



CANbridge Pharmaceuticals Inc.
北海康成製藥有限公司

2022 Interim Results

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01

Business Overview



To be a **Global Biopharmaceutical Company**
Delivering **Life-changing Therapies to Patients**
Built Upon a **Foundation in China**



Key Investment Highlights



Positioned to drive rapid and comprehensive product development and market access in China and globally



A comprehensive portfolio of rare disease-focused therapies with significant revenue potential



Track record of sourcing and developing innovative and validated therapies



A rare disease pioneer dedicated to addressing vast and unmet medical needs



Visionary management team with deep experience in developing and commercializing rare disease therapies globally



Significant Global Opportunity Targeting Rare Diseases

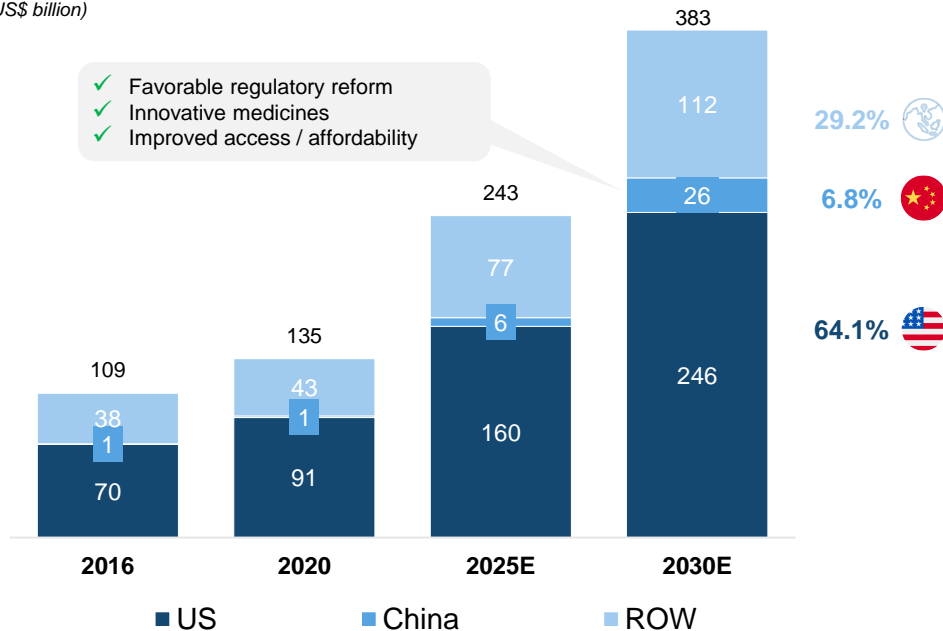


Proven large global rare disease markets. China represents potentially biggest untapped market

Global Rare Disease Drug Market¹ (By Region)

(US\$ billion)

- ✓ Favorable regulatory reform
- ✓ Innovative medicines
- ✓ Improved access / affordability

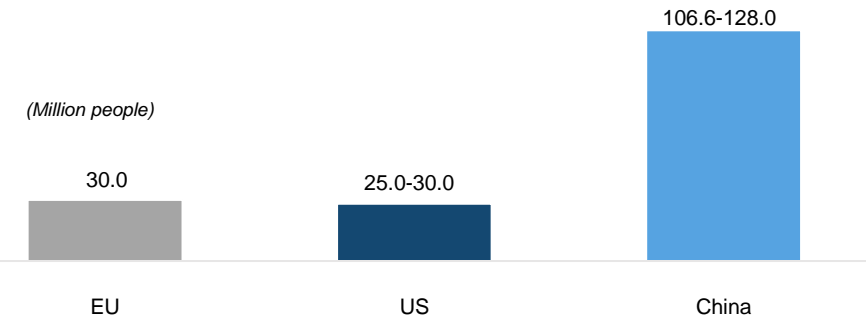


China's contribution to global rare disease market

2020	2030E
US\$ 1.3 Bn	US\$ 25.9 Bn
<1%	6.8%

Rare Disease Prevalence in U.S., EU & China (est.)

China Rare Disease prevalence > 100 million (est)²



Global Competitors' Strong Rare Disease Drugs Sales



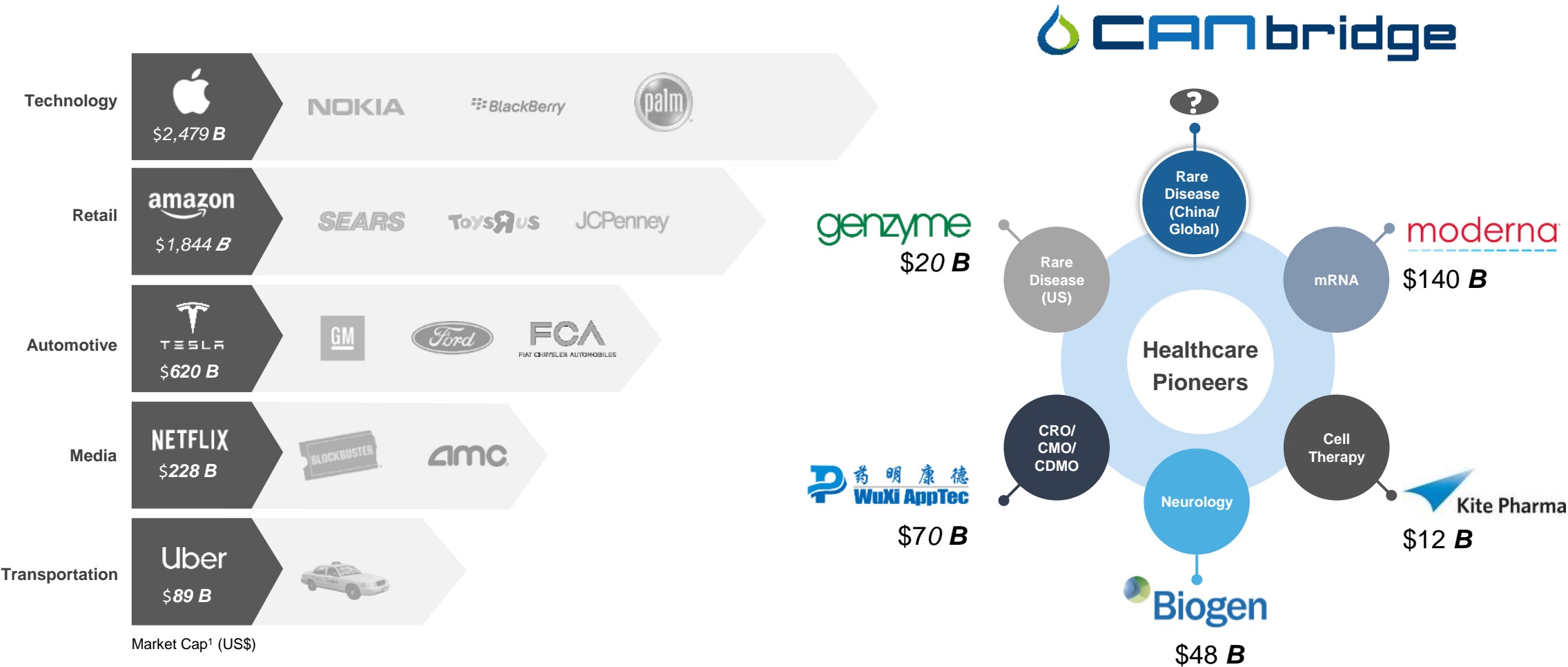
The ten top-selling orphan drugs achieved a combined sales of US \$42.8 billion globally in 2020

Source: Frost & Sullivan Analysis. Notes: 1, Rare disease drugs in this market include drugs indicated for rare disease only and drugs obtaining orphan drug designation first but their indication expanded later of which generated most of their revenue, such as Humira. However, the part of revenue generated by expanded non-orphan indications was not included in this market. 2, It is an appropriately reasonable estimate that China may have a total prevalence base which exceeds 100 million patients suffering from one or more forms of rare diseases, by way of extrapolation adopting the broader definition in the U.S. or Europe.

Innovative Industry Pioneers Maintain Dominant Position



The CANbridge has the opportunity to pioneer rare disease industry in China and disrupt the global rare disease market



Source: Public Information. Notes: 1, Market cap as of July 23, 2021. 2, Genzyme acquired by Sanofi-Aventis SA in February 2011 at a valuation of ~US\$20.1 billion. 3, Kite Pharma acquired by Gilead in August 2017 at a valuation of ~US\$11.9 billion

CANbridge at a Glance



We are a leading developer of rare disease treatments for the Chinese and global markets, committed to the research, development and commercialization of innovative therapies with massive market potential



A Pioneer in the China Rare Disease Market

- Establish the **rare disease ecosystem** in China by working closely with **key stakeholders**
- Access to **a large treatment-naïve patient pool**
- Have established **a strong infrastructure**



Regulators



KOLs



Doctors



Patients



Center of Excellence and Reimbursement



Insurance Institutions

CANbridge



Experienced management team with deep industry expertise and strong track record led by a visionary founder

Comprehensive Pipeline with Significant Revenue Potential



- Target rare disease and rare oncology indications
- Select candidates **with validated mechanisms of action**
 - Cross multiple modalities: **biologics, small molecule drugs, gene therapies**
- **13 drug assets** for the treatment of **rare diseases** and **GBM** in China and global market, as well as **genetic diseases** based on **next-gen platform**



Extensive Global Collaborations

- **Industry:** Successful **in-licensing of innovative** and **validated therapies from global innovators** followed by rapid advancement to commercialization
- **Patient Advocacy Groups:** CEO is the **Deputy Director General of China's Alliance for Rare Disease (CHARD)**
- **Research/Academic Institutions:** Seek **"best of" technologies** to advance in-house development



apogenix



mirum

Privus

WuXi Biologics
Global Solution Provider



LogicBio
THERAPEUTICS



Scriptr
GENETIC THERAPY



UW Medicine
UW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

License-in Partners

Research Co-developers

Fully Integrated Platform



- Cover the entire spectrum of drug development



Early discovery/
Preclinical research



Clinical development



Manufacturing



Commercialization

Experienced Management Team

Strong global management team with deep industry experience and a track record of commercializing rare disease treatments



Dr. James Qun Xue

Founder, Chairman of the Board, Executive Director, Chief Executive Officer

- **Veteran entrepreneur** with **22+ years** of experience in medical and pharmaceutical companies
- Former Founding General Manager of Genzyme China
- **Deputy Director General at CHARD, Vice Chair of R&D Committee of China Pharmaceutical Innovation and Research Development Association**



SANOFI GENZYME



Dr. Gerald Cox

Chief Development Strategist, Interim Chief Medical Officer

- **21 years** of biotechnology executive management experience
- Former CMO at Editas Medicine and VP at Genzyme
- Made major contributions to 4 INDs and 3 orphan drug marketing authorizations for serious and life-threatening diseases that have **generated US\$ 3.0+ billion revenue for Genzyme**

SANOFI GENZYME



Glenn Hassan

Chief Financial Officer

- **15+ years** of extensive banking, investment, and strategy consulting experience in the healthcare sector globally
- Former Director of Healthcare Investment Banking at China Renaissance
- **Veteran public market healthcare investor** at leading firms, including Citadel and Fidelity Management



