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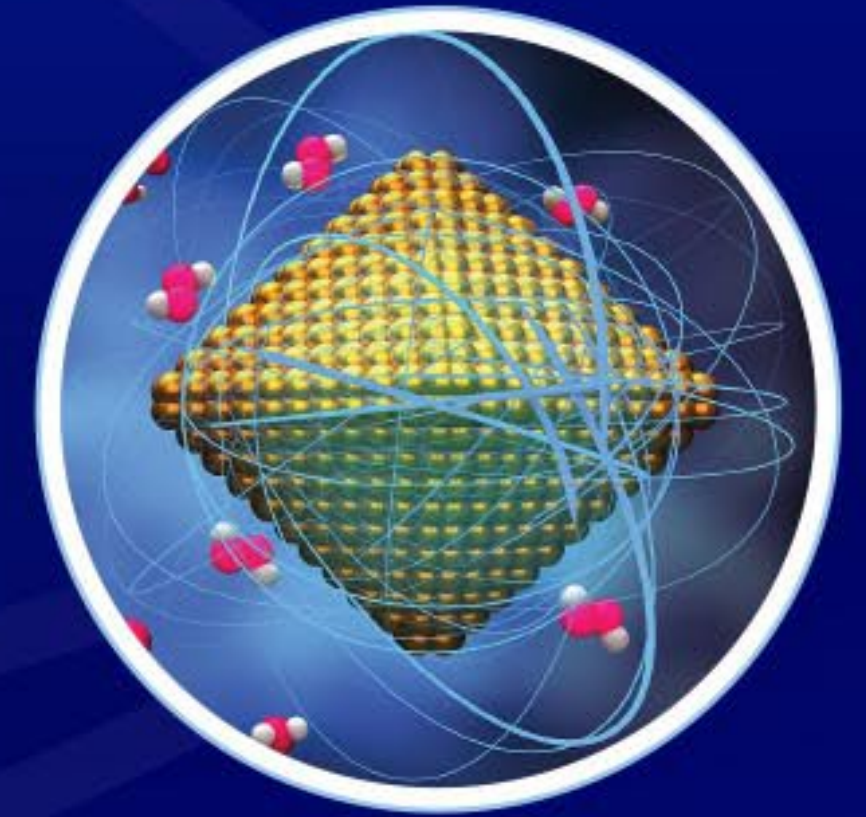


NASDAQ: CLNN

Forward Looking Statements

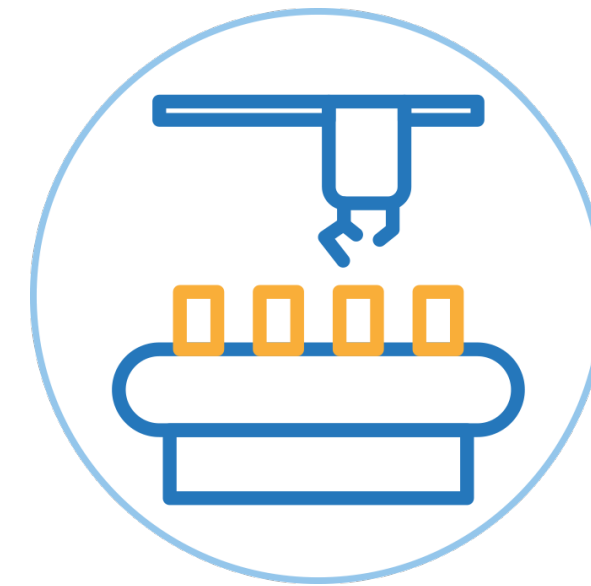
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Focused on Improving Mitochondrial Health and Protecting Neuronal Function to Treat Neurodegenerative Diseases



THE PROBLEM

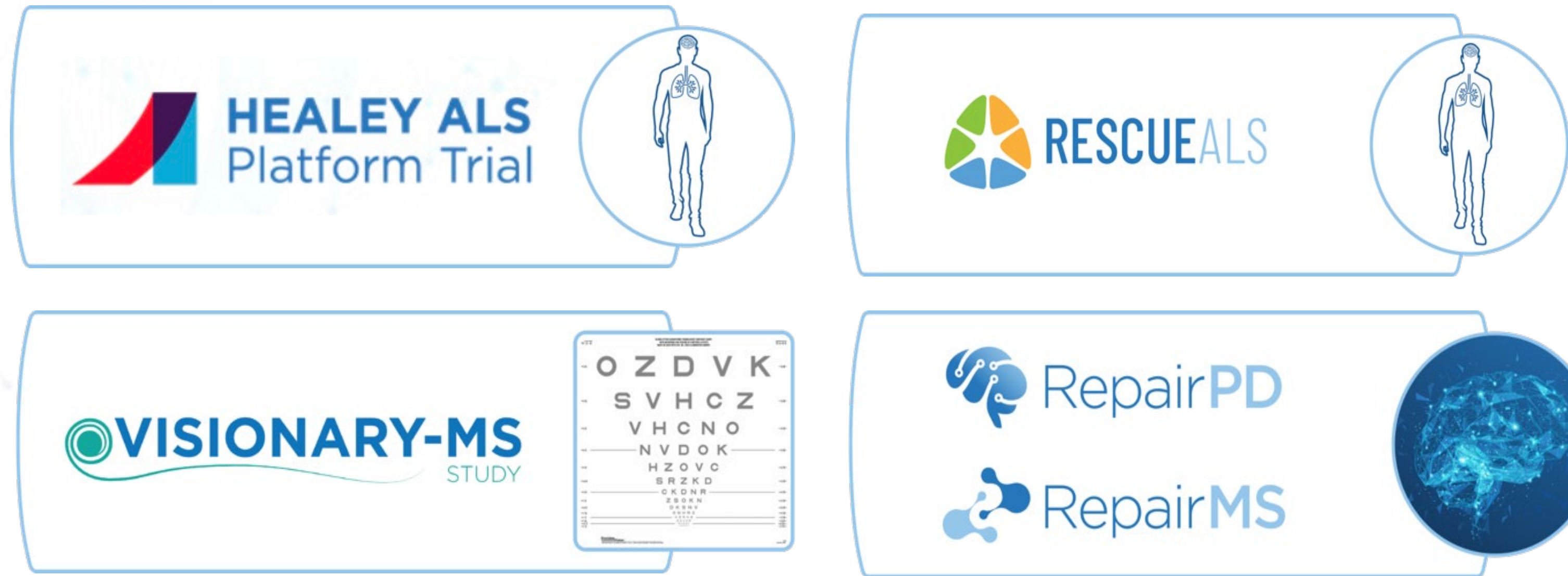
- The World Health Organization predicts **neurodegenerative diseases will become the second-most prevalent cause of death** within the next 20 years.
- A therapeutic breakthrough is urgently needed.
- In neurodegenerative diseases, **impaired mitochondrial activity and compromised cellular metabolism** can lead to neuronal death.



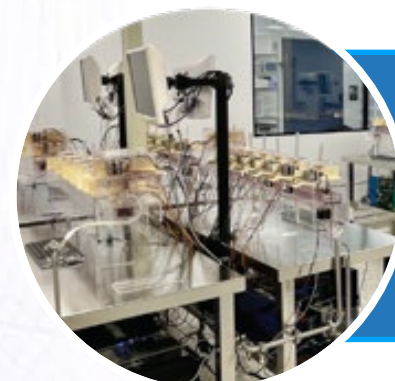
A NEW APPROACH

- Clene is pioneering catalytic nanotherapeutics to treat neurodegenerative diseases, such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease and multiple sclerosis.
- By **targeting the improvement of mitochondrial function** via the nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide pathway, Clene's first-in-class drug, CNM-Au8, is **pioneering a new way to restore and protect neuronal function**.

Building the Clinical Case for Neuroprotection & Remyelination

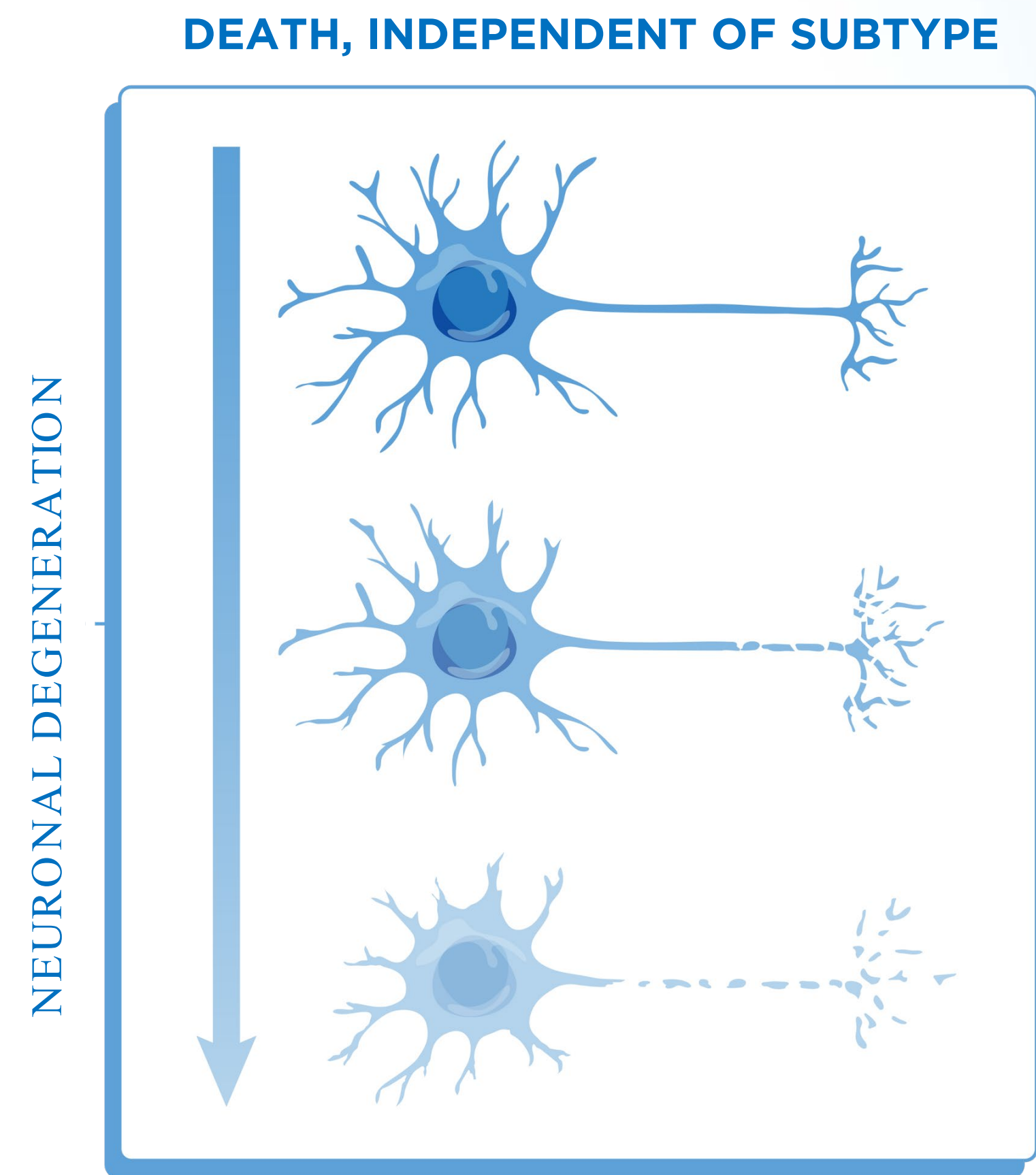
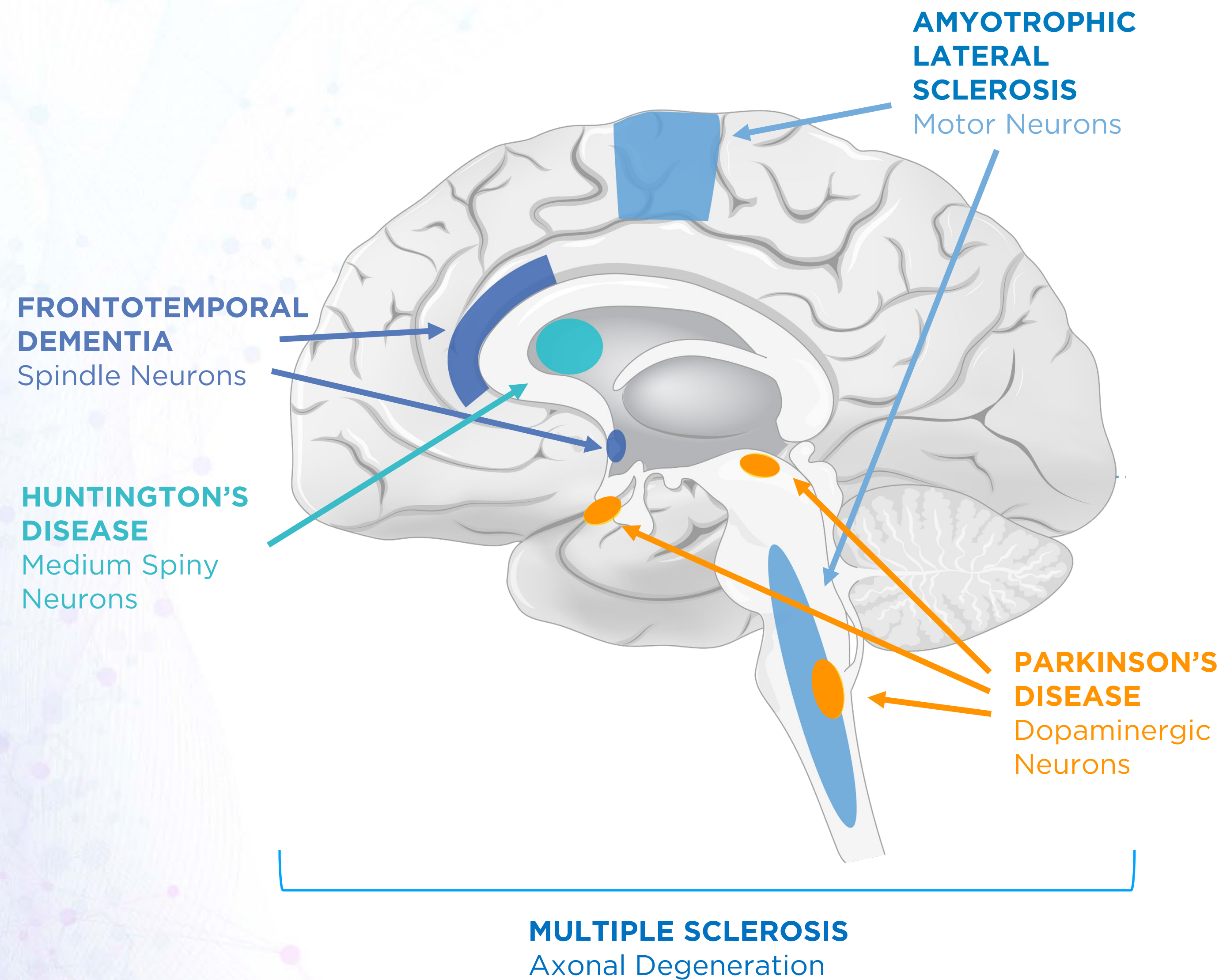


**Growing Body of Clinical Evidence Across ALS and MS Supports CNM-Au8
Therapeutic Potential to Treat Neurodegenerative Diseases**

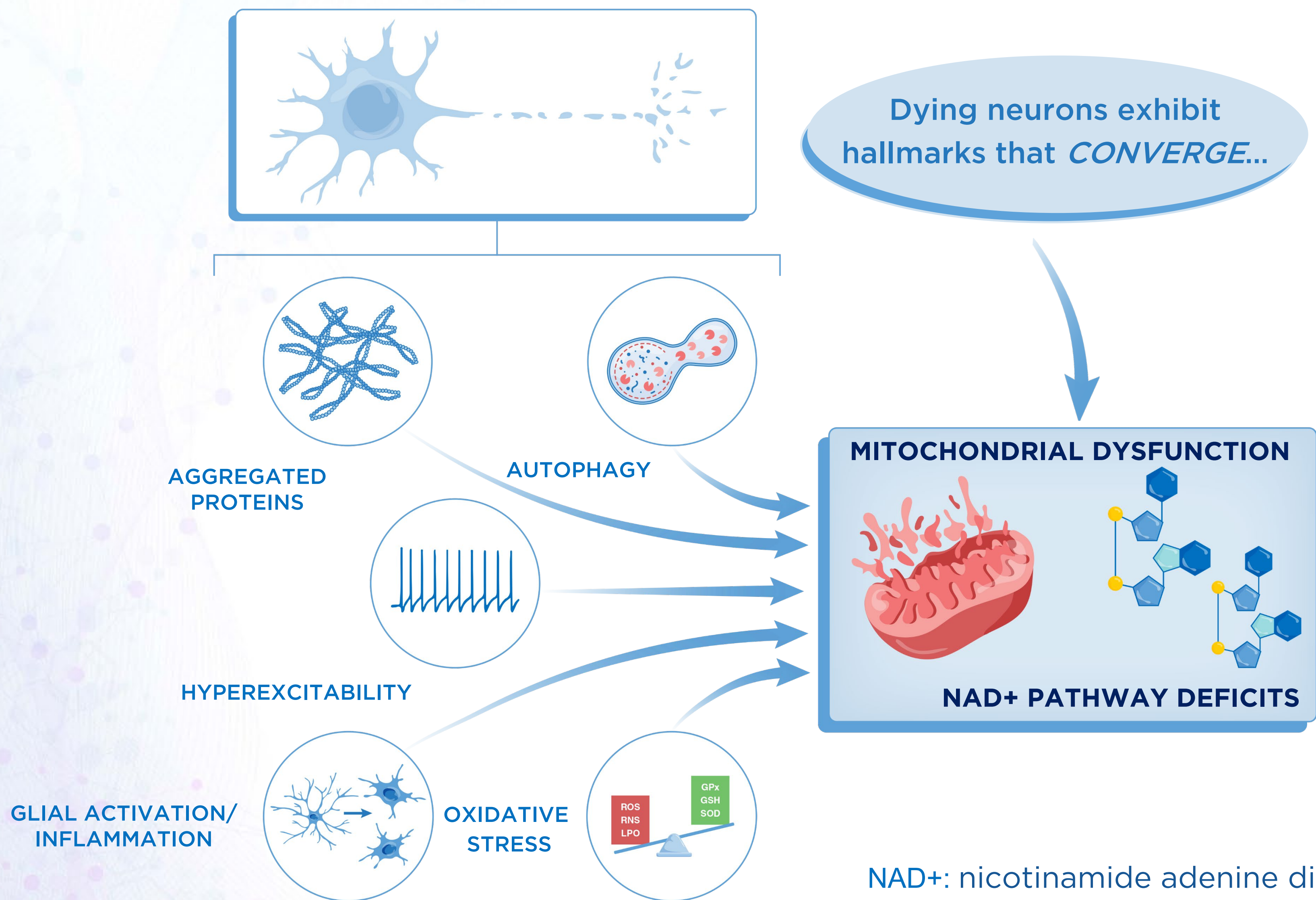


**Proprietary Nanotherapeutic Manufacturing
Strong IP: 150+ granted patents PLUS Trade Secrets**

All Neurodegenerative Diseases Involve Neuronal Death



Hallmarks of Neuronal Death Converge on *Mitochondrial Dysfunction* and *NAD+ Pathway Deficits*



NAD⁺: nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide

REVIEW ARTICLE | FOCUS
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41593-018-0237-7>
nature neuroscience

Converging pathways in neurodegeneration, from genetics to mechanisms

Li Gan^{1,2*}, Mark R. Cookson^{3*}, Leonard Petrucelli^{4*} and Albert R. La Spada^{5*}

Cell Metab. 2019 October 01; 30(4): 630–655. doi:10.1016/j.cmet.2019.09.001.

NAD⁺ in Brain Aging and Neurodegenerative Disorders

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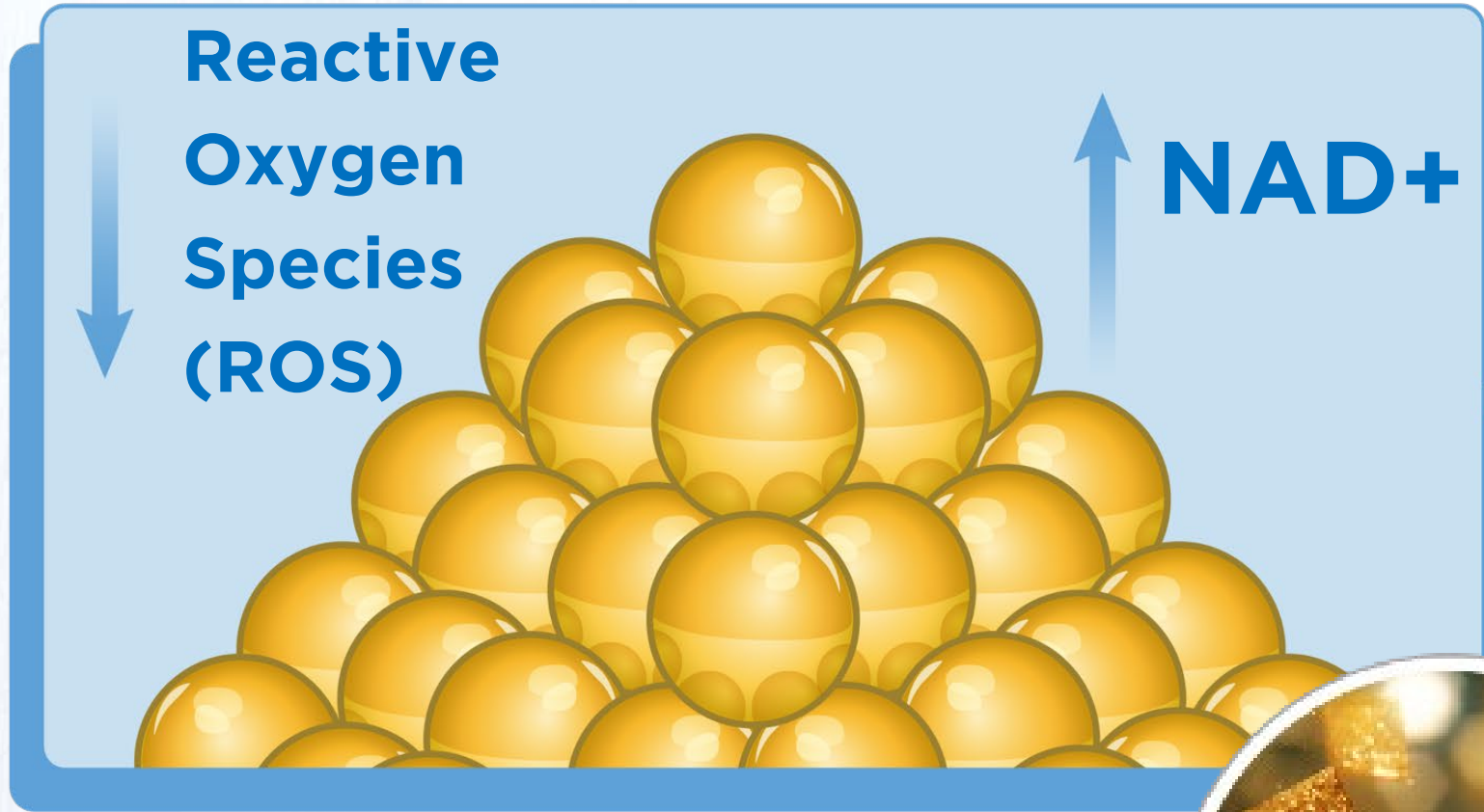
Abstract

NAD⁺ is a pivotal metabolite involved in cellular bioenergetics, genomic stability, mitochondrial homeostasis, adaptive stress responses, and cell survival. Multiple NAD⁺-dependent enzymes are involved in synaptic plasticity and neuronal stress resistance. Here, we review emerging findings that reveal key roles for NAD⁺ and related metabolites in the adaptation of neurons to a wide range of physiological stressors and in counteracting processes in neurodegenerative diseases, such as those occurring in Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and Huntington diseases, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Advances in understanding the molecular and cellular mechanisms of NAD⁺-based neuronal resilience will lead to novel approaches for facilitating healthy brain aging and for the treatment of a range of neurological disorders.

