HARMONi Phase 3 Clinical Trial

Patients With EGFR+ NSCLC Who Have Progressed After 3rd Generation EGFR-TKI (osimertinib) / NCT06396065¹

Ivonescimab: Most Advanced PD-1/VEGF Bispecific Antibody in Clinical Development in the U.S. and EU.*

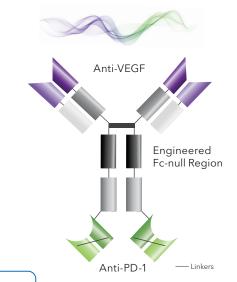
Brings two validated mechanisms in oncology²⁻⁴ into ONE novel tetravalent molecule.



Globally 2,300+ patients have been treated with ivonescimab across Summit and Akeso Inc. clinical trials⁵.

1:1

TARMON



HARMONI PHASE 3 STUDY DESIGN

Locally advanced or metastatic non-squamous **NSCLC:**

- → Positive sensitive EGFR mutation
- \rightarrow Progressed on 1st/ 2^{nd} generation EGFR-TKI with negative T790, or on 3rd generation **EGFR-TKI**
- \rightarrow ECOG = 0 or 1
- \rightarrow Regardless of PD-L1 expression

 $(N \sim 420)$

Group A

Ivonescimab 20 mg/kg Q3W +Pemetrexed 500 mg/m² Q3W +Carboplatin AUC 5 Q3W 4 cycles (3 weeks/cycle)

Group B

Placebo Q3W +Carboplatin AUC 5 Q3W

+Pemetrexed 500 mg/m² Q3W 4 cycles (3 weeks/cycle)

Primary Endpoints: OS, PFS assessed by irRC Secondary Endpoints: ORR by irRC, DoR, safety and tolerability

Group A

Ivonescimab 20 mg/kg Q3W

+Pemetrexed 500 mg/m² Q3W

Maintenance Period

Group B

Placebo Q3W

+Pemetrexed 500 mg/m² Q3W

Maintenance Period

Treatment Until

- → Intolerable toxicity
- No clinical benefit (Investigator assessment)
- Initiation of a new anti-tumor therapy
- \rightarrow Complete 24 months of treatment

Safety and Survival Follow up

KEY ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- Expected survival ≥3 months
- Locally advanced (Stage IIIB/IIIC) or metastatic (Stage IV) non-squamous NSCLC that has progressed on 3rd generation EGFR-TKI (e.g., osimertinib)
- At least 1 measurable noncerebral per RECIST v1.1 lesion
- Adequate organ and hematologic function
- Prior treatment with one non-EGFR therapy is allowed (i.e amivantamab, REQORSA, etc.,). Prior treatment with immune checkpoint inhibitors, anti-angiogenic therapy and chemotherapy (including ADCs) remain exclusionary
- Tumor does not surround important blood vessels or invade the surrounding vital organs and blood vessels. Lesions with necrosis or cavitation applies only to pulmonary parenchymal lesions (ie, not lymph nodes etc)
- No symptomatic metastases of the central nervous system
- No history of esophageal gastric varices, severe ulcers or wounds that do not heal
- No history of severe bleeding tendencies or coagulopathy, or hemoptysis within last 4 weeks

Ivonescimab is an investigational therapy not presently approved by any regulatory authority other than China's National Medical Products Administration (NMPA).

*There are no known PD-1-based bispecific antibodies approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") or the European Medicines Agency ("EMA").

Abbreviations: ADC=antibody-drug conjugates; DoR=duration of response; ECOG=eastern cooperative oncology group; EGFR=Epidermal growth factor receptor; IRRC= independent radiographic review committee; NSCLC=non-small cell lung cancer; PD-1=programmed cell death protein 1; ORR=overall response rate; OS=overall survival; PFS=progression-free survival; TKI=tyrosine kinase inhibitor; Q3W=every 3 weeks; TME=tumor microenvironment; VEGF=vascular endothelial growth factor.





Cooperative Binding Offers Potential to Drive Synergistic Activity⁶⁻⁸

Brings two validated mechanisms in oncology²⁻⁴ into ONE novel tetravalent molecule

Increased Avidity in TME8*

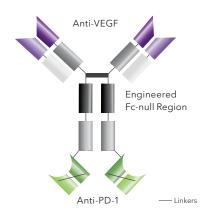
Enhanced Activity of T Cells8*

VEGF dimer leads to potential interconnection of ivonescimab molecules, which may increase activity of T Cells

T_{1/2} ~10 days⁹ and Fc-null region⁸

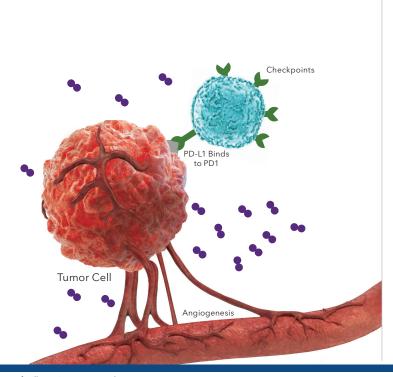
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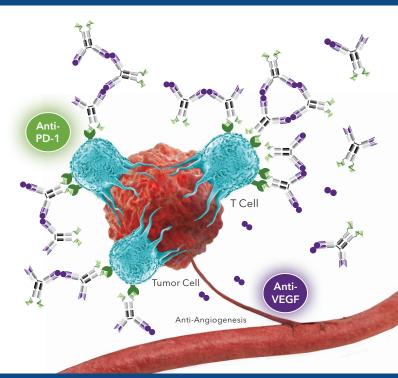
*in vitro



Tumor Microenvironment

Tumor Microenvironment with Ivonescimab Cooperative Binding





Images for illustrative purposes only.

VEGF Dimer

PD-1 Receptor in T Cell

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For more information contact medinfo@smmttx.com

1. Phase III Study of AK112 for NSCLC Patients. ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT06396065. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT06396065. (Accessed 2025, May 12).; 2. Manegold C, et al. J Thorac Oncol 2017;12(2):194-207.; 3. Pardoll, D. Nat Rev Cancer 2012;12(4):252-64.; 4. Tamura R, et al. Med Oncol 2020;37(1):2.; 5. Data on File 38. Summit Therapeutics Inc.; 6. Zhao Y. et al., eClinicalMedicine. 2023; 3(62): 102106.; 7. Wang L, et al. J Thorac Oncol. 2024 Mar;19(3):465-475; 8. Zhong T, et al. iScience. 2024;28(3):111722.; 9. Data on File 39. Summit Therapeutics Inc.



