



HB-101 CMV Vaccine
Phase 2 Trial in Kidney Transplantation
Preliminary Results of Interim Analysis

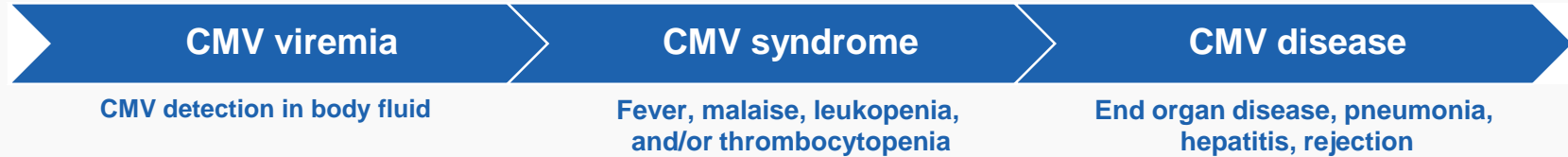


November 30, 2020

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- HB-101 is a Cytomegalovirus (CMV) vaccine based on HOOKIPA's non-replicating technology
- This interim analysis of the ongoing Phase 2 study of HB-101 supports dose-finding for the 3-dose schedule
- The 3-dose schedule of HB-101 has demonstrated:
 - Good tolerability profile
 - Promising immunogenicity
 - Encouraging interim efficacy in decreasing rates of viremia, antiviral use, and CMV disease
- While from a small number of patients, early efficacy data show the potential of HB-101 to help address the unmet need in CMV

CMV can cause severe complications in solid organ transplant recipients



TWO TREATMENT APPROACHES

Pre-emptive antivirals
vs.
Prophylactic antivirals

CMV Risk to Organ Recipient

Donor	-	-	+	+
Recipient	-	+	+	-

Majority of kidney donors are deceased; living donor transplants offer the ideal opportunity to assess post-transplant efficacy relatively quickly

Kotton CN et al. The Third International Consensus Guidelines on Management of Cytomegalovirus in Solid-organ Transplantation. Transplantation. 2019;102:900-931; Ljungman P et al. Definitions of Cytomegalovirus Infection and Disease in Transplant Patients for Use in Clinical Trials. Clinical Infectious Disease. 2017;64(1):87-91; Global Observatory on Donation and Transplantation. 2019; Azevedo LS et al. Cytomegalovirus infection in transplant recipients. Clinics. 2015;70(70):515-523.

