



VIRTUAL EUROPEAN BIOTECH INVESTOR DAY  
SOLEBURY\_TROUT

25<sup>th</sup> June 2020

Richard Godfrey, CEO

BerGenBio ASA

Jonas Lies vie 91, Bergen, 5009, Norway

[www.bergenbio.com](http://www.bergenbio.com)

IR @bergenbio.com



## Forward Looking statements

Certain statements contained in this presentation constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and they can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, including the words "anticipate", "believe", "intend", "estimate", "expect", "will", "may", "should" and words of similar meaning. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Accordingly, no assurance is given that such forward-looking statements will prove to have been correct. They speak only as at the date of the presentation and no representation or warranty, expressed or implied, is made by BerGenBio ASA or its affiliates ("BerGenBio"), or by any of their respective members, directors, officers

or employees that any of these forward-looking statements or forecasts will come to pass or that any forecast result will be achieved and you are cautioned not to place any undue influence on any forward-looking statement. BerGenBio is making no representation or warranty, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of this presentation, and neither BerGenBio nor any of its directors, officers or employees will have any liability to you or any other person resulting from the use of this presentation.

Copyright of all published material, including photographs, drawings and images in this presentation remain with BerGenBio and relevant third parties, as appropriate. Consequently, no reproduction in any form of the presentation, or parts thereof, is permitted without the prior written permission, and only with appropriate acknowledgements.

# 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

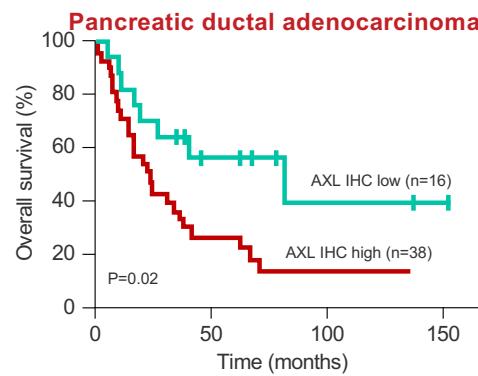
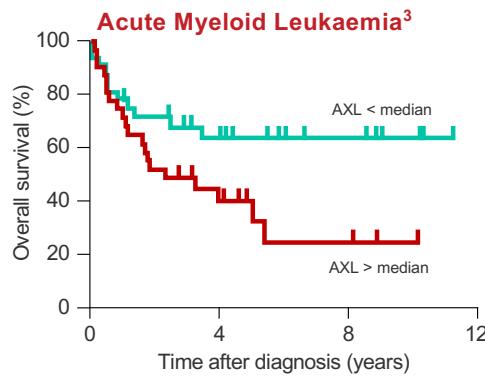
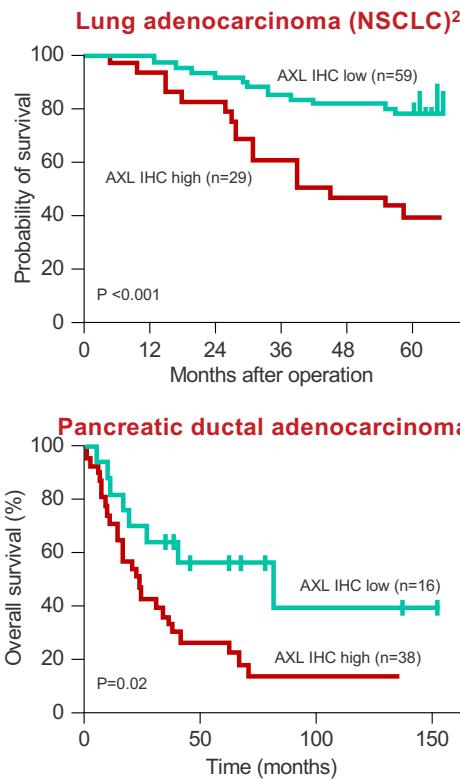
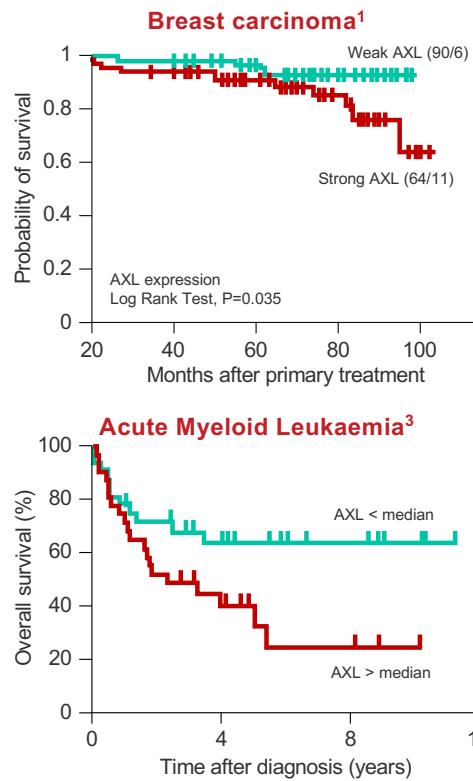
Dec 2019	Presented preliminary clinical data from Ph II combination trial of bemcentinib and LDAC in <u>AML</u> patients at ASH Complete responses (CR) reported with long duration
Jan 2020	Met Primary end point of ORR in phase II clinical trial in <u>NSCLC</u> (cohort B) in 2L IO refractory patients 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 <u>COVID19</u> 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 <u>NSCLC</u> 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



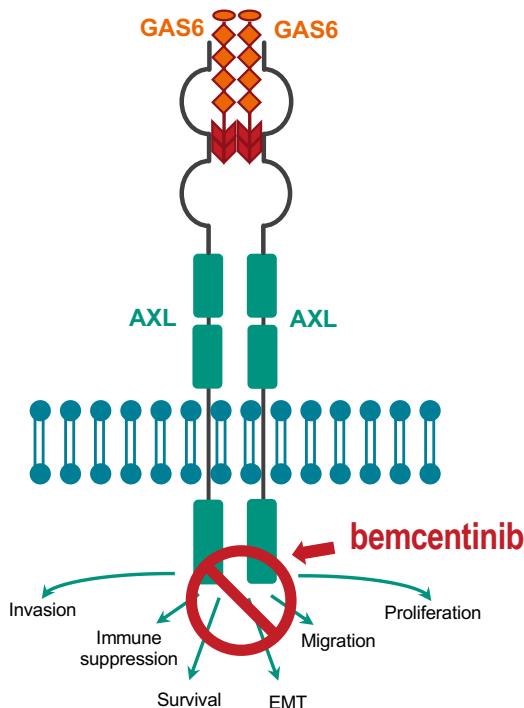
Broad evidence of AXL linked with poor prognosis<sup>5</sup>

- 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's 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.<sup>1</sup>
- AXL levels are elevated by cellular stress and is strongly associated with inflammatory diseases including cancer and fibrosis.<sup>2</sup>
- 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.<sup>3</sup>
- AXL is a key suppressor of the type I interferon response and is targeted by viruses to block the anti-viral immunity.<sup>4</sup>
- AXL is used by several different enveloped viruses (e.g. Ebola, Zika) to enter cells.<sup>5</sup>

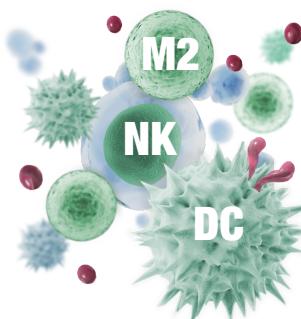
Very low expression under healthy physiological conditions

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

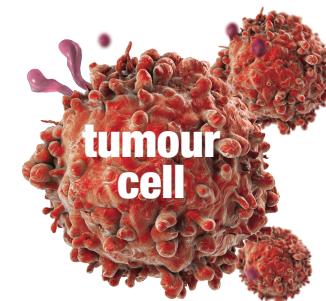
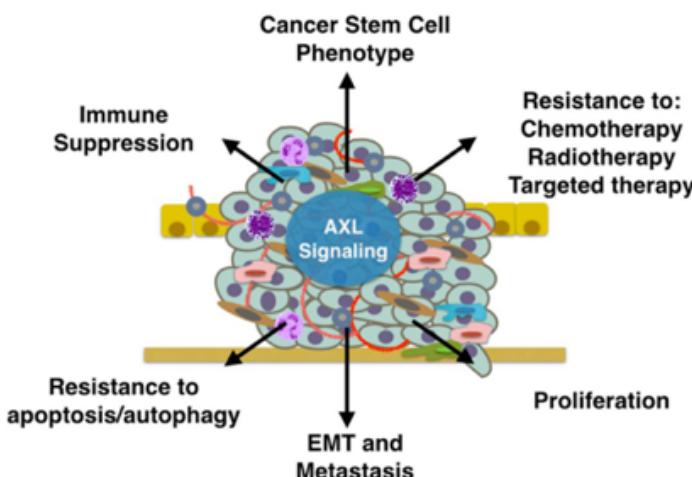
<sup>1</sup>Lemke Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol 2013; <sup>2</sup>Zagórska Nat Immunol 2014, Ludwig Cancer Res 2018, Espindola, Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2018; <sup>3</sup>Gay, Br J Cancer 2013; <sup>4</sup>Chen Nat Microbiol 2018; <sup>5</sup>Moller-Tank Virology 2014;

