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Medivir - helping patients through transformative medicines

- Strategic focus on cancer indications
 - High level of unmet medical need
 - Large commercial potential
- Broad pipeline with four candidate drugs in clinical development
 - Near-term value inflection points in 2019
 - World-wide rights to all programs
- Listed on the Nasdaq Stockholm Main list
 - Market cap: approximately SEK 550 million (Feb, 2019)
 - Cash position: SEK 286 million (end Q4, 2018)

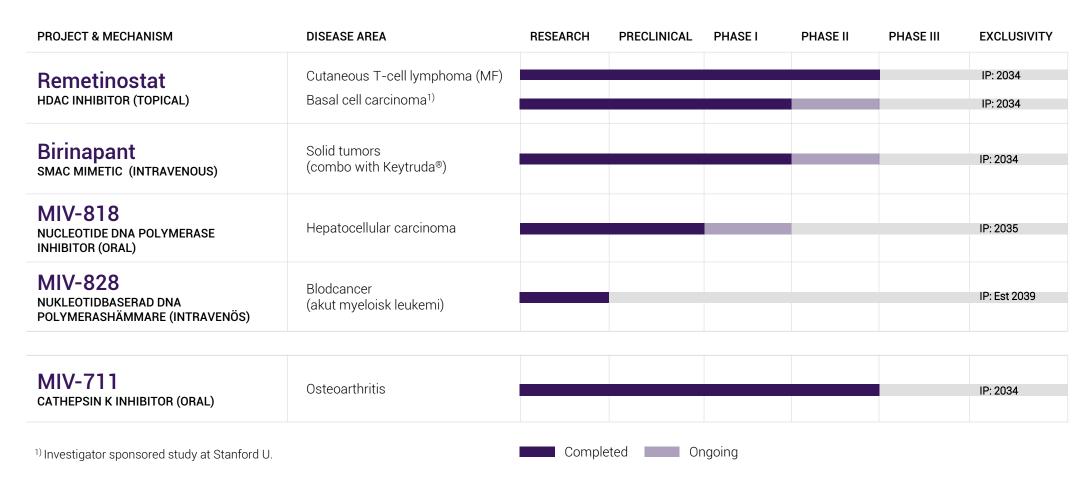


Medivir – recent events

- Clinical Development focus on oncology
 - Birinapant/Keytruda®: completion phase I study Q4 2018
 - Birinapant/Keytruda®: start of phase II study Q4 2018
 - MIV-818: Start of phase I study Q4 2018
 - MIV-828: CD nomination Q4 2018
- Uli Hacksell appointed as new CEO
- Employees reduced to 17 FTE
- Fixed cost base reduced with two thirds
- Strong management and cost-effective virtual organization



Broad and robust pipeline





Remetinostat for early-stage MF cutaneous T-cell lymphoma

MF-CTCL: orphan blood cancer indication

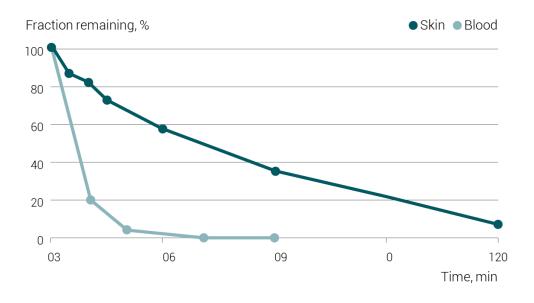
Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL) affects lymphocytes (cells belonging to the immune defense system) located in the skin and typically has a chronic course.

