



Q2 2017 RESULTS PRESENTATION

AUGUST 23RD, 2017

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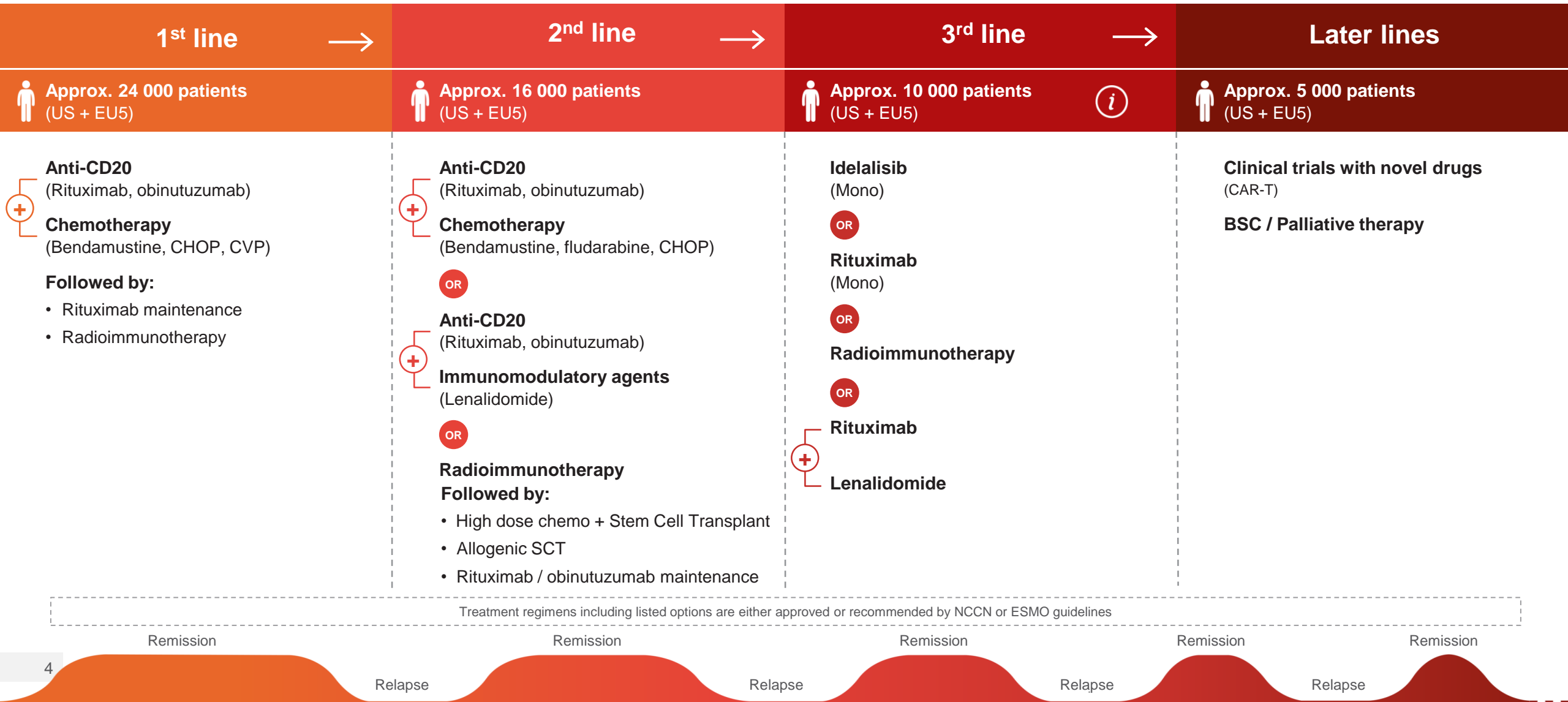
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No assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Nordic Nanovector disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Highlights

- ✓ All operations on track with pivotal Phase 2 PARADIGME trial on schedule to start in 2H 2017
- ✓ Results presented at ICML continue to highlight Betalutin[®]'s promising clinical profile
- ✓ New patients enrolling into a Phase 2 expansion cohort in Arm 4, as recommended by SRC
- ✓ First patient dosed with Betalutin[®] in Phase 1 dose-escalation study in DLBCL
- ✓ Progress towards initiation of Phase 2 studies of Betalutin[®] + rituximab in 2L FL in 2H 2017
- ✓ Progress towards initiation of Phase 1 study of Humalutin[™] in 2H 2017
- ✓ Appointed Head of Medical Affairs to lead development and execution of medical affairs strategy for Betalutin[®]

Follicular Lymphoma represents a large unmet medical need with no cure



Betalutin[®] is a novel anti-CD37 ARC specifically designed to treat NHL

DESIGN

CD37 – a validated target for B-cell NHL

- Highly expressed on B-cells
- Antibody internalization anchors the payload to cancer cells, resulting in prolonged irradiation of the nucleus

Lutetium-177 – ideal radionuclide

- Beta-emitting radionuclide with half-life (6.7 days) matching the circulation time of the antibody
- A mean penetration depth of 0.23mm

Multi-cell kill approach

- Localised tumour cell kill (40-cell radius) from irreparable double strand DNA breaks
- Cytotoxic effect on poorly perfused or non-antigen expressing cells

