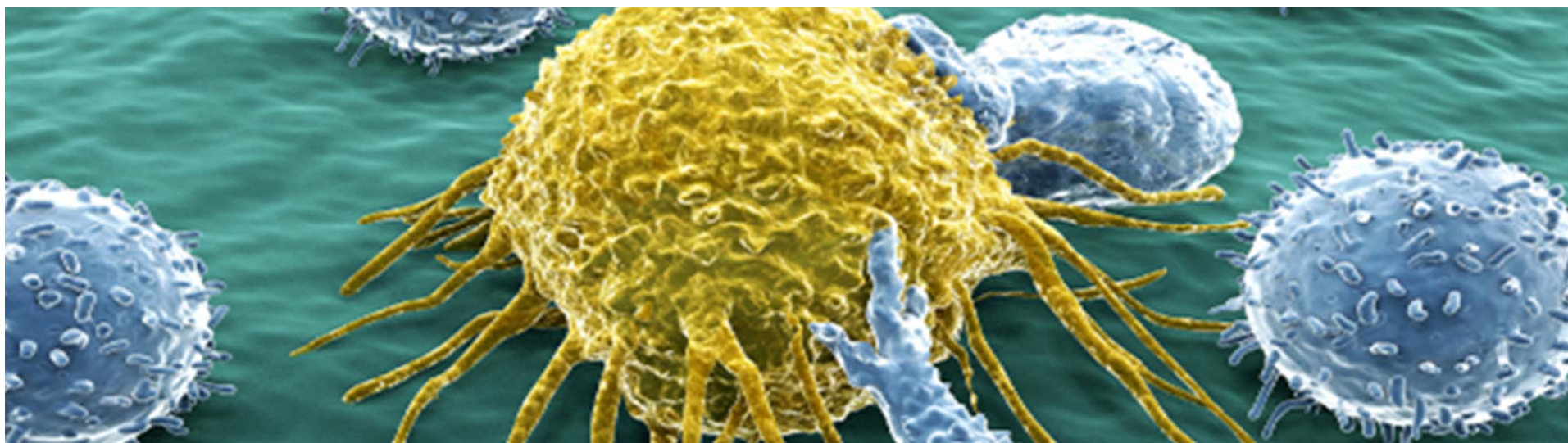




Biopharmaceuticals Investor & Analyst Day

ImmunoOncology – cancer therapy powered by the immune system

Helen Sabzevari

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Merck KGaA

Darmstadt · Germany

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Agenda

iONC: Biopharmaceuticals approach

Anti-PD-L1 program

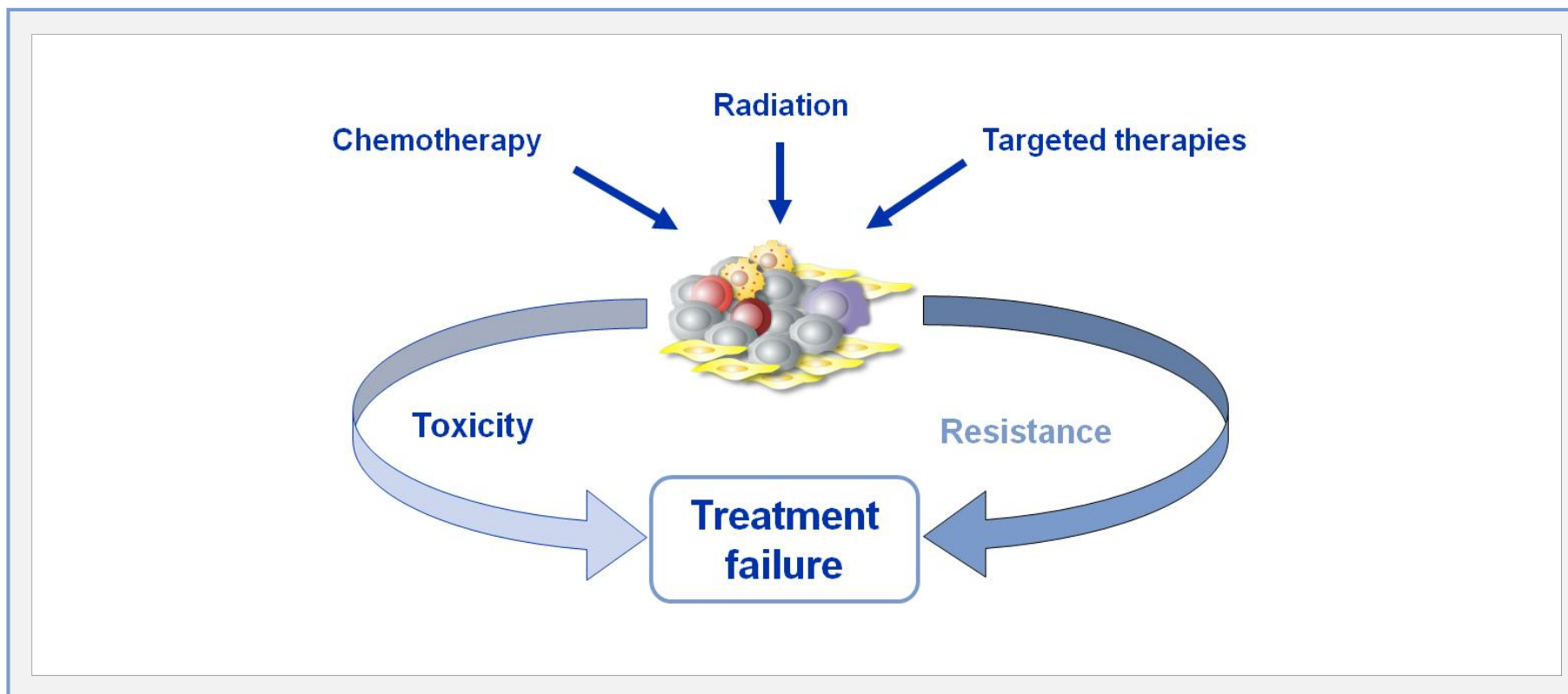
ImmunoOncology portfolio highlights

Maximizing portfolio value with novel combinations

Summary

Immuno-Oncology: a paradigm shift

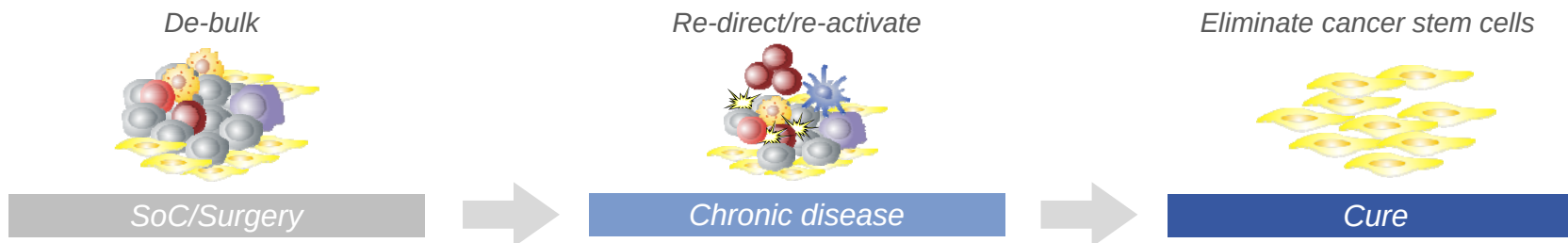
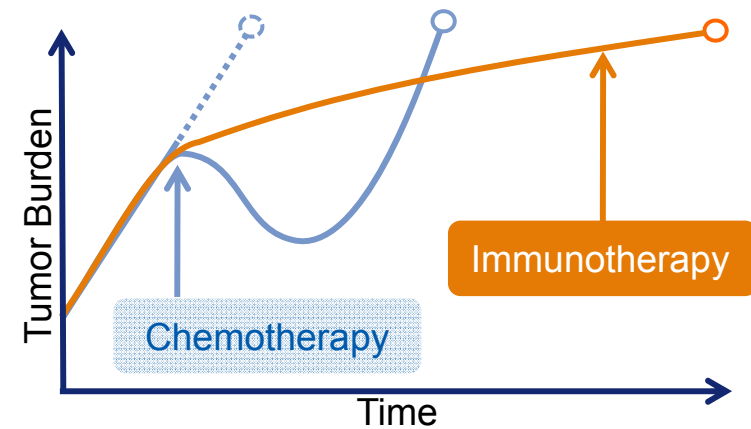
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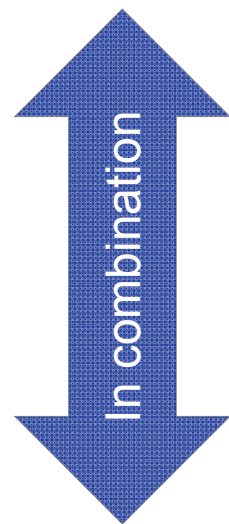
Immuno-Oncology: a paradigm shift

The promise of immunotherapy

- **Reset the equilibrium** between tumor and the host immune system
- **Increase** the rate of **disease stabilization** and achieve a higher number of **durable responses** with the **potential for cure**
- Improve the **quality of life** due to **lower toxicity**

