



EHA INB-100 Clinical Update

June 13, 2024

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Deep Experience Across Development and Biotechnology



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Co-Founder,
President and Chief
Executive Officer



**Lawrence
Lamb, PhD**
Co-Founder and
Chief Scientific
Officer



**Patrick
McCall, CPA**
Chief Financial
Officer



**Trishna
Goswami, MD**
Chief Medical Officer



**Kate Rochlin,
PhD**
Chief Operating
Officer



**Glenn Schulman,
PharmD, MPH**
Head IR and Corporate
Communications

IN8bio's team has deep experience in cell therapy & oncology expertise:

- Diverse leadership team brings decades of extensive background in oncology discovery, business insights, franchise creation, product development, regulatory affairs, and commercialization
- Business development and licensing expertise across biopharmaceutical and biotechnology companies
- Founding of a private healthcare investment fund and management of public investments and cross-over portfolio at leading healthcare venture capital firm, New Leaf Venture Partners
- Specialization in transplantation immunology and recognized innovation in the field of $\gamma\delta$ T cells
- Leadership of Curadigm's spin-out from Nanobiotix and platform collaborations and partnerships
- Proven and measurable successes in bringing high-profile candidates to market, including Stemline, Immunomedics and Gilead Sciences



Guest Speakers



Tania Jain, MBBS

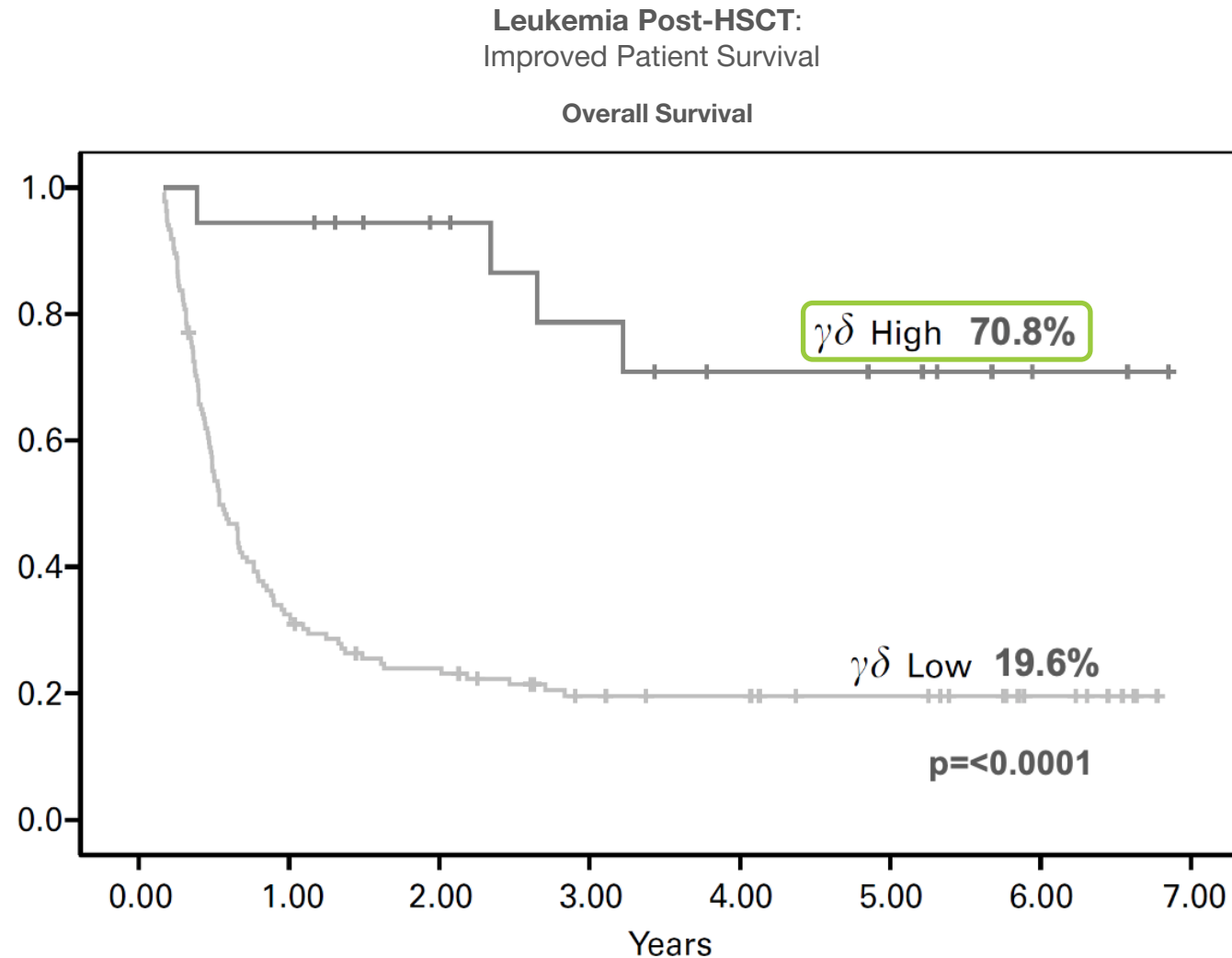
Director, Immune Effector Cell Therapy Program, Johns Hopkins University

As a physician scientist in the hematological malignancies and stem cell transplantation division with Sidney Kimmel Comprehensive Cancer Center at the Johns Hopkins, Dr. Jain's focus is on the various aspects of cellular therapy in the treatment of hematological malignancies. Her primary research focus is to develop strategies to prevent relapse of hematological malignancies following allogeneic stem cell transplantation. Additionally, she serves as the Director of the adult CAR T program for hematological malignancies as Johns Hopkins Medicine grows its CAR T program to help patients with advanced hematological malignancies.