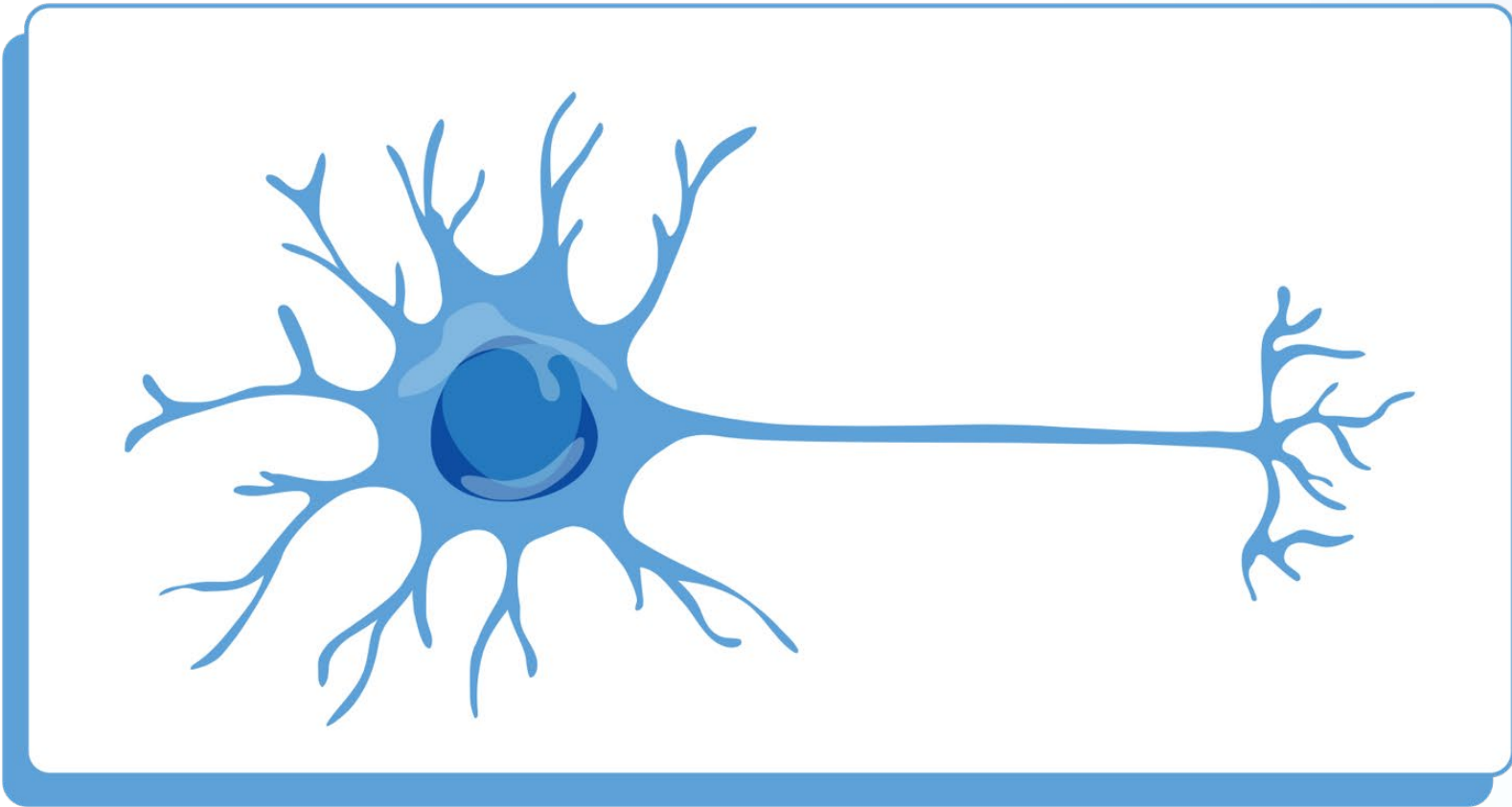
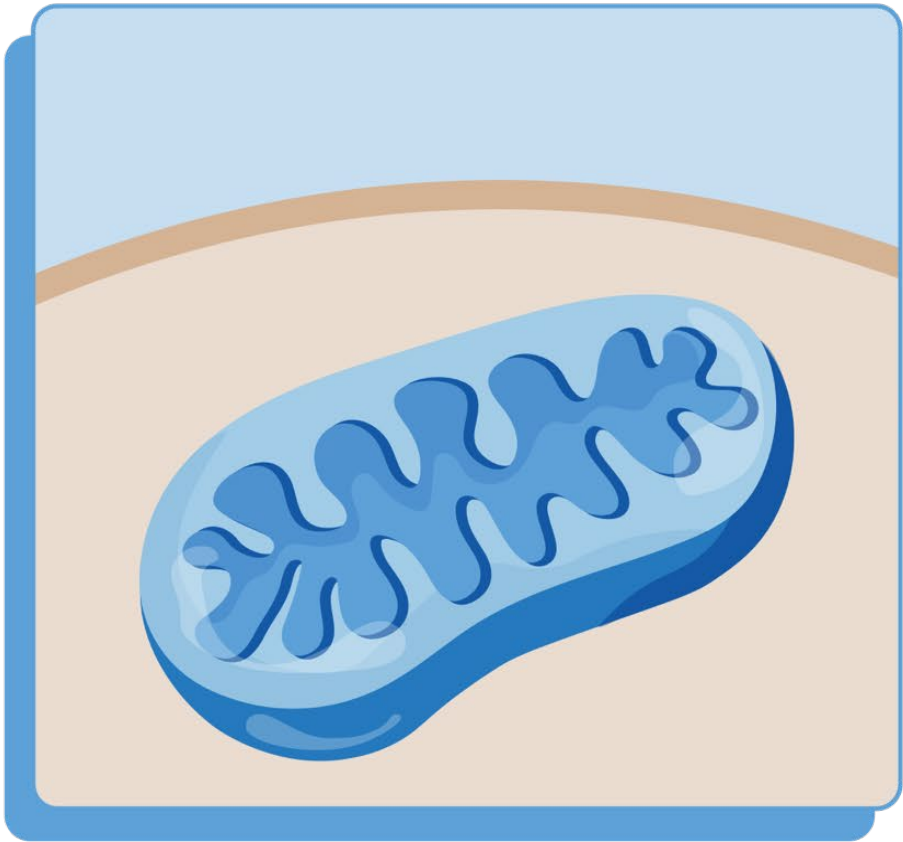
CNM-Au8® | Surface Catalysis Improves Mitochondrial Function

MITOCHONDRIAL
FUNCTION

NEURONAL SURVIVAL
AND FUNCTION



CNM-Au8
Nanocrystal
Catalysis



Over 600 Years of Subject Exposure Without Identified Safety Signals Across ALS, MS, and PD

Clean Toxicology Findings

All Animal Toxicology Studies Resulted in No-Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) Findings

- Multiple species up to 9-months treatment
- Up to maximum feasible dosing without any toxicology findings related to CNM-Au8

Well Tolerated Adverse Event (AE) Profile

Assessed as Predominantly Mild-to-Moderate Severity and Transient

- No SAEs related to CNM-Au8 considered severe, life-threatening, or resulting in death
- AEs transient/mild-to-moderate severity (GI/Headache)

Patient Exposure Across ALS, MS & PD

Over 600 Years of Subject Exposure Without Identified Safety Signals

- Long-term dosing experience over 4 years

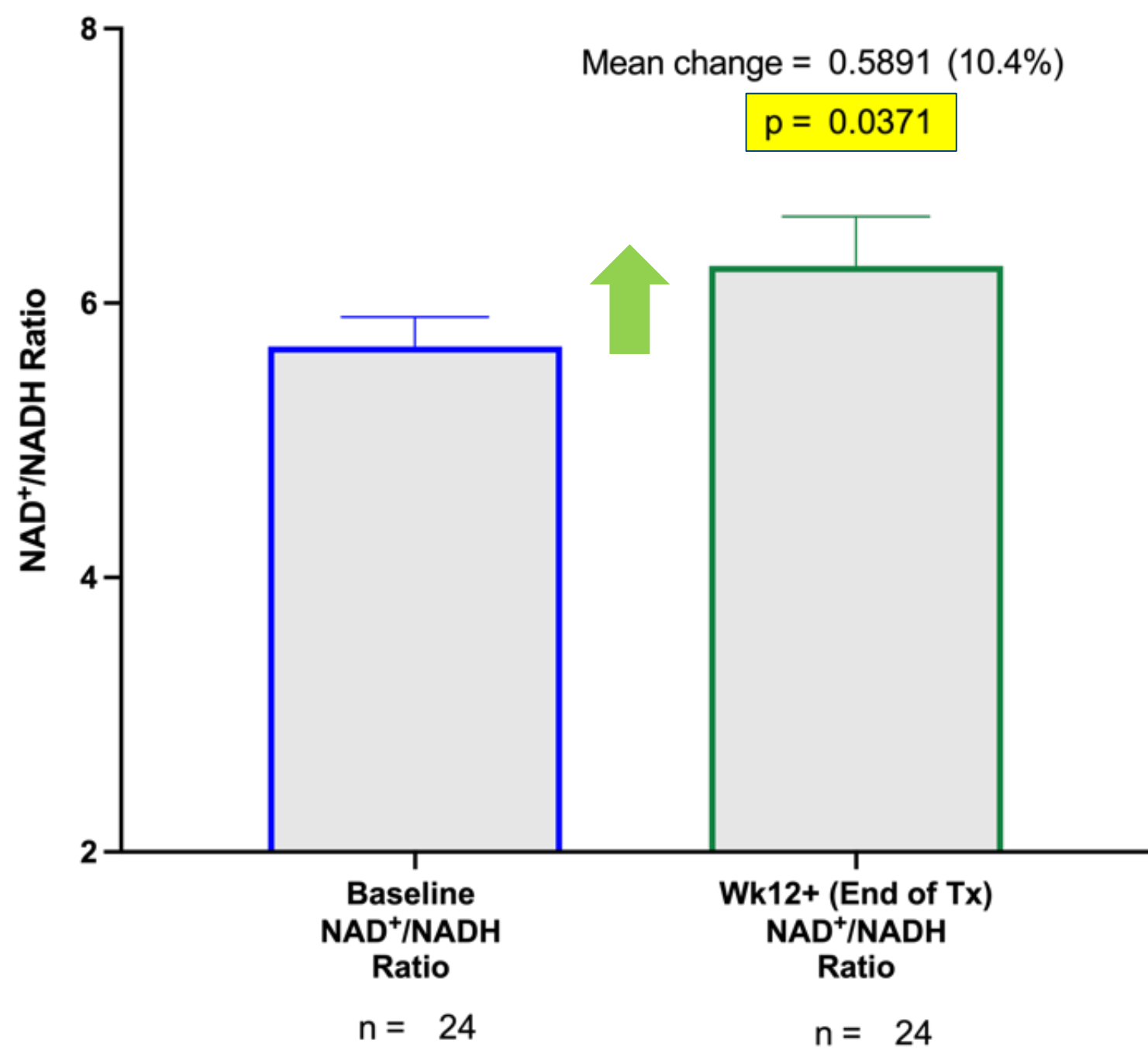
Two REPAIR Trials Demonstrated Target Brain Engagement and Improved Energy Metabolism in Early PD and Stable Relapsing MS

Study Objective: Demonstrate target engagement & **Blood-Brain penetration** for CNM-Au8 on CNS biomarkers related to energetic effects in the brain using Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (³¹P-MRS)

Results demonstrated a potentially meaningful 10% improvement in NAD⁺/NADH ratio, an essential molecule for energy production¹

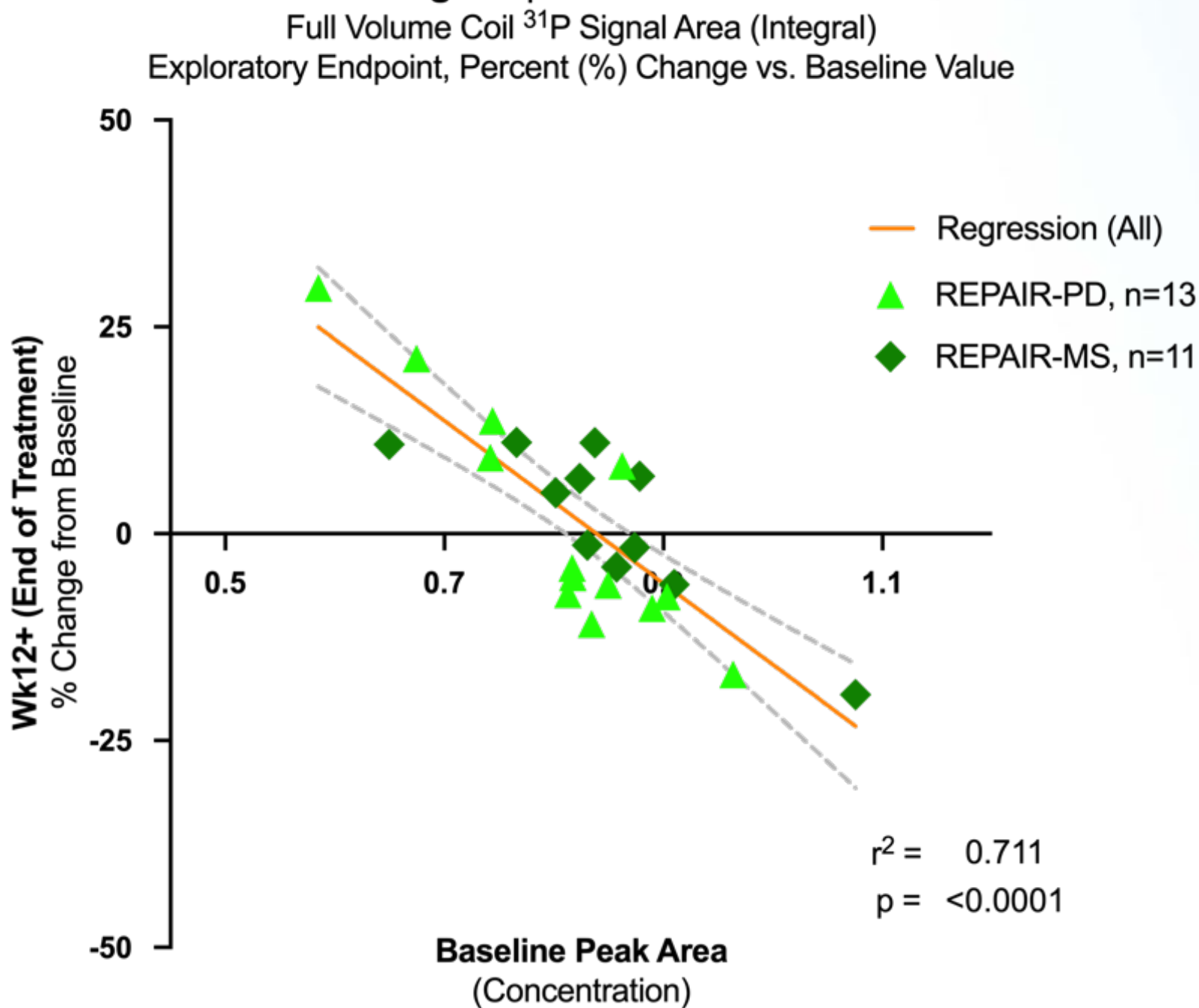
1° Endpoint (integrated PD & MS)²

³¹P-MRS Change in Brain NAD⁺/NADH Ratio at End of Treatment
Partial Volume Coil; Ratio of NAD⁺/NADH (% Fraction of NAD⁺/ % Fraction NADH)
Primary Endpoint, Mean ± SEM (Paired t-test)



Exploratory
(ATP Normalization)

REPAIR Integrated Analysis
³¹P-MRS Change in β-ATP at End of Treatment
Full Volume Coil ³¹P Signal Area (Integral)



-  **RepairPD**
Early Parkinson's Disease
-  **RepairMS**
Stable Relapsing MS
-  **RepairMS**
Non-Active Progressive MS
(Ongoing)

Promising Evidence from Two Phase 2 Trials and Long-Term Data

CNM-Au8 Demonstrated Survival, Delayed Clinical Worsening, and Preserved Function



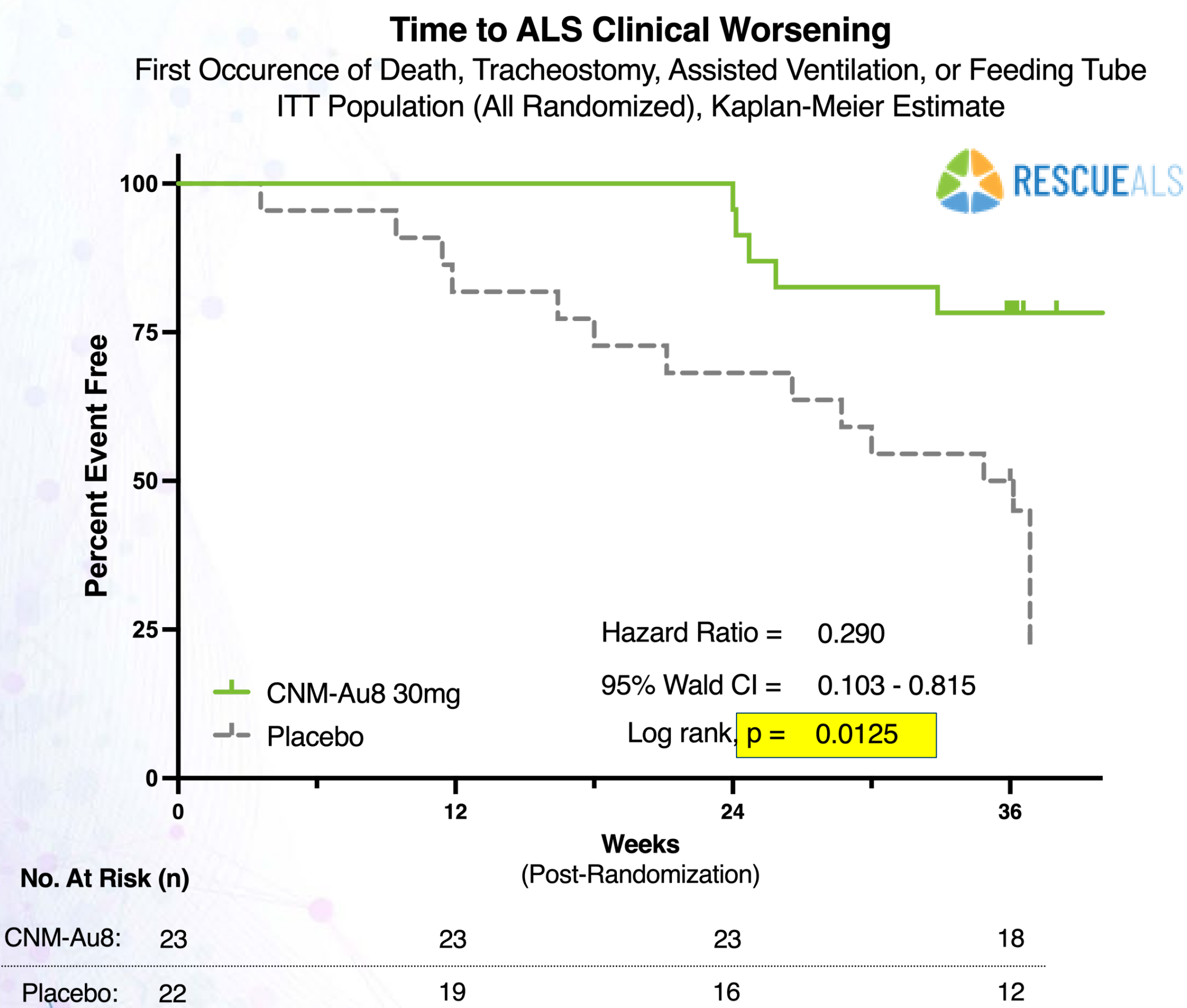
| | RESCUE-ALS | RESCUE-OLE | HEALEY ALS Platform | HEALEY OLE | EAP |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| ALS Patient Demographics | Early-to-Mid-Stage (45) | Early-to-Mid-Stage | Mid-to-Late-Stage (161 Regimen C) | Mid-to-Late-Stage | Real-World Experience (256) |
| Duration | 36-weeks | Up to 173 weeks | 24-weeks | Up to 133 weeks | Over 4.0 years |
| Survival | -- | | | PRO-ACT | |
| Delayed Time to Clinical Worsening | | | | Pending data 1Q 2024 | Not routinely collected |
| Preserved Function (ALSFRS-R) | -- | | -- | | |
| Progression Biomarkers | p75 trend | ↓ UCHL1 * | NfL ↓ | NfL ↓ | |
| Safety | >600 Years of Subject Exposure Without Identified Safety Signals Across ALS, MS, and PD | | | | |

Consistent Evidence for CNM-Au8 30mg Dose Across Broad ALS Patient Population

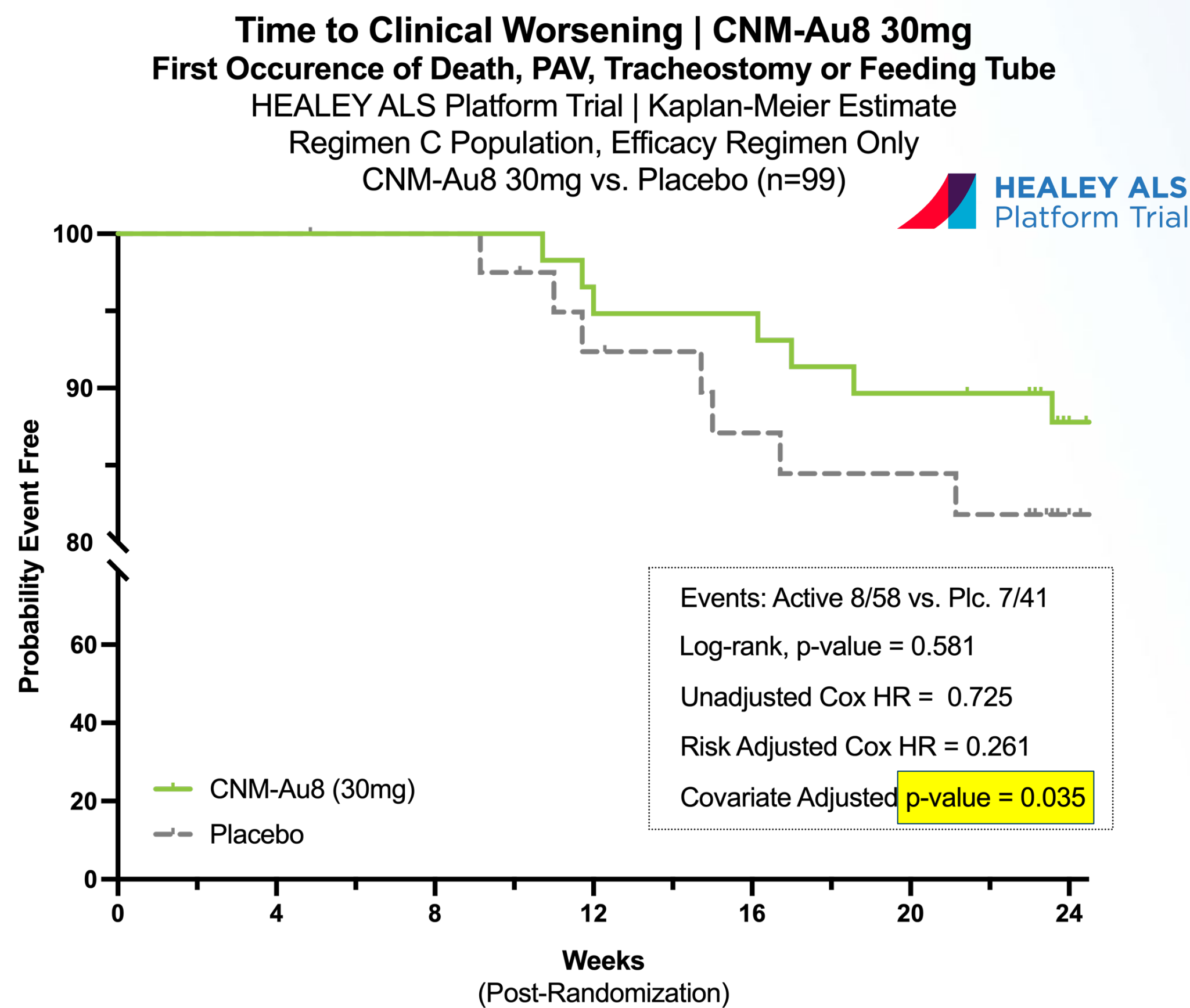
CNM-Au8 | Clinical Worsening Concordant in Two Phase 2 Trials

Evidence for Decreased Clinical Worsening Events Across Two Phase 2 Studies

Phase 2 RESCUE-ALS CNM-Au8 30mg Decreased Time to Clinical Worsening



Phase 2 HEALEY ALS Platform CNM-Au8 30mg Decreased Time to Clinical Worsening



CNM-Au8 | ALS Survival at 30mg Concordant in Two Phase 2 Trials

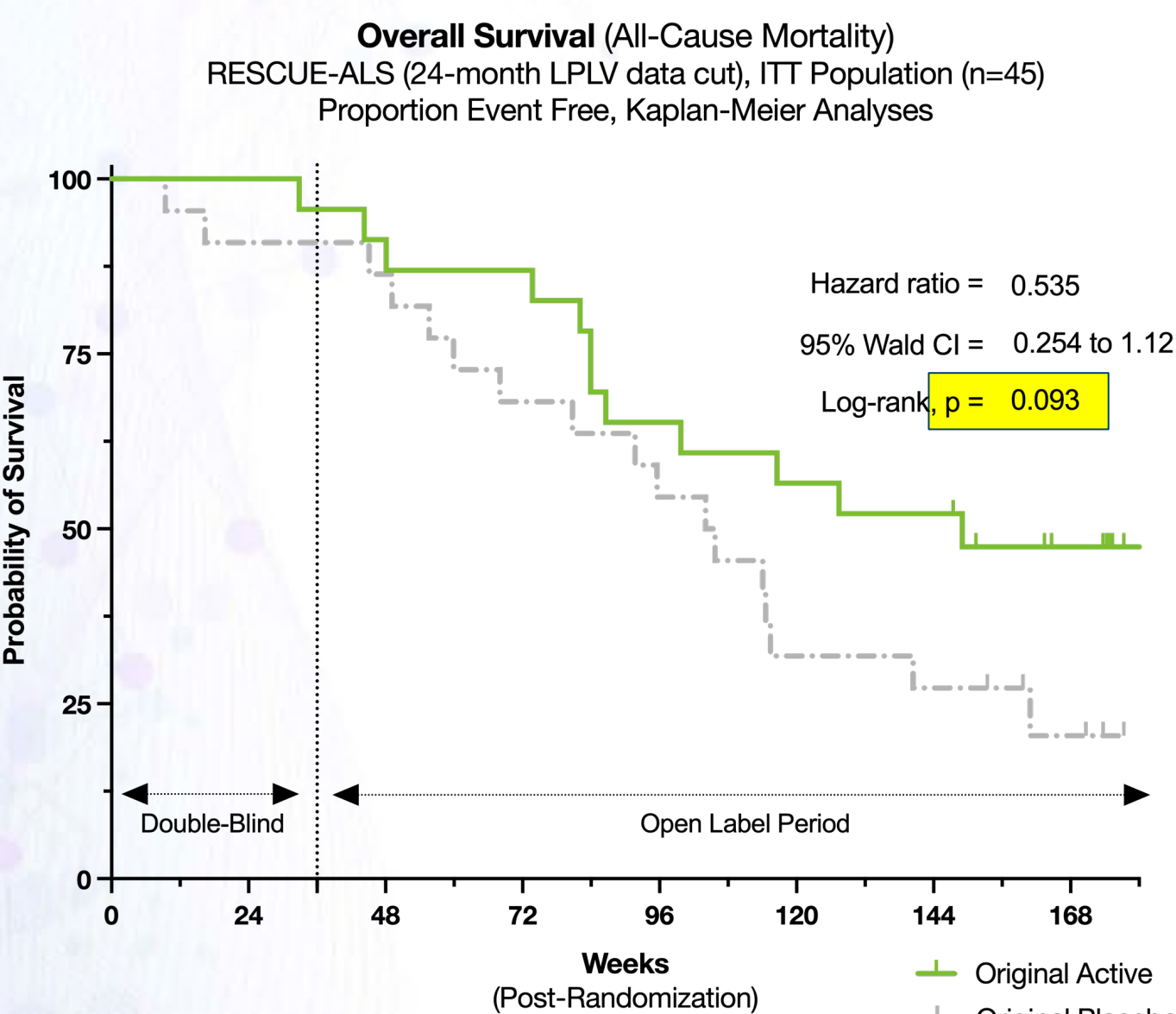


Up to 75% decreased risk of death through 168 weeks

>90% risk reduction of death at 30mg at 24 weeks

Unadjusted Survival

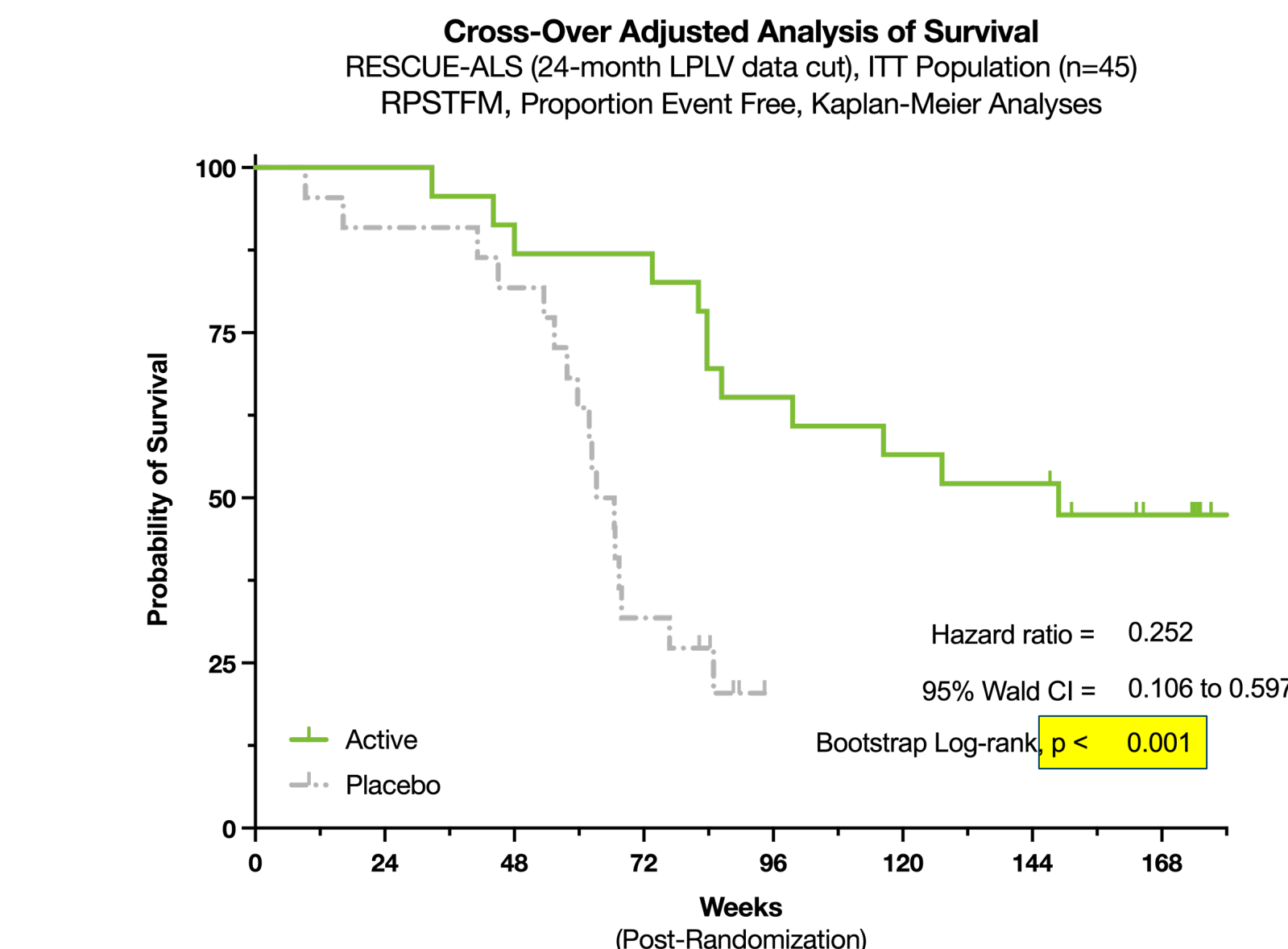
10.1 Months Survival Difference



| No. at Risk | 0 | 24 | 48 | 72 | 96 | 120 | 144 | 168 |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Original CNM-Au8: | 23 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 8 |
| Original Placebo: | 22 | 21 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 7 |

