

Developing a Potential

Best-in-Class, CD38-targeting mAb

for Autoimmune Diseases and

Organ Transplant Rejection

Corporate Deck | October 2025



Disclaimer

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Investment Highlights

Targeting CD38 in Autoimmune Diseases and Organ Transplant Rejection

Potential Best-in-Class Asset

- Fully human IgG1 anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody targeting a unique epitope
- Encouraging preclinical efficacy and clinical safety profile compared to other anti-CD38 mAb
- Patent protection thru mid-2038 (extensions possible)

Upcoming Catalysts

- Immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)
 - Phase 1/2 study ongoing
 - Clinical update planned at upcoming medical congress
- Renal allograft antibody-mediated rejection (AMR)
 - Phase 1 study initiating in U.S.
 - First patient planned in Q1 2026
 - Proposed Phase 2 study in China
 - CTA submission planned
 - Anticipate feedback in Q4 2025

U.S. Operating Plan

- U.S. HQ has been established in South San Francisco, California
- Focus on CID-103 development
- Efficient U.S. operating team planned to execute development
- Divestiture of CASI China business planned to complete in Q2 2026



Generating Proof of Concept for CID-103

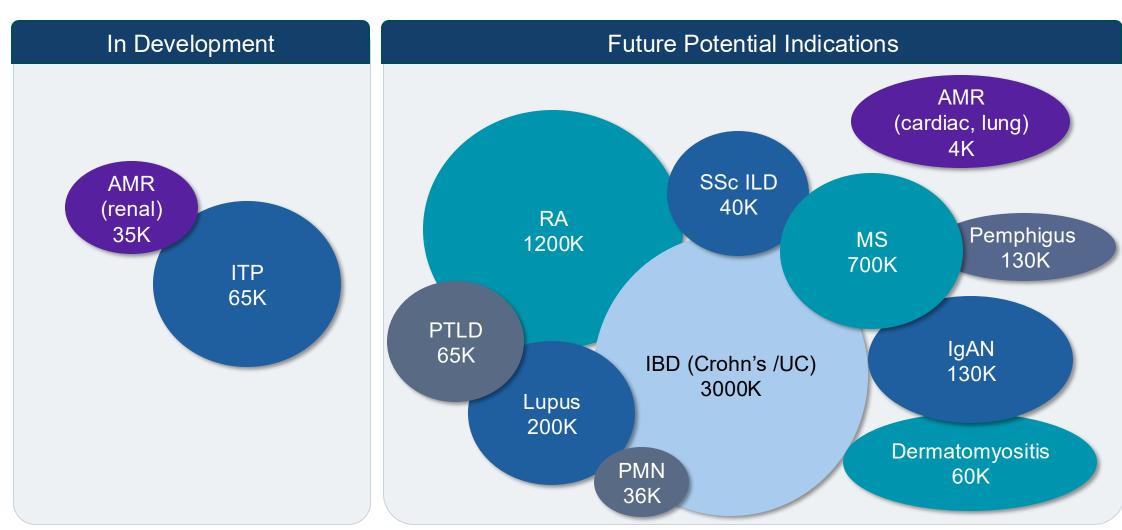
Initial Targets

Indication	IND-enabling	Phase 1	Phase 2	Status & Upcoming Catalysts
ITP Immune Thrombocytopenic Purpura				Phase 1/2 enrolling and dosingClinical update at medical congress
AMR Antibody-Mediated Rejection in Renal Allograft				Phase 1 study initiatingFirst patient planned in Q1 2026



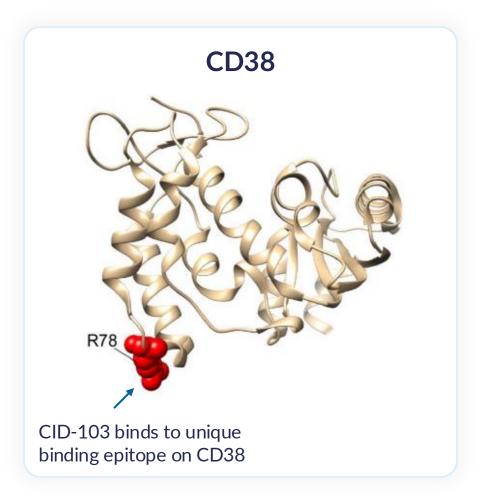
CID-103: Franchise-in-a-Product

Opportunities to Differentiate in Future Potential Indications



CID-103 Recognizes a Unique Epitope on CD38

Contributes to CID-103's Differentiated Profile



- CID-103 binds to a unique epitope on CD38
 - Strong IP through mid-2038 (excluding potential extensions)
- CID-103 selected for:
 - Increased ADCC (antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity)
 - Increased ADCP (antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis)
 - Less CDC (complement-dependent cytotoxicity)
 - Potential to translate into less infusion-related reaction (IRR)
 - ~18% IRR, all low-grade AEs



