



Corporate Presentation

NASDAQ: CLRB

May 2 2025

Forward-Looking Statements and Disclaimers

This presentation contains forward-looking statements. Such statements are valid only as of today, and we disclaim any obligation to update this information. These statements are only estimates and predictions and are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties that may cause actual future experiences and results to differ materially from the statements made. These statements are based on our current beliefs and expectations as to such future outcomes. Factors that might cause such a material difference include our ability to pursue strategic alternatives; our current views with respect to our business strategy, business plan and research and development activities; the progress of our product development programs, including clinical testing and the timing of commencement and results thereof; our projected operating results, including research and development expenses; our ability to continue development plans for CLR 121225, CLR 121125, CLR 1900 series, CLR 2000 series, and iopofosine I 131 (also known as CLR 131 or iopofosine); our ability to continue development plans for our Phospholipid Drug Conjugates (PDC) ; our ability to maintain orphan drug designation in the U.S. for iopofosine as a therapeutic for the treatment of lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma/Waldenström macroglobulinemia multiple myeloma, neuroblastoma, osteosarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, and Ewing's sarcoma, and the expected benefits of orphan drug status; any disruptions at our sole supplier of iopofosine; our ability to advance our technologies into product candidates; our enhancement and consumption of current resources along with ability to obtain additional funding; our current view regarding general economic and market conditions, including our competitive strengths; uncertainty and economic instability resulting from conflicts, military actions, terrorist attacks, natural disasters, public health crises, including the occurrence of a contagious disease or illness, cyber-attacks and general instability; the future impacts of legislative and regulatory developments in the United States on the pricing and reimbursement of our product candidates; our ability to meet the continued listing standards of Nasdaq; assumptions underlying any of the foregoing; any other statements that address events or developments that we intend or believe will or may occur in the future; our ability to receive NDA approval for our iopofosine I 131 program and our ability to commercially manufacture and launch our product candidate if we receive regulatory approval. A complete description of risks and uncertainties related to our business is contained in our current and periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, and our subsequent reports on Form 10-Q.

This presentation includes industry and market data that we obtained from industry publications and journals, third-party studies and surveys, internal company studies and surveys, and other publicly available information. Industry publications and surveys generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable. Although we believe the industry and market data to be reliable as of the date of this presentation, this information could prove to be inaccurate. Industry and market data could be wrong because of the method by which sources obtained their data and because information cannot always be verified with complete certainty due to the limits on the availability and reliability of raw data, the voluntary nature of the data-gathering process, and other limitations and uncertainties. In addition, we do not know all of the assumptions that were used in preparing the forecasts from the sources relied upon or cited therein.

Collectar: Overview

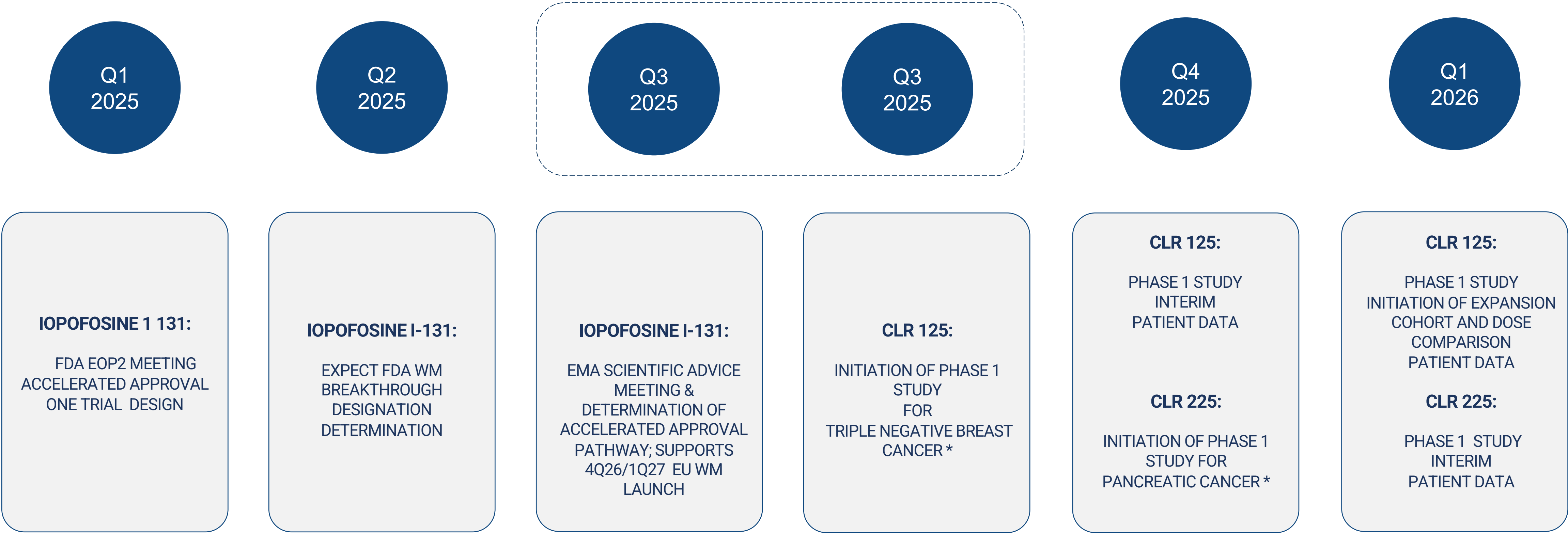
Discovering and Developing the Next Generation of Phospholipid Drug Conjugates (PDC's)

- **Validated PDC platform with the capacity to deliver a broad array of oncology therapeutic modalities including radioisotopes**
- **Post Phase 2 Phospholipid Radioconjugate (PRC), iopofosine I 131**
 - Statistically significant Phase 2 primary and secondary efficacy endpoints in Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia
 - Finalized Phase 3 study design with FDA, potential conditional approval based upon major response rate (MRR)
 - Additional clinical data in adult and pediatric malignancies with proof of concept in solid tumors
 - Potential for European launch within 12 -15 months
- **Modular delivery platform utilizes any radioisotope to target solid and hematologic tumors**
 - Phase 1 ready Auger emitting therapeutic for TNBC
 - Finalizing IND package for actinium program for Phase 1 pancreatic cancer study
 - Additional preclinical with targeted radiotherapies, including Lu177, Pd212, At211 and more

Platform Assets Provide Potential for Strategic Partnerships supporting execution of corporate vision and enhance stockholder value

Collectar: Overview

Planned Milestones



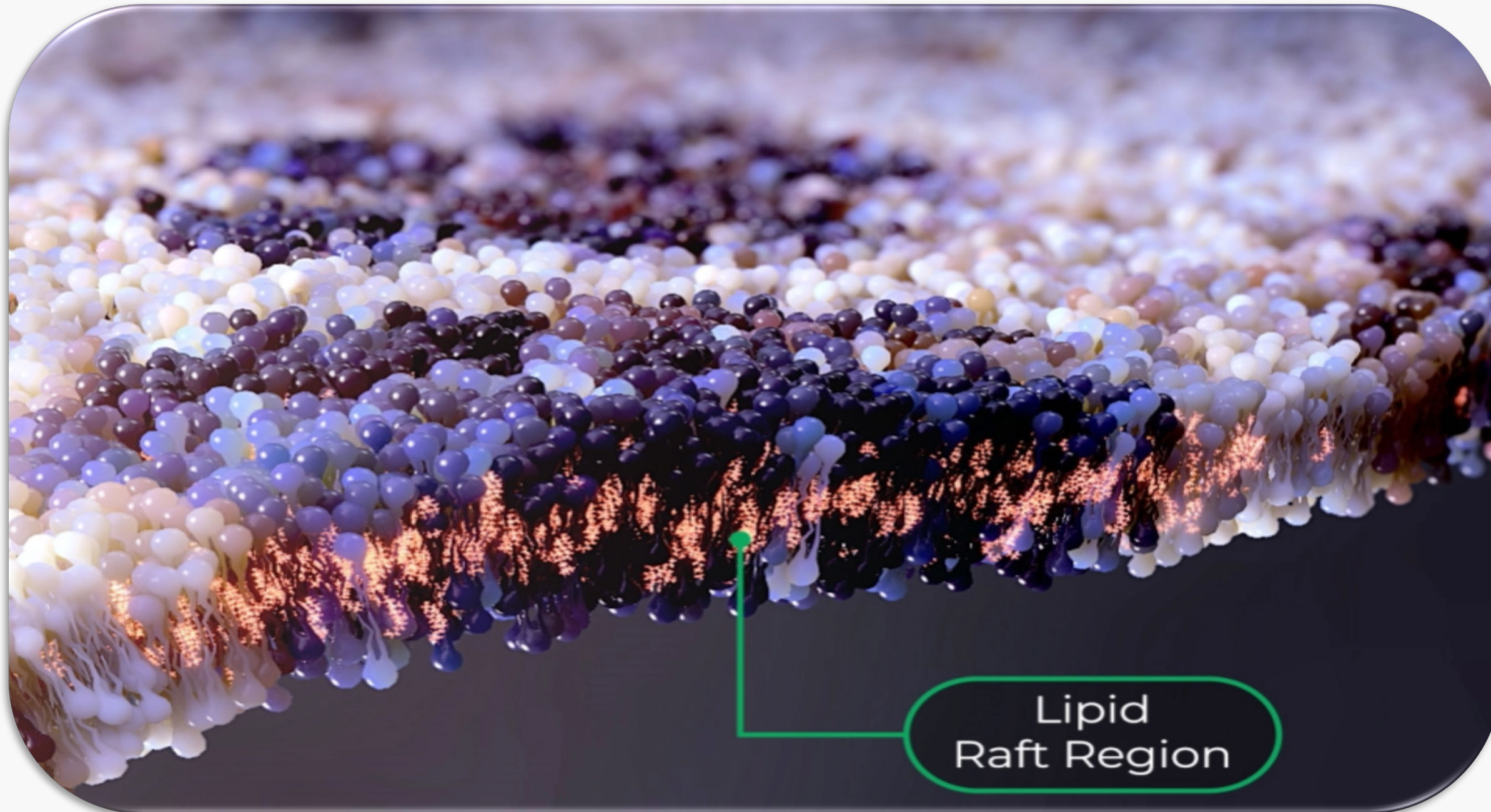
Key Inflection Points Include Potential Receipt of US FDA BTD, EMA Agreement to Proceed with Conditional Approval Submission Based upon CLOVER WaM Data and Phase 1 TNBC Study Initiation and Data

Phospholipid Drug Conjugate (PDC)

Platform & Pipeline

Phospholipid Drug Conjugate (PDC) Platform: Lipid Rafts

The Role of Lipid Rafts as a Universal Target in Cancer



Lipid Rafts:

Specialized microdomains within the plasma membrane play a significant role in cancers by facilitating processes like cell signaling, proliferation, survival, invasion, metastasis, and drug resistance. The enriched presence of cholesterol, sphingolipids, and specific proteins in these microdomains enhances the ability of tumor cells to thrive in challenging environments

Lipid Rafts Play an Influential Role in Cancer

Enhanced oncogenic signaling

- Concentrate and stabilize growth factor receptors

Survival and resistance to apoptosis

- Help cancer cells survive and escape programmed cell death

Cancer invasion and metastasis

- Facilitate cancer cell migration, invasion, and metastasis

Targeting cancer

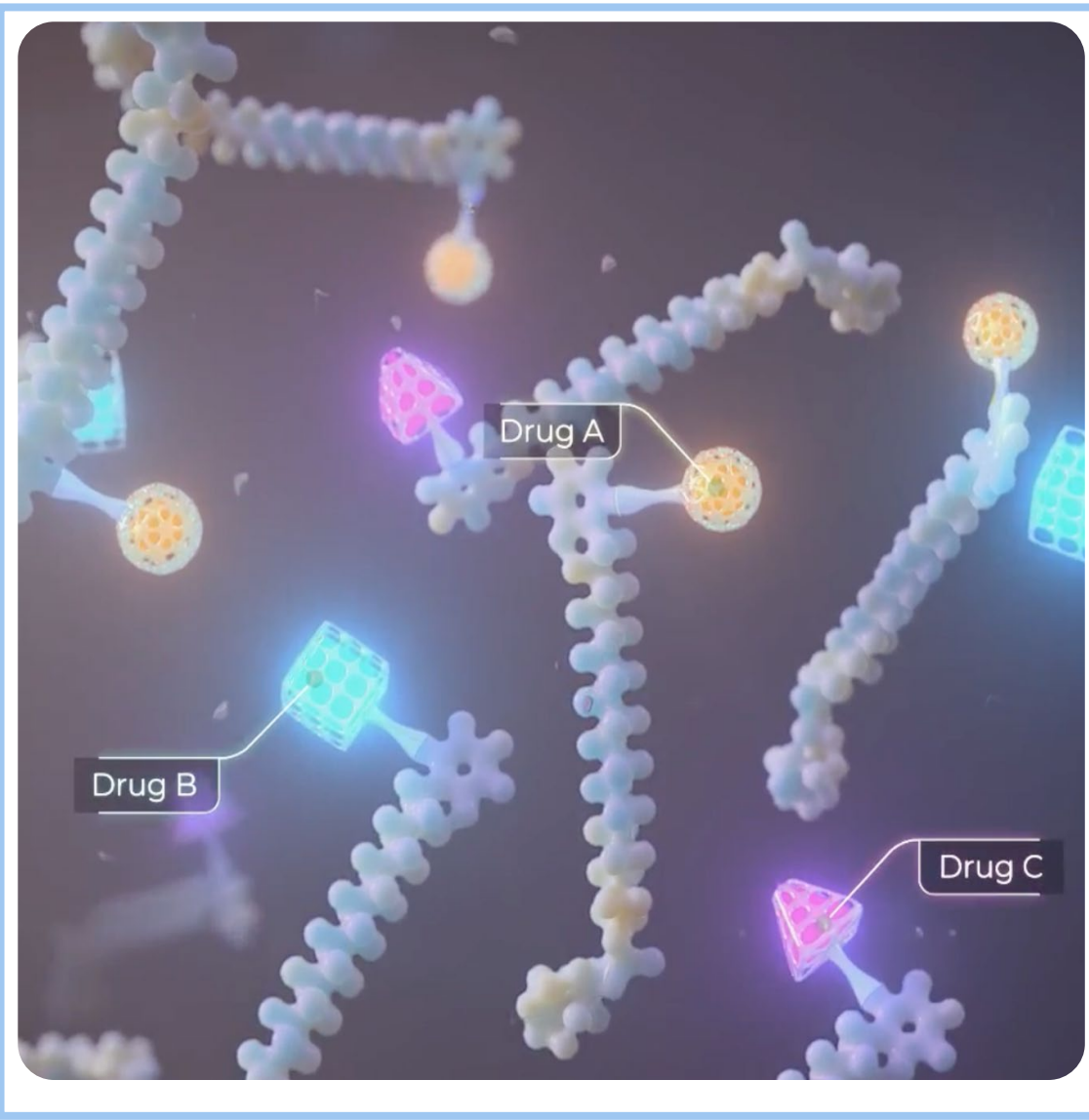
- High prevalence on tumor cells vs. healthy tissue
- Stabilize for approximately 10 days in tumor cells compared to milliseconds for healthy tissue
- Uniformly present across tumor cells and tumor types



