Genmab

Clinical Trials Pipeline

Explore
Hematologic Malignancies
Trials

Discover Our Technology Platform

Explore
Gynecological Malignancies
Trials

Discover Our Technology Platform

Explore
Head and Neck Cancer
Trials

Discover Our Technology Platform

Explore
All Clinical Trials
Pipeline

Discover Our Technology Platform

© 2026 Genmab A/S. All rights reserved.
MED-GL-Pipeline-0000116 | v6.0 | 5/2026
Only for Healthcare Professionals
The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.

Genmab

Full Clinical Trials Pipeline

Explore
All Clinical Trials
Pipeline

Discover Our Technology Platform

© 2026 Genmab A/S. All rights reserved.
MED-GL-Pipeline-0000116 | v6.0 | 5/2026
Only for Healthcare Professionals
The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.

Genmab technology platforms



ADC

Antibody-drug conjugate

This technology links monoclonal antibodies with cytotoxic agents to selectively target and kill tumor cells.

VIEW TRIALS →



Biclonics®

Bispecific antibodies

This technology is designed to achieve dual-target binding by generating bispecific antibodies using a common light chain format and heavy chains with complementary Fc mutations. Biclonics-derived antibodies retain qualities of natural human IgG monoclonal antibody structure and function.

VIEW TRIALS →



DuoBody®

Bispecific antibodies

This technology is based on a natural process that facilitates the exchange of binding arms (Fab) between two distinct monospecific antibodies. The bispecific antibodies generated through this process are believed to retain regular antibody structure and function.

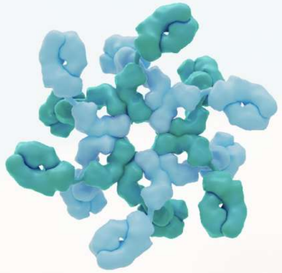
VIEW TRIALS →



HexaBody®

Target-mediated enhanced hexamerization

This technology builds on natural antibody biology and is designed to induce formation of antibody hexamers (clusters of six) after they bind to their targets on the cell surface. This is believed to enhance the natural killing ability of antibodies while retaining their regular structure and specificity.



DuoHexaBody®

Bispecific antibodies with target-mediated enhanced hexamerization

This technology combines the dual targeting of DuoBody® technology with the increased potency of HexaBody® technology, creating bispecific antibodies designed to have enhanced target-mediated hexamerization.

VIEW TRIALS →



HexElect®

Two co-dependent antibodies with target-mediated enhanced hexamerization

This technology combines two HexaBody® molecules designed to selectively identify only those cells that express both targets. This is achieved by making the activity of the complexes dependent on their binding to two different targets on the same cell.

DuoBody, HexaBody, DuoHexaBody, and HexElect are trademarks of Genmab A/S and/or its subsidiaries. Biclonics is a registered trademark of Merus B.V.

Ongoing Clinical Trials

Tap on a trial to learn more

Filter Trials

Technology

- ADC
- DuoBody
- HexaBody
- DuoHexaBody
- HexElect
- Biclonics

- All Solid Tumors
- Colorectal
- NSCLC
- Head and Neck
- Ovarian
- Endometrial
- Esophageal
- Breast
- GI

- All Hematologic Malignancies
- NHL
- DLBCL
- FL
- AML
- MDS

Phase

- All Phases
- Phase 1
- Phase 1/2
- Phase 2
- Phase 3

FILTER RESULTS

Clear Filters

Epcoritamab

Target: CD3 × CD20

EPCORE® DLBCL-2 — ACTIVE
Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma

EPCORE® DLBCL-4 — ACTIVE
Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma

EPCORE® NHL-5 — RECRUITING
Hematologic Malignancies

EPCORE® FL-2 — RECRUITING
Follicular Lymphoma

GEN1106

Target: SLITRK6

GCT1106-01 — RECRUITING
Solid Tumors

Rinatabart Sesutecan

Target: Folate Receptor α

RAINFOL™-01 — RECRUITING
Solid Tumors

RAINFOL™-02 — ACTIVE
Ovarian Cancer

RAINFOL™-03 — RECRUITING
Endometrial Cancer

RAINFOL™-04 — RECRUITING
Ovarian Cancer

RAINFOL™-05 — RECRUITING
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

RAINFOL™-07 — NOTYETRECRUITING
Ovarian Cancer

RAINFOL™-09 — RECRUITING
Gastrointestinal Tumors

GEN3018

Target: CD3 × FLT3

GCT3018-01 — RECRUITING
Hematologic Malignancies

Petosemtamab

Target: EGFR × LGR5

LiGeR-HN1 — RECRUITING
Head and Neck Cancer

LiGeR-HN2 — RECRUITING
Head and Neck Cancer

LiGeR-NSCLC1 — RECRUITING
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

MCLA-158-CL01 — RECRUITING
Solid Tumors

GEN1059/BNT314

Target: EpCAM × 4-1BB

GCT1059-02 — RECRUITING
Colorectal Cancer

GCT1059-01 — ACTIVE
Solid Tumors

GEN1079

GCT1079-01 — RECRUITING
Solid Tumors

The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established. There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization. DuoBody, HexaBody, DuoHexaBody, HexElect, Rina-S, RAINFOL, and EPCORE are trademarks of Genmab A/S and/or its subsidiaries. Biclonics is a registered trademark of Merus B.V.

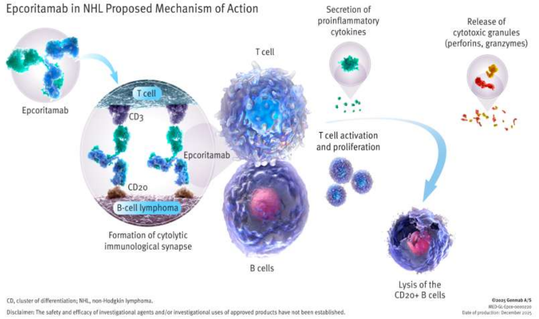
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

Epcoritamab

Technology: DuoBody®
Target: CD3 × CD20
50:50 partnership with AbbVie Inc.

Background

Epcoritamab is an investigational, subcutaneously administered CD3×CD20 bispecific antibody created using Genmab's DuoBody® technology inspired by Fab-arm exchange, a process which generates bispecific antibodies designed to retain regular IgG1 antibody structure and function[1]



Touch to zoom in on the image

Trademark owned jointly by Genmab A/S and AbbVie Inc. CLL: chronic lymphocytic leukemia; DLBCL: diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; FL: follicular lymphoma; HGBCL: high-grade B-cell lymphoma; MCL: mantle cell lymphoma; NHL: non-Hodgkin lymphoma; RS: Richter's syndrome; SLL: small lymphocytic lymphoma. 1. Labrijn AF, et al. PNAS. 2013;110:5145-50.

EPCORE® DLBCL-2 | NCT05578976 | Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma

ACTIVE, NOT RECRUITING

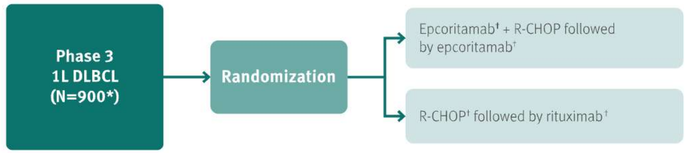
PHASE 3

Patient population
Patients with newly diagnosed DLBCL

Therapy
Combination

Primary endpoint
PFS with an IPI of 3–5

Study design



Randomized

Open-label

Multicenter



Participating Sites (322)

University of Arizona Cancer Center - North Campus /ID# 227463
Tucson, Arizona, United States

Yuma Regional Medical Center /ID# 261527
Yuma, Arizona, United States

*Estimated enrollment. †21-day cycles. 1L: first-line; DLBCL: diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; IPI: International Prognostic Index; PFS: progression-free survival; R-CHOP: rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone. Epcoritamab is being codeveloped by AbbVie Inc. and Genmab. Trademark owned jointly by Genmab A/S and AbbVie Inc. ClinicalTrials.gov. https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT05578976. Accessed May 7, 2026.

**The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.
The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.**

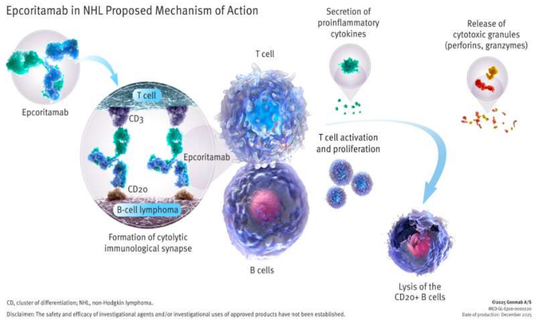
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

Epcoritamab

Technology: DuoBody®
Target: CD3 × CD20
50:50 partnership with AbbVie Inc.

Background

Epcoritamab is an investigational, subcutaneously administered CD3×CD20 bispecific antibody created using Genmab's DuoBody® technology inspired by Fab-arm exchange, a process which generates bispecific antibodies designed to retain regular IgG1 antibody structure and function[1]



Touch to zoom in on the image

Trademark owned jointly by Genmab A/S and AbbVie Inc. CLL: chronic lymphocytic leukemia; DLBCL: diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; FL: follicular lymphoma; HGBCL: high-grade B-cell lymphoma; MCL: mantle cell lymphoma; NHL: non-Hodgkin lymphoma; RS: Richter's syndrome; SLL: small lymphocytic lymphoma. 1. Labrijn AF, et al. PNAS. 2013;110:5145-50.

EPCORE® DLBCL-4 | NCT06508658 | Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma

ACTIVE, NOT RECRUITING

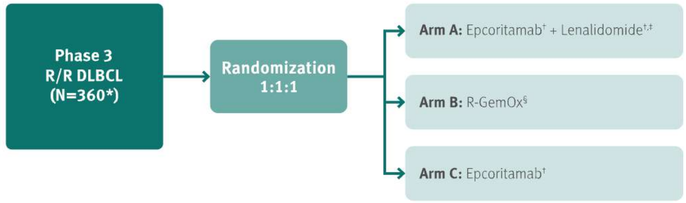
PHASE 3

Patient population
Patients with relapsed or refractory DLBCL

Therapy
Combination

Primary endpoint
Arm A vs Arm B: PFS

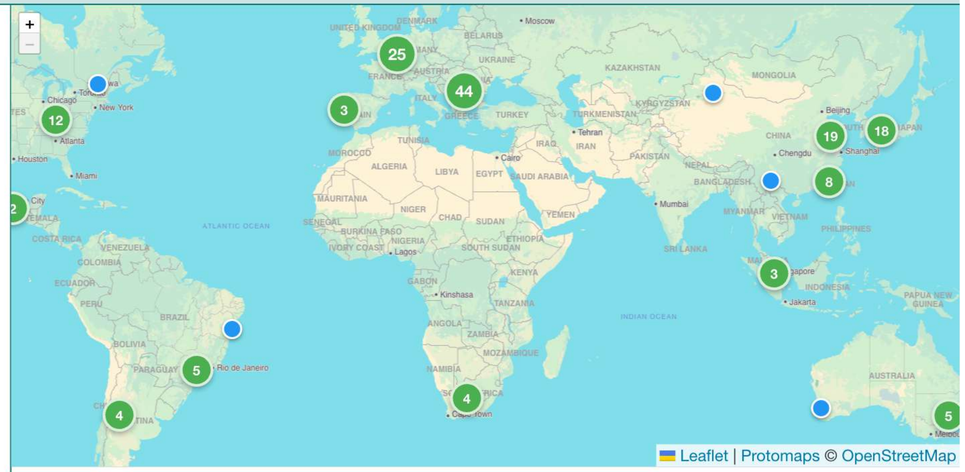
Study design



Randomized

Open-label

Multicenter



Participating Sites (166)

City Of Hope - Atlanta. /ID# 273092
Newnan, Georgia, United States

Rush University Medical Center /ID# 242103
Chicago, Illinois, United States

*Estimated enrollment. †28-day cycles. ‡Up to 12 cycles. §Up to 4 cycles. DLBCL: diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; PFS: progression-free survival; R-GemOx: rituximab plus gemcitabine and oxaliplatin; R/R: relapsed/refractory. Epcoritamab is being codeveloped by AbbVie Inc. and Genmab. Trademark owned jointly by Genmab A/S and AbbVie Inc. ClinicalTrials.gov. https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT06508658. Accessed May 7, 2026.