Lilotomab pre-dosing

- Optimises Betalutin[®] binding to CD37 on NHL cells
- Binds CD37 on B-cells and blocks Betalutin[®] binding – minimises side effects

PROPERTY

DIFFERENTIATION

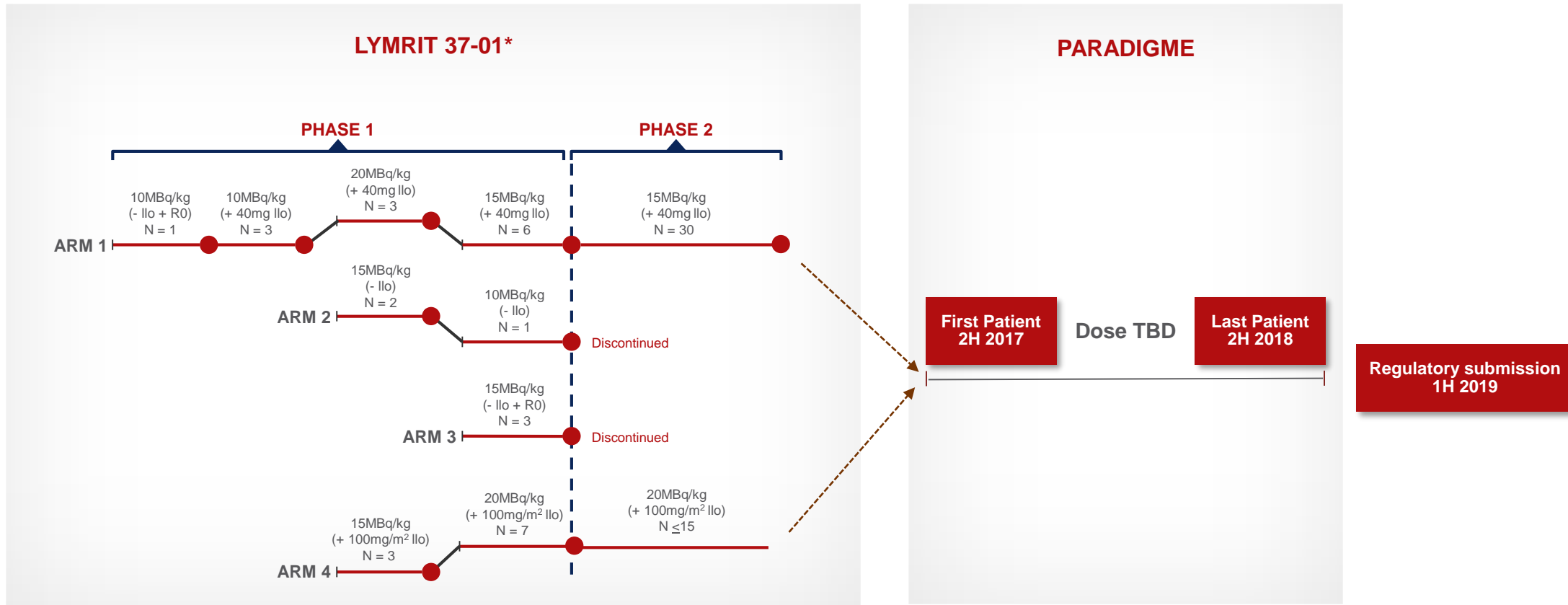
- A target ideally suited to be effective for patients previously treated with CD20-based therapies. Refractory patients, in particular, represent a major unmet need.

- Payload properties are well suited for treating NHL while limiting unnecessary side effects
- Influential nuclear medicine specialists view Lutetium-177 as an advanced radionuclide

- Expected to deliver better treatment outcomes from a single administration than anti-CD20 therapies and chemotherapy (single cell kill)

- Enhances attractiveness of CD37 as target for new NHL therapy

Betalutin[®]'s Phase 1/2 study in iNHL will enable the selection of optimal dosing regimen for pivotal Phase 2



