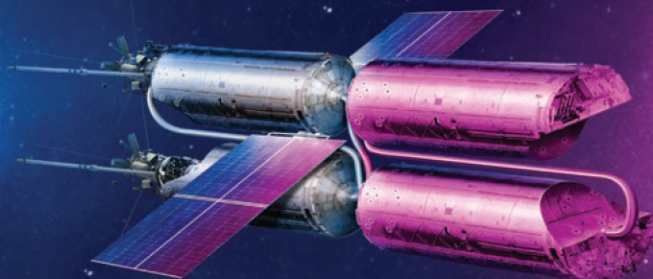


BiTE

THE ENGAGER™



AN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE
ON THE BiTE® IMMUNO-ONCOLOGY PLATFORM



WE'RE BRINGING BiTE TO THE FIGHT™

BiTE, Bispecific T Cell Engager.

AMGEN®

Oncology

Advancing oncology at the speed of life™

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THE NEED FOR
NEW THERAPEUTIC
APPROACHES
REMAINS HIGH

Despite recent advancements in immuno-oncology, not enough patients benefit from current treatments. Additional immuno-oncology options are needed to address both hematologic malignancies and solid tumors.

- Certain immuno-oncology therapies and chemotherapy do not target tumor-specific antigens^{1,2}
- Not enough patients experience long-term benefits, and with the potential cost of high toxicity^{2,3}

Considerations for addressing the unmet need^{4,5}



Avoid a lengthy, individualized manufacturing process, which can delay treatment



Broader patient access



Manage high treatment and patient care costs



Limit the burden of care

Amgen is advancing the field of immuno-oncology

BiTE® TECHNOLOGY IS DESIGNED TO ENGAGE THE NATURAL POWER OF T CELLS

Cytotoxic T cells play an important role in the body's immune defense by identifying and eliminating cancer cells; however, cancer cells can develop mechanisms to evade T cell recognition and destruction.⁶⁻⁸

BiTE® technology is designed to overcome cancer cells' evasion of the immune system by engaging patients' own T cells to directly target cancer cells. BiTE® molecules are engineered from two flexibly linked, single-chain antibodies, with one specifically for a selected tumor antigen and the other specifically for CD3 found on T cells.^{6,9-11}

