



**PERSPECTIVE**  
*THERAPEUTICS*

## Analyst Day Presentation

18 March 2024

NYSE: CATX

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# Analyst Day Agenda

NYSE, 18 March 2024

Introductions

Pipeline Update

Clinical Update

KOL Discussion

Corporate / Manufacturing Update

Questions

# Management Team

Deep Experience in Radiopharmaceuticals and Oncology Drug Development



**Thijs Spoor**

Chief Executive Officer

20+ years of expertise in biotechnology companies; public and private companies; oncology and nuclear pharmacy



**Markus Puhlmann, MD MBA**

Chief Medical Officer

20+ years of oncology drug development across all phases, experience coordinating multiple regulatory filings



**Michael Schultz, PHD**

Chief Science Officer

20+ years industry and research experience in radiopharmaceuticals; co-founder Viewpoint MT & inventor of Perspective products



**Jonathan Hunt**

Chief Financial Officer

20+ years of expertise in financial controls and public accounting for large and small companies across multiple industries



**Frances Johnson, MD**

Chief Innovation Officer

20+ years in clinical trials execution, managing academic research programs, founder and start-up of CareDx, Inc and Viewpoint MT



**Amos Hedt**

Chief Business Strategy Officer

20+ years of expertise in early-stage pharmaceutical and biotech drug development; 10+ years in radiopharmaceuticals

# Investment Highlights

Platform radiopharmaceutical company targeting **pan-cancer opportunities** utilizing 2<sup>nd</sup> generation  $\alpha$ -emitter

**Proprietary chelator-based peptide** targeting platform provides engine for pipeline expansion

Robust clinical pipeline with focused three clinical-stage programs. VMT- $\alpha$ -NET for neuroendocrine tumors; VMT01 for melanoma; PSV359 for multiple solid tumors

Theranostic  $^{203}\text{Pb}$  –  $^{212}\text{Pb}$  dual isotope enables imaging and therapy, improving patient selection and outcomes

Multiple expected **near-term readouts and milestones** through to 2025

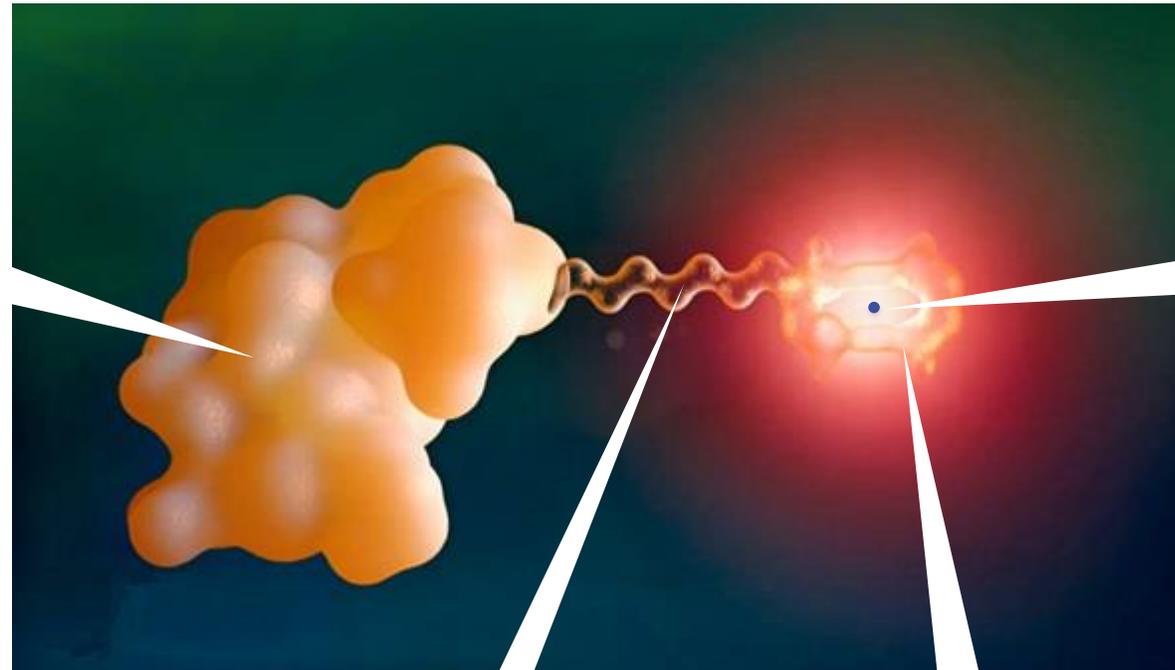
Vertically integrated in-house manufacturing of  $^{212}\text{Pb}$  isotope simplifies manufacturing and can leverage existing radiopharmacy logistics for broad distribution

# Perspective's Radiopharmaceutical Optimization Process

Unique Mechanism of Action Offers Pan-Cancer Opportunities

## Targeting Peptide

Engineered for cancer-specific receptors to ensure highly directed uptake



## Isotope

$^{203}\text{Pb}$  for SPECT imaging  
or  
 $^{212}\text{Pb}$  for alpha particle therapy

## Linker

Selected to assist peptide binding and optimize clearance from blood and healthy tissues

## Chelator

Perspective's proprietary platform technology enabling stable radiolabeling with Pb isotopes



# Platform Expansion Engine

Three Lead Programs in Clinic and Broad Proprietary Pipeline

Program	Indication	Discovery	Human Clinical Imaging	First in Human Therapy	Phase 1/2	Phase 3
VMT- $\alpha$ -NET	Neuroendocrine cancers					Safety Update
	Pheochromocytomas, paragangliomas					
	Small cell lung cancer					
VMT01	Melanoma (MC1R)					Safety Update
VMT02 (PET agent)	Melanoma (imaging of MC1R)					
PSV359 (Novel peptide)	Multiple solid tumors					First in Human Images of Clinical Candidate
PSV40X (Radio-hybrid)	Prostate (PSMA imaging & therapy)					Technology Background
Program 5 (Novel peptide)	Prostate, Breast					
Pre-targeting Platform (mAbs)	Solid and hematological tumors					Scientific Rationale and Technology Background
Other Programs (Novel peptides)	Solid and hematological tumors					

# Pipeline Update

Clinical and Preclinical Programs



# Pan Cancer Target: PSV359

Preclinical Efficacy and First in Human Images of Novel Peptide Targeting Fibroblast Activation Protein alpha (FAP- $\alpha$ )

# Fibroblast Activation Protein $\alpha$ is a Pan Cancer Target

Tumor stroma cells do not typically express cancer-specific markers like SSTR2 or MC1R

FAP is primarily expressed on tumor stroma cells, but also on some cancer cells

Tumor cell



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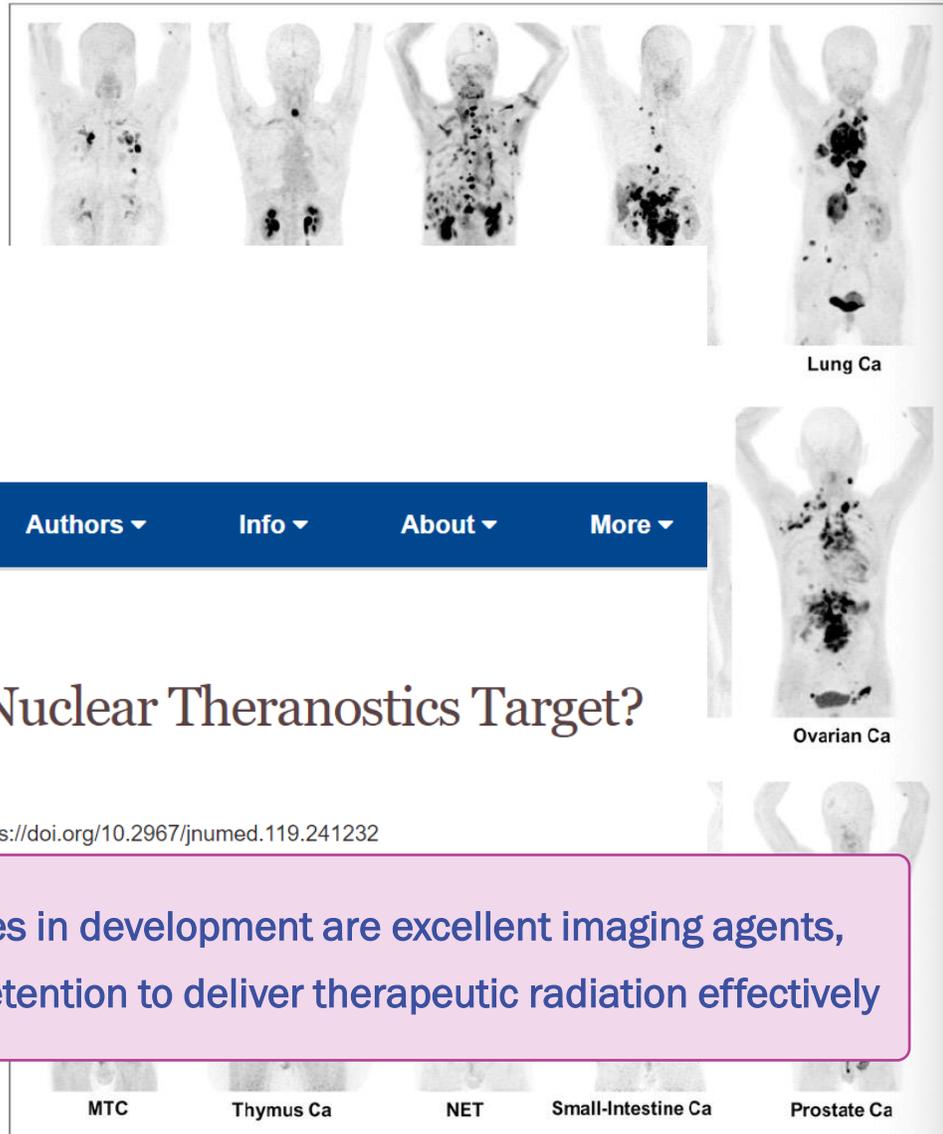
Research Article | Hot Topics

## FAP: The Next Billion Dollar Nuclear Theranostics Target?

Jeremie Calais

Journal of Nuclear Medicine February 2020, 61 (2) 163-165; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2967/jnumed.119.241232>

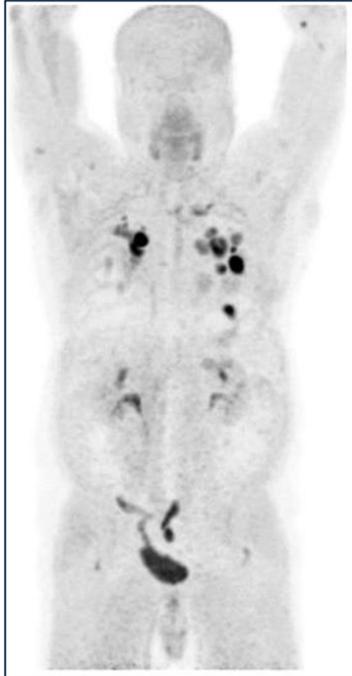
Small molecules in development are excellent imaging agents, but lack tumor retention to deliver therapeutic radiation effectively



# Fibroblast Activation Protein $\alpha$ is a Pan Cancer Target<sup>1</sup>

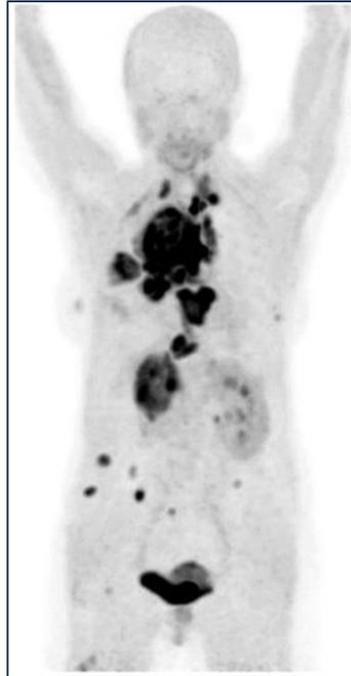
Multiple imaging products in development such as <sup>68</sup>Ga-FAPi, but significant therapeutic opportunity remains

