



A Multi-Modality PROBODY[®] Therapeutic Pipeline to Address Major Unmet Needs in Oncology

August 2024

Forward-Looking Statements

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Company Snapshot

Addressing Major Unmet Need in Oncology



South San Francisco, CA

PROBODY® Platform: Unique antibody masking strategy for tumor localization and enhancement of therapeutic index

Pipeline: >15 PROBODY programs in multiple therapeutic modalities; 3 clinical-stage molecules with retained commercial rights

Lead Programs: CX-904 (EGFR-CD3), CX-2051 (EpCAM ADC), and CX-801 (IFN- α 2b)

Partners: Bristol Myers Squibb, Amgen, Astellas, Regeneron, Moderna

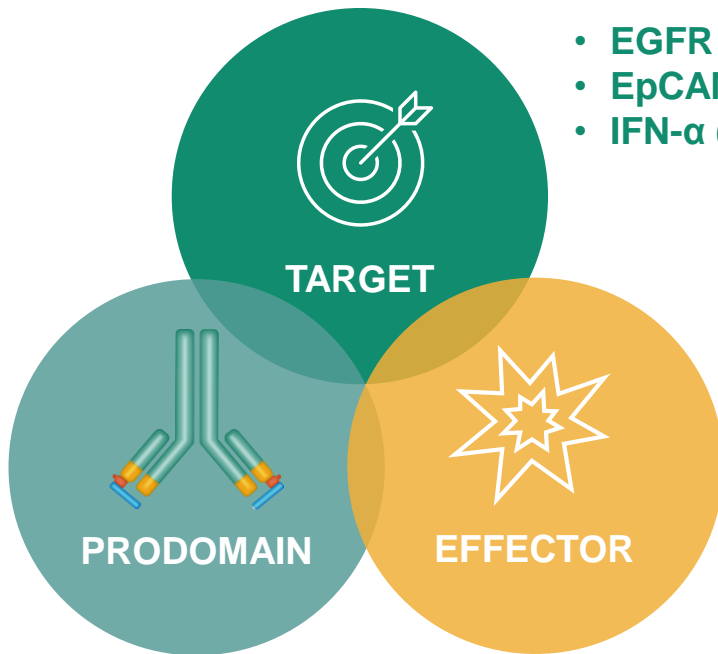
Financials: ~\$137M cash balance as of Q2 2024 with cash runway to the end of 2025, excluding any potential milestones or new business development

Organization: ~120 employees; seasoned executive team with ~200 years of collective biotech experience; integrated R&D capabilities to support wholly-owned and collaboration programs

CytomX Product Design Strategy Leverages the PROBODY[®] Platform

Optimized selection of target, prodomain and effector function

Targets with **validated efficacy and broad anti-tumor potential** that need localization to unlock potential



- EGFR (CX-904)
- EpCAM (CX-2051)
- IFN- α (CX-801)

Optimized tuning of masking to **maximize potential therapeutic index**

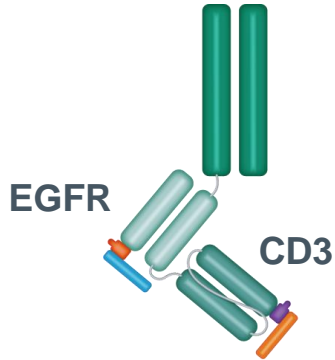
Matching “effector” to target to maximize anti-cancer activity

- T-Cell Engager
- ADC
- Cytokine

CytomX Pipeline Addresses Multiple Large Oncology Indications

Multi-modality, Tumor-Localized Probody[®] Therapeutics

CX-904 (EGFRxCD3) PROBODY[®] T-Cell Engager



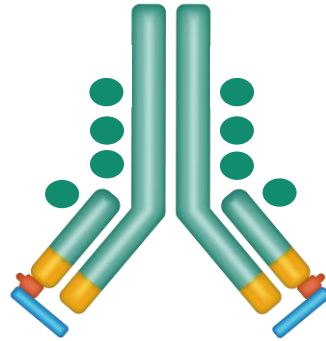
Substrate linkers Masks

Utilize EGFR expression as an “address” to localize T-cells to solid tumors

OPPORTUNITY

Broad applicability in EGFR+ tumors regardless of mutational status

CX-2051 (EpCAM) PROBODY[®] ADC



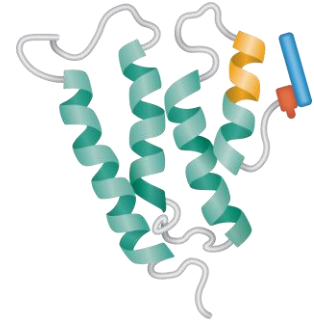
Substrate linkers Masks Linker/payload

Increase therapeutic index for EpCAM through tumor localization and tailored Topo-1 linker-payload

OPPORTUNITY

EpCAM+ tumors including CRC

CX-801 (IFN α 2b) PROBODY[®] Cytokine



Substrate linkers Masks

Harness IFN α 2b activity to preferentially impact the tumor microenvironment

OPPORTUNITY

Designed to be a cornerstone of combination therapy

CytomX is Executing to Plan and Entering a Data-Rich Period

2024 & 2025 Potential Milestones

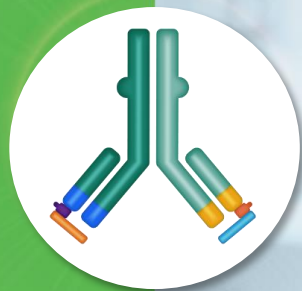
Program	Stage	2024	2025
CX-904 (EGFR TCE)	Phase 1 Dose Escalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Initial Phase 1a Dose Escalation data □ Program Update by Year-end □ Decision to Expand to Phase 1b 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Phase 1b Initiation
CX-2051 (EpCAM ADC)	Phase 1 Dose Escalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Phase 1 Initiation in EpCAM+ tumors including CRC in 1H 2024 ✓ Enrolling Third Dose Escalation Cohort 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Initial Phase 1 Data in 1H 2025
CX-801 (IFNα2b)	Phase 1 Dose Escalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Phase 1 Initiation in Solid Tumors including Melanoma, RCC and HNSCC ✓ Merck supply agreement for KEYTRUDA® 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Initial Phase 1 Data in 2H 2025
Research Collaborations	Preclinical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ \$10 million in Astellas milestones achieved in 2024 year-to-date • More than 10 ongoing preclinical programs with partners; majority are TCEs • Additional research milestones achievable in 2024 – 2025 and beyond 	



