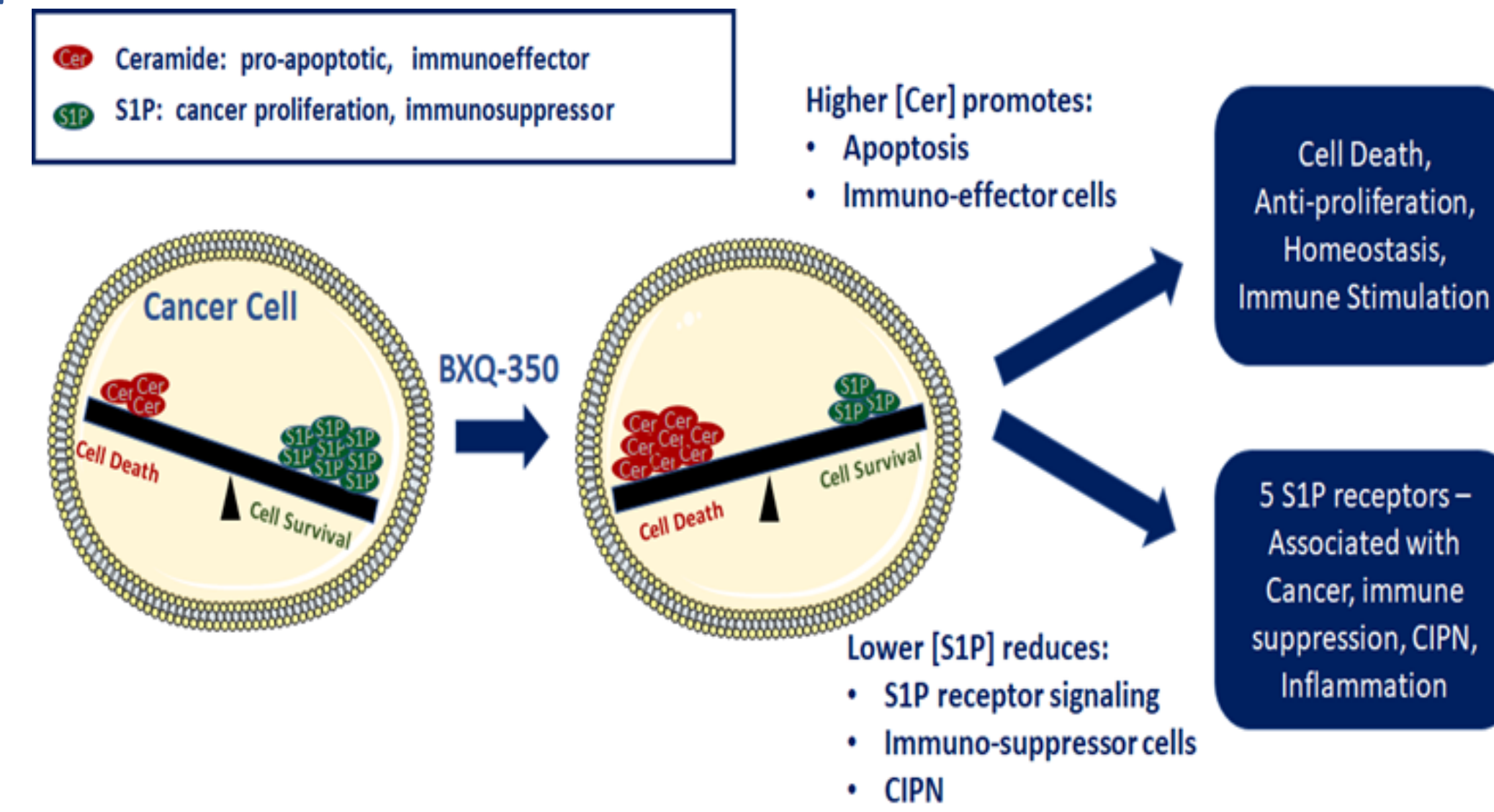


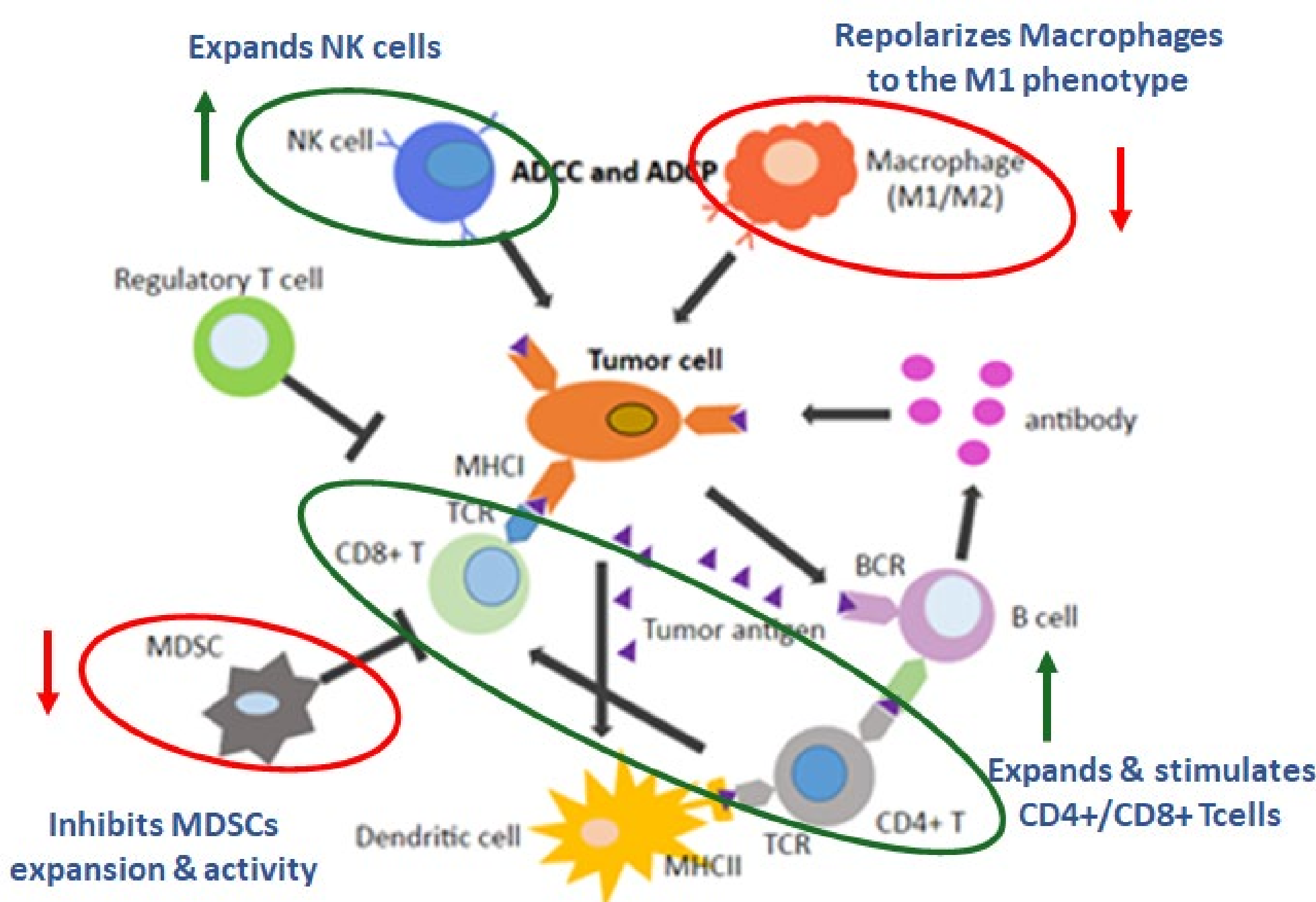
## 1. BXQ-350 is a nanovesicle formulation of Saposin C, an allosteric activator of sphingolipid metabolism that :

