

# **GenFleet Therapeutics (2595.HK)**

## **2025 Annual Results**

**March 2026**

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# GenFleet IPO: Dual Records for Gross Proceeds & Cornerstone Subscriptions

(under Chapter 18A Rule of HKEX since 2022)



First HKEX 18A-IPO biotech with launched innovative therapy and licensing revenue

Eligible for HK Stock Connect within 6 months of IPO; included into HSCI and MSCI series

**Gross proceeds:**  
**USD 268 Mn**  
(after exercise of overallotment)



**Cornerstone subscriptions:**  
**USD 100 Mn**

**Extensive capital backing**  
Enhanced liquidity, and expanded shareholder diversity



**Resource endowment**  
Talent force, global vision, industrial connections

A1 filing

2024/12/27

Registration with Intl. Dept. of CSRC

2025/06/26

IPO

2025/09/19

Inclusion into HK Stock Connect

2026/03/09

# *01* *PART*

## **Company Overview and Highlights**



## Advanced, Integrated R&D System Propels Global Leadership in RAS-Targeted Therapeutics



End-to-End R&D coverage, with NDA & approval track record



Global IP, with an int'l collaboration network with industry-leading institutions



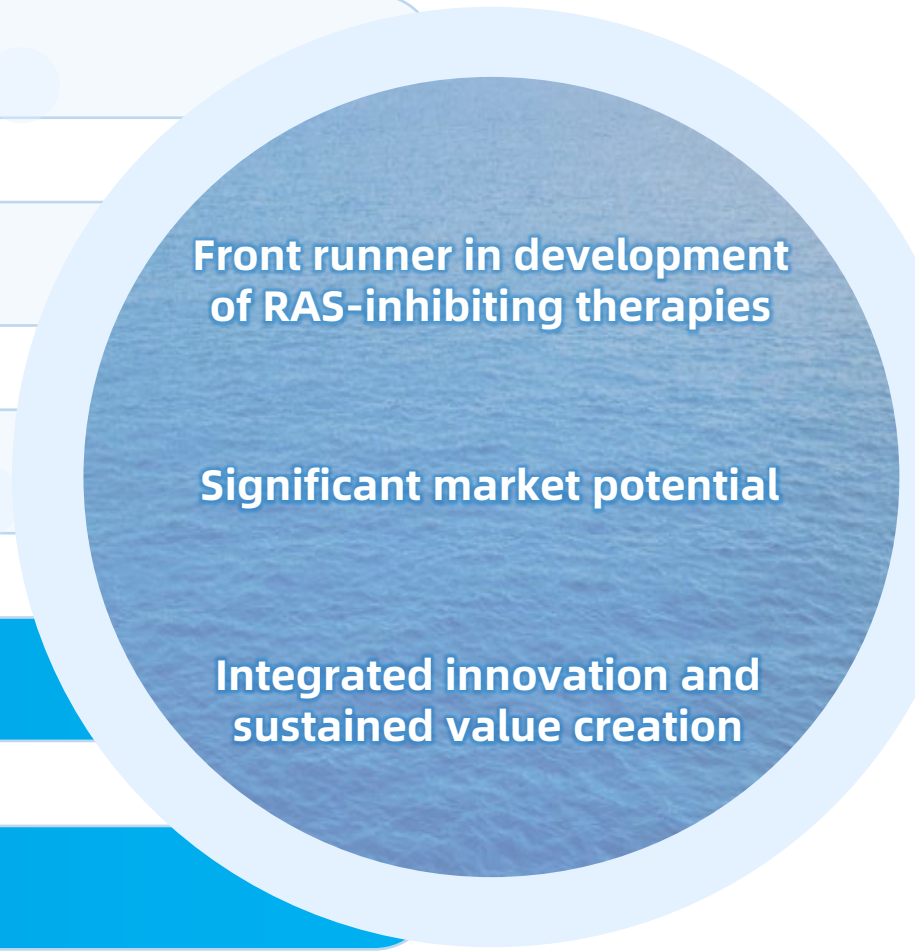
Seasoned discovery and development leadership team



Globally innovative pipeline with a focus on RAS-targeted matrix and diversified innovative treatments



- R&D of 1st approved KRAS G12C inhibitor in China, and 3rd globally
- Initiating world's first mono phase III study of KRAS G12D inhibitor



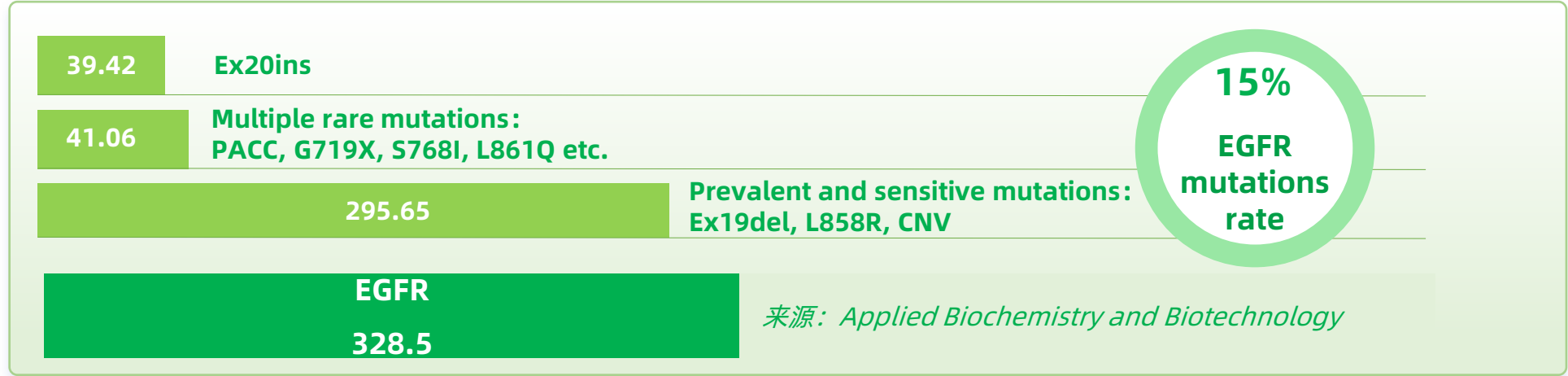
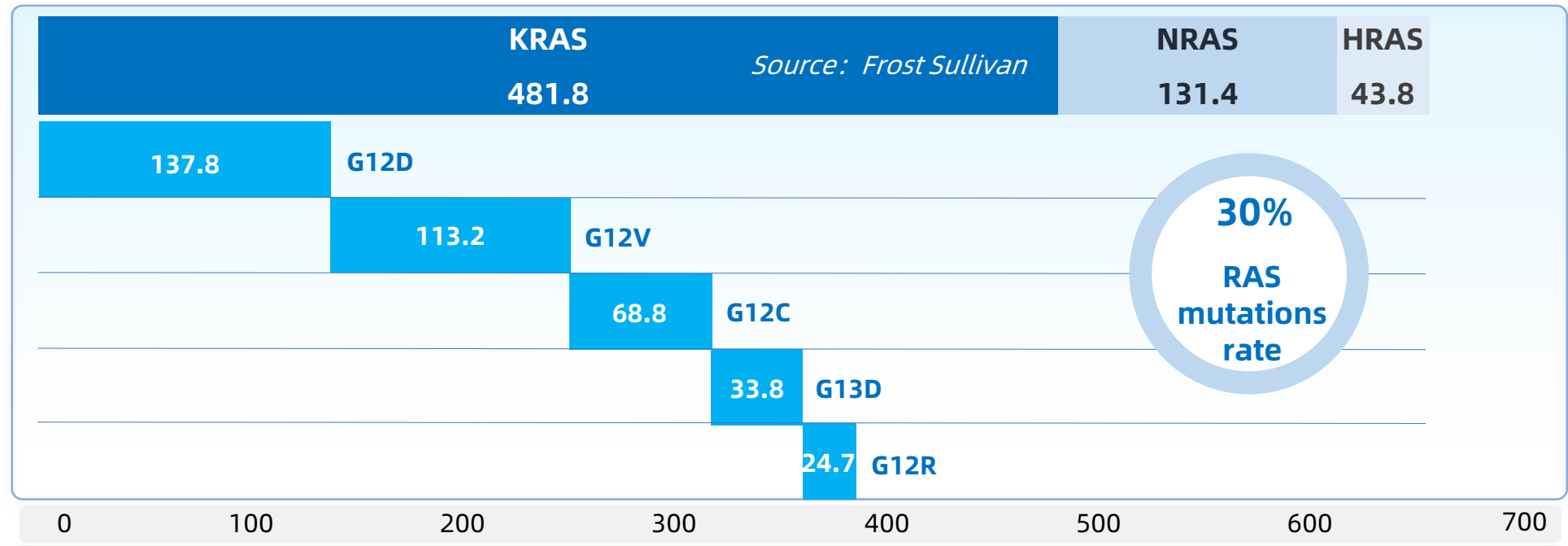
**Front runner in development of RAS-inhibiting therapies**

**Significant market potential**

**Integrated innovation and sustained value creation**

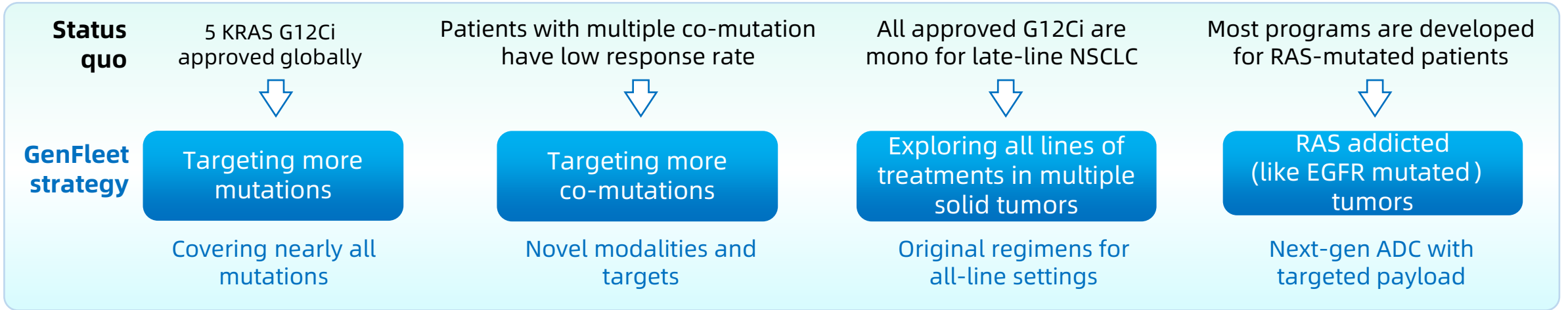
# Global RAS Mutations Prevalence Rated at 30%, Exceeding EGFR Mutations

**Forecast of RAS- or EGFR-mutated patients**  
Forecast in 2025  
In 10 thousands



Note: overlap among different mutation subtypes observed in EGFR-mutated population

# GenFleet's Portfolio of Expanding Selective and Pan RAS Inhibitors to Address Evolving Medical Needs



|   | Preclinical                | Ph 1 | Ph II | Ph III | Appro. | KRAS <sup>G12C</sup> | KRAS <sup>G12D</sup> | KRAS <sup>G12V</sup> | RAS <sup>other</sup> | TKI naive | TKI resist |
|---|----------------------------|------|-------|--------|--------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Fulzerasib (KRAS G12Ci)<br>mono & combo | Mono 2L+ NSCLC             |      |       |        |        | ✓                    |                      |                      |                      |           |            |
|   | +cetux 1L NSLC             |      |       |        |        | ✓                    |                      |                      |                      |           |            |
| GFH375 (KRAS G12Di)<br>mono & combo     | Mono 2L+ Pancreatic cancer |      |       |        |        |                      | ✓                    |                      |                      |           |            |
|   | +chemo 1L PDAC             |      |       |        |        |                      | ✓                    |                      |                      |           |            |
|   | +cetux 1L+ PDAC, CRC       |      |       |        |        |                      | ✓                    |                      |                      |           |            |
| GFH276 (Pan RASi)                       | Solid tumors               |      |       |        |        | ✓                    | ✓                    | ✓                    | ✓                    |           |            |
| GFS784 (EGFR-Pan RAS ADC)               |                            |      |       |        |        | ✓                    | ✓                    | ✓                    | ✓                    | ✓         | ✓          |

