

# RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT DAY



Virtual Event | December 5, 2025

NASDAQ: CADL

# Forward-looking statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this Presentation, including express or implied statements regarding our strategy, future financial condition, future operations, projected costs, prospects, plans, objectives of management and expected market size, are forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “expect,” “intend,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “target,” “seek,” “predict,” “potential,” “continue” or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, these statements relate to our strategy, future operations, future financial position, future revenue, projected costs, prospects, plans, objectives of management and expected market size, and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements in this Presentation include, but are not limited to, statements about: the initiation, timing, progress, results, and cost of our research and development programs and our current and future preclinical and clinical studies, including statements regarding the timing of initiation and completion of studies or trials and related preparatory work, the period during which the results of the trials will become available, and our research and development programs; the therapeutic benefit of our programs, including the potential for our programs to extend patient survival; our ability to efficiently discover and develop product candidates; our ability to initiate, recruit and enroll patients in and conduct our clinical trials at the pace that we project; our ability to obtain and maintain regulatory approval of our product candidates; our ability to compete with companies currently marketing or engaged in the development of treatments that our product candidates are designed to target; our reliance on third parties to conduct our clinical trials and to manufacture drug substance for use in our clinical trials; the size and growth potential of the markets for our product candidates and our ability to serve those markets; the ability and willingness of our third-party strategic collaborators to continue research and development activities relating to our development candidates and product candidates; our ability to obtain and maintain adequate intellectual property rights; our estimates of our future expenses, revenue, capital requirements or our need for or ability to obtain additional financing; our ability to continue as a going concern, the potential benefits of strategic collaboration agreements, our ability to enter into additional strategic collaborations or arrangements, and our ability to attract collaborators with development, regulatory and commercialization expertise; our financial performance; and developments and projections relating to our competitors or our industry. We caution the recipient not to place considerable reliance on the forward-looking statements contained in this Presentation. The forward-looking statements in this Presentation speak only as of the date of this document, and we undertake no obligation to update or revise any of these statements. Our business is subject to substantial risks and uncertainties, including those referenced above.

Certain information contained in this Presentation relates to or is based on estimates, projections and other information concerning the Company's industry, its business and the markets for its programs and product candidates and studies, publications, surveys and other data obtained from third-party sources and the Company's own internal estimates and research. While the Company believes these third-party sources to be reliable as of the date of this Presentation, it has not independently verified, and makes no representation as to the adequacy, fairness, accuracy or completeness of, any information obtained from third-party sources. In addition, all of the market data included in this Presentation involves a number of assumptions; there can be no guarantee as to the accuracy or reliability of such assumptions. Finally, while we believe our own internal research is reliable, such research has not been verified by any independent source.

These forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs of our management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to us. Although we believe the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. If such assumptions do not fully materialize or prove incorrect, the events or circumstances referred to in the forward-looking statements may not occur. We undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements for any reason after the date of this presentation to conform these statements to actual results or to changes in our expectations, except as required by law. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Additional risks and uncertainties that could affect our business are included under the caption “Risk Factors” in our most recent Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 13, 2025.

# Candel at a glance



- CAN-2409 (aglitimagene besadenovec): Off-the-shelf pan-solid tumor therapy, individualized anticancer immune response
  - Positive phase 3 randomized placebo-controlled clinical trial in localized, intermediate- to high-risk prostate cancer
  - Positive overall survival data from randomized phase 2a clinical trial of CAN-2409 in borderline resectable pancreatic cancer
  - Positive overall survival data from randomized phase 2a clinical trial of CAN-2409 in therapy-resistant non-small cell lung cancer
  - FDA Regenerative Medicine Advanced Therapy (RMAT) designation in prostate cancer, Fast Track designation in NSCLC, pancreatic cancer, and prostate cancer. Orphan Drug designation in pancreatic cancer
  - “Pipeline in a product” strategy advancing multiple programs in several large indications

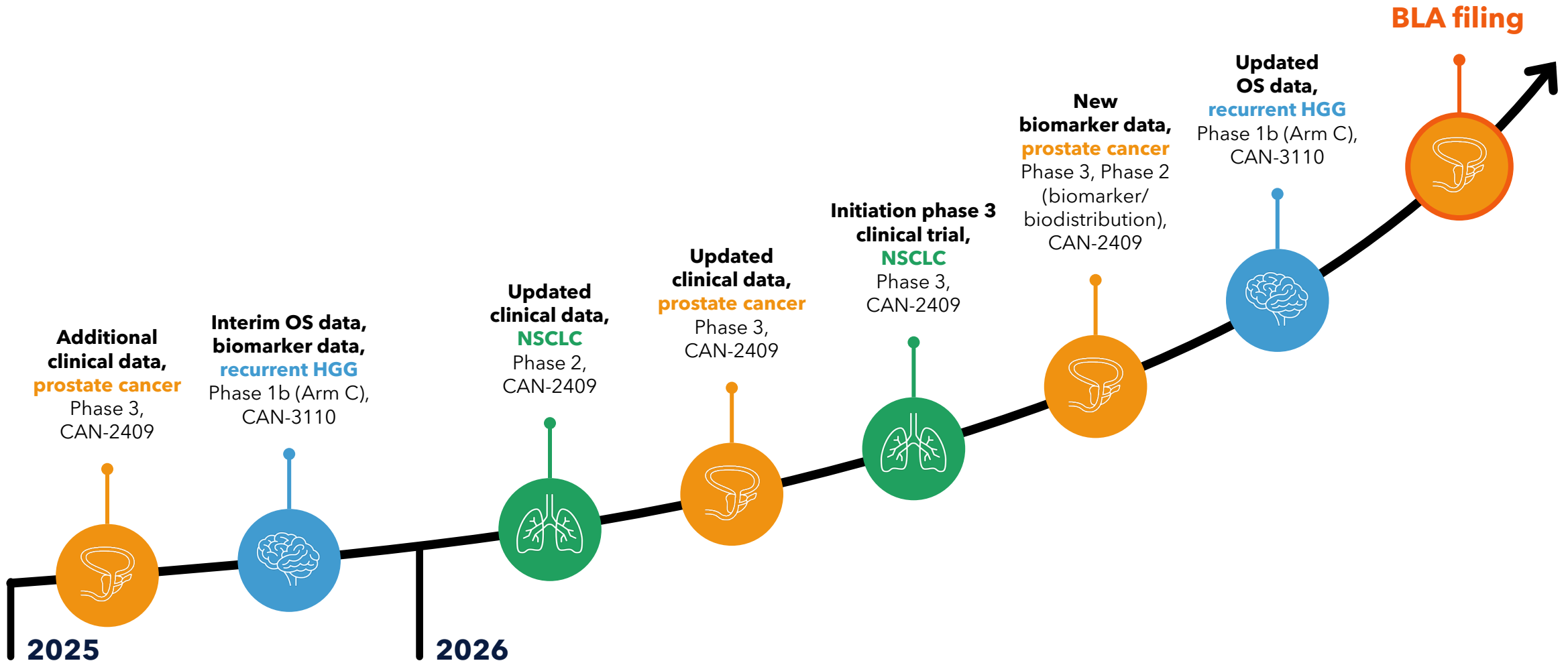


- CAN-3110 (linoserpaturev): Oncolytic HSV-1 designed for tumor-specific replication
  - Proof of concept in patients with recurrent high-grade glioma, published in Nature and Science Translational Medicine
  - Fast Track designation, Orphan Drug designation
  - Opportunity for creation of “pipeline in a product” by expansion into indications beyond brain cancers



- Corporate highlights
  - Experienced Executive Team and strong scientific support from high-profile Research Advisory Board
  - Cash and cash equivalents of \$87.0 million as of September 30, 2025; expected runway into Q1 2027
  - Entered into a term loan facility of up to \$130 million in October 2025
  - IP protection: CAN-2409 (2034, method of use); CAN-3110 (2036, composition of matter); 12 years data exclusivity
  - Low-cost manufacturing
  - Precommercialization activities underway to support potential post approval commercial launch of CAN-2409

# Key achievements and anticipated future milestones in clinical programs 2025-2026



# Leadership team with decades of experience in oncology, immunology, and drug development



**Paul Peter Tak, MD, PhD, FMedSci**

*President & Chief Executive Officer*



**Charles Schoch, MBA, MSA**

*Chief Financial Officer*



**Francesca Barone, MD, PhD**

*Chief Scientific Officer*



**Garrett Nichols, MD, MS**

*Chief Medical Officer*



**Seshu Tyagarajan, PhD, RAC**

*Chief Technical and Development Officer*



**Susan Stewart, JD**

*Chief Regulatory Officer*



# Research Advisory Board of premier thought leaders



**James Allison, PhD**

*Chair of the Department of Immunology, MD Anderson Cancer Center*

*Director of the Parker Institute for Cancer Research  
2018 Nobel Recipient*



**Edward Benz, MD**

*President and CEO Emeritus  
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute*



**Henry Brem, MD**

*Director, Department of Neurosurgery  
Professor of Neurosurgery  
Johns Hopkins University*



**Roy Herbst, MD, PhD**

*Chief of Medical Oncology  
Yale Cancer Center*



**Elizabeth M. Jaffee, MD**

*Deputy Director of the Sidney Kimmel Comprehensive Cancer Center at Johns Hopkins and  
Co-Director of the Gastrointestinal Cancers Program*



**Carl H. June, MD**

*Richard W. Vaque Professor in Immunotherapy, Perelman School of Medicine,  
University of Pennsylvania*



**Philip Kantoff, MD, FASCO**

*CEO and Co-Founder, Convergent Therapeutics*

*Past Chairman of Medicine  
Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center*

*Jerome and Nancy Kohlberg  
Emeritus Chair in Medicine*

*Harvard Medical School*



**Gary Nabel, MD, PhD**

*Chief Innovation Officer of OPKO  
and President/CEO of ModeX  
Therapeutics*

*Former CSO Sanofi*



**Bali Pulendran, PhD**

*Violetta L. Horton Professor at  
Stanford University School of  
Medicine and Director of the  
Institute for Immunity,  
Transplantation and Infection  
at Stanford University*



**Padmanee Sharma, MD, PhD**

*Professor of Genitourinary  
Medical Oncology and  
Immunology, MD Anderson  
Cancer Center*



# R&D Day 2025: Agenda

- |          |  |                |
|----------|--|----------------|
| <b>1</b> | Introduction to Candel Therapeutics  | 11:00-11:10 AM |
| <b>2</b> | Immuno-oncology: The Next Wave of Innovation                                   | 11:10-11:40 AM |
| <b>3</b> | CAN-2409 for Newly Diagnosed Localized Prostate Cancer                         | 11:40-12:10 PM |
| <b>4</b> | Road Map to Biologics License Application (BLA)                                | 12:10-12:30 PM |
| <b>5</b> | Pre-Commercialization Road Map   | 12:30-12:50 PM |
| <b>6</b> | CAN-2409 for Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Refractory Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer | 12:50-1:15 PM  |
| <b>7</b> | CAN-3110 for Recurrent Glioblastoma  | 1:15-1:30 PM   |
| <b>8</b> | Analyst   Management Q&A/Closing   | 1:30-2:00 PM   |





# CAN-2409 FOR NEWLY DIAGNOSED LOCALIZED PROSTATE CANCER

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**Glen Gejerman, MD**, Co-chief of Urologic Oncology, Hackensack University Medical Center

**Philip Kantoff, MD, FASCO**, CEO and Co-Founder, Convergent Therapeutics, Past Chairman of Medicine Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, Jerome and Nancy Kohlberg Emeritus Chair in Medicine, Harvard Medical School

**Garrett Nichols, MD, MS**, Candel's Chief Medical Officer

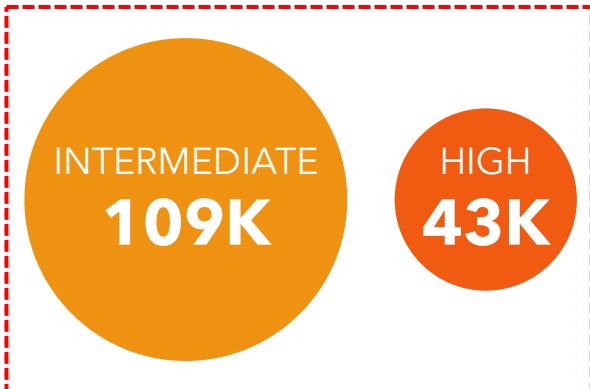
**Ron Tutrone, MD**, National Director of Clinical Research, United Urology

**Moderator: Oliver McCammon**, LifeSci Capital

# Candel is addressing a clear unmet patient need

## The U.S. prostate cancer opportunity for CAN-2409

Localized Prostate Incidence



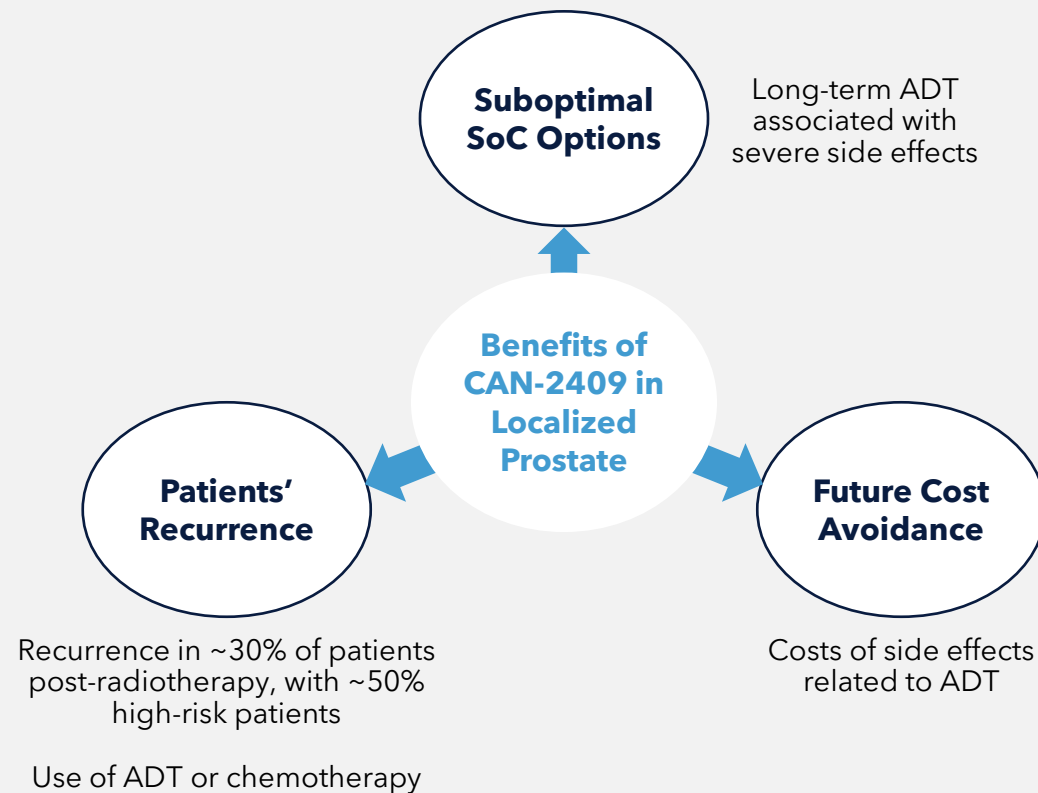
Patients Currently Receiving Radiotherapy

**~65K (~43%)**

Illustrative Range of Existing Prostate Approved Therapies

**~\$150-\$250K**

### Clear Unmet Need for Patients



# Target Product Profile for CAN-2409 in intermediate- to high-risk, localized prostate cancer

*“Off-the-shelf” viral immunotherapy product designed to elicit a broad, potent immune response against solid tumors*

## Planned Indication

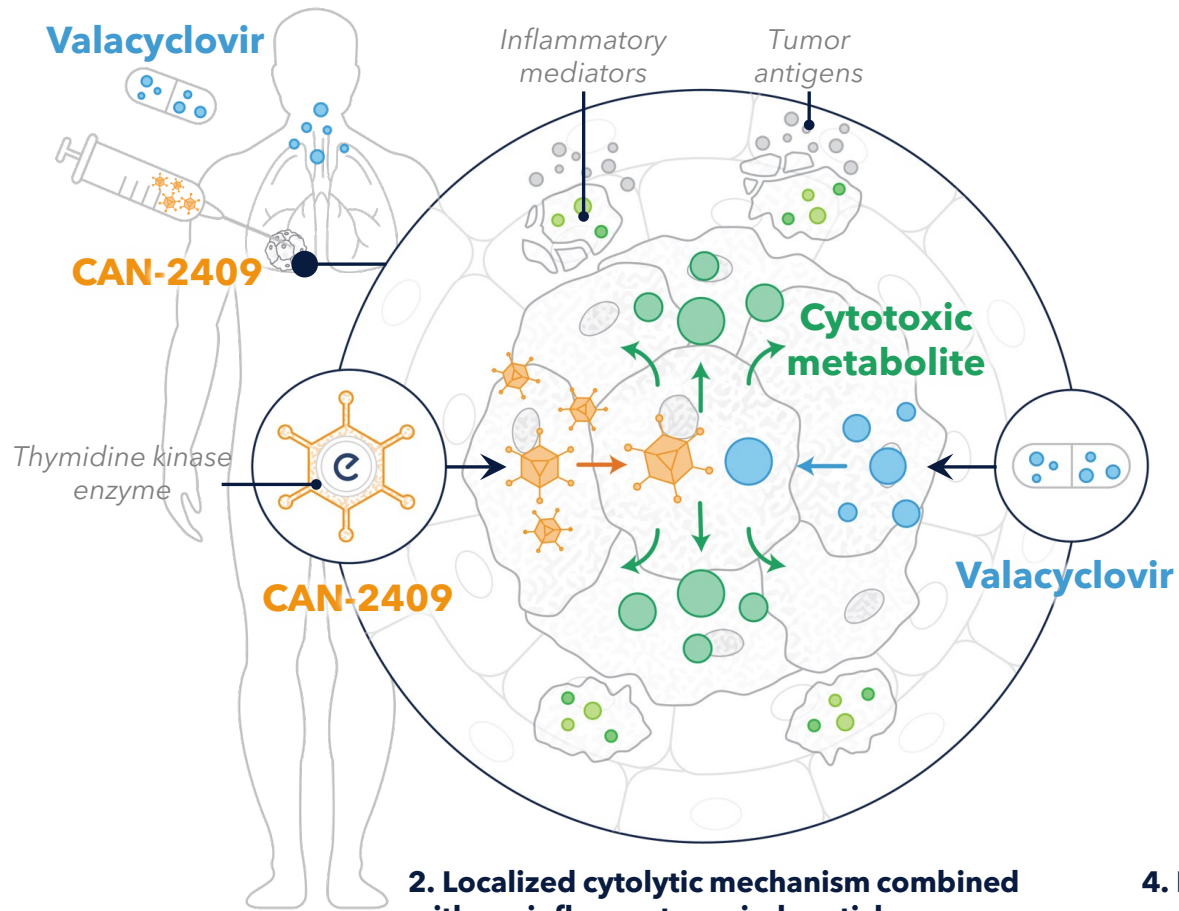
- Planned indication in newly diagnosed localized prostate cancer in patients with intermediate- to high-risk disease in conjunction with radiotherapy to prevent prostate cancer recurrence
  - NCCN\* defined intermediate (at least one of: PSA 10-20 ng/mL, Gleason score of 7, stage T2b/T2c) or patients with a single high-risk characteristic (one of: PSA >20 ng/mL, Gleason score 8-10, stage T3a)

## Administration

- Administered in combination with SoC external beam radiotherapy (EBRT) ± short course of ADT (<6 months)
- 3 courses of intraprostatic injections: 2 mL total volume (2-6 weeks apart)
  - Each administration is performed in outpatient clinic (~20 minutes)
  - 14 days of valacyclovir orally following each injection course

