

(NASDAQ:DRTS)
Investor Presentation

March 2025

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The Alpha Tau Mission

AlphaPaRT

A novel approach using localized alpha particle radiotherapy designed to precisely destroy solid tumors while sparing surrounding healthy tissue



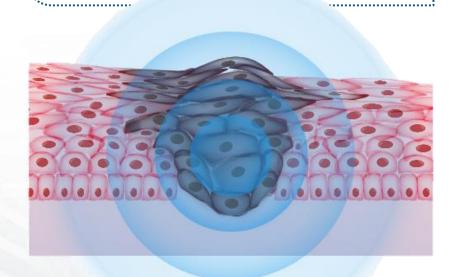
- Broad potential applicability for local tumor control, together with signs of compelling immuno-stimulatory activity
- Platform technology has the potential to be utilized alone or synergistically with other cancer treatment modalities
- Milestones and data from multiple clinical trials in various phases in different indications expected in 2025 and 2026
- ✓ 1st potential U.S. marketing authorization in 2026, with significant market opportunity across multiple tumor types

Alpha Radiation is Focal - Short Range Limits Clinical Use

Whereas beta and gamma radiation can penetrate tissue with sufficient range to facilitate tumor coverage (while risking damage to healthy tissue), alpha radiation has short range in tissue ($< 100 \, \mu m$), which limits its clinical usefulness in local delivery

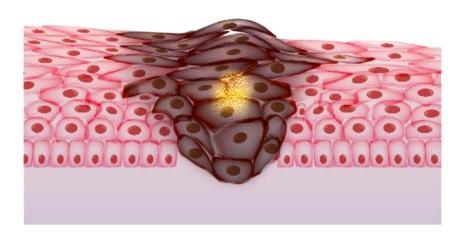
Beta/Gamma Radiation

Long therapeutic range with risk to surrounding organs



Alpha Radiation

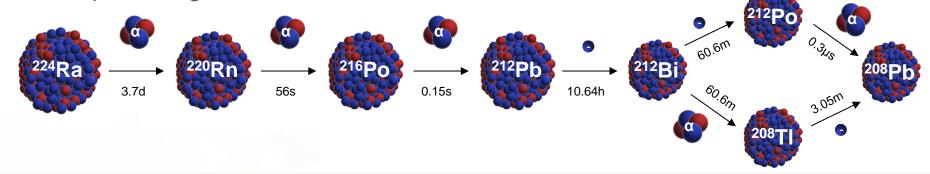
Short range in tissue limits damage to surrounding organs but also limits coverage



Alpha DaRT Technology is Designed to Overcome These Limitations

²²⁴Ra Decay Chain

- Alpha DaRT leverages the innate decay chain of Radium-224
- The decay chain of Radium-224 includes four alpha particles
- Radium-224 has a half-life of ~3.7 days, while the remaining decay chain has a total half-life of approximately 12 hours, before eventually stabilizing in inert form



Alpha DaRT

- The Alpha DaRT utilizes stainless steel or titanium sources that are impregnated with Radium-224
- When the Alpha DaRT source is injected into the tumor, the radium remains attached to the source while its daughter atoms detach, emitting cytotoxic alpha particle payloads as they move deeper into the tumor until eventually stabilizing

Alpha DaRT is designed to overcome the range limitations of alpha particles through precise release of alpha emitters into the tumor, generating a potent and tight distribution of alpha radiation

Alpha DaRT - Diffusing Alpha-emitters Radiation Therapy

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nwfzJHm0fTQ

Therapeutic Focus

We are focused on delivering solutions to three markets that we believe would be best served by the unique characteristics of the Alpha DaRT

Localized & Unresectable

- Localized tumors that are not surgical candidates and tumors that recur after surgery and are resistant to other therapies, specifically radiotherapy
- Alpha DaRT to be evaluated as a later line therapy
- Tumor types we are targeting include SCC, H&N SCC and prostate



Metastatic

- Alpha DaRT being evaluated for its potential to induce an immune response in metastatic tumors
- Alpha DaRT being evaluated in combination with checkpoint inhibitors as an adjuvant therapy
- Tumor types we are targeting include liver, breast and H&N (which includes lip, oral cavity, salivary glands, oropharynx & pharynx) cancers



High Unmet Need

- Solid tumors that have limited treatment options with limited standard of care offering
- Alpha DaRT could potentially target broad patient populations
- Tumor types we are targeting include GBM and pancreatic cancer



Initial Foray into Superficial Tumors

Alpha DaRT first tested in superficial tumors – tumors of the skin or head & neck, due to:

- Ease of access
- **⊘** Straightforward control
- Ongoing monitoring
- Strong initial preclinical data in Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC)

Treatment of hundreds of tumors to date:

- Indicated a mild safety profile
- Generated marketing authorization in Israel to treat SCC of the skin or oral cavity
- Allowed us to submit to PMDA in Japan for marketing authorization to treat recurrent head & neck cancer

Pivotal trial ("ReSTART") underway in the U.S. for recurrent cutaneous SCC

First in Human Skin / Head & Neck SCC Study



100% overall response rate



Durable responses observed



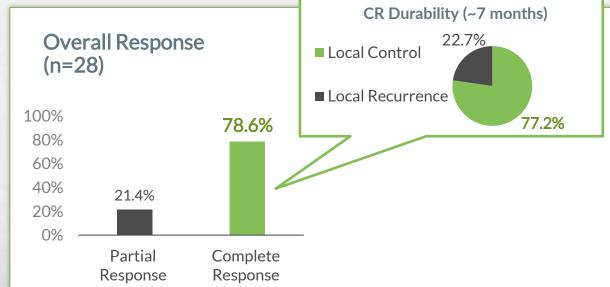
Responses observed within days



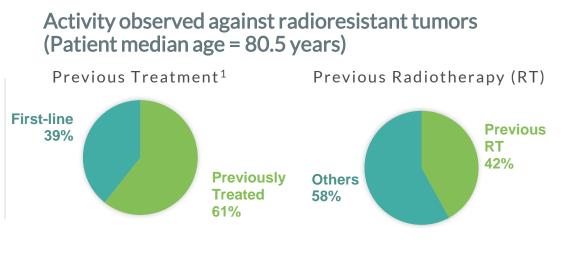
Well tolerated; no systemic toxicity observed



Efficacy Results

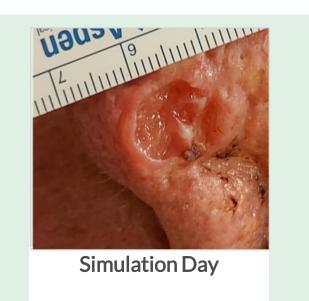


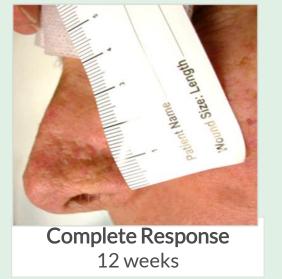
Baseline Disease Characteristics



U.S. Skin Cancer Pilot Study Leading to Pivotal Study

U.S. Pilot Feasibility Study					
Locations	5 centers – led by Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center				
# of Patients Treated	10				
Adverse Events	22 reported AE's, most were mild or moderate No treatment-related serious AEs				
Response Rate	100% Complete Response Rate				

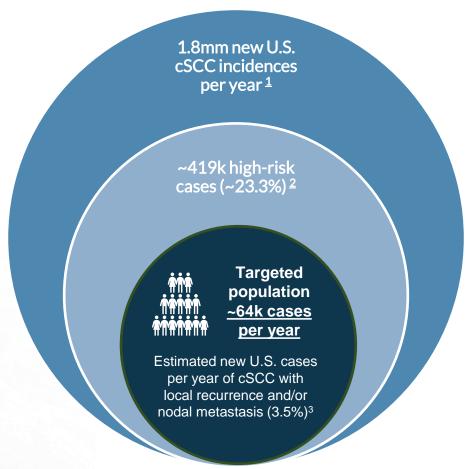




Multicenter Pivotal Recurrent SCC Study				
Locations	Multiple centers, including UCLA, Emory University, Mayo Clinic, etc.			
# of Patients	86			
Primary Objectives	Overall Response Rate, Durability of Response @ 6 months, adverse events assessment			
Targeted Completion of Recruitment	Q3 2025			

Feasibility and Safety of Diffusing Alpha-Emitter Radiation Therapy

Potential cSCC Patient Breakdown - Estimated U.S. Incidence



¹ https://www.skincancer.org/blog/our-new-approach-to-a-challenging-skin-cancer-statistic/

² Evaluation of American Joint Committee on Cancer, International Union Against Cancer, and Brigham and Women's Hospital Tumor Staging for Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma

Pritesh S. Karia, Anokhi Jambusaria-Pahlajani, David P. Harrington, George F. Murphy, Abrar A. Qureshi, and Chrysalyne D. Schmults. Journal of Clinical Oncology 2014 32:4, 327-334

³ Factors Predictive of Recurrence and Death From Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma: A 10-Year, Single-Institution Cohort Study