**The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.
The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.**

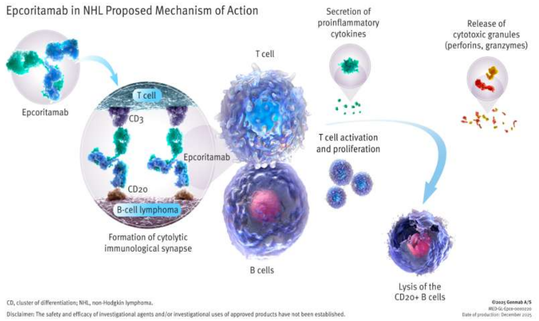
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

Epcoritamab

Technology: DuoBody®
Target: CD3 × CD20
50:50 partnership with AbbVie Inc.

Background

Epcoritamab is an investigational, subcutaneously administered CD3×CD20 bispecific antibody created using Genmab's DuoBody® technology inspired by Fab-arm exchange, a process which generates bispecific antibodies designed to retain regular IgG1 antibody structure and function[1]



Touch to zoom in on the image

Trademark owned jointly by Genmab A/S and AbbVie Inc. CLL: chronic lymphocytic leukemia; DLBCL: diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; FL: follicular lymphoma; HGBCL: high-grade B-cell lymphoma; MCL: mantle cell lymphoma; NHL: non-Hodgkin lymphoma; RS: Richter's syndrome; SLL: small lymphocytic lymphoma. 1. Labrijn AF, et al. PNAS. 2013;110:5145-50.

EPCORE® FL-2 | NCT06191744 | Follicular Lymphoma

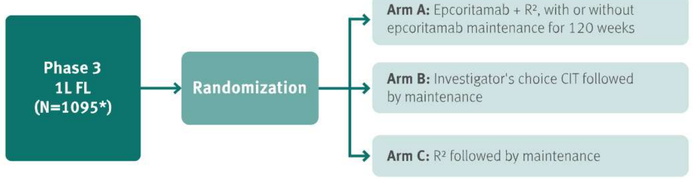
RECRUITING | PHASE 3

Patient population
Patients with newly diagnosed FL

Therapy
Combination

Primary endpoint
Arms A and B: CR30, PFS (IRC-assessed)

Study design



Randomized | **Open-label** | **Multicenter**



Participating Sites (254)

Christiana Care Health Service /ID# 261207
Newark, Delaware, United States

Cancer Specialists of North Florida - Jacksonville - AC Skinner Parkway /ID# 262445
Jacksonville, Florida, United States

*Estimated enrollment. 1L: first line; CR30: complete response at 30 months; FL: follicular lymphoma; G-Benda: obinutuzumab plus bendamustine; G-CHOP: obinutuzumab plus cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone; IRC: independent review committee; PFS: progression-free survival; R2: rituximab and lenalidomide; R-Benda: rituximab plus bendamustine; R-CHOP: rituximab plus cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone. ClinicalTrials.gov. https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT06191744. Accessed May 7, 2026.

The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.
The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.

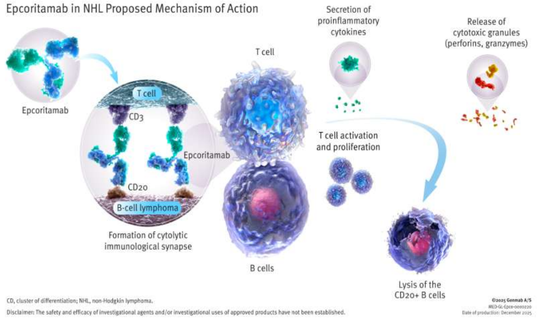
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

Epcoritamab

Technology: DuoBody®
Target: CD3 × CD20
50:50 partnership with AbbVie Inc.

Background

Epcoritamab is an investigational, subcutaneously administered CD3×CD20 bispecific antibody created using Genmab's DuoBody® technology inspired by Fab-arm exchange, a process which generates bispecific antibodies designed to retain regular IgG1 antibody structure and function[1]



Touch to zoom in on the image

Trademark owned jointly by Genmab A/S and AbbVie Inc. CLL: chronic lymphocytic leukemia; DLBCL: diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; FL: follicular lymphoma; HGBCL: high-grade B-cell lymphoma; MCL: mantle cell lymphoma; NHL: non-Hodgkin lymphoma; RS: Richter's syndrome; SLL: small lymphocytic lymphoma. 1. Labrijn AF, et al. PNAS. 2013;110:5145-50.

EPCORE® NHL-5 | NCT05283720 | Hematologic Malignancies

RECRUITING | PHASE 2

Patient population
Patients with B-cell NHL

Therapy
Combination

Primary endpoint
DLTs

Study design

Phase 2 B-cell NHL (N=496)

Dose Escalation†

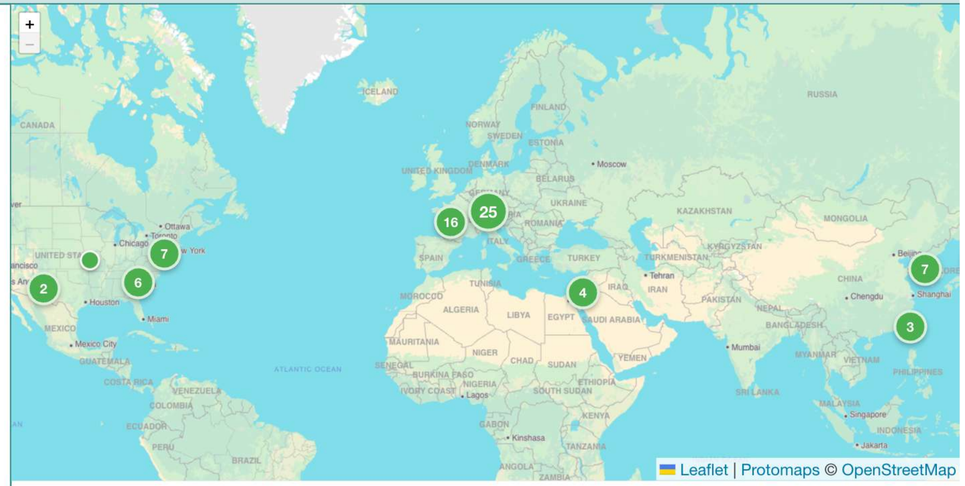
- **Arm 1:** Epcoritamab + lenalidomide in R/R DLBCL
- **Arm 2:** Epcoritamab + ibrutinib + lenalidomide in R/R DLBCL
- **Arm 3:** Epcoritamab + pola-R-CHP in newly diagnosed DLBCL
- **Arm 4:** Epcoritamab + CC-99282 in R/R DLBCL
- **Arm 5:** Epcoritamab + CC-99282 in R/R FL
- **Arm 6A:** Epcoritamab + ibrutinib in R/R MCL

Dose Expansion at RP2D†

- **Arm 1:** Epcoritamab + lenalidomide in R/R DLBCL
- **Arm 2:** Epcoritamab + ibrutinib + lenalidomide in R/R DLBCL
- **Arm 3:** Epcoritamab + pola-R-CHP in newly diagnosed DLBCL
- **Arm 3B:** Epcoritamab + pola-R-CHP in newly diagnosed DLBCL
- **Arm 4:** Epcoritamab + CC-99282 in R/R DLBCL
- **Arm 5:** Epcoritamab + CC-99282 in R/R FL
- **Arm 6:** Epcoritamab + ibrutinib in R/R MCL

Open-label

Multicenter



Participating Sites (75)

The University of Arizona Cancer Center - North Campus /ID# 242219
Tucson, Arizona, United States

Yale University School of Medicine /ID# 242089
New Haven, Connecticut, United States

*Estimated enrollment. †28 day cycles for all arms except for arms 3 and 3B in which therapy will be provided in 21-day cycles. This study includes a dose escalation phase and dose expansion phase for each arm; patients will be treated at RP2D for the dose expansion phase. DLBCL: diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; DLT: dose-limiting toxicity; FL: follicular lymphoma; MCL: mantle cell lymphoma; NHL: non-Hodgkin lymphoma; pola-R-CHP: polatuzumab vedotin, rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and prednisone; R/R: relapsed/refractory; RP2D: recommended phase 2 dose. Epcoritamab is being codeveloped by AbbVie Inc. and Genmab. Trademark owned jointly by Genmab A/S and AbbVie Inc. ClinicalTrials.gov. https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT05283720. Accessed May 7, 2026.

**The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.
The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.**

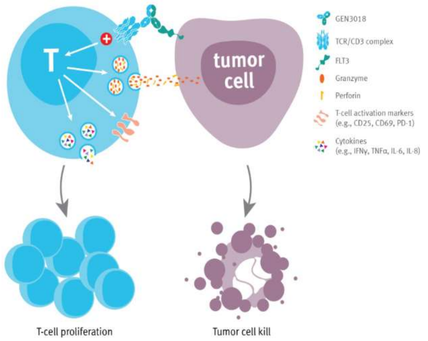
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

GEN3018

Technology: DuoBody®
Target: CD3 × FLT3

Background

GEN3018 is an investigational bispecific antibody that simultaneously binds CD3 on T cells and FLT3 on malignant hematopoietic cells, resulting in T-cell activation and selective T-cell–mediated killing of FLT3 cells.



Touch to zoom in on the image

GCT3018-01 | NCT07384715 | Hematologic Malignancies

RECRUITING | PHASE 1

Patient population
Patients with R/R AML or higher-risk MDS

Therapy
Monotherapy

Primary endpoint
Dose Escalation: DLT, AEs
Dose Refinement: AEs

Study design



Open-label

Multicenter



Participating Sites (9)

Aarhus Universitetshospital - Skejby
Aarhus, Denmark

Copenhagen Rigshospitalet
Copenhagen, Denmark

*Estimated enrollment. AE: adverse event; AML: acute myeloid leukemia; DLT: dose limit toxicity; HR-MDS: higher-risk myelodysplastic syndrome; IV: intravenous.
ClinicalTrials.gov. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT07384715. Accessed May 7, 2026.

**The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.
The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.**

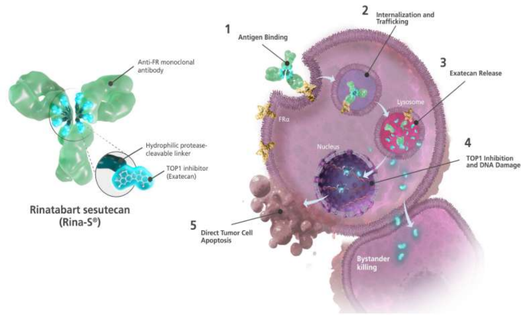
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

Rinatabart Sesutecan

Technology: ADC
Target: Folate receptor α

Background

Rinatabart sesutecan is an investigational ADC consisting of a human IgG1 monoclonal antibody that selectively binds FRα expressed on the surface of tumor cells, a novel cleavable hydrophilic linker, and a cytotoxic topoisomerase 1 inhibitor payload, exatecan. Rina-S™ is internalized via endocytosis, and releases exatecan, which causes DNA damage and leads to cell death[1–3]



Touch to zoom in on the image

ADC: antibody-drug conjugate; FRα: folate receptor alpha; IgG1: immunoglobulin G1; Rina-S: rinatabart sesutecan.
1. Zhao B et al. Cancer Res. 2022;82 :12_Supplement):1085. 2. Call JA, et al. ASCO 2023. Abstract TPS3157. 3. Call JA et al. J Immunother Cancer. 2023;11(Suppl 1): A803.

