



## **Unleashing the Power of the Immune System to Fight Cancer**

**Investor Presentation**  
April 2024



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## Robust Clinical Data in Breast and Pancreatic Cancer

- » Randomized and Open-Label Phase 1/2 studies demonstrate meaningful improvements in overall response rate, progression-free survival, and overall survival

## Differentiated Approach to Immunotherapy

- » Systemically dosed immunotherapeutic agent that delivers dsRNA to stimulate the immune system
- » Can be dosed in combination with targeted agents, chemotherapy or checkpoint inhibitors

## Favorable Safety, Positive Translational Data

- » Favorable safety profile
- » Translational data (CeITIL scores, TIL counts) show immunotherapy MOA in the tumor/bloodstream

## Poised to Begin Registrational Studies

- » Guidance on breast cancer registration plan expected in H1 2024
- » Pancreatic Cancer Adaptive registration-enabling study intended to begin in 2024

## Strong Team, Collaborations, Cash

- » Experienced team, supported by collaborations with Pfizer, Roche, Merck and others, Fast Track Designations, and cash of \$34.9 million<sup>1</sup>, providing a runway into 2025

# Pipeline Includes Two Registration Opportunities

|                   | HR+ / HER2-<br>Breast Cancer   | First-line Advanced / Metastatic<br>Pancreatic Cancer  |
|-------------------|--|--|
| <b>Status</b>     | Positive data reported from two randomized phase 2 trials (IND-213 & BRACELET-1)   | Phase 1/2 updated data reported October 2023   |
| <b>Key Data</b>   | <p>Statistically significant near doubling of median overall survival observed in IND-213 (n=57)</p> <p>Robust improvement in PFS (HR=0.29) &amp; 2.8-fold increase in confirmed ORR in BRACELET-1 (n=48*)</p> | <p>62% Objective response rate</p> <p>7.2 months Median PFS</p> <p>10.6 months interim Median OS</p> <p>46% 12-month survival rate</p> |
| <b>Next Steps</b> | Advancing to a licensure-enabling study  | Advancing to a licensure-enabling study  |

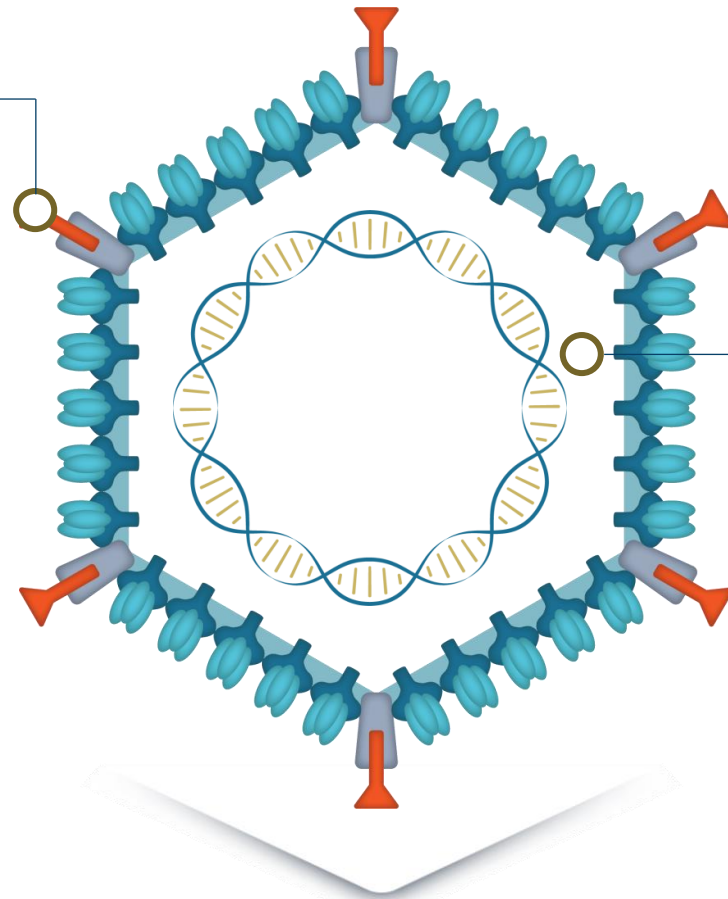
**Both programs have U.S. FDA Fast Track Designation**

\*Trial included 48 patients across 3 cohorts with improvement in PFS and ORR seen between paclitaxel + pelareorep cohort (n=16) vs. paclitaxel monotherapy cohort (n=15). Third cohort evaluated paclitaxel + pelareorep + avelumab (n=17); PFS: Progression-free survival; ORR: Overall response rate; HR: Hazard Ratio; OS: Overall survival

# Pelareorep is a 1<sup>st</sup> in Class, Immunotherapeutic Agent

An unmodified, non-pathogenic reovirus

Selectively replicates in  
cancerous cells

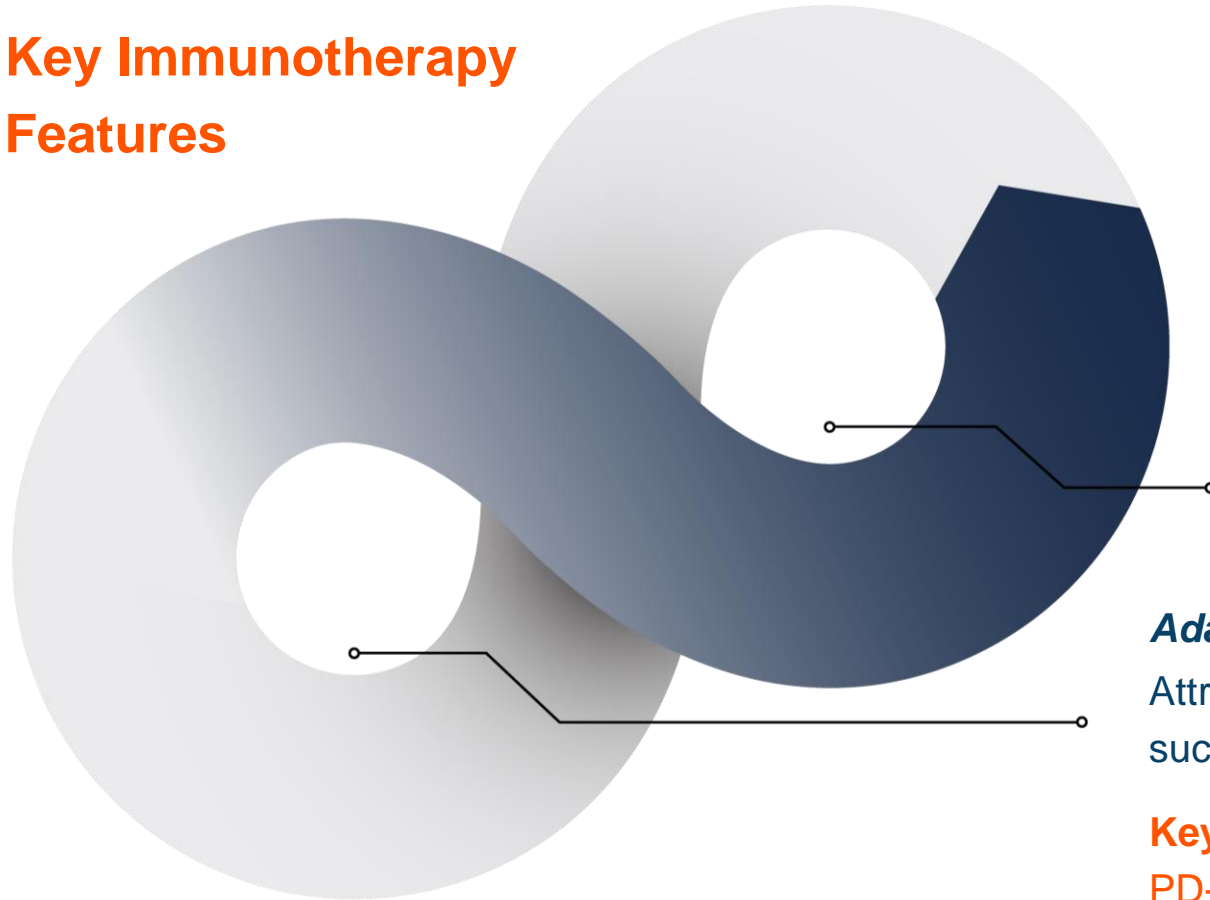


Enables the accumulation of  
double-stranded RNA  
(dsRNA) that stimulates the  
immune system

Leads to the activation of the Innate and  
Adaptive Immune System

Key differentiators: Activation of the Innate and Adaptive Immune System, tumor microenvironment remodeling

## Key Immunotherapy Features



### ***Innate Immune System Activation***

Promotes expression of interferons and inflammatory cytokines to promote recruitment and activation of immune cells such as dendritic cells to drive innate and adaptive immune response

### **Key Translational Metrics**

Interferon levels, other immunologically relevant chemokines and cytokines

### ***Adaptive Immune System Activation***

Attract NK cells, leading to the engagement of key T cell populations such as TILs that drive tumor microenvironment remodeling

### **Key Translational Metrics**

PD-L1 expression, detectable pathological changes including cell death and inflammation (TILs)



# Pelareorep in HR+ / HER2- Breast Cancer



# Breast Cancer Registrational Strategy Supported by Data from Two Randomized Trials and a Translational Study

## Phase 2 Studies Highlight Benefit with Paclitaxel

- » Positive data from BRACELET-1 and IND-213 randomized trials showed meaningful improvements in response rates and survival for patients in the pelareorep/paclitaxel combination arms

## Favorable Overall Safety

- » Manageable safety profile, consistent with prior reported results for paclitaxel, with  $\leq 20\%$  grade 3 (or greater) adverse events

## Consistent Translational Data

- » Data from BRACELET-1 and AWARE-1 studies consistently show that pelareorep produces an expansion of T cell clones and/or increase in CeTIL scores and peripheral TIL counts