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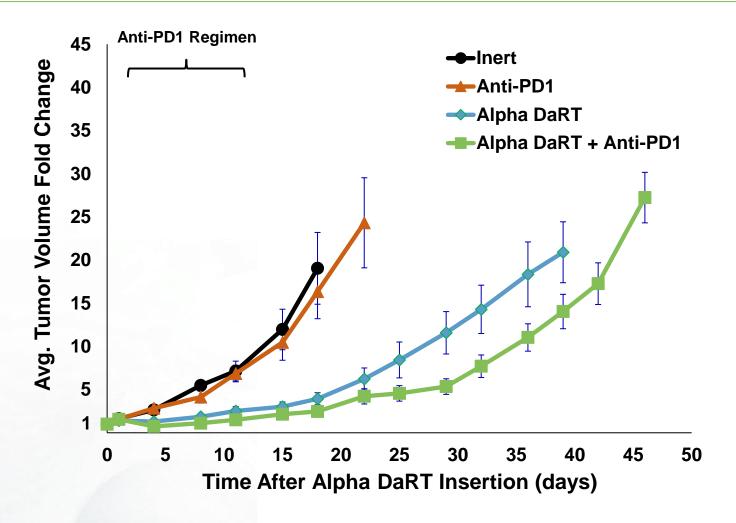
High Unmet Need

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Alpha DaRT Elicits Effect from anti-PD1 in SCC Mouse Model (SQ2)

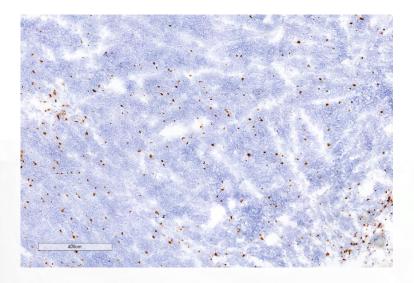
While mice with the SQ2 squamous cell carcinoma model showed little to no effect when treated with a murine anti-PD1 agent, the observed effect was larger for the combination with Alpha DaRT than for Alpha DaRT on its own



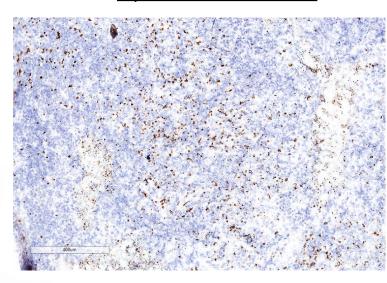
Alpha DaRT Increased Infiltration of CD3+ T-cells Into the Tumor

The combination of Alpha DaRT with anti-PD1 demonstrated the highest level of TILs in mice with SQ2 SCC tumors, suggesting potential to potentiate the checkpoint blockade

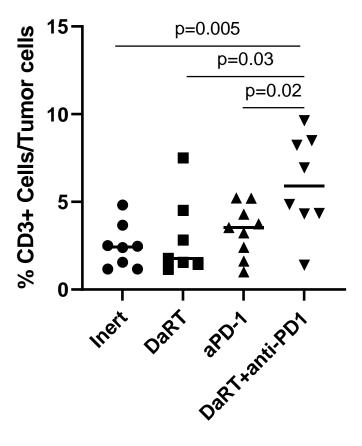




Alpha DaRT + anti PD-1

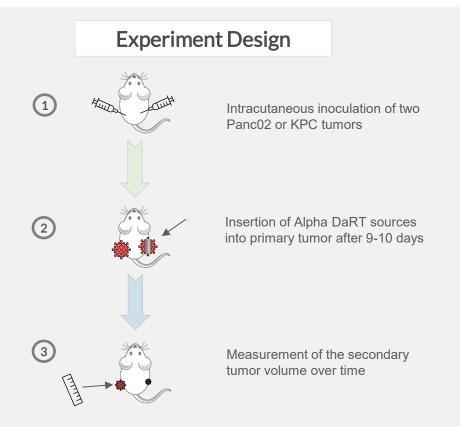


TILs in SQ2 tumors

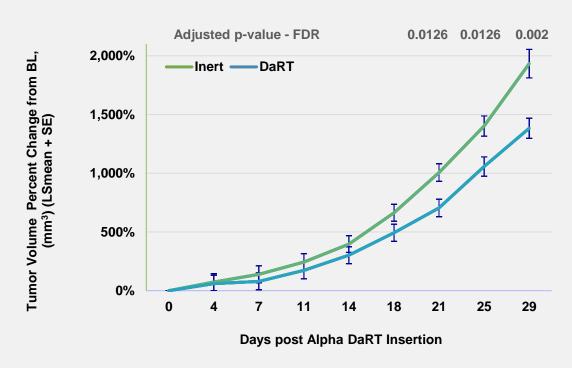


Immune Response Observed Even in "Cold" Pancreatic Tumor Model

When treating one pancreatic cancer tumor with Alpha DaRT sources instead of inert sources, a statistically significant decline in secondary tumor growth rate was seen



Secondary Tumor Growth (Untreated)

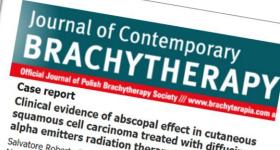


Similar results also observed when examining the PancO2 and KPC tumor models individually rather than grouped into a larger analysis.

