



Q2 2025 Results

Conference call and webcast for investors and analysts

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This presentation includes U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and non-GAAP financial measures. Reconciliations between these two measures are provided in the appendix to this presentation.

Some of the clinical data in this presentation relating to BeOne's investigational drug candidates is from preclinical studies or early phase, single-arm clinical trials. When such data or data from later stage trials are presented in relation to other investigational or marketed drug products, the presentation and discussion are not based on head-to-head trials between BeOne's investigational drug candidates and other products unless specified in the trial protocol. BeOne is still conducting preclinical studies and clinical trials and, as additional patients are enrolled and evaluated, data on BeOne's investigational drug candidates may change.

Definitive conclusions cannot be drawn from cross-trial comparisons or anticipated data as they may be confounded by various factors and should be interpreted with caution.



Agenda

1 **Welcome, safe harbor, and agenda**

Dan Maller
Head of Investor Relations

2 **CEO business update**

John V. Oyler
Co-Founder, Chairman and CEO

3 **Financial results**

Aaron Rosenberg
Chief Financial Officer

4 **R&D and pipeline progress**

Lai Wang, Ph.D.
Global Head of R&D

5 **Q&A**

BeOne management team



CEO business update

John V. Oyler
Co-Founder, Chairman and CEO



Q2 2025: Strong execution driving sustainable growth



Financial and commercial highlights

Revenue

- **\$1.3B, +42% YoY**

Earnings per ADS¹

- GAAP: **\$0.84**
- Non-GAAP²: **\$2.25**

Cash Flows

- Operating (GAAP): **\$264M**
- Free Cash Flow²: **\$220M**

➤ **BRUKINSA**
U.S. **market leadership widens**

➤ **New TEVIMBRA**
approvals and global launches



Pipeline highlights

Key data presentations

- BRUKINSA Sequoia arms C + D
- BTK CDAC
- CDK4i and B7-H4 ADC early activity

Phase 3 initiations

- Sonro + CD20

Registrational filings

- Sonro CN – R/R CLL and R/R MCL
- Sonro global in 2H – R/R MCL

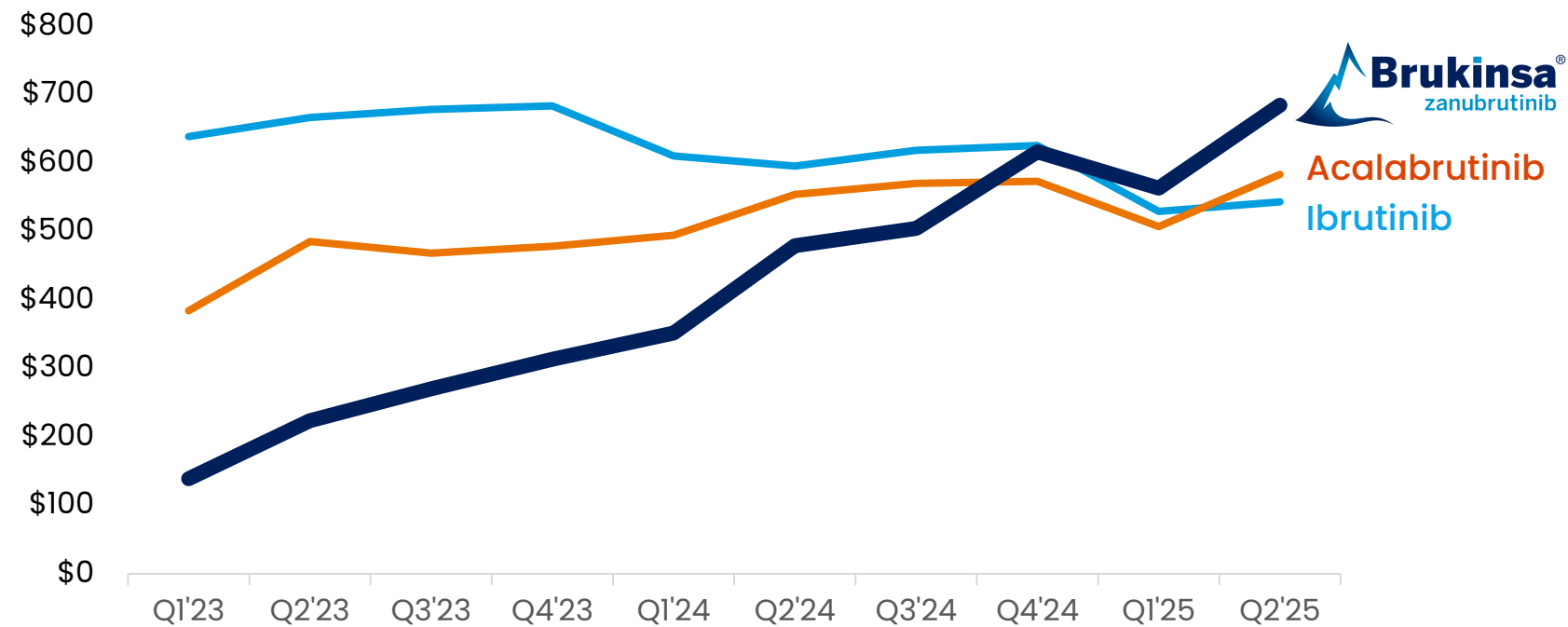
¹ Diluted Earnings per ADS is presented. Basic Earnings per ADS for Q2 2025 was \$0.87 (GAAP) and \$2.33 (Non-GAAP)

² Non-GAAP Earnings per ADS is a financial measure that excludes from the corresponding GAAP measure costs related to share-based compensation, depreciation and amortization expense. Free cash flow is a financial measure of cash flow that deducts capital expenditures from cash flows from operations. A reconciliation of these Non-GAAP measures to the comparable GAAP measure for Q2 2025 is included in the Appendix to this presentation



BRUKINSA is the U.S. revenue leader and fastest growing brand

U.S. cBTKI quarterly revenue (\$M)



| Revenue | Growth % y/y | Approved indications |
|---------|--------------|----------------------|
| \$ 684 | +43% | 5 |
| 583 | +5% | 2 |
| 543 | -9% | 3 |

Source: Companies' public filings
BRUKINSA approved indications: CLL, WM, MCL, MZL and FL
Acalabrutinib approved indications: CLL and MCL
Ibrutinib approved indications: CLL, MCL and chronic graft versus host disease (cGVHD)

BRUKINSA has cemented itself as a best-in-class medicine every step of the way



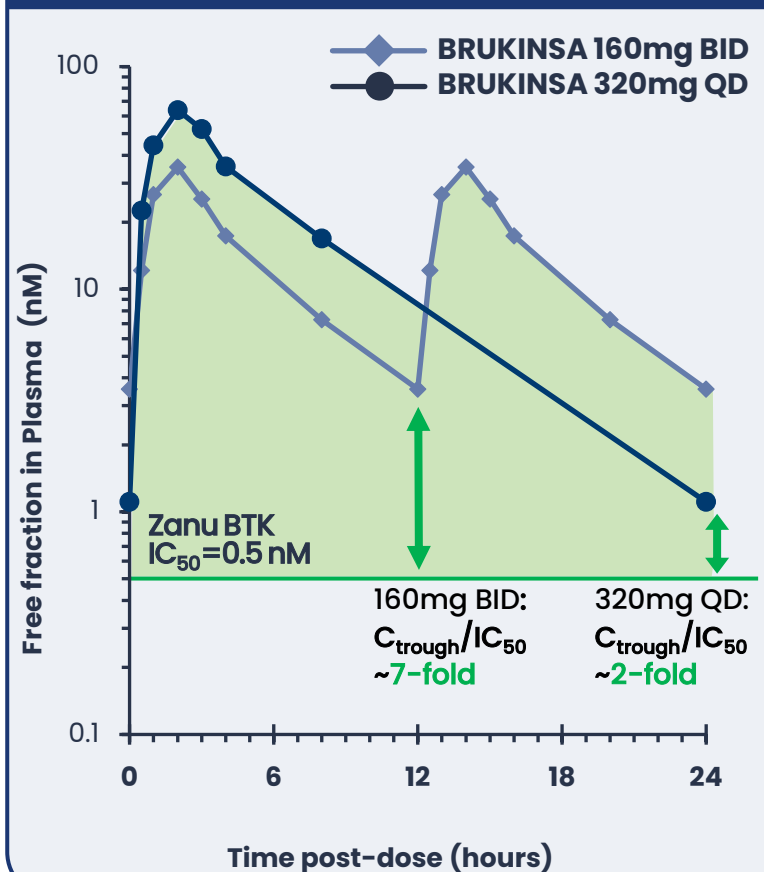
- 1 Human PK:** the only BTKi that sustainably inhibits BTK throughout the day
- 2 ORR:** superiority over ibrutinib that emerges at early follow-up and is sustained
- 3 PFS:** the only BTKi to show PFS superiority over ibrutinib in a head-to-head trial
- 4 Real-world and meta-analyses:** BRUKINSA's data supported by real-world evidence and recognized by leading KOLs



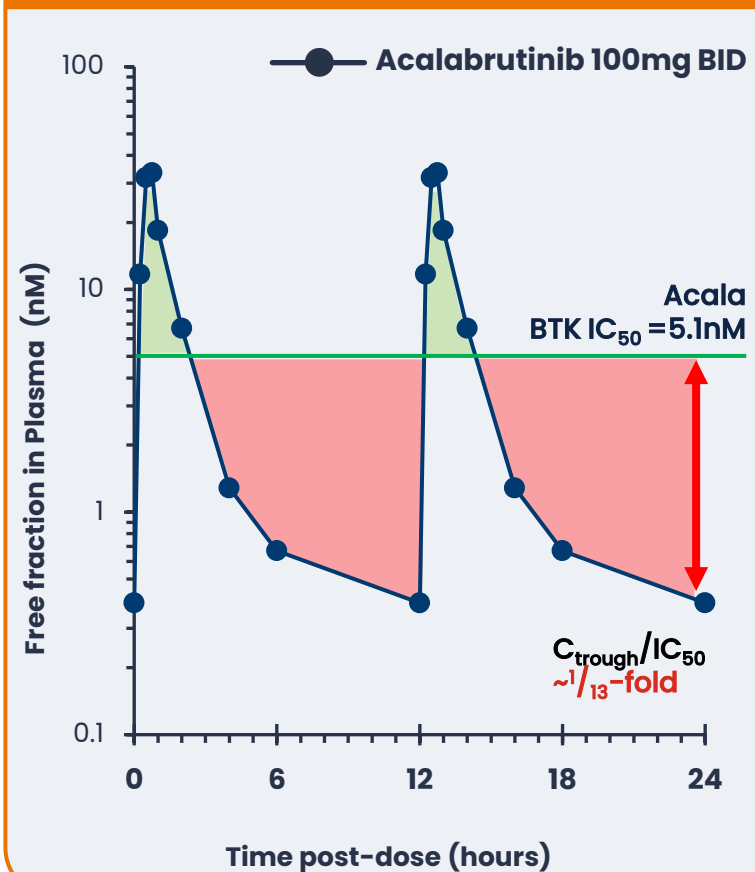
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BRUKINSA is the only BTKi that induces complete and sustainable BTK inhibition due to its potency and superior PK

