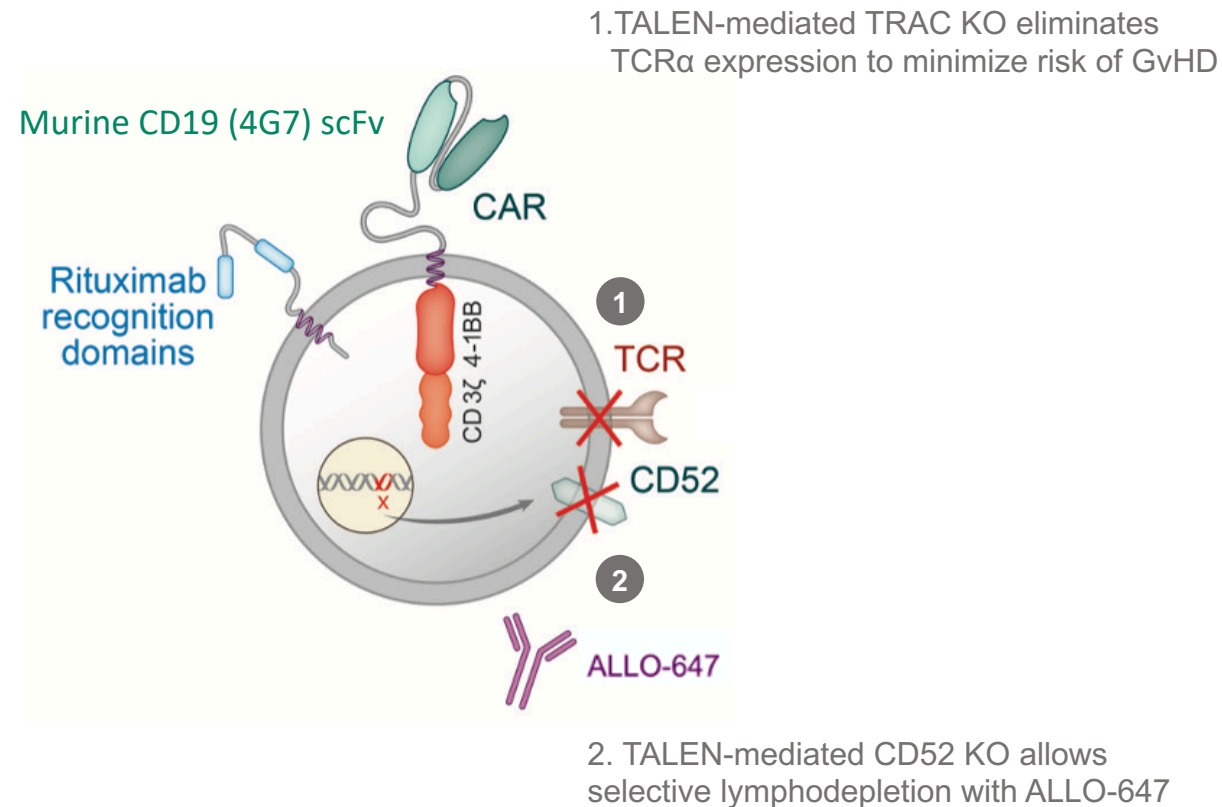


First-in-Human Data of ALLO-501 and ALLO-647 in Relapsed/Refractory Large B-cell or Follicular Lymphoma (R/R LBCL/FL): ALPHA Study

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Allogeneic CAR T Cell Therapy for R/R Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma



Allogeneic CAR T therapy may provide the benefits of autologous CAR T therapy while addressing challenges:

- Access
 - Potential to treat all eligible patients
 - Convenience of repeat dosing
 - No need for complex logistics
- Speed/Reliability
 - "Off the shelf" treatment
 - Less product variability, made from healthy T cells

TALEN® is a Collectis gene editing technology

ALPHA Study (NCT03939026) Design and Endpoints

Phase 1, Open-label, Multicenter Dose Escalation Study

Primary Endpoints

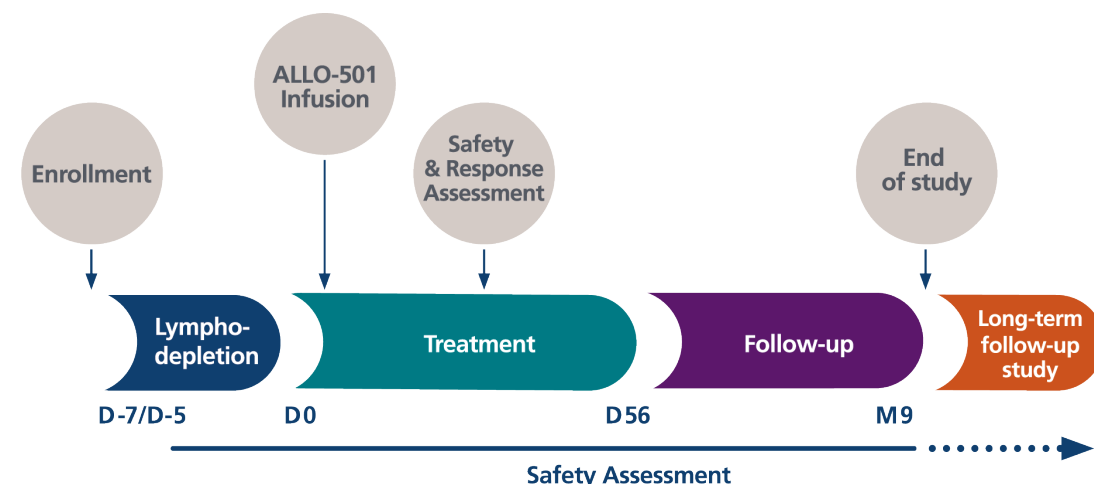
- Safety and dose-limiting toxicity of ALLO-647/Flu/Cy followed by ALLO-501