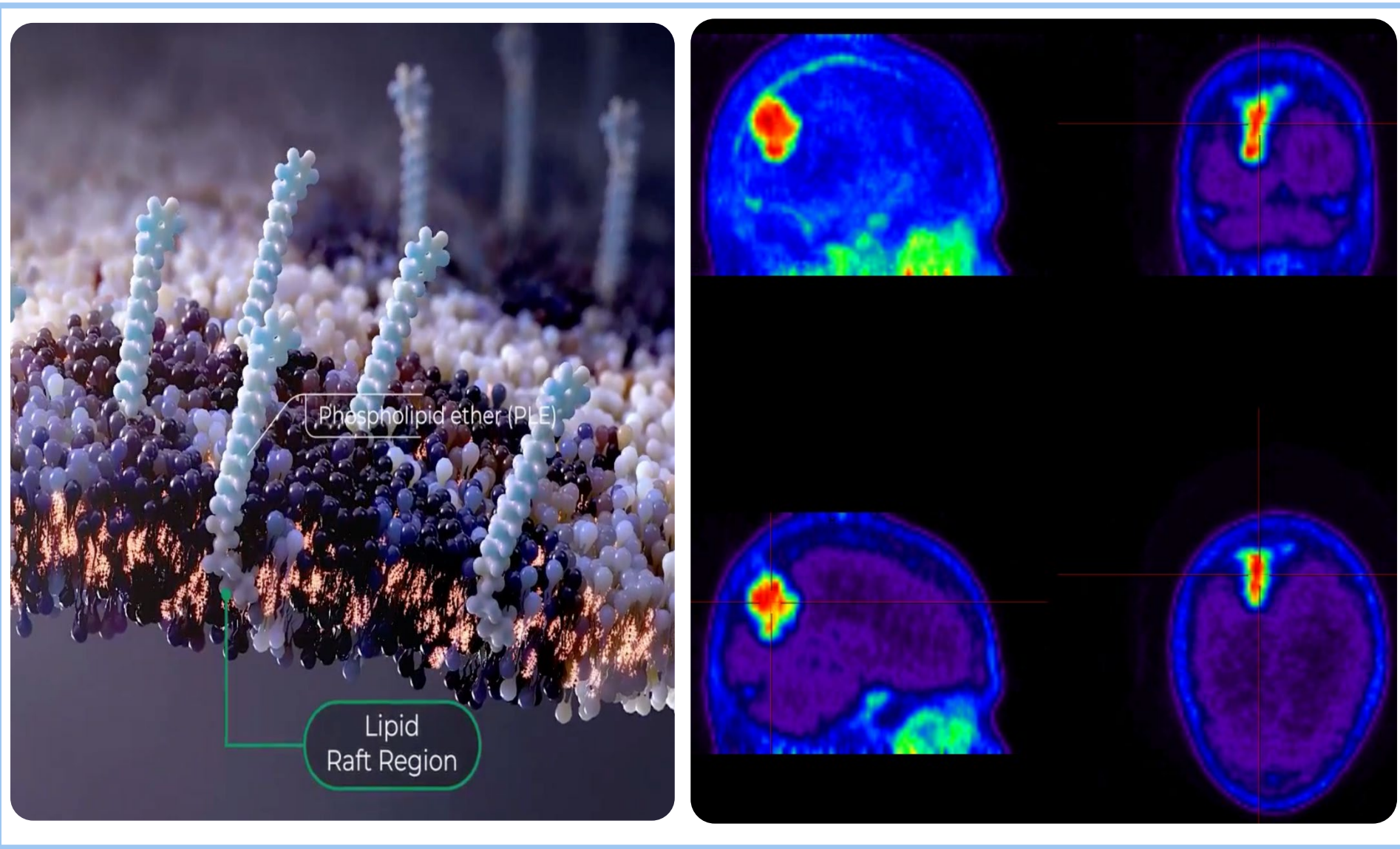
(PDC) Platform: Profile

Universal Targeting with Diverse Payloads

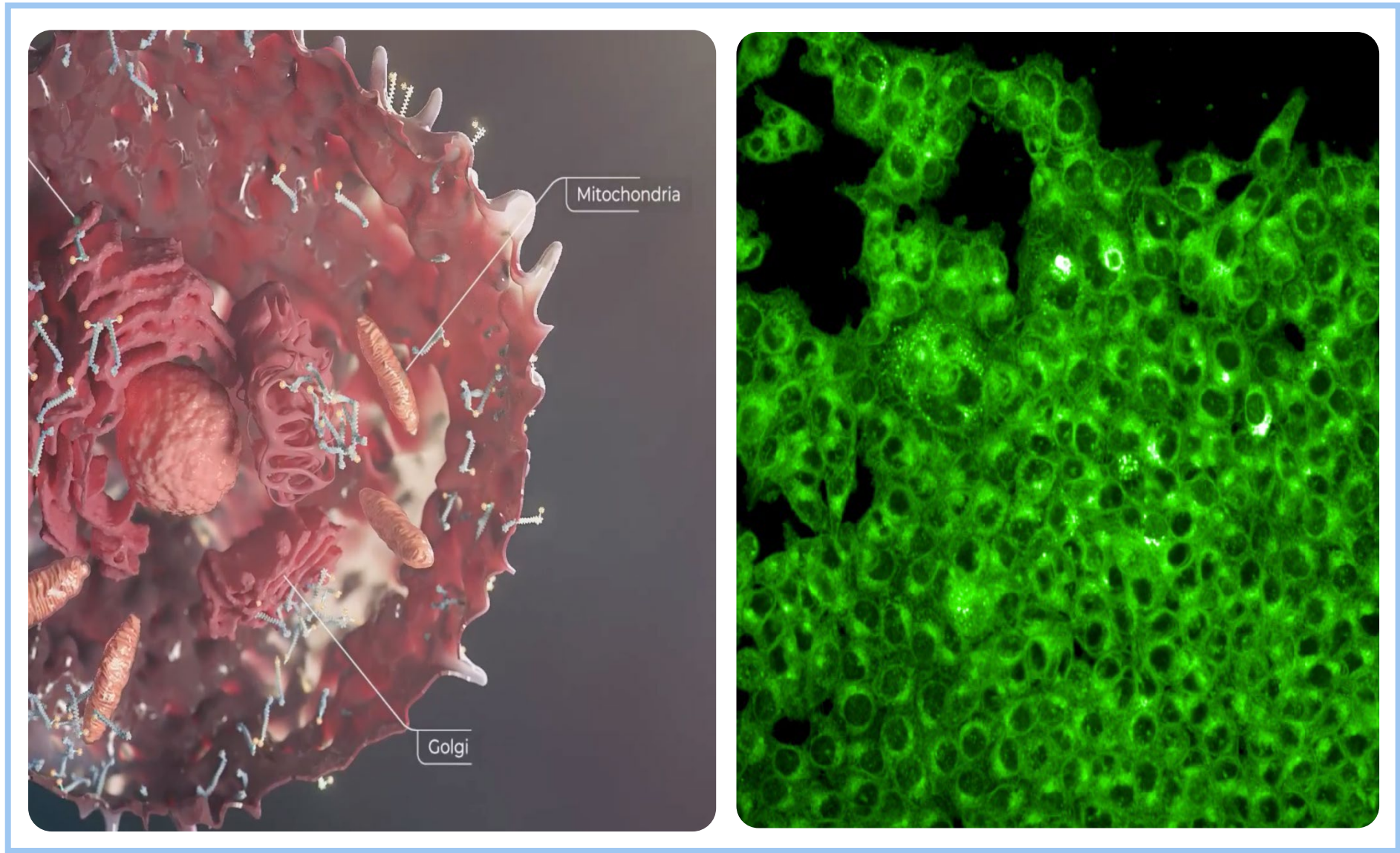
PDC CONTAINING DESIRED PAYLOAD WITH TUMOR-TARGETING PHOSPHOLIPID ETHER



SPECIFIC TARGETING OF LIPID RAFT ON CANCER CELL MEMBRANE



INTERCELLULAR DELIVERY AND RELEASE OF PAYLOAD BY TRANSMEMBRANE FLIPPING OF LIPID RAFT



PROFILE	DIVERSE PAYLOAD	PAN-CANCER TARGETING	CANCER SPECIFIC TARGET	RAPID UPTAKE	CNS PENETRATION	CYTOPLASMIC ENTRY
Phospholipid Drug Conjugate ¹ (PDC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

PDC Platform: Therapeutic Modalities

Near Term Focus on Radiotherapeutics

THERAPUTIC MODALITIES	CONJUGATES	ONCOLOGY PAYLOADS
Radioconjugate (PRC)	<div>→</div> <div>Radioconjugate<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Targeted delivery of any radioisotope• Alpha and beta emitters• Iopofosine I 131 in a pivotal study</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Beta emitter (¹³¹I, ¹⁷⁷Lu, ⁹⁰Y, ⁶⁷Cu, etc.)• Alpha emitter (²¹¹At, ²²⁵Ac, ²²³Ra, ²¹³Bi, etc.)• Auger emitter (¹²⁵I, ¹²³I, ²⁰¹Tl, etc.)• Additional isotopes (¹⁵³Gd, ⁶⁷Ga, etc.)
Cytotoxic Molecule (PCC)	<div>→</div> <div>Small-molecule Conjugates<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Observed in vivo tolerability and activity in multiple animal models• Pico and nanomolar activity</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PLK-1• Seco-duba• MMAF• Collaboration - undisclosed target
Biologics (PPC)	<div>→</div> <div>Peptide and Nanobody Conjugates<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Targeting intracellular pathways that cannot be targeted with small molecules</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ribosomal peptide• Protein inhibitors• Collaboration - undisclosed target
Nucleic Acid (POC)	<div>→</div> <div>Oligo Conjugates<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intracellular delivery of nucleic acids providing knockdown or knock-in gene control in cancer cells</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RNAi-/siRNA• mRNA• cDNA• Collaboration - undisclosed target

Platform Enables Utilization of a Broad Range of Therapeutic Modalities

PDC Platform: Pipeline

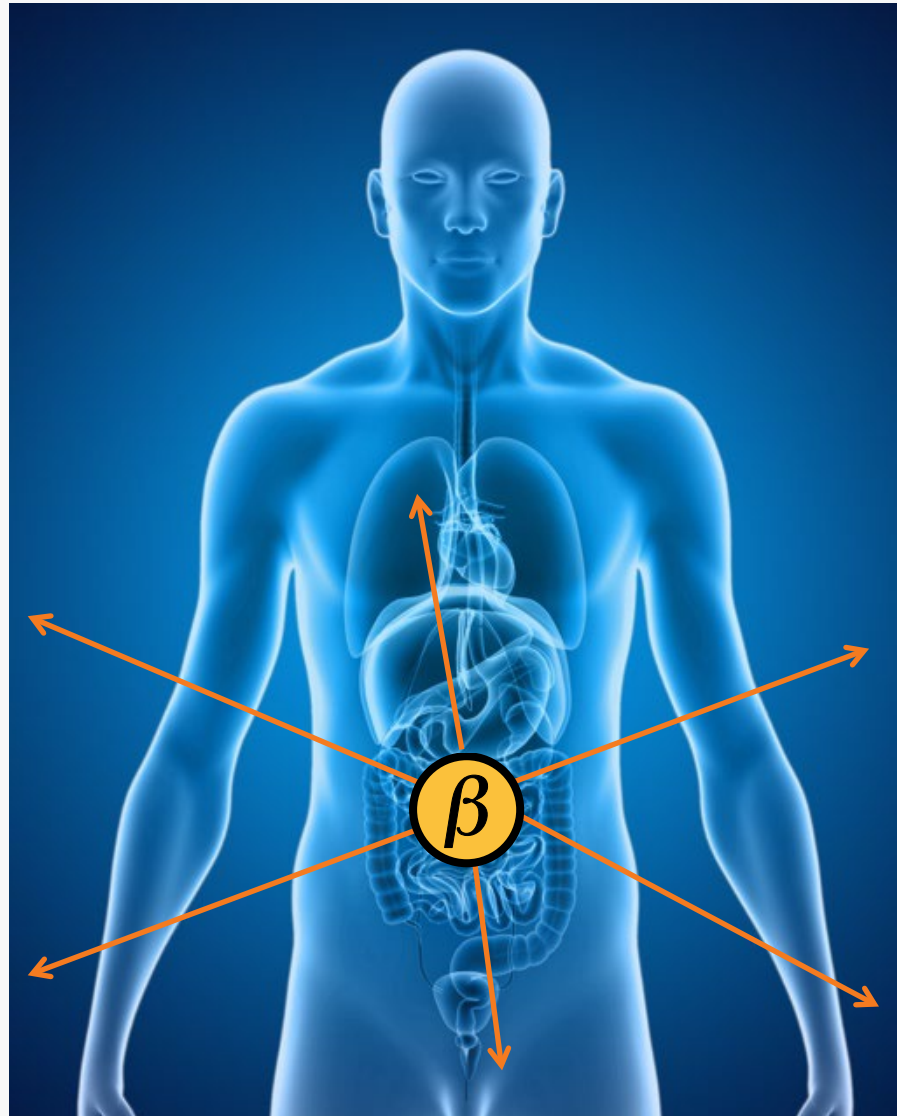
Compound	Disease State	Preclinical	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3/Pivotal
Iopofosine I 131 Iodine-131 β-emitting radioconjugate	Waldenström macroglobulinemia	Phase 3 Confirmatory Study – Initiation TBD			
	b-cell Malignancies	DLBCL, MM & NHL			
	Pediatric High-grade Glioma	Phase 1b			
	Mycosis Fungoides	Phase 1b Ready			
CLR 121125 Iodine-125 Auger-emitting radioconjugate	Solid Tumor - TNBC	Phase 1b – 2a Ready			
CLR 121225 Actinium-225 α-emitting radioconjugate	Solid Tumor - Pancreatic	Phase 1b Ready			
Early Pipeline	Discovery (Multiple IND-enabling assets)				