## BRACELET-1 Survival Data Next Milestone

- » Multiple patients in the pelareorep/paclitaxel arm continue to be followed for survival  
Overall survival expected to be reported in 2024

## Registrational Trial Plan

- » Guidance on the registration path expected to be provided in H1 2024  
Design expected to reflect positive PFS data from BRACELET-1's pelareorep/paclitaxel arm



## Monotherapy Study

Phase 1

Demonstrated pelareorep's single agent activity in HR+/HER2- breast cancer



## Randomized Phase 2 study in mBC comparing pelareorep (pela) + paclitaxel (PTX) vs. PTX alone

IND-213

Provided clinical POC by demonstrating a statistically significant improvement in overall survival



## Window-of-opportunity study in breast cancer examining pelareorep-mediated changes to the TME

AWARE-1

Confirmed pelareorep's immunotherapeutic mechanism of action



## Randomized phase 2 study in HR+/HER2- mBC comparing PTX, pela + PTX, & pela + PTX + avelumab

BRACELET-1

Confirmed positive data of IND-213: Robust improvement in ORR & PFS (HR=0.29)



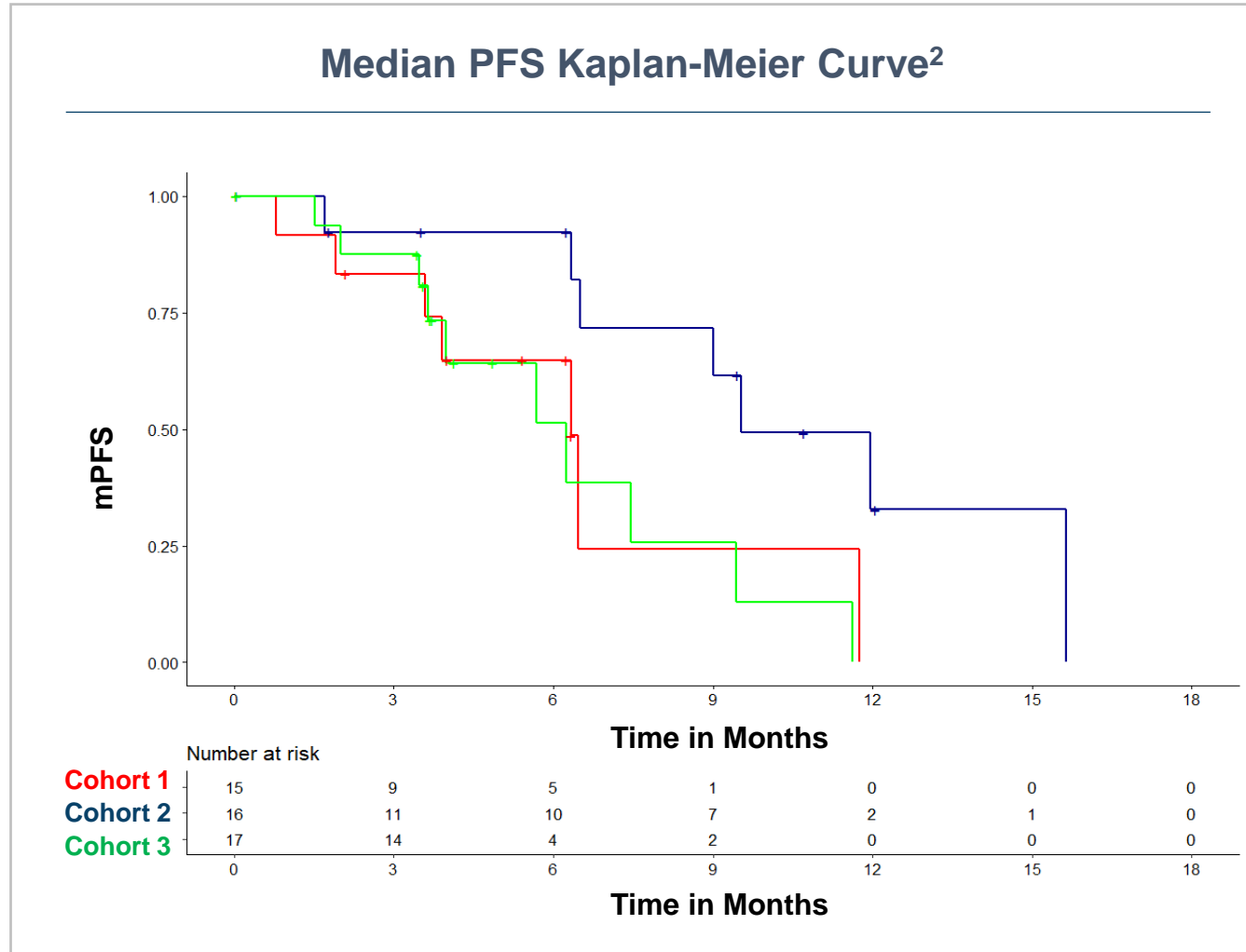
## Registrational study in HR+/HER2- mBC

Reg. Study

Randomized trial of pelareorep-paclitaxel combination vs. paclitaxel monotherapy



# BRACELET-1 Study Showed Robust Improvement in mPFS for the Pelareorep + Paclitaxel Arm<sup>1</sup>



|                                | <b>Paclitaxel (PTX) Monotherapy</b> | <b>PTX + Pelareorep</b>             | <b>PTX + Pelareorep + Avelumab</b>  |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Median PFS (months)</b>     | <b>6.3</b><br>(95% CI: 3.9, NR)     | <b>9.5</b><br>(95% CI: 6.5, NR)     | <b>6.2</b><br>(95% CI: 4.0, NR)     |
| <b>HR vs. PTX Mono-therapy</b> | -                                   | <b>0.29</b><br>(95% CI: 0.09, 0.98) | <b>1.31</b><br>(95% CI: 0.47, 3.65) |
| <b>12-Month PFS Rate (%)</b>   | <b>0</b><br>(95% CI: -, -)          | <b>32.8</b><br>(95% CI: 11.7, 92.4) | <b>0</b><br>(95% CI: -, -)          |

<sup>1</sup>Data from a March 3, 2023 cut-off date. Numbers presented may change as they are derived from an unlocked database

<sup>2</sup>Data include all patients enrolled in trial. Response data presented by Clark et al. at ASCO 2023 included the 45 randomized patients and excluded participants in the three-patient safety run-in.

mPFS: median progression-free survival; PFS: Progression-free survival; CI: Confidence interval; NR: Not reached; HR: Hazard ratio

# BRACELET-1 Data Show Benefits in Pelareorep + Paclitaxel Arm<sup>1</sup>

| Response Measures/<br>Study arms <sup>2</sup> | PTX Monotherapy<br>(n=15) | PTX + Pelareorep<br>(n=16)           | PTX + Pelareorep +<br>Avelumab (n=17) <sup>3</sup> |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Confirmed ORR Over<br>Course of Trial         | 13.3%                     | <b>37.5%</b>                         | 17.6%  |
| mPFS (months)                                 | 6.3<br>(95% CI: 3.9, NR)  | <b>9.5</b><br>(95% CI: 6.5, NR)      | 6.2<br>(95% CI: 4.0, NR)                           |
| PFS Hazard Ratio vs.<br>PTX Monotherapy       | -                         | <b>0.29</b><br>(95% CI: 0.09, 0.98)  | 1.31<br>(95% CI: 0.47, 3.65)                       |
| 12-Month PFS Rate (%)                         | 0<br>(95% CI: -, -)       | <b>32.8%</b><br>(95% CI: 11.7, 92.4) | 0<br>(95% CI: -, -)                                |

ORR: Objective response rate; mPFS: median Progression-Free Survival; PFS: Progression-Free Survival; PTX: paclitaxel; OS: Overall Survival; mOS: median Overall Survival;

<sup>1</sup>Data from a March 3, 2023 cut-off date. Numbers presented may change as they are derived from an unlocked database.

<sup>2</sup>Response based on RECIST V1.1 investigator assessment.

<sup>3</sup>Data include all patients enrolled in trial. Response data presented by Clark et al. at ASCO 2023 included the 45 randomized patients and excluded participants in the three-patient safety run-in in cohort  
CI: Confidence interval; NR: Not reached.