Key Secondary Endpoints

- Overall response rate
- ALLO-501 cell kinetics
- ALLO-647 PK

Key Eligibility Criteria

- R/R LBCL or FL
- At least 2 prior lines of therapy, including an anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody
- ECOG 0 or 1
- Prior autologous CAR T allowed if tumor remains CD19+
- Patients with Donor Specific Antibodies and rituximab > 15ng/ml were excluded



| | DL1 | DL2 | DL3 |
|-----------|--|---|---|
| Cell Dose | 40 x 10 ⁶ CAR ⁺ T cells | 120 x 10 ⁶ CAR ⁺ T cells | 360 x 10 ⁶ CAR ⁺ T cells |

- Lymphodepletion Regimens
 - LD1: Flu/Cy and ALLO-647 13 mg/d x 3 days
 - LD2/LD3: Flu/Cy and ALLO-647 30 mg/d x 3 days (concomitant/staggered)

Fludarabine (Flu): 30 mg/m²/d x 3 days Cyclophosphamide (Cy): 300 mg/m²/d x 3 days

ALPHA Phase 1 Patient Characteristics

| | Number (%) of patients | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| | 40 x 10 ⁶ DL 1 (N=4) | 120 x 10 ⁶ DL 2 (N=10) | 360 x 10 ⁶ DL 3 (N=8) | All Patients (N=22) |
| Median Age, years (range) | 57 (42, 67) | 70 (37, 73) | 54 (34, 67) | 63 (34, 73) |
| Male | 3 (75%) | 8 (80%) | 6 (75%) | 17 (77%) |
| Lymphoma Subtypes | | | | |
| Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma [†] | 3 (75%) | 5 (50%) | 6 (75%) | 14 (64%) |
| Follicular Lymphoma | 1 (25%) | 5 (50%) | 2 (25%) | 8 (36%) |
| Current Disease Stage (per Lugano 2014) [#] | | | | |
| Stage III | 1 (25%) | 5 (50%) | 2 (25%) | 8 (36%) |
| Stage IV | 2 (50%) | 5 (50%) | 6 (75%) | 13 (59%) |
| FL(IPI) Score 3-5 | 1 (25%) | 6 (60%) | 5 (63%) | 12 (55%) |
| Prior Treatments | | | | |
| Median Number (range) | 2 (2-4) | 4 (3-4) | 5 (3-8) | 4 (2-8) |
| Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplant | 2 (50%) | 4 (40%) | 3 (38%) | 9 (41%) |
| Autologous CAR T cell | - | 1 (10%) | 3 (38%) | 4 (18%) |

- Heavily pretreated patients with advanced-stage disease
- 14 (64%) of patients were chemo refractory*
- 4 patients received prior AutoCAR T
 - 2 had short-lasting PR as best response and 2 had PD as best response with AutoCAR T
- Analyses sets:
 - Efficacy: N=19
 - Safety: N=22

[†] Not otherwise specified, transformed FL, high-grade B cell lymphoma (double and triple hit), DLBCL coexistent with FL of any grade

[#] 1 patient with stage II disease treated at DL1

* Defined as best outcome of SD or PD following last therapy, or progression within 12 months following Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplant

Data Cutoff Date: May 11, 2020

ALPHA Phase 1 Patient Flow

Enrolled Patients: 23*

1 patient was enrolled but removed before lymphodepletion due to acute kidney injury

Treated Patients: 22

| CAR+ T cells Dose | 39mg ALLO-647 | 90mg ALLO-647 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| 40 x 10 ⁶ CAR ⁺ T cells | 4 | 0 |
| 120 x 10 ⁶ CAR ⁺ T cells | 4 | 6 |
| 360 x 10 ⁶ CAR ⁺ T cells | 3 | 5 |

- Efficacy Analysis Set (All patients with at least 1 imaging assessment): **19**
- One lot of ALLO-501 used

