

Ascentage Pharma Group

**Advancing Therapies That
Restore Apoptosis**

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Ascentage: Innovative Science

Proprietary PPI Platform Delivering Potentially First and/or Best-in-class Drugs

BREAKTHROUGH SCIENCE



90+ ISSUED PATENTS
400+ PENDING APPLICATIONS
100+ PUBLICATIONS

STRONG PIPELINE



12 NOVEL COMPOUNDS
33 INDS
40+ CLINICAL TRIALS
10+ INDICATIONS

DEDICATED TEAM



1 VISION: BUILDING A GLOBAL BIOTECH COMPANY
20+ YEARS' COMMITMENT OF EXECUTIVE TEAM
400+ EMPLOYEES

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

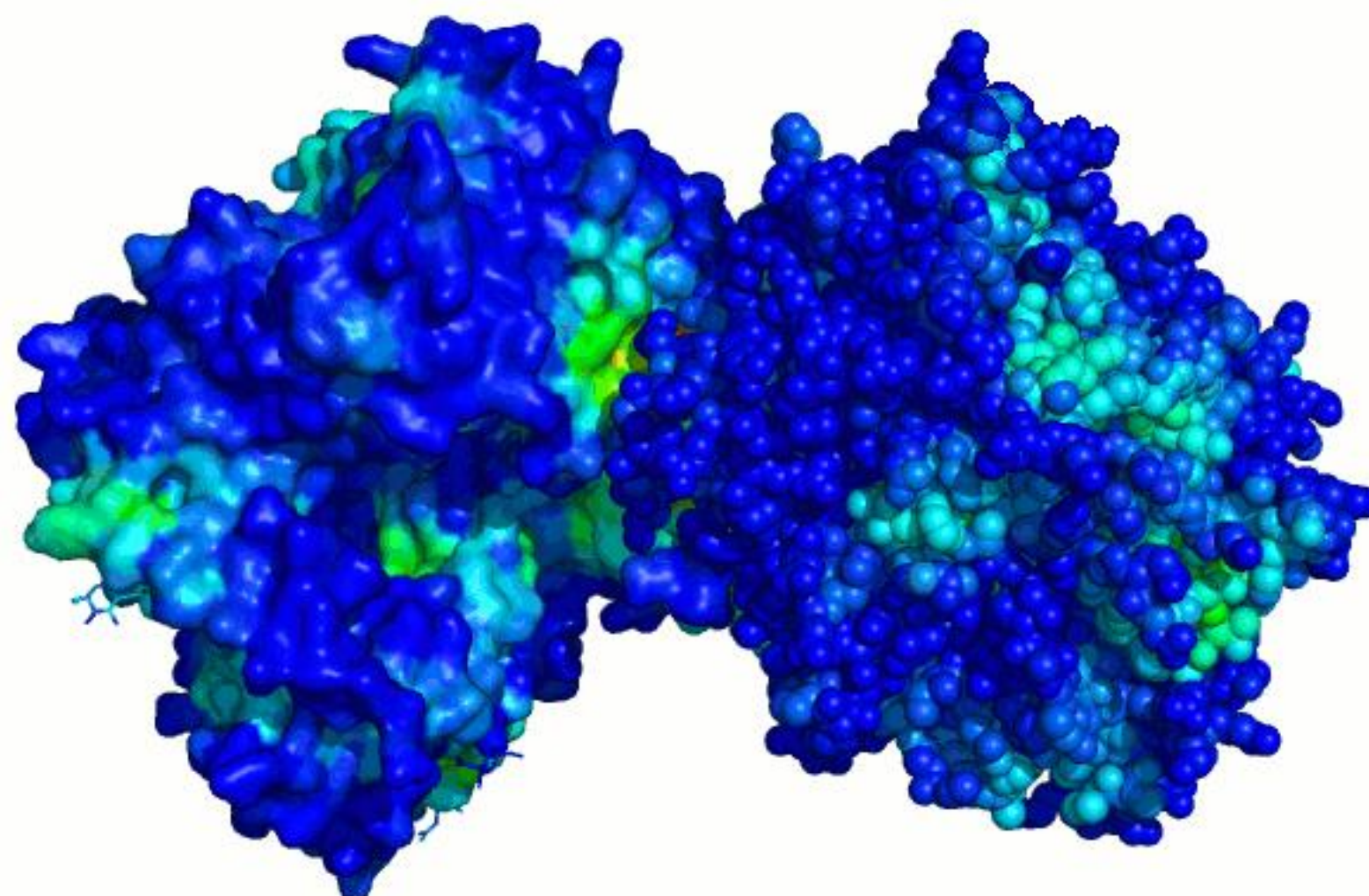


INTEGRATED ORGANIZATION
IN **CHINA, UNITED STATES** AND **AUSTRALIA**

Global Leader Developing Therapeutics That Inhibit Protein-protein Interactions to Restore Apoptosis

Protein-protein Interactions

Protein-protein interactions (PPIs) play a crucial role in cellular processes, and are implicated in many diseases, from cancer to viral infections



Focused on Apoptosis

Apoptosis plays a crucial role in developing and maintaining the health of the body by eliminating old and unhealthy cells.

Difficult to Drug

PPIs have broad, shallow, relatively featureless binding sites, hence historically **“difficult to drug”**. There is only one PPI-targeting drug approved in oncology, Venetoclax.

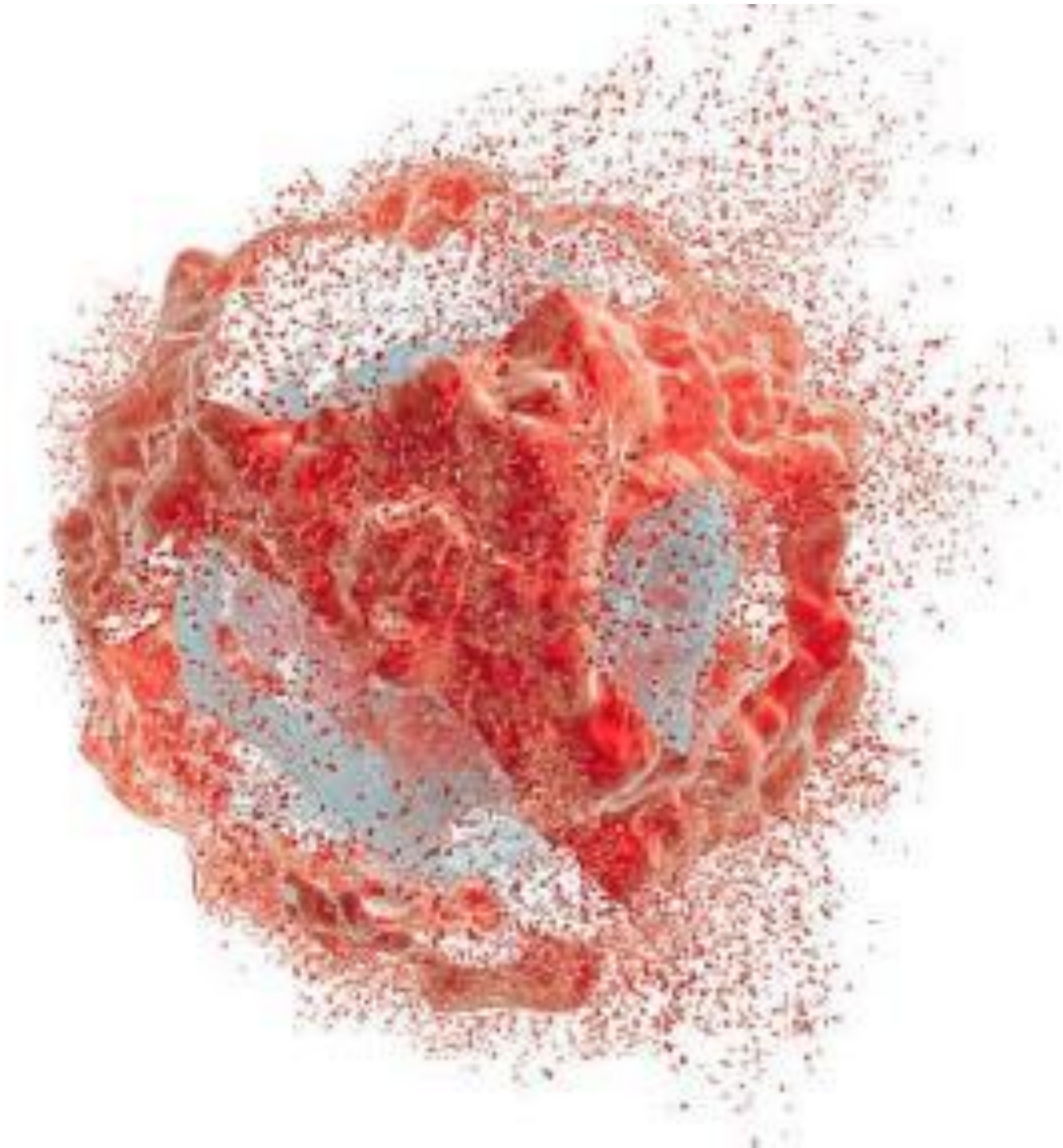
Small Molecules

PPI targets can't be penetrated by large molecules, leaving small molecules the only viable choice for drug development PPI

Targeting Bcl-2, MDM2-p53, IAP

Four potentially **first- or best-in-class** candidates targeting three distinct classes of PPIs that are critical in inducing apoptosis, namely, Bcl-2, MDM2-p53 and IAP proteins.

2020 Key Achievements



- **1 NDA with “Priority Review”** for HQP1351 (Olverembatinib)
- **Clinical Proof of Concept (POC)** of APG-2575 established in r/r CLL
- **9 global studies** of APG-2575 in CLL , AML , MM etc.; entered Europe for the first time
- **9 ODD and 1 FTD** (HQP1351 in TKI resistant CML)
- **2 global clinical collaborations** with AstraZeneca and Merck

Rich Pipeline With Significant Opportunities

Product	Target	Indications	Phase I	Phase II	Pivotal	NDA	Regions
HQP1351	BCR-ABL /KIT	CML	CDE-NDA submission mid-2020				 
		Ph+ ALL					
APG-2575	Bcl-2	CLL					
		WM					
		MM					
		T-PLL					
		AML					
APG-115	MDM2-p53	Solid Tumors					
		AML, MDS					
APG-1387	IAP/XIAP	Solid Tumor + IO					 
		PDAC + Chemo					
		HBV					
APG-1252	Bcl-2/xL	SCLC + SOC					   
		NSCLC + TKI					
		MF					
		NET					
APG-2449	FAK/ALK/ROS1	Solid Tumor					
Bcl-2 product	Bcl-2 family	DME (developed by Unity)					



POC

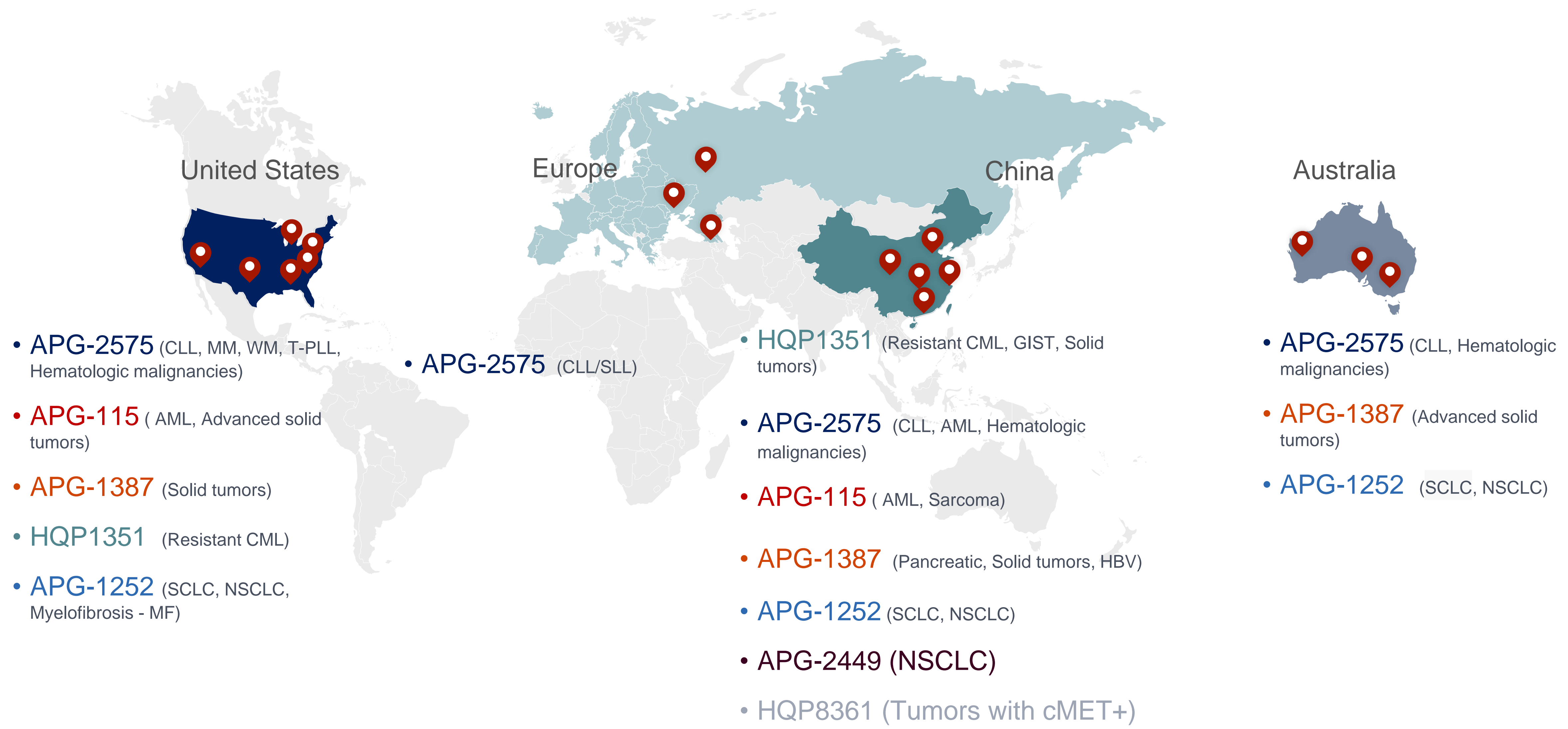


POC in progress



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33 Approved INDs, 40+ Studies Globally



Source: Company data Note: All data as of Dec 2020

More ODDs Than Any Other Chinese Biotech Companies

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Breakthrough



BeiGene

Zanubrutinib

1 BTD



君实生物
TopAlliance

JS001

1 BTD



基石药业
CSTONE
PHARMACEUTICALS

Sugemalimab

1 BTD



荣昌制药
RONGCHANG

RC48-ADC

1 BTD

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Orphan Drug



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APG 115, APG 1252,
APG 2575, HQP1351

9 ODDs



BeiGene

Zanubrutinib,
Tislelizumab

4 ODDs



君实生物
TopAlliance

JS001

3 ODDs



依生生物
YISHENG BIOPHARMA

YS-ON-001

3 ODDs



XWPharma
REGIMMUNE



Jacobio



HIGHTIDE



INNOCARE



CHI-MED



亞盛醫藥
Ascentage Pharma

HQP1351

1 FTD



XYNOMIC
Pharma

Abexinostat

2 FTDs



Fruquintinib
Surufatinib

2 FTDs



HTD1801

2 FTDs



澤生科技
ZESHENG



榮昌制药
RONGCHANG



榮昌制药
RONGCHANG

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Fast Track

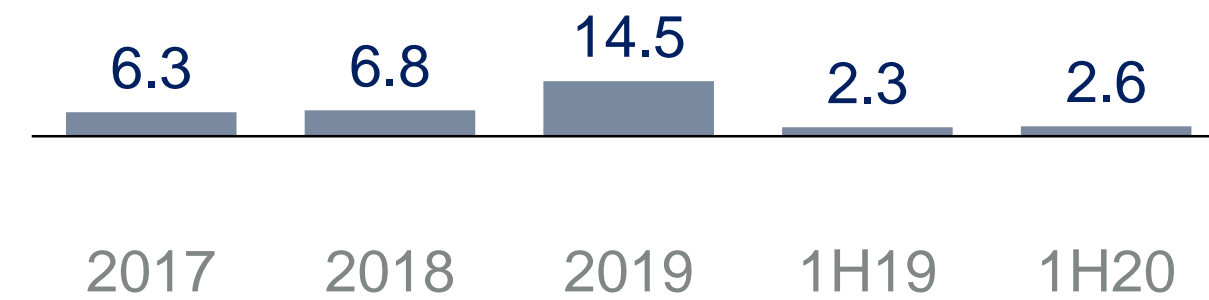


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Key Financial Highlights

Revenue⁽¹⁾

(RMB mm)



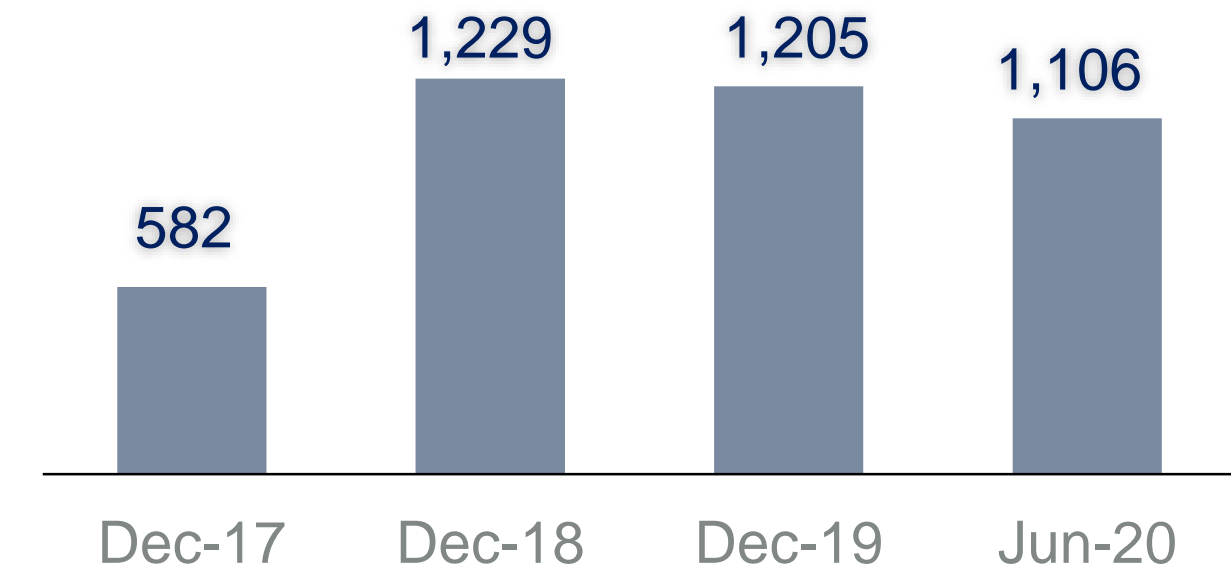
R&D Expense

(RMB mm)



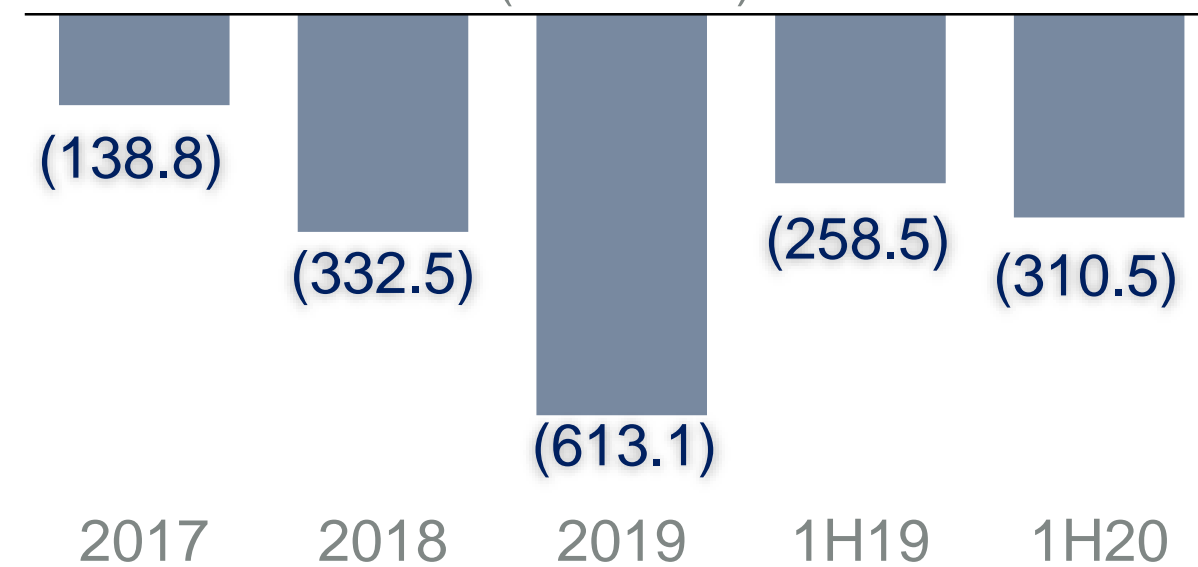
Total Assets

(RMB mm)



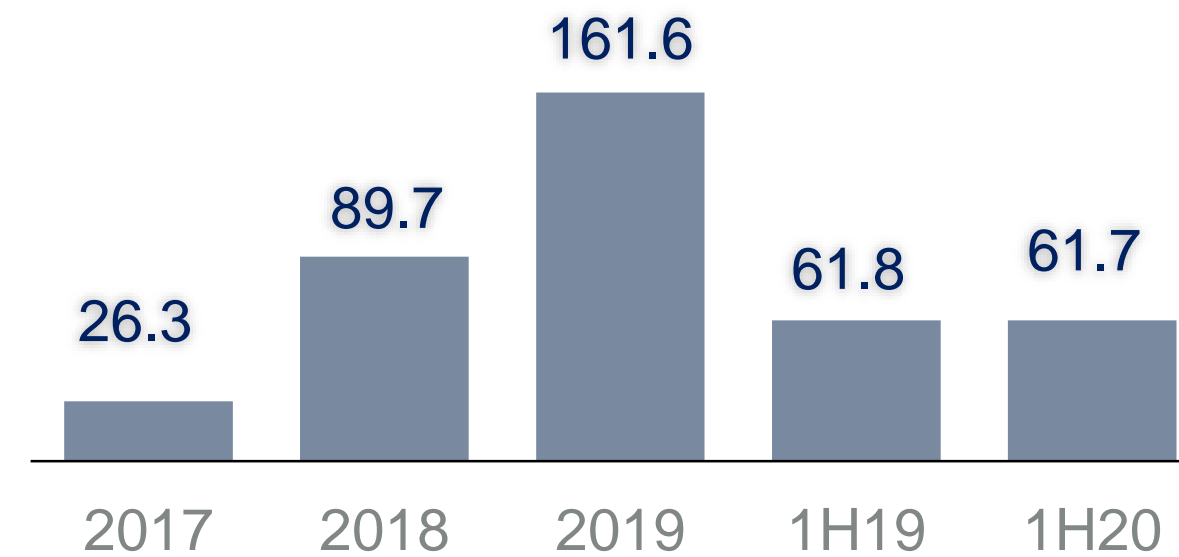
EBIT⁽²⁾

(RMB mm)



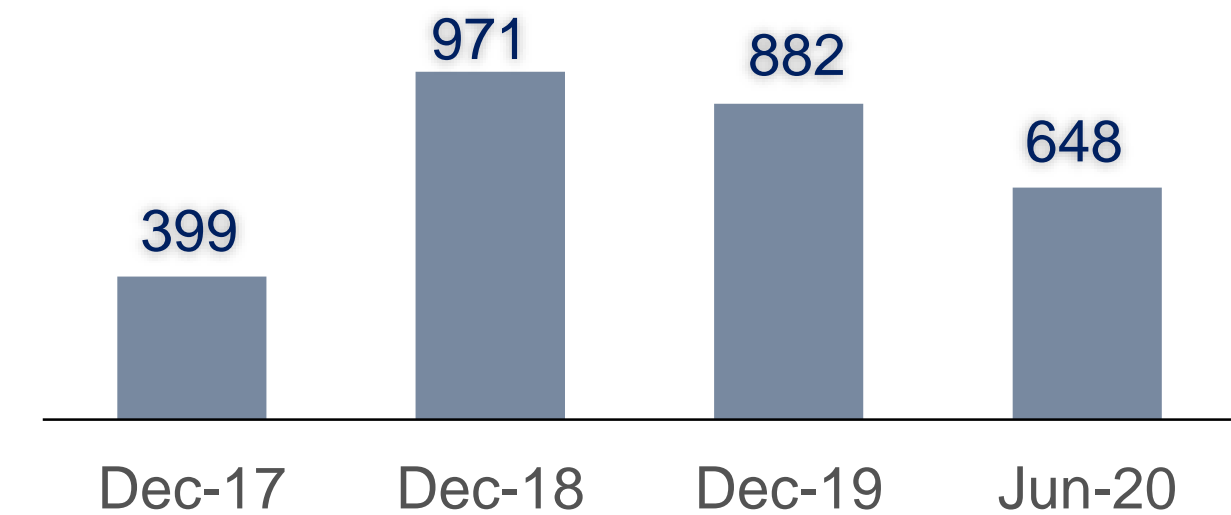
Other OPEX

(RMB mm)



Cash & Equivalents⁽³⁾

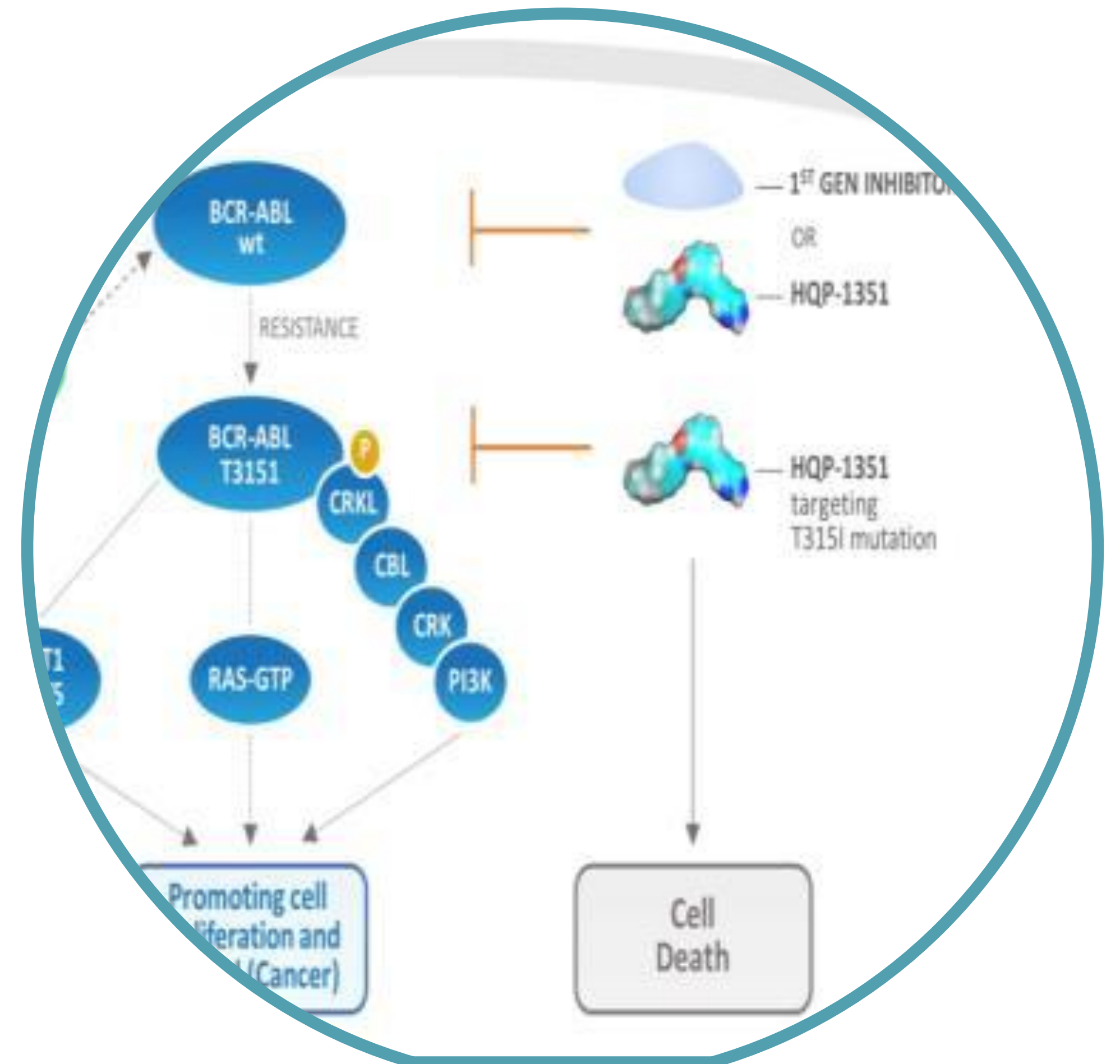
(RMB mm)



