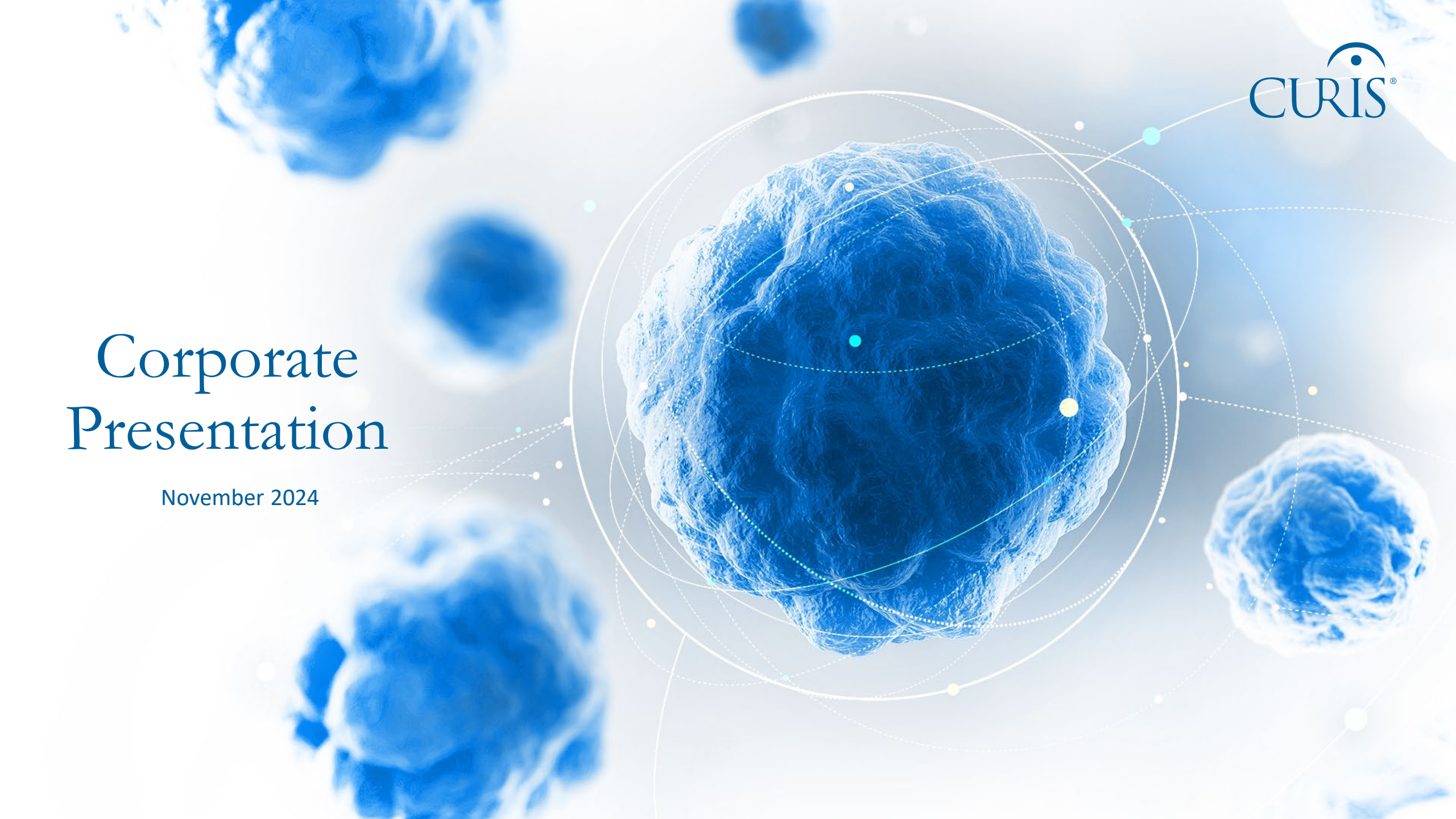


Corporate Presentation

November 2024

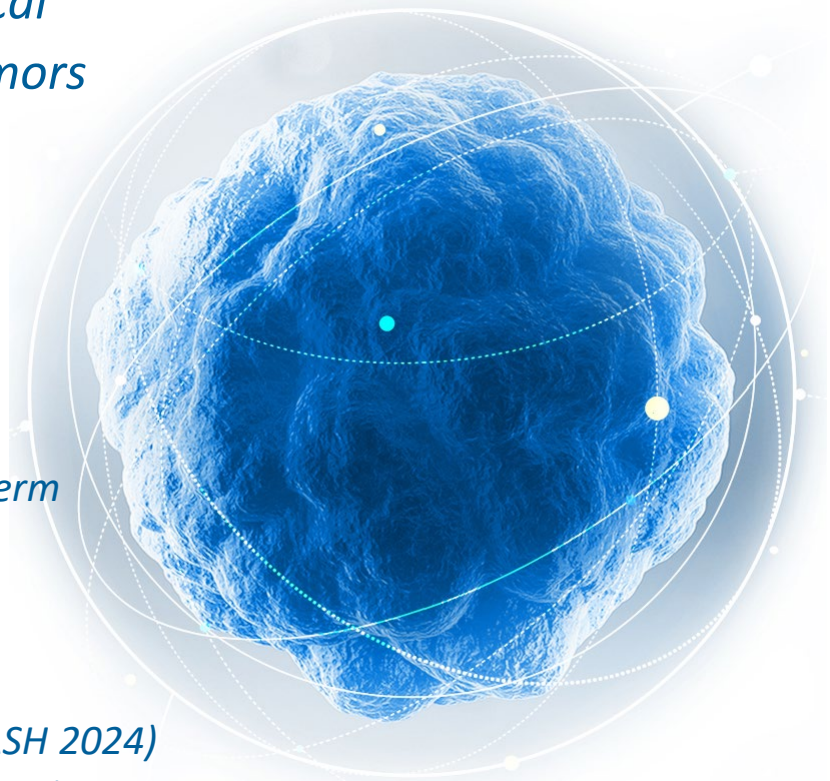
Cautionary note regarding forward looking statements and disclaimers

This presentation contains certain forward-looking statements about Curis, Inc. (“we,” “us,” or the “Company”) within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. Words such as “expect(s),” “believe(s),” “will,” “may,” “anticipate(s),” “focus(es),” “plans,” “mission,” “strategy,” “potential,” “estimate(s)”, “opportunity,” "intend," "project," "seek," "should," "would" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts, reflect management’s expectations as of the date of this presentation, and involve important risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements herein include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the timing and results of clinical milestones; ongoing and future clinical trials and the results of these trials; the clinical and therapeutic potential of emavusertib; our cash runway; the focus on emavusertib and management’s ability to successfully achieve its strategies and goals. These forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations and may differ materially from actual results due to a variety of important factors including, without limitation, risks relating to: whether and when the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (the “FDA”) may take further regulatory action with regard to our trials, whether emavusertib will advance further in the clinical development process and whether and when, if at all, it will receive approval from the FDA or equivalent foreign regulatory agencies; whether historical preclinical results will be predictive of future clinical trial results; whether historical clinical trial results will be predictive of future trial results; whether emavusertib development efforts will be successful; whether emavusertib will be successfully marketed if approved; our ability to achieve the benefits contemplated by our collaboration agreements; management’s ability to successfully achieve its strategies and goals; the sufficiency of our cash resources; our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations on terms acceptable to us and the use of proceeds of any offering of securities or other financing; general economic conditions; competition; and the other risk factors contained in our periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 and the Company's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2024, June 30, 2024 and September 2024 which are available on the SEC website at www.sec.gov. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events, except as required by law.

This presentation includes statistical and other industry and market data that we obtained from industry publications and research, surveys, and studies conducted by third parties as well as our own estimates. All of the market data used in this presentation involves a number of assumptions and limitations, and you are cautioned not to give undue weight to such data. Industry publications and third-party research, surveys, and studies generally indicate that their information has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, although they do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information. Our estimates of the potential market opportunities for our product candidates include several key assumptions based on our industry knowledge, industry publications, third-party research, and other surveys, which may be based on a small sample size and may fail to accurately reflect market opportunities. While we believe that our internal assumptions are reasonable, no independent source has verified such assumptions.

Emavusertib is a potential first-to-market IRAK4 inhibitor

- *Being evaluated in Phase 1/2 clinical studies in NHL, AML, and Solid Tumors*
- *Broad opportunity in NHL, AML and Solid Tumors*
- *Cash runway into mid-2025*
  - *Sufficient to meet anticipated near term milestones*
- *Anticipated Near-Term Milestones*
  - *Data in ~20 pts in R/R FLT3m AML (ASH 2024)*
  - *Data in ~15-20 pts R/R PCNSL (Q1 2025)*
  - *Initial safety data for triplet combination in frontline AML (Q1 2025)*



Acceptable safety profile in monotherapy & combination

Demonstrated synergy with BTKi, HMA, BCL2i

Encouraging clinical data in R/R PCNSL (ema+BTKi) and R/R FLT3 AML (ema mono)

Abbreviations: Interleukin 1 Receptor Associated Kinase 4 (IRAK4), Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML), Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL), Primary Central Nervous System Lymphoma (PCNSL), Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase inhibitors (BTKi), Hypomethylating agents (HMA) and B-Cell Lymphoma 2 inhibitor (BCL2i)

Broad Market Opportunity in NHL, AML, and Solid Tumors

Significant market opportunities in current development programs

	PCNSL	FLT3m	AML
US Incidence per 100K	**0.5[1]**	**1.3[2]**	**4.2[3]**
	Newly Diagnosed Per Year		
US	1,700[1]	6,000[2]	20,000[3]
Big 5 Europe/Canada	1,800[1]	5,200[4]	17,000[4]
Japan/China	7,700[1]	12,700[4]	41,200[4]
Total	**11,200**	**23,900**	**78,200**

1 – Derived from incident rate in Lv Ther Adv Hematol 2022 and 2022 country population [data.worldbank.org]
2 – Derived from total AML cases (see footnote 4); FLT3m represents 30% of newly diagnosed AML cases [Daver Leukemia 2019]
3 – Vakiti Acute Myeloid Leukemia 2023 [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov]
4 – Clarivate DRG, March 2024

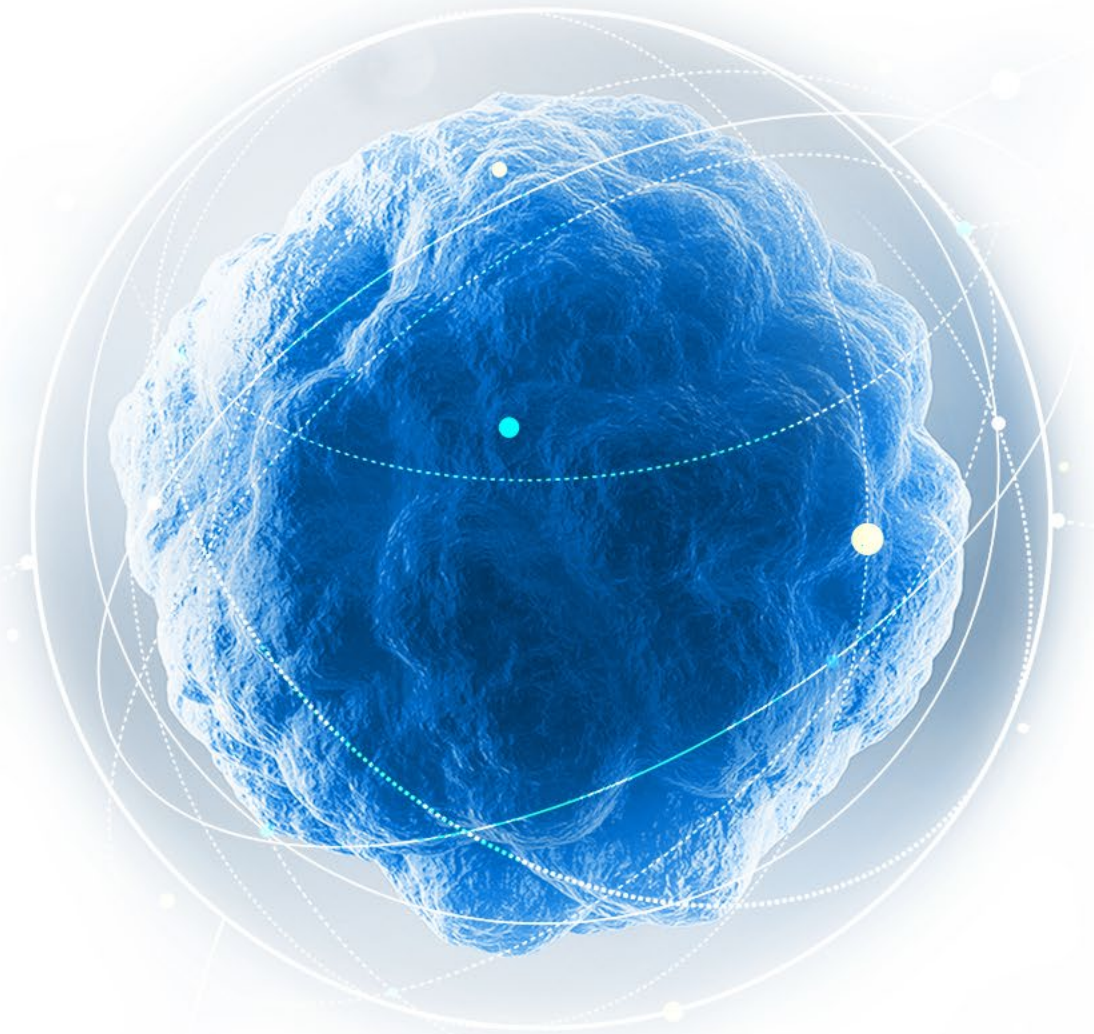
Additional potential opportunities with NHL expansion