*Median/Mean Time from Enrollment to Start of Lymphodepletion: **5 Days***

ALLO-501 and ALLO-647 Demonstrate Manageable Safety Profile

| AE of Interest ‡ | Grade 1 n (%) | Grade 2 n (%) | Grade 3 n (%) | Grade 4 n (%) | Grade 5 n (%) | All grades n (%) |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Cytokine Release Syndrome * | 2 (9%) | 4 (18%) | 1 (5%) | - | - | 7 (32%) |
| ICANS * | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Graft-versus-Host Disease | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Infection | 5 (23%) | 4 (18%) | 2 (9%) [†] | - | - | 11 (50%) |
| Infusion Reaction # | 1 (5%) | 9 (41%) | 1 (5%) | - | - | 11 (50%) |
| Neutropenia | - | 1 (5%) | 7 (32%) | 7 (32%) | - | 15 (68%) |

- No DLT, GvHD
- Manageable CRS
- ALLO-501 toxicity not dose-proportional
- Median duration of hospitalization from D0: 7 days

Serious Adverse Events (time to resolution) ‡

- **4 patients (18%):**
 - Gr2 pyrexia (2 days) and Gr2 CMV reactivation (6 days)
 - Gr3 rotavirus infection (15 days) and Gr3 hypokalemia (2 days)
 - Gr3 febrile neutropenia (2 days) and Gr3 hypotension (2 days)
 - Gr3 upper GI hemorrhage (<1 day) and Gr3 CMV reactivation (25 days)

* ASTCT Lee, 2019. ICANS: Immune Effector Cell-Associated Neurotoxicity Syndrome

[†] CMV reactivations and Rotavirus infection

attributed to ALLO-647

‡ Number of patients with AE regardless of attribution unless otherwise indicated, occurring from the start of study drug up to subsequent anti-cancer therapy (for patients reporting more than one AE within a preferred term, only one AE with the maximum grade is reported).