Dr. Yunxiang Zhu

Vice President, Head of Global Research

- **~20 years** of R&D leadership experience in the biotechnology industry
- Former Senior Vice President at Shenogen Pharma Group
- Former senior director at Sanofi Genzyme, **led the invention of the second-generation enzyme replacement therapy**

SANOFI GENZYME



Marcelo Cheresky

Chief Business Officer

- **~20 years** of business leadership experience in the biotechnology industry with **in-depth industry knowledge and extensive execution capabilities**
- Previous employment at leading biopharmaceutical companies such as Bioverativ, Ultragenyx, Synageva Biopharma and Genzyme

SANOFI GENZYME



Yijun Lu

General Manager of CANbridge China

- Seasoned business executive with extensive experience and outstanding performance in **oncology and rare disease areas**
- Former Head of Hemophilia and Rare Disease at Takeda China, with a track record of leading the launch and development of rare disease products



Chris Chen

Vice President of Human Resources



Pauline Li

Senior Vice President of Clinical Development and Operations



Bettie Li

Senior Director & Head of Finance Operation and Controller



Qian Ma

Head of Legal and Compliance, Joint Company Secretaries and Board Secretary



Stella Mao

Senior Director, Public Affairs



Shirley Yue

Senior Director, Procurement and Supply Chain



Rebecca Zhang

Senior Vice President of Regulatory Affairs



Wei Zhang

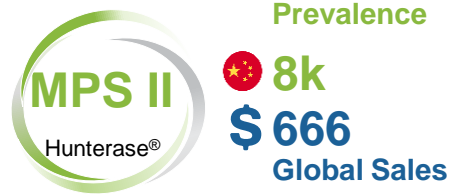
Senior Director & China Head of CMC Department

Pipeline Targets Diseases with Significant Revenue Potential

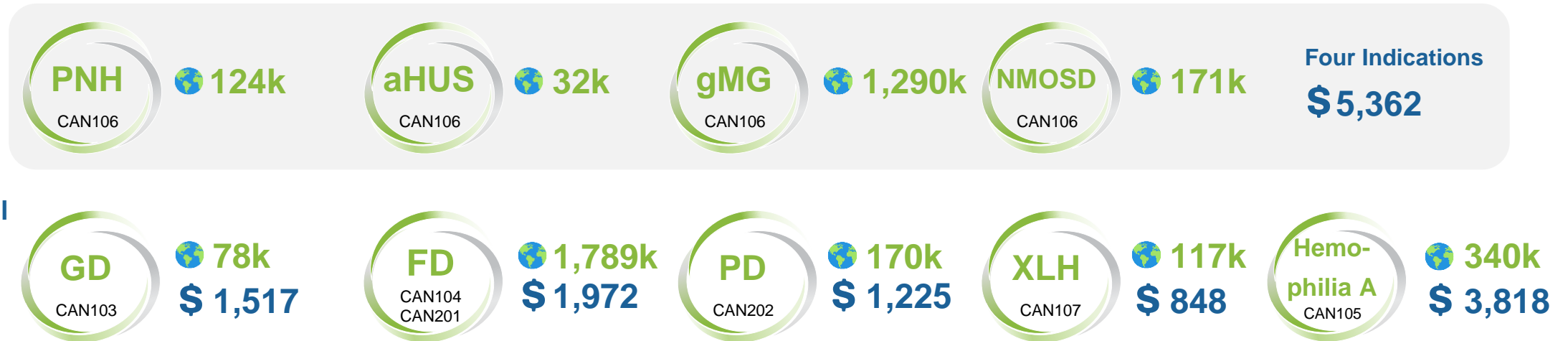


De-risked global pipeline with multiple programs in therapeutics with clinically validated MoAs

In China
for China



In China
for Global



Rare disease/ Rare Cancer \$ 2021 Global Sales (US\$ MM) 2021 Global / China Prevalence

Abbreviations: GBM – Glioblastoma Multiforme; MPS II – Mucopolysaccharidosis type II; ALGS – Alagille Syndrome; PFIC – Progressive Familial Intrahepatic Cholestasis; BA – Biliary Atresia; GD – Gaucher Disease; PNH – Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria; aHUS – Atypical Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome; gMG – Generalized Myasthenia Gravis; NMOSD – Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorders; XLH – X-linked hypophosphatemia; FD – Fabry Disease; PD – Pompe Disease. Source: Frost & Sullivan and CANbridge Analysis, NCBI research, Endocrine Journal research, World Federation of Hemophilia research Notes: 1. CAN008 currently has no commercialized comparable product. * estimated 2022 sales

Hunterase® – The Only ERT Approved for MPS II Launched in China



Identification of new patients accelerates and commercial insurance coverage expands

Overview of MPS II



MPS II is a **rare, disabling** and **life-threatening** genetic disease



In **East Asian** countries, MPS II is the most common form of MPS disorders



Chinese government has included MPS II on the “**National Rare Disease List**” as a disease group to target



Life expectancy of patients with severe MPS II (**60%-80%** of cases) is significantly reduced



Death occurs generally before the age of **25**

Hunterase Commercial Updates



MPS II Patient Identification



Reimbursement Campaign

Total **539** identified patients













- **135** patients newly identified in 1H 2022;
- **195** identified in 2021 since launch in May 2021
- **209** registered by patient group

- **5** provinces and **42** cities, Hunterase covered by commercial insurance
- **64%** of Hunterase treated patients are covered by commercial insurance



Highlights for Ongoing Clinical Programs in China



Alagille Syndrome  <u>14,000 Patients</u> \$ > 100 M*	Progressive Familial Intrahepatic Cholestasis  <u>7,000 Patients</u> \$ > 50 M*	Biliary Atresia  <u>50,000 Patients</u> \$ > 250 M*	Glioblastoma  <u>55,000 Patients</u> \$ > 500 M*	Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria  <u>24,000 Patients</u> \$ > 250 M*	Gaucher Disease  <u>3,000 Patients</u> \$ > 50 M*
					
NDA Filed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anticipated CN approval and commercial launch in 2023 Initiated patient community and education projects EAP ongoing in Hainan 	Phase 3 Ongoing^ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established registration strategy in mainland China, HK and TW 	Phase 2 Ongoing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A higher prevalence observed in Asian than Caucasian infants 	Phase 2 Ongoing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devastating disease with OS less than 2 years No targeted therapy approved yet Studied in newly diagnosed patients 	Phase 1/2 Ongoing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients have no access to complement therapy in China 	Phase 1/2 Ongoing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAN103 targets the root cause of the disease

Source: Frost & Sullivan Analysis. * potential commercial opportunity in China, based on CANbridge estimates (million USD). ^ Phase 3 global study is carried out by partner Mirum

Our Comprehensive and Diversified Pipeline



A portfolio of biologics, small molecules and gene therapy solutions with validated mechanisms of action, targeting some of the most prevalent rare diseases and rare oncology indications with significant market potential. CANbridge owns global rights for 7 of the 13 drug assets

	Candidate	Mechanism	Discovery	IND-enabling	Ph 1	Ph 2/3	NDA	Marketed	Dev Strategy	Partner	Commercial Rights
Rare Onc.	CAN008 (Asunercept)	CD95-Fc fusion protein	Glioblastoma Multiforme						In China for China	apogenix	Greater China
	Hunterase® (Idursulfase beta)	ERT IDS	Hunter Syndrome (Mucopolysaccharidosis Type II)							GCPharma	Greater China
Rare Disease	CAN 108 (maralixibat)	IBAT inhibitor	Mainland China and TW NDA Alagille Syndrome (US)							mirum	Greater China
			Progressive Familial Intrahepatic Cholestasis								
			Biliary Atresia						In China for Global	WuXi Biologics Global Solution Provider	Global
	CAN 106	Anti-C5 mAb	Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria								
	CAN 103	ERT GBA	Gaucher Disease								
	CAN 107	Anti-FGF23 mAb	X-linked Hypophosphatemia								
	CAN 104	ERT GLA	Fabry Disease								
	CAN 105	Anti-Factor IXa/X bsAb	Hemophilia A								
	CAN 201	AAV sL65 GLA	Fabry Disease						In China for China	WuXi Biologics Global Solution Provider	Greater China
	CAN 202	AAV sL65 GAA	Pompe Disease								
	Undisclosed	AAV	Spinal Muscular Atrophy						Global for Global	LogicBio THERAPEUTICS	Global
	Undisclosed	AAV	Duchenne Syndrome								
Other Onc.	Caphosol™	Calcium phosphate rinse	Oral Mucositis						Global for Global	UMass Chan MEDICAL SCHOOL	Global
	Nerlynx® (Neratinib)	Tyrosine kinase inhibitor	HER2+ Breast Cancer								
			HER2+ Metastatic Breast Cancer								

Clinical trials performed by license partner Biologic Small Molecule Gene Therapy Medical Device

Business Highlights in 1H 2022



Hunterase

- ✓ Identification of new patients accelerates (539 patients*) and commercial insurance coverage expands (47 insurance programs*)

CAN108

- ✓ Approved under the Early and Pilot Implementation Policy in China (Boao)
- ✓ NDA/ODR accepted by NMPA/TFDA for ALGS
- ✓ Dosed the first patient in the Phase 2 BA China trial (EMBARK¹ study)

CAN106

- ✓ Reported positive top-line CAN106 Phase 1 data from Singapore trial in Feb
- ✓ Dosed the first patient in the Phase 1b/2 PNH China trial
- ✓ Presented Phase 1 data of CAN106 at EHA Conference in Vienna

CAN008

- ✓ Continued patient enrollment and dosing in Phase 2 trial in patients with newly diagnosed GBM in China

CAN103

- ✓ Obtained IND approval for CAN103 from NMPA in October 2021
- ✓ Dosed the first patient in the Phase 1/2 trial in adult and adolescent patients with Gaucher disease

Gene Therapies

- ✓ Presented novel second-generation scAAV9 data, featuring comparison with onasemnogene abeparvovec, in a murine SMA model at ASGCT conference in Washington, D.C.

Corporate and Business Development

- *Open US-based Gene Therapy R&D center in Burlington, MA*
- *Formed a Complement Disease Scientific Advisory Board*

Note: * as of 30 June, 2022

Note: 1. EMBARK is a Mirum Pharmaceuticals-sponsored global Phase 2 study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of maralixibat in the treatment of patients with BA after Kasai surgery.