Dr. Jain's academic interest in this space lies in studying the aspects of toxicity of CAR T cell therapy with an aim to improve long term outcomes in these patients. Among hematological malignancies, myeloproliferative disorders are Dr. Jain's primary area of interest and she works to study newer drugs in early phase of development and also its treatment using allogeneic stem cell transplantation.



$\gamma\delta$ T Cell Levels Associated with Survival 25 Years Ago



IN8bio's Thesis for a Successful Cellular Therapy

Our three-pronged approach to targeting cancers:

Durability

Meaningful **duration of response** can be achieved by increasing the **depth of response** through novel **synergistic combinations**.

Tolerability

Utilize **novel cell types** with a natural ability to identify and kill malignant cells while **preserving healthy tissue** to avoid toxicities seen with other cell therapy approaches.

Heterogeneity

Employ an approach that can leverage **endogenous immune mechanisms** to **cover tumor heterogeneity** and drive broader immune activation.

A background image showing a microscopic view of cells, likely immune cells, with a blue and green color scheme. The cells are clustered and have a textured, granular appearance. The background is a gradient of blue and green, with some circular patterns on the left side.

Tania Jain, MBBS

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INB-100

Haploidentical Stem Cell Transplantation (HSCT)

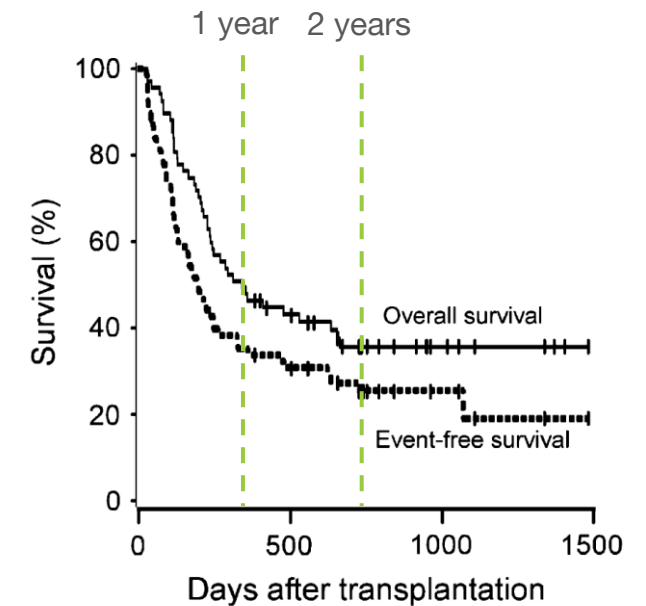
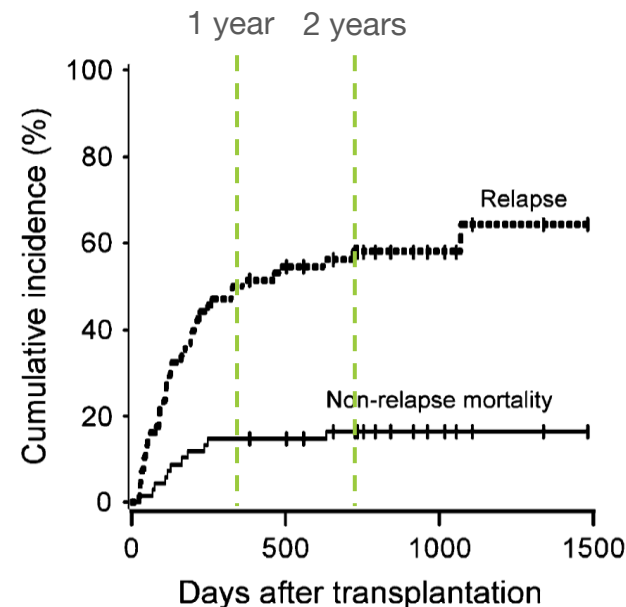
Relapse is the biggest HSCT problem

- Haploidentical transplants have expanded access to stem cell transplantation
- Relapse remains the biggest risk post-transplant with a ~51% risk of relapse at 1-year
- Gamma- delta ($\gamma\delta$) T cells are an inherent anti-cancer immune cell that may be able to preempt relapse in the post-transplant setting
- $\gamma\delta$ T cells respond to stress ligands expressed on tumor cells to eliminate residual leukemia

HLA-Haploidentical Bone Marrow Transplantation for Hematologic Malignancies Using Nonmyeloablative Conditioning and High-Dose, Posttransplantation Cyclophosphamide

Leo Luznik,^{1*} Paul V. O'Donnell,^{2,3*} Heather J. Symons,¹ Allen R. Chen,¹ M. Susan Leffell,¹ Marianna Zaburak,¹ Ted A. Gooley,^{2,3} Steve Piantadosi,¹ Michele Kaup,¹ Richard F. Ambinder,¹ Carol Ann Huff,¹ William Matsui,¹ Javier Bolaños-Meade,¹ Ivan Borrello,¹ Jonathan D. Powell,¹ Elizabeth Harrington,² Sandy Warnock,² Mary Flowers,^{2,3} Robert A. Brodsky,¹ Brenda M. Sandmaier,^{2,3} Rainer F. Storb,^{2,3} Richard J. Jones,¹ Ephraim J. Fuchs¹

¹Sidney Kimmel Comprehensive Cancer Center at Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Maryland; ²Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, Washington; and ³University of Washington School of Medicine Seattle, Washington



