



 **Biolnvent**

**UNLEASHING IMMUNITY
TO FIGHT CANCER**

March 2025

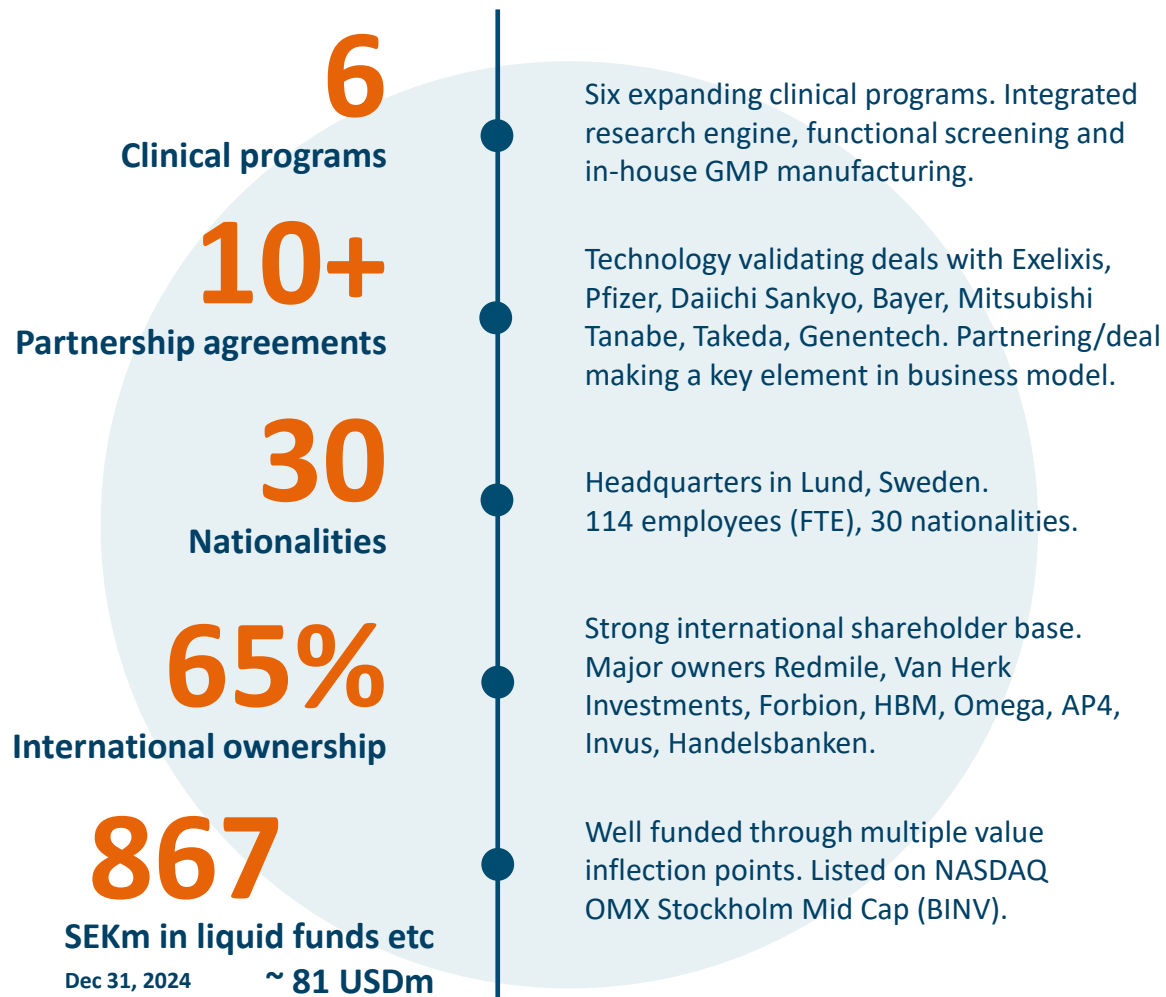
FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT

This presentation does not constitute or form part of any offer or invitation to purchase or subscribe for, or any offer to underwrite or otherwise acquire, any shares or any other securities in BioInvent International AB (“**BioInvent**”). Neither shall the presentation or any part of it, nor the fact of its distribution or communication, form the basis of, or be relied on in connection with, any contract, commitment or investment decision in relation thereto.

This presentation contains forward-looking statements, which are subject to risks and uncertainties because they relate to expectations, beliefs, projections, future plans and strategies, anticipated events or trends and similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this presentation are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements give BioInvent’s current expectations and projections relating to its financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance and business. These statements may include, without limitation, any statements preceded by, followed by or including words such as “target,” “believe,” “expect,” “aim,” “intend,” “may,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “plan,” “project,” “will,” “can have,” “likely,” “should,” “would,” “could” and other words and terms of similar meaning or the negative thereof. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of BioInvent or the industry in which it operates, to be materially different than any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Given these risks, uncertainties and other factors, recipients of this presentation are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements referred to above speak only as at the date of the presentation. BioInvent will not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions or updates to these forward-looking statements to reflect future events, circumstances, anticipated events, new information or otherwise except as required by law or by any appropriate regulatory authority.

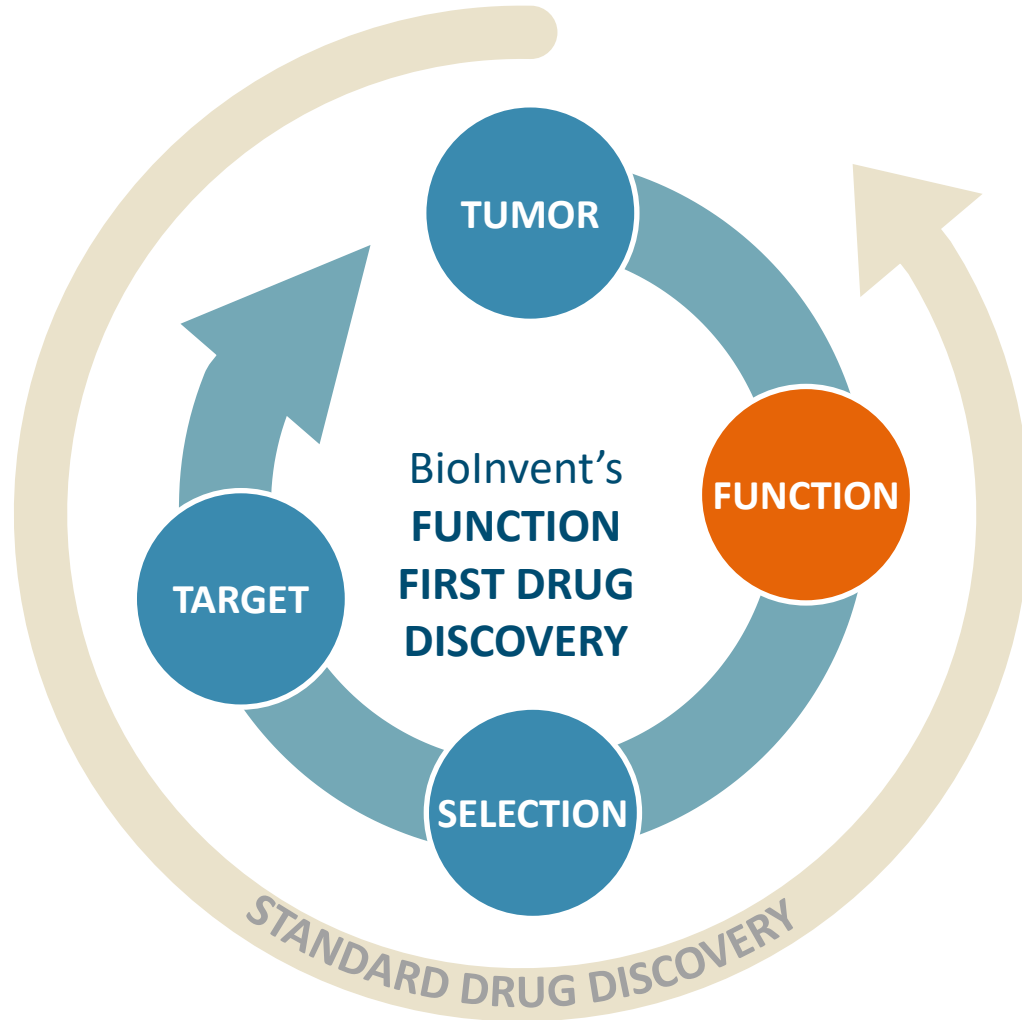
The information included in this presentation may be subject to updating, completion, revision and amendment and such information may change materially. No person, including BioInvent and its advisors, is under any obligation to update or keep current the information contained in this presentation and any opinions expressed in relation thereto are subject to change without notice. Neither BioInvent nor any of its owners, affiliates, advisors or representatives (jointly the “**Disclosers**”) make any guarantee, representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the information and opinions contained in this presentation, and no reliance should be placed on such information. None of the Disclosers accept any responsibility or liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from any use of this presentation or its contents or otherwise arising in connection therewith.

By attending this presentation or by accepting any copy of this document, you agree to be bound by the foregoing limitations.



Translating complex cancer biology into innovative antibody therapies

BUILDING A PIPELINE: OUR STATE-OF-THE ART ANTIBODY TECHNOLOGY

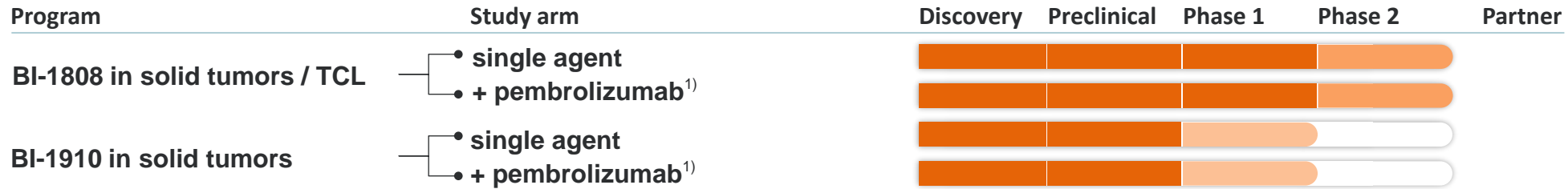


Proprietary **F.I.R.S.T.[™]** platform is the engine discovering novel cancer treatments

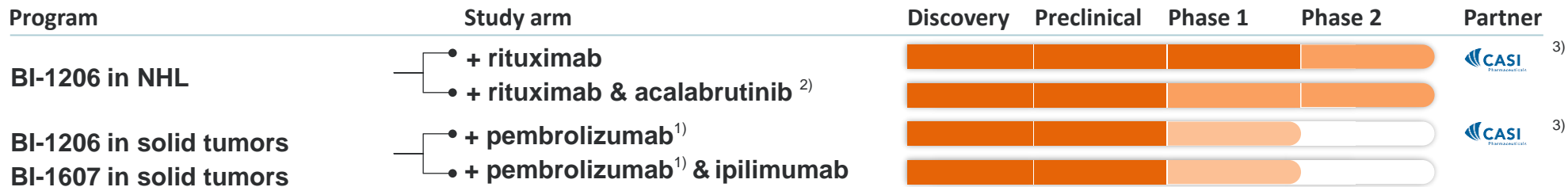
While others often focus on the targets and test function at the end, **we start from the function** (drug efficacy).

