

clene.com



clene™

NASDAQ: CLNN

Forward Looking Statements

This presentation contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, which are intended to be covered by the “safe harbor” provisions created by those laws. Clene’s forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding our or our management team’s expectations, hopes, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding our future operations. In addition, any statements that refer to projections, forecasts or other characterizations of future events or circumstances, including any underlying assumptions, are forward-looking statements. The words “anticipate,” “believe,” “contemplate,” “continue,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intends,” “may,” “might,” “plan,” “possible,” “potential,” “predict,” “project,” “should,” “will,” “would,” and similar expressions may identify forward-looking statements, but the absence of these words does not mean that a statement is not forward-looking. These forward-looking statements represent our views as of the date of this presentation and involve a number of judgments, risks and uncertainties. We anticipate that subsequent events and developments will cause our views to change. We undertake no obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date they were made, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable securities laws. Accordingly, forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as representing our views as of any subsequent date. As a result of a number of known and unknown risks and uncertainties, our actual results or performance may be materially different from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Some factors that could cause actual results to differ include our substantial dependence on the successful commercialization of our drug candidates, if approved, in the future; our inability to maintain the listing of our common stock on Nasdaq; our significant net losses and net operating cash outflows; our ability to demonstrate the efficacy and safety of our drug candidates; the clinical results for our 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; our ability to achieve commercial success for our drug candidates, if approved; our ability to obtain and maintain protection of intellectual property for our technology and drugs; our reliance on third parties to conduct drug development, manufacturing and other services; our limited operating history and our ability to obtain additional funding for operations and to complete the licensing or development and commercialization of our drug candidates; the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our clinical development, commercial and other operations; changes in applicable laws or regulations; the effects of inflation; the effects of staffing and materials shortages; the possibility that we may be adversely affected by other economic, business, and/or competitive factors; and other risks and uncertainties set forth in “Risk Factors” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and any subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. In addition, statements that “we believe” and similar statements reflect our beliefs and opinions on the relevant subject. These statements are based upon information available to us as of the date of this presentation, and while we believe such information forms a reasonable basis for such statements, such information may be limited or incomplete, and our statements should not be read to indicate that we have conducted an exhaustive inquiry into, or review of, all potentially available relevant information. These statements are inherently uncertain and you are cautioned not to rely unduly upon these statements. All information in this presentation is as of the date of this presentation. The information contained in any website referenced herein is not, and shall not be deemed to be, part of or incorporated into this presentation.

Building the Clinical Case for Neuroprotection & Remyelination



RepairPD
RepairMS



RESCUEALS



HEALEY ALS
Platform Trial



VISIONARY-MS
STUDY

Established brain target engagement in early PD and stable relapsing MS patients

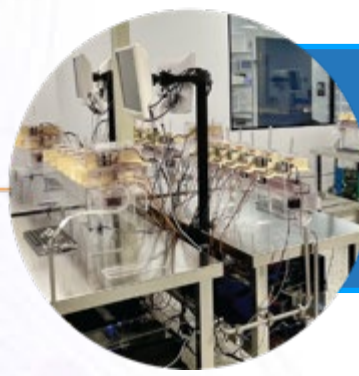
CNM-Au8 demonstrated statistically significant survival benefit of 60% decreased risk of death through 120 wks

CNM-Au8 demonstrated a >90% reduction in risk of death or permanently assisted ventilation for the 30 mg dose at 24 weeks

CNM-Au8 demonstrated neurological improvements in stable relapsing MS as adjunctive therapy to immunomodulatory DMTs



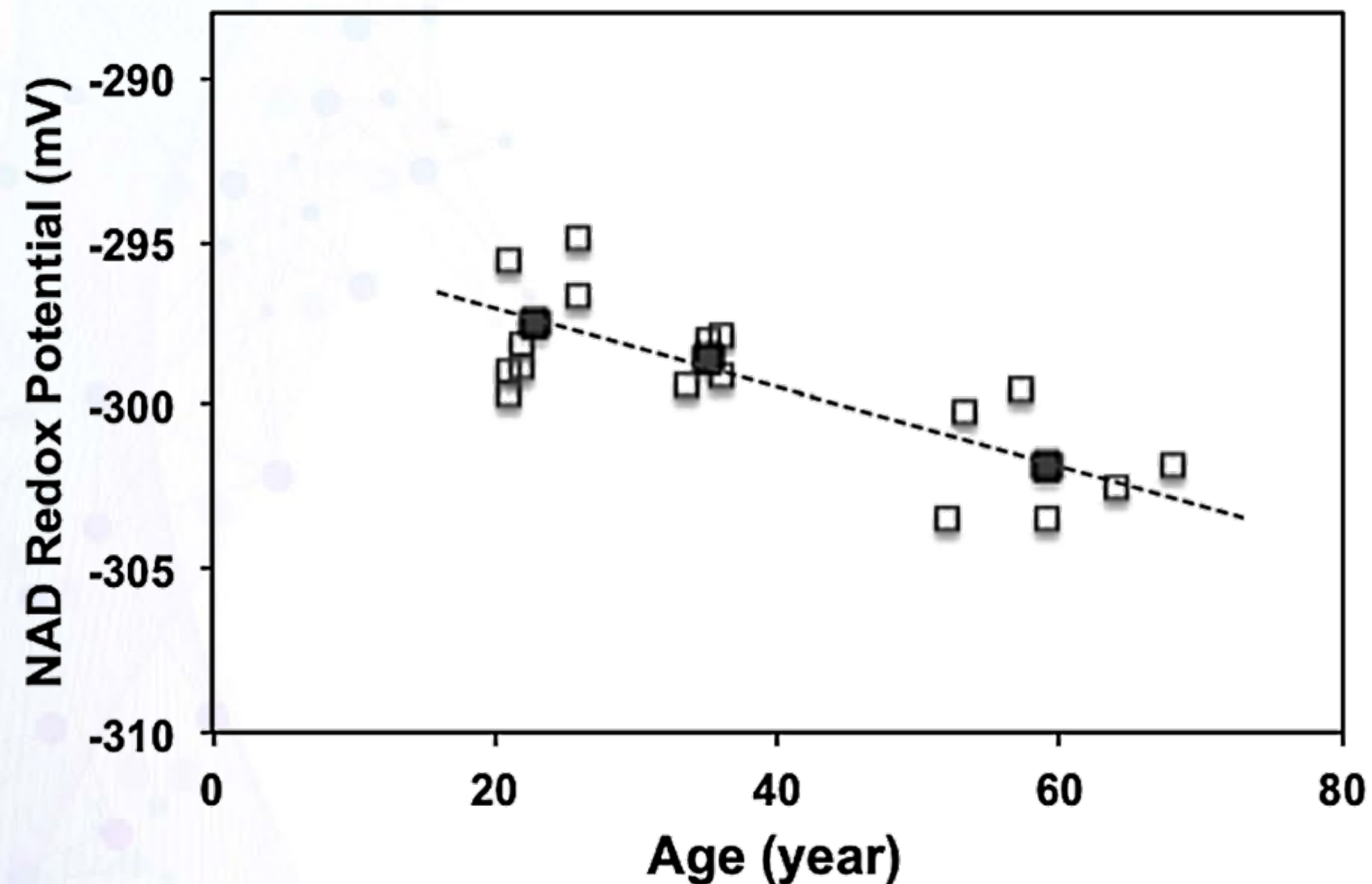
Growing Body of Clinical Evidence Across ALS and MS Supports CNM-Au8 Therapeutic Potential



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

Neurodegenerative Diseases Share A Common Mechanism: A Decline In The Brain's Ability To Produce Energy

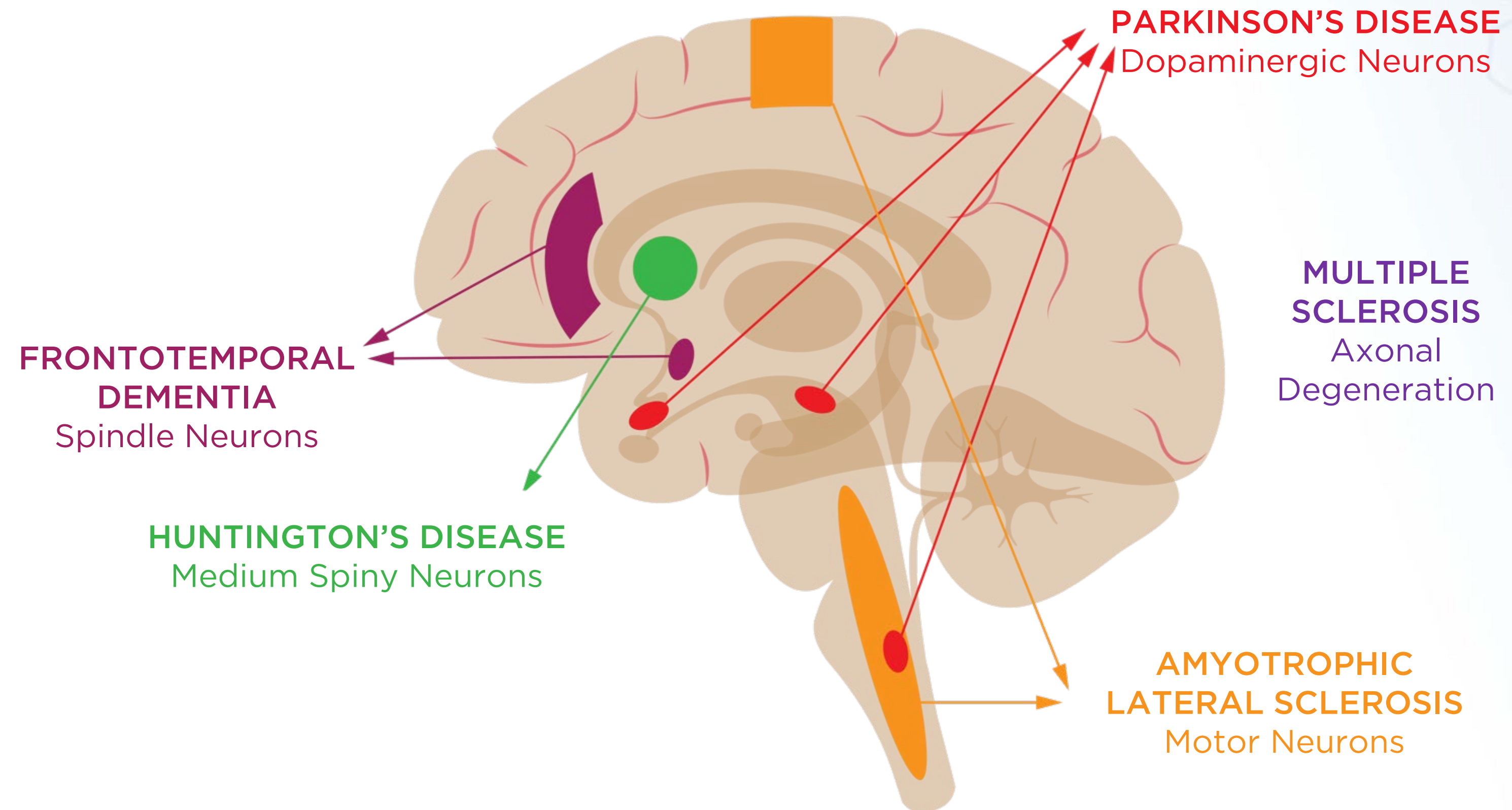
Brain Energy Potential Declines With Normal Aging



~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

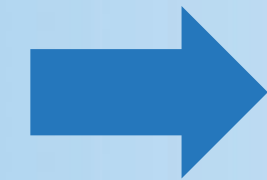


**Energetic impairments in the CNS both pre-dispose and drive
progression in neurodegenerative diseases**

CNM-Au8® | Pioneering A New Drug Class To Improve Cellular Energy Production And Utilization

CNM-Au8 Nanocrystals

Clean Surfaced, Highly Faceted Shapes



Mechanistic Effects

↑ Increased NAD

↑ Increased ATP

↓ Decreased reactive oxygen species

↑ Increased proteostasis

=

Improved Energy Production and Utilization



CNM-Au8 Nanocrystal Suspension

By targeting energy metabolism, CNM-Au8 may protect neuronal health

Significant Global Opportunity for Treatment in Combination with Standard of Care

Motor Neuron Disease (ALS, Other Orphan Disorders)

ALS PATIENTS IN US & EU **~40K**¹  **\$1B** GLOBAL SALES BY 2029¹



Current drugs are largely ineffective, mostly generic.