Cross-Over Adjusted Survival

Up to 19.3 Month Survival Benefit vs. Original Pbo



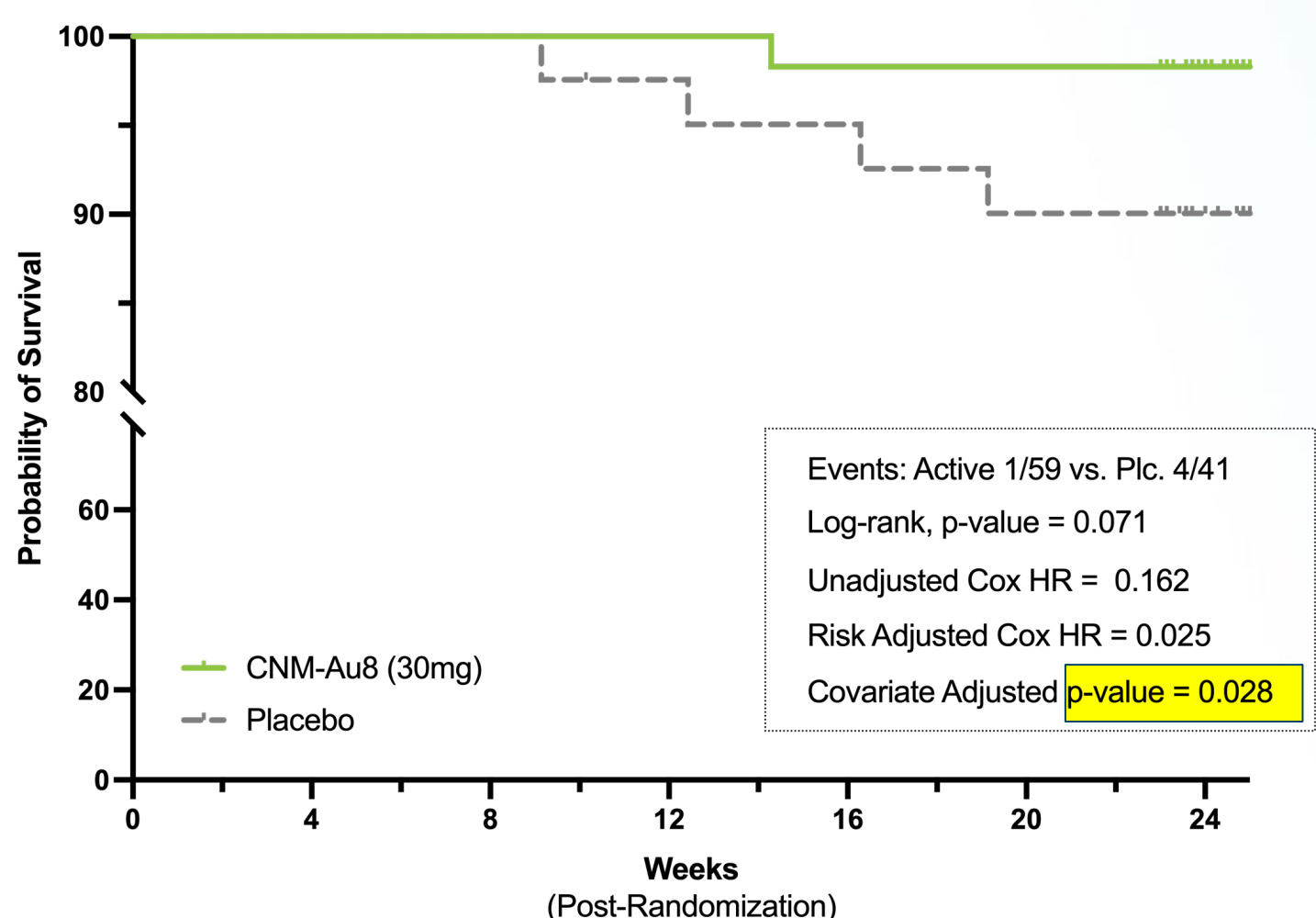
| No. at Risk | 0 | 24 | 48 | 72 | 96 | 120 | 144 | 168 |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Original CNM-Au8: | 23 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 8 |
| Original Placebo: | 22 | 21 | 19 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

RPSTFM (Rank Preserving Structural Failure Time Model)
removes estimated benefit from cross-over to active treatment
in ex-placebo participants

Survival During Blinded Period

Time to Death or Death Equivalent (PAV) | CNM-Au8 30mg

HEALEY ALS Platform Trial | Kaplan-Meier Estimate
Regimen C Population, Efficacy Regimen Only
CMM-Au8 30mg vs. Placebo (n=100)

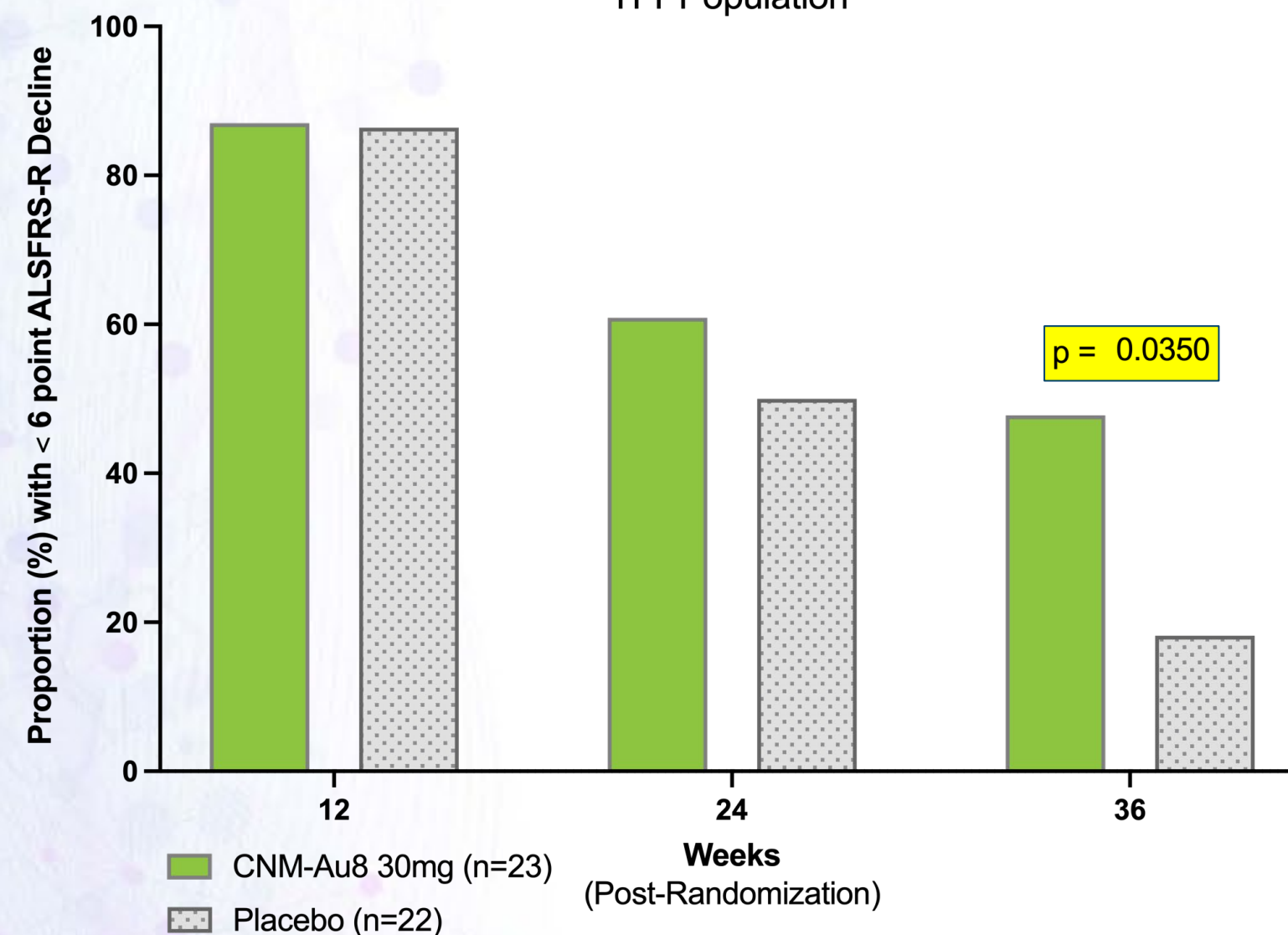


Improved Exploratory Endpoints: Patient Function, QOL, and Slowed Time to ALS Clinical Worsening

Phase 2 Study: 36-Week Placebo-Control Treatment Period 1:1 Randomization (Active 30 mg: Placebo);
N=45 enrolled with early ALS

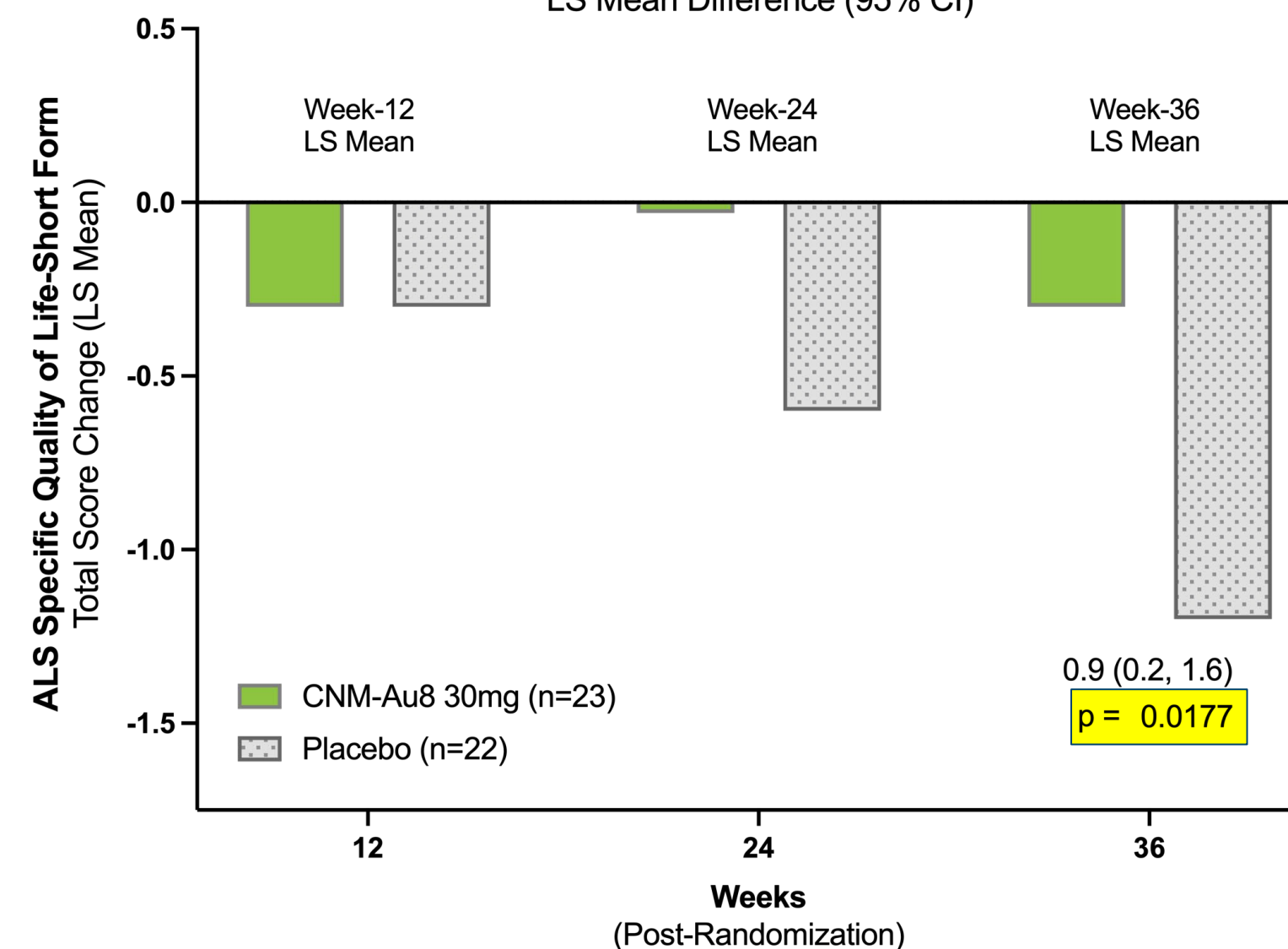
Proportion with <6 point decline

ALSFRS-R 6-point Decline Responder
(Proportion free from ≥ 6 point decline)
RESCUE-ALS Exploratory Endpoint
ITT Population



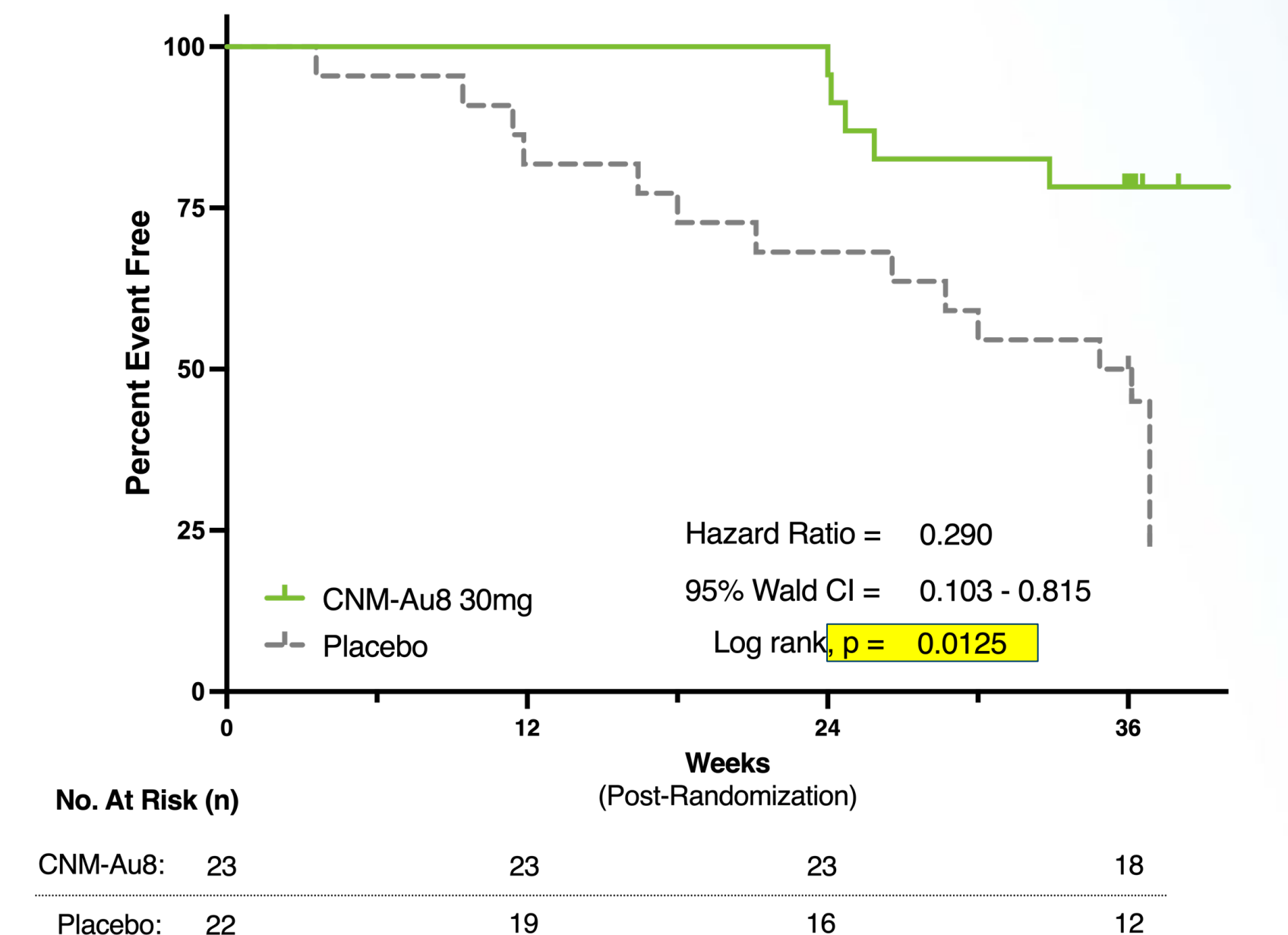
ALS Specific QOL

ALS Specific Quality of Life-Short Form Total Score
RESCUE-ALS Exploratory Endpoint
ITT Population, All Randomized
LS Mean Difference (95% CI)



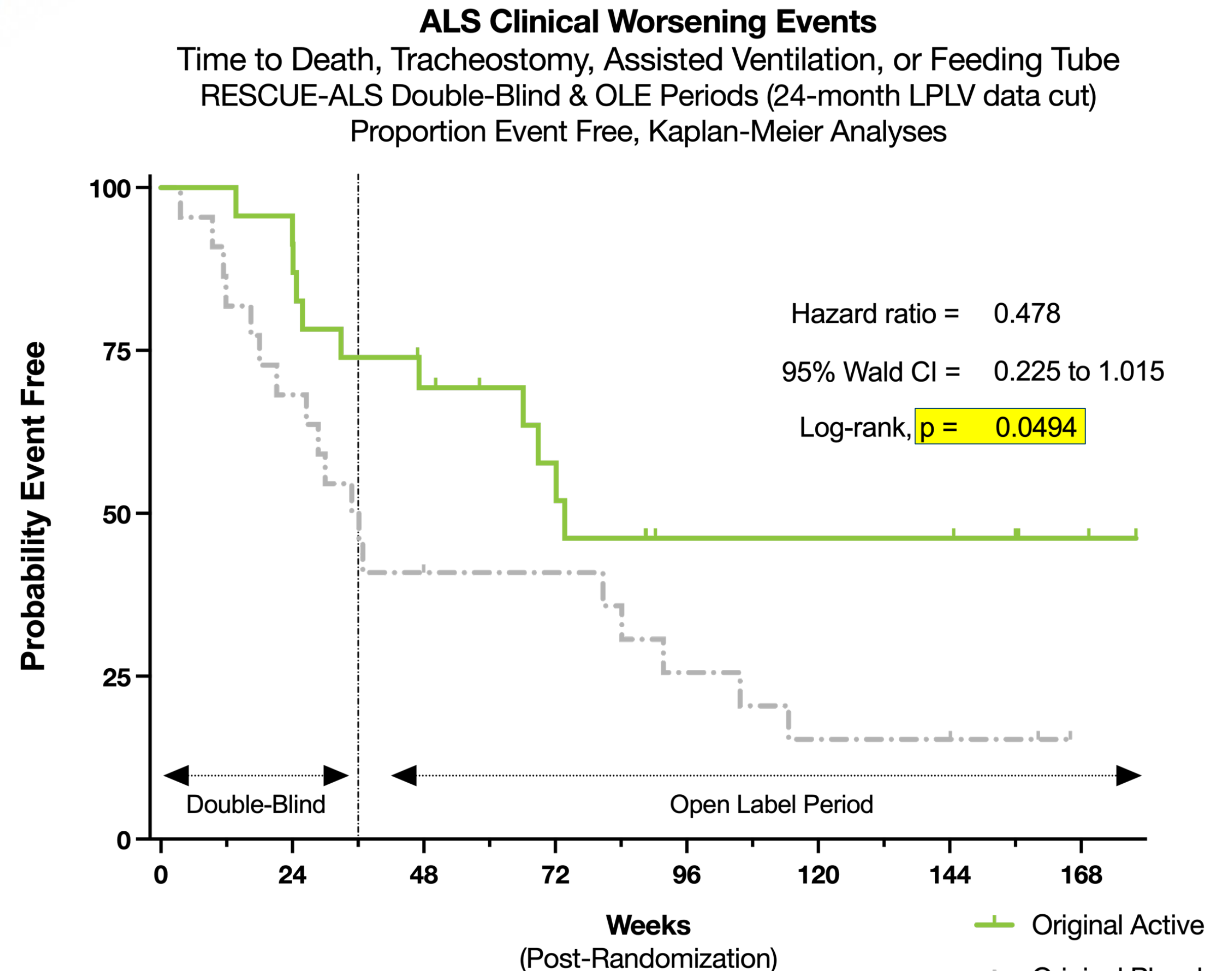
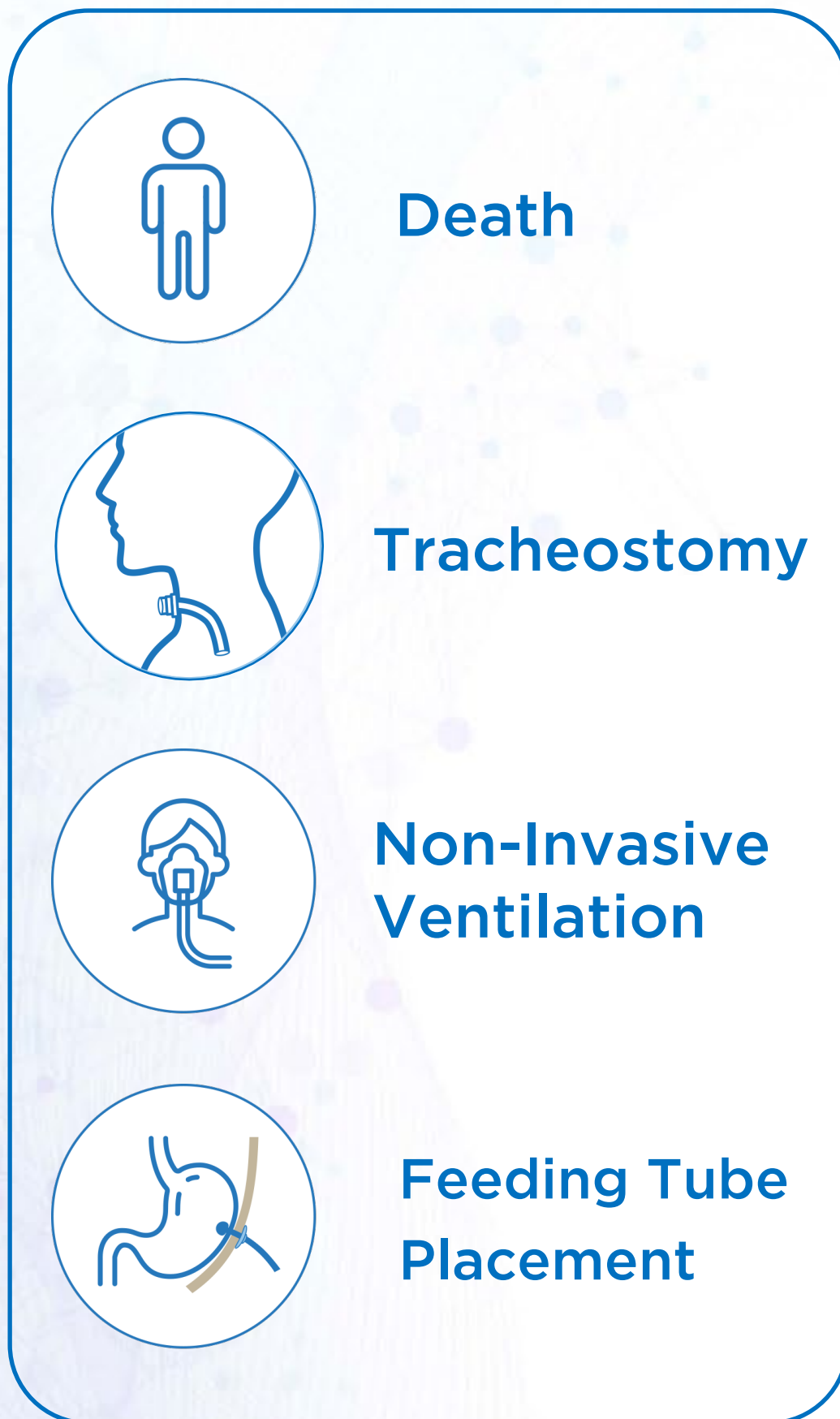
ALS Clinical Worsening *

Time to ALS Clinical Worsening
First Occurrence of Death, Tracheostomy, Assisted Ventilation, or Feeding Tube
ITT Population (All Randomized), Kaplan-Meier Estimate



Primary endpoint was not significant (Motor Unit Index Change at Week 36)

RESCUEALS OLE | 52% Reduced Risk of ALS Clinical Worsening



| No. at Risk | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|
| Original CNM-Au8: | 23 | 23 | 16 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| Original Placebo: | 22 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 |

