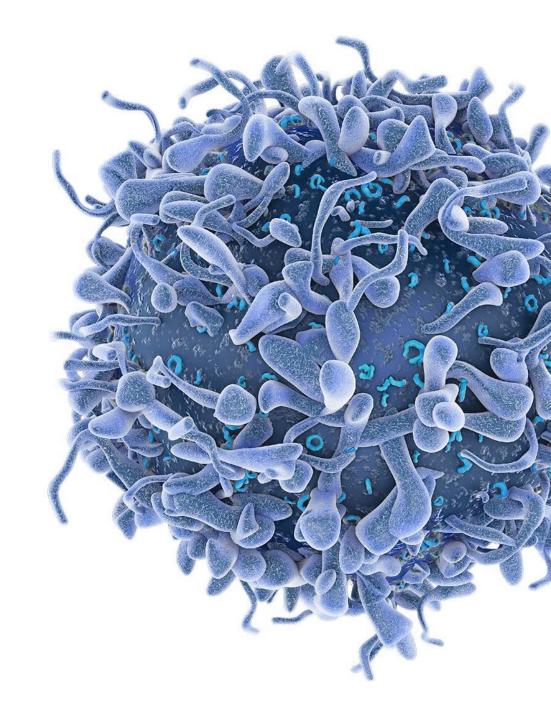


Virtual R&D Event

November 10, 2022



Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains "forward-looking statements" of Adicet Bio, Inc. (Adicet) within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 relating to business and operations of Adicet. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, express or implied statements regarding the potential safety, durability, tolerability and therapeutic effects of ADI-001 and preclinical programs, including the implementation, timing and success of ADI-001, ADI-925 and the additional preclinical programs in Adicet's pipeline; plans and timing for the release of additional clinical data from Adicet's Phase 1 trial of ADI-001 in relapsed/refractory NHL patients; future progress of the Phase 1 trial of ADI-001, including ongoing patient enrollment; expectations regarding future regulatory filings for product candidates in the Company's pipeline, including the planned IND submission for ADI-925 in the second half of 2023; timing of a dose selection for the Phase 2 trial by the end of 2022 and initiation of a potentially pivotal program in the first half of 2023, expectations for the in-house manufacturing capabilities in Adicet's Redwood City facility; and Adicet's growth as a company and expectations regarding the advancement of its product candidates and expected cash runway. Any forward-looking statements in this presentation are based on management's current expectations and beliefs of future events, and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially and adversely from those set forth in or implied by such forward-looking statements, including without limitation, the effect of COVID-19 on Adicet's business and financial results, including with respect to disruptions to its clinical trials, business operations, and ability to raise additional capital; Adicet's ability to execute on its strategy, including obtaining the requisite regulatory approvals on the expected timeline if at all; that positive results, including interim results, from a clinical study may not necessarily be predictive of the results of future or ongoing clinical studies; clinical studies may fail to demonstrate adequate safety and efficacy of Adicet's product candidates, which would prevent, delay, or limit the scope of regulatory approval and commercialization and regulatory approval processes of the FDA and comparable foreign regulatory authorities are lengthy, time-consuming, and inherently unpredictable. For a discussion of these and other risks and uncertainties, and other important factors, any of which could cause Adicet's actual results to differ from those contained in the forward-looking statements, see the section entitled "Risk Factors" in Adicet's most recent annual report on Form 10-K and subsequent filings with the SEC. All information in this presentation is as of the date its release, and Adicet undertakes no duty to update this information unless required by law.

Industry and Market Information

Information regarding market share, market position and industry data pertaining to Adicet's business contained in this presentation consists of estimates based on data and reports compiled by industry professional organizations and analysts and Adicet's knowledge of their industry. Although Adicet believes the industry and market data to be reliable, this information could prove to be inaccurate. You should carefully consider the inherent risks and uncertainties associated with the market and other industry data contained in this presentation. Forward-looking information obtained from third-party sources is subject to the same qualifications and the additional uncertainties as the other forward-looking statements in this presentation.





Chen Schor	
Blake Aftab, Ph.D.	
Marco Davila, M.D., Ph.D.	
Chen Schor	
Chen Schor Blake Aftab, Ph.D. Marco Davila, M.D., Ph.D. Francesco Galimi, M.D., Ph.D. Nick Harvey	
	Blake Aftab, Ph.D. Marco Davila, M.D., Ph.D. Chen Schor Blake Aftab, Ph.D. Marco Davila, M.D., Ph.D. Francesco Galimi, M.D., Ph.D.



Chen Schor President and CEO



Chief Scientific

Ph.D.

Officer



Marco Davila, M.D., Ph.D. Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Center



Francesco Galimi, M.D., Ph.D. Chief Medical Officer



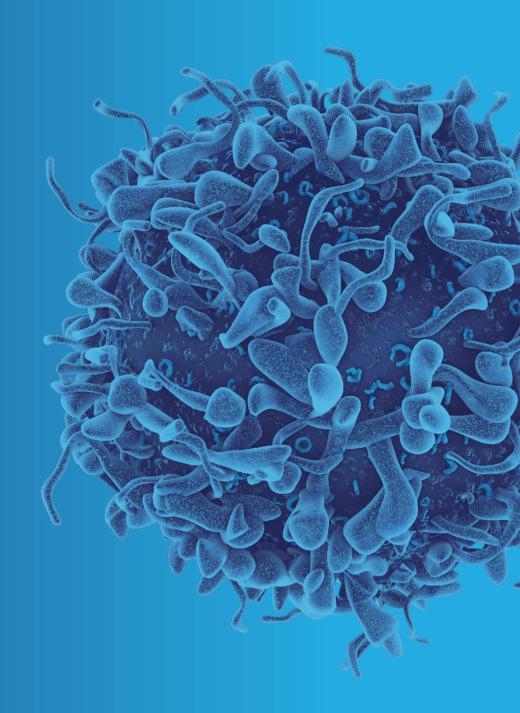
Nick Harvey Chief Financial Officer





Leaders in Developing Allogeneic CAR and CAd $\gamma\delta$ T Cell Therapies to Fight Cancer

Chen Schor, President and CEO



Adicet Highlights: Leading The Way With $\gamma\delta$ T Cell Therapies To Fight Cancer

2015

Adicet Bio
 Founded



2015 – 2021

- Developed fundamental understanding of $\gamma\delta$ T cell biology
- Optimized robust manufacturing process for allogeneic off-the-shelf γδ1 T cell therapy
- Built foundational IP portfolio

Dec 2021

 50% CR rate with ADI-001 in aggressive NHL



June 2022

- 75% CR rate, encouraging preliminary durability, no significant CRS, ICANS or Gr3+ infection rate in aggressive NHL
- Potential for outpatient dosing

ASCO°

November 2022

- Four new highly differentiated γδ T cell therapy pipeline programs
- Building on years of expertise, IP and know-how in γδ T cell biology



Now & Future

• ASH clinical update



- Initiate at least one potentially pivotal program in H1/2023
- IND submission for ADI-925 expected in H2/2023



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Adicet CAR $\gamma\delta$ T Cell Platform Potential Advantages: Engineered to Address Activity, Tumor Homing, Safety, and COGs Limitations

		CAR γδ T Cells	Key Supporting Data
	Innate anti-tumor response		PRE-CLINICAL:
			 Nishimoto et. al. Clinical & Translational Immunology 2022; Makkouk et. al. JITC 2021; Azameera et. al. ISCT 2022
	Adaptive anti-tumor response		 Single dose protects from repeat tumor challenge (Romero et al. ASGCT 2019)
ty*	Active tumor homing	\checkmark	 Gamma delta 1 CAR T cells expansion capacity is better than CAR NK cells and comparable or better then alpha-beta CAR T cells (Nishimoto et al)
Activity*			 Predominantly activating receptors (Nishimoto, Makkouk, and Azameera et. al. publications)
∢	Predominantly activating receptor expression		CLINICAL:
	Preclinical persistence by repeat tumor challenge	 	 CRs demonstrated with ADI001 starting at 30M CAR+ cells (flat dose) in bulky tumors > 6,000 mm (ASCO 2022 presentation)
			 Active dose of ADI-001 ~ 1% of NK total dose per lympho-depletion cycle (ASCO 2022 presentation)
	Prognostic value of tumor infiltration	\sim	3) Gentles et. Al. Nat Med. 2015
ety*	Low GvHD risk	\checkmark	CLINICAL:
Safety*	Low risk of cytokine release syndrome ≥ grade 3 risk	\checkmark	No GvHD and no ≥ grade 3 GvHD cases with ADI-001 (ASCO 2022)
COGS	No gene editing required (may affect efficacy)	\checkmark	PRE-CLINICAL:
CO	Scalable manufacturing	\checkmark	 (1) No gene editing with ADI-001 (2) Manufacturing for pivotal and commercial with CRO



