



Our Time is Now

January 2021



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Tilsotolimod: Injecting Innovation into Cancer Immunotherapy

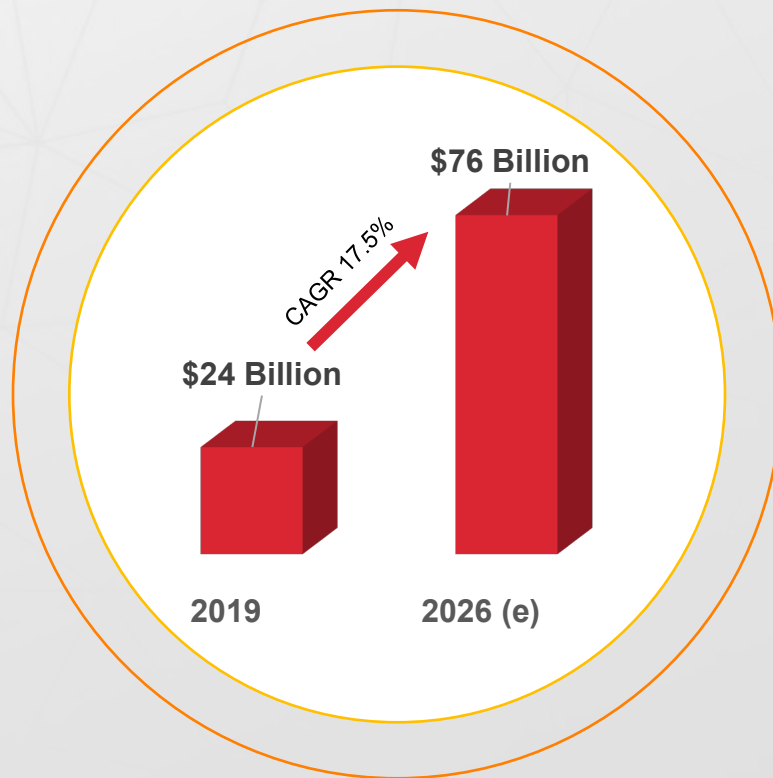
Our time is now

- Significant Patient Need
- Competitive Attributes
- Advanced Melanoma
- Moving Beyond Melanoma
- Strong Exclusivity and Financial Readiness



As cancer incidence continues to rise, spending on global PD-(L)1 therapies are projected to more than triple

- **Increased diagnoses**
 - Rising incidence of cancer
 - Greater disease awareness
 - Timely detection
- **New approved uses of existing PD-(L)1 therapies**
- **New compounds**
- **Use in earlier lines of therapy**



Significant unmet need remains

- Patients with advanced cancer typically have a **poor prognosis**
- As many as **87% of patients progress** due to primary or acquired resistance to anti-PD-(L)1s¹
- If shown to be an effective therapy post anti-PD-1, **tilsotolimod could provide hope to many cancer patients**



¹ Haslam and Prasad. *JAMA Network Open*. 2019;2(5):e192535.

Key Attributes of Tilsotolimod

vs other therapies following anti-PD-1

- May help overcome resistance to anti-CTLA-4s
- Encouraging safety profile
- Non-viral
- Can be administered into deep lesions or viscera
- Single site of injection
- No device needed
- Total treatment duration of 6 months*



(with radiology guidance)

* For tilsotolimod + ipilimumab combination in ILLUMINATE-301

Tilsotolimod is the most advanced TLR9 agonist in development.