# Pelareorep Treatment Led to a Statistically Significant Improvement in mOS in Phase 2 Breast Cancer Trial IND-213

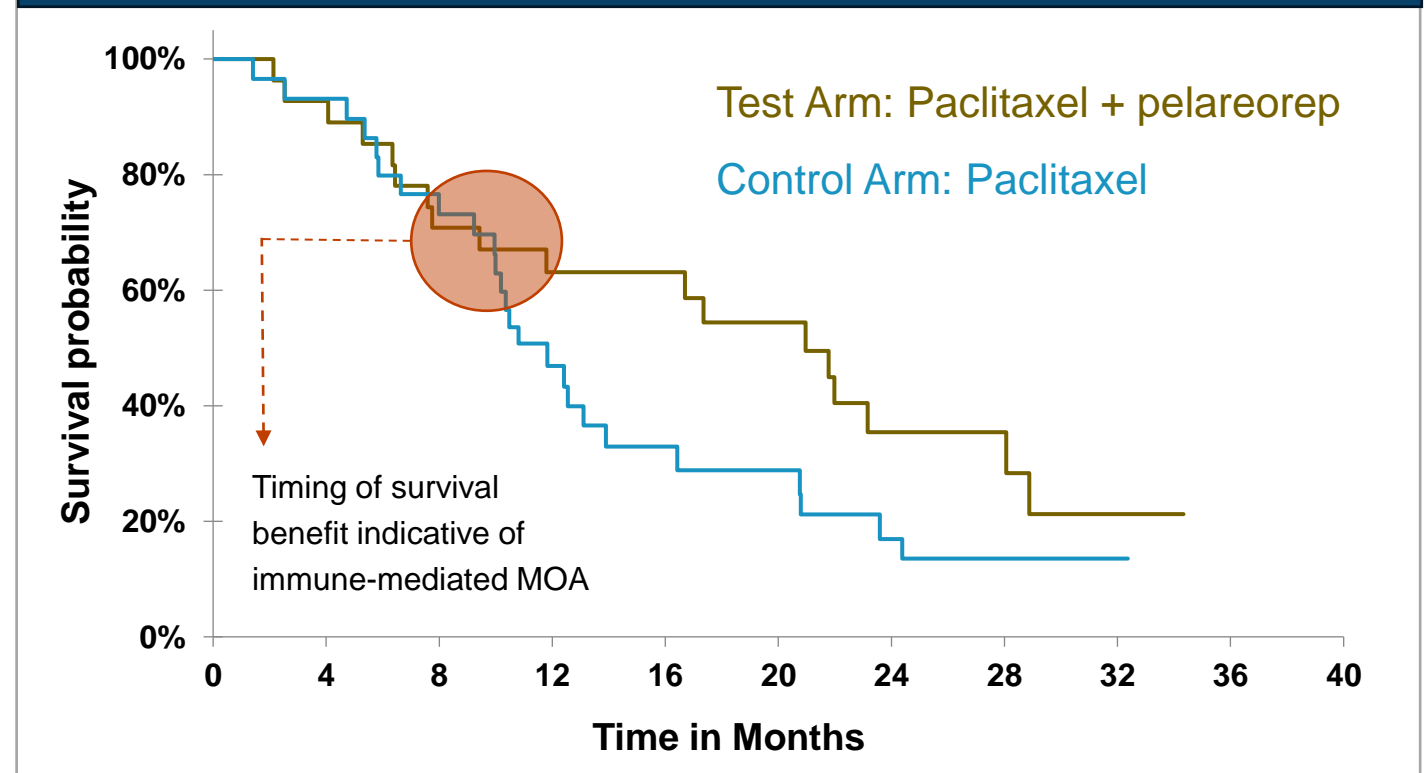
## Phase 2 All Subtypes (n = 74)

|         |                             |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| HR      | 0.65                        |
| p       | 0.1 (powered to 90%)        |
| mOS     | 17.4 months vs. 10.4 months |
| Test    | n = 36                      |
| Control | n = 38                      |

## HR+/HER2- Patients (n = 57)

|         |                            |
|---------|----------------------------|
| HR      | 0.60                       |
| p       | 0.1 (powered to 90%)       |
| mOS     | 21.0 months vs 10.8 months |
| Test    | n = 28                     |
| Control | n = 29                     |

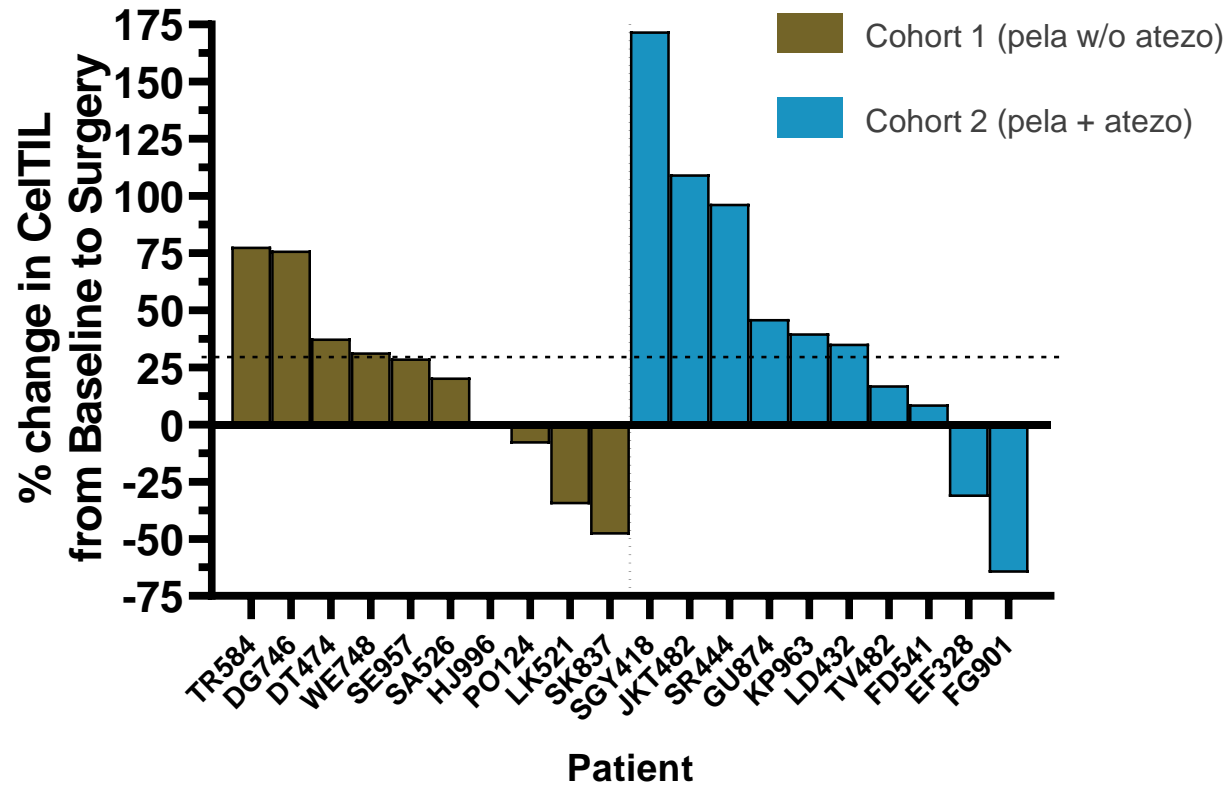
## Overall survival for the HR+/HER2- patients in IND-213 study of metastatic breast cancer (n = 57)



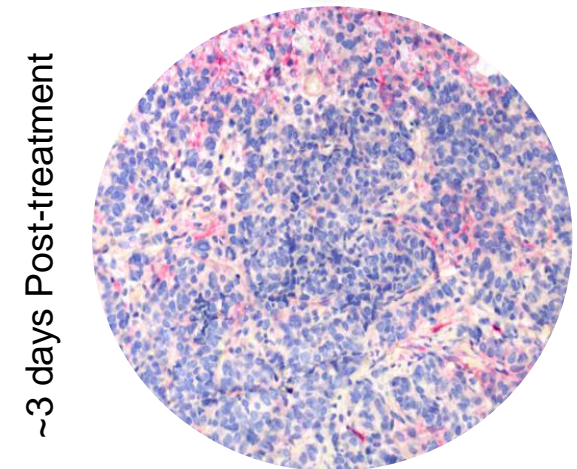
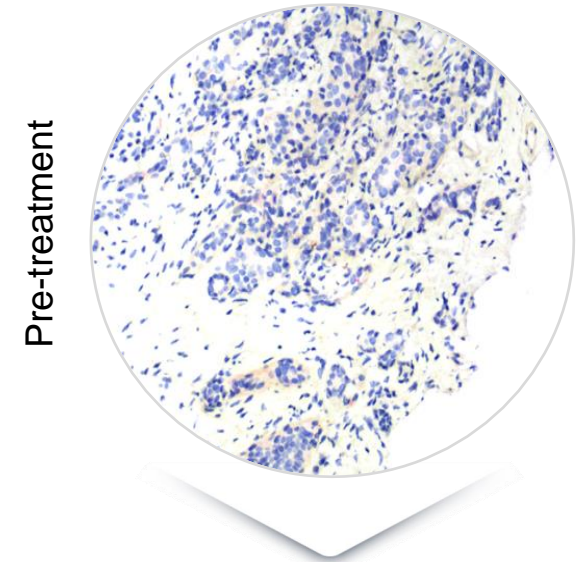
Near doubling of mOS in HR+/HER2- patients with pelareorep treatment

# AWARE-1 Translational Data Shows Consistent Impact on CeTIL Score, PD-L1 Expression

## CeTIL (cell death & inflammation) Expansion: Improvements associated with better treatment outcomes<sup>1</sup>



## Tumor PD-L1 expression



Red stain = PD-L1+ cells

## Patient Population HR+/HER2- mBC:

- Prior Treatments: hormonal therapy including CDK4/6 inhibitors, and patients who failed or were ineligible for ADC therapy
- Design to be based on positive BRACELET-1 Phase 2 results

## Treatment Regimen:

- Randomized trial of pelareorep + paclitaxel combination vs. paclitaxel monotherapy

## Registrational Endpoints:

- **Primary and Key Secondary:** To potentially include Progression-Free Survival and Overall Survival
- **Other Endpoints:** Overall Response Rate and Translational Assessments

Update to include  
definition of study  
size, endpoints and  
estimated start timing



# **Pelareorep in First-Line Advanced / Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer**



# Registrational Plan in Pancreatic Cancer Driven by Promising GOBLET Phase 1/2 Data & Supported by FDA Fast Track Designation

## Studies Show Survival Benefit

- » Positive Data from pancreatic cancer patients in the GOBLET and REO-017 open-label trials showed meaningful improvements in survival

## GOBLET Study Shows Increased ORR

- » An ORR of 62% was observed, representing a near tripling from historical controls; 7.2 mo mPFS, 10.6 mo interim mOS are  $\geq 25\%$  compared to historical control trials<sup>1-4</sup>

## Generally Favorable Overall Safety

- » GOBLET data indicate the treatment has been well tolerated with no safety concerns

