

INVESTOR PRESENTATION

November 2017



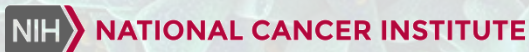


COMPANY IN BRIEF

Lytix Biopharma is a clinical-stage pharmaceutical company, developing novel immunotherapies to fight cancer.

The company's clinical stage product, LTX-315, reshapes the tumor microenvironment through an effective release of potent immune stimulants and tumor antigens "turning cold tumors hot". The 'release and reshape' effect of LTX-315 sensitize tumors to other types of therapies opening up for a variety of combination treatments.

SELECTED COLLABORATORS



TODAY'S PRESENTERS



Edwin Klumper

CEO, M.D., PhD, MBA

- Life science entrepreneur with a strong combination of scientific and business background
- 25 years of experience in the international pharmaceutical and biotech industry with an expertise in clinical oncology drug development



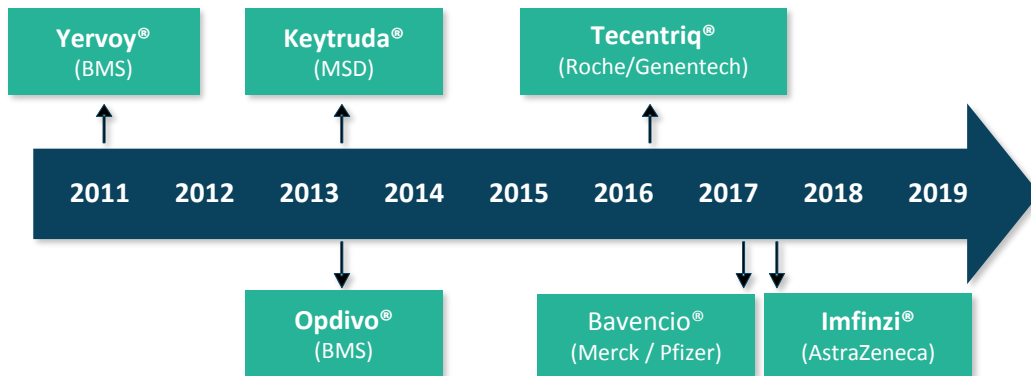
Torbjørn Furuseth

CFO, M.D.

- Entrepreneurial mindset with broad experience from most aspects within life sciences sector
- Management consultant at McKinsey & Co serving clients within the Pharma and Health Care practice
- Medical Doctor with three years of practice

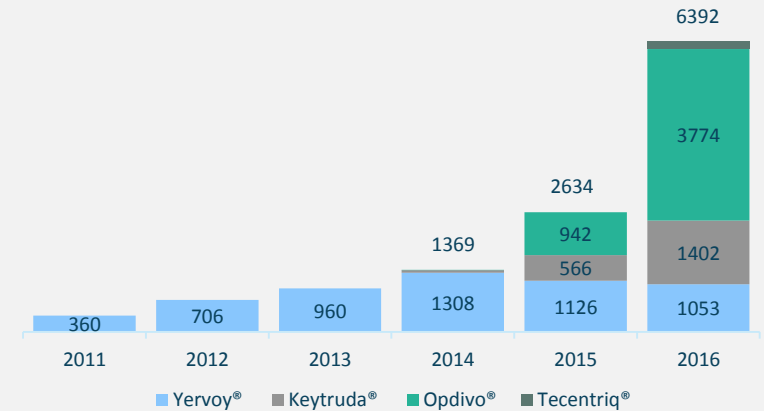
IMMUNO-ONCOLOGY HAS BECOME THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PHARMACEUTICAL SEGMENT

THE FIRST WAVE IN CANCER IMMUNOTHERAPY IS THE IMMUNE CHECKPOINT INHIBITORS



CHECKPOINT INHIBITORS, GLOBAL REVENUE

USD, million



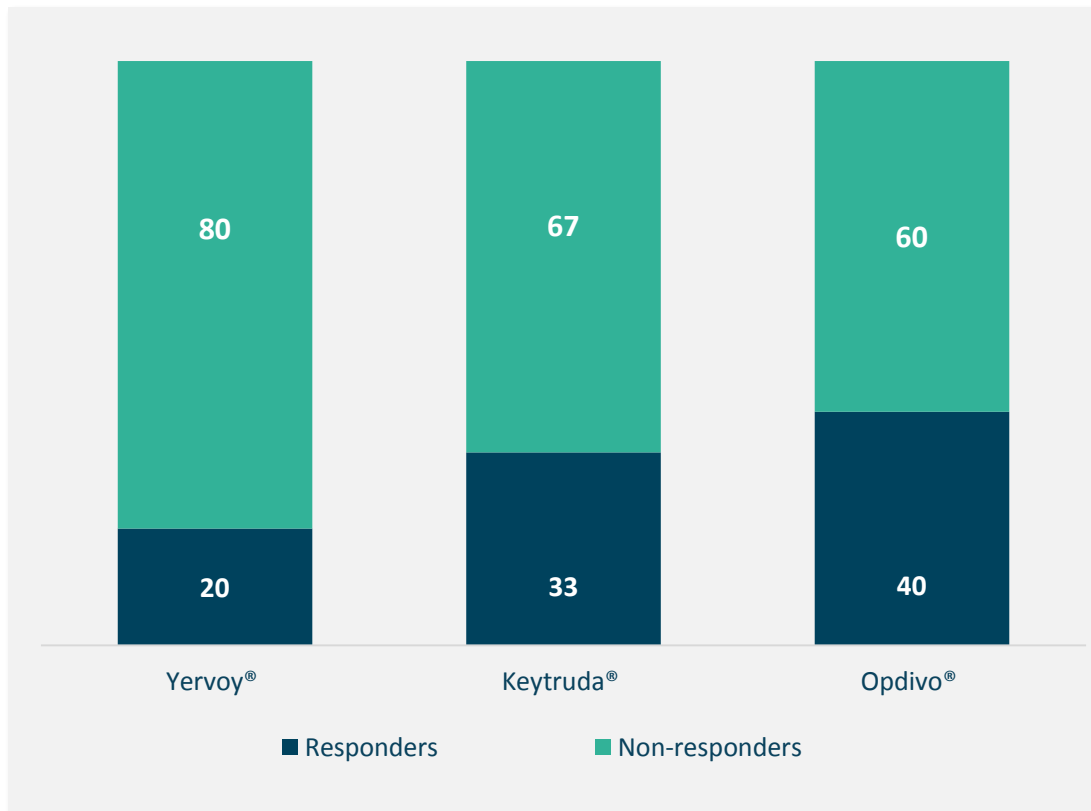
USD, billion



THE MAIN CHALLENGE IN CANCER IMMUNOTHERAPY IS TO TURN COLD TUMORS HOT

ONLY A SUBSET OF PATIENTS RESPOND TO CHECKPOINT INHIBITORS – HIGH T CELL INFILTRATION AIDS RESPONSE

% OF MALIGNANT MELANOMA PATIENTS RESPONDING TO CHECKPOINT INHIBITORS



HOT TUMORS RESPOND BETTER TO IMMUNOTHERAPY

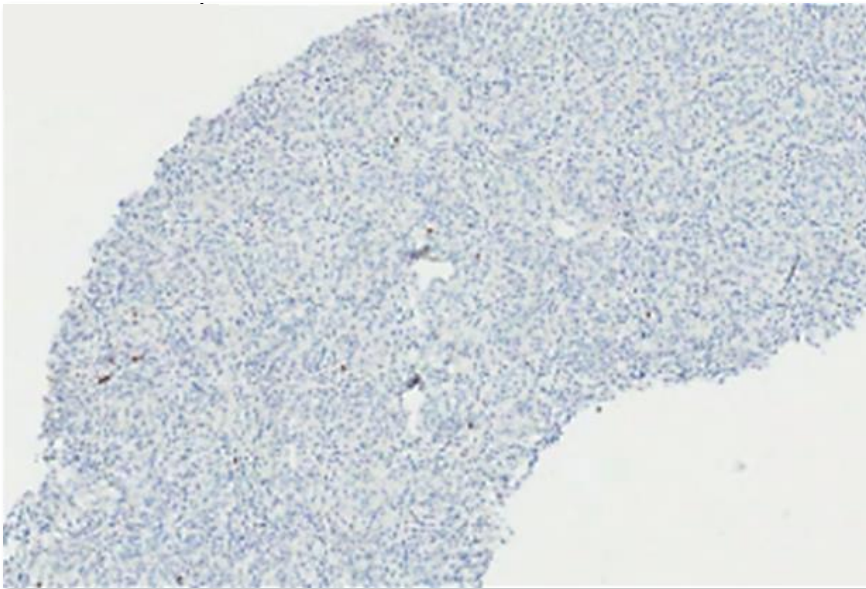
- Checkpoint inhibitors are proving to be effective in several cancer types
- Despite the clinical success of checkpoint inhibitors, only a subset of patients exhibit durable responses
- Immune checkpoint inhibitors seem to work only in “hot” T cell inflamed tumors – tumors exhibiting high levels of cancer specific T cells (killer cells specifically trained to detect and attack cancer cells)