ASH 2023 EBMT Data Supports ~50% Relapse Rate in AML

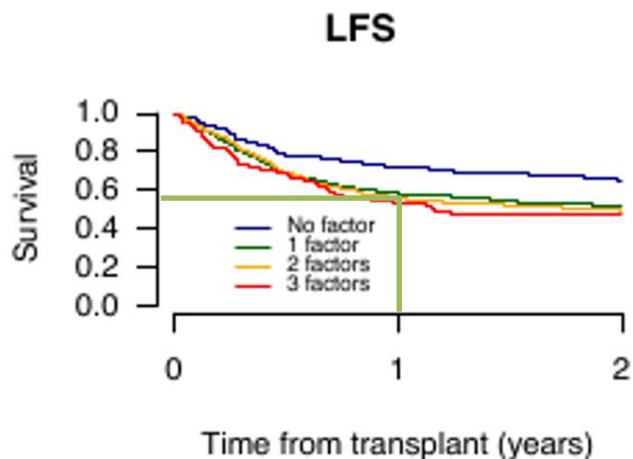
Score to guide donor choice in haploidentical stem cell transplant using post-transplant cyclophosphamide for patients with acute myeloid leukemia: A study from the Acute Leukemia Working Party of the EBMT

Jaime Sanz¹, Myriam Labopin², Didier Blaise³, Anna Maria Raiola⁴, Alessandro Busca⁵, Jan Vydra⁶, Johanna Tischer⁷, Patrice Chevallier⁸, Stefania Bramanti⁹, Renato Fanin¹⁰, Gérard Socié¹¹, Edouard Forcade¹², Nicolaus Kröger¹³, Yener Koc¹⁴, Maija Itäla-Remes¹⁵, Marco Zecca¹⁶, Arnon Nagler¹⁷, Eolia Brissot¹⁸, Alexandros Spyridonidis¹⁹, Ali Bazarbachi²⁰, Sebastian Giebel²¹, Simona Piemontese²², Mohamad Mohty¹⁸, Fabio Ciceri²²

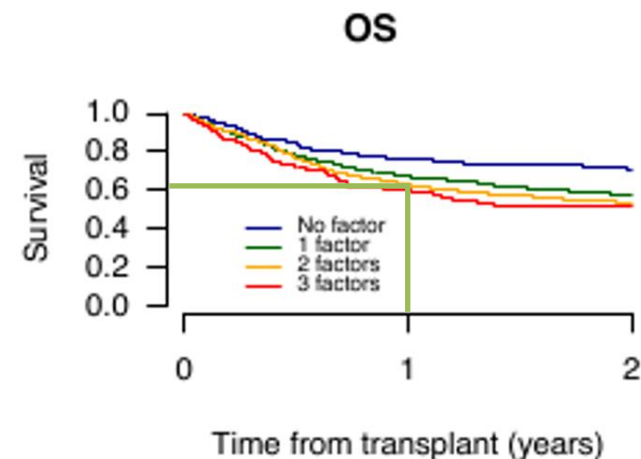
1. Hematology Department, Hospital Universitari i Politècnic La Fe, Valencia, Spain, CIBERONC, Instituto Carlos III, Madrid, Spain ; 2. EBMT Paris Office, Hospital Saint Antoine, Paris, France; 3. Programme de Transplantation & Therapie Cellulaire – Marseille, France; 4. IRCCS Ospedale Policlinico San Martino – Genova, Italy; 5. S.S.C.V.D Trapianto di Cellule Staminali – Torino, Italy; 6. Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion – Prague, Czech Republic; 7. Klinikum Grosshadern – Munich, Germany; 8. CHU Nantes – Nantes, France; 9. Istituto Clinico Humanitas – Milano, Italy; 10. Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria di Udine – Udine, Italy; 11. Saint-Louis Hospital, BMT Unit – Paris, France; 12. Service d'Hématologie Clinique et Thérapie Cellulaire, CHU Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France; 13. University Hospital Eppendorf – Hamburg, Germany; 14. Medicana International Hospital Istanbul – Istanbul, Turkey; 15. Turku University Hospital – Turku, Finland; 16. Pediatric Hematology / Oncology, Fondazione IRCCS Policlinico San Matteo - Pavia, Italy; 17. Division of Hematology and Bone Marrow Transplantation, The Chaim Sheba Medical Center, Tel-Hashomer, Ramat-Gan, Israel; 18. Hôpital Saint-Antoine, Sorbonne University, INSERM UMRs 938, Paris, France; 19. Department of Internal Medicine, Bone Marrow Transplantation Unit, University Hospital of Patras, Patras, Greece; 20. Bone Marrow Transplantation Program, Department of Internal Medicine, American University of Beirut Medical Center, Beirut.; 21. Department of Bone Marrow Transplantation and Oncohematology, Maria Skłodowska-Curie National Research Institute of Oncology, Gliwice, Poland; 22. IRCCS Ospedale San Raffaele, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University Milano, Italy

Patient and Transplantation Characteristics

No. of patients	2200
Follow-up in months, median (IQR)	24 (23-25)
Age in years, median (range)	56 (18-75)
Disease status at transplant, n (%)	
CR1	1331 (60.5)
CR≥ 3	411 (18.7)
More advanced	458 (20.8)
Conditioning intensity, n (%)	
Myeloablative	954 (43.4)
Reduced intensity	1246 (56.6)



No factor: 241	138	102
1 factor: 913	394	234
2 factors: 863	352	203
3 factors: 183	74	36



No factor: 241	149	113
1 factor: 913	454	261
2 factors: 863	401	224
3 factors: 183	84	39

INB-100: An Allo Therapy to Reduce Leukemic Relapse

Single-center, dose-escalation trial of DeltEx Allo gamma-delta T cells post-haploidentical HSCT