WM	MCL	MZL	ABC-DLBCL	CLL/SLL
0.5[5]	**0.5[6]**	**1.5[7]**	**2.0[8]**	**4.5[9]**
Newly Diagnosed Per Year				
1,700[5]	1,700[6]	5,000[7]	6,800[8]	15,000[9]
1,800[5]	1,800[6]	5,500[7]	7,500[8]	16,400[9]
7,700[5]	7,700[6]	23,000[7]	31,400[8]	69,200[9]
11,200	**11,200**	**33,500**	**45,700**	**100,600**

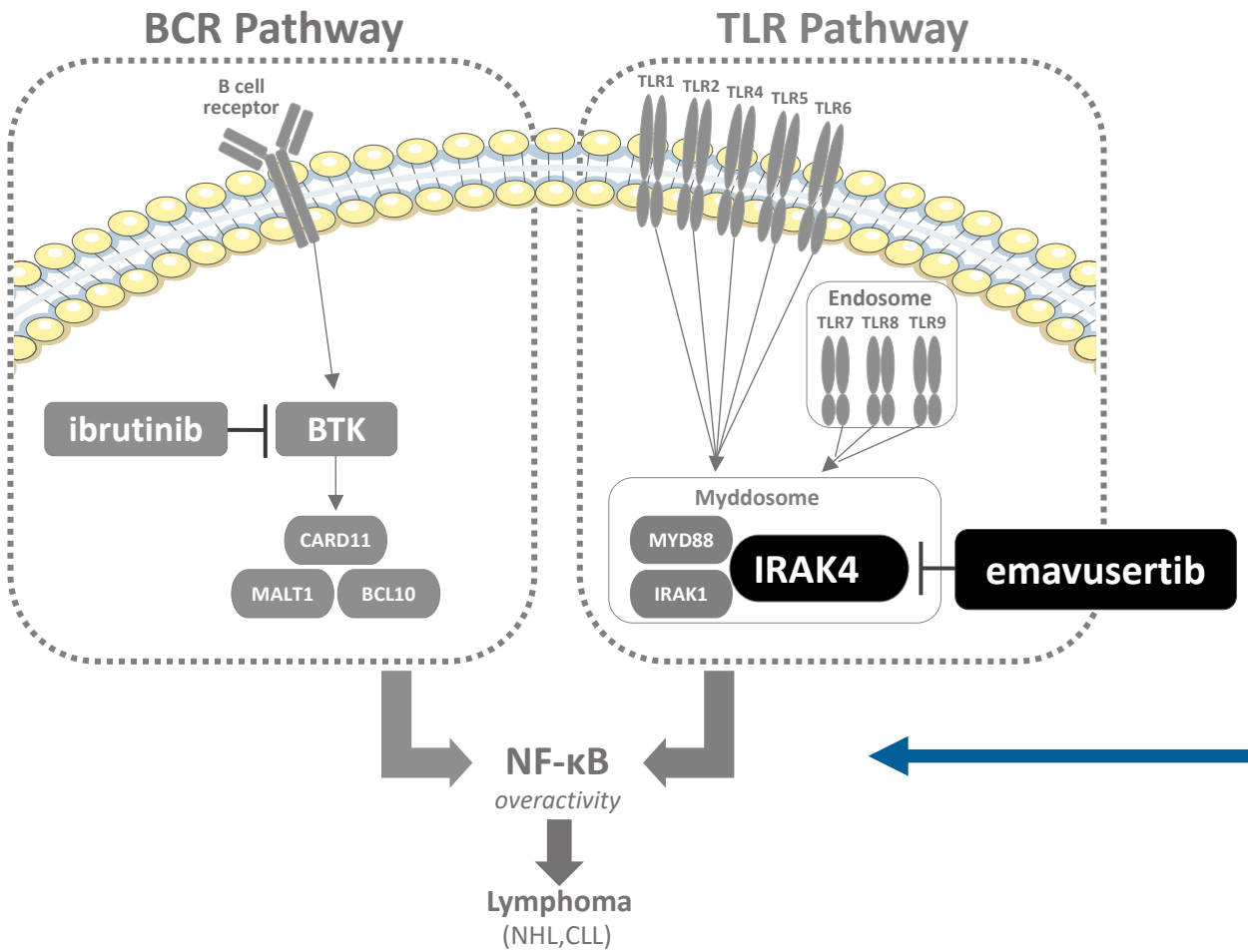
5 – Derived from incident rate in https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/waldenstroms-macroglobulinemia/#affected and 2022 country population [data.worldbank.org].
6 – Derived from incident rate in https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK536985/ and 2022 country population [data.worldbank.org].
7 – Derived from incident rate in Kalashnikov, Blood Cancer Journal, April 2023 and 2022 country population [data.worldbank.org].
8 – Derived from incident rates in NHL incident rate of 18.6 per 100,000 (seer.cancer.gov) with DLBCL representing 25% of NHL per https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK557796/. ABC represents 44% Mareschal, Haematologica, 2011, 96(11) and 2022 country population [data.worldbank.org].
9 – Derived from incident rate in https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/cllsll.html and 2022 country population [data.worldbank.org].

Abbreviations: Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia (WM), Mantle Cell Lymphoma (MCL), Marginal Zone Lymphoma (MSL), Activated B Cell-like - Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (ABC-DLBCL), Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL) and Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (SLL)

Emavusertib
in NHL



Emavusertib's Mechanism in NHL



Two pathways drive NF-κB
(which drives B-cell lymphomas)

combining IRAK4i and BTKi enables dual blockade of NF-κB

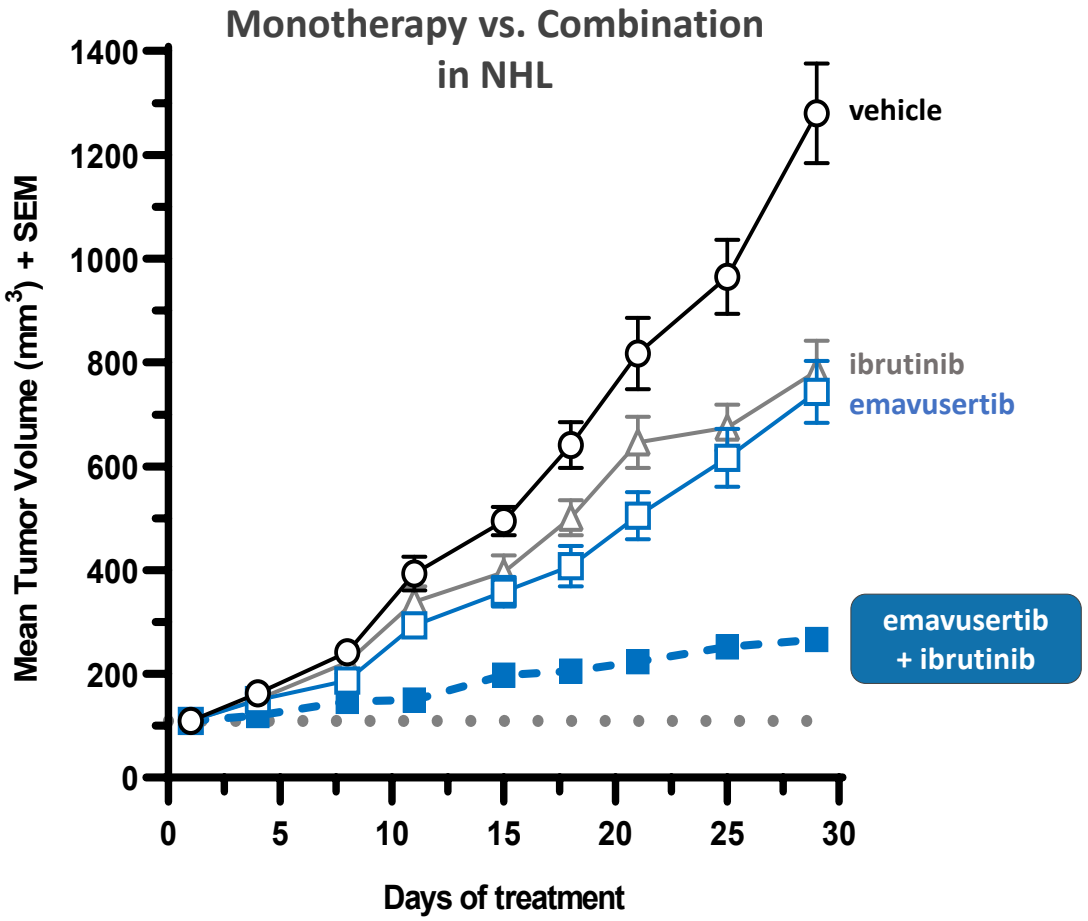
TakeAim Lymphoma Clinical Outcomes, ASH 2023 Poster

Emavusertib is synergistic with BTKi in NHL

emavusertib + BTKi

blocking both pathways (BCR and TLR) has been shown in preclinical data to be **more effective than blocking either one alone**

- IRAK4i synergizes with BTKi to promote killing of **ABC-DLBCL**[1]
- Concurrent treatment with IRAKi and BTKi was significantly more potent in patient **CLL** cells than either drug alone[2]
- Data suggest IRAK4 as a novel treatment target for **CLL**; inhibition of IRAK4 blocks survival and proliferation of CLL cells [3]



Preclinical data for emavusertib and ibrutinib in OCI-Ly10 model (Booher et al., IWWM 2018)

[1] Kelly J Exp Med 2015, [2] Dadashian Ca Res 2019, [3] Giménez Leukemia 2020

Strategy in NHL

1 Demonstrate safety

31 patients[1] treated in TakeAim Lymphoma Ph 1b study, acceptable safety profile established, no overlapping dose-limiting toxicity with ibrutinib

2 Demonstrate single-agent activity

Single-agent activity demonstrated, with patients remaining on study up to 4 years

3 Pursue fastest path to 1st label in R/R patients

Identify orphan indication with clear unmet need that is addressable with emavusertib's novel mechanism of action

4 Pursue partnership to expand across NHL

Significant resources will be required to execute clinical studies across multiple NHL subtypes and prepare for potential commercial launch

1 – As of July 10, 2024

Emavusertib safety profile in NHL[1]

- 31 patients treated with emavusertib in combination with ibrutinib in multiple NHL subtypes
- Shown to be well tolerated with an acceptable safety profile
  - No DLTs observed at 100mg or 200mg
  - 2 reversible DLTs observed at 300mg (stomatitis and syncope)
- Emavusertib crosses the BBB and no dose-limiting CNS toxicities have been observed
- No dose-limiting myelosuppression has been observed

Grade 3+ TRAE in >1 Patient	100 mg BID Ema + Ibr (N=6)	200 mg BID Ema + Ibr (N=18)	300 mg BID Ema + Ibr (N=7)	Total (N=31)
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
# patients having grade 3+ TRAEs	4 (67)	8 (44)	6 (86)	18 (58)
Lipase increased	2 (33)	1 (6)		3 (10)
Neutropenia	2 (33)	1 (6)		3 (10)
Platelet count decreased		2 (11)	1 (14)	3 (10)
Alanine aminotransferase increased		1 (6)	1 (14)	2 (6.5)
Amylase increased	2 (33)			2 (6.5)
Aspartate aminotransferase increased		1 (6)	1 (14)	2 (6.5)
Fatigue		1 (6)	1 (14)	2 (6.5)
Hyponatraemia		2 (11)		2 (6.5)

1 – As of July 10, 2024

Abbreviation: Treatment Related Adverse Event (TRAE), ibrutinib (IBR), Dose Limiting Toxicity (DLT), Blood Brain Barrier (BBB), Central Nervous System (CNS), twice daily (BID)

