

CLNN (NASDAQ)
clene.com

November 30, 2021



CLene
NANOMEDICINE

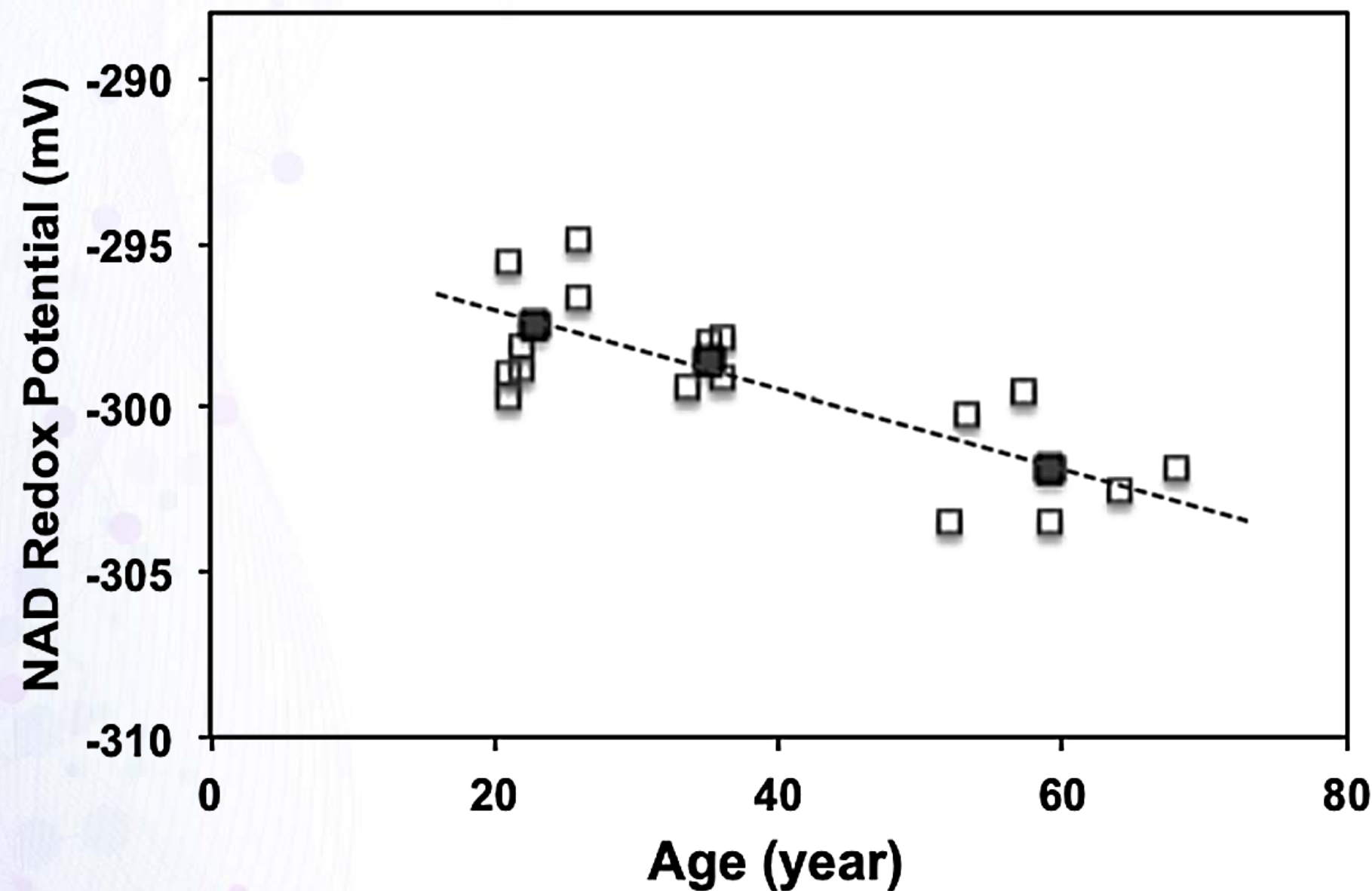
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This presentation contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Clene's actual results may differ from its expectations, estimates, and projections and consequently, you should not rely on these forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. Words such as "expect," "estimate," "project," "budget," "forecast," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," "may," "will," "could," "should," "believes," "predicts," "potential," "might" and "continues," and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve significant known and unknown risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond Clene's control and could cause actual results to differ materially and adversely from expected results. Factors that may cause such differences include Clene's ability to demonstrate the efficacy and safety of its drug candidates; the clinical results for its drug candidates, which may not support further development or marketing approval; actions of regulatory agencies, which may affect the initiation, timing and progress of clinical trials and marketing approval; Clene's ability to achieve commercial success for its marketed products and drug candidates, if approved; Clene's ability to obtain and maintain protection of intellectual property for its technology and drugs; Clene's reliance on third parties to conduct drug development, manufacturing and other services; Clene's limited operating history and its ability to obtain additional funding for operations and to complete the licensing or development and commercialization of its drug candidates; the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Clene's clinical development, commercial and other operations, as well as those risks more fully discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in Clene's recently filed registration statement on Form S-1 (filed July 22, 2021), as well as discussions of potential risks, uncertainties, and other important factors in Clene's subsequent filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Clene undertakes no obligation to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect any change in its expectations or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based, subject to applicable law. All information in this presentation is as of the date of presented or the date made publicly available. The information contained in any website referenced herein is not, and shall not be deemed to be, part of or incorporated into this presentation.

Neurons With High Energetic Demand Are At Increased Risk For Neurodegenerative Disease

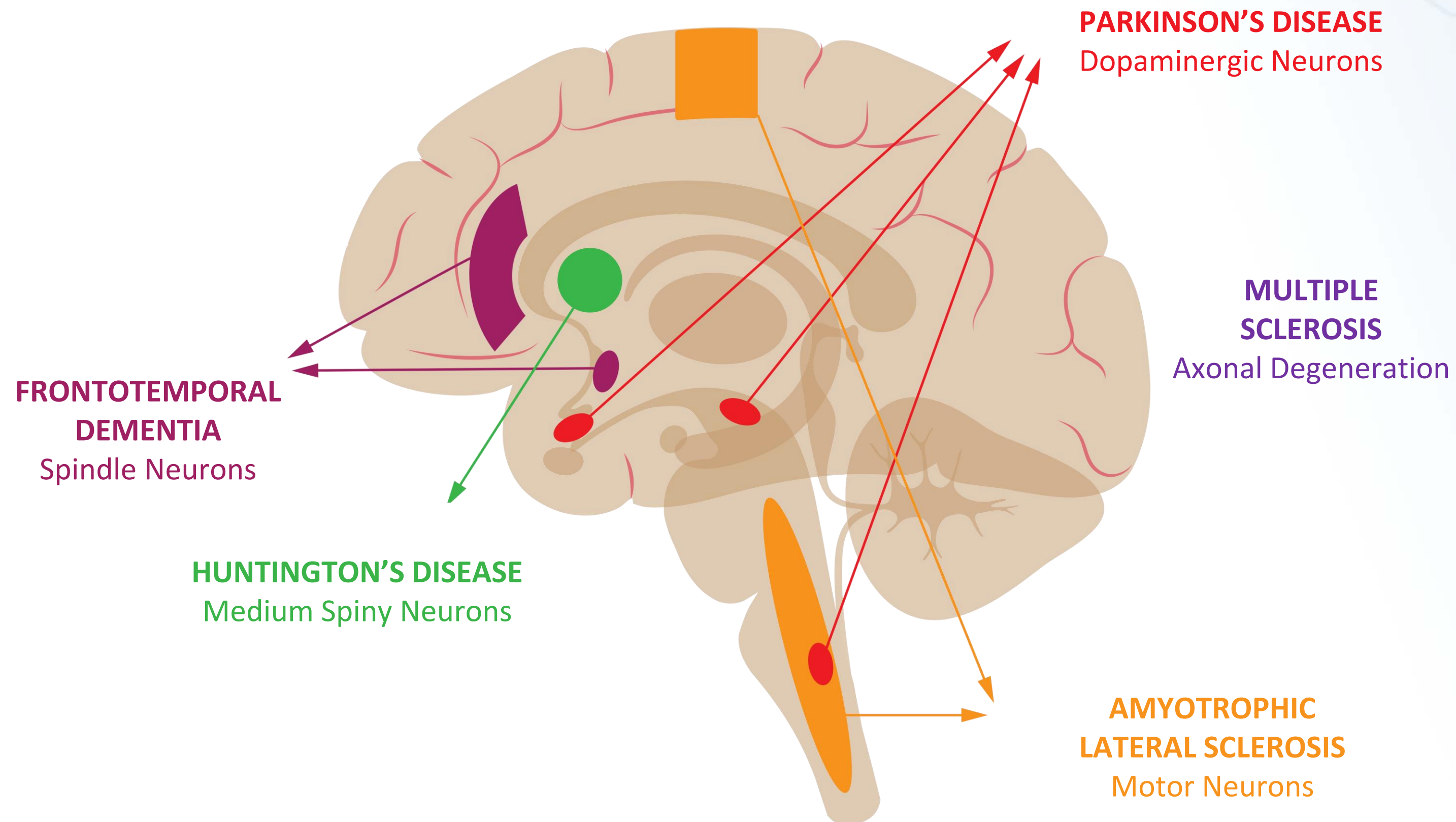
Brain Energy Potential Declines With Normal Aging

~0.5% NAD⁺/NADH unit decline per decade
 (~0.13 mV units per year by ³¹P-MRS Imaging)



Closed squares = averaged data by age group: 21–26 yrs, 33–36 yrs, and 59–68 yrs old; Open squares= individual subject values

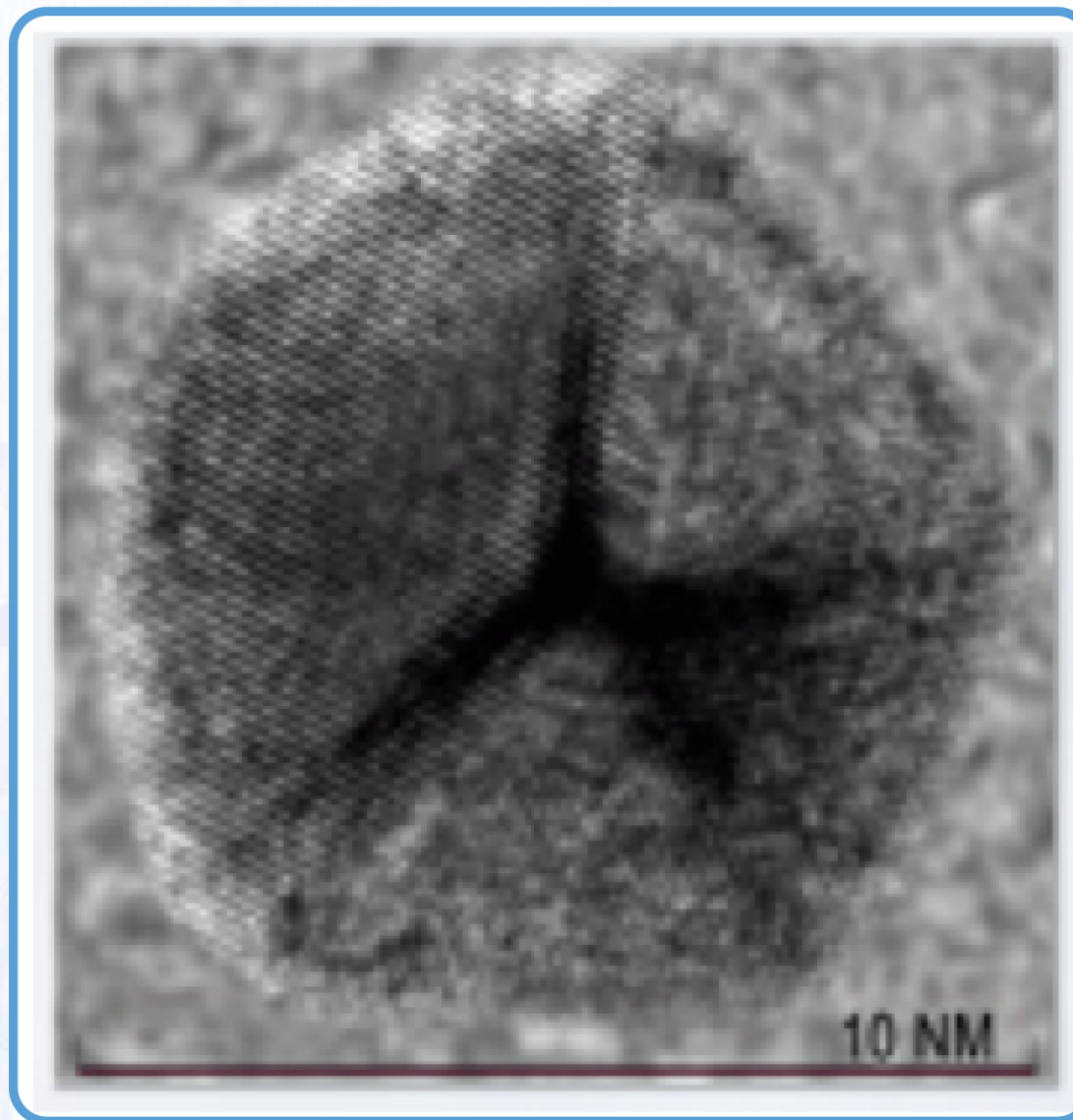
Specific Neuronal Populations Are Vulnerable to Energetic Failure