Treatment Arms

Single, ascending dose levels in a 3+3 design:

1. N = 3 (up to 6) patients, single dose of 1×10^6 cells/kg
2. N = 3 (up to 6) patients, single dose of 3×10^6 cells/kg
3. N = 3 (up to 6) patients, single dose of 1×10^7 cells/kg

← RP2D*

Treatment Regimen & Timing

Fludarabine +
cyclophosphamide + TBI =
6 days



Haploidentical HSCT*



INB-100 infusion within 7
days after engraftment

*Neutrophil engraftment is ~15-20 days following HSCT

Key Eligibility Criteria

- Adult patients with a haploidentical donor identified
- KPS ≥ 70
- AML in mCR with intermediate/high-risk features or relapsed disease
- CML in any chronic phase
- MDS with intermediate/high-risk features
- ALL in mCR with high-risk features or relapsed disease

Primary Endpoints

- Safety
- Maximum tolerated dose (MTD) of DeltEx Allo gamma-delta T cell infusion
- Dose limiting toxicity (DLT)

Secondary Endpoints

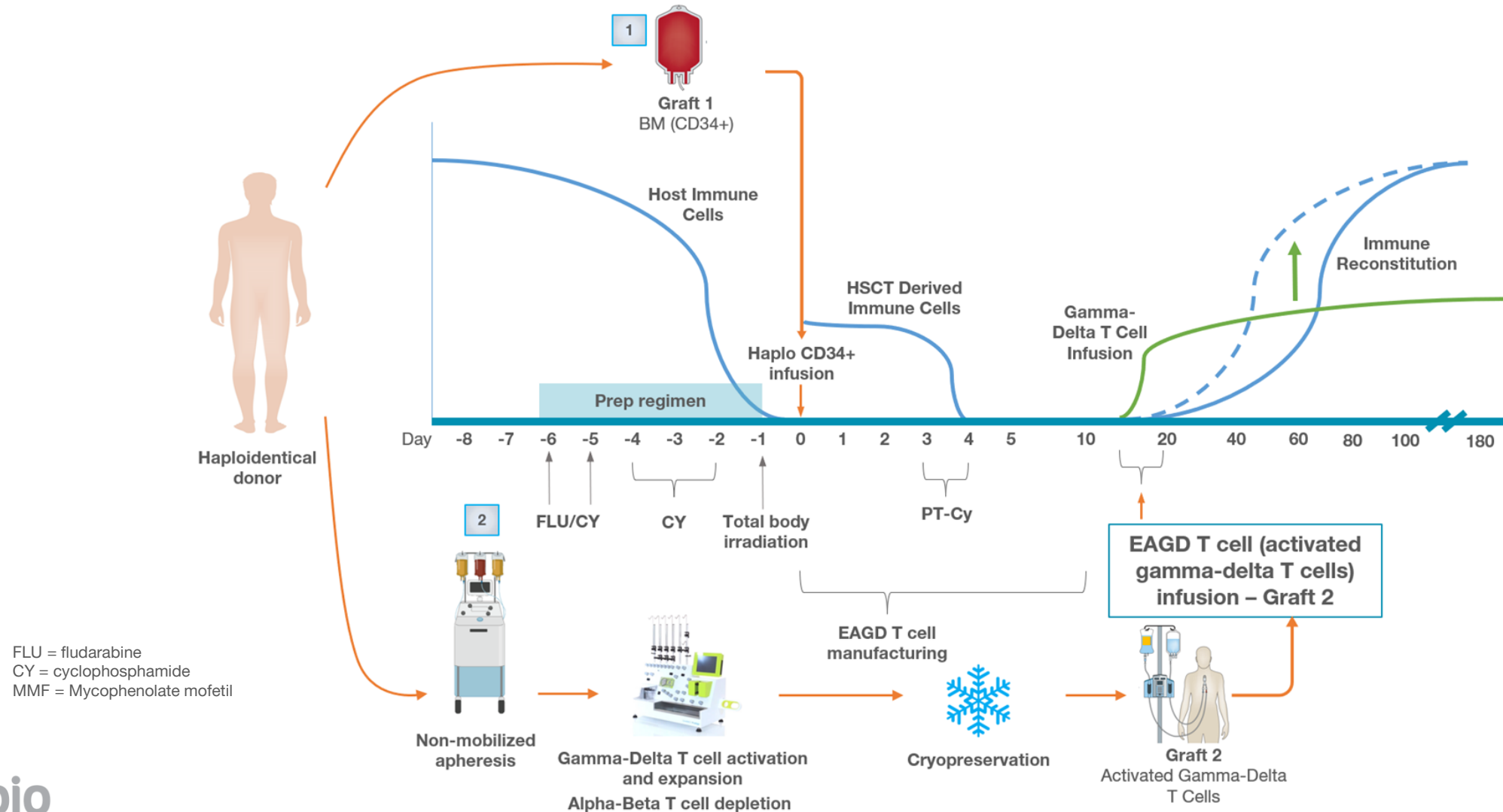
- Incidence of acute and chronic graft versus host disease (aGVHD), relapse, and overall survival