STRONG PROPRIETARY CLINICAL PIPELINE WITH MULTIPLE VALUE DRIVERS

TNFR2



FcyRIIB



CTLA-4



1) Supply agreement with MSD

2) Supply agreement with AZ

3) Licensed to CASI for China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan

4) 50/50 co-development collaboration with Transgene





ANTI-TNFR2

BI-1808

BI-1910

BIOINVENT LEADS THE WAY IN TNFR2 BIOLOGY

- A New And Exciting Potential Treatment Opportunity

Out of hundreds of antibodies
two highly potent candidates with
different MoAs were selected:

BI-1808 - a ligand-blocking FcγR-engaging mAb

BI-1910 - an agonist mAb

Our focus is to pursue both MoA's to ensure patient benefit

Competitors are developing either agonists or antagonists

Drug Name	Company Name	Stage	Description
BI-1808	BioInvent	Phase 2	Human IgG1 Blocker/Depleter
BI-1910	BioInvent	Phase 1	Human antibody Agonist
LBL-019	Nanjing Leads Biolabs	Phase 1/2	Humanized IgG1 Blocker
SIM-0235	Simcere	Phase 1	Humanized IgG1 antibody Blocker/Depleter
HFB-200301	HiFiBiO	Phase 1	Humanized murine (IgG1) Agonist
NBL-020	NovaRock Biotherapeutics/ CSPC	Phase 1	Humanized IgG? Blocker
BIR-2101	BITT / BeiGene	IND-approved	Humanized IgG2 (variant) Antagonist
APX-601	Apexigen/Pyxis Oncology	IND ready	Humanized rabbit IgG1 Blocker/Antagonist
AN3025	Adlai Nortye/Biotime	IND-enabling	Humanized IgG1 (variant) Antagonist

BI-1808: 2024 REPORTED STRONG SINGLE AGENT ACTIVITY IN PHASE 1/2A

SOLID TUMORS

ASCO 2024

- **1 complete response (CR)** in ovarian cancer
- **1 partial response (PR)** in GIST that continues to improve after more than 88 weeks (Jan 2025)
- Furthermore, **9 patients** showed **SD**
- (26 evaluable patients)

CTCL COHORT

EHA 2024 & September 2024

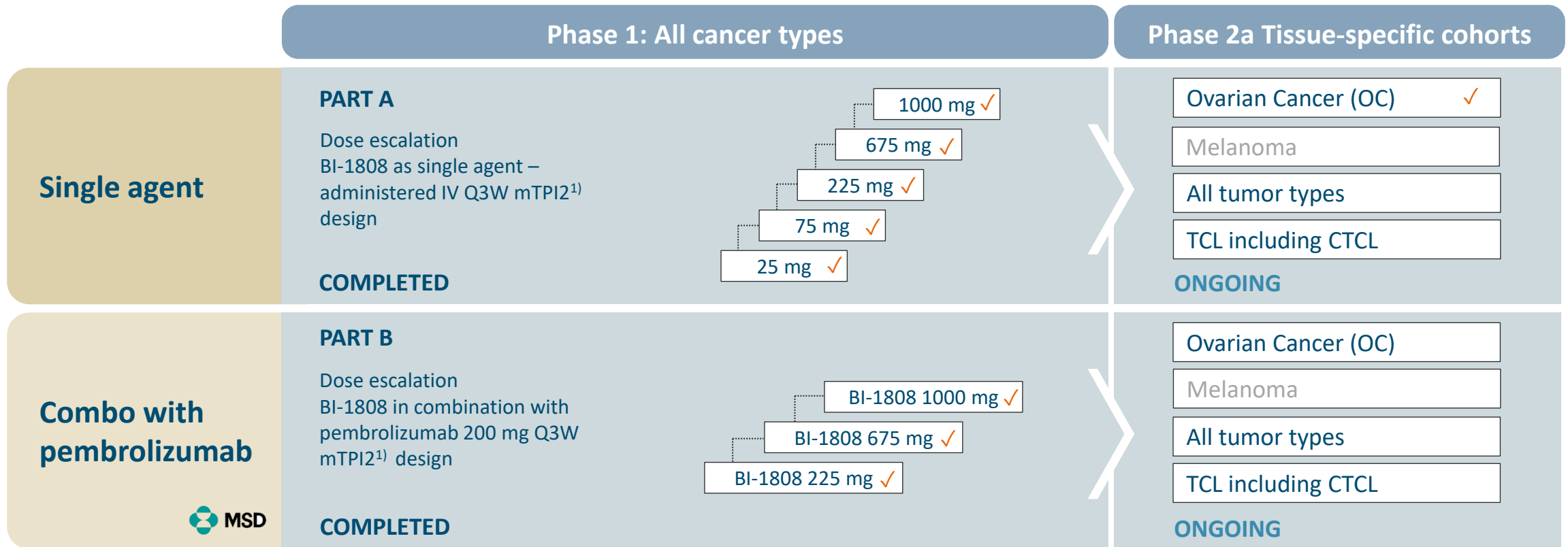
- **3 PR** currently ongoing and deepening
- **1 patient** with **stable disease (SD)**
- 4 evaluable CTCL patients

Promising signs of efficacy and favorable safety profile observed in **Phase 1 dose escalation** with **BI-1808 in combination with pembrolizumab** also presented at ASCO 2024. Phase 2a dose expansion combo study ongoing.

BI-1808 POSITIONING IN THE MARKET LANDSCAPE

- BI-1808 can be **developed as frontline** for the treatment for **Mycosis Fungoides** and **Sézary Syndrome (CTCL)**:
 - Exceptional Safety and Tolerability profile for the treatment of a chronic devastating disease
 - All available therapies are deficient from the safety and efficacy standpoint
 - ORR \geq 40% will comfortably place BI-1808 as the treatment of choice in the **front line**
 - Potential market opportunity as first line monotherapy
 - High market potential in a short timeframe.
- In addition, the **largest commercial** potential of BI-1808 is for the treatment of **solid tumors**:
 - Demonstrated single agent activity and induction of antitumor immunity in several patients across different types of malignancies (OC, NSCLC, GIST, TCL)
 - Demonstrated synergistic activity with anti-PD1 in preclinical models
 - Exceptional safety profile makes it ideal for a combination component with anti-PD1/L1 in several tumor types

BI-1808: KEYNOTE-D20 PHASE 1/2A CLINICAL STUDY DESIGN

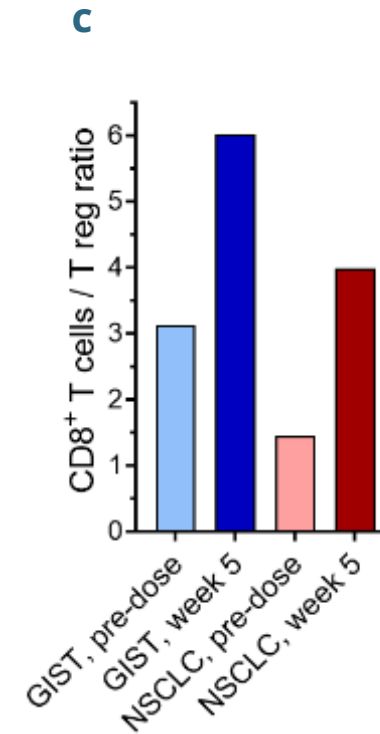
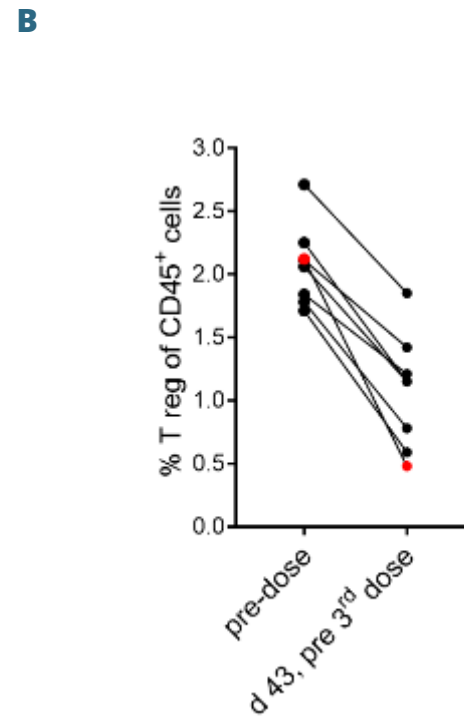
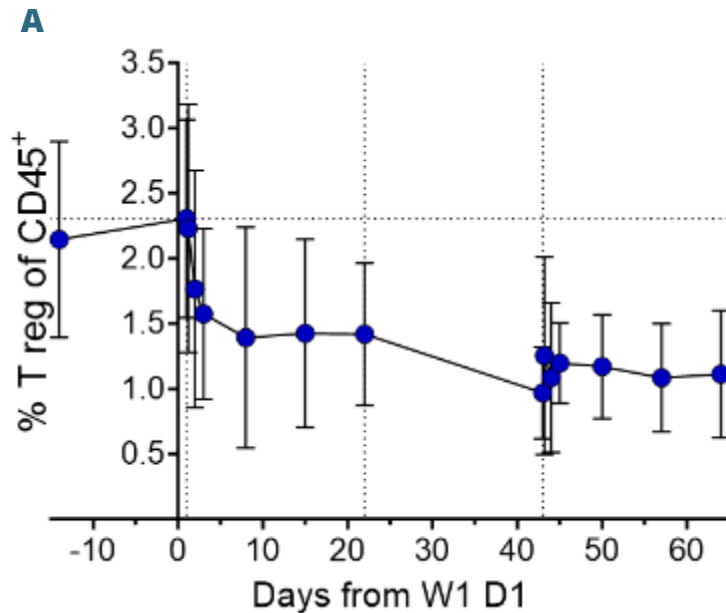


WHAT'S NEXT?

- Additional single agent Phase 2a data mid-2025E
- First Phase 2a pembrolizumab combination data H2 2025E

BI-1808 SINGLE AGENT EFFICACY

Induces significant regulatory T-cell depletion and clear signs of CD8⁺ T-cell activation in responding patients



Tumor biopsies collected pre-, and 5 weeks post-treatment were stained for Foxp3+ CD4+ Treg cells and CD8+ T cells using immunofluorescence.

Percentages of stained area were quantified and a pre- and post-treatment CD8+/T reg ratio were calculated.

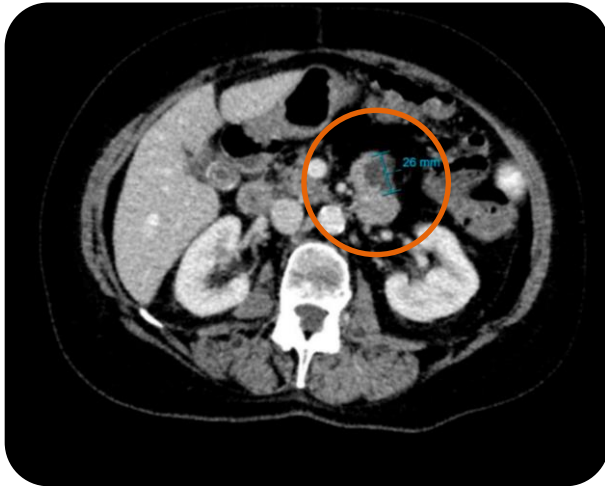
BI-1808 increases intratumoral CD8+/T reg ratio

Data from the 1000 mg monotherapy cohort.

