CytRx CORPORATION

CREATING TOMORROW, TODAY.

**OTCQB: CYTR**

# CORPORATE OVERVIEW
# March 2022

# CytRx Safe Harbor Statement

THIS PRESENTATION CONTAINS FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS THAT INVOLVE CERTAIN RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES. ACTUAL RESULTS COULD DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THOSE EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED IN THESE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AS A RESULT OF VARIOUS RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES, INCLUDING THOSE RISK FACTORS DISCUSSED IN THE ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY REPORTS THAT CYTRX FILES WITH THE U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

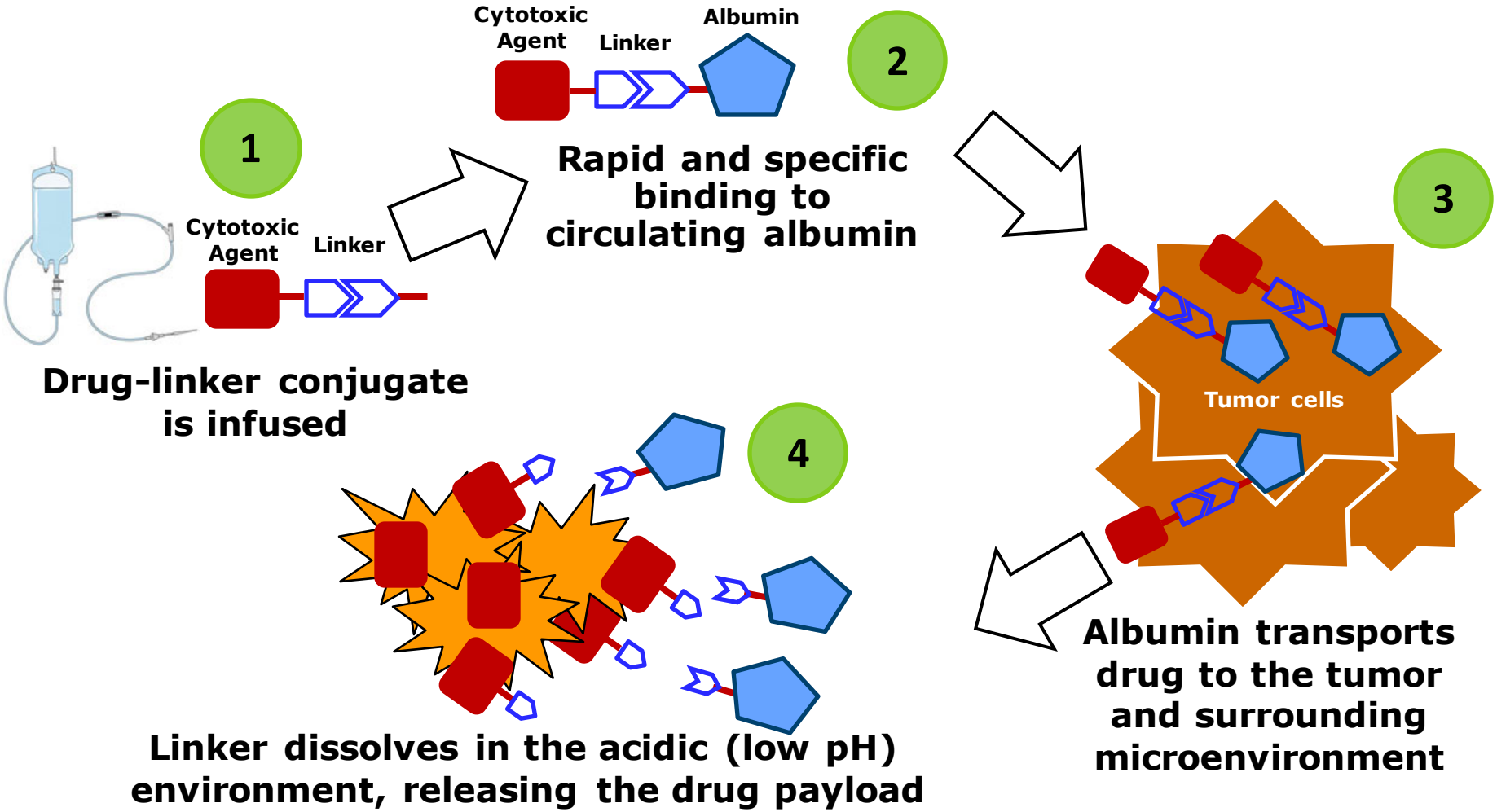