Adicet's Pipeline Strategy

- Unmet medical need
- Current standard of care
- Competitive landscape

γδ T cells innate and adaptive anti-tumor activity

Engineer and enhance targeting with CAR or CAd Follow γδ1 T cell tissue residence and infiltration in solid tumors Armor to preserve activity in immunosuppressive tumor microenvironment



- 1) Hematologic malignancies where Adicet established clinical POC, or
- 2) Indications where infiltrating $\gamma\delta$ T cells correlated with OS, or
- 3) Indications where donor lymphocyte infusions, enriched with $\gamma\delta$ T cells, have shown clinical benefit

 Opportunity for highly differentiated clinical benefits



Building a Broad Pipeline of First-in-Class CAR and CAd $\gamma\delta$ T Cell Product Candidates

Program	Target	Potential Indication	Discovery	Preclinical	IND-Enabling	Phase 1	Ph 2/3		
		Adicet wholly ov	wned programs	6					
ADI-001	CD20	NHL							
ADI-925	Tumor stress ligands	Multiple Solid / Heme				ADI-925 is an engineered Chimeric Adapter (CAd) γδ1 T cell product			
ADI-xxx	CD70	RCC & Other ST / Heme				candidate targeting stress ligands, including MICA/MICB & ULBP1- 6, expressed on malignant cells			
ADI-xxx	PSMA	mCRPC				0, expressed on h			
ADI-xxx	B7-H6	Multiple Solid / Heme							
ADI-xxx	Undisclosed	Multiple Myeloma							
ADI-xxx	Undisclosed	Solid Tumors							
		Partnered	programs						
ADI-002+	GPC3	HCC				REGEN	ERON		

* Regeneron exercised its option to license the exclusive worldwide rights to ADI-002

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HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma; mCRPC: Metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer; MICA/MICB: Major histocompatibility complex (MHC) Class I chain-related protein A/B; NHL:

Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; PSMA: Prostate-specific membrane antigen; RCC: Renal cell carcinoma; ST: Solid tumor; ULBP: UL16 binding protein



We engineered our $\gamma\delta$ 1 T cells to significantly enhance their intrinsic innate and adaptive anti-tumor activity by rewiring signaling pathways in the cell

This means that one cell therapy product may demonstrate anti-tumor activity in multiple hematologic malignancies and solid tumors without a CAR.

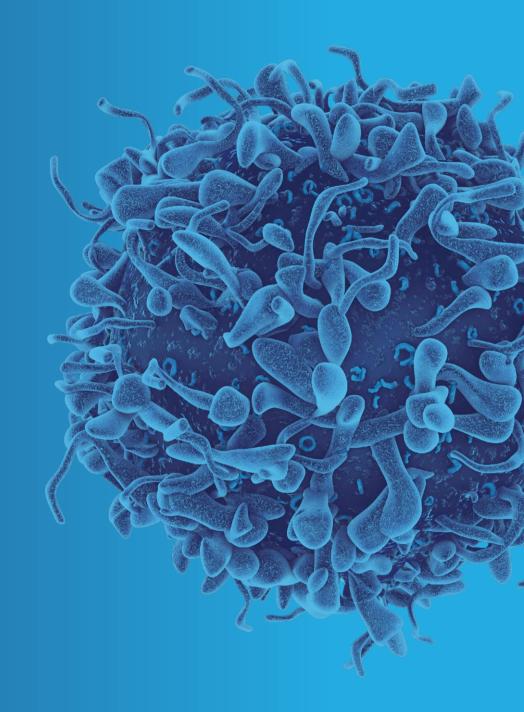
ADI-925 may provide these benefits to cancer patients





Preclinical Pipeline Overview

Blake Aftab, Ph.D. Chief Scientific Officer



Building a Broad Pipeline of First-in-Class CAR and CAd $\gamma\delta$ T Cell Product Candidates

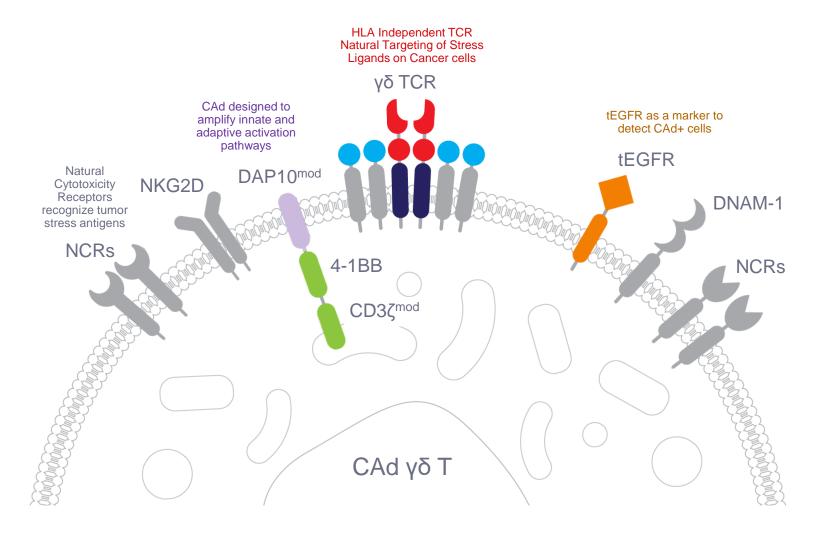
Program	Target	Potential Indication	Discovery	Preclinical	IND-Enabling	Phase 1	Ph 2/3
		Adicet wholly ov	wned programs	8			
		NHL					
ADI-925	Tumor stress ligands	Multiple Solid / Heme				ADI-925 is an engir Adapter (CAd) γδ1	
		RCC & Other ST / Heme				candidate targeting including MICA/MI 6, expressed on m	l stress ligands, ICB & ULBP1-
		mCRPC					
		Multiple Solid / Heme					
		Multiple Myeloma					
		Solid Tumors					
		Partnered	programs				
		HCC				REGEN	IERON



ADI-925: Engineered $\gamma\delta1$ Chimeric Adaptor T Cell Product Candidate

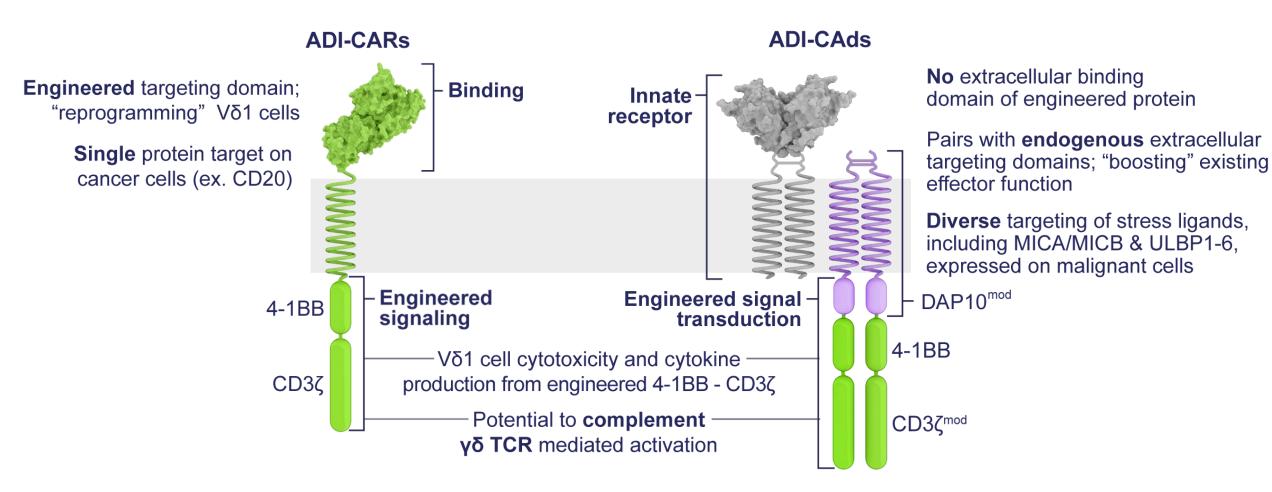
- ADI-925 is designed to enhance the innate and adaptive anti-tumor activity of Vδ1 T cell
- ADI-925 is an engineered Chimeric Adapter (CAd) Vδ1 T cell therapy candidate targeting stress ligands, including MICA/MICB & ULBP1-6 expressed on malignant cells
- ADI-925 has demonstrated increased anti-tumor activity at lower concentrations of Vδ1 T cells
- Developed in-house with broad IP on file