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



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

- M1 to M2 macrophage polarisation<sup>1</sup>
- Decreased antigen presentation by DCs<sup>2</sup>
- Prevent CD8+ T cell mediated cell death<sup>3</sup>
- Activates Treg cells through DCs and macrophages<sup>4</sup>

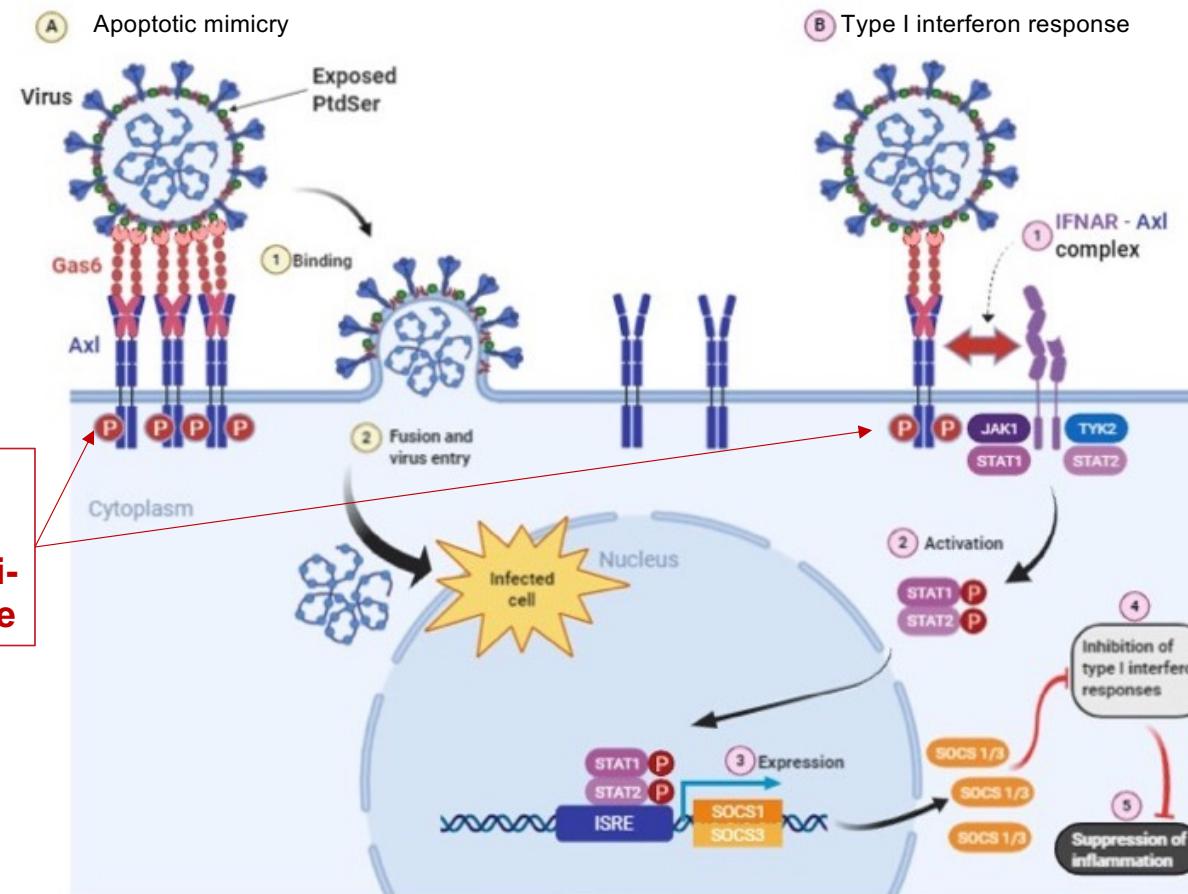


**AXL upregulated and activated on the tumour cell and causes cancer escape and survival**

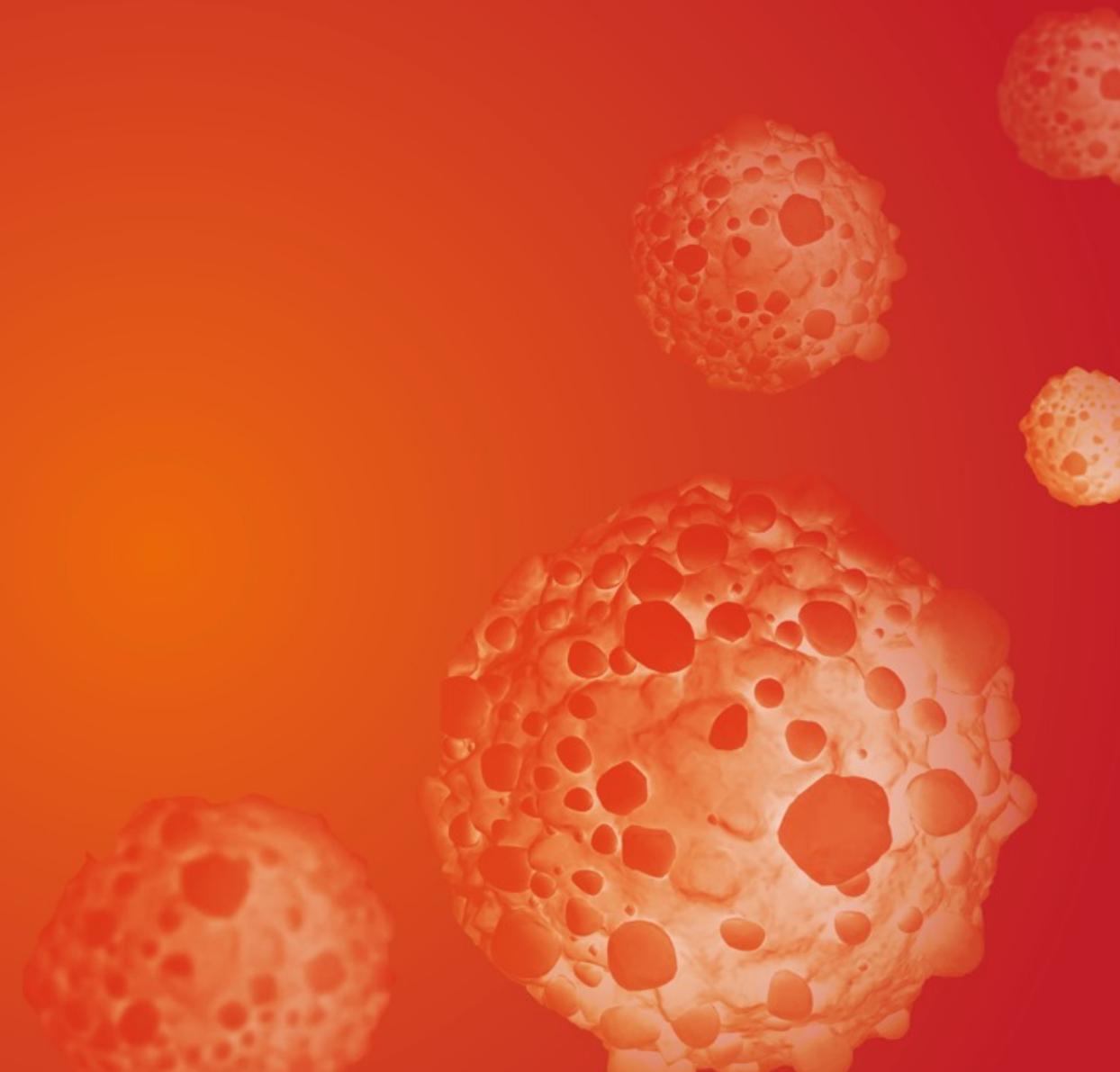
- Acquired drug resistance
- Immune cell death resistant
- Metastasis
- AXL is a unique type I interferon (IFN) response checkpoint

