



VIRTUAL EUROPEAN BIOTECH INVESTOR DAY
SOLEBURY_TROUT

25th June 2020

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BerGenBio ASA

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BerGenBio corporate overview



World leaders in understanding AXL biology

AXL tyrosine kinase mediates aggressive disease: immune evasion, therapy resistance & metastatic cancer, fibrosis and viral infection

Selective AXL inhibitors have the potential to treat many serious unmet medical needs

Pipeline opportunities in multiple aggressive diseases



2 selective AXL inhibitors in clinical development

Bemcentinib (oral *once-a-day* pill)
Tilvestamab (mAb)

Bemcentinib broad Phase II program
Monotherapy and combos with
CPI, targeted & chemo

Biomarker correlation,
parallel CDx development

Bemcentinib clinical data points 2020:
AML (chemo-combo)
NSCLC (KEYTRUDA combo) **COVID19** (mono)



Resourced to deliver milestones

Listed on Oslo Børs: BGBIO

Clinical trial collaborations
Merck, UKRI, and leading academic
centres EU & USA

40 staff at two locations:
HQ & R&D in Bergen, Norway;
Clinical Development in Oxford, UK

Cash Q1'20 NOK419m,
(+ PIPE NOK500m May'20)

Recent highlights

Dec
2019

Presented preliminary clinical data from Ph II combination trial of bemcentinib and LDAC in **AML** patients at ASH
Complete responses (CR) reported with long duration

Jan
2020

Met Primary end point of ORR in phase II clinical trial in **NSCLC** (cohort B) in 2L IO refractory patients
Bemcentinib in combination with KEYTRUDA[®] meets primary end point and progress to stage 2 of the study cohort

Jan
2020

Private placement NOK220m

May
2020

FPI **COVID19** rPhII ACCORD-2 trial
UK Govt selected bemcentinib as first experimental compound to enter fully funded seamless platform trial for efficacy and safety

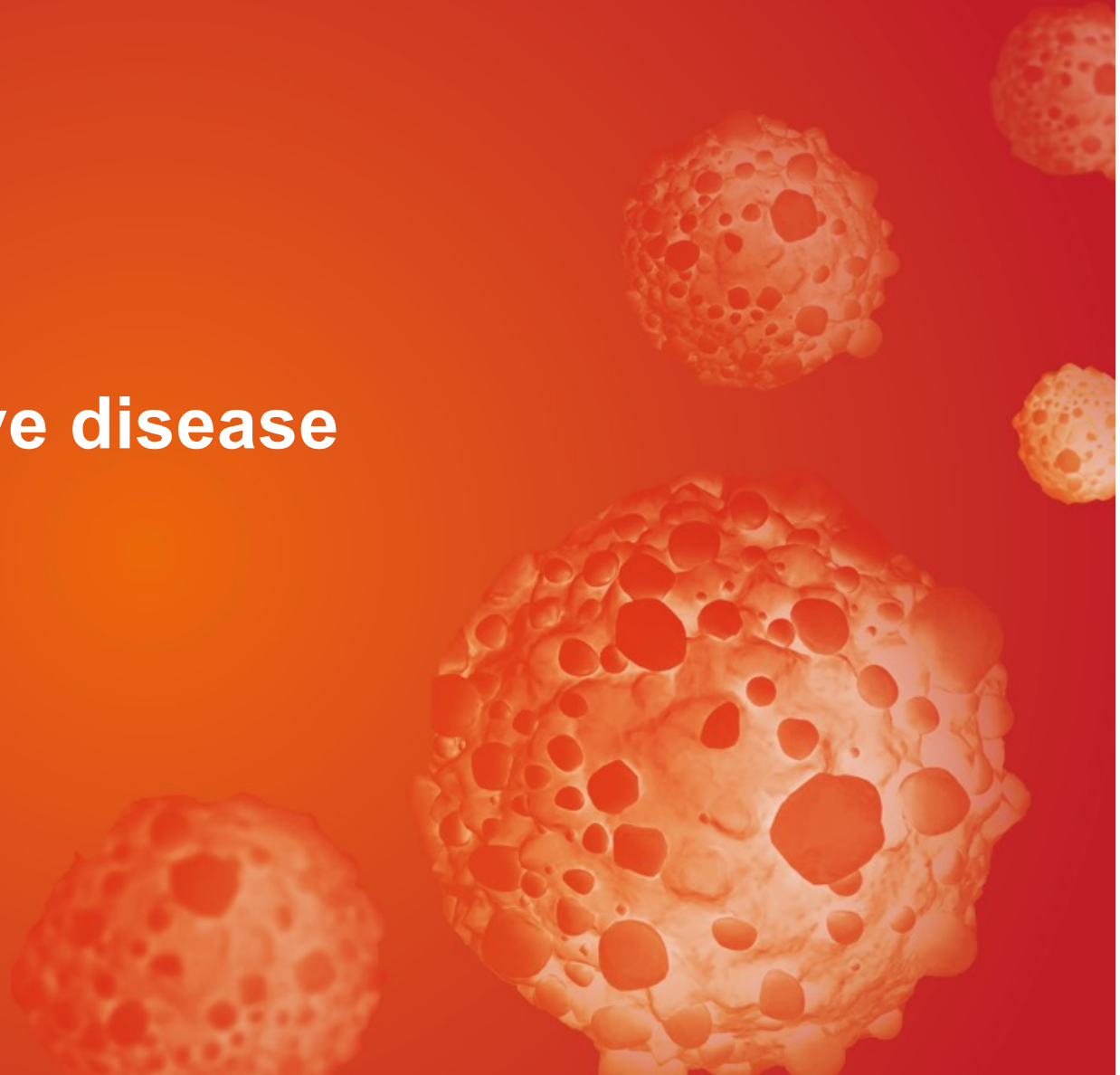
May
2020

Private placement NOK500m

June
2020

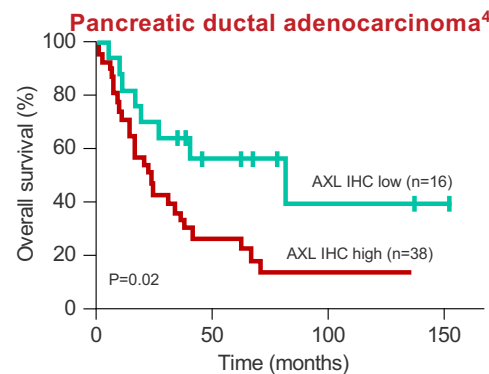
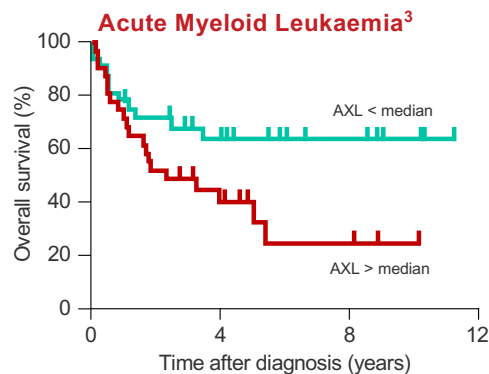
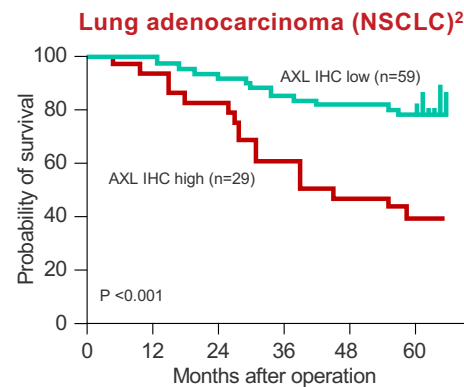
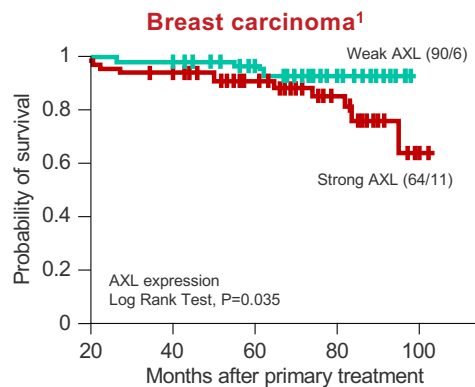
Interim phase II clinical and translational data in IO refractory **NSCLC**
Bemcentinib in combination with KEYTRUDA, 6 of 7 cAXL-positive patients report clinical benefit with 2.5 fold improvement mPFS.

AXL drives aggressive disease



AXL is independent negative prognostic factor in a broad variety of cancers

Strong AXL expression correlates with poor survival rate



Broad evidence of AXL linked with poor prognosis⁵

Astrocytic brain tumours

Breast cancer

Gallbladder cancer

GI

- Colon cancer
- Oesophageal cancer
- Gastric cancer

Gynaecological

- Ovarian cancer
- Uterine cancer

HCC

HNC

Haematological

- AML
- CLL
- CML

Melanoma

Mesothelioma

NSCLC

Pancreatic cancer

Sarcomas

- Ewing Sarcoma
- Kaposi sarcoma

Liposarcoma

Osteosarcoma

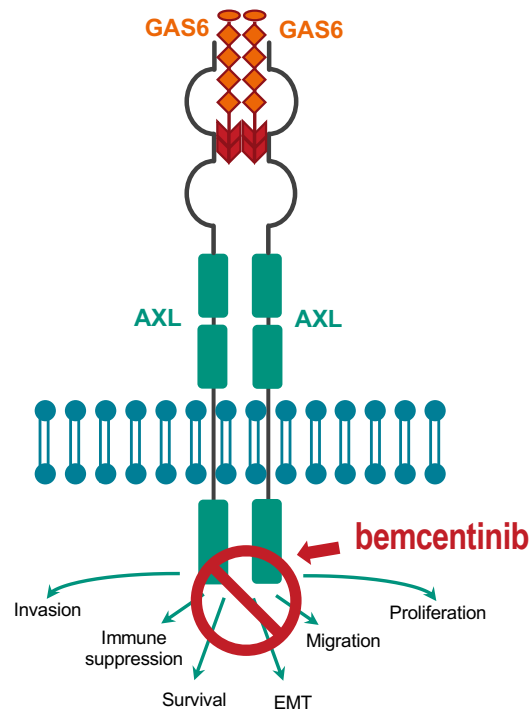
Skin SCC

Thyroid cancer

Urological

- Bladder cancer
- Prostate cancer
- RCC

AXL Biology



- AXL mediates multiple survival mechanisms used by cancers:
 - Chemo drug resistance, immune evasion, metastasis
- AXL mediates viral entry to host cells and reduces anti-viral immunity
- AXL is a member of the Tyro3, AXL, Mer (TAM) family of receptor tyrosine kinases, activated by Growth Arrest Specific Factor (Gas6) - involved in phagocytosis of apoptotic cells
- AXL a receptor tyrosine kinase that is important for regulating innate immune cells.¹
- AXL levels are elevated by cellular stress and is strongly associated with inflammatory diseases including cancer and fibrosis.²
- It functions as a homeostatic regulator in adult tissues and organ systems that are subject to continuous challenge and renewal throughout life – immune, nervous, vascular and reproductive
- AXL drives cancer progression, immune evasion, and resistance to targeted therapies.³
- AXL is a key suppressor of the type I interferon response and is targeted by viruses to block the anti-viral immunity.⁴
- AXL is used by several different enveloped viruses (e.g. Ebola, Zika) to enter cells.⁵

