



**Translating cancer biology
into medicines**

Cyclacel Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (CYCC) JUNE 2024

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Cyclacel Opportunity

Discovered and developing **fadraciclib** & **plogosertib** cell cycle, drug portfolio

Fadra potentially **best-in-class**, next generation CDK inhibitor

Unique Ph 2 precision medicine strategy: patients with CDKN2A/CDKN2B mutations

Single-agent anticancer activity (CR, PR, SD) with good tolerability including:

- GYN (incl. breast/endometrial/ovarian), hepatobiliary, NSCLC, pancreatic, testicular and lymphoma

Enroll two Phase 2 cohorts with readouts in Q4 '24 – Q1 '25; potentially supporting registration pathways

Fadra Patient Groups

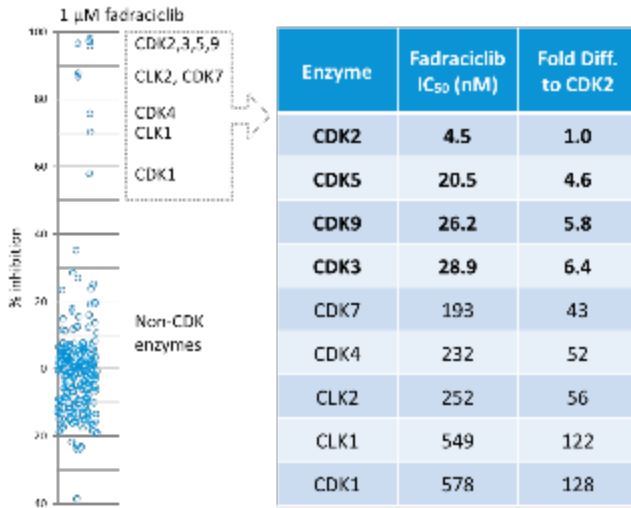
- Two dose escalation studies:
 - 065-01 IV (n=52)
 - 20/52 had sequencing data
 - 6/20 had CDKN2A and/or CDKN2B alterations
 - 065-101 oral (n=47)
 - 21/47 had sequencing data
 - 5/21 had CDKN2A and/or CDKN2B alterations

Responder Profiles: CDKN2A/B Alterations *(retrospective review)*

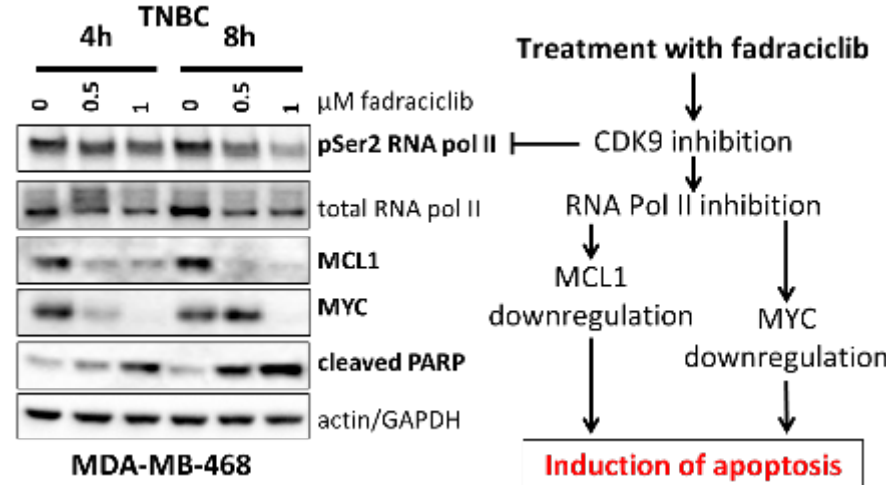
Patient Study	Histology	Best Response (sum of target lesions)	Dose Level	Schedule	Mutation
38 iv 065-01	Endometrial	CR (-100%)	213mg QD	2d/wk 2/3 wks	CDKN2A, CDKN2B, MTAP loss, MCL1 amp
14 iv 065-01	Ovarian	SD (-2.5%)	192mg/m ²	1d/3 wks	CDKN2A, CCNE1, MYC gain
11 iv 065-01	Salivary gland	SD (0.8%)	128mg/m ²	1d/3 wks	CDKN2A mutation & gain CDKN2B gain
51 oral 065-101	NSCLC squamous	SD (-22%)	125mg BID	5d/wk 4/4 wks	CDKN2B loss
21 oral 065-101	PTCL angiimmunoblastic	PR (-16%)	100mg BID	5d/wk 4/4 wks	CDKN2A mutation
16 oral 065-101	Cholangiocarcinoma	SD (-5%)	75mg BID	5d/wk 4/4 wks	CDKN2A mutation
55 oral 065-101	Pancreatic	SD (4%)	125mg BID	5d/wk 4/4 wks	CDKN2A loss
62 oral 065-101	Sertoli germ cell testicular	SD (-12%)	150mg QD	7d/wk 4/4 wks	CDKN2A, CDKN2B, MTAP loss

Fadra – Novel and Potent CDK2 and CDK9 inhibitor

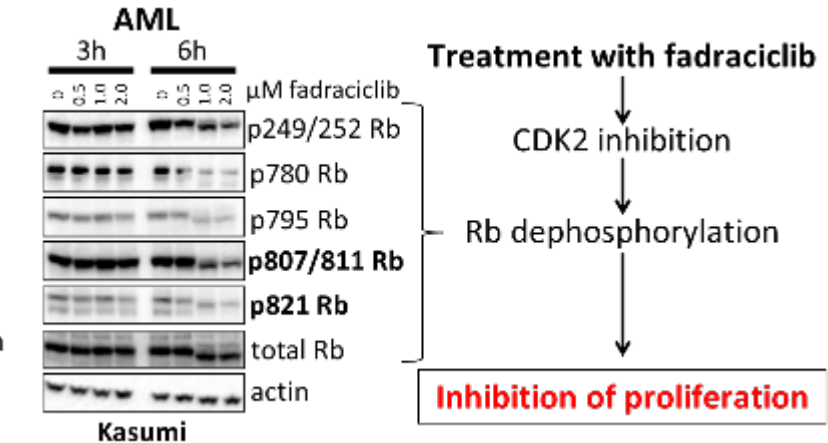
Kinase Profile



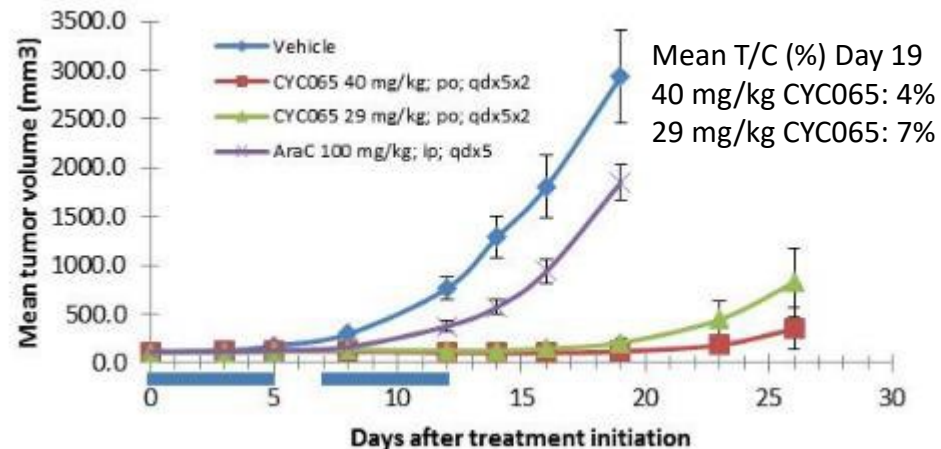
CDK9 inhibition



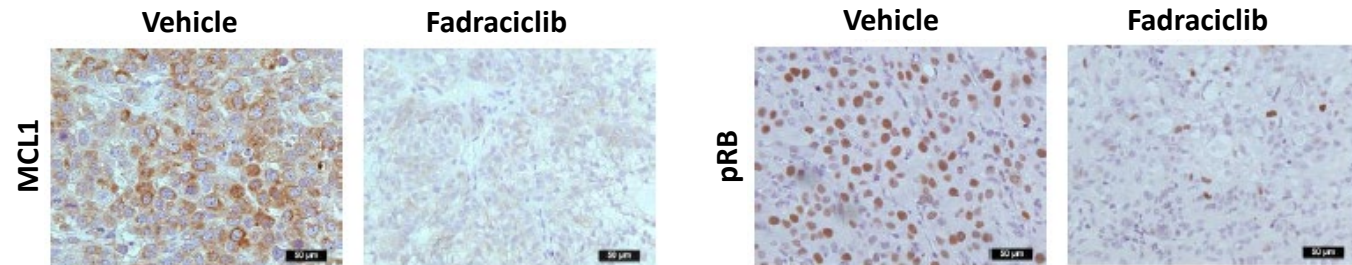
CDK2 inhibition



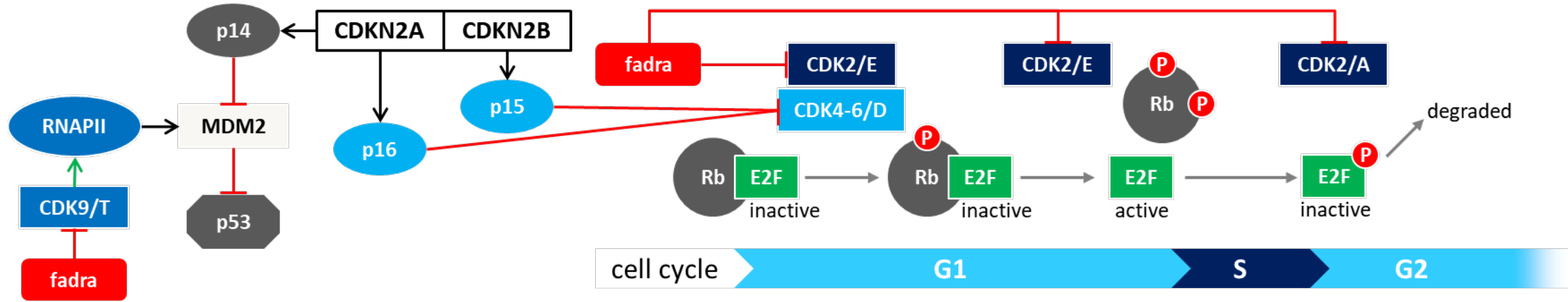
EOL-1 (KTM2A-PTD, CDKN2A/B Loss) AML xenograft



Depletion of MCL1 level and Rb phosphorylation (pRB) *in vivo* following fadraciclib treatment of lung cancer PDX models



