MAYO CLINIC

P2: Paradigm-Shifting, Practice-Changing Clinical Trials in Urology

BOND-003 Cohort C- A Phase-3, Single-Arm Study of Intravesical Cretostimogene Grenadenorepvec for High-Risk BCG-Unresponsive NMIBC with CIS

Mark Tyson, M.D., MPH

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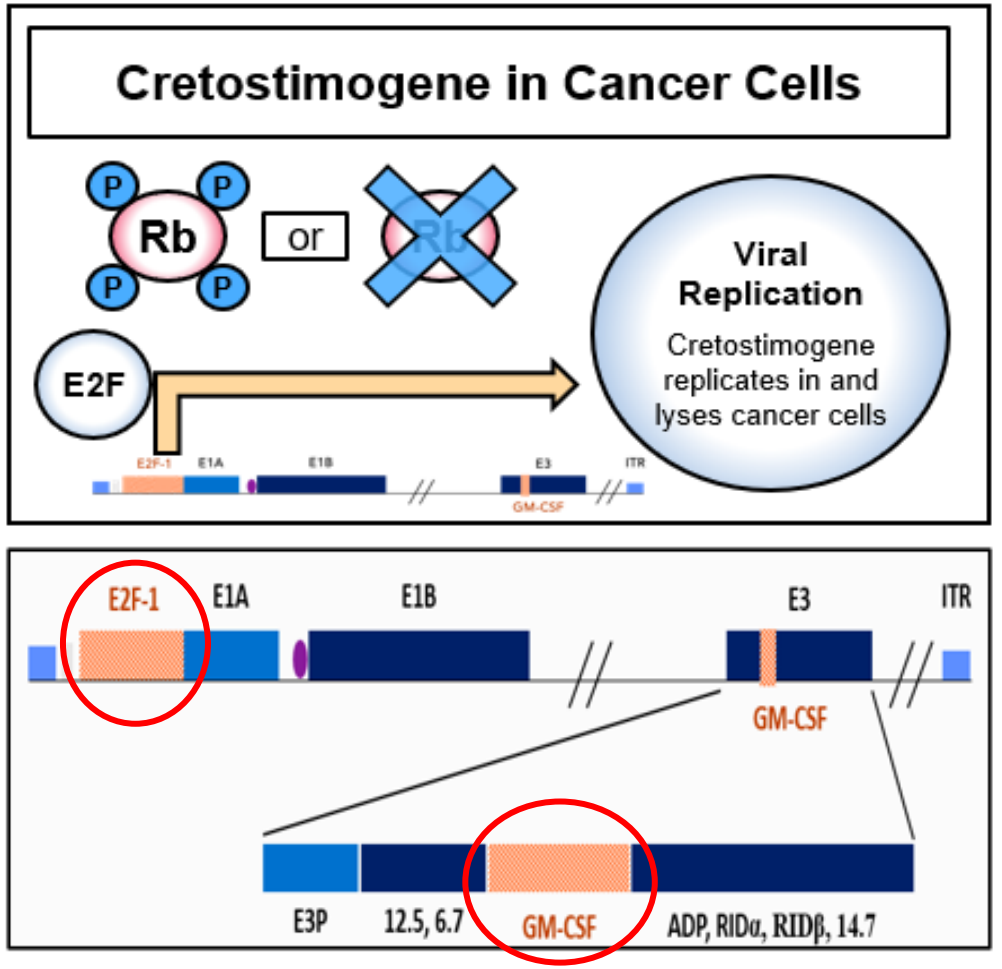
Disclosures

- CG Oncology - No Conflicts of Interest

Cretostimogene Grenadenorepvec Selectively Targets Rb-E2F Pathway Altered Cancers

- Conditionally replicating, highly immunogenic adenovirus
  - Under regulation of the **human E2F-1 promoter**
    - Selective for RB-E2F pathway alterations
  - Encodes **GM-CSF transgene**

- **Oncolytic immunotherapy with dual MOA**
  - Viral replication results in tumor lysis
  - Stimulation of immune response



CG Oncology proprietary illustration. Sachs, et al. Urology 2002
Burke, et al J Urol 2012

Phase 3 Cretostimogene Monotherapy for High-Risk BCG-Unresponsive NMIBC with CIS

HR BCG-Unresponsive NMIBC

Cretostimogene Grenadenorepvec
Single-Arm, Open-Label, IVE Administration

Primary Endpoint:
CR at Any Time

Population

- **Enrollment complete (n=112)**
- Pathologically confirmed High-Risk BCG-Unresponsive NMIBC with CIS +/- HG Ta/T1
- All HG Ta/T1 disease resected prior to treatment
- Mandatory biopsies at 12-month assessment[2]

