



Tomorrow's Precision Antibody Therapeutics Powered by Machine Learning

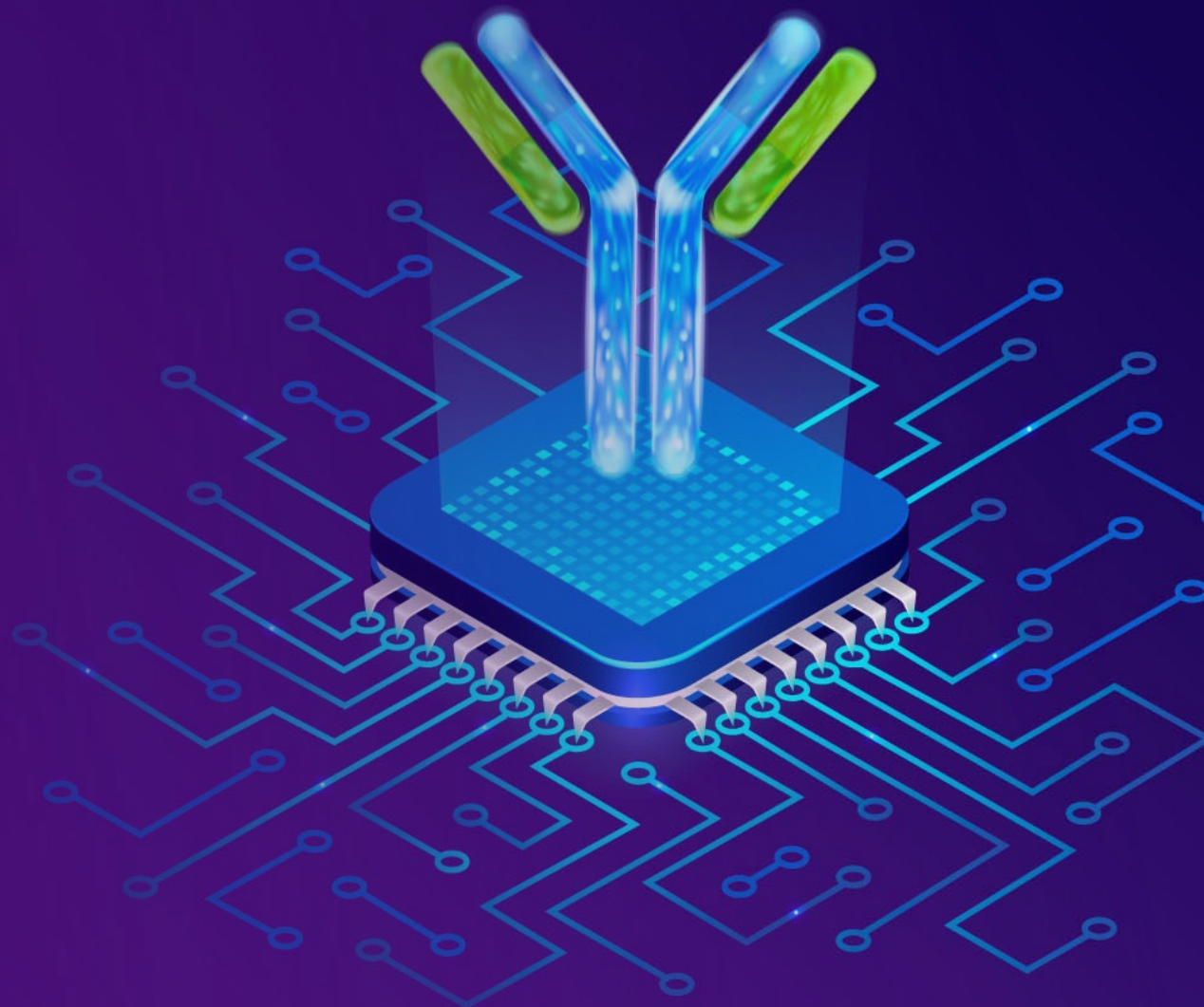
January 2024

Forward-looking Statements

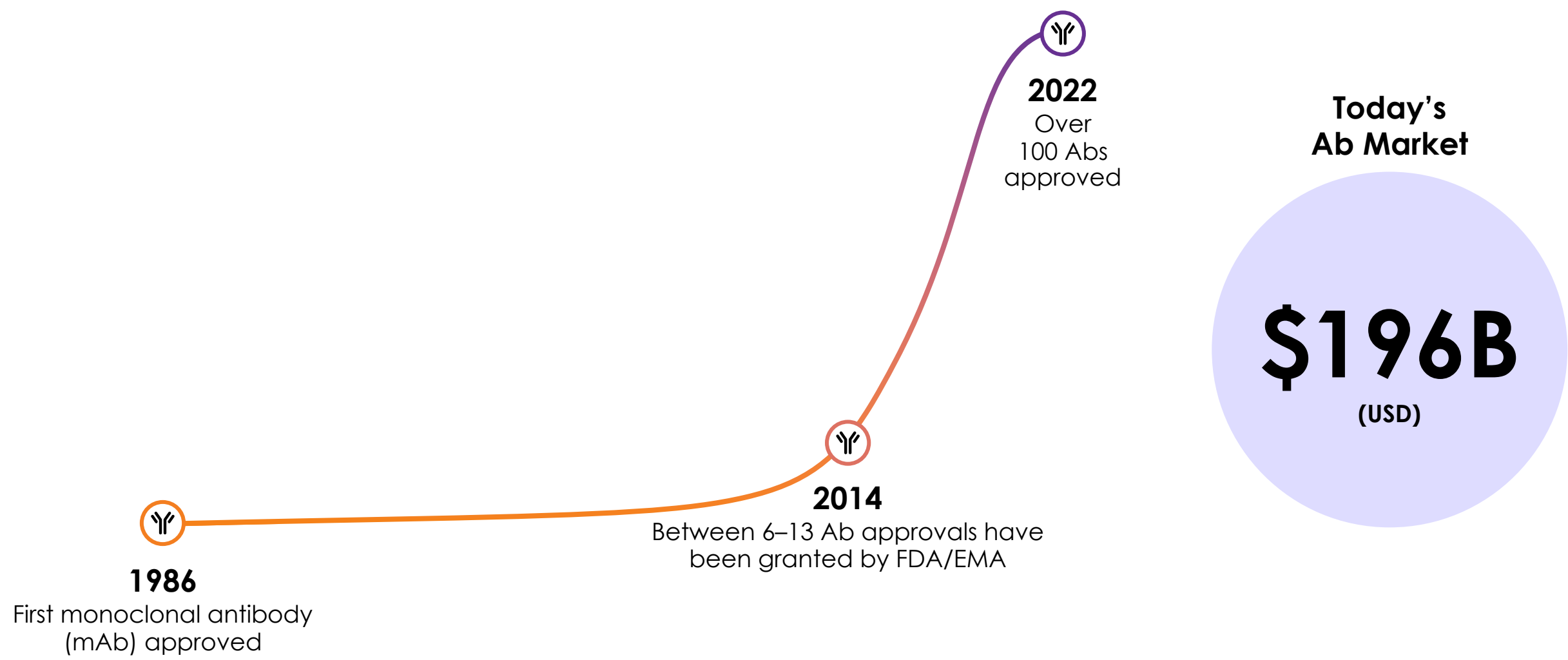
Certain statements in this presentation constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. Words such as "may," "might," "will," "should," "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "continue," "predict," "forecast," "project," "plan," "intend" or similar expressions, or statements regarding intent, belief, or current expectations, are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based upon current estimates. While iBio, Inc., a Delaware corporation (including its consolidated subsidiaries, "iBio," the "Company," "we," "us" or "our") believes these forward-looking statements are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on any such forward-looking statements, which are based on information available to us on the date of this presentation. These forward-looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict that could cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations and assumptions from those set forth or implied by any forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations include, among others, the Company's ability to obtain regulatory approvals for commercialization of its product candidates, or to comply with ongoing regulatory requirements, regulatory limitations relating to its ability to promote or commercialize its product candidates for specific indications, acceptance of its product candidates in the marketplace and the successful development, marketing or sale of products, its ability to attain license agreements, the continued maintenance and growth of its patent estate, its ability to establish and maintain collaborations, its ability to obtain or maintain the capital or grants necessary to fund its research and development activities, competition, its ability to retain its key employees or maintain its NYSE American listing, and the other factors discussed in the Company's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and the Company's subsequent filings with the SEC, including subsequent periodic reports on Forms 10-Q and 8-K. The information in this presentation is provided only as of today, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements contained in this presentation on account of new information, future events, or otherwise, except as required by law. This presentation, and any oral statements made in connection with this presentation, shall not constitute an offer to sell, or the solicitation of an offer to buy, or a recommendation to purchase any equity, debt or other securities of the Company, nor, in connection with any securities offering by the Company, will there be any sale of these securities in any state or other jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to the registration or qualification under the securities laws of such state or jurisdiction.



We are developing antibodies for the next generation of difficult targets and modes of action with the goal of engineering high developability and enhanced safety into our molecules



We Believe Our Technology Can Unlock the Next Phase in a Maturing Antibody (Ab) Market



Vast Areas of the Human Surfaceome Remain Untapped by Antibodies



Approved
Antibodies³

162



Current
Antibody Targets³

91

40% of approved antibodies
bind to only 10 targets

Current Estimates of The
Potential Target Space

2,886

In silico predicted
cell surface proteins¹

>6,500

membrane and
secreted proteins²



Today's Ab Market Challenge: Complex Targets, Safety & Developability Issues



The era of
low-hanging fruit
is over-saturated



Existing techniques
do not address
increasing target
complexity and
modes of actions



ADCs and bispecifics
have proven
successful but
revealed off-tissue
safety concerns



Antibody
developability has
surfaced as critical
hurdles

iBio's Technology Platform Aims to Solve Today's Key Issues of mAb Discovery and Development



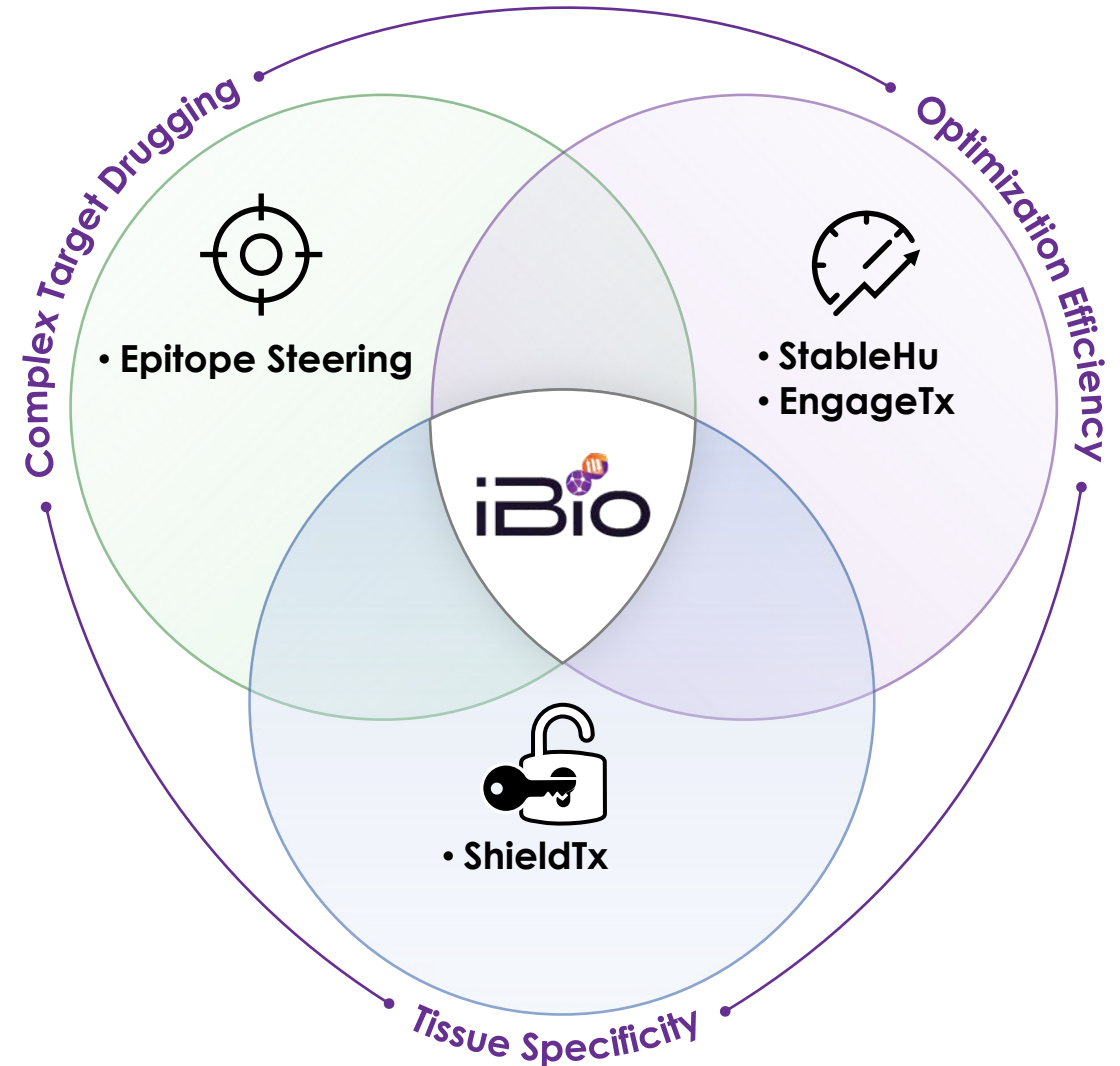
Epitope Steering Technology reliably unlocks antibodies for challenging targets



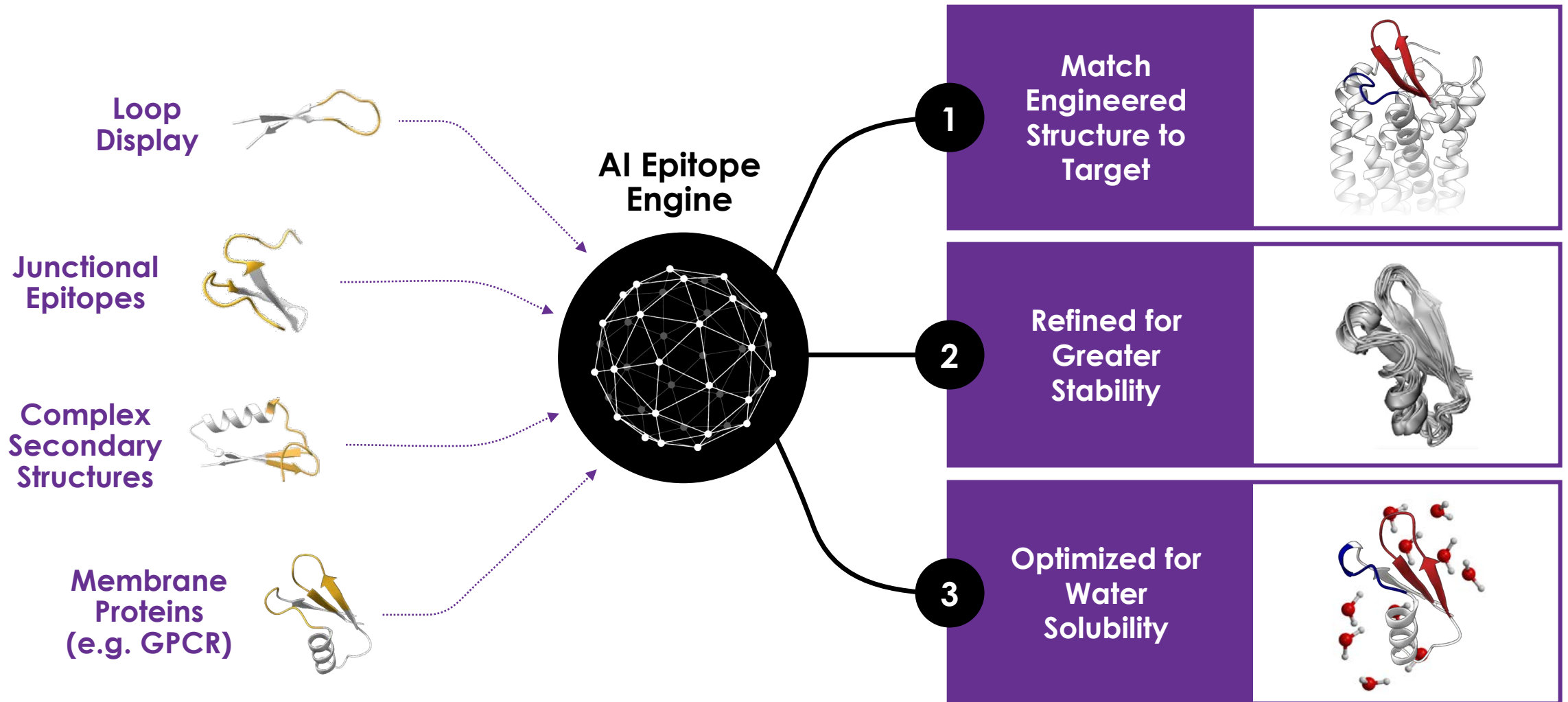
StableHu™ and mammalian display technologies synergize to slash mAb optimization to under 4 weeks and create the **EngageTx™** T-cell engager panel



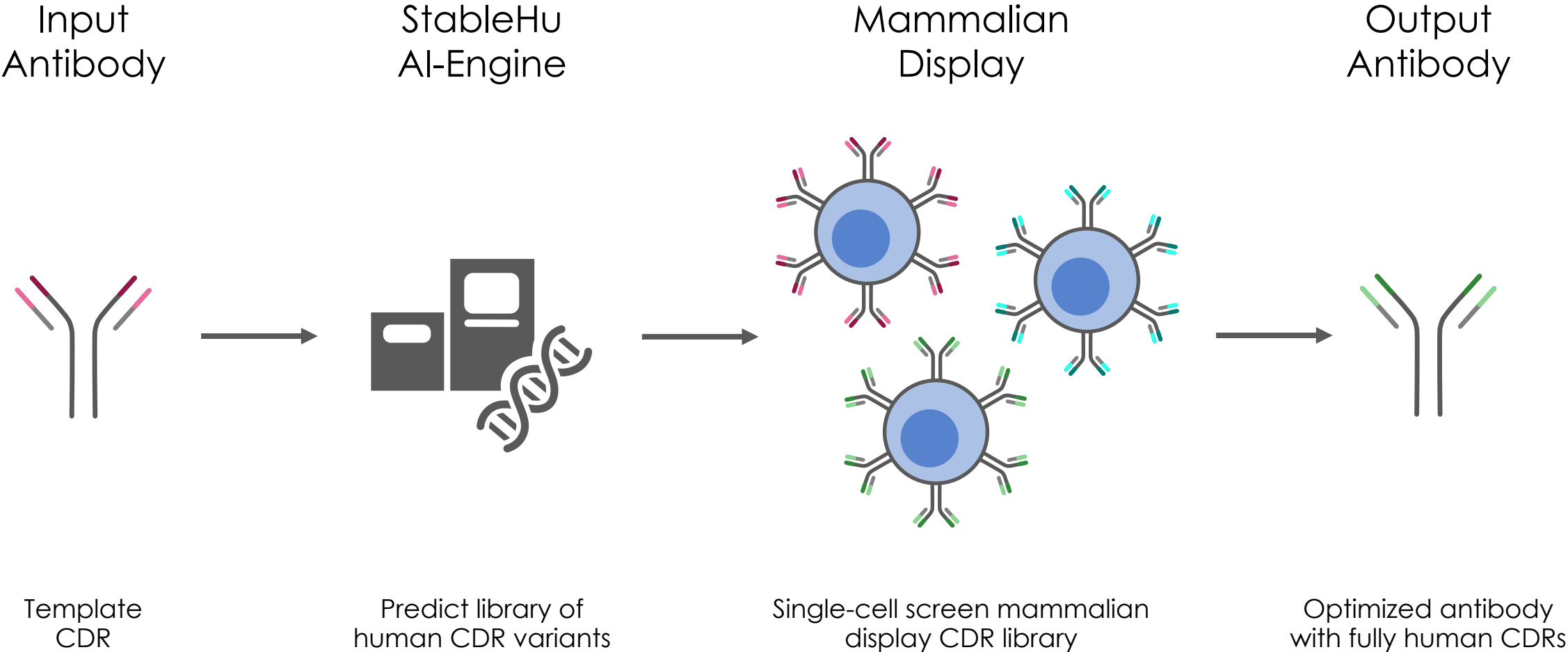
ShieldTx™: Our latest technology advancement: Engineered epitopes enabling antibodies to discern and act selectively in diseased tissue



Unlocking High-Value Drug Targets: AI-Engineered Epitopes are Generalizable to a Broad Set of Complex Structural Drug Binding Sites



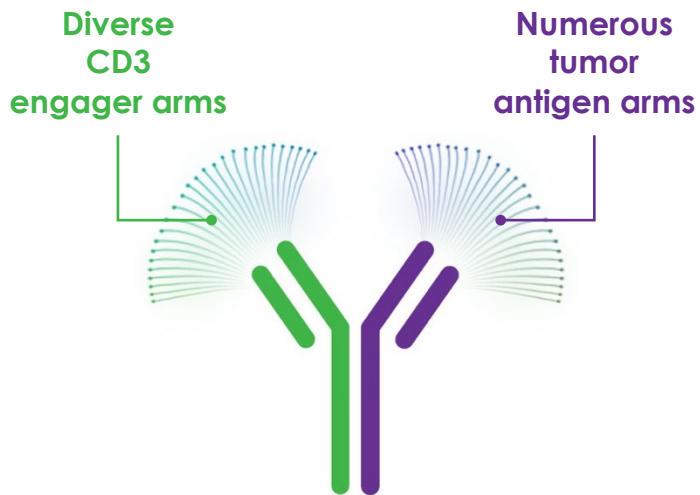
Accelerate Success: StableHu Antibody Optimization & Mammalian Display Screening Propel Faster, Cost-Effective Antibody Development



EngageTx, a CD3-Based T-Cell Engager Panel, Addresses 3 Key Challenges: Cytokine Release, NHP Cross-Reactivity and Immunogenicity Risk

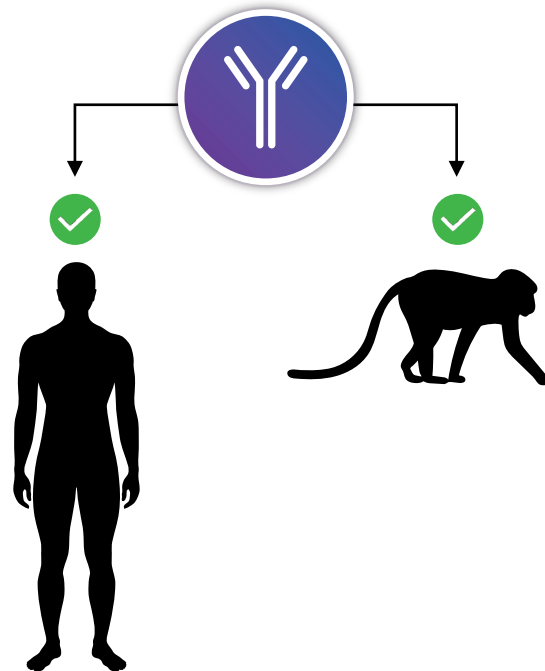
1 Sequence Diversity

Increased humanness and broad CD3 activity for optimized pairing with tumor antigen arms



