



Protein degraded.
Disease targeted.
Lives transformed.

August 2023



Forward-looking Statements and Intellectual Property

Forward-looking Statements

The following presentation contains forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements, which are often indicated by terms such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “goal,” “intend,” “look forward to,” “may,” “plan,” “potential,” “predict,” “project,” “should,” “will,” “would” and similar expressions. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding the therapeutic potential of C4 Therapeutics, Inc.’s technology and products. These forward-looking statements are not promises or guarantees and involve substantial risks and uncertainties. Among the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described or projected herein include uncertainties associated generally with research and development, clinical trials and related regulatory reviews and approvals, as well as the fact that the product candidates that we are developing or may develop may not demonstrate success in clinical trials. Prospective investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. The forward-looking statements included in this presentation are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties, including those set forth in our most recent and future filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Our actual results could vary significantly from those anticipated in this presentation, and our financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. C4 Therapeutics, Inc. undertakes no obligation to update or revise the information contained in this presentation, whether as a result of new information, future events or circumstances or otherwise.

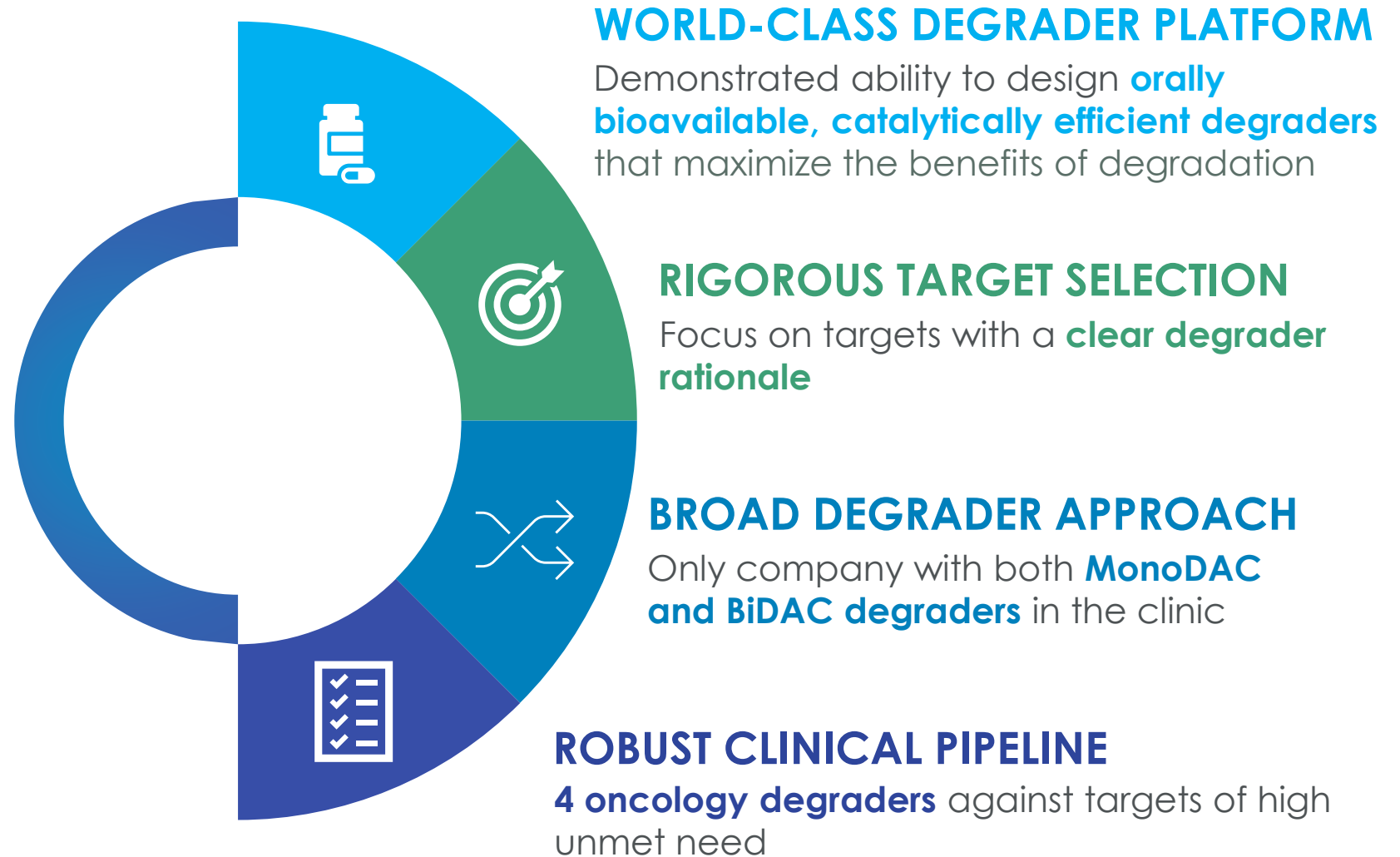
Intellectual Property

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C4T is a Leader in Delivering on the Promise of Targeted Protein Degradation

Our Mission

To deliver on the promise of targeted protein degradation science to create a new generation of medicines that transform patients' lives



Robust Pipeline of Degradable Medicines Pursuing Multiple Targets in Oncology

Program	Target	Indications	Discovery	Pre-clinical	Early phase development	Late phase development	Rights
CFT7455	IKZF1/3	Multiple Myeloma & Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma					
CFT8634	BRD9	Synovial Sarcoma & SMARCB1-null Cancers					
CFT1946	BRAF-V600	V600 Mutant Cancers					
CFT8919¹	EGFR L858R	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer					 
Chromatin Regulating Targets		Various Cancers					
Oncogenic Signaling Targets		Various Cancers					
Transcription Factor Targets		Various Cancers					

