

Igniting a systemic
immune response
to cancer with
oncolytic
immunotherapy

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3 Clinical Assets with >700 Patients Treated

7 Ongoing Clinical Trials



Establishing a Skin Cancer Franchise

Lead Indication: Anti-PD-1 Failed Melanoma

- RP1 + nivolumab showed **~34% ORR***; **systemic activity** including in patients with **visceral** disease
- **Well-tolerated**, predominantly gr 1+2 AEs
- IGNYTE-3 **confirmatory trial underway**

Additional Data: Anti-PD-1 Failed NMSC and Solid Organ Transplant (SoT)

- **~30% ORR** in anti-PD-1 failed MCC, BCC, and LA CSCC
- **35% ORR** with **RP1 monotherapy** in SoT



Expanding RPx Opportunities

Uveal Melanoma

- RP2 + nivolumab **showed ~29% ORR**
- **Registrational trial ongoing[#]**

Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC)

- RP2 + atezolizumab + bevacizumab **Phase 2 trial in anti-PD-(L)1 failed HCC ongoing[^]**

Additional Signals

- **Clinical activity, including as monotherapy, in multiple challenging to treat tumors** (e.g., sarcomas, H&N subtypes, and esophageal cancer)

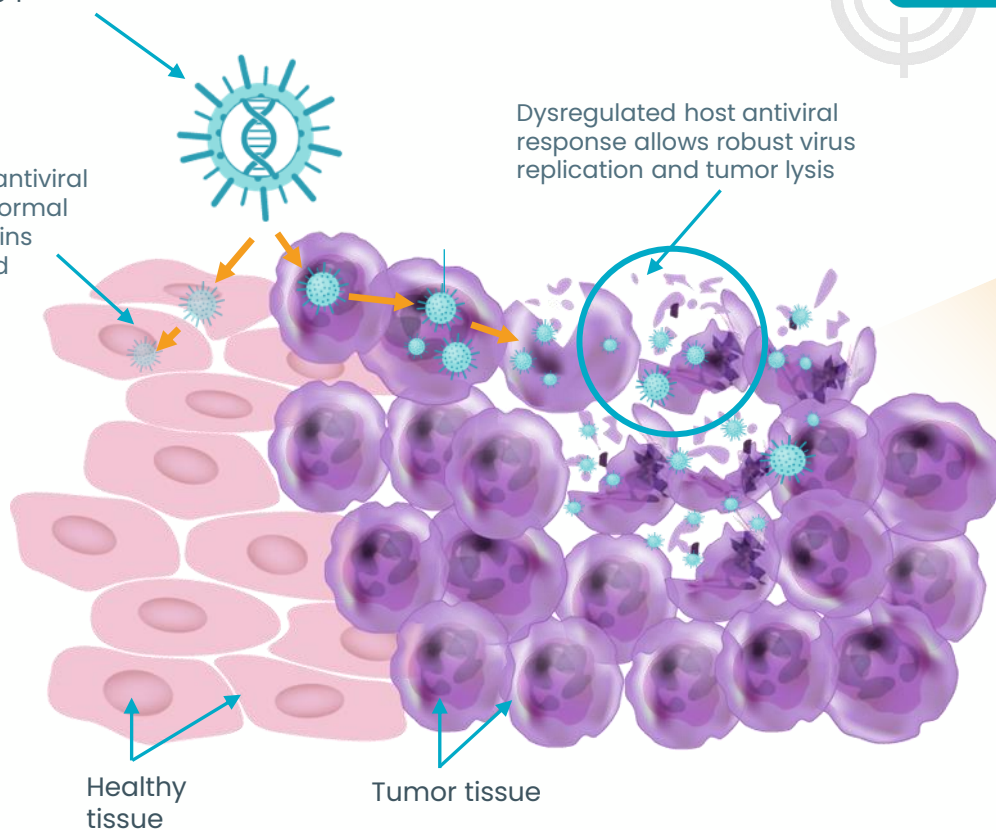
Positioned for Successful RP1 Independent Commercial Launch in 2H 2025

- Granted **Breakthrough Therapy Designation for RP1**, BLA submitted for **anti-PD-1 failed melanoma**
- **Strong financial position with cash of \$536 million** as of 12/31/24 (unaudited)
- 63,000 ft² **US manufacturing facility enabling global supply with attractive COGs**
- **Wholly owned, unincumbered assets / RPx platform**

Oncolytic Immunotherapy Designed to Activate a Dual Local and Systemic Anti-Tumor Response

Oncolytic Immunotherapy -
New clinical isolate of HSV-1
modified to express a fusogenic
glycoprotein and immune
stimulating proteins

