There's a new way to kill tumors by eradicating the immune suppressive nature of the TME

IO Biotech is a Phase 3 company leading the way



Forward Looking Statements

Certain information contained in this presentation includes "forward-looking statements", within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, related to our business plan, clinical trials and regulatory submissions. We may, in some cases, use terms such as "may," "should," "expects," "plans," "anticipates," "could," "intends," "target," "projects," "contemplates," "believes," "estimates," "predicts," "potential" or "continue" or other words that convey uncertainty of the future events or outcomes to identify these forward-looking statements. Our forward-looking statements are based on current beliefs and expectations of our management team that involve risks, potential changes in circumstances, assumptions, and uncertainties. Any or all of the forward-looking statements may turn out to be wrong or be affected by inaccurate assumptions we might make or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties including risks related to the execution of our business plan, success and timing of our clinical trials or other studies and the other risks set forth in our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. For all these reasons, actual results and developments could be materially different from those expressed in or implied by our forward-looking statements. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements are subject to roward-looking statements. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances.



Investment Highlights

Differentiated Platform – T-win [®]	 Proprietary T-win[®] designed to activate pre-existing T cells MOA stimulates pre-existing T cells against both tumors and immunosuppressive cells in the TME Infiltrating T cells modulate the TME into an anti-tumor proinflammatory environment
Strong Phase 1/2 Data for IO102-IO103	 1st line melanoma combo with nivolumab: 46.8 months OS, 50% CR and 22.5 months median PFS* (n=30) Current SOC ~45-58% ORR and ~7-12 months PFS Breakthrough Therapy Designation (BTD) granted based on Phase 1/2 data
Phase 3 in 1 st Line Advanced Melanoma	 Phase 3 initiated: FPI May 2022; enrollment ongoing for global multi-site trial Combination with pembrolizumab in 1st line advanced melanoma Durable efficacy with favorable safety
Multiple Upside Opportunities in Other Solid Tumors	 Phase 2 basket trial initiated: FPI April 2022; currently enrolling several cohorts, such as head and neck cancer and lung cancer; initial data expected in 2022 Early-stage pipeline targeting additional immunosuppressive mechanisms
Strong Cash Position	 Nasdaq listing (IPO) in Nov. 2021 Cash: ~\$151M (9-30-22) Sufficient runway into mid 2024

Experienced Leadership



Ideally Positioned in the Evolving Melanoma Landscape

Benefit-Risk Ratio	 Only P3 competitor in the desired "quadrant" High PFS, high ORR, low AE's
In Phase 3	 First mover advantage with targets of IO102-IO103
Broad Applicability	 Consistent efficacy across melanoma subgroups Potential for use among patients regardless of PD-L1 expression

Competitive Advantages

Triple therapy – Strong position to be considered in a potential new paradigm **BEMPEG learnings** – Ratio of PD-L1 positive/negative patients can be an important determinant of efficacy **Opdualag learnings (Nivo-LAG-3)** – Effect only in a subset of patients (PD-L1 low)



Pipeline Overview

Program	Line of therapy/ indication	Pre-clinical	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Anticipated Next Milestone
Candidate: IO102–IO103 Targets: IDO, PD-L1	First Line Advanced Melanoma	Melanoma ⁽¹⁾				Continue enrolling Phase 3
	First Line Solid Tumors ⁽¹⁾	 Lung (NSCLC)⁽⁴⁾ Head & Neck (SC Bladder (UBC)⁽⁴⁾ 	CHN) ⁽⁴⁾			 Continue enrolling Phase 2 "basket" trial Initial data by end of 2022 in one indication Additional data in 2023
	Neo-adjuvant / Adjuvant Solid Tumors ⁽¹⁾	 Melanoma Head & Neck (SC Indication TBD 	CHN) ⁽⁴⁾			 Initiate Phase 2 "basket" trial in in 2H 2023
Candidate: IO112 Target: Arginase 1	Solid Tumors	Indications TBD ⁽³⁾ IO102-IO103-IO112				File IND for IO112 in 2023

1. In combination with pembrolizumab

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- In combination with an anti-PD-1 monoclonal antibody therapy
 Expected to be developed in combination with third party drugs or biologics
- 4. NSCLC = non-small cell lung cancer, UBC = urothelial bladder cancer, SCCHN = squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck



Novel Approach to Modulate the Immune System to Treat Multiple Solid Tumor Types



T-win Treatment Triggers Potent Immune Response Within TME

- T-win candidates target high value TME proteins (e.g. IDO, PD-L1, arginase)
- Treatment induces potent immune response within the TME to enhance killing of tumor cells:
 - Direct killing of target-expressing immunosuppressive cells in the TME
 - Modulation of the TME into a more pro-inflammatory, anti-tumor environment
- Appears to have overcome limitations of previous approaches





Activates pre-existing T cells targeting IDO and PD-L1

Phase 3 trial for 1st line advanced melanoma

Phase 1/2 Trial in Metastatic anti-PD-1 Naïve Melanoma



TRIAL POPULATION:

- Measurable disease
- First-line metastatic melanoma
- Anti PD-1 / PD-L1 naïve

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- Any PD-L1 and BRAF status
- N = 30

IO102 + IO103 plus nivolumab

- **Primary objective:** safety and feasibility, secondary objective immunogenicity and tertiary objective clinical efficacy
- IO102-IO103 (100 µg of each peptide) + montanide adjuvant (max. 15 treatments, up to 47 weeks)





Phase 1/2 Trial – Published in Nature Medicine December 2021

October 2022 Data Cut:

- *median follow up: 31.7 months*
- mOS: 46.8 months
- mPFS: 22.5 months
- CR: 50%
- ORR: 73.3% as previously reported

medicine



A phase 1/2 trial of an immune-modulatory vaccine against IDO/PD-L1 in combination with nivolumab in metastatic melanoma

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Phase 1/2 Trial: Baseline Demographics



Patient Characteristics

Majority of patients had one or more poor prognostic factors:

43% PD-L1 negative 60% M1c

37% high LDH

Baseline characteristics are largely similar to those in other trials

Patients	n = 30
Age (years) Mean (range)	70 (46-85)
Sex Female Male	14 (47%) 16 (53%)
ECOG Performance status 0 1	26 (87%) 4 (13%)
PD-L1 status Positive (≥1%) Negative (< 1%)	17 (57%) 13 (43%)
BRAF status (%) Mutant (V600E, V600K) Wild-Type or non-V600 mutation	11 (37%) 19 (63%)

Patients	n = 30
Stage (8th edition JACC) (%) M1a M1b M1c	6 (20%) 6 (20%) 18 (60%)
LDH (%) Normal Elevated > ULN	19 (63%) 11 (37%)
Liver metastases (%) Yes No	10 (33%) 20 (67%)
Number of metastatic sites 1 2-3 > 3	7 (23%) 17 (57%) 6 (20%)

Phase 1/2 Trial: Unprecedented ORR and CRR



Data as published in Nature Medicine December 2021

Data externally confirmed

ORR and CRR
externally confirmed
with subsequent blinded
review

Best Overall Response	Investiga	tor Review
Responders – ORR*	24	80%
Best Overall Response Rate (RECIST 1.1**)	22	73.3%
Complete Response Rate	14	46.7%
Partial Response Rate	8	26.7%
SD	0	0%
PD	6	20%
Total	30	100%
ORR – PDL1 negative only (n = 13)	7	54%

• Ipi / Nivo ORR: 58% and CRR: 22% (Larkin 2019)

• Nivolumab or pembrolizumab ORR 45% - 46% (Larkin 2019 and Robert 2019)

Data as published in Nature Medicine December 2021

*Two of the 24 responding patients progressed before subsequent radiological confirmation

** Radiologically confirmed at subsequent imaging

NOTECH

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Phase 1/2: Change in Target Lesion Size by Patient

Data as published in Nature Medicine December 2021

Even patients with poor prognostic factors show clinical benefit



Phase 1/2: Rapid and Durable Responses Data as published in Nature Medicine December 2021; at that time median duration of response not reached \$ 3 M 🕁 5 PR start 12 M ☆13 ☆14 CR start M Progression △ — ☆ 15 CR Time and Duration of Response **2**0 Μ PR ☆23 22 PD ☆24 ☆27 Response ongoing M 29 + Death ☆10 Μ 6 Μ Died due to severe ☆35 \bigtriangleup nivolumab induced \star 38 side effects 39 18 + ★ Unconfirmed PR U 42 M 16 Elevated LDH 8 37 PD-L1 negative $\overset{\frown}{a}$ M1c 17 C М **BRAF** mutation 24 12 18 30 36 0 6 42 Time Since First Injection (Months) Updated February 2021