02

Pipeline Update

CAN108 – IBAT Inhibitor for Rare Cholestatic Liver Diseases



A novel, oral, minimally-absorbed agent designed to selectively inhibit IBAT in the ileum and treat rare cholestatic liver diseases, including ALGS, PFIC and BA

CAN108 Highlights

Obtained an **exclusive license** to develop, manufacture and commercialize Livmarli® (maralixibat) in Greater China from Mirum



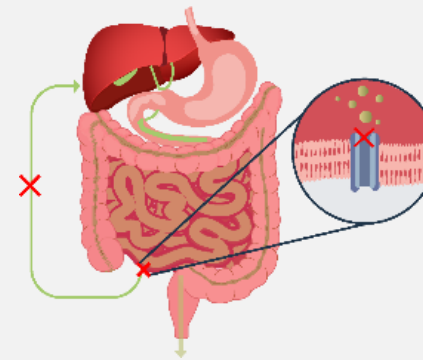
Approved to treat cholestatic pruritus in patients with **Alagille syndrome (ALGS)** who are aged 1 year or older in the U.S. in September 2021

Currently no approved product in China for **ALGS**, **PFIC** or **BA** (post-Kasai)

Extensive safety dataset; evaluated in **1,600+** human subjects and studied in completed and ongoing clinical trials for ALGS and PFIC with **120+** children

Potential **to improve long-term outcomes** liver transplant

Mechanism of Action



- 1 IBAT is primarily responsible for recycling bile acids from the intestine ileum back to the liver
- 2 Elevated bile acids damage the liver and lead to cholestatic liver disease
- 3 CAN108 is designed to inhibit IBAT in the ileum and result in more bile acids being excreted in the feces, leading to lower levels of bile acids systemically, thereby reducing bile acid mediated effects and liver damage

Disease Overview

Alagille Syndrome (ALGS): a rare genetic disorder that can affect multiple organ systems of the body, including the liver, heart, skeleton, eyes and kidneys. No procedure to cure ALGS completely

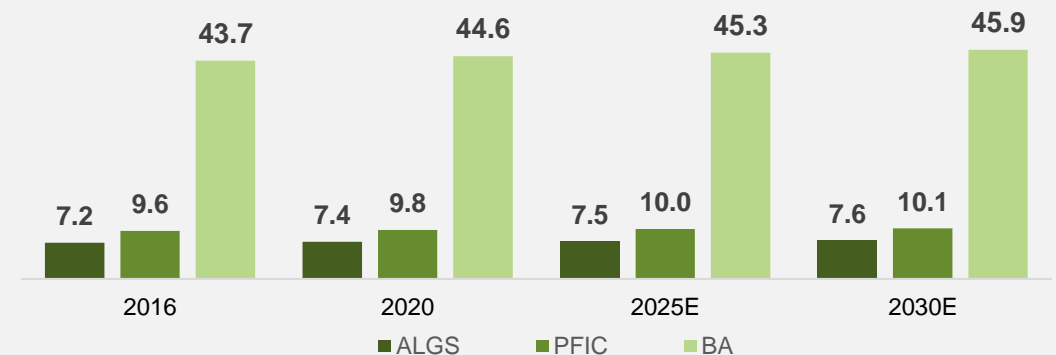
Progressive Familial Intrahepatic Cholestasis (PFIC): a rare genetic liver disorder in which liver cells don't release bile properly, causing bile accumulation in the cells. Surgical treatment includes external or internal biliary diversions

Biliary Atresia (BA): a rare disease of the liver and bile ducts that occurs in infants. Currently no cure for BA available. Treatments include liver transplant and Kasai procedure

Epidemiology

Disease Prevalence in China

Unit: Thousand



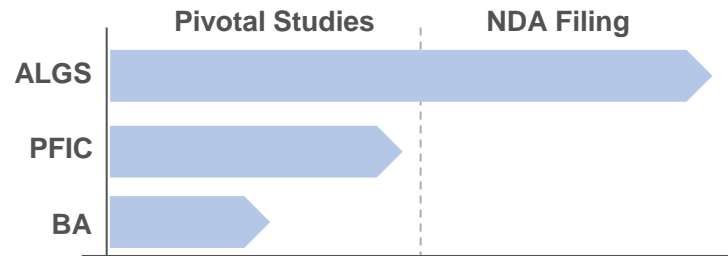
Source: Frost & Sullivan Analysis. Abbreviations: IBAT, ileal sodium-dependent bile acid transporter

CAN108 – Clinical Development Plan



Large and robust safety dataset provides strong support for further studies in PFIC and BA

CAN108 Development Status in China



ALGS

- ✓ NDA filed in mainland China and Taiwan
- ✓ EAP programs in mainland China and Hong Kong

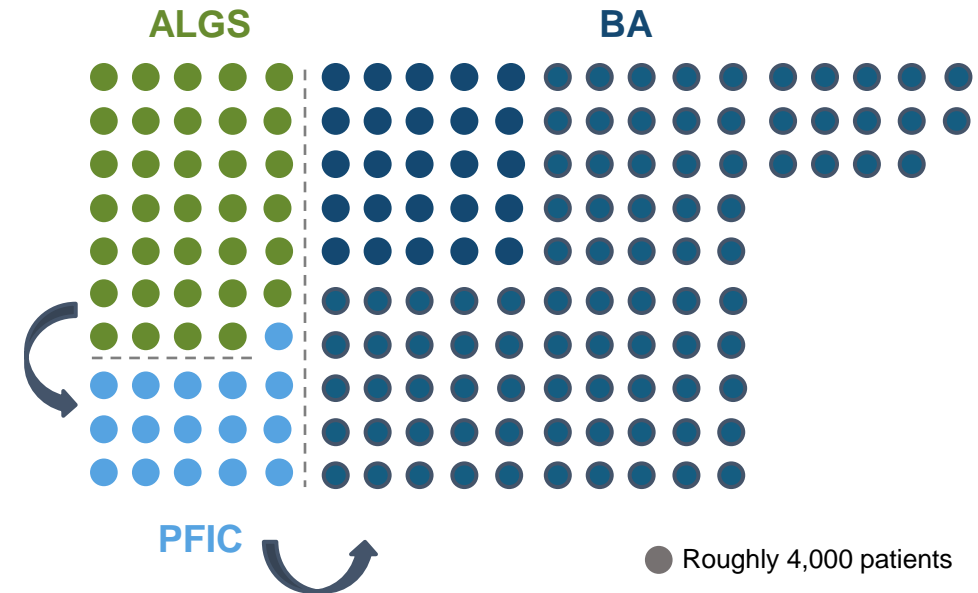
PFIC

- To file China NDA after Mirum filing, potentially in early 2023

BA

- ✓ First patient dosed in Ph 2 China trial

>70,000 patients with ALGS, PFIC, and BA in China



Growth Opportunities:

- Anticipated commercial launch for ALGS in 2023 and PFIC in 2024

CAN106 – Long-acting Anti-C5 Therapy for Complement Disorders



Significant unmet need in treating patients with complement-related disease in China and across the globe

CAN106 Highlights

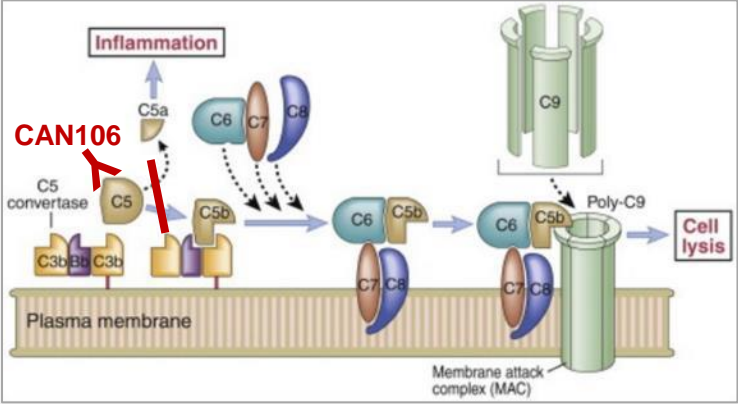
Obtained **global rights** to **develop, manufacture and commercialize** CAN106 through a strategic agreement with WuXi Biologics and Privus (Originator)

Favorable properties in **PD/PK study** with a prolonged duration of PD effect

Completed Phase 1 SAD study in healthy volunteers in Singapore and is currently in Phase 1b/2 study in patients with PNH in China (first PNH patient dosed in March 2022)

Safe and well-tolerated with mostly mild or moderate adverse events and no drug-related serious adverse events in Ph1 SAD study

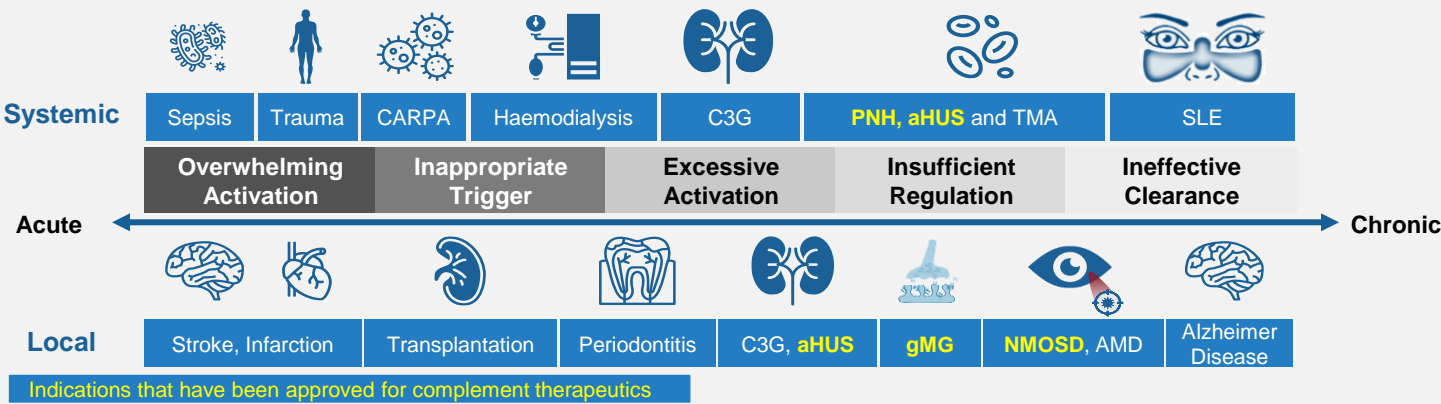
Mechanism of Action



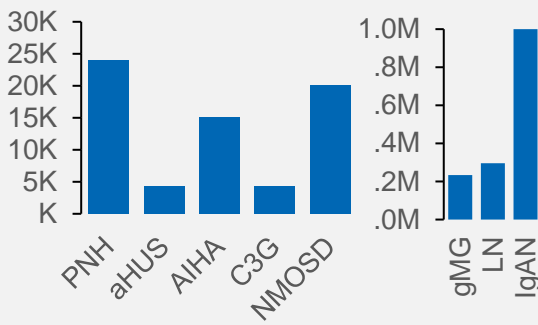
- 1 CAN106 binds to the α chain of C5, which prevents C5 from being cleaved into C5a and C5b by C5 convertase, thus preventing MAC formation and cell lysis
- 2 CAN106 preserves the generation of C3b, which is essential for the clearance of circulating immune complexes and the normal phagocytosis of bacterial and fungal pathogens

Potential “Pipeline in a Product”. Initial development efforts focused on PNH treatment. Estimated global market revenue projections of >\$9B in 2025¹

Potential Indications for Complement Therapeutics



Estimated Addressable Patient Population in China²



Abbreviation: PNH, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. Notes: 1. According to Alexion Investor Day 2020 news release published on October 6, 2020. 2. Risitanon and Rotoli, 2008 & Chinese KOL interview; China aHUS Diagnosis and Treatment Consensus, 2017; China MG Diagnosis and Treatment Guideline, 2015 & Howard et al, 2017; Zanella and Barcellini, 2014 & Berentsen and Sundic, 2015; Mahmoud et al, 2016; CANbridge research

CAN106 – Phase 1 SAD Topline Results



Complete blockade of complement function encourages further studies in patients with PNH

SAD Topline Results

Safety

- CAN106 was safe and well-tolerated with no drug-related serious adverse events (SAEs)