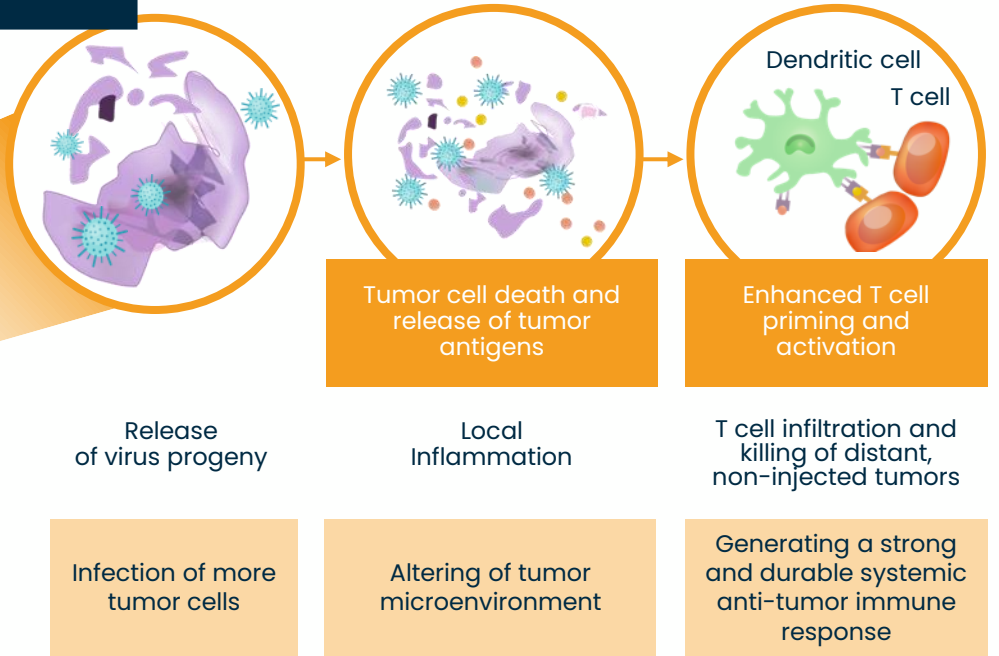
Intact host antiviral
response: Normal
tissue remains
undamaged



Injected Local Response



Non-Injected Systemic Immune Response



Igniting a Systemic Immune Response via RPx Intra-tumoral (IT) Delivery

Expressed Payloads (Immune Stimulating)

GM-CSF (intended to mature antigen presenting cells, & **activate the immune system** against cancer)



GALV-GP R- (intended to **cause cell fusion and immunogenic cell death**, to enhance direct tumor killing & the adaptive and innate immune responses)



Anti-CTLA-4 (antibody intended to prevent immune blockade at the APC / T cell interface; **local expression limits systemic toxicity**)

Therapeutic Objective



Robust local and distant / systemic anti-tumor response



Limit adverse events and toxicities



Combinability and Rx synergy e.g., I-O, targeted therapies

RPI: Delivering on the Promise of Oncolytic Immunotherapy

Significant Unmet Need for Melanoma Patients that Progress on PD-1 Containing Regimens



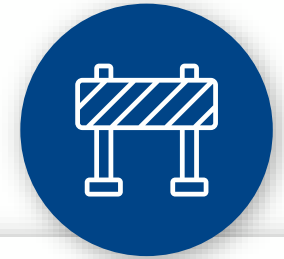
~50% of patients on first line therapy progress within 6 months^{1,2}



Few treatment options available^{3,4}



Limited response rates/durability^{5,6}



Current treatments have toxicity concerns^{7,8,9}

RPI + Nivolumab Delivers Consistent Responses Across Anti-PD-1 Failed Melanoma Subgroups



BOR n (%)	All patients (N = 140)	Prior single-agent anti-PD-1 (n = 75)	Prior anti-PD-1/CTLA-4 (n = 65)	Stage IIIb-IVa (n = 72)	Stage IVb-IVd (n = 68)	Primary resistance (n = 92)	Secondary resistance (n = 48 ^a)	Prior anti-PD-1 adjuvant (n = 36)	Prior anti-PD-1 not adjuvant (n = 104)
CR	21 (15.0)	16 (21.3)	5 (7.7)	17 (23.6)	4 (5.9)	16 (17.4)	5 (10.4)	11 (30.6)	10 (9.6)
PR	26 (18.6)	13 (17.3)	13 (20.0)	12 (16.7)	14 (20.6)	17 (18.5)	9 (18.8)	5 (13.9)	21 (20.2)
SD	41 (29.3)	20 (26.7)	21 (32.3)	24 (33.3)	17 (25.0)	22 (23.9)	19 (39.6)	10 (27.8)	31 (29.8)
PD	43 (30.7)	24 (32.0)	19 (29.2)	18 (25.0)	25 (36.8)	31 (33.7)	12 (25.0)	9 (25.0)	34 (32.7)
ORR	47 (33.6)	29 (38.7)	18 (27.7)	29 (40.3)	18 (26.5)	33 (35.9)	14 (29.2)	16 (44.4)	31 (29.8)