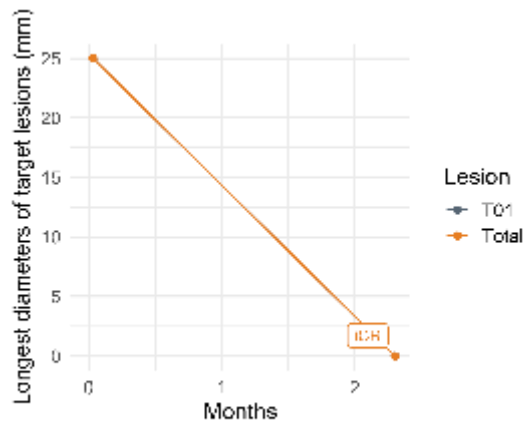
The data show substantial **T-reg depletion** compared to baseline. Panel B shows the individual patient drop in T-reg. Red dots indicate the drop in the GIST patient. (Dashed horizontal line = baseline. Dashed vertical lines = BI-1808 dosing occasions)

BI-1808 SINGLE AGENT CASE STUDY: COMPLETE RESPONSE IN OVARIAN CANCER

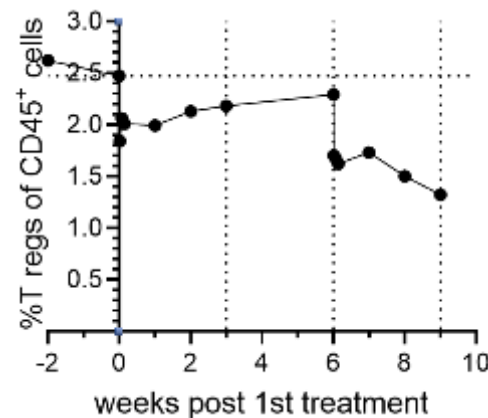
Baseline



2 months



Tumor assessment vs time on study



T reg levels vs time on study

Dashed lines indicate administration of BI-1808

63-year-old patient with ovarian cancer, Stage IIIA at diagnosis, entered the study with PD.

Four previous lines of treatment:

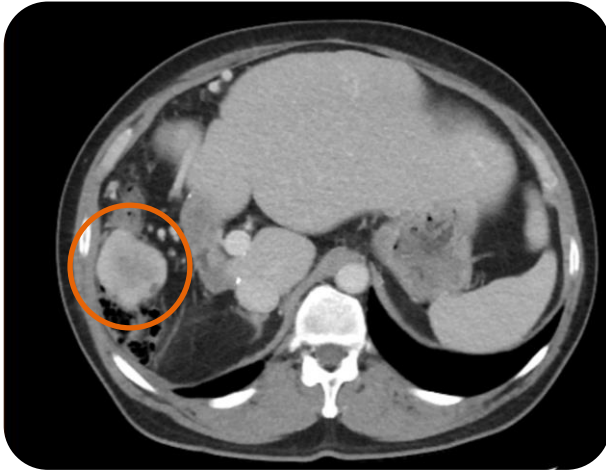
- Paclitaxel/carboplatin
- Carboplatin/doxorubicin
- Olaparib
- Bevacizumab/topotecan

Patient had **one target lesion** of 25 mm and **two larger non-target** cystic lesions.

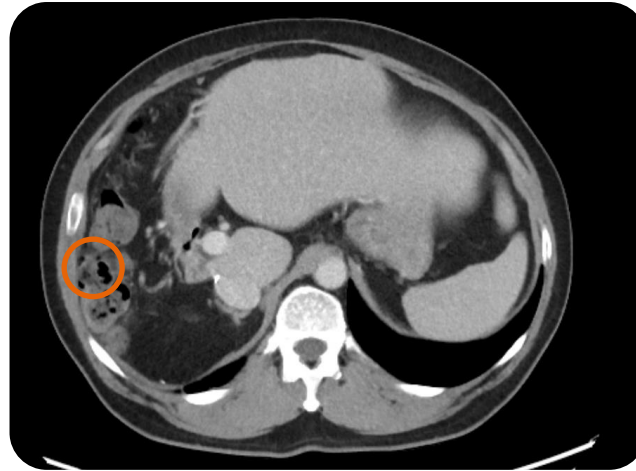
At **first post-treatment scan**, 9 weeks after the start of treatment, **no quantifiable tumor mass could be measured**.

BI-1808 SINGLE AGENT CASE STUDY: ROBUST PR IN A PATIENT WITH GIST

Baseline



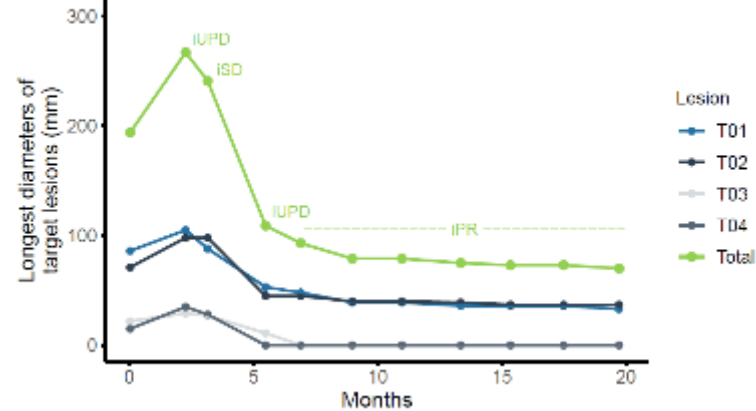
Follow-up 13 months



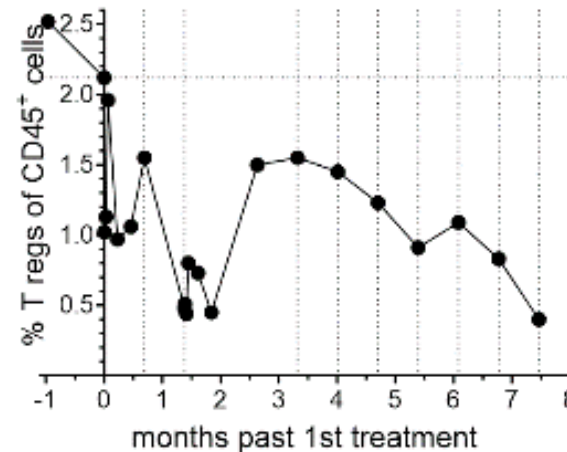
55-year-old male patient with GIST, who presented with clinical PD for more than 6 months with multiple metastatic lesions. **12 previous lines of therapy.**

The partial response continues to improve after more than 80 weeks (Dec 2024).

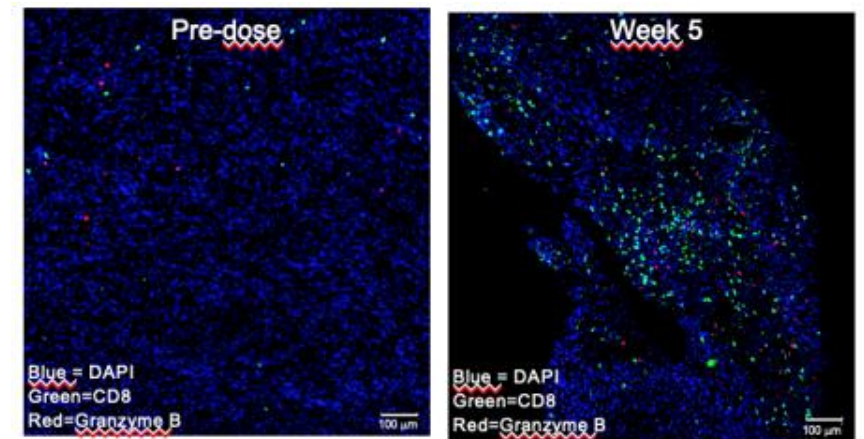
Target lesion progression
0101-0004



Tumor assessment vs time on study (days)



T reg levels vs time on study. Dashed lines indicate administration of BI-1808

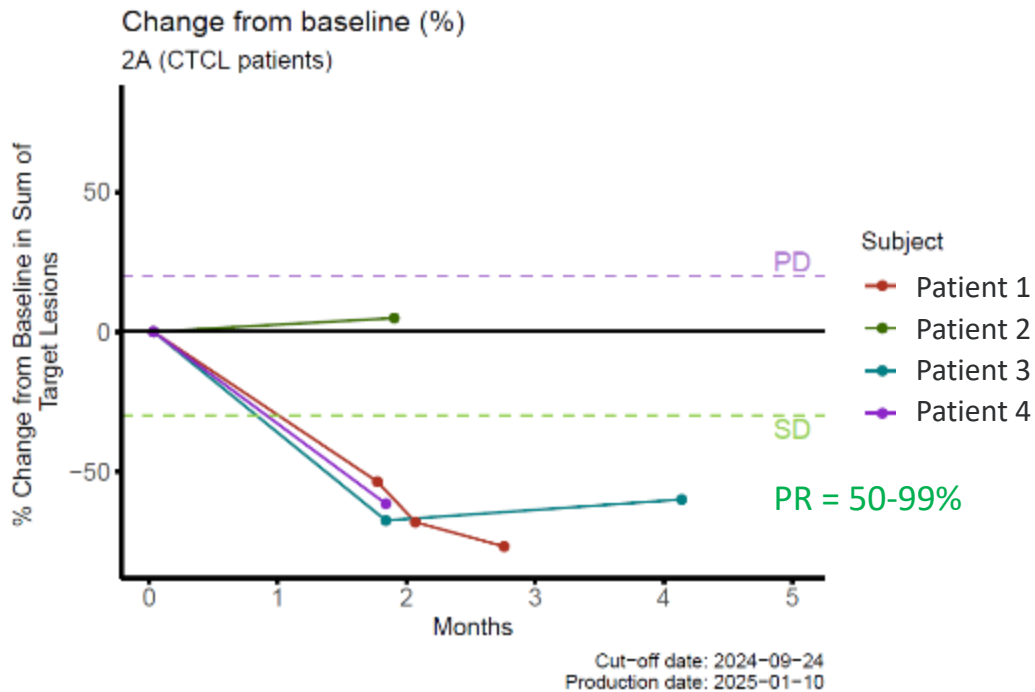


BI-1808 shows evidence of CD8+ tumor infiltration which is associated with tumor regression

OUTSTANDING EARLY RESPONSES IN HEAVILY PRE-TREATED CTCL PATIENTS

- 4 patients are evaluable post treatment, out of 6 patients treated with BI-1808 single agent
- 3 exhibited partial response (50-99% decrease from baseline), with 1 patient showing stable disease

Skin Lesions (mSWAT assessment)