Pharmacokinetics

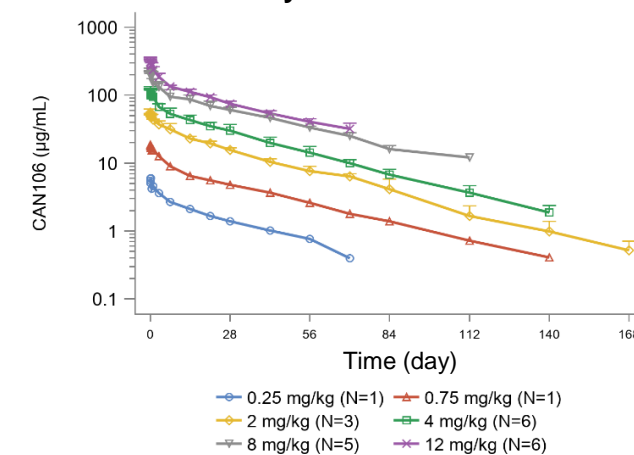
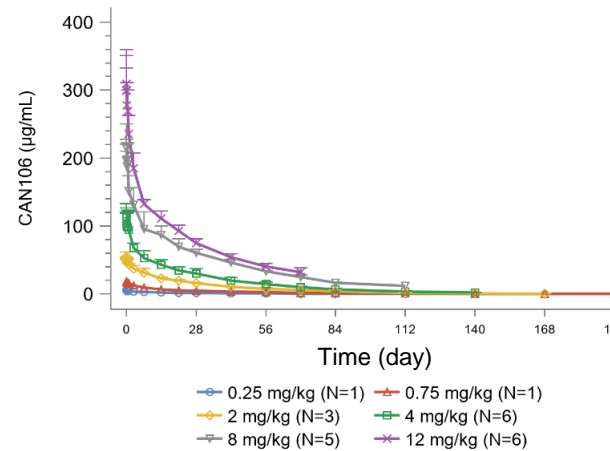
- CAN106 exposure (C_{max} and AUC) was linear, dose-proportional, and had low inter-subject variability (<20% CV) with a half-life of 31 days

Pharmacodynamics

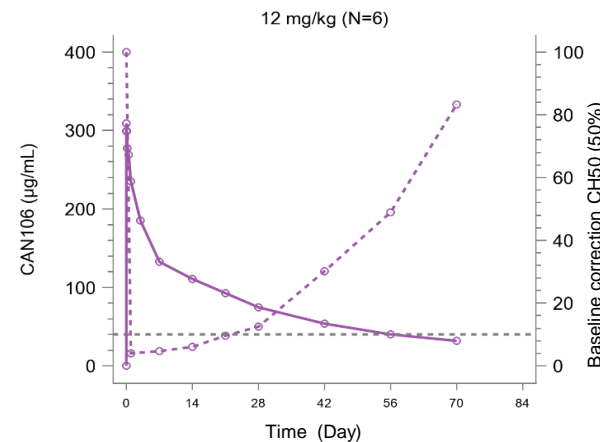
- CAN106 led to rapid and dose-dependent reductions in free C5 (target) and CH50 (serum hemolytic activity)
- Clinically relevant reduction in free C5 >99% and inhibition of CH50 >90% were achieved at the 8 and 12 mg/kg doses
- Complete complement blockade (CH50 >90% inhibition) was sustained for 2-4 weeks

Study population 31 Healthy subjects
Primary endpoint Safety and tolerability
Secondary endpoint PK/PD (free C5 and CH50), Immunogenicity

Mean concentration-time curves of CAN106 by cohort

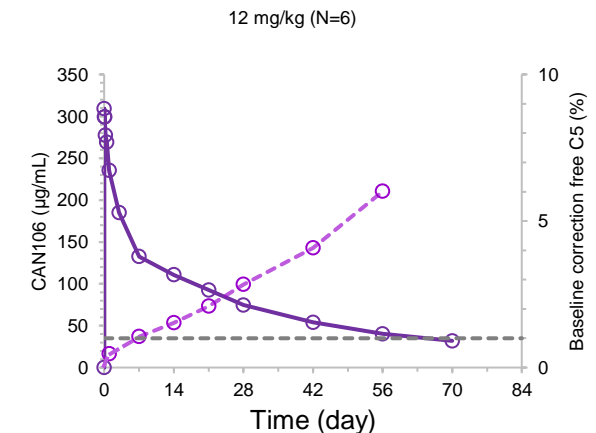


N (%) CH50 >90% reduction from baseline



Note: Baseline correction CH50 (%) = post-dose CH50 / baseline CH50

Subjects with free C5 reduction >99% from baseline



Note: Baseline correction free C5 (%) = post-dose free C5 / baseline free C5

CAN106 Phase1b Design for PNH in China



Phase 1b Open-label, Multiple Ascending Dose Study to Evaluate CAN106 in Complement Inhibitor Treatment-Naive Patients with PNH

Study population

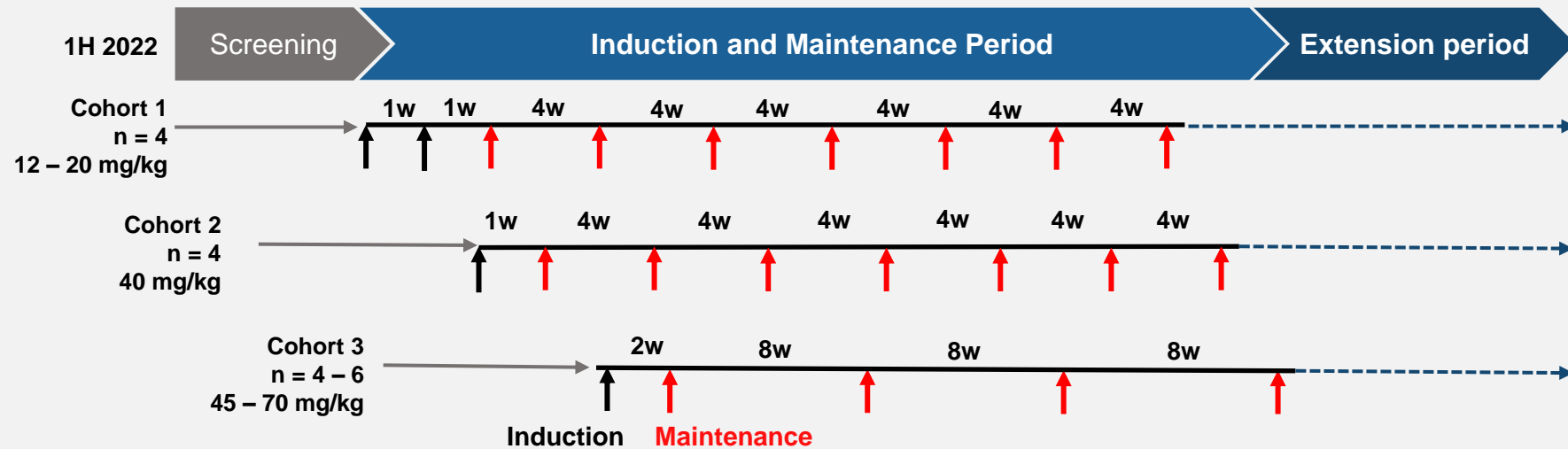
- Complement inhibitor treatment-naïve patients with PNH

Primary endpoint

- Safety
- PK/PD

Region

- China



PNH

- Phase 1b FPD in March, Interim data analysis of Cohort 1&2 in 2H 2022
- Preparation of Phase 2 study will be initiated in 1H 2023 with patient enrollment in 2H 2023.
- Potential approval by China CDE in 2025

Other Indications

- Preparation of other programs will be initiated in 2H 2023
- Indications under considerations include: gMG, NMOSD, aHUS, etc.

Complement Disease Scientific Advisory Board



Board will offer guidance on the CAN106 clinical development program, as well as explore the potential for CAN106 in other indications



Anthony Amato, MD

- Brigham and Women's Hospital Distinguished Chair in Neurology
- Chief of the Neuromuscular Division and Director of the Clinical Neurophysiology Laboratory at Brigham and Women's Hospital
- Professor of Neurology at Harvard Medical School

Neuromuscular Disorders



Robert Colvin, MD

- Pathologist-in-Chief, Emeritus at Massachusetts General Hospital
- The Benjamin Castleman Distinguished Professor of Pathology at Harvard Medical School

Immunopathology of Kidney Disease and Organ Transplant Rejection



Gerald Cox, MD, PhD

- Chief Development Strategist & Interim Chief Medical Officer
- Clinical geneticist and pediatrician at Boston Children's Hospital
- Former Chief Medical Officer at Editas Medicine
- Vice President, Rare Disease Clinical Development at Sanofi

Rare Disease Drug Development



Jean Francis, MD

- Medical Director of Kidney Transplant Program at Boston Medical Center and Boston Univ Sch of Med
- Medical Director of Combined Pancreas Transplant Program at Boston Medical Center and Brigham and Women's Hospital
- Associate Professor of Medicine at Boston Univ Sch of Med

Organ Transplant, PNH, Thrombotic Microangiopathy



Richard Polisson, MD, MHSc

- Clinical Development Consultant
- Former CMO at Artax Biopharma
- Senior VP and Head of Transl Med at Sanofi-Genzyme R&D Center
- Clin Dir of Arthritis Unit and Chair of Mallinckrodt Clin Res Unit Scientific Adv Comm at Massachusetts General Hospital
- Associate Professor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School

Rare Disease Drug Development, Rheumatologic Diseases



Sushrut Waikar, MD, MPH

- Chief of Nephrology at Boston Medical Center
- Norman G. Levinsky Professor of Medicine at Boston University School of Medicine
- Former Constantine L. Hampers, MD Distinguished Chair in Renal Medicine at Brigham and Women's Hospital

Renal Diseases, Non-invasive Biomarkers of Renal Injury and Fibrosis



Brian Weinshenker, MD

- Professor of Neurology at University of Virginia
- Former Professor of Neurology at Mayo Clinic

NMOSD and Other CNS Demyelinating Diseases

CAN008 – CD95-Fc Fusion Protein for Glioblastoma Multiforme (GBM)



CAN008 is in clinical development as a first-line therapy for GBM in China

CAN008 Highlights

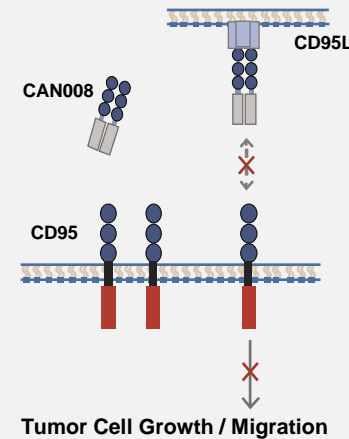
Obtained **exclusive rights** to **develop, manufacture and commercialize** CAN008 (APG101/asunercept) in Greater China from Apogenix 

Fully human fusion protein that consists of extracellular domain of the CD95 receptor and the Fc domain of an IgG antibody

In a randomized, controlled Phase 2 study in recurrent GBM conducted by Apogenix, CAN008 showed statistically significant improvement in PFS and quality of life as well as a positive trend in OS

Currently in Phase 2/3 study in **newly diagnosed GBM** in China

Mechanism of Action



1 CD95L binds to its receptor, CD95, on the cell surface and induces the oligomerization of CD95, which triggers an intracellular signaling cascade that stimulates tumor cell growth and migration

2 CAN008 acts as a soluble receptor that specifically binds to CD95L and blocks the endogenous CD95 / CD95L signaling pathway in tumor cells.