Expression of FAP- $\alpha$  on Tumor Cells



Sarcoma

Expression of FAP- $\alpha$  on Tumor Stroma Cells

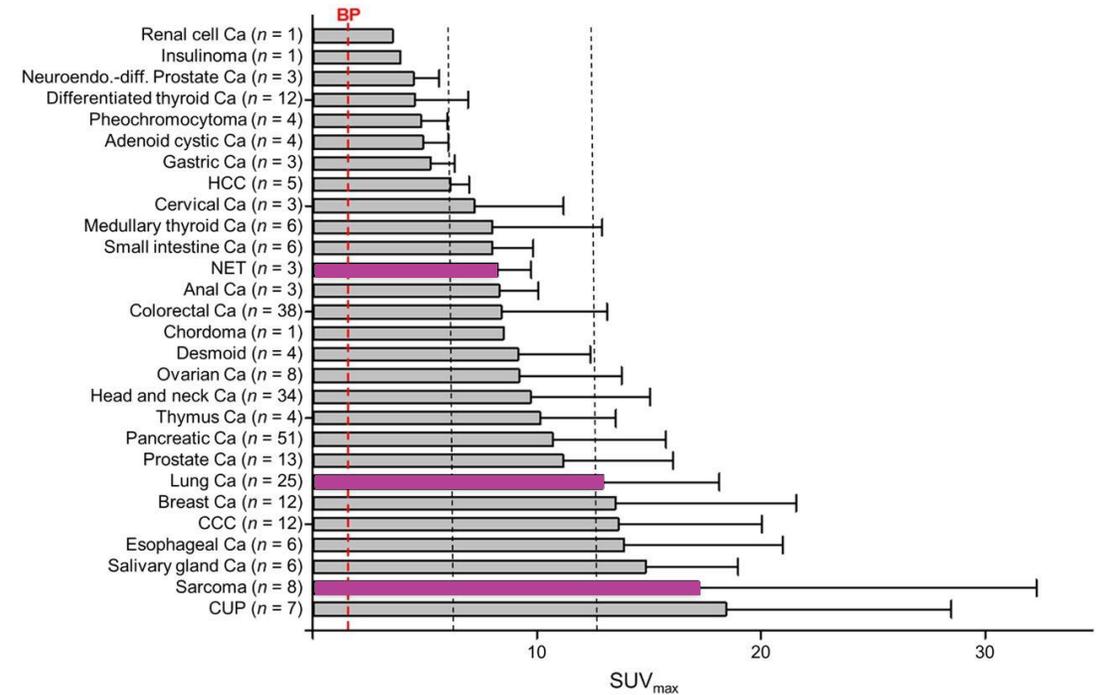


Lung Cancer



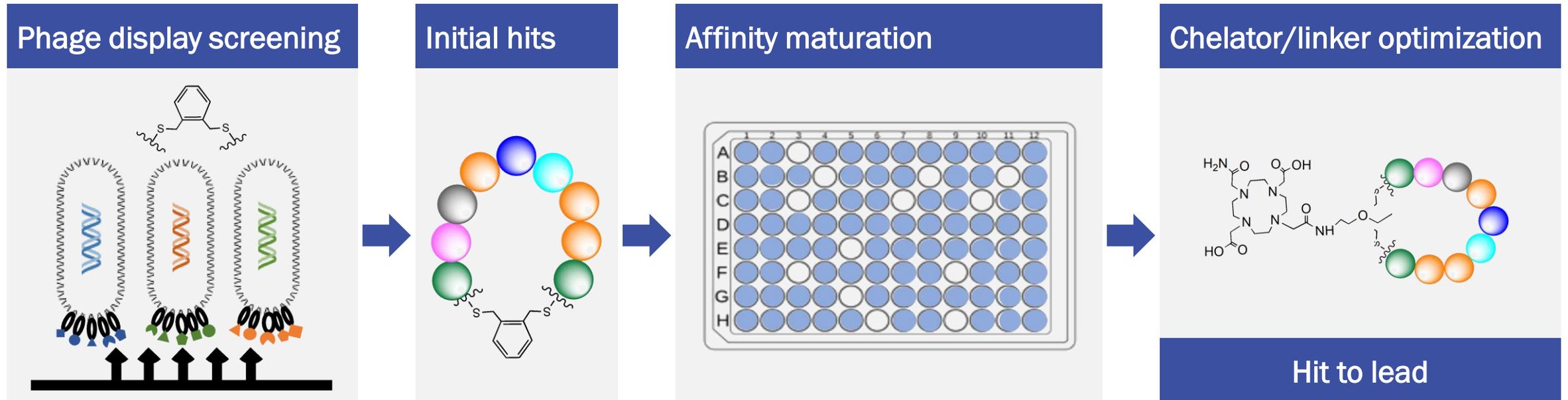
NETs

Average SUV<sub>max</sub> of <sup>68</sup>Ga-FAPi PET/CT Across 28 Different Cancer Types



# Development of PSV359 (Discovery Phase – Optimization Phase over 12 months)

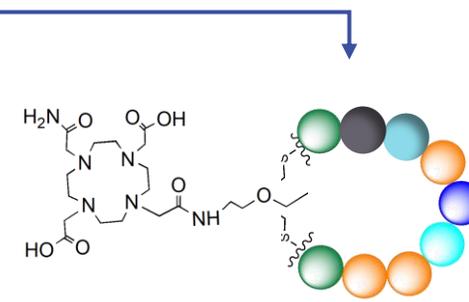
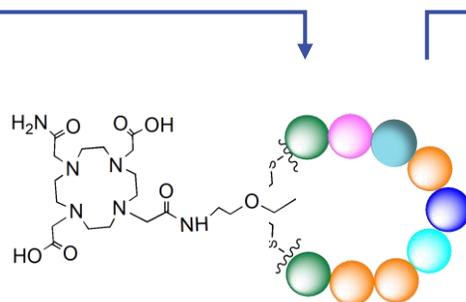
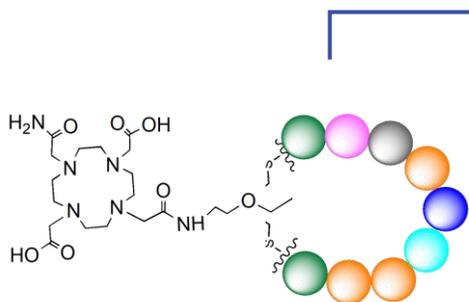
In-house peptide synthesis and in vivo capability allows rapid iteration and optimization of novel compounds



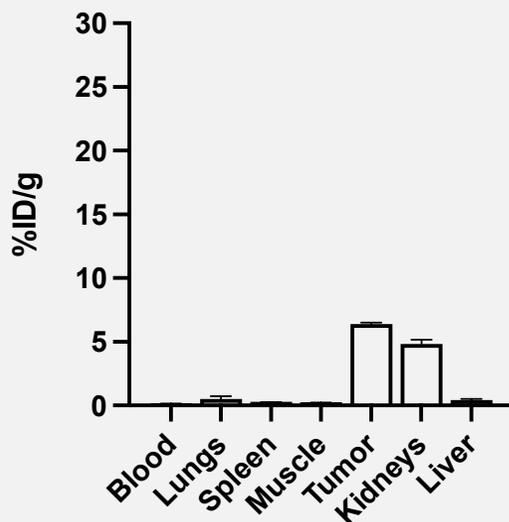
- Discovered through cyclic peptide phage-display (900 million AA sequences, 2.7 billion structural variants)
- Affinity matured through full-position scanning
- FAP-targeted peptide conjugated to PSC chelator for Pb-203/Pb-212 theranostics
- Bioconjugate chemistry and further optimization
- In vitro and in vivo binding assays identified lead candidates

# Hit-to-lead Structure Changes that Led to Optimized Compound

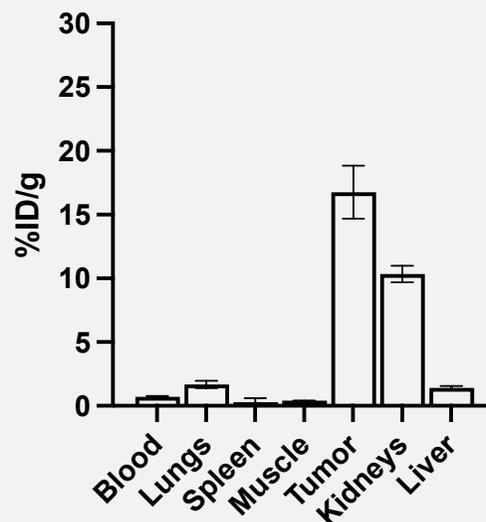
In-house peptide synthesis and in vivo capability allows rapid iteration and optimization of novel compounds



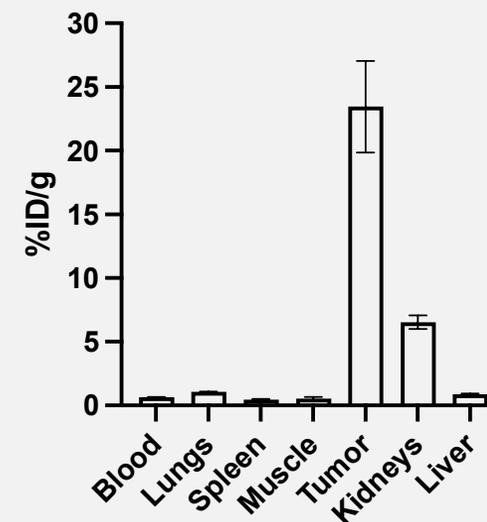
## Compound 3-30



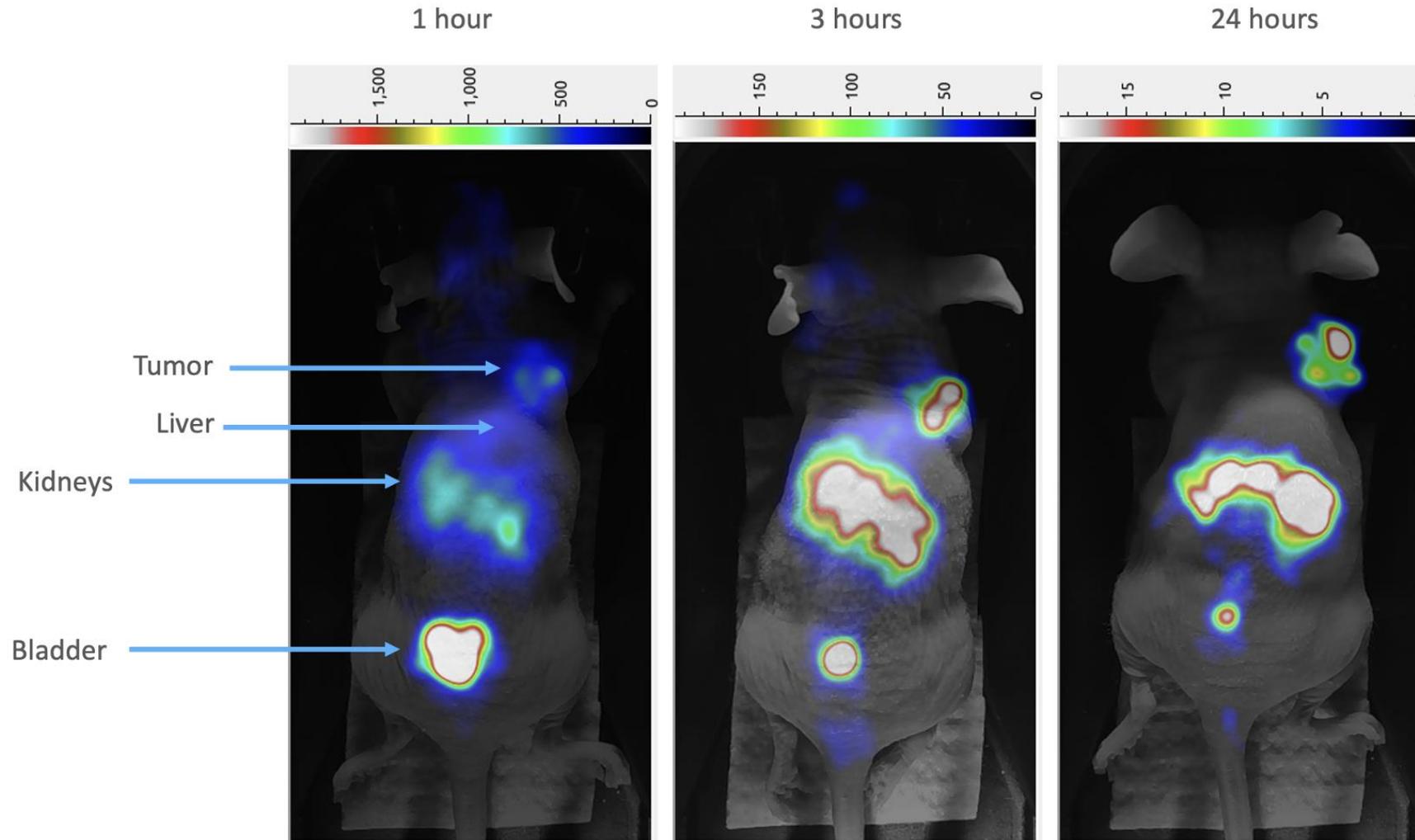
## Compound 3-42



## Compound 3-59



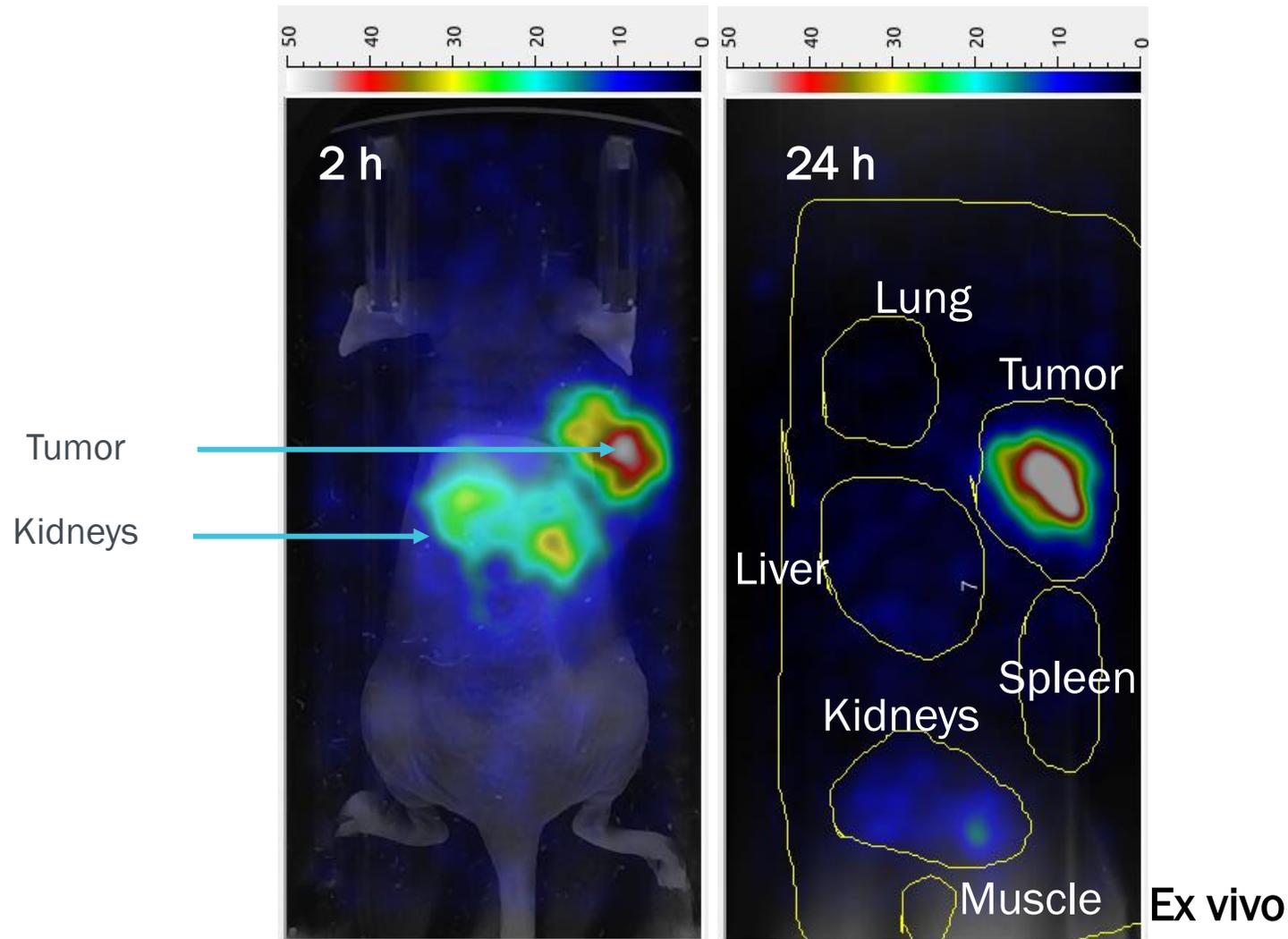
# Initial [<sup>203</sup>Pb] Candidate via Micro SPECT/CT Imaging