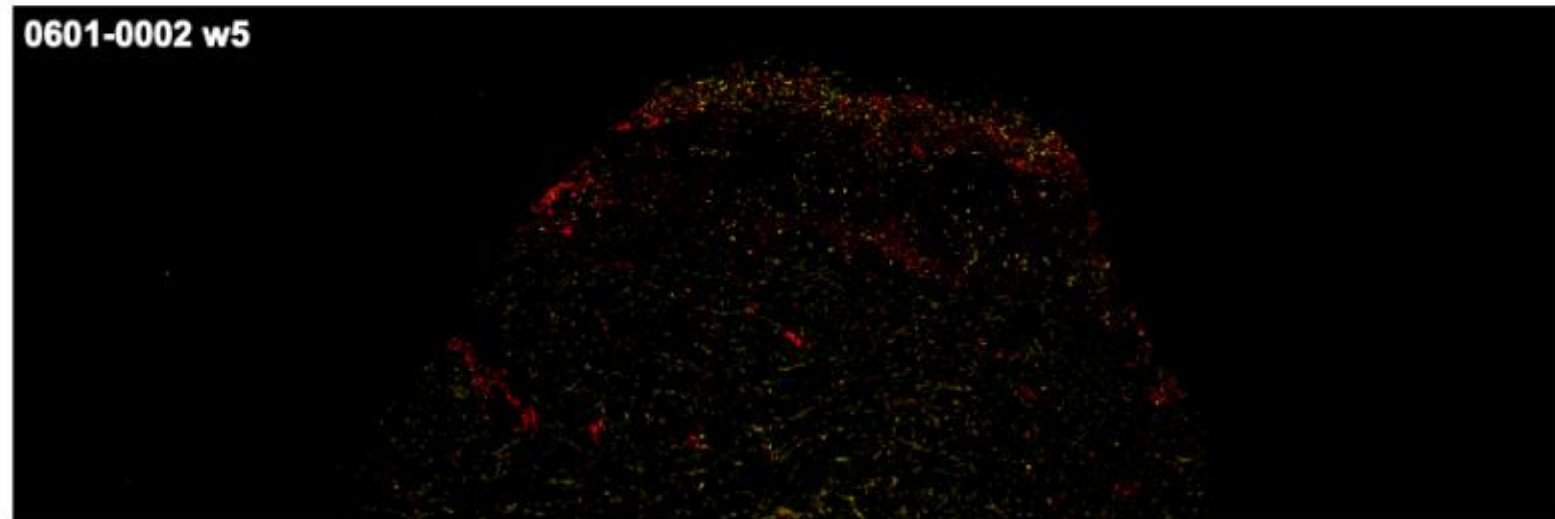
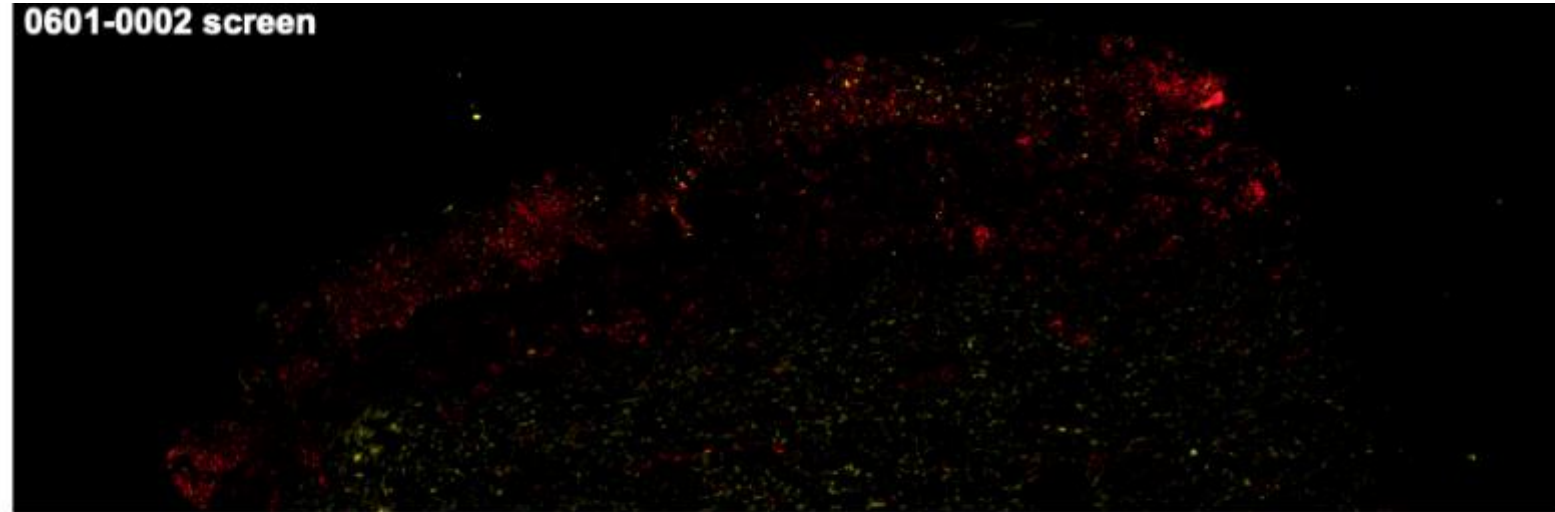
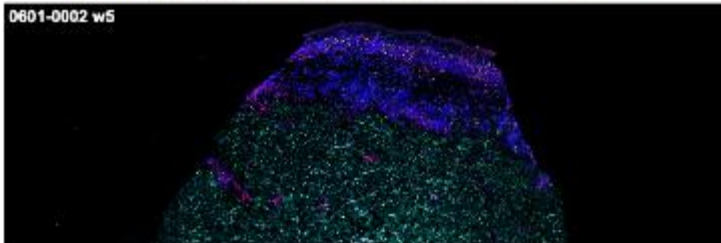
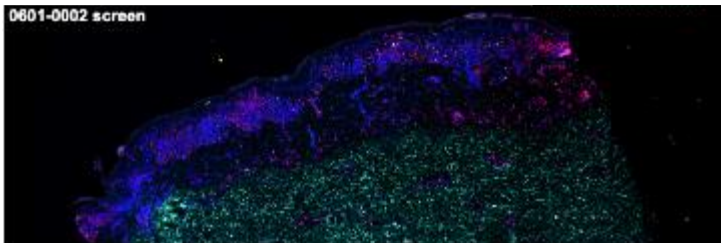


Prior Treatment in responding CTCL patients

Patient No.	Diagnose	Regimen	Prior treatment	Best prior response	BI-1808 response
3	MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES	Regimen 1	BEXAROTENE	Not Evaluable (NE)	PR
		Regimen 2	METHOTREXATE VALCHLOR GEL	Partial Response (PR)	
		Regimen 3	DURVALUMAB	Partial Response (PR)	
4	MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES	Regimen 1	METHOTREXATE	Stable Disease (SD)	PR
		Regimen 2	TTI-621	Complete Response (CR)	
		Regimen 3	BNZ-131-1-40	Stable Disease (SD)	
		Regimen 4	LENALIDOMIDE /DURVALUMAB	Partial Response (PR)	
		Regimen 5	METHOTREXAT / IMIQUIMOD CREAM	Not Evaluable (NE)	
		Regimen 6	MOGAMULIZUMAB	Stable Disease (SD)	
1	SEZARY SYNDROME (IV)	Regimen 1	MOGAMULIZUMAB	Stable Disease (SD)	PR
		Regimen 2	PEGASYS 180 MCG/ML SUBCUTANEOUS SOLUTION (PEGINTERFERON ALFA-2A)	Stable Disease (SD)	
		Regimen 3	ROMIDEPSIN	Unknown	

PATIENT 2 CASE STUDY: BI-1808 SHOWS EVIDENCE OF CD8+ TUMOR INFILTRATION WHICH IS ASSOCIATED WITH TUMOR REGRESSION

- Increase of CD8+ T cell infiltration after treatment
- Decreased CD4/CD8 ratio



BI-1910: PROMISING BI-1910 SINGLE AGENT PHASE 1 DATA (JAN 2025)

A differentiated, agonist approach to treating solid tumors

ESMO 2024 and Jan 2025 **SINGLE AGENT** data:

- **Stable disease** (6/12 evaluable patients) **best clinical responses**
- No notable adverse events even at the highest doses tested
- BI-1910 single agent **Phase 1 Part A dose escalation completed** and reached a biologically active dose level
- Favorable pharmacokinetic data and a **robust target engagement**, showing evidence of induction of T-cell proliferation

ANTI-Fc γ RIIB

BI-1206 + rituximab + acalabrutinib

BI-1206 + pembrolizumab

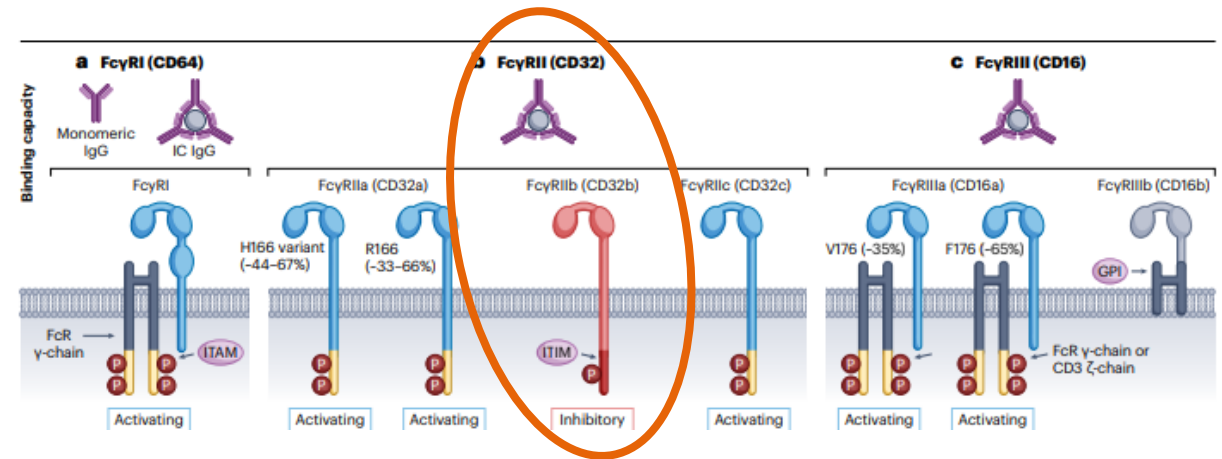
BI-1607

LEVERAGING OUR FcyRIIB TARGET EXPERTISE WITH A MULTI-PRONGED APPROACH

We have developed two antibodies with different mechanisms of action to tackle different needs

BI-1206 is an Fc-competent IgG1 antibody that enhances anti-CD20 and anti-PD-1 therapies. In **two separate programs**.

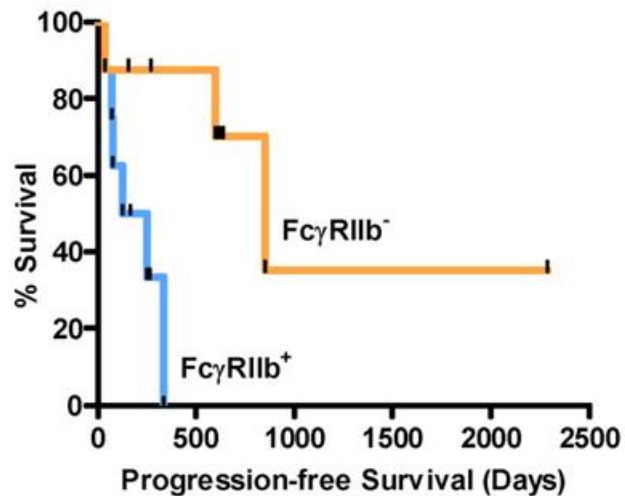
BI-1607 has a different MoA compared to BI-1206 having been engineered for reduced Fc-binding to FcyR.