CAN008 also blocks CD95 / CD95L engagement on T cells, which prevents T cell apoptosis and restores immune function

3 As the oligomerization of CD95 is blocked and signal transduction is inhibited, the growth and migration of tumor cells are suppressed

GBM Overview

A rare oncologic disease with **lower incidence** than other cancer types

Median age of diagnosis is 64 years, and it is slightly more common (1.59 times) in men as compared to women

The **most common and malignant** type of glioma in adults. About 45% of gliomas are glioblastoma multiforme

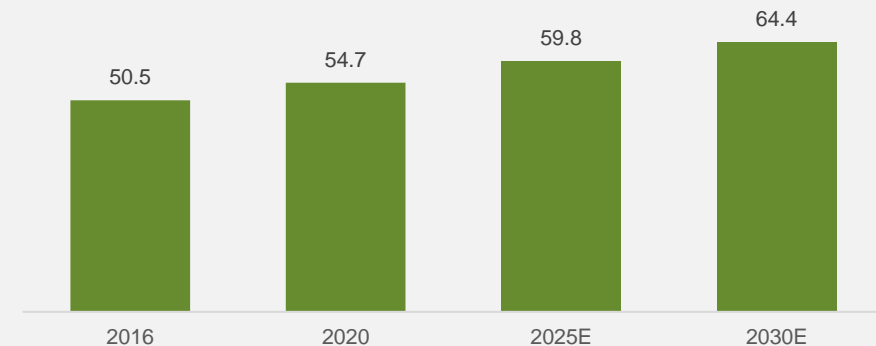
Estimated **5-year survival of 5.5%** globally and below 5% in China

Treatment options: surgical resection, adjuvant chemotherapy with TMZ¹, tumor treating field (TTF), bevacizumab (Avastin)

Epidemiology

Annual Incidence of GBM in China

Unit: Thousand



Source: Frost & Sullivan Analysis. Notes: GBM, glioblastoma multiforme; TMZ, temozolomide

CAN008 – Phase 2 Study Patient Recruitment Ongoing



Encouraging Phase 1 Data in newly diagnosed GBM¹

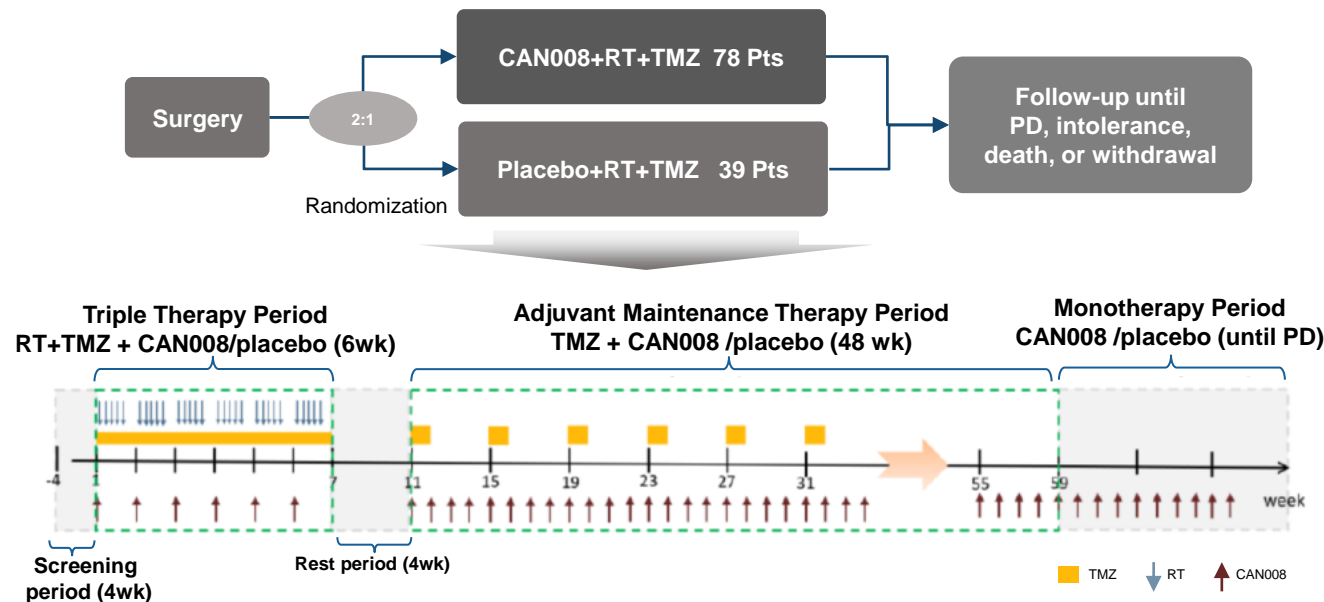
Safety

- No specific safety issues when CAN008 (200 or 400 mg) was combined with RT and TMZ.
- Two patients in Cohort 2 experienced serious adverse events (SAEs) **not related to CAN008**. Both patients recovered.
- No subjects discontinued due to treatment-emergent adverse events.
- No patients experienced dose-limiting toxicity (DLT).
- Maximum administered dose of **400 mg IV once weekly** recommended as the RP2D.

Efficacy

PFS rates	Cohort 1 (200 mg; n=3)	Cohort 2 (400 mg; n=7)
PFS-3 months	33.33%	71.42%
PFS-6 months	33.33%	57.14%
PFS-9 months	0% (all progressed)	57.14%
PFS-12 months	-	57.14%
Median PFS	2.37 months	N/A ⁽¹⁾

Phase 2/3 Multi-center, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study



Study population

- Newly diagnosed GBM

Primary endpoint

- Progression-free survival (PFS)

Interim Readout

- Progression of 37 cases

To complete patient enrollment by 2H 2022

Source: 1, Wei K-C et al, Sci Rep 2021;11:24067. *CAN008 is administered 400mg IV once weekly until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. GBM: Glioblastoma multiforme RT: Radiotherapy TMZ: Temozolomide PD: Progressive disease

CAN103 First Patient Dosed in Phase 1/2 Trial



Multi-center Phase 1/2 trial consists of two parts and will recruit in total 40 adolescent and adult patients in China

CAN103



An **ERT** for **Gaucher Disease (GD)** developed in China



The **first** rare disease asset acquired from WuXi Biologics, hold **global proprietary rights** to develop and commercialize

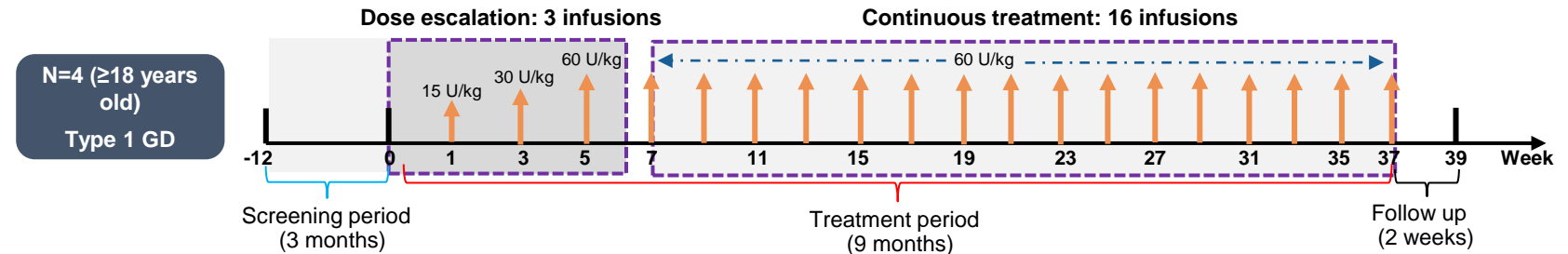


One of the best known and prototypical rare diseases in China, approximately **3,000** patients in 2020

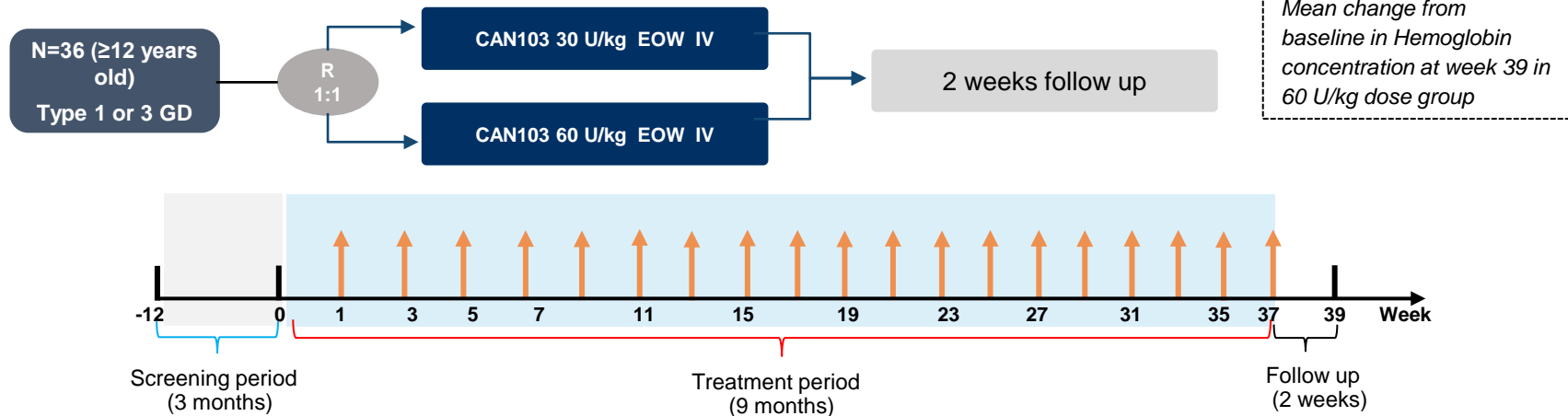


First patient dosed in July 2022

Part A: Open-label, Within-subject, Dose escalation Phase 1 study



Part B: Randomized, Double-blind, Parallel-group, Dose comparison Phase 2 study



Abbreviation: GD, Gaucher Disease; EOW, every other week; IV, injection of vein; CAN103 is administrated intravenously every other week.

↑ One infusion; Note: all patients will enroll a long-term study after the Ph.1/2 trial

Three-Pronged Gene Therapy Research Strategy



In-house gene therapy research to build AAV platform for specific tissue targeting; accelerate development of cutting-edge gene therapy technology by partnering with industry innovators and working with academic experts

In-house Research



Developing full-fledged gene therapy platform with AAV process development lab and pilot plants in Greater Boston area



Targeting different tissue types, incl. central nervous system and muscle



AAV process development lab expected to open in 2022



Close Partnership with LogicBio and Scriptr



Using AAV sL65 capsid vector licensed in from LogicBio to develop two gene therapy products for the treatment of Fabry disease and Pompe disease and technology from Scriptr to develop treatment for DMD



Options to develop two additional indications using the same vector and a clinical-stage gene editing program for the treatment of methylmalonic acidemia from LogicBio



Strategic Collaboration with Leading Research Institutions



Initiated research programs with the Horae Gene Therapy Center at the UMass and UW to develop gene therapy solutions for neuromuscular disorders



Have the exclusive option to license-in the UMass asset for development



Potentially among the first China-based companies to commence global-level collaboration in AAV gene therapy



CANbridge Innovative AAV Platform

Features

- Liver de-targeted AAV to avoid peripheral sinkers
- No impact on productivity
- One AAV "fits all"
- Reprogrammable for single or multi-tissue delivery
- NAb evasion – accessible to all patients
- Simplify manufacturing process development

Fixed AAV capsid allow us to:

- Use the best AAV manufacturing platform
- Save cost on development
- Use single manufacturing process
- Same analytical assays
- Reduce COGs = improved affordability and patient access
- Increase speed to market

LogicBio Pre-Clinical Data¹



Highly efficient functional transduction of human hepatocytes.



