Transgene Announces New Pre-Clinical Data with TG4010 in Combination with Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors and TG3003 (humanized mAb anti-CD115) to be Presented at AACR

**Strasbourg, France, March 19, 2015** – Transgene (Euronext: TNG) today announced that new pre-clinical data with two of its immunotherapy programs will be presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research (AACR) to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania April 18-22, 2015.

A poster regarding TG4010, Transgene’s immunotherapy that is in late-stage clinical testing for non-small cell lung cancer, will be presented:

- *Immune checkpoint inhibitors enhance benefits of modified vaccinia virus Ankara to improve survival in preclinical models of cancer (Abstract #2497)*
  
  Session Category and Title: Immunology, Tumor Vaccines
  
  Date and Time: Monday, April 20, 1:00-5:00 PM

Additionally, a poster with data on the Company’s pre-clinical stage anti-cancer monoclonal antibody, TG3003, will be presented:

- *TG3003, an immunomodulatory anti-CD115 mAb targeting M2-macrophage polarization in the tumor microenvironment (Abstract # 288)*
  
  Session Category and Title: Immunology, Tumor Microenvironment/Innate Immune Activators
  
  Date and Time: Sunday, April 19, 1:00-5:00 PM

A third poster reviewing clinical experience with Transgene’s modified vaccinia virus Ankara (MVA) platform will also be presented:

- *The MVA viral platform for the treatment of cancer and chronic infectious diseases: Clinical experience from four randomized controlled phase II studies (Abstract #2498)*
  
  Session Category and Title: Immunology, Tumor Vaccines
  
  Date and Time: Monday, April 20, 1:00-5:00 PM

Abstracts are now available online on the AACR website at: [www.aacr.org](http://www.aacr.org).
**About TG4010:**
TG4010, a novel MUC1 targeting immunotherapy, is in development for the treatment of metastatic NSCLC in combination with first-line chemotherapy. TG4010 is a recombinant vaccinia virus of the Ankara strain (MVA) expressing the coding sequences of the MUC1 antigen and of the cytokine, Interleukin-2 (IL2). In healthy cells, the MUC1 protein is normally found on the surface of epithelial cells in many types of tissue and works to protect these cells. In tumor cells, several modifications of MUC1 can occur: over expression, hypoglycosylation and changes in cellular localization. These changes transform the MUC1 protein into a highly immunogenic tumor associated antigen (TAA) and make it an attractive target for cancer immunotherapy. Thus, the strategy is to induce MUC1 antigen expression in a non-tumor environment, i.e., where the immune system is fully functional, in order to induce both innate and MUC1 specific adaptive immunity. In addition to NSCLC, the MUC1 TAA is expressed in many other solid tumor types, such as lung, breast, colorectal, kidney and prostate cancers.

**About TG3003**
TG3003 is a humanized monoclonal antibody that was discovered and is being developed by Transgene. TG3003 is directed against human CD115, the CSF-1 cell-surface receptor expressed by all types of myeloid cells, including macrophages. The tumor microenvironment often contains high numbers of M2-type macrophages, often associated with a poor prognosis. M2-macrophages can dampen anti-tumor immune responses, promote tumor growth and metastasis, while M1-macrophages are generally associated with a good prognosis. TG3003 has been shown to inhibit the formation of M2-macrophages and to favor the generation of M1-macrophages and dendritic cells, which play a key role in stimulating the immune response against cancer. TG3003 has also been shown to target another type of myeloid cell, osteoclasts, which are responsible for metastasis-induced bone degradation and pain in cancer patients. TG3003 is currently in pre-clinical development.

**About Transgene**
Transgene (Euronext: TNG), part of Institut Mérieux, is a publicly traded French biopharmaceutical company focused on discovering, developing and manufacturing targeted immunotherapies for the treatment of cancer and infectious diseases. Transgene’s programs utilize viral vector technology with the goal of indirectly or directly killing infected or cancerous cells. The Company’s two lead clinical-stage programs are: TG4010 for non-small cell lung cancer and Pexa-Vec for liver cancer. The Company has several other programs in clinical and pre-clinical development that are based on its core viral vector technology. Transgene is based in Strasbourg, France, and has additional operations in Lyon, as well as satellite offices in China and the U.S. Additional information about Transgene is available at www.transgene.fr.
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