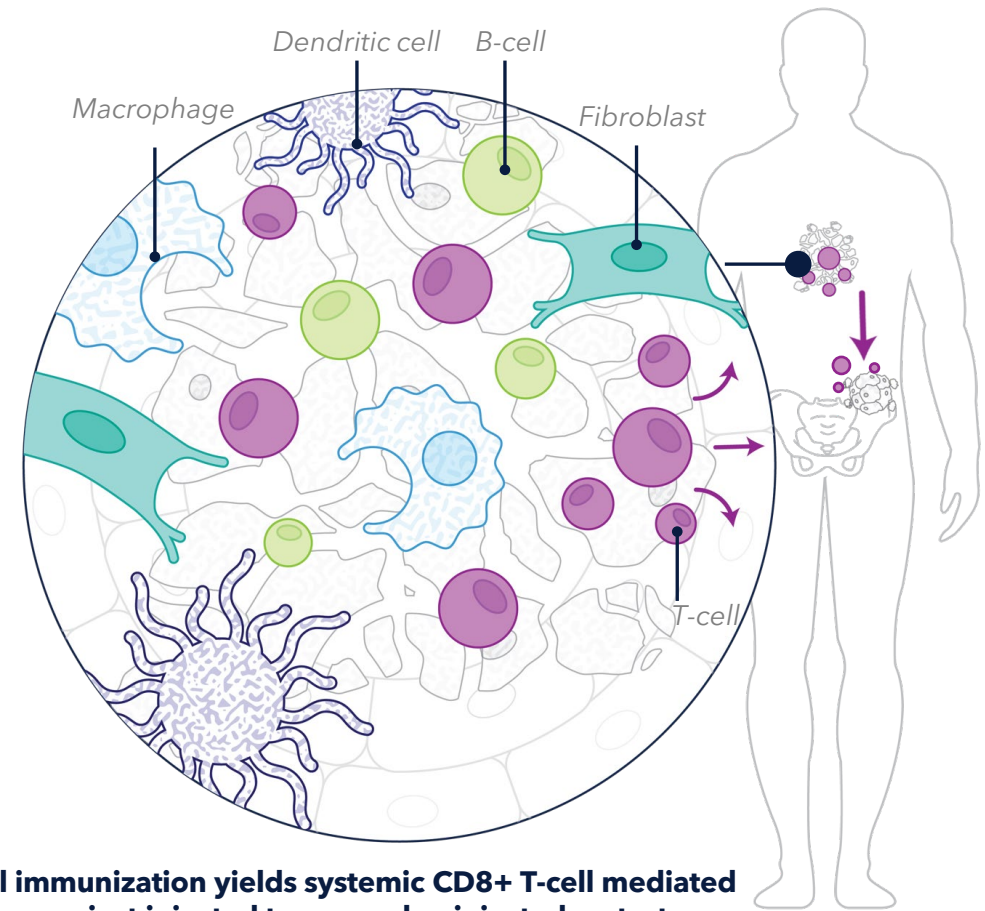
# CAN-2409: Mechanism of action

## 1. CAN-2409 locally administered combined with oral prodrug



**2. Localized cytolytic mechanism combined with proinflammatory viral particles**

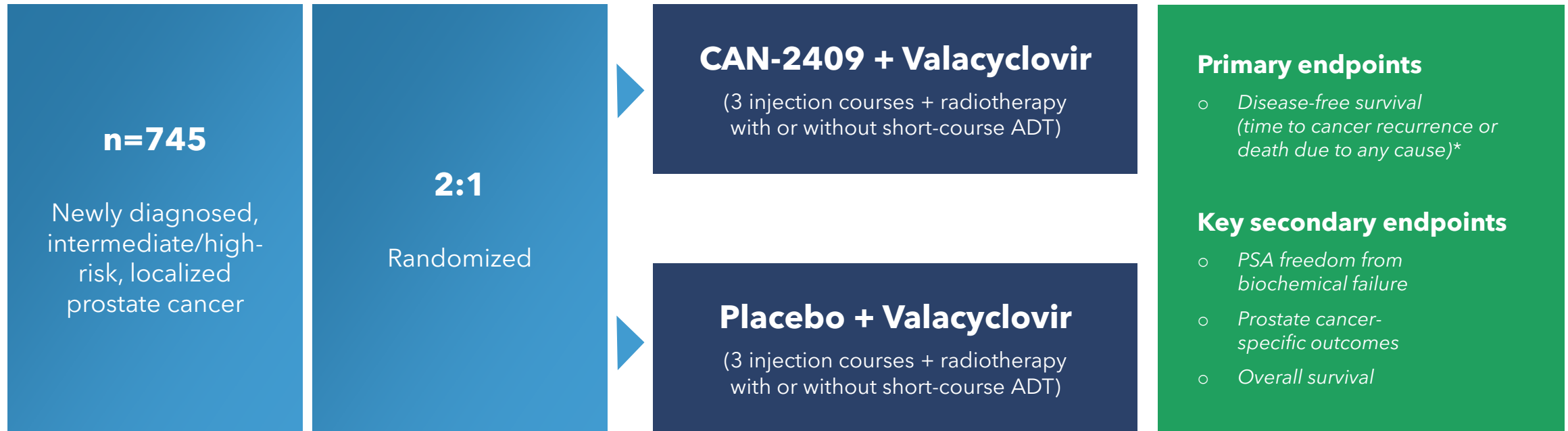
## 3. CAN-2409 induces CD8+ cytotoxic T cells



**4. Local immunization yields systemic CD8+ T-cell mediated response against injected tumor and uninjected metastases**

# Phase 3 Clinical trial of CAN-2409 in patients with newly diagnosed, intermediate- to high-risk, localized prostate cancer

NCT01436968

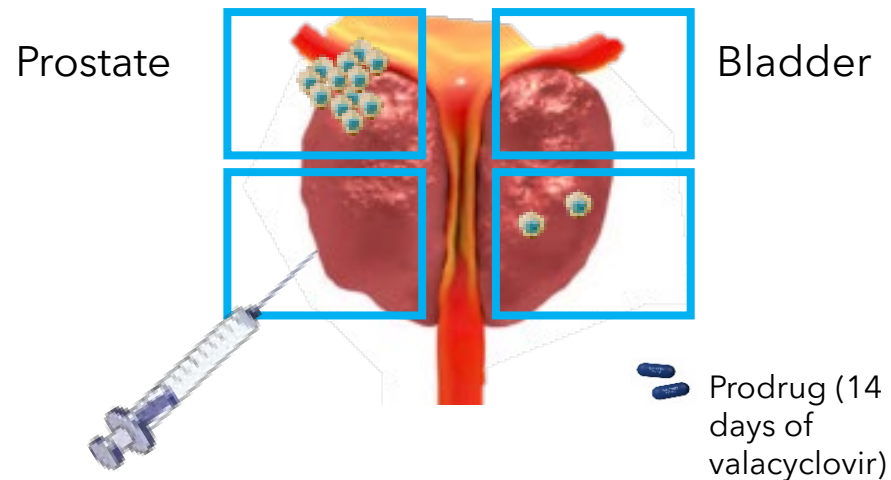


Conducted under agreement with FDA under Special Protocol Assessment

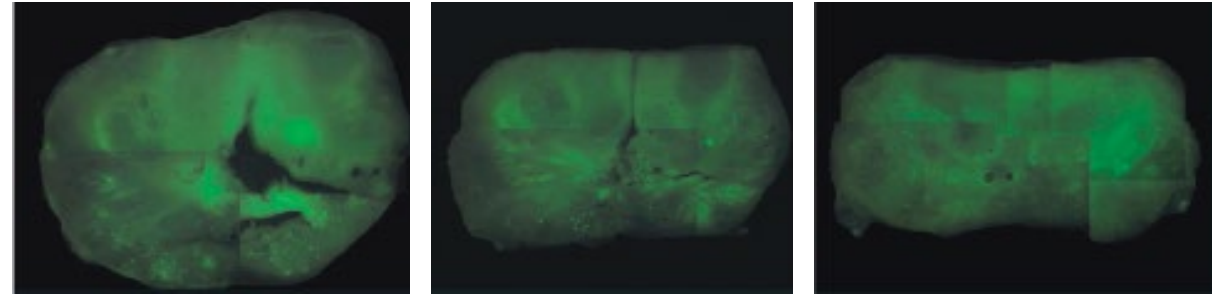
Randomized stratified by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) guideline risk group and planned short-course ADT (androgen deprivation therapy). \*Defined as local (biopsy), regional or metastatic disease, or death due to any cause.

# CAN-2409 is delivered in a routine and well-tolerated outpatient procedure

## Standard urologic injection procedure



- Ultrasound-guided injection (transrectal or transperineal)<sup>1</sup>
- Performed by urologists or radiation oncologists in outpatient clinic
- A total volume of 2 mL, 0.5 mL in each of 4 quadrants of the prostate using a 20-G to 22-G needle



Images of fluorescently labeled adenoviral vector in freshly resected prostate, demonstrating homogeneous distribution throughout the organ after 4 injections of virus (0.5 mL) in each prostate quadrant<sup>2</sup>



Course 1: 15 days-8 weeks prior to radiotherapy

Course 2: 0-3 days prior to radiotherapy

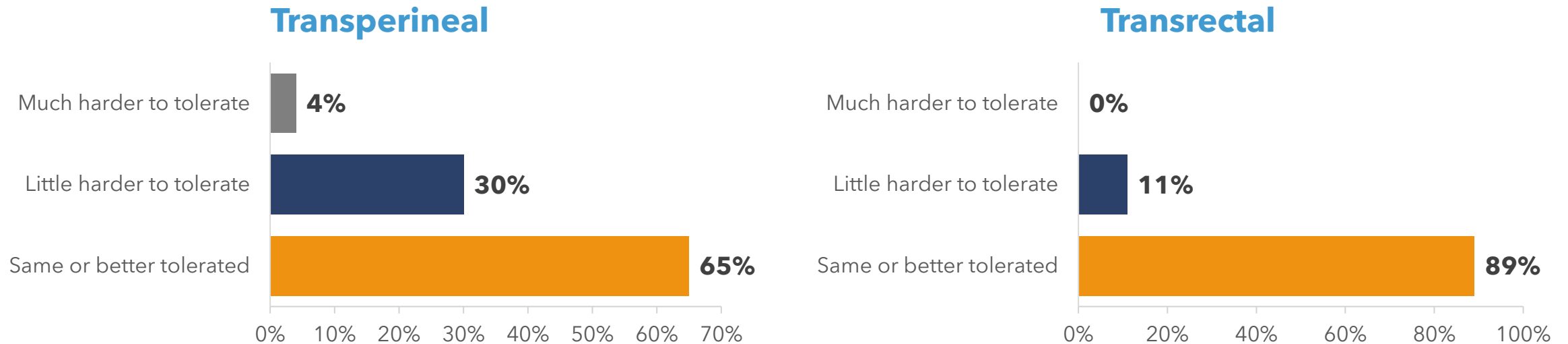
Course 3: 15-22 days after prior injection

1. Aguilar L. 28th Annual Prostate Cancer Foundation, Scientific Retreat, October 2021;  
2. Rojas-Martínez A et al. *Cancer Gene Ther.* 2013;20:642-9.

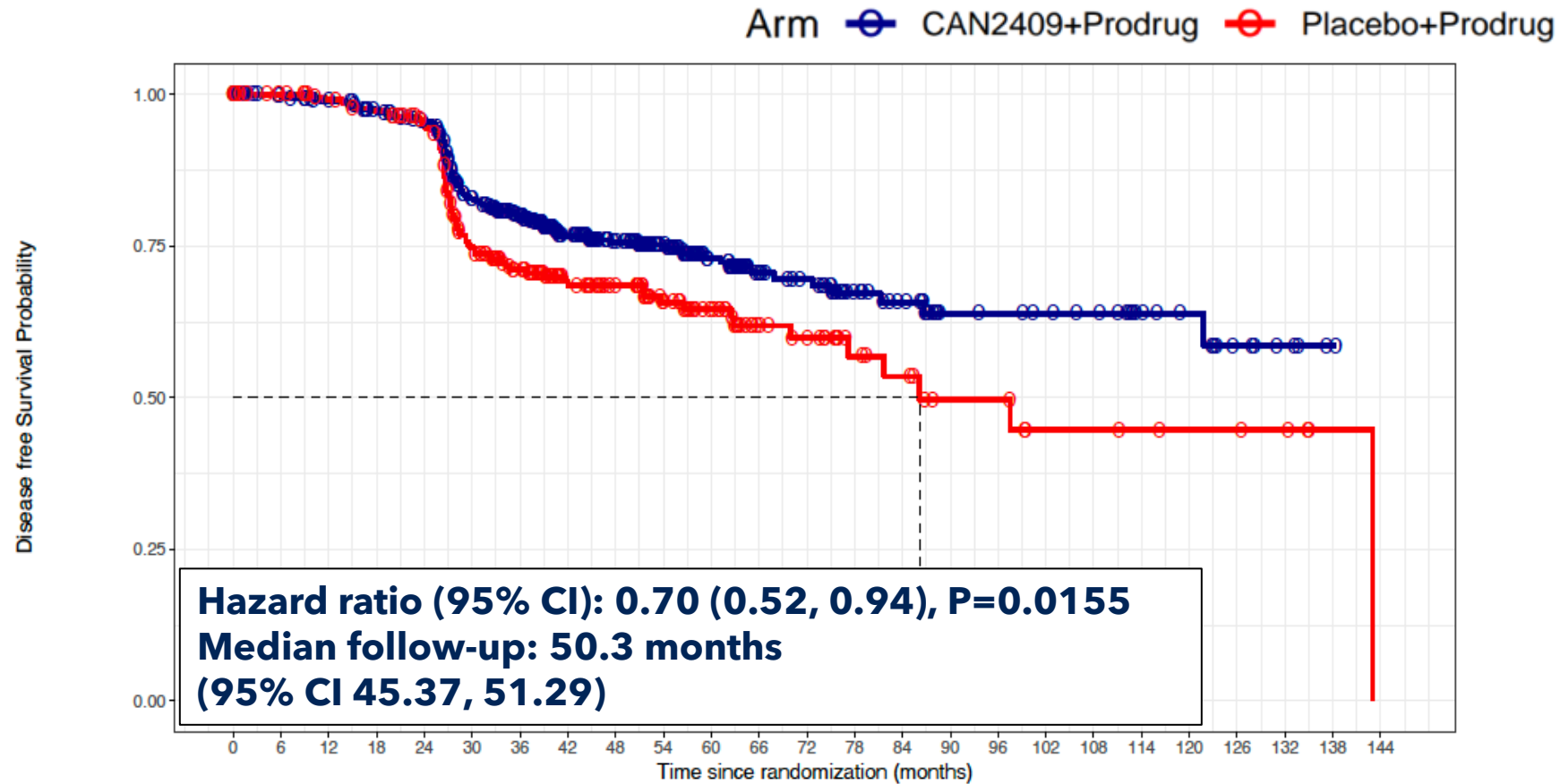
# Most patients tolerate intraprostatic injection the same or better than prostate biopsy

Patient questionnaire substudy (n=32)

In total >2000 intraprostatic injections  
(40% transperineal; 56% transrectal; 4% not reported)  
*"How did you tolerate the study procedure compared to a prostate biopsy?"*

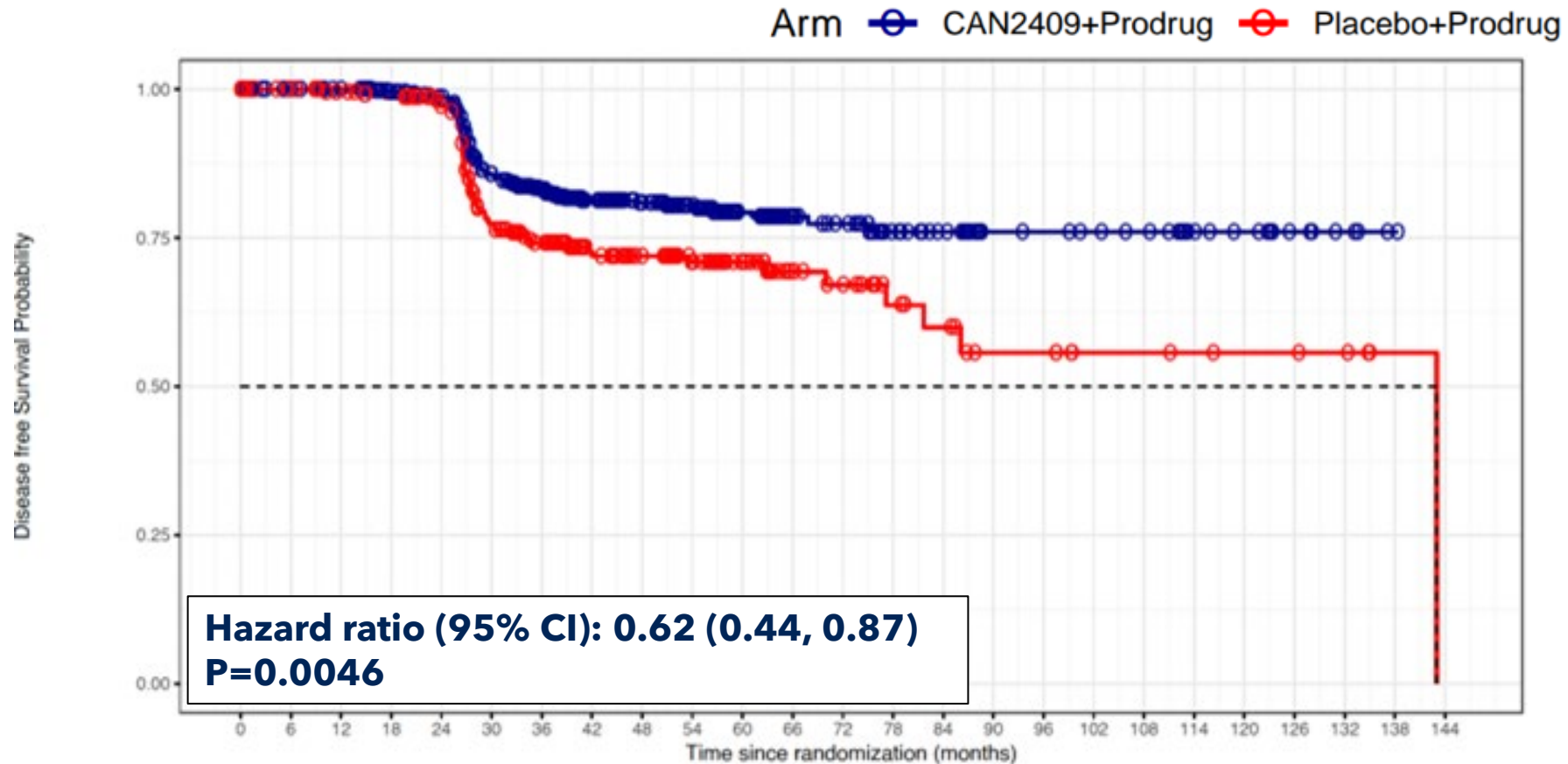


# CAN-2409 significantly improved disease-free survival (DFS) in newly diagnosed, intermediate- to high-risk prostate cancer



CAN-2409 results in **30% risk reduction in disease recurrence** (includes death from any cause) compared to Standard of Care (ITT,\* n=745).

# CAN-2409 significantly improved prostate cancer-specific DFS



**38% reduction in risk for prostate cancer-specific disease recurrence (ITT,\* n=745)**

## CAN-2409: Other key secondary endpoints

- **Significant increase in the proportion of patients achieving a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) nadir of <0.2 ng/mL in the treatment arm compared with placebo arm**
  - 67.1% vs 58.6%, respectively ( $P=0.0164$ )
- **As expected<sup>1</sup>, overall survival was similar by treatment arm in this time frame (median follow-up 50 months)**
  - Only 2 deaths due to prostate cancer (one CAN-2409, one placebo)
  - 50 patients died due to other causes, unrelated to treatment

# CAN-2409 significantly improved the rate of pathological complete response in 2-year biopsies compared with the placebo control arm

*Pathological complete response was observed in 80.4% of the biopsies available at 2 years in the CAN-2409 arm compared with 63.6% in the placebo arm*

	CAN-2409	Placebo
<b>Total</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Negative</b>	<b>172 (80.4%)*</b>	<b>63 (63.6%)</b>
<b>Positive</b>	<b>42 (19.6%)</b>	<b>36 (36.4%)</b>

**\*Significant difference between arms, chi-square test  $P=0.0015$ .**

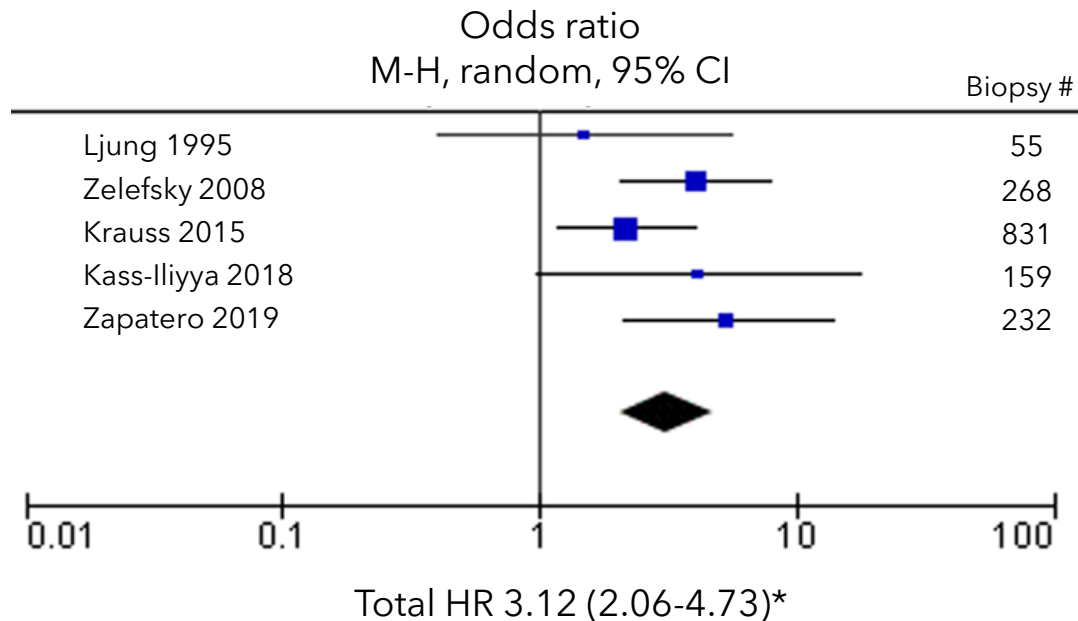
- 451 post-treatment biopsies centrally reviewed by at least 2 blinded independent readers
- 313 post-treatment biopsies available for review for the 2-year histologic analysis

# Positive biopsies $\geq 2$ years after radiotherapy are predictive of metastases and cancer-related mortality after long-term follow-up

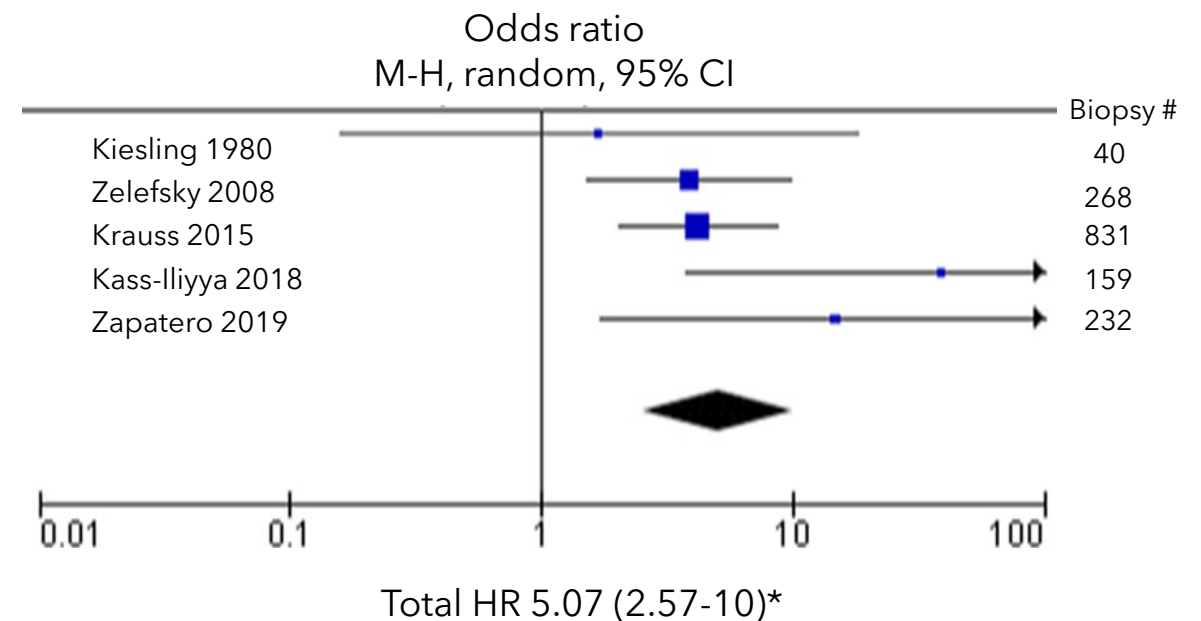
Patients with a positive prostate biopsy  $\geq 2$  years after radiotherapy because of localized cancer had:

- 10-fold higher odds of developing biochemical failure ( $P < 0.00001$ )
- 3-fold higher odds of developing distant metastasis ( $P < 0.00001$ )
- 5-fold higher odds of dying from their prostate cancer ( $P < 0.00001$ )

## Risk of Developing Distant Metastasis



## Risk of Prostate Cancer Mortality



\*Weighted risk across studies, represented forest plots for metastasis-free survival and cancer mortality.