Strategy in NHL

1

Demonstrate safety

31 patients[1] treated in TakeAim Lymphoma Ph 1b study, acceptable safety profile established, no overlapping dose-limiting toxicity with ibrutinib

2

Demonstrate single-agent activity

Single-agent activity demonstrated, with patients remaining on study up to 4 years

3

Pursue fastest path to 1st label in R/R patients

Identify orphan indication with clear unmet need that is addressable with emavusertib's novel mechanism of action

4

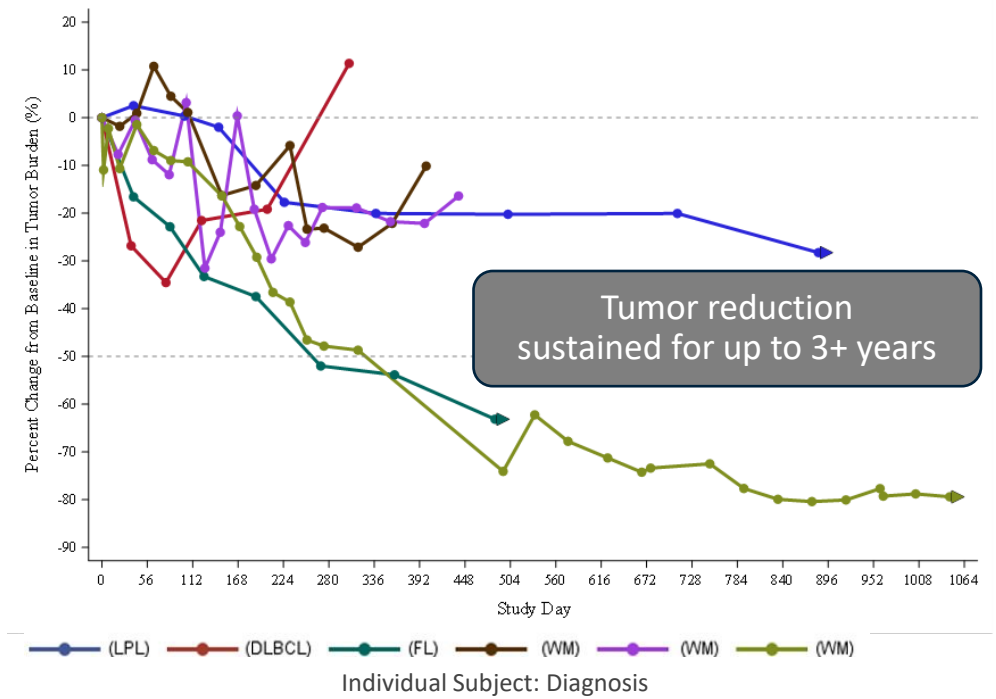
Pursue partnership to expand across NHL

Significant resources will be required to execute clinical studies across multiple NHL subtypes and prepare for potential commercial launch

1 – As of July 10, 2024

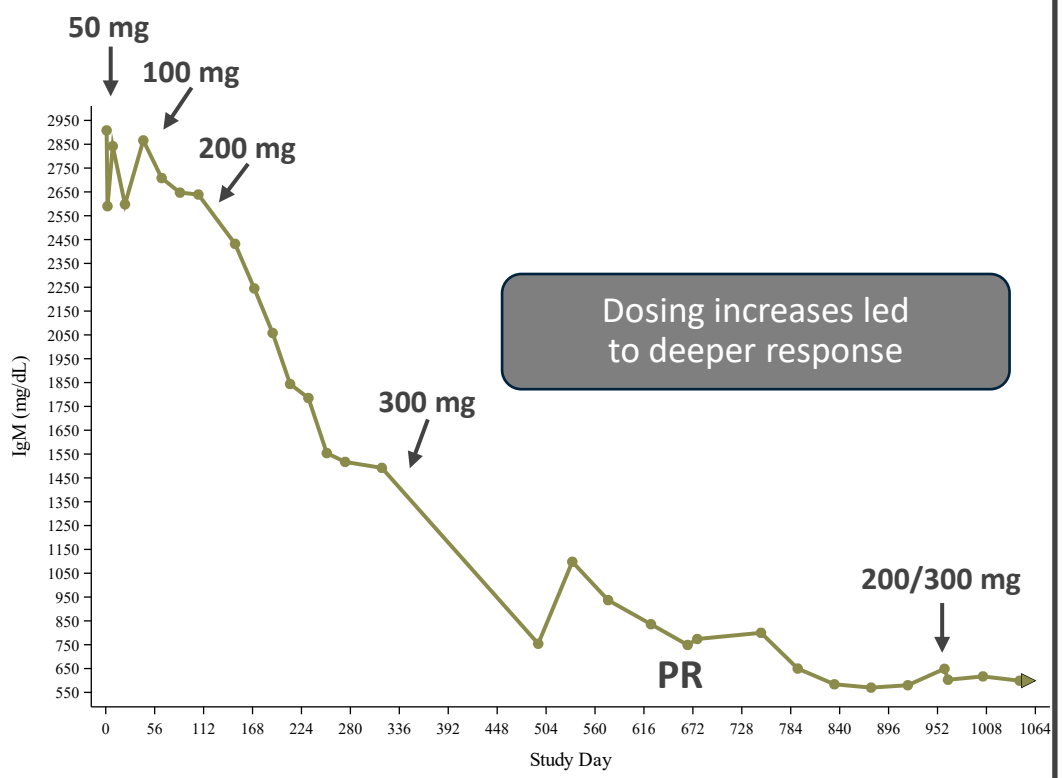
Single-agent activity demonstrated in NHL

Percent Change in Tumor Burden from Baseline (6 patients treated for ~1 year or longer)



IgM values were used as the measure for tumor burden for WM/LPL patients; sum of product of diameters of target lesions were used as the measure for other lymphoma types.

Case Study in Dose Response (WM patient)



2022 IWWM Conference Presentation

Abbreviations: Lymphoplasmacytic Lymphoma (LPL), Follicular Lymphoma (FL), Partial Response (PR)

Strategy in NHL

1

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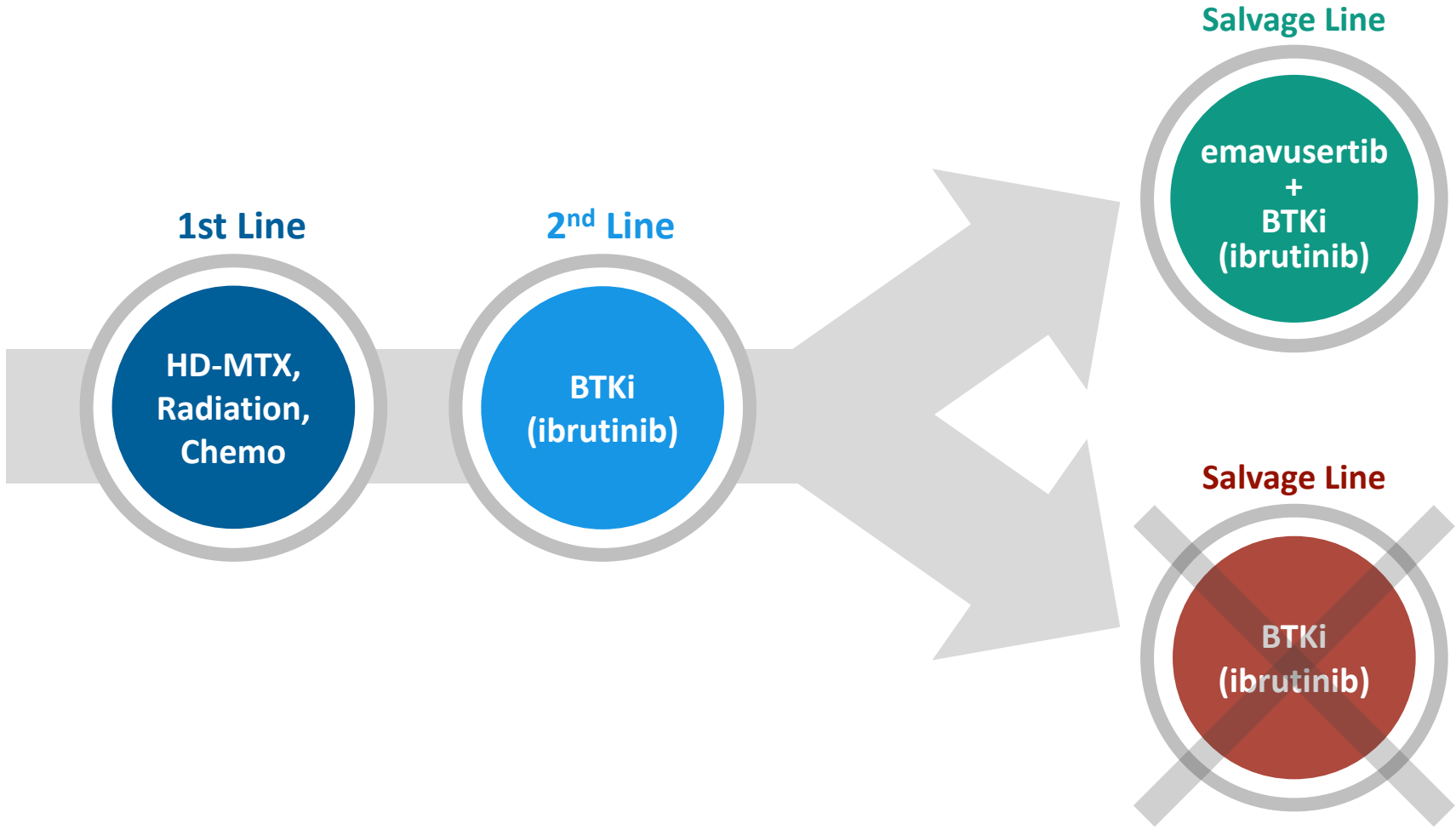
Significant resources will be required to execute clinical studies across multiple NHL subtypes and prepare for potential commercial launch

1 – As of July 10, 2024

R/R PCNSL selected for 1st NHL indication

PCNSL is an orphan NHL indication, where no drugs are approved in salvage-line therapy



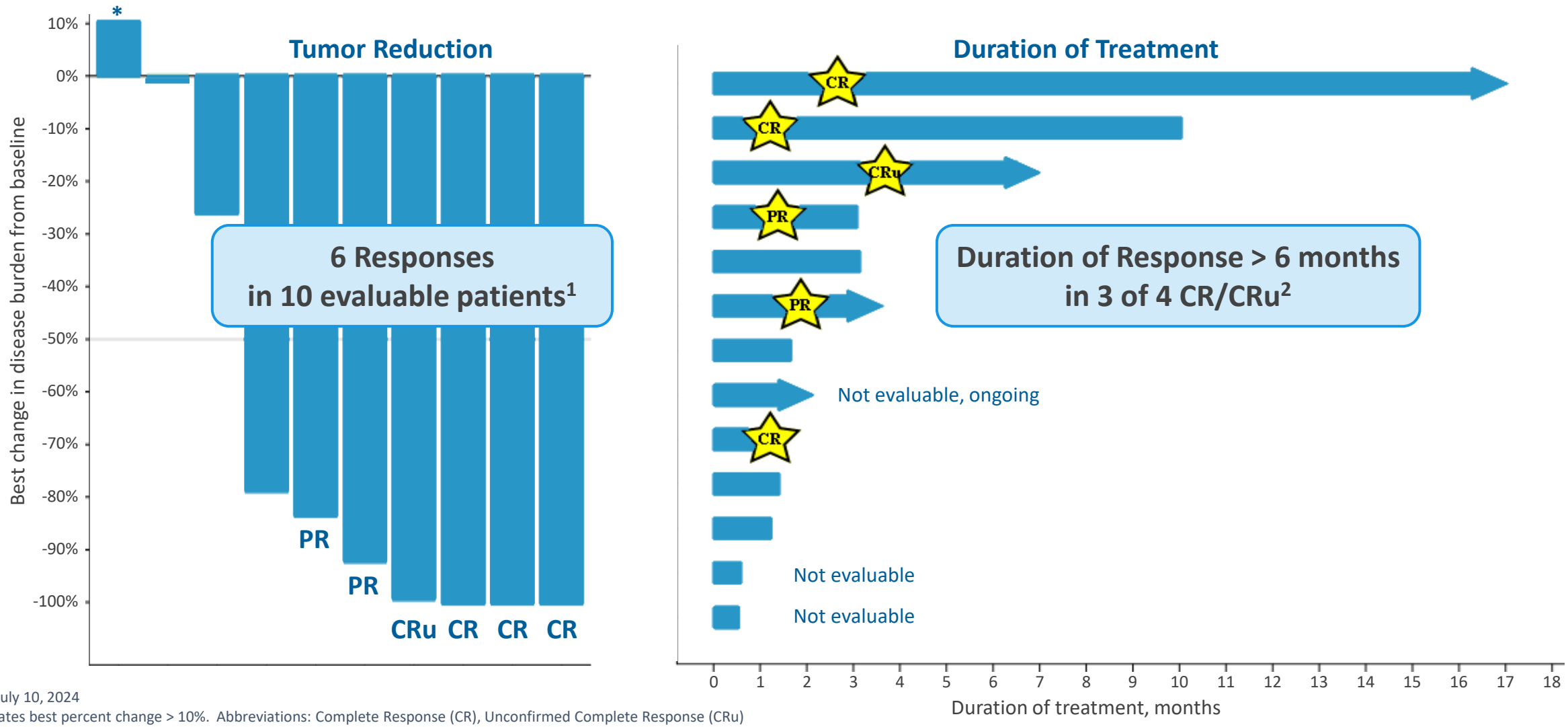
Study Rationale:

blocking both TLR and BCR pathways can re-sensitize tumors and may enable patients to achieve objective response

re-treatment with BTKi in monotherapy would likely have 0% ORR (after patients have just progressed on it)