# 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”.



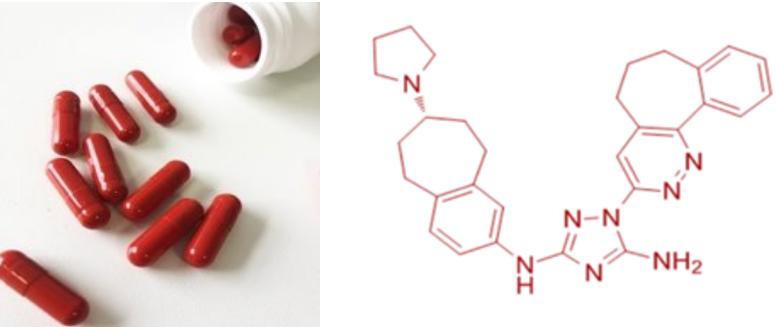
# Bemcentinib



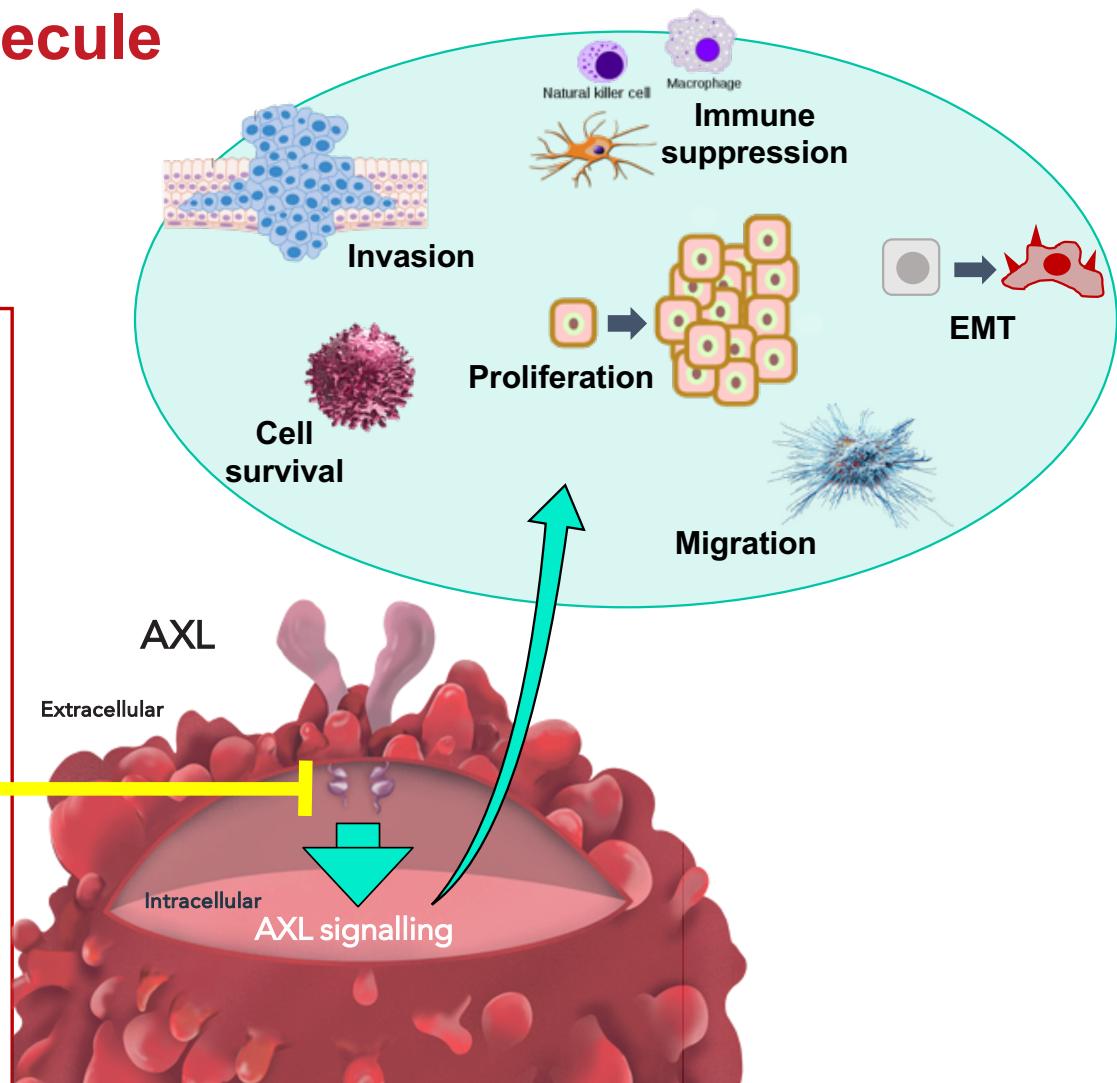
# Bemcentinib – Oral small molecule TKI, highly selective for AXL



- 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



The chemical structure of Bemcentinib (BGB324) is shown, featuring a complex polycyclic core with a pyrrolidine ring, a tricyclic indole, and a quinoline ring system, connected via amide and azo linkages.



# 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 <sup>1</sup>
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 <sup>2</sup>
	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 <sup>2</sup>
	2L NSCLC CPI+chemo refractory			Ph II POC study ongoing 29 pts			Q4'20 Stage 1 preliminary interim clinical and translational data <sup>3/4</sup>
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

12

CPI – checkpoint inhibitor

mOS – median overall survival

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

2 Next Gen Immuno Oncology (25<sup>th</sup> June)

3 SITC – Society of Immunotherapy of Cancer (Nov 10-15)

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.			
		2L MDS	Monotherapy	open-label, single-arm , phase II study			Fully recruited. Q4'20 ASH
	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

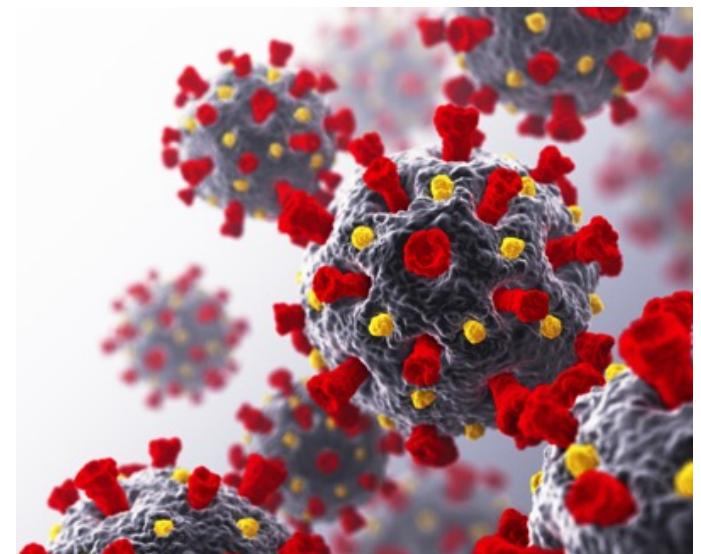
Trial funded by UK Govt.

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 COVID-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

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

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



# Acute Myeloid Leukaemia (AML)

*Most common type of acute leukaemia in adults<sup>1</sup>*

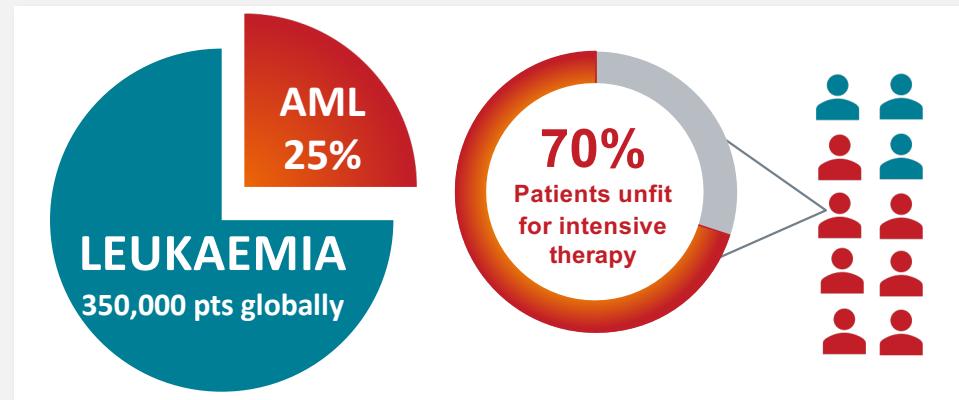
AML is a rare aggressive cancer of the blood and bone marrow characterised by difficult to treat malignancies

~ 21,000 new cases diagnosed and >11,000 deaths in the US in 2018<sup>2</sup>

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 years<sup>6</sup>

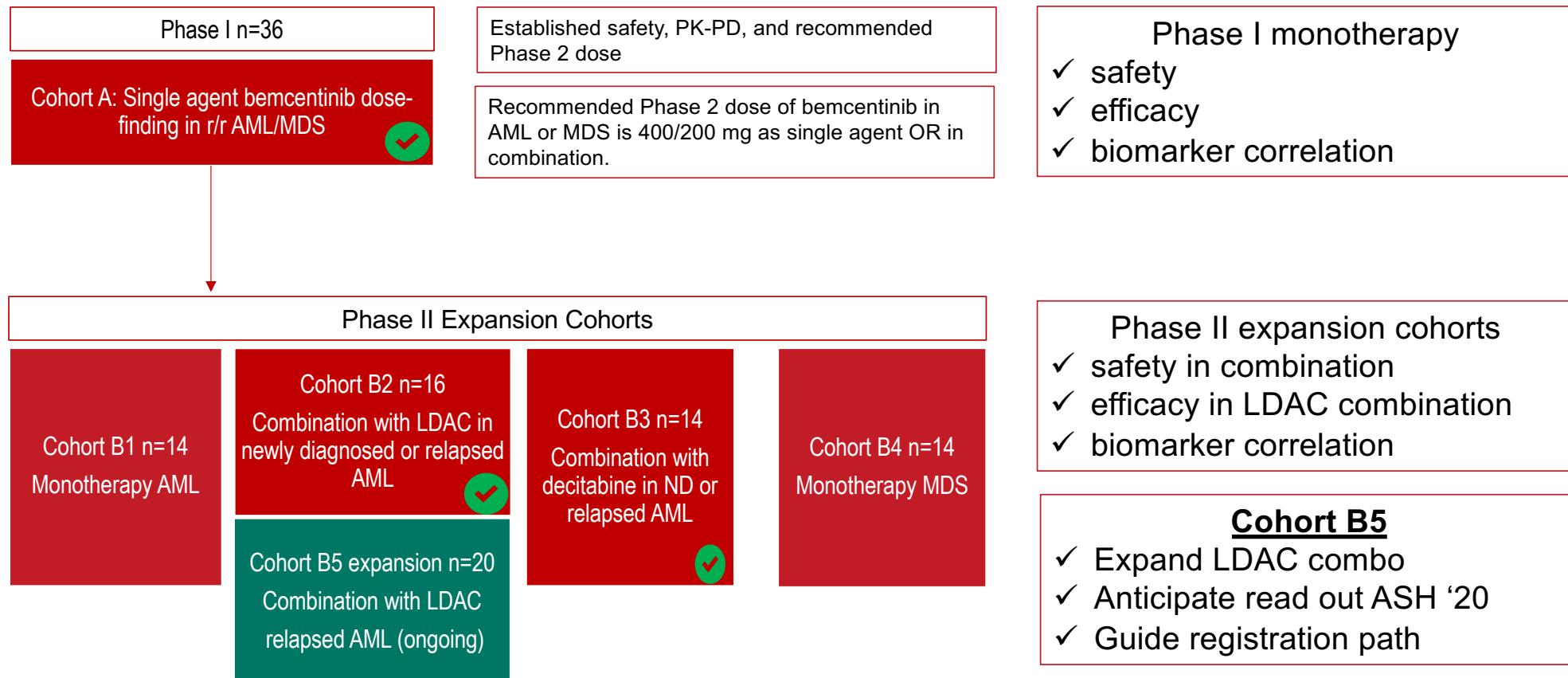
5 year survival rates of 3-8% in patients over 60 years old<sup>7</sup>