## In vivo Evaluation

- Good tumor uptake but could be faster
- Some liver uptake
- Slight kidney retention
- Decision made to optimize further

## Optimization: Second [ $^{203}\text{Pb}$ ] Candidate via Micro SPECT/CT Imaging



### In vivo Evaluation

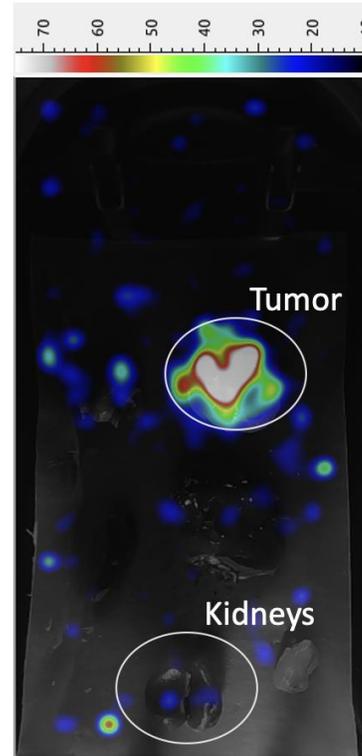
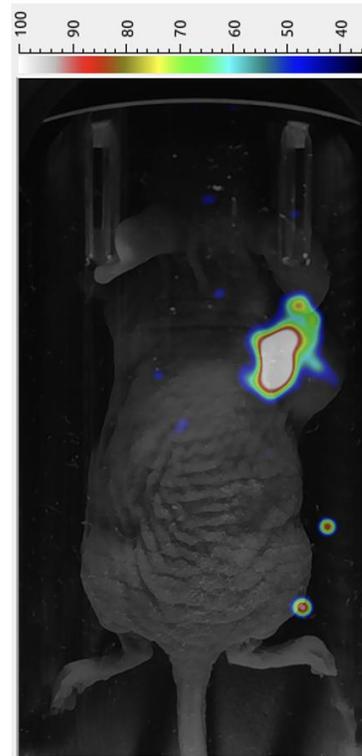
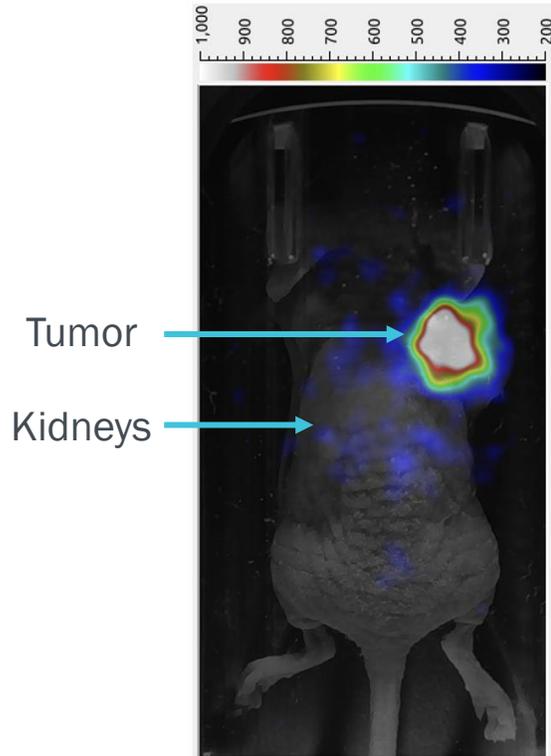
- Better tumor uptake
- Little liver retention
- Better kidney clearance
- Decision made to optimize further to decrease kidney uptake

# Clinical Candidate Selection: [ $^{212}\text{Pb}$ ]PSV359 via Micro SPECT/CT Imaging

2 hours in vivo

24 hours in vivo

24 hours ex vivo



## FAP Project Ready for Clinical Development Phase

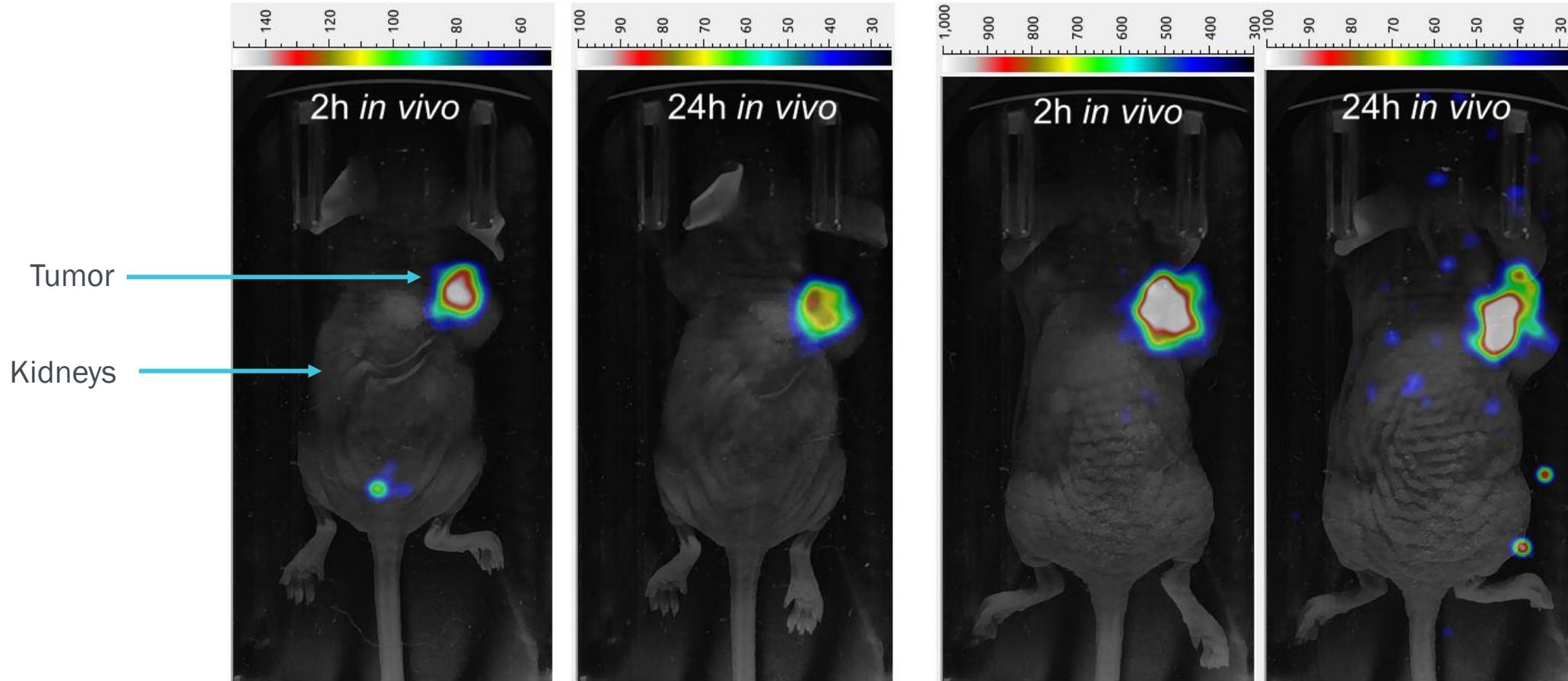
- ~18 months development time
- Over 900 million amino acid sequences initially scanned
- Identified ~400 sequences for secondary evaluation
- Narrowed to approximately 30 sequences
- Optimized stability, tumor targeting, and clearance properties
- Compared to competing leads
- Identified final candidate

# [<sup>212</sup>Pb]PSV359 via Micro SPECT/CT Imaging

Confirms identical biodistribution of imaging and therapeutic isotopes

[<sup>203</sup>Pb]Pb-PSV-359

[<sup>212</sup>Pb]Pb-PSV-359

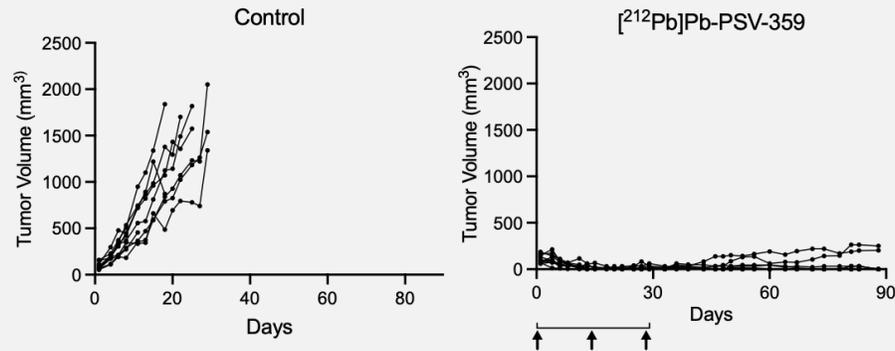


# [<sup>212</sup>Pb]PSV359 Demonstrates Preclinical Efficacy in Human Fibrosarcoma Model

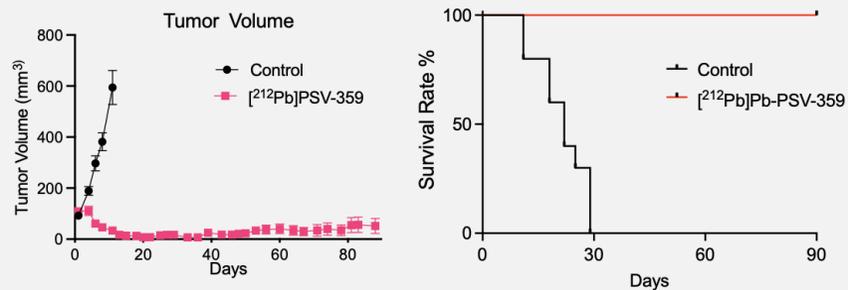
Compares favorably against other therapeutic products in development<sup>2</sup>

## Preclinical [<sup>212</sup>Pb]PSV359 Targeted Alpha Therapy<sup>1</sup>

### hFAP-HT1080 Fibrosarcoma Model – Expressing hFAP-α



### U87MG Human Glioma Model – Stromal Model (mFAP-α)



90-day results

European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging (2022) 49:3651–3667  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00259-022-05842-5>

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



## Preclinical evaluation of FAP-2286 for fibroblast activation protein targeted radionuclide imaging and therapy

Dirk Zboralski<sup>1</sup> · Aileen Hoehne<sup>1</sup> · Anne Bredenbeck<sup>1</sup> · Anne Schumann<sup>1</sup> · Minh Nguyen<sup>2</sup> · Eberhard Schneider<sup>1</sup> ·