Singh S et al. *Prostate Cancer Prostatic Dis.* 2021;24:612-622.

# Phase 3 clinical trial of CAN-2409 in intermediate- to high-risk, localized prostate cancer: primary endpoint achieved, supported by secondary endpoints

<b>Trial Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>745-patient randomized trial with treatment arm + placebo arm, focused on disease-free survival (DFS) primary endpoint and multiple secondary endpoints</li></ul>
<b>Primary Endpoint</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Statistically significant and clinically meaningful improvement in DFS for CAN-2409 plus radiation therapy vs radiation therapy alone. Hazard ratio 0.70, <math>P=0.0155</math> in the intent to treat (ITT) analysis; median follow-up time of 50.3 months</li></ul>
<b>Secondary and Supplemental Endpoints</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Significant effect on prostate cancer-specific DFS. Hazard ratio 0.62, <math>P=0.0046</math></li><li>Significant increase in the proportion of patients achieving a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) nadir of <math>&lt;0.2</math> ng/mL in the treatment arm compared to the placebo: 67.1% vs 58.6%, <math>P=0.0164</math></li><li>Central, blinded evaluation of post-treatment biopsies: pathological complete response rate of 80.4% in the CAN-2409 treatment arm vs 63.6% in the placebo control arm 2 years post-radiation (<math>P=0.0015</math>)</li></ul>
<b>Safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Compelling safety profile, with lower incidence of serious adverse events (SAEs) and treatment-related SAEs in active arm vs control (5.8% vs 7.3% and 1.7% vs 2.2%, respectively)</li></ul>



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**Moderator: Oliver McCammon**, LifeSci Capital



# ROAD MAP TO BIOLOGICS LICENSE APPLICATION (BLA)



**Susan Stewart, JD LLM**, Candel's Chief Regulatory Officer

**Seshu Tyagarajan, PhD**, Candel's Chief Technical and Development Officer

**Moderator: Andres Maldonado**, PhD, H.C. Wainwright & Co.

# BLA strategy

## BLA on track for submission to FDA in Q4 2026

- Fast Track and RMAT designations granted



- iPSP pediatric waiver granted

- Priority Review eligible

- Expedited Review: Potential for additional reduced review timeline by 1+ more months

- Rolling Review eligible

- Small business fee waiver request

## Regenerative Medicine Advanced Therapy (RMAT)

- All Fast Track designation features
- All Breakthrough Therapy designation features:
  - FDA actions to expedite development and review (e.g. 'Expedited Review")
  - Rolling review
  - Expedited review
  - Potential accelerated Approval on surrogate/intermediate endpoints
  - Organizational commitment involving senior managers
  - All meetings are now Type A or Type B

# FDA interactions 2025



## Prostate

- RCA Specification/Assay, Type D
- RMAT designation granted
- Tox and Biodistribution/Shedding Study Proposal, Type D
- Comparability Proposal, Type D



## Lung

- EOP2/pre-Ph3 meeting, Type B



# Interactions with FDA about CAN-2409 in prostate cancer



**RMAT designation granted, allowing for frequent meetings**



**FDA aligned with approach to setting RCA specification**



**FDA aligned with proposed nonclinical toxicology package and clinical biodistribution/shedding study**



**FDA aligned with the analytical approach for comparability**



**Discussions regarding BLA submission ongoing (eg, data sets for rolling submission)**

# Interactions with FDA about CAN-2409 in NSCLC

## FDA alignment with:

### Single preclinical toxicology study:

Species (mouse); RoA (IV);  
prodrug (ip ganciclovir)

### Clinical biodistribution and shedding plan

### Proposed phase 3 registration study

Contribution of the agents  
requirement noted–July 2025  
FDA Guidance issued

***“We tentatively agree that the primary evidence from the proposed phase 3 registrational study, if successful, when supported by confirmatory evidence from the phase 2 clinical trial, could demonstrate substantial evidence of effectiveness (SEE) to support a supplemental BLA submission and review.”***

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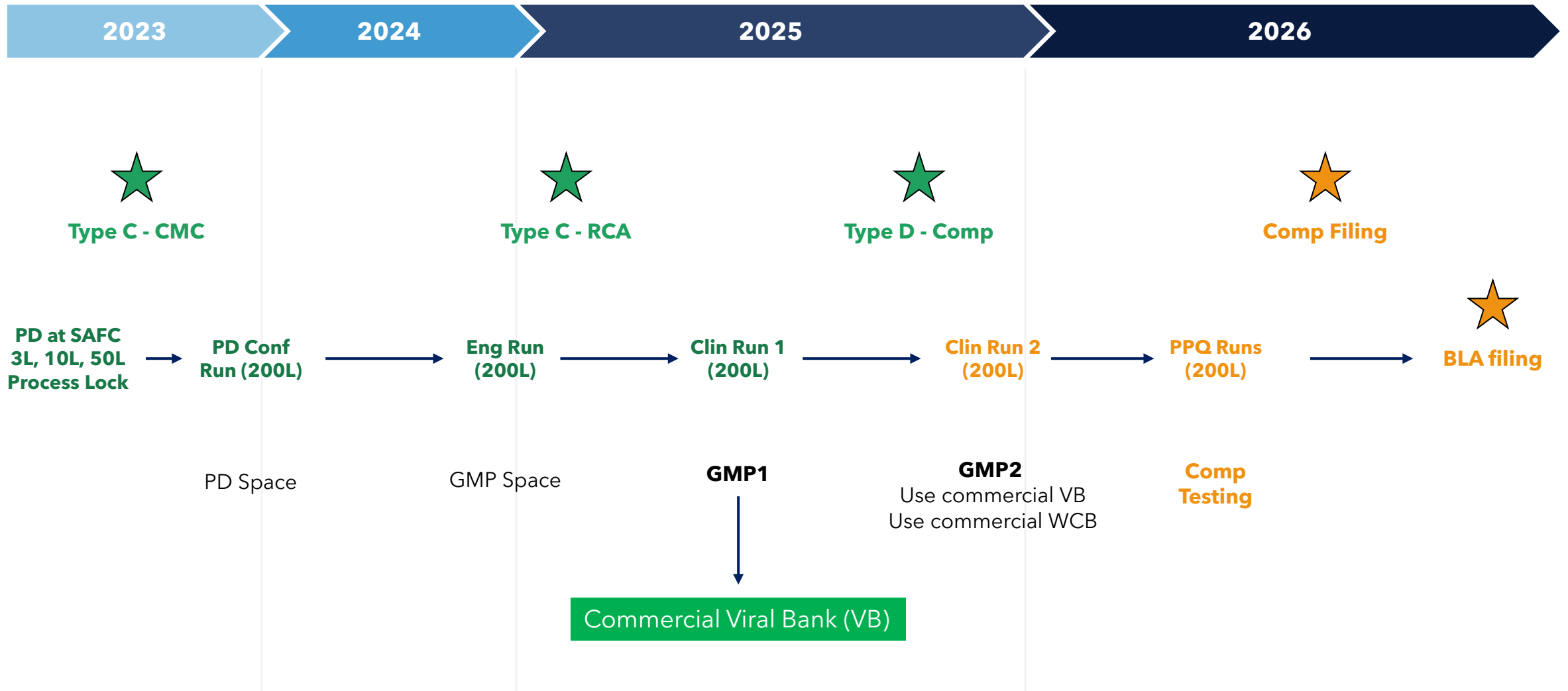
# MANUFACTURING UPDATE

## Technical operations (CMC) critical successes, to date

-  **GMP1 run successful**
-  **DP fills successful**
-  **GMP2 run ongoing currently**
-  **Master cell bank (MCB) and working cell bank (WCB) have been vialled, testing ongoing**
-  **Commercial viral bank (VB) has been vialled, testing ongoing**
-  **Potency assay has been qualified (ahead of schedule), validation ongoing**
-  **Assay qualification and validation on track**
-  **RCA assay development is complete**
-  **FDA meeting on RCA and Comparability were productive**
-  **Clear road map and alignment for executing analytical comparability**
-  **Aligned with FDA on PPQ strategy**

# CAN-2409: Anticipated CMC timelines with FDA interactions

■ Completed  
■ Planned



# CMC progress

## Manufacturing

- 4 large-scale runs + 2 midscale runs ( 3 × 200L runs completed, 2 × 50L runs completed, 1 × 200L run ongoing)
- 2 DP fills completed, 3 DP fills scheduled for December/January
- Master cell bank and working cell bank vialled, testing ongoing
- Commercial viral bank vialled, testing ongoing

## PPQ

- All activities on track
- Small-scale model complete
- Master Validation Plan ongoing
- Process characterization ongoing

## Analytical

- Assay qualification and assay validation on track
- Analytical comparability plan aligned
- Comparability protocol draft ongoing

## Other critical work streams

- Supply chain & launch readiness
- Shipping validation and stability studies
- Extractables and leachables assessment
- PAI Readiness

# CMC scale-up on track to support regulatory filings and anticipated launch

2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Process development and scale-up from 3L to 50L to 200L</li><li>✓ Type C Meeting with FDA re: CMC</li></ul>
2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ 200L ENG run</li></ul>
1H 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Type C Meeting with FDA re: RCA</li><li>✓ 200L GMP run for commercial viral bank generation</li></ul>
2H 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Type D meeting with FDA re: comparability</li><li>□ 200L GMP run with commercial viral bank and commercial cell bank; final commercial production process</li></ul>
2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>□ 3×200L PPQ runs to be used for PPQ validation and comparability testing. PPQ and comparability data to be filed in support of the BLA</li></ul>

## Key areas of progress

- ✓ Alignment on analytical comparability plan for BLA
- ✓ No additional clinical/non-clinical studies to support comparability/BLA currently anticipated to be necessary
- ✓ Agreement on RCA strategy
- ✓ Allowed to pool materials from prior processes without further testing to generate acceptance criteria for comparability protocol

✓ Completed

# SAFC (Millipore Sigma/Candel's CDMO) manufacturing update

**All activities  
on track**

**Small-scale model  
qualification is complete**

**Process  
characterization  
and PPQ readiness  
is ongoing**

**Showing a collaborative  
approach to ensure readiness  
for meeting BLA timelines**

Very engaged team

Increased cadence  
of meetings

Hired extra resources to  
ensure smooth progress

Committed to maintain  
PPQ timelines

**They continue to be a  
good partner for Candel**

**Candel has  
person-in-plant  
at SAFC for  
critical activities**



# ROAD MAP TO BIOLOGICS LICENSE APPLICATION (BLA)



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# PRE-COMMERCIALIZATION ROAD MAP



**Jonathon Mitchell, MSc**, Partner, Globe Life Sciences

**Jacqueline Poot**, President, IDEA Pharma

**Paul Peter Tak, MD, PhD**, FMedSci, Candel's President and CEO

**Moderator: Andres Maldonado**, PhD, H.C. Wainwright & Co.

# Benefits of Candel's pre-commercialization model

1

EXTENSIVE COMMERCIALIZATION EXPERIENCE IN ONCOLOGY



2

MARKET-LEADING PRICING AND MARKET ACCESS CAPABILITIES TO MAXIMIZE VALUE



3

EXPERTISE TO DEFINE CRITICAL STRATEGIES & OPERATIONAL LEVERS TO ENSURE SUCCESS



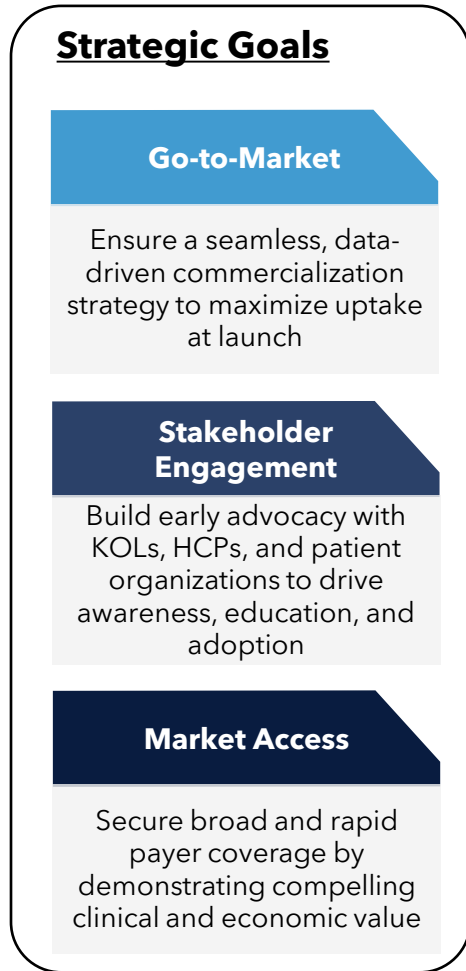
4

FLEXIBILITY, SHARED RISK, AND POTENTIAL LAUNCH COST REDUCTIONS



# Comprehensive commercial work streams for CAN-2409 in prostate cancer

## 12- to 18-month commercial road map



### Key Activities

#### Activities underway today

- Strategic road map and positioning
- Scientific publications and conferences
- Pricing and reimbursement (P&R) assessments

#### Planned pre-launch activities

- Onboard field-force
- KOL/patient advocacy/ omnichannel engagement
- Core value dossier and budget impact model for payer engagement
- Coverage and formulary access

#### At launch

- HCP/account engagement execution
- Speaker medical education program
- Monitor and address barriers to access
- Track KPIs; optimize commercial strategy

**BLA submission is expected in Q4 2026.**

# For patients electing to undergo radical therapy, achieving cure was consistently identified as the primary goal of treatment

## Goals of Treatment

1

### Cure

Primary goal among >95% of physicians interviewed

### Preservation of quality of life

Second priority

*"If you were going to rank these, cure is probably the top, and it's going to be competing with quality of life ... I want to live as long as I can, but I want that amount of time that I'm here to be as high quality as possible. It's the quality versus quantity argument."*



KOL - US, Rad

*"The goal is the same for surgery and for radiation, which is to control the disease and to have a PSA value which goes down to zero. The purpose if you undergo or undertake these kind of treatment modalities is to cure."*



KOL - FRA, Uro

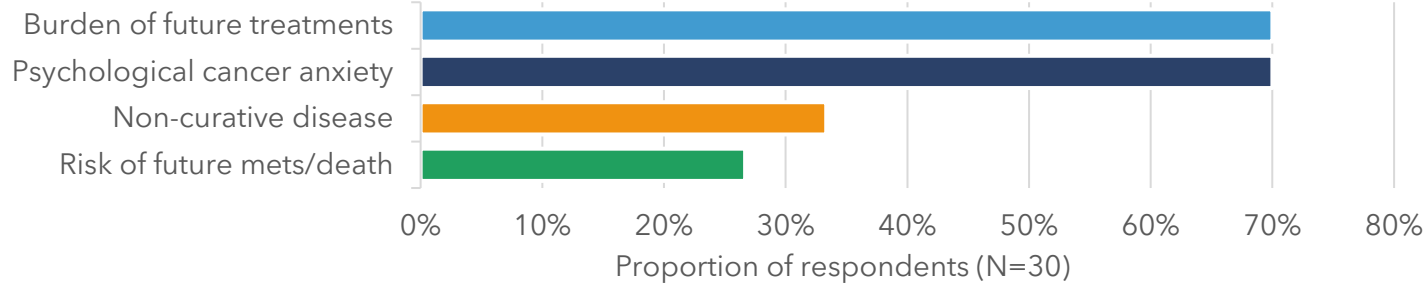
*"I think the top two goals patients have are cure and preserving quality of life. Cure is usually number one. Preserving quality of life is a very close second."*



KOL - US, Rad

# Significant patient burden associated with recurrence, while unmet need for a novel adjunct therapy to improve outcomes was consistently described by physicians and KOLs as "high" or "very high"

## Factors Contributing to Burden of Recurrence



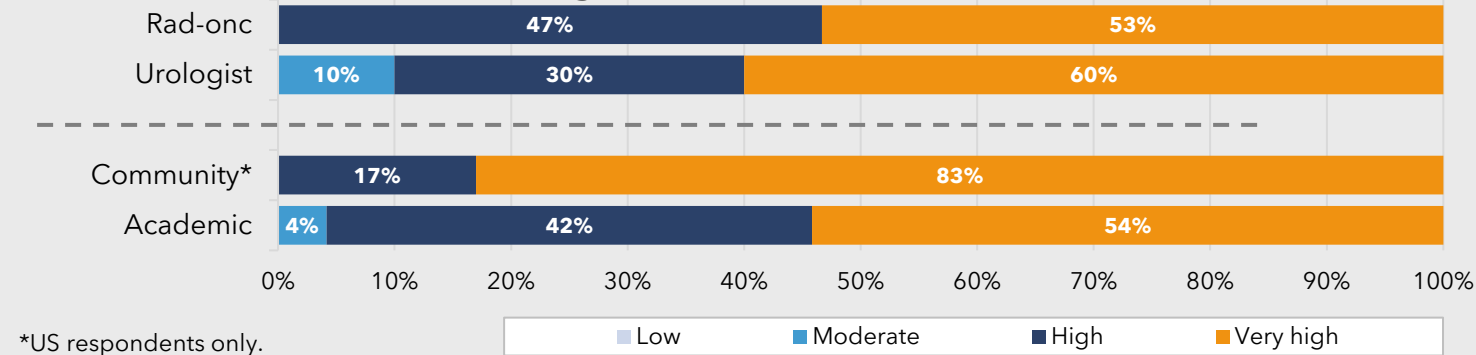
"The impact is pretty profound. It's very high. Once they fail primary therapy they're going to have to think about alternatives, and it's usually systemic in nature. They will have to commit to a lifelong treatment plan and associated side effects."