(1) Cancer.gov; (2) SEER; (3) [https://www.who.int/selection\\_medicines/committees/expert/20/applications/AML\\_APL.pdf?ua=1ble](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**  
sAXL low 14/27

**52%**

**CR/Cri/CRp**  
sAXL 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)

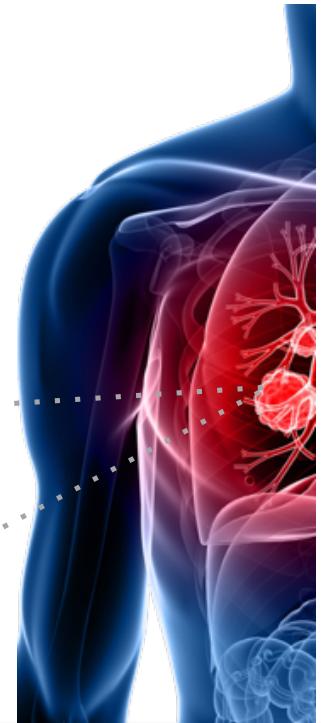
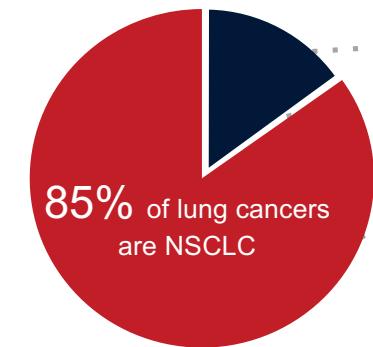
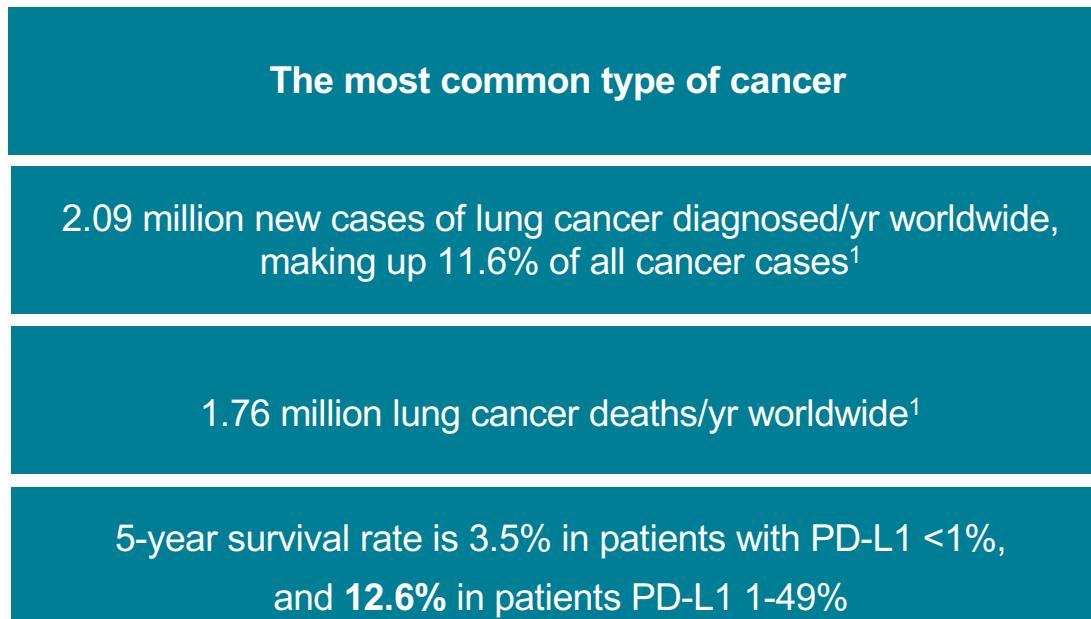
Objective: to improve the effectiveness of immune check point inhibitor (CPI) (pembrolizumab/Keytruda) refractory NSCLC patients, with a well tolerated, effective, and convenient drug

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

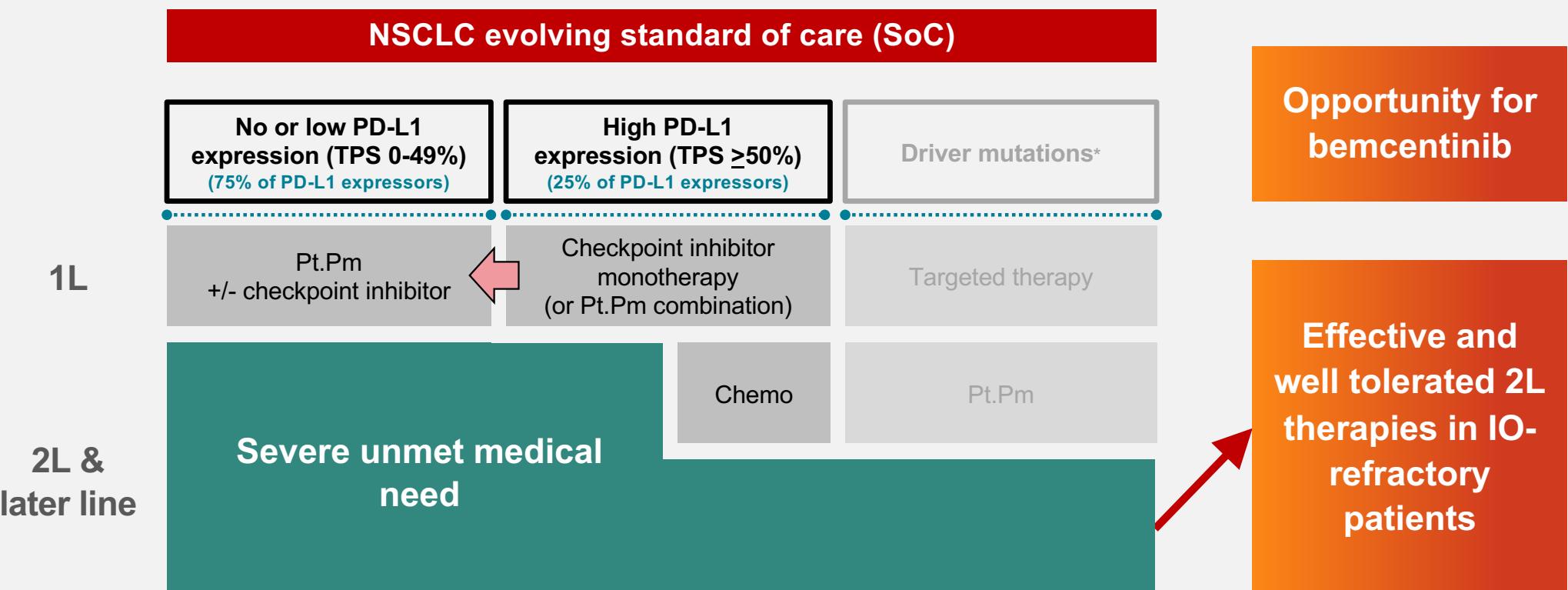


NSCLC causes more cancer related deaths than breast, colon, pancreas and prostate combined

The largest cancer killer, most patients depend on drug therapy



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



# BGBC008: Study Design

## Open-label multi-center single arm phase II study

Cohort A

### 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 1<sup>st</sup> line with a combination of checkpoint inhibitor + platinum-containing chemotherapy
- Must have had disease control on 1<sup>st</sup> 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)

# Patient Disposition and Demographics

## Patient disposition N

Screened	74
Enrolled	50
Evaluatable	44
Ongoing	4

## Disease mutations N (%)

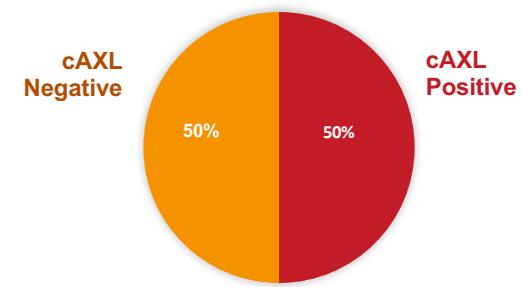
None	36 (72)
KRAS	7 (14)
TP53	2 (4)
EGFR	3 (6)
Other	4 (8)