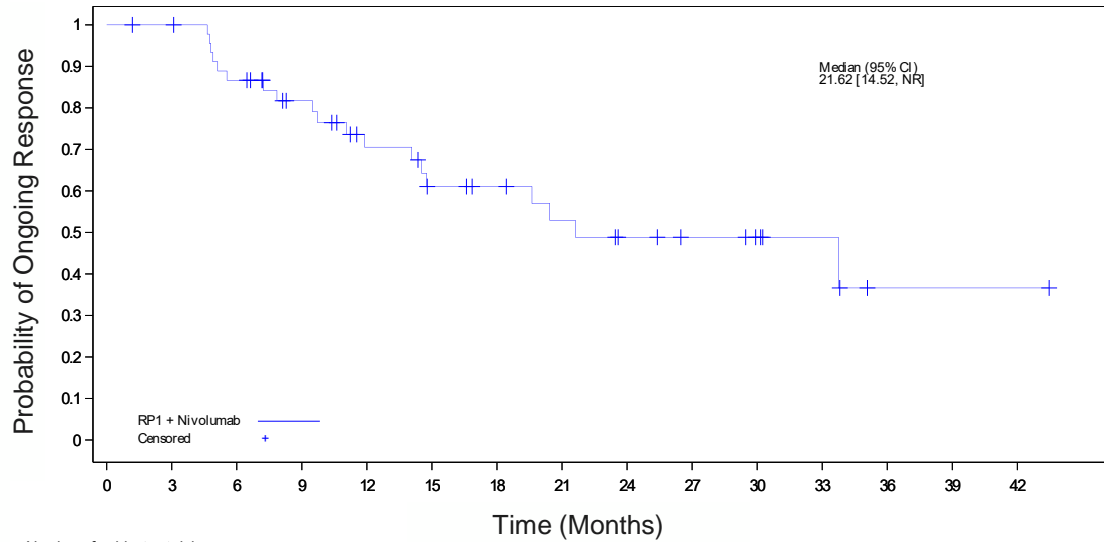
Data presented at ESMO 2024, SITC 2024

^aIncludes one patient with unknown resistance status.
 BOR, best overall response; CR, complete response; CTLA-4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte antigen 4; mRECIST, modified response evaluation criteria in solid tumors; PD-1, programmed cell death protein 1; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; ORR, objective response rate; SD, stable disease.
 Centrally reviewed mRECIST v1.1 responses (per protocol); all patients have ≥12 months follow up

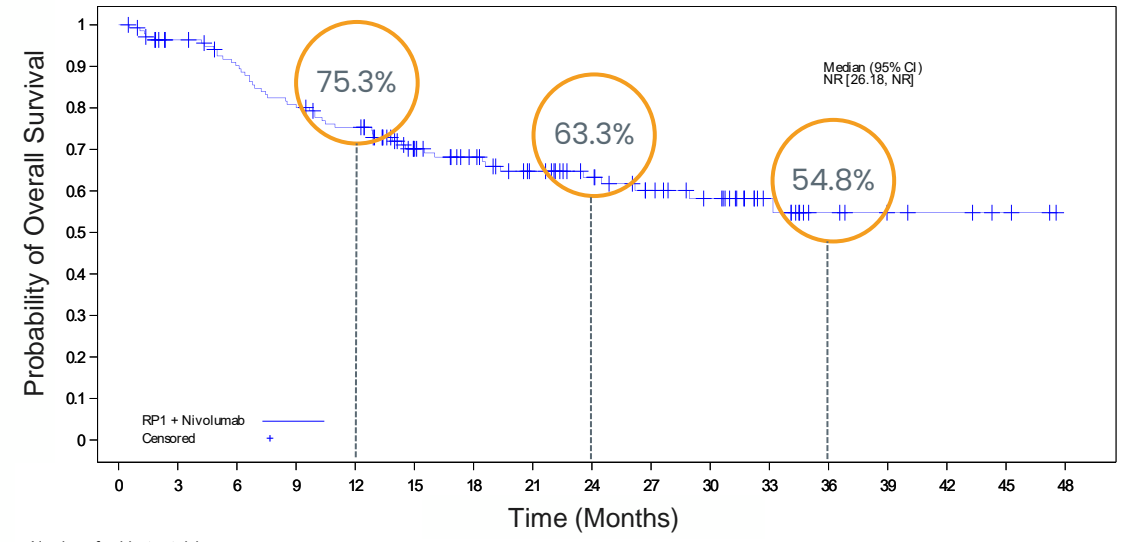
Durable Responses and Promising Overall Survival