# GenFleet Leverages Diverse Technologies to Deliver Differentiated Advantages over Global Leader of RAS-targeted Therapeutics

| Commercial stage  |   | Company stage       | Clinical stage  |                                  |                              |
|---|---|---------------------|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <p><b>Multi-pronged RAS inhibition:<br/>Innovative NMEs of diverse modalities</b></p> <p>Engineering force upon integrated industrial chain</p> |   | RAS-targeted matrix | <p><b>Matrix of RAS (ON) inhibitors</b></p> <p>Focused, original approach: non-degradative molecular glue</p>   |                                  |                              |
| <b>SIIP (switch II pocket) inhibitor</b>  | <p>Fulzerasib (OFF) Marketed</p> <p>GFH375 (ON/OFF) Phase III</p> | <p>Monotherapy</p>  | <p>Monotherapy</p>  | RMC-6291 (ON) Phase I            | <p><b>Molecular glue</b></p> |
| <b>Molecular glue</b>   | <p>GFH276 (ON) Phase I</p>  |                     |   | RMC-9805 (ON) Phase II           |                              |
| <b>Targeted therapy relevant to RAS pathway</b>   | <p>GFH603 (KEAP1) PCC</p>   |                     |   | RMC-6236 (ON) Phase III          |                              |
| <b>Novel ADC</b>  | <p>FAScon (EGFR-Pan RAS ADC) IND</p>                              |                     |   | RMC-5127 (ON, KRAS G12V) Phase I |                              |
|   |   |                     |   | Novel modality                   |                              |
| <p><b>SIIP inhibitor + Molecular glue</b></p> <p>Available</p>  |   | RAS/RAS combo       | <p><b>Molecular glue + molecular glue</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RMC-6236 + RMC-9805</li> <li>RMC-6236 + RMC-6291</li> </ul> <p>Phase I</p> |                                  |                              |
| <p>✓ <b>Bispecific antibody</b></p>   |   | Beyond RAS          | Unavailable   |                                  |                              |

**Advantages: Hedge all MOAs possible, create both clinical and commercial synergies**

# Globally Competitive RAS-focused Pipeline Backed by Robust Cash Reserves

## First Launched Product Included into NRDL

- ✓ Fulzerasib (KRAS G12C inhibitor): 2025 NRDL for 2L+ NSCLC (effective 2026)
- ✓ Included at first negotiation, one year post-launch

## Top-Tier Clinical Progress

- ✓ GFH375: entering world's first registrational trial for oral G12Di; China's first BTD of KRAS G12Di for NSCLC
- ✓ **GFH276: world's 3rd clinical-stage Pan RAS inhibitor**
- ✓ GFS784: world's first Pan RAS ADC with clinical application accepted

## Cash Reserves > RMB 2B, Revenue up ~25% YoY

- ✓ Licensing revenue sustains, 2025 top-line > RMB 130M
- ✓ Cash & bank balances > RMB 2B
- ✓ Cost optimization: adjusted loss narrowed by ~10%

## HKEX 18A IPO Fundraising Record Since 2022

- ✓ Gross proceeds & cornerstone subscription records
- ✓ The only 18A company with launched innovative therapy + licensing revenue at IPO
- ✓ Included into HK Stock Connect within 6 months post-listing

# Financial Highlights: Notable Revenue Growth, Narrowed Adjusted Net Loss, and Increased Cash Reserves

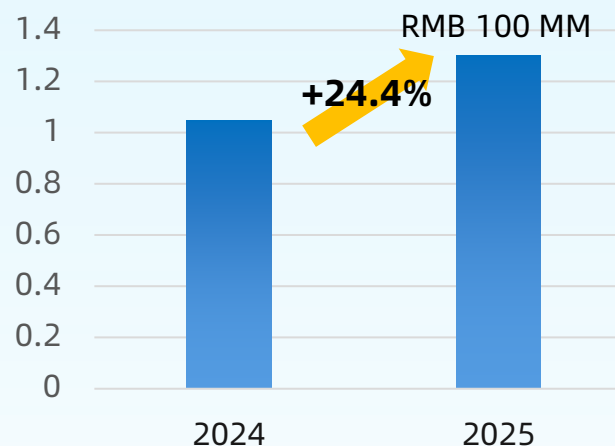
| Year ended Dec. 31<br>RMB'000           | 2025      | 2024      |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Revenue                                 | 130,267   | 104,703   |
| R&D costs                               | (282,258) | (332,124) |
| Adjusted loss for the year <sup>1</sup> | (226,507) | (249,734) |

| Year ended Dec. 31<br>RMB'000     | 2025      | 2024    |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Cash & Band Balances <sup>2</sup> | 2,074,796 | 394,915 |

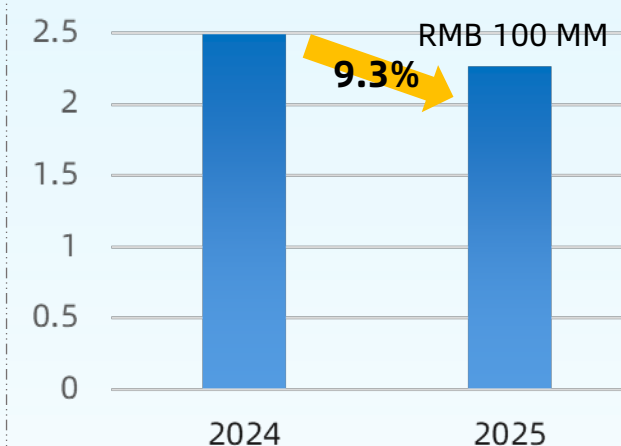
1. We define our adjusted loss for the year as adjusted by adding back fair value loss on redemption liabilities on equity shares, share-based payments and listing expense. For more details, please refer to the section headed "Non-IFRS Measures" in this announcement.

2. Comprises cash and cash equivalents, restricted bank deposits and term deposits with initial term over three months.

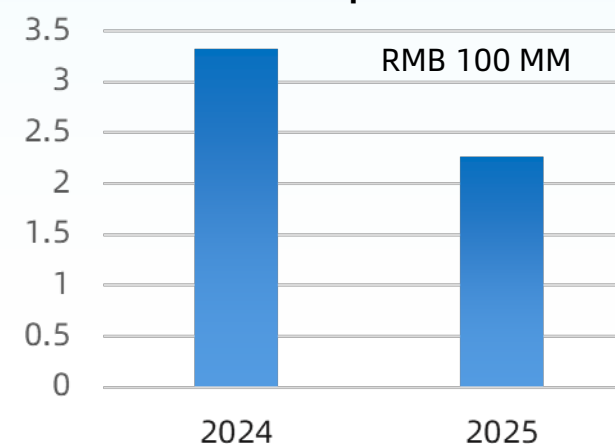
**Revenue exceeded RMB 1.3 Bn, up nearly 25% YoY**



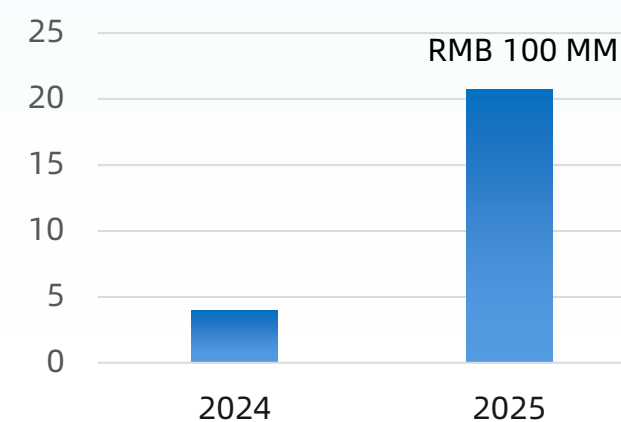
**Adjusted loss narrowed by nearly 10% YoY**



**R&D: business costs up, labor cost and one-time expenditure down**



**Cash and bank balances exceeded RMB 2 billion**




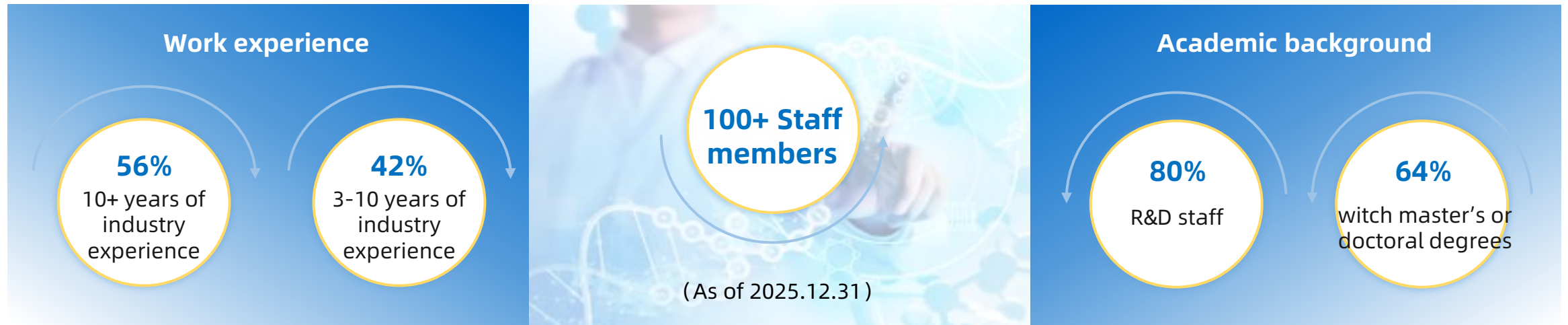
## R&D Expenses: Increased Budget for Late-stage Projects, Decreased Labor Cost and One-Time Expenditure

- Driven by advancement of globally innovative pipeline, platform upgrades, and late-stage/registrational trial for core assets, integrated R&D cost increased materially: clinical development costs up 46%; early R&D and CMC costs up 23%
- Reduced payroll and depreciation-related costs reflect cost optimization and operational efficiency gains
- One-off termination and license fees incurred in 2024; no expenses fell into these two categories in 2025

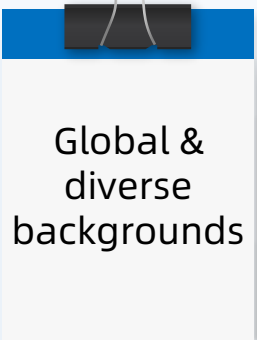
|   | 2025           | 2024           | YOY change            |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| <b>CMC, materials costs and preclinical development costs</b> | <b>102,676</b> | <b>83,438</b>  | <b>+19,238 (+23%)</b> |
| <b>Clinical development costs</b>                             | <b>83,641</b>  | <b>57,223</b>  | <b>+26,418 (+46%)</b> |
| Staff costs   | 58,865         | 68,992         | -10,127 (-15%)        |
| Share-based payment   | 20,302         | 21,518         | -1,216 (-6%)          |
| Depreciation and amortization                                 | 8,671          | 12,595         | -3,924 (-31%)         |
| IP management expenses  | 3,414          | 4,921          | -1,507 (-31%)         |
| Termination fee   | -              | 45,404         | -45,404 (-100%)       |
| Patent licensing agreements                                   | -              | 28,774         | -28,774 (-100%)       |
| Others  | 4,689          | 9,259          | -4,570 (-49%)         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>282,258</b> | <b>332,124</b> | <b>-49,866 (-15%)</b> |

Year ended Dec. 31  
RMB'000

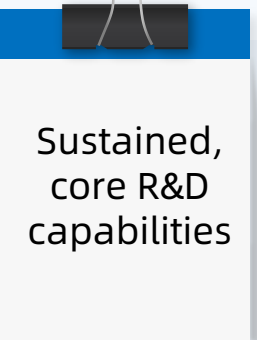
# Talent Force: Integrated Functional Coverage with Diverse Expertise