- normalizes dysregulated sphingolipid metabolism, **lowering S1P and increasing ceramides levels**
- decreases S1P signaling & immunosuppressor cells (1)**
- increases ceramides that stimulates immunoeffector cells (2)**



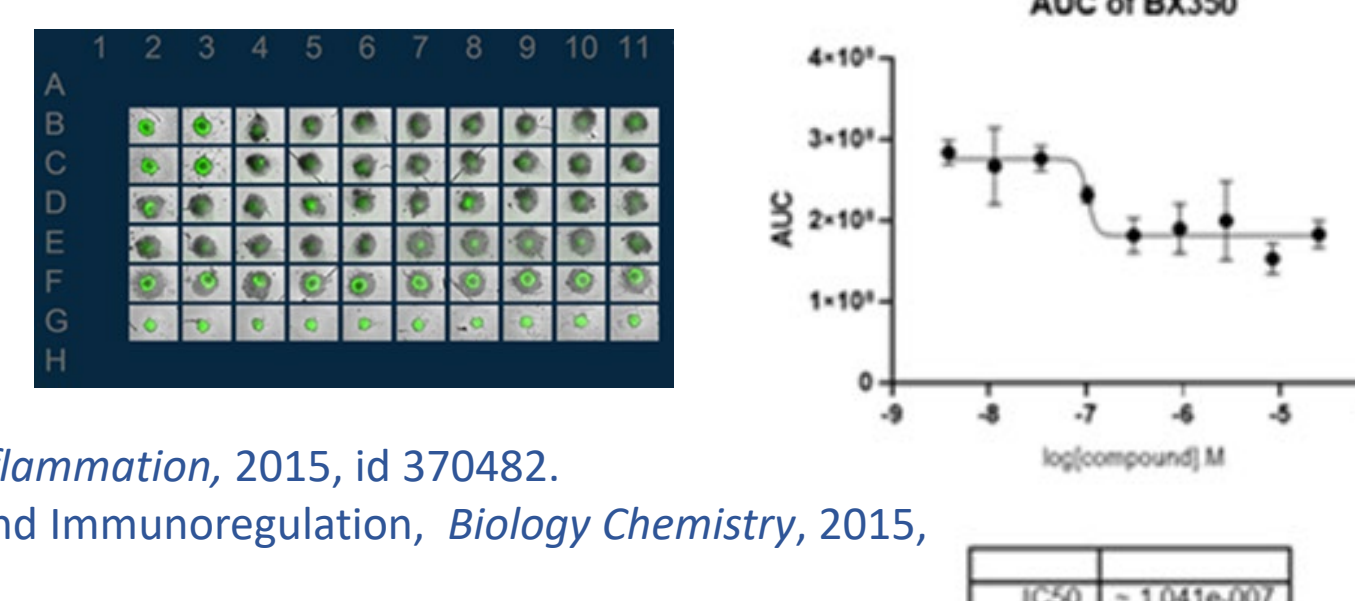
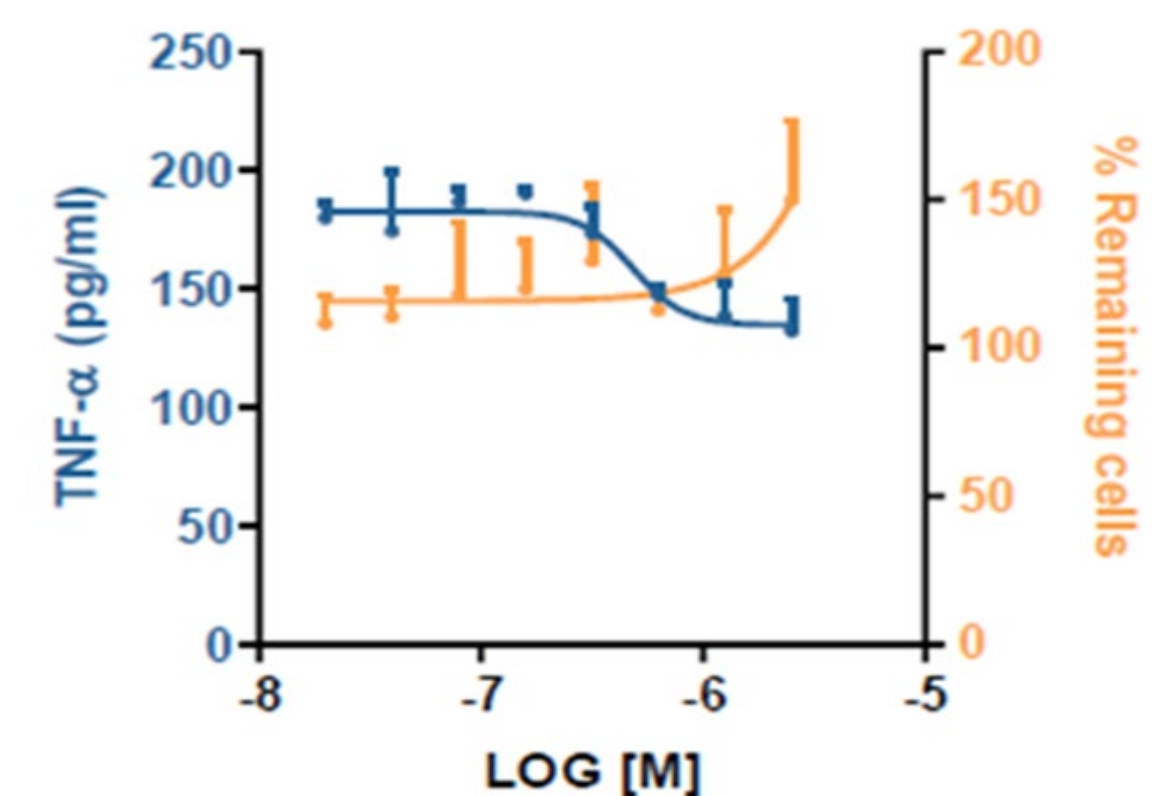
## 2. BXQ-350 rebalances the tumor microenvironment:

- Sphingolipid metabolism is implicated in the recruitment and function of immuno-effector/suppressor cells
- High S1P concentration / S1P signaling favors immuno-suppressor cells
- Simultaneously increasing ceramides & lowering S1P, activates effector cells and inhibits suppressor cells (3)



## 3. BXQ-350 repolarizes macrophages to the M1 phenotype and increases T cells cytotoxicity

- CD14+ macrophages from PBMCs from healthy donors stimulated to induce M2 phenotype for 4 days
- Cell viability and TNF $\alpha$  concentration measured at Day 8
- Tumor spheroids A549 lung cancer cells transfected with Luciferase & T Cells activation with IL-2/anti-CD3+
- Addition of BXQ-350 and viability measurements



## Summary

- BXQ-350 is a novel biologic** and a nanovesicle formulation of Saposin C, an allosteric activator of enzymes involved in sphingolipid metabolism
- BXQ-350 modulates sphingolipid metabolism, **lowers S1P and increases ceramide levels**
- BXQ-350 **inhibits S1P signaling and rebalances the tumor microenvironment** towards an anti-tumoral state
- In Phase 1 clinical studies, BXQ-350 was **well-tolerated and showed signs of single agent activity in multiple tumor types**
- BXQ-350 may **reduce Chemotherapy Induced Peripheral Neuropathy (CIPN) symptoms** in some cancer patients

