

Ascentage Pharma Group

Patient-Centric Innovation Cutting-Edge Therapies

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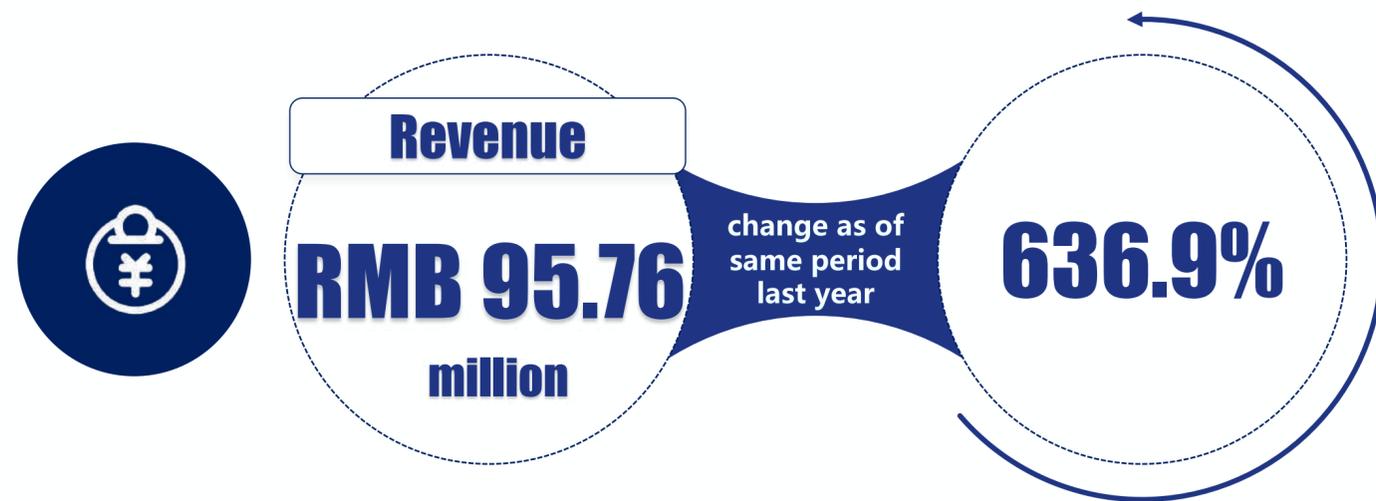
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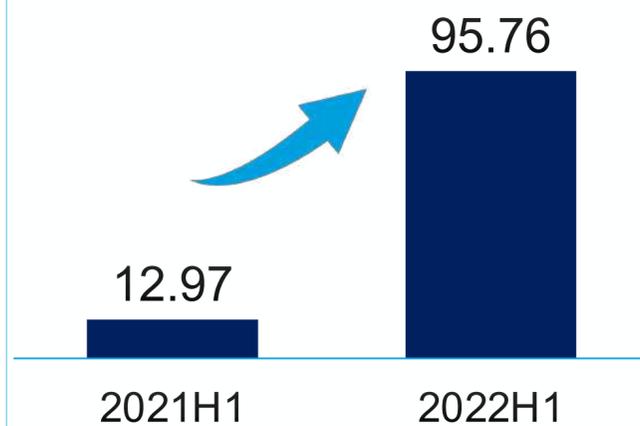
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Year 2022 : Accelerating Commercialization of Olverembatinib



Revenue (RMB Million)



2022 1H

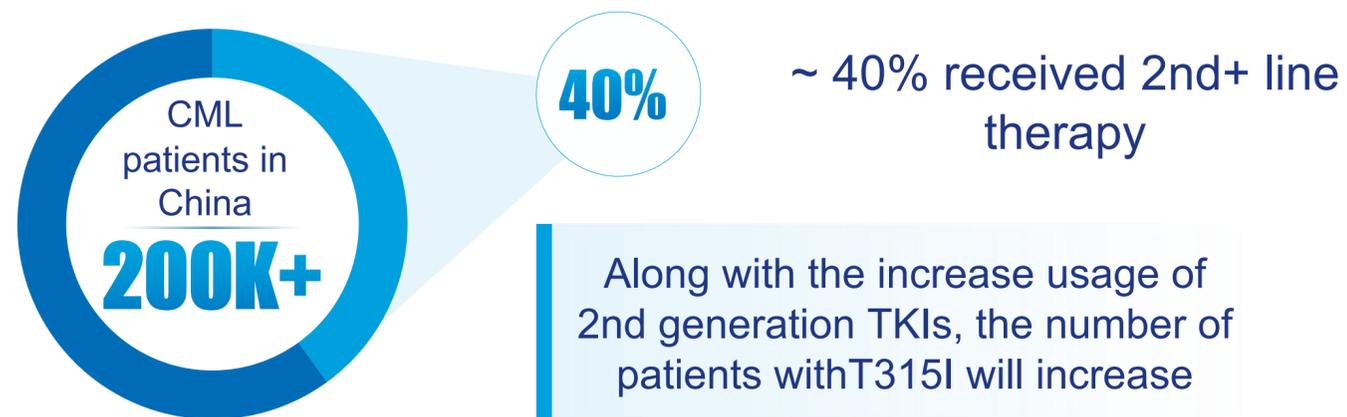
Commercial team of 100+ staff to cover 800+ hospitals, with Innovent

Covering >80% of the total CML market in China

- Included in 2022 edition of **CSCO** and **CACA** Guidelines for CML and Ph+ ALL
- Listed in 29 provinces and 230 cities **Huimin Medical Insurance**
- **NPP** (Named Patient Program) with Tanner Pharma, plans to cover over 130 countries and regions globally

Global Commercialization Potential of Olverembatinib

Market potential - Maximizing market value



Along with the increase usage of 2nd generation TKIs, the number of patients with T315I will increase



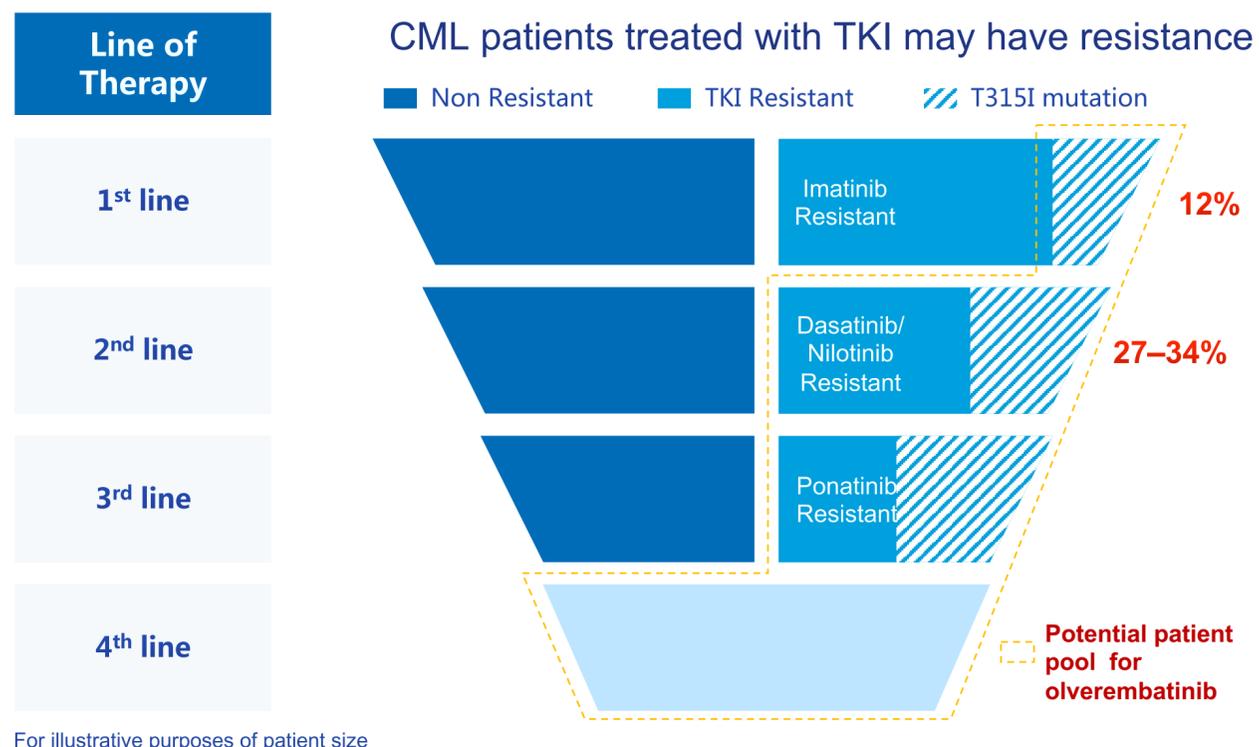
CML Full Approval NDA accepted by CDE

- Olverembatinib was granted **Priority Review Designation** and acceptance of **NDA for Full Approval**



Global Commercialization

- Launched NPP with **Tanner Pharma**. Plans to cover **+130 countries and regions globally**
- Annual sales of Global CML Market is roughly **USD 6 bn**
- Annual sales of 2nd generation TKI (dasatinib, nilotinib) in 2020 and 2021 **> USD 4 bn**



T315I mutation was the most frequent mutation detected in imatinib-, nilotinib-, and dasatinib resistant cases, accounting for 12.3%, 27.3%, and 34.1%¹

Drugs	Global Launch	WW sales (USD)	Indications
Ponatinib	2013.01	469M (2021 whole year)	CML · ALL
Asciminib	2021.10	56M (2022 first half-year)	CML

Rapid Progress with Global Clinical Development Programs

Compounds	Target	Indications	Preclinical	Ph-I	Ph-II	Registration Trial	NDA Approval	Trial Region	Rights Region	
HQP1351	BCR-ABL/KIT	Resistant CML	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-II]					 奥雷巴替尼 olverembatinib	   	
		Resistant CML , Ph+ ALL	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-I]							
		GIST	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-I]							
		Ph+ ALL	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-II]							
APG-2575	Bcl-2 Selective	r/r CLL/SLL (China)	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-II]						 	
		r/r CLL/SLL (Global)	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-II]							
		WM	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-II]							
		AML	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-II]							
		MDS	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-II]							
		MM	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-II]							
		T-PLL	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-I]							
		MCL	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-II]							
		ER+/HER2-BC and Solid Tumors	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-I]							
APG-115	MDM2-p53	Melanoma and Solid Tumors(IO Combo)	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-II]				●		 	
		ACC	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-I]				●			
		AML,MDS	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-II]				●			
APG-1387	IAP/XIAP	Solid tumors(IO Combo)	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-II]				●		 	
		PDAC+ Chemo	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-I]							
		CHB	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-II]							
APG-1252	Bcl-2/Bcl-xL	NSCLC+ TKI	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-II]							
		SCLC+ Chemo	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-II]							
		NET	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-I]							
		NHL	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-II]				●			
APG-2449	FAK/ALK/ROS1	NSCLC/ Solid tumors	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-I]							
APG-5918	EED Selective	Tumors/Hemoglobinopathy	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-I]							
APG-265	PROTACs MDM2	Tumors	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-I]							
UBX1967/1325	Bcl Family	DME	[Progress bar from Preclinical to Ph-II]							

● POC ● POC in progress

Transition Towards a Fully-Integrated Global Biopharma Company

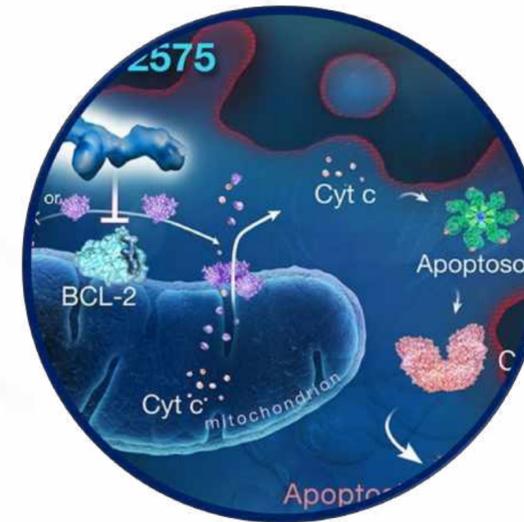


Ascentage Pharma

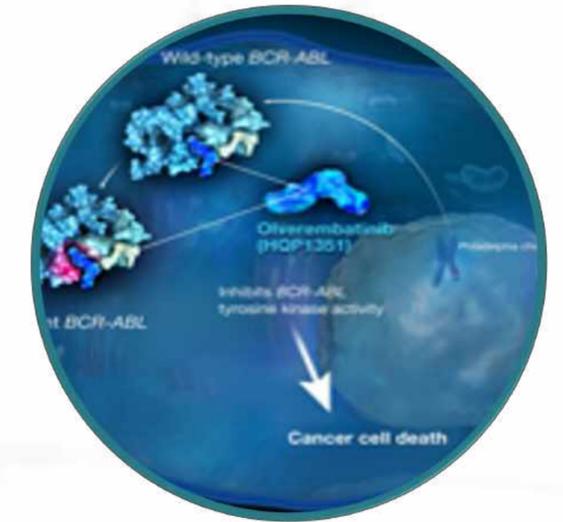
Global Headquarter/R&D Center and Manufacturing Facility in Suzhou, China

- GMP manufacturing equipment installation and qualification has been completed
- MAH type A certificate was issued in Nov 2022
- Capabilities for incubator and accelerator with angel innovation funding support

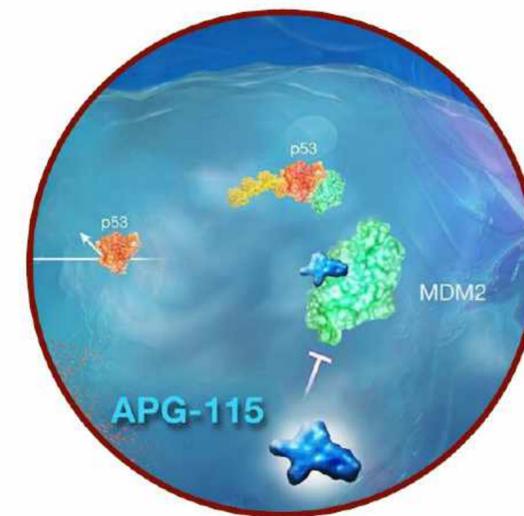
Ascentage Pharma Hematology Portfolio



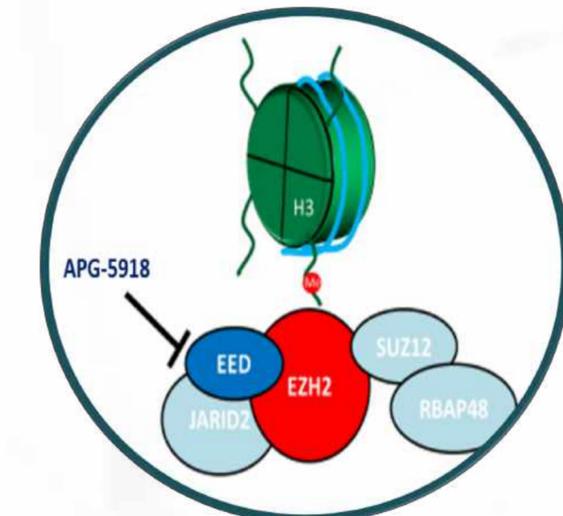
Lisaftoclax a Bcl-2
Selective Inhibitor



Olverembatinib
Multi-Kinase
BCR-ABL TKI



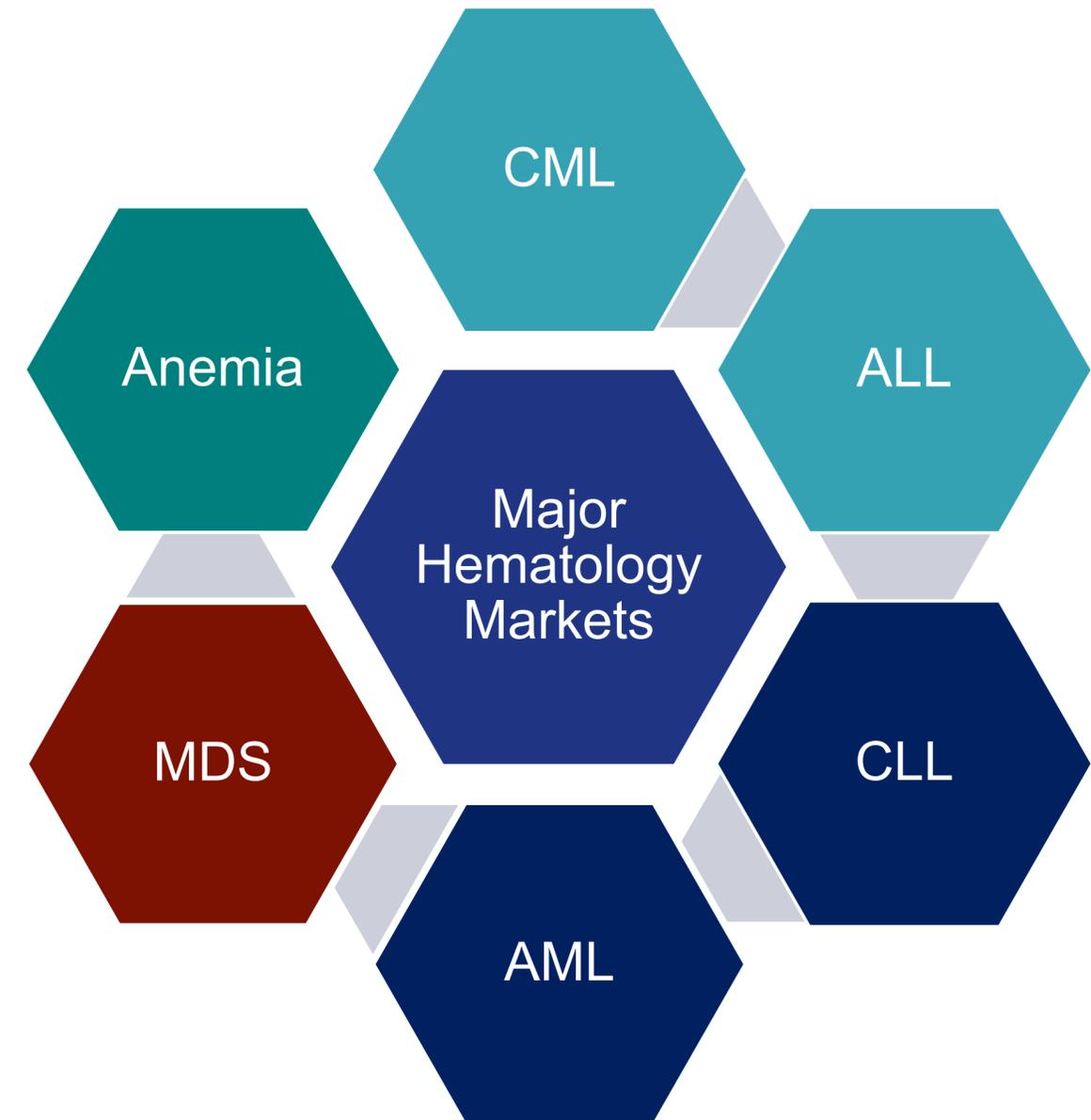
Alrizomadlin an
MDM2-p53 inhibitor



APG-5918 a
potent EED inhibitor

Hematology Markets

Our Portfolio aligns with
Significant Growth Opportunities



Recognitions by the Global Research Community

ASCO 2022

7 abstracts selected for presentations

Drug candidate : Olverembatinib , Lisaftoclax , Alrizomadlin , APG-2449 , APG-1252



AACR 2022

6 abstracts selected for presentations

Drug candidate : Lisaftoclax , Alrizomadlin , APG-2449 , APG-5918 etc.



