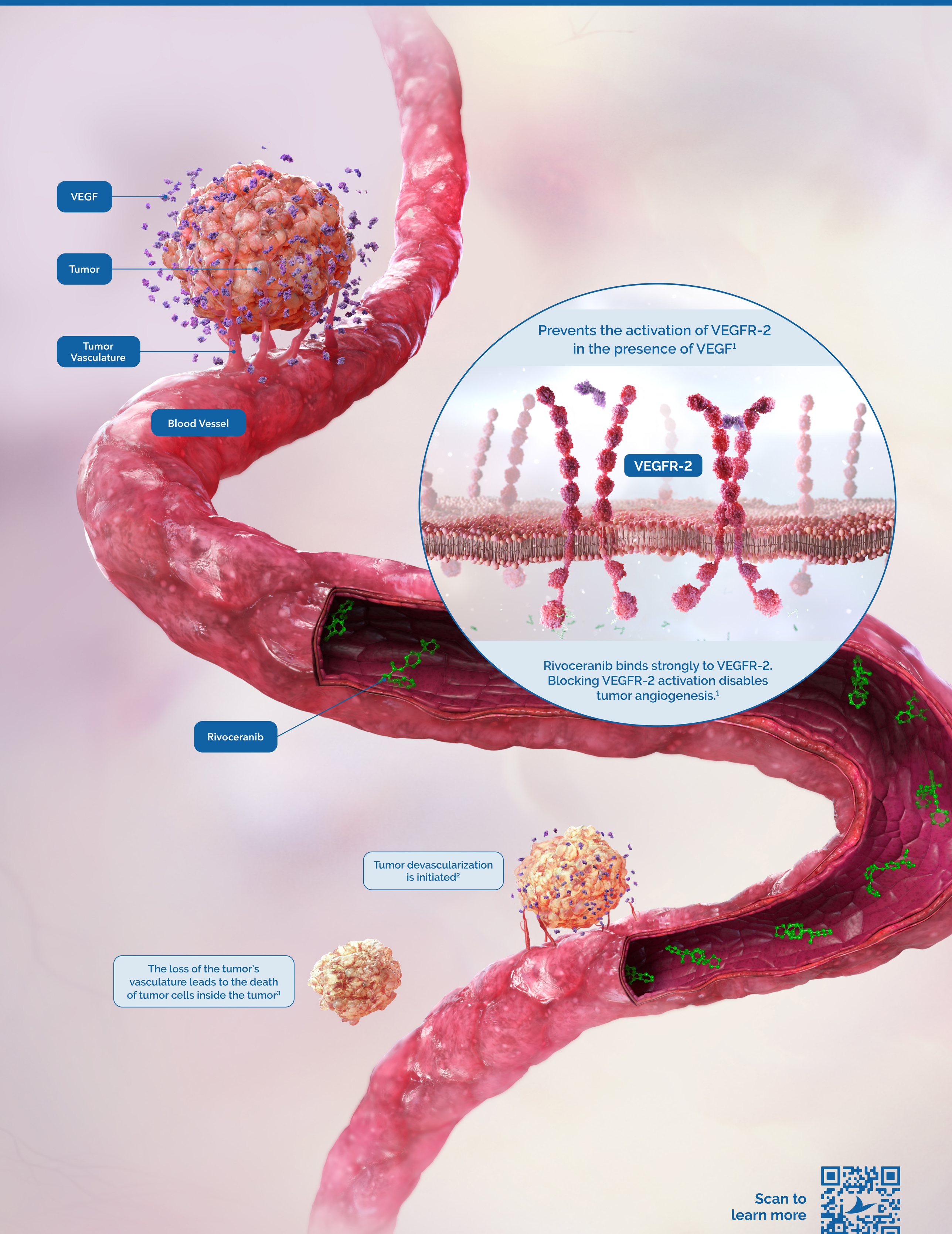
MECHANISM OF ACTION OF RIVOCERANIB IN SOLID TUMORS



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Rivoceranib is an oral tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) that potently and selectively inhibits VEGFR-2

With the increased selectivity seen with rivoceranib, more effective targeting of VEGFR-2 may be achieved due to an ability to deliver higher therapeutic doses with fewer off-target toxicities compared to other TKIs.*

*Rivoceranib demonstrated the greatest residual kinase activity at both 160nM and 1600nM across the panel of kinases. All reference inhibitors were studied at 1000nM.[4,5]

References: 1. Tian S, Quan H, Xie C, et al. YN968D1 is a novel and selective inhibitor of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2 tyrosine kinase with potent activity in vitro and in vivo. *Can Sci*. 2011;102(7):1374-1380. **2.** Faivre S, Zappa M, Vilgrain V, et al. Changes in tumor density in patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma treated with sunitinib. *Clin Care Res*. 2011;17(13):4504-4512. **3.** Kang H, Ahn M-J, Muzaffar J, et al. A phase 2 study of the oral vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2 (VEGFR2) inhibitor, rivoceranib, for recurrent or metastatic (R/M) adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC). Presented at ASCO 2022; Abstract #6020. **4.** Data on file. Elevar Therapeutics; 2021. **5.** Data on file. Elevar Therapeutics; 2022.