CDKN2A/B and Fadra MoA



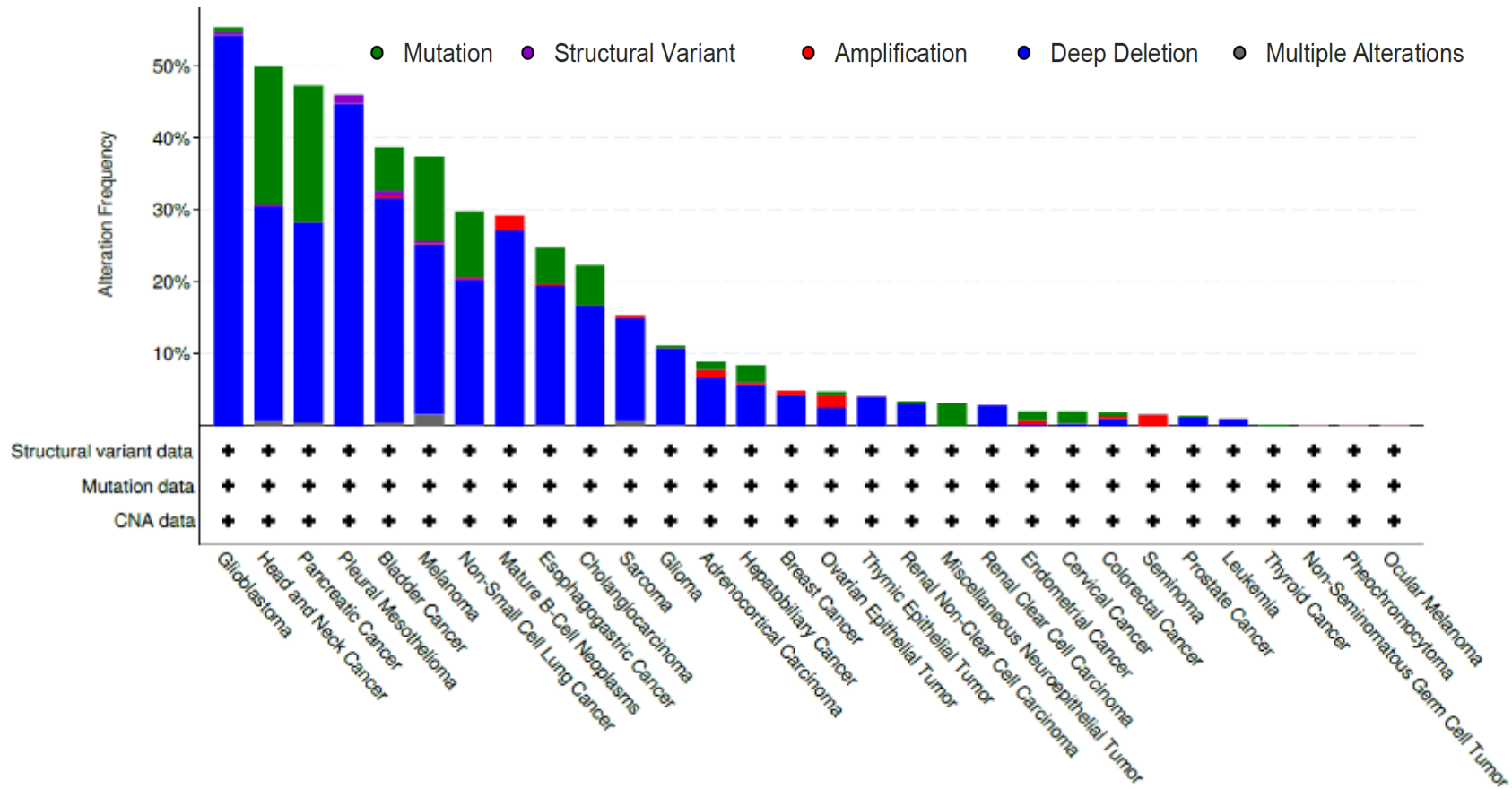
CDKN2A encodes p16^{INK4a}, *CDKN2B* p15^{INK4b} which inhibit D-type cyclin complexes w/ CDK4 & CDK6

- Dysregulated CDK4/6 drive cancer progression and proliferation in G1, suggesting a role for CDK4/6 inhibition
- Abemaciclib (CDK4/6i) activity in *CDKN2A* mutant cells is limited by CDK2 bypass of CDK4/6 inhibition ¹

CDKN2A also encodes p14^{ARF}, which disrupts MDM2-directed degradation of p53; suppression of MDM2 expression by CDK9i may compensate for loss of this activity

No approved drugs for patients harboring *CDKN2A*/ *CDKN2B*

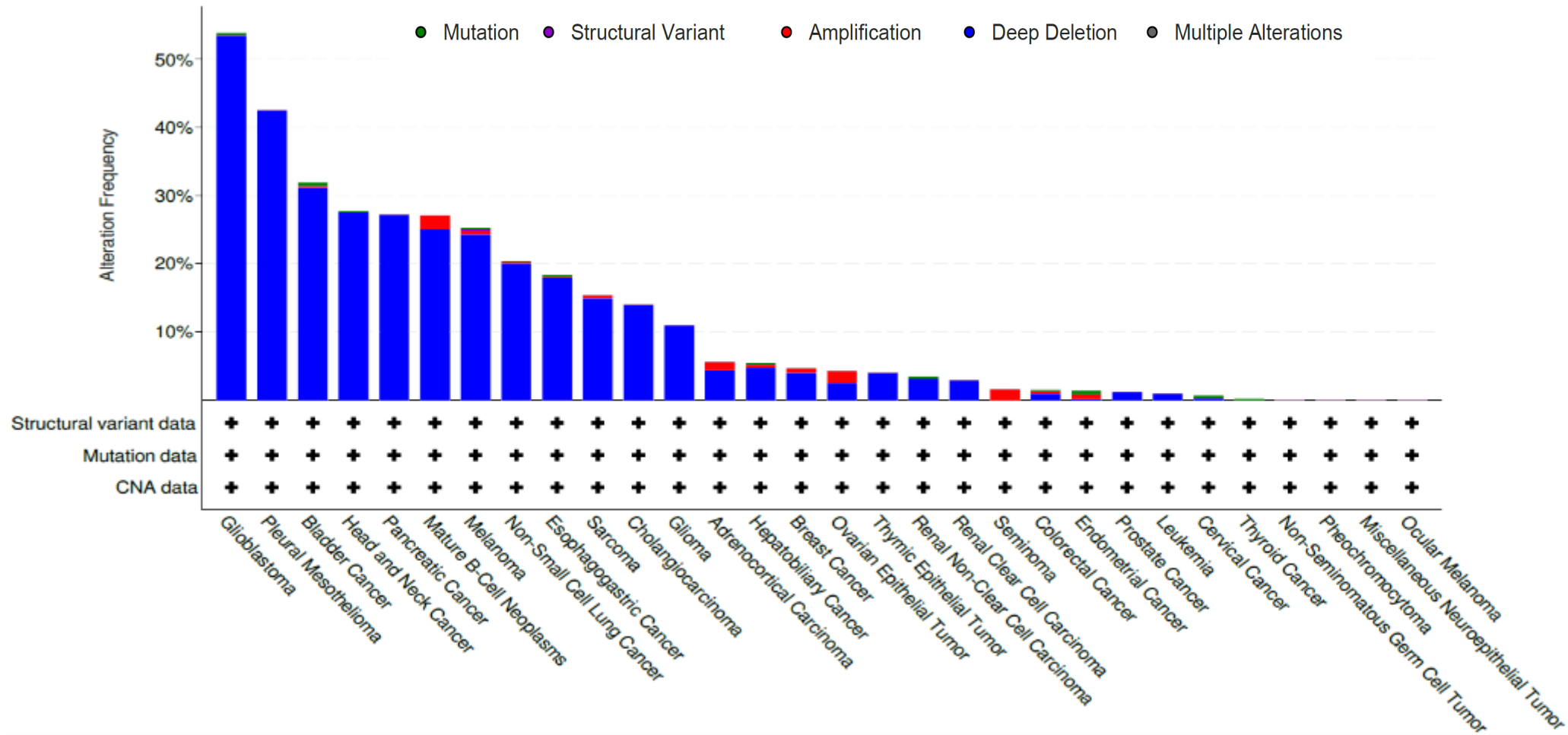
CDKN2A Alterations



Solid tumors >10%: GBM, H&N, pancreas, esophagus, lung, bladder, HCC/BTC, breast, melanoma, sarcoma

Lymphoma: CDKN2A deletions in 46% of PTCL-NOS patients.

CDKN2B Alterations



>10%: glioma, lung, bladder, H&N, pancreas, melanoma, esophagus, sarcoma, HCC/BTC, breast, ovarian

Fadra Oral 065-101 Ph 1/2 Solid Tumors & Lymphoma *(ongoing, unselected, late line)*

Enrolled n=47 as of March 26, 2024. No DLT in cohorts 1-5 (n=22). DL5=RP2D. PoC part to start next.

Dose Escalation* (3+3; unselected, all comer, late line; DL= dose level)

DL6B (n=10)

150mg qd tabs 7d (4/4 wk) ✓

DL6A (n=13)

125mg bid tabs M to F (4/4 wk) ✓

DL6 (n=2)

150mg bid caps M to F (4/4 wk) ✓

DL5 (n=9)

100mg bid caps M to F (4/4 wk) ✓

DL4 (n=3)

100mg bid caps M to F (3/4 wk) ✓

DL3 (n=3)

75mg bid caps M to F (3/4 wk) ✓

DL2 (n=4)

50mg bid caps M to F (3/4 wk) ✓

Starting DL (n=3)

50mg bid caps MWF (3/4 wk) ✓

Proof of Concept (PoC)**

(Simon 2-stage; 2nd /3rd line)

Cohort 1: Endometrial, Ovarian

Cohort 2: Biliary / cholangiocarcinoma

Cohort 3: Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Cohort 4: Breast (post-CDK4/6i, TNBC, HER-2 refractory)

Cohorts 5, 6: Lymphoma (T-cell; B-cell)

Cohort 7: mCRC (including KRAS mutated)

Cohort 8 Basket: biomarker selected
(related MoA suspected; expand if PR seen)

Pivotal

(if randomized study not needed)

Single-arm, open label, study for n=TBD cancer patients in a histology from PoC

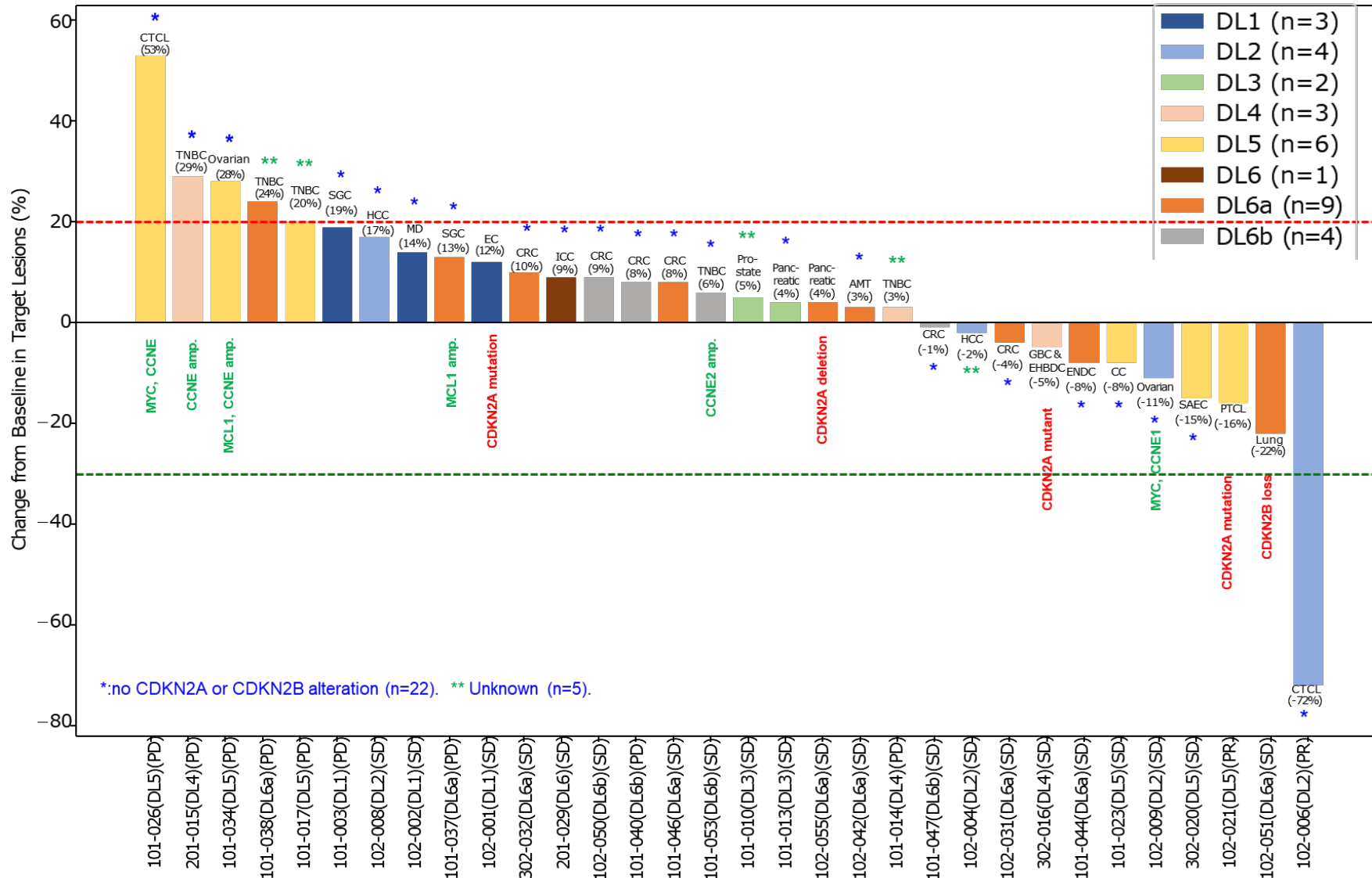
Pivotal indication to be determined based on clinical data from PoC