Very low expression under healthy physiological conditions

Elevated AXL signaling strongly associated with cancer progression, immune evasion, drug resistance and metastasis

AXL mediates viral entry to cells and dampening of viral immune response

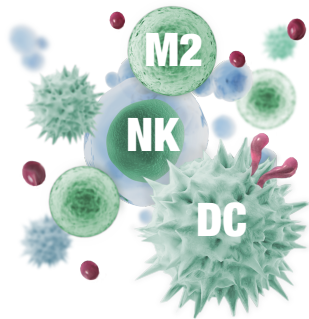
¹Lemke Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol 2013; ²Zagórska Nat Immunol 2014, Ludwig Cancer Res 2018, Espindola, Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2018;³Gay, Br J Cancer 2013; ⁴Chen Nat Microbiol 2018; ⁵Moller-Tank Virology 2014;

AXL is a key survival mechanism 'hijacked' by aggressive cancers and drives drug resistance, immune-suppression & metastasis

very low expression under healthy physiological conditions

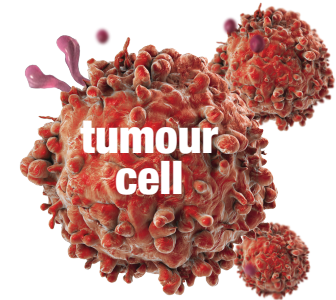
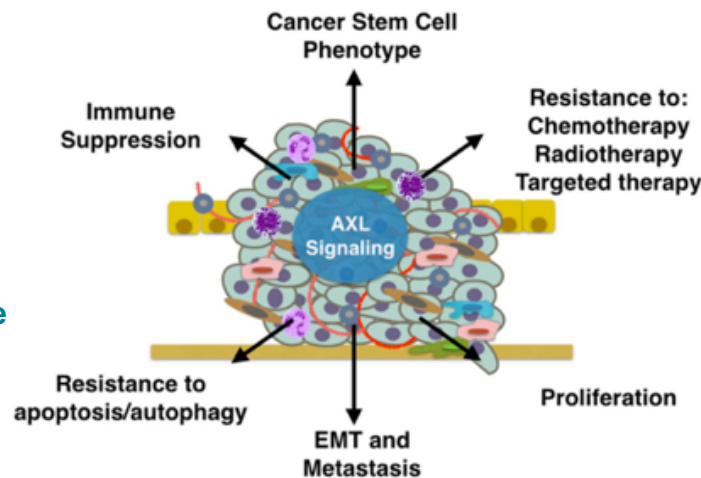
overexpressed in response to hypoxia, inflammation, cellular stress & drug treatment

overexpression correlates with worse prognosis in most cancers



AXL upregulated and activated on immune cells and suppresses the innate immune response

- M1 to M2 macrophage polarisation¹
- Decreased antigen presentation by DCs²
- Prevent CD8+ T cell mediated cell death³
- Activates Treg cells through DCs and macrophages⁴

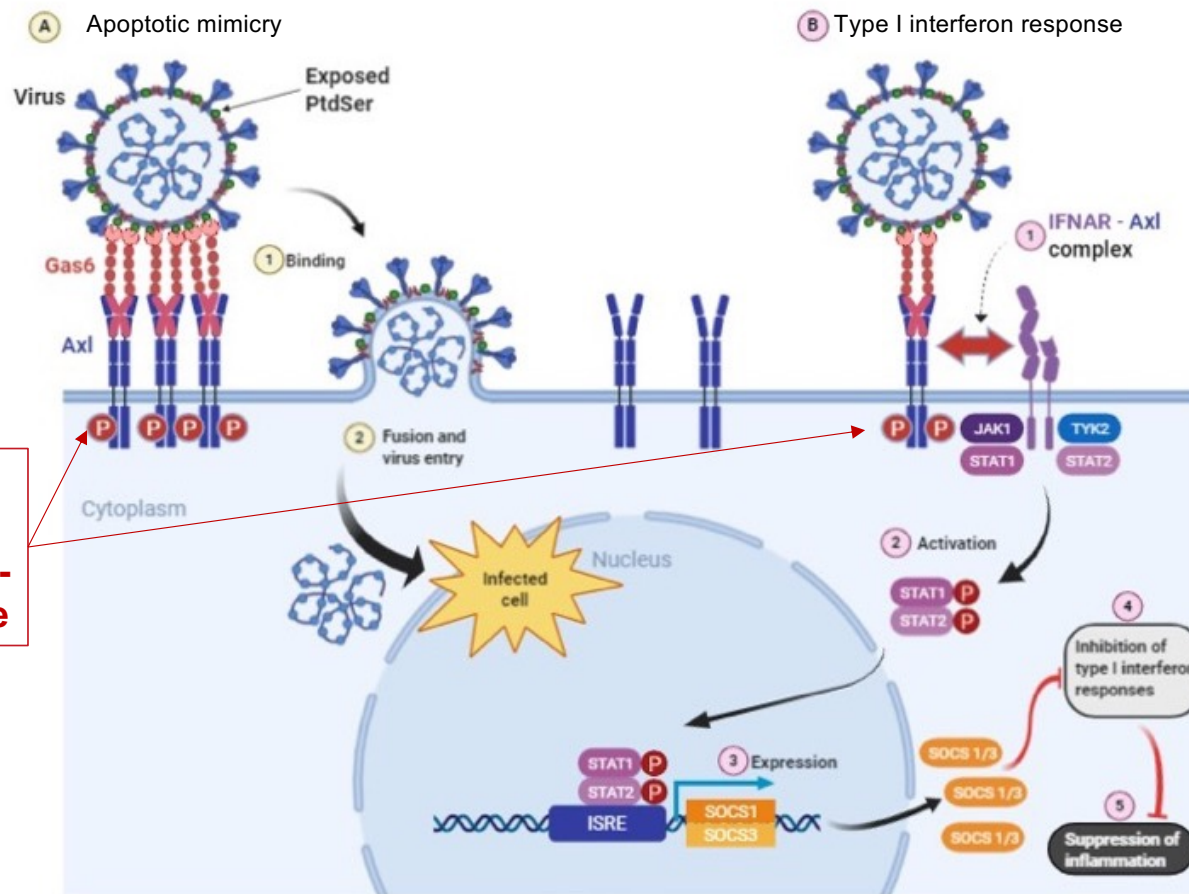


AXL upregulated and activated on the tumour cell and causes cancer escape and survival

- Acquired drug resistance
- Immune cell death resistant
- Metastasis
- AXL is a unique type I interferon (IFN) response checkpoint

AXL is targeted by enveloped viruses to enter cells and dampen the viral immune response

Enveloped viruses display phosphatidylserine that is recognized by GAS6, the AXL receptor ligand, that mediates viral entry through “apoptotic mimicry”.

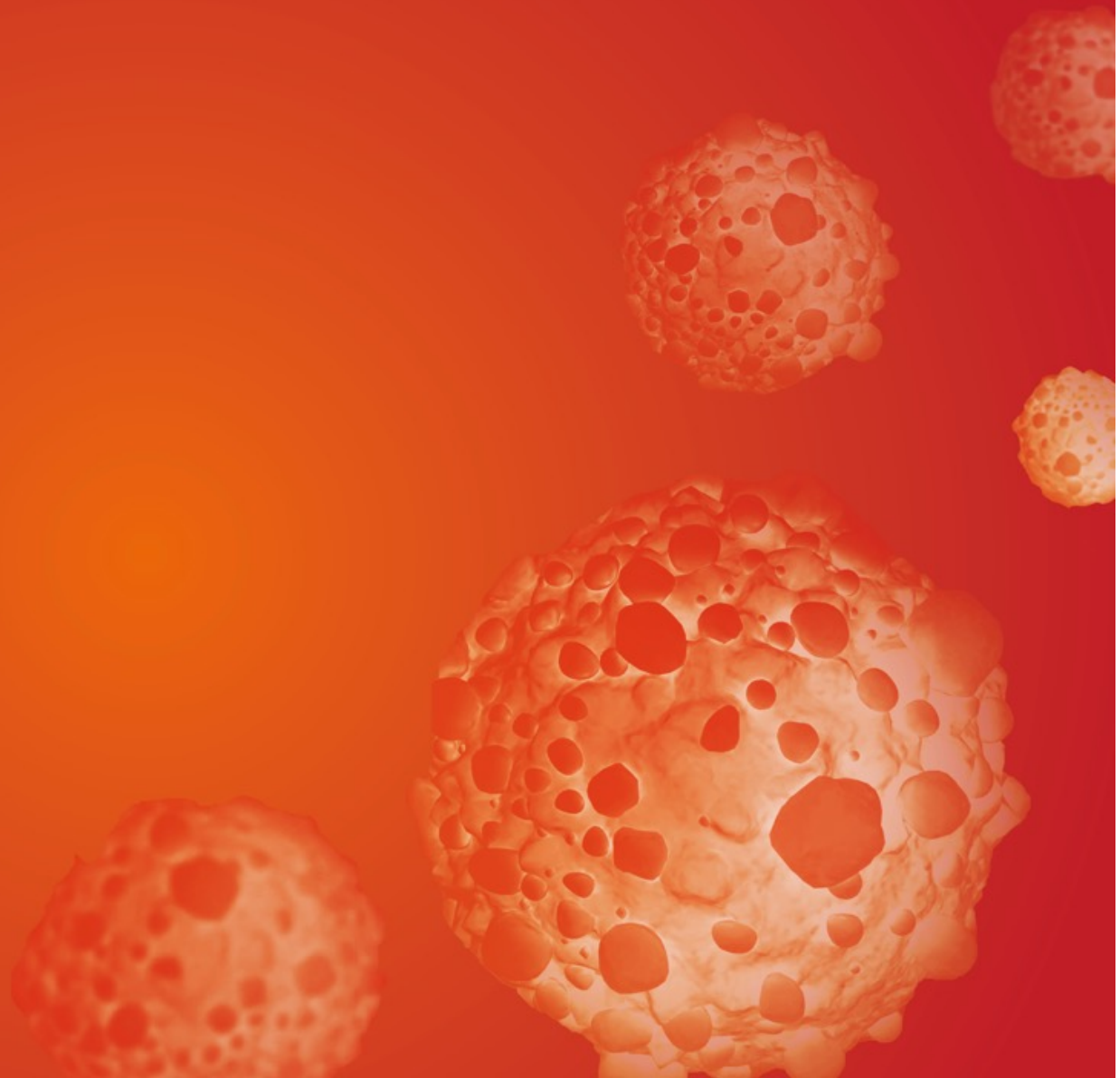


Viral-mediated AXL receptor activation dampens type I interferon responses, a key anti-viral defence mechanism for all cells