EHA 2022

1 abstract selected for presentation

Drug candidate: Lisaftoclax



ASH 2022

4 abstracts selected for oral presentation

Drug candidate: : Olverembatinib, Lisaftoclax



HQP1351

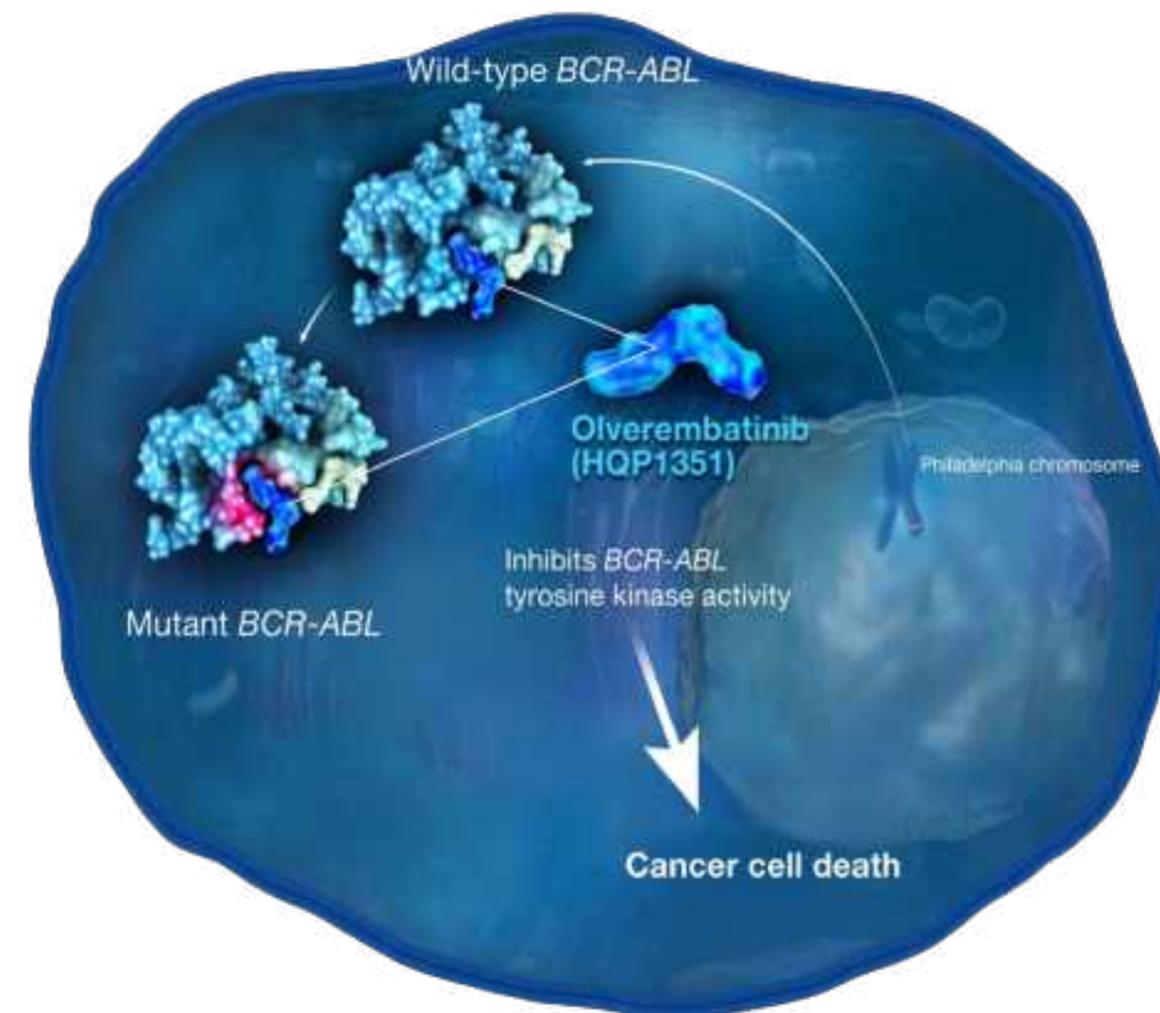
Olverembatinib

Overview

The first and the only commercialized third generation BCR-ABL inhibitor in China

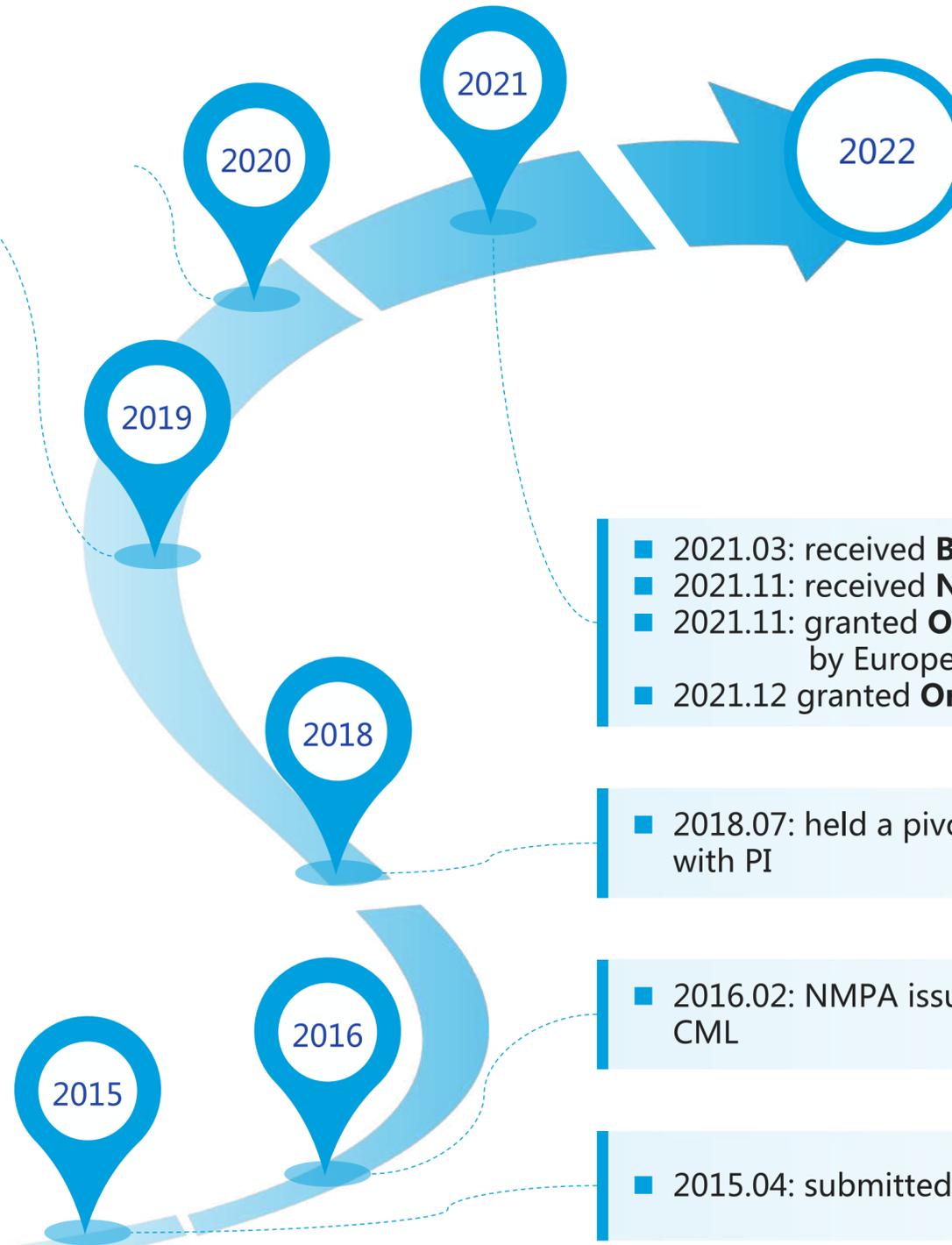
Targeting BCR-ABL mutants, including the T315I mutation

Best-in-class drug potential globally



5 years roadmap: From IND to NDA Approval

- Clinical results of olverembatinib in CML were selected for oral presentation at ASH 2018-2022 and nominated as **“Best of ASH”** in 2019



- 2022.03: granted **Orphan Drug Designation (ALL)**
- 2022.04: Included in 2022 CSCO and CACA guidelines for CML and Ph+ ALL
- 2022.07: Received NDA acceptance for full approval and priority review by CDE
- 2022.07 : Gained Canada CTA clearance in Canada

- 2021.03: received **Breakthrough Therapy Designation**
- 2021.11: received **NDA Approval**
- 2021.11: granted **Orphan Drug Designation (CML)** by European Commission
- 2021.12 granted **Orphan Drug Designation (AML)**

- 2018.07: held a pivotal Phase II clinical trial kick-off meeting with PI

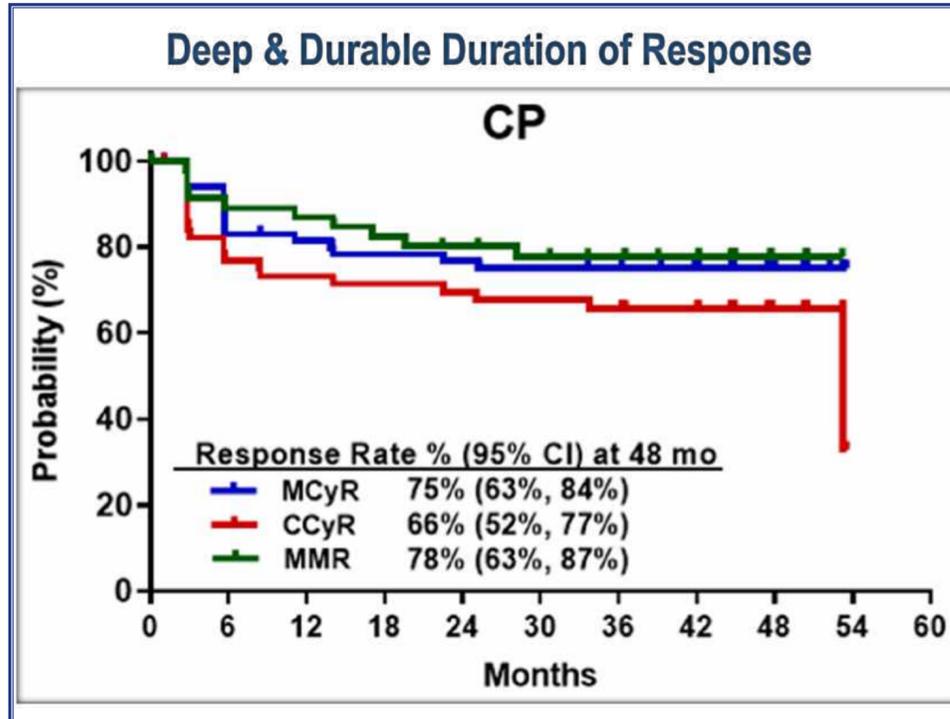
- 2016.02: NMPA issued a **“one-time umbrella approval”** for r/r CML

- 2015.04: submitted an IND TKI resistant CML in China

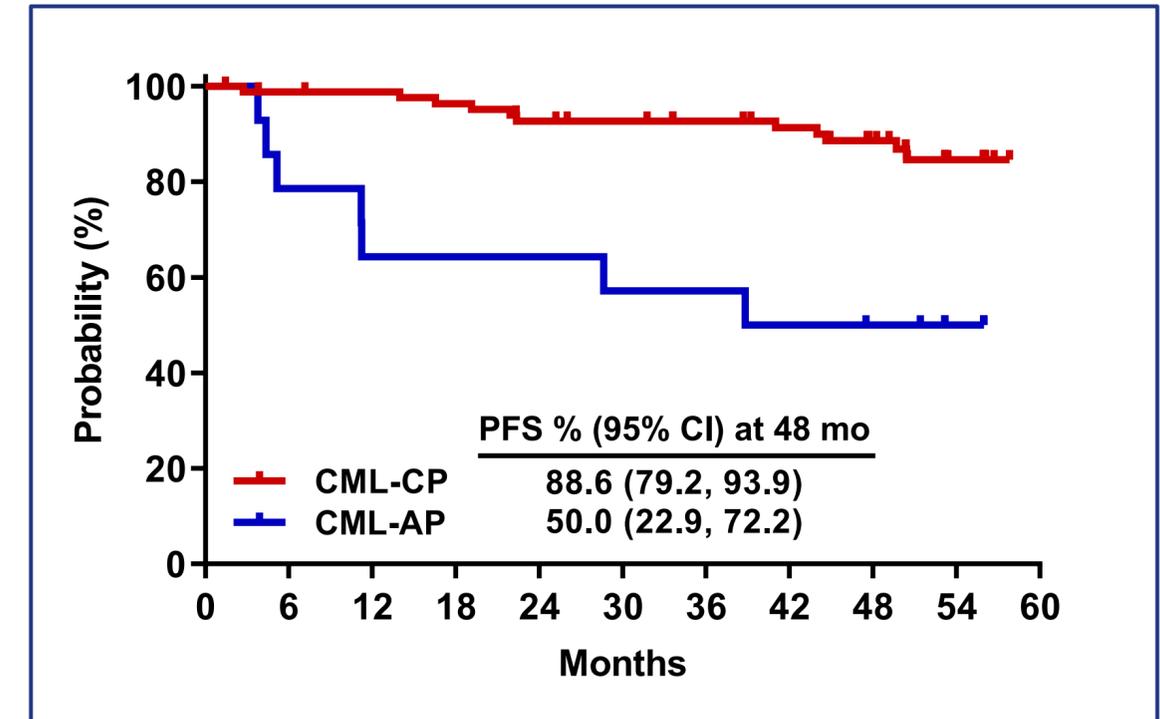
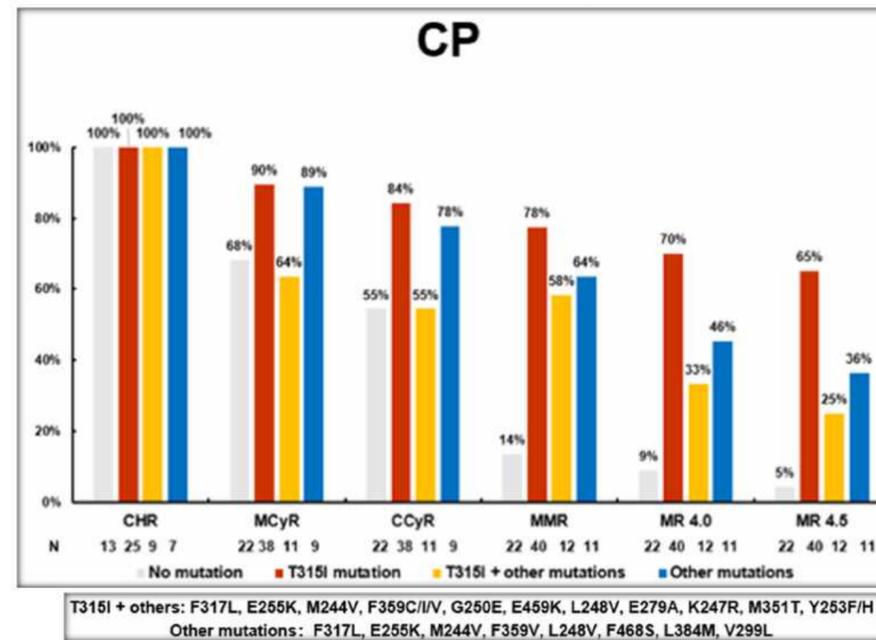
Ph I: Demonstrated Durable Efficacy and Differentiated Safety Profile