Median Duration of Response – 21.6 months*



Overall Survival – Not Reached



Data presented at ESMO 2024, SITC 2024

*From response initiation; range (1.2+ to 43.5+ months)

Systemic Benefit with Deep Responses in Visceral Lesions

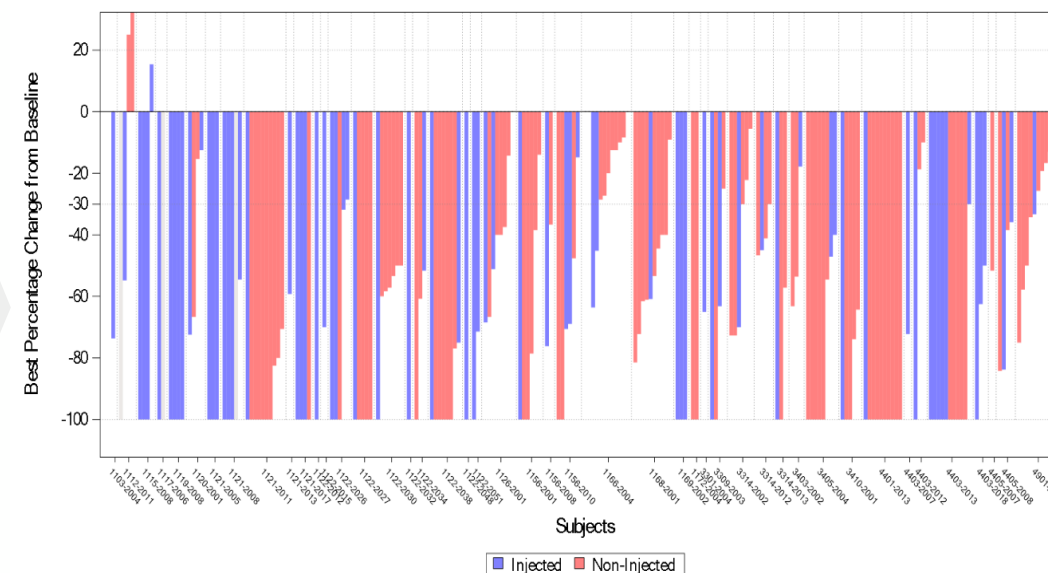


Anti-tumor effect on non-injected visceral lesions*

Location of visceral lesions	n (Lesions)	Any Reduction	>0% to <30%	≥30% to <100%	100%
Lung	29	28 (96.6%)	7 (24.1%)	9 (31%)	12 (41.4%)
Liver	15	15 (100%)	4 (26.7%)	5 (33.3%)	6 (40%)
Adrenal	3	1 (33.3%)	0	0	1 (33.3%)
Ovary	1	1 (100%)	0	0	1 (100%)
Spleen	6	5 (83.3%)	5 (83.3%)	0	0
Pleura	2	2 (100%)	0	1 (50%)	1 (50%)
Brain	3	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	0	0
Pancreas	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	60	53 (88.3%)	17 (28.3%)	15 (25%)	21 (35%)

- Tumor reduction seen in 53 out of 60 non-injected visceral lesions

Responses in injected and non-injected lesions*



Favorable Safety Profile of RP1 + Nivolumab



Preferred term, n (%)	TRAEs occurring in ≥5% of patients (N = 141)	
	All Grades	Grade 3-4
≥1 TRAE	126 (89.4)	18 (12.8)
Fatigue	46 (32.6)	1 (0.7)
Chills	45 (31.9)	0 (0.0)
Pyrexia	43 (30.5)	0 (0.0)
Nausea	31 (22.0)	0 (0.0)
Influenza-like illness	25 (17.7)	0 (0.0)
Injection-site pain	21 (14.9)	0 (0.0)
Diarrhoea	20 (14.2)	1 (0.7)
Vomiting	19 (13.5)	0 (0.0)
Headache	18 (12.8)	0 (0.0)
Pruritus	18 (12.8)	0 (0.0)
Asthenia	14 (9.9)	1 (0.7)
Arthralgia	10 (7.1)	1 (0.7)
Decreased appetite	9 (6.4)	1 (0.7)
Myalgia	9 (6.4)	0 (0.0)
Cough	8 (5.7)	0 (0.0)
Rash	8 (5.7)	0 (0.0)
Injection-site reaction	7 (5.0)	0 (0.0)
Vitiligo	7 (5.0)	0 (0.0)