bemcentinib blocks AXL-dependent viral entry and enhances anti-viral interferon response

Bemcentinib potently inhibits SARS-CoV-2 infection of cells.¹

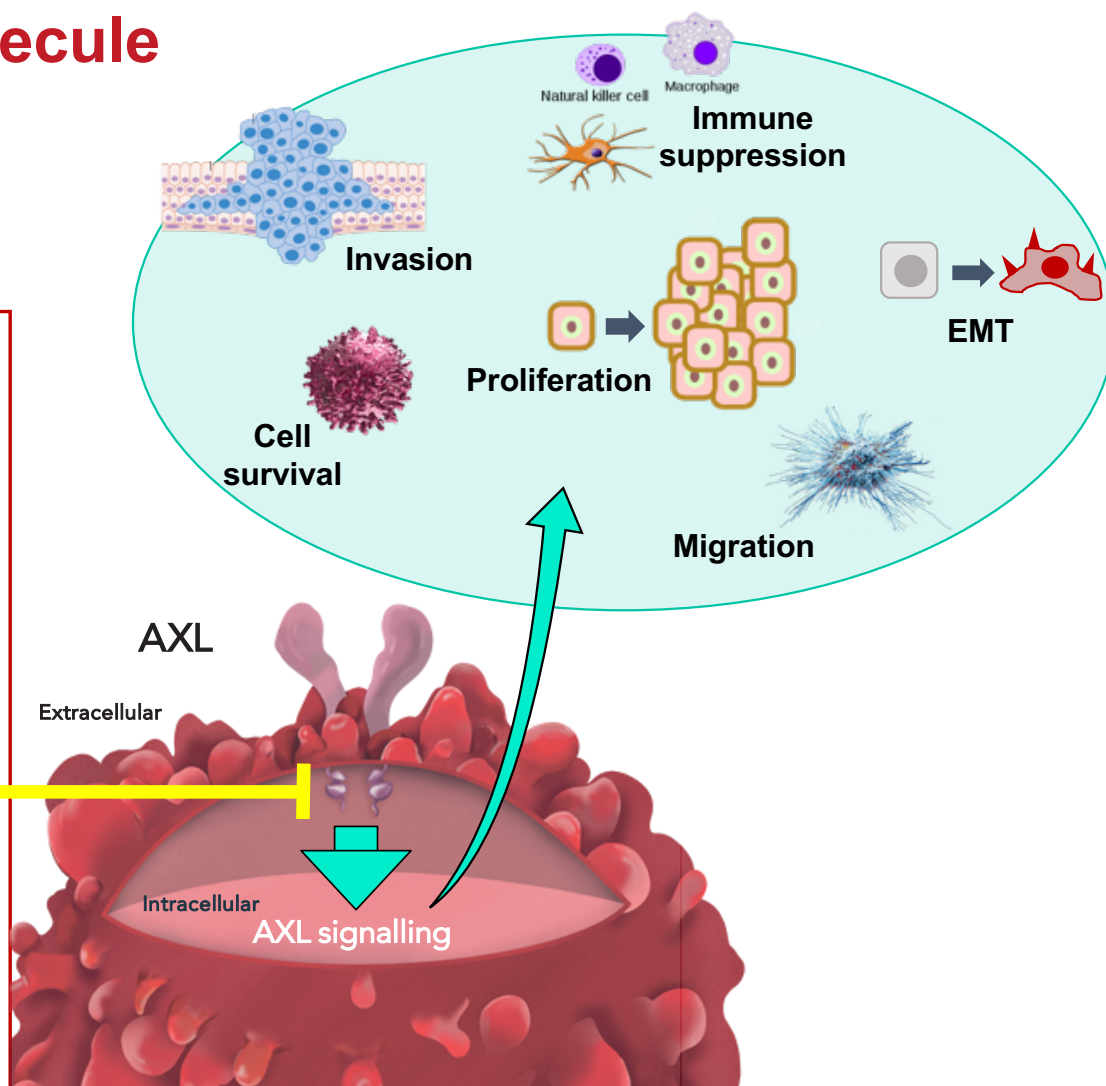
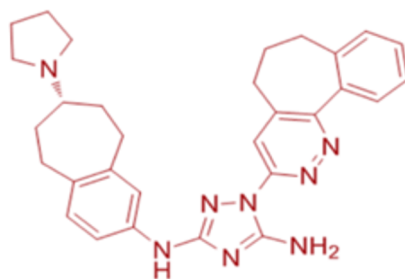
Bemcentinib




Bemcentinib – Oral small molecule TKI, highly selective for AXL



- Highly selective, orally bioavailable small molecule, administered once a day, in phase II clinical trials
- Clinical PoC in NSCLC & AML, broad ILS support
- Excellent safety and biomarker correlation reported



BerGenBio pipeline of sponsored clinical trials and near term news flow

| Candidate | Targeted Indication | Discovery | Preclinical | Phase I | Phase II | Registrational | Next expected news** |
|---|----------------------------------|---|-------------|---------|----------|----------------|---|
| Bemcentinib monotherapy | >2L AML | Ph II safety and POC efficacy demonstrated in 39 patient trial | | | | | |
| Bemcentinib combination with LDAC | 2L AML | Ph IIb Safety demonstrated, efficacy POC expansion study- 20 pts. | | | | | Q4'20 Update clinical & translational data ¹ |
| Bemcentinib combination with Keytruda  | 2L NSCLC chemo refractory | Ph II POC efficacy demonstrated in 50 patient trial, end points met | | | | | Q2'20 Updated Survival data ² |
| | 2L NSCLC CPI refractory | Ph II stage 1, 13 pts. met ORR proof of concept end point Expansion 16 pts. | | | | | Q2'20 Stage 1 clinical and translational data ² |
| | 2L NSCLC CPI+chemo refractory | Ph II POC study ongoing 29 pts | | | | | Q4'20 Stage 1 preliminary interim clinical and translational data ^{3/4} |
| Tilvestamab (BGB149) | TBA | Ph Ia HV complete Ph Ib in set up | | | | | |
| BGB601* | | Ph I Terminated (change in clinical plan and drug supply) | | | | | Update by collaborators |

*Development Out licensed to ADCT

** Increased uncertainty due to COVID crisis

CPI – checkpoint inhibitor

mOS – median overall survival




1 ASH – American Society of Hematology (Dec 5-8)

2 Next Gen Immuno Oncology (25th June)

3 SITC – Society of Immunotherapy of Cancer (Nov10-15)

4 WCLC – World Congress of Lung Cancer (Jan 26-29 2021)

BerGenBio pipeline of Investigator Sponsored Trials (ISTs)

| Candidate | Sponsor | Targeted Indication | Dimensions | Phase I | Phase II | Registrational | Next expected news* |
|-------------|---|---------------------------------|---|--|----------|----------------|---|
| Bemcentinib | Uni. Hospital Southampton / UKRI funded  | COVID19 | Monotherapy | Randomised Phase II – 15 day treatment | | | Stage 1 IA Q3/4 |
| | European MDS Cooperative Group | 2L AML | Monotherapy | open-label, single-arm , phase II study. | | | Fully recruited. Q4'20 ASH |
| | | 2L MDS | Monotherapy | open-label, single-arm , phase II study | | | |
| | Sidney Kimmel Comprehensive Cancer Center at Johns Hopkins | Recurrent Glioblastoma | Monotherapy | Set up | | | FPI Q2 [recruitment of hold due to COVID-19] |
| | University of Leicester   | Relapse Mesothelioma | + pembrolizumab | Set up | | | FPI Q2 [recruitment of hold due to COVID-19] |
| | Haukeland University Hospital | 1L Metastatic Melanoma | + pembrolizumab or +Dabrafenib/Trametinib | Randomised Phase II | | | Biomarker Analysis Q3 |
| | UT Southwestern Medical Center | 2-4L Stage 4 NSCLC | + docetaxel | Ph I safety study | | | RP2D Q3 [recruitment of hold due to COVID-19] |
| | UT Southwestern Medical Center | 1L metastatic or recurrent PDAC | + Nab-paclitaxel+ Gemcitabine+ Cisplatin | Ph I safety study | | | [recruitment of hold due to COVID-19] |

Bemcentinib clinical development in COVID19

ACCORD-2 trial

To evaluate the efficacy and safety in hospitalized COVID19 patients

First compound selected by UK Govt. COVID19 Therapeutic Task Force

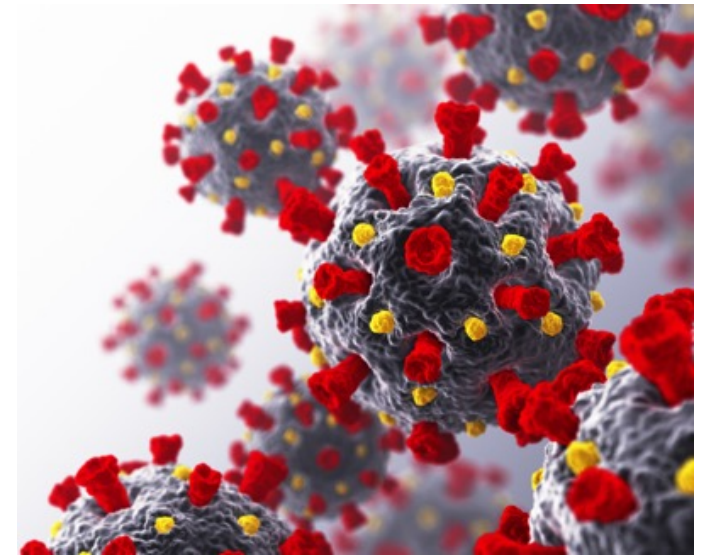
Trial funded by UK Govt.