Phase 3 data is imminent

✓ Late Q1 2021

Activates both TNF α and B cells

- ✓ TNF α \rightarrow activation and proliferation of naïve and effector T cells
- ✓ Checkpoint inhibitors require **T-cells & B-cells** to effectively fight cancer

Purposeful Structure

- ✓ Potency via 2 accessible 5'-ends, which are needed for **immune activation**
- ✓ Avoids increased manufacturing complexity for virus-like particle encapsulation

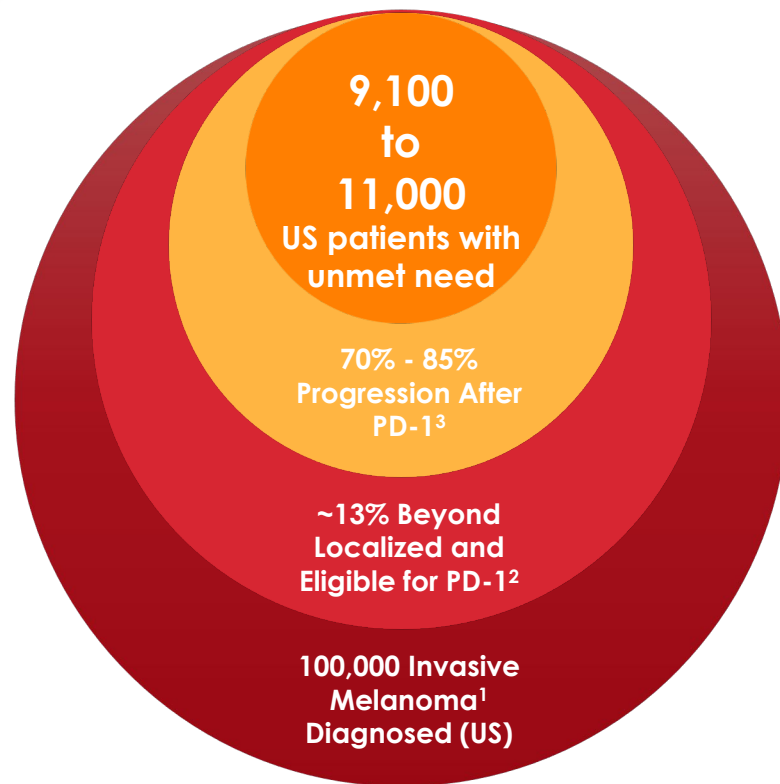
Advanced Melanoma

- Patient Need
- Illuminate 301
- Market Potential
- Next Steps

Most Melanoma Patients Progress After PD-1

This may be the result of the absence of T-cells and/or acquired immune resistance, limiting the ability of the immune system to target the tumor

1. American Cancer Society. www.cancer.org/cancer/melanoma-skin-cancer/about/key-statistics.html. Accessed January 7, 2021. 2. Watson et al. *J. Am. Acad. Dermatol.* 2011;65(5):S6 3. Mooradian and Sullivan. *Cancer Network.* 2019;33(4).



Ipilimumab alone does not seem to sufficiently address the unmet need in anti-PD-1 refractory patients.

Historical data of 321 patients suggest ipilimumab monotherapy ORR of 9.5% and DCR of 28.7%*

* ORR: Overall Response Rate; DCR: Disease Control Rate.

Weighted average of above 6 studies. There are three additional studies of n=9, n=8, n=7 respectively: Aya, et al., Future Oncol. 2016;12(23):2683-2688 (ORR=22%); Jacobsoone-Ulrich et al., Melanoma Res. 2016;26(2):153-156 (ORR=50%); Saijo, et al., Tohoku J. Exp. Med., 2019;248:37-43 (ORR=0%).



N	ORR	DCR	Reference
97	13%	45%	Long et al (2016, Nov). Outcomes in patients treated with ipilimumab after pembrolizumab in KEYNOTE-006. Presented at the Society for Melanoma Research 2016 Congress, Boston, MA.
60	4%	16%	Fujisawa et al. Retrospective study of advanced melanoma patients treated with ipilimumab after nivolumab: Analysis of 60 Japanese patients. J. Dermatol. Sci. 2018;89(1):60-66.
47	4%	17%	Weichenthal et al. Salvage therapy after failure from anti PD-1 single agent treatment, A Study by the German ADOReg melanoma registry. J. Clin. Oncol. 2019;37:15_suppl,9505.
47	16%	42%	Zimmer et al. Ipilimumab alone or in combination with nivolumab after progression on anti PD-1 therapy in advanced melanoma. Eur. J. Cancer. 2017;75:47-55.
40	10%	18%	Bowyer et al. Efficacy and toxicity of treatment with the anti-CTLA-4 antibody ipilimumab in patients with metastatic melanoma after prior anti-PD-1 therapy. Br. J. Cancer. 2016;114(10):1084-1089.
30	7%	13%	Muto et al. Investigation of clinical factors associated with longer overall survival in advanced melanoma patients treated with sequential ipilimumab. J. Dermatology. 2019;46:498-506.