Predominantly grade 1 and 2 constitutional-type side effects

Low incidence of grade 3 events (none occurring in >5% of patients); five grade 4 events in total

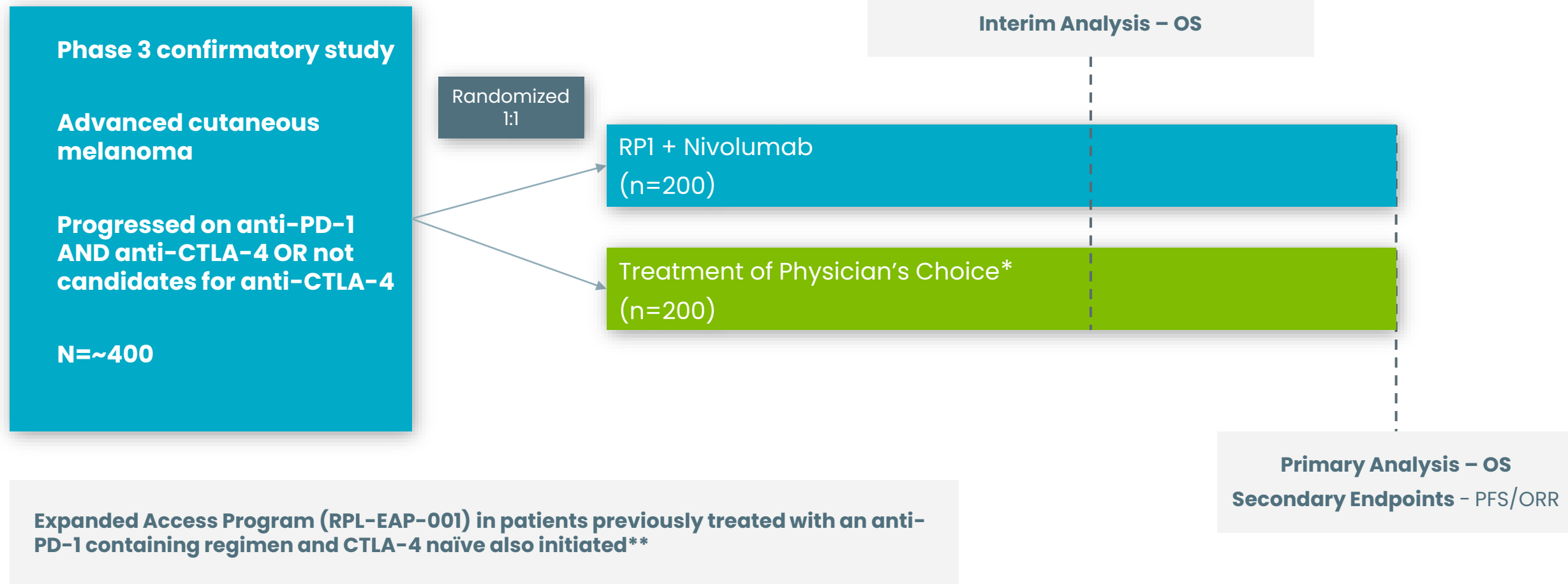
No grade 5 events

Additional grade 3/4 TRAEs (grade 4 italicized):

Two events each (1.4%): Hypophysitis, rash maculo-popular

One event each (0.7%): Abdominal pain, acute left ventricular failure, amylase increased, cancer pain, *cytokine release syndrome*, eczema, enterocolitis, extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma (MALT type), *hepatic cytolysis*, hyponatraemia, immune-mediated enterocolitis, infusion-related reaction, left ventricular dysfunction, *lipase increased*, memory impairment, meningitis aseptic, muscular weakness, *myocarditis*, palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome, paraesthesia, peripheral sensory neuropathy, radiculitis brachial, sinus arrhythmia, *splenic rupture*, tricuspid valve incompetence, tumor pain, type 1 diabetes mellitus