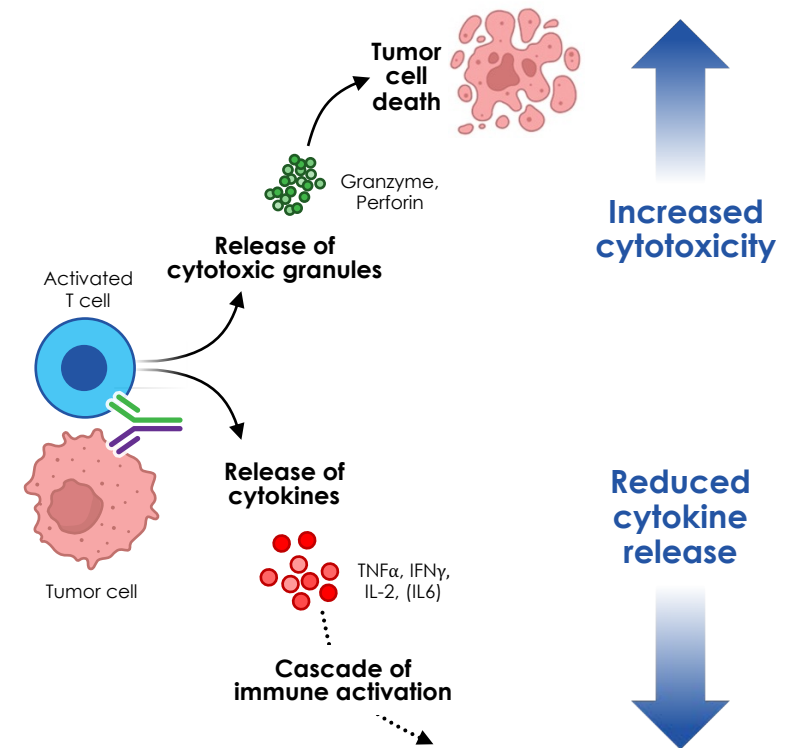
2 Hu-Cyno Cross-Reactivity

Risk reduction via cyno monkey toxicity study compatibility

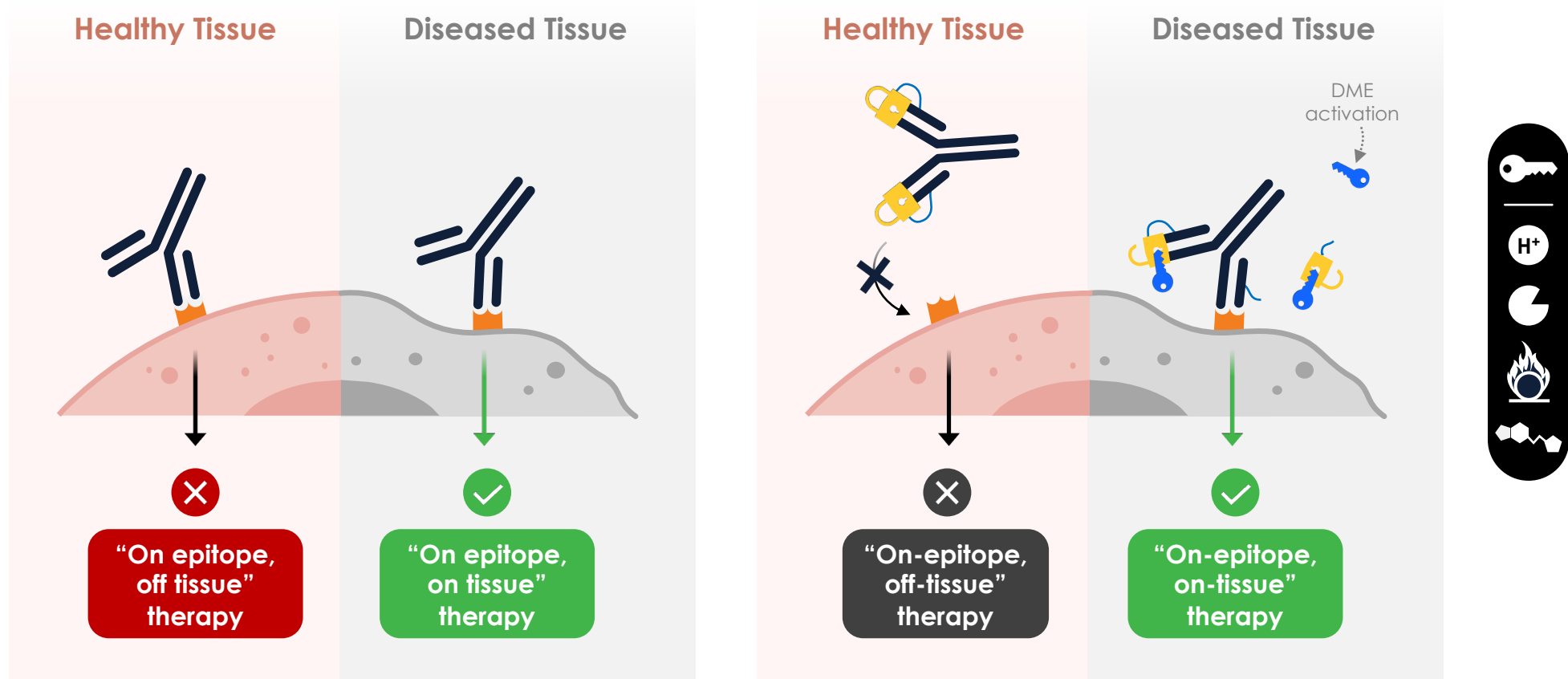


3 Range of Cytokine Release

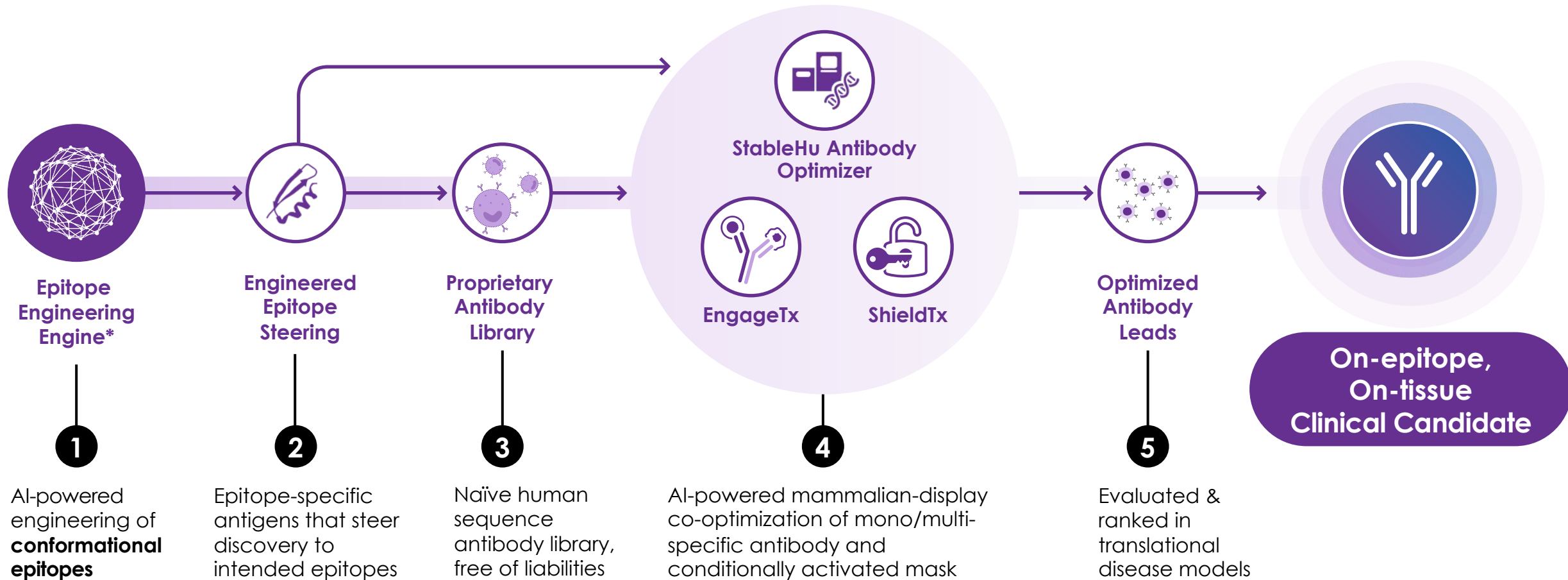
Tailored cytokine release for expanded therapeutic window



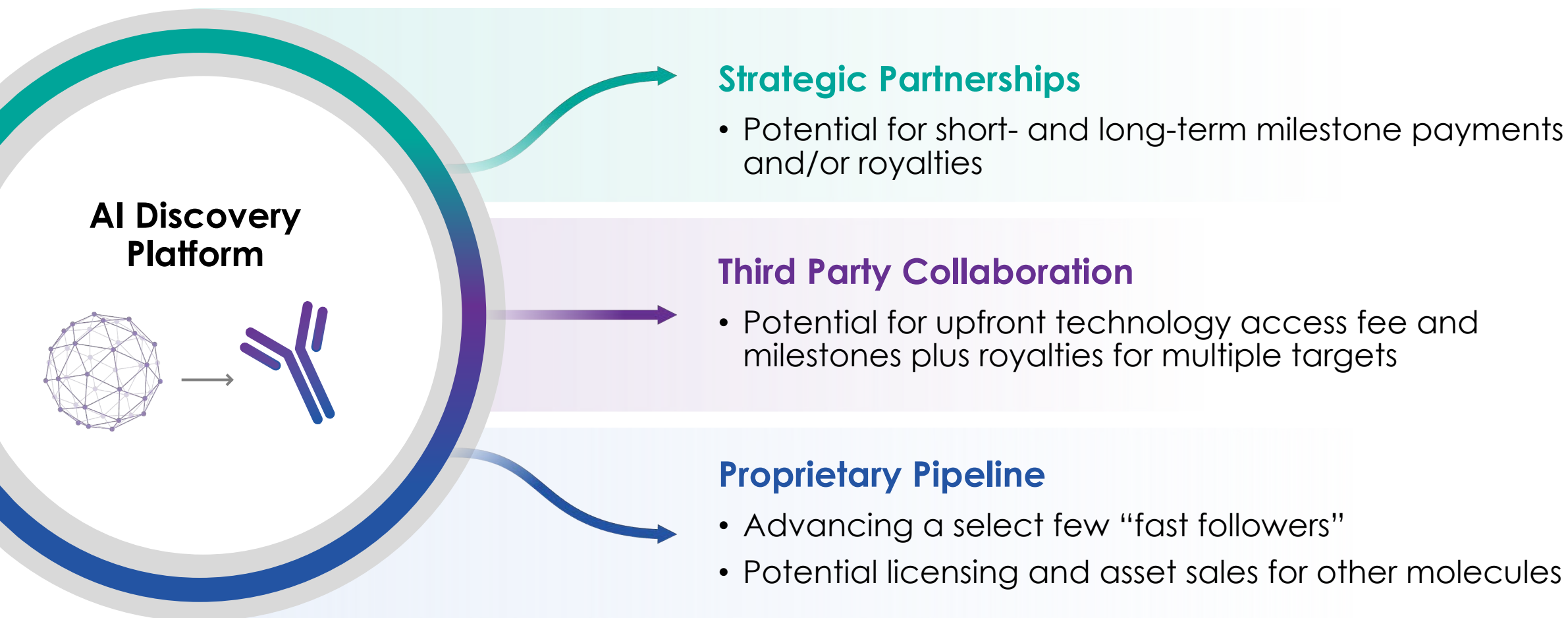
“Smart” Antibodies: ShieldTx Conditionally Activated Antibodies Strive to Improve Safety by Selectively Targeting Diseased but not Healthy Tissue



iBio's Platform Tackles Discovery Challenges for the Next Era of Antibodies



Capitalizing on AI: We Believe Our Platform Powers a Focused, Capital Efficient Business Plan



Partners and Collaborators Trusting in iBio's Ability to Solve Today's Drug Discovery Challenges

Strategic Partnerships

Partner existing molecules or discovery projects against new targets

Third Party Collaborations

Exclusive licensing for non-core therapeutic areas to 3rd parties (vaccines, etc.)



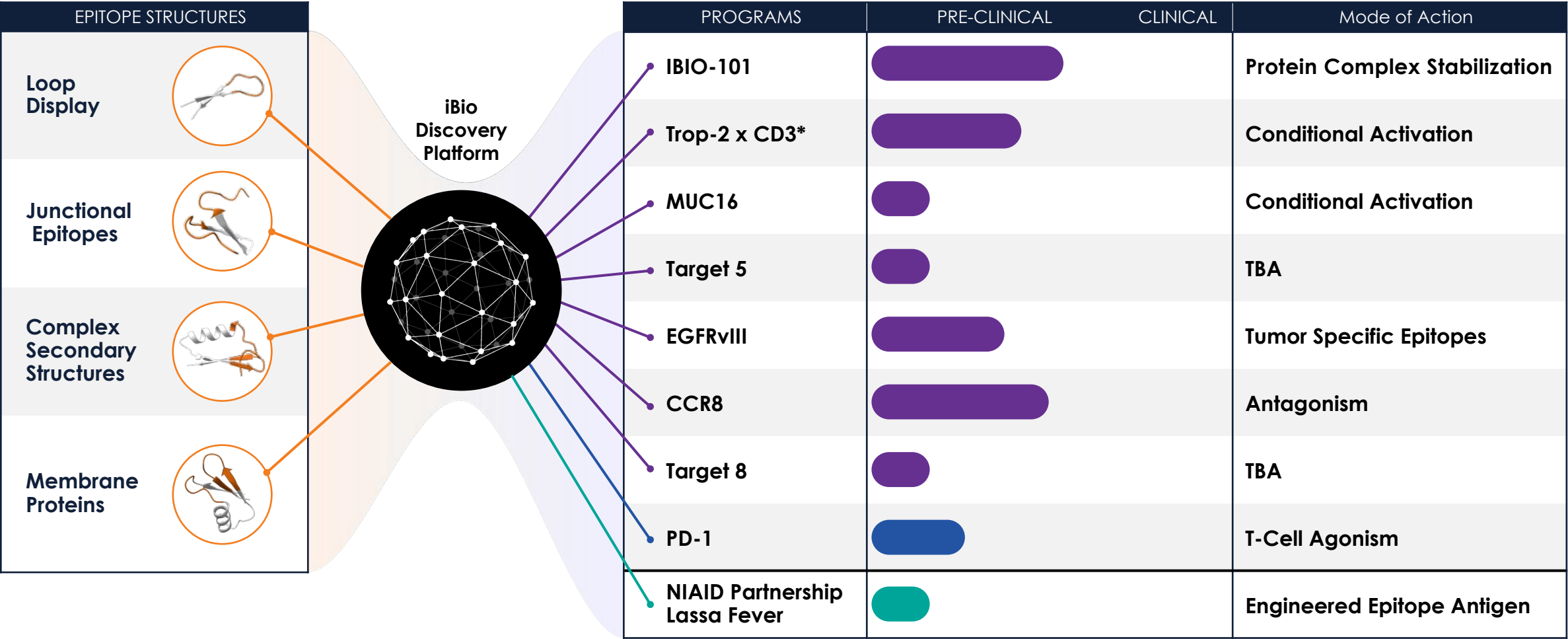
Collaborations

NIH

Eli Lilly

... and more

Catalyzing Innovation: Technology Stack Spurs Rapid Preclinical Pipeline Growth and Maturation



Oncology



Autoimmune



Vaccine

**Developed with Engage Tx bispecific platform*

Market-Tested Potential: Competitor Early-Stage Deals Signal Promising Opportunities for Our Pipeline

Pre-2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<p>SEP 2018</p> <p>IBIO-101 (CD25)</p> <p>Roche / Tusk Therapeutics*: \$81M upfront, \$677M milestones</p>	<p>SEP 2020</p> <p>CCR8</p> <p>Gilead / Jounce*: \$85M upfront, \$35M equity investment, \$685M milestones</p> <p>JUL 2020</p> <p>TROP-2</p> <p>AstraZeneca / Daiichi*: \$1B upfront (some deferred), \$5B milestones</p> <p>SEP 2020</p> <p>TROP-2</p> <p>Gilead / Immunomedics*: Acquired for \$21B</p>	<p>FEB 2021</p> <p>PD-1 agonist</p> <p>Merck / Pandion*: Acquired for \$1.85B</p> <p>JUN & DEC 2021</p> <p>CCR8</p> <p>Fibrogen / HiFiBio*: \$25M option fee, \$35M option exercise, \$1.1B milestones</p> <p>JUL 2021</p> <p>CD3</p> <p>Eli Lilly / Merus*: \$40M upfront, \$20M investment \$540M milestones</p> <p>JUL 2021</p> <p>CD3</p> <p>Amgen / Teneobio*: \$900M upfront, \$1.6B milestones</p> <p>DEC 2021</p> <p>ShieldTx</p> <p>Sanofi / Amunix* Acquired for \$1B, \$225M milestones</p>	<p>MAY 2022</p> <p>EGFRvIII</p> <p>Taiho / Cullinan Oncology*: \$275M upfront, \$130M milestones</p> <p>AUG 2022</p> <p>PD-1 agonist</p> <p>Gilead / Mirobio*: Acquired for \$405M</p> <p>SEP 2022</p> <p>EGFRvIII</p> <p>Seagen / LAVA Therapeutics*: \$50M upfront, \$650M milestones</p> <p>OCT 2022</p> <p>CD3</p> <p>Gilead / MacroGenics*: \$60M upfront, \$1.7B milestones</p> <p>NOV 2022</p> <p>ShieldTx</p> <p>Regeneron / Cytomx* \$30M upfront, \$2B milestones</p>	<p>JAN 2023</p> <p>CD3</p> <p>GSK / WuXi Biologics*: \$40M upfront, \$1.46B milestones</p> <p>JAN 2023</p> <p>CCR8</p> <p>Gilead / Jounce*: \$67M for remaining stake in CCR8 program</p> <p>APR 2023</p> <p>EGFRvIII</p> <p>Pierre Fabre / Scorpion*: \$65M upfront, \$553M milestones</p> <p>JUN 2023</p> <p>CCR8</p> <p>Coherus / Surface Oncology*: Acquired for \$65M</p>

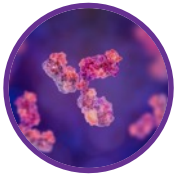


iBio Company Highlights



AI-driven discovery tech stack

- Patented epitope-engineering technology
- StableHu antibody optimizer coupled with mammalian display
- EngageTx next generation bi-specific antibody platform
- ShieldTx antibody masking fully integrated in technology stack



Pipeline of difficult to find biologics

- Pipeline of 8 preclinical programs of hard to drug targets
- Targets in focus of major immuno-oncology (I/O) companies with significant deal flow
- Promising early CMC development data for lead asset IBIO-101



Layered Business Model

- Strategic partnerships
- Proprietary pipeline
- Exclusive platform licensing for specific disease areas outside of I/O



Financial

- Ticker: IBIO (NYSE-A); 3,655,036 shares outstanding as of 12/6/23*
- Reduced costs by ~68% post CDMO divestment from FY 23 Q1 to Q4
- Majority of debt secured by property for sale in Bryan, TX



Technology Platform & Preclinical Pipeline



IBIO-101

IL-2 Sparing Anti-CD25

IBIO-101 for Regulatory T-Cell (T_{reg}) Depletion

Target Mechanism

Depletion of immunosuppressive T_{regs} via antibody dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC), without disrupting activation of effector T-cells (T_{effs}) in the tumor microenvironment

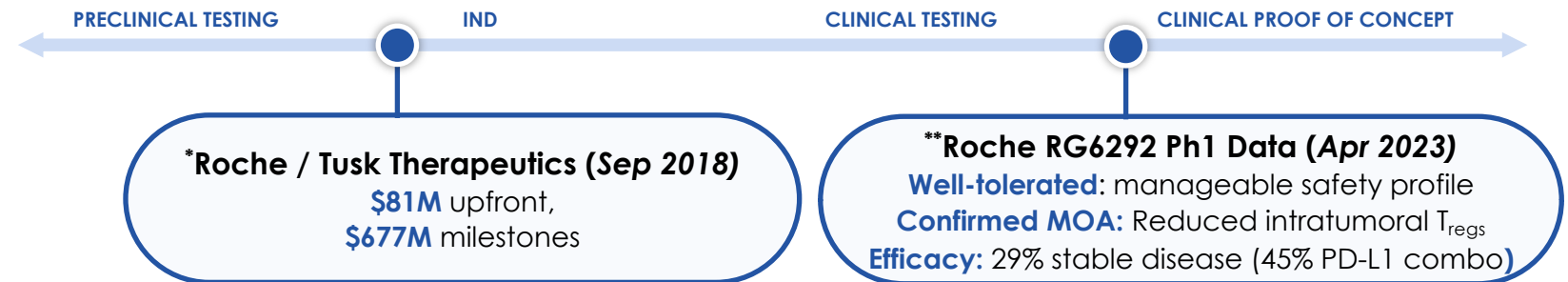
Potential Indications

- Solid tumors
- Hairy cell leukemia
- Relapsed mult. myeloma
- Lymphoma
- Head & neck cancer