CNM-Au8[®] | Catalytically-Active Nanocrystals

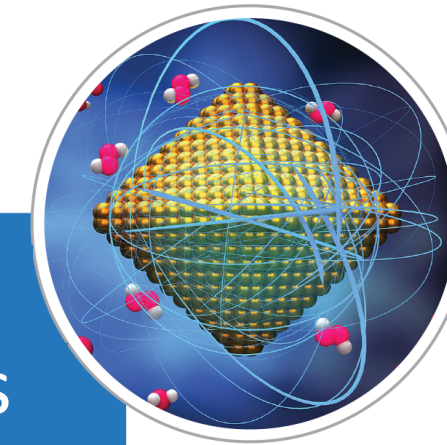
Intersection of Physics and Biology

CNM-Au8
Nanocrystal



> 100 Trillion
Nanocrystals per 60 mL
Dose (At 30mg)

Clean Surfaced, Highly Faceted
Shape Enhances Catalytic
Activity



Electron Sharing Drives
Catalytic Activity

Vertices, Edges, &
Facets Key to Catalytic
Activity

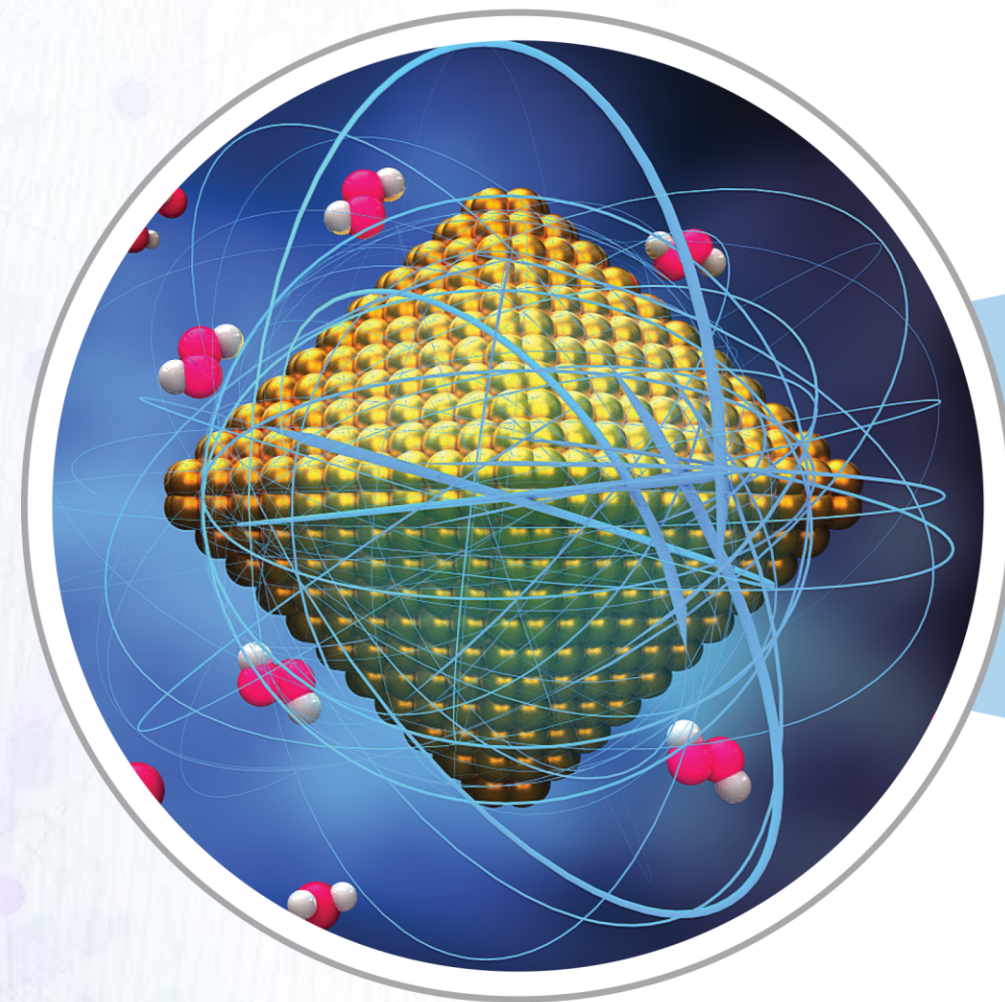
CNM-Au8
Catalytically Active
Nanocrystal Suspension



Once Daily Oral
Suspension

CNM-Au8 | Improves Energy Production to Promote Neuroprotection and Remyelination