Two Clinical Readouts On Track by Year-End

CFT7455
IKZF1/3

- Present Phase 1 dose escalation data from the Phase 1/2 trial **2H**

CFT8634
BRD9

- Present Phase 1 dose escalation data from the Phase 1/2 trial **2H**

CFT1946
BRAF V600

- ✓ First patient dosed in the Phase 1/2 trial
- ✓ Present new preclinical data

CFT8919
EGFR L858R

- ✓ Secure China Partnership
- ✓ Achieved FDA clearance of IND

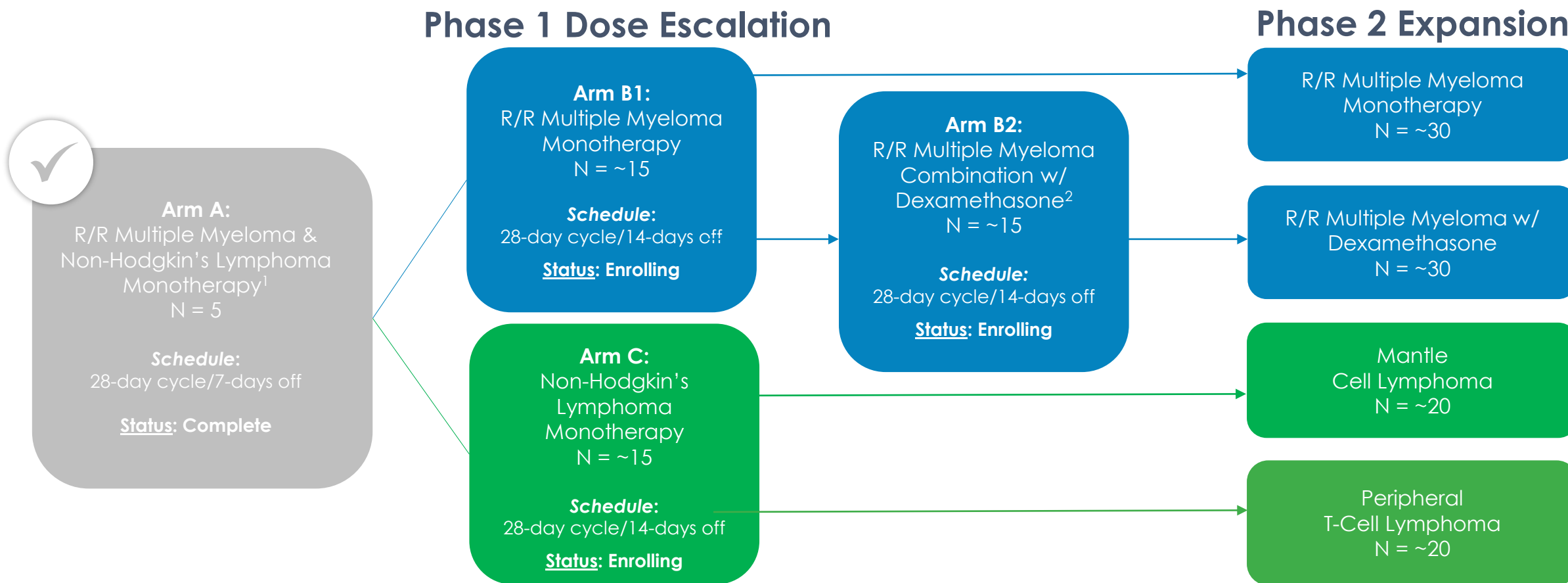
Cash Runway into 2H 2025¹

CFT7455

Targeting IKZF1 /3

Multiple Myeloma (MM)
& Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (NHL)

CFT7455 Phase 1/2 Trial Progressing through Dose Escalation

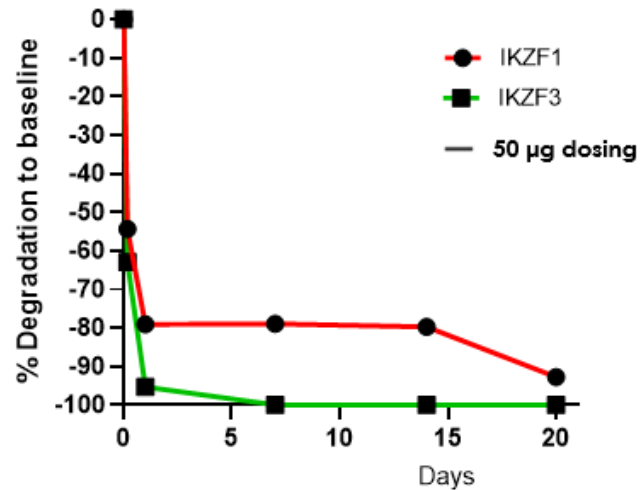


1. 28-day cycle /7 days off dose limiting toxicity (DLT) window

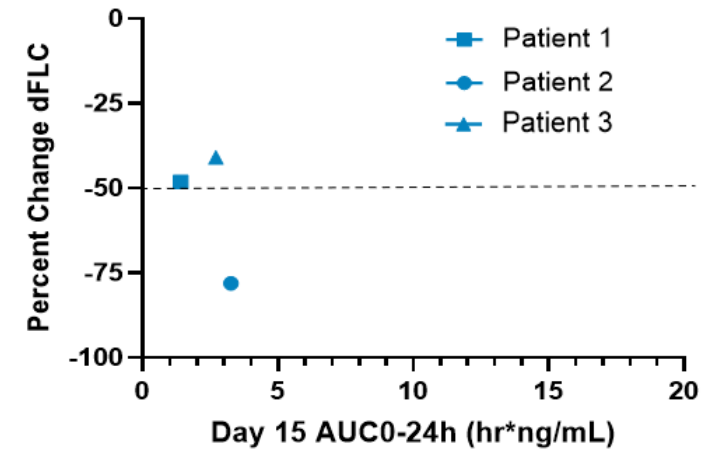
2. Combination therapy arms will open once the selected CFT7455 dose level has been cleared for safety
6-12 patient food effect enrichment arm also included during escalation, not pictured in schema

Single Agent CFT7455 Arm A Data Demonstrated Potent On Target Degradation; Dosing Schedule Modified to Improve Therapeutic Index