Site

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
CANCER CENTER

Potential to Provide Protection During a Vulnerable Period

Expanded + activated gamma-delta T cells (EAGD) to prevent leukemic relapse



Patient Demographics and Summary

Patient	Dose Level	Age / Sex	Prior Therapies	Disease	Acute / Chronic GvHD	CR (mos)	OS (mos)
002	1	63 / female	Idasanutlin + 7+3	High-risk AML trisomy 8+ and del7, FLT3 TKD	Acute G2 skin GvHD Chronic limited mild skin GvHD	49.6+	Alive
003	1	44 / female	7+3	High-risk AML trisomy 8+ and del7, IDH2	Acute G2 GI, Acute G2 rash GvHD	42.4** LTFU	Alive
006	1	66 / male	7+3 IDAC	High-risk relapsed AML	Acute G2 rash GvHD Chronic extensive GvHD	35.5+	Alive
007	1	71 / male	Ven/Aza+Pembrolizumab	AML	Acute G2 rash GvHD Chronic limited mod GvHD	15.5+	15.5 died due to IPF
009	2	68 / male	R-CHOP Blinatumomab Inotuzumab Flu/Mel/TBI Vincristine/steroids Flu/cy/brentuximab CAR-T with Tecartus	Relapsed Ph- ALL; TP53 mutated	Acute G2c rash GvHD	14.7	Alive at 19.1+
010	2	63 / female	7 cycles Venetoclax/Aza	AML	Acute G2b rash - GvHD	18.9+	Alive
011	2	68 / male	Hydrea/Peg-IFN	ET with MDS/MPN overlap; TP53 mutated	Acute G1 rash - <u>not</u> GvHD Acute G1 diarrhea - <u>not</u> GvHD	12.5	Alive at 16.0+
012	2	69 / male	2 cycles Venetoclax/Aza	AML		12.5+	Alive
013	2	71 / female	1 cycle Ven/aza/gliteritinib 2 cycles Venetoclax/Aza	AML, FLT3	Acute G1 diarrhea - <u>not</u> GvHD Oral sensitivity- <u>not</u> GvHD	12.2+	Alive
014	2	71 / male	Venetoclax/Dacogen	AML, del20, -Y	Acute G1 diarrhea - <u>not</u> GvHD Acute G1 rash - <u>not</u> GvHD	11.8+	Alive

Average patient age ~68 y/o

Majority have AML

Received up to 7 prior therapies

14 enrolled, n=10 dosed and evaluable for safety

- 1 patient expired prior to dosing
- 1 patient received an out of specification product at 6 x 10⁵ EAGD/kg
- 1 manufacturing failure
- 1 screen failure due to relapse prior to treatment

Treatment Emergent AE's in $\geq 20\%$ of Patients (n=10)

Adverse Events	Total (%)	Grade 1/2 (%)	Grade 3 (%)	Grade 4 (%)
Platelet count decreased	100	40	60	
WBC decreased	90	50	30	10
ANC decreased	80	40	10	30
ALC decreased	60		40	20
Anemia	90	50	40	
Hypomagnesemia	60	60		
Creatinine increased	50	50		
Hyperglycemia	20	10	10	
Hypokalemia	40	40		
Hyponatremia	40	40		
Hypertension	30	30		
Hypotension	20	20		
Nausea	20	10	10	
Vomiting	20	20		
Diarrhea	20	20		
Dry Mouth	40	40		
Decreased appetite	20		20	
Peripheral edema	20	20		
Peripheral sensory neuropathy	20	20		
Dyspnea	30	30		
Insomnia	20	20		
Pollakiuria	20	20		
Rash maculopapular	60	50	10	

No DLT's, CRS or ICANS to date
2 patients with CMV reactivation

Treatment-related SAE's:

- G2 Rash maculopapular
- G3 Nausea (aGvHD 2B GI)

Other non-treatment related SAE's include:

- G3 Acute Kidney Injury
- G3 Anemia
- G3 CMV reactivation
- G3 Fall
- G3 Decreased appetite

Low rates of infections

No treatment-related deaths

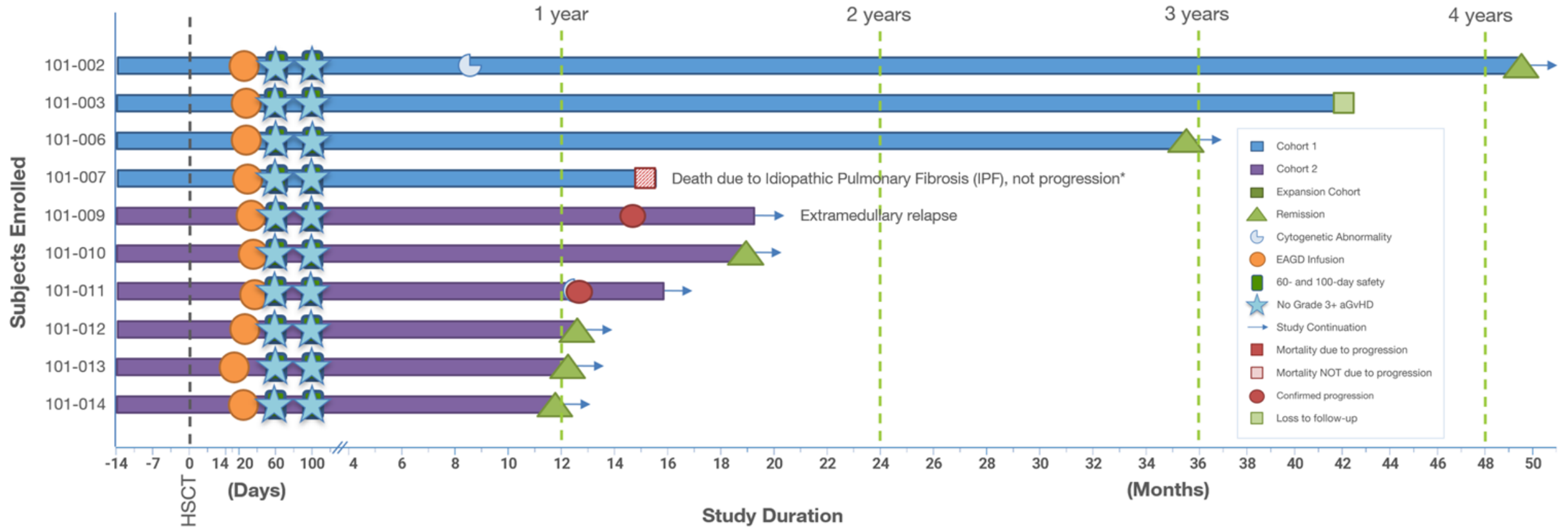
No SUSAR's or unexpected safety events

No change in AE profile from DL1 to DL2

Note: As of May 15, 2024 with no new safety signals noted since May 15th DCO; Early trial results are not indicative of future results, including the outcome of this trial.