## On-going Studies

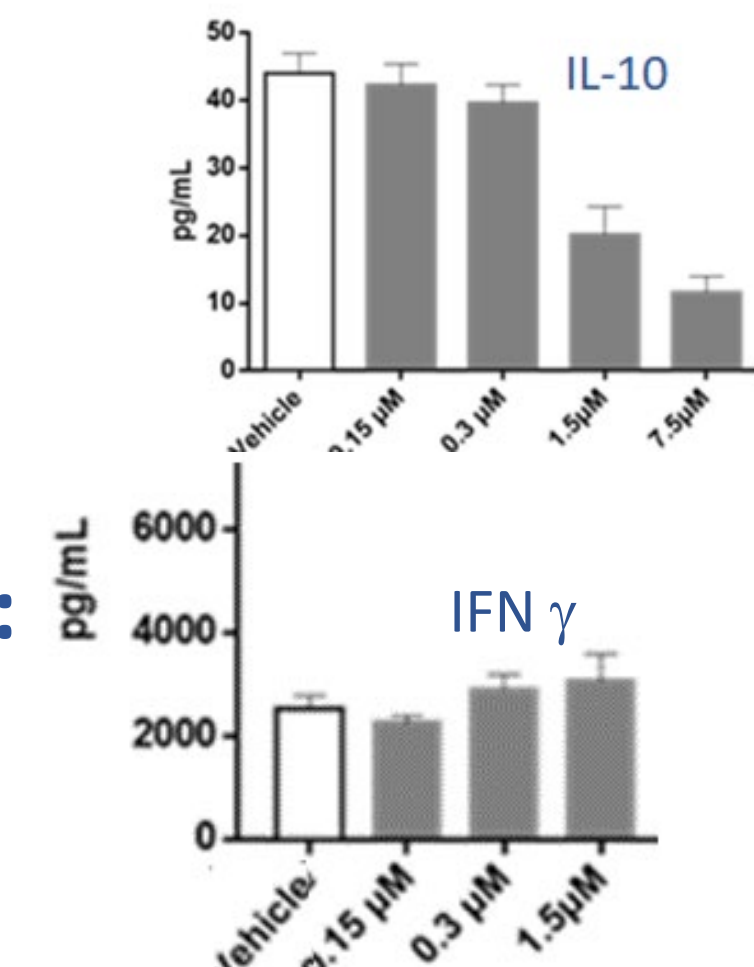
BXQ-350 is clinically being investigated in:

- Phase 1b/2 study in combination with SoC in newly diagnosed mCRC patients (NCT05322590)
- PoC and PK/PD study in cancer patients with established CIPN (NCT05291286)
- Phase 2 study in combination with radiation in pediatric DIPG/Diffuse Midline Glioma patients (NCT04771897)

**Acknowledgement:** Patients who participated in the trials and their families, clinicians and staff at investigational sites, Bexion's personnel

## 4. Ex vivo, BXQ-350 inhibits MDSCs differentiation and their immune suppressive function:

- decreases HLA-DR, CD86, CD11b, CD80 expression
- decreases IL-10 secretion



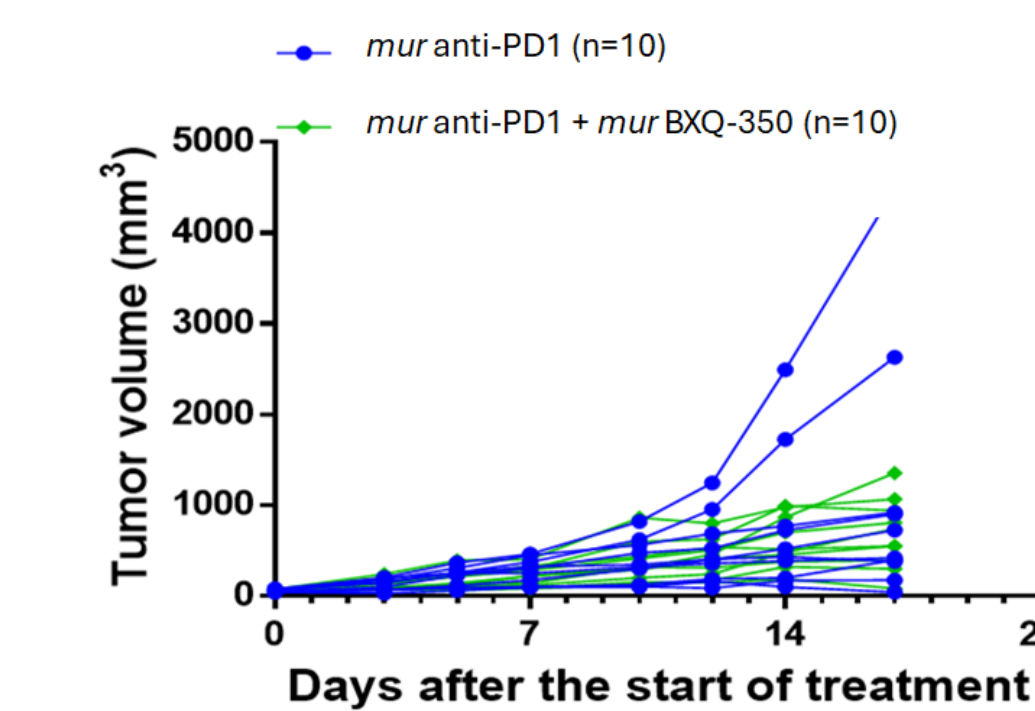
## 5. Ex vivo, BXQ-350 stimulates CD4+/CD8+ T Cells expansion and cytotoxicity:

- increases IFN  $\gamma$  secretion

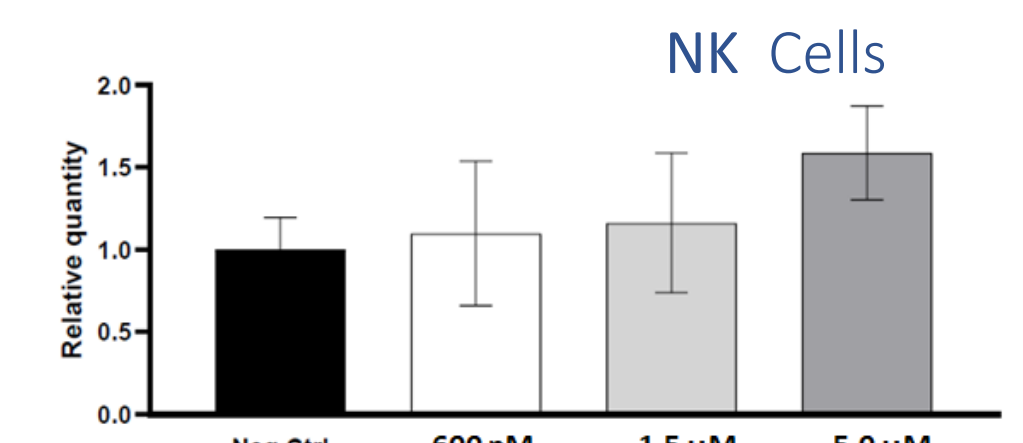
## 6. In vivo, BXQ-350 synergizes with a mur anti-PD1, increases CD3+/CD4+/CD8+ TILs and NK cells:

### CT-26, a CRC syngeneic murine tumor model

Treatment	# of tumors larger than 1600 mm <sup>3</sup> at Day 17 (total number of tumors)	% of tumors larger than 1600 mm <sup>3</sup>
mur BXQ-350	3 (9)	33.3
mur-anti-PD1	2 (10)	20.0
m BXQ-350 + m anti-PD1	0 (10)	0.0