Anti-CD38 in Autoimmune Diseases

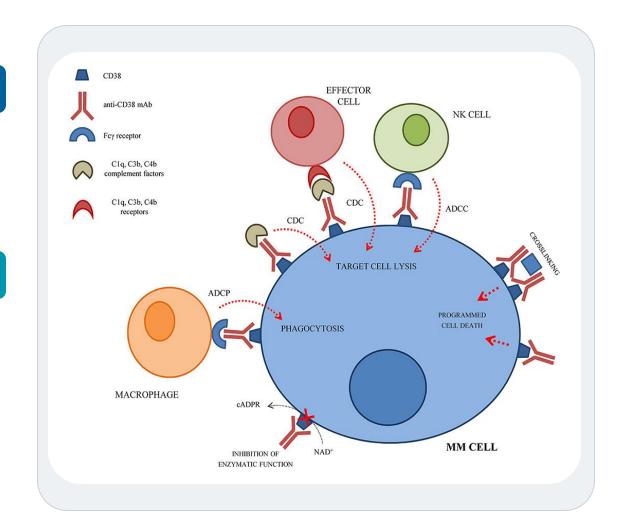
Inducing Plasma Cell Death by Binding to CD38

CD38 is Highly Expressed on Plasma and NK Cells

 Plasma cells are responsible for production of autoantibodies and donor-specific antibodies

Mechanism of Action

- Selectively deplete CD38⁺ plasma cells to block production of donor-directed and pathologic autoantibodies
- Reduce number of NK cells which cause microvascular inflammation and damage





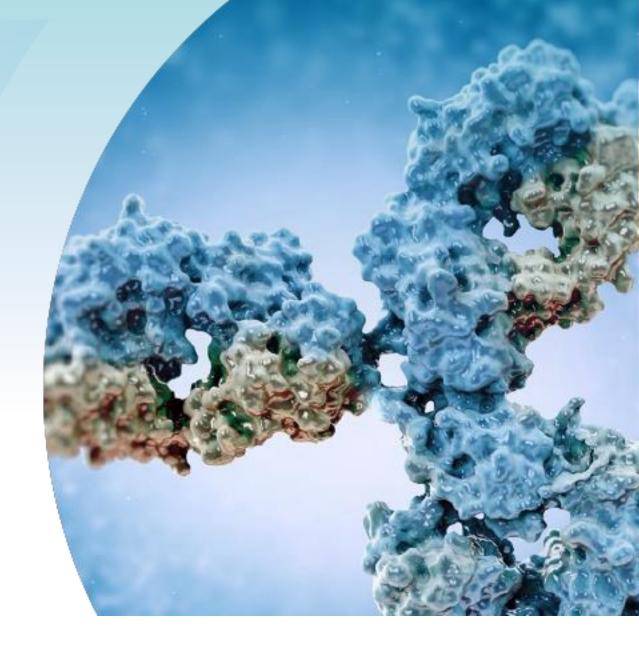
Anti-CD38 Therapeutic Landscape

Future Differentiation Likely Driven by Targeting Expanded Indications with Unmet Medical Need

Asset	Company	Route of Administration	Status
Darzalex (daratumumab)	J&J	IV and SQ	Approved in 2015 (U.S.) for MM Annual sales in 2024 nearly \$12B
Sarclisa (isatuximab-irfc)	Sanofi	IV	Approved in 2020 (U.S.) for MM Annual sales in 2024 > \$300M
Felzartamab	Biogen	IV	Biogen acquired HI-Bio for \$1.8B Phase 3 in AMR initiated
Mezagitamab	Takeda	IV and SQ	Phase 3 in ITP initiated
CID-103	(CASI	IV	Phase 1 / 2 in ITP enrolling and dosing Phase 1 in AMR first patient in Q1 2026 SQ formulation development in process