Tilsotolimod, in combination with ipilimumab, may address that unmet need



Ipilimumab-naïve patients with anti-PD-1 refractory advanced melanoma

1:1
N ≈ 454

Arm A

•Ipilimumab 3 mg/kg
Treatment Duration: 10 weeks

No Crossover

Arm B

•Ipilimumab 3 mg/kg
+
•Intratumoral tilsotolimod 8 mg
Treatment duration: 24 weeks

Primary endpoint family

- ORR by independent review per RECIST v1.1
- OS

Key secondary endpoints

- Durable response rate (DRR)
- Duration of response (DOR)
- Time to response
- Progression-free survival (PFS)
- PFS and OS at 1 & 2 years
- Patient-reported outcomes
- Safety

BMS is providing Idera the ipilimumab for ILLUMINATE-301 free of charge

ILLUMINATE-301

Success factors

Accelerated Approval
would be sought based →
on the totality of the
topline data available
in late Q1 2021

Study to continue
to OS outcome

- **Statistically and clinically meaningful improvement in response rate**
 - For example: ORR of 20% in combination arm vs 10% in ipilimumab-alone arm
- **Positive supporting data**
 - Duration of response (DOR)
 - Disease control rate (DCR)
- **Encouraging safety profile**

Reasons to Believe


Data from ILLUMINATE-204 show potential for clinically meaningful benefit

	Data from Tilsotolimod (8 mg) + Ipilimumab in ILLUMINATE-204, % (n) (n=49) ¹	Historical Data of Ipilimumab Monotherapy: (n=321) ²
Overall Response Rate (CR or PR)	22.4% (11) (95% CI: 11.8-36.6%) Median Duration of Response (DOR) of 11.4 months (95% CI: 3.3 – NR)	9.5%
Disease Control Rate (CR, PR, or SD)	71.4% (35) (95% CI: 56.7-83.4%)	28.7%
Safety	Encouraging Safety Profile	
Median Overall Survival	21.0 months (95% CI: 9.8-NR)	

1. 49 of 52 subjects had at least 1 post-baseline disease assessment

2. Weighted average from pooled post-hoc analysis of 6 studies in post-PD-1 patients. References available on Slide 10.
NR: not reached

Success in ILLUMINATE-301 could yield a significant commercial opportunity in melanoma



Tisotolimod-eligible patients with unmet need



Peak year sales estimates¹, if approved:

US: ~\$600 million

EU: ~\$350 million

Planning for Success

If approved, MODTYLSO (tilsotolimod) will be Idera's first commercial product

COO

**Dan Soland added
to the team**



Responsibility for
Commercial &
CMC

**NDA &
supply chain
readiness well
under way**



Planning for rolling
submission & priority
review

**Commercial team
buildout to begin
in late 2021**



Total commercial team
est. ~50 or fewer

Moving Beyond Melanoma

**Tilsotolimod Expansion
Opportunity**

Tilsotolimod may contribute to better patient outcomes

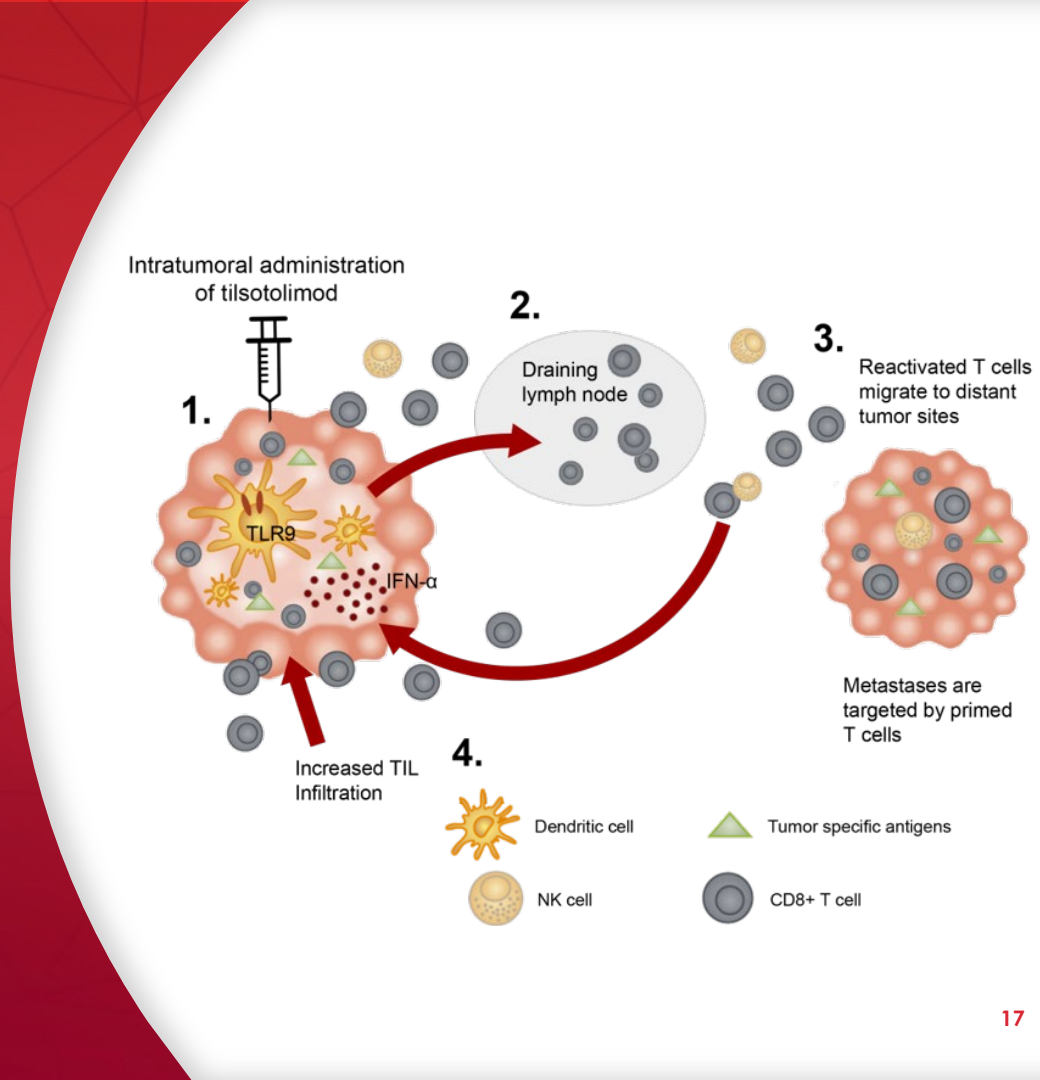
Designed to stimulate the immune system.

- Binds to TLR9
- Alters the tumor microenvironment in both injected and non-injected tumors
- Supports innate and adaptive immunity
- **Results in tumor cell death**

(HAYMAKER et. al., ESMO 2020)



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We believe the well-established mechanism of action may apply in many tumor types

Key evidence supporting the MOA

- Activation of Type I interferon pathway
- Maturation of intratumoral dendritic cells (DC)
- Increased immune infiltration & expansion of major T cell clones
- Tumor regression correlated to presence of Ki67+ T-cells
- Responses observed in tumors with low HLA-ABC baseline expression, which are resistant to ipilimumab alone



illuminate

204

Translational data from Ph 2 trial of tilsotolimod + ipilimumab in patients with anti-PD-1 refractory advanced melanoma*