Oral Fadra Safety Summary

- All dose levels
 - Mostly grade 1 and 2 and reversible
 - Gastrointestinal disorders, including nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and constipation
 - General, including fatigue
 - Metabolism, including hyperglycemia
 - Hematological, including platelet decrease
- Dose limiting toxicities (DLT) observed at 125mg BID and higher
 - Grade 3 nausea and hyperglycemia; both manageable and reversible
- Dose levels 1-5 were well tolerated with no DLTs reported

Oral Fadra 065-101 Response (all comer, n=32, as of 31JAN24)

AMT = Appendix
 CC = Cervix
 CRC = Colon & Rectum
 CTCL = Cutaneous T Cell Lymphoma
 EC = Uterus
 ICC = Intrahepatic bile ducts
 GBC& EHBDC = Gallbladder and Extrahepatic bile ducts
 ENDC = Endometrioid
 MD = Mandible
 SAEC = Serous Adenocarcinoma of the Endometrium
 SGC = Salivary glands
 HCC = Liver
 TNBC = Triple-Negative Breast Cancer



Evaluable for response by:

- RECIST 1.1 (n=29)
- mSWAT (n=1)
- Lugano (n=2)

PR (n=2)
SD (n=21)
PD (n=9)

*:no CDKN2A or CDKN2B alteration (n=25). ** Unknown (n=5).

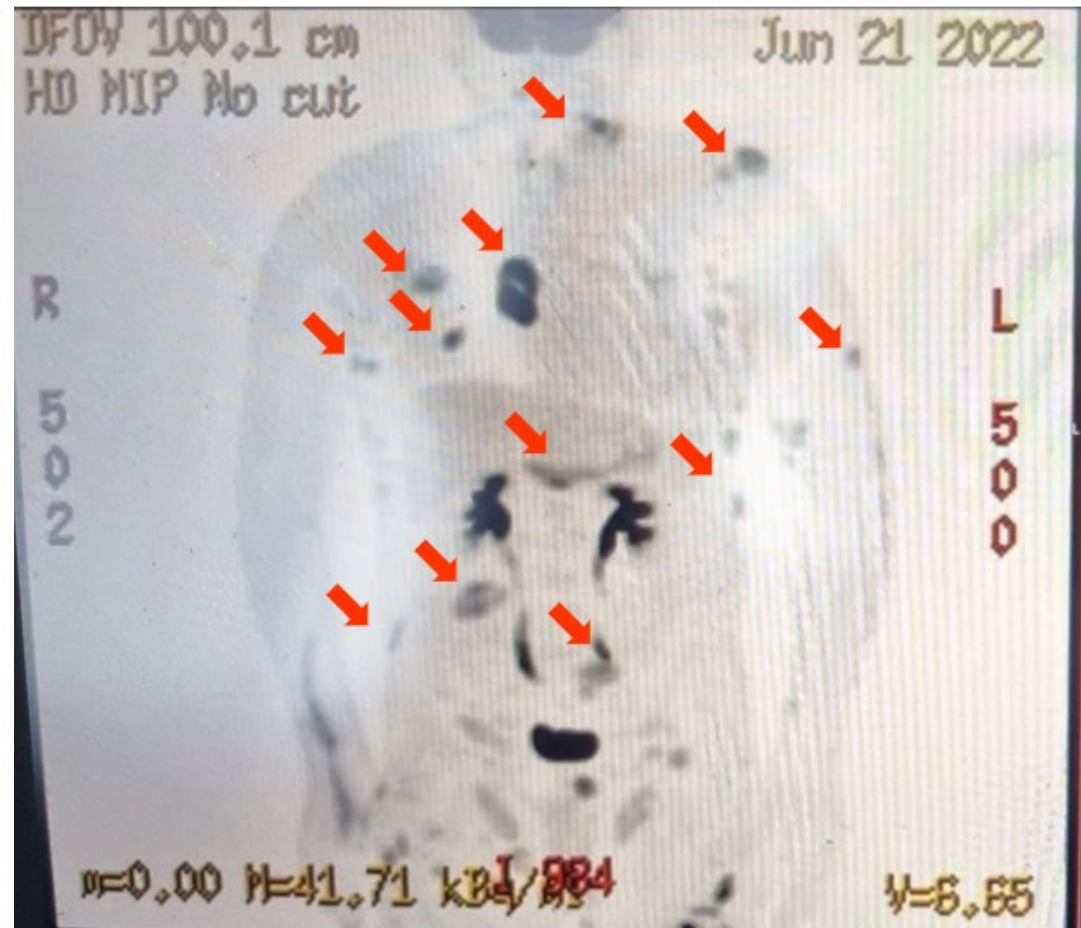
Best % change from baseline in target lesions. 101-012 (DL3) no measurable target lesions. *Tumor assessments at 4 weeks post-treatment and every 8 weeks thereafter.



PR in angioimmunoblastic PTCL pt. (oral 065-101, 1st cycle DL5, CDKN2A loss)



Baseline scan



Cycle 2 scan

CDKN2A deletion in T Cell Lymphoma

ARTICLE

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma



Ferrata Storti Foundation

CDKN2A deletion is a frequent event associated with poor outcome in patients with peripheral T-cell lymphoma not otherwise specified (PTCL-NOS)

Incidence of CDKN2A deletions was 46%.¹

Haematologica 2021
Volume 106(11):2918-2926

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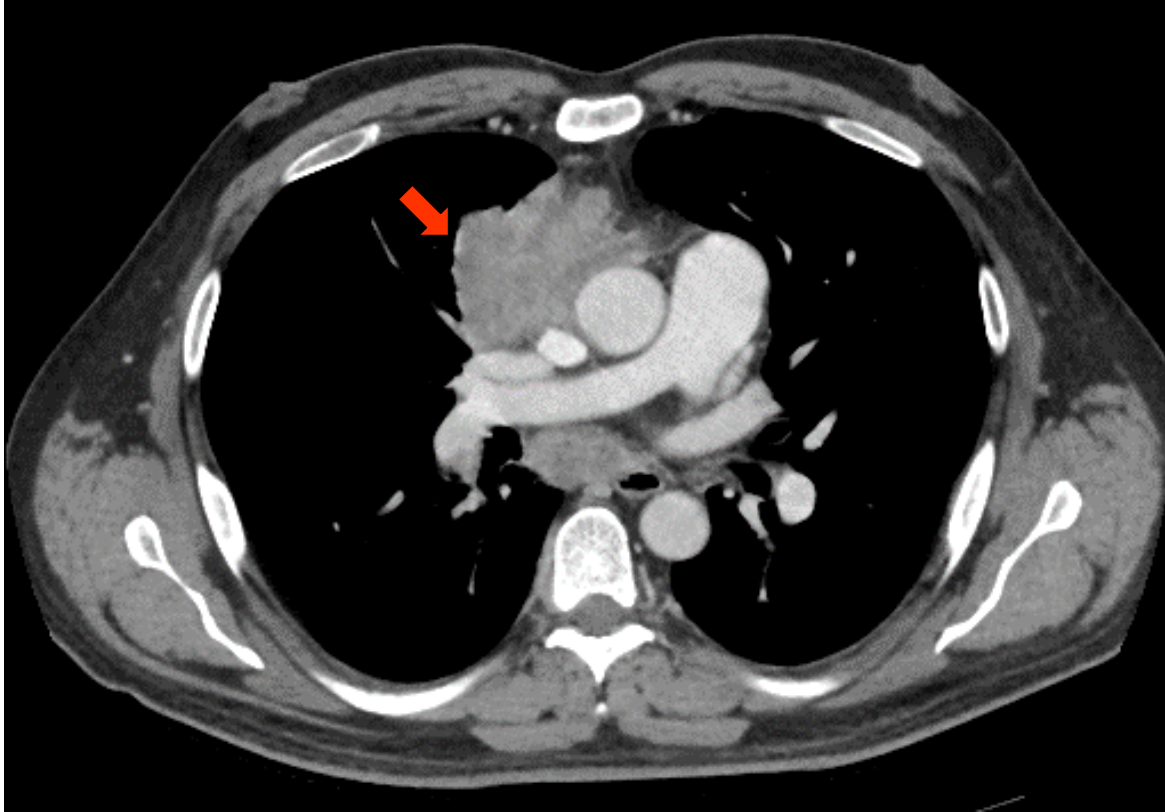
CYCLACEL[®]

¹ Maura F et al *Haematologica*. 2021 Nov 1 106 11 2918.

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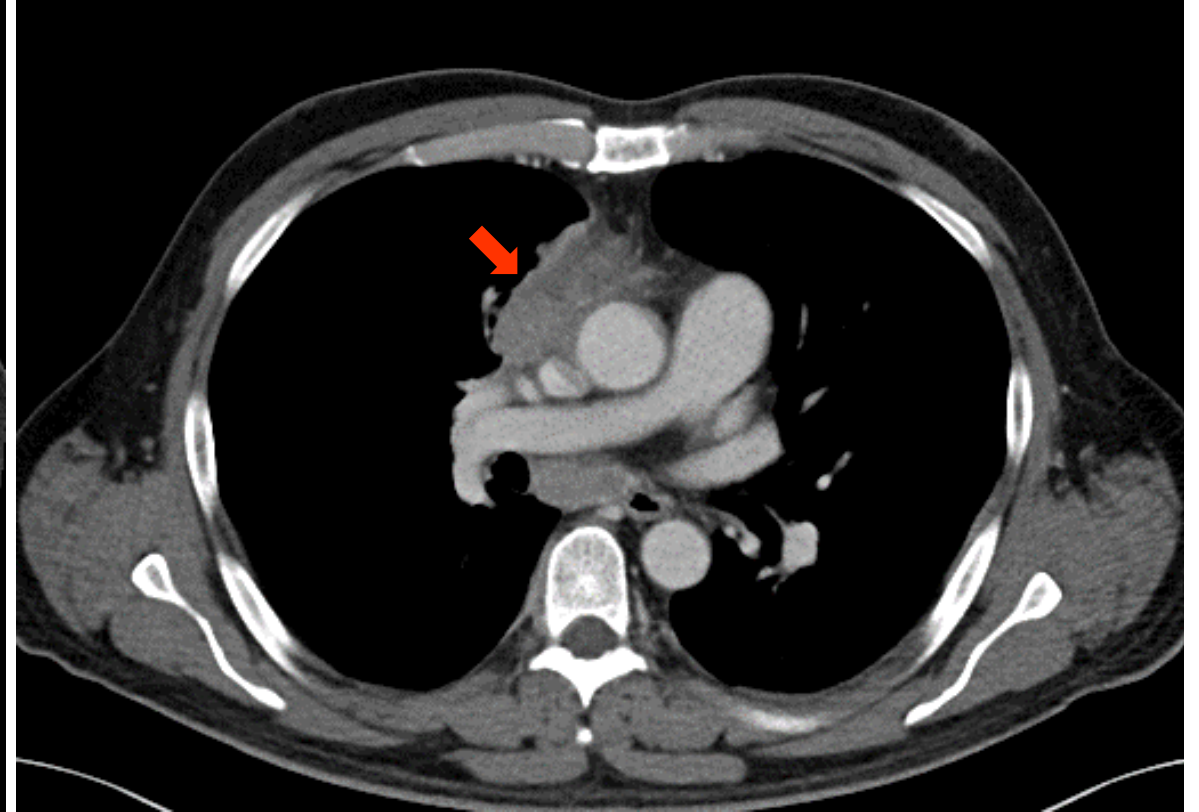
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Squamous NSCLC patient (oral 065-101, 1 cycle DL6a)