RAINFOL™-01 | NCT05579366 | Solid Tumors

RECRUITING | PHASE 1/2

Patient population
Patients with metastatic or unresectable solid tumors

Therapy
Monotherapy, Combination

Primary endpoint
Parts A, B, and D: TEAEs
Parts A and D: DLT
Parts C and F–J: ORR
Part K: number of patients with changes in ECG findings by Holter

Study design

Phase 1/2 advanced solid tumors (N=764*)

Dose Escalation
Part A: **Rina-S** IV at escalating doses

Dose Expansion
- Part B: **Rina-S** IV at RP2D in tumor-specific cohorts
- Part C: **Rina-S** IV at RP2D in high-grade PROC
- Part D1: **Rina-S** IV at RP2D + carboplatin IV in PSOC
- Part D2: **Rina-S** IV at RP2D + bevacizumab IV in PROC or PSOC
- Part D3 and D4: **Rina-S** IV at RP2D + pembrolizumab IV in EC
- Parts F and G: **Rina-S** IV at RP2D in EC
- Part H and J: **Rina-S** IV at RP2D in high-grade PROC
- Part I: **Rina-S** IV in PSOC
- Part K: **Rina-S** IV corrected QT interval in high-grade PROC or PSOC

Open-label

Multicenter



Participating Sites (62)

USOR HonorHealth
Phoenix, Arizona, United States

USOR Arizona Oncology Associates
Tucson, Arizona, United States

*Estimated enrollment.
EC, endometrial cancer; ECG: electrocardiogram; HER: human epidermal growth factor receptor; IV: intravenous; NSCLC: non-small cell lung cancer; ORR: overall response rate; PSOC, platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer; PROC, platinum-resistant or refractory ovarian cancer; Rina-S: rinatabart sesutecan;
RP2D: recommended phase 2 dose; RECIST: Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors; TEAE: treatment-emergent adverse event.
ClinicalTrials.gov. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT05579366. Accessed May 7, 2026.

**The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.
The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.**

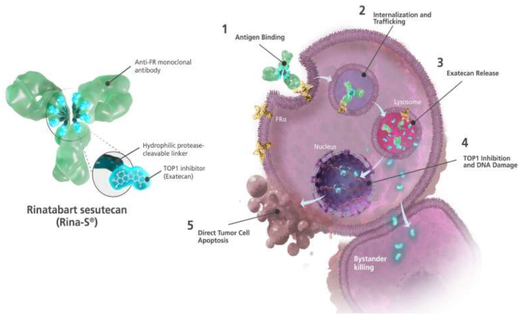
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

Rinatabart Sesutecan

Technology: ADC
Target: Folate receptor α

Background

Rinatabart sesutecan is an investigational ADC consisting of a human IgG1 monoclonal antibody that selectively binds FRα expressed on the surface of tumor cells, a novel cleavable hydrophilic linker, and a cytotoxic topoisomerase 1 inhibitor payload, exatecan. Rina-S™ is internalized via endocytosis, and releases exatecan, which causes DNA damage and leads to cell death[1–3]



Touch to zoom in on the image

ADC: antibody-drug conjugate; FRα: folate receptor alpha; IgG1: immunoglobulin G1; Rina-S: rinatabart sesutecan.
1. Zhao B et al. Cancer Res. 2022;82 :12_Supplement):1085. 2. Call JA, et al. ASCO 2023. Abstract TPS3157. 3. Call JA et al. J Immunother Cancer. 2023;11(Suppl 1): A803.

RAINFOL™-02 | NCT06619236 | Ovarian Cancer

ACTIVE, NOT RECRUITING

PHASE 3

Patient population
Patients with platinum-resistant ovarian cancer

Therapy
Monotherapy

Primary endpoint
PFS

Study design

Phase 3 Platinum-resistant ovarian cancer (N=530*) → **Randomization 1:1**

- **Rina-S** IV
- **Investigator's choice of IV chemotherapy** (paclitaxel, topotecan, pegylated liposomal doxorubicin, gemcitabine)

Randomized | **Open-label** | **Multicenter**



Participating Sites (175)

Arizona Center for Cancer Care (ACCC) - Biltmore
Scottsdale, Arizona, United States

University of Arizona Cancer Center - Research and Administration at Main Campus
Tucson, Arizona, United States

*Estimated enrollment.
IV: intravenous; PFS: progression-free survival.
ClinicalTrials.gov. https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT06619236. Accessed May 7, 2026.

**The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.
The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.**

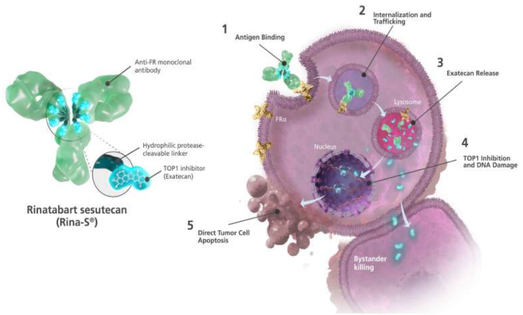
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

Rinatabart Sesutecan

Technology: ADC
Target: Folate receptor α

Background

Rinatabart sesutecan is an investigational ADC consisting of a human IgG1 monoclonal antibody that selectively binds FRα expressed on the surface of tumor cells, a novel cleavable hydrophilic linker, and a cytotoxic topoisomerase 1 inhibitor payload, exatecan. Rina-S™ is internalized via endocytosis, and releases exatecan, which causes DNA damage and leads to cell death[1–3]



Touch to zoom in on the image

ADC: antibody-drug conjugate; FRα: folate receptor alpha; IgG1: immunoglobulin G1; Rina-S: rinatabart sesutecan.
1. Zhao B et al. Cancer Res. 2022;82 :12_Supplement):1085. 2. Call JA, et al. ASCO 2023. Abstract TPS3157. 3. Call JA et al. J Immunother Cancer. 2023;11(Suppl 1): A803.

RAINFOL™-03 | NCT07166094 | Endometrial Cancer

RECRUITING | PHASE 3

Patient population
Patients with recurrent or progressive endometrial cancer

Therapy
Monotherapy

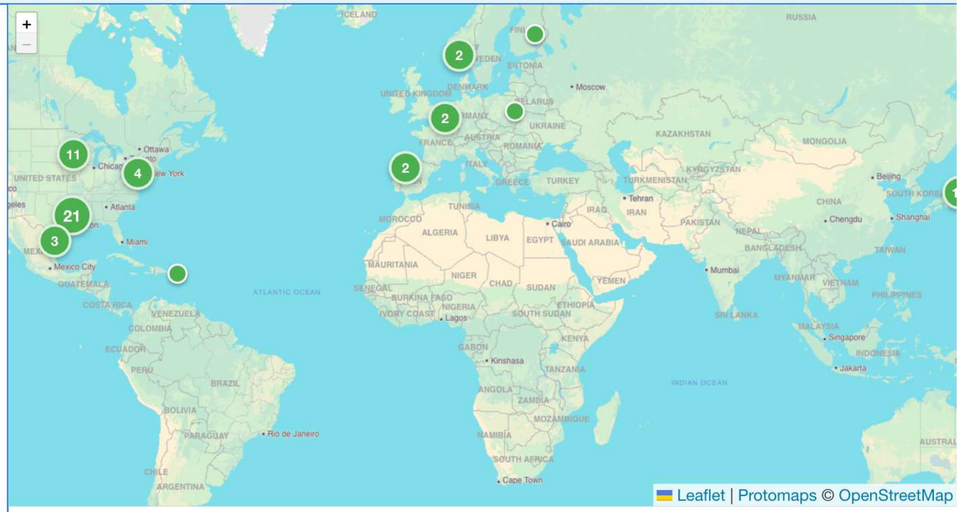
Primary endpoint
PFS, OS

Study design

Phase 3 recurrent or progressive endometrial cancer (N=544*) → **Randomization 1:1**

- **Rina-S** IV
- **Investigator's choice of IV chemotherapy** (paclitaxel or doxorubicin)

Randomized | **Open-label** | **Multicenter**



Participating Sites (71)

MedStar Washington Hospital
Washington D.C., District of Columbia, United States

SMH - Sarasota - Main Campus
Sarasota, Florida, United States

*Estimated enrollment. IV: intravenous; OS: overall survival; PFS: progression-free survival.
ClinicalTrials.gov. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT07166094. Accessed May 7, 2026.

**The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.
The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.**

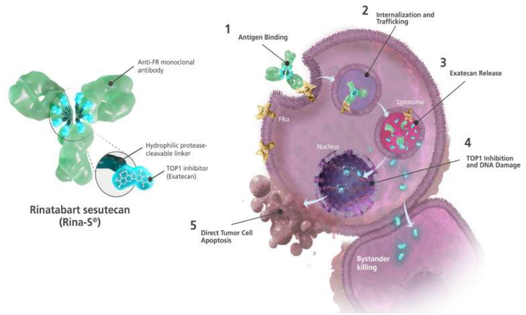
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

Rinatabart Sesutecan

Technology: ADC
Target: Folate receptor α

Background

Rinatabart sesutecan is an investigational ADC consisting of a human IgG1 monoclonal antibody that selectively binds FRα expressed on the surface of tumor cells, a novel cleavable hydrophilic linker, and a cytotoxic topoisomerase 1 inhibitor payload, exatecan. Rina-S™ is internalized via endocytosis, and releases exatecan, which causes DNA damage and leads to cell death[1–3]



Touch to zoom in on the image

ADC: antibody-drug conjugate; FRα: folate receptor alpha; IgG1: immunoglobulin G1; Rina-S: rinatabart sesutecan.
1. Zhao B et al. Cancer Res. 2022;82 :12_Supplement):1085. 2. Call JA, et al. ASCO 2023. Abstract TPS3157. 3. Call JA et al. J Immunother Cancer. 2023;11(Suppl 1): A803.

RAINFOL™-04 | NCT07225270 | Ovarian Cancer

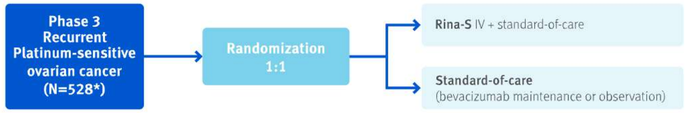
RECRUITING | PHASE 3

Patient population
Patients with recurrent platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer

Therapy
Combination

Primary endpoint
PFS

Study design



Randomized | **Open-label** | **Multicenter**



Participating Sites (10)

Mt. Sinai Comprehensive Cancer Center
Miami, Florida, United States

Miami Valley Hospital South
Centerville, Ohio, United States

*Estimated enrollment. IV: intravenous; PFS: progression-free survival.
ClinicalTrials.gov. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT07225270. Accessed May 7, 2026.