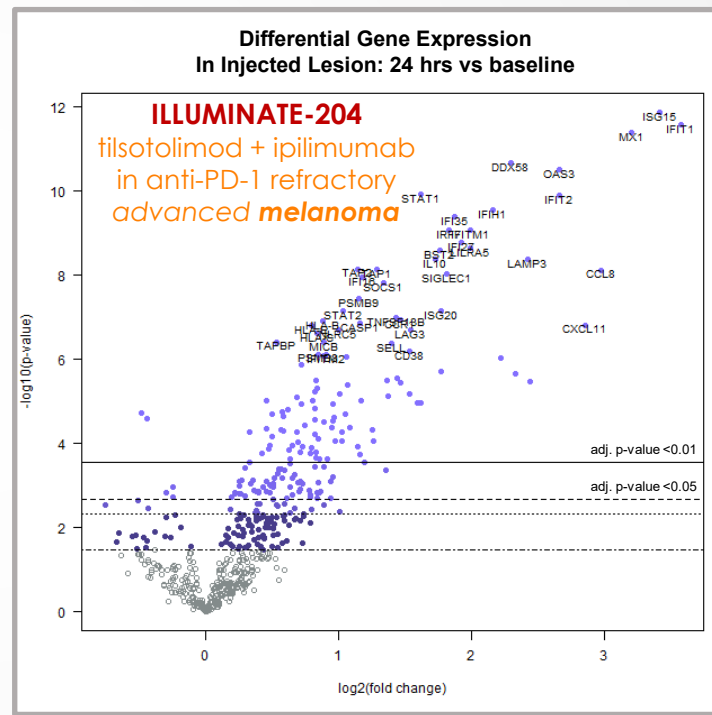
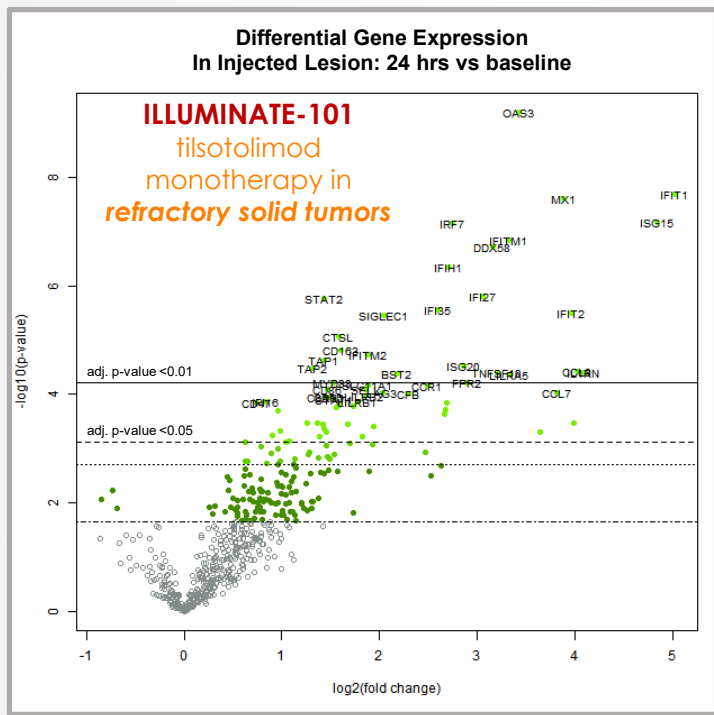


illuminate

101

Translational data from tilsotolimod monotherapy study in multiple tumor types†

Regardless of tumor type, tilsotolimod induced rapid gene expression changes in the tumor microenvironment