Baseline scan 7-SEP-23

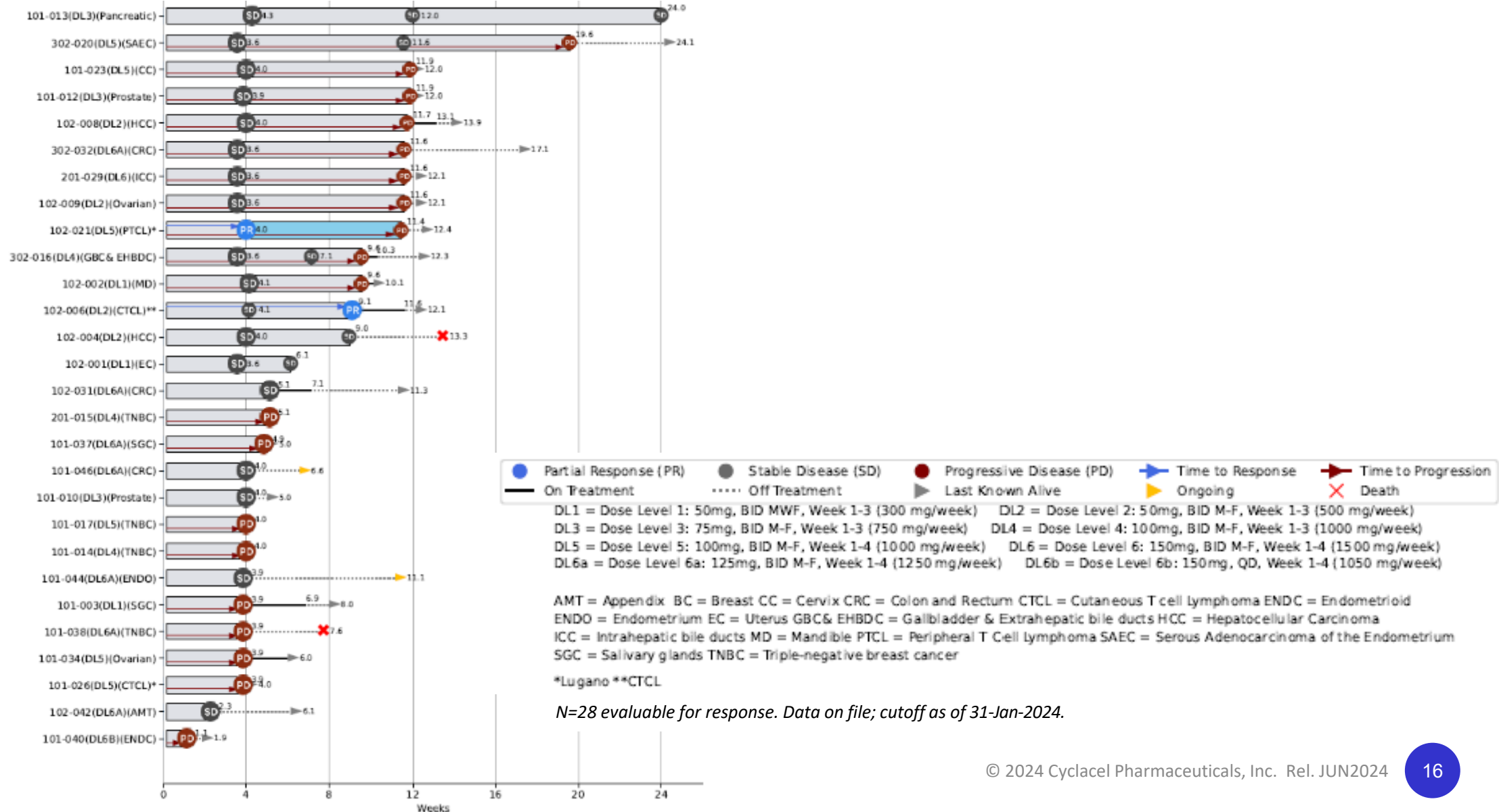
*50y old, NOV22-APR23 carboplatin+paclitaxel;
MAY23 atezolizumab+docetaxel, progressed*



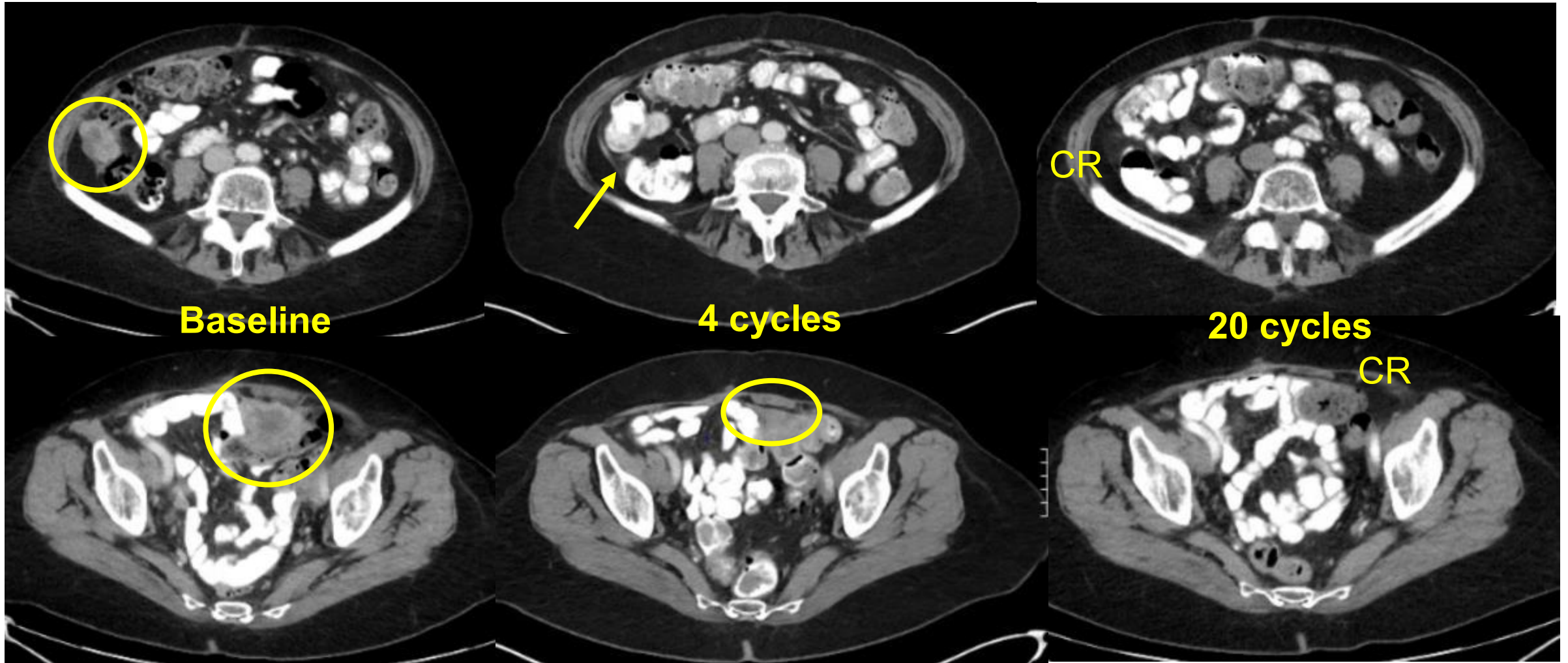
Cycle 1 scan 9-OCT-23

*SD sum of all target lesions -22%. D1C1 14-SEP-23
NGS: CDKN2B loss*

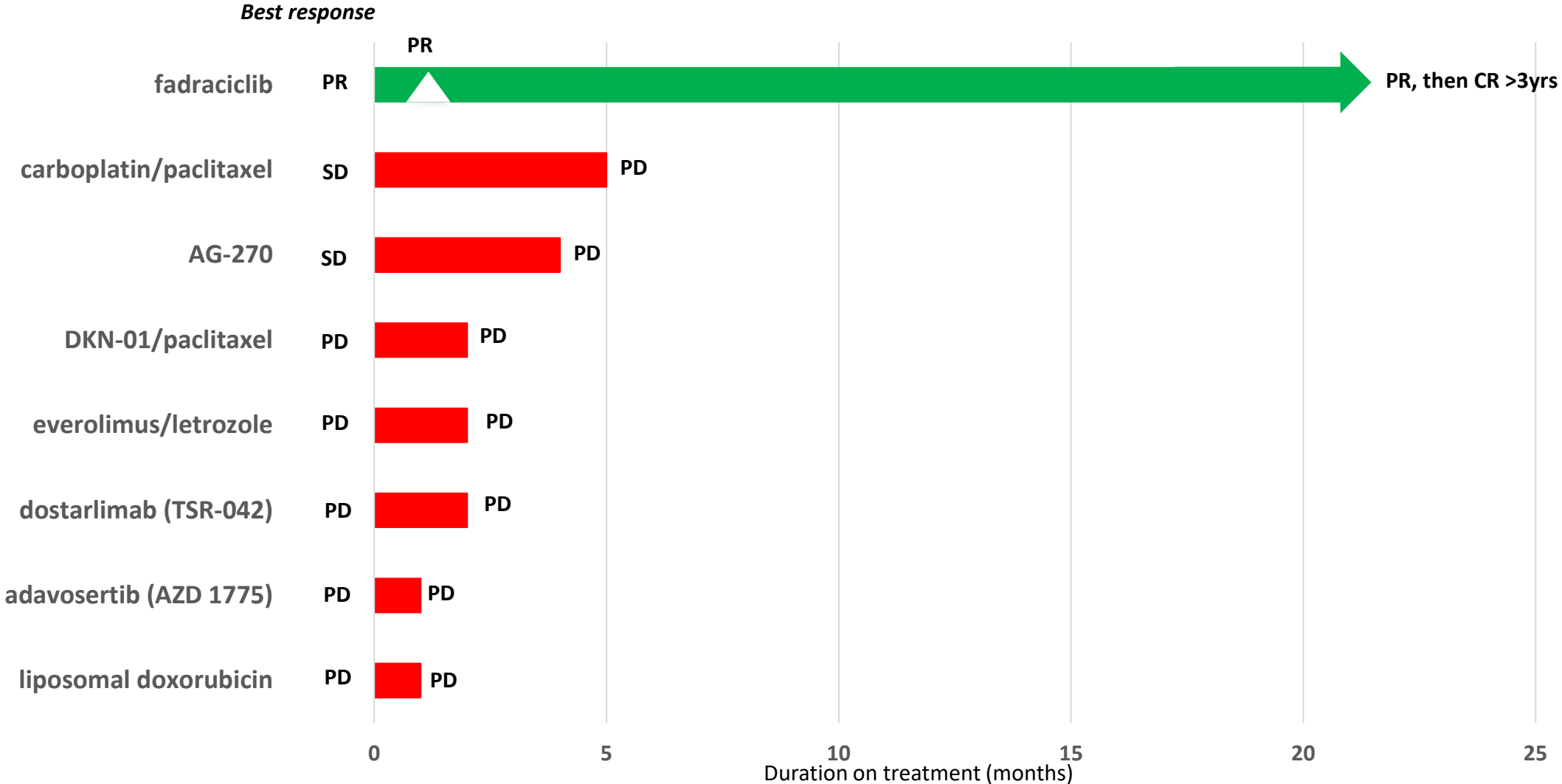
Fadra Oral 065-101 Swimmers Plot (dose escalation part)