Talent with diverse backgrounds from MNCs, large domestic pharma, and biotechs




Global & diverse backgrounds



Sustained, core R&D capabilities

Core team members have extensive experience in multiple launches and commercial manufacturing



# *02* *PART*

## **Pipeline Progress and Platform Upgrading**



# Highly Differentiated Pipeline with Validated Prospects

RAS-targeted matrix and diversified innovative treatments

| Compound                     | Target              | Indication                       | Preclinical | IND | Ph I | Ph II | Ph III | NDA or Approval   | Location of study or launch | Highlight or expected next milestone | Company rights                                 | Partner       |  |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----|------|-------|--------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|--|
| <b>Oncology: RAS-Focused</b> |                     |                                  |             |     |      |       |        |   |                             |                                      |  |               |  |
| <b>GFH375</b>                | KRAS G12D           | Pancreatic cancer (2L+, mono)    |             |     |      |       |        | World's 1st oral phase-III G12Di  |                             |                                      | Best-in-class mono efficacy for PDAC           | Greater China |  |
|                              |                     | NSCLC (2L+, mono)                |             |     |      |       |        | Grated with China's 1st G12Di BTd for NSCLC                                   |                             |                                      | BIC efficacy and safety; pivotal study in 2026 |               |  |
|                              |                     | BTC (2L+, mono)                  |             |     |      |       |        |   |                             |                                      | Preliminary data to be disclosed in 2026 H1    |               |  |
|                              |                     | Solid tumors (All lines, combo)  |             |     |      |       |        | Combined with chemo (1L PDAC)<br>Combined with cetux (2L+ PDAC & CRC)         |                             |                                      | Preliminary data release in 2026 H2            |               |  |
|                              |                     | Solid tumors (2L+, mono & combo) |             |     |      |       |        |   |                             |                                      | Interim data release in 2026 H1                |               |  |
| <b>GFH925 (fulzerasib)</b>   | KRAS G12C           | NSCLC (1L, combo)                |             |     |      |       |        | World's 1st KRAS+EGFR 1L NSCLC regimen  |                             |                                      | Potential SOC beyond ICI                       | Overseas      |  |
|                              |                     | NSCLC (2L+, mono)                |             |     |      |       |        | 1st approved KRAS G12i in China, 3rd globally                                 |                             |                                      | Full approval (steered by Innovent)            |               |  |
| <b>GFH276</b>                | Pan RAS             | Solid tumors                     |             |     |      |       |        |   |                             |                                      | Phase I trial finished in 2026 H2              | Global        |  |
| <b>GFS784</b>                | ADC (novel payload) | Solid tumors                     |             |     |      |       |        | World's first Pan RAS ADC, developed from globally innovative FAScon platform |                             | /                                    | FPI in 2026 H1                                 | Global        |  |
| <b>Oncology: Others</b>      |                     |                                  |             |     |      |       |        |   |                             |                                      |  |               |  |
| <b>GFS202A</b>               | GDF15 / IL-6        | Cachexia                         |             |     |      |       |        | World's first bispecific antibody for cachexia                                |                             |                                      | Phase I finished in 2026 H17                   | Global        |  |
| <b>GFH009 (Tambiciclib)</b>  | CDK9                | AML                              |             |     |      |       |        |   |                             |                                      | 2026/2027 pivotal study                        | Greater China |  |
| <b>Immunology</b>            |                     |                                  |             |     |      |       |        |   |                             |                                      |  |               |  |
| <b>GFH312</b>                | RIPK1               | PAD with IC, PBC                 |             |     |      |       |        | First China-developed clinical-stage RIPK1 inhibitor                          |                             |                                      | 2026 H1 FPI for phase II                       | Global        |  |
| <b>GFH946</b>                | STAT6               | Type 2 inflammation              |             |     |      |       |        |   |                             | /                                    | IND-enabling                                   | Global        |  |

# GFH375 is the World's First Oral Phase III KRAS G12D Inhibitor

**Leading status:** world's first phase III oral KRAS G12D inhibitor; extensive clinical program includes mono/combo regimens, 1L/late-line trials

**BIC Efficacy:** BIC mono efficacy in PDAC and NSCLC among G12D inhibitors; gaining China's first lung cancer BTM for G12Di

**Original mechanism:** potent dual ON/OFF tumor suppression

**Global Development:** multiple mono and combo studies across multiple tumor types by GenFleet and overseas partners

**Safety:** the mean dose intensity exceeded RMC-6236 at RP2D dose level  
(Reference: 2025 ESMO and Rev Med website)

Efficient advancement,  
earliest mono phase-III entry,  
BIC mono efficacy in PDAC & NSCLC



Pancreatic  
cancer



NSCLC



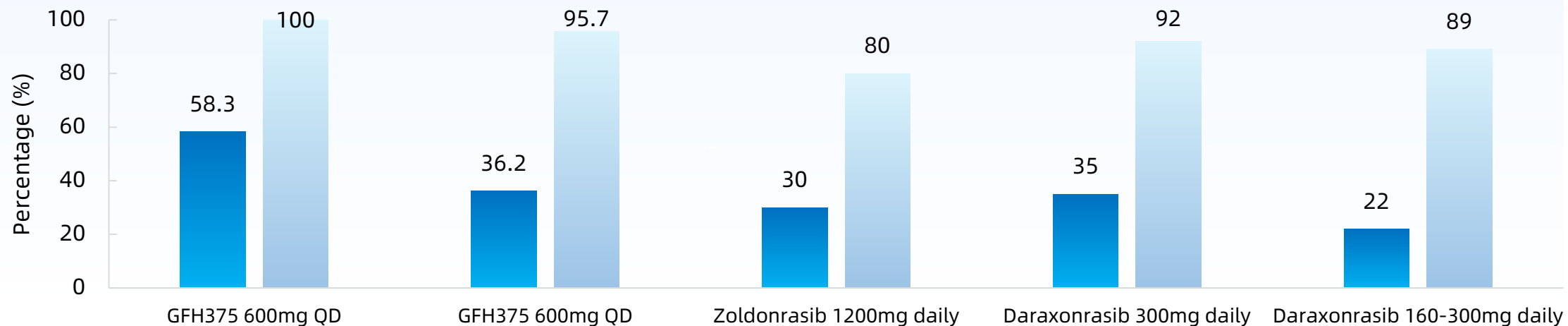
BTC



CRC

G12D: the largest KRAS  
mutation subtype

# PDAC Data Supports Regulatory Approval for GFH375' Phase III Registrational Trial

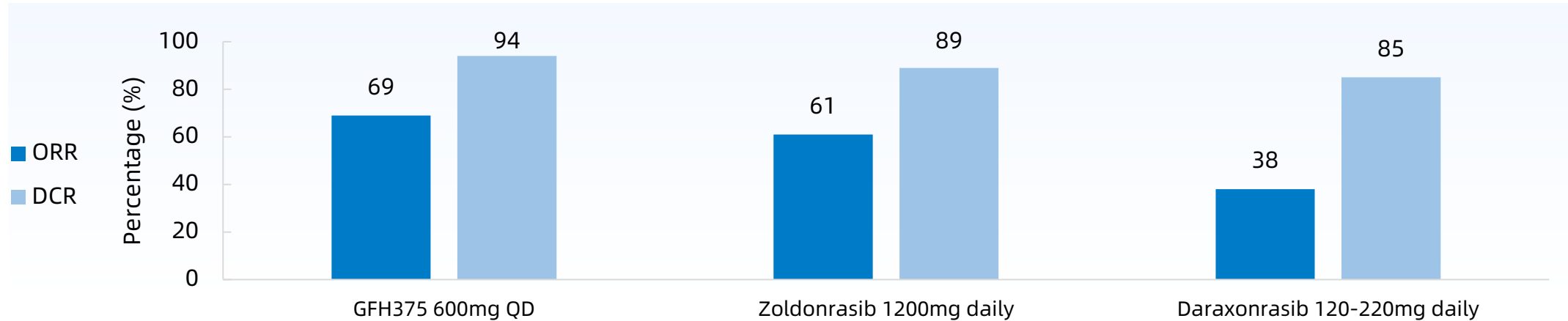


|                              | 2L PDAC with KRAS G12D <sub>m</sub> <sup>1</sup> | 3L+ PDAC with KRAS G12D <sub>m</sub> <sup>1</sup> | 2L+ PDAC with KRAS G12D <sub>m</sub> <sup>2</sup> | 2L PDAC with KRAS G12X <sub>m</sub> <sup>3</sup> | 3L+ PDAC with KRAS G12X <sub>m</sub> <sup>4</sup> |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| <b>Sample size</b>           | 12   | 47  | 40  | 26   | 63  |
| <b>ORR</b>                   | 58.3%  | 36.2%   | 30%   | 35%  | 22%   |
| <b>DCR</b>                   | 100%   | 95.7%   | 80%   | 92%  | 89%   |
| <b>PFS</b>                   | Not reached                                      | 5.52m   | NA  | 8.5 m  | 4.4 m   |
| <b>OS</b>                    | Not reached                                      | Not reached                                       | NA  | 13.1 m   | NA  |
| <b>Median follow-up time</b> | 5.65 m   | 5.65 m  | NA  | 16.7 m   | 5.7 m*  |

• 信息来源: <sup>1</sup>ESMO 2025. <sup>2</sup>ASCO GI 2025. <sup>3</sup>Events & Presentations | Revolution Medicines. <sup>4</sup>ENA 2024.

• 缩写: ORR, objective response rate; DCR, disease control rate; PFS, progression-free survival; OS, overall survival; NA, not available.

# NSCLC: GFH375 Earns China's First KRAS G12Di Breakthrough Therapy Designation for Lung Cancer; Registrational Clinical Protocol Under Discussion



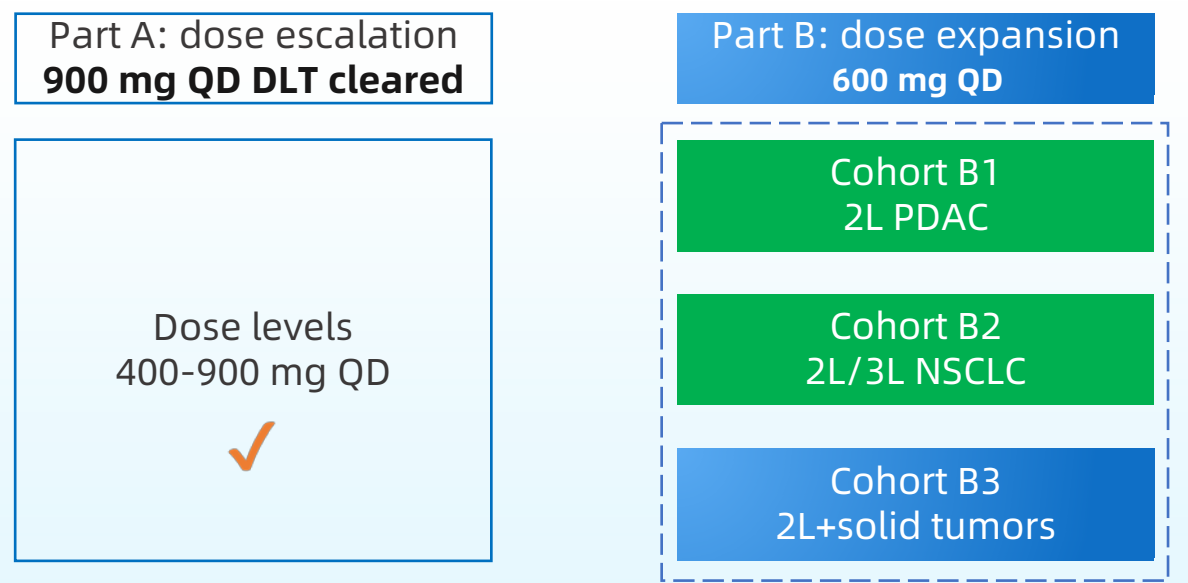
|                              | 2L+ NSCLC with KRAS G12D <sup>1</sup> | 2L+ NSCLC with KRAS G12D <sup>2</sup> | 2/3L NSCLC with KRAS G12X <sup>5</sup> |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Sample size</b>           | 16                                    | 18                                    | 40                                     |
| <b>ORR</b>                   | 69%                                   | 61%                                   | 38%*                                   |
| <b>DCR</b>                   | 94%                                   | 89%                                   | 85%*                                   |
| <b>PFS</b>                   | Not reached                           | NA                                    | 9.8m                                   |
| <b>OS</b>                    | Not reached                           | NA                                    | 17.7                                   |
| <b>Median follow-up time</b> | 4.2                                   | NA                                    | 10.8                                   |

Cross-trial comparison. Source: <sup>1</sup>WCLC 2025. <sup>2</sup>AACR 2025. <sup>3</sup>AACR-NCI-EORTC 2025. <sup>4</sup>ESMO 2025. <sup>5</sup>ELCC 2025 (participants were required not have received docetaxel previously). \*confirmed. Abbreviations: 2L+, second line and beyond. DCR, disease control rate. DoR, duration of response. NA, not available. ORR, objective response rate. OS, overall survival. PFS, progression-free survival.