Strong need for compounds that can increase levels of cancer specific T cells in the tumor, i.e. bring the soldiers into the battlefield

LYTIX' LEAD CANDIDATE, LTX-315, IS A FIRST-IN-CLASS ONCOLYTIC PEPTIDE THAT TURNS "COLD TUMORS HOT"

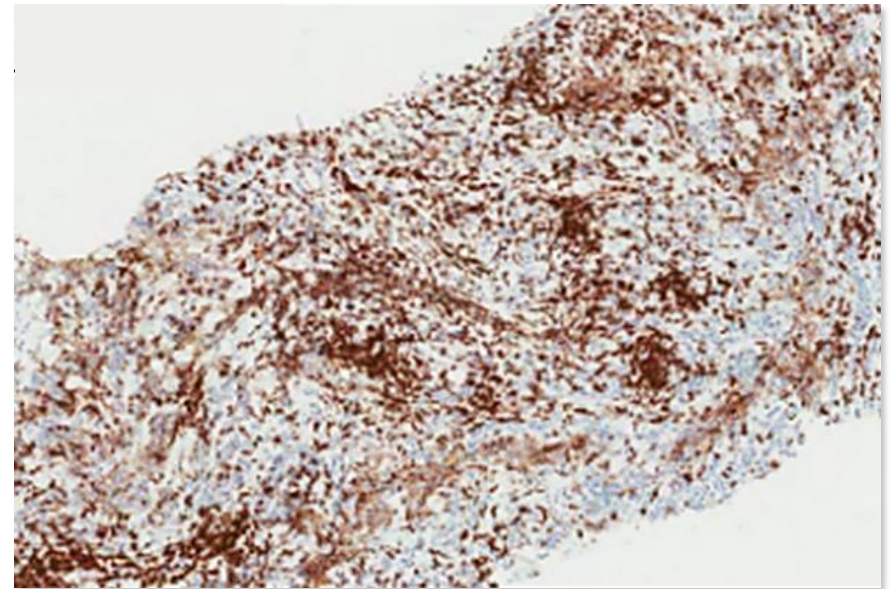
88% OF EVALUABLE PATIENTS SHOWED ENHANCED CANCER SPECIFIC T CELL INFILTRATION FOLLOWING INJECTION

COLD TUMOR WITH NO T CELLS






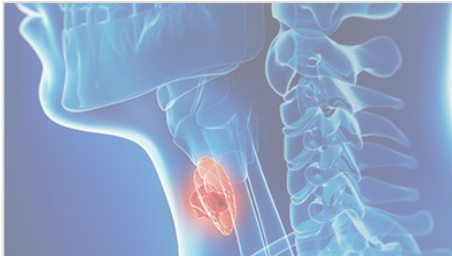
BASELINE

HOT TUMOR WITH T CELL INFILTRATION



LTX-315 TREATED

MARKET OVERVIEW – CURRENT AND PLANNED INDICATIONS

MALIGNANT MELANOMA	TRIPLE NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER	SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA	HEAD AND NECK
			
METASTATIC PATIENTS	METASTATIC PATIENTS	METASTATIC PATIENTS	METASTATIC PATIENTS
Incidence, USA: 30,000 <hr/> 5 year survival: 18% <hr/> Response rate to IO: 33-60% (Including combinations)	Incidence, USA: 39,000 Incidence, 8MM: 115,000 <hr/> 5 year survival: 26% <hr/> Response rate to IO: 5-18%	Incidence, USA: 1,900-3,700 <hr/> 5 year survival: 16% <hr/> Response rate to IO: 8-18%	Incidence, USA: 63,000 <hr/> 5 year survival: 20-30% <hr/> Response rate to IO: 13-18%
Phase I ongoing – Phase II planned	Phase I ongoing – Phase II planned	Phase II planned	Phase II planned

Robert et al. NEJM.org, April 19, 2015; Postow et al. NEJM.org, April 20, 2015; Robert et al. NEJM.org, November 16, 2014; <http://www.cancer.net/cancer-types/breast-cancer-metastatic/statistics>, Nanda et al. J Clin Oncol 34:2460-2467; Global Data, 2016; Paoluzzi et al. Clin Sarcoma Res (2016) 6:24; Ferris et al. N Engl J Med 2016;375:1856-67. 2016; Pulte et al. The Oncologist 2010;15:994-1001, 2010; Seiwert et al. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045\(16\)30066-3](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(16)30066-3)

DRUG DEVELOPMENT PIPELINE

Indication	Program	Research	Preclinical	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
All solid tumors	LTX-315	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing		
Malignant melanoma	LTX-315 in combo with ipilimumab	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing		
Triple Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC)	LTX-315 in combo with pembrolizumab	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing		
TNBC or malignant melanoma	LTX-315 in combo with checkpoint inhibitor	Planned	Planned	Planned	Planned	
Sarcoma	LTX-315 in Adoptive T cell Therapy	Planned	Planned	Planned	Planned	
Head & neck cancer	LTX-315 in Neoadjuvant setting	Planned	Planned	Planned	Planned	
Deep-seated solid tumors (e.g. liver)	LTX-401	Ongoing				

