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Agenda



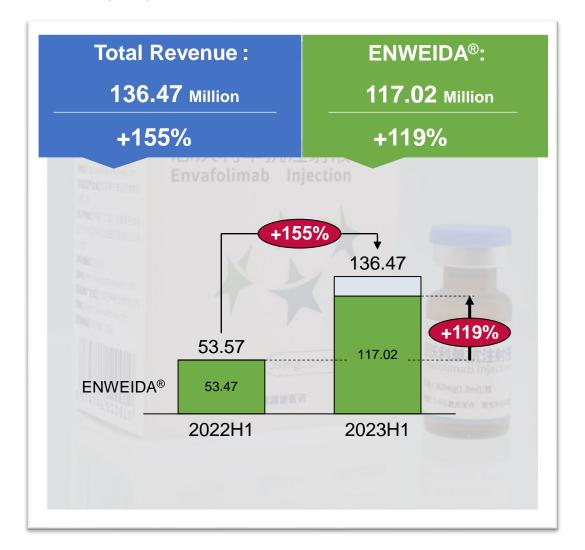
- 1 Financial Overview in 2023H1
- 2 Business Review
- 3 Outlook for 2023H2
- 4 Clinical Progress
- 5 R&D Strategy
- 6 Q&A

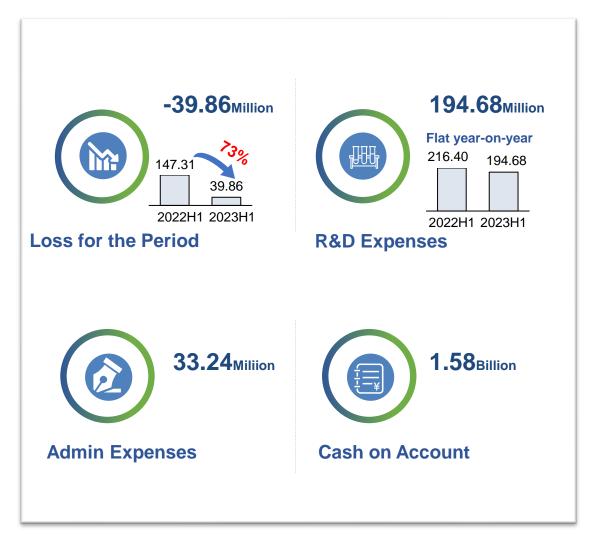


Overview of Key Financial Data



(RMB)





Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income



	For the year ended June 30		
(RMB'000)	2023	2022	
Revenue	136,465	53,569	
Cost of Sales	(33,165)	(14,820)	
Gross profit	103,300	38,749	
Other income	42,979	21,686	
Other gains and losses	48,751	63,628	
R&D expenses	(194,681)	(216,399)	
Administrative expenses	(33,244)	(44,097)	
Finance costs	(6,967)	(10,876)	
Loss before taxation	(39,862)	(147,309)	
Income tax expense	-	-	
Loss for the period	(39,862)	(147,309)	



Major Progress of Core Business Operations from January to July 2023



January....



06

July

In January, the phase III clinical trial of KN026 in the treatment of ≥2L HER2+ GC/GEJ was ongoing smoothly.

In March, the first patient was dosed in the phase I/II clinical trial of JSKN003(HER2 Bispecific ADC) in China.

02

In March, the phase III clinical trial of KN046 in the treatment of PDAC(KN046-303) completed the enrollment.

03

In May, first patient was dosed in the study of KN046 combined with Axitinib (KN046-209) in the treatment of NSCLC patients who failed to respond to prior PD-(L)1 inhibitor.

In May, IND application of phase III clinical trial of KN026

combined with HB1801 as 1L treatment of HER2+ BC

was approved, and the first patient was dosed in July.

05

In June, Envolimab in the treatment of Sarcoma achieved the positive results in the second interim analysis of more than 80 patients.

In June, JSKN016(bispecific ADC) completed the preclinical study.

In July, the phase I clinical trial of JSKN003 in Australia entered 8.4mg/kg group.

The phase I clinical trial in China entered 6.3mg/kg group.

At the end of July, the phase II clinical trial of JSKN003 was initiated in China and over 30 patients were enrolled in the phase I clinical trial in China and Australia totally.

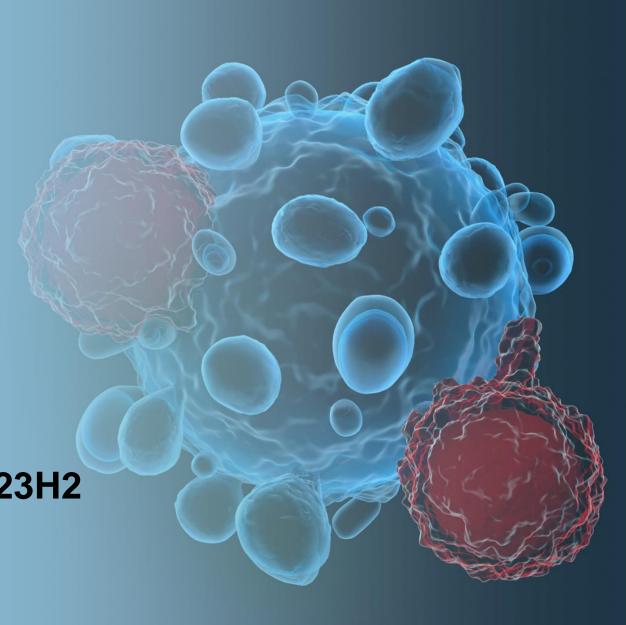
KN052(PD-L1/OX40): The results of preclinical trial study was presented in 2023 AACR.