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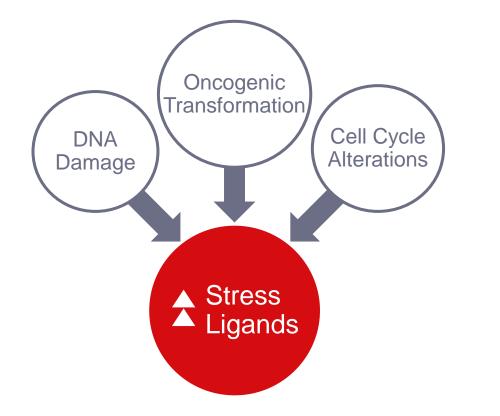
First-in-class CAd Enhancement of Intrinsic $\gamma\delta$ T Cell Activity





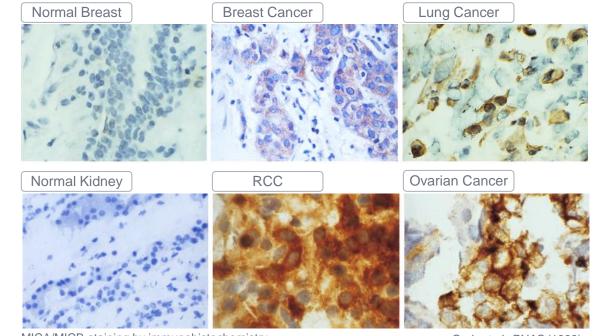
Tumor Stress Ligands Targeted by ADI-925 Are Ubiquitously Expressed Across a Broad Range of Indications

Expression of stress ligands across indications is coupled to drivers of tumor formation¹



Expression of stress ligands present in broad range of primary tumor specimens

AML, MM, melanoma, MCC, TNBC, HCC, Cervical, NSCLC, RCC, prostate, colorectal, CLL, bladder cancers and others^{2,3}



MICA/MICB staining by immunohistochemistry Expression of ULBP 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 not shown

Groh et al. PNAS (1999)

CLL: Chronic lymphocytic leukemia; MM: Multiple myeloma; MCC: Merkel cell carcinoma, TNBC: Triple negative breast cancer, NSCLC: Non-small cell lung cancer, RCC: Renal cell carcinoma



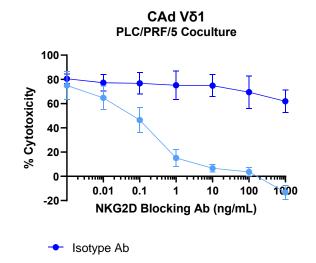


ADI-925 effectively enhanced cytotoxic potency of $\gamma\delta$ T cells in broad panel of cancer cell lines

HCT116 SKMEL5 **SCaBER** Colorectal Bladder SCC Melanoma 100 100 100-75 75· 75 % Cytotoxicity % Cytotoxicity Cytotoxicity 50 50-50 25-25. 25· % 10 10 10 E:T Ratio E:T Ratio E:T Ratio Mino D2 Raji B4 **Burkitts** Lymphoma Mantle Cell Lymphoma 100-100-Cad+Vo1 T cells Võ1 T cells 75· 75 Cytotoxicity % Cytotoxicity Vδ1+ DAP10^{wt} 50-T cells 50· 25-25. % 10 10 E:T Ratio E:T Ratio

Herrman et. al. SITC (2022)

Enhancement was primarily driven via endogenous NKG2D



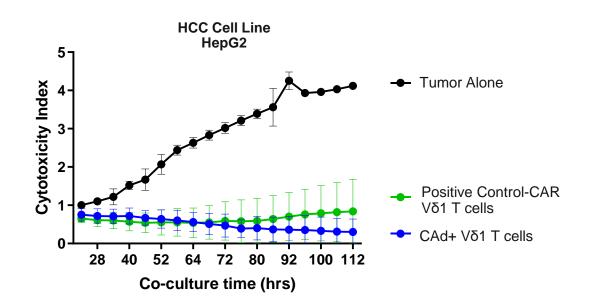
NKG2D Ab

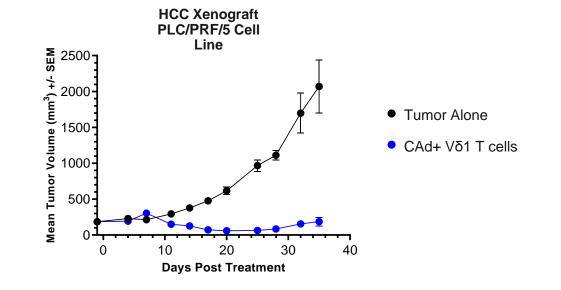




Potent Killing with CAd Engineered $\gamma\delta$ T Cells

Potent Activity in Solid Tumor Models





Herrman et. al. SITC (2022)



ADI-925 Illustrated Preferential Homing and Expansion Within Tumors



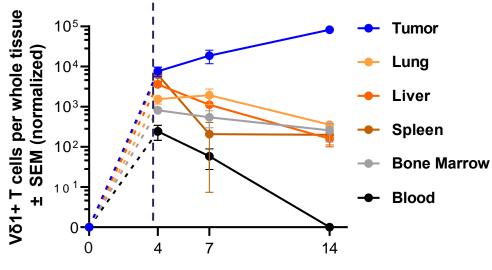
Hepatocellular Carcinoma Tumor Model

Homing

ADI-925 actively homed and biodistributed to relevant tissues

Expansion Tissue residence

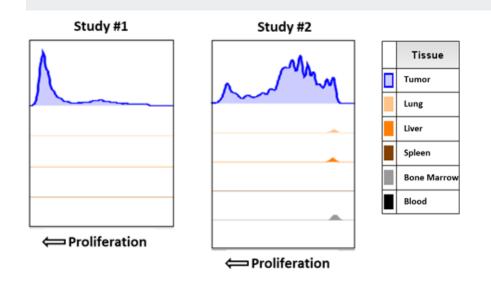
of ADI-925 and selective expansion within tumor tissues



Days Post Treatment

Proliferation

ADI-925 expansion coupled to selective $\gamma\delta$ T cell proliferation within tumor tissues



Herrman et. al. SITC (2022)



ADI-925: Opportunity For Differentiation

Target validation

- Presence of γδ T cells in tumors correlates with OS^{3,4,5,6}
- Many stress antigens selected by evolution to mark malignant cells
- Unmodified allogeneic γδ T cell therapy shows encouraging clinical signal in AML^{1,2}
- Orthogonal NKG2D CARs have demonstrated clinical POC⁷

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Key challenges

- **Potency** of non-engineered cell monotherapy may be limited
- Lack of approaches to enhance intrinsic γδ T cell activity beyond that of correlation
- Solid tumors may require engineered effector targeting coupled to tumor and tissue specific homing

Opportunity for ADI-925 to address broad landscape

- Enhanced natural cytotoxic effector function
- Targeting multiple stress antigens addressing tumor heterogeneity
- Broad, clinically relevant
 homing in solid tumors
- Prominent cell expansion capacity within tumor

IND filing expected H2/2023

1. NCT03533816; Ph1 update4. Arruda et al. Blood Adv (2019)2. NCT03790072; Ph1 update5. Godder et al. Bone Marrow Trans (2007)3. Gentles et al. Nat Med (2015)6. Meraviglia et al. Oncoimmunology (2017)

7. NCT04623944; Ph1 update

OS: Overall survival



Building a Broad Pipeline of First-in-Class CAR and CAd $\gamma\delta$ T Cell Product Candidates

Program	Target	Potential Indication	Discovery	Preclinical	IND-Enabling	Phase 1	Ph 2/3
		Adicet wholly or	wned programs	5			
ADI-xxx	CD70	RCC & Other ST / Heme					
		Partnered	programs				
						REGENE	RON

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Armored CD70 CAR γδ T Cell Opportunity For Differentiation

Target validation

- CD70 expression is present in majority of patients with RCC (80%)¹ & AML (>96%)²
 - Including, expression on both leukemic blasts and leukemic stem cells³
- Preliminary clinical validation of target in both AML and RCC:
 - Clinical activity observed in AML with CD70-targeted mAb^{4,5}
 - Single-digit OR and double-digit SD rates with ADCs in RCC (& AML), limited by payload-driven toxicities^{6,7,8}
 - Disease control seen with unarmored allogeneic $\alpha\beta$ T-cell therapy (incl. one CR in advanced RCC patient)⁸