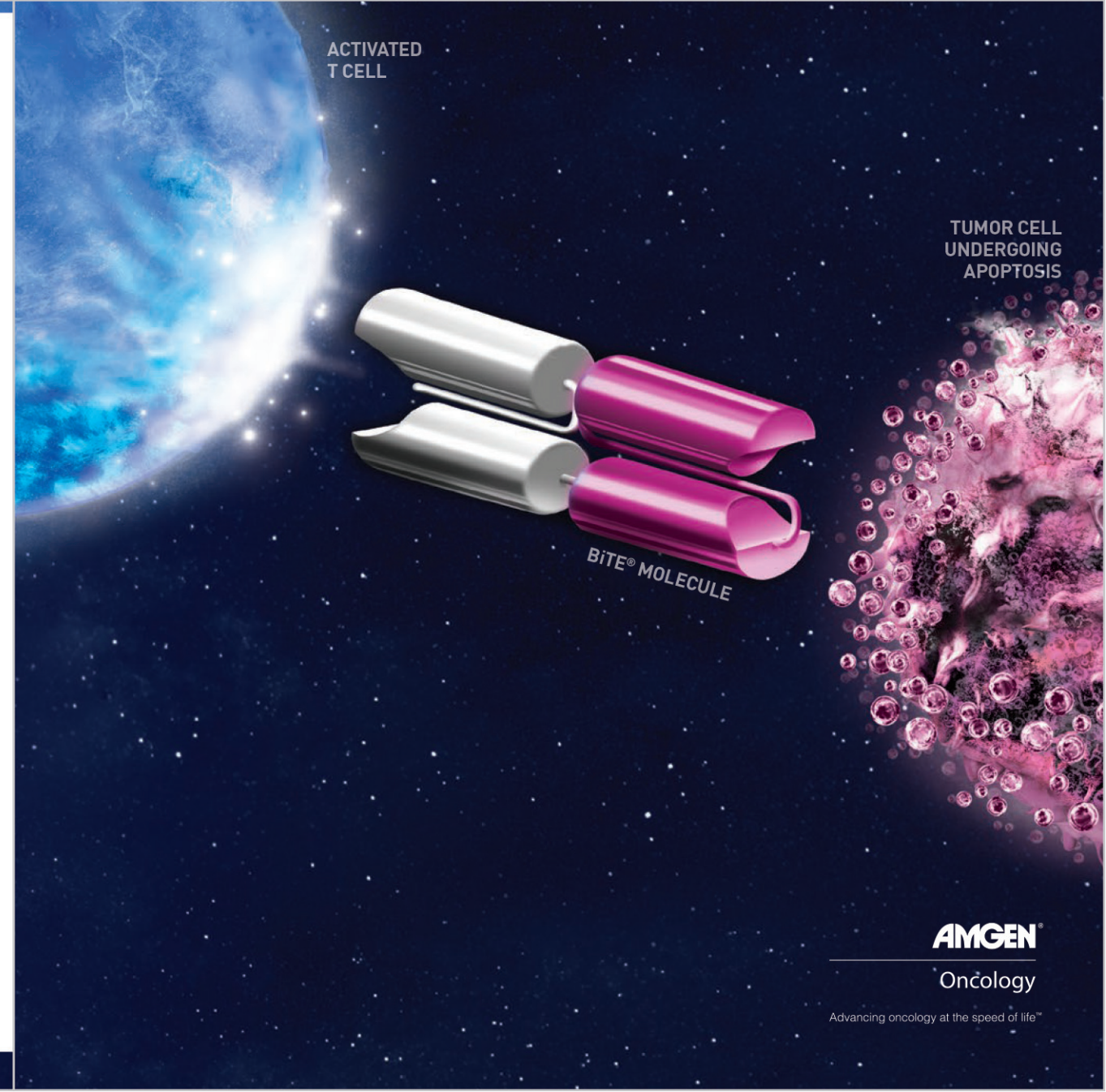
The BiTE® molecule is designed to activate the cytotoxic potential of T cells with the goal of eliminating cancer cells.^{6,12}

- Recruitment of a T cell to a cancer cell leads to the formation of a cytolytic synapse, triggering T-cell activation and the release of perforin and granzymes^{6,12}
- Fusion of perforin with the cancer cell membrane allows granzymes, released by the cytotoxic T cell, to enter the cancer cell to induce apoptosis^{10,12}

The goal of BiTE® technology is to eliminate cancer

Once T cells are activated by a BiTE® molecule, the T cells may induce further T-cell proliferation and cytokine production.^{6,10,12}

- Following cancer cell apoptosis, activated T cells release cytokines and produce additional perforin and granzymes that may allow T cells to target surrounding cancer cells, potentially resulting in the serial lysis of multiple cancer cells by a single T cell^{6,12,13}
- Sustained activation of a single activated cytotoxic T cell theoretically results in local proliferation and expansion of polyclonal memory T cells^{6,12,14}