Case Study: Potential Systemic Immune Effect Observed in One cSCC Patient Where a Second, Untreated Lesion Manifested CR



Complete Response + Potential Systemic Immune Effect

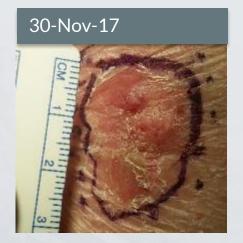


squamous cell carcinoma treated with diffusing alpha emitters radiation therapy: a case report

Salvatore Roberto Bellia, Giacomo Feliciani, Massimo Del Duca, Manuela Monti, Valentina Turri, Anna Sarnelli, Antonino Romeo , Itzhak Kelson, Yona Keisari, Aron Popovtzer, Toni Ibrahim,

Treated Tumor

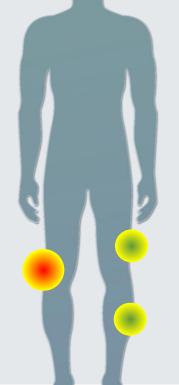
Before



After







Untreated Tumors

Before



After



Outline of Checkpoint Inhibitor Combination Trial – CTP-HNCPI-00

Key Eligibility Criteria



Recurrent unresectable or metastatic head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (like KEYNOTE-048)

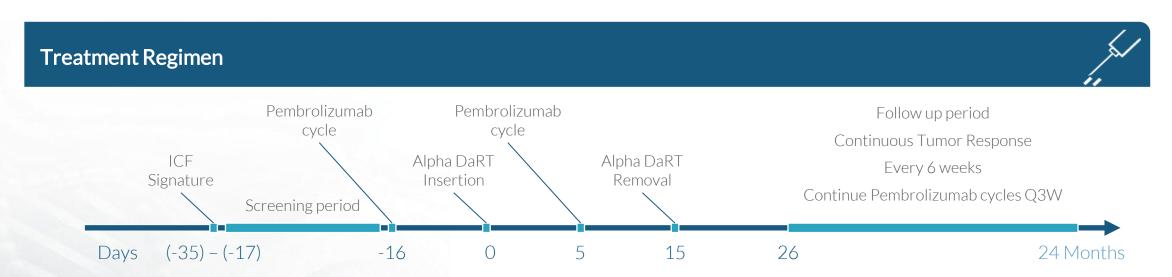
No previous treatment for metastatic disease

Benchmark Comparator



KEYNOTE-048: Benchmark comparator data for 1L Pembrolizumab in patients with recurrent or metastatic HNSCC¹

Population	Benchmark Regimen	Systemic ORR	Systemic CR %
PD-L1 CPS ≥ 20	Pembrolizumab Alone	23%	8%
PD-L1 CPS ≥ 1	Pembrolizumab Alone	19%	5%
Total population	Pembrolizumab Alone	17%	5%



¹Benchmark data provided for illustrative purposes only. Not a head-to-head trial Source: Burtness, B. et al (2019). Pembrolizumab alone or with chemotherapy versus cetuximab with chemotherapy for recurrent or metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (KEYNOTE-048): a randomised, open-label, phase 3 study. The Lancet. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(19)32591-7

AlphaTAU

Early Interim Data Show Strong Systemic Responses

- As of January 9, 2025, eight patients were treated with Alpha DaRT and pembrolizumab in the study
- Baseline characteristics:
 - 3 female/5 male
 - Mean age of 73 years (range 61-96)
 - 6mHNSCC/2laHNSCC
- Patients received an average of 4 cycles of pembrolizumab (range 2-9)
- Systemic responses observed:
 - Three complete responses
 - Three partial responses
 - Two patients died prior to evaluation
- Only two Alpha DaRT-related adverse events, both were Grade 1 (mild)

37.5%
Systemic Complete Responses

75%
Systemic Objective
Response Rate
(CR + PR)

No Related SAEs

HNCPI-00-01-003

Pembrolizumab Combination Case Study

Case Background – HNCPI-00-01-003

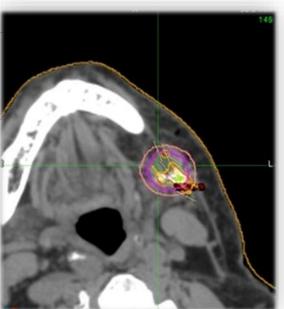
Age	96
Sex	Female
Tumor Type	SCC
Date of First Diagnosis	Jul-2022
Location	Alveolar ridge & lip plus dermal involvement
Prior Treatments	None
Medical Background	• Cardio