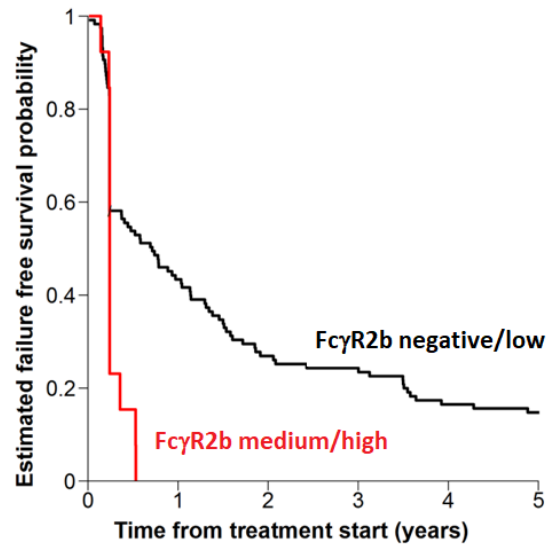
Galvez-Cancino, F., Simpson, A.P., Costoya, C. et al. Fcγ receptors and immunomodulatory antibodies in cancer. *Nat Rev Cancer* 24, 51–71 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41568-023-00637-8>

FcγRIIB EXPRESSION CORRELATES INVERSELY WITH SURVIVAL

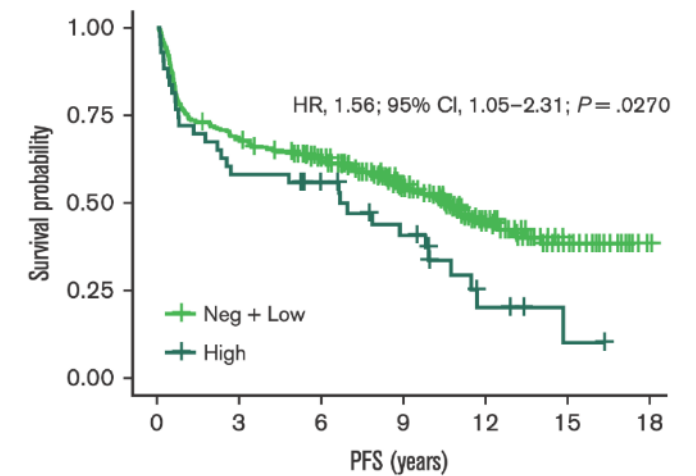
Mantle Cell Lymphoma



Follicular Lymphoma



Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma



High FcγRIIB expression is associated with shorter survival in patients receiving rituximab therapy

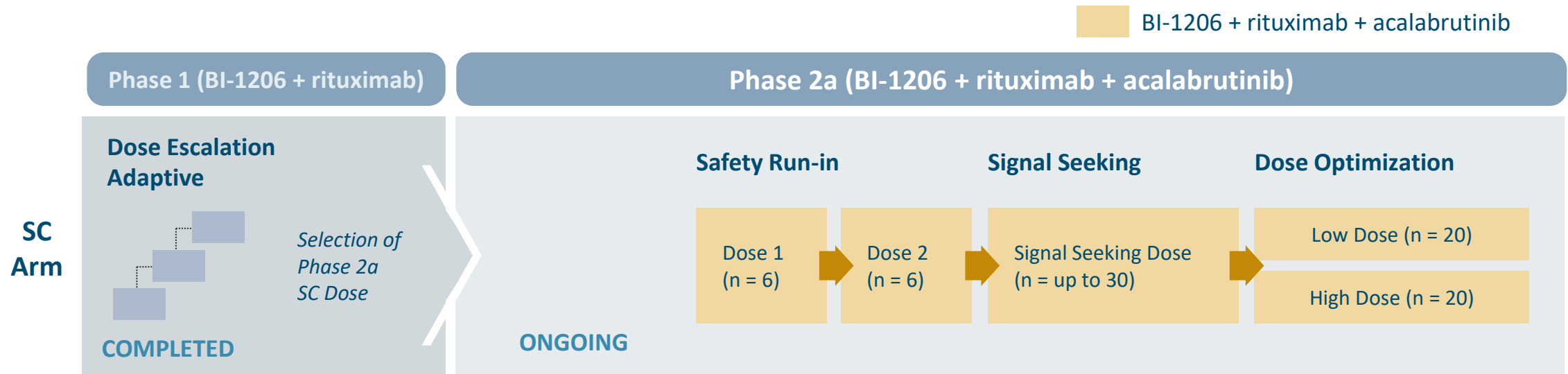
BI-1206 IN NHL: COMBINATION WITH RITUXIMAB AND ACALABRUTINIB

Promising initial efficacy Phase 2a data from BI-1206 SC triple combination

- First two patients (as of January 2025):
 - **1 complete response (CR)**
 - **1 partial response (PR)**
 - The treatment has been well-tolerated with no safety or tolerability concerns
- Phase 1/2a clinical study in patients with NHL who have **progressed or are refractory to rituximab**
- The **conveniency and safety profile** of this **triplet** should be **very competitive** in the treatment landscape of NHL

BI-1206 IN NHL: COMBINATION WITH RITUXIMAB AND ACALABRUTINIB

- Approximately **30 patients** expected to be enrolled in Spain, Germany, the US, and Brazil



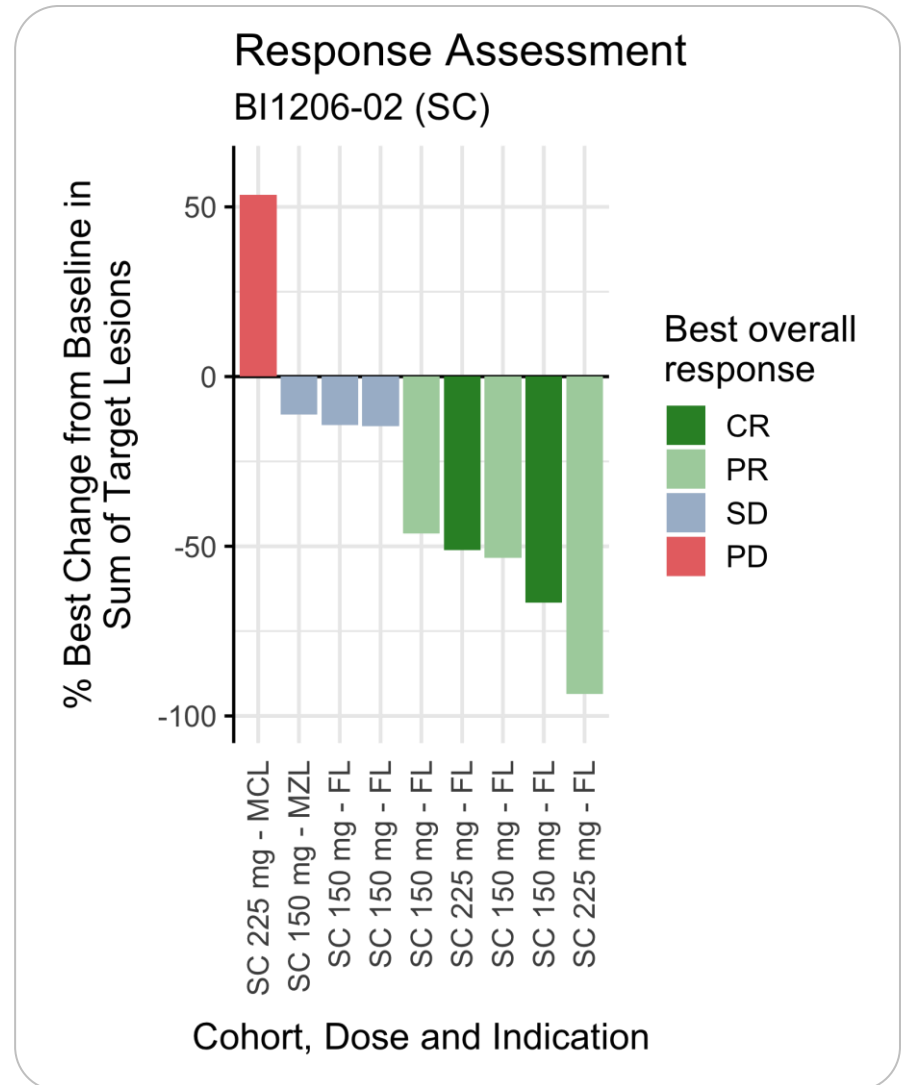
Additional Phase 2a triplet data mid-2025E

BI-1206 IN NHL: DATA FROM PHASE 1 SC DOSE ESCALATION WITH RITUXIMAB

Impressive clinical efficacy data BI-1206 SC and rituximab (*doublet*)

(cut-off October 31, 2024)

- 2 complete responses (CR)
- 3 partial responses (PR)
- 3 stable disease SD
- Out of 9 evaluable patients