## Patient demographics N (%)

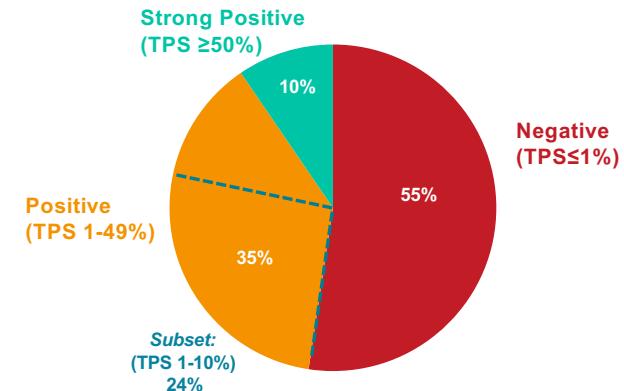
Age	Median	65
	Range	39-82
ECOG at screen	0	22 (44)
	1	28 (56)
Sex	Female	20 (40)
	Smoker	10 (20)
Smoking Status	Ex-smoker	29 (58)
	Never smoked	10 (20)
Unknown		

## Biomarkers

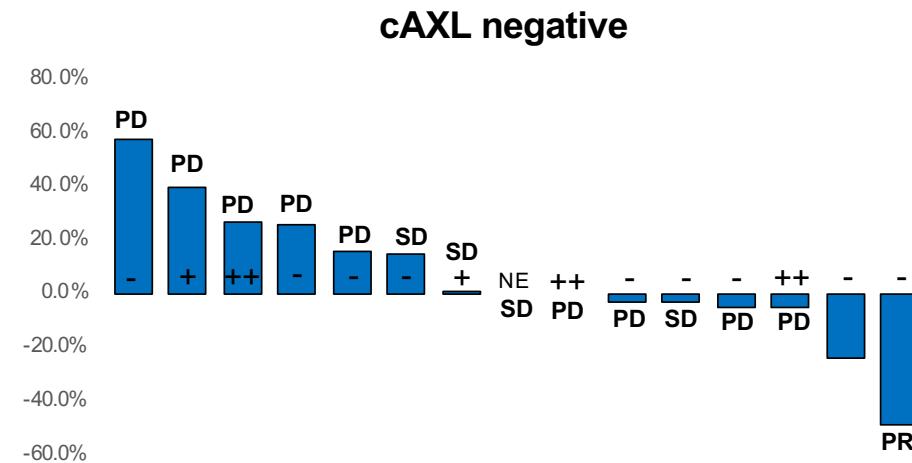
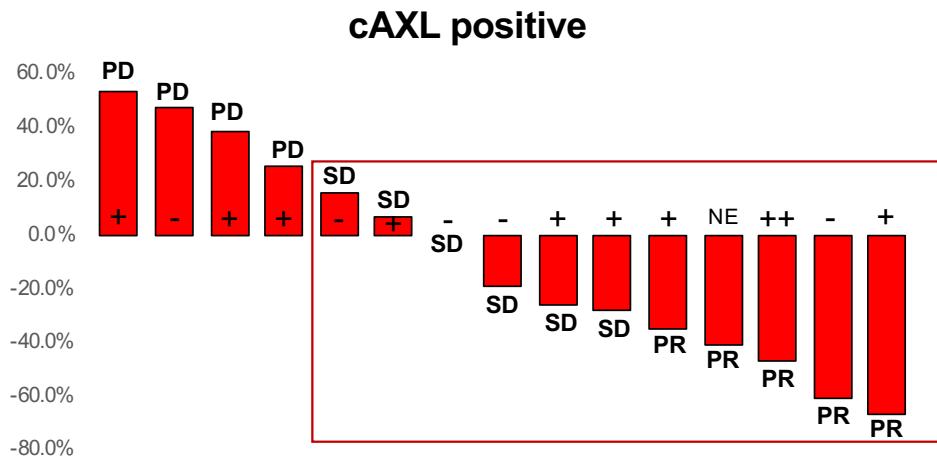
### cAXL status n = 30



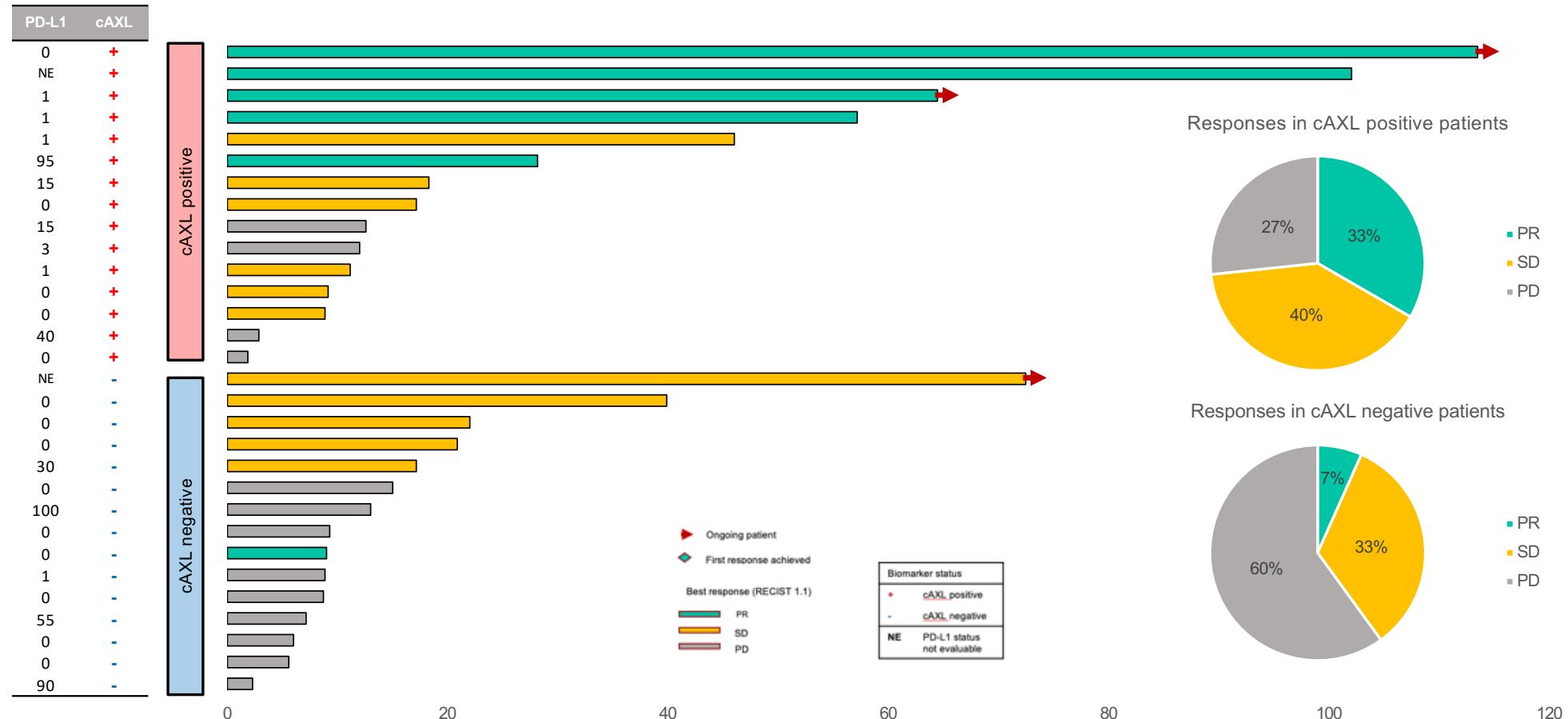
### PD-L1 status n = 37



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

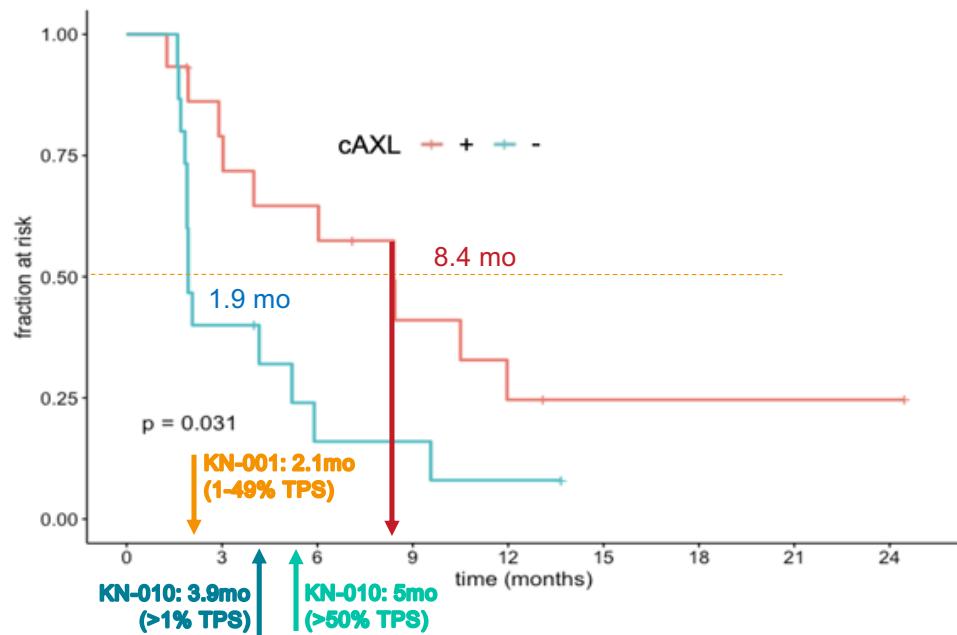


## Time on treatment in patients evaluable for cAXL



# 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

Data cut-off: 17-April-2020

Source: KN-001: Garon et al NEJM 2015; KN-010: Herbst et al, Lancet 2016;