Study Design / Regimen

Induction Course:
Weekly x 6

Second Induction[1]:
Weekly x 6 for non-responders

Maintenance Course:
Weekly x 3 Q3M for Year 1
Weekly x 3 Q6M for Year 2-3

Additional Endpoints

- CR at 12-months
- DoR
- RFS
- PFS
- CFS
- Safety

NCT04452591

CIS = Carcinoma in situ. RFS = recurrence free survival. PFS = progression free survival.
Note: Patients undergo urine cytology and cystoscopy every 3 months for first 2 years, as well as mandatory bladder mapping at month 12.
[1] Second induction course of weekly x 6 for non-responders at month 3. [2] All patients required to undergo mandatory, systematic bladder mapping of 5 locations, biopsy of the prostatic urethra, and upper tract imaging to confirm CR

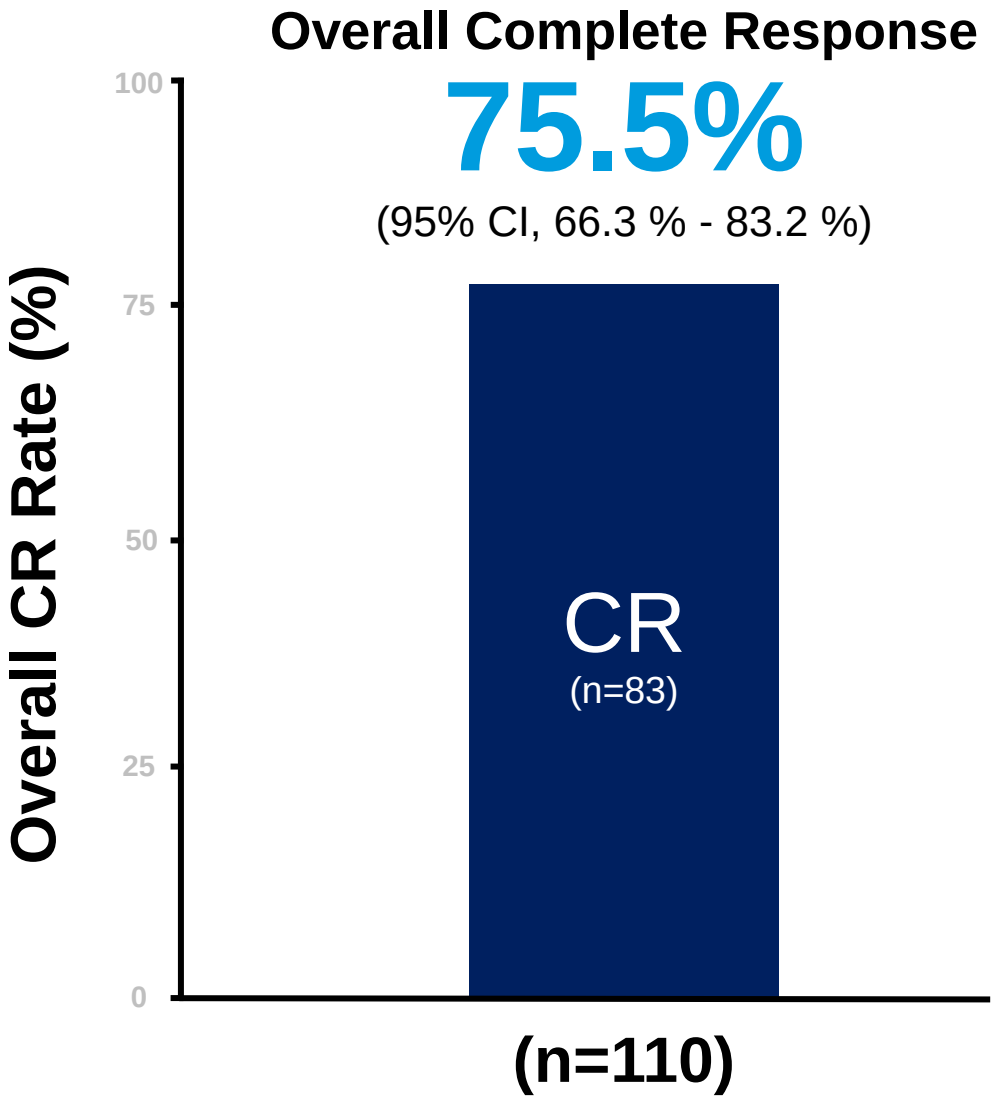
Patient Demographics & Baseline Characteristics