Ongoing

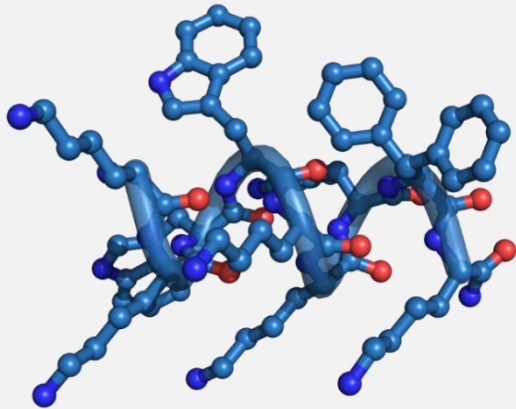


Planned

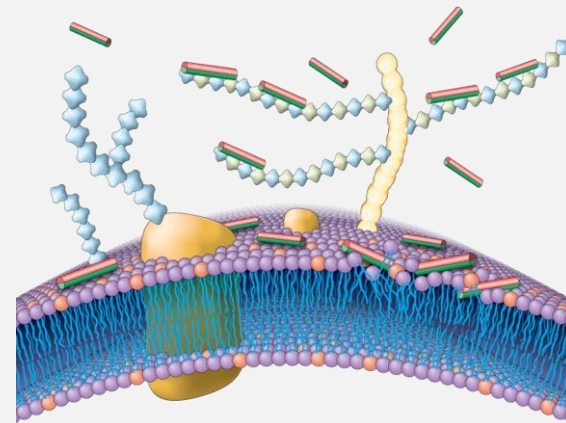


LTX-315 IS AN OPTIMIZED MOLECULE DESIGNED FROM HOST DEFENSE PEPTIDE

HOST DEFENSE PEPTIDES HAVE A DUAL MODE OF ACTION: DIRECT KILLING AND IMMUNE MODULATION

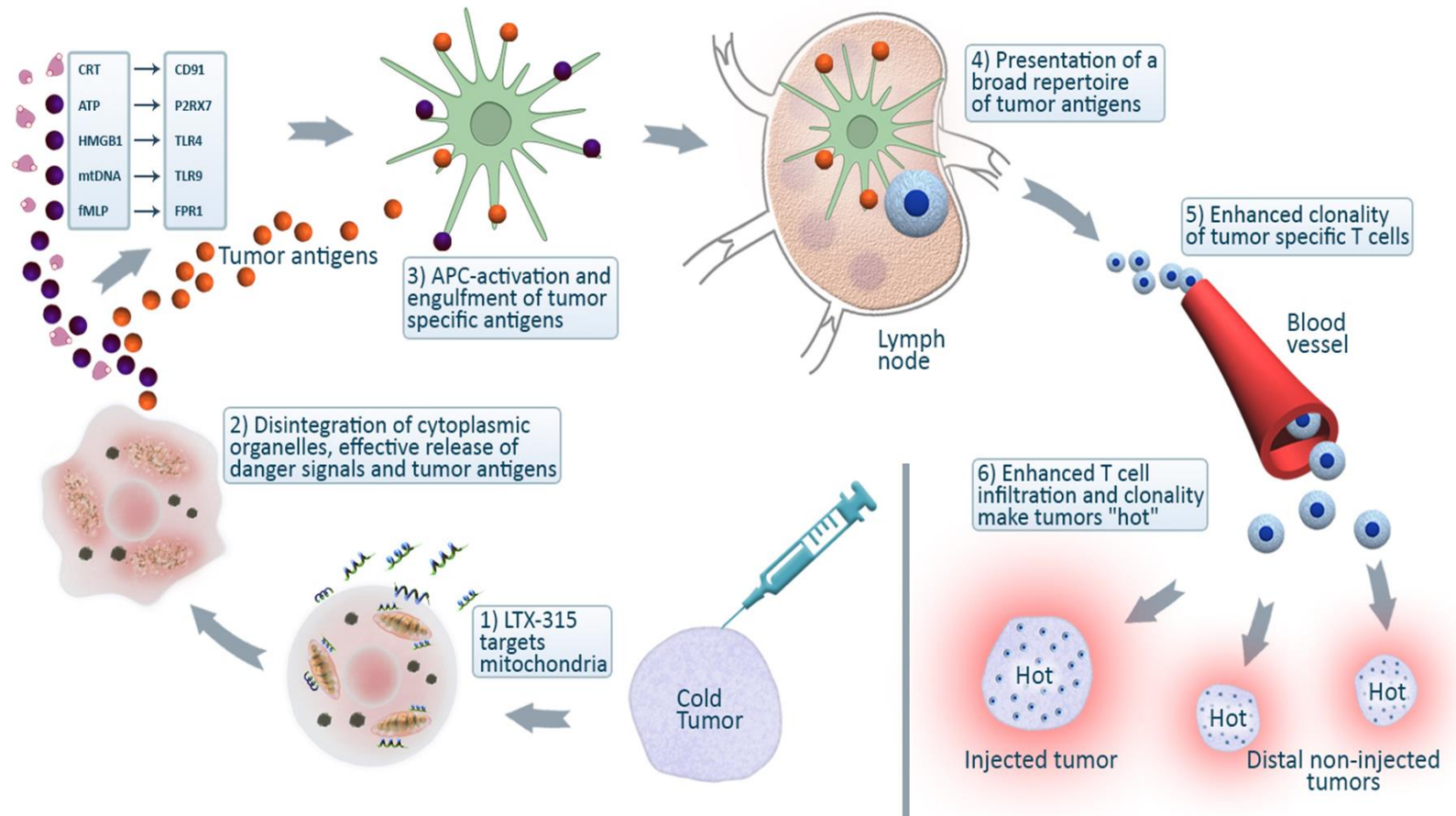


- LTX-315 is composed of five cationic residues and four lipophilic residues, including one synthetic
- It is able to form an amphipathic structure upon interaction with anionic membranes



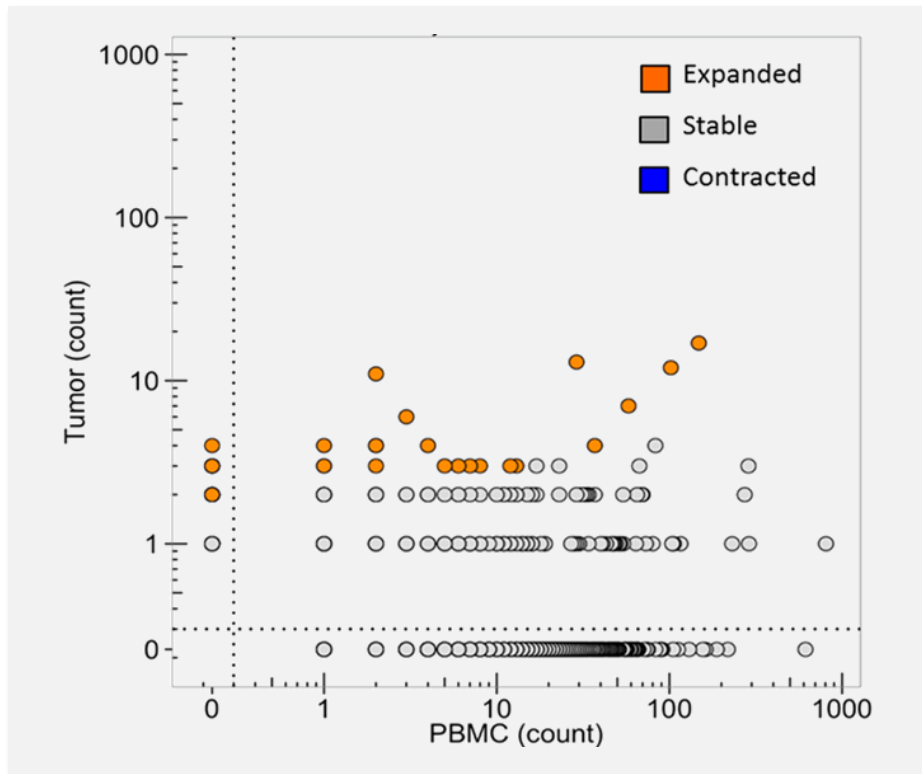
- LTX-315 shows specificity for cancer cells overexpressing anionic molecules
- Followed by internalization and targeting of intracellular organelles

