

Virus Powered Immunotherapies against Solid Tumors

Corporate Presentation

June 27, 2022



This presentation contains forward-looking statements, which are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated. There can be no guarantee that (i) the results of pre-clinical work and prior clinical trials will be predictive of the results of the clinical trials currently under way, (ii) regulatory authorities will agree with the Company's further development plans for its therapies, or (iii) the Company will find development and commercialization partners for its therapies in a timely manner and on satisfactory terms and conditions, if at all. The occurrence of any of these risks could have a significant negative outcome for the Company's activities, perspectives, financial situation, results and development.

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An Experienced Management Team



Transgene – Potential game changing approach to the treatment of solid tumors **Customized and Off-The-Shelf Cancer Immunotherapies**



Our Expertise Translates into Two Unique Technology Platforms Able to Target Multiple Solid Tumors



- → Induces broad immune response (innate & adaptive) to fight cancer
- → Versatility & flexibility can encode wide range of payloads to target a wide range of indications
- → Demonstrated safety
- → Easy administration
- → Established manufacturing
- → Not restricted to tumors sensitive to Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors
- → « All in one » no need for adjuvant, immunogenic by itself

THERAPEUTIC VACCINES

- **1. Select the right antigens: Patient specific antigens** selected to generate the optimal immune response
- **2. Engineer virus:** integration of the antigen/selected sequences within the genome of the MVA virus
- **3. Activate immune system: Activate T cell** through several mechanisms to kill tumour cells

ONCOLYTIC VIRUSES

invirio

myvac

Engineered virus (VV_{cop}TK⁻RR⁻) that **encodes therapeutic payload**

Cancer cell death through: (1) virus-induced direct and specific tumor oncolysis and (2) activity generated by therapeutic payloads

Intravenous delivery has the potential to target multiorgan lesions



— Multiple Opportunities to Transform Solid Tumor Therapy

	Product	Target/transgene	Indication	Collaboration	Preclinical	Phase I	Phase II	Next step			
T	HERAPEU1										
	TG4001	HPV16 E6 – E7	Anogenital HPV+ cancers					Interim analysis Q4 2022			
vac	TG4050	30 neoantigens	Head and neck cancers	\ Orchestrating a brighter world				Additional Ph. I data to be presented in congresses in			
myn			Ovarian cancer	NEC				to start in H2 2023			
0	ONCOLYTIC VIRUS (OV)										
	TOCODO	5-FU	Gastro-intestinal cancers (IV*)					End of Ph. I mid-2022			
	190002	chemotherapy	Colorectal cancer (IHA*)					Initial Ph. I data Q3 2022			
	BT-001	Anti-CTLA4 + GM-CSF	Solid tumors	BioInvent				Ph. I part B to start in H2 2022			
6	OVs	Undisclosed	Solid tumors					Best candidates to enter into clinical dev.			
inv	5 OVs	Undisclosed (incl. 1 licensed product)	Solid tumors	AstraZeneca				Potential further milestones & option exercise			
	OV	Undisclosed (CAR-T combination)	Solid tumors	译 博生吉 PersonGen							
	transge	ene									

Transgene & AstraZeneca to Co-Develop 5 Novel Invir.IO[™] OVs

Transgene and AstraZeneca entered into a collaboration and exclusive license option agreement in 2019

For 5 innovative Invir.IO[™] based armed oncolytic immunotherapies

Integrating one or more transgene(s) chosen by AstraZeneca (not disclosed)

Collaboration progressing well, AstraZeneca will oversee the clinical development

1st license option exercised by AstraZeneca in Dec. 2021



Eligible to receive development, regulatory and sales-based milestones payments as well as a royalty based on future commercial sales



Up to 5 new OVs







Potential to Transform the Treatmentof Anogenital HPV Positive Solid Tumors

Interim analysis expected in Q4 2022



TG4001 | Optimized Treatment for HPV-Positive Tumors Potential to Address All HPV Positive Cancers