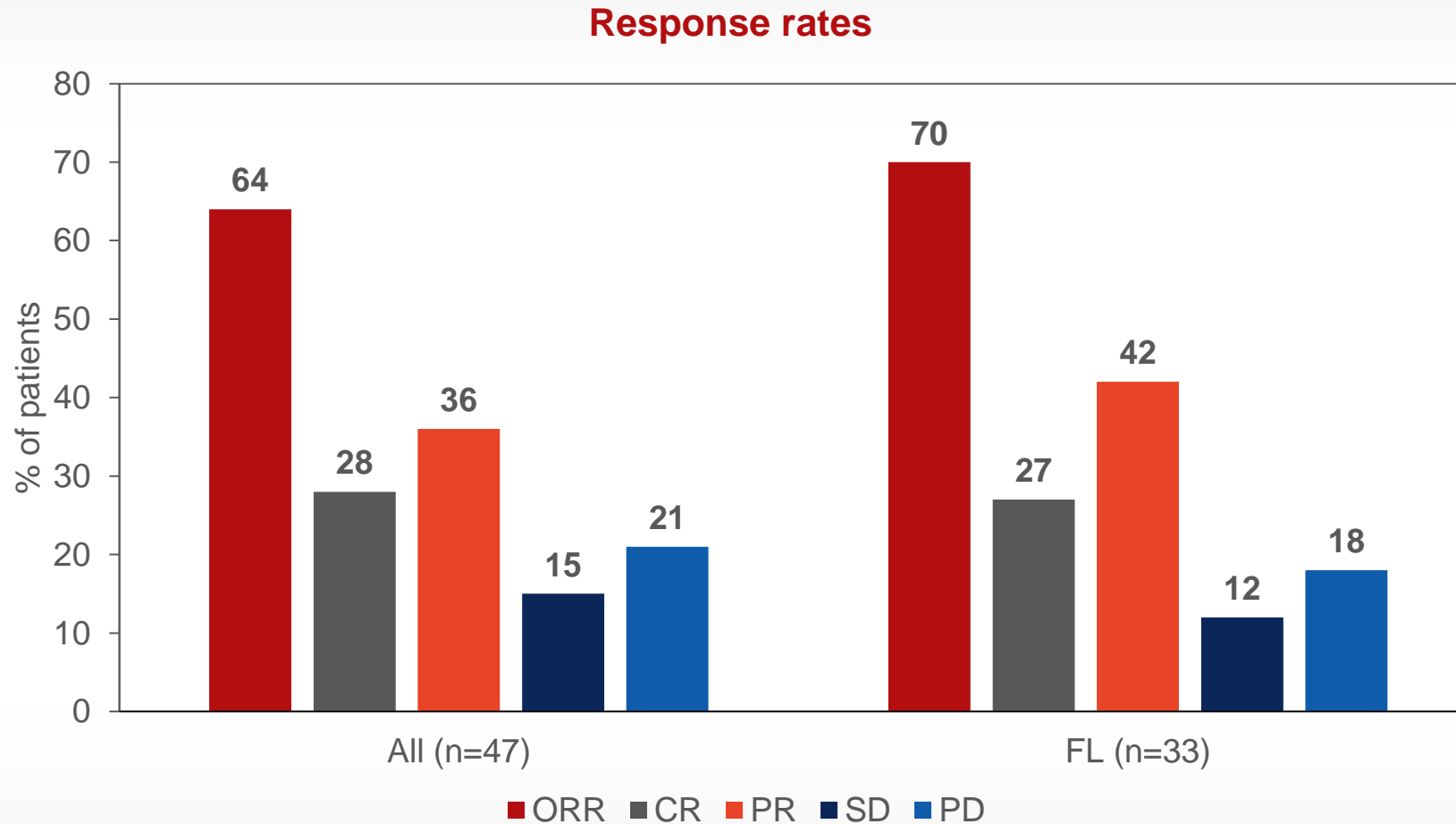
*As at ICML – June 2017

MBq: Megabecquerel; Ilo: lilotomab; R0: rituximab predosing on day 0; ● Completed step (all patients enrolled).

Updated data continue to confirm Betalutin[®]'s promising clinical profile

- Growing clinical database
 - Updated results based on 59 patients evaluable for safety, 47 patients evaluable for efficacy
 - Presented at ICML in June 2017 (data cut-off May 6, 2017)
- Results confirm single-agent Betalutin[®] is highly active in recurrent indolent NHL
- Continued favourable safety profile
 - Characterized primarily by reversible neutropenia and thrombocytopenia
- Safety data indicate higher lilotomab pre-dose (100 mg/m²) may allow administration of a higher and potentially more efficacious dose of Betalutin[®]

Single-dose Betalutin[®] is highly active in relapsed indolent NHL, especially in FL patients (ORR 70%; CR 27%)



Betalutin[®] as a single dose holds significant edge over existing and upcoming competitors in R/R FL

	■ CR	■ ORR	mDOR (months)	mPFS (months)	mOS (months)	Source	
<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">3rd Line</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">2nd Line</div> </div>	Betalutin (Phase 1/2)	27%*	70%*	~21m**	--	--	*Kolstad et al, ICML 2017 (33 patients) **Kolstad et al, ASH 2016 (28 Arm 1 pst)
	Copanlisib (Filed/Phase 2)	14%	59%	12.2m	11.2m	--	Dreyling et al, ASCO 2017 (142 patients)
	Duvelisib¹ (Phase 2)	0%	41%	--	--	--	Verastem Pharma, 2016 (83 patients)
	CTL019 (Phase 2)	50%	79%	15m – 83%	15m – ~65%	--	Novartis, ASH 2016 (14 patients)
	Ibrutinib (Phase 2)	11%	21%	~19.4m	--	--	Gopal et al, 2016 (110 patients)
	Idelalisib (Launched)	8%	54%	>12.5m	--	~20.3m	Gopal et al, 2014 (125 patients)
	Nivolumab (Phase 1)	10%	40%	--	--	--	Lesokhin et al, 2016 (10 patients)
	MOR208 (Phase 2)	11%	29%	>16m	12m – >40%	--	Jurczak et al, 2016 (45 patients)
	Rituximab (Launched)	6%	48%	--	~13m	--	McLaughlin et al, 1998 (166 patients)
	Ibritumomab tiuxetan (Launched)	15%	74%	~6.5m	~7m	--	Witzig et al, 2002 (57 patients)

¹ No longer in clinical development for FL

- All agents are approved based on different phase results as mentioned along with asset
- Results from different trials for comparison purpose only and NOT head to head studies