KN046+KN026: The results of phase II clinical trial in the treatment of HER2+ solid tumor was presented in 2023 ASCO.



03

Outlook for 2023H2



Key Milestones and Catalyst in 2023H2





Pivotal Trials Progress

- KN046+chemo, 1L sq-NSCLC: OS Data readout in 2024H1
- KN046+chemo, 1L PDAC: Data readout in 2023Q4, and initiate pre-BLA
- KN046+Axitinib, 1L NSCLC(PD-L1 positive): Complete enrollment of phase II clinical trial
- KN046+Axitinib, PD-(L)1 refractory NSCLC: Complete enrollment of most patients in the phase II clinical trial during this year

- KN026+chemo, HER2+1L BC: Advance enrollment in the phase III superiority trial
- KN026+chemo, ≥2L GC/GEJ: Advance enrollment in the phase III superiority trial
- JSKN003, monotherapy: Initiate pivotal trials in 2023Q4
- KN035, Sarcoma: Complete the administration of all patients in the pivotal trial in America, and perform the third interim analysis



Clinical Trial Data Plan to Release

ESMO: October 2023



- 1. KN046+Axitinib: phase II clinical trial, 1L NSCLC(PD-L1 positive)
- 2. KN046, monotherapy: phase II clinical trial, late-line Thymic carcinoma
- 3. KN046, monotherapy: phase II clinical trial, wide-type advanced NSCLC who failed prior PD-(L)1 inhibitor treatment
- 4. KN046, monotherapy: phase II clinical trial, EGFR mutant advanced NSCLC who failed prior EGFR-TKI(s) treatment
- 5. KN026+Docetaxel: phase II clinical trial, neoadjuvant HER2+ BC
- 6. KN026+Docetaxel: phase II clinical trial, 1L HER2+ BC



CSCO: September 2023

1. JSKN003: phase I clinical trial in Australia, HER2 expression solid tumor

SABCS: December 2023



1. JSKN003: phase I clinical trial in Australia and phase I/II clinical trial in China, HER2 expression solid tumor



New Candidates Progress and Others

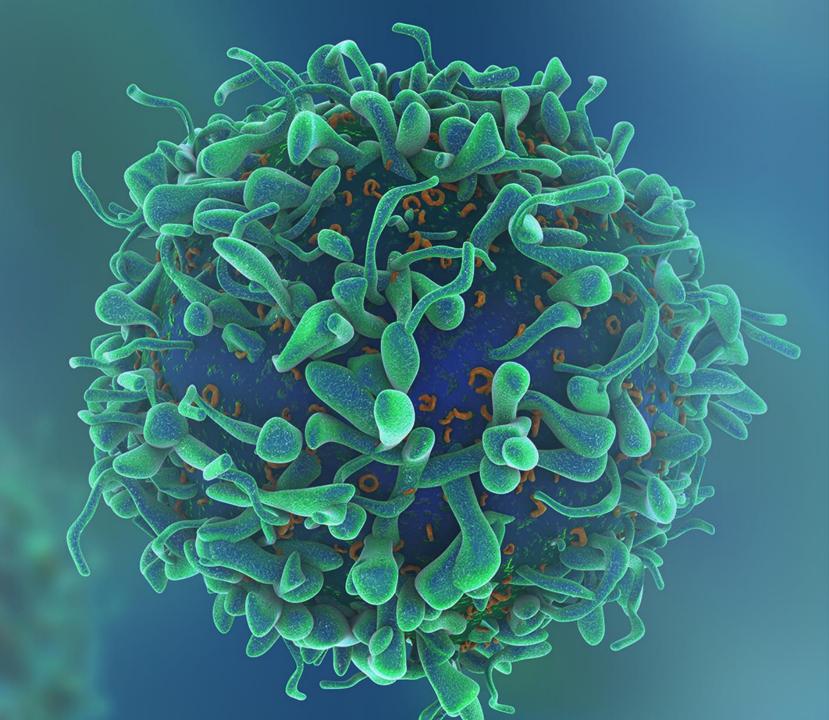
- KN052: Complete the dose escalation stage of phase I clinical trial
- JSKN016: Submit IND application at the year end of 2023

- Add 2 new clinical candidates
- Drive the revolutionary upgrades of production process