## Consistent Translational Data

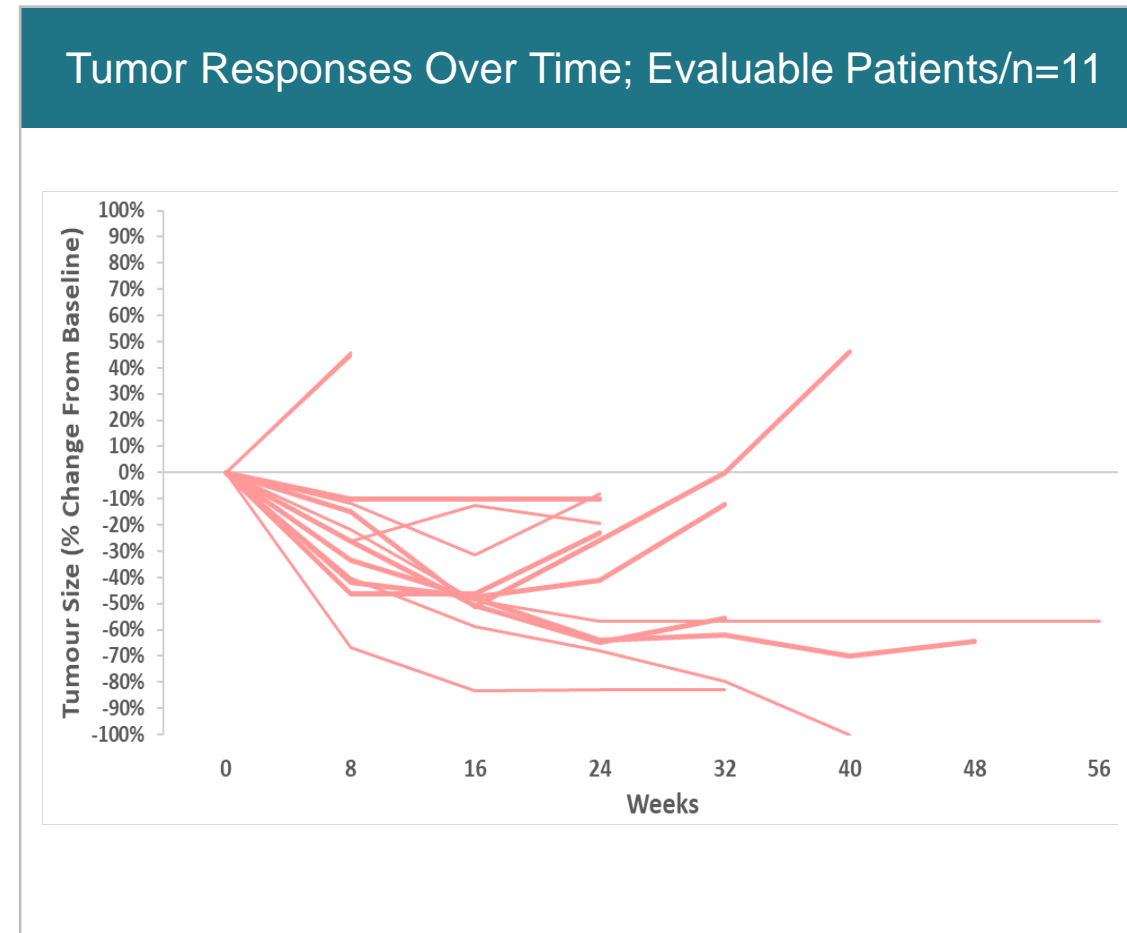
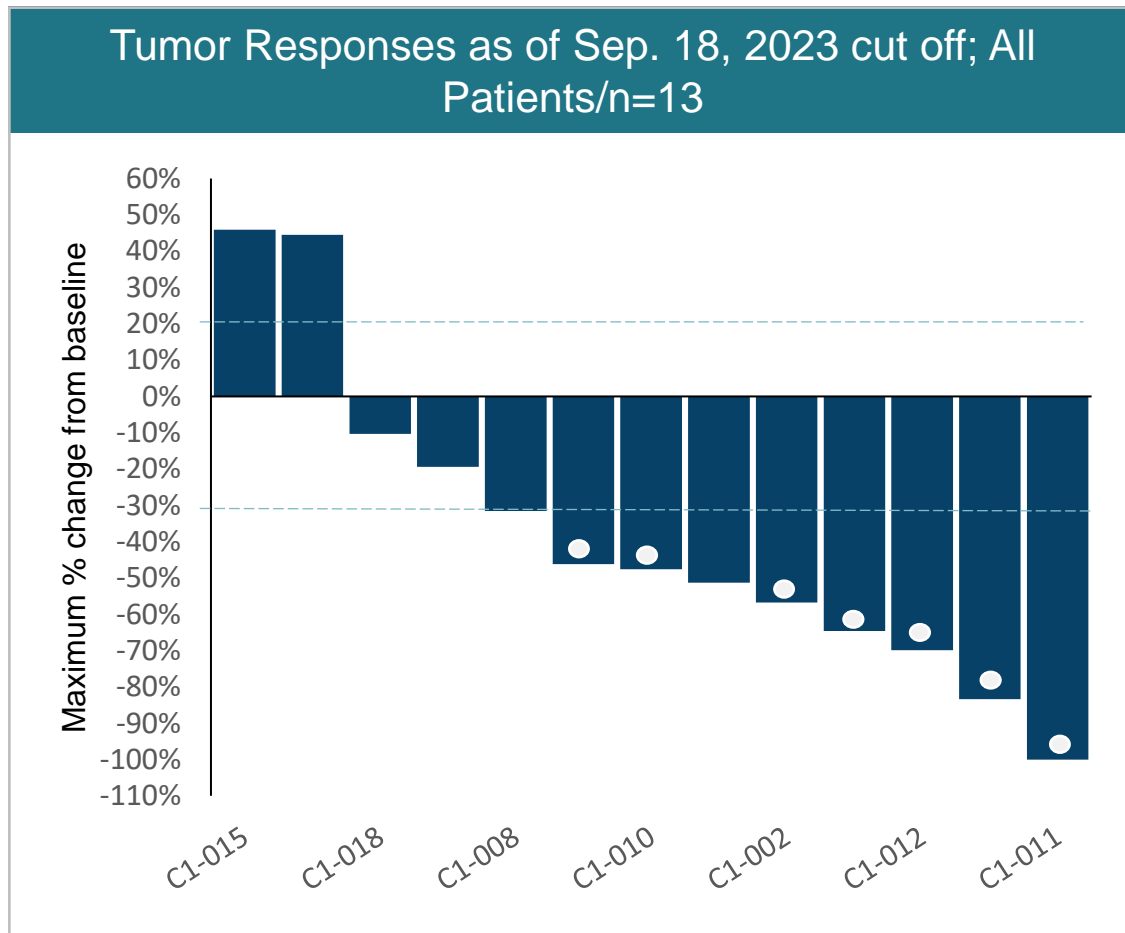
- » Translational data from GOBLET show that patients with increases in blood TILs showed a decrease in tumor volumes

## Registrational Trial Plan and Beyond

- » Plans to define a registration-enabled adaptive-design protocol in H1 2024, initiate the study in 2024; \$5M PanCAN grant to explore pelareorep/mFOLFIRINOX regimen, expecting H1 2024 start