CheckMate-057: Borghaei et al, NEJM 2015

# 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 1<sup>st</sup> line with a combination of checkpoint inhibitor + platinum-containing chemotherapy
- Must have had disease control on 1<sup>st</sup> 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

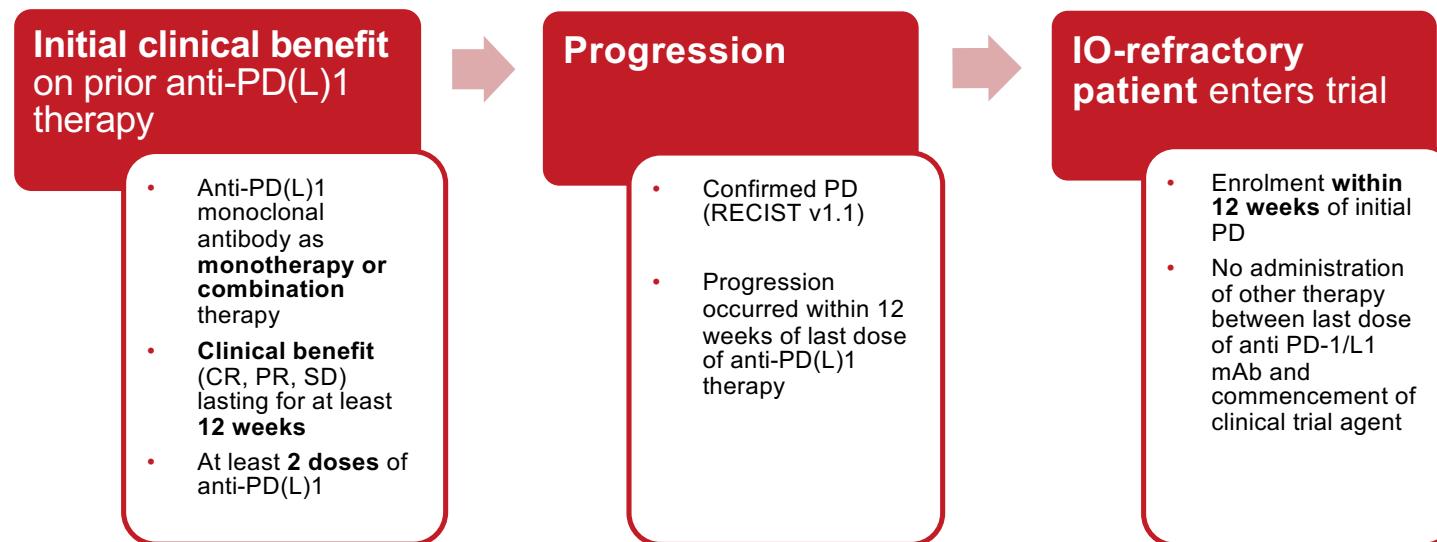
Cohorts C  
Stage 2

**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
Evaluatable*	15
Ongoing	3

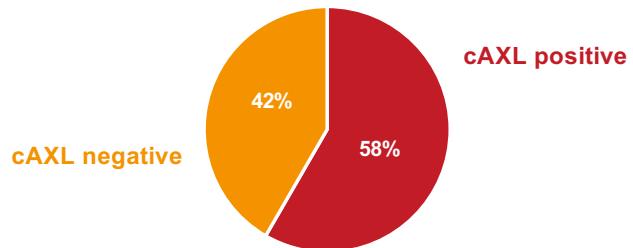
\* with at least 1 post-baseline scan assessment

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)

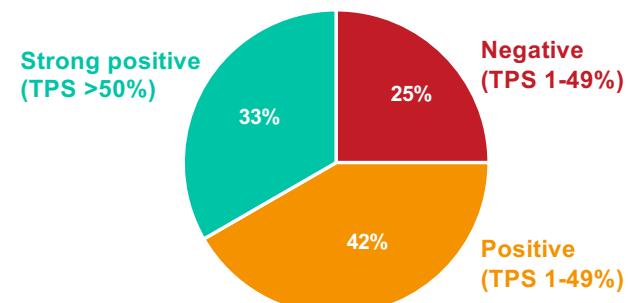
## Biomarkers

cAXL status	n = 12*
-------------	---------



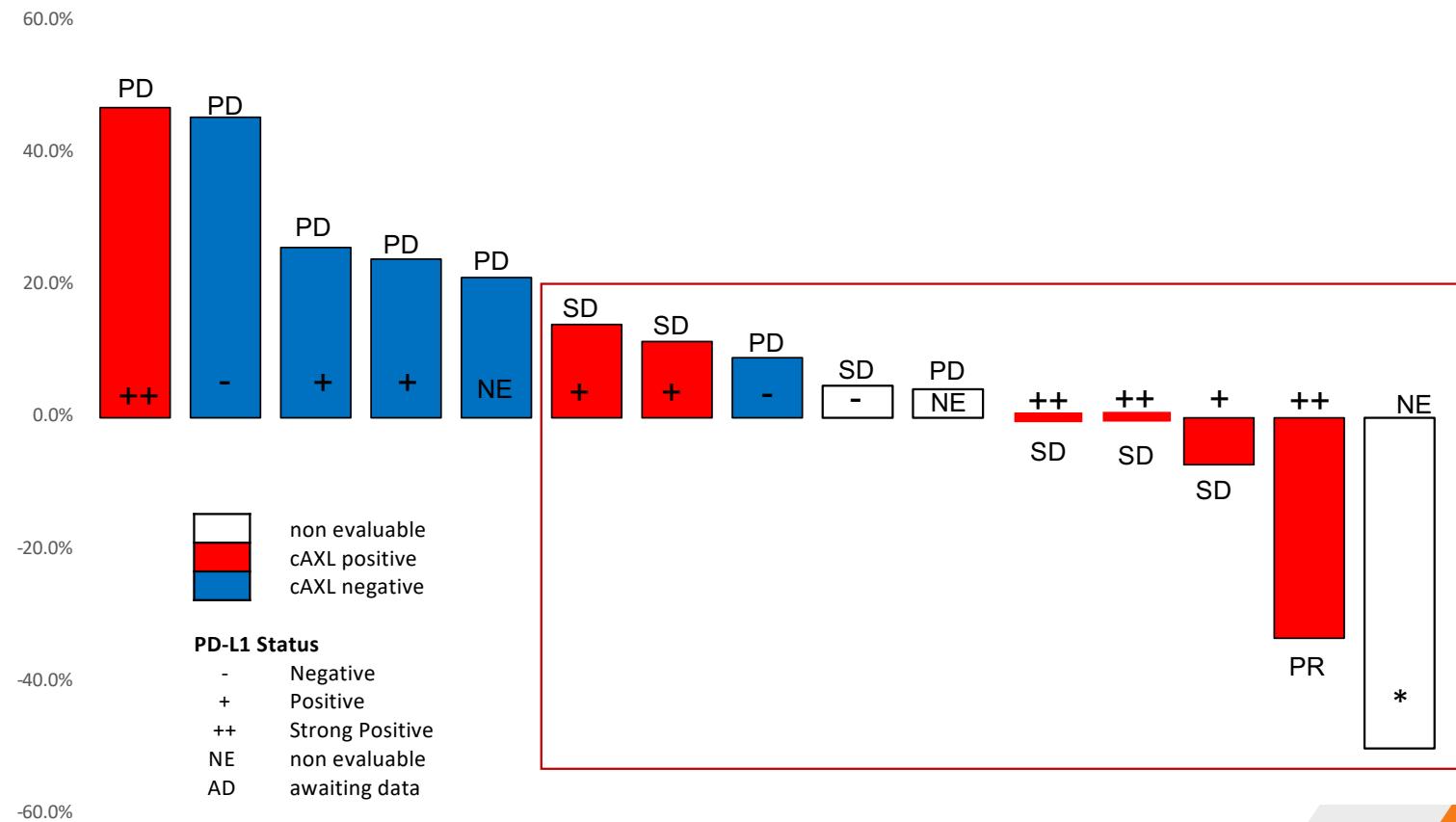
\* Of 15 evaluable patients, 3 not evaluable for AXL