CNM-Au8 Nanocrystal



Mechanistic Effects

↑ Increased NAD

↑ Increased ATP

↓ Decreased reactive oxygen species

↑ Increased proteostasis

Improved Energy Production and Utilization

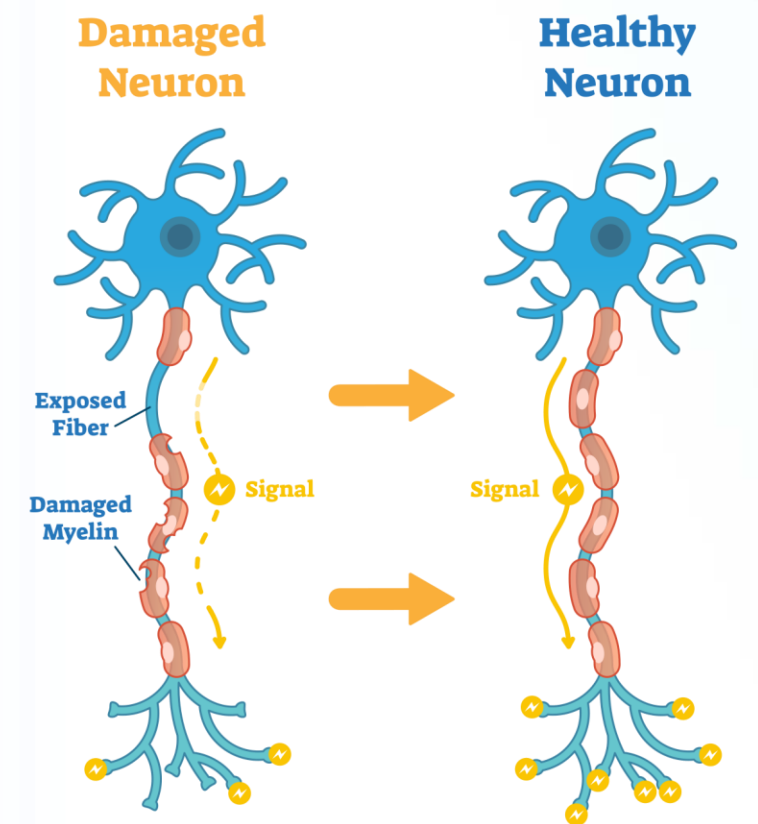
↑ Increased energetic potential

↑ Improved resistance to oxidative, mitochondrial, and excitotoxic stressors

↓ Reduction in levels of misfolded proteins

Promotes Neuroprotection and Remyelination

Remyelination

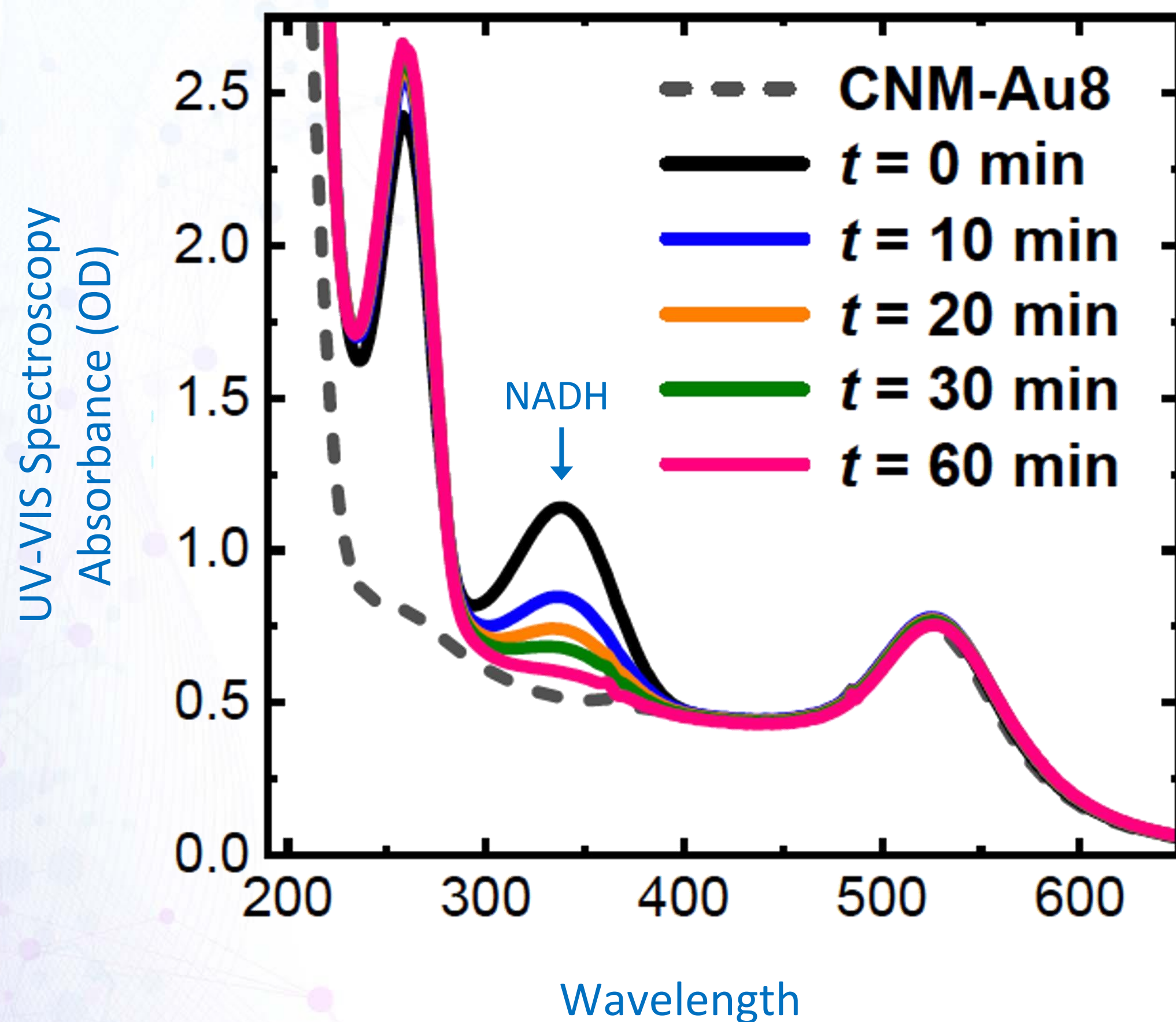


Neuroprotection

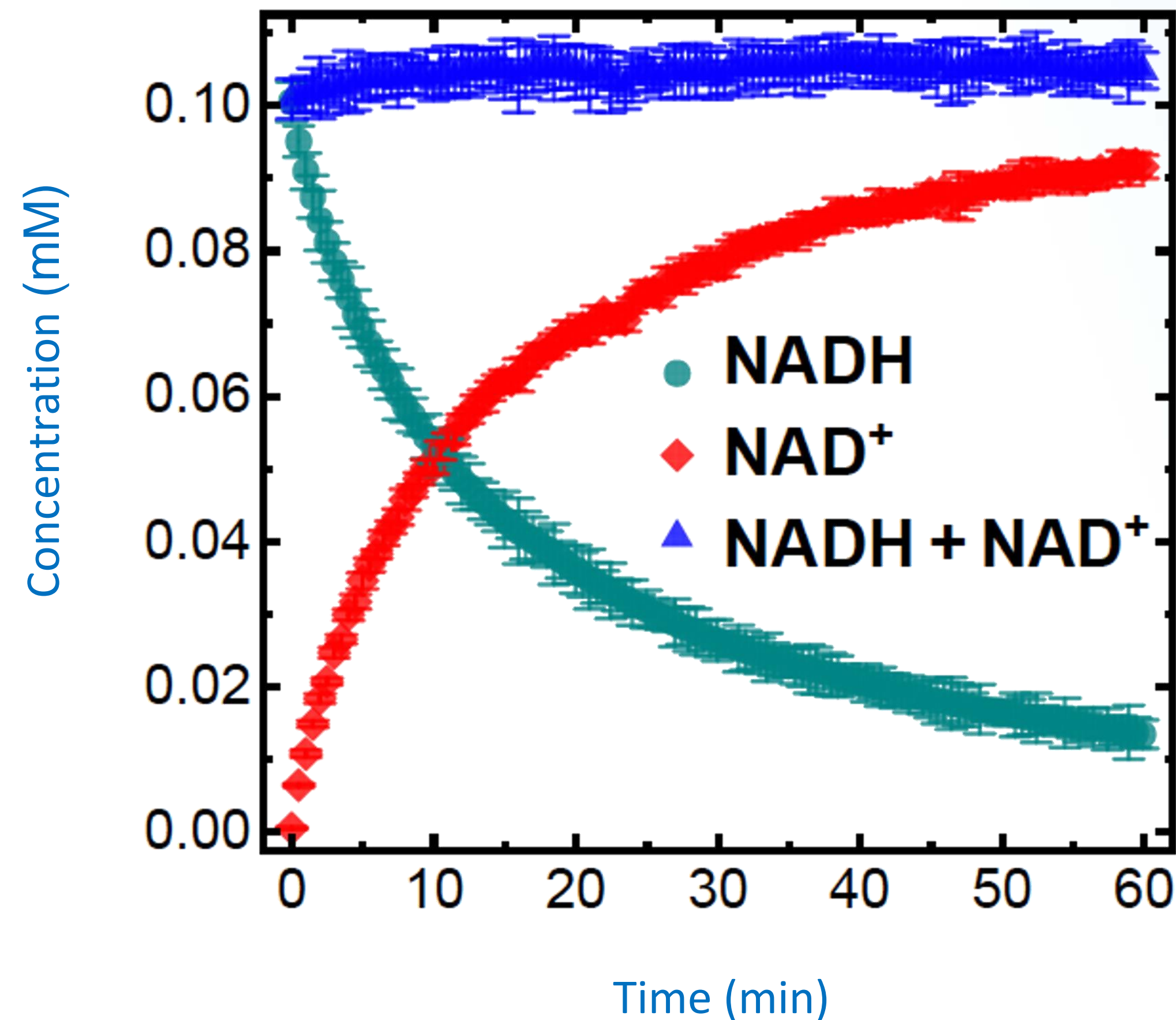


CNM-Au8 | Catalysis of NADH to NAD⁺

Catalysis of NADH to NAD⁺



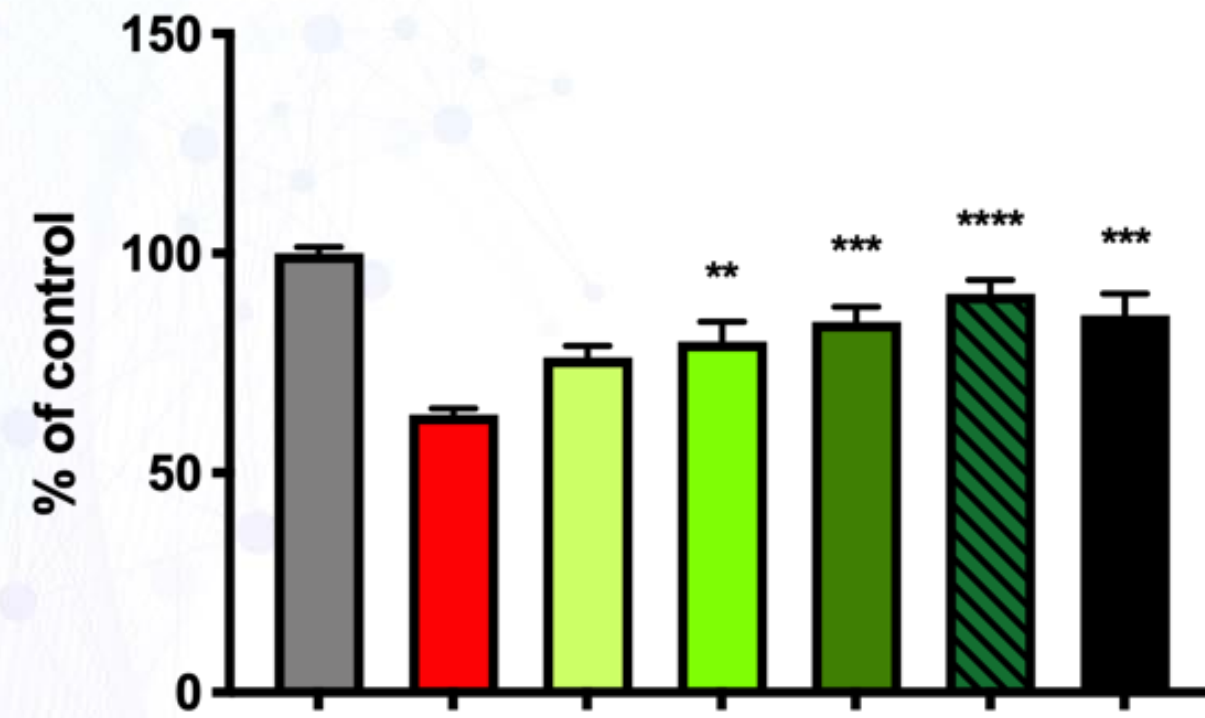
NAD⁺ & NADH Concentration vs. Time



CNM-Au8 | Neuroprotection from Excitotoxic Glutamate

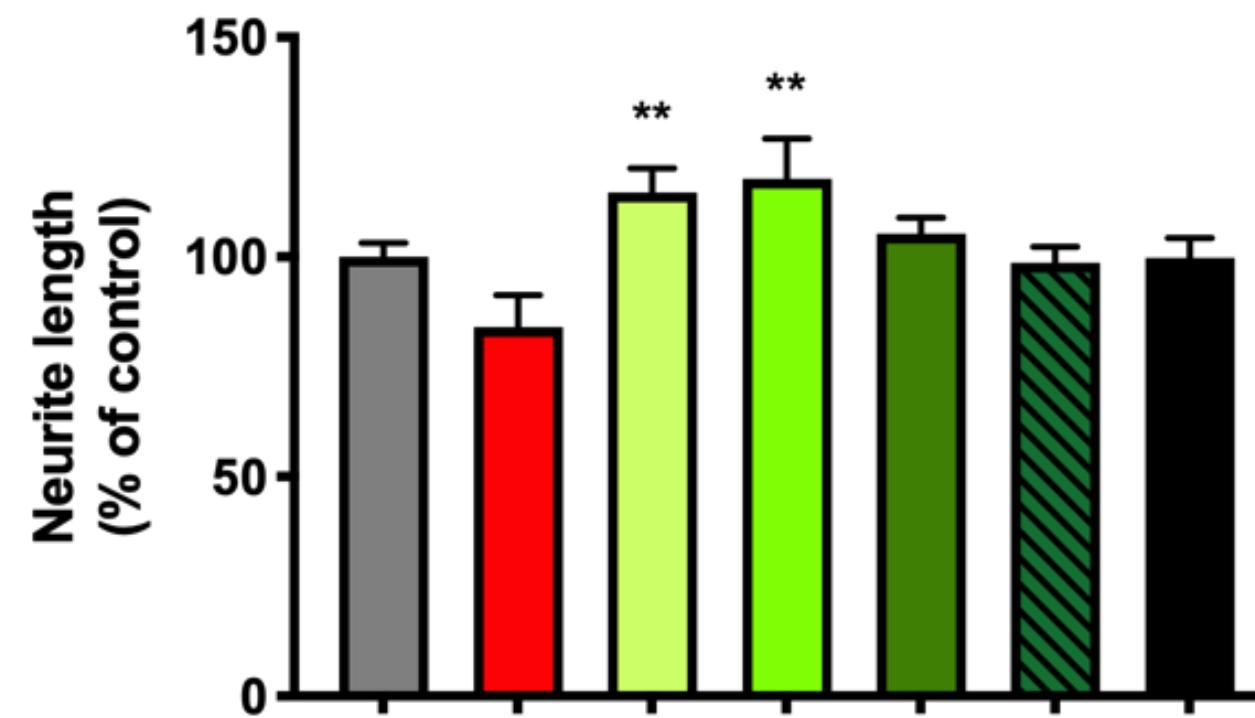
Rat Primary Motor Neurons *In Vitro* Results

Motor Neuron Survival



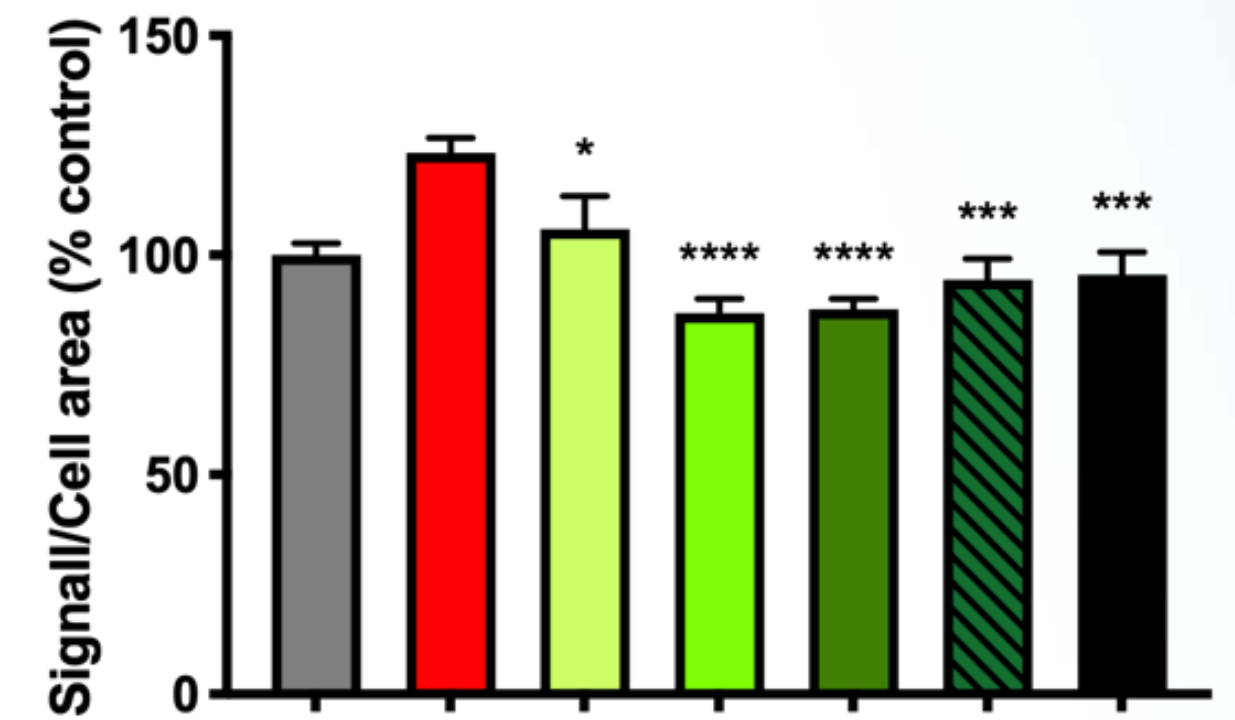
Vehicle	+	+					
Glutamate (5µM)		+	+	+	+	+	+
Riluzole							+
CNM-Au8			+	+	+	+	+
			10 ng/mL	32 ng/mL	100 ng/mL	316 ng/mL	1 µM

Motor Neuron Neurite Network



Vehicle	+	+					
Glutamate (5µM)		+	+	+	+	+	+
Riluzole							+
CNM-Au8			+	+	+	+	+
			10 ng/mL	32 ng/mL	100 ng/mL	316 ng/mL	1 µM

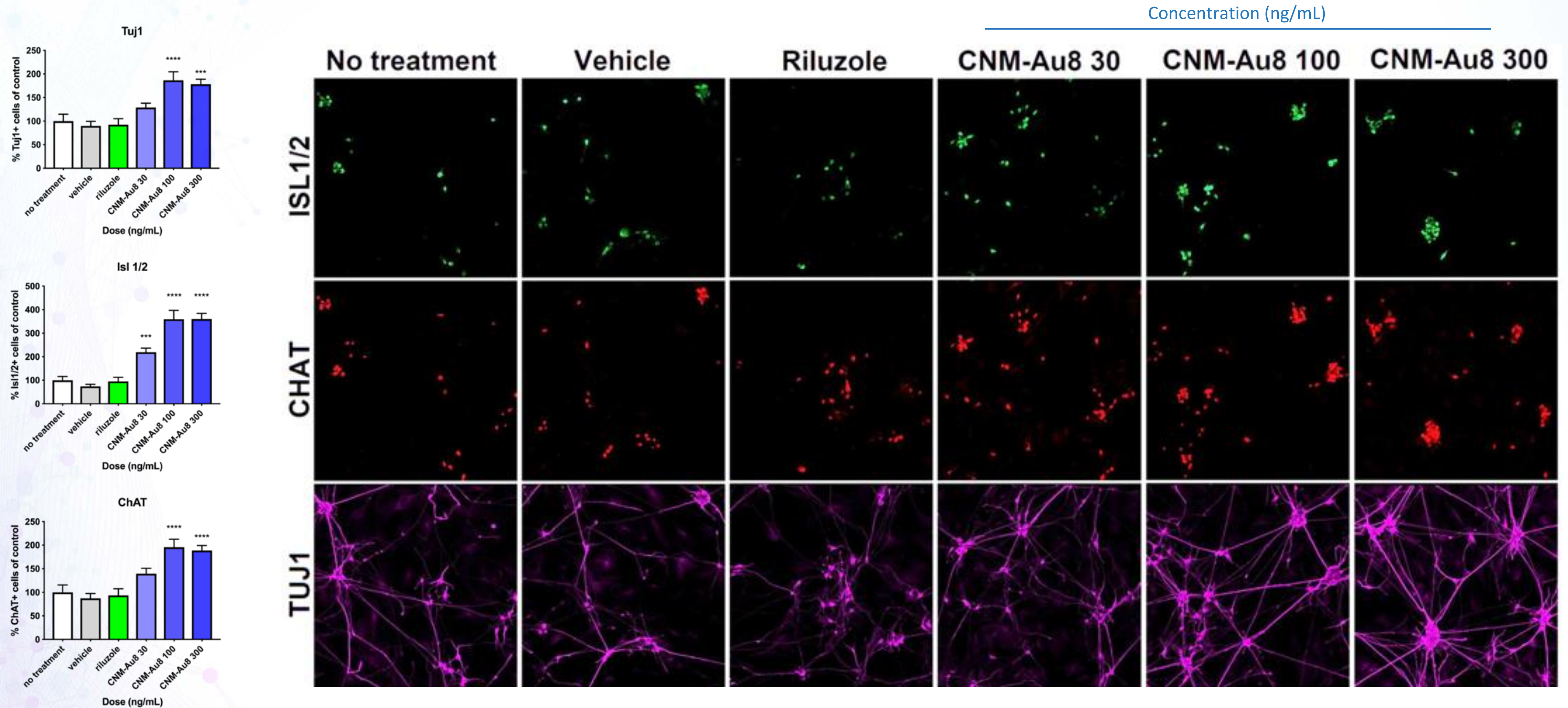
Cytoplasmic TDP-43 Aggregates



Vehicle	+	+					
Glutamate (5µM)		+	+	+	+	+	+
Riluzole							+
CNM-Au8			+	+	+	+	+
			10 ng/mL	32 ng/mL	100 ng/mL	316 ng/mL	1 µM