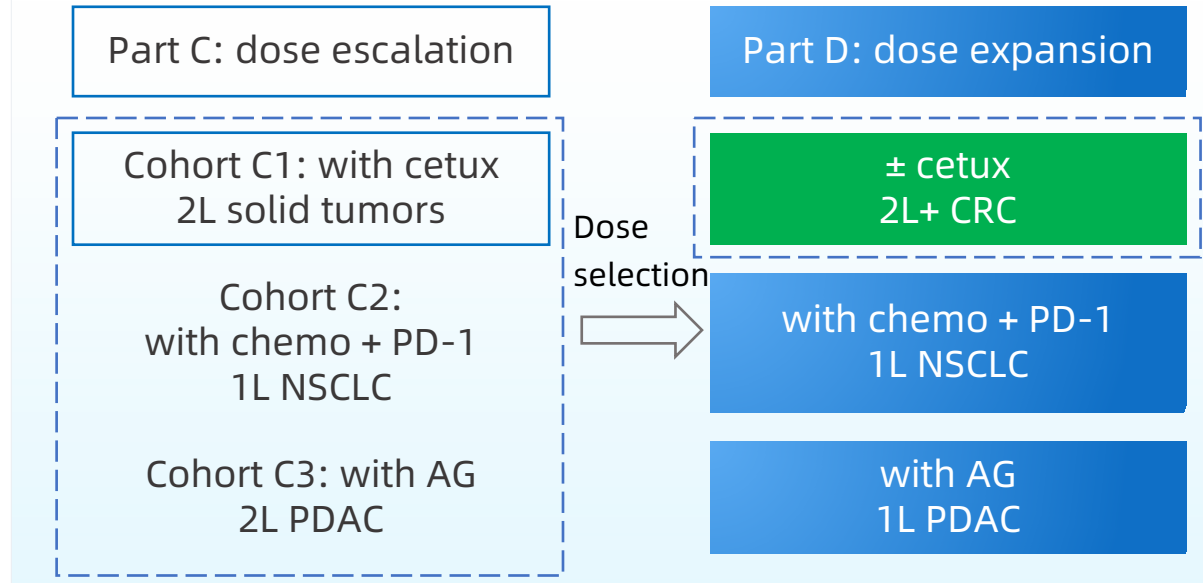
# Overseas Development of GFH375/VS-7375

Building on GFH375's China study data, Verastem Oncology accelerated dose escalation and achieved preliminary efficacy and manageable safety profile; VS-7375 was already granted with US FDA's Fast Track Designation for all lines of PDAC

## Monotherapy



## Combo regimens



✓ Dose levels cleared      □ Currently enrolling

■ Based on FDA guidance, Verastem is to develop phase II registration-directed protocols to evaluate VS-7375 monotherapy in 2L PDAC, 2L/3L NSCLC, and combinational regimen with cetuximab in 2L+ CRC

- **Monotherapy: 400-900 mg QD dose levels cleared with no DLTs and no drug related liver function abnormalities**
- By using standard prophylactic anti-nausea agents and rapid institution of over-the-counter anti-diarrheals, rates of nausea, vomiting and diarrhea are lower than those reported in China
- **Combo regimens:** 400 mg and 600 mg QD dose level of VS-7375 cleared in combo with cetuximab with no DLTs; continuing dose escalation

# GFH276 (Molecular Glue Pan RAS Inhibitor)

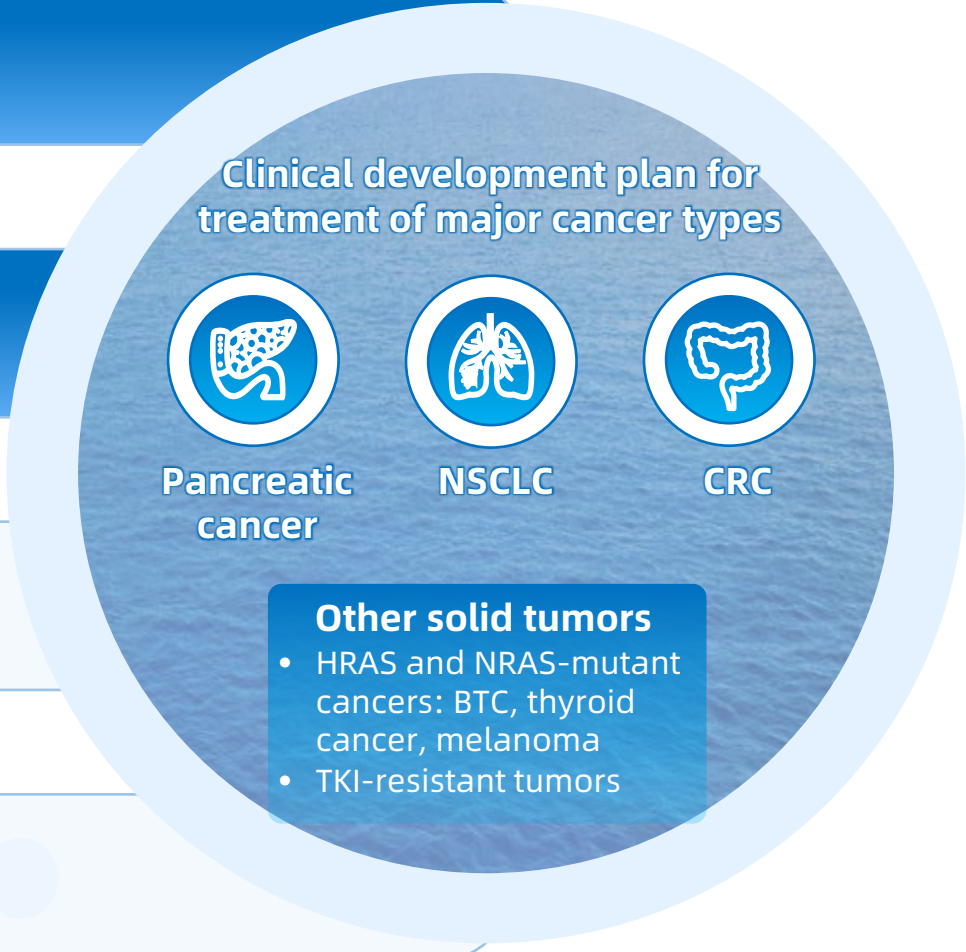
## Ranks Third in Global Pan RAS Inhibitor Clinical Development

**First-tier development of Pan RAS inhibitor in China:** first patient dosed in Sept. 2025; multiple mono and combo trials under planning for NSCLC, PDAC and CRC

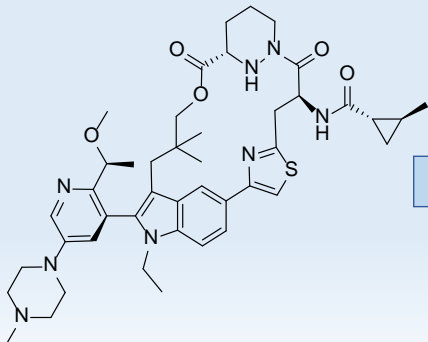
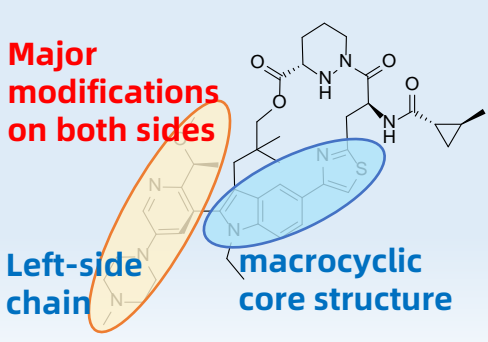

**Significantly wider therapeutic window:** equivalent/better efficacy at 1/3-1/10 dosage of RMC-6236; higher bioavailability & dose-dependent activity

**Potential to overcome multiple resistances:** including secondary KRAS mutations, RTK gene alterations and induced resistance

**Original macrocyclic core structure:** "chameleon" effect in molecular design **with novel scaffold and robust IP position;** broad inhibition of most GTP-bound wildtype and mutant subtypes



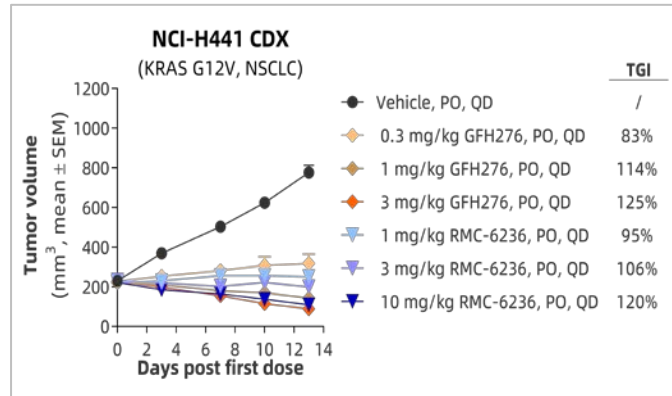
# GFH276: Novel Scaffold and Robust IP Position versus RMC-6236

|   | RMC-6236   | GFH276   |   |
|---|--|--|---|
| <b>Molecular structure and physicochemical properties</b> |  |                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Novel core scaffold with patent protection until 2044</li> <li>• Superior PK profile and a broader therapeutic window than RMC-6236: lower clearance, higher oral bioavailability, and minimal distribution in normal tissues</li> </ul> |
| <b>Data of patent disclosure</b>                          | Mar. 24 <sup>th</sup> , 2022   | Mar. 6 <sup>th</sup> , 2025  |   |
| <b>Scaffold originality</b>                               | /  | <br>Original novel scaffold | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leveraging the CypA mechanism of action</li> <li>• Targeting activated RAS proteins of different subtypes</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Similarity to RMC-6236</b>                             | /  | <b>Differentiation</b><br>2 IP novelties:<br>both novel core scaffold and side moiety                          |   |
| <b>FTO risk</b>   | /  | <b>N/A</b>   |   |

# Preclinical Data: Superior Anti-Tumor Activity vs. Other Pan RAS Inhibitors, and with Potential to Overcome Multiple Resistances

## Lower effective dose than RMC-6236 with broader therapeutic window

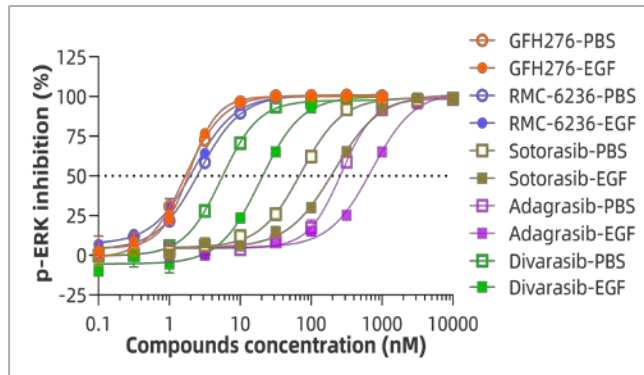
GFH276 achieves equivalent efficacy at 1/3-1/10 dosage of RMC-6236; higher bioavailability with dose-dependent activity



| Animal TGI | GFH276<br>3 mg/kg P.O.,<br>QD×14 | RMC-6236<br>10 mg/kg P.O.,<br>QD×14 |
|------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| NCI-H1373  | 109%                             | 103%                                |
| AsPC-1     | 120%                             | 81%                                 |
| NCI-H441   | 125%                             | 120%                                |
| SW480      | 96%                              | 99%                                 |
| HCT116     | 96%                              | 72%                                 |
| MDA-MB-231 | 105%                             | 78%                                 |