Dementia

ECOG3

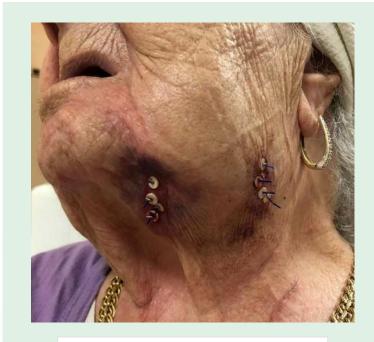
Stage IV T2N1M1

Cancer Stage





Alpha DaRT Treatment



Alpha DaRT Insertion Sept-2022



After Alpha DaRT Removal Oct-2022



Follow-Up

Jan-2023

Clinical Follow-Up

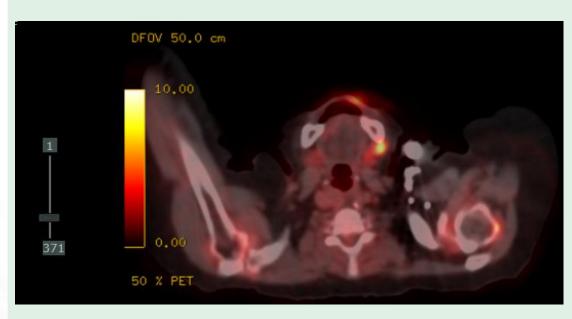


Pre-Treatment

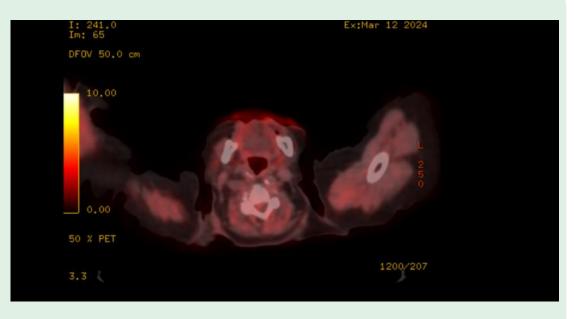


Nine Weeks Post Treatment

PET Follow-Up



Pre-Treatment Aug-2022



Post-Treatment Mar-2024

Patient Status

- Patient stopped Pembrolizumab after 12 months
- Patient still alive with no evidence of disease at October 2024 followup

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High Unmet Need

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- Alpha DaRT could potentially target broad patient populations
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Focus on Internal Organ Treatments

We continue to make progress across internal organ programs, with trials underway in multiple targeted indications and others in various stages of planning and start-up

Internal Organs in Focus

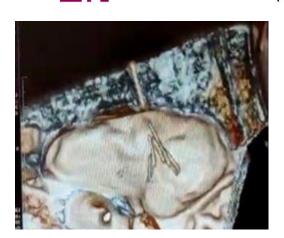
- Pancreas clinical trial underway
- Liver clinical trial underway
- Lung clinical trial underway
- Prostate clinical trial underway
- Brain GBM + Brain Mets
- Breast
- Rectum











Interim Pancreatic Cancer Results - Overview of Trial Design

Three trials treating pancreatic cancer patients in parallel:

- CTP-PANC-101 monotherapy treatment at 2 sites in Montreal, Canada up to 37 patients total
- CTP-PANC-02 monotherapy treatment at 1 site in Jerusalem, Israel up to 15 patients total
- CTP-ALL-00 flexible basket trial at 1 site in Jerusalem, Israel no specified limit on number of patients

Following initial results, there are some situations where chemotherapy has been used in the first two trials

- CTP-PANC-101 allows chemotherapy 30 days after Alpha DaRT treatment
- CTP-PANC-02 was modified to allow concomitant chemotherapy

Therefore, after initially embarking on monotherapy exploration, a small number of patients from all three trials have received chemotherapy treatment alongside or following Alpha DaRT treatment

Due to the exploratory nature of the trials, they do not focus on a specific patient sub-population but rather a broad mix of patients with non-resectable pancreatic cancer

High Disease Control Rate Observed

Among the 41 patients treated, 33 had a measured objective response, with 5 patients awaiting response evaluation and 3 who discontinued prior to evaluation. Results are presented below using Best Overall Response (BOR) for those with a measured response.