Improved manufacturability



More resistance to pre-existing neutralizing antibodies in human serum samples

Collaboration with Gene Therapy Experts

Dr. Guangping Gao

- Strategic advisory board member for gene therapy collaboration with UMass
- Has authored **250+** research papers and holds **131** patents and **221** pending applications
- Co-founder of **Voyager Therapeutics** and **Aspa Therapeutics**

Dr. Jeffrey Chamberlain

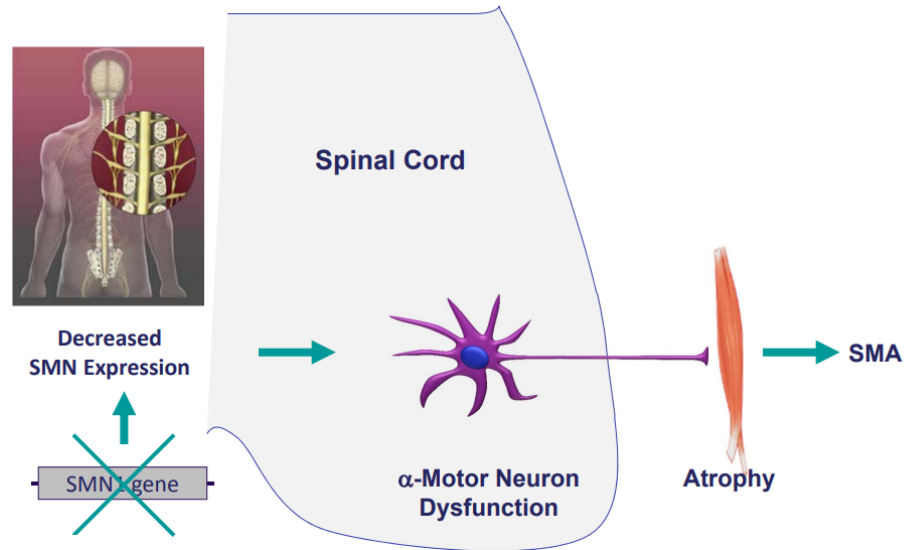
- The McCow Endowed Chair in Muscular Dystrophy, UW, School of Medicine; Council Member, American Association for the Advancement of Science; VP of ASGCT
- Has authored **110+** research papers (GT and DMD)
- Scientific advisory board of **Solid Biosciences**

UMass Collaboration: Gene Therapy for Spinal Muscular Atrophy



The first and only gene therapy approved for SMA expected to hit peak global sales of \$3 billion¹

Pathophysiology Illustration²



- SMA is characterized by dysfunction of α-motor neurons
- α-motor neurons that under healthy conditions innervate skeletal muscles and are responsible for muscle contraction
- In SMA patients, defects in SMN1 gene result in decreased SMN protein expression
- Decreased SMN expression leads to dysfunction/loss of α-motor neurons
- Dysfunction/loss of α-motor neurons leads to muscle atrophy and weakness

Source: 1, Cowen equity research. 2, Adapted from SMA foundation

Epidemiology²

- Autosomal recessive genetic inheritance
- 1 in 50 people are carriers
- 1 in 6,000 to 1 in 10,000 children born with SMA
- One of the most common rare diseases
- Affects all racial and ethnic groups

Approved Targeted Therapies

- Gene therapy (e.g., Novartis's Zolgensma®)
- Correct splicing (e.g., Biogen's Spinraza® and Roche's Evrysdi®)

Unmet Need

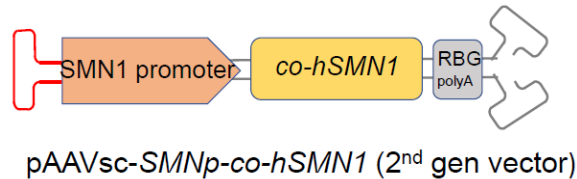
- In older SMA population for which the first-generation gene therapy Zolgensma is not indicated
- Black box warning of serious liver injury associated with Zolgensma
- Access limitation due to high price

CANbridge-UMass SMA Program Presented at 2022 ASGCT

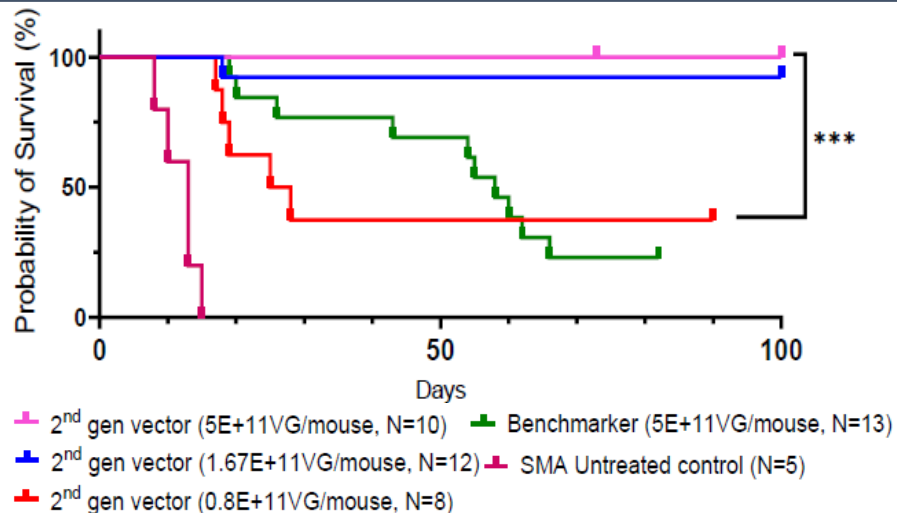


Head-to-head comparison with our 2nd gen vector and a benchmark vector, whose design is similar to the one used in Zolgensma[®], demonstrated therapeutic advantages over the benchmark vector

2nd Gen Vector: Endogenous SMN1 promoter isolated and inserted upstream of the codon-optimized hSMN1

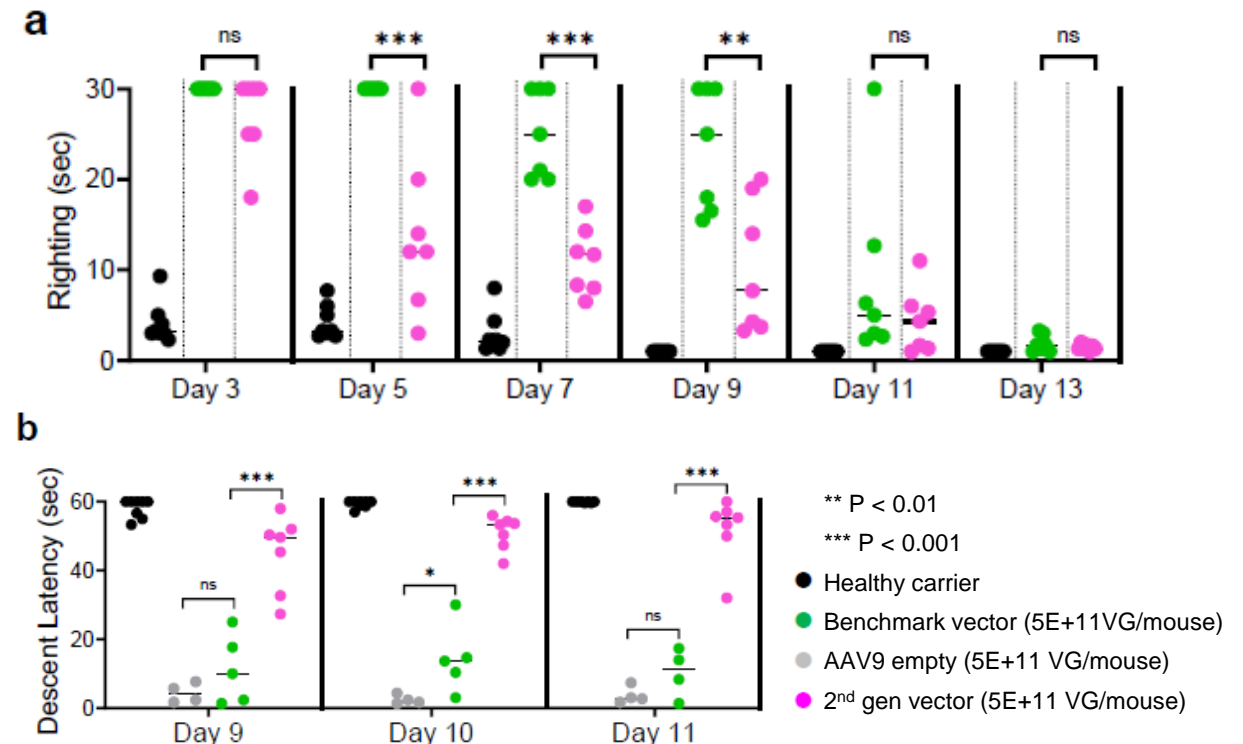


Survival curve of vector-treated mice



In vivo data 2nd gen vector demonstrate advantages in extension of life span, elimination of liver toxicity, and improved restoration of muscle function

2nd gene vector conferred significantly better restoration of muscle function the benchmark vector in SMA mice