Key challenges

- Modest responses rates with CD70-targeted agents to-date
- Agents with limited mechanisms of action do not address tumor heterogeneity
- No tissue-specific mechanisms for tropism with any agents (ADCs, mAbs, αβ T-cell therapy)
- · Payload-driven toxicities with **ADCs**
- Immunosuppressive environment of RCC and other solid tumors

Opportunity for Adicet and $y\delta$ T cells

- Response to low antigen density by design with CD27based CAR (compared to scFv-based CAR)³
- Three mechanisms of action designed to address tumor heterogeneity
- Homing of γδ T cells reported in RCC
- Inclusion of armoring to address suppressive TME

1. Adam et al. BJC (2006) 2. Riether et al. JEM (2016) 3. Sauer et a. *Blood* (2021)

20

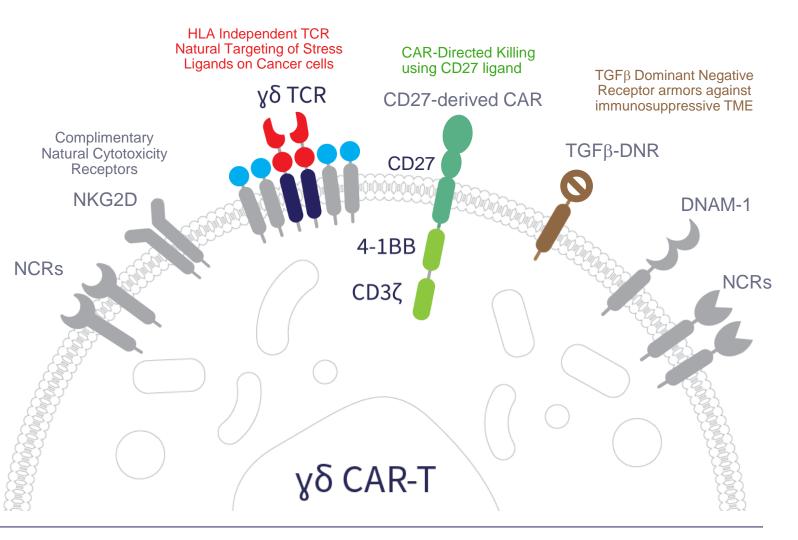
4. Aftimos et al. Clin Cancer Res (2017) 5. Roboz et al. ASH (2021) 6. Tanner et al. Invest New Drugs (2014) 7. Massard et al. Cancer Chemother Pharmacol (2019) 8. CRISPR Therapeutics Presentation (2022)

ADC: Antibody-drug conjugate; AML: Acute myeloid leukemia; mAb: Sonoclonal antibody; RCC: Renal cell carcinoma; SD: Stable disease; TME: Tumor microenvironment



Adicet's Armored CD70 CAR $\gamma\delta$ T Cell

- Targeting CD70 via CD27-ligand has shown superiority to scFv CARs¹
- Innate and adaptive targeting mechanisms associated with activity in AML and RCC indications
- Armoring via dominant negative receptor; addresses TGFβ in TME²
- Lead CAR demonstrated potency and improved serial killing, and resilience against suppressive factors
- Supports functional enhancement illustrated in preclinical models

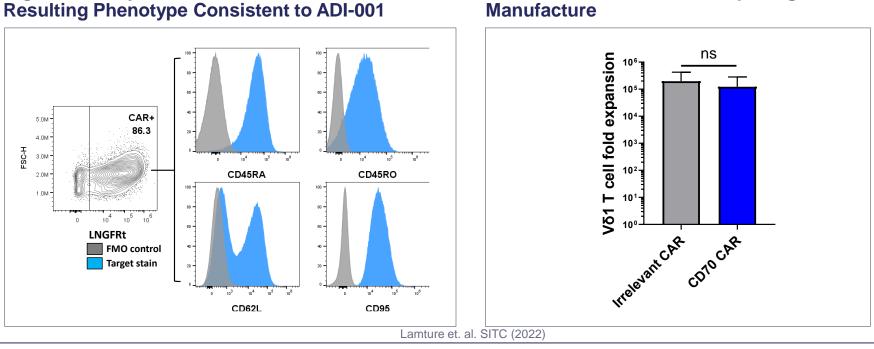






- CD70 CAR $\gamma\delta$ T cells produced with high transduction efficiency
- Phenotype similar to that of Adicet's established ADI-001 process¹
- · Production of CD70 CAR γδ T cells does not indicate fratricide

High Efficiency Production of CD70 CAR with



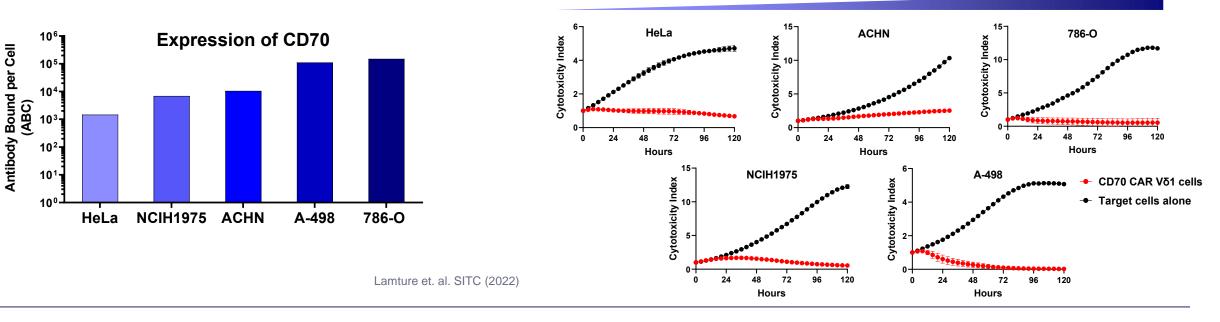
No Evidence of Fratricide Impeding



CD70 CAR $\gamma\delta$ T Cells Retained Cytotoxicity Across Range of Target Expression



- CD27-derived targeting of CD70 resulted in activation and anti-tumor activity across range of target antigen densities
- Target recognition applicable across range of indications and cell lines
 - Lung Adenocarcinoma, Renal Cell Carcinoma (x3), and Cervical Carcinoma shown

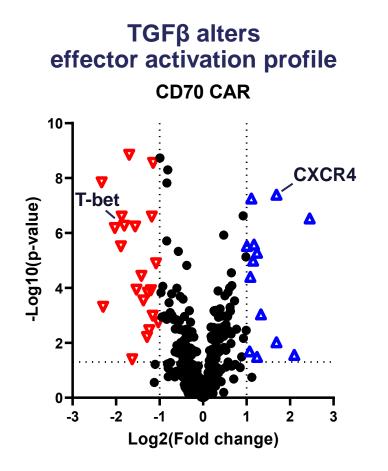


Anti-Tumor Cytotoxicity at Low E:T Ratio

CD70 Antigen Density







Δ Genes up-regulated in TGF-β1 treated conditions

Genes down-regulated in TGF-β1 treated conditions

What is the purpose for armoring cells?

- High levels of TGF^β in tumor microenvironment resulted in differentially downregulated (red) or upregulated (blue) genes
- Alterations propagate immunosuppressive effects¹ and may blunt efficacy of immunotherapies² and CAR T³
- Armoring aims to preserve T cell function in the presence of immunosuppressive factors like TGFβ

Lamture et. al. SITC (2022)



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Armoring CD70 CAR $\gamma\delta$ T Cell Improved Resilience

TGFβ alters effector activation profile CD70 CAR 10 -8. -Log10(p-value) 6-2-0 -3 -2 -1 Λ 2 Log2(Fold change)

Add TGFβ-DNR Armor



Armoring CD70 CAR $\gamma\delta$ T Cell Improved Resilience



TGFβ alters **Resilient activation profile** effector activation profile in presence of TGFβ CD70 CAR **CD70 CAR + TGF**β-DNR 10 -10 -8. 8. -Log10(p-value) -Log10(p-value) Add TGFβ-DNR 6 6-Armor 2-2 0-0--3 -3 -2 2 -2 -1 n 2 -1 Log2(Fold change)

Log2(Fold change)

