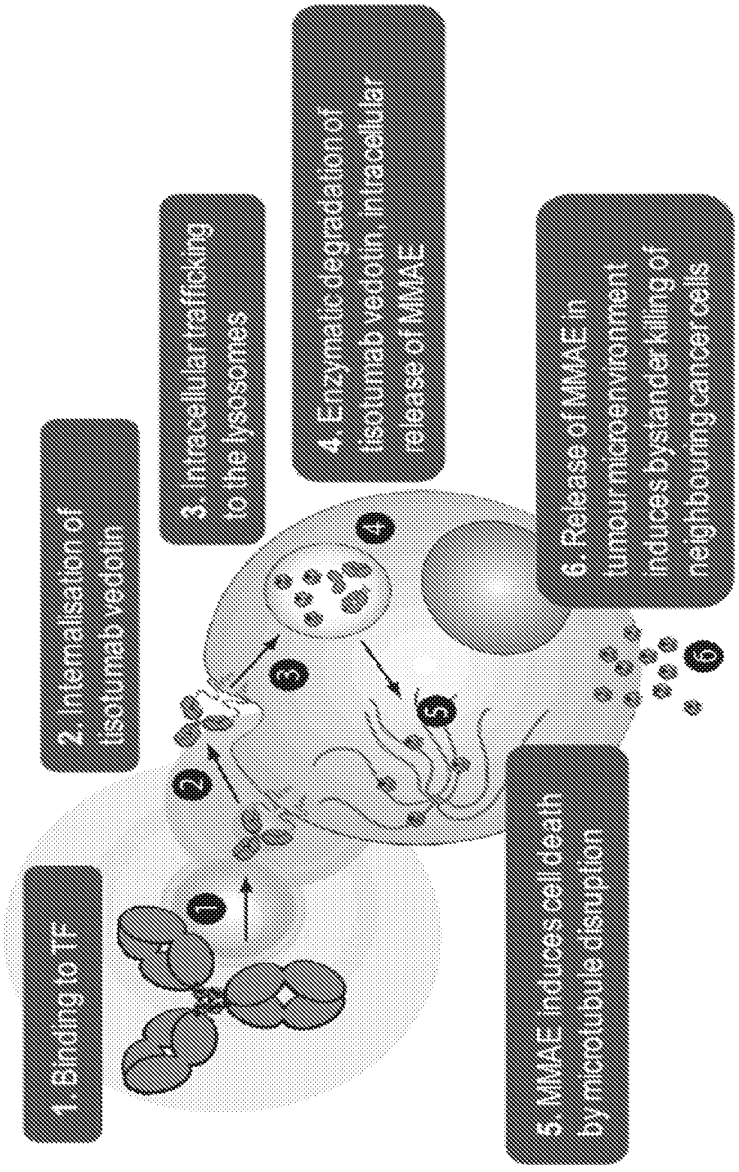

1. Binding to TF
2. Internalisation of Isotumab vedotin
3. Intracellular trafficking to the lysosomes
4. Enzymatic degradation of Isotumab vedotin, intracellular release of MMAE
5 MMAE induces cell death by microtubule disruption
6. Release of MMAE in tumour microenvironment induces bystander killing of neighbouring cancer cells

