ORUSH

Updates to CORE-008: A Phase 2 Multi-Arm, Multi-Cohort Study to Evaluate Intravesical Cretostimogene Grenadenorepvec in Patients with High-Risk Non-Muscle Invasive Bladder Cancer

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Disclosures

CG Oncology – No conflict of interest



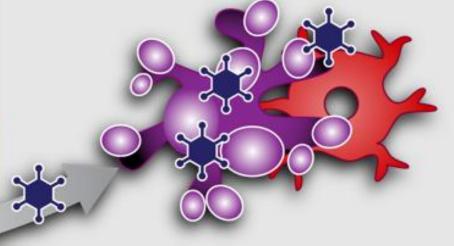
Oncolytic Immunotherapy: Cretostimogene Grenadenorepvec's Dual Mechanism of Action

1 Selectively Replicates in and Lyses Bladder Cancer Cells

Enters target cell Replicates in and lyses cancer cells

2 Simultaneously Amplifies Anti-tumor Immune Response Innate to Adaptive Immune Switch:
Cytokine and antigen release
activates T & B-cells, inducing
immunologic memory

Chain Reaction of Cancer Cell Death: Viral progeny spread to additional tumor cells



Considerable Unmet Needs in High-Risk NMIBC

 Guidelines currently recommend IVE BCG or radical cystectomy

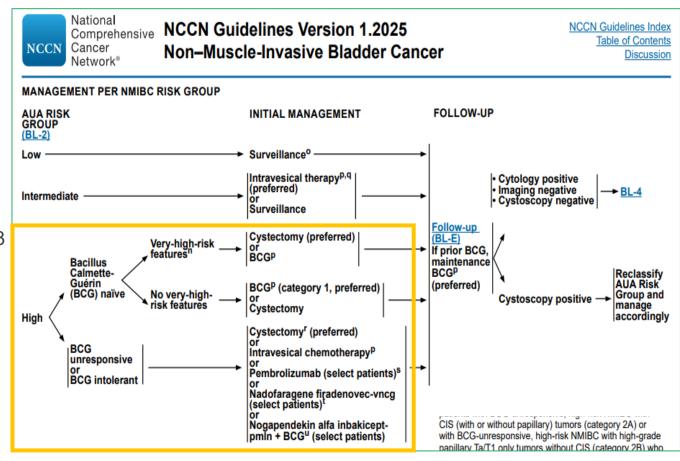
Challenges with BCG

- Despite high initial response rates, over 50% of patients will recur¹
- 20-40% are at risk for progression^{2,3}
- Ongoing BCG shortages⁴

Risks with radical cystectomy

- Post-operative complications^{5,6}
- Impact on quality of life⁶

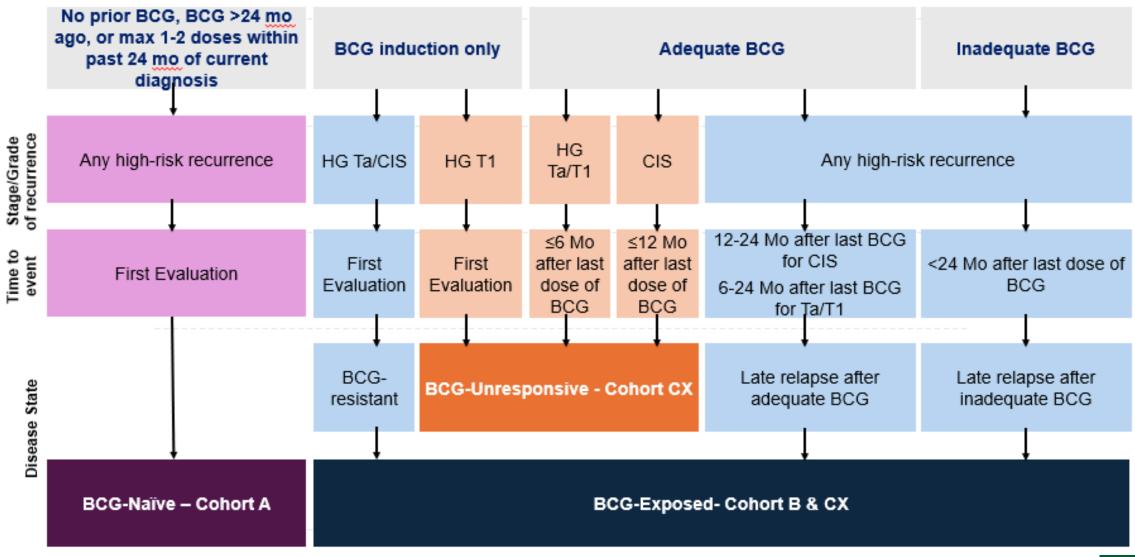
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eururo.2021.09.018