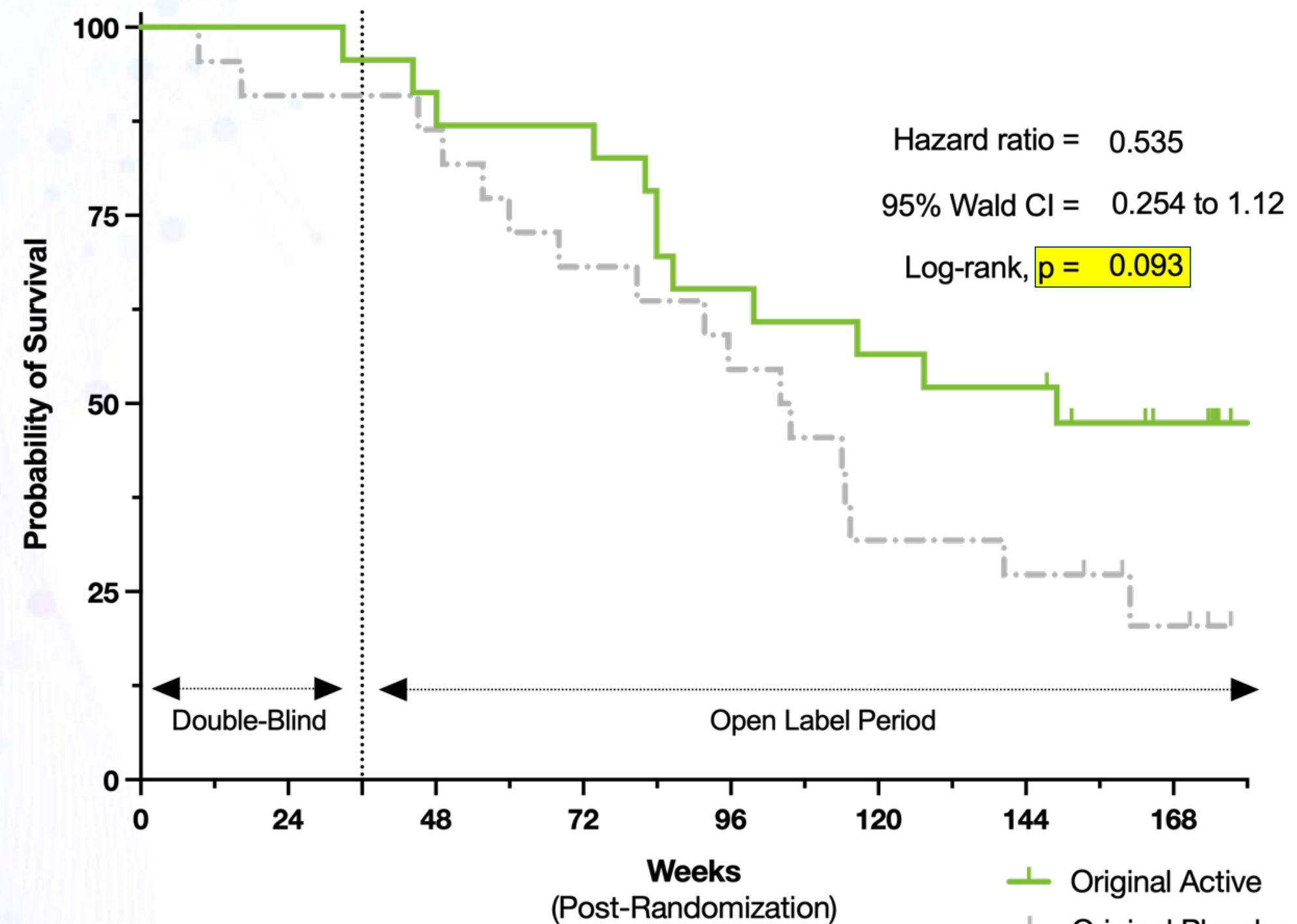
**52% decrease
in risk of ALS
clinical
worsening for
CNM-Au8
compared to
placebo in
OLE up to 168
weeks**

Participants were right-censored at loss of follow-up with OLE withdrawal, as applicable

RESCUEALS Up to 19.3 Month Survival Benefit vs. Original Placebo

Unadjusted Survival Difference: 10.1 Months

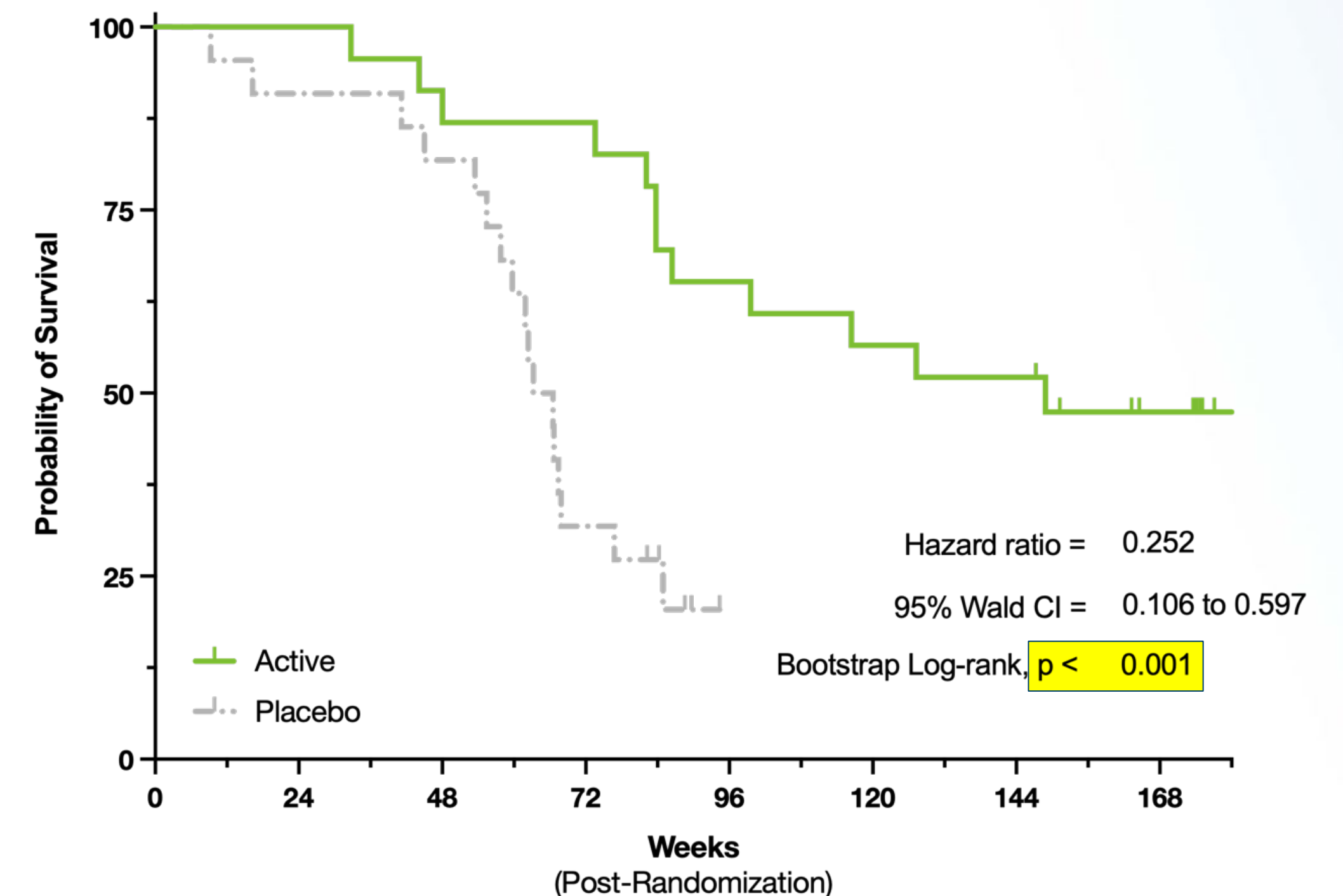
Overall Survival (All-Cause Mortality)
RESCUE-ALS (24-month LPLV data cut), ITT Population (n=45)
Proportion Event Free, Kaplan-Meier Analyses



| No. at Risk | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| Original CNM-Au8: | 23 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 8 |
| Original Placebo: | 22 | 21 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 7 |

Cross-Over Adjusted Survival Difference: 19.3 Months

Cross-Over Adjusted Analysis of Survival
RESCUE-ALS (24-month LPLV data cut), ITT Population (n=45)
RPSTFM, Proportion Event Free, Kaplan-Meier Analyses



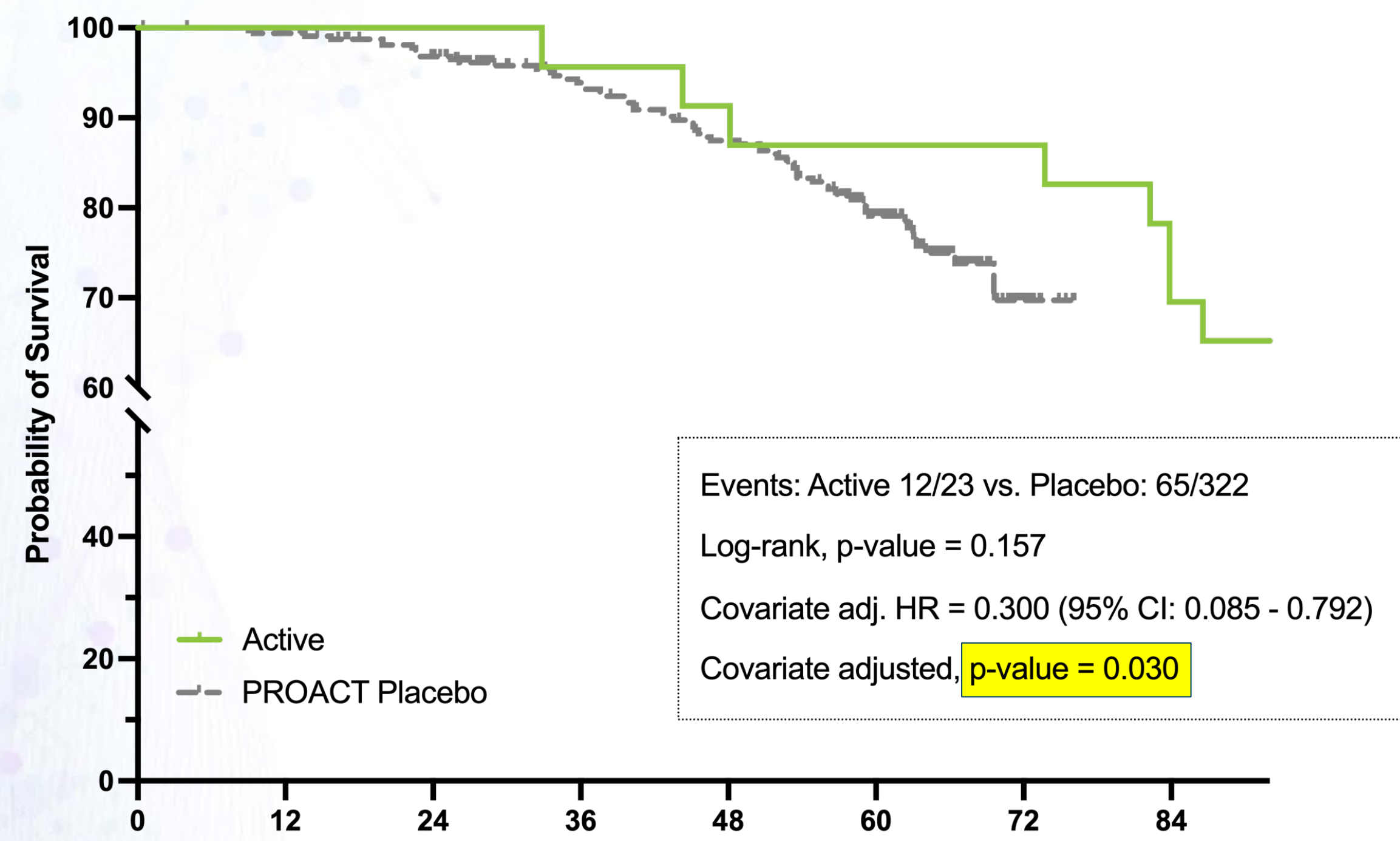
| No. at Risk | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| Original CNM-Au8: | 23 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 8 |
| Original Placebo: | 22 | 21 | 19 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

RPSTFM (Rank Preserving Structural Failure Time Model) subtracts the estimated benefit from cross-over to active treatment in ex-placebo participants

Long-Term Survival Benefit Compared to Historical Matched PRO-ACT Placebo Controls

RESCUE-ALS Long-Term Survival

CNM-Au8 Observed Survival vs. PRO-ACT Matched Placebo Controls



| At Risk (n) | | Weeks (Post-Randomization) | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| | 0 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | 60 | 72 | 84 |
| Active: | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 18 |
| Placebo: | 322 | 317 | 300 | 251 | 231 | 163 | 17 | 0 |

CNM-Au8 treatment demonstrated a significant survival benefit:

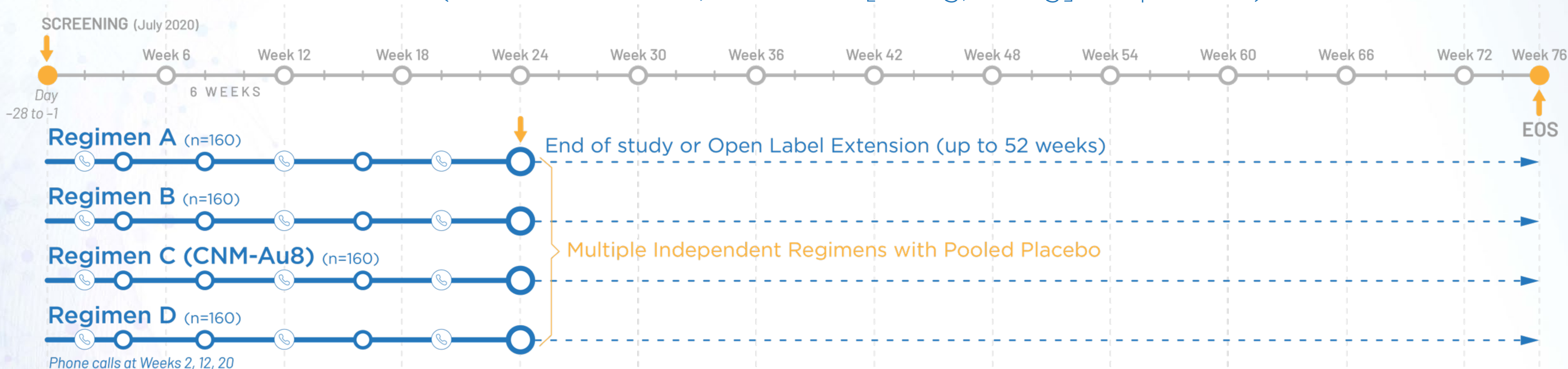
- 70% decreased risk of death
- Follow-up of active compared to matched placebo from PRO-ACT

PRO-ACT contains approximately 12,000 patient records from multiple completed clinical trials.

Time to all-cause mortality amongst participants originally randomized to CNM-Au8 compared to propensity matched placebo controls derived from the PRO-ACT database (n=322). Covariates included: Onset Age, Sex, BMI, Pre-Treatment ALSFRS-R Slope (Delta-FS), ALSFRS-R Total Score, Vital Capacity (% predicted), and Diagnostic Delay (Covariates selected by minimizing AICc).

Propensity matching is a statistical technique used to find the closest like-to-like placebo patients for comparison beyond the 36-week blinded period

24-Week Treatment Period (3:1 randomization, 120 active [30mg, 60mg]: 40 placebo)



1°

**Change in
ALSFRS-R slope
adjusted by mortality**

**Weighted Average of
Slope Change &
Hazard Ratio**

**Weighting based on
of Mortality Events**

2°

- CAFS (Joint-Rank)
- Slow Vital Capacity
- Survival (Death + PAV)

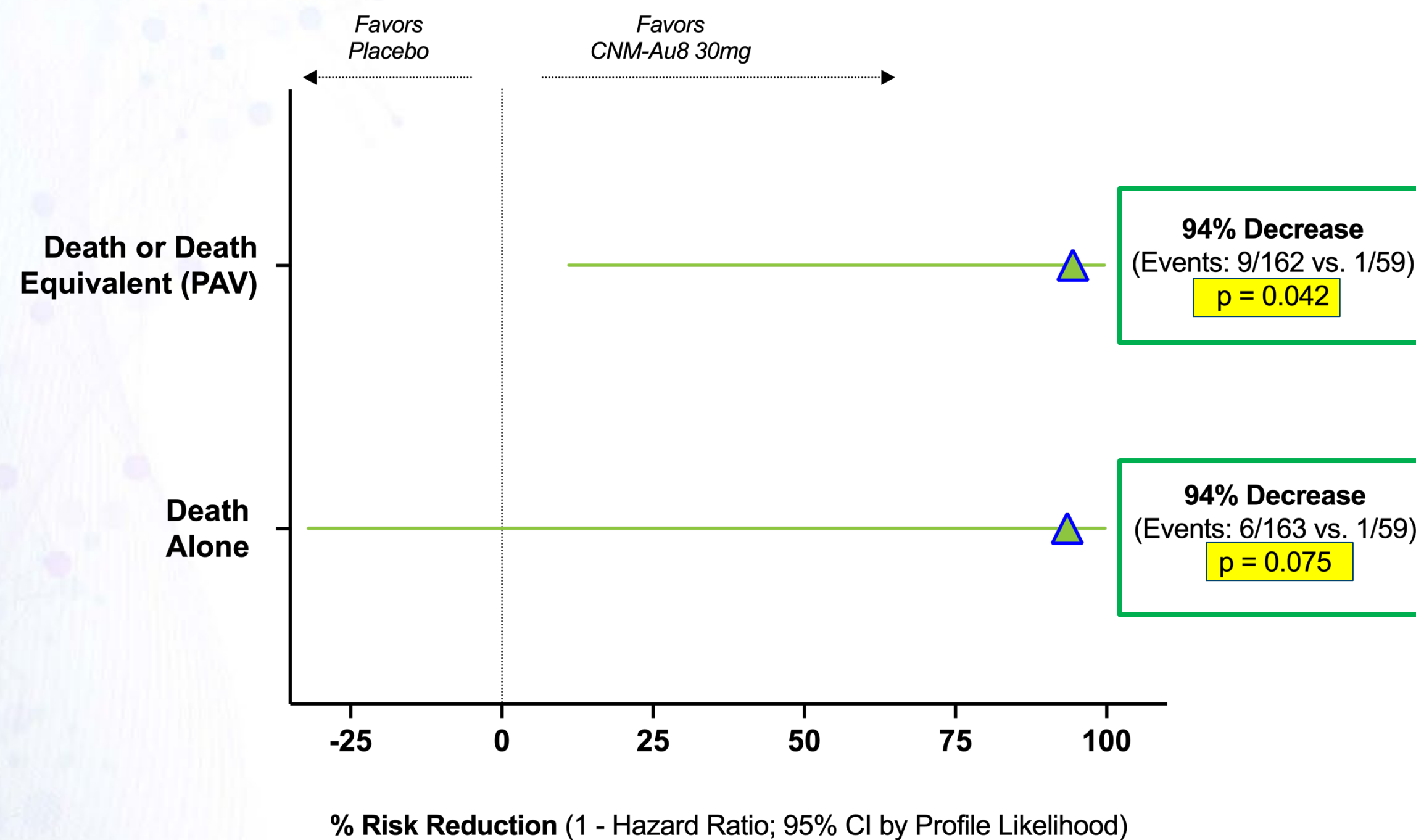
**Exploratory
Endpoints**

No evidence for treatment effect at 24 weeks for either adjusted ALSFRS-R change, CAFS, or SVC (combined 30 & 60 mg doses)

Survival Signal | >90% Reduced Risk of Death with CNM-Au8 30mg

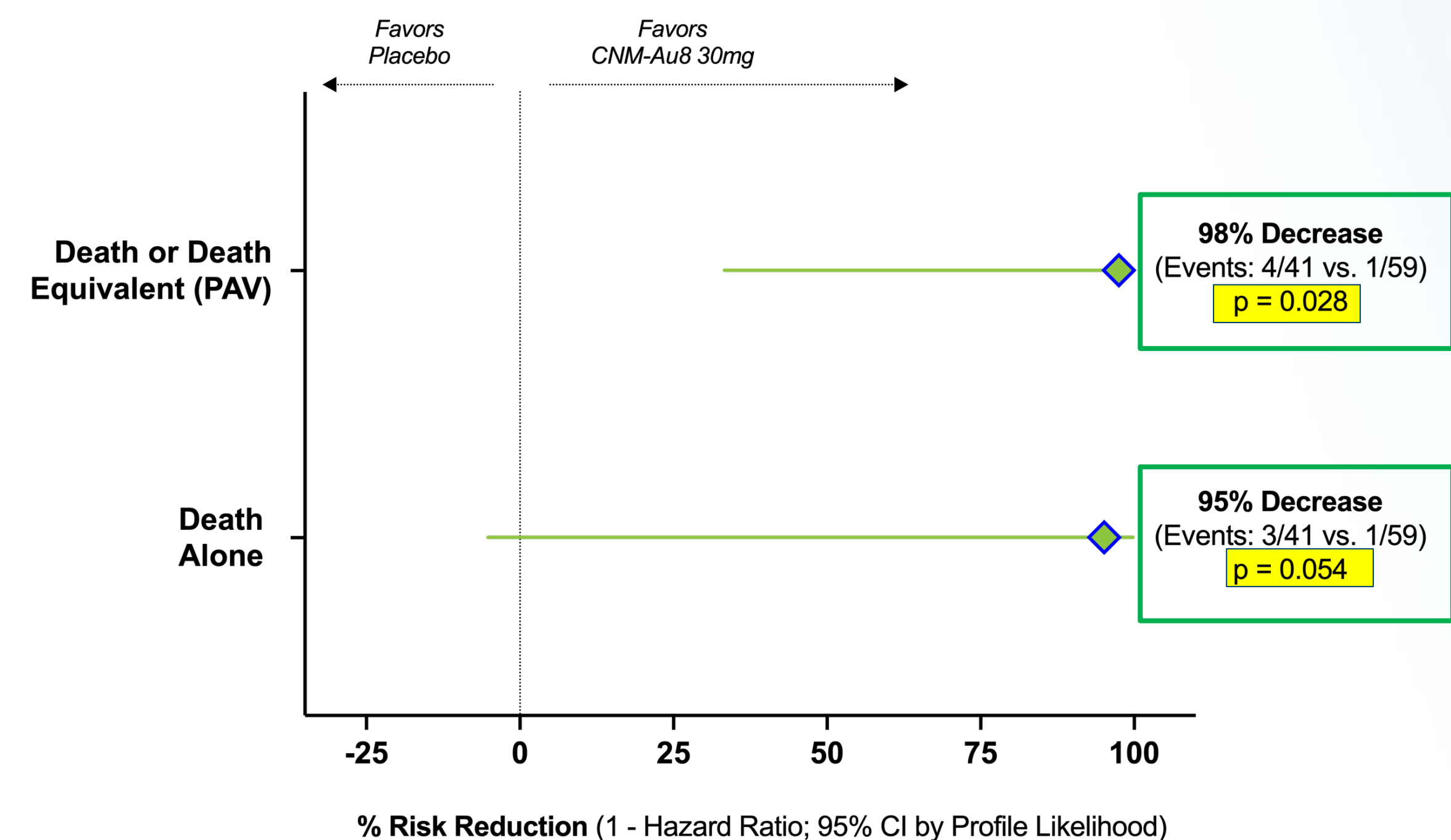
Shared Placebo Across Regimens

CNM-Au8 30mg Survival | Adjusted Cox Proportional Hazard
Full Analysis Set (All Shared Placebo, Regimens A, B, C, D)
% Hazard Reduction at Week 24
(1 - Hazard Ratio, 95% Confidence Interval)



CNM-Au8 Regimen Only (Regimen C)

CNM-Au8 30mg Survival | Adjusted Cox Proportional Hazard
Efficacy Regimen Only Set (Within Regimen Analysis)
% Hazard Reduction at Week 24
(1 - Hazard Ratio, 95% Confidence Interval)

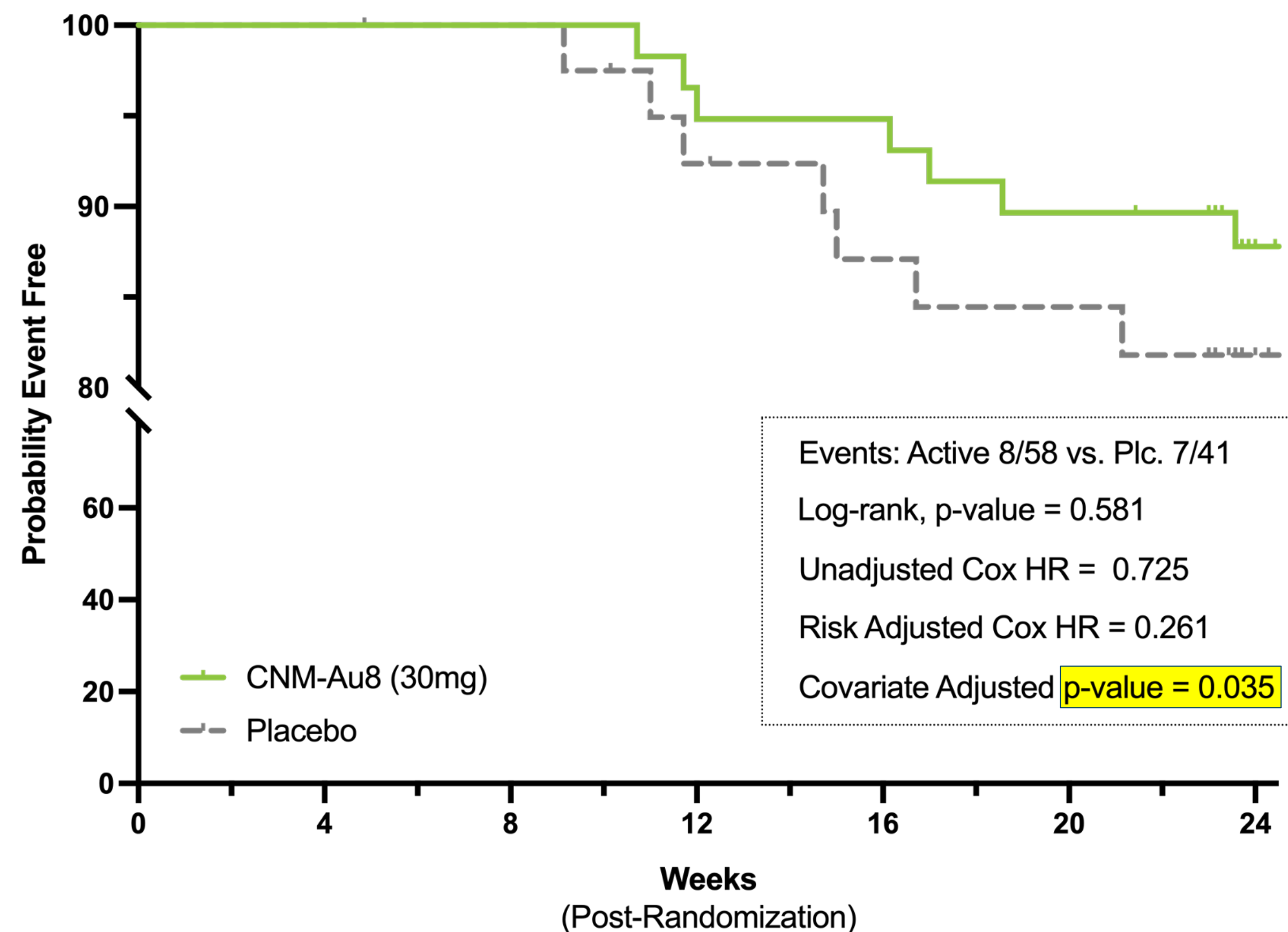


PAV = Permanently Assisted Ventilation; Prespecified covariate adjustments include: (i) time from symptom onset, (ii) pre-baseline ALSFRS-R slope, (iii) riluzole use, (iv) edaravone use, (v) age. Events (placebo vs. active). p-values are not adjusted for multiple comparisons; exploratory analyses by dose.