04

Clinical Progress

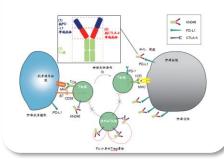




KN046

Dual blockade of PD-L1 and CTLA-4

- PD-(L)1 refractory solid tumor
- PD-(L)1 Inadequate response



KN026

Dual blockade of HER2 domain II and IV

- Solid tumor with high HER2 expression
- Positioning the first line and perioperative period



JSKN003

HER2 bispecific ADC

- Highly expressed tumor that do not fully respond to anti-HER2 therapy
- Solid tumor with low HER2 expression
- In combination with products of other mechanisms



KN035

Subcutaneous PD-L1 mAb

 The only PD-L1mAb worldwide that can be used for subcutaneous injection



KN052

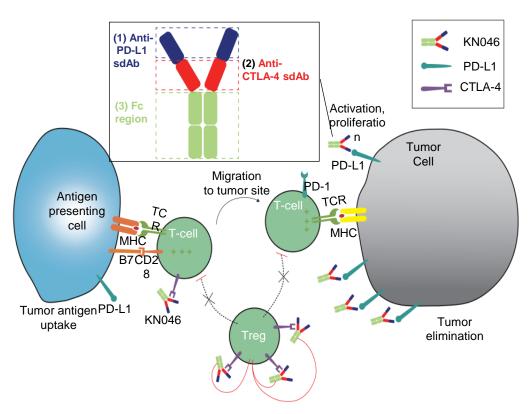
PD-L1/OX40 BsAb

- The tandem structure of PD L1 antagonist and OX40 agonist
- Used as an adjuvant in combination with tumor vaccines and cell therapy





Mechanism of Action



Fc-mediated Treg Depletion

Highlights



Targeted drug delivery

- Engineered to enable the anti-PD-L1 sdAb to dominate drug distribution
- Targeted drug delivery to enrich KN046 in tumorrelated micro-environment and limit exposure to non-tumor tissues



Different CTLA-4 binding epitope

- Our anti-CTLA-4 sdAb mainly binds outside the interface and blocks the CTLA-4/B7 with steric hindrance
- Lead to a potentially improved safety profile



Preservation of Fc-mediated effector functions

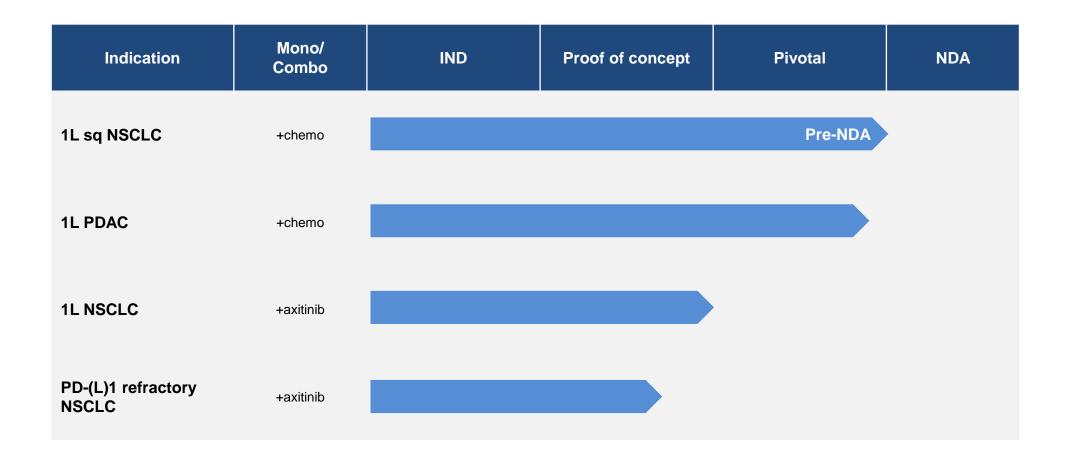


Preserves the full Fc functions for Treg Depletion

Strong Scientific base to support targeting CTLA-4 and PD-L1 with Bispecifics

KN046: Major Clinical Trials





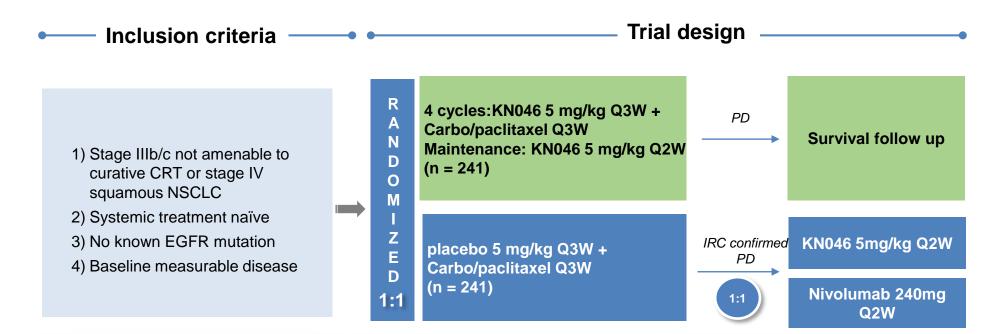
KN046: Preliminary Results in a Nutshell