Subjects in Safety Dataset	N=112	%
Gender		
Male	83	74.1
Female	29	25.9
Age (Years)		
Mean (SD)	72.9 (9.19)	
Median (Range)	74.0 (43-90)	
Age (Categories)		
< 65	19	17.0
≥ 65 and < 75	43	38.4
≥75	50	44.6
BCG History: No. of Prior Instillations		
Median (Range)	12 (7 – 66)	
HR NMIBC T-Stage at Study Entry		
CIS with HG Ta/T1	22	19.6
CIS alone	90	80.4
Prior Therapy Other Than BCG, n (%)		
≥ 1 Prior Therapy	53	47.3
Serial Adjuvant Chemotherapy	34	30.4
Systemic Immunotherapy	7	6.3

- Majority of patients are:
  - Male (74%)
  - White (62%)
  - > 65 years (83%)
- 63.4% of patients in US
- **Highly pre-treated population**
  - Prior chemotherapy (41%)
  - Systemic Immunotherapy (6%)

Efficacy data cutoff as of 14MAR2025

Consistent and Compelling CR & Durability Data

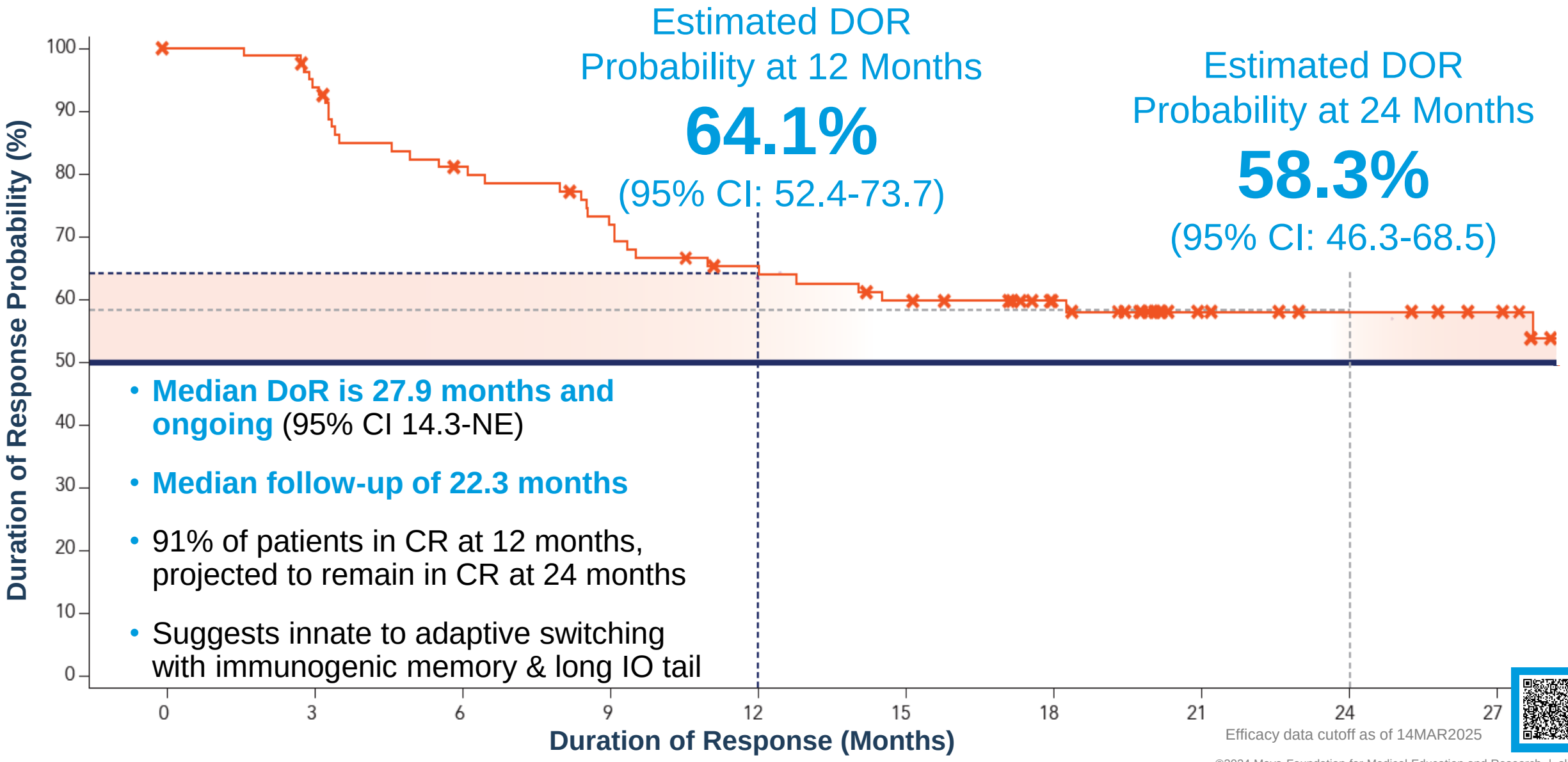


CR Landmark	CR Rate, % (95% CI)	CR by K-M Est, % (95% CI)
12-month	**46.4%** (36.9, 56.1) *51 out of 110 patients*	**50.7%** (40.9, 59.8)
24-month	**33.7%** (24.8, 43.8) *34 out of 101 evaluable patients, pending 9 ongoing CRs that have yet to reach 24-month assessment*[1]	**42.3%** (32.7, 51.6)