Encouraging clinical data in R/R PCNSL

Results for patients treated with emavusertib + ibrutinib, after they have progressed on prior BTKi



As of July 10, 2024

*Indicates best percent change > 10%. Abbreviations: Complete Response (CR), Unconfirmed Complete Response (CRu)

[1]Evaluable patients are those who have completed at least one cycle of treatment and received at least one post-treatment assessment. [2]As of August 27, 2024

Strategy in NHL

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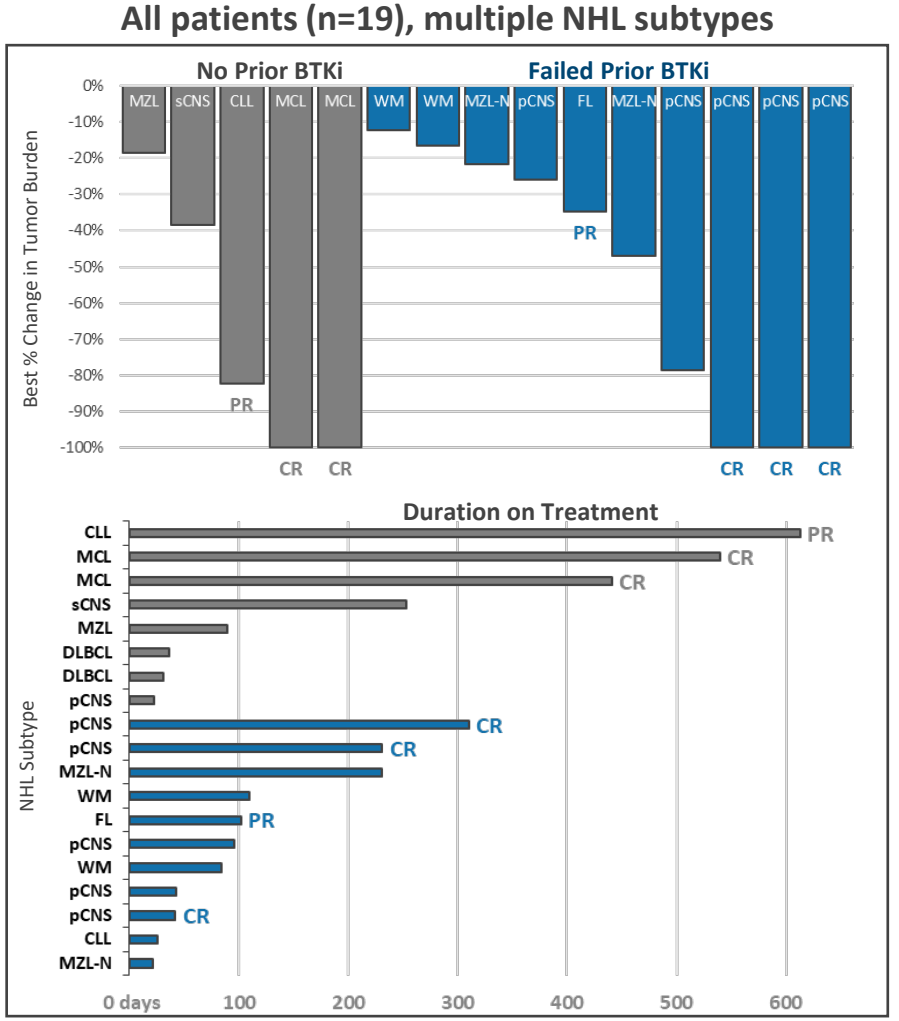
Significant resources will be required to execute clinical studies across multiple NHL subtypes and prepare for potential commercial launch

1 – As of July 10, 2024

Anti-cancer activity shown across multiple NHL subtypes

Data presented at ASH 2023 supports emavusertib + BTKi combination in additional NHL subtypes

- Heavily pre-treated patients (1-10 prior lines)
- Ongoing study with median treatment of 96 days (range 21-613 days)
- 7 of 19 patients achieved objective responses, **including patients who failed prior BTKi**
- 15 of 19 patients saw a reduction in tumor burden



Data from TakeAim Lymphoma Clinical Outcomes ASH 2023 poster

Opportunities in additional NHL subtypes

Emavusertib's inhibition of NF-kB via IRAK4, may enable broad therapeutic potential in NHL

Tumor	(US only) Incidence	Key Targets of Interest	SOC
ABC-DLBCL	2 per 100,000 ~ 6,800 patients	IRAK4, MYD88, CD79, NF-kB	R-CHOP
PCNSL	0.5 per 100,000 ~ 1,700 patients	IRAK4, MYD88, CD79, NF-kB	Chemotherapy, HDMTX
WM	0.5 per 100,000 ~ 1,700 patients	IRAK4, MYD88, CD79, NF-kB	Chemotherapy, αCD20, PI, BTKi
MCL	0.5 per 100,000 ~ 1,700 patients	BCR and TLR pathway activation	BTKi, αCD20
MZL	1.5 per 100,000 ~ 5,000 patients	IRAK4, MYD88, CARD11, NF-kB	Chemotherapy, αCD20, RT
CLL	4.5 per 100,000 ~ 15,000 patients	NF-kB	BTKi, αCD20

Emavusertib's inhibition of IRAK4 suppresses NF-kB pathway activity, offering a potential therapeutic strategy for other NHL indications driven by NF-kB overactivity

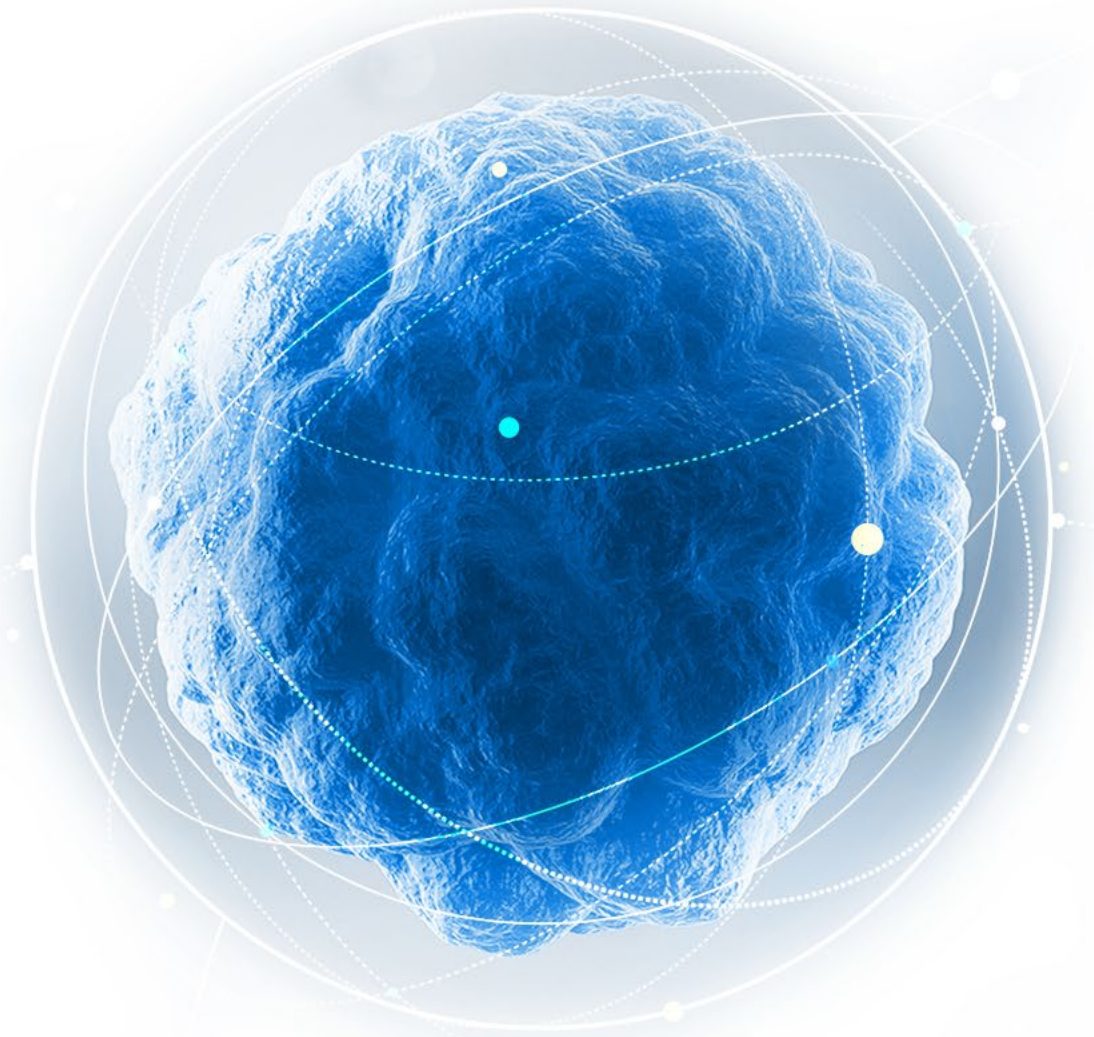
Abbreviations: NF-kB, Nuclear factor-κB, proteasome inhibitors (PI)

Sources: 1. Vermaat, J. S., et al. (2019). MYD88 mutations identify a molecular subgroup of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma with an unfavorable prognosis. Haematologica, 105(2), 424–434 (Link); 2. Zhou, Y.,et al (2018). Analysis of genomic alteration in primary central nervous system lymphoma and the expression of some related genes. Neoplasia, 20(10), 1059–1069.(Link); 3. Alcoceba, M., et al (2022). MYD88 mutations: Transforming the landscape of IGM monoclonal gammopathies. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 23(10), 5570. (Link); 4. Shekhar, R., et al. (2021). Frequency of MYD88 L256P mutation and its correlation with clinico-hematological profile in mature B-cell neoplasm. Hematology/Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy, 14(3), 231–239 (Link); 5. Insuasti-Beltran, G., et al. (2015). Significance of MYD88 L265P mutation status in the subclassification of Low-Grade B-Cell Lymphoma/Leukemia. Archives of Pathology & Laboratory Medicine, 139(8), 1035–1041 (Link); 6. Shuai, W., et al. (2020). Clinicopathological characterization of chronic lymphocytic leukemia with MYD88 mutations: L265P and non-L265P mutations are associated with different features. Blood Cancer Journal, 10(8) (Link);

Summary in NHL

- Emavusertib demonstrated anti-cancer activity in R/R PCNSL
- Next steps:
  - Work with FDA to align on a registrational development path in R/R PCNSL
  - Prioritize next NHL indications (after PCNSL) that could benefit from the dual-blockade of NF-κB (blocking the TLR pathway with emavusertib and blocking the BCR pathway with a BTKi)