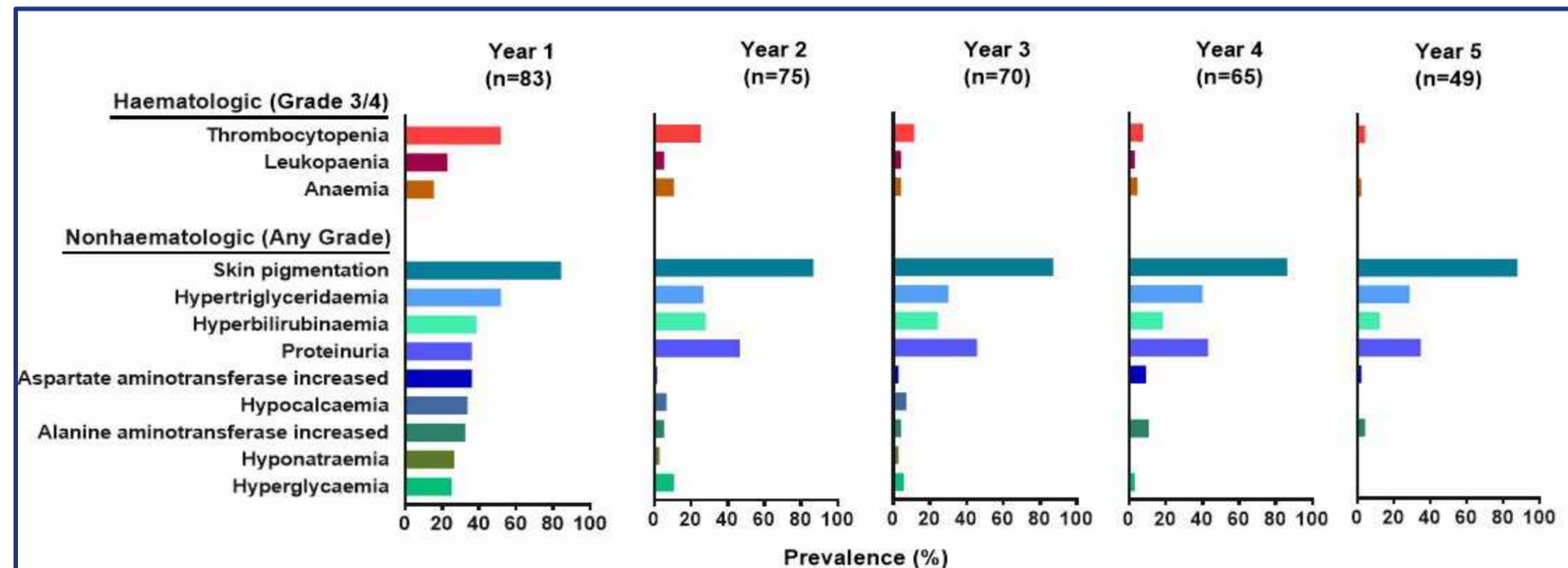
Ph I: 5-year data for Olverembatinib



MMR Remission in T315i & Compound Mutations



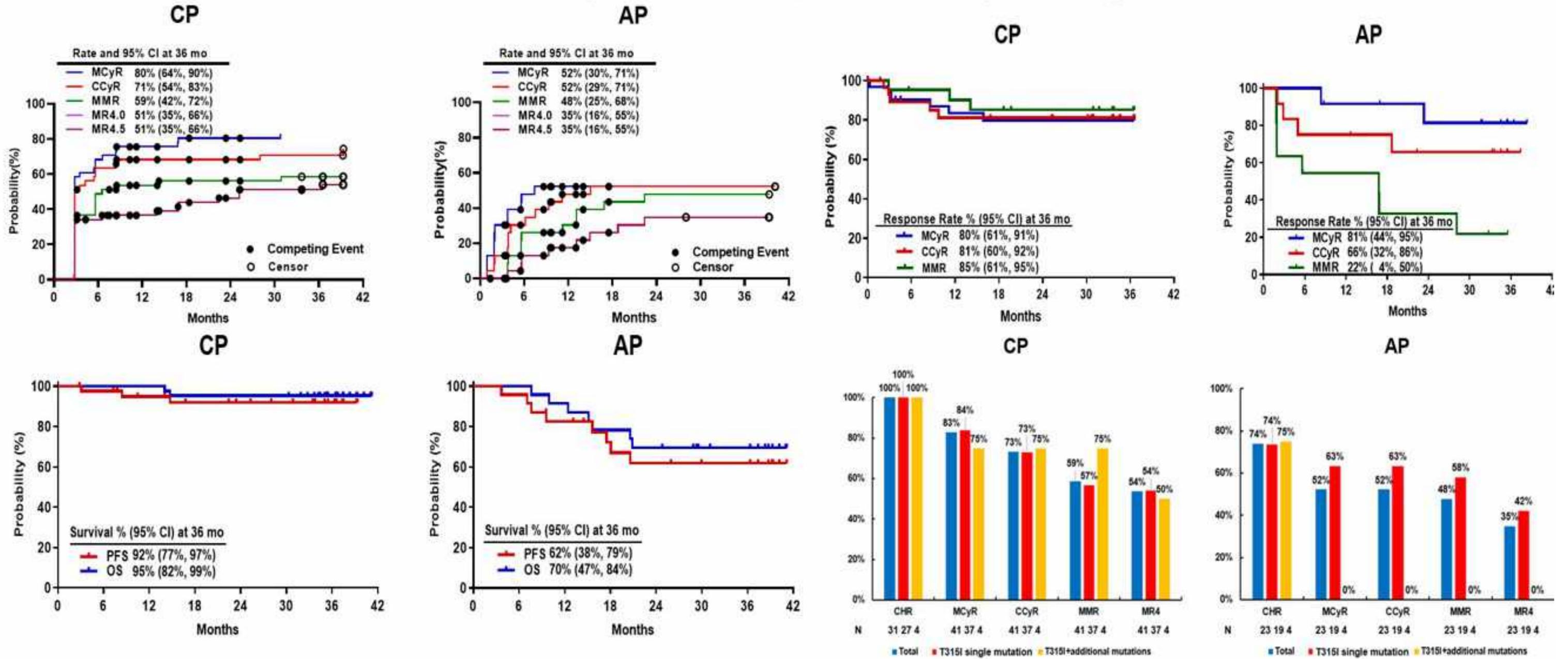
80% of patients remain on therapy for more than 5 years



Pivotal Trial: Deep & Durable Efficacy in T315i CML



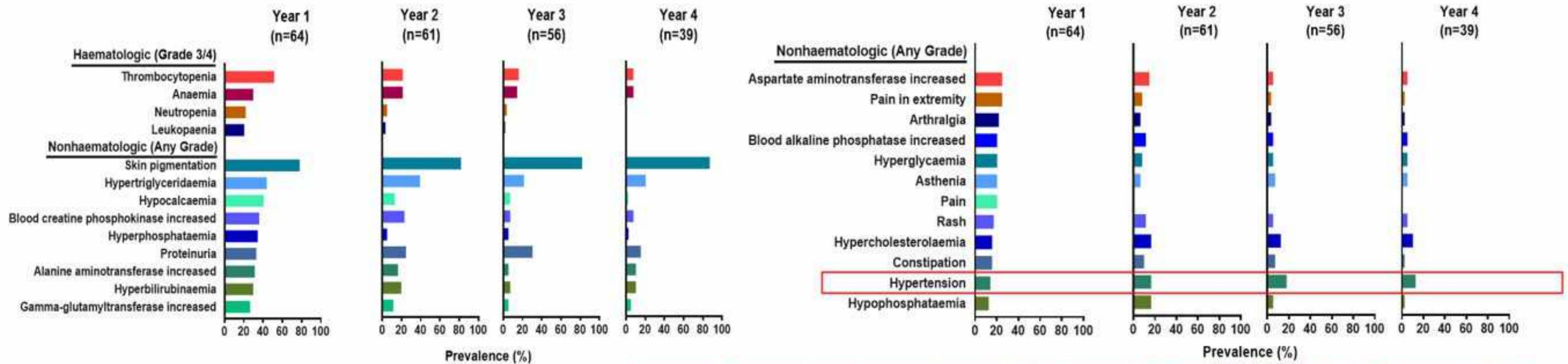
Cumulative Incidence of Responses, DOT, PFS & Response by Mutational Status



Pivotal Trial: Differentiated Safety Profile, enables long remissions



A Proven Safety Profile in TKI resistant CML enables Long-term Remissions

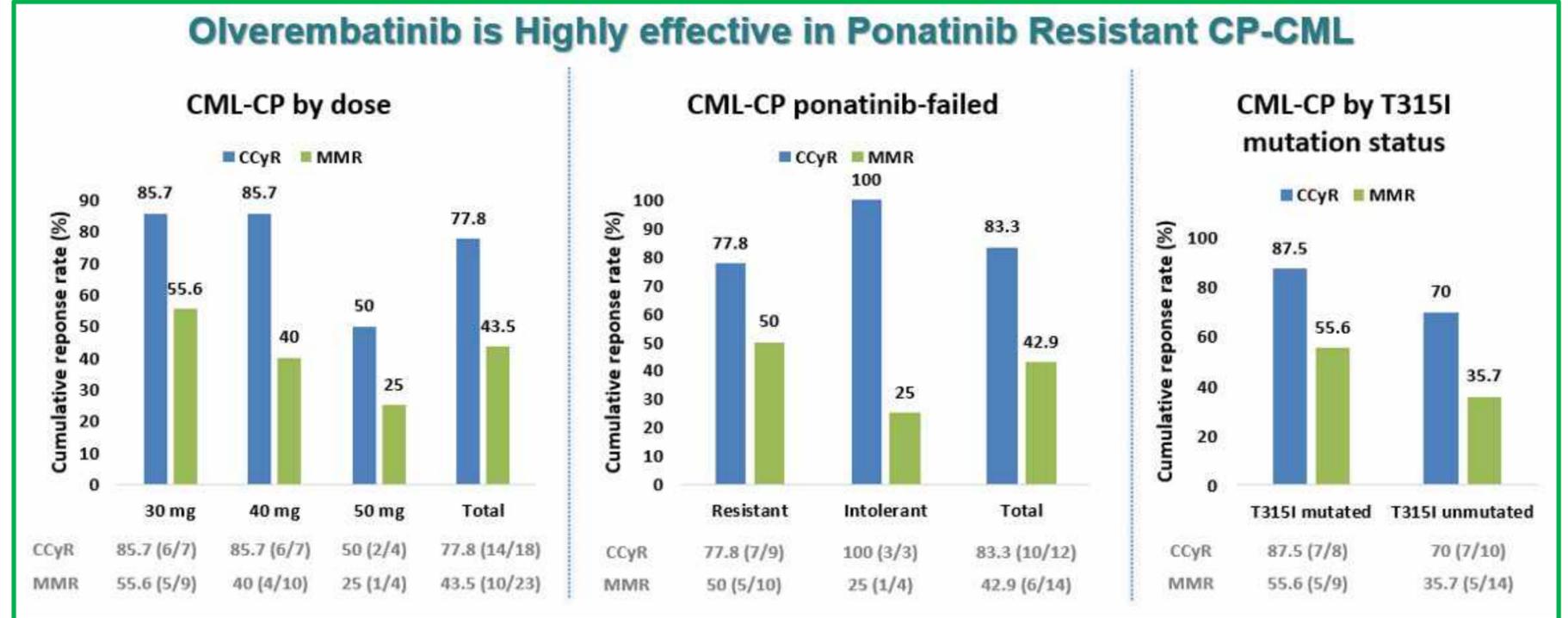


Any grade arterial occlusive & venous thrombotic AEs occurred in 3.1% of patients, of which 1.6% were grade 3 or 4.

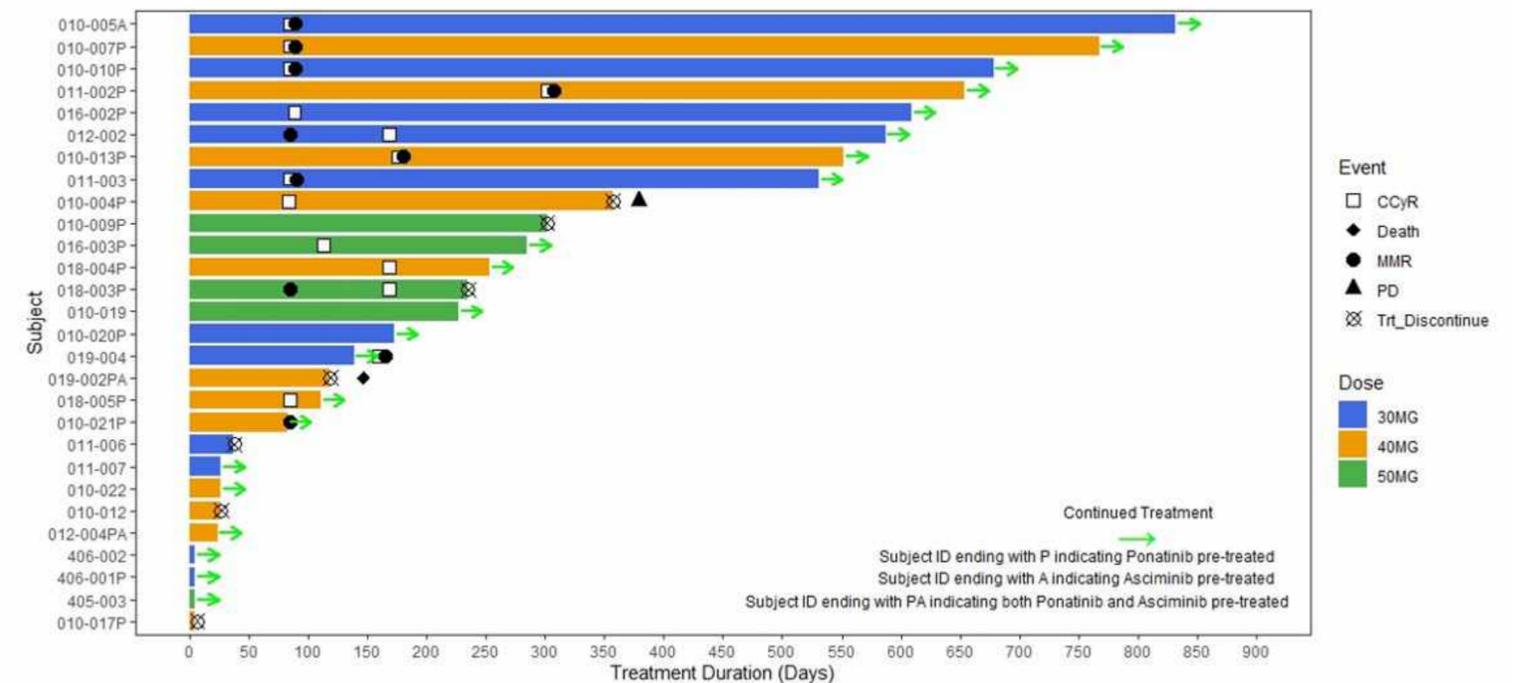
US Ph Ib/II: Olverembatinib is Potentially Effective in Ponatinib Resistant CML



Characteristic	CML-CP	Advanced Ph ⁺ leukemia	Total
N	38	13	51
Line of therapy, n. (%)			
Primary refractory	0	0	0
Salvage 1	6 (15.8)	1 (7.7)	7 (13.7)
Salvage 2	11 (28.9)	3 (23.1)	14 (27.5)
Salvage 3+	18 (47.4)	7 (53.8)	25 (49.0)
Missing	3 (7.9)	2 (15.4)	5 (9.8)
Prior ponatinib use, n (%)			
Resistant	14 (70.0)	7 (87.5)	21 (75.0)
Intolerant	6 (30.0)	1 (12.5)	7 (25.0)
T315I mutation	14 (36.8)	5 (38.5)	19 (37.3)



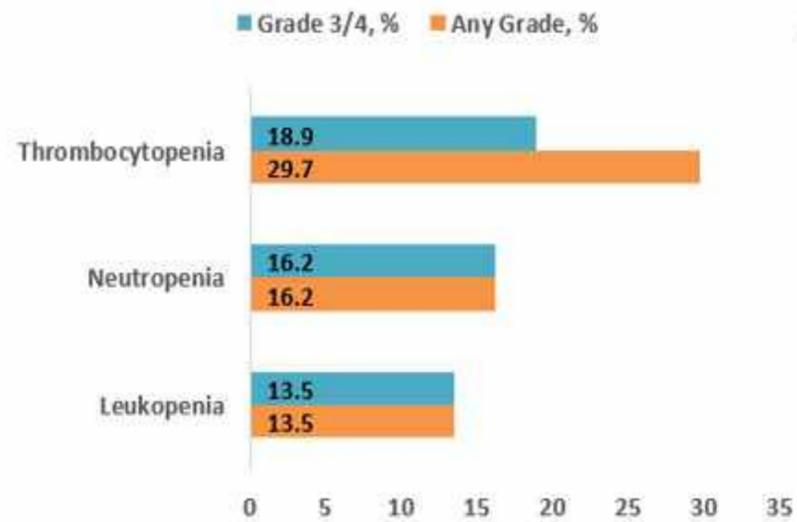
Durable Responses in Asciminib & Ponatinib Resistant CML Patients



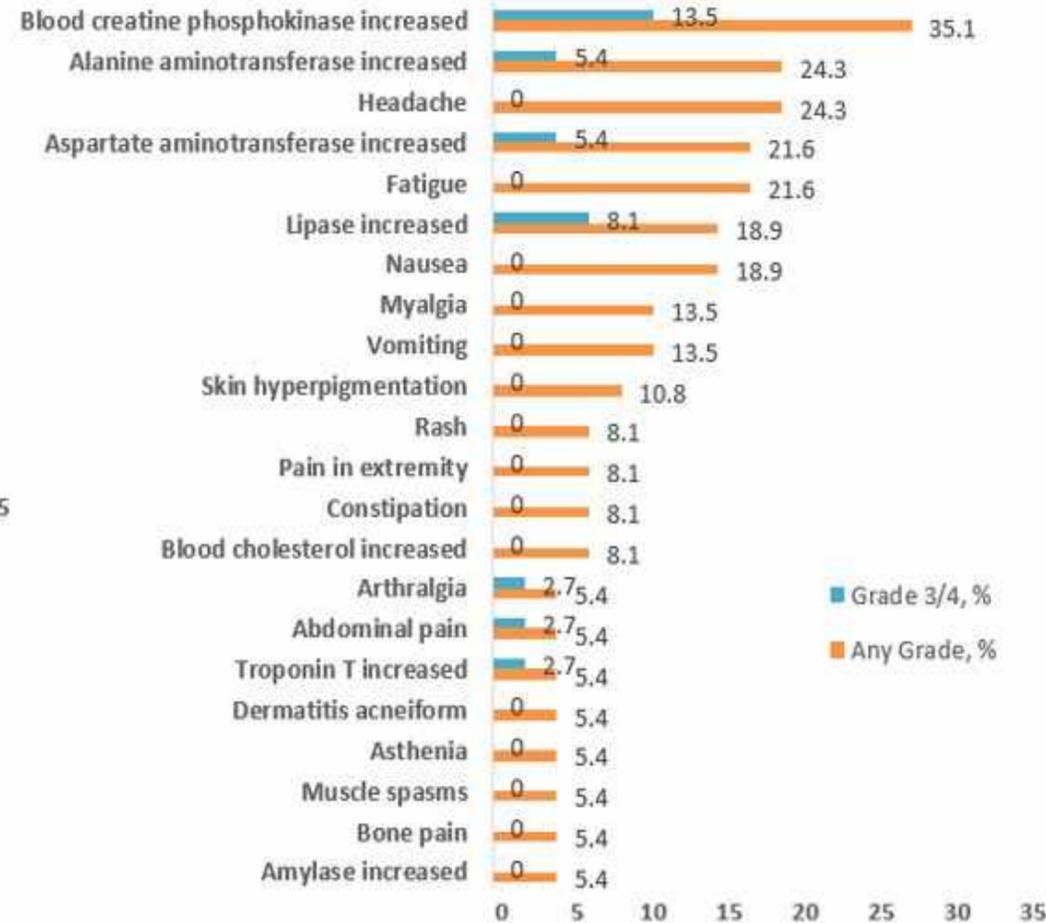
US Ph Ib/II: Safety & Activity in Ponatinib Resistant PH+ALL