Estimated cancer cases (2025) based on: 1. ICO/IARC – HPV Information Centers <u>Prevention at a glance</u> // 2. HPV-positive cervical cancer: Globocan/IARC 2020 <u>Cancer Fact Sheets: valva (C53)</u>; ICO/IARC – HPV Information Center <u>Statistics</u> // 3. HPV-positive vaginal cancer: Globocan/IARC 2020 <u>Cancer Fact Sheets: valva (C51)</u>; ICO/IARC – HPV Information Center <u>Statistics</u> // 4. HPV-positive vulvar cancer: Globocan/IARC 2020 <u>Cancer Fact Sheets: valva (C51)</u>; ICO/IARC – HPV Information Center <u>Statistics</u>; CDC United States Cancer Statistics: <u>Data Visualizations</u>; SEER Cancer stat facts: <u>vulvar cancer</u> // 5. HPV-positive anal cancer: Globocan/IARC 2020 <u>Cancer Fact Sheets: valva (C51)</u>; ICO/IARC – HPV Information Center <u>Statistics</u>; CDC>Cancer Home>HPV and Cancer>Statistics>Rates by Race and Ethnicity><u>HPV-Associated Anal Cancer Rates by Race and Ethnicity</u>; American Cancers States by Race and Ethnicity

TG4001 | Phase Ib/II Data of TG4001 with Avelumab Presented at SITC 2020 Promising Results, Particularly in Patients without Liver Metastasis (<u>NCT03260023</u>)

34 heavily pretreated patients with metastatic HPV16+ cancer (oropharyngeal, anogenital)



Compares favorably to ICIs in monotherapy and competitive landscape

In 2L, ORR is around 10–15% , median PFS is around 2 months and median OS is less than 11 months

Estimations based on the following trials • Anal 2L: NCI9673 (Nivolumab, Phase II) ^[ref]; KN028 + KN158 ^[ref] (pooled analysis: Phase Ib KN028 and Phase II KN158); CARACAS (Phase II) ^[ref] • Cervical 2L: KN158 (Phase II) ^[ref] • Cervical, vaginal vulvar 2L: CM 358 (Phase II) ^[ref]

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Source: Le Tourneau et al. "TG4001 (Tipapkinogene sovacivec) and avelumab for recurrent/metastatic (R/M) Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)-16+ cancers: clinical efficacy and immunogenicity." 2020 <u>SITC Annual Meeting</u>, 9-11 November 2020, Poster presentation

TG4001 | Randomized Controlled Phase II Trial Supported by Clinicians Trial to Enroll up to ~ 150 Patients (<u>NCT03260023</u>)





Individualized Neoantigen Vaccine

Taking the Treatment of Each Patient's Tumor to a New Level

First positive data from the two Phase I trials



one patient • one genome • one vaccine

TG4050 | An Individualized Neoantigen Vaccine Combining Unique Capabilities Combines Bioengineering and Digital Transformation



TG4050 - First Individualized Vaccine Based on the *myvac®* Technology 2 ongoing clinical trials



TG4050 | Ovarian Cancer Trial after Surgery and Adjuvant Chemotherapy



First Patient Treated with TG4050 in Ovarian Cancer Trial

Normalization of CA-125 and ctDNA without Clinical Progression for 9 Months

73-year-old female

- Grade IIIC serous carcinoma of the ovary
- No BRCA mutation but HRD score >45 and p53 mutation
- 1st line/adjuvant treatment:
 paclitaxel/carboplatin for 6 cycles.
 No maintenance therapy

Relevant medical history and treatments

- Hypertension, paroxysmal atrial fibrillation, aortic valve stenosis, pulmonary embolism, obesity, dyspnea exertional
- Lisinopril, Cardia XT, Metoprolol succinate, furosemide (HTA), aspirin (atrial fibrillation)

Decline in ctDNA was concomitant with CA-125 normalization and disease control





Extremely Promising First Signals of Clinical Activity

From Repeated Injections of TG4050 as Monotherapy in Patients with Minimal Residual Disease

Ovarian Cancer Trial As of mid-May 2022 Expected time of clinical progression^[1] 6 months 12 months Patient 1 Patient 2 Patient 3 Patient 4 Patient 5 Patient in study as of May 2022 Death from unrelated cause /accination period Asymptomatic relapse Relapse/Progressive disease



Good safety profile No related SAEs

Patient #1 treated after an elevation of CA-125 experienced a normalization of CA-125 without clinical progression for 9 months until death from an unrelated chronic illness.