Delayed Time to ALS Clinical Worsening

CNM-Au8 30mg | Within Regimen Analysis (Primary Model)

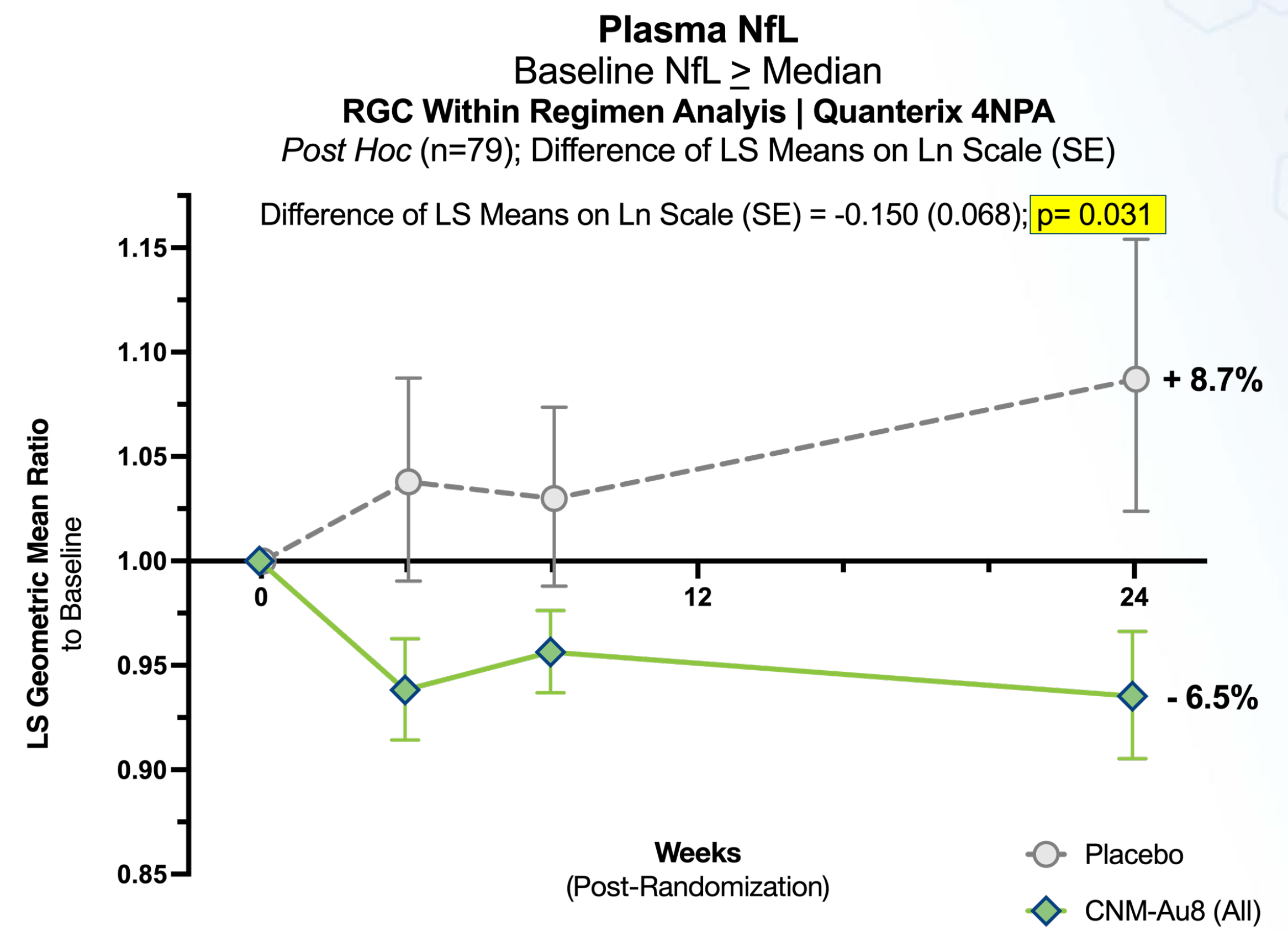
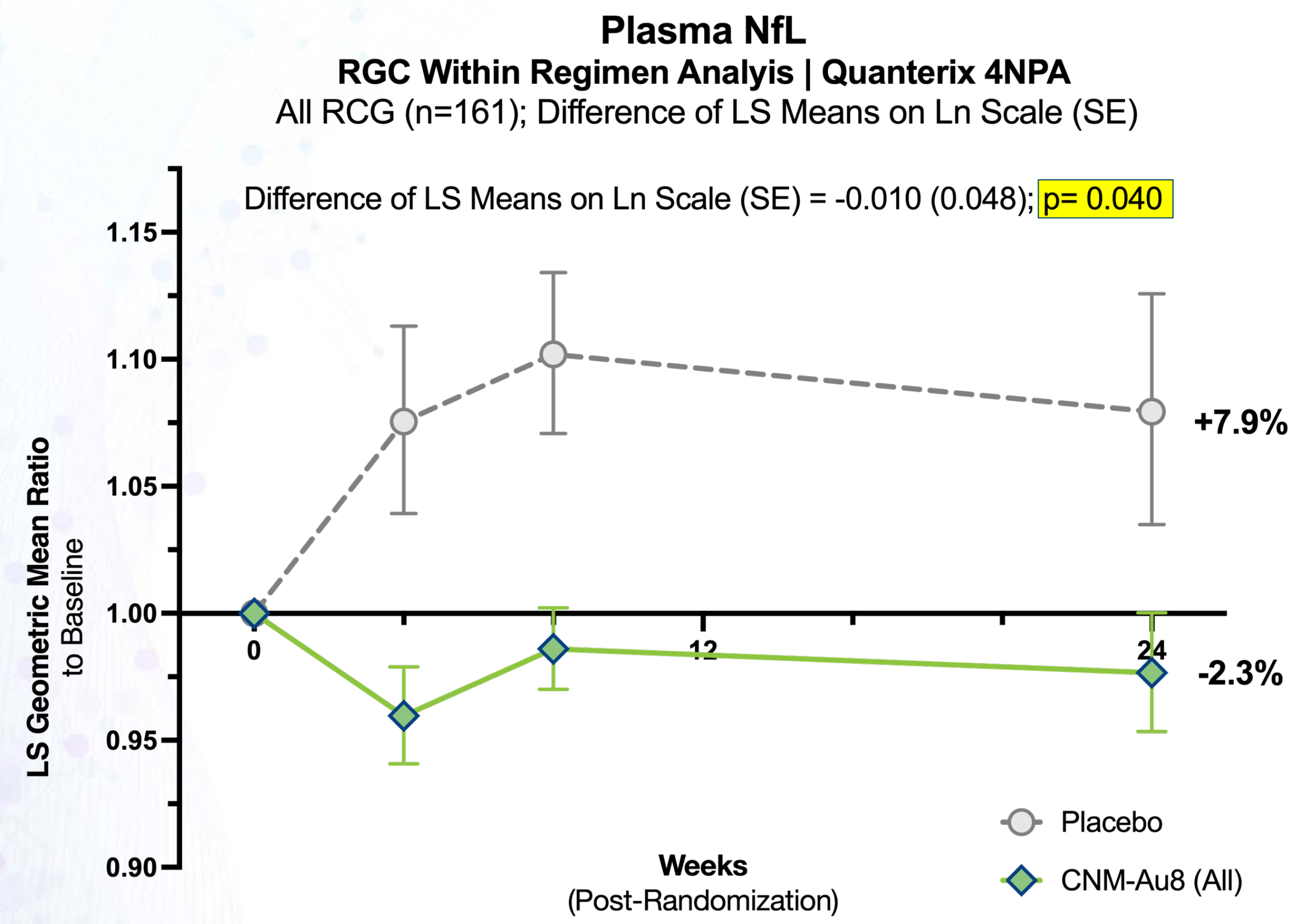
Time to Clinical Worsening | CNM-Au8 30mg
First Occurrence of Death, PAV, Tracheostomy or Feeding Tube
HEALEY ALS Platform Trial | Kaplan-Meier Estimate
Regimen C Population, Efficacy Regimen Only
CNM-Au8 30mg vs. Placebo (n=99)



Prespecified covariate risk adjustments included: (i) time from symptom onset, (ii) pre-baseline ALSFRS-R slope, (iii) riluzole use, (iv) edaravone use, and (v) age.

Significant Biomarker Plasma NfL Difference

CNM-Au8 vs. Placebo | All RGC Participants During Double-Blind Period



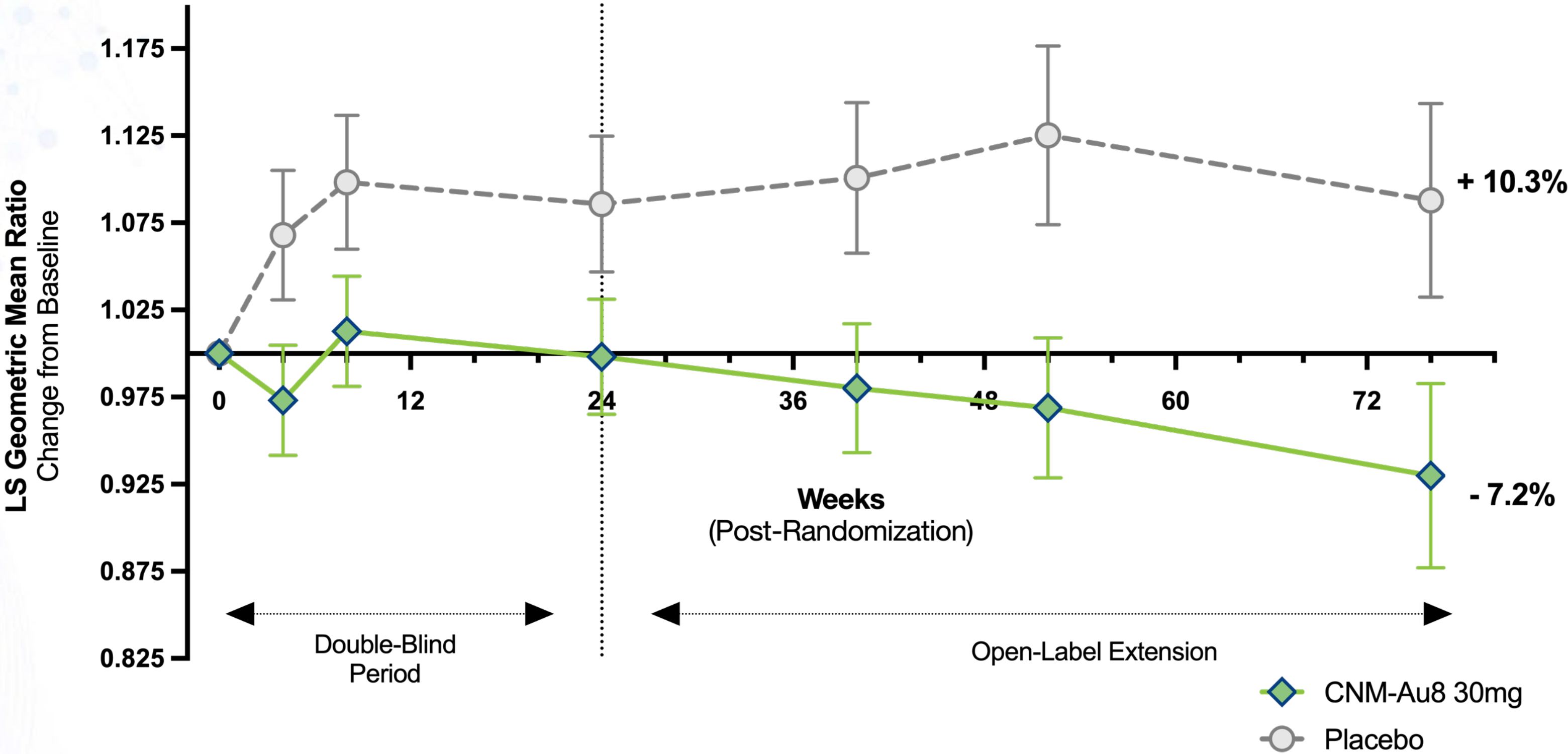
MMRM log NfL by group, contrast model; prespecified covariates included: (i) pre-treatment ALSFRS-R slope (delta-FS), (ii) months from symptom onset, (iii) use of riluzole, (iv) use of edaravone; (v) covariate by visit interaction, (vi) treatment by visit interaction

Continued Long Term Plasma NfL Decline in the OLE

76-Weeks post baseline MMRM (CNM-Au8 30mg)

CNM-Au8 30mg Plasma NfL Geometric Mean Change
RGC Within Regimen Analysis | Long Term Extension | Quanterix 4NPA
All Evaluable with Baseline, n=99; LS Geometric Mean Difference \pm SEM

Week 76 LS Difference of LS Mean on Ln Scale (SE) = -0.1730 (0.076); **p= 0.023**



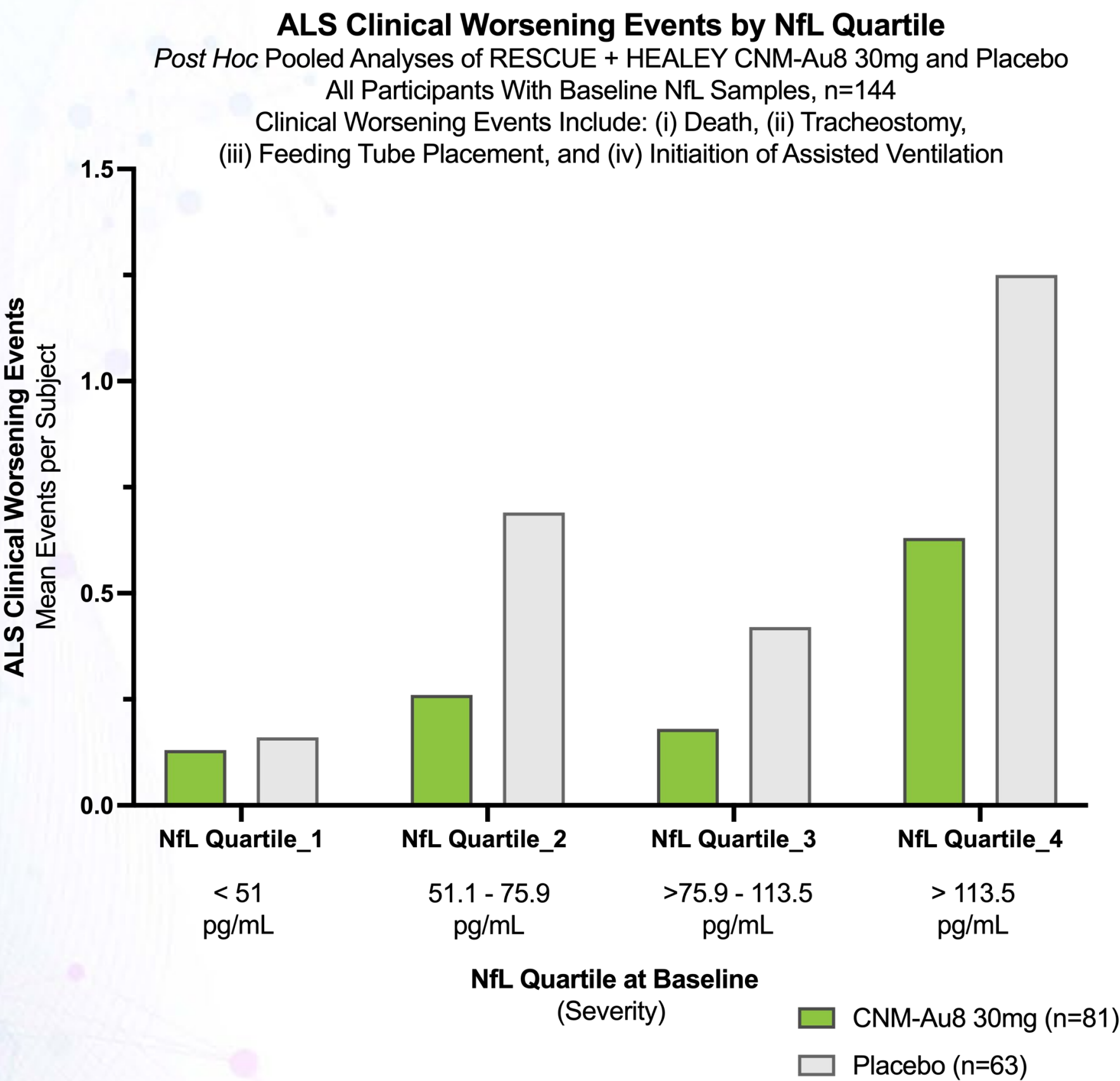
Notes:
¹ All visits graphed with n \geq 10 participant data.
² MMRM analysis uses LS means to account for missing data.

Covariates included: (i) months from symptom onset, (ii) pretreatment ALSFRS-R slope, (ii) background riluzole, (iv) background edaravone. Mixed model repeat measures (MMRM).

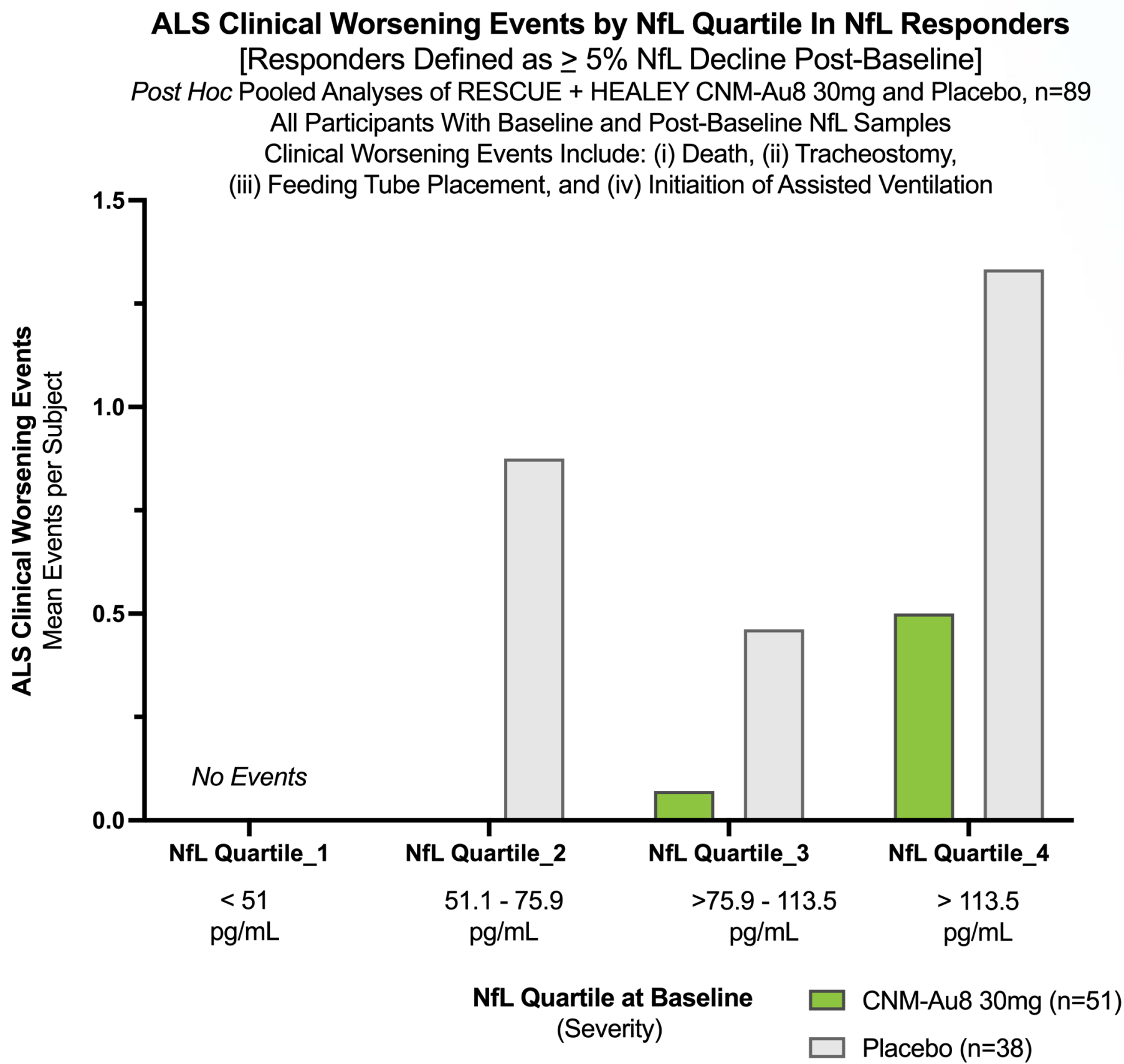
Validation of NfL Association with Clinical Outcomes

Post Hoc | Clinical Worsening Event (Average Events per Patient per Group)

Clinical Worsening Events Frequency is Associated with Higher Baseline NfL Levels (by Quartile)



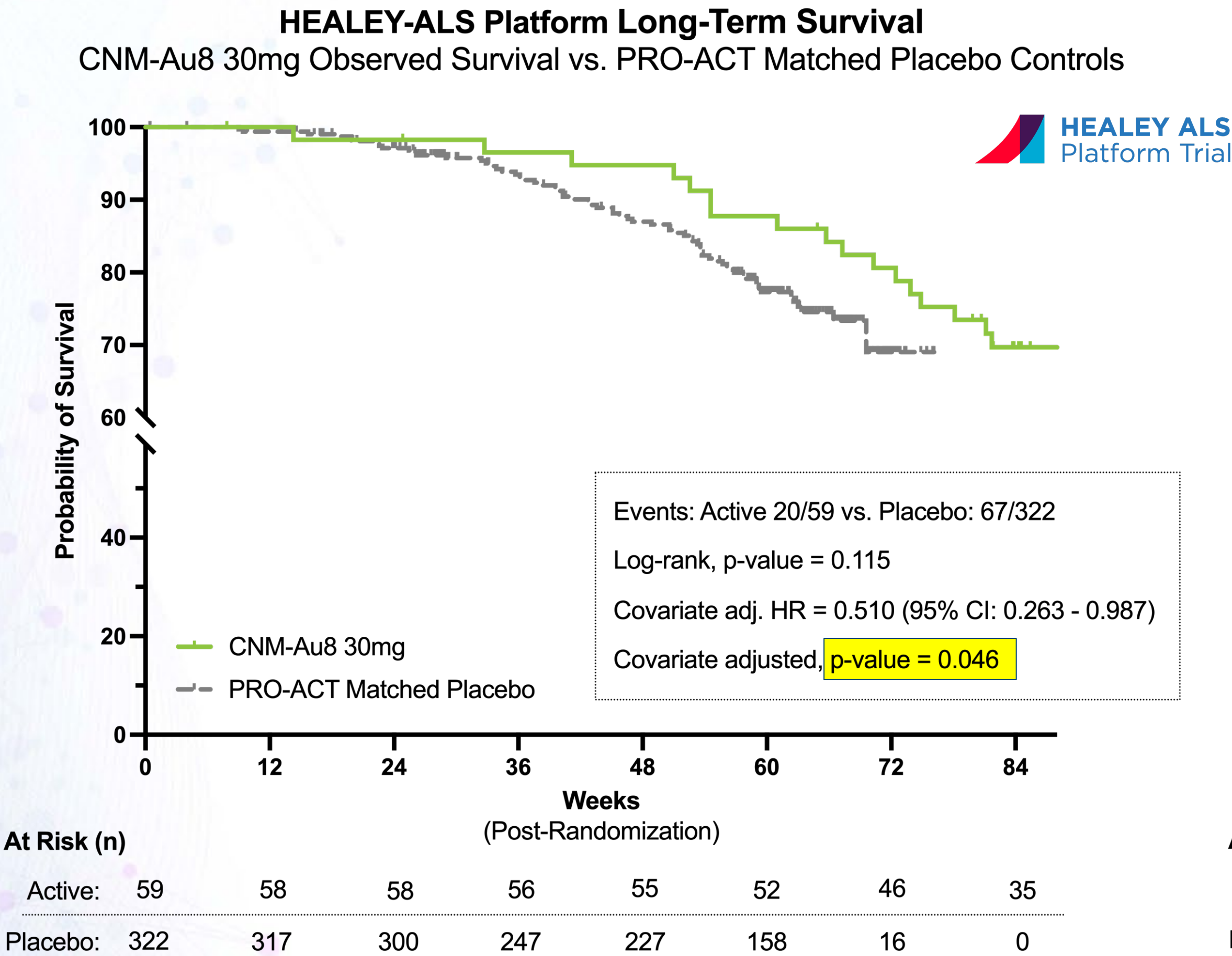
NfL Responder Analyses in Participants with a NfL Decline of $\geq 5\%$ (Post-Baseline) Demonstrated Greater Treatment Effect