Extensive Radiotherapeutic Preclinical & Clinical Data

(PDC) Platform: Utility Provides Competitive Advantage

Ability to Use a Broad Range of Radiotherapeutic Emitters

Beta Emitting



Radiation Provides Therapeutic Bystander Effect

- Enhanced anti-tumor immune response

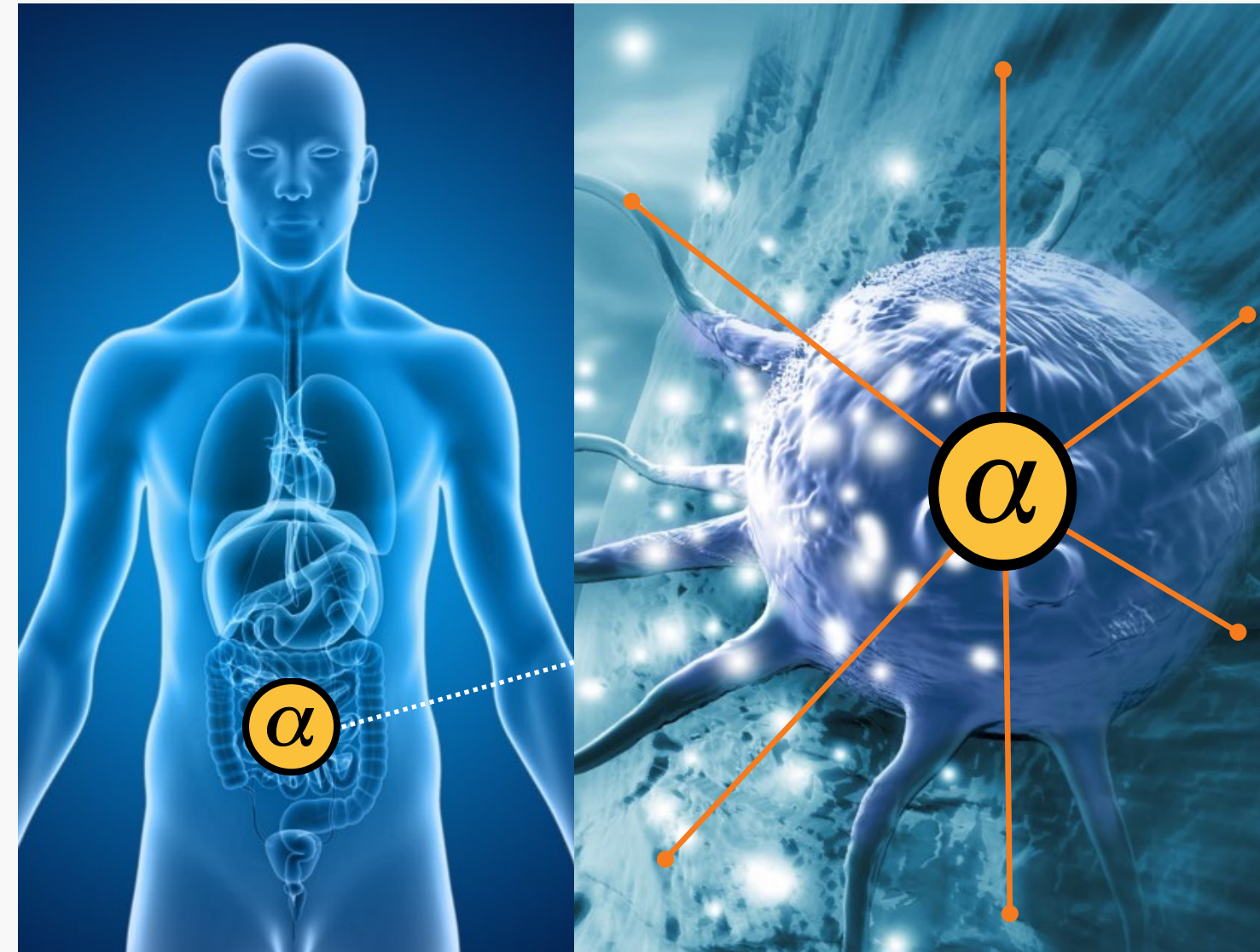
Our Isotopes

- I-131, Lu-177, Y-90

Targets

- WM, MF, iNHL, pHGG, MM, Prostate, etc

Alpha Emitting



Radiation Confined to Tumor Environment

- Enhanced adjacent tumor cell death

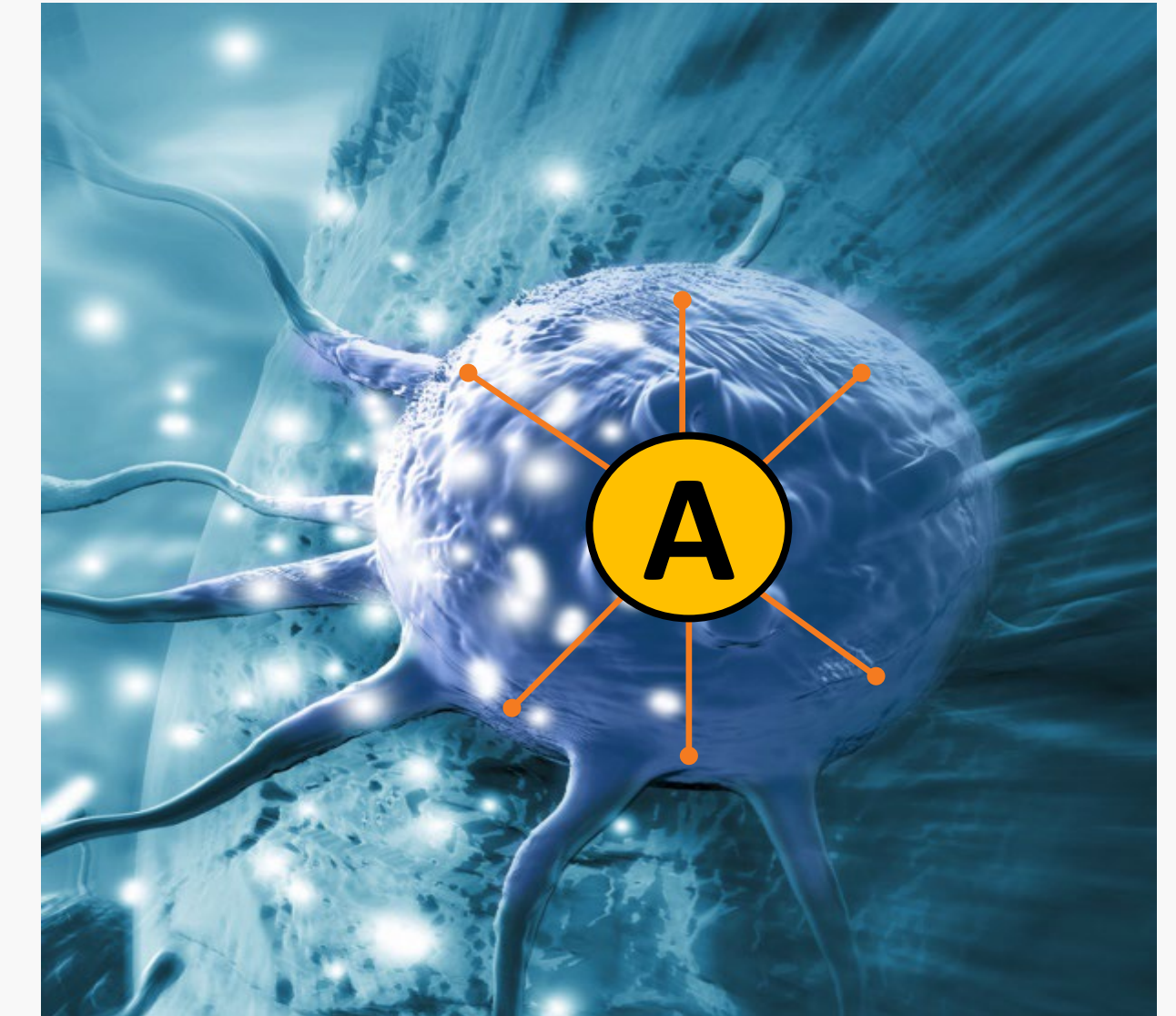
Our Isotopes

- Ac-225, At-221, Ra-223, Pb-212

Targets

- Pancreatic, Ovarian, etc

Auger Emitting



Radiation Confined to Tumor Cell

- Enhanced precision improves therapeutic index

Our Isotopes

- I-125, I-123

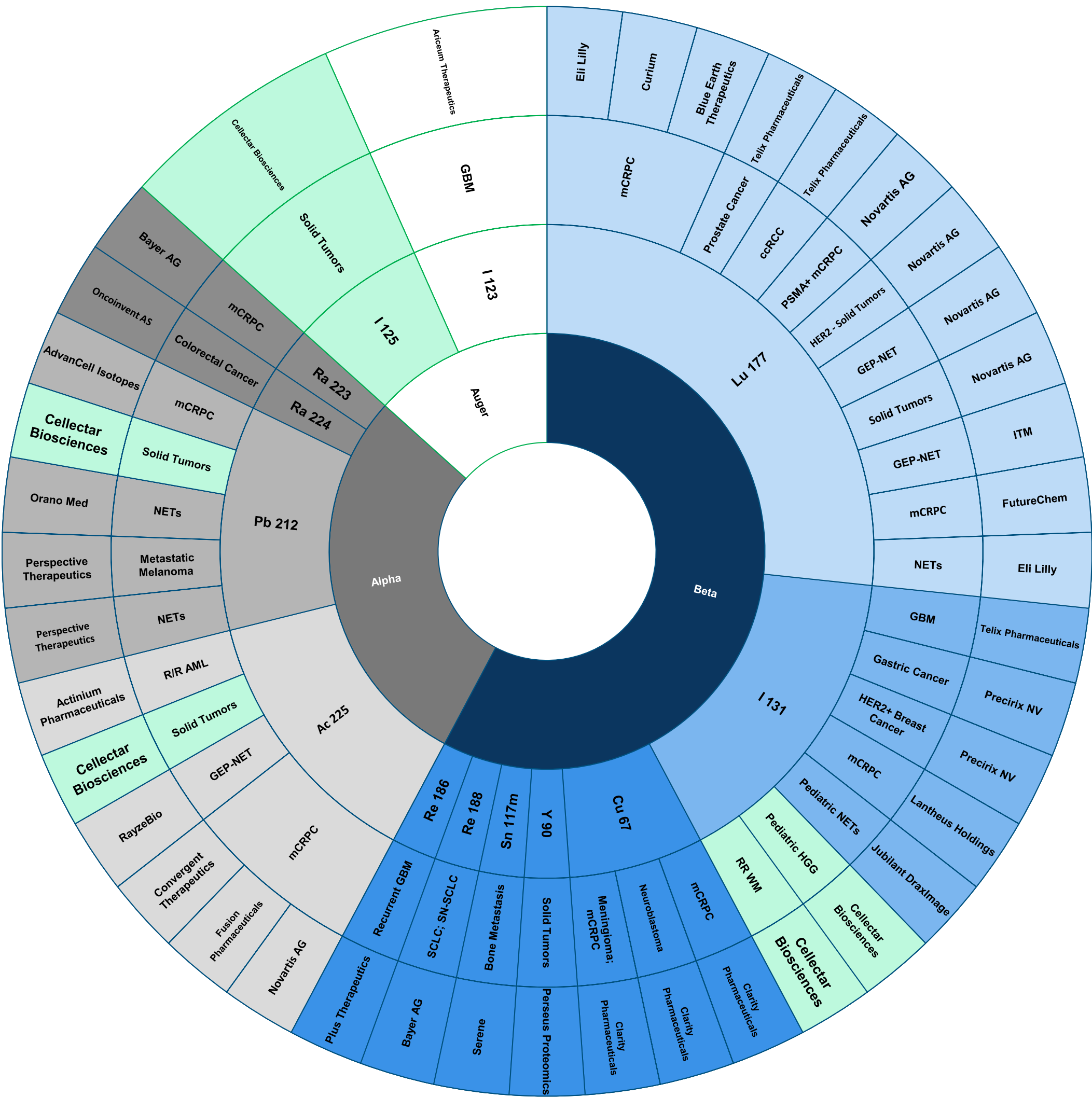
Targets

- Triple negative Breast, Lung, etc

Optimizing Outcomes by Delivering the Right Isotope to the Right Tumor

PDC Platform: Evolving Radiotherapeutic Landscape

Despite Significant R&D Investment Limited Indications under Development



- Marketed Radiotherapeutic Indications:**
- 3
 - 2 Prostate Cancer (mPC)
 - 1 Neuroendocrine Tumors (GEP-NET)

- Late-Stage Radiotherapeutic Indications (Population):**
- 7
 - 3 mPC (142,290)
 - 3 GEP-NET (29,664)
 - 1 r/r WM (11,500)

- CLRB Radiotherapeutic Indications (Population):**
- 7
 - Pancreatic Cancer (43,824)
 - Triple Negative Breast Cancer (~40,540)
 - r/r WM (11,500)
 - DLBCL
 - Multiple Myeloma
 - Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
 - Pediatric High-Grade Glioma

Phospholipid Radioconjugate (PRC) Program

Auger Emitters

Auger Properties Provide Enhanced Outcomes

Greater Precision = Better Toxicity Profile

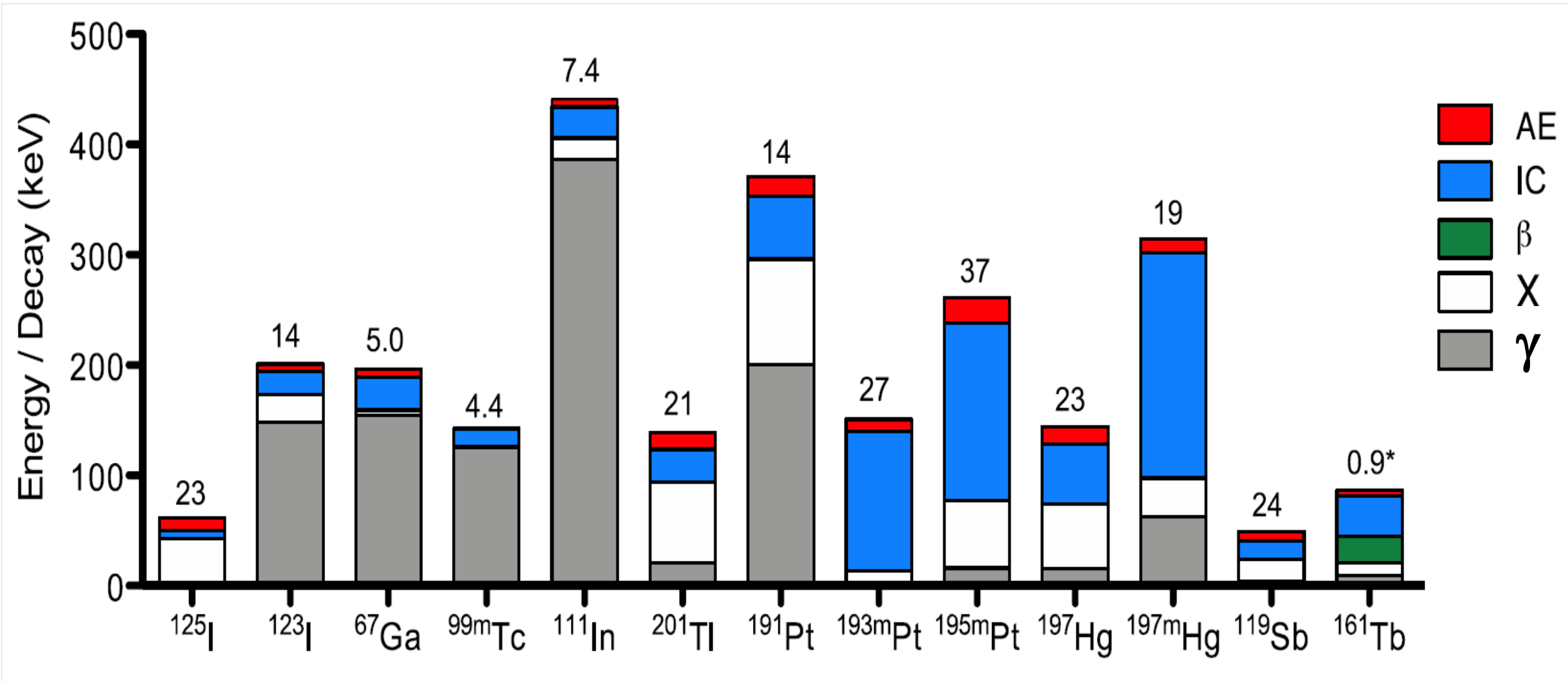
	Composition	Primary Mechanism of Cell Death	Penetrating Power (Emission Distance)	Relative Biologic Effect
Alpha Particles	2 protons 2 neutrons	Double strand DNA breaks	50 – 100µm (80-100 keV/µm)	~5
Beta Particles	1 electron	Single strand DNA breaks	12mm (~0.2 keV/mm)	1
Auger Electrons	Multiple electrons	Double strand DNA breaks	2 – 500nm (4-26 keV/µm)	1 – 5

- Due to short penetrating power, requires intracellular delivery to be effective (limits off-target effects)
- Results in similar damage as alpha emitters – double strand and multi-base pair DNA breaks
- Additional activity from reactive oxygen species and designed to provide enhanced immune stimulation



PRC CLR 121125 (CLR 125): Auger Emitter (¹²⁵I)

Offers Benefits Vs Other Auger Emitters



Why I 125?

- One of the highest Auger electron emitters
- 57-day half-life enhances outcomes
- No Beta or Gamma emissions observed



Existing data set supports entry into Phase 1b/2 clinical study

- Initial indication Triple negative breast cancer
- 3 dosing groups exploring multiple cycles with an expansion arm
- Primary end point: Phase 2b dose selection

AE = Auger electron

X = X-ray

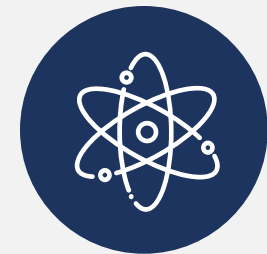
IC = internal conversion

γ = gamma emission

β = beta electron emission

PRC CLR 121125 (CLR 125): Auger Emitter (^{125}I)

Observed Statistically Significant Activity and Well Tolerated *In Vivo*



CLR 125 structurally identical to iopofosine I 131; potentially reduced development risk

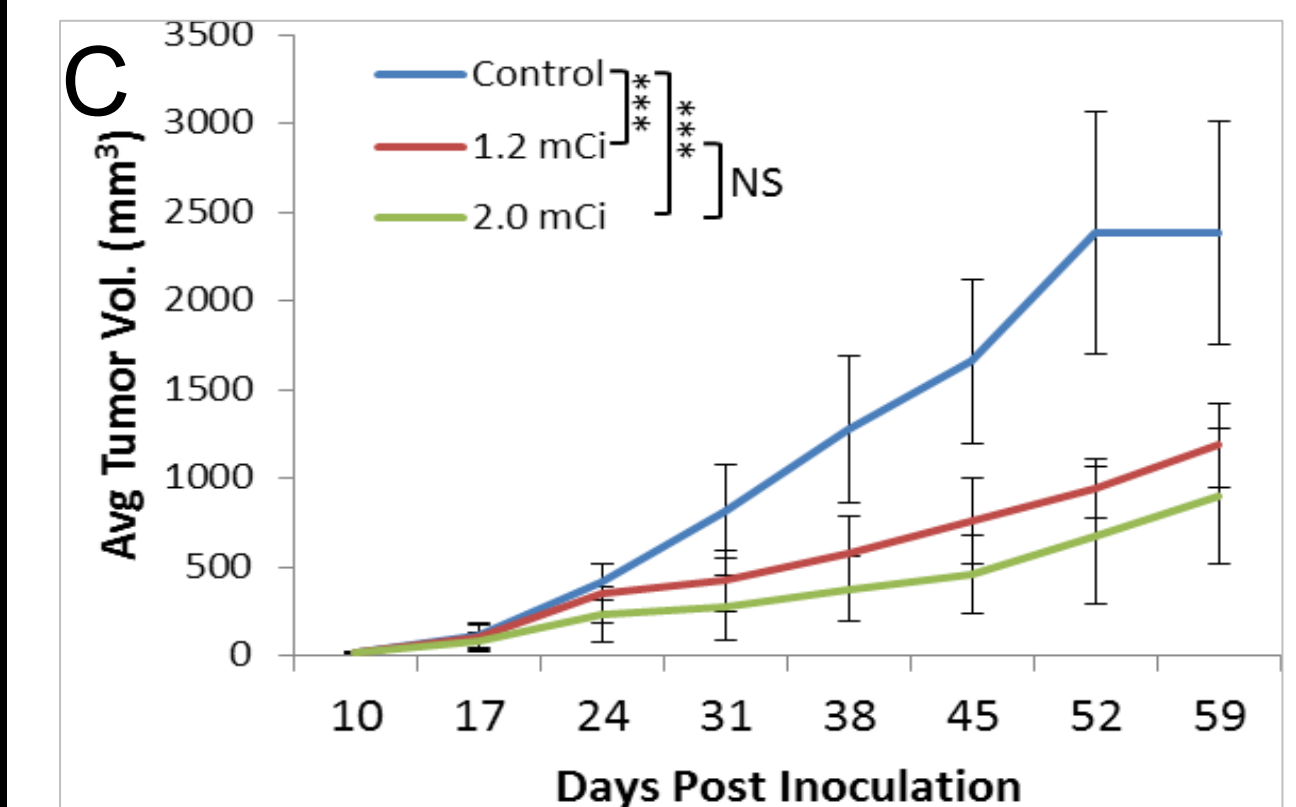
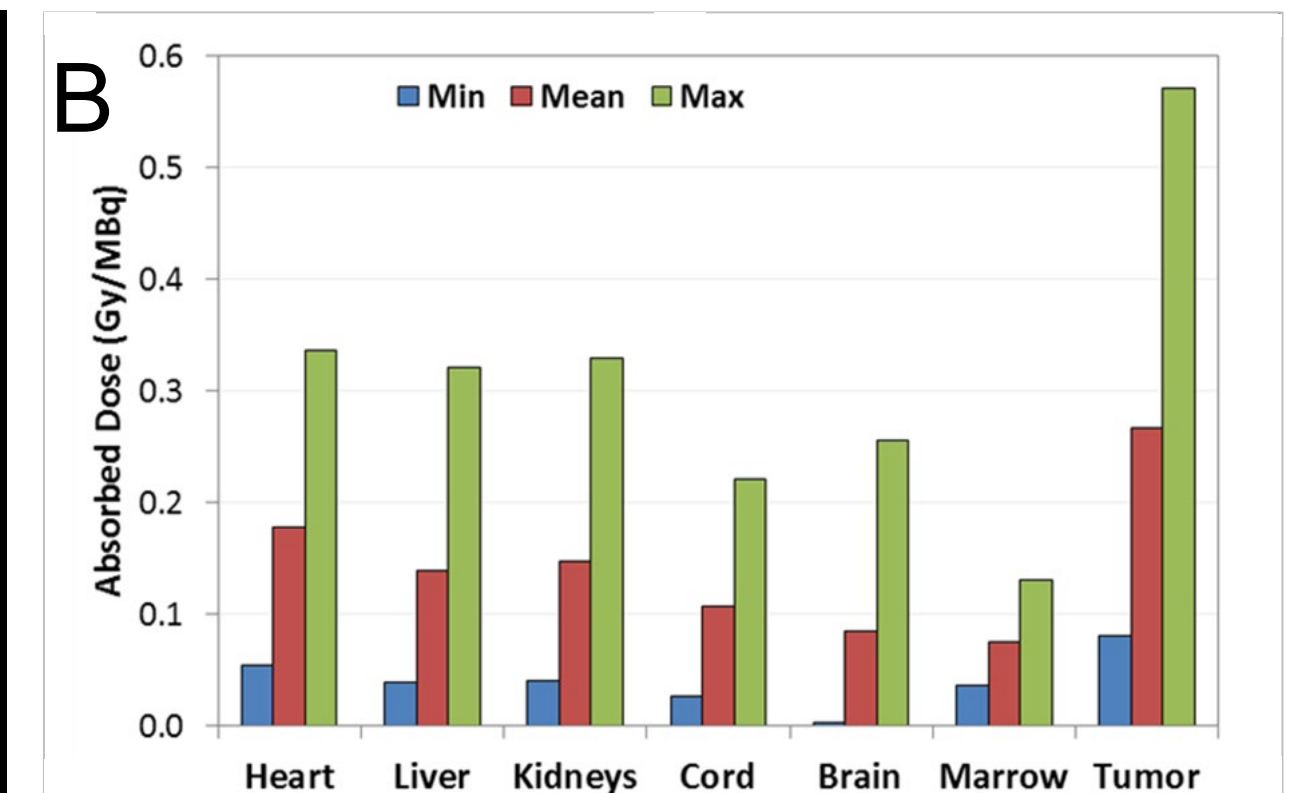
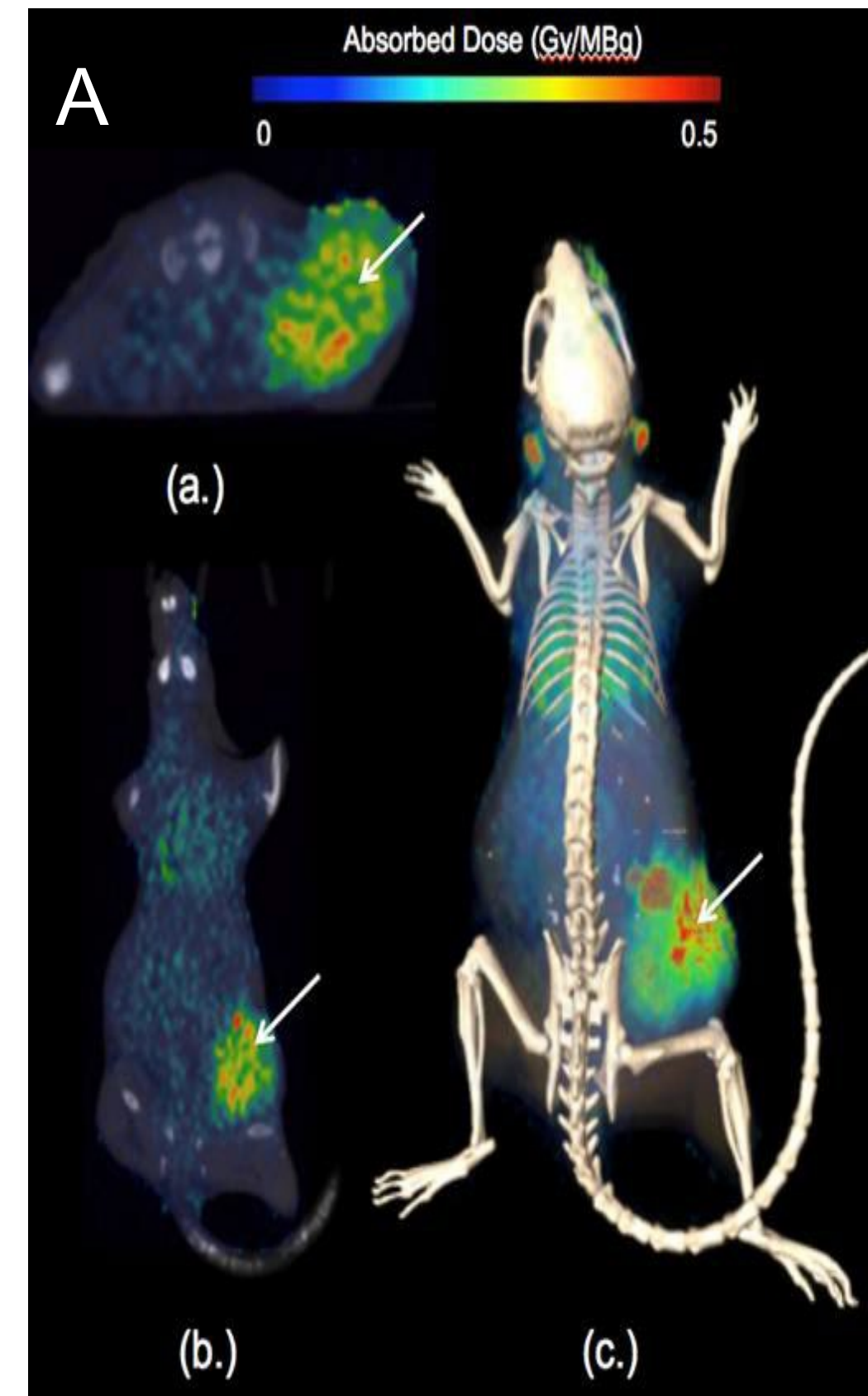