Emavusertib
in AML



CURIS®

Emavusertib binds to IRAK4 and FLT3, blocking both the TLR and FLT3 pathways

Emavusertib
Kinase Interaction Map

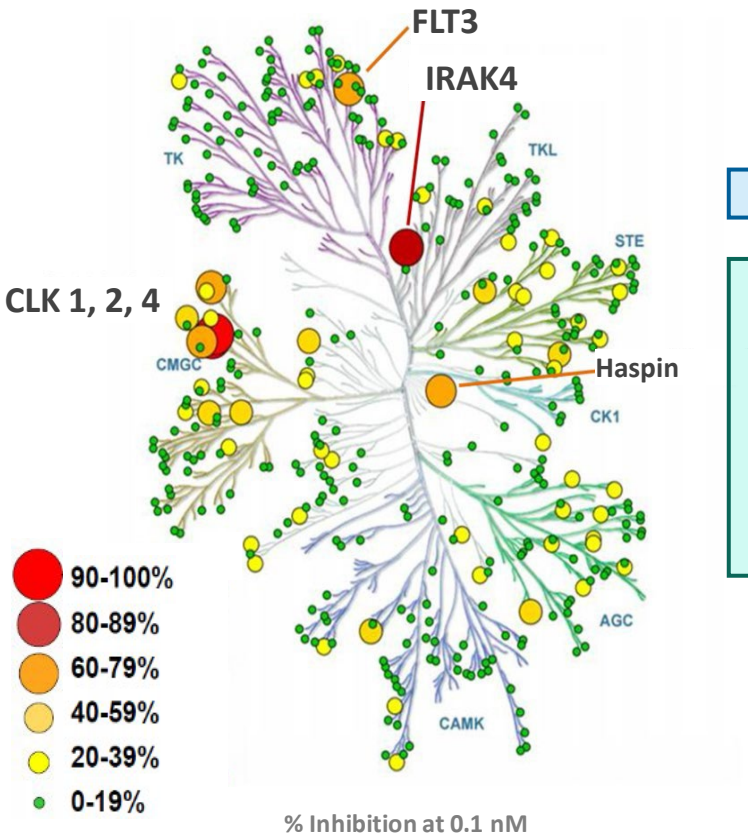


Illustration reproduced courtesy of Cell Signaling Technology

Emavusertib
Binding Affinity

Target	K_d nM
IRAK1	12,000
IRAK2	>20,000
IRAK3	8,500
IRAK4	**23**
DYRK1A	25
FLT3 WT	**31**
FLT3 (D835H)	**5**
FLT3 (D835V)	**44**
FLT3 (D835Y)	**3**
FLT3 (ITD)	**8**
FLT3 (K663Q)	**47**
FLT3 (N841I)	**16**
Haspin (GSG2)	32
CLK1	10
CLK2	20
CLK3	>20,000
CLK4	14
TrkA	130

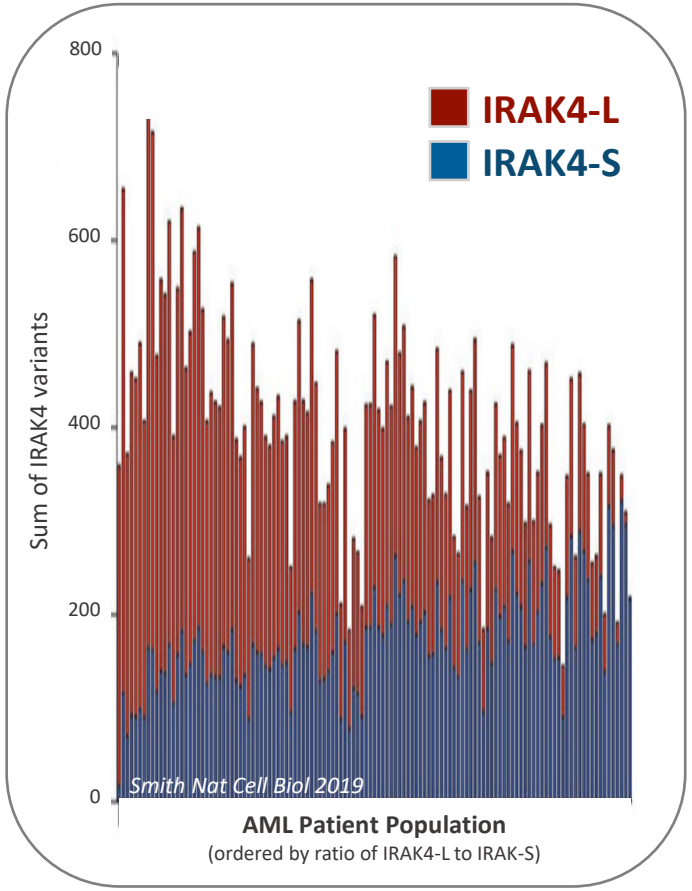
DiscoverX Kinase Panel
(378 kinases screened)

Binds tightly to IRAK4

Engineered to hit multiple targets of interest in oncology, including FLT3

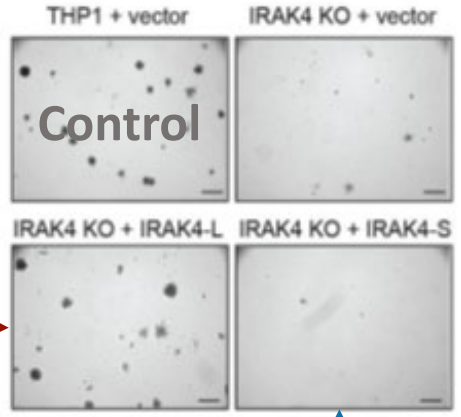
IRAK4-L is an independent and powerful driver of disease in AML

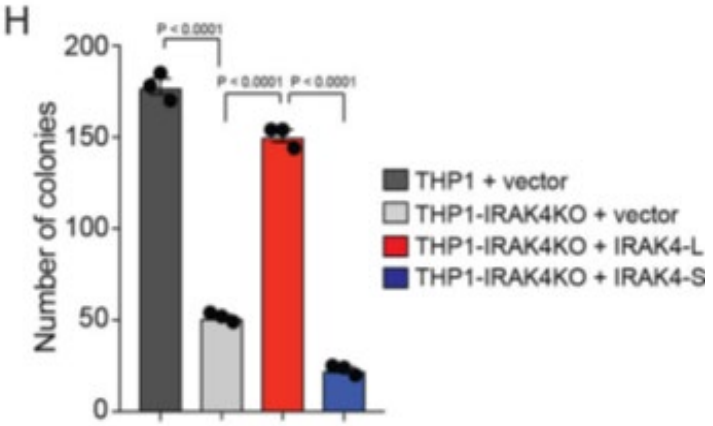
IRAK4-L is expressed in nearly all AML patients



IRAK4-L is oncogenic in AML

Knocking out IRAK4 stops leukemic activity
(similar findings using CRISPR/CAS9)





adding back IRAK4-L restarts activity

adding back IRAK4-S has no effect

Smith et al. Nat Cell Biol 2019

Strategy in AML

1

Demonstrate safety

123 patients[1] treated in TakeAim Leukemia Ph 1/2 study, acceptable safety profile established

2

Demonstrate single-agent activity

Single-agent activity observed; next step is to confirm these initial findings in a larger number of patients

3

Pursue fastest path to 1st label in R/R patients

Address genetically-defined AML population with emavusertib's novel mechanism of action

4

Explore frontline opportunity with combination

IRAK4-L is expressed in nearly all AML patients; preclinical "all comer" models suggest emavusertib is synergistic with azacitidine and venetoclax

5

Pursue partnership to maximize potential commercial opportunity

Significant resources will be required to execute a large clinical study and prepare for potential commercial launch

1 – As of February 26, 2024

Safety Profile of Emavusertib as Monotherapy in AML

- 123 patients treated with emavusertib in TakeAim Leukemia Study
- Shown to be well tolerated with an acceptable safety profile
- No dose-limiting myelosuppression has been observed

Grade 3+ TRAE > 1 patients	200 mg BID (n = 27)	300 mg BID (n = 78)	400 mg BID (n = 15)	500 mg BID (n = 3)	**Total (n=123)**
	n (%)	**n (%)**	**n (%)**	**n (%)**	**n (%)**
Number of patients having grade 3+ TRAEs	4 (14.8)	21 (26.9)	7 (46.7)	2 (66.7)	27 (27.6)
Blood creatine phosphokinase increased	0	6 (7.7)	0	0	6 (4.9)
Platelet count decreased	1 (3.7)	3 (3.8)	2 (13.3)	0	6 (4.9)
Rhabdomyolysis[1]	0	2 (2.6)	1 (6.7)	1 (33.3)	4 (3.3)
Anaemia	0	3 (3.8)	0	0	3 (2.4)
Aspartate aminotransferase increased	1 (3.7)	2 (2.6)	0	0	3 (2.4)

Source: TakeAim Leukemia FLT3 Clinical Outcomes EHA 2024 poster

1 – One patient with an event of Rhabdomyolysis met laboratory-defined criteria, defined as creatine phosphokinase > 10 × ULN with concurrent serum creatinine ≥ 1.5 × ULN. The remaining 3 patients experienced investigator-reported events of Rhabdomyolysis that did not meet laboratory-defined criteria.

Abbreviation: Treatment Related Adverse Event (TRAE), Upper Limit Normal (ULN)

Strategy in AML

1

Demonstrate safety

123 patients[1] treated in TakeAim Leukemia Ph 1/2 study, acceptable safety profile established

2

Demonstrate single-agent activity

Single-agent activity observed; next step is to confirm these initial findings in a larger number of patients

3

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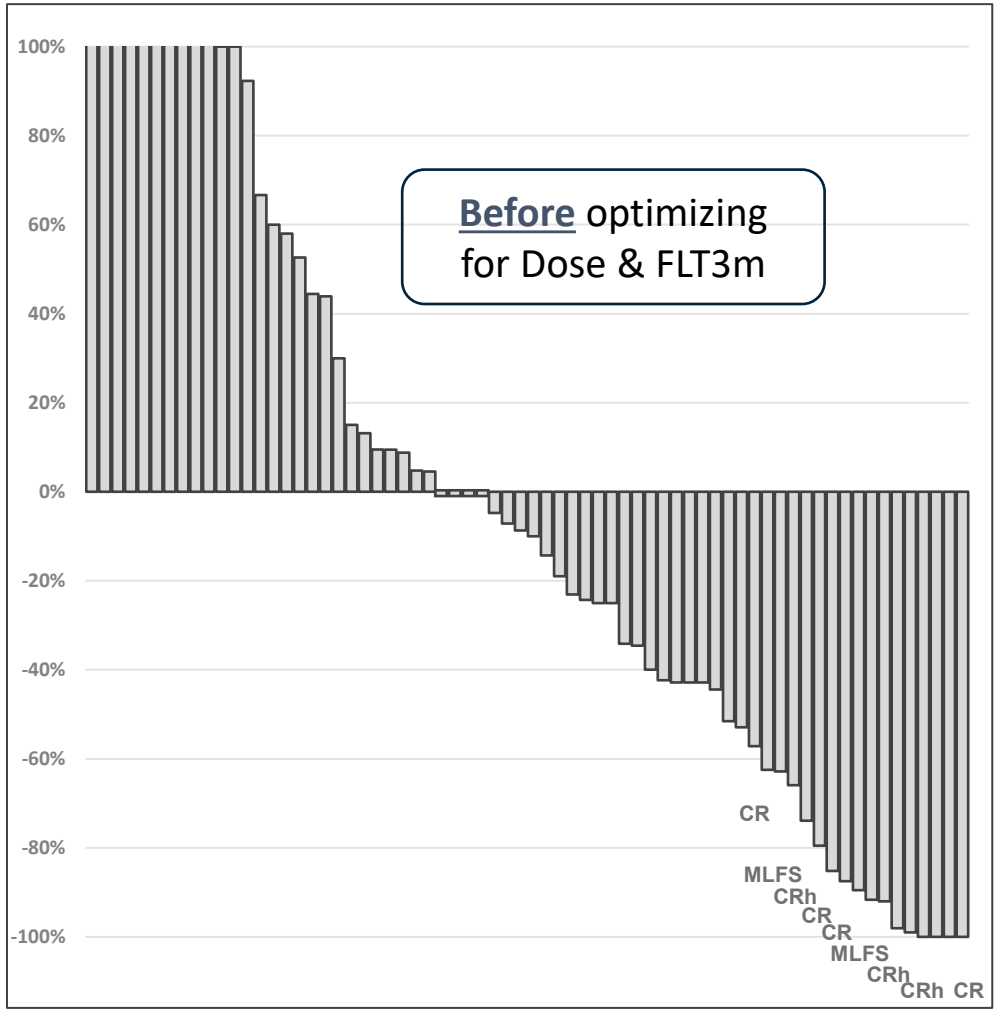
Significant resources will be required to execute a large clinical study and prepare for potential commercial launch