2-5 YEARS² LIFE EXPECTANCY  **100% FATAL**

Multiple Sclerosis (MS)

MS PATIENTS GLOBALLY **2.2M**  **\$23B** MARKET³



Existing treatments only target immunomodulation

EMERGING EVIDENCE THAT EARLY MS IS NEURODEGENERATIVE



Parkinsons Disease (PD)

2ND MOST COMMON DISORDER  **\$6B** PROJECTED BY 2026⁴



No disease-modifying treatments available, only symptom-targeted options

30% OF DOPAMINERGIC NEURONS ARE LOST AT DIAGNOSIS⁵ 

Urgent unmet need to develop neuroprotective treatment to support cells' energetic efficiency and resilience

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

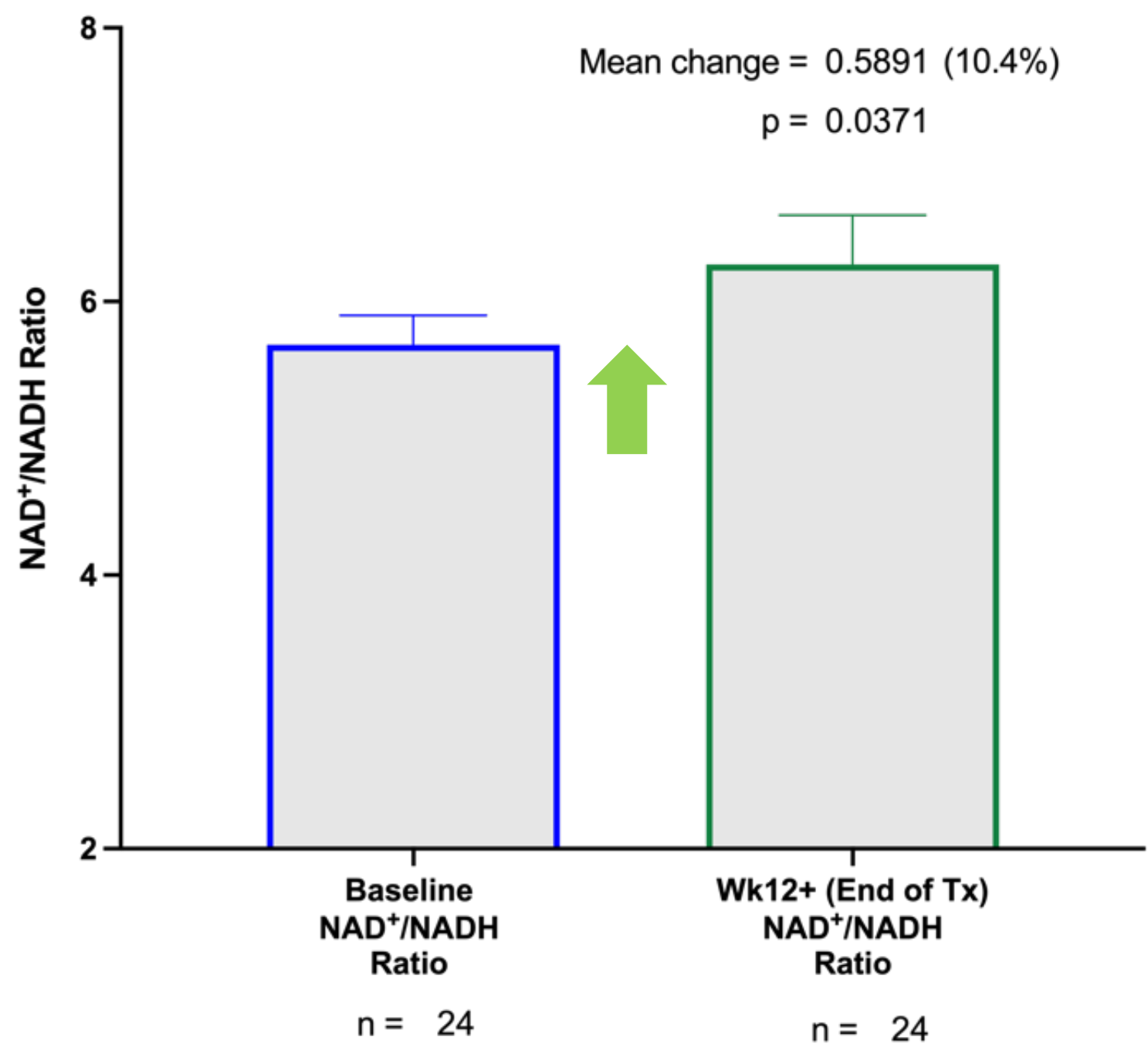
Results demonstrated a potentially meaningful 10% improvement in NAD⁺/NADH ratio, an essential molecule for energy production¹

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

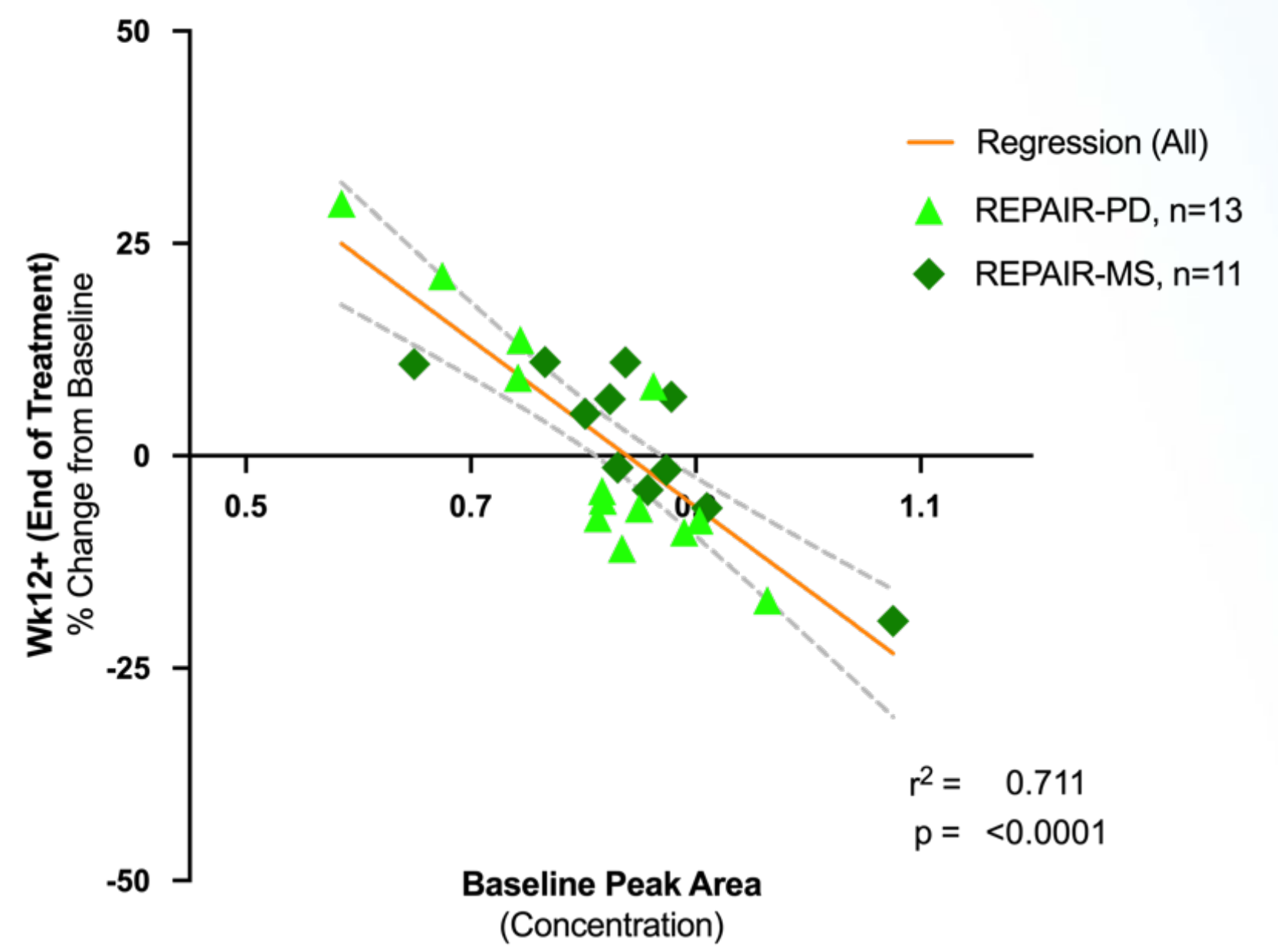
1° Endpoint (integrated PD & MS)²

Exploratory (ATP Normalization)

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)



REPAIR Integrated Analysis
³¹P-MRS Change in β-ATP at End of Treatment
 Full Volume Coil ³¹P Signal Area (Integral)
 Exploratory Endpoint, Percent (%) Change vs. Baseline Value



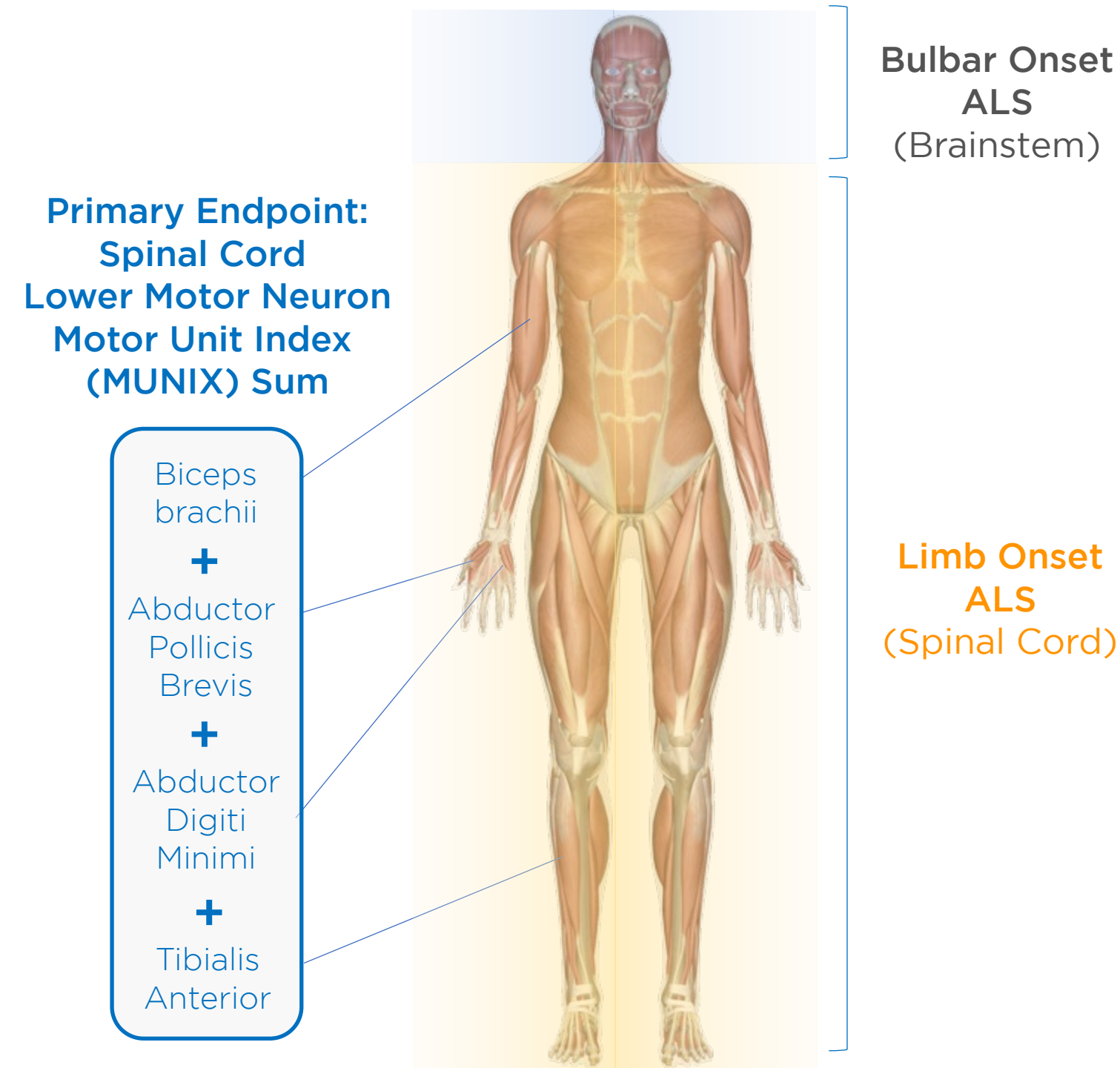
- RepairPD**
Early Parkinson's Disease
- RepairMS**
Stable Relapsing MS
- RepairMS**
Non-Active Progressive MS (Ongoing)