**The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.
The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.**

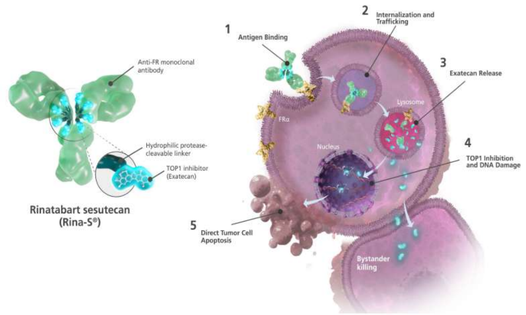
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

Rinatabart Sesutecan

Technology: ADC
Target: Folate receptor α

Background

Rinatabart sesutecan is an investigational ADC consisting of a human IgG1 monoclonal antibody that selectively binds FRα expressed on the surface of tumor cells, a novel cleavable hydrophilic linker, and a cytotoxic topoisomerase 1 inhibitor payload, exatecan. Rina-S™ is internalized via endocytosis, and releases exatecan, which causes DNA damage and leads to cell death[1–3]



Touch to zoom in on the image

ADC: antibody-drug conjugate; FRα: folate receptor alpha; IgG1: immunoglobulin G1; Rina-S: rinatabart sesutecan.
1. Zhao B et al. Cancer Res. 2022;82 :12_Supplement):1085. 2. Call JA, et al. ASCO 2023. Abstract TPS3157. 3. Call JA et al. J Immunother Cancer. 2023;11(Suppl 1): A803.

RAINFOL™-05 | NCT07288177 | Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

RECRUITING | PHASE 2

Patient population
Patients with advanced NSCLC

Therapy
Monotherapy

Primary endpoint
ORR

Study design

Phase 2
Metastatic or locally advanced NSCLC (N=240*)

→ **Dose Randomization**
Rina-S IV

Randomized | **Open-label** | **Multicenter**



Participating Sites (15)

Nebraska Hematology-Oncology
Lincoln, Nebraska, United States

Astera Cancer Care
East Brunswick, New Jersey, United States

*Estimated enrollment. IV: intravenous; ORR: overall response rate.
ClinicalTrials.gov. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT07288177. Accessed May 7, 2026.

**The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.
The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.**

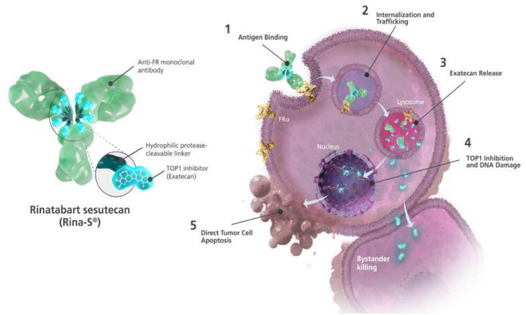
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

Rinatabart Sesutecan

Technology: ADC
Target: Folate receptor α

Background

Rinatabart sesutecan is an investigational ADC consisting of a human IgG1 monoclonal antibody that selectively binds FRα expressed on the surface of tumor cells, a novel cleavable hydrophilic linker, and a cytotoxic topoisomerase 1 inhibitor payload, exatecan. Rina-S™ is internalized via endocytosis, and releases exatecan, which causes DNA damage and leads to cell death[1–3]



Touch to zoom in on the image

ADC: antibody-drug conjugate; FRα: folate receptor alpha; IgG1: immunoglobulin G1; Rina-S: rinatabart sesutecan.
1. Zhao B et al. Cancer Res. 2022;82 :12_Supplement):1085. 2. Call JA, et al. ASCO 2023. Abstract TPS3157. 3. Call JA et al. J Immunother Cancer. 2023;11(Suppl 1): A803.

RAINFOL™-07 | NCT07564141 | Ovarian Cancer

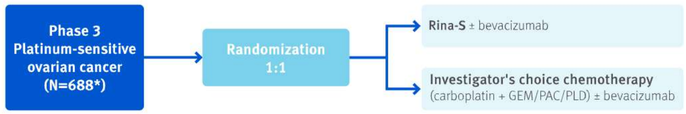
NOT YET RECRUITING | PHASE 3

Patient population
Patients with platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer

Therapy
Monotherapy, Combination

Primary endpoint
PFS

Study design



Randomized | **Open-label** | **Multicenter**



Participating Sites (0)

Zoom or pan the map to view sites in this area

*Estimated enrollment. GEM: gemcitabine; PAC: paclitaxel; PFS: progression-free survival; PLD: pegylated liposomal doxorubicin.
ClinicalTrials.gov. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT07539311. Accessed May 7, 2026.

**The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.
The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.**

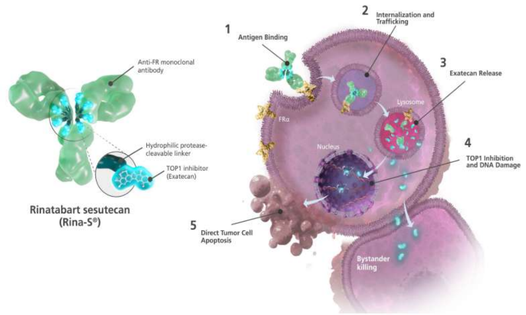
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

Rinatabart Sesutecan

Technology: ADC
Target: Folate receptor α

Background

Rinatabart sesutecan is an investigational ADC consisting of a human IgG1 monoclonal antibody that selectively binds FRα expressed on the surface of tumor cells, a novel cleavable hydrophilic linker, and a cytotoxic topoisomerase 1 inhibitor payload, exatecan. Rina-S™ is internalized via endocytosis, and releases exatecan, which causes DNA damage and leads to cell death[1–3]



Touch to zoom in on the image

ADC: antibody-drug conjugate; FRα: folate receptor alpha; GI: gastrointestinal; IgG1: immunoglobulin G1; Rina-S: rinatabart sesutecan.
1. Zhao B et al. Cancer Res. 2022;82 :12_Supplement):1085. 2. Call JA, et al. ASCO 2023. Abstract TPS3157. 3. Call JA et al. J Immunother Cancer. 2023;11(Suppl 1): A803.

RAINFOL™-09 | NCT07539311 | Gastrointestinal Tumors

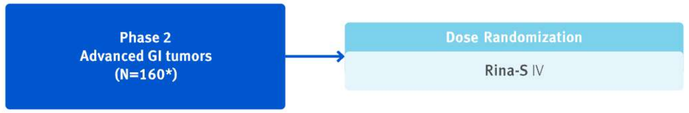
RECRUITING | PHASE 2

Patient population
Patients with advanced gastrointestinal cancers

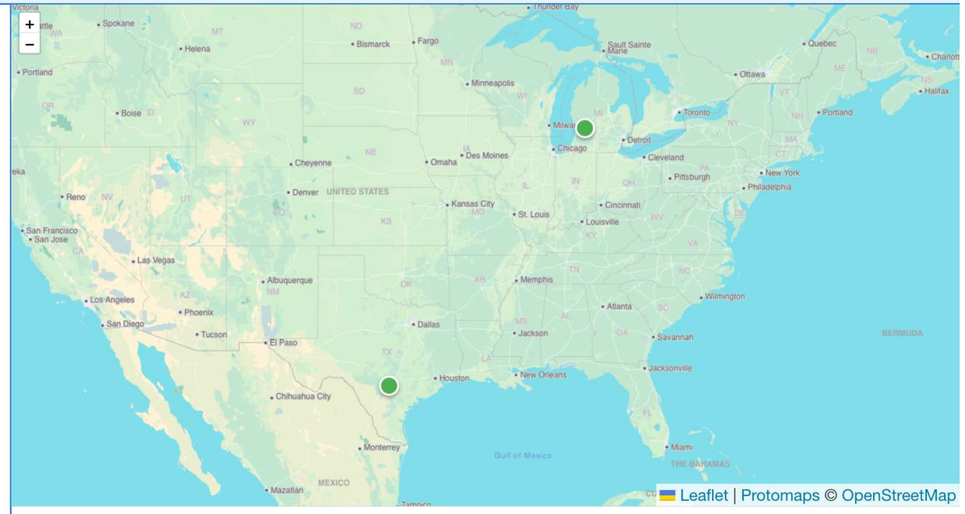
Therapy
Monotherapy

Primary endpoint
ORR

Study design



Randomized | **Open-label** | **Multicenter**



Participating Sites (2)

START Midwest
Grand Rapids, Michigan, United States

START San Antonio
San Antonio, Texas, United States

*Estimated enrollment. IV: intravenous; ORR: overall response rate.
ClinicalTrials.gov. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT07539311. Accessed May 7, 2026.

**The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.
The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.**

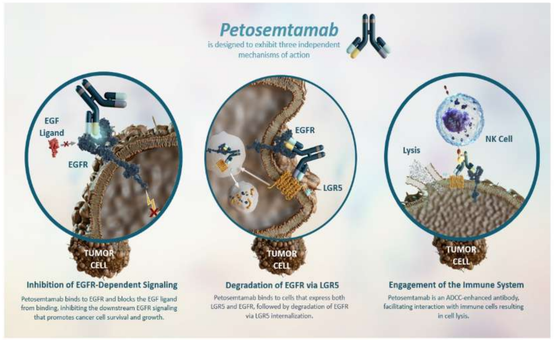
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

Petosemtamab

Technology: Biclonics®
Target: EGFR × LGR5

Background

Petosemtamab is an investigational EGFR × LGR5 bispecific antibody that blocks EGFR ligand binding and cell signaling, degrades EGFR via LGR5 internalization, and engages with host immune cells via Fc-mediated enhanced ADCC, which leads to tumor cell growth inhibition and lysis.[1,2]



Touch to zoom in on the image

ADCC, antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; LGR5, leucine-rich repeat-containing G-protein coupled receptor 5.
1. Lundberg AS, et al. Cancers. 2026;17:1665. 2. Herpers B, et al. Nature Cancer. 2022;3:418-436.

LiGeR-HN1 | NCT06525220 | Head and Neck Cancer

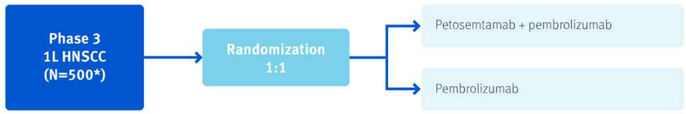
RECRUITING | PHASE 3

Patient population
Patients with recurrent or metastatic HNSCC

Therapy
Combination

Primary endpoint
OS, ORR

Study design



Randomized | **Open-label** | **Multicenter**



Participating Sites (185)

Site 164
Mobile, Alabama, United States

Site 19
Newark, Delaware, United States

*Estimated enrollment. 1L: first-line; HNSCC: head and neck squamous cell carcinoma; ORR: overall response rate; OS: overall survival.
ClinicalTrials.gov. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT06525220. Accessed May 7, 2026.

**The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.
The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.**

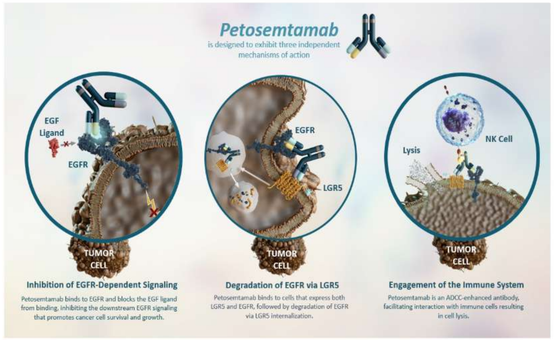
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

Petosemtamab

Technology: Biclonics®
Target: EGFR × LGR5

Background

Petosemtamab is an investigational EGFR × LGR5 bispecific antibody that blocks EGFR ligand binding and cell signaling, degrades EGFR via LGR5 internalization, and engages with host immune cells via Fc-mediated enhanced ADCC, which leads to tumor cell growth inhibition and lysis.[1,2]



Touch to zoom in on the image

ADCC, antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; LGR5, leucine-rich repeat-containing G-protein coupled receptor 5.
1. Lundberg AS, et al. Cancers. 2026;17:1665. 2. Herpers B, et al. Nature Cancer. 2022;3:418-436.