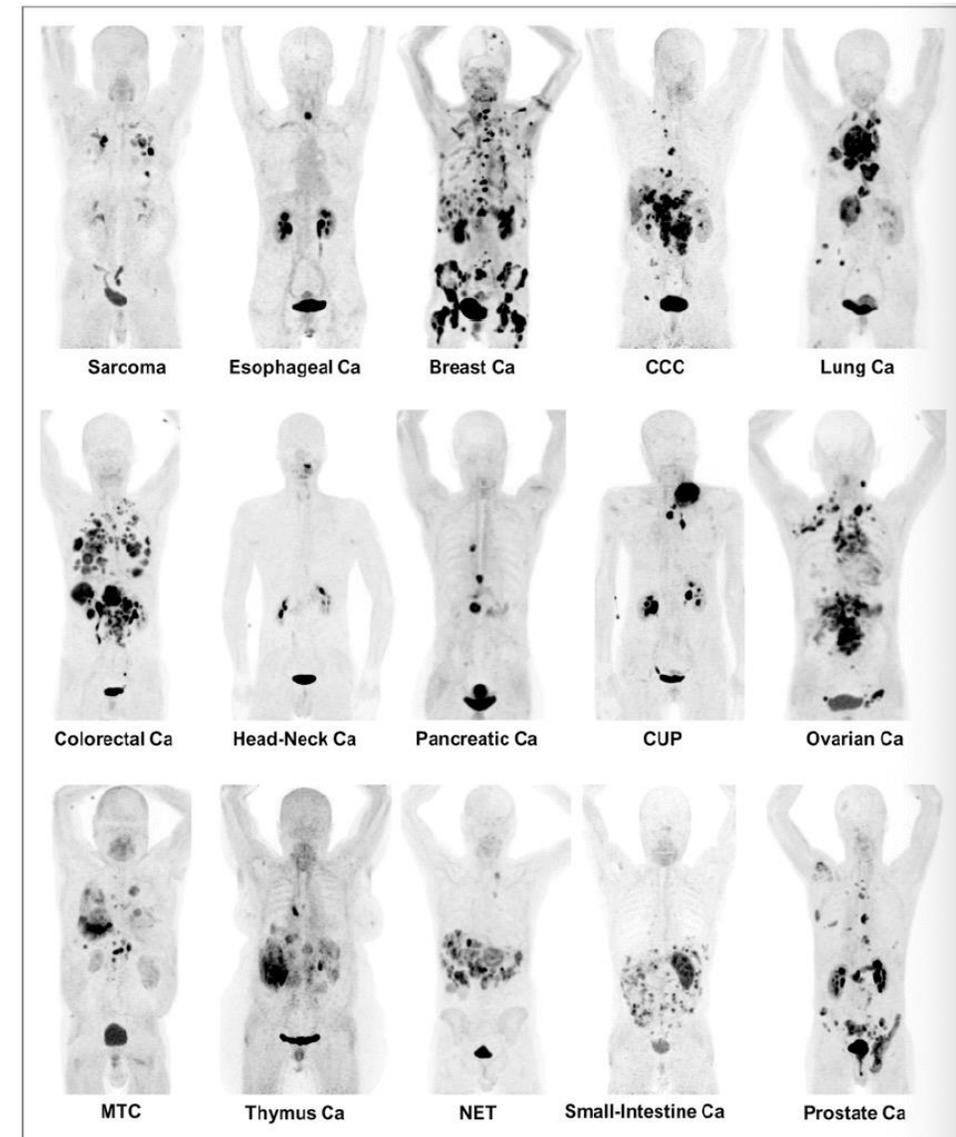
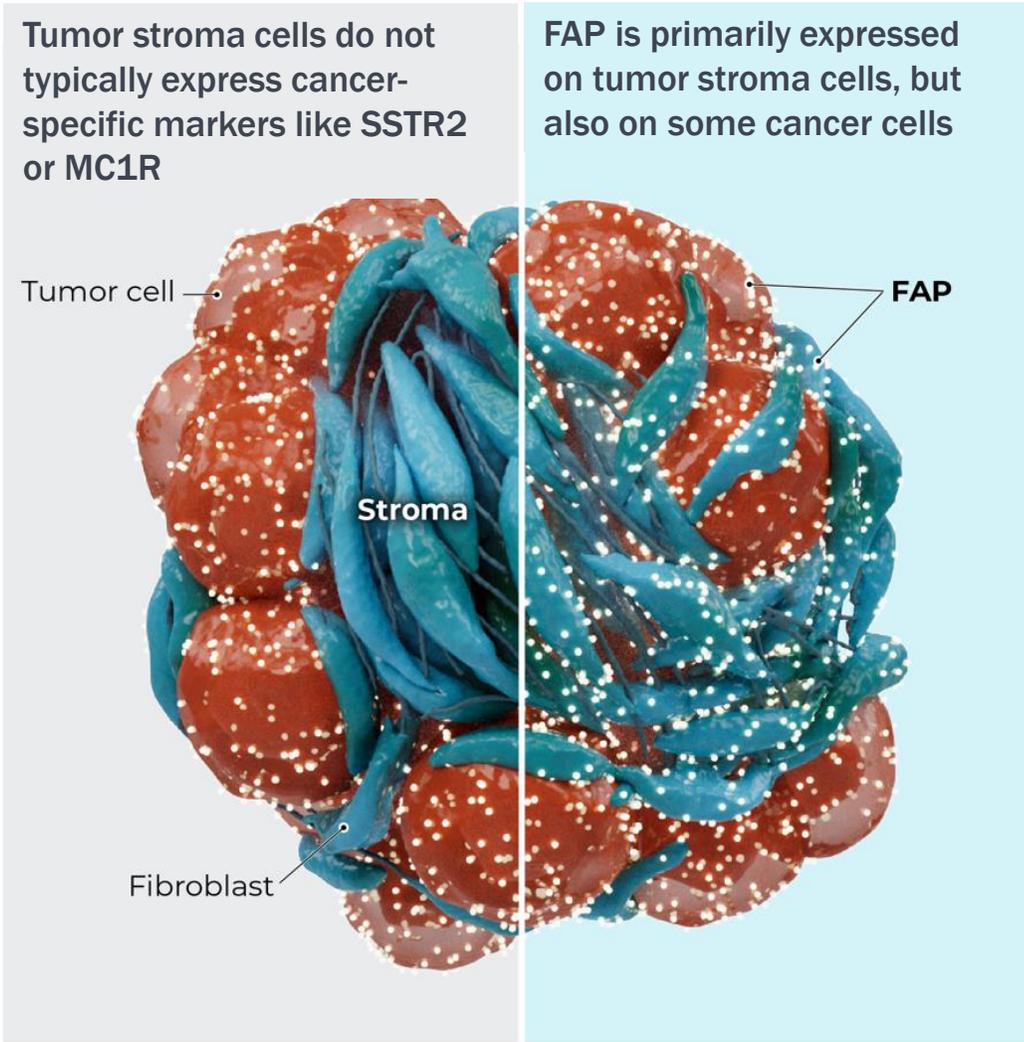
Summary Table

Treatment	MTV, Day 0 (mm <sup>3</sup> , mean ± SD)	MTV, Day 9 (mm <sup>3</sup> , mean ± SEM)	MTV, Day 23 (mm <sup>3</sup> , mean ± SEM)	TGI, Day 9 (%)	MST (Day)	Tumor Free Mice (N, %)
Vehicle	169 ± 21	952 ± 195	NA	NA	16.5	0/10 (0)
<sup>177</sup> Lu-FAP-2286 (30 MBq)	169 ± 23	107 ± 15	12 ± 4	108% ( <i>P</i> <0.0001)*	NR	4/10 (40)
<sup>177</sup> Lu-FAPI-46 (30 MBq)	168 ± 22	245 ± 76	1210 ± 185 ( <i>P</i> <0.0001)*	90 ( <i>P</i> =0.0006)*	27.5	0/10 (0)

BWL, body weight loss; MTV, mean tumor volume; SEM, standard error of the mean; TGI, tumor growth inhibition; MST, median survival time; \*P-value was determined for day 9 comparisons to the vehicle group, while for day 23 comparison was between <sup>177</sup>Lu-FAP-2286 and <sup>177</sup>Lu-FAPI-46

40-day results

# Fibroblast Activation Protein $\alpha$ is a Pan Cancer Target



Kratochwil et al., JNM, 2019

# First in Human [ $^{203}\text{Pb}$ ]PSV359 SPECT Imaging – Patient 1 Chondroblastic Osteosarcoma

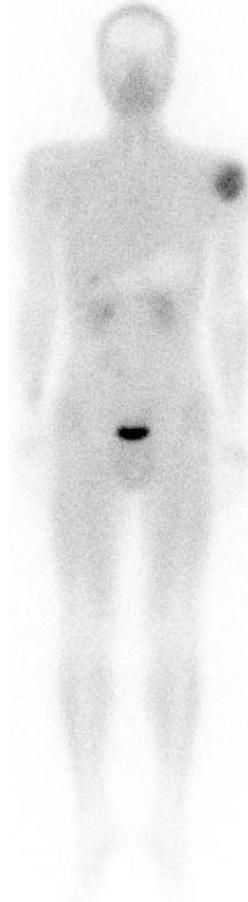


**Treating Physician:**  
Dr. Ishita B Sen  
Director & Head  
Dept. of Nuclear Med.  
& Molecular Imaging  
Fortis Memorial Research  
Institute, Gurgaon, India

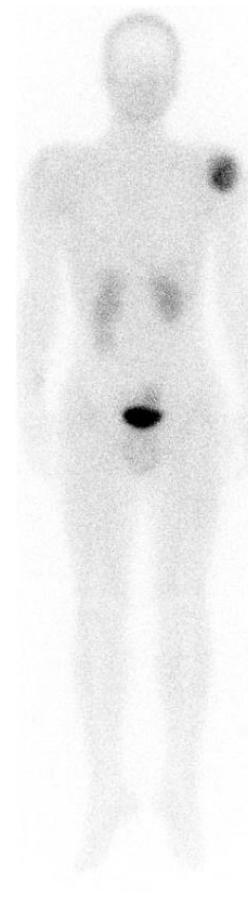
[ $^{203}\text{Pb}$ ]PSV359



1 hr



4 hr



18 hr

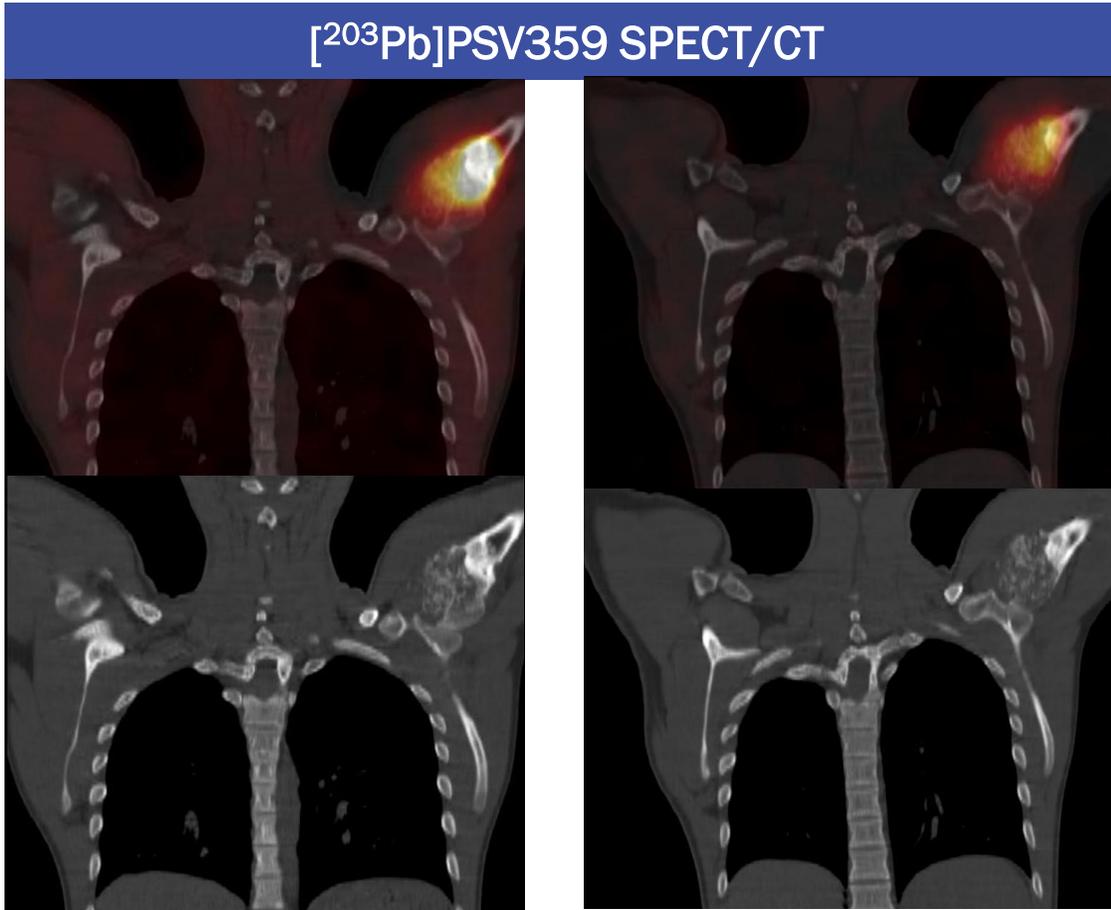
[ $^{18}\text{F}$ ]FDG



Case 3: 16 yrs/Male,  
Chondroblastic  
Osteosarcoma  
Injected Dose 7.2 mCi  
(266.4 MBq)  
(anterior views)