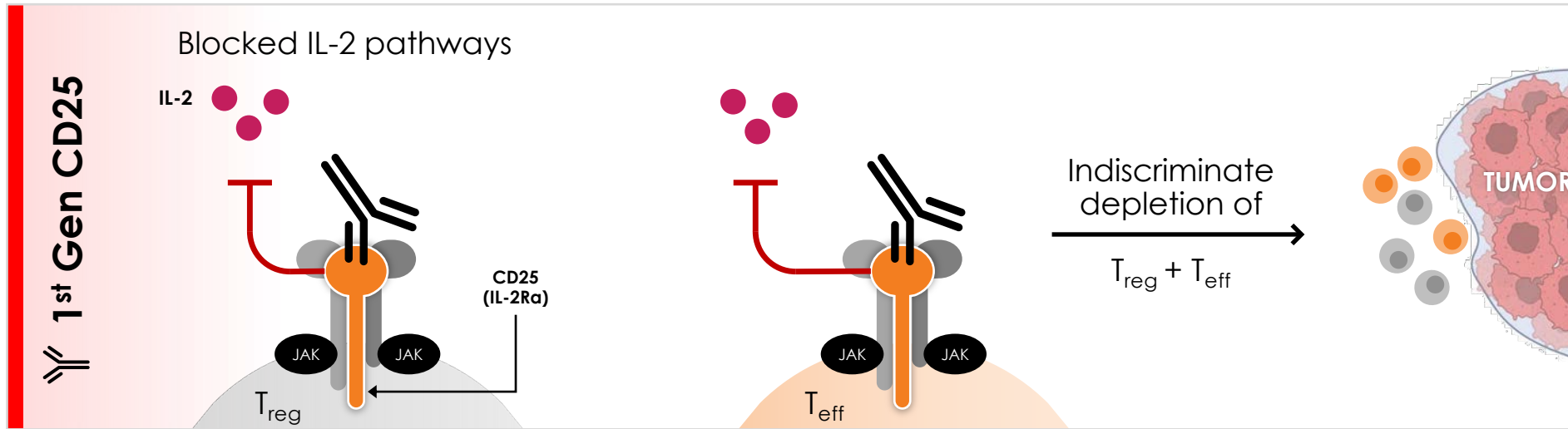
Differentiation / Opportunity

- IL-2 sparing anti-CD25 antibodies enables depletion of T_{regs} without affecting T_{effs}
- Fast-follower to Roche's RG6292 clinical molecule

Recent Transactions & Milestones

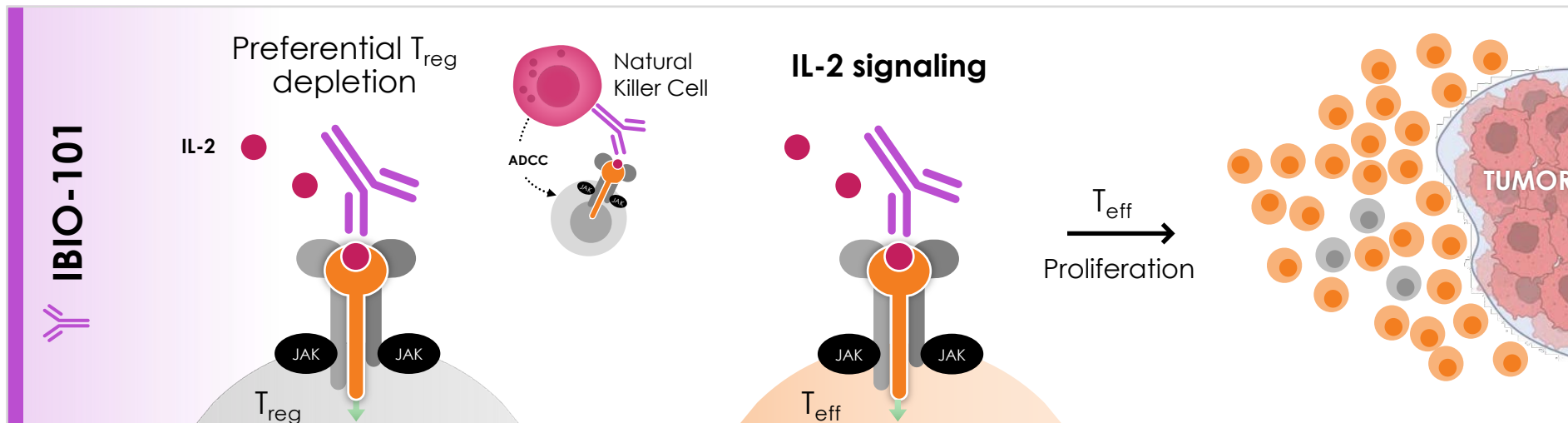


IBIO-101 Reduces Tumor Growth in Preclinical Studies by Selectively Depleting Immunosuppressive T_{reg} s without Affecting Cancer Killing T_{eff} s



1st gen CD25 mAbs depleted immuno-suppressive T_{reg} and immuno-stimulatory T_{eff}

Limited efficacy



2nd gen IBIO-101 selectively targets T_{reg} s without blocking IL-2 signaling to T_{eff} s

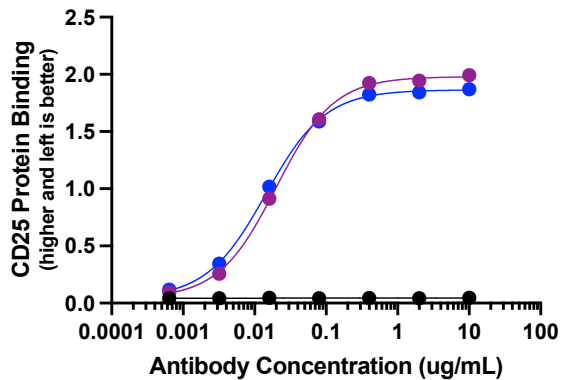
Strong preclinical anti-tumor response



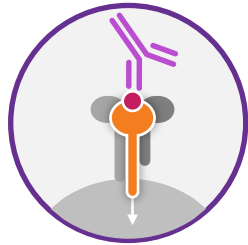
IBIO-101 Selectively Depletes Tregs



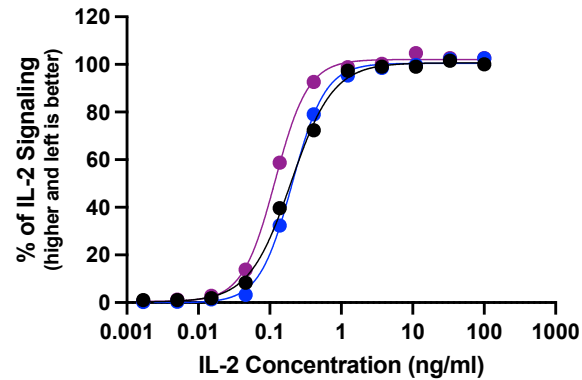
IBIO-101 potently binds recombinant CD25



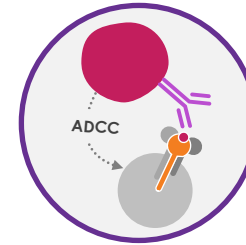
- Negative control, EC_{50} = no binding
- IBIO-101, EC_{50} = 16.4 ng/ml
- RG6292 (Roche), EC_{50} = 24.7 ng/ml



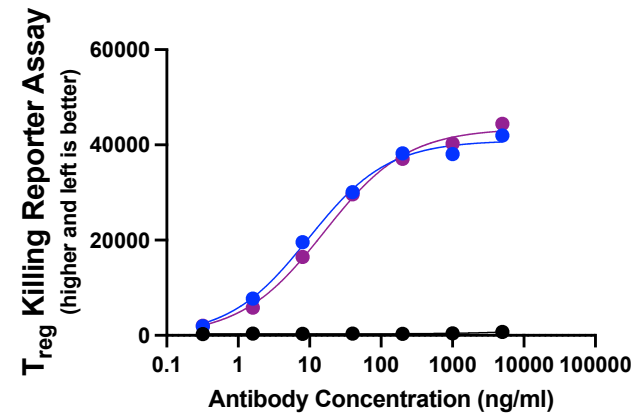
while preserving IL-2 signaling



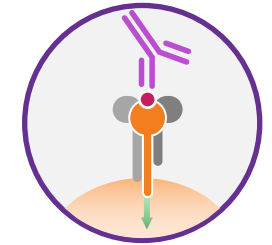
- IL2, EC_{50} = 0.11 ng/ml
- IBIO-101, EC_{50} = 0.17 ng/ml
- RG6292, EC_{50} = 0.14 ng/ml



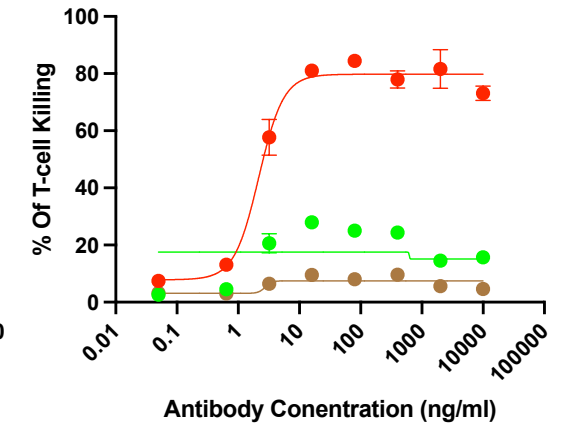
which leads to T_{reg} depletion



- Negative control, EC_{50} = no cell killing
- IBIO-101, EC_{50} = 4.7 ng/ml
- RG6292, EC_{50} = 18.6 ng/ml



while sparing T_{effs}

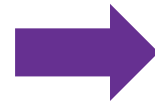
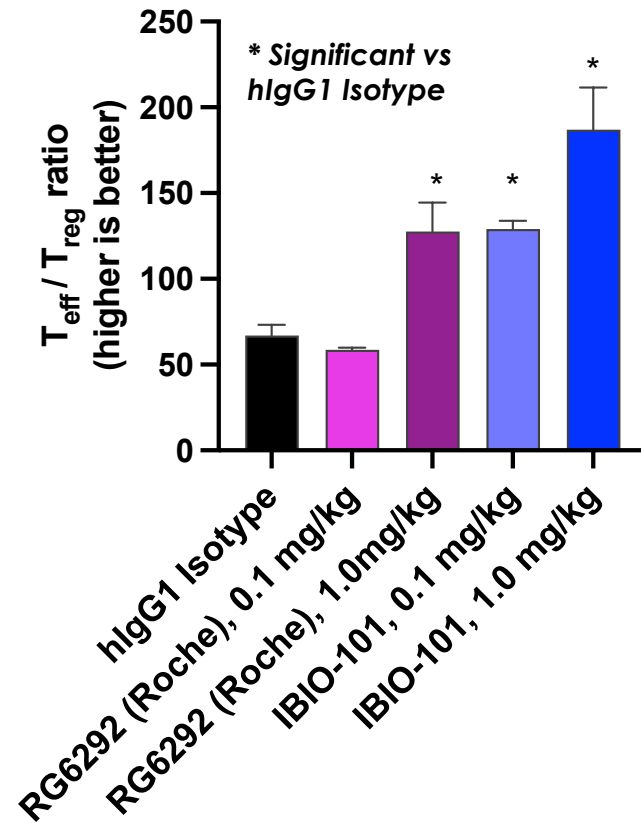


- T_{reg} killing, EC_{50} = 7.09 ng/ml
- Activated $CD4^+$ T_{eff} killing, EC_{50} = no activity
- Activated $CD8^+$ T_{eff} killing, EC_{50} = no activity

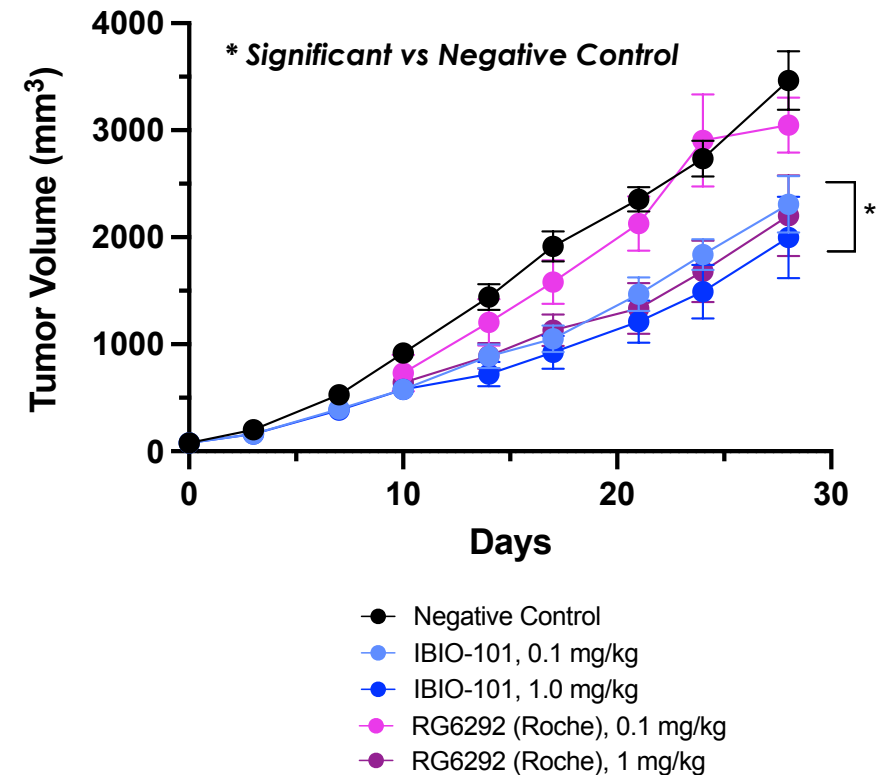


IBIO-101 Increases in $T_{\text{eff}}/T_{\text{reg}}$ Ratio in Preclinical Studies Inhibiting Tumor Growth

Potently increases T-eff/T-reg
ratio¹

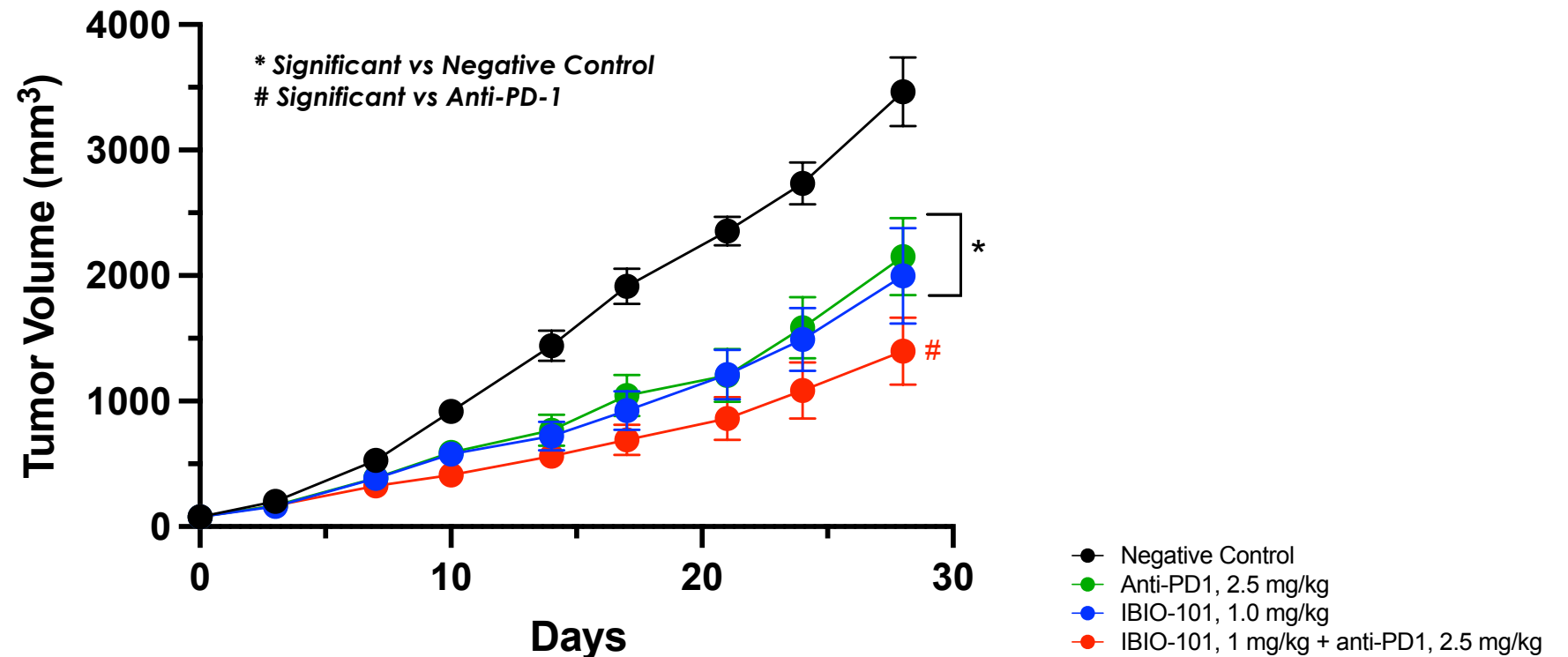


Tumor growth inhibition
correlates with T-eff/T-reg ratio



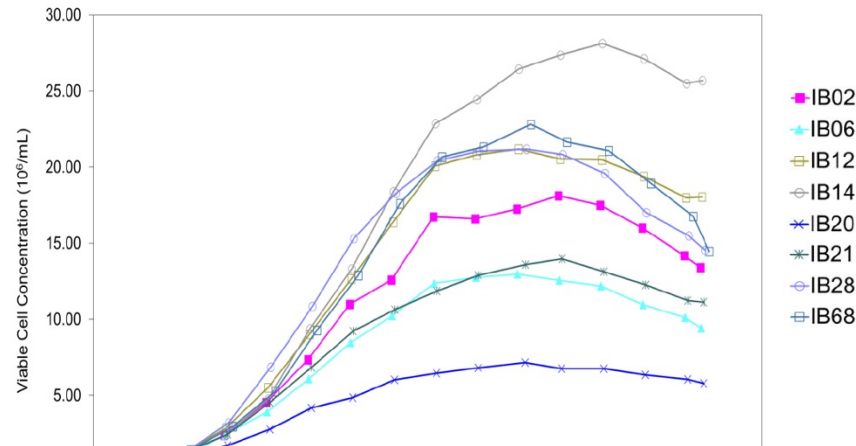
IBIO-101 in Combination With a Checkpoint Inhibitor Shows Greater Efficacy

IBIO-101 + PD-1 Checkpoint Inhibitor In PreClinical Studies Enhances Tumor Suppression

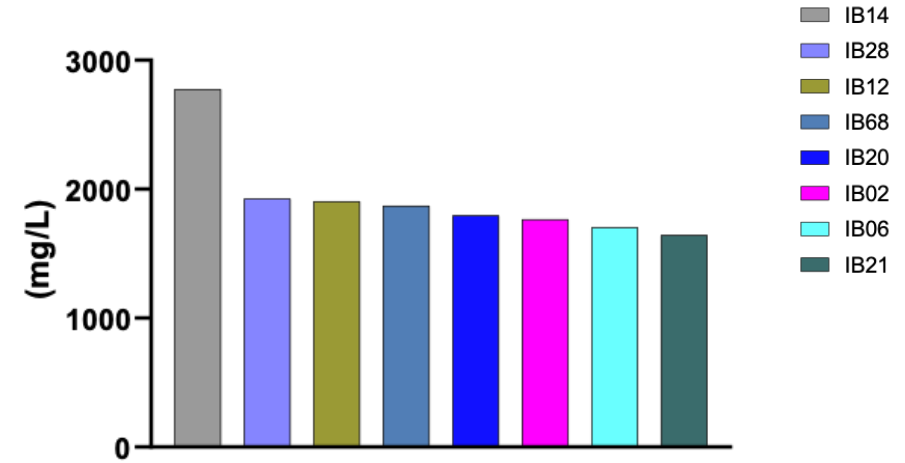


IBIO-101 is an Antibody With Favorable Characteristics for CMC Development

Potential for Master Cell Bank (MCB) Development From 8 Promising Cell Lines



Unoptimized Cell Lines Already Show Promising IBIO-101 Yields



- Identified manufacturing partner to produce IBIO-101 for Phase 1 & 2 clinical trials
- Discovered suitable cell lines for manufacturing MCB
- Established IBIO-101 CMC methodology for producing high yield, high purity, stable product under cGMP conditions

Anti-CCR8

High ADCC Anti-CCR8 for the Depletion of
T-regulatory Cells

CCR8 for Tumor-Infiltrating T_{reg} Depletion

Target Mechanism

Tumor-infiltrating Tregs highly express CCR8. iBio program targets depletion of highly immunosuppressive CCR8+ Tregs in tumor microenvironment via an ADCC mechanism.

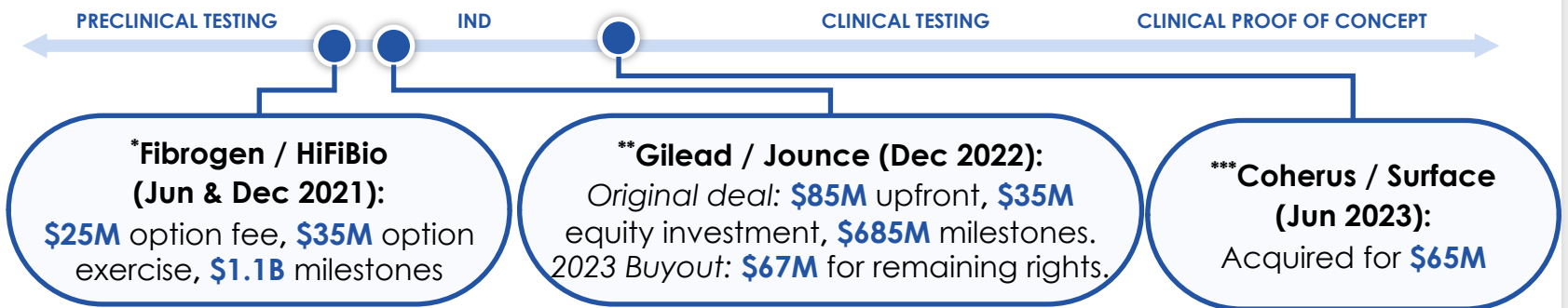
Potential Indications

- Broadly applicable in solid tumors
- Prospective combination therapy

Differentiation / Opportunity

- Selective binding to CCR8 over its close homolog, CCR4

Recent Transactions & Milestones



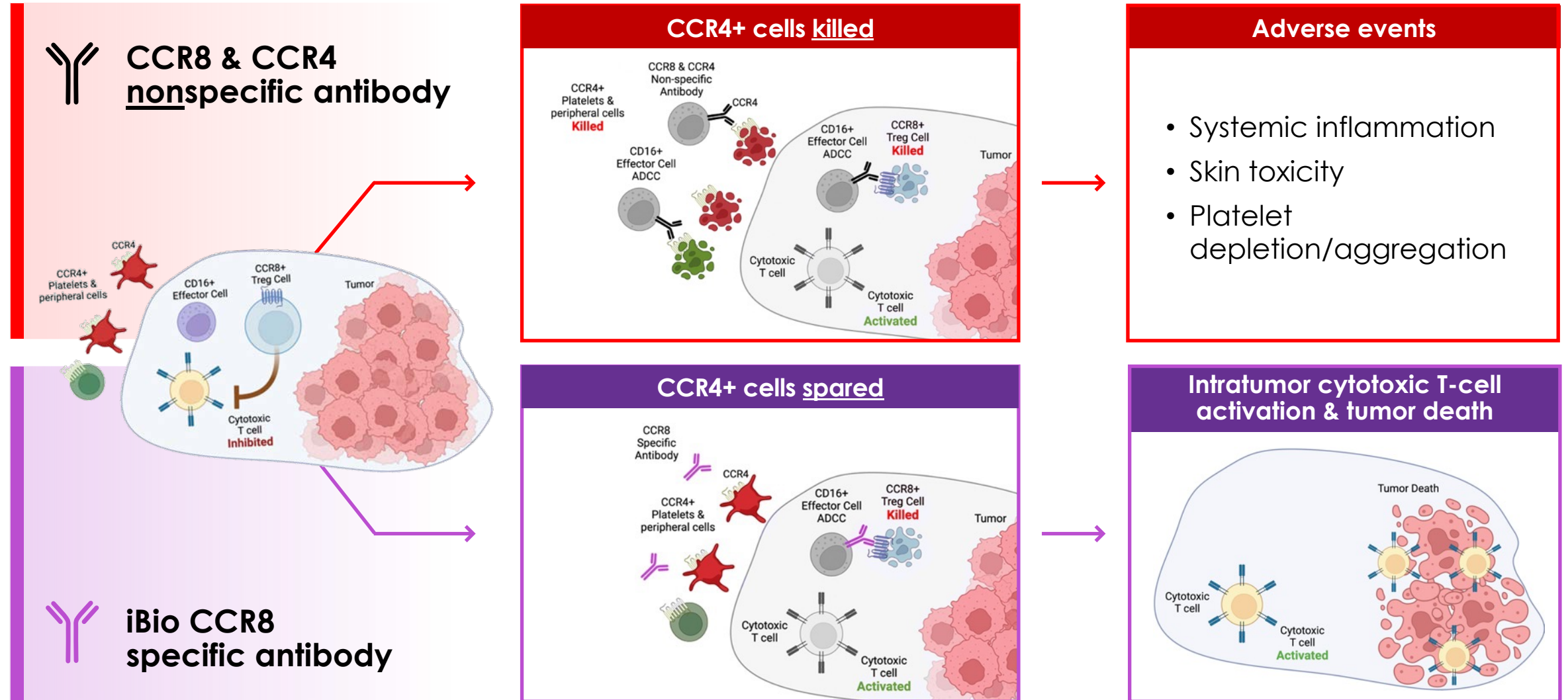
*Fibrogen / HiFiBio: Fibrogen purchased option to multiple programs in June 2021, then exercised the option for excl. license to CCR8 program in Dec. 2021.