1) its revenue from provision of research and development services, and compounds library and intellectual property license fee income; 2) EBIT = Gross Profit – R&D Expense – Other OPEX 3) Cash & Equivalents include cash and bank balances, and other financial assets, which represent mainly investment in short-term financial productsThe group derives

HQP1351 Olverembatinib Overview

3rd Gen BCR-ABL/KIT
Multi-kinase Inhibitor



Huge Unmet Medical Needs in CML

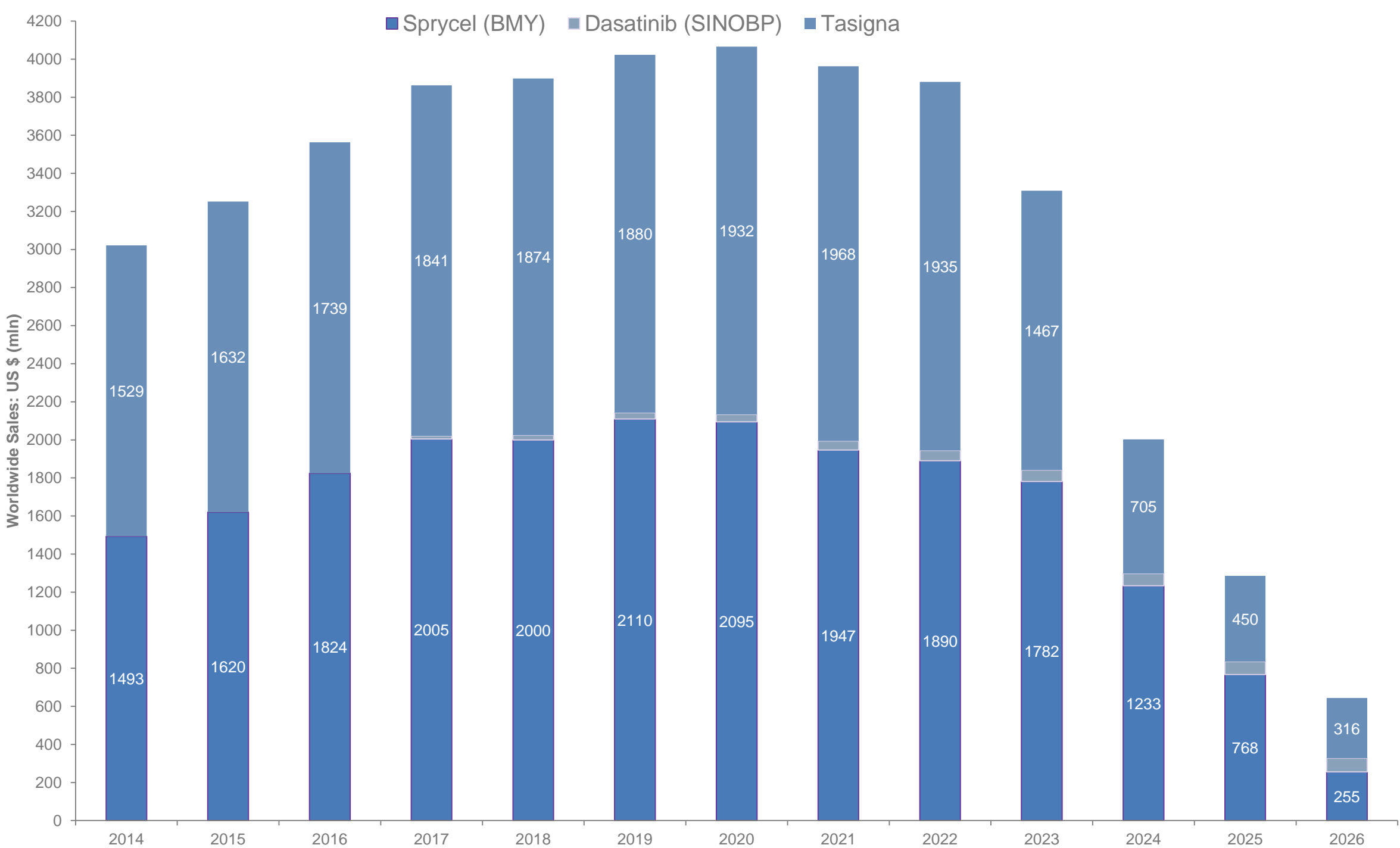
- Though TKIs have revolutionized management of CML, many patients develop resistance or intolerance to available TKIs;
 - **1st gen TKI Imatinib:** Fails in up to 40% of patients due to BCR-ABL1 resistant mutations, intolerance, and/or suboptimal adherence to therapy schedule.
 - One of the most frequent BCR-ABL mutations is T315I, ranging from 5 to 25% of CML cases
 - Only 50% of resistant patients achieve a durable CCR or deeper response if they are switched to dasatinib, nilotinib, bosutinib, or ponatinib ^{1,2}
 - **2nd gen TKIs (dasatinib and nilotinib):** Fail in high number of patients due to T315I or other mutations. Treatment failure with 2nd gen TKIs portends a poor prognosis among the estimated 37%-52% of patients³
 - **The only 3rd gen TKI Ponatinib:** the ONLY TKI able to overcome T315I mutation. It received Black box warnings of cardiovascular events.
- None of the above TKIs are effective in the presence of some “compound” mutations.

HQP1351: **Effective** in BCR-ABL Wild Type as well as T315I mutation,

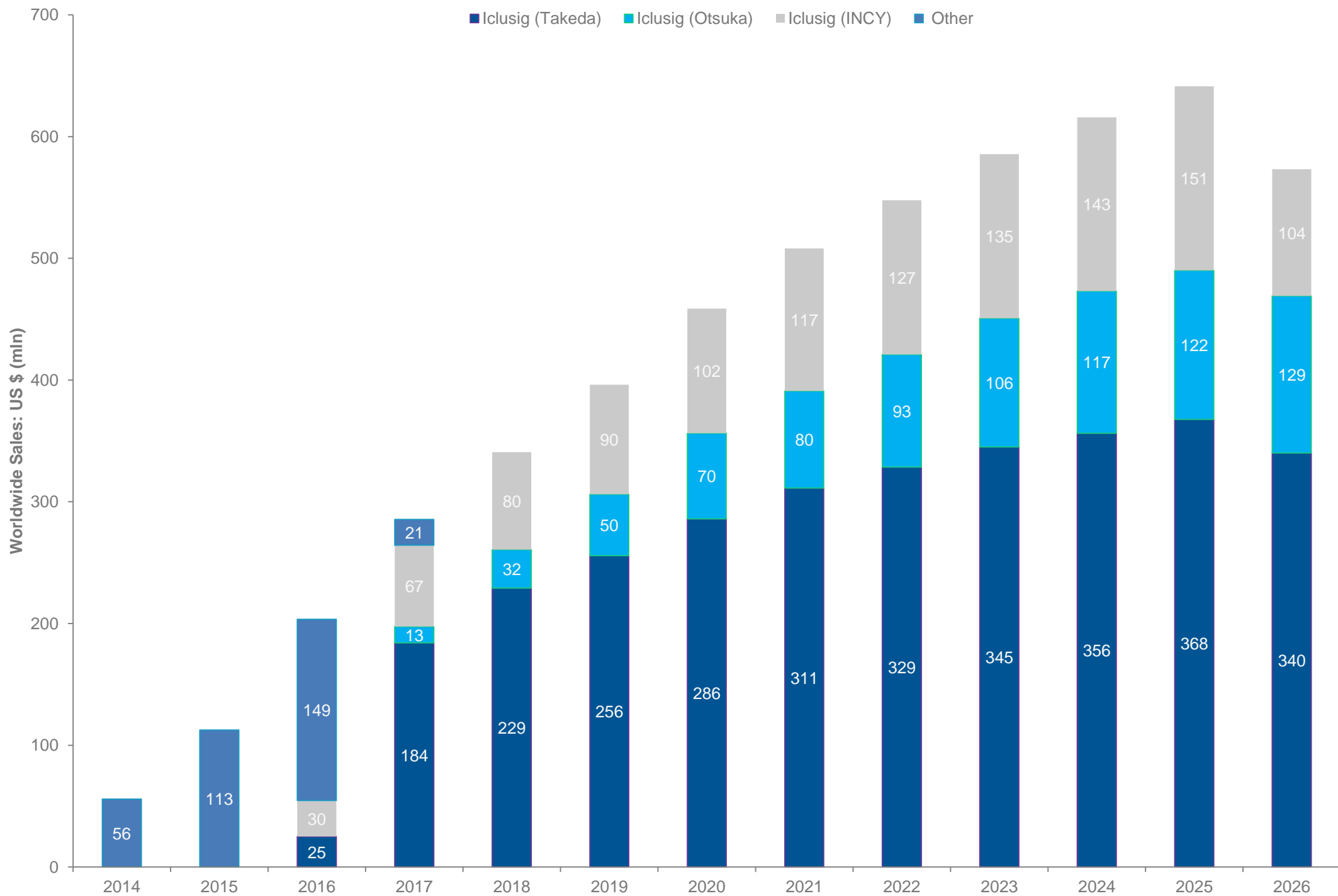
First 3rd generation BCR-ABLTKI developed in China, only **Second** in the entire world

Large Potential Market for 3rd Gen BCR-ABL Inhibitors

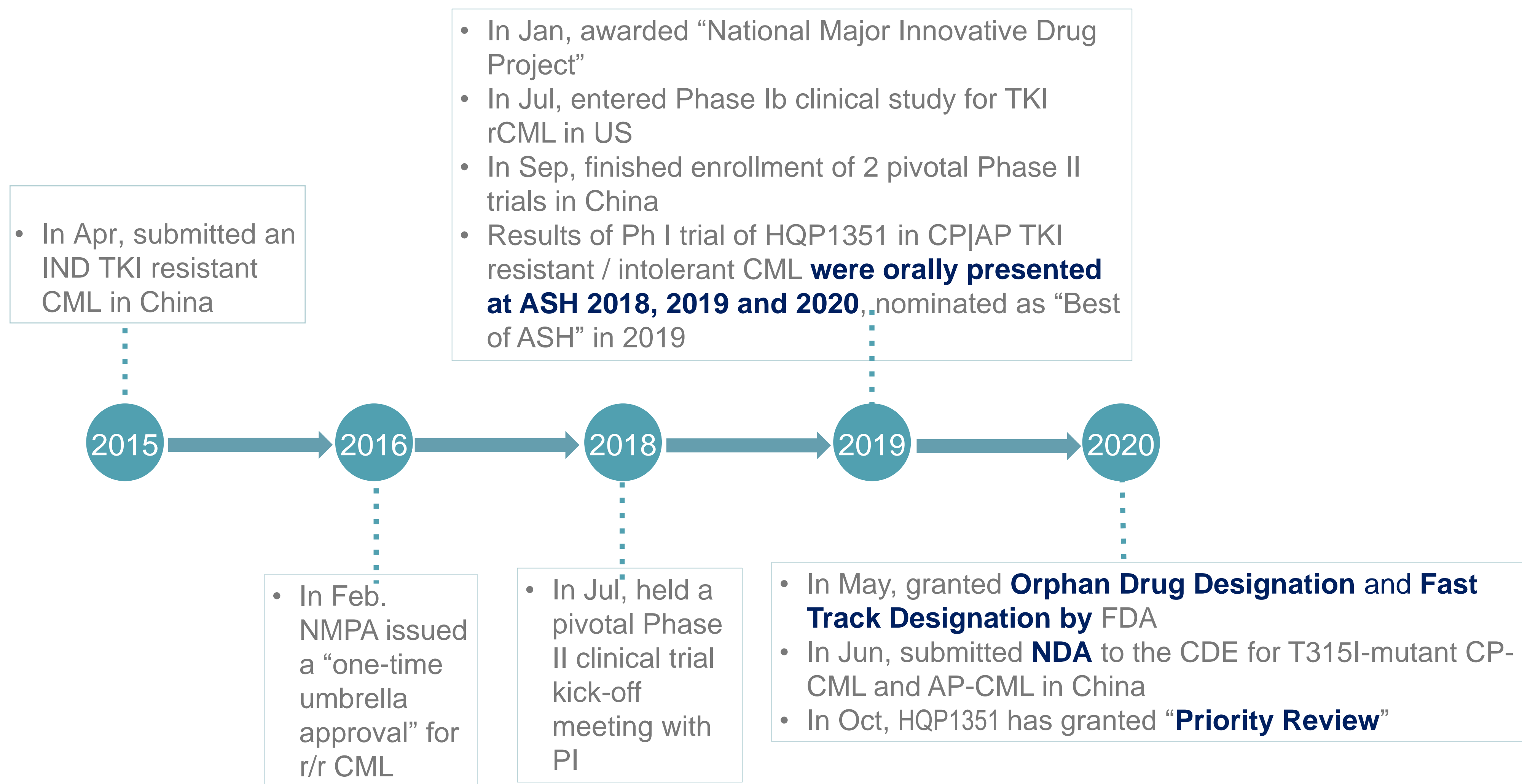
Global sales of dasatinib and nilotinib peaked at \$4,066M in 2020



Global sales of ponatinib forecasted at \$641M in 2025



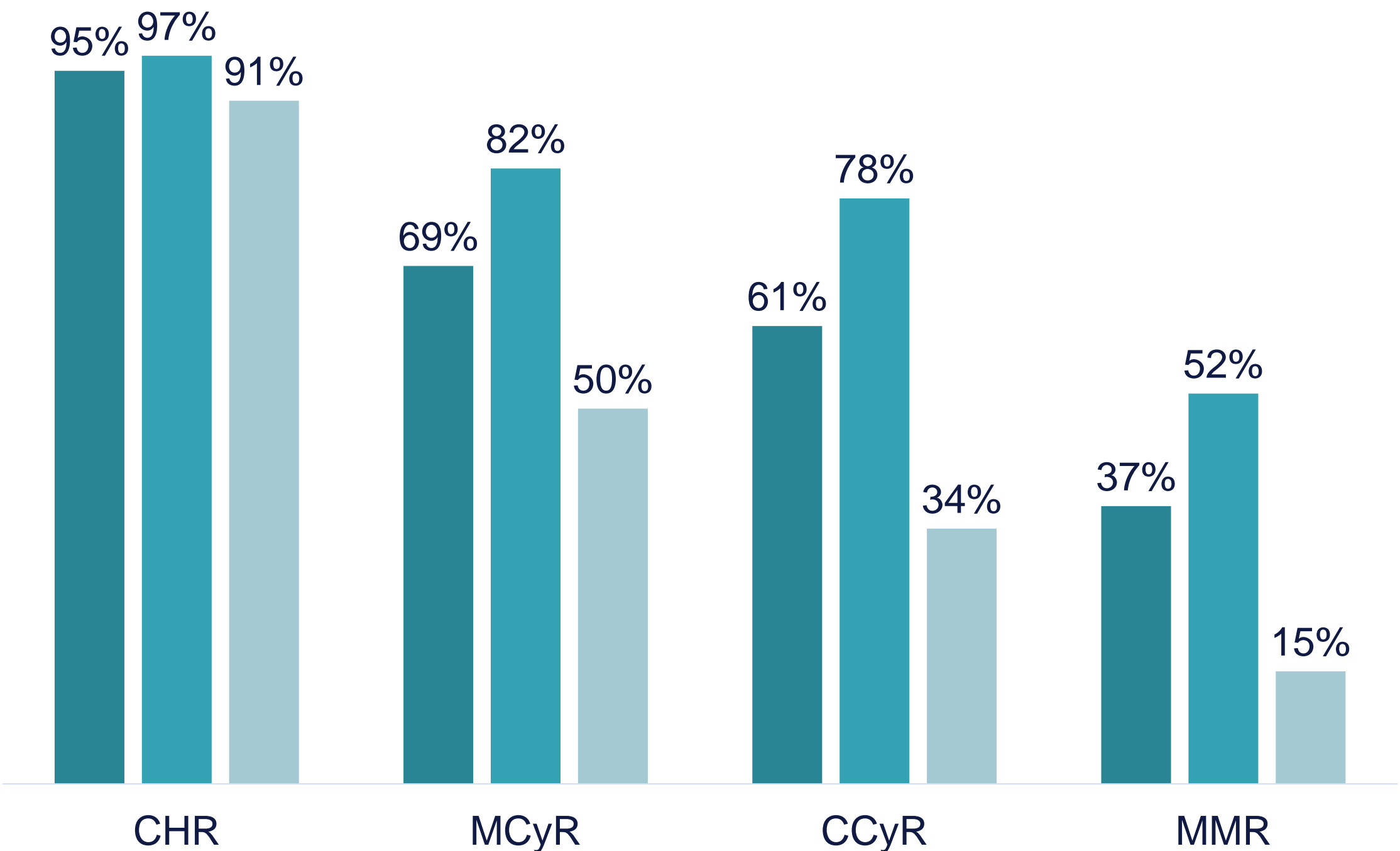
Development Milestone: From IND Approval to NDA in 4 Years



Phase I Study: Highly Efficacious in TKI Resistant CML Patients

CP

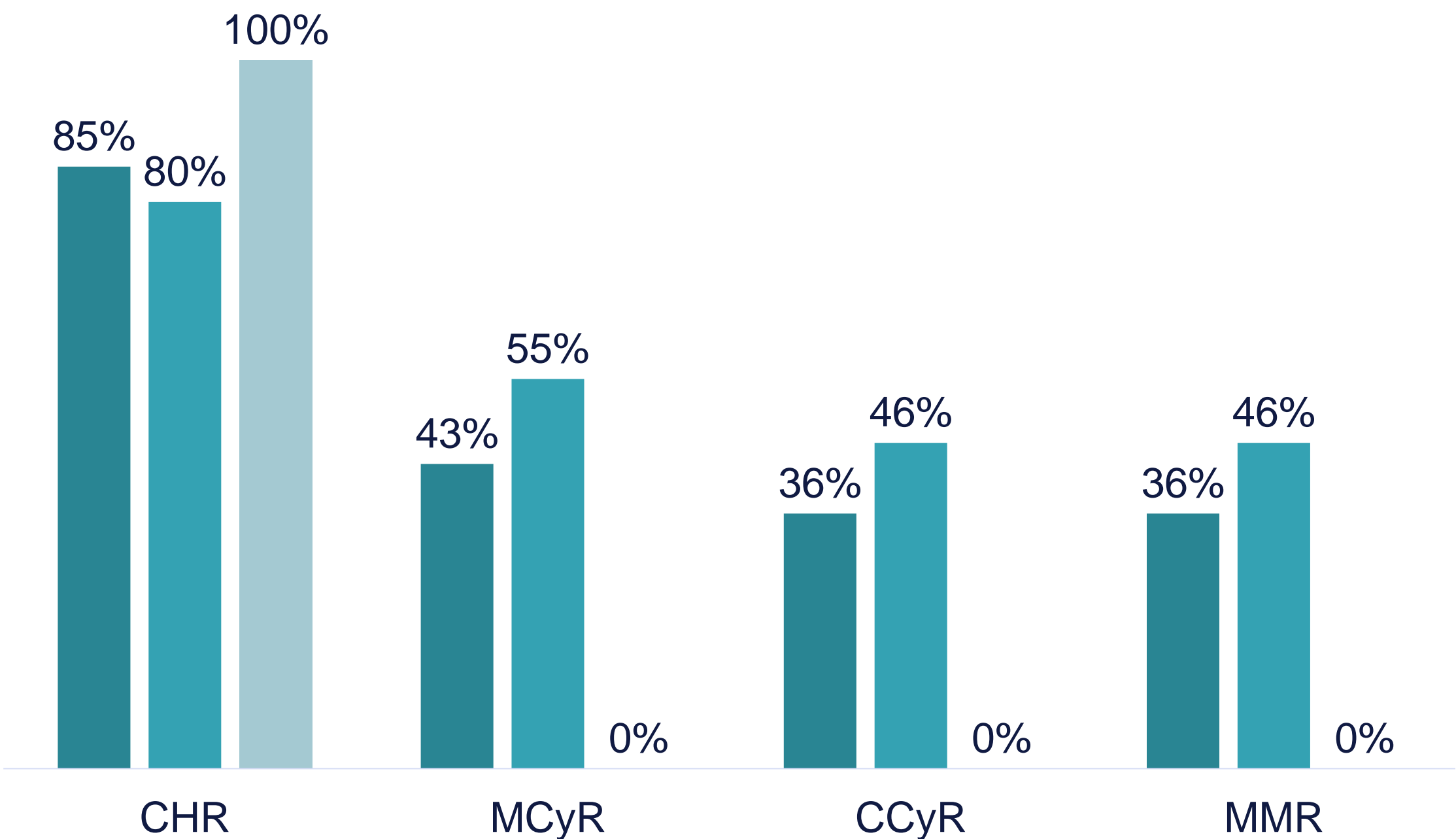
■ Total n=87 ■ T315I+ n=52 ■ T315I- n=35



CML Response Criteria: Complete Hematological Response(CHR),
Bone Marrow; Major Cytogenic Response (MCyR*) Complete Cytogenic Response (CCyR),
Major Molecular Response (MMR^)| * MCyR is a validated End Point, ^ MMR defined by PCR (<1/1000)

AP

■ Total n=14 ■ T315I+ n=11 ■ T315I- n=3



CML Response Criteria: Complete Hematological Response(CHR),
Bone Marrow; Major Cytogenic Response (MCyR*) Complete Cytogenic Response (CCyR),
Major Molecular Response (MMR^)| * MCyR is a validated End Point, ^ MMR defined by PCR (<1/1000)

Well-Tolerated With Minimal Dose Interruptions

Long Duration of Treatments

- Longest duration of treatment is **50 months**
- The average observation period for the Ph I clinical trial is more than **2 years**; mean exposure **30.0 months**, median exposure **30.8 months**
- **20 patients'** duration of treatment more than **3 years**
- **66 patients'** duration of treatment between **2 - 3 years**.

Minimal Discontinuation

- Among 101 patients enrolled, **82 patients** remains on the study up-to-date (since 2016)
- Discontinuation:
- **19 patients** discontinued treatment due to AE
 - **8 patients** due to PD
 - **5 patients** due to AE,
 - **6 patients** due to other reasons

Low Cardiovascular AE

- Much lower cardiovascular events reported; no fatal myocardial infarction or stroke was reported, compared to serious arterial occlusion events (AOEs) observed in 35% of ponatinib treated patients in clinical trials

Rare Liver Toxicity

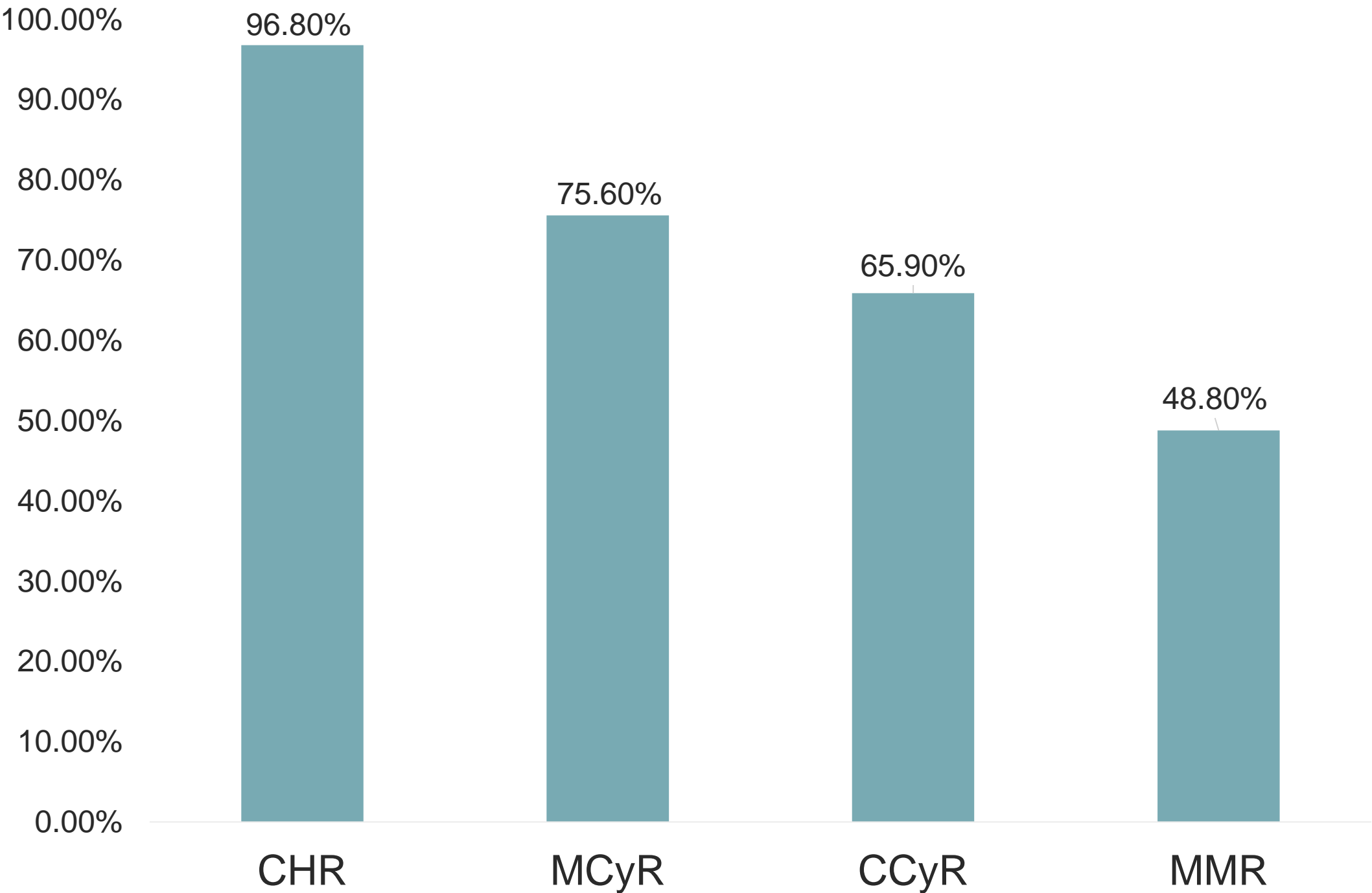
The liver toxicity was rarely reported and was mild or moderate, compared to ALT or AST elevation observed in 56% (all grade) and 8% (grade 3 or 4) of patients treated with ponatinib