# First in Human [ $^{203}\text{Pb}$ ]PSV359 SPECT Imaging – Patient 1 Chondroblastic Osteosarcoma

Lesion in head of left humerus



4 hr

18 hr



# First in Human [<sup>203</sup>Pb]PSV359 SPECT Imaging – Patient 2 Neuroendocrine Tumor

[<sup>203</sup>Pb]PSV359

[<sup>18</sup>F]FDG

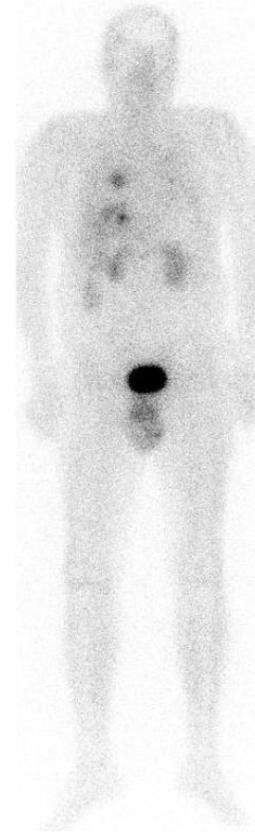
[<sup>68</sup>Ga]FAPI-2286



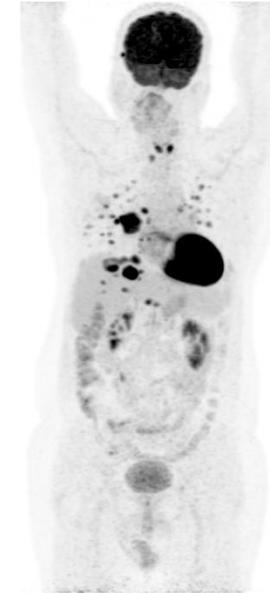
1 hr



4 hr

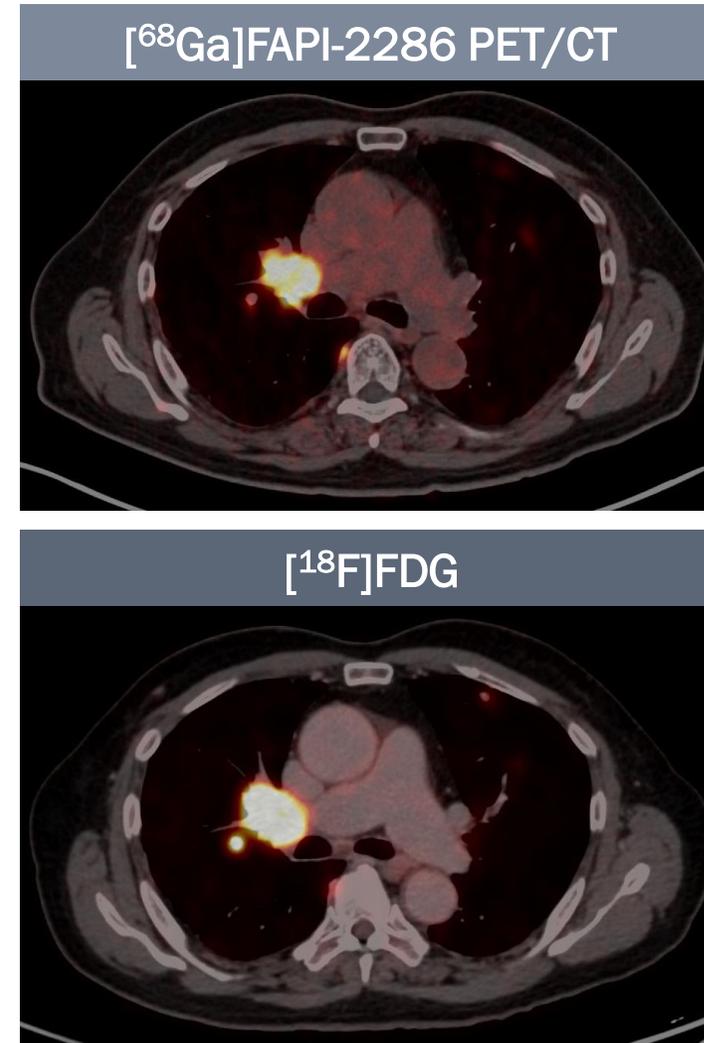
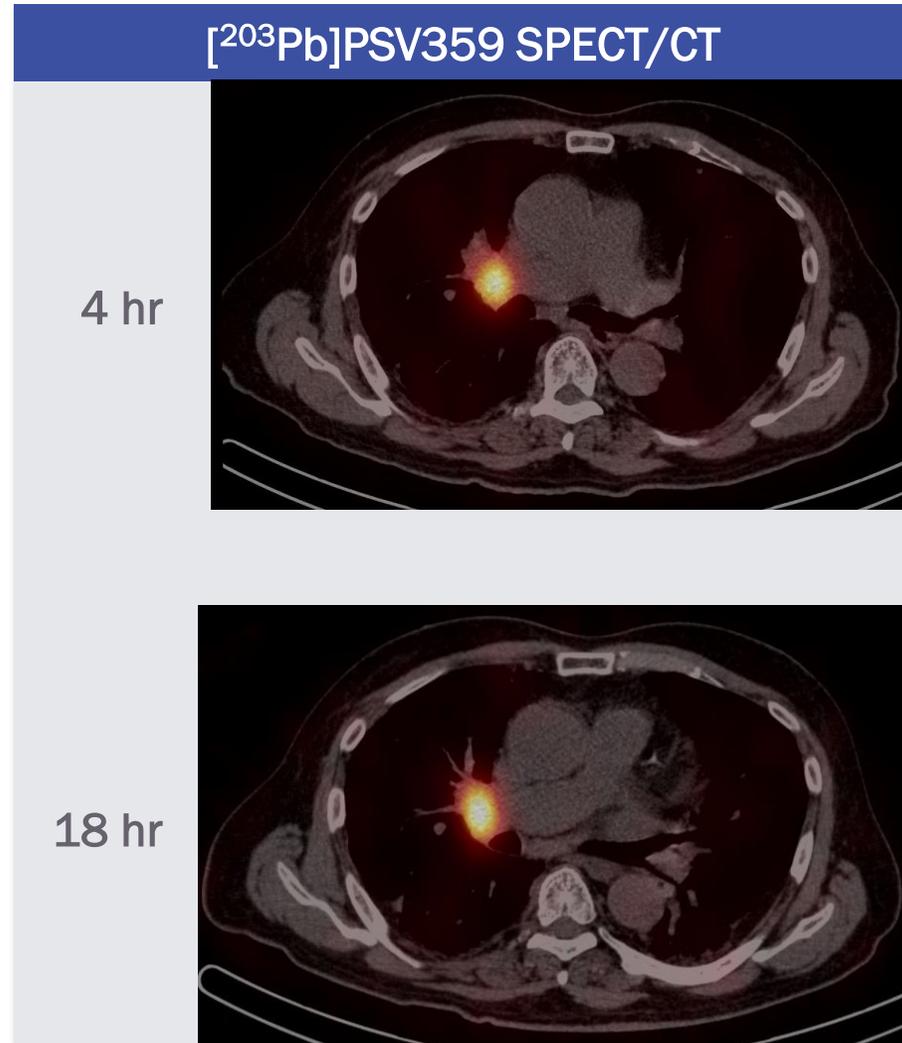


18 hr



Case 2: 71yrs/Male,  
Metastatic GEP  
Neuroendocrine Tumor  
Injected Dose: 7.0 mCi  
(259 MBq)  
(anterior views)

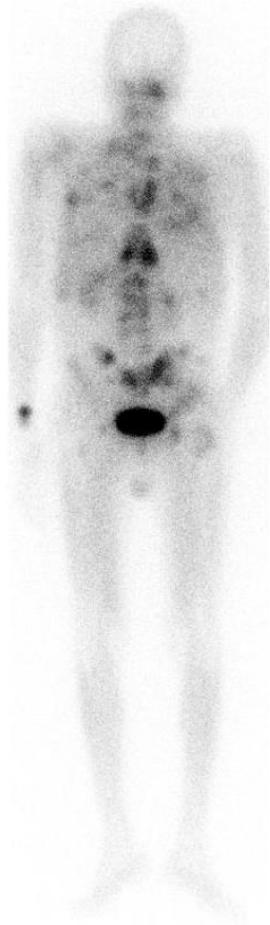
# First in Human [ $^{203}\text{Pb}$ ]PSV359 SPECT Imaging – Patient 2 Neuroendocrine Tumor



# First in Human [ $^{203}\text{Pb}$ ]PSV359 SPECT Imaging – Patient 3 Lung Adenocarcinoma

[ $^{203}\text{Pb}$ ]PSV359

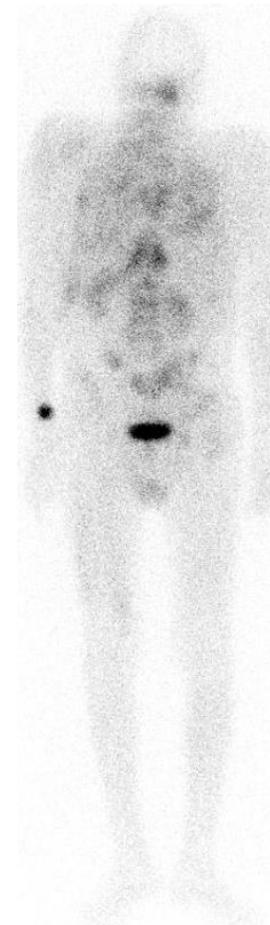
[ $^{68}\text{Ga}$ ]FAPI-2286 PET



1 hr



4 hr



18 hr

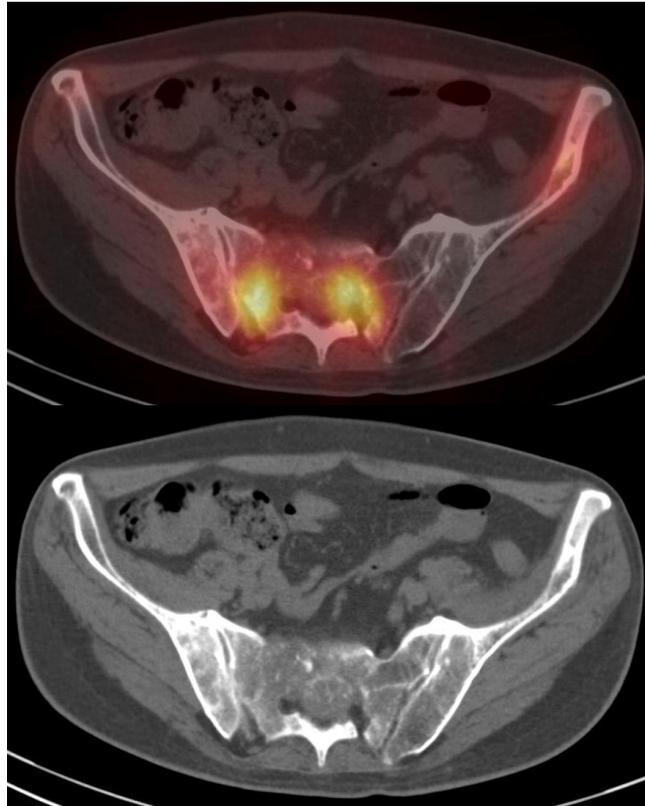


Case 3: 51 yrs/Male,  
Metastatic  
adenocarcinoma lung  
Injected dose:  
7.0 mCi (259 MBq)  
(posterior views)

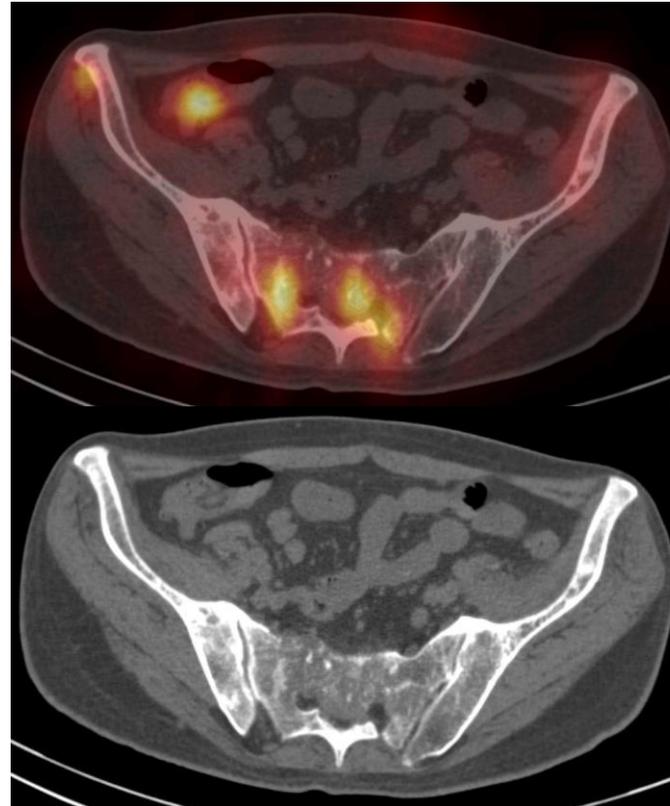
# First in Human [ $^{203}\text{Pb}$ ]PSV359 SPECT Imaging – Patient 3 Lung Adenocarcinoma