CYTOMX
THERAPEUTICS



AMGEN

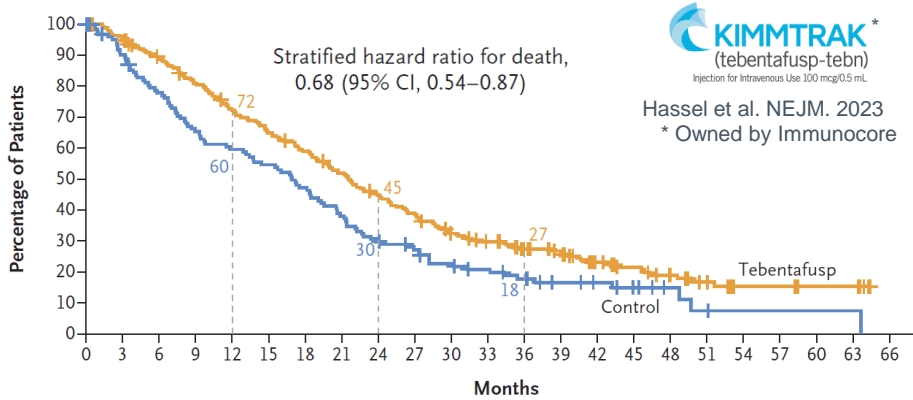


CX-904: Masked PROBODY[®] T-cell Engager
Targeting EGFR and CD3

Landscape for T-Cell Engagers (TCEs) for Solid Tumors

Increasing Clinical Validation, Major R&D Investment Across the Industry

Tebentafusp in Uveal Melanoma



No. at Risk

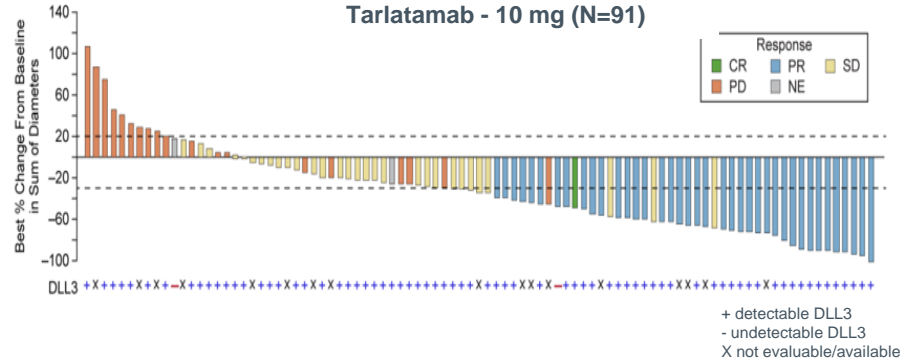
Time (Months)	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	66
Tebentafusp	252	239	218	197	175	157	142	124	106	92	73	64	53	47	32	25	18	13	8	8	5	5	0
Control	126	110	94	79	72	66	57	46	36	31	25	21	17	12	10	7	4	2	1	1	1	1	0



Tarlatamab in SCLC



M.-J. Ahn et al. NEJM. 2023

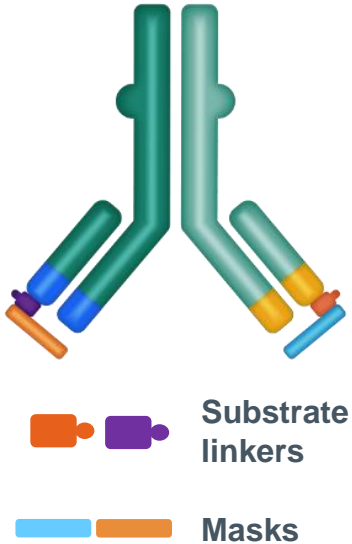


Solid Tumor TCEs are a Key Focus Area for Global Oncology Leaders



CytomX PROBODY® T-cell Engagers are Designed to Address Key Limitations of Conventional TCEs in Solid Tumors

PROBODY® T-Cell Engagers



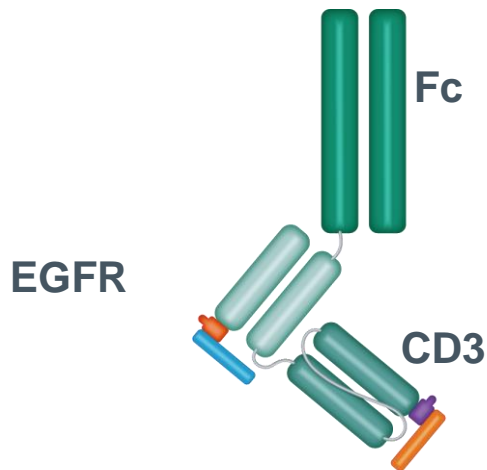
- **Conventional T-Cell engagers** are highly potent, but their use in solid tumors is significantly limited by:
 - Systemic toxicities such as Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS) and ICANS
 - On-target, off-tumor toxicity
- **Masked, Conditionally activated Probody® T-Cell engagers** are designed to retain potent anti-tumor activity while having less systemic toxicities
- CytomX has a **broad pipeline of internal and partnered PROBODY® TCE programs** with retained commercial rights on select programs, including CX-904 (EGFR-CD3)

CX-904: Masked PROBODY[®] T-Cell Engager Targeting EGFR and CD3

Format and therapeutic concept

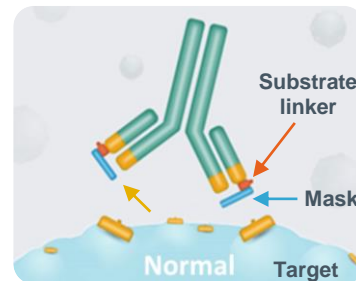
CX-904

Substrate linkers Masks

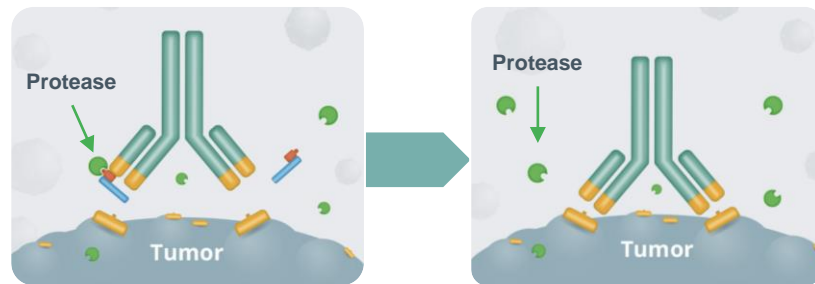


- Finely tuned masks and protease substrates
- Distinct “Prodomains” on EGFR and CD3 to optimize therapeutic window
- Fc domain to mimic PK of approved T-cell engagers

“Masking” limits PROBODY therapeutic binding to healthy tissues



Tumor proteases “unmask” PROBODY therapeutics, allowing binding to tumor cells



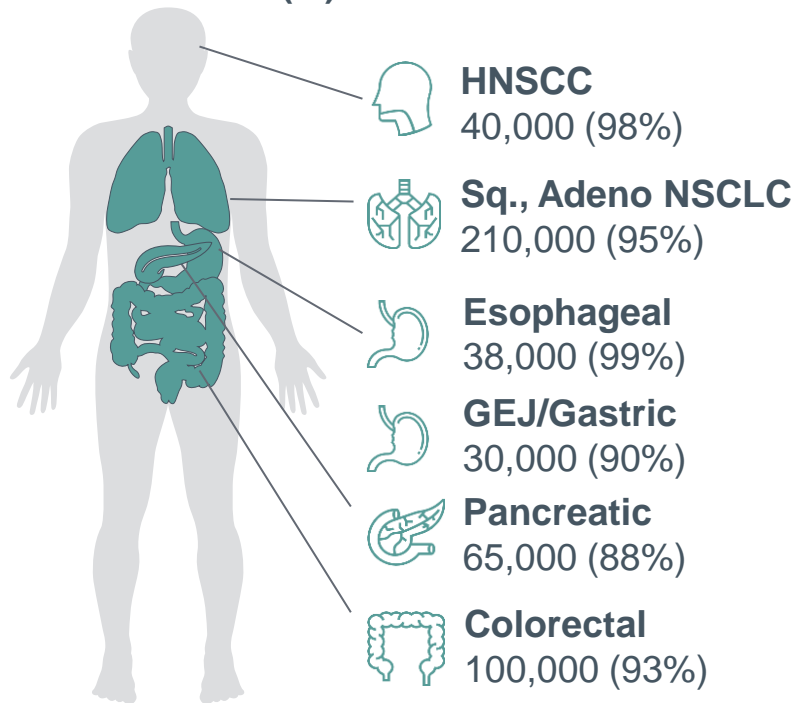
CX-904 Can Potentially Address Multiple Indications With High Unmet Need

CX-904 - High Potential TCE for EGFR+ Tumors

- Prevalent EGFR expression in many cancer types
- CX-904 masked EGFR TCE designed to address large unmet need and market opportunity
- Monotherapy activity demonstrated
- Opportunity to combine with immunotherapy or other targeted agents