Pivotal Ph II Study: Highly Efficacious in T315I-Mutated CML Patients

CML-CP

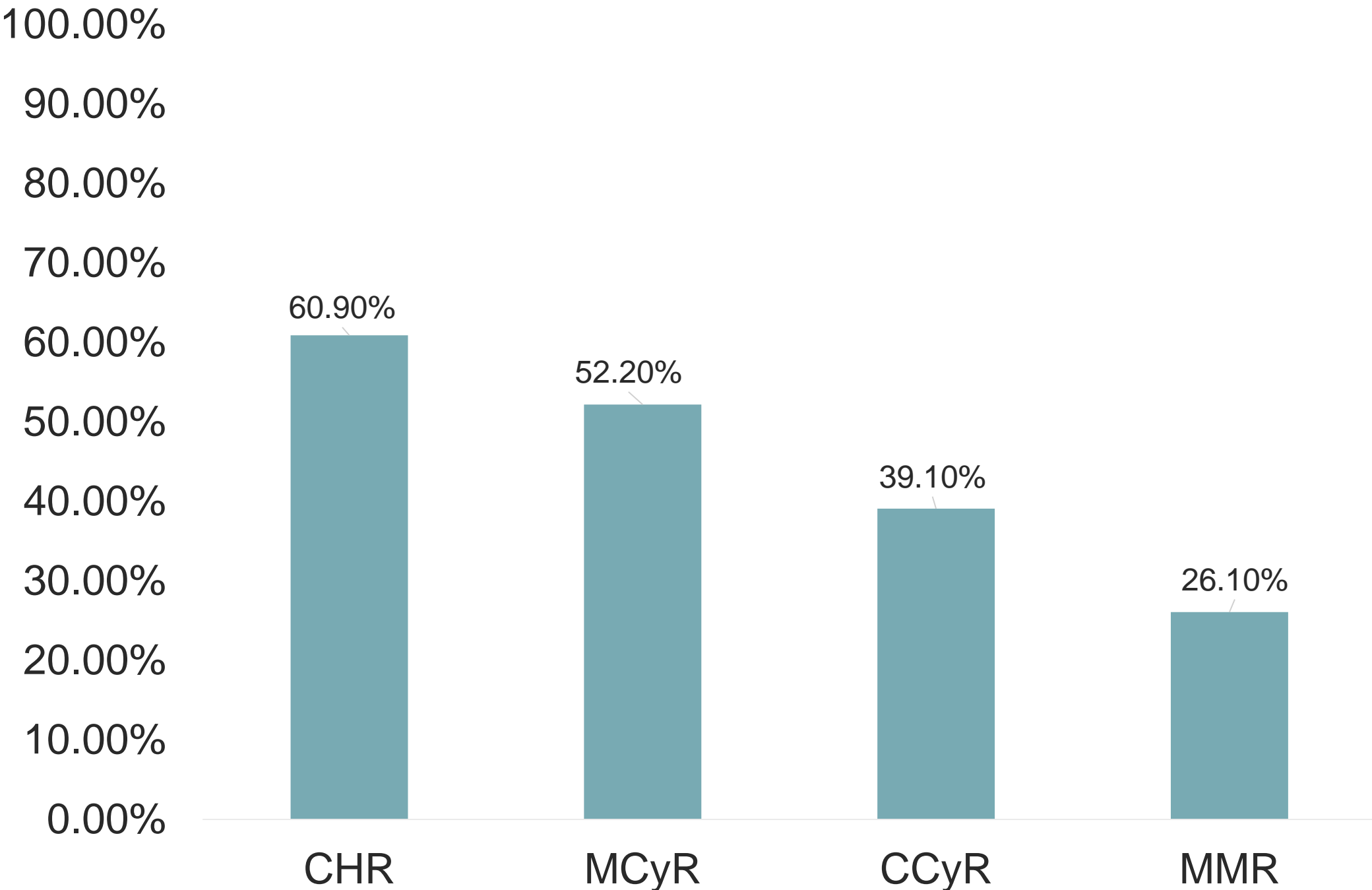
T315I+n=41



CML Response Criteria: Complete Hematological Response(CHR), Bone Marrow; Major Cytogenic Response (MCyR*) Complete Cytogenic Response (CCyR), Major Molecular Response (MMR^). | * MCyR is a validated End Point, ^ MMR defined by PCR (<1/1000)

CML-AP

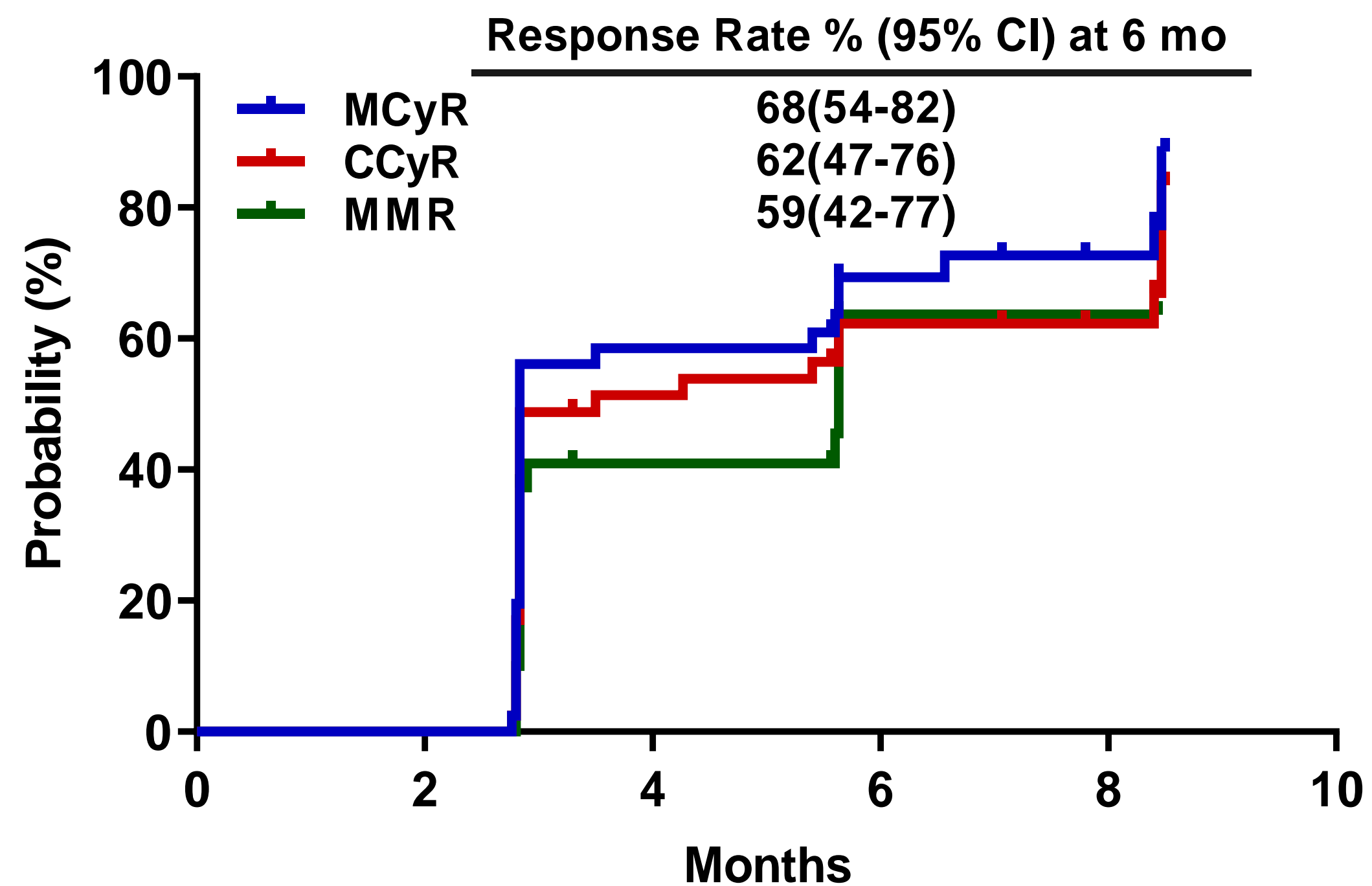
T315I+n=23



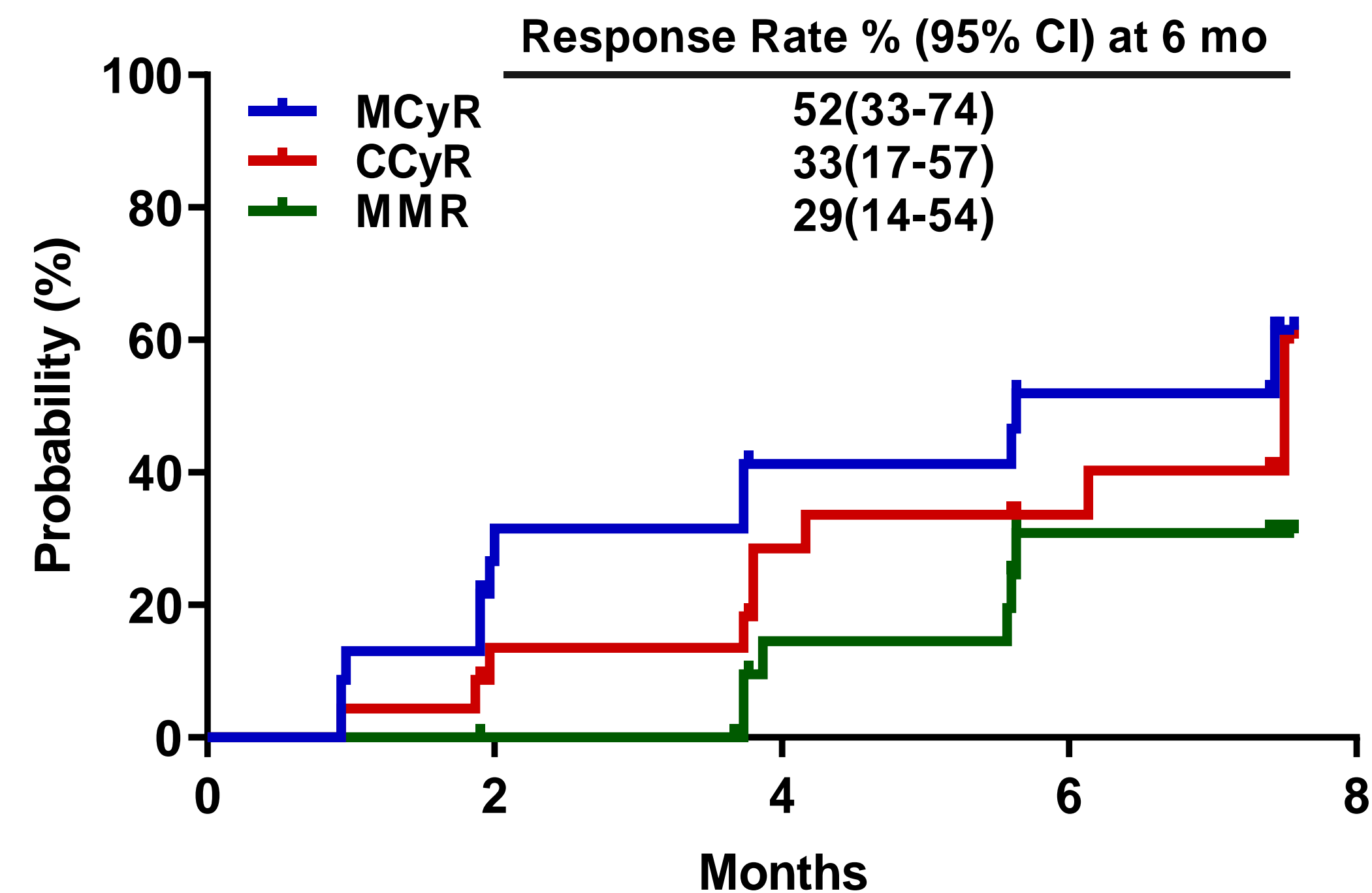
CML Response Criteria: Complete Hematological Response(CHR), Bone Marrow; Major Cytogenic Response (MCyR*) Complete Cytogenic Response (CCyR), Major Molecular Response (MMR^). | * MCyR is a validated End Point, ^ MMR defined by PCR (<1/1000)

Cumulative Incidence of Responses

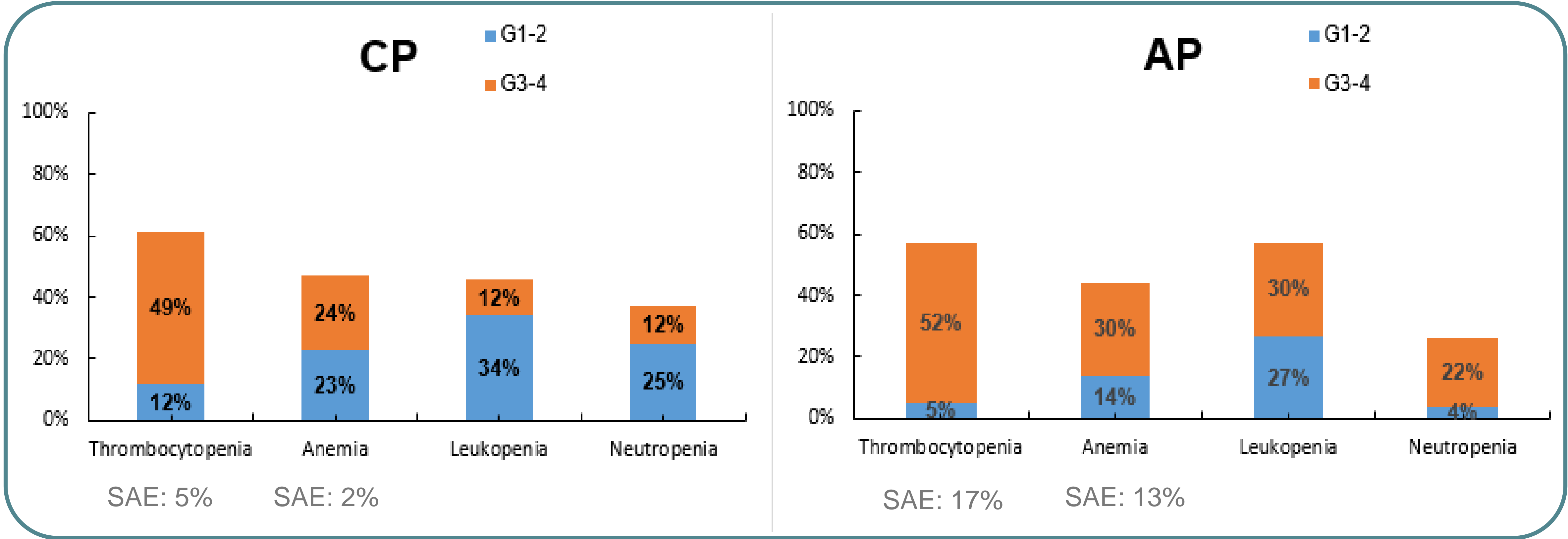
CML-CP



CML-AP



Treatment-related Hematologic Adverse Events

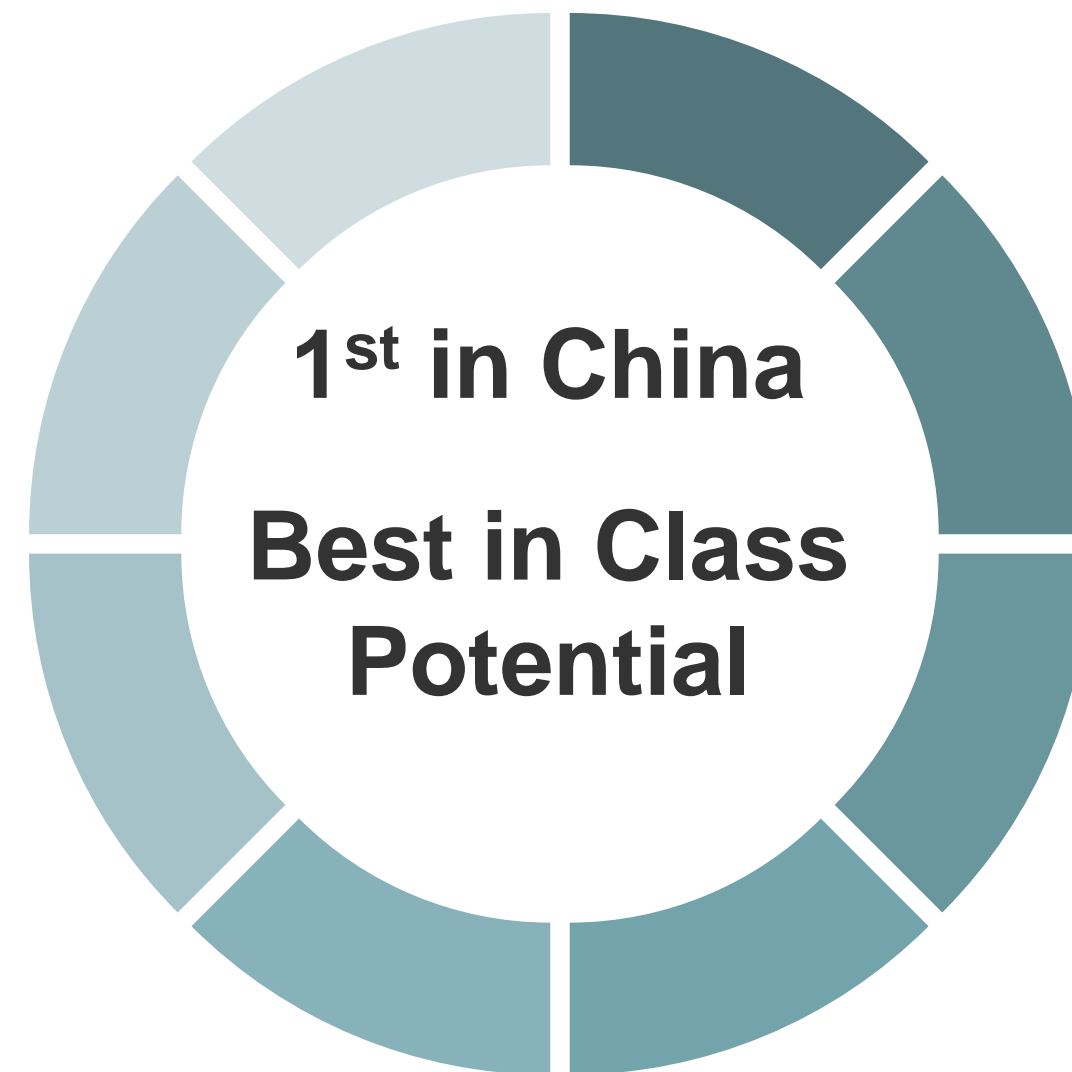


HQP1351: T315I and Beyond

First 3rd generation of BCR-ABL TKI being developed in China

NDA was submitted to CDE as planned on June 15 in China, grant with “Priority review”

Potentially better tolerance than Ponatinib based on 300+ subjects treated with HQP1351



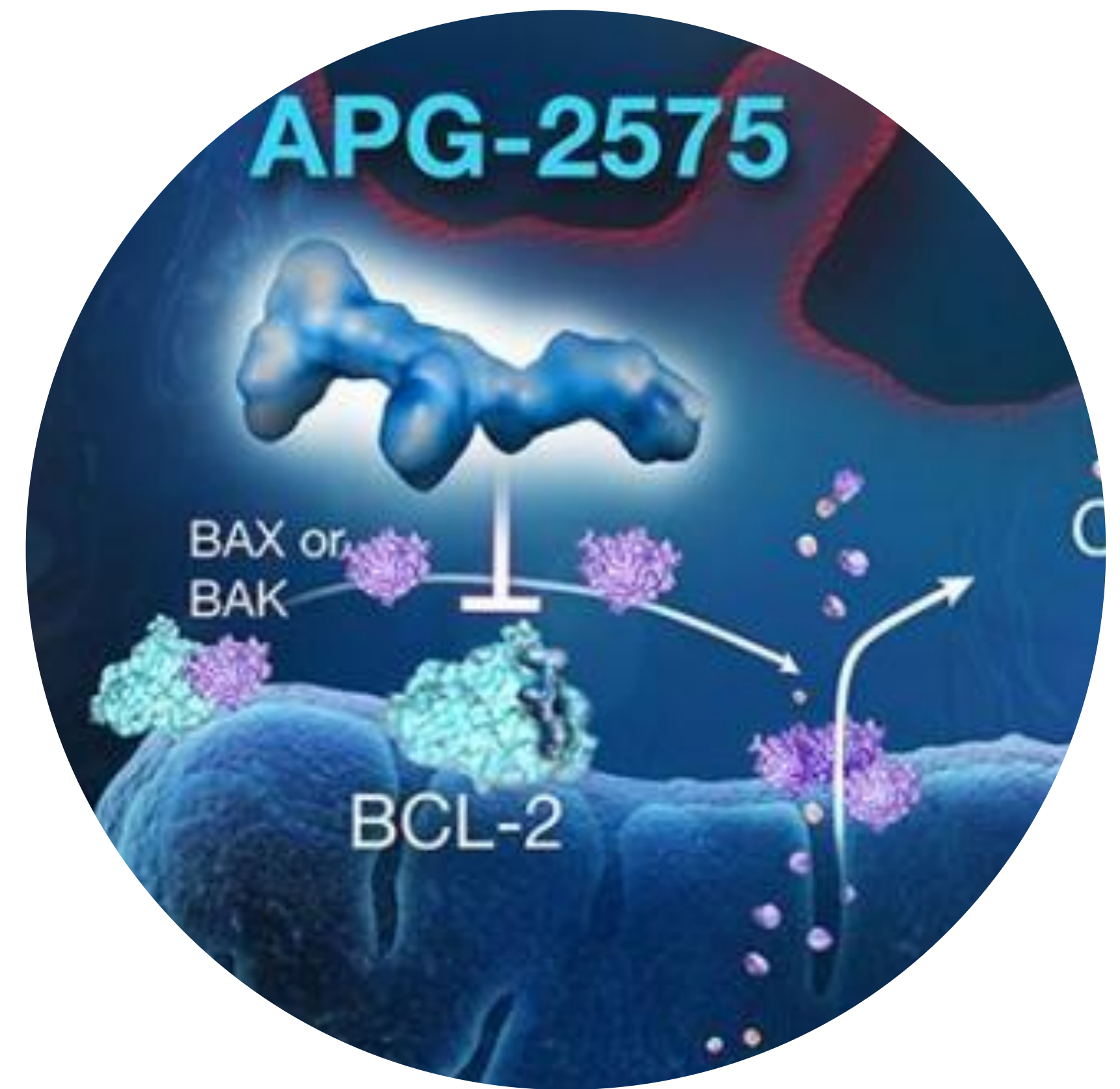
Ph II pivotal studies in patients with TKI resistant BP-CML, Ph+ ALL

Efficacious on the patients who failed/intolerant to ponatinib. Also active in the presence of compound mutations where ponatinib is ineffective.

Proposed Phase II pivotal study in US focus on the CML Pts with R/R ponatinib or multiple / compound mutations

APG-2575 Overview

Novel, orally administered Bcl-2 selective inhibitor, follow to Venclexta®



BCL-2 is a Validated Target

BCL-2 inhibitor



- Tumor cells may become dependent on Bcl-2 for survival
- Inhibiting Bcl-2 releases pro-apoptotic proteins, which trigger apoptosis through the apoptosome

Bcl-2 Selective Inhibitors		
		
Compound	APG-2575	Venetoclax (ABT-199)
MOA	Orally available and Bcl-2 selective inhibitor	
Clinical stage	Ph Ib/II	Marketed (CLL, AML)
Indication	CLL, AML, WM, MM, T-PLL	CLL, AML, MM, MCL, MDS, NHL, ALL, Breast cancer, Prostate cancer
Combo agents	BTK, CD20, MDM2, BCR-ABL TKI	BTK,CD20,CDK9,Pi3K, MDM2,JAK,PD-(L)1, FLT-3,IDH,CD33,CD38,etc.
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patient-friendly daily dose-ramp-up• No or Low TLS• Less risk DDI• Less neutropenia likely• Strong synergy with in-house MDM2-p53 inhibitor APG-115• Plan to focus on the China market	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NDA approved in April 2016• First-in-class Bcl-2 inhibitor• 5 FDA Breakthrough Therapy designations• 4 approved indications across CLL and AML populations• 250+ trials across US, China, EU, Japan, etc.• Enrolled 10,000+ patients

IND Approval to 9 Global Ph Ib/II Studies in 2 Years

FDA cleared IND for orally administered APG-2575 in patients with hematologic malignancies

NMPA approved: An IND for APG-2575 for treatment of patients with hematologic malignancies

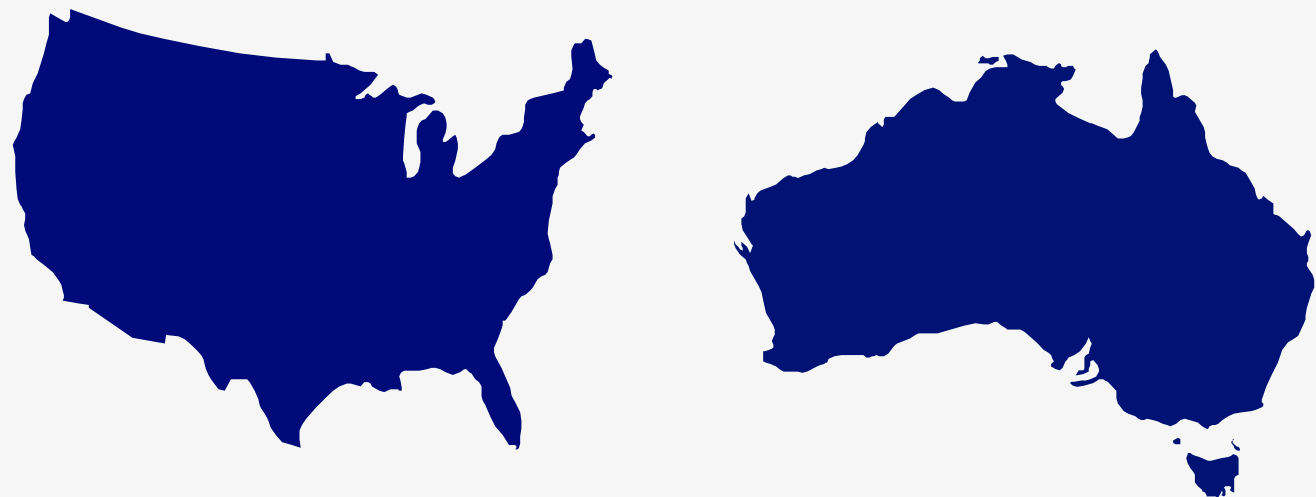


Phase I clinical trial protocol for APG-2575 in patients with hematologic malignancies approved In Australia

- 2 Ph I trial of APG-2575 in hematologic malignancies enrolling in US & AU
- 9 Phase Ib/II study for r/r AML, r/r CLL, r/r MM, r/r WM, T-PLL
- 4 ODDs in AML, CLL, MM, WM
- FPI in Europe



2 Phase Ib/II studies in r/r CLL/SLL in Europe



3 Phase Ib/II studies in r/r CLL/SLL, MM and WM in US and Australia



4 Phase Ib/II studies in r/r AML, r/r CLL, WM and MM in CN

Clinical POC Established

More than **100 subjects** have been enrolled into the APG-2575 studies, including R/R CLL , FL , MCL, DLBCL, WM, MM, AML and HCL patients, dosed ranging from 20mg to 1200mg

Proof of concept established in CLL, more than 30 pts enrolled, 70% evaluated achieved PR