Most common grade 3/4 toxicities are reversible neutropenia and thrombocytopenia

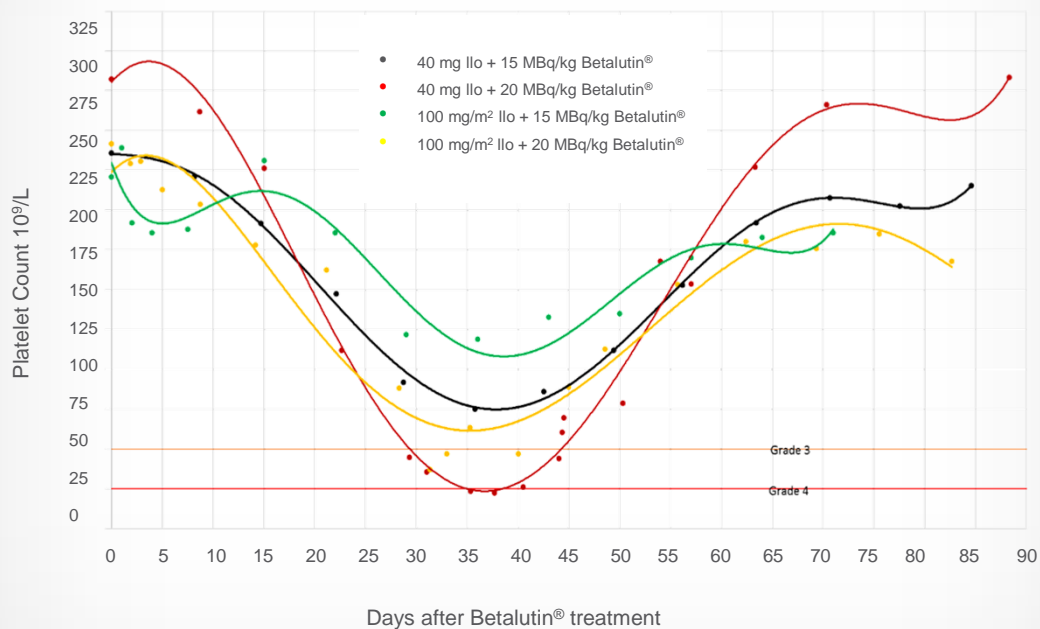
Grade 3/4 treatment emergent AEs in ≥ 2 patients (n=59)

Adverse event	n (%) [*]
Neutropenia	32 (54%)
Leukopenia	29 (49%)
Thrombocytopenia	28 (47%)
Lymphopenia	24 (41%)
Infection Urinary tract infection (1) Sepsis/neutropenic sepsis (2) Pharyngitis (1) Pneumonia (1)	5 (8%)
Lymphoma progression	3 (5%)

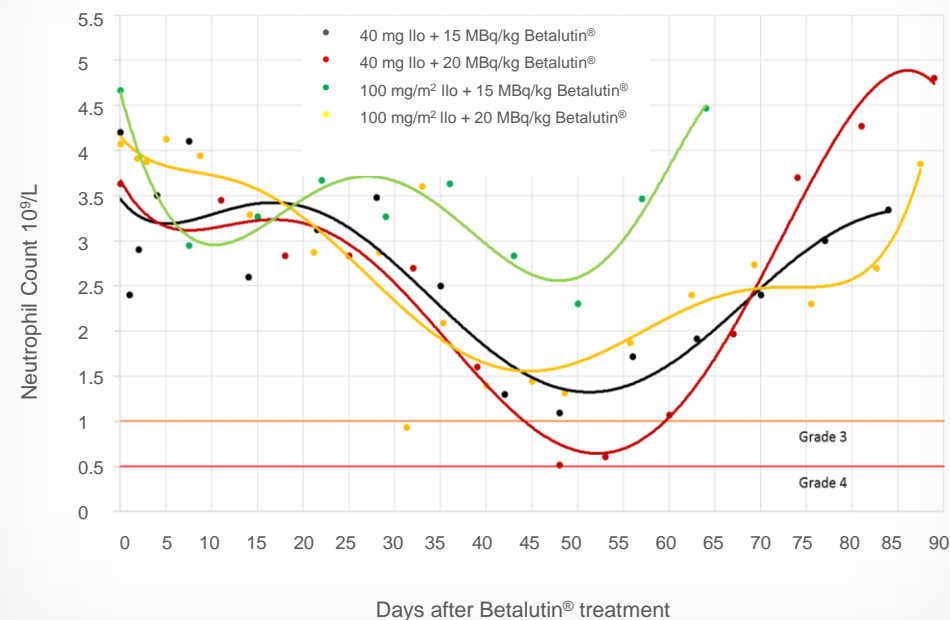
* 7 patients had not had haematologic recovery at the time of data cut-off

Data indicate a higher lilotomab pre-dosage mitigates the haematologic toxicity of Betalutin[®]