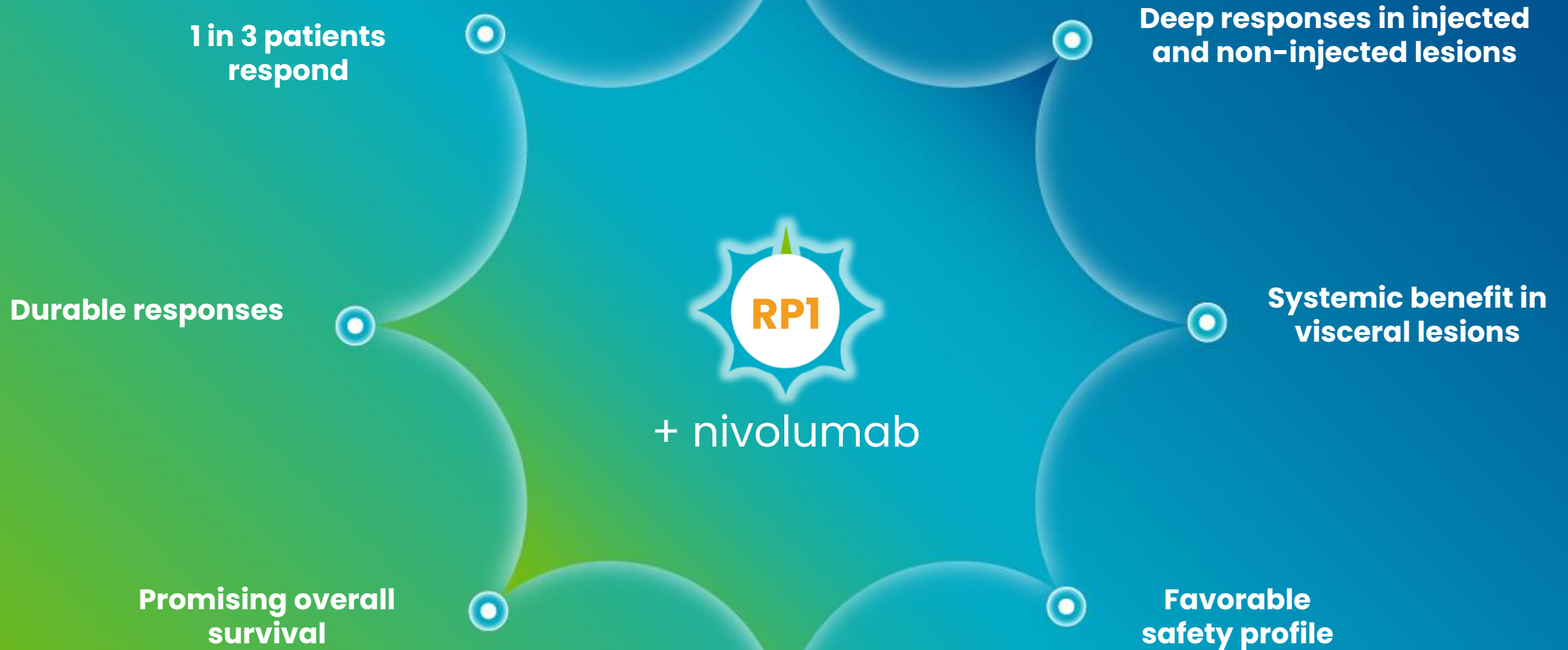
IGNYTE-3 Confirmatory Study Underway and Expanded Access Program Initiated



*Nivolumab-Relatlimab (Opdivo), Chemotherapy (DTIC, TMZ, paclitaxel/nab-paclitaxel), Rechallenge with anti-PD1 monotherapy (nivo or pembro)

**<https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT06590480>

Anti-PD-1 Failed Data in Melanoma Drives Commercial Opportunity Upon Approval



Majority of Melanoma Patients Who Progress on Anti-PD-1 Therapy Are Addressable with RPI



~13K

patients who progress on/after PD-1 treatment (including ~2K from the adjuvant setting)



~80%
(~10.5K)

patients with injectable lesions

Outpatient Treatment

No Imaging



~2/10 pts require only superficial injections

Image Guidance for Deep Lesions*



~2/10 pts have superficial and deep lesions



~6/10 pts only have deep lesions (e.g., lymph, liver, lung, etc.)