Patient #4 with radiologic lesions was **stable** for **11.4 months** after the first injection.



^[1] Wang et al. "CA-125–indicated asymptomatic relapse confers survival benefit to ovarian cancer patients who underwent secondary cytoreduction surgery", <u>Journal of Ovarian Research</u>, 2013, 6:14



Delord *et al*, "Phase 1 studies of personalized neoantigen vaccine TG4050 in ovarian carcinoma (OvC) and head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC)" <u>ASCO 2022</u>, June 5, 2022, Poster presentation

TG4050 | HPV-Negative Head and Neck Cancer Trial after Surgery and Adjuvant Therapy







2022 ASCO Delord *et al*, "Phase 1 studies of personalized neoantigen vaccine TG4050 in ovarian carcinoma (OvC) and head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC)" ANNUAL MEETING ASCO 2022, June 5, 2022, Poster presentation

Unprecedented Rate of T Cell Response Against Tumor Specific Epitopes

Profound Remodelling of Immune Cells Consistent with Anti Tumor Response

Differentiation of CD4 and CD8 into effector cells are consistent with the development of an active adaptive response

NK cells phenotype suggests ongoing antitumor activity

Amplified by vaccine

100100⁹

De novo responses

Ovarian cancer

of epitopes

1001001

Number of positive responses per patients

*0102011

Head and Neck cancer





Responses were either **amplification** of pre-existing responses or *de novo* responses induced during vaccination

Responses were observed for all subjects with a **median of 10 positive responses** per patient, out of 30

➔ Best-in-class



Source: Block et al, "Phase I trials of personalized cancer vaccine TG4050 in surgically treated high-risk head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) and relapsing ovarian cancer (OvC) patients" <u>AACR</u> <u>2022</u>, April 12, 2022, Poster presentation

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• TG4050 | Next Steps

Additional data to be presented at major scientific congresses, incl. in H2 2022

one patient • one genome • one vaccine

 These immune and clinical data will serve to identify the most appropriate path to take TG4050 to Phase II and forward





Our Unique Invir.IO™ Platform

Rapidly Generating Multiple Virus-Powered Off-the-Shelf Drug Candidates





Administered via the Intravenous Route (IV), Oncolytic Viruses Could Be the "Next Big Thing"



Locally advanced cancers (*e.g.* SSCC, soft tissue sarcoma, melanoma wo visceral lesions)

With IT* administration Use restricted to superficial lesions



Metastatic cancers (*e.g.* NSCLC, SCHNC, TNBC, melanoma w visceral lesions)

With IV** administration, invir io has the potential to enlarge the number of solid tumors and expand potential addressable markets



Invir.IO[™] Oncolytic Viruses Are Designed to Address Most Cancer Indications Competitive Advantage of the Patented Backbone VV_{cop}TK⁻RR⁻ from Invir.IO[™] Platform

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Safety and Selectivity Patented TK⁻RR⁻ deletion for enhanced

tumor selectivity

Broad spectrum infectivity Can infect all types of tumor cells No nucleus integration

Broad applicability



Large capacity (up to 25kb) Several payloads can be encoded in one multi-armed OV Immune and TME modulators

(incl. full length Ab), immune booster, prodrug activators, ...

Tumor eradication including metastases



ONCOLYSIS THERAPEUTIC IMMUNE PAYLOADS MECHANISMS Multiple modes of action Highly infective capabilities and strong lytic effect Good immunological balance (Th1 vs Th2, anti-tumor vs antiviral responses, etc.)

