

Genmab Announces Initiation of U.S. FDA Regulatory Submission for Label Expansion of Daratumumab in Combination with Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone in Front Line Multiple Myeloma

Company Announcement

- **First part of regulatory package submitted to the U.S. FDA for label expansion of daratumumab in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone for patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma who are not candidates for high dose chemotherapy and autologous stem cell transplant**
- **The U.S. FDA plan to review the submission under their Real-Time Oncology Review Pilot Program**
- **Application based on data from Phase III MAIA (MMY3008) study**

Copenhagen, Denmark; January 22, 2019 – Genmab A/S (Nasdaq Copenhagen: GEN) announced today that its licensing partner, Janssen Biotech, Inc. (Janssen), has submitted the first part of a regulatory submission to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (U.S. FDA) for a label expansion to include the use of daratumumab in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone for the treatment of patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma who are not candidates for high dose chemotherapy and autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT). The U.S. FDA plans to review this application under their Real-Time Oncology Review (RTOR) pilot program. Inclusion in the RTOR pilot program does not guarantee or increase the probability of approval of this supplemental Biologics License Application (sBLA). In August 2012, Genmab granted Janssen an exclusive worldwide license to develop, manufacture and commercialize daratumumab.

“We are encouraged that the submission for daratumumab in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone has begun, with a potential for the regimen to be approved earlier for US patients,” said Jan van de Winkel, Ph.D., Chief Executive Officer of Genmab.

The submission package is based on data from the Phase III MAIA (MMY3008) study of daratumumab in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone as treatment for patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma, who are not candidates for high dose chemotherapy and ASCT.

About the RTOR Pilot Program

The aim of the RTOR pilot program is to explore a more efficient review process for supplemental New Drug Applications (sNDAs) and sBLAs to provide safe and effective treatments to patients as early as possible. More information is available on the U.S. FDA website:

<https://www.fda.gov/AboutFDA/CentersOffices/OfficeofMedicalProductsandTobacco/OCE/ucm612927.htm>

About the MAIA (MMY3008) study

The Phase III study (NCT02252172) is a randomized, open-label, multicenter study that includes 737 newly diagnosed patients with multiple myeloma who are not candidates for high dose chemotherapy and ASCT. Patients were randomized to receive either daratumumab in combination with lenalidomide (an immunomodulatory drug) and dexamethasone (a corticosteroid) or lenalidomide and dexamethasone alone. In the daratumumab treatment arm, patients received 16 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) weekly for first 8 weeks (Cycles 1 and 2), every other week for 16 weeks (Cycles 3 to 6) and then every 4 weeks (Cycle 7 and beyond) until progression of disease or unacceptable toxicity. Lenalidomide was administered at 25 mg orally on days 1 through 21 of each 28-day cycle, and dexamethasone was administered at 40 mg once a week for both treatment arms. Participants in both treatment arms will continue treatment with lenalidomide and dexamethasone until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. The primary endpoint of the study is progression free survival.

About multiple myeloma

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Multiple myeloma is an incurable blood cancer that starts in the bone marrow and is characterized by an excess proliferation of plasma cells.¹ Multiple myeloma is the third most common blood cancer in the U.S., after leukemia and lymphoma.² Approximately 30,770 new patients are expected to be diagnosed with multiple myeloma and approximately 12,770 people are expected to die from the disease in the U.S. in 2018.³ Globally, it was estimated that 124,225 people would be diagnosed and 87,084 would die from the disease in 2015.⁴ While some patients with multiple myeloma have no symptoms at all, most patients are diagnosed due to symptoms which can include bone problems, low blood counts, calcium elevation, kidney problems or infections.⁵

About DARZALEX[®] (daratumumab)

DARZALEX[®] (daratumumab) injection for intravenous infusion is indicated in the United States in combination with bortezomib, melphalan and prednisone for the treatment of patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma who are ineligible for autologous stem cell transplant; in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone, or bortezomib and dexamethasone, for the treatment of patients with multiple myeloma who have received at least one prior therapy; in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone for the treatment of patients with multiple myeloma who have received at least two prior therapies, including lenalidomide and a proteasome inhibitor (PI); and as a monotherapy for the treatment of patients with multiple myeloma who have received at least three prior lines of therapy, including a PI and an immunomodulatory agent, or who are double-refractory to a PI and an immunomodulatory agent.⁶ DARZALEX is the first monoclonal antibody (mAb) to receive U.S. Food and Drug Administration (U.S. FDA) approval to treat multiple myeloma. DARZALEX is indicated in Europe in combination with bortezomib, melphalan and prednisone for the treatment of adult patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma who are ineligible for autologous stem cell transplant; for use in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone, or bortezomib and dexamethasone, for the treatment of adult patients with multiple myeloma who have received at least one prior therapy; and as monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma, whose prior therapy included a PI and an immunomodulatory agent and who have demonstrated disease progression on the last therapy. In Japan, DARZALEX is approved in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone, or bortezomib and dexamethasone, for the treatment of adults with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma. DARZALEX is the first human CD38 monoclonal antibody to reach the market in the United States, Europe and Japan. For more information, visit www.DARZALEX.com.