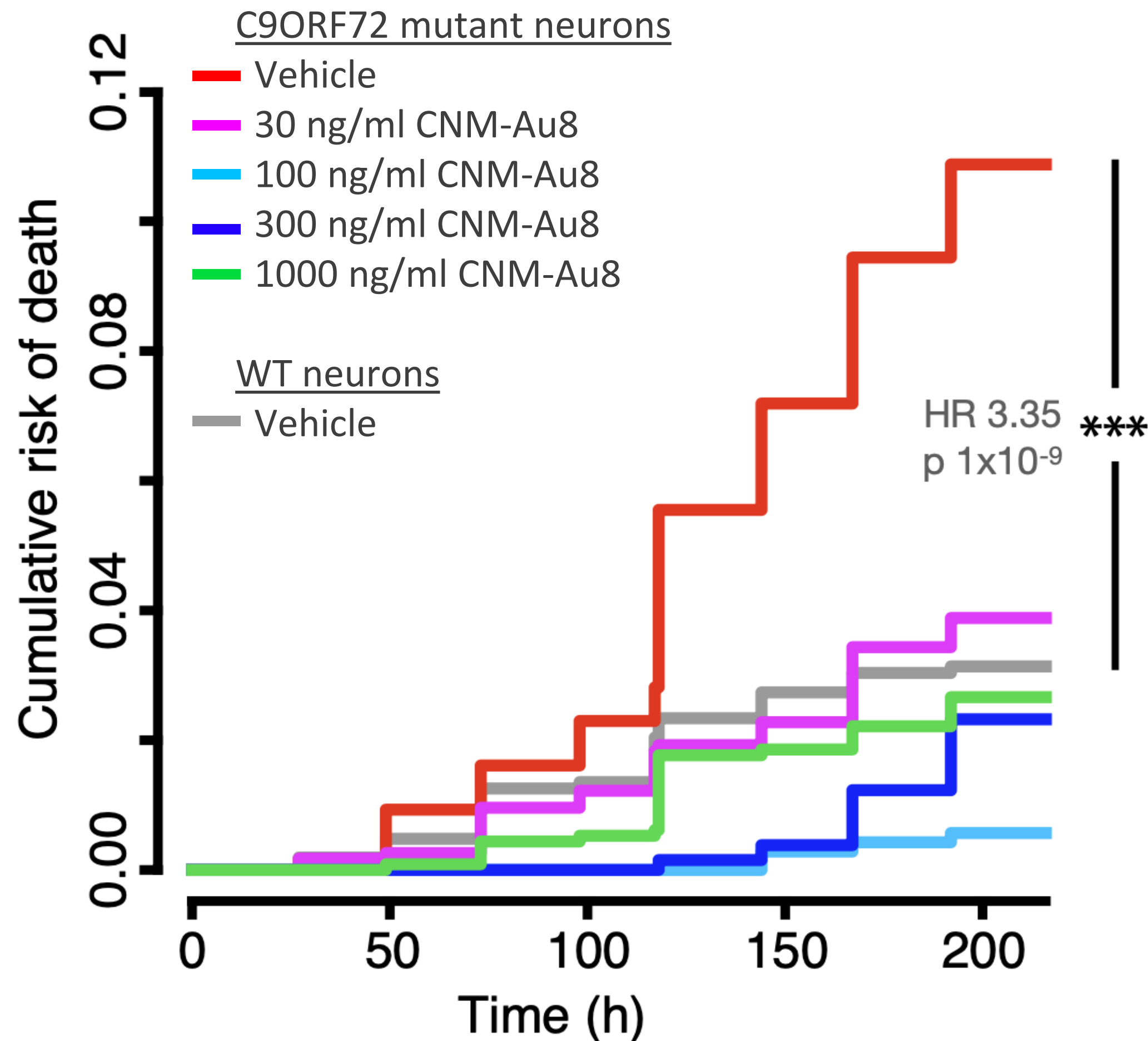
CNM-Au8 | ALS Neuroprotection in Human iPSCs

iPSC *In Vitro* Survival Results – SOD1^{A4V} Astrocytes with Human Motor Neuron



CNM-Au8 | Survival in Human C9ORF72 iPSC Neurons

iPSC Derived Neurons *In Vitro* Results – Cortical Neurons (Forebrain)



Significant Survival Benefit

Reference	Treatment	HR (vs. vehicle)	p
C9ORF72 + vehicle	CNM-Au8 30ng/ml	0.36	1x10 ⁻⁸
C9ORF72 + vehicle	CNM-Au8 100ng/ml	0.07	1x10 ⁻⁷
C9ORF72 + vehicle	CNM-Au8 300ng/ml	0.21	4x10 ⁻¹⁴
C9ORF72 + vehicle	CNM-Au8 1000ng/ml	0.26	4x10 ⁻¹¹

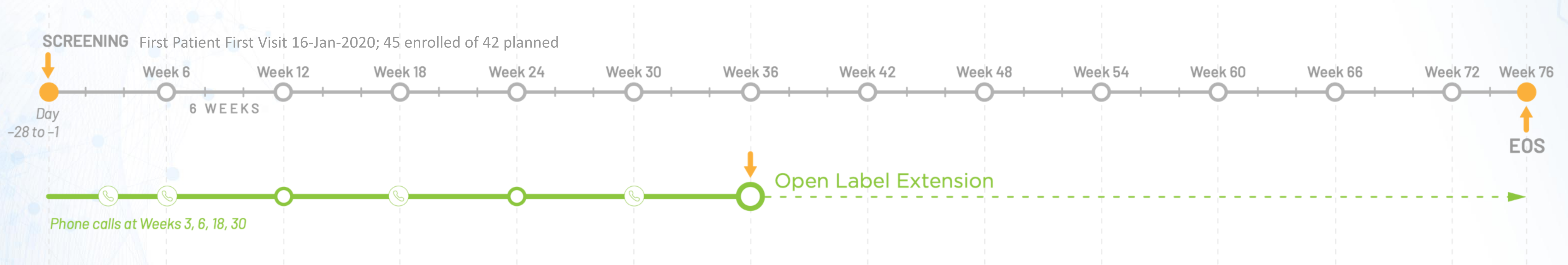


Phase 2

RESCUEALS

Design Overview

36-Week Treatment Period (n=42) 30mg, Placebo



Neurophysiology
MUNIX¹

Pulmonary Function
Forced Vital Capacity

Function & QoL
ALSFRS-R, ALSSQOL-SF

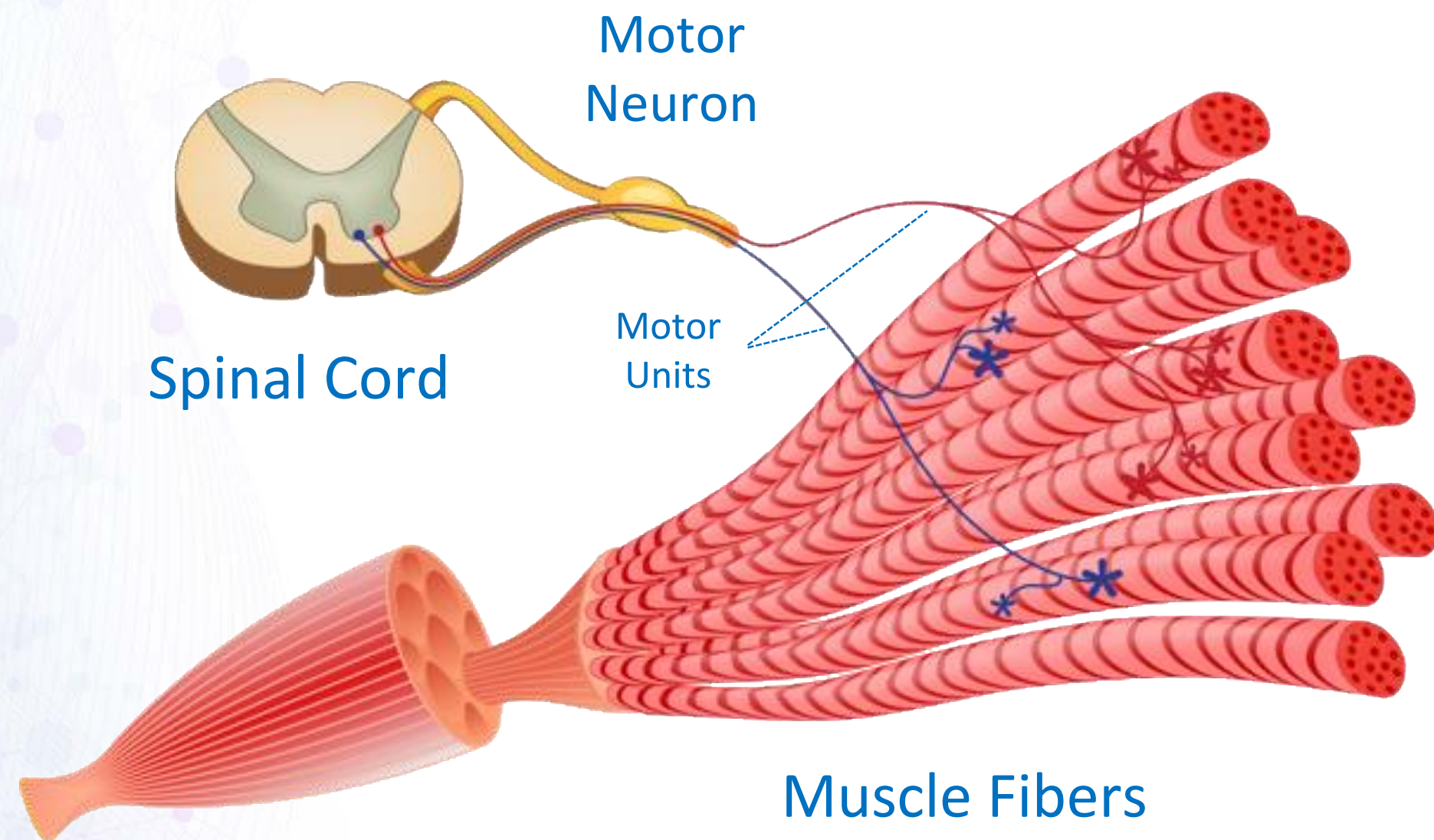
Disease Progression
& Survival

¹ Study was powered for MUNIX primary endpoint based on 50% relative decrease in rate of MUNIX decline

RESCUEALS | Pioneered Use of MUNIX Biomarker

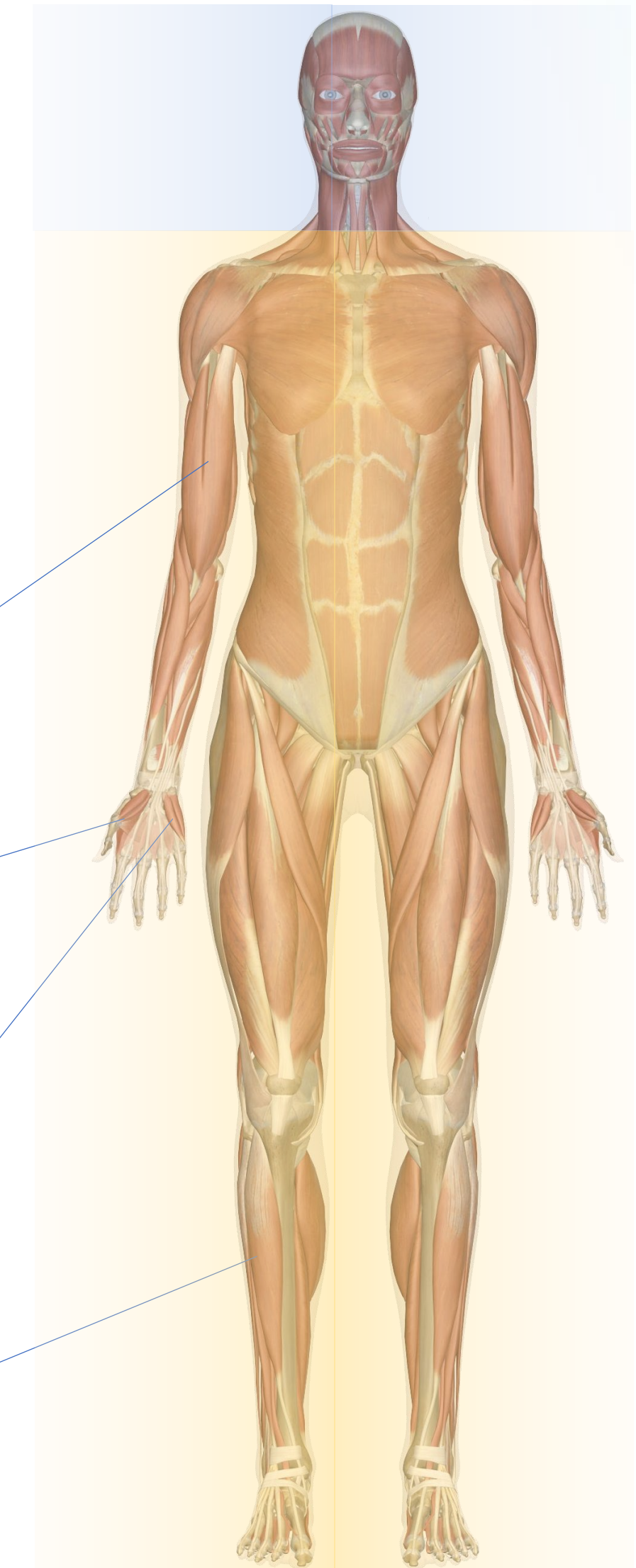
Primary Endpoint: Spinal Cord Lower Motor Neuron Protection