LTX-315'S UNIQUE MODE OF ACTION RESULTS IN EFFECTIVE "RELEASE AND RESHAPE" IN THE TUMOR MICROENVIRONMENT

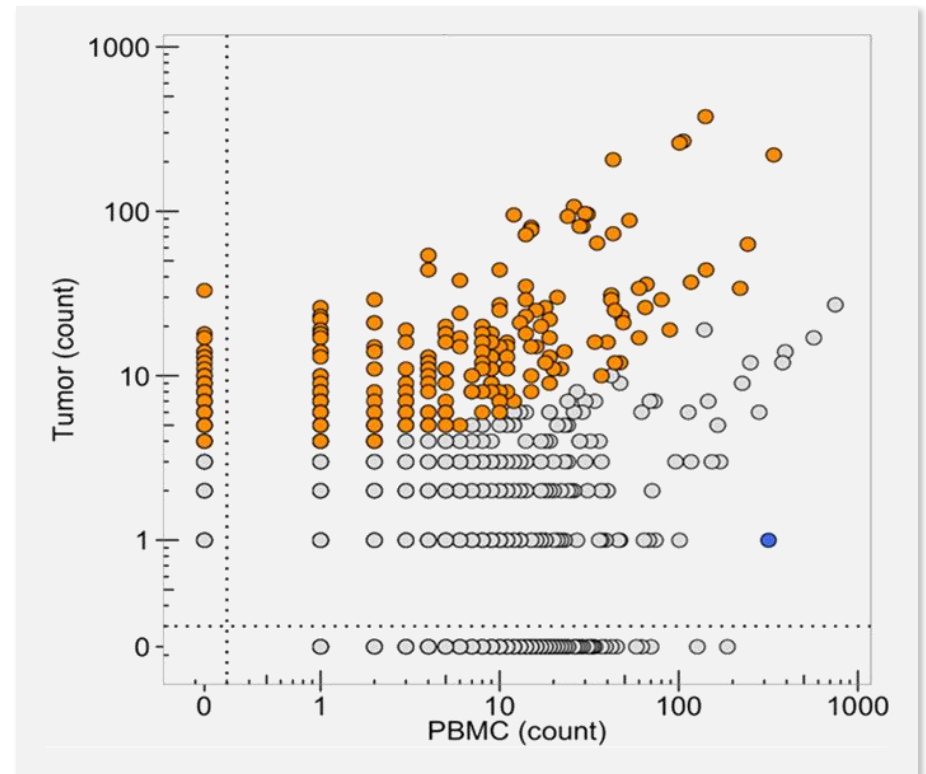


LTX-315 INCREASES NUMBER AND DIVERSITY OF TUMOR INFILTRATING T CELLS

UNTREATED B16 MELANOMA

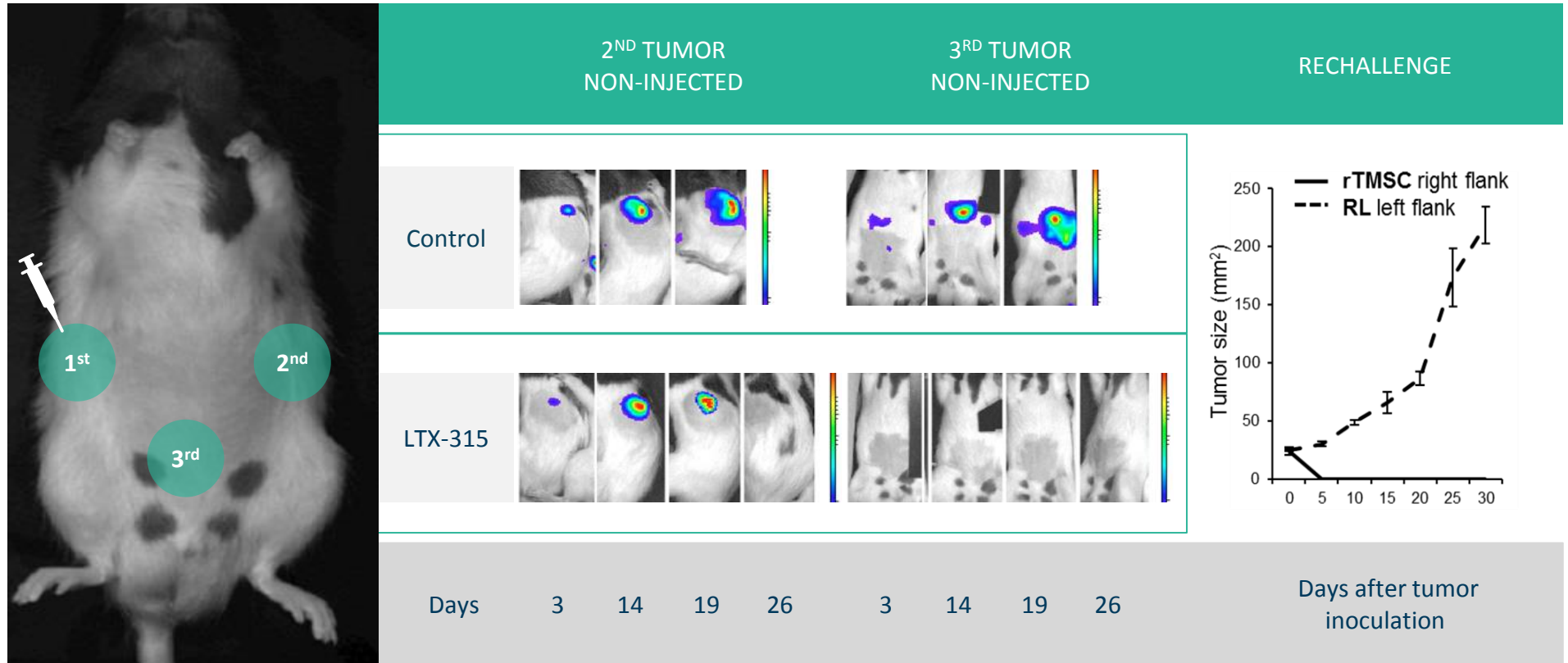


TREATED B16 MELANOMA



EXPANSION OF T CELL CLONALITY IN TREATED TUMORS

LTX-315 DEMONSTRATES SYSTEMIC IMMUNE RESPONSE – COMPLETE REGRESSION WITH TUMOR SPECIFIC MEMORY



STRONG INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIONS DEMONSTRATING LTX-315 ANTI-TUMOR EFFECTS



LTX-315's ability to reprogram tumors

Prof M. Pittet



LTX-315's ability to release neo-antigens

Prof R. Schreiber



LTX-315 and involvement of Toll-like receptors (TLR)

Dr. J. Oppenheim



LTX-315's ability to circumvent resistance to PD1- blockade using TLR agonists

Profs L. Zitvogel & G. Kroemer



LTX-315 in combination with immuno-chemotherapy

Prof G. Mælandsmo



Cornell University.

LTX-315 in combination with irradiation

Prof S. Demaria















Karolinska Institutet

LTX-315 and chemotherapy in translational sarcoma models

Prof B. Brodin

OVERVIEW OF LTX-315 CLINICAL PROGRAM

	2010-2012	2013-2016	2016-2017
Type	Phase I	Phase I	Phase I/II - Ongoing
Indication 	All solid tumors	All solid tumors	Monotherapy arm All solid tumors Combo with pembrolizumab Breast cancer (TN) Combo with ipilimumab Malignant melanoma
Treatment regime 	Monotherapy Single lesion 6 weeks	Monotherapy Multiple lesions Sequential Concurrent 6 weeks + maintenance until PD	One Monotherapy arm Two Combination arms Multiple lesions 3 weeks
Sites	1 	8    	12     
No patients	14	28	3 dose cohorts of 3 patients per cohort ¹

LTX-315 TURNS TUMORS HOT AND ENSURES INFILTRATION OF CD8+ T CELLS NEEDED TO KILL THE CANCER

MONOTHERAPY: 15 OUT OF 17 EVALUABLE PATIENTS (88%)