Potentially more tolerable than Venetoclax: no TLS, no DLT, no MTD reported

4 Orphan Drug Designations (ODD): CLL,WM, MM,AML

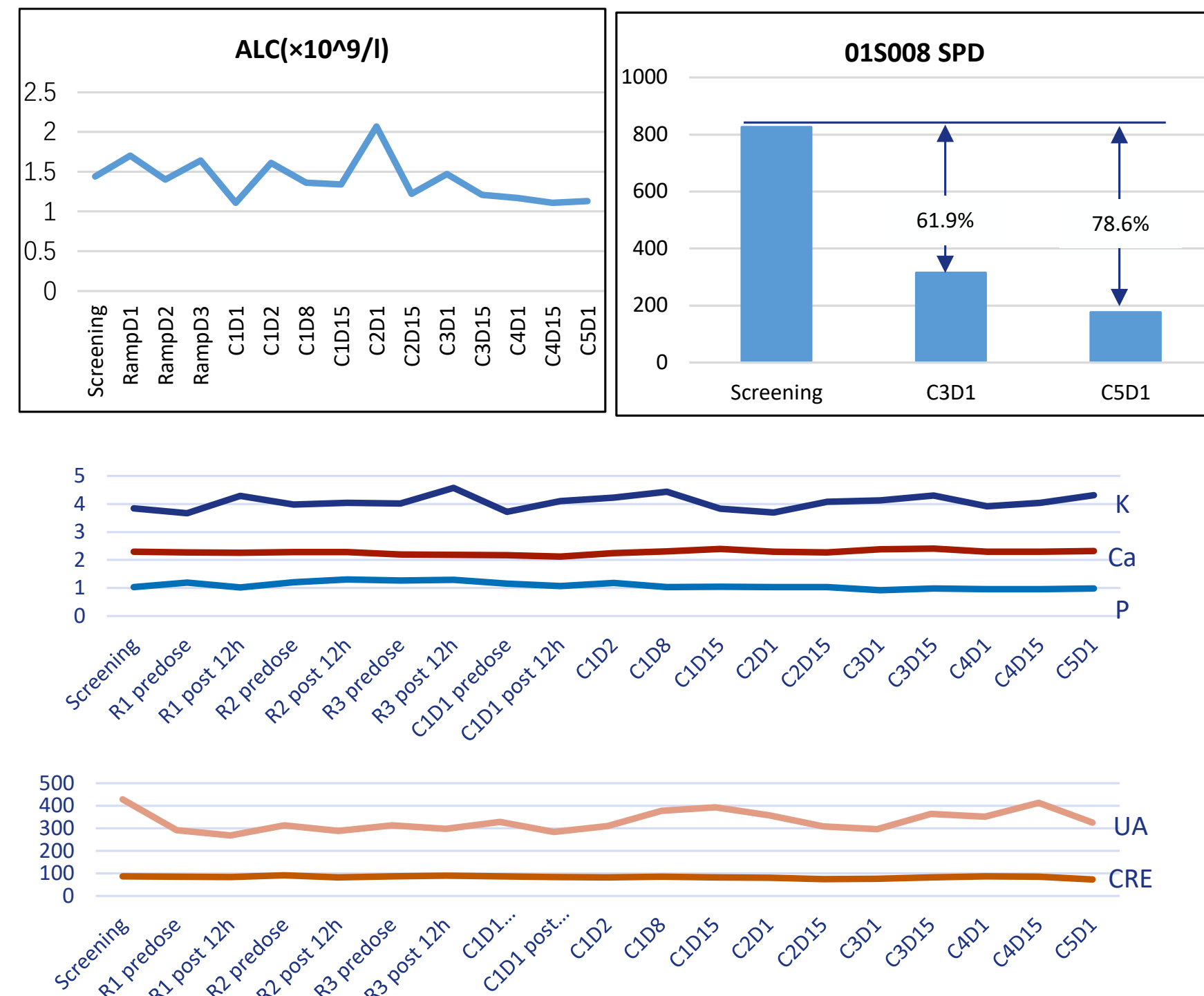
Plan to submit the protocol for treatment of patients with ER+ breast cancer and other solid tumors by Q1 2021

Plan to get CDE approval on the Phase II pivotal study design as a single agent for treatment of R/R CLL by the Q4 2021

APG-2575-CN-001 Ph I Interim data I Activity

Ibrutinib Resistant High Risk Patient; Rapid and Deep Response

Patient 1S008: PR parameters

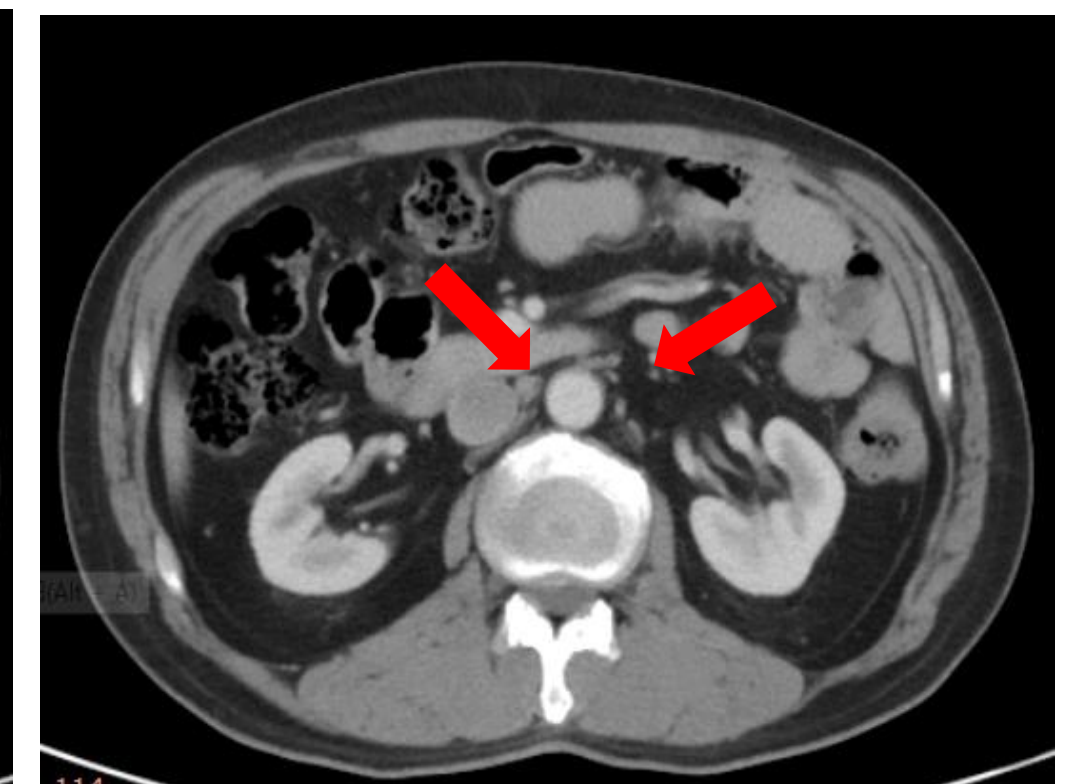
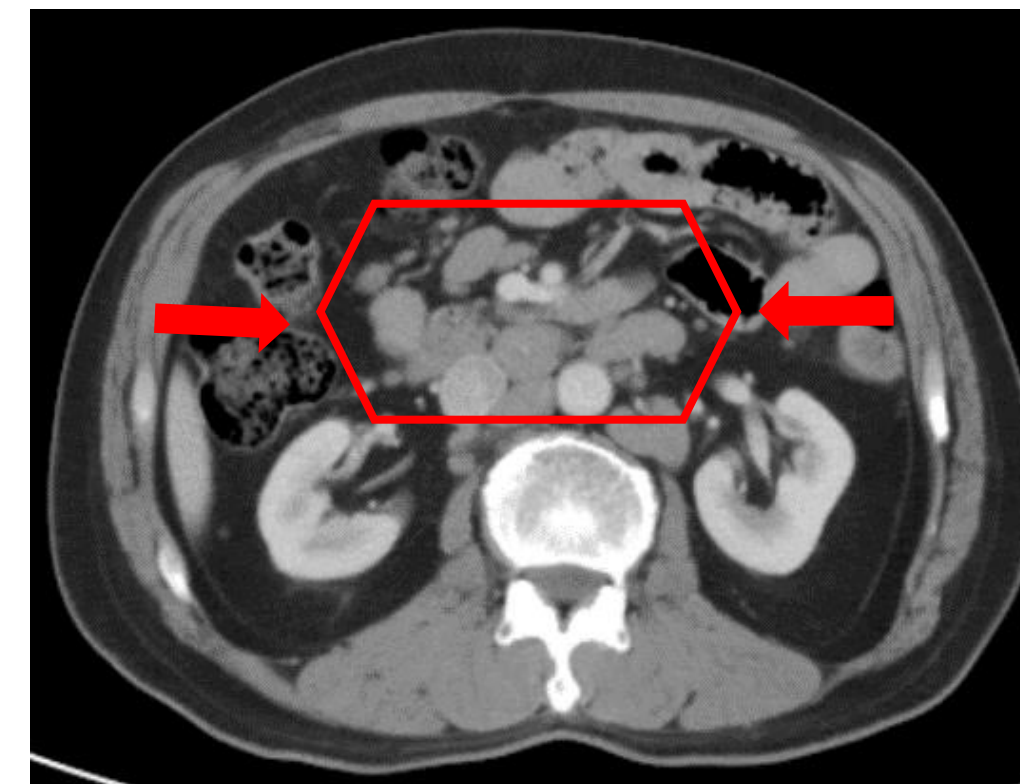


Patient 1S008: -78.6% Nodal Response

PR in r/r CLL (IgVH mutation, no TP53)

Before APG-2575

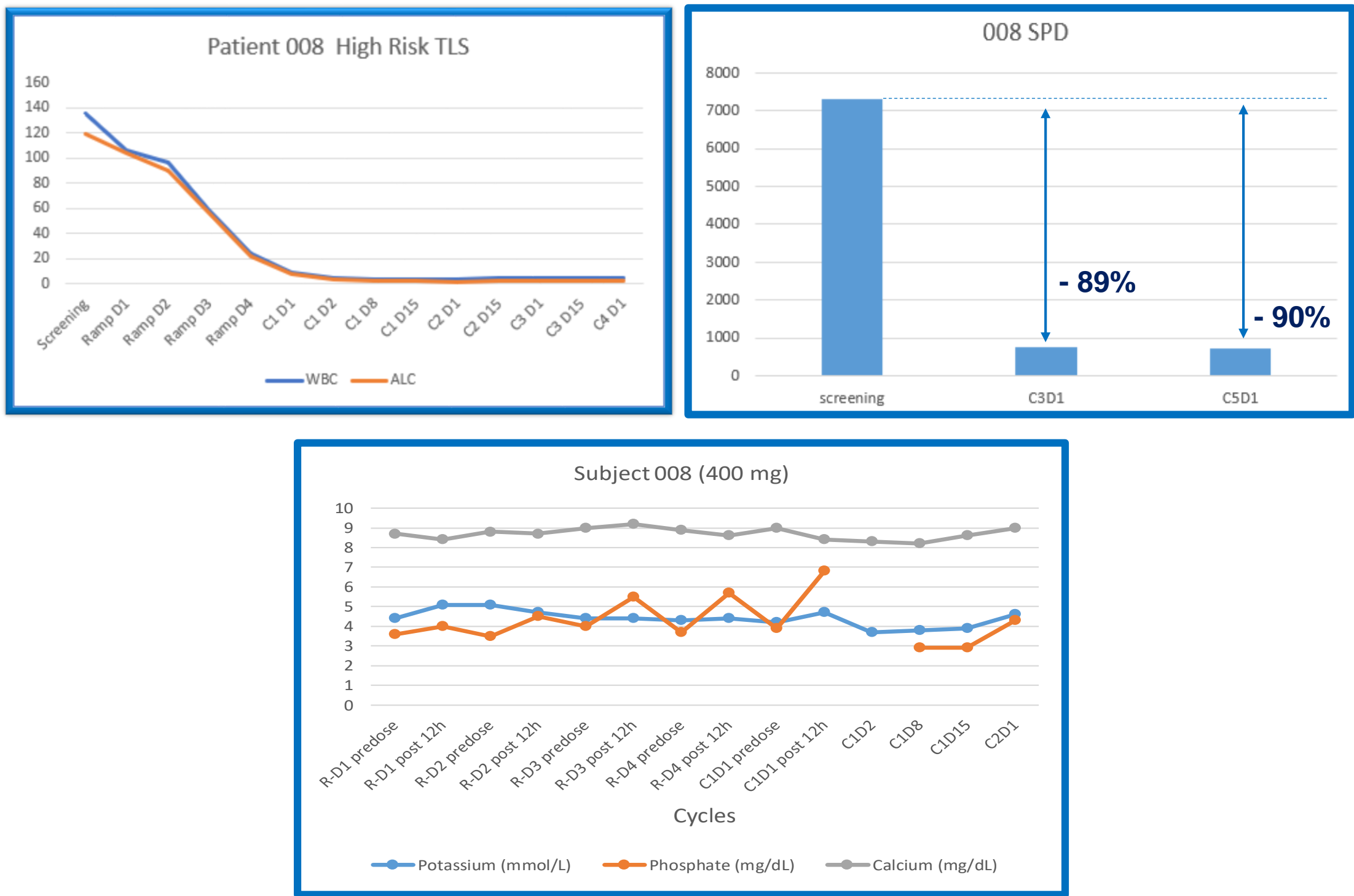
After APG-2575



Lymph Node Response: C3D1 **-62%**; C5D1 **-78.6%**

Del17p CLL Patient at High Risk of TLS: Rapid & Deep Response

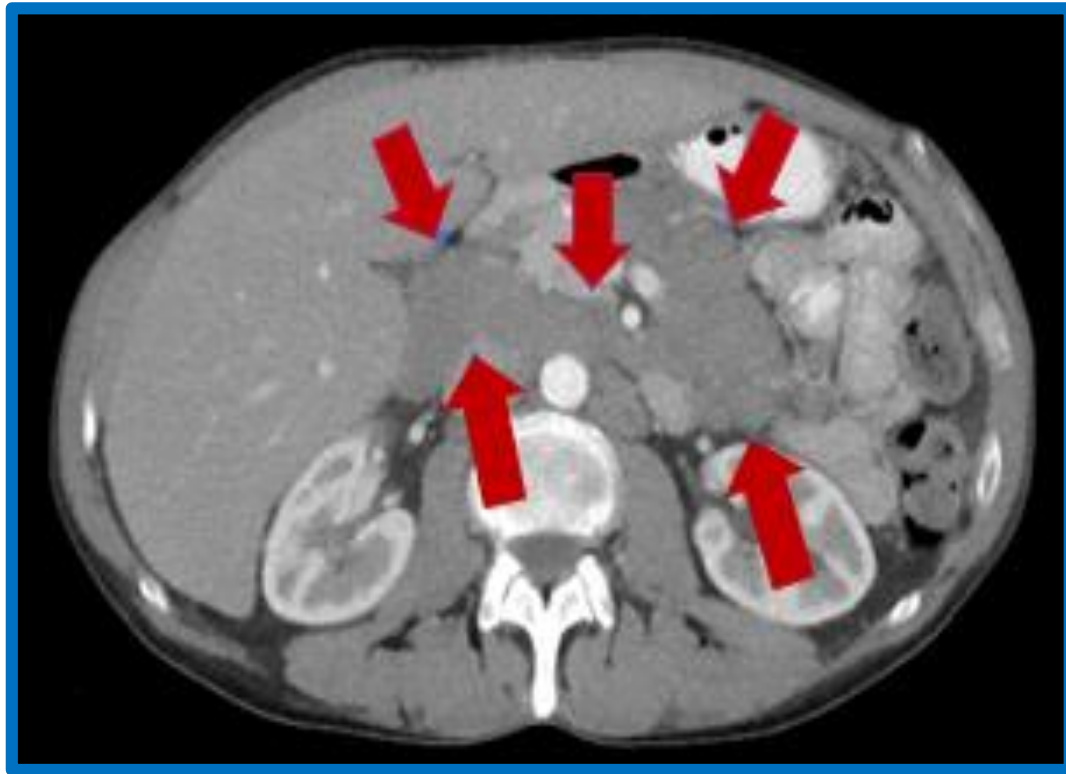
Patient 008: PR parameters



Patient 008: -90% Nodal Response

Durable PR in a patient with r/r CLL

Before APG-2575

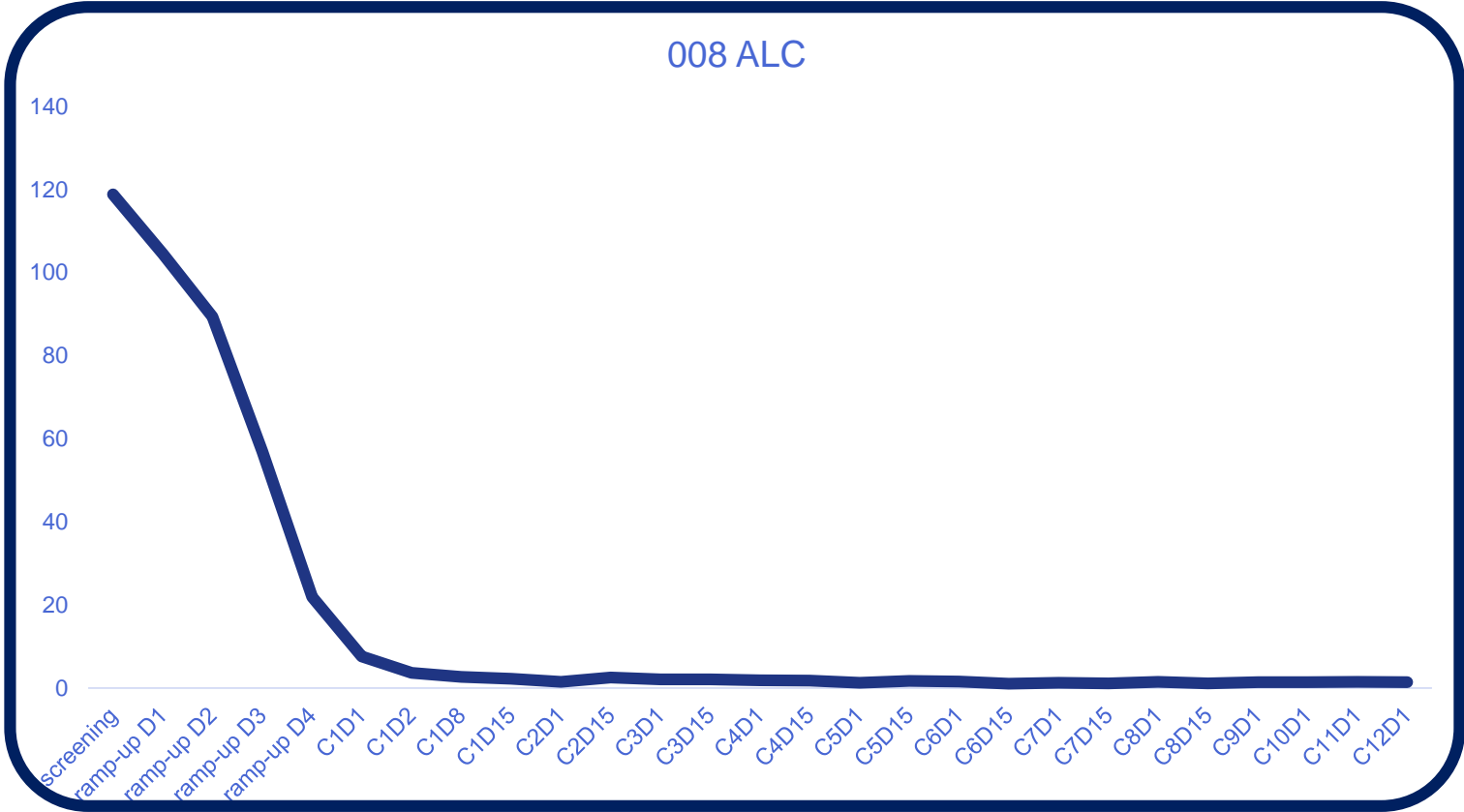
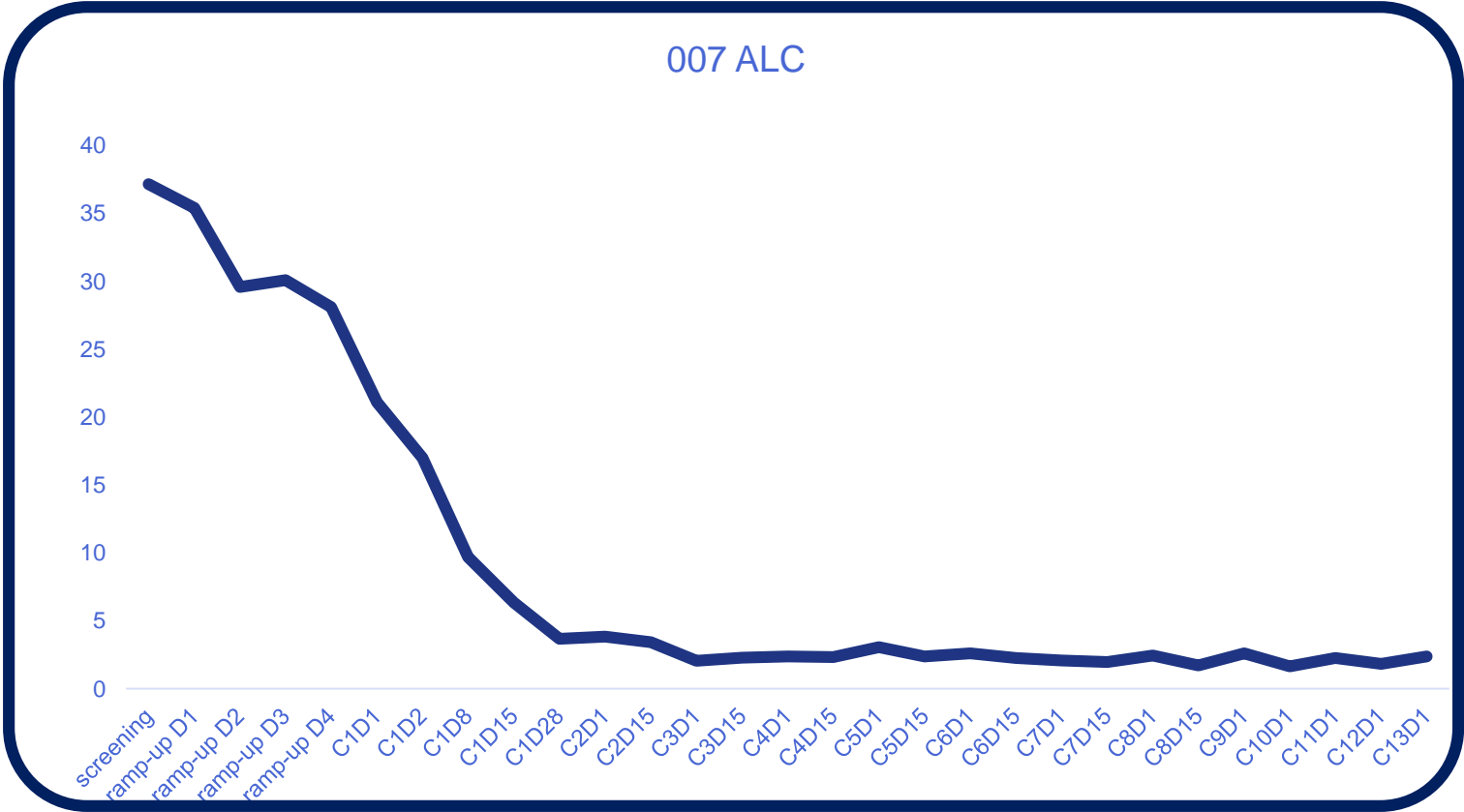
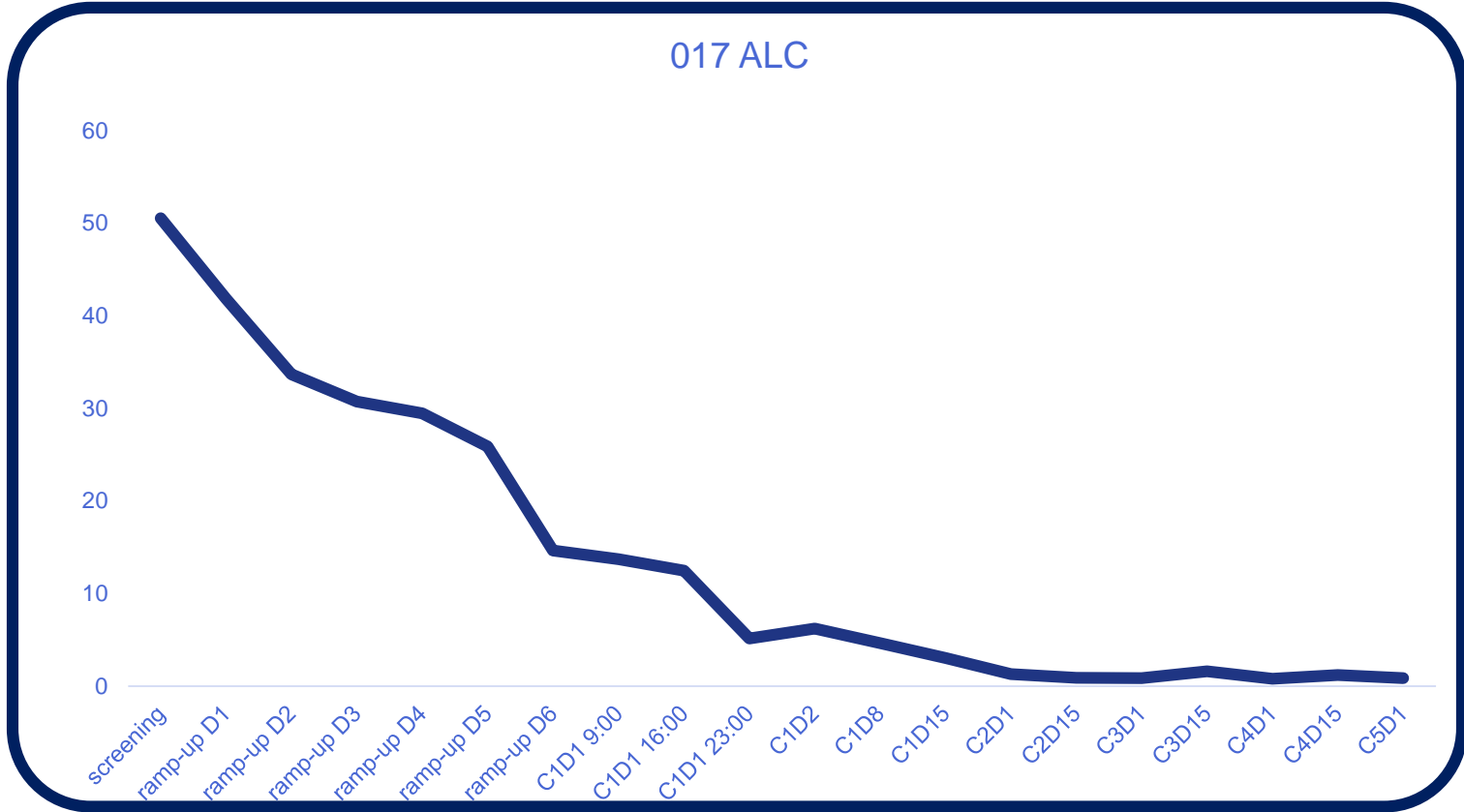