100% Patients Remained in Morphologic CR \geq 12 Months*

Three patients with high-risk disease remain relapse free for >35.5 months with median follow-up 17.4 months



Note: *POD = progression of disease;
 *As of May 31, 2024; Early trial results are not indicative of future results, including the outcome of this trial.

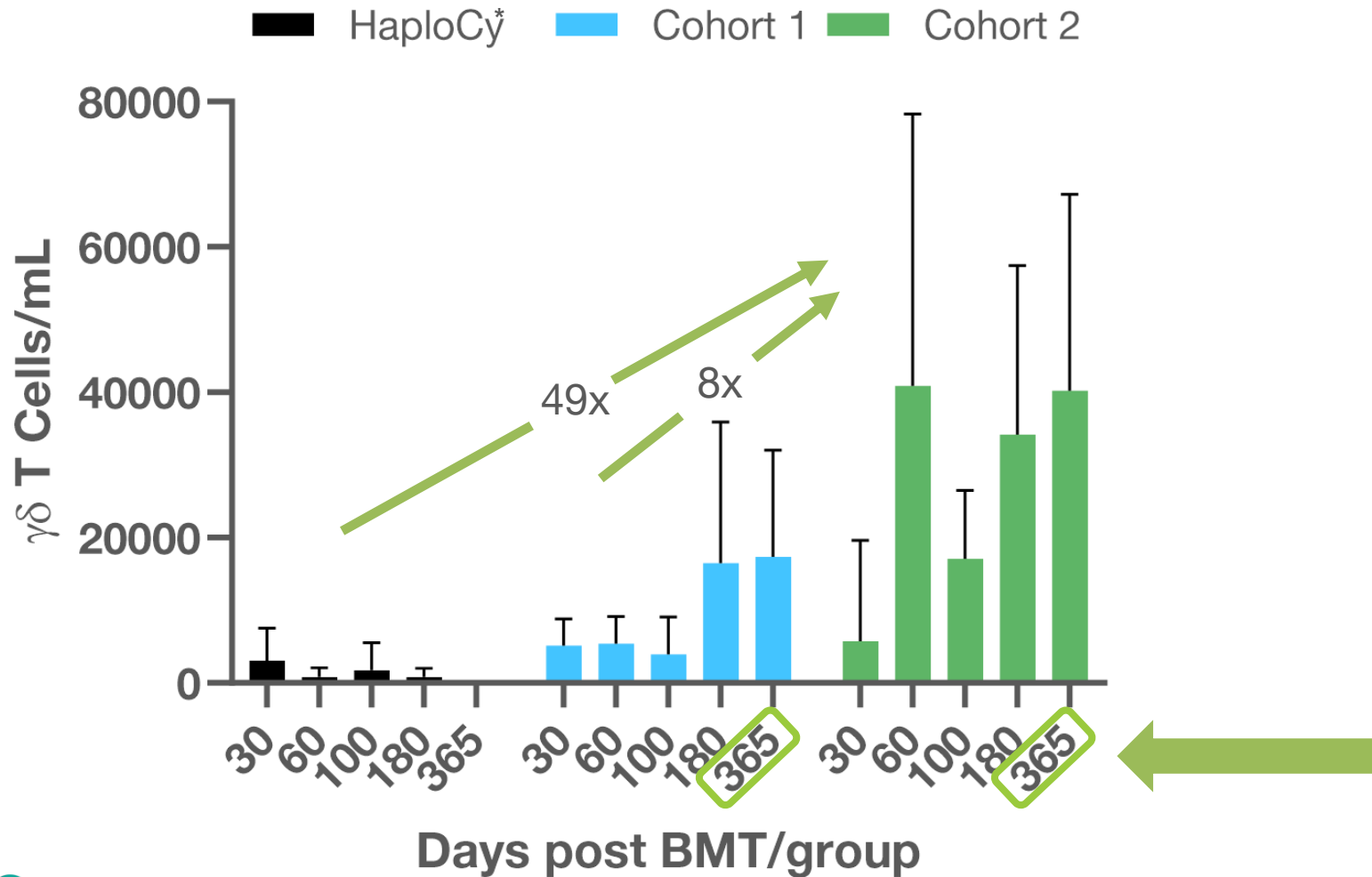
Chimerism Data on 1-year RFS for 10/10 Patients

	Dose Level 1				Dose Level 2 - RP2D					
	101-002	101-003	101-006	101-007	101-009	101-010	101-011	101-012	101-013	101-014
Infusion										
Day 30										
Day 60									na	
Day 100			na			na				
Day 180		na								
Day 365		na								
Morphologic CR @ 1yr										

Note: *As of May 31, 2024; Early trial results are not indicative of future results, including the outcome of this trial.