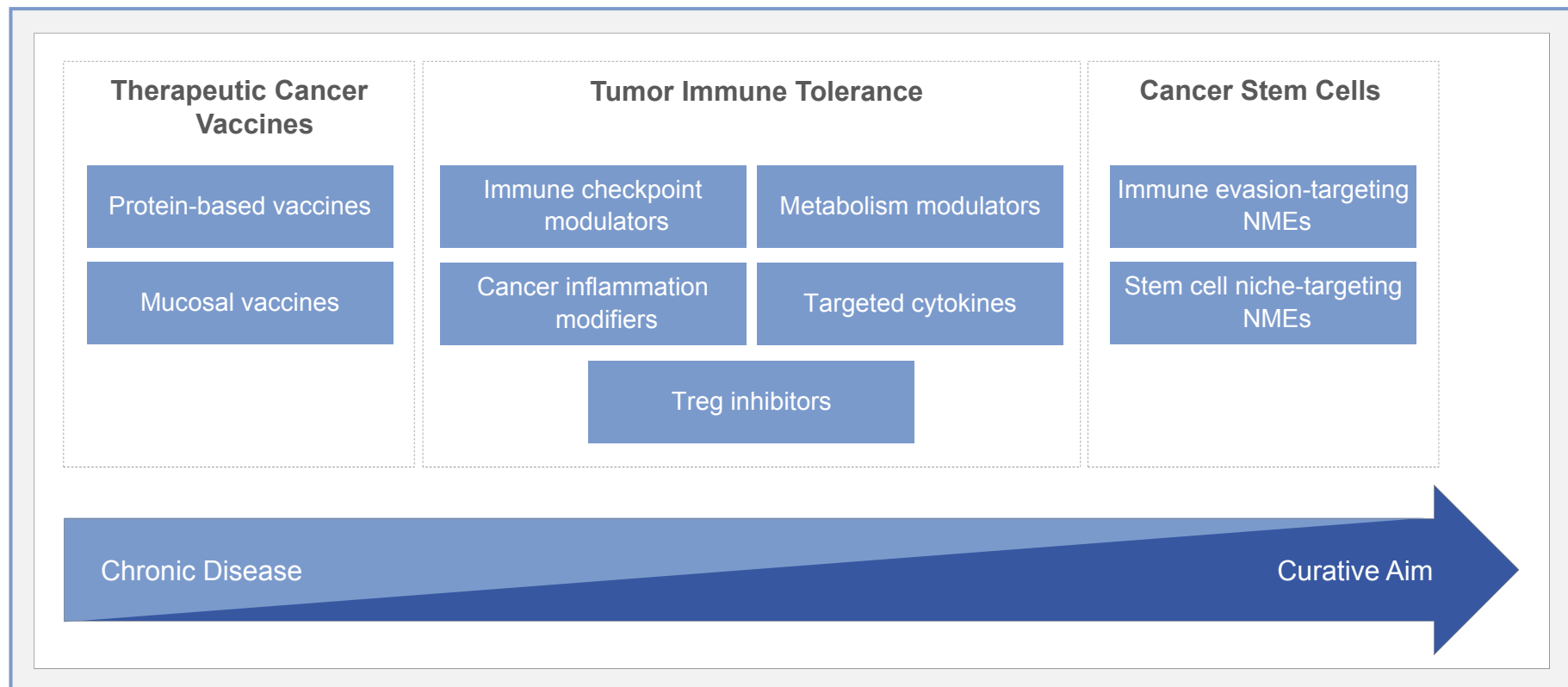


We aim to attack cancer with new therapies that target distinct steps in tumor immune evasion

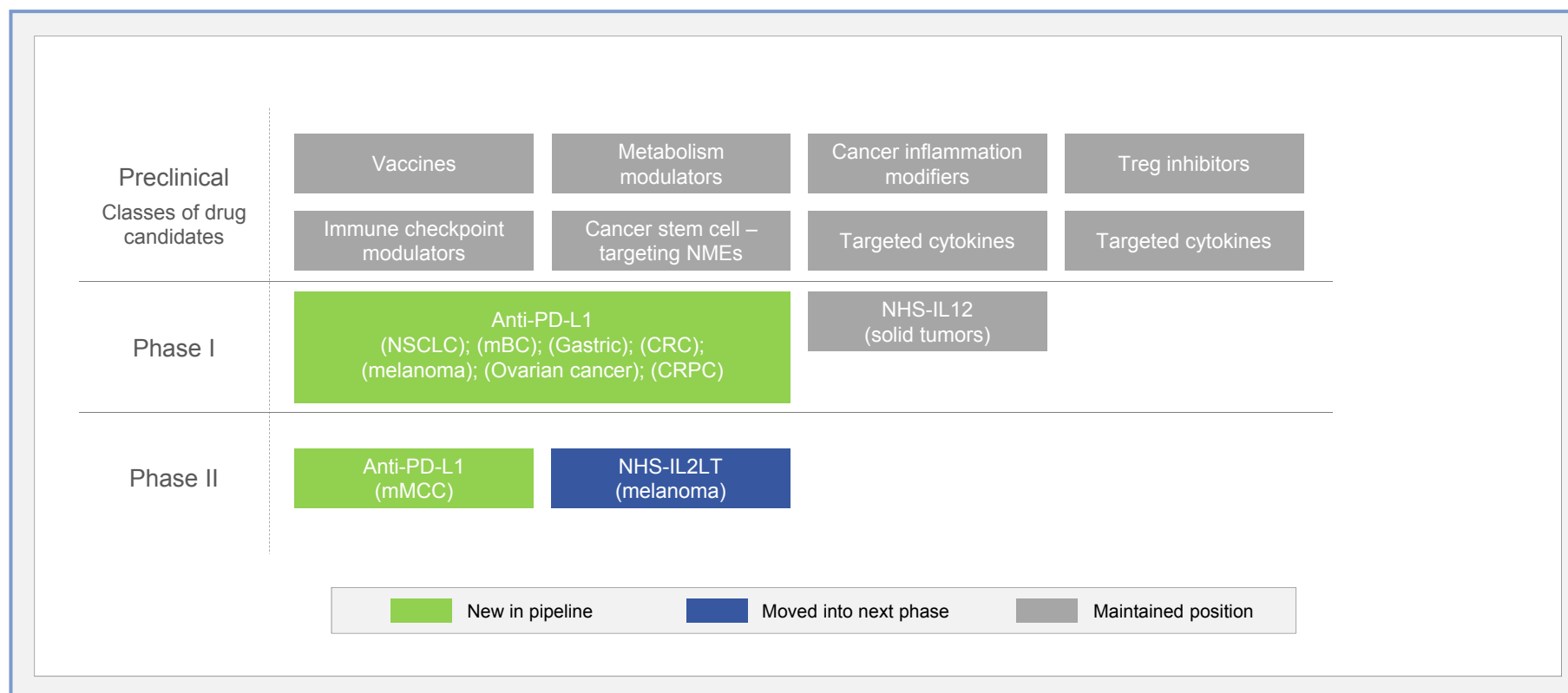


- 1 Enhance T cell activity
- 2 Increase the immunogenicity of tumors
- 3 Release immune brake mechanisms
- 4 Change the immune cell polarization
- 5 Promote T cell trafficking into the tumor

The iONC innovation clusters focus on the most promising areas in immuno-oncology



iONC at Biopharmaceuticals: Pipeline progress during the last two years



NMEs = new molecular entities; PD = programmed death; NSCLC = non-small cell lung cancer; mBC = metastatic breast cancer; CRC = colorectal cancer; CRPC = castrate-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC)
mMCC = metastatic Merkel cell carcinoma

Strong internal R&D complemented with external innovation

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Agenda

iONC: Biopharmaceuticals approach

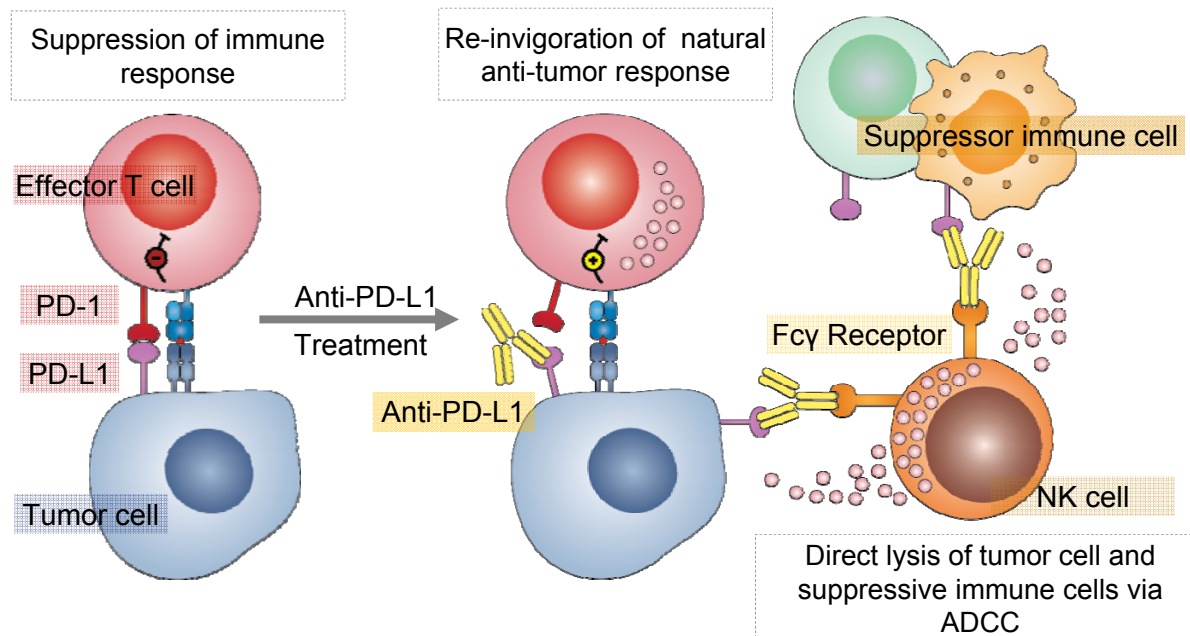
Anti-PD-L1 program

ImmunoOncology portfolio highlights

Maximizing portfolio value with novel combinations

Summary

The targeting principle of PD-1/PD-L1 in the tumor microenvironment



- Fully human IgG1
 - Blocks interaction of PD-L1 with its known ligands PD-1
 - Exhibits Antibody Dependent Cell-Mediated Cytotoxicity (ADCC)
 - Binds with high affinity to human, monkey and mouse PD-L1
-
- Expression of PD-L1 in the tumor microenvironment can inhibit anti-tumor T cell activity

