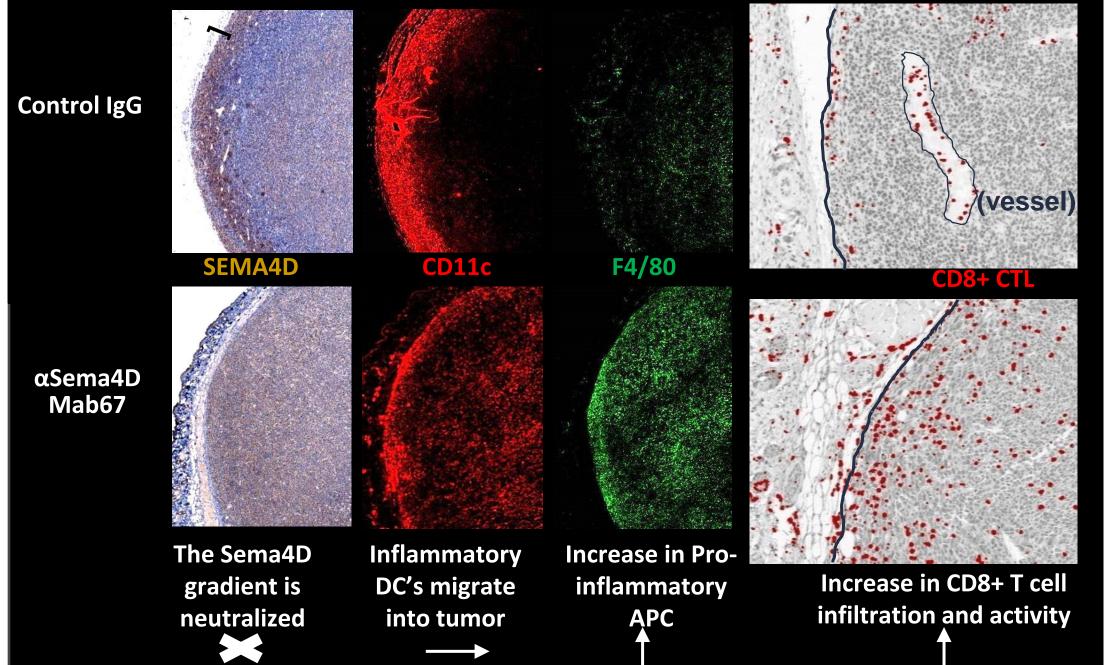
Abstract #3011: Interim subgroup analysis for response by PD-L1 status of CLASSICAL-Lung, a phase 1b/2 study of pepinemab (VX15/2503) in combination with avelumab in advanced NSCLC.

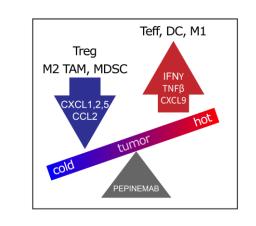
Authors: Michael Rahman Shafique, Terrence Lee Fisher, Elizabeth E. Evans, John E. Leonard, Desa Rae Electa Pastore, Crystal L. Mallow, Ernest Smith, Andreas Schröder, Kevin M. Chin, Joseph Thaddeus Beck, Megan Ann Baumgart, Ramaswamy Govindan, Nashat Y. Gabrail, Rachel E. Sanborn, Alexander I. Spira, Nagashree Seetharamu, Yanyan Lou, Aaron Scott Mansfield, Jonathan W Goldman, Maurice Zauderer

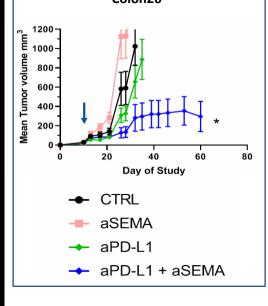
Background:

- Semaphorin 4D signals through Plexin receptors to regulate cellular cytoskeleton and its function in cell migration and differentiation
- Pepinemab binds to SEMA4D and blocks it's signaling, which promotes T cell infiltration and reverses myeloid suppression
- Anti-SEMA4D antibodies neutralize the SEMA4D barrier at the tumor margin and "open the gates" of the tumor to the immune system.

Preclinical Model - Colon26

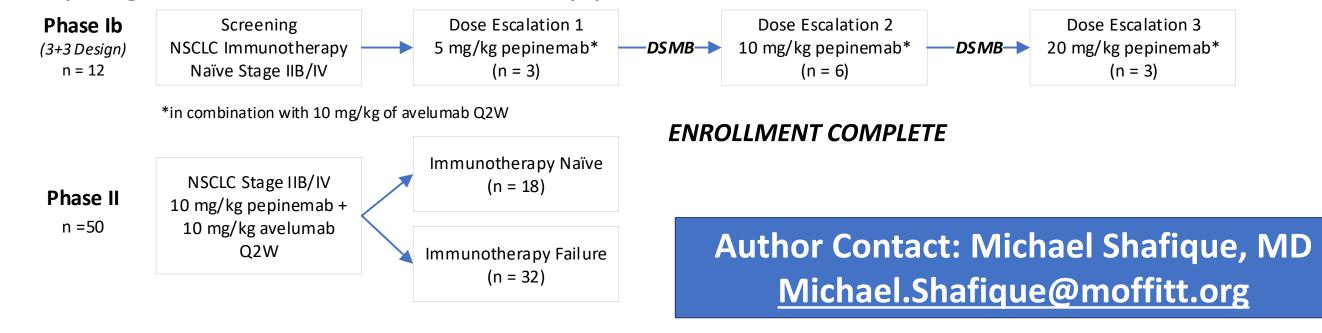






Methods:

First in human combination study designed to evaluate the combination of pepinemab with avelumab in NSCLC patients who were IO naïve or who progressed on anti-PDx therapy



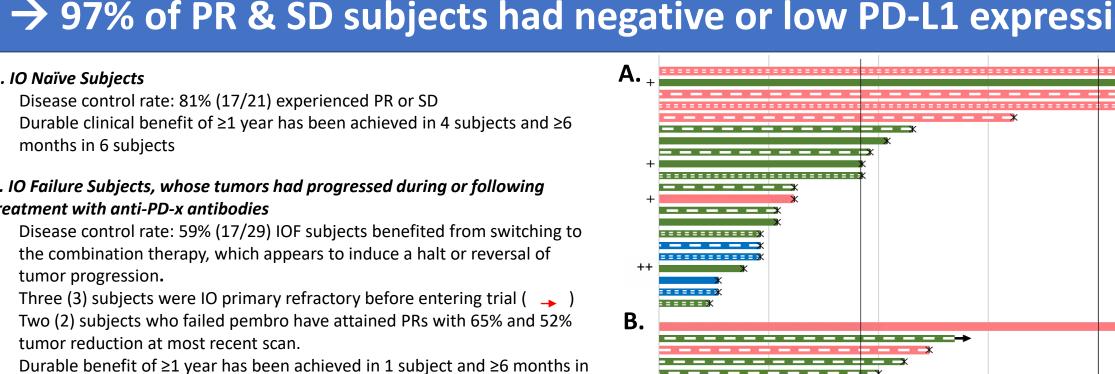
10 naïve, negative and low PD-L1 patients achieved higher response rates with pepinemab combination, than historical patient treated with single agent avelumab¹

- Tumor biopsies showed & less tumor in both PR & SD patients.
- Durable clinical responses have been achieved in both 10 Naïve & Failure patient populations
- Combination is safe & tolerable in all dose levels tested

acknowledgements and

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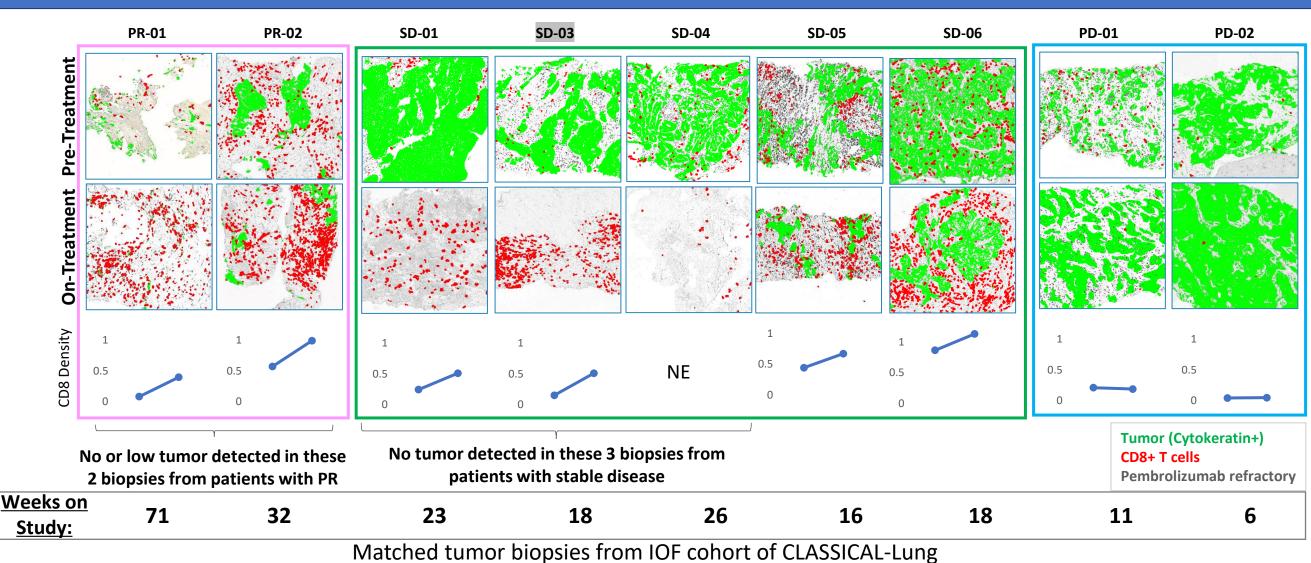
9 subjects experienced durable clinical benefit of ≥ 6 months, including patients who had previously progressed on anti-PDx therapy → 97% of PR & SD subjects had negative or low PD-L1 expression in tumor*



Overall Response Rate by PD-L1 Comparison of Javelin Solid Tumor t

Time on Study in Evaluable Subjects (Weeks)

PD-L1 negative and low (<1-79%) pts. responded better to the combination therapy, than previously observed single agent study¹



Following treatment, tumors have more T cells & in both responders and patients with stable disease