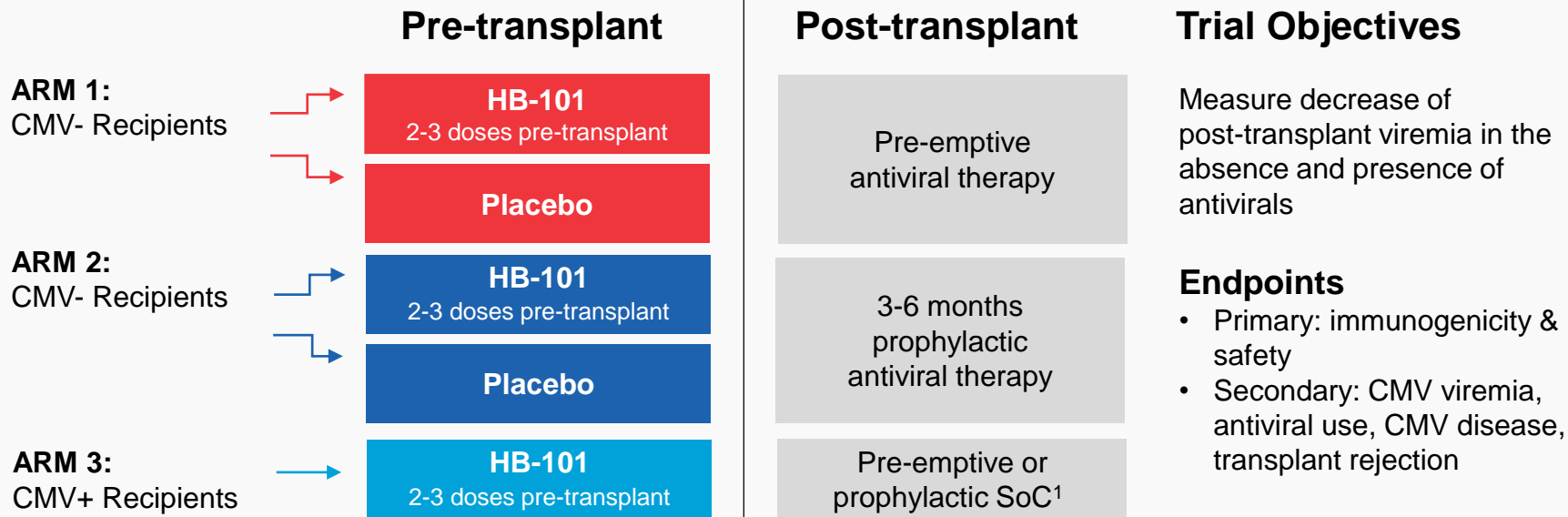
HB-101 Product Details

- **Uses our proprietary non-replicating technology, with two arenaviral vectors (LCMV)**
- **Bi-valent vaccine incorporating 2 CMV antigens:**
 - Glycoprotein B (“gB”) fusion protein, a B cell antigen
 - Phosphoprotein 65 kDa (“pp65”), a T cell antigen
- **Vaccine stimulates both arms of the adaptive immune system:**
 - Antibodies against gB fusion protein
 - T cells against pp65 T cell antigen
- **Intra-muscular delivery**

HB-101 Ongoing Phase 2 Clinical Trial: Prophylactic CMV Vaccine in Kidney Transplant Patients

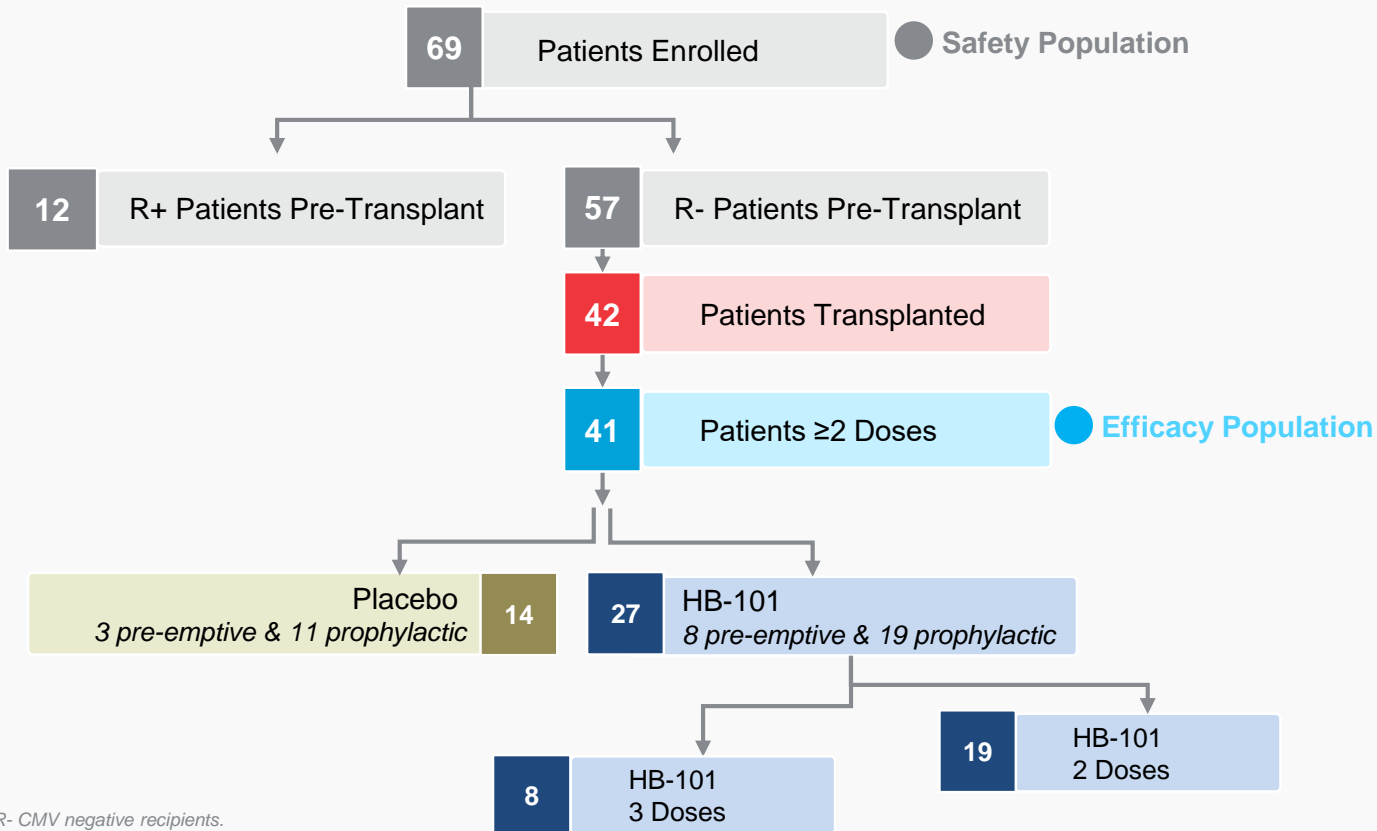
Patients Eligible for a Kidney Transplant from a Live Donor