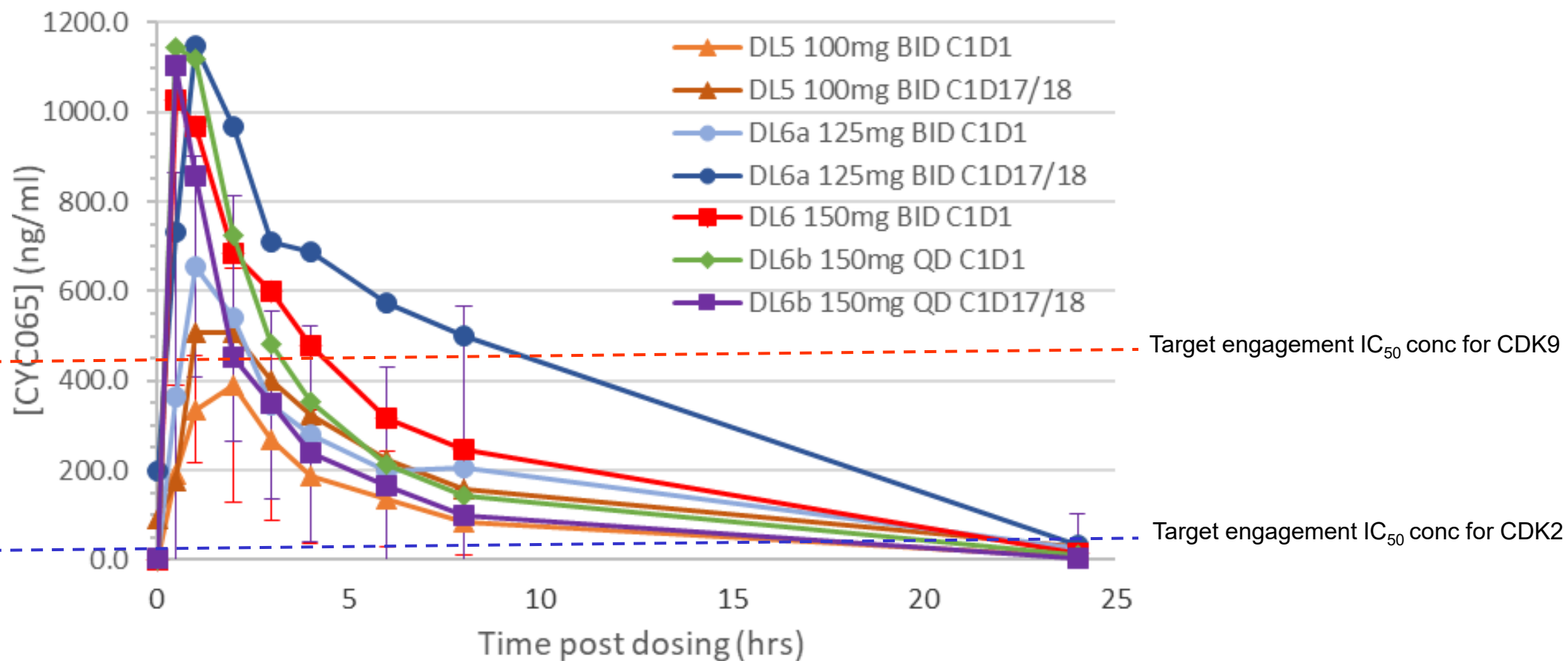
PR then CR 065-01 Part 2 IV Endometrial Pt (CDKN2A, CDKN2B and MTAP loss)



Endometrial Patient History 065-01 Part 2 IV

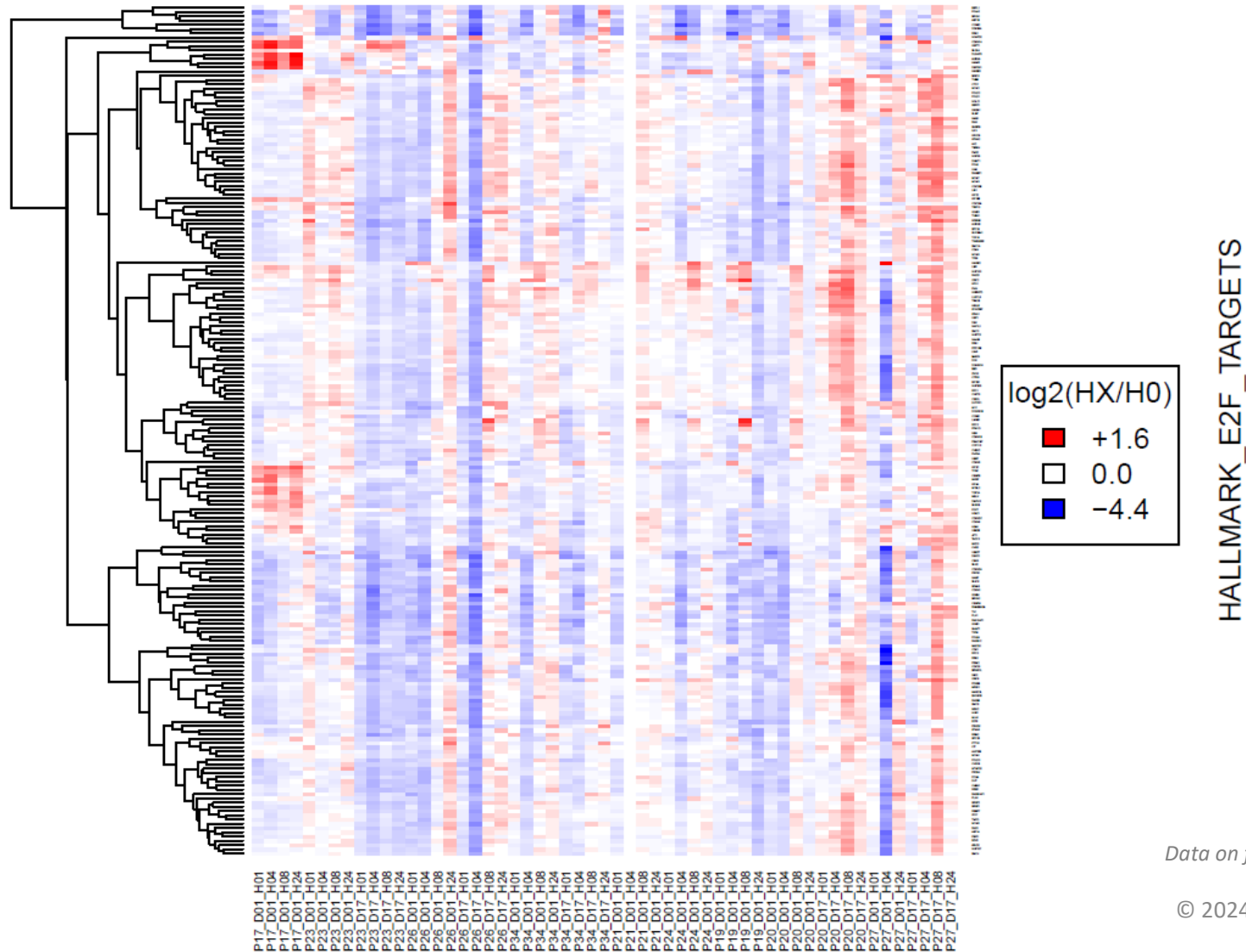


Dose Proportional PK with CDK2 and 9 Coverage at Higher Dose Levels



Fadra Suppresses E2F (CDK2 dependent) DL5 Phase 1 Patients

Gene expression levels CYC065-101 DL5



Data on file. Blue=suppression, Red=overexpression.

Potential for Oral Fadra as Precision Medicine

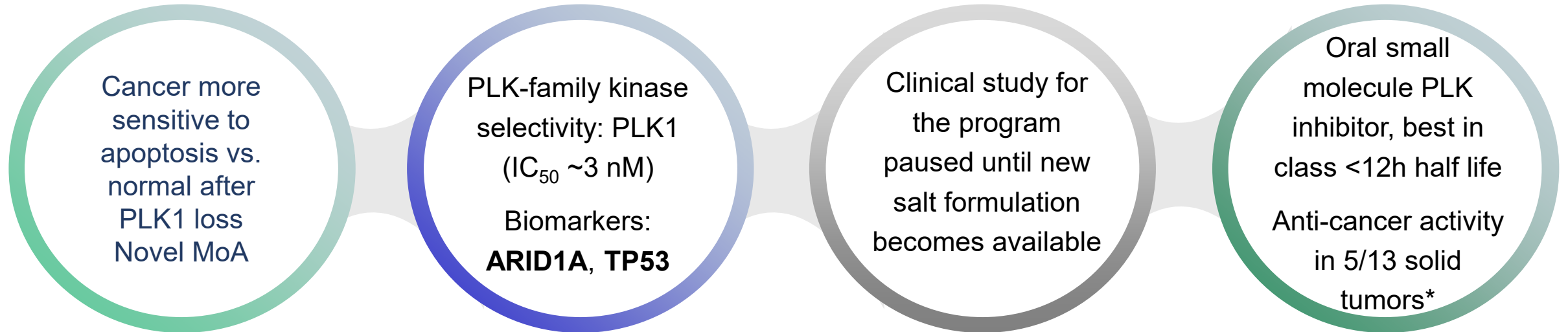
Single agent responses and broad activity in liquid and solid cancers

CDK2 + CDK9 inhibition may be superior to either CDK2 or CDK9

- Cancer cells adapt to CDK2i; CDK2i work better if CDK9i silences MYC
- Exploiting CDKN2A/B vulnerability for precision medicine strategy
- **Fadra** unusual next gen CDKi; has threaded the needle of transient suppression of anti-apoptosis proteins without broad hematological toxicity



Plogosertib (CYC140) Next Gen PLK1 inhibitor

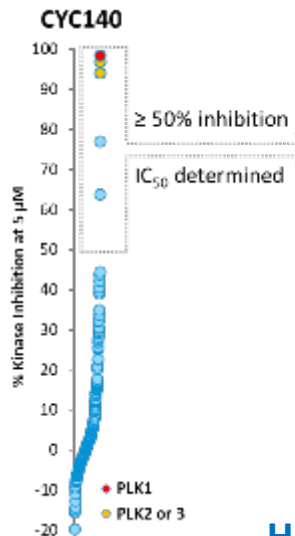


Novel mechanism with a unique **mutational** strategy
Targeting ARID1A and TP53 Mutated Cancers

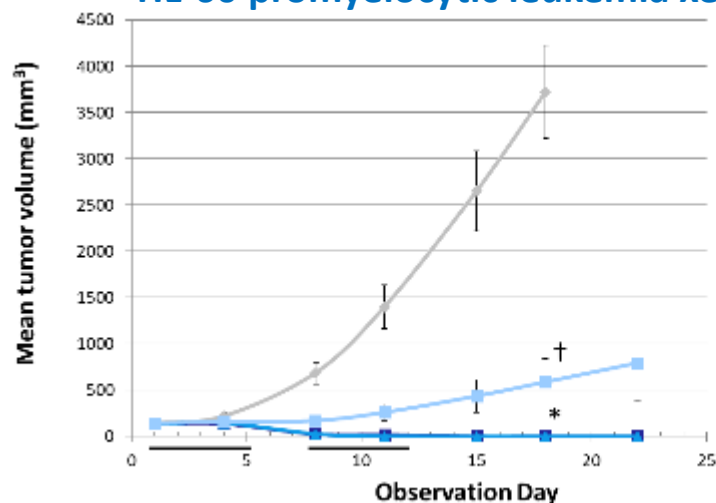
Plogo Preclinical Activity

Kinase Profile

Kinase	CYC140 IC ₅₀ (nM)	PLK1 Selectivity (fold)
PLK1	2.7	1
PLK2	155	58
EIF2AK3	292	109
PLK3	297	112
CaMK2δ	1630	612
DAPK1	2860	1074