Immune Thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP)

Ongoing Phase 1 / 2 study

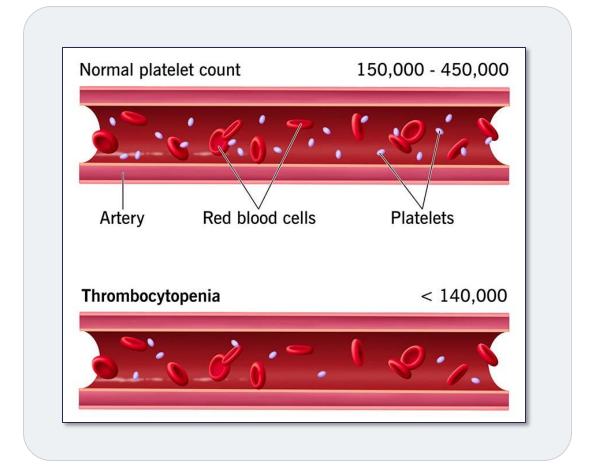




CID-103 Designed to Prevent Platelet Destruction in Patients with ITP

- Immune Thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP)
 - Autoimmune disease characterized by platelet destruction leading to < 100,000 platelets per μL
 - Pathologic autoantibodies bind to platelets, leading to enhanced phagocytosis and destruction
 - ~65,000 patients in the U.S.
- SOC broadly suppress the immune system
 - Leads to risk of infections and other complications associated with immunosuppression

CID-103 targets the CD38-expressing plasma cells that generate the autoantibodies leading to ITP