Randomized to HB-101 or Placebo Pre-transplant
Stratified by Post-transplant Treatment Intent



¹SoC: Standard of care.

HB-101 Phase 2 Interim Analysis: Safety on All 69 Enrolled Patients and First Efficacy Analysis of 41 CMV Negative Recipient Transplanted Patients



R+ CMV positive recipients; R- CMV negative recipients.
Data cut-off August 24, 2020.

Pre-Transplant AEs Related to Study Medication	
	N (%)
Grade 1 – Mild	8 (11.6%)
Grade 2 – Moderate	2 (2.9%)
Grade 3 – Severe	2 (2.9%)*
Grade 4 – Life-Threatening	0 (0.0%)
Death	0 (0.0%)
Serious (SAE)	2 (2.9%)*
Discontinued Study Medication Due to AE	0 (0.0%)

**Recipient HLA-sensitization*

Safety Population:

- 69 patients prior to kidney transplantation

Most common mild AEs:

- Influenza-like illness (N=2)
- Injection site pain (N=2)

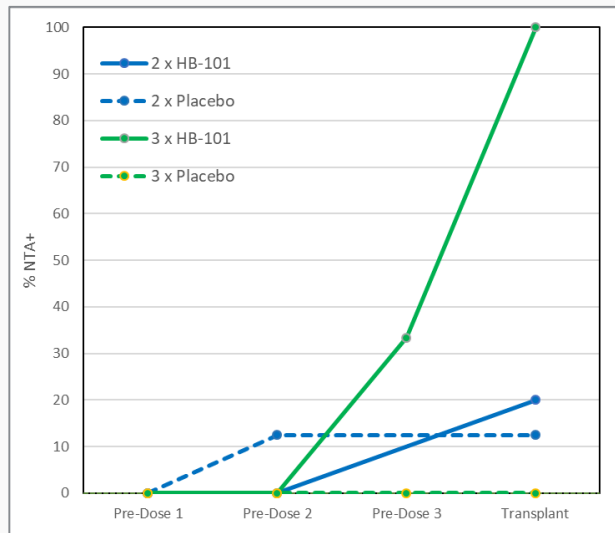
Human Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) Sensitization:

- HLA-sensitization is a known complication in renal dialysis patients awaiting transplantation, occurring at a rate of 4%²
- HLA sensitization requires identification of a new donor organ; it can be managed clinically via risk stratification based on recipient's HLA profile
- 2 cases were classified as both severe and serious AEs; 1 additional case was not considered an AE