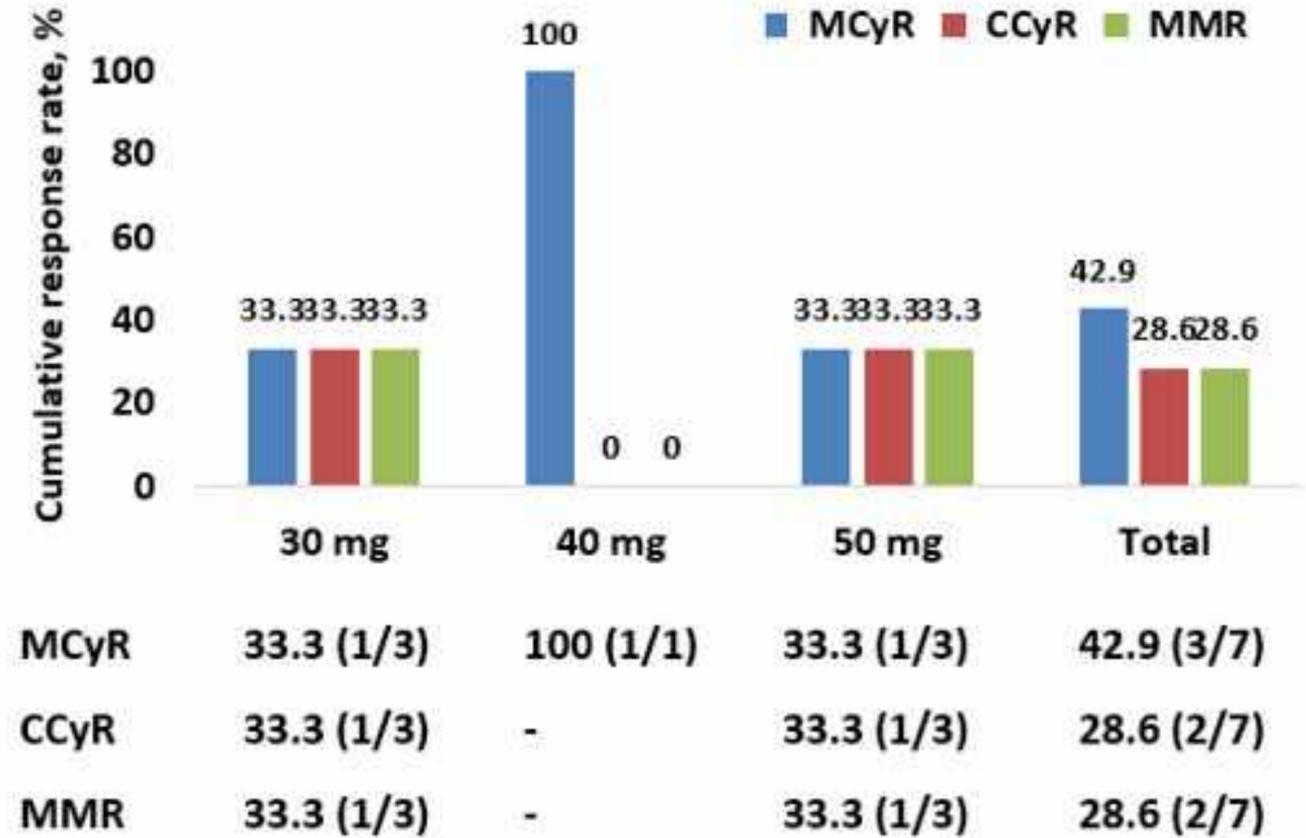
Hematologic toxicities



Non-hematologic toxicity

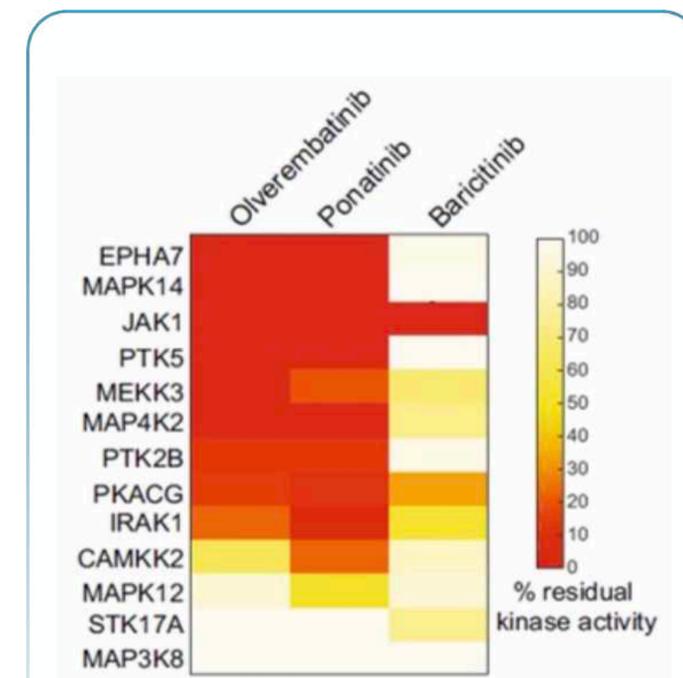
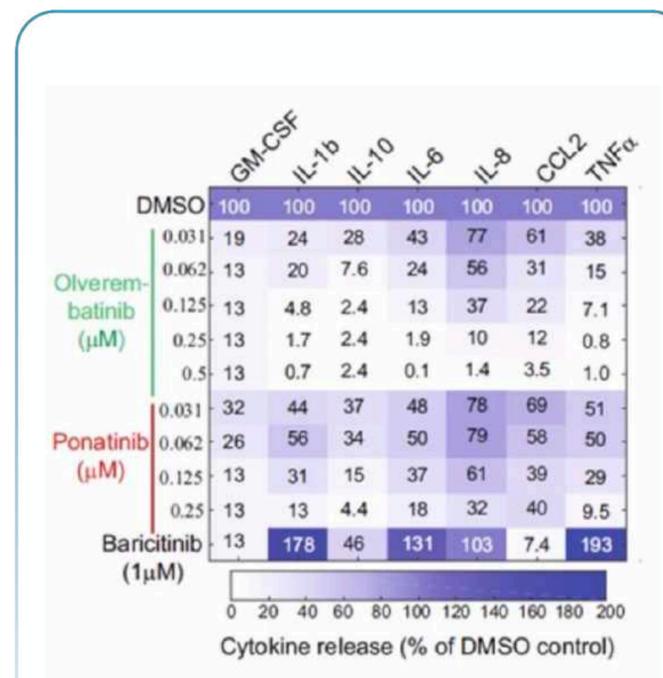


Efficacy in Advanced Ph+ Leukemia



Preclinical Data Demonstrating Olverembatinib's Therapeutic Potential in Treating COVID-19

- Olverembatinib blocks the activity of several kinases essential for cytokine signalling, thereby dampening the Omicron-NTD-mediated cytokine release and reducing inflammations.
- Targeting multiple essential kinases that mediated cytokine release for SARS-CoV-2 and variants, may represent an attractive therapeutic option for treating moderate to severe COVID-19.



Correspondence

EMBO Molecular Medicine

Olverembatinib inhibits SARS-CoV-2-Omicron variant-mediated cytokine release in human peripheral blood mononuclear cells

Marina Chan¹, Eric C Holland¹ & Taranjit S Gujral^{1,2,*}

The World Health Organization has declared COVID-19 to be a pandemic. Despite the development of vaccines, COVID-19 continues to be a healthcare burden, especially in persons with a compromised immune system and others who remain unvaccinated. Most COVID-19 severe COVID-19 and other conditions where a cytokine storm is a lethal event. In late November 2021, the Omicron (B.1.1.529 / 21K) variant was detected in South Africa and has been associated with rapidly increasing case numbers worldwide (preprint: Pulliam *et al.*, 2021). The Omicron Together, these data establish that the presence of mutations in the NTD of the Omicron variant does not alter its ability to promote cytokine release. Previously, a machine learning-based drug screening identified Ponatinib, an FDA-approved drug for chronic myelogenous

Effect of Olverembatinib, Ponatinib, and Baricitinib on Omicron NTD-mediated cytokine release

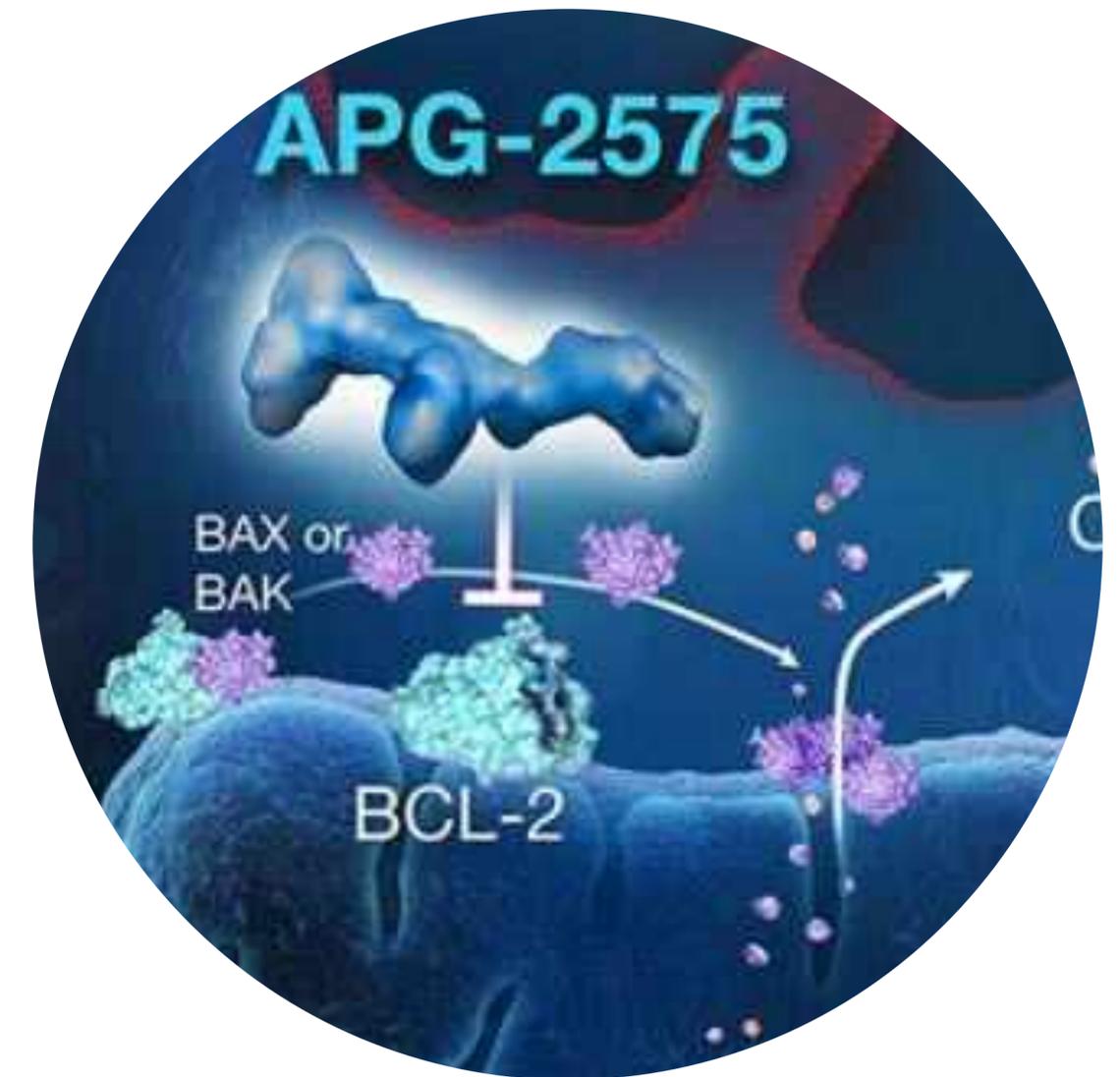
Comparison of kinase inhibition profiles of Olverembatinib, Ponatinib, and Baricitinib

APG-2575 Overview

Novel, orally administered Bcl-2
selective inhibitor, follow to
Venclexta®

The second drug entered into pivotal
phase II study globally

Best in class potential

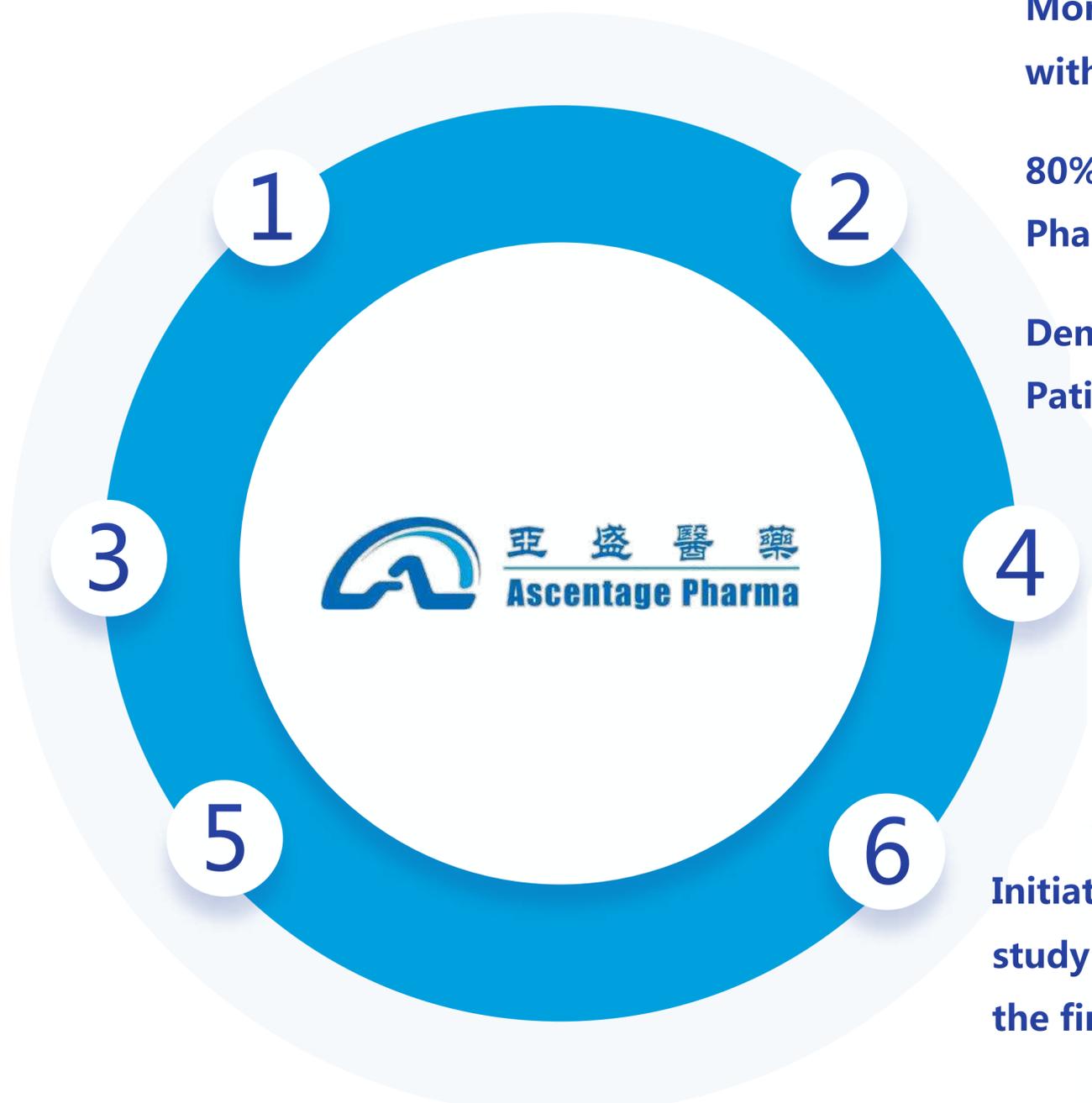


Lisaftoclax : Potential best-in class Bcl-2 inhibitor

More than 400 subjects enrolled into the APG-2575 studies, including r/r CLL, FL, MCL, MZL, DLBCL, WM, MM, AML, MDS and HCL patients

Potential Best-in-Class with well tolerated safety profile, no DLT, no MTD reported

IND clearance for ER+ breast cancer and other solid tumors by FDA



More than 190 CLL patients have been treated with APG-2575 with POC achieved

80% PR in Evaluable rrCLL/SLL Patients in US Phase I Study

Demonstrated 67% ORR in Evaluable rrCLL/SLL Patients in doses \geq 400 mg, China Phase I Study

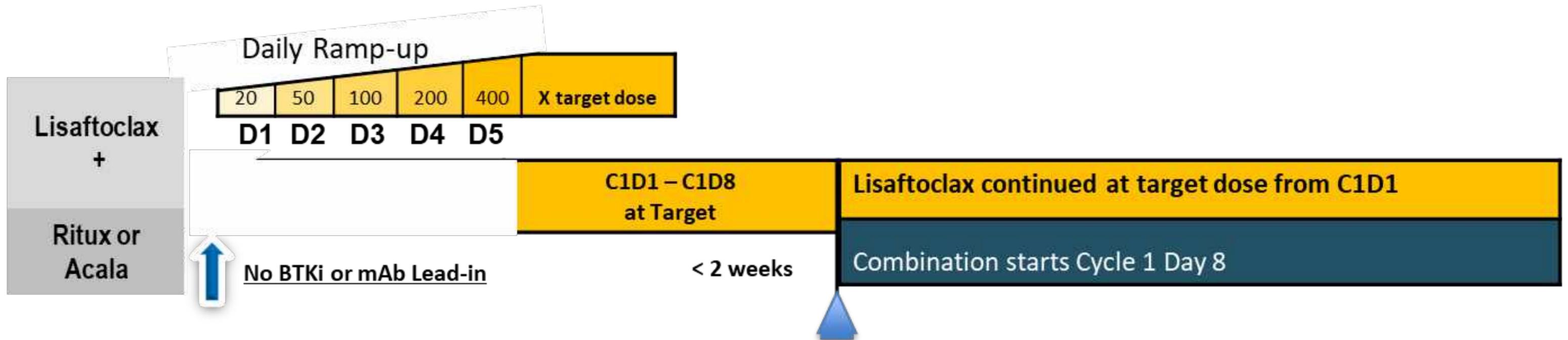
5 Orphan Drug Designations (ODD): CLL, WM, MM, AML, FL