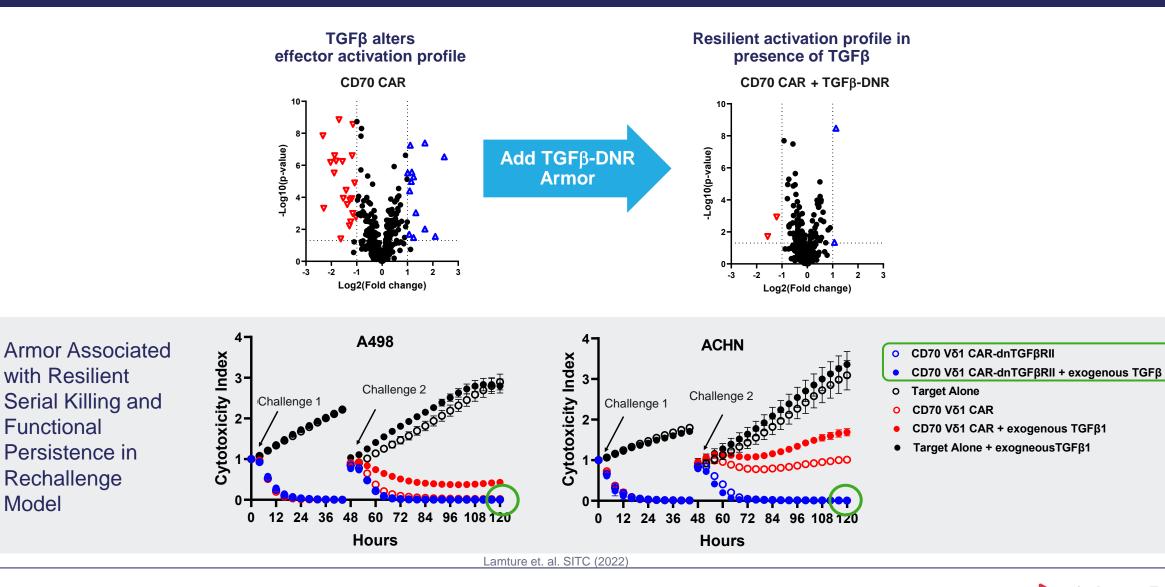
Lamture et. al. SITC (2022)



3

Armoring CD70 CAR $\gamma\delta$ T Cell Improved Resilience

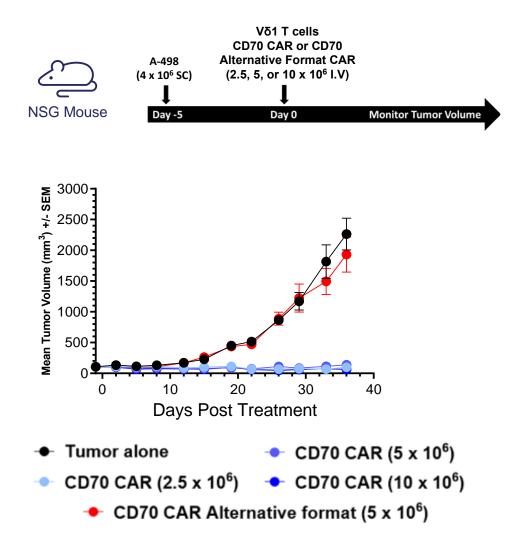




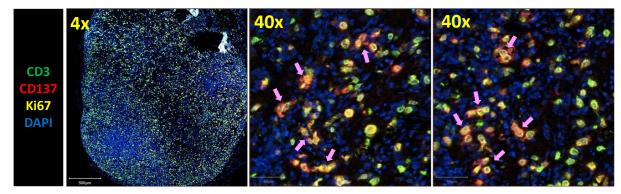


CD70 CAR $\gamma\delta$ T Cells Demonstrated Activity In Vivo and Proliferated Within Tumors





Tumor Infiltration and Proliferation of γδ CAR T cells



- CD70 CAR γδ T cells demonstrated robust tumor growth inhibition
- Anti-tumor activity associated with CAR γδ T cell tumor infiltration and proliferation within the tumor bulk

Lamture et. al. SITC (2022)



Armored CD70 CAR $\gamma\delta$ T Cells: Summary and Next Steps

- Armored CD70 CAR $\gamma\delta$ T cell program produced a compelling lead that warrants further development
- Program on-track for achieving differentiated target profile and proceeding to IND-candidate nomination

Additional data expected to be presented in 2023

Opportunity for Adicet and $\gamma\delta$ T cells

- Response to low antigen density by design with CD27based CAR (compared to scFv-based CAR)³
- Three mechanisms of action designed to address tumor heterogeneity
- Homing of γδ T cells documented in RCC and improved AML OS
- Inclusion of armoring to address suppressive TME



Building a Broad Pipeline of First-in-Class CAR and CAd $\gamma\delta$ T Cell Product Candidates

Program	Target	Potential Indication	Discovery	Preclinical	IND-Enabling	Phase 1	Ph 2/3
		Adicet wholly o	wned programs				
ADI-xxx	PSMA	mCRPC					
		Partnered	programs				
						REGENE	RON

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Armored PSMA CAR $\gamma\delta$ T Cell Opportunity For Differentiation

Target validation

- PSMA expression is present in >85% of patients with mCRPC¹ with limited expression in normal tissues (100-1,000 times overexpressed)
- Clinically validated via multiple modalities:
- PSMA targeted radiotherapy approved for mCRPC²
- Immunotherapies (T-cell engaging antibodies and cell therapies) demonstrated PSA, PSMA-radiographic, and RECIST responses in early clinical studies^{3,4,5}

Key challenges

- Limited therapeutic index due to CRS, ICANS, and macrophage activation syndrome with PSMA targeted T cell engagers and alpha-beta CAR T cell approaches^{4,6}
- Single mechanism of targeting limits activity in heterogeneous tumors
- Immunosuppressive environment of mCRPC associated with TGFβ⁷

Opportunity for Adicet and $\gamma\delta$ T cells

- Potent CAR construct active against heterogeneous PSMA
- Three mechanisms of action designed to address tumor heterogeneity
- **Homing** of γδ T cells documented in mCRPC
- Inclusion of armoring to address suppressive TME
- No significant CRS and ICANS demonstrated with Adicet CAR γδ T cells in clinical trials reported to-date; potential to address therapeutic index

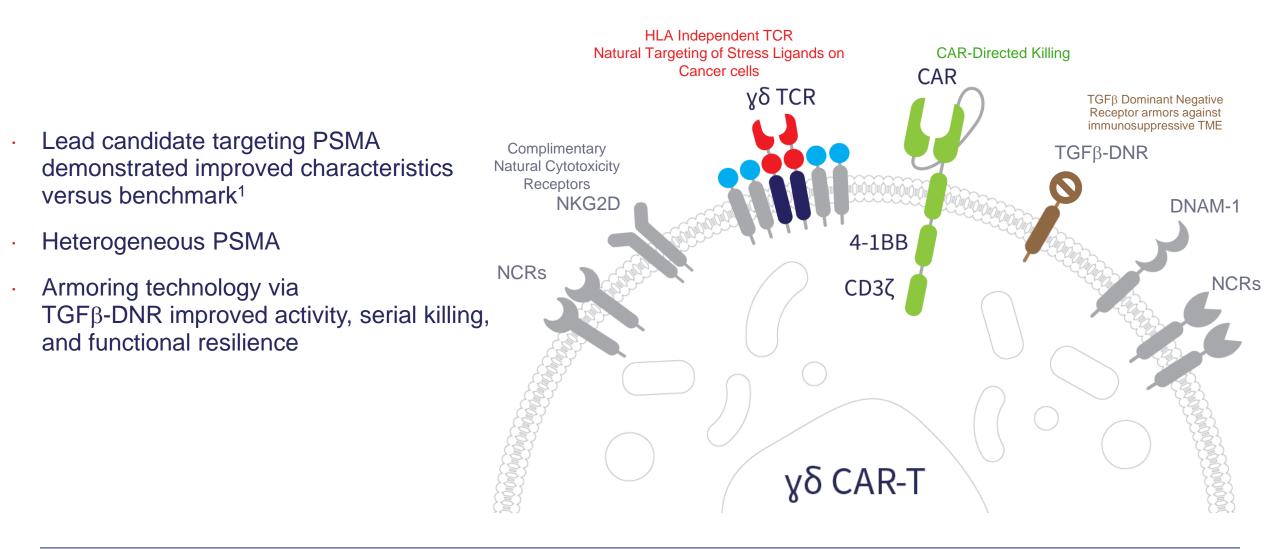
1. Adam et al. *BJC* (2006) 2. Sartor et al. *N Eng J Med* (2021) 3. De Bono et al. *JCO supp* (2021) 4. Tran et al. Ann Onc. (2020)
 5. Slovin et al. JCO supp (2022)
 6. Narayan et al. Nat Med (2022)

20) 7. Mirazaei et al. Int J Biol Macromol (2022)

mCRPC: metastatic castrate-resistant prostate cancer; PSMA: Prostate-specific membrane antigen; RECIST: Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors



Armored PSMA CAR $\gamma\delta$ T Cell Program





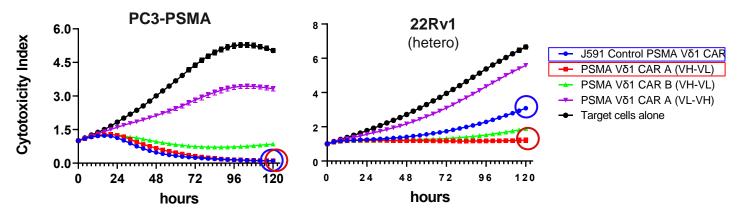
Adicet's Lead PSMA CAR Construct Demonstrated Improved Cytotoxicity and Targeting Over Benchmark

Ramadoss et. al. SITC 2022

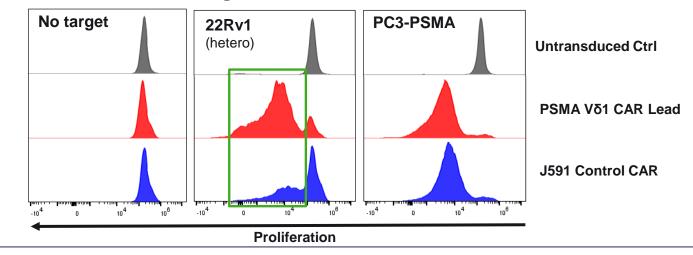


- Efficient activation of NFAT signaling
- Recognition of intermediate/ heterogeneous PSMA expression
- Broad target-associated proliferation
- Improved cytotoxicity over benchmark¹
- Improved in vivo activity over benchmark¹

Cytotoxicity at Low E:T Ratio



Target-Associated Proliferation

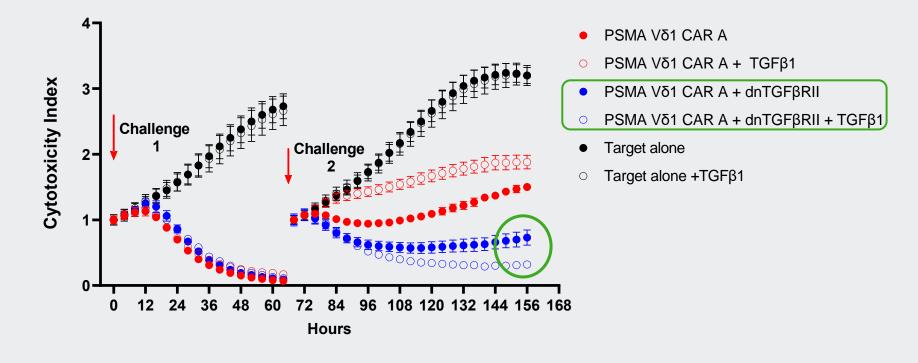




PRESENTED AT SITC 2022



Armor Associated with Resilient Serial Killing and Functional Persistence

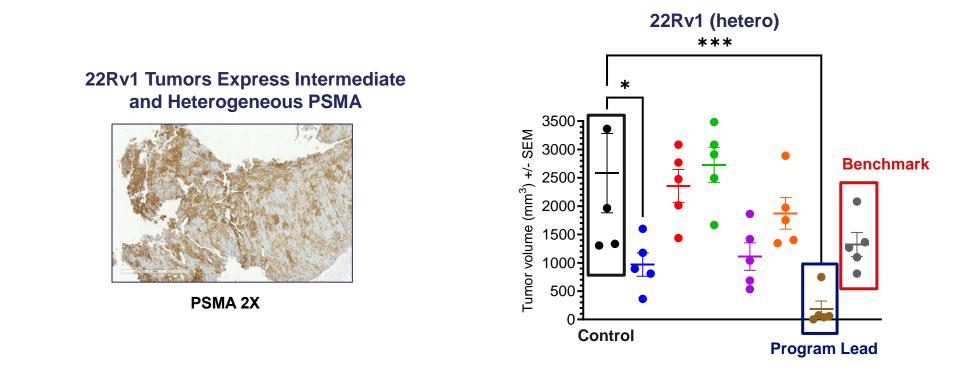


Ramadoss et. al. SITC (2022)



Armored PSMA CAR γδ T Cell Program In Vivo Activity and Next Steps





- · Armored PSMA CAR γδ T cell program demonstrated significant antitumor activity across mCRPC models
- Program lead is progressing through efficacy and manufacturing assessment for IND-candidate confirmation



Building a Broad Pipeline of First-in-Class CAR and CAd $\gamma\delta$ T Cell Product Candidates

Program	Target	Potential Indication	Discovery	Preclinical	IND-Enabling	Phase 1	Ph 2/3
		Adicet wholly of	wned programs	6			
ADI-xxx	B7-H6	Multiple Solid / Heme					
		Partnered	programs				
						REGEN	ERON





Armored B7-H6 CAR $\gamma\delta$ T Cell Opportunity For Differentiation

Target validation

- B7-H6 is expressed in >95% of CRC cases, and other gastrointestinal cancers, with limited expression in normal tissues¹
- Well established biological role in natural tumor surveillance and active clinical development¹
- Preclinical activity with bispecific T-cell engaging antibodies² and NKp30 related CAR T³
- In vivo activity with B7-H6 targeted therapies against both hematological and solid tumor indications^{2,3,4}

Key challenges

- Susceptibility to inhibition by shed
 antigen
- Selective and specific antigen targeting
- Single MOA overcome by heterogeneous antigen expression in solid tumors
- Limited intratumoral homing and proliferation
- Immunosuppressive TME

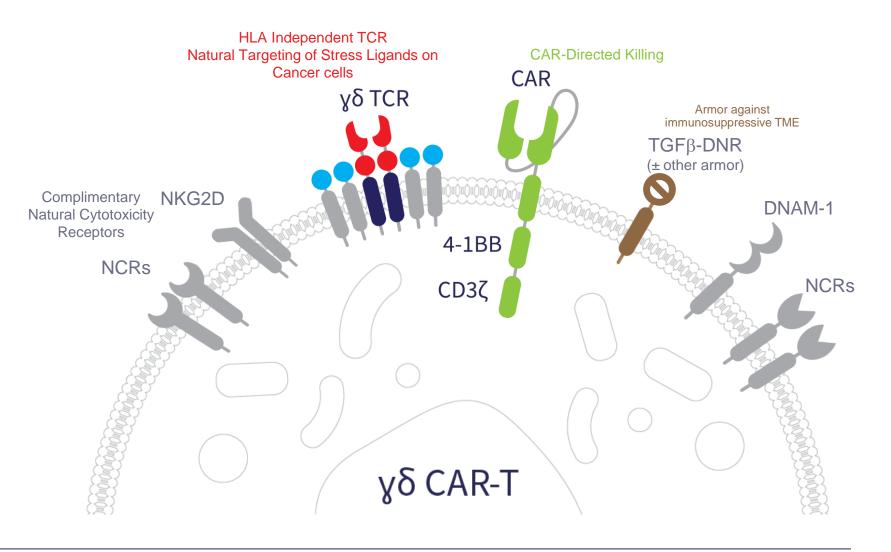
Opportunity for Adicet and γδ T cells

- Potential to be first-in-class
 B7-H6 targeted cell therapy
 product into clinic
- Designed to retain activity in presence of shed antigen and armored against TME
- High level of homing for Vδ1 T cells in Gl and colorectal tissues
- Three mechanisms for antitumor activity (CAR, innate, and adaptive immunity) designed to address tumor heterogeneity



Armored B7-H6 CAR γδ T Cell Program

- Library of de novo CAR constructs screened for binding characteristics and improved performance versus benchmark¹
- CAR optimization underway to define lead construct in 2023
- Iterative and novel armoring enhancements being explored