Lytic lesion in sacrum

[ $^{203}\text{Pb}$ ]PSV359 SPECT/CT

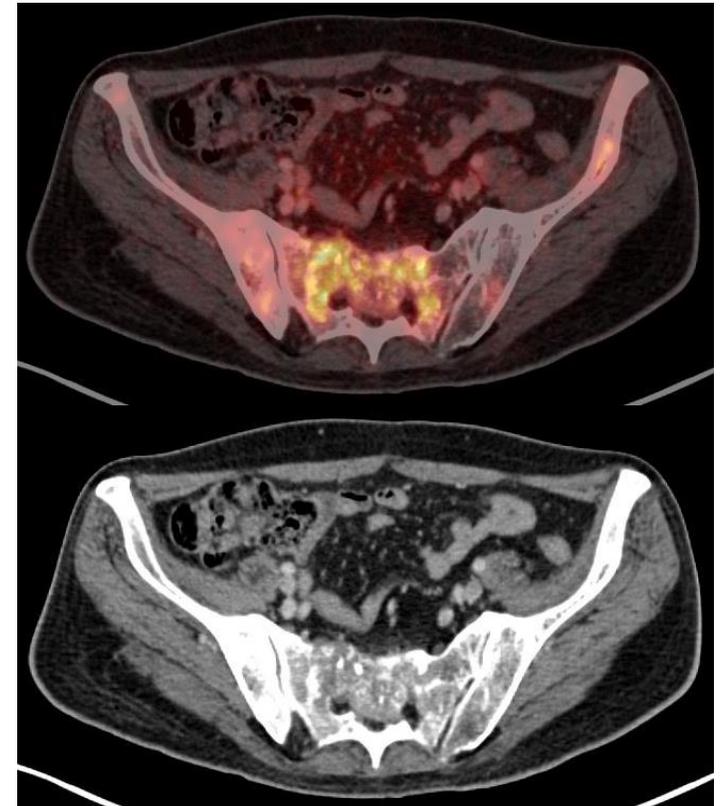


4 hr



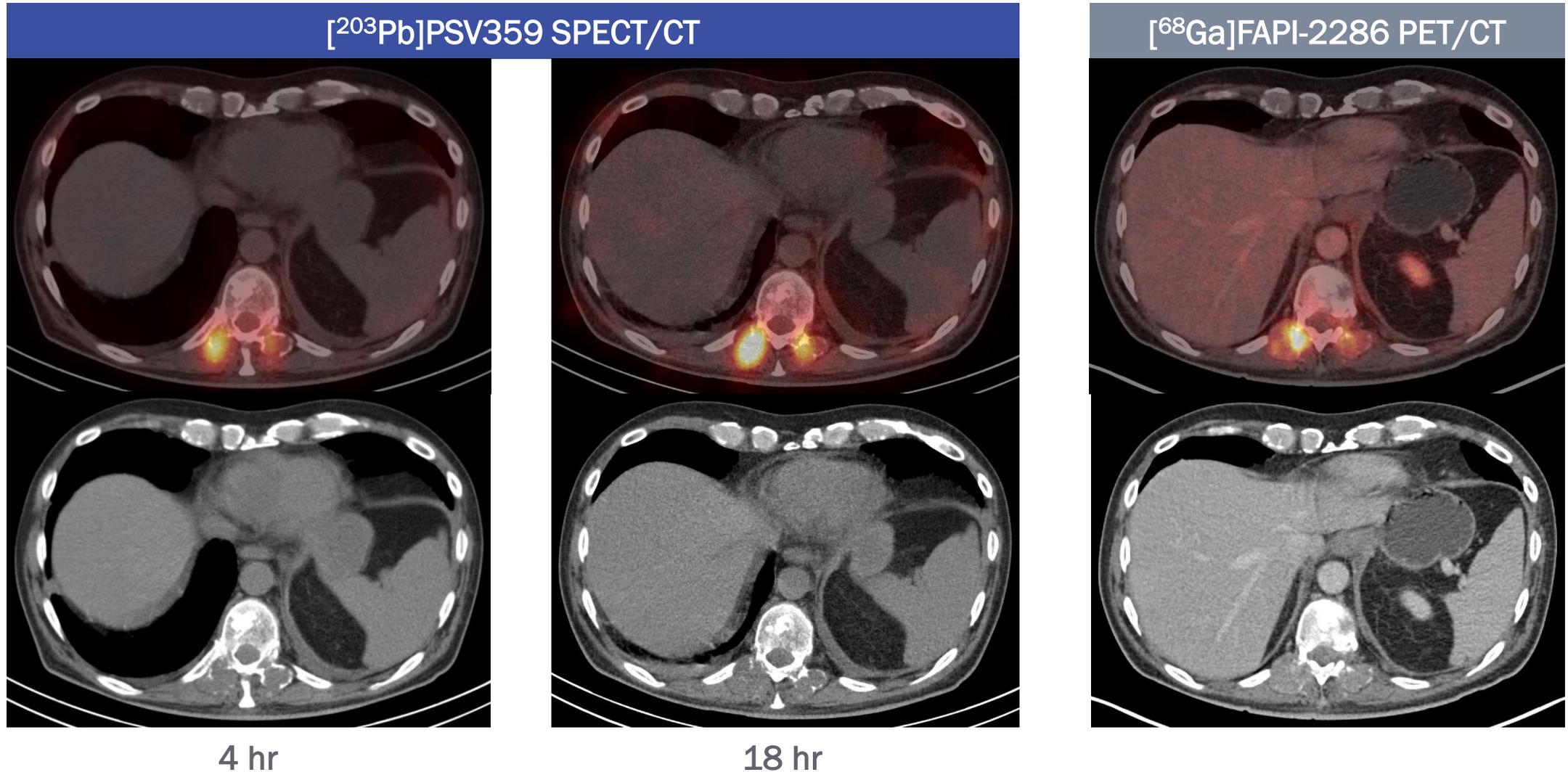
18 hr

[ $^{68}\text{Ga}$ ]FAPI-2286 PET/CT



# First in Human [ $^{203}\text{Pb}$ ]PSV359 SPECT Imaging – Patient 3 Lung Adenocarcinoma

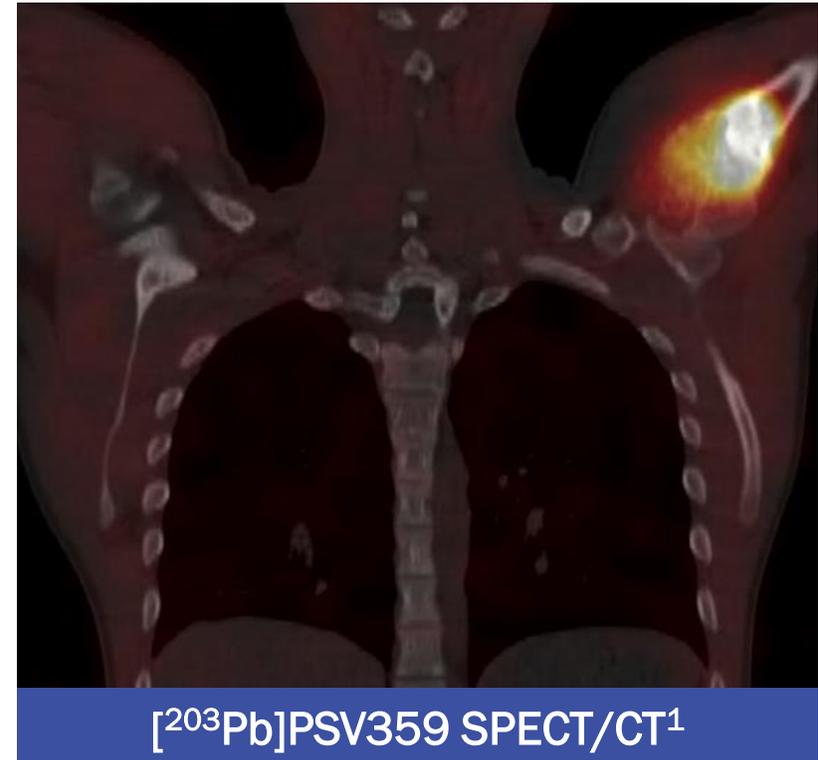
Lytic lesion in thoracic vertebra



## Summary – PSV359 FAP- $\alpha$ Program

Potential to be a best-in-class pan-cancer targeted alpha particle therapeutic

- FAP- $\alpha$  is a pan-cancer target that is highly expressed many cancers
- Perspective's in-house discovery team has developed an optimized peptide with potential best-in-class characteristics as demonstrated in preclinical models
- First in human clinical SPECT/CT imaging suggests the tumor targeting and retention of the PSV359 compound is excellent, while clearing from normal organs rapidly and completely
- The FAP- $\alpha$  PSV359 program is a significant addition to Perspective's clinical pipeline of targeted alpha therapeutic assets

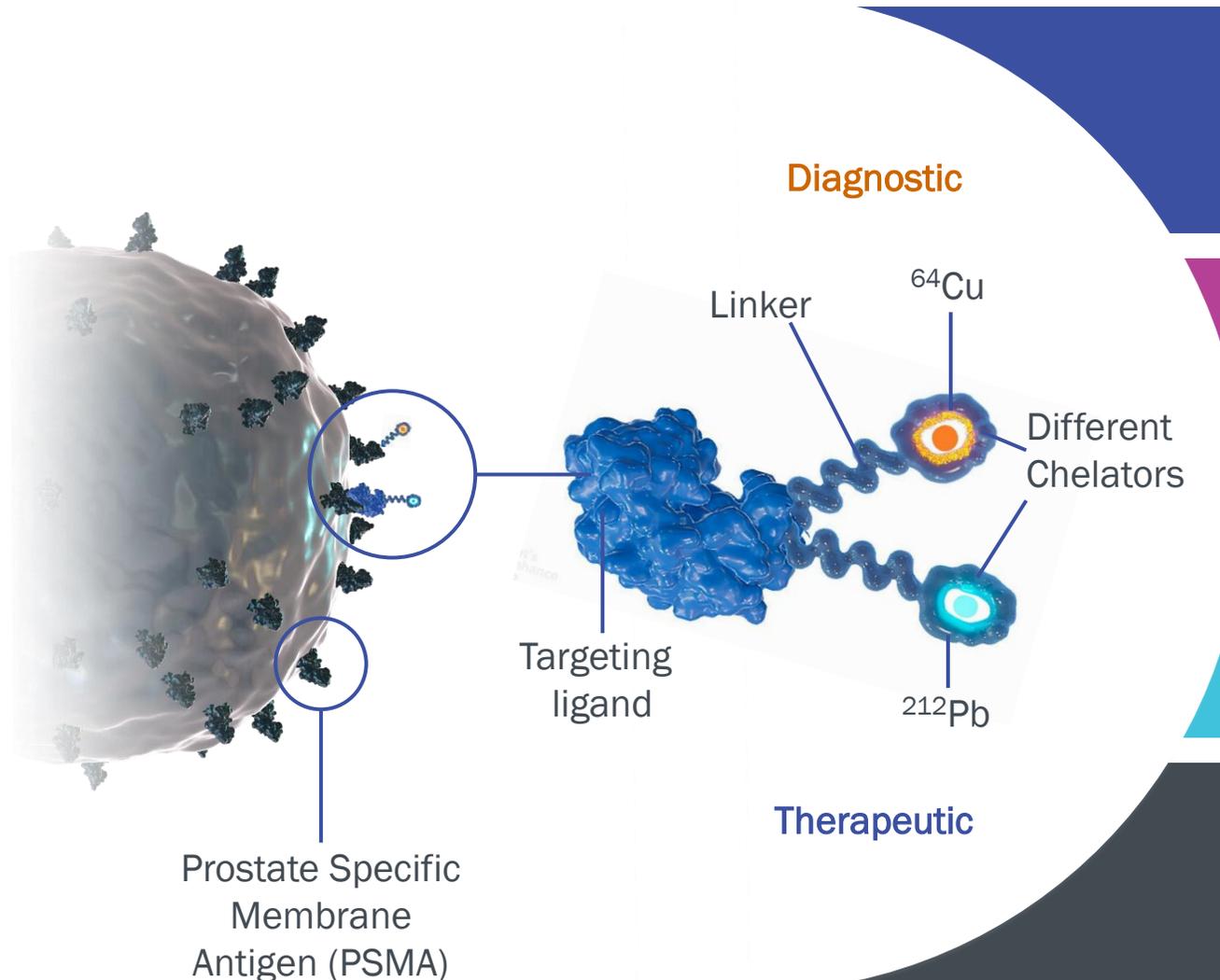


# Preclinical Programs: Prostate Cancer

A differentiated PSMA-targeted radiohybrid molecule for dual PET imaging and targeted alpha therapy

# Prostate Cancer Program: PSV40X

A differentiated PSMA-targeted radiohybrid molecule for dual PET imaging and targeted alpha therapy



PSMA is a clinically and commercially validated target for radioligand therapy

Combines two chelators with single targeting ligand to provide identical distribution of imaging and therapeutic agents

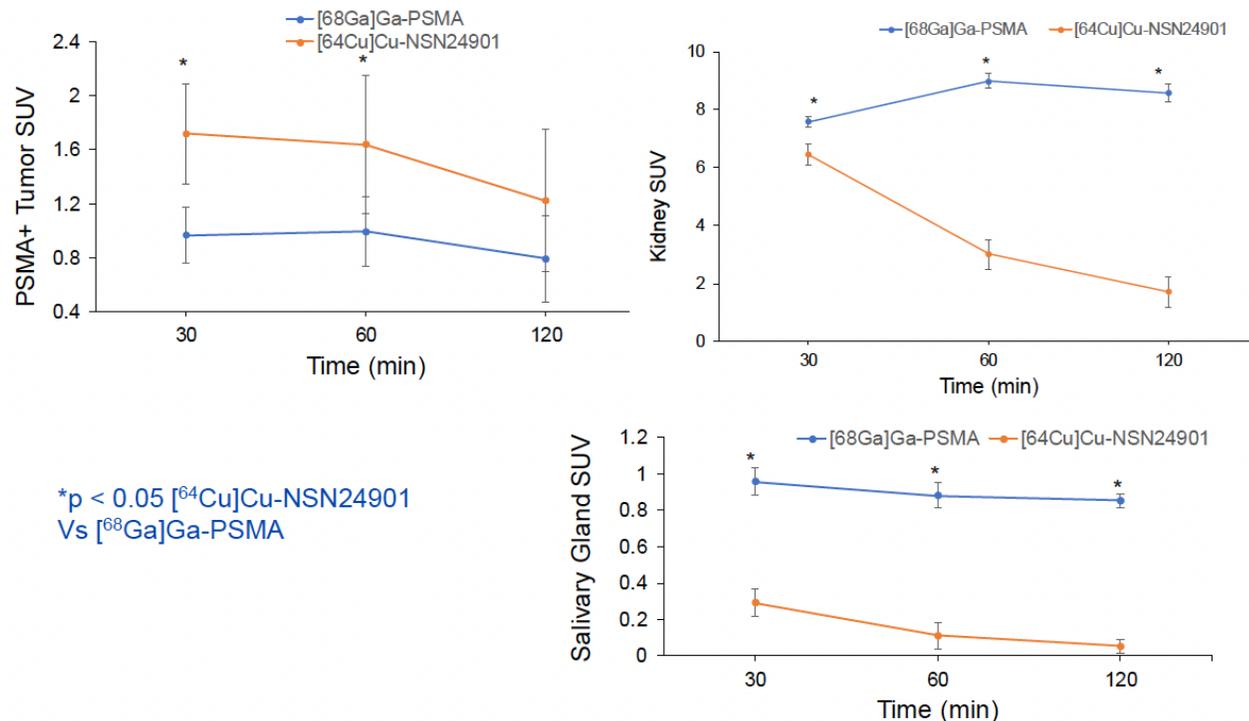
Has shown promise in reduction of salivary gland uptake in preclinical models of prostate cancer<sup>1</sup>

Technology licensed from Mayo Clinic January 2024  
IND-enabling studies underway  
First in human data expected in 2024

# PSV40X: Improved Preclinical Metrics for a Superior Therapeutic Window in Prostate Cancer

PSV404 (designated NSN24901 by Mayo Clinic) shows promise in preclinical setting

## Comparison of Uptake of $[^{68}\text{Ga}]\text{PSMA-11}$ and $[^{64}\text{Cu}]\text{PSV404}$ (“NSN24901”) in Tumor, Kidney and Salivary Gland of LNCaP Tumor Athymic Nude Mice



- Higher tumor accumulation/retention
- Significantly lower salivary gland uptake and retention
- Significantly lower kidney accumulation and retention
- Higher therapeutic window and reducing the potential for xerostomia that limits current PSMA-targeted prostate cancer radiopharmaceutical therapies

Multiple International Patents : Pending

25<sup>th</sup> June 2023  
SNMMI-CE14, Chicago IL, USA

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# Preclinical Programs: Pre-targeting Platform