# Investment Highlights

- **CytRx has developed elegant drug targeting and release methods based on small molecular entities (no complex macromolecules or nanoparticles)**
- **CytRx's Linker Activated Drug Release (LADR™) system is a platform for multiple drug products in cancer**
- **CytRx is stage-diversified with LADR-based candidates stretching from late-stage clinical (Registrational Phase II of Aldoxorubicin for pancreatic cancer, licensed to Immunity Bio) to late pre-clinical (LADR 7, 8, 9, 10)**
- **Additional late-clinical candidate Arimoclomol for Niemann-Pick Type C is poised for regulatory decision in the US, with near-term royalty and milestone payments possible**
- **Capital-efficient to maximize shareholder value**

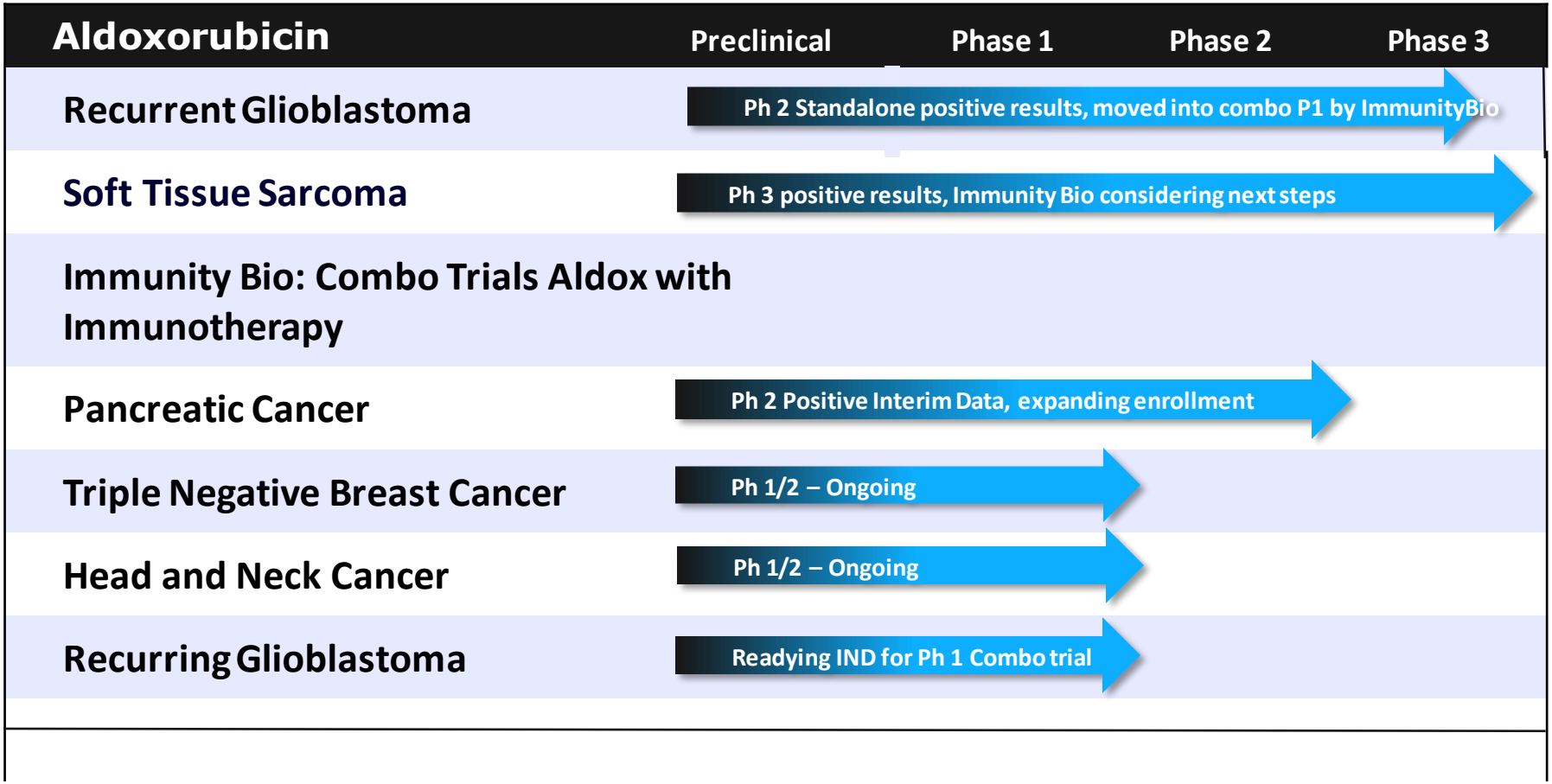
# CytRx has both near-term potential milestone/royalty payments and a pipeline of additional next-gen candidates