**Gilead / Jounce: Exclusive worldwide license to anti-CCR8 antibody.

*** Coherus / Surface Oncology: acquisition, announced in June 2023, adds two clinical assets, including a phase 2 anti-IL-27 and a phase 1/2 anti-CCR8 for oncology.

CCR8+ T_{reg} Cells Are Tumor Infiltrating and Highly Immunosuppressive

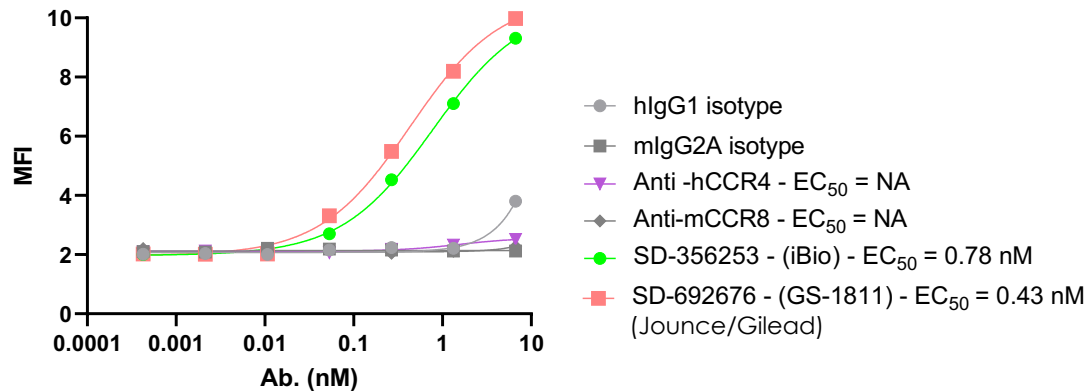
Depletion of CCR8+ Treg cells has potential to evoke potent tumor immunity



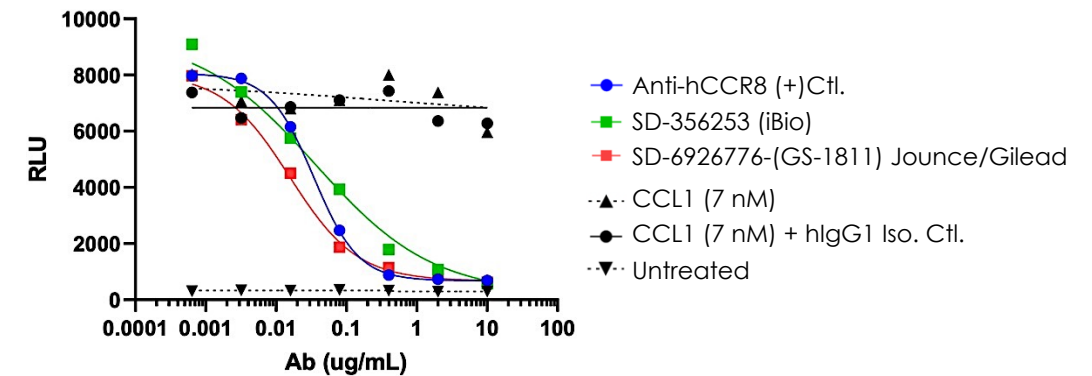
Afucosylated Anti-CCR8 Antibody Exhibits High Specificity, CCL1 Antagonism and CCR8-Specific Cell Killing

High Specificity CCR8 Cell Binding

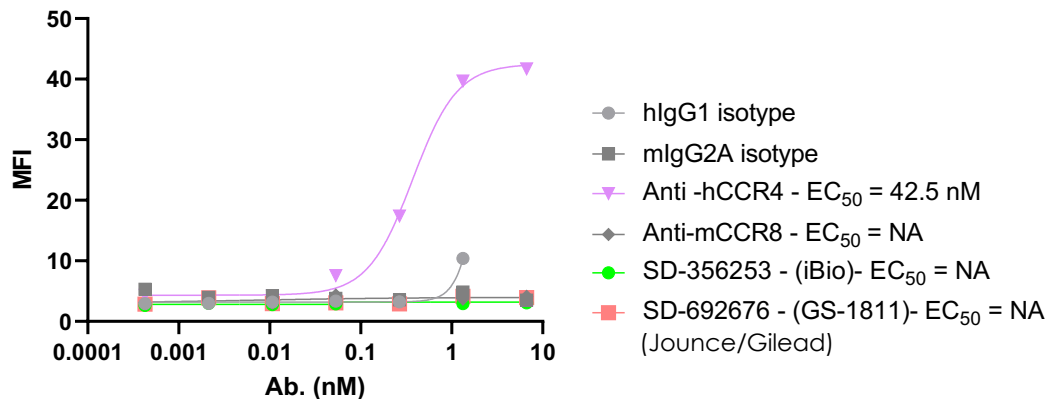
Potent binding to CCR8 overexpressing cells



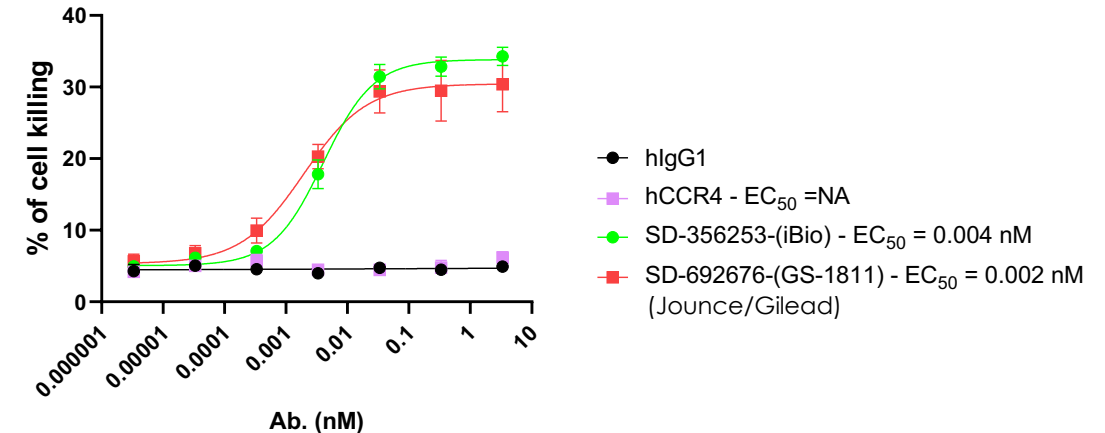
CCR8-CCL1 Antagonism



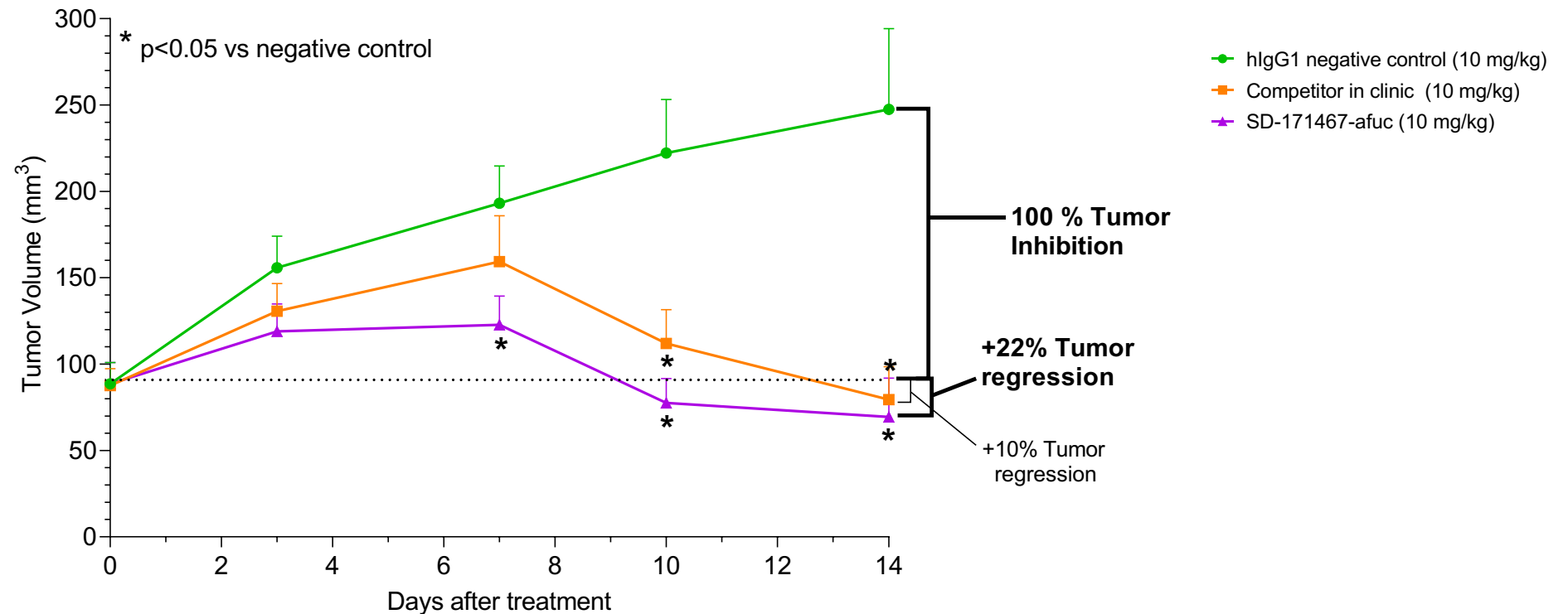
No binding to CCR4 overexpressing cells



PBMC-Induced CCR8 Cell Killing



iBio's CCR8-Specific High ADCC Antibody Induces Tumor Regression in a Transgenic Human CCR8 Mouse Model





Unlocking the Power of Bi-Specific Antibodies with EngageTx, Our Versatile CD3 mAb Panel

Wide Range of Affinities, NHP Cross Reactivity,
High Developability

Next Generation Anti-CD3 T Cell Engagers

Target Mechanism

T-cell-redirecting bispecific antibodies are a new therapeutic class that simultaneously targets CD3 on T cells and tumor antigens, inducing T cell mediated tumor cell killing

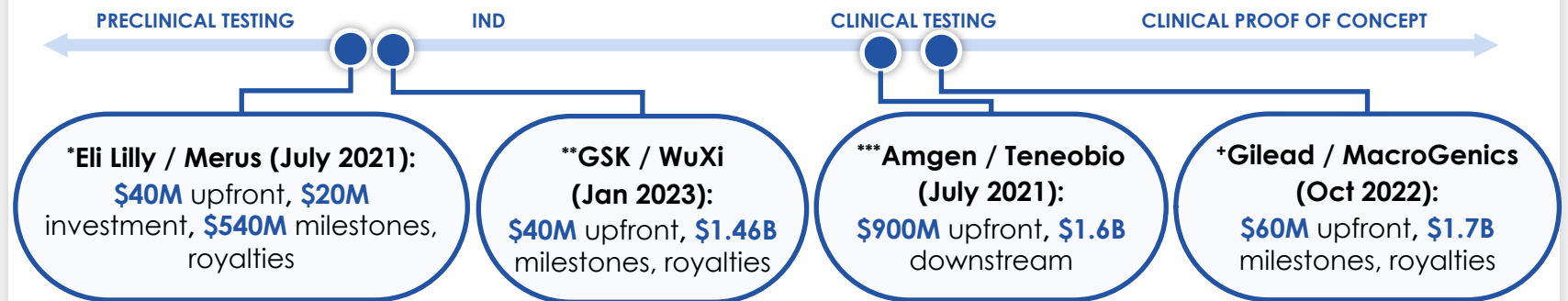
Potential Indications

- Broad solid tumor potential
- Expands therapeutic options across programs

Differentiation / Opportunity

- Range of T cell activation for diverse tumor antigens
- Cyno-tox study compatibility
- StableHu optimized sequence reduces downstream risks

Recent Transactions & Milestones



*Eli Lilly / Merus: Fibrogen Research collaboration using Merus' proprietary platform to develop up to three CD3-engaging T-cell re-directing bispecific antibody therapies.

**GSK / WuXi: License of WuXi's preclinical CD3 bi-specific, plus 3 earlier stage programs

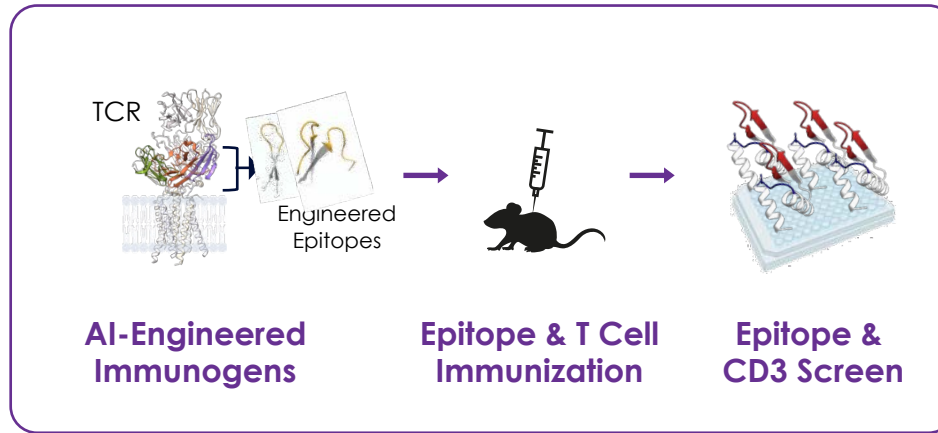
***Amgen / Teneobio: Teneobio was developing a heavy-chain only platform as well as its CD3 engager technology. TNB-585, the lead program, was in phase 1.

+Gilead / MacroGenics: Gilead granted option to MGD024, a phase 1 CD3 bi-specific, plus collaboration on two additional research programs.



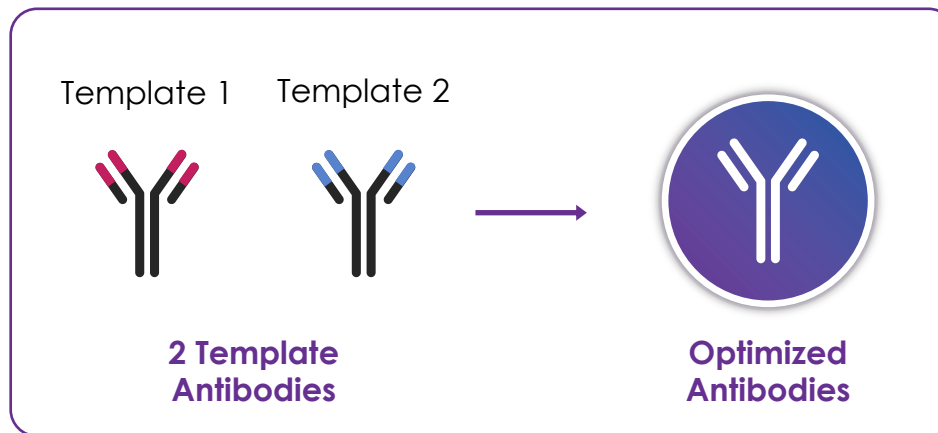
Dual Approaches to a Diverse Panel of Anti-CD3 Antibodies

Structural-Epitope Immunization & Screening



AI Discovery Engine

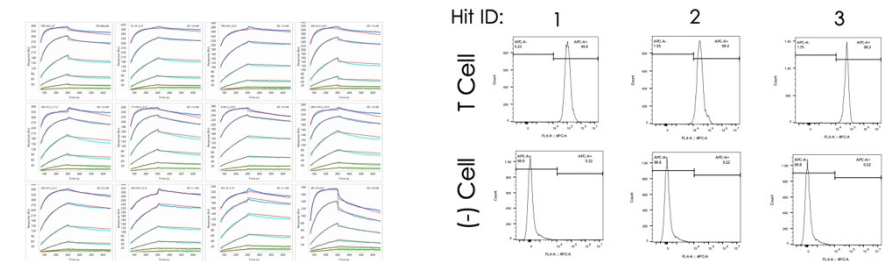
StableHu Optimizer



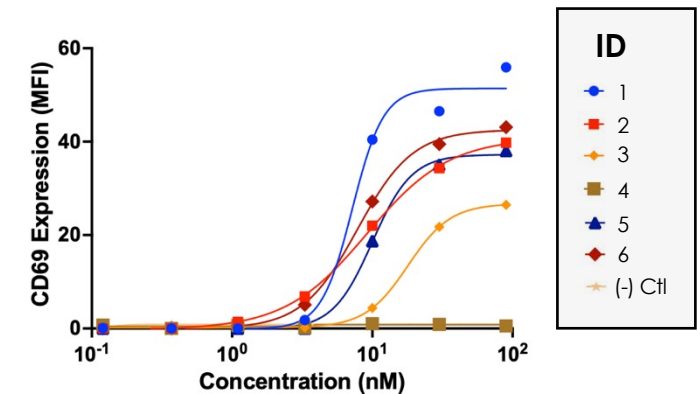
SCREEN

Hu/Cyno CD3 & T Cell

Binding



T Cell
Activation

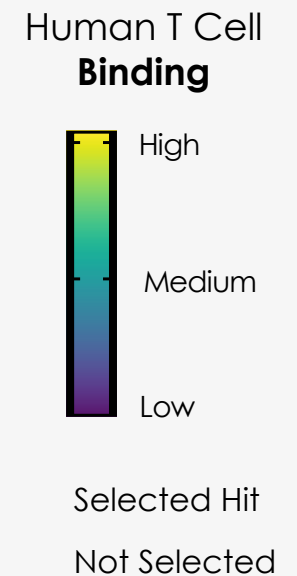
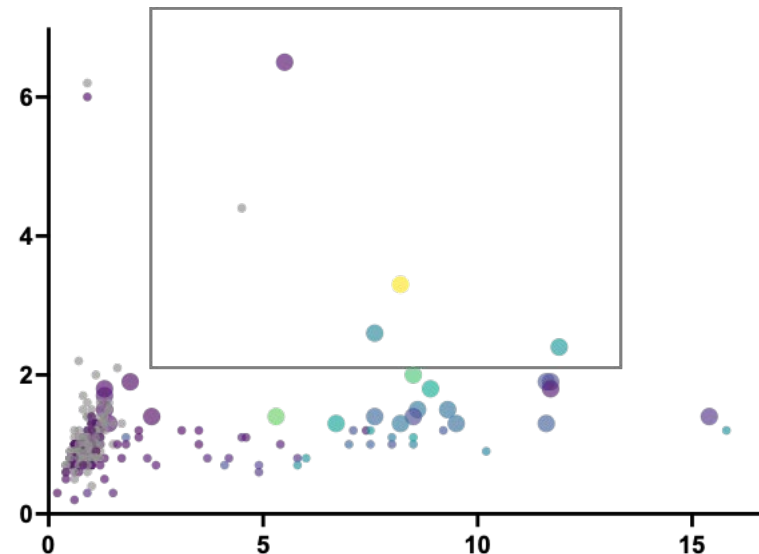
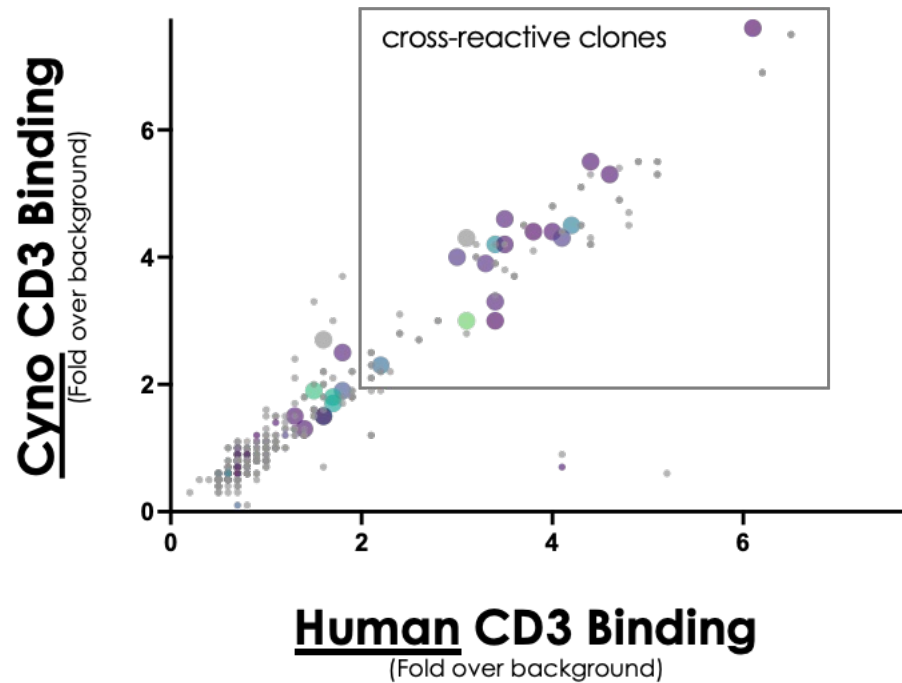