Data Cutoff Date: May 11, 2020

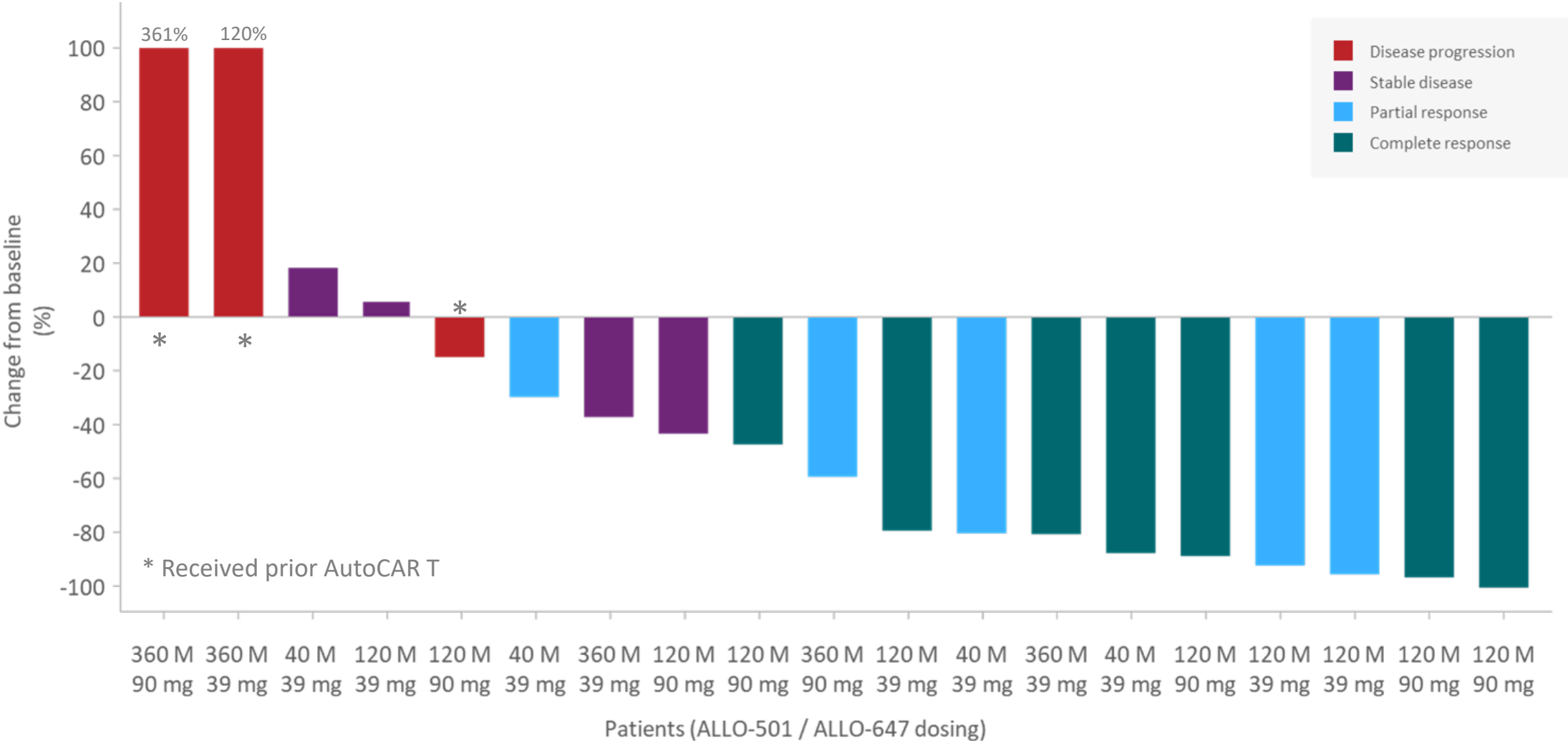
Phase 1 ALPHA Best Overall Response

| Cell Dose and LD regimen | 39mg ALLO-647 | | | ALL 39mg ALLO-647 (N = 11) | 90mg ALLO-647 | | All 90mg ALLO-647 (N=8) | All Patients (N=19) Rate (95%CI) |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|----------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 40 x 10 ⁶ CAR ⁺ cells (N=4) | 120 x 10 ⁶ CAR ⁺ cells (N=4) | 360 x 10 ⁶ CAR ⁺ cells (N=3) | | 120 x 10 ⁶ CAR ⁺ cells (N=6) | 360 x 10 ⁶ CAR ⁺ cells (N=2) | | |
| ORR, n (%) | 3 (75%) | 3 (75%) | 1 (33%) | 7 (64%) | 4 (67%) | 1 (50%) | 5 (63%) | 12/19 (63%) (38%, 84%) |
| CR , n (%) | 1 (25%) | 1 (25%) | 1 (33%) | 3 (27%) | 4 (67%) | 0 (0%) | 4 (50%) | 7/19 (37%) (16%, 62%) |

Median follow-up time: 3.8 months (range: 0.7 - 6.1)

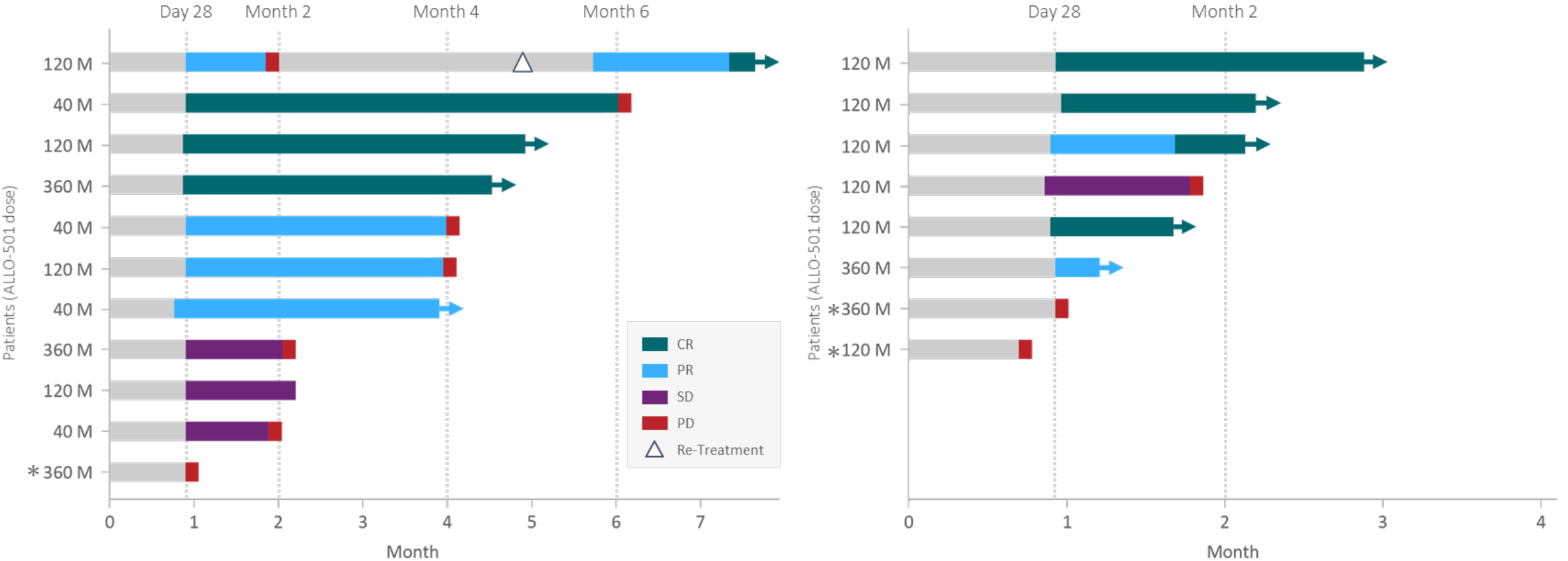
Lugano 2014; Data Cutoff Date: May 11, 2020

Reduction in Tumor Size Observed with ALLO-501



Data Cutoff Date: May 11, 2020

Nine of Twelve Responders Remain in Response



ALLO-647: 39 mg
Median follow up: 4.3 months (1.0, 6.1)