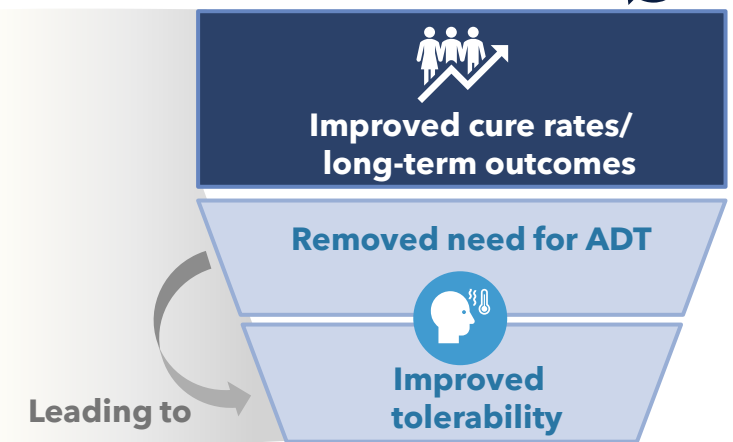
Community - US, Uro

## Clear Need for Novel Adjunct

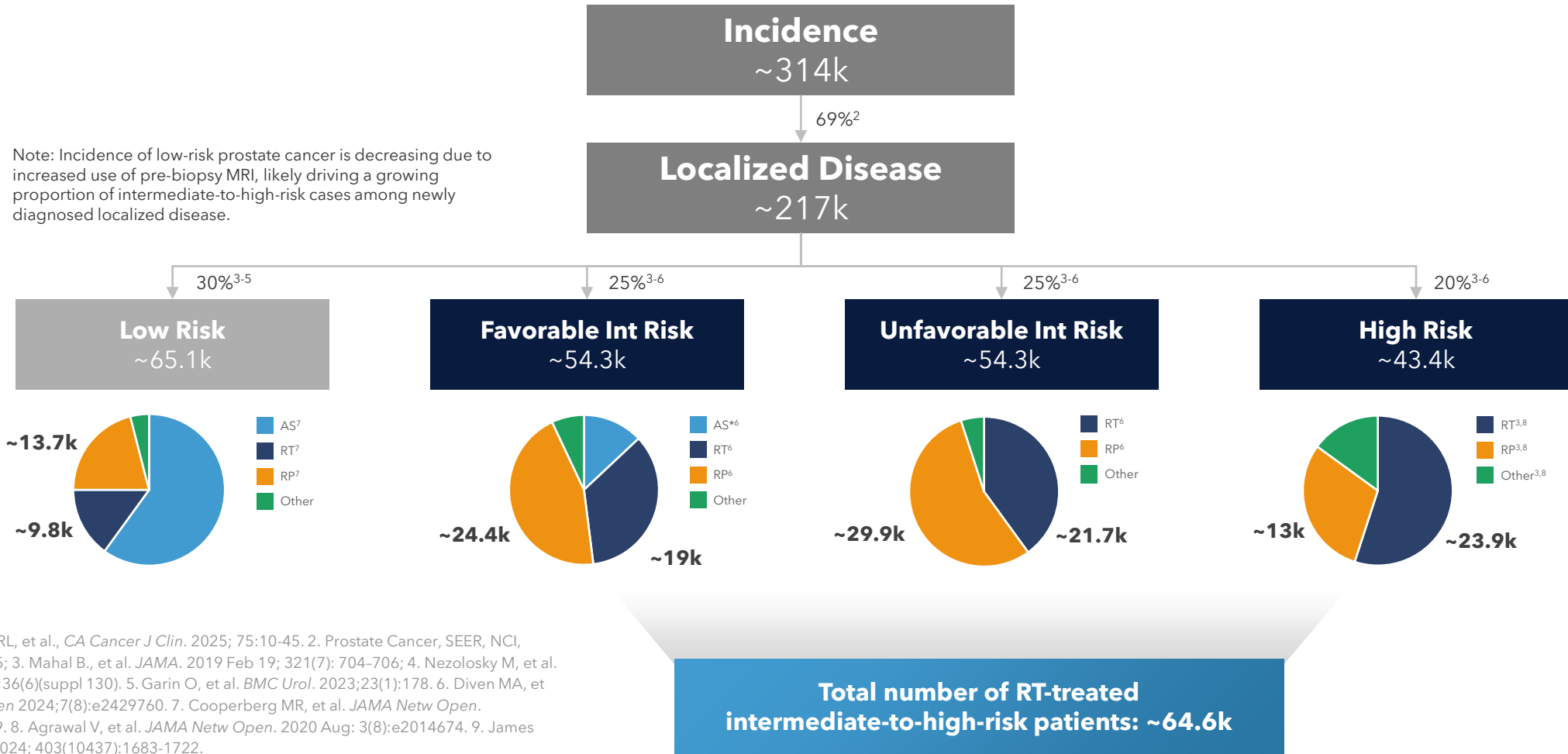
### Perceived Need for Novel Adjunct to Radical Therapy in Int./High-Risk Localised Prostate Cancer



## Key Areas to Address



# Substantial (and growing) addressable market opportunity in intermediate- to high-risk, localized prostate cancer - 65,000 patients undergoing RT each year in the US



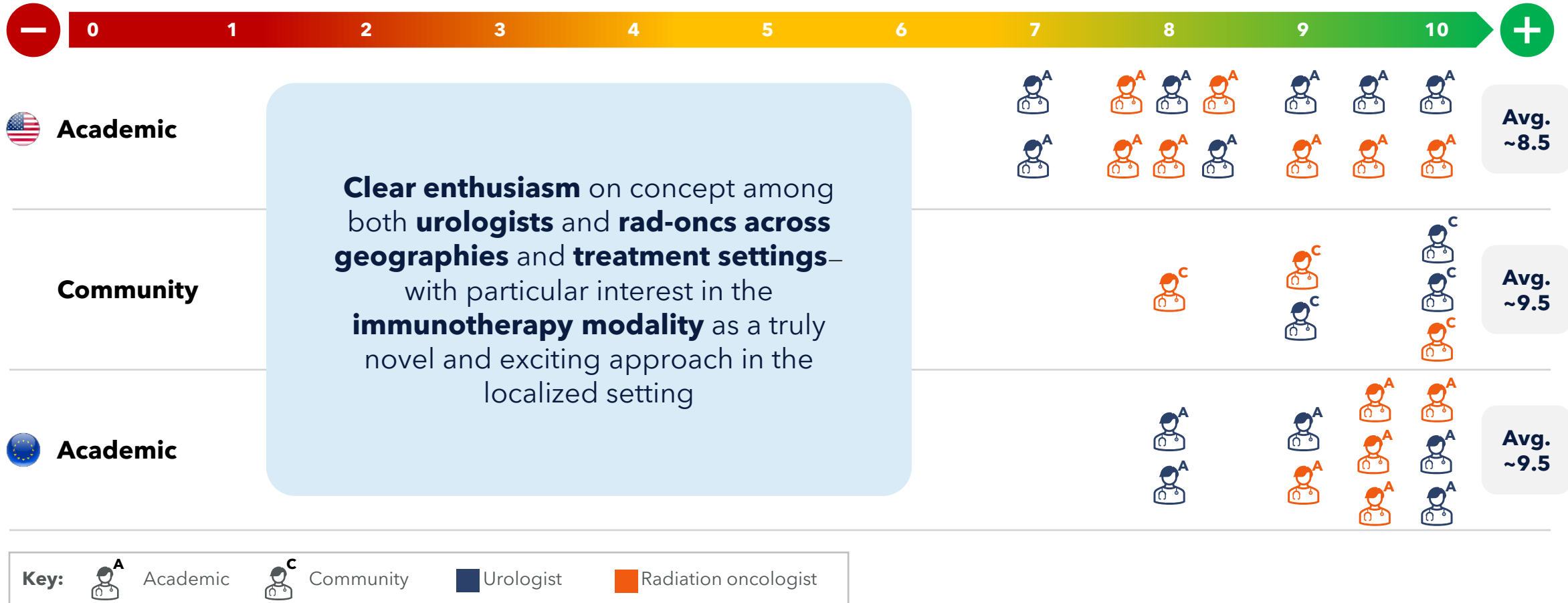
Sources: 1. Siegel RL, et al., *CA Cancer J Clin.* 2025; 75:10-45. 2. Prostate Cancer, SEER, NCI, accessed Mar 2025; 3. Mahal B., et al. *JAMA.* 2019 Feb 19; 321(7): 704-706; 4. Nezoslosky M, et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2018;36(6)(suppl 130). 5. Garin O, et al. *BMC Urol.* 2023;23(1):178. 6. Diven MA, et al. *JAMA Netw Open* 2024;7(8):e2429760. 7. Cooperberg MR, et al. *JAMA Netw Open.* 2023;6(3):e231439. 8. Agrawal V, et al. *JAMA Netw Open.* 2020 Aug; 3(8):e2014674. 9. James ND, et al. *Lancet.* 2024; 403(10437):1683-1722.



Globe Life Sciences commercial evaluation of CAN-2409 in prostate cancer, March-May 2025. Methodology included secondary analysis and primary research with 30 KOLs/physicians and 20 payers across the US/Europe.

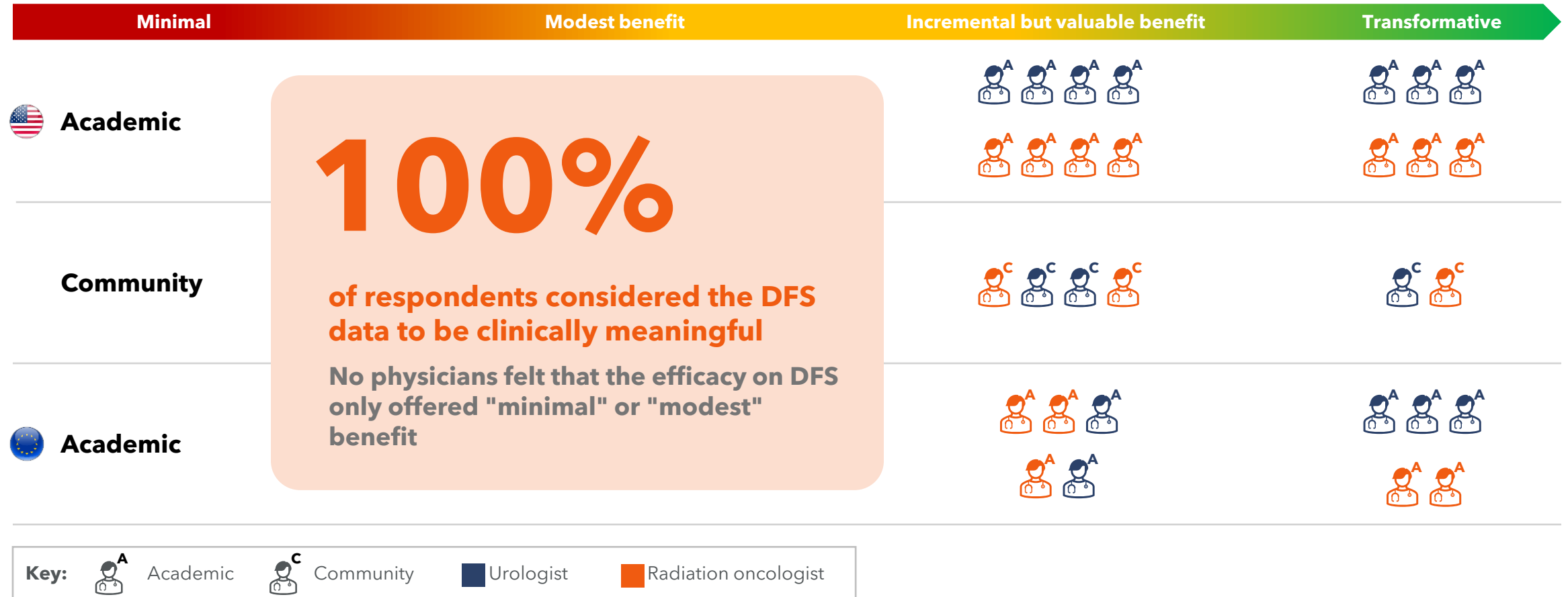
# The CAN-2409 product concept generated enthusiasm and excitement among interviewed physicians—with a consistently positive response across customer segments

Physician Interest/Excitement in Product Concept (N=30)



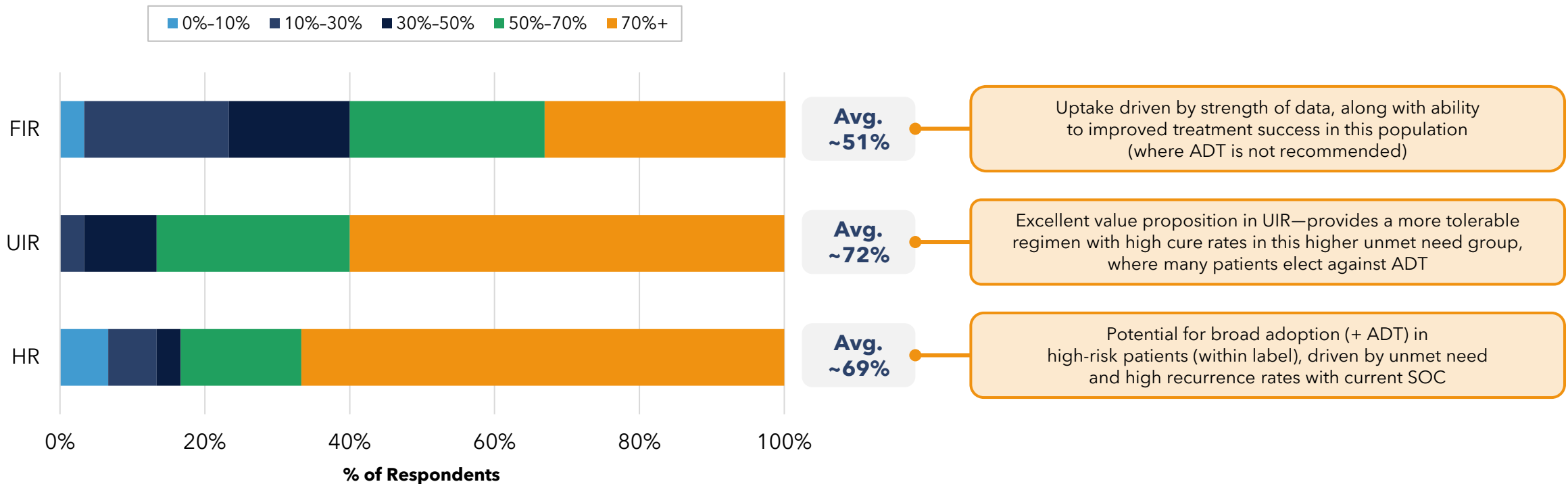
# 100% of interviewed physicians considered the DFS primary endpoint data to be clinically meaningful-and roughly 50% viewed it to be transformative

Physician Views on Strength & Clinical Meaningfulness of DFS Primary Endpoint Data (N=30)



# Physician feedback suggests potential for strong uptake of CAN-2409 across risk groups, and adoption of the product as a standard of care in patients receiving RT

Physician Anticipated Uptake of CAN-2409 in Their Practice (in Patients Receiving RT) \* (N=30)



\*Assuming no major reimbursement/market access barriers.  
 FIR=favorable intermediate risk; HR=high risk; UIR=unfavorable intermediate risk.

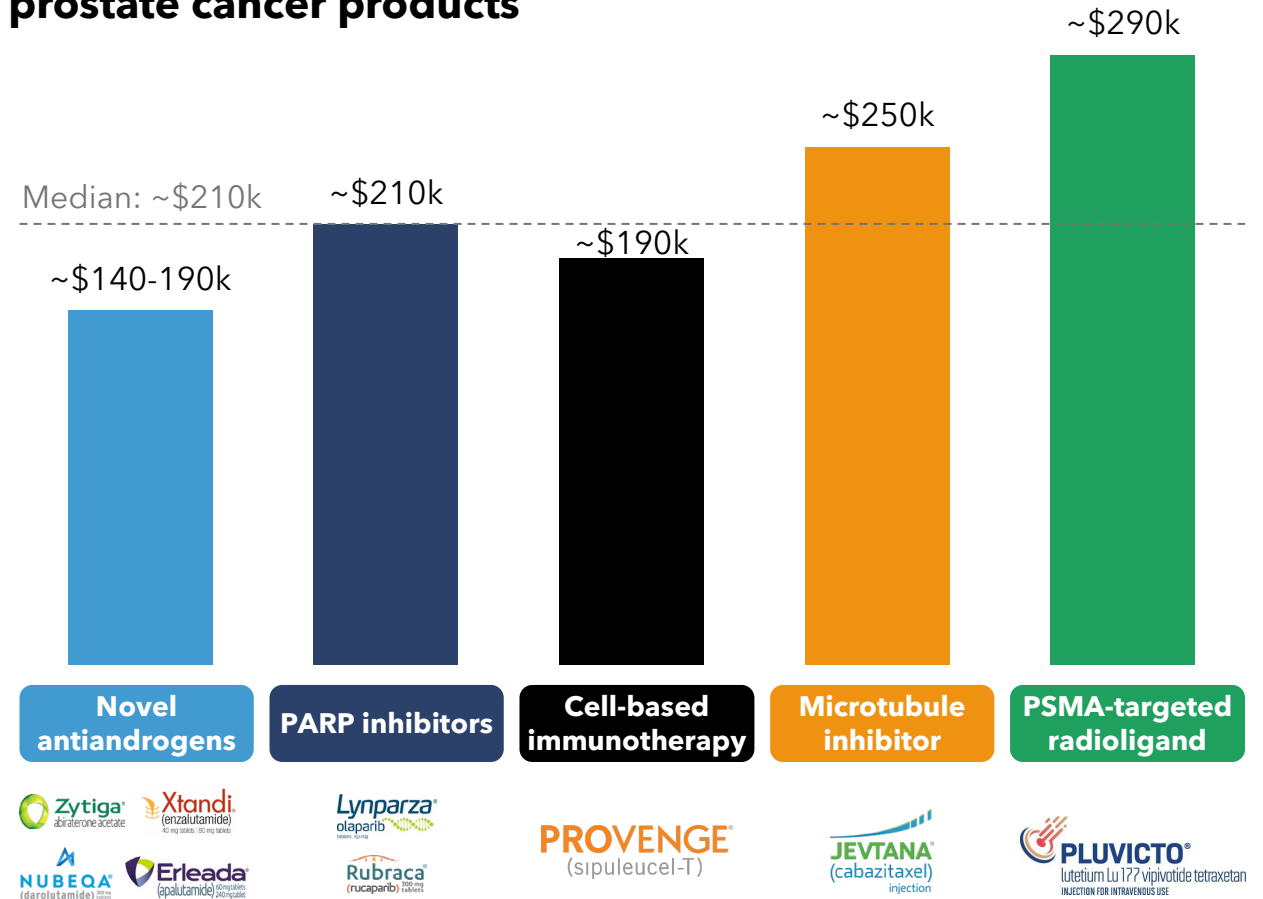


# Benchmarks and payer feedback support an illustrative pricing range for CAN-2409 in localized prostate cancer

## Payer study findings

- **Phase 3 results resonate with payers and purchasers**—30% improvement in disease-free survival (DFS) and 38% improvement in prostate cancer-specific DFS viewed as clinically meaningful
  - Trial size and design seen as appropriate
- **Payers receptive to attractive price points**, in line with annualized costs of other prostate cancer therapies without significant access restrictions, based on CAN-2409's clinical value
- **Payers generally demonstrate minimal price sensitivity** if the product is included in NCCN guidelines—if is recommended (Category 1 or 2A) it will be covered regardless of price

## Annual wholesale acquisition cost (WAC) for selected prostate cancer products



Note: Prices assume continuous treatment on annual basis except Provenge and Pluvicto, which are one-time treatments.

Globe Life Sciences commercial evaluation of CAN-2409 in prostate cancer, March-May 2025.

Methodology included secondary analysis and primary research with 30 KOLs/physicians and 20 payers across the US/Europe.