- CTCL is a rare form of non-Hodgkin lymphoma primarily present in the skin. Mycosis fungoides (MF) is the most common form of CTCL
- Annual new cases; US ~ 2,000; EU ~ 3,000; Sweden ~ 25
- Five-year survival: ~ 85%; more than 16,000 US patients live with MF-CTCL
- Skin lesions and severe itching are common and affect patients quality of life
- Early stage disease lasts for long periods and requires well tolerated therapy
- Available treatments, including systemic HDAC inhibitors, have severe side effects



Remetinostat: for treatment of early stage MF-CTCL

- Remetinostat is a histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitor
- Remetinostat's unique chemistry and topical formulation provides for activity in skin and rapid degradation in blood
- Approved HDAC inhibitors not used in earlystage MF-CTCL patients
- US orphan drug designation





Remetinostat: clinical Proof-of-Concept phase II MF-CTCL study

Twelve months phase II data shows reduction in both lesions and severe itch

| Dose | 1% | 0.5% | 1% |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| | 1x/day | 2x/day | 2x/day |
| | n=20 | n=20 | n=20 |
| Lesion responses ¹ | 20% | 25% | 40% |
| Patients with clinically significant pruritus | (40%) | (30%) | (50%) |
| | n=8/20 | n=6/20 | n=10/20 |
| Pruritus responses | 38% | 50% | 80% |

Well tolerated:

- No HDAC inhibitor-associated systemic adverse events
- Median time on treatment: 336 days (1% 2x/day dose)

¹⁾ Confirmed responses based on CAILS, the Composite Assessment of Index Lesion Severity

Remetinostat: next steps

- Medivir will further define a planned phase III design based on the requirements clarified by the FDA
- One phase III study expected to be sufficient for FDA
- Phase III study will enroll treatment-experienced patients
- Medivir aims to identify a business partner for the further development of remetinostat



Birinapant: Uniquely potent against selected solid tumors

Solid tumors: large unmet medical needs

Many patients with solid tumors have few or no options and are in need of effective medicines to extend life. The immuno-oncology medicine Keytruda® on its own is not sufficiently effective in treatment of certain solid tumors.

Colorectal cancer indication (CRC)

- The second most common cancer in women and the third in men
- Estimated new cases 2018: US: ~ 140,000; EU: ~ 490,000; Sweden: ~ 6,200
- Five-year survival when metastatic: 14%

Other cancer indications

- Ovarian cancer, the leading cause of mortality due a gynecologic tumor
 - Estimated new cases 2018: US: ~ 22,000; EU: ~ 23,000 Sweden: ~ 700
 - Five-year survival: 47%
- Cervical cancer, the third most common cancer in women world-wide
 - Estimated new cases 2018: US: ~ 13,000; EU: ~ 60,000; Sweden: ~ 450
 - Five-year survival: 62.5%



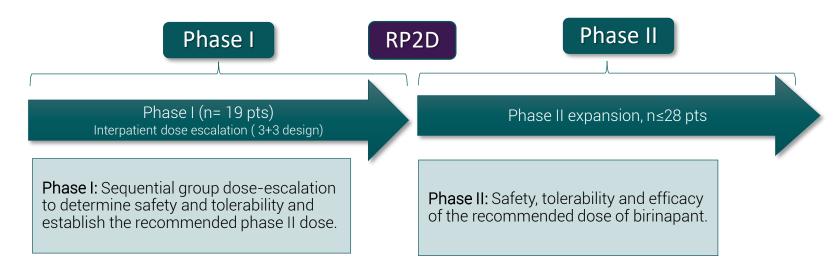
Birinapant may benefit patients with inadequate response to immuno-oncology therapies

- Birinapant, a SMAC mimetic, enables tumor cell death and augments the immune system
- Great potential to improve treatment of cancers when combined with immuno-therapy
- Ongoing collaboration with Merck for a phase I/II study in solid tumors
 - Joint development committee oversees the study
 - Keytruda[®] provided at no cost by Merck
 - Medivir retains full global rights to birinapant and data



Birinapant/Keytruda® combination - phase I/II study ongoing

- Dose escalation completed; December 2018: n=19
 - o One CRC patient has achieved partial response, which had been maintained for over 1 year
 - Two patients had stable disease for 18 weeks
 - Safety and tolerability: No concerns
 - o Phase II dose selected at 22 mg/m²