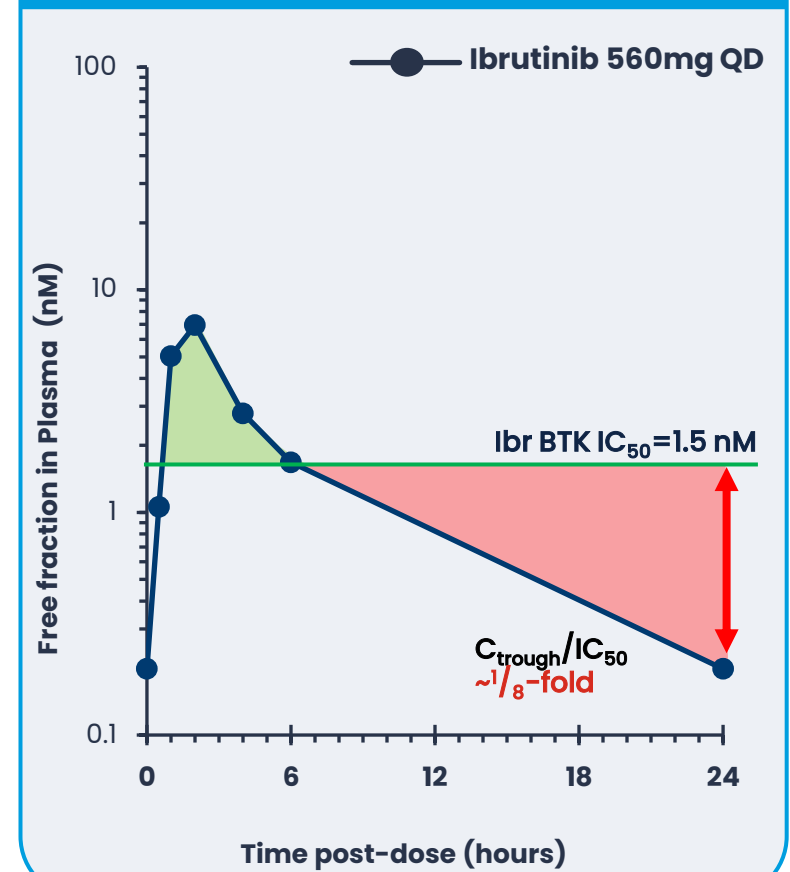
BRUKINSA PK vs. IC_{50} ¹



Acalabrutinib PK vs. IC_{50} ²



Ibrutinib PK vs. IC_{50} ³



¹ Health Canada Product Monograph

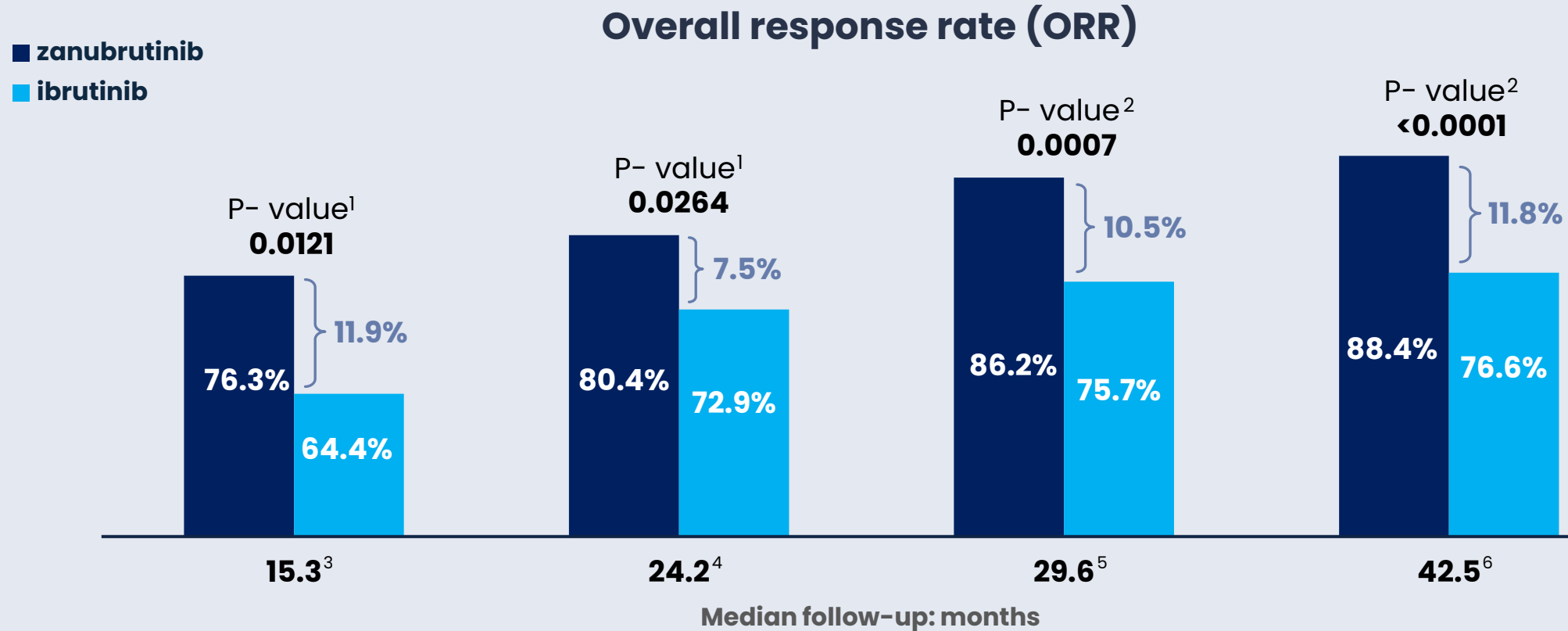
² Adapted from Byrd et al., NEJM, 2015; Zhou et al., Pharmacometrics Syst. Pharmacol. (2019) 8, 489–499

³ Adapted from Advani, et al., JCO 2013; NDA Clinical Pharmacology Review {NDA 205552, ibrutinib}

The clinical significance of non-clinical data has not been established. In the absence of head-to-head data, definitive conclusions regarding comparative safety and efficacy cannot be drawn



BRUKINSA's differentiated potency and target coverage may drive higher clinical responses



Tested population – first timepoint analysis is 415 patients vs. ITT (652 patients) for other timepoints

¹Two-sided p-value (superiority)

²Two-sided p-value (nominal)

³Hillmen et al. JCO 2022 (ORR IA)

⁴ALPINE CSR for ORR IA, ORR FA, PFS FA and Final Analysis

⁵Brown et al. NEJM 2022 (PFS FA)

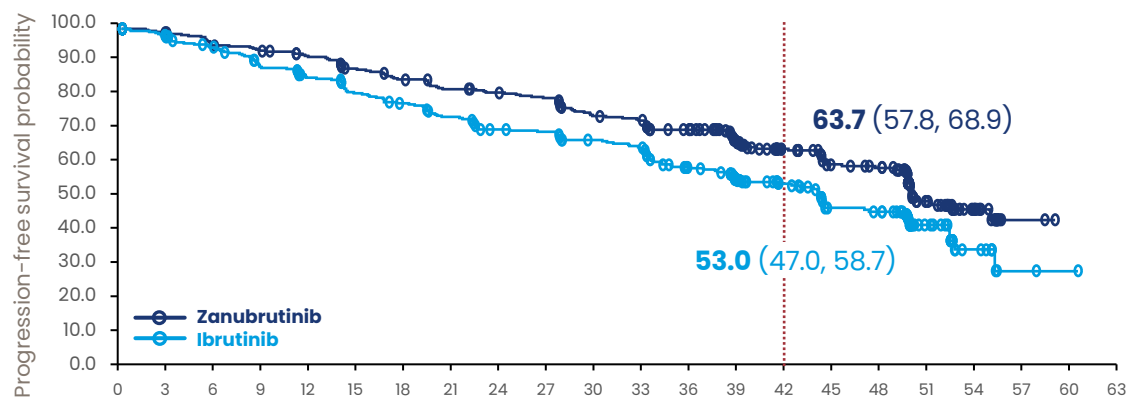
⁶Brown et al. Blood 2024 (Final Analysis)

The clinical significance of non-clinical data has not been established. In the absence of head-to-head data, definitive conclusions regarding comparative safety and efficacy cannot be drawn



BRUKINSA is the only BTKi to demonstrate PFS superiority over ibrutinib in a head-to-head trial in R/R CLL (ALPINE)

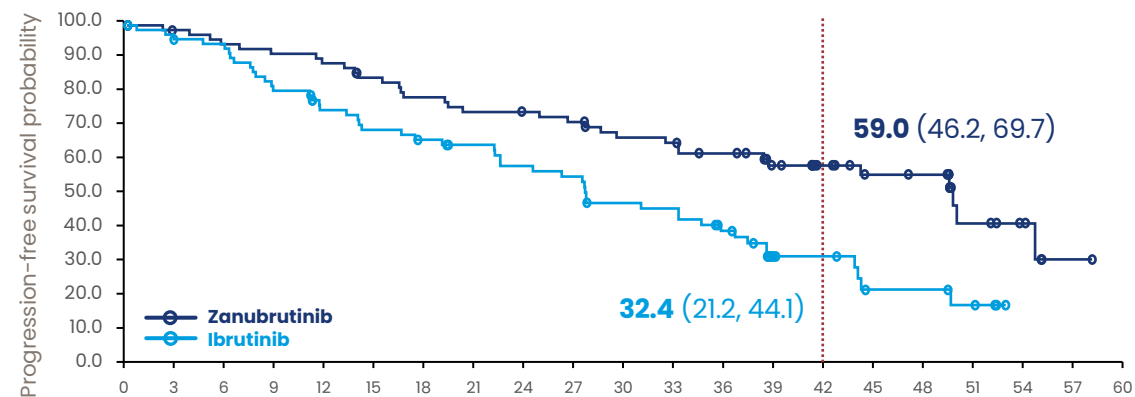
PFS superiority in all-comer population¹



| Months from randomization | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 39 | 42 | 45 | 48 | 51 | 54 | 57 | 60 | 63 |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|
| No. subjects at risk | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zanubrutinib | 327 | 313 | 301 | 295 | 286 | 268 | 257 | 247 | 241 | 236 | 214 | 208 | 189 | 151 | 128 | 108 | 103 | 43 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Ibrutinib | 325 | 304 | 292 | 271 | 256 | 238 | 227 | 213 | 197 | 194 | 182 | 173 | 147 | 116 | 101 | 76 | 73 | 30 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 |

| | Zanubrutinib | Ibrutinib |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| # of events (%) | 134 (41.0%) | 160 (49.2%) |
| HR (95% CI): | 0.66 (0.52, 0.84) | |
| nominal p-value | 0.0005 | |