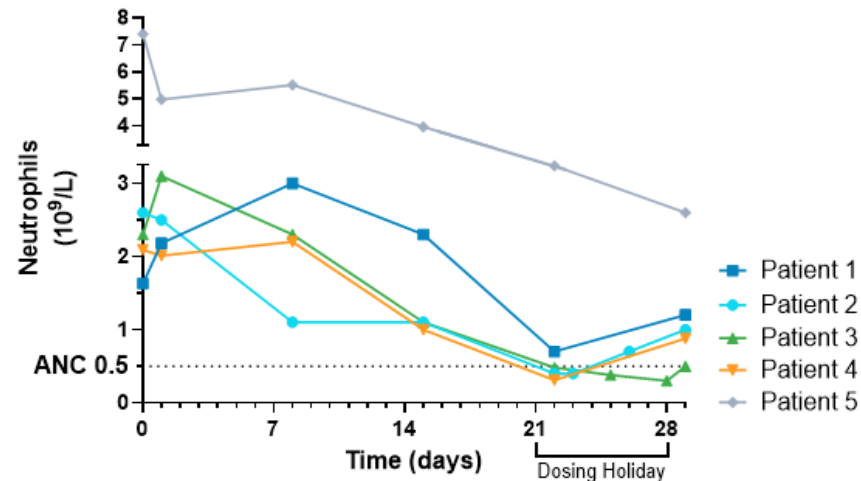
Deep Degradation of IKZF1/3



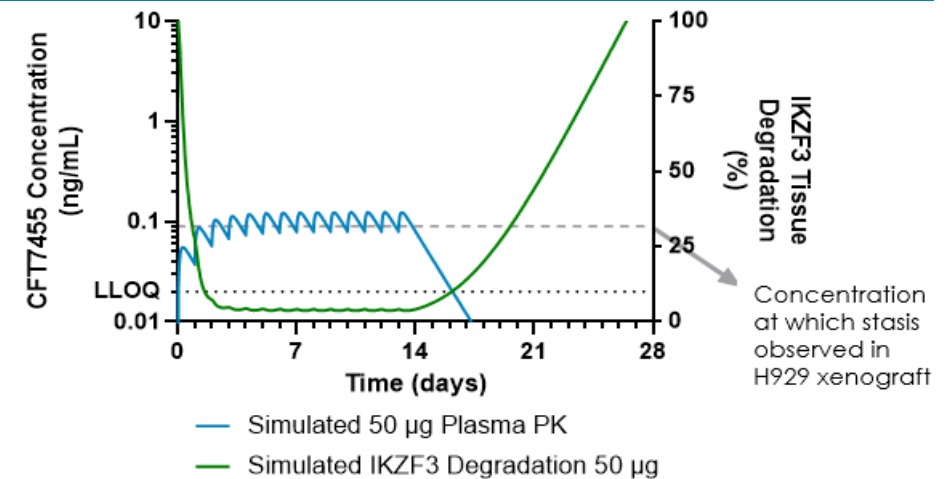
Meaningful Reductions in dFLC



Grade 4 Neutropenia



Modified Dosing Schedule with 14 Days Off

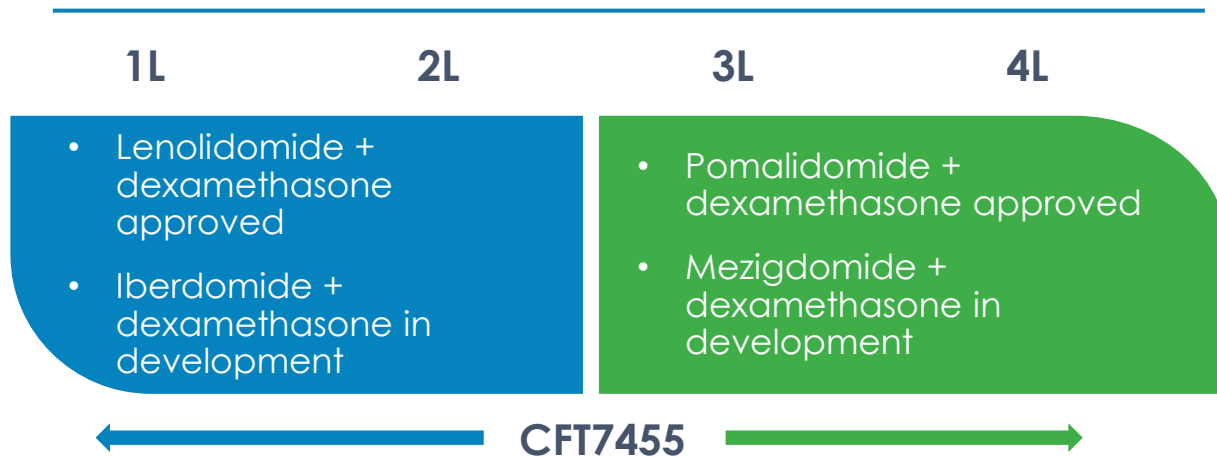


Multiple Paths to Success for CFT7455 across Evolving Multiple Myeloma Landscape

Potential for CFT7455 to replace other IKZF1/3 degraders and become a backbone therapy

Potential to combine CFT7455 with next-generation therapies

IKZF1/3 degrader competitive landscape



CFT7455, as one molecule, has the potential to be utilized across all lines of therapy with or without dexamethasone

Bi-specific T-Cell Engagers

CAR T-Cell Therapies

Antibody-Drug Conjugates

BCMA-CD38

Monoclonal Antibodies

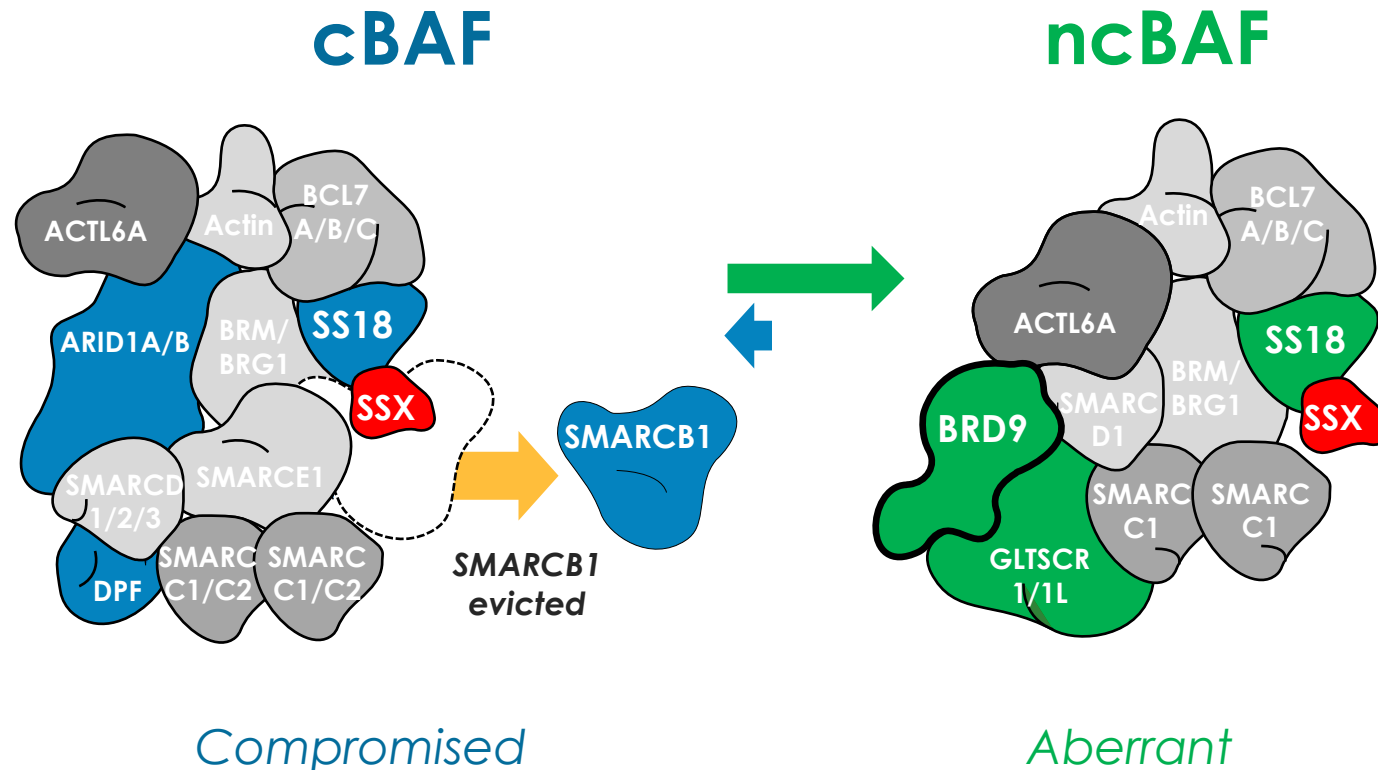
Small Molecule Inhibitors/Modulators

CFT8634

Targeting BRD9

Synovial Sarcoma & SMARCB1-Null Solid Tumors

Oncogenic SS18-SSX Fusion Leads to BRD9 Dependency in Synovial Sarcoma



cBAF, canonical BAF; ncBAF, noncanonical BAF; pBAF, polybromoBAF.