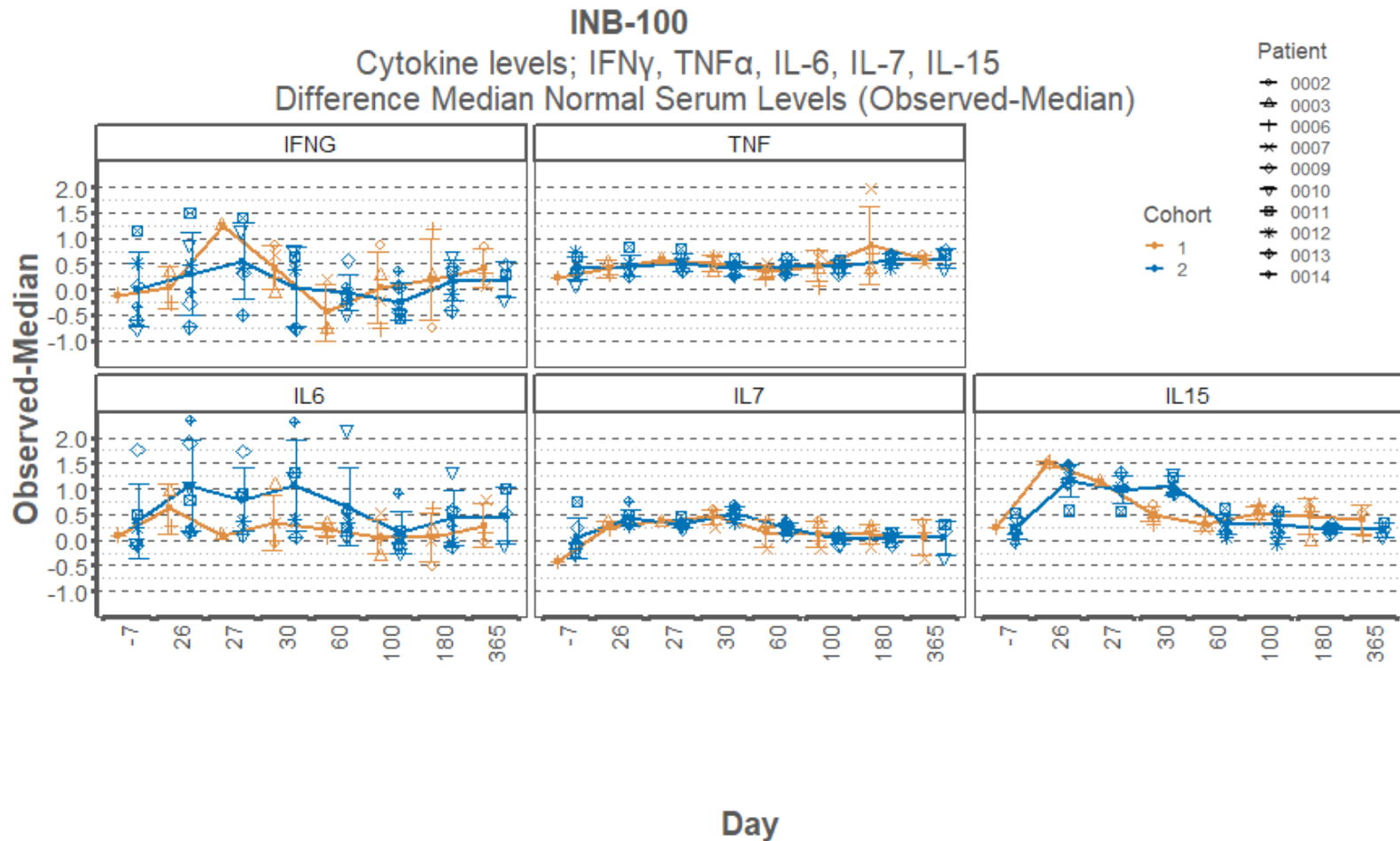
One-Year *In Vivo* Persistence and Expansion of $\gamma\delta$ T Cells

Haplo-Cy vs INB-100



- Comparison of $\gamma\delta$ T cell count recovery between patients who received haploidentical BMT + post-BMT Cy without $\gamma\delta$ T cell infusion and INB-100 patients from Cohort 1 and Cohort 2
- Dose dependent increase of circulating $\gamma\delta$ T cells at Days +60, +100, +180 and +365 for INB-100 treated patients
- Despite Cohort 2 patients receiving 3x the $\gamma\delta$ T cell dose as Cohort 1, an 8x increase in $\gamma\delta$ T cells was observed at 60 days
- Continued presence at 365 days suggests **in vivo expansion AND persistence** of cells

Immune Recovery: Serum Cytokine Profile



Source: IN8bio, Inc.; as May 31, 2024

- Following infusion of the $\gamma\delta$ T cells, there is a decrease in IL-6, and IL-7, which increases post-BMT, indicating a positive impact of $\gamma\delta$ T cells on immune function and a reduction in inflammatory cytokines.
- IFN- γ levels increase following $\gamma\delta$ T cell infusion, suggesting immune activation and activity

