

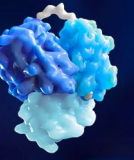
HARPOON
Therapeutics

Spearheading Immunotherapies

CORPORATE PRESENTATION
JANUARY 2024



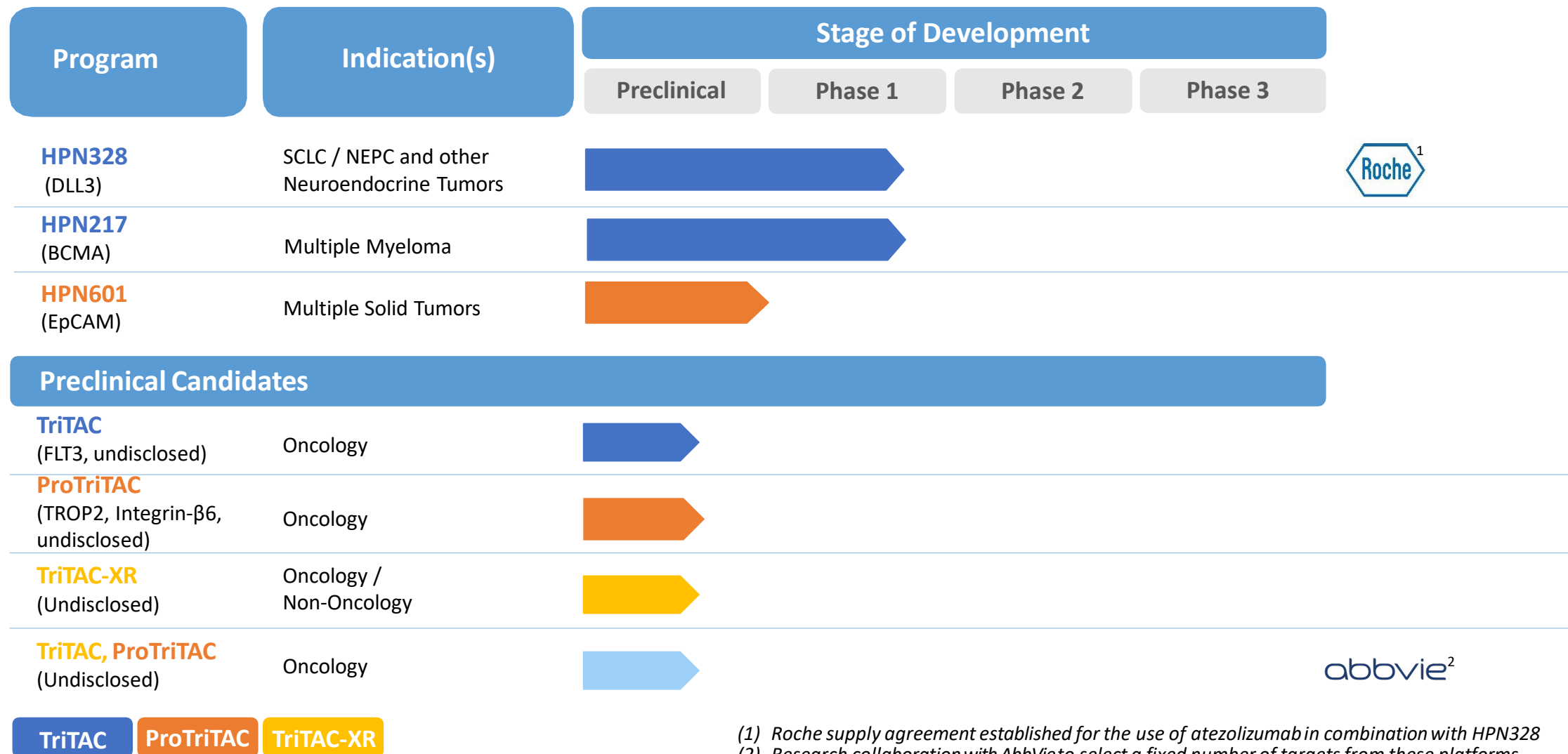
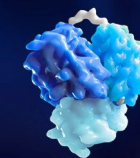
Forward-looking Statements



This presentation and accompanying oral commentary contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as “may,” “will,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “target,” “goal,” “estimate” and similar expressions (as well as other words or expressions referencing future events, conditions or circumstances) are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements include, but are not limited to, statements about the therapeutic potential of our product candidates, the expected timing, progress, and results of Harpoon’s clinical trials and interactions with regulators, the association of interim clinical data and preclinical results with potential treatment outcomes, Harpoon’s data presentation plans, Harpoon’s cash sufficiency and runway, and other statements containing the words “anticipates,” “believes,” “continue,” “expects,” “intends,” “look forward,” “plans,” “toward,” “will” and similar expressions. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements because they involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult or impossible to predict and, in some cases, beyond Harpoon’s control. These forward-looking statements are based upon Harpoon’s current expectations and involve assumptions that may never materialize or may prove to be incorrect. Actual results and the timing of events could differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements as a result of various risks and uncertainties, which include, without limitation, risks associated with market conditions. These and other risks are described in additional detail in Harpoon’s filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). All forward-looking statements contained in this presentation speak only as of the date hereof, and Harpoon specifically disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statement, whether because of new information, future events or otherwise.

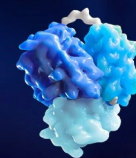
Certain information contained in this presentation and statements made orally during this presentation relate to or are based on studies, publications, surveys and other data obtained from third-party sources and Harpoon’s own internal estimates and research. While Harpoon believes these third-party studies, publications, surveys and other data to be reliable as of the date of this presentation, it has not independently verified, and makes no representations as to the adequacy, fairness, accuracy or completeness of, any information obtained from third-party sources. In addition, no independent source has evaluated the reasonableness or accuracy of Harpoon’s internal estimates or research and no reliance should be made on any information or statements made in this presentation relating to or based on such internal estimates and research.