CLR 125 tested in MDA-MB-231 triple negative breast cancer

- Observed significant tumor uptake (images A & B)
- Single infusion resulted in growth inhibition at both tested doses (1.2mCi and 2mCi) – Image C
- Observed statistically significant activity at 2mCi dose - data not shown



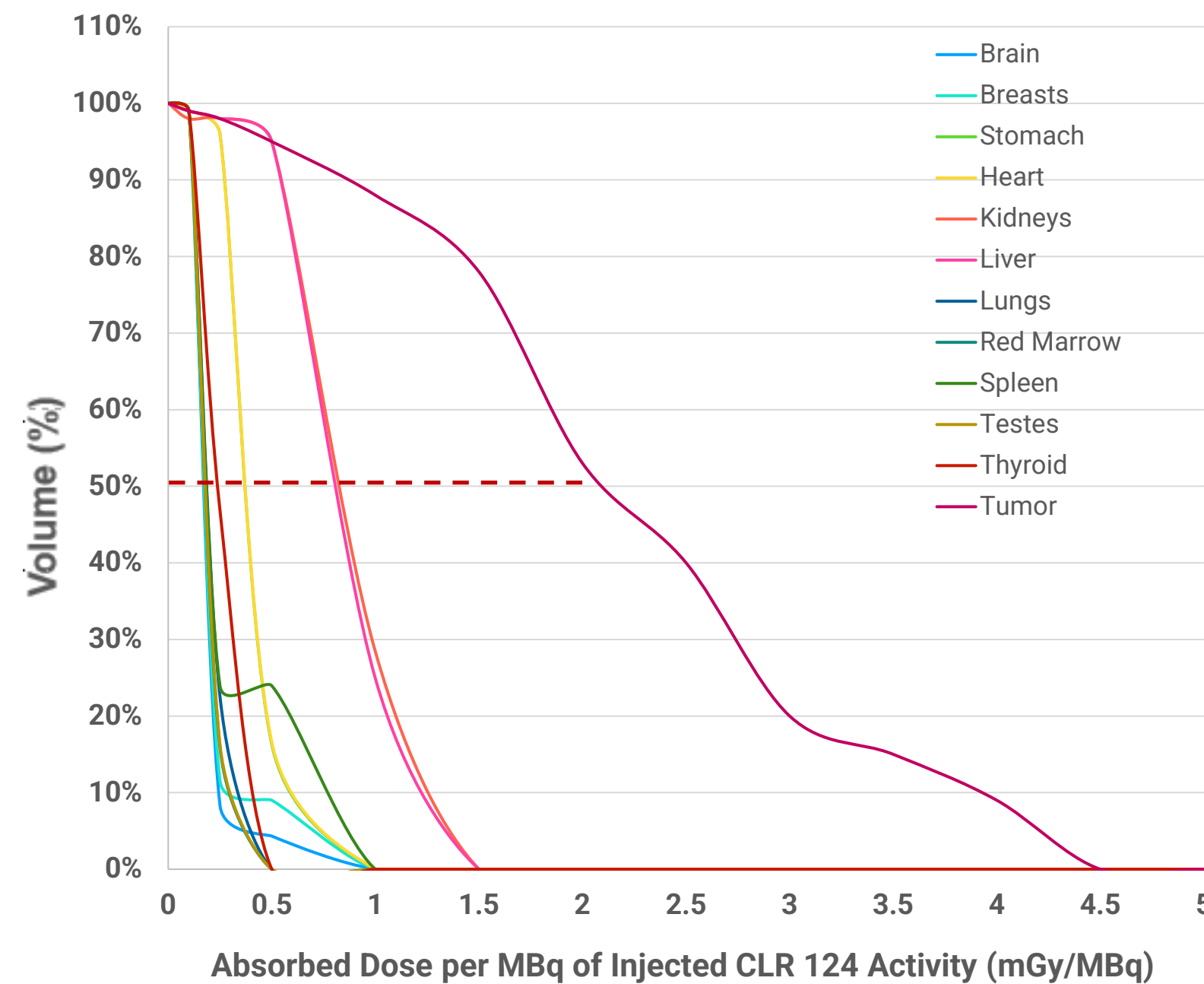
No signs of end-organ toxicity, including hematologic toxicity



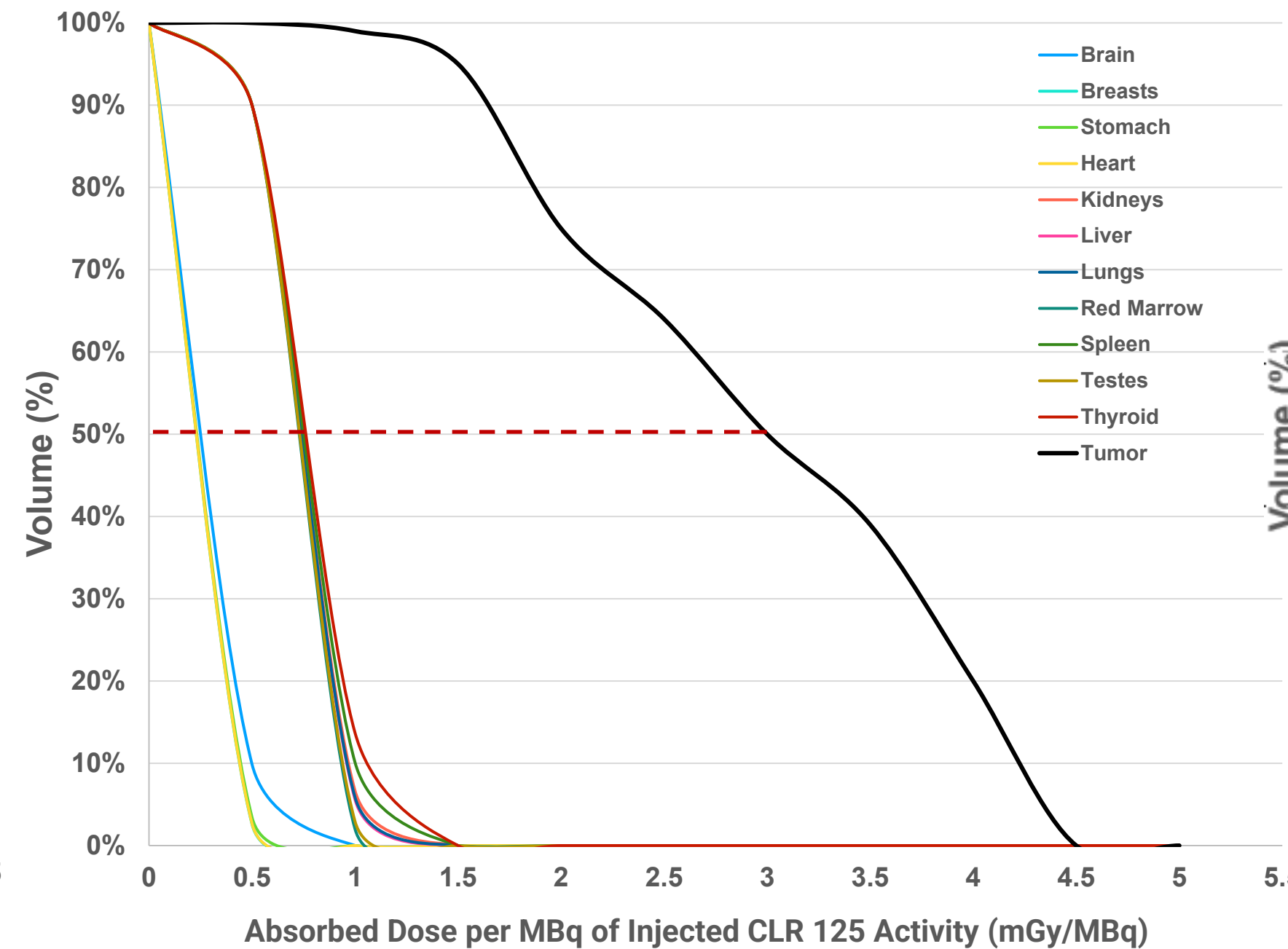
PRC CLR 121125 (CLR 125): Auger Emitter (^{125}I)

Enhanced Tumor Uptake Due to Half-Life

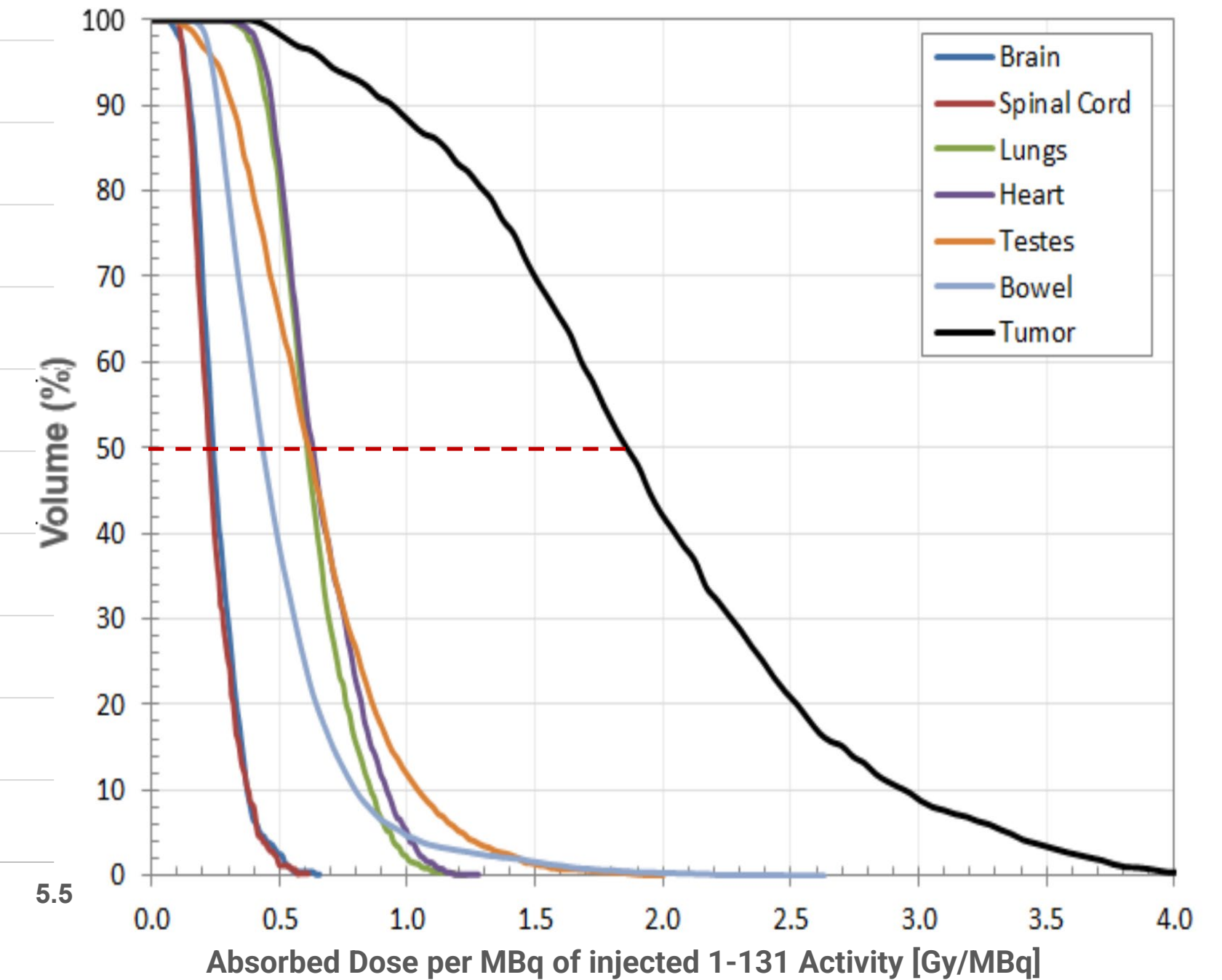
CLR 124



CLR 125



CLR 131

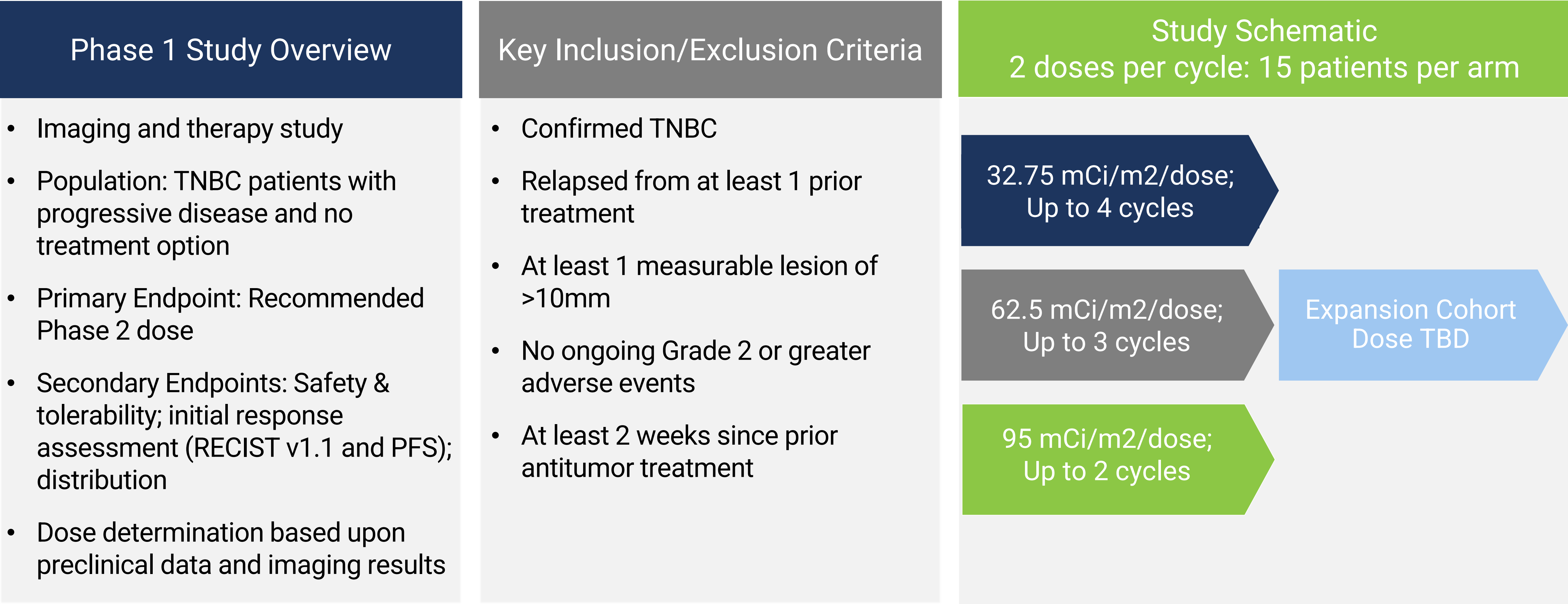


- Isotope half-life can drive absorbed dose (targeting ligand PK, uptake and retention key)
- Tumor absorbed dose versus normal tissue = therapeutic window

CLR 121125 Demonstrated Greatest Tumor and Least Normal Tissue Absorbed Dose

PRC CLR 121125 (CLR 125): Auger Emitter (¹²⁵I)

Phase 1b Dose Finding Study in relapsed Triple Negative Breast Cancer

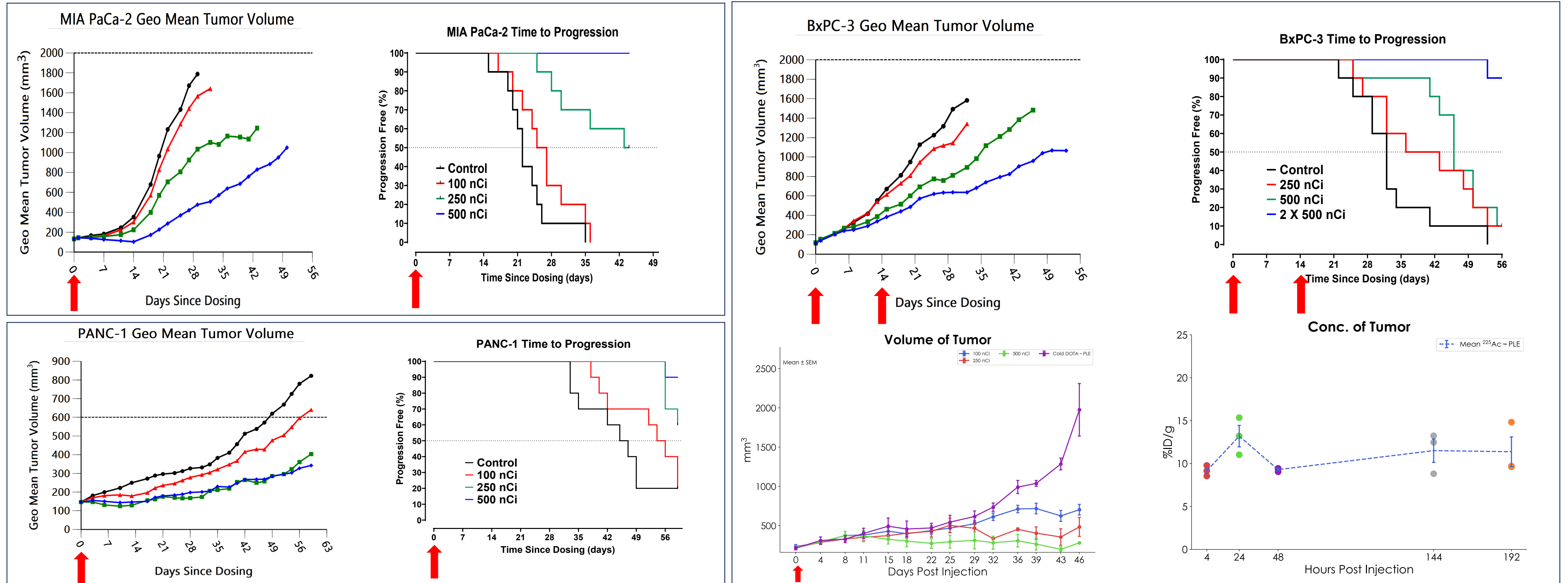


Phospholipid Radioconjugate (PRC) Program

Alpha Emitters

PRC CLR 121225 (CLR 225): Alpha Emitter (225Ac)