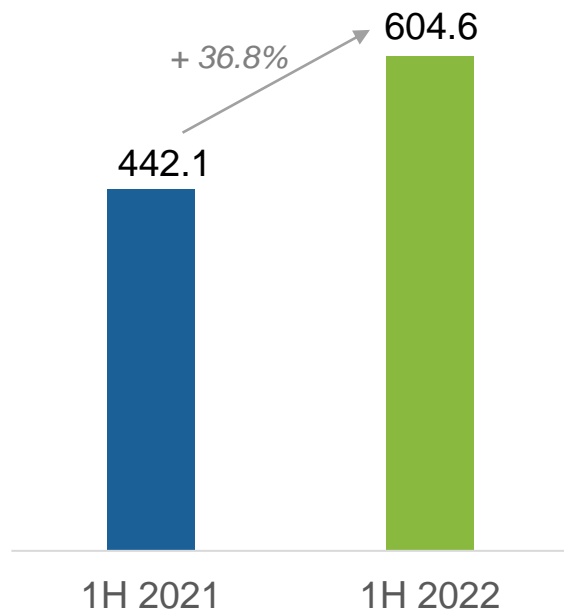
03

Financial Results

1H 2022 Financial Highlights

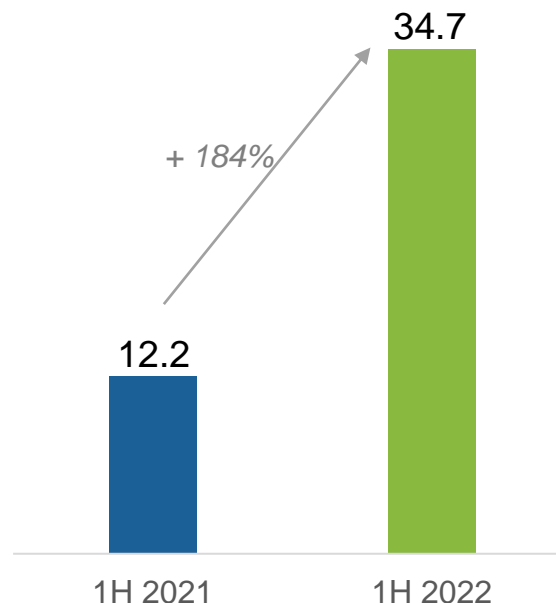


RMB in millions



Cash Balance

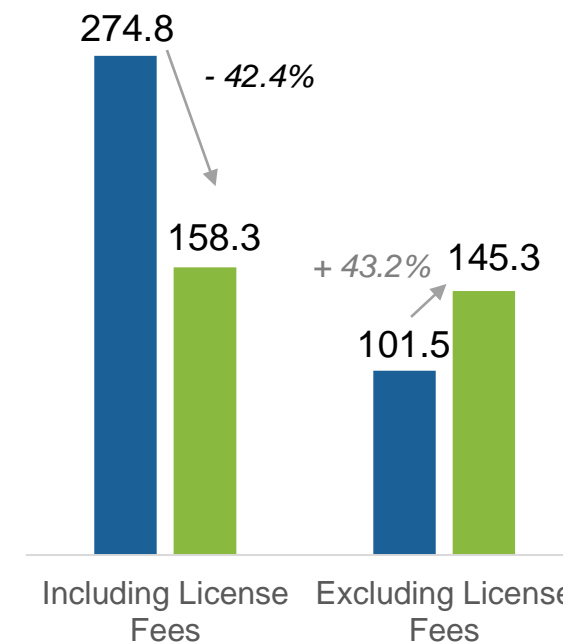
YoY increase of RMB 385.0M, primarily attributed to the initial public offering in 2H 2021, partially offset by the net cash outflows from operations



Revenue

YoY increase of RMB 22.5M mainly attributable to the commercialization of Nerlynx® in Taiwan in Dec 2020 and the commercialization of Hunterase® in mainland China in May 2021

As of 30 June 2022, CANbridge has identified **539** MPS II patients and Hunterase has entered into **47** commercial insurance programs



R&D Expenses

YoY decrease of RMB 116.5M primarily attributable to decreased payments made to our licensing partners, partially offset by our increased testing and clinical trial expenses and increased R&D employee costs



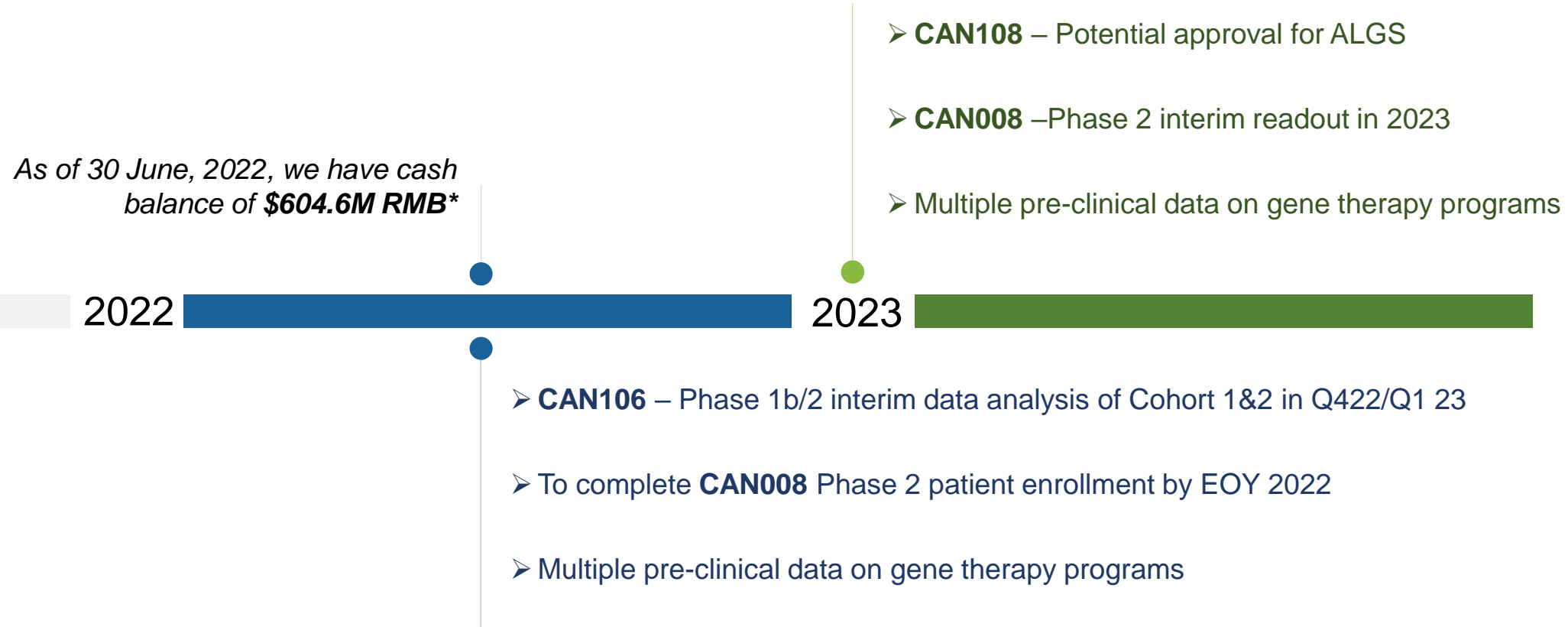
04

Outlook

Upcoming Key Milestones



We expect in 2H 2022 and 2023:



1 USD = 6.70 CNY, as of 30 June, 2022

THANK YOU



CANBRIDGE, 1228.HK
www.canbridgepharma.com

WeChat Official Account

Contact:
IR@canbridgepharma.com



05

Appendix

Income Statement



RMB'000	Six months ended 30 June	
	2022	2021
Revenue	34,728	12,192
Cost of sales	(12,561)	(5,353)
Gross profit	22,167	6,839
Other income and gains	6,445	11,052
Selling and distribution expenses	(42,626)	(44,768)
Administrative expenses	(55,625)	(52,928)
Research and development expenses	(158,260)	(274,837)
Fair value changes of convertible redeemable preferred shares	-	(21,848)
Fair value changes of derivative financial instruments		34,454
Other expenses	(18,631)	(609)
Finance costs	(2,482)	(1,558)
Loss before tax	(249,012)	(344,203)

Revenue

YoY increase of RMB 22.5M mainly attributable to the commercialization of Nerlynx® in Taiwan in Dec 2020 and the commercialization of Hunterase® in mainland China in May 2021

Research and Development Expenses

YoY decrease of RMB 116.5M primarily attributable to decreased payments made to our licensing partners, partially offset by our increased testing and clinical trial expenses and increased R&D employee costs

Administrative Expenses

YoY increase of RMB 2.7M, primarily attributable to the increase in administrative employee costs, office expenses and depreciation costs of right of use asset and property, partially offset by the decrease in professional service fees and listing expenses.

Loss for the Period

Loss for the period was RMB 249M in 1H 2022

Balance Sheet

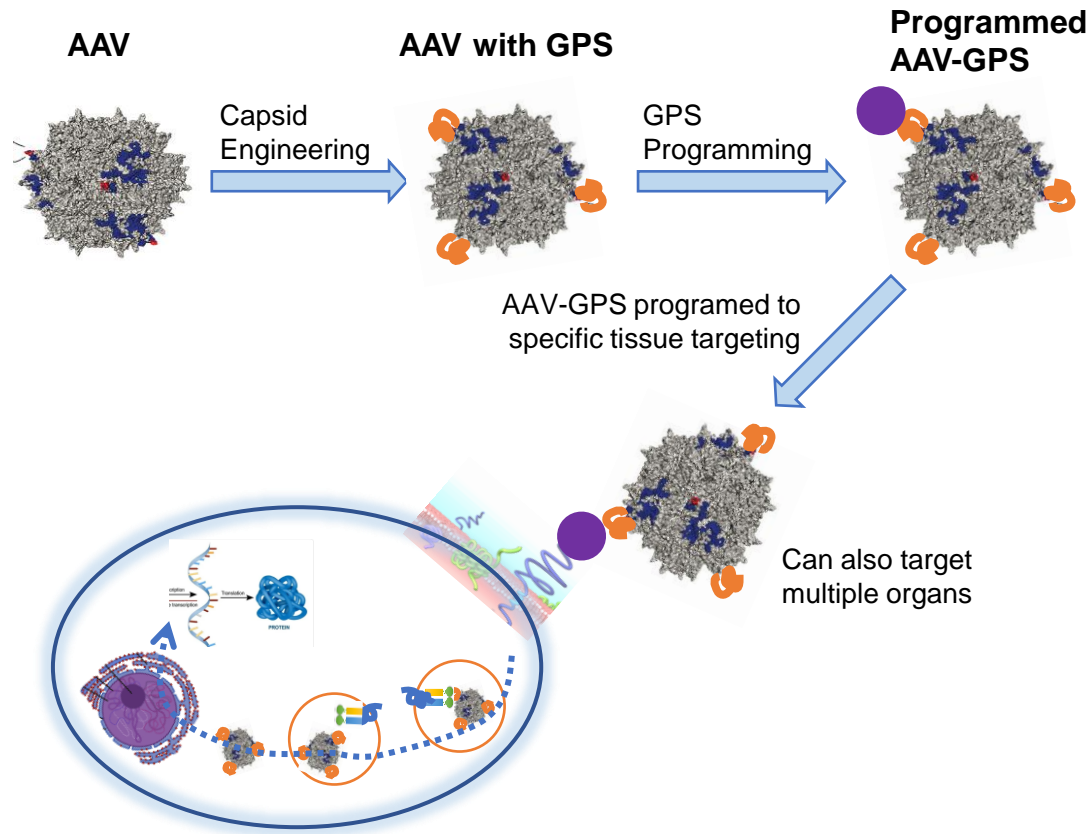


RMB'000	Date ended	
	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Property, plant and equipment	7,601	9,564
Right-of-use assets	123,738	19,978
Intangible assets	50,185	51,269
Total Non-current Assets	188,331	80,811
Inventories	9,602	13,448
Trade receivables	14,553	9,141
Prepayments, other receivables and other assets	25,348	43,307
Cash and cash equivalents	604,616	745,815
Total Current Assets	654,119	811,711
Trade payables	108,307	43,607
Other payables and accruals	70,873	103,423
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	29,904	30,868
Lease liabilities	5,561	7,882
Total Current Liabilities	214,645	185,780
Interest-bearing bank and other borrowings	18,876	-
Lease liabilities	102,124	13,351
Total Non-current Liabilities	121,000	13,351
Total Equity	506,805	693,391