COMBINATION WITH PEMBROLIZUMAB: 4 OUT OF 5 EVALUABLE PATIENTS

MYO-EPITHELIOMA

BREAST CARCINOMA

BREAST CARCINOMA

BREAST CARCINOMA

BASELINE

BASELINE

WEEK 7

WEEK 4

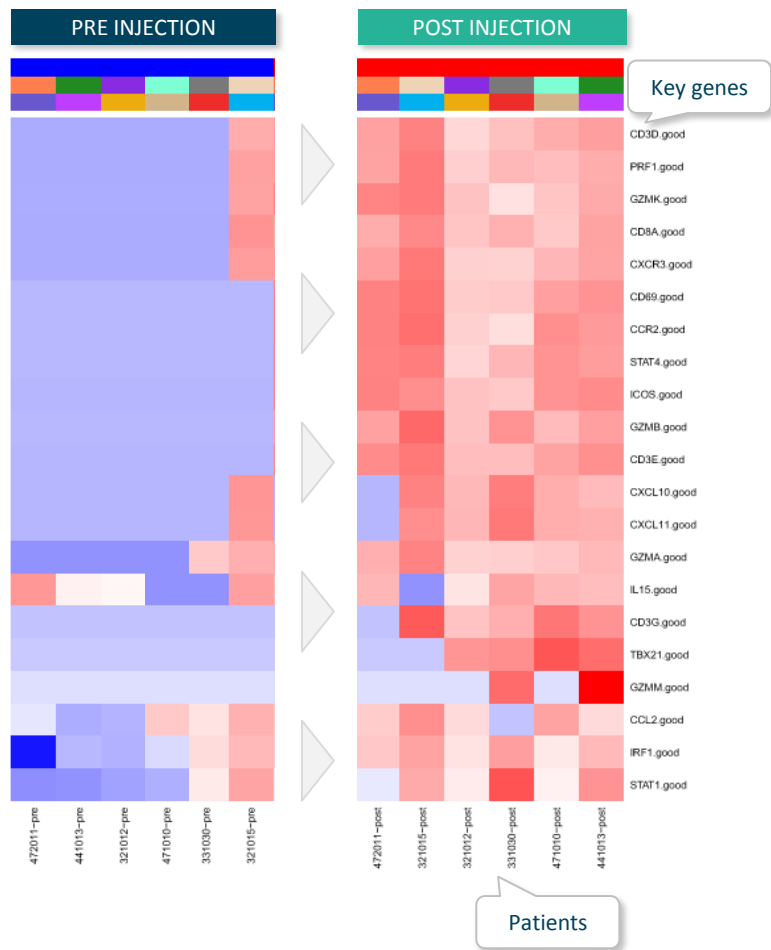
LTX-315'S ABILITY TO TURN COLD TO HOT CONFIRMED IN PATIENTS

LTX-315 TURNS TUMORS HOT COMPREHENSIVELY BY UPREGULATING KEY GENES INVOLVED IN TUMOR REGRESSION

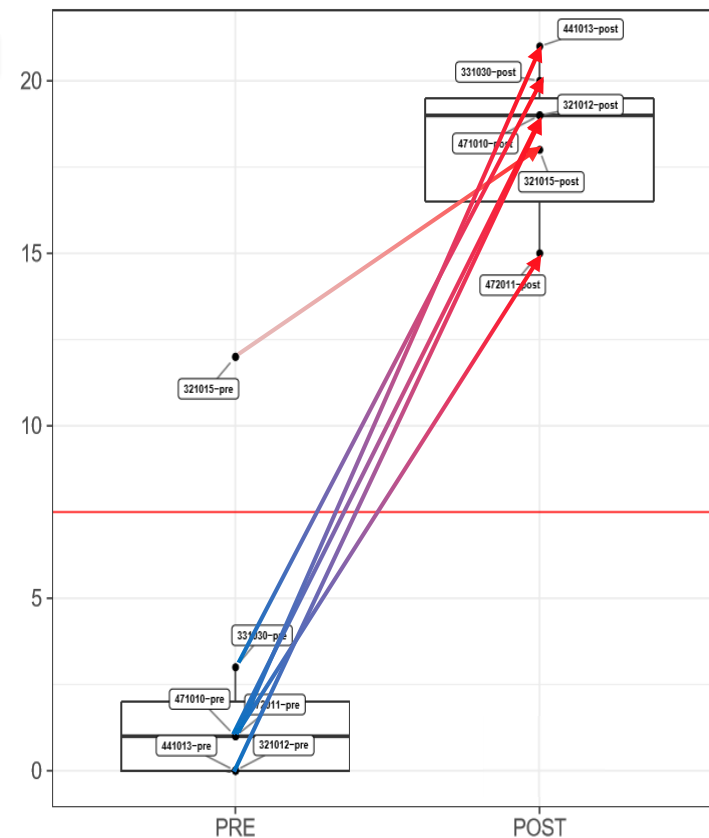
COMMENTS

- Of the 15 patients in monotherapy where tumors turned from cold to hot, six had injected tumors with adequate biopsy material for nanostring analysis
 - 5 pairs change from cold (genes expression in blue) to hot (in red)
 - 1 pair with increased infiltration
- Immunosign® 21 analysis show clear effect on key genes involved in immune-mediated tumor regression and ability to convert cold tumors hot
- LTX-315 upregulates key genes involved in the immune mediated tumor regression in patients

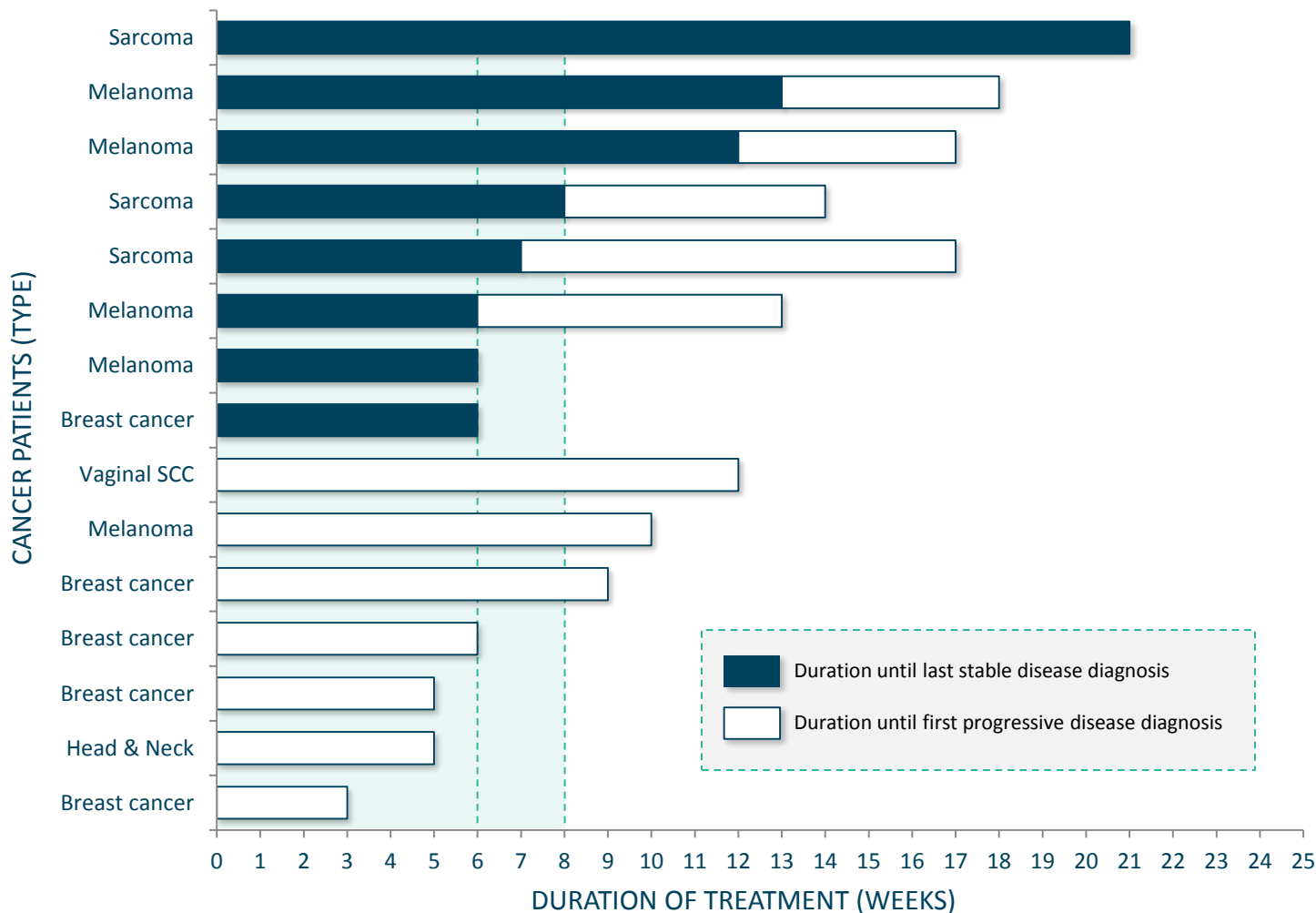
INCREASED KEY GENE EXPRESSION POST INJECTION



IMMUNOSIGN® 21 SCORE



STABLE DISEASE ACHIEVED IN 8 OF 15 EVALUABLE PATIENTS WITH LARGE TUMOR BURDEN AND EXTENSIVE PRETREATMENT



STABLE DISEASE WEEK 6-8

SARCOMA	3/3
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MELANOMA	4/5
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BREAST CANCER	1/5
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VAGINAL SCC	0/1
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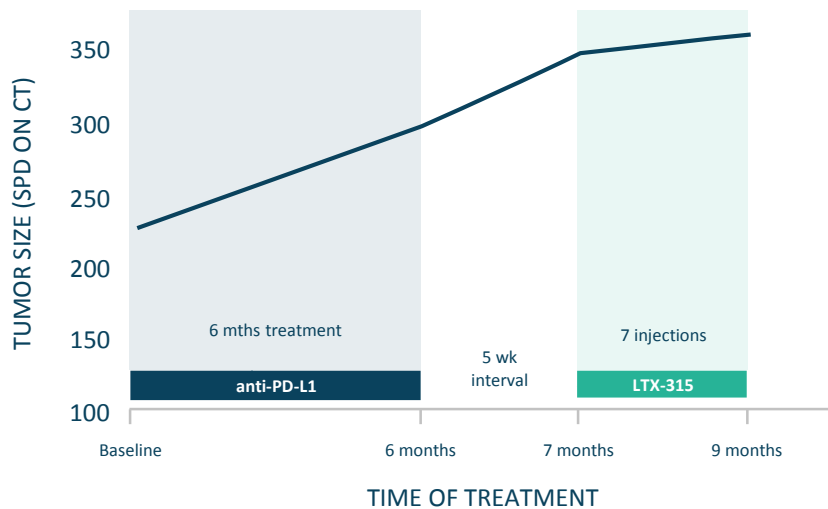
HEAD & NECK	0/1
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ANTI-TUMOR EFFECTS DOCUMENTED IN NON-INJECTED TUMOR