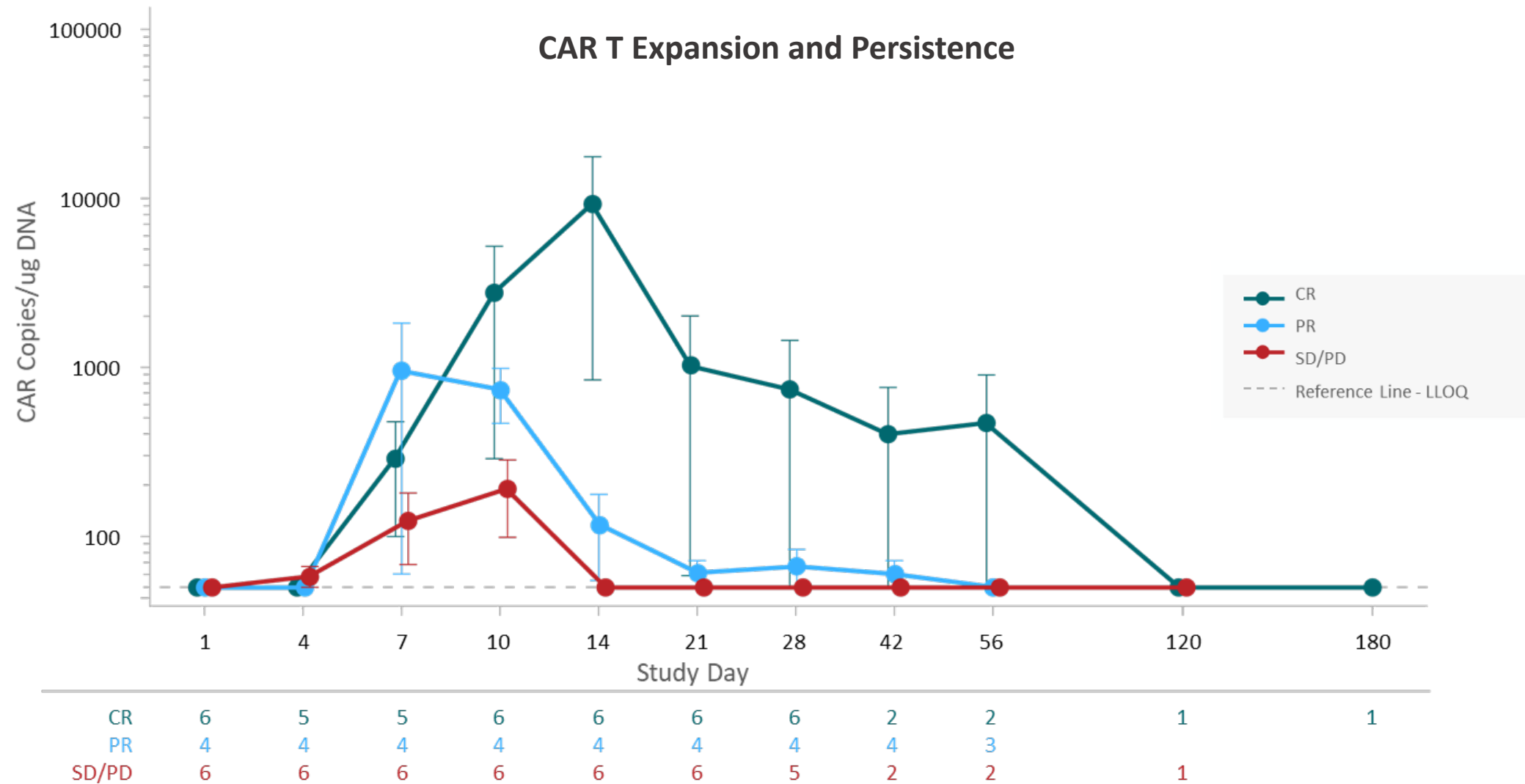
ALLO-647: 90 mg
Median follow up: 1.9 months (0.7, 2.6)

**One patient who progressed after a PR was re-dosed with ALLO-501 (120 x 10⁶)
and Flu/Cy/90mg ALLO-647 and achieved a CR**