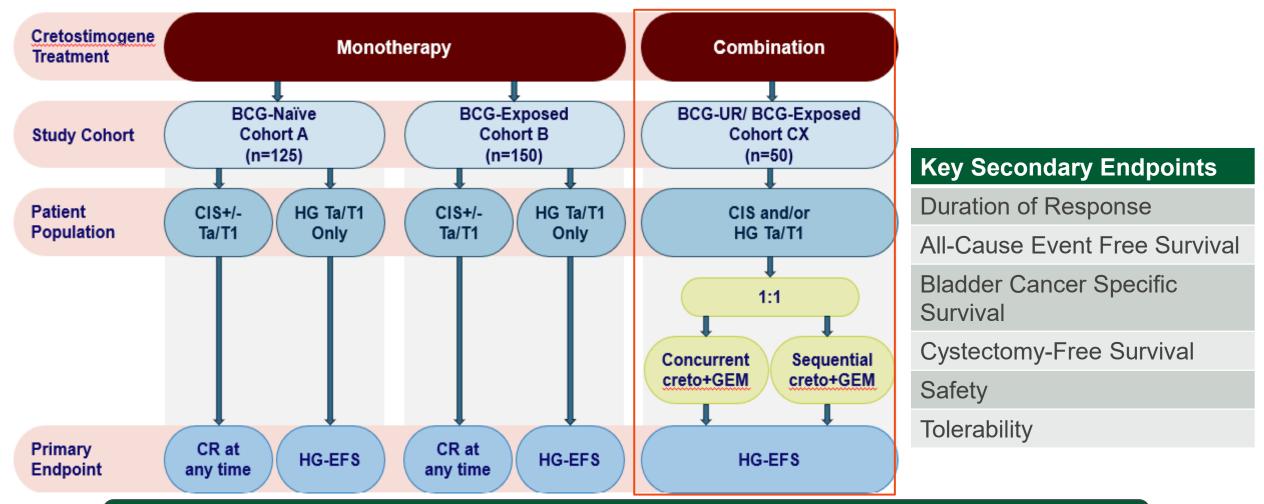
Broad High-Risk* NMIBC Study Population





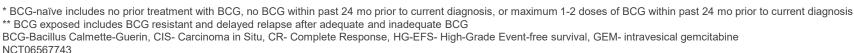


Phase 2, Multi-Cohort, Open-Label Study of Cretostimogene Grenadenorepvec in High-Risk NMIBC



CORE-008 will investigate cretostimogene as monotherapy, and in rational combinations, in a broad HR NMIBC population (BCG-Naïve, Exposed & Unresponsive)







Cohort CX: Possible Synergism Between Cretostimogene & Gemcitabine Cretostimo

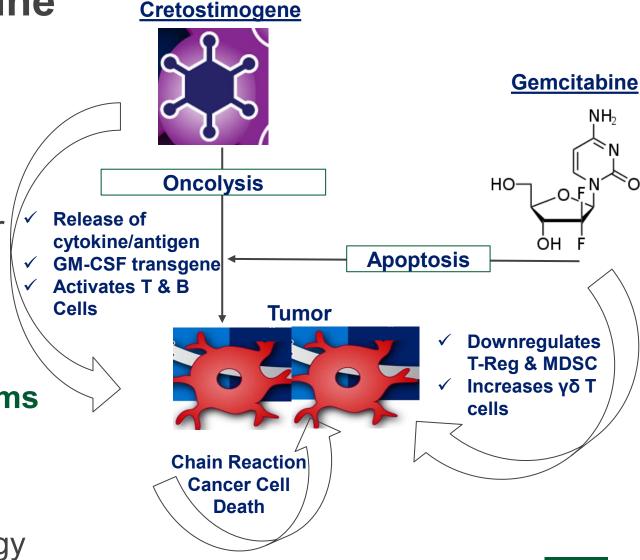
 Efficacy, safety, and tolerability demonstrated as monotherapy and in combination