Source: Kjeldsen, et. al. Nature Medicine; Dec 9, 2021

BIOTECH

Phase 1/2: Deep and Durable Responses



Data as published in Nature Medicine December 2021





BIOTECH

Phase 1/2 vs. Contemporanous Matched Historical Controls

- Significantly higher ORR than matched historical controls suggesting that the response observed with the combination therapy was unlikely to be due to patient selection bias
- Efficacy results in the matched historical cohort were comparable with Phase 3 benchmarks

Comparison with contemporary anti PD-1 treated patients from the National Danish Metastatic Melanoma Database

938 anti PD-1 treated patients were extracted

218 patients were eligible for comparison and matching

60 patients were found to match

The ORR (79.3% vs. 41.7%) and CR (41.4% vs. 12%) - was significantly higher

BOR	Phase 1/2 % (95% CI) (Jan'20)	Matched dataset % (95% CI)
Ν	29	60
CR	41.4% (25% - 60%)	12% (6% - 22%)
ORR	79.3% (61% - 90%)	41.7 % (31% - 53.3%)



Phase 1/2: Median PFS of 25.3 Months and OS Not Reached



Data as published in Nature Medicine December 2021



Phase 1/2: Attractive Safety Profile



No AEs on top of anti PD-1 monotherapy

No increase in Grade 3+ AE's when combining IO102-IO103 with anti PD-1

High Grade (CTCAE 3-5) = 17% Comparable with CM-066 (15%) and KN-006 (17%)

TRAEs Leading to Discontinuation = 17% CM-066 (9%) and KN-006 (10%)



Ipi/Nivo from Registrational Phase 3

 High grade AEs occurred in 55% and TRAEs led to discontinuation in 42% of patients



All the AEs leading to treatment discontinuation were considered by the investigator to be related to nivolumab. The rate of treatment-related adverse events leading to discontinuation of both nivolumab and IO102-IO103 was 17%.

Phase 3 Design and Registration Path in 1L Advanced Melanoma

Trial design and BLA submission strategy discussed and main features confirmed with FDA

- International randomized Phase 3 trial (N = 300)
- Trial name: IOB-013 / KN-D18
- Primary endpoint PFS (by independent review committee (IRC))
- Potential for accelerated approval under BTD, based on interim ORR (reviewed by IRC), supported by PR, CR, and descriptive PFS data
- Full approval could be based on PFS (reviewed by IRC) at the final analysis supported by data on OS
- ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT05155254



Breakthrough Therapy Designation Granted December 2020

IO102-IO103 – Expansion Opportunities

 Multiple potential opportunities in various cancer settings with limited anti-PD-1 mAb efficacy or tolerability and toxicity concerns





Cash Runway into Mid 2024

- Cash position: ~\$151 million (as of 9-30-22)
- Phase 3 with dual epitope (IO102-IO103) in 1st line advanced melanoma
- Phase 2 basket trial with dual epitope in first line solid tumors
- Phase 2 basket trial with dual epitope in neoadjuvant / adjuvant solid tumors
- Phase 1/2 trial with multi-epitope (w. IO112) in 1st line, solid tumor
- Continue to build the organization in Denmark and the US



Key Upcoming Data Readouts / Milestones

Multiple data readouts in 2022-2023 across indications

IO102-IO103 (PD-L1, IDO) - Dual Epitope		2022	2023	
Phase 3	Melanoma	First-line advanced	First patient randomized/dosed – May	-
Phase 2 Basket Trials	NSCLC SCCHN, UBC	First-line metastatic	 First patient dosed – April Data in one indication by year end 	• Data
	твр	Neo-adjuvant / adjuvant		Initiate Phase 2 in one indication in 2H2023
IO112 (Arginase) – Multiple Epitope Combinations				
Phase 1/2	Solid tumors	-		File IND in 2023

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