After APG-2575

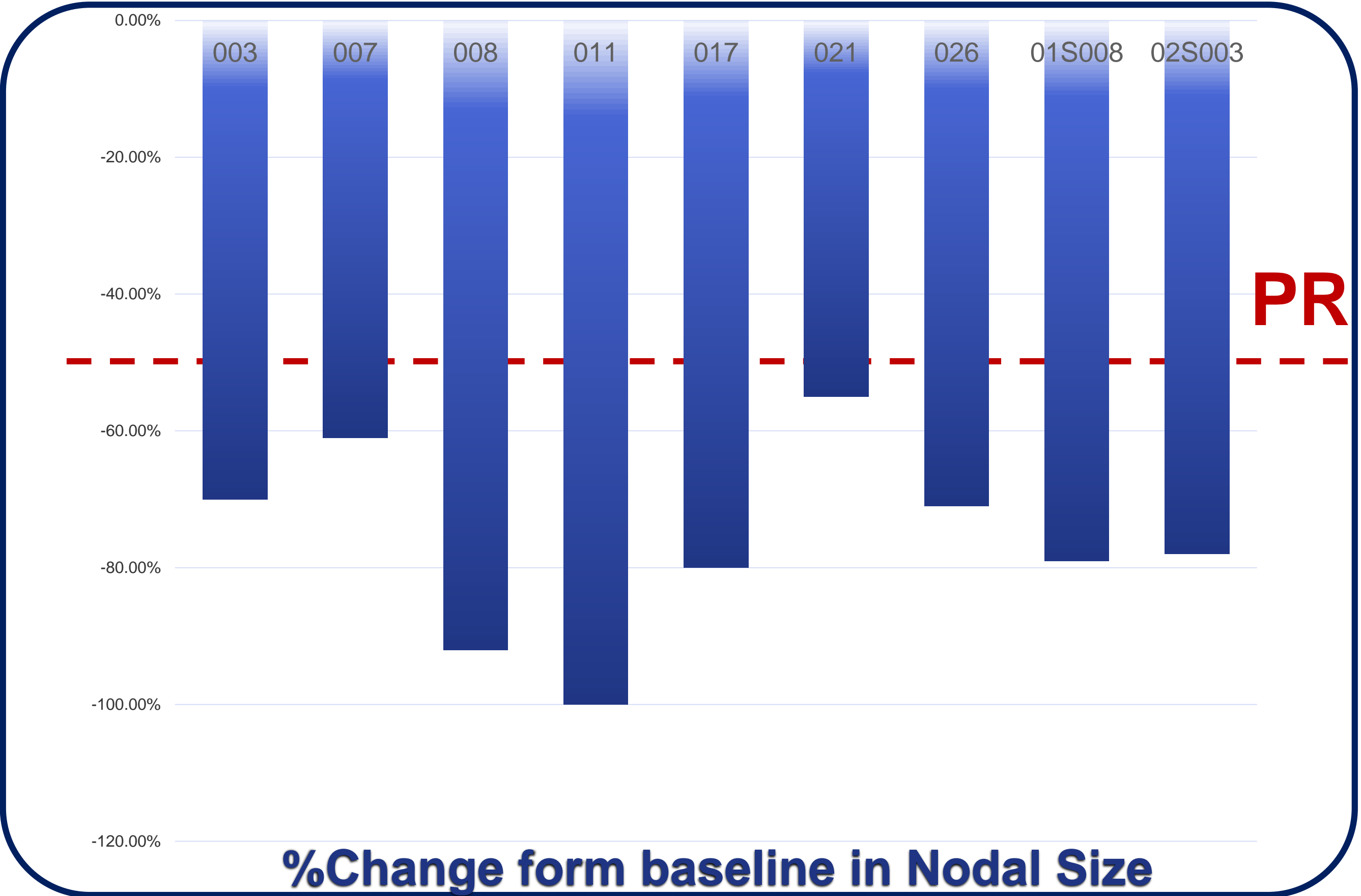
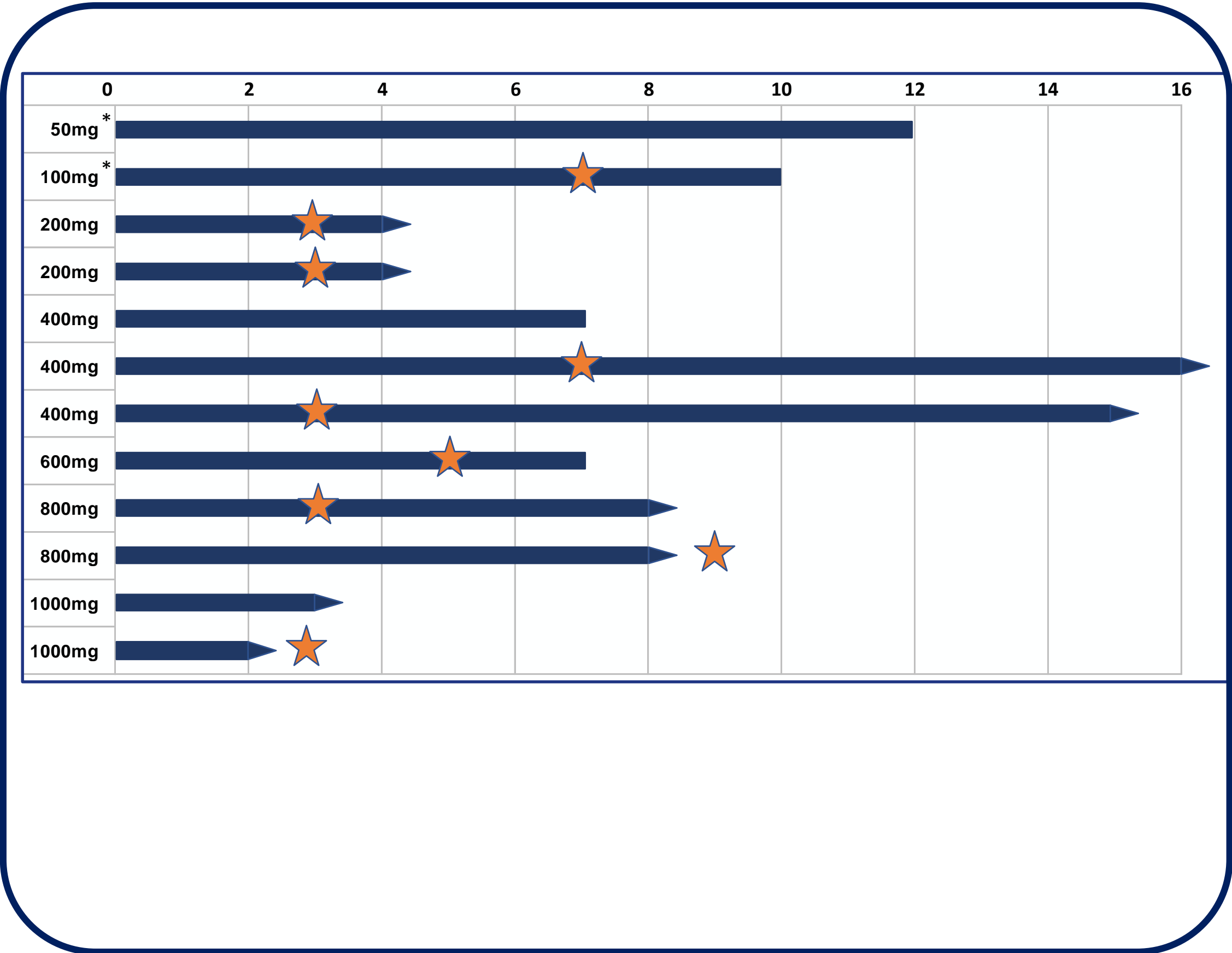


Nodal Response: C3D1-89% | C5D1-90%

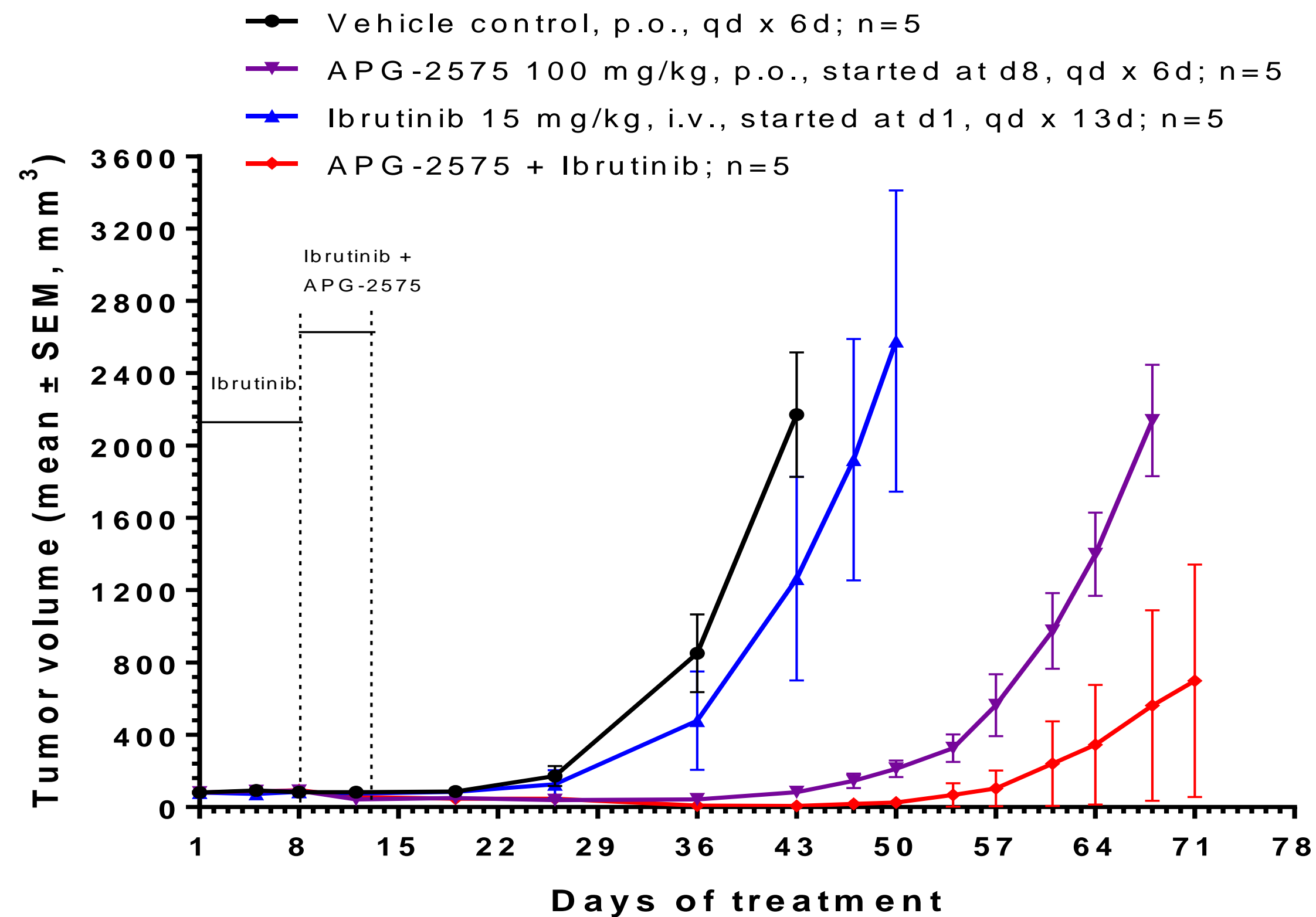
ALC Response Kinetics in R/R CLL Patients



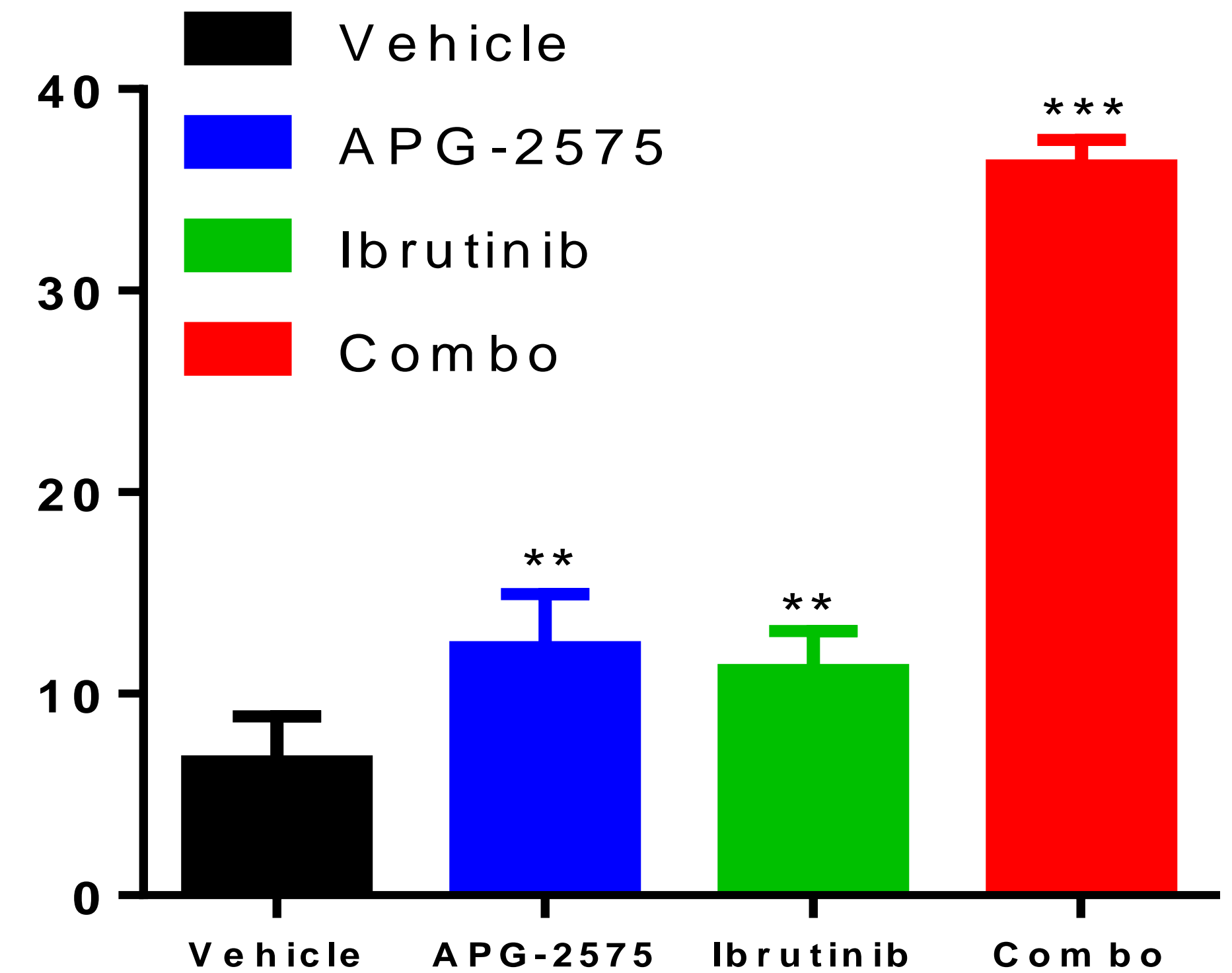
70% PR in Evaluable R/R CLL/SLL Patients



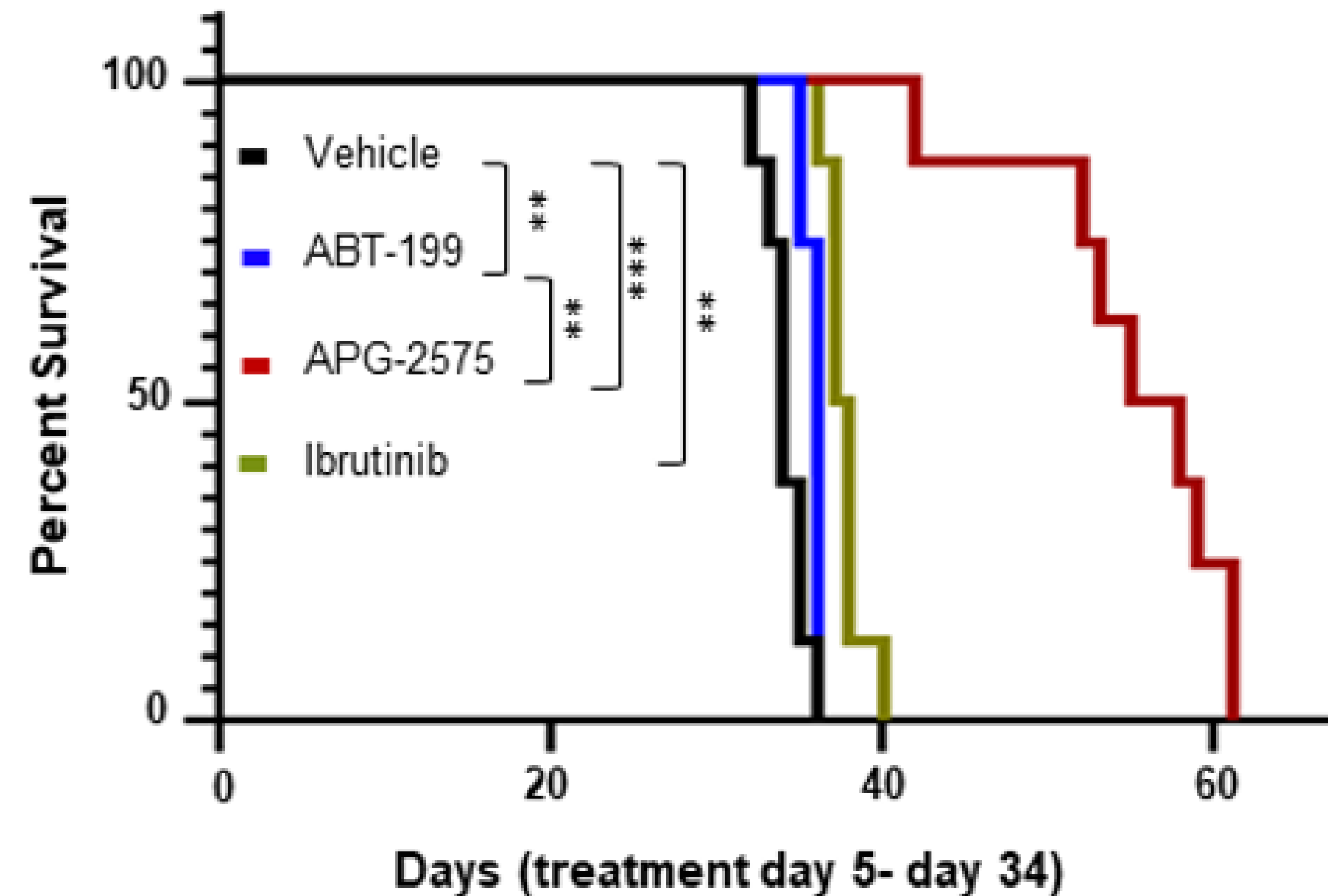
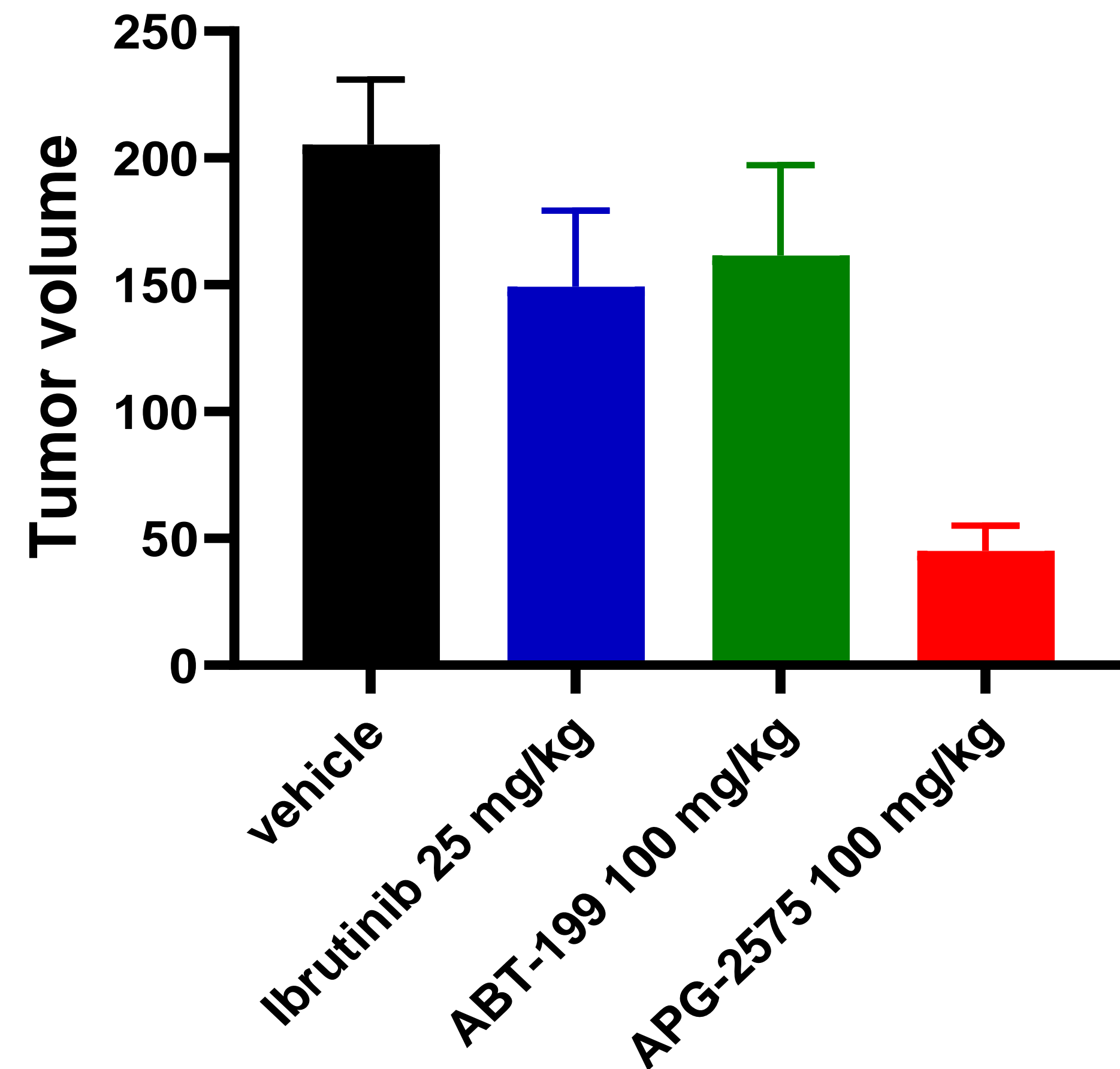
Synergistic Effects of APG-2575 in Combination with Ibrutinib



Relative p-BTK protein level
(% of vehicle control)



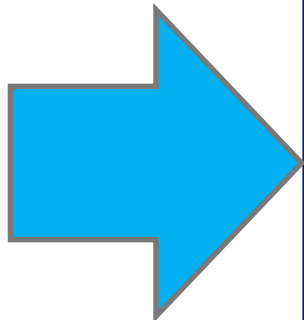
Efficacious In BTK Resistant WM PDX Model In Which Venetoclax Shows NO Activity



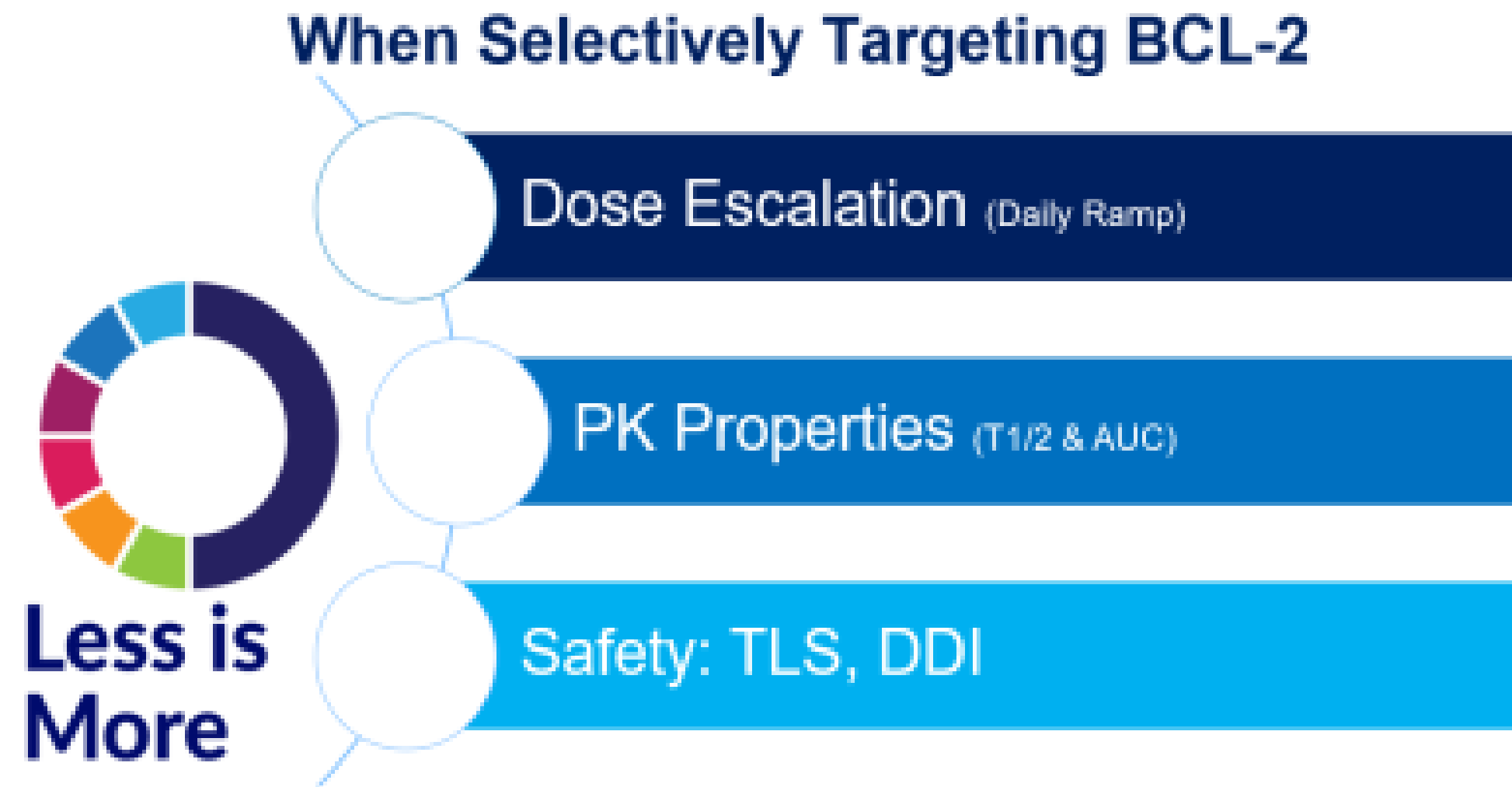
APG-2575 and Venetoclax

Differences Compared to Venetoclax:

- Efficacious in BTK resistant WM PDX model in which Venetoclax shows no effect
- Daily Ramp-up verse weekly ramp up
- No Clinical TLS, Lab TLS
- Short T1/2 & AUC--potentially lower risk of TLS with better tolerance profile
- Preliminary results suggest better tolerance: less neutropenia and thrombocytopenia