- 97.3% free from progression to MIBC at Month 24
- 84.5% avoided radical cystectomy by Month 24
  - Among RCs, 82.4% (14/17) were T0 or NMIBC
- All Complete Responses are centrally confirmed[2]
  - Local:Central concordance: 96.3% of assessments

Efficacy data cutoff as of 14MAR2025. Efficacy analysis centrally confirmed. All patients have active disease at baseline prior to enrollment. Received adequate BCG per FDA 2018 guidance.
[1] Based on centrally confirmed responders who have reached 24-month evaluation timepoint, data is still accruing.
[2] A CR is defined as having a negative cystoscopy, a negative urine cytology, and a negative biopsy. In addition, all patients at 12-month timepoint undergo mandatory, systematic bladder mapping of 5 locations, biopsy of the prostatic urethra, and upper tract imaging to confirm CR and detect potential occult disease in the bladder.
Analysis based on both landmark CR rate assessed in clinical trial and CR by Kaplan-Meier estimate.

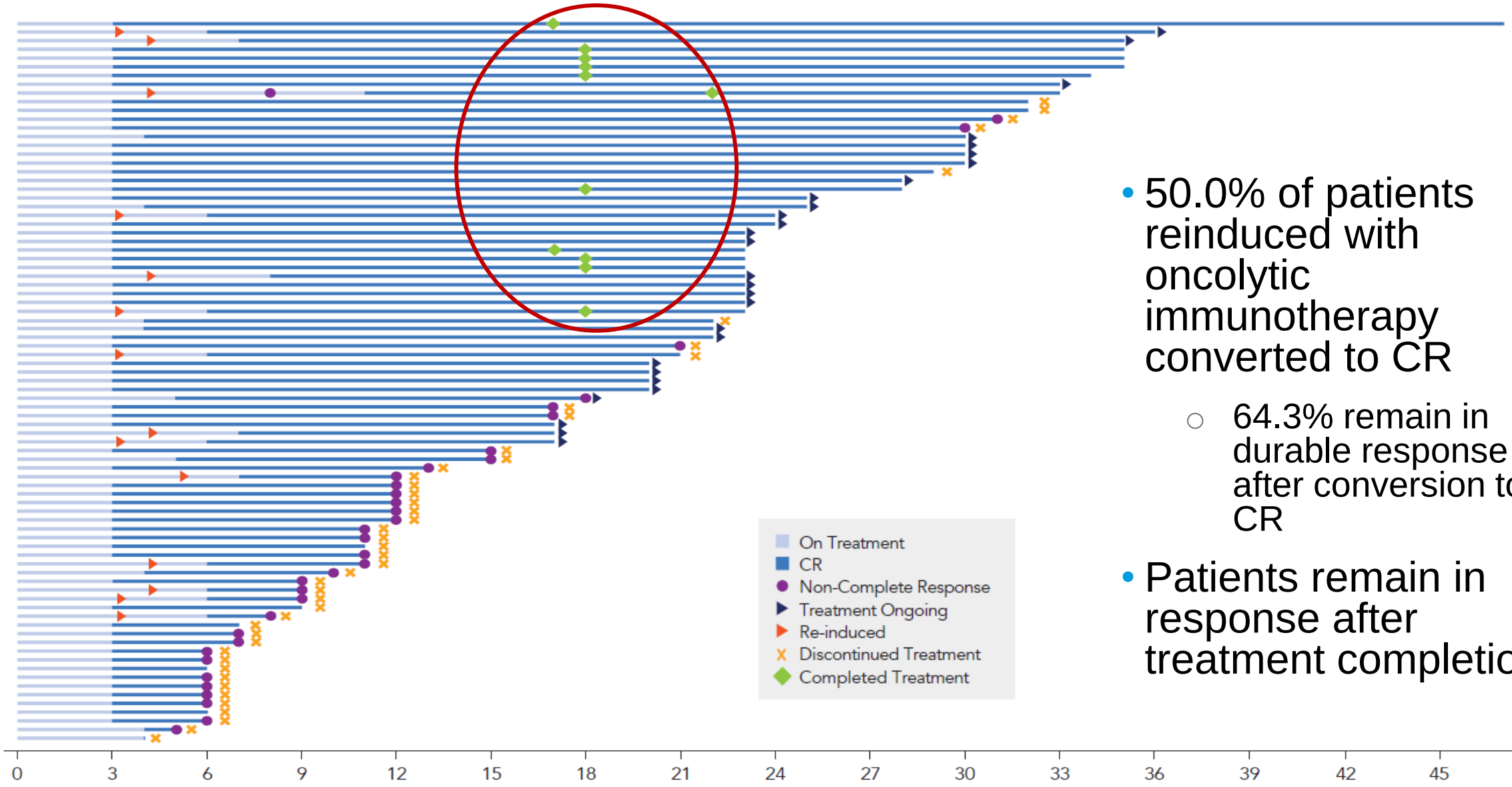
Cretostimogene Demonstrates Best in Class Duration of Response in HR BCG-UR NMIBC