## Potent activity in multiple KRASi-resistant cell lines

Insusceptible to adaptive resistance



Overcoming acquired resistance to KRAS G12C inhibitors

| GFH276's inhibition of Ba/F3 cell line [IC <sub>50</sub> (nM)] |        |          |           |
|--|--------|----------|-----------|
| Ba/F3 cell line  | GFH276 | RMC-6236 | Adagrasib |
| KRAS G12C  | 0.38   | 0.25     | 7.0       |
| KRAS G12C&R68S   | 4.06   | 1.67     | 306       |
| KRAS G12C&H95Q   | 0.27   | 0.21     | 549       |
| KRAS G12C&Y96C   | 0.33   | 0.24     | 757       |

| GFH276's inhibition of H358 cell line [IC <sub>50</sub> (nM)] |       |                       |             |             |      |      |       |
|---|-------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|------|------|-------|
| Compound  | GFP   | EGFR <sup>A289V</sup> | FGFR2-TACC2 | FGFR3-TACC3 |      |      |       |
| GFH276  | 0.14  | 0.81                  | 5.9x        | 0.82        | 6.0x | 2.8  | 20x   |
| RMC-6236  | 0.20  | 0.74                  | 3.7x        | 0.74        | 3.7x | 3.7  | 18x   |
| Sotorasib   | 1.1   | 26                    | 24x         | 95          | 86x  | 4310 | 3918x |
| Adagrasib   | 1.8   | 21                    | 12x         | 52          | 29x  | 679  | 378x  |
| Divarasib   | 0.071 | 1.3                   | 18x         | 2.7         | 38x  | 226  | 3160x |

## GFH276: More Favorable PK Profile versus RMC-6236 and ERAS-0015

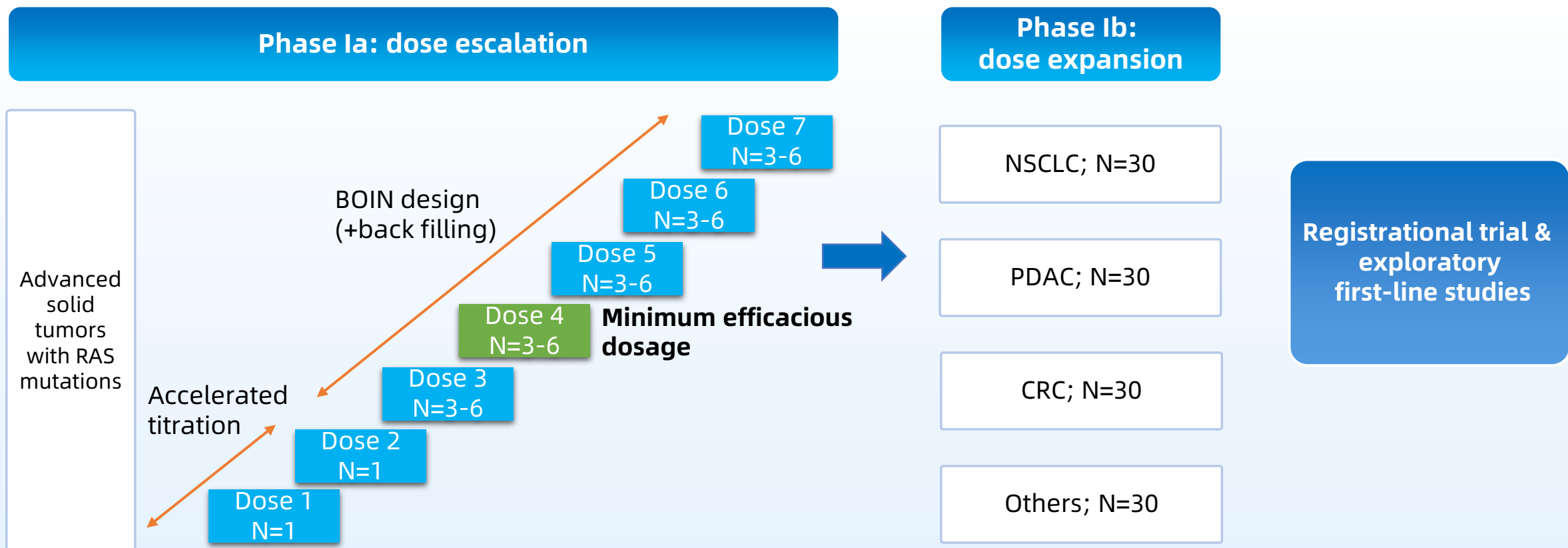
| PK in animals |                       | Mouse             |                          |                   | Rat               |                          |                   | Dog               |                          |                   |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Compound      |                       | GFH276            | ERAS-0015 <sup>[3]</sup> | RMC-6236          | GFH276            | ERAS-0015 <sup>[3]</sup> | RMC-6236          | GFH276            | ERAS-0015 <sup>[3]</sup> | RMC-6236          |
| <i>i.v.</i>   | Dose (mg/kg)          | 1                 | 1                        | 1                 | 1                 | 1                        | 1                 | 1                 | 1                        | 1                 |
|               | CL(mL/min/kg)         | 5.6               | 67.8                     | 54.3              | 0.7               | 13.8                     | 19.0              | 3.1               | 3.2                      | 16.2              |
|               | T <sub>1/2</sub> (hr) | 3.1               | 5                        | 1.1               | 2.9               | 5.7                      | 0.89              | 3.8               | 24.5                     | 5.4               |
| <i>p.o.</i>   | Dose (mg/kg)          | 10 <sup>[2]</sup> | 10                       | 10 <sup>[2]</sup> | 10 <sup>[1]</sup> | 10                       | 10 <sup>[1]</sup> | 10 <sup>[2]</sup> | 5                        | 10 <sup>[2]</sup> |
|               | Bioavailability (%F)  | 53                | 48                       | 22                | 113               | 38                       | 8                 | 35                | 22                       | 13                |

*i.v.* formulation: 5%DMSO+10%Solutol HS 15+85%(6%HP-β-CD in water)

*p.o.* formulation: [1] 0.5%MC+0.2%Tween80 in water; [2] 5%DMSO+10%Solutol HS 15+85%(6%HP-β-CD in water);

Note:[3] Data from Erasca Corporate Presentation, Jan 2025, Plasma PK parameters were calculated based on the BP ratio of ERAS-0015 and blood PK data.

# Clinical Study Design of GFH276 (for Mono Later-line Treatment)



# GFH276: Human PK & Safety Profile Demonstrates a Broader Potential Therapeutic Window versus RMC-6236

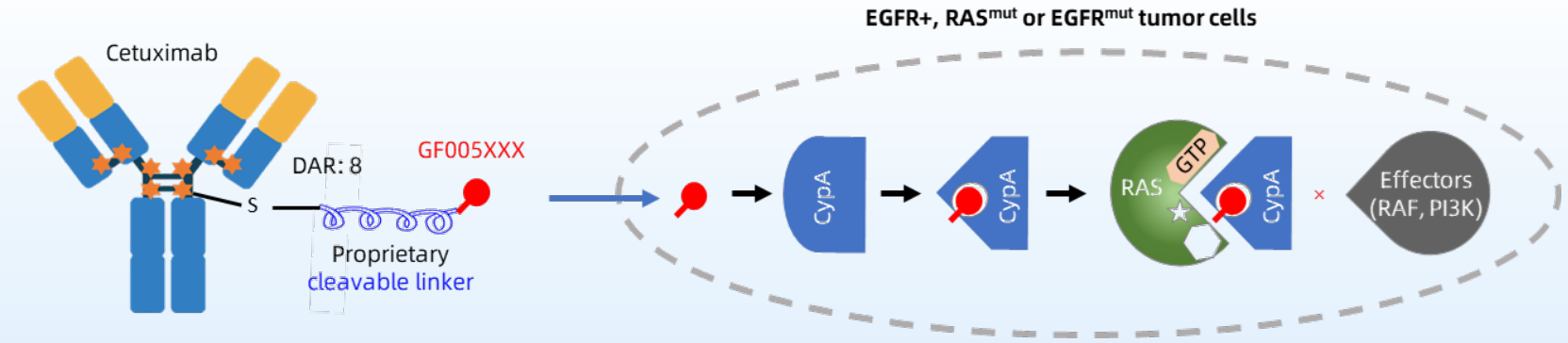
| Indication for available data        | RAS mutant tumors                                  | PDAC                      |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Lowest dosage with observed efficacy | GFH276 (Undisclosed)                               | RMC-6236                  |
| Grade $\geq 3$ TRAEs                 | Not observed                                       | Observed                  |
| Rash incidence                       | All G1   | Grade 1-2                 |
|                                      | GFH276 (Highest dose level so far)                 | RMC-6236 (RP2D 300 mg QD) |
| $\geq G3$ Rash                       | Not observed                                       | Observed                  |
| Human exposure                       | Several times that of RMC-6236 at RP2D (300 mg QD) |                           |

# GFS784 (IND Application Accepted): World's First Pan RAS ADC

Leading FAScon candidate for RAS-mutant & EGFR-altered tumors

- Approved EGFR antibody + Pan RAS inhibitor with clear MOA
- KRAS + EGFR synergistic mechanism validated in GenFleet's KROCUS study (for 1L NSCLC) and other companies' marketed CRC therapies

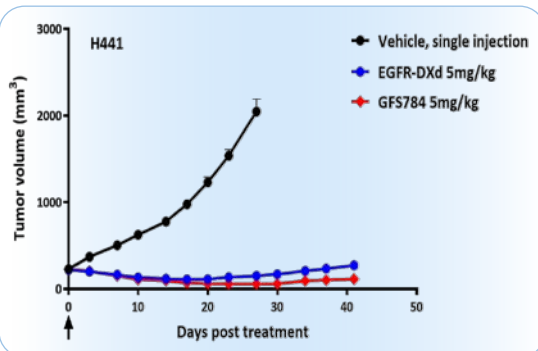
## GFS784: Pan RAS (ON) inhibitor + cetuximab



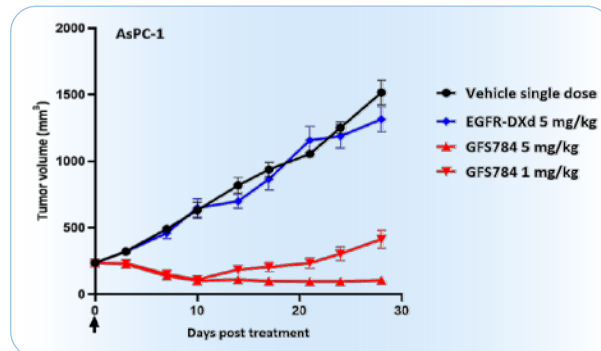
## Broad-spectrum antitumor activity

in both DXd-sensitive and insensitive models

### DXd-sensitive model



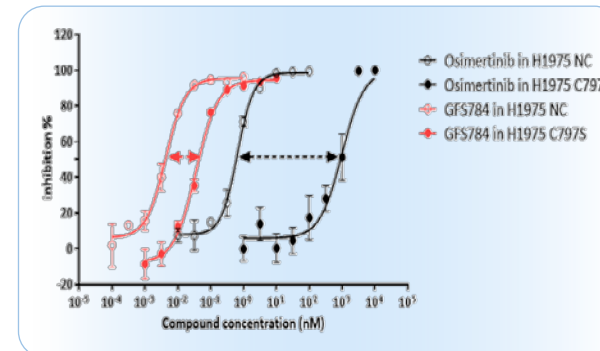
### DXd non-sensitive model



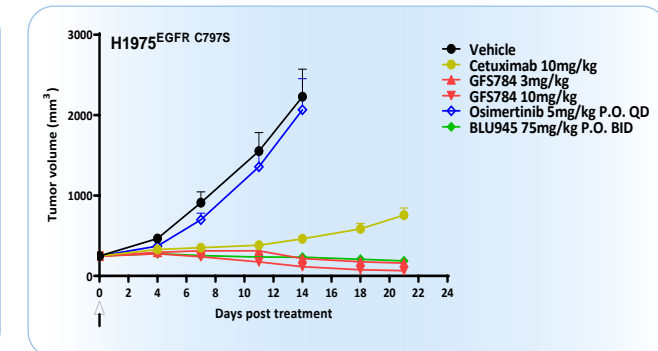
## Dual-target inhibition

Inhibiting both EGFR-altered and osimertinib-resistant cell lines

### In vitro



### In vivo



# KROCUS: World's First KRAS+EGFR Regimen for 1L NSCLC

## Study Data to be Published on *Lancet Oncology*



Outstanding phase II efficacy data of KROCUS study selected for 2025 ELCC LBA and oral presentation

