**immunovia**

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## Results on the IMMray™ PanCan-d optimization study to be presented at PancreasFest 2019

**The results showed ROC AUC-values of 0.97, 0.98 and 0.96 differentiating pancreatic cancer (PDAC) vs. non-PDAC but symptomatic individuals, healthy controls and type II diabetes, respectively. Data for non-PDAC symptomatic patients, as well as diabetic patients, are novel and not reported before in literature.**

LUND, SWEDEN - Immunovia AB (publ) ("Immunovia") today announced that, following the breakthrough news that was announced in June (link to PR), the additional, more detailed data of the optimization study will be presented at the PancreasFest 2019, July 24-26 in Pittsburgh, US. PancreasFest 2019 is a major annual meeting of pancreas physicians and translational researchers.

The results demonstrated that the IMMray™ PanCan-d signature together with CA19-9 generated ROC AUC-values of 0.97, 0.98 and 0.96 when differentiating PDAC vs. non-PDAC symptomatic individuals, healthy controls and type II diabetes, respectively. Similar results were achieved for all stages of PDAC.

"We are very pleased with these outstanding results which we believe will be welcomed by clinicians as well. They show conclusively that IMMray™ PanCan-d, has the capacity to differentiate between symptomatic, non-PDAC individuals, including type II diabetes, and all different stages of PDAC. These findings have significant clinical implications for individuals attending primary and secondary care units with non-specific but concerning symptoms where PDAC may be suspected," commented Mats Grahn, CEO Immunovia. "Being first in the world to show such result give us increased confidence as we work towards launching the first reliable blood-based test for early detection of PDAC and further applying the platform technology to other indications."

The study collected and tested 937 patient samples from 150 PDAC (stage I-IV), 570 non-PDAC symptomatic individuals and 217 healthy individuals using IMMray™ PanCan–d in combination with CA19-9 ELISA assay.

To minimize confounding, pre-analytical variables, all patient samples were collected and processed using the same standard operating procedures, stored at -80°C and tested within a year after collection. Data analysis was performed using Immunovia software algorithms and accuracies, SVM ROC AUC-values, were determined for the different groups.

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*This is information that Immunovia is obliged to make public pursuant to the EU Market Abuse Regulation. The information was submitted for publication, through the agency of the contact person set out above, at 15:40 p.m. (CET) on July 11, 2019.*

**About Immunovia**

Immunovia AB was founded in 2007 by investigators from the Department of Immunotechnology at Lund University and CREATE Health, the Center for Translational Cancer Research in Lund, Sweden. Immunovia's strategy is to decipher the wealth of information in blood and translate it into clinically useful tools to diagnose complex diseases such as cancer, earlier and more accurately than previously possible. Immunovia´s core technology platform, IMMray™, is based on antibody biomarker microarray analysis. The company is now performing clinical validation studies for the commercialization of IMMray™ PanCan-d that could be the first blood-based test for early diagnosis of pancreatic cancer. In the beginning of 2016, the company started a program focused on autoimmune diseases diagnosis, prognosis and therapy monitoring.
(Source: www.immunovia.com)

Immunovia's shares (IMMNOV) are listed on Nasdaq Stockholm. For more information, please visit www.immunovia.com.

**About Pancreatic Cancer**

Pancreatic Cancer is one of the most deadly and difficult to detect cancers, as the signs and symptoms are diffuse and similar to other diseases. There are more than 40,000 deaths and over 50,000 new cases diagnosed each year in the U.S. alone, and the five-year survival rate for pancreatic cancer is currently 5-9 %. It is predicted to overtake colorectal cancer to become the second leading cause of cancer death by 2020. However, because resection is more successful in stage I/II, early diagnosis can significantly improve pancreatic cancer patients' 5-year survival rates from 5-9 % to up to 49%.

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