2023 US Metastatic, Addressable Patients

Patients (%) with EGFR+ Tumors



CX-904 Dose Escalation Status and Current Enrollment

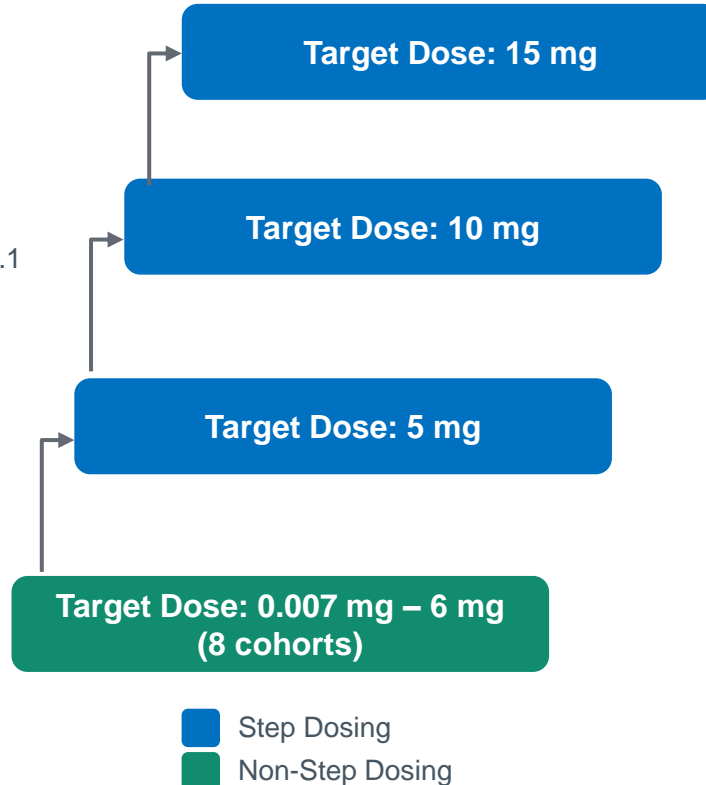
Dose ranges consistent with biologically effective dose modeling¹

Key Eligibility Criteria

- Age ≥ 18 years
- Locally advanced/metastatic disease
- Tumors with known EGFR expression; unselected
- Measurable disease per RECIST 1.1
- Adequate organ function
- ECOG 0-1

Key Objectives

- Primary
 - Safety and tolerability
 - Determine MTD and RP2D
- Secondary
 - Anti-tumor activity
 - Pharmacokinetics



← Currently Enrolling 15 mg dose and other cleared dose levels

- Schedules tested with 1 or 2 steps with 7 or 14 days between successive doses to achieve target dose
- Once target dose is reached, subsequent doses administered Q2W
- Current step-dosing schedule:
 - **3 mg - 7d - 5 mg - 7d – target dose**
 - Data cutoff through 10 mg target dose
 - Currently enrolling cohort with 15 mg target dose

CTMX-904-101 Phase 1a Baseline Characteristics

35 Patients enrolled through 10 mg Target Dose

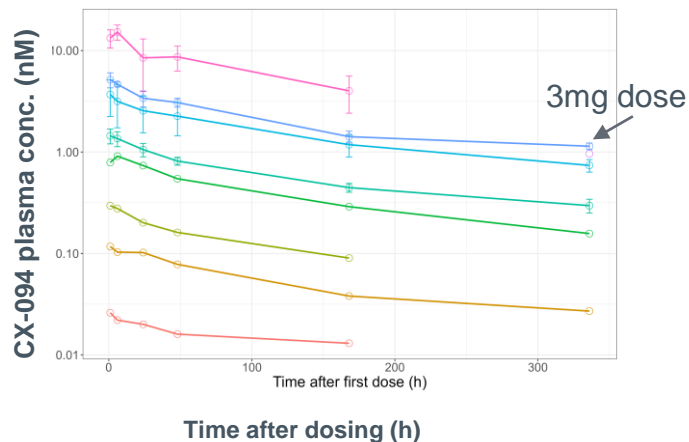
Patient Characteristics: <i>Advanced late-line refractory disease</i>	Non-Step Dosing (n = 19)	Step Dosing (n = 16)	Total Safety Evaluable (N =35)
Median Age (range)	58 (36, 77)	54 (35, 79)	58 (35, 79)
Indication:			
CRC*	11 (58%)	7 (44%)	18 (51%)
Pancreatic	2 (11%)	5 (31%)	7 (20%)
NSCLC	3 (16%)	-	3 (9%)
HNSCC	-	3 (19%)	3 (9%)
Gastric	1 (5%)	1 (6%)	2 (6%)
Esophageal	1 (5%)	-	1 (3%)
Other	1 (5%)	-	1 (3%)
Prior cancer therapies, median (range)			
Refractory (PD) to last prior therapy	4 (1, 8)	3 (2, 5)	4 (1, 8)
Prior EGFRi	5 (26%)	3 (19%)	8 (23%)
Prior PD-(L)1	7 (37%)	3 (19%)	10 (29%)

Ph1 Clinical PK Data is Consistent with CX-904 PROBODY TCE Design

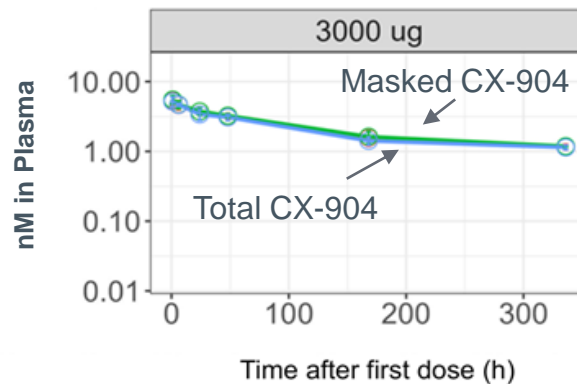
CX-904 exposure increases linearly with dose and remains masked in circulation

- Total CX-904 exposure (C_{max} and AUC) increase linearly with increasing dose
 - No apparent change in clearance with dose
 - No apparent Target Mediated Drug Disposition (TMDD)
- Circulating CX-904 is predominantly masked
 - Preliminary estimates of half-life is between 2.8-5.3 days

Total CX-904



Greater than 98% masked in circulation, reducing peripheral activity and CRS



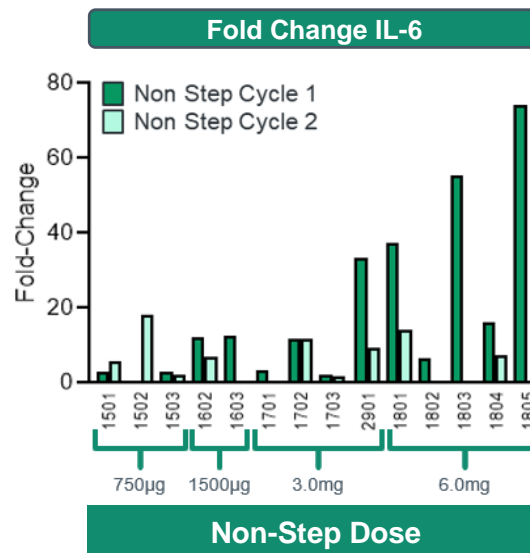
Initial CX-904 Non-Step Dosing Was Well Tolerated Through 3 mg

No CRS observed through 3 mg, no grade >1 CRS at 6 mg

No prophylaxis administered for CRS

Preferred Term, Treatment-Related AEs in >1 patient or DLT	Non-Step 0.007 mg - 3 mg (n = 14)			Non-Step 6 mg (n = 5)			Total (n = 19)
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	All Grades
Arthralgia	3 (21%)	2 (14%)	-	-	2 (40%)	-	7 (37%)
CRS	-	-	-	5 (100%)	-	-	5 (26%)
Arthritis	-	1 (7%)	-	-	1 (20%)	-	2 (11%)
Rash ^a	-	-	-	1 (20%)	-	1 (20%)	2 (11%)
Vomiting	-	-	-	2 (40%)	-	-	2 (11%)
Tenosynovitis	-	-	-	-	-	1 (20%)	1 (5%)

^a Includes the preferred terms rash maculopapular, dermatitis acneiform, rash pustular, and skin exfoliation



Source: CytomX Internal Data

- Emerging musculoskeletal AEs were associated with dose dependent IL-6 elevation
- DLTs at 6 mg non-step dose were tenosynovitis, rash (maculopapular)
- No ICANS was observed