Efficacy Safety	KN046(Over 1,200 patients have been enrolled in clinical studies)					
	sq-NSCLC 1L (n=87)	PDAC 1L (n=53)	HCC 1L (n=55)	TNBC 1L (n=27)	ESCC 1L (n=15)	
Mono/Combo	+chemo	+chemo	+lenvatinib	+chemo	+chemo	
os	26.6 months	12 months		30.92 months (immature)		
mPFS	5.7 months	6 months	11 months	7.33 months		
ORR	50%	47.9%	45.5%	44%	58.3%	
DCR	80.6%	93.5%	89.1%	96%	91.6%	
TRAE≥Grade3	34.5%(TEAE)	27.6%	47.3%	66.7%	29.4% (related to KN046)	

KN046-301 (phase III) 1L NSCLC (ENREACH-LUNG-01)-Pre-NDA





Stratification

- PD-L1 expression level(PD-L1 ≥1% vs PD-L1 <1%)
- Tumor Staging

Primary endpoint

- PFS
- OS

Key secondary endpoints

- ORR
- DCR
- DOR etc.

KN046-303 (Phase III) 1L PDAC-Trial Design (2022 ASCO)





KN046-IST-04 Trial Design(Phase II): 53 newly treated patients (cohort 2) had received one-cycle of KN046 combined with nab-paclitaxel/gemcitabine treatment until disease progression or intolerable toxicity



KN046-IST-04 Efficacy(Phase II): 53 patients were evaluable for efficacy.ORR was 47.9%¹, mPFS was 6 months, mOS was nearly 12 months².

Based on these excellent preliminary results, the trial of KN046-303 (ENREACH-PDAC-01) was designed.

Inclusion criteria Trial Design **Treatment Group:** N = 2044-6 cycles: KN046 5mg/kg Histologically or cytologically Q2W+AG **Primary Endpoint** confirmed pancreatic ductal Maintenance treatment: · os adenocarcinoma (including KN046 5mg/kg Phase III adenosquamous carcinoma) Q2W+Gemcitabine 1:1 **Secondary Endpoint** N = 408 ORR **Control Group:** No prior systemic therapy for 4-6 cycles: placebo Q2W+AG PFS unresectable locally advanced or N = 204Maintenance treatment: metastatic pancreatic cancer placebo Q2W+Gemcitabine

- KN046-303 is a multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled Phase III clinical study
- Completed the sample size enrollment as planned. OS data will be readout in Q4 2023

Note: 1. The data cut-off date is May 26, 2022.

KN046-209 (Phase II) 1L & PD-(L)1 Refractory NSCLC-Trial Design



KN046-209 without chemotherapy: Inclusion criteria overview

- √ NSCLC patients in stage IIIB-IV
- ✓ PD-(L)1+ (TPS≥1%) (cohort A)
- √ No driver gene mutations

- KN046 5mg/kg Q3W + Axitinib 5mg bid po
- Stage I
 - Cohort A: n=17 (1L NSCLC)
 - Cohort B: n=15 (PD-(L)1 refractory)

Cohort A: over 5/17 patients remission, then moves on to the next stage

Cohort B: over 2/15 patients remission, then moves on to the next stage

- KN046 5mg/kg Q3W + Axitinib 5mg bid po
- Stage II
 - Cohort A: n=37 (1L NSCLC)
 - Cohort B: n=31 (PD-(L)1 refractory)

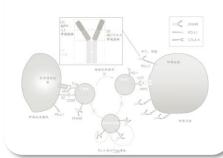
- ✓ **Cohort A:** For patients with treatment-naïve locally advanced (cannot be surgically removed and radical chemoradiotherapy) or metastatic PD-L1 positive NSCLC
- ✓ Cohort B: For NSCLC patients who progressed after prior PD-(L)1 inhibitor treatment



KN046

Dual blockade of PD-L1 and CTLA-4

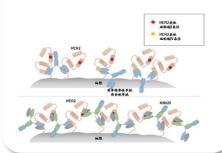
- PD-(L)1 refractory solid tumor
- PD-(L)1 Inadequate response



KN026

Dual blockade of HER2 domain II and IV

- Solid tumor with high HER2 expression
- Positioning the first line and perioperative period



JSKN003

HER2 bispecific ADC

- Highly expressed tumor that do not fully respond to anti-HER2 therapy
- Solid tumor with low HER2 expression
- In combination with products of other mechanisms



KN035

Subcutaneous PD-L1 mAb

 The only PD-L1mAb worldwide that can be used for subcutaneous injection



KN052

PD-L1/OX40 BsAb

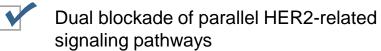
- The tandem structure of PD L1 antagonist and OX40 agonist
- Used as an adjuvant in combination with tumor vaccines and cell therapy





Mechanism of action Epitope on domain II of HER2 receptor Epitope on domain IV of HER2 receptor Cell Mono-specific mAb like trastuzumab KN026 Cell