# CAN-2409 is positioned to succeed in early localized prostate cancer

High Unmet Need

Significant Market Opportunity

Candel's Unique Value Proposition

## **CAN-2409: Off-the-shelf pan-solid tumor therapy, individualized anticancer immune response**

- Positive Phase 3 randomized placebo-controlled clinical trial in localized, intermediate-to-high-risk prostate cancer
- Disease-free survival as primary endpoint was a key element of the Special Protocol Assessment (SPA) agreement with the FDA
- FDA Regenerative Medicine Advanced Therapy (RMAT) designation in prostate cancer, Fast Track designation in NSCLC, pancreatic cancer, and prostate cancer. Orphan Drug designation in pancreatic cancer
- "Pipeline in a product" strategy advancing multiple programs in several large indications
- IP protection: CAN-2409 (2034, method of use); 12 years data exclusivity
- Low-cost manufacturing
- Pre-commercialization activities underway to support potential post-approval commercial launch of CAN-2409

# Our commercial strategy is anchored in aligned critical success factors



## Critical Success Factor 1

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Establish stakeholder belief in CAN-2409 as a transformative new treatment option that advances SoC



## Critical Success Factor 2

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Optimize distribution, purchase, and reimbursement of CAN-2409



## Critical Success Factor 3

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Maximize pricing by communicating strong value proposition to payers and providers

**Driving commercial success for CAN-2409 includes thoughtful medical communications, an optimized channel/distribution Go-to-Market approach, and a compelling pricing/market access strategy.**

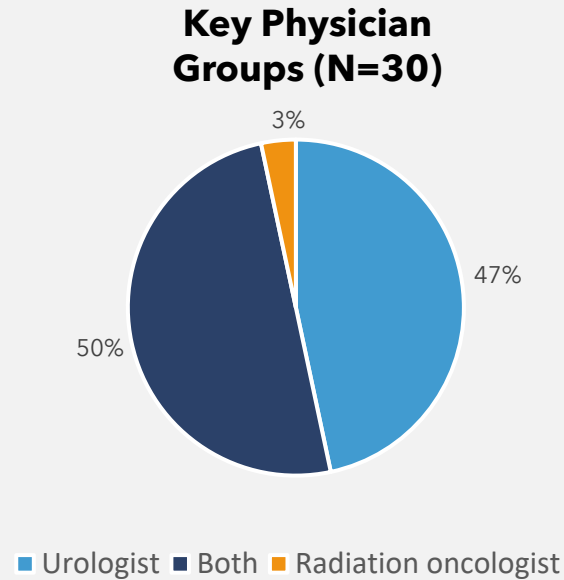
# Anticipated CAN-2409 cross-functional launch readiness and milestone events

	2025			2026				2027				
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Clinical/ Regulatory Milestones	★ Oral Presentation (ASCO) 2409 in Prostate	★ Oral Presentation (ASTRO) 2409 in Prostate		★ Long-Term Survivors Updated Ph 2a Data 2409 in NSCLC	★ Prostate- Specific Follow-Up Data 2409 in Prostate	★ Immunological Biomarker Data 2409 in Prostate	★ BLA Submission 2409 in Prostate				★ Expected PDUFA 2409 in Prostate	
US Launch Planning Key Activities	Precommercial Strategy & Planning			Launch Readiness							MSL/Sales Recruitment	
External Events	▼ AUA   ▼ ASCO	▼ ASTRO	▼ PCF Scientific   ▼ SITC	▼ ASCO GU	▼ AUA   ▼ ASCO		▼ PCF Scientific	▼ LUGPA   ▼ ASCO GU	▼ AUA   ▼ ASCO		▼ PCF Scientific	

AUA=American Urological Association, ASCO=American Society of Clinical Oncology, ASCO GU=ASCO Genitourinary Cancers Symposium, ASTRO=American Society for Radiation Oncology, HGG=high-grade glioma, LUGPA=Large Urology Group Practice Association, MSL=medical science liaison, NSCLC=non-small cell lung cancer, PCF Scientific=Prostate Cancer Foundation Scientific, SITC=Society of Immunotherapy of Cancer

# Field sales launch strategy to drive rapid penetration in both community and hospital urologic oncology practices

## Physicians



### Urologist

- Ensure strong education and awareness around the product concept—including around its ease of use, excellent safety, and demonstrated clinical efficacy
- Communicate ability to retain treatment of patients who elect to undergo radiotherapy
- Optimize financial incentives associated with administration of CAN-2409 by the urologist

### Radiation Oncologist

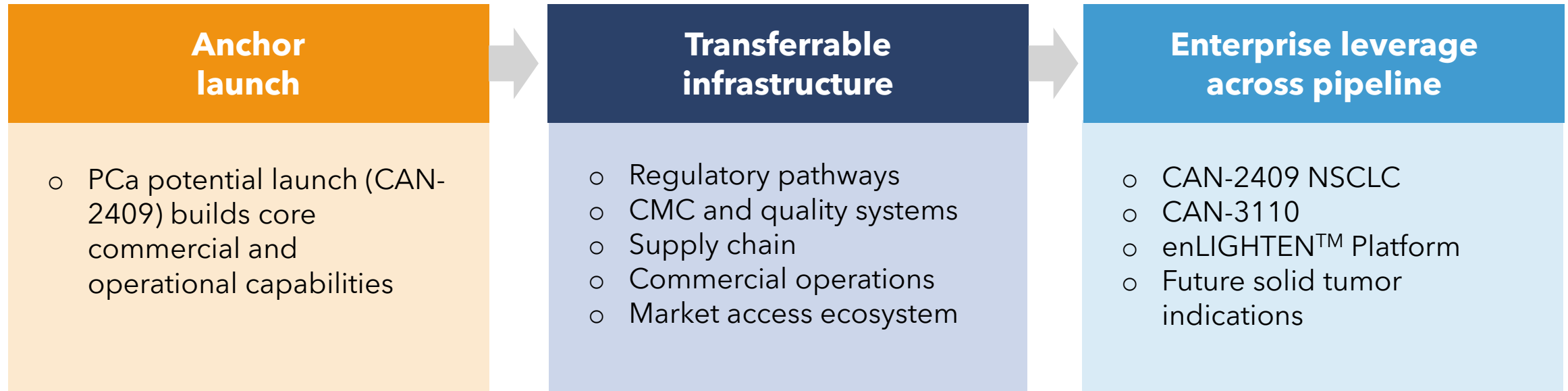
- As with urologists, ensure strong education around the product concept—and optimize financial incentives for radiologists who may administer the product
- Communicate potential synergy of CAN-2409 with radiotherapy

## Patients

**Patient engagement would be a critical component of the commercial strategy, given the influence patients have on decision-making in localized disease**

- Drive patient interest through increased likelihood of cancer cure, with minimal side effects and one-off treatment—which can help avoid the significant burden of recurrence
- Manage perceptions around administration

# CAN-2409 prostate cancer anticipated launch expected to create a scalable commercial platform across the pipeline



## Expected outcomes:

- ✓ Reduces cost/time for future launches
- ✓ Provides repeatable BLA and supply chain frameworks
- ✓ Enables multi-indication expansion without proportional headcount growth
- ✓ Creates enterprise commercial readiness ahead of pipeline inflection points



# PRE-COMMERCIALIZATION ROAD MAP



**Jonathon Mitchell, MSc**, Partner, Globe Life Sciences

**Jacqueline Poot**, President, IDEA Pharma

**Paul Peter Tak, MD, PhD, FMedSci**, Candel's President and CEO

**Moderator: Andres Maldonado, PhD**, H.C. Wainwright & Co.



# CAN-2409 FOR IMMUNE CHECKPOINT INHIBITOR REFRACTORY NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER

● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●

**Charu Aggarwal, MD**, Professor of Lung Cancer Excellence, Perelman School of Medicine,  
University of Pennsylvania

**Roy Herbst, MD, PhD**, Ensign Professor of Medicine (Medical Oncology) and Professor of Pharmacology,  
Yale Cancer Center

**Dan Serman, MD**, Thomas and Suzanne Murphy Professor of Medicine and Cardiothoracic Surgery,  
NYU Langone Health

**Moderator: John Newman, PhD**, Canaccord Genuity

# Phase 2a clinical trial of CAN-2409 + continued ICI in stage III/IV NSCLC patients with an inadequate response to ICI

Stage 3/4 nonresectable NSCLC with inadequate response to ICI

N=80  
(40 per cohort)

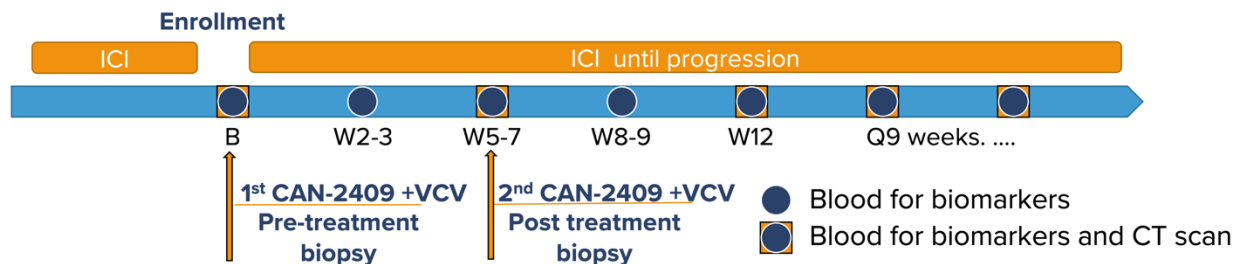
Cohort 1  
Stable disease (after >18 weeks ICI)

Cohort 2  
Progressive disease (after >18 weeks ICI)

CAN-2409 and valacyclovir (2 courses) with continued standard of care: anti-PD-1/PD-L1 ± chemotherapy

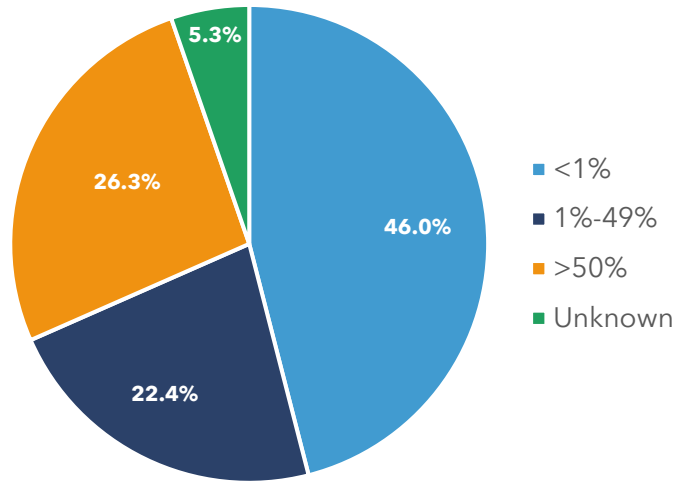
## March 2025 data

- Final overall survival data
- Long tail of survival
- Predictive biomarker of response (histology)
- Immunological biomarker data

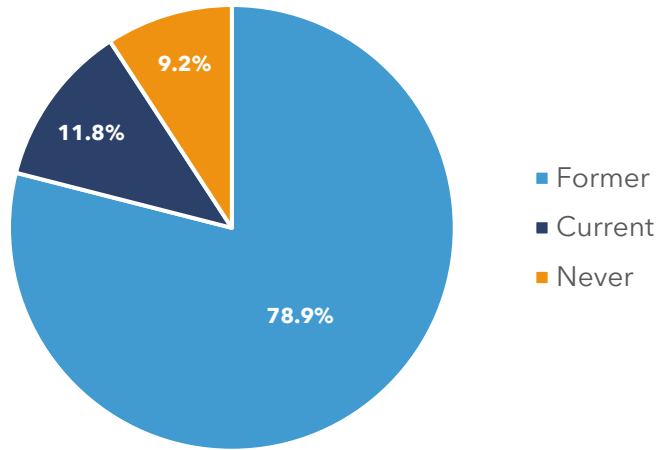


# Study population: unfavorable prognostic factors at baseline

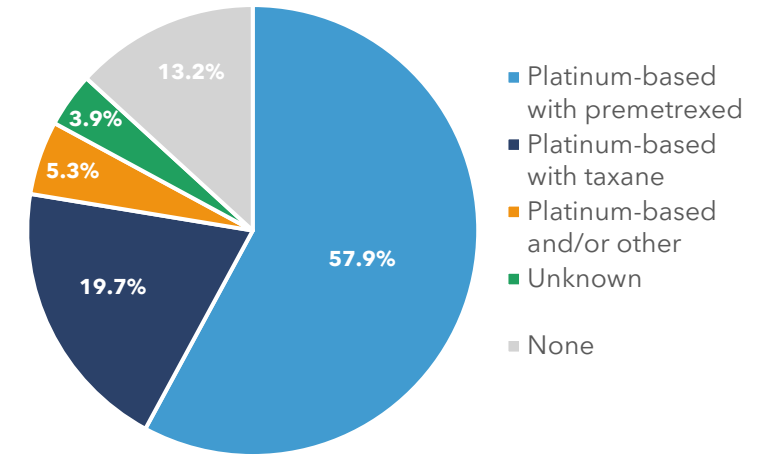
## PDL-1 expression



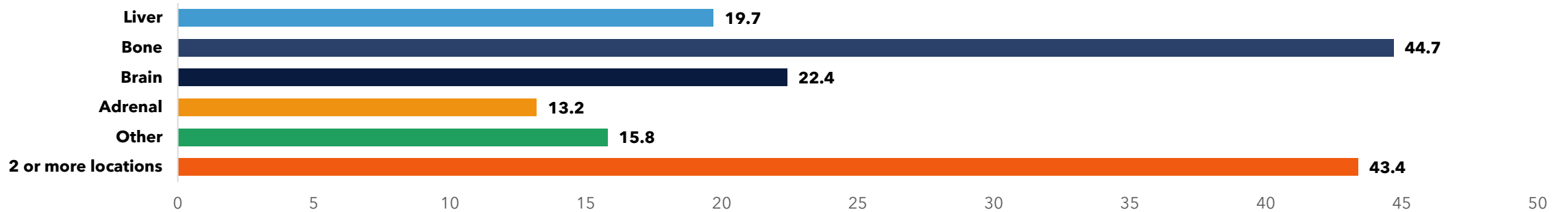
## Smoking



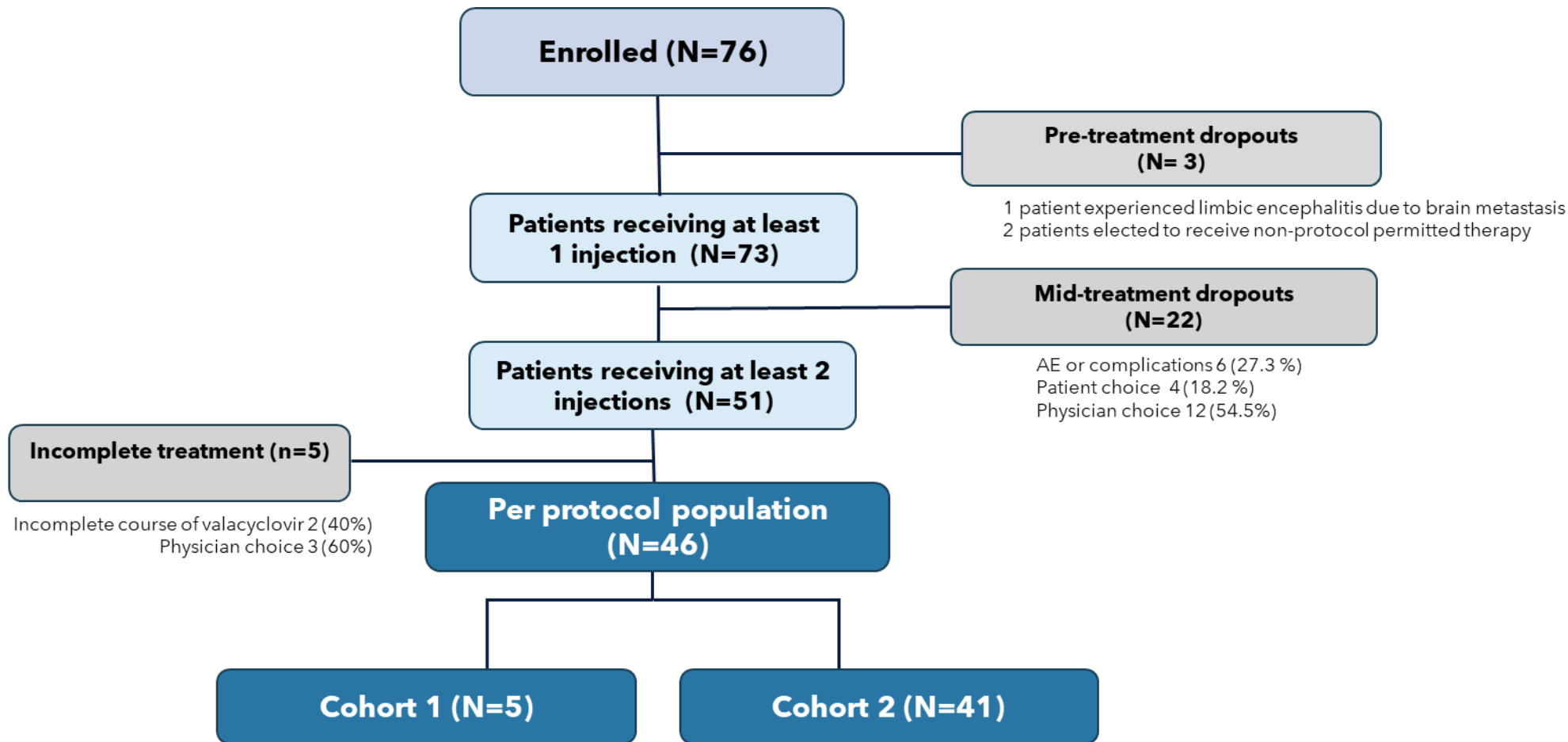
## Prior lines of therapy



## Distant Metastatic Involvement, % (n=76)



# CONSORT diagram



**Per protocol population:** patients who received complete treatment consisting of 2 courses of CAN-2409 + prodrug (valacyclovir) and had a week 12 assessment.

**Adverse events.** Cohort 1(2inj): pneumonitis grade 3, possibly related to study drug; pulmonary embolism grade 3, unrelated to study drug. Cohort 2 (2inj): empyema grade 3, possibly related to study drug; pneumonia grade 3, pre-syncope grade 2, and bullous dermatitis grade 3, all unrelated to study drug.

# Baseline demographics and characteristics: Per-protocol population is representative of overall study population

	Enrolled n=76 (%)	Per protocol n=46 (%)
<b>Age</b>		
Median (range), years	67 (43-88)	69 (43-84)
<b>Sex</b>		
Female	34 (44.7%)	22 (47.8%)
Male	42 (55.3%)	24 (52.2%)
<b>Race</b>		
Black/African American	10 (13.2%)	7 (15.2%)
Asian	1 (1.3%)	1 (2.2%)
White	61 (80.3%)	37 (80.4%)
Unknown	4 (5.3%)	1 (2.2%)
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Not Hispanic or Latino	67 (88.2%)	41 (89.1%)
Not reported	9 (11.8%)	5 (10.9%)
<b>PD-L1 expression</b>		
<1%	35 (46.0%)	21 (45.7%)
1%-49%	17 (22.4%)	13 (28.3%)
≥50%	20 (26.3%)	8 (17.4%)
Unknown	4 (5.3%)	4 (8.7%)
<b>Stage</b>		
Stage 3	7 (9.2%)	6 (13.0%)
Stage 4	69 (90.8%)	40 (87.0%)

	Enrolled n=76 (%)	Per protocol n=46 (%)
<b>Smoking history</b>		
Never	7 (9.2%)	4 (8.7%)
Former	60 (78.9%)	38 (82.6%)
Current	9 (11.8%)	4 (8.7%)
<b>Treatment regimen at enrollment</b>		
Single ICI	53 (69.7%)	30 (65.2%)
ICI plus chemotherapy	23 (30.3%)	16 (34.8%)
<b>ICI regimen</b>		
Durvalumab	3 (3.9%)	3 (6.5%)
Nivolumab	5 (6.6%)	3 (6.5%)
Pembrolizumab	68 (89.5%)	40 (87.0%)
<b>Chemo regimen at enrollment</b>		
Pemetrexed	23 (30.3%)	16 (34.8%)
None	53 (69.7%)	30 (65.2%)
<b>Prior lines of treatment</b>		
None	10 (13.2%)	6 (13.0%)
Platinum-based with pemetrexed	44 (57.9%)	26 (56.5%)
Platinum-based with taxane	15 (19.7%)	11 (23.9%)
Platinum-based and/or other	4 (5.3%)	3 (6.5%)
Unknown	3 (3.9%)	0 (0%)

# CAN-2409 demonstrated a generally favorable safety and tolerability profile

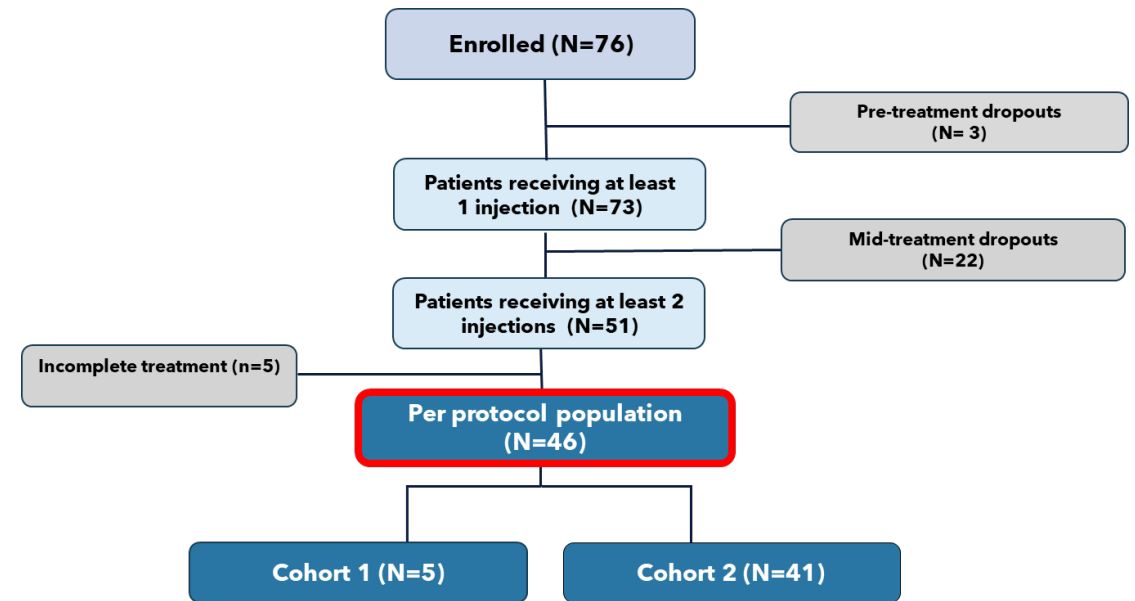
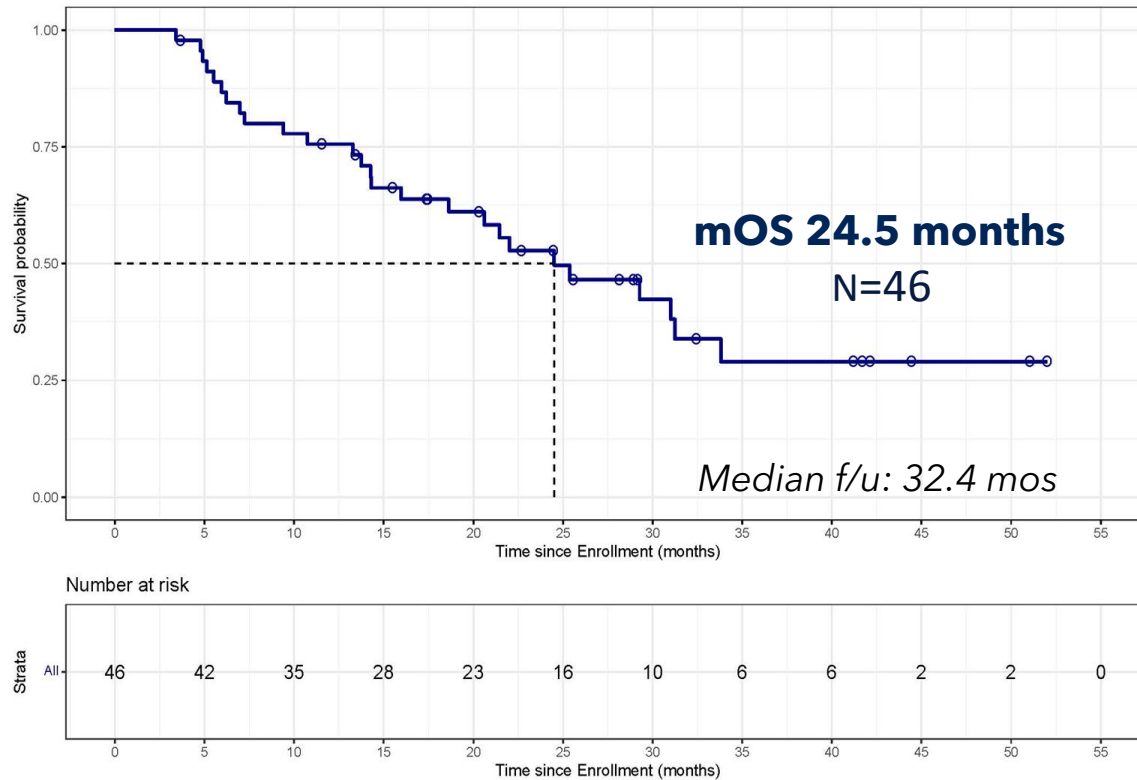
## Most Common Treatment-Emergent Related Adverse Events Occurring In ≥5% of patients (n=73)