Advancing Next-Generation T Cell Engagers



Harpoon Therapeutics

HPN328 Major Value Driver and Additional Opportunity in HPN217/601/Platform



LEAD ASSET HPN328 (DLL3 T-CELL ENGAGER)

- Potential for best-in-class efficacy in small cell lung cancer and neuroendocrine tumors
- Confirmed response rate 35% across 1mg priming dose cohorts
- Generally well tolerated at 1mg priming and target doses
- Large markets with high unmet needs across various tumor types and lines of therapy offer opportunity for multiple products

HPN328 NEAR-TERM CATALYSTS

- Monotherapy dose optimization enrollment completed in October 2023
- RP2D identification YE 2023
- EOP1 meeting 1H 2024
- P1 data update 1H 2024
- Phase 2/3 registrational studies to begin in 2H 2024

ADDITIONAL VALUE DRIVERS

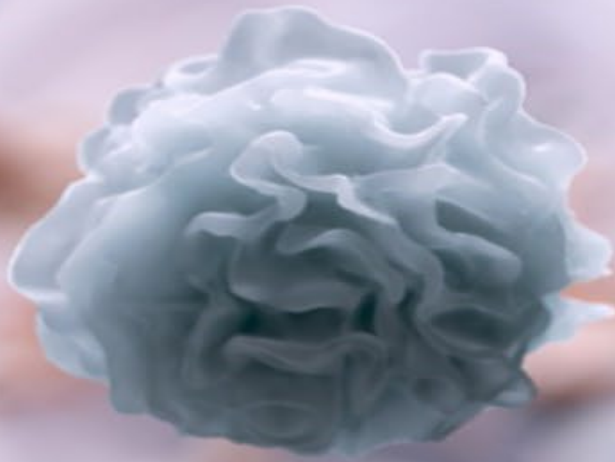
- HPN217 (BCMA) – Clinically active and tolerability profile differentiated
- HPN601 (EpCAM) – IND ready, conditionally activated T-cell engager with large market potential
- Multiple next-gen T-cell engager platforms – TriTAC[®], ProTriTAC[™], TriTAC-XR[™]

WELL FUNDED

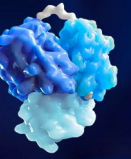
- Supported by top-tier investor syndicate
- October 2023 financing funds late-stage clinical trials of HPN328 in multiple tumor types

HPN328 Phase 1 Interim Update

Unaudited database as of
9/12/2023

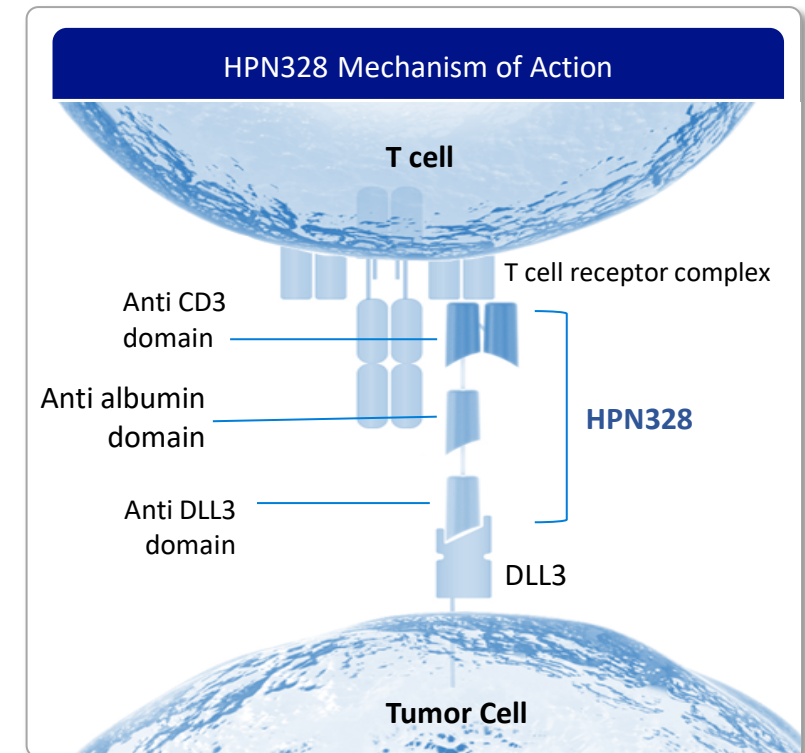


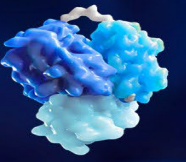
HPN328: A DLL3-TARGETED T CELL ENGAGER



- DLL3 is significantly expressed in SCLC and other neuroendocrine tumor types
- HPN328 is a DLL3-targeting T cell engager built on the TriTAC platform
- Redirects T cells to kill DLL3-expressing cancer cells
- Small protein (~50kDa) to potentially enable efficient solid tumor penetration with prolonged half-life
- Designed to minimize non-specific T cell activation and Fc receptor engagement, intended to increase therapeutic window

HPN328 Mechanism of Action





Target Population

- Extensive stage SCLC relapsed after platinum chemotherapy
- Neuroendocrine prostate cancer and other DLL3 expressing tumors with high grade neuroendocrine features relapsed/refractory to standard therapy

Trial Design

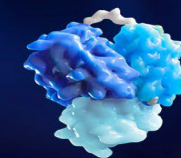
- Assess safety and tolerability at increasing dose levels
- PK and pharmacodynamic data
- Evaluate preliminary anti-tumor activity

Dosing & Administration

- IV infusion with weekly and Q2W administration schedules
- Monotherapy cohorts for all tumor types, and combination cohorts with atezolizumab for SCLC
- Premedication and step dosing to manage cytokine release syndrome (CRS)