HL-60 promyelocytic leukemia xenograft

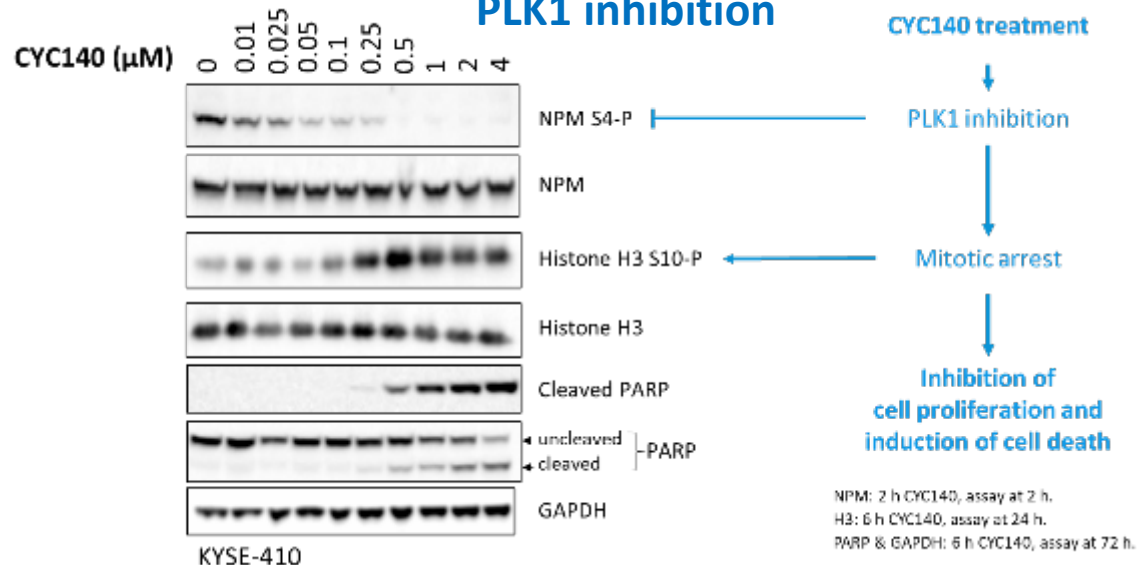


- Vehicle
- CYC140 67 mpk po qd 5/2/5
- ▲ CYC140 54 mpk po qd 5/2/5
- ◆ CYC140 40 mpk po qd 5/2/5

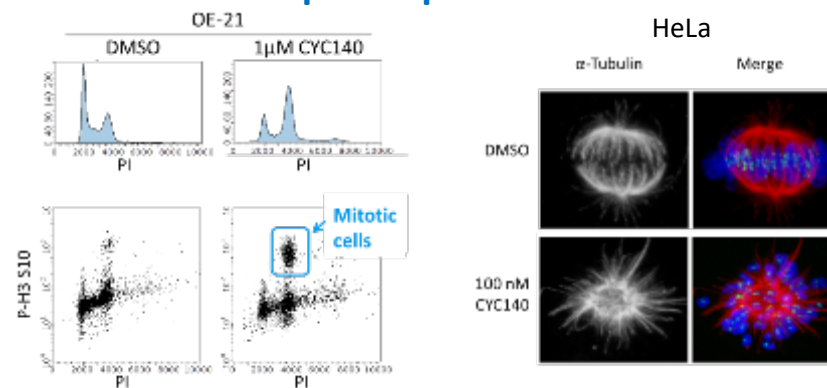
† 13% T/C (4/10 CR)
P < 0.0001

* 0% T/C (10/10 CR)
P < 0.000001

PLK1 inhibition



CYC140 increases mitotic cell number and induces monopolar spindle formation



PLK Inhibitors in Clinical Development

Volasertib

(Boehringer Ingelheim;
i.v. BI-6727 discontinued)

- BTD in AML Ph2 data; but Ph 3 POLO-1 in AML failed; imbalance of deaths likely due to myelosuppression; long terminal half-life ~110h
- Dose intensity led to single agent activity
- Epigenetic activity incl. BRD4 inhibition

Onvansertib

(Cardiff; p.o., selectivity primarily PLK1, secondarily CDK9, etc.*)

- Signal in KRASmut mCRC with bevacizumab/FOLFIRI; terminal $t_{1/2}$ ~24h
- Ph 1b: *AML w/chemo; prostate w/ abiraterone*; mPDAC w/chemo; SCLC
- Ph 2: mCRC 3 arm RCT 2 doses triplet therapy vs control bevacizumab/chemo (n=90)

Plogosertib

(Cyclacel; p.o., selectivity primarily PLK1, secondarily PLK2, PLK3)

- Preclinical activity in multiple solid tumors and leukemias; terminal $t_{1/2}$ ~11h
- Single agent anticancer activity in NSCLC, ovarian, biliary, ACC, etc. (4 dose levels)
- Epigenetic MoA incl. BRD4 inhibition: modulating novel cancer pathways

Plogo 140-101 Oral Ph1/2 Ongoing in Solid Tumors & Lymphoma

Dose Escalation* (3+3; all comer, late line; DL=dose level)

DL7 (n=3)
20mg qd M to F (wk 1 to 3)

DL6 (n=3)
20mg qd M to F (wk 1 & 3)

DL5 (n=3)
15mg qd M to F (wk 1 to 3)

DL4 (n=3)
15mg qd M to F (wk 1 & 3)

DL3 (n=3)
10mg qd M to F (wk 1 to 3)

DL2 (n=3)
10mg qd M to F (wk 1 & 3)

Starting DL (n=3)
5mg qd M to F (wk 1 to 3)

Active



Schedule: 3 out of 4 wk per cycle.

Proof of Concept (PoC)** (Simon 2-stage; 2nd /3rd line)

Cohort 1: Bladder cancer

Cohort 2: Breast cancer (TNBC)

Cohort 3: Lung cancer (NSCLC and SCLC)

Cohort 4: Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and biliary tract cancer

Cohort 5: Metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) including KRAS-mutated

Cohort 6: B-cell lymphoma including diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL)

Cohort 7: T-cell lymphoma (CTCL/PTCL)

Cohort 8 Basket: tumors suspected to have related MoA (expand if responses)

Pivotal (if randomized study not needed)

Single-arm, open label, study for n=TBD cancer patients

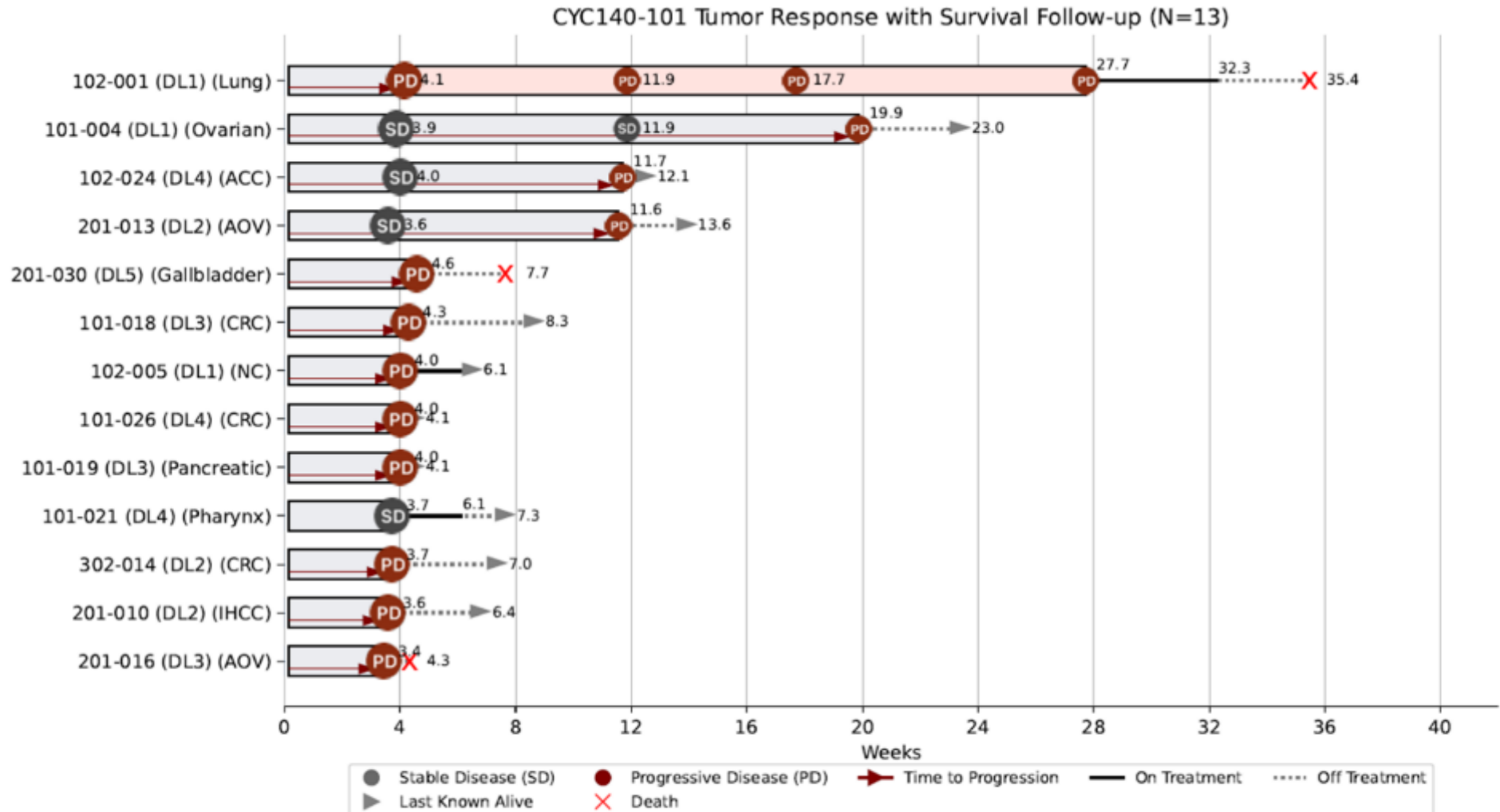
Indication in pivotal study to be determined based on clinical data from PoC



Oral Plogo Well Tolerated up to Dose Level 5

- Drug-related adverse events reported, mostly grade 1 and 2 and reversible
 - General including fatigue
 - Hematological: anemia
 - Investigations: mild transaminase increase
- No dose limiting toxicities observed to date

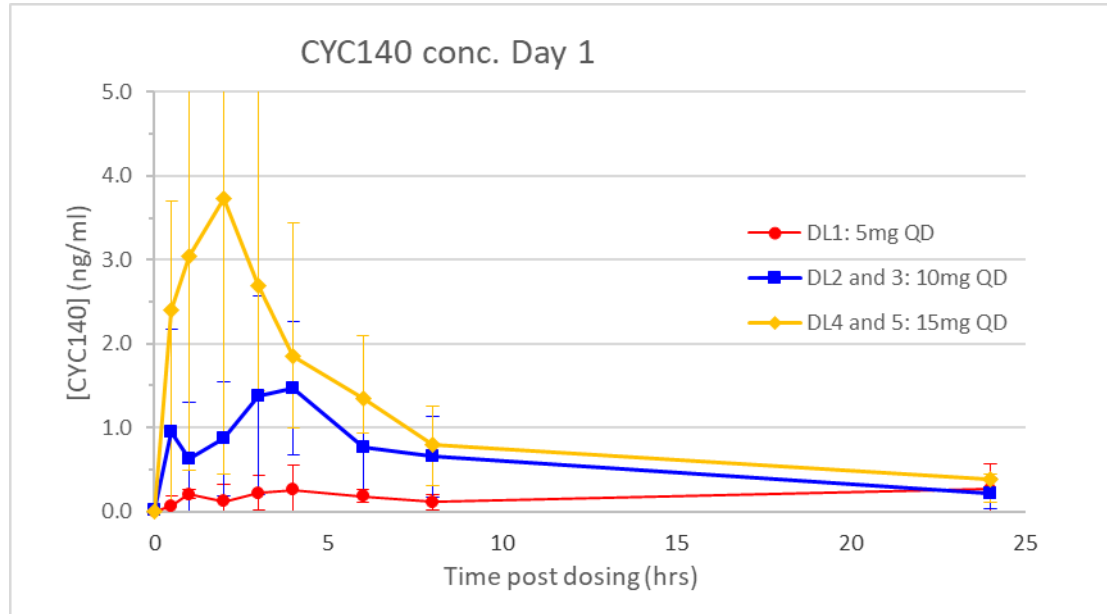
Plogo Oral 140-101 DL1-4 Swimmers Plot (*dose escalation ongoing*)