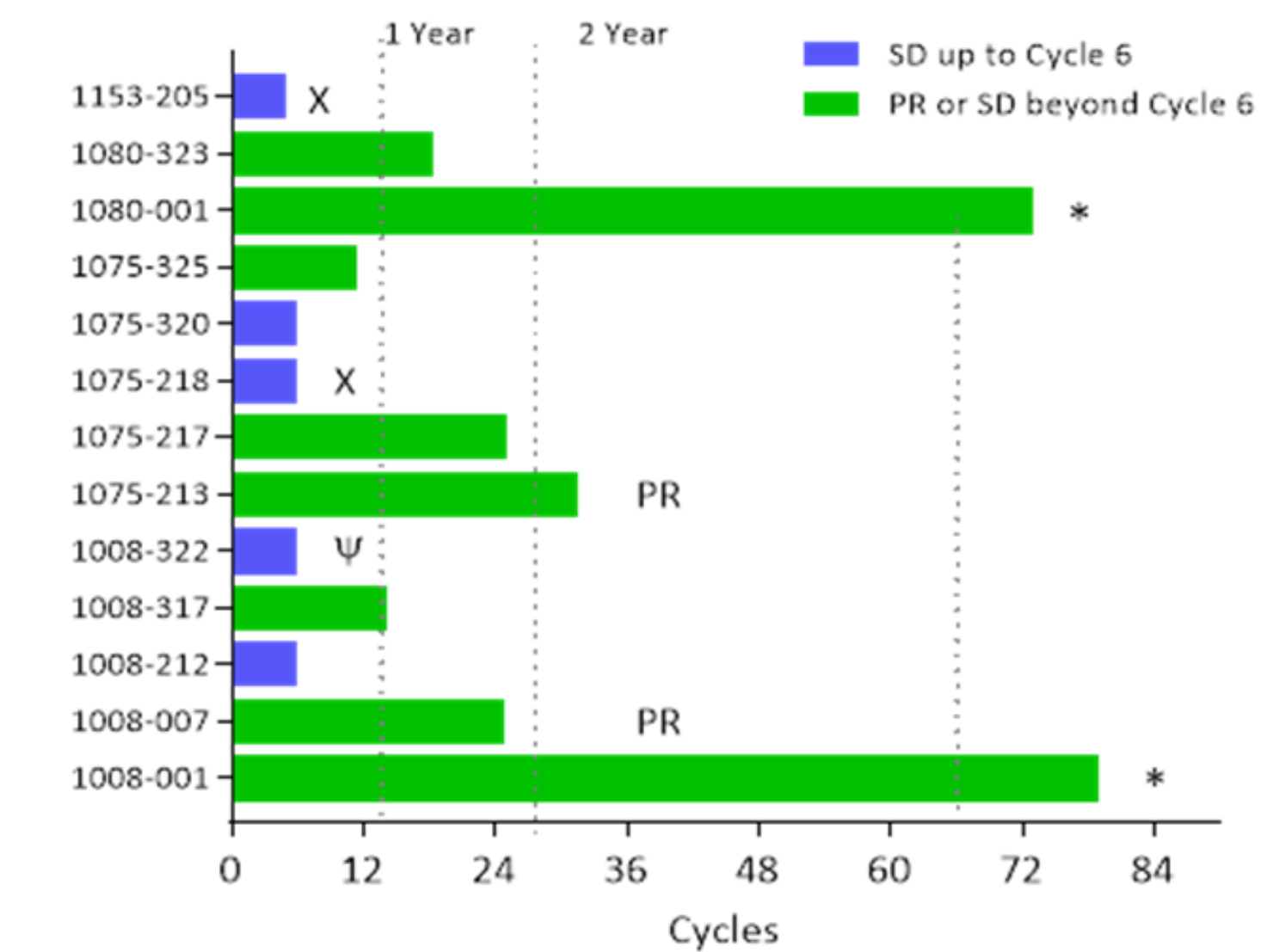
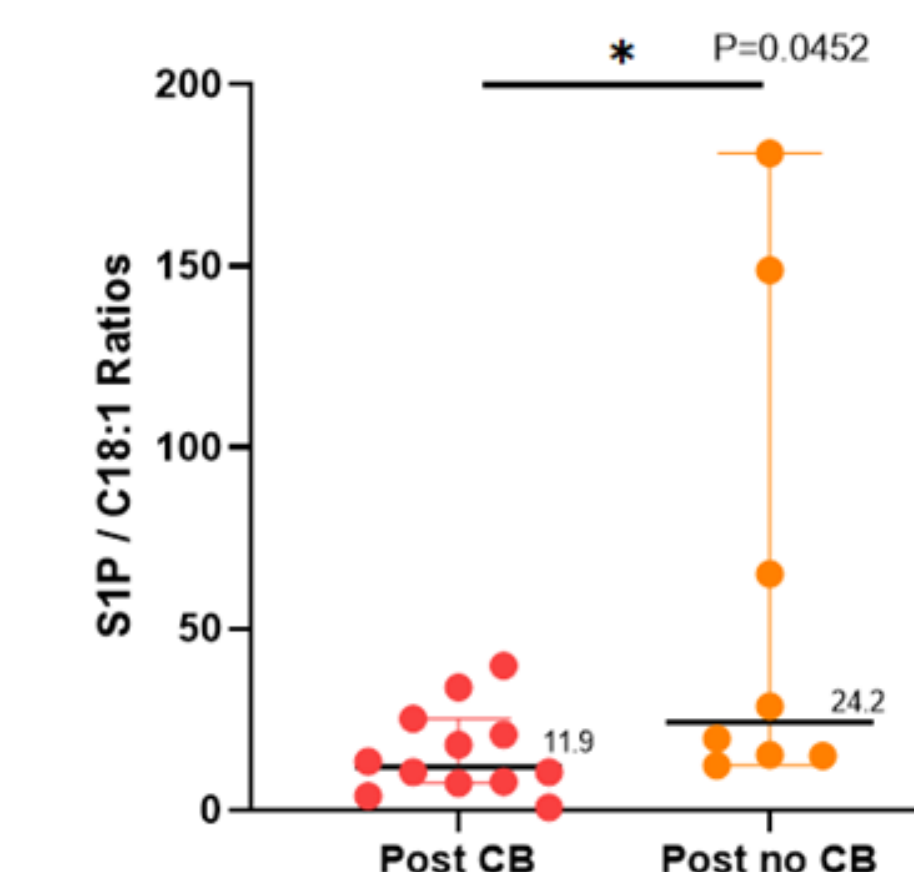
### HT-29, a human CRC model in the CAM assay