Libraries and Screens Discover Hu-Cyno CD3 Cross-Reactive Antibodies

Library
Screen:

StableHu
Mammalian-Display

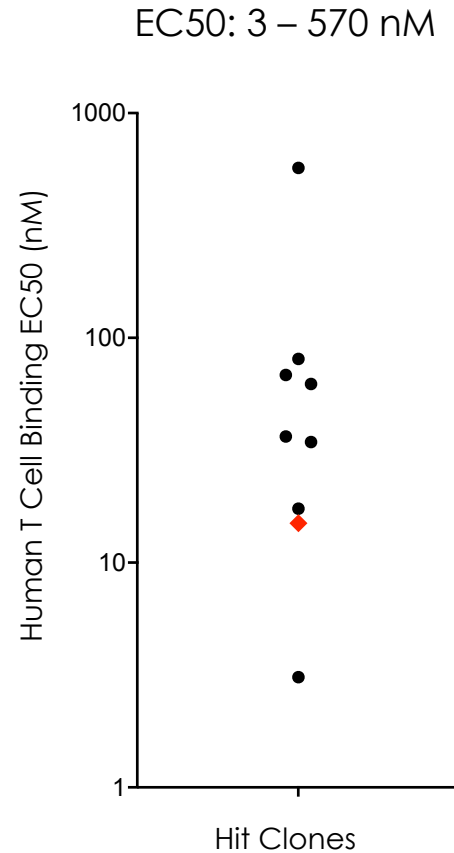
Epitope-Steered
Immunization



EngageTx is Selected for a Diversity of T Cell Binding and Activation

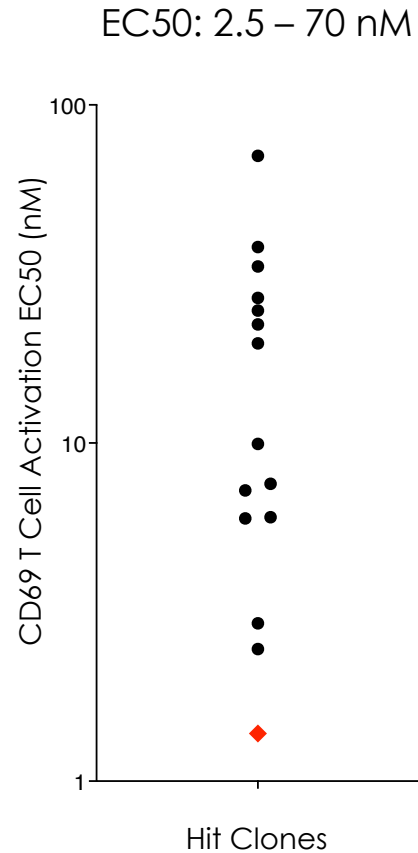
T Cell Assay:

Binding

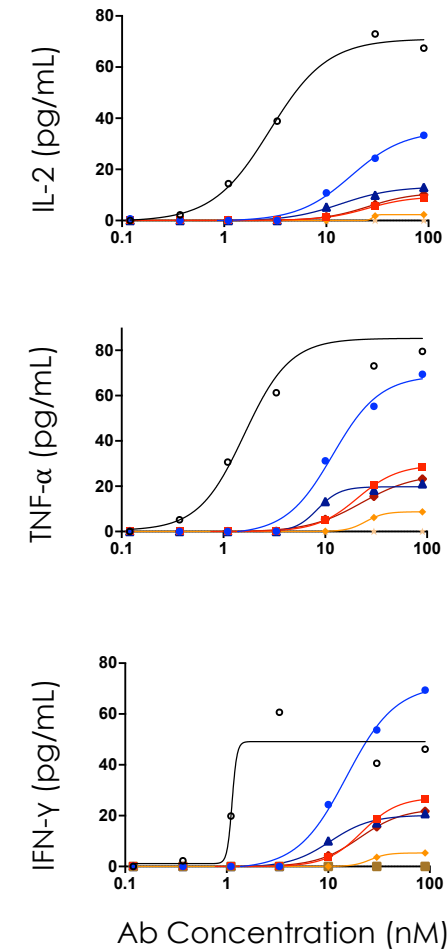


◆ SP34 Gen 1 benchmark

Activation



Cytokines



ShieldTx

Antibody masking technology for delivering on-epitope, on-tissue clinical candidates with enhanced safety and developability

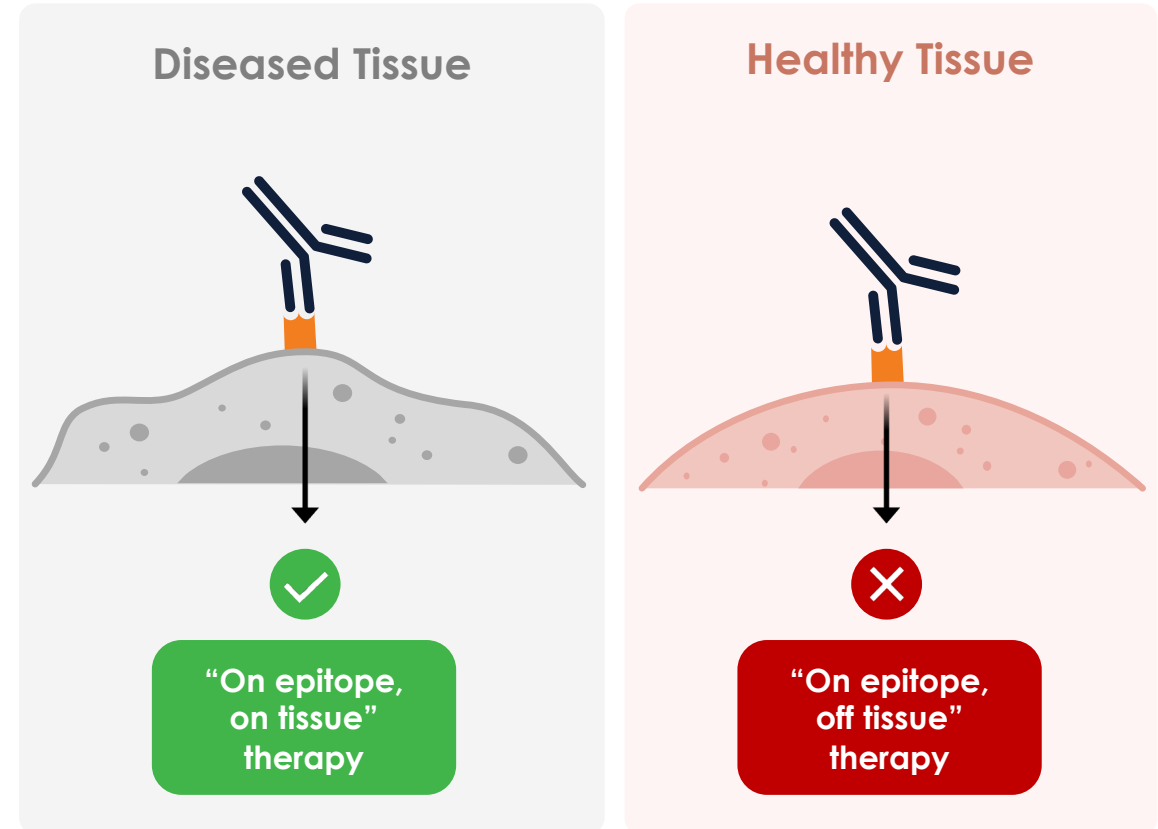
On-Target-Off-Tissue Side Effects Severely Limit The Potential of Existing And Future Antibodies

"(...) targeting antibody delivery to selected organs and tissues (...) represents a major unmet challenge that if ultimately solved may rewrite medical textbooks" - Paul J. Carter and Arvind Rajpal, Cell, 2022.

Even exquisitely specific antibodies fail in clinical trials by doing exactly what they are asked to do – hit the target. The problem often lies in the target being also expressed on *healthy* tissue.

Many potential targets remain unexplored as a drug target for fear of on-epitope off-tissue side effects.

The challenge: how do we achieve disease tissue specificity while avoiding healthy tissue expressing the same epitope?

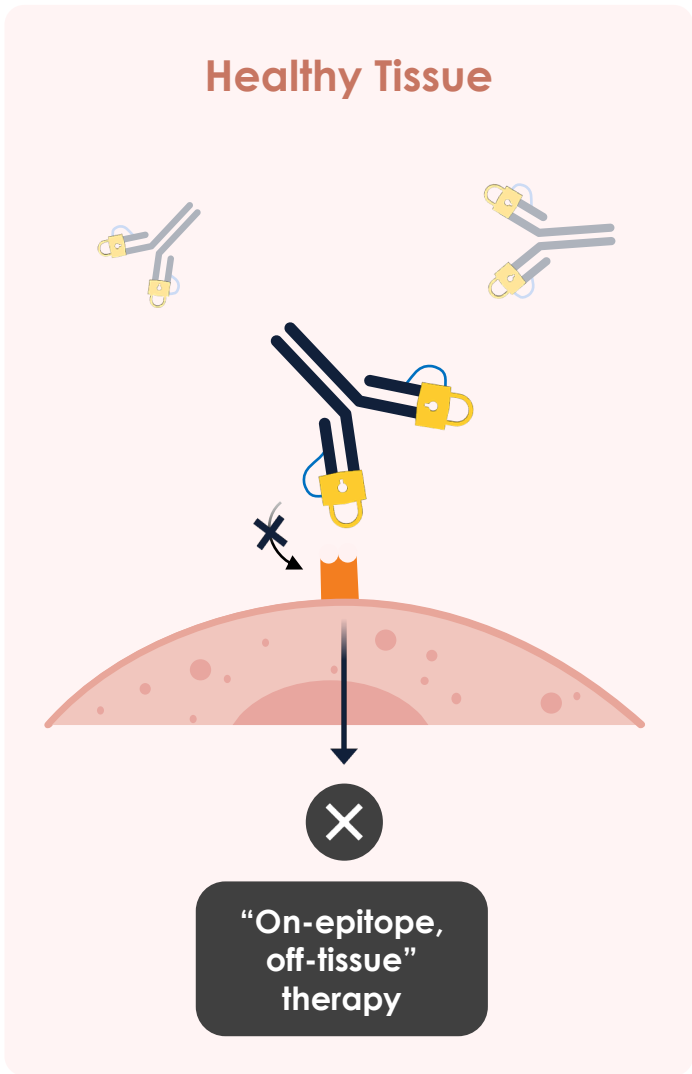
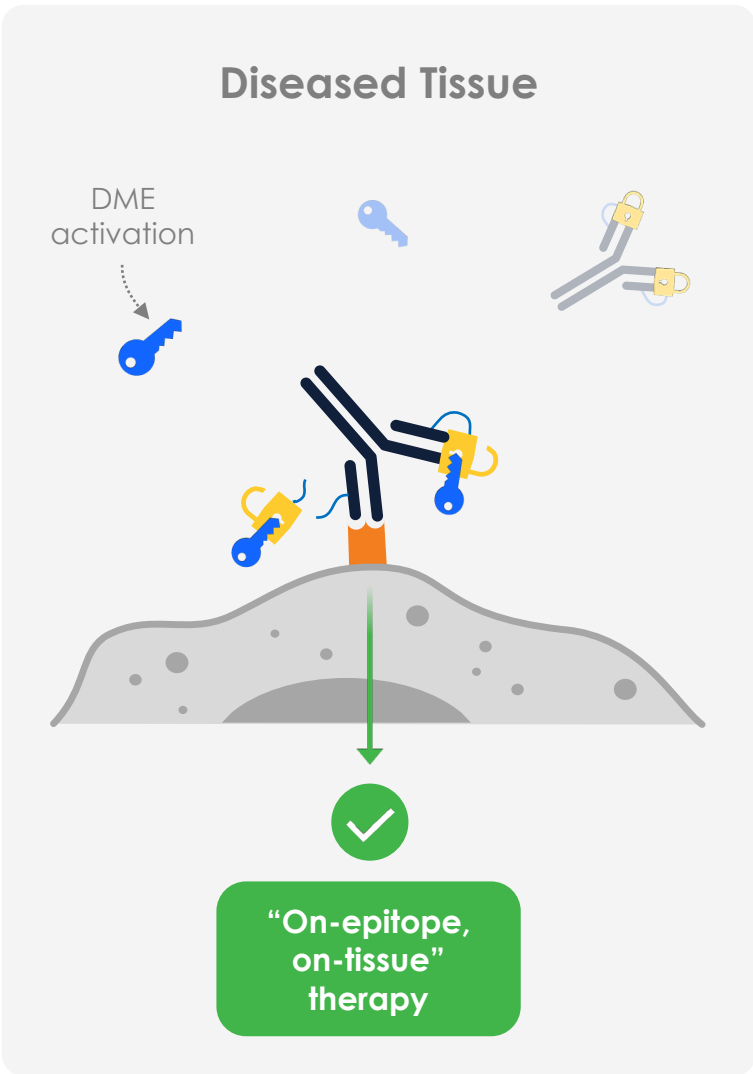


Our Engineered Epitopes Provide an Integrated Solution for Identifying And Subsequently Masking Antibodies

Antibodies are activated by the removal of the mask in the diseased tissue.

Masks can be removed by tumor-specific enzymes, pH, redox state, and disease-specific metabolites.

The technology can be employed for other indications i.e. inflammatory and auto-immune diseases.



Antibodies remain inactive in healthy tissue



Masked Antibodies are a Proven Concept and iBio's Platform has the Potential to Solve Key Remaining Challenges

THE PROBLEM		OUR SOLUTION
1	Discovery process <i>Separate antibody and mask discovery process is inefficient</i>	Co-discovery of epitope-steered antibody and mask is more efficient
2	Masking performance <i>Separate discovery processes does not co-evolve an optimal antibody, mask, linker combination</i>	Co-evolution of libraries of antibody, mask and linker for maximizes effectiveness of masking and unmasking
3	Developability <i>Antibody + mask + linker combinations not screened for high developability in production cell lines</i>	Mammalian-display libraries of antibody, mask and linker combinations screened for developability in production CHO cell lines
4	Immunogenicity <i>Random peptide or anti-idiotypic masks increase masked antibody immunogenicity risk</i>	Engineered epitope masks are designed with intention to maximize the natural sequence of the epitope and minimize immunogenicity





Conditionally Activated Anti-MUC16 x CD3 Bispecific Antibodies Targeting the Non-Shed MUC16 Region

Leveraging iBio's Epitope Steering, ShieldTx, and EngageTx Technologies

MUC16 Potentially for Ovarian and Other Cancers

Target Mechanism

Bind a membrane-proximal MUC16 epitope

Membrane-proximal binding avoids epitope elimination by tumors

Bind a non-glycosylated epitope to avoid altered glycosylation on tumors

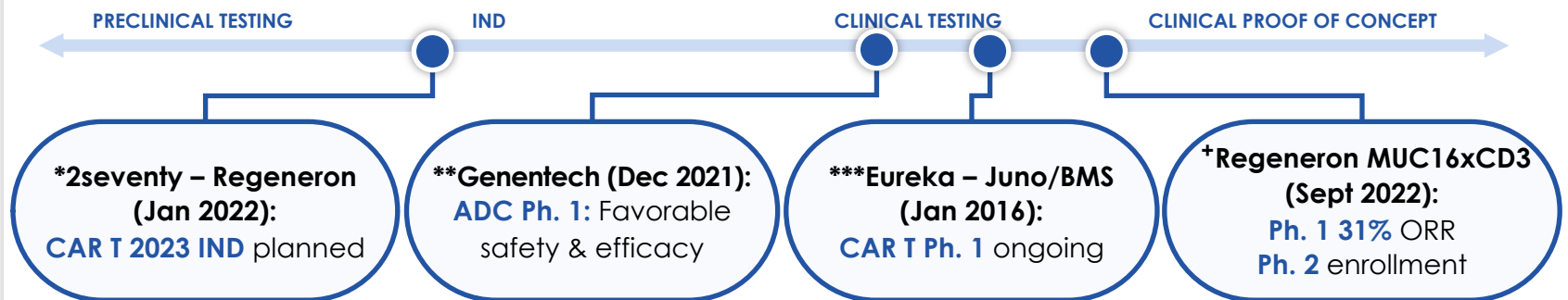
Potential Indications

- Ovarian
- Uterine
- Pancreatic

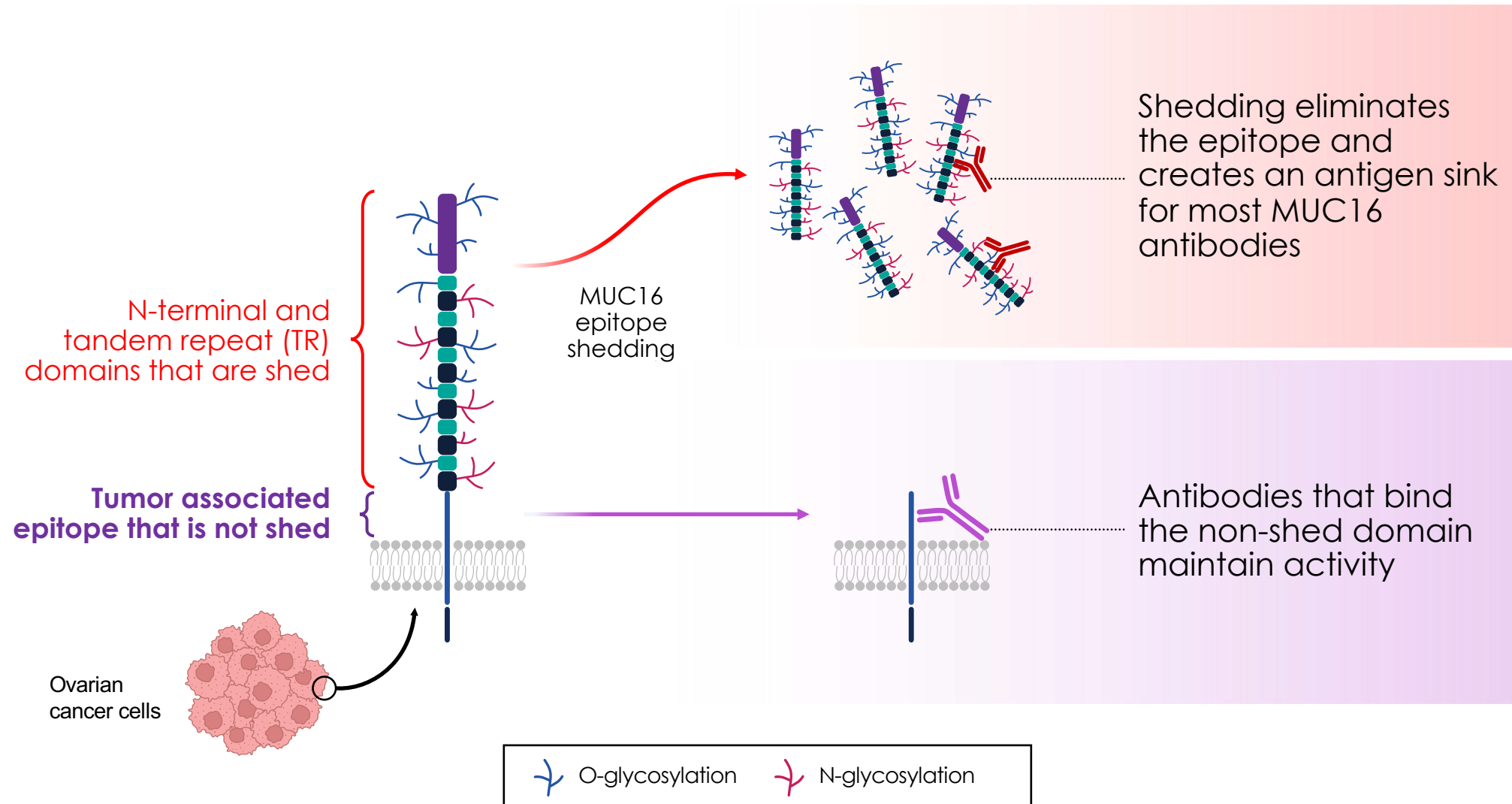
Differentiation / Opportunity

- MUC16 epitope avoids primary modes of tumor evasion
- Enabling modalities: T Cell engager, ADC, CAR-T

Recent Transactions & Milestones

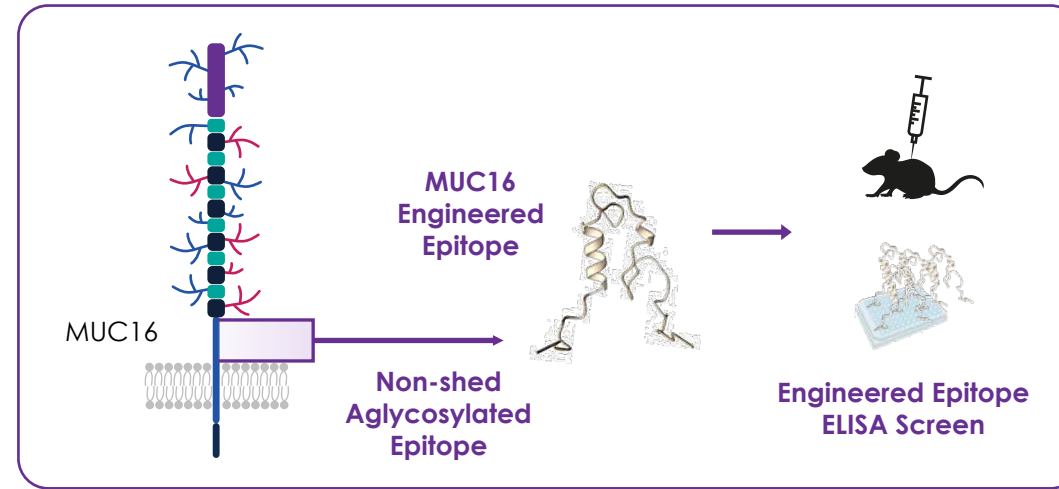


MUC16 Is Overexpressed and Shed by Tumor Cells



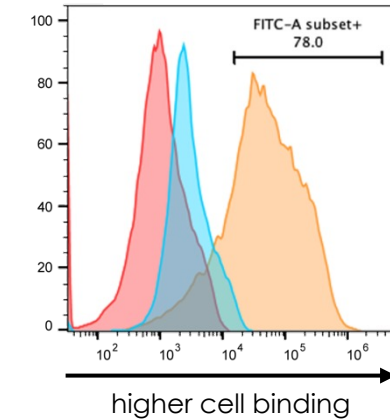
Immunizations Were Steered to a MUC16 Epitope that Avoids Epitope Shedding