Daratumumab is a human IgG1k monoclonal antibody (mAb) that binds with high affinity to the CD38 molecule, which is highly expressed on the surface of multiple myeloma cells. Daratumumab triggers a person's own immune system to attack the cancer cells, resulting in rapid tumor cell death through multiple immune-mediated mechanisms of action and through immunomodulatory effects, in addition to direct tumor cell death, via apoptosis (programmed cell death).^{6,7,8,9,10}

Daratumumab is being developed by Janssen Biotech, Inc. under an exclusive worldwide license to develop, manufacture and commercialize daratumumab from Genmab. A comprehensive clinical development program for daratumumab is ongoing, including multiple Phase III studies in smoldering, relapsed and frontline multiple myeloma settings and in amyloidosis. Additional studies are ongoing or planned to assess the potential of daratumumab in other malignant and pre-malignant diseases, such as NKT-cell lymphoma, B and T-ALL. Daratumumab has received two Breakthrough Therapy Designations from the U.S. FDA, for multiple myeloma, as both a monotherapy and in combination with other therapies.

About Genmab

Genmab is a publicly traded, international biotechnology company specializing in the creation and development of differentiated antibody therapeutics for the treatment of cancer. Founded in 1999, the company has two approved antibodies, DARZALEX[®] (daratumumab) for the treatment of certain multiple

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myeloma indications, and Arzerra[®] (ofatumumab) for the treatment of certain chronic lymphocytic leukemia indications. Daratumumab is in clinical development for additional multiple myeloma indications and other blood cancers. A subcutaneous formulation of ofatumumab is in development for relapsing multiple sclerosis. Genmab also has a broad clinical and pre-clinical product pipeline. Genmab's technology base consists of validated and proprietary next generation antibody technologies - the DuoBody[®] platform for generation of bispecific antibodies, the HexaBody[®] platform, which creates effector function enhanced antibodies and the HexElect[™] platform, which combines two co-dependently acting HexaBody molecules to introduce selectivity while maximizing therapeutic potency. The company intends to leverage these technologies to create opportunities for full or co-ownership of future products. Genmab has alliances with top tier pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. For more information visit www.genmab.com.

Contact:

Rachel Curtis Gravesen, Senior Vice President, Investor Relations & Communications
T: +45 33 44 77 20; E: rcg@genmab.com

This Company Announcement contains forward looking statements. The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "intend" and "plan" and similar expressions identify forward looking statements. Actual results or performance may differ materially from any future results or performance expressed or implied by such statements. The important factors that could cause our actual results or performance to differ materially include, among others, risks associated with pre-clinical and clinical development of products, uncertainties related to the outcome and conduct of clinical trials including unforeseen safety issues, uncertainties related to product manufacturing, the lack of market acceptance of our products, our inability to manage growth, the competitive environment in relation to our business area and markets, our inability to attract and retain suitably qualified personnel, the unenforceability or lack of protection of our patents and proprietary rights, our relationships with affiliated entities, changes and developments in technology which may render our products obsolete, and other factors. For a further discussion of these risks, please refer to the risk management sections in Genmab's most recent financial reports, which are available on www.genmab.com. Genmab does not undertake any obligation to update or revise forward looking statements in this Company Announcement nor to confirm such statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances after the date made or in relation to actual results, unless required by law.

Genmab A/S and/or its subsidiaries own the following trademarks: Genmab[®]; the Y-shaped Genmab logo[®]; Genmab in combination with the Y-shaped Genmab logo[®]; HuMax[®]; DuoBody[®]; DuoBody in combination with the DuoBody logo[®]; HexaBody[®]; HexaBody in combination with the HexaBody logo[®]; DuoHexaBody[™]; HexElect[™]; and UniBody[®]. Arzerra[®] is a trademark of Novartis AG or its affiliates. DARZALEX[®] is a trademark of Janssen Pharmaceutica NV.

¹ American Cancer Society. "Multiple Myeloma Overview." Available at <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/multiplemyeloma/detailedguide/multiple-myeloma-what-is-multiple-myeloma>. Accessed June 2016.

² National Cancer Institute. "A Snapshot of Myeloma." Available at www.cancer.gov/research/progress/snapshots/myeloma. Accessed June 2016.

³ American Cancer Society. "What are the key statistics about multiple myeloma?" <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/multiplemyeloma/detailedguide/multiple-myeloma-key-statistics>. Accessed March 2018

⁴ GLOBOCAN 2012: Estimated Cancer Incidence, Mortality and Prevalence Worldwide: Number of New Cancers in 2015. Available at: http://globocan.iarc.fr/old/burden.asp?selection_pop=224900&Text-p=World&selection_cancer=17270&Text-c=Multiple+myeloma&pYear=3&type=0&window=1&submit=%C2%A0Execute. Accessed June 2016.

⁵ American Cancer Society. "How is Multiple Myeloma Diagnosed?" <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/multiplemyeloma/detailedguide/multiple-myeloma-diagnosis>. Accessed June 2016.

⁶ DARZALEX Prescribing information, May 2018. Available at: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2018/761036s013lbl.pdf Last accessed May 2018

⁷ De Weers, M et al. Daratumumab, a Novel Therapeutic Human CD38 Monoclonal Antibody, Induces Killing of Multiple Myeloma and Other Hematological Tumors. *The Journal of Immunology*. 2011; 186: 1840-1848.

⁸ Overdijk, MB, et al. Antibody-mediated phagocytosis contributes to the anti-tumor activity of the therapeutic antibody daratumumab in lymphoma and multiple myeloma. *MAbs*. 2015; 7: 311-21.

⁹ Krejcik, MD et al. Daratumumab Depletes CD38+ Immune-regulatory Cells, Promotes T-cell Expansion, and Skews T-cell Repertoire in Multiple Myeloma. *Blood*. 2016; 128: 384-94.

¹⁰ Jansen, JH et al. Daratumumab, a human CD38 antibody induces apoptosis of myeloma tumor cells via Fc receptor-mediated crosslinking. *Blood*. 2012; 120(21): abstract 2974.