Dose Escalation and Optimization Enrollment Nearing Completion

Monotherapy Cohorts - Q423; Combination Cohorts - 1H24



Dose Escalation 3+3 Design Including Fixed & Step Dose Cohorts and Dose Optimization (N=71)

Ongoing 1 mg priming Step-dose Escalation and Optimization Cohorts

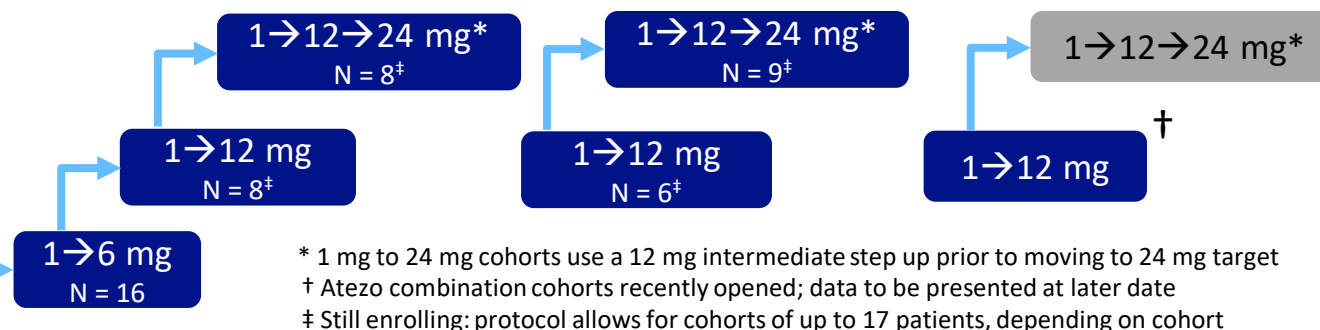
Monotherapy

Q1W

Q2W

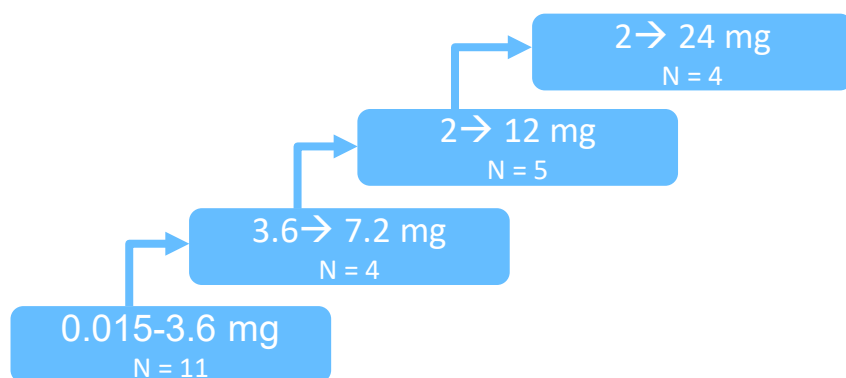
Combination

HPN328: Q2W + Atezo Q4W



De-escalation to 1 mg prime

Early Fixed Dose & Step dose Escalation Cohorts



Early Step-dose Escalation Cohorts

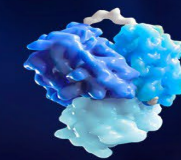
Fixed-dose Escalation

Current 1mg Priming Cohorts

Planned Cohorts

Early Dose Escalation Cohorts

Phase 1 Population Includes Heavily Pre-treated Refractory Patients



Baseline Characteristics (N=71)

| Age (Years) | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Median | 64 |
| Range | 41-81 |
| Sex | |
| Female | 29 (40.8%) |
| Male | 42 (59.2%) |
| Race | |
| n (%) | |
| White | 65 (91.5%) |
| Asian | 3 (4.2%) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 1 (1.4%) |
| Multiple | 1 (1.4%) |
| Unknown | 1 (1.4%) |

| Diagnosis | |
|------------|------------|
| SCLC | 46 (64.8%) |
| NEPC | 11 (15.5%) |
| Other NENs | 14 (19.7%) |

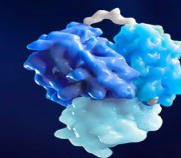
| Sites of Metastases | |
|---------------------|------------|
| Brain | 29 (40.8%) |
| Liver | 37 (52.1%) |

| ECOG | |
|-------|------------|
| n (%) | |
| 0 | 29 (40.8%) |
| 1 | 42 (59.2%) |

| # Prior Therapies | |
|--------------------|------------|
| n (%) | |
| Median | 2.5 |
| Range | 1-8 |
| PD(L)-1 Inhibitors | 56 (78.9%) |

Adverse Events Manageable with No DLTs at Target Doses

No Grade 3 CRS with 1 mg Priming Regimens



Treatment-Related Adverse Events (TRAEs) Incidence $\geq 10\%$ Patients by Grade ^a (N=71)

| Adverse Events | All Grades, n (%) | Grade ≥ 3 , n (%) |
|--|-------------------|------------------------|
| Any treatment-emergent AE | 70 (98.6%) | 33 (46.5%) |
| Any treatment-related AE | 67 (94.4%) | 18 (25.4%) |
| Treatment-Related AEs in $\geq 10\%$ of patients | | |
| Cytokine release syndrome (CRS) | 42 (59.2%) | 2 ^c (2.8%) |
| Dysgeusia | 24 (33.8%) | 0 |
| Fatigue | 24 (33.8%) | 1 (1.4%) |
| Nausea | 12 (16.9%) | 0 |
| Vomiting | 11 (15.5%) | 0 |
| Diarrhea | 10 (14.1%) | 1 (1.4%) |
| Decreased appetite | 8 (11.3%) | 0 |
| Neutropenia ^b | 7 (9.9%) | 4 (5.6%) |
| Pruritus | 7 (9.9%) | 0 |
| Pyrexia | 7 (9.9%) | 0 |