PD-L1 status	n = 12**
--------------	----------

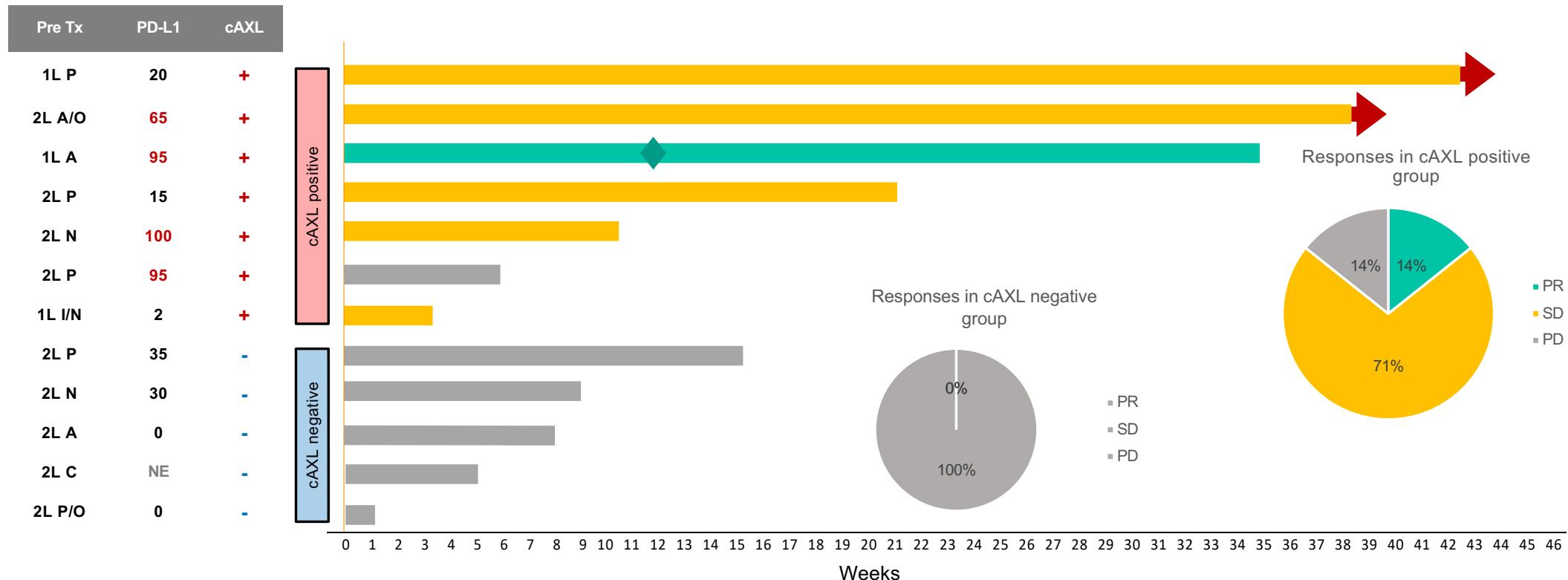


\*\* Of 15 evaluable patients, 3 not evaluable for PD-L1

## Best % change in sum of target lesions from baseline



## Time on treatment in patients evaluable for cAXL



Data cut-off: 17-April-2020

+ cAXL positive

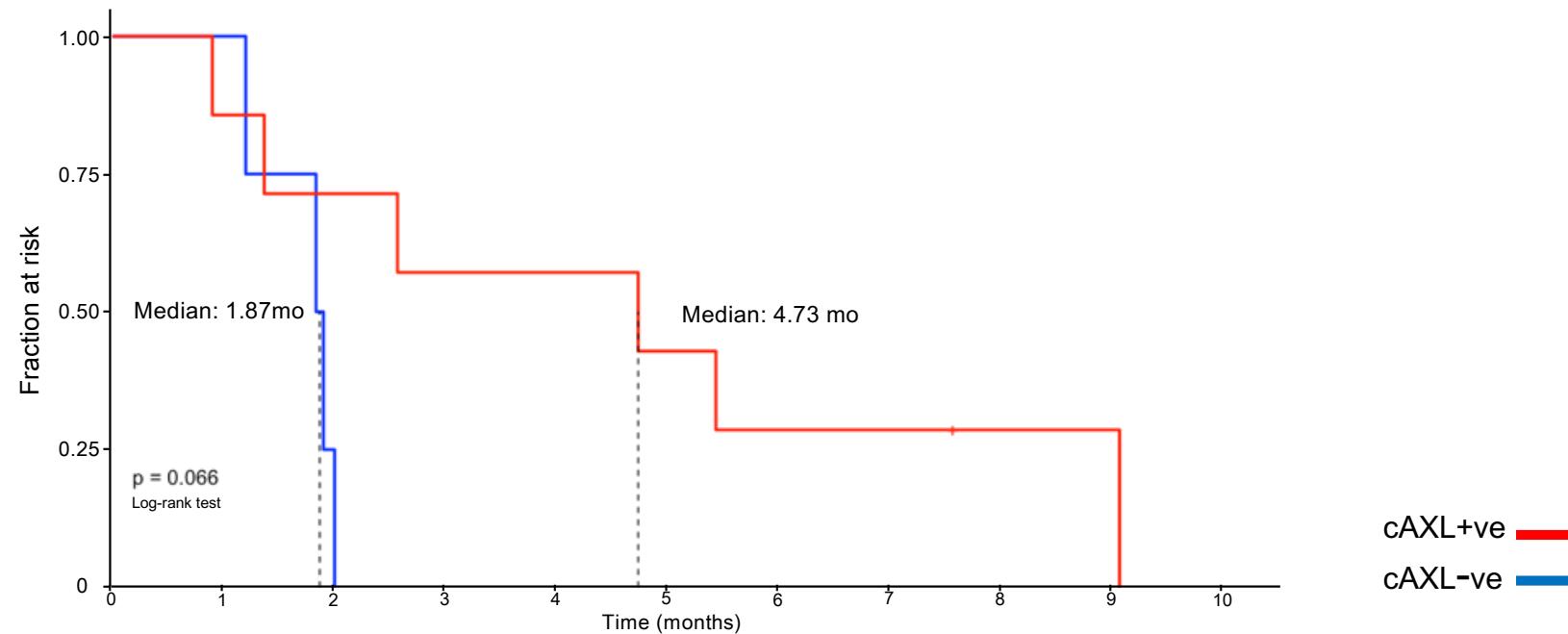
- cAXL negative

### Previous immunotherapy (1 or 2L)

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

## mPFS improvement in cAXL +ve patients

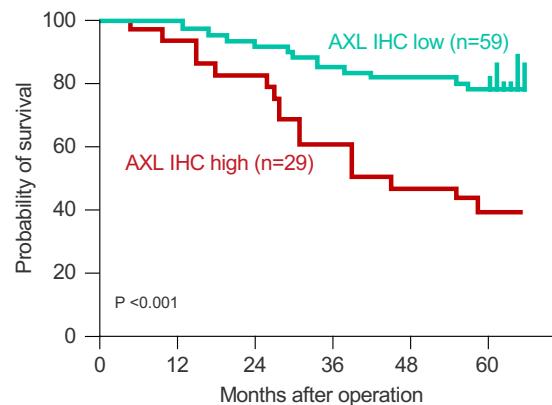
Cohort B1



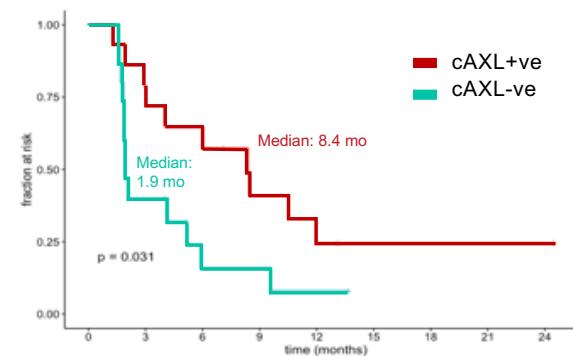
# AXL expression defines a poor prognosis subgroup of NSCLC

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

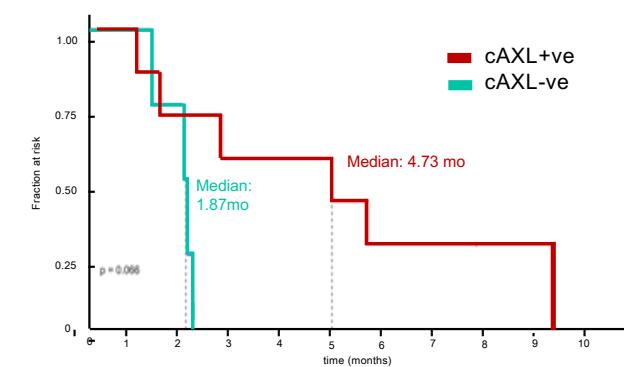
In NSCLC, the AXL expression encodes poor-prognosis<sup>1</sup>: defines expectations of the control arm