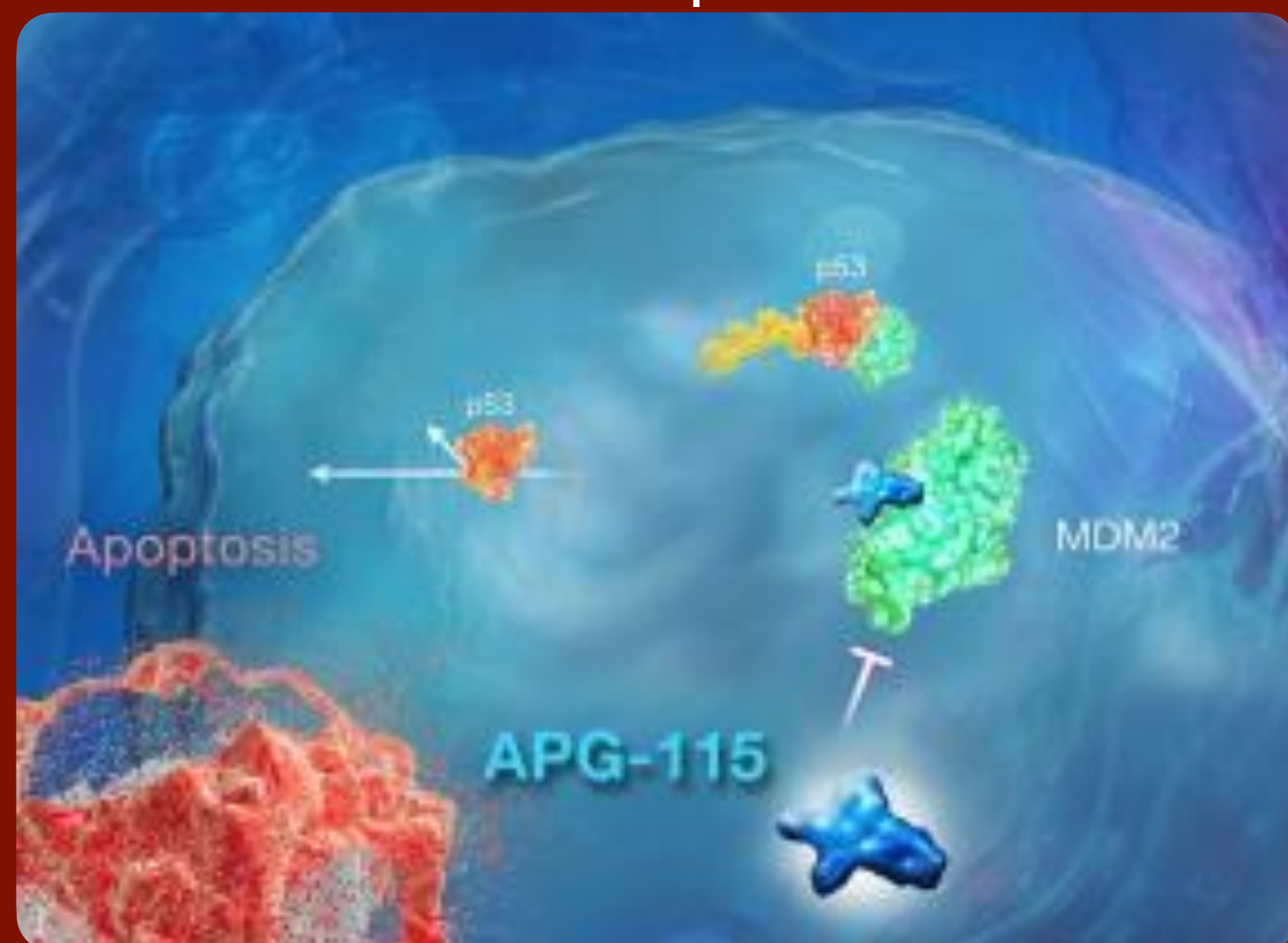
Conclusion:



APG-115 Overview

MDM2-p53 Inhibitor

Activates p53 tumor suppression
via MDM2-p53 PPI



Milestones& Developments

- Granted **ODD** for the treatment of AML, gastric cancer and soft tissue sarcoma
- Completed Two Phase I trials (U.S. & China) in advanced solid tumors or lymphoma
- U.S.: Completed enrollment of the Ph Ib clinical trial in combination with KEYTRUDA® (pembrolizumab) | Enrolling Ph II trial in combination with pembrolizumab in patients with IO resistant solid tumors; conducted in collaboration with MSD
- China: Enrolling Phase Ib clinical study treating patients with hematologic malignancies
- China: Phase Ib/II clinical trial for APG-115 in combination with chemotherapeutic or targeted agents for the treatment of patients with hematologic malignancies was approved by the NMPA in China in July 2019
- China: Phase Ib/II clinical trial for APG-115 in combination with PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors for the treatment of patients with advanced liposarcoma (LPS) or other advanced solid tumors was cleared in Oct 2020
- U.S & China: Additional combination trial INDs are under development

APG-115 : a Novel, Potent MDM2-P53 Inhibitor

Most potent MDM2 inhibitor in clinical development. Best-in-class potential

Journal of
**Medicinal
Chemistry**

Discovery of 4-((3'R,4'S,5'R)-6''-Chloro-4'-(3-chloro-2-fluorophenyl)-1'-ethyl-2''-oxodispiro[cyclohexane-1,2'-pyrrolidine-3',3''-indoline]-5'-carboxamido)bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylic Acid (AA-115/APG-115): A Potent and Orally Active Murine Double Minute 2 (MDM2) Inhibitor in Clinical Development

Angelo Aguilar,[†] Jianfeng Lu,[†] Liu Liu,[†] Ding Du,[†] Denzil Bernard,[†] Donna McEachern,[†] Sally Przybranowski,[†] Xiaoqin Li,[‡] Ruijuan Luo,[‡] Bo Wen,[‡] Duxin Sun,[‡] Hengbang Wang,^{§,¶} Jianfeng Wen,^{§,¶} Guangfeng Wang,^{§,¶} Yifan Zhai,^{§,¶} Ming Guo,^{§,¶} Dajun Yang,^{§,¶,±} and Shaomeng Wang^{*,†,¶}

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<https://doi.org/10.1186/s40425-019-0750-6>

Journal for ImmunoTherapy
of Cancer

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



MDM2 inhibitor APG-115 synergizes with PD-1 blockade through enhancing antitumor immunity in the tumor microenvironment

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Blocks MDM2-P53 PPI & activates the tumor suppressor P53

Effectively induces apoptosis with the best-in-class potential

Directly regulates host immunological responses in the TME and potentially overcome IO resistance

Synergy with PD-1 blockade in both TP53WT and TP53MUT tumors

MDM2amp associated with Hyperprogression after α PD1 Rx (Kato et al., 2017)



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Ascentage Pharma

APG-115 US-002

Ph Ib | Overview and Treatment

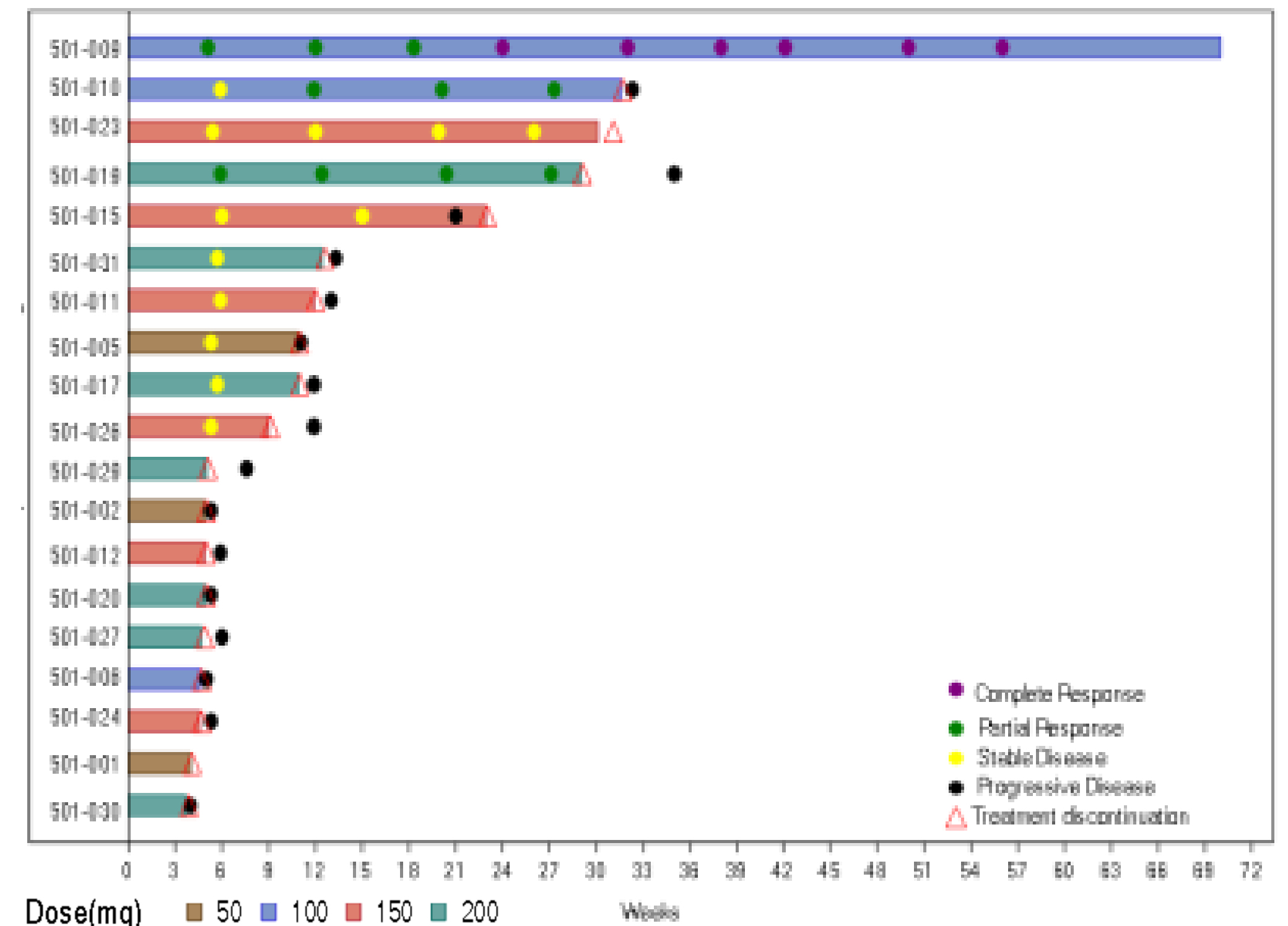
Ph Ib IO resistant/relapsed patients| combination with pembrolizumab

Overview & Tolerance

Treatment Related AEs (at least Grade 3) by Preferred Term					
	50 mg (n=3)	100 mg (n=3)	150 mg (n=6)	200 mg (n=7)	Overall (n=19)
Any drug-related AEs with Severity Grade at least 3, n(%)	0	1 (33.3)	2 (33.3)	3 (42.9)	6 (31.6)
Platelet count decreased	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (33.3)	2 (28.6)	4 (21.1)
Neutrophil count decreased	0 (0.0)	1 (33.3)	1 (16.7)	1 (14.3)	3 (15.8)
Adrenal insufficiency	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (14.3)	1 (5.3)
Anemia	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (14.3)	1 (5.3)
Febrile neutropenia	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (14.3)	1 (5.3)
Lymphocyte count decreased	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.3)
White blood cell count decreased	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (14.3)	1 (5.3)

- MTD not reached, No DLT observed
- **RP2D** is determined as **150mg QOD**
- No new tolerance finding when combined with pembrolizumab
- PK: AUC & Cmax generally increase dose proportionally over the dose range of 50-200 mg.
- PD: MIC-1(biomarker of TP53 activation) serum increase was exposure dependent within the dose range.
- Activity: **ORR: 16.7%** (1 CR|2PR) + 7SD = **DCR: 55.5%**
 - Resp: CR-Ovarian | PR-NSCLC, Appen. Adeno. | 7SD | 8PD

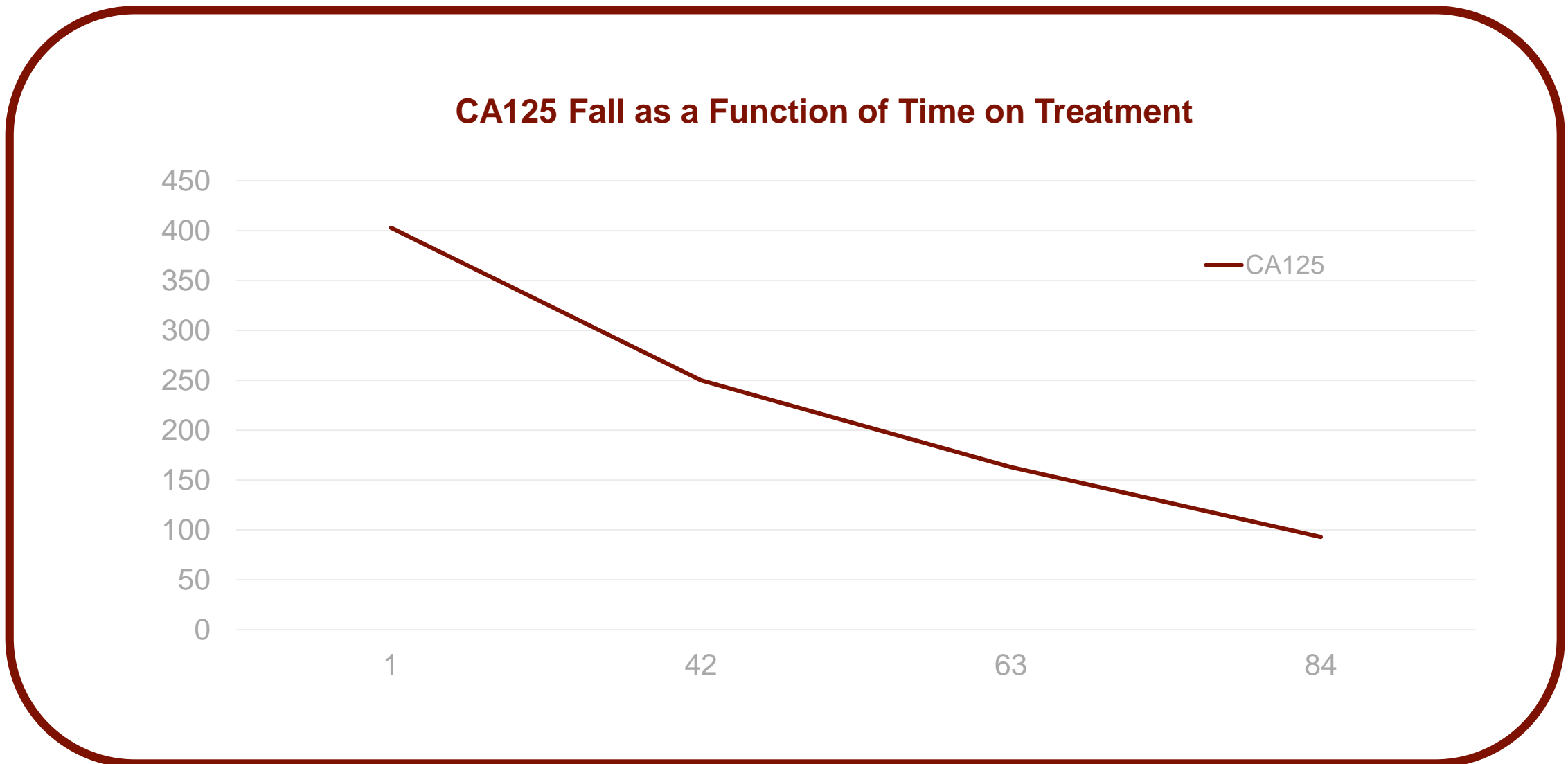
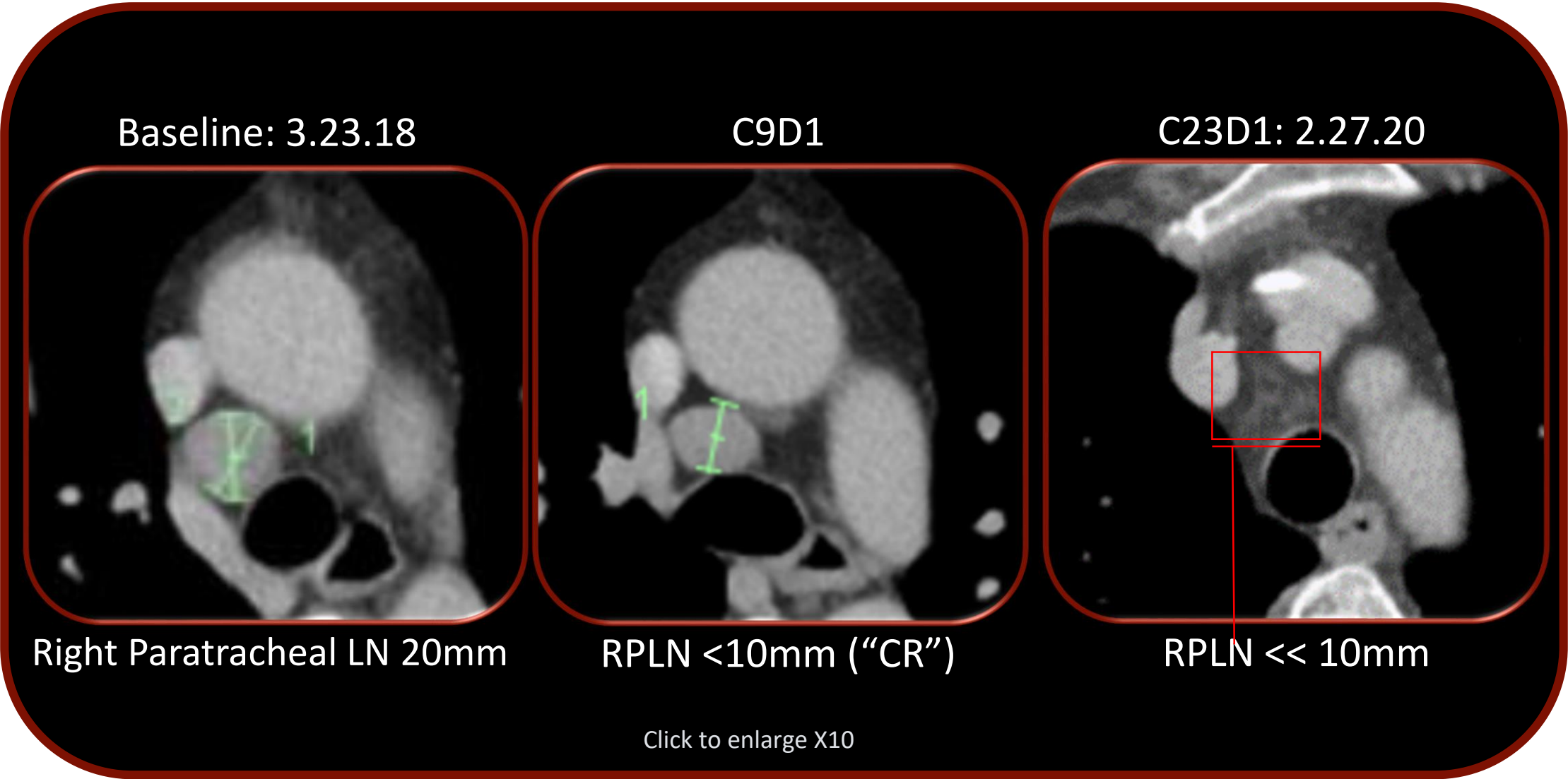
Overview & Treatment Duration



APG-115: Promising Activity

Ph Ib | Combined with pembrolizumab

APG-115 and pembrolizumab achieves a CR in heavily pre-treated, ATM-mutated Ovarian Cancer



Treatment History			
Initial Tx		Tx	Clinical Trial
Neoadjuvant	Adjuvant	Relapse < 6mo.	APG-115 (150mg) & Keytruda (200mg)
• Paclitaxel	• Carboplatin	• Doxil	
• Carboplatin	• Docetaxel	• Topotecan	
• TAH BSO		• Bevacizumab	
		• PD XMT1536	

Trial to date(N=19) ; 3 dosing cohorts: 50mg | 100mg | 150 mg

Activity(N=18) ;

1 CR | 2PR | 7SD
ORR = 16.9% | DCR= 55.5%

Tolerance

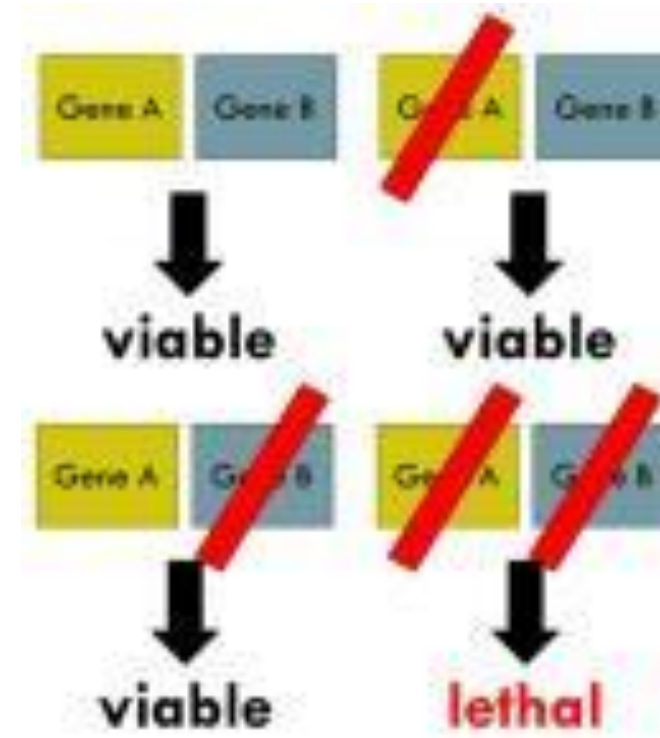
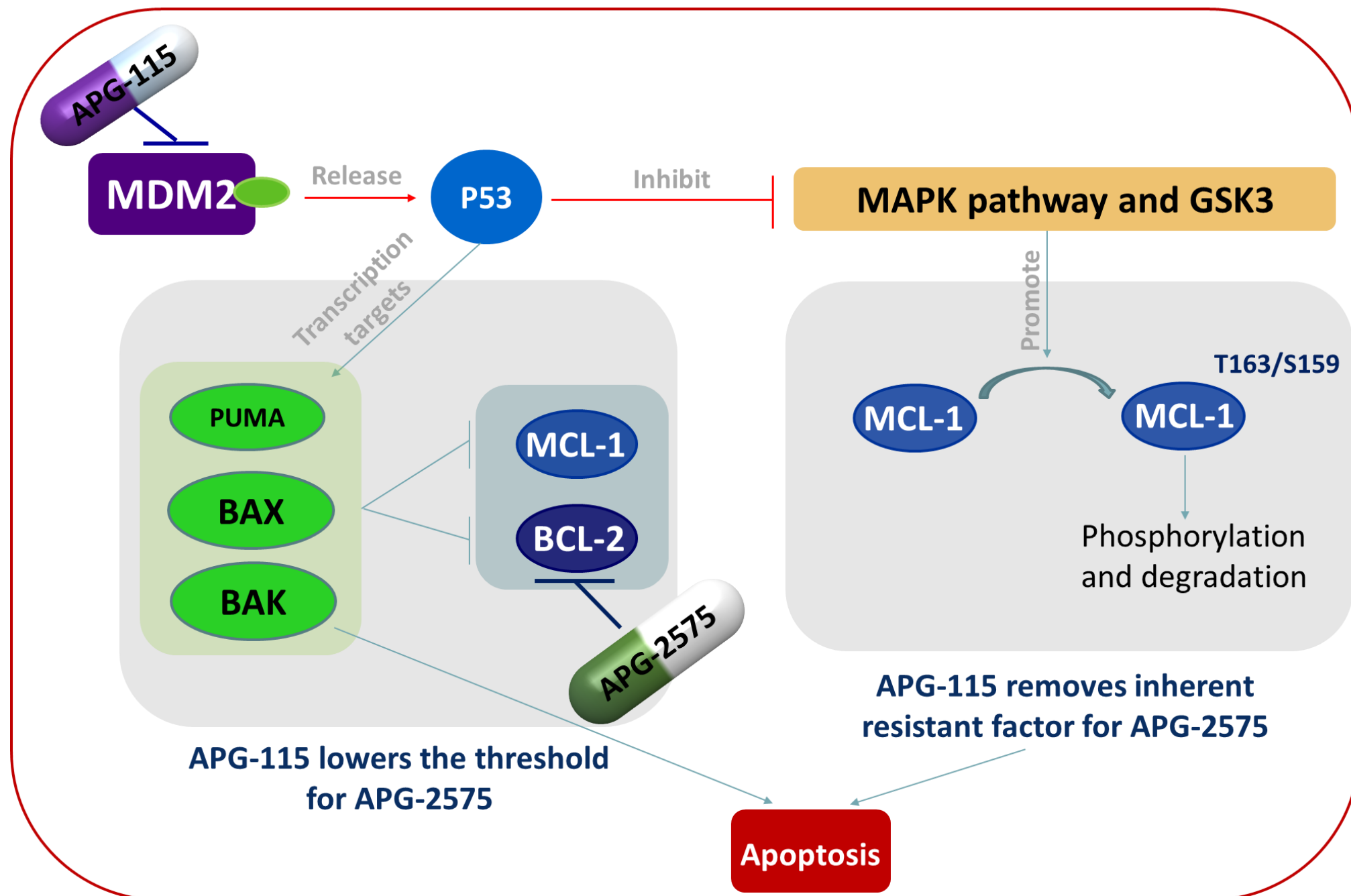
The combination is well-tolerated
No DLTs, No additive AEs

Synthetic Lethality

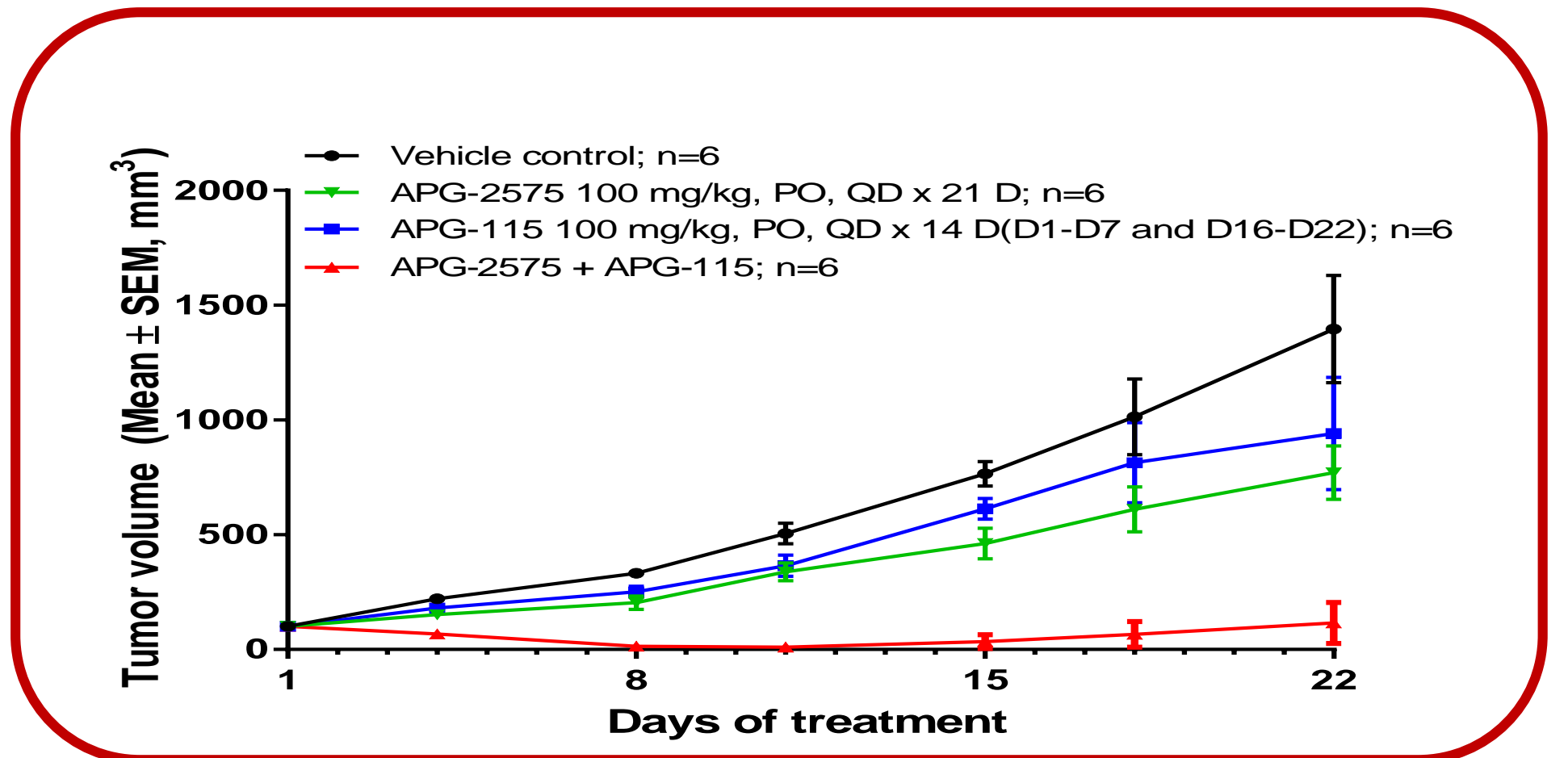
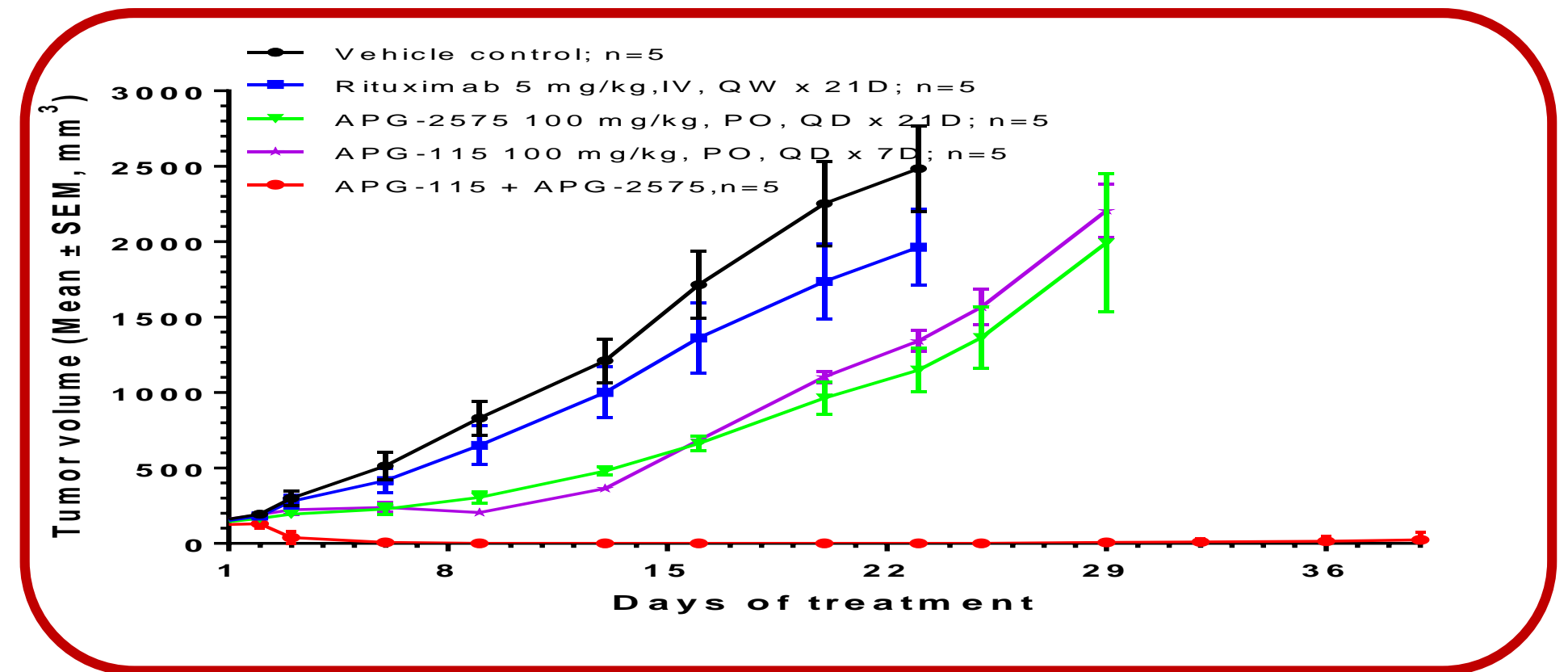
Combination of APG-115 + APG-2575

- “Synthetic lethality” describes a strategy where blocking two mutations result in cell death, but the cancerous cells only has one mutation. By artificially inducing a second mutation the medicine can induce cancerous cell death.