*Image guided injections conducted by Interventional Radiology using ultra-sound, CT, or MRI
Source: Melanoma US treated patient population for 2030 based on CancerMPact Patient Metrics, Oct 2023 ; Injectability based on primary market research with IRs, Medical Oncologists and Surgical Oncologists

Most Advanced Melanoma Patients Treated in Settings with Established Access to Interventional Radiology



Academic Centers/Hospital Based Systems

Interventional Radiology on site / in-network

Many sites have intra-tumoral or RPI trial experience

~50%
of patients



+

Large Community Networks

Interventional Radiology relationships exist
Commercial model will support patient co-management

~30%
of patients



Potential to Expand the Cancer Treatment Paradigm with RPx



- Interventional oncology is a key pillar of the oncology treatment paradigm with procedures expected to increase
- Interventional radiologists impressed with the systemic / visceral benefit observed
- RPx empowers interventional radiologists to play a new role in immunotherapy treatment

"There is a rising interest in intra-tumoral therapies with IRs..."

2H24 IR Market Research

"Seeing this level of RP1 activity in visceral, un-injected lesions is very motivating for IRs. This is not something we have seen with other intra-tumoral agents to date."

Rahul Sheth, M.D., F.S.I.R.

"If we can biopsy the tumor we can inject"

2H24 IR Market Research

RP1 Attributes Enable Broad and Rapid Uptake



Well Positioned to be the 1st Choice after Anti-PD-1 Progression



Compelling Data and Favorable Safety Profile



Comprehensive Understanding of the Patient Population and Prescriber/IT Adoption



Launch Model Prioritized For IT Adoption Across Key Account Settings



Commercial-Scale In-House Manufacturing Established

Allows a significant commercial patient opportunity

Ability to meet demand

RPx Expansion Opportunities

Promising Data in Other Skin Cancers is the Foundation for RPI Expansion



Anti-PD-1 failed NMSC

**~30% ORR
(in MCC, BCC, & LA CSCC)**

Response to RPI + nivolumab (n=41)

- **~4,600*** cases of anti-PD-1 failed NMSC in the US per year
- No FDA approved treatments in anti-PD-1 failed NMSC
- Potential for compendia listing with additional patients enrolled

Solid Organ Transplant NMSC

~35% ORR, ~22% CRR

Response to RPI monotherapy (n=23), with no cases of allograft rejection known to be caused by RPI²

- **~1,500 addressable** cases in the US** per year with 50% growth¹ in transplants over the last 8 years
- **Monotherapy dosing up to 26 times**, with the potential for retreatment
- Potential to seek indication (or compendia listing) with additional patients enrolled

RP2 Shows Encouraging Activity in Metastatic Uveal Melanoma (mUM)



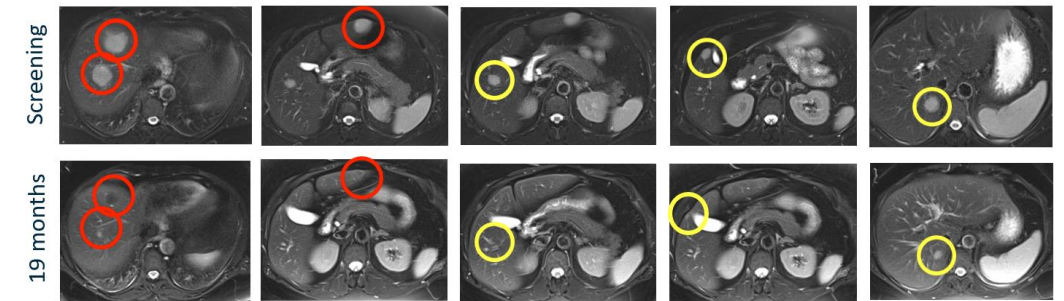
Unmet Need in uveal (ocular) melanoma

- ~1,000 cases in the US per year¹
- No standard of care in 1L HLA-A2 neg or 2L²
- **70-90% of cases metastasize to liver only ~10% of patients survive > 1 year^{3,4}**