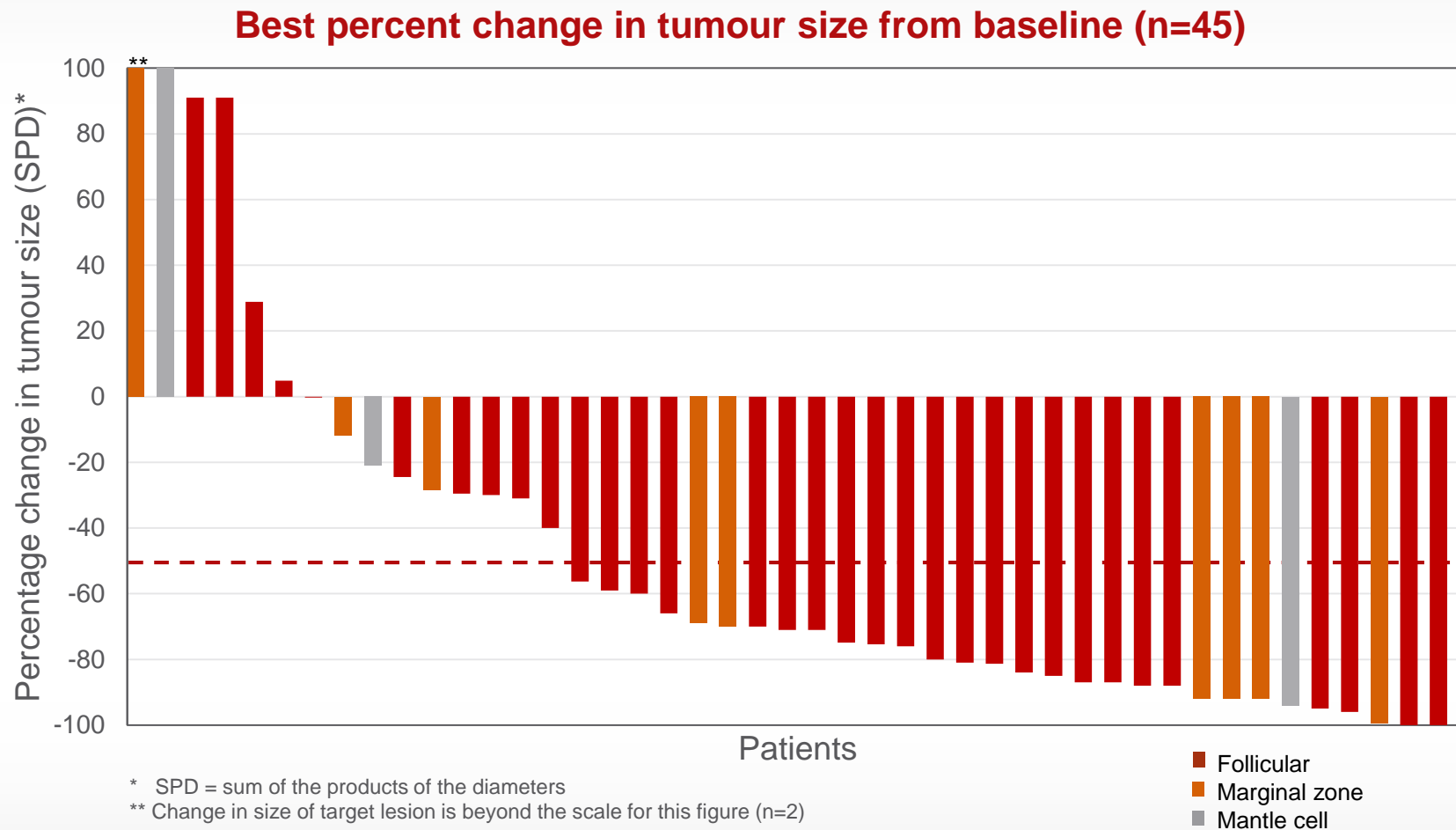
Mean platelet count by dose escalation cohort, Arms 1 and 4