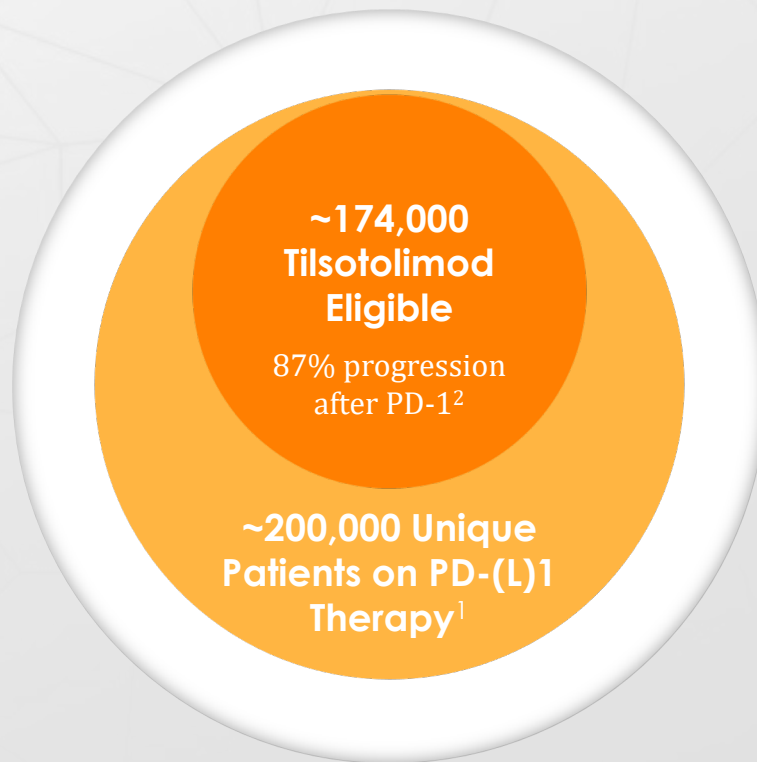


Tilsotolimod represents multi-billion-dollar potential to improve patient outcomes following PD-(L)1 therapy

Use in emerging I/O-addressable tumors

Moderate response to cornerstone anti-PD-1

Goal to increase number of approved settings



Use with “cold” tumors not addressable with current I/O

Significant opportunity in tumors with:

Low mutation load

Low dendritic cell infiltration

ILLUMINATE-206 Multicohort Protocol Design



Cohorts for each tumor type & combination

First indication:
MSS-CRC

Highly immunosuppressive with no approved I/O options

High Unmet Need

Of total CRC cases, **MSS represents 80-85%** (& a higher proportion of deaths)

~**140,000** new MSS-CRC cases with ~50,000 deaths per year

Significant Commercial Potential

Potential US peak year sales for tilsootolimod in MSS-CRC:

> \$1.6B¹

BMS is providing Idera the ipilimumab and nivolumab for ILLUMINATE-206 free of charge

¹Based on current company forecast through 2037

Next Data Coming in 3Q

Tilsotolimod + nivolumab + ipilimumab in MSS-CRC

- **Encouraged by initial safety profile along with 1 SD per RECIST v1.1**
 - 6 of the progressing patients had stability or reduction in size of injected lesions
 - 6 had stability or reduction in overall size of non-injected lesions
- **Enrolling an additional 10 patients with changes aimed at improving outcomes**
 - Increasing frequency of ipilimumab dosing from Q8W to Q3W
 - Limiting the number of allowed prior lines of treatment to 2 or fewer
- **Data expected Q3 2021**
 - Trial may expand further pending outcomes



Clinical Collaboration with AbbVie

Further broadens commercial potential via other combinations and tumor types



ABBV-368 (OX-40)

+

**Tilsotolimod
in Patients with
Recurrent or
Metastatic Head
& Neck Squamous
Cell Carcinoma
(HNSCC)**

The AbbVie logo is the word "abbvie" in a lowercase, blue, sans-serif font.

The study will test three separate treatment arms (N = 69, 23 per arm):

- ABBV-368 plus tilsotolimod;
- ABBV-368 plus tilsotolimod and nab-paclitaxel (chemotherapy); and
- ABBV-368 plus tilsotolimod, nab-paclitaxel, and ABBV-181 (anti-PD-1 agonist).