Highlights



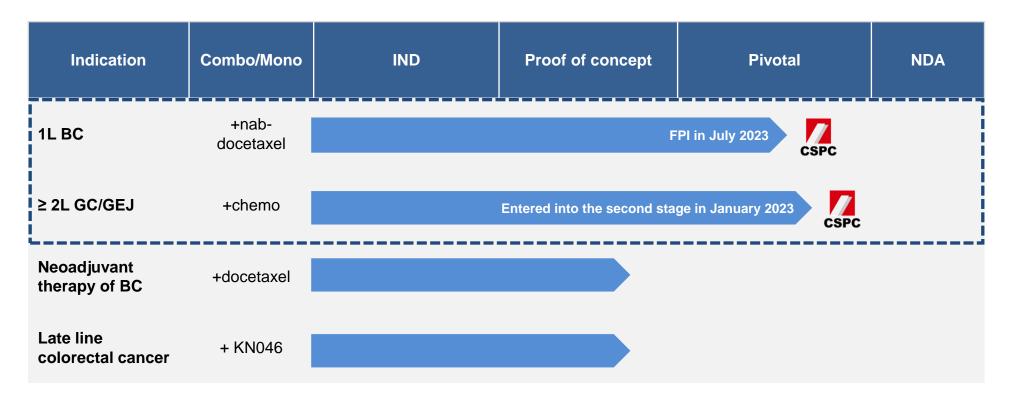
Enhanced multiple HER2 receptor binding and internalization



Fc-based BsAb with full effector functions

KN026 Major Clinical Trial: HER2 Positive Solid Tumor





- In August 2021, we reached collaboration with CSPC related to breast cancer and GC/GEJ of KN026 in Chinese mainland, involving upfront payment of RMB150million and milestone payment of RMB850million and a double-digit sales commission
- CSPC is responsible for the clinical development and registration application under the joint development committee and pay the cost

KN026: Preliminary Results in a Nutshell



Indication Efficacy &	KN026 (Over 300 patients have been enrolled in clinical studies)					
	HER2+ BC 1L (n=57)	HER2+ BC NAT (n=30)	HER2+ GC 1L (n=39)	HER2+ GC ≥2L (n=39)	HER2+ CRC ≥3L (n=15)	
Mono/Combo	+chemo	+chemo	+KN046	mono	+KN046	
OS(months)	91.2% (24-months rate)			16.3		
mPFS(months)	25.4 (immature)		10.9	8.3	12.2	
ORR	76.4%	60.7% (tpCR)	71.8%	56.0%	53.3%	
DCR	100%	100%	92.6%	76.0%	93.3%	
≥Grade3 AE	TEAE: 38.6% (related to KN026)	TEAE: 53.3%	TRAE: 16.1%	TRAE: 11.1%	7.7% increase in bilirubin 7.7% increase in AST	

KN026-202(Phase II) ≥2L GC/GEJ (2022 ASCO)





<u>Trial Design:</u> 45 patients with HER2 expression and previously treated were enrolled. **42%** of patients have received second line and above systemic treatment. KN026 (10 mg/kg QW, 20 mg/kg Q2W, or 30 mg/kg Q3W) was given until disease progression or intolerable toxicity.



<u>Efficacy:</u> For 25 evaluable patients with **high HER2 expression** (IHC3+ or IHC 2+ ISH+), ORR was 56% and DCR was 76% For 14 evaluable patients with **low HER2 expression** (IHC 1+/2+ ISH- or IHC 0/1+ISH+), ORR was 21% and DCR was 29%

≥2L HER2+GC	KN026		DS-8201		KN026
Level of HER2 expression	High HER2 expression		High HER2 exp	High HER2 expression	
Comparable Trials	KN026-202 ¹		DESTINY-Gastric01 ²	DESTINY- Gastric02 ³	KN026-202 ¹
n	25		187(Japan:79.7%、 Korea: 20.3%)	79(Caucasian)	14
others	n=25	Prior Trastuzumab treatment, n=14	55.6% of patients previously 2L treated	median line of therapy: 2L	-
ORR	56%	50%	42.9%	41.8%	21%
mPFS(months)	8.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	1.4
mOS(months)	16.3 (11.3-NE)	14.9 (11.0-NE)	12.5	12.1	9.2

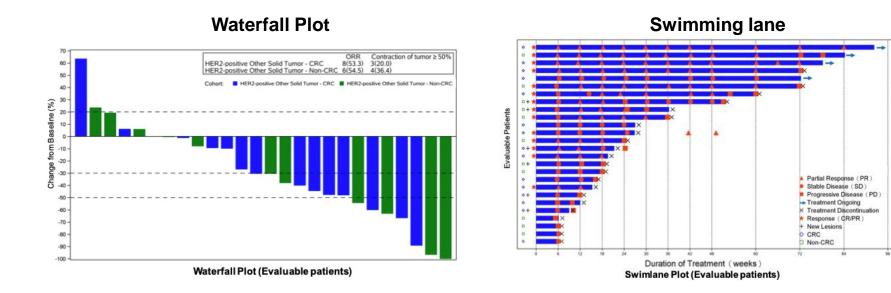


Safety: Among 45 patients, 5 TRAEs at grade 3 were observed in 4 patients

Note: 1. KN026-202 is ongoing and the cut-off date is May 31, 2022. 2. . The incidence of grade \geq 3 AE was 85.6%, of which neutropenia was 51%, anemia was 38%, and all grades ILD were 12.8% 3. The incidence of \geq grade 3 TEAE was 55.7%, the incidence of permanent discontinuation during treatment was 19.0%, and the incidence of all grades of ILD was 10.1%.