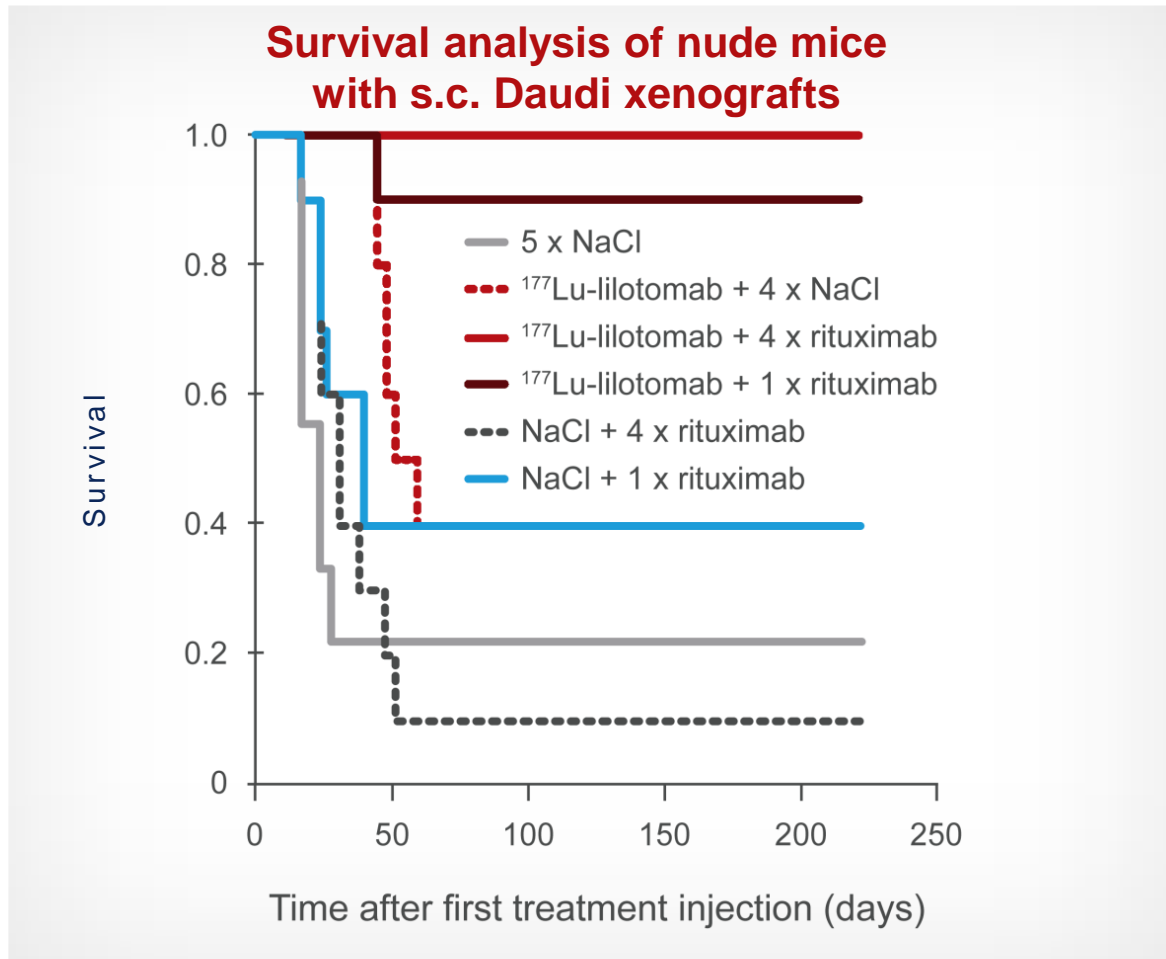
Mean neutrophil count by dose escalation cohort, Arms 1 and 4



87% of all patients had a reduction in tumour size



Synergistic effect of Betalutin[®] in combination with rituximab in a preclinical NHL model*



- Betalutin[®] increased binding of rituximab to NHL cells and uptake of rituximab in NHL tumours
- Strong synergistic effect of combination of Betalutin[®] and rituximab on survival of mice with NHL (Hazard ratio = 0.024, Cox regression)
- Median survival time in combination: >222 days ($p < 0.05$)
- Median survival time with either treatment alone was 31 - 40 days with rituximab or 50 days with Betalutin[®]
- Plan to advance into Phase 2 clinical studies in 2H 2017

Betalutin[®] has a unique value proposition in iNHL based on important differentiating factors

Alternative target and innovative radionuclide



- **Alternative target (CD37)** ideal for patients who progress after rituximab (anti-CD20)-based regimens
- Lutetium-177, preferred by influential NMs, has payload properties that are well suited for treating NHL while limiting unnecessary side effects

High and durable response*



- **Higher Complete Response** than currently known competitors, as a single agent
- **Sustained Duration of Response** in heavily pre-treated patients

Predictable and manageable toxicity*



- **Generally well tolerated**
- Predictable, **transient and reversible cytopenias**

Convenience for patients and physicians



- **One-time therapy:** 100% patient compliance and superior convenience
- No repeat visits to cancer centre: improved **QoL for patient**
- Optimised **healthcare resource utilisation**

Combination potential



- Potential synergy from **combination with anti-CD20 mAbs** and others

We are already planning for a successful commercialisation

Strive for breakthrough efficacy

- Explore **optimal dosing regimen/other measures to maximise efficacy**, e.g. predictive biomarkers, selected subpopulations

Develop and communicate Betalutin[®]'s story

- Leverage **KOLs from leading academic institutions**
- Deploy **medical education and conference programs**
- Appoint experienced **Head of Medical Affairs**
- Create great **patient cases** and communicate potential **benefits to patients**

Improve patients' access to Betalutin[®]

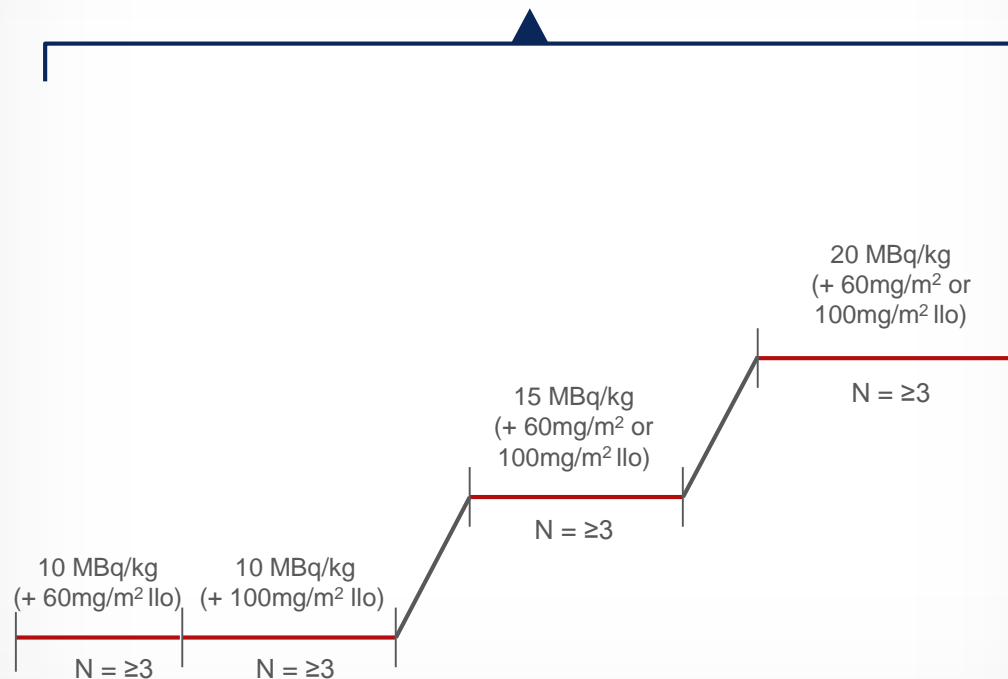
- Launch at **Academic Centers and Regional Healthcare Networks**
- Establish Betalutin[®]'s **Centres of Excellence**
- Optimize Betalutin[®]'s **referral pathway**
- Utilise **mobile NucMed team** to administer product in remote areas

