

XNK Therapeutics to present two abstracts at the Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer's meeting in San Diego in November

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XNK Therapeutics AB today announced that the abstracts *Harnessing the potential of autologous NK cells for immunotherapy of patients with advanced bladder cancer* and *Feeder-Free Expansion of Autologous Cytotoxic NK Cells for Acute Myeloid Leukemia Treatment* will be presented at the 38th Meeting of the Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer (SITC) in San Diego in November.

XNK Therapeutics will participate at the SITC meeting in San Diego in November and present the latest research from the company's leading preclinical projects in bladder cancer and acute myeloid leukemia (AML). Two abstracts have been accepted for presentation at the meeting:

- Harnessing the potential of autologous NK cells for immunotherapy of patients with advanced bladder cancer
- Feeder-Free Expansion of Autologous Cytotoxic NK Cells for Acute Myeloid Leukemia Treatment

The data have been generated in collaboration with XNK's external partners, Anders Ullén and Fernanda Costa Svedman at the Department of Oncology-Pathology, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden, for the bladder cancer abstract, and Abhishek Maiti and Naval Daver at The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, Texas, USA, for the AML abstract.

The yearly SITC meeting is a multidisciplinary educational and interactive environment focused on improving outcomes for cancer patients by incorporating strategies based on basic and applied cancer immunotherapy. It consists of cutting-edge research presentations by experts in the field.

"We look forward to presenting at this prestigious conference, which both sheds more light on our exciting pipeline and gives us the opportunity to discuss our data with other experts in the field" said Anna-Karin Maltais, CSO of XNK Therapeutics.

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About XNK Therapeutics AB

XNK Therapeutics is a clinical stage immunotherapy company focused on bringing new and more effective treatments to cancer patients. The company is at the forefront of autologous NK cell-based cell therapy development with a proprietary technology platform and a pipeline spanning both hematological malignancies and solid tumor indications. The most advanced product, evencaleucel, is in phase II studies in combination with the CD38 antibody isatuximab targeting multiple myeloma. Other programs include XNK02 in AML, currently in advanced preclinical studies in collaboration with MD Anderson Cancer Center and XNK03 in bladder cancer, currently in preclinical studies in collaboration with the Karolinska University Hospital. XNK's efforts are supported by a dedicated team that include world-renowned NK cell experts and by an approved in-house GMP facility. XNK Therapeutics is headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden. For more info, please visit www.xnktherapeutics.com

About Bladder Cancer

According to the World Health Organization over 570,000 new cases of bladder cancer was diagnosed in 2020 globally. It is the 4th most common form of cancer in men and the American Cancer Society estimates that bladder cancer will cause over 17,000 deaths in 2022 in US alone. It affects mainly older people with 90% of patients being diagnosed at an age above 55 years. In locally advanced urothelial cancer, which constitutes about 30% of bladder cancers, the 5-year survival rate is below 40% and current treatments may include removal of the entire bladder, radiation, chemotherapy and checkpoint inhibitors. For metastatic disease the 5-year survival rate is limited to approximately 6% and current standard systemic treatments include chemotherapy, immunotherapy and antibody-drug conjugates.

About Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)

AML is the most common form of acute leukemia in adults. Globally, close to 200,000 new patients are diagnosed and about 150,000 will die from AML each year. In AML, the bone marrow produces a large number of abnormal immature blood cells, so called blasts, that can overcrowd the bone marrow and interfere with the production of healthy mature blood cells. This results in for example infections and anemia. The blasts can also spread to other parts of the body, including the central nervous system.

Current treatments include chemotherapy, radiation therapy, stem cell transplantation and targeted therapy such as kinase inhibitors and monoclonal antibodies. The overall outcome for patients remains poor, relapse is common and 5-year survival rates are around 30%.