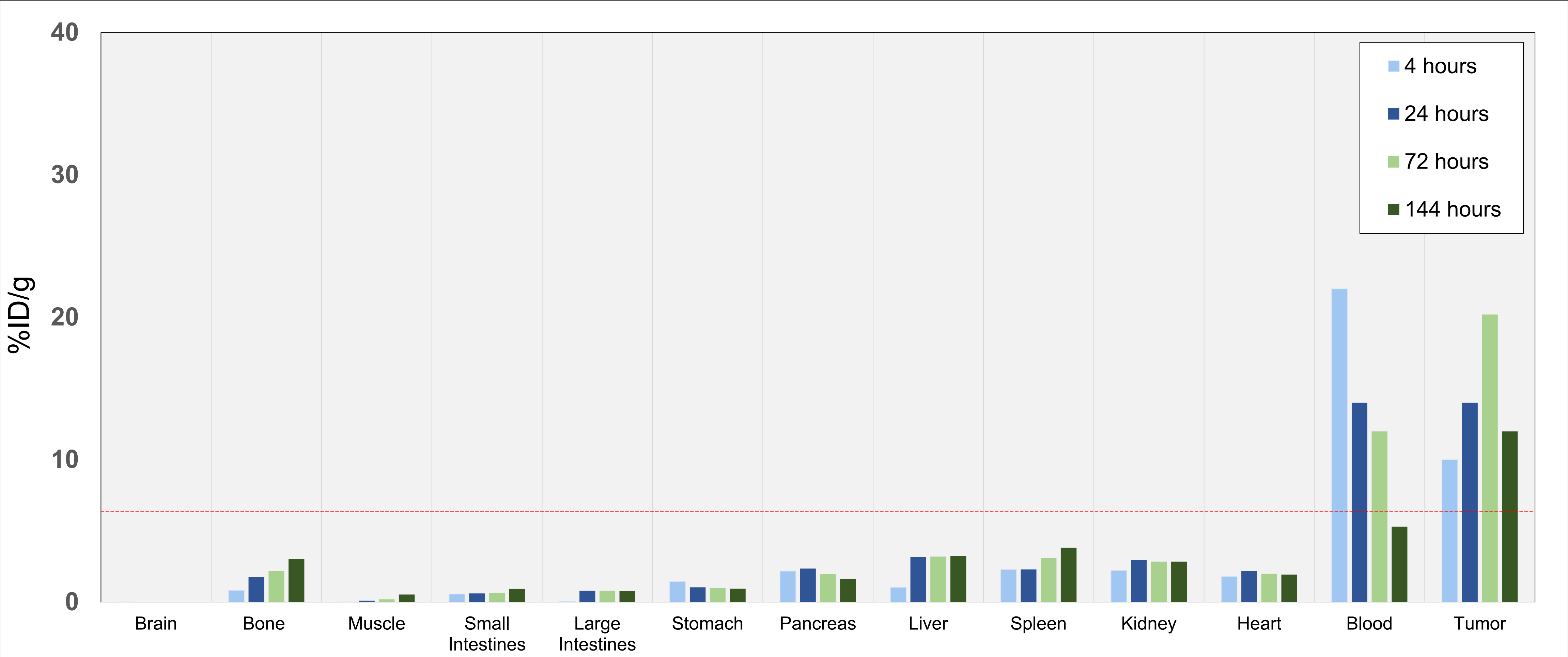
Tumor Volume Reduction and Survival Benefit in Pancreatic Cancer



- 3 xenograft models of pancreatic cancer
- Dose response exhibited in all models (Cold, 100nCi, 250nCi and 500nCi)
- Tumor volume reduction and survival benefit observed in every model

PRC CLR 121225 (CLR 225): Alpha Emitter (225Ac)

Biodistribution in Pancreatic Model

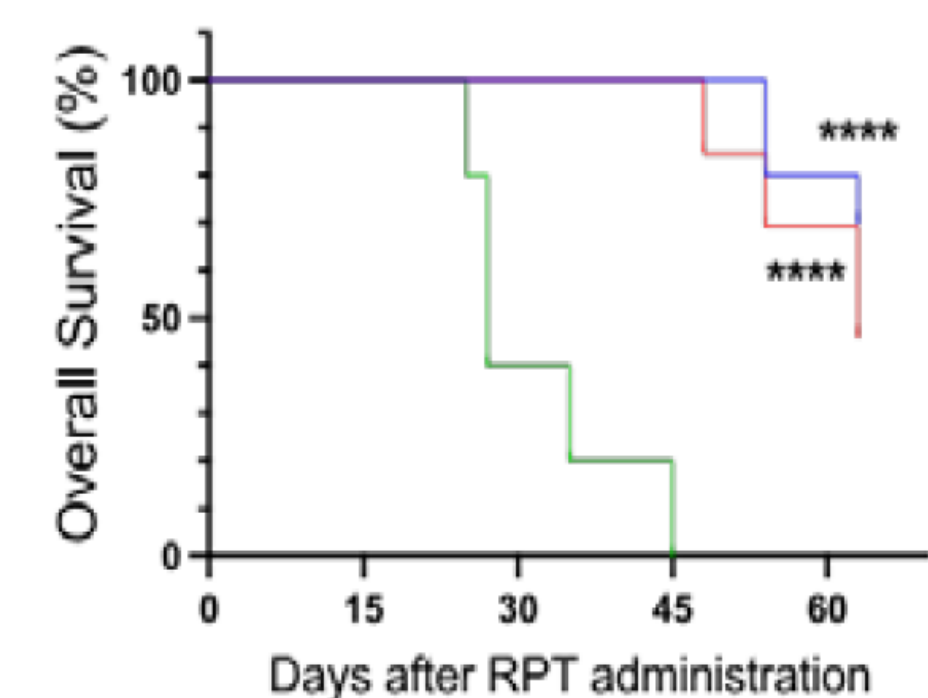
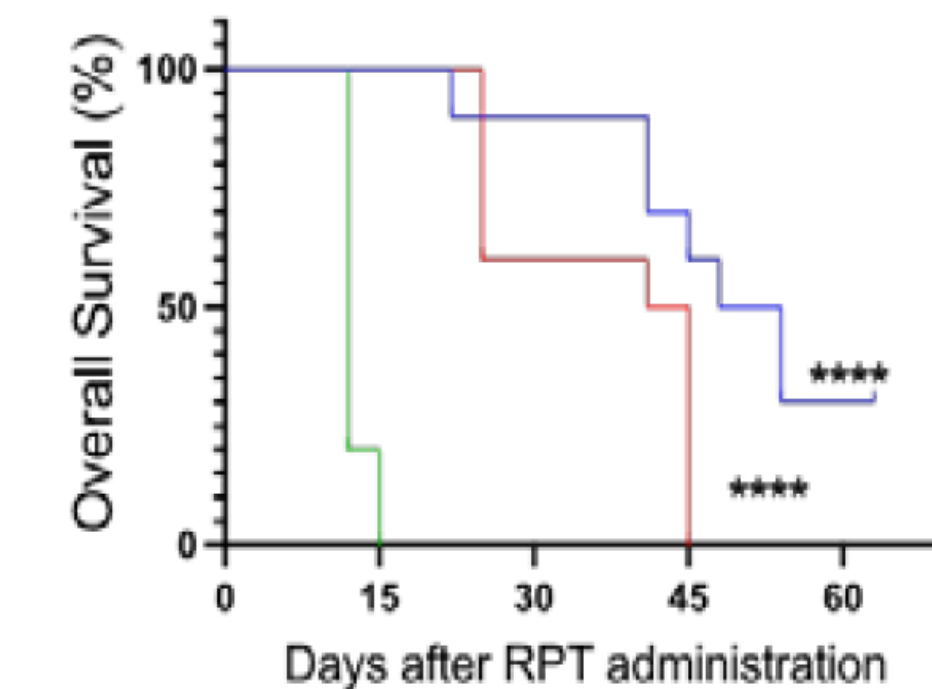
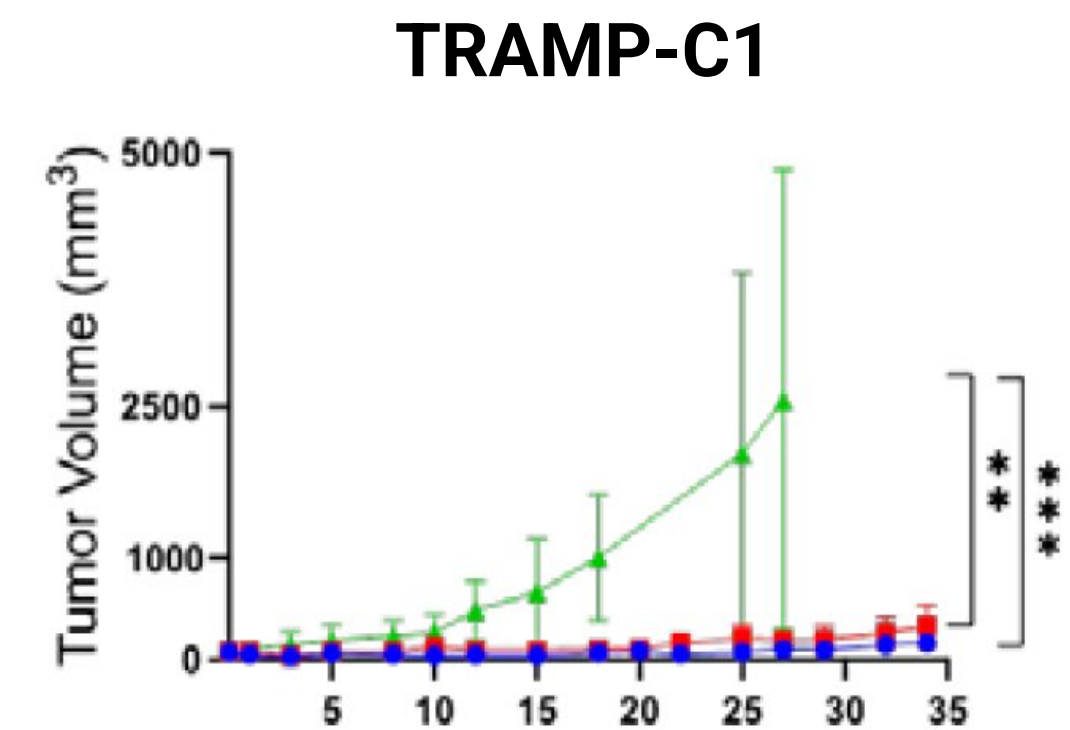
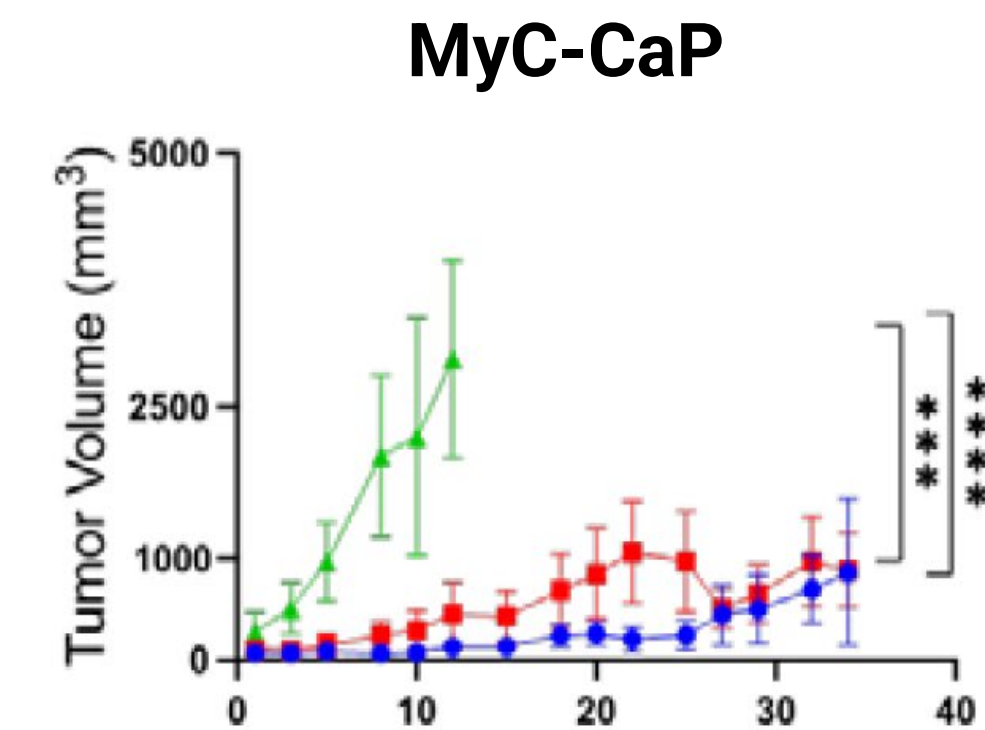


High and Prolonged Tumor Uptake; Low Normal Tissue Uptake

PRC CLR 121225 (CLR 225): Alpha Emitter (^{225}Ac)

Tumor Volume Reduction and Survival Benefit in Prostate Cancer

- MyC-CaP and TRAMP-C1 prostate cancer xenograph models dosed after tumors reached 200mm³
- Doses of 200nCi or 500nCi
- Dosimetry data showed increased uptake in TRAMP-C1 (0.58Gy/kBq) versus MyC-CaP (0.25Gy/kBq) model
- Distribution and percent uptake into the tumors was similar to that observed in other models with other isotopes
- Observed statistically significant difference on tumor volume reduction and survival benefit in both models at both doses



▲ Control ■ CLR-²²⁵Ac (7.4kBq) ● CLR-²²⁵Ac (18.5kBq)

p<0.001; *p<0.0001; ****p<0.00001

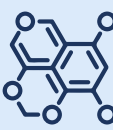
PRC CLR 121225 (CLR 225): Alpha Emitter (²²⁵Ac)

Phase 1 Clinical Study

Excellent labeling efficiency with ²²⁵Ac



Simplified reaction process



Preferred formulation for toxicity studies (no polysorbate needed)

Phase 1 study design



Imaging and therapy study

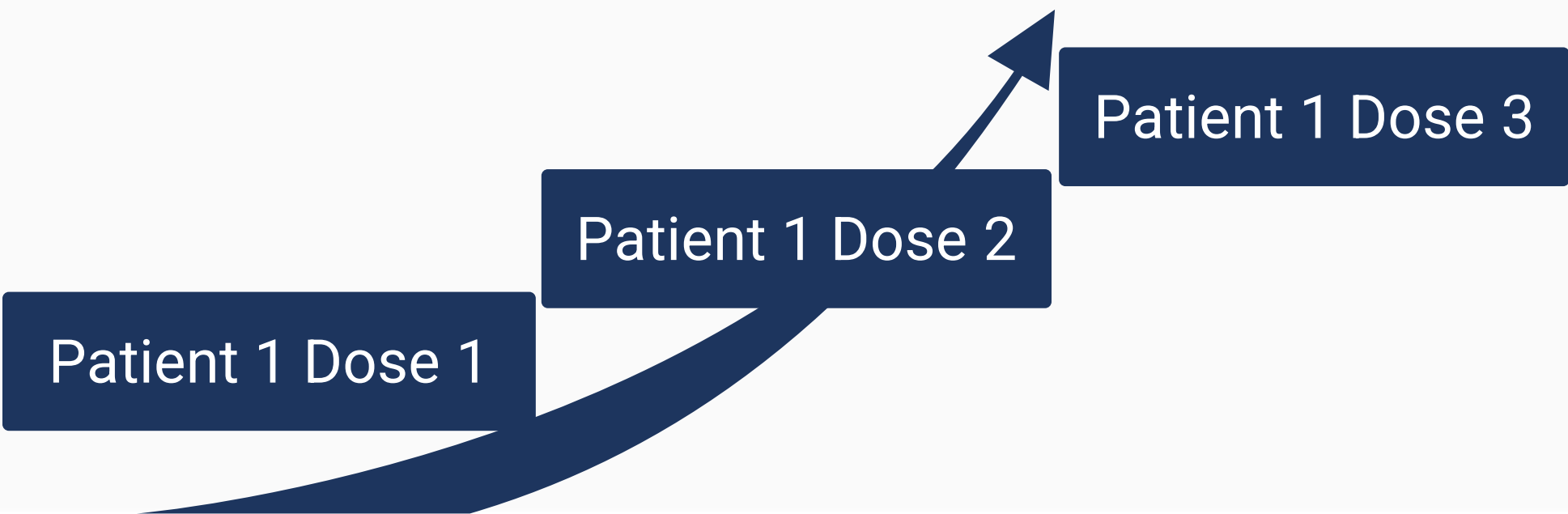


Dose escalation utilizing an accelerated titration design (allows inpatient dose escalation for more rapid dose escalation); dose limiting toxicities to be assessed post-cycle 1 day 57