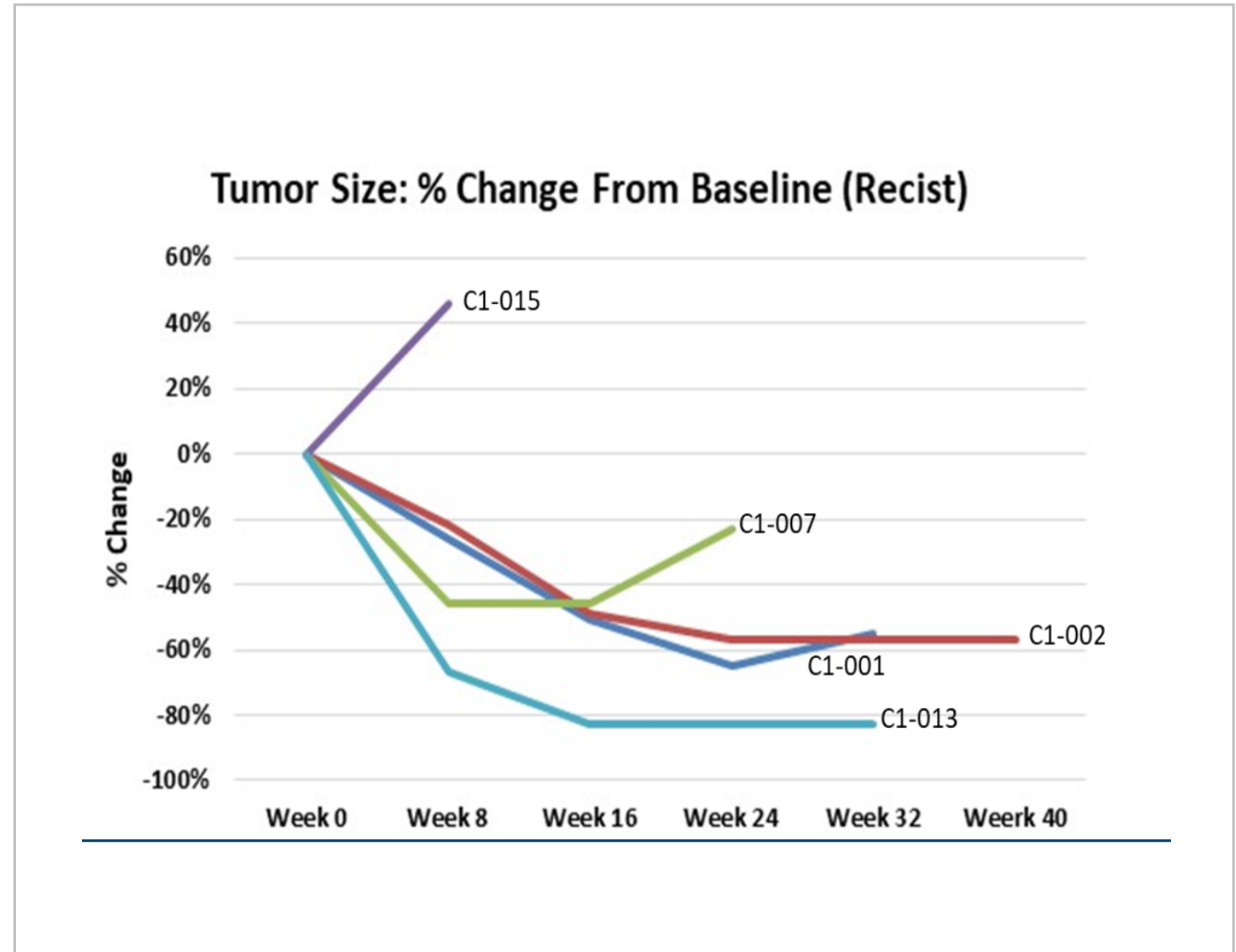
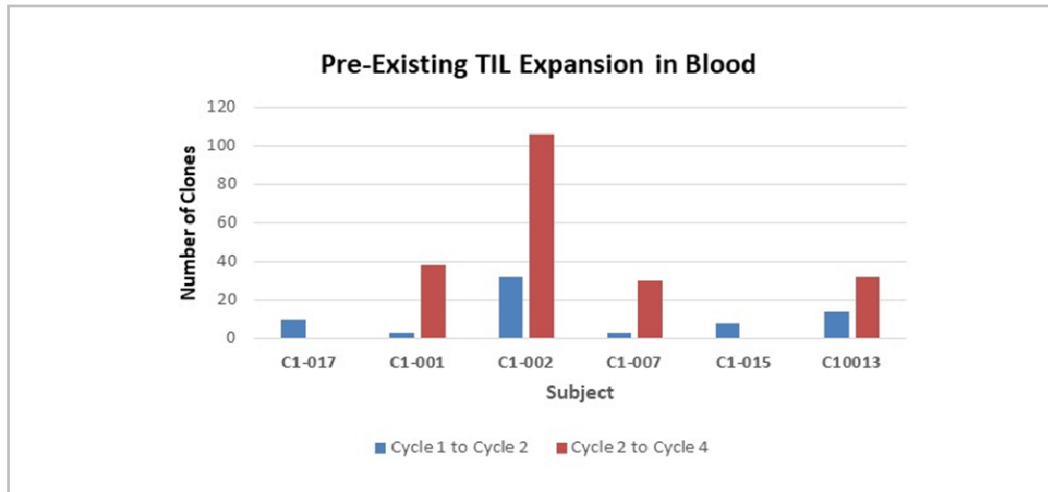
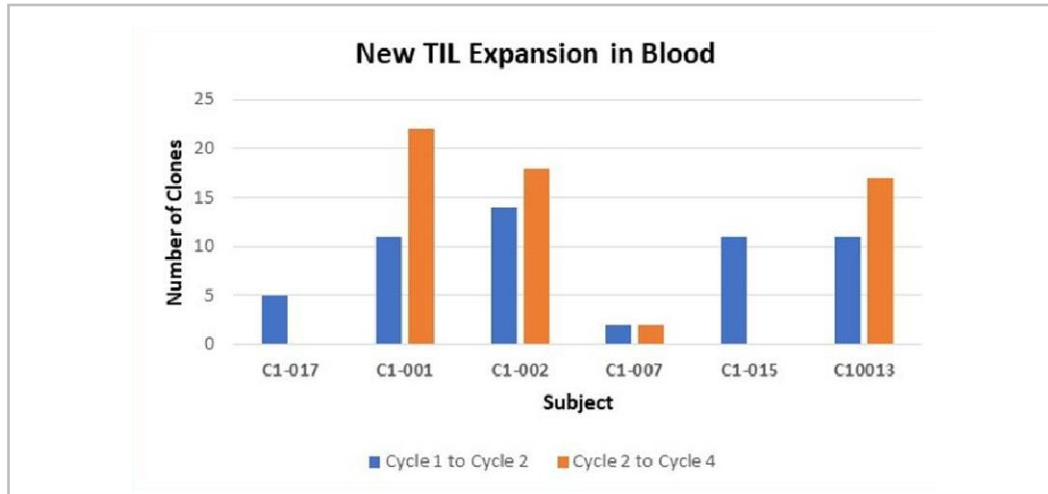
# PDAC GOBLET Results Showing 62% ORR



Dotted lines represent cut-offs for PD (+20%) and PR (-30%)

Patients with a white dot have confirmed responses (2 or more consecutive scans with PR or CR)

# Expansion of New/Pre-Existing T cell Clones Correlate with Tumor Shrinkage Provides a Valuable Potential Biomarker



# Next Steps: mFOLFIRINOX Study to Further Explore Combinations with the Most Common PDAC Treatment Regimens

**Strategic rationale:** to investigate the use of pelareorep with the most commonly used treatment regimens

## **Patient Population:**

- Newly diagnosed metastatic PDAC patients (as defined by RECIST 1.1)
- To be supported by PanCAN Therapeutic Accelerator Grant

## **Treatment Regimen:**

- Phase 1/2 Randomized trial of pelareorep + mFOLFIRINOX vs. mFOLFIRINOX + pelareorep + atezolizumab (n=15/arm)

## **Endpoints: Based on Simon two-stage screened selection design:**

- **Stage 1:** success criteria of  $\geq 6$  responses in the first 30 subjects
- **Stage 2:** success of  $\geq 13$  responses (41%):
- Study to include Translational Data



**Study expected to begin in H1 2024**

## Patient Population:

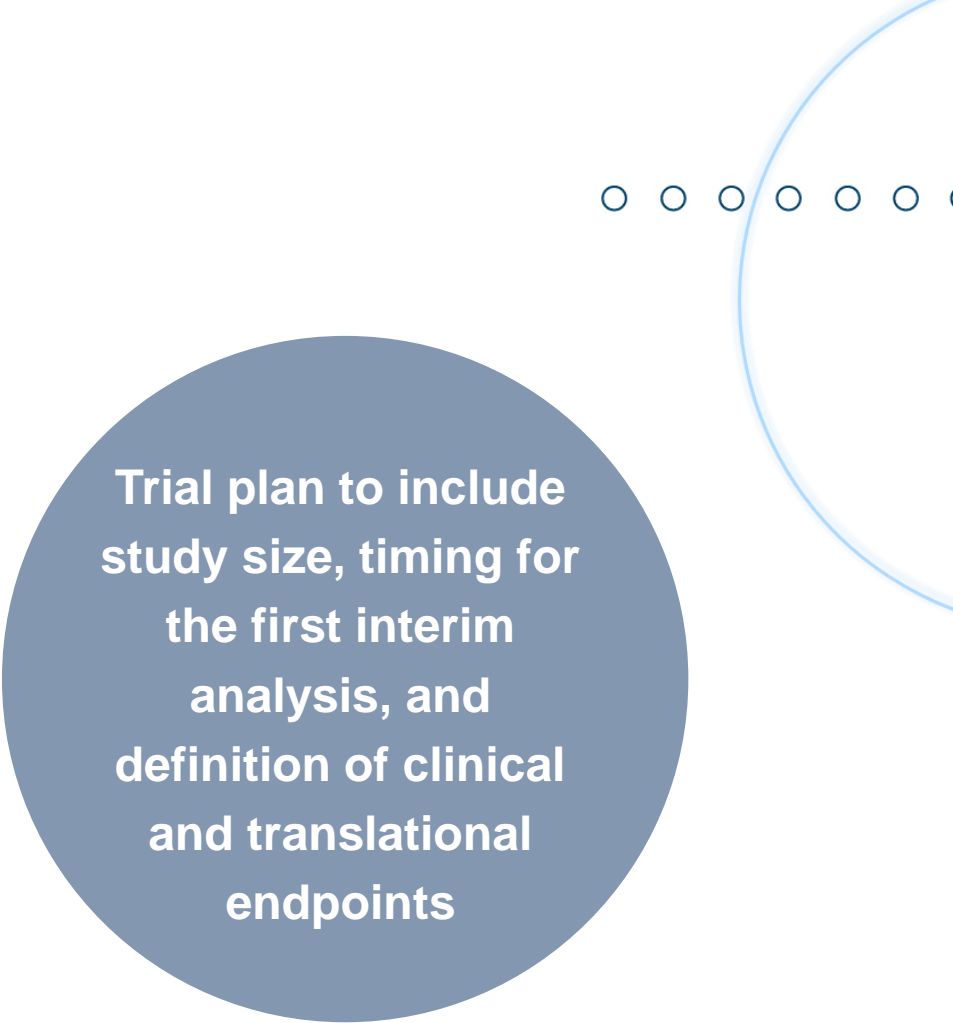
- Patients receiving 1L treatment for PDAC
- Prior Treatments: None
- Adaptive trial design to be based on positive GOBLET cohort 1 results

## Treatment Regimen:

- Randomized trial of pelareorep + atezolizumab + gemcitabine + nab-paclitaxel vs. gemcitabine + nab-paclitaxel

## Registrational Endpoints:

- **Primary and Secondary:** To include Overall Survival, Progression-Free Survival, and Overall Response Rate
- **Additional Secondary:** To include Translational Data



Trial plan to include study size, timing for the first interim analysis, and definition of clinical and translational endpoints



**Pelareorep in  
≥ Second-Line  
Unresectable Anal Cancer**



# Positive GOBLET Anal Cancer Data Meets Success Criteria, Expanding Enrollment, Highlights Synergy with CPI

Presented November 9, 2023 at the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Multidisciplinary Anal Cancer Conference (IMACC)

## Patient Population:

- Phase 2 Simon Two-Stage Cohort
- Patients with 2L, unresectable squamous cell carcinoma of the anal canal (SCCA)
- Prior Treatments: chemotherapy (100%) and radiation therapy (88%)