Can address all solid tumors

Demonstrated PoC of IV administration

Strong back record of clinical use



TG6002 Chemotherapy Produced Directly in the Tumor Ongoing Phase I Trials assessing systemic routes of administration

Oncolytic armed with FCU1 gene, prodrug activator

Converts 5-FC into 5-FU, a potent chemotherapy agent

PoC clinical data for IV administration

After IV infusion, TG6002 was detected in the tumor and induced the production of 5-FU – no major SAE (Phase I interim results)

Indication: 5-FU sensitive cancers

Current SoC in 2L: bevacizumab + folfiri/folfox

Two ongoing Phase I/IIa trials

evaluating IV* and IHA** administrations

Objective: determine the best regimen (route of administration, schedule and dose) to confirm TG6002 / 5-FC efficacy in Phase IIa

Initial Phase I data expected in Q3 2022





TG6002 | Interim Phase I Data Presented at AACR and ESMO 2021 Clinical PoC of the Feasibility of IV Route for our Patented VV_{cop} TK⁻RR⁻ Virus





 Source: Cassier et al. "<u>Bioavailability and activity of</u>
 <u>oncolytic virus TG6002 after intravenous administration in</u> <u>patients with advanced gastrointestinal carcinomas</u>"
 <u>ESMO 2021</u>, 16–21 September 2021, Poster presentation American Association for Cancer Research Source: Bendjama et al. <u>"Oncolytic virus TG6002 locates to tumors after</u> intravenous infusion and induces tumor-specific expression of a functional prodrug activating enzyme in patients with advanced gastrointestinal carcinomas" 2021 AACR Annual Meeting, April 9-14, 2021, Poster presentation

BT-001 | Patented OV armed with anti-CTLA4 Ab + GM-CSF Ongoing Phase I Trial Assessing IT* Route of Administration

The right virus + payload

VV_{cop}TK⁻RR⁻ oncolytic armed with BioInvent's potent **anti-CTLA4 Ab** + **GM-CSF**

- · Activates and increases T-effector cells
- · Treg depleting activity
- · Stimulates immune cells (incl. APC)

Can be developed for multiple cancer indications lesions with high Treg infiltration

50/50 collaboration with **BioInvent**



Exciting preclinical data

Outstanding and long-lasting antitumor activity in several tumor models
Strong abscopal effect (impact on distant lesions)

• Anti-CTLA4 Ab and GM-CSF accumulate in tumors with low systemic exposure

Ongoing Phase I

monotherapy and combination with ICI

Objectives: evaluate safety profile, determine Phase II dose and indications



BT-001 | Phase I/II Trial Starting in Europe

Leverage the IT* Route to Accelerate Development with Anti-PD1 (NCT04725331)



*IT: intratumoral administration ; **IV: intravenous administration





Outlook





Company Funded to Deliver Multiple Value Generating Milestones

€46.8 million in cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2022

O In addition: Tasly BioPharmaceuticals shares valued at €18.9 million at the end of December 2021

FINANCIAL VISIBILITY until end of 2023



- Listed on Euronext Paris
- ISIN: FR0005175080 Ticker: TNG



2022 Upcoming Milestones

A World Leader in Virus-Powered Immunotherapies against Solid Tumors

TG4001

HPV-positive cancers therapeutic vaccine

TG4001
 Phase II interim analysis
 Q4 2022



MVA individualized neo-antigen therapeutic cancer vaccine

• **TG4050**

Additional Phase I data to be presented at upcoming oncology congresses **in H2 2022**