Synthetic Lethality



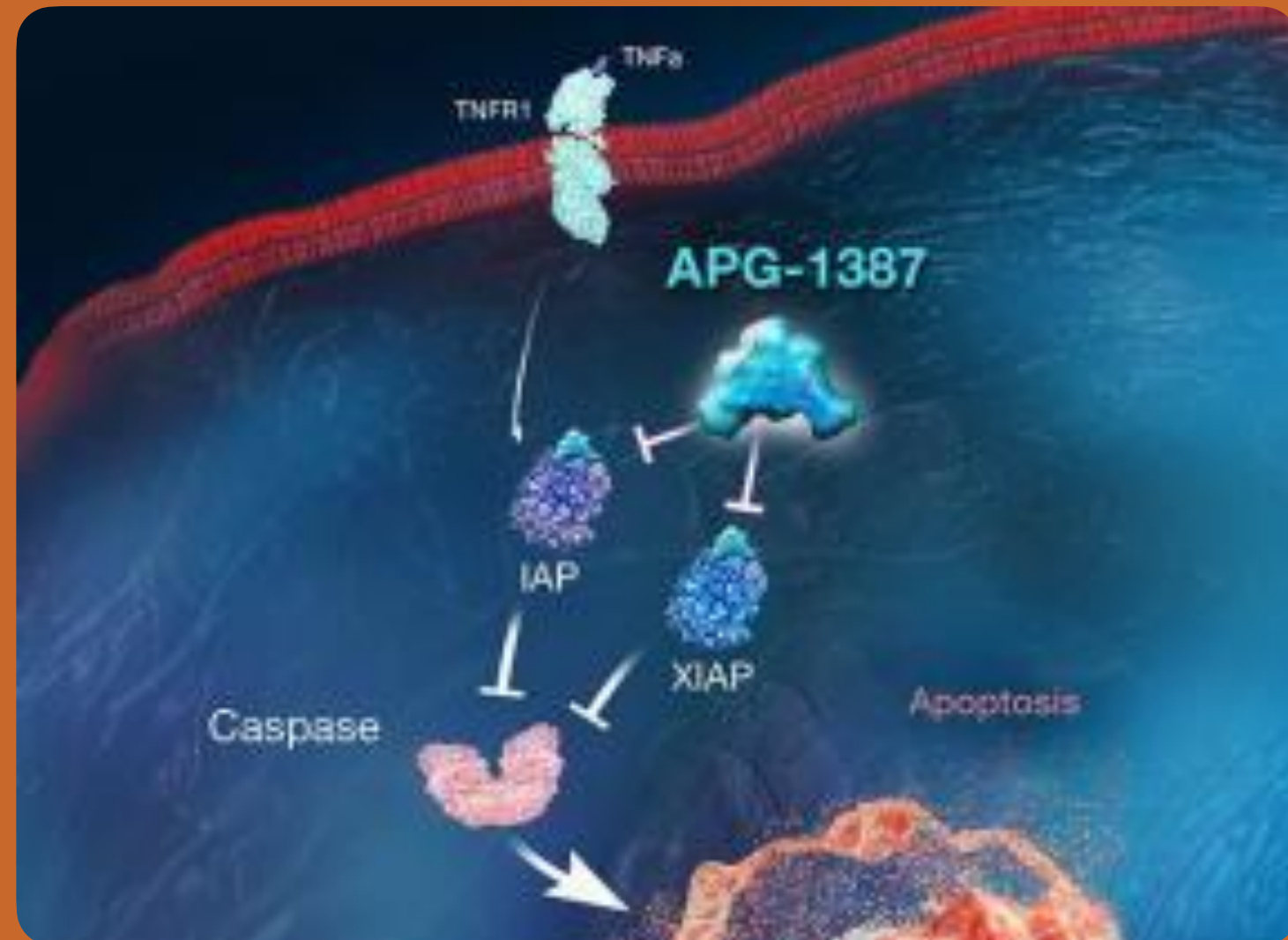
Complete Response in Animal Tumor Models



Use in Both Heme and Solid tumors , both oral and Chemo- Free, $1 + 1 > 2!$

APG-1387

An Antagonist of IAP/XIAP
(SMAC Mimetic) Dimer



Immuno-Oncology Development

- The only IAP-targeting drug to enter clinical trials in China and completed the Phase I monotherapy clinical trials in solid tumors in US and China
- A Phase Ib clinical trial in combination with Keytruda in solid tumors ongoing
- In 2020, two Phase Ib/II clinical trials of APG-1387 combined with immuno-checkpoint inhibitor or chemotherapy in advanced solid tumors have been cleared

CHB Developments

- A Phase Ib trial in naive Chronic Hepatitis B (CHB) patients completed the enrollment and the Phase Ib trial is ongoing
- A Phase II trial combo with NAs in CHB patients is ongoing globally

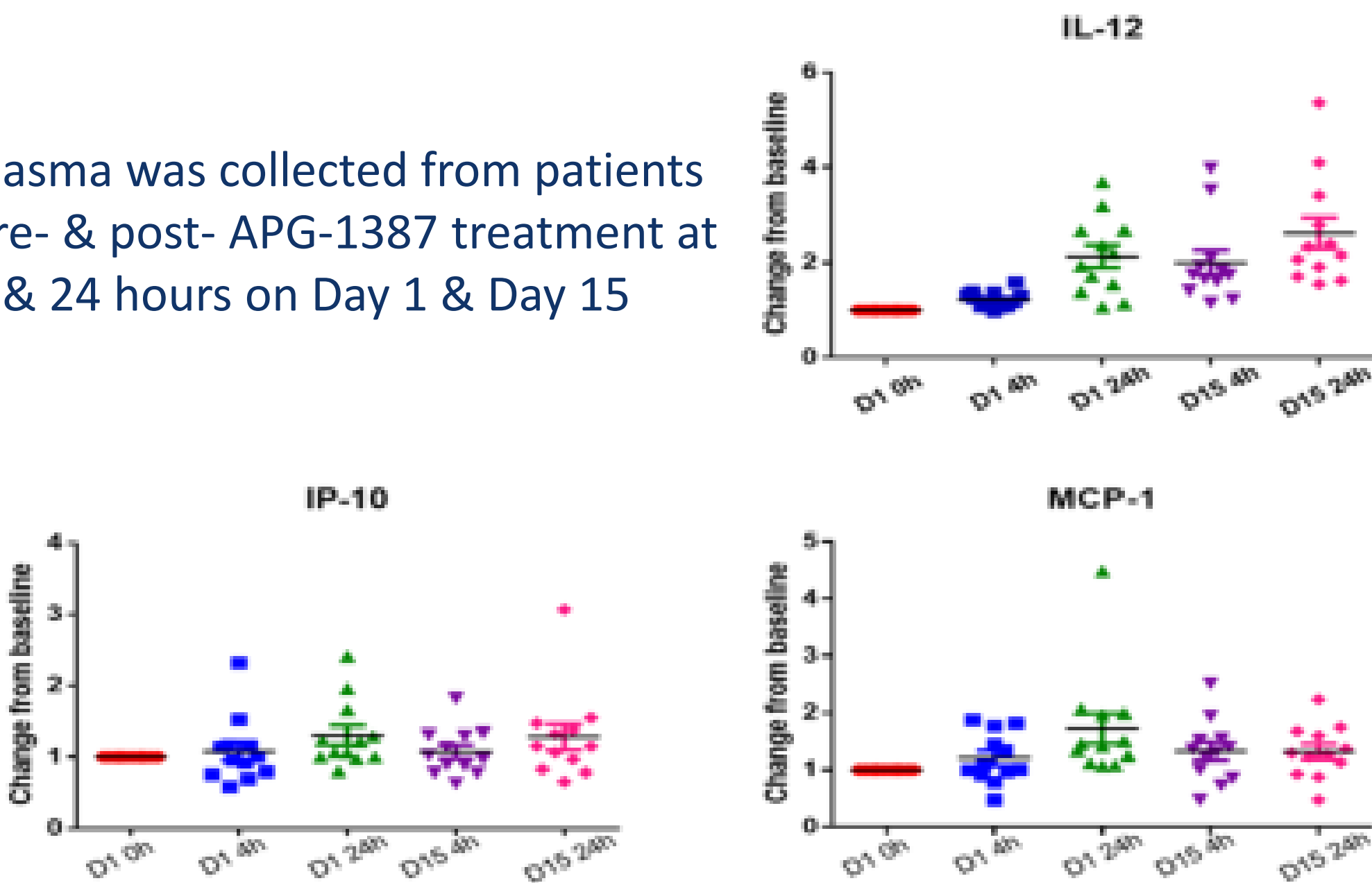
APG-1387 Clinical Development

Ph Ib | Immune Modulation and Activity

Ph Ib IO resistant/relapsed patients | combination with pembrolizumab

A potential host immune modulator

Plasma was collected from patients pre- & post- APG-1387 treatment at 4 & 24 hours on Day 1 & Day 15



- Human Cytokine 30-Plex analyses showed that IL-12, IP-10, and MCP-1 were increased in the plasma 24 hours post treatment with APG-1387.
- IL-12 elevation was observed in a time- and dose-dependent manner.

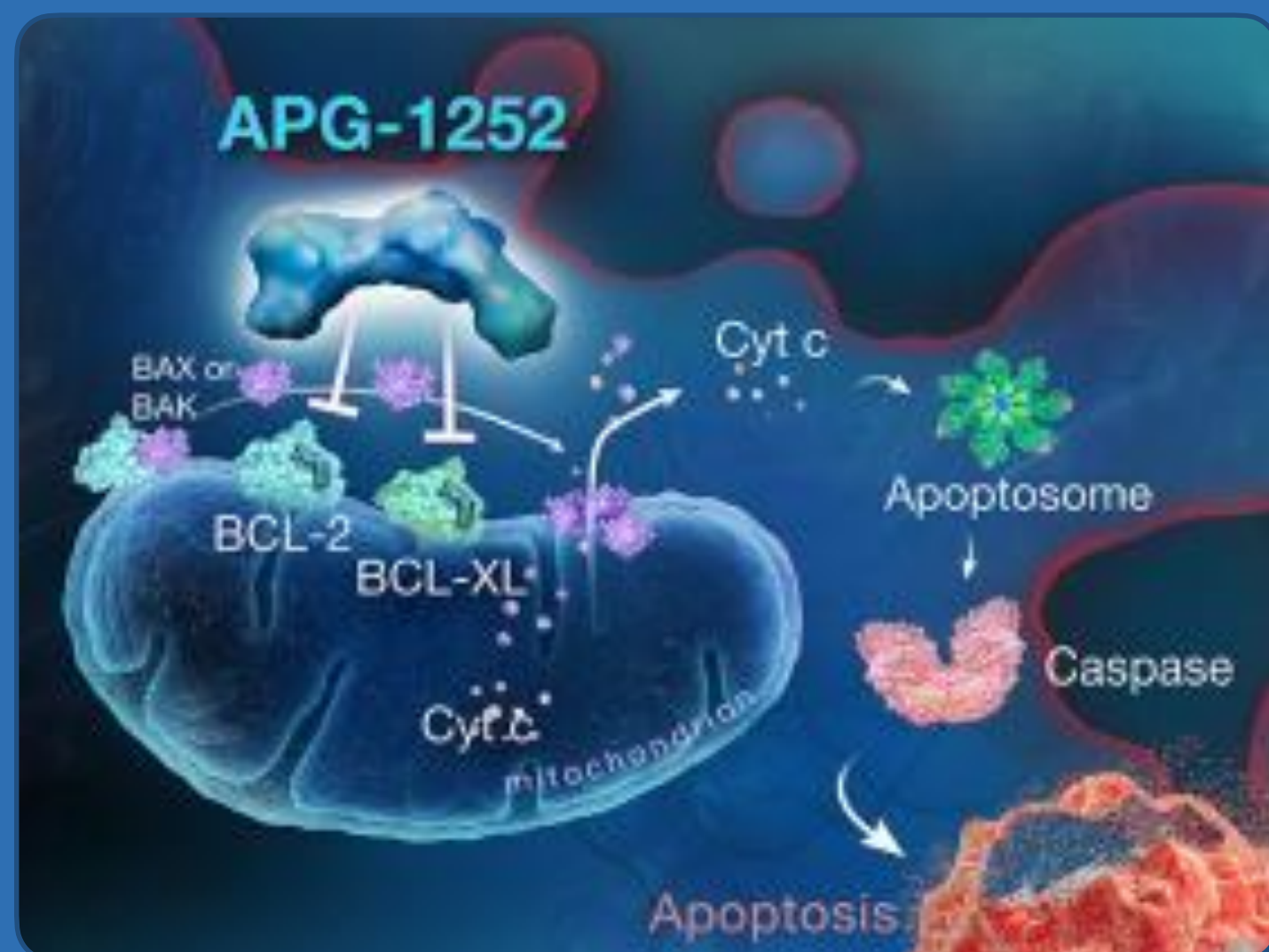
Anti-tumor Activity

Response	All Cancers (N=41)	NSCLC (n=4)	Colorectal cancer (n=8)	Breast cancer (n=9)
ORR (CR+PR) Objective responses	10.8% (4/37)	50% (2/4)	12.5% (1/8)	11.1% (1/9)
DCR (SD + ORR) Disease control	43.2% (16/37)	100% (4/4)	50% (4/8)	33.3% (3/9)
Best overall response, n				
CR	0	0	0	0
PR	4	2	1	1
SD	12	2	3	2
PD	21	0	4	6
Non-evaluable	4	0	0	1

- Among 37 activity evaluable patients;
 - 4-PR (2 NSCLC | 1 CRC | 1 BC)
 - 12- SD | NSCLC cohort; 50% ORR | 100% DCR

APG-1252 pelcitoclax

BCL-2/BCL-xL Inhibitor



Clinical Development

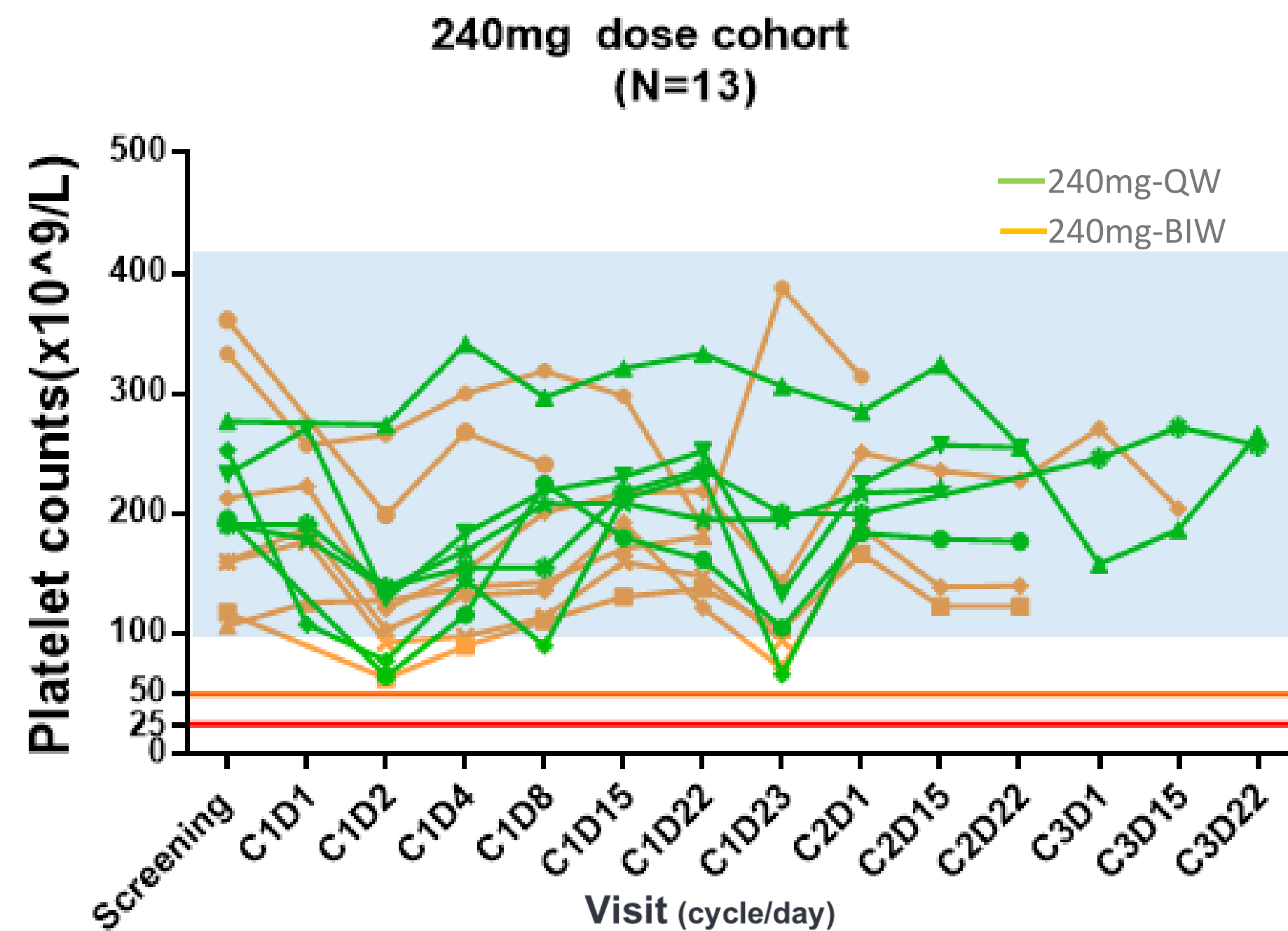
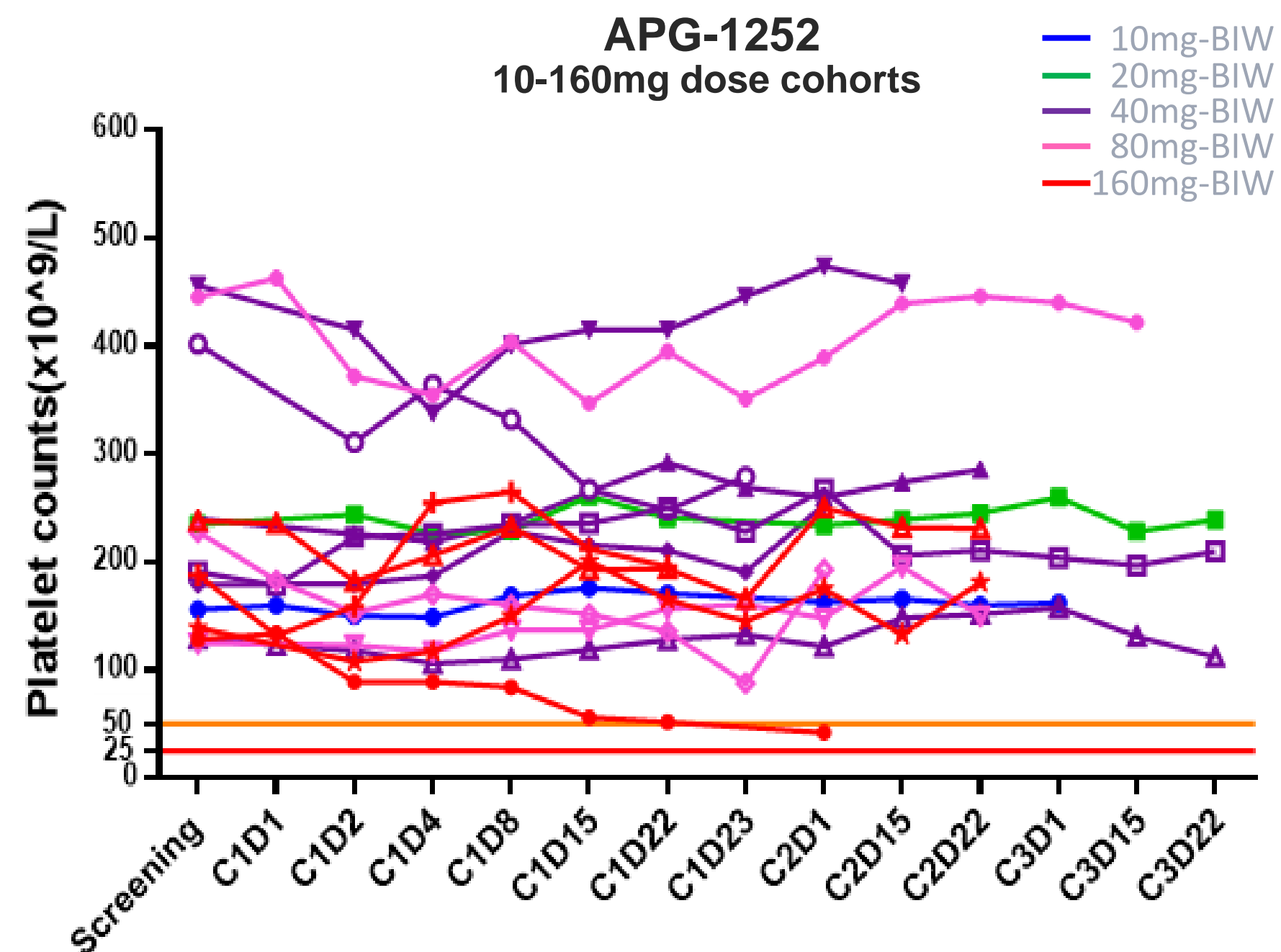
- Two Phase I dose-escalation trials in patients with advanced cancers in the United States and Australia ongoing
- A Phase I dose-escalation/expansion trial as a monotherapy in patients with SCLC in China ongoing
- 65 Patients are involved in the dose escalation trials

Milestone

- New IND submitted to FDA in Dec 2019: APG-1252 in combination with Paclitaxel for patients with SCLC
- Pending Phase I results, planning a Phase II trial in relapsed/refractory NSCLC, or r/r NSCLC, in the United States and China
- Granted ODD for the treatment of SCLC in Sep 2020

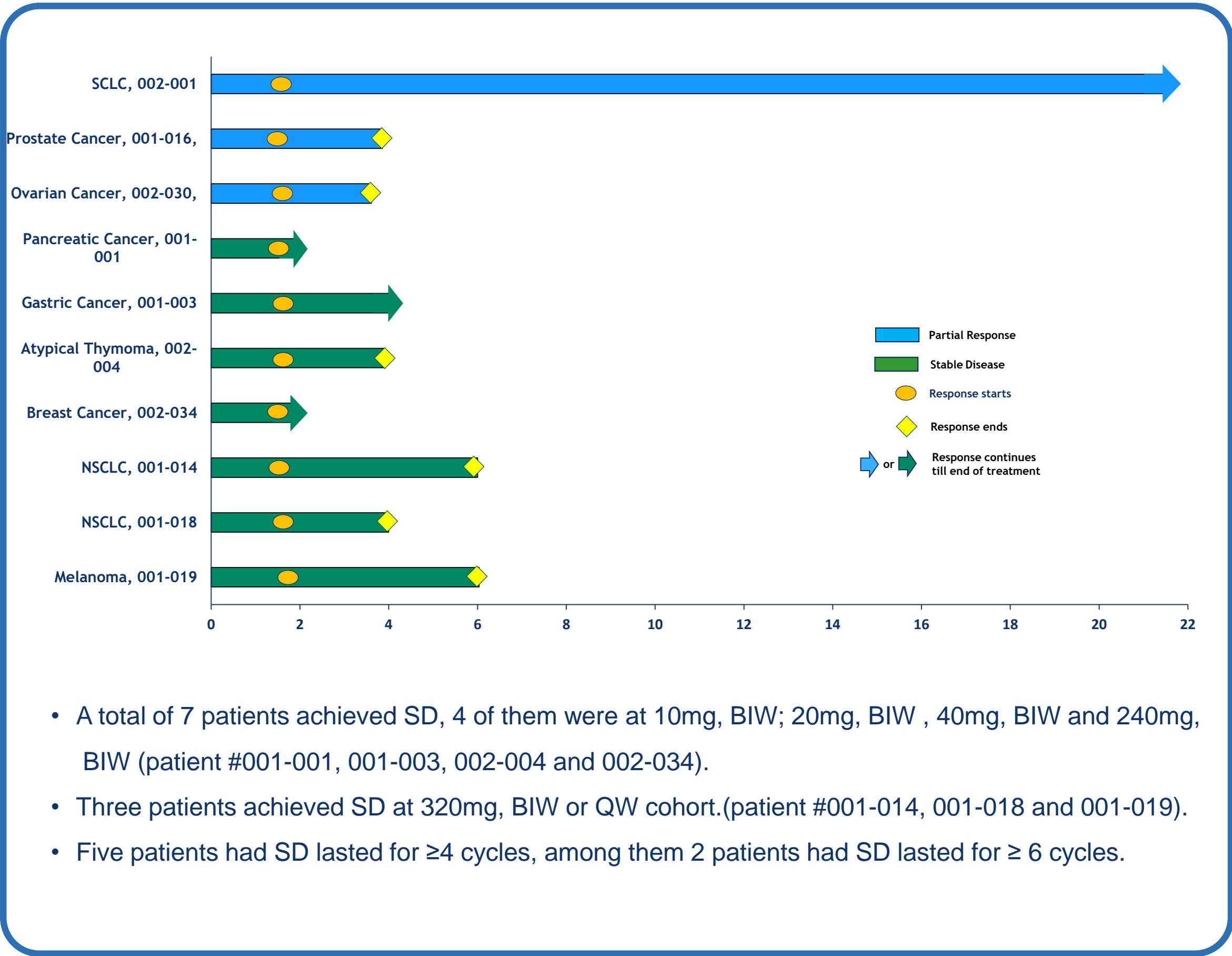
APG-1252 Phase I Tolerance Data: Well-managed Platelet Toxicity