- **Median DoR is 27.9 months and ongoing** (95% CI 14.3-NE)
- **Median follow-up of 22.3 months**
- 91% of patients in CR at 12 months, projected to remain in CR at 24 months
- Suggests innate to adaptive switching with immunogenic memory & long IO tail

Efficacy data cutoff as of 14MAR2025

Sustained Responses Observed Over 45 Months

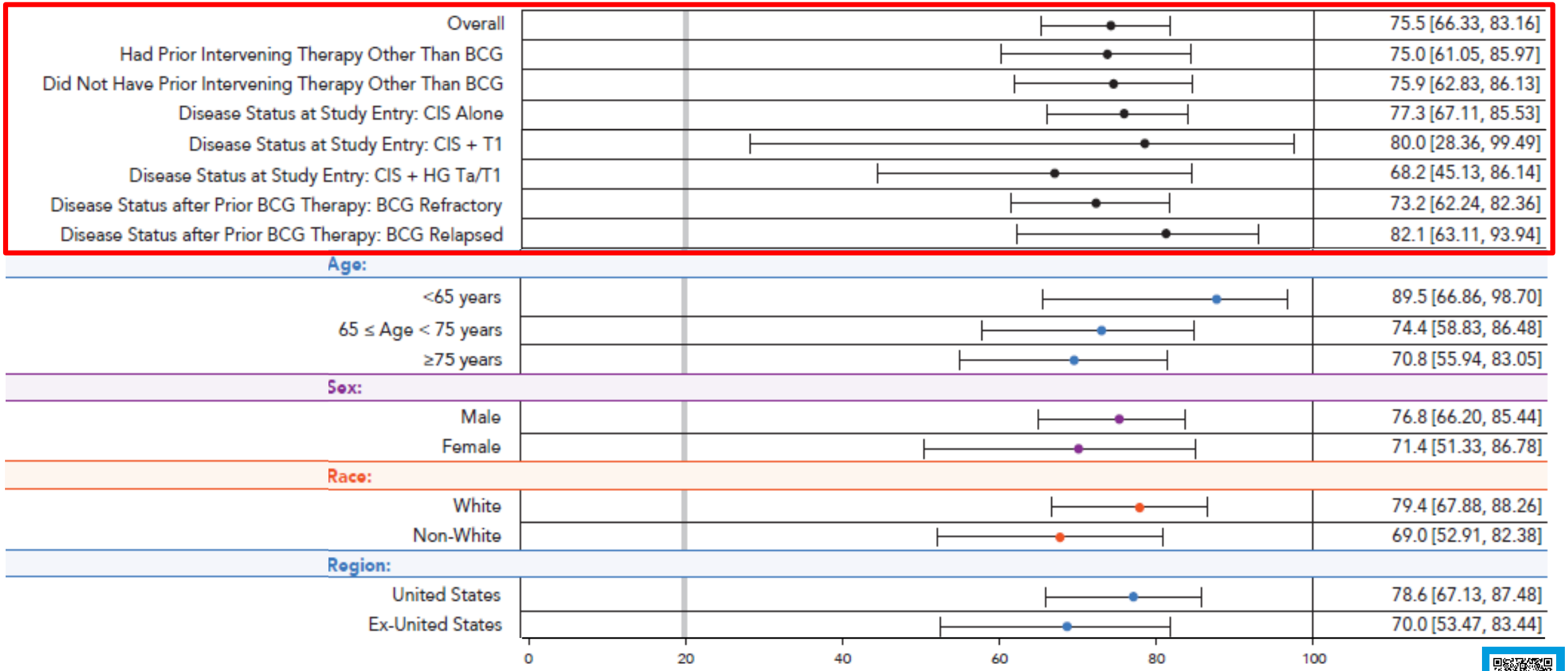


- 50.0% of patients reinduced with oncolytic immunotherapy converted to CR
  - 64.3% remain in durable response after conversion to CR
- Patients remain in response after treatment completion

Efficacy data cutoff as of 14MAR2025.