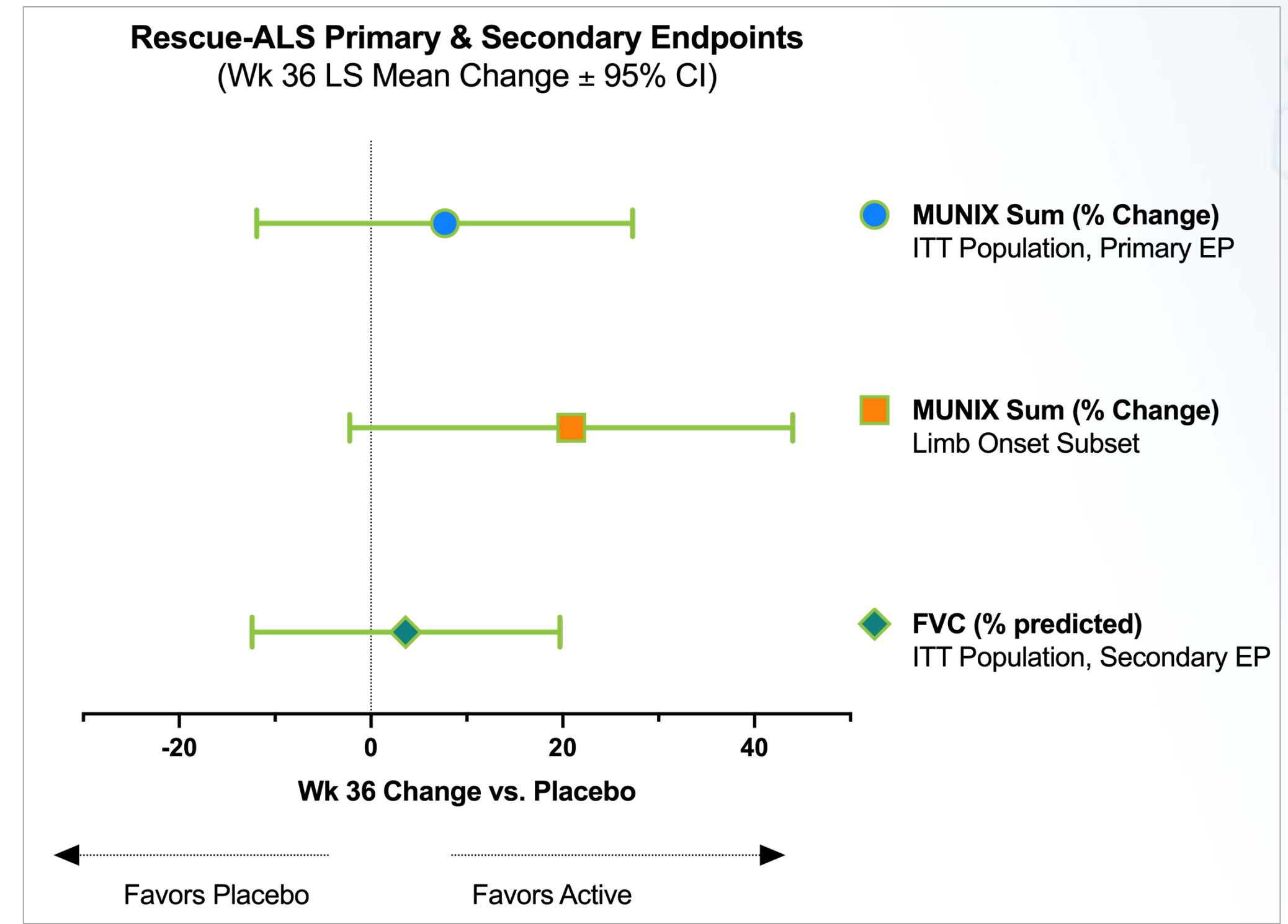
RESCUEALS Encouraging Efficacy Signals in Phase 2 Trial

Study Objective:
 Detect preservation of motor neuron function in people with early ALS as measured by MUNIX

Study Design:
 36-week blinded treatment with ongoing long-term open-label follow-up



1° & 2° Endpoints



Results in favor of CNM-Au8 treatment but study underpowered

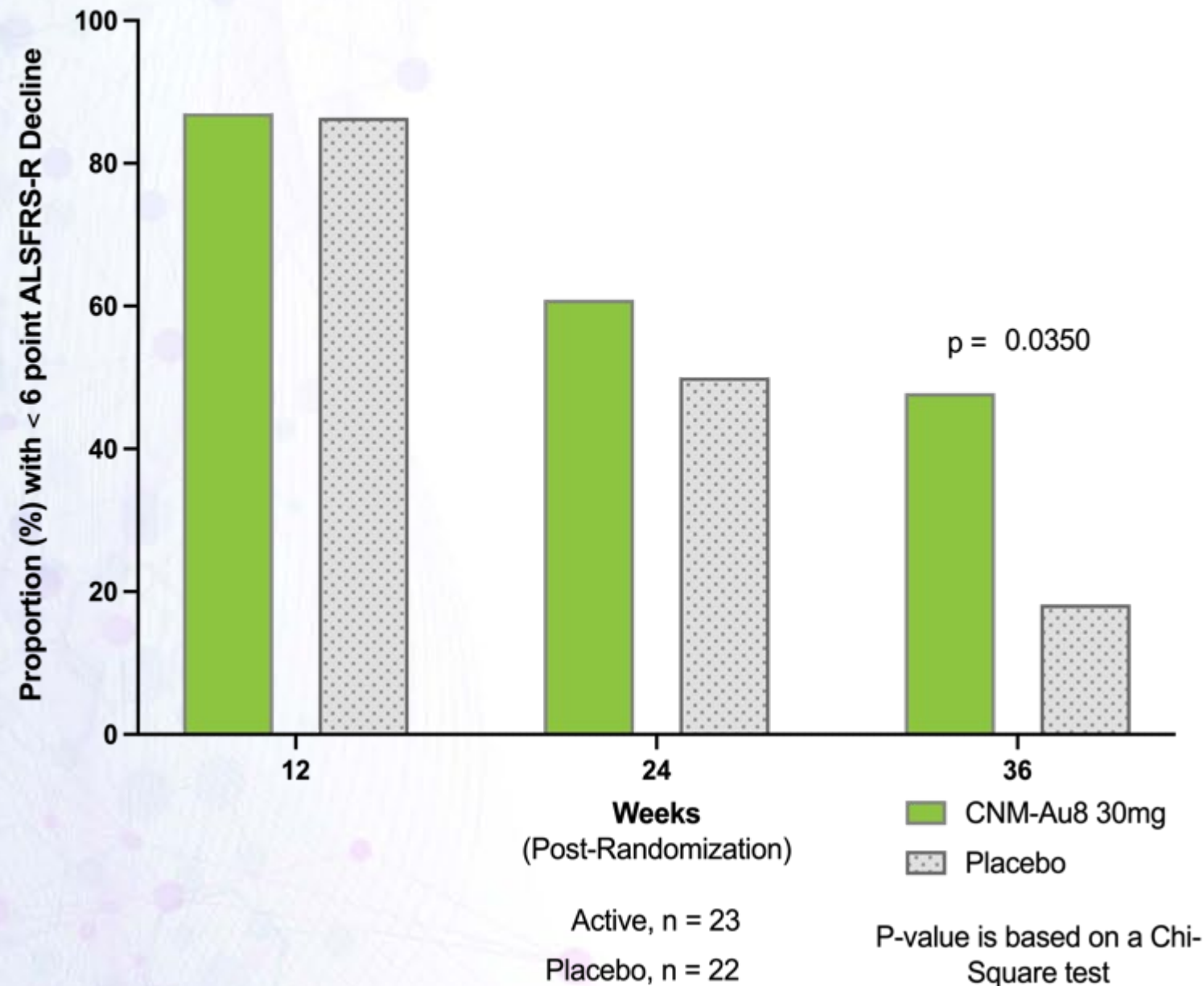


RESCUEALS CNM-Au8 Improved Patient Function and QOL, and Slowed ALS Disease Progression