FIG. 1

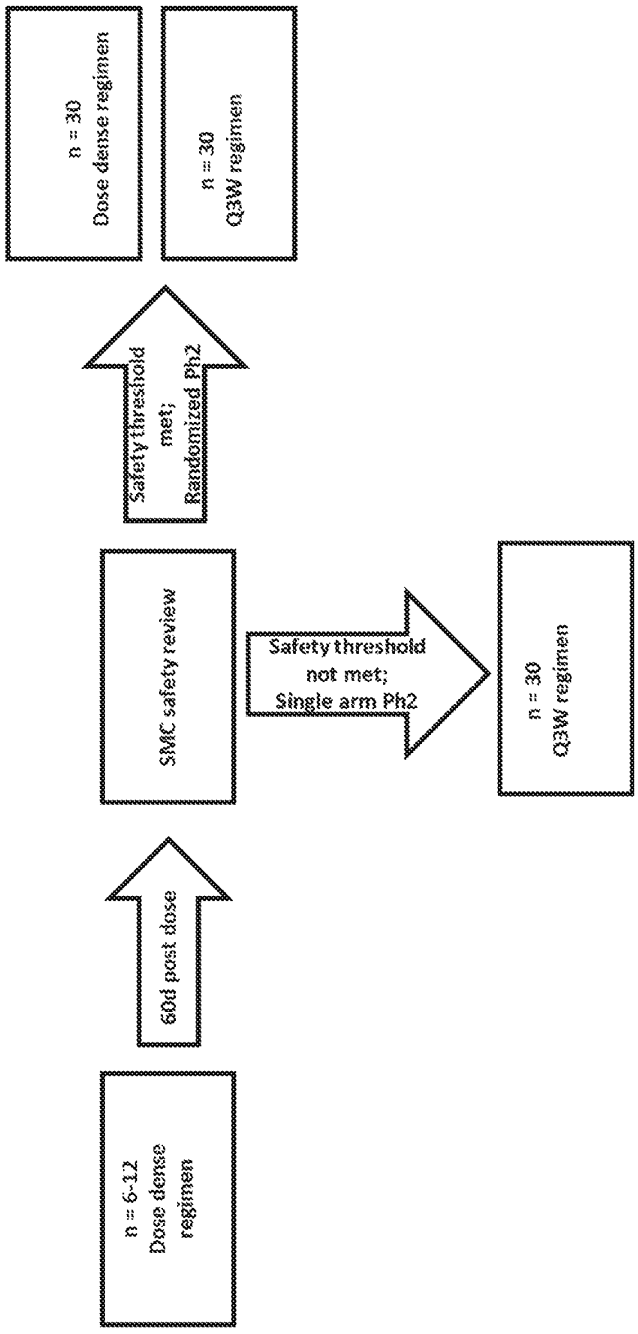


FIG. 2

Anti-tumor activity of tisotumab vedotin in a SKOV-3 ovarian cancer xenograft model

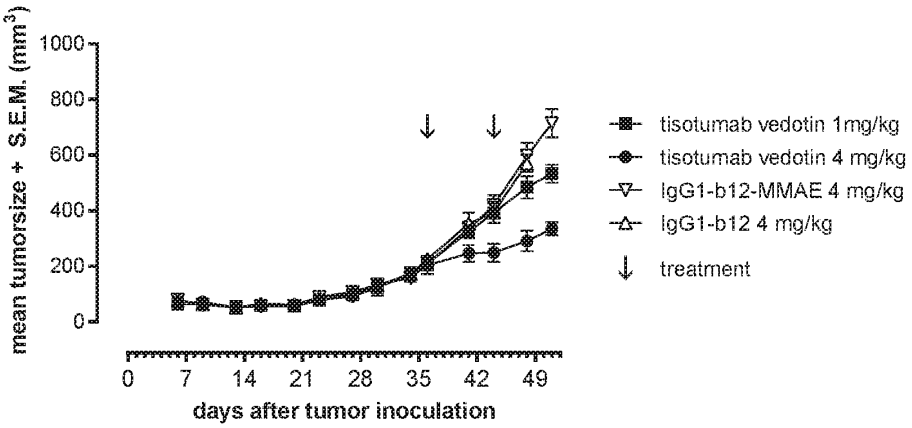


FIG. 3

Anti-tumor activity of tisotumab vedotin in an ovarian cancer patient-derived xenograft model