KN026-203(Phase II): KN046+KN026, ≥3L HER2+ Solid Tumor (2023 ASCO)





Enrolled 26 patients, including 15 CRC patients, 5 NSCLC patients, 4 gallbladder cancer patients, 1 renal pelvis cancer patient and 1 pancreatic cancer patient. 92.3% of patients including all CRC patients had received two or more lines of prior treatment



<u>Efficacy:</u> The confirmed ORR was 53.8%, DCR was 88.4%, 12-month PFS rate was 80.4%, Out of 15 evaluable CRC patients, ORR was 53.3%, DCR was 93.3%, mPFS was 12.2 months and 12-month OS rate was 80.0%



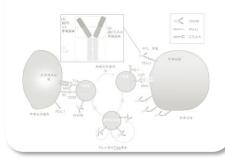
<u>Safety:</u> 34.6% of patients had experienced at least one time ≥ grade 3 TRAEs, the most common TRAEs were infusion related reaction(38.5%), diarrhea(19.2%), anemia, AST/ALT increased, etc.



KN046

Dual blockade of PD-L1 and CTLA-4

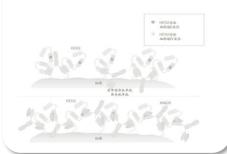
- PD-(L)1 refractory solid tumor
- PD-(L)1 Inadequate response



KN026

Dual blockade of HER2 domain II and IV

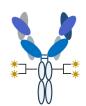
- Solid tumor with high HER2 expression
- Positioning the first line and perioperative period



JSKN003

HER2 bispecific ADC

- Highly expressed tumor that do not fully respond to anti-HER2 therapy
- Solid tumor with low HER2 expression
- In combination with products of other mechanisms



KN035

Subcutaneous PD-L1 mAb

 The only PD-L1mAb worldwide that can be used for subcutaneous injection



KN052

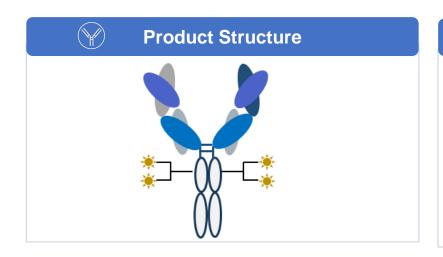
PD-L1/OX40 BsAb

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JSKN003: Anti-HER2 Bispecific ADC



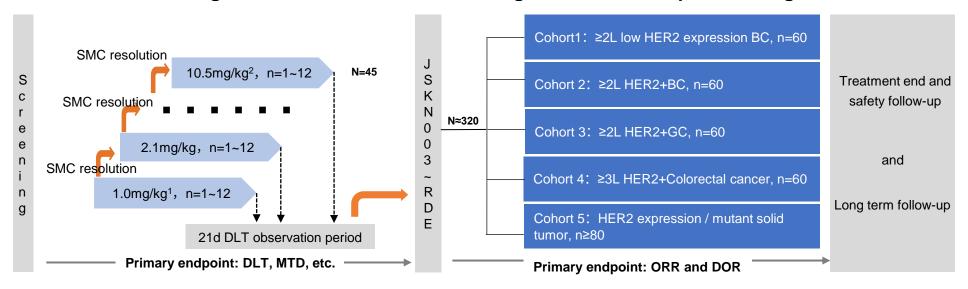




Feature and clinical strategies

- Targeting two different paratopes of HER2
- Glycosite-specific conjugation, DAR was 3-4
- Better serum stability for better safety potential
- Benchmark against DS8201 and comparable with DS8201 in efficacy Models
- Showed good tolerance in pre-clinical studies
- Full coverage of HER2-expressing solid tumors
- To accelerate the product launch, prioritize the late line and advance the front line study simultaneously

Phase I: Dose Escalation Stage- accelerated titration BOIN design Phase II: Expansion Stage at RDE³



Note: 1. A total of 9 doses, the starting dose is 1.0mg/kg

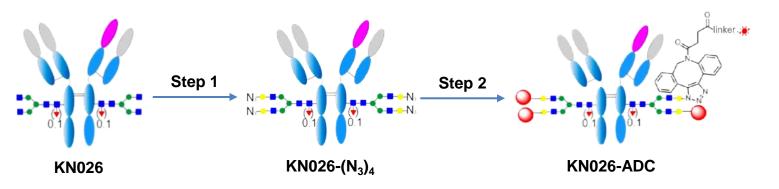
^{2.} If the dose increases to 10.5mg/kg, it still does not reach MTD. The SMC decides whether to continue the dose increase