[1] Per 2018 FDA Guidance Document on BCG-Unresponsive NMIBC (page 6), sponsors should consider and discuss with the Agency a patient's disease history, type of disease present at 3 months, and the mechanism of action of the investigational drug regarding patients with CIS who do not achieve a CR at their 3-month assessments.

High CR Rate Consistent Across Patient Subgroups, Including Patients Treated with Prior Chemotherapy



Favorable and Well-Tolerated Safety Profile

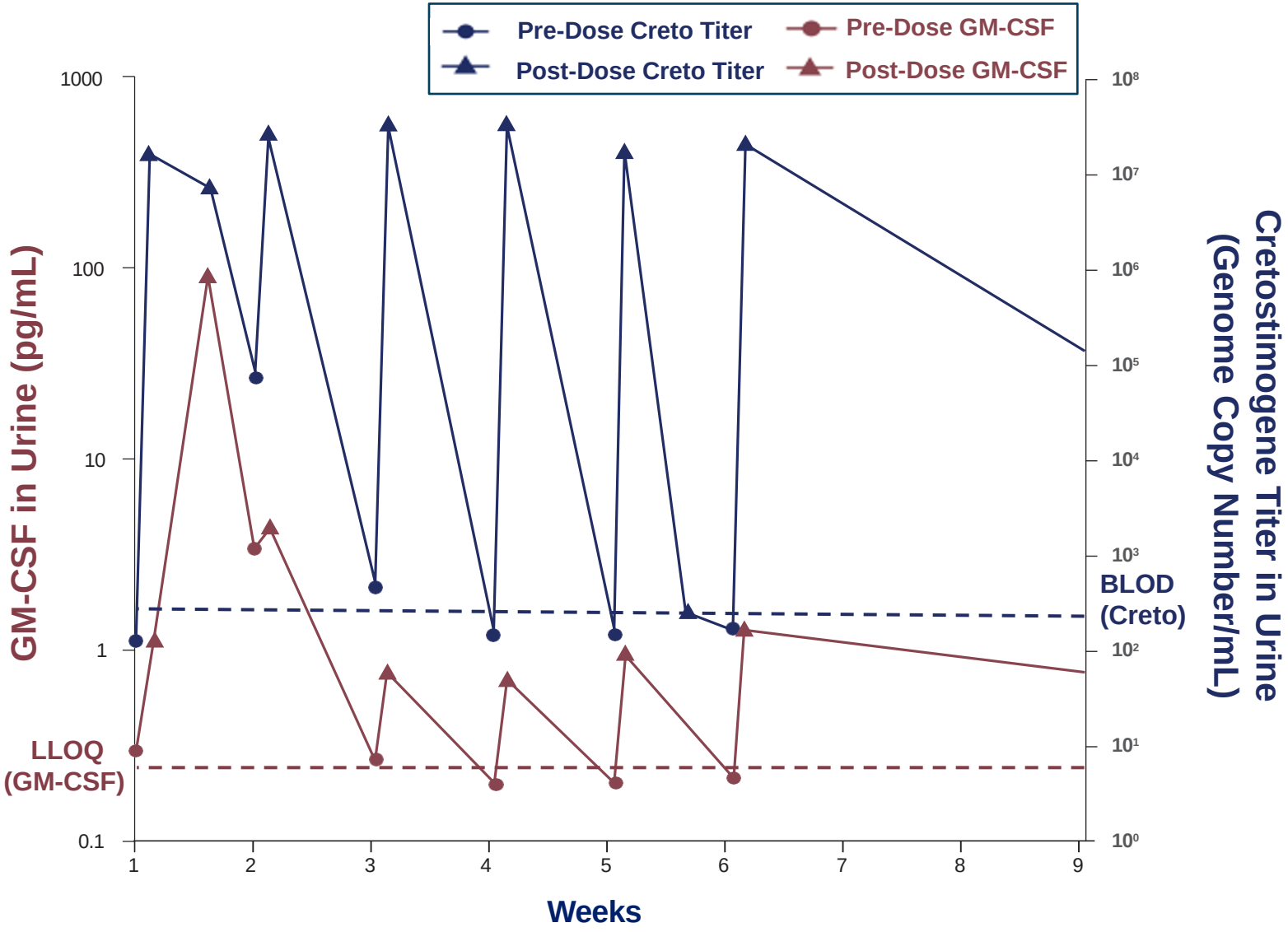
Preferred Term (MedDRA v.26.1)	Cretostimogene (n=112)	
	Any Grade (%)	Grade ≥ 3
Patients with ≥ 1 TRAE	71 (63.4%)	0 (0)
Treatment-Related AE reported in > 10% patients		
Bladder Spasm	28 (25.0%)	0 (0)
Pollakiuria	24 (21.4%)	0 (0)
Urgency	23 (20.5%)	0 (0)
Dysuria	18 (16.1%)	0 (0)
Hematuria	15 (13.4%)	0 (0)