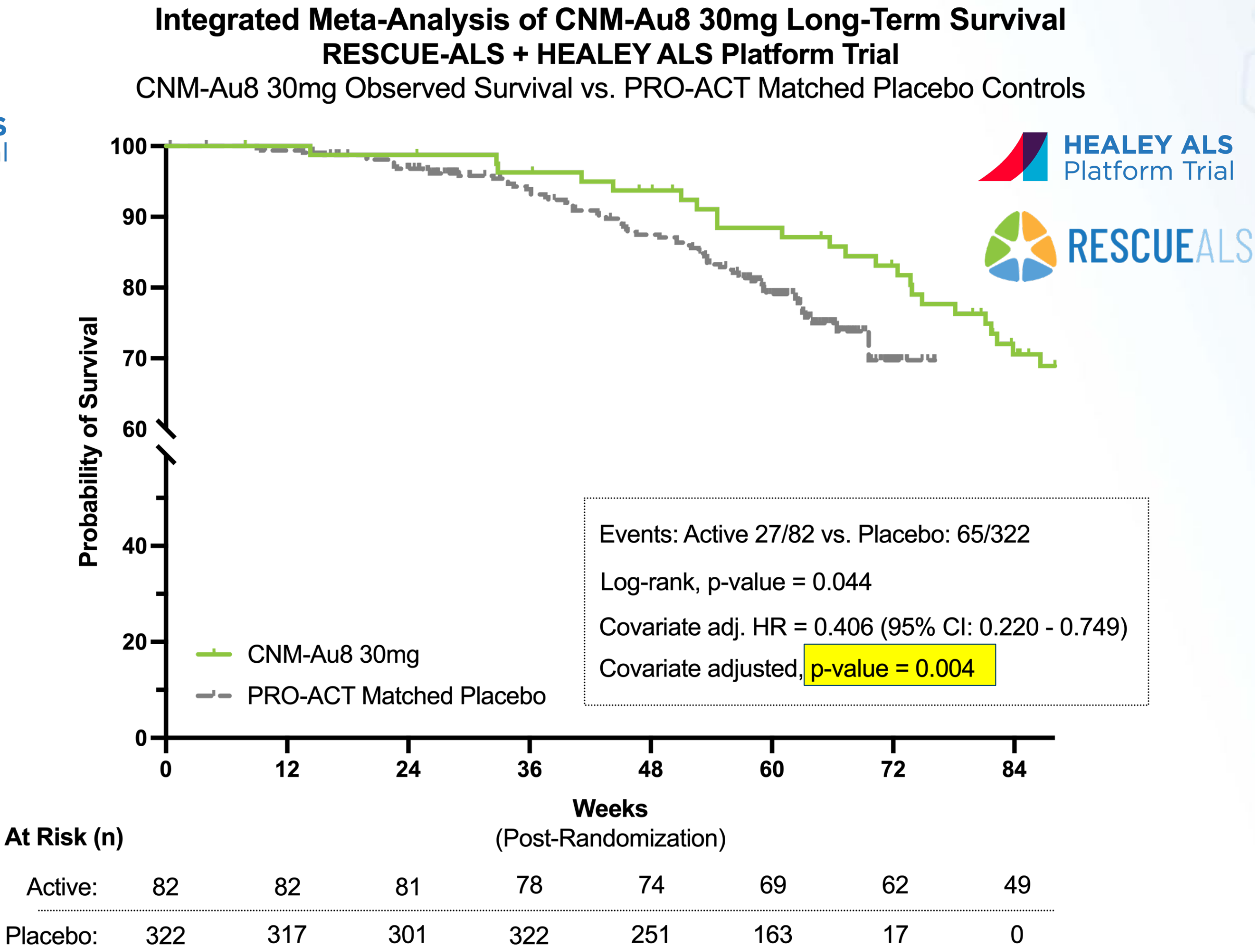
Long-Term Survival | Propensity Matched Placebo

PRO-ACT Placebo vs. CNM-Au8 30mg

CNM-Au8 30mg HEALEY

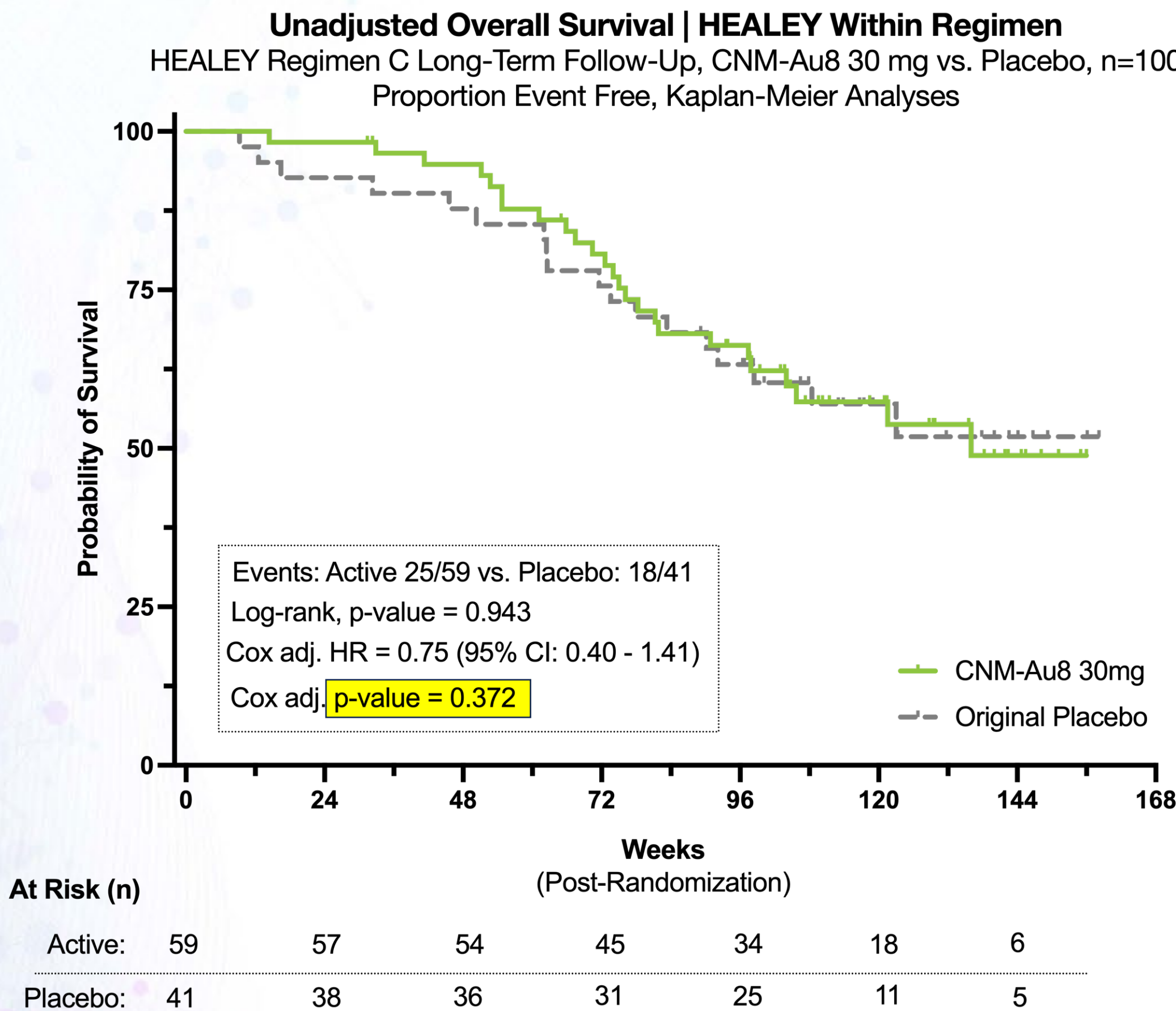


CNM-Au8 30mg Integrated Meta-Analysis

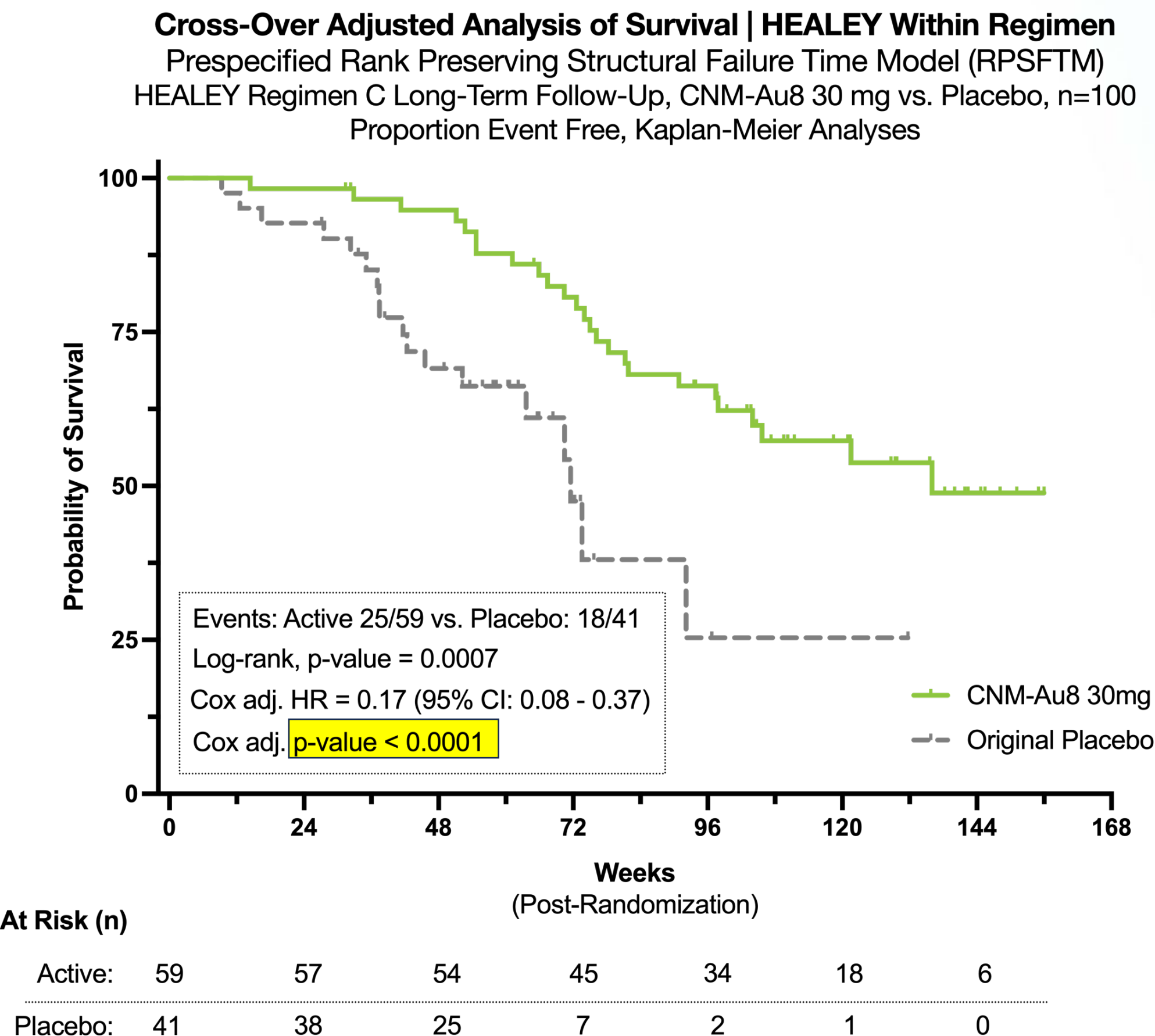


Covariates: Onset Age, Sex, BMI, Pretreatment ALSFRS-R Slope, ALSFRS-R Total at Baseline, Vital Capacity % at Baseline, Diagnostic Delay

Unadjusted Survival (Delayed Start) (~90% cross-over to active at Week 24)



RPSFTM Cross-Over Adjusted Survival




Time to all-cause mortality amongst participants originally randomized to CNM-Au8 vs. placebo. HEALEY covariates included: (i) months from symptom onset, (ii) pre-treatment ALSFRS-R slope, (iii) age, (iv) background riluzole treatment, and (iv) background edaravone treatment. RPSFTM (Rank Preserving Structural Failure Time Model) removes the estimated benefit from cross-over to active treatment in ex-placebo participants by accelerating events in cross-over participants. Source(s): Second OmniTrace update and Long-Term EAP survival status.

EAP Participant Enrollment

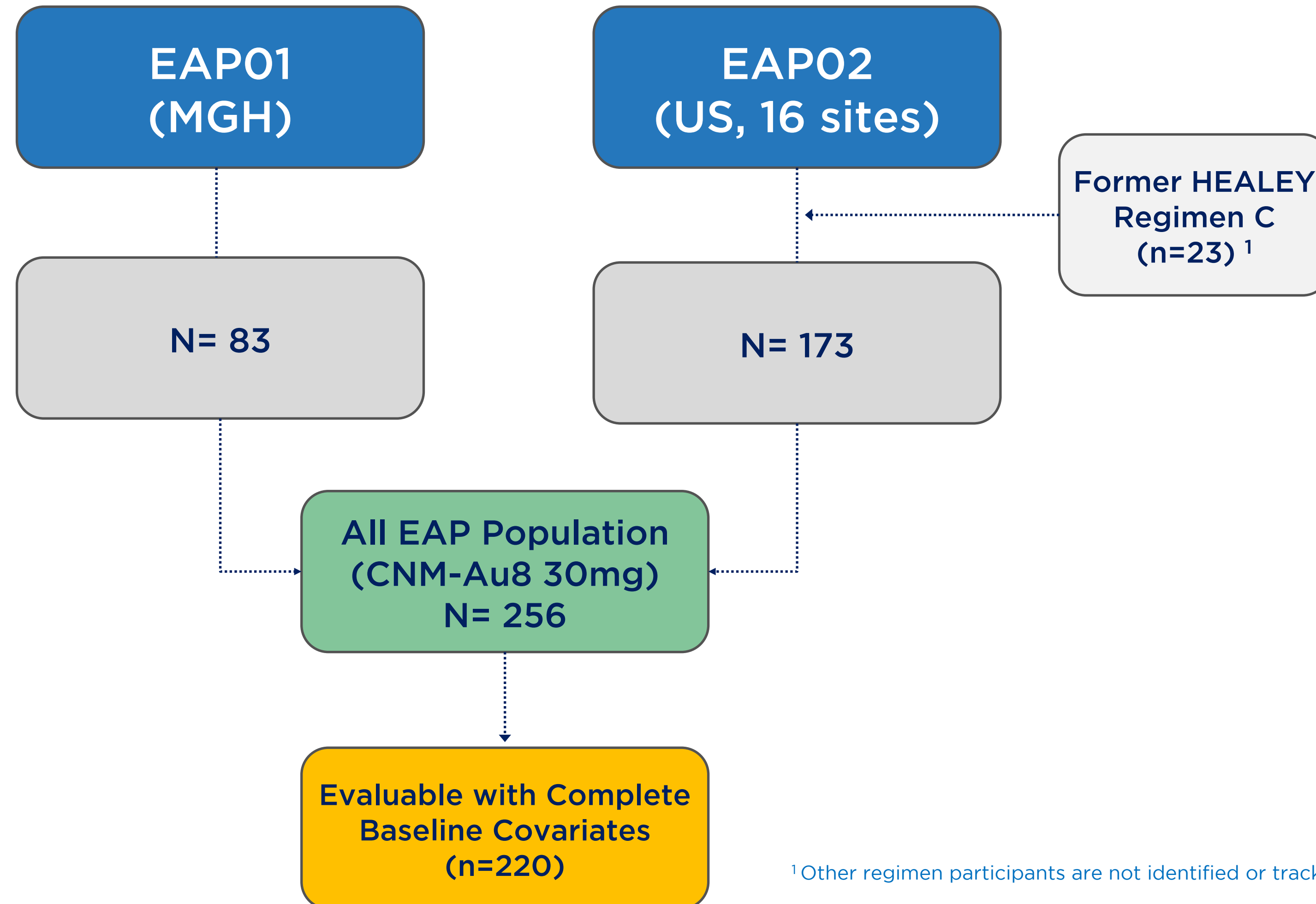
- All EAP participants (CNM-Au8 30mg) enrolled through 15-December-2023 with EDC data entry
- Survival updated through the 14-January-2024 data cut

EAP01 in collaboration
with the:



Healey Center
Sean M. Healey & AMG Center
for ALS at Mass General

The Healey center
covered all site costs
and EDC management
through philanthropic
donations; Clene
provided CNM-Au8 and
conducted analyses

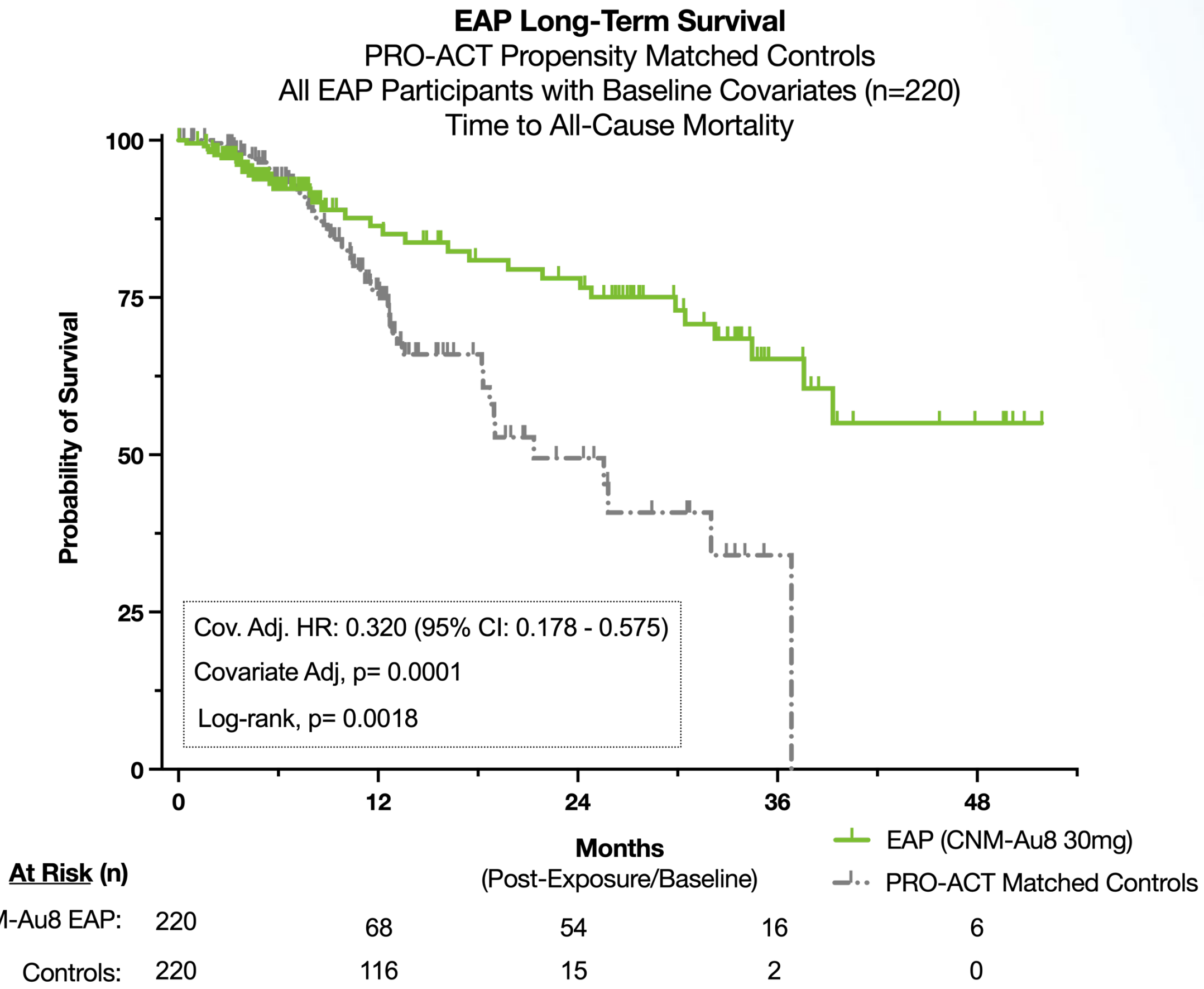
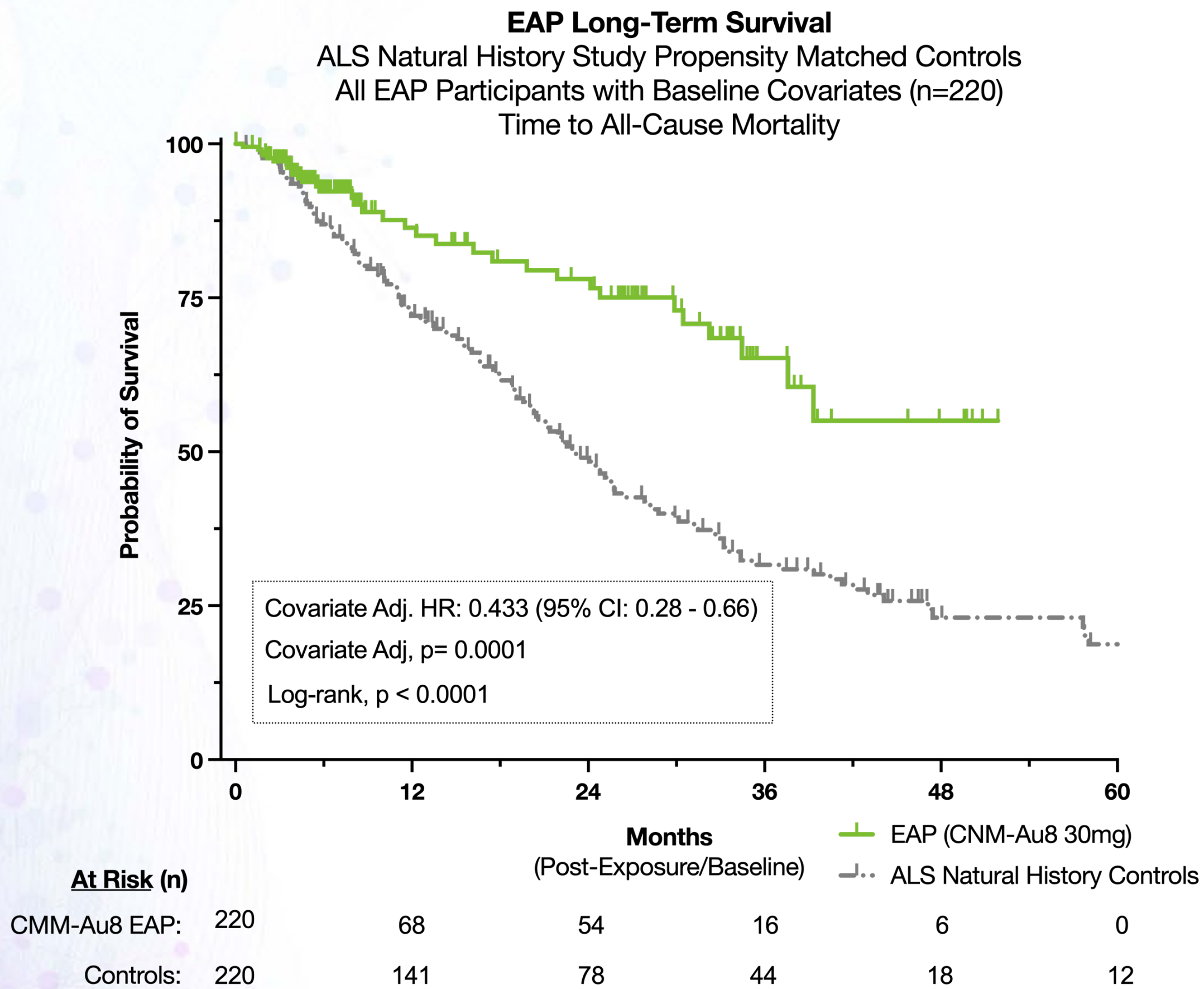


¹ Other regimen participants are not identified or tracked separately.

EAP Survival vs. ALS Natural History and PRO-ACT Matched Controls | Control-Matched EAP and All EAP

ALS Natural History Study | EAP Matched (n=220)

PRO-ACT | EAP Matched (n=220)



Baseline covariates include: (i) onset age, (ii) sex, (iii) BMI, (iv) pre-treatment ALSFRS-R slope, (v) ALSFRS-R, (vi) vital capacity (% predicted), (vii) vital capacity pre-treatment slope, and (viii) TRICALS risk score. Propensity matching caliper minimized at 0.41. All EAP participants alive are right censored as of the January 18, 2024 data cut.

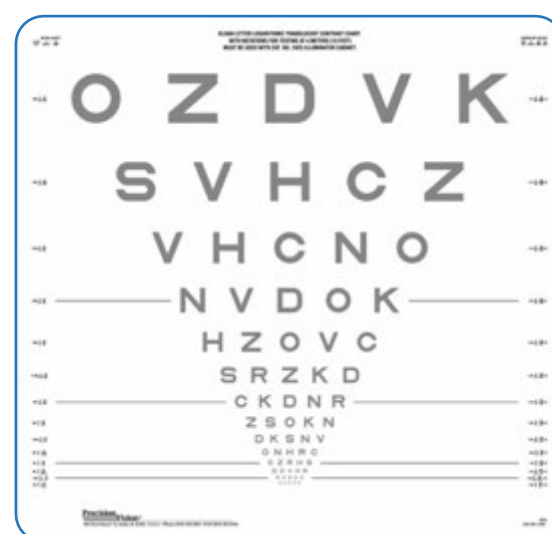
Phase 2 Study: 48-Week Placebo-Control Treatment Period 2:1 Randomization (Active [15mg, 30 mg]: Placebo)



- Enrolled stable relapsing remitting MS participants with chronic optic neuropathy on background DMTs
- 92% treated with background DMTs (inc 53% monoclonal antibodies, 32% oral)
- n=73 of 150 planned (~50%) study ended prematurely due to COVID-19 pandemic enrollment challenges
- Modified ITT (mITT) Analysis Population; Pre-specified statistical threshold set at p=0.10
- CNM-Au8 Open Label Extension (OLE) for original active and placebo continued for up-to-96 weeks

1°

Change in Low Contrast Letter Acuity (LCLA)



2°

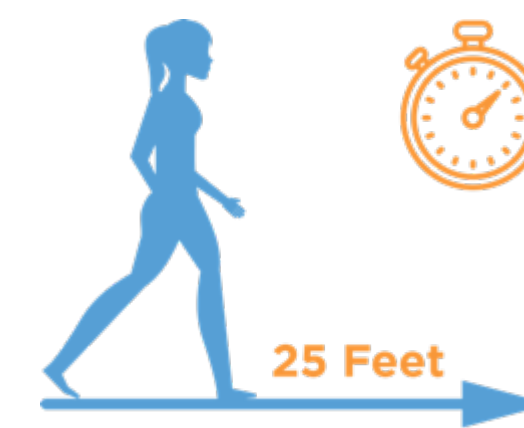
Change in modified MS Functional Composite (mMSFC)