In late December 2018 the first patient was dosed in the phase II part of the study

MIV-818: Nucleotide prodrug for the treatment of liver cancer

Liver cancer focus: hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma

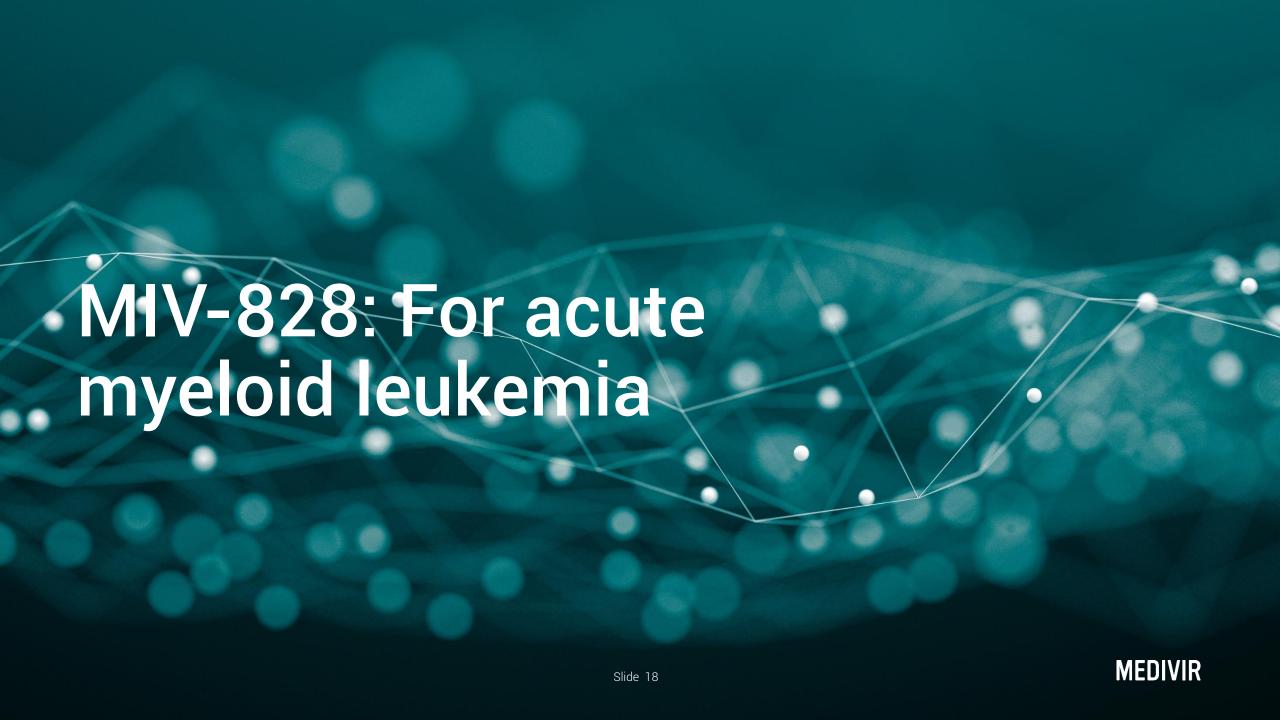
- HCC is the third leading cause of cancer-related deaths worldwide
 - Estimated new cases 2018: Asia: ~ 610,000; US: ~ 42,000; EU: ~ 82,000; Sweden: ~ 550
 - o Orphan disease in Western markets, but one of fastest growing and most deadly cancers in US
 - High incidence in Asia including China Hepatitis B & C very common
 - o Five-year survival: 18%
 - o Genetically heterogeneous leading to limited effect of molecularly targeted therapies
- Intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma is the second most common primary liver tumor
 - Medium survival is only twelve months
- Existing treatment options provide very little survival benefit