Phase II expected to start in H2 2023

invir io

VV_{cop}TK⁻RR⁻ multi-armed oncolytic viruses

° **BT-001**

Ph. I part B (combination with pembrolizumab) to start | H2 2022

° **TG6002**

End Ph. I | **mid-2022** Initial Phase I data | **Q3 2022**

• AstraZeneca Ongoing collaboration





Appendices

Engineering viral vectors as immunotherapeutics Turning foes into friends



How Virus Powered Vaccines Treat Solid Tumors

Our vaccines induce specific and strong immune response



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Invir.IO[™] Products Display Multiple Modes of Action in the Tumor Micro-Environment Armed oncolytics designed to improve the treatment of primary and secondary tumors



VV_{cop} TK⁻RR⁻ selectively replicate in tumor cells and triggers apoptotic cell death OV-induced cell death is immunogenic with released of DAMPS, thus promoting immune cell infiltration and activation Payload expression

Secretion of modulators of the TME from

infected tumor cells

Our Vision and Environmental, Social and Governance Policy Maintain Company's Sustainability by Creating Value, Strengthening Social Contribution and **Minimizing Environmental Impact Transgene's ESG strategy is** esg based on six commitments 76/100 44/100 to patients Gaïa EthiFinance Vigeo Eiris (+13 pts) to our partners **ESG** rating (+20 pts)above industry benchmark to our employees **92**/100 to our shareholders and investors Professional Equality to society and territories Index to the planet Our ESG policy is detailed in the Universal Registration URD 2021 Document 2021, chapter 4. ransgene

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*TSGH representative



Appendices

TG4001

TG4001 | Treatment Induced Long-Lasting Responses and Changes in the Tumor Micro-Environment

Evolution of tumor size in patients without liver metastases



TG4001 elicits strong, long-lasting and specific T-cell response against HPV16 E6 and E7

Treatment shifts « cold » tumor into « hot » tumor

Increased CD3+ and CD8+ infiltrate

Higher PD-L1 expression

 Expression of several genes associated with activation of the immune system



Source: Le Tourneau et al. "TG4001 (Tipapkinogene sovacivec) and avelumab for recurrent/metastatic (R/M) Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)-16+ cancers: clinical efficacy and immunogenicity." 2020 <u>SITC</u> <u>Annual Meeting</u>, 9-11 November 2020, Poster presentation



Significant Opportunity for TG4001 in Anogenital HPV16-Positive Cancers HPV16 etiology creates a significant market opportunity



Estimated cancer cases (2025) based on: 1. ICO/IARC – HPV Information Center> <u>Prevention at a glance</u> // 2. HPV-positive cervical cancer: Globocan/IARC 2020 <u>Cancer Fact Sheets: cervix uteri (C53)</u>; ICO/IARC – HPV Information Center <u>Statistics</u> // 3. HPVpositive vaginal cancer: Globocan/IARC 2020 <u>Cancer Fact Sheets: vagina (C52)</u>; ICO/IARC – HPV Information Center <u>Statistics</u> // 4. HPV-positive vulvar cancer: Globocan/IARC 2020 <u>Cancer Fact Sheets: valva (C51)</u>; ICO/IARC – HPV Information Center <u>Statistics</u>; CDC United States Cancer Statistics: <u>Data Visualizations</u>; SEER Cancer stat facts: <u>vulvar cancer</u> // 5. HPV-positive anal cancer: Globocan/IARC 2020 <u>Cancer Fact Sheets: valva (C21)</u>; ICO/IARC – HPV Information Center <u>Statistics</u>; CDC>Cancer Home>HPV and Cancer>Statistics>Rates by Race and Ethnicity><u>HPV-Associated Anal Cancer Rates by Race and Ethnicity</u>; American Cancers Society: <u>Anal Cancer</u> // 6. HPV-positive penile cancer: Globocan/IARC 2020 <u>Cancer Fact Sheets: penis (C60)</u>; ICO/IARC – HPV Information Center <u>Statistics</u>; CDC>Cancer Home>HPV and Cancer>Statistics>Rates by Race and Ethnicity><u>HPV-Associated Cancers Rates by Race and Ethnicity</u>><u>HPV-Associated Cancers Rates by Race and Ethnicity</u>