* Received prior AutoCAR T

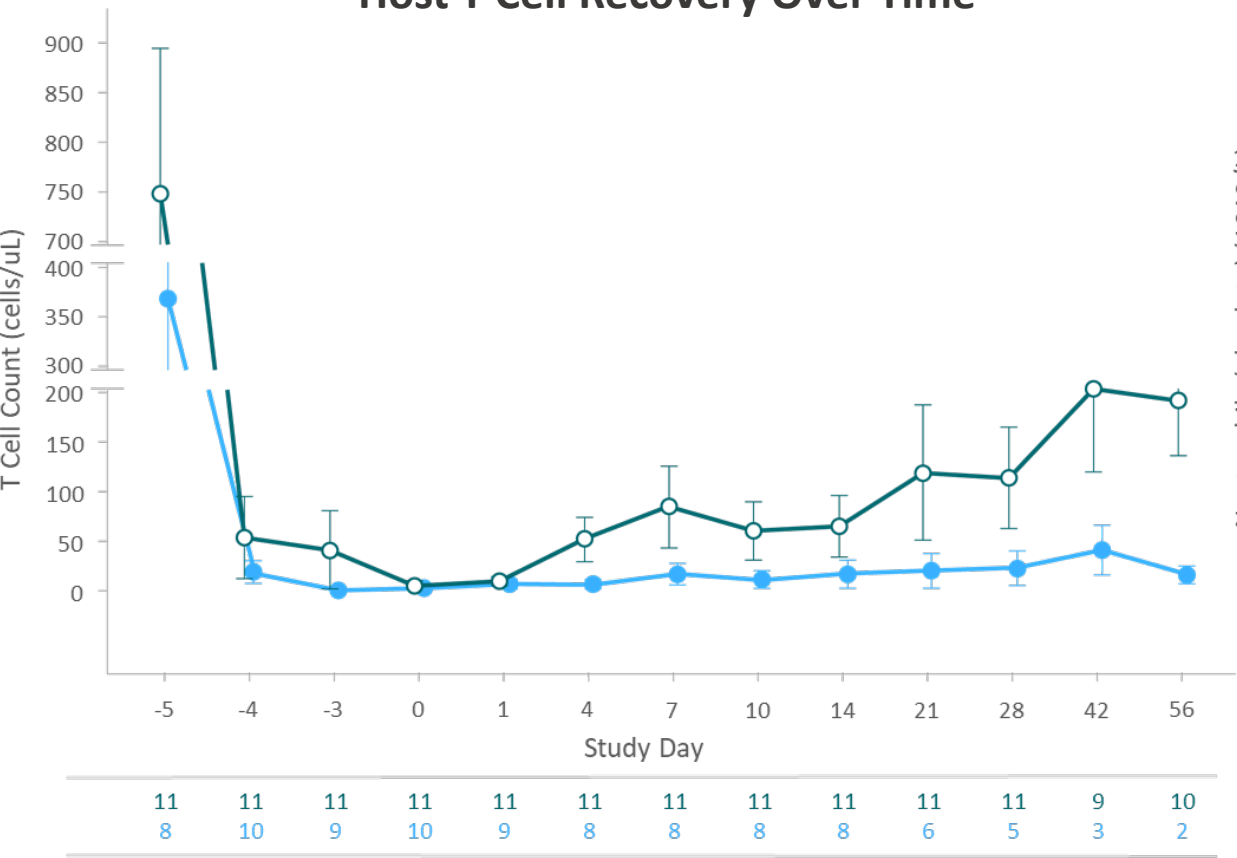
Data Cutoff Date: May 11, 2020

AlloCAR T Cell Expansion Is Associated with Clinical Response

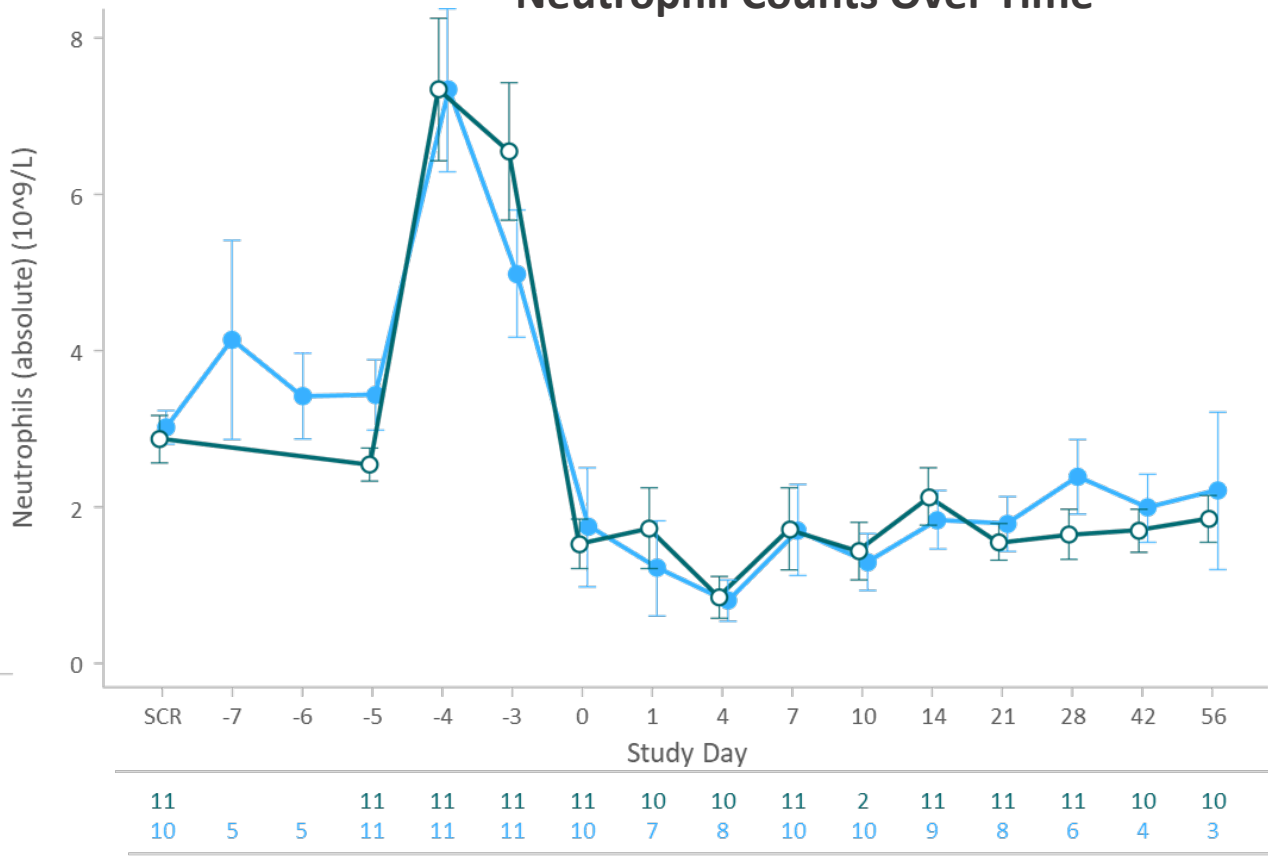


ALLO-647 Mediates Selective Lymphodepletion