 Pre-clinical synergy with gem and oncolytic immunotherapy in other tumor types

 Prior phase 1-3 studies of gem+ immunotherapy in high-risk NMIBC

Proposed complementary mechanisms of action

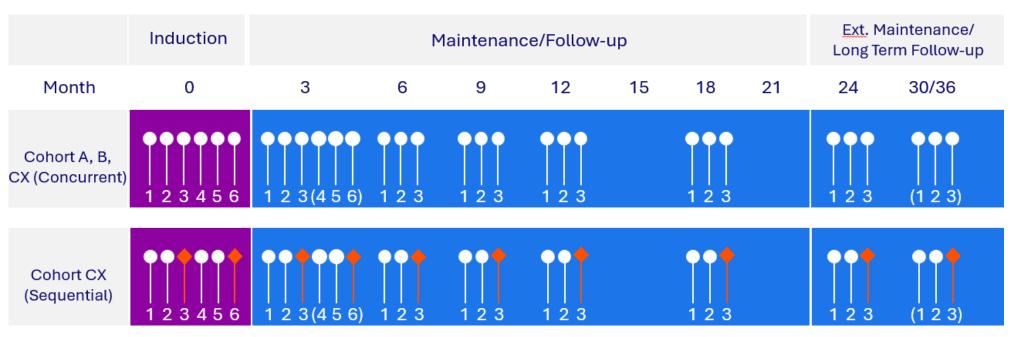
- Direct oncolytic and pro-apoptotic effects
- o Potential immune modulating synergy







Treatment & Assessment Schedule





- Cystoscopy & Cytology every 3 months
- CT/MRU every 6 months
- Re-induction allowed for patients with HG Ta and/or CIS at Month 3
- Treatment is optional in Year 3



Key Eligibility Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

- HR NMIBC, AUA definition
- BCG-naïve (Cohort A)
- BCG-exposed (Cohort B)
- BCG-exposed & BCG-unresponsive (Cohort CX)
- Complete TURBT within 90 days
- Adult, ECOG 0-2
- Willing to use contraception, comply with procedures
- Adequate organ function

Exclusion Criteria

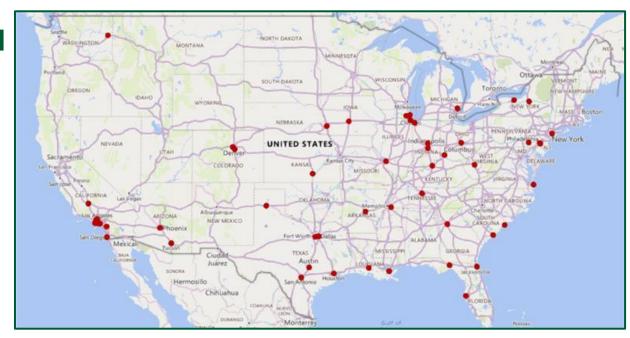
- MIBC, Nodal or Metastatic UC
- UC in upper tract or urethra within 24 months
- Any history of T3 or higher in upper tract/T2 within 4 years
- Prior systemic treatment, radiation, or surgery (beyond TURBT) for bladder cancer
- Intravesical therapy within 90 days
- For Cohort CX- systemic or IVE gemcitabine within 2 yrs except single perioperative instillations
- Antiplatelet/anticoagulation, antiviral or immunosuppressive meds that can't be held
- Transplant, AIDS, active Hep B/C, malignancy, active infection
- Live vaccine, within 30 days
- Not recovered from AE's, condition that contraindicates study, pregnant/breastfeeding (or planning to), can't tolerate study procedures





CORE-008 is Currently Ongoing & Actively Enrolling

- As of October 2025:
 - Cohort A (BCG-Naïve)
 - CIS containing arms have completed enrollment
 - HG Ta/T1 arm planned
 - Cohort B (BCG-Exposed) is planned and received collaborative SUO-CTC support
 - Cohort CX (BCG-Exposed & BCG-UR)- completed enrollment
- First results Cohort A 2H2025









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Thank You

All Bladder Cancer Patients and Their Families Key Investigators, Study Coordinators, Nurses

Key Collaborators

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