PD = programmed death

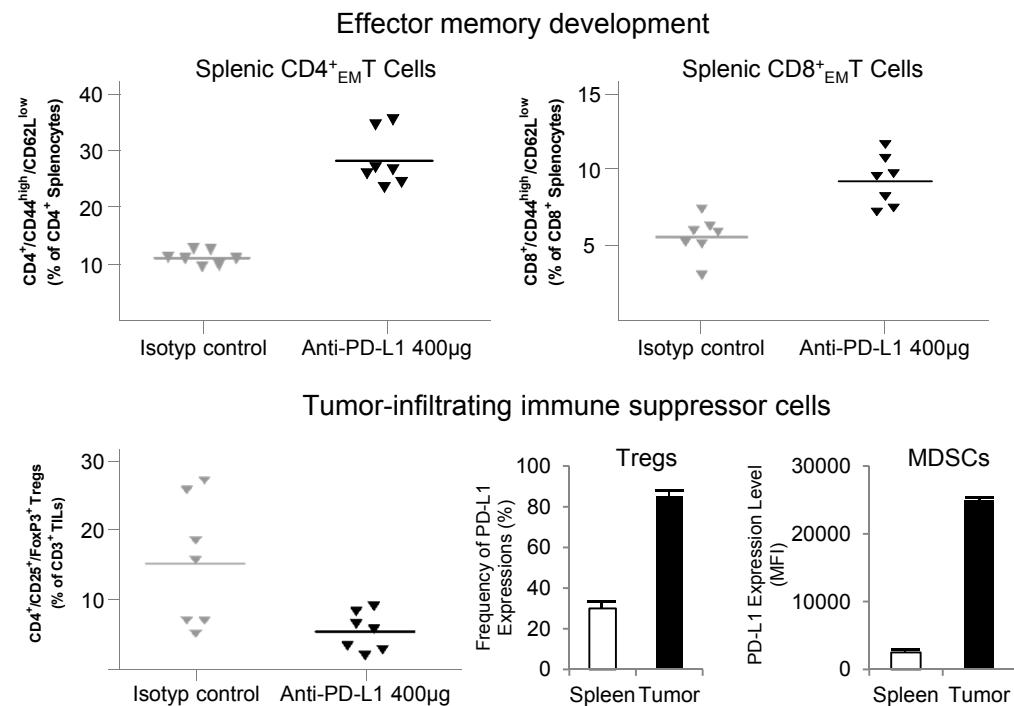
iONC actively explores the impact of the ADCC-competent anti-PD-L1 antibody

Immune activation as shown by

- Increase in effector memory T cells
- Decrease of suppressive T regulatory cells in the tumor
- Tumor-specific infiltrating T cells in the tumor
- No abnormalities in immune cell compartment observed in the monkey tox study

We hypothesize that

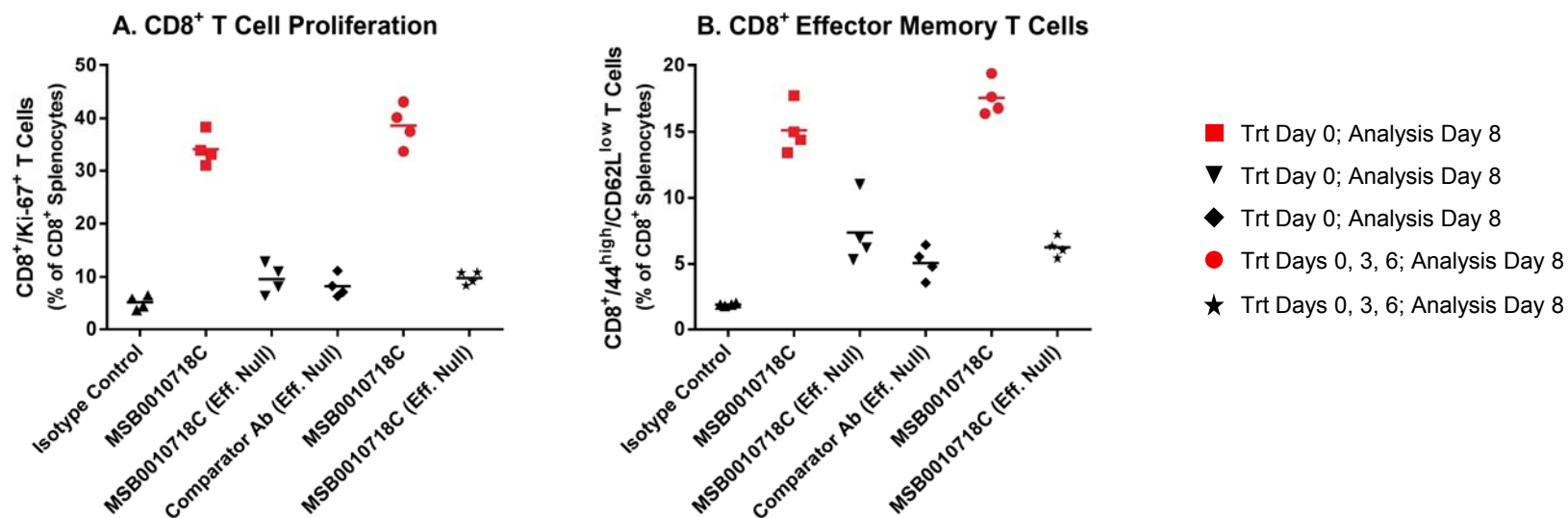
- PD-L1 expressing T regulatory cells, inhibitory macro-phages and dendritic cells can be killed via ADCC



ADCC = Antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity

iONC's Fcγ receptor-active anti-PD-L1 antibody triggers stronger immune response

Spleen



Biopharmaceuticals' Fcγ receptor active anti-PD-L1 stimulates stronger T cell proliferation and memory cell expansion

Anti-PD-L1: Phase I dose escalation results presented at ASCO 2014

Safety

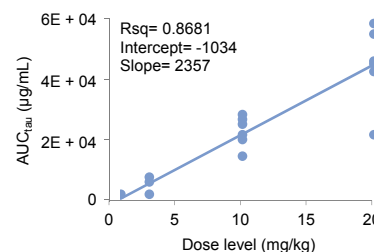
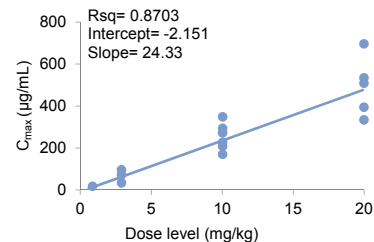
Overall summary of reported anti-PD-L1-related TEAEs

Events, n (%)	n = 28
All grades	20 (71.4)
Most common, all grades	
Fatigue	10 (35.7)
Influenza-like illness	5 (17.9)
Lymphopenia	5 (17.9)
Pyrexia	4 (14.3)
Chills	3 (10.7)
Diarrhea	3 (10.7)
Aspartate aminotransferase increased	3 (10.7)
NCI-CTCAE grade ≥ 3	3 (10.7)
Leading to permanent discontinuation	3 (10.7)
Serious events	1 (3.6)
Leading to death	0

Favourable safety profile

Pharmacokinetics

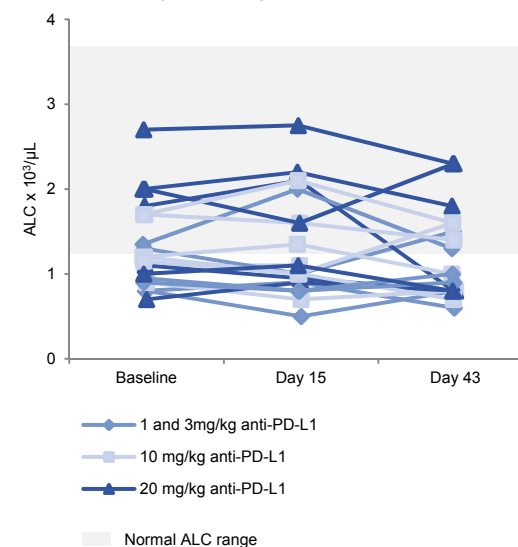
Relation between anti-PD-L1 dose and C_{max} (A) and AUC_{tau} (B)



>90% PD-L1 occupancy in blood at 10 mg/kg

Absolute lymphocyte count (ALC)

ALC changes during anti-PD-L1 treatment

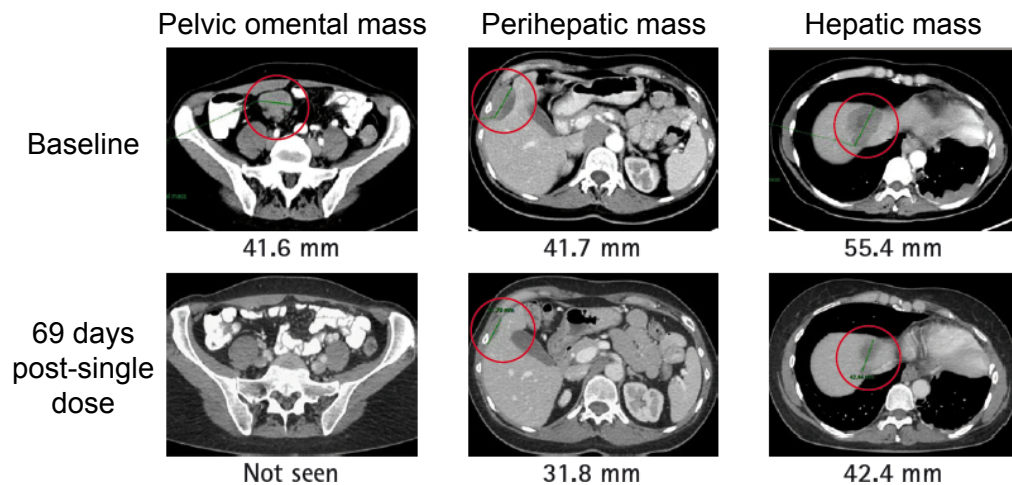


No evidence of ADCC against immune cell subsets

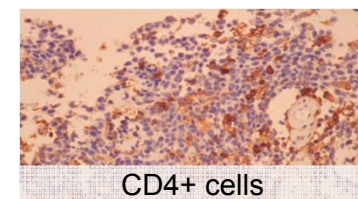
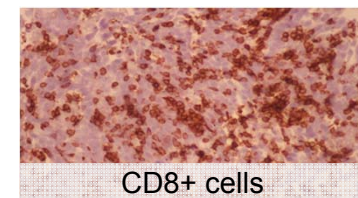
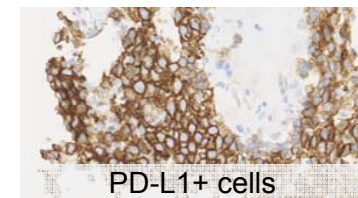
ADCC = Antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity; ALC = absolute lymphocyte count; n= number of patients;
NCI-CTCAE= National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (v 4.0); TEAE= treatment-emergent adverse event;
 C_{max} = maximum concentration; AUC_{tau} = area under the concentration-time curve for the dosing period; Rsq= square of the Pearson correlation coefficient