Strong Exclusivity

Three sources of exclusivity for filgotolimod in the U.S.



Composition of Matter Patent Exclusivity

Provides exclusivity until 2030 (estimated), inclusive of patent term extension



Method-of-Use Patent

Covers certain melanoma, CRC, & HNSCC treatments in combination with therapies targeting CTLA-4, PD-1, or PD-L1

Est. expiration in Sept. 2037

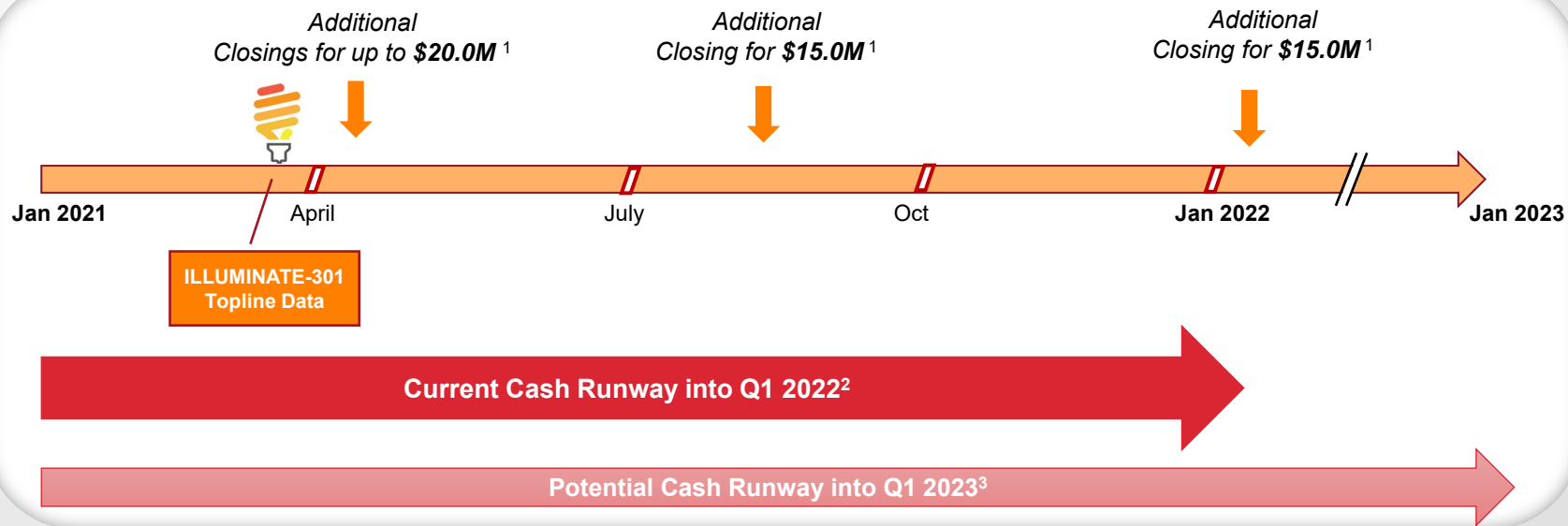


Orphan Drug Designation

Granted “for treatment of melanoma Stages IIb to IV” by the FDA

Financials

Capital to move tilsotolimod toward commercialization in advanced melanoma



¹ Potential future closings from current private placements at investors' discretion

² Based on estimated, unaudited financial results and management's operating plan as of 12/31/2020

³ Based on potential future closings from current private placements at investors' discretion

Current shares outstanding ~38M as of 12/31/2020

Our time is now

- **Tilsotolimod Opportunity Begins in Melanoma...**
 - Phase 3 trial poised to deliver
 - Data expected late Q1 2021
- **...And is Followed by MSS-CRC**
 - Next Phase 2 data subset expected Q3
- **Financial Flexibility, Exclusivity Protections, and Organizational Readiness to Deliver**



Thank You