Note: Post 9/12/2023 data cut-off, 1 Gr5 SAE (pneumonitis)

| Adverse Events | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 |
|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|
| CRS | 21 (29.6%) | 19 (26.8%) | 2 ^c (2.8%) |
| ICANS ^d | 4 (5.6%) | 1 (1.4%) | 0 |

**No DLTs Observed at Target Doses;
Target dose MTD Not Reached**

ICANS=Immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome

^a Grading per CTCAE v5.0, except cytokine release syndrome (grading per ASTCT 2019)

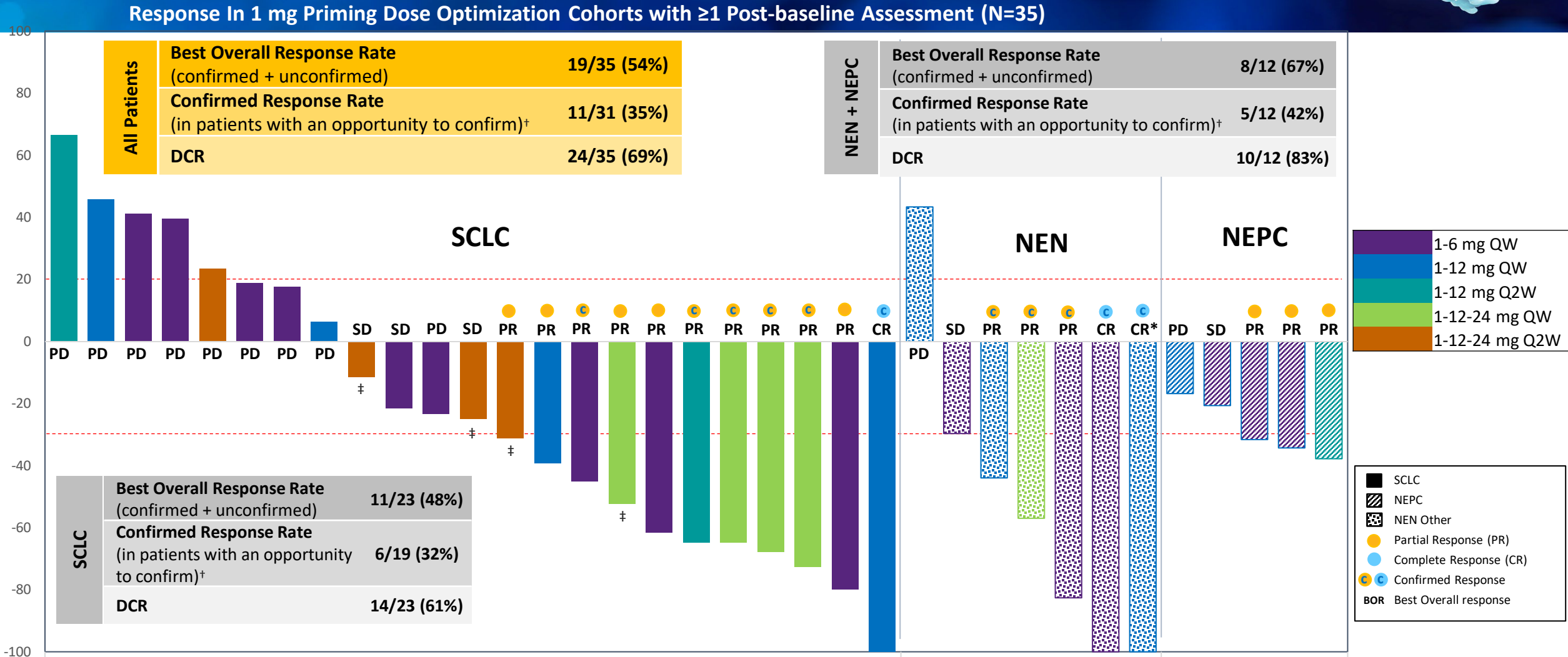
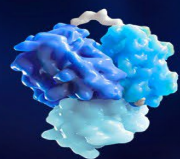
^b Includes both neutropenia and neutrophil count decreased

^c Two Grade 3 CRS events were DLTs at 2 mg priming dose (above current priming dose)

^d Immune effector cell encephalopathy (ICE) score for ICANS assessment performed at Screening and 6 times during Cycle 1; All events of ICANS were transient; none resulted in dose reduction

1 mg Priming Dose Regimens: Responses Across Tumor-Types

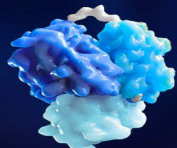
Cohorts will Inform Dose Optimization and Selection of RP2D Once Data Matures