Grade: n (%)	1	2	3	4	Total
<b>Gastrointestinal disorders</b>					
Diarrhea	5 (7)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (7)
Nausea	11 (15)	4 (5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	15 (21)
Vomiting	4 (5)	2 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (8)
<b>General disorders and administration site conditions</b>					
Chills	8 (11)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	8 (11)
Fatigue	16 (22)	7 (10)	0 (0)	0 (0)	23 (32)
Influenza-like illness	3 (4)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (5)
Pyrexia	12 (16)	1 (1)	1 (1)	0 (0)	14 (19)
<b>Investigations</b>					
Aspartate aminotransferase increased	4 (5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (5)
Blood creatinine increased	4 (5)	3 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	7 (10)
<b>Metabolism and nutrition disorders</b>					
Decreased appetite	2 (3)	4 (5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (8)
<b>Nervous system disorders</b>					
Headache	3 (4)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (5)
<b>Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders</b>					
Dyspnea	2 (3)	4 (5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (8)
Pneumonitis	0 (0)	2 (3)	2 (3)	0 (0)	4 (5)

- Most treatment-related AEs (TRAEs) grade 1-2
- Grade 3 TRAEs in <5% of patients
- No DLTs or TRAEs ≥grade 4 reported
- TRAEs are consistent with the MOA (eg, chills, pyrexia)

# mOS of 24.5 months after CAN-2409 treatment in NSCLC patients with an inadequate response to immune checkpoint inhibitors (Cohort 1 and Cohort 2)

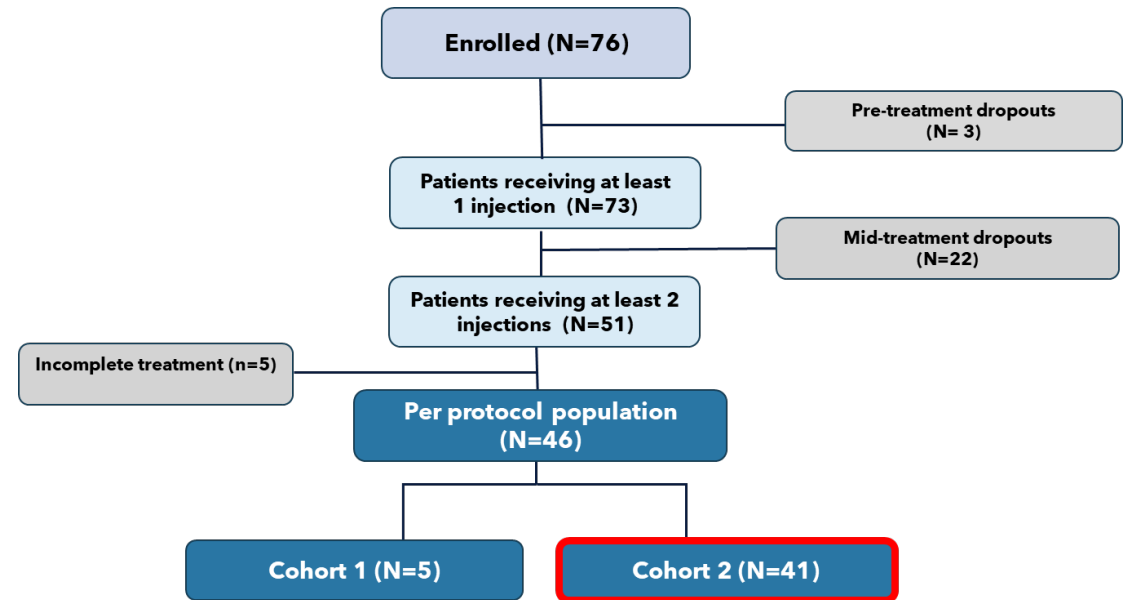
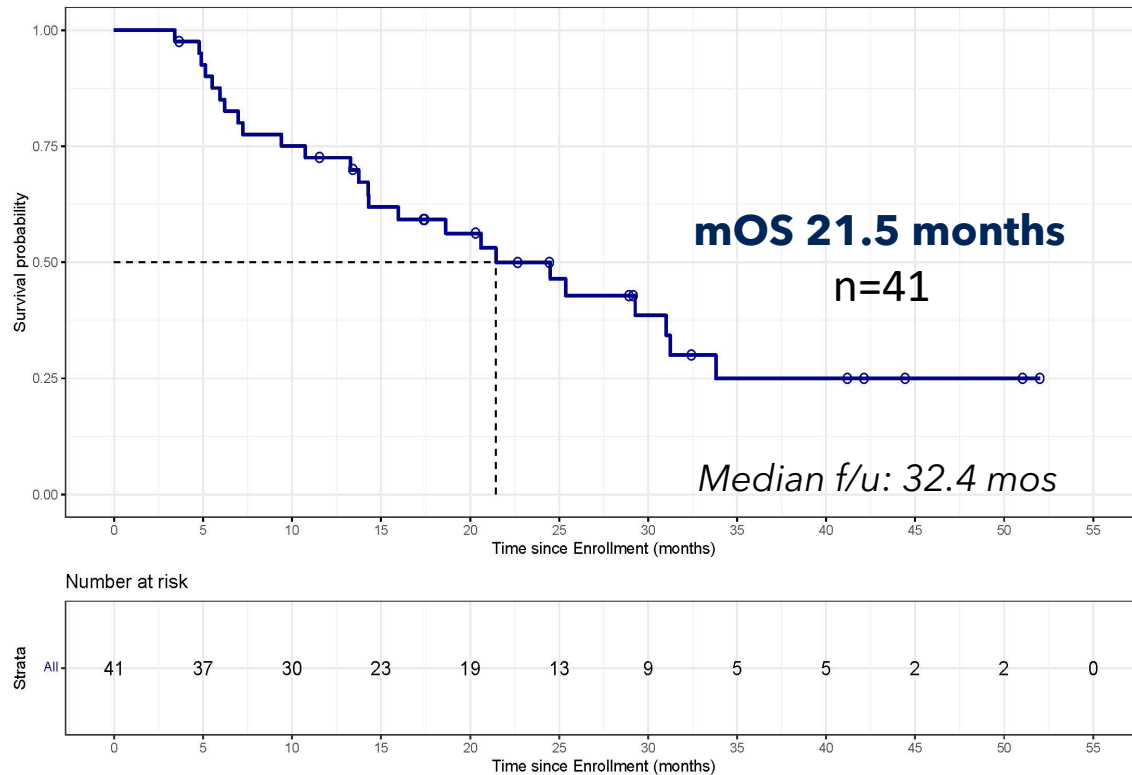
Cohort 1 + Cohort 2 (per-protocol population)



Per protocol population: patients who received complete treatment consisting of 2 courses of CAN-2409 + prodrug (valacyclovir) and had a week 12 assessment.

# mOS of 21.5 months after CAN-2409 treatment in NSCLC patients with progressive disease despite immune checkpoint inhibitor (Cohort 2)

Cohort 2 (per-protocol population): Patients with the greatest unmet medical needs



Per-protocol population: patients who received complete treatment consisting of 2 courses of CAN-2409 + prodrug (valacyclovir) and had a week 12 assessment.

**Historical controls: mOS in PD-1 refractory population with SoC chemo is 9.8-11.8 mos.<sup>1,2</sup>**

# CAN-2409 induced long-term, systemic antitumor activity in progressive, metastatic NSCLC

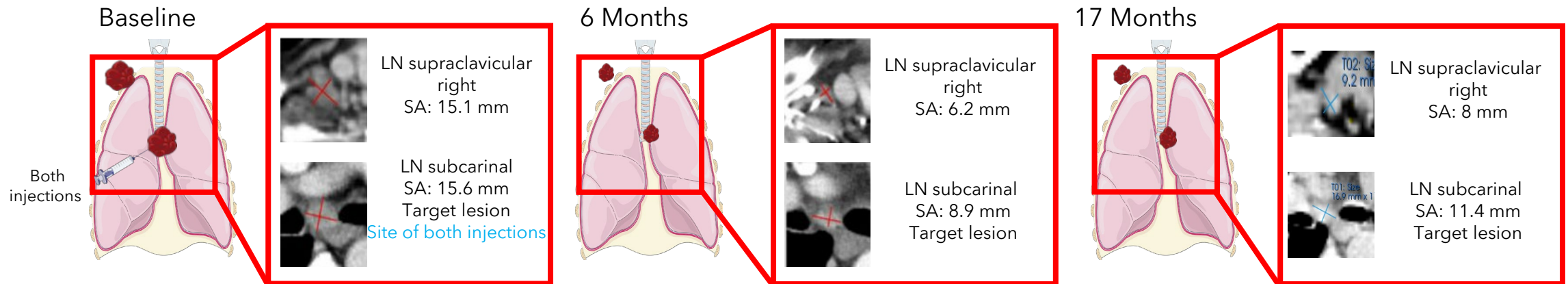
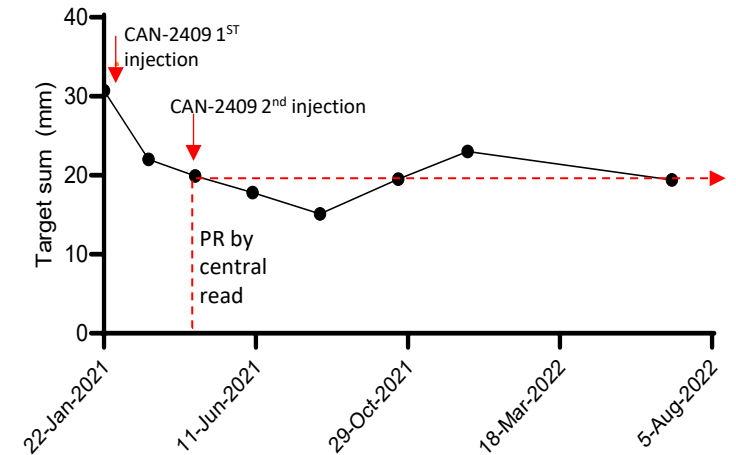
Abscopal effect, survival >52 months (ongoing) after CAN-2409 treatment

As of 20-Oct-2025

## NY-007 (Cohort 2)

74-year-old male, Stage IV nonsquamous NSCLC diagnosed February 2019, PD-L1 <1%  
Initial therapy: cisplatin/etoposide treatment February-July 2019

Maintenance: nivolumab treatment beginning in September 2019, continued on study  
**OS 52.4 mo. (ongoing as of LFV June 2025)**



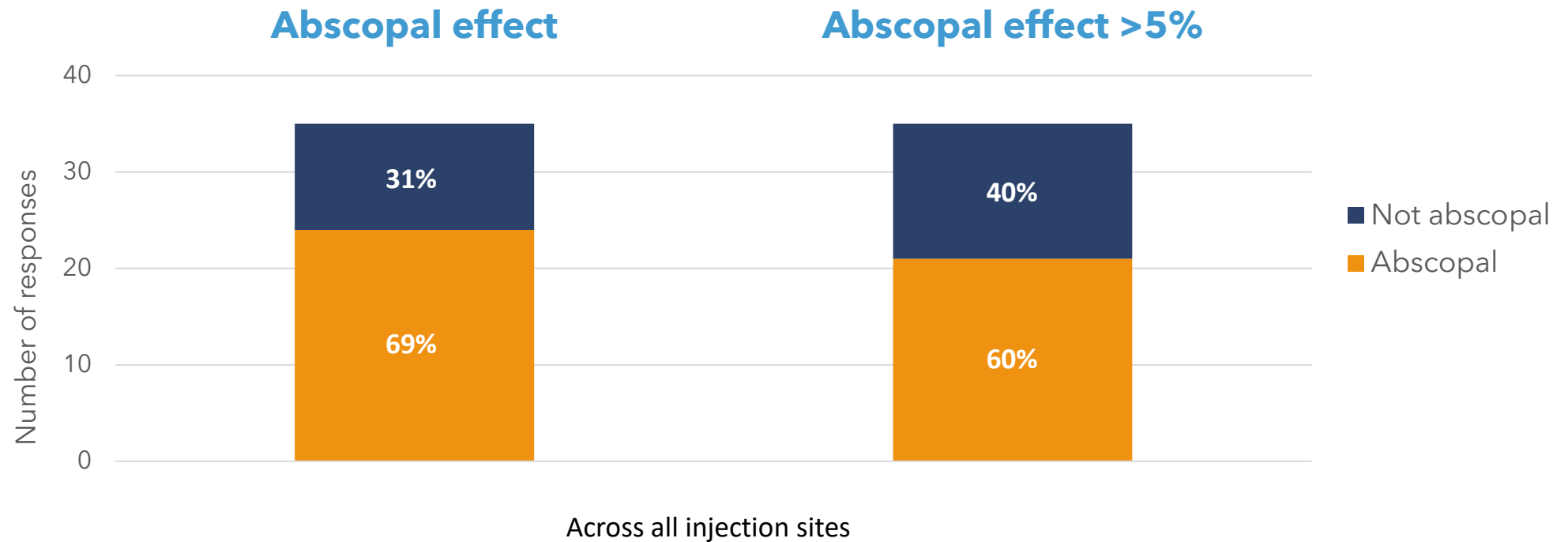
### Legend

RECIST target lesions (red)

LA=long axis; LFV=last follow up visit; LN=lymph node; SA=short axis.  
Schematics to show general lesion injection orientation; not to scale.

# Local injection-induced systemic antitumor activity

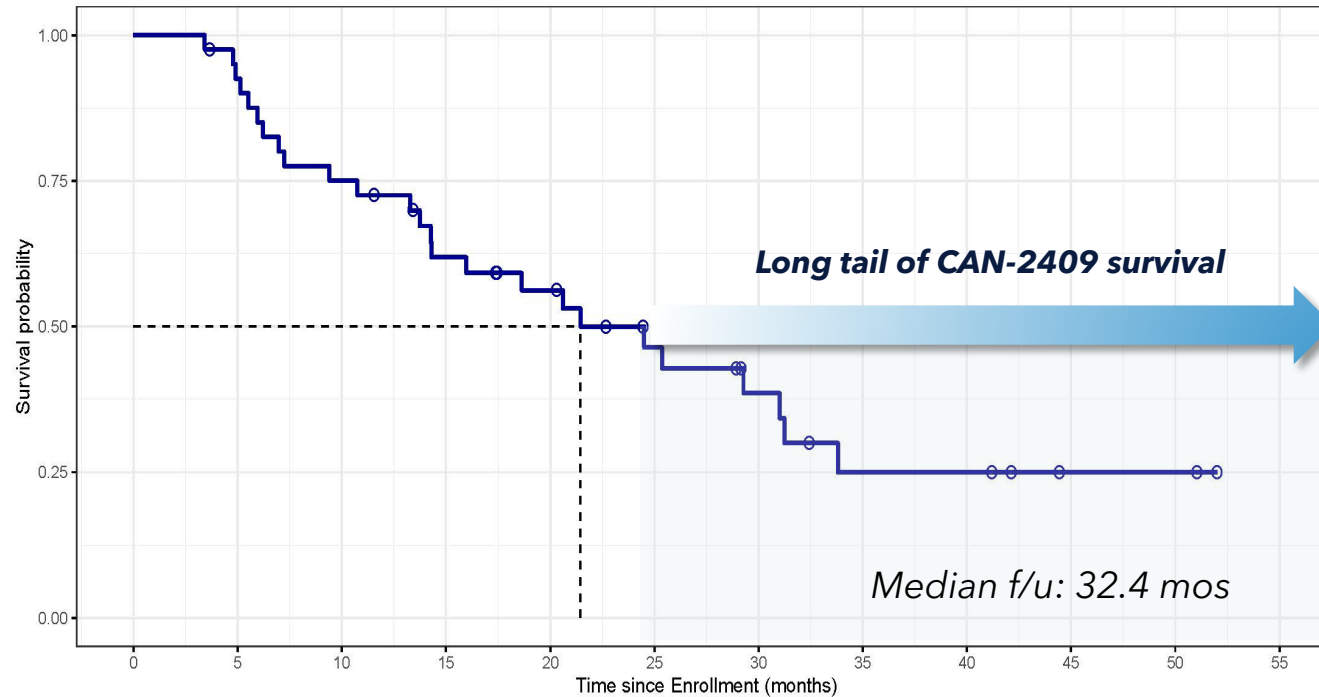
Regression of uninjected lesions in ~two-thirds of patients presenting with multiple lesions



- Systemic or abscopal effect (decrease of uninjected lesions) was measured in all evaluable patients with at least 1 uninjected lesion (n=35)
- Decrease of at least 5% observed in at least 1 uninjected lesion

# Long tail of survival: 37% of patients alive >2 years after CAN-2409 administration in patients with progressive NSCLC at time of enrollment

## Cohort 2 (per-protocol population)

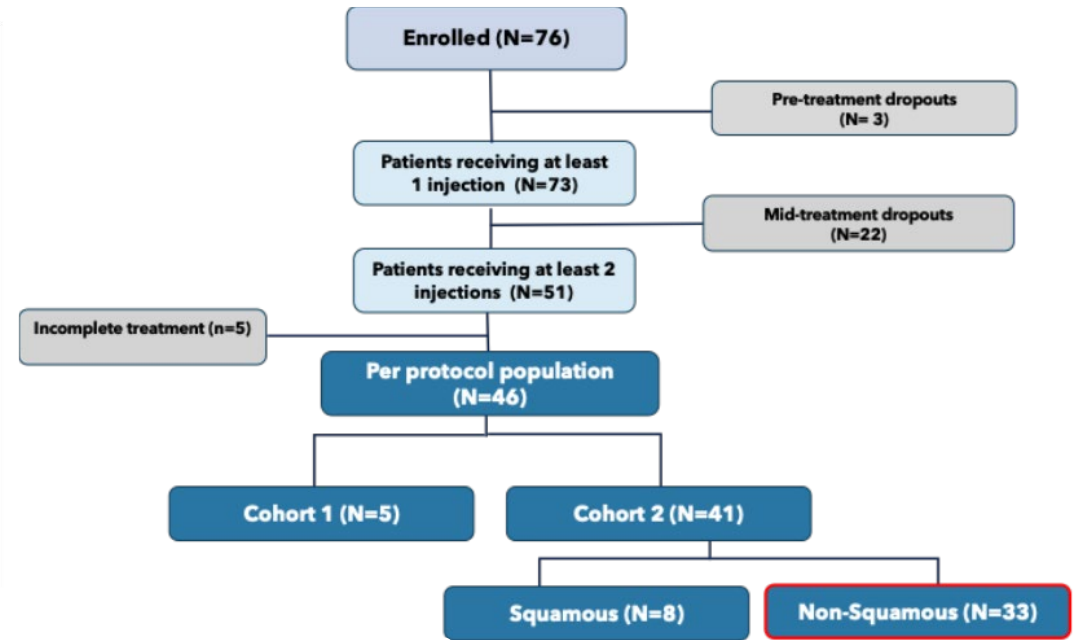
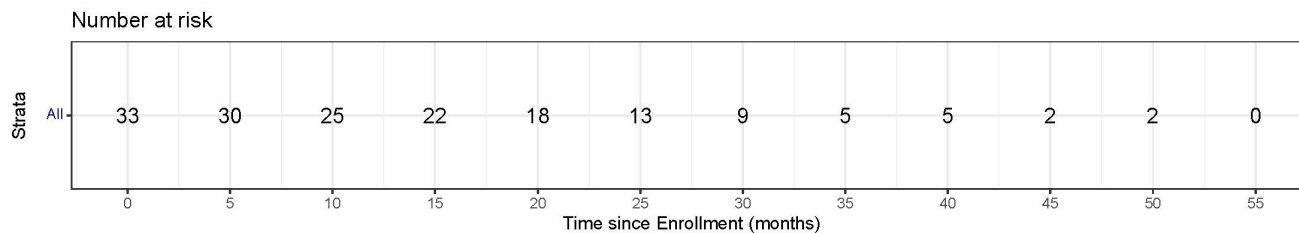
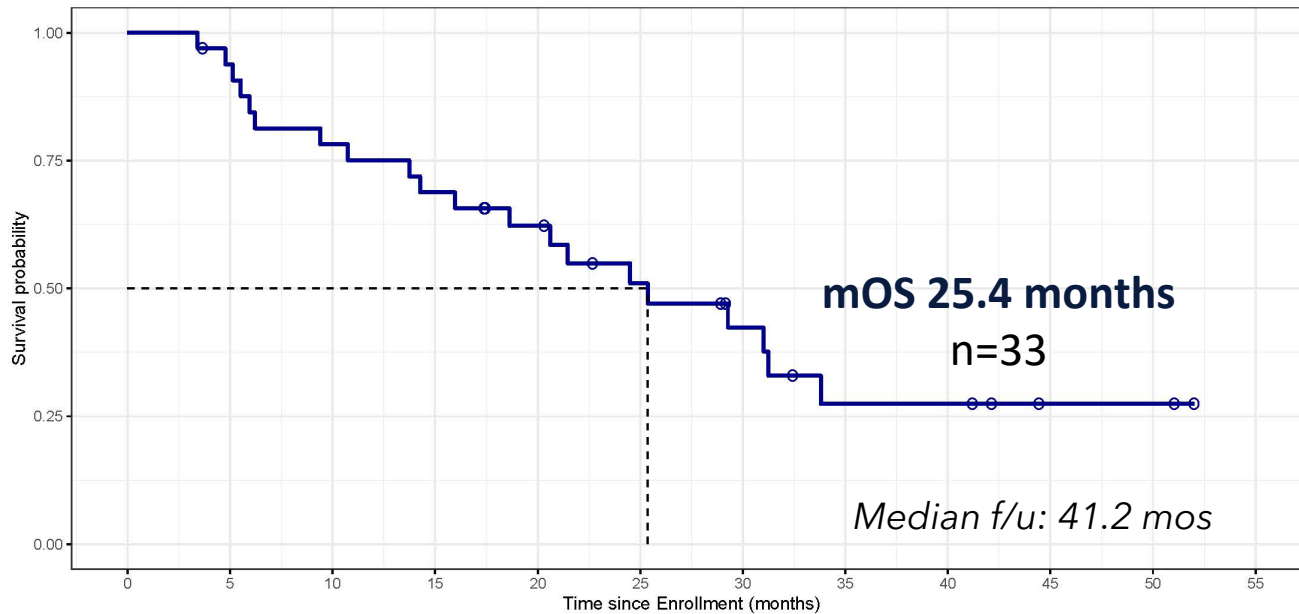