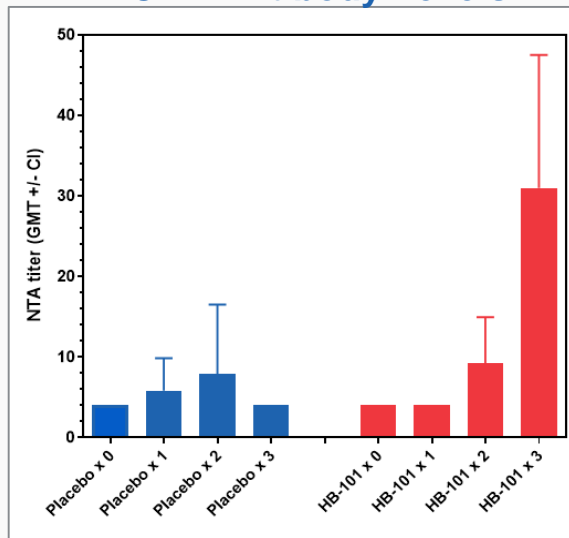
¹Data cut-off August 24, 2020. ²Nephrol Dial Transplant (2013) 28: 2908-2918.

HB-101 Phase 2 Interim Analysis of CMV-Neutralizing Antibody Responses: 3 Doses Induce 100% Seroconversion at Levels Superior to 2 Doses or Placebo

Seroconversion Rates



CMV Antibody Levels



33 R- patients measured on the day of transplant

- 21 patients received vaccine
- 12 patients received placebo

Rates of CMV-neutralizing antibodies development:

- 100% in 3 dose group (N=6)
- 20% in 2 dose group (N=15)

3 doses of HB-101 more immunogenic than 2 doses

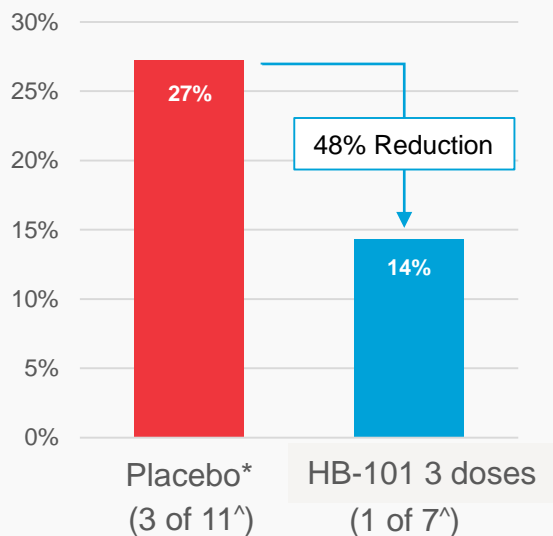
Antibody level induced by 3 doses of HB-101 was significantly superior to that induced by:

- 2 doses of HB-101 ($p=0.03$)
- Placebo ($p=0.0095$)

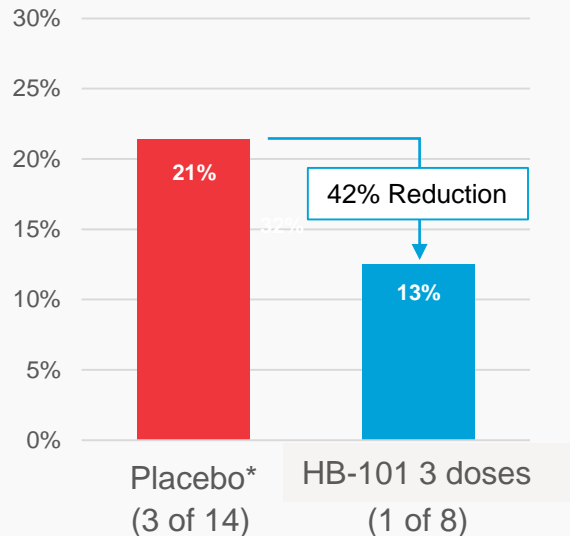
Assessment of antibody responses was completed for a subset of the 41-patient efficacy group at the time of cut-off. Data cut-off August 24, 2020.