BiTE® TECHNOLOGY: POTENTIAL FOR OFF-THE-SHELF THERAPIES

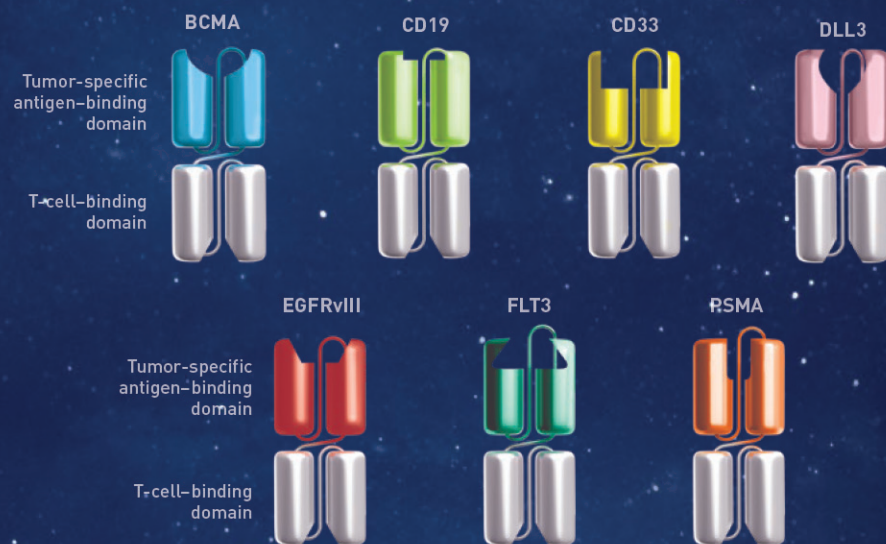
The BiTE® immuno-oncology platform offers versatility to potentially target any tumor-specific antigen

The CD3-targeting domain is designed to bind to the T cell, while the other domain can be engineered to target tumor-specific antigens across both solid and hematologic malignancies.^{6,9}

This approach is being studied across a wide range of settings^{6,9,11}:

- In patients with high and low tumor burden
- In patients with rapidly progressing disease
- Across different treatment lines

BiTE® molecules under clinical investigation include the following targets⁶:



BCMA, B-cell maturation antigen; DLL3, delta like canonical Notch ligand 3; EGFRvIII, epidermal growth factor receptor variant III; FLT3, FMS-like tyrosine kinase 3; PSMA, prostate specific membrane antigen.

BiTE® technology has the potential to be ready when patients need it

- Engineered to deliver off-the-shelf therapies to enable patients, including those with aggressive tumors, to initiate treatment immediately^{6,9}
- Does not depend on ex vivo manipulation of patient's cells^{6,9}
- Investigated for use as monotherapies and in combination with other treatments^{10,11}

The goal of the BiTE® immuno-oncology platform is to make
innovative T-cell therapies available to more healthcare
providers and their patients^{6,9,11}

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THE BiTE® PLATFORM IS BEING INVESTIGATED ACROSS A BROAD SET OF CANCERS

The BiTE® immuno-oncology platform has been studied in thousands of patients, many of whom have been followed for up to 5 years.¹⁵

Amgen is committed to developing innovative medicines that address important unmet needs

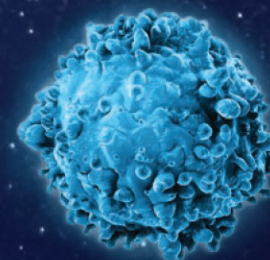
Amgen is a pioneer in the development of immuno-oncology therapies and has brought the first approved BiTE® molecule to the market. The BiTE® immuno-oncology platform continues to be investigated across multiple different hematologic malignancies and solid tumors.¹¹

With the BiTE® immuno-oncology platform, Amgen is driven to push the boundaries of science to transform the standard of care for patients with cancer.¹⁶⁻¹⁹

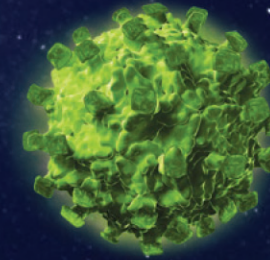
- Leveraging innovative trial designs
- Using clinically relevant endpoints and outcomes such as MRD negativity and long-term survival

BiTE® therapies are being investigated for use as monotherapies and in combination with other treatments^{10,11}

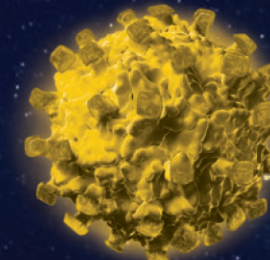
Current and investigational cancers being targeted by the BiTE® platform