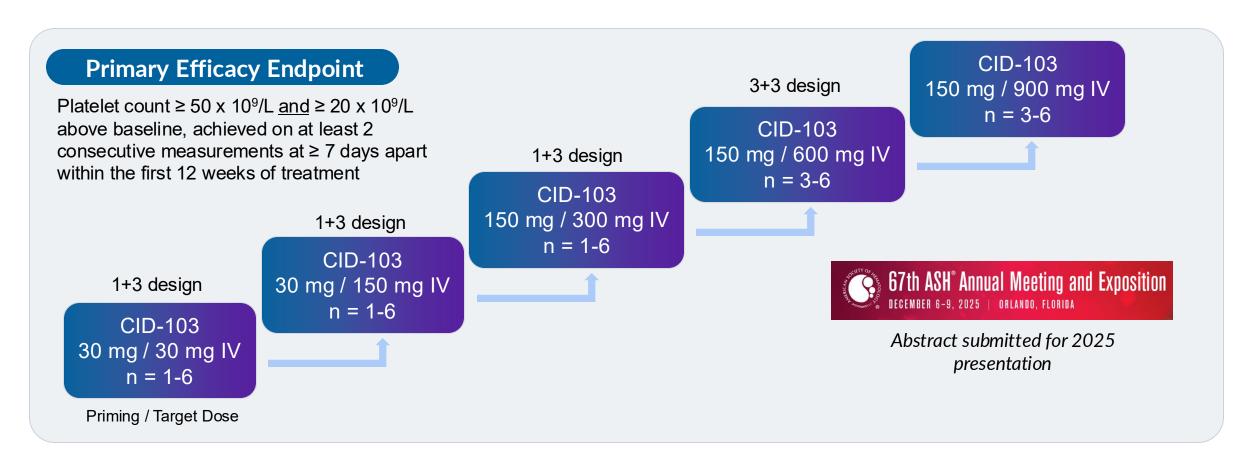




CID-103: Phase 1 Dose-Escalation Study in ITP



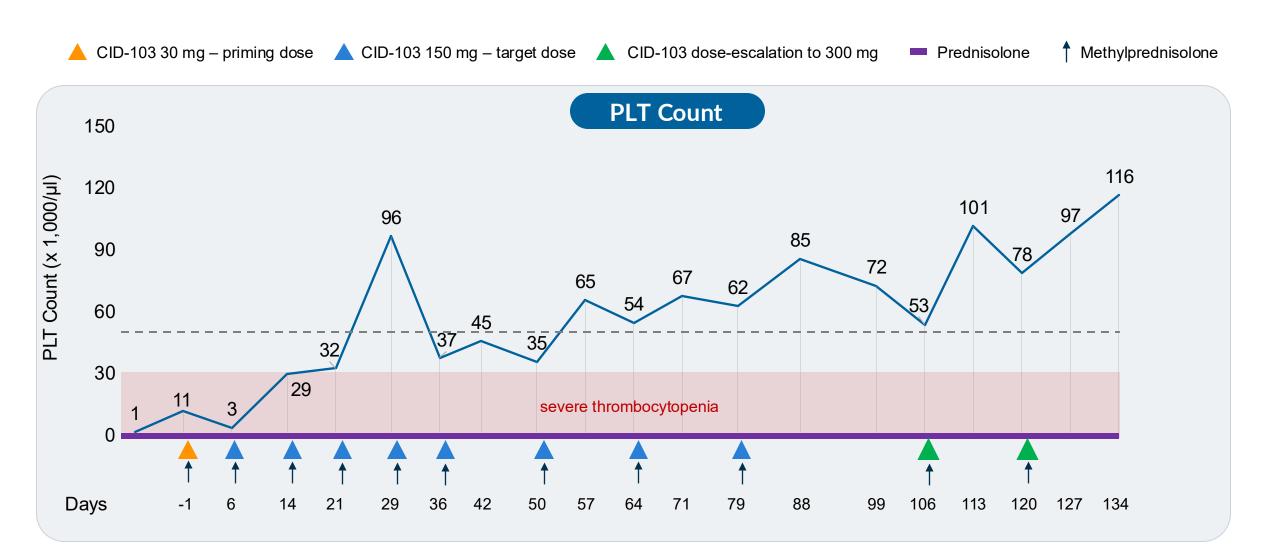
Dose / Response Relationship in ITP Can Be Leveraged Across Other Indications



- Dosing duration: 24 Weeks (QW for Week 1-6; Q2W for Week 7-12; Q4W for Week 13-24)
- After at least 6 doses, subjects may escalate to next dose at investigator and SMC discretion

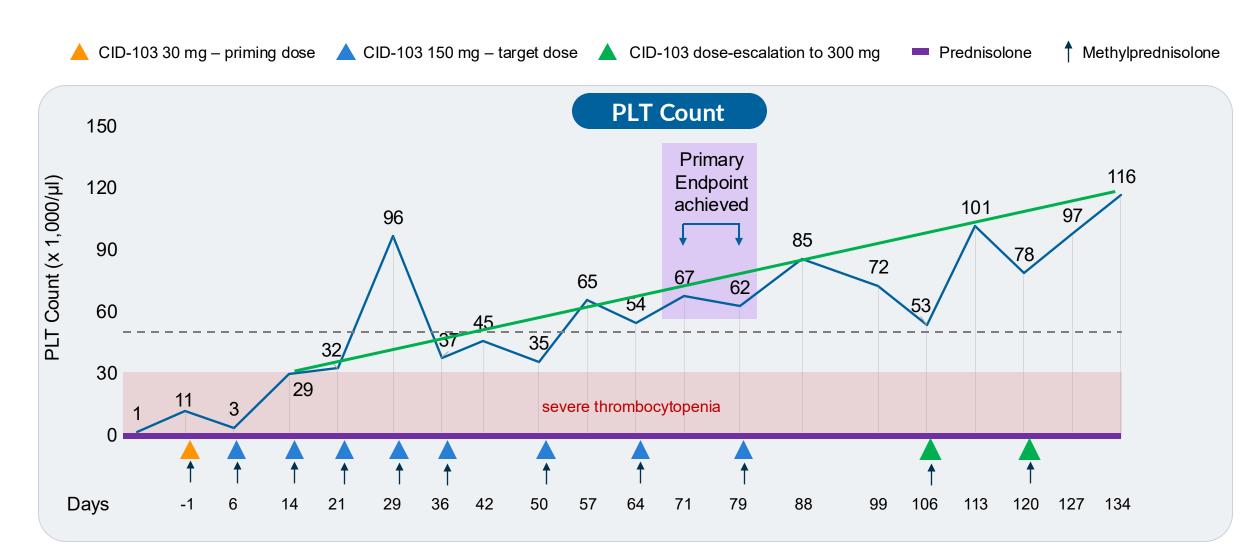


Patient 8601003 (30mg/150mg of CID-103)





Patient 8601003 (30mg/150mg of CID-103)





ITP: Generating Proof of Concept for CID-103

Summary and Next Steps



- Phase 1 Dose-Escalation Study
 - Enrolling and dosing in cohort 5
 - Abstract submitted