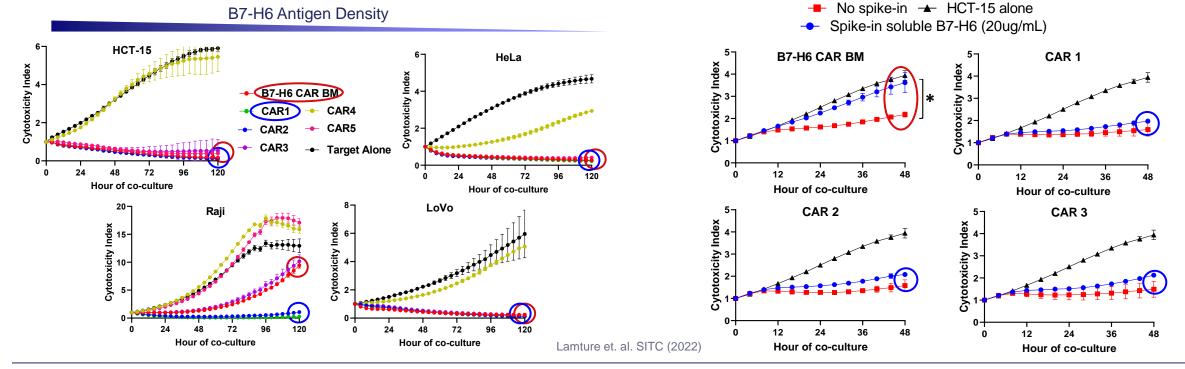


1. Hua et al. Protein Eng Des Sel. (2017) 39

B7-H6 CAR $\gamma\delta$ T Cells Applicable Across **Range of Indications**

Anti-Tumor Cytotoxicity

- B7-H6 CAR γδ T cells demonstrated anti-tumor activity across range of target antigen densities and indications
- Adjcet's tailored scFv screening strategy has yielded CAR leads resilient to inhibition by shed antigen compared to benchmark¹





Resilience to Inhibition by Shed B7-H6 Antigen





B7-H6 CAR γδ T Cells Demonstrated Anti-Tumor Activity and Improved Polyfunctional Strength

1000

900

800

700

600

500

400

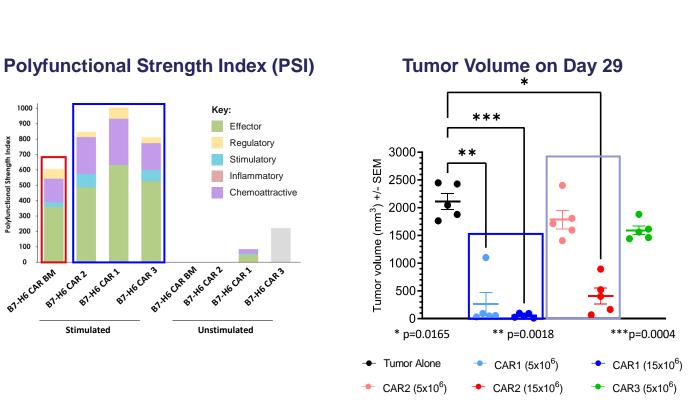
300

200

100

BT-H6CARBM

Lamture et. al. SITC (2022)



HCT-15

(2 x 10⁶ S.C.)

Day -5

NSG Mouse

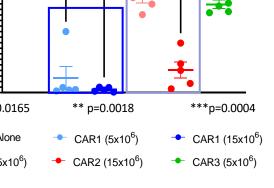
Võ1 T cells

B7-H6 CAR 1. 2 or 3

(5 or 15 x 10⁶ I.V.)

Day 0

- B7-H6 CAR γδ T cells demonstrated improved polyfunctional strength compared to benchmark CAR¹
- Efficacy studies support potent anti tumor activity
- Lead discovery proceeding with additional armoring technologies



Adicet Bio

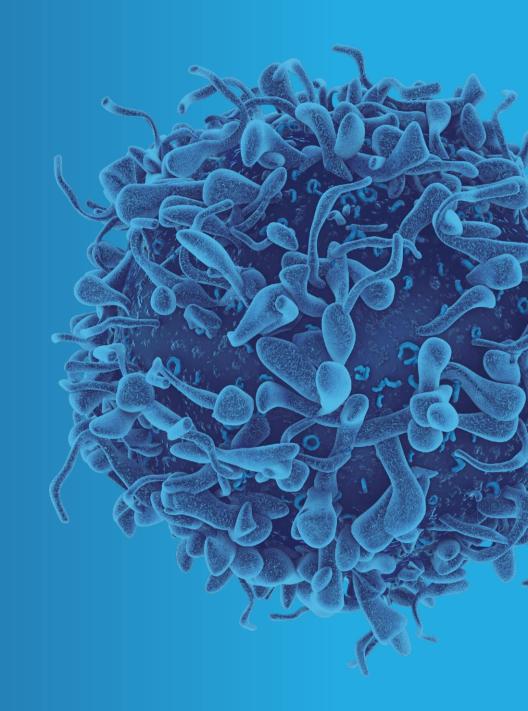
Monitor Tumor





Summary of Pipeline and 2022 SITC Data

Blake Aftab, Ph.D. Chief Scientific Officer



Building a Broad Pipeline of First-in-Class CAR and CAd $\gamma\delta$ T Cell Product Candidates

Program	Target	Potential Indication	Discovery	Preclinical	IND-Enabling	Phase 1	Ph 2/3
		Adicet wholly o	wned program	S			
ADI-001	CD20	NHL					
ADI-925*	Tumor stress ligands	Multiple Solid / Heme					
ADI-xxx	CD70	RCC & Other ST / Heme					
ADI-xxx	PSMA	mCRPC					
ADI-xxx	B7-H6	Multiple Solid / Heme					
ADI-xxx	Undisclosed	Multiple Myeloma					
ADI-xxx	Undisclosed	Solid Tumors					
		Partnered	programs				
ADI-002+	GPC3	HCC				REGENE	RON

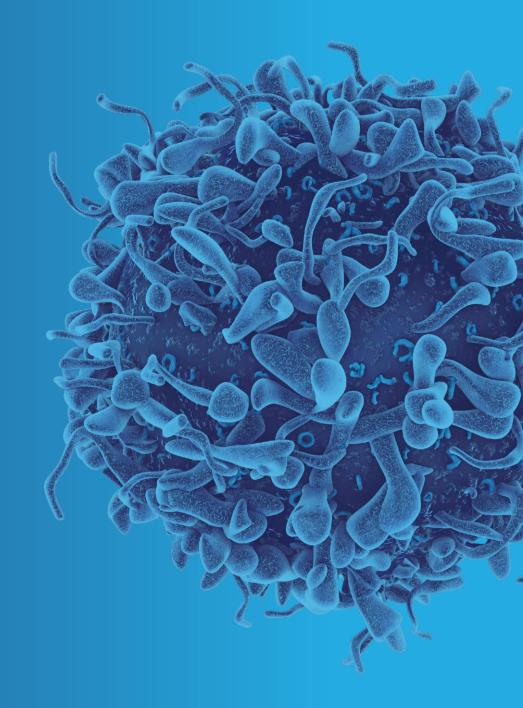






Perspectives: Adicet γδ T Cell Pipeline

Marco Davila, M.D., Ph.D. Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Center



Perspectives



Marco Davila M.D., Ph.D.

Associate Director and SVP Translational Research

Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Center

Adicet Bio Scientific Advisory Board Member **Question 1**: Can you share your preliminary thoughts on the pipeline we presented today? What do these engineered $\gamma\delta1$ T cell programs offer?



Perspectives



Marco Davila M.D., Ph.D.

Associate Director and SVP Translational Research

Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Center

Adicet Bio Scientific Advisory Board Member **Question 1:** Can you share your preliminary thoughts on the pipeline we have compiled here? What do these engineered $\gamma \delta 1$ T cell programs offer?

Question 2: Can you share your thoughts on ADI-925 and the chimeric adaptor technology?



Perspectives



Marco Davila M.D., Ph.D.

Associate Director and SVP Translational Research

Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Center

Adicet Bio Scientific Advisory Board Member **Question 1:** Can you share your preliminary thoughts on the pipeline we have compiled here? What do these engineered $\gamma \delta 1$ T cell programs offer?

Question 2: Can you share your thoughts on ADI-925 and the chimeric adaptor technology?

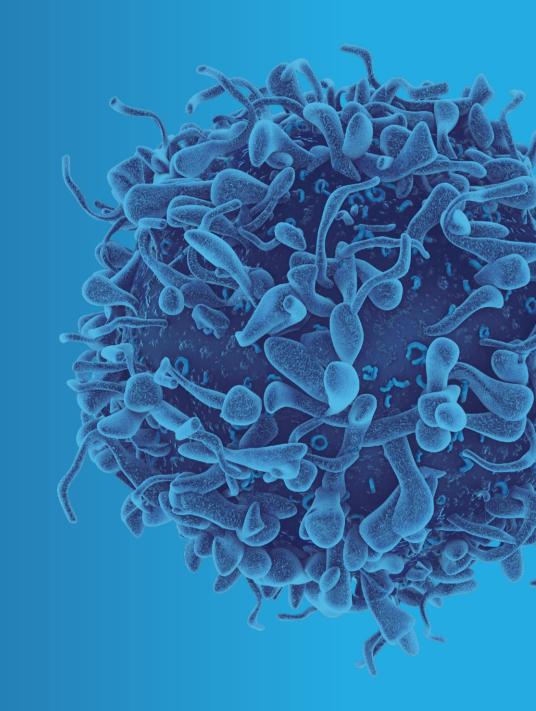
Question 3: With CD70 and PSMA, can you provide your perspectives in the context of previous approaches to these targets?