1

Incorporation of SS18-SSX fusion results in eviction of SMARCB1

- cBAF complex compromised
- Oncogenic state

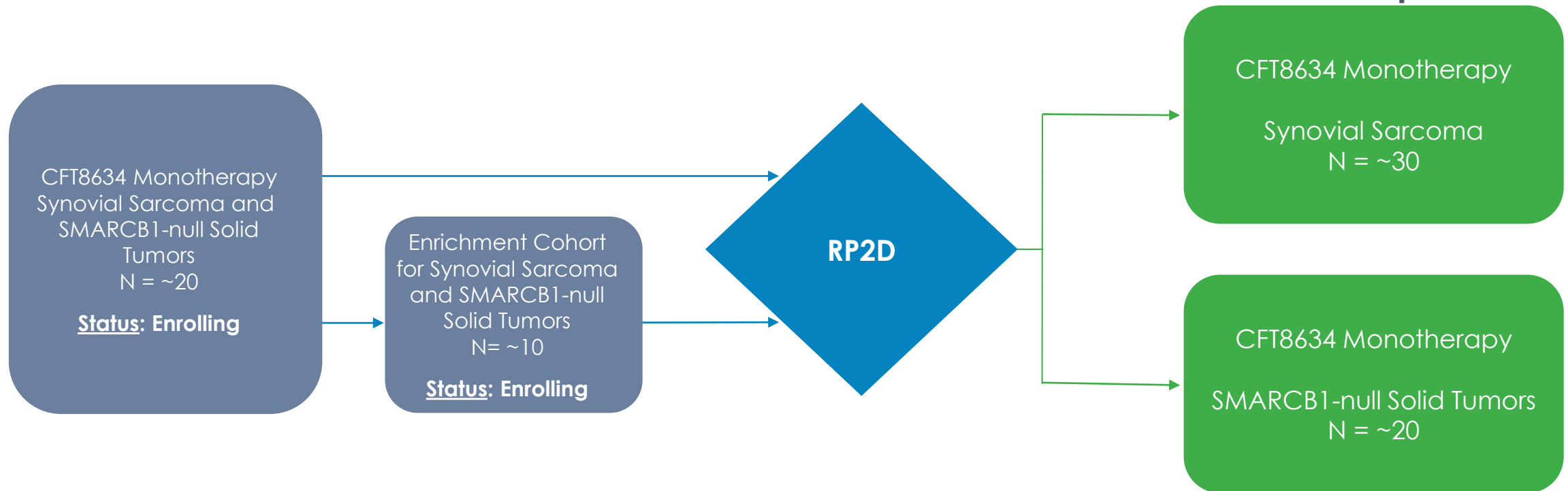
2

Inactivation of SMARCB1 leads to dependency on ncBAF complex

- BRD9 is uniquely present in ncBAF
- **Synthetic lethal dependency on BRD9** in synovial sarcoma and other SMARCB1-deficient cancers

CFT8634 Phase 1/2 Trial Progressing through Dose Escalation

Phase 1 Dose Escalation



Phase 2 Expansion

CFT8634 Monotherapy
Synovial Sarcoma
N = ~30

CFT8634 Monotherapy
SMARCB1-null Solid Tumors
N = ~20

BRD9 Previously Considered an Undruggable Target where Inhibitors are Ineffective for Synovial Sarcoma

Unmet Need

No approved therapies specifically for synovial sarcoma

Current treatment options offer limited benefit:

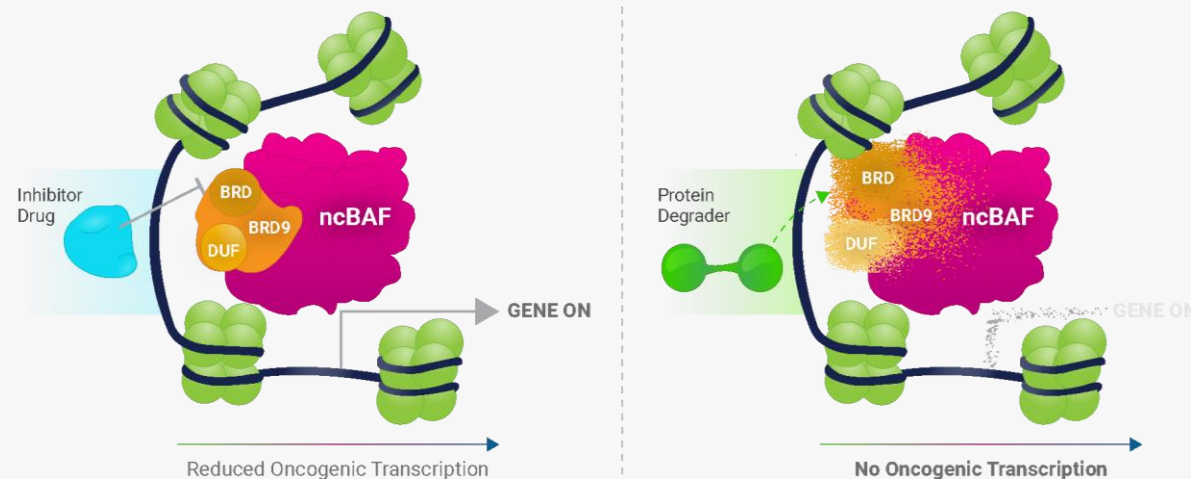
- **PFS of ~7 months¹** in the front-line setting
- **PFS ~5 months²** in the relapsed refractory setting

Key Properties of CFT8634

- Orally bioavailable
- Potent
- Selective

Degrader Rationale

Oncogenicity of BRD9 depends on protein function not addressed by traditional inhibitors

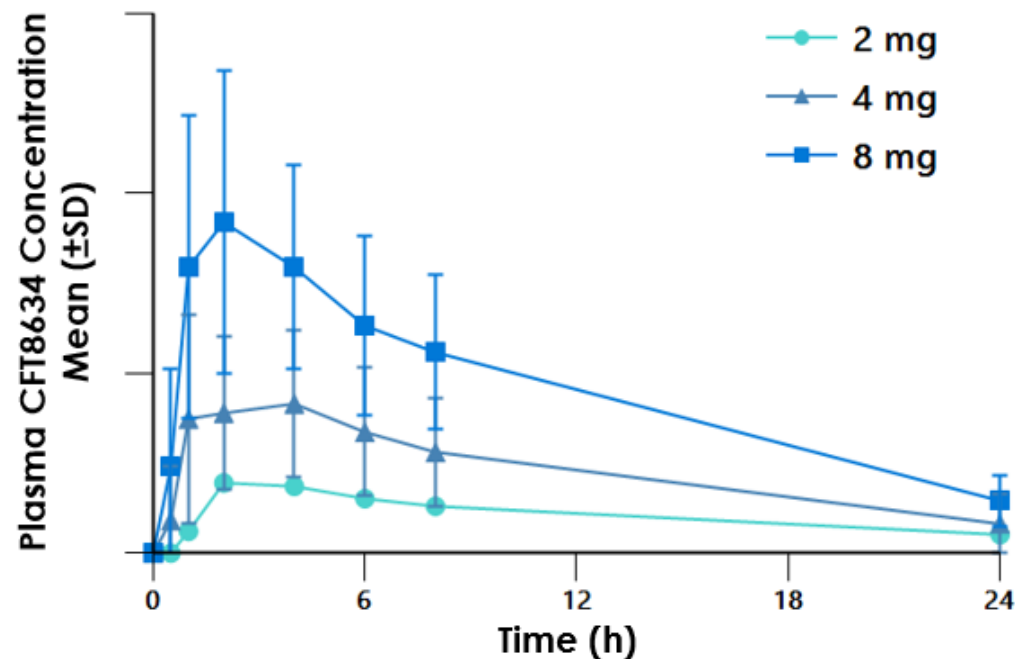


Sources:

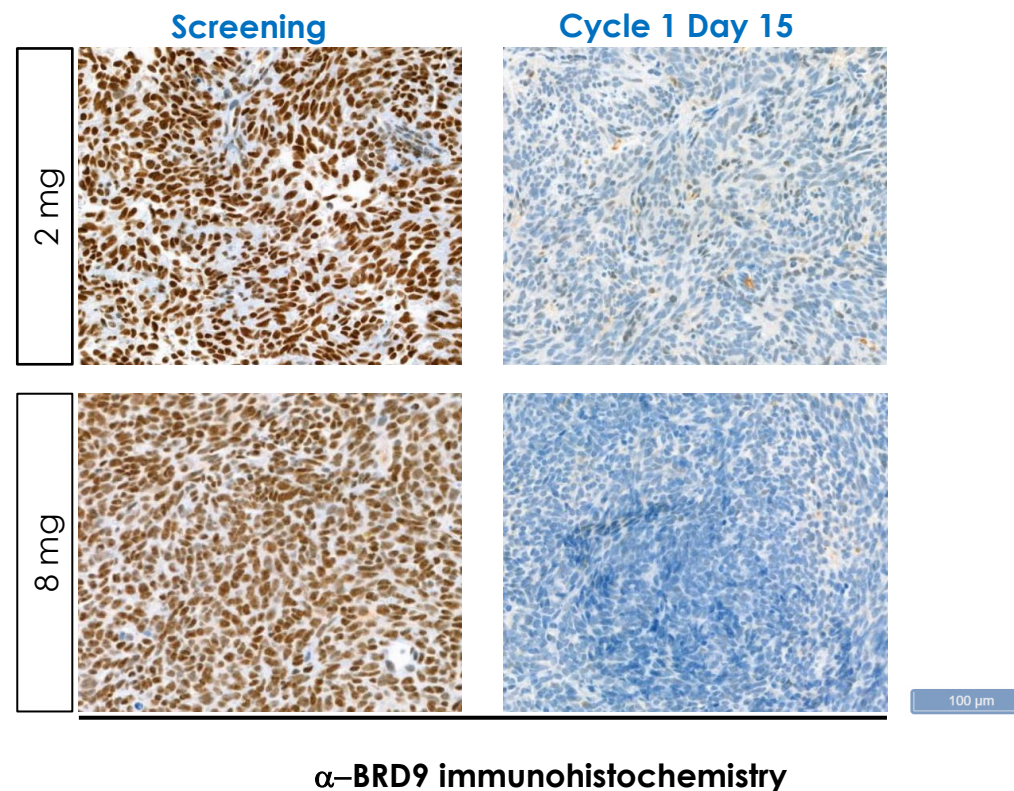
1. Wang BC, et al. *Front Oncol.* 2021;11:76228.
 2. Sleijfer S, et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2009;27(19):3126-3132.
- Progression Free Survival (PFS)

CFT8634 Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Data Supportive of Proof of Mechanism

Dose-proportional Exposure with Strong Oral Bioavailability

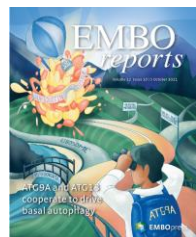


Robust BRD9 Degradation in Tumor Samples



Effective Degradation of a Previously Undruggable Target

Recent Publications Support Potential Additional Indications for BRD9



Interferonopathies

BRD9 is a druggable component of interferon-stimulated gene expression and antiviral activity

EMBOpress



Interferonopathies

BRD9 regulates interferon-stimulated genes during macrophage activation via cooperation with BET protein BRD4

PNAS



Ovarian Cancer

The bromodomain containing protein BRD-9 orchestrates RAD51–RAD54 complex formation and regulates homologous recombination-mediated repair

Nature Communications



Clear Cell Renal Cell Carcinoma

Aberrant activation of m6A demethylase FTO renders HIF2a^{low/-} clear cell renal cell carcinoma sensitive to BRD9 inhibitors

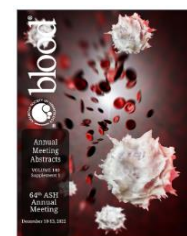
Science Translational Medicine



Prostate Cancer

BRD9 Is a Critical Regulator of Androgen Receptor Signaling and Prostate Cancer Progression

AACR Journals



Multiple Myeloma

BRD9 Is Essential for Ribosome Biogenesis and the Survival of Multiple Myeloma Cells

ASH Annual Meeting 2022

Currently Evaluating Opportunities for Indication Expansion

CFT1946

Targeting BRAF V600

Melanoma, Colorectal (CRC)
& Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)

Current Standard of Care BRAF Inhibitors Lead to Resistance

Unmet Need

Resistance to approved BRAF inhibitors results **in a median PFS of less than 15 months²**

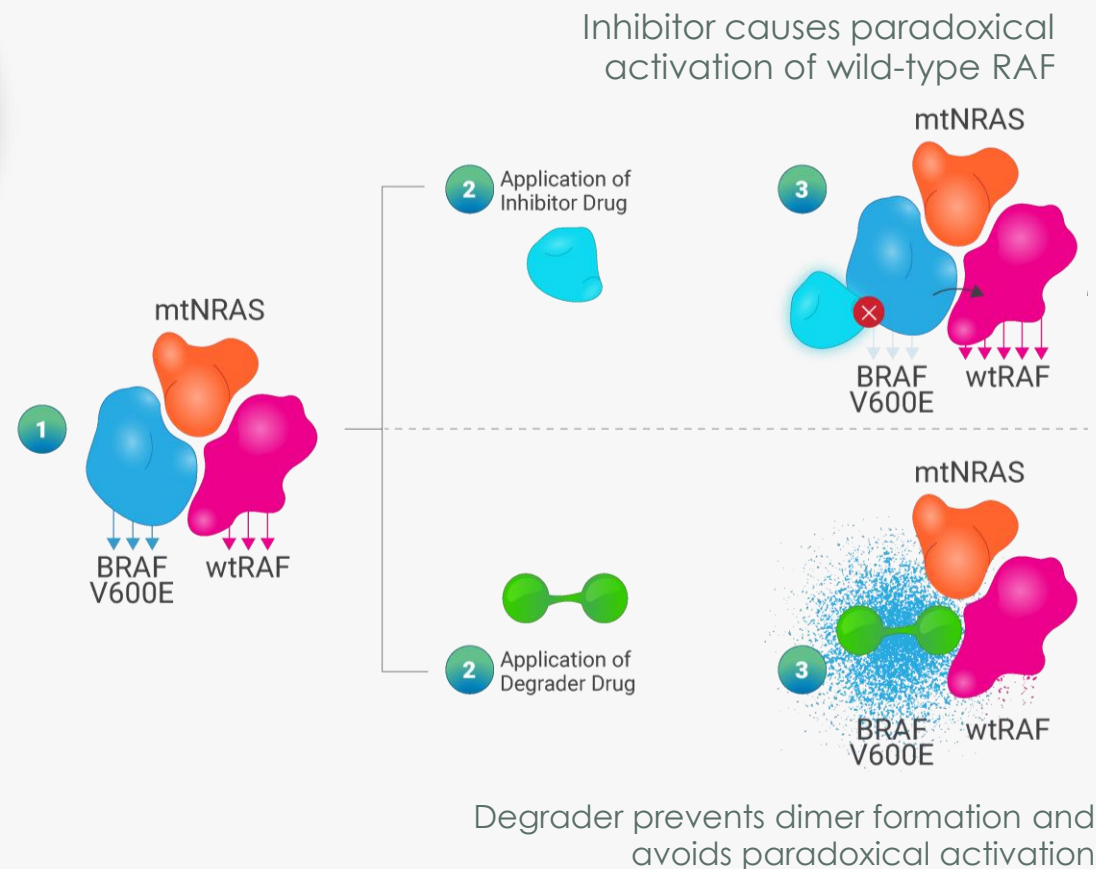
Toxicity associated with inhibiting wild-type BRAF