APG-1252 Solves Platelet Toxicity by Design; 240mg QW RP2D



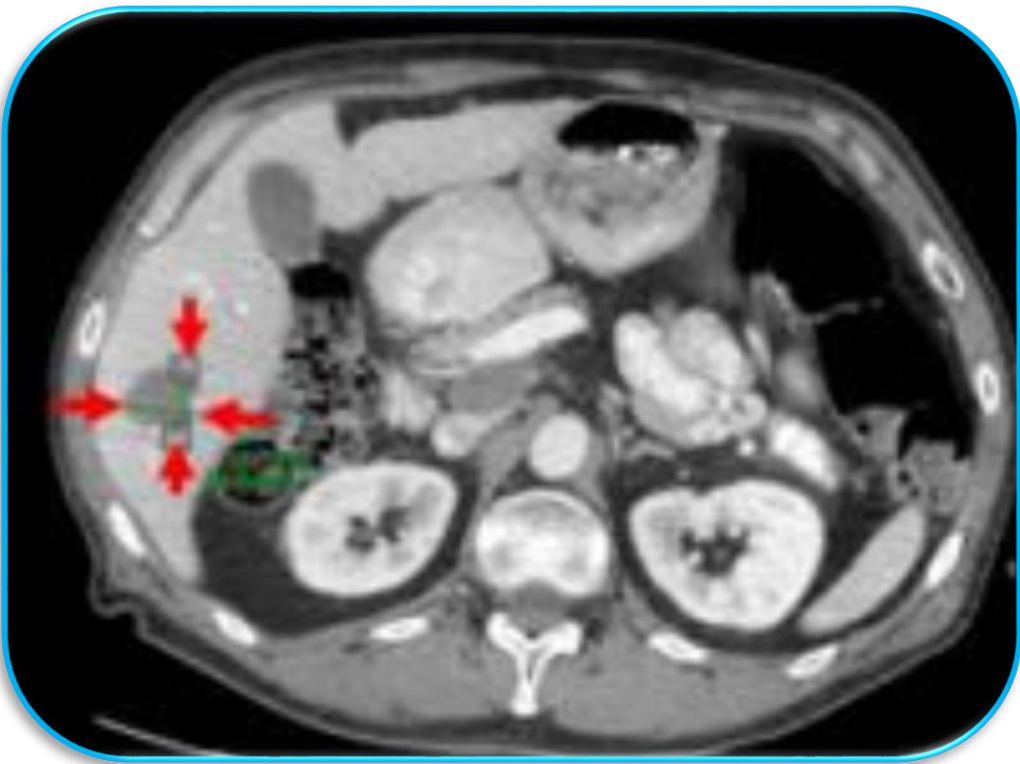
APG-1252 Phase I Interim activity Data

Single agent activity in advances solid tumors (n=42)

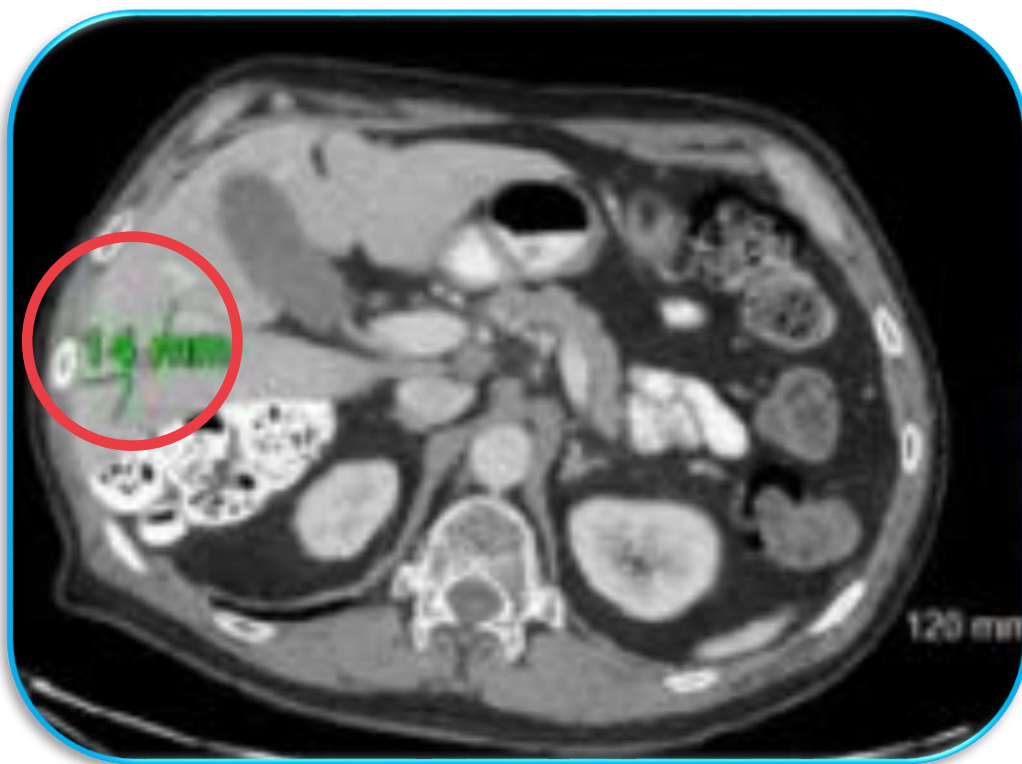


Durable PR in a patient with SCLC

Before APG-1252



After APG-1252



Hepatic tumor size decreases 44%
Response maintained > 20 cycles

Pre-Clinical Asset

EED Selective/KRAS/MDM2-p53 Degradar
/Allosteric BCR-ABL

**Focused on validated
targets with clear biomarker,
clinical indications and fast
regulatory approval**



High unmet medical needs

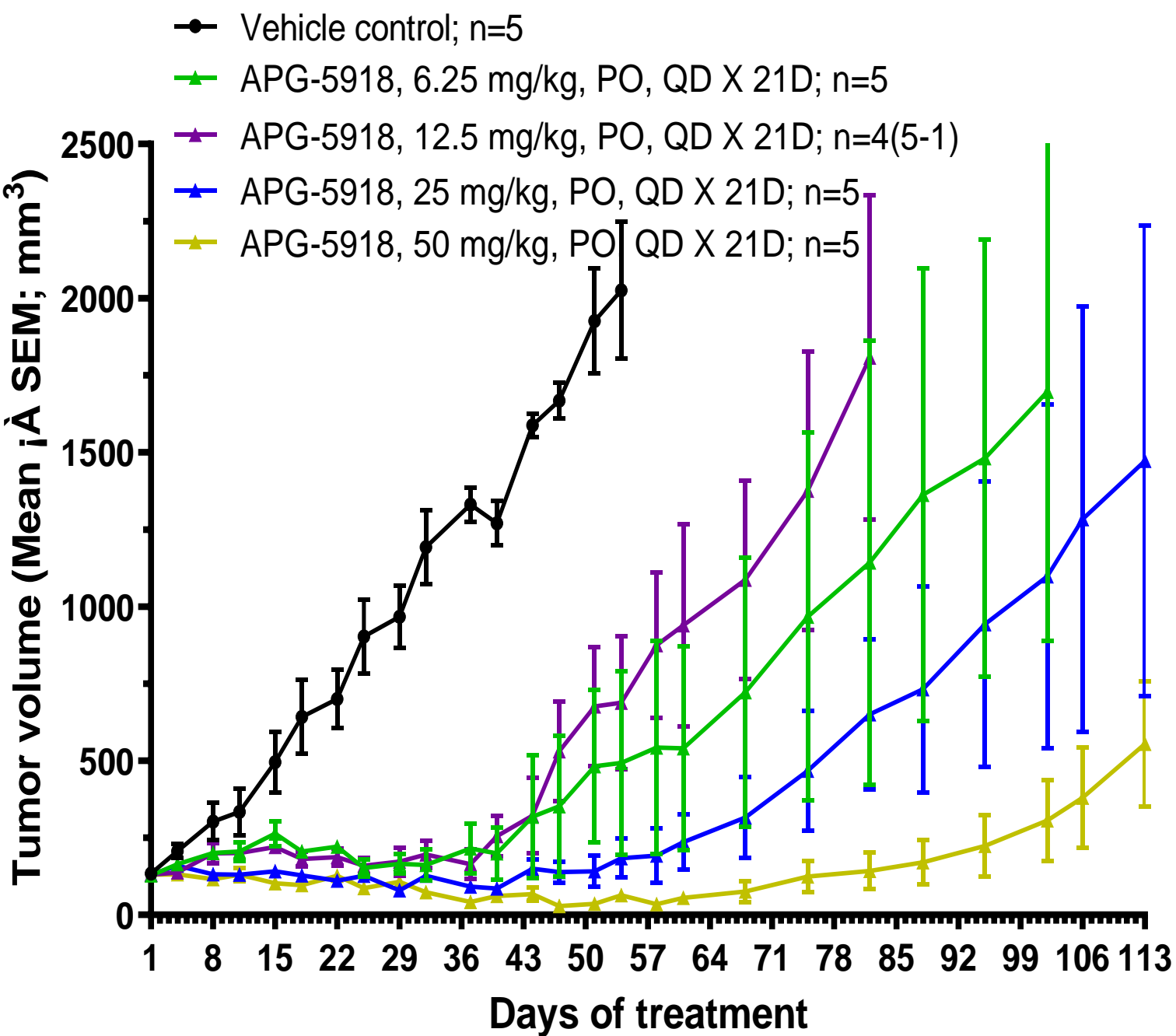
**First-in-class or best-in-
class potential**

Transformative new technology

APG-5918: A Best-in-Class EED Inhibitor in IND-Enabling Studies

Items		APG-5918	MAK683 (Novartis)
Binding affinity to EED protein (IC ₅₀ (nM))		1.2	34 ± 18 (EED226)
Cell Growth Inhibition Assay (IC ₅₀ , nM)	Karpas422	1.94±0.6	3.3
	Pfeiffer	0.14	0.7

In vivo activity (KARPAS-422 xenograft)

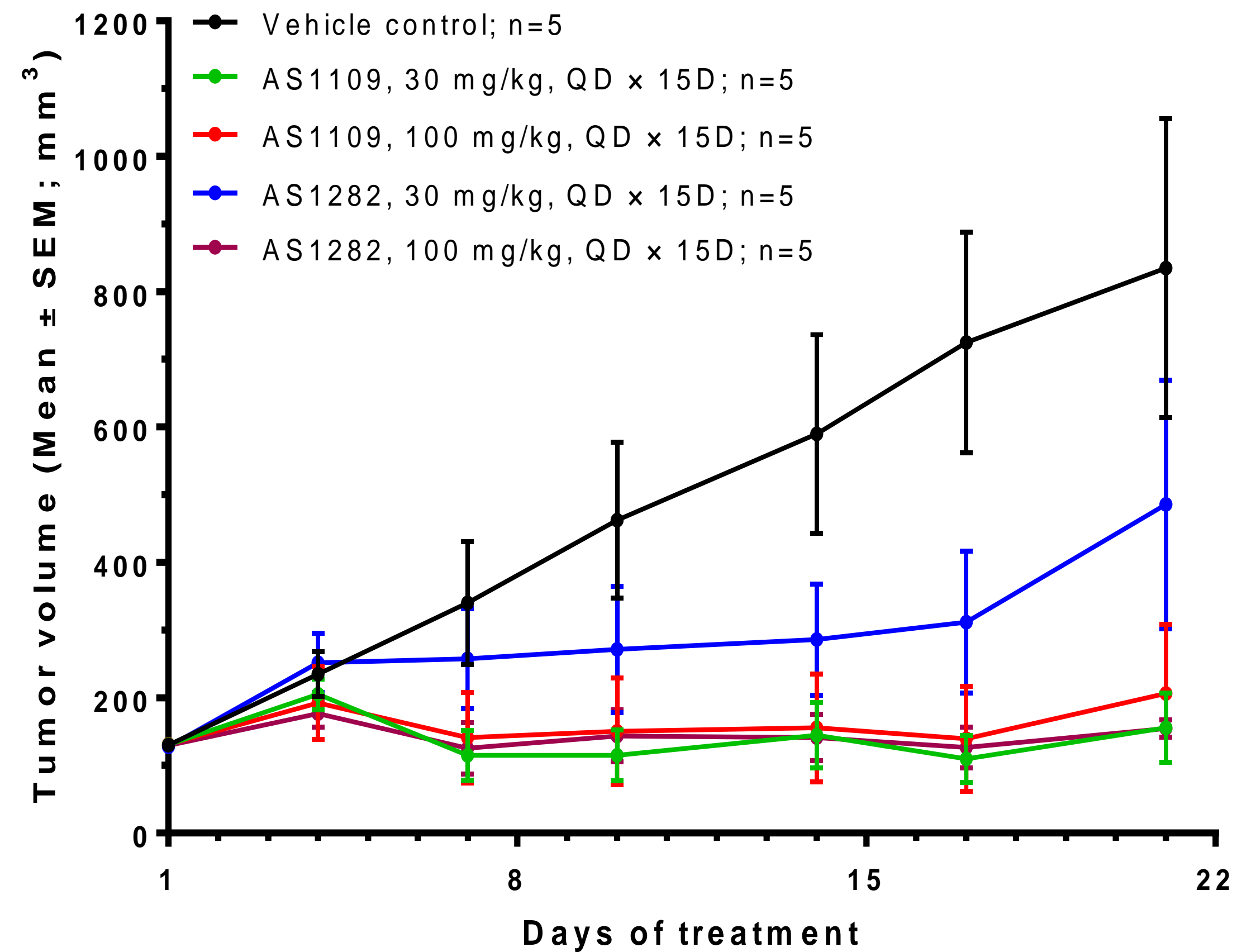


APG-5918:

- A highly potent EED inhibitor;
- Excellent ADME and oral PK properties;
- Achieving tumor regression with oral dosing;
- Well tolerated in animals;
- Best-in-class potential;
- **In IND-enabling studies;**

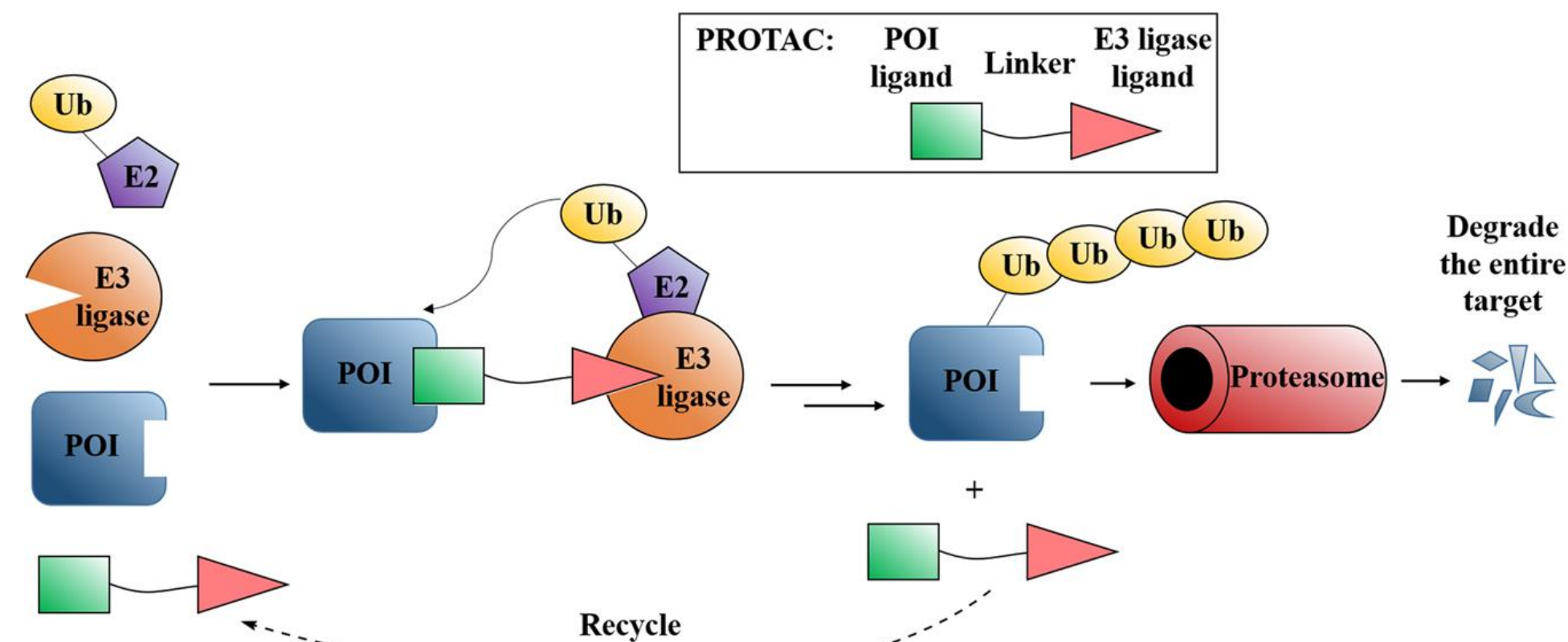
KRAS G12C Program

- Ascentage Pharma has developed multiple classes of highly potent KRAS G12C mutant specific inhibitors;
- Lead compounds have demonstrated potent in vitro activity against cancer cells with mutated KRAS G12C, superior to AMG-510 and MRTX849;
- Lead compounds have demonstrated excellent oral pharmacokinetics, superior to AMG-510 and MRTX849;
- Lead compounds have demonstrated robust antitumor activity in animal models, superior to AMG-510;
- **Development candidate nomination on-track to be accomplished in Q1/2021**



PROTACs: A Transformative New Therapeutic Strategy by Inducing Protein Degradation

PROTACs (proteolysis-targeting chimeras)

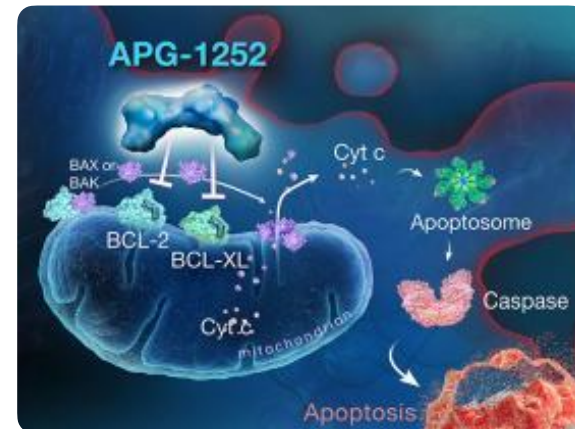


➤ PROTAC: A transformative new technology:

- Removal of a disease-causing protein by degradation instead of inhibition of the activity of a protein;
- Achieving extremely high potency and selectivity;
- Improved activity over traditional drugs (overcoming drug resistance);
- Reduced off-target toxicities;
- Dramatically expanding druggable genome;



Strategic Alliances



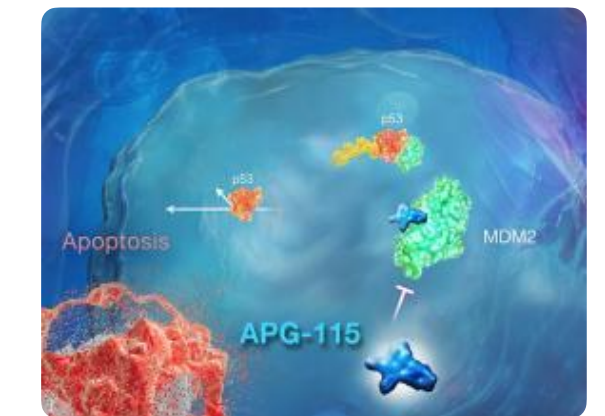
BCL-xL

- UNITY Biotechnology ("UNITY", NASDAQ:UBX), has dosed the first patient in a Phase I clinical study of drug candidate UBX1325 in patients with diabetic macular edema (DME).
- This progress in clinical development provided Ascentage Pharma with a milestone payment according to the terms of the licensing agreement.
- Ascentage Pharma retains the rights to the compounds in the Greater China region and plans to establish a joint venture with UNITY in the future for the development and commercialization of the compound in China.



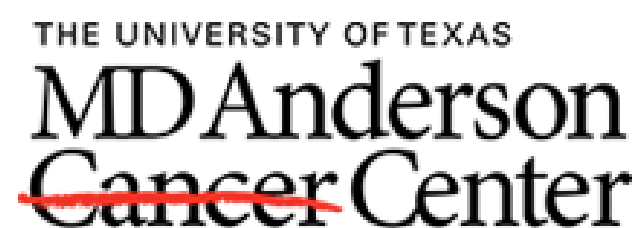
BCL2

- Entered a global clinical collaboration with Acerta Pharma, the hematology research and development center of excellence of AstraZeneca;
- Ascentage Pharma will sponsor a clinical trial to study the combination of Ascentage Pharma's APG-2575 and Acerta Pharma's CALQUENCE® (acalabrutinib), evaluating the activity and tolerance of this combination therapy in patients with r/r CLL/SLL;
- The study has already initiated in US with the dosing of first patient, and planned to expand in Europe, and Australia.



MDM2-p53

- Entered a global clinical collaboration with MSD;
- We will sponsor an open-label, multicenter, phase Ib/II study (NCT03611868) to evaluate the tolerance and activity of APG-115 with KEYTRUDA® (pembrolizumab) in multiple cohorts of advanced solid tumors (i, e., NSCLC, melanoma);
- The Phase II portion of the study has initiated and is expected to enroll 80 patients at multiple sites in the United States.



Our Experienced Executives Team



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CHAIRMAN &
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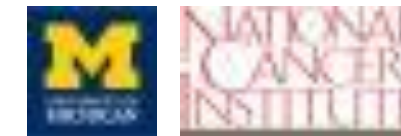
Journal of
Medicinal Chemistry



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- Dean of the University of Michigan Medical School from 1998-2006
- Director of Radiation Therapy of NCI



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- Director, Parker Institute for Cancer Immunotherapy at MSK
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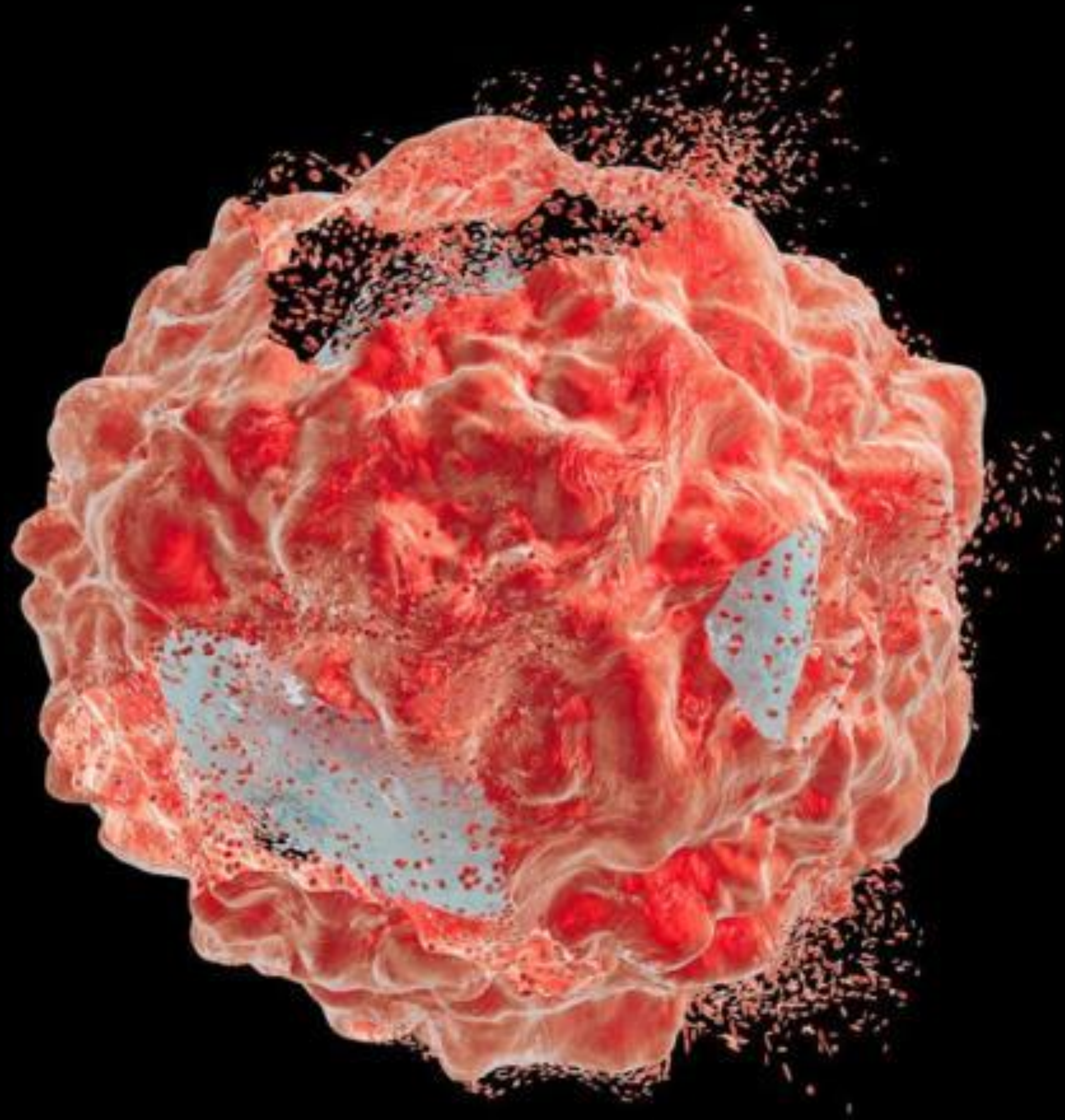


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IP Portfolio for Major Clinical Compounds

Core Compound	Patent Type	Year Patent Expires
APG-1252	Product (Core compound structure)Process; Formulation; Combination; Use	2034-2039/40*
APG-2575	Product (Core compound structure); Combination; Process; Use	2037-2039/40*
APG-115	Product (Core compound structure); Process; Combination; Use	2035-2039/40*
APG-1387	Product (Core compound structure); New indication; Combination; Use	2033-2039/40*
HQP1351	Product (Core compound structure); Process; Combination; Use; Formulation	2031-2039/40*

*some patent types are still in the filing process



Ascentage Pharma Group

*Advancing Therapies That
Restore Apoptosis*