LiGeR-HN2 | NCT06496178 | Head and Neck Cancer

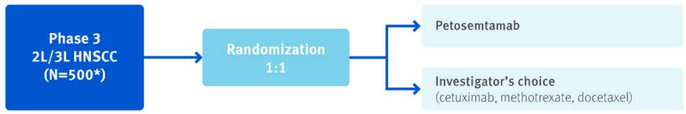
RECRUITING | PHASE 3

Patient population
Patients with previously treated metastatic HNSCC

Therapy
Monotherapy

Primary endpoint
OS

Study design



Randomized | **Open-label** | **Multicenter**



Participating Sites (206)

Site 160
Mobile, Alabama, United States

Site 130
Lone Tree, Colorado, United States

*Estimated enrollment. 2L: second-line; 3L: third-line; HNSCC: head and neck squamous cell carcinoma; OS: overall survival.
ClinicalTrials.gov. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT06496178. Accessed May 7, 2026.

**The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.
The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.**

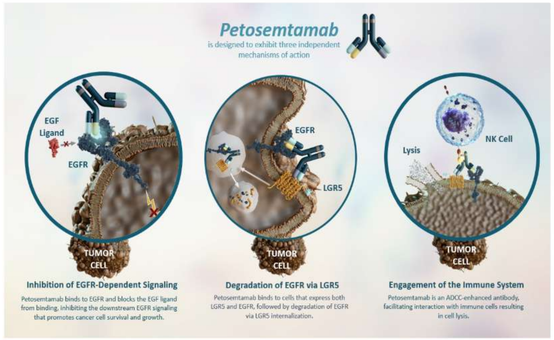
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

Petosemtamab

Technology: Biclonics®
Target: EGFR × LGR5

Background

Petosemtamab is an investigational EGFR × LGR5 bispecific antibody that blocks EGFR ligand binding and cell signaling, degrades EGFR via LGR5 internalization, and engages with host immune cells via Fc-mediated enhanced ADCC, which leads to tumor cell growth inhibition and lysis.[1,2]



Touch to zoom in on the image

ADCC, antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; LGR5, leucine-rich repeat-containing G-protein coupled receptor 5.
1. Lundberg AS, et al. Cancers. 2026;17:1665. 2. Herpers B, et al. Nature Cancer. 2022;3:418-436.

LiGeR-NSCLC1 | NCT07353957 | Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

RECRUITING | PHASE 2

Patient population
Patients with previously untreated metastatic NSCLC

Therapy
Combination

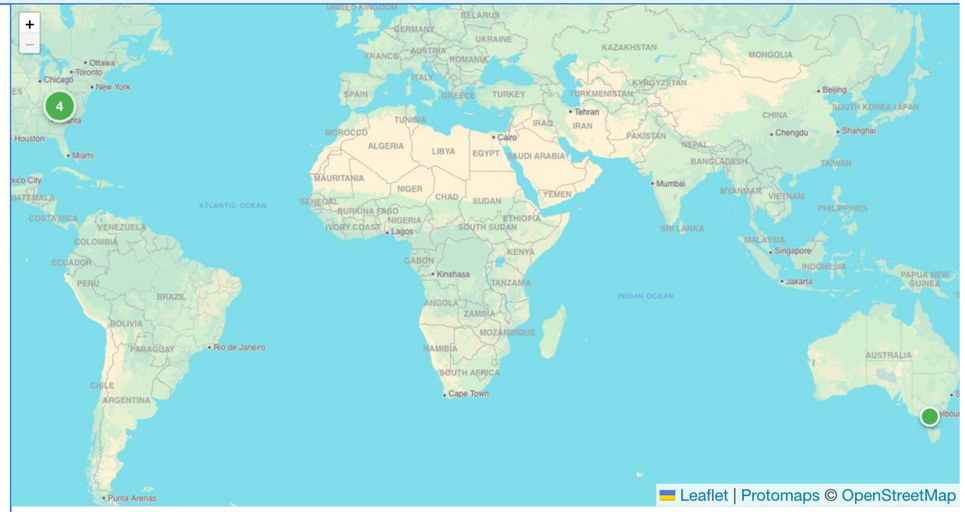
Primary endpoint
ORR

Study design

Phase 2
1L metastatic NSCLC
(N=180*)
→ Petosemtamab + pembrolizumab

Open-label

Multicenter



Participating Sites (5)

Tennessee Site 2
Chattanooga, Tennessee, United States

Tennessee Site 1
Nashville, Tennessee, United States

*Estimated enrollment. 1L: first-line; NSCLC: non-small cell lung cancer; ORR: overall response rate.
ClinicalTrials.gov. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT07353957. Accessed May 7, 2026.

The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.
The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.

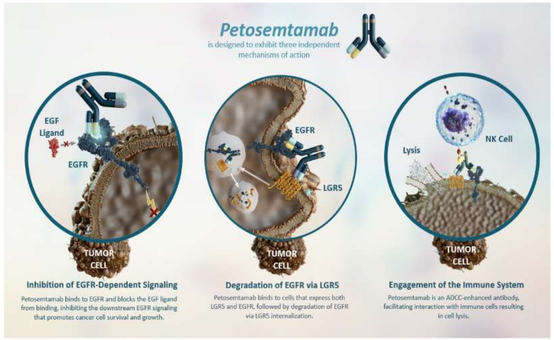
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

Petosemtamab

Technology: Biclonics®
Target: EGFR × LGR5

Background

Petosemtamab is an investigational EGFR × LGR5 bispecific antibody that blocks EGFR ligand binding and cell signaling, degrades EGFR via LGR5 internalization, and engages with host immune cells via Fc-mediated enhanced ADCC, which leads to tumor cell growth inhibition and lysis.[1,2]



Touch to zoom in on the image

ADCC, antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; LGR5, leucine-rich repeat-containing G-protein coupled receptor 5.
1. Lundberg AS, et al. Cancers. 2026;17:1665. 2. Herpers B, et al. Nature Cancer. 2022;3:418-436.

MCLA-158-CL01 | NCT03526835 | Solid Tumors

RECRUITING | PHASE 1/2

Patient population
Patients with advanced solid tumors

Therapy
Monotherapy, Combination

Primary endpoint
Dose Escalation: DLT
Dose Expansion: Safety, ORR, BOR per RECIST v1.1 (monotherapy in 2L/3L HNSCC)

Study design

Phase 1/2 Advanced solid tumors (N=523*)

Dose Escalation
- Petosemtamab

Dose Expansion
- Petosemtamab at RP2D in mCRC
- Petosemtamab in 2L/3L HNSCC
- Petosemtamab + FOLFIRI in mCRC
- Petosemtamab + FOLFOX in mCRC
- Petosemtamab + pembrolizumab in 1L HNSCC

Open-label

Multicenter



Participating Sites (45)

UCSD
La Jolla, California, United States

USC Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center
Los Angeles, California, United States

*Estimated enrollment. 1L: first-line; 2L: second-line; 3L: third-line; BOR: best overall response; DLT: dose-limiting toxicity; FOLFIRI: 5-fluorouracil, leucovorin, irinotecan; FOLFOX: 5-fluorouracil, leucovorin, oxaliplatin; HNSCC: head and neck squamous cell carcinoma; mCRC: metastatic colorectal carcinoma; ORR: overall response rate.
ClinicalTrials.gov. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT03526835. Accessed May 7, 2026.

**The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.
The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.**

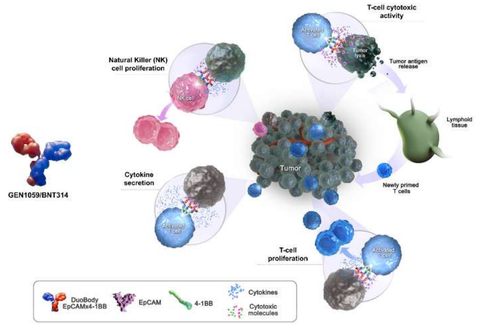
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

GEN1059/BNT314

Technology: DuoBody®
Target: EpCAM × 4-1BB
50:50 partnership with BioNTech SE

Background

GEN1059 is an investigational novel Fc-inert bispecific antibody designed to boost antitumor immune responses through EpCAM-dependent 4-1BB agonistic signaling, enhancing activation, proliferation, cytokine secretion, and cytotoxic activity of human T cells in vitro and ex vivo[1]



Touch to zoom in on the image

EpCAM, epithelial cell adhesion molecule.
1. Fellermeier-Kopf S, et al. Presented at ESMO 2023. Poster 1072P.

GCT1059-02 | NCT07079631 | Colorectal Cancer

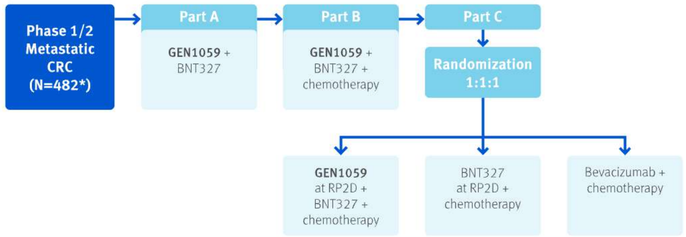
RECRUITING | PHASE 1/2

Patient population
Patients with metastatic CRC

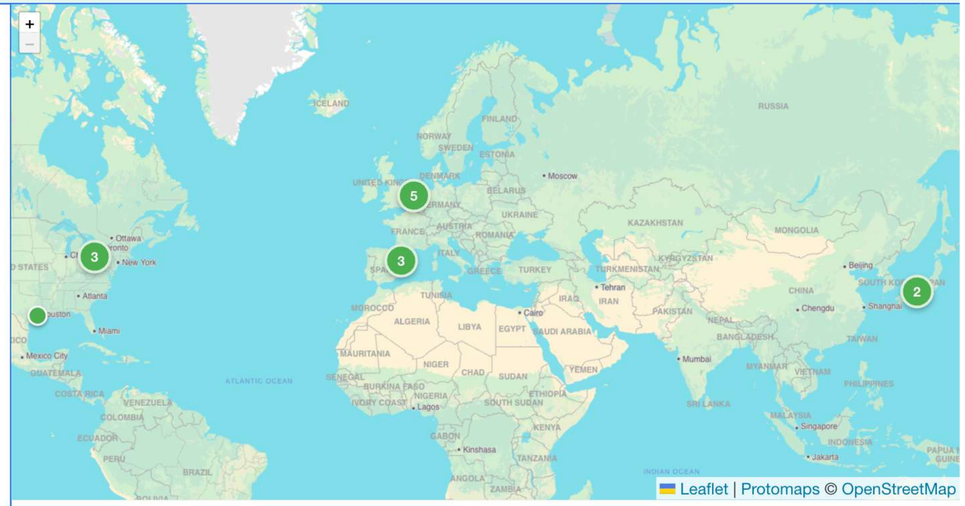
Therapy
Combination

Primary endpoint
Part A: DLT, AEs
Part B: Safety, ORR per RECIST v1.1
Part C: PFS

Study design



Randomized | **Open-label** | **Multicenter**



Participating Sites (14)

Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut, United States

START Midwest
Grand Rapids, Michigan, United States

*Estimated enrollment. AE: adverse event; CRC: colorectal cancer; DLT: dose-limiting toxicity; ORR: overall response rate; PFS: progression-free survival; RP2D: recommended phase 2 dose.
ClinicalTrials.gov. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT07079631. Accessed May 7, 2026.