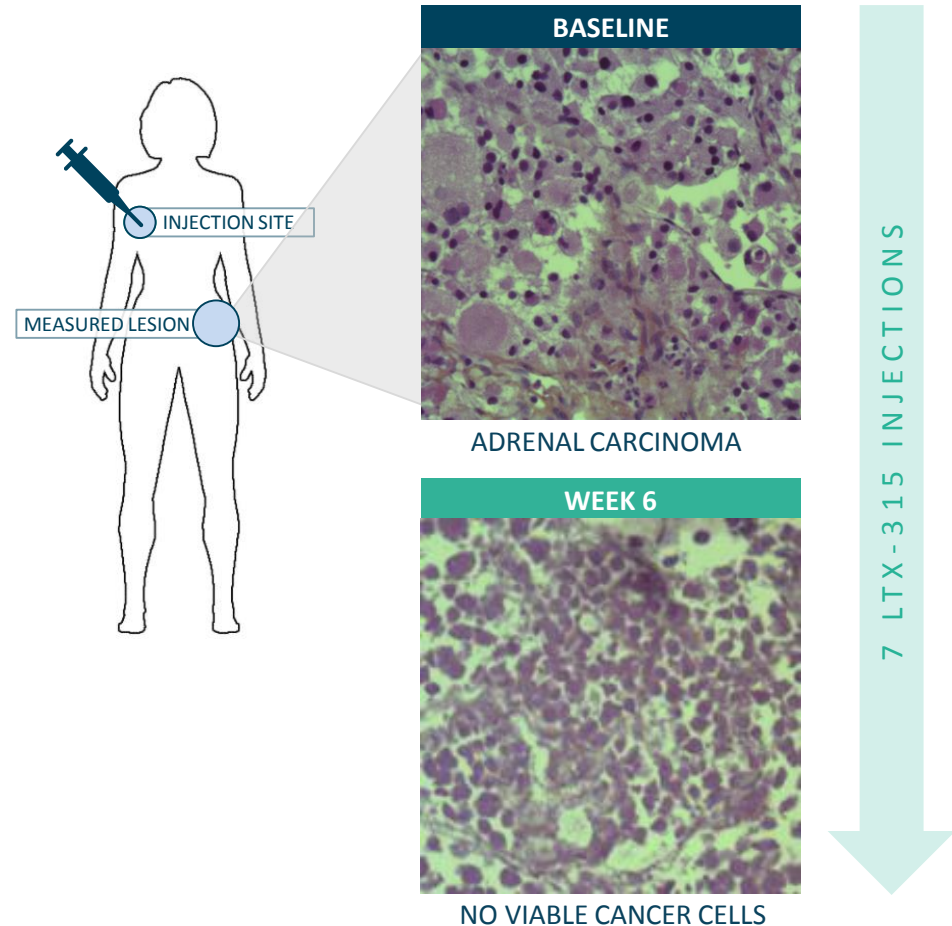
PATIENT BACKGROUND

- 38 year female, adrenocortical cancer, diagnosed in year 2000. Metastasis to lung, liver, peritoneum, bone.
- Multiple prior treatments: surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy
- Progressive disease on anti PD-L1 as last prior treatment before starting LTX-315
- Clinically stable disease for approximately 16 weeks

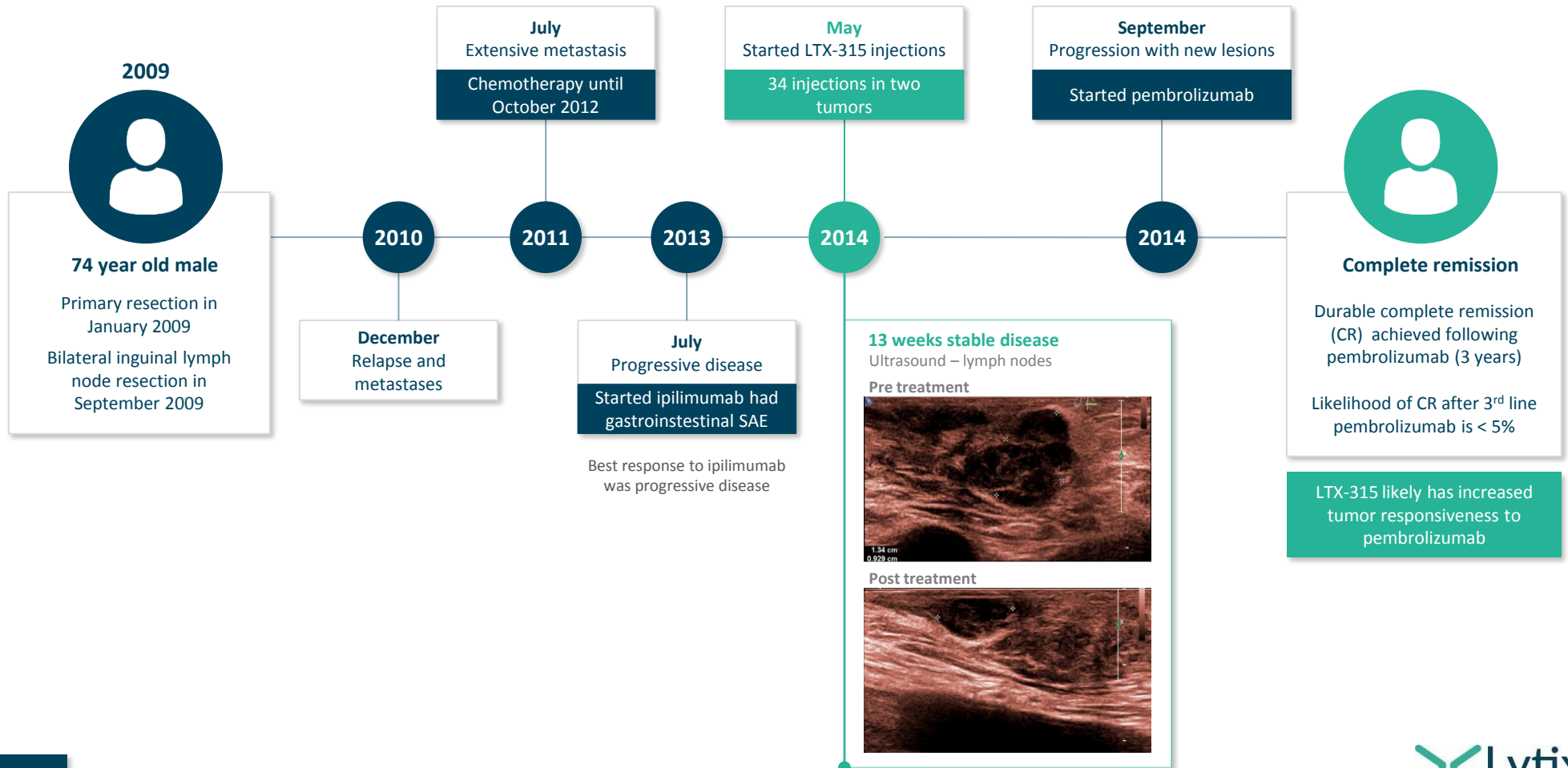
TUMOR SIZE DEVELOPMENT



LARGE NON-INJECTED LESION PRE/POST INJECTIONS



DURABLE COMPLETE RESPONSE IN STAGE IV MELANOMA PATIENT WITH PEMBROLIZUMAB POST LTX-315 TREATMENT



MELANOMA PATIENT IN LTX-315 + IPILIMUMAB COMBINATION IN DURABLE STABLE DISEASE FOR 38 WEEKS (ONGOING)

PATIENT BACKGROUND



52 year old female

Stage IIIC BRAF/NRAS – ive vulvular nodular melanoma (very poor prognosis)