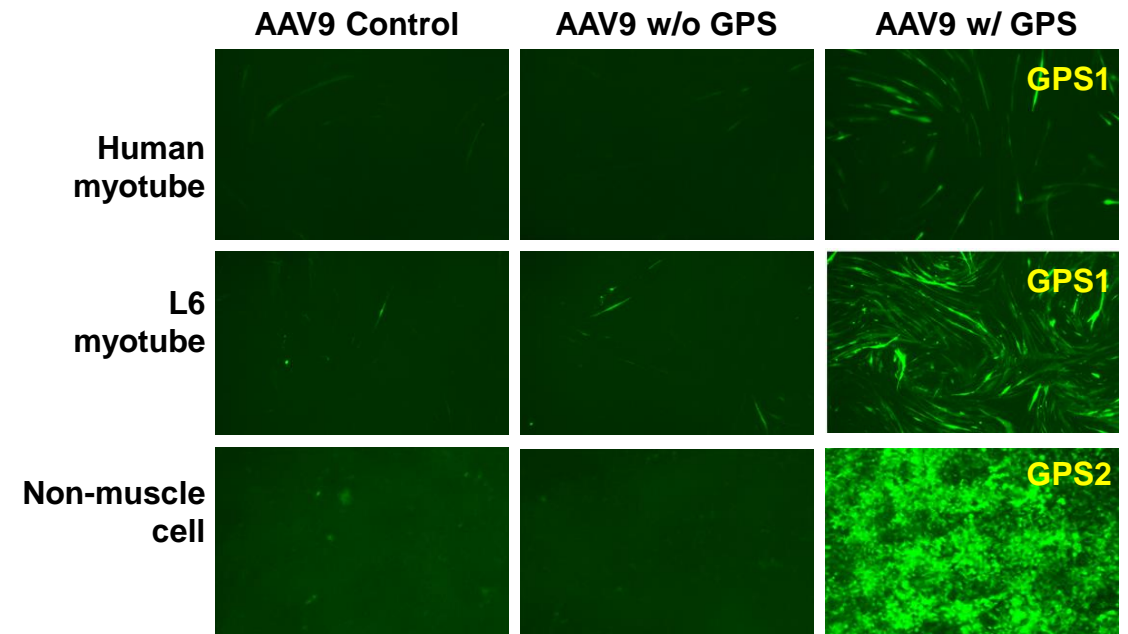
CANbridge Innovative AAV Platform: AAV-GPS



CANbridge AAV-GPS Tissue Specific Delivery Platform



PoC of AAV-GPS *in vitro* in Myotubes and Non-Muscle Cells



Additional Data

- AAV-GPS demonstrated superior transduction to AAV9, with similar transduction to MyoAAV*
- IVIG inhibited transduction of myotubes by AAV9 and MyoAAV, but not by AAV-GPS

Note: Tabebordbar M et al, Cell 2021

Comparison of CANbridge AAV-GPS with Other Novel Capsid Approaches



Natural Cap Discovery

Pros

- 100s identified
- Nature made from evolution

Cons

- Serendipitous
- Broad tissue tropism
- NAb/CTLs
- Unknown species translatability

Rational Design

- Based on understanding of receptor biology
- More predictable species translatability
- May alter NAb

- Lack of full understanding of receptor biology
- Hard to engineer into AAV

Directed Evolution

- High throughput
- Inclusive of all possible combinations nature can't do

- Time consuming on panning
- Unknown species translatability
- Costly validation on transability and manufacturability
- **Different tissues may need different AAVs**

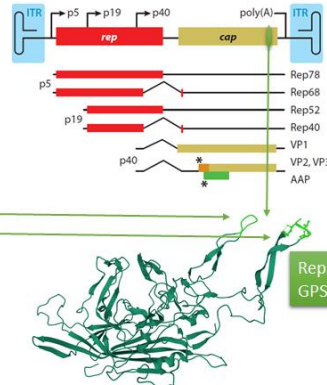
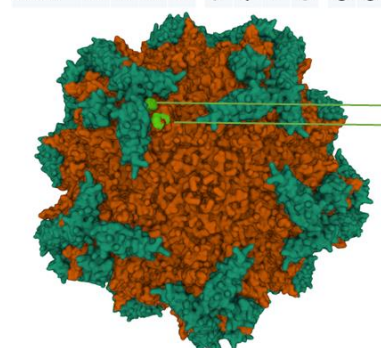
In-Silico Design

- As for Directed evolution
- Powerful AI learning capsid biology to guide rational library design

- As for Directed evolution
- **Different tissues may need different AAVs**

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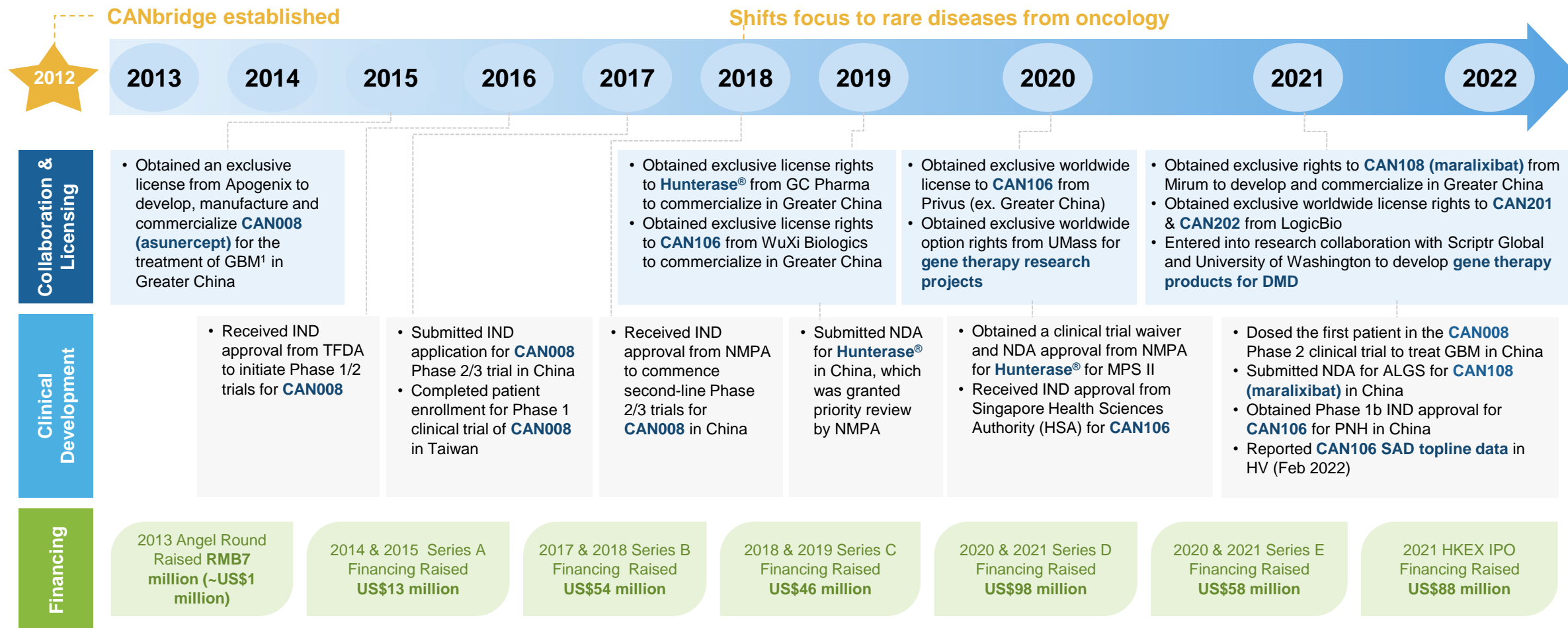
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701 711 721
IQYTSNYSKSVNVDFTVDINGVISEPRFQITRYLIRNL
    
```



CANbridge AAV-GPS

- Small GPS size to avoid impact on CMC developability
- Liver de-targeted AAV to avoid peripheral sinkers
- One AAV fits all, only need to replace the "GOI"
- Simplify manufacturing process development with one AAV
- Programmable GPS for a specific tissue or tissues
 - Single or multi-tissue delivery capability
- Bypass NAb → increases the number of patients eligible to AAV gene therapy
- Two targets on the same tissue can be used by two different GPS to further avoid NAb for repeated dosing

Track Record of Sourcing and Developing Innovative and Validated Therapies

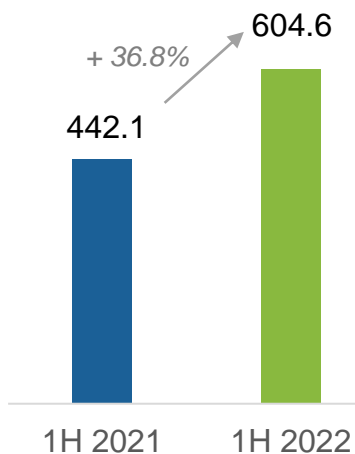


Abbreviation: GBM, glioblastoma multiforme

1H 2022 Financial Highlights

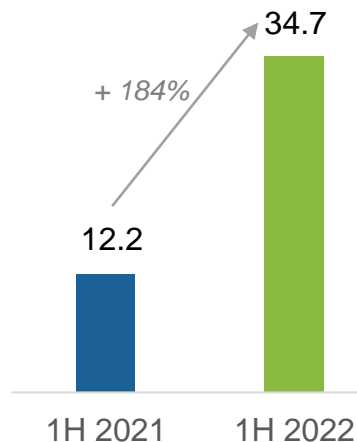


RMB in millions



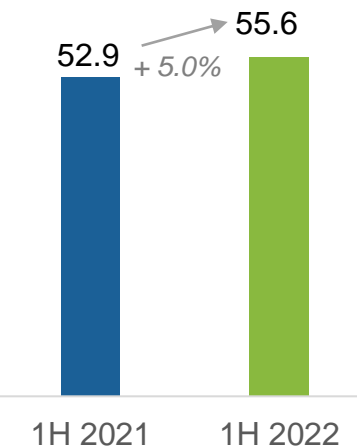
Cash Balance

YoY increase of RMB 385.0M, primarily attributed to the initial public offering in 2H 2021, partially offset by the net cash outflows from operations



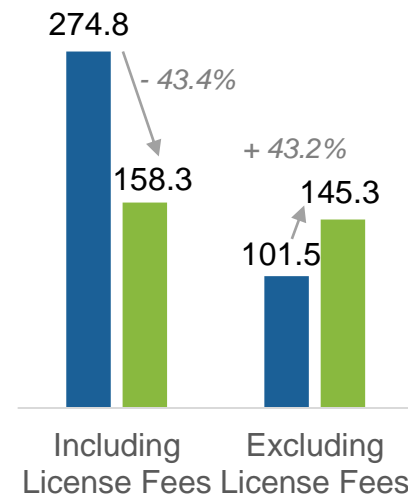
Revenue

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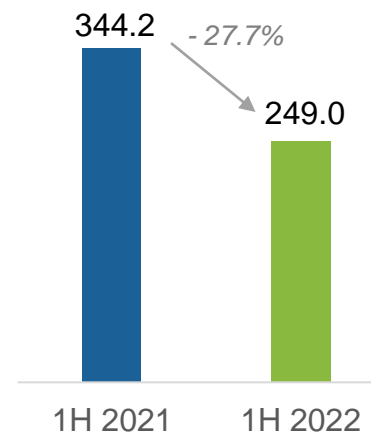
Administrative Expenses

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R&D Expenses

YoY decrease of RMB 116.5M primarily attributable to decreased payments made to our licensing partners, partially offset by our increased testing and clinical trial expenses and increased R&D employee costs



Loss for the Period

Loss per share attributable to ordinary equity holders is (0.59) RMB in 1H 2022