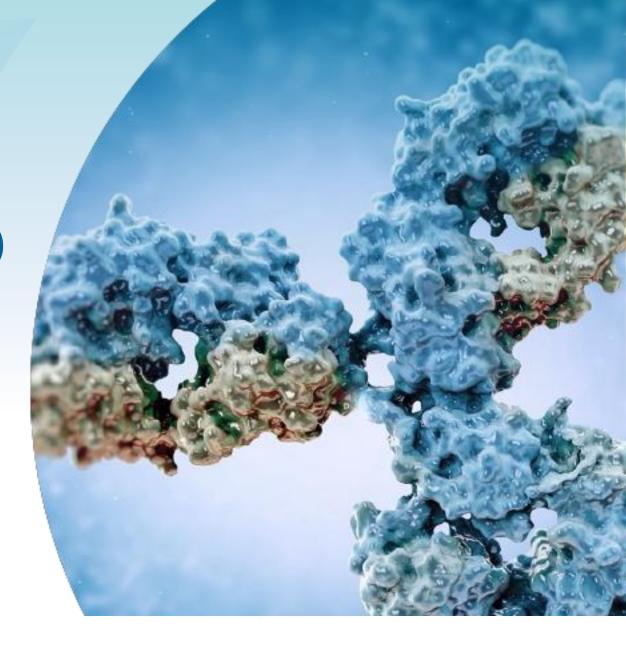


- Option to run Phase 2 dose-finding study
 - Protocol already approved by U.S. FDA and Chinese CDE



Antibody-Mediated Rejection (AMR) in Renal Allografts

- FDA IND Clearance Received
 - Phase 1 Study Initiating in U.S.
- Proposed Phase 2 Study in China
 - CTA Submission Planned
 - Anticipate Feedback in Q4 2025





Antibody-Mediated Rejection (AMR) of Renal Allografts

Leading Cause of Late Graft Loss in Kidney Transplant Recipients

35K transplants/yr

AMR contributes significantly to both acute and chronic rejection and ultimately leads to graft loss

~25%

of patients develop *de novo* donor-specific anti-HLA antibodies (dnDSA) 10 years post kidney transplant



~60%

of renal transplant recipients in a multicenter cohort study suffered from allograft dysfunction post-transplant due to antibody-mediated damage