HB-101 Phase 2 Interim Analysis Preliminary Efficacy: Reduced Incidence of CMV Infection, Reduced Use of Antivirals, and No CMV Disease

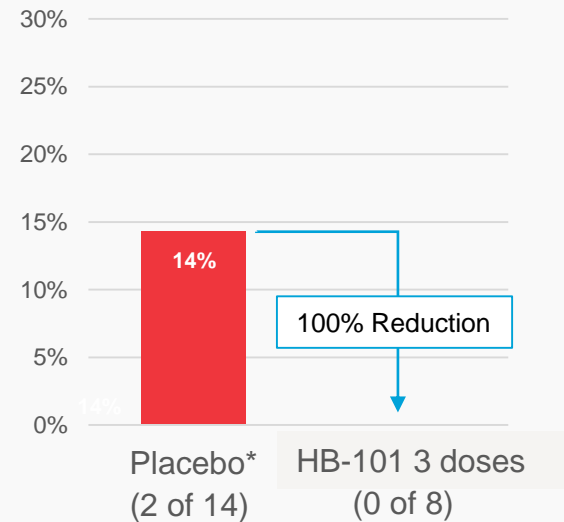
CMV Viremia



Required Use of Antivirals



CMV Disease



*Patients received either 2 or 3 doses of placebo.

[^]Not all patients had PCR data at the time of the August 24, 2020 data cut-off, and therefore some were not evaluable for CMV viremia assessment.

- No reduction in immune-mediated pathology

Based on Phase 2 Interim Analysis, HB-101 Appears to be Well Tolerated, and in Patients Receiving Three Doses, Immunogenic and Efficacious (Preliminary Data)



Safety:

- HB-101 appears to be well tolerated with a low incidence of adverse events (mostly mild to moderate)
- Three cases of HLA-sensitization were reported, two as serious adverse events

Immunogenicity:

- Patients who received three doses of HB-101 had 100% response rate for CMV-neutralizing antibodies (N=6)
- CMV-neutralizing antibody levels induced by the three doses of HB-101 are statistically superior to those seen with placebo ($p=0.0095$)
- Patients who received three doses of HB-101 had 100% response rate for CMV-specific cellular (T cell) responses (N=3, as reported in June 2020 interim analysis)

Efficacy:

- Reduced viremia in patients who received three doses of HB-101 compared to placebo by 48%
- Reduced antiviral use required in patients who received three doses of HB-101 compared to placebo by 42%
- No CMV disease in eight patients who received three doses of HB-101

- Interim Phase 2 safety and immunogenicity data have been reviewed with investigators:
 - Encouraged to complete the pre-transplant **three dose vaccination protocol** (whenever possible in the context of these live donor transplants) and thereby **maximize immunogenicity** at transplantation and **potential patients benefits**.
- Continuing accrual, as permitted by COVID-19 considerations at our participating sites
- Phase 2 data will enable us to explore a path to a Phase 3 registration study in a real world, all-comers population, wherein most recipients are on a transplant waiting list and a three-dose vaccination schedule is easily managed
- Next Phase 2 data update will be provided in H2 2021

2021 Outlook: Catalysts & Upcoming Immuno-Oncology Clinical Data



- From non-replicating to single-vector replicating to dual vector replicating technology
 - HB-101 is an immunogenic, single-vector non-replicating technology
 - HB-201 is expected to be more immunogenic, single-vector replicating technology
 - HB-202/HB-201 is expected to be most immunogenic, alternating two-vector replicating technology
- Based on published preclinical data, we hope to demonstrate
 - **Favorable safety** across the non-replicating and replicating platforms
 - **Increasing immunogenicity** and **efficacy** for single-vector replicating as compared to non-replicating
 - **Increasing immunogenicity** and **efficacy** for alternating two-vector replicating therapy as compared to single-vector replicating therapy
- Initial clinical data release from the HB-201 Phase 1/2 study is planned for early 2021
- Funded to reach beyond major value inflections: \$82m cash (30 September 2020)



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