



Targeting IL1RAP to address unmet needs in severe cancer and autoimmune diseases

Corporate Presentation
Apr 2023

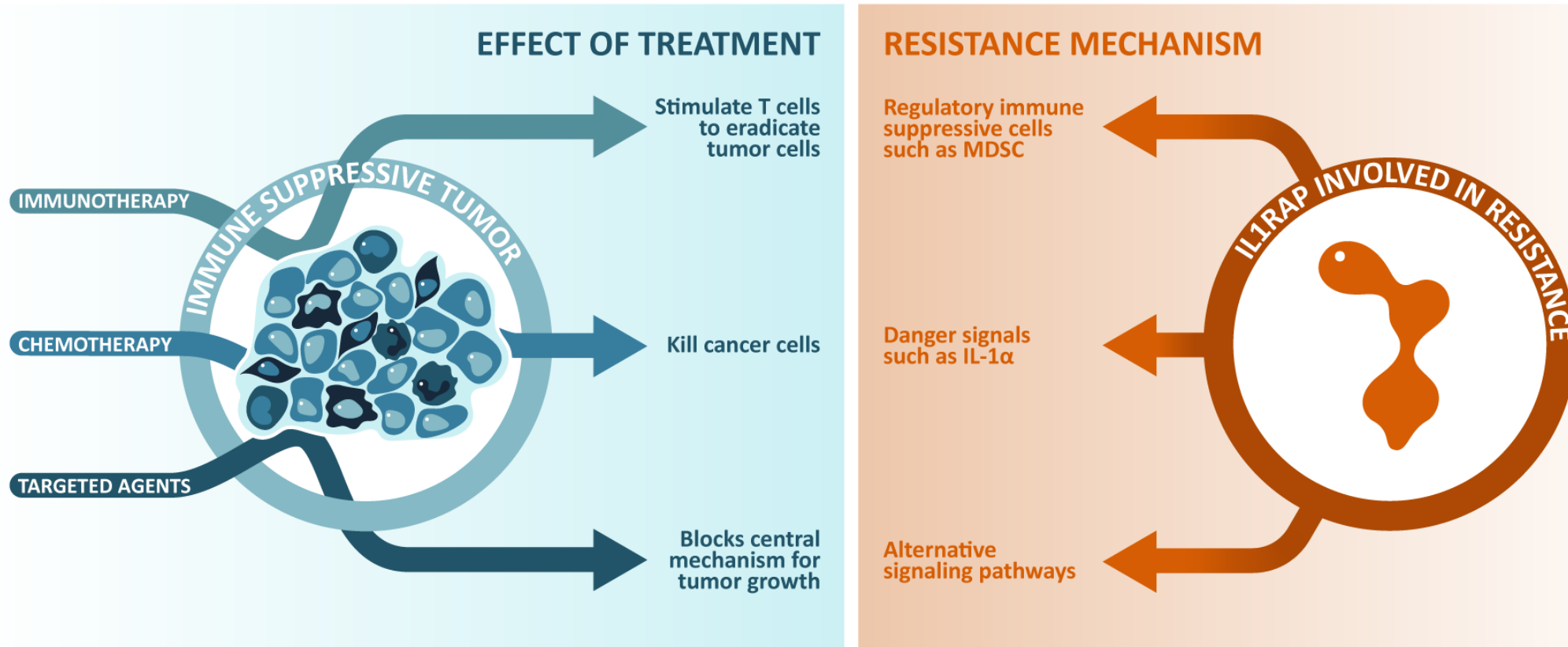
NASDAQ STOCKHOLM MAIN LIST (CANTA.ST)

Safe Harbor Statement



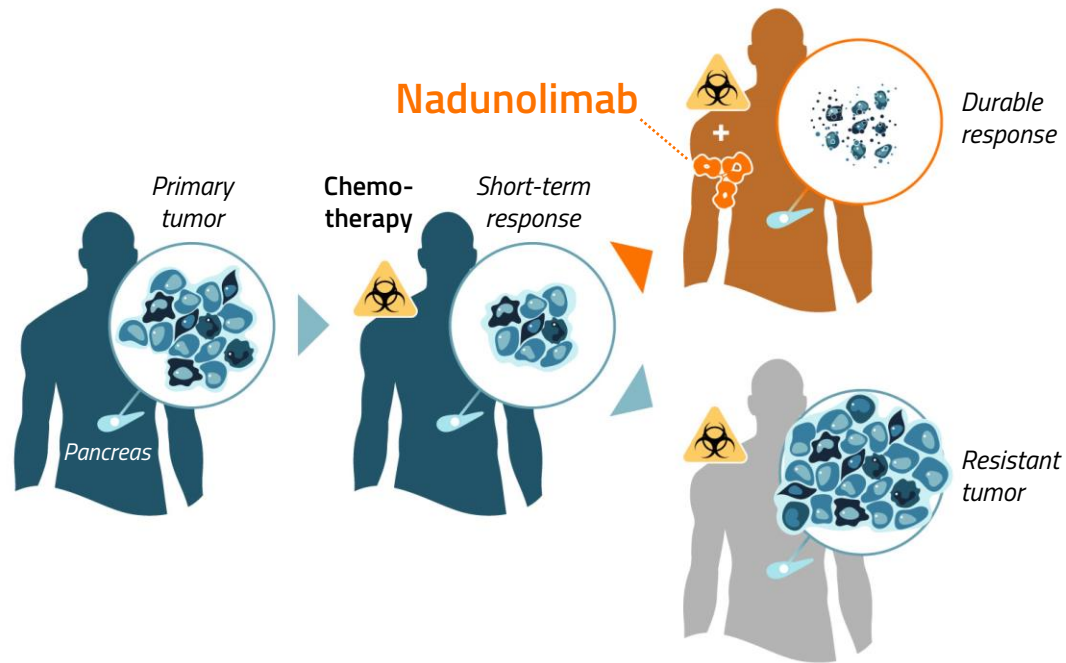
Statements in the Investor Presentation, including those regarding the possible or assumed future or other performance of the Company or its industry or other trend projections, constitute forward-looking statements. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors as they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will or may occur in the future, whether or not outside the control of the Company. No assurance is given that such forward-looking statements will prove to be correct. Prospective investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. They speak only as at the date of this Investor Presentation and the Company undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements. Past performance does not guarantee or predict future performance. Moreover, the Company undertakes no obligation to review, update or confirm expectations or estimates or to release any revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect events that occur or circumstances that arise in relation to the content of the Investor Presentation.

Cantargia – Strategy to improve current cancer therapies



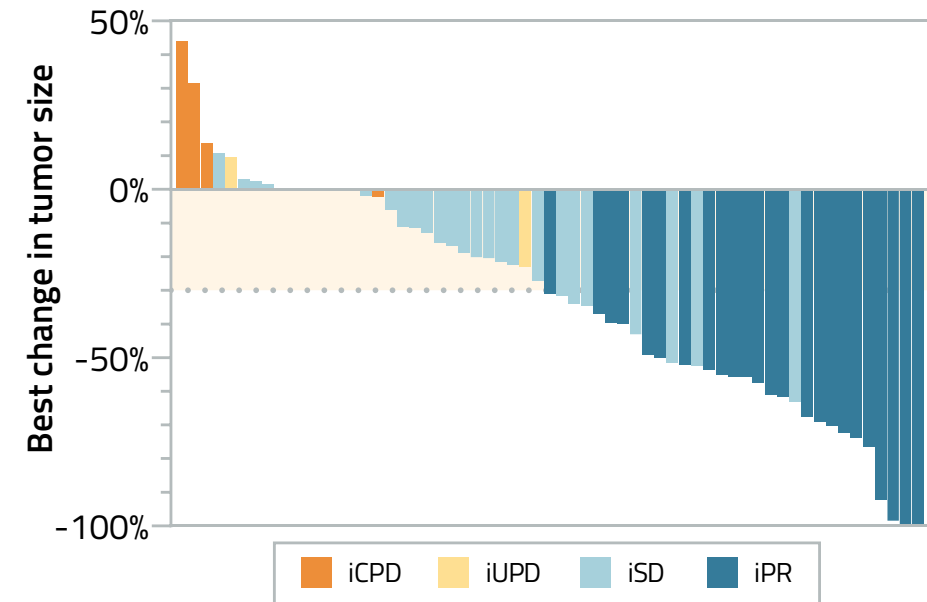
**IL1RAP – A NOVEL TARGET WITH SEVERAL OPPORTUNITIES;
CURRENT FOCUS ON SYNERGISTIC COMBINATIONS**

New strategy to treat cancer supported by clinical results



PROMISING DATA IN PANCREATIC CANCER

- Stronger efficacy than expected from chemotherapy
- Patients with higher IL1RAP benefit more