| | |
|---|---|
| **Aldoxorubicin** | Doxorubicin reformulated with our LADR technology to improve therapeutic index. Licensed to Immunity Bio for over $300M in potential milestones in addition to royalties on sales. In Registrational Phase II for pancreatic cancer with positive interim results, other indications also in clinical study (TNBC, HNC, GBM) |
| **LADR 7, 8, 9, 10** | Next-gen LADR technology with highly potent nanomolar chemotherapeutic payloads based on auristatin and maytansinoids. Extensive pre-clinical data in-silico, in-vitro, and in-vivo in multiple cancer models and CMC data. IND-ready in approx. 20 months (mfg, assay development, biodistribution) |
| **Arimoclomol** | Therapy for Niemann-Pick Type C, licensed to Orphazyme. CRL received from FDA Type A meeting held, resubmit 2H22. Milestones and royalties beginning in 2023 are possible. |

# LADR™ Mechanism of Action



# CytRx partnered Pipeline with ImmunityBio - Aldoxorubicin



# Update from ImmunityBio on Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer study QUILT-88

**Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer QUILT-88: increased survival rate with no other approved treatment options**

- QUILT 88 study is a randomized, three cohort, open-label registrational-intent study that evaluates the comparative efficacy and overall safety of standard-of-care chemotherapy versus stand-of-care chemo in combination with PD-L1 t-hank, Anktiva (N-803), and aldoxorubicin in subjects with locally advanced or metastatic pancreatic cancer.

- In January 2022, ImmunityBio presented interim results (n=63) at ASCO showing the overall survival rate of patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer (after two prior lines of therapy) in its QUILT-88 study doubling compared to that of historical survival rate of 3 months. Treatment-related adverse events were very low (8%), and there were no treatment-related deaths.

- Immunity Bio is expanding the QUILT-88 study, and plans on meeting with the FDA in 2022 to plot an approval pathway for this combination therapy.

# Potential milestones and royalties from ImmunityBio for aldoxorubicin

**ImmunityBio Milestones and Royalties**

ImmunityBio: up to $343M in milestones
In addition to royalties on aldoxorubicin

- ImmunityBio has highlighted aldoxorubicin as one of three separate modalities of its platform.
- ImmunityBio recently announced positive results of its phase 2 registrational-intent study using aldoxorubicin in combination with immunotherapy in metastatic pancreatic cancer, which is now fully enrolled. 90% of the evaluable patients for Cohort C exceeded the historical survival rates.
- ImmunityBio, to date, is using aldoxorubicin in studies in head and neck and triple negative breast cancer, and has submitted a P 1/2 protocol with the FDA for glioblastoma, in addition to metastatic pancreatic cancer.
- CytRx is entitled to increasing double-digit royalties on aldoxorubicin for soft tissue sarcomas and increasing single-digit royalties for all other indications
- ImmunityBio is reviewing options in Soft Tissue Sarcoma.