TG4001 - Anogenital cancer patients undergoing 2nd line treatment still have poor prognosis Overview of phase 1 and 2 clinical trials in anogenital cancers – 2nd line of care

	H&N+ Anogenital		Anal Cancer		Cervical, Vaginal a	and Vulval Cancers
Therapy	TG4001	Nivolumab	Pembrolizumab	Avelumab	Pembrolizumab	Nivolumab
Study	Phase Ib/II	Phase 2 ^[ref]	Phase 1b and Phase 2 ^{[ref]*}	Phase 2 ^[ref]	Phase 2 ^[ref]	Phase 2 ^[ref]
Number of patients	N = 34	N = 37	N = 137	N = 30	N = 98	N = 19 cervical N = 5 vaginal/ vulvar
Indication	Head and Neck + anogenital Cancers	Anal Cancer	Anal Cancer	Anal Cancer	Cervical Cancer	Cervical, vaginal and vulval Cancer
Line of Care	2 nd Line	2 nd Line	2 nd Line	2 nd Line	2 nd Line	2 nd Line
Overall Response Rate	35%	24%	10.9%	10%	12.2%	26.3% 20.0%
Median Progression Free Survival (months)	5.6	4.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	5.1
Median Overall Survival (months)	N/A	11.5	11.7	10.8	9.4	21.9



TG4001 Phase 2 clinical trial ongoing – expecting interim analysis in Q4 2022

TG4001 Competitive Landscape - Off the Shelf HPV16 Cancer Treatment Overview of modalities approved and in development to treat HPV+ Cancers

			Approved						
			Can	icer Vaccines				Checkpoint Inhibitor	Checkpoint Inhibitor
	Viral	vectors		mRNA		Peptide		Antibody	Antibody
Company	transgene	HOOKIP	A	BIONTECH		ISA Pharmaceuticals		Pembrolizumab (Merck)	Nivolumab (BMS)
Technology	MVA virus	Arena	avirus	mRNA		Long peptide		mAb	mAb
Clinical stage	Phase II Randomized	Ph. Phase I	I/II Part II	Phase II Randomized	Phase II	Phase II	Phase II	Approved	Approved
Indication	Anogenital cancer without liver metastasis	HNSCC	HNSCC	SCCHN	Incurable solid tumors	Cervical cancer	SCCHN	SCCHN	SCCHN
Line of Care	2L locally advanced or 1L metastatic	1L + post- standard of care (2L)	1L advanced or metastatic	1L recurrent or metastatic PDL1>0		2L recurrent or metastatic	2L recurrent or metastatic	1 Line Metastatic	2 Line Recurrent or metastatic
Next milestone	Interim Analysis in Q4 22	Data in H2 2022	Data in H2 2022	Primary completion date 2025	Completed	Completion	n date 2024	n.a.	n.a





Appendices

TG4050

myvac[®] | An Integrative Approach Capitalizing on Multiple Cutting-Edge Technologies Taking the Treatment of Each Patient to a New Level

MVA Viral Vector: a Powerful Platform for Vaccine Development

Well-established safety profile

- Strong track record from both prophylactic campaigns, and from clinical trials in oncology
- \circ $\,$ Safe in a large variety of routes of administration $\,$

Optimal antigen display

- Demonstrated capability to express various complex antigen structures, and have them presented by APCs
- Ability to elicit strong, durable and specific immune response



ansgene

GMP Manufacturing Capabilities

Production process in place

- Scaled up to ~2 batches/wk
- $\circ~$ Optimization in progress



Click here

Multiple Proprietary Innovative Technologies

Artificial Intelligence

- NEC's machine learning environment based on multiple parameters to classify most immunogenic neoantigens from whole tumor genome analysis*
- $\,\circ\,\,$ NEC covers 50% of the development cost of TG4050 $\,$

Viral vector Engineering

- VacDesignR[™] for optimal design of the recombinant cassettes
- Selection of best promoter sequences for optimal antigen expression, and presentation
- Optimized pre-GMP cloning procedures into the *myvac*[®] MVA backbone