1 – As of February 26, 2024

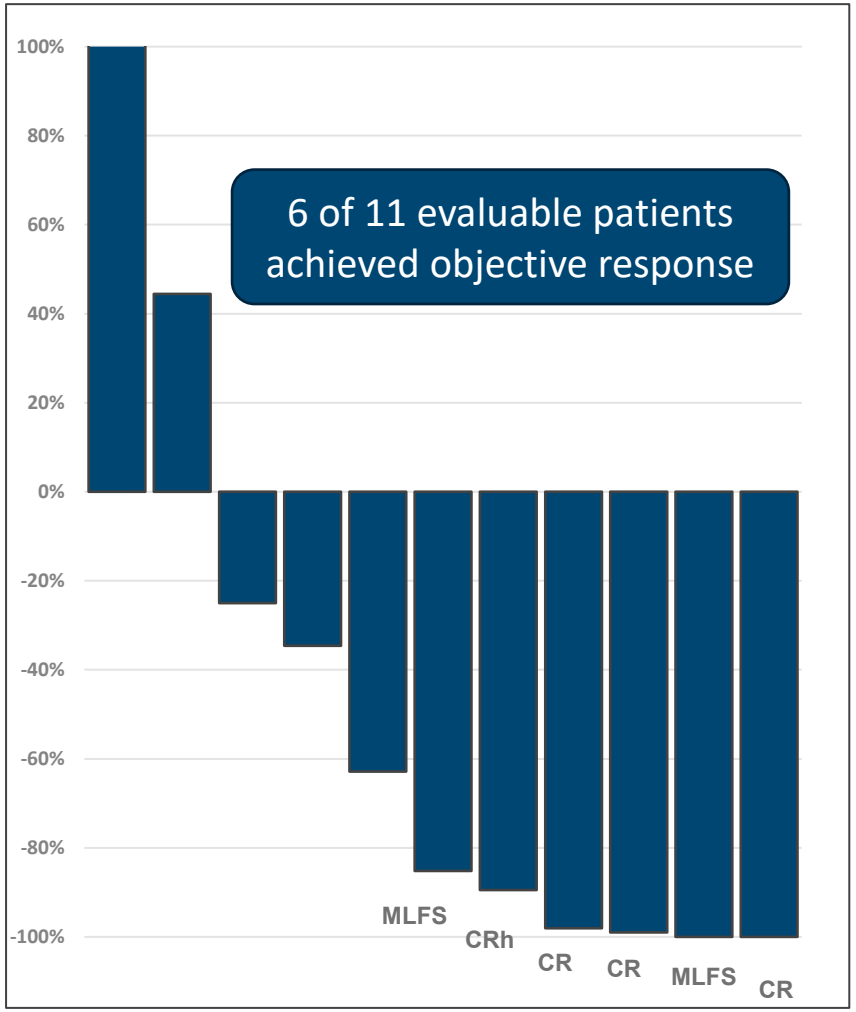
Single-agent activity demonstrated in AML

All Patients, All Dose Levels



Enrich for Dose & FLT3m

Patients treated at 300mg BID who also have FLT3 mutation



Data include all R/R AML patients determined to be evaluable for objective response using baseline and post-treatment marrow assessments as of February 26, 2024.
Abbreviations: complete remission with partial hematologic recovery (CRh); morphologic leukemia-free state (MLFS)

Source: TakeAim Leukemia FLT3 Clinical Outcomes EHA 2024 poster. Data as of February 26, 2024

Strategy in AML

1

Demonstrate safety

123 patients[1] treated in TakeAim Leukemia Ph 1/2 study, acceptable safety profile established

2

Demonstrate single-agent activity

Single-agent activity observed; next step is to confirm these initial findings in a larger number of patients

3

Pursue fastest path to 1st label in R/R patients

Address genetically-defined AML population with emavusertib's novel mechanism of action

4

Explore frontline opportunity with combination

IRAK4-L is expressed in nearly all AML patients; preclinical "all comer" models suggest emavusertib is synergistic with azacitidine and venetoclax

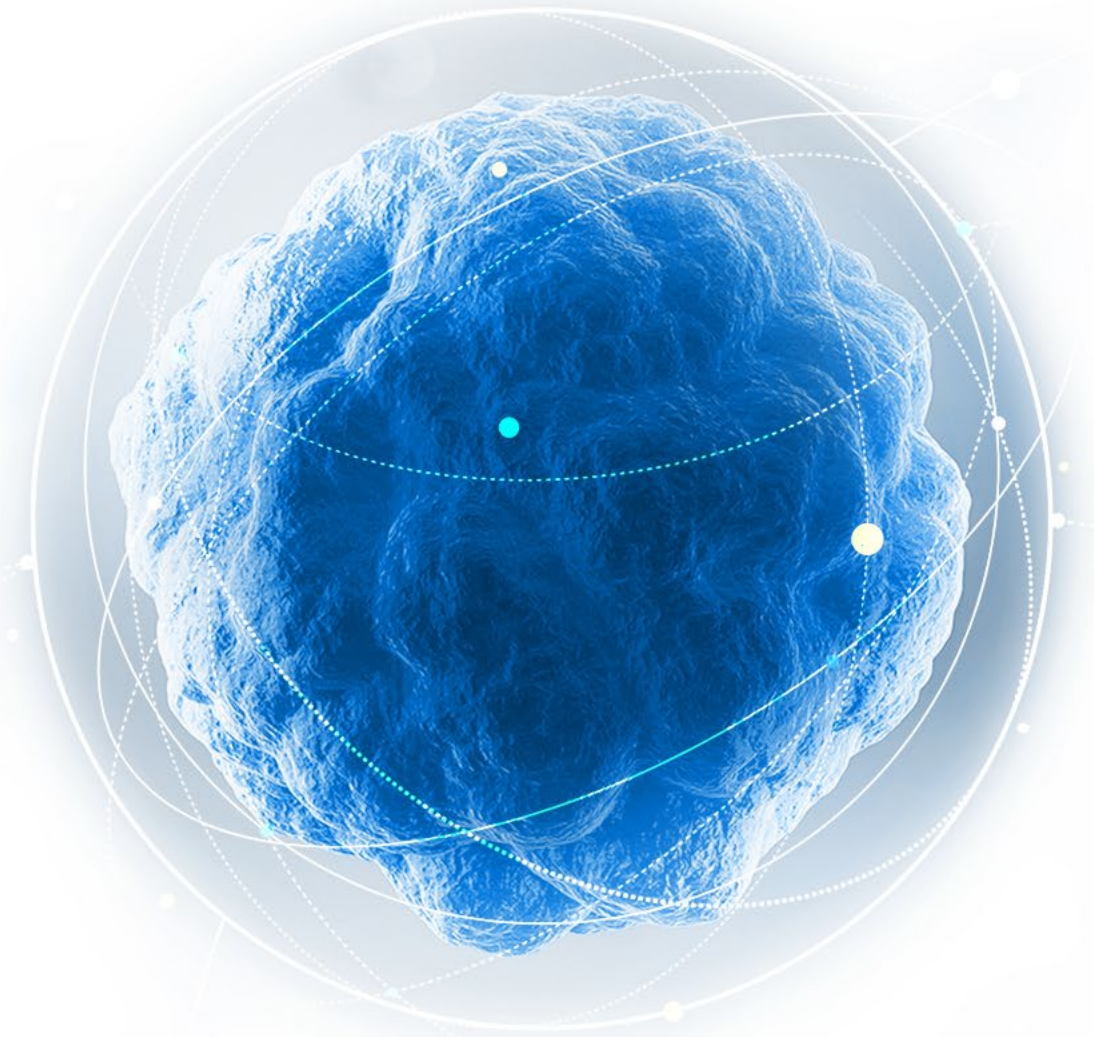
5

Pursue partnership to maximize potential commercial opportunity

Significant resources will be required to execute a large clinical study and prepare for potential commercial launch

1 – As of February 26, 2024

Emavusertib
in FLT3m AML



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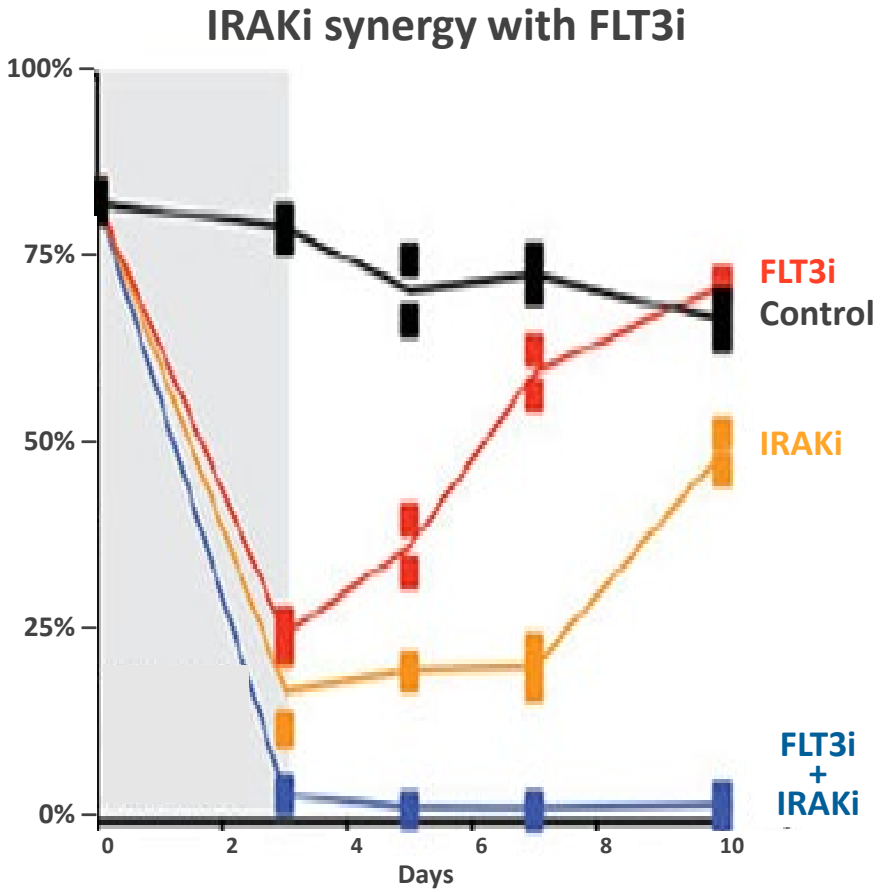
Emavusertib's dual-targeting of IRAK4 and FLT3 enables monotherapy opportunity in FLT3m AML



Percent viable cells in preclinical AML cell lines (FLT3-ITD) treated for 72 hrs

[1] Melgar Sci Transl Med 2019

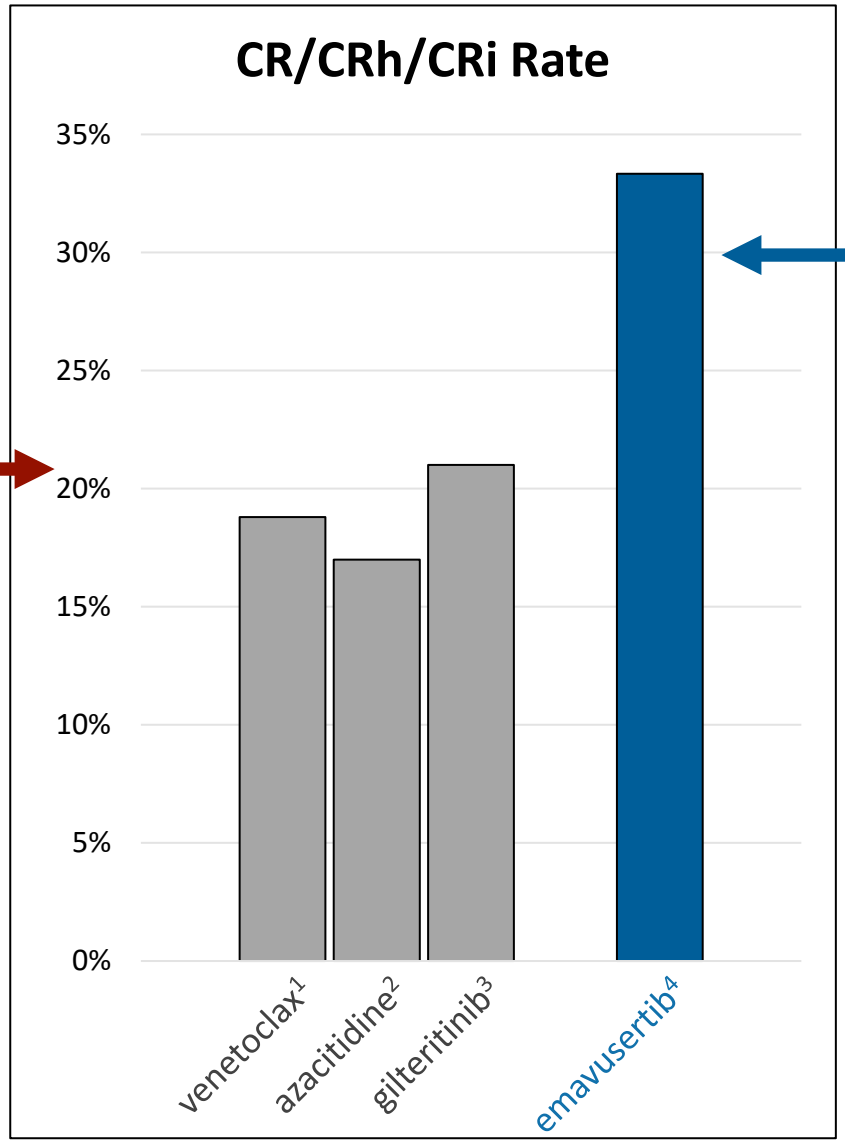
IRAK4 inhibition overcomes adaptive resistance to FLT3i