PFS in del(17p)/TP53 subset consistent with ITT patient population¹



| Months from randomization | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 39 | 42 | 45 | 48 | 51 | 54 | 57 | 60 |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| No. subjects at risk | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zanubrutinib | 75 | 71 | 68 | 66 | 64 | 59 | 55 | 52 | 51 | 49 | 44 | 43 | 39 | 31 | 25 | 20 | 19 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Ibrutinib | 75 | 70 | 68 | 59 | 52 | 48 | 45 | 42 | 38 | 36 | 30 | 29 | 23 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

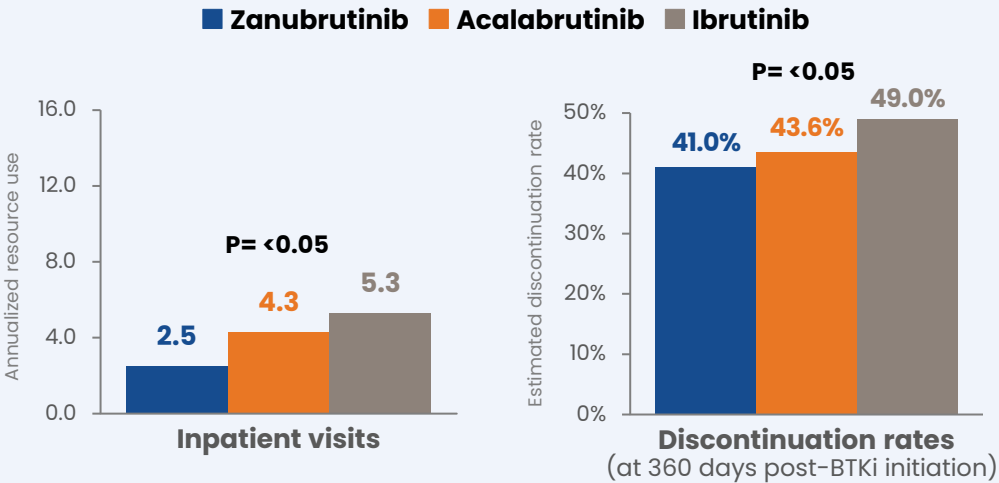
| | Zanubrutinib | Ibrutinib |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| # of events (%) | 36 (48.0%) | 51 (68.0%) |
| HR (95% CI): | 0.48 (0.31, 0.75) | |
| nominal p-value | 0.0019 | |

¹ Brown et al., Blood, 2024; COVID adjusted



BRUKINSA's differentiated data is supported by real-world evidence and recognized by leading CLL KOLs

“This real-world study demonstrated that patients with CLL treated with zanubrutinib had longer TTD, lower discontinuation rates, and less HCRU than those treated with acalabrutinib and ibrutinib across all patients and specifically in older patients ≥65 years”



Real-world treatment utilization patterns of BTKis in First-Line CLL in patients >65 years²

“A network meta-analysis of BTKis found zanubrutinib to be the most efficacious treatment for patients with high-risk R/R CLL¹”



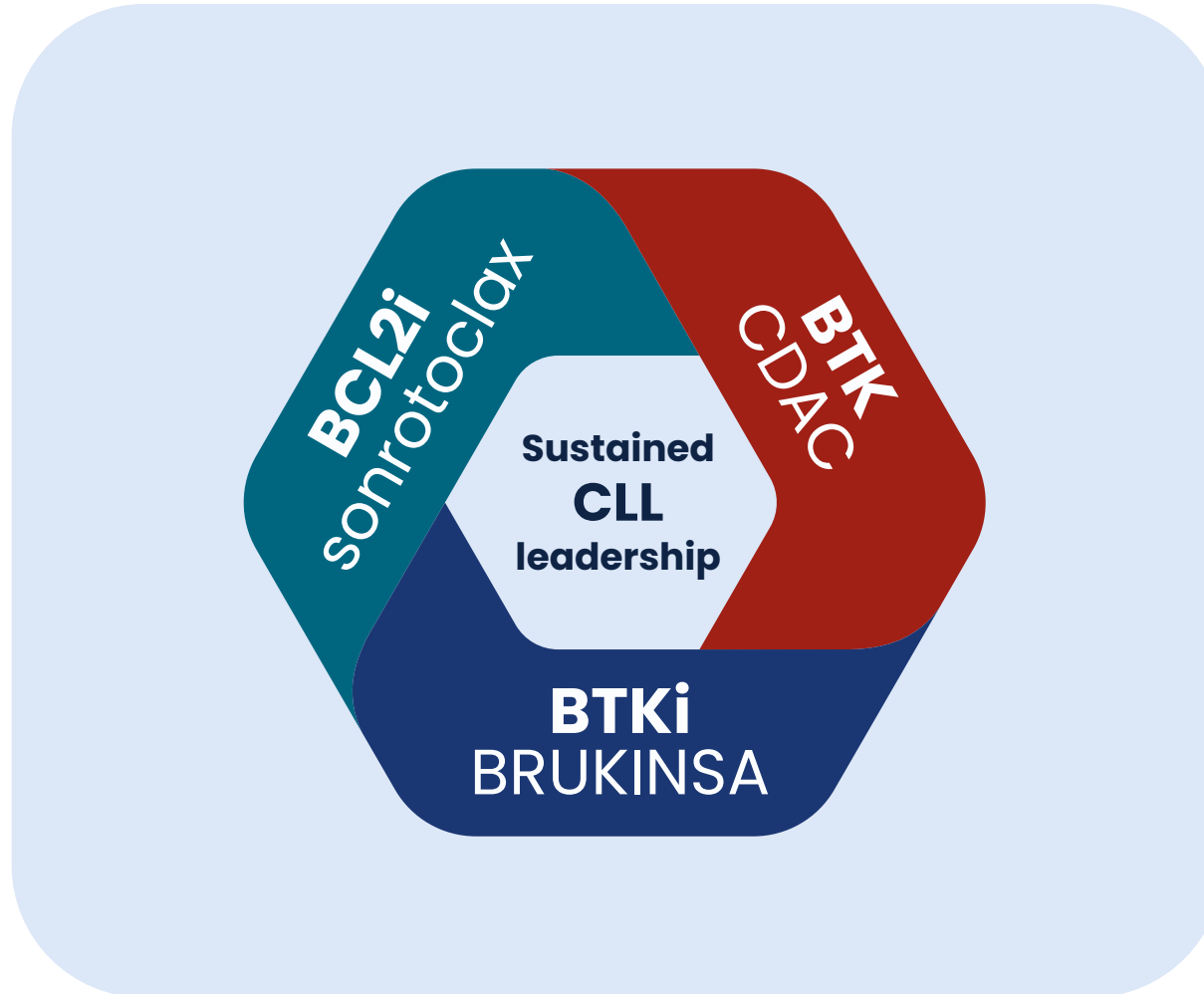
Investigator-assessed PFS hazard ratio

| BRUKINSA vs. | Hazard Ratio (95% CI) | |
|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| High Risk | Ibrutinib | 0.49 [0.31, 0.78] |
| | Acalabrutinib | 0.55 [0.32, 0.94] |
| del(17p) | Ibrutinib | 0.49 [0.27, 0.89] |
| | Acalabrutinib | 0.49 [0.25, 0.98] |
| TP53m | Ibrutinib | 0.49 [0.28, 0.85] |
| | Acalabrutinib | 0.52 [0.27, 1.00] |

0.01 0.10 1 10 100
Favors Zanubrutinib <--- ---> favors comparator

¹ Shadman M, et al. Blood Adv. 2025
² Adapted from: Real-World Treatment Utilization Patterns, Discontinuation and Healthcare Resource Utilization of First-Line Bruton Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia: Age-Related Disparity. Poster presentation. PF585. EHA 2025.
 In the absence of head-to-head data, no definitive conclusions can be drawn regarding comparative efficacy or safety. This analysis is hypothesis-generating; definitive conclusions cannot be drawn from network meta-analyses

BeOne is the only company with potentially best-in-class assets across three foundational CLL MOAs



Significant near-term milestones

| | |
|---------|--|
| 1H 2025 | Sonro – 1st registrational filings (R/R CLL and R/R MCL) China ✓ |
| | Sonro – CELESTIAL 302 (RR MCL) and 303 (RR CLL) Ph 3 initiation ✓ |
| | BTK CDAC – CaDAnCe 302 (RR CLL) Ph 3 initiation ✓ |
| | CDK4i – early activity data ✓ |
| | B7-H4 – early activity data ✓ |
| 2H 2025 | BRUKINSA MANGROVE TN MCL Ph 3 data readout |
| | Sonro – 1st global registrational filings (R/R MCL) |
| | BTK CDAC – CaDAnCe 304 – H2H vs. pirto (R/R CLL) Ph 3 initiation |
| 2026 | BTK CDAC – Ph 2 readout R/R CLL – potentially pivotal |
| | CDK4i (2L and 1L HR+/HER2- BC) – Ph 3 initiation |
| | B7-H4 – Ph 3 initiation |

✓ **achieved**

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Pivotal data readouts and filings