CX-904 Remained Well Tolerated Through 10 mg with Step-Dosing

No CRS or ICANS of any grade; dose escalation continues

Preferred Term, Treatment- Related AEs in >1 patient	Step-Dosing 5 mg target (n=10)			Step-Dosing 10 mg target (n = 6)			Total (n =16)
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	All Grades
Rash^a	3 (30%)	3 (30%)	-	6 (100%)	-	-	12 (75%)
Arthralgia	2 (20%)	1 (10%)	1 (10%)	-	1 (17%)	1 (17%) ^b	6 (38%)
Pruritus	2 (20%)	-	-	3 (50%)	-	-	5 (31%)
Arthritis	-	1 (10%)	-	-	1 (17%)	1 (17%) ^b	3 (19%)
Vomiting	1 (10%)	-	-	1 (17%)	1 (17%)	-	3 (19%)
Nausea	-	1 (10%)	-	-	2 (33%)	-	3 (19%)
CRS or ICANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a Includes the preferred terms rash maculo-papular, dermatitis acneiform, rash pustular, and skin exfoliation

^b Not protocol-defined DLTs

Step-Dosing and Tocilizumab Prophylaxis Implemented

- Step-dosing enabled escalation to higher target doses
- Tocilizumab has activity in ICI-induced arthritis^{1,2,3,4}
- Tocilizumab shown not to impact TCE anti-tumor activity⁵



Summary of Safety and Tolerability

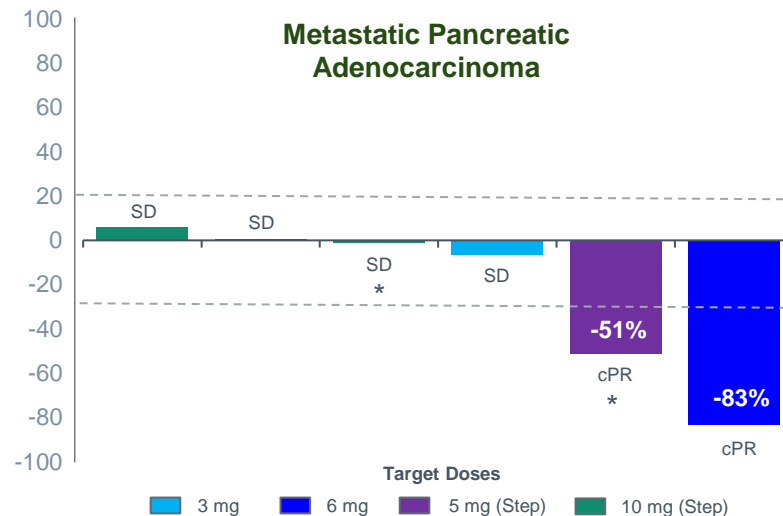
- No change in arthralgia incidence and severity with higher target dose
- No Grade 3 rash
- No related adverse events leading to treatment discontinuation
- No mandatory hospitalization required for monitoring at cleared dose levels

Phase 1a Initial Anti-Tumor Activity for CX-904

Confirmed objective responses and disease control observed in pancreatic cancer

CX-904 Initial Phase 1a Activity - Best Reponse Per Recist 1.1
Target Doses ≥ 0.75 mg (n=26)

Efficacy Evaluable Patients Advanced late-line disease N=25 ¹	Confirmed Objective Response	Stable Disease	Progressive Disease	Measurable Reductions in Tumor Burden
CRC (n=13) ¹	-	3 (23%)	9 (69%)	2 (15%)
Pancreatic (n=6)	2 (33%)	4 (67%)	-	4 (67%)
NSCLC (n=2)	-	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)
HNSCC (n=2)	-	-	2 (100%)	-
Gastric (n=2)	-	-	2 (100%)	-
Esophageal (n=1)	-	1 (100%)		1 (100%)



¹ One CRC patient was not evaluable because tumor assessment was performed prior to minimum time requirement for categorical response of SD per RECIST 1.1

Case Study: Confirmed PR in Metastatic Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma

Patient remains on CX-904 treatment (>3 months as of data cutoff)

Patient Background:

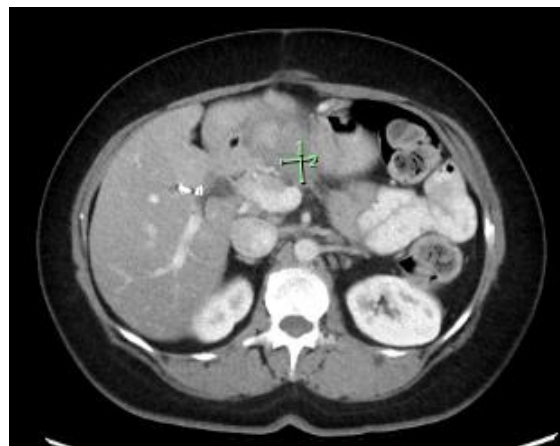
- 49 y/o female
- Surgery, radiotherapy, three prior lines of systemic chemotherapy

Dosing and clinical course on CX-904:

- 1.5 mg on D1, 5 mg on D8 and Q2W thereafter
- No CRS; G3 related arthralgia resolved to G1 after 1-cycle dose delay and corticosteroids
- PR per RECIST 1.1 at 6- and 12-week tumor assessments



43 × 41 mm
Baseline target lesion



23 × 19 mm
-46.5% reduction at 6 weeks



21 × 20 mm
-51.2% reduction at 12 weeks

Pancreatic Cancer Incidence & Treatment Landscape

Remains critical area of high unmet need

Estimated Incidence

66,440 new cases in 2024



51,750 deaths estimated in 2024

- 2nd leading cause of cancer deaths
- 80% of patients present with unresectable disease
- Overall, the survival rate is 13% at 5 years
- **EGFR over-expression commonly observed in PDAC**

Treatment Landscape

- Patients with localized disease: surgical resection
- Patients with recurrent or metastatic disease
 - SOC chemo includes gemcitabine combo with Abraxane (nab-paclitaxel, albumin bound paclitaxel) or FOLFIRINOX (if eligible)
 - Historically unresponsive to anti-EGFR mAbs¹ or immunotherapy
- Benchmark² in 2L+ metastatic pancreatic cancer:
 - ORR: 7.7%
 - mPFS: 3.1 months
 - OS: 6.1 months

CX-904 EGFR-CD3 PROBODY[®] TCE Phase 1a Initial Data

Summary and Next Steps

CX-904 Demonstrates a Favorable Safety Profile

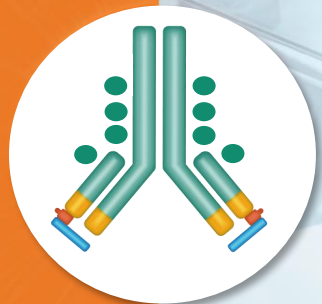
- Masking is maintained in circulation
- No CRS or ICANS observed with step-dosing
- Treatment-related AEs are manageable with no discontinuations
- CX-904 can be administered in out-patient setting