Host T Cell Recovery Over Time



Neutrophil Counts Over Time

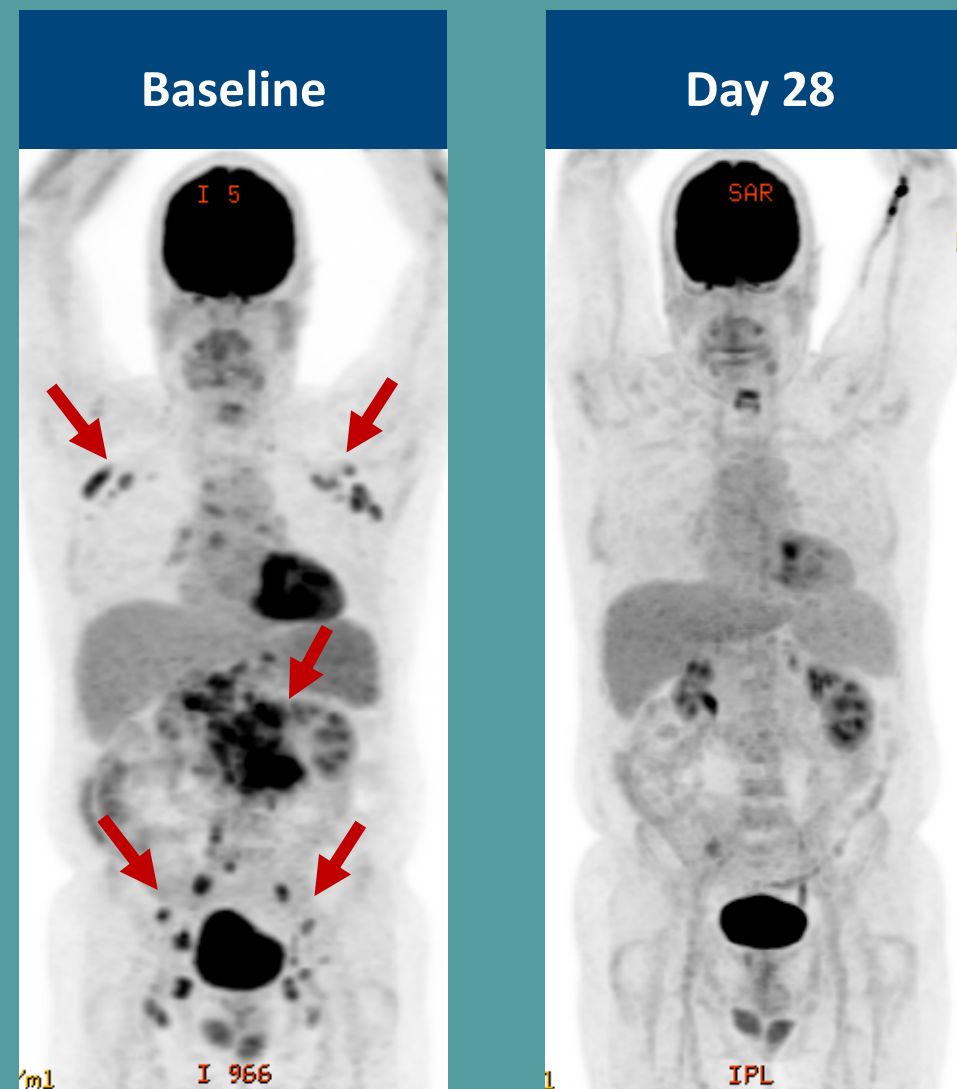


- No difference in neutrophil kinetics between ALLO-647 treatment groups
- Median time to Platelet $\geq 100K$ is 8 days for 90mg ALLO-647 dose cohort