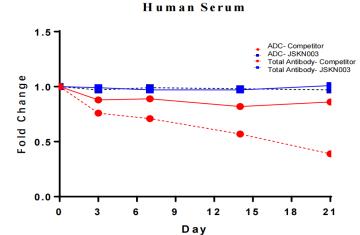
^{3.} RDE: The recommended dose of cohort extension is selected by SMC according to Phase Ia data. Different cohort/tumor species can choose different RDE for extension

JSKN003: More Efficient Conjugation Process and More Stable Product

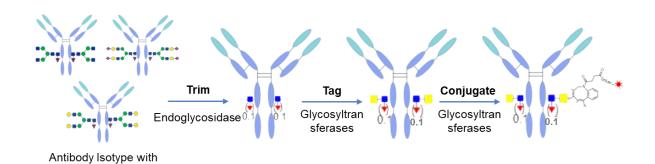


Alphamab Oncology(JSKN003): One-enzyme two-steps method





Synaffix: Two-enzyme three-steps method



different glycan conformations

JSKN003: More stable in plasma circulation. Pharmacokinetics in vivo is more similar to antibody

DS-8201: The ratio of toxin shedding is nearly 70% within 21-day plasma circulation

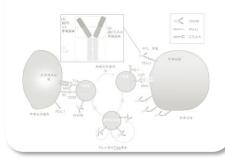
Our ADC platform with one-enzyme two-steps method is more efficient compared with the process of Synaffix



KN046

Dual blockade of PD-L1 and CTLA-4

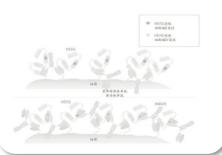
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ENWEIDA(KN035): Conducting Multiple Clinical Trials



Indication	Combo/ Mono	IND	Proof of concept	Pivotal	NDA
≥2L MSI-H/dMMR advanced solid tumor	mono			Launched on November	er 25, 2021
≥2L Sarcoma	mono			Global	
1L BTC	+chemo				

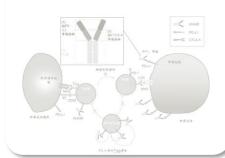
- Revenue from ENWEIDA® is RMB117million in 2023H1
- Been selected into 6 diagnosis and treatment guidelines of gastric cancer, rectal cancer, immune checkpoint inhibitor, endometrial cancer, cervical cancer and ovarian cancer by China Clinical Oncology Society (CSCO).
- On June 19, 2023, TRACON Pharmaceuticals(our collaboration partner) announced the positive results(a double-digit ORR) of KN035 combined with Ipilimumab or monotherapy in the treatment of ≥2L sarcoma in the ENVASARC phase 2 pivotal trial¹ after IDMC reviewed interim safety and efficacy data from more than 80 patients. Envafolimab was well tolerated without a single > grade 2 drug related adverse event in monotherapy group.



KN046

Dual blockade of PD-L1 and CTLA-4

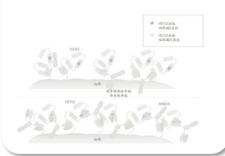
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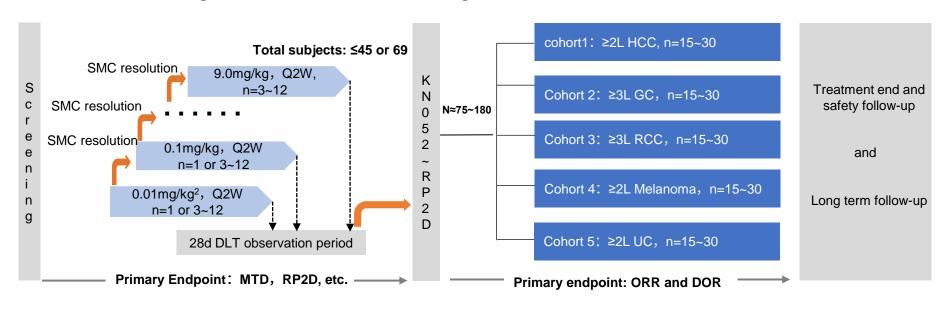


