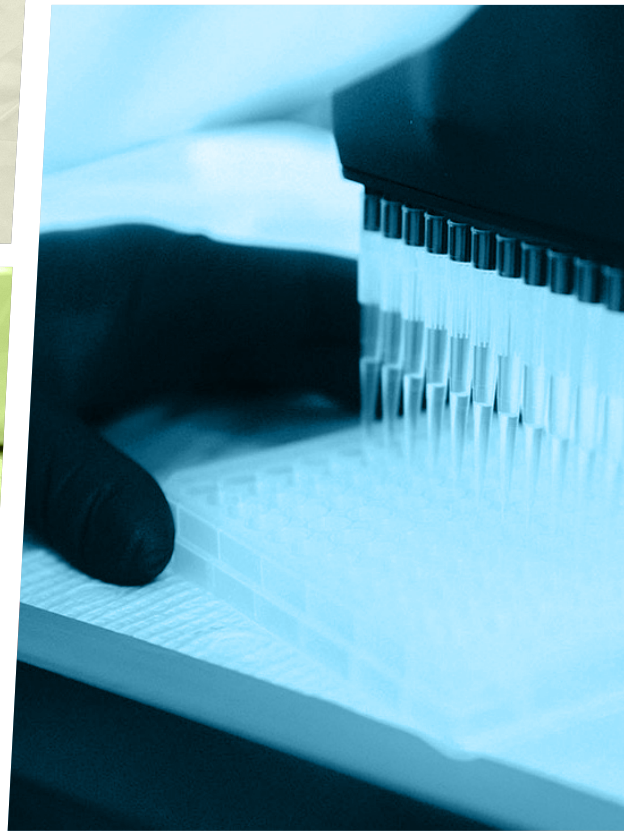


INHIBRX ONCOLOGY CLINICAL PIPELINE

Learn How We Are Driving Innovation In Cancer Therapy

INHIBRX

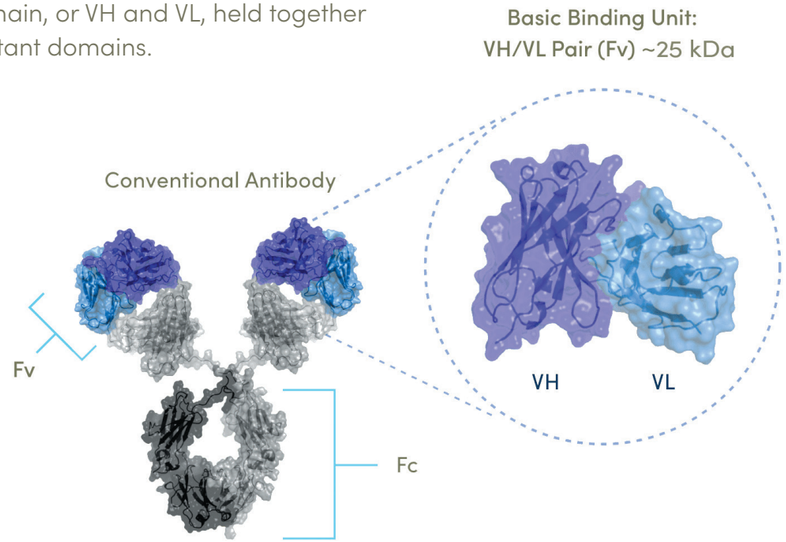
OUR PROPRIETARY sdAb PLATFORM

Our proprietary single domain antibody (sdAb) platform allows us to address complex target biology where other biologic approaches have lacked sufficient therapeutic activity or safety. Our precision engineering enables the generation of therapeutic candidates with defined specificities and valencies, which we believe can result in optimal mechanisms of action.

The Challenge: Overcoming The Limitations of Conventional Antibodies

Conventional antibodies consist of 2 heavy chains and 2 light chains that form a Y-shaped protein. Each arm of the antibody contains an antigen-binding region referred to as the variable fragment, or Fv, which consists of both a heavy and light variable domain, or VH and VL, held together through the interaction of constant domains.

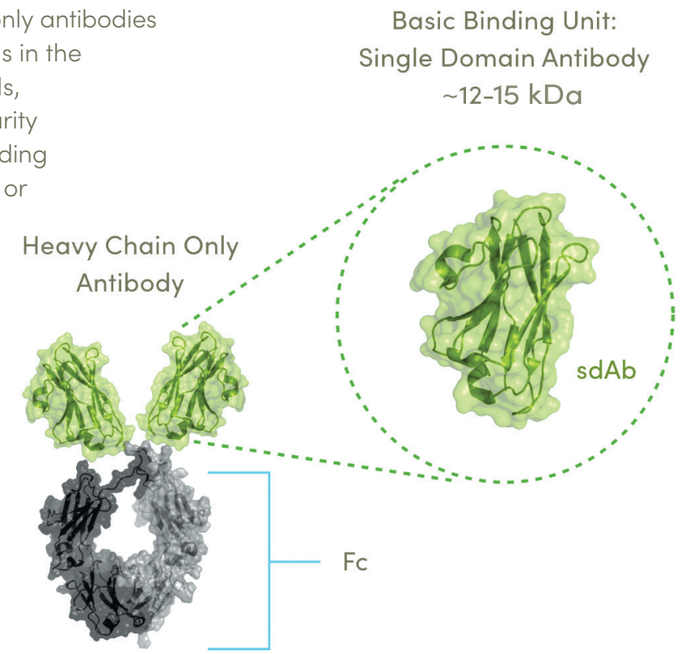
Due to the extensive protein engineering required to ensure the correct pairing of the VH and VL domains to construct functional Fvs, conventional antibodies do not offer the optimal building blocks for multispecific and multivalent therapeutics.