## Treatment Regimen:

- Open-label, single arm study of pelareorep + atezolizumab (n=10)

## Registrational Endpoints:

- **Simon Two-stage criteria to progress:** 2 or more responses out of the first 10 enrolled
- **Additional Secondary:** To include translational data

## Enrollment Expansion:

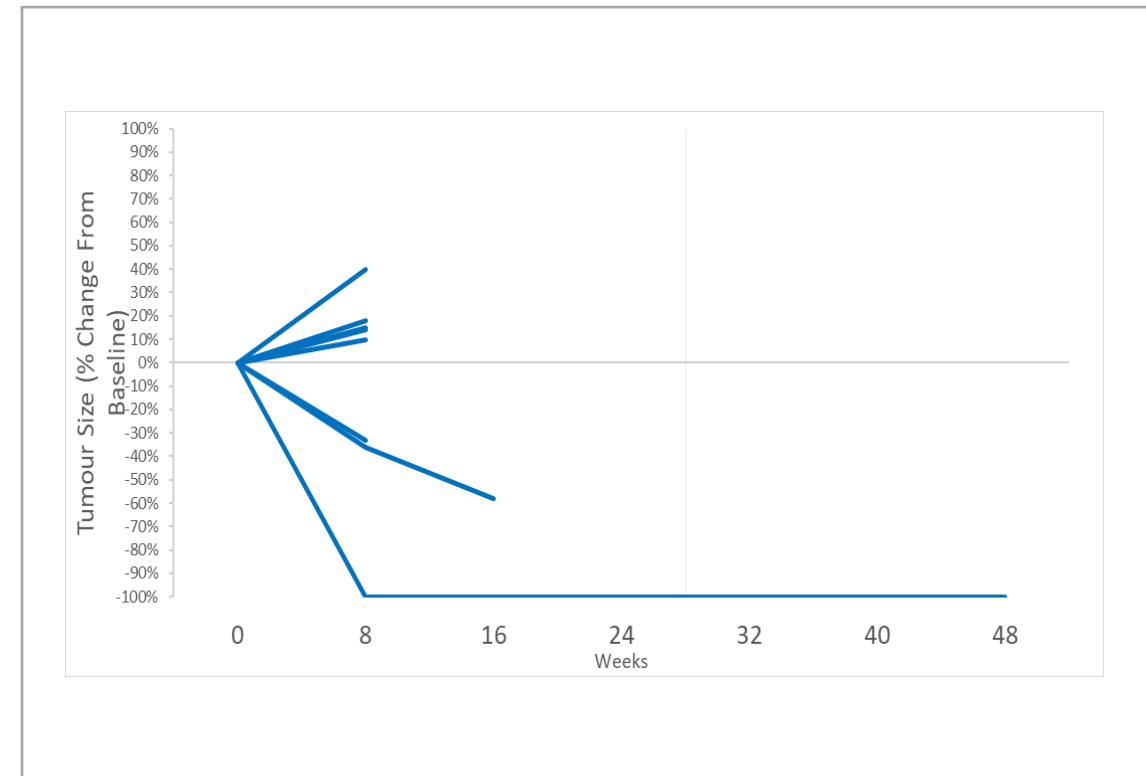
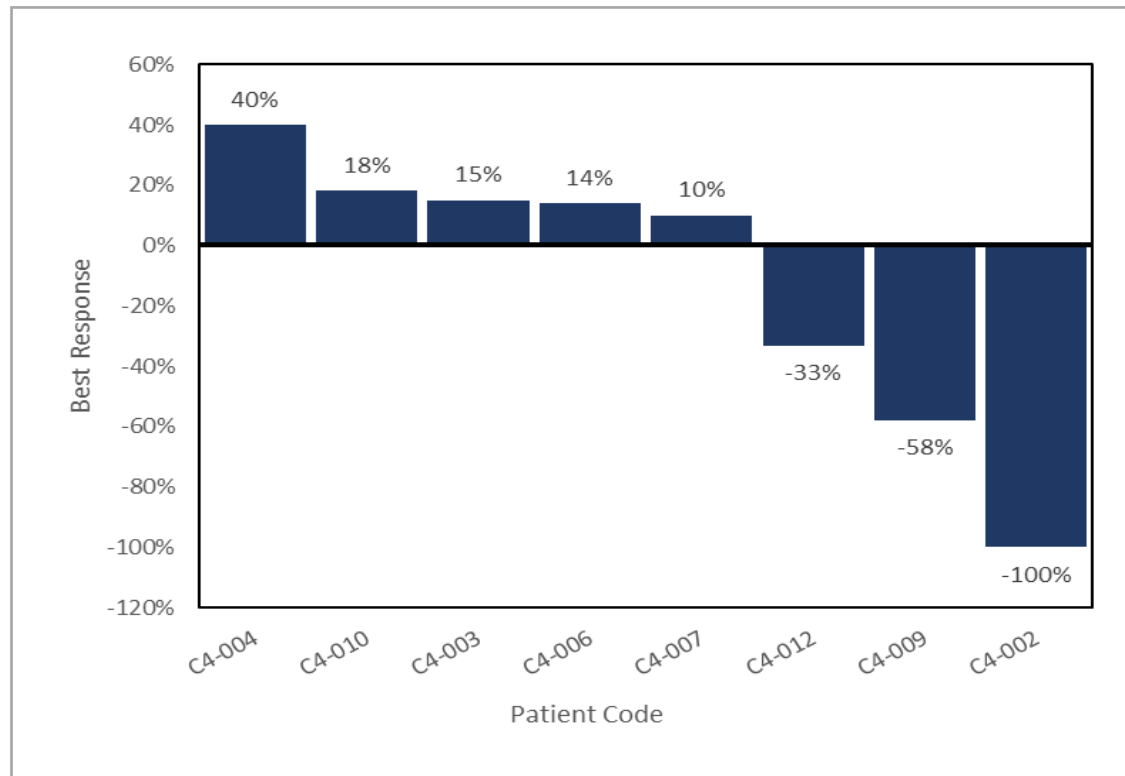
- Estimated ≤20 additional patients will be sufficient to confirm the efficacy signal and move to a registrational study

ORR of 37.5%, with 1 CR ongoing at 12 months and 2 PRs  
Data satisfied the pre-specified success criteria for the study  
Follow-up is ongoing

# Pelareorep-Atezolizumab Combination in Anal Cancer, ORR Exceeds Historical Efficacy Rates of Like Studies

ORR of 37.5% meets the pre-specified efficacy success criteria. Of 8 evaluable patients:

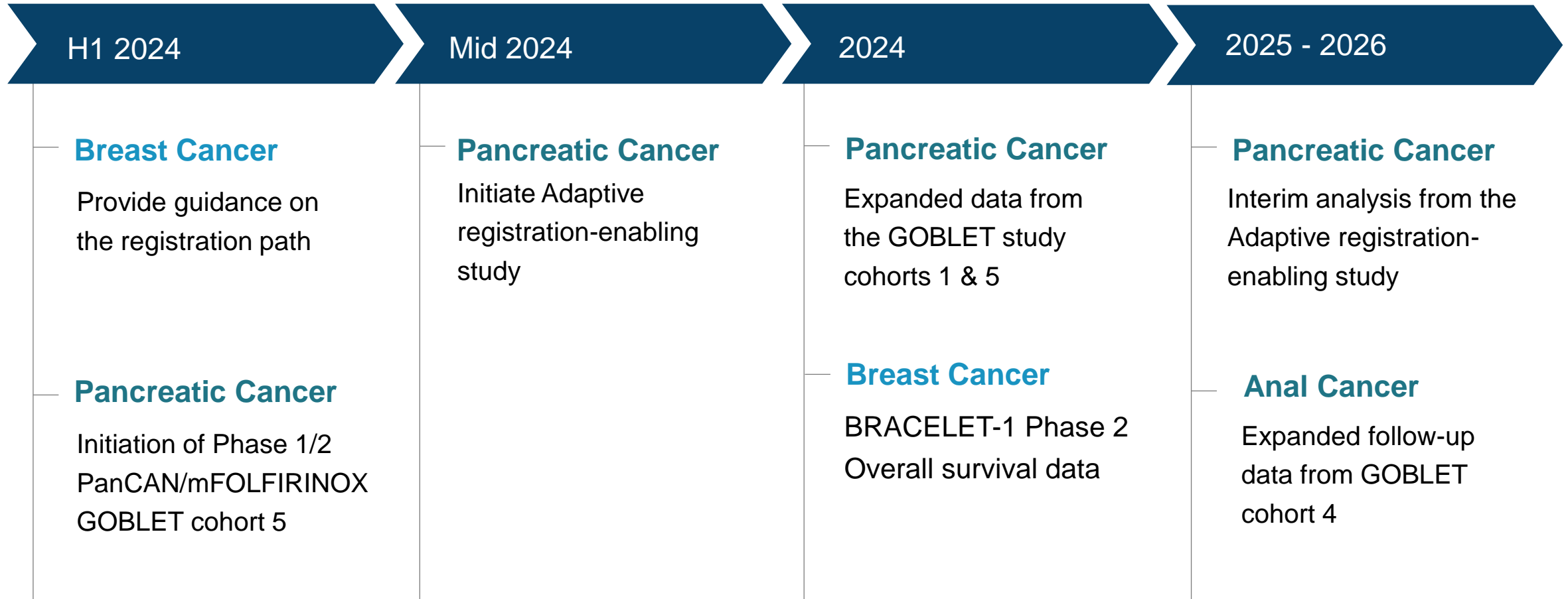
- 1 CR (ongoing at 12 months)
- 2 PR (one at week 8 and one ongoing at week 16)
- ~11% Average ORR reported in historical control trials of checkpoint inhibitor therapies<sup>1-7</sup>