[1]Treatment-related SAEs were noninfective cystitis (Grade 2) and clot retention (Grade 2). Unrelated AE leading to treatment discontinuation was Hematuria (Grade 2).

- Most AEs were Grade 1-2
- **0% Grade ≥ 3 TRAEs or deaths**
- **Median time to TRAE resolution: 1 day**
- **No treatment related discontinuations**
- 1.8% (n=2) had serious treatment-related AEs (Grade 2)[1]
- 97.3% received all protocol defined treatments

Safety data cutoff as of 14MAR2025

Viral Replication and Transgene Expression



- Cretostimogene replication and GM-CSF expression are linked
- **Urine levels peak immediately after instillation and are locally sustained for 4-5 days**
- Effective payload delivery
- **BLOD in serum at all timepoints**
- **Stable antibody response correlates with positive clinical outcomes**
- Reinforces observations from V-0046/Phase 1

BLOD (creto) = Below Limit of Detection (< 220 copies/mL) by qPCR; LLOQ (GM-CSF) = Lower Limit of Quantification (0.24 pg/mL) by Olink Target 48

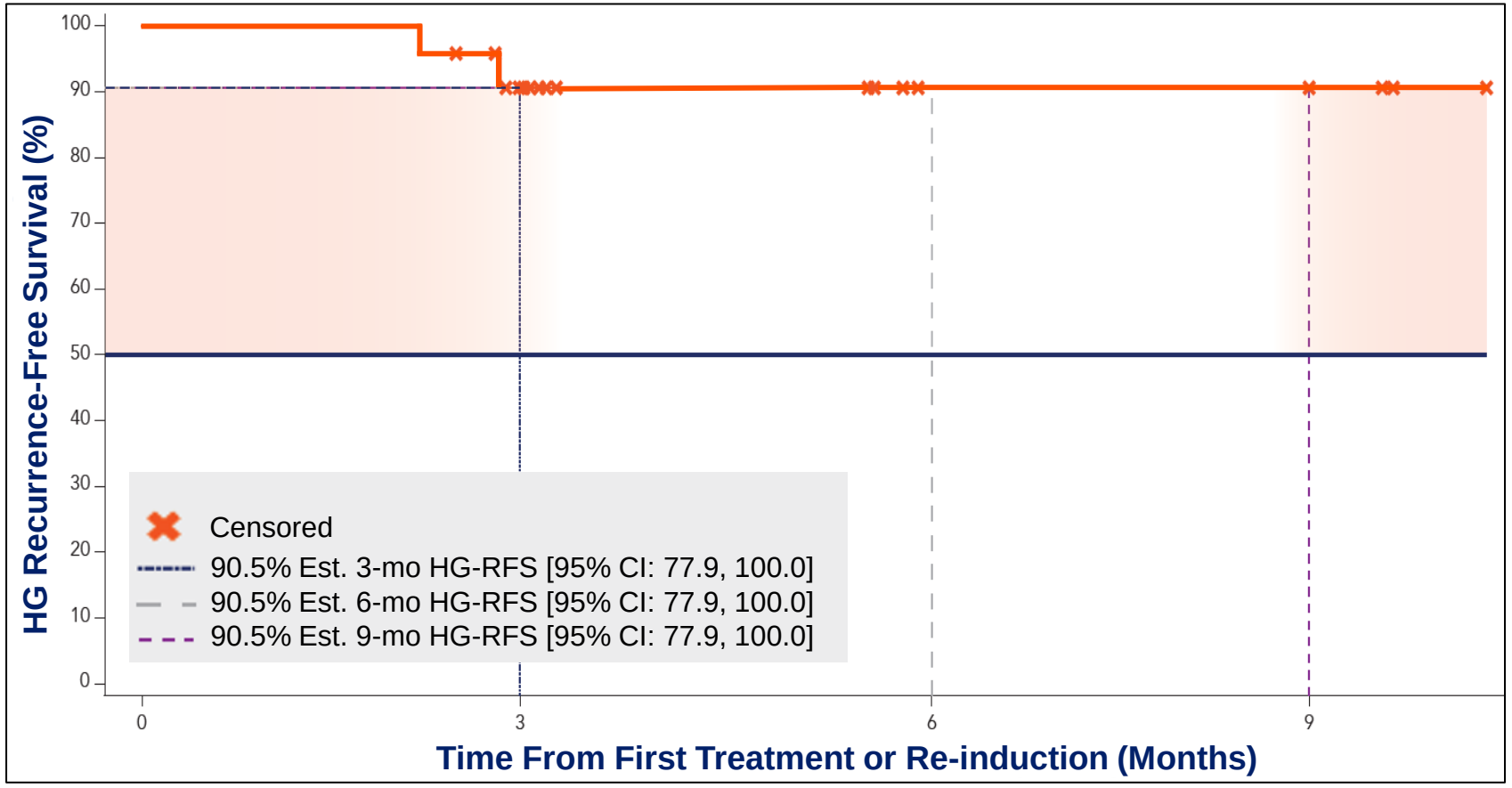
Key Takeaways

- Highly effective and very well-tolerated regimen
- Best in class durability and tolerability
- Robust and stable anti-tumor response
- Heavily pre-treated BCG-UR CIS containing cohort
- Scalable within existing clinic workflow; administered by MAs & RNs
- Future and ongoing clinical trials are evaluating cretostimogene monotherapy, and rational combinations, as a backbone therapy for NMIBC

First Results: BOND-003 Cohort P HR NMIBC BCG-Unresponsive HG Ta/T1

- Data from first 24 treated patients
- Strong early responses with **90.5% HG-RFS** (95% CI: 77.9-100%) at 3 and 9 Months
- Very **well-tolerated** regimen
- **Consistent** safety profile
- **No SAEs** related to cretostimogene
- No discontinuations related to cretostimogene

Kaplan-Meier Estimate for High Grade Recurrence-Free Survival



Censored patients include those pending efficacy assessments.

Thank you

All Bladder Cancer Patients and Their Families

Key Investigators, Study Coordinators, Nurses