20+

Phase 3 trials

10+

POC data readouts

including: PRMT5i, Pan-KRASi, FGFR2b ADC, IRAK4 CDAC

10+

NMEs to enter the clinic

including: KAT6A/Bi; CDK2 CDAC, CD19xCD20xCD3 TsAb

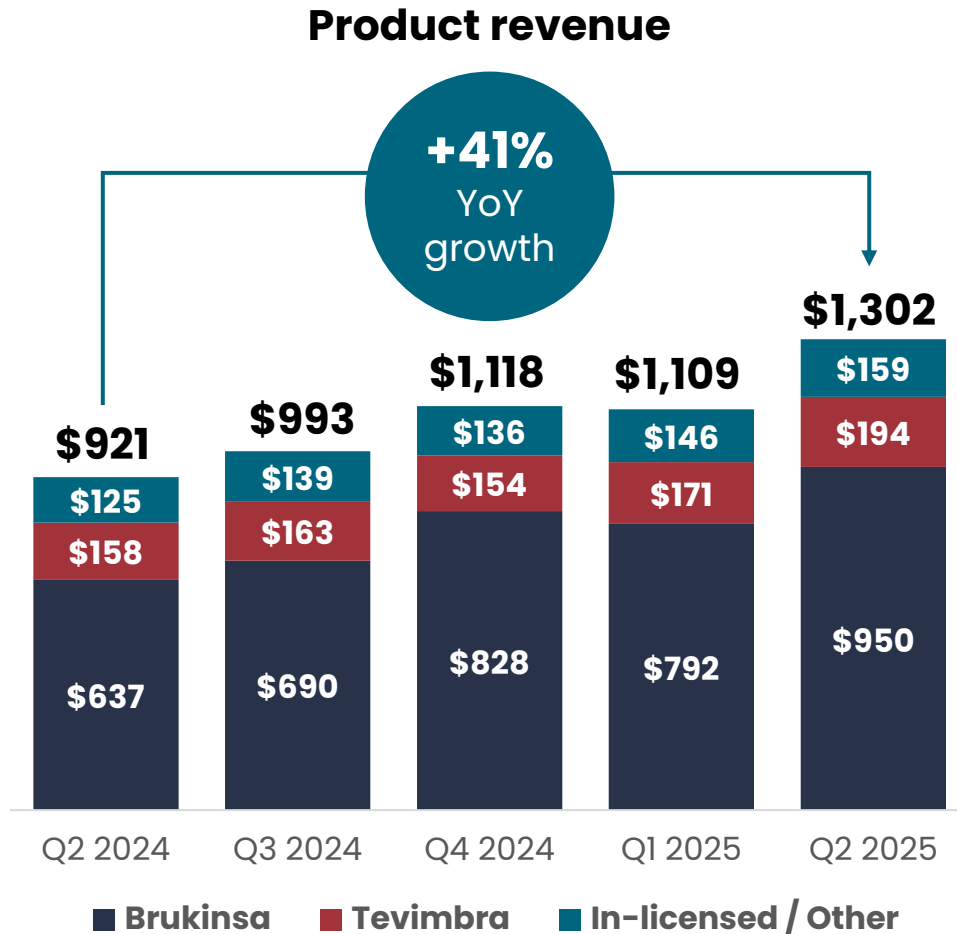


Financial results

Aaron Rosenberg
Chief Financial Officer



Q2 2025: Product revenue composition



Commentary

- **BRUKINSA +49% y/y**
 - Strong underlying demand growth while maximizing value share
 - Continued new patient share leadership¹
- **TEVIMBRA +22% y/y**
 - Continued China leadership
 - Approvals and launches in key markets
- **In-licensed +27% y/y**
 - Amgen portfolio growth of 40%
 - Zanidatamab launch in China

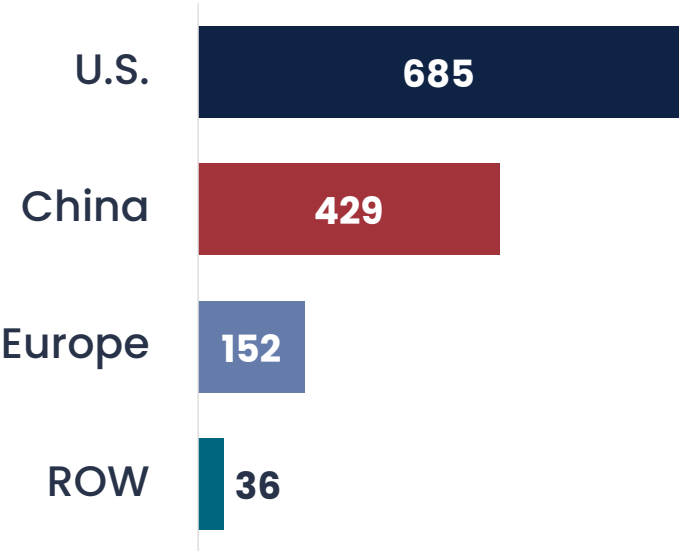
¹ Based on June 2025 SHA claims data and internal calculations



Q2 2025: Diversified revenue mix and growth across all markets

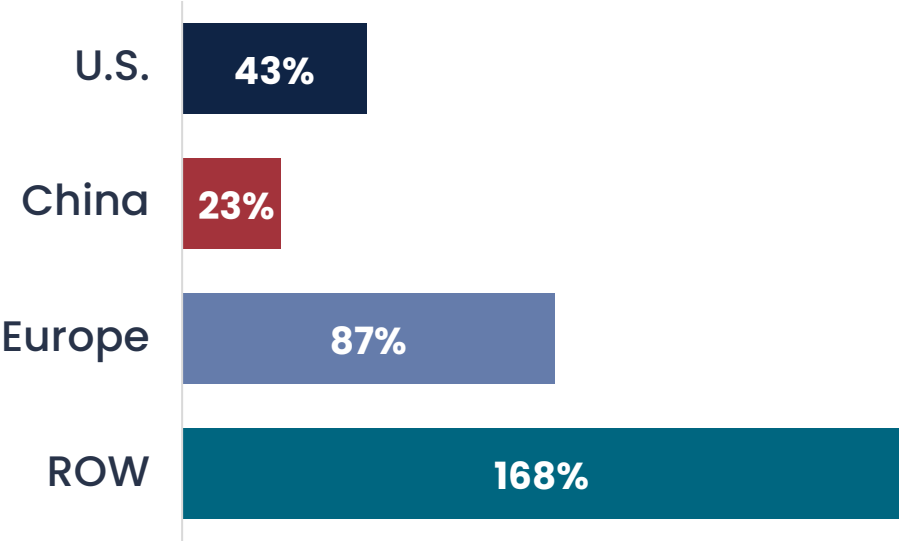
\$ in millions (Q2 2025)

Product revenue mix



Year-over-year % growth (Q2 2025)

Product revenue growth



Q2 2025: Reported profit and loss (GAAP)

| US \$M (except per ADS) | Q2 2025 | Q2 2024 | \$ Change | % Change |
|--|---------|----------|-----------|----------|
| <i>Product revenue</i> | 1,302 | 921 | 381 | 41 |
| <i>Collaboration revenue</i> | 13 | 8 | 5 | 65 |
| Total revenue | 1,315 | 929 | 386 | 42 |
| Gross margin % | 87.4% | 85.0% | | |
| Total operating expenses | 1,063 | 898 | 165 | 18 |
| <i>R&D</i> | 525 | 454 | 70 | 15 |
| <i>SG&A</i> | 538 | 444 | 94 | 21 |
| Income (loss) from operations | 88 | (107) | 195 | 182 |
| Net income (loss) | 94 | (120) | 215 | 178 |
| Earnings (loss) per ADS (GAAP) – basic | \$0.87 | \$(1.15) | 2.02 | 176 |
| Earnings (loss) per ADS (GAAP) – diluted | \$0.84 | \$(1.15) | 1.99 | 173 |



Q2 2025: Adjusted profit and loss (Non-GAAP)

| US \$M (except per ADS) | Q2 2025 | Q2 2024 | \$ Change | % Change |
|---|---------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| <i>Product revenue</i> | 1,302 | 921 | 381 | 41 |
| <i>Collaboration revenue</i> | 13 | 8 | 5 | 65 |
| Total revenue | 1,315 | 929 | 386 | 42 |
| Gross margin % | 88.1% | 85.4% | | |
| Total operating expenses | 886 | 746 | 139 | 19 |
| <i>R&D</i> | 444 | 383 | 62 | 16 |
| <i>SG&A</i> | 442 | 364 | 78 | 21 |
| Adjusted income from operations¹ | 275 | 48 | 226 | 467 |
| Adjusted net income | 253 | 23 | 230 | 985 |
| Adjusted earnings per ADS (Non-GAAP)¹ – basic | \$2.33 | \$0.22 | 2.11 | 959 |
| Adjusted earnings per ADS (Non-GAAP)¹ – diluted | \$2.25 | \$0.22 | 2.03 | 923 |

¹ Adjusted income (loss) from operations and Adjusted earnings (loss) per ADS are non-GAAP financial measures that excludes from the corresponding GAAP measure costs related to share-based compensation, depreciation and amortization expense. A reconciliation of this non-GAAP measure to the comparable GAAP measure is included in the Appendix to this presentation



Updated full year 2025 financial guidance

| | Prior FY 2025 Guidance ¹ | Current FY 2025 Guidance ¹ | FY 2025 Commentary |
|---|--|--|---|
| Total Revenue | \$4.9 – \$5.3B | \$5.0 – \$5.3B | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. BRUKINSA leadership expansion • Increasing global growth in EU/ROW • Assumes 6/30/2025 foreign exchange rates |
| GAAP Operating Expenses (R&D and SG&A) | \$4.1 – \$4.4B | \$4.1 – \$4.4B | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disciplined investment for growth with meaningful operating leverage • Non-GAAP reconciling items follow historical approach and tracks overall expense growth² |
| GAAP Gross Margin % | Mid-80% range | Mid to high-80% range | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerated cost of goods efficiencies and benefits from product mix • Includes estimated impact from announced tariff policies |
| GAAP Operating Income | Positive FY 2025 | Positive FY 2025 | |
| Cash Flow Metric | Positive FY 2025 cash flow from operations | Positive FY 2025 free cash flow | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free cash flow defined as GAAP cash flow from operations minus capital expenditures |

¹ Does not assume any potential new, material business development activity or unusual/non-recurring items

² Non-GAAP Operating Expenses is a financial measure that excludes from the corresponding GAAP measure costs related to share-based compensation, depreciation and amortization expense. Free cash flow is a financial measure of cash flow that deducts capital expenditures from cash flows from operations. A reconciliation of these Non-GAAP measures to the comparable GAAP measure for Q2 2025 is included in the Appendix to this presentation



R&D and pipeline progress

Lai Wang, Ph.D.
Global Head of R&D



Recap of Investor R&D Day 2025

BeOne R&D stands at an inflection point

Well-positioned to drive significant future growth...

