Nanjing Leads Biolabs Co., Ltd.
南京维立志博生物科技股份有限公司
(A joint stock company established in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)
(Stock Code: 9887)

VOLUNTARY ANNOUNCEMENT
LBL-024 (OPAMTISTOMIG, PD-L1/4–1BB BISPECIFIC ANTIBODY) PHASE II CLINICAL STUDY ABSTRACT FOR FIRST-LINE TREATMENT OF NSCLC PUBLISHED ON WCLC WEBSITE

This announcement is made by Nanjing Leads Biolabs Co., Ltd. (the "**Company**", together with its subsidiaries, the "**Group**") on a voluntary basis to inform shareholders and potential investors of the Company about the latest business development of the Company.

The Company is pleased to announce that the full abstract of the Phase II clinical study of its self-developed drug candidate LBL-024 (Opamtistomig, a PD-L1/4-1BB bispecific antibody) in combination with chemotherapy as a first-line treatment for non-small cell lung cancer ("**NSCLC**") has been published on the official website of the World Conference on Lung Cancer (the "**WCLC**"). Based on data analyzed as of March 6, 2026, LBL-024 in combination with chemotherapy demonstrated an encouraging objective response rate ("**ORR**") in the overall population, with robust tumor shrinkage observed in both the squamous and non-squamous subgroups. The data disclosed in the abstract were based on only 3.6 months of follow-up and the updated data with more than seven months of follow-up will be presented during the oral presentation at the WCLC on September 14, 2026.

According to the abstract, among 60 efficacy-evaluable patients with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC who received LBL-024 in combination with chemotherapy as first-line treatment, the ORR was 65.0% and the disease control rate ("**DCR**") was 95.0%. In the squamous subgroup, the ORR was 77.4% and the DCR was 96.8%, while in the non-squamous subgroup, the ORR was 51.7% and the DCR was 93.1%. The overall safety profile was manageable, with no new safety signals observed.

The data disclosed in the abstract reflect 3.6 months of follow-up at the time of the initial submission. Data with more than seven months of follow-up to be presented at the WCLC will provide further validation of these findings. With longer follow-up, the data have continued to mature, responses have continued to deepen, and the trend toward progression-free survival ("**PFS**") benefit has continued to strengthen, collectively supporting the potential of LBL-024's unique dual-target immune synergistic mechanism of "releasing the brake and pressing the accelerator" to establish a new IO 2.0 treatment paradigm for NSCLC. Currently, LBL-024 is being evaluated in 11 clinical studies and has demonstrated clear and positive efficacy signals across multiple indications. Clinical data from the first seven indications have all demonstrated potential best-in-class ("**BIC**") therapeutic profiles.

ABOUT NSCLC

According to data from the International Agency for Research on Cancer ("**IARC**") in 2022, there are approximately 2.48 million new cases of lung cancer and approximately 1.817 million lung cancer-related deaths worldwide each year. According to data published by the National Cancer Center of China, there were approximately 1.176 million new lung cancer cases and approximately 743 thousand lung cancer-related deaths in China in 2024. NSCLC accounts for approximately 85% of all lung cancer cases. Due to the aggressive nature of NSCLC and the lack of effective early screening methods, approximately 70% of patients with NSCLC in China are diagnosed at an advanced stage.

Patients with NSCLC harboring driver gene mutations such as epidermal growth factor receptor ("**EGFR**"), anaplastic lymphoma kinase ("**ALK**") and ROS proto-oncogene 1 ("**ROS1**") may benefit from corresponding targeted therapies, while patients without driver gene mutations still rely primarily on immunotherapy in combination with chemotherapy. Further prolonging survival and achieving more durable and deeper responses remain key unmet needs in clinical practice. In squamous NSCLC, driver gene mutations are rare and patients generally cannot benefit from targeted therapies. Commonly used drugs such as pemetrexed and bevacizumab are also generally unsuitable for squamous NSCLC due to efficacy or safety concerns, resulting in limited treatment options. Although PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors in combination with chemotherapy have expanded treatment options for patients with squamous NSCLC, prognosis remains poorer than in non-squamous NSCLC due to differences in biology, clinical features and treatment responses, with a median PFS of only 5 to 8 months and a median overall survival ("**OS**") of 17 to 27 months, highlighting a significant unmet medical need for more effective treatment options.

ABOUT LBL-024 (OPAMTISTOMIG)

LBL-024 is a bispecific antibody simultaneously targeting PD-L1 and 4-1BB, and is a pan-tumor IO 2.0 cornerstone therapy with potential survival benefit. Leveraging our self-developed X-body™ platform with full intellectual property rights, LBL-024 achieves conditional activation of 4-1BB, relieving PD-1/PD-L1 immunosuppression while enhancing 4-1BB regulated T-cell activation, achieving a synergistic effect in eliminating tumors. LBL-024 demonstrates a safety profile comparable to PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors and greater potential for broad-spectrum cancer treatment, and has demonstrated first-in-class (FIC) or best-in-class (BIC) potential in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), small cell lung cancer (SCLC), extrapulmonary neuroendocrine carcinoma (EP-NEC) and biliary tract cancer (BTC), among other tumor types.

As the first molecule targeting the co-stimulatory receptor 4-1BB to have reached the pivotal single-arm registrational clinical stage globally, LBL-024 has the potential to become the first drug approved for treating EP-NEC. LBL-024 has initiated clinical studies across 13 solid tumor indications in China, including one pivotal registrational clinical study and eight proof-of-concept studies, covering EP-NEC, NSCLC, SCLC, BTC, ovarian cancer (OC), esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC), hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), gastric cancer (GC), triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) and melanoma, among other areas with high unmet medical needs.

In particular, activation of the 4-1BB co-stimulatory pathway may restore and enhance the activity of exhausted T cells and promote their proliferation, making 4-1BB-targeted therapies potentially suitable for the treatment of immunologically "cold tumors" that are resistant or unresponsive to PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors, and potentially capable of conferring durable survival benefits with a long-tail effect. In October 2024, LBL-024 was granted Breakthrough Therapy Designation by the Center for Drug Evaluation of the NMPA, and in November 2024, it received Orphan Drug Designation from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (the "**FDA**"). In January 2026, LBL-024 was granted Fast Track Designation by the FDA and Orphan Drug Designation in the European Union.

Cautionary Statement required by Rule 18A.05 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited: The Company cannot guarantee that it will be able to develop, or ultimately market, LBL-024, successfully. Shareholders and potential investors of the Company are advised to exercise due care when dealing in the shares of the Company.

By order of the Board
Nanjing Leads Biolabs Co., Ltd.
南京维立志博生物科技股份有限公司
Dr. KANG XIAOQIANG
Chairman, Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer

Nanjing, PRC, August 20, 2026

As at the date of this announcement, the board of directors of the Company comprises: (i) Dr. Kang Xiaoqiang (Chairman of the Board), Dr. Lai Shoupeng and Mr. Zuo Honggang as executive Directors; (ii) Mr. Zhang Yincheng, Dr. Chen Renhai and Dr. Wu Fenglan as non-executive Directors; and (iii) Dr. Zhang Hongbing, Mr. Du Yilong and Ms. Du Jiliu as independent non-executive Directors.