A multicentre, randomised Phase II (120 patients) seamless Phase III transition option



BerGenBio's bemcentinib selected as a potential treatment for COVID-19

- Preclinical data suggest that bemcentinib is potentially useful for the treatment of early SARS-CoV-2 infection, as it selectively inhibits AXL kinase activity
- Bemcentinib selected as the first candidate to be fast-tracked in a new UK national multi-centre randomised Phase II clinical trial initiative to investigate potential treatments for hospitalised COVID-19 patients
- ACCORD (Accelerating CCOVID-19 Research & Development platform) is an Investigator Sponsored Trial, is funded by the UK Department of Health and Social Care and UK Research and Innovation
- National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Southampton Biomedical Research Centre is the sponsor, Professor Tom Wilkinson is the Chief Investigator of ACCORD-2
- Study is a collaboration between the UK Government Scientific Office, the NIHR's Biomedical Research centres and clinical research company IQVIA
- The study is open, recruiting and will test 120 patients across 9 UK NHS hospital trusts.



Ref. BGBC003 / NCT02488408

Bemcentinib clinical development in Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) and Myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS)

Objective: to evaluate the safety and efficacy of bemcentinib in AML and MDS

Bemcentinib monotherapy in patients relapsed AML or MDS

Bemcentinib in combination with low-dose cytarabine (LDAC) in 1L newly diagnosed or relapsed patients with AML

Bemcentinib in combination with LDAC in 2L relapsed patients with AML



Acute Myeloid Leukaemia (AML)

Most common type of acute leukaemia in adults¹

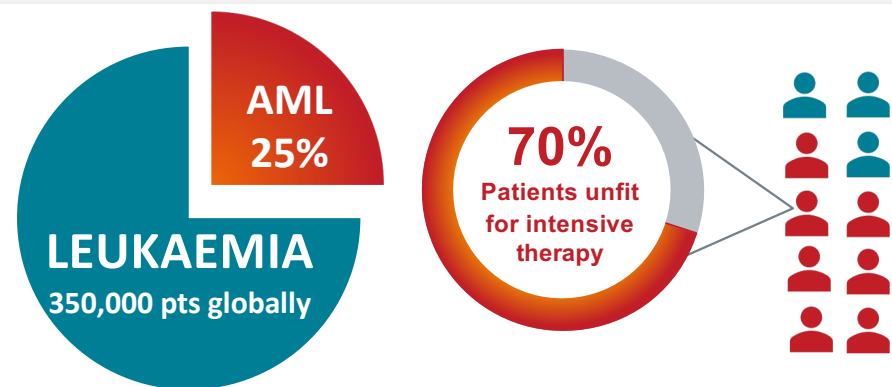
AML is a rare aggressive cancer of the blood and bone marrow characterised by difficult to treat malignancies

~ 21,000 new cases diagnosed and >11,000 deaths in the US in 2018²

AML makes up 32% of all adult leukaemia cases

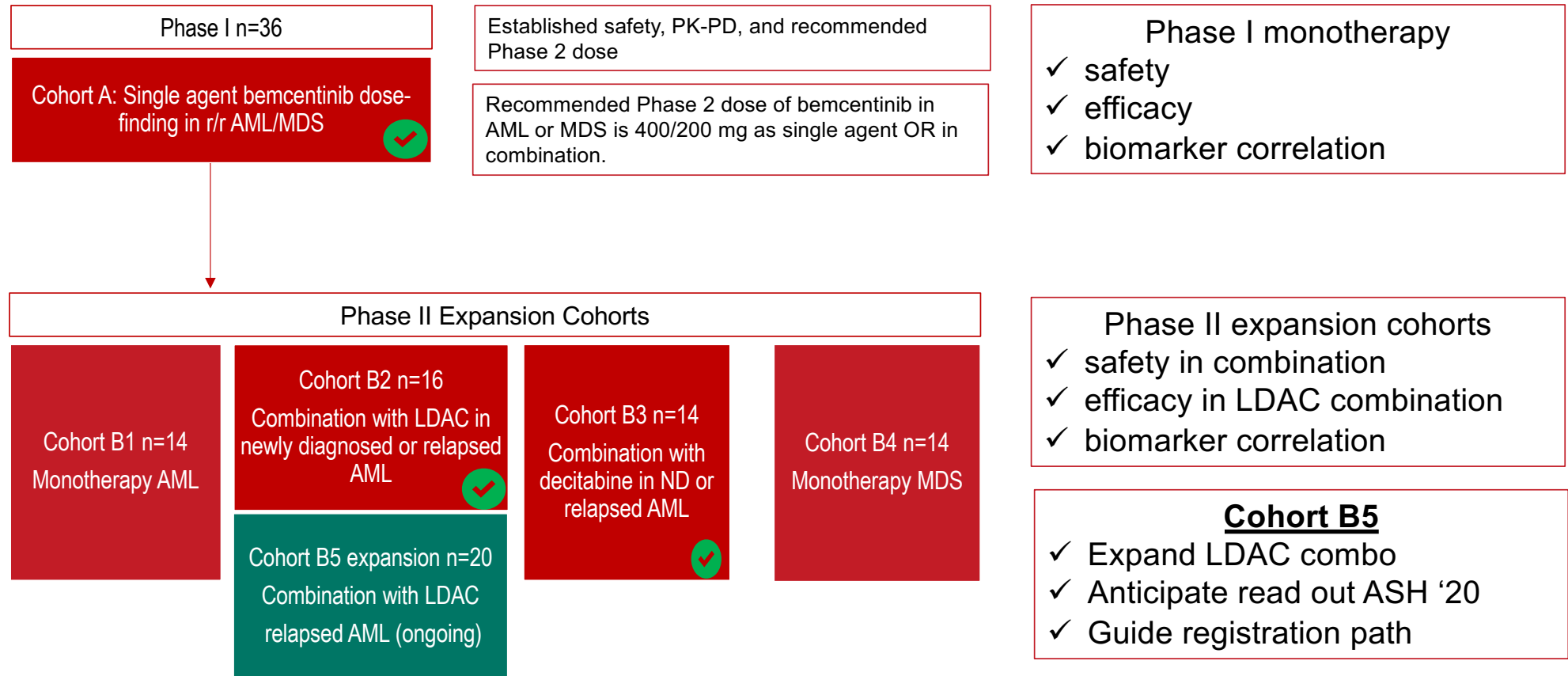
Occurs in a predominantly elderly, frail patient population; 68% of patients diagnosed with AML were aged >60 years⁶

5 year survival rates of 3-8% in patients over 60 years old⁷



(1) Cancer.gov; (2) SEER; (3) https://www.who.int/selection_medicines/committees/expert/20/applications/AML_APL.pdf?ua=1ble
(4) <https://www.cancer.net/cancer-types/leukemia-acute-myeloid-aml/statistics> (5) <https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20190319005442/en/> (6)
<http://asheducationbook.hematologylibrary.org/content/2010/1/62.long>, (7) <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK65996/>

Bemcentinib clinical development in Acute Myeloid Leukemia / Myeloid Dysplastic Syndrome r/r elderly patients, with no approved SoC.



Reported clinical efficacy

Mono therapy r/r elderly AML n=27

ASH 2018

sAXL biomarker
sAXI low 14/27

52%

CR/Cri/CRp
sAXI low 6/14

43%

mDOR 3.1mo. (5.5*mo.)

*Historic controls***
CR/Cri/CRp: 24%

LDAC Combination 1L & 2L AML n=14

ASH 2019

1L
CR/Cri 4/6

66%

mDOR >12Mo.

2L R/R
CR/CriCRp 4/8

50%

mDOR 5Mo.

Responses occurred early, improved over time and included poor risk, previously treated patients. Bemcentinib appears well tolerated in combination with LDAC.

2L cohort expansion ongoing

Ref. BGBC008 / NCT03184571

Bemcentinib clinical development in 2L Non Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)

Objective: to improve the effectiveness of immune check point inhibitor (CPI) (pembrolizumab/Keytruda) refractory NSCLC patients, with a well tolerated, effective, and convenient drug

- A) Chemotherapy refractory patients
- B) CPI refractory patients
- C) CPI + Chemotherapy refractory patients



NSCLC causes more cancer related deaths than breast, colon, pancreas and prostate combined

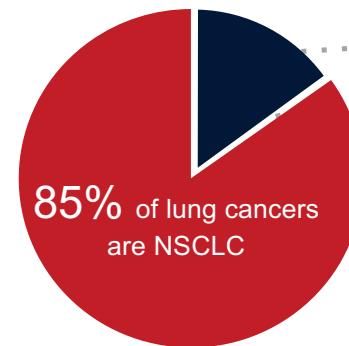
The largest cancer killer, most patients depend on drug therapy

The most common type of cancer

2.09 million new cases of lung cancer diagnosed/yr worldwide, making up 11.6% of all cancer cases¹