SEVERAL LINES OF EVIDENCE SUGGEST NADUNOLIMAB COUNTERACTS CHEMORESISTANCE

IL1RAP: Broad application in cancer and autoimmune disease

Project	Disease	Type of treatment	Discovery phase	Preclinical phase	Clinical phase I	Clinical phase II	Clinical phase III
Nadunolimab	PDAC	1 st line	Gemcitabine/nab-paclitaxel				
	TNBC	1 st /2 nd line	Carboplatin/gemcitabine				
	NSCLC/ non-squamous NSCLC	1 st /2 nd line	Platinum doublets				
CAN10	Myocarditis, Systemic sclerosis						
CANxx	New opportunities within IL1RAP platform						

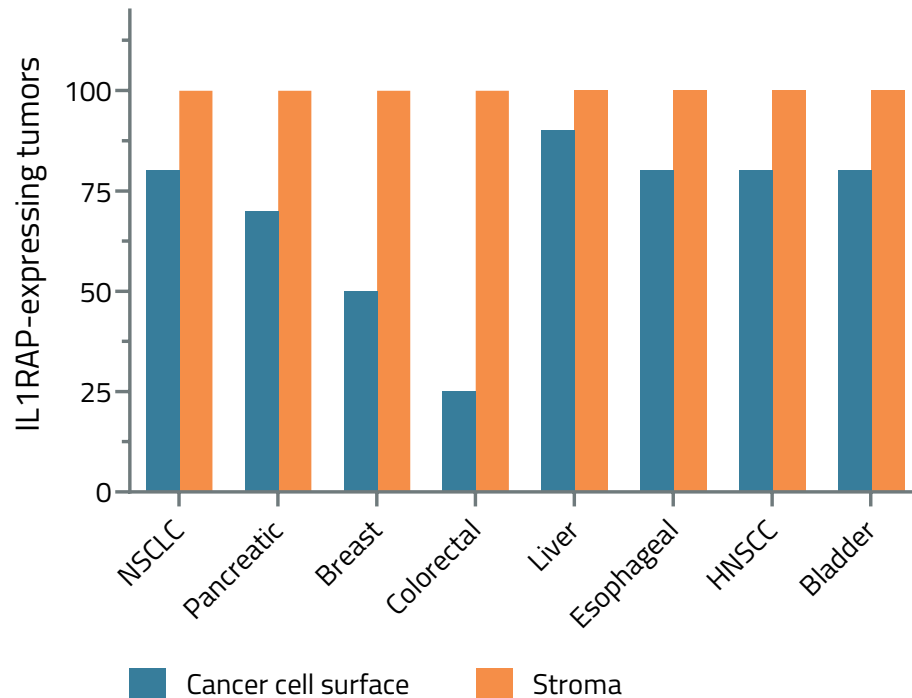
PDAC – pancreatic cancer; TNBC – triple-negative breast cancer; NSCLC – non-small cell lung cancer

A microscopic image of cells, likely lymphocytes, with a blue overlay. The cells are spherical and have a textured, bumpy surface. The background is a soft, out-of-focus blue. A semi-transparent dark blue horizontal band runs across the middle of the image, containing the text.

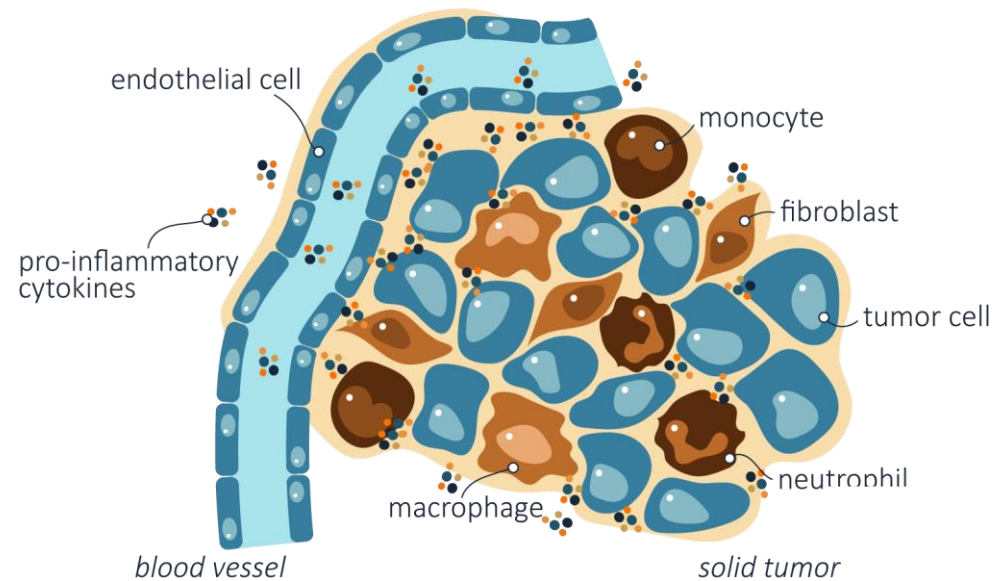
NADUNOLIMAB AND BIOLOGICAL CONTEXT

IL1RAP overexpressed in most solid tumors

IL1RAP EXPRESSION IN SOLID TUMOR TYPES

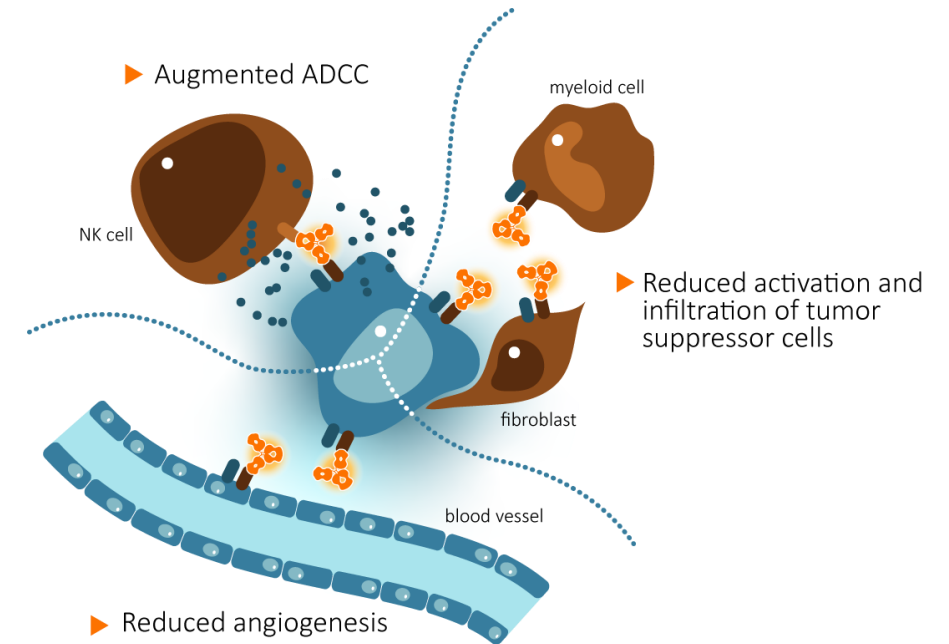
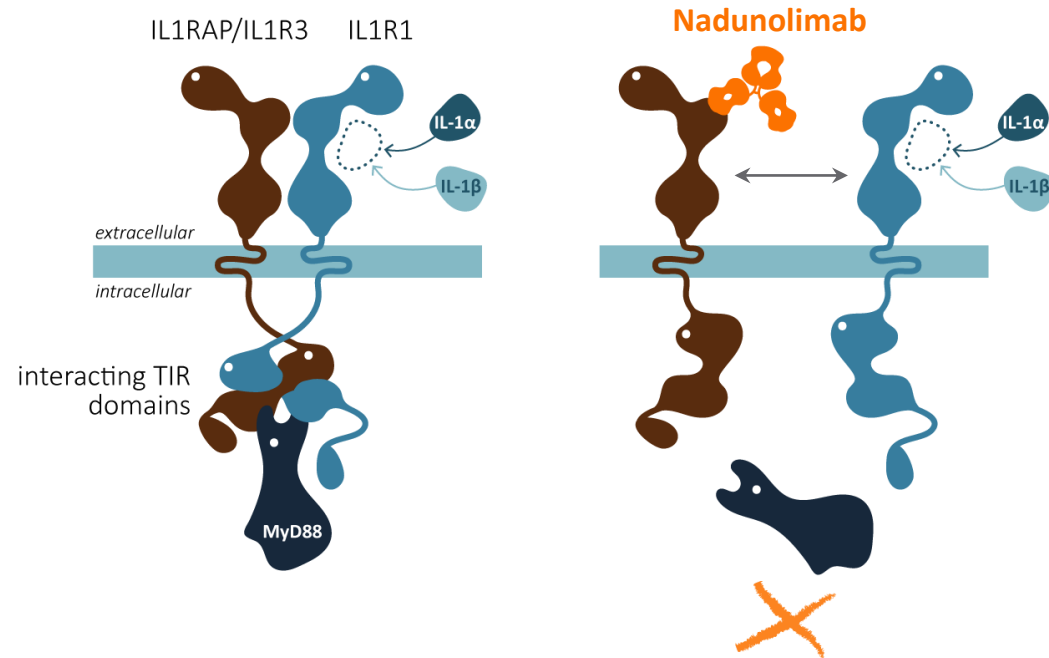