Promising Early Efficacy and Pharmacodynamic activity

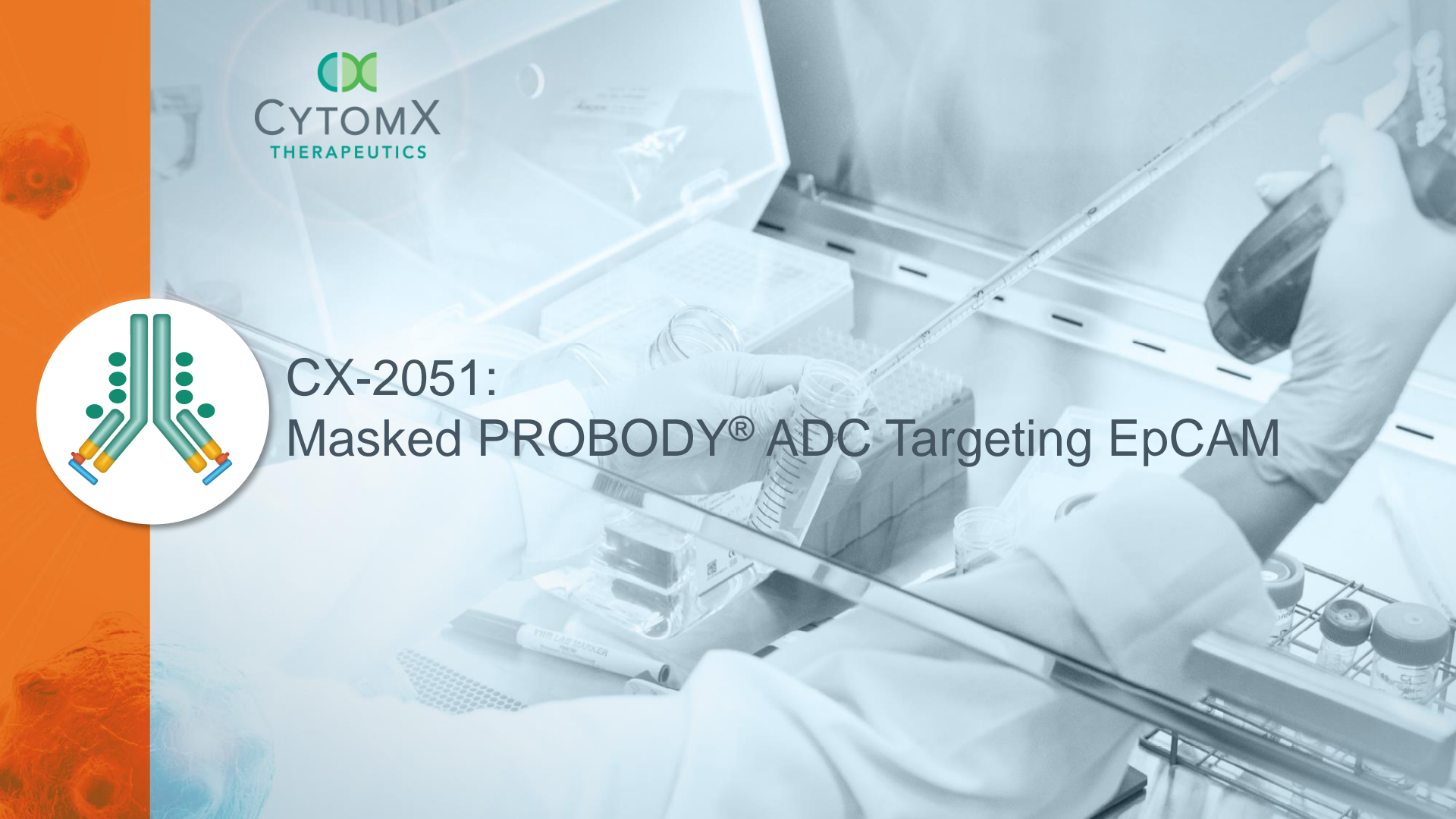
- Confirmed RECIST 1.1 PRs in 2 of 6 (33%) metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma patients
- CD8+ margination and tumor infiltration consistent with mechanism of action

Future Monotherapy Enrollment Focused on Determining RP2D

- Continued enrollment in Pancreatic, NSCLC, HNSCC to inform Phase 1b strategy
- Combination strategies under consideration



CX-2051:
Masked PROBODY[®] ADC Targeting EpCAM



Antibody Drug Conjugates, a Growing and Potent Modality in Solid and Liquid Tumors

Approved Solid Tumor ADCs

tivdak[®]
tisotumab vedotin-tftv
for injection 40 mg

TF1

ENHERTU[®]
fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki
20 mg/mL INJECTION FOR INTRAVENOUS USE

HER2

TRODELVY[®]
sacituzumab govitecan-hziy
180 mg for injection

TROP2

Kadcyla[®]
ado-trastuzumab emtansine
20 mg/mL INJECTION FOR INTRAVENOUS USE

HER2

PADCEV[®]
enfortumab vedotin-ejfv
Injection for IV infusion 20 mg & 30 mg vials

Nectin4

ELAHERE[™]
mirvetuximab soravtansine-gynx
injection 100 mg

FR α

Approved Liquid Tumor ADCs

POLIVY[™]
polatuzumab vedotin-piiq
INJECTION FOR INTRAVENOUS USE 30MG | 140MG

CD79b

Zynlonta[®]
loncastuximab tesirine-lpyl
for injection, for intravenous use • 10mg

CD19

ADCETRIS[®]
brentuximab vedotin | injection 50 mg

CD30

BESPONSA[™]
inotuzumab ozogamicin INJECTION
FOR IV INFUSION
0.9 mg single-dose vial

CD22

MYLOTARG[™]
gemtuzumab ozogamicin injection
for IV infusion
4.5 mg single-dose vial

CD33

EpCAM Has Been Clinically Validated But Not as a Systemic Therapy

Locally administered EpCAM therapies have been validated in the clinic

- **Removab® (catumaxomab):** EpCAM x CD3 bispecific
- Delivered by intraperitoneal infusion
- Approved for treatment of malignant ascites (but later withdrawn for commercial reasons)

Insys Therapeutics

- **Vicineum™ fusion protein:** anti-EpCAM scFv linked to a truncated form of Pseudomonas exotoxin A
- Delivered by intravesical administration
- ~40% 3-month complete response in bladder cancer

Sesen Bio

Systemic EpCAM approaches have significant toxicity concerns

Asset	Company	MOA	Stage	Status
Solitomab	Amgen	EpCAM x CD3 BiTE	Ph 1	GI tox reported; discontinued
ING-1	XOMA	EpCAM mAb	Ph 1	Pancreatitis reported; discontinued
3622W94	GSK	EpCAM mAb	Ph 1	Pancreatitis reported; discontinued

CX-2051: Optimized Design

Masked EpCAM PROBODY[®] ADC with Topoisomerase-1 Linker-Payload



TARGET

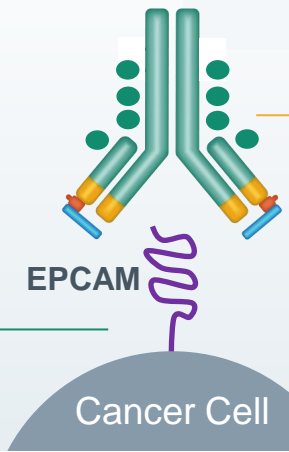
Validated, High Potential Target

- Broad expression profile
- Proven localized anti-cancer activity
- Limited therapeutic index that requires masking



PRODOMAIN

CX-2051



EFFECTOR

Tailored Payload

- Next-gen camptothecin analog (Topo-1) linker-payload, DAR8
- Optimized to drive bystander activity
- Payload known efficacy in EpCAM+ tumor types

Optimized Masking

- Protease-cleavable substrate with broad cleavability across multiple tumors
- Peptide mask with masking efficiency >100x by ELISA

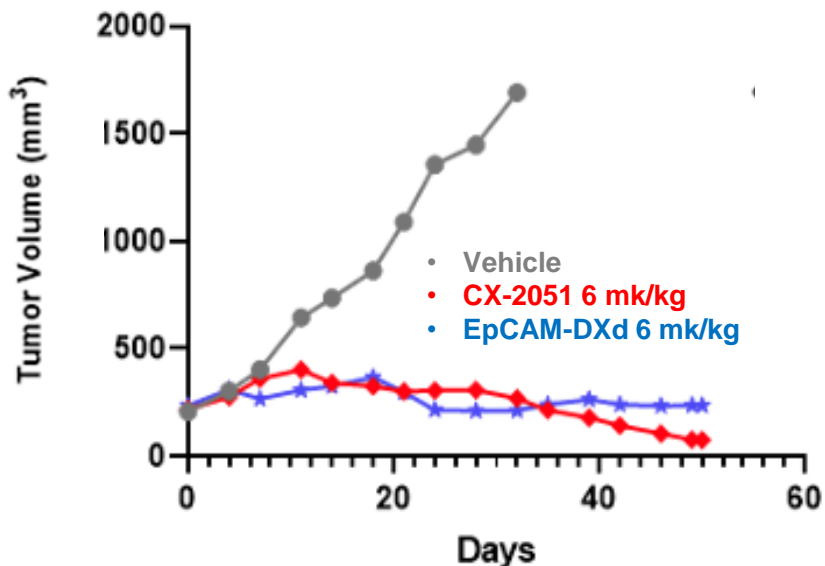
Program licensed from

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Preclinical Profile of CX-2051 Shows DXd-like Potency with Substantially Improved Tolerability Compared to the Unmasked ADC