# Next-Gen LADRs : LADR 7, 8, 9, 10

- Auristatins and Maytansinoids are highly potent microtubulin inhibitors with IC50 values in the low nanomolar range. They are too toxic to use as untargeted drugs with systemic exposure.

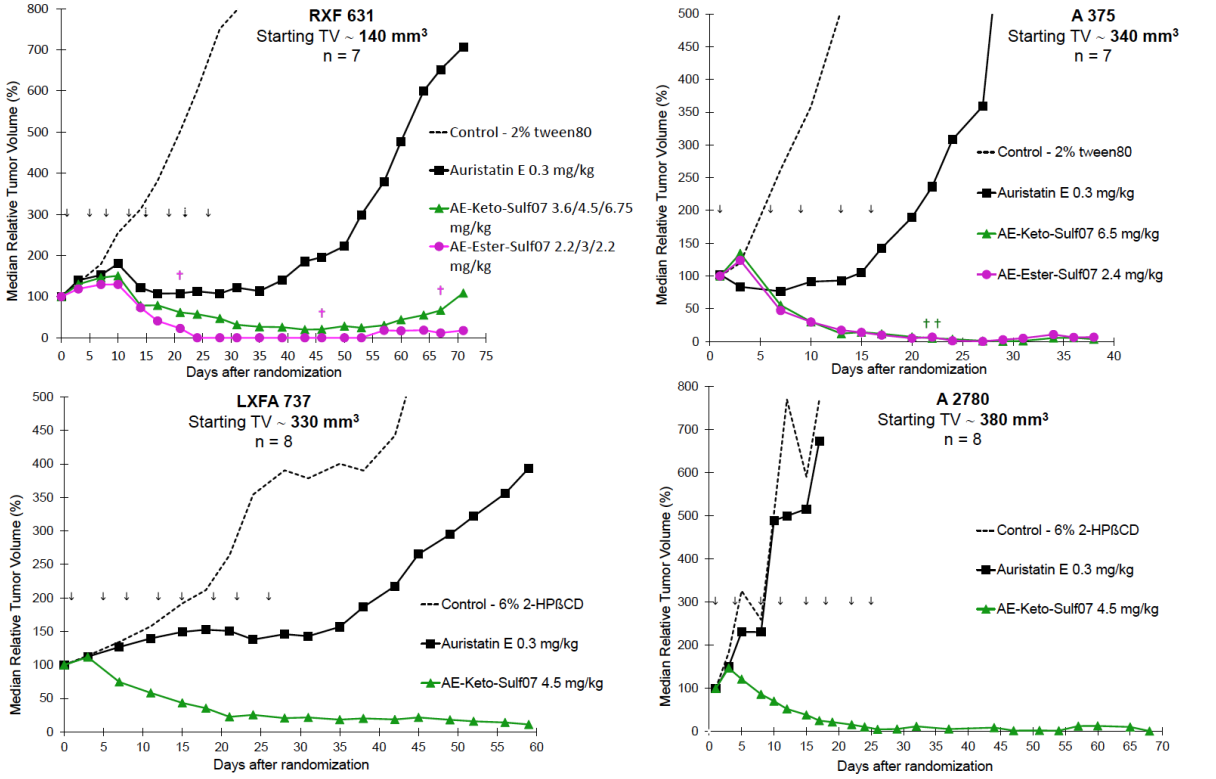
- CytRx screened nearly 100 derivatives to find compounds with binding, efficacy, and toxicologic profiles

- Four compounds were selected for evaluation:
  - LADR 7: Auristatin E with Ketone Linker
  - LADR 8: Auristatin E with Ester Linker
  - LADR 9: Maytansine with Ketone Linker
  - LADR 10: Maytansine with Ester Linker

# LADR 7 and 8 are powerful anti-cancer drugs in multiple cancer models

**Evaluation of the albumin-binding drugs vs. auristatin E in four human tumor xenograft models in nude mice**

The antitumor efficacy of AE-Keto-Sulf07 and AE-Ester-Sulf07 was statistically significant compared to the control group and to auristatin E at its MTD (**p < 0.05**) in all four xenograft models. All doses are stated as **AE equivalents**.