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

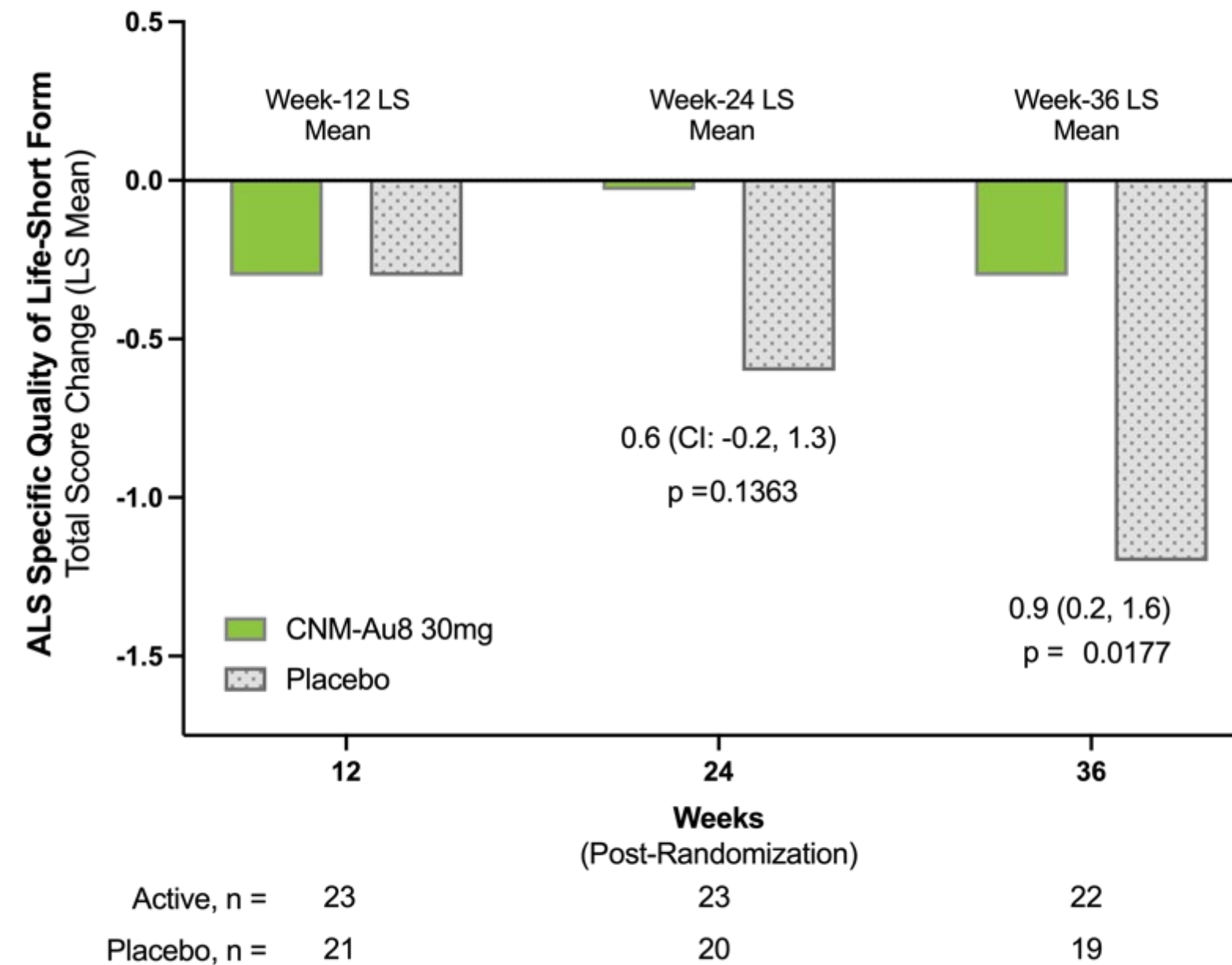
Proportion with <6 point decline

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



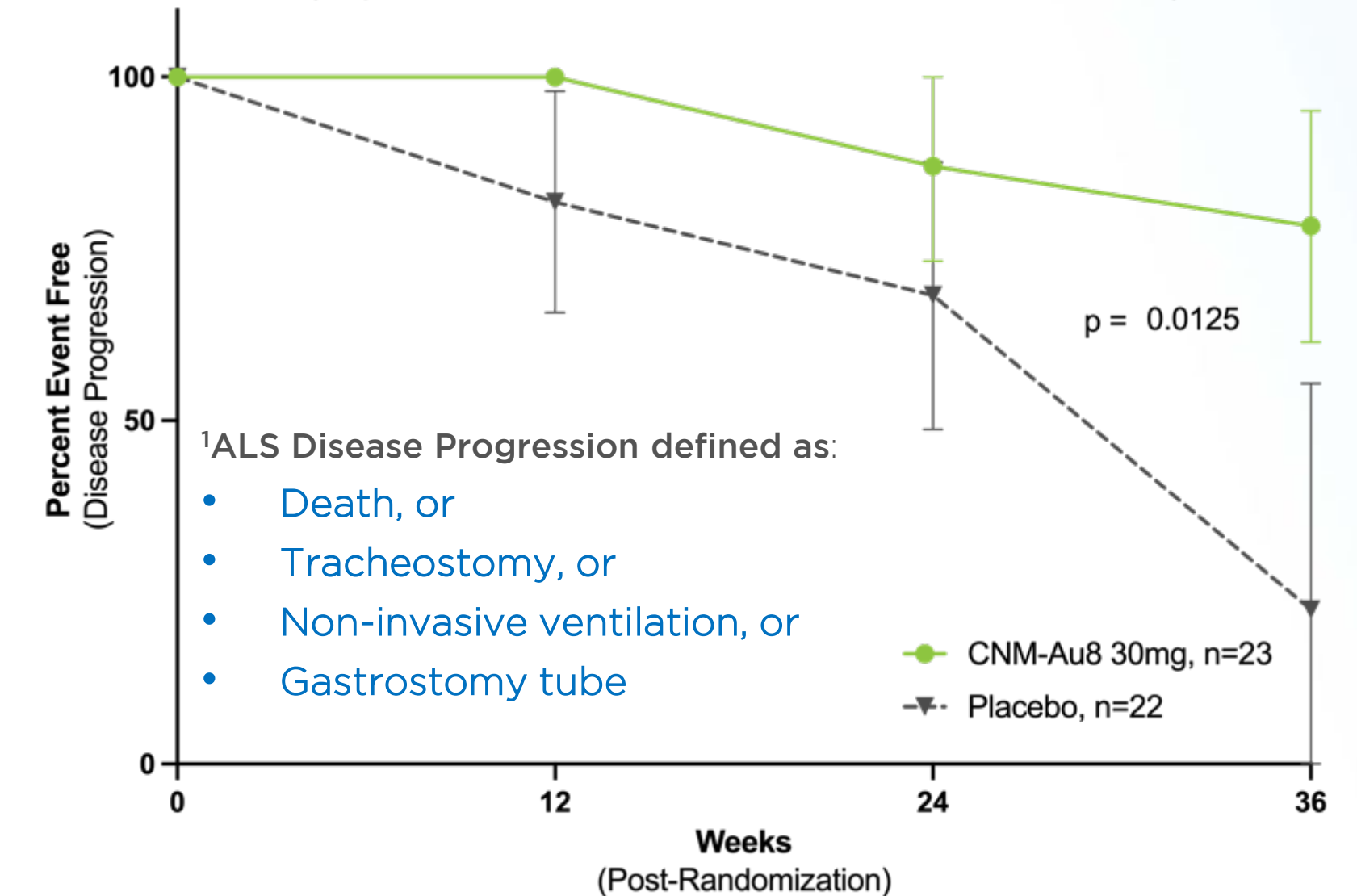
ALS Specific QOL

ALS Specific Quality of Life-Short Form Total Score
RESCUE-ALS Exploratory Endpoint
Mixed Model Repeat Measure (ITT Population, All Randomized)
LS Mean Difference



ALS Disease Progression

ALS Disease Progression¹
RESCUE-ALS Exploratory Endpoint
ITT Population, All Randomized
(Kaplan-Meier Estimate, Percent Event Free, ± 95% CI)



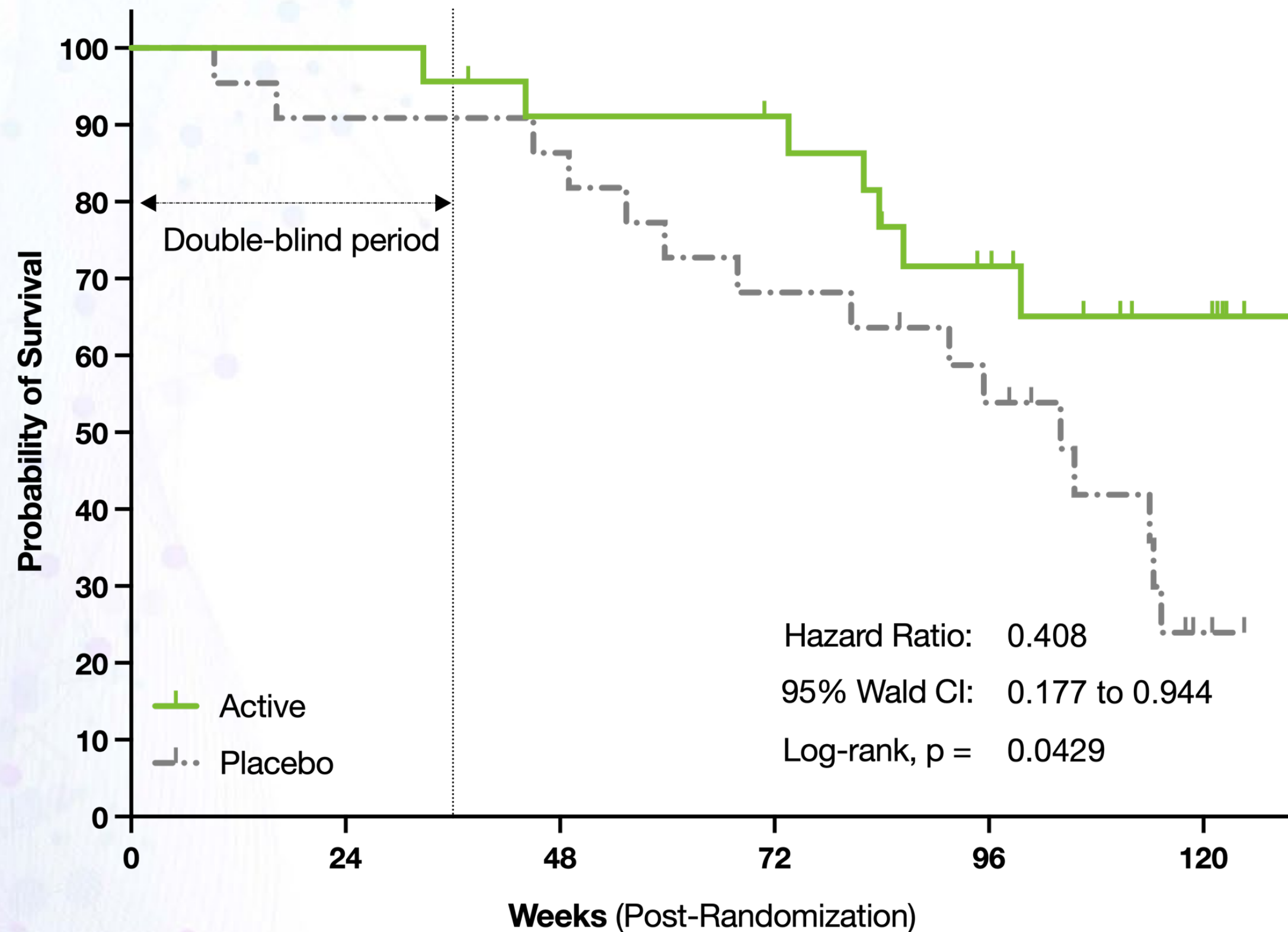
P-value is based on MMRM model with treatment, visit, treatment by visit interaction as fixed effects, and baseline value, and ENCALs score as covariates. An unstructured covariance model was used.



RESCUEALS

Demonstrated Significant Impact on Long-Term Survival — 60% Decreased Risk of Death through 120 weeks

Long-Term Survival (All-Cause Mortality): Originally Randomized Active vs. Placebo
Interim Analysis (12-July-2022), ITT Population, All Subjects from Randomization
(Long-term vital status including all study withdrawals)



At Risk (n)	0	24	48	72	96	120
CMM-Au8:	23	23	20	19	13	7
Placebo:	22	20	19	15	11	3

Early CNM-Au8 treatment demonstrated a significant survival benefit:

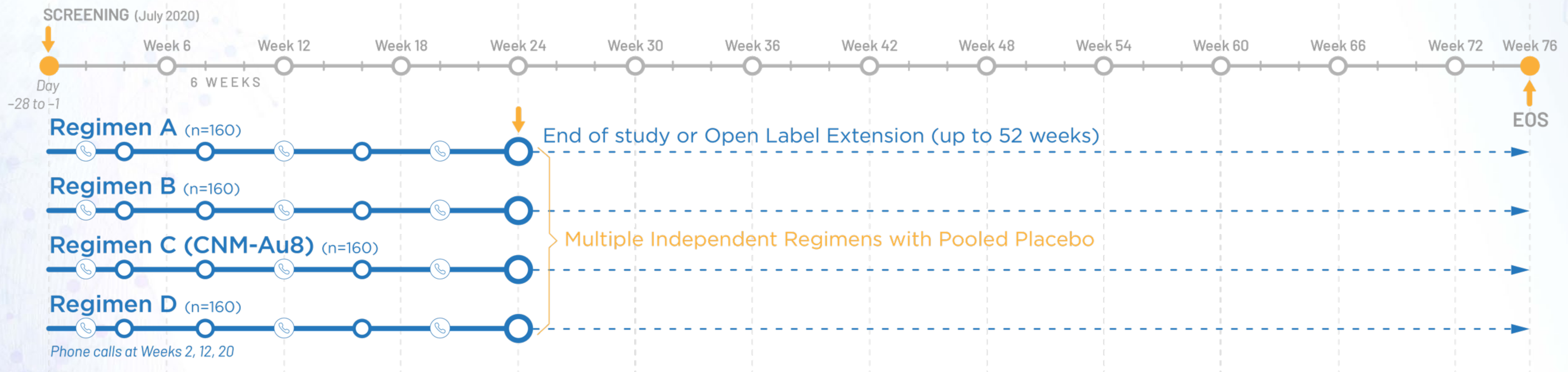
- Follow-up of active compared to initial placebo randomization*
- 60% decreased risk of death

*9-month delayed treatment start (ex-placebo) or no treatment

Time to all-cause mortality amongst participants originally randomized to CNM-Au8 compared to participants originally randomized to placebo through at least 12-months following the last patient last visit (12-July-2022). Vital status and date of death (as applicable) were captured for all subjects withdrawn from the study. Lost-to-follow-up (active, n=3; placebo, n=1) censored as of the date of last study contact. All OLE ex-placebo CNM-Au8 transitioned participants within the placebo group. All current active OLE subjects are right censored as of 12-July-2022.