Anti-Tumor Xenograft Activity in CRC Model

CR-3079



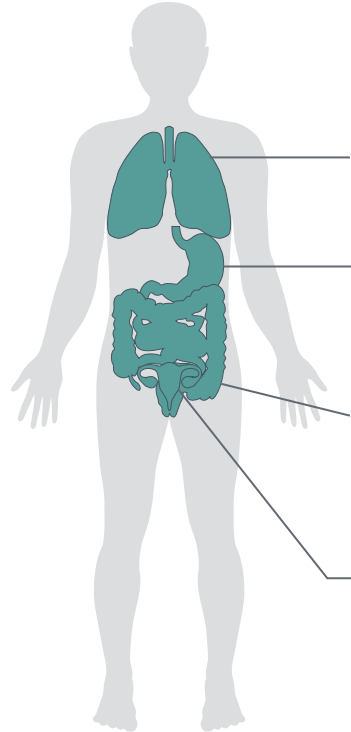
Tolerability in Cyno Toxicology Study

Dosing (3 x Q2W)	CX-2051 (Masked)	CX-2052 (Unmasked)
10 mpk	Tolerated	Not tolerated
30 mpk	Tolerated	
60 mpk	Tolerated	
90 mpk	Not Tolerated	

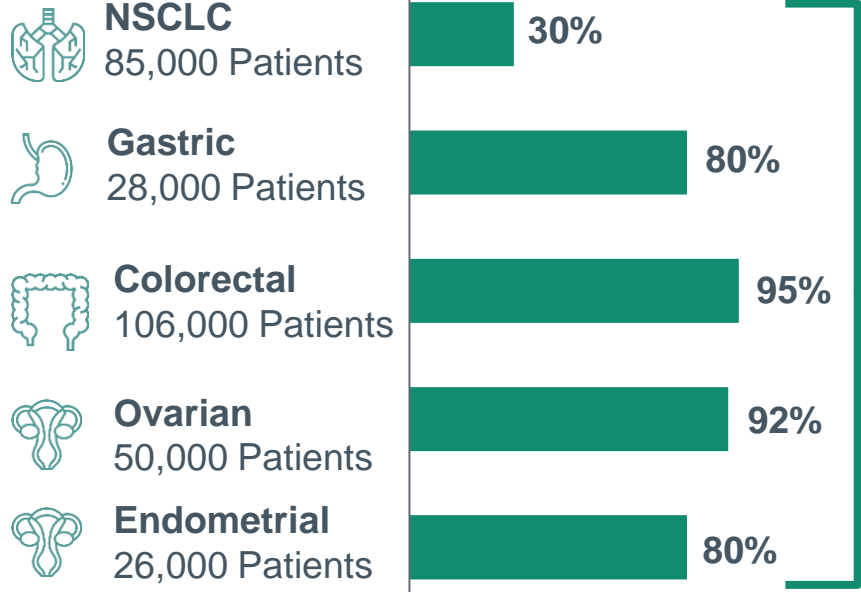
CX-2051 – Broad Opportunity Across Multiple EpCAM+ Indications



2023 US Metastatic, Addressable Patients



% of Patients with EpCAM+ Tumors (IHC $\geq 2+$)



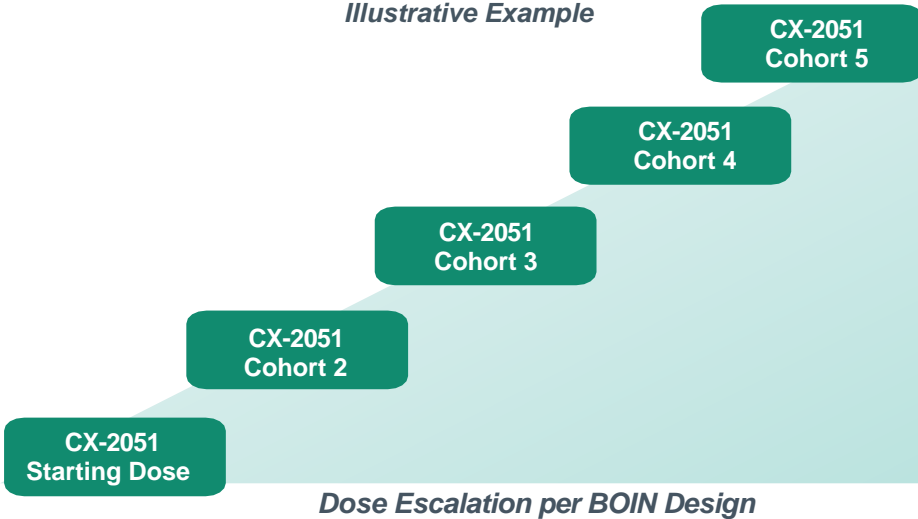
>295,000
EpCAM+
Addressable Patients

CX-2051 Phase 1 Strategy Designed to Rapidly Demonstrate Proof of Concept in EpCAM Expressing Tumors

Part 1: Dose Escalation

Advanced/metastatic solid tumors with known/documentated EpCAM expression

Illustrative Example



- Determine dose(s) for indication specific expansions; assess for early evidence of anti-tumor activity

Part 2: Dose Expansion

Indication-Specific Expansion Cohorts

*Advanced/Metastatic CRC**

**CX-2051
≤ MTD/MAD**

EpCAM+ Cancer #2

**CX-2051
≤ MTD/MAD**

EpCAM+ Cancer #3

**CX-2051
≤ MTD/MAD**

- Evaluate safety and tolerability and efficacy in multiple EpCAM+ tumors

BOIN = Bayesian optimal interval; MAD = Maximum assessed dose; MTD = Maximum tolerated dose

* Example



CX-801:

Dually-Masked PROBODY[®] Cytokine, IFN α -2b

Immuno-oncology Treatment Landscape

Significant Unmet Need Remains, Creating Major Opportunity for CX-801

IO Sensitive Tumors

Indications where PD-(L)1s are Approved



Melanoma &
Non-Melanoma



NSCLC
& SCLC



Gastric / GEJ
& Esophageal



Bladder



HNSCC



MSI-H /
Pan Tumor



Renal



Endometrial
& Cervical



Liver



TNBC

10 – 50%

Overall Response Rates
with Single-Agent PD-(L)^{1,2}

IO Resistant Tumors

Insensitive to PD-(L)1s / CPI



MSS
CRC



HR+/-
Breast



Prostate



Ovarian



Pancreatic

< 10%

Overall Response Rates
with Single-Agent PD-(L)^{1,2}

Significant Opportunities for CX-801

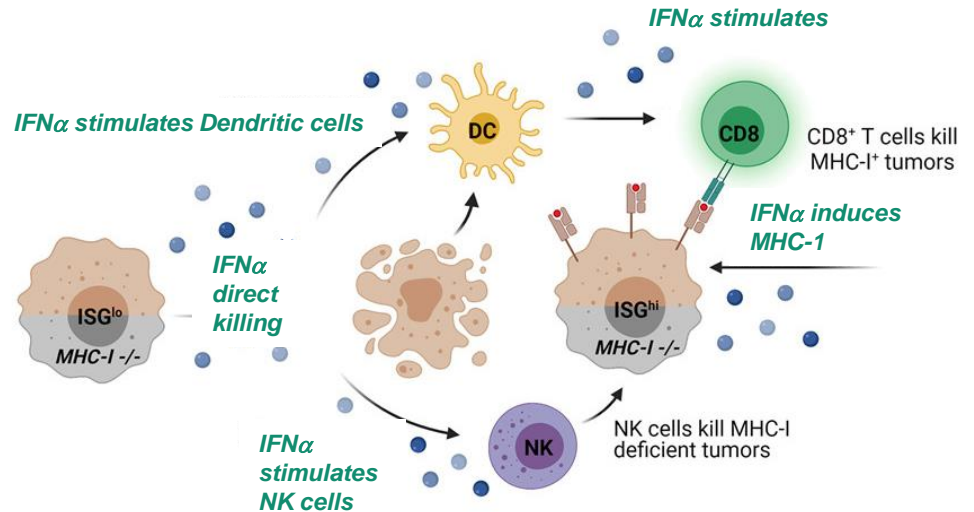
- Increase frequency and durability of responses in **IO-sensitive tumors**
- Establish or restore efficacy in **IO-resistant tumors**