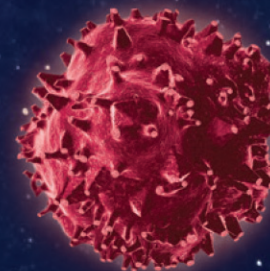
Multiple Myeloma



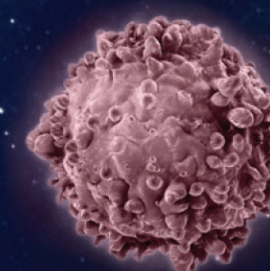
NHL



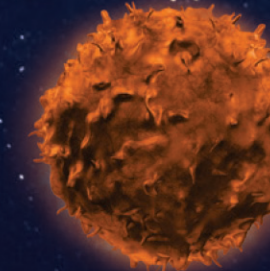
AML



GBM



SCLC



Prostate Cancer

AML, acute myeloid leukemia; GBM, glioblastoma; NHL, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; SCLC, small cell lung cancer.

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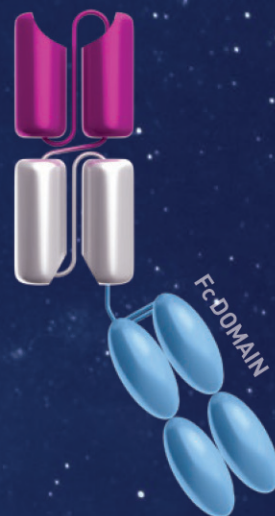
AMGEN IS COMMITTED TO BRINGING T-CELL INNOVATION TO MORE PATIENTS

Enhancing features of the BiTE® platform

Canonical BiTE® molecules are designed to be relatively small recombinant proteins that are cleared through the kidney, with the goal of a serum half-life of a few hours. Currently, the protein engineers at Amgen are designing BiTE® molecules with enhanced features, including a half-life

extended (HLE) BiTE® molecule containing a fragment-crystallizable (Fc) domain. Adding an Fc portion to the BiTE® molecule is designed to extend the amount of time before it is eliminated from the body.^{6,9,11,20,22}

It is anticipated that these HLE BiTE® molecules could potentially be infused less frequently.^{22,23}

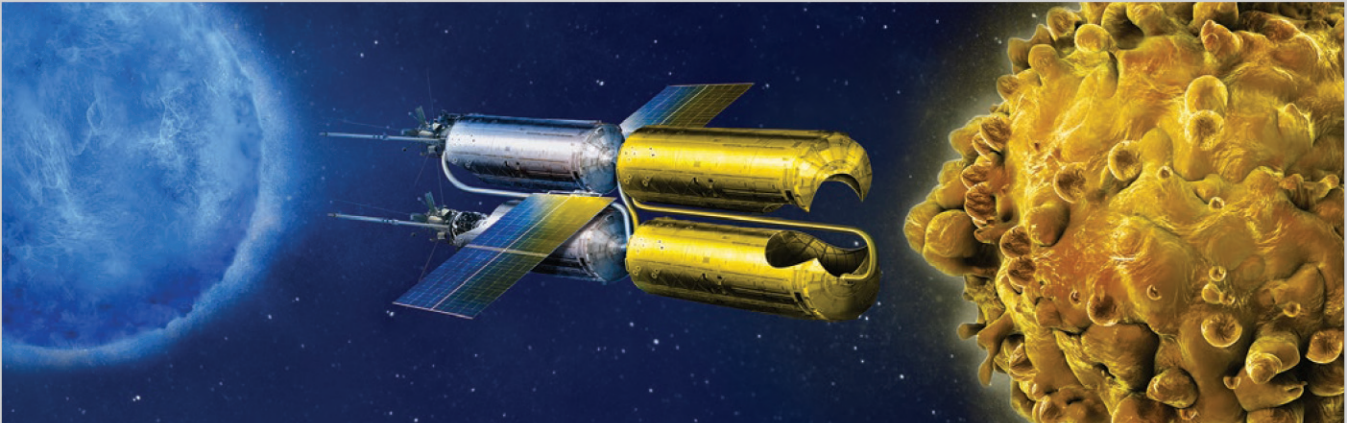


The growing BiTE® immuno-oncology pipeline²⁴

Investigational BiTE® molecule	Tumor-specific antigen target	Cancer type
AMG 160,* AMG 212	PSMA	Prostate cancer
AMG 330, AMG 673*	CD33	Acute myeloid leukemia
AMG 420, AMG 701*	BCMA	Multiple myeloma
AMG 427*	FLT3	Acute myeloid leukemia
AMG 562*	CD19	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
AMG 596	EGFRvIII	Glioblastoma
AMG 757*	DLL3	Small cell lung cancer