# Pelareorep Has Expansive Potential, Starting with Breast and Gastrointestinal Cancers

| Program  | Collaborator | Combination                  | Phase 1 | Phase 2 | Registration-Enabling Study | Milestone                         |
|--|--------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>BREAST CANCER</b>                                   |              |                              |         |         |                             |                                   |
| <b>BRACELET-1</b><br>HR+/HER2- mBC                     |              | pela + PTX                   |         |         |                             | OS data expected in 2024          |
| <b>HR+/HER2- mBC</b>                                   | TBD          | pela + PTX                   |         |         |                             | Registrational Study Plan H1 2024 |
| <b>GASTROINTESTINAL CANCERS</b>                        |              |                              |         |         |                             |                                   |
| <b>GOBLET cohort 1</b><br>1L Adv/Metastatic PDAC       |              | pela + gem + nab-PTX + atezo |         |         |                             | OS data pending                   |
| <b>Adaptive Study</b><br>1L Adv/Metastatic PDAC        |              | pela + gem + nab-PTX + atezo |         |         |                             | Study initiation 2024             |
| <b>GOBLET cohort 5</b><br>Newly Diagnosed PDAC         |              | pela + mFOL +/- atezo        |         |         |                             | Study initiation H1 2024          |
| <b>GOBLET cohort 4</b><br>≥2L Unresectable Anal Cancer |              | pela + atezo                 |         |         |                             | Enrollment Expansion H1 2024      |





# Cash Balance Supports Planned Operations Through Key Milestones

## Financial Overview

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Ticker</b>                    | ONCY: NASDAQ<br>ONC: TSX               |
| <b>Avg. Daily Volume (1 mo*)</b> | 519,553                                |
| <b>Shares Outstanding</b>        | 75,419,768                             |
| <b>Market cap<sup>1</sup></b>    | ~\$79 M                                |
| <b>Cash<sup>2</sup></b>          | \$34.9 M                               |
| <b>HQ</b>                        | San Diego, CA /<br>Calgary, AB, Canada |

## Research Coverage

|                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Patrick Trucchio</b> | H.C. Wainwright & Co. |
| <b>John Newman</b>      | Canaccord Genuity     |
| <b>Jason McCarthy</b>   | Maxim Group           |
| <b>Douglas Miehme</b>   | RBC Capital Markets   |
| <b>Louise Chen</b>      | Cantor Fitzgerald     |
| <b>Douglas Loe</b>      | Leede Jones Gable     |
| <b>Soumit Roy</b>       | JonesTrading          |
| <b>Rahul Sarugaser</b>  | Raymond James         |

\*Trading days from Feb. 12, 2024 – Mar. 8, 2024; 1. Market Cap as of March 8, 2024;  
2. Cash as of December 31, 2023

# Innovative Leadership Team with Strong Immuno-oncology, Clinical Trial and Finance Expertise



**Matt Coffey, Ph.D., MBA**  
President and CEO



**Kirk Look, CA, MSJ**  
Chief Financial Officer



**Thomas Heineman, M.D., Ph.D.**  
Chief Medical Officer



**Allison Hagerman, PEng, PMP, MBT**  
VP, Product Development



**Amy Levin, RN, BSN**  
VP, Clinical Operations



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# Appendix



**150 patents** issued worldwide, including **15 US** and **7 Canadian**  
**16 pending applications** worldwide

## Reovirus issued patent claims cover:

Compositions of matter comprising reovirus

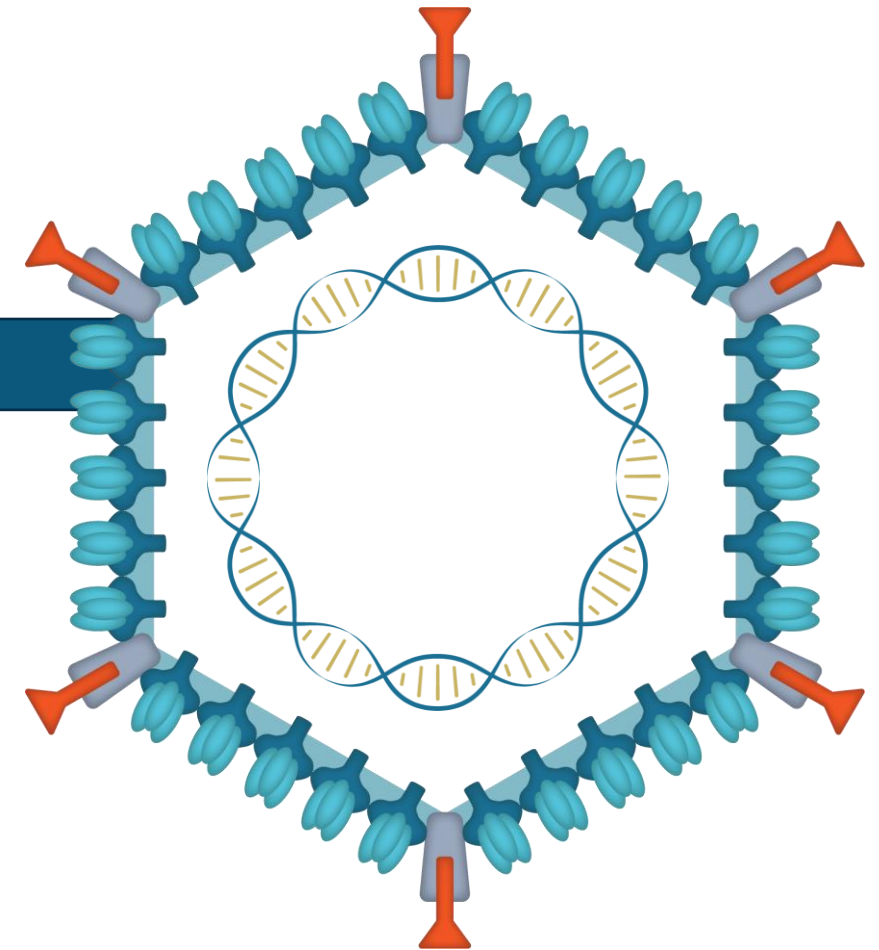
Patent rights extend to at least the end of 2031

Pharmaceutical use of reoviruses to treat neoplasia and cellular proliferative diseases

Combination therapy with radiation, chemotherapy and/or immunosuppressants

Methods for manufacturing reovirus and screening for susceptibility to reovirus

Eligible for 12 years of U.S. market exclusivity upon approval

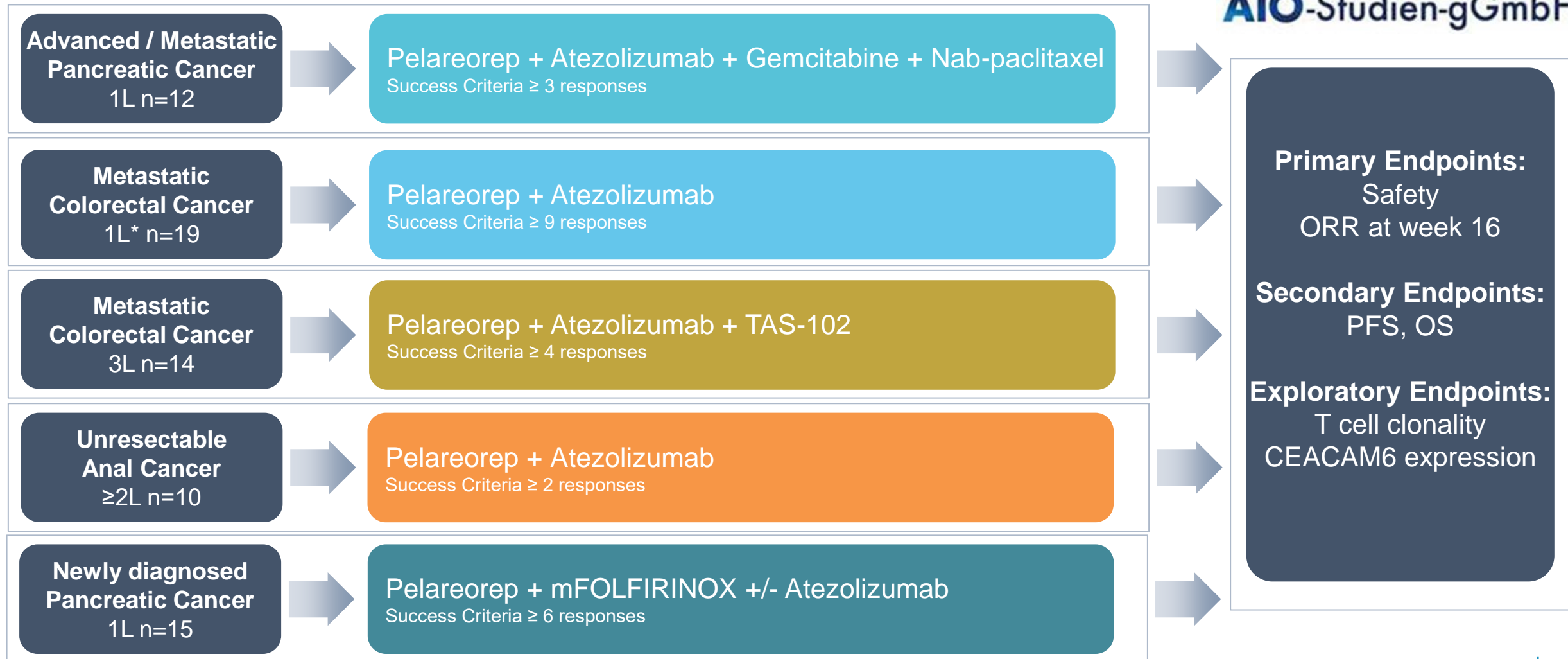


# GOBLET Study Design



AIO-Studien-gGmbH

Phase 1/2 multiple indication biomarker, safety & efficacy study



# REO 017: Pelareorep + Chemotherapy in PDAC Generated Median Overall and Landmark Survival Rates That Compare Favorably to 3<sup>rd</sup> – Party Historical Data