IFN α -2b is a Powerful Cancer Immunotherapy with a Dual Mechanism of Action and Ideal Properties to Combine with PD-1 Therapy

Why IFN α -2b?

Mechanism of Action

- IFN α -2b provides an **orthogonal activity to IL-12, IL-2 and IL-15** in the cancer immunity cycle
 - IFN α -2b can **kill cancer cells directly** leading to immunogenic cell death, and
 - IFN α -2b **stimulates antigen presenting cells to activate T cells** – distinct from IL-2, IL-12, and IL-15 that are restricted to proliferative effects via IFN γ
- Approved for treating melanoma (Sylatron™), renal (Avastin® + IFN), and bladder cancer (Adstiladrin®)
- Potential to **unlock classically CPI-resistant indications**

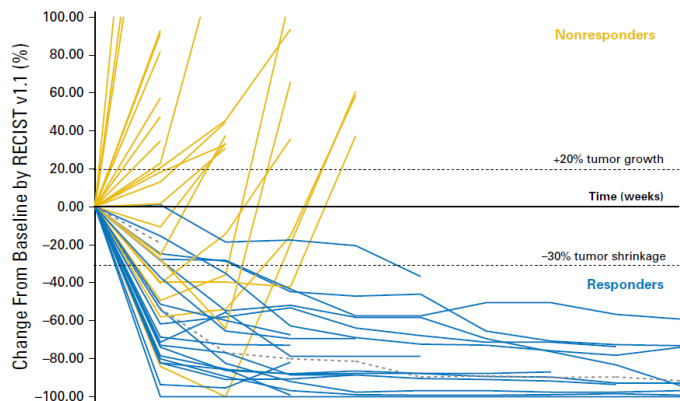


Adapted from Green et al., Mol. Ther. Onc. 2021

IFN- α 2b has Proven Activity in Combination with PD-1 but Has Been Limited Due to Toxicity

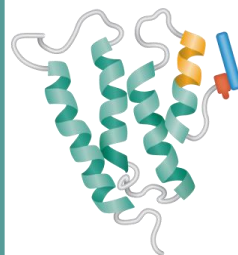
Peginterferon + PD-1 in Melanoma

(Davar et al., J Clin. Onc., 2018)



- + Potent activity (60.5% ORR)
- Significant, dose limiting adverse events (49% Grade 3/4 AEs)

CX-801 (Conditionally-Activated IFN- α 2b)



- + Less systemic toxicity
- + Better Exposure
- + Systemic Delivery
- + Increased Therapeutic Index
- + Improved Combination Therapies

CX-801: Optimized Design

Dually-Masked, Conditionally Activated PROBODY[®] IFN α 2b



TARGET

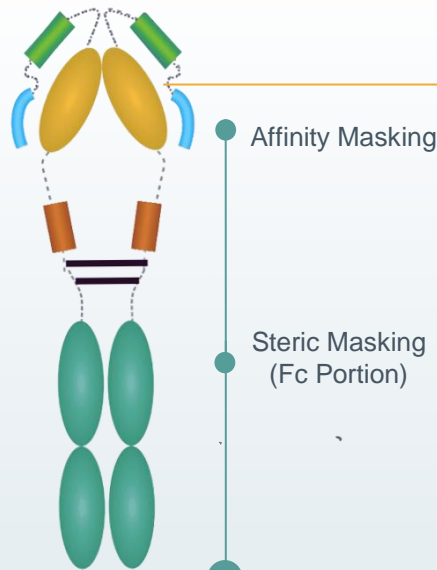
Validated, High Potential Target

- Approved immunotherapy in multiple tumors
- Enhanced anti-cancer activity in combination with PD-1
- Limited clinical use due to poor tolerability



PRODOMAIN

CX-801



Affinity Masking

Steric Masking
(Fc Portion)



EFFECTOR

IFN α 2b

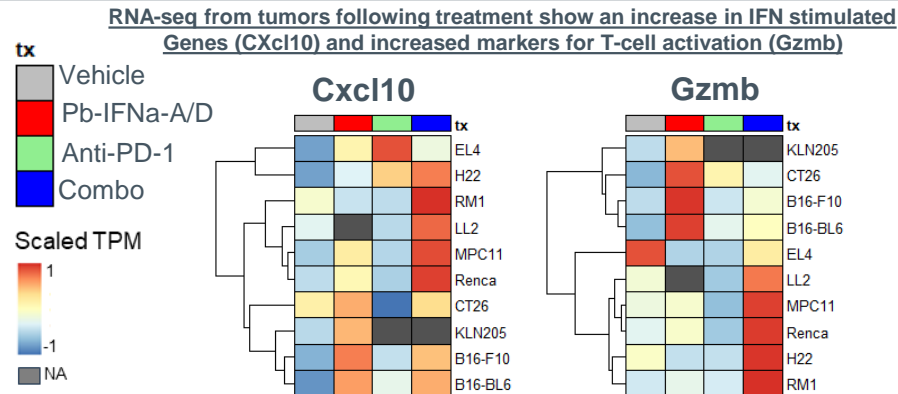
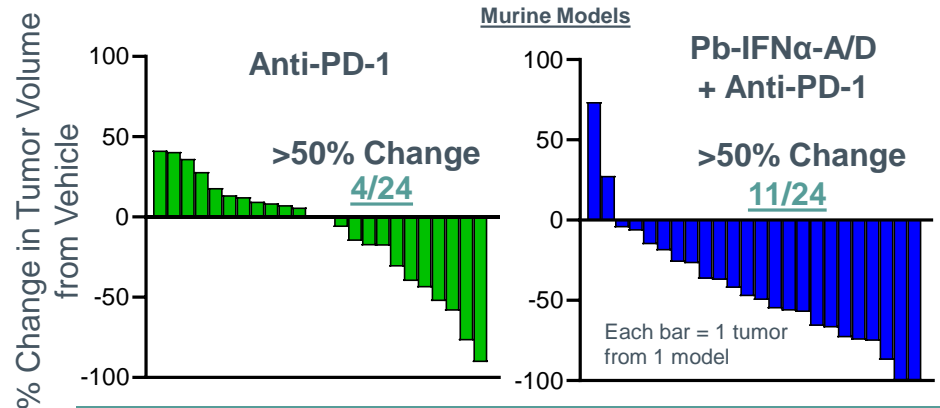
- Dual-mechanism of action
- Proven single agent activity
- Increases APCs to enhance PD-1 blockade

Optimized Masking & Substrates

- Dual-masking strategy with steric and affinity mask (peptide)
- 1000X masking efficiency based on preclinical models
- Preclinically, Probody IFN α is effectively unmasked in the tumor