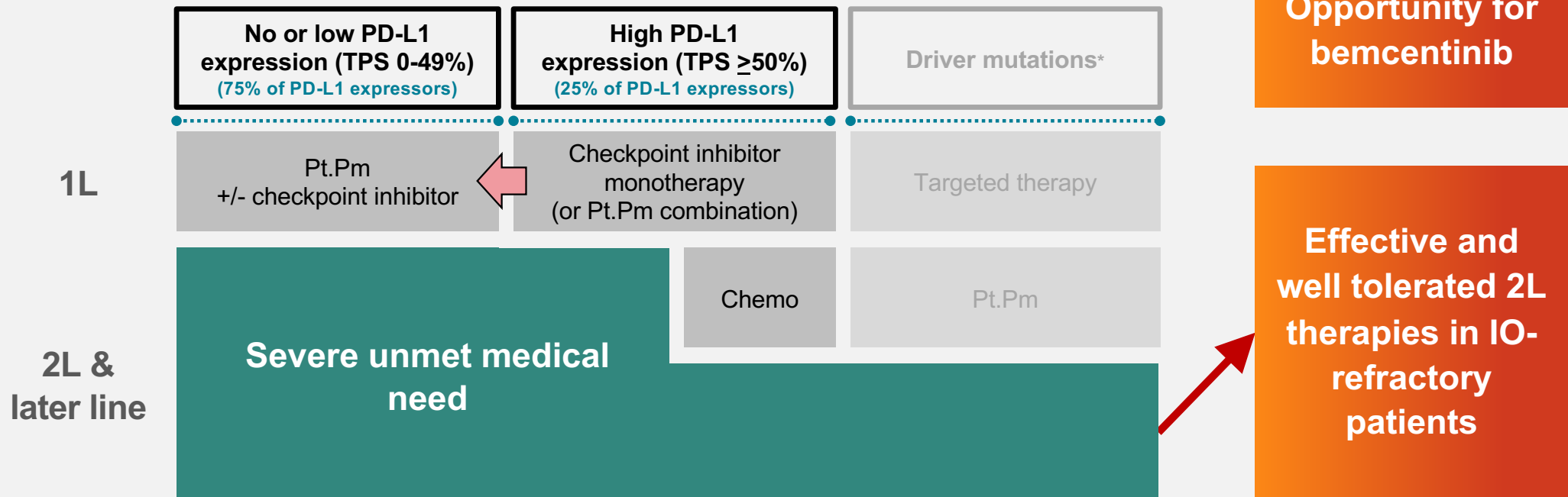
1.76 million lung cancer deaths/yr worldwide¹

5-year survival rate is 3.5% in patients with PD-L1 <1%, and **12.6%** in patients PD-L1 1-49%



Rapidly emerging SoC creates opportunities for novel effective, chemo free regimens

NSCLC evolving standard of care (SoC)



BGBC008: Study Design

Open-label multi-center single arm phase II study

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cohort A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previously treated with a platinum containing chemotherapy CPI-naïve Has PD at screening | Interim Analysis Cohort A Stage 1 <p>N=22 patients (each patient has the potential for at least 24 weeks follow-up)</p> | Final Analysis Cohort A Stage 2 <p>N=48 patients (each patient has the potential for at least 24 weeks follow-up)</p> |
| Cohort B <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previously treated with a mono therapy PD-L1 or PD-1 inhibitor Must have had disease control on most recent treatment Has PD at screening | Interim Analysis Cohorts B Stage 1 <p>N=16 patients (each patient has the potential for at least 24 weeks follow-up)</p> | Final Analysis Cohorts B Stage 2 <p>N=29 patients (each patient has the potential for at least 24 weeks follow-up)</p> |
| Cohort C <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previously treated 1st line with a combination of checkpoint inhibitor + platinum-containing chemotherapy Must have had disease control on 1st line therapy Has PD at screening | Interim Analysis Cohorts C Stage 1 <p>N=13 patients (each patient has the potential for at least 24 weeks follow-up)</p> | Final Analysis Cohorts C Stage 2 <p>N=29 patients (each patient has the potential for at least 24 weeks follow-up)</p> |

Patient Disposition and Demographics

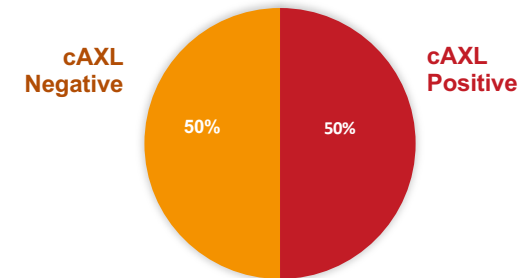
| Patient disposition | N |
|---------------------|----|
| Screened | 74 |
| Enrolled | 50 |
| Evaluable | 44 |
| Ongoing | 4 |

| Disease mutations | N (%) |
|-------------------|---------|
| None | 36 (72) |
| KRAS | 7 (14) |
| TP53 | 2 (4) |
| EGFR | 3 (6) |
| Other | 4 (8) |

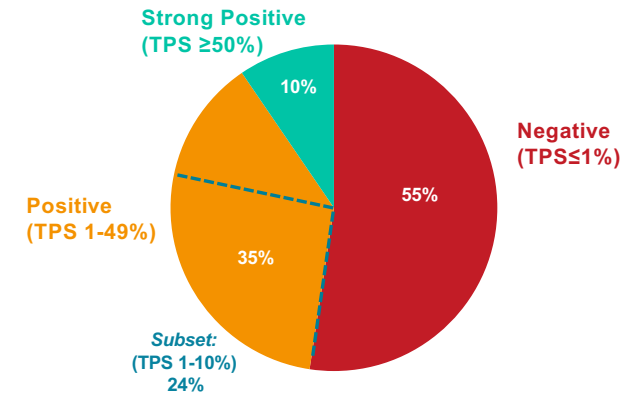
| Patient demographics | N (%) |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Age | Median 65 |
| | Range 39-82 |
| ECOG at screen | 0 22 (44) |
| | 1 28 (56) |
| Sex | Female 20 (40) |
| | Male 10 (20) |
| Smoking Status | Smoker 10 (20) |
| | Ex-smoker 29 (58) |
| | Never smoked 10 (20) |
| | Unknown 1 (2) |

Biomarkers

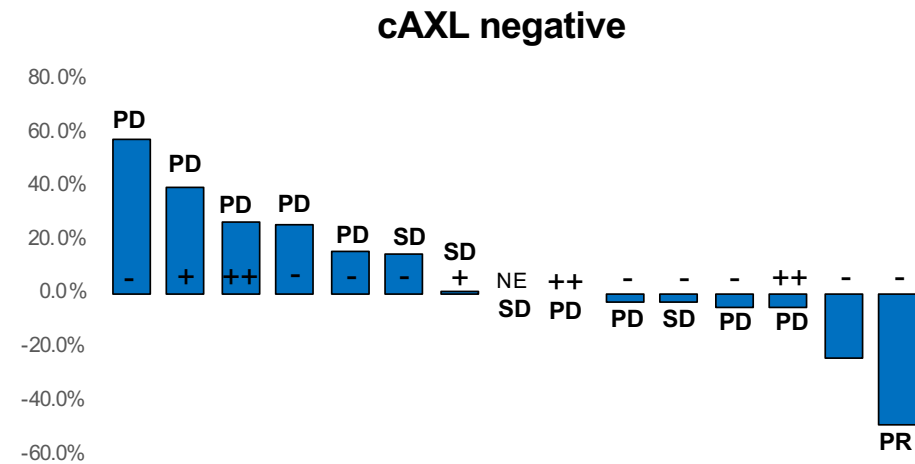
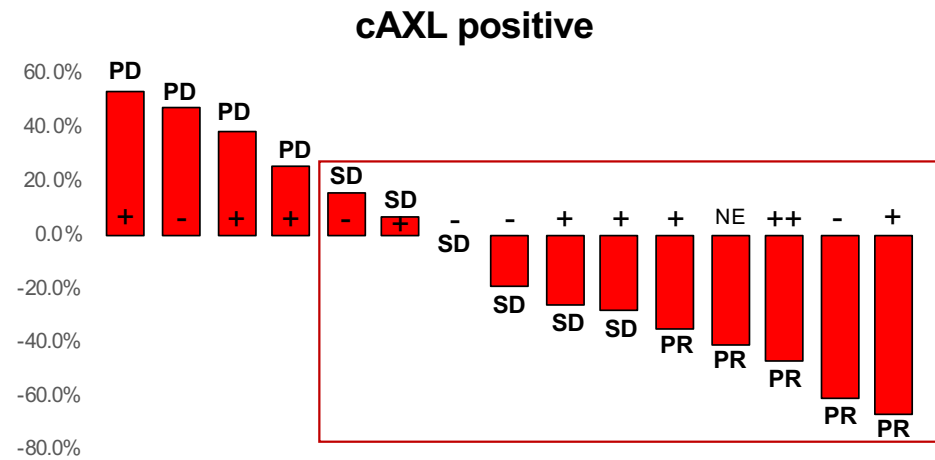
cAXL status
n = 30