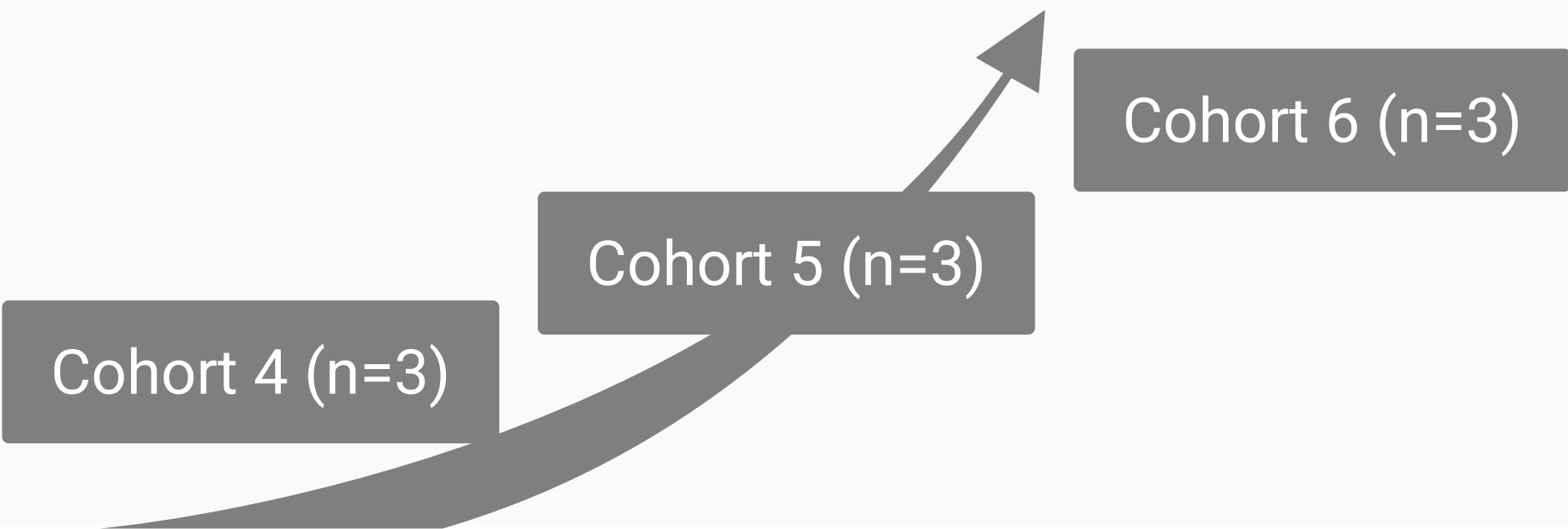


Dose escalations = 40% increases until first moderate toxicity; then standard 3+3 escalation

Single Ascending Doses



Multiple Ascending Doses



Phospholipid Radioconjugate (PRC) program

Beta Emitter
Iopofosine I 131

PRC Iopofosine I 131: CLOVER-WaM Demographics

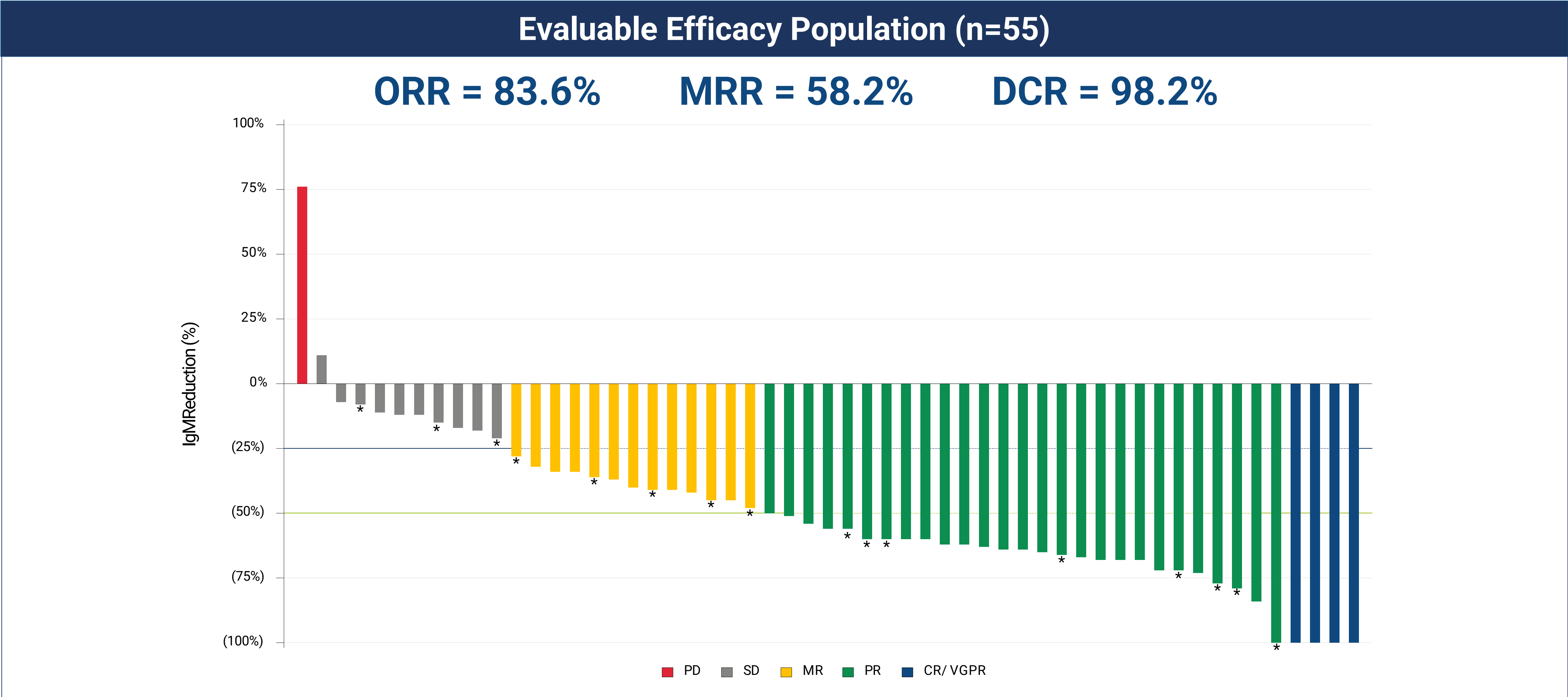
Patient Characteristics Data Cut-off September 30, 2024

Patient Characteristics		Patient Characteristics	
Safety population, n	65	Median Prior Lines of Therapy, n (range)	4 (2-15)
Median age, years (range)	70 (50-88)	Prior Treatment/Refractory n (%)	
Sex, n (%)		BTKi	48 (73.8) / 37 (77.1)
Male	48 (73.8)	Rituximab	60 (92.3) / 45 (75.0)
Female	17 (26.2)	Chemotherapy	55 (84.6) / 33 (60.0)
IPSSWM score n (%)		BTKi & Rituximab (Dual Refractory)	43 (66.2) / 25 (58.1)
Low	28 (43.1)	BTKi, Rituximab & Chemo (Triple Refractory)	38 (58.5) / 17 (26.2)
Medium	20 (30.8)	Genotype (%)	
High	17 (26.2)	MYD88 WT/Mut (n=65)	18 (27.7) / 47 (72.3)
Median IgM, mdl (range)	2115 (252 – 7400)	CXCR4 WT/Mut (n=53)	45 (84.9) / 8 (15.1)
Extramedullary Volume, mm ³ (range)	2303 (210 – 17185)	P53 WT/Mut (n=52)	42 (80.8) / 10 (19.2)
Bone Marrow Burden at Baseline, n (%) 52			
< 20%	21 (40.4)		
20 – 50%	17 (32.7)		
> 50%	14 (26.9)		

Most Refractory WM Patient Population Studied in Clinical Trials

PRC Iopofosine I 131: CLOVER-WaM Efficacy Data

Best Serum IgM Response by Patient



PRC Iopofosine I 131: CLOVER-WaM Safety Data

Observed Cytopenias Consistent with Treatment of Hematologic Malignancies

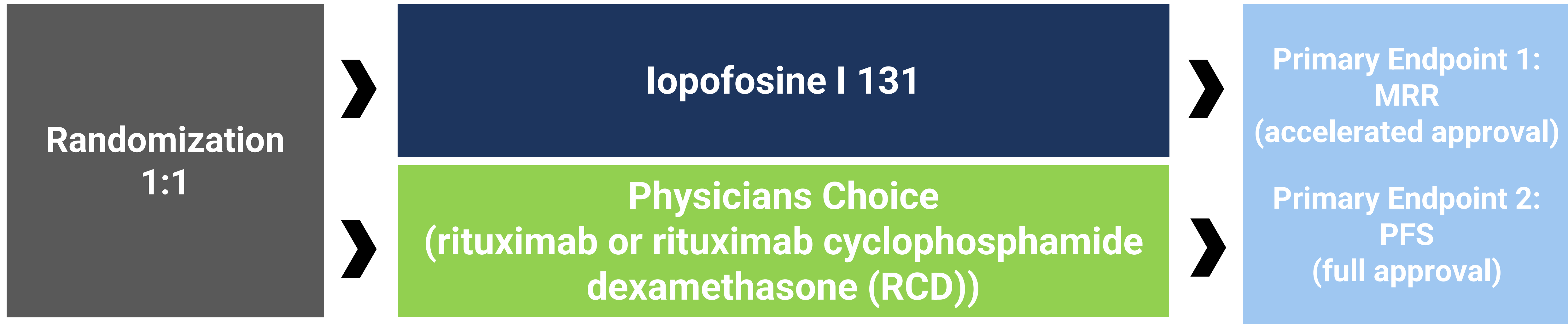
Most common TEAE (>10% patients), n (%) [*]	Any grade n=65
Hematologic Toxicities	
Thrombocytopenia	55 (84.6)
Neutropenia	54 (83.1)
Anemia	41 (63.1)
White blood cell count decreased	22 (33.8)
Lymphocyte count decreased	9 (13.8)
Febrile neutropenia	7 (10.8)
Non-hematologic Toxicities	
Fatigue	22 (33.8)
Nausea	18 (27.7)
Diarrhea	13 (20.0)
Dyspnea	12 (18.5)
Headache	11 (16.9)
Dizziness	10 (15.4)
Epistaxis	9 (13.8)
Decreased appetite	9 (13.8)
Constipation	8 (12.3)

Most common TEAE (>10% patients), n (%) [*]	Grade ≥3 n=65
Thrombocytopenia	52 (80.0)
Neutropenia	45 (69.2)
Anemia	29 (44.6)
White blood cell count decreased	18 (27.7)
Lymphocyte count decreased	9 (13.8)
Febrile neutropenia	7 (10.8)

- No significant bleeding
- Limited rate of infection (<10%)
- All hematologic AEs were manageable
- All patients recovered from cytopenias
- All non-hematologic AEs < Grade 2

PRC Iopofosine I 131: Phase 3 Study Design

One Study for Full Approval in Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia



- **Enrollment:** 200 patients (100/arm)
- **Dosing:** Iopofosine I 131 (4 doses of 15 mCi/m²); package insert for rituximab & RCD (iNNOVATE MRR results: 22%)
- **Primary Endpoints:** Superiority for MRR & PFS - MRR superiority results in accelerated approval
- **Secondary Endpoint:** Overall survival
- **Phase 3 Top line data:** MRR Expected 18 – 24 months post first patient enrolled; 5-year long term follow-up
- **Estimated Total Study Cost \$42M:** \$24M to accelerated approval and \$18M to full approval & final data

Seeking Partnership to Initiate Phase 3 Study;

Increased Resources May Reduce Patient Enrollment Timeline to ~12 months



PRC Iopofosine I 131: European Medicine Agency

Regulatory - Conditional Approval Pathway

Criteria	Requirement	Iopofosine Data
Benefit/Risk Assessment	Survival Data	Survival data ongoing form CLOVER-WaM
Medical Need	Lack of current treatment options or significant improvement	Post BTKi WM patients meet definition
Benefit Outweighs Risk	Demonstration of significant benefit	MRR = 58.3%; DoR > 11months & ongoing
Comparator Selection for confirmatory study	Comparator justification	Rituximab and RCD are highly used in EU (Both pre- and post-BTKi)

Additional Considerations

- ✓ EMA meeting minutes supportive of “single arm study”
- ✓ RCT generally preferred for full approval (DCL-25-001 is RCT); enhances likelihood of agreement
- ✓ Desire for additional dosimetry data in WM patients
 - A sub-study of ~15 patients already planned
- ✓ Preference for relapsed / refractory setting
 - DCL-25-001 is designed for the same patient population

PRC Iopofosine I 131: U.S. WM Market Opportunity

Addressable Patients in a Concentrated Market with High Unmet Need

Prevalent Patient Population = 26,000 ²³

~11,500

Relapsed Refractory patients

~4,700

3rd line or greater patients

~1000

Patients exhausting treatment options by 3rd line

Patients are concentrated geographically in large community and academic accounts³

~80% of patients will receive 3rd line treatment

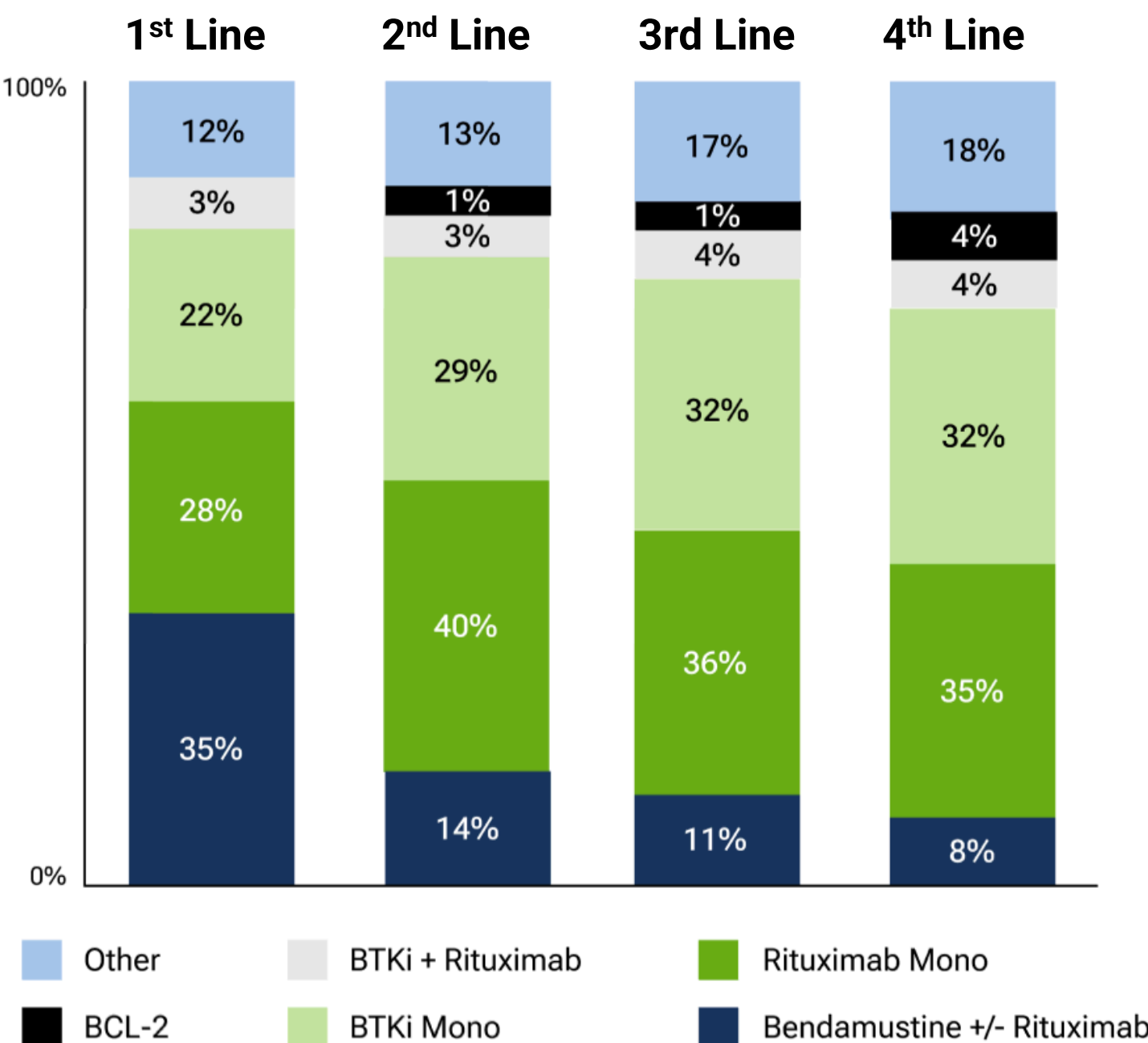
~50% of patients are retreated with the same or similar treatment from prior lines of therapy