~\$2B
approved
BRAF inhibitor
market¹

Key Properties of CFT1946

- Orally bioavailable
- Potent and selective against BRAF V600 mutant targets while sparing wild-type activity
- Preclinical activity in setting of resistance to BRAF inhibitors

Degrader Rationale

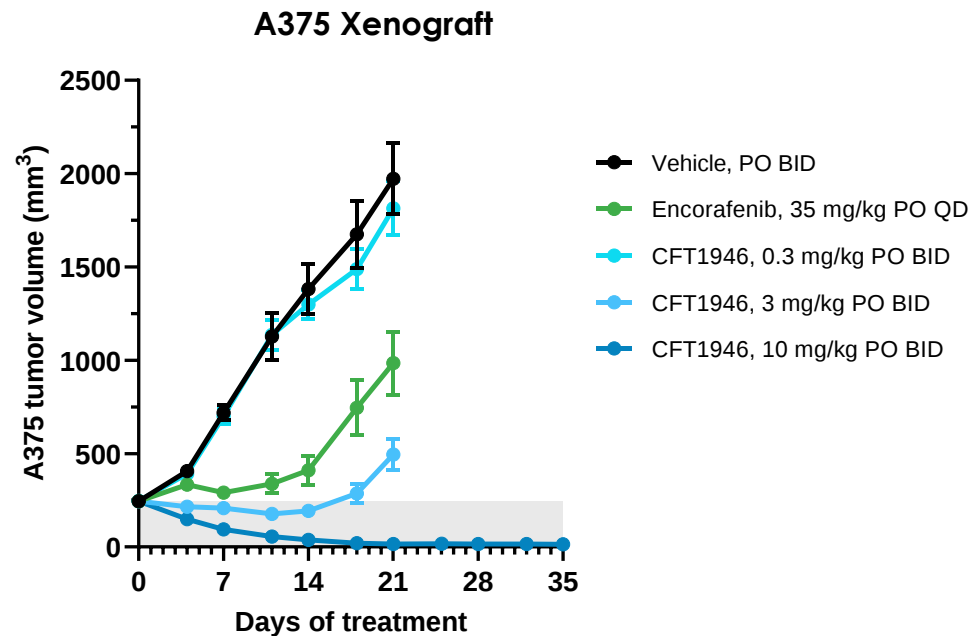


Sources:

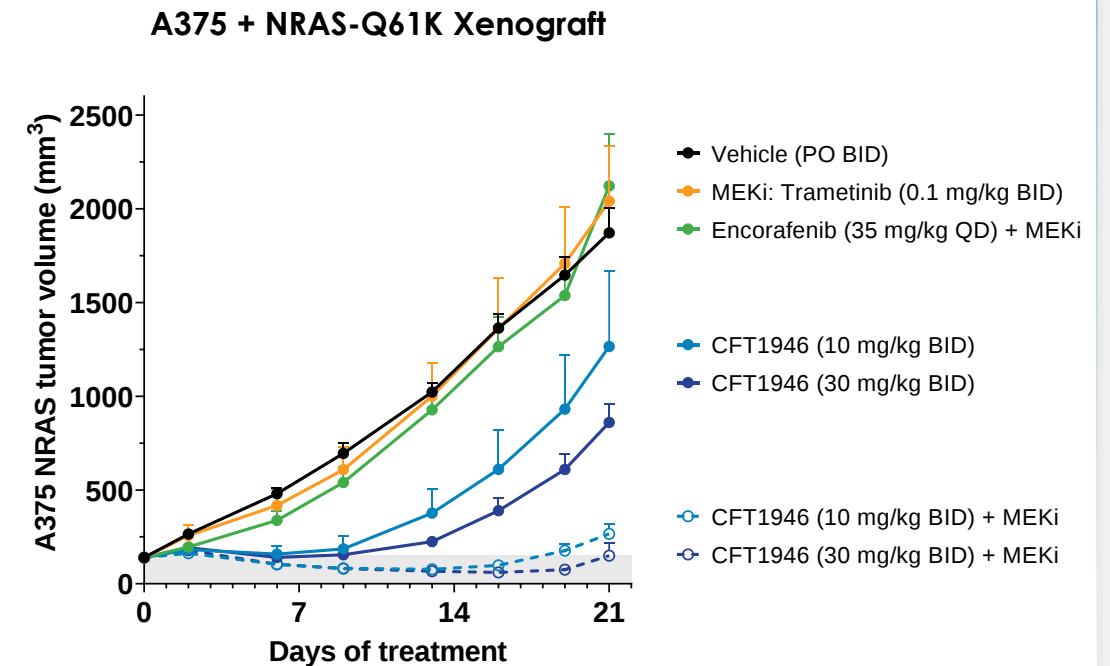
1. 2022 Market size from EvaluatePharma.
2. NIH SEER Database, Primary Literature Consensus.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/MC5931274/>,
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26980021/>

CFT1946 Shows Superior Efficacy Compared to Approved BRAF Inhibitor in Preclinical Models