Prolific research organization

Time, cost, and quality advantaged clinical development infrastructure

Global manufacturing and process development

Superior R&D returns

Global commercial access

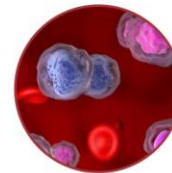


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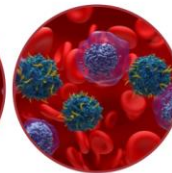


Now, we can scale success across our disease areas of focus much faster

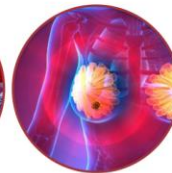
Build a deep pipeline by aiming to deliver 8-10 highly differentiated NMEs into the clinic in each of the following disease areas in the next 3-6 years



B-Cell Malignancies



AML/MDS



Breast/
Gynecological



Lung



Gastrointestinal



Immunology and Inflammation (I&I)

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Significant recent progress across the pipeline

Submissions and approvals

✦ BRUKINSA

- Tablet formulation – U.S. approval and CHMP positive opinion

✦ Sonrotoclax BCL2i monotherapy

- R/R CLL/SLL CN submission acceptance with priority review
- R/R MCL CN submission acceptance with priority review

✦ TEVIMBRA – PD1 mAb

- EU approvals in combination with chemotherapy for the first-line treatment of adult patients with metastatic or recurrent **nasopharyngeal carcinoma** and **first-line extensive-stage small cell lung cancer** and **positive CHMP opinion for neoadjuvant/adjuvant early-stage NSCLC**

✦ Zanidatamab – HER2 BsAb

- 2L HER2+ BTC CN approval

✦ Tarlatamab – DLL3 x CD3 BiTE®

- 3L+ SCLC CN submission acceptance with priority review
- 2L SCLC CN submission acceptance

Clinical progressions

✦ Hematology oncology

- Key data reports at ASCO, EHA and ICML for SEQUOIA Arm D and Arm C, S+Z in TN CLL and BTK CDAC in RR CLL and RR MCL
- Phase 3 for sonrotoclax vs. venetoclax in combination with CD20 antibody in R/R CLL/SLL initiated
- Phase 3 for BTK CDAC vs. physician's choice in R/R CLL/SLL initiated*
- Potential pivotal phase 2 for BTK CDAC in R/R WM initiated

✦ Solid tumor

- Data updates for CDK4i, B7-H4 ADC, PRMT5i, and FGFR2b ADC
- Planning CDK4i phase 3 studies in 1L and 2L HR+ BC development

✦ Non-oncology

- IRAK4 CDAC phase 1b study for patients with AD and PN initiated
- BTK CDAC phase 1 study for patients with CSU initiated



BeOne has comprehensive registrational program to address all CLL segments for treatment naïve and relapsed settings

| Indication | Treatment | Study details | Phase 2 | Phase 3 | Approval |
|-------------|----------------|---|-------------|---------|----------|
| TN CLL/SLL | Continuous use | Zanubrutinib monotherapy vs. BR | Approved | | |
| | Fixed duration | Zanubrutinib + sonrotoclax vs. VO | Ongoing | | |
| R/R CLL/SLL | Continuous use | Zanubrutinib vs. ibrutinib | Approved | | |
| | | Sonrotoclax monotherapy (AA ¹) | Filed | | |
| | | BGB-16673 monotherapy (AA ²) | Ongoing | | |
| | | BGB-16673 monotherapy vs. investigator's choice | Ongoing | | |
| | Fixed duration | BGB-16673 monotherapy vs. pirtobrutinib | Start-up | | |
| | | Sonrotoclax + anti-CD20 | Ongoing | | |
| | | Sonrotoclax + BGB-16673 | In planning | | |

BTKi

BTK CDAC

BCL2i

¹ China only; global filings for MCL anticipated in 2H25

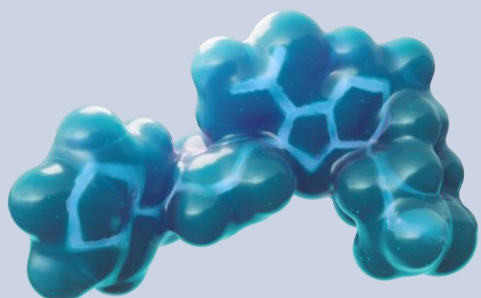
² Global filings anticipated in 2026

BR, bendamustine + rituximab; VO, venetoclax + obinutuzumab



Sonrotoclax: potentially best-in-class BCL2 inhibitor

Better potency, better selectivity, and potentially more convenient to use



- ♦ **14-fold more potent**, deeper target inhibition to eliminate the most difficult to treat tumor cells
- ♦ **6-fold improved selectivity for potentially better tolerability**
- ♦ Aiming for **only one clinic visit** for ramp-up for most patients; **ease of TLS monitoring**

Global filings in R/R MCL in H2 2025

CELESTIAL 303: (vs. VO)
+anti-CD20
R/R CLL/SLL

Phase 3

CELESTIAL 302: (vs. zanu)
+zanubrutinib
R/R MCL

Phase 3

CELESTIAL 301 (vs. VO)
+zanubrutinib
TN CLL/SLL

Phase 3

CELESTIAL 203
Monotherapy
R/R WM

Ph2 for AA

CELESTIAL 202: (CN)
Monotherapy
R/R CLL/SLL

Ph2 for AA

CELESTIAL 201¹
Monotherapy
R/R MCL

Ph2 for AA

105: dose escalation/expansion
+anti-CD38, dex
R/R MM

Phase 1

103: dose escalation/expansion
+azacitidine
TN, R/R AML

Phase 1

¹ Submitted and accepted in China, global filings anticipated in 2H25

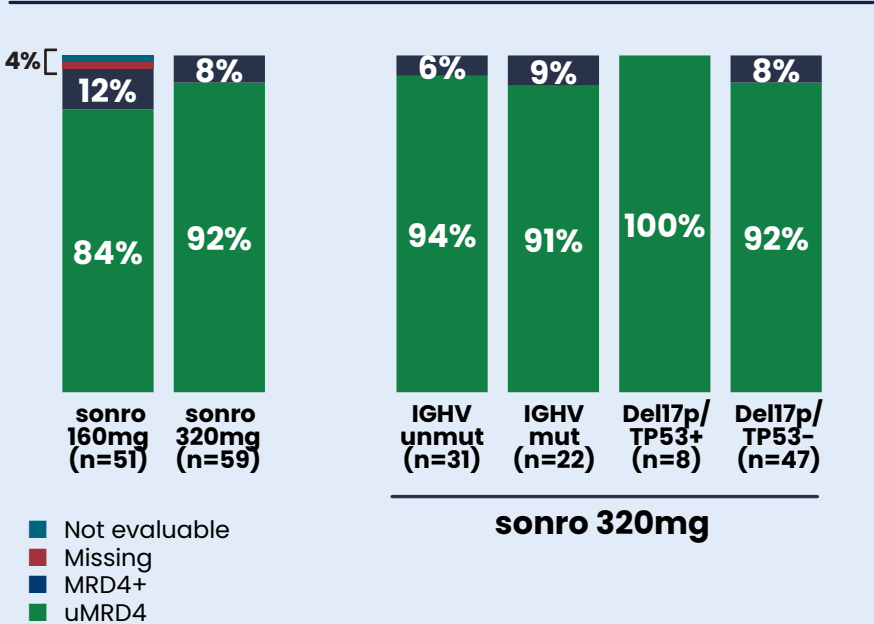
The clinical significance of preclinical data has not been established. In the absence of head-to-head data, definitive conclusions regarding comparative safety and efficacy cannot be drawn



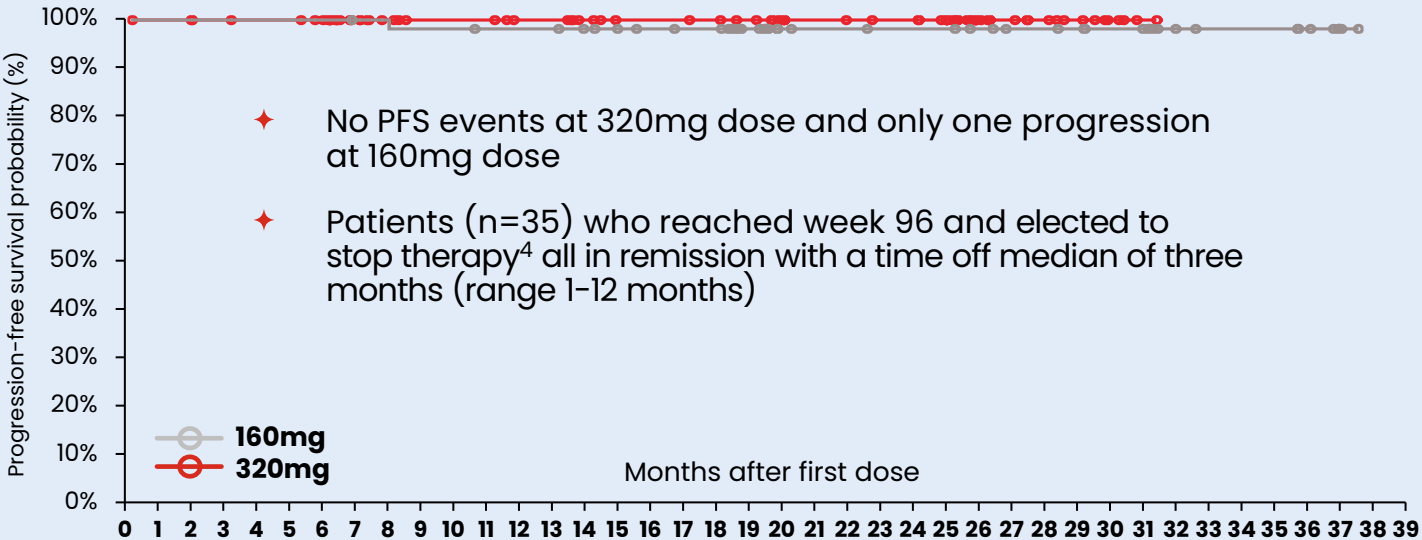
Zanubrutinib + sonrotoclax (ZS) achieved deep response and impressive PFS in TN CLL/SLL¹

TN CLL/SLL

uMRD by week 48^{2,3}



mFU: 160mg 25.0 months; 320mg 25.5 months



Number at risk:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 160mg | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 45 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 37 | 27 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| 320mg | 86 | 85 | 83 | 83 | 82 | 82 | 80 | 69 | 64 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 58 | 58 | 55 | 52 | 51 | 51 | 50 | 48 | 47 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 36 | 26 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

¹ Cheah, EHA, 2025

² As measured by ERIC flow cytometry panel uMRD4 is defined as less than 1 CLL cell per 10,000 leukocytes (<10⁻⁴); MRD is best reported within a 2-week window following the week 48 assessment

³ Number of weeks at target dose, following zanubrutinib monotherapy and sonrotoclax ramp-up to target dose

⁴ Patients had the option to electively discontinue therapy after 96 weeks of combination

DCO: 01MAR2025



ZS has best-in-class potential vs. VO, IV, and AV on efficacy, safety, and convenience

TN CLL/SLL

| | Precedent fixed duration | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | ZS ¹ | VO ² | VO ³ | IV ⁴ | IV ⁵ | AV ⁷ |
| Population | all comers | unfit | fit | unfit | all comers | fit |
| uMRD | 91% | 76% | 87% | 55% | 77% | 34% |
| 36-mo PFS | 100% 24 mo. PFS | 82% | 88% | 77% | 90% ⁶ | 77% |
| Grade ≥3 TEAEs | 45% | 80% | 80% | 75% | NR | 54% |
| TEAE leading to death | 0% | 9% | 4% | 6.6% | NR | 3.4% |

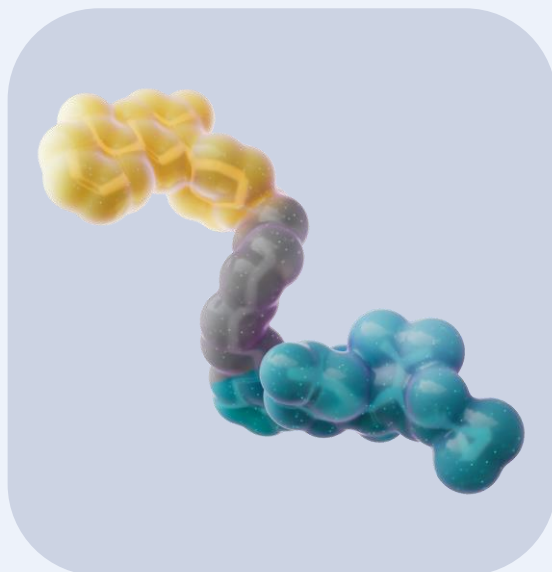
Not currently approved in U.S.