Structural-epitope Immunization & Screening

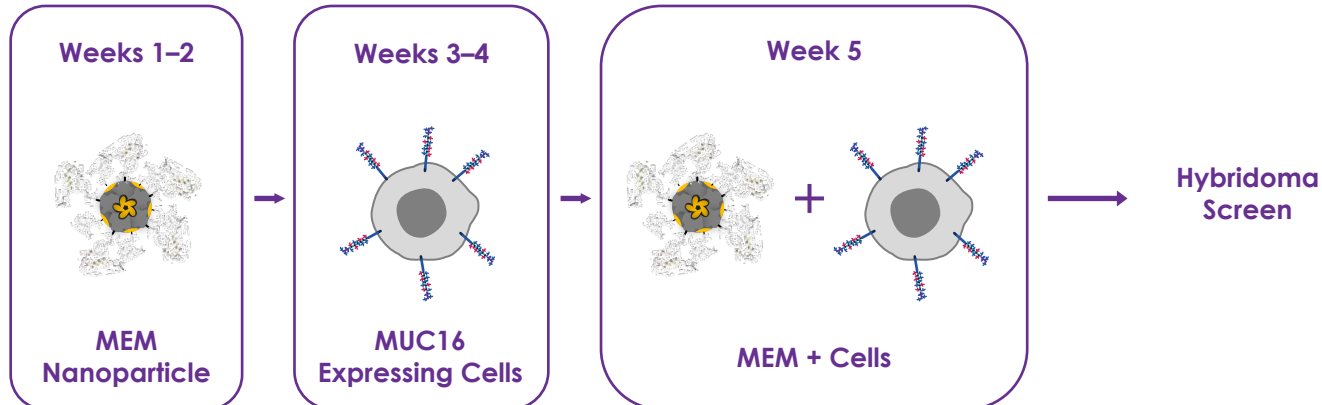


AI Discovery Engine

OVCAR-3 MUC16^{high} Cell Binding Screen

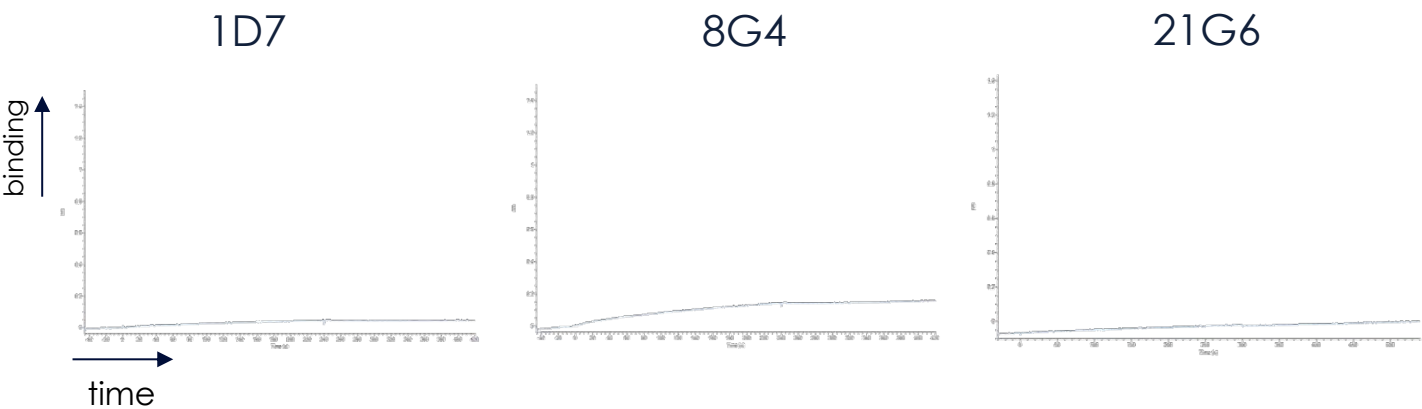
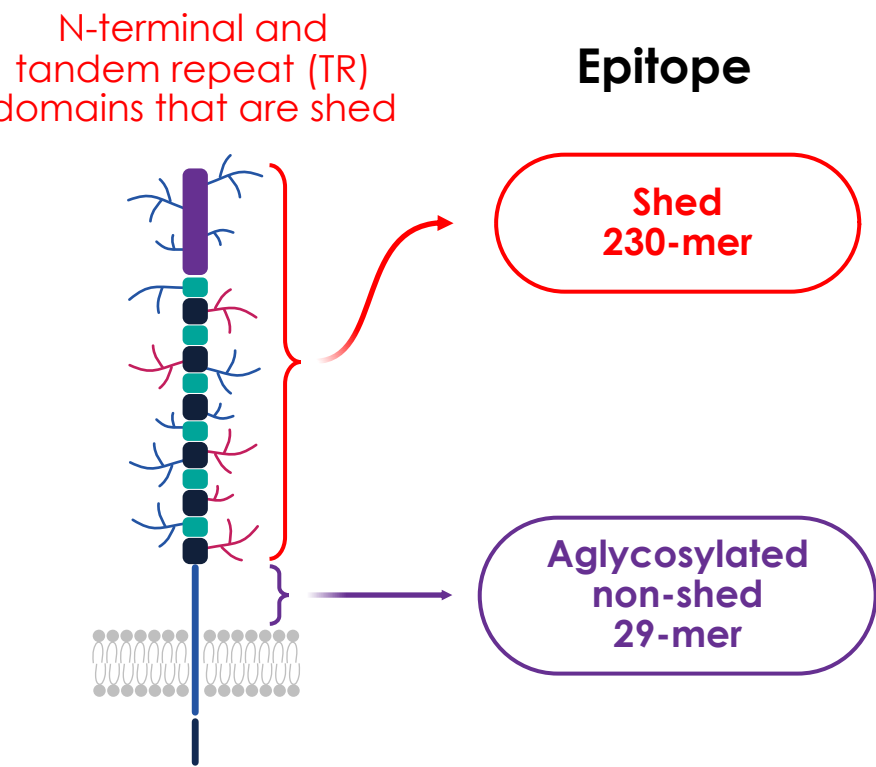


Engineered Epitope Prime + MUC16 Cell Boost

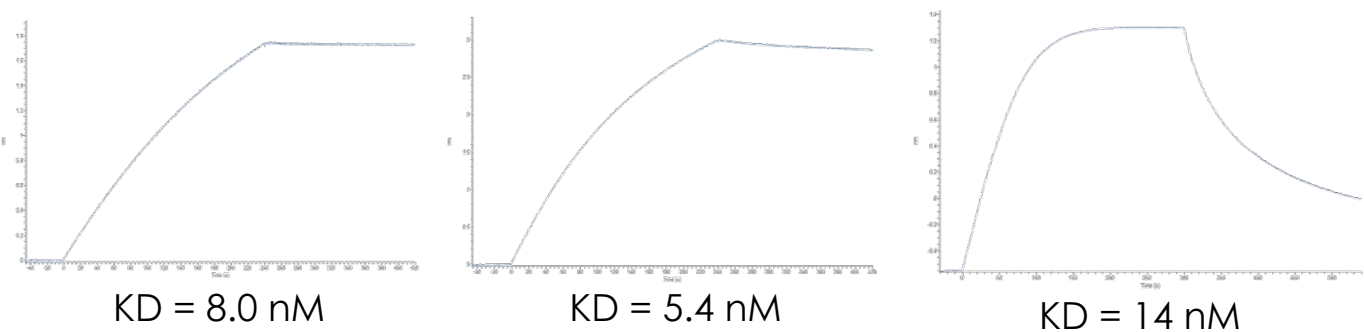


Top Three Hit Clones Bind the Non-Glycosylated MUC16 Epitope Closest to the Membrane

Hits do not bind shed 230-mer



Hits bind non-glycosylated non-shed 29-mer



→ O-glycosylation → N-glycosylation

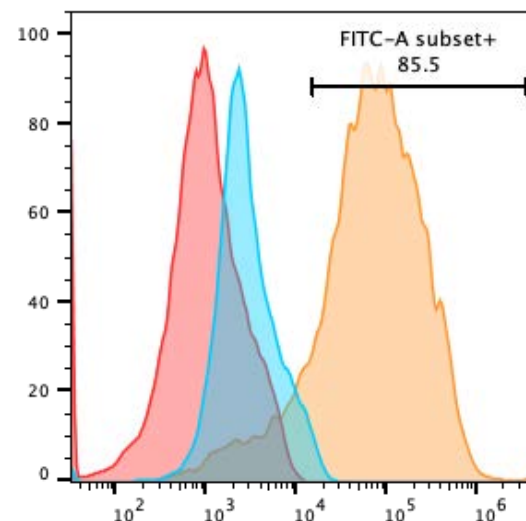
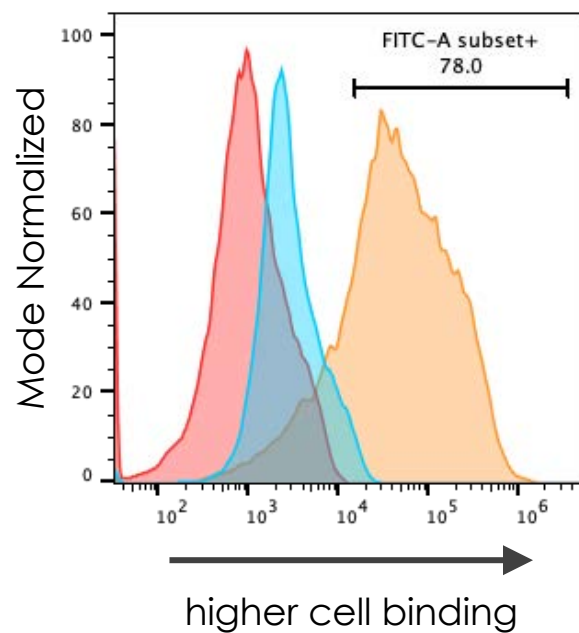


Top MUC16 Clone 8G4 Binds OVCAR-3 Cells Comparable to Regeneron Benchmark

Clone ID: 8G4
top clone

Regeneron
benchmark

- Unstained
- Secondary Only
- OVCAR-3 Cells



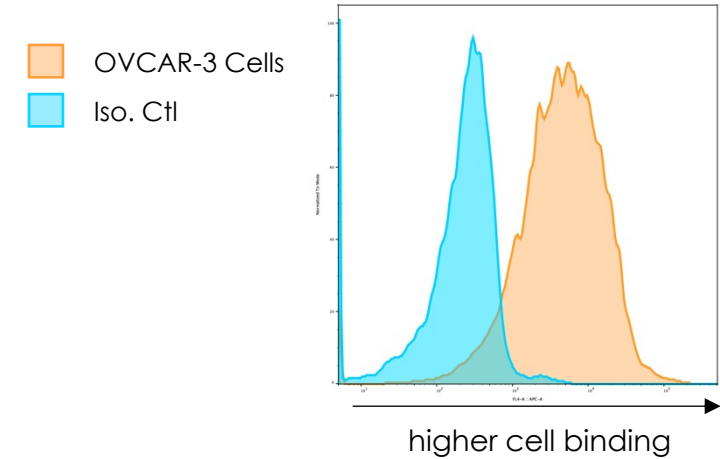
8G4 Clone Maintains OVCAR-3 Cell and MUC16 Epitope Binding in a Fully Human Framework

8G4 with fully human framework reduces immunogenicity risk

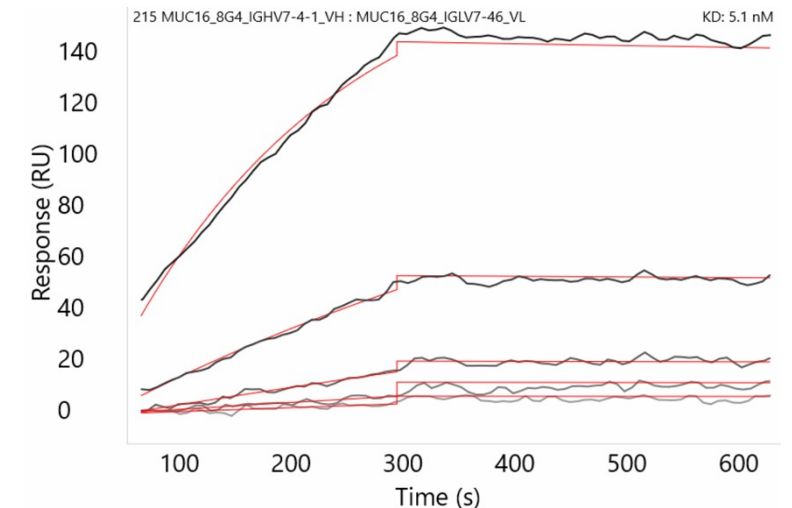
Glycosylated MUC16 membrane-proximal epitope SPR:

KD = 5.1 nM

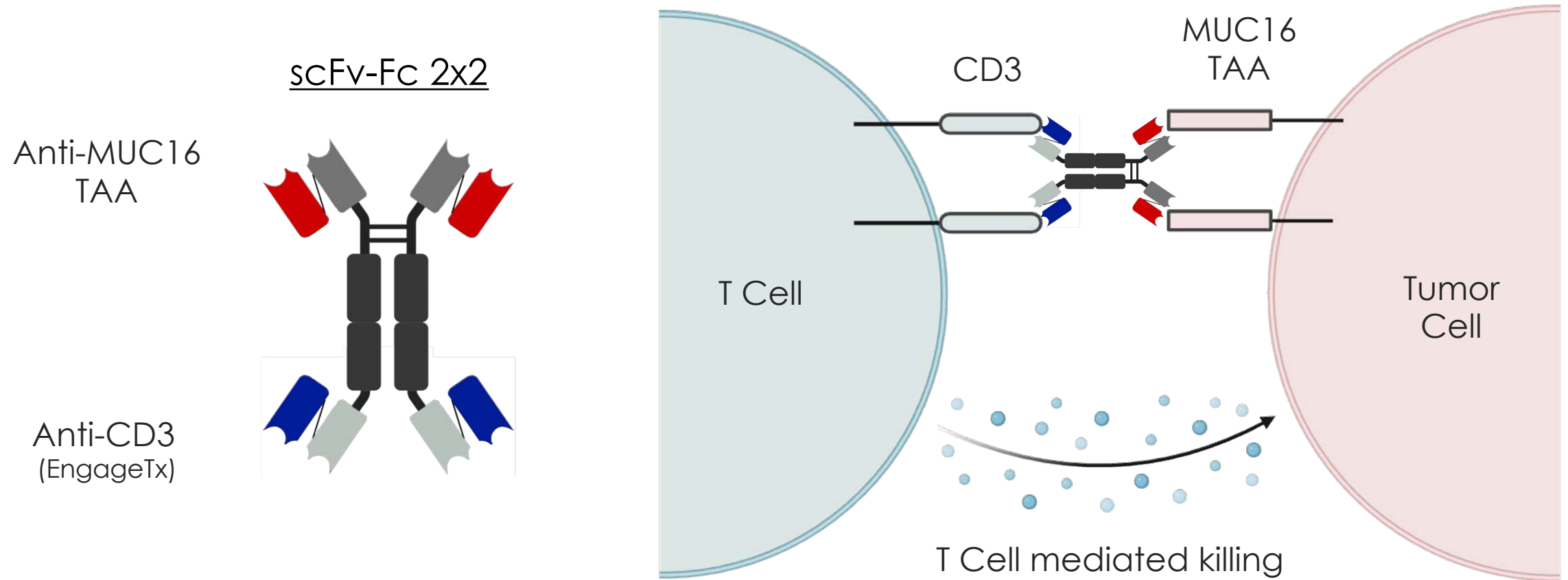
Cell binding



Epitope binding



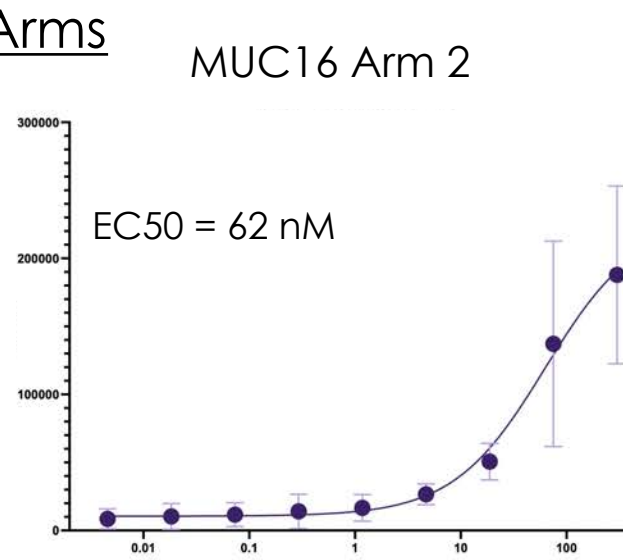
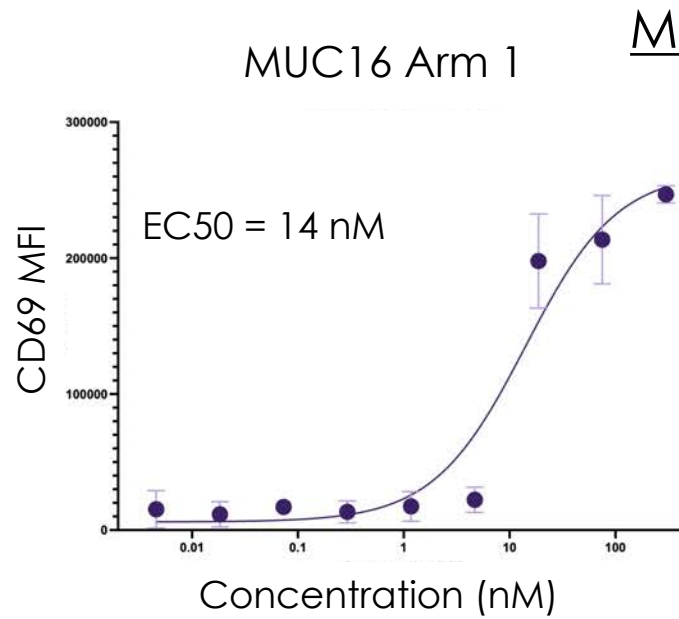
Efficient Expression with 2x2 Format: Anti-CD3 x MUC16 Bispecific T-Cell Engagers



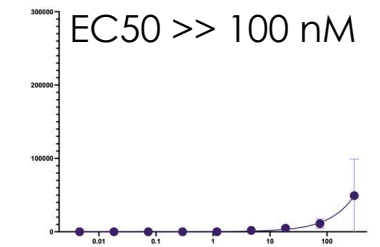
2X2 Anti-CD3 X MUC16 T Cell Engagers Stimulate T Cells in Donor PBMCs

CD3 Arms

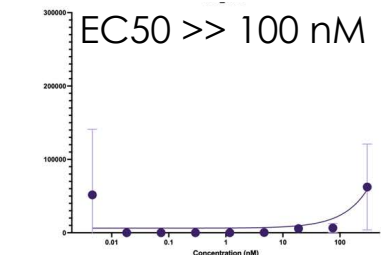
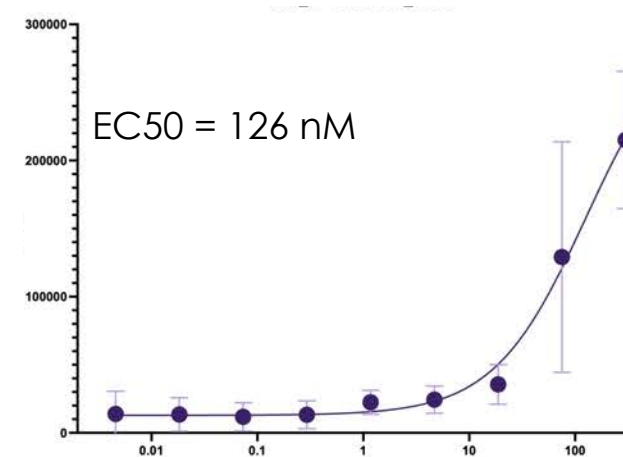
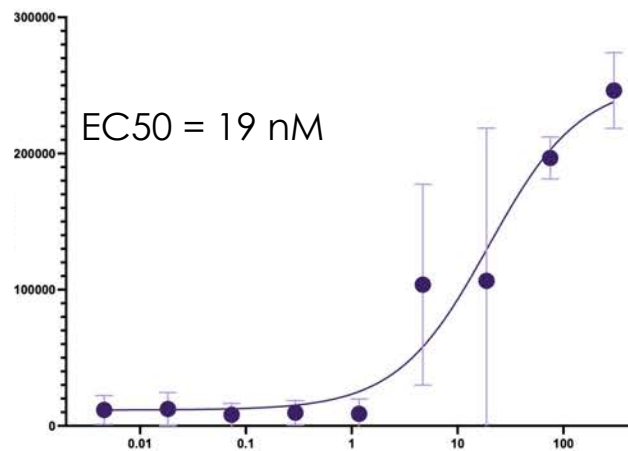
Epitope-Steered
Immunized Hit