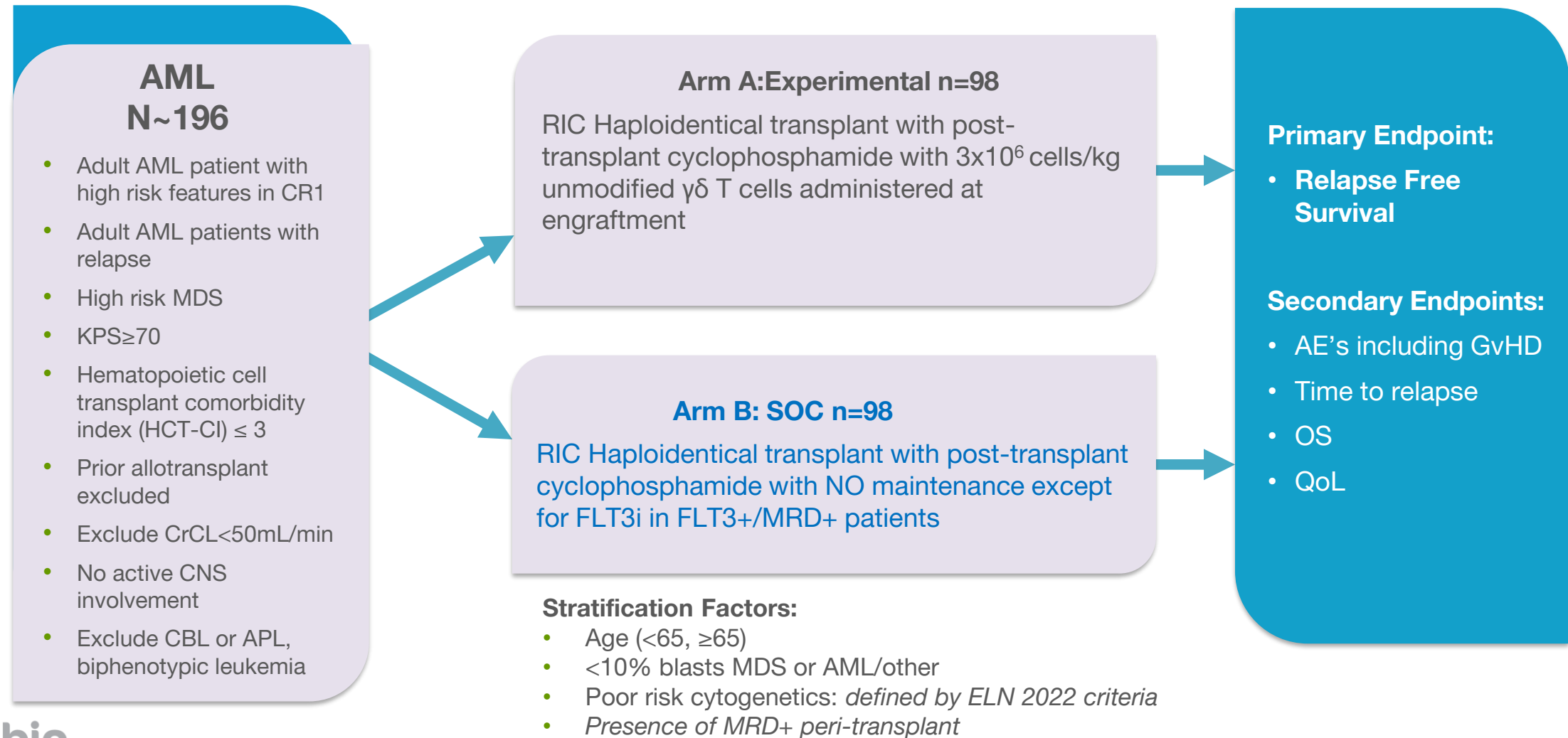
Conclusions & Next Steps

- **100% of subjects treated with gamma-delta T cell infusion have maintained CR \geq 12 months at an updated DCO of May 31, 2024, despite previously reported relapse rates of up to 51% at 1-year post-haploidentical transplantation**
- At a median follow-up of **17.4 months**, chimerism data confirms the 1-yr relapse free survival incidence
- Manageable consistent safety profile across dose cohorts with no new safety signals noted since May 15th DCO
- No greater than grade 2 acute GvHD and 30% incidence of chronic GVHD reported
 - One subject with chronic extensive and two with chronic limited GVHD
- No cytokine release syndrome (CRS), neurotoxicity (ICANS) or treatment related deaths with limited incidence of infections
- This is the first trial to demonstrate **in vivo expansion and persistence of $\gamma\delta$ T cells for up to 1-year post-transplantation** suggesting continued $\gamma\delta$ T cell surveillance against leukemic relapse
- Immune reconstitution post- $\gamma\delta$ infusion is consistent with post-transplant immune reconstitution
- Given favorable risk:benefit ratio and prolonged relapse free survival (RFS), 10 patient expansion at DL2 is underway and the design of a confirmatory study will be announced soon
- We thank all the patients and caregivers for their participation in this study

Proposed Trial Design

Potential Registrational Trial Proposed

$\gamma\delta$ T Cells Maintenance Therapy in AML/MDS Patients Undergoing Haploidentical Transplant



Q&A

IN8bio Harnessing the Power of $\gamma\delta$ T Cells



- Utilizing innovative approaches to efficiently advance our programs
- Demonstrating the ability to execute and to build our business methodically and intentionally
- Pursuing rigorous science to achieve better patient outcomes
- Completed enrollment in INB-100 and INB-200 Phase 1 trials
- Actively enrolling patients in INB-400 Phase 2 trial
- Near-term value creating milestones with presentations and clinical data updates at medical meetings throughout 2024

The Unmet Need in Oncology Trials is Significant

“When I was first diagnosed with AML, we (my wife and I) were updating the will and planning for the worst. Dr. McGuirk and his team discussed the gamma-delta clinical trial and asked if I wanted to participate. I was hoping for a cure, but I figured if I were not to make it, others might learn something from my participation in the trial. We were resigned for the worst but Dr. McGuirk and this trial gave us hope. Today we are living a pretty normal life with people in our community, the church and family. They prayed for us and for a successful treatment. Right now I am feeling good and we are so thankful.” – INB-100 patient

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Cancer Zero™



EHA INB-100 Clinical Update

June 13, 2024

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