Anti-tumor activity in thymoma patient

Thymoma patient achieved confirmed PR with
48% reduction in tumor measurements

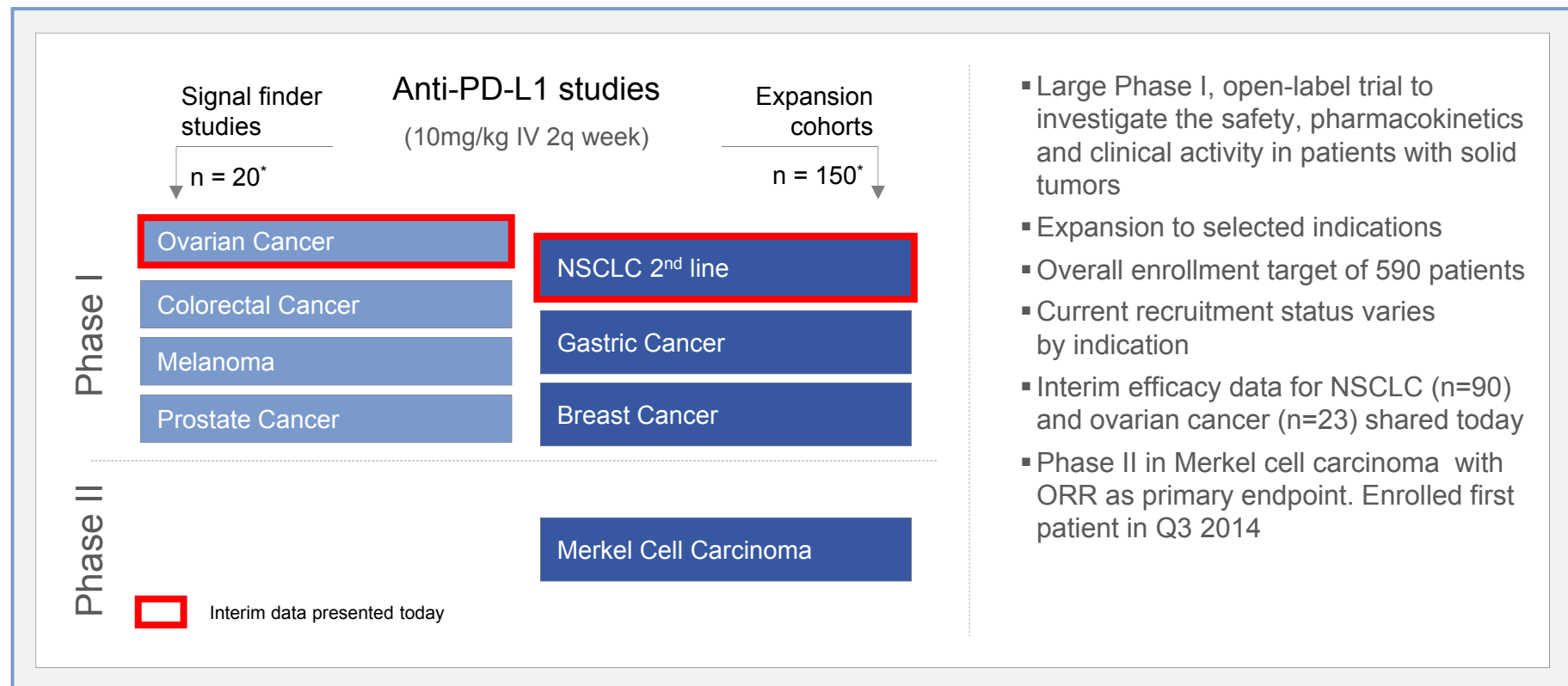


CT scans of a patient with thymoma and confirmed PR after MSB0010718C treatment (1 dose; 20 mg/kg).
The patient was taken off treatment after 1 dose of MSB0010718C due to DLT.



Thymoma = malignancy arising from epithelial cells of the thymus

Current clinical program of Anti-PD-L1



*enrollment target

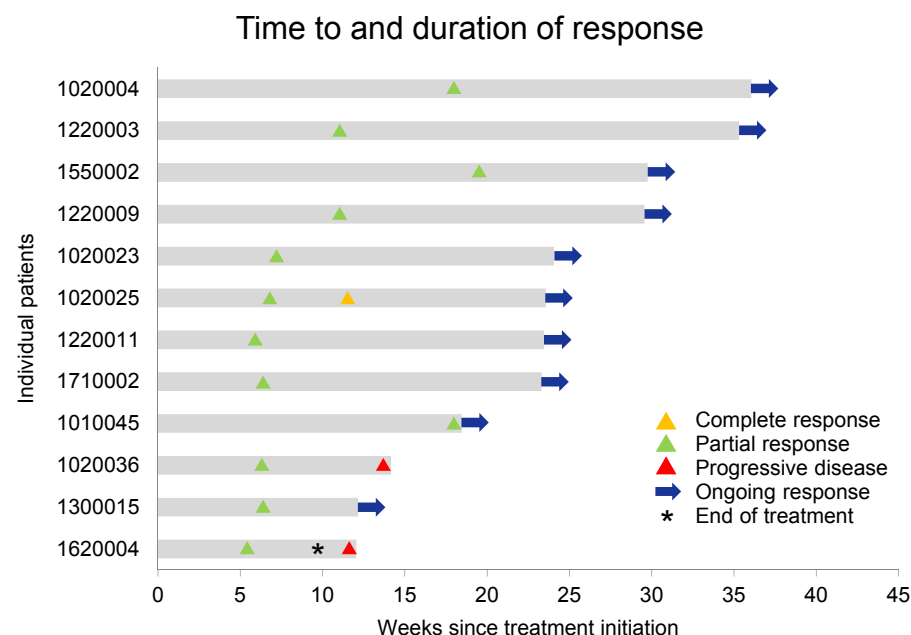
Phase I safety results: Adverse Events

	Pooled expansion cohorts (n = 290) n (%)	NSCLC (n = 127) n (%)	Ovarian cancer (n = 23) n (%)
AEs	262 (90.3)	114 (89.8)	23 (100.0)
Related AEs	198 (68.3)	87 (68.5)	18 (78.3)
AEs, Grade ≥ 3	124 (42.8)	55 (43.3)	9 (39.1)
Related AEs, Grade ≥ 3	38 (13.1)	17 (13.4)	2 (8.7)

- Current safety information based on an analysis of 290 subjects (expansion part of study -001)
- Cut-off date: Jul 16, 2014
- Minimum follow-up time: 4 weeks

Phase I efficacy result: Response rates in NSCLC

Best Overall Response by RECIST 1.1 unconfirmed	NSCLC Intent-to-treat, n = 90 (%)
Complete Response (CR)	1 (1.1%)
Partial Response (PR)	11 (12.2%)
Stable Disease (SD)	30 (33.3%)
Progressive Disease (PD)	35 (38.9%)
Non-evaluable (NE)	13 (14.4%)
Objective response rate* (ORR) [95% CI**]	13.3% [7.1%, 22.1%]

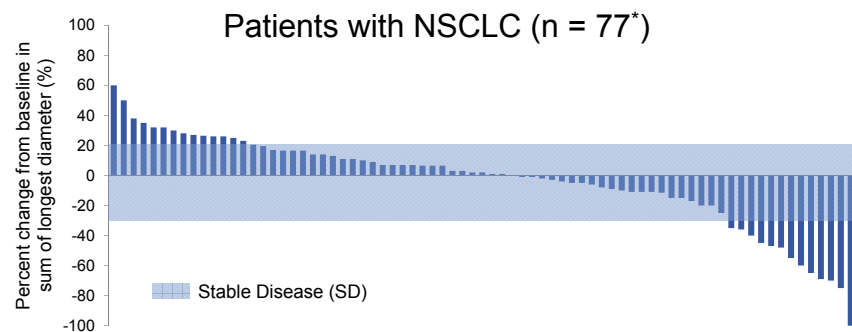
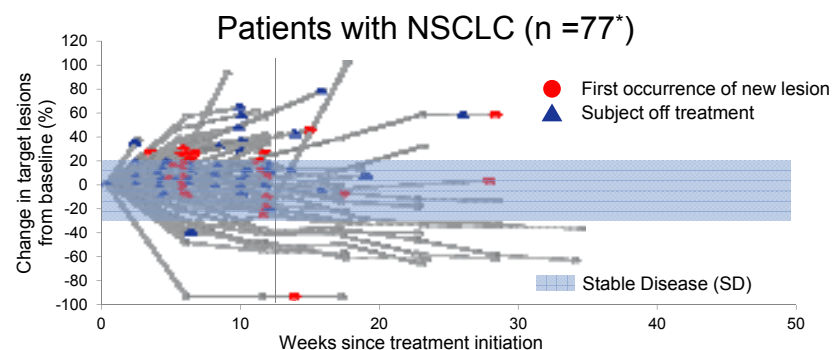


With minimum follow-up time of 3 months, the ORR is similar to other anti-PD-1/PD-L1 agents

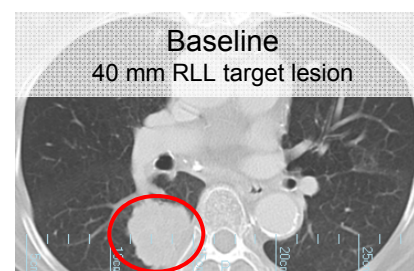
Data presented based on an interim analysis

*Response rate per RECIST v1.1 is based on all treated patients. ORR includes both confirmed and unconfirmed responses (CR and PR); **Confidence interval

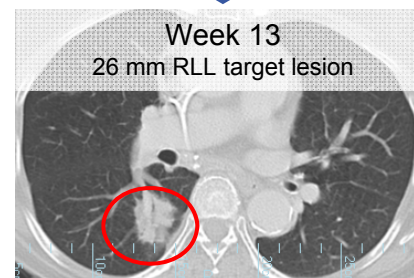
Phase I results in NSCLC: Tumor shrinkage and duration of response