RP1+Nivolumab (n=17) has demonstrated promising clinical activity

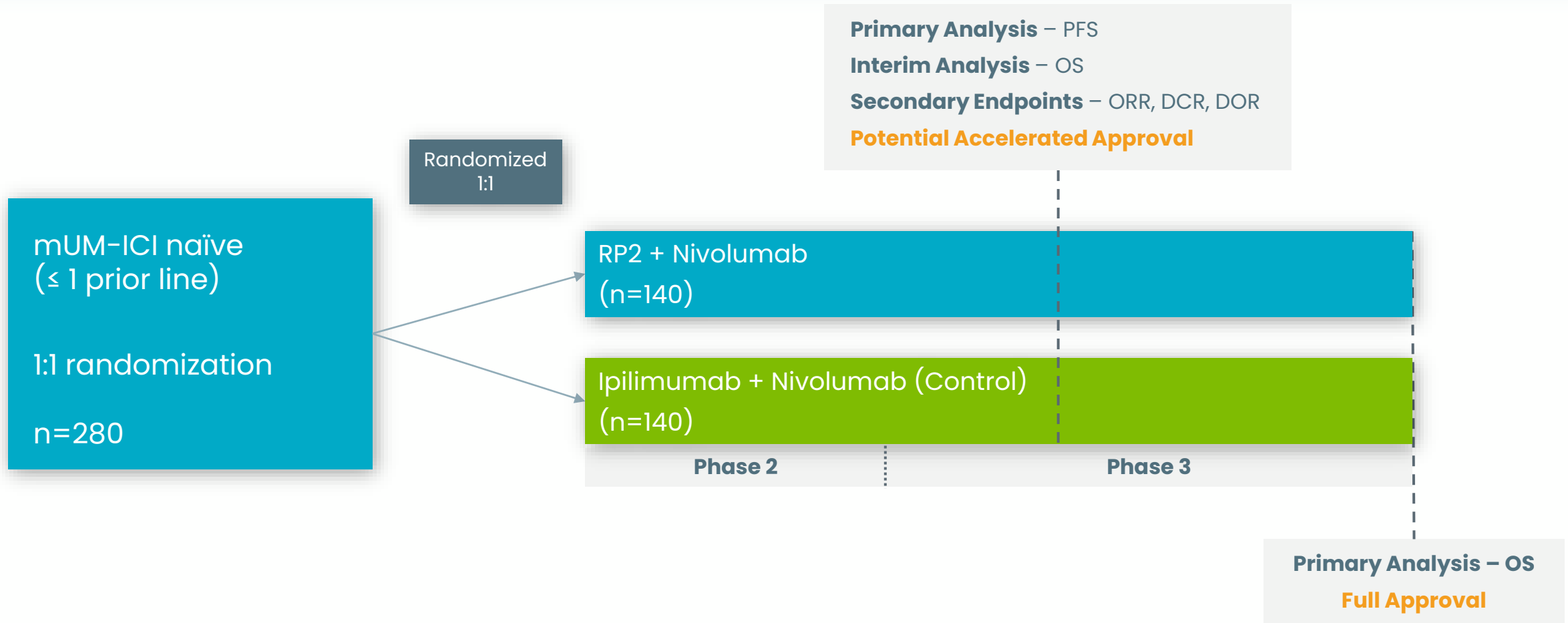
- **ORR of 29.4%* and DCR of 58.8%** with a median DOR of 11.5 (~2.8–21.2) months
- **Most common Grade 1/2 AEs (≥20%) were pyrexia, chills, fatigue, hypotension, and pruritus** with no clinically significant bleeding events

Durable activity in injected and non-injected liver lesions Ipi/nivo failed metastatic uveal melanoma



*70.6% [12/17] patients received prior anti-PD-1 and anti-CTLA-4 therapy, Sacco et al. ASCO 2024; 1. Carvajal RD et al. Br J Ophthalmol 2017; 2. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®). Melanoma: Uveal. Version 1.2023.; 3. Jager MJ, et al. Nat Rev Dis Primers. 2020;6(1):24; 4. Khoja L, et al. Ann Oncol. 2019;30(8):1370–80.

RP2 Pivotal Study in Metastatic Uveal Melanoma (mUM) Recently Enrolled First Patient



Systemic Benefit of RPx Supports Opportunity for Expansion Beyond Skin Cancers



Total Addressable Patient Population

RPx in More Prevalent Tumor Types including with Lung/Liver Metastases

RP2 in Liver Cancer

P2 HCC (+ atezolizumab + bevacizumab)

RP1/RP2 in Skin Cancers

Registrational mUM – RP2 (+ nivolumab)
ARTACUS Solid Organ Transplant NMSC – RP1 (monotherapy)
Anti-PD-1 failed NMSC – RP1 (+ nivolumab)
P2 IGNYTE, P3 IGNYTE-3 in anti-PD-1 failed melanoma – RP1 (+ nivolumab)

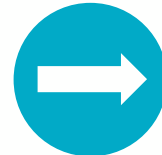
2025 Value-driving Milestones



**RPI BLA
Submitted, BTD
Received, P3
IGNYTE-3
Enrolling**



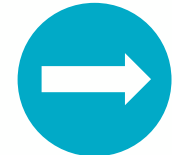
**First Patients
Enrolled**
RP2 trials in
metastatic uveal
melanoma and HCC



**RPI BLA
Acceptance**



RPx R&D DAY
1H 2025



**RPI COMMERCIAL
LAUNCH**
Pending regulatory
approval 2H 2025

Thank you