MUNIX biomarker estimates the number of functioning lower motor neurons serving specific muscles



Primary Endpoint:
Spinal Cord
Lower Motor Neuron
Motor Unit Index
(MUNIX) Sum

- Biceps brachii
- +
- Abductor Pollicis Brevis
- +
- Abductor Digiti Minimi
- +
- Tibialis Anterior



Bulbar Onset
ALS
(Brainstem)

Limb Onset
ALS
(Spinal Cord)



RESCUEALS | Evidence for Motor Neuron Protection

Primary Endpoint (MUNIX %, LS Mean Change)

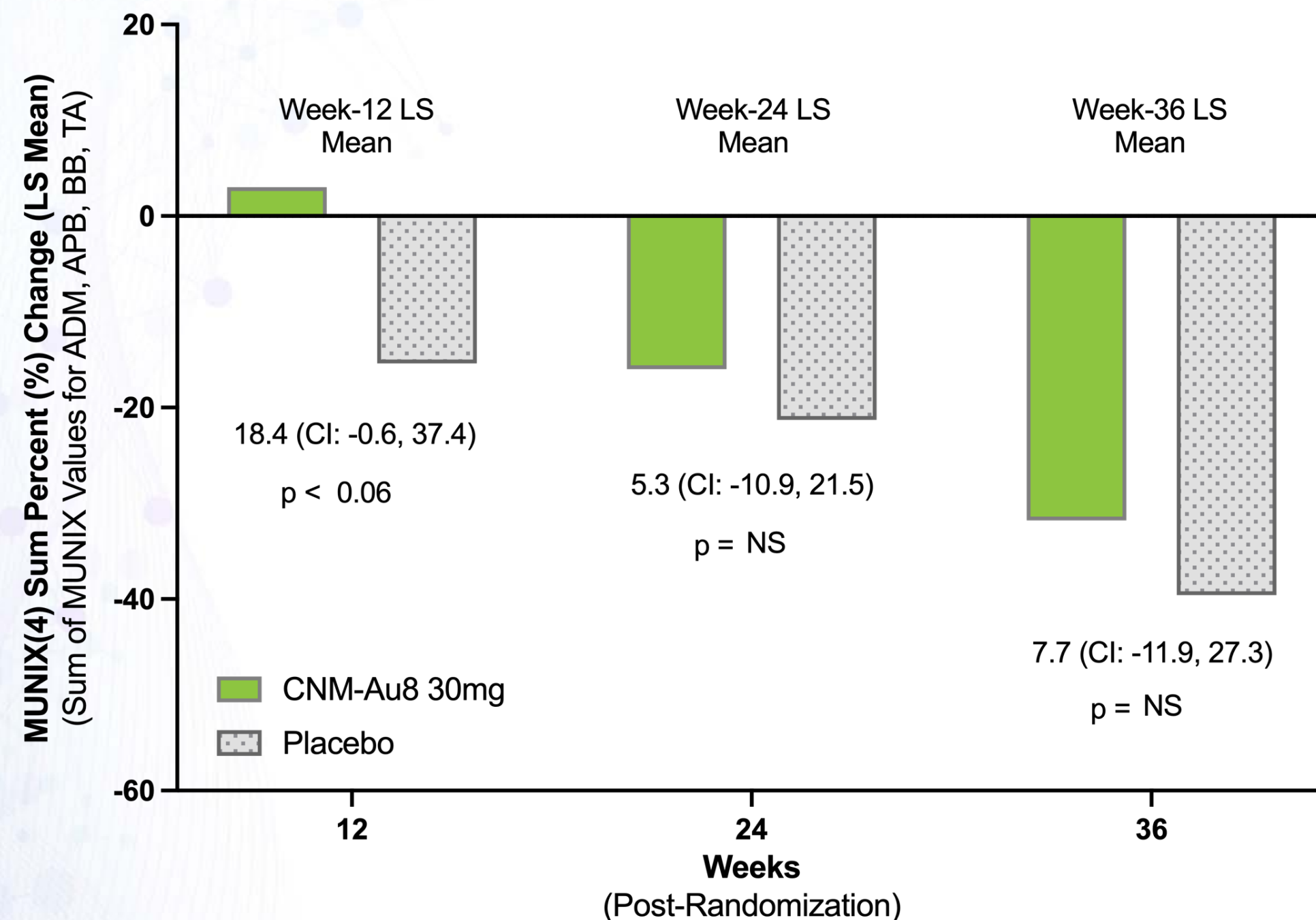
All Randomized

MUNIX(4) Sum Percent Change from Baseline

RESCUE-ALS Primary Endpoint

Mixed Model Repeat Measure (ITT Population, All Randomized)

LS Mean Difference



Active, n =	21	21	20
Placebo, n =	21	19	16

P-value is based on mixed model repeat measures with treatment, visit, treatment by visit interaction as fixed effects, and baseline value and ENCALS score as covariates. An unstructured covariance model was used.

All Placebo

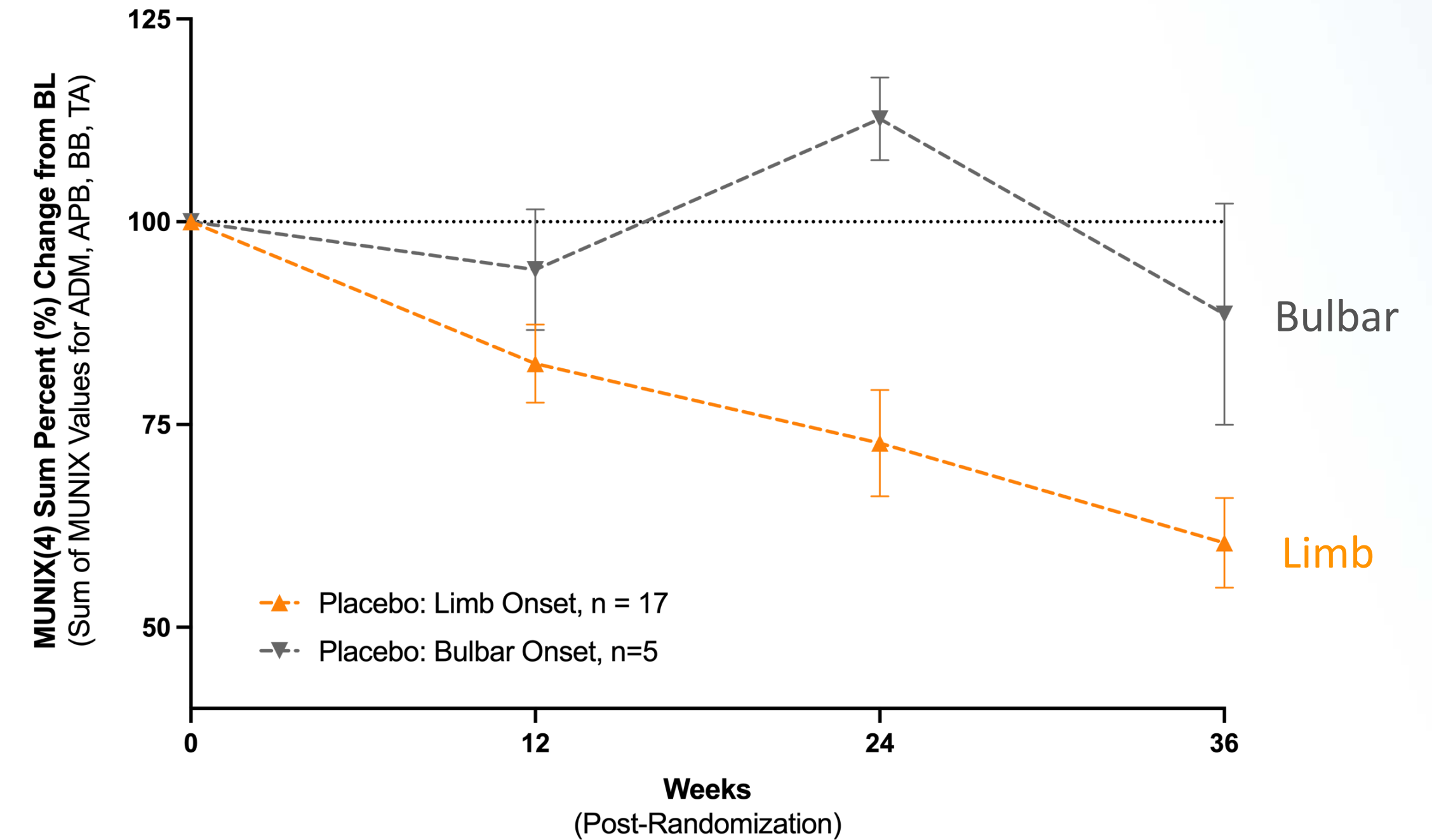
Limited Rate of MUNIX Decline in Bulbar Onset

MUNIX(4) Sum Percent Change from Baseline

RESCUE-ALS: Placebo Rate of Progression

Observed Values (Limb Onset vs. Bulbar Onset)

(Mean ± SEM)



Insufficient Spinal Cord Lower Motor Neuron Progression in Early Bulbar Trial Participants

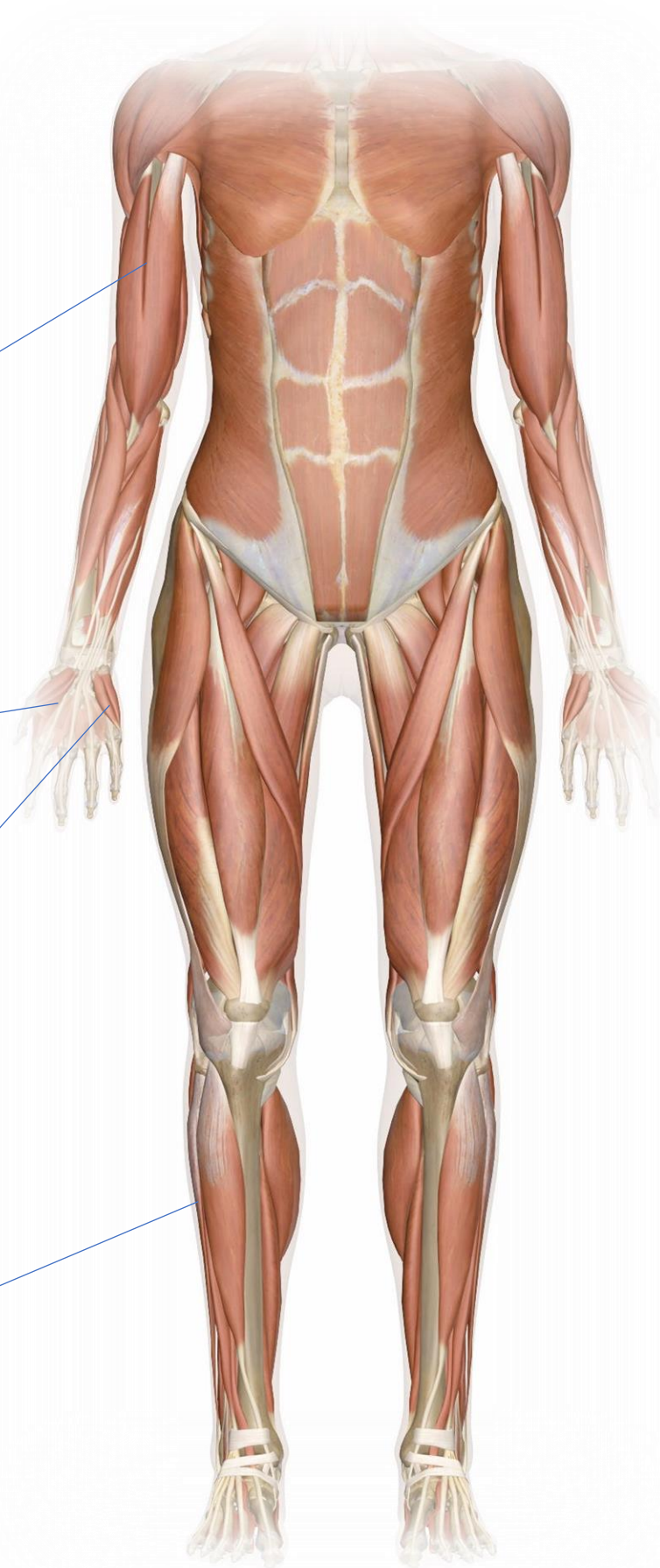


RESCUEALS | MUNIX Biomarker Efficacy in Limb Onset

Primary Endpoint (MUNIX %, LS Mean Change, Limb Onset Subset)