Initiated registrational pivotal Phase II study for treatment of r/r CLL/SLL and the first patient has been dosed

Global Phase II Study in the US: Safety+ Efficacy

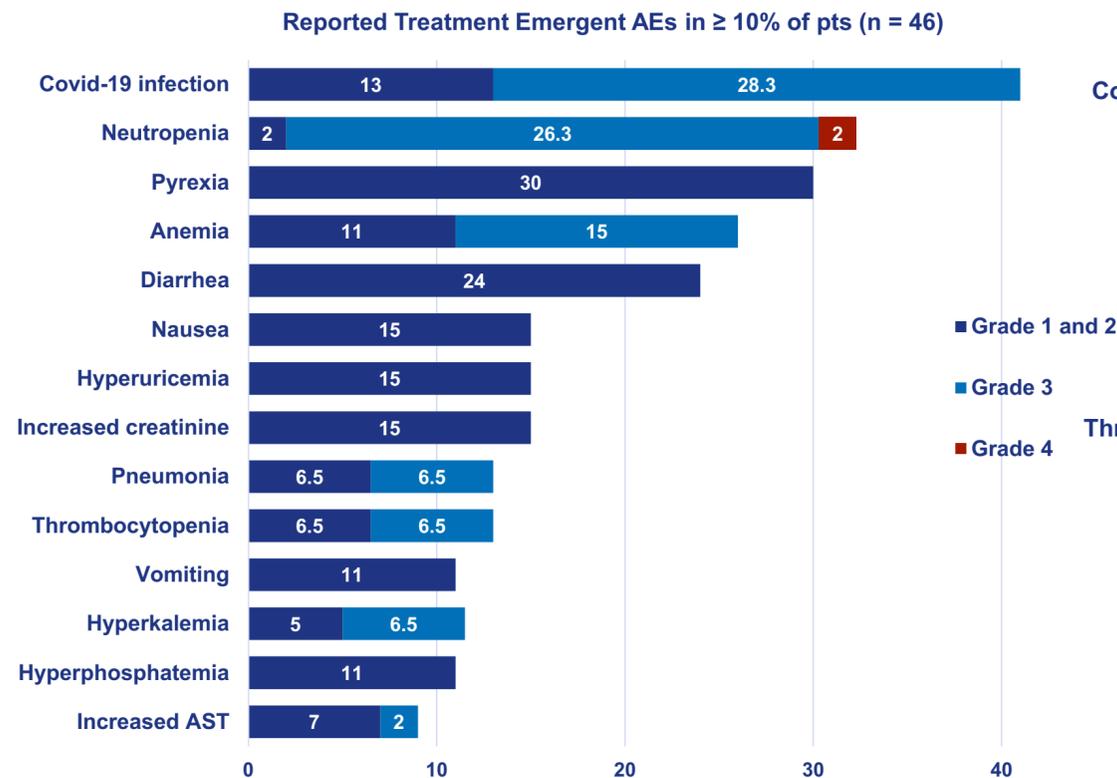
Daily Dose Ramp-up: More HCP & Patient Friendly & Eliminated TLS Risk

Lisaftoclax + combination: lisaftoclax daily ramp-up, combination treatment starts < 2 weeks

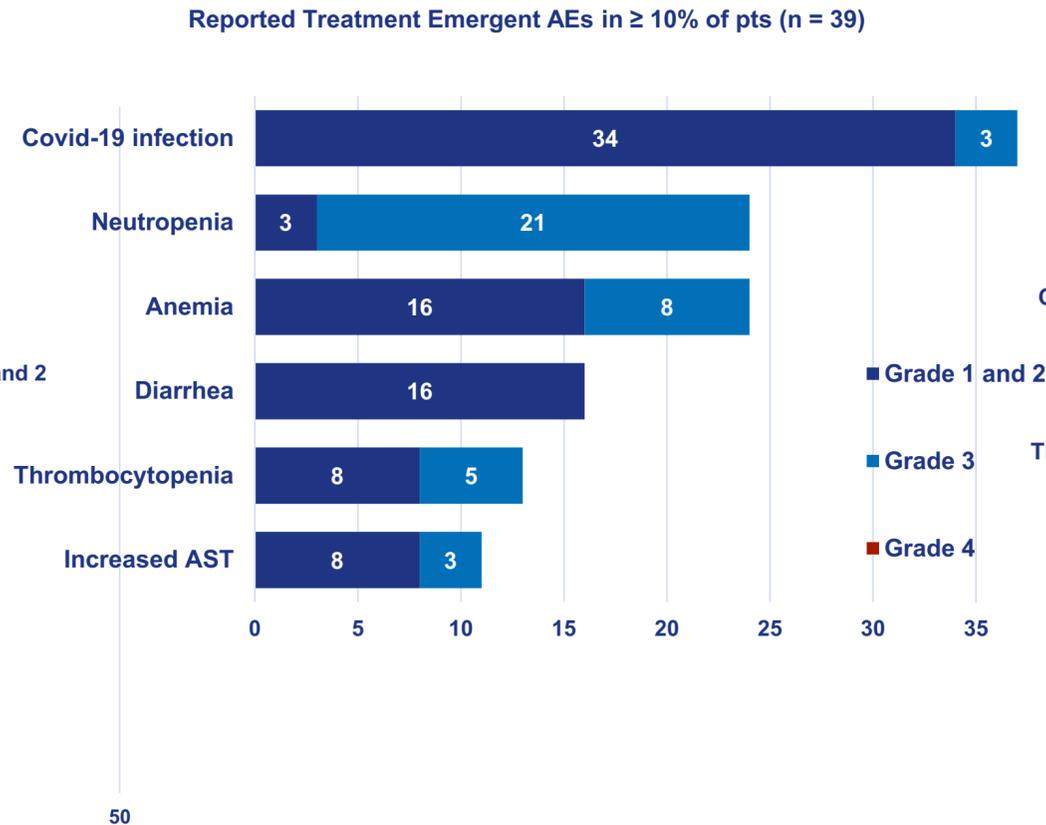


Global Phase II Study: Lisoftoclax shows Best-In-Class Safety Profile

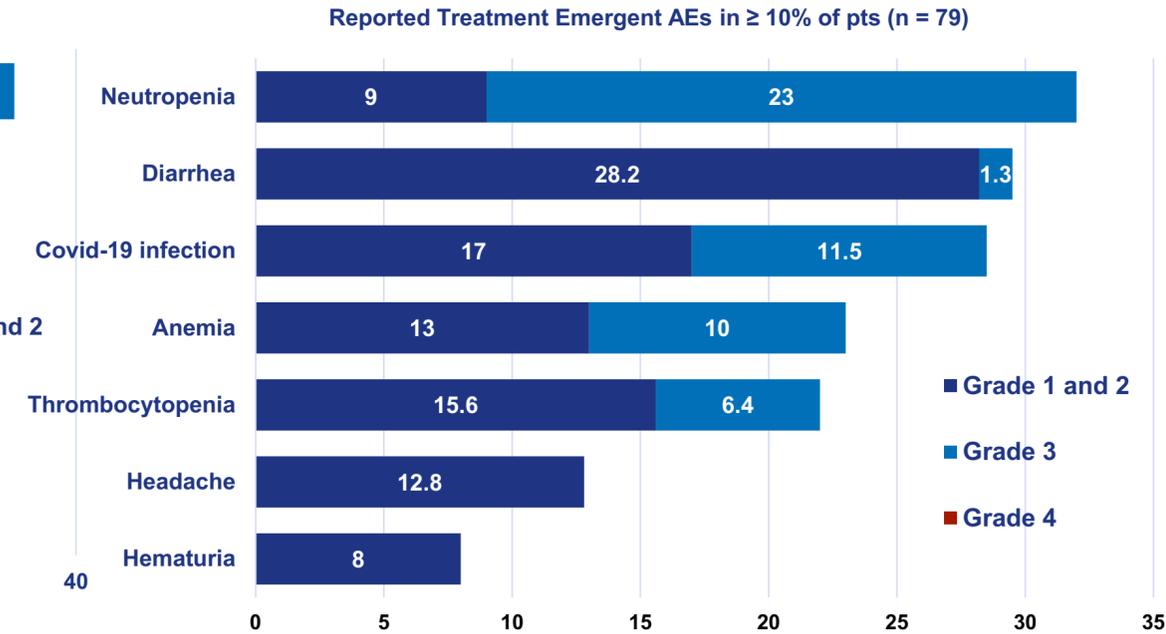
Lisoftoclax monotherapy



Lisoftoclax + Rituximab



Lisoftoclax + Acalabrutinib



Lisoftoclax: differentiated safety as a single agent or in combination with rituximab or with acalabrutinib

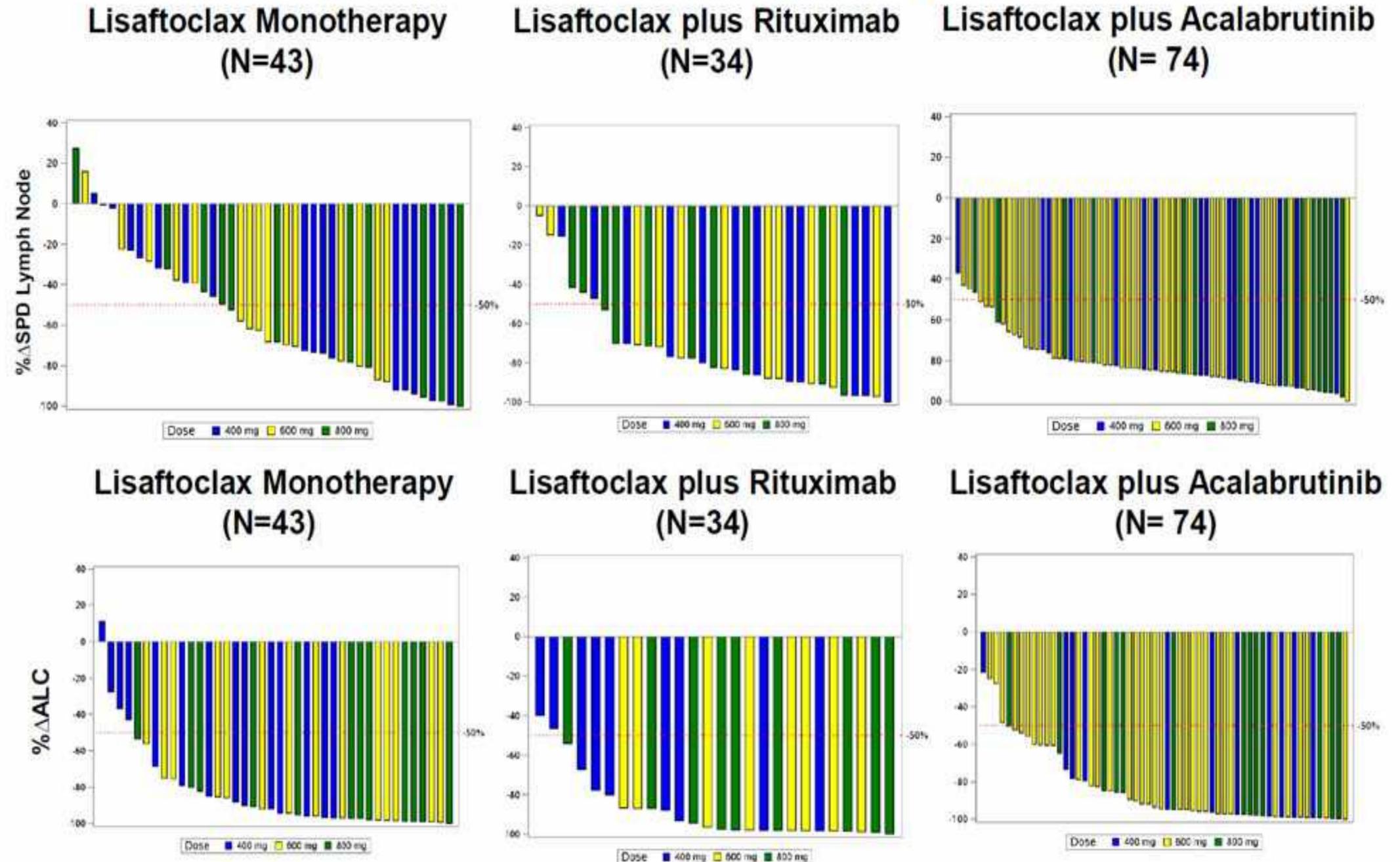
- No DLTs observed, the MTD has not been reached.
- TLS (n = 4; 2 clinical/2 laboratory), Dose reductions due neutropenia (n = 2, 1 in CD20)
- No treatment-related discontinuation or deaths

Global Phase II Study: Lisoftoclax Efficacy Summary

Lisoftoclax Demonstrated Efficacy is on par with Venetoclax

In r/rCLL, with ORR of:

- Monotherapy (n=43): **67.4%**
- Lisoftoclax + Rituximab (n=34): **79.4%**
- Lisoftoclax + Acalabrutinib: TN(n=16): **100%**
- Lisoftoclax + Acalabrutinib R/R (n=57): **98%**
 - Lisoftoclax + Acalabrutinib R/R **BTKi naïve** (n=46): **100%**
 - Lisoftoclax + Acalabrutinib R/R **BTKi refractory** (n=8): **87.5%**
 - Lisoftoclax + Acalabrutinib R/R **Venetoclax refractory** (n=4): **75%**



Strong Differentiation From Venetoclax

APG-2575 Compared to Venetoclax

Efficacious in BTK resistant WM PDX model in which Venetoclax shows no effect

Daily ramp-up verse weekly ramp up

Extremely low lab and clinical TLS

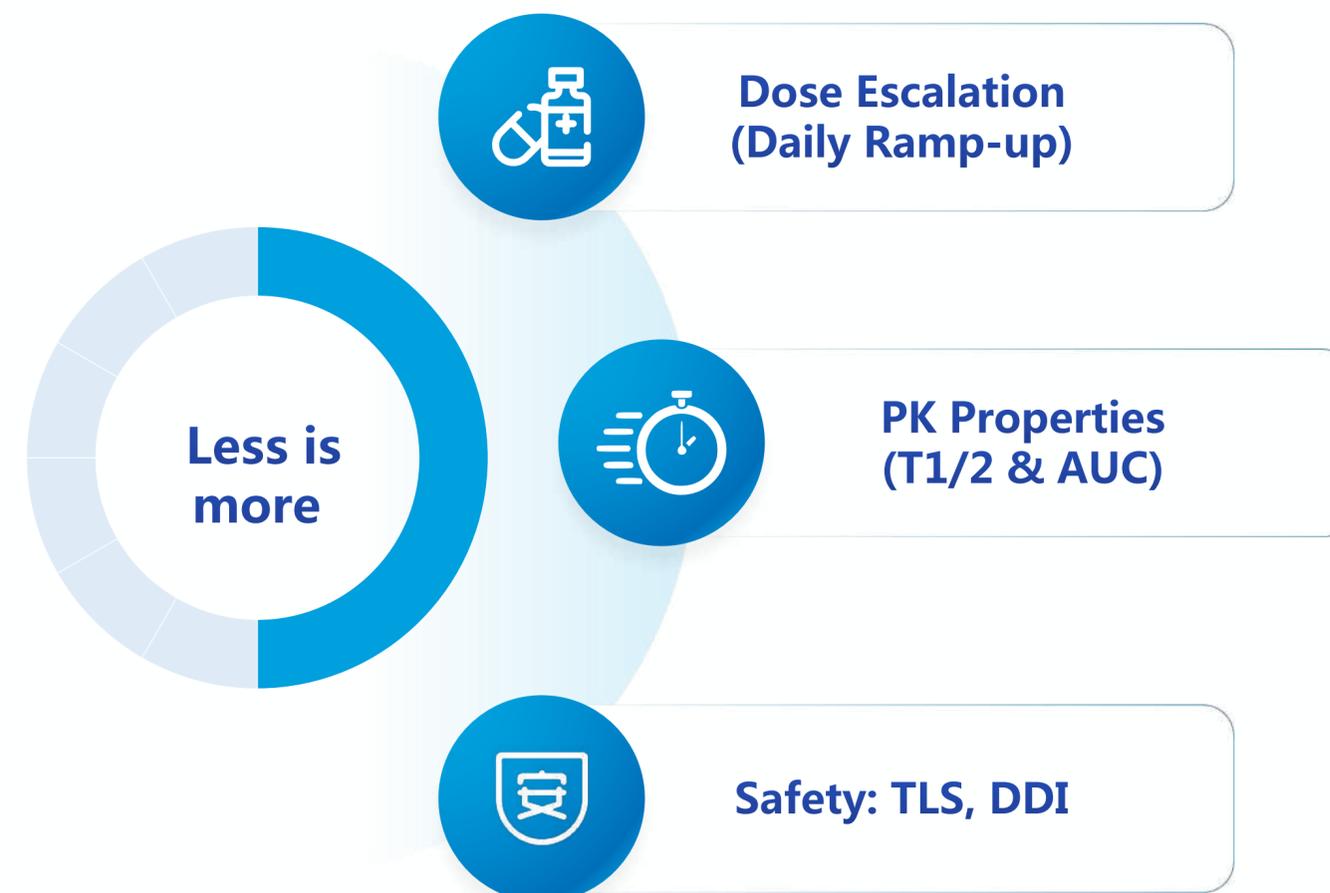
Less neutropenia and thrombocytopenia

Short T1/2 & exposure--potentially lower risk with better safety profile

Second BCL-2 registration clinical trial globally
First BCL-2 registration clinical trial for CLL in China