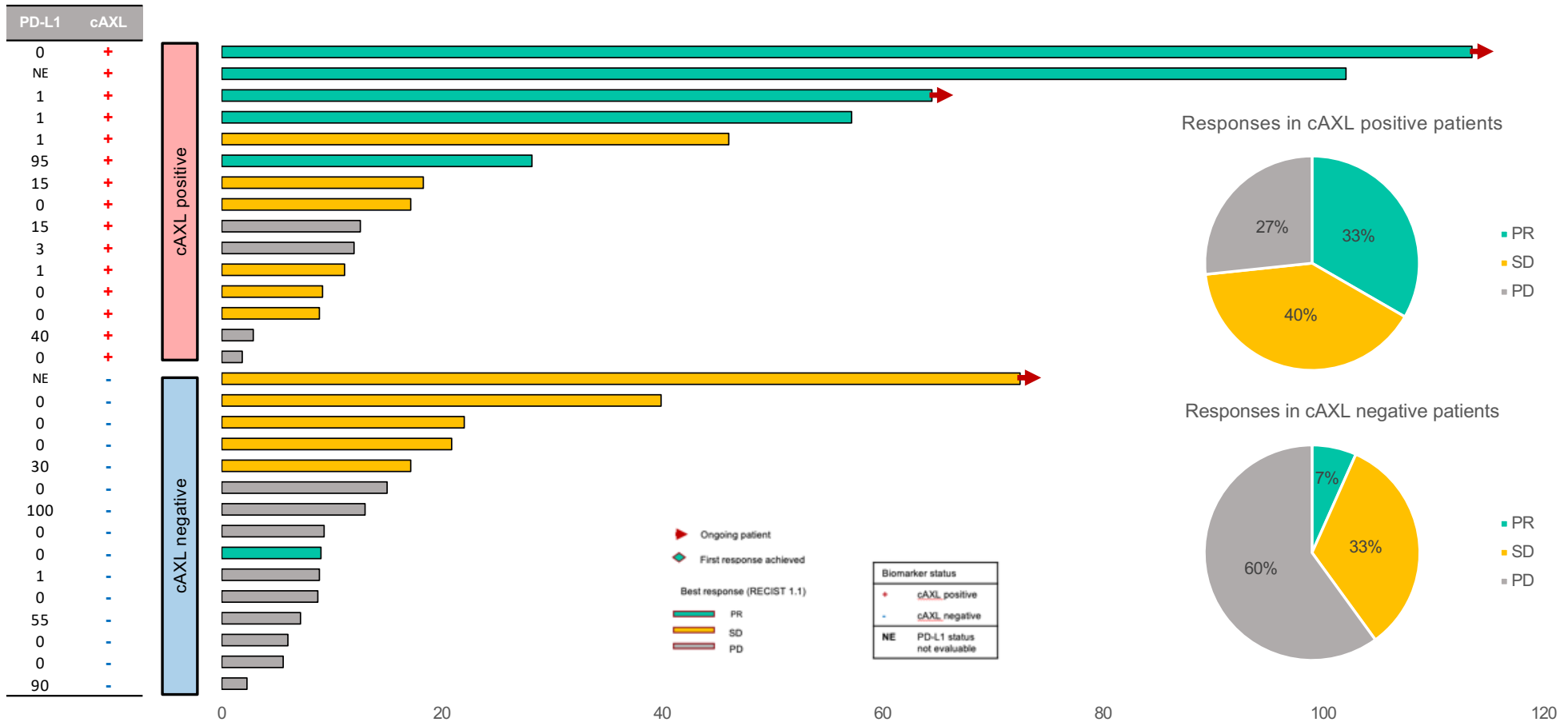
PD-L1 status
n = 37



Change in tumour size from baseline in cAXL-evaluable patients only



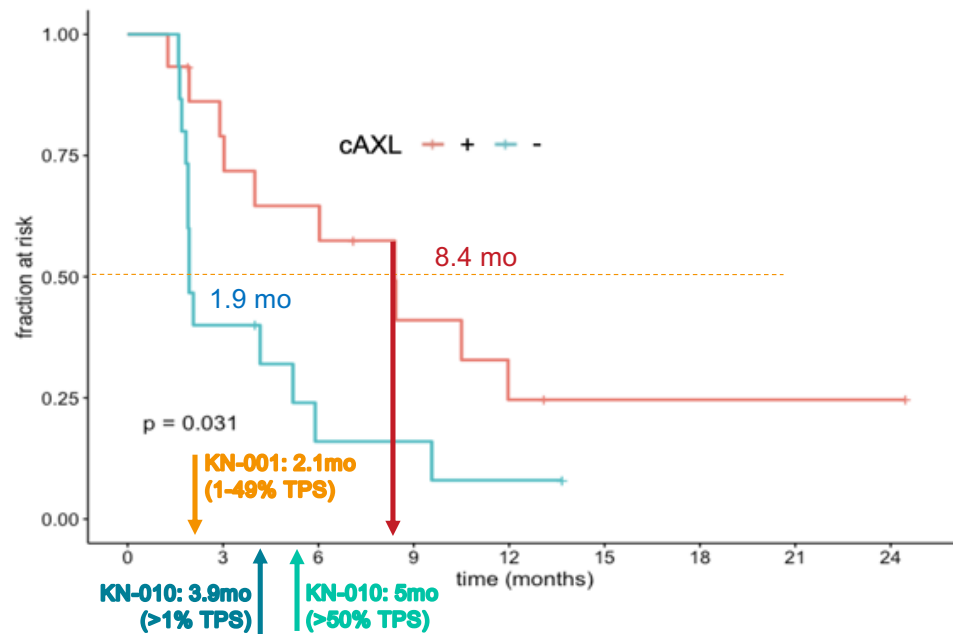
Time on treatment in patients evaluable for cAXL



Enhanced survival in cAXL +ve patients with addition of bemcentinib to pembrolizumab

AXL is an adverse prognostic biomarker

mPFS 8.4 months in cAXL+ patients



| Cohort | mOS | 12-mo OS |
|---------------------------|----------|------------------|
| Cohort A – cAXL +ve pts** | 17.3 mo* | 79% |
| Cohort A – cAXL -ve pts** | 12.4 mo* | 60% |
| BGB Cohort A – all pts** | 12.6 mo* | 64%* (up to 67%) |
| CheckMate-057 (Opdivo) | 12.2 mo | 51% |
| KEYNOTE-010 (Keytruda) | 10.4 mo | 43.2% |

*OS data still maturing, current calculation (cut-off survival: 28-May-2020)

**pts who have been on study treatment for at least 1 cycle (n=42)

- 4-fold improvement in PFS in cAXL +ve vs. cAXL -ve patients.
- 12 mo OS in cAXL positive patients 79% vs 60% in cAXL negative patients
- Clinical benefit reflected in mOS of cAXL +ve patients vs. cAXL -ve
- cAXL -ve patient survival data is comparable to historic controls

BGBC008: Study Design

Open-label multi-center single arm phase II study

Cohort A

- Previously treated with a platinum containing chemotherapy
- CPI-naïve
- Has PD at screening

Interim Analysis

Cohort A
Stage 1

N=22 patients
(each patient has the potential for at least 24 weeks follow-up)

Final Analysis

Cohort A
Stage 2

N=48 patients
(each patient has the potential for at least 24 weeks follow-up)

Cohort B

- Previously treated with a mono therapy PD-L1 or PD-1 inhibitor
- Must have had disease control on most recent treatment
- Has PD at screening

Interim Analysis

Cohorts B
Stage 1

N=16 patients
(each patient has the potential for at least 24 weeks follow-up)

Final Analysis

Cohorts B
Stage 2

N=29 patients
(each patient has the potential for at least 24 weeks follow-up)

Cohort C

- Previously treated 1st line with a combination of checkpoint inhibitor + platinum-containing chemotherapy
- Must have had disease control on 1st line therapy
- Has PD at screening

Interim Analysis

Cohorts C
Stage 1

N=13 patients
(each patient has the potential for at least 24 weeks follow-up)

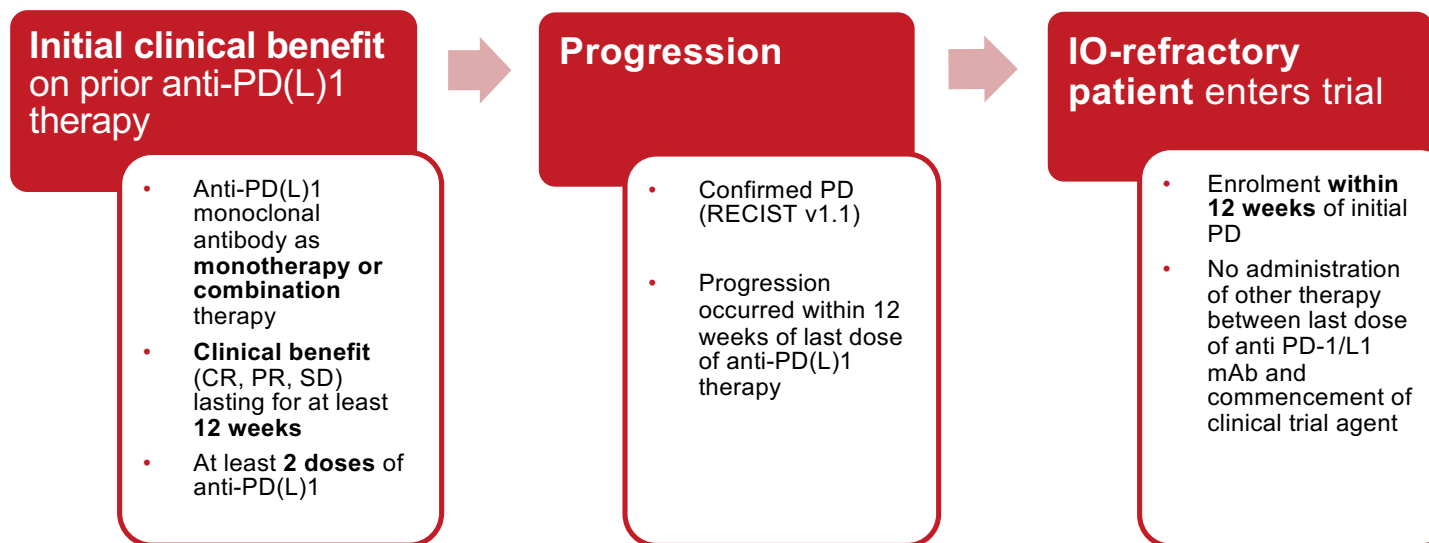
Final Analysis

Cohorts C
Stage 2

N=29 patients
(each patient has the potential for at least 24 weeks follow-up)

Bemcentinib + KEYTRUDA in CPI refractory patients

CHECK POINT INHIBITOR REFRACTORY PATIENTS: precise and specific definition



Patient Disposition and Demographics

| Patient disposition | N |
|---|----|
| Screened | 21 |
| Enrolled | 16 |
| Evaluable* | 15 |
| Ongoing | 3 |
| * with at least 1 post-baseline scan assessment | |

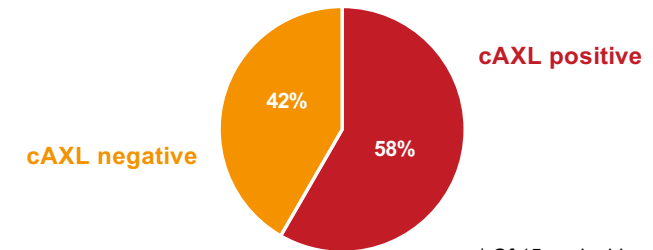
| Disease mutations | N (%) |
|-------------------|---------|
| None | 13 (81) |
| KRAS | 2 (13) |
| BRAF | 1 (6) |

| Patient demographics | | N (%) |
|----------------------|--------------|---------|
| Age | Median | 64,5 |
| | Range | 40-76 |
| ECOG at screen | 0 | 6 (38) |
| | 1 | 10 (63) |
| Sex | Female | 3 (19) |
| | Male | 13 (81) |
| Smoking status | Smoker | 6 (38) |
| | Ex-smoker | 8 (50) |
| | Never smoked | 0 (0) |
| | Unknown | 1 (6) |