Anti-PD-L1: Anti-tumor activity in NSCLC



- One primary lesion in left upper lobe in the lung

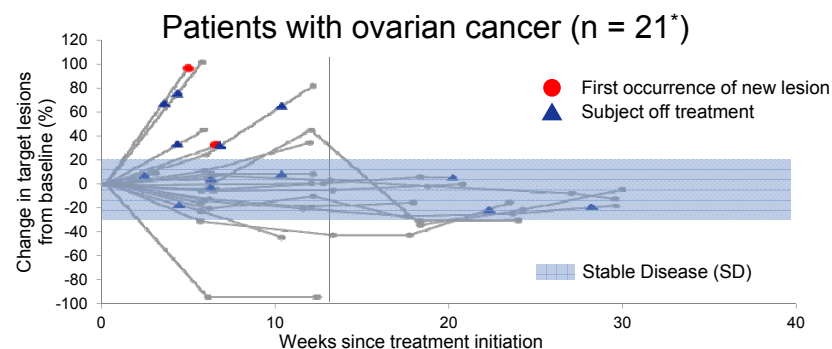


- Treated at 10mg/kg in NSCLC expansion cohort

Confirmed PR; 35% reduction in tumor measurements

*Based on evaluable patients; NSCLC = non-small cell lung cancer; PR = partial response
Data presented based on an interim analysis

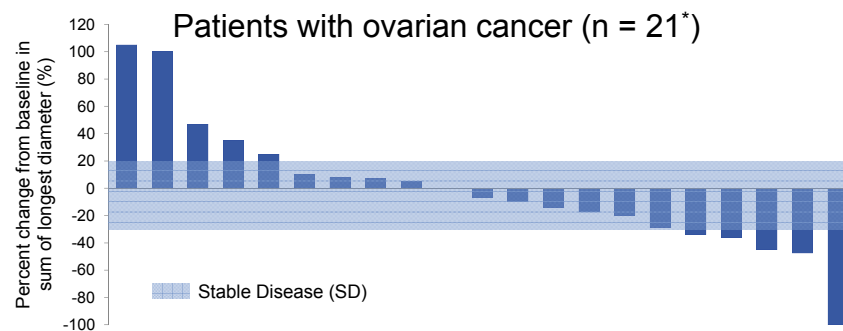
Phase I results in ovarian cancer: Tumor shrinkage and duration of response



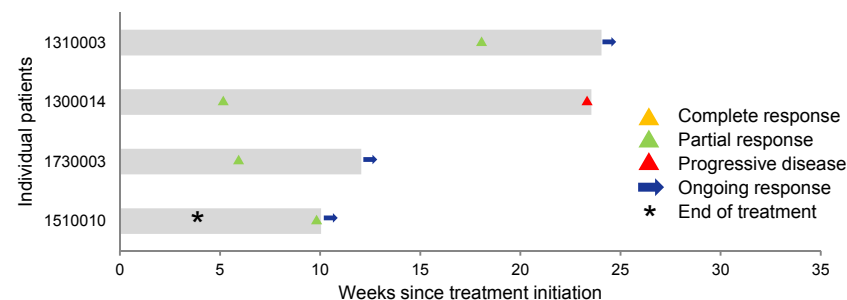
Best Overall Response by RECIST 1.1 unconfirmed

Ovarian cancer
n = 23; n (%)

Complete Response (CR)	0
Partial Response (PR)	4 (17.4%)
Stable Disease (SD)	11 (47.8%)
Progressive Disease (PD)	7 (30.4%)
Non-evaluable (NE)	1 (4.3%)
Objective Response Rate** (ORR) [95% CI***]	17.4% [5.0%, 38.8%]



Time to and duration of response



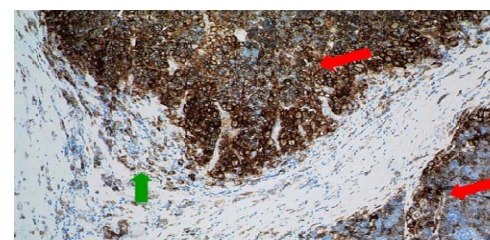
Data presented based on an interim analysis

*Based on evaluable patients ; **Response rate per RECIST v1.1 is based on all treated patients. ORR includes both confirmed and unconfirmed responses (CR and PR); ***Confidence interval

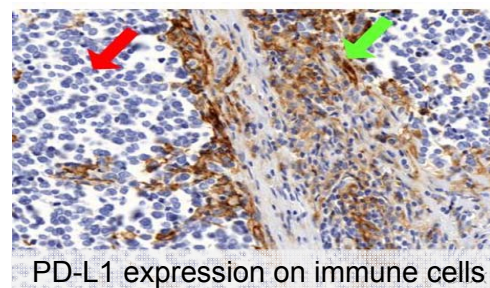
Initiated Phase II study of anti-PD-L1 antibody in metastatic Merkel cell carcinoma

Rationale

- A rare, aggressive form of skin cancer
- A virus (MCPyV)-associated disease
- Virally infected tumors tend to be more susceptible to immunotherapy
- MCC is an immunological disease
 - Presence of CD8+ T cells is correlated with improved outcome
 - Regulatory T cells frequently found
 - Approx. 50% of non-activated T cells in MCC-expressed PD-1
 - PD-L1 and PD-L2 are expressed by a subset of tumor dendritic cells and macrophages



PD-L1 expression on tumor cells



PD-L1 expression on immune cells

➡ Tumor cells
➡ Immune cells

Multicenter, single-arm, open-label study in patients with metastatic Merkel cell carcinoma, who have previously received one line of chemotherapy

Agenda

iONC: Biopharmaceuticals approach

Anti-PD-L1 program

ImmunoOncology portfolio highlights

Maximizing portfolio value with novel combinations

Summary

Therapeutic cancer vaccine innovation cluster

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Darmstadt · Germany

Therapeutic
cancer vaccines

Highlights

- Increase in the frequency of tumor-specific effector cells
- Stimulation of long-lasting immunologic memory
- Development of novel formulations

Strategic focus

- Protein-based vaccines
- Mucosal vaccines

Cancer stem cells

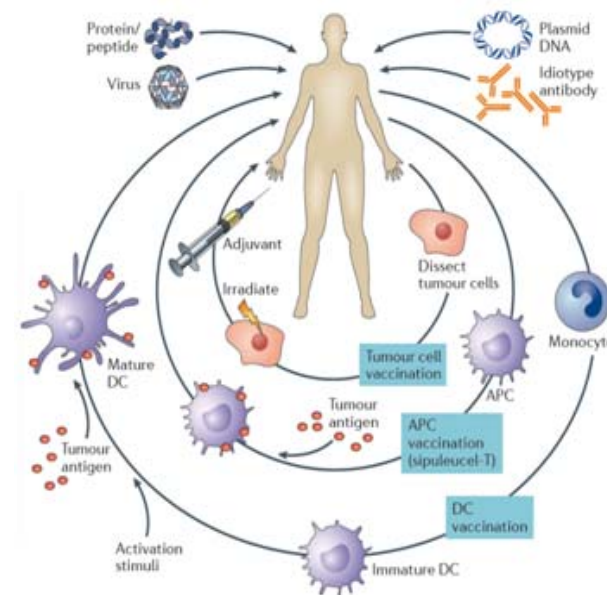
Tumor immune
tolerance

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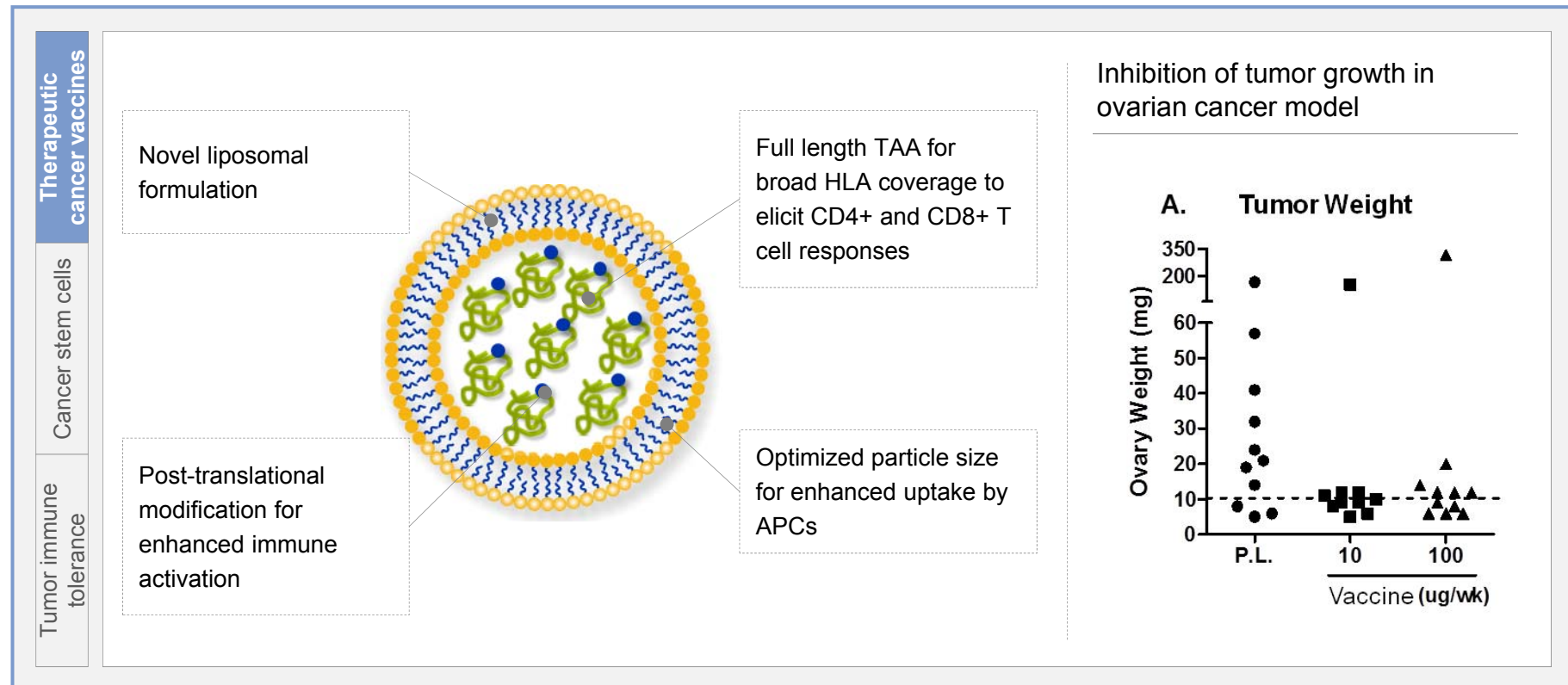
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Adapted from Nat. Reviews Drug Discovery, 2011