SEVERAL TUMOR-PROMOTING CELLS EXPRESSING IL1RAP IN THE TUMOR MICROENVIRONMENT



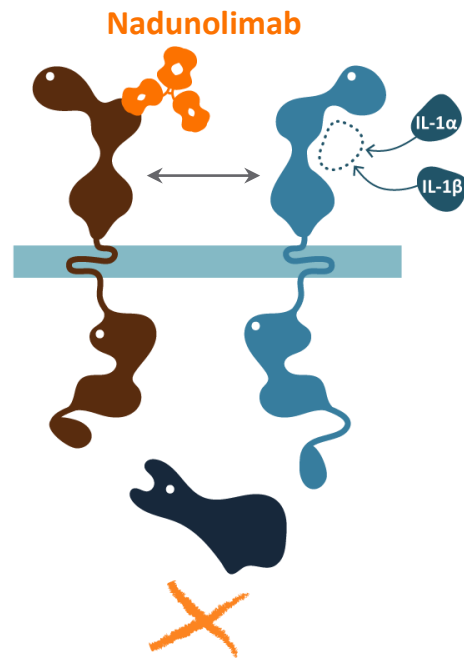
IL1RAP – DISTINCT OVEREXPRESSION IN TUMORS AND LOW NORMAL TISSUE REACTIVITY

Targeting IL1RAP provides unique opportunities to treat cancer by IL-1 α / β blockade and ADCC

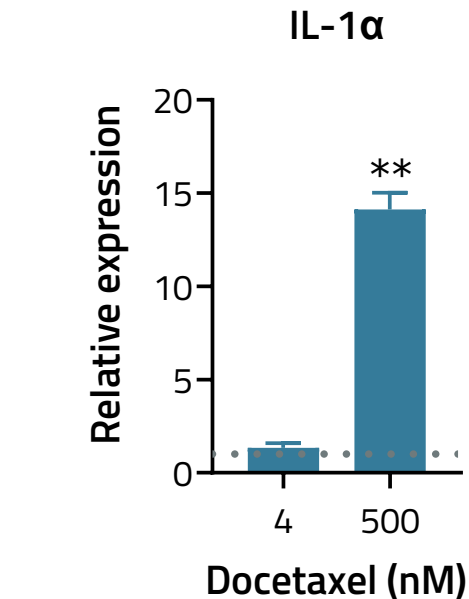


NADUNOLIMAB COUNTERACTS IMMUNE SUPPRESSION AND POTENTIATES THERAPY

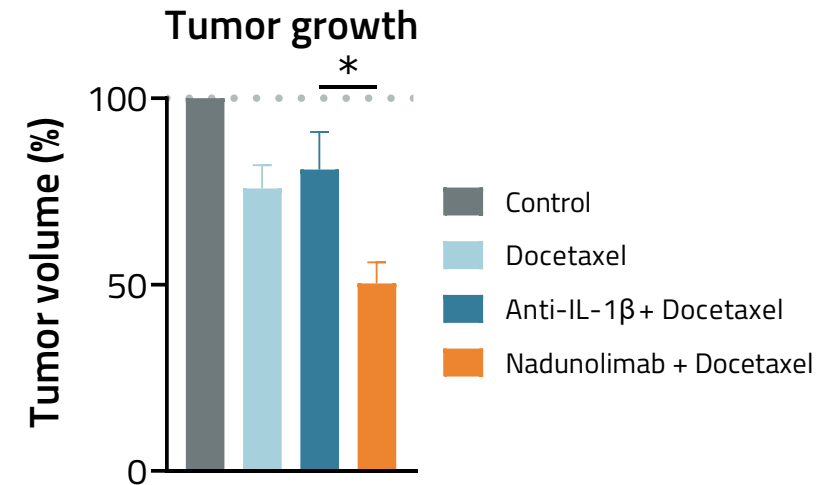
Nadunolimab potentiates antitumor activity of chemotherapy



→ Nadunolimab blocks both IL-1α and IL-1β signaling



→ Docetaxel induces IL-1α release by tumor cells in vitro



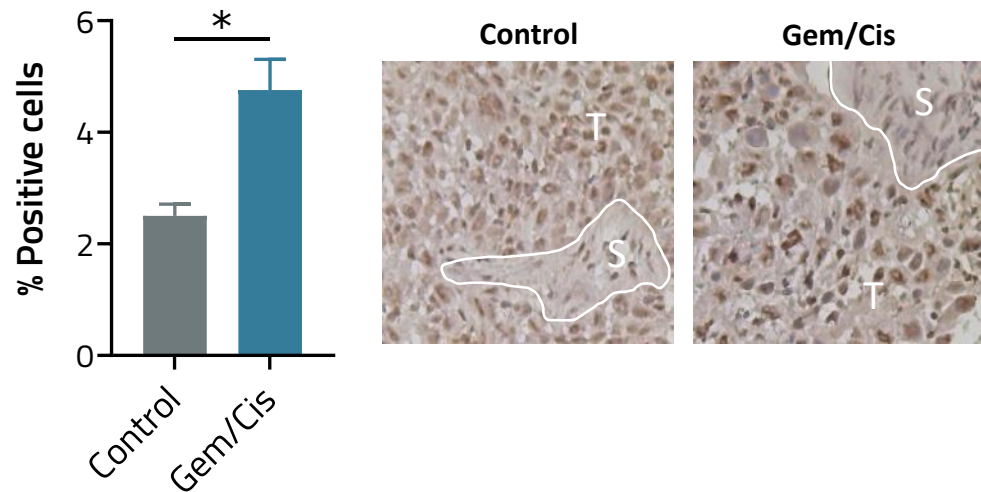
→ Nadunolimab + docetaxel reduces in vivo tumor growth more potently than anti-IL-1β + docetaxel

NADUNOLIMAB INCREASES DOCETAXEL EFFICACY IN CONTRAST TO IL-1BETA BLOCKADE

Chemotherapy induces IL-1 α and IL-1 β in the tumor

IL-1 α

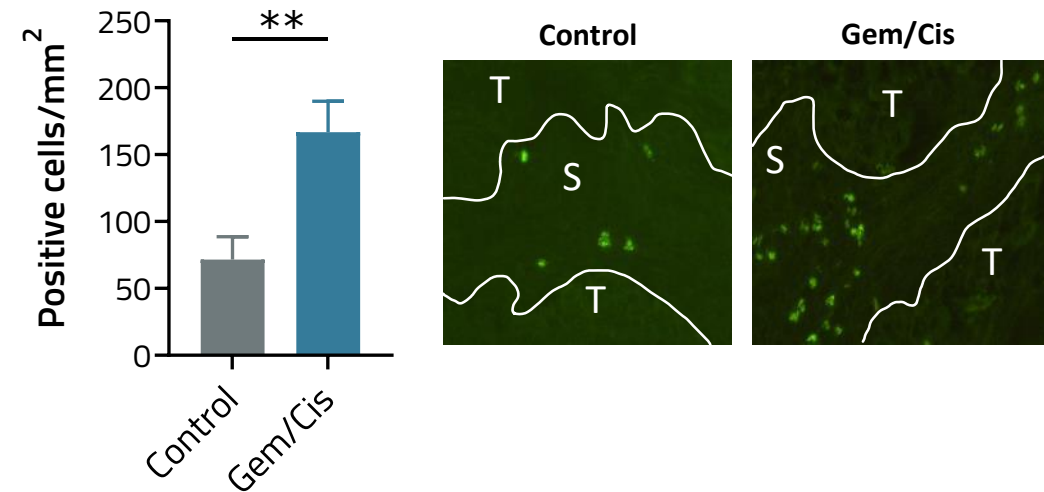
Tumor cell region (T)