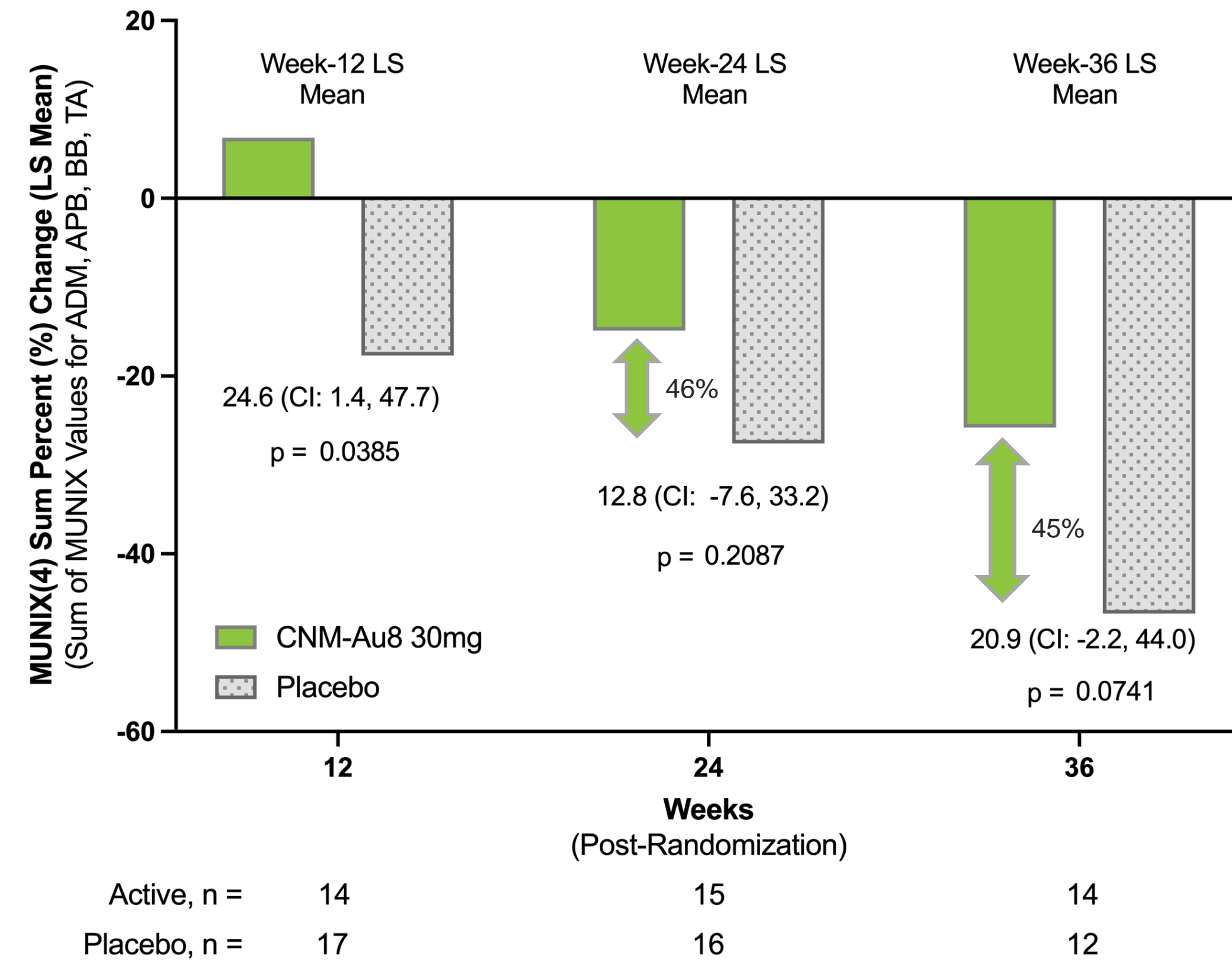
Spinal Cord
Lower Motor Neuron
Motor Unit Index
(MUNIX) Sum

- Biceps brachii
- +
- Abductor Pollicis Brevis
- +
- Abductor Digiti Minimi
- +
- Tibialis Anterior



Pre-specified: Limb Onset

MUNIX(4) Sum Percent Change from Baseline
RESCUE-ALS Primary Endpoint
Mixed Model Repeat Measure (ITT Population, Limb Onset Subset)
LS Mean Difference



P-value is based on mixed model repeat measures with treatment, visit, treatment by visit interaction as fixed effects, and baseline value and ENCALIS score as covariates. An unstructured covariance model was used.

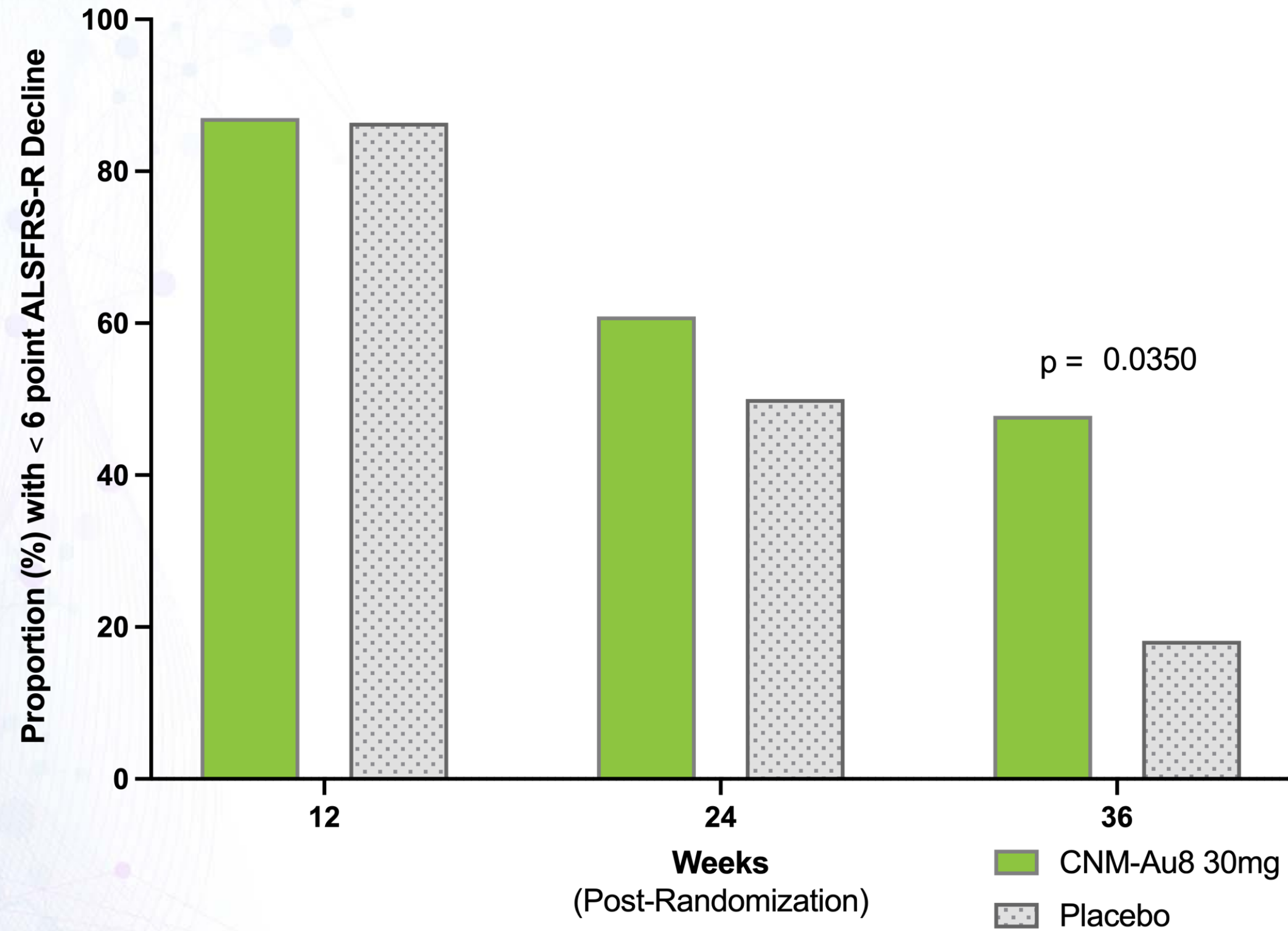


RESCUEALS | Significant Impact on ALSFRS-R Decline

Exploratory (ALSFRS-R Responder Analysis, < 6-point decline)

All Randomized

ALSFRS-R 6-point Decline Responder
(Proportion with < 6 point decline)
RESCUE-ALS Exploratory Endpoint
ITT Population, All Randomized