Next generation vaccines engineered to stimulate long-lasting immunologic memory



TAA = Tumor associated antigen

Cancer stem cells innovation cluster

Merck KGaA
Darmstadt · Germany

Therapeutic
cancer vaccines

Cancer stem cells

Tumor immune
tolerance

Highlights

- Mobilization of the immune system to recognize and eliminate cancer stem cells
- Modulation of the cancer stem cell niche

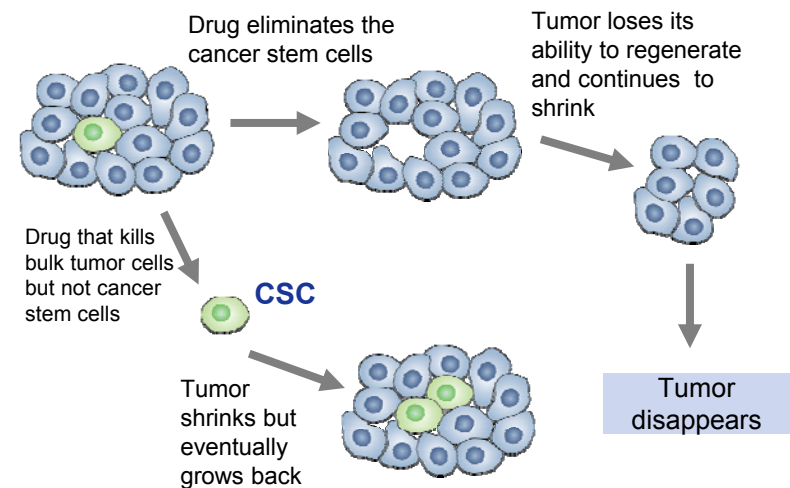
Strategic focus

- Immune evasion-targeting NMEs
- Stem cell niche-targeting NMEs

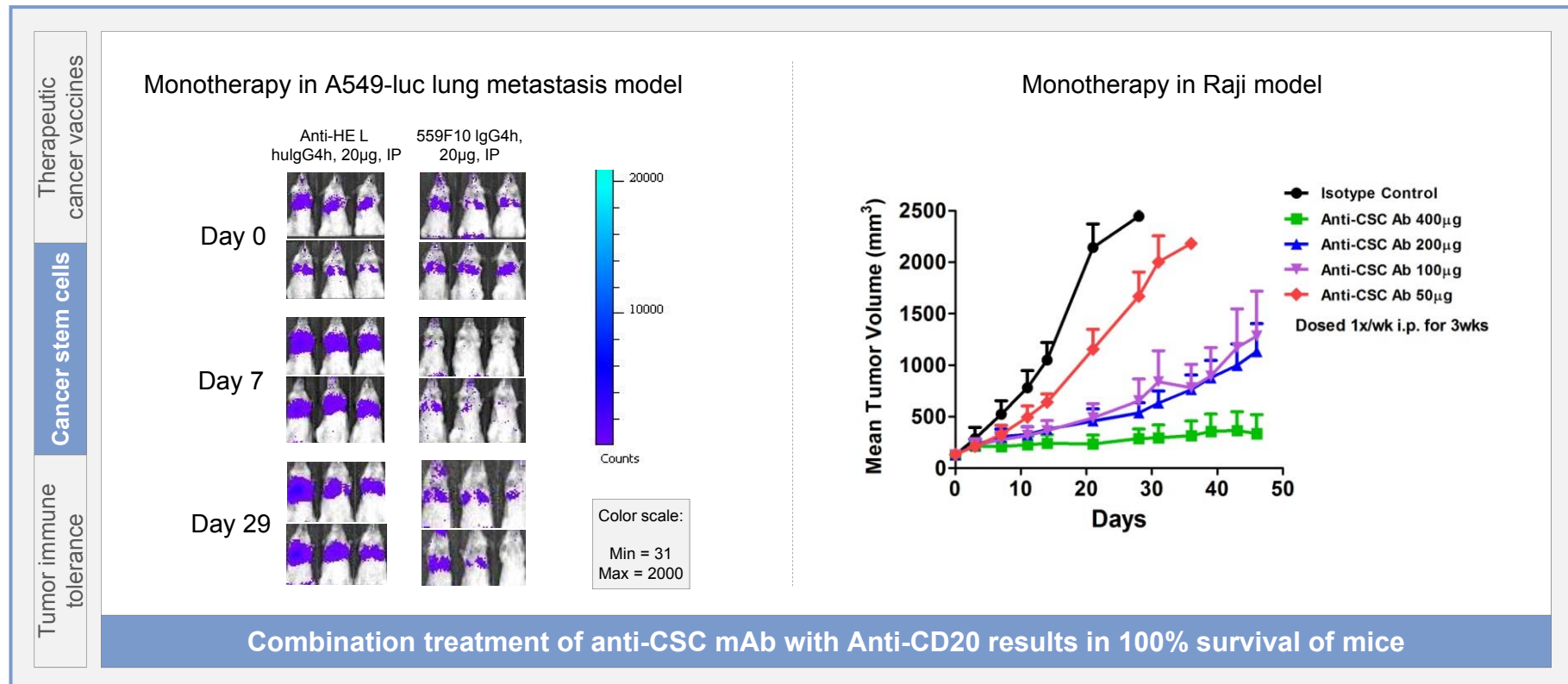


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iONC anti-CSC antibody demonstrated enhanced anti-tumor activity in preclinical studies



CSC = cancer stem cell

Tumor immune tolerance innovation cluster

Merck KGaA
Darmstadt · Germany

Therapeutic
cancer vaccines

Highlights

- Blockade of immune checkpoints
- Manipulation of the tumor microenvironment and cytokine milieu
- Depletion of suppressive immune cells

Clinical focus

- Anti-PD-L1
- NHS-IL2LT
- NHS-IL12

Cancer stem cells

Tumor immune
tolerance



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Cancer Center.