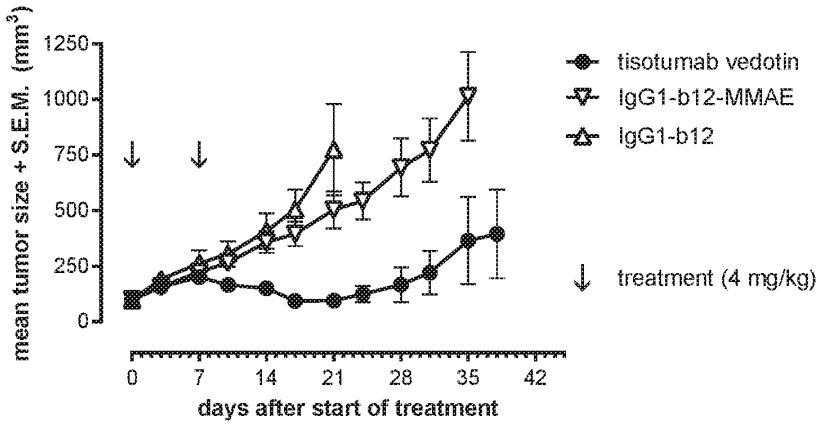


FIG. 4

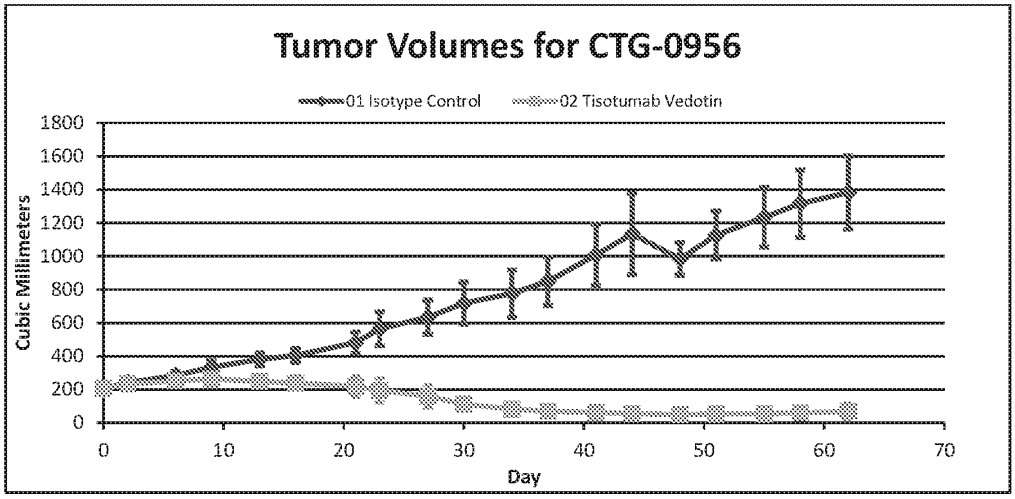

Tumor Volumes for CTG-0956
01 Isotype Control
02 Tisotumab Vedotin
Cubic Millimeters
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
Day

FIG. 5A

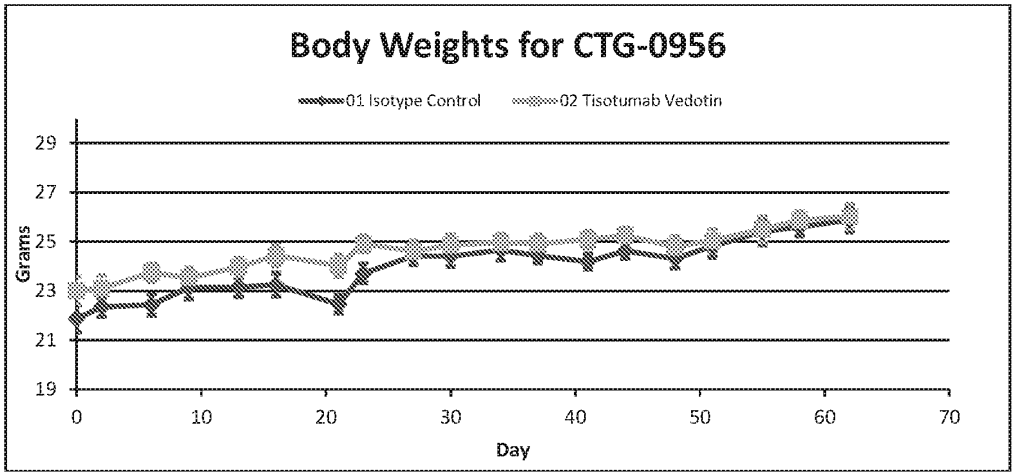

Body Weights for CTG-0956
01 Isotype Control
02 Tisotumab Vedotin
Grams
29
27
25
23
21
19
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
Day