Concomitant targeting of IRAK1 or IRAK4, alongside FLT3, is the most effective means to overcome the adaptive resistance incurred when targeting FLT3[1]

Emavusertib is a potential best-in-class therapy in FLT3m AML

Benchmark
in FLT3i-naïve patients is
21% CR/CRh rate

87% of patients in the benchmark study were FLT3i naïve[3]



Salvage Line Patients
treated with emavusertib achieved
> 30% CR/CRh rate

~1.5X greater than the benchmark for FLT3i-naïve patients

9 of 12 patients treated with emavusertib were FLT3i experienced

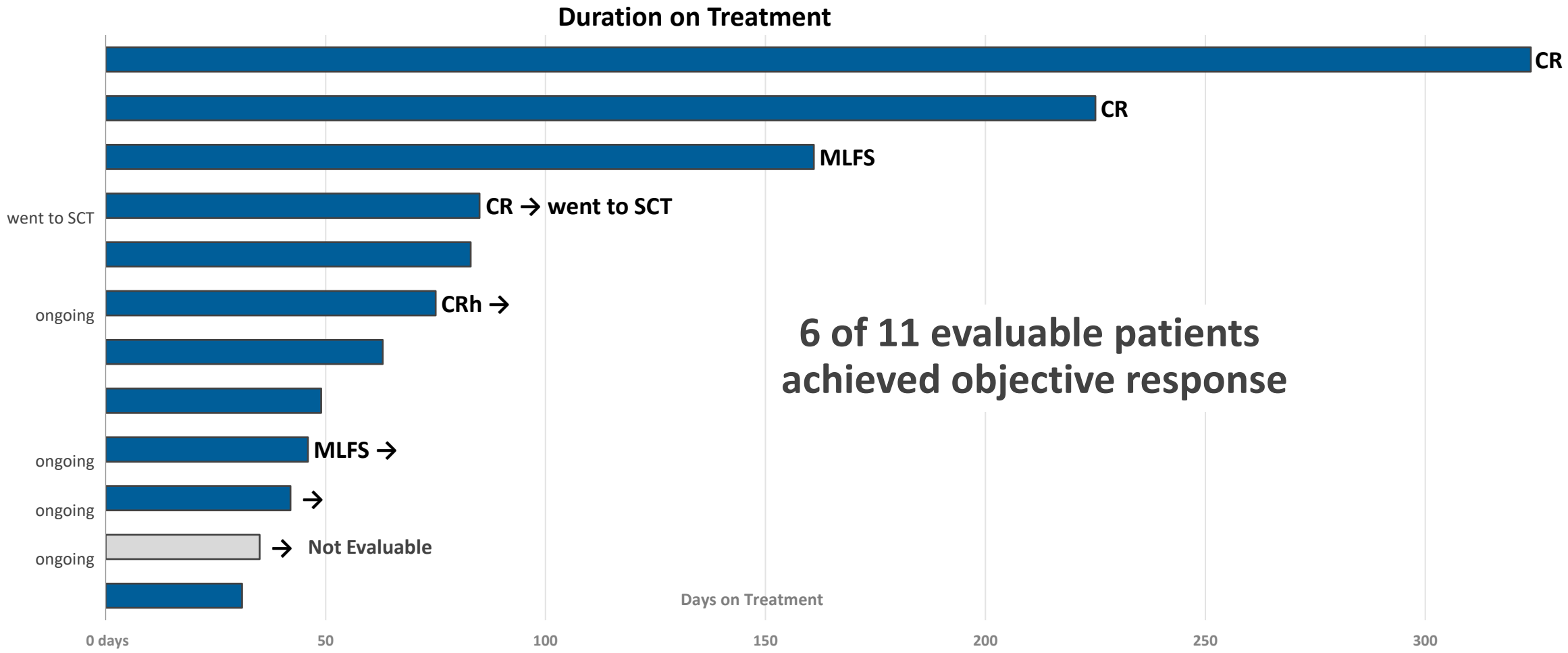
(they had progressed on prior FLT3i)

1) Konopleva Cancer Discov 2016 [CR/CRi], 2) Itzykson Leuk Res 2015 [CR/CRi], 3) gilteritinib USPI [CR/CRh]; 4) emavusertib [CR/CRh]

The comparisons presented in the figures above represent cross-trial comparisons and do not involve data from a head-to-head clinical trials

Encouraging updated data in FLT3m AML

presented at ASCO/EHA 2024



Source: : TakeAim Leukemia FLT3 Clinical Outcomes EHA 2024 poster

Data include all patients in target population (R/R AML patients with FLT3 mutation and < 3 prior lines of therapy) treated with 300 mg BID as of February 26, 2024; 1 patient w/CR and 1 patient w/MLFS had dual FLT3 and SF mutation

→ Denotes ongoing with treatment

Abbreviation: Stem Cell Transplant (SCT)

Strategy in AML

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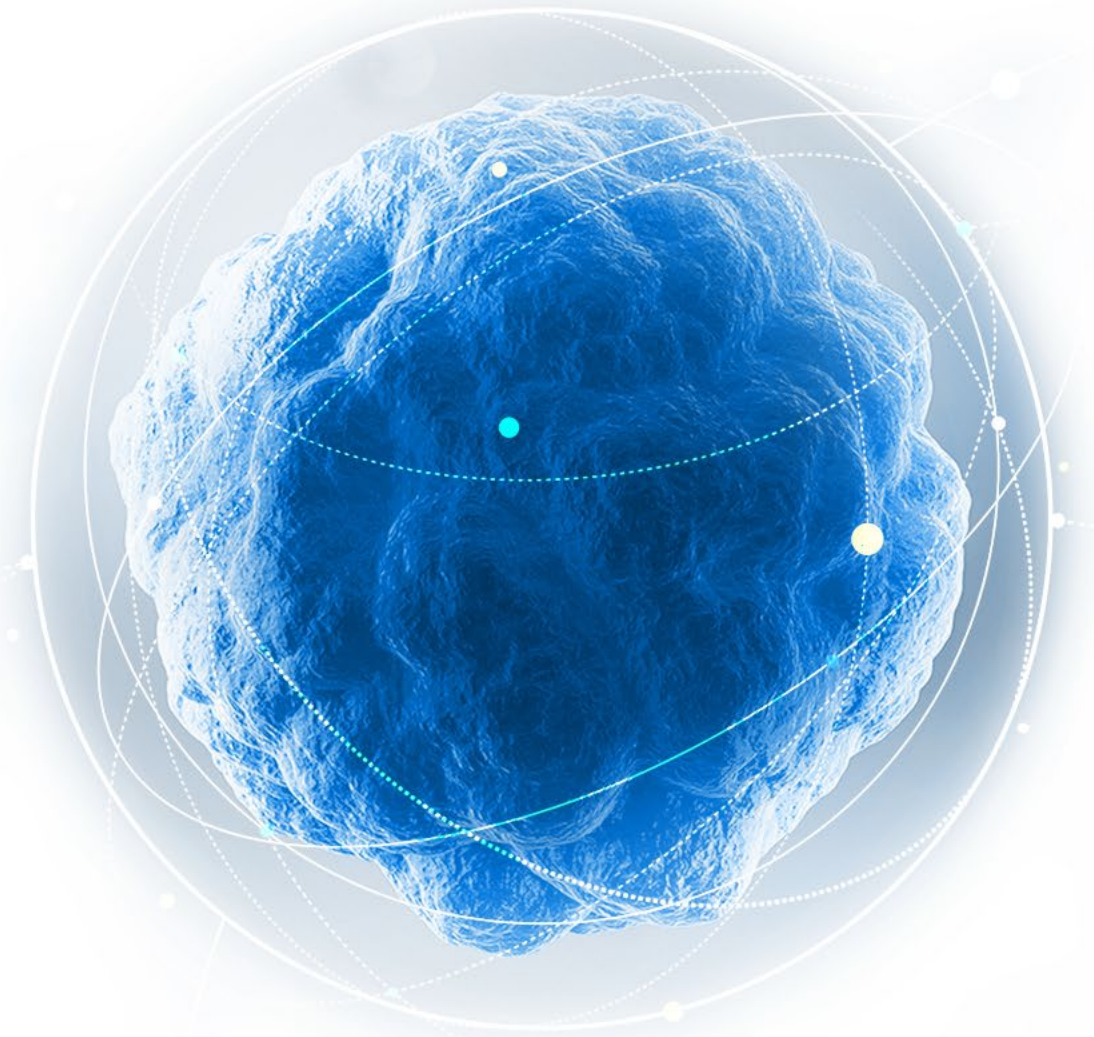
Emavusertib
in All Comers



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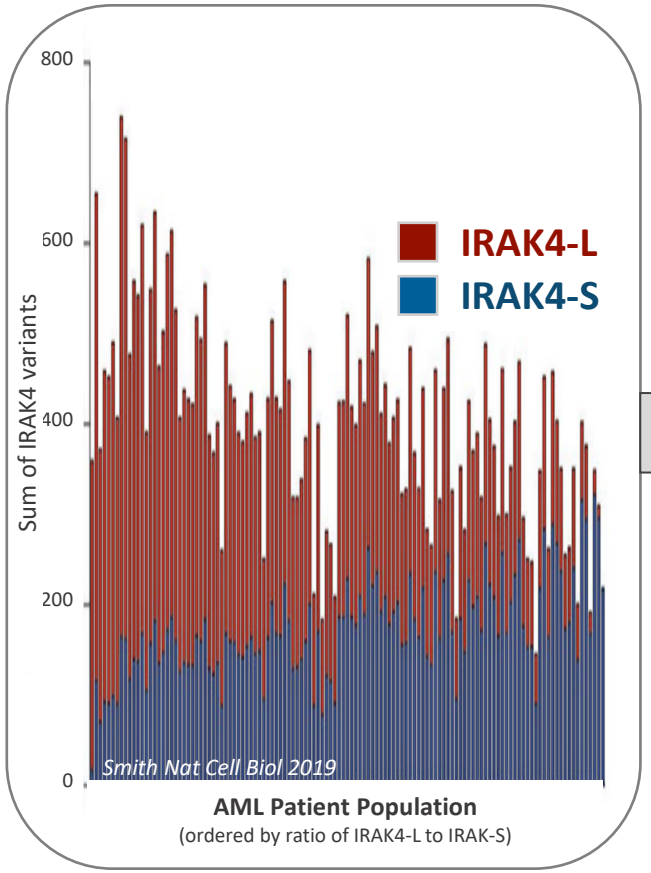
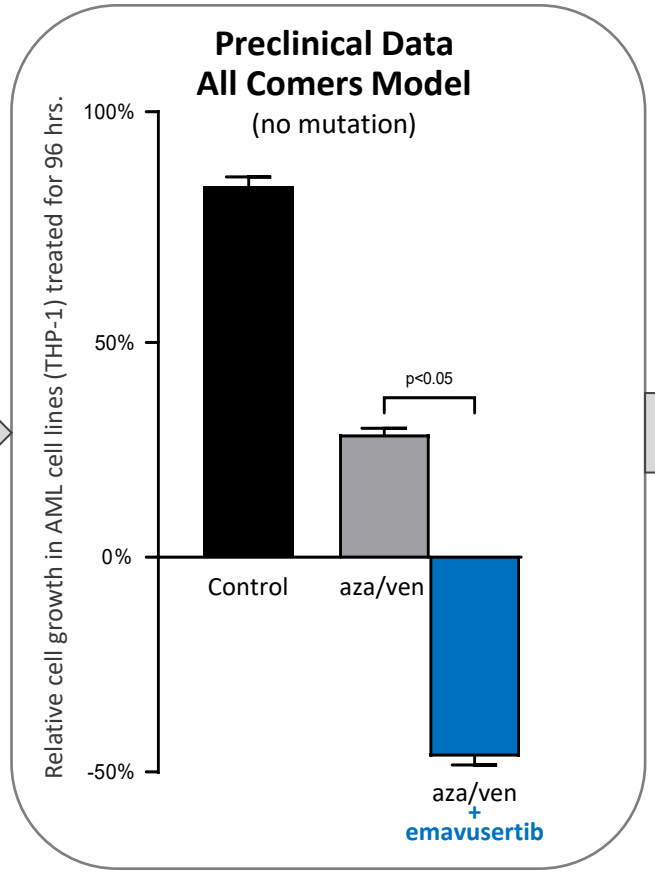
Emavusertib combination with aza/ven targets all comers in frontline AML