Time post treatment	No. of patients	% survivors*
>24 months	15	37%
>30 months	9	22%
>36 months	5	12%
>40 months	5	12%
>50 months	2	5%

**Enrichment of nonsquamous NSCLC among long-term survivors in Cohort 2:  
14/15 patients with OS >24 months and 9/9 patients with OS >30 months had nonsquamous NSCLC**

# mOS of 25.4 months after CAN-2409 treatment in nonsquamous NSCLC patients with progressive disease despite ICI (per protocol in Cohort 2)

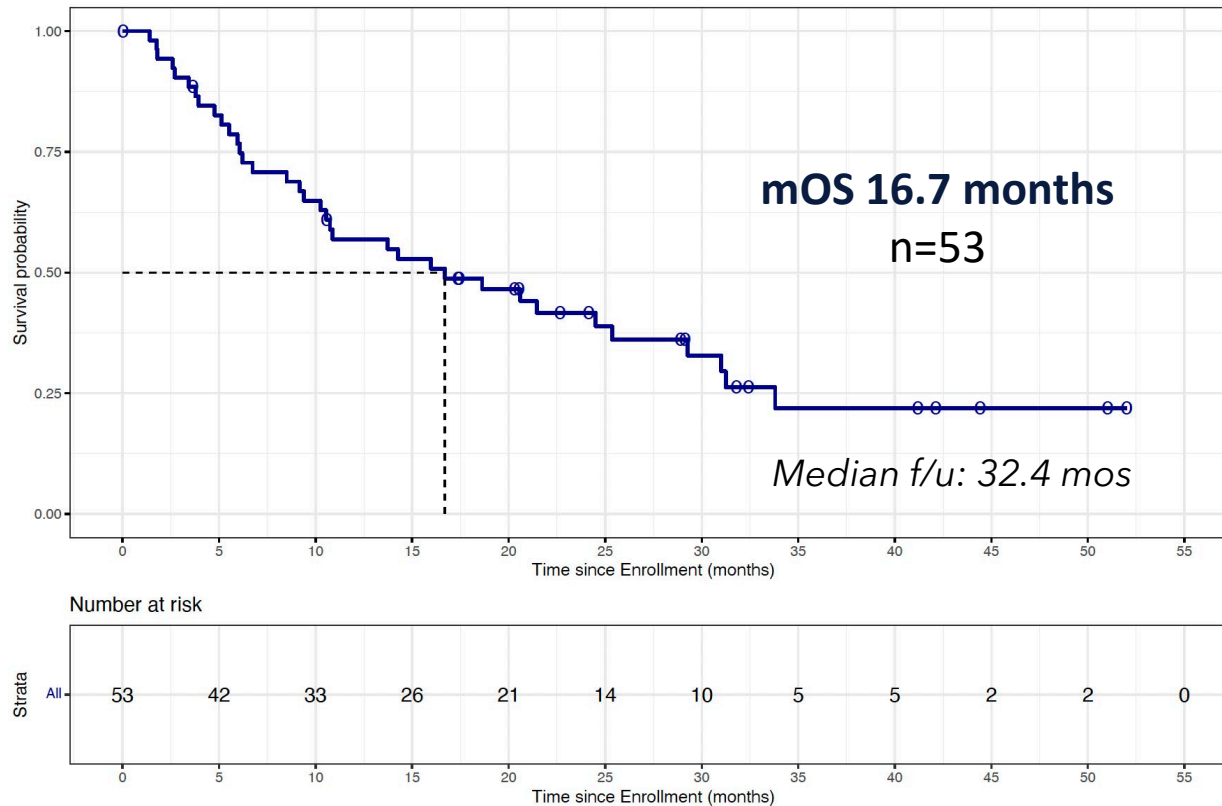
Cohort 2 (per-protocol population, nonsquamous NSCLC): Patients with the greatest unmet medical needs and histologic subset most likely to benefit from CAN-2409



Per protocol population: patients who received complete treatment consisting of 2 courses of CAN-2409 + prodrug (valacyclovir) and had a Week 12 assessment.

# mOS of 16.7 months after CAN-2409 in nonsquamous NSCLC patients with progressive disease despite ICI (ITT\* in Cohort 2)

## Cohort 2 (ITT population,\* nonsquamous NSCLC)



**Historical controls: mOS in PD-1 refractory NSCLC with nonsquamous disease with SoC chemo is 9.9-12.3 mos.<sup>1,2</sup>**

**EVOKE-01 Trial (Gilead)<sup>1</sup>**  
**Paz Ares L, 2024**

Overall with SoC (n=304): 9.8 mos  
**Non-SQ with SoC (n=224): 9.9 mos**  
SQ with SoC (n=80): 9.2 mos

**TROPION-LUNG01 Trial**  
**(AstraZeneca and Daiichi Sankyo)<sup>2</sup>**  
**Ahn MJ, 2024**

Overall with SoC (n=305): 11.8 mos  
**Non-SQ with SoC (n=232): 12.3 mos**  
SQ with SoC (n=73): 9.4 mos

**\*Exploratory analysis; experimental medicine Phase 2a clinical trial is designed for per-protocol analysis, not for ITT analysis.**

# Positive overall survival data in phase 2a clinical trial of CAN-2409 in NSCLC

Experimental treatment of CAN-2409 + valacyclovir in NSCLC patients with an inadequate response to ICI was well tolerated, with median overall survival (mOS) of 24.5 months after only 2 administrations

We observed mOS of 21.5 months in patients with progressive disease at baseline, markedly exceeding mOS reported in this population using SOC chemotherapy (9.8-11.8 months)

Long tail of survival with 37% of patients alive >2 years after CAN-2409 administration

Potential for precision medicine approach in patients with the greatest unmet medical needs

mOS of 25.4 months after CAN-2409 treatment in nonsquamous NSCLC patients (70%-75% of patients) with progressive disease despite ICI

90% of the patients had stage 4 disease; an abscopal effect was observed in ~two-thirds of the patients presenting with at least one uninjected lesion

This observation supports the hypothesis that only 1 or 2 tumors need to be injected to teach the immune cells how to recognize the patient's tumor and induce systemic and durable antitumor immunity associated with improved survival



# CAN-2409 FOR IMMUNE CHECKPOINT INHIBITOR REFRACTORY NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER

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**Charu Aggarwal, MD**, Professor of Lung Cancer Excellence, Perelman School of Medicine,  
University of Pennsylvania

**Roy Herbst, MD, PhD**, Ensign Professor of Medicine (Medical Oncology) and Professor of Pharmacology,  
Yale Cancer Center

**Dan Serman, MD**, Thomas and Suzanne Murphy Professor of Medicine and Cardiothoracic Surgery,  
NYU Langone Health

**Moderator: John Newman, PhD**, Canaccord Genuity



# CAN-3110 FOR RECURRENT GLIOBLASTOMA



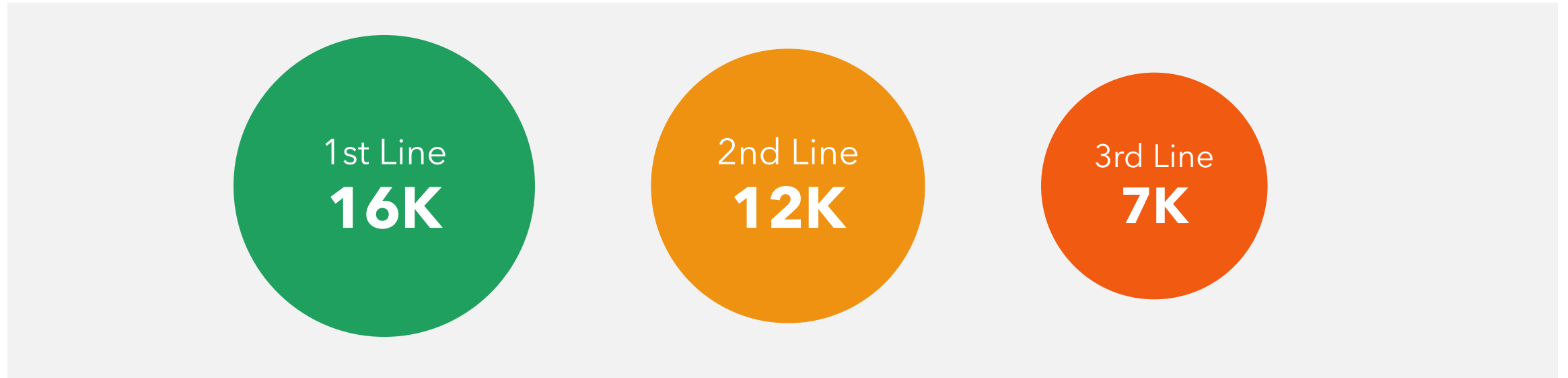
**Francesca Barone, MD, PhD**, Candel's Chief Scientific Officer

**Henry Brem, MD**, Professor of Neurosurgery, Johns Hopkins University

**Moderator: Kemp Dolliver**, Brookline Capital Markets

# CAN-3110: High-grade glioma opportunity

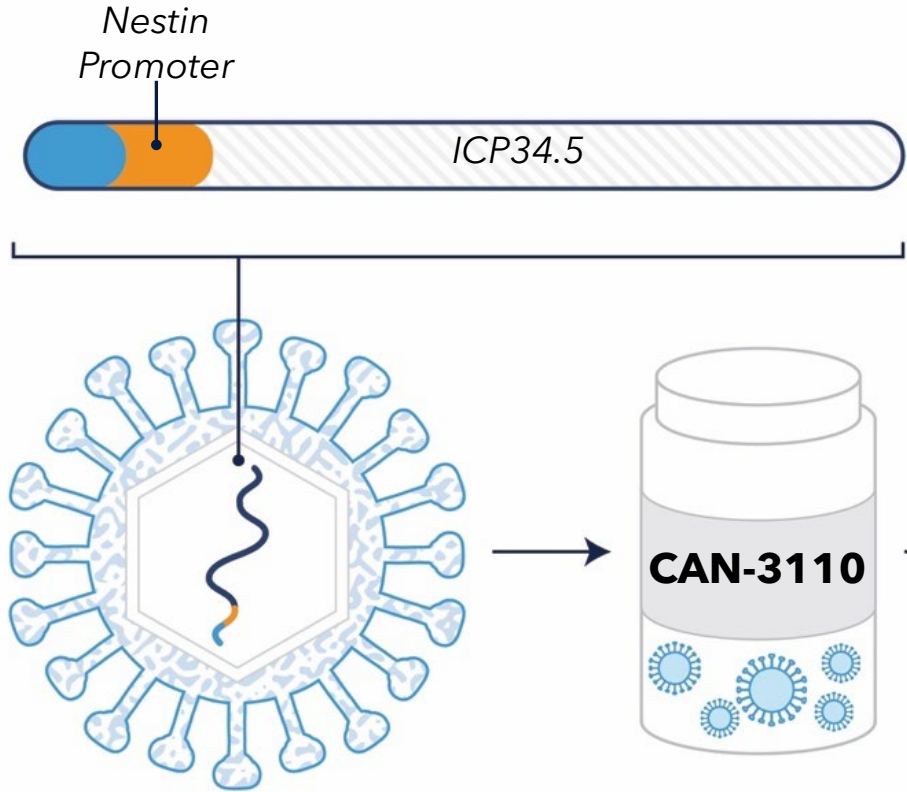
## Prevalence of glioblastoma in the US<sup>1</sup>



- Glioblastoma, the most common form of high-grade glioma, is a rare and often deadly cancer<sup>1</sup>
- Fewer than 10% of patients survive >5 years past initial diagnosis<sup>2</sup>
- Median overall survival <6-9 months in recurrent high-grade glioma<sup>3</sup>
- Current standard of care includes surgical resection with few available therapeutic options
- Significant opportunity to improve survival by teaching the immune system how to recognize the cancer cells and turn "cold tumors" into "hot tumors"

# Candel's second investigational medicine, CAN-3110: Mechanism of action

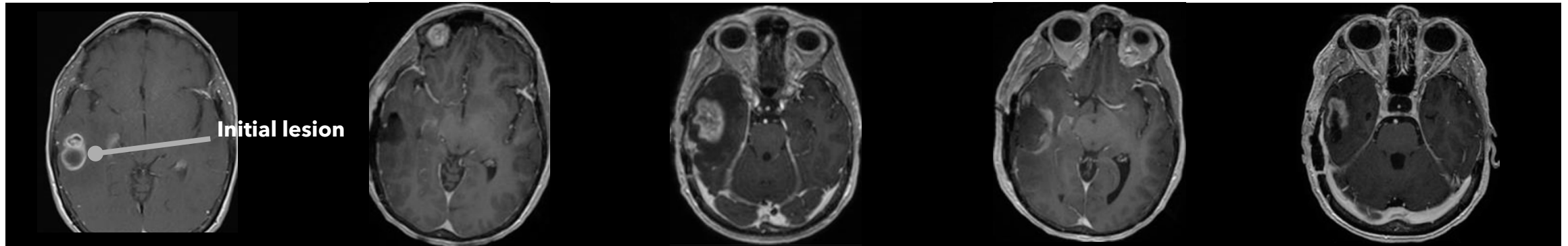
Please visit <https://vimeo.com/822133681>



Nestin expression in tumor cells induces ICP34.5 expression, resulting in tumor-specific replication

Virus expands in Nestin-expressing tumor cells, causing oncolytic activity

# Durable response for 2 years after single injection of CAN-3110 in recurrent glioblastoma (patient died in an accident)



Day-262  
Initial presentation

Day-259  
Initial resection

Day-47  
Tumor recurrence

Day-30  
2<sup>nd</sup> subtotal resection

Day-14  
Rapid progression



Day 0  
**CAN-3110 Injection**

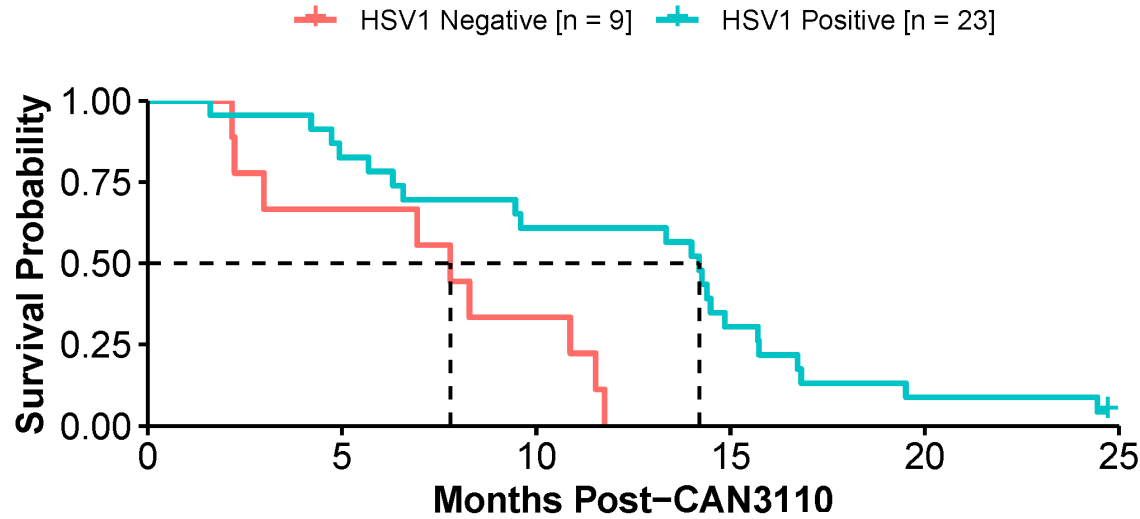
Day 91  
Tumor recurrence with TIL

Day 96  
After resection, histology shows TILs

Day 630  
No visible tumor

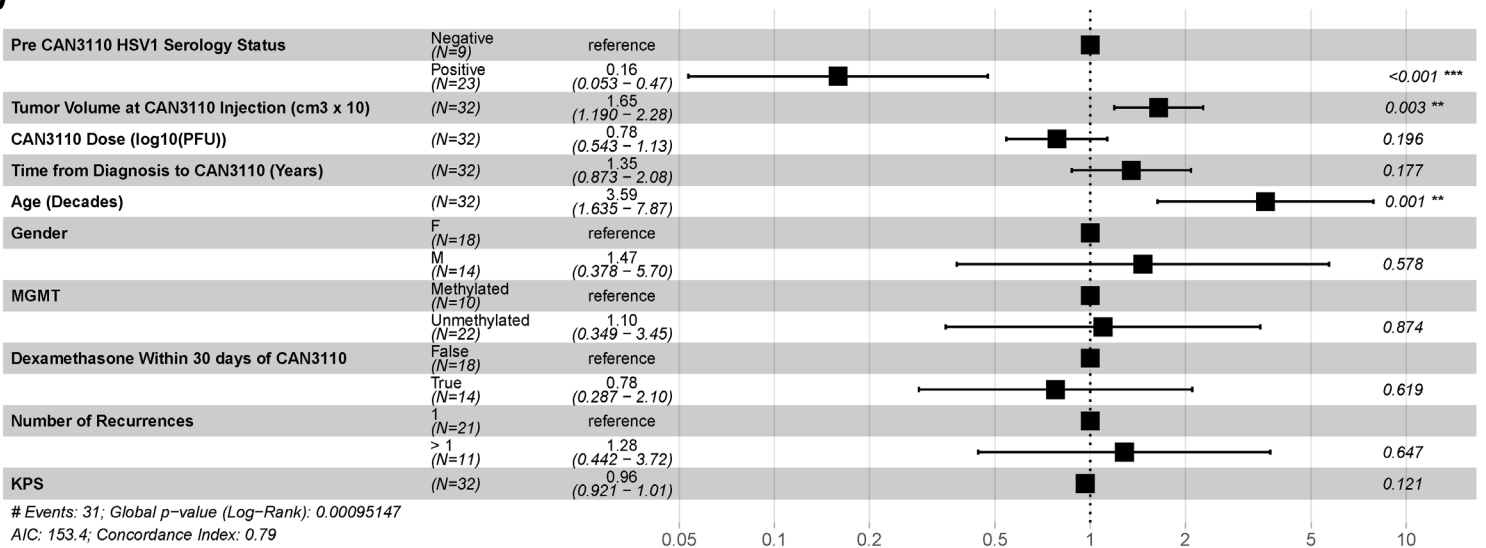
61 YOF, IDH wild-type, MGMT methylated glioblastoma, right temporal lesion initially treated with surgery, chemoradiation, and temozolomide  
CAN-3110 dose:  $10^8$  PFUs. Patient died as passenger in a motor vehicle accident on Day 717.