→ Gem/Cis induces release of IL-1 α by tumor cells in tumors grown in vivo

IL-1 β -converting enzyme

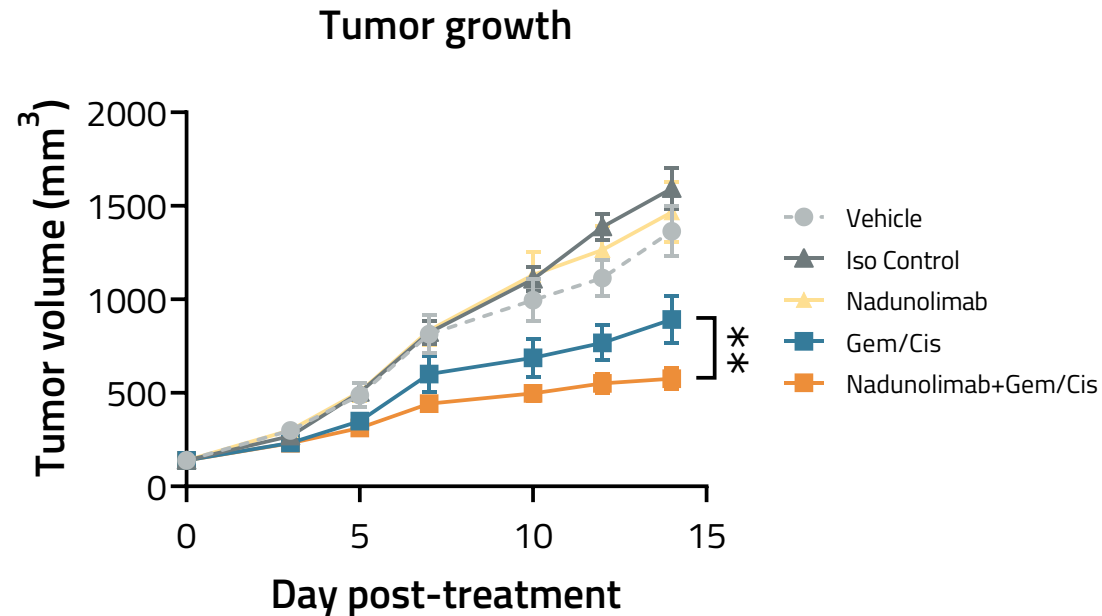
Stromal cell region (S)



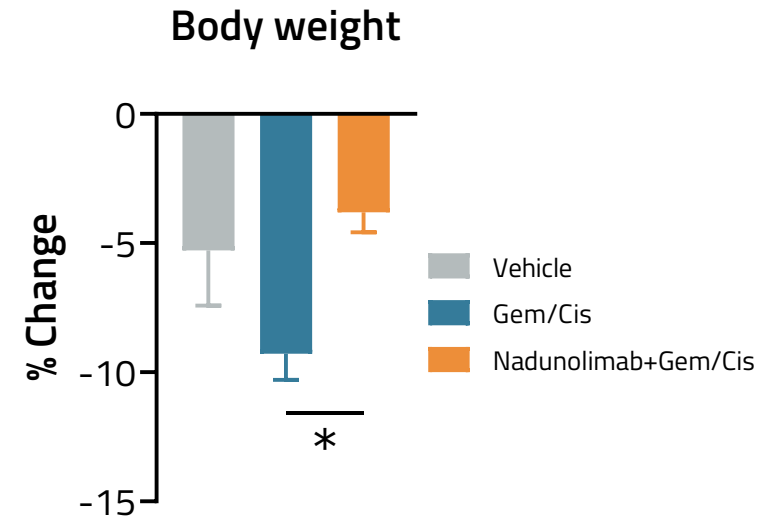
→ Gem/Cis also induces release of IL-1 β -converting enzyme (ICE) by stromal cells

INCREASED LEVELS OF IL-1ALPHA AND IL-1BETA RESULTS IN CHEMORESISTANCE

Targeting IL1RAP uniquely synergizes with chemotherapy



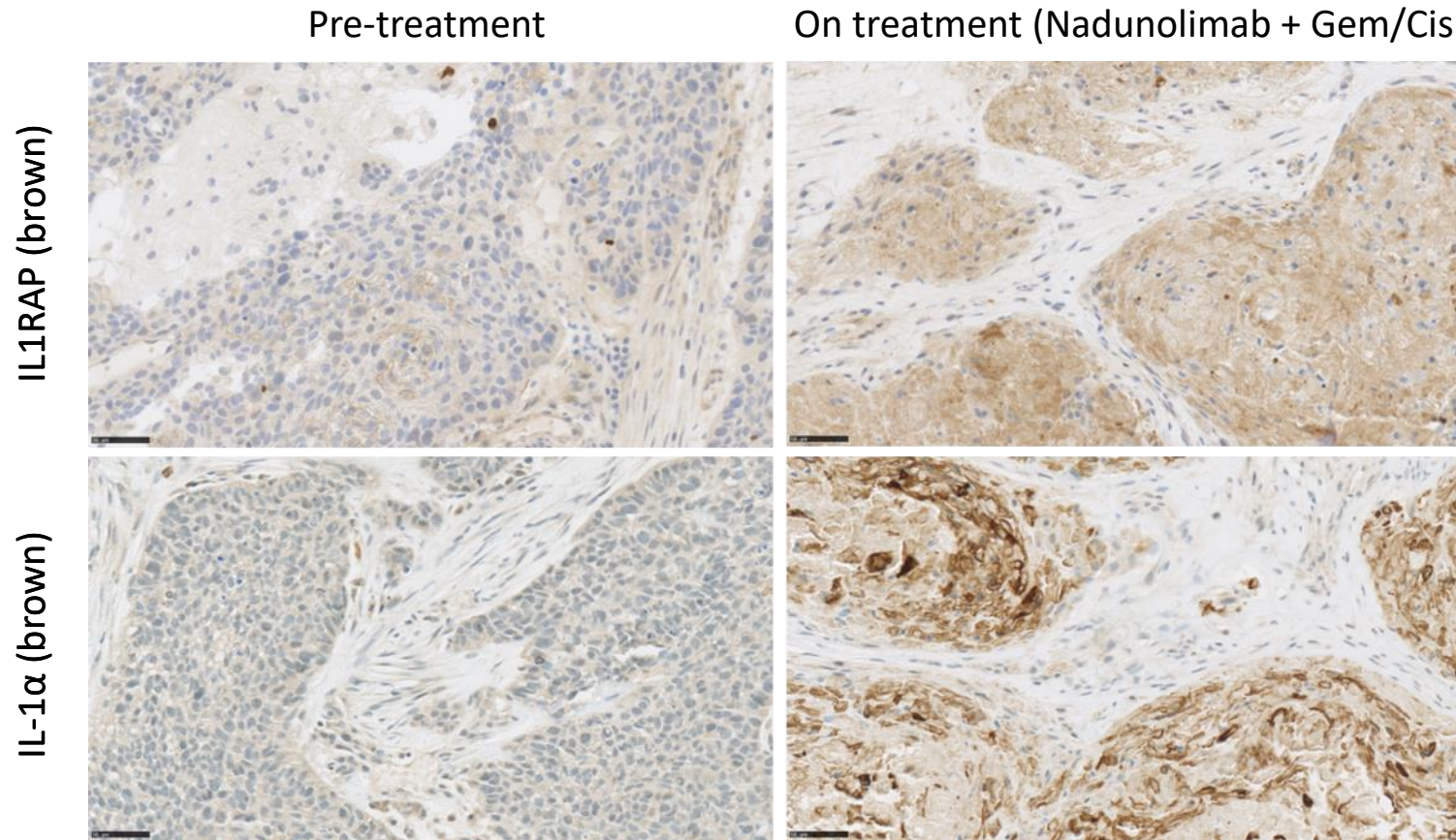
→ Nadunolimab increases efficacy of platinum-based chemotherapy in vivo



→ Nadunolimab also counteracts weight loss after chemotherapy

NADUNOLIMAB HAS POTENTIAL TO IMPROVE CHEMOTHERAPY EFFICACY AND TOLERABILITY

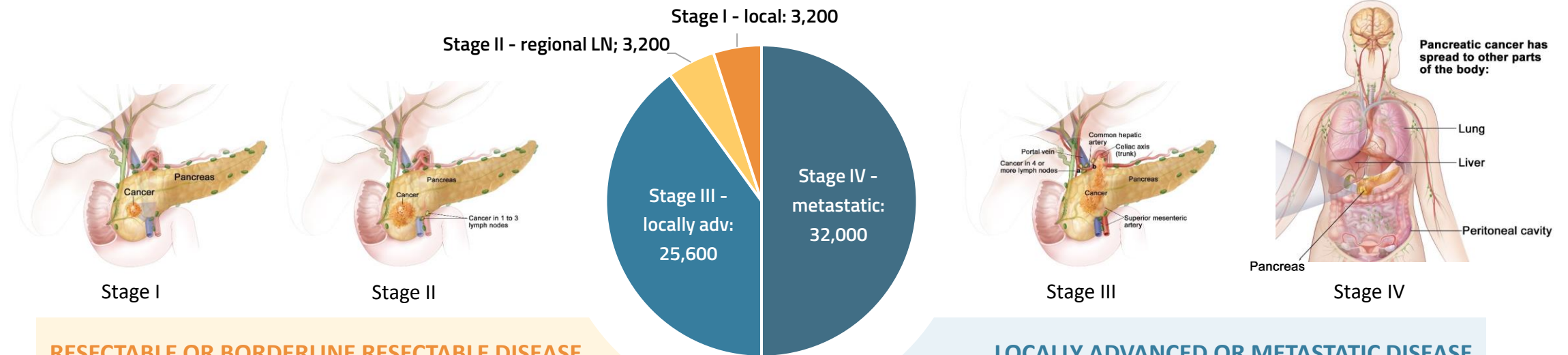
Induction of IL1RAP and IL-1 α with therapy in NSCLC pts