➤ **KROCUS: a multi-center phase II study of fulzerasib + cetuximab combination therapy in Europe (2025 ELCC data)**

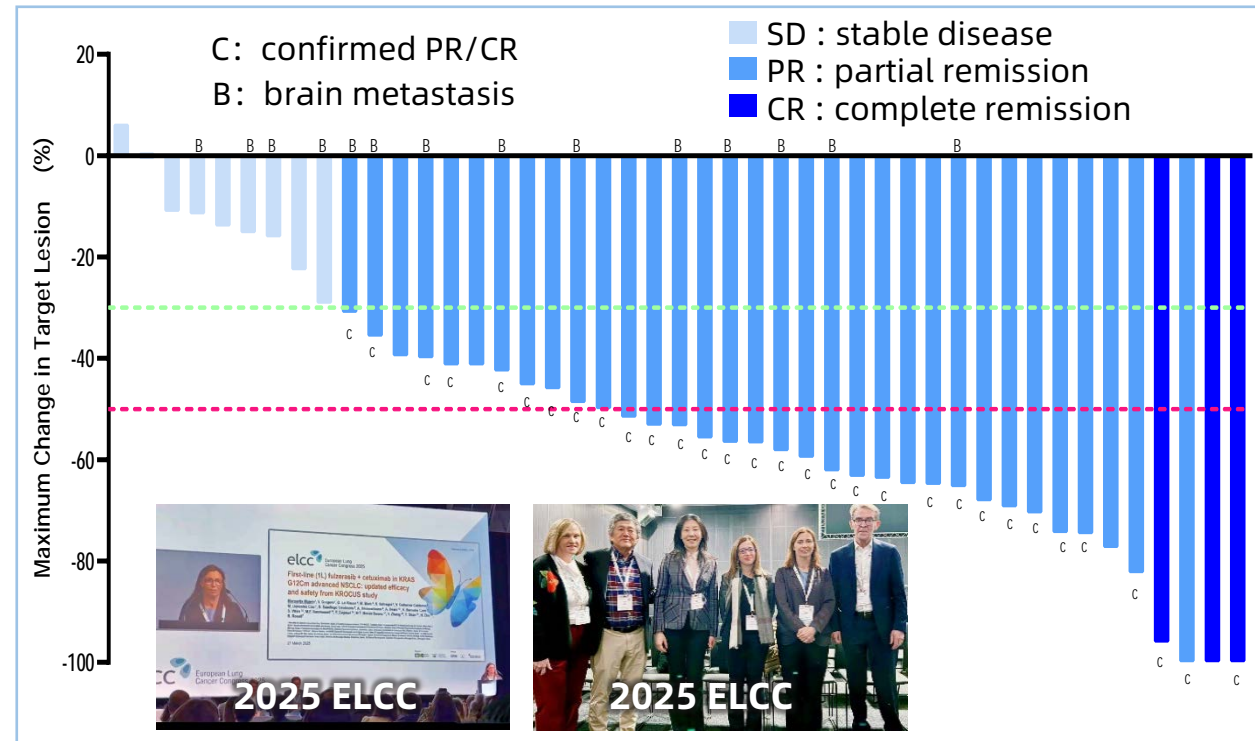
| ORR | DCR  | ≥50% Tumor Shrinkage | mPFS  | mDoR        | mOS |
|-----|------|----------------------|-------|-------------|-----|
| 80% | 100% | 57.8%                | 12.5m | Not reached |     |

➤ **KROCUS: superior therapeutic potential over SOC in 1L KRASm NSCLC**

- **Consistent efficacy** in patients with varied PD-L1 expressions
- **Similar efficacy** between STK11/KEAP1 wild-type patients and those with G12C+STK11/KEAP1 co-mutation

➤ **Potent inhibition of brain metastasis validated in multiple studies**

- **KROCUS: brain-metastatic ORR 71.4%**; all non-target lesions disappeared or stable; brain target lesions of 5 patients shrank
- **Registrational study for mono:** comparable ORR among patients with and without brain metastasis
- **Animal studies for mono:** significant survival extension in *in situ* models of brain metastasis



**Favorable safety/tolerability in 1L treatment, superior to ≥2L mono safety data**

|                                    | TRAEs | Grade 3 TRAE | Grade 4-5 TRAE |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>KROCUS</b> ( ELCC Data)         | 87.2% | 14.9%        | none           |
| <b>Mono</b> (registrational study) | 92.2% | 41.4%        |                |

- Grade 1-2 TRAEs mostly, no grade 4-5 TRAEs reported
- KROCUS: low occurrence of dose discontinuation or reduction among 1L G12C-mutant NSLCL combo studies
- TRSAEs and TRAEs leading to dose discontinuation were unrelated to fulzerasib

# GFS202A (GDF15/IL-6 Bispecific Antibody): World's First Bispecific Antibody Therapy for Cachexia

**Globally innovative combo & preliminary efficacy:** world's first clinical-stage bispecific antibody cachexia; early efficacy supports upcoming combo trials

**Dual-pathway advantage:** inhibiting GDF15 and IL-6 in cachexia and PD-(L)1 resistance, expected to outperform GDF15 or IL-6 monoclonal antibodies

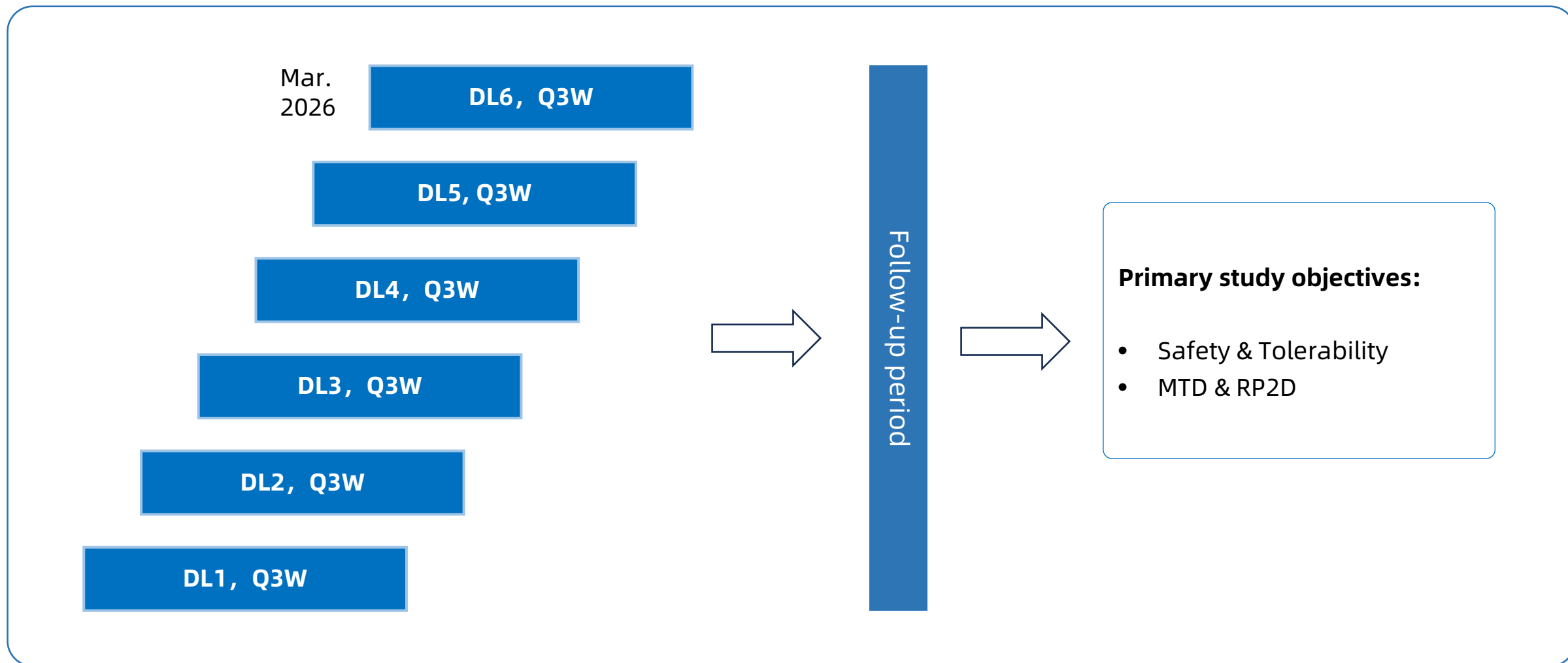
**Broad patient populations:** large patient populations across multiple chronic diseases; combinable with immunotherapy to expand ICI usage

**GDF15 antibody POC and regulatory reference:** ponesimomab phase II/III study design clarifies registration pathway of GDF15-targeted therapy

**Reference of combo regimens:** visugromab + PD-1 reverses immunosuppressive TME; tocilizumab + chemo improves OS

**Mono efficacy & potential for combo**  
**Supportive care for cancer treatment**  
**Broad patient populations**

# Phase I Clinical Study Design of GFS202A



# GFS202A Dose-Escalation Nearing Completion: Weight Gain & Appetite Improvement Observed across Dose Levels

## Safety: excellent overall safety in the first 4 dose levels

- ✓ No DLT , no Grade  $\geq 3$  TRAEs observed by year end
- ✓ No serious TRAEs or adverse events of special interests

## Pharmacokinetics (PK)

- ✓ GFS202A exposure ( $C_{max}$  and AUC) increased with dose escalation

## Preliminary efficacy across multiple doses

- ✓ **Increased body weight and improved appetite observed in participants across multiple dose cohorts**

## Pharmacodynamics (PD)

- ✓ GDF15 rapidly decreased to the lower limit of detection after GFS202A administration and remained suppressed
- ✓ CRP level also notably decreased

# Oral STAT6 Degradator GFH946: Preclinical Asset with Superior In Vitro Potency Addressing Huge Unmet Needs in Type 2 Inflammation

## Type 2 Inflammation Mkt. Estimate



- Th2 secretes IL-4/IL-13, inducing eosinophilia and elevated IgE
- shared pathology: multi-organ inflammation, barrier damage, secondary sensitization
- sequential or concurrent inflammatory manifestations

Atopic Dermatitis (AD)

Chronic Rhinosinusitis

Asthma

Eosinophilic Esophagitis (EoE)

Prurigo Nodularis

- Conventional steroids and JAK inhibitors exhibit substantial safety risks and side effects
- common biologics mainly target IL-4R, IL-13, TSLP, with limited accessibility and long-term adherence in patients

Chronic Spontaneous Urticaria (CSU)