**The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.
The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.**

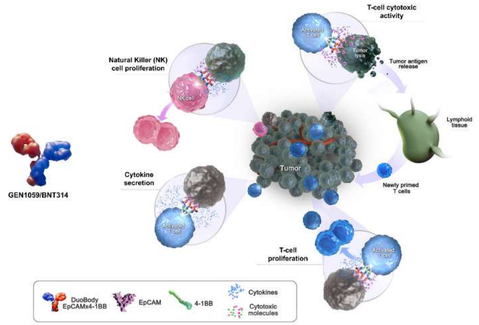
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

GEN1059/BNT314

Technology: DuoBody®
Target: EpCAM × 4-1BB
50:50 partnership with BioNTech SE

Background

GEN1059 is an investigational novel Fc-inert bispecific antibody designed to boost antitumor immune responses through EpCAM-dependent 4-1BB agonistic signaling, enhancing activation, proliferation, cytokine secretion, and cytotoxic activity of human T cells in vitro and ex vivo[1]



Touch to zoom in on the image

EpCAM, epithelial cell adhesion molecule.
1. Fellermeier-Kopf S, et al. Presented at ESMO 2023. Poster 1072P.

GCT1059-01 | NCT06150183 | Solid Tumors

ACTIVE, NOT RECRUITING | PHASE 1

Patient population
Patients with advanced solid tumors (N=41)

Therapy
Monotherapy

Primary endpoint
DLTs, TEAEs, safety laboratory parameters

Study design

Phase 1/2 advanced solid tumors (N=103*)

Dose Escalation and Backfill Cohorts

GEN1059 IV at escalating doses

Open-label

Multicenter



Participating Sites (14)

START Midwest
Grand Rapids, Michigan, United States

Carolina BioOncology Institute, LLC
Huntersville, North Carolina, United States

*Actual enrollment. DL: dose level; DLT: dose-limiting toxicity; IV: intravenous; ORR: overall response rate; RECIST: Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumours; RP2D: recommended phase 2 dose; TEAE: treatment-emergent adverse event. ClinicalTrials.gov. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT06150183. Accessed May 7, 2026.

**The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.
The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.**

RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

GEN1079

Technology: DuoHexaBody®

Background

GEN1079 is an investigational bispecific antibody with target-mediated enhanced hexamerization in early clinical development for the treatment of selected advanced solid tumors.

GCT1079-01 | NCT07387068 | Solid Tumors

RECRUITING | PHASE 1

Patient population
Patients with advanced solid tumors

Therapy
Monotherapy

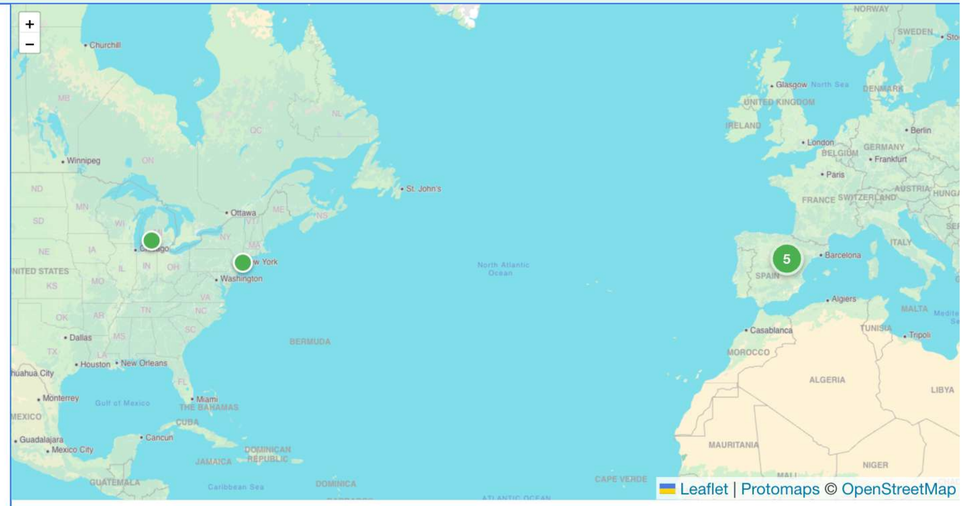
Primary endpoint
Dose Escalation: DLT, AEs
Dose Refinement: AEs
Dose Expansion: ORR

Study design



Open-label

Multicenter



Participating Sites (7)

START Midwest, LLC
Grand Rapids, Michigan, United States

START New York
Lake Success, New York, United States

*Estimated enrollment. AE: adverse event; DLT: dose limit toxicity; ORR: overall response rate.
ClinicalTrials.gov. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT07387068. Accessed May 7, 2026.

**The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.
The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.**

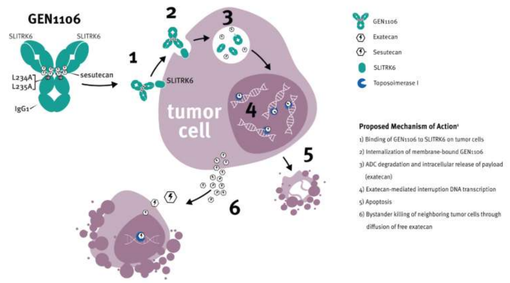
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

GEN1106

Technology: ADC
Target: SLITRK6

Background

GEN1106 is an investigational ADC consisting of an IgG1 monoclonal antibody targeting SLITRK6 expressed on the surface of tumor cells, a novel cleavable hydrophilic linker, and a cytotoxic topoisomerase 1 inhibitor payload, exatecan.



Touch to zoom in on the image

GCT1106-01 | NCT07416123 | Solid Tumors

RECRUITING | PHASE 1

Patient population
Patients with advanced solid tumors

Therapy
Monotherapy

Primary endpoint
Dose Escalation: DLT, AEs
Dose Refinement: AEs
Dose Expansion: ORR

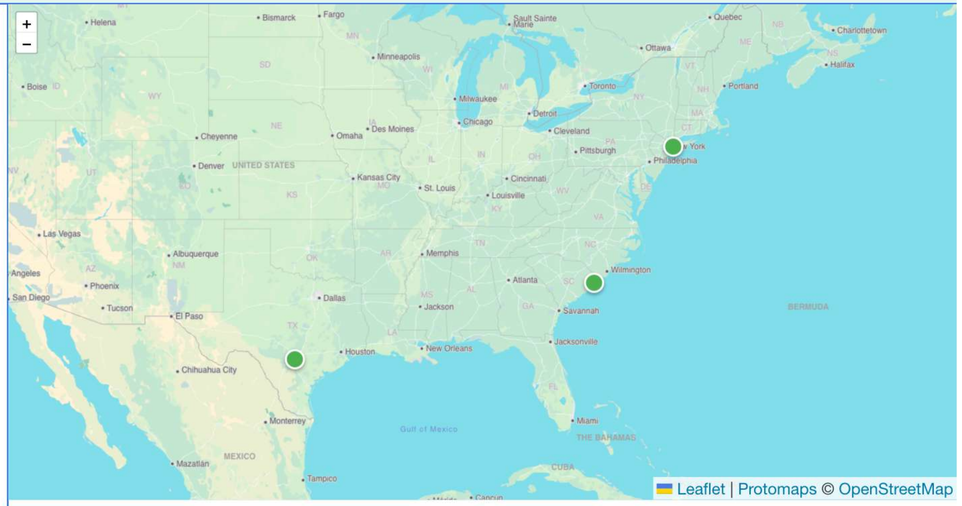
Study design

Phase 1
Advanced solid tumors (N=103*)

Dose Escalation	Dose Refinement	Dose Expansion
GEN1106	GEN1106 in mUC	GEN1106 in mUC

Open-label

Multicenter



Participating Sites (3)

START New York Long Island LLC
Lake Success, New York, United States

Carolina Urologic Research Center
Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, United States

*Estimated enrollment. AE: adverse event; DLT: dose limit toxicity; mUC: metastatic urothelial carcinoma; ORR: overall response rate.
ClinicalTrials.gov. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT07416123. Accessed May 7, 2026.

**The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.
There is no guarantee any compound and/or use will be approved by any health authority for commercialization.
The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.**

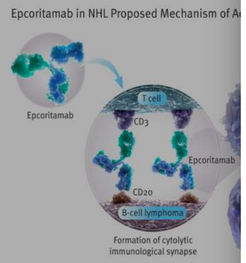
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

Epcoritamab

Technology: DuoBo
Target: CD3 × CD2
50:50 partnership with Abb

Background

Epcoritamab is an inves
administered CD3×CD2
using Genmab's DuoBo
Fab-arm exchange, a pr
bispecific antibodies de
antibody structure and

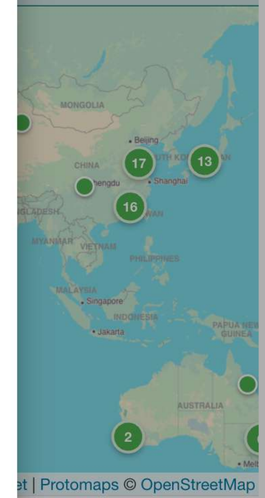


Touch to

Trademark owned jointly by Genmab A
leukemia; DLBCL: diffuse large B-cell
high-grade B-cell lymphoma; MCL: ma
lymphoma; RS: Richter's syndrome; S
et al. PNAS. 2013;110:5145-50.

PHASE 3

PFS (IRC-assessed)

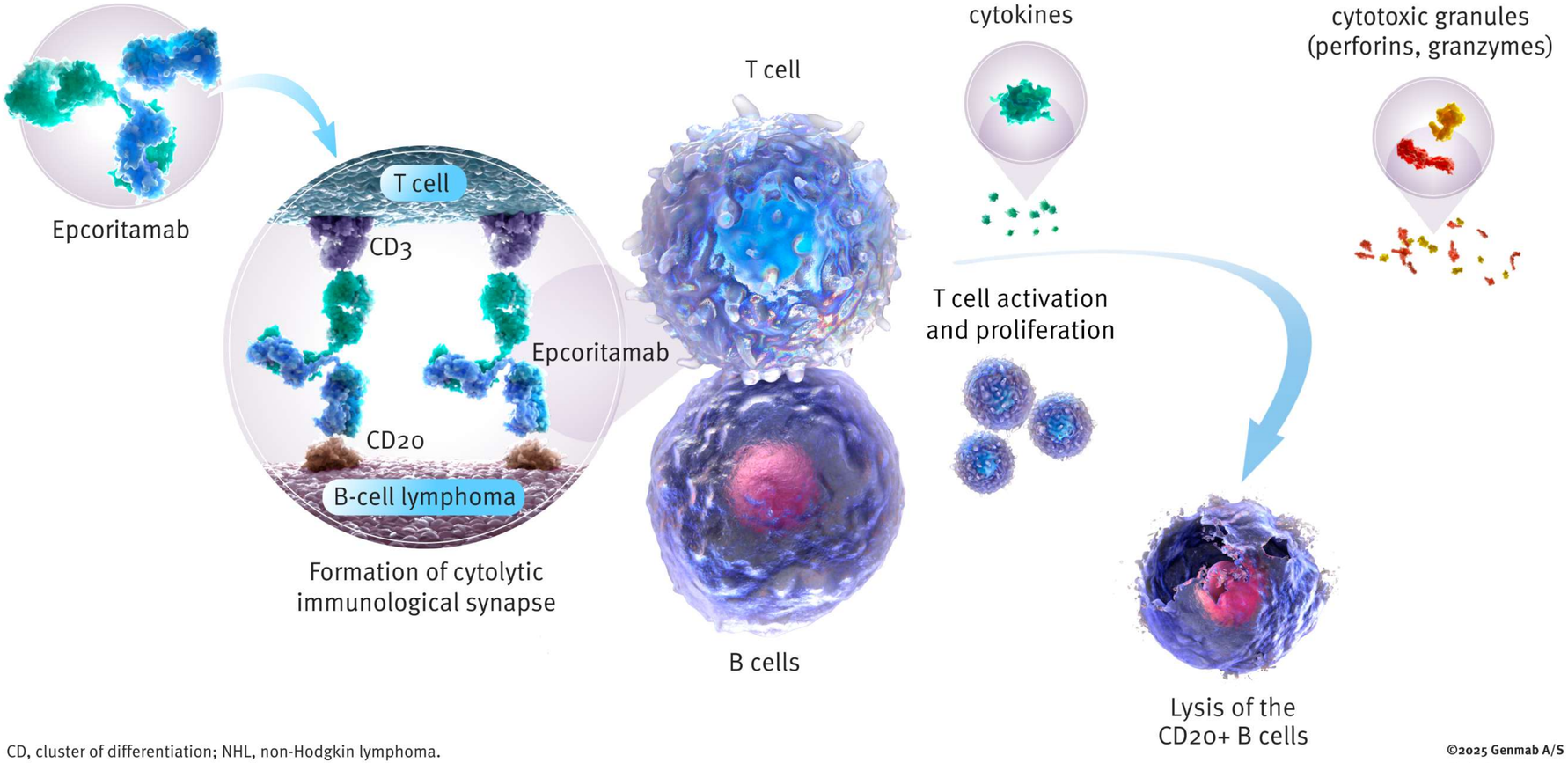


et | Protomaps © OpenStreetMap

e, and prednisone; IRC: independent
ls.gov.