Conclusion

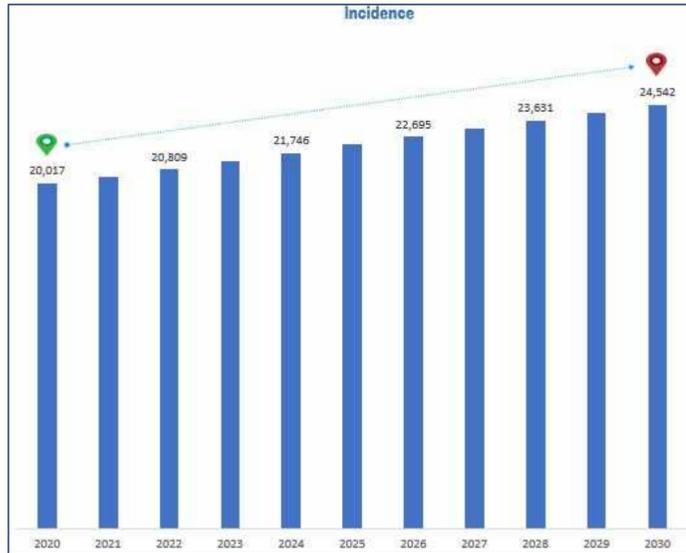
When Selectively Targeting BCL-2



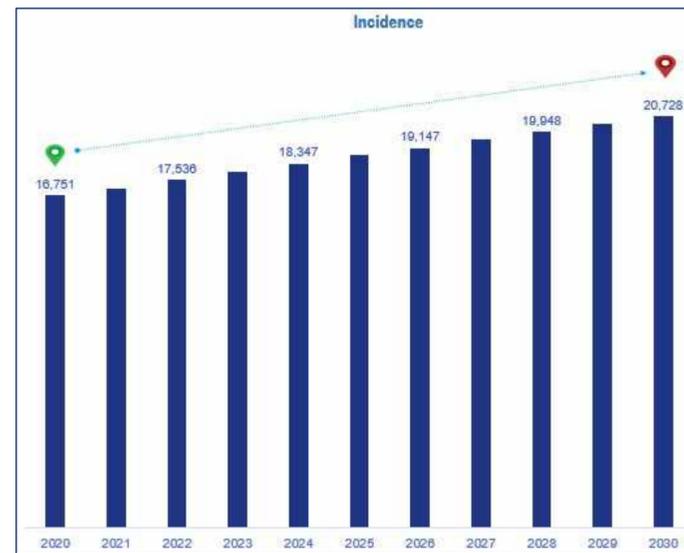
Lisafoclax Potential

Significant Opportunity for 2nd Gen, Better Safety Profile, More Patient & HCP Friendly BCL-2 Inhibitor

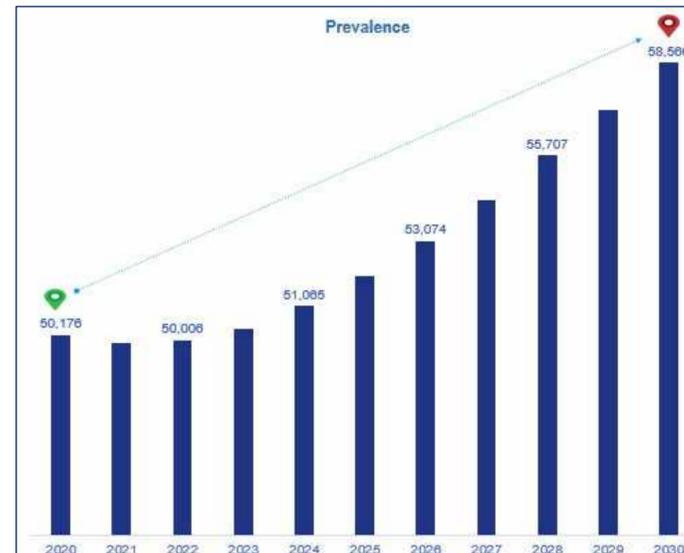
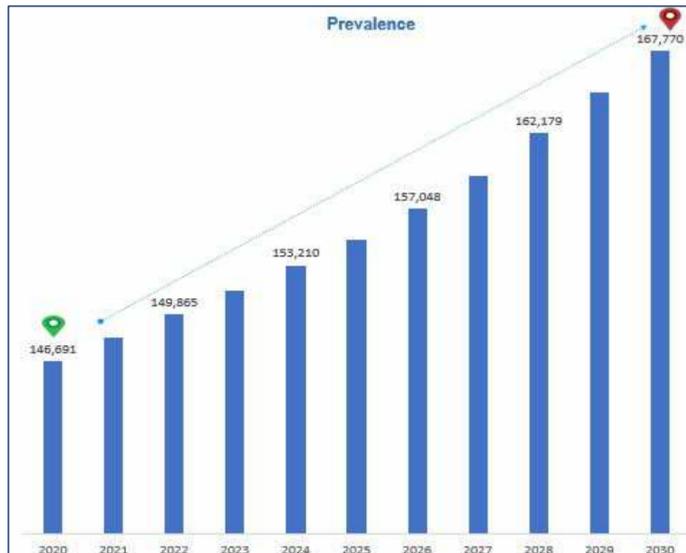
US CLL Patient Forecast



US AML Patient Forecast



Significant Patient Growth in each Disease



Global sales of Venetoclax are forecast to exceed **\$6B+** in 2027

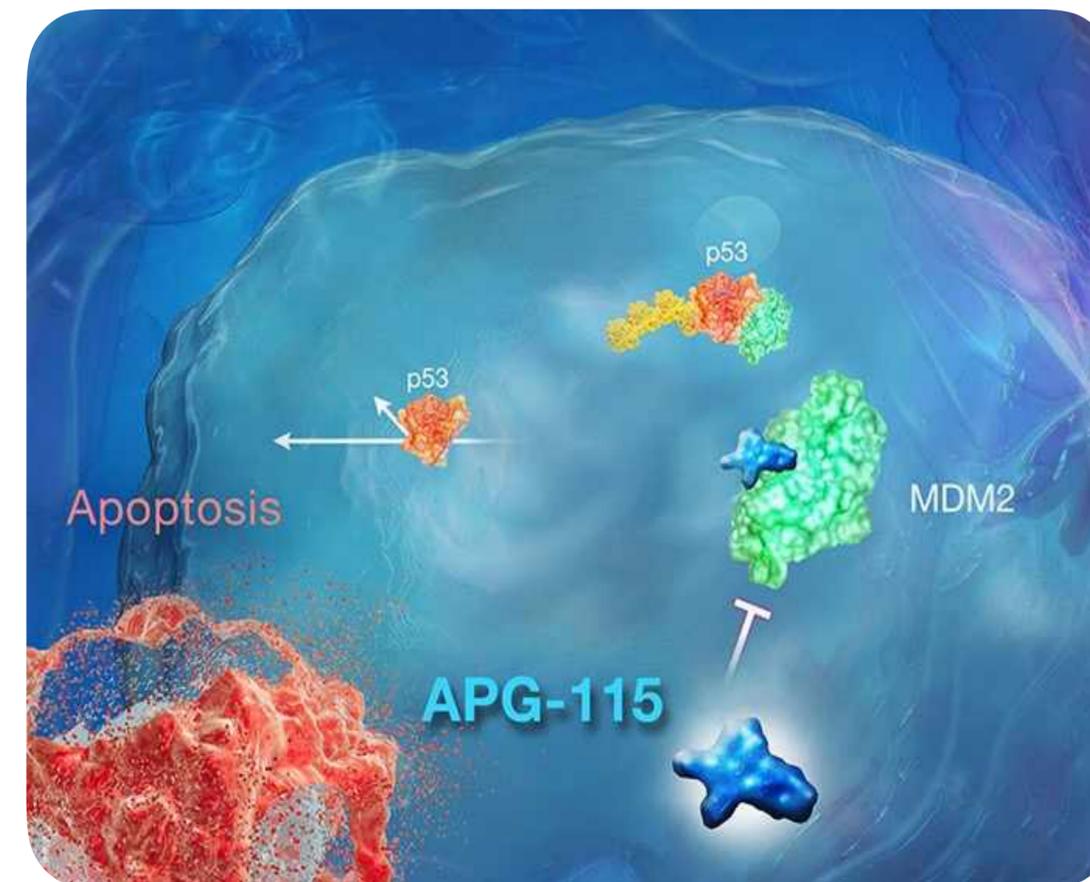


Alrizomadlin (APG-115)

MDM2-p53 Inhibitor

Activates p53 tumor suppression via
MDM2-p53 PPI

Potential First-in-Class Drug



Alrizomadlin : Mechanism

APG-115 Delivers Anti-tumor Activity by Multiple MOAs

Tumor Cells Apoptosis

Activates WT p53-dependent intrinsic apoptosis.

T-Cell Mediated Anti-tumor Immunity

MDM2 protein expression is upregulated in T-cell and is essential in enhancing T-cell function via stabilization of STAT5 protein (Zhou et al. Nature 2021)

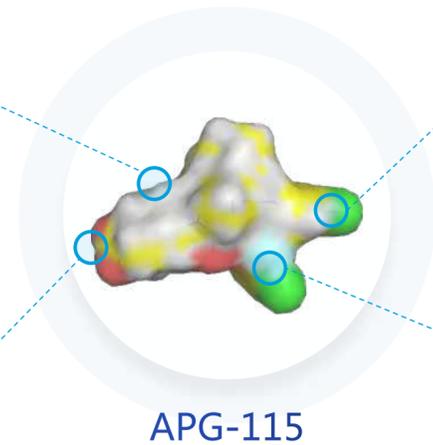


The ubiquitin ligase MDM2 sustains STAT5 stability to control T cell-mediated antitumor immunity

Jiajia Zhou^{1,2}, Ilona Kryczek^{1,2}, Shasha Li^{1,2}, Xiong Li^{1,2}, Angelo Aguilar^{1,4,5}, Shuang Wei^{1,2}, Sara Grove^{1,2}, Linda Vatan^{1,2}, Jiali Yu^{1,2}, Yijian Yan^{1,2}, Peng Liao^{1,2}, Heng Lin^{1,2}, Jing Li^{1,2}, Gaopeng Li^{1,2}, Wan Du^{1,2}, Weichao Wang^{1,2}, Xueting Lang^{1,2}, Weimin Wang^{1,2}, Shaomeng Wang^{1,4,5} and Weiping Zou^{1,2,4,5,6,7,8}

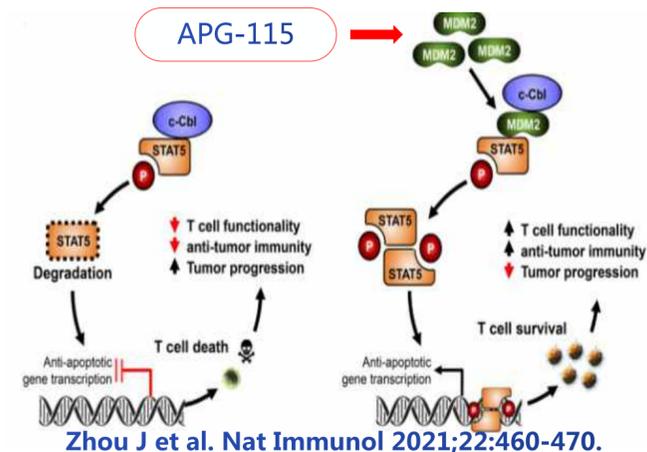
Targeting the p53-MDM2 pathway to reactivate tumor p53 is a chemotherapeutic approach. However, the involvement of this pathway in CD8⁺ T cell-mediated antitumor immunity is unknown. Here, we report that mice with MDM2 deficiency in T cells exhibit accelerated tumor progression and a decrease in tumor-infiltrating CD8⁺ T cell survival and function. Mechanistically, MDM2 competes with c-Cbl for STAT5 binding, reduces c-Cbl-mediated STAT5 degradation and enhances STAT5 stability in tumor-infiltrating CD8⁺ T cells. Targeting the p53-MDM2 interaction with a pharmacological agent, APG-115, augmented MDM2 in T cells, thereby stabilizing STAT5, boosting T cell immunity and synergizing with cancer immunotherapy. Unexpectedly, these effects of APG-115 were dependent on p53 and MDM2 in T cells. Clinically, MDM2 abundance correlated with T cell function and interferon- γ signature in patients with cancer. Thus, the p53-MDM2 pathway controls T cell immunity, and targeting this pathway may treat patients with cancer regardless of tumor p53 status.

APG-115 synergizes with IO and enhances T-cell mediated antitumor immunity



Inhibition of MDM2-p53 interaction

Host immunomodulator



STAT5, signal transducer and activator of transcription 5.

5. Tolcher AW et al. Molec Cancer Ther 2019;18:A086.

Tumor microenvironment

Activates innate immunity by reprogramming macrophages M2 to M1 to suppress tumorigenesis (Fang et al. 2019).

Synthetic Lethality

Alrizomadlin in combination with Lisafitoclax overcomes Venetoclax resistance in AML (Zhai et al. Clinical Cancer Research 2023)

CLINICAL CANCER RESEARCH | TRANSLATIONAL CANCER MECHANISMS AND THERAPY

Lisafitoclax in Combination with Alrizomadlin Overcomes Venetoclax Resistance in Acute Myeloid Leukemia and Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia: Preclinical Studies

Yifan Zhai¹, Qiuqiong Tang¹, Douglas D. Fang¹, Jing Deng¹, Kaixiang Zhang¹, Qixin Wang¹, Yan Yin¹, Chengcheng Fu^{2,3}, Sheng-Li Xue^{2,3}, Na Li¹, Feng Zhou¹, and Dajun Yang^{1,4}

ABSTRACT

Purpose: Despite approval of B-cell lymphoma (BCL)-2 inhibitor venetoclax for certain hematologic malignancies, its broader clinical benefit is curtailed by resistance. Our study aimed to determine if treatment with novel anticancer agents targeting BCL-2 and mouse double minute 2 (MDM2) could overcome venetoclax resistance in preclinical models.

Experimental Design: Venetoclax-sensitive and venetoclax-resistant acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells and xenograft models were used to evaluate antitumor effects and underlying mechanisms associated with combined BCL-2 inhibitor lisafitoclax (APG-2575) and MDM2 inhibitor alrizomadlin (APG-115).

Results: The combination inhibited myeloid cell survival

and mouse models established via chronic drug exposure or genetically engineered with clinically relevant BCL-2 gene mutations. Synergistic effects in reducing cellular viability and proliferation were also demonstrated in primary samples of patients with venetoclax-resistant AML treated with lisafitoclax and alrizomadlin *ex vivo*. Mechanistically, alrizomadlin likely primes cancer cells to BCL-2 inhibition-induced cellular apoptosis by downregulating expression of antiapoptotic proteins myeloid cell leukemia-1 and BCL-extra-large and upregulating pro-death BCL-2-associated X protein.

Conclusions: Lisafitoclax in combination with alrizomadlin overcomes venetoclax resistance mediated by various mechanisms.

APG-115 synergized with APG-2575 in inhibition of proliferation of the primary AML cells derived from venetoclax resistant patients *ex vivo*

Alrizomadlin : Clinical Development and Progress



First-in-class potential



- FDA has granted six ODDs to APG-115 for the treatment of soft tissue sarcoma, gastric cancer (GC),
- AML, Retinoblastoma, stage IIB-IV melanoma as well Neuroblastoma and 2 RPDs for neuroblastoma and Retinoblastoma



Granted a Fast Track Designation (FTD) by the FDA for the treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic melanoma,



Obtain clinical proof of concept



Clinical Development in the US

- Combination with KEYTRUDA® in collaboration with Merck US
- The results of a phase II clinical study of APG-115 in combination with pembrolizumab demonstrated promising antitumor activity and good tolerability, and specifically in the PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor-resistant melanoma cohort reported 1 patient with CR, ORR of 24.1%, and DCR of 55.2%.
- A phase Ib/II study of APG-115 alone or in combination with azacytidine in AML/MDS/CMML (chronic myelomonocytic leukemia).
- An investigator-initiated monotherapy phase I/II study for treatment of salivary gland cancer.



Clinical Development in China

- In May 2021, we initiated a trial of APG-115 in combination with PD-1 Inhibitor in patients with advanced liposarcoma or advanced solid tumors. First patient has been dosed for this trial.
- A phase Ib monotherapy study followed by a combination study with azacytidine or cytarabine in R/R MDS or AML.

Alrizomadlin Plus Pembrolizumab: Efficacy

Efficacy in all Cohorts

Response	Melanoma (n = 32)	NSCLC (n = 19)	STK-11 (n = 5)	ATM (n = 11)	Liposarcoma (n = 17)	UC (n = 12)	MPNST (n = 6)
ORR (CR + PR)	24.1% (7/29)	6.7% (1/15)	0	0	6.2% (1/16)	12.5% (1/8)	16.7% (1/6)
DCR (CR + PR + SD)	55.2% (16/29)	46.7% (7/15)	25% (1/4)	44.4% (4/9)	81.2% (13/16)	12.5% (1/8)	66.7% (4/6)

Best overall RECIST or iRECIST response

Response	Melanoma (n = 32)	NSCLC (n = 19)	STK-11 (n = 5)	ATM (n = 11)	Liposarcoma (n = 17)	UC (n = 12)	MPNST (n = 6)
CR	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
PR	6 (2 unconfirmed)	1	0	0	1 (unconfirmed)	1	1 (unconfirmed)
SD	9	6	1	4	12	0	3

ORR and DCR are based on efficacy evaluable population; stable disease (SD) requires a minimum duration of 2 cycles. CR, complete response; DCR disease control rate; PR, partial response; RECIST, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors; UC, urothelial carcinoma.