Biomarkers

cAXL status

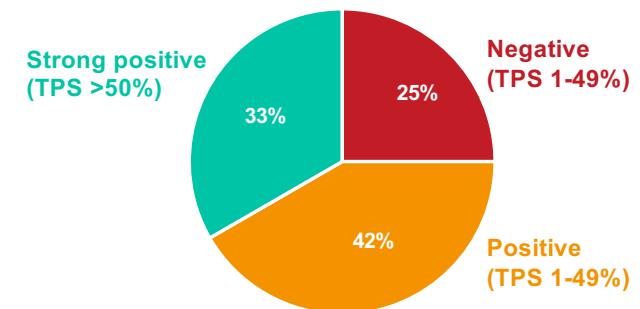
n = 12*



* Of 15 evaluable patients, 3 not evaluable for AXL

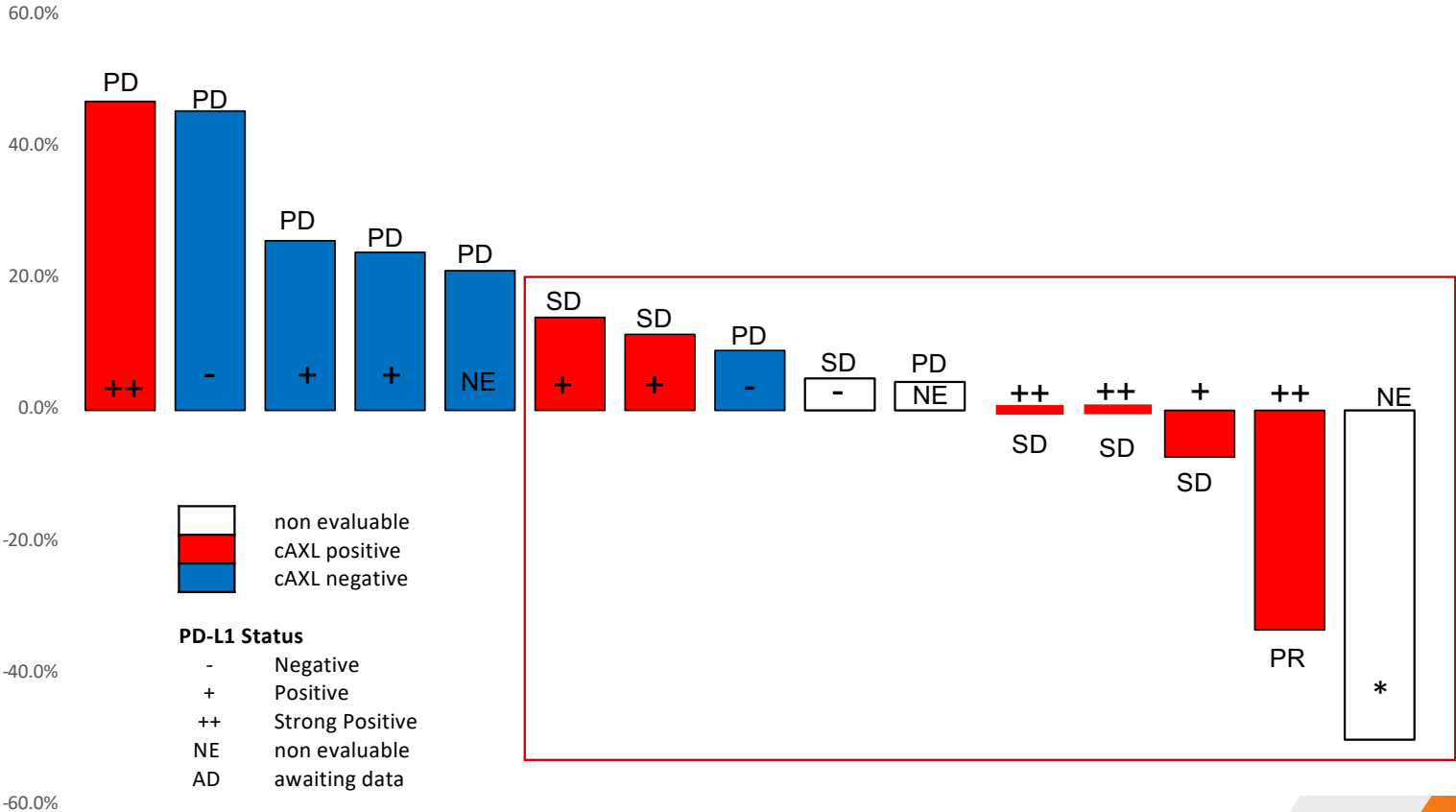
PD-L1 status

n = 12**



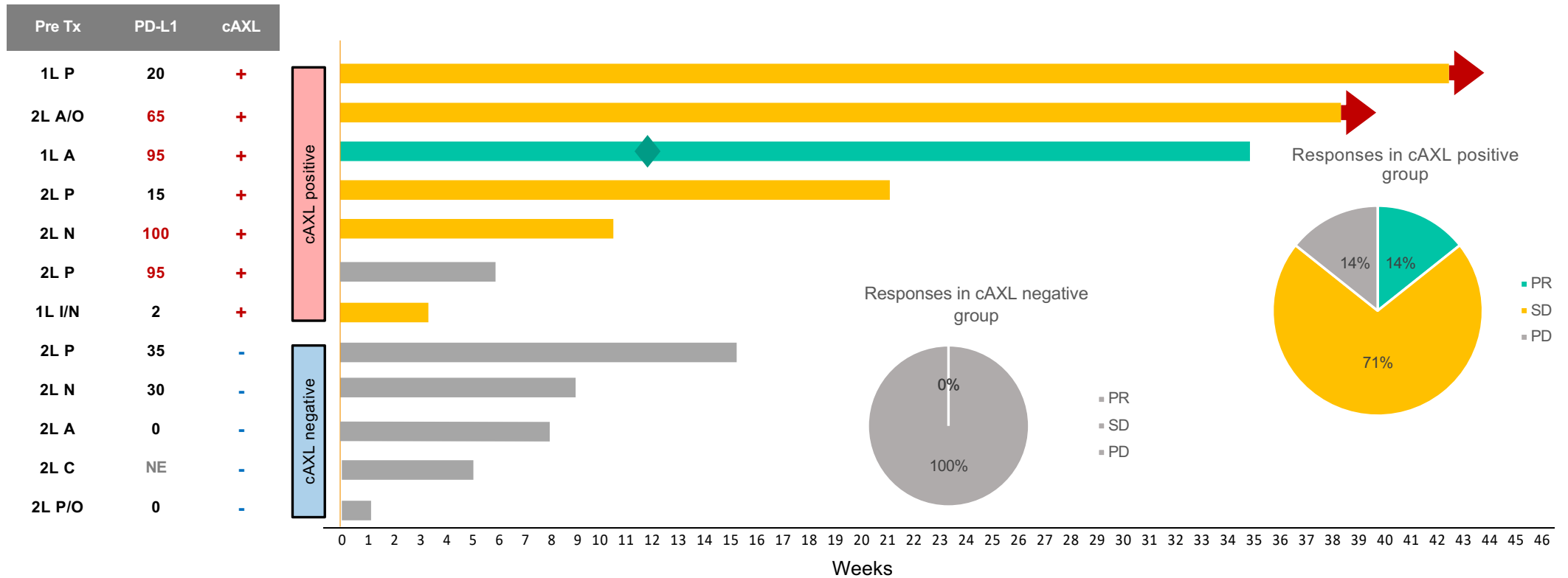
** Of 15 evaluable patients, 3 not evaluable for PD-L1

Best % change in sum of target lesions from baseline



Data cut-off: 17-April-2020

Time on treatment in patients evaluable for cAXL



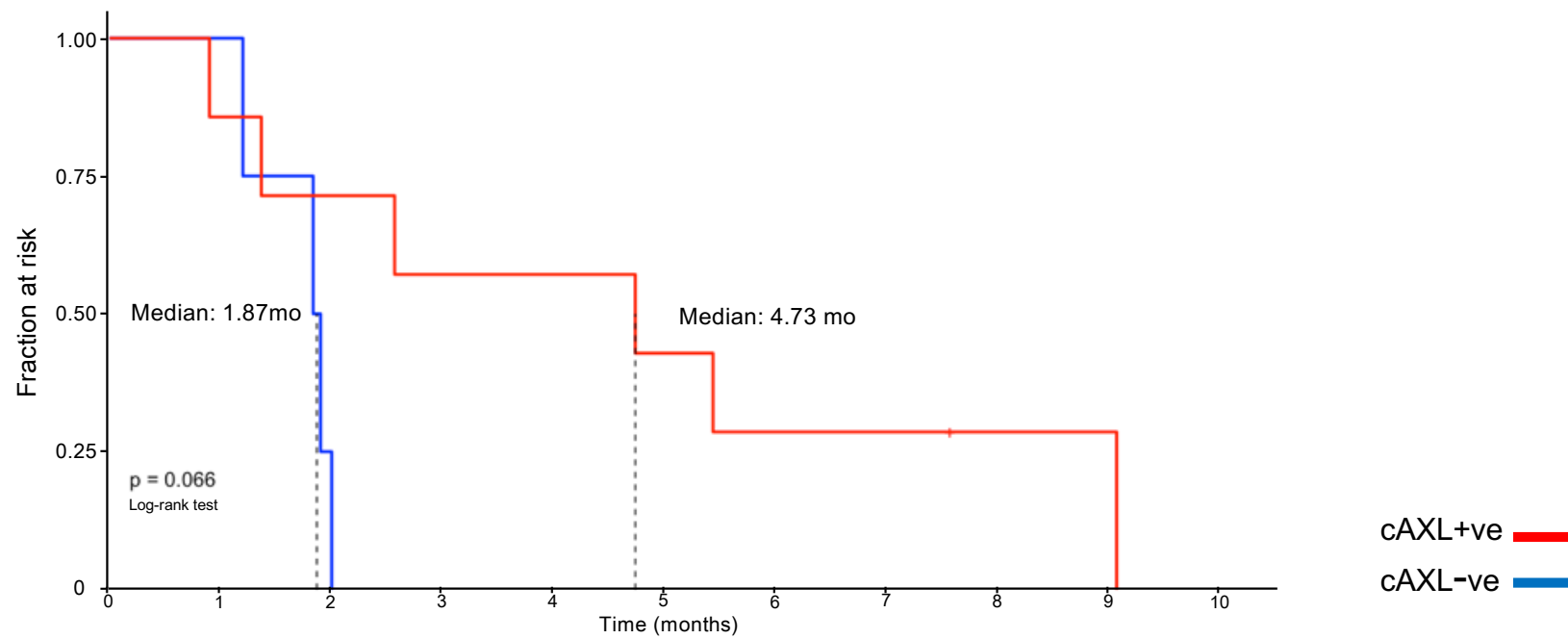
Data cut-off: 17-April-2020

+ cAXL positive
- cAXL negative

Previous immunotherapy (1 or 2L)