The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.

Epcoritamab in NHL Proposed Mechanism of Action



CD, cluster of differentiation; NHL, non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

Disclaimer: The safety and efficacy of investigational agents and/or investigational uses of approved products have not been established.

©2025 Genmab A/S
MED-GL-Epco-0000220
Date of production: December 2025

The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.

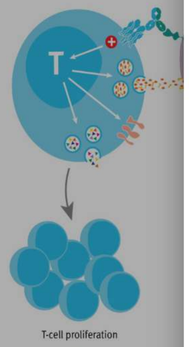
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

GEN3018

Technology: DuoB
Target: CD3 × FLT3

Background

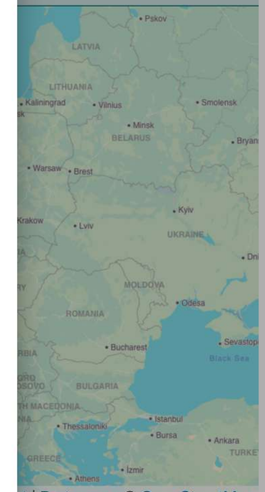
GEN3018 is an investig
that simultaneously bin
malignant hematopoiet
activation and selective
FLT3 cells.



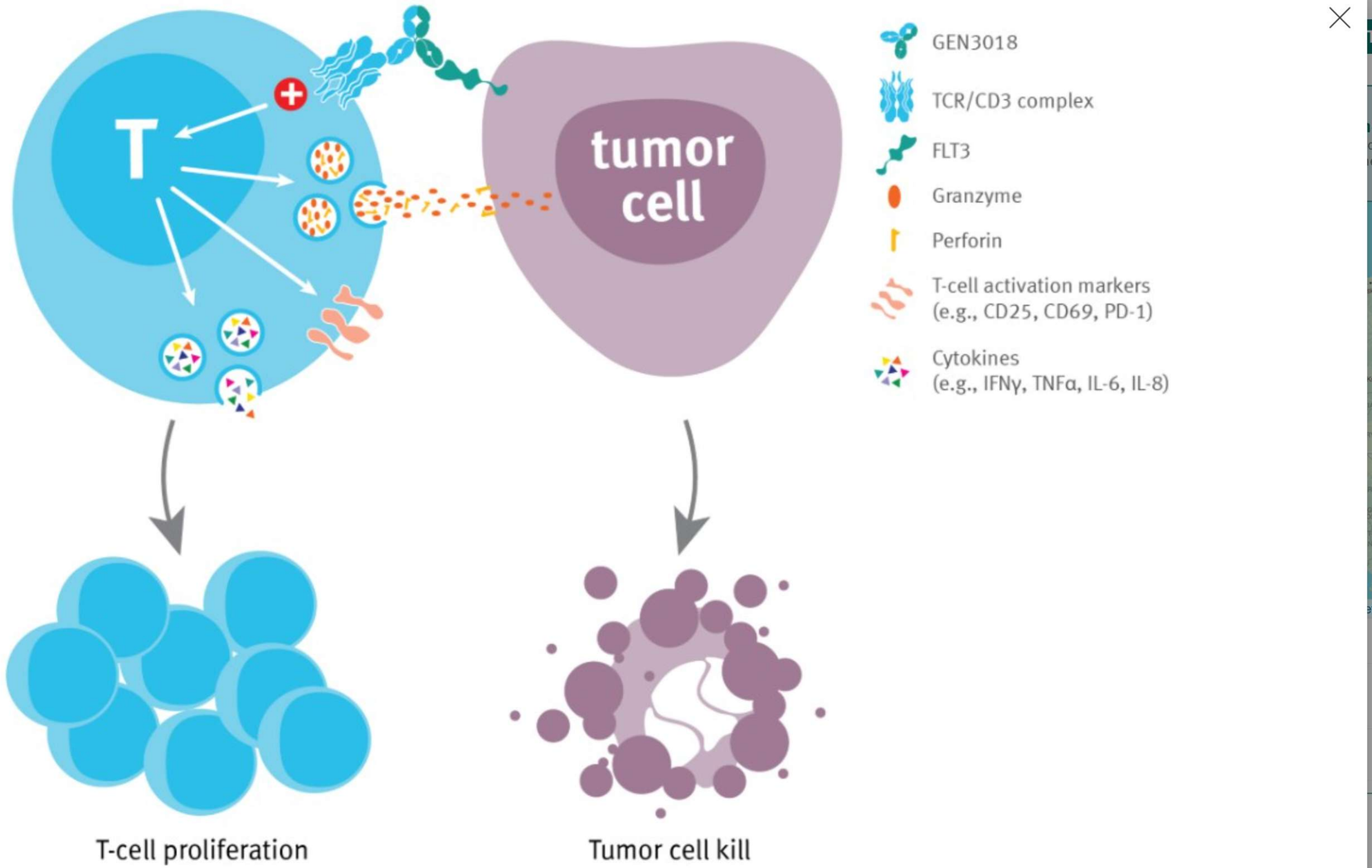
Touch to

TING PHASE 1

dpoint
on: DLT, AEs
ent: AEs



et | Protomaps © OpenStreetMap



The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.

The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.

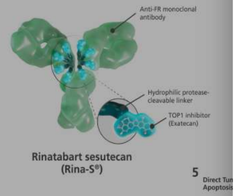
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

Rinatabart S

Technology: ADC
Target: Folate recep

Background

Rinatabart sesutecan is
consisting of a human I
that selectively binds FR
tumor cells, a novel clea
a cytotoxic topoisomera
exatecan. Rina-S™ is in
and releases exatecan,
and leads to cell death[1]

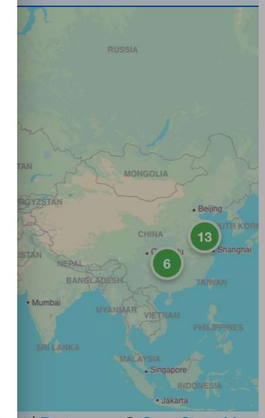


Touch to

ADC: antibody-drug conjugate; FRα: f
Rina-S: rinatabart sesutecan.
1. Zhao B et al. Cancer Res. 2022;82
2023. Abstract TPS3157. 3. Call JA et
A803.

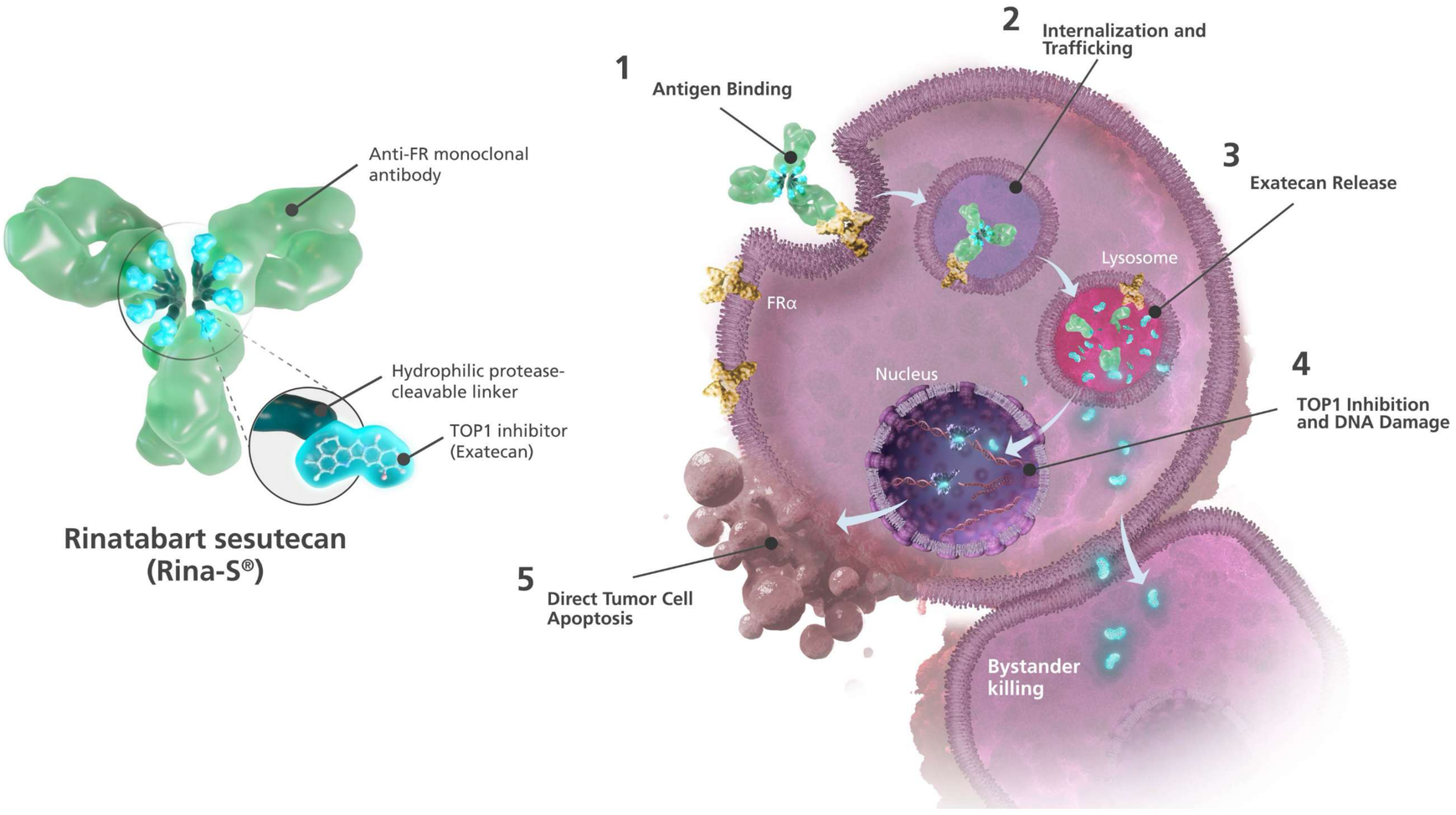
PHASE 1/2

changes in ECG findings by



et | Protomaps © OpenStreetMap

DC, platinum-resistant or refractory



The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.