KN052: Anti-PD-L1/OX40 Bispecific Antibody



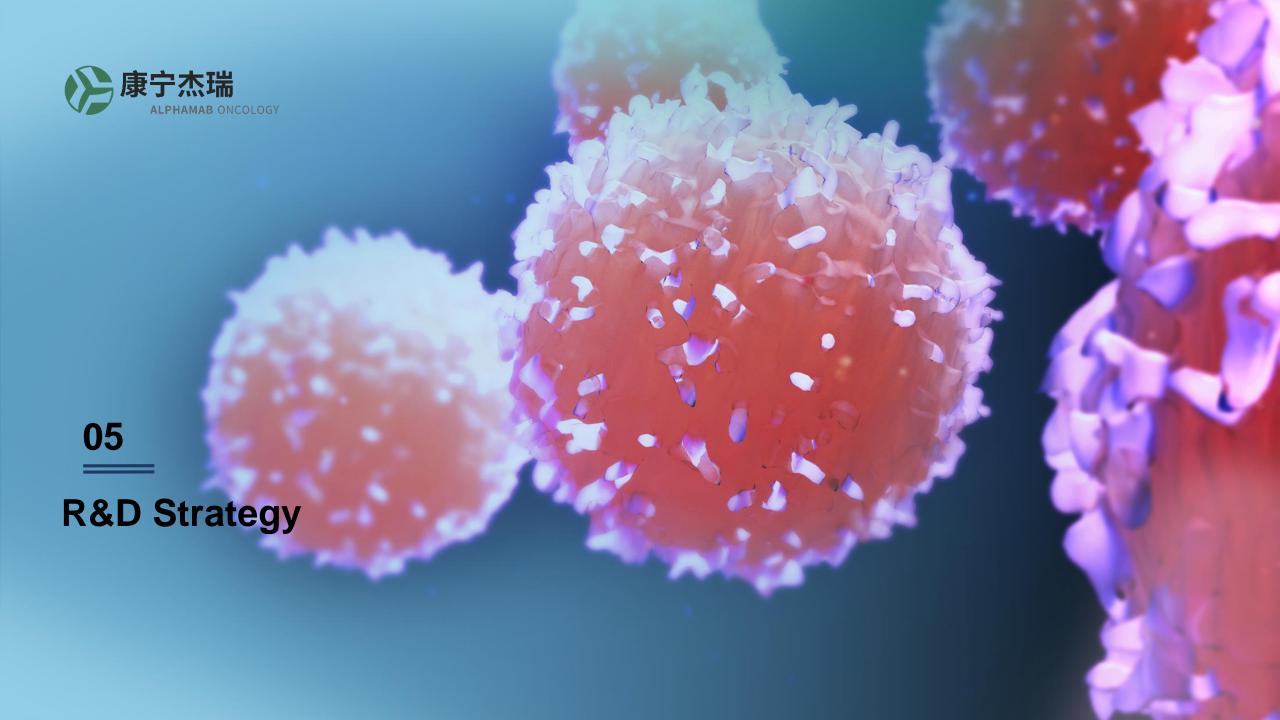
la Dose Escalation Stage- accelerated titration BOIN design¹

Ib Expansion Stage at RP2D



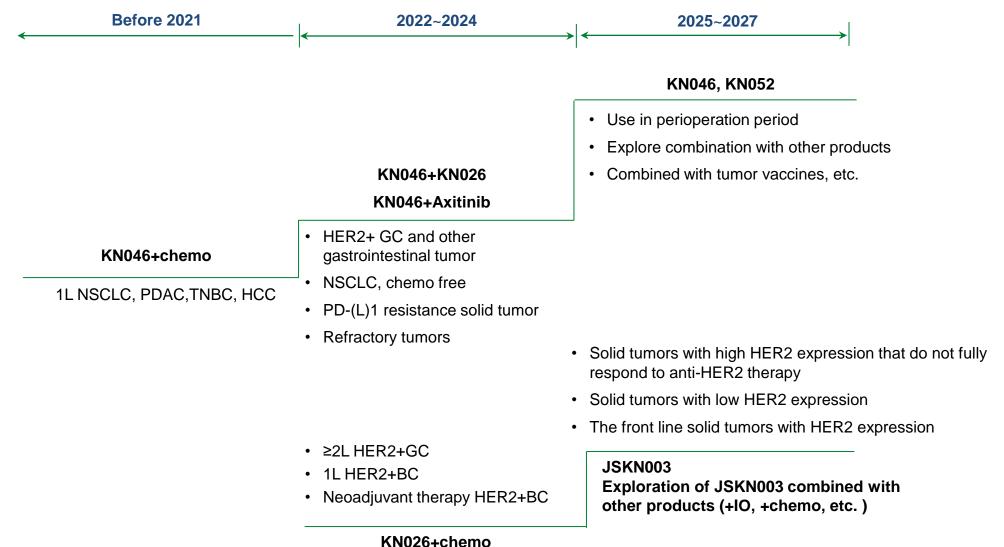
Feature of KN052 and Clinical Value of OX40

- PD-L1 antagonist and OX40 agonist activity in one molecule
- Tandem structure for antigen binding domain arrangement to attenuate anti-OX40 toxicity
- Wildtype IgG1 Fc with full Fc function
- OX40 is a key class of T cell costimulatory molecules, and OX40 and OX40L combine to increase the survival and expansion of effector T cells and memory T cells, increase cytokine secretion, and reduce the immune activity of Tregs
- Can be used as an adjuvant in combination with tumor vaccines and cell therapy



Current Pipeline Development Strategy







Expand Multi-Module and Multi-Functional R&D Platforms