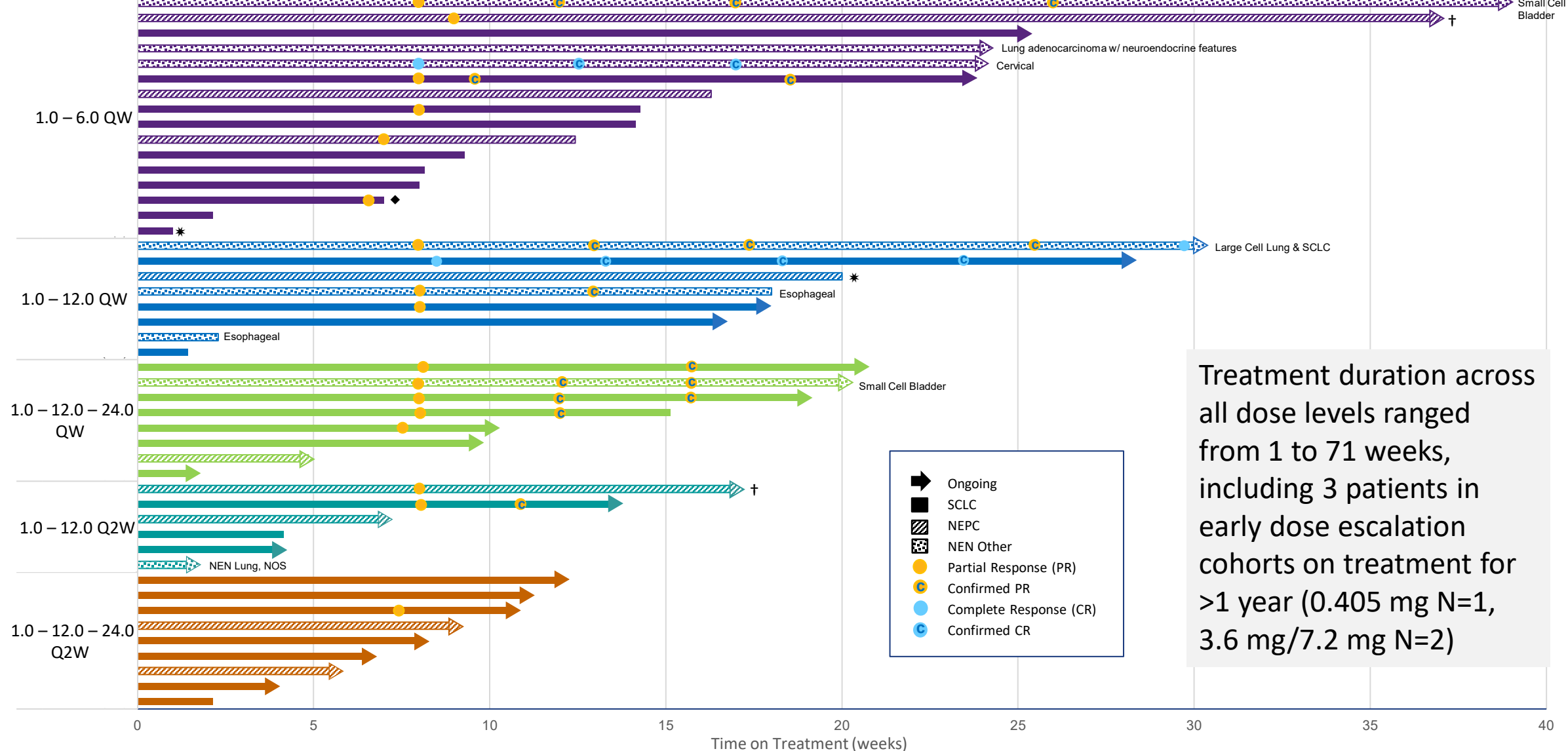
Additional SCLC responses were seen in earlier dose escalation cohorts, including 1 unconfirmed response (0.405 mg), 2 confirmed responses (1.215 escalated to 3.6 mg and 2 mg/12 mg), and 1 additional EC-PR (3.6 mg/7.2 mg)

Unaudited database cutoff as of 9/12/2023, subject to change

Prolonged Confirmed Responses Ongoing; Durability Data Maturing



Time on Treatment: Dose Optimization Cohorts (N=47)



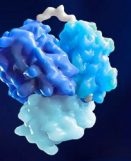
Treatment duration across all dose levels ranged from 1 to 71 weeks, including 3 patients in early dose escalation cohorts on treatment for >1 year (0.405 mg N=1, 3.6 mg/7.2 mg N=2)

Off treatment for PD unless indicated otherwise; *Off treatment for withdrawal of consent. ♦ Withdrawal by Investigator for reasons other than an AE. † Patient continued treatment post PD for clinical benefit.

Unaudited database cutoff as of 9/12/2023, subject to change

HPN328 Patient Case: Relapsed ES-SCLC

Confirmed Complete Response



Patient History

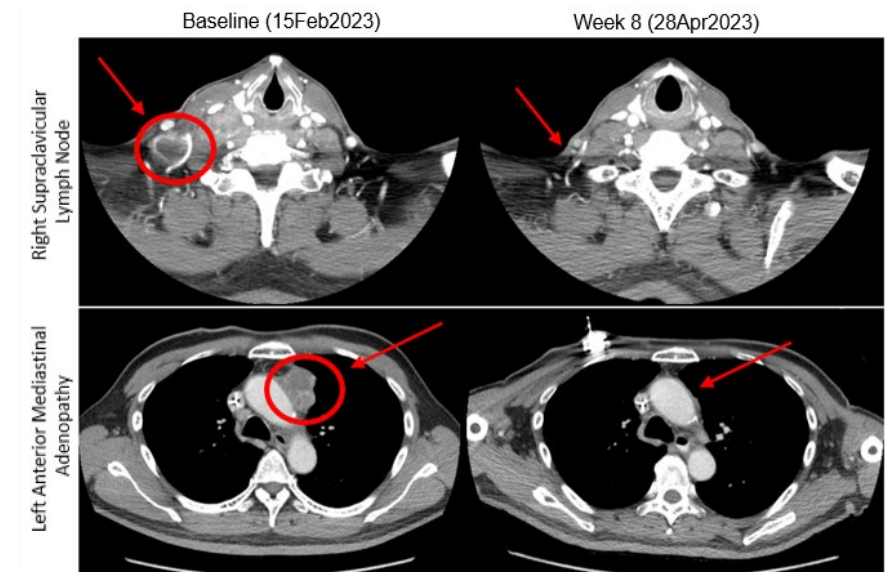
- 61-year-old male
- Diagnosed in June 2021 with extensive-stage SCLC
- 60% cells positive for DLL3
- Location of metastases
 - TLs: lymph nodes x2
 - Non-TLs: Lymph nodes x4
- Prior systemic treatment
 - Cisplatin + Etoposide
 - Carboplatin + Etoposide + Atezolizumab
 - Investigational CCR-8 treatment
- Time on most recent prior systemic treatment
 - 4 weeks
- Upon study entry, refractory was best response to most recent prior systemic treatment