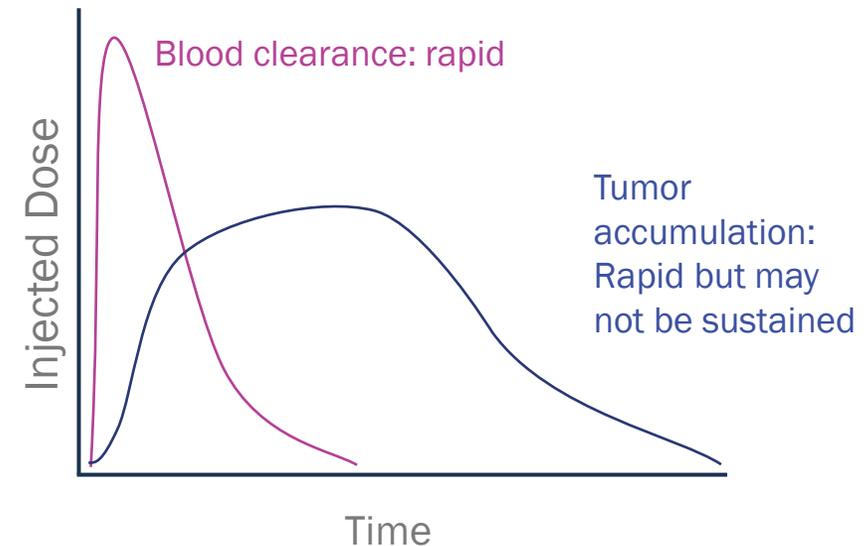
The Next Generation of Targeted Alpha Particle  
Radiopharmaceuticals

# Pre-targeting Rationale: Current Radiopharmaceutical State of the Art

Peptide-based radiopharmaceuticals are the most successful commercial radioligand products

- Peptide and peptide-like small molecules
- Rely on fast clearance from the body to reduce radiation dose to non-target tissues
- Typically clear through the kidneys
- Sometimes tumor retention is an issue
- Less suitable for long-lived isotopes
- Examples: LUTATHERA<sup>®</sup>, PLUVICTO<sup>®</sup>, VMT01, VMT- $\alpha$ -NET etc

## Peptide & Small Molecule Kinetics



Peptides are the perfect targeting vectors for high dose-rate isotopes such as  $^{212}\text{Pb}$ , as the biological and radiation half-lives are matched

# Pre-targeting Rationale: mAbs Have Significant Role in Cancer Therapy

Antibody Drug Conjugates (ADCs) are a successful high-growth product class but mAbs are not ideal radiopharmaceuticals

- FDA has approved over 100 mAbs: 9 of the top 20 therapeutic products worldwide with more than \$75 billion in sales (2021)<sup>1</sup>
- ADCs are commercially successful (current market size approx \$10 billion<sup>2</sup>) but some safety issues with Blackbox warnings<sup>3</sup>
- Success of mAbs as vectors to target radiation has been limited (BEXXAR<sup>®</sup>, Zevalin<sup>®</sup>)<sup>4</sup>
- Long circulation times increase off-target radiation toxicity to marrow and healthy organs compared to peptides or small molecules<sup>5</sup>
- Tumor accumulation can be very high and retention long
- Very long list of targets for mAbs available

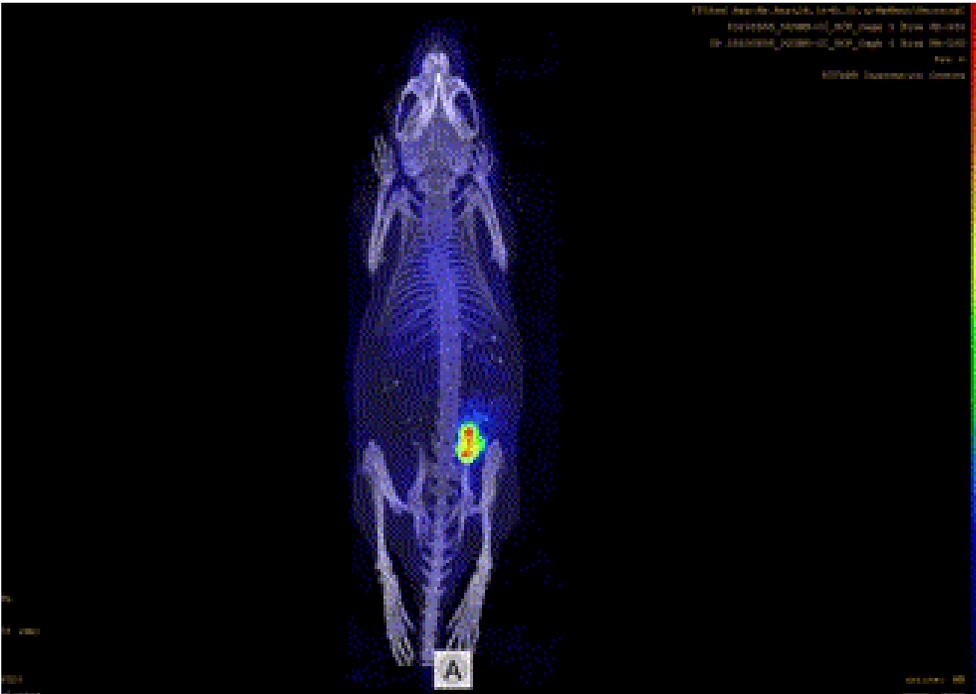
## mAb Kinetics



Antibodies and antibody fragments have high and specific tumor uptake but clear slowly so are not ideal radiopharmaceuticals

# Specificity of mAbs: [ $^{203}\text{Pb}$ ]mAb SPECT Imaging Preclinical Example

48 hours post- injection



## Observations

- Precise tumor targeting
- Accumulation over days
- Residual radiation clears
- High-resolution image

120 hours post- injection



## Question?

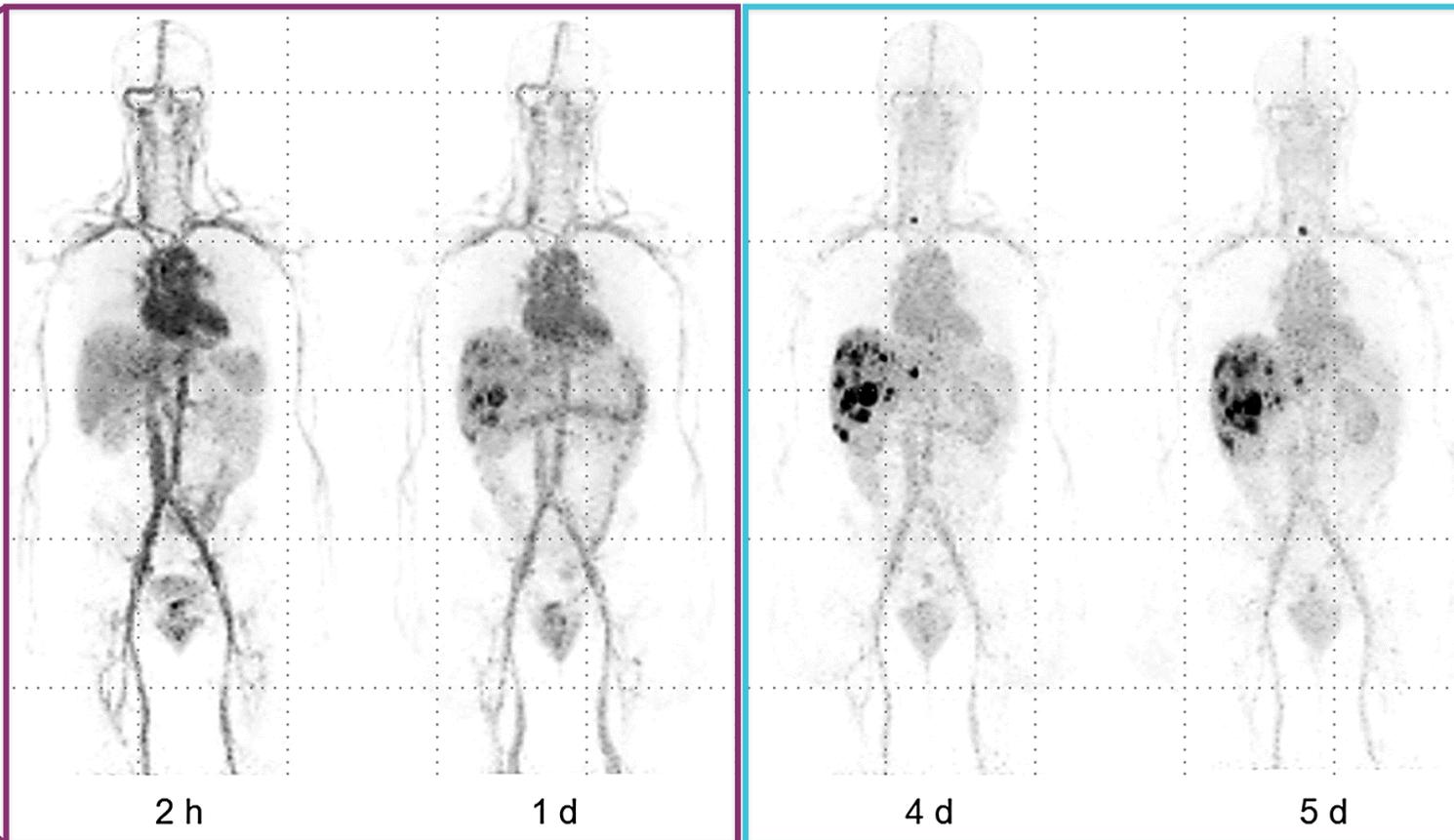
Is it possible to exploit the tumor targeting and uptake of mAbs, but retain the rapid clearance properties of peptides and small molecules?

# Tumor Targeting Properties of mAbs are Ideal for Accumulation on Target (but slow)

Representative imaging across longer time frame demonstrates clearance and uptake kinetics

Patient with HER2 positive esophagogastric adenocarcinoma metastatic to liver, imaged with [<sup>89</sup>Zr]trastuzumab<sup>1</sup>

Long circulation time with little tumor uptake for the first 24 h

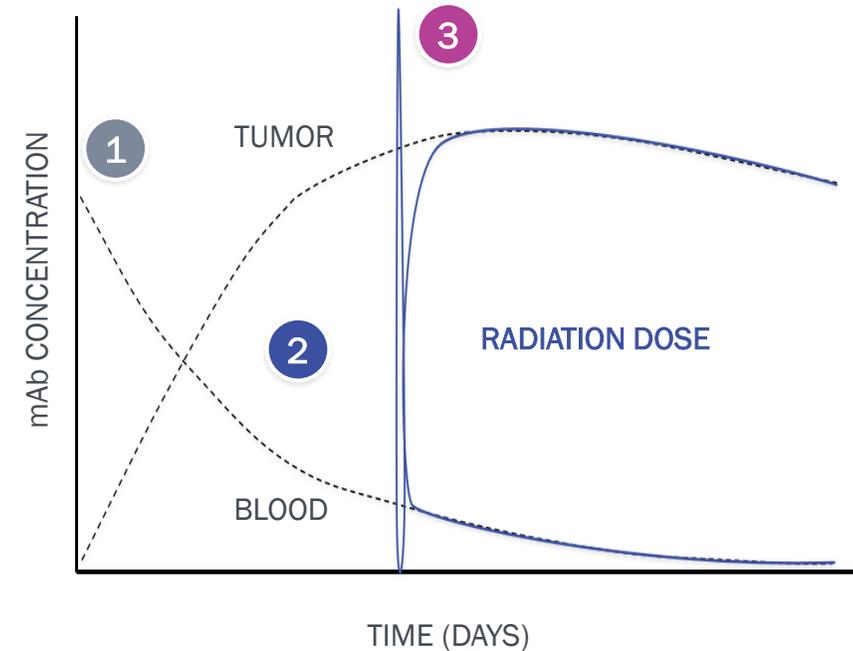
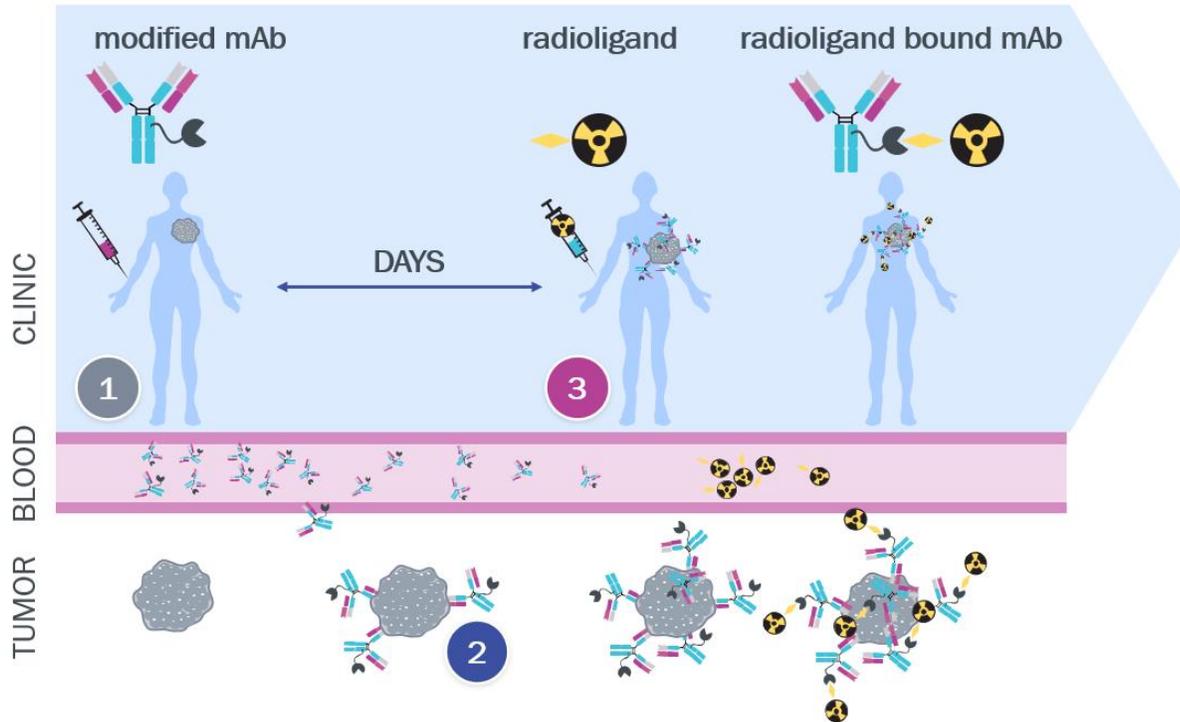