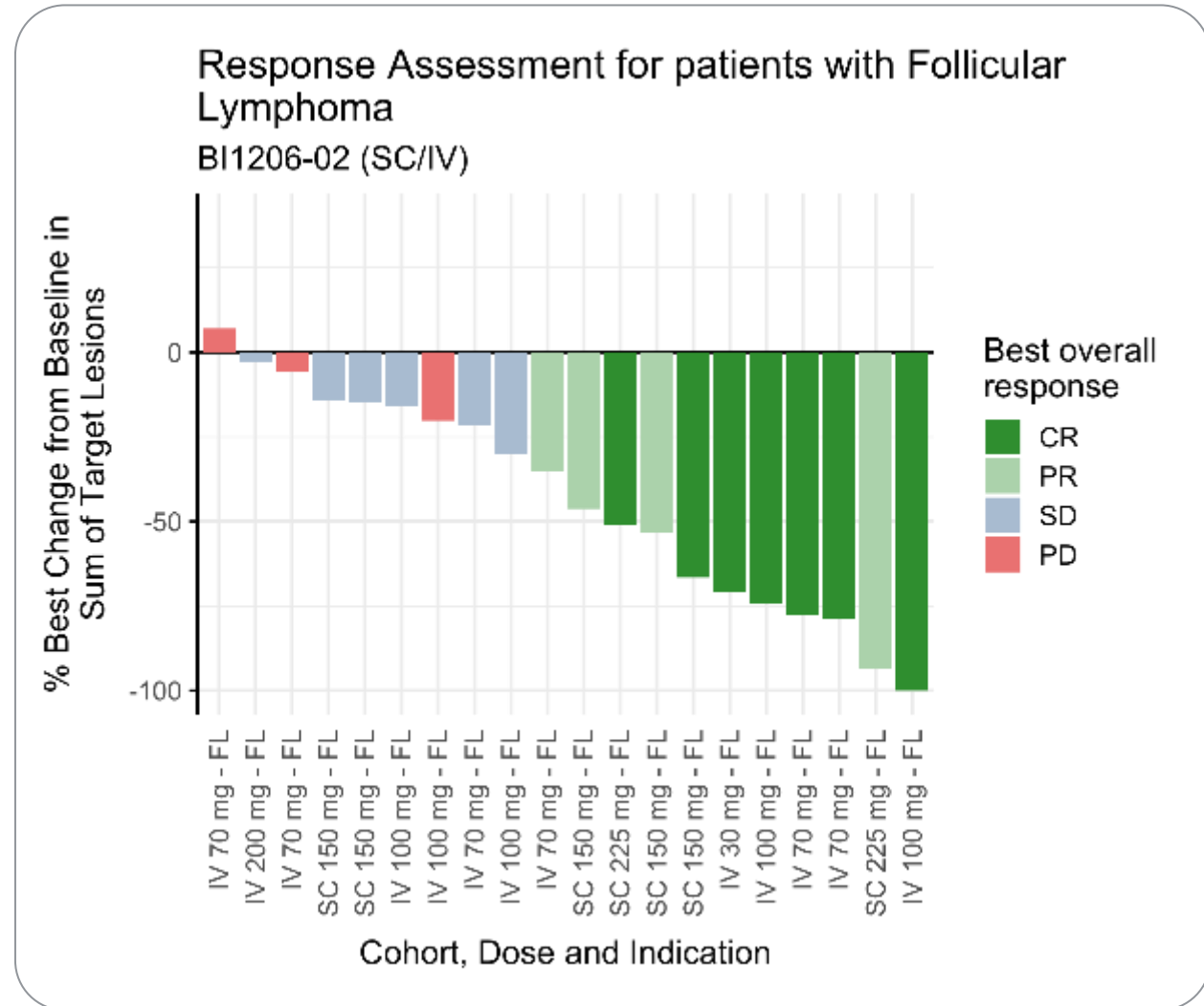


CO-ADMINISTRATION OF BI-1206 WITH RITUXIMAB LED TO HIGH RESPONSE RATES IN RELAPSED/REFRACTORY FL PATIENTS

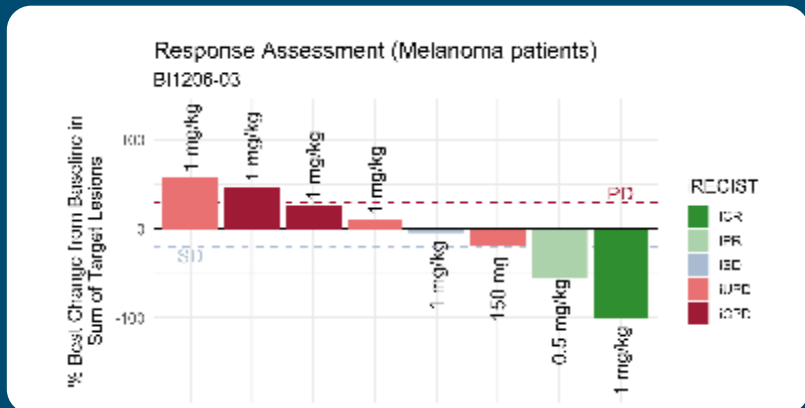
Quality of responses particularly impressive in FL

(October 2024, SC + IV):

- 7 complete responses (CR)
- 4 partial responses (PR)
- 6 patients with **stable disease (SD)**
- Out of 20 evaluable **FL patients**
- **ORR of 55%, CRR of 35%, DCR 85%**
- **CRs have been long-lasting**, three of them **lasting years after** end of treatment
- **No safety or tolerability concerns**



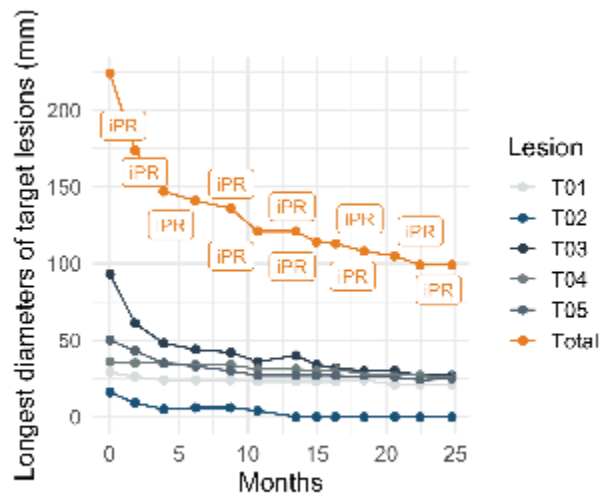
Co-administration of BI-1206 with pembrolizumab was well-tolerated in a heavily pretreated population, with promising responses observed in melanoma, and uveal melanoma, who previously failed anti-PD1 therapy.



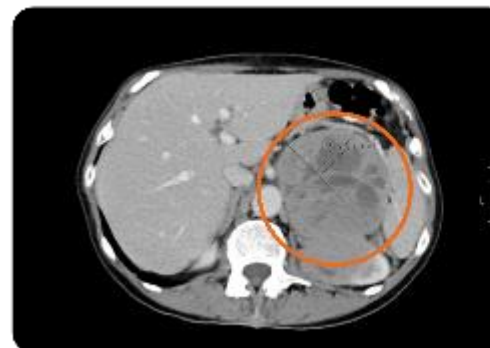
Case study: PR

69 YO female with **uveal melanoma**.

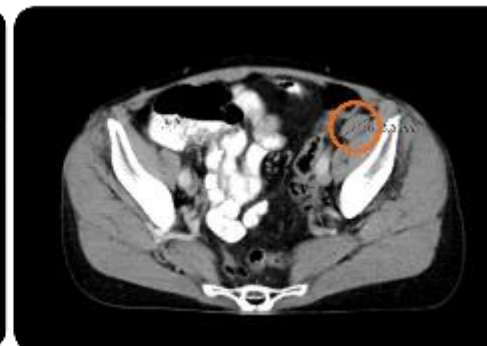
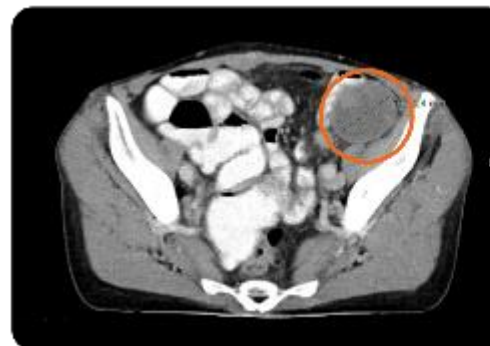
No response to prior immunotherapy or chemotherapy. Multiples lines of ICIs and Chemo. Progressing when entering study. Showed early partial response at first scan on BI-1206 + pembrolizumab, continued PR deepening during whole study duration (2years) with tumor burden reduced by 56% at end of trial.



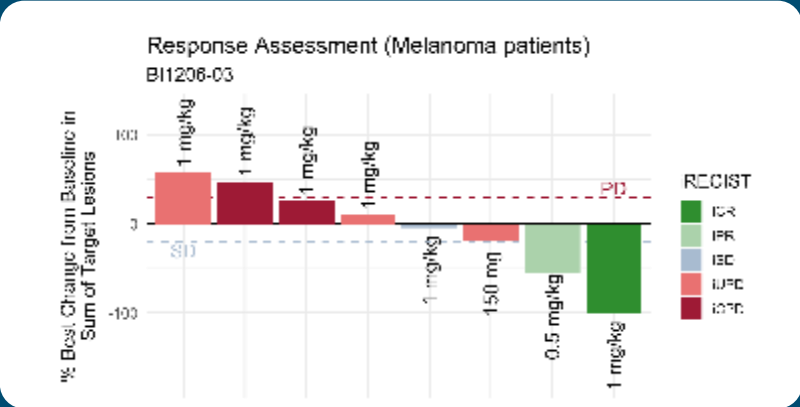
Baseline



End of treatment 2 years

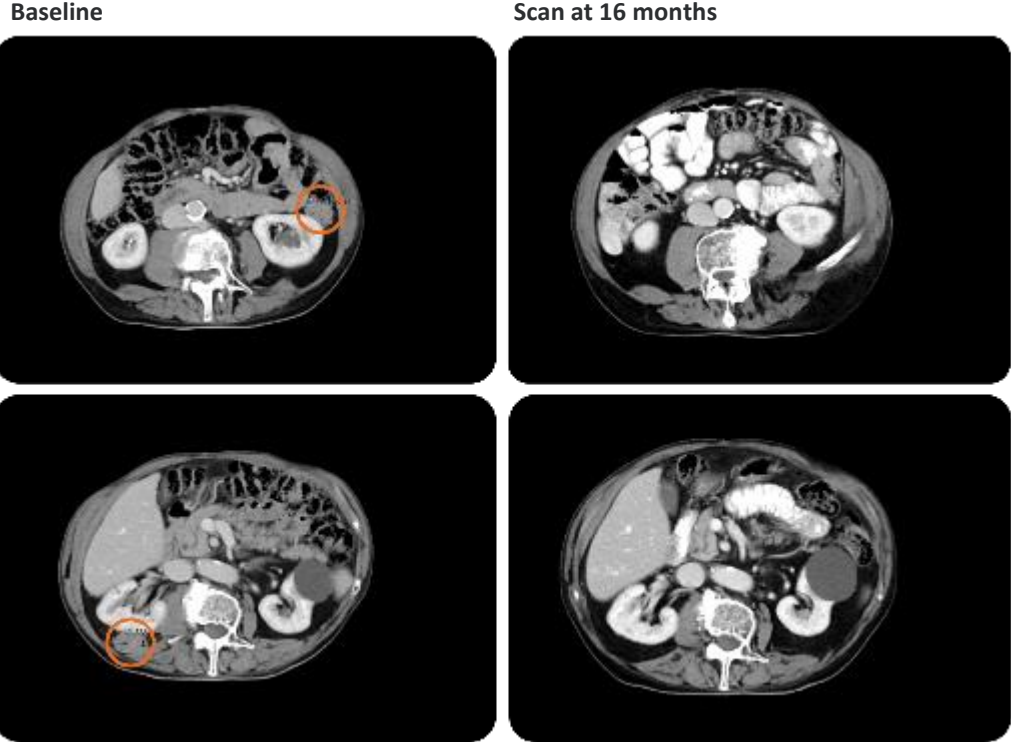
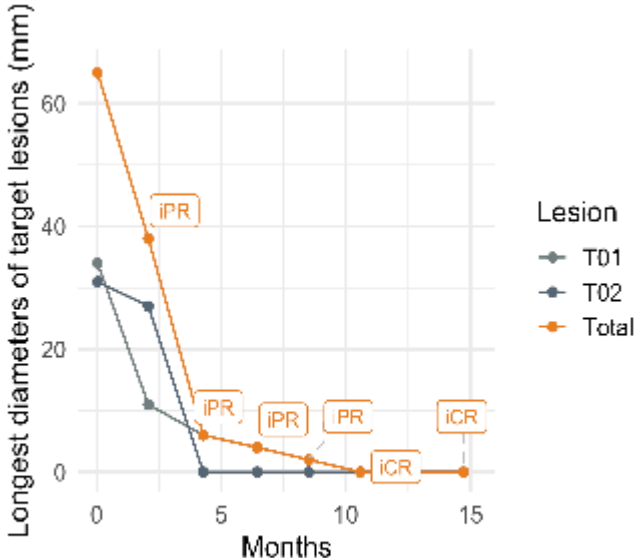


Co-administration of BI-1206 with pembrolizumab was well-tolerated in a heavily pretreated population, with promising responses to treatment observed in melanoma, including uveal melanoma, who previously failed anti-PD1 therapy.