We are optimizing ramp-up scheduling for sonrotoclax and are optimistic that for vast majority of patients (>90%), **only one clinic visit** is required for sonrotoclax ramp-up after zanubrutinib lead-in

¹ CELESTIAL 101 - Soumerai et al., ASH, 2024; 320mg cohort
² CLL14 - Al-Sawaf, The Lancet, 2020
³ CLL13 - Eichorst et al., NEJM, 2023
⁴ GLOW - Niemann et al., Lancet, 2023, estimated PFS value for all patients
⁵ CAPTIVATE - Tam et al., Blood, 2022; fixed duration
⁶ CAPTIVATE - Allan, CCR, 2023, estimated PFS value for all patients
⁷ AMPLIFY - Brown et al., NEJM 2025
In the absence of head-to-head data, definitive conclusions regarding comparative safety and efficacy cannot be drawn; estimated PFS values; NR = not reported

BTK CDAC: potential first-in-class and best-in-class BTK degrader

Most advanced BTK degrader in the clinic with pivotal programs initiated



- ★ Degradation can overcome and prevent emergent resistance mutations and disrupt scaffolding function of BTK protein
- ★ Long half-life in the clinic led **to sustained BTK degradation** with daily dosing

Global filings in CLL (CaDAnCe 101) in 2026 for AA

CaDAnCe 304 (vs. pirto)
Monotherapy
R/R CLL/SLL

Phase 3 *start-up*

CaDAnCe 302, 303¹ (vs. inv choice)
Monotherapy
R/R CLL/SLL

Phase 3

CaDAnCe 101
Monotherapy
R/R CLL/SLL

Ph 2 AA

CaDAnCe 101
Monotherapy
WM

Ph 2 AA

CaDAnCe 104
+sonrotoclax, zanu, anti-CD20 BsAbs
B-cell malignancies incl. CLL, WM, NHL

Phase 1/2

CaDAnCe 101
Monotherapy
B-cell malignancies incl NHL

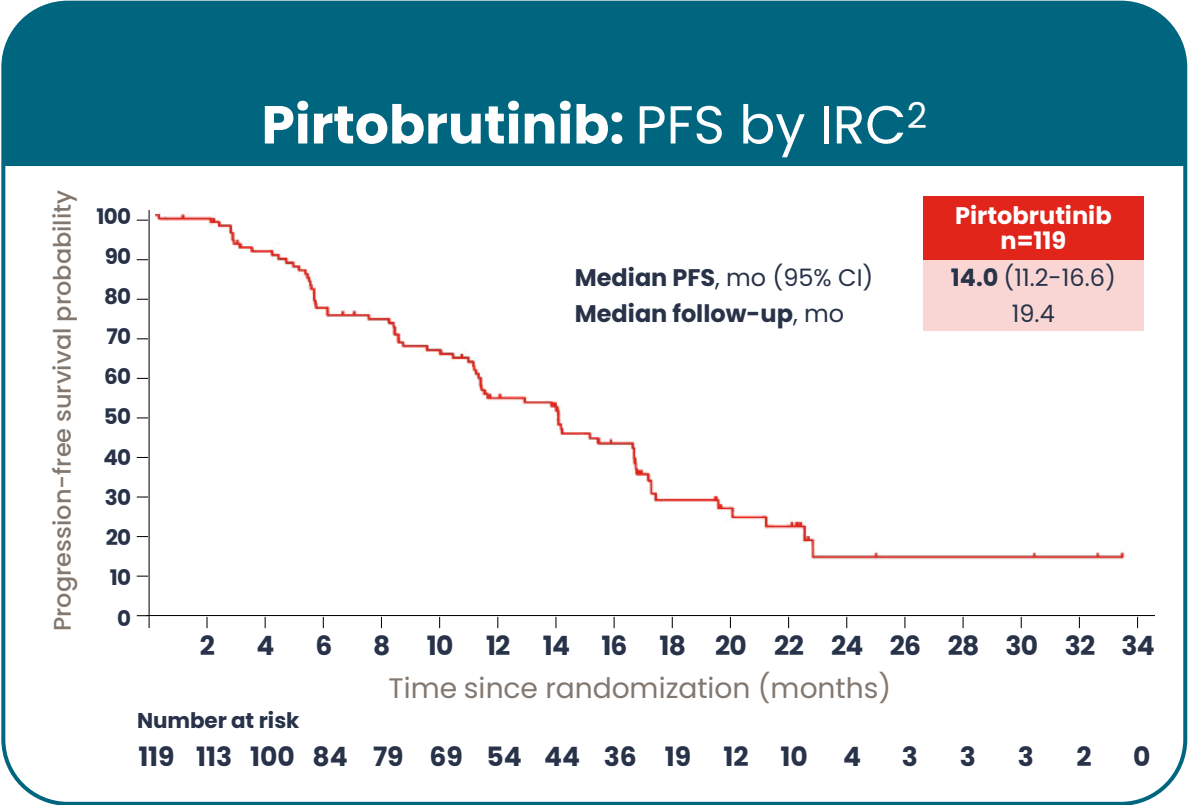
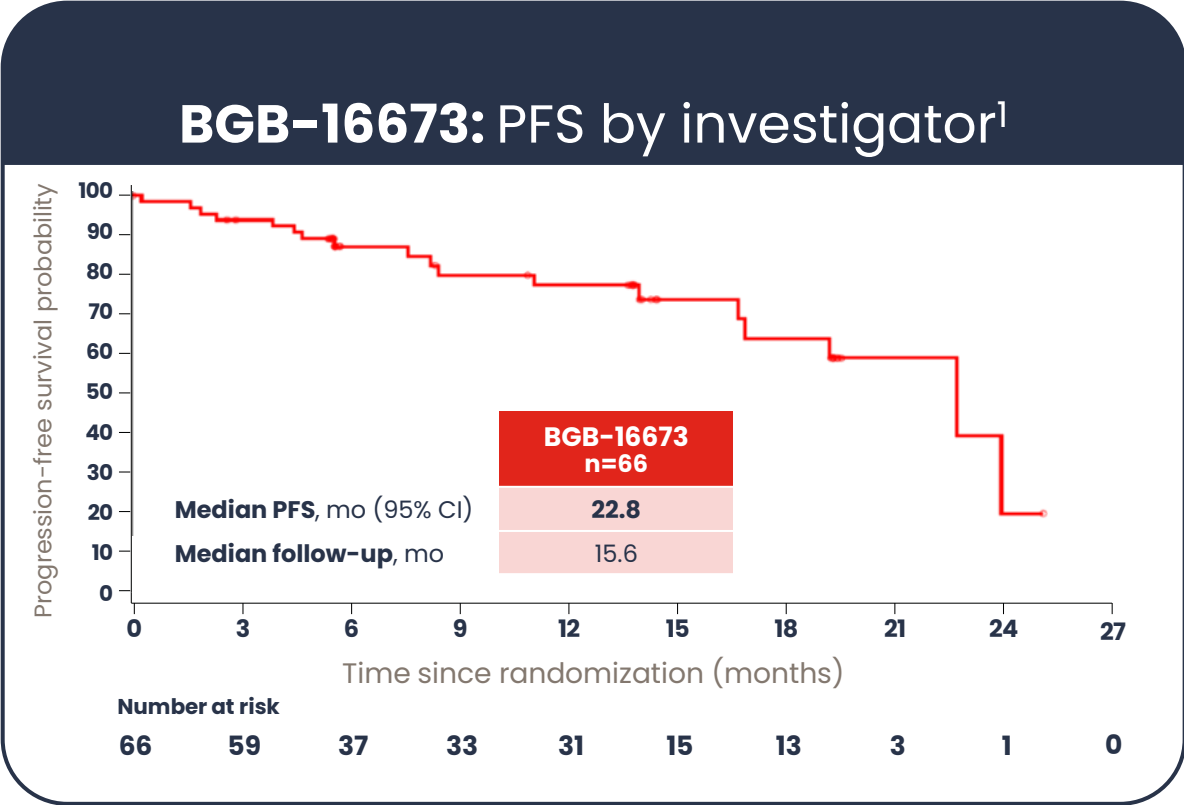
Phase 1

¹ 303 is China-only study
AA, accelerated approval potential



Emerging data for R/R CLL provides confidence to conduct H2H superiority trial of BTK CDAC vs. pirtobrutinib

R/R CLL



Median prior lines of therapies
BTKi+BCL2i exposed
Prior BTKi discontinuation due to PD

| CaDAnCe-101 (BTK CDAC) | BRUIN321 (pirtobrutinib) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 4 | 3 |
| 82% | 50% |
| 89% | 71% |

¹ Scarfo L. et al EHA 2025
² Sharnan J. et al ASH 2024

Development programs in non-CLL hematology indications

| Indication | Regimen | Early clinical development | Registrational trial | Approval |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------|
| TN MCL | Zanubrutinib + rituximab | Ongoing | | |
| | Zanubrutinib monotherapy | | | Approved |
| R/R MCL | Sonrotoclax monotherapy | Filed* | | |
| | Zanubrutinib + sonrotoclax | Ongoing | | |
| TN WM | Zanubrutinib monotherapy | | | Approved |
| | Zanubrutinib monotherapy | | | Approved |
| R/R WM | Sonrotoclax monotherapy | Ongoing | | |
| | BGB-16673 monotherapy | Ongoing | | |
| | | | | |
| R/R FL | Zanubrutinib + obinutuzumab | | | Approved |
| | Zanubrutinib + obinutuzumab | Ongoing - confirmatory | | |
| R/R MZL | Zanubrutinib monotherapy | | | Approved |
| | Zanubrutinib + rituximab | Ongoing | | |
| NHL | BGB-16673 monotherapy | Ongoing | | |
| | Sonrotoclax + BGB-16673 | Ongoing | | |
| | Zanubrutinib + BGB-16673 | Ongoing | | |
| | BGB-16673 + anti-CD20 bispecifics | Ongoing | | |
| R/R MM | Sonrotoclax + dara, dex | Ongoing | In planning | |
| TN, R/R AML | Sonrotoclax + azacitidine | Ongoing | | |