Charles River Discovery Research Services Germany GmbH used adult female NMRI nu/nu mice (Charles River Laboratories) for RXF 631 and LXFA 737 xenograft studies. p-values were calculated with Kruskal-Wallis test followed by Dunn's method. Epo GmbH, Germany, used adult female NMRI nu/nu mice (Janvier, France) for A 375 and A 2780 xenograft studies. p-values were calculated with Mann-Whitney U-test. † = mouse died/sacrificed; ↓ = injection day; ↓ = dose change. 2-Hydroxypropyl-β-cyclodextrin = 2-HPβCD.

**RXF631: Renal Cell Carcinoma**

**A375: Melanoma**

**LXFA737: Non Small Cell Lung Cancer**

**A2780: Ovarian**

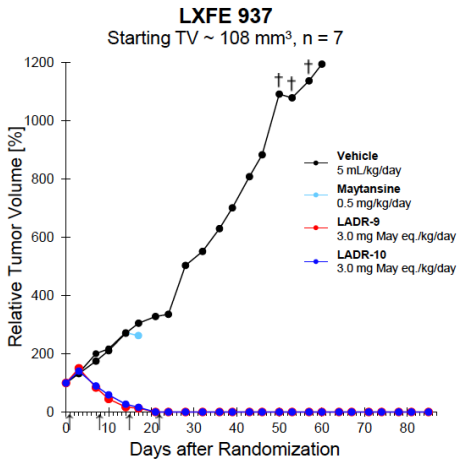
# ...As are LADR 9 and 10

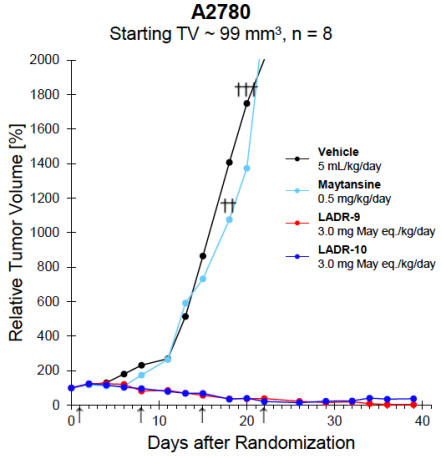
Overview of the antitumor activity of maytansine and both albumin-binding drugs in various human PDX and CDX xenograft tumor models in nude mice

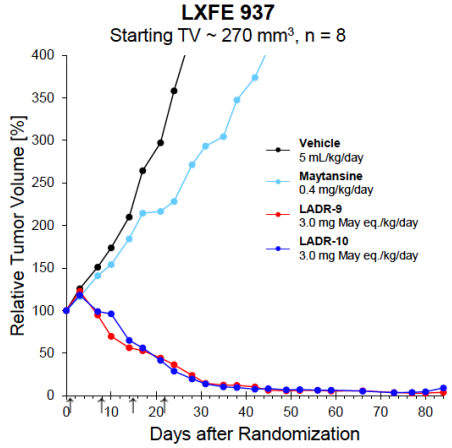
maintained complete remission
complete remission
partial remission
stable disease
partial progressive disease
progressive disease
toxic dose
not available