A Multi-center, Randomized Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trial Assessing the Efficacy, Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetics, and Pharmacodynamics of CNM-Au8 in Participants with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis

Registration Study: 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)

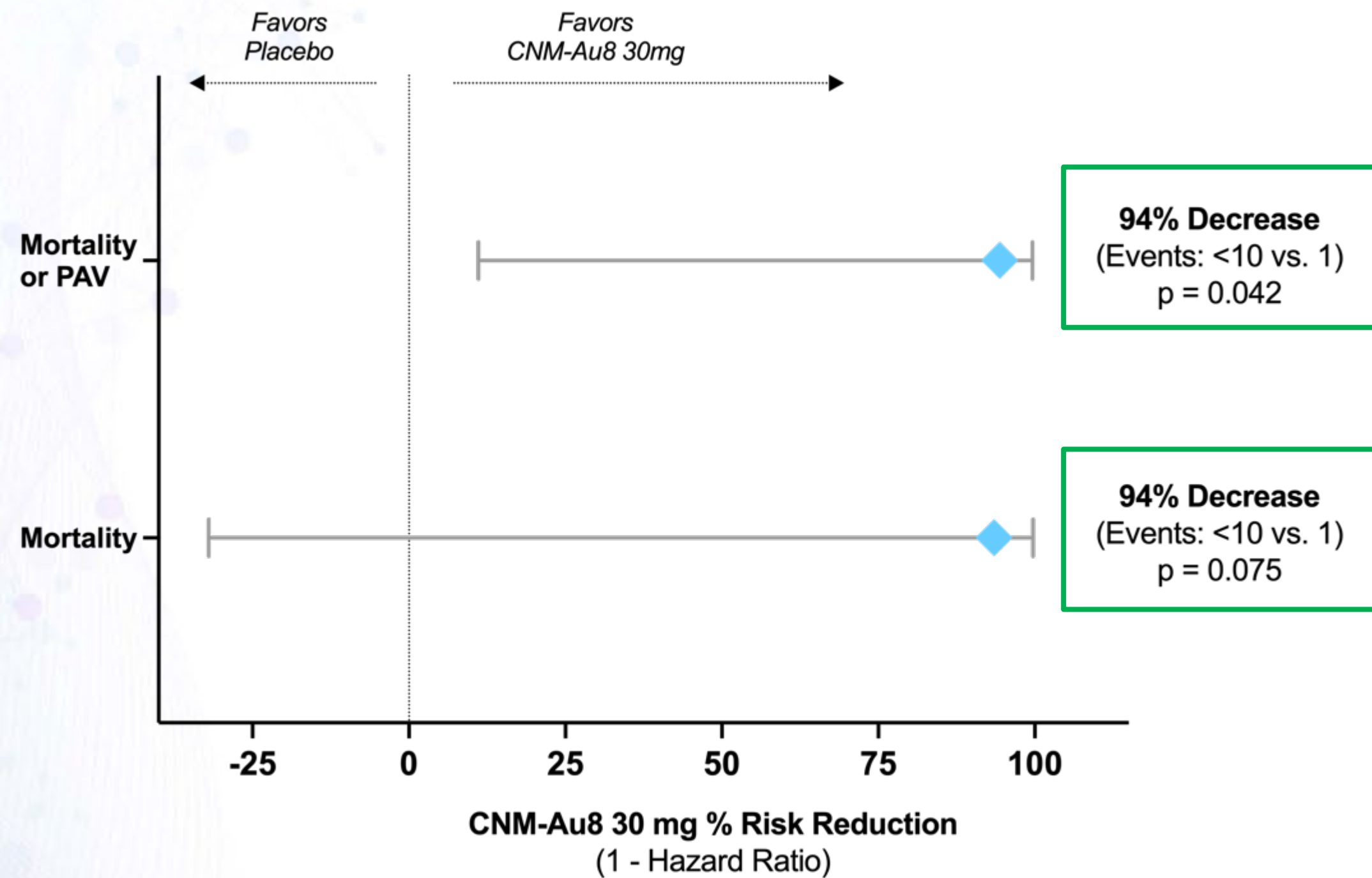
Healey ALS Platform Trial CNM-Au8 Results

- No evidence for treatment effect at 24 weeks for either adjusted ALSFRS-R, CAFS, or SVC (combined 30 & 60 mg doses)
- Potential survival signal: > 90% decreased risk of death at 30 mg
 - Mortality/PAV, $p=0.028$; Mortality = 0.057 (Regimen only)
 - Mortality/PAV, $p=0.042$; Mortality = 0.075 (Shared placebo)

24-Week Survival Signal | >90% Reduced Risk of Death at 30 mg

*Shared Placebo Across Regimens

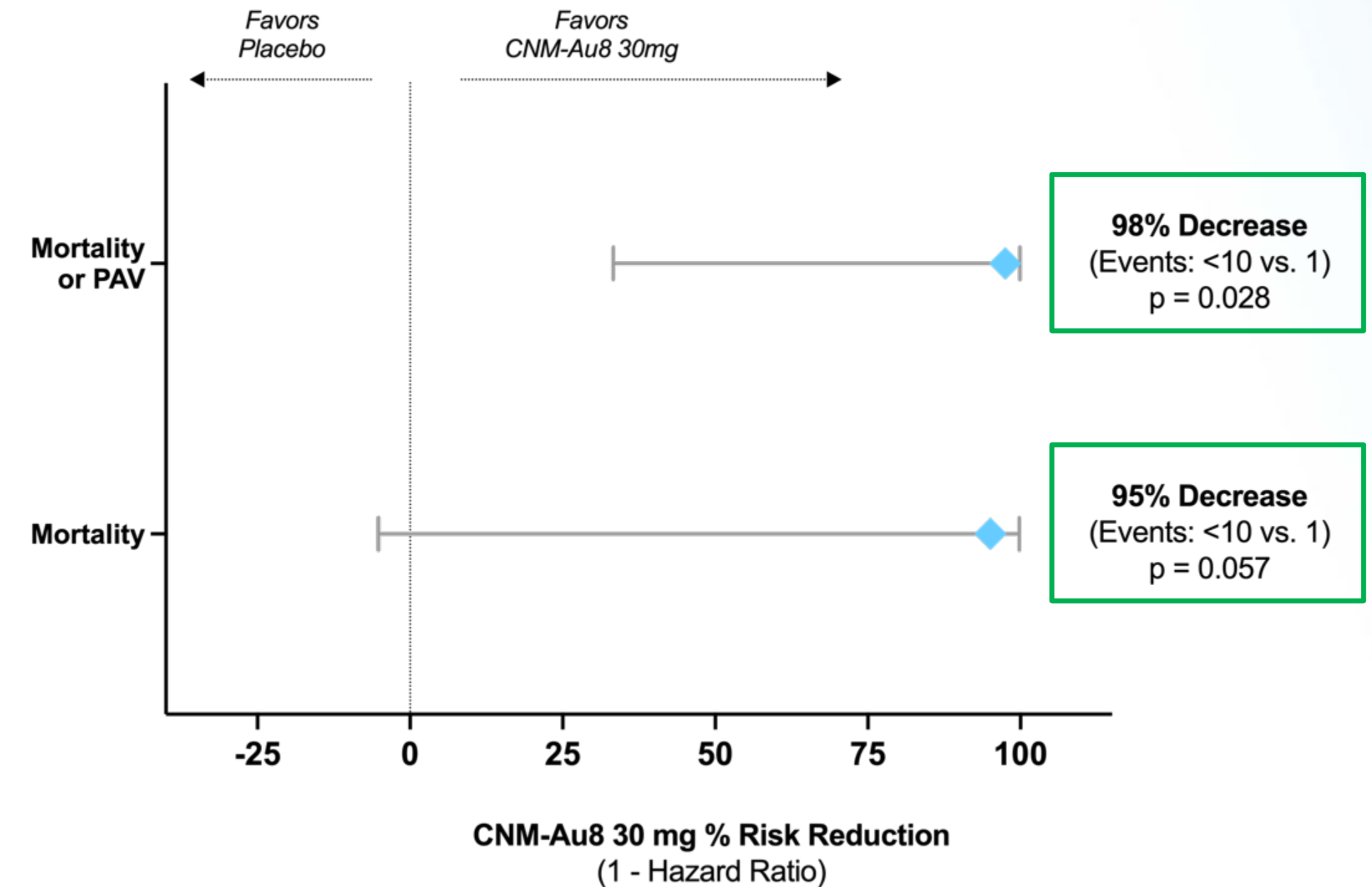
CNM-Au8 30mg Survival | Adjusted Cox Proportional Hazard
Full Analysis Set (Shared Placebo Analysis)
% Risk Reduction at Week 24
 (1 - Hazard Ratio, 95% Confidence Interval)



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.

*CNM-Au8 Regimen Only

CNM-Au8 30mg Survival | Adjusted Cox Proportional Hazard
Efficacy Regimen Only Set (Within Regimen Analysis)
% Risk 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.

* p-values are not adjusted for multiple comparisons; exploratory analyses by dose

CNM-Au8 Has Demonstrated ALS Survival Benefit at 30 mg Dose in Two Phase 2 Studies