>60% of therapies utilized are not FDA-approved and cannot be promoted

~80% of WM patients located in 15 states⁴

No Established Standard of Care Across All Lines of Therapy ⁵

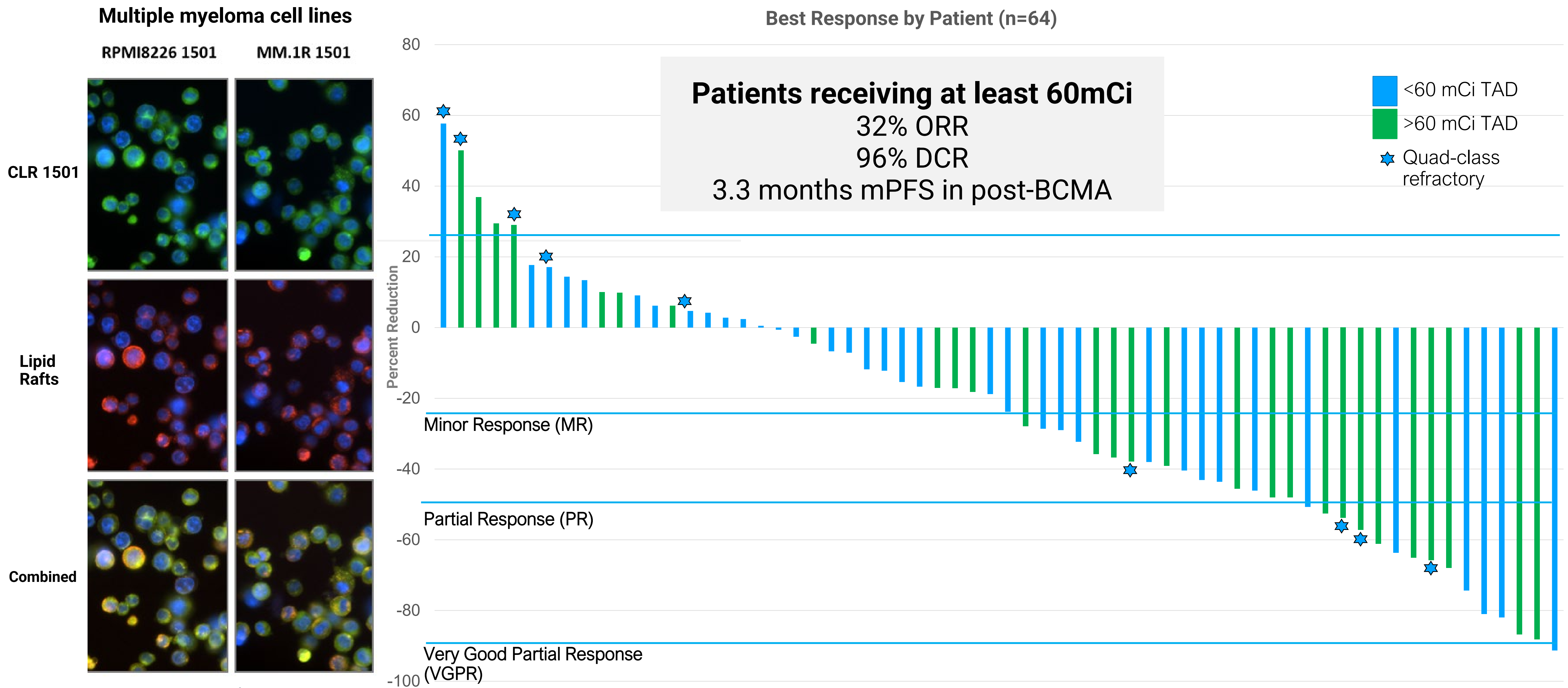
Market Shares by Line of Therapy



4-12% Major Response Rates RWD beyond 2nd line ⁶

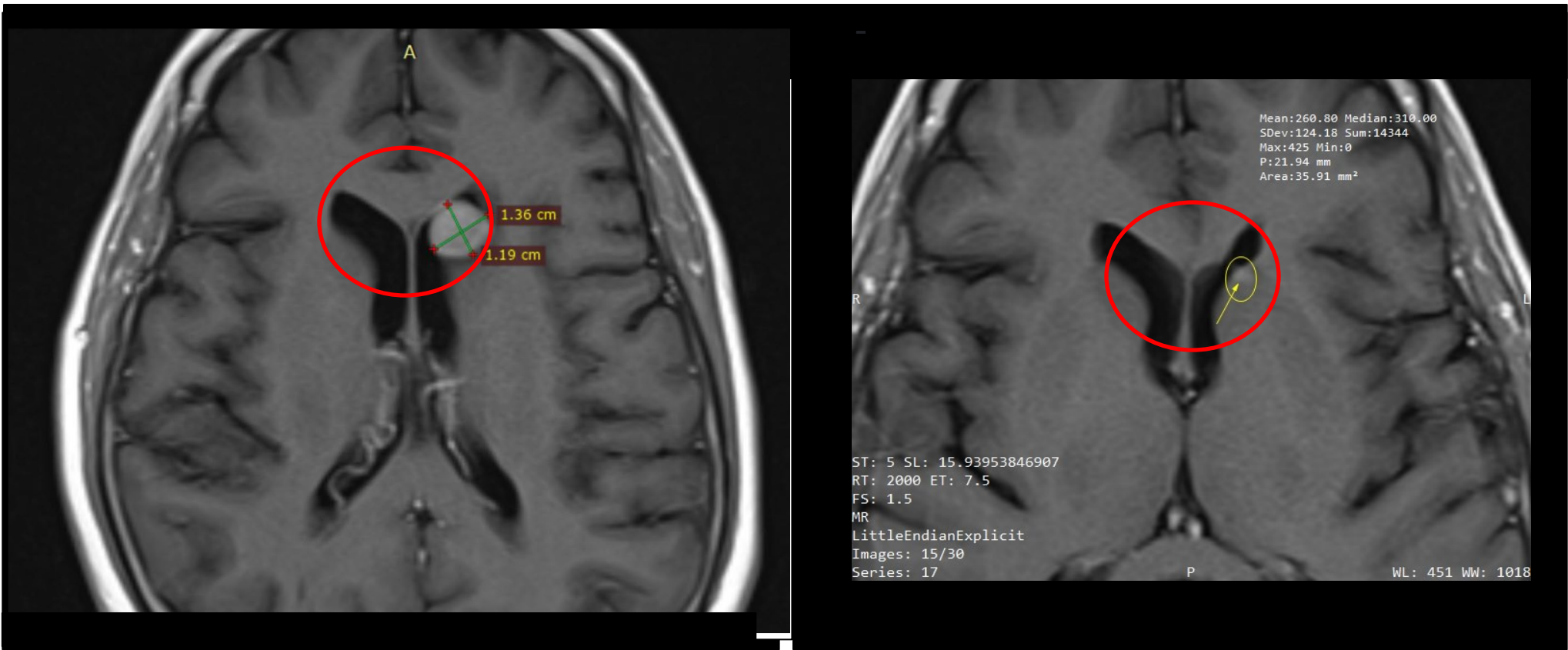
PRC Iopofosine I 131: r/r Multiple Myeloma Best Response

Waterfall Plot of All Multiple Myeloma Patients



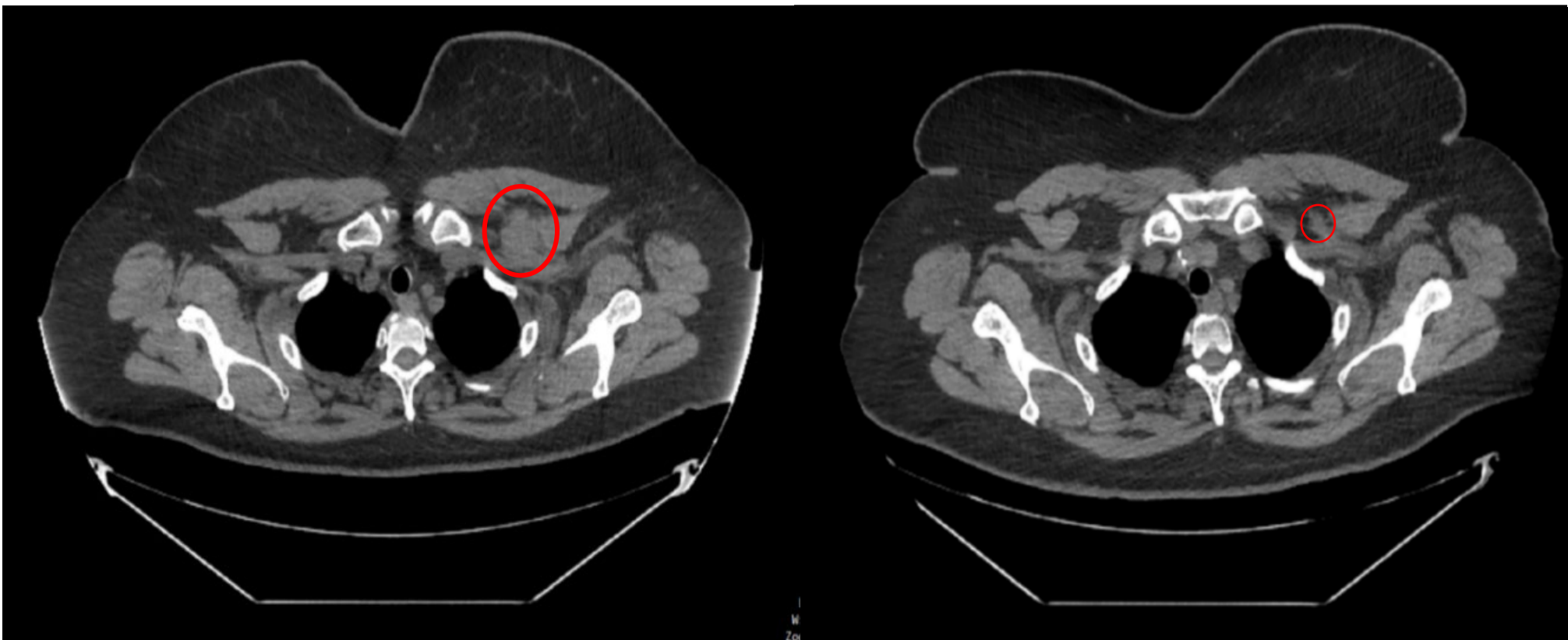
PRC Iopofosine I 131: Broad Clinical Activity Beyond WM

Refractory Primary CNS Lymphoma



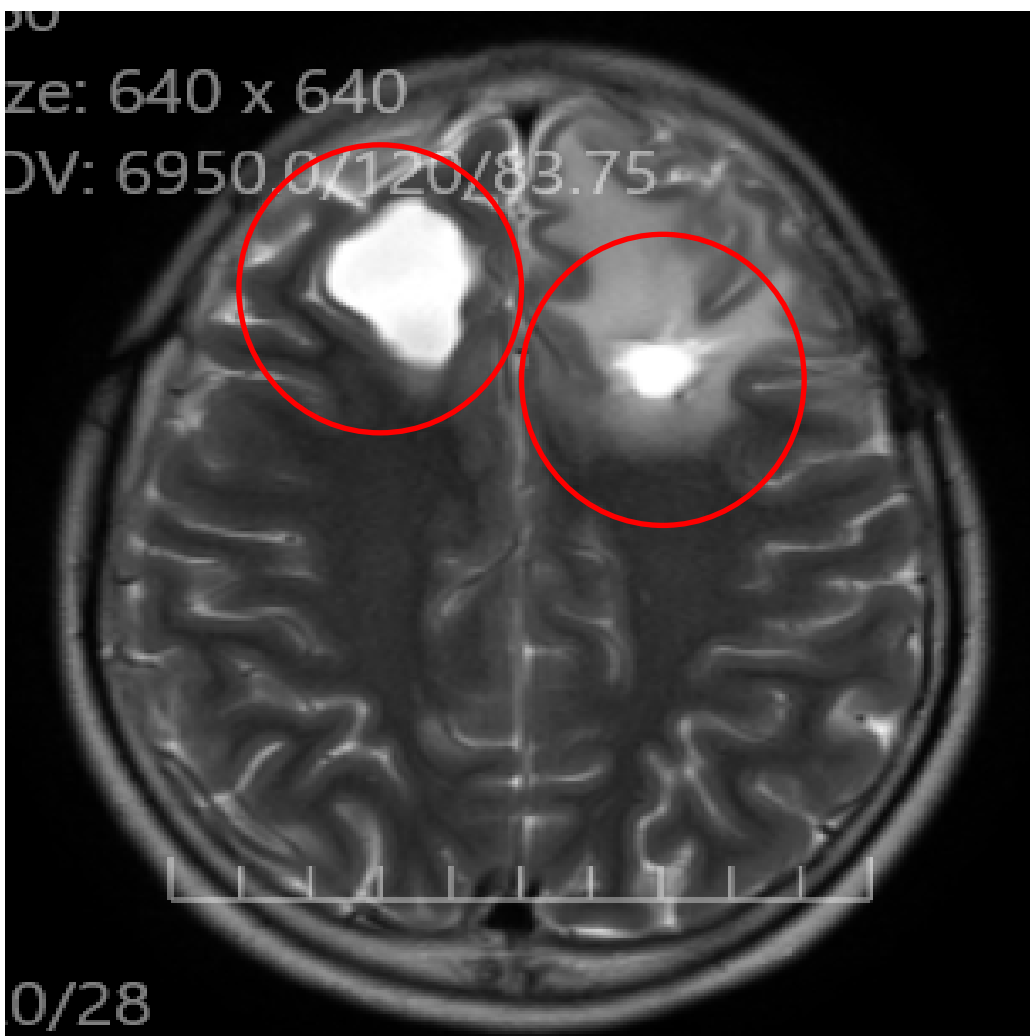
Complete Response

Refractory Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma



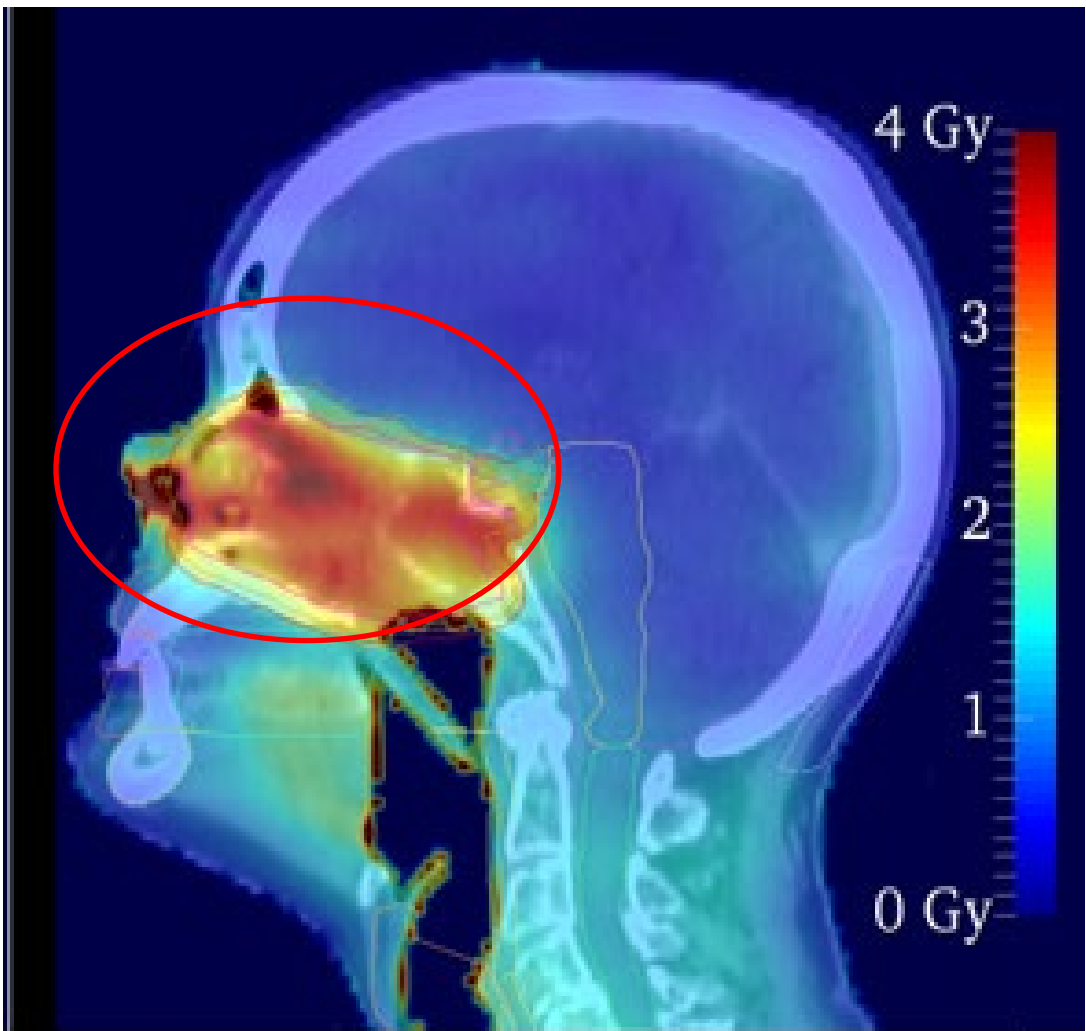
30% ORR with 10% CRR – CR PFS 6.8 years

Relapsed Pediatric High-Grade Glioma



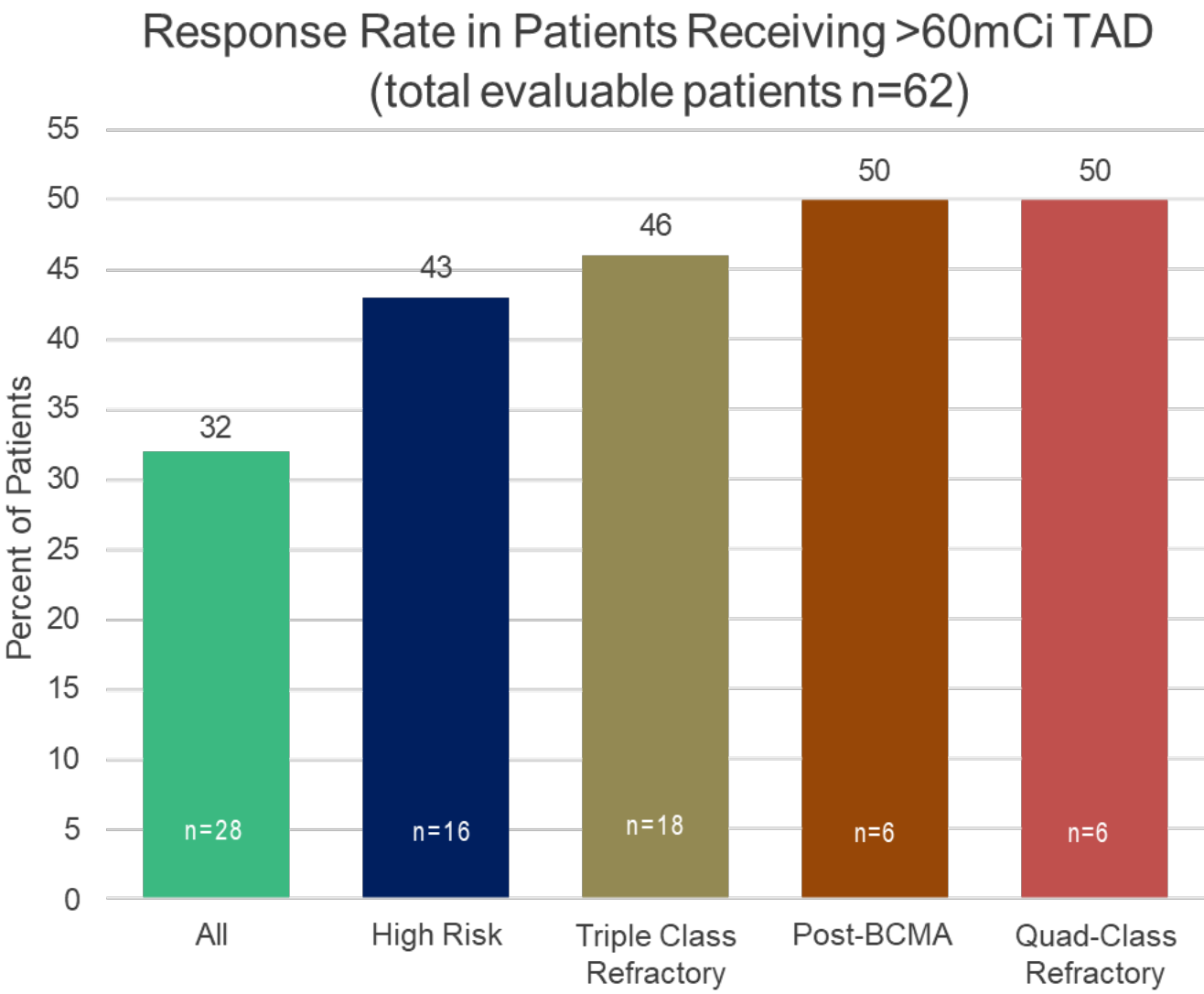
Extended PFS (~12 months)