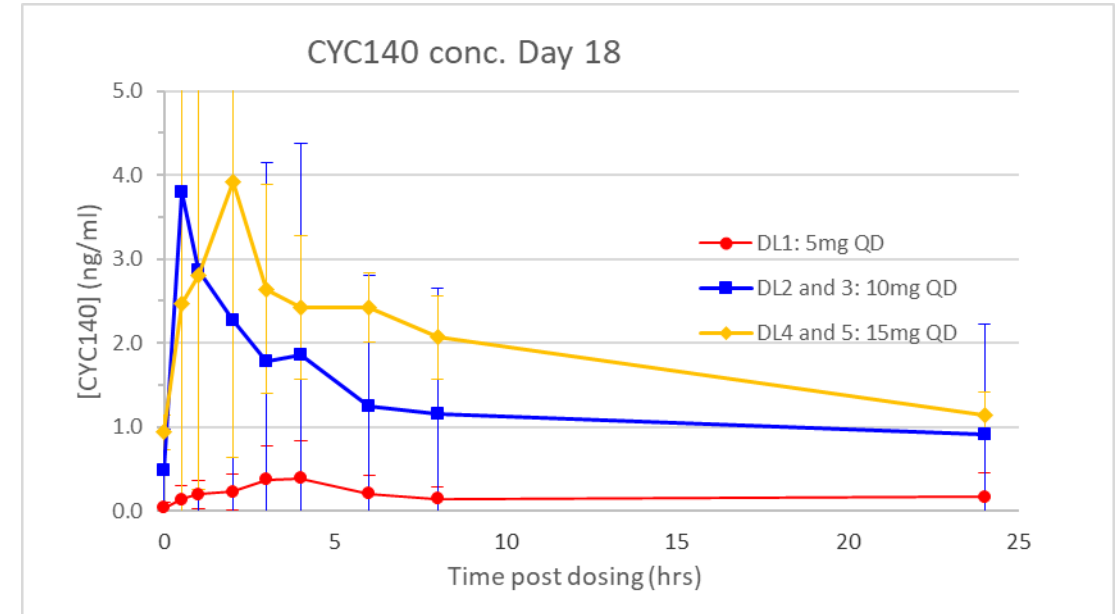
DL1 = Dose Level 1: 50mg, BID MWF, Week 1-3 (300 mg/week) DL2 = Dose Level 2: 50mg, BID M-F, Week 1-3 (500 mg/week) DL3 = Dose Level 3: 75mg, BID M-F, Week 1-3 (750 mg/week)
 DL4 = Dose Level 4: 100mg, BID M-F, Week 1-3 (1000 mg/week) DL5 = Dose Level 5: 100mg, BID M-F, Week 1-4 (1000 mg/week)
 ACC = Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma (Salivary glands) AOV = Ampulla of Vater CRC = Colon and Rectum IHCC = Intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma NC = NUT carcinoma (Paranasal sinuses)
 Data cutoff date: 2023-10-02

Mean (\pm SD) Plasma Plogo Concentration-Time Plot C1D1 & C1D18

Day 1



Day 18



Based on preclinical modeling data, efficacious doses yet to be achieved.

Plogo Conventional Dose Escalation Strategy

Potential activity across mechanistically relevant tumors

- Specific mutations in SWI/SNF complex subunit proteins, incl. ARID1A, SMARCA, etc.
- Novel targets in molecular pathways with unmet medical need
- Could lead to patient selected, biomarker driven Ph1 expansion group

Preclinical sensitivity data from world-class laboratories in CRC, lymphoma, melanoma, ovarian, SCLC.

Requires updated formulation to reach exposure levels

Increased patent exclusivity to 2040

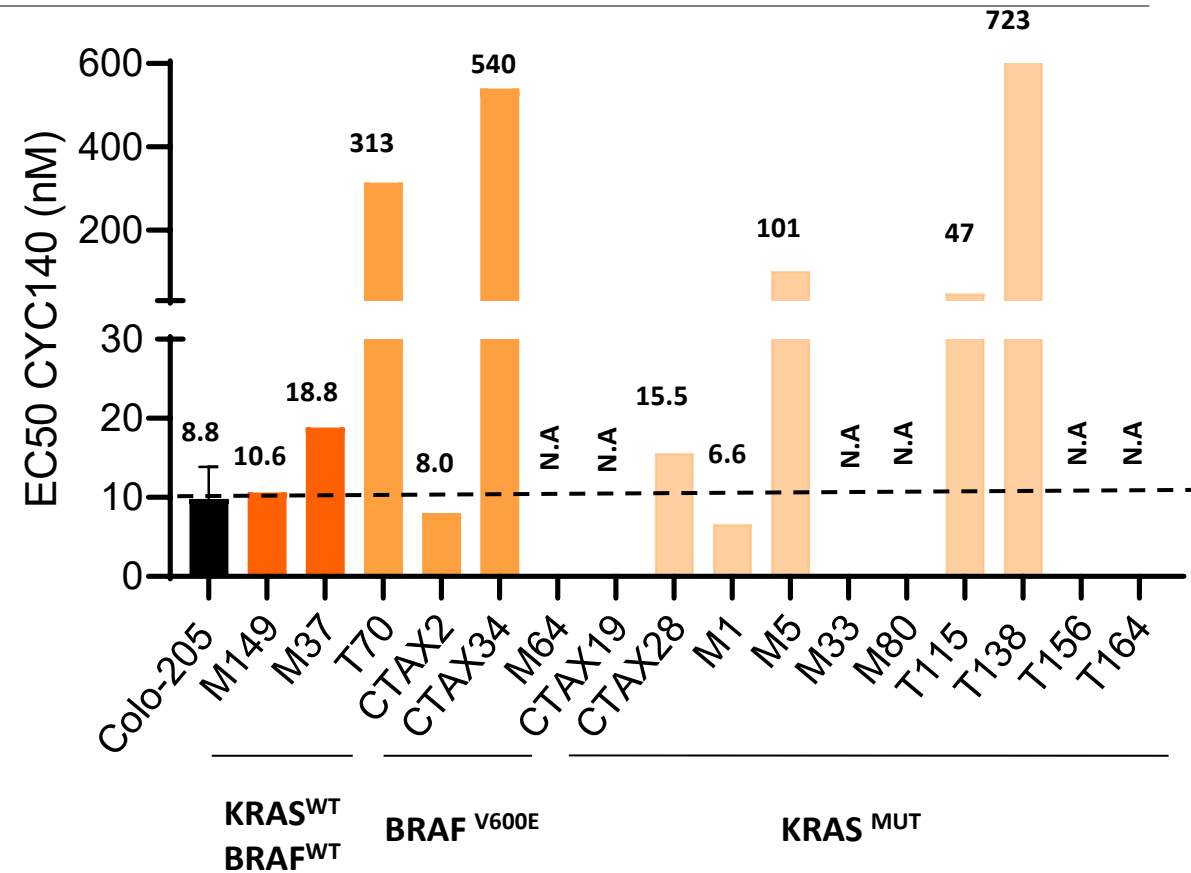
Colorectal PDX Organoid Sensitivity to Plogo

In vitro 3D models from 16 CRC PDX

- 10 KRAS^{mut}, 3 BRAF^{V600E}, 3 KRAS^{WT}/BRAF^{WT}
- Completed EC₅₀ by cell viability (19-point dose curve: 0.038 nM – 10 μM)

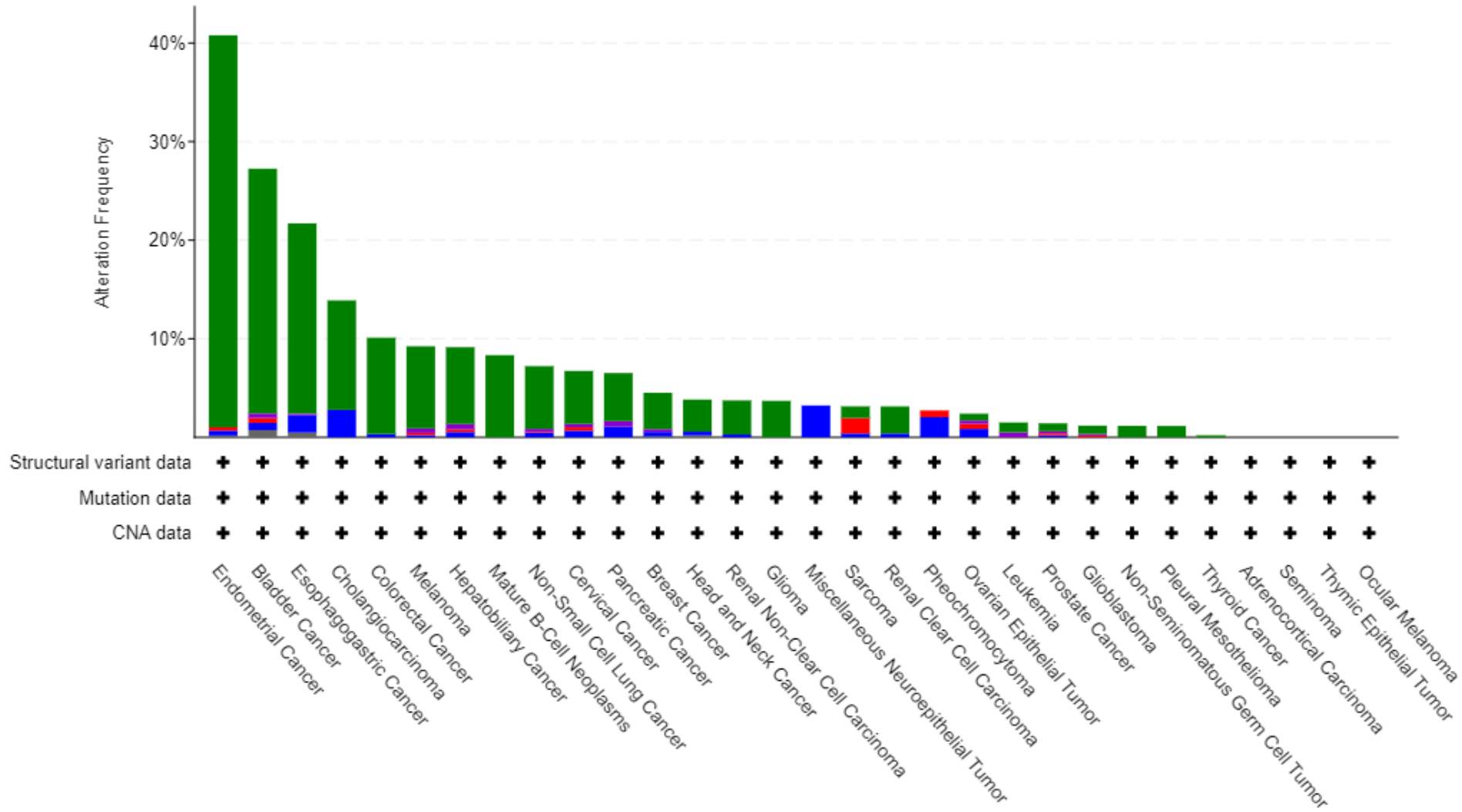
Sensitivity to plogo:

- 5 models with EC₅₀ < 30 nM
- Does not appear BRAF or KRAS dependent
- None of resistant are ARID1A mut
- **3/5 sensitives are ARID1A mutant**
- **5/5 sensitives are TP53 mutant**



	KRAS ^{WT} BRAF ^{WT}		BRAF ^{V600E}				KRAS ^{MUT}			
PDXO	CTAX 19	CTAX 28	M1	M5	M33	M80	T115	T138	T156	T164
KRAS	G12D	G12D	G12D	G13D	G12D	G12C	G12V	G12V	G12C	G12V