2016

February 2016

Surgery

March - September 2016

IFN-alpha, best response unknown

October - December 2016

Pembrolizumab (3 infusions), best response progressive disease

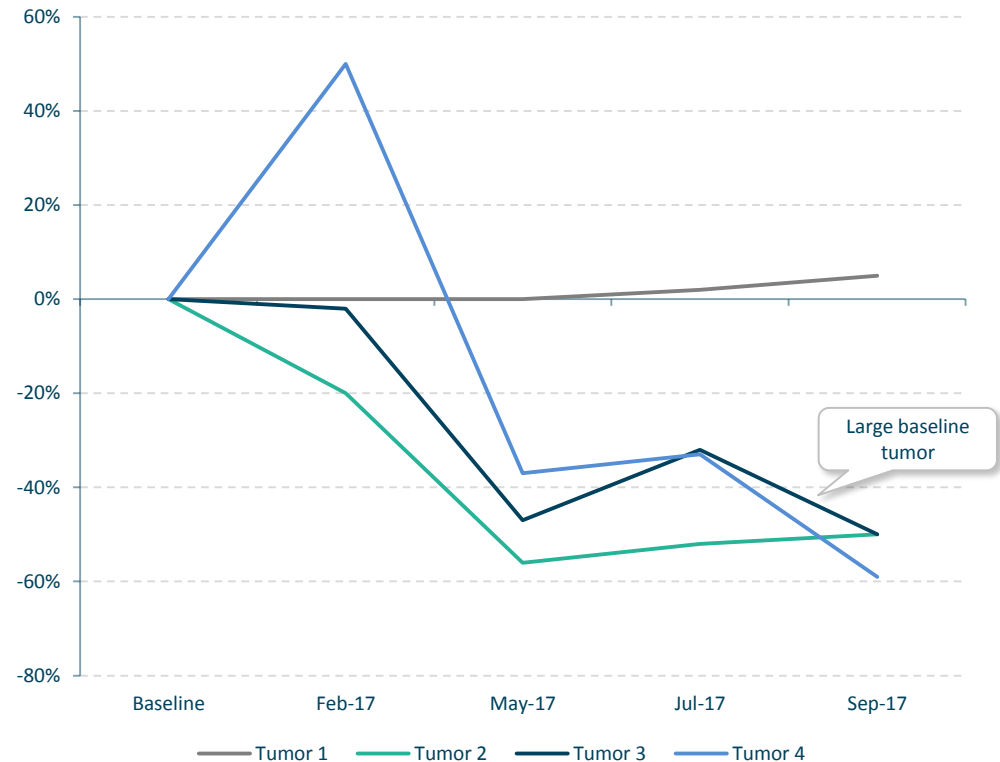
2017

17 January 2017

Started LTX-315 treatment (5 weeks post pembrolizumab).
Received 12 LTX-315 injections to 2 lesions

Stable disease for 38 weeks (ongoing)

NON-INJECTED TUMOR VOLUME DEVELOPMENT



Baseline measures (mm²):

Tumor 1: 462, Tumor 2: 459, Tumor 3: 1824, Tumor 4: 304

SUMMARY OF CLINICAL TRIAL RESULTS TO DATE

MONOTHERAPY

PHASE I	PHASE I
<p>SAFETY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LTX-315 dose related hypotension (drop in blood pressure) at doses > 8mg per injection Low grade (mild/moderate) transient allergy side-effects (flushing, rash, itch, hypotension) 	<p>SAFETY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low grade (mild/moderate) transient allergy side-effects (flushing, rash, itch, hypotension) Anaphylaxis AEs (4 patients) after prolonged (> 10 weeks) treatment in 3 pts and at 6 mg per injection in 1 pt
<p>EFFICACY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Cold to hot” documented with CD8+ T cell infiltration in injected tumors 	<p>EFFICACY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable Disease (SD) observed in 8 of 15 patients (CT scan) for mean of 11 weeks Regression in 9 of 38 injected lesions (24%) “Cold to hot” i.e. increased CD8 + T cell infiltration in 15 of 17 patients (88%)
Completed	Completed

MONOTHERAPY/COMBINATIONS

PHASE I/II - ONGOING
<p>SAFETY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low grade (mild/moderate) transient allergy side-effects (flushing, rash, itch, hypotension) No significant LTX-315 related allergic reaction adverse events No increase in frequency or severity of checkpoint inhibitor-related adverse events
<p>EFFICACY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monotherapy (2 evaluable patients by week 8) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable Disease in 2 of 2 sarcoma patients at week 8 LTX-315 + ipilimumab (1 evaluable patient by week 8 or more) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable disease ongoing 38+ weeks in 1 of 1 patient LTX-315 + pembrolizumab (7 evaluable patients by week 8 or more) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial remission (PR) in 1 patient at week 6 after only two pembro infusions Stable disease in 3 patients after 8 weeks and 1 continuing at week 16 (ongoing) “Cold to hot” i.e. increased CD8+ T cell infiltration observed in 3 of 3 patients
Final results expected H1 2018

LTX-315 IS THE ULTIMATE PERSONALIZED CANCER THERAPY



EFFICACY

- ✓ Comprehensive and rapid disintegration of mitochondria and intracellular organelles
- ✓ Induces all hallmarks of immunogenic cell death and additional immune stimulants
- ✓ Access all cancer cells through electrostatic interaction



SAFETY

- ✓ Transient side effect profile
- ✓ Low risk of neutralizing antibodies
- ✓ No risk of T cell mediated responses towards agent
- ✓ No risk of integration into host genome
- ✓ No risk of virus mutations