Efficacy in Patients with IO Resistant Melanoma

Response	Uveal (n = 8)	Mucosal (n = 5)	Cutaneous (n = 16)	Unknown primary (n = 3)	Total (N = 32)
ORR (CR + PR)	14.3% (1/7)	40% (2/5)	26.7% (4/15)	0	24.1% (7/29*)
DCR (CR + PR + SD)	71.4% (5/7)	40% (2/5)	46.7% (7/15)	100% (2/2)	55.2% (16/29)

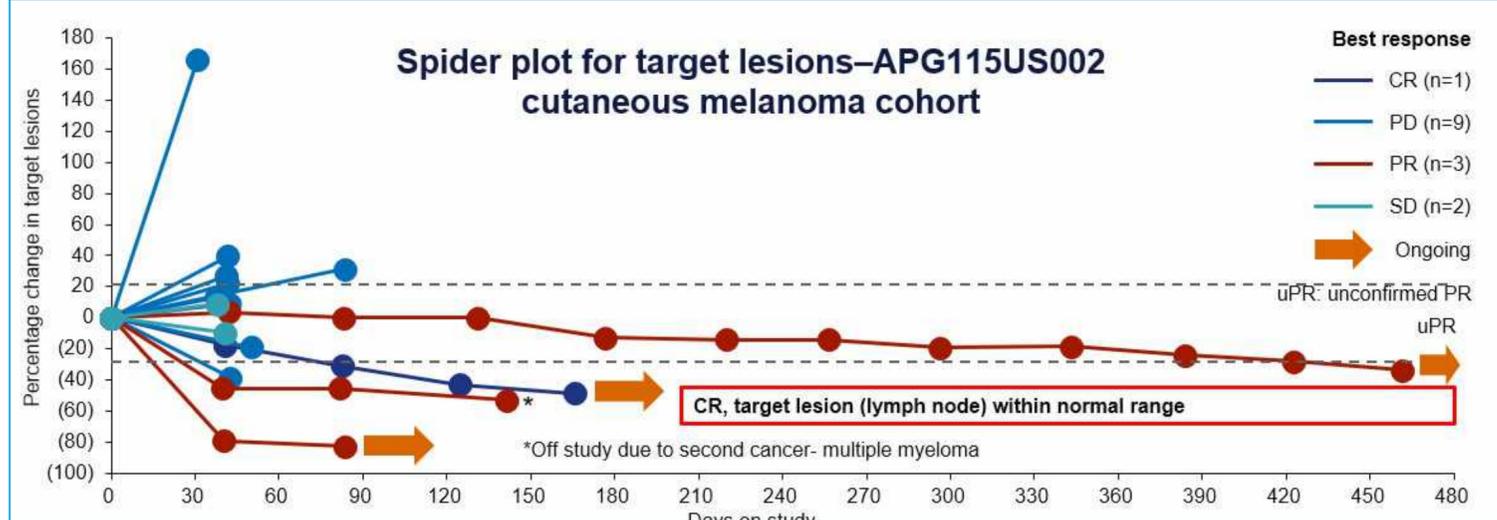
Best overall RECIST or iRECIST response

Response	Uveal (n = 8)	Mucosal (n = 5)	Cutaneous (n = 16)	Unknown primary (n = 3)	Total (N = 32)
CR	0	0	1	0	1
PR	1	2 (1 unconfirmed)	3 (1 unconfirmed)	0	6
SD	4	0	3	2	9

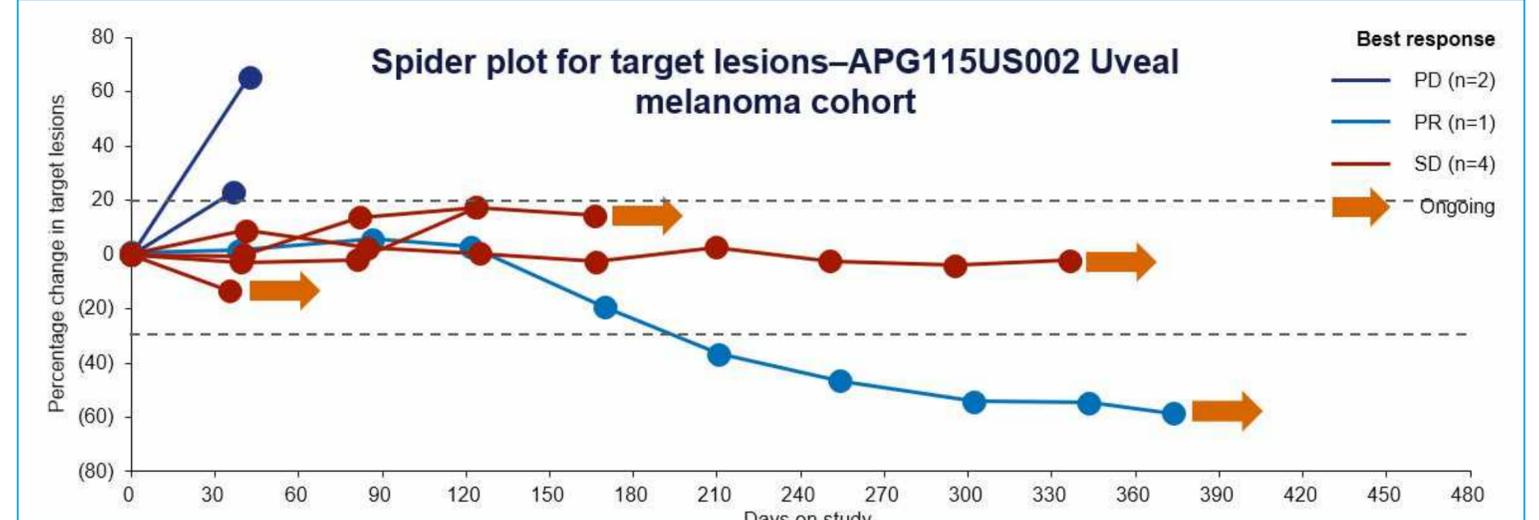
Data cutoff: April 15, 2021.

* Total evaluable patient N: 29

Efficacy in Patients with IO Resistant Cutaneous Melanoma Treated with APG-115 Plus Pembrolizumab



Efficacy in Patients with IO Resistant Uveal Melanoma Treated with APG-115 Plus Pembrolizumab



Alrizomadlin plus pembrolizumab: phase 2 study in adults and children with various solid tumors

Safety

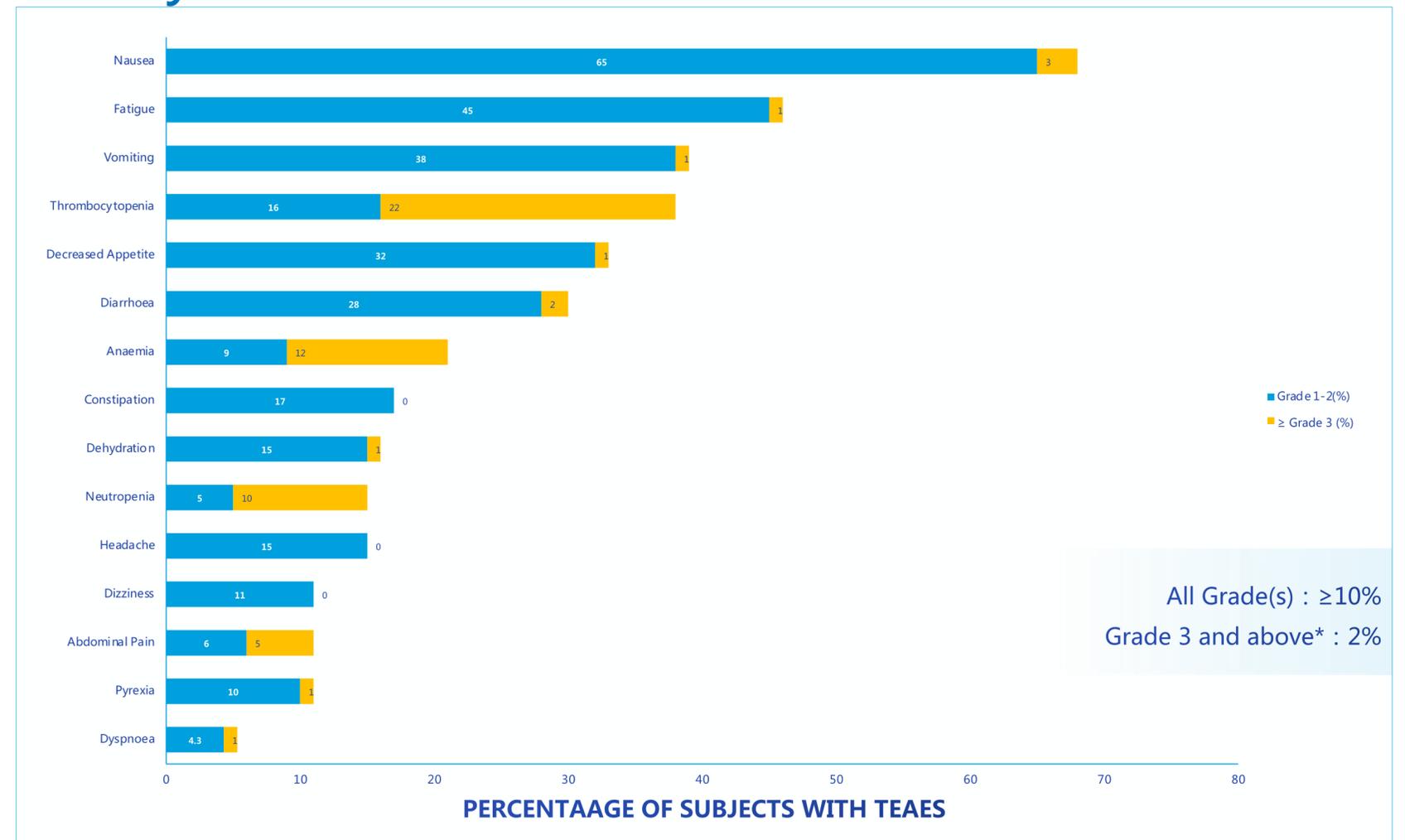
Any TEAE(s)			
Safety Population	Any Grade	Grade 3+	Serious
N (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
150 (100%)	145 (96.7)	86 (57.3)	52 (34.7)

Related TEAE(s)			
Safety Population	Any Grade	Grade 3+	Serious
N (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
150 (100%)	130 (86.7)	51 (34.0)	10 (6.7)

There have been no significant new safety alerts observed to date for this study that are either unanticipated and/or unmanageable.

*Corresponding events selected.

Data cutoff date: March 1, 2022.



- This phase 2 study continues to demonstrate that alrizomadlin in combination with pembrolizumab is well tolerated in 150 subjects.
- These preliminary and interim results demonstrate clinical benefit of alrizomadlin combined with pembrolizumab in patients with melanoma with relapse/refractory disease, with a 55% and 73% DCR in cutaneous and uveal melanoma, respectively.
- Alrizomadlin combined with pembrolizumab demonstrates clinical benefit in patients with MPNST, with a 50% DCR, an orphan pediatric indication with no effective standard of care.

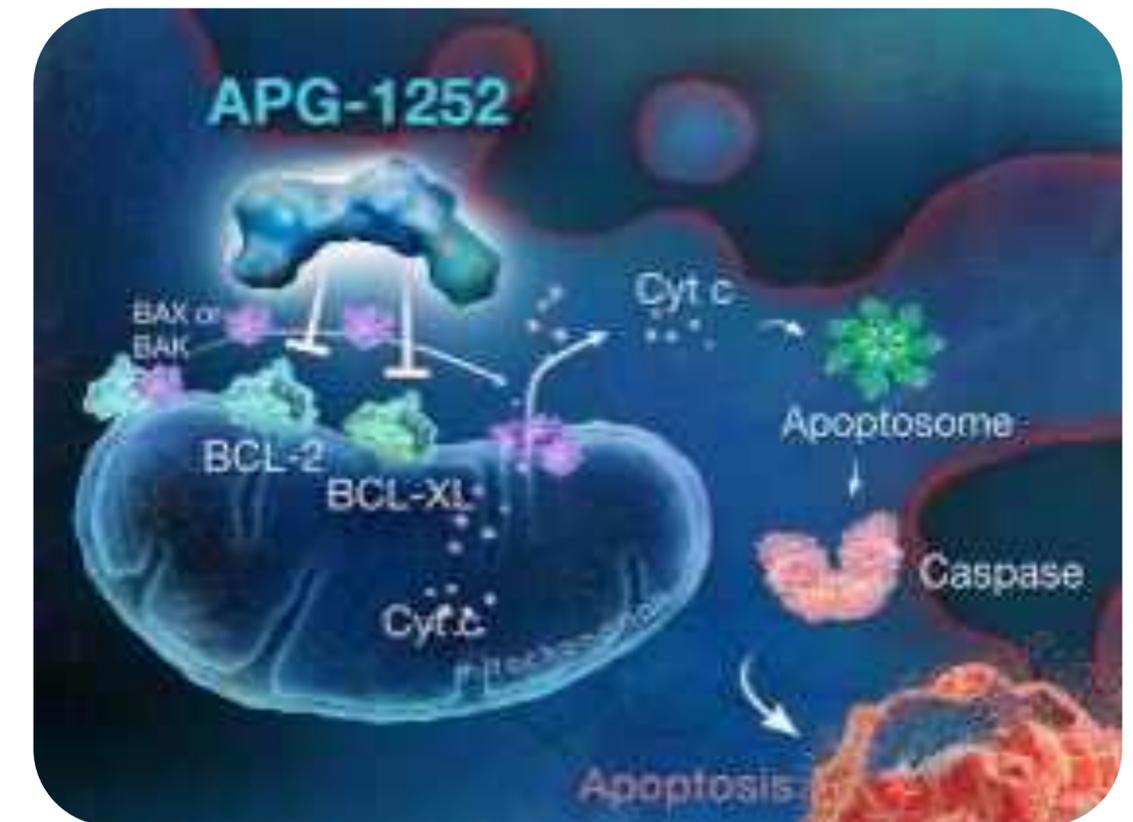
APG-1252

Bcl-2/Bcl-xL inhibitor

Combination use for the treatment of solid tumors and hematologic malignancies

Granted an ODD for the treatment of SCLC

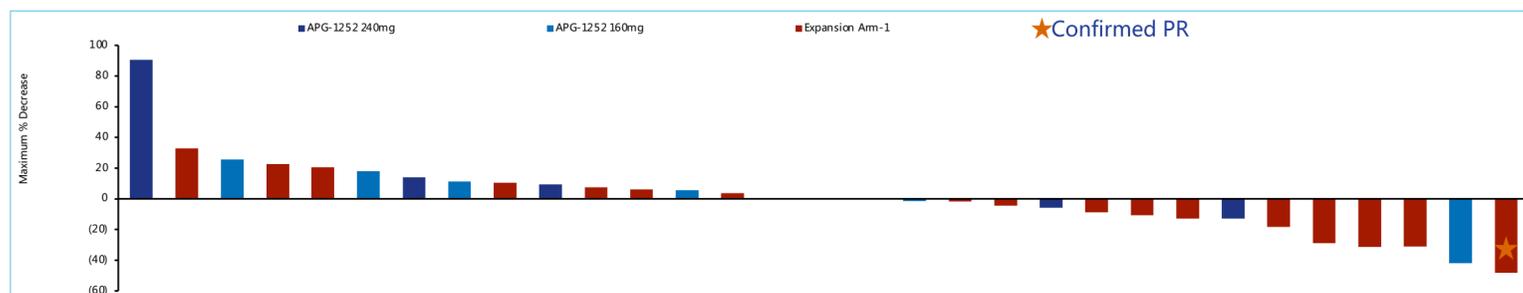
Potential Best-in-Class Drug



APG-1252 plus Osimertinib : Efficacy

Best response, n (%)	Dose determination 240mg (n=6)	Dose determination 160mg (n=5)	Expansion Arm-1 (n=20)	Expansion Arm-2 (n=22)
Partial response (unconfirmed)	0 (0.0)	1 (20.0)	3 (15.0)	13 (59.1)
Partial response (confirmed)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.0)	8 (36.4)
Stable disease	5 (83.3)	2 (40.0)	13 (65.0)	8 (36.4)
Progressive disease	1 (16.7)	2 (40.0)	4 (20.0)	1 (6.3)
DCR	5 (83.3)	3 (60.0)	16 (80.0)	21 (95.5)

Dose determination and expansion Arm-1 N=31



Expansion Arm-2 N=22



- In dose-escalation: 1 PR in 11 evaluable TKI resistant patients
- In arm 1 of dose-expansion phase: 3 PRs and 13 SDs in 20 evaluable patients with ORR of 15% and DCR of 80%
- In arm 2 of dose-expansion phase, 13 PRs and 8 SDs in 22 evaluable patients, including 3 patients harboring EGFR Exon 20 insertion with ORR of 59.1% and DCR of 95.5%.



Combination treatment with APG-1252 and osimertinib at RP2D was safe and feasible.



Preliminary synergy and efficacy of both APG-1252 and osimertinib were also observed in some patients with EGFR TKI osimertinib-resistant and naïve NSCLC.



In treatment-naïve and second-line patients with the EGFR T790M mutation or Exon 20 insertion, APG-1252 showed similar efficacy compared with navitoclax when combined with osimertinib



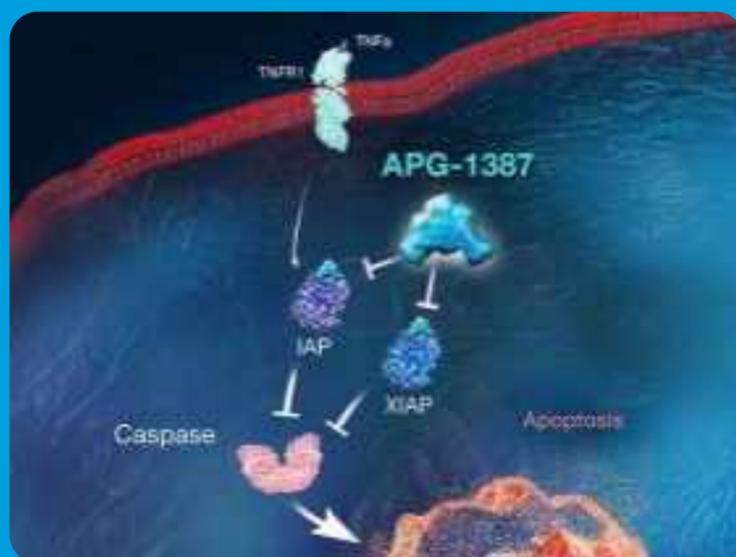
No significant difference in PK profiles of APG-1252 and osimertinib observed in combination treatment when compared to monotherapy.



2021 World Conference on Lung Cancer
SEPTEMBER 8 - 14, 2021 | WORLDWIDE VIRTUAL EVENT

APG-1387

An Antagonist of
IAP/XIAP
(SMAC Mimetic) Dimmer



Milestones & Clinical Developments



CHB Development

➤ We have already completed a phase I study for the treatment of patients with CHB.