# Prolonged survival after CAN-3110 treatment was associated with HSV1 seropositivity

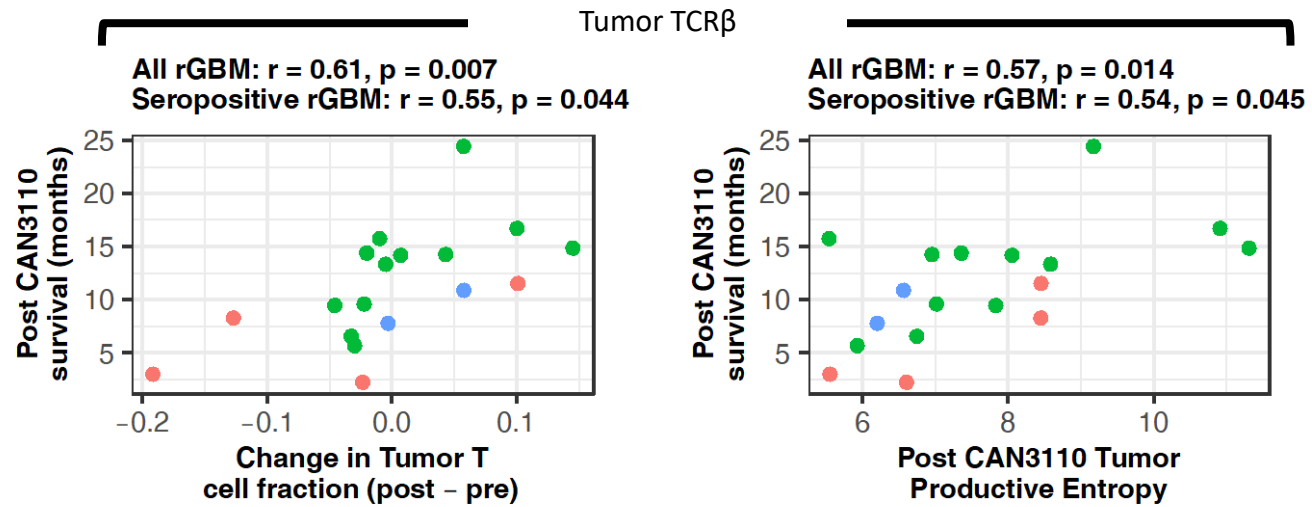


HSV2 serology status is not associated with survival.

COXPH Hazard Ratios

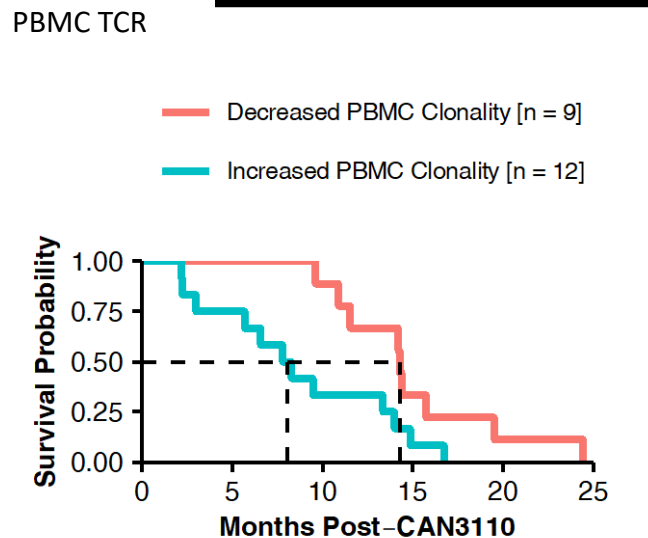
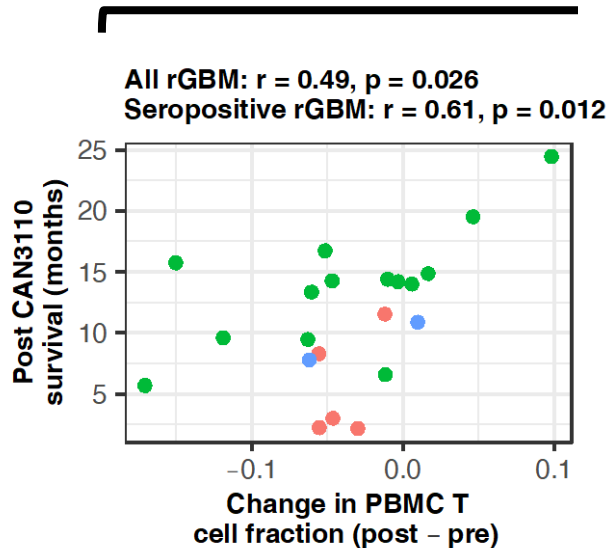


# Changes in T-cell fractions and TCR $\beta$ diversity correlate with survival after CAN-3110 treatment



**HSV1 Serology**

- Negative
- Positive
- Seroconverted



Analysis was performed if > 200 ng of DNA could be extracted in pretreatment or post-treatment sample.

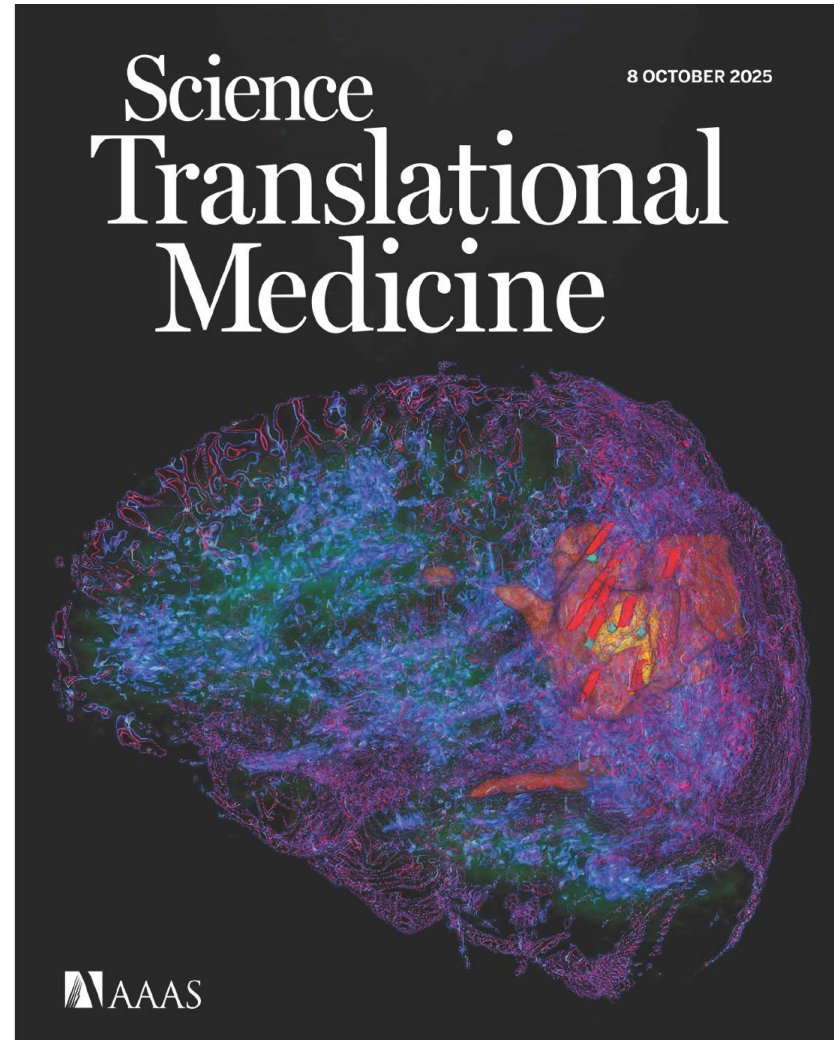
# Survival data after repeated administration of CAN-3110 in recurrent glioblastoma (ongoing), suggesting a long tail of survival

At the time of data cutoff (8/15/2025), **2 patients were still alive after single CAN-3110 injection after prolonged follow-up (59.2 and 42.4 months, respectively)**

Patient	Age	Sex	# of injections	OS (months)	Status
1	54	M	4	12.42	D
2	66	F	6	28.16	A
3	75	F	6	8.94	D
4	64	M	5	13.60	D
5	61	F	4	21.75	D
6	69	F	4	5.49	D
7	53	F	4	6.11	A
8	46	F	5	5.09	A
9	59	M	5	3.09	A

Encouraging data after repeated injections of CAN-3110

**CAN-3110 induced dynamic spatial and temporal remodeling of the tumor microenvironment, where tumor cells are replaced by immune cells**

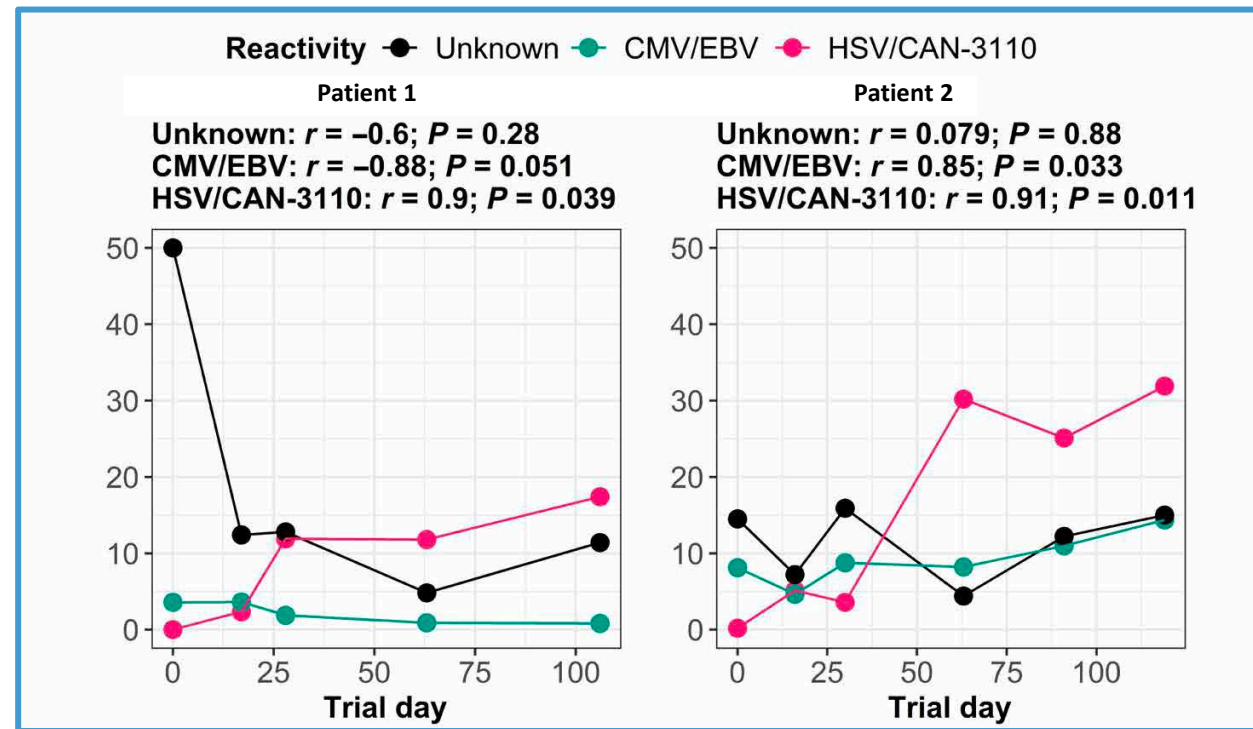
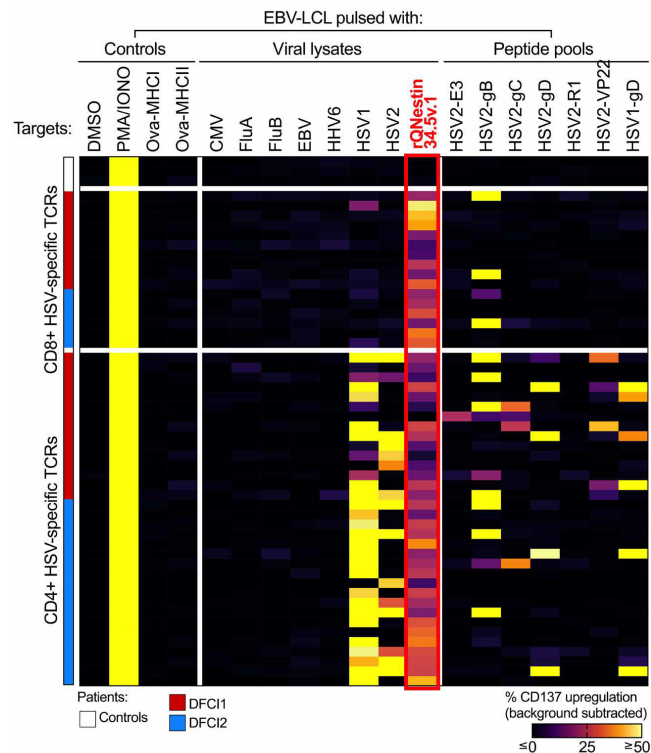


# CAN-3110 induced HSV-reactive T-cell clones in rGBM

192 TCR $\alpha/\beta$  pairs from 169 clonotypes, were reconstructed and screened for antigen specificity

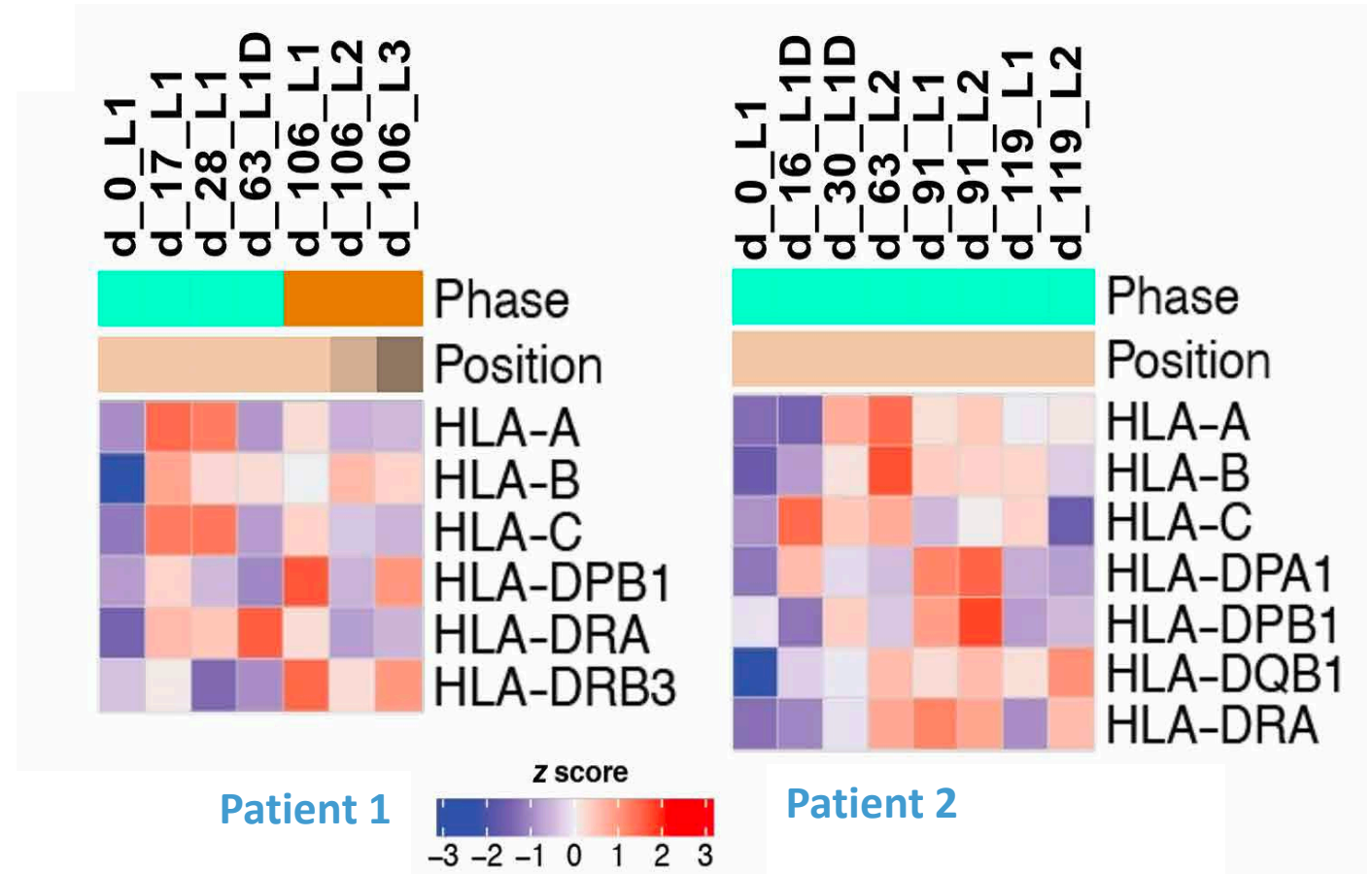
Up to 30% of identified TCRs were reactive to CAN-3110.

- CD8+ HSV/CAN-3110-reactive TILs enriched in IFNG+LAG3+ T effector cells (FDR <0.2) and displayed tissue-resident, activated program (Hobit+, TOX-)
- CD4+ HSV/CAN-3110-reactive TILs enriched in PDCD1+CTLA4+ T effector cells



# CAN-3110 treatment enhanced HLA-immunopeptidome expression, including glioma-associated CTAs and tumor-associated antigens

- HLA-A, HLA-B, HLA-C, and HLA-DR levels were increased in nearly all post-treatment biopsies
- HLA-I-bound immunopeptides were elevated post-treatment
- Several upregulated immunopeptides matched pan-cancer cancer/testis antigens (CTAs) and glioma-associated testis-specific antigens (GFAP, myelin basic protein, and antigens associated with GBM progression/invasion, eg, VIM, S100A9)



# Encouraging safety data, clinical activity, and immunological changes after CAN-3110 in recurrent high-grade glioma (glioblastoma)



**Monotherapy treatment with CAN-3110 in rHGG is well tolerated and associated with doubling of expected median overall survival**



**Immunological changes in the tumor microenvironment are associated with improved survival and HSV1 seropositivity**



**First 9 patients have been dosed in Cohort C (fully funded by the Break Through Cancer foundation)**



**Repeated injections of CAN-3110 (up to 6) feasible, well tolerated, and associated with encouraging survival data**



**Near absence of tumor cells alongside dense lymphocyte infiltrates in biopsies obtained after repeated CAN-3110 administration**



**Despite MRI-diagnosed tumor progression, multiomic analyses revealed therapeutic effects, including expansion of CAN-3110-reactive and other T-cell clonotypes, and induced expression of human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-presented immunopeptides**



# CAN-3110 FOR RECURRENT GLIOBLASTOMA



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# CANDEL THERAPEUTICS RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT DAY 2025: Q&A



**Kemp Dolliver**, Brookline Capital Markets

**Sudan Loganathan, PhD**, Stephens

**Andres Maldonado, PhD**, H.C. Wainwright & Co.

**Imogen Mansfield, MA, MBA**, Cantor Fitzgerald

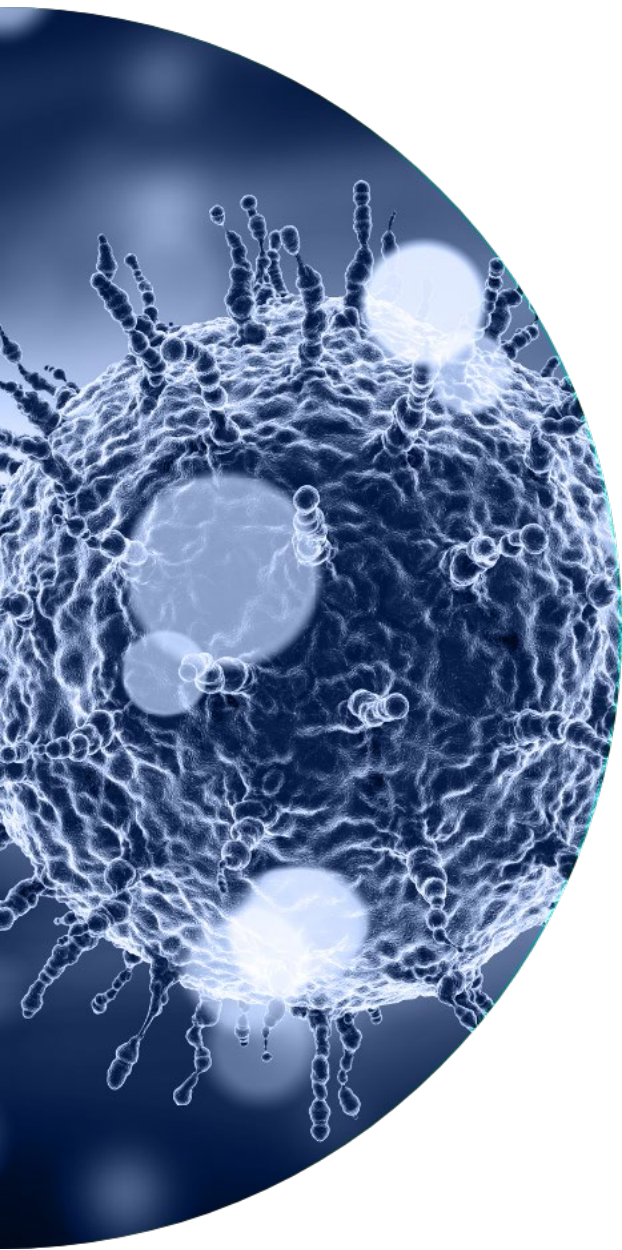
**Oliver McCammon**, LifeSci Capital

**John Newman, PhD**, Canaccord Genuity

**Yigal Nochomovitz, PhD**, Citi Group

**Alec Stranahan, PhD**, Bank of America

**Moderator: Paul Peter Tak, MD, PhD**, FMedSci, Candel's CEO



# THANK YOU



Candel Research & Development Day

December 5, 2025

NASDAQ: CADL