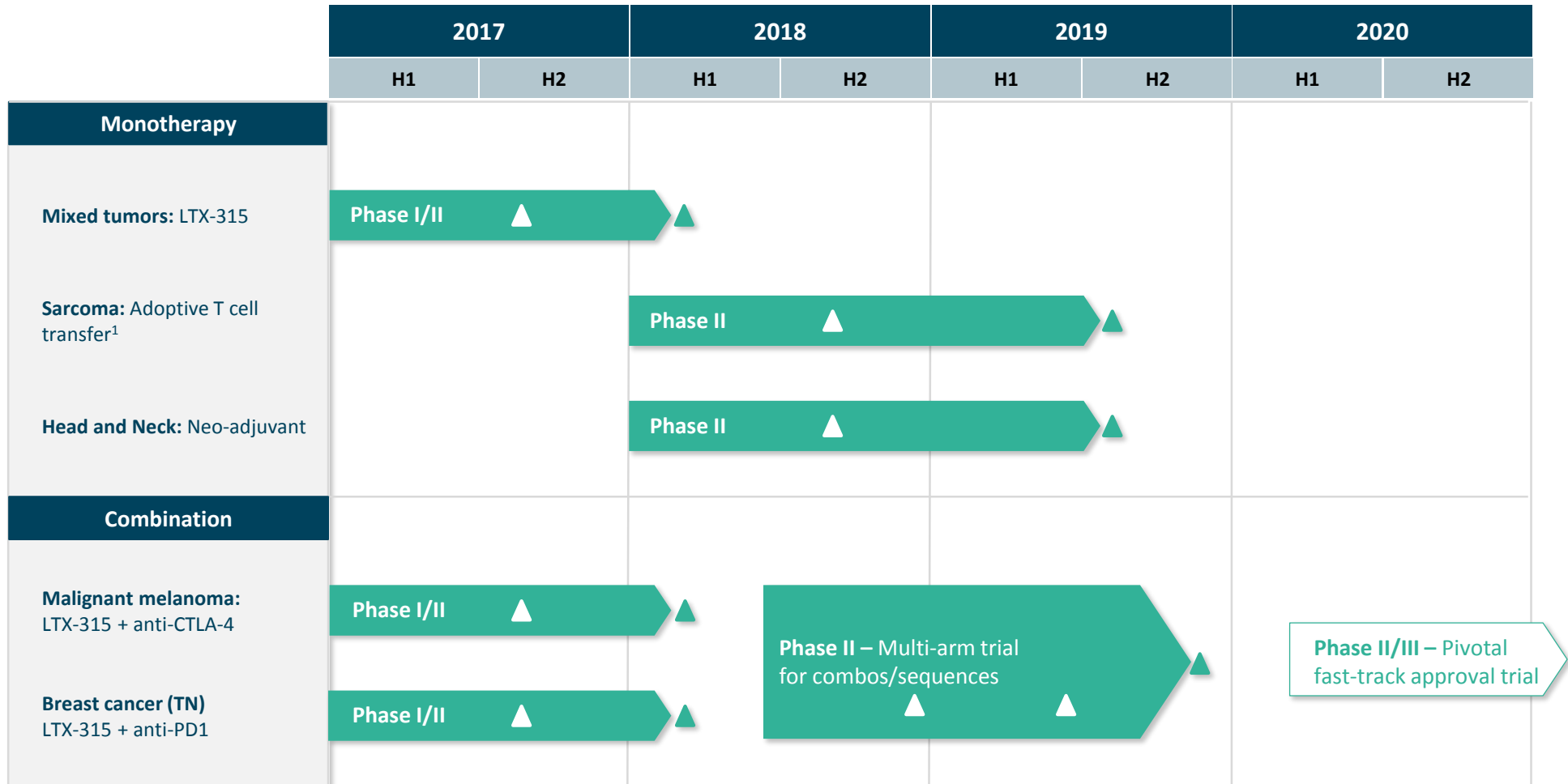


DRUG PRODUCT

- ✓ Short half-life of ~20min
- ✓ Low manufacturing cost
- ✓ No potency assay testing
- ✓ Easy handling and logistics, storage at 2 to 8°C
- ✓ No potential GMO issues

Oncolytic peptide LTX-315 shows promise to be efficacious and a simple way to activate tumors locally

CLINICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM WITH MULTIPLE READOUTS PRODUCING STRONG NEWSFLOW



Interim readout ▲ Final readout ▲

PHASE II COMBINATION TRIAL WITH LTX-315 AND IMMUNE CHECKPOINT BLOCKERS IS IN ITS DESIGN STAGE

TRIAL DESIGN IS BEING DISCUSSED WITH OUR EXPERT PANEL ADDRESSING THE LATEST INSIGHTS

ASSUMPTIONS

- Anti-CTLA-4 and anti-PD/PDL-1 are the only approved checkpoint inhibitors today
- Combination therapy is required to improve outcomes
- Combination of anti-CTLA-4 concomitant with anti-PD/PDL-1 is too toxic
- Combination of local and systemic treatment is gaining more and more acceptance
- Preclinical data show synergy between LTX-315 and anti-CTLA-4 and/or anti-PD/PDL-1
- Fundamental research provides arguments to sequence immune targeted treatments

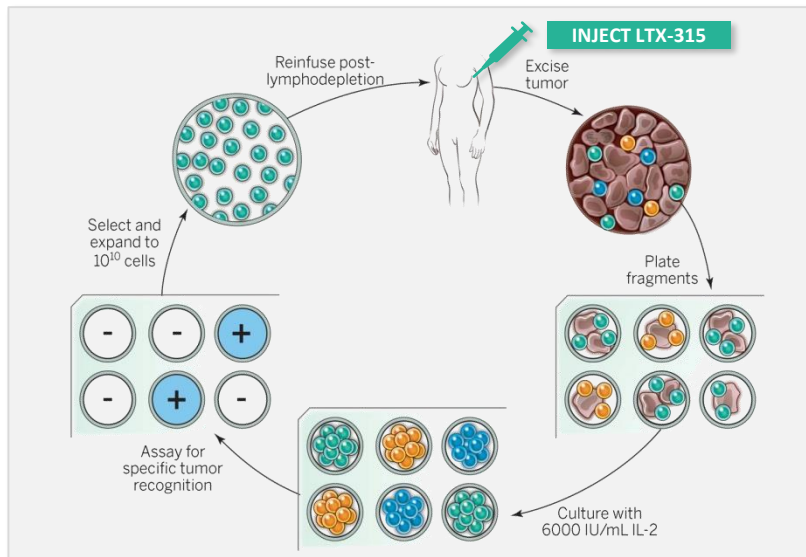
TRIAL DESIGN

- Indications are metastatic melanoma and triple negative breast cancer
- Address subpopulations of patients with different immune signatures, for example
 - PD/PDL-1 positive or negative tumors
 - Inflamed versus non-inflamed tumors
- Multi-arm trial with cohorts of 10 - 15 patients
- Arms to combine LTX-315 with anti-CTLA-4 or anti-PD/PDL-1, and sequencing the immune checkpoint inhibitors
- Expand the cohorts with the strongest efficacy signals
- “Pick the winner strategy” for the next phase going into a randomized phase II/III regulatory trial

EXPLORATORY PHASE II TRIALS IN SARCOMA AND HEAD&NECK CANCERS ARE UNIQUE OPPORTUNITIES

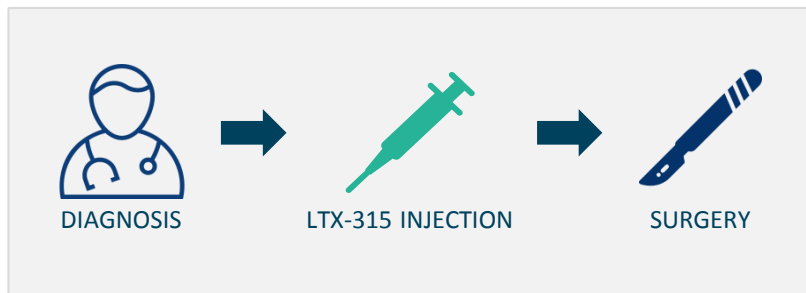
TRIAL DESIGN IS BEING DISCUSSED WITH OUR EXPERT PANEL ADDRESSING THE LATEST INSIGHTS

SARCOMA



- Sarcoma is a known 'cold tumor' also known as an 'immune desert'
- High unmet medical need as effective therapies are lacking
- Test LTX-315's ability to improve adoptive T cell therapy
- LTX-315 to prime tumor specific infiltrating lymphocytes, and to collect, cultivate and replenish them to treat the patient
- Immune signatures and kinetics through multiple tumor biopsies
- Response rates of tumor regression

HEAD & NECK CANCER



- Neo-adjuvant study is a unique opportunity to better understand tumor immune signature after surgical removal of tumor
- Follow patient up for time to recurrence

USE OF PROCEEDS



S E K

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Phase II combination trial with immune checkpoint inhibitors

- Malignant melanoma
- Breast cancer
- Adaptive, multi-arm trial with cohorts of 10 - 15 patients. Expand cohorts with strongest efficacy signals
- Arms to combine LTX-315 with anti-CTLA-4 or anti-PD/PDL-1, and sequencing the therapy



S E K

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Phase II adoptive T cell therapy trial in Sarcoma

- Explore LTX-315's ability to stimulate high amount of T cells in tumor prior to excision
- Position LTX-315 as an important compound to improve T cell therapies

Phase II neoadjuvant therapy trial in Head & Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma

- Explore LTX-315's ability to induce immune response and a long term immunity prior to surgery
- Develop detailed translational understanding of LTX-315's properties



S E K

80_m

Pipeline development

- Conduct CMC and regulatory development for LTX-315 and follow-on candidates
- Develop second generation of oncolytic peptide LTX-401
- Strengthen Business Development and partnering activity



S E K

70_m

Science and Intellectual Property

- Continue and further develop the strong scientific understanding of LTX-315 and the pipeline compounds
- Generate translational data to better understand clinical effects and support trial design
- Develop rationale and support positioning of the products in the fast evolving immuno-oncology landscape

LYTIX BIOPHARMA INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS



UNIQUE PRODUCT

1

- Turning “cold tumors hot” with a broad and deep immunogenic activation
- Promising clinical data in patients refractory to other available treatment
- Ideal combination drug for checkpoint inhibitors and other modalities
- Strong patent portfolio with protection until 2032, and being further expanded

MULTIPLE VALUE TRIGGERS

2

- Differentiated company in the fast growing immuno-oncology segment
- Potential as a local cornerstone treatment in multiple tumor types
- Multiple shots on goal with clinical trials in different settings
- Pipeline with 2nd generation oncolytic peptide entering preclinical development

STRONG TEAM

3

- Management team and Board of Directors with international pharmaceutical drug development and commercial experience
- Strong international network and collaborations