ARID1A Modifications



Solid tumors >15%:
 endometrial, bladder,
 esophagus, bile duct,
 colorectal

Plogo Low Dose Strategy

Epigenetic hypothesis

Plogo enables **chromatin accessibility** at low concentrations

Combination strategy with other epigenetic modulators

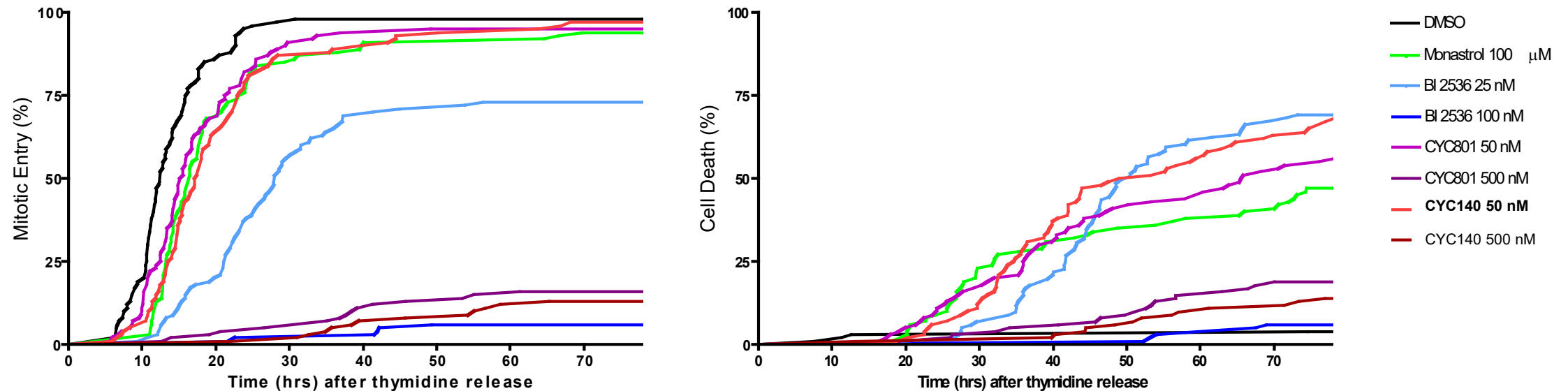
- Hypomethylating agents or HDAC Inhibitors

Can use current formulation

Front line opportunity in TP53 mutated AML

Optimizing PLK1i Exposure May Enhance Cell Death Induction – Rationale for Lower, Prolonged Dosing

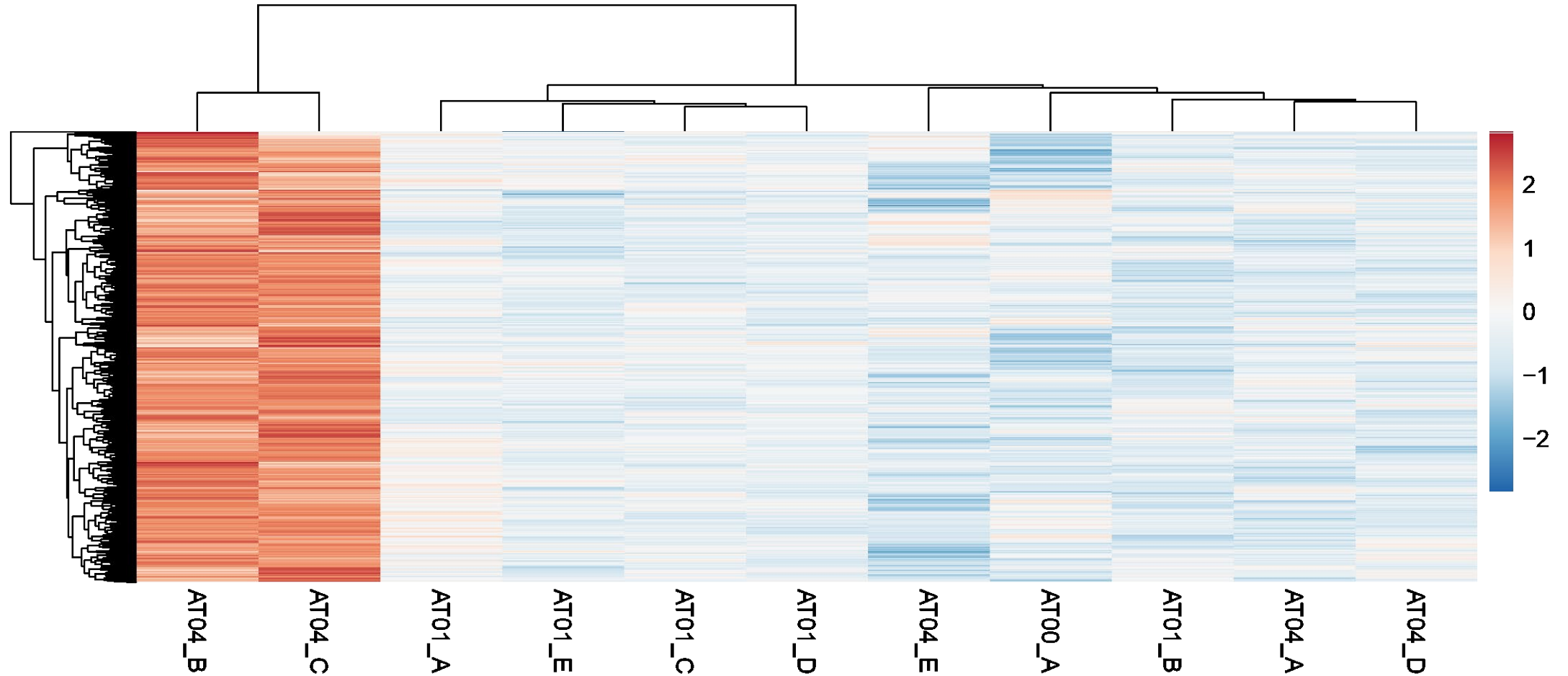
RKO colon carcinoma cell line - Single thymidine block and release prior to treatment



At high doses, PLK1i treatment stops growth; at lower doses PLK1i starts cell cycle and then more tumor cells die.

Low Dose Plogo has Dramatic Effect on Chromatin Access

ATAC-Seq to Discover Enhancers
and Transcription Factor Motifs
A=0, B=1, C=5, D=10, E=200nM



Red: open & transcribing segments. Blue: closed chromatin segments

TP53 Mutated AML Unmet Need

TP53 mutated patients do not benefit from 1L AML Standard of Care:

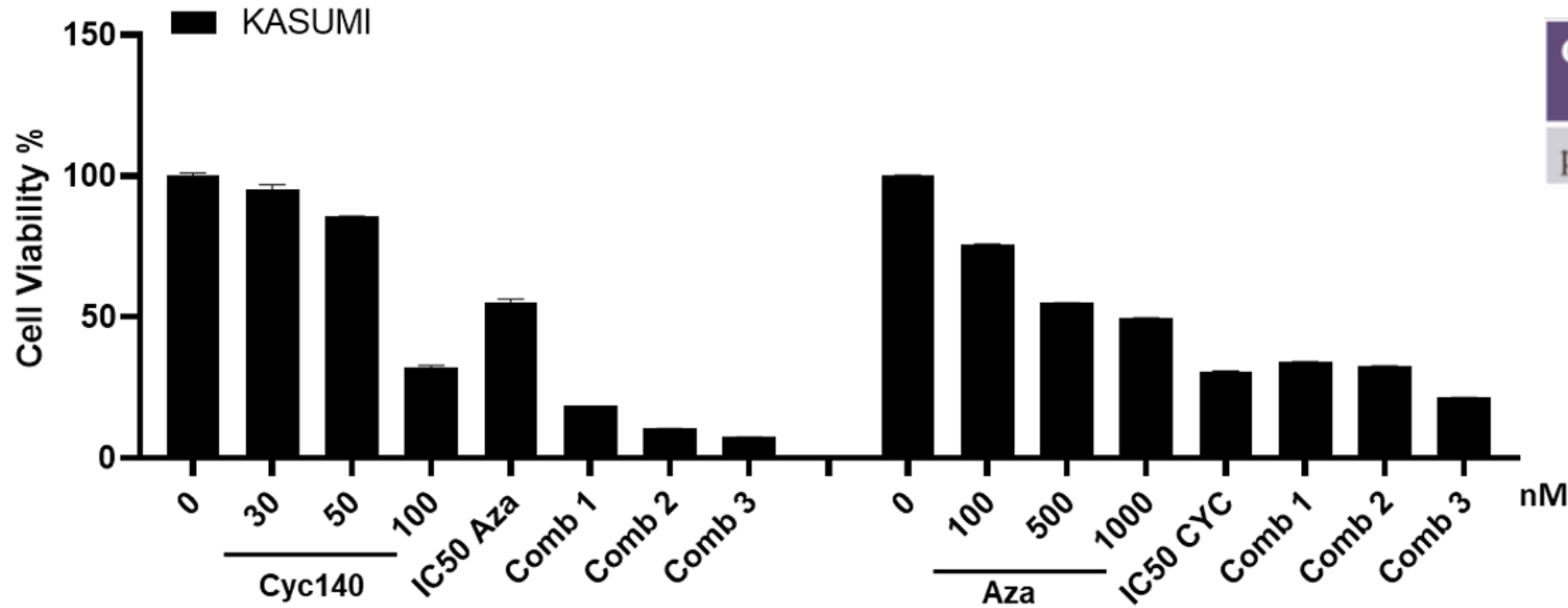
- venetoclax + azacitidine; poor OS

Ethical to test as 1L treatment in a single arm study

Large unmet medical need

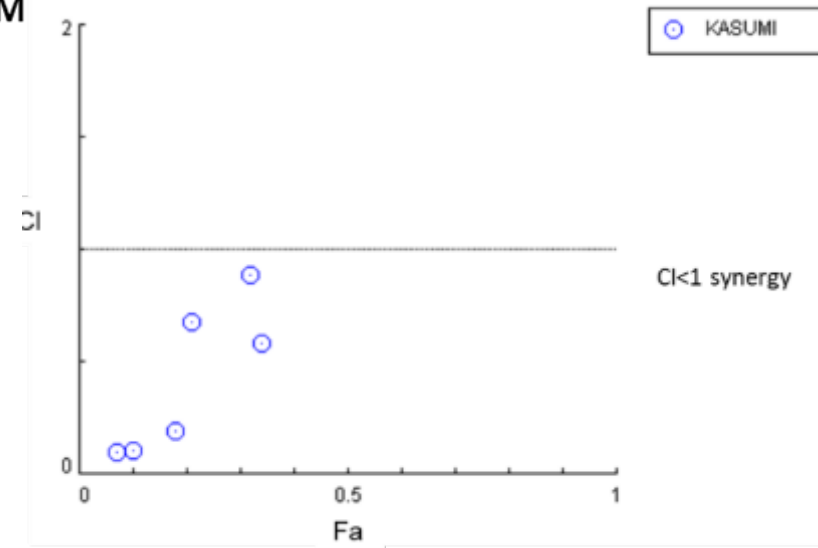
Excellent opportunity for disease modifying treatment

Preclinical Plogo (aka CYC140) + Aza Activity in AML



Cell lines	CYC IC50	AZA IC50
p53 mut KASUMI	112 nM	415 nM

Dose cyc (nM)	Dose aza (nM)	Effect	CI
112.0	100.0	0.34	0.58177
112.0	500.0	0.32	0.88934
112.0	1000.0	0.21	0.67775
30.0	415.0	0.18	0.19355
50.0	415.0	0.1	0.10447
100.0	415.0	0.07	0.09959



Milestone Momentum

- **Fadra** initial Phase 2 data in patients with CDKN2A/B abnormalities 2H 24
- Begin lymphoma cohort 2H 24
- Complete tablet manufacture and validation 2H 24
- **Plogo** alternative salt formulation clinical supply availability



Thank You

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