Communicate positive customer experience

- Develop **easy and efficient** process for ordering and dispensing Betalutin[®]
- Communicate to target audience how **easy the process is** (videos, toolkits)

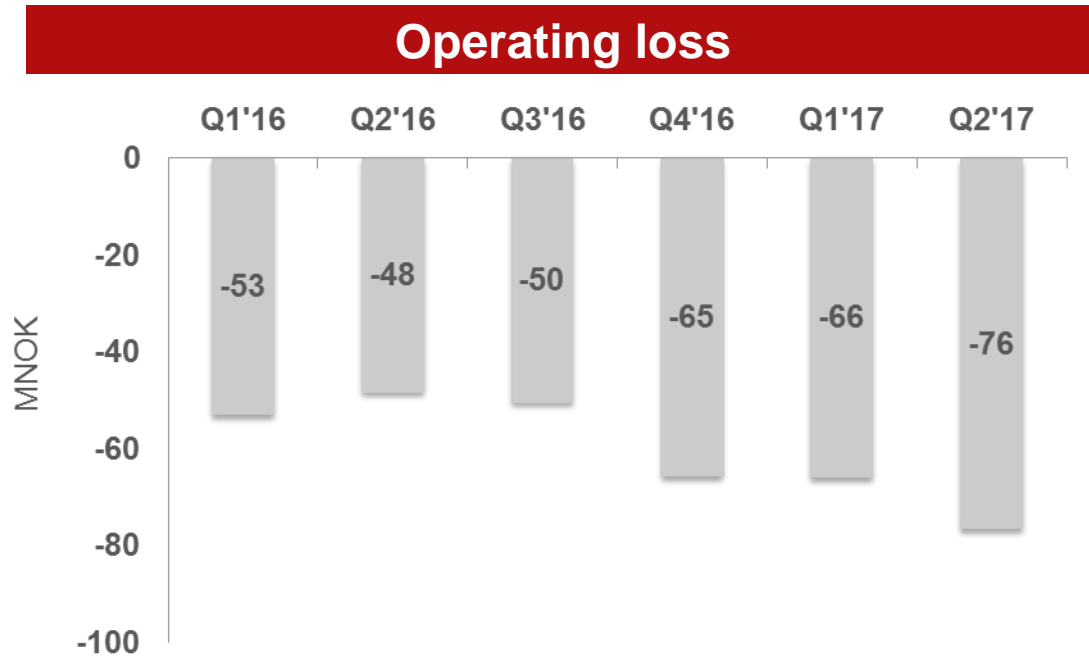
First patient dosed with Betalutin[®] in Phase 1 dose-escalation study in DLBCL

LYMRIT 37-05 Phase 1

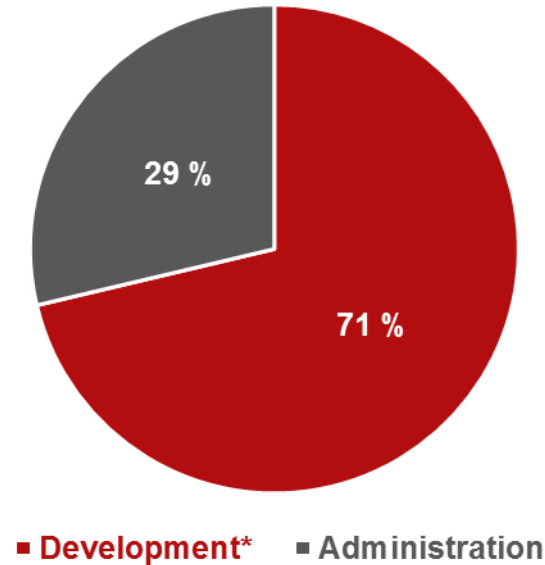


- One of the most common forms of NHL with unmet medical need
- Phase 1 open label, single injection, ascending dose study
 - Investigate various Betalutin[®] doses and lilotomab pre-dosing regimens in up to 24 patients
 - Objective to identify an optimal dosing regimen for Phase 2
- The study is open for enrolment in the US and Europe