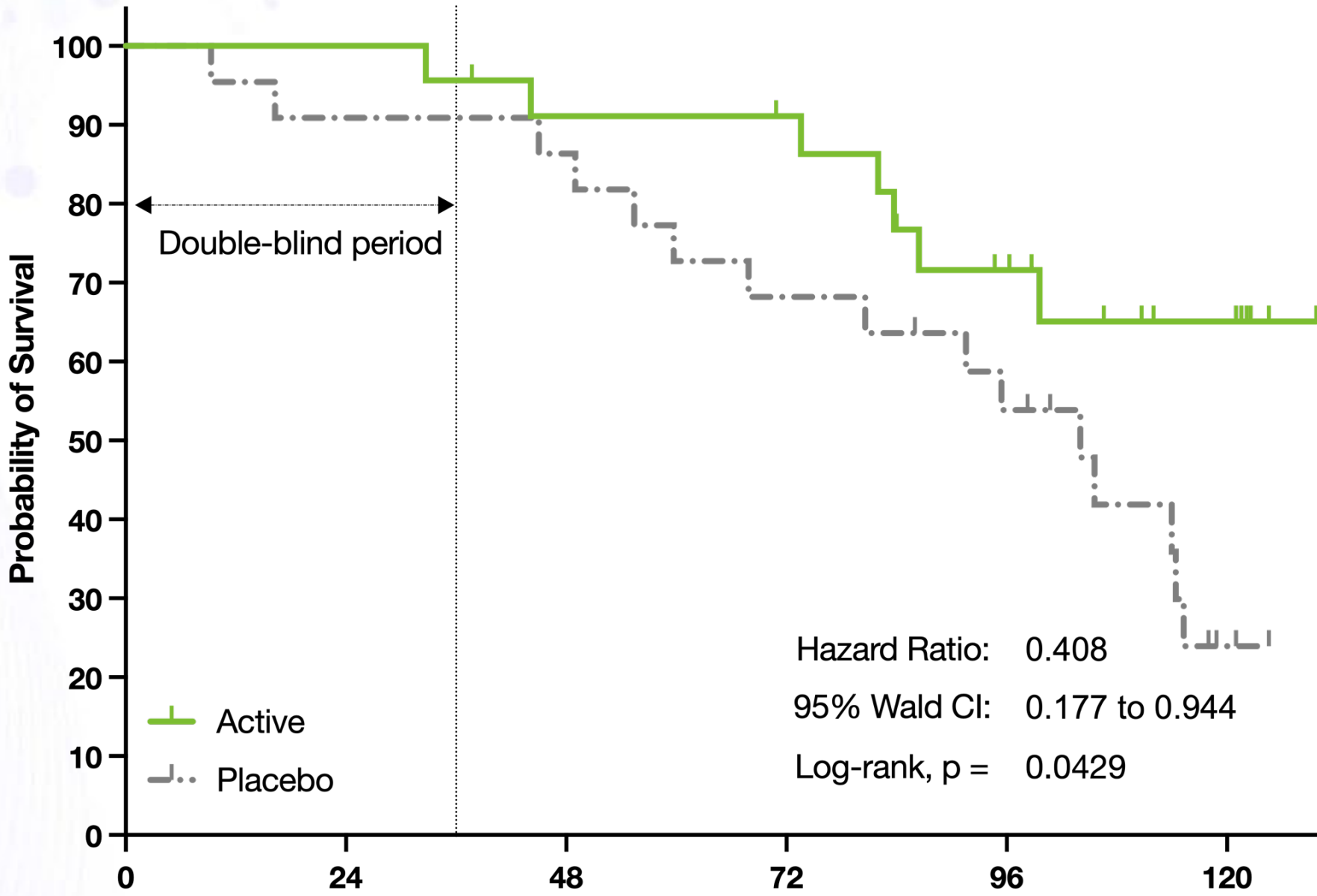


CNM-Au8: 60% decreased risk of death through 120 weeks



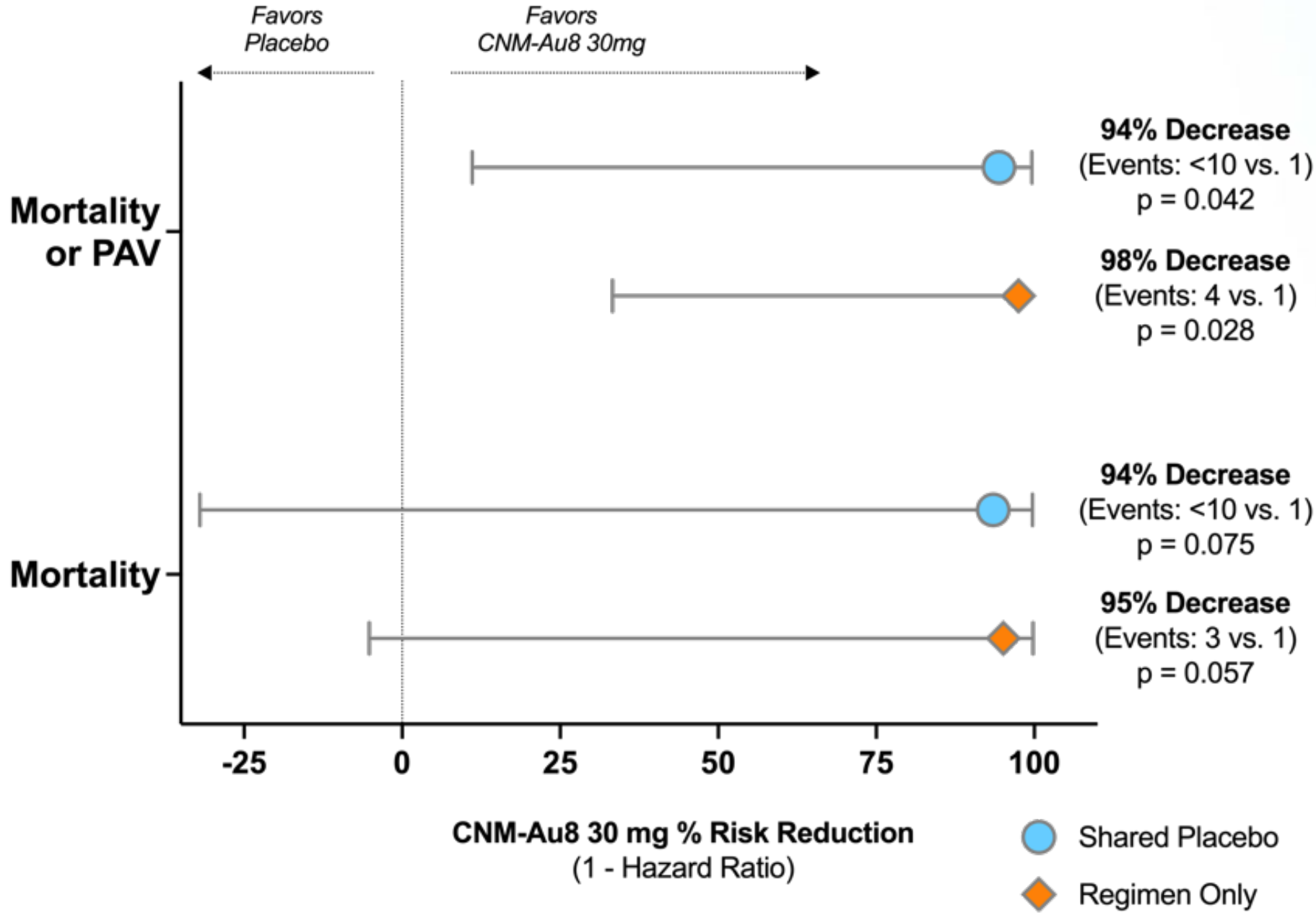
CNM-Au8: >90% risk reduction of death at 30mg at 24 weeks

Long-Term Survival (All-Cause Mortality): Originally Randomized Active vs. Placebo
Interim Analysis (12-July-2022), ITT Population, All Subjects from Randomization
(Long-term vital status including all study withdrawals)



At Risk (n)	0	24	48	72	96	120
CMM-Au8:	23	23	20	19	13	7
Placebo:	22	20	19	15	11	3

CNM-Au8 30mg | Adjusted Cox Proportional Hazard Ratio
% Risk Reduction at Week 24
(1 - Adjusted 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.

Healey ALS Safety Summary

- Occurrence of TEAEs were balanced between CNM-Au8 and placebo
- No SAEs were assessed as related to CNM-Au8
- Higher incidence of SAEs at 60mg dose

Treatment Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs)	Placebo (%)	CNM-Au8 30 mg (%)	CNM-Au8 60 mg (%)
Subjects with Any TEAE	90%	92%	93%
Subjects with Related TEAEs	39%	29%	43%
Subjects with SAE	9%	10%	16%
Subjects Withdrawn due to TEAE	7%	7%	7%

Core Design Elements

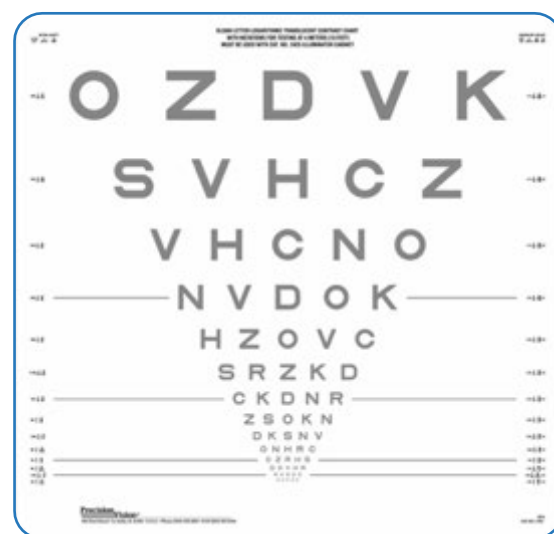
Phase 2 Study: 48-Week Placebo-Control Treatment Period 2:1 Randomization (Active [15mg, 30 mg]: Placebo)



- Enrolled stable relapsing remitting MS participants with chronic optic neuropathy on background DMTs
- n=73 of 150 planned – study ended prematurely due to pandemic-related enrollment challenges

1°

Change in Low Contrast Letter Acuity (LCLA)

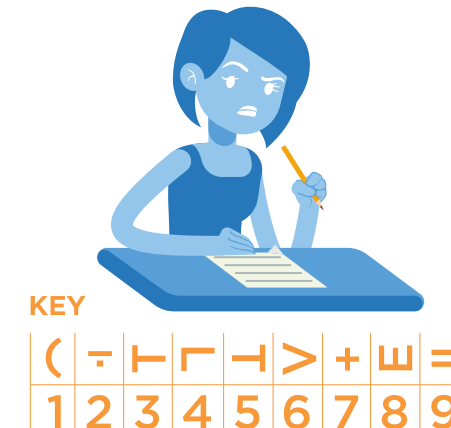


2°

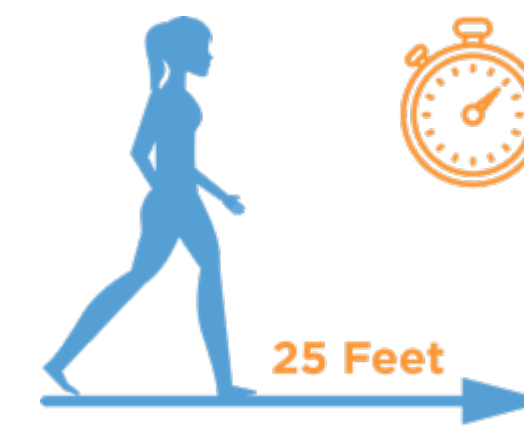
Change in modified MS Functional Composite (mMSFC)



9HPT



SDMT



T25FWT



LCLA

Baseline Demographics and Clinical Profile

- All participants were diagnosed with stable relapsing remitting MS with chronic optic neuropathy
- 92% treated with background DMTs (inc 53% monoclonal antibodies, 32% oral)

Baseline Value mean (sd)	Age (yrs)	Sex n, (%) Female	Race n, (%) White	Weight (kg)	EDSS Score	Years from Dx	Months Since Relapse
CNM-Au8 15 mg (n=24)	38.4 (10.2)	15 (63%)	23 (96%)	78.0 (17.1)	1.83 (1.3)	6.5 (5.0)	53 (57)
CNM-Au8 30 mg (n=25)	39.6 (7.6)	16 (64%)	24 (96%)	78.6 (17.3)	1.50 (1.1)	3.4 (3.3)	37 (35)
Placebo (n=24)	38.1 (8.3)	20 (83%)	22 (92%)	83.0 (23.3)	1.85 (1.4)	6.6 (3.7)	57 (38)
All Participants (n=73)	38.7 (8.6)	51 (70%)	69 (95%)	79.9 (19.3)	1.75 (1.5)	5.5 (4.3)	49 (45)

Pandemic Significantly Impacted Study Conduct

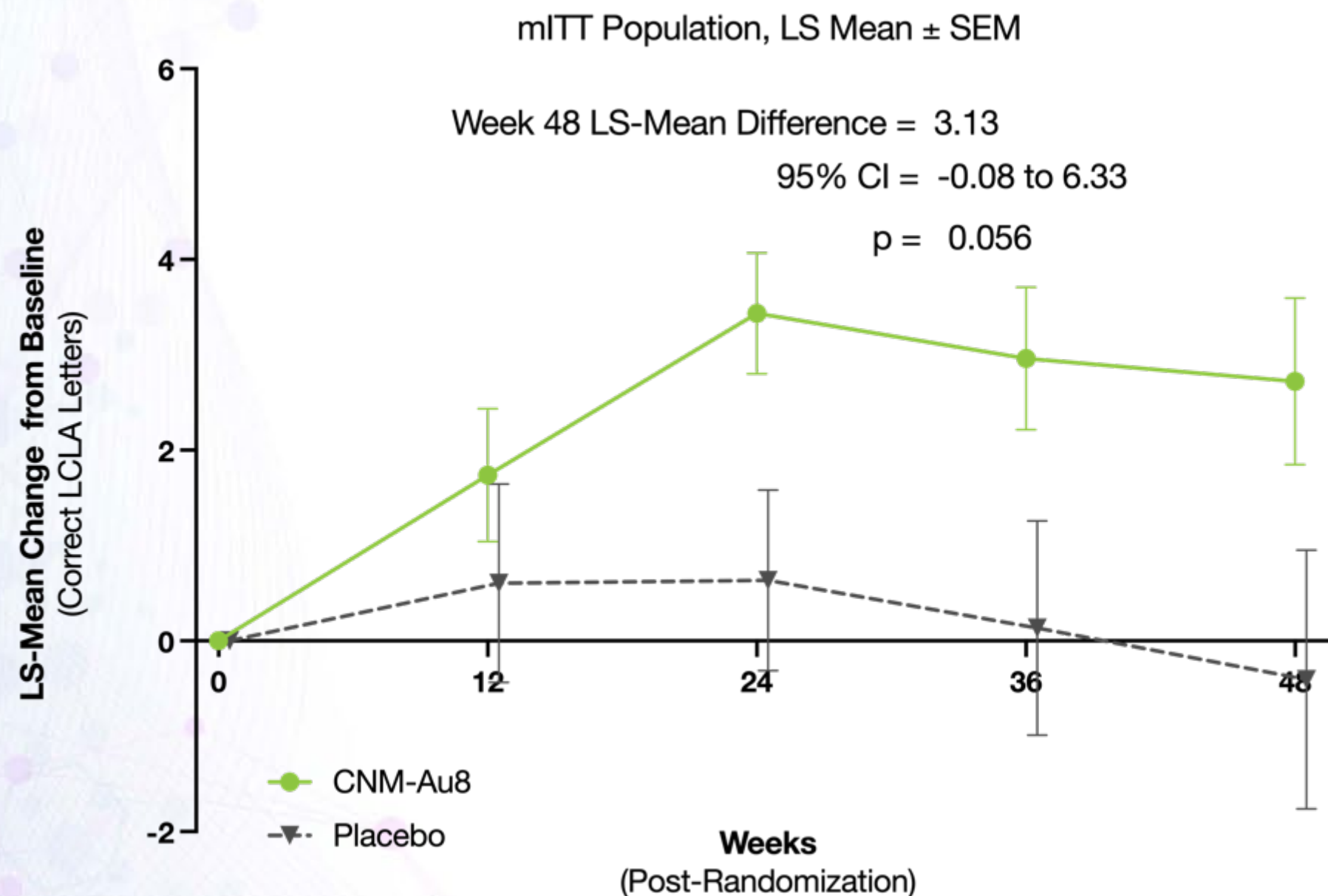
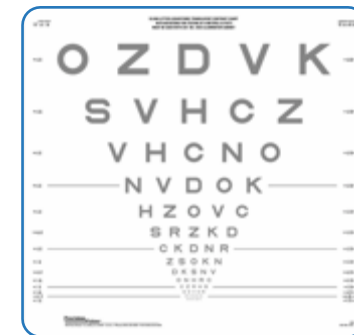
- **Study was ended prematurely—due to COVID enrollment challenges** (as announced February 2022)
 - Enrolled 73 of 150 planned
 - Underpowered due to limited enrollment
 - Pre-specified statistical threshold set at $p=0.10$
 - COVID restrictions precluded direct Sponsor monitoring
- **Modified ITT (mITT) Analysis Population—2 censored observations**
 - Change in mobility assist device (cane to walker) for T25FW (n=1)
 - Invalid data from 1 of 11 sites (n=9) with LCLA testing execution errors, including multiple testing locations and varying lighting conditions