ALLO-501 Patient Case Study

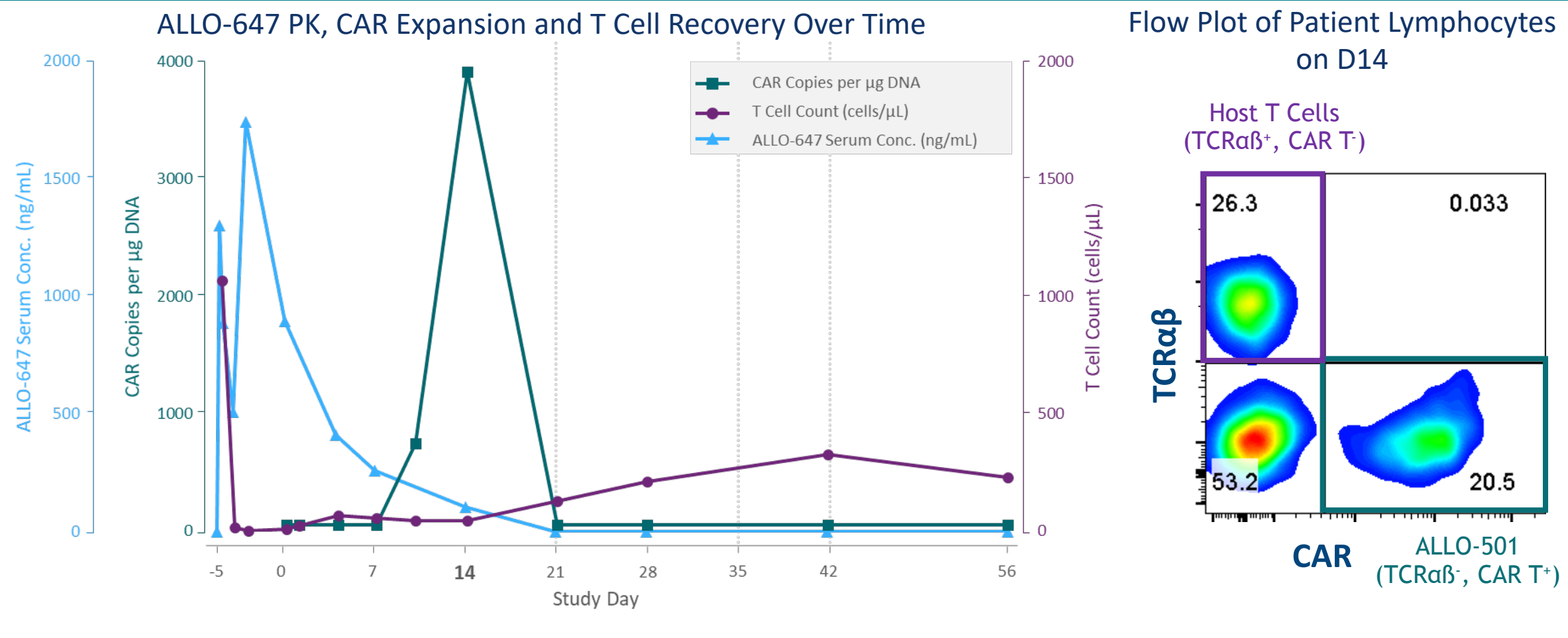
- 120×10^6 CAR⁺ T cells after Flu/Cy + 39mg ALLO-647
- 70-year-old male with follicular lymphoma
- FLIPI 4, stage 4 (bone marrow infiltration), splenic involvement
- Primary refractory with 4 prior lines of therapy (best outcome)
 1. R-Benda x 4 cycles (PD)
 2. R-CHOP x 2 cycles (SD)
 3. R-Len x 2 cycles (PD)
 4. Copanlisib x 2 cycles (SD)
- Safety:
 - ALLO-647-related: Gr1 pyrexia

Patient remains in CR at Month 4



Courtesy of Sattva Neelapu

ALLO-501 Patient Case Study: AlloCAR T Expansion Occurs During Lymphodepletion Window



Conclusions

- **ALLO-501 and ALLO-647 based lymphodepletion (LD) were well tolerated**
 - No DLT, GvHD or ICANS
 - Manageable CRS and no >Gr3 infections
- **AlloCAR T cell expansion was associated with responses**
- **Anti-tumor activity was observed across all cell dose levels**
 - Overall: ORR observed in 12/19 (63%) patients with 37% CR
 - 9 of the 12 (75%) responding patients remain in response as of the data cutoff
 - 1 patient achieved CR after the 2nd infusion of ALLO-501
- **ALLO-647 delays host T cell recovery**
 - Higher dose ALLO-647 appear to associate with deeper responses (50% CR)
- **Optimization of LD and patient follow-up is ongoing**
- **Phase I trial of ALLO-501A (ALLO-501 minus rituximab switch) is enrolling**

Thank you

To Patients and their families, Clinical Trial
Investigators and Sites, and Partners

ALLO-501 is an anti-CD19 allogeneic CAR T (AlloCAR T™) therapy being jointly developed under a collaboration agreement between Servier and Allogene based on an exclusive license granted by Cellectis to Servier. ALLO-501 uses Cellectis technologies. Servier grants to Allogene exclusive rights to ALLO-501 in the U.S. while Servier retains exclusive rights for all other countries.