The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.

RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

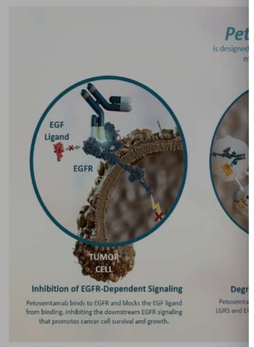
Petosemtamab

Technology: Biclon
Target: EGFR × LGR

PHASE 3

Background

Petosemtamab is an inv
bispecific antibody that
and cell signaling, degra
internalization, and eng
via Fc-mediated enhanc
tumor cell growth inhibi

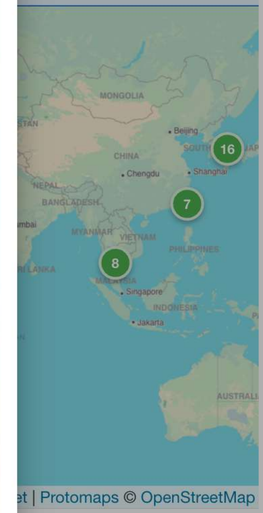


Touch to

ADCC, antibody-dependent cellular cy
receptor; LGR5, leucine-rich repeat-co
1. Lundberg AS, et al. Cancers. 2026;
2022;3:418-436.



The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.



et | Protomaps © OpenStreetMap

The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.

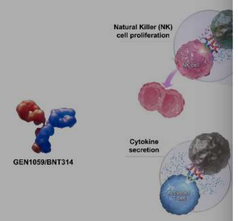
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

GEN1059/B

Technology: DuoBo
Target: EpCAM × 4-
50:50 partnership with BioN

Background

GEN1059 is an investig
bispecific antibody desi
immune responses thro
1BB agonistic signaling
proliferation, cytokine s
activity of human T cells



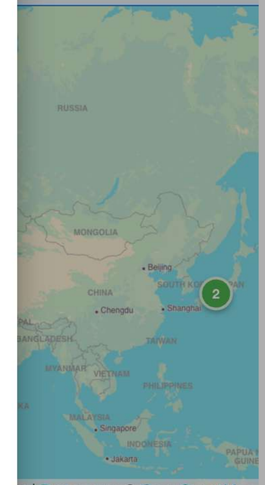
Touch to

EpCAM, epithelial cell adhesion mole
1. Fellermeier-Kopf S, et al. Presented

PHASE 1/2

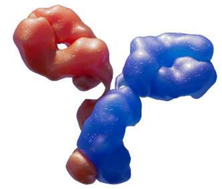
oint

R per RECIST v1.1

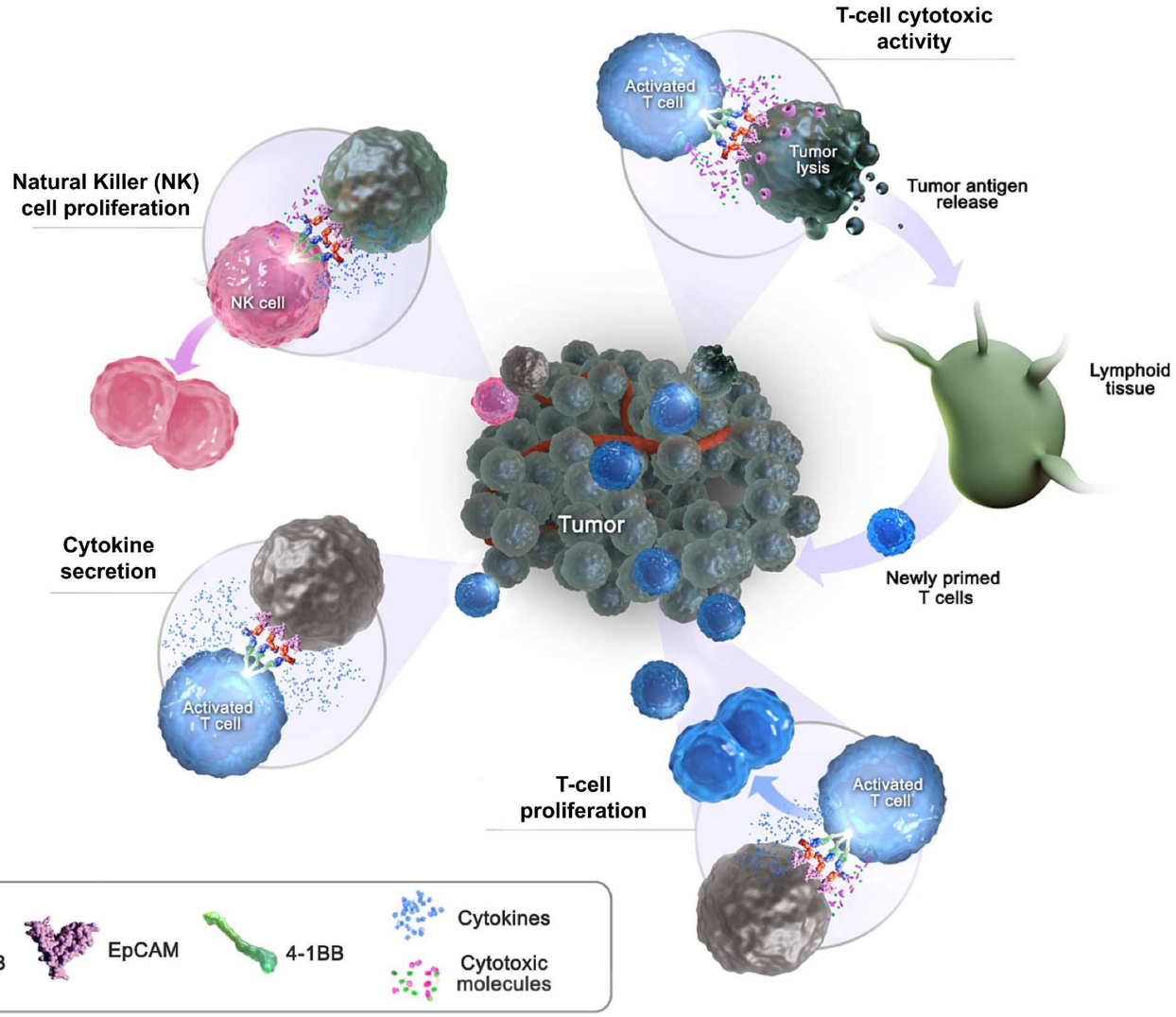


et | Protomaps © OpenStreetMap

dies.



GEN1059/BNT314



The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.

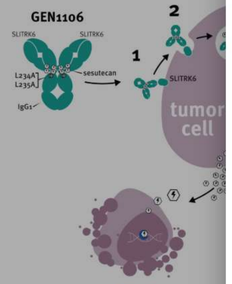
RETURN TO ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

GEN1106

Technology: ADC
Target: SLITRK6

Background

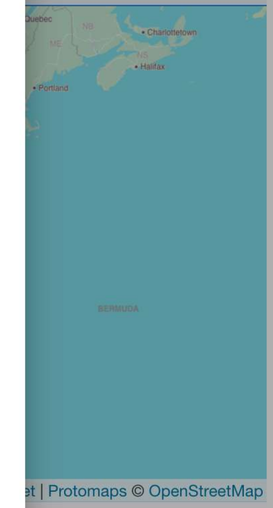
GEN1106 is an investig
IgG1 monoclonal antibo
expressed on the surfac
cleavable hydrophilic li
topoisomerase 1 inhibit



Touch to

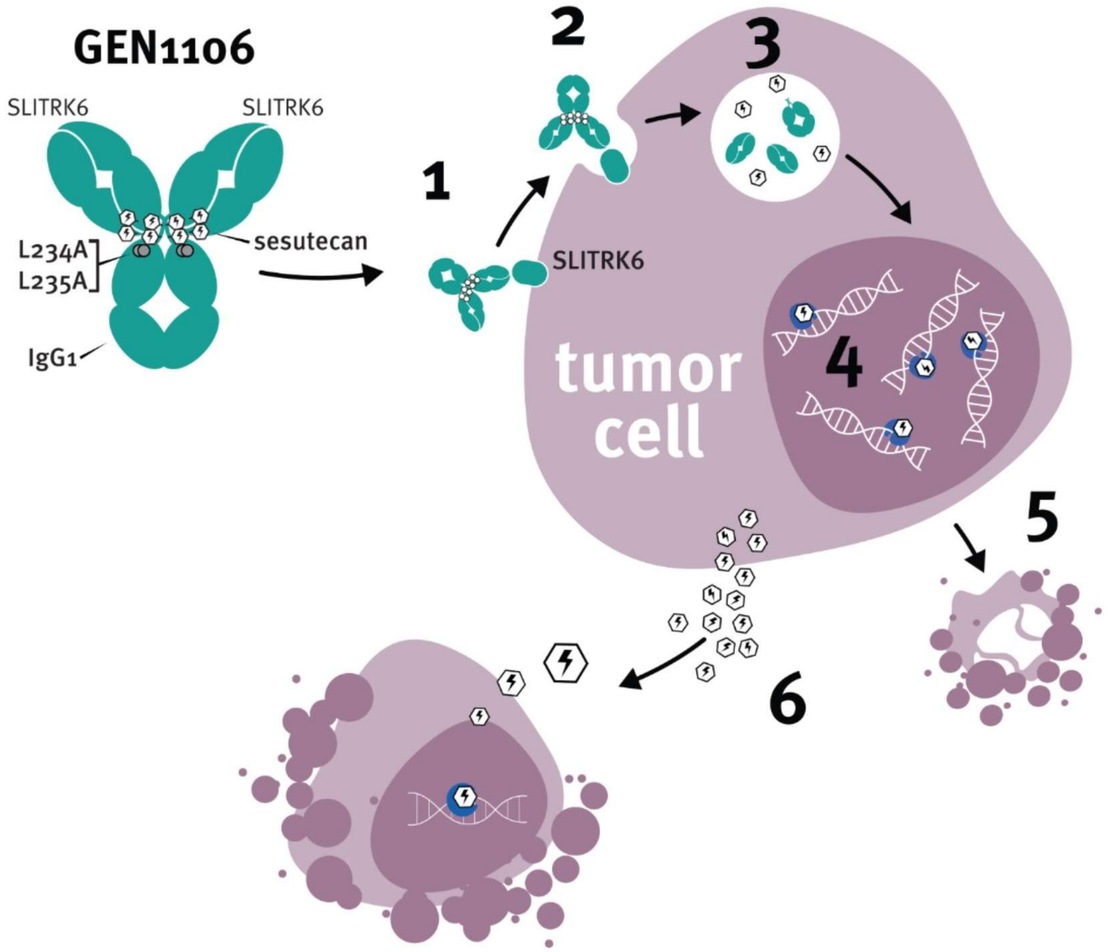
TING
PHASE 1

dpoint
on: DLT, AEs
ent: AEs
on: ORR



et | Protomaps © OpenStreetMap

dies.



GEN1106
Exatecan
Sesutecan
SLITRK6
Toposoimerase I

Proposed Mechanism of Action[1]

1) Binding of GEN1106 to SLITRK6 on tumor cells
2) Internalization of membrane-bound GEN1106
3) ADC degradation and intracellular release of payload (exatecan)
4) Exatecan-mediated interruption DNA transcription
5) Apoptosis
6) Bystander killing of neighboring tumor cells through diffusion of free exatecan

The mechanism of action of this compound has not been established. The proposed mechanism of action is based on preclinical studies.