Results

- **HPN328: started on 1mg prime and 12 mg target dose/week**
 - Well tolerated
- **Complete Response at week 8, confirmed at week 12**
 - RECIST v1.1: Target Lesions: CR
- **Remains on HPN328 treatment with ongoing response at week 28, as of Sept 11, 2023**

Baseline

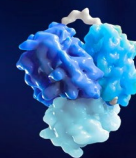
Wk 8 On Treatment



100% reduction at wk 8

HPN328 Patient Case: Relapsed Cervical Cell Carcinoma

Confirmed Complete Response

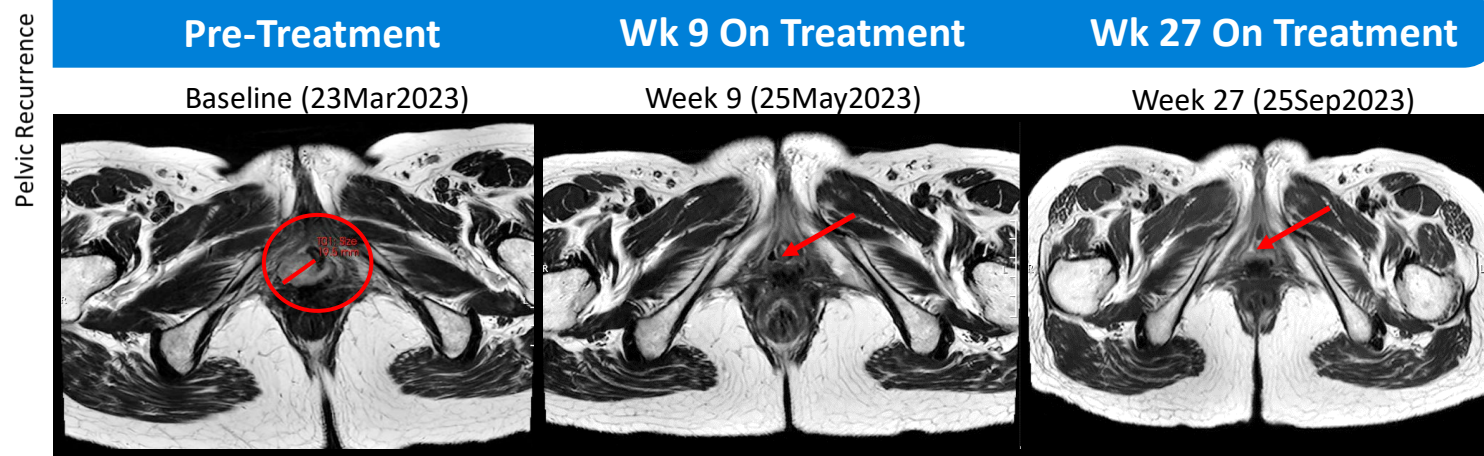


Patient History

- 44-year-old female diagnosed in October 2021 with stage IV cervical small cell carcinoma
- Location of metastases
 - TL: Pelvis x1
 - Non-TLs: Lung x1
- Prior surgery, external beam radiation, and intracavitary brachytherapy x 3
- Prior systemic treatment
 - Carboplatin + Etoposide + Atezolizumab → Atezolizumab maintenance
- Time on most recent prior systemic treatment
 - 16 weeks
- Upon study entry, refractory was best response to most recent prior systemic treatment

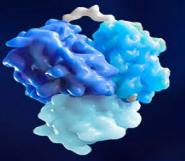
Results

- **HPN328: started on 1mg prime and 6 mg target dose /week**
 - Well tolerated
- **Complete response at week 9, confirmed at week 13**
 - RECIST v1.1: Target Lesion: CR
 - 100% cells positive for DLL3
- **Ongoing response**
- **Remains on HPN328 treatment as of Sept 27, 2023**



HPN328 - 1mg Priming Dose Cohorts

Clinically Active and Well Tolerated in Ongoing Dose Escalation Study



Potentially Best-in-class Efficacy

Active agent at 1mg priming dose cohorts at interim update

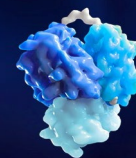
- 54% (19/35) overall response rate across all tumor types (SCLC, NEPC, other NENs)
- 32% (6/19) confirmed response rate in SCLC patients
- 5 of 7 confirmed responders in patients with other NENs
- 69% (24/35) disease control rate across all tumor types

Manageable Tolerability Profiles

Generally well tolerated at 1mg priming cohorts

- CRS events most common with initial priming dose administration
- Only Grade 1 and 2 CRS seen at 1mg priming cohorts
- No Grade 3+ ICANS

Large Addressable Population in SCLC and Other High Grade NENs with Significant Unmet Need



| | 7 Major Market Incidence ¹ | 5-yr Survival | DLL3 Expression (>1%) |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Small Cell Lung Cancer | ~90,000 | 7% ² | 82% ³ |
| Neuroendocrine Prostate Cancer (NEPC) | ~20,000 ⁴ | 14% ^{5,6} | 77% ⁷ |
| NET, High Grade | ~11,500 | mOS 10 months ⁸ | Highly expressed |
| Extrapulmonary NEC, except NEPC | ~2,600 | Stomach 9% ⁹ Rectum 11% ⁹ Colon 15% ⁹ Pancreas 20% ⁹ Small Intestine 43% ⁹ Appendix 65% ⁹ | Cervix 81% ¹⁰ Gastroentero-pancreatic 77% ¹¹ Pancreas 19-50% ¹² Bladder 68% ¹³ |
| LCNEC, Lung | ~1,300 | 21% ² | 82% ³ |