Active, n = 23
Placebo, n = 22

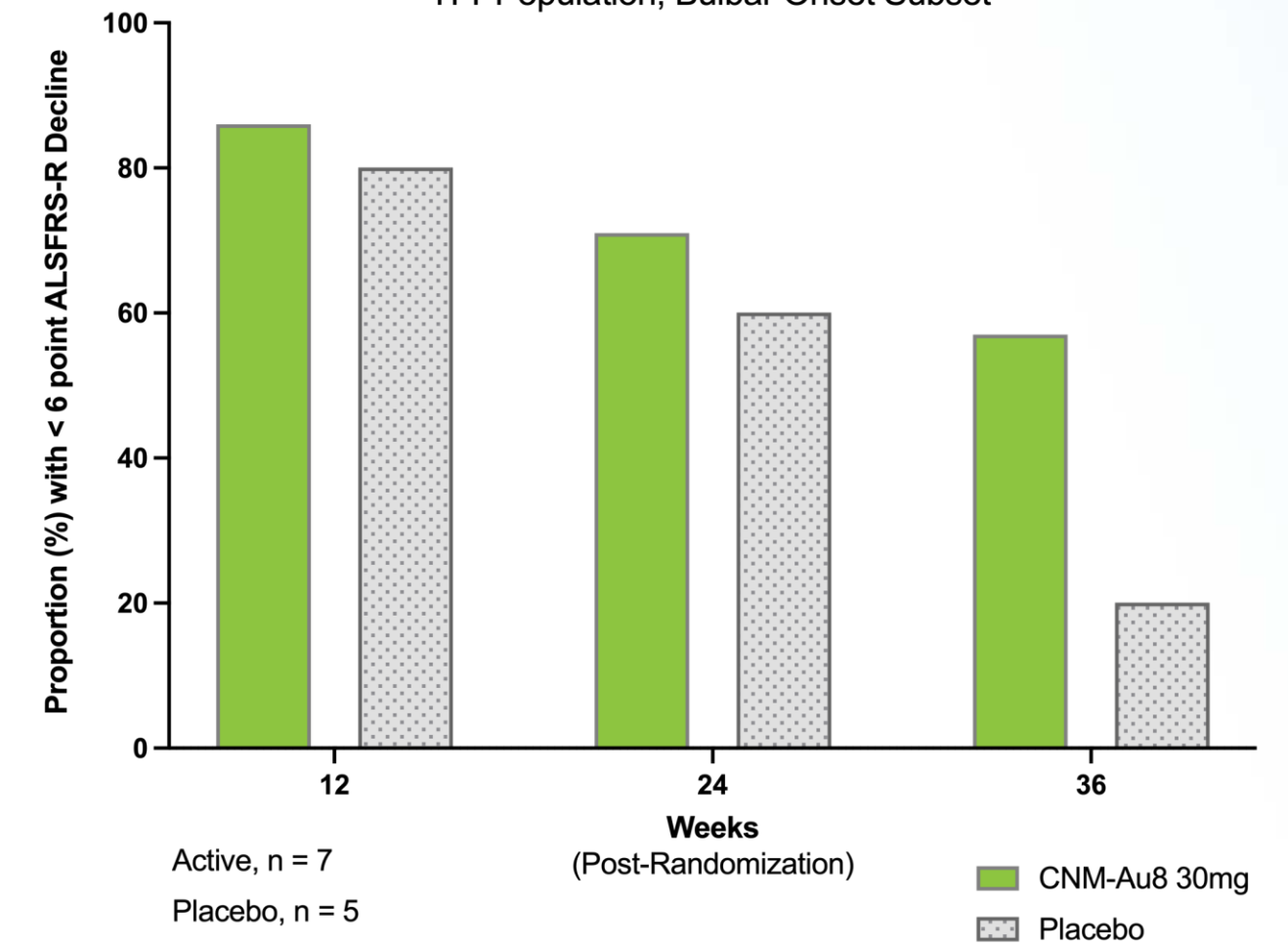
P-value is based on a Chi-Square test

Sensitivity

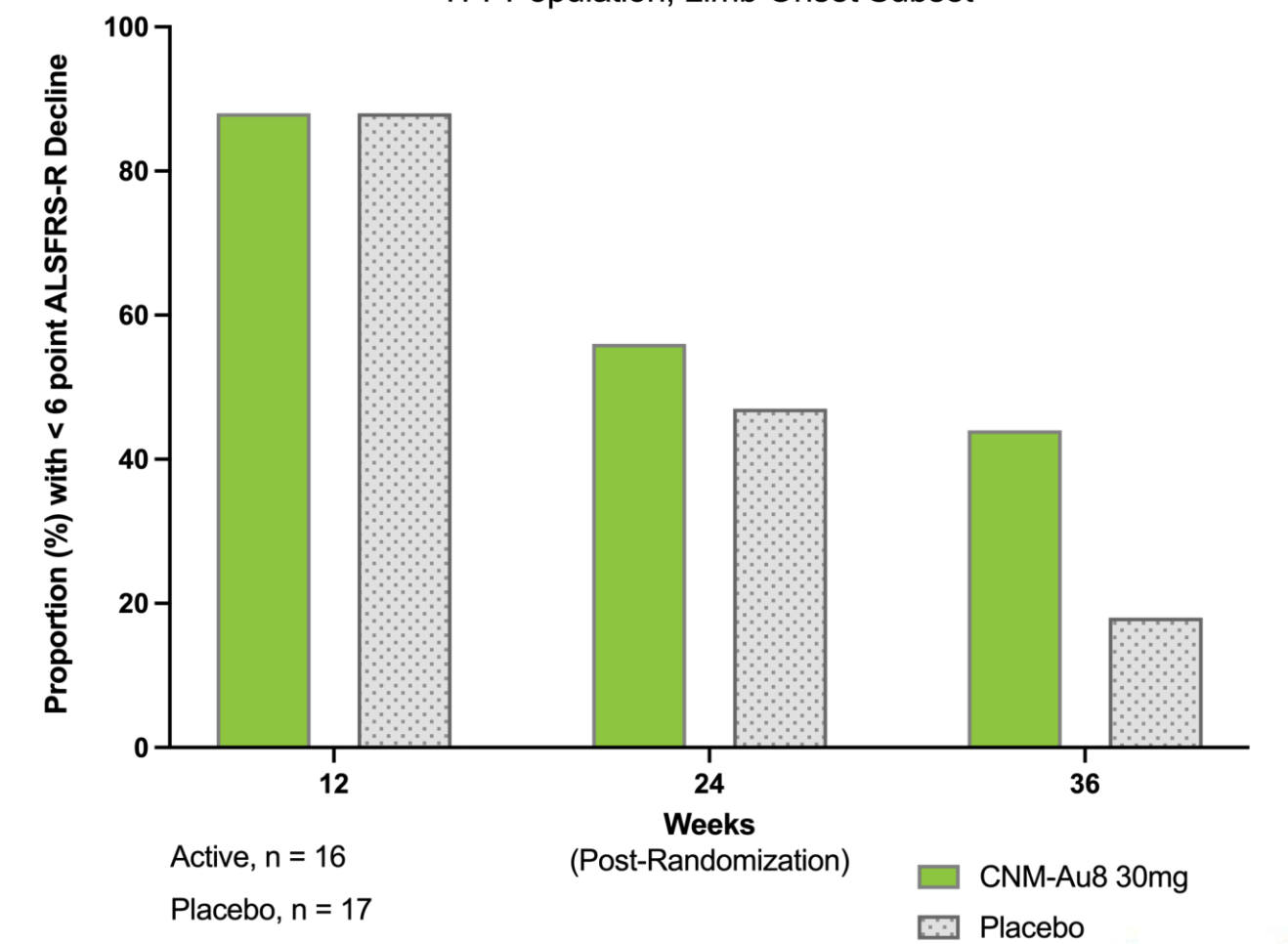
All Bulbar

All Limb

ALSFRS-R 6-point Decline Responder
(Proportion with < 6 point decline)
RESCUE-ALS Exploratory Endpoint (Post Hoc)
ITT Population, Bulbar Onset Subset



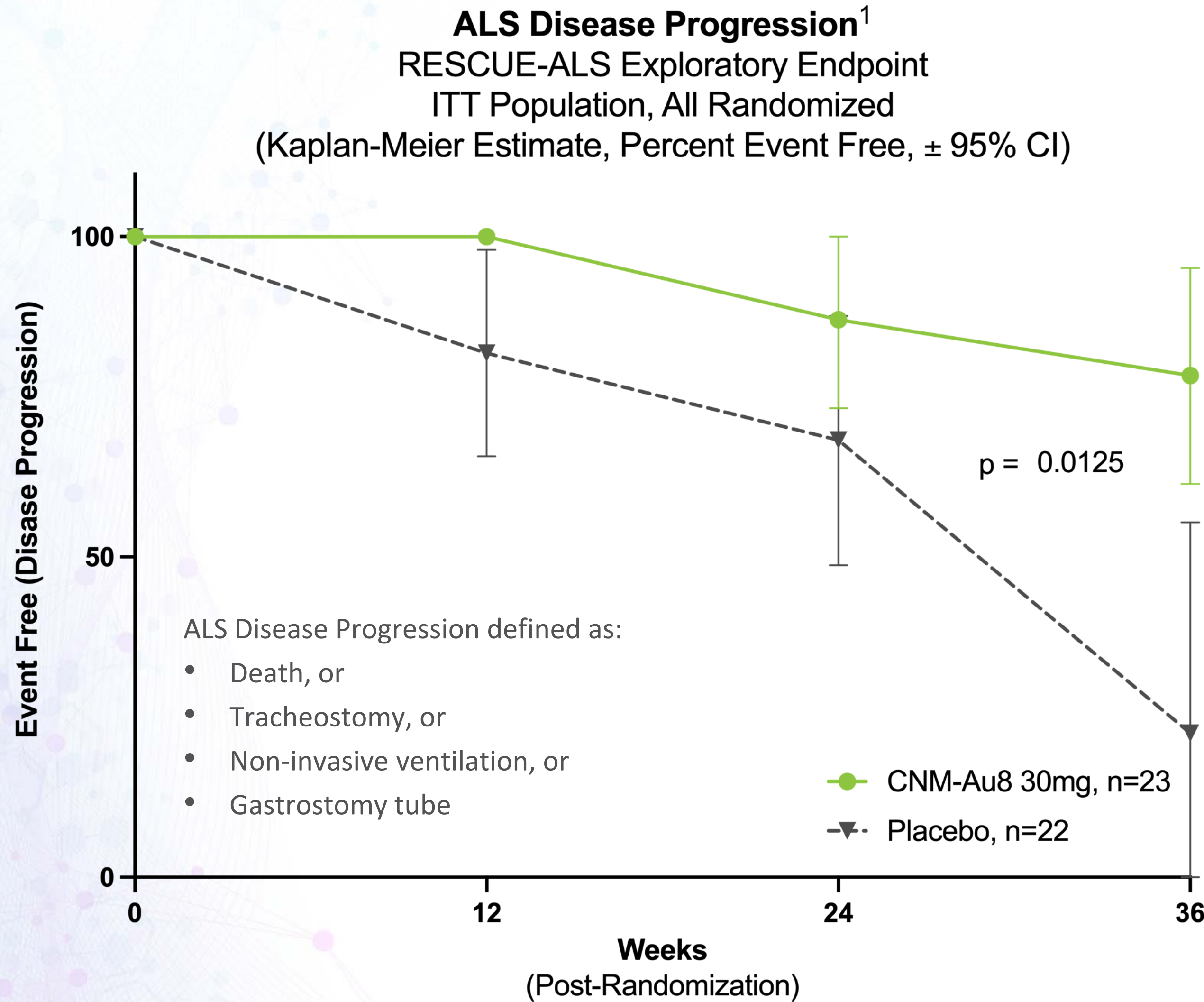
ALSFRS-R 6-point Decline Responder
(Proportion with < 6 point decline)
RESCUE-ALS Exploratory Endpoint (Post Hoc)
ITT Population, Limb Onset Subset





RESCUEALS | Significantly Reduced Disease Progression Risk

Exploratory Endpoint (Disease Progression)

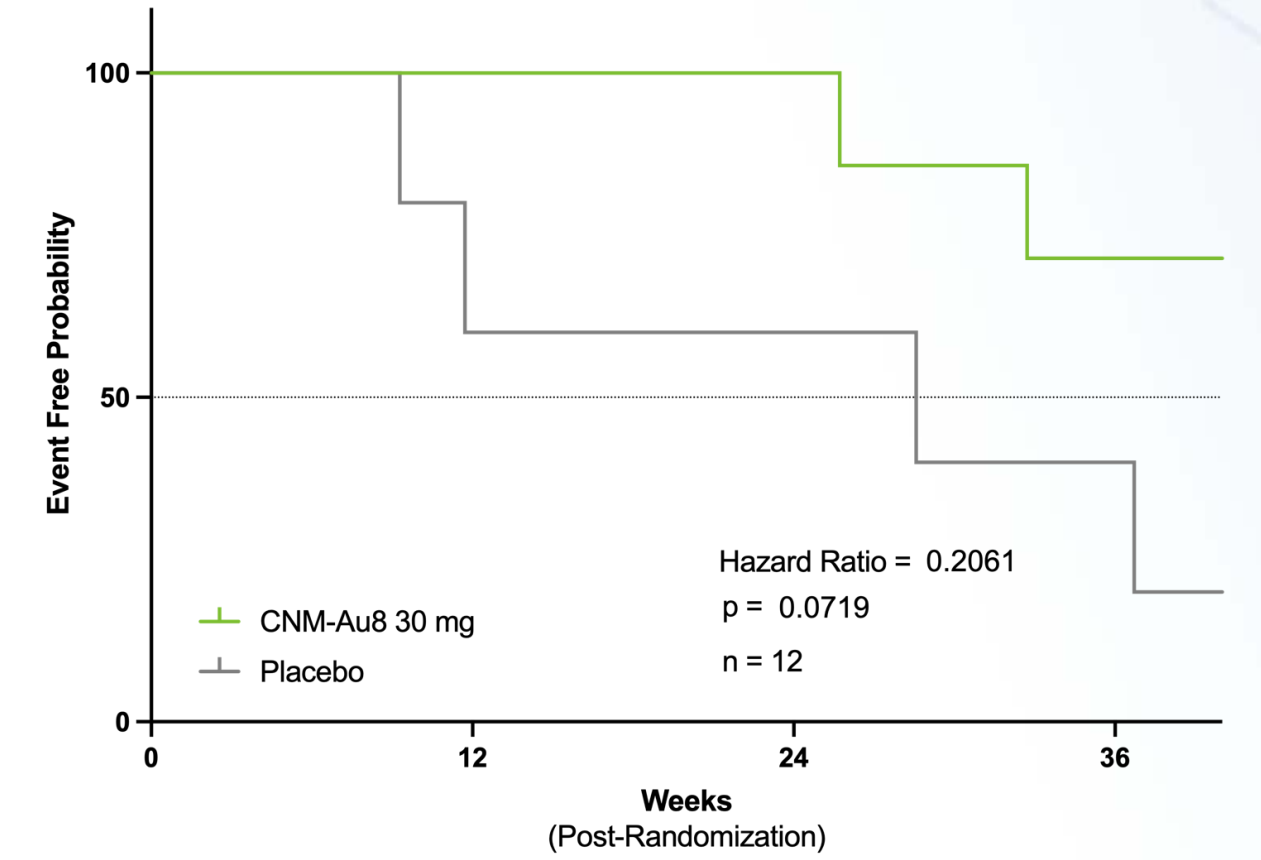


Sensitivity

All Bulbar

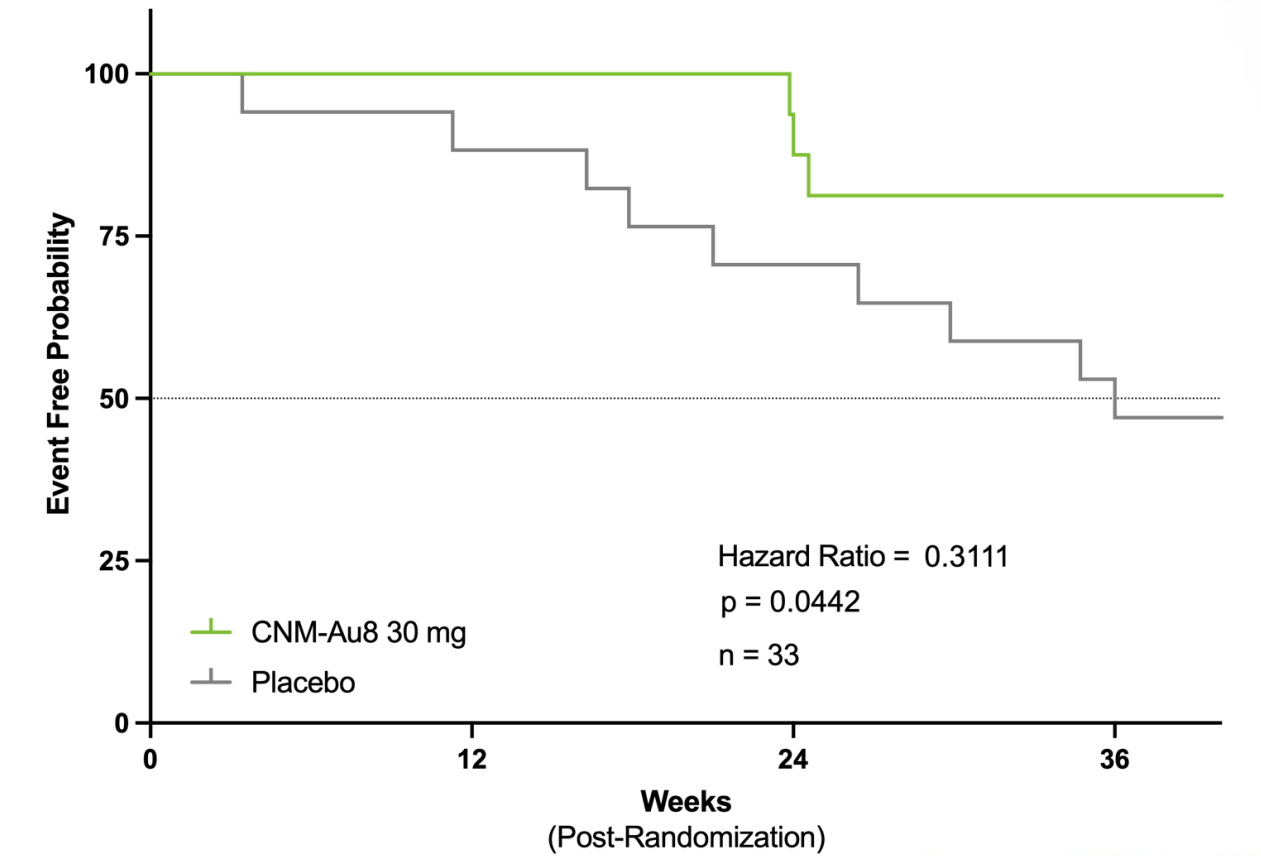
All Limb

Bulbar Onset ALS Disease Progression¹
 RESCUE-ALS Exploratory Endpoint (Post Hoc)
 ITT Population, Bulbar Onset Subset
 Kaplan-Meier Estimates, Proportion Event Free



¹ Disease progression defined as death, tracheostomy, use of non-invasive ventilatory support, or insertion of gastrostomy tube.