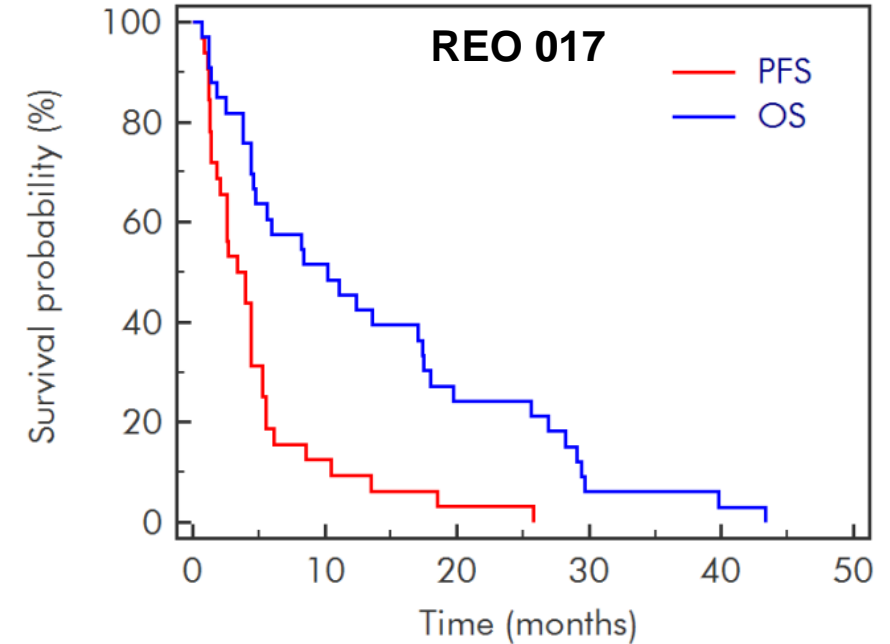
**Design:** Single-arm; 34 patients enrolled, 29 evaluable for response

**Population:** Metastatic or advanced PDAC; No previous chemotherapy (1L)

**Treatment:** Gemcitabine (Days 1, 8) + pelareorep (Days 1, 2 & Days 8, 9)

**Primary Endpoint:** Clinical benefit rate (CBR) at ≥12 weeks

**Secondary Endpoints:** PFS, OS, safety



| Endpoint             | REO 017            | Benchmark data <sup>1</sup>   |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Median PFS           | <b>3.4 months</b>  | 3.4 months                    |
| Median OS            | <b>10.2 months</b> | 6.8 months (range 4.9-8.8 mo) |
| 1-year survival rate | <b>45%</b>         | 23.4% (range 16-35%)          |
| 2-year survival rate | <b>24%</b>         | 6.1% (range 4-9.4%)           |

1. Von Hoff D et al. N Engl J Med 2013; 369:1691-1703 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1304369; Conroy et al. N Engl J Med 2011; 364:1817-1825. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1011923; Poplin, et al., J Clin Oncol 2009. 27:3778; Ueno, et al., J Clin Oncol 2013. 31 :1640

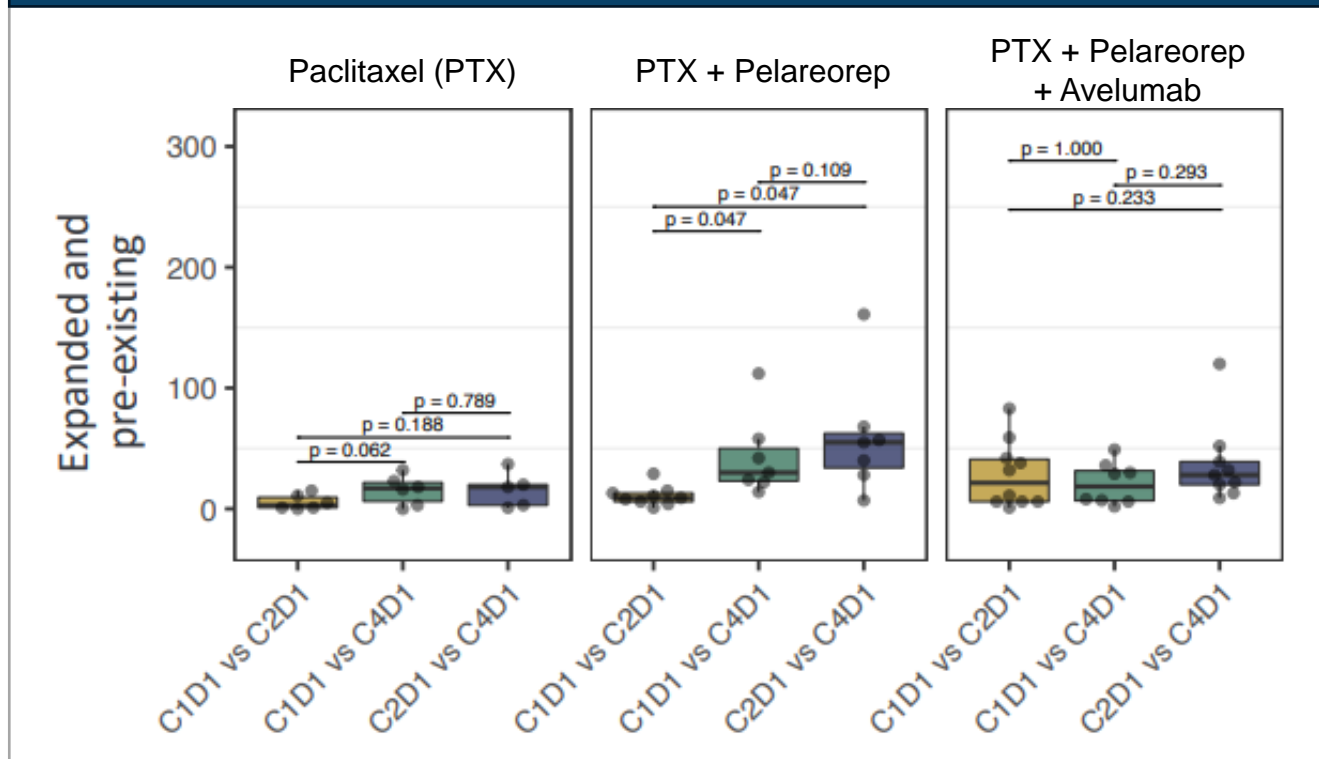
## Key Takeaways\*:

Pelareorep + gemcitabine resulted in higher median OS, 12-month survival rates and 24-month survival rates than historical results for gemcitabine alone



# BRACELET-1 Translational Data Align with ORR and PFS Endpoints

## Statistically Significant Expansion of T Cell Clones with Pelareorep-Paclitaxel Combination



## Key Translational Findings

- Statistically significant expansion of T cell clones seen by Cycle 4 Day 1 with pelareorep + paclitaxel
- No significant expansion of T cell clones with pelareorep + paclitaxel + avelumab
- T cell expansion associated with measures of efficacy in BRACELET-1
- Data are consistent with pelareorep's mechanism of action

# Pelareorep's Favorable Overall Safety Highlighted by BRACELET-1 Safety Summary

Fifteen Most Common Adverse Events<sup>1,2</sup> as Attributed to Study Drug(s)

| Grade                        | Paclitaxel (PTX) (n=12) |        | PTX + Pelareorep (n=16) |         | PTX + Pelareorep + Avelumab (n=17) |         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|
|                              | Any                     | ≥ 3    | Any                     | ≥ 3     | Any                                | ≥ 3     |
| Alopecia                     | 6 (50%)                 | -      | 9 (56%)                 | -       | 8 (47%)                            | -       |
| Anemia                       | 7 (58%)                 | -      | 5 (31%)                 | -       | 10 (59%)                           | 1 (6%)  |
| Anorexia                     | 4 (33%)                 | -      | 5 (31%)                 | -       | 5 (29%)                            | -       |
| Chills                       | -                       | -      | 7 (44%)                 | -       | 5 (29%)                            | -       |
| Diarrhea                     | 1 (8%)                  | -      | 6 (38%)                 | 1 (6%)  | 8 (47%)                            | 2 (12%) |
| Fatigue                      | 5 (42%)                 | -      | 12 (75%)                | 2 (12%) | 8 (47%)                            | 1 (6%)  |
| Infusion related reaction    | 1 (8%)                  | -      | 3 (19%)                 | -       | 9 (53%)                            | 1 (6%)  |
| Leucopenia                   | 2 (17%)                 | -      | 3 (19%)                 | 1 (6%)  | 11 (65%)                           | 5 (29%) |
| LFT <sup>3</sup> Abnormality | 3 (25%)                 | -      | 6 (38%)                 | 2 (12%) | 9 (53%)                            | 2 (12%) |
| Lymphopenia                  | 3 (25%)                 | -      | 3 (19%)                 | 1 (6%)  | 4 (24%)                            | 2 (12%) |
| Nausea                       | 4 (33%)                 | -      | 7 (44%)                 | -       | 8 (47%)                            | -       |
| Neuropathy                   | 3 (25%)                 | -      | 8 (50%)                 | 1 (6%)  | 10 (59%)                           | 1 (6%)  |
| Neutropenia                  | 3 (25%)                 | 1 (8%) | 5 (31%)                 | 3 (19%) | 10 (59%)                           | 6 (35%) |
| Proteinuria                  | 2 (17%)                 | -      | 6 (38%)                 | -       | 4 (24%)                            | 1 (6%)  |
| Pyrexia                      | -                       | -      | 8 (50%)                 | -       | 11 (65%)                           | -       |

Safety data presented by Clark et al. at ASCO 2023

<sup>1</sup>Adverse Events collected using CTCAE V5.0

<sup>2</sup>Only the 45 randomized patients who received any study therapy included in this analysis

<sup>3</sup>Liver function test abnormality