P: pembrolizumab; A: atezolizumab; N: nivolumab; C: cetrelimab; I: ipilumimab; O: other

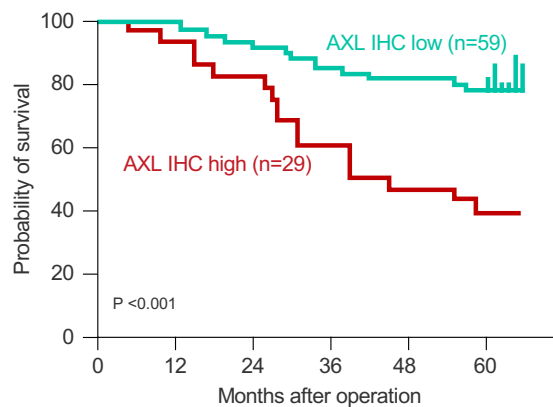
mPFS improvement in cAXL +ve patients



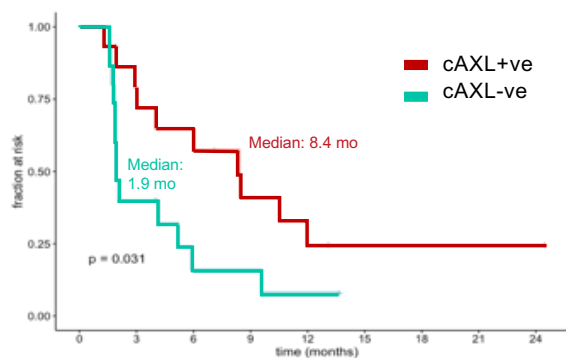
AXL expression defines a poor prognosis subgroup of NSCLC

cAXL+ patients have significantly enhanced survival with bemcentinib + pembrolizumab in CPI-naïve and -refractory patients

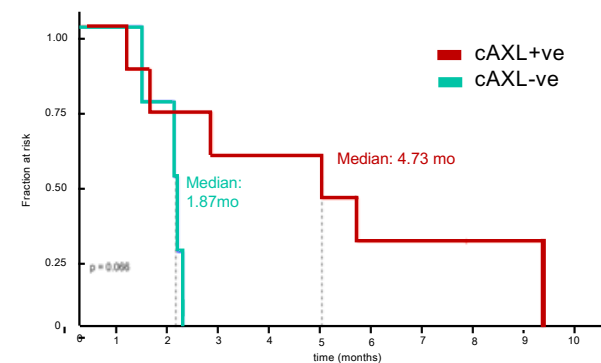
In NSCLC, the AXL expression encodes poor-prognosis¹: defines expectations of the control arm



Cohort A PFS : CPI-naïve



Cohort B1 PFS: CPI-refractory



BIOLOGY = RATIONALE = OUTCOME

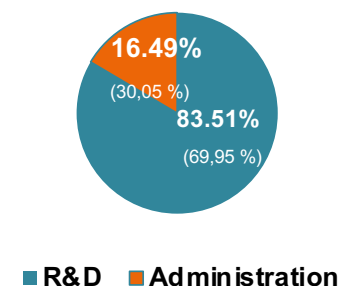
Finance & News Flow



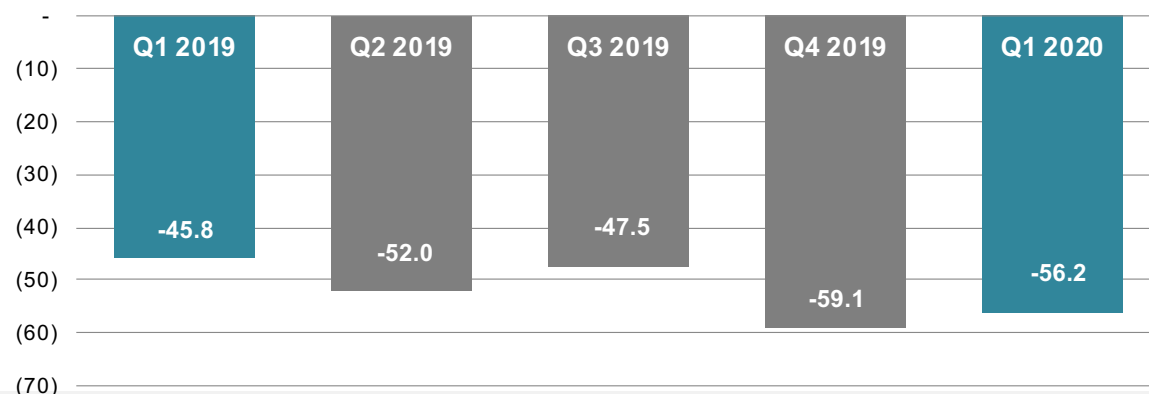
Key financial figures

| (NOK million) | Q1 2020 | Q1 2019 | FY 2019 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Operating revenues | 0,0 | 8,7 | 8,9 |
| Operating expenses | 56,2 | 54,5 | 213,3 |
| Operating profit (-loss) | -56,2 | -45,8 | -204,4 |
| Profit (-loss) after tax | -48,6 | -44,3 | -199,3 |
| Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share (NOK) | -0,73 | -0,81 | -3,43 |
| Net cash flow in the period | 158,9 | -54,2 | -107,2 |
| Cash position end of period | 419,4 | 306,7 | 253,6 |

Operating expenses Q1 2020
(Q1 2019)



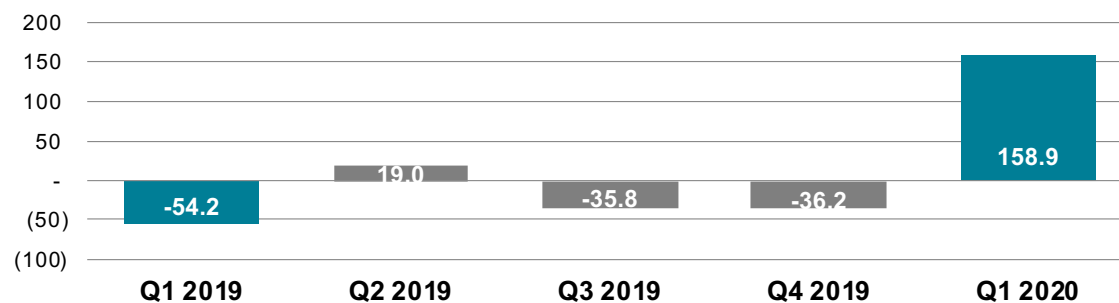
Operating profit (-loss) million NOK



- Well controller overhead costs.
- Increased head count as part of a planned organisational build out in preparation for late stage clinical development. Clinical team, regulatory team and supply chain team have been build out

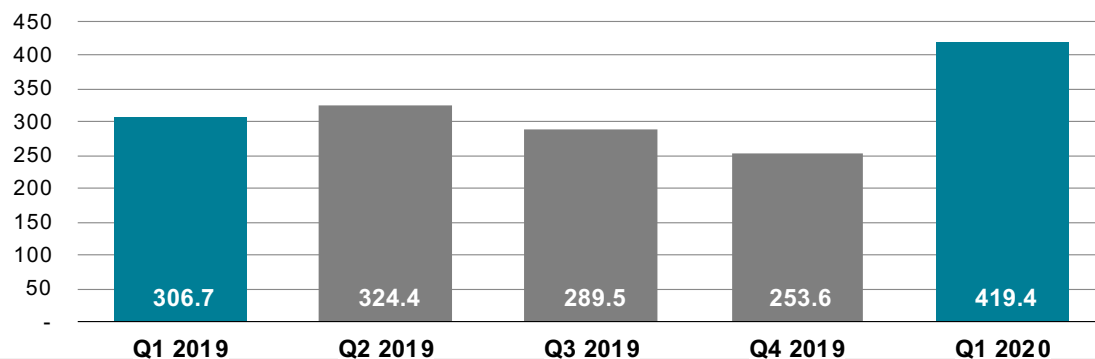
Cash flow and cash position

Cash flow (million NOK)



- Q1 cash flow include proceed from Private Placement in January/February raising gross NOK 229.9m.
- Quarterly average cash burn (Q419 – Q420) NOK 49.6m (USD 5.6m)

Cash position (million NOK)



- Cash position Q1 2020 NOK 419.4 million (USD 39.9m)
- Private Placement May 2020 additional cash NOK 500.0m (USD 48.3m)
- Cash position gives runway to deliver key milestones from ongoing clinical trials.

Analyst coverage



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Link to reports from Trinity Delta:

<https://www.bergenbio.com/investors/analyst-coverage/>

Expected Newsflow 2020



2020 | **MAY** | **JUN** | **JUL** | **AUG** | **SEP** | **OCT** | **NOV** | **DEC** | **2021**



ASCO-SITC: Clinical Immuno-Oncology symposium, San Francisco
ASCO: American Society of Clinical Oncology, Chicago
WCLC: World Conference of Lung Cancer, Toronto
ESMO: European Society of Medical Oncology, Munich
AACR: American Association for Cancer Research, Chicago
EHA: European Hematology Association, Stockholm
SITC: Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer, DC
ASH: American Society for Hematology, San Diego

BerGenBio Investment case

World leaders in understanding and clinical leverage of AXL biology: oncology, fibrosis and virology

2 *first-in-class* selective AXL inhibitors in clinical development: *bemcentinib* & *tilvestamab*

Companion Diagnostic parallel development based on proprietary biomarkers: cAXL and sAXL

Bemcentinib phase II clinical POC in 2L AML and NSCLC

Fast Track designation in 2L AML

Strong cash position to deliver milestones and prepare for registration studies

Thank you.

Questions