(-)CD3 Arm only



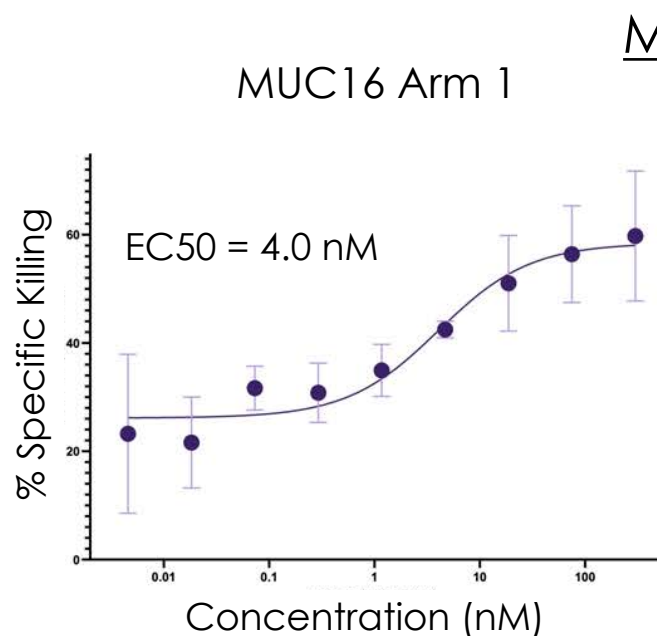
StableHu
Hit



2X2 Anti-CD3 X MUC16 T Cell Engagers Kill OVCAR-3 Ovarian Cancer Cells

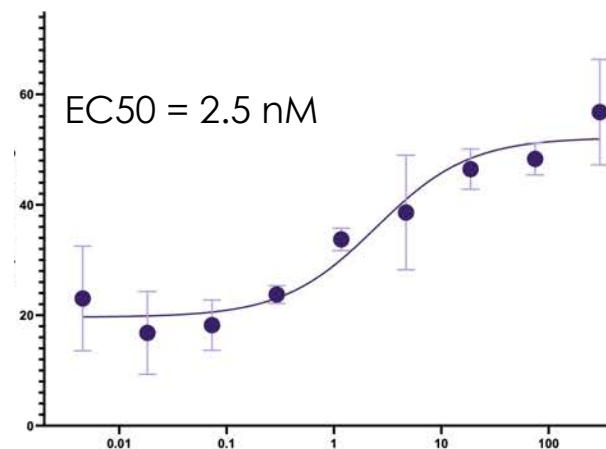
CD3 Arms

Epitope-Steered
Immunized Hit

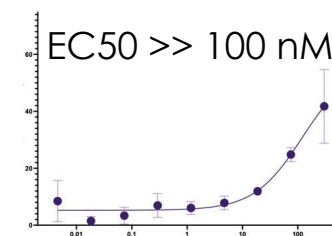


MUC16 Arms

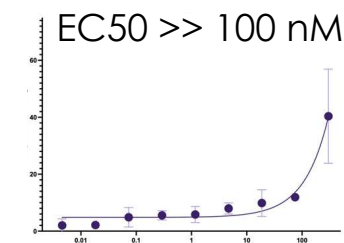
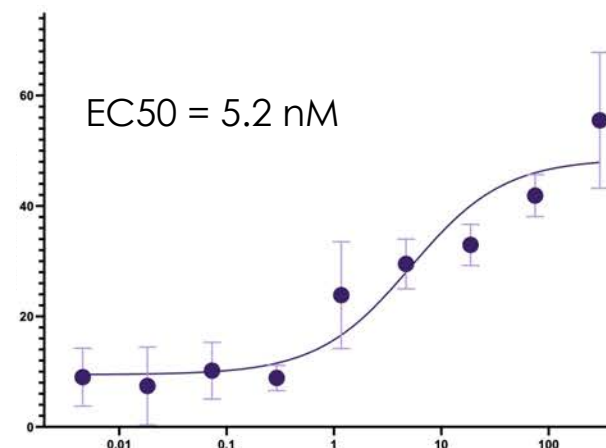
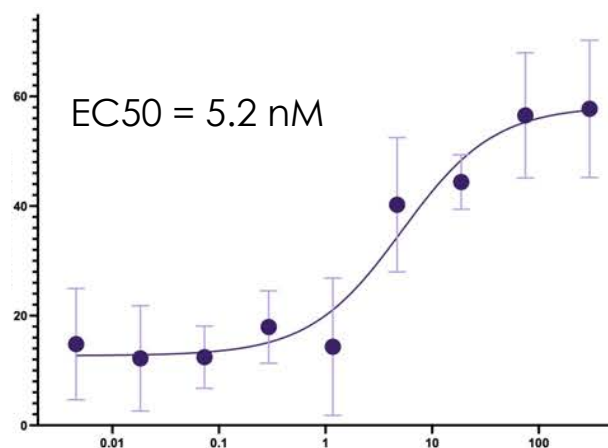
MUC16 Arm 2



(-)CD3 Arm only

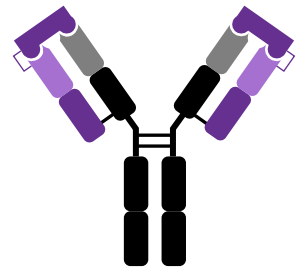


StableHu
Hit



ShieldTx Engineered Epitope Mask Conditionally Activates MUC16 and CD3 Hits

Engineered Epitope
Mask Intact

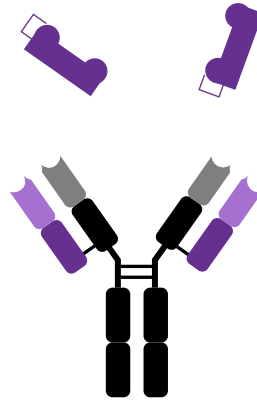


Inactive
Antibody

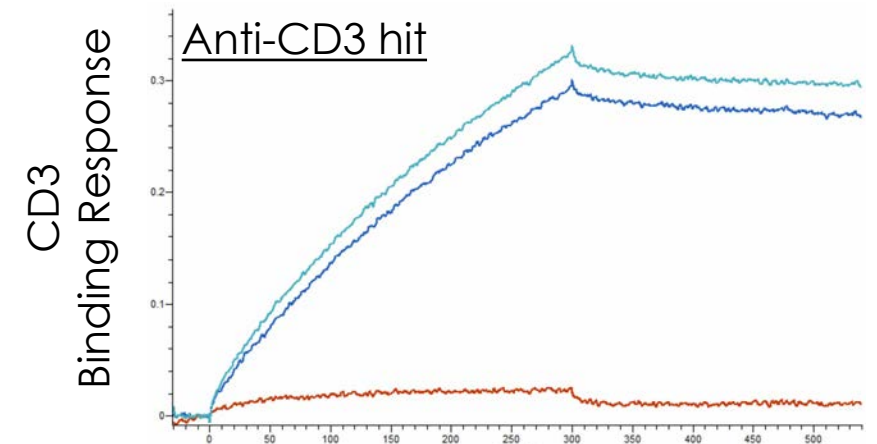
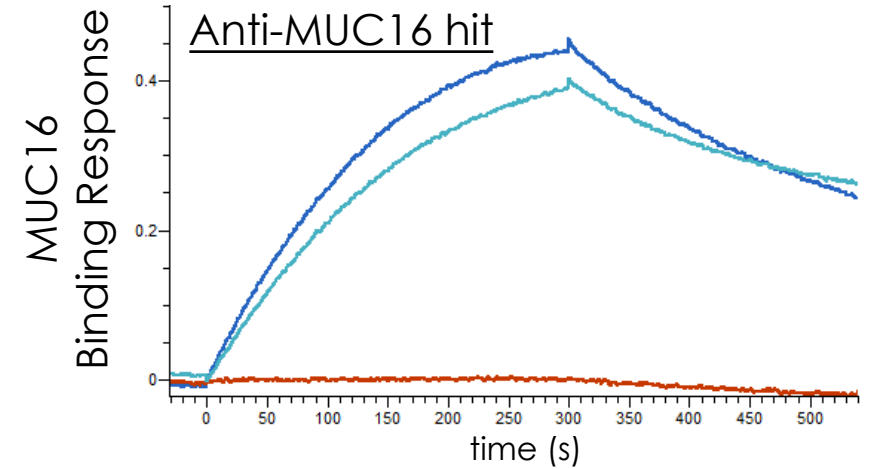
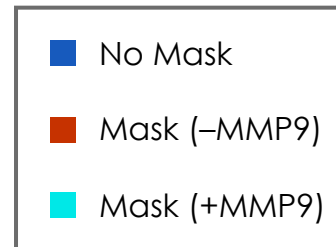
MMP
protease



Mask Cleavage



Active
Antibody



Anti-Trop-2 x CD3

Bi-Specific Antibody against Tumor-Specific
Trop-2 Cancer Cells

Trop-2 x CD3 Bi-Specific Antibody Potentially for Head & Neck and Other Cancer

Target Mechanism

Select killing cancer cells that up-regulate Trop-2 expression while improving safety margin in reducing cytokine release syndrome (CRS)

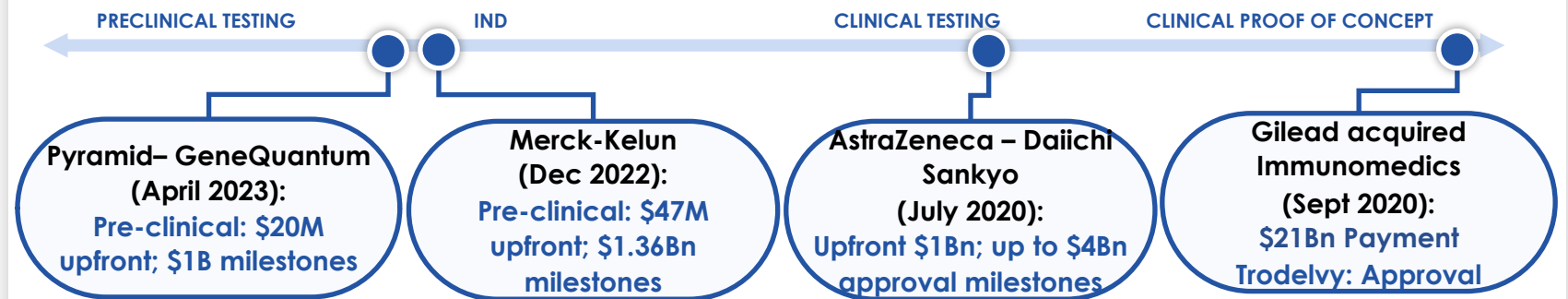
Potential Indications

- Head & neck cancer
- Lung cancer
- Ovarian cancer
- Breast cancer
- Pancreatic cancer

Differentiation / Opportunity

- Novel Trop-2 epitope with extreme high affinity to target
- Trop-2 binder with mouse/cyno/human cross reactive enables early safety profile optimization
- Optimal iBio CD3 engager with low CRS and cyno/human cross reactive

Recent Trop-2 ADC Transactions & Milestones



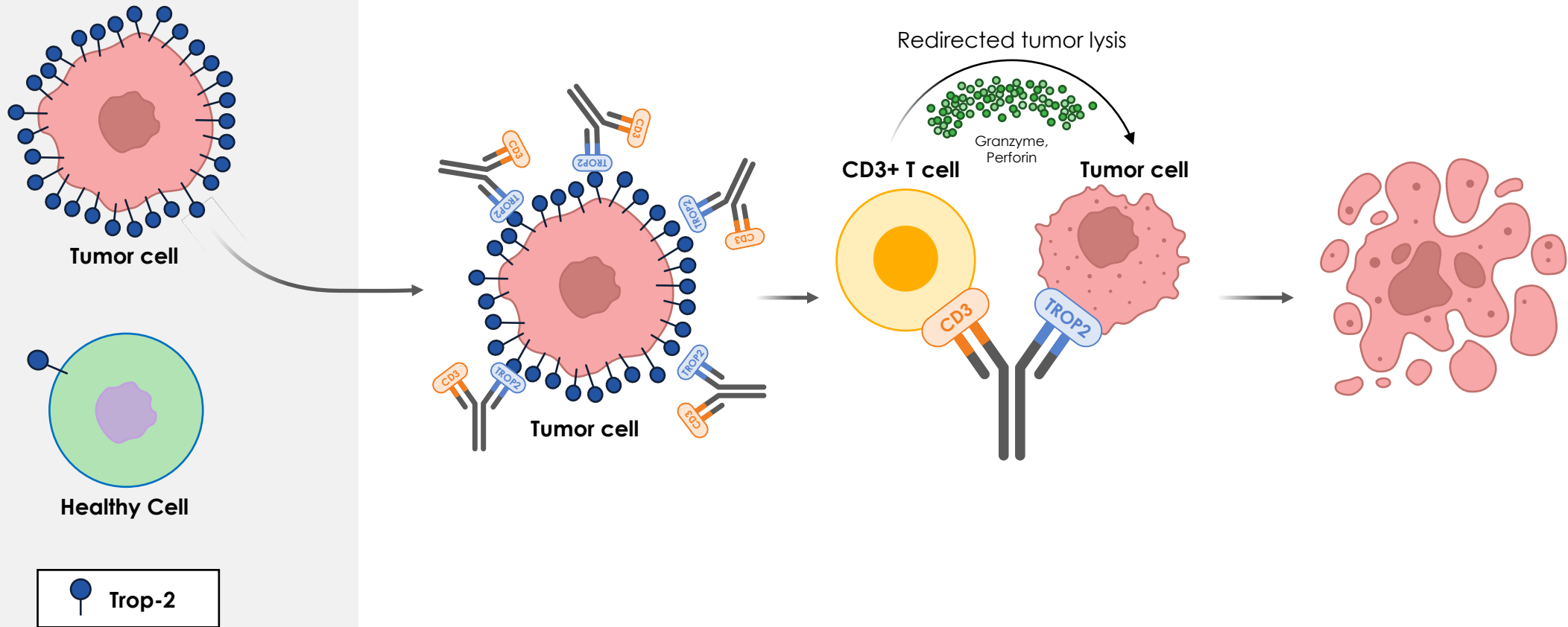
Trop-2 x CD3 Bi-Specific Antibody Selective Target Overexpress Trop-2 Cancer Cells

Tumor cells show significantly increased Trop-2 expression

Trop-2 x CD3 **binds** to tumor cells

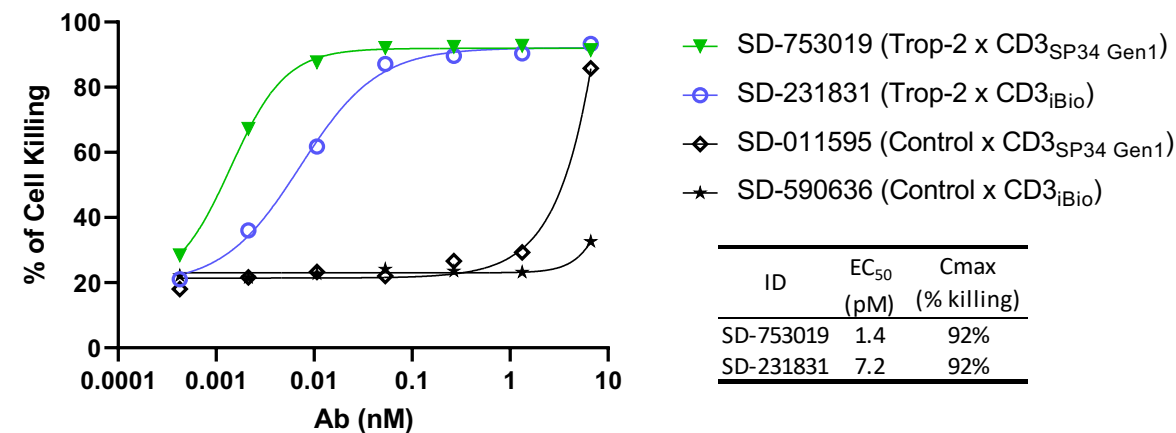
Trop-2 x CD3 **recruits** T cells to kill tumor cells

Tumor cell death with high Trop-2 expression

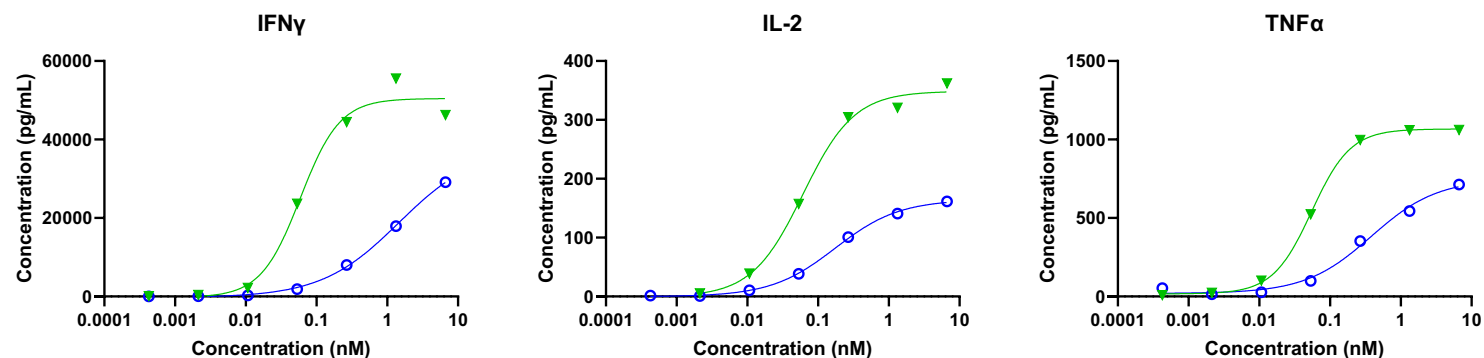


iBio's Trop-2 x CD3 Bi-Specific Antibody Potently Kills Tumor Cells with Low Cytokine Release

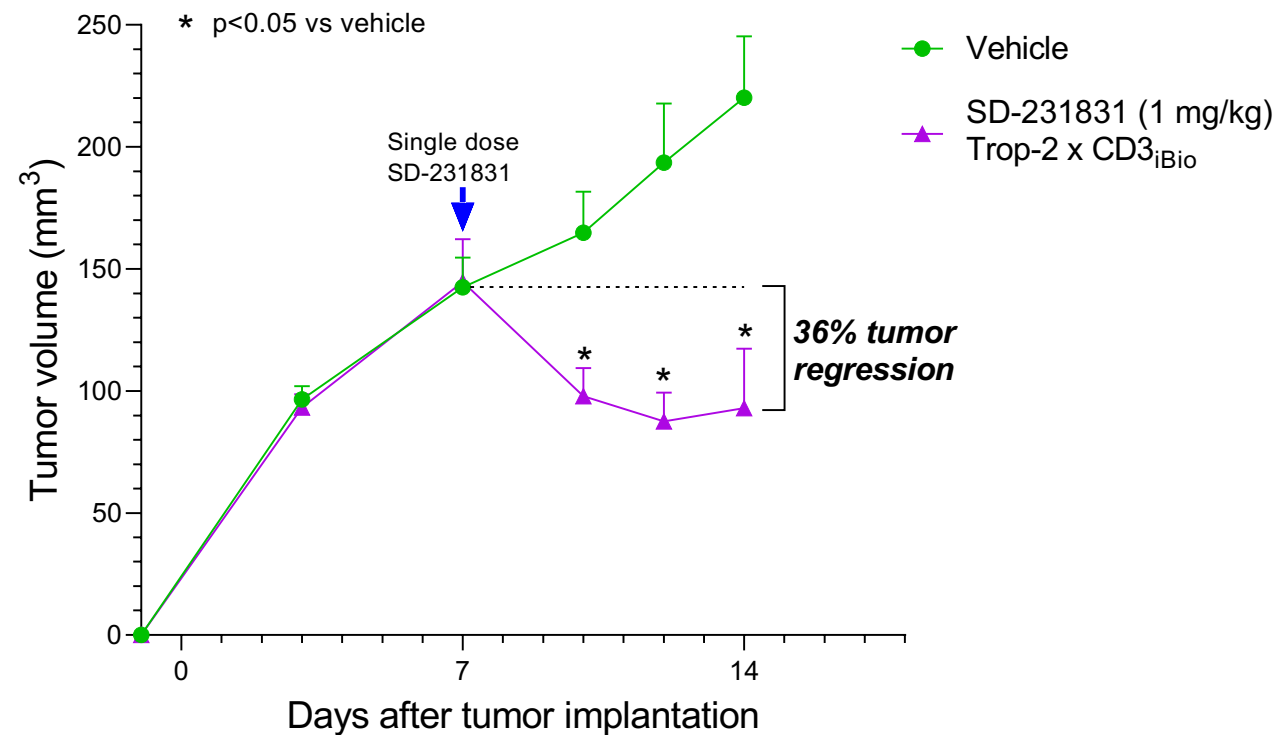
Potent Cancer Cell Killing



Minimal Cytokine Release



A Single Dose of iBio's Bispecific Trop-2 x CD3 Antibody Induces Tumor Regression in a Humanized Mouse Cancer Model



Anti-EGFRvIII

High ADCC mAb Against Tumor-Specific EGFRvIII Cells

EGFRvIII Potentially for Glioblastoma and Other Cancers

Target Mechanism

Binding a tumor-specific mutation of EGFR variant III with an afucosylated antibody for high ADCC.

EGFRvIII is constantly "switched on" which can lead to the development of a range of different cancers.

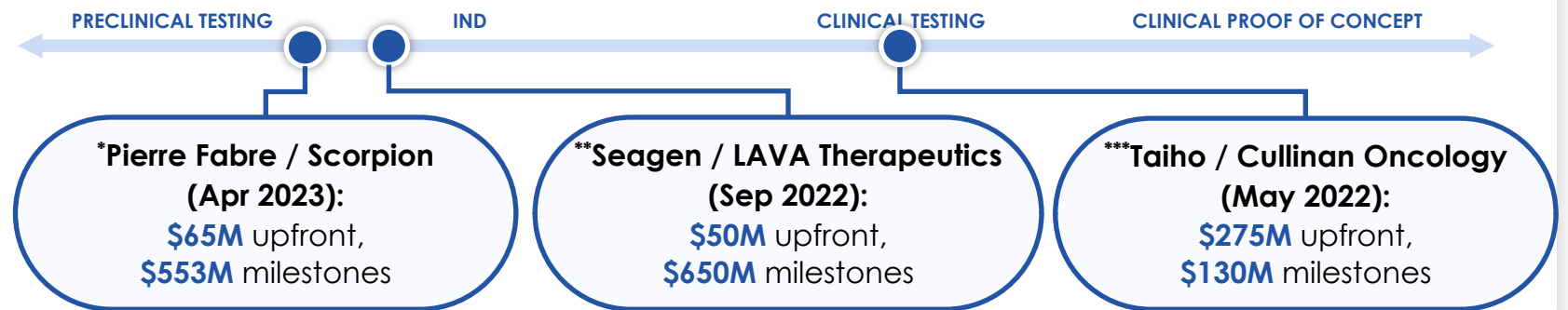
Potential Indications

- Glioblastoma
- Head & neck cancer
- Non-small cell lung cancer

Differentiation / Opportunity

- Novel EGFRvIII high ADCC mechanism, potentially further reducing toxicity & expanding therapeutic window
- Other enabling modalities: T Cell engager, ADC, CAR-T

Recent Transactions & Milestones



* Pierre Fabre / Scorpion: Scorpion licensed two preclinical-stage programs to Pierre Fabre which are targeted to specific EGFR mutations in lung cancer.

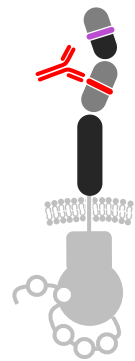
**Seagen transaction with LAVA Therapeutics was an exclusive license to LAVA-1223 (EGFR program), plus additional projects using Lava's platform.