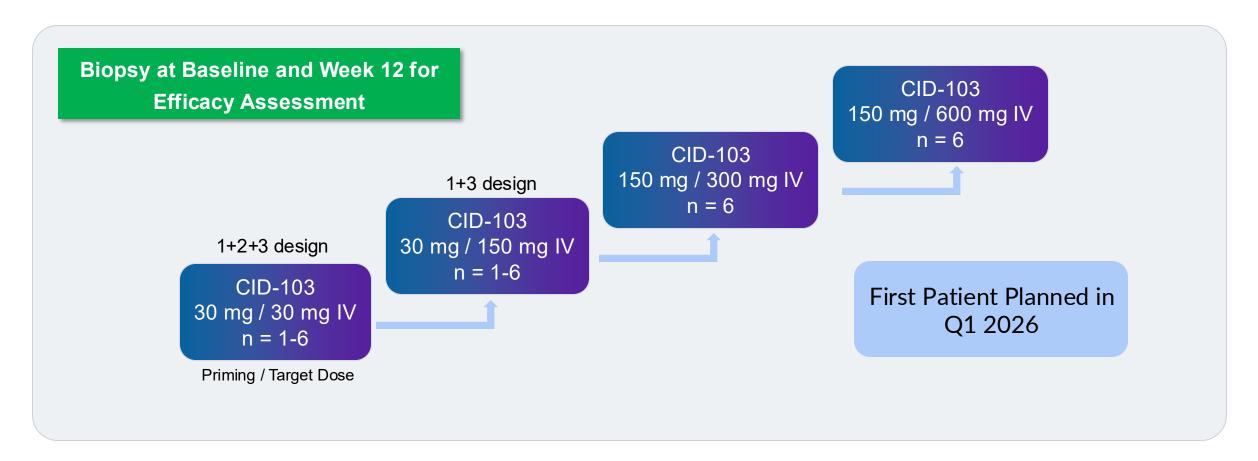




Phase 1 Dose Escalation Study in AMR



First Patient Planned in Q1 2026



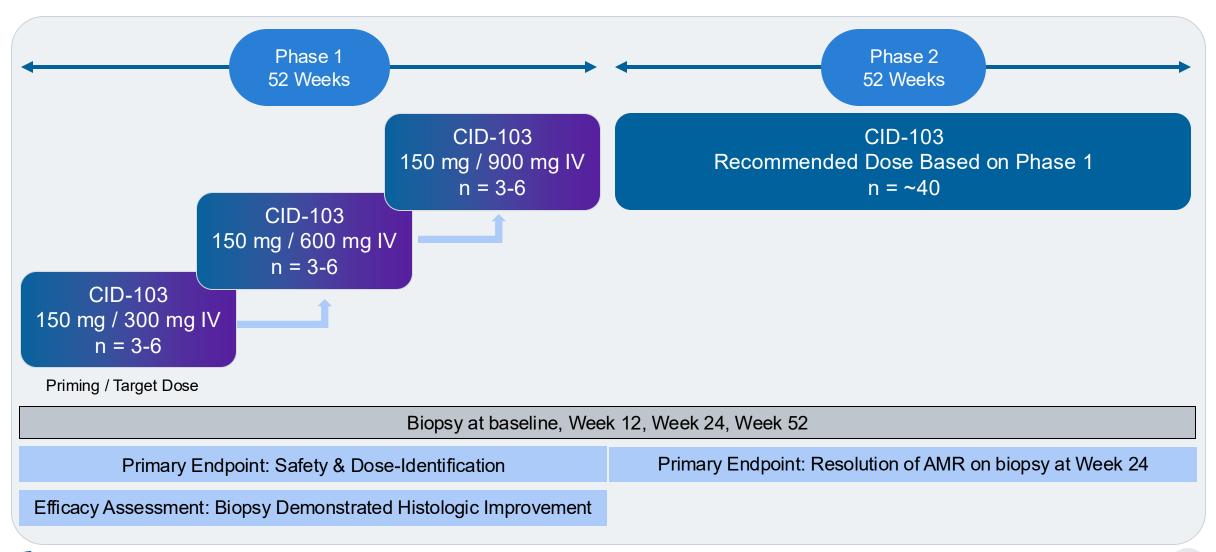
Dosing duration: 12 Weeks (QW for Week 1-5; Q2W for Week 6-11)



Proposed Phase 1 / 2 AMR Study in China



Conducted Under China CTA: Allows for Efficient Path to Phase 2 Data





Antibody-Mediated Rejection in Renal Allografts

Summary and Next Steps

Indication	IND-enabling	Phase 1	Phase 2
AMR			
Antibody-Mediated Rejection in Renal Allograft			

• Phase 1 U.S. study initiating



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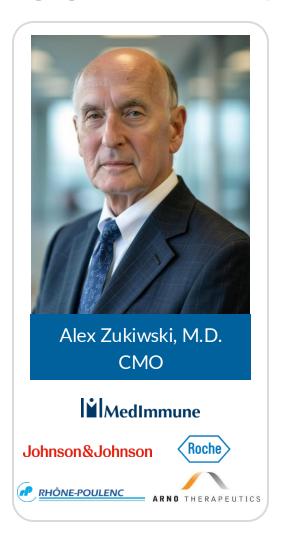
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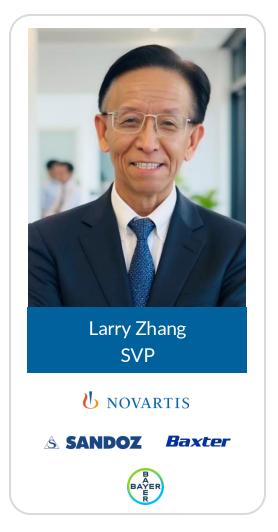


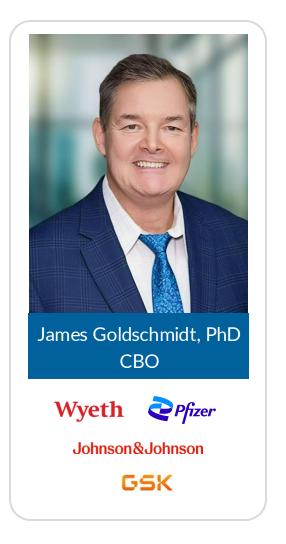
Management Team

Proven Track-Record in Bringing Innovative Therapies to Market













Thank You