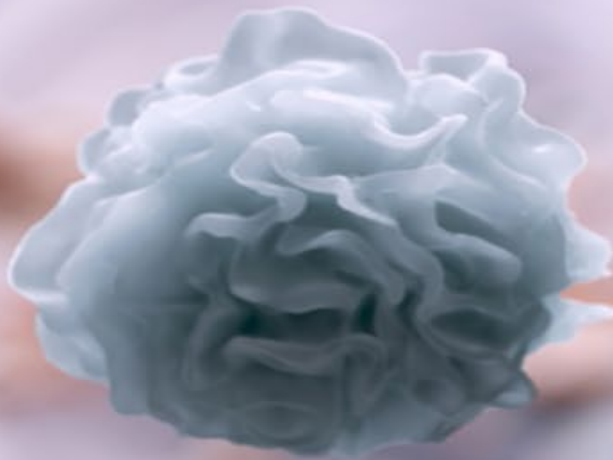
High grade NENs have an estimated annual incidence >120K across 7 major markets, mostly with high DLL3 expression

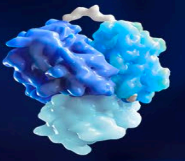
1. GlobalData Forecast 2023 incidence, 7 major markets (7MM) - US, Japan, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, UK; 2. SEER; 3. Lima et al. *Cancer Res* (2022); 4. Aparicio et al. *Cancer Discov* (2011); 5. Alabi et al. *Pharmacology & Therapeutics* (2022); 6. Bhagirath et al. *Sci Rep* (2021); 7. Puca et al. *Sci. Transl Med.* (2019); 8. Dasari, *JAMA Oncol.* (2017); 9. White, *Lancet* (2018); 10. Cimic, *Appl Immunohistochem Mol Morphol* (2021); 11. Liverani, *Endocr Onc* (2021); 12. Yao, *Oncologist* (2022); 13. Koshin, *Clin Cancer Res* (2019)

HPN217

Interim Update

IMS Poster Summary
September 28, 2023





Compelling Efficacy Data

Active Agent at 12mg target dose QW regimen

- 63% ORR, 53% with VGPR or better
- Durable response
- Median responder time on treatment 21.8 months (10.4-27.5+) in 2.15-6mg cohorts
- 12mg cohort response ongoing, current median responder time on treatment 8.3 months

Superior Tolerability

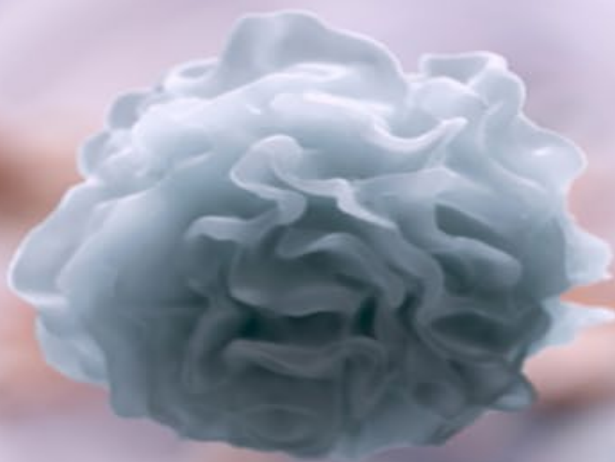
Low CRS and Serious Adverse Events

- 16% CRS and no \geq grade 3 at 12mg target dose; 30% CRS in all patients
- No ICANS at 12mg target dose
- No DLT across all step dose regimens

Achievements & Milestones

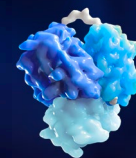
- Full data presented at ASH in December 2023
- RP2D selection YE 2023
- Seek partner to support development plan in R/R MM

HPN601 (EpCAM)



HPN601 (EpCAM)

First IND from Harpoon's ProTriTAC Platform Targeting EpCAM



- EpCAM is overexpressed in many tumor types, expression is also found on normal tissues
- HPN601 is engineered to preferentially target tumors and spare normal tissues
- Large addressable population with high unmet need
- No actively marketed systemic therapies targeting EpCAM
- Next steps
 - IND filing to enable a Phase 1 dose exploration study dependent on available resources

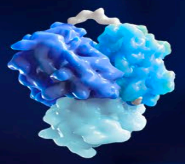
| Tumor | EpCAM Expression ¹ (% mod./high expression by IHC) | HPN601 Population ^{2,3} (est. annual incidence in USA) |
|----------------|--|--|
| Prostate | 89 | 171,000 |
| NSCLC | 74 | 147,000 |
| Breast | 46 | 128,000 |
| Colon | 94 | 99,000 |
| Endometrial | 88 | 58,000 |
| Thyroid | 87 | 46,000 |
| SCLC | 75 | 22,000 |
| Gastric | 74 | 21,000 |
| Ovarian | 73 | 16,000 |
| Esophageal | 65 | 12,000 |
| Neuroendocrine | 88 | 11,000 |
| Gallbladder | 66 | 8,000 |
| Total | | 729,000 |

¹Based on Spizzo et al., J Clin Pathol, 2011. ²Estimated annual incidence in US, rounded to the nearest 1,000, based on the American Cancer Society's (ACS) publication, Cancer Facts & Figures 2020, multiplied by the percentage of moderate and high EpCAM expression. ³ The neuroendocrine tumor annual incidence taken from ASCO Cancer.net. Exemplary IHC figures adapted from proteinatlas.org.