Limb Onset ALS Disease Progression¹
 RESCUE-ALS Exploratory Endpoint (Post Hoc)
 ITT Population, Limb Onset Subset
 Kaplan-Meier Estimates, Proportion Event Free

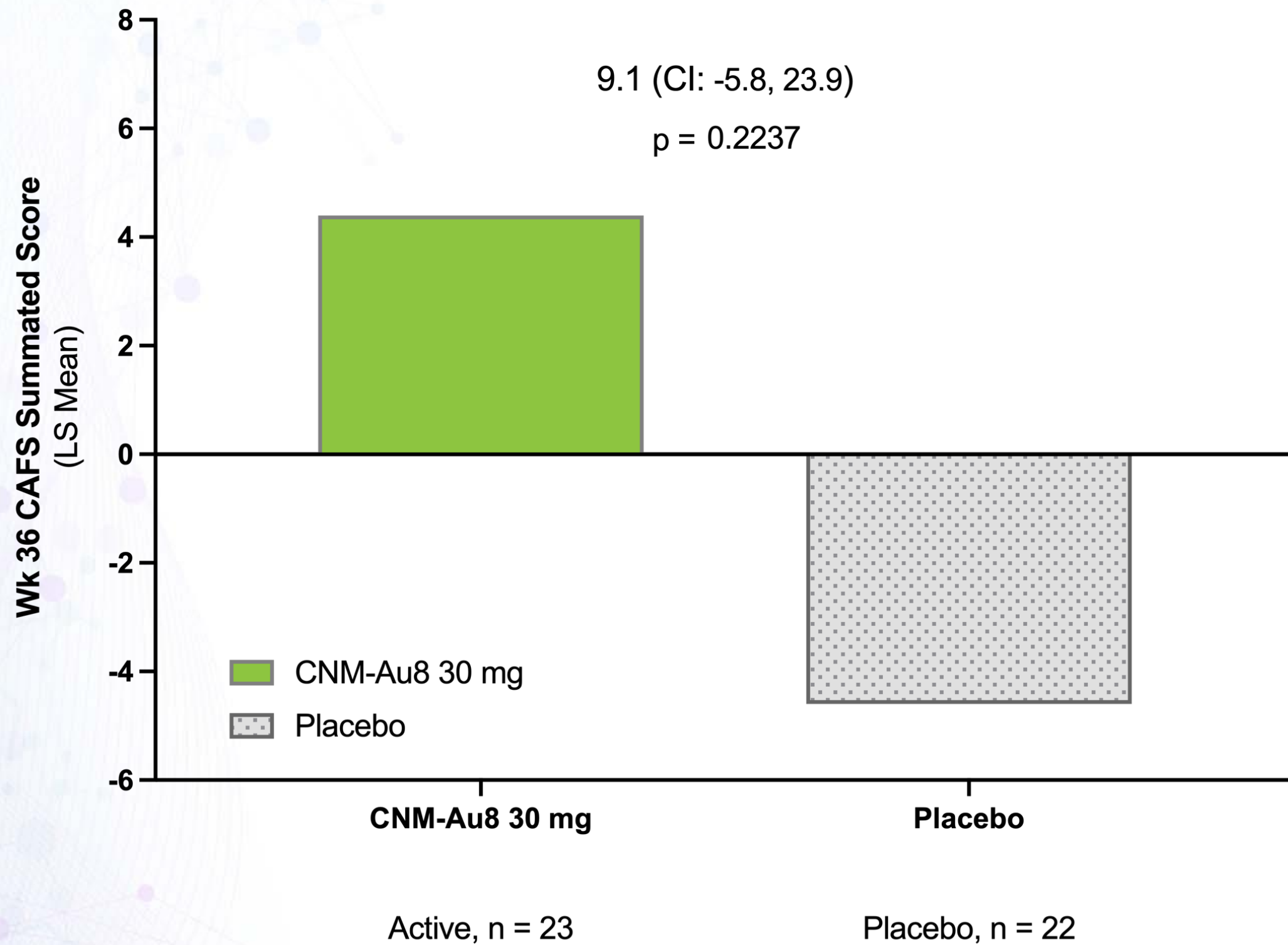


RESCUEALS | Impact on CAFS Progression to Wk36

Exploratory (Combined Assessment of Function & Survival)

By Average of Summated Scores

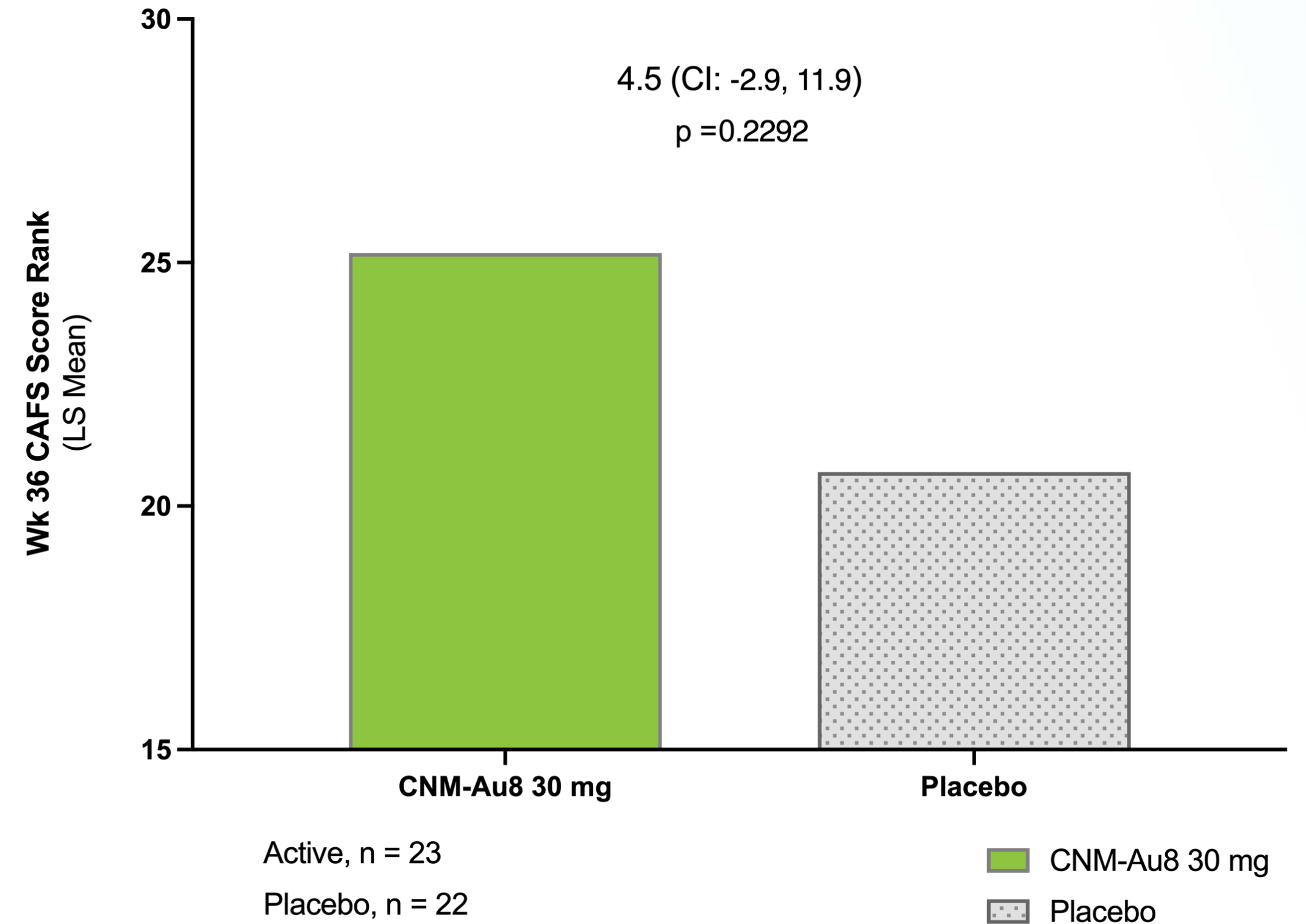
Combined Assessment of Function (ALSFRS-R) and Survival
 RESCUE-ALS Exploratory Endpoint
 ANCOVA Model (ITT Population, All Randomized)
 Week 36 LS Mean Difference



P-value is based on ANCOVA model with baseline ENCALS score as a covariate. Change in ALSFRS-R total score and date of death were combined to determine the CAFS score.

By Average of Ranks

Combined Assessment of Functional (ALSFRS-R) and Survival
 RESCUE-ALS *Post Hoc* Endpoint
 Ranked Analysis (ITT Population, All Randomized)
 Week 36 LS Mean Difference

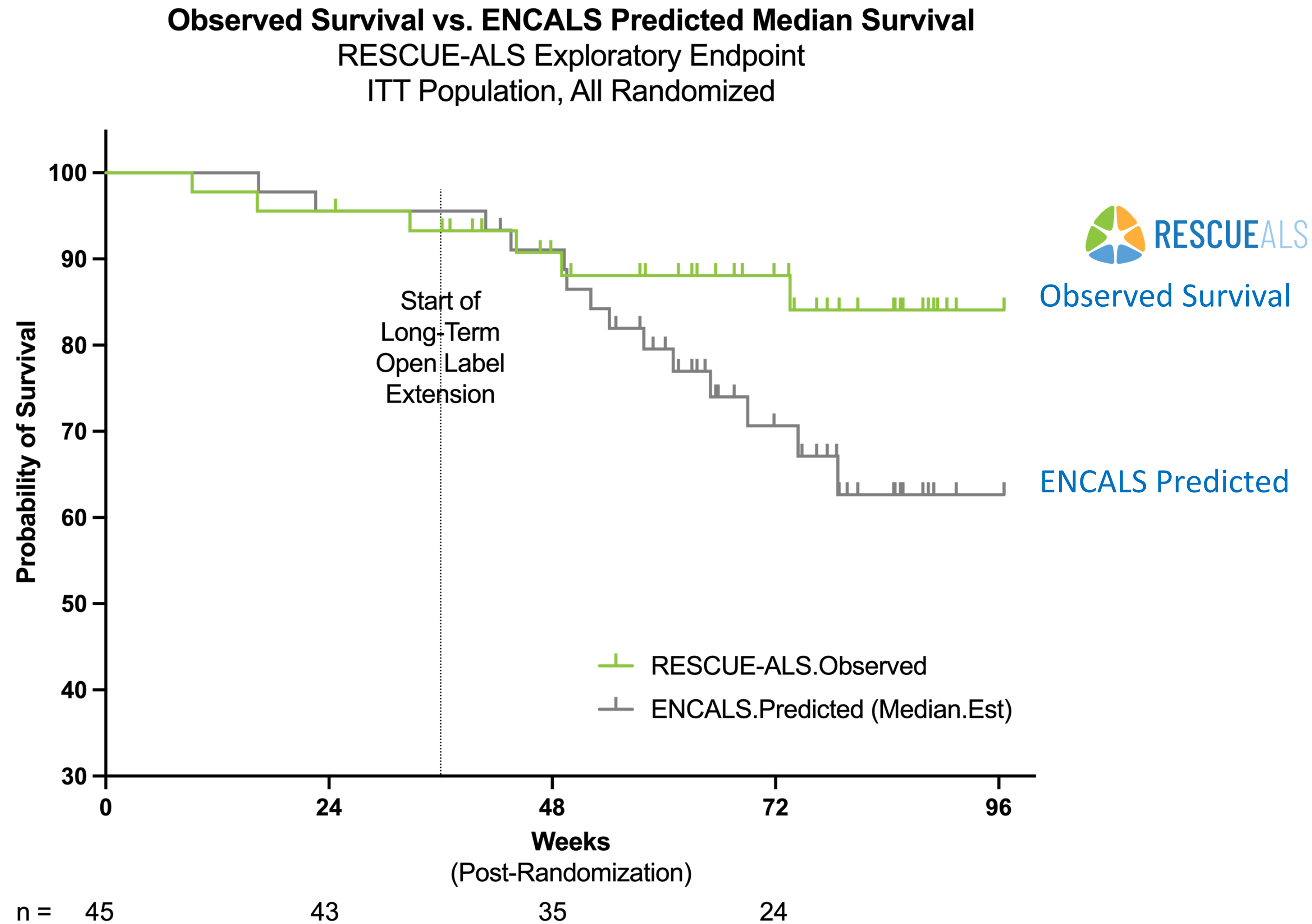


P-value is based on ANCOVA model with baseline ENCALS score as a covariate. Change in ALSFRS-R total score and date of death were combined to determine the CAFS score.



RESCUEALS | Potential Survival Signal

Exploratory Endpoint (Observed Survival vs. Predicted)



All observations censored as of 22-November-2021. Participants who did not transition into the long-term open label extension (n=5) are censored at the safety follow-up visit.



RESCUEALS | Well Tolerated & No Safety Signals

Safety Summary

- No CNM-Au8 related serious adverse events (SAEs)
- No CNM-Au8 related drug discontinuations
- No imbalances in treatment emergent adverse event (TEAEs) by system organ classification
- TEAEs were predominantly mild-to-moderate and transient
- Most common TEAEs associated with CNM-Au8 (aspiration pneumonia, n=3; nausea, n=2; abdominal discomfort, n=2)



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