Our Solution: sdAbs, a Flexible and Versatile Platform

To address these limitations, our sdAb platform provides a versatile and agile platform that streamlines the production of protein formats with multiple antigen specificities. sdAbs are the smallest (~12-15 kDa) naturally-occurring functional antibodies developed thus far for therapeutic applications. Despite their small size, sdAbs exhibit binding specificities and affinities similar to those of conventional antibodies, with increased stability.

sdAbs are derived from heavy-chain-only antibodies that are naturally produced by animals in the camelid family, which includes camels, alpacas, and llamas. With their modularity and small size, sdAbs are the ideal building blocks for generating novel multivalent or multispecific therapeutic candidates attuned to disease biology.



Our Proprietary sdAbs Are Designed To...

- be **smaller**...
- ...and **more modular**
- allow us to build **multispecific**...
- ...and **multivalent** antibodies tailored to disease biology

Learn more about our platform at www.inhibrx.com

OUR CLINICAL STAGE THERAPEUTIC CANDIDATES

Our multivalent, TNF superfamily candidates are precisely engineered to drive optimized receptor clustering

INBRX-106: Our Hexavalent OX40 Agonist

INBRX-106 is a novel, hexavalent OX40 agonist designed to promote higher-order clustering of OX40, resulting in more potent activation of the OX40 co-stimulatory pathway and more robust antitumor activity than traditional Fc cross-linking dependent OX40 bivalent therapeutic antibodies.

INBRX-106 was designed to overcome the limitations of earlier-generation bivalent OX40 agonists, with particular focus on optimizing valency and size to achieve induction of hyperclustering required for potent activation of OX40.

Ozekibart (INBRX-109): Our Tetravalent DR5 Agonist

Ozekibart (INBRX-109) is a next-generation, tetravalent DR5 agonist that induces the extrinsic apoptotic pathway. Ozekibart was precisely engineered to balance efficacy and safety, inducing robust tumor-biased cell death while reducing the potential for the excessive clustering and concomitant hepatotoxicity that have been observed with previous multivalent DR5 agonists.

Ozekibart maintains a functional valency of 4 to enable robust cancer-biased cell death while potentially reducing hyperclustering and toxicity observed with previous multivalent DR5 candidates.

Active Clinical Trials

INBRX-106

PHASE 2/3

HexAgon HN

First-line treatment in combination with pembrolizumab for locally advanced recurrent or metastatic HNSCC

NCT06295731

PHASE 1/2

Safety and preliminary efficacy when dosed in combination with pembrolizumab in locally advanced or metastatic solid tumors, including:

— NSCLC (+/- chemotherapy)

— HNSCC

NCT04198766

Ozekibart (INBRX-109)

PHASE 2

Single-agent treatment for unresectable or metastatic conventional chondrosarcoma

NCT04950075

ChonDRAgon

PHASE 1

Safety and preliminary efficacy when dosed as a single agent or in combination with chemotherapy in locally advanced or metastatic solid tumors including:

— CRC (3–4L)

— Ewing sarcoma (2–3L)

NCT03715933

CRC=Colorectal Cancer; HNSCC=Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma; NSCLC=Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

OX40 is a costimulatory receptor belonging to the TNF receptor superfamily that is primarily expressed on activated T cells and plays a crucial role in enhancing the immune response within the tumor microenvironment. Signaling through OX40 provides co-stimulation that promotes T-cell expansion, enhanced effector function and memory cell formation, and prevents activation-induced cell death.

Learn more about INBRX-106 at
www.inhibrx.com/inbrx-106/

Death receptor 5 (DR5) is a receptor for the tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL). DR5 activation supports normal clearance of diseased, damaged and/or neoplastic cells.

Learn more about ozekibart (INBRX-109) at
www.inhibrx.com/inbrx-109/

INBRX-106 and ozekibart (INBRX-109) are investigational treatments for which marketing authorization has not yet been obtained

Reach Out To Discover More

Get in touch with our team and learn more about **INHIBRX.**

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 Printed in USA 05/25 MED-US-INBRX-106-2400006