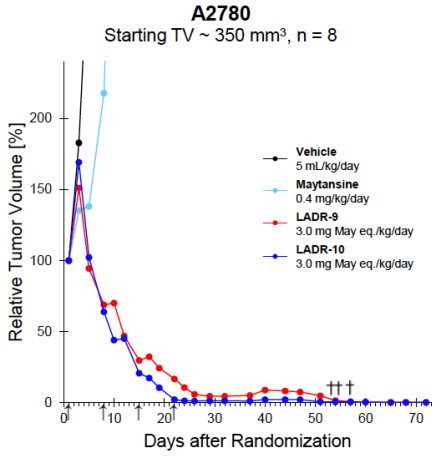
| | | Median start tumor volume [mm³] | Number of animals per group | Days of observation after last treatment | Maytansine 0.4 mg/kg (1xqWx4) | Maytansine 0.5 mg/kg (1xqWx4) | LADR-9 2.0 mg May eq./kg (1xqWx4) | LADR-9 3.0 mg May eq./kg (1xqWx4) | LADR-10 2.0 mg May eq./kg (1xqWx4) | LADR-10 3.0 mg May eq./kg (1xqWx4) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lung | LXFE 937 | 108 | 7 | 63 | | (7/-) | | (-/-) | (1/2) | (-/-) | * |
| | | 270 | 8 | 63 | (-/7) | | | (2/-) | | (-/-) | * |
| | LXFA 737 | 331 | 8 | 37 | (1/-) | | | (4/-) | | (1/-) | |
| Breast | MDA-MB 231 | 76 | 7 | 41 | | (-/1) | (1/-) | | (-/-) | | |
| | MDA-MB 468 | 73 | 7 | 35 | | (7/-) | | (3/-) | | (7/-) | |
| | | 87 | 7 | 39 | (3/-) | | | (-/-) | | (1/-) | |
| Ovarian | A2780 | 99 | 8 | 17 | | (-/8) | | (2/-) | | (2/-) | * |
| | | 350 | 8 | 51 | (-/7) | | | (-/2) | | (-/1) | * |
| Renal | RXF 631 | 109 | 7 | 42 | | (-/4) | | | (-/-) | | |
| | | 98 | 7 | 34 | (-/1) | | | (-/-) | | (-/-) | |
| Head & Neck | HN 10114 | 103 | 1 | 36 | | | | | | | |
| | HN 10913 | 117 | 1 | 32 | | | | | | | |
| | HN 11142 | 110 | 1 | 39 | | | | | | | |
| | HN 11269B | 115 | 1 | 36 | | | | | | | |
| | HN 11204B | 99 | 1 | 31 | | | | | | | |

The experiments were evaluated based on the T/C values (by LOCF; MCR <5 %, CR 5-10 %, PR >10-50 %, SD >50-75 %,>75-125 % PP, >125 % PD). The compounds were administered i.v. in a solution of 20 % propylene glycol in 10 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.0). The pattern fill (dots) indicates a regrowth of tumors towards the end of the experiment. In parentheses, the number of deaths related to toxicity and tumor growth, respectively, are shown. *denotes the experiments shown in detail.



# LADR Progress Towards IND

- ✓ Physiologic pH stability
- ✓ Acidic pH stability
- ✓ Stability in plasma (mouse, rat, dog, monkey, human)
- ✓ Rat and mouse MTD
- ✓ In-vitro efficacy
- ✓ In-vivo efficacy (small and large tumor xenograft)
- ✓ Non-GLP rat tox
- GLP Mfg Run
- Assay Development
- GLP Rat and Dog Tox and Biodistribution
- GLP Dog Tox/Safety

**Time to IND 20 months**

# CytRx milestones and royalties from Orphazyme for Arimoclomol

**Orphazyme Milestones and Royalties**

Orphazyme: Potential milestones in addition to royalties on arimoclomol

## Niemann-Pick disease ("NPC")

- Orphazyme filed an NDA with the FDA with Priority Review and received a Complete Response Letter on June 17, 2021; they held a Type A meeting with the FDA in Oct 2021 and are now formulating a plan to address the FDA's concerns and then file an NDA in 2H2022
- Total worldwide patients approximately 3,000.
- Expected price range is $300,000 - $600,000.
- If approved, go to market in US H1 2023.

# Summary

CytRx has developed an efficient delivery platform for chemotherapeutic agents that takes advantage of the concentration of albumin in solid tumors. The system does not share the risks of macromolecules such as nanoparticles or antibodies.

CytRx has also developed highly potent chemotherapeutic agents to couple with its LADR delivery platform, and demonstrated high potency and safety in multiple in-vitro and in-vivo cancer models

The first-gen LADR asset, Aldoxorubicin, has been licensed to Immunity Bio, and is delivering positive clinical results in a registrational Phase II trial in pancreatic cancer, with milestones and royalties for CytRx being possible in the short-term

The next-gen LADR products are close to readiness for IND

CytRx also has near-term milestone and royalty potential from Arimoclomol, a product for Niemann-Pick Type C