FIG. 5B

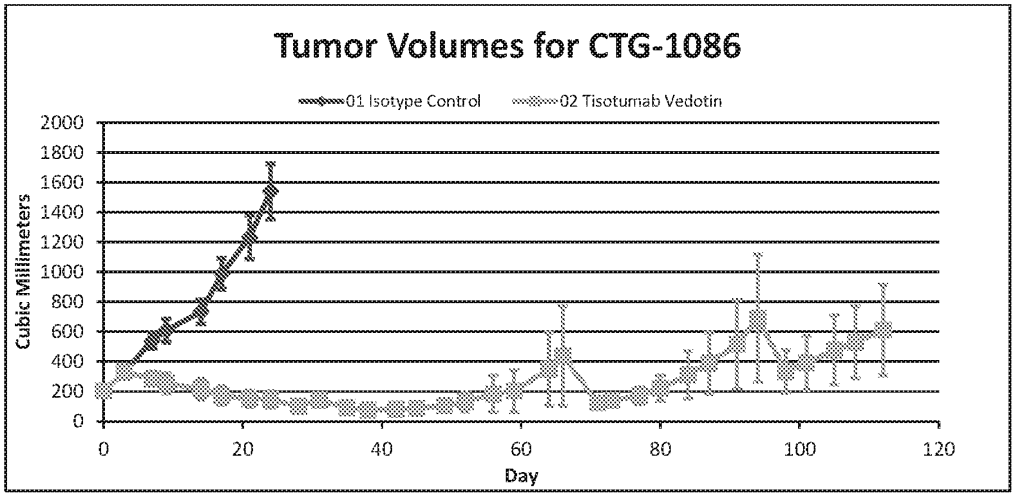

Tumor Volumes for CTG-1086
01 Isotype Control
02 Tisotumab Vedotin
Cubic Millimeters
2000
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
Day

FIG. 6A

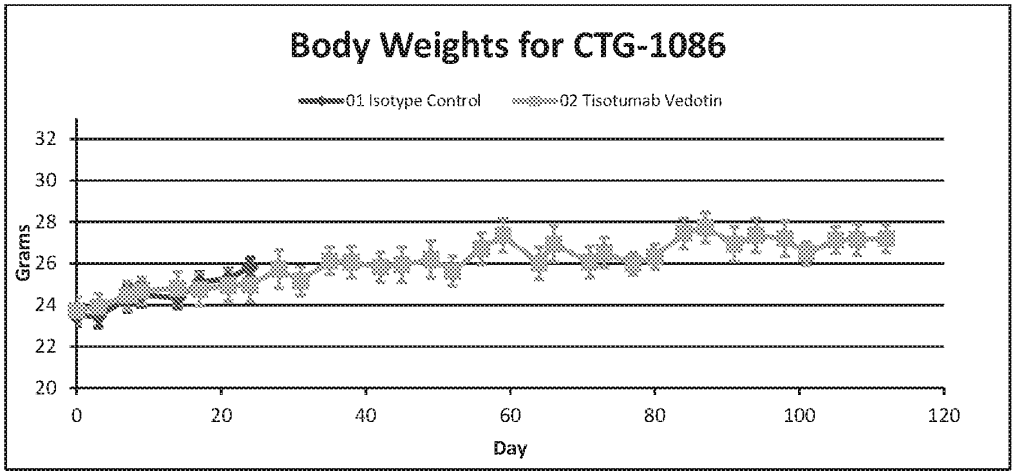

Body Weights for CTG-1086
01 Isotype Control
02 Tisotumab Vedotin
Grams
32
30
28
26
24
22
20
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
Day

FIG. 6B