➤ The stage 1 safety evaluation of APG-1387 in combination with Entecavir (ETV) for a phase II study has completed. With well-tolerated safety data, the study moved forward to stage 2, efficacy evaluation of APG-1387 in combination with ETV compared to ETV monotherapy.

➤ A phase I clinical trial in the United States, testing combination of APG-1387 with pembrolizumab, an anti-PD-1 mAb in solid tumors is ongoing.

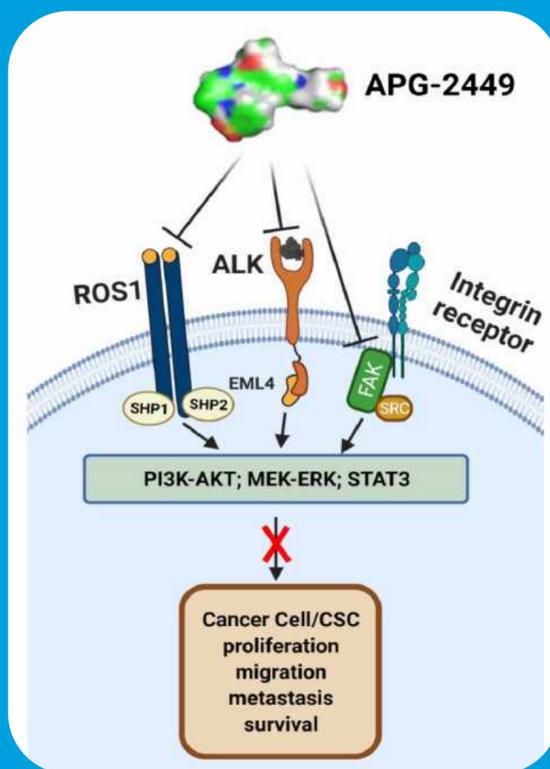
Immuno-Oncology Development

➤ In China, a phase Ib/II clinical trial testing the combination of APG-1387 with toripalimab (拓益), another anti-PD-1 mAb, in solid tumors, is ongoing as well. The phase Ib patient enrollment has been completed and the trial has entered into phase II

➤ A phase I/II study that aims to investigate the combination of APG-1387 with chemotherapy, Nab-paclitaxel and Gemcitabine for treating advanced pancreatic cancer. First patient has been dosed in March 2021.

APG-2449

ALK/FAK/ROS1



Milestones & Clinical Developments



APG-2449

Clinical development
of APG-2449



APG-2449 is a novel, orally active, small molecule FAK/ALK/ROS1 triple ligase kinase inhibitor designed and developed by Ascentage. It is the first third-generation ALK inhibitor being developed in China.



Pre-clinical data indicated that It is a very potential novel anticancer drug targeting FAK-expressing tumors and/or ALK/ROS1 fusion gene-positive non-small cell lung cancer.



APG-2449 dose-dependently inhibited the expression of phosphorylated ALK protein (P-ALK) and its downstream proteins in Ba/F3 cells harboring ALK WT or EML4-ALK L1196M mutation.



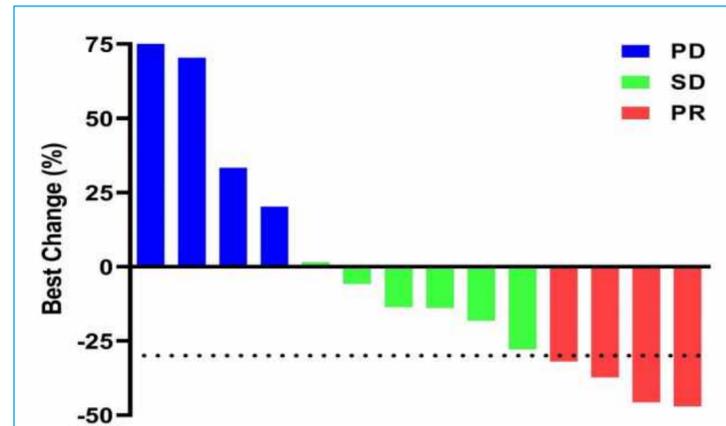
Dose Escalation study was completed for phase I study in which patients with ALK+ NSCLC or other solid tumors were enrolled. Enrollment is ongoing for Dose Expansion Cohorts for efficacy assessment in different patient population



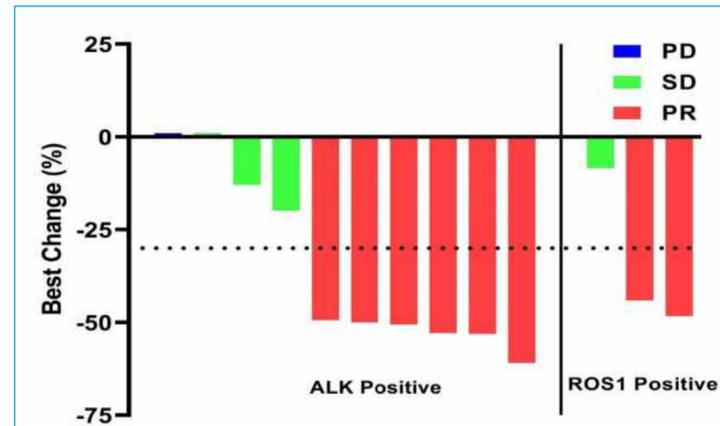
Based on the preliminary efficacy result of phase I study, the engagement with CDE for pivotal phase II registration study design is to be initiated.

First-in-human phase 1 results of APG-2449 with second-generation TKI-resistant ALK/ROS1+ NSCLC or mesothelioma

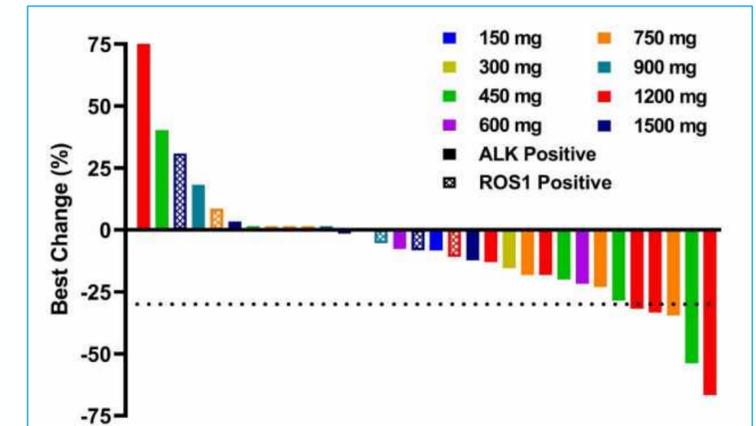
Efficacy Summaries for APG-2449 in Patient with ALK+NSCLC



Best tumor change (%) in pts with second-generation TKI resistant ALK+ NSCLC treated with RP2D of APG-2449



Best tumor change (%) in pts with TKI-naïve ALK/ROS1+ NSCLC treated with RP2D of APG-2449

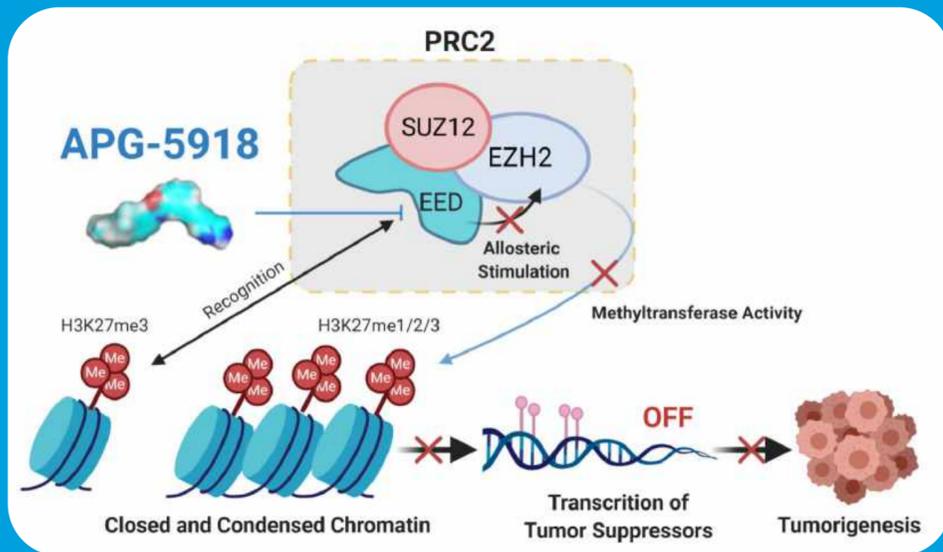


Best tumor change (%) of brain metastases observed in pts with second-generation TKI resistant ALK+ NSCLC treated with APG-2449 at different assigned doses

- APG-2449 has demonstrated a favorable safety and PK profile and was well tolerated in 84 patients with NSCLC or mesothelioma.
- Preliminary efficacy was observed in patients who were resistant to second-generation TKIs, especially among those with brain metastases, and in TKI-naïve patients.
- Biomarker data suggests potential target engagement on FAK and immunomodulatory effects of APG-2449.
- RP2D was determined to be APG-2449 1,200 mg once daily.

APG-5918

EED inhibitor



Target background and therapeutic rationale >>>

PRC2- an epigenetic regulator mainly consists of EZH1/2, EED, and SUZ12.

EZH2 and EED – catalytic subunit of PRC2, function as histone methyltransferase leading to gene silencing and dysregulation in many cancers. APG-5918 is efficacious on inhibition of H3K27me3

APG-5918 show similar activities to EZH2 inhibitors in vitro and in vivo.

EED inhibitors also effectively inhibit PRC2 containing a mutant EZH2 protein resistant to EZH2 inhibitors. EED inhibitor may inhibit the methyltransferase activities of both PRC2–EZH2 and PRC2–EZH1 and therefore may provide therapeutic(s) similar or complementary to the EZH2 inhibitors.

EZH2 inhibitor tazemetostat has shown promising efficacy and tolerable safety in epithelioid sarcoma (tazemetostat approved) and FL (tazemetostat approved)

Study Rationale – Advanced Solid tumor & NHL



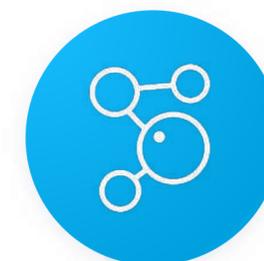
Mechanisms

- APG-5918 binds to the domain of EED that interacts with H3K27me3, which leads to a conformational change in the EED H3K27me3-binding pocket and prevents the interaction of EED with the histone EZH2, affecting the expression of its downstream target genes which play a role in carcinogenesis.



Preclinical

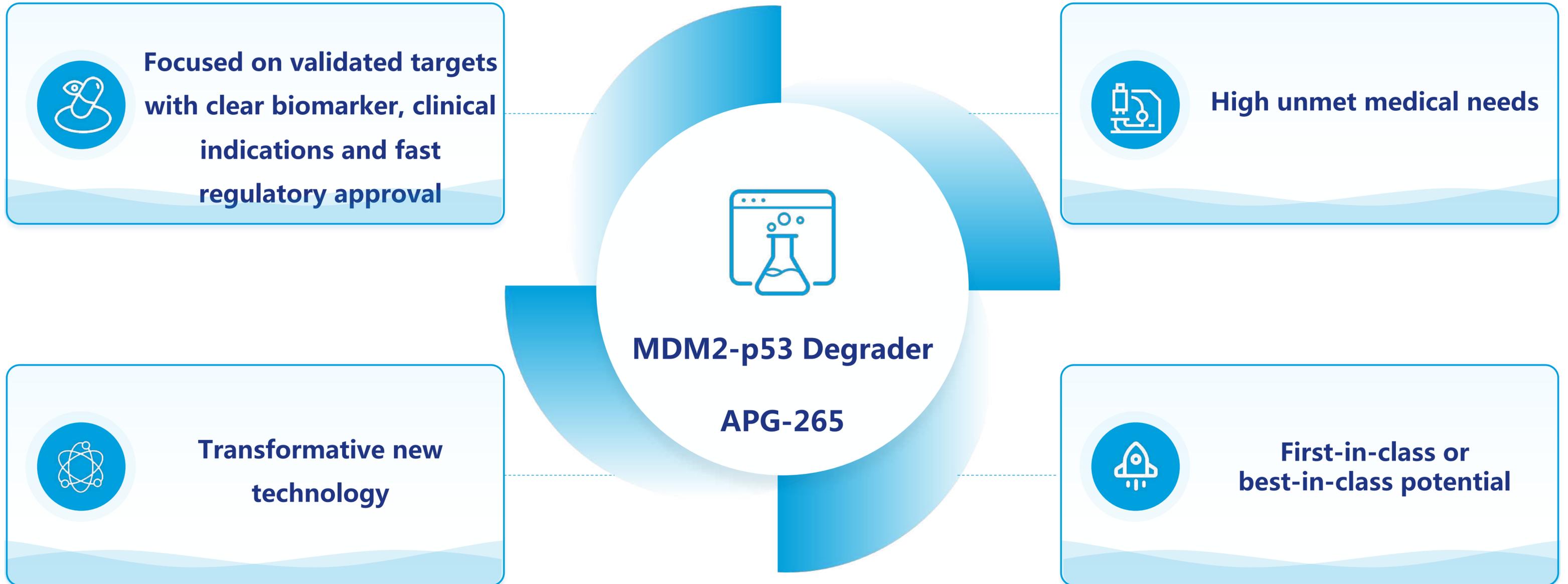
- APG-5918 has shown potent in vitro and in vivo on-target pharmacological activity as a single agent or combine with other therapeutic agents in CDX and PDX models of NHL and solid tumors
- Preferentially, those with EZH mutations, BAP1 mutations, or are SMARCB1 deficiency



IND clearance

- Gained IND approval for first-in-human study in patients with late-stage solid tumors or hematologic malignancies
- IND application to late-stage solid tumors or hematologic malignancies accepted by CDE
- Expect to file an IND to NMPA for the treatment of anemia diseases

Pre-Clinical Assets



IP Portfolio for Key Clinical Assets

Key Clinical Assets

Estimated Patent Expired Year

HQP1351

2035-2041*

APG-2575

2037-2042*

APG-115

2035-2042*

APG-1387

2033-2042*

APG-1252

2034-2041*

APG-5918

2040-2042*

*including composition, process, formulation, combination, use, new indication etc; (issued or pending)

Source: Company data Note: All data as of June 30, 2022

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Chief Business Officer

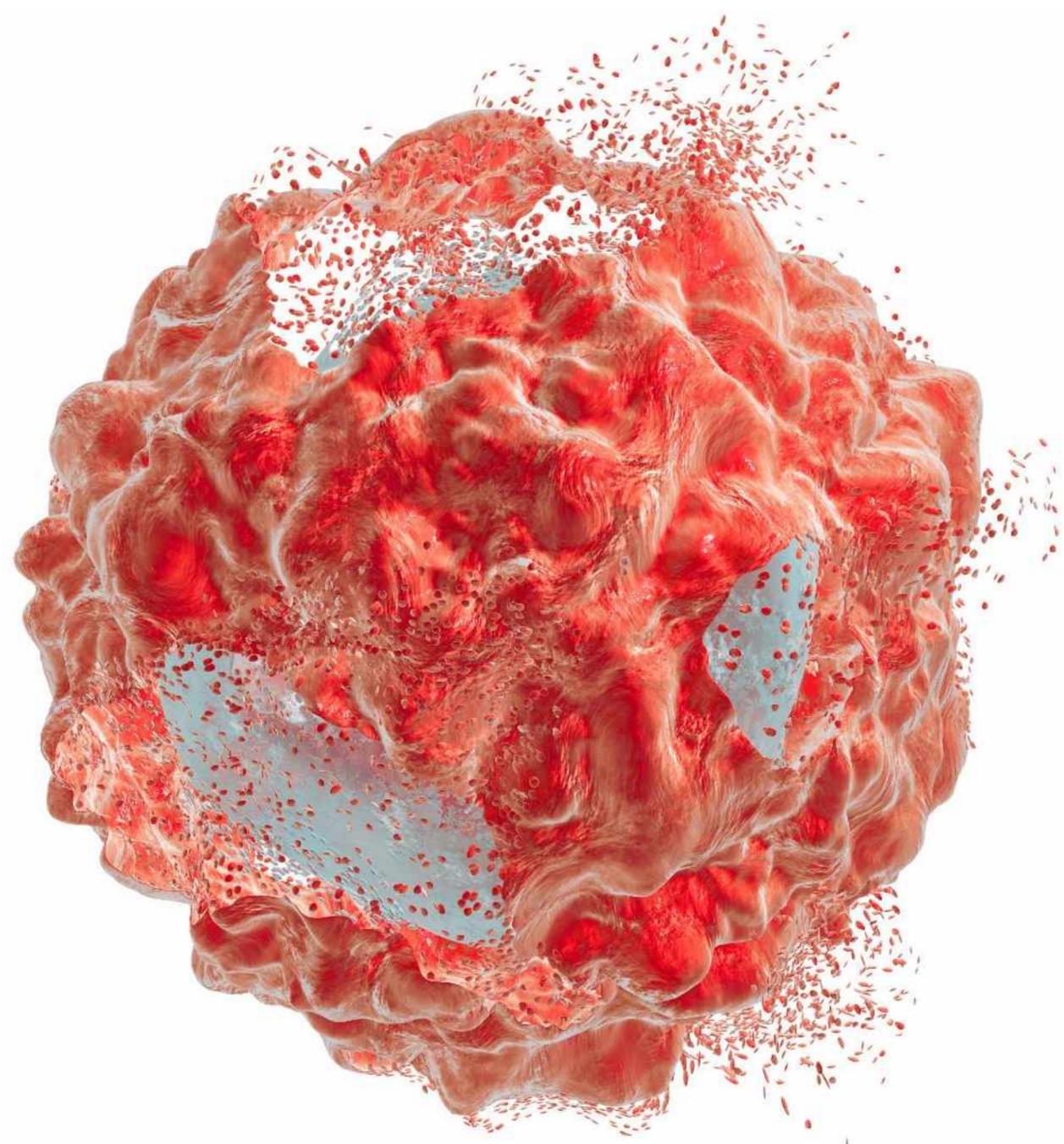


Chongdong Fu, Ph.D.
CMC head



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