Including first two patients (heavily underdosed / feasibility only)

18%
Objective Response Rate (CR + PR)

91%
Disease Control Rate (CR + PR + SD)

Excluding first two patients (heavily underdosed / feasibility only)

19%
Objective Response Rate (CR + PR)

97%
Disease Control Rate (CR + PR + SD)

Note: Results as of January 8, 2025

Highlights of Overall Survival (OS) Data

Key Caveats:

- The data are still relatively immature, but ongoing
- Trial designs were **focused on feasibility and safety**, without the frequent monitoring visits common in studies focused on precise measurement of survival
- Five patients treated since Nov 25, 2024, and three patients who exited the study very shortly after treatment, in all cases with insufficient time to reach objective response measurement, were excluded from OS analysis for lack of data maturity
 - Therefore, a total of n = 33 patients are evaluated for OS using Kaplan-Meier analysis

	OS Since Diagnosis /		
	Initiation of Last	OS Since Alpha DaRT	
Population	Chemotherapy (mo)	Treatment (mo)	
		_	
Overall Population (n=33)	18.6	10.9	

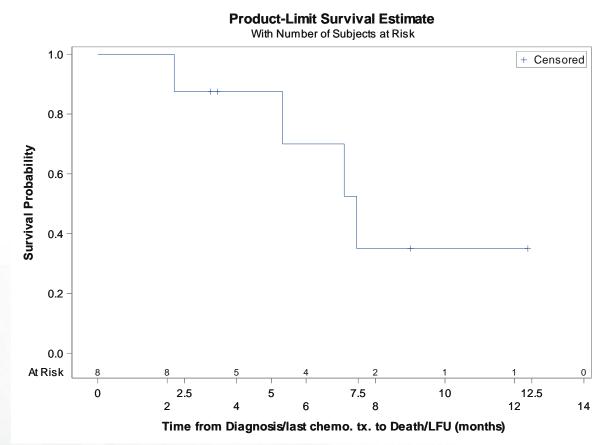
Of n=33 patients analyzed, 13 have died The remaining 20 (and the five newer patients) remain alive

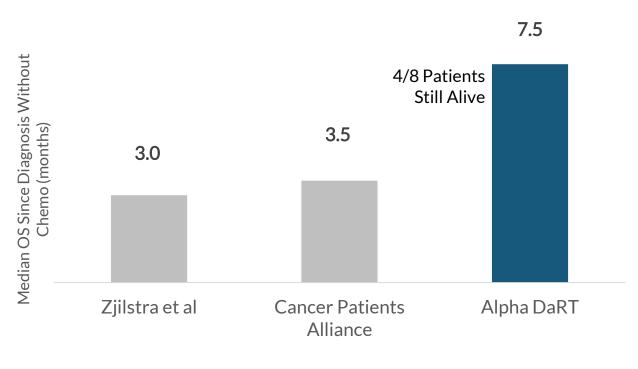
In light of the **heterogeneity of the population**, we conducted ad-hoc analyses **of key sub-groups** to offer context vs. expected OS for each group

Note: Results as of January 8, 2025

Analysis of Overall Survival in Key Sub-Populations (1/3)

Newly Diagnosed / Not Eligible for Chemotherapy (n=8)





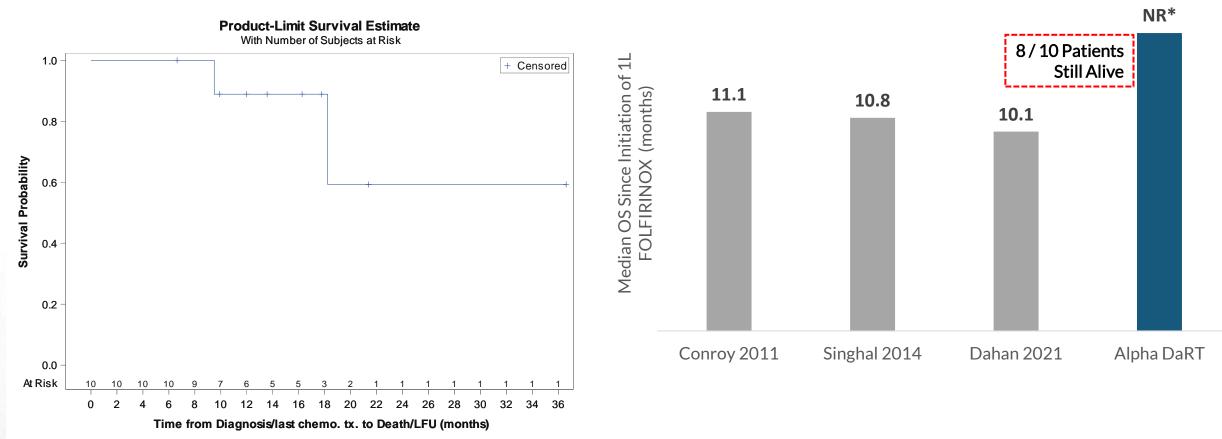
Note: Median follow-up in Alpha DaRT group of 6.3 months

Results as of January 8, 2025

For Illustrative Purposes Only - no head-to-head clinical study has been conducted comparing Alpha DaRT to other products or candidates. Differences exist between trial designs, subject characteristics and other factors, and caution should be exercised when comparing data across unrelated studies Sources:

Zijlstra, M. et al (2018). Patient characteristics and treatment considerations in pancreatic cancer: a population based study in the Netherlands. https://doi.org/10.1080/0284186X.2018.1470330 https://pancreatica.org/pancreatic-cancer/pancreatic-cancer-prognosis/

Analysis of Overall Survival in Key Sub-Populations (2/3) Metastatic (Stage IV) Patients After 1L FOLFIRINOX (n=10)



^{*} Median Kaplan-Meier estimate was not reached (NR); median follow-up time was 15.1 months

For Illustrative Purposes Only - no head-to-head clinical study has been conducted comparing Alpha DaRT to other products or candidates. Differences exist between trial designs, subject characteristics and other factors, and caution should be exercised when comparing data across unrelated studies

Note: Results as of January 8, 2025

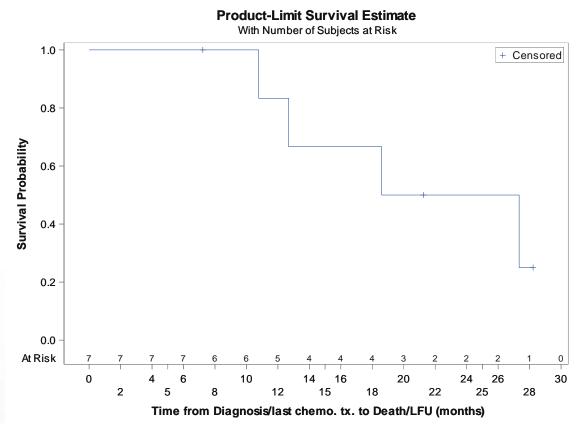
Sources:

Thierry Conroy et al., FOLFIRINOX versus Gemcitabine for Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer. New England Journal of Medicine (2011). DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1011923 Singhal MK, et al. A phase III trial comparing FOLFIRINOX versus gemcitabine for metastatic pancreatic cancer. Ann Oncol. 2014;25(suppl 4):iv210–53. Laetitia Dahan et al., Randomized Phase II Trial Evaluating Two Sequential Treatments in First Line of Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer:

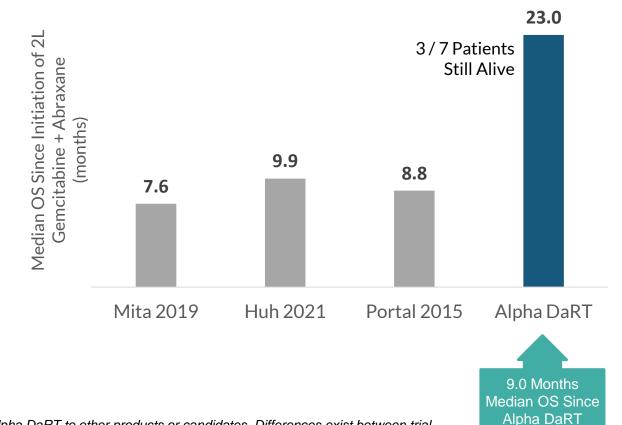
Results of the PANOPTIMOX-PRODIGE 35 Trial. JCO 39, 3242-3250(2021). DOI:10.1200/JCO.20.03329

Analysis of Overall Survival in Key Sub-Populations (3/3)

Progressed After 2L Gemcitabine-Abraxane (n=7)



2015 Sep 29;113(7):989-95. doi: 10.1038/bjc.2015.328. Epub 2015 Sep 15. PMID: 26372701; PMCID: PMC4651133.



Note: Median follow-up in Alpha DaRT group of 18.9 months

For Illustrative Purposes Only - no head-to-head clinical study has been conducted comparing Alpha DaRT to other products or candidates. Differences exist between trial designs, subject characteristics and other factors, and caution should be exercised when comparing data across unrelated studies

Note: Results as of January 8, 2025

Source:

Mita N, Iwashita T, Uemura S, Yoshida K, Iwasa Y, Ando N, Iwata K, Okuno M, Mukai T, Shimizu M. Second-Line Gemcitabine Plus Nab-Paclitaxel for Patients with Unresectable Advanced Pancreatic Cancer after First-Line FOLFIRINOX Failure. J Clin Med. 2019 May 29;8(6):761. doi: 10.3390/jcm8060761. PMID: 31146420; PMCID: PMC6616879 Huh G, Lee HS, Choi JH, Lee SH, Paik WH, Ryu JK, Kim YT, Bang S, Lee ES. Gemcitabine plus Nab-paclitaxel as a second-line treatment following FOLFIRINOX failure in advanced pancreatic cancer: a multicenter, single-arm, open-label, phase 2 trial. Ther Adv Med Oncol. 2021 Nov 10;13:17588359211056179. doi: 10.1177/17588359211056179. PMID: 34790261; PMCID: PMC8591648. Portal A et al. Nab-paclitaxel plus gemcitabine for metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma after Folfirinox failure: an AGEO prospective multicentre cohort. Br J Cancer.