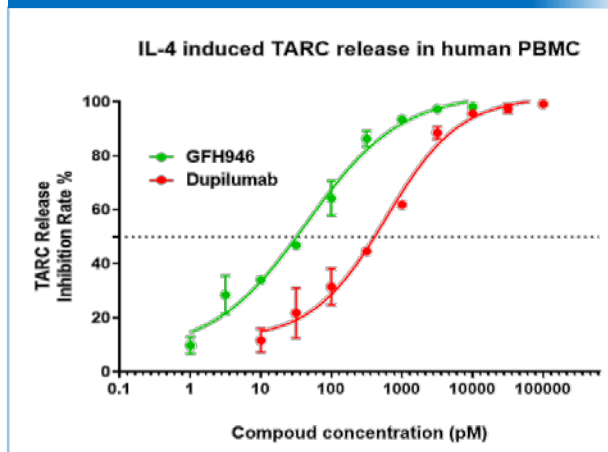
## STAT6 (core transcription factor of IL-4/IL-13 pathway) degrader KT-621 shows superior efficacy in AD treatment

| Metric                                | KT-621 Overall Day 29 (4 weeks, n=22) | Dupilumab 300 mg Q2W D28 Ph3 (n=457) |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>EASI-50</b>                        | 76%                                   | 57%                                  |
| <b>EASI-75</b>                        | 29%                                   | 28%                                  |
| <b>vIGA-AD 0 and 1</b>                | 19%                                   | 12%                                  |
| <b>Mean % Change in SCORAD - Itch</b> | -44%                                  | NR                                   |
| <b>POEM Responders</b>                | 73% at Week 4                         | 69% at Week 16                       |
| <b>DLQI Responders</b>                | 61% at Week 4                         | 69% at Week 16                       |

## GFH946: superior in vitro activity, low risk of DDI and cardiac toxicity

|  | KT-621 | GFH946                                   |
|--|--------|--|
| STAT6 degradation (PBMC) DC <sub>50</sub> (pM) | 13     | 6  |
| IL-4 induced TARC (PBMC) IC <sub>50</sub> (pM) | 62     | 21-32                                    |
| CYP IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)                      | NA     | >10 (1A2, 2B6, 2C8, 2C9, 2C19, 2D6, 3A4) |
| hERG inhibition                                | NA     | Negative                                 |
| Oral Bioavailability (%F) (Ms/R)               | NA     | 14/43                                    |

## GFH946: exhibits pmol-level inhibition of TARC induction in PBMC



# Next-generation Platforms Evolving to Drive GenFleet's Globally Innovative Programs in Future

## Novel oral small molecules, including cyclic peptides and bifunctional small molecules

- Diverse compound library **for different targets with distinctive chemical structure**
- Enabling development of **complex compounds**
- Focusing on innovative molecules with potential to **overcome resistance**



Traditional small molecules

## Diverse degraders, including novel oral TPD

- Enabling targeted degradation of **proteins beyond canonical kinases**
- Expanding the exploration of **induced proximity mechanism**
- From molecular glues to a broad portfolio of degraders



Macrocyclic molecular glue

## Integrated antibody platform, including multi-specific antibodies

- Deep research across diverse disease pathways
- **Pioneering combinations** for novel targets
- Diversified pipeline of ADCs and large molecules



Bispecific antibody

## FAScon (diverse targeted payload with synergistically functional antibody)

- From RAS to **diverse pathway synergy of dual targeting**
- From RAS-mutant tumors to expanded therapeutic areas
- **Cellular synergy** beyond molecular mechanisms



RAS-ADC

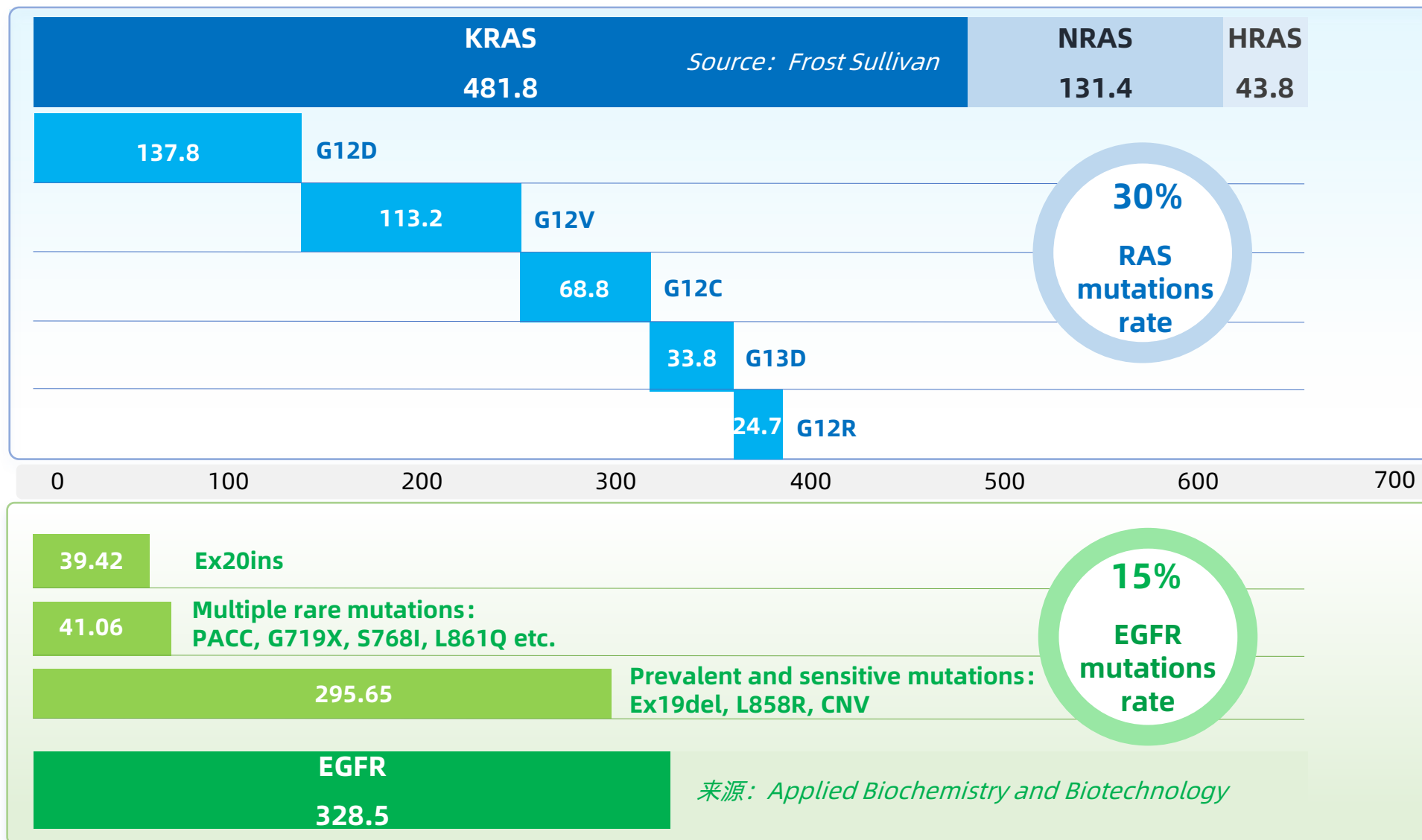
# *03* *PART*

## **Market Potential and Future Outlook**



# Global RAS Mutations Prevalence Rated at 30%, Exceeding EGFR Mutations

**Forecast of RAS- or EGFR-mutated patients**  
Forecast in 2025  
In 10 thousands



# RAS Inhibitors Define the Fastest-growing Segment in Oncology Market

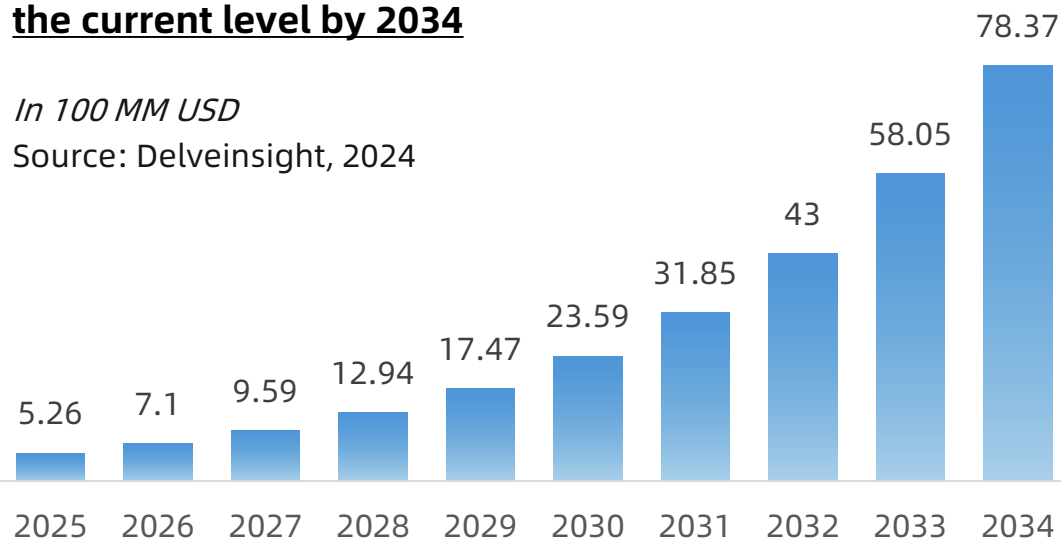
**KRASI (largest RAS mutation subtype): \$7.8 Bn market by 2034 (10-yr CAGR 35%)**

## Market forecast of KRAS inhibitors

**Market size will surge to over 10x the current level by 2034**

*In 100 MM USD*

Source: Delveinsight, 2024

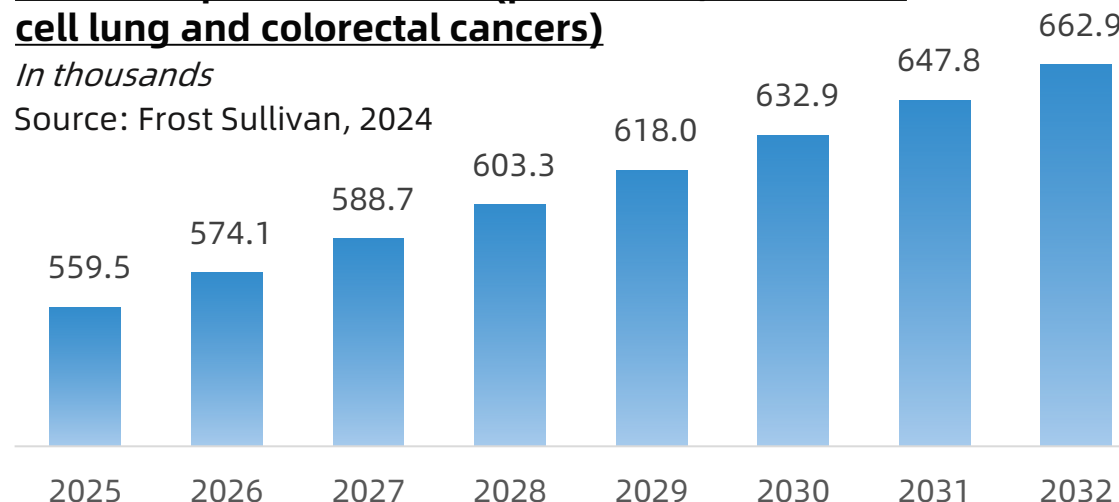


## Forecast of G12D-mutant (major KRAS mutation subtypes) patient population

**Global incidence in 2032 of 3 major G12D-mutant cancers top 660 thousand (pancreatic, non-small cell lung and colorectal cancers)**

*In thousands*

Source: Frost Sullivan, 2024



Pan RAS inhibitor market outlook (no Pan RASi approved globally)

**Forecast of RMC-6236 peak sales rising dozens of times over one year**

GlobalData

Forecast in Dec. 2024

**\$230 MM**

**RBC Capital Markets**

Forecast in Sept. 2025

**\$4.8 Bn**

Forecast in Nov. 2025

**\$7 Bn**

# Commercial Performance and Outlook: First Product Launched in 2024; Next NDA Expected to Be Filed within 2 Years



## Fulzerasib: China's first marketed KRAS G12C inhibitor and the third globally

| 2018               | 2024                                 | 2025   | 2026                       |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Program initiation | Approved in Chinese mainland (NSCLC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inclusion in NRDL</li> <li>Approved in China's Macau (NSCLC)</li> </ul> | Updated NRDL taking effect |