Mark Tyson	Mayo Clinic, AZ, USA
Roger Li	Moffitt Cancer Center, FL, USA
Jong-Kil Nam	Pusan University, S. Korea
Shreyas Joshi	Emory University, GA, USA
Edward Uchio	UC Irvine, CA, USA
Seung Il Jung	Chonnam University, S. Korea
Brant Inman	Duke University, NC, USA
Timothy Lyon	Mayo Jacksonville, FL, USA
Janet Kukreja	University of Colorado, CO, USA
David Campbell	Barwon Health, Australia
Neal Shore	Carolina Urologic Research Ctr, SC, USA
Trinity Bivalacqua/Thomas Guzzo	Upenn, PA, USA
Firas Petros	University of Toledo, OH, USA
Eugene Lee	University of Kansas, KS, USA
Rian Dickstein	Chesapeake Urology, MD, USA
Chung-Hsin Chen	National Taiwan University, Taiwan
Yasuyuki Kobayashi	Okayama University Hospital, Japan
Jay Page/Kenneth Belkoff	Arizona Institute of Urology, AZ, USA
Sam Chang/Amy Luckenbaugh	Vanderbilt, TN, USA
Shane Pearce	Spokane Urology, WA, USA
Paras Shah	Mayo Rochester, MN, USA

Hong Koo Ha	Pusan National University Hospital, S. Korea
Kiyohide Fujimoto	Nara Medical University Hospital, Japan
Hiroshi Okuno	National Hospital Kyoto Medical Ctr, Japan
Donald Lamm	BCG Oncology, Phoenix, AZ, USA
Lambros Stamatakis	Medstar Georgetown, MD, USA
Ali Tafreshi	Southside Cancer Care Centre, Australia
Chao-Hsiang Chang	China Medical University Hospital, Taiwan
Hsiao-Jen Chung	Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taiwan
Sung Hoo Hong	The Catholic University of Korea, S. Korea
Ja Hyeon Ku	Seoul National University Hospital, S. Korea
Seok Ho Kang	Korea University Anam Hospital, S. Korea
Ho Kyung Seo	National Cancer Center, Japan
Minoru Kato	Osaka City Univ Hospital, Japan
Hara Hiroaki	Shinshu Univ Hospital, Japan
Yushi Naito	Nagoya University Hospital, Japan
Kazuo Nishimura	Osaka International Cancer Institute, Japan
Kanao Kobayashi	Chugoku Rosai Hospital, Japan
Koji Yoshimura	Shizuoka General Hospital, Japan
Isao Hara	Wakayama Medial Univ Hospital, Japan
Wassim Kassouf	McGill University, Canada

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