| T Cell Engager | Route of Admin. | Clinical Results |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Solitomab / AMG110 (Amgen) | Systemic | Program stopped due to on-target tox ¹ MTD: 24 µg/day Anti-tumor activity noted at 2 - 4x MTD |
| Catumaxomab (Fresenius) | Intraperitoneal | Approved in 2009 for malignant ascites in EU ² Not tolerated as systemic therapy ³ |

1. Kebenko, OncoImmunol 2018. 2. Parsons, ASCO 2008. 3. Mau-Sorensen, Cancer Chemother Pharmacol 2015.

EpCAM ProTriTAC: 10x Therapeutic Index Expansion in an Established Tumor Model



| | Minimum Efficacious Dose (LoVo) | Maximum Tolerated Dose | Therapeutic Index (TI) |
|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| TriTAC | 0.03 mg/kg | 0.03 mg/kg | 1 |
| ProTriTAC | 0.1 mg/kg | 1 mg/kg | 10 |

ProTriTAC Advantage

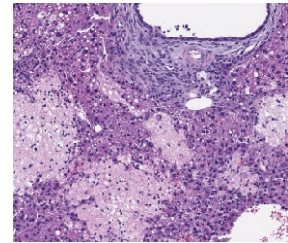
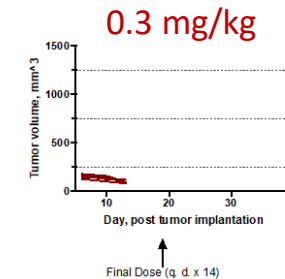
10x

- **Therapeutic index expansion demonstrated:** efficacy + tox in the **same** animal
=> Identical drug exposure for efficacy and safety assessment
- **Preclinical model validated:** similar on-target tissue tox in mouse and in human¹
- **Robust in vivo performance:** TI expansion demonstrated across different targets

Conventional T Cell Engager:

Efficacy
(Tumor growth)

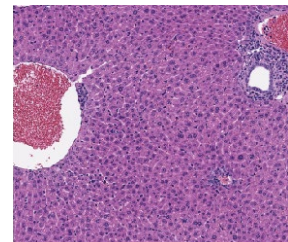
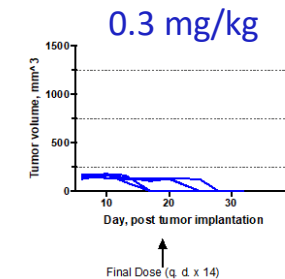
Safety
(Liver H&E Stain)



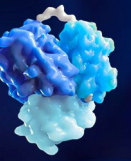
ProTriTAC:

Efficacy
(Tumor growth)

Safety
(Liver H&E Stain)



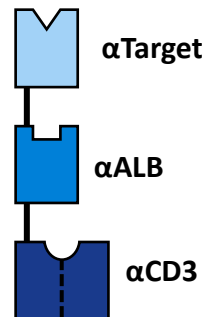
Harpoon's T Cell Engager Platforms Designed to Address Broad Number of Targets and Tumor Types



TriTAC®

Tri-specific T cell activating construct platform

Active



- Designed to minimize off-target toxicities by reducing nonspecific T cell activation
- Best suited for targets with restricted normal tissue expression
- Multiple active clinical-stage programs

ProTriTAC™

Prodrug activation in tumor micro-environment

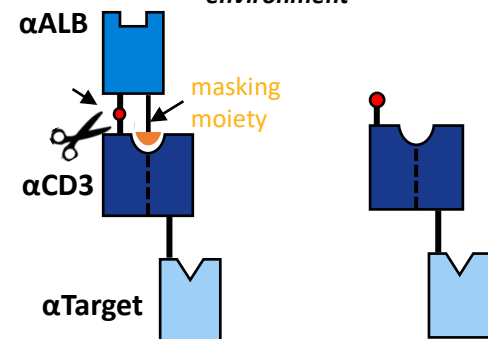
Prodrug

Long-lived

→
*Activation in
tumor micro-
environment*

Active

Short-lived



- Designed to minimize toxicities by preferential activation within tumor
- Best suited for targets expressed in both tumor and normal tissue
- Lead program in IND-enabling studies

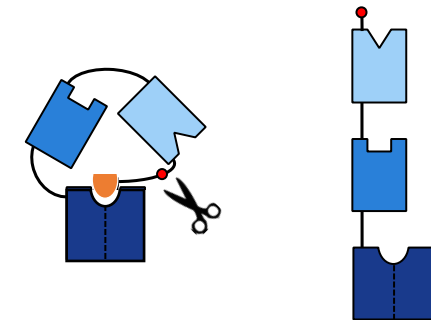
TriTAC-XR™

Prodrug activation in systemic circulation

Prodrug

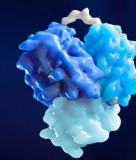
→
*Slow
activation in
circulation*

Active



- Designed to maximize systemic exposure while minimizing CRS
- Heme malignancies and solid tumors with potential expansion to non-oncology
- Finalizing platform validation

Focus on Execution: Accomplishments and Upcoming Milestones



HPN328 (DLL3)

SCLC, NEPC and other
neuroendocrine tumors

- ✓ Positive interim results from P1/2 trial presented at ESMO 2023
- ✓ Completed monotherapy dose optimization enrollment
 - Monotherapy P2 dose selection YE 2023
 - Combination dose escalation cohorts with atezolizumab enrolling
 - Discuss RP2D and late-stage development plans with regulators in 1H 2024
 - P1 data update 1H 2024
 - Expect to begin P2/3 registrational trial(s) in 2H 2024

HPN217 (BCMA)

Multiple myeloma

- ✓ Demonstrated early and durable responses in P1 trial for RRMM at IMS 2023
- ✓ P1 study results oral presentation at ASH 2023
- ✓ RP2 regimen(s) identified by YE 2023

HARPOON
Therapeutics

Nasdaq: HARP