## GFH375: world's first oral phase-III KRAS G12D inhibitor

| 2024                  | 2025                                  | 2026  | 2027  |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| IND approved in China | Phase III started (pancreatic cancer) | Expecting to start second phase III trial (NSCLC) | Expecting to file mono NDA (pancreatic cancer, NSCLC) |

# Marching towards a Leading Pancreatic Cancer Franchise

## GenFleet's diverse RAS-targeted therapies

**KRAS G12C**  
GFH925

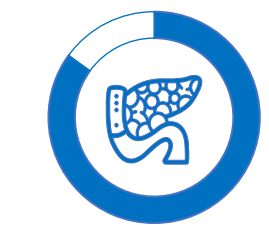
**KRAS G12D**  
GFH375

**Pan RAS (ON)**  
GFH276

**EGFR-Pan RAS ADC**  
GFS784

**World's 1st bispecific antibody for cancer cachexia**

**GDF15/IL-6**  
GFS202A



**80-90%\***  
Pancreatic cancer patients with RAS mutations  
*\*Source: Seminars in Oncology*

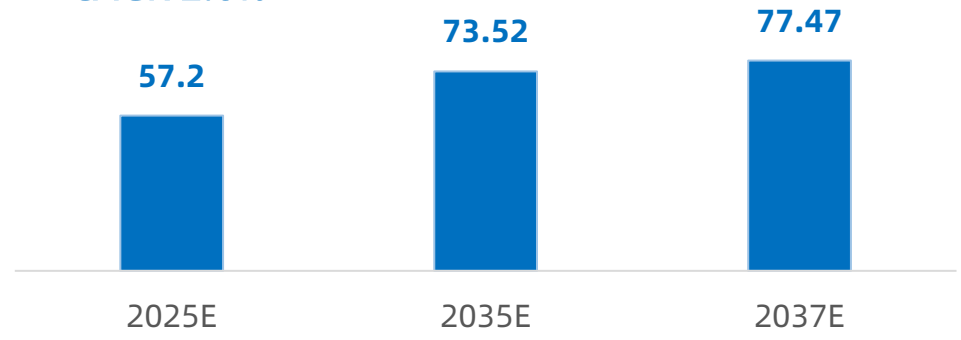
**Over 700 thousand**  
Global incidence (2035E)

**100 Bn-yuan market**  
Global pancreatic cancer drug sales (2037E)

### Forecasted global incidence of pancreatic cancer

Source: Frost Sullivan (in 10 thousands)

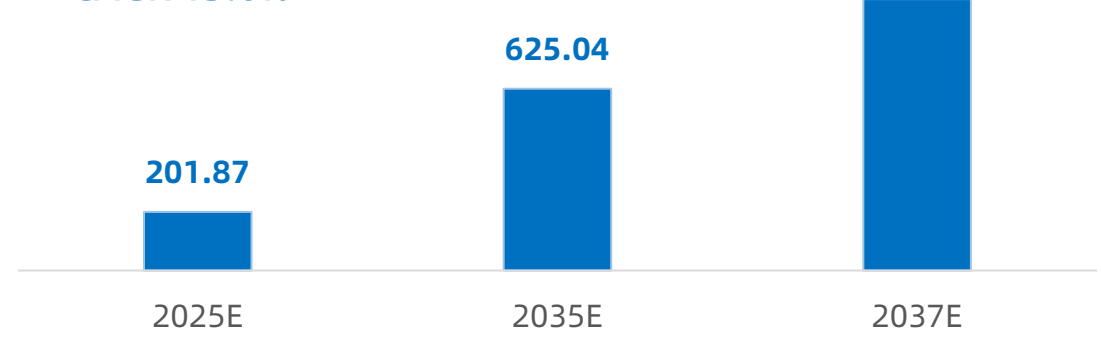
**CAGR 2.6%**



### Forecasted global market of pancreatic cancer drugs

Source: Research Nester (100 million RMB)

**CAGR 13.6%**



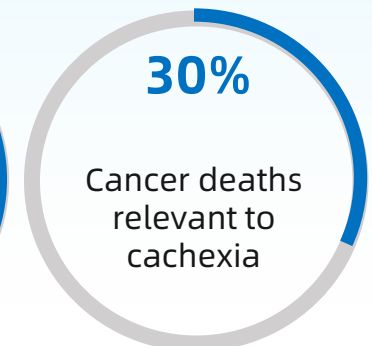
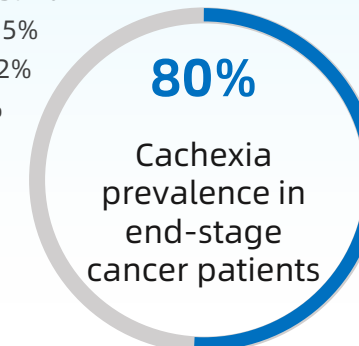
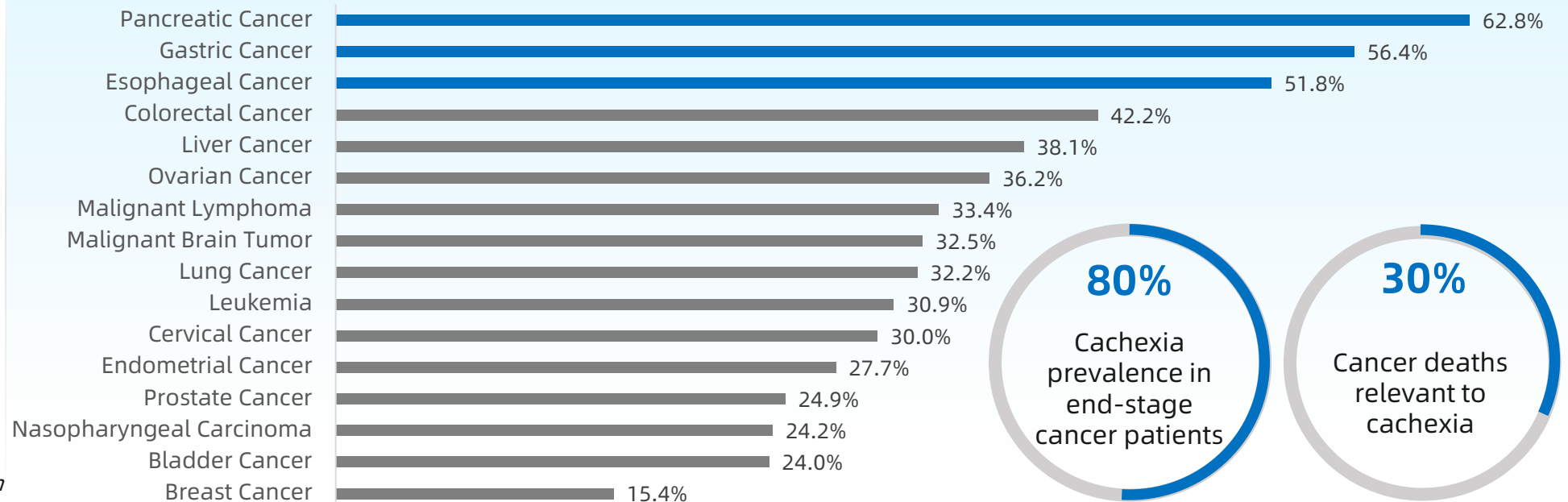
# High Prevalence of Cachexia in Advanced Cancer: Pancreatic Cancer Leads All Tumor Types in Cachexia Incidence

Terminal stage cachexia progresses into refractory/intractable cachexia

Cancer cachexia is highly prevalent in gastrointestinal tumors, with pancreatic cancer ranking first at over 60%



Source: public media pics



Source: Precision Nutrition, Fortune Business Insights, Frost Sullivan

# Remarkable Clinical & Commercial Potential of GFS202A

## Phased clinical planning

**Near-term: GDF15 antibody with chemo**

**PDAC treatment**  
Increase body weight and improve quality of life scores

With reference to clinical PoC and subsequent protocol of Pfizer's ponesegromab



**Medium-term: GDF15 antibody with I/O**

**NSCLC treatment**  
Survival prolongation

With reference to clinical POS and subsequent protocol of Catalym's visugromab

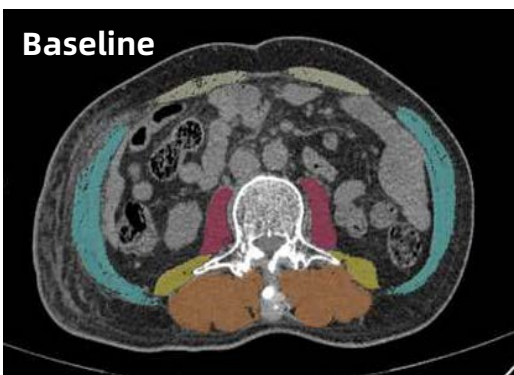


**Long-term: GDF15/IL-6 bispecific antibody (mono or combo)**

**Sarcopenia**

**GenFleet's study protocol**

Imaging of the third lumbar cross-section showed significant skeletal muscle gain after GFS202A monotherapy



Third lumbar skeletal muscle index (L3SMI) after treated with GFS202A

- Increase at 6 weeks: 0.51 cm<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>2</sup> (1.4%)
- Increase at 12 weeks: 6.03 cm<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>2</sup> (16.5%)

*\*Mean increase from baseline was 2.04 cm<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>2</sup> after 12 weeks of treatment with ponesegromab 400mg Q3W*

*(来源: The New England Journal of Medicine)*

# Next-generation ADC Platform—FAScon

## Synergistic Conjugate Linking Functional Antibody and Targeted Payload

| Traditional ADCs                              |                                  | FAScon  |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| N/A<br>(adopting cytotoxic payload)           | Molecular specificity of payload | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeted payload of small-molecule inhibitors</li> <li>Reduced toxicity than traditional ADCs</li> </ul> |
| Mostly adopting antibodies as delivery system | Therapeutic function of antibody | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Functional, therapeutic antibodies</li> <li>With treatment index exceeding traditional ADCs</li> </ul>   |
| N/A   | Mechanistic synergy              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Single agent with enhanced overall efficacy</li> <li>From RAS to other pathways</li> </ul>               |

**Beyond RAS,  
Beyond  
Oncology**



➤ **Proprietary Platform & Original Innovation**

First-in-class platform



Diverse MOAs & indications



# FAScon

FUNCTIONAL antibody  
SYNERGISTIC conjugate

➤ **Synergistic Partnerships**



Partnering for original innovation of novel ADC development

# GenFleet's Collaboration Strategy: A Leap From Deals for Early-stage Products to Late-stage Licensing & Co-development

**Fulzerasib  
(KRAS G12C inhibitor)**



2021

Signed after IND approval and GenFleet's completion of phase I FPI

**Tambiciclib, GFH009  
(highly selective CDK9 inhibitor)**



2022

Signed after entering phase I trials in both China and US

**3 RAS-targeted therapies  
including GFH375**



2023

PCC-like (for 375) lead program and other 2 programs to be initiated from scratch

**Late-stage products**

With TOP MNC

**Diverse project and platform partnerships**

## Expected Milestones in 2026

### GFH375

#### Two registrational trials

- Phase III enrollment to finish (pancreatic cancer)
- To initiate a registrational phase II trial (NSCLC)

### GFH276

#### Paving the way for mono & combo trials of Pan RAS inhibitors

To establish the RP2D and explore combination trials across indications & regimens

### GFS202A

From cachexia treatment to combo with SOC cancer treatment

Phase II to be initiated

### GFS784

Addressing RAS mutant, EGFR mutant and TKI resistant patients

Phase I to be initiated

### Preclinical products

Innovative candidates of diverse modalities

Multiple programs advancing to IND-enabling stage



**Innovation, in Expedition**