BTki

BTK CDAC

BCL2i

dara, daratumumab; dex, dexamethasone; *filed in China, global filings anticipated in 2H25



Our solid tumor pipeline includes diverse modalities and mechanisms across disease franchises

Breast/Gynecologic



CDK4i

CDK2i

BCL2i

KAT6A/Bi*

B7-H4 ADC

Claudin 6 x CD3 BsAb

CDK2 CDAC*

Lung



Pan-KRASi

MTA Cooperative PRMT5i

MAT2Ai

CEA ADC

B7-H3 ADC

EGFR CDAC

EGFR x MET x MET TsAb

EGFR x MET x MET ADC*

Gastrointestinal



Pan-KRASi

MTA Cooperative PRMT5i

MAT2Ai

FGFR2b ADC

CEA ADC

GPC3 x 4-1BB BsAb

MUC1 x CD16A BsAb

Pan-tumor

HPK1i

CCR8 mAb

IL-15 prodrug

Small molecule

Protein degrader

Bi/Tri-specific

mAb

ADC

Cytokine therapy

* Not yet in the clinic

Target(i), target inhibitor; CDAC, chimeric degradation activating compound; ADC, antibody drug conjugate; BsADC, bispecific ADC; TsADC, trispecific ADC; BsAb, bispecific antibody; TsAb, trispecific antibody
BeOne has global rights for CDK2i (Ensem partnership), B7-H4 ADC (DualityBio partnership), MAT2Ai (CSPC Zhongqi Pharmaceutical Technology)



Key late-stage catalysts in 2025 and 2026

| Asset | Catalyst | H1 2025 | H2 2025 | 2026 |
|---|--|---------|---------|------|
| BRUKINSA | MANGROVE TN MCL Ph3 PFS interim analysis | | ● | |
| | CELESTIAL-TNCLL (301) Ph3 enrollment completion (+BRUKINSA) ¹ | ✓ | | |
| Sonrotoclax | CELESTIAL-RRMCL (302) Ph3 initiation (+BRUKINSA) | ✓ | | |
| | CELESTIAL-RRCLL (303) Ph3 initiation (+anti-CD20) | ✓ | | |
| | R/R MCL Ph2 data readout and AA submission if data support ² | ✓ | ● | |
| | R/R CLL Ph2 data readout and CN AA submission | ✓ | | |
| BTK CDAC | CaDAnCe-302 R/R CLL vs. Investigator's Choice (IR/BR/VR) Ph3 initiation | ✓ | | |
| | CaDAnCe-304 R/R CLL H2H vs. pirtobrutinib Ph3 initiation | | ● | |
| | CaDAnCe-101 R/R CLL Ph2 data readout - potentially pivotal | | | ● |
| TEVIMBRA | 1L ESCC U.S. approval | ✓ | | |
| | 1L ESCC and 2L ESCC JP approval | ✓ | | |
| | 1L SCLC EU approval | ✓ | | |
| | 1L NPC EU approval | | ✓ | |
| | Neo/adj NSCLC EU approval | | ● | |
| | 1L GC subcutaneous formulation Ph3 initiation | | ● | |
| | 1L GC JP approval | | | ● |
| Zanidatamab³ + TEVIMBRA | HERIZON-GEA-01 1L HER2+ GEA Ph3 readout | | ● | |
| IMDELLTRA® (Tarlataamab)⁴ | 2L SCLC Ph3 readout | ✓ | | |
| | 3L SCLC Ph2 readout | ✓ | | |

✓ achieved ● ● planned

¹ Global last subject enrolled completed with separate Japan cohort enrollment

² CN submission in H1 2025 complete, global submission in H2 2025 planned

³ Zymeworks/Jazz collaboration,

⁴ Amgen collaboration



Key early-stage catalysts in 2025 and 2026

| Asset | Catalyst | H1 2025 | H2 2025 | 2026 |
|--|---------------------------------|---------|---------|------|
| CDK4i | POC Data | ✓ | | |
| | 2L HR+/HER2- mBC Ph3 initiation | | | ● |
| | 1L HR+/HER2- mBC Ph3 initiation | | | ● |
| B7-H4 ADC ¹ | POC Data | ✓ | | |
| | Ph3 initiation | | | ● |
| Pan-KRASI | POC Data | | ● | |
| EGFR CDAC | POC Data | | ● | |
| CDK2i ² | POC Data | | ● | |
| B7-H3 ADC | POC Data | | ● | |
| CEA ADC | POC Data | | ● | |
| FGFR2b ADC | POC Data | | ● | |
| IRAK4 CDAC | POC Data* | | ● | |
| PRMT5i | POC Data | | ● | |
| PRMT5i + MAT2Ai ³ combination | POC Data | | | ● |
| EGFRxMETxMET TsAb | POC Data | | | ● |

✓ achieved ● ● planned

¹ DualityBio collaboration

² Ensem collaboration

³ CSPC collaboration

* Tissue PD

Note: Catalyst external data presentation subject to conference calendar



John V. Oyler

Co-Founder,
Chairman and CEO

Xiaobin Wu, Ph.D.

President and
Chief Operating Officer



Aaron Rosenberg

Chief Financial Officer

Lai Wang, Ph.D.

Global Head
of R&D

Matt Shaulis

General Manager,
North America

Mark Lanasa

Chief Medical Officer,
Solid Tumors



Appendix



Reconciliation and calculation of Non-GAAP financial measures

Reconciliation to adjusted income (loss) from operations

| <i>US \$M</i> | Three months ended June 30, 2025 | Three months ended June 30, 2024 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| GAAP income (loss) from operations | 88 | (107) |
| Plus: Share-based compensation | 151 | 131 |
| Plus: Depreciation expense | 30 | 24 |
| Plus: Amortization expense | 6 | 1 |
| Plus: Other | 1 | 0 |
| Adjusted income from operations | 275 | 48 |



Reconciliation and calculation of Non-GAAP financial measures

Reconciliation to adjusted net income (loss)

| <i>US \$M</i> | Three months ended June 30, 2025 | Three months ended June 30, 2024 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| GAAP net income (loss) | 94 | (120) |
| Plus: Share-based compensation | 151 | 131 |
| Plus: Depreciation expense | 30 | 24 |
| Plus: Amortization expense | 6 | 1 |
| Plus: Impairment of equity investments | 3 | — |
| Plus: Other | 1 | — |
| Plus: Discrete tax items | (14) | 2 |
| Plus: Income tax effect of non-GAAP adjustments | (17) | (13) |
| Adjusted net income | 253 | 23 |



Reconciliation and calculation of Non-GAAP financial measures

Reconciliation to adjusted EPS per ADS – basic

| | Three months ended June 30, 2025 | Three months ended June 30, 2024 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| GAAP EPS per ADS – basic | 0.87 | (1.15) |
| Plus: Share-based compensation | 1.39 | 1.25 |
| Plus: Depreciation expense | 0.28 | 0.23 |
| Plus: Amortization expense | 0.05 | 0.01 |
| Plus: Impairment of equity investments | 0.03 | — |
| Plus: Other | 0.01 | — |
| Plus: Discrete tax items | (0.13) | 0.01 |
| Plus: Income tax effect of non-GAAP adjustments | (0.16) | (0.13) |
| Adjusted EPS per ADS – basic | \$2.33 | \$0.22 |



Reconciliation and calculation of Non-GAAP financial measures

Reconciliation to adjusted EPS per ADS – diluted

| | Three months ended June 30, 2025 | Three months ended June 30, 2024 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| GAAP EPS per ADS – diluted ¹ | 0.84 | (1.13) |
| Plus: Share-based compensation | 1.34 | 1.23 |
| Plus: Depreciation expense | 0.27 | 0.22 |
| Plus: Amortization expense | 0.05 | 0.01 |
| Plus: Impairment of equity investments | 0.03 | — |
| Plus: Other | 0.01 | — |
| Plus: Discrete tax items | (0.13) | 0.01 |
| Plus: Income tax effect of non-GAAP adjustments | (0.16) | (0.13) |
| Adjusted EPS per ADS – diluted | \$2.25 | \$0.22 |

¹ For the second quarter of 2024, GAAP diluted loss per ADS includes \$0.02 loss per ADS attributable to the dilutive ADS outstanding for purposes of this reconciliation. As the Company was in a GAAP net loss position no diluted weighted average shares outstanding were calculated for US GAAP purposes



Reconciliation and calculation of Non-GAAP financial measures

Reconciliation to free cash flow

| <i>US \$M</i> | Three months ended June 30, 2025 | Three months ended June 30, 2024 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities (GAAP) | 264 | (96) |
| Less: Purchases of property, plant and equipment | (44) | (110) |
| Free cash flow | 220 | (206) |



BRUKINSA differentiation: list of preclinical publications

| Year | Type | Journal/meeting | Lead author | Title |
|------|------------|---|---------------|---|
| 2015 | Poster | AACR | Ning Li | BGB-3111 is a novel and highly selective Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor |
| 2016 | Poster | AACR | Zhijian Sun | CD40L-CD40 Signaling on B cell Lymphomas Response to BTK Inhibitors |
| 2016 | Poster | AACR | Nan Hu | BTK inhibitor BGB-3111 synergizes with lenalidomide in MCL models |
| 2017 | Poster | AACR | Nan Hu | BTK inhibitor BGB-3111 demonstrates anti-tumor activity in solid tumor models |
| 2019 | Poster | AACR | Yue Wu | PK/PD Modeling of Covalent BTK Inhibitors to Characterize Required BTK Occupancy in Autoimmune Diseases |
| 2019 | Manuscript | Journal of Medical Chemistry | Yunhang Guo | Discovery of Zanubrutinib (BGB-3111), a Novel, Potent, and Selective Covalent Inhibitor of Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase |
| 2019 | Manuscript | Molecular Cancer Therapeutics | Carrie J Li | Pleiotropic Action of Novel Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor BGB-3111 in Mantle Cell Lymphoma |
| 2020 | Manuscript | International Journal of Toxicology | Cuining Zhang | Nonclinical Safety Assessment of Zanubrutinib: A Novel Irreversible BTK Inhibitor |
| 2025 | Poster | AACR | Wenjing Zhang | BTK-T474I with enhanced kinase activity confers growth advantage over BTK-L528W with kinase deficiency in Bmalignant cells |
| 2025 | Poster | AACR | Haitao Wang | Zanubrutinib(Zanu) overcomes BTK-V416L resistance in B Cell Lymphoma Models |
| 2025 | Poster | EHA | Haitao Wang | BTK-A428D is a cross-resistant mutation to both BTK inhibitors and dagraders |
| 2025 | Poster | EHA | Haitao Wang | Zanubrutinib (Zanu) demonstrates robust efficacy in both TP53 wildtype and mutated B cancer cells in preclinical studies |
| 2025 | Manuscript | CPT: Pharmacometrics & Systems Pharmacology | Oleg Demin Jr | Quantitative Systems Pharmacology Model to Predict Target Occupancy by Bruton Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors in Patients With B-Cell Malignancies |