***Taiho transaction to acquire Cullinan Oncology's subsidiary, Cullinan Pearl, which has worldwide rights outside of Japan to CLN-081/TAS6417 (EGFR mutant mAb).



iBio's Anti-EGFRvIII mAbs Selectively Kill EGFRvIII-Positive Tumor Cells and Not EGFR1-Expressing Cells in Healthy Tissues

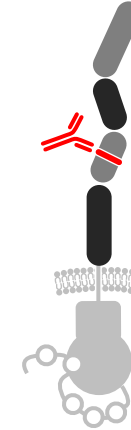
Non EGFRvIII specific mAbs kill cancer cells but can cause toxicity by binding to EGFR1 in skin cells



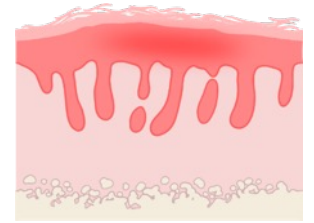
iBio mAb binding specifically to EGFRvIII



Tumor Size Reduction

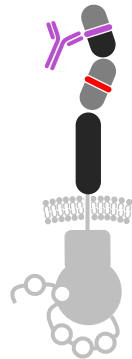


Non-EGFRvIII specific mAb binds to EGFR1 in skin



Skin toxicity

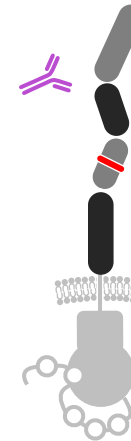
iBio's EGFRvIII-specific mAb exclusively kills cancer cells



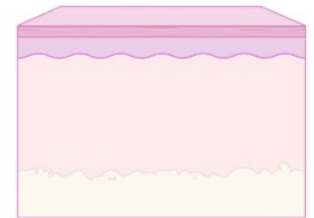
iBio mAb binding specifically to EGFRvIII



Tumor Size Reduction

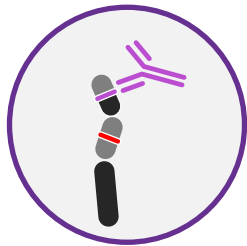


iBio mAb doesn't bind to EGFR1 in skin

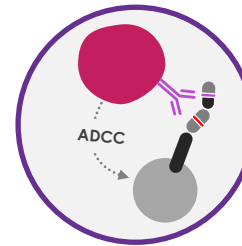
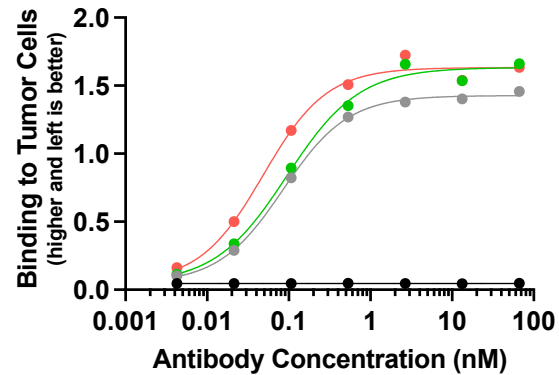


No skin damage

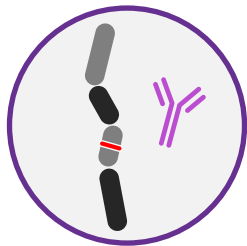
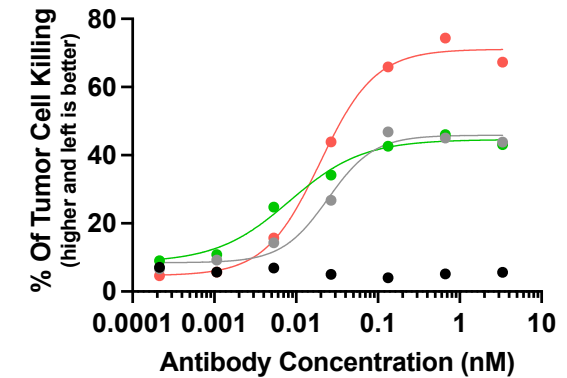
iBio's EGFRvIII-Selective mAbs Kill Tumor Cells without Affecting Healthy Cells



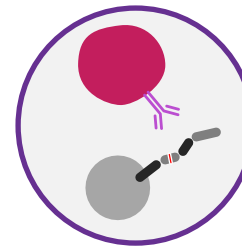
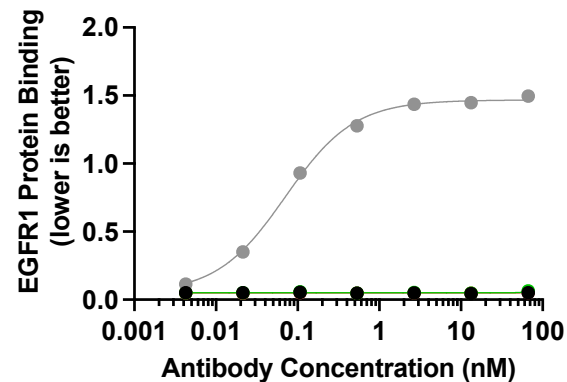
iBio EGFRvIII mAbs bind recombinant EGFRvIII



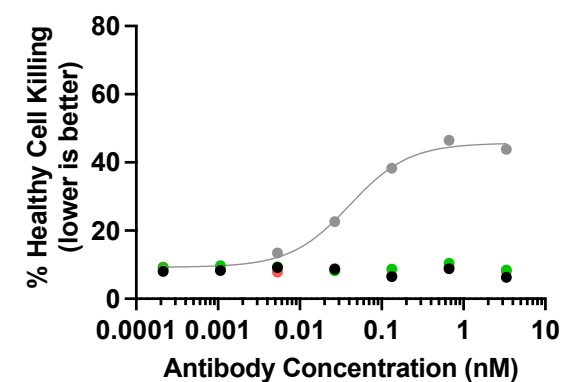
which leads to tumor cell killing



but not binding wild-type EGFR1



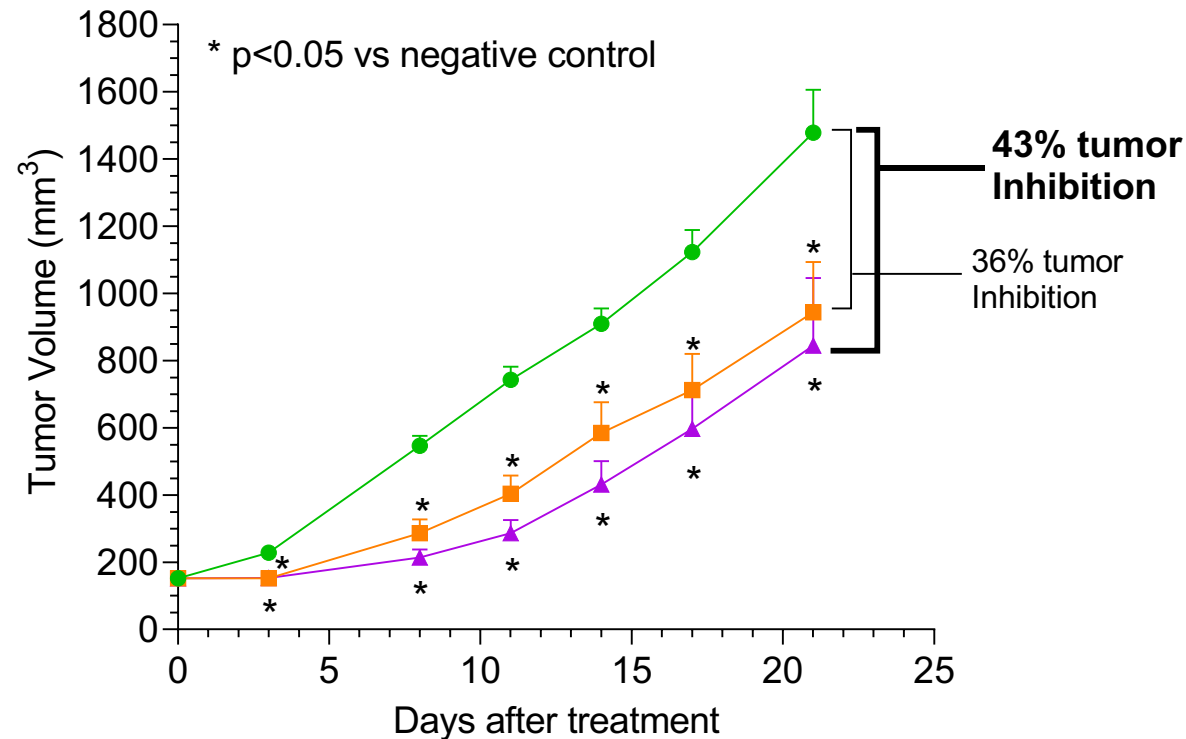
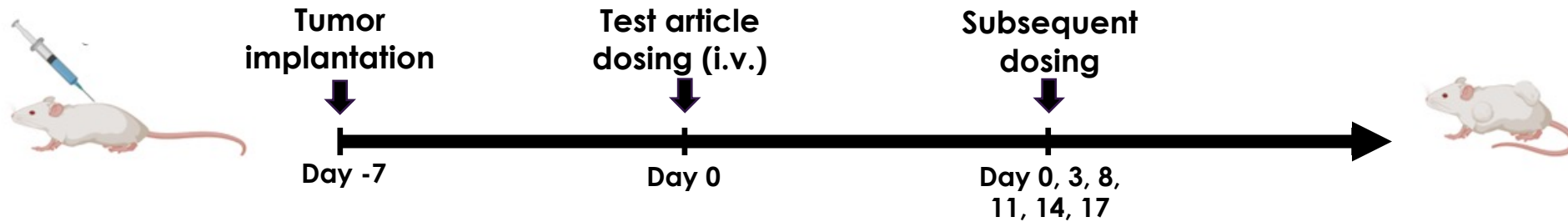
and thus not affecting healthy cells



- Negative control, EC_{50} = no binding
- Cetuximab, EC_{50} = 0.018 nM
- SD-233883, EC_{50} = 0.008 nM
- SD-710726, EC_{50} = 0.020 nM



iBio's EGFRvIII-Specific High-ADCC Antibody Inhibits Tumor Growth in an EGFRvIII Tumor Xenograft Mouse Model



- hlgG1 negative control (30 mg/kg)
- Cetuximab (30 mg/kg)
- ▲ SD-233883-afuc (30 mg/kg)

PD-1 Agonist

Supports Restoration of Homeostasis for Inflammatory Diseases

PD-1 Agonist Potentially to Alleviate Inflammatory Disease

Target mechanism

Selectively agonize PD-1 without antagonizing the natural PD-1:PD-L1 anti-inflammatory interaction

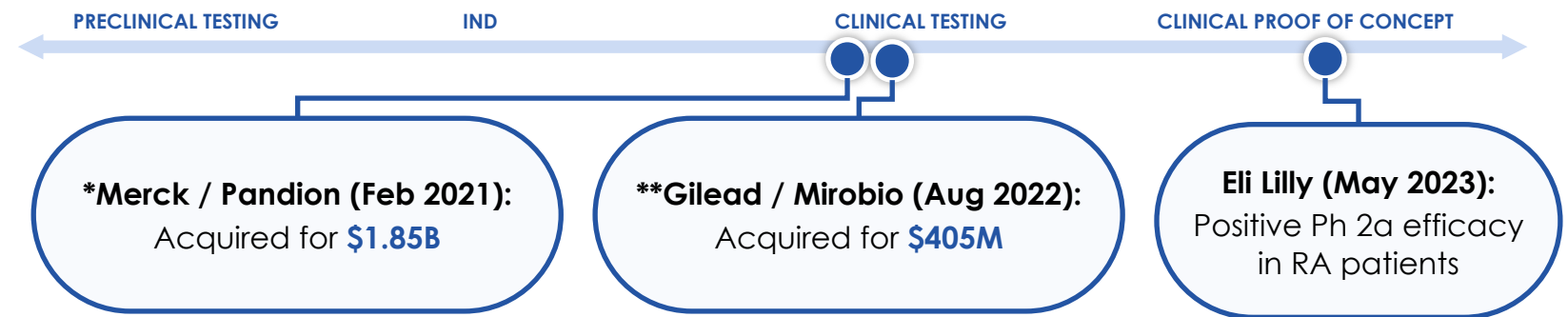
Potential indications

- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Broad application in treating inflammatory disease

Differentiation / opportunity

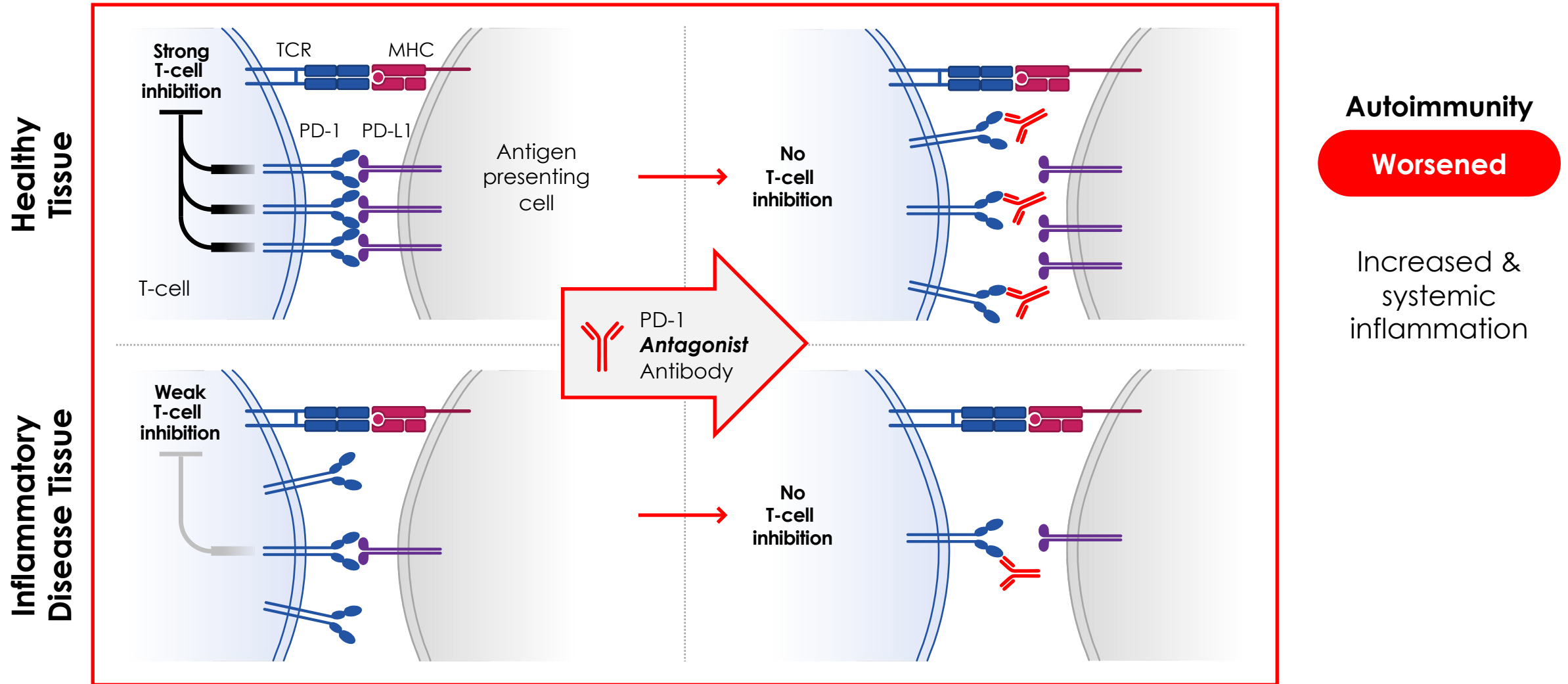
- Potent PD-1 agonism vs. benchmarks with in vitro reporter and primary cell assays

Recent Transactions & Milestones

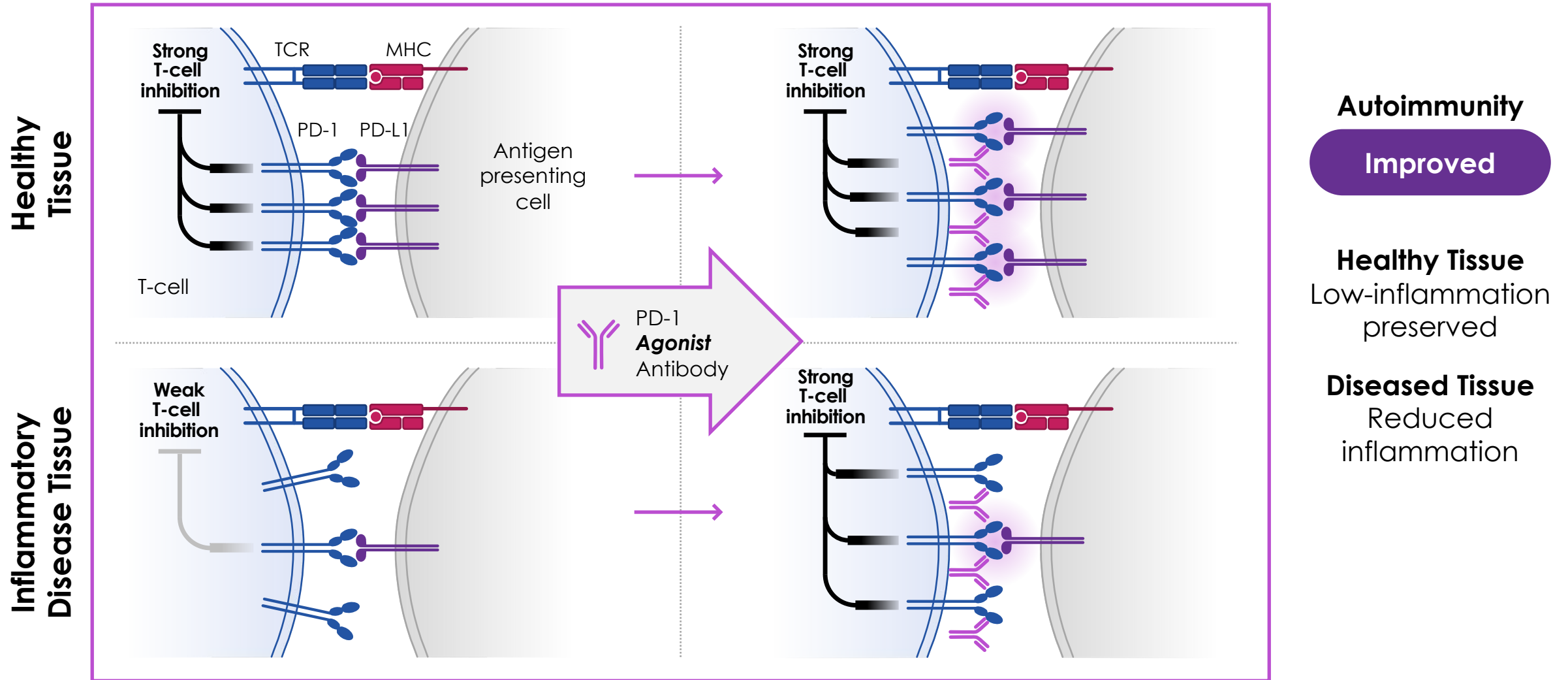


• Merck / Pandion: At the time of acquisition, Pandion pipeline including an IL-2 fusion drug in phase 1a, as well as group of preclinical PD-1 agonists.
** Gilead / Mirobio: Mirobio pipeline at time of deal included a phase 1 BTLA (checkpoint) agonist as well as preclinical programs which included a PD-1 agonist.

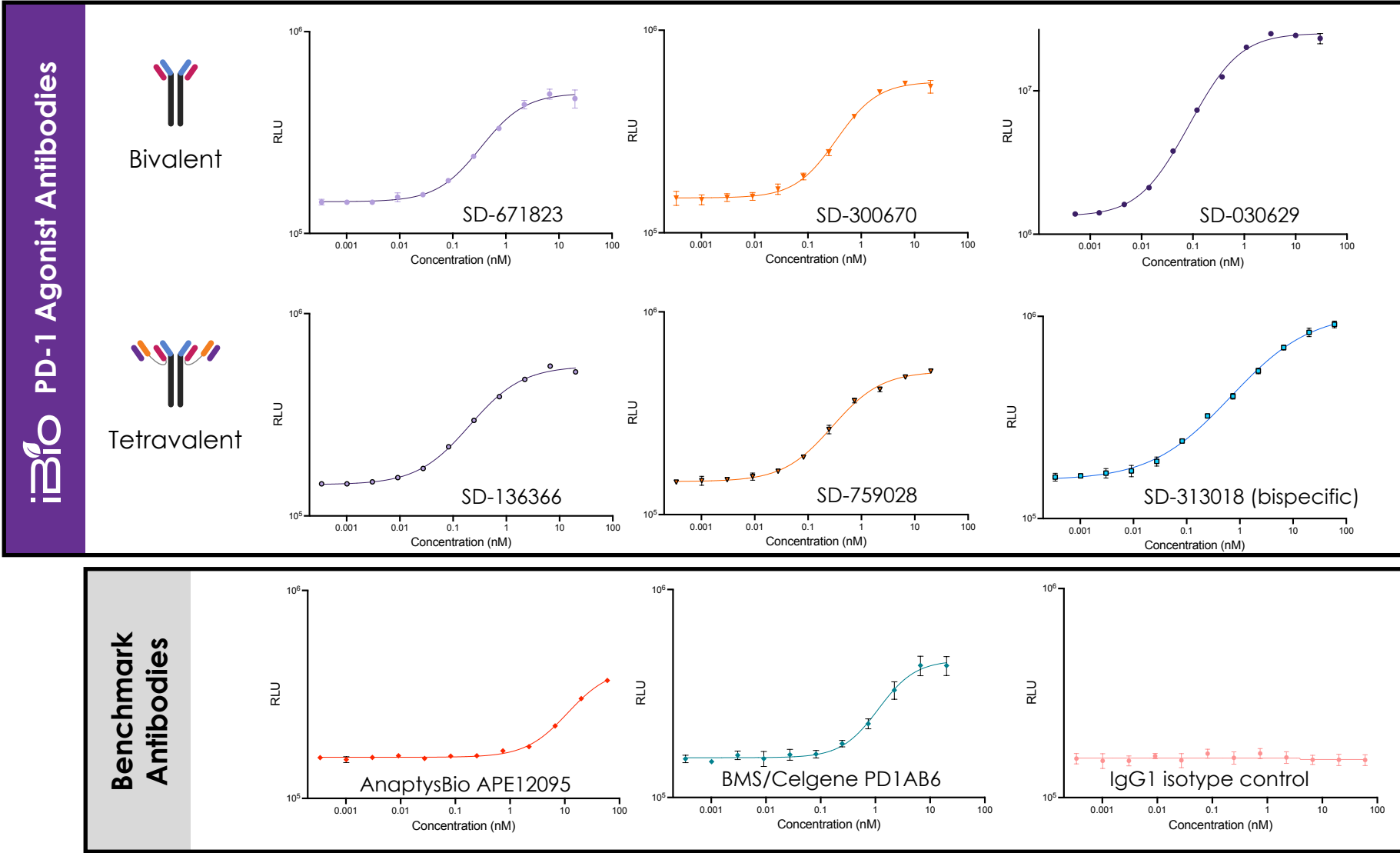
Antagonizing PD-1 with PD-L1 Blocking Worsens Autoimmunity and Systemic Inflammation



Agonizing PD-1 Without Blocking PD-L1 Restores Activated T-Cell Suppression



In vitro PD-1 Agonism Equals or Surpasses Benchmarks and PD-L1



Ab ID	EC50 (nM)
SD-671823	0.88
SD-300670	0.31
SD-030629	0.36
SD-136366	0.28
SD-759028	0.52
SD-313018 (bispecific)	0.30
AnaptysBio APE12095	17.4
BMS/Celgene PD1AB6	0.76
IgG1 isotype control	inactive



Primary T-Cell Suppression Equals or Surpasses Benchmarks and PD-L1

