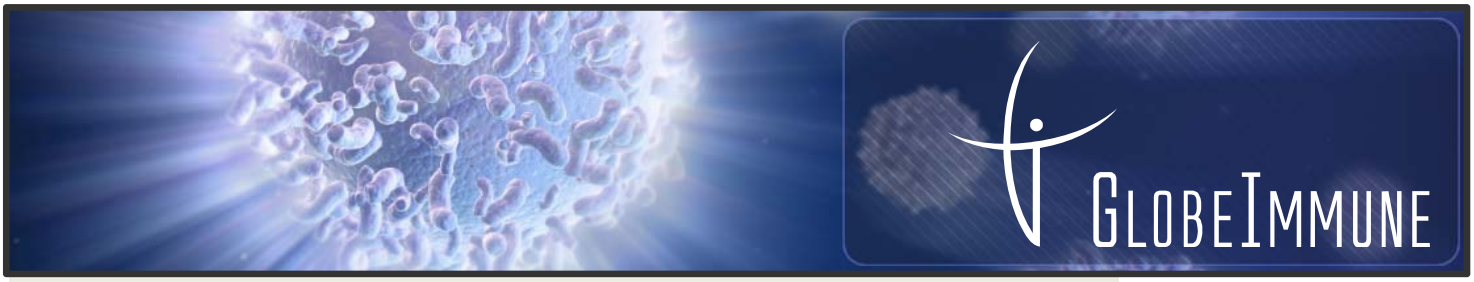


About GlobeImmune

GlobeImmune, Inc. is a biopharmaceutical company focused on developing therapeutic products for cancer and infectious diseases based on its proprietary Tarmogen® platform.

Platform

Tarmogens activate the immune system by stimulating a subset of white blood cells called T cells that destroy infected or malignant cells, in contrast to traditional vaccines, which predominately stimulate antibody production.

Pipeline

GlobeImmune has four Tarmogen product candidates in clinical evaluation for infectious disease and multiple cancer indications.

	Product Candidate	Indication	Preclinical	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Commercial Rights
Infectious Disease	GS-4774	Chronic HBV - virally suppressed			Phase 2		GILD WW License
		Chronic HBV - treatment naïve			Phase 2		
	GI-19000	Tuberculosis					GlobeImmune
	GI-2010	HIV					
	GI-18000	Delta virus					
Oncology	GI-6301	Chordoma		Phase 2 planned			CELG WW License
		Advanced cancers		Phase 1			
	GI-6207	Medullary Thyroid Cancer			Phase 2		CELG Option
	GI-4000	Resected pancreas			Phase 2b		GlobeImmune
	GI-4000	NSCLC			Phase 2		

Collaborations and Alliances

GlobeImmune has two strategic collaborations with leading biotechnology companies. In October 2011, **Gilead Sciences, Inc.,** exclusively licensed product candidates to treat chronic hepatitis B virus infection. **Celgene Corporation** entered into a collaboration and option agreement for certain oncology product candidates in May 2009. Under this agreement, in July 2013 Celgene exercised its option for a worldwide, exclusive license to the GI-6300 program, including GI-6301, which are Tarmogens targeting the brachyury protein. Brachyury plays a role in the metastatic spread of certain cancers and is believed to be fundamental in the formation of chordomas, rare bone tumors of the spine. Additionally, GlobeImmune is party to a collaboration agreement (CRADA) with the **National Institutes of Health (NIH).** The CRADA is for the preclinical and clinical development of Tarmogens expressing tumor-associated antigens as potential therapeutic vaccines for the prevention and/or treatment of a range of human cancers.

Quick Facts

Corporate Headquarters

1450 Infinite Drive
Louisville, Colorado 80027
Phone: 303.625.2700
Fax: 303.625.2710

Website

www.GlobeImmune.com

Management Team

Timothy C. Rodell, M.D., FCCP
President & Chief Executive Officer

C. Jeffrey Dekker, C.P.A.
V.P. Finance

Kirk Christoffersen, M.B.A.
V.P. Corporate Development

Allen Cohn, M.D.
Exec. Director Clinical Development

Thomas Keuer, M.S.
Acting Head, Manufacturing Ops

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

GS-4774 / HBV

GS-4774 is a therapeutic vaccine engineered to activate a disease-specific T cell immune response to reduce the number of cells containing hepatitis B virus (HBV). GS-4774 has been exclusively licensed to Gilead Sciences, Inc.

Chronic HBV infection affects approximately 400 million people worldwide. While antiviral drugs have been used effectively to control this disease, cure rates are very low, with less than three percent cured after one year of daily oral antiviral therapy. GS-4774 is being developed as a therapeutic vaccine designed to generate T cell immune responses against cells containing HBV antigens in combination with antiviral therapy with the goal of increasing the cure rate in patients with chronic HBV infection. The GS-4774 Tarmogen expresses a fusion protein utilizing sequences of the hepatitis B virus contained in the four major HBV genotypes worldwide, in order to ensure applicability for this product candidate across multiple markets.