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

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
 n=73 of 150 planned – study ended prematurely due to COVID-19 pandemic-related enrollment challenges

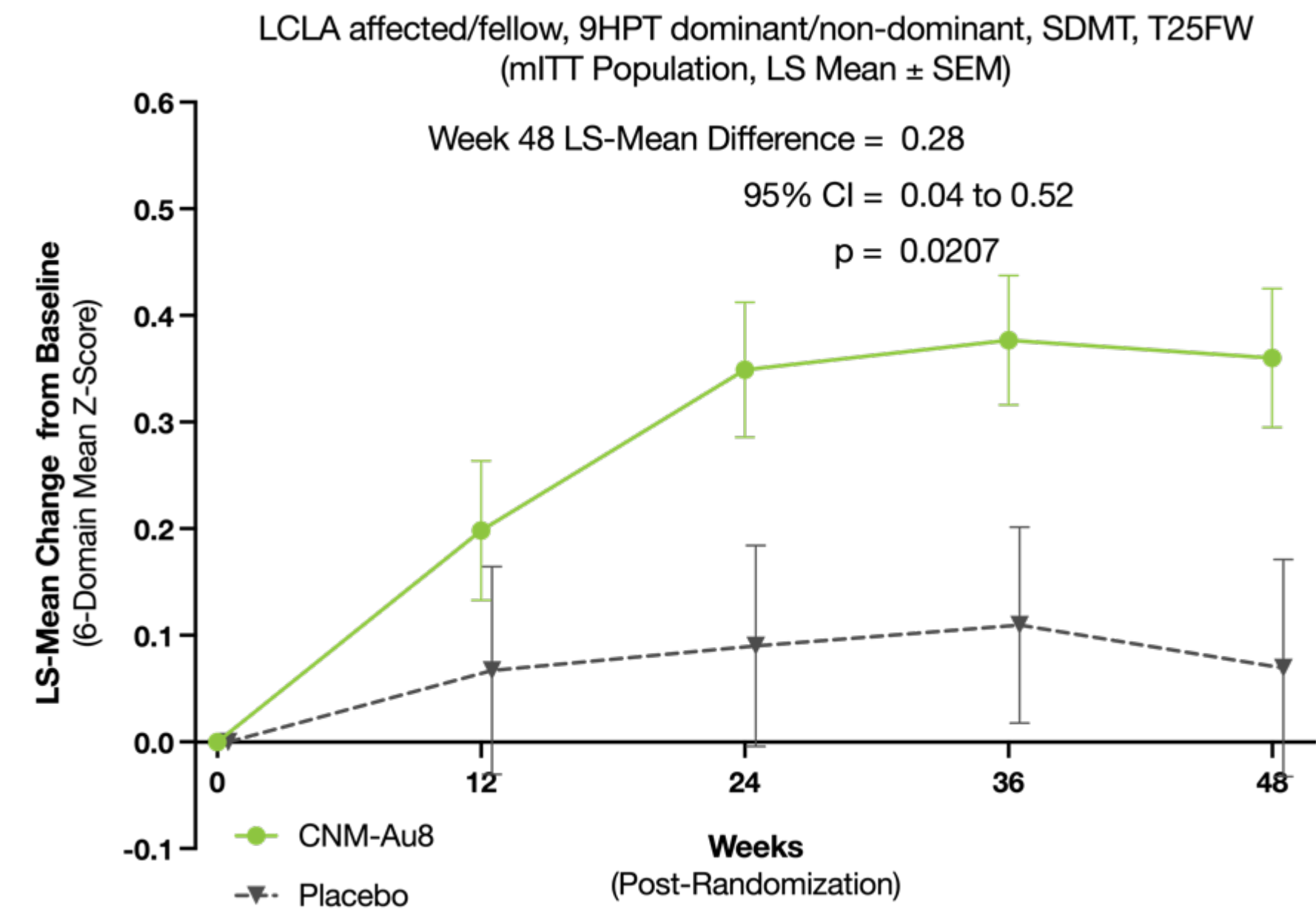
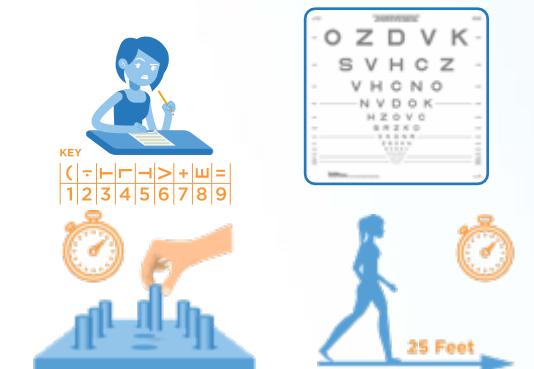
1°

Change in Low Contrast Letter Acuity (LCLA)



2°

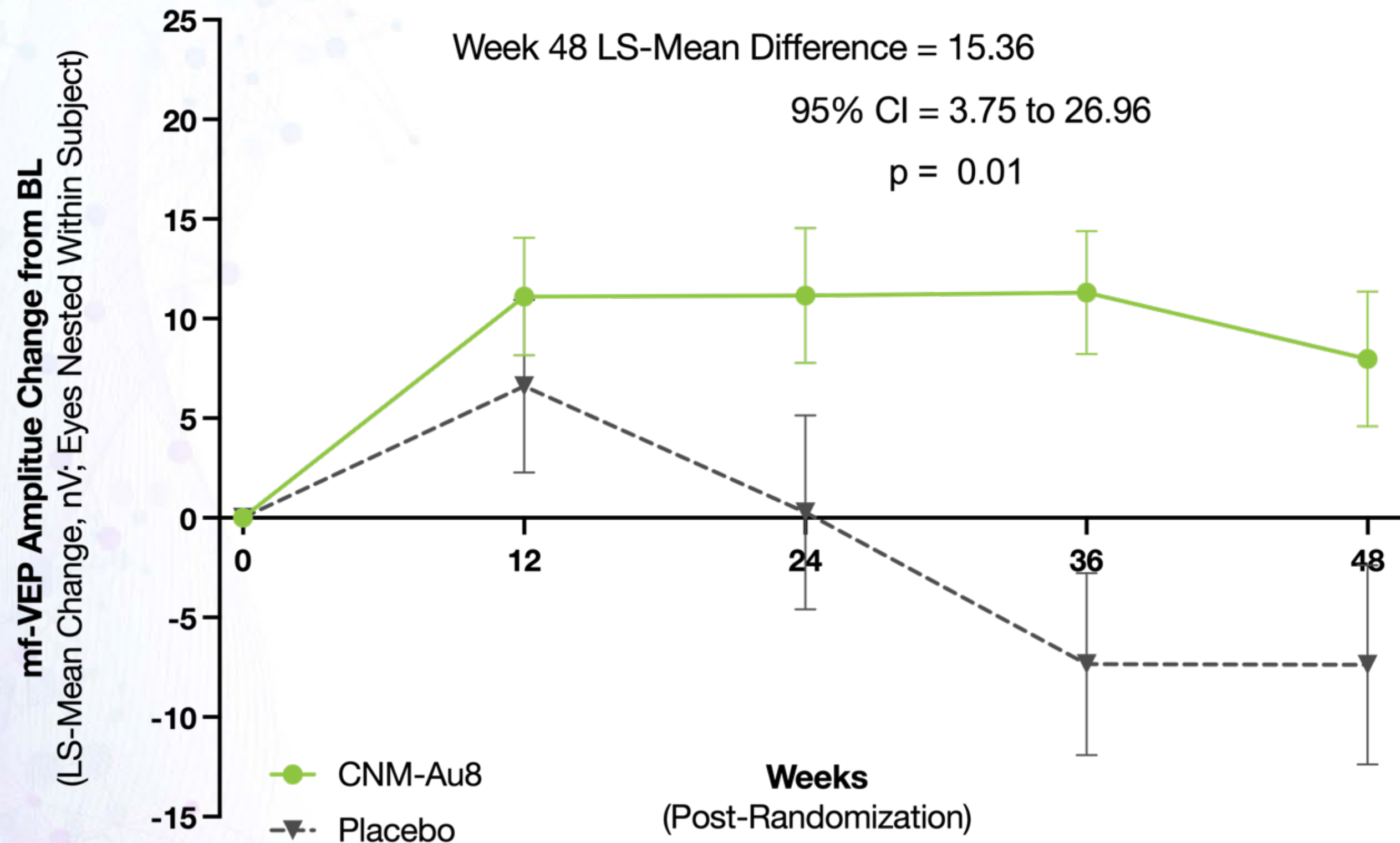
Change in modified MS Functional Composite (mMSFC)



CNM-Au8 Improved Axonal Integrity and Retinal Structure

Increased Amplitude (Signal Strength) Exploratory Endpoint

All mf-VEP Participants, LS Mean \pm SEM (Preliminary)