References: 1. Ok CY, Young KH. *J Hematol Oncol*. 2017;10:103. 2. Baudino TA. *Curr Drug Discov Technol*. 2015;12:3-20. 3. Shekarian T, Valsesia-Wittmann S, Caux C, et al. *Mutagenesis*. 2015;30:205-211. 4. Hartmann J, Schüßler-Lenz M, Bondanza A, et al. *EMBO Mol Med*. 2017;9:1183-1197. 5. Gomes-Silva D, Ramos CA. *Biotechnol J*. 2018;13. doi:10.1002/biot.201700097. 6. Baeuerle PA, Kufer P, Bargou R. *Curr Opin Mol Ther*. 2009;11:22-30. 7. Ferrone S, Whiteside TL. *Surg Oncol Clin N Am*. 2007;16:755-774. 8. Rabinovich GA, Gabrilovich D, Sotomayor EM. *Annu Rev Immunol*. 2007;25:267-296. 9. Frankel SR, Baeuerle PA. *Curr Opin Chem Biol*. 2013;17:385-392. 10. Baeuerle PA, Reinhardt C. *Cancer Res*. 2009;69:4941-4944. 11. Yuraszek T, Kasichayanula S, Benjamin JE. *Clin Pharmacol Ther*. 2017;101:634-645. 12. Nagorsen D, Baeuerle PA. *Exp Cell Res*. 2011;317:1255-1260. 13. Ross SL, Sherman M, McElroy PL, et al. *PLoS One*. 2017;12(8):e0183390. 14. Brischwein K, Schlereth B, Guller B, et al. *Mol Immunol*. 2006;43:1129-1143. 15. Data on file, Amgen; 2019. 16. Gökbuget N, Dombret H, Bonifacio M, et al. *Blood*. 2018;131:1522-1531. 17. Hoelzer D. *Haematologica*. 2015;100:855-858. 18. Berry DA, Zhou S, Higley H, et al. *JAMA Oncol*. 2017;3:e170580. 19. Harousseau JL, Avet-Loiseau H. *J Clin Oncol*. 2017;35:2863-2865. 20. Thakur A, Huang M, Lum LG. *Blood Rev*. 2018;32:339-347. 21. Raum T, Münz M, Brozy J, inventors. US Patent 2017/0218077 A1. August 3, 2017. 22. Weidle UH, Tiefenthaler G, Weiss EH, et al. *Cancer Genomics Proteomics*. 2013;10:1-18. 23. Arvedson TL, Balazs M, Bogner P, et al. *Cancer Res*. 2017;77(suppl 13):Abstract 55. 24. Q4 2018 pipeline, Amgen. <https://www.amgenpipeline.com/~media/amgen/full/www-amgenpipeline-com/charts/amgen-pipeline-chart.ashx>. Accessed March 4, 2019.

The BiTE® platform has the potential to bring hope to patients, including those with rare and aggressive diseases



BiTE: THE ENGAGER™

Designed to close the space between T cells and tumors

The BiTE® immuno-oncology platform:

- Engages patients' own T cells to identified tumor-specific antigens, with the goal of activating the cytotoxic potential of T cells to fight cancer^{6,9-11}
- Is being investigated in more than a thousand patients and continues to be investigated across multiple different hematologic malignancies and solid tumors^{15,24}
- Pioneered by Amgen, who continues to accelerate the investigation of BiTE® technology with the goal of enhancing patient experience and therapeutic potential^{10,11}

Learn more at amgenoncology.com

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