NEC





*Source: Mallone et al., "Performance of neoantigen prediction for the design of TG4050, a patient-specific neoantigen cancer vaccine", <u>AACR</u>, June 2020, Poster presentation

TG4050 has a unique positioning among personalized cancer vaccines

Company	transgene		BIONTECH			vaccibody nykode		gritstone	
Technology	Modified Vaccinia Ankara (MVA) virus		mRNA			DNA		self replicating RNA (+adenoviral vectors)	
# targets	Up to 30		20			2	20	20	
Administration	SC injection (like prophylactic- vaccine)		Intravenous			Intramuscular ne	edle-free injection	Intramuscular injection	
Clinical stage	Phase I Randomized	Phase I	Phase II Randomized	Phase II Randomized	Phase I	Phase I/IIa	Phase Ib	Phase I/II	Phase II/III Randomized
Indication	HPV- SCCHN	Ovarian cancer	Advanced melanoma	Rectal and colon cancers	PDAC*	Adv/met solid tumors	Adv/met solid tumors	Advanced solid tumors	MSS-CRC*
Setting	Monotherapy	Monotherapy	Combination	Monotherapy	Combination	Combination	Combination	Combination	Combination
Endpoints	Reduction of CA-125 Rate of patients with immune response Tumor response rate	Event-free survival duration Tumor response rate	Progression-free survival Overall response rate	Recurrence-free survival	Safety, RP2D Immunogenicity Tumor size assessment	Safety Immunogenicity ORR	Safety Immunogenicity ORR	Safety, RP2D ORR Immunogenicity	Decrease of ctDNA PFS
Next milestone	 Additional data in H2 2022 Start Phase 2 trial in H2 2023 		Data expected H2 22	Primary completion date Sept. 2023	Completed	Primary completion date March 2024	Primary completion date Dec. 2024	Completed	Primary completion date Feb. 2027

TG4050 Areas of Differentiation

Simple drug delivery method: Subcutaneous injection of a single product

Deliver single-agent activity data

Aims to extend remission period of patients with residual disease

Additional Phase 1 data in H2 2022 Start Phase 2 trial in H2 2023

transgene



Appendices



Multiple Payloads | Deliver Significant Patient Benefits

Local payload delivery helps better neutralize the tumor in an effective and safe manner by limiting systemic exposure

Targeted insertion of recombinant payload at selected loci in the Vaccinia genome

IMMUNE MODULATORS

- ICIs (e.g. PD-1/PD-L1,
 CTLA4, TIM-3, ...)
- Monoclonal antibodies
- ı or fragments
- (full length antibody, scFV,
 Fab, ...)

Enzymes controlling immunosuppressive metabolites (e.g. ADA)



- Cytokine (e.g. GM-CSF, interleukins, ...)
- Agonistic ligands (e.g. CD40L, Flt3L, ...)
- **Growth Factors** (e.g. VEGF)

PRODRUG ACTIVATORS

e.g. Fcu1 (TG6002), an enzyme that locally converts 5-FC into 5-FU, a chemotherapeutic agent

Several payloads can be encoded in one multi-armed OV

(several loci, up to 20-25 kb capacity)

Multiple payload sourcing approaches

TG6002 | Phase I/IIa Trial to Evaluate Intravenous Administration of VV_{cop}TK⁻RR⁻ (<u>NCTNCT03724071</u>)



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BT-001 | Exciting Preclinical Data

AACR

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Semmrich et al., BT-001, an oncolytic vaccinia virus armed with a Treg-depleting human recombinant anti-CTLA4 antibody and GM-CSF to target the tumor microenvironment, SITC, Nov. 2020

Marchand et al., "BT-001, an oncolytic Vaccinia virus armed with a Treg-depletion-optimized recombinant human anti-CTLA4 antibody and GM-CSF to target the tumor microenvironment", <u>AACR</u>, June 2020





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