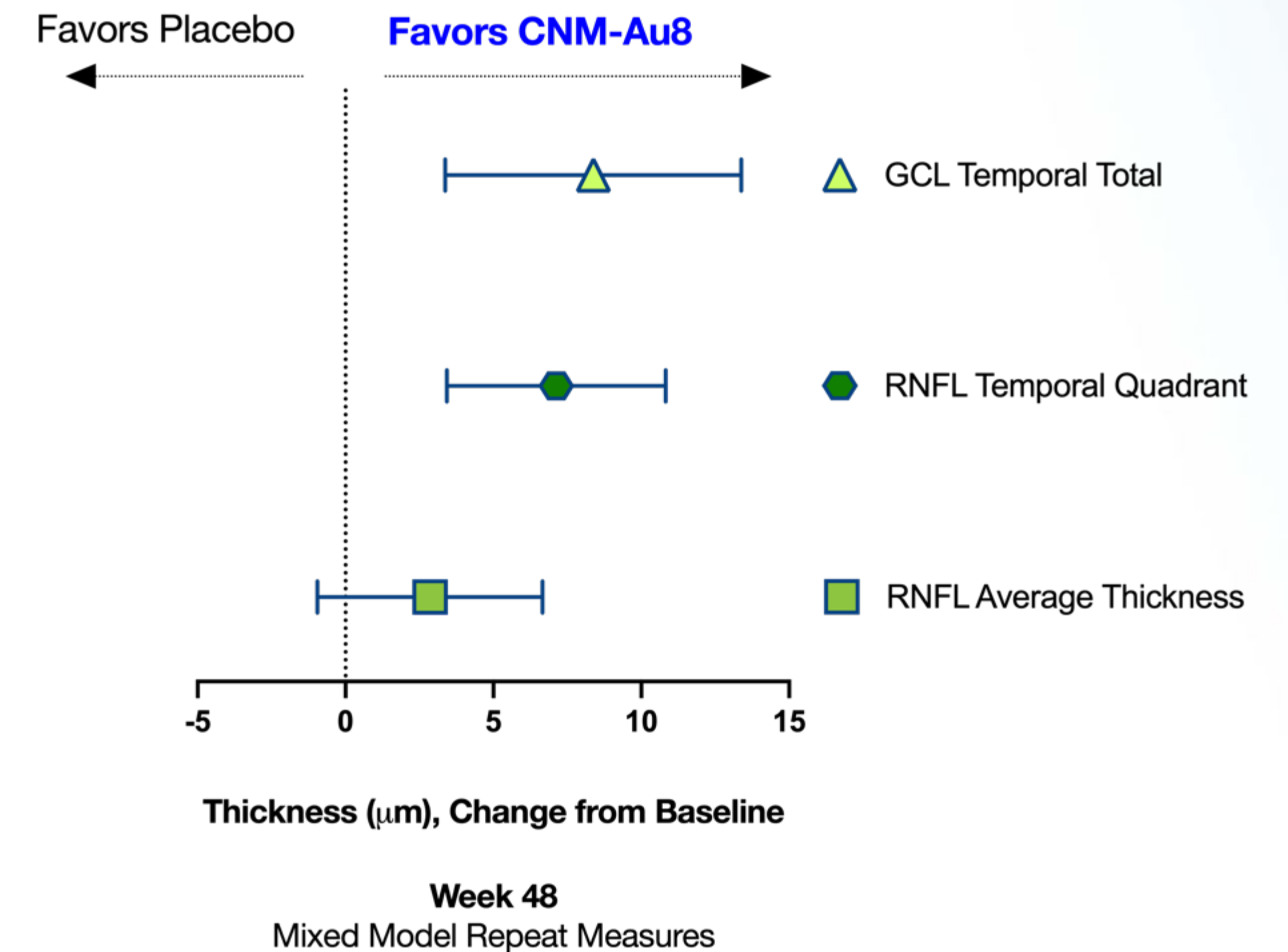


mf-VEP amplitude

Improved Temporal Segment GCL & RNFL Exploratory Endpoint

OCT | RNFL and GCL Temporal Segment Thickness (μ m)

All Participants with OCT
LS Mean Difference \pm SEM (Preliminary)



OCT retinal nerve fiber & ganglion cell layers

Visionary-MS Safety Summary

- **CNM-Au8 treatment was safe and well-tolerated**
 - Treatment emergent adverse events (TEAEs) were predominantly mild-to-moderate and transient
 - No dose limiting adverse events; no related serious adverse events

Treatment Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs)	CNM-Au8 15 mg number (%)	CNM-Au8 30 mg number (%)	Placebo number (%)
Subjects with any TEAE	21 (88%)	25 (100%)	22 (92%)
Subjects with SAE	1 (4%)	2 (8%)	2 (8%)
Subjects with Related TEAEs	2 (8%)	5 (20%)	2 (8%)
Subjects Discontinued due to TEAE	--	1 (4%)	1 (4%)

Placebo SAEs: (1) Lentigo maligna melanoma, (2) pregnancy; CNM-Au8 15mg SAEs: (1) Pneumonia, bacteremia (staph aureus), endocarditis; CNM-Au8 30mg SAEs: (1) Ketamine infusion for pain and paracetamol overdose; (2) deep vein thrombosis (6-months post-discontinuation)

Over 400 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

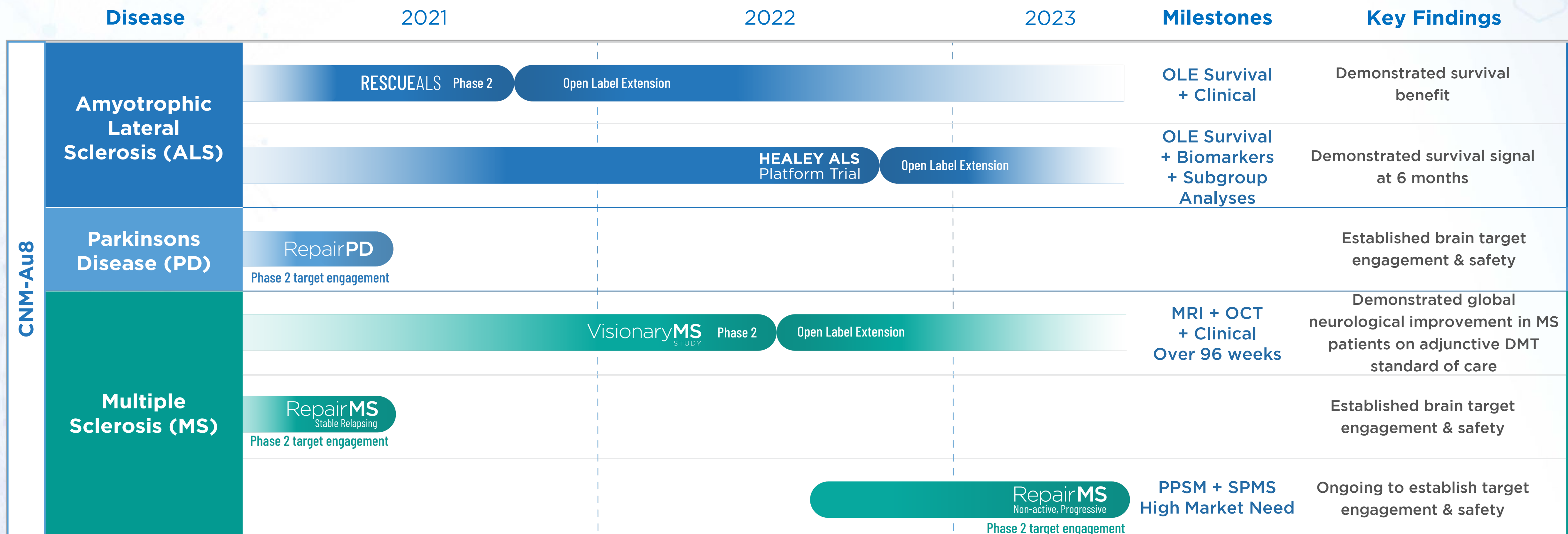
- No SAEs related to CNM-Au8 considered severe, life-threatening, or resulting in death
- AEs predominantly mild-to-moderate

Patient Exposure Across ALS, MS & PD

Over 400 Years of Subject Exposure Without Identified Safety Signals

- Long-term dosing experience up to 150 weeks

Growing Body of Evidence for Clene Nanotherapeutics



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

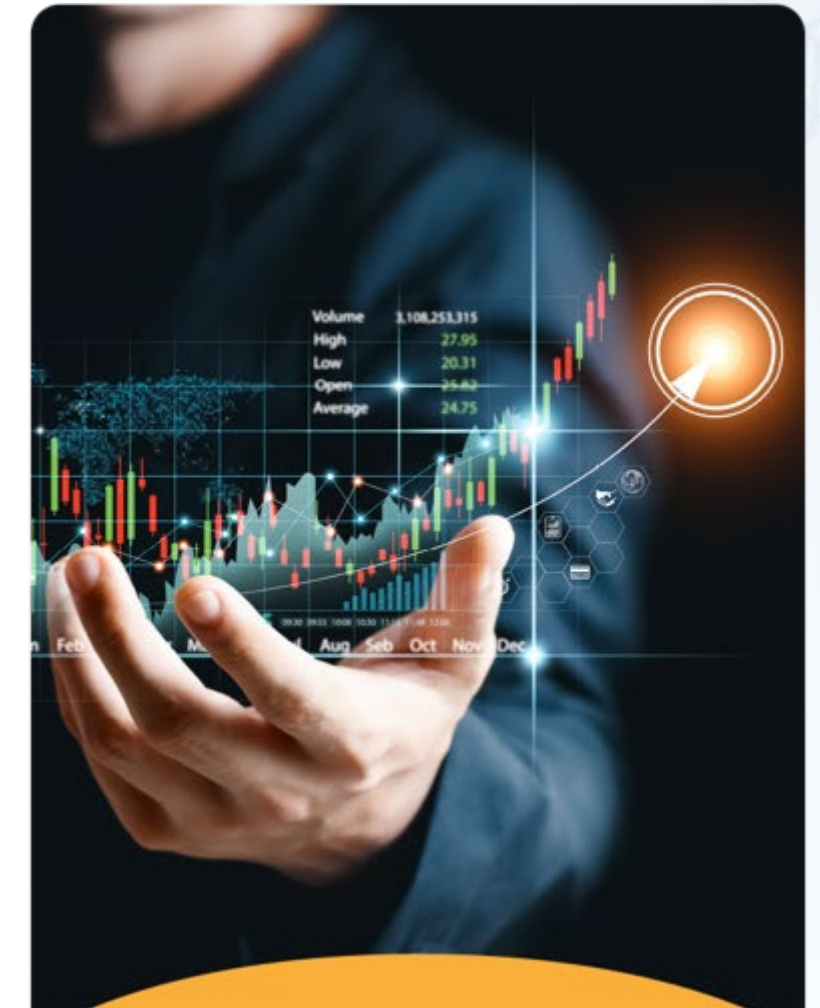


VISIONARY-MS
STUDY

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



Strong IP:
150+
patents on
nanotherapeutic
platform



As of September
30, 2022, adjusted
cash and
investments on
hand (unaudited):

\$32.0M*

RESCUEALS

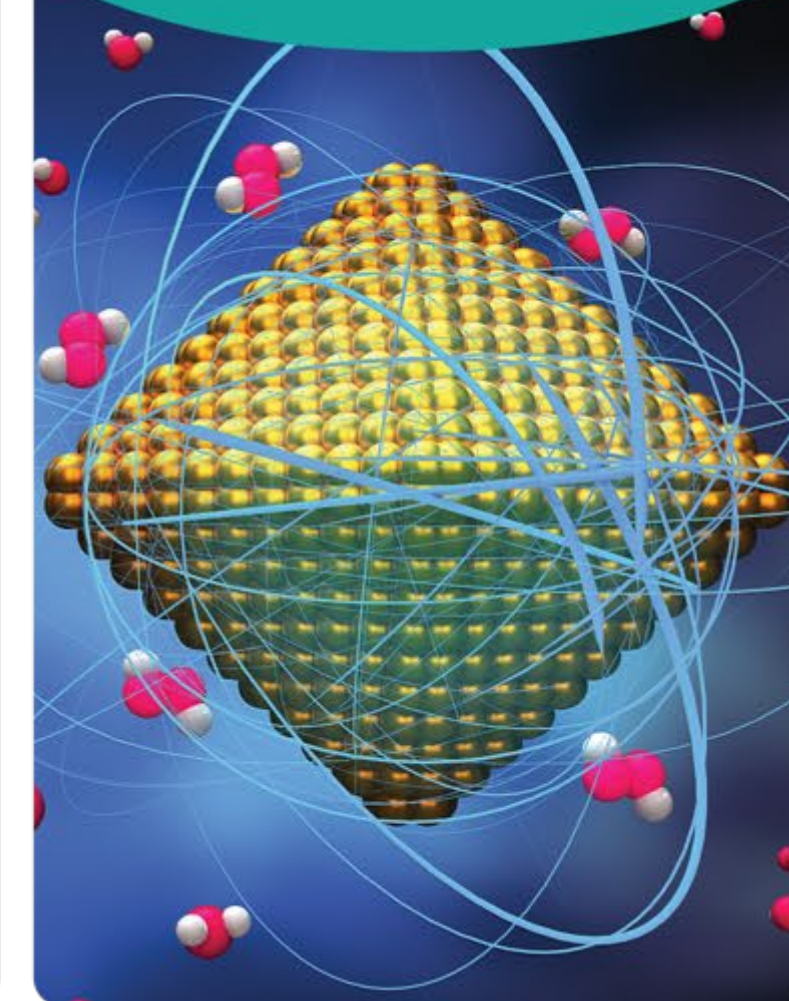
60% decreased
risk of death in ALS
through 120 weeks

HEALEY ALS
Platform Trial

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



>400
patient years of
CNM-Au8 clinical
exposure



*Includes cash and investments as of September 30, 2022 of \$16.2M + \$10.8M November 2022 registered direct offering + \$5.0M December 2022 loan with the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development



CLene
NANOMEDICINE

Clene Inc.

HQ & Clinical Development

6550 South Millrock Drive, Suite G50
Salt Lake City, UT 84121

R&D and Manufacturing

500 Principio Parkway, Suite 400
North East, MD 21901

©2022 Clene Inc.

Version: 05-Jan-2023