IL-1ALPHA INDUCED BY CHEMOTHERAPY IN LINE WITH PRECLINICAL FINDINGS;
WELL ESTABLISHED DANGER SIGNAL – ACTIVITY BLOCKED BY NADUNOLIMAB

PDAC staging and treatment

Expected number of cases US 2023: 64,000



RESECTABLE OR BORDERLINE RESECTABLE DISEASE

Survival:

→ 15.7 – 28.0 months

Treatment:

- Neoadjuvant: gemcitabine+radiotherapy or mFOLFIRINOX
- Radical pancreatic resection
- Post-op chemo (gemcitabine+capecitabine or mFOLFIRINOX) or chemo+radiotherapy

LOCALLY ADVANCED OR METASTATIC DISEASE

Survival:

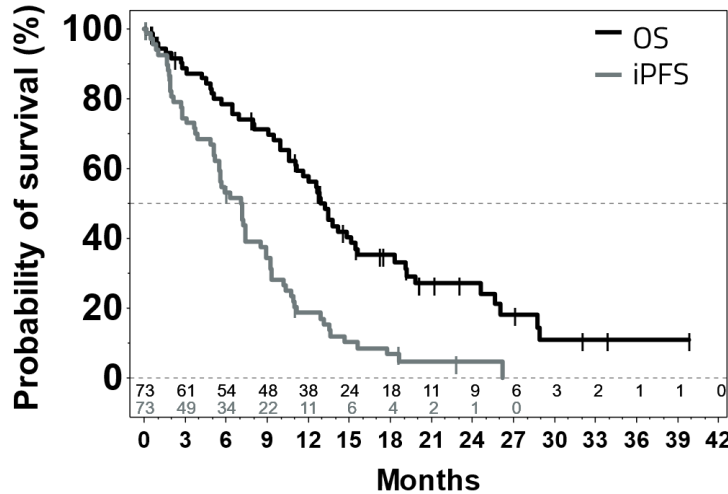
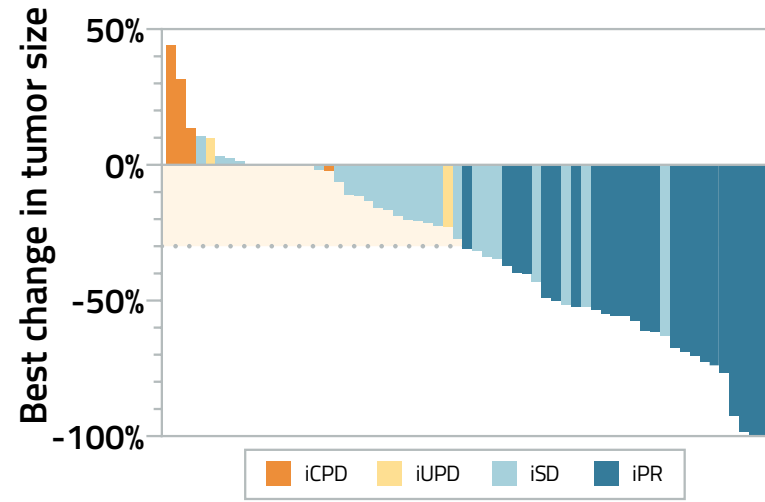
→ 8.5 – 11.1 months

Treatment:

- FOLFIRINOX if good performance status
- Gemcitabine/nab-paclitaxel
- Gemcitabine if poorer performance
- Jan 2023: 1st line NALIRIFOX (OS 11.1 m)

CURRENT DEVELOPMENT FOCUSES ON FIRST-LINE METASTATIC DISEASE WITH POTENTIAL TO MOVE TO EARLIER TREATMENT SETTINGS

Positive interim data in 1st line pancreatic cancer



Benchmark efficacy Gem/Abraxane:

ORR 23%; DCR 48%; PFS 5.3 mo; OS 8.5 mo (Von Hoff et al, N Engl J Med 2013)

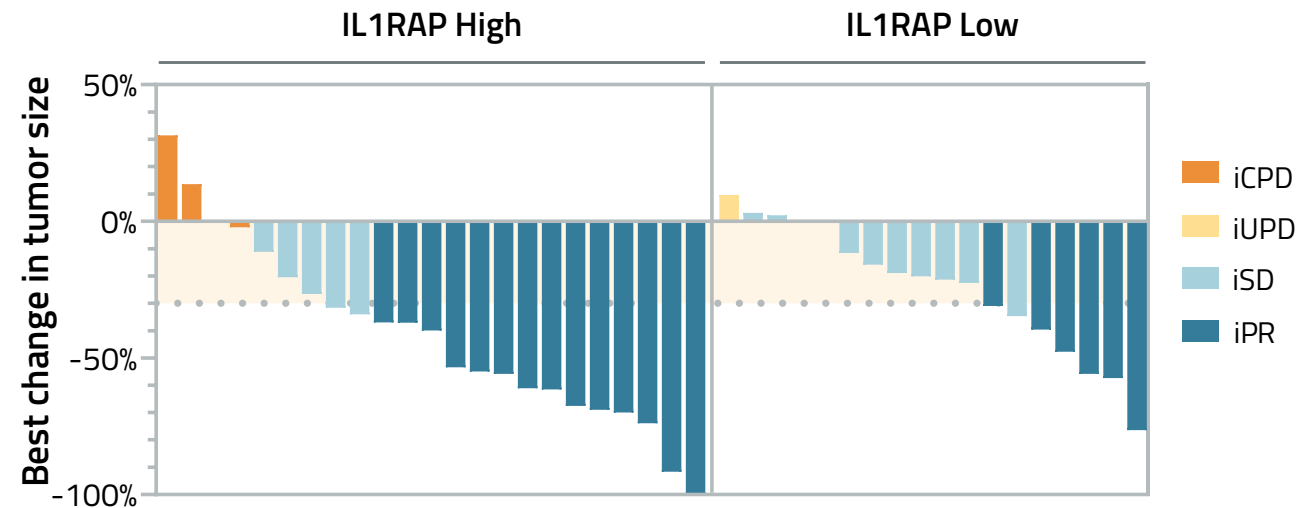
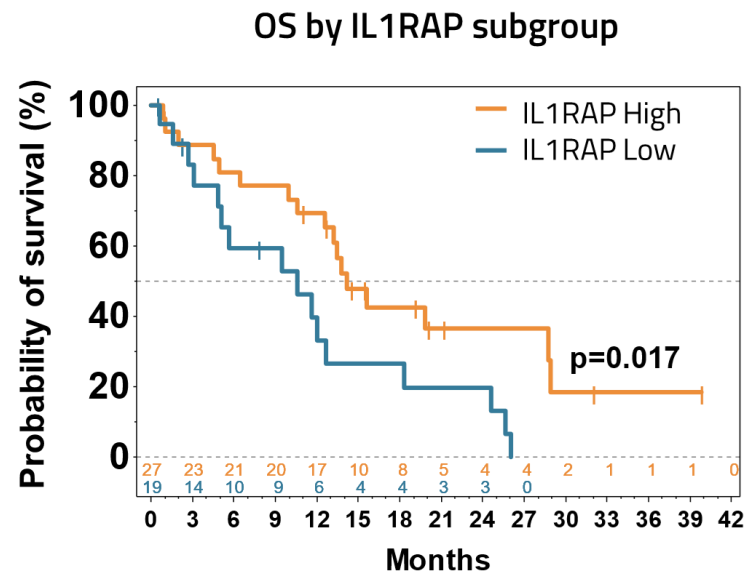
ORR 36%; DCR 62%; PFS 5.6 mo; OS 9.2 mo (NAPOLI 3 trial, ASCO GI 2023)

Nadunolimab combination with Gem/Abraxane in 1st line PDAC (n=73):

- 33% response rate with long PFS and OS
 - Additional 5 (7%) pts had on-treatment benefit beyond progression
- Promising OS (12.9 mo), PFS (7.2 mo) and DCR (71%)
- 2 pts still on treatment

PFS AND OS LONGER THAN EXPECTED GIVEN HISTORICAL CONTROL IN PDAC – PHASE 2/3 TRIAL WITH PANCAN IN PREPARATION

Strong efficacy in PDAC pts with high tumor IL1RAP levels



Efficacy analysis for IL1RAP High (n=27) vs IL1RAP Low (n=19) PDAC pts:

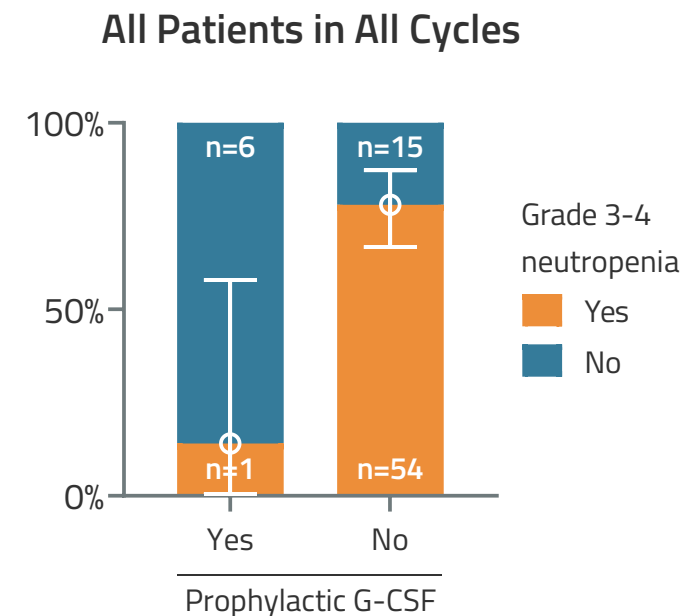
- Significantly prolonged OS in ILRAP High vs IL1RAP Low pts (14.2 vs 10.6 months; $p=0.017$)
- Deeper and more durable responses in IL1RAP High subgroup: 11 pts had 50% or more tumor burden decrease

NEW DATA SUPPORT ONGOING DEVELOPMENT AND OPEN FOR NEW OPPORTUNITIES

Safety profile is manageable and supports MOA

- Neutropenia manageable through G-CSF prophylaxis
 - In 7 pts given G-CSF prophylaxis, only 1 developed grade 3-4 neutropenia
- Only 1 % peripheral neuropathy grade 3-4 observed (17% in historical controls)

Grade 3 or higher AEs	Gem/Abraxane Von Hoff, 2013 (n=421)	Nadunolimab+Gem/Abraxane CANFOUR (n=76)
Neutropenia	38%	65%
Leukopenia	31%	24%
Thrombocytopenia	13%	15%
Febrile neutropenia	3%	13%
Anemia	13%	13%
Fatigue	17%	8%
Diarrhea	6%	3%
Peripheral neuropathy	17%	1%



**G-CSF PROPHYLAXIS IMPLEMENTED IN FUTURE TRIALS;
POTENTIAL REDUCTIONS OF SOME SIDE EFFECTS TO BE DOCUMENTED IN RANDOMIZED TRIALS**

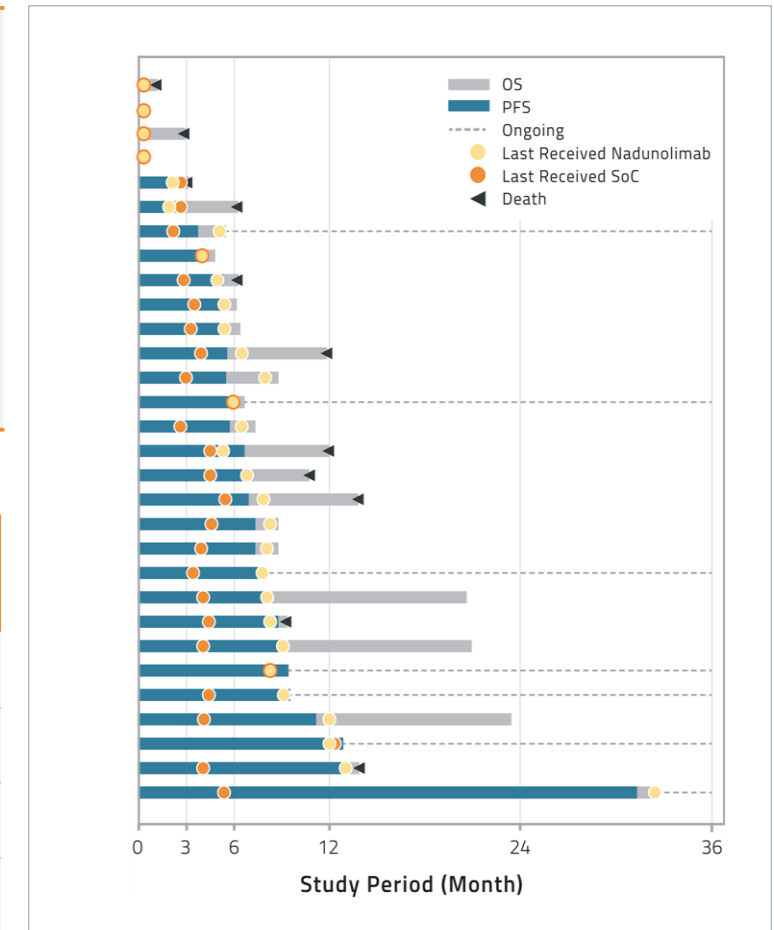
Median duration of treatment 5.5 months (ref 3.9 months); most common reasons for termination: gastrointestinal events or general health deterioration. No patients discontinued due to neutropenia.

Combination strategy in NSCLC – Promising efficacy

Nadunolimab combination with Gem/Cis in 1st/2nd line NSCLC:

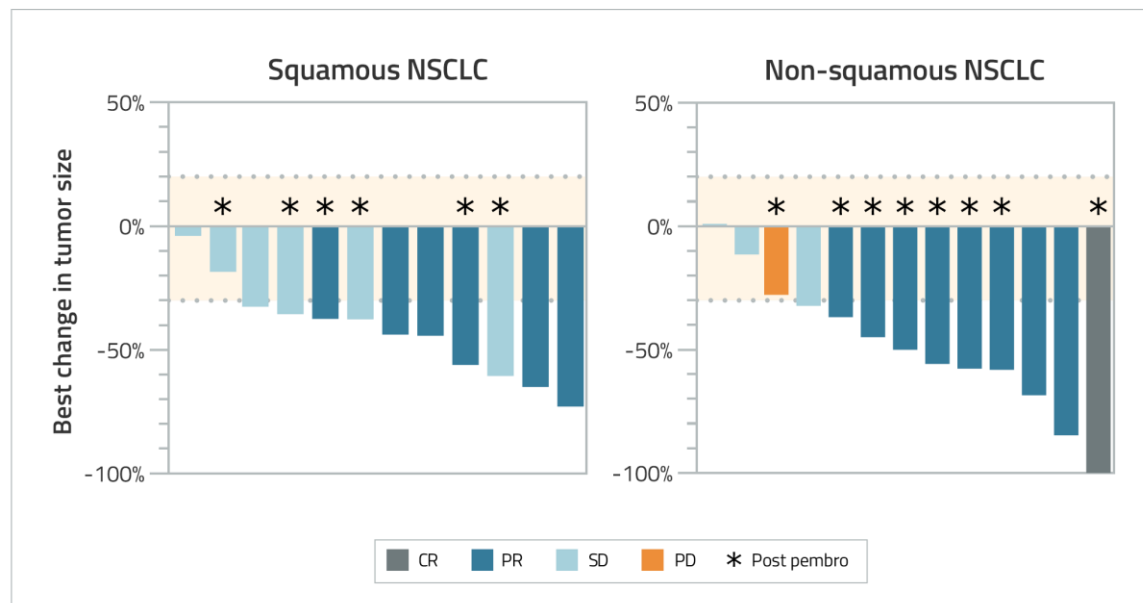
- 16 of 30 pts with objective response incl. 1 complete response (ORR 53%) (historical control data of 22-28%)
- Generally well tolerated; neutropenia freq. higher than expected from chemo (managed by dose reductions or G-CSF)

	All n=30	Historical control ^{1,2}	Non-sq NSCLC n=16	Historical control ³
ORR	53%	22-28%	56%	19%
Median resp. duration	5.8 mo	5.1 mo	11.2 mo	7.8 mo
PFS	6.8 mo	5.1 mo	7.3 mo	4.9 mo
Median survival	13.7 mo	10.3 mo	ND (pending additional events)	11.3 mo



PROMISING EFFICACY – LONG TERM RESULTS PLANNED TO BE PRESENTED Q2 2023

Strong signal in 1st/2nd line non-squamous NSCLC



Efficacy parameter*	Squamous (n=13)
ORR [95% CI]	46% [19-75]
Disease control rate*** (CR+PR+SD) [95% CI]	92% [64-100]
Median duration of response [95% CI]	4.1 months [3.4-5.8]
PFS [95% CI]	5.8 months [3.7-7.4]
Median OS [95% CI]	NA
1-year survival [95% CI]	NA

