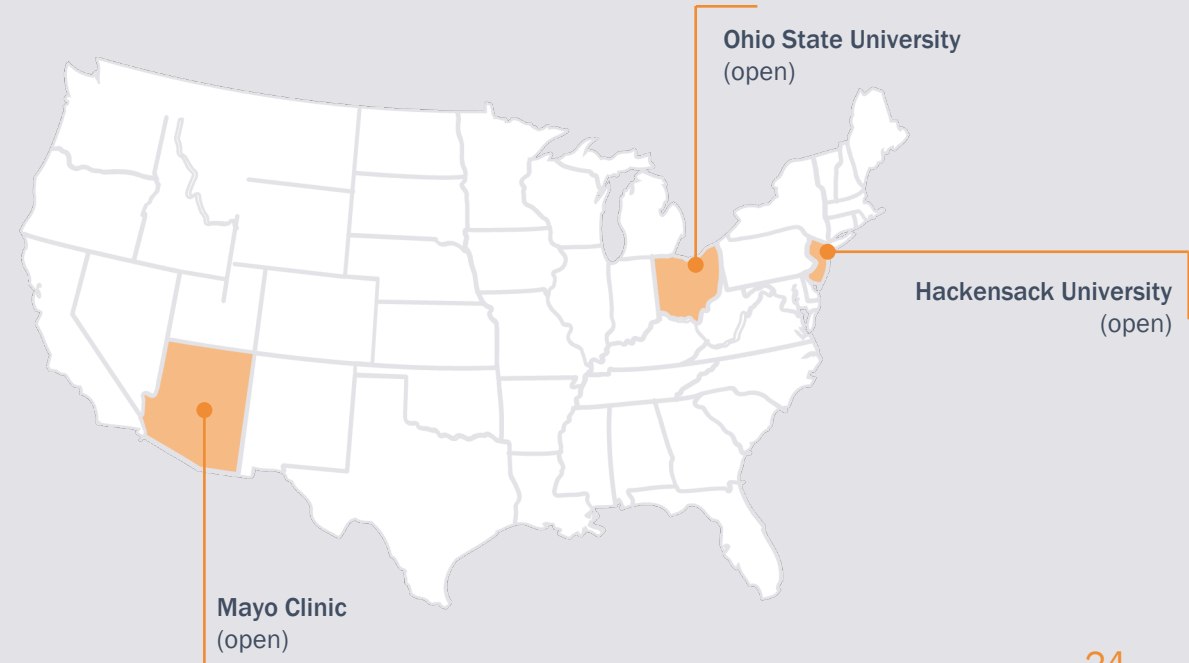
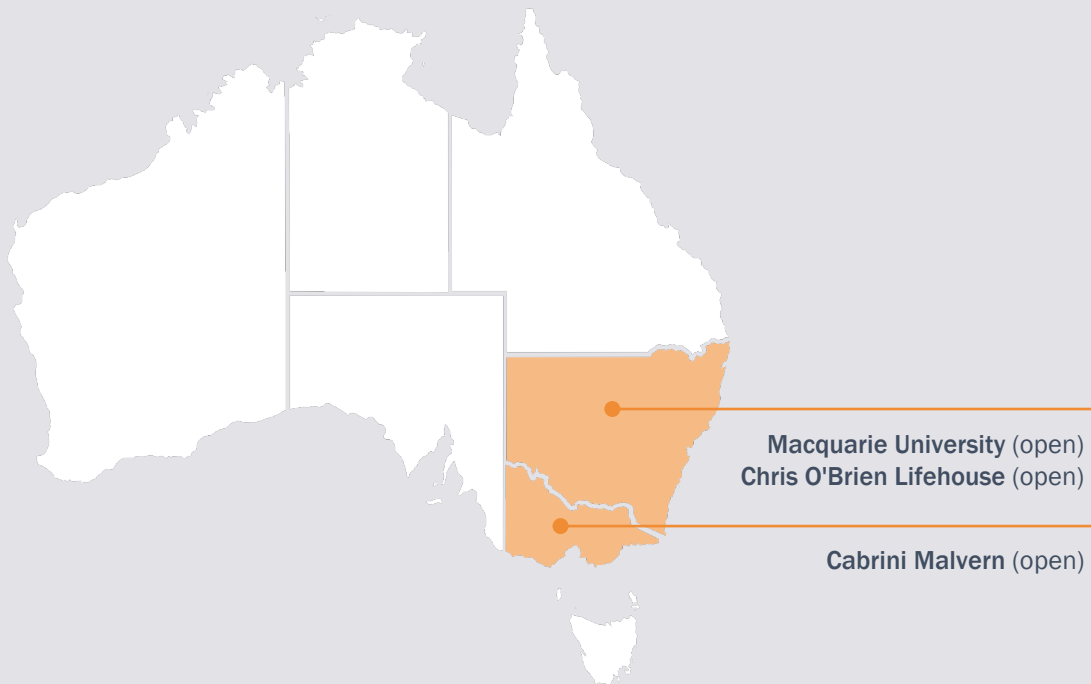
Phase	Part 1: Monotherapy Dose Escalation	Part 2: Combination Escalation & Expansion
Indication	Advanced/metastatic non-small cell lung cancer expressing PD-L1 (TPS>50) and progressed on/after ICI	Advanced/metastatic non-small cell lung cancer expressing PD-L1 (TPS>50) Arm 1: treatment naïve for ICI Arm 2: progressed on/after ICI (fresh biopsy)
Objectives	Primary: Safety, OBD Monotherapy & Combination, Secondary: ORR, PFS, OS, Exploratory: Biomarker	
No. of Patients	Approx. 9-18	Approx. 32-44
Site Location	Australia & USA	



*840mg Atezolizumab every 2 weeks = Q2W

IMPRINTER: PD1-Vaxx Phase 1 Monotherapy Dose Escalation Complete

Current Status





IMUGENE
Developing Cancer Immunotherapies

ASX: IMU

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