CFT1946 Shows More Durable Efficacy than Encorafenib



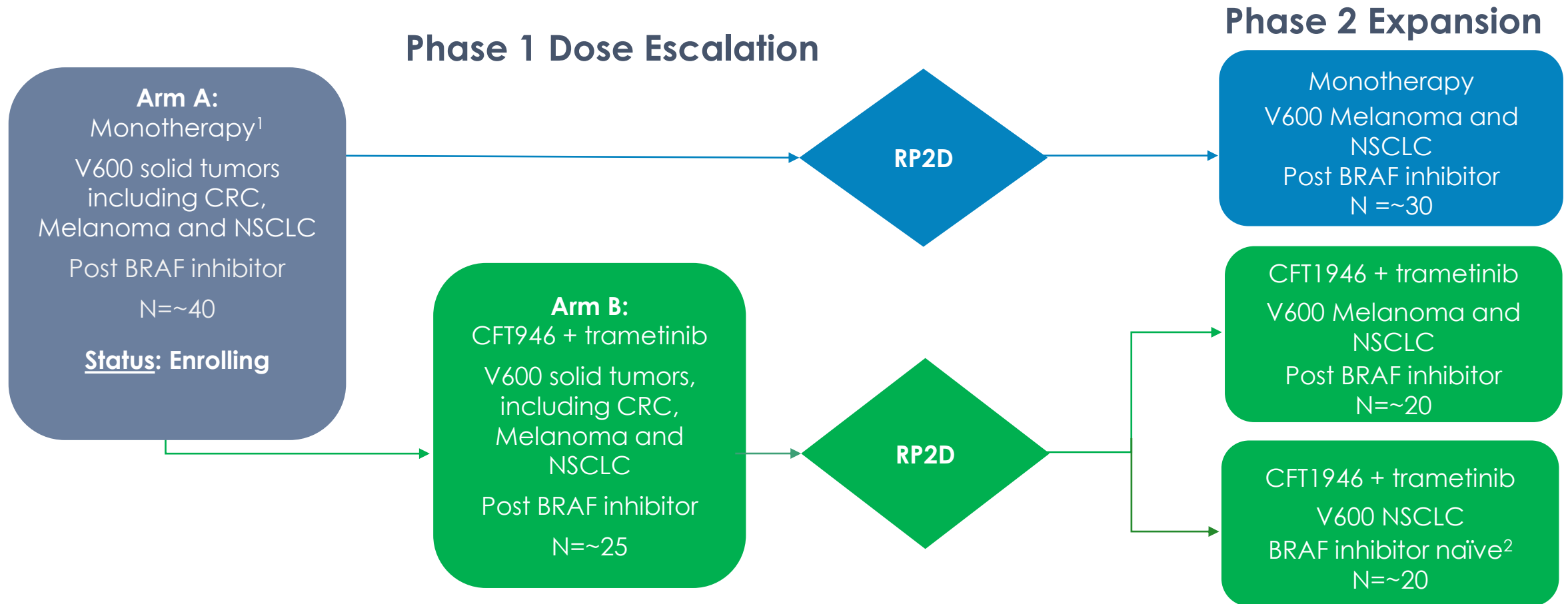
Combination Treatment of BRAFi Resistant Xenograft Model with CFT1946 and MEKi Shows Tumor Growth Inhibition/Regression



Source: C4T data on file; AACR 2022

BRAF inhibitor (BRAFi); MEK inhibitor (MEKi); By mouth (PO); Pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics (PK/PD); Once daily (QD); Twice daily (BID)

CFT1946 is the First Clinical BRAF V600 Degradar



1. 28-day cycle/ dose limiting toxicity (DLT) window

2. BRAF inhibitor naïve expansion arm to be aligned across global health authorities

Colorectal cancer (CRC); Recommended Phase 2 dose (RP2D); Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)

CFT1946 Has the Potential to Address Multiple Tumor Types with BRAF V600 Mutations

1.9M Cancer Diagnoses Each Year in the United States¹

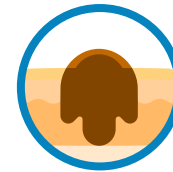
BRAF Mutations Occur in ~5% of All Cancers²

~100K annual incidence of BRAF mutated cancers¹



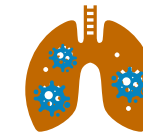
~70-90%

of BRAF mutations are V600



35%

Late-stage Melanoma²



1-2%

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer³



5-10%

Colorectal Cancer⁴

Sources:

1. ACS Figures & Facts 2022: <https://www.cancer.org/research/cancer-facts-statistics/all-cancer-facts-figures/cancer-facts-figures-2022.html>
2. Owsley J, et al. *Experimental Biology and Medicine*. 2021;246(1):31-39
3. Paik, P. K., et al. *Journal of clinical oncology : official journal of the American Society of Clinical Oncology*. 2011; 29(15), 2046–2051.
4. Bylsma, L. C., et al. *Cancer medicine*.2020;9(3), 1044–1057.

CFT8919

Targeting EGFR L858R

EGFR L858R + Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)

Potential for CFT8919 to Improve Outcomes for NSCLC Patients with EGFR L858R Mutations

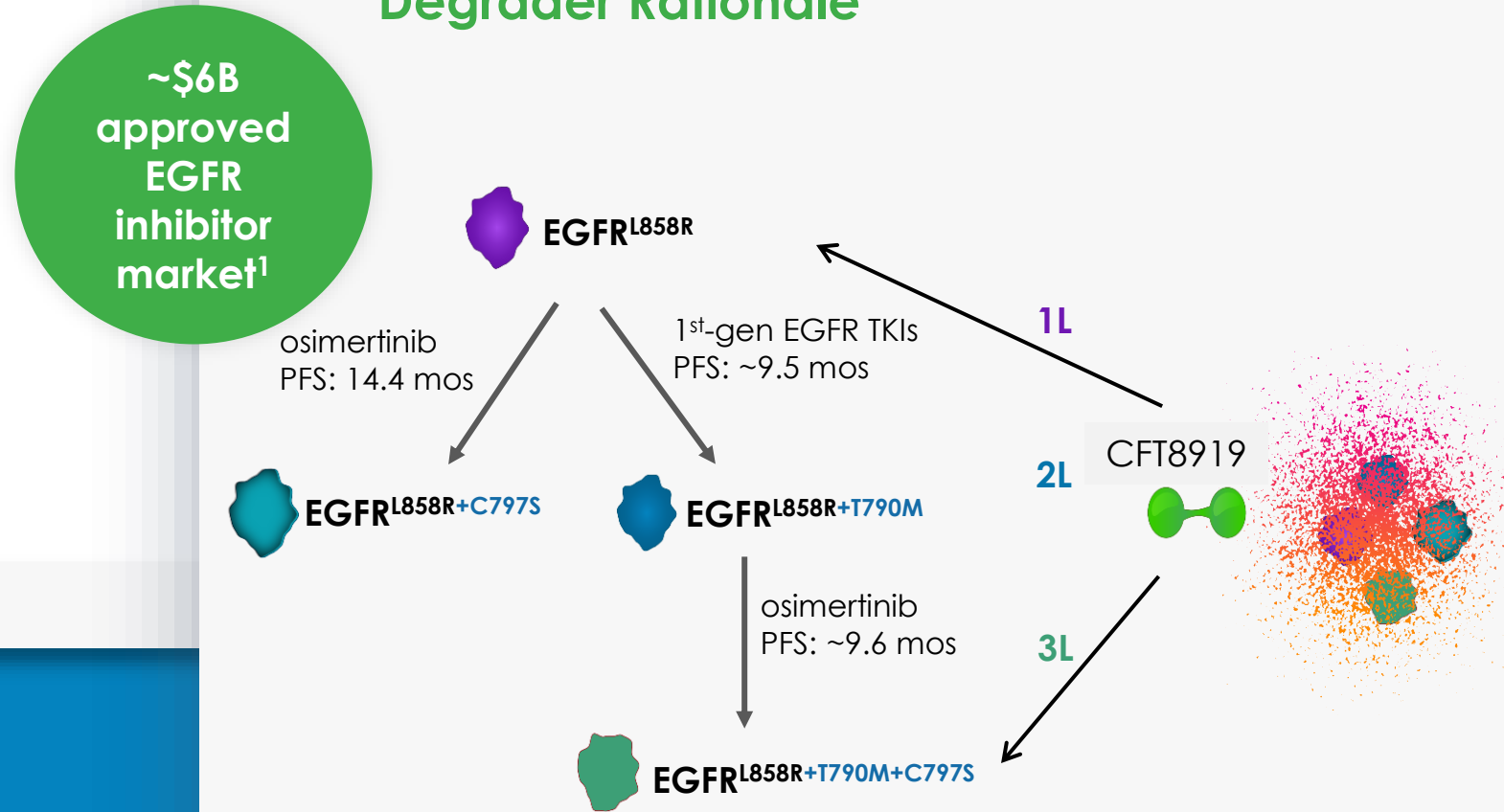
Osimertinib and other inhibitors provide suboptimal response for NSCLC patients with L858R mutation