oncogenic IRAK4-L is expressed in nearly all AML patients



emavusertib synergy with aza/ven in preclinical studies



Curis AML MDS poster, EHA 2021

ema/aza/ven triplet combination

Ph 1 study initiated 1H2024

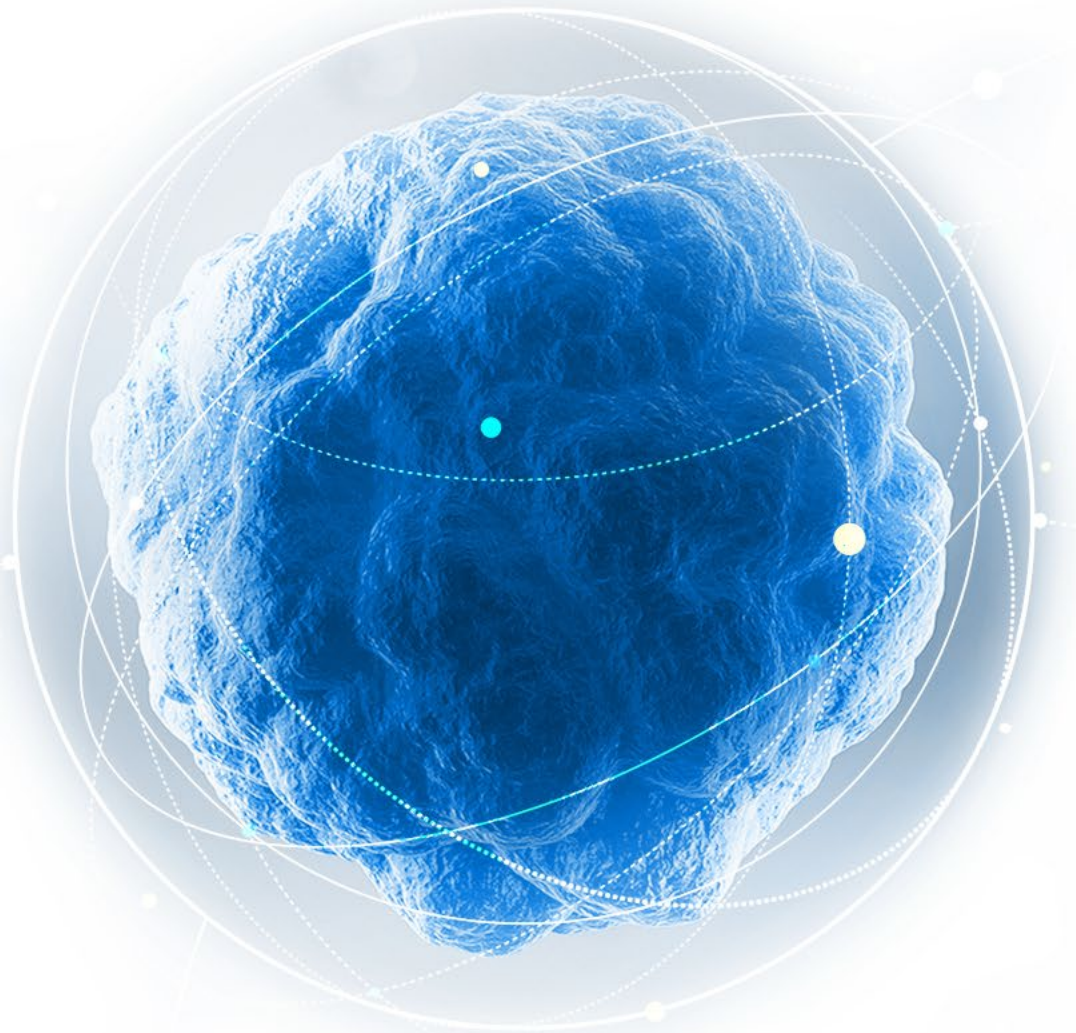
initial safety data expected Q1 2025

Summary in AML

TakeAim Leukemia

- Emavusertib targets both FLT3 and IRAK4
- Emavusertib offers potential for best-in-class therapeutic in FLT3m AML (a genetically-defined population)
- Oncogenic IRAK4 is expressed in nearly all AML patients and is not addressed by current standard-of-care (azacitidine and venetoclax)
- Emavusertib, in combination with azacitidine and venetoclax, offers potential for broad commercial opportunity in frontline AML

Solid Tumors



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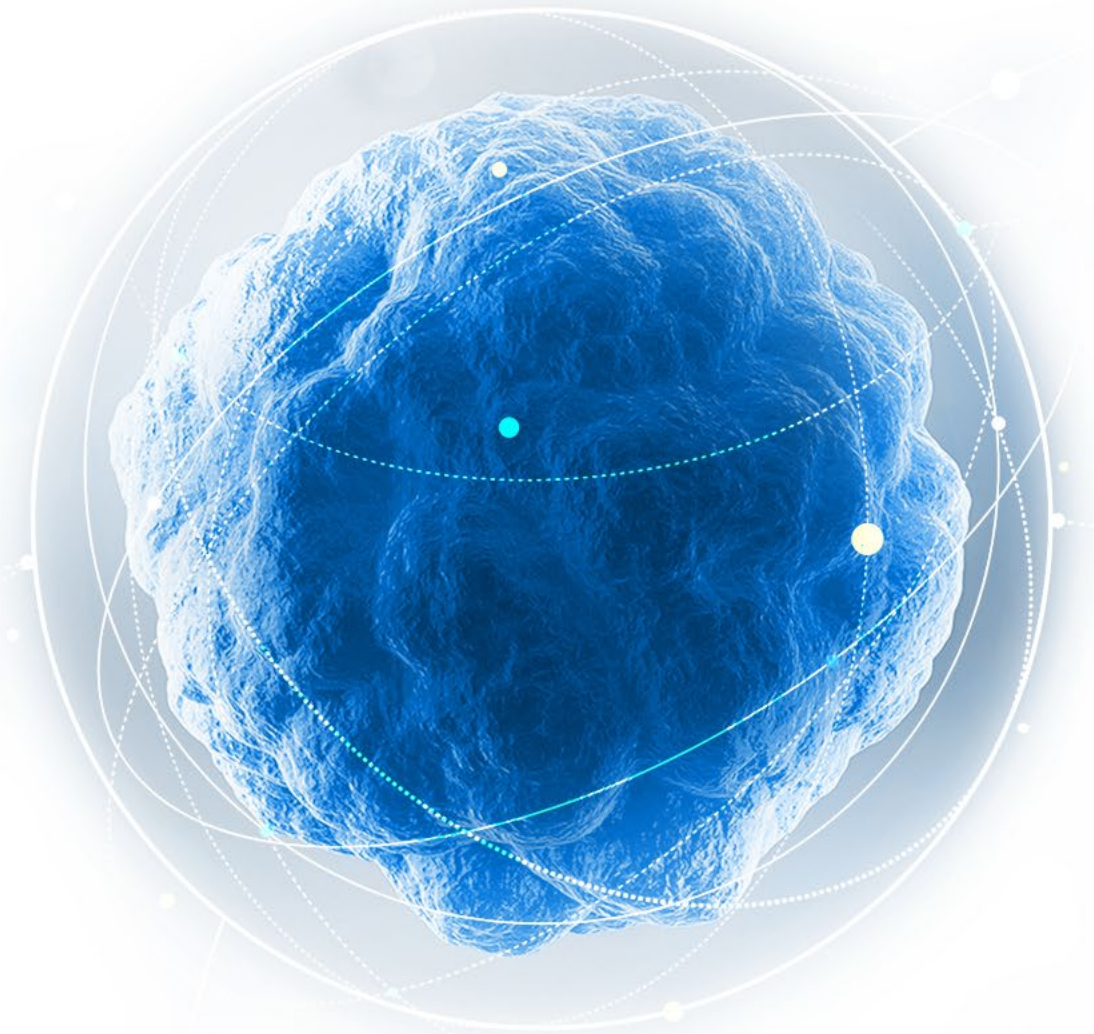
Ongoing studies (ISTs) of emavusertib in Solid Tumors

Tumor Type	Institution (Investigator)	Emavusertib Combination Partner
Pancreatic	CRADA Washington University (Grierson) Washington University (Lim)	gemcitabine, (*nab*)-paclitaxel
Colorectal	CRADA Oklahoma University (Ulahannan) Washington University (Lim)	FOLFOX + bevacizumab
Gastro/Esophageal	Washington University (Grierson)	FOLFOX/PD1 +/- trastuzumab
Melanoma	University of Florida (Doonan)	pembrolizumab
Urothelial	CRADA Mount Sinai (Galsky)	pembrolizumab

Abbreviation: Investigator Sponsored Trial (IST)

Other Information



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Financials and IP

	As of September 30, 2024[1]
$31.6M	Cash and investments
~8.5M	Shares Outstanding
~12.0M	Shares Fully Diluted

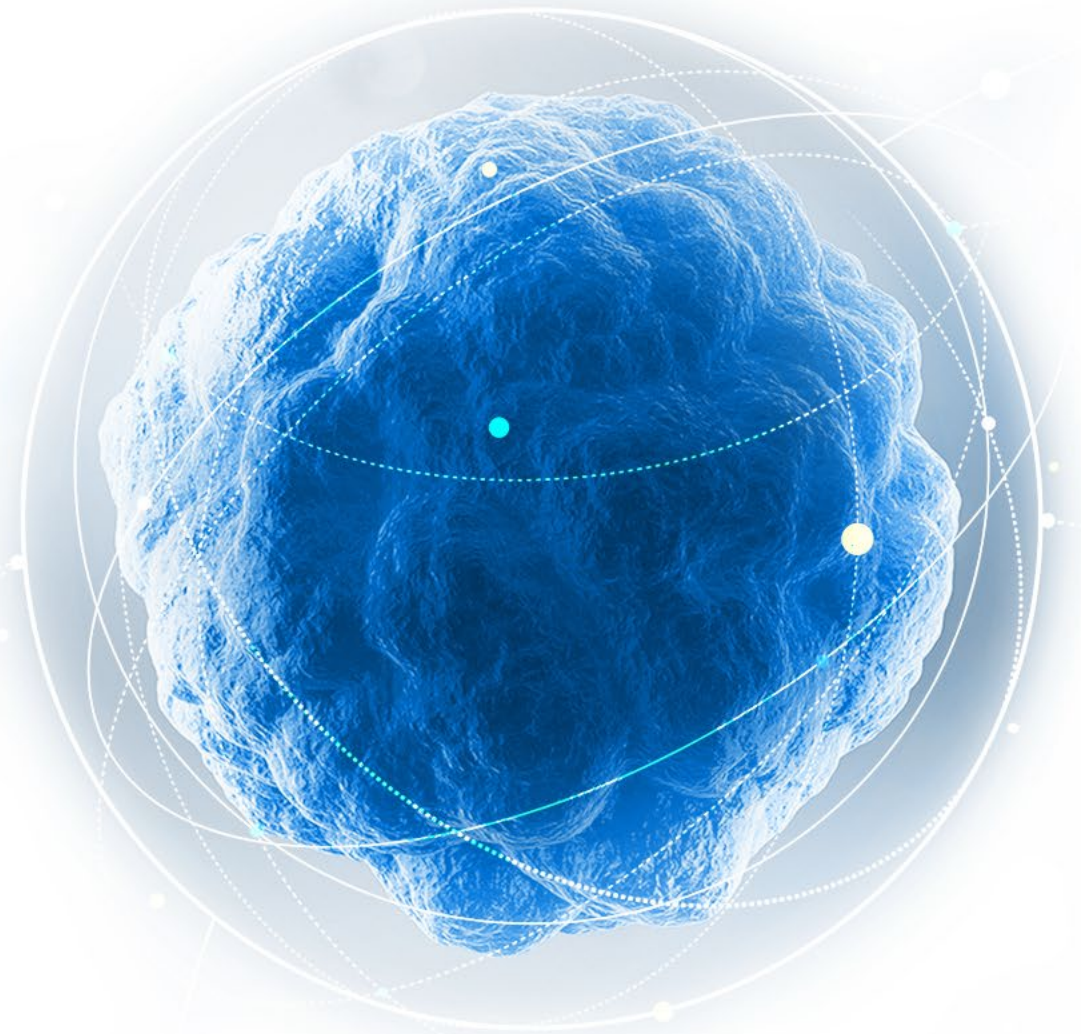
2035	Composition of Matter IP on emavusertib (before potential extension)

We believe cash is sufficient to achieve anticipated near-term milestones

- *Data in ~20 pts in R/R FLT3m AML (ASH 2024)*
- *Updated PCNSL data in ~15-20 patients (1Q25)*
- *AML triplet initial safety data (1Q25)*

[1] includes the impact of the October 2024 Offerings, extends cash runway to mid-2025.

End of Presentation



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