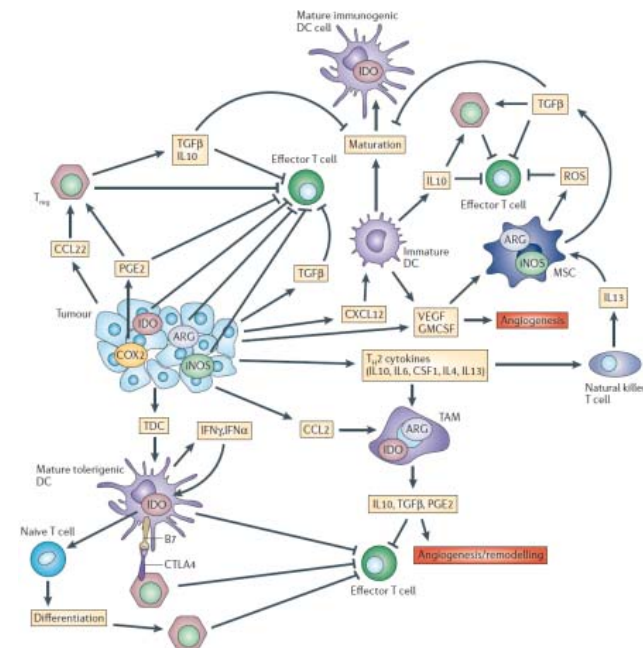


University of Pittsburgh



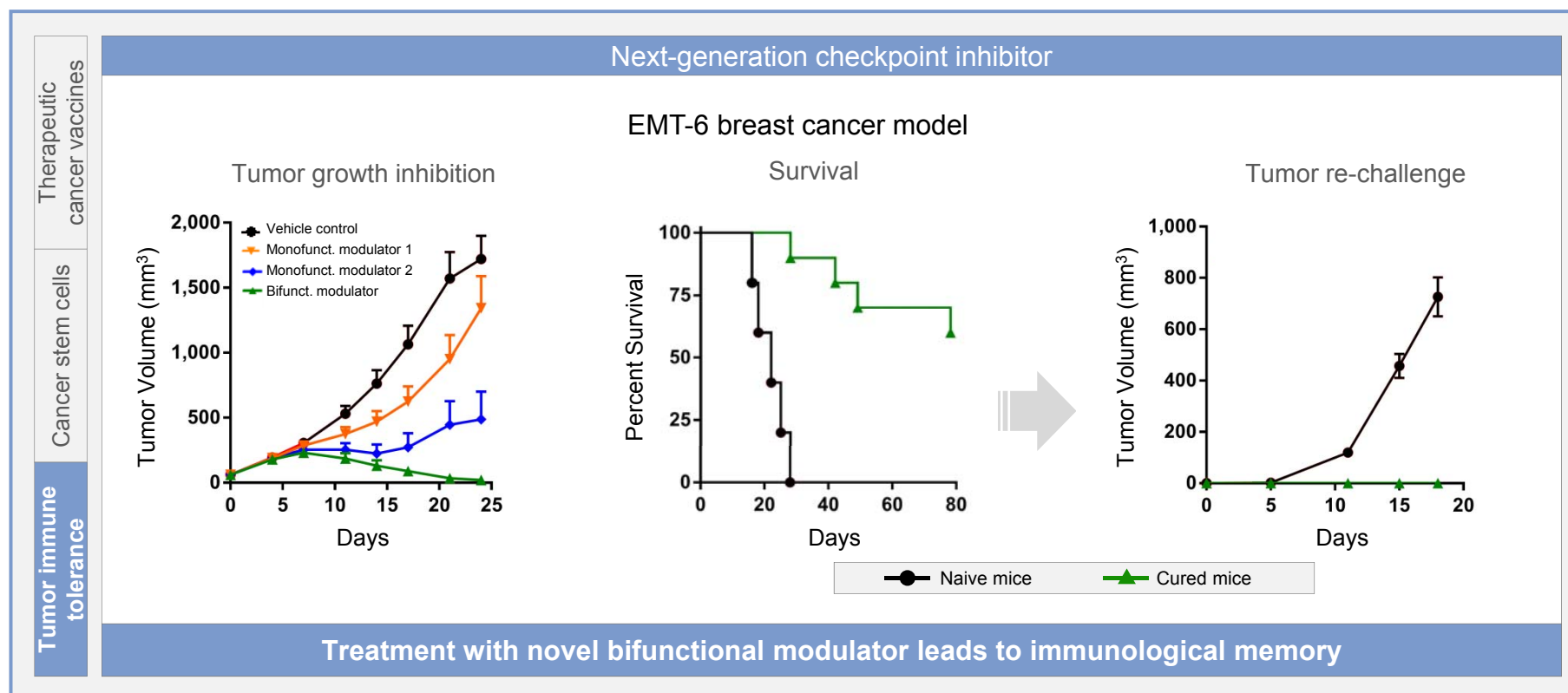
Beth Israel Deaconess
Medical Center

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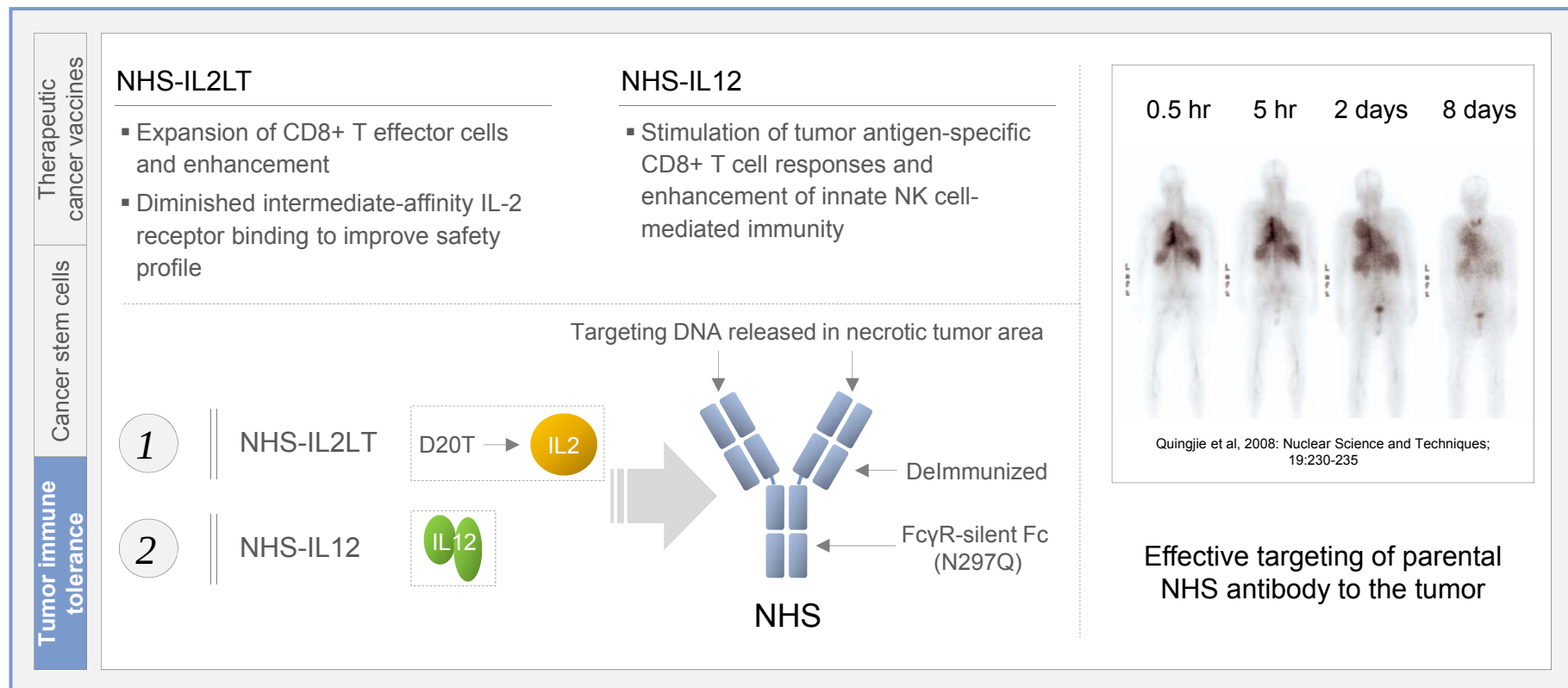


Muller et al., Nat. Reviews Cancer, 2006

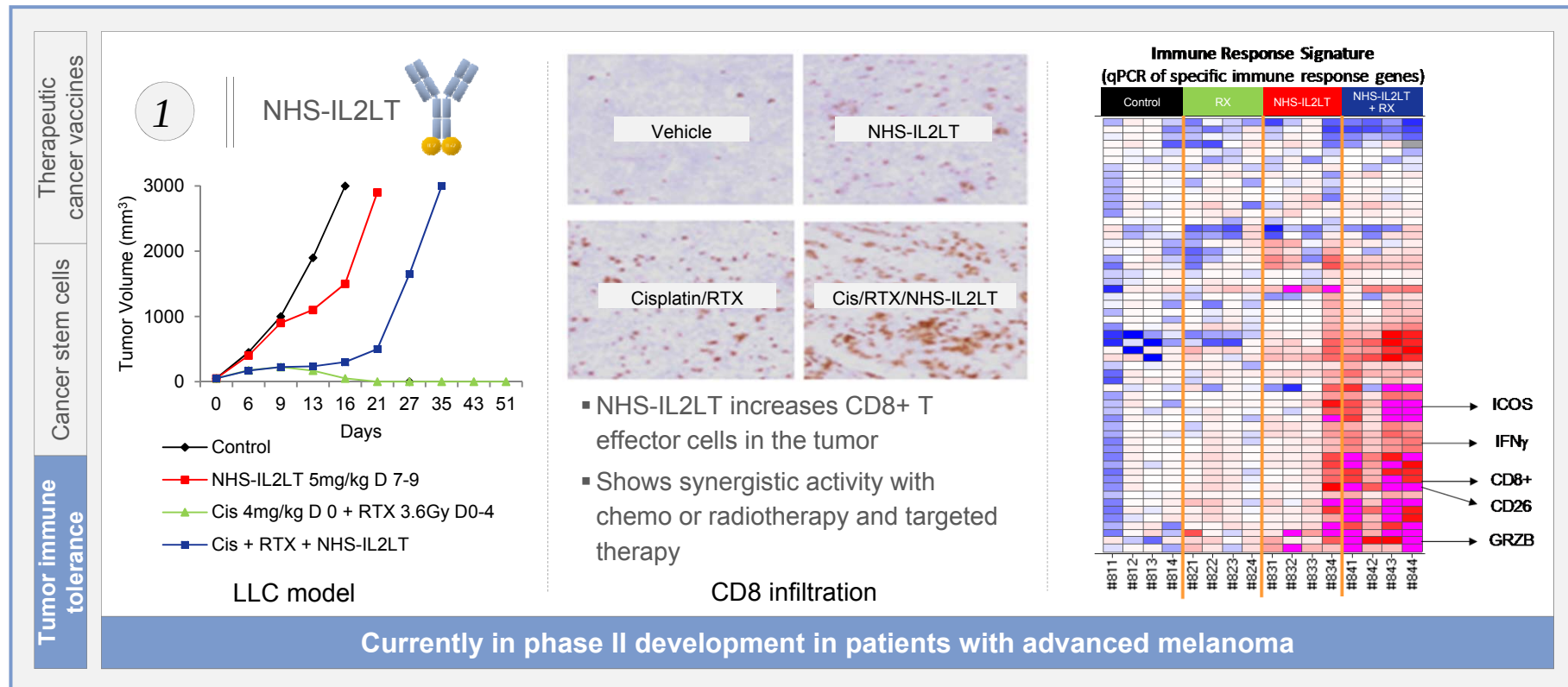
A preclinical iONC asset, a novel bifunctional immune modulator, shows enhanced anti-tumor activity



We engineer iONC targeted cytokines to reduce toxicity and improve tolerability



NHS-IL2LT has combination potential with chemotherapy/radiotherapy

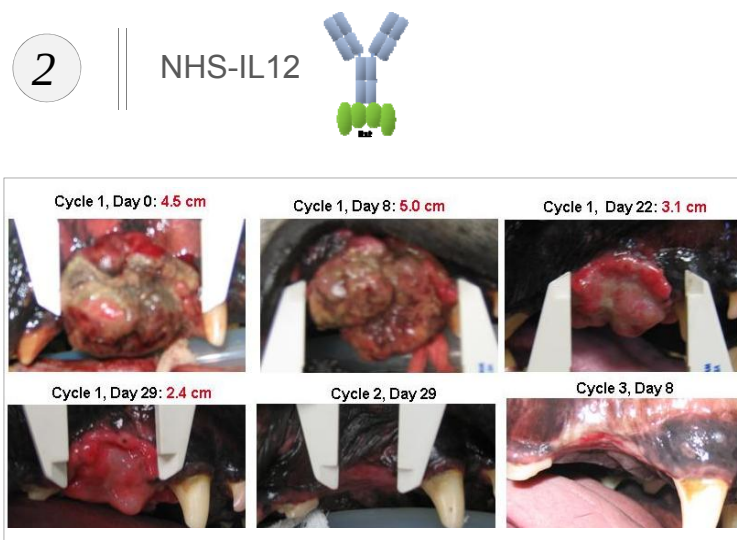


NHS-IL12 exhibited anti-tumor growth activity in mouse and dog studies as a monotherapy

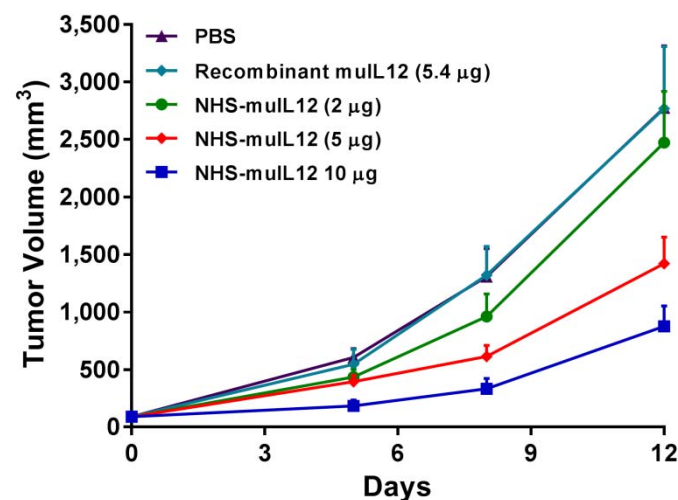
Therapeutic
cancer vaccines

Cancer stem cells

Tumor immune
tolerance



Achieved partial response in a dog clinical trial
in the absence of any adverse events