Closing Remarks

Chen Schor, President and CEO





Sattva Neelapu, M.D. Department of Lymphoma-Myeloma Division of Cancer Medicine The University of Texas, MD Anderson Cancer Center

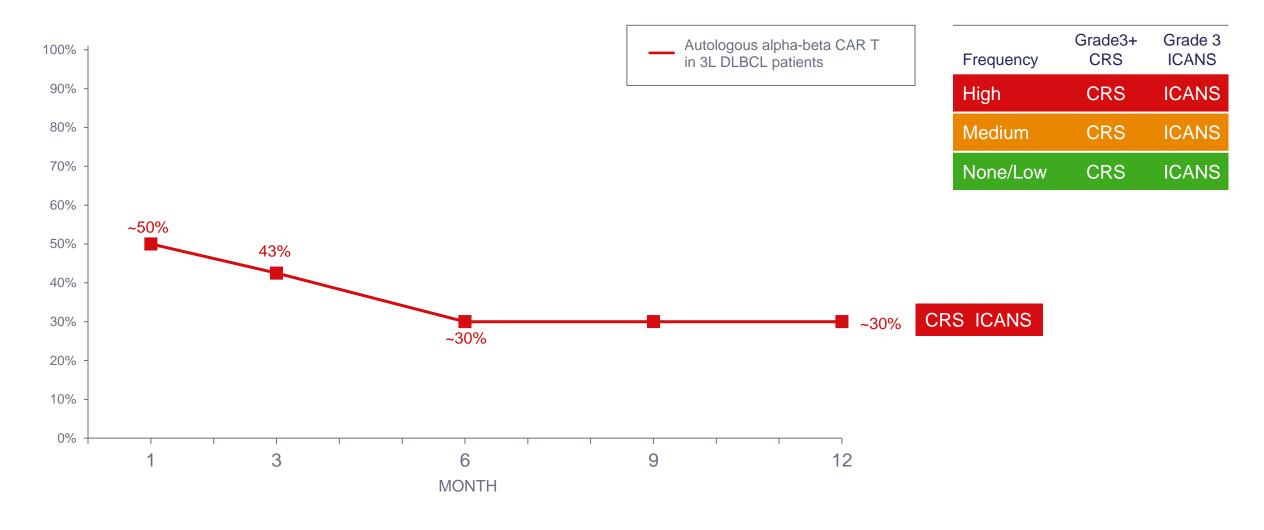




Adicet Bio to discuss recent data from ongoing Phase 1 clinical study in R/R aggressive B-cell NHL When: Sunday, December 11 at 8:00 a.m. CT/ 9:00 a.m. ET



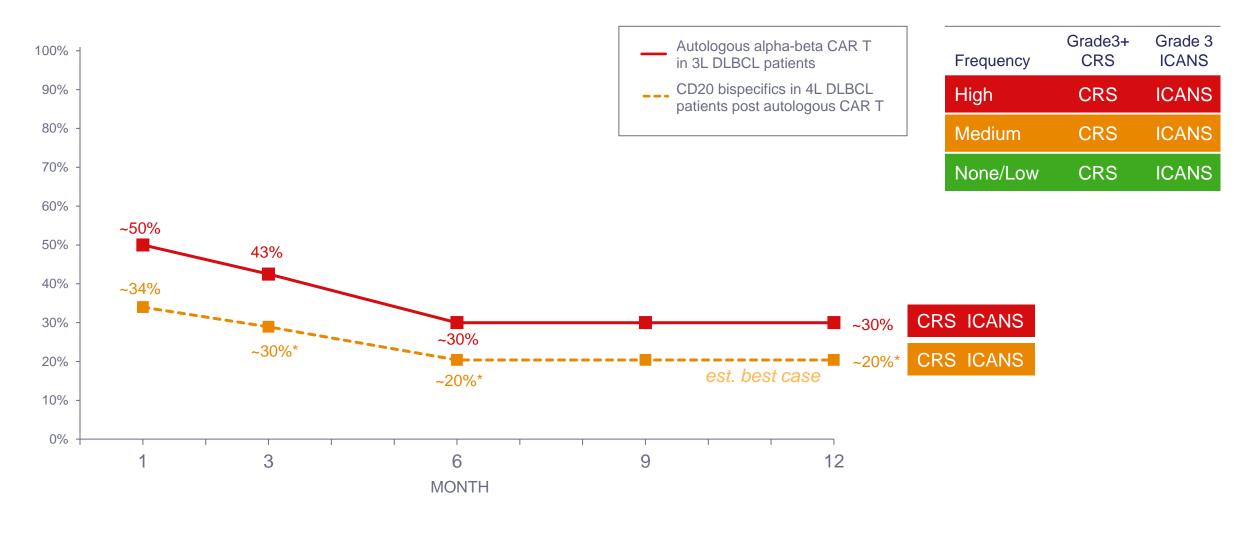
Advanced Therapies CR Rate Over Time in 3L and 4L Aggressive NHL



 Autologous alpha-beta CAR T in 3L DLBCL patients N Engl J Med. (2017) December 28; 377(26): 2531–2544.
 J Clin Oncol 38:3095-3106. Yescarta EPAR Public Assessment Report CD20 bispecifics in 4L DLBCL patients post autologous CAR T Glofitamab ASCO (2022), Epcoritamab EHA (2022), GMAB PR June 11 (2022) * CR rate durability for post-CAR T bispecifics modeled as durability of 3L+ autologous CAR-T (for modeling purpose only) 3L= Third line: 4L= Fourth line



Advanced Therapies CR Rate Over Time in 3L and 4L Aggressive NHL



50

CD20 bispecifics in 4L DLBCL patients post autologous CAR T Glofitamab ASCO (2022), Epcoritamab EHA (2022), GMAB PR June 11 (2022) * CR rate durability for post-CAR T bispecifics modeled as durability of 3L+ autologous CAR-T (for modeling purpose only)



Anticipated Near-Term Milestones

ADI-001 Phase 1 Study in R/R NHL

- Complete dose escalation through DL4; backfill enrollment to DL3
- ASH clinical update Dec. 11 at 8:00 a.m. CT
- Establish recommended Phase 2 dose by end of 2022

Pipeline and Manufacturing

- ADI-925: IND submission expected H2/2023
- One new IND planned every 12-18 months
- Leverage in-house GMP manufacturing to support expanding clinical pipeline

ADI-001 – Expansion

- Discuss with the FDA and EMA the design of two potentially pivotal studies and a path to support BLA and MAA submissions
- Initiate a potentially pivotal program in H1/2023
- Initiate additional expansion cohorts in 2023

Corporate

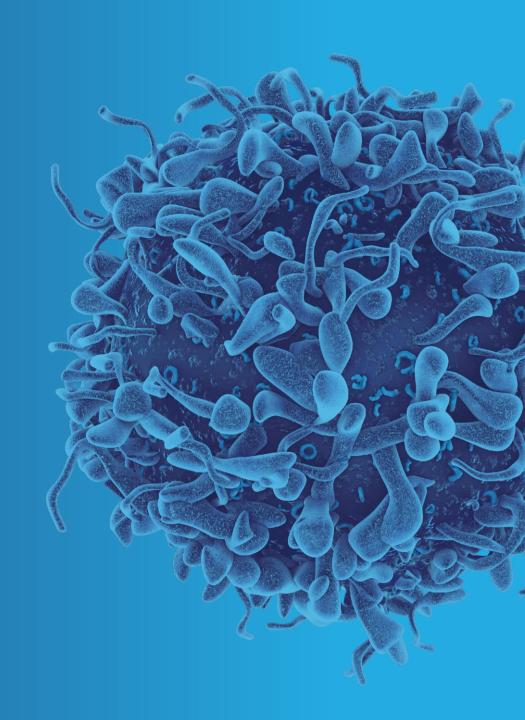
• Well financed into H1/2025 with \$282M cash and cash equivalents (as of 9/30/22)



51 BLA: Biologics License Application; DL: Dose level; EMA: European Medicines Agency; FDA: U.S. Food and Drug Administration; MAA: Marketing Authorization Application; R/R= Relapsed/refractory



Q&A





Leaders in Developing Allogeneic CAR and CAd γδ T Cell Therapies to Fight Cancer