BRUKINSA differentiation: list of RWE and MAIC publications

| Year | Type | Journal/meeting | Lead author | Title |
|------|------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| 2024 | Manuscript | Clinical Lymphoma, Myeloma and Leukemia | Bijal Shah | MCL-509 Indirect Comparison of Efficacy of Zanubrutinib Versus Acalabrutinib in the Treatment of Relapsed/Refractory (R/R) Mantle Cell Lymphoma (MCL) |
| 2025 | Manuscript | Therapeutic Advances in Medical Oncology | Shadman M, Brown JR. | Efficacy of zanubrutinib versus acalabrutinib for relapsed or refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia (R/R CLL): a matching-adjusted indirect comparison (MAIC) |
| 2025 | Meeting Abstract | EHA | Talha Munir | Efficacy of continuous zanubrutinib vs fixed-duration venetoclax in combination with obinutuzumab in treatment-naïve chronic lymphocytic leukemia: A matching-adjusted indirect comparison |
| 2025 | Meeting Abstract | EHA | Talha Munir | Comparative efficacy of zanubrutinib versus fixed-duration acalabrutinib plus venetoclax for first-line treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukemia: A matching-adjusted indirect comparison |
| 2025 | Meeting Poster | EHA | Ryan Jacobs | zanubrutinib was associated with significantly greater PFS. Real-world comparative effectiveness of first-line Bruton tyrosine kinase inhibitors in patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia |
| 2025 | Manuscript | Blood Advances | Shadman M, Brown JR. | Comparative efficacy of Bruton tyrosine kinase inhibitors in the treatment of relapsed/refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia: A network meta-analysis |
| 2025 | Manuscript | Blood | Anita Kumar | Zanubrutinib, obinutuzumab, and venetoclax for first-line treatment of mantle cell lymphoma with a TP53 mutation |
| 2025 | Manuscript | Journal of Managed Care & Specialty Pharmacy | Asher Chanan-Khan | Number needed to treat and associated cost analysis of zanubrutinib vs ibrutinib in chronic lymphocytic leukemia |
| 2025 | Manuscript | Hematological Oncology | Fuli Fan | Comparative safety of ibrutinib versus zanubrutinib in patients with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia: A Prospective Cohort Study |



ALPINE – overall responses by IRC over time

| ALPINE (zanubrutinib vs ibrutinib) | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | ORR IA | | ORR FA | | PFS FA | | Final Analysis | |
| | Z (N=207) | I (N=208) | Z (N=327) | I (N=325) | Z (N=327) | I (N=325) | Z (N=327) | I (N=325) |
| Median FU | 15.3 months | | 24.2 months | | 29.6 months | | 42.5 months | |
| ORR (IRC) | 76.3% | 64.4% | 80.4% | 72.9% | 86.2% | 75.7% | 88.4% | 76.6% |
| P-value (2-sided) | 0.0121 | | 0.0264 | | 0.0007 | | <.0001 | |
| CR/CRI | 1.4% | 1.0% | 4.0% | 2.5% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 13.5% | 8.6% |
| P-value (2-sided) | 0.6852* | | 0.3827** | | 0.7624** | | 0.0648** | |

Hillmen et al. JCO 2022 (IA ORR)
 ALPINE CSR for ORR IA, ORR FA, PFS FA and Final
 Brown et al. NEJM 2022 (FA PFS)
 Brown et al. Blood 2024 (Final Analysis)
 * Exact Test
 ** Z-test with Yate's continuity correction



ASPEN – overall responses over time

| | ASPEN (zanubrutinib vs ibrutinib) | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | Primary Efficacy Analysis (2020) | | | | | | Final Analysis (2023) | |
| | R/R | | TN | | Overall | | Overall | |
| | Z (N=83) | I (N=81) | Z (N=19) | I (N=18) | Z (N=102) | I (N=99) | Z (N=102) | I (N=99) |
| Median FU | 19.4 months | | 19.4 months | | 19.4 months | | 44.4 months | |
| VGPR or CR | 29% | 20% | 26% | 17% | 28% | 19% | 36.3% | 25.3% |
| P-value (2-sided) | 0.12 | | NR | | 0.09 | | 0.07 | |
| CR | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| VGPR | 29% | 20% | 26% | 17% | 28% | 19% | 36.3% | 25.3% |



Acronyms: A-G

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------|--|
| 1L | 1st-line | CRR | Complete Response Rate |
| 2L | 2nd-line | D | |
| A | | DLBCL | Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma |
| AA | Accelerated Approval | E | |
| ADC | Antibody Drug Conjugate | EGFRmut | EGFR Mutation |
| AML | Acute Myeloid Leukemia | EOT | End of Treatment |
| AML/MDS | Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) / Myelodysplastic Syndromes (MDS) | EMEA | Europe, the Middle East and Africa |
| ASCO | American Society of Clinical Oncology | ES-SCLC | Extensive Stage Small Cell Lung Cancer |
| ASH | American Society of Hematology | ESCC | Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma |
| AV | Acalabrutinib + venetoclax | EU | European Union |
| AVO | Acalabrutinib + venetoclax + obinutuzumab | F | |
| B | | FCR | Fludarabine, cyclophosphamide, rituximab |
| BID | Twice Daily | FDA | U.S. Food and Drug Administration |
| BITE | Bi-specific T-cell engager | FL | Follicular Lymphoma |
| BR | Bendamustine, rituximab | FMI | Foundation Medicine Inc. |
| C | | FULV | Fulvestrant |
| CaDAnCe-101 | Study: Preliminary Efficacy and Safety of the BTK Degradar BGB-16673 in R/R Indolent NHL | FY | Full Year |
| cBTKi | Covalent Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitor | G | |
| CDAC | Chimeric Degradation Activation Compound | GAAP | Generally Accepted Accounting Principles |
| cHL | Classical Hodgkins Lymphoma | GC | Gastric Cancer |
| CI | Confidence Interval | GEA | Gastroesophageal Adenocarcinoma |
| CIT | Chemoimmunotherapy | GI | Gastrointestinal |
| CLL | Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia | GLP | Good Laboratory Practice |
| CLL/SLL | Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Leukemia | GYN | Gynecological |
| CN | China | | |
| COVID-19 | Coronavirus Disease 2019 | | |
| CSPC (Collaboration) | CSPC Zhongqi Pharmaceutical Technology | | |
| CRC | Colorectal Cancer | | |
| CRO | Contract Research Organization | | |



Acronyms: H-P

H

| | |
|--------------|--|
| H2H | Head-to-Head |
| HEME | Hematology |
| HNSCC | Head & Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma |
| hPBMC | Human Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells |
| HR | Hazard Ratio |
| HSPC | Human Hematopoietic Stem/Progenitor Cell |

I

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| IC50 | Half Maximal Inhibitory Concentration |
| IRA | Inflation Reduction Act |
| IRC | Independent Review Committee |
| ITT | Intent To Treat |

J

| | |
|------------|------------------------------|
| JCO | Journal of Clinical Oncology |
| JP | Japan |

K

L

| | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| LatAM | Latin America |
| LC | Lung Cancer |
| LoE | Loss of Exclusivity |
| LS-SCLC | Limited Stage Small Cell Lung Cancer |

M

| | |
|--------------|---|
| MAD | Multiple Ascending Dose |
| mBC | Metastatic Breast Cancer |
| MCL | Mantel Cell Lymphoma |
| mCRPC | Metastatic Castration Resistant Prostate cancer |

mg

Milligrams

MM

Multiple Myeloma

MoA

Mechanism of Action

MSS-CRC

Microsatellite Stable Colorectal Cancer

MZL

Marginal Zone Lymphoma

N

NDA

New Drug Application

NEJM

New England Journal of Medicine

Neo/adj

Neoadjuvant/Adjuvant

NME

New Molecular Entity

NPC

Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma

NPS

New Patient Share

NSCLC

Non Small Cell Lung Cancer

O

OS

Overall Survival

P

P&L

Profit and Loss

PBMC

Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells

PD

Progressive Disease

PFS

Progression Free Survival

Ph1

Phase 1

Ph2

Phase 2

Ph3

Phase 3

pMN

Primary Membranous Nephropathy

PoC

Proof of Concept



Acronyms: Q-Z

Q

| | |
|-----------|----------------|
| Q1 | First Quarter |
| Q2 | Second Quarter |
| Q3 | Third Quarter |
| Q4 | Fourth Quarter |
| QD | Once Daily |

R

| | |
|----------------|--|
| R&D | Research and Development |
| ROI | Return on Investment |
| ROW | Rest of World |
| R/R | Relapsed/Refractory |
| R/R cHL | Relapsed/Refractory Classical Hodgkin lymphoma (cHL) |

S

| | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| SAD | Single Ascending Dose |
| SCLC | Small Cell Lung Cancer |
| SD | Specialty Distributor |
| SoC | Standard of Care |
| SP | Specialty Pharmacy |

T

| | |
|------------|--------------------|
| TA | Therapy Area |
| TCE | T-cell engager |
| TLR | Toll Like Receptor |

TLS

Tumor Lysis Syndrome

TN

Treatment Naïve

TN CLL

Treatment Naïve Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

TN MCL

Treatment Naïve Mantel Cell Lymphoma

TsAb

Trispecific Antibody

U

UBC

Urinary / Bladder Cancer

uIGHV

Unmutated immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region

uMRD

Undetectable Minimal Residual Disease

U.S.

United States of America

V

VI

Venetoclax + ibrutinib

VO

Venetoclax + obinutuzumab

W

WM

Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia

X

XmAb®

XmAb® is a registered trademark of Xencor, Inc.

Y

Z

Z

Zanubrutinib

ZS

Zanubrutinib + sonrotoclax