Case study: CR

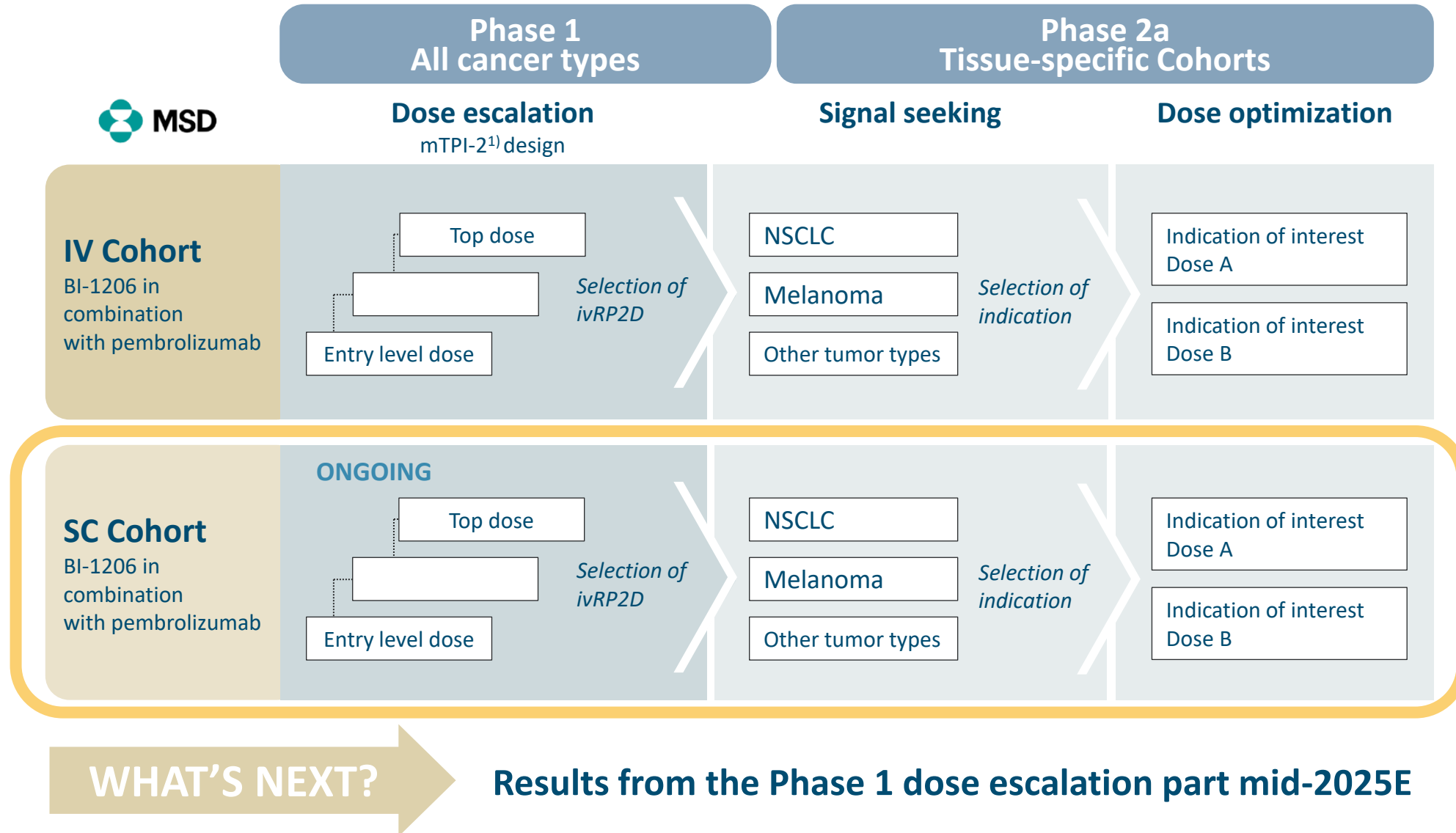
77 YO male melanoma patient, stage IV. Deep Partial Response at first scan at 2 months, evolving to CR at 10 months, still ongoing at 16 months. Three lines of previous ICI therapy, with PR as best prior response to ipilimumab + nivolumab.



BI-1206 POSITIONING IN THE MARKET LANDSCAPE

- BI-1206 can be developed as 2nd line for the treatment of Follicular lymphoma:
 - » A highly convenient and safe treatment, in combination with the two most successful drugs in this space, in a chemotherapy-free regimen:
 - Rituximab: will remain the backbone of treatment in NHL for years to come
 - Acalabrutinib: best-in-class drug for the treatment of MCL
 - Subcutaneous formulation brings significant convenience. In the long-term both BI-1206 and rituximab can be administered SC (acalabrutinib is administered orally)
 - » ORR \geq 75% will place the triplet as a very competitive option in the **second line**
 - » No cytokine release syndrome, no neurotoxicity and no safety concerns makes this triplet ideal for the treatment of patients in community hospitals
- In addition, the **largest** commercial potential of BI-1206 is for the treatment of **solid tumors**:
 - » Enhances the activity of pembrolizumab
 - » Demonstrated synergistic activity with anti-PD1 in preclinical models
 - » Strong signals observed in heavily pretreated patients with metastatic melanoma (cutaneous and uveal melanoma), and very likely extendable to other tumor types
 - » Exceptional safety profile makes it ideal for a combination component with anti-PD1/L1 in several tumor types

PLANS FORWARD – STUDY DESIGN BI-1206 IN SOLID TUMORS



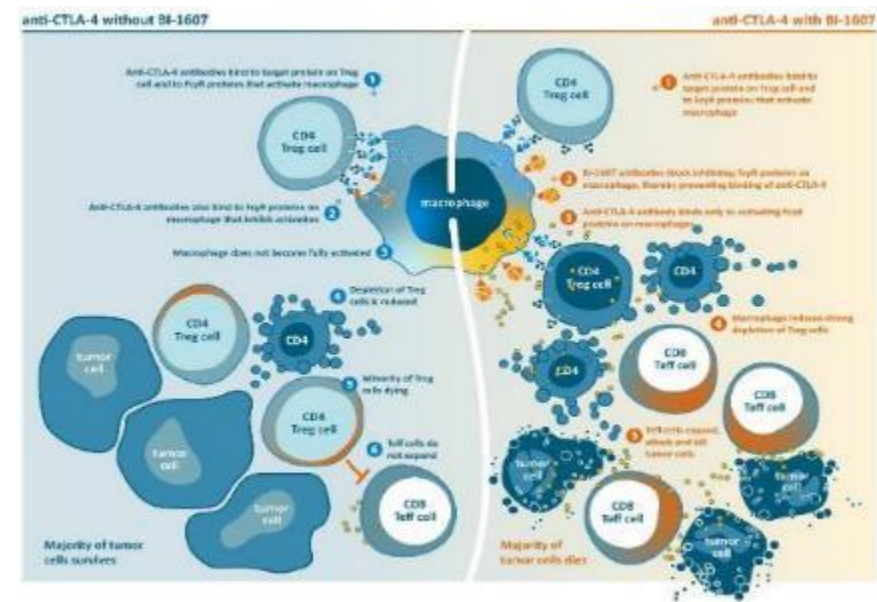
¹⁾ modified Toxicity Probability Interval 2

BI-1607: POSITIVE CLINICAL PHASE 1 DATA, **TRIPLET STUDY ONGOING**

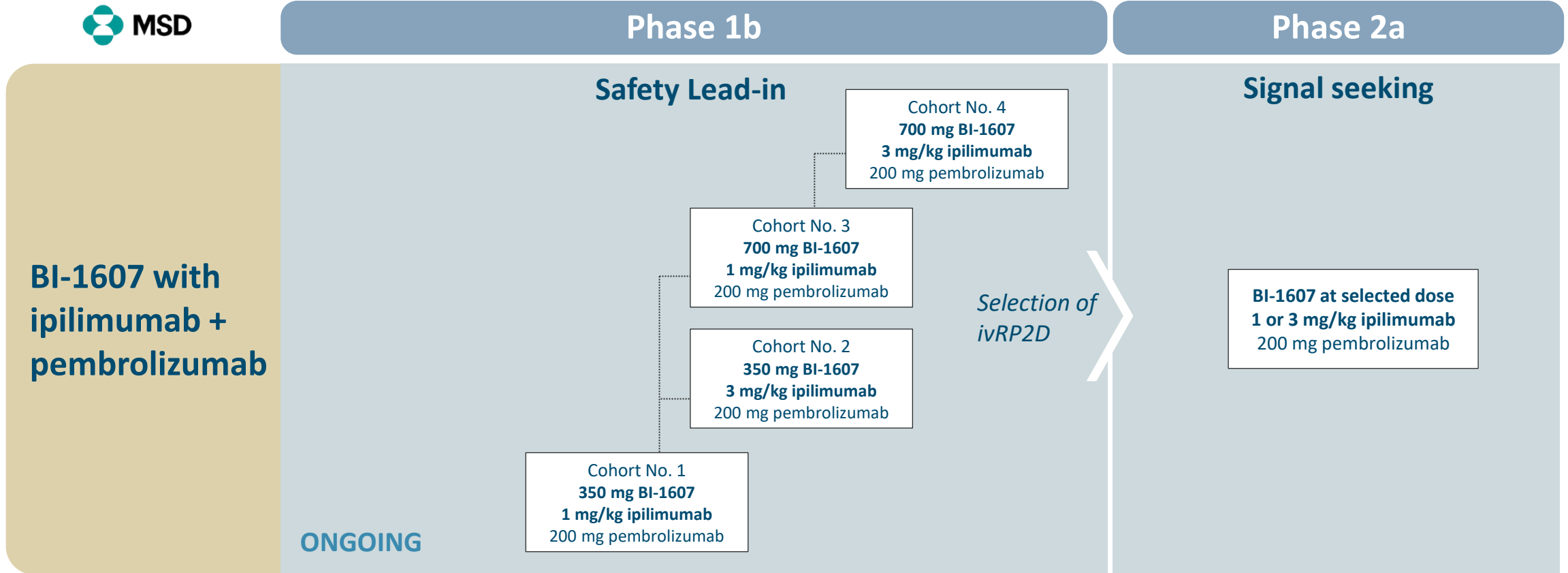
Phase 1b/2a ongoing since Dec 2024

- Evaluating safety and anti-tumoral activity
- 2 dose levels of **BI-1607** with 2 dose levels of **ipilimumab (anti-CTLA-4)** (1 and 3 mg/kg) in combination with 200 mg flat dose of **pembrolizumab***
- Patients with unresectable or **metastatic melanoma**, previously treated with anti-PD-1/L1
- Includes an exploratory part assessing **lower doses of anti-CTLA-4**

Preclinical studies indicate that a triple combination regimen including BI-1607 could allow the use of **lower doses of ipilimumab**, potentially achieving increased tolerability and higher efficacy.



BI-1607 PHASE 1B/2A CLINICAL STUDY DESIGN



WHAT'S NEXT?