There are two 175 subject Phase 2 clinical trials of GS-4774 ongoing in patients that are chronically infected with hepatitis B virus. Gilead initiated the first Phase 2 clinical trial in September 2013 investigating GS-4774 in combination with ongoing oral antiviral treatment in patients with chronic HBV infection. This trial is fully-enrolled, and 48-week results are expected to be available in the first half of 2015. These results may be submitted to an upcoming scientific conference.

Gilead initiated a second Phase 2 trial investigating GS-4774 in patients with chronic HBV infection who are currently not receiving treatment. This Phase 2 clinical trial is designed to enroll 175 patients in a randomized, open-label design comparing different doses of GS-4774, administered in combination with tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) vs. TDF alone.

Other Infectious Disease Product Candidates

GlobeImmune has multiple additional preclinical infectious disease programs in various stages of development. In August 2013, the Company received a $4 million Research Project Grant from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to support the development of Tarmogen immunotherapy product candidates intended to treat or prevent tuberculosis infection. This work for this grant will be performed and reimbursed over four years.

CANCER

GI-6301

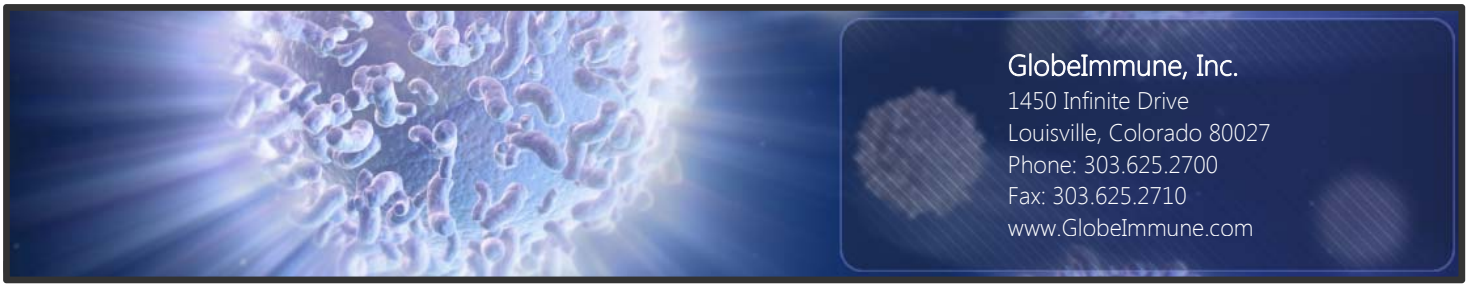
The GI-6301 Tarmogen is designed to target cancers expressing the brachyury protein, which plays a role in metastatic progression of certain cancers and the initiation of chordoma. In July 2013, Celgene exercised its option to obtain an exclusive license of the Company's GI-6300 program, including GI-6301. The National Cancer Institute has completed enrollment for a dose escalation Phase 1 trial of GI-6301 in 34 subjects with metastatic cancers and chordomas who have failed previous therapy or have no further therapeutic options. Data presented at the 2014 American Society of Clinical Oncology Annual Meeting showed that, in the first seven chordoma patients dosed at 40 YU (one YU, or yeast unit, equals 10 million yeast cells), one subject was determined to be a confirmed partial responder at previously irradiated sites, one subject who had progressive disease at study entry was diagnosed with stable disease and two subjects who were determined to have stable disease at study entry continued to have stable disease. We expect final data for this trial in the second half of 2014.

GI-6207

GI-6207 is a Tarmogen that expresses a modified version of the human carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) protein as the target cancer antigen. GI-6207 is being evaluated in a in a 34 subject Phase 2 clinical trial at the NCI in patients with medullary thyroid cancer. The NCI has completed a dose escalation Phase 1 clinical trial of GI-6207 in 25 subjects with Stage IV cancers expressing CEA. Development and commercialization rights to the GI-6200 program, including GI-6207, remain subject to option by Celgene Corporation. CEA is a protein that is over-expressed in a large number of epithelial cancers that GlobeImmune estimates to represent approximately 500,000 new cancer cases in the United States annually.

GI-4000

GlobeImmune's third, wholly-owned, clinical stage oncology program is GI-4000, targeting tumors with mutations in a protein called Ras. GlobeImmune estimates that Ras mutations are found in approximately 200,000 new cancer cases each year in the United States across a spectrum of tumor types. The Company has Phase 2 survival data in pancreas and non-small cell lung cancer for GI-4000 and is evaluating next steps for this program.



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