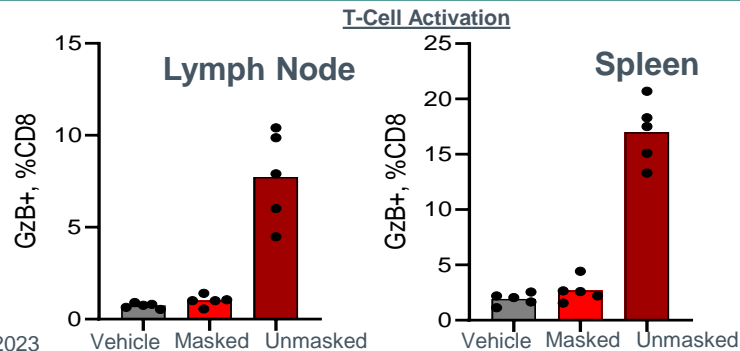
CX-801 Preclinical Profile Suggests Clinical Synergy with PD-1 and Enhanced Tolerability Compared to Unmasked IFN α 2b

Single Agent and Synergistic Activity with PD-1 Observed with Probody IFN α 2B in Preclinical Models



Masking of IFN α Significantly Increases Tolerability and Lowers Peripheral Activity (Murine Models)

	5 ug	20 ug	600 ug	1200 ug	2400 ug
Pb-IFN α -A/D (Masked)			Tolerated	Tolerated	Not tolerated
IFN α -A/D (Unmasked)	Tolerated	Not tolerated			



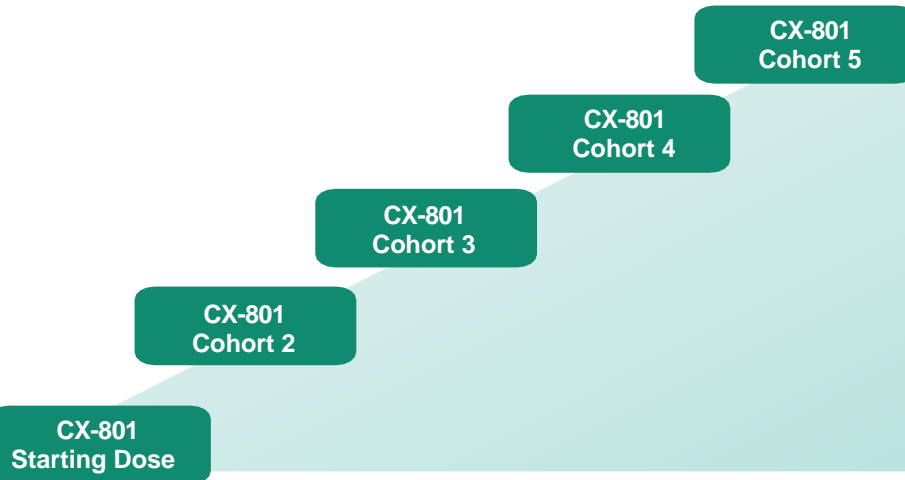
Phase 1 Dose Escalation is Designed to Assess CX-801 Clinical Profile as Monotherapy and in Combination with KEYTRUDA®

Monotherapy Dose Escalation

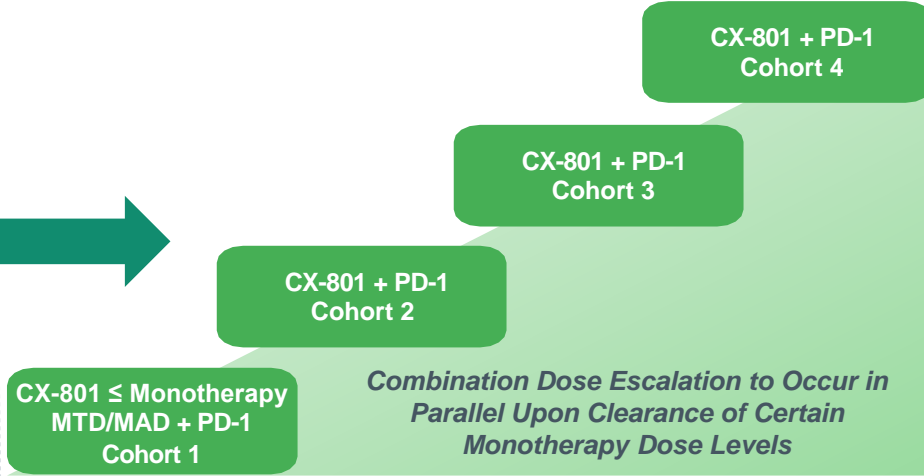
Combination Dose Escalation

Melanoma, RCC, HNSCC

Illustrative Example



Dose Escalation per BOIN Design



Combination Dose Escalation to Occur in Parallel Upon Clearance of Certain Monotherapy Dose Levels

Dose Escalation per BOIN Design

□ Demonstrate signs of clinical activity as monotherapy with improved safety profile vs. native IFN α

□ Demonstrate safety & tolerability profile supportive of combination therapy with KEYTRUDA®



Strategic Partnerships



Business Development as a Strategic Engine for Value Creation

 Bristol Myers Squibb™

*T-Cell
Engagers, Other*

AMGEN

*T-Cell
Engagers*

 astellas

*T-Cell
Engagers*

REGENERON

*Bispecific
Immunotherapies*

moderna

*MRNA Oncology &
Other Diseases*

• **Preclinical Programs**

• **CX-904**
EGFRxCD3
Phase 1a*

• **Preclinical
Programs****

• **Preclinical
Programs**

• **Preclinical
MRNA Programs**

• **Preclinical
Programs**

> \$500M of funds raised
through collaborations

> 10 Active, Preclinical
Collaboration Programs

Commercial Rights, Near-
and Long-term milestones

**Co-development & Commercialization with retained U.S. Rights*

***CytomX retains US rights on select programs*







Outlook & Milestones



CytomX Therapeutics: Building for the Future

Transforming Lives with Safer, More Effective Therapies

Potential Pipeline Milestones

Program	Indications	1H 2024	2H 2024	1H 2025	2H 2025
CX-904 (EGFRxCD3)	EGFR+ Solid tumors	Phase 1a Dose Escalation		Phase 1b expansions	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CX-904 Program Update by YE 2024 Potential Decision on Ph1b Expansion by YE 2024 	 	
CX-2051 (EpCAM ADC)	EpCAM+ Tumors incl. CRC	Phase 1a Dose Escalation			Phase 1b Expansions
					
CX-801 (IFN α 2b)	Solid Tumors incl. Melanoma, RCC, HNSCC	Phase 1a monotherapy and PD-1 combination			
					
Preclinical Programs <i>Next Generation Masked, PROBODY Therapeutics</i>		Multiple wholly-owned next-generation programs across TCEs, ADCs, Cytokines			
		> 10 Partnered Research Programs Focused in TCEs			

CytomX Therapeutics: Building for the Future



- **Differentiated PROBODY® Platform**
- **Robust Multi-Modality Pipeline of Masked Biologics**
- **Large Market Opportunities**
- **High-Quality Partners**
- **Strong Financial Position**
- **Talented Organization**

Broad, Multi-Modality PROBODY® Pipeline Including Partnered Programs

Economics	Product Candidate(s)	Modality / Effector	Indication(s)	Preclinical	Phase 1	Phase 2	Commercial Rights
Wholly-Owned or Retained US Rights*	CX-904 (EGFR)	T-Cell Engager CD3	EGFR+ Solid tumors				
	CX-2051 (EpCAM)	ADC Topo-1 Payload	EpCAM+ Tumors incl. CRC				
	CX-801 (IFNα2b)	Cytokine IFN-α2b	Solid Tumors incl. Melanoma, Renal, HNSCC				
	PROBODY® TCBs ¹	T-cell bispecifics (TCBs)	TBD				
Fully Partnered**	PROBODY® TCBs ¹	TCBs	TBD				
	Various Modalities	T-Cell Engagers, Other	TBD				
	PROBODY® mRNAs	Probody mRNA	Oncology & Non-oncology				

*US Rights include wholly-owned molecules or collaboration molecules in which CytomX has a right or option to share in U.S. commercial profits

** Milestone payments and royalties payable to CytomX Therapeutics

1. PROBODY TCBs include T-cell engagers and other bispecific immunotherapies