Dose-dependent anti-tumor activity in B16 melanoma
mouse model

Currently in phase I development in patients with solid tumors

Agenda

iONC: Biopharmaceuticals approach

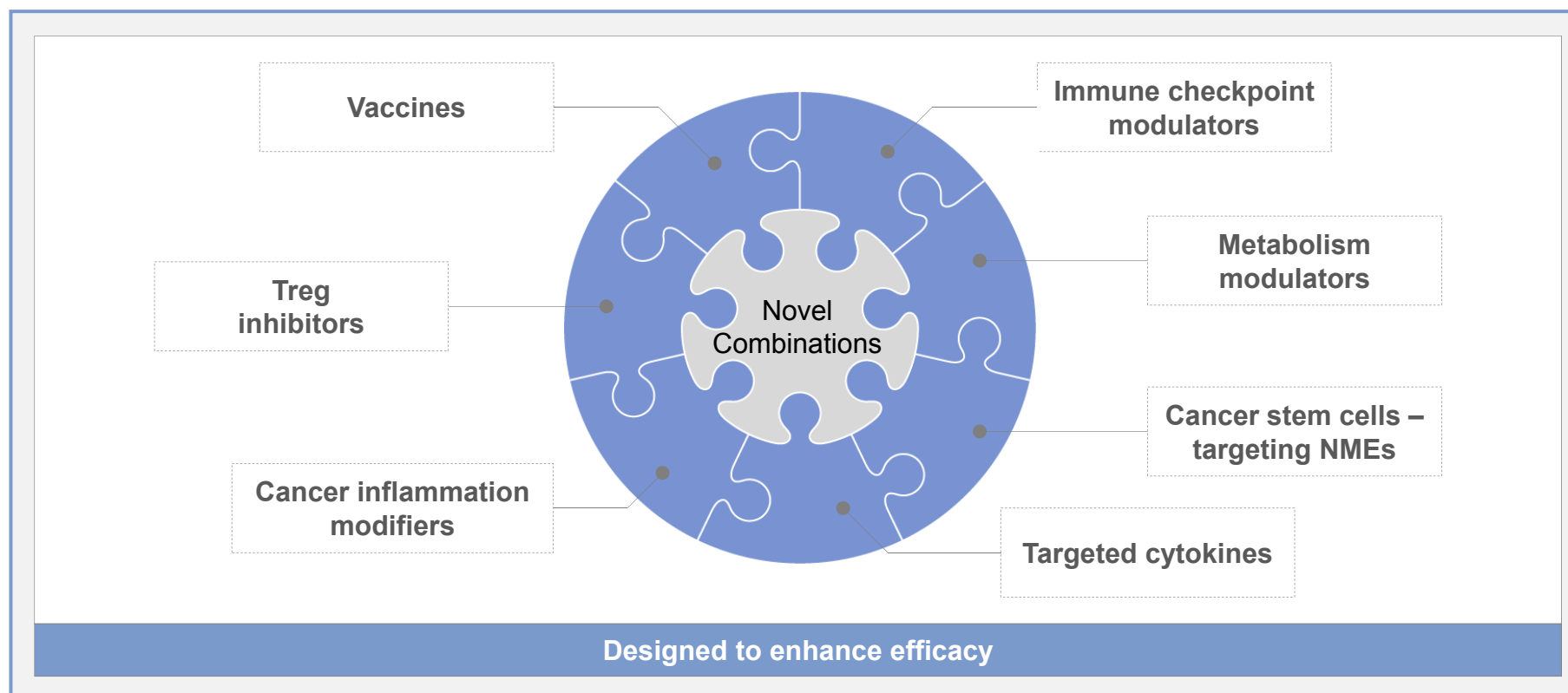
Anti-PD-L1 program

ImmunoOncology portfolio highlights

Maximizing portfolio value with novel combinations

Summary

Our iONC pipeline is specifically built to deliver novel combinations

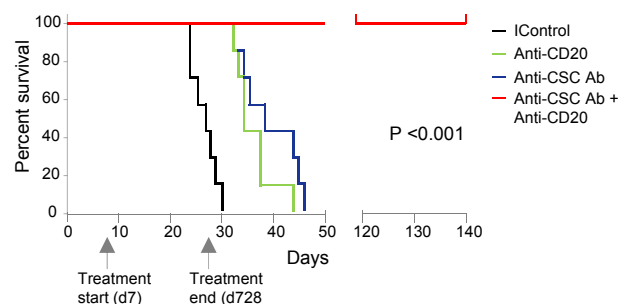


NMEs = new molecular entities

Preclinical results suggest potentially enhanced anti-tumor efficacy of various combinations

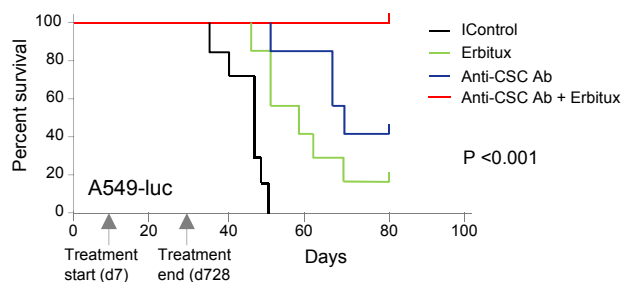
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Combination of
Anti-CSC and
Anti-CD20



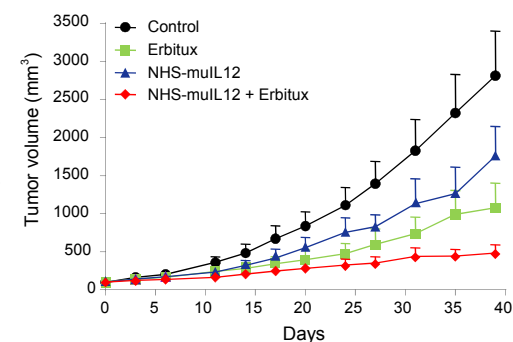
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Combination of
Anti-CSC and
Erbitux



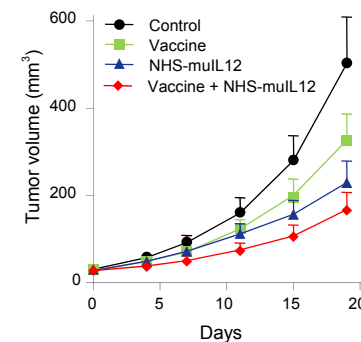
3

Combination of
NHS-IL12 and
Erbitux



4

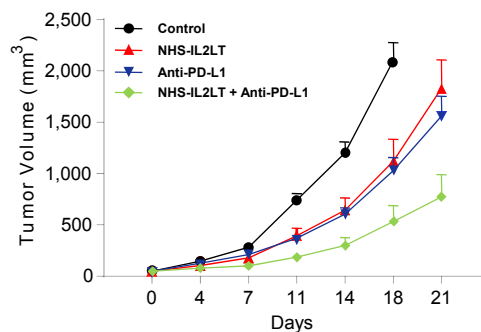
Combination of
new vaccine
and NHS-IL12



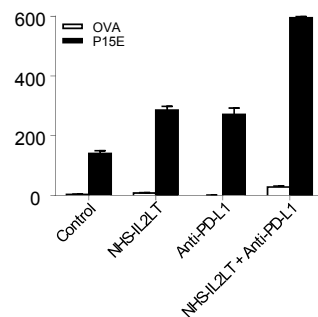
Preclinical results of Anti-PD-L1 with targeted cytokines suggest enhanced anti-tumor efficacy

1

Combination of
Anti-PD-L1 and
NHS-IL2LT

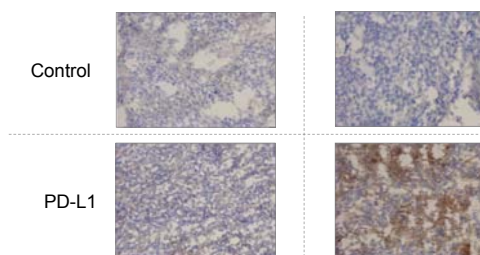
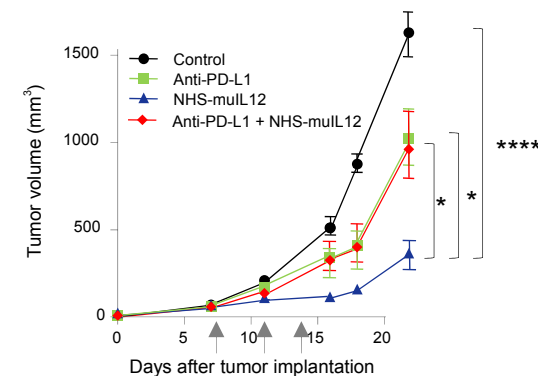


Frequency of P15E-Specific
IFN- γ Producing CD8⁺ T Cells
(Spots per 1×10^5 CD8⁺ T Cells)



2

Combination of
Anti-PD-L1 and
NHS-IL12



#611: MC38 s.c., Control #612: MC38 s.c., NHS-IL12

A look ahead: Maximizing the ImmunoOncology potential with compelling combinations

	Anti-PD-L1	NHS-IL12	NHS-IL2LT
Vaccines			
Immune checkpoint modulators			
Metabolism modulators			
Cancer stem cell – targeting NMEs			
Cancer inflammation modifiers			
Targeted cytokines			
Treg inhibitors			

Agenda

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Summary

Biopharmaceuticals has promising portfolio in ImmunoOncology

Anti-PD-L1 has shown anti-tumor activity in Phase I, preparing for later-stage trials

Further ImmunoOncology projects in the clinic and late-stage preclinical stage

Extensive preclinical data on combinations within the portfolio or with standard of care

Portfolio covering the most promising areas in immuno-oncology, purposefully built to deliver novel combinations



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