AlphaTAU

Breakdown of Pancreatic Cancer Incidence by Stage FACS National Cancer Database - 2008-2017 All Types Hospitals in All States

There are over half a million new cases of pancreatic cancer per year. Approx. 67k of them are in the U.S.



Stage			Ш	IV
	Resectable	Borderline Resectable	Locally Advanced	Metastasized
Percent of Total	13%	29%	10%	48%

87% of pancreatic cancer cases (approx. 59k in the US) are not eligible for surgical resection

Note: Excludes cancers of stage "unknown" or "N/A" - data from 1400 Hospitals

Source: https://www.facs.org/media/ztllhkfu/cancer-cases-reported-to-the-ncdb-by-tumor-type-and-ajcc-stage.pdf https://gco.iarc.who.int/media/globocan/factsheets/cancers/13-pancreas-fact-sheet.pdf

Pancreatic Cancer Clinical Trial: USA Pilot

N=15



Newly Diagnosed
Locally Advanced
Pancreatic Cancer

N=15



Newly Diagnosed

Metastatic Pancreatic

Cancer

AlphaDaRT

Insertion

(During Cycles 1-4)

8-12 cycles of **mFOLFIRINOX**

Primary Endpoint:

Incidence of Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events

2

Secondary Endpoints:

Overall Survival
Progression-Free Survival
Pain Improvement
Surgical Resectability (LA
cohort only)

Therapeutic Focus

We are focused on delivering solutions to three markets that we believe would be best served by the unique characteristics of the Alpha DaRT

Localized & Unresectable

- Localized tumors that are not surgical candidates and tumors that recur after surgery and are resistant to other therapies, specifically radiotherapy
- Alpha DaRT to be evaluated as a later line therapy
- Tumor types we are targeting include SCC, H&N SCC and prostate



Metastatic

- Alpha DaRT being evaluated for its potential to induce an immune response in metastatic tumors
- Alpha DaRT being evaluated in combination with checkpoint inhibitors as an adjuvant therapy
- Tumor types we are targeting include liver, breast and H&N (which includes lip, oral cavity, salivary glands, oropharynx & pharynx) cancers



High Unmet Need

- Solid tumors that have limited treatment options with limited standard of care offering
- Alpha DaRT could potentially target broad patient populations
- Tumor types we are targeting include GBM and pancreatic cancer



Anticipated Milestones

Regulatory

Clinical

Geography	Target Indication	H12025	H2 2025	H12026	
	Recurrent Cutaneous SCC		Completion of multi-center pivotal trial recruitment	Data Readout + Potential FDA submission	
United States	Pancreatic Cancer	First Patient in Pilot Study	Complete Recruitment in Pilot Study	Readout from Pilot Study	
	Recurrent GBM	Early Feasibility Study IDE		Readout from Early Feasibility Study	
Israel	Brain Cancer (GBM or Metastases)	Targeted first patient treated			
Europe	Pancreatic Cancer (French Multicenter)		Targeted first patient treated		
Japan	Head & Neck Cancer		PMDA Response		

Development Pipeline

FDA Breakthrough Device Designation received for certain uses in skin cancer and GBM

Geography	Target Indication	Pre-Clinical Research	Feasibility Trial	Pivotal Trial	Marketing Authorization	Anticipated Milestones
	Rec. Cutaneous SCC		U.S.			Complete patient recruitment in Q3 2025
	Pancreatic Cancer	U.S.				IDE received, targeting first patient Q2 2025
North America	Recurrent GBM	U.S.				Targeting IDE for early feasibility study in Q2 2025
	Pancreatic Cancer	Canada				
	Liver Metastases	Canada				
	Skin & Oral SCC					
	All Skin & Oral Cancers					
	la/mHNSCC (combo with pembrolizumab)					Exploring U.S. IDE submission for similar study
Israel	Pancreatic Cancer					
	Lung Cancer					
	Brain (GBM + mets)					Targeting first patient in H1 2025
	Prostate Cancer					
	Skin Cancers					
Europe	Vulvar SCC					
	Pancreatic Cancer					Targeting first patient in H2 2025 in French trial
Japan	Head & Neck Cancer					Targeting PMDA response in Q3 2025

Financial Position



Public Since Mar-2022 (NASDAQ:DRTS)



\$62.9mm in Cash & Deposits at YE 2024



2+ Years of Cash Runway



AlphaTAU Saving Lives Globally