Key Properties of CFT8919

- Orally bioavailable
- Potent and selective against L858R, regardless of secondary mutations
- Allosteric binding

Degrader Rationale



Mutant EGFR (mEGFR); Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC); Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor (TKI)

Sources:

- Soria, J.-C., et al. NEJM 378, 113–125 (2018),
- Sher, T. et al, Mayo Clin. Proc. 83, 355–367 (2008),
- 1. 2022 market size from EvaluatePharma.

Strategic Partnership with Betta Pharmaceuticals in Greater China

Expert Partner in Greater China

- Betta has a proven track record of developing NSCLC medicines including EGFR inhibitors

Expedite Development

- High prevalence of EGFR L858R driven NSCLC in Greater China allows for faster clinical development in target population



Deal Terms:

- **\$10 million upfront** and **\$25 million equity investment**
- C4T eligible to **receive up to \$357 million** in potential milestones and **low to mid-double-digit percent royalties** on net sales in the licensed territories

Expected Next Steps:

- Betta to file a CTA with the NMPA
- Phase 1 dose escalation to begin in Greater China

EGFR L858R Driven NSCLC has Higher Prevalence in Asia

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)



~200K

Patients in the US
diagnosed in 2022



~693K

Patients in Asia diagnosed in
2020

~10 – 15%        

of NSCLC patients have mutant EGFR
(mEGFR) in the

U.S. population

~40%        

of NSCLC patients have mEGFR in the

Asian population

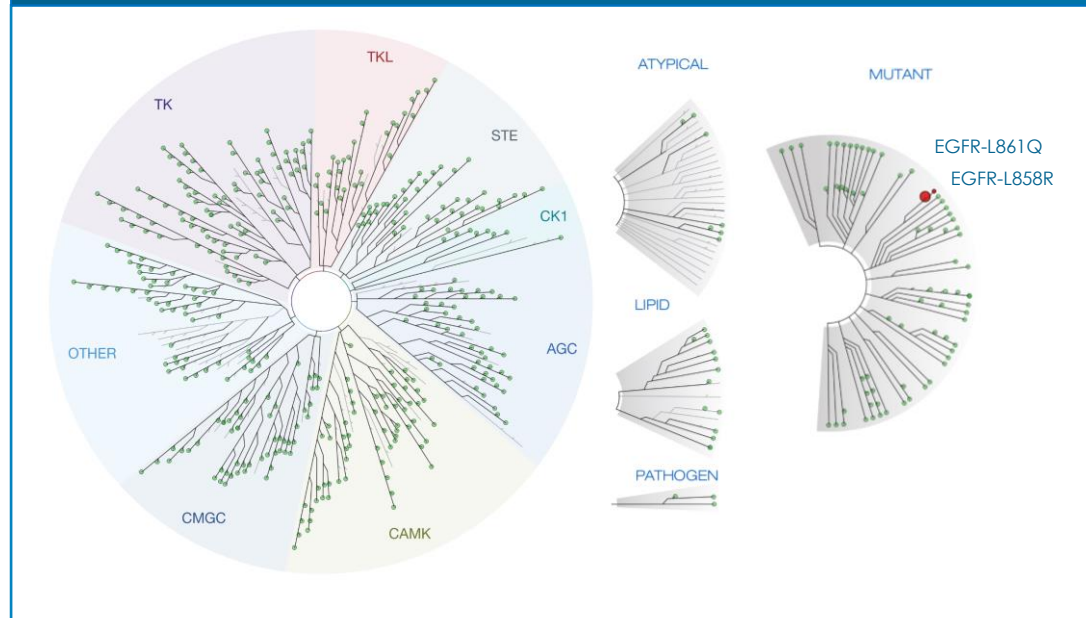
~40% of mEGFR NSCLC patients have the L858R activating mutation

Sources:

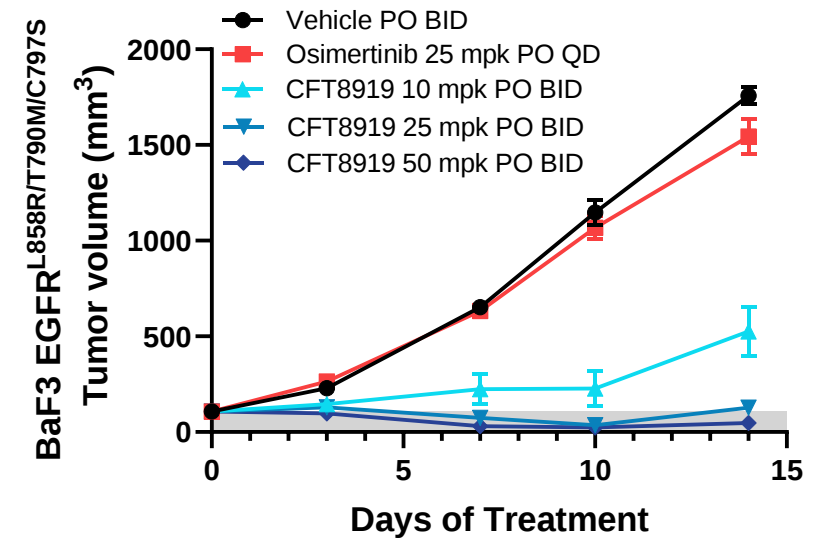
- Recondo 2018 Nature Rev Clin Oncol <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41571-018-0081-4>
- Globacan 2020
- American Cancer Society. Facts & Figures 2023. American Cancer Society.
- SEER Cancer Stat Facts: Lung and bronchus cancer. National Cancer Institute, <https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/lungb.html>.
- Mao 2021 Pathol Oncol Res (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34257561/>)
- Melosky 2021 Mol Diagnosis Ther (<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40291-021-00563-1>)

CFT8919 is Selective for EGFR L858R and Active in a Setting of Osimertinib Resistance in Preclinical Models

Specific for EGFR Exon 21 Mutants



Active in setting of EGFR C797S



Thank You!