High accumulation of mAb onto tumor with clearance from blood pool

# Pre-targeting Platform: Combining the Best of mAbs and Small Molecules/Peptides

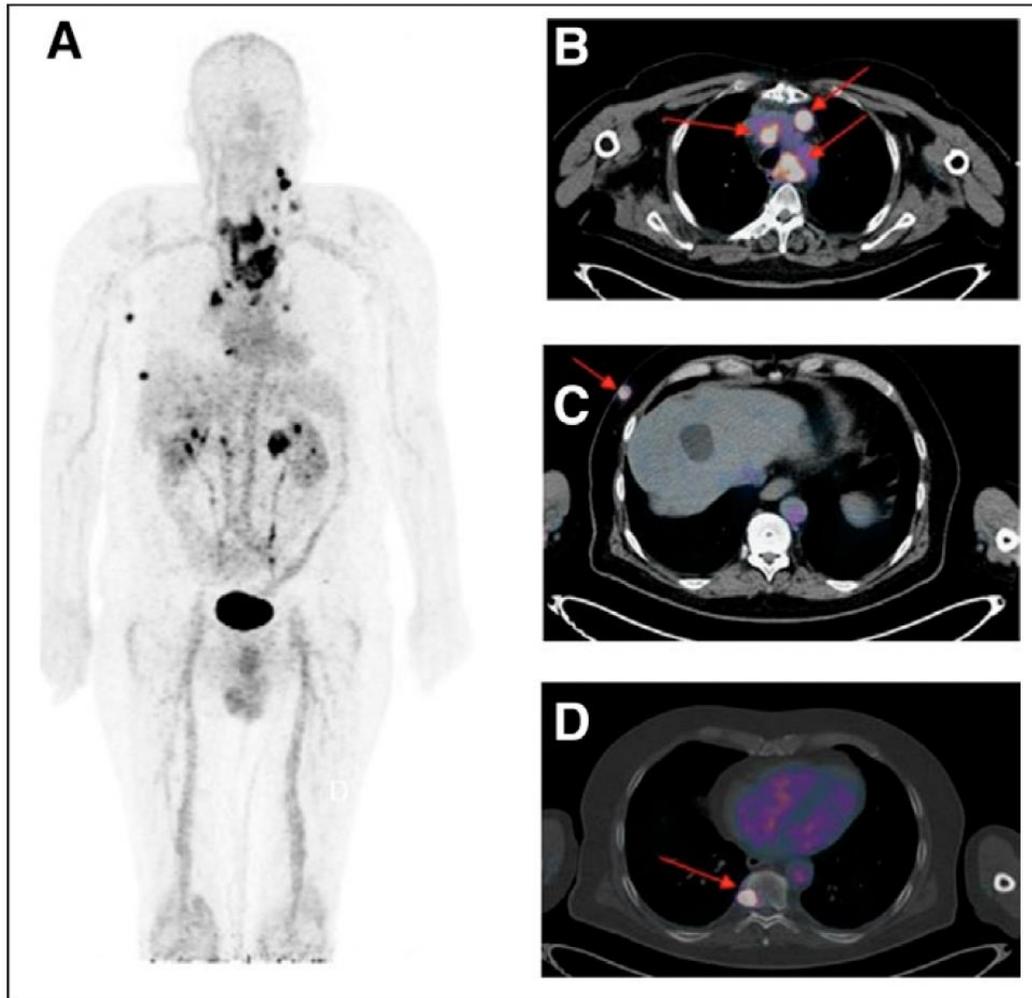
Relies on the different kinetics of large proteins and small molecules or *peptides* and a multi-step process

- 1 Administer cold modified monoclonal antibody or targeting protein
- 2 After several days, mAb will have accumulated on tumor and cleared from blood
- 3 Administer radiolabeled ligand, which binds specifically to mAb and clears rapidly from circulation



# Promise of Pre-Targeted Approach – Clinical Data

$^{68}\text{Ga}$ -IMP288 – Images  $\geq 24$  hours following Anti-CEA Bispecific mAb<sup>1</sup>



Immuno-PET/CT with anti-CEA BsmAb and  $^{68}\text{Ga}$ -IMP288 peptide showing pathological lesions with heterogeneous  $\text{SUV}_{\text{max}}$  ranging from 3.0 to 20.1

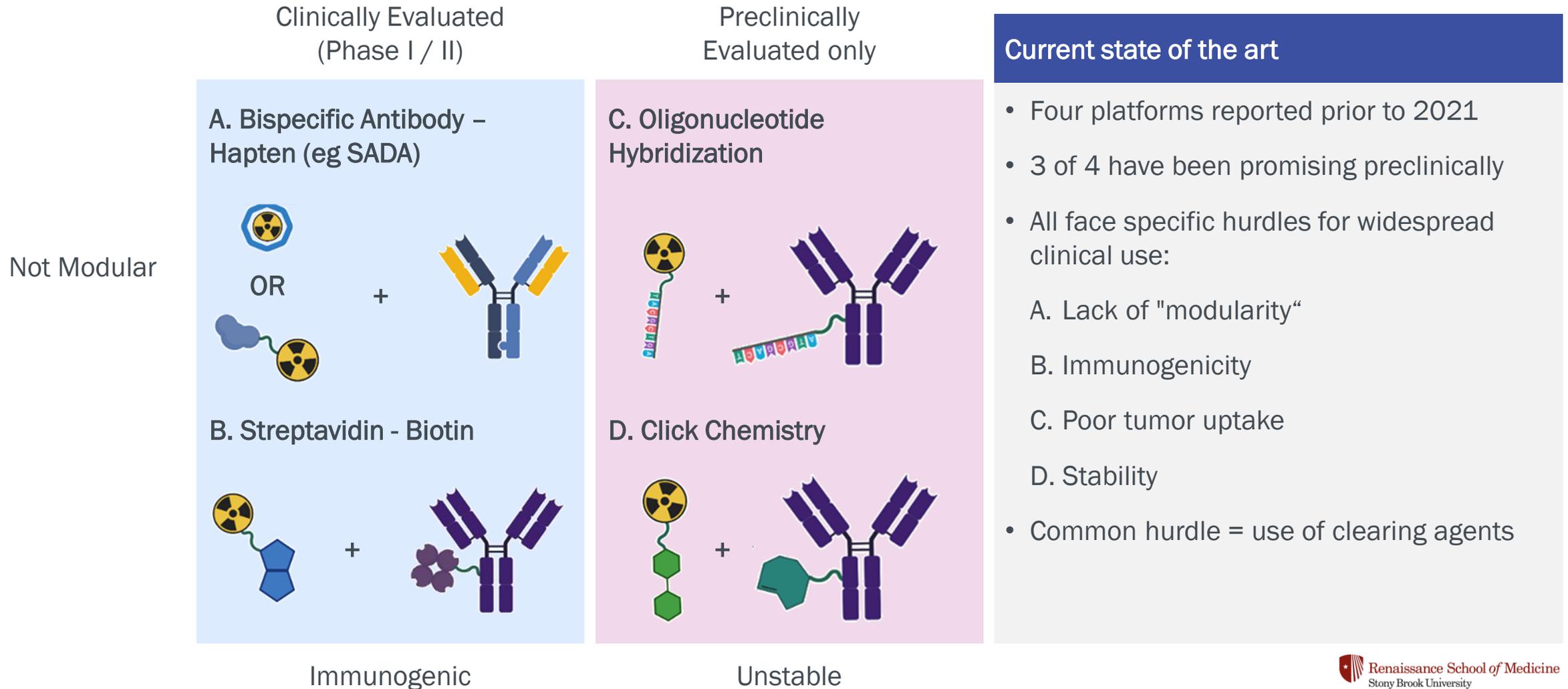
Maximum-intensity-projection (MIP) image (A) showed several pathological lesions

On the fusion axial images, arrows located mediastinal nodes (B), subcutaneous lesions (C), and bone metastasis (D)

Compelling Proof of Concept for pretargeting, but this system lacks broad “modularity”

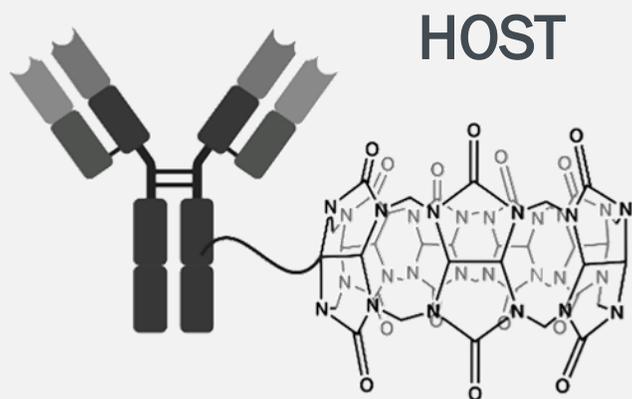
# State of the Art in Pre-Targeting for Radiopharmaceuticals

Review of current state of the art technology platforms



# Perspective Pre-Targeting Platform: Host - Guest Chemistry

After exhaustive review of State of the Art, Perspective chose CB7 (Host) - Adamantane (Guest) System



Cucurbit[7]uril (CB7) modified antibody (mAb)

**GUEST**



Adamantane Radioligand

An ideal pretargeting agent:

High *in vivo* stability

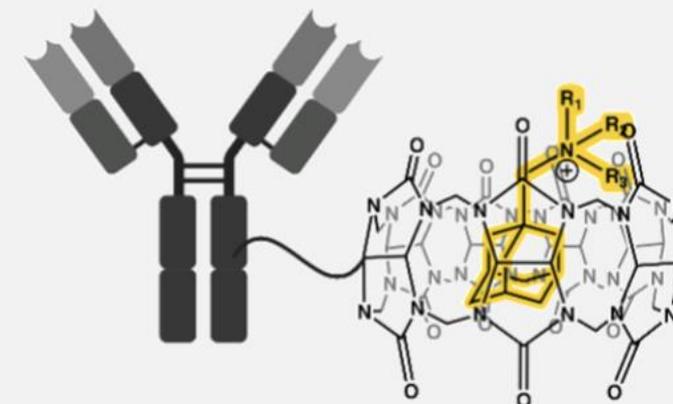
Modular

Non-toxic

Non-immunogenic

No need for a clearing agent

GUEST-HOST In vivo engagement on tumors



## Cucurbituril history

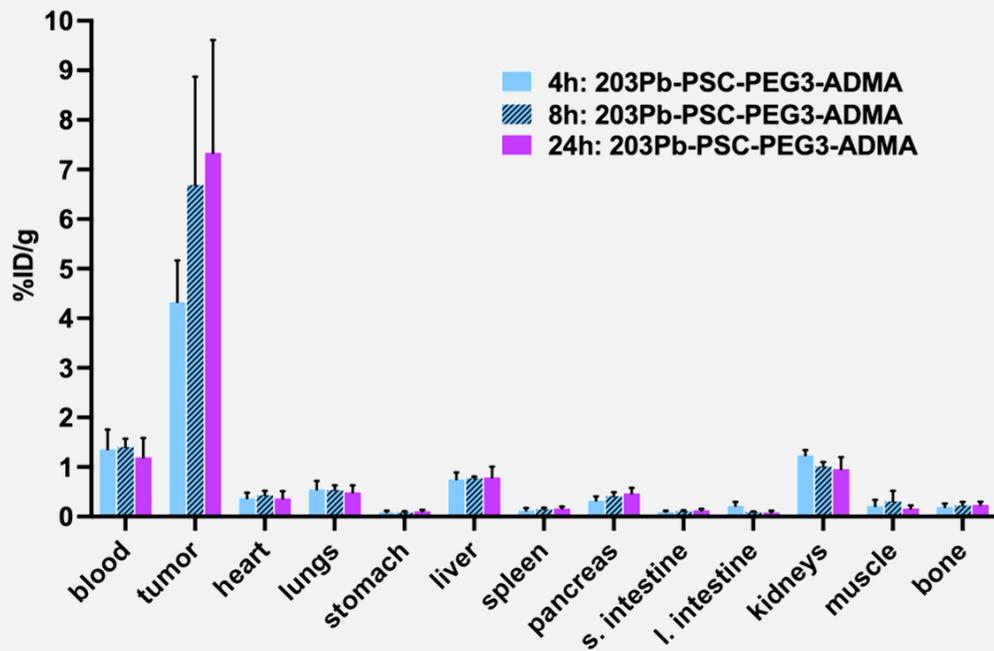
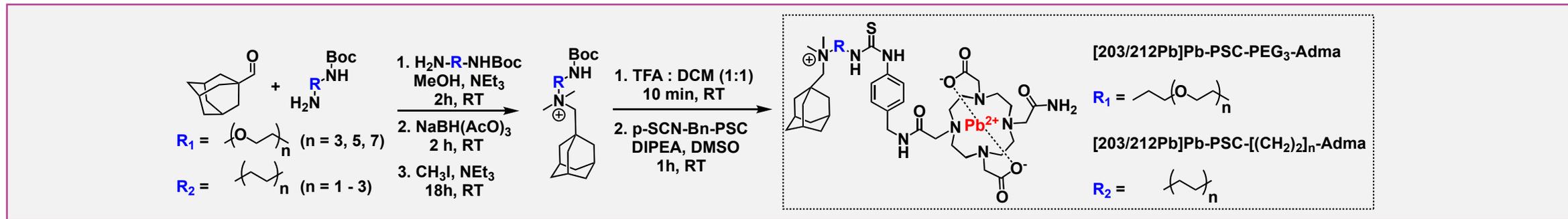
First synthesized 1905 (Behrend, Germany)

Structure described analytically 1981

Named after the pumpkin family Cucurbitacea

# Perspective Pre-Targeting Platform: Host - Guest Chemistry and in vivo Experiment

Synthesized the Guest as an