## 7. Clinically, in a safety & dose escalation Phase 1 study in cancer patients with advanced recurrent solid tumors, BXQ-350 :

- Well tolerated (no DLT, no MDT)
- 13 patients with PFS  $\geq$  Cycle 6 (17.8 % of 73 patients)
- 7 patients with PFS  $\geq$  12 months
- 2 patients with long lasting clinical benefit over 6 years
- Lowers S1P and increases C18:1
- Impacts cytokines and exosomes

S1P/C18:1 Ratios post-BXQ-350 comparing subgroup with clinical benefit CB (n=12) to subgroup with no clinical benefit no CB (n=8)



% Change in CD59+ exosomes in patients experiencing a clinical benefit

	1008-001	1008-007	1075-210	1075-208	1080-01	1153-205
	GBM	Appendi	Pancreatic	GIST	CRC	Ependy
	~5y Still SD	24m SD	4cy SD	2 cy PD	~5y Still SD	6cy SD
% of Exosomes Positive for CD59	-28%	-95%	-79%	-29%	-24%	-96%

(1) a) E. Assi et al., Modulation of Acid Sphingomyelinase Reprogrammes the Tumour Immune Microenvironment, *Mediators of Inflammation*, 2015, id 370482. doi.org/10.1155/2015/370482; b) N. Beyersdorf et al., Sphingomyelin Breakdown in T cells: Role in Activation, Effector Functions and Immunoregulation, *Biology Chemistry*, 2015, 396 (6-7), 749; c) S. Morad et al., Ceramide-Orchestrated Signaling in Cancer Cells, *Nature Reviews*, January 2019 (13), 51.  
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(3) a) A. Darmoise et al., The Immunological Functions of Saposins, *Adv Immunol.*, 2010, 105, 25. b) CM. Reimann et al., S1P in cancer immunity and development., *Translational Cancer Research*, 2015, 4 (no 5), 460.