MIV-818: prodrug for enhanced efficacy and safety in liver cancer (HCC) therapy

Troxacitabine Medivir Clinically active but failed due prodrug to systemic dose-limiting technology toxicities Phase I RP2D Phase Ib (n=24) Phase Ia (n=6) Interpatient dose escalation Intrapatient dose escalation Safety and tolerability. Decision about Safety and tolerability. Decision recommended dose for phase II to move into phase Ib

MIV-818

- Enhanced activity
- Selectivity for cancer
- Improved delivery to the liver
- Oral administration
- Limited systemic side effect



MIV-828: Summary

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) leads to an overproduction of abnormal immature cells in the bone marrow and prevents development of normal blood cells, which could lead to anemia, bleeding episodes and a high susceptibility for severe infections.

- Expected new cases 2018: US: ~ 19,500; EU: ~ 43,000; Sweden: ~ 350
- Affects all ages, median age at diagnosis 68 years in the US
- Five-year survival: 50% in younger patients (<60y) and less than 10% in patients > 70y

Opportunity in hematological cancers

- Better tolerated and more effective agent in patients with AML and other hematological cancers
- Initial development in relapsed/refractory AML patients

Profile of MIV-828

- Nucleotide prodrug based on one of Medivir's proprietary areas of expertise
- Active metabolite shown to have potent anti-leukemic activity in preclinical in vivo models
- Increased activity and reduced susceptibility to pharmacologic resistance mechanisms of prodrugs
- Preclinical activity also demonstrated against T-cell lymphoma

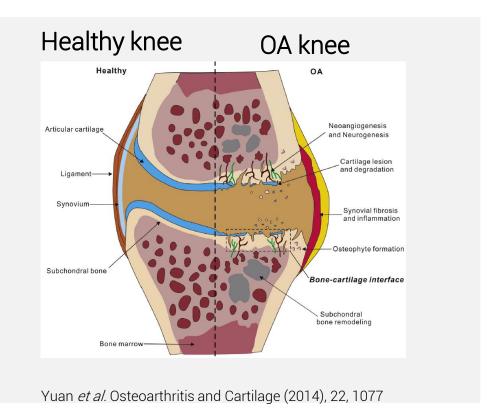




Osteoarthritis (OA): the most common form of joint disease

- Affects ~240m adults worldwide
- Prevalence increasing due to aging population and obesity epidemic
- Current treatments focus only on pain relief
- Large unmet medical need for a disease-modifying drug (DMOAD) with potential to slow, halt or reverse the progression of OA
- New US FDA guidelines in OA may enable pathway for accelerated regulatory approval
- New draft FDA Guidance published August 2018, focused on structural endpoints in OA development

Cathepsin K protease is involved in the breakdown of collagen I in both bone and collagen II in cartilage





MIV-711: positive effects on joint structure and signals of benefit on clinical symptoms

- Study design (MIV-711-201): 3 arms, 26 weeks treatment
- Study design (MIV-711-202): 200 mg MIV-711, 26 additional weeks

MIV-711-201: Change from baseline vs week 26

| | Placebo n=80 | MIV-711 100 mg QD n=80 | MIV-711 200 mg QD n=80 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Femur bone area (mm²) | 23.2 | 8.1 | 8.2 |
| Cartilage thickness (mm) | -0.066 | 0.008 | -0.017 |

- A trend consistently favoring MIV-711 arms in all predefined analyses of clinical outcomes, e.g. knee pain and knee function
- Safety and tolerability profile supporting advancement of MIV-711 as a diseasemodifying OA drug candidate



Summary **MEDIVIR** Slide 23

Strategic focus on cancer indications with high unmet need

Recent milestones

- Birinapant/Keytruda®: completion phase I study Q4 2018
- Birinapant/Keytruda®: start of phase II study Q4 2018
- MIV-818: Start of phase I study Q4 2018
- MIV-828: CD nomination Q4 2018

Near term value inflection points

- MIV-818: completion phase la study Q2 2019
- Birinapant/Keytruda®: futility analysis completed Q4 2019