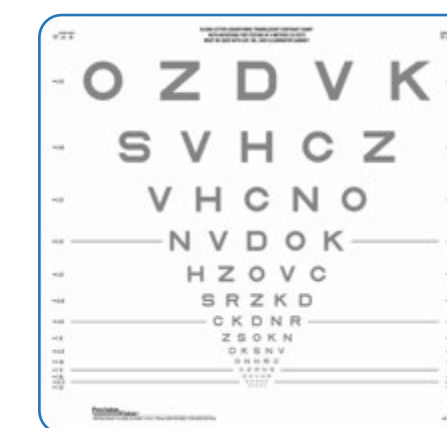
9HPT



SDMT



T25FWT



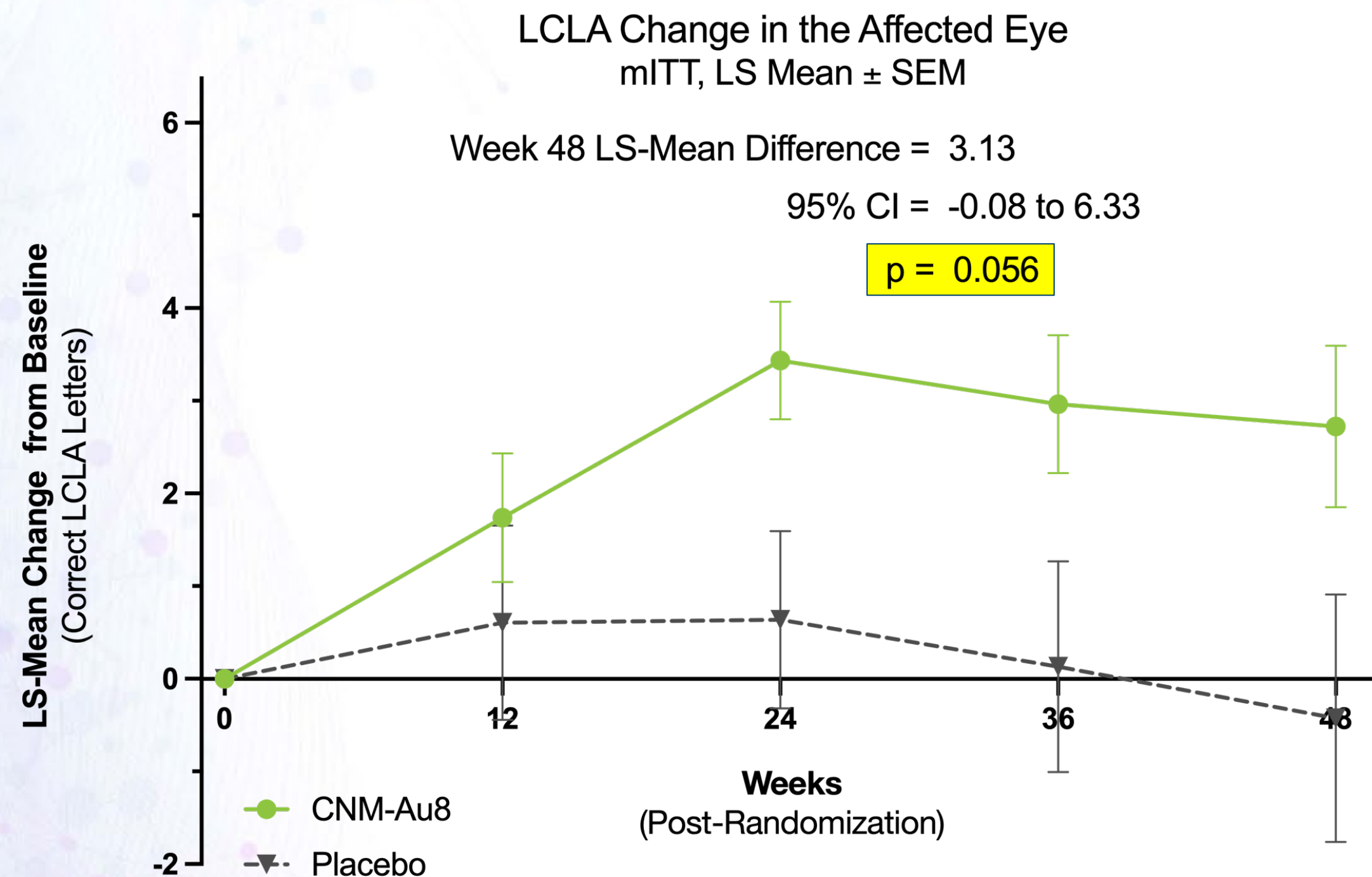
LCLA

CNM-Au8 Demonstrated Vision and Global Neurological Improvement in Stable MS patients on DMTs

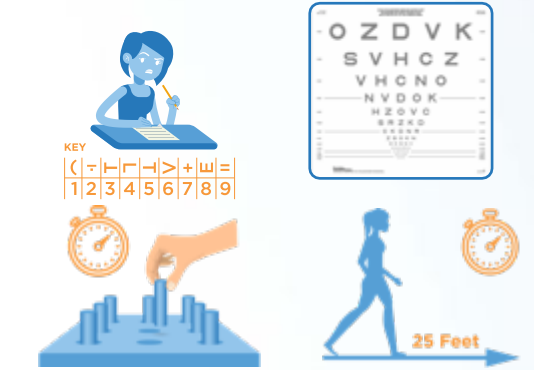
Significantly Improved
Vision



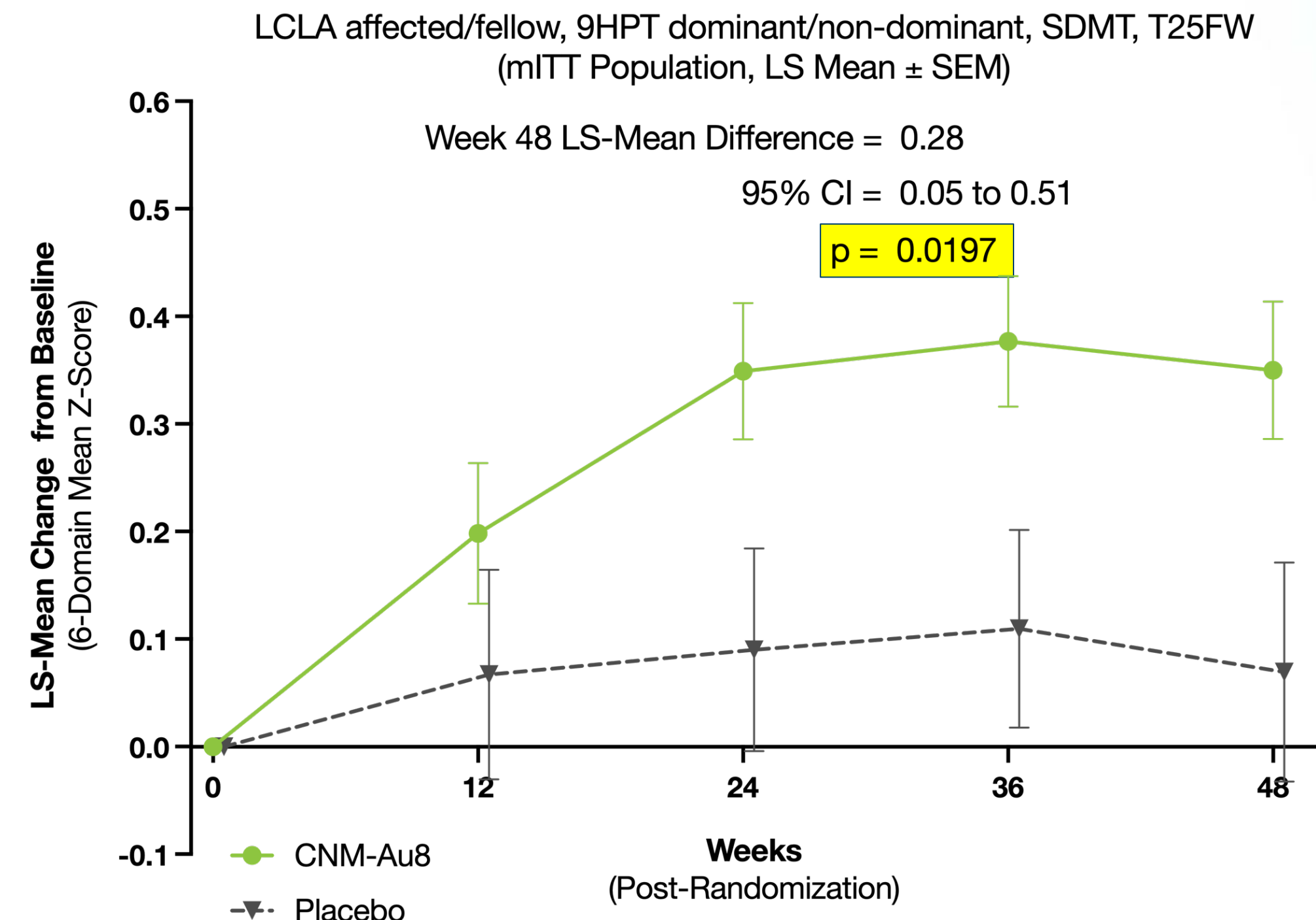
Change in Low Contrast Letter Acuity (LCLA)



Global Neurological
Improvement



Change in modified MS Functional Composite (mMSFC)



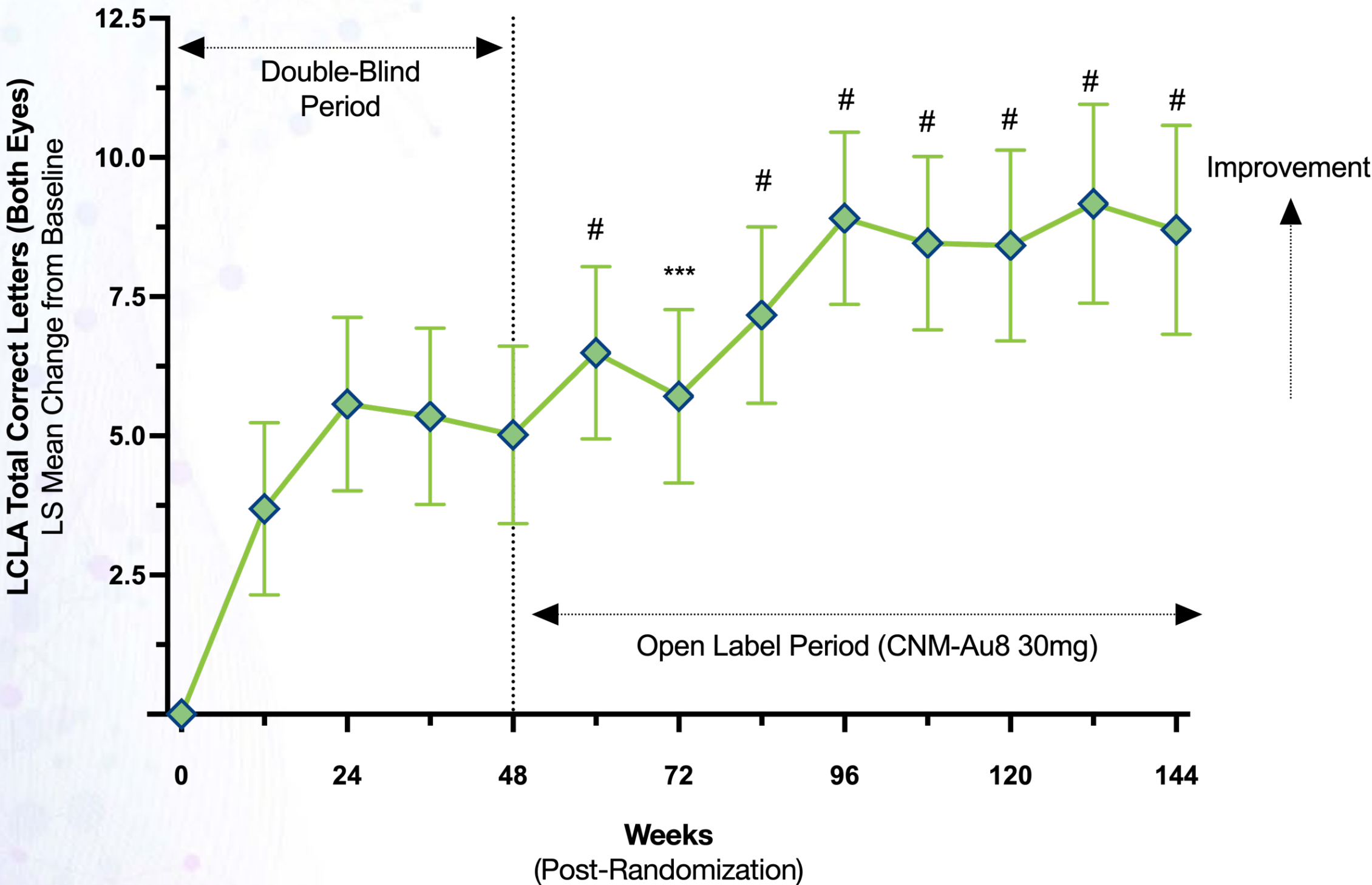
Global neurological clinical improvement was driven by cognition,
manual dexterity, and low contrast letter acuity

Long-Term LCLA Improvement in LTE Participants

Low Contrast Letter Acuity

Original Active (CNM-Au8)

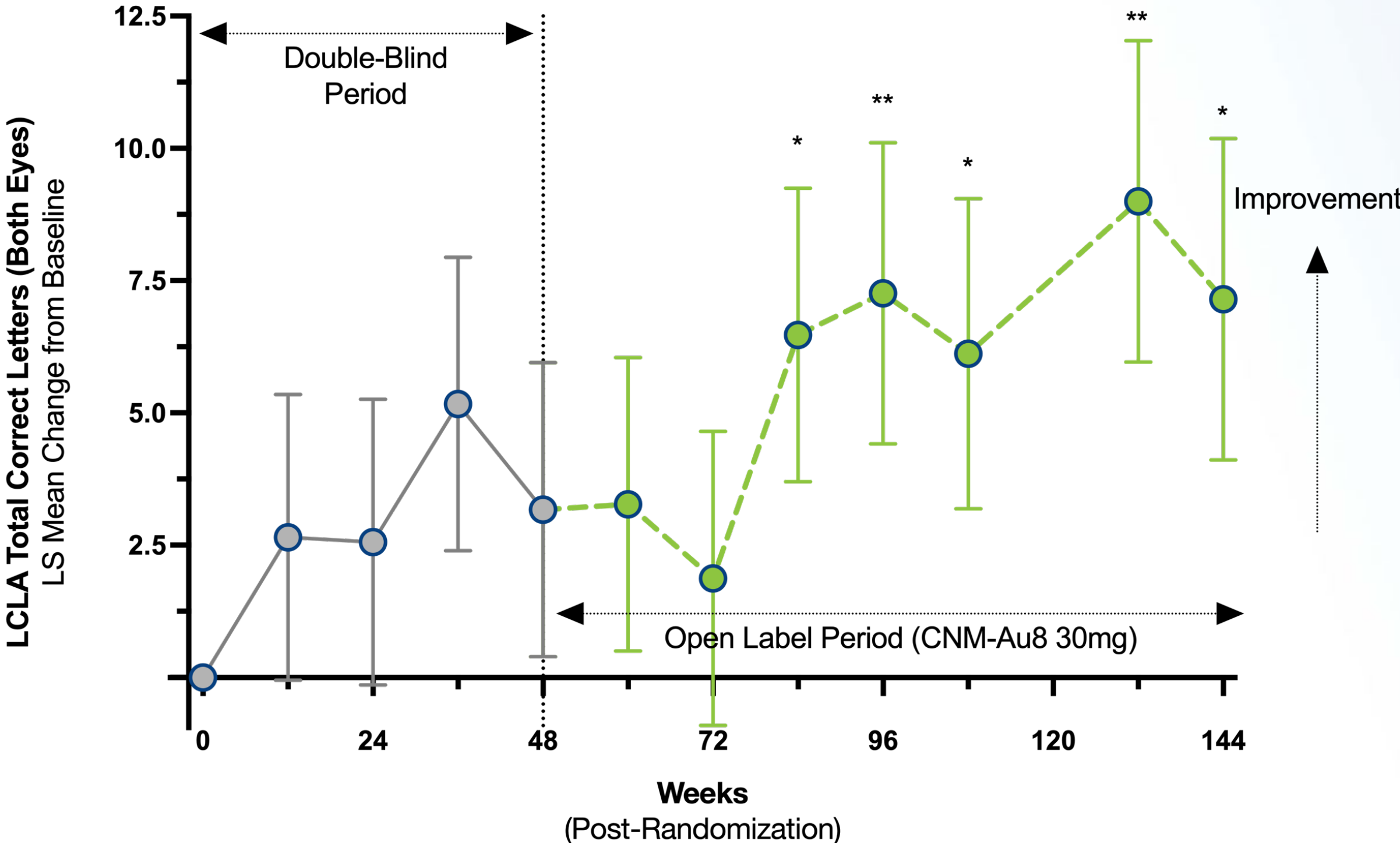
Longitudinal LCLA | Change from Baseline (Total Correct, Both Eyes) | All Active
In LTE Participants Originally Randomized to CNM-Au8 (n=35), mITT Population
LS Mean \pm SEM, Change from Baseline (Preliminary)



LTE: LS mean difference vs. randomization baseline: # $p \leq 0.0001$, *** $p \leq 0.001$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, * $p \leq 0.05$

Original Placebo

Longitudinal LCLA | Change from Baseline (Total Correct, Both Eyes)
In LTE Participants Originally Randomized to Placebo (n=11), mITT Population
LS Mean \pm SEM, Change from Baseline (Preliminary)

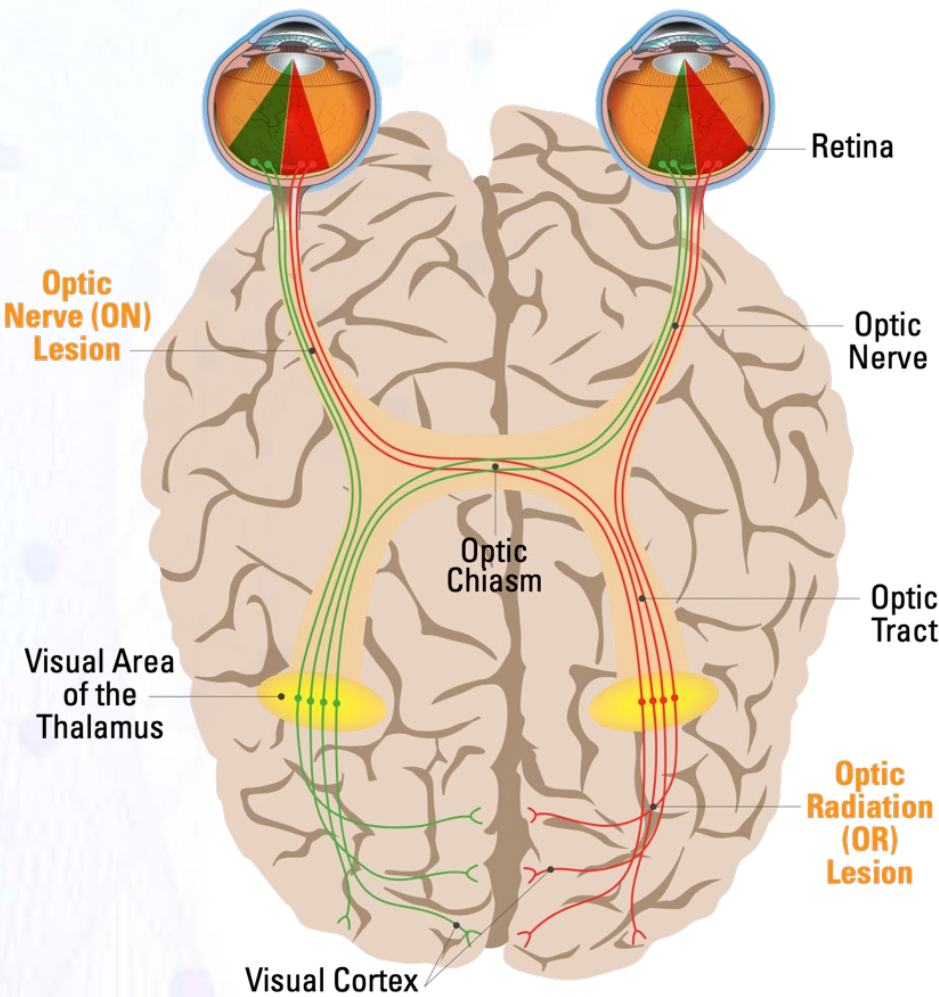


MMRM accounts for missing data; all visits with $\geq 60\%$ participant values are graphed.

LTE: LS mean difference vs. randomization baseline: # $p \leq 0.0001$, *** $p \leq 0.001$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, * $p \leq 0.05$

CNM-Au8 Improved Information Signal Strength & Speed in the Visual Pathway

Visual Evoked Potentials

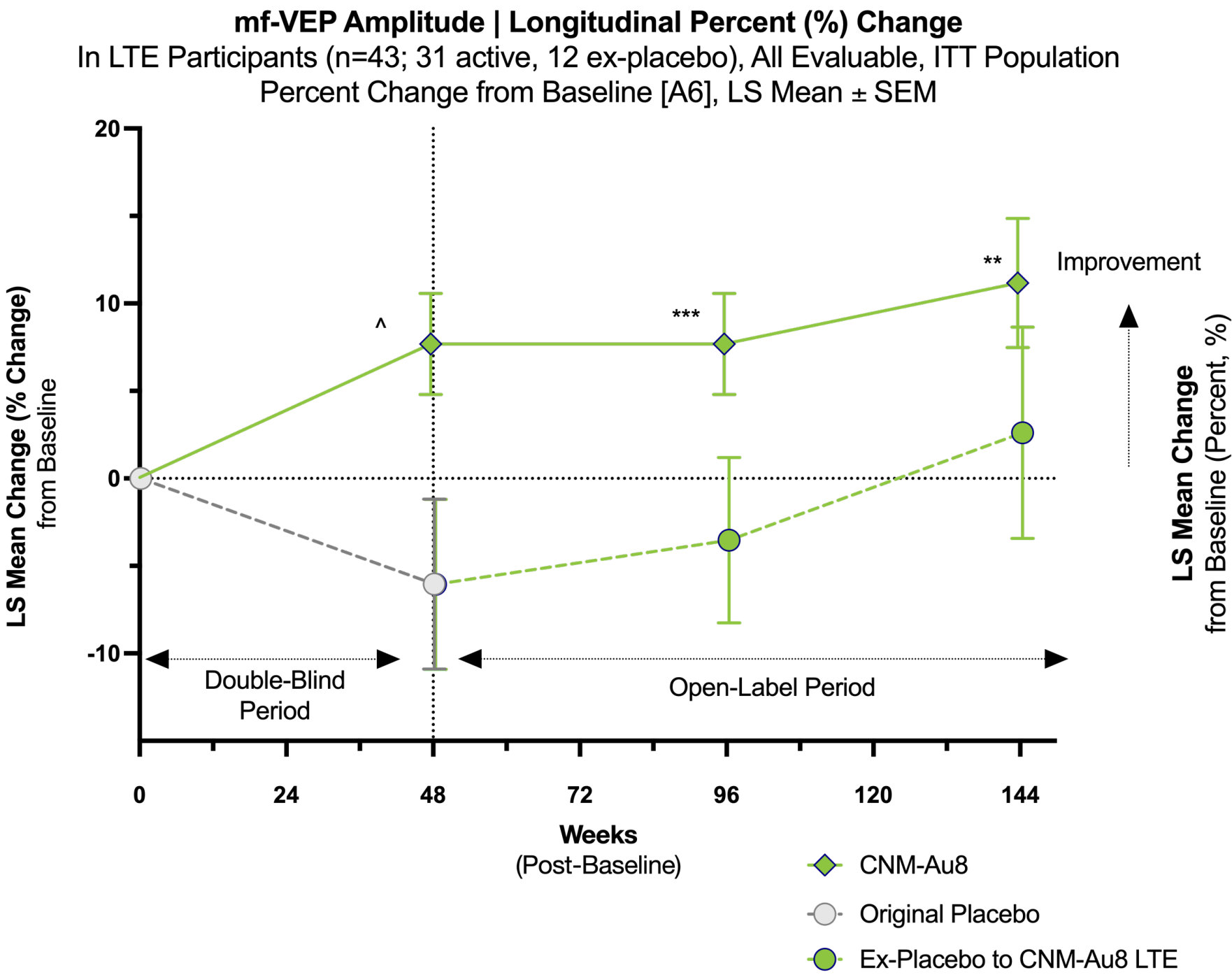


Amplitude = Signal Strength

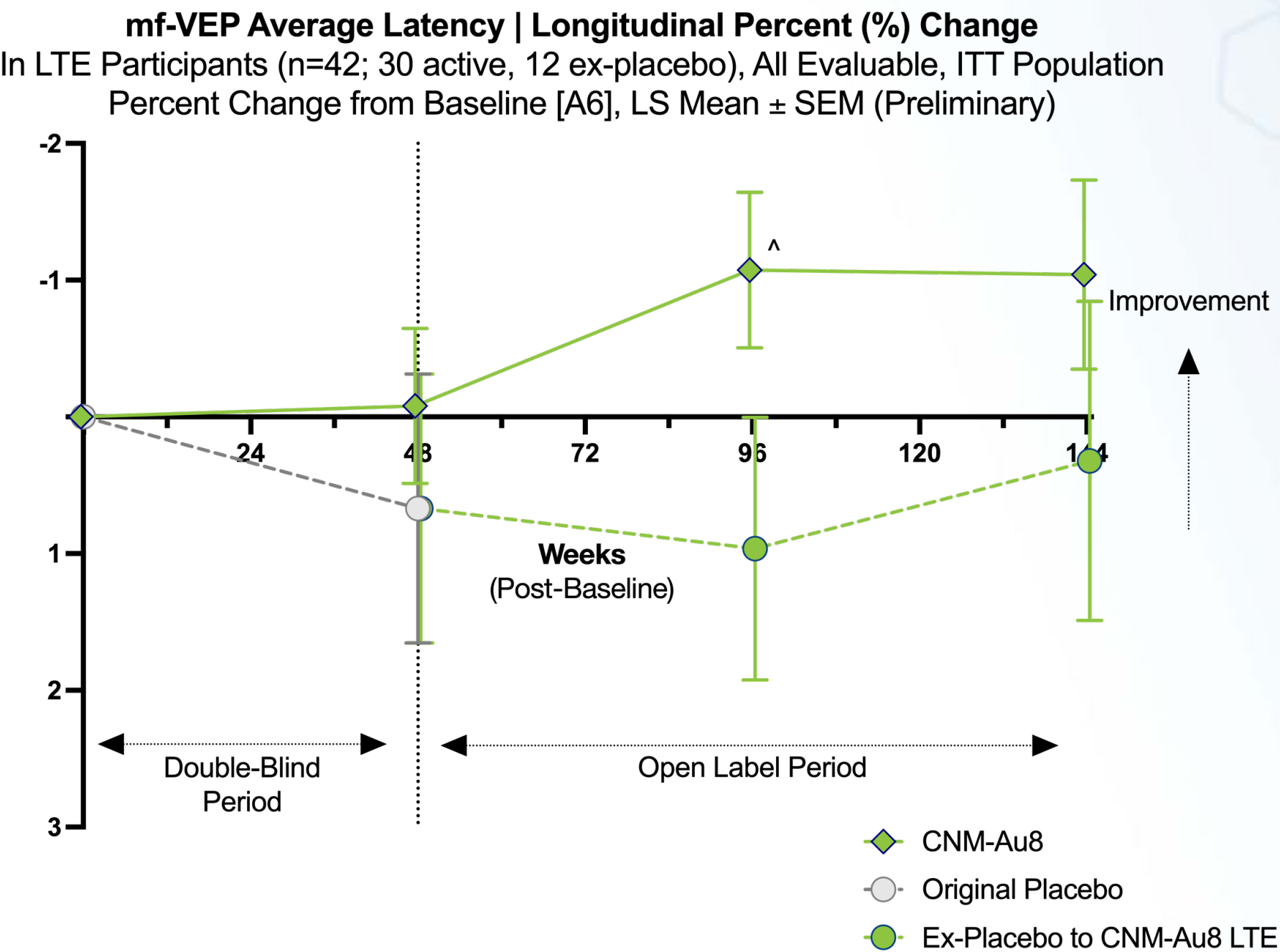
Latency = Signal Speed

From the Eye to Visual Cortex

Improved Amplitude



Improved Latency



LTE: LS mean difference vs. randomization baseline: # $p \leq 0.0001$, *** $p \leq 0.001$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, * $p \leq 0.05$, ^ $p \leq 0.10$