Operating loss reflecting development activities



Operating expenses distribution YTD 2017



*Development costs: preclinical, clinical, regulatory and CMC activities

- Higher clinical study activities for Betalutin®
- Increased activity level for commercialisation activities

Solid cash position, expected to be sufficient beyond planned first regulatory submission for Betalutin[®] in FL



* USD/NOK 8.64

** USD/NOK 8.38

Strong momentum in the past 12 months

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- ✓ 2H 2016 **Betalutin[®] in FL** First patient treated in Arms 3 and 4 in Phase 1/2 FL study

 - ✓ 2H 2016 **Betalutin[®] in FL** Dose escalation in Arm 4 in Phase 1/2 FL study

 - ✓ 2H 2016 **Betalutin[®] in DLBCL** Initiated DLBCL clinical programme

 - ✓ 2H 2016 **Pipeline** Exploratory ADC collaborations

 - ✓ 1H 2017 **Betalutin[®] in DLBCL** First patient treated in DLBCL study

 - ✓ 1H 2017 **Betalutin[®] in FL** SRC approval for continued evaluation of 20 MBq/kg Betalutin[®] with 100 mg/m² lilotomab

 - ✓ 1H 2017 **Betalutin[®] in FL** Strong clinical data presented at ICML
-

Key milestones anticipated through 2018

- 2H 2017 **Betalutin[®] in FL** First patient treated in PARADIGME study
- 2H 2017 **Betalutin[®] in FL** Start of clinical study of Betalutin[®]/rituximab combo in 2L FL
- 2H 2017 **Humalutin[™]** Start of clinical study of Humalutin[™] in NHL
- 2H 2018 **Betalutin[®] in FL** Preliminary read out of clinical study of Betalutin[®]/rituximab combo in 2L FL
- 2H 2018 **Betalutin[®] in DLBCL** Preliminary read out of DLBCL Phase 1 study
- 2H 2018 **Betalutin[®] in FL** Preliminary read out of PARADIGME study

Summary and outlook

- All operations on track
- PARADIGME on schedule to start in 2H 2017
- Results presented at ICML continue to reinforce Betalutin[®]'s promising and competitive clinical profile
- First patient dosed with Betalutin[®] in Phase 1 DLBCL study – patient recruitment on track
- Advancing preparations to initiate two new clinical studies in 2H 2017
 - Phase 2 study with Betalutin[®] + rituximab in 2L iNHL
 - Phase 1 study with Humalutin[™] in NHL
- Current cash resources expected to be sufficient to take the company beyond the planned first regulatory submission for Betalutin[®] in FL

Upcoming financial events

Q3 2017 Results


November 22, 2017

Capital Markets Day, Oslo

November 22, 2017

Q4 and FY 2017 Results

February, 2018



Nordic Nanovector's mission is to extend and improve the lives of patients with haematological cancers by developing and commercialising innovative Antibody Radionuclide Conjugates (ARC)

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Glossary

1L, 2L, 3L: first, second and third line of treatment

ADC: Antibody-Drug Conjugate

ARC: Antibody-Radionuclide-Conjugate

(A)SCT: (Autologous) stem cell transplant

ASH: American Society of Hematology

B-cell: A type of lymphocyte (white blood cell) in the humoral immunity of the body's adaptive immune system. Can be distinguished from other lymphocytes by the presence of a protein on the B-cell's outer surface known as a B cell receptor (BCR). This specialised receptor protein allows a B-cell to bind to a specific antigen.

CD20: B-lymphocyte antigen CD20 is an activated-glycosylated phosphoprotein expressed in the surface of all B-cells beginning at the pro-B phase and progressively increasing in concentration until maturity

CD37: B-lymphocyte antigen CD-37 is a protein, a member of the transmembrane 4 superfamily, also known as the tetraspanin superfamily of cell surface antigens

CR: Complete response

DLBCL: Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma

FL: Follicular Lymphoma

FDA: Food and Drug Administration

Humalutin™: Chimeric anti-CD37 ARC

IFRS: International Financial Reporting Standard

IND: Investigational New Drug

iNHL: Indolent non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

ICML: International Conference on Malignant Lymphoma

IPO: Initial Public Offering

KOL: Key opinion leader

LCM: Lifecycle management

Lilotomab: Betalutin® consists of the radionuclide lutetium-177 conjugated to the B-cell seeking anti-CD37 antibody lilotomab (formerly referred to as HH1).

¹⁷⁷Lu: Radionuclide lutetium-177

mAb: Monoclonal antibody

MBq: Megabecquerel (radioactivity measurement unit)

MD: Medical doctor

nASCT: Not eligible for autologous stem cell transplant

NNV003: chimeric anti-CD37 antibody developed by Nordic Nanovector

Glossary, cont.

NHL: non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

OSE: Oslo Stock Exchange

ORR: Overall response rate (the CR and PR, jointly)

PARADIGME: Name of Nordic Nanovector's pivotal Phase 2 study

PFS: Progression free survival

PR: Partial response

QoL: Quality of life

R: rituximab

RIT: Radioimmunotherapy

SAB: Scientific Advisory Board

SD: Stable disease

SRC: Safety Review Committee

T-cell: A type of lymphocyte (white blood cell) that plays a central role in cell-mediated immunity. Can be distinguished from other lymphocytes by the presence of a T-cell receptor (TCR) on the cell surface. They are called T-cells because they mature in the thymus.