Recurrent Head & Neck Cancer



73% ORR with 64% CRR

Refractory Multiple Myeloma



Phospholipid Radioconjugate (PRC) Program

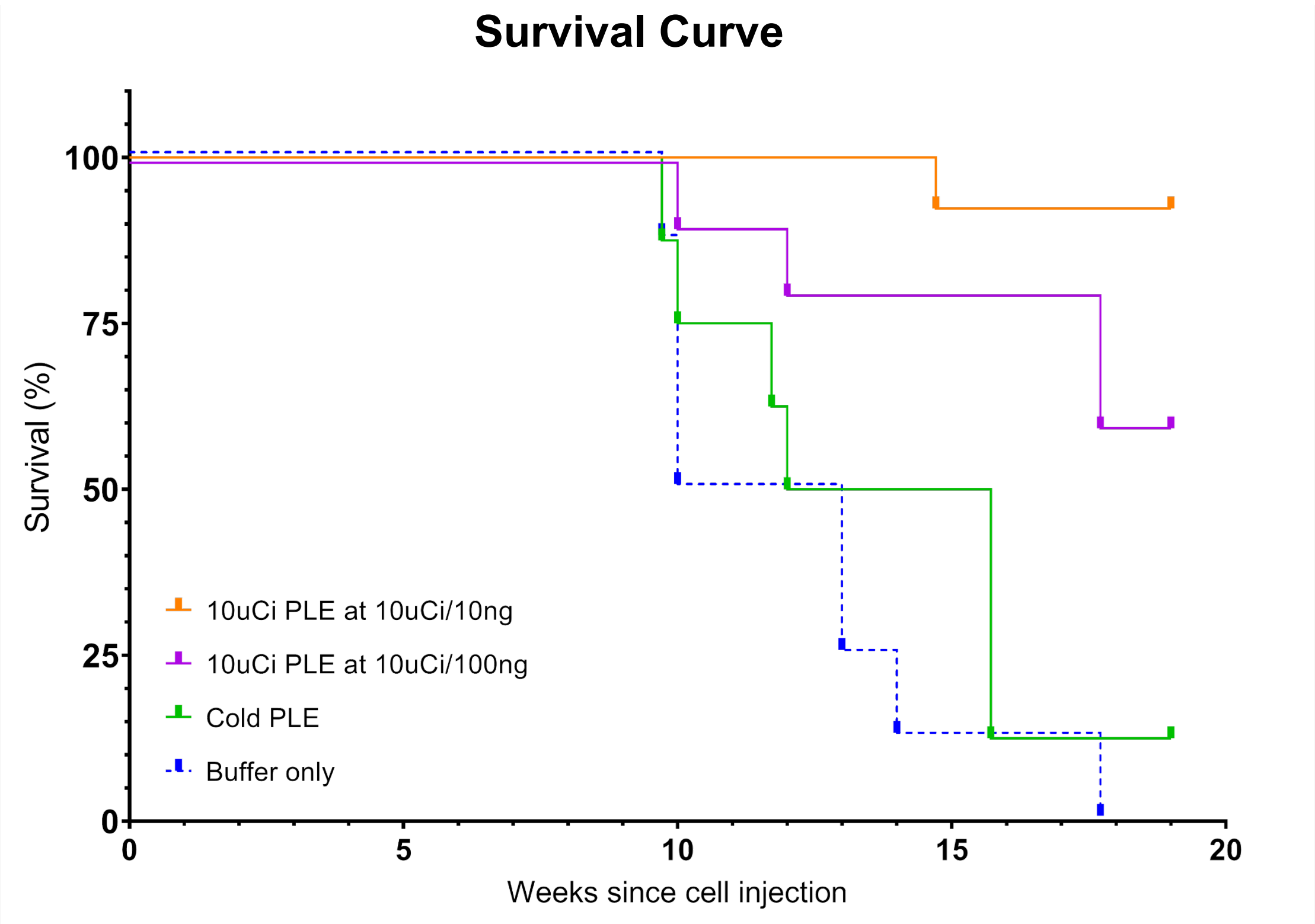
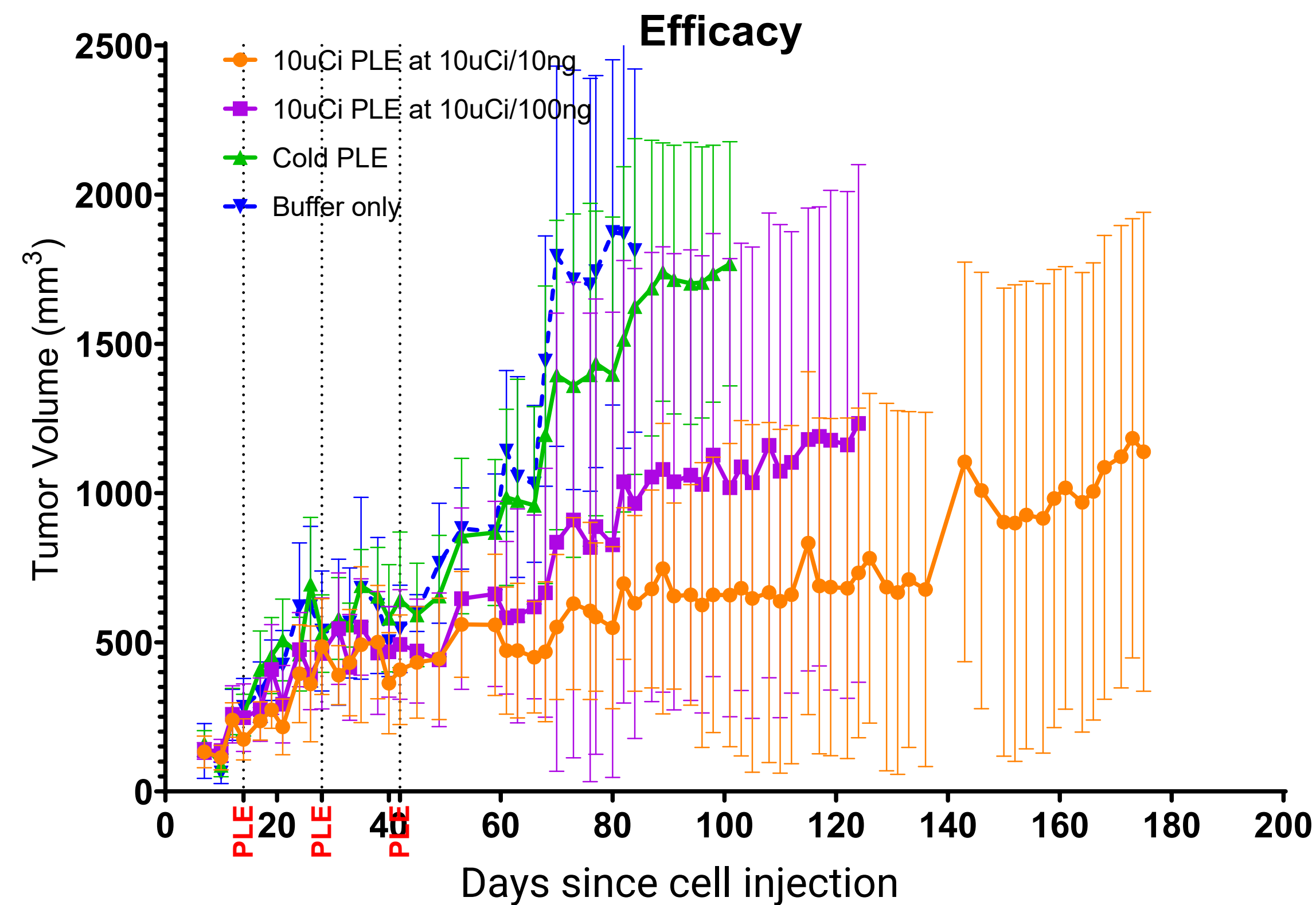
Other Emitters:

Lead (^{212}Pb)

Lutetium (^{177}Lu)

PRC CLR 121212 (CLR 212): Lead (^{212}Pb)

Efficacious and Well Tolerated



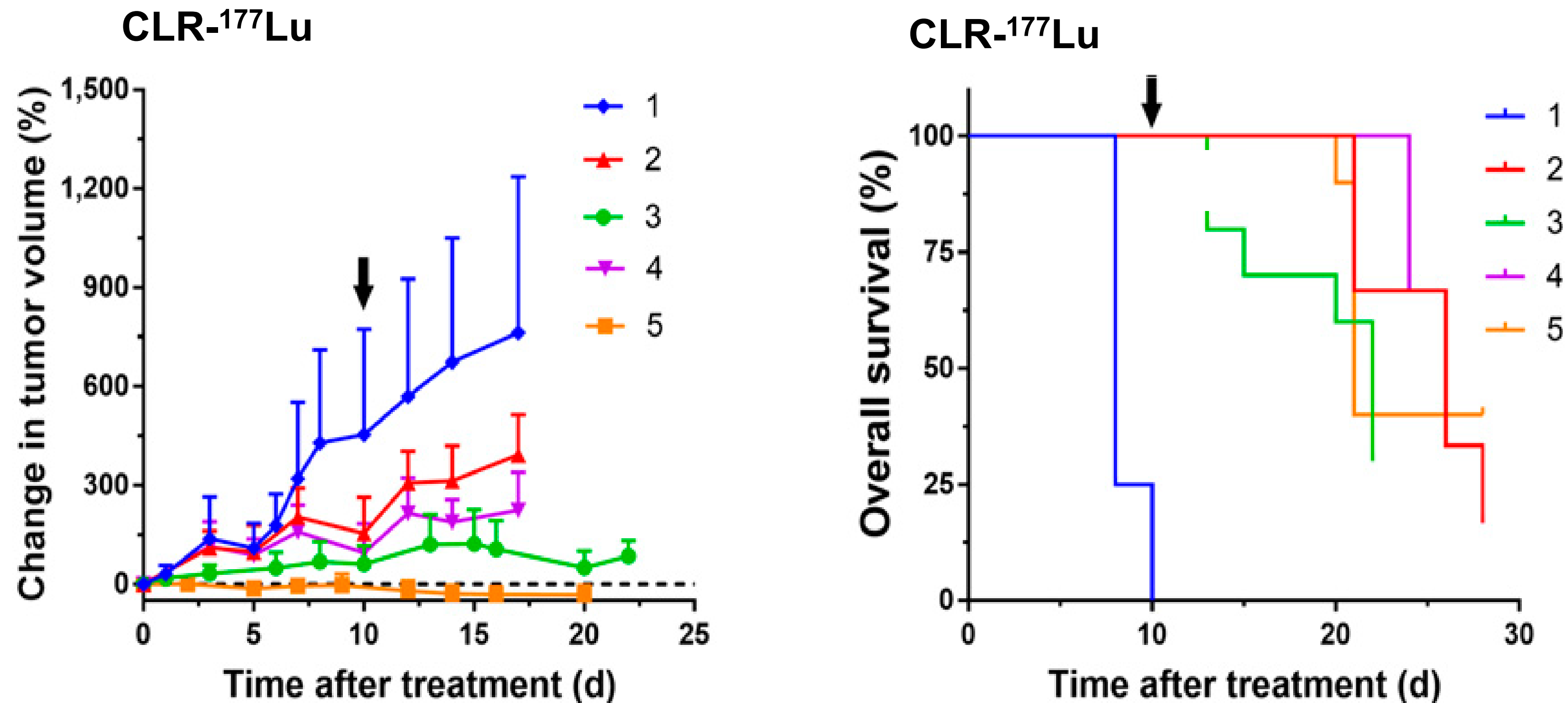
CLR 121212 tested in HCC70 triple negative breast cancer

- Growth inhibition with both doses tested
- Observed survival benefit with high specific activity dose
- All doses well tolerated

	10uCi PLE at 10uCi/10ng	10uCi PLE at 10uCi/100ng	Cold PLE	Buffer only
Median Survival (weeks)	Not reached	Not reached	13,8571	11,5

PRC CLR 121177 (CLR 177): Lutetium (^{177}Lu)

Activity in Breast Cancer



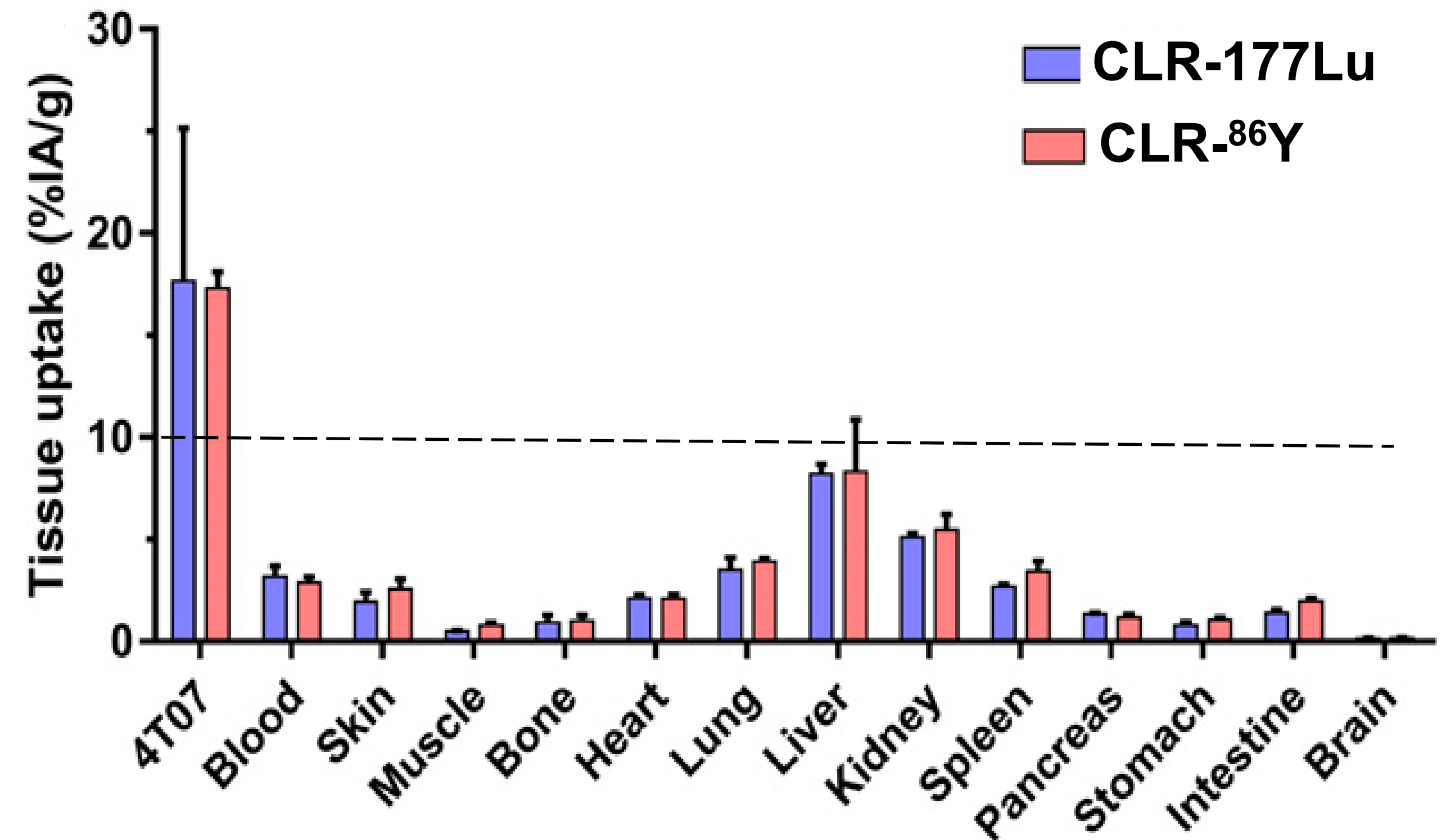
1. control: 2. 9.25MBq: 3. 18.5MBq: 4. fractionated 18.5MBq (2 x 9.25): 5. 3 x 9.25MBq

- Lutetium and Yttrium – PLEs tested in 4T07 (uptake) & 4T1 (efficacy) breast cancer xenograft model
- Tumors achieved 200 mm³ prior to dosing

PRC CLR 121177 (CLR 177): Lutetium (^{177}Lu)

Tissue Uptake and Distribution

- Uptake and distribution is similar for CLR-177Lu and CLR-86Y: tumor uptake ~18% infused activity/g tissue
- Approximately 2Gy/MBq delivered to the tumor with CLR-177Lu
- Tumor volume reduction observed in dose response with complete tumor regression achieved with high dose fractionated CLR-177Lu



1. control: 2. 9.25MBq: 3. 18.5MBq: 4. fractionated 18.5MBq (2 x 9.25): 5. 3 x 9.25MBq

Financials

Capitalization

Cellectar Biosciences: Financial Summary

Cash Position as of December 31, 2024 (millions)	\$23.3M
Capitalization as of December 31, 2024	
Common Stock Outstanding	46,079,875
Reserved for Issuance:	
Convertible Series D Preferred Stock (111.11 shares)	111,111
Convertible Series E-2 Preferred Stock (35.60 shares)	391,209
Warrants:	
2024 A: \$2.52 strike	6,739,918
2024 B: \$4.00 strike	8,214,278
2024 C: \$5.50 strike	4,267,152
2023 Tranche B for Series E-4 Preferred (105.00 shares)	439,560
2022 Common: \$1.96 strike; expire October 2027	4,201,044
Other: various terms	720,796
Stock Options	4,587,018
Fully Diluted Shares as of December 31, 2024	75,751,961

Cellectar's Formula for Value Creation

Strategic Growth and Expansion

- **Advance into Phase 1 solid tumor studies**
 - CLR 225 initially pursuing pancreatic cancer, ~ r/r global market potential ~\$10B
 - CLR 125 pursuing triple negative breast cancer ~ r/r global market potential ~\$11B
- **Optimize iopofosine I 131**
 - Receive FDA Breakthrough Designation
 - Receive agreement to proceed with Conditional Approval in Europe; supports potential EU commercialization 4Q26/1Q27
 - Development and/or commercialization partnerships
 - Complete Phase 3 and secure approval in US for WM
- **Secure additional collaborations and associated non-dilutive funding**
- **Leverage novel PDC platform**
 - Expand development of preclinical programs
 - Extensive intellectual property portfolio; radio-conjugates, small molecule and oligonucleotide payloads and linker technology

Thank You

Executive Management Team

Greater than 95 years combined leadership experience



James Caruso
President, CEO and Director



Jarrod Longcor
Chief Operating Officer



Chad Kolean
Chief Financial Officer



Footnotes

1. Data on file
2. Internal claims analysis for Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia (January 2019-October 2023)
3. Putnam Market Sizing 2023
4. Putnam Quantitative Research 1Q 2023 (n=102 MDs); Putnam Analysis and WM Advisory Boards
5. Komodo Claims Data
6. Real-world data - large community oncology network
7. Puregmaa Khongorzul, Cai Jia Ling, Farhan Ullah Khan, Awais Ullah Ihsan, Juan Zhang; Antibody–Drug Conjugates: A Comprehensive Review. Mol Cancer Res 1 January 2020; 18 (1): 3-19. <https://doi.org/10.1158/1541-7786.MCR-19-0582>