First Phase 1b data BI-1607 + ipilimumab + pembrolizumab H2 2025E

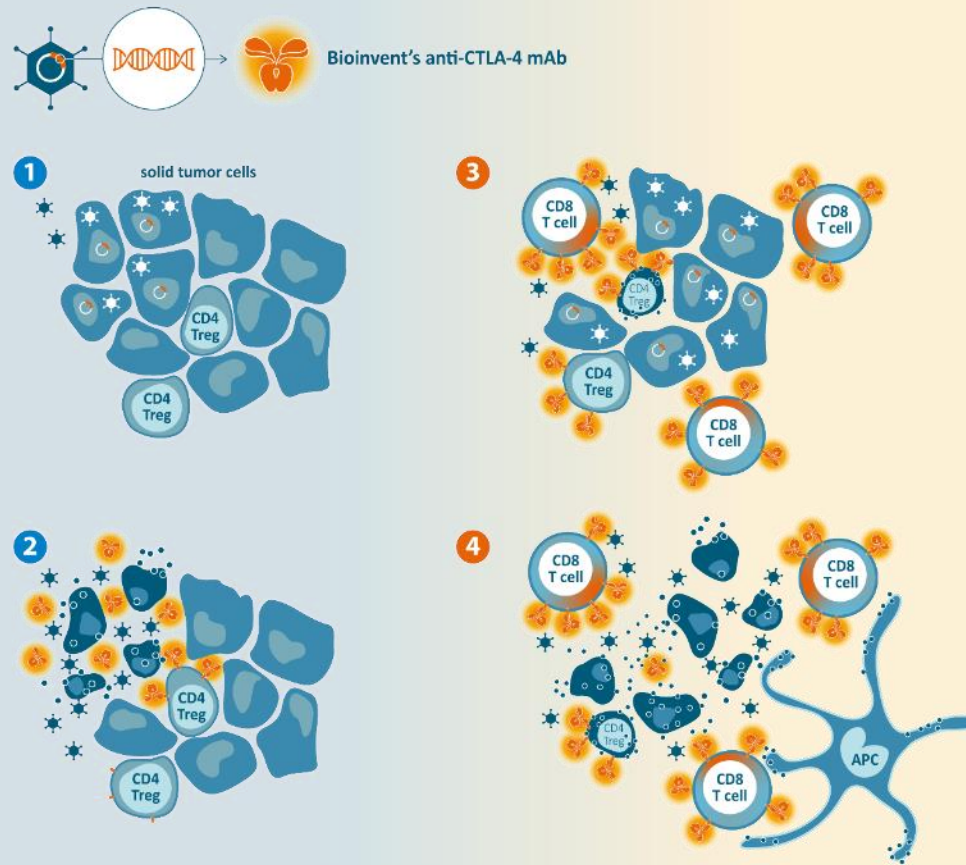


ANTI-CTLA-4

ONCOLYTIC VIRUS BT-001

BT-001: PHASE 1/2A ONGOING 50/50 PARTNERSHIP WITH TRANSGENE TO DEVELOP NEXT GENERATION ONCOLYTIC VIRUSES

mAbs and oncolytic virus attack the solid tumor together



Oncolytic virus & anti-CTLA-4 antibody combination elicits stronger antitumor response & targeted expression of anti-CTLA-4 antibody to improve safety profile

Journal for
Immunotherapy of Cancer

Vectorized Treg-depleting α CTLA-4 elicits antigen cross-presentation and CD8⁺ T cell immunity to reject 'cold' tumors

Monika Semmrich,¹ Jean-Baptiste Marchand,² Laetitia Fend,² Matilda Rehn,¹ Christelle Remy,² Petra Holmkvist,¹ Nathalie Silvestre,² Carolin Svensson,¹ Patricia Kleinpeter,² Jules Deforges,² Fred Junghus,¹ Kirstie L Cleary,³ Mimoza Bodén,¹ Linda Mårtensson,¹ Johann Foloppe,² Ingrid Teige,¹ Eric Quéméneur,² Björn Frendeus^{1,3}

To cite: Semmrich M, Marchand J-B, Fend L, et al. Vectorized Treg-depleting α CTLA-4 elicits antigen cross-presentation and CD8⁺ T cell immunity to reject 'cold' tumors. *Journal for Immunotherapy*

ABSTRACT

Background Immune checkpoint blockade (ICB) is a clinically proven concept to treat cancer. Still, a majority of patients with cancer including those with poorly immune infiltrated 'cold' tumors are resistant to currently available ICB therapies. Cytotoxic T lymphocyte-

intratumoral VV_{eat}- α CTLA-4 synergized with α PD-1 to reject cold tumors.

Conclusion Our findings demonstrate in vivo proof of concept for spatial restriction of Treg depletion-optimized immune checkpoint blocking, vectorized α CTLA-4 as a highly effective and safe strategy to target CTLA-4. A

Winner of the 2022 JITC Best Oncolytic and Local Immunotherapy Paper Award



PROMISING BT-001 PHASE 1 COMBINATION DATA AT ESMO 2024

Clinical responses in 2/6 refractory patients when given in combination with pembrolizumab

Phase 1/2a open-label, multicenter, dose-escalation study of BT-001 Part B presented at ESMO September 2024

- BT-001 induces tumor regression in patients who failed previous anti-PD(L)-1 treatment
- In a patient with a heavily pretreated leiomyosarcoma, BT-001 was able to modulate the tumor microenvironment, turning a “cold” tumor to “hot”, enhancing the potential of T cell infiltration and a shift to PD(L)-1 positivity
- Early signs of efficacy with **clinical responses** observed with BT-001 in combination with KEYTRUDA® (pembrolizumab), in **2 of 6 patients** who failed previous treatment



Initial clinical results of BT-001, an oncolytic virus expressing an anti-CTLA4 mAb, administered as single agent and in combination with pembrolizumab in patients with advanced solid tumors

S. Champier¹, C. Lebbe², J.-F. Barain³, A. Italiano⁴, M. Sakka⁵, C. Spring-Gissel⁶, N. Stojkovic⁷, M. Brandely⁸, A. Sadou⁹, A. Ropenga¹⁰, M. Semiricic¹¹, A. McAllister¹², M. Chisamore¹³ and P. Cassier⁹

BACKGROUND

- Intratumoral (IT) administration of an oncolytic virus has been shown to induce local systemic antitumor effects through direct tumor cell killing and adaptive cytotoxic T cell response.
- BT-001 is an oncolytic vaccinia virus with enhanced replication selectivity in tumor cells and genetically engineered to express GM-CSF and a novel full-length anti-CTLA4 mAb.
- BT001 showed strong antitumor activity in various murine tumor models, including immunologically “cold” tumors with enhanced activity when combined with an anti-PD-1 agent.
- BT001 (I) is a first-in-human dose-escalation trial to evaluate safety, tolerability, and antitumor activity of IT injections of BT-001 alone and in combination with intravenous pembrolizumab in patients with advanced/metastatic solid tumors.

RESULTS

- A total of 24 patients received IT injections of BT-001 every 3 weeks as monotherapy (Part A) at doses of 10⁷ pfu/ml (cohort 1, n=6), 10⁸ pfu/ml (cohort 2, n=6) or 10⁹ pfu/ml (cohort 3, n=6), or combined to 200 mg of IV pembrolizumab (Part B) at the dose of 10⁷ pfu/ml (n=6).
- Treatment was administered until disappearance of all measurable lesions (for BT-001), confirmed disease progression per RECIST, or unacceptable toxicity (for BT-001 and pembrolizumab), for a maximum of 24 months.
- Translational analyses were performed in part A, and consisted of:
 - Virus detection by qPCR in 11 tumor biopsies at baseline and on Day 5 or 10, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 and 64.
 - Measures of (1) GM-CSF by Luminex assay in serum at baseline, on Days 5, 8, 10, 24 and 32, (2) anti-CTLA4 mAb by ELISA (concomitantly to viral detection) in tumor biopsies at baseline and on Day 5 or 8, and (3) anti-vaccinia virus antibodies in serum (week 4).
 - Tumor response was assessed by the investigator using RECIST v1.1 on Day 1 (week 0), 10 (week 1), 21 (week 2), then every 3 weeks the first year and every 12 weeks thereafter.

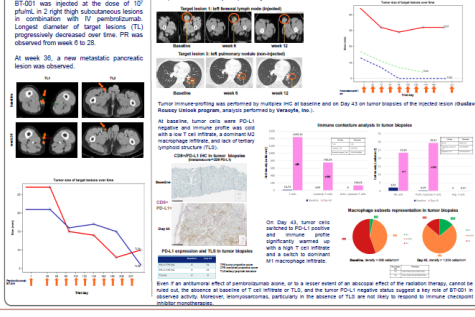
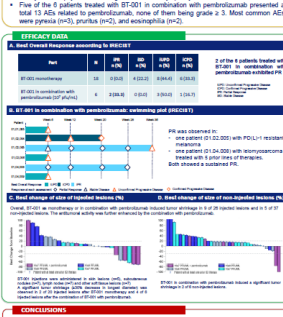
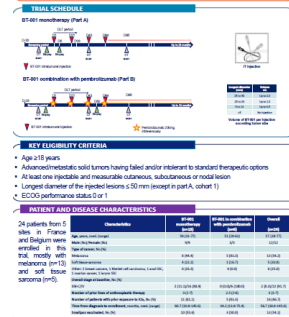
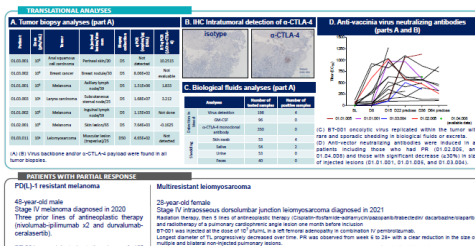
SAFETY DATA

- Patients received a median number of 4 BT-001 injections (range, 2-19).
- Median size of treated lesions was 2.1 cm³ (range, 1.0-5.0).
- Median volume of BT-001 per administration was 2.0 mL (range, 1.0-4.0).
- In the combination part, median number of pembrolizumab infusions was 7.5 (range, 2-11).

Safety

- No dose-limiting toxicity was observed.
- No AEs related to BT-001 (and/or pembrolizumab) discontinuation.
- Most common BT-001-related AEs are reported in the table below.

AE	Part A (n=24)		Part B (n=6)	
	n	%	n	%
Fatigue	10	41.7	4	66.7
Headache	8	33.3	2	33.3
Injection site pain	4	16.7	2	33.3
Injection site infection	4	16.7	2	33.3
Injection site inflammation	4	16.7	2	33.3
Injection site redness	3	12.5	2	33.3
Injection site swelling	3	12.5	2	33.3
Injection site pain	1	4.2	0	0.0
Injection site erythema	1	4.2	0	0.0



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors wish to thank all patients, clinicians, caregivers and technical staff involved in the project.

TRIAL SPONSORED BY TRANSGENE, 400 Boulevard Gouffier d'Andemach - Parc d'Innovation - CS20246 - 67405 Illkirch Graffenstaden Cedex - France. This trial is in collaboration with Merck Sharp & Dohme LLC, a subsidiary of Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, USA.



BT-001: PHASE 1/2A OPEN-LABEL, MULTICENTER, DOSE-ESCALATION STUDY

Ongoing phase

Phase 1A Dose Escalation

BT-001 IT (18 pts)
Metastatic/advanced solid tumors
3 doses

COMPLETED

Phase 1B Dose Escalation

BT-001 IT + Pembrolizumab (12 pts)
Metastatic/advanced solid tumors
RDPB

ONGOING

Phase 2a Expansion Cohorts

BT-001 IT + Pembrolizumab
Tbd: Soft tissue sarcoma, Merkel cell carcinoma, Melanoma, Triple negative breast cancer, Non-small cell lung cancer
RDPB

PLANNED

Main Eligibility Criteria

- 1 injectable lesion 25-50mm in diameter
- ECOG 0-1
- Failed or not eligible for standard of care

Participating Countries

- France, Belgium
- IND approved in US





KEY CATALYSTS 2025

Expected key clinical milestones 2025

TNFR2 platform

BI-1808
further single agent Ph 2a data

BI-1808
pembro combo Ph 2a data

BI-1910 solid tumors
single agent Ph 2a data

BI-1910 solid tumors
pembro combo Ph 1 data

mid-2025

YE2025

**BI-1206 in NHL + ritux +
acalabrutinib Ph 2a data**

**BI-1206 (SC) solid tumors
pembro combo Ph 1 data**

**BI-1607 solid tumors
triplet Ph 1b data**

FcyRIIB platform



BioInvent

www.bioinvent.com

Follow us