Cohort A PFS : CPI-naïve



Cohort B1 PFS: CPI-refractory



BIOLOGY = RATIONALE = OUTCOME

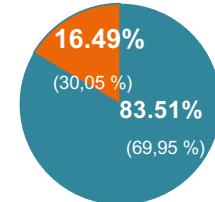
# Finance & News Flow



# Key financial figures

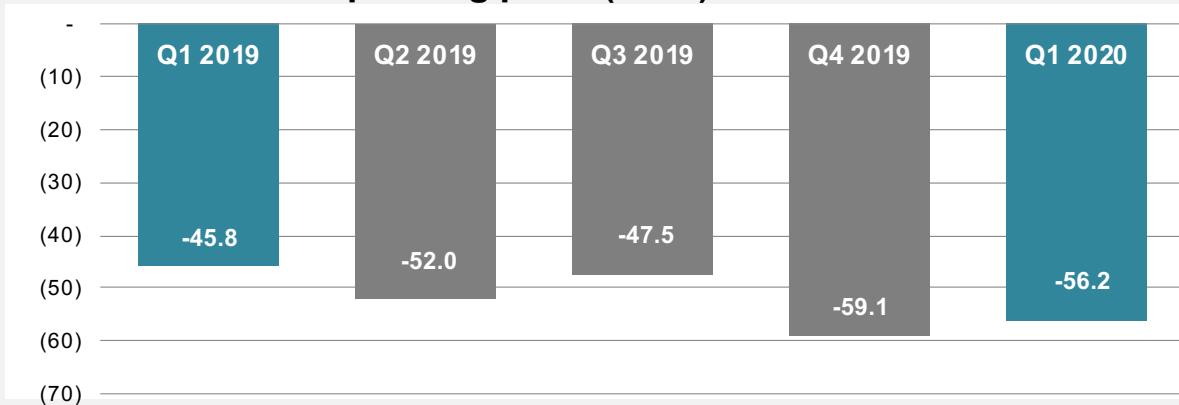
(NOK million)	Q1 2020	Q1 2019	FY 2019
<b>Operating revenues</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>8,7</b>	<b>8,9</b>
<b>Operating expenses</b>	<b>56,2</b>	<b>54,5</b>	<b>213,3</b>
<b>Operating profit (-loss)</b>	<b>-56,2</b>	<b>-45,8</b>	<b>-204,4</b>
<b>Profit (-loss) after tax</b>	<b>-48,6</b>	<b>-44,3</b>	<b>-199,3</b>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

Operating expenses Q1 2020 (Q1 2019)



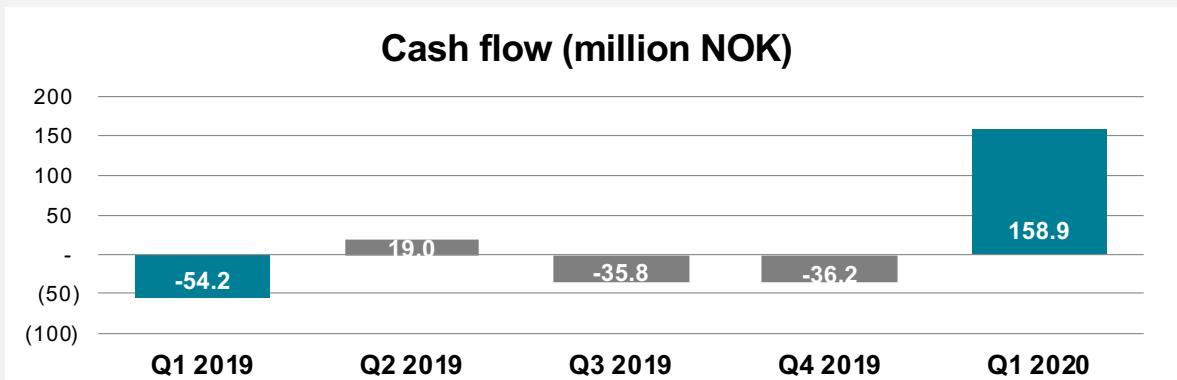
■ R&D ■ Administration

Operating profit (-loss) million NOK

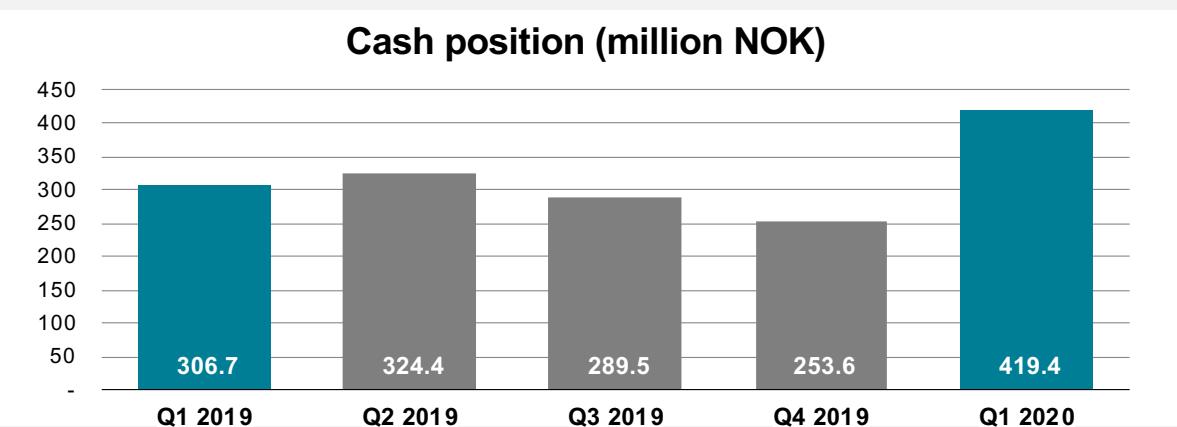


- Well controller overhead costs.
- Increased head count as part of a planned organisational build out in preparation for late stage clinical development. Clinical team, regulatory team and supply chain team have been build out

## Cash flow and cash position



- 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 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



## H.C. Wainwright & Co

**Joseph Pantginis**

Telephone: +1 646 975 6968

E-mail: [jpantginis@hcwresearch.com](mailto:jpantginis@hcwresearch.com)



## Jones Trading

**Soumit Roy**

Telephone: +1 646 454 2714

E-mail: [sroy@jonestrading.com](mailto:sroy@jonestrading.com)



## Arctic Securities

**Pål Falck**

Telephone: +47 229 37 229

E-mail: [pal.falck@arctic.com](mailto:pal.falck@arctic.com)

## Sponsored research:



## Trinity Delta

**Mick Cooper, PhD**

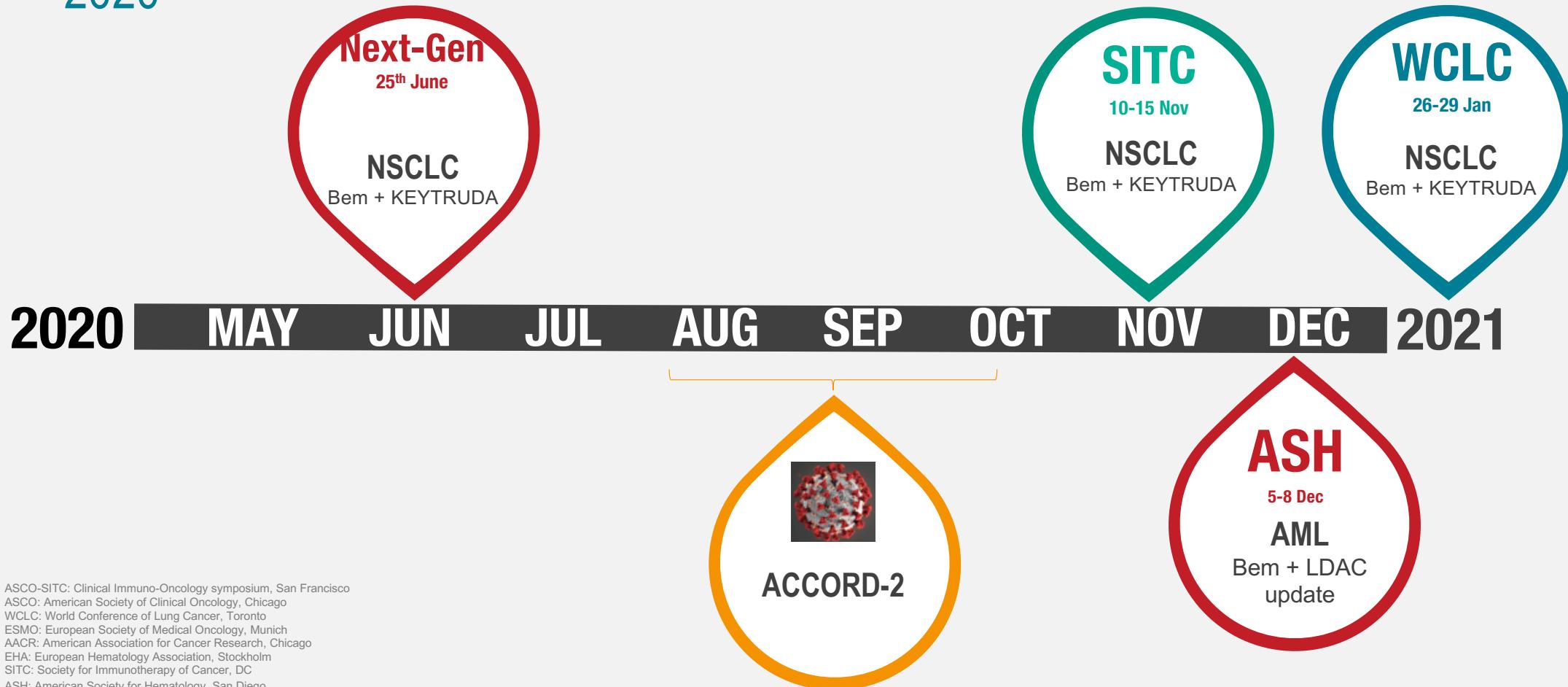
Telephone: +44 20 3637 5042

[mcooper@trinitydelta.org](mailto:mcooper@trinitydelta.org)

Link to reports from Trinity Delta:

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

# Expected Newsflow 2020



# 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**