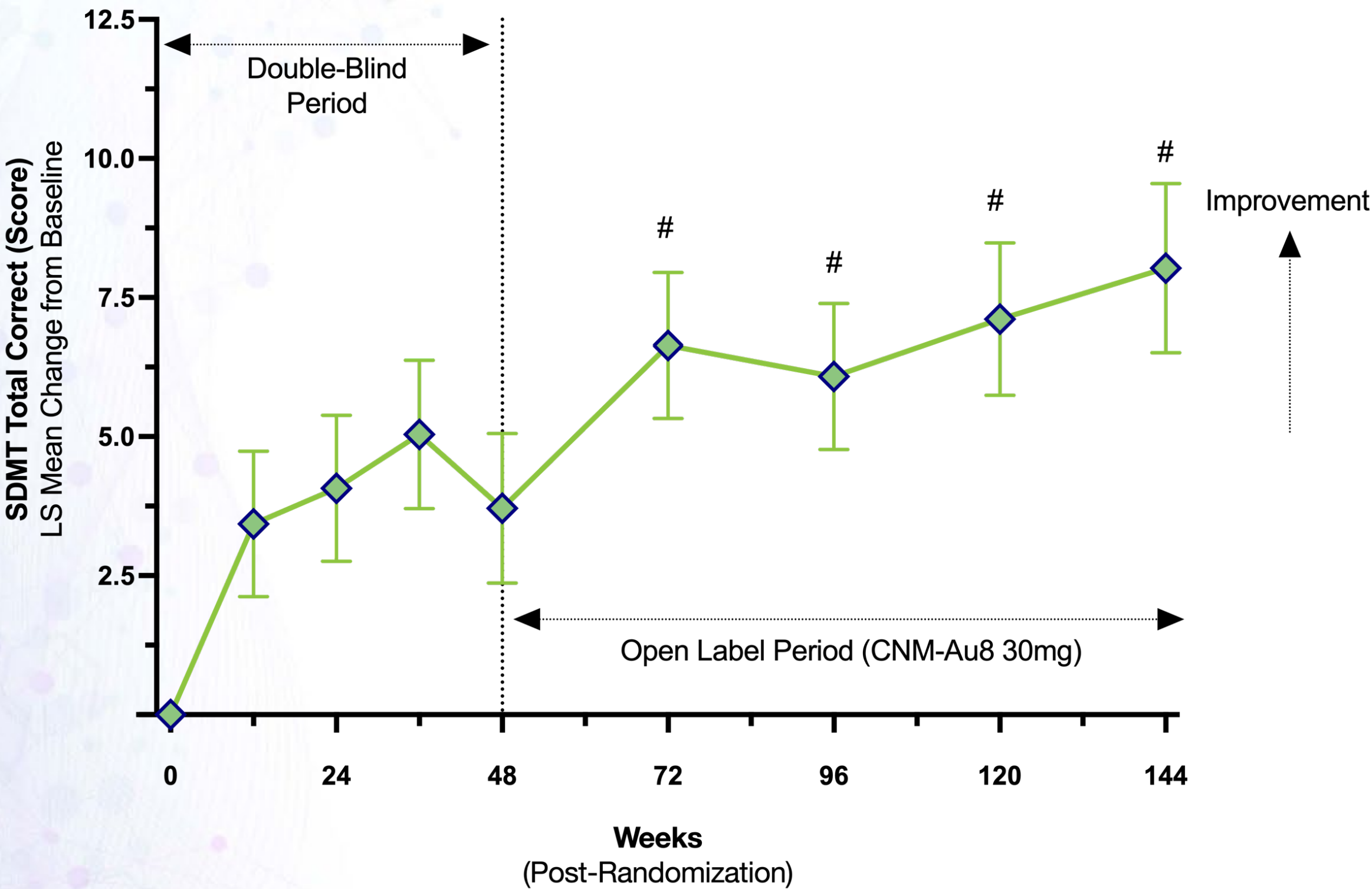
Increased VEP amplitude is associated with improved axonal integrity (more signal);
Improved latency is associated with evidence of remyelination (faster conduction velocity)

Long-Term SDMT Improvement in LTE Participants

Symbol Digit Modality Test | Working Memory & Cognition

Original Active (CNM-Au8)

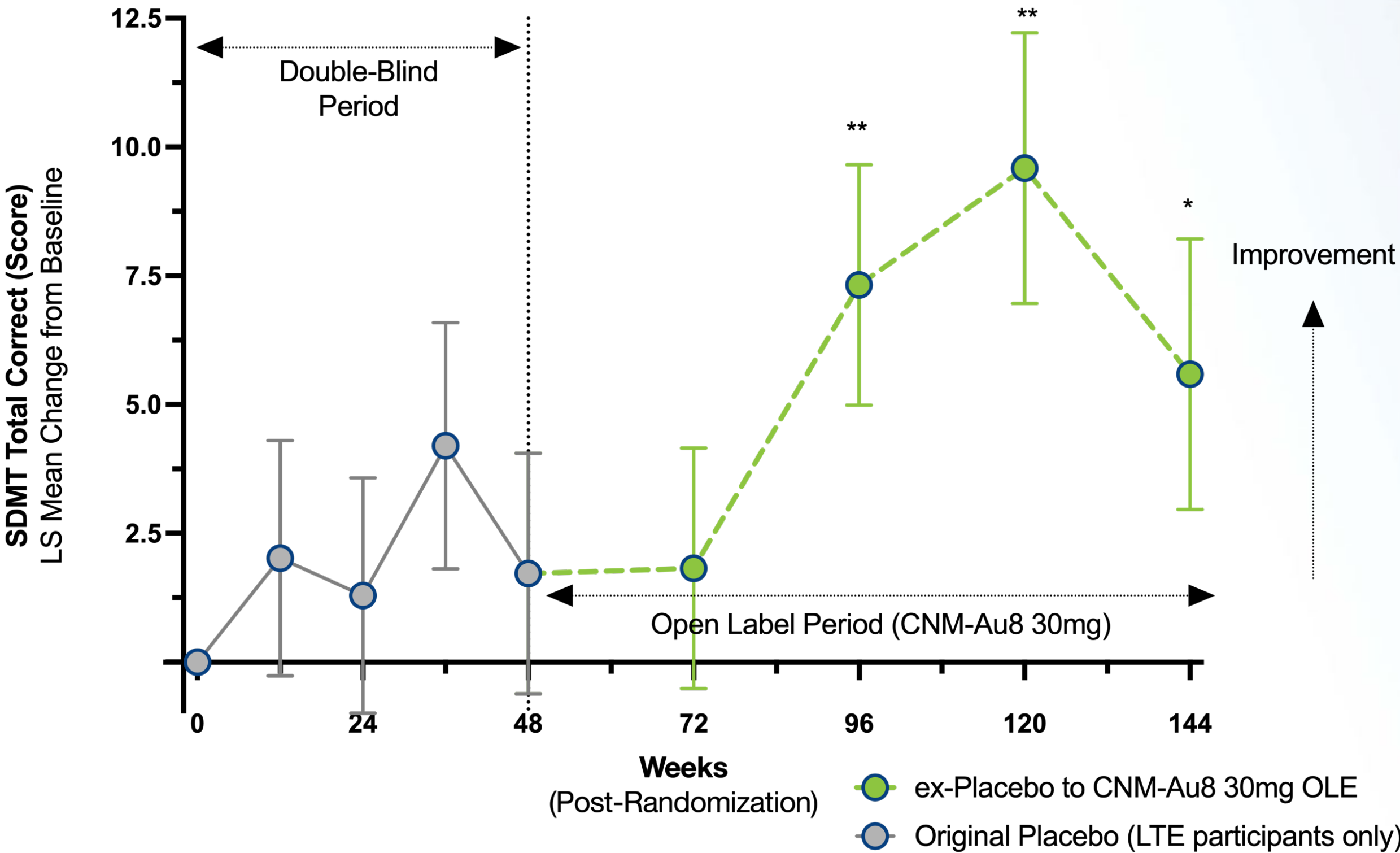
Longitudinal SDMT | Change from Baseline (Total Score) | All Active
In LTE Participants Originally Randomized to CNM-Au8 (n=35), mITT Population
LS Mean ± SEM, Change from Baseline (Preliminary)



LTE: LS mean difference vs. randomization baseline: # $p \leq 0.0001$, *** $p \leq 0.001$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, * $p \leq 0.05$

Original Placebo

Longitudinal SDMT | Change from Baseline (Total Score)
In LTE Participants Originally Randomized to Placebo (n=11), mITT Population
LS Mean ± SEM, Change from Baseline (Preliminary)

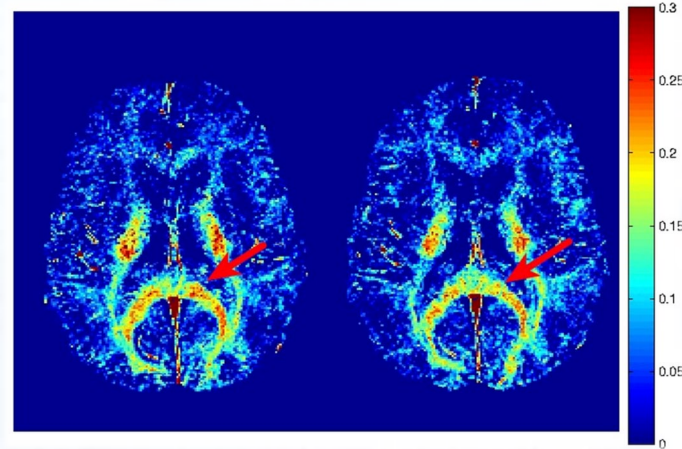


LTE: LS mean difference vs. randomization baseline: # $p \leq 0.0001$, *** $p \leq 0.001$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, * $p \leq 0.05$

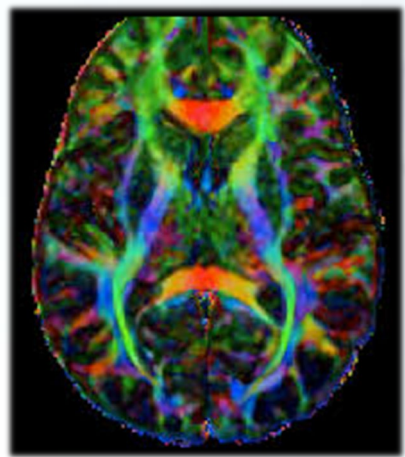
CNM-Au8 Treatment Demonstrated MS Lesion Repair and Promoted Remyelination

Advanced MRI Techniques

T2 Lesion Myelin Water Fraction (Remyelination)

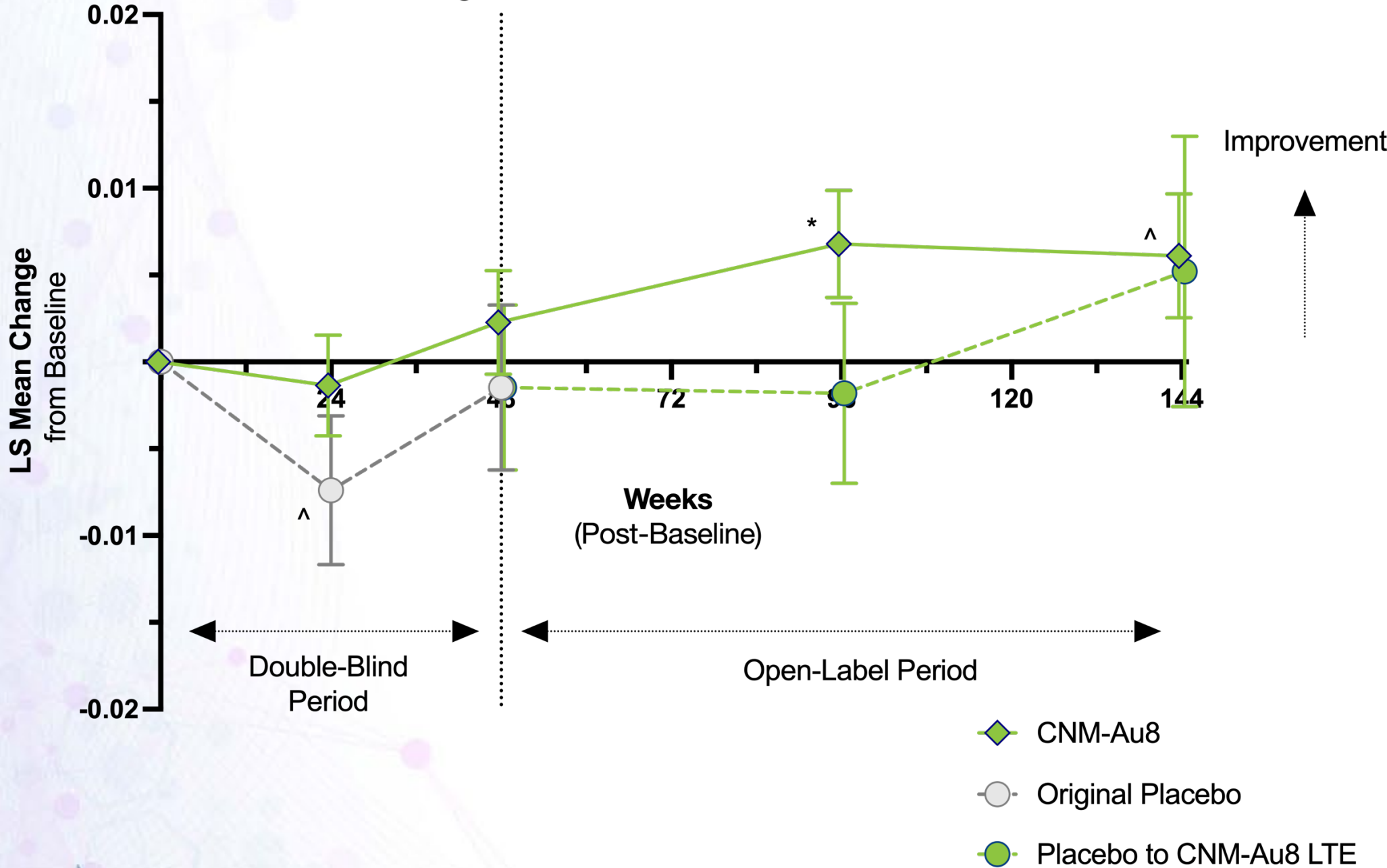


T2 Lesion Axial Diffusivity (Axonal Integrity)



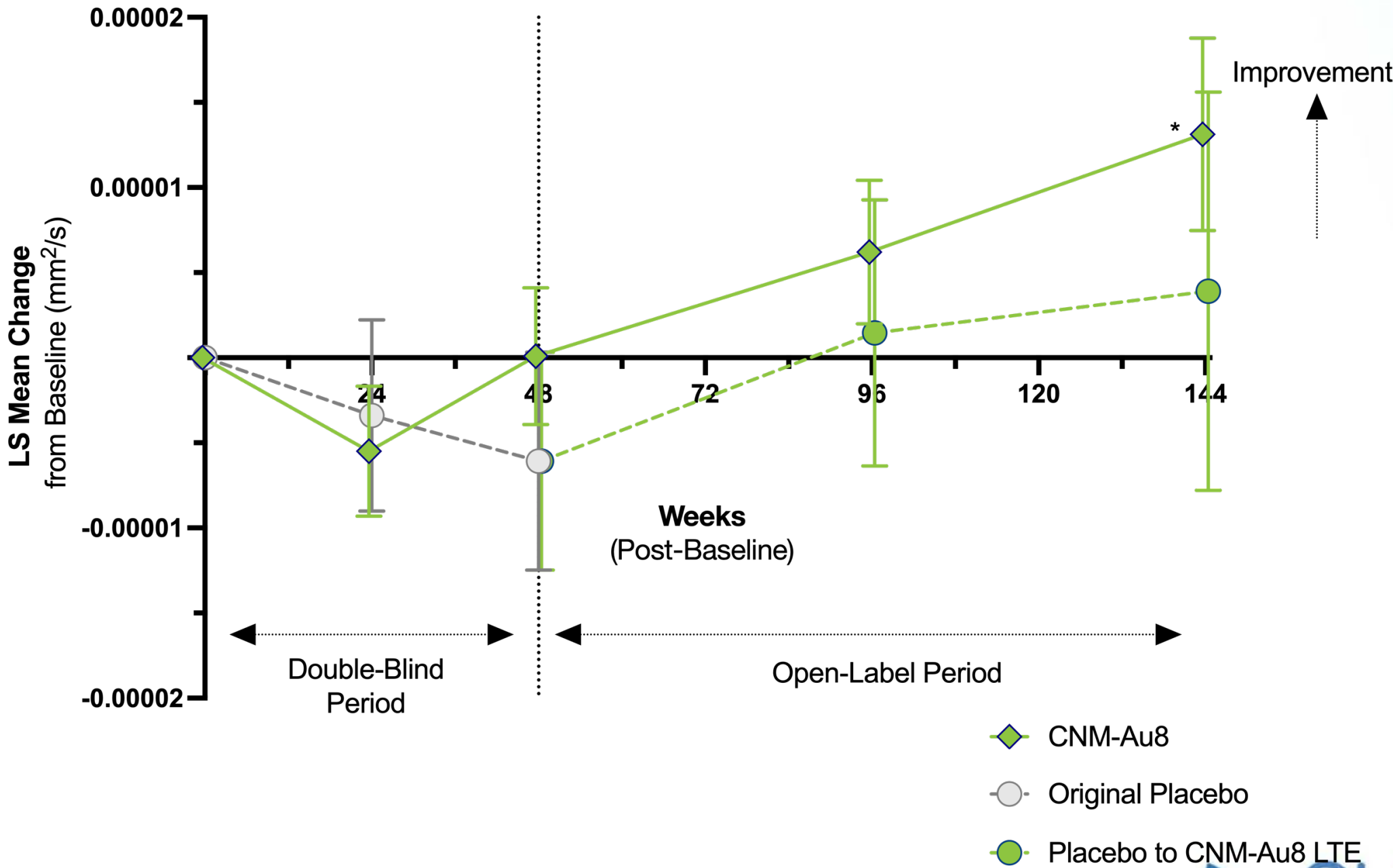
T2 Lesion Myelin Water Fraction in the Cerebrum

MRI Longitudinal Analyses (n=69), All Evaluable, ITT Population
Change from Baseline, LS Mean \pm SEM

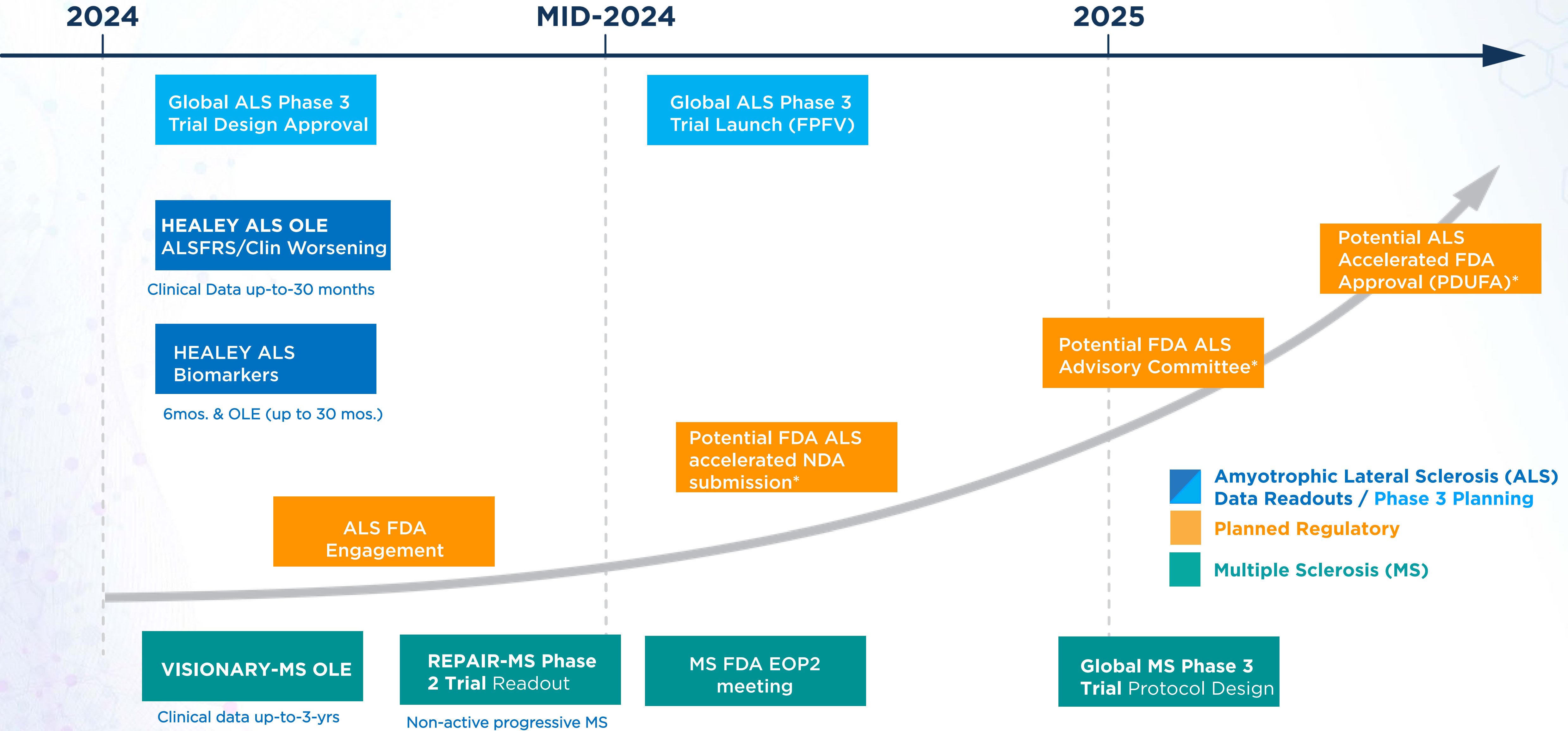


T2 Lesion Axial Diffusivity in the Cerebrum

MRI Longitudinal Analyses (n=69), All Evaluable, ITT Population
Change from Baseline, LS Mean \pm SEM



Clene | CNM-Au8 Path to Regulatory Approval



*subject to successful pre-NDA meeting outcomes.

Evidence Supports CNM-Au8 Therapeutic Potential to Treat Neurodegenerative Diseases

CNM-Au8[®]
a gold nanocrystal
suspension, in
development as the
first cellular
energetic catalyst
to remyelinate¹ &
protect neurological
function



75% decreased
risk of death in ALS
through 168 weeks



>90% decreased
risk of death with
30 mg in ALS

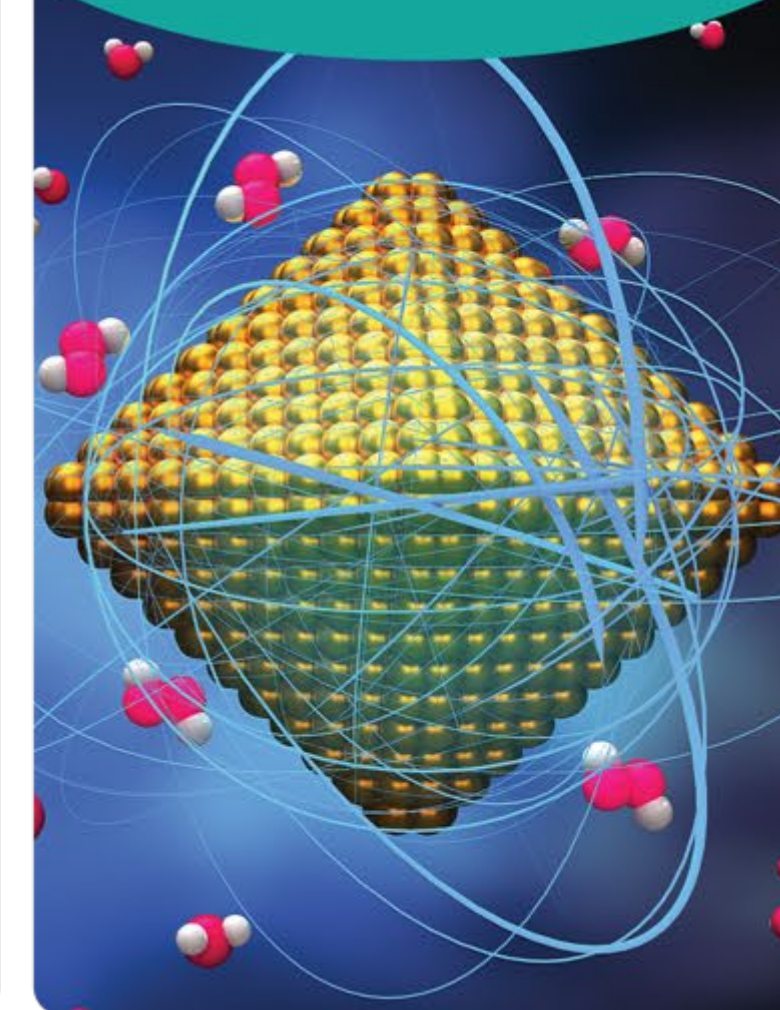


Demonstrated
global neurological
improvement in MS
patients on
adjunctive DMT
standard of care



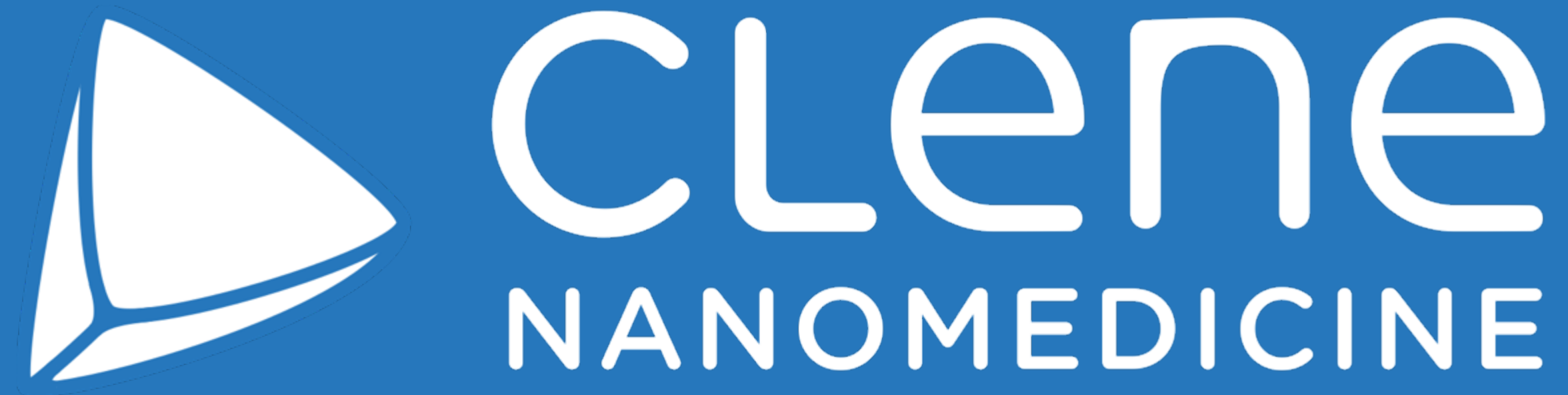
>600
patient years of
CNM-Au8 clinical
exposure

Strong IP:
150+
patents on
nanotherapeutic
platform, plus
trade secret
protection



As of Mar 31 2024,
cash and
equivalents on hand
(unaudited):

\$27.9M



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