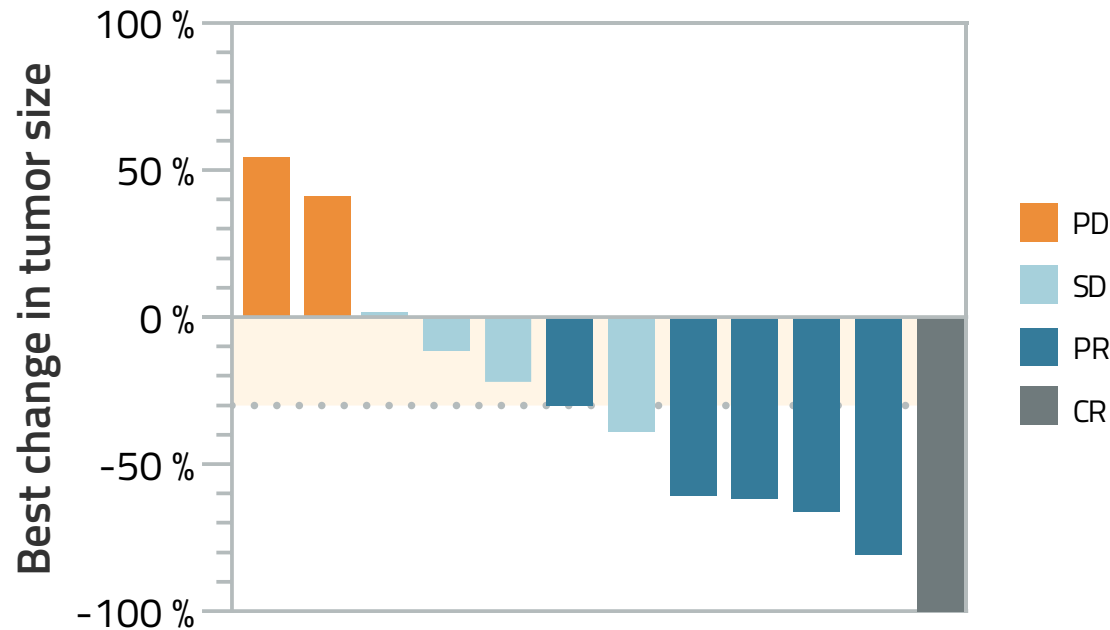
Efficacy parameter*	Non-squamous (n=16)
ORR [95% CI]	56% [30-80]
Disease control rate*** (CR+PR+SD) [95% CI]	75% [48-93]
Median duration of response [95% CI]	11.2 months [NA]
PFS [95% CI]	7.3 months [5.3-13.0]
Median OS [95% CI]	NA
1-year survival [95% CI]	NA

Nadunolimab combination with Gem/Cis in 1st/2nd line non-squamous NSCLC:

- Approx. 75% of all NSCLC cases
- 9 of 16 evaluable pts had objective response including 1 complete response (ORR 56%) (historical control data of 19%)
- 8 pts were 2nd line to pembrolizumab monotherapy, with 7 responses
- 10 additional pts evaluated in combination with carboplatin/pemetrexed

BIOMARKER ANALYSES ONGOING TO IDENTIFY BEST RESPONDERS

Promising early safety and efficacy in TNBC



Nadunolimab combination with Gem/Carbo in 1st/2nd line metastatic TNBC:

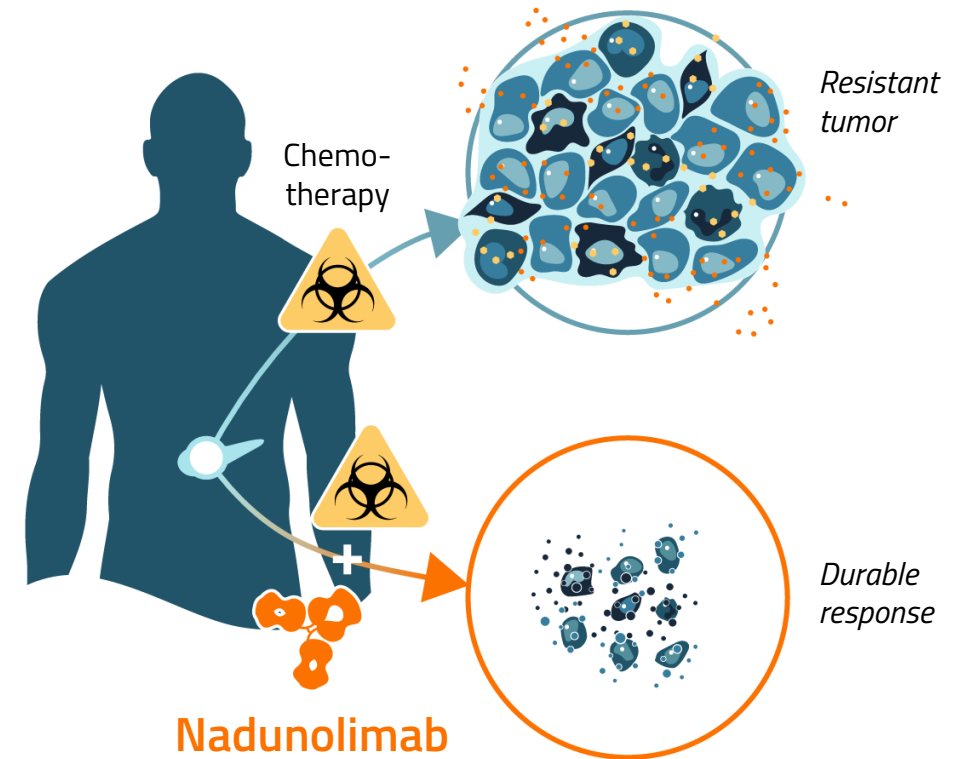
15 pts enrolled in the dose-escalation phase

- Acceptable safety profile (G-CSF given prophylactically to control neutropenia)
- 12 pts treated long enough for initial efficacy evaluation:
 - **Preliminary ORR: 50%** (1 CR, 5 PR, 4 SD, 2 PD)
- Proceeds to randomized phase including up to 98 additional patients (n=49 per arm)
- Interim futility analysis planned for Q4 2023

RESPONSE RATE OF NADUNOLIMAB COMBINATION THERAPY WELL ABOVE HISTORICAL DATA FOR CHEMOTHERAPY ONLY¹

Key messages

- Most chemotherapies induce chemoresistance already after a few months of therapy. Chemotherapy can upregulate both IL-1 α and IL-1 β .
- Unlike other IL-1 blocking compounds, nadunolimab blocks both IL-1 α and IL-1 β signalling and improves chemotherapy efficacy and tolerability in preclinical models.
- Current results are in sharp contrast to canakinumab data.
- Clinical results strongly support potential unique first-in-class opportunities in PDAC, TNBC and NSCLC.



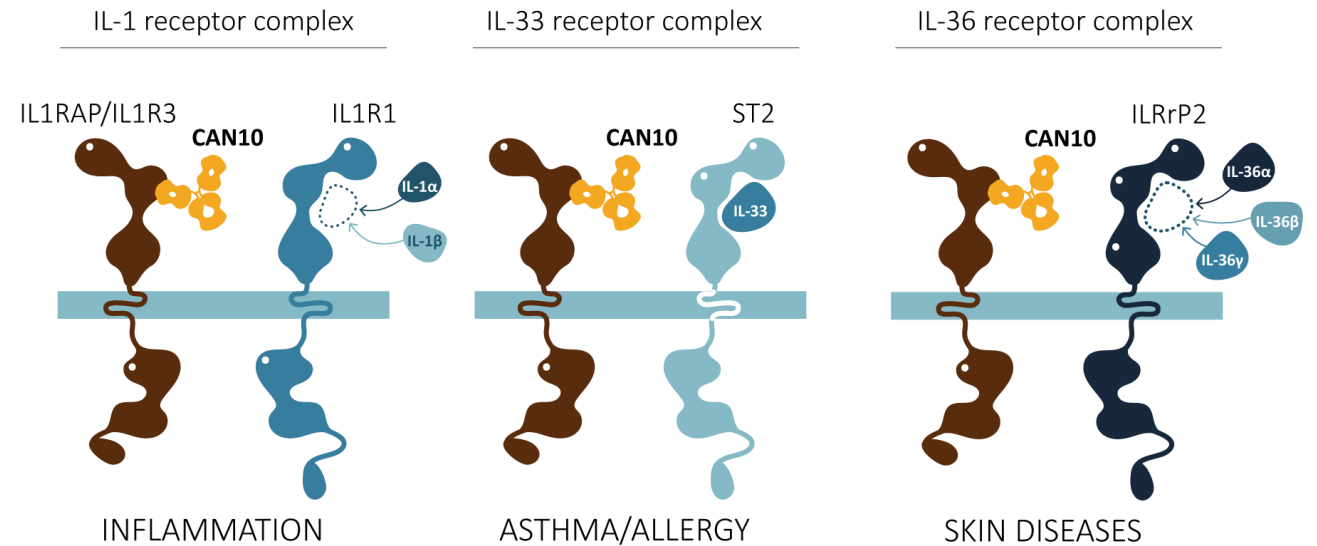
NADUNOLIMAB IS ADVANCING INTO RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIALS

A microscopic image showing several cells with a complex, textured surface. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue layer, which serves as a background for the text. The cells are primarily in the upper half of the frame, with one large cell on the left and another on the right. The blue overlay covers the entire image, creating a uniform background for the text.

CAN10 – OPPORTUNITY IN AUTOIMMUNE/INFLAMMATORY DISEASE

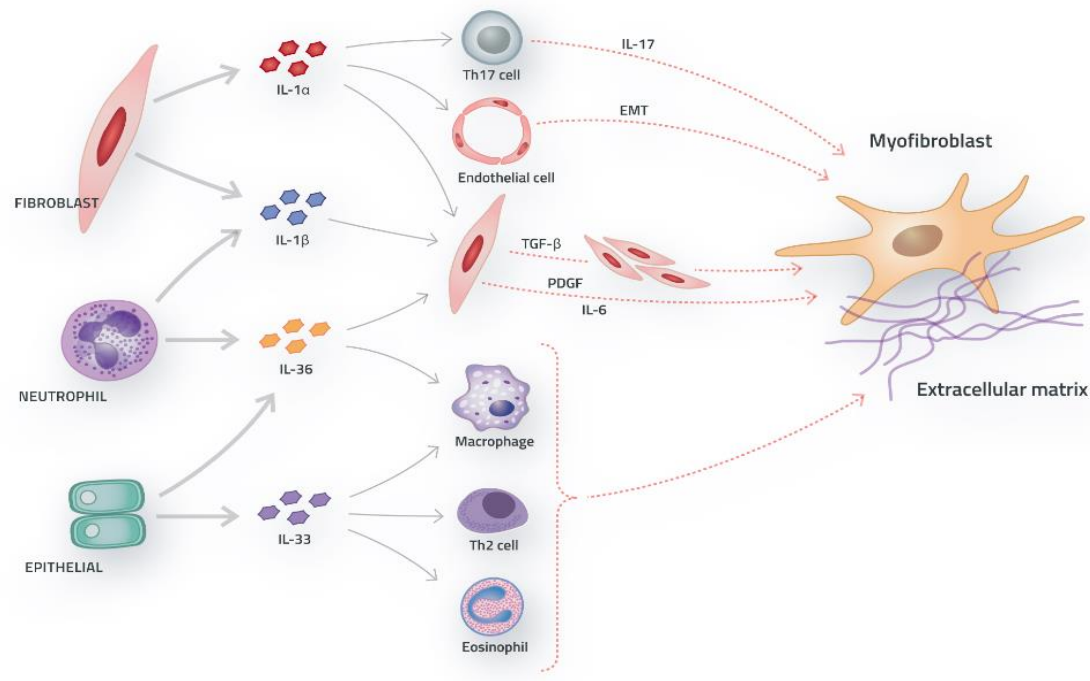
CAN10 – New asset within autoimmunity/inflammation

- IL1RAP-binding antibody potentially blocking IL-1, IL-33 and IL-36, without ADCC
- Unique anti-inflammatory activity observed in different mouse models (myocarditis, systemic sclerosis, psoriasis, inflammation)
- Development focusing on systemic sclerosis and myocarditis, diseases involving multiple IL-1 family cytokines
- Clinical trial in healthy volunteers to start mid-2023

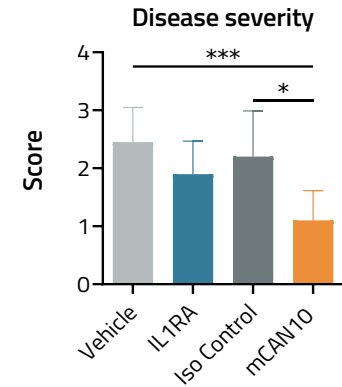


UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAN10 IDENTIFIED IN LIFE-THREATENING DISEASES

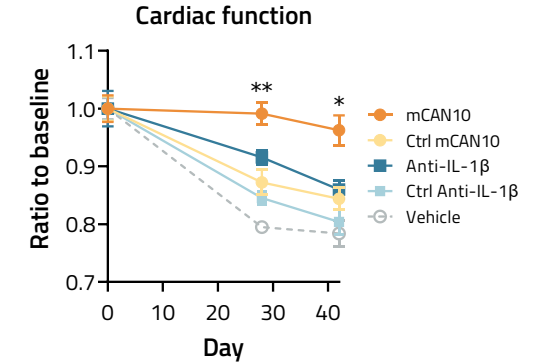
CAN10 – Promising effects in several preclinical disease models



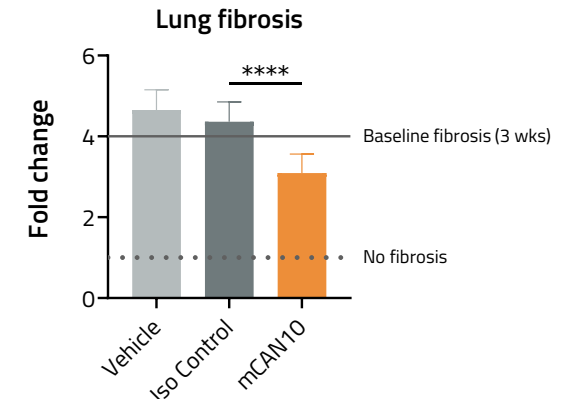
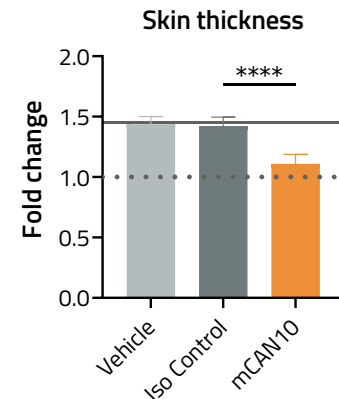
Viral myocarditis



Autoimmune myocarditis



Systemic sclerosis



**CAN10 SHOWS POTENTIAL IN SEVERAL AUTOIMMUNE/INFLAMMATORY DISEASES WITH HIGH MEDICAL NEED;
PHASE I TRIAL PLANNED FOR MID-2023**

CAN10 – Project status

GLP toxicity study – Completed

- CAN10 given i.v. once weekly for six weeks at doses up to 50 mg/kg or s.c. at 5 mg/kg
- No adverse findings related to CAN10 at/above clinically relevant (pharmacologically active) dose levels

Clinical phase I study – Study start planned for mid-2023

- CTA submitted in April 2023
- Phase I plan in healthy volunteers (SAD) followed by psoriasis patients (MAD)



FINANCIALS, MILESTONES & SUMMARY

Planned next steps

Nadunolimab

PDAC

- Start next clinical trial

NSCLC

- Evaluate biomarkers in 40+ pts treated with nadunolimab+chemo to identify best responders
- Present updated efficacy and biomarker data from CANFOUR pts in Q2 2023

TNBC

- Randomized phase II stage in TRIFOUR: Interim futility analysis in Q4 2023
- Present safety and efficacy data from lead-in phase H2 2023

CAN10

- Treatment of first subject in phase I clinical trial mid-2023

Several upcoming value inflection points

Newsflow over next quarters

Nadunolimab (CAN04)

- Update of results for PDAC, NSCLC and TNBC
- Start next trial in PDAC
- New preclinical and translational results
- New clinical data (efficacy and safety)
 - CAPAFOUR PDAC FOLFIRINOX
 - CESTAFOUR Basket trial (NSCLC, CRC, BTC)
 - CIRIFOUR Keytruda® combination

CAN10

- Preclinical progress
- Development milestones
- ...and initiation of clinical trial mid-2023



SIGNIFICANT DATA TO SECURE NEWSFLOW

Solid financial position with strong shareholder support

- Cash and cash equivalents SEK 427 M (~\$41M) at end of Q4 2022
- Runway until mid-2024
- Operating expenses SEK 382 M (~\$37M) in 2022
 - R&D - 96% of operating expenses
 - 27 full-time employees
 - Market cap appr 1.1 BSEK, 110 MUSD Apr 21, 2023

Current owners (Mar 31, 2023)

4th AP fund	8.8%
Alecta	7.3%
1st AP fund	6.3%
Avanza Pension	5.1%
Six Sis AG	4.7%
Swedbank Robur Funds	3.8%
BNY Mellon	2.5%
Nordnet Pensionförs.	1.4%
Handelsbanken fonder	1.2%
Brushamn Invest	1.2%
Other	57.6%

Cantargia: Investment highlights



NOVEL IL1RAP ANTIBODIES, POTENTIAL TO ADDRESS CANCER & INFLAMMATORY DISEASE

- IL1RAP elevated in most solid and liquid tumors
- Potential to breakdown resistance to cancer treatment, enabled by unique dual action approach – nadunolimab
- Additional key target for inflammatory diseases – CAN10



DEVELOPING THERAPIES IN AREAS OF HIGH UNMET NEED; WITH UPCOMING CATALYSTS

- Strong clinical interim results in PDAC and NSCLC, and promising initial results in TNBC; >200 pts treated
- Randomized trial ongoing in TNBC and in preparation for PDAC



CORPORATE STRENGTH DRIVING INNOVATION

- Solid cash position with runway to mid 2024+ (427 MSEK cash & equivalents at Q4 2022)
- Robust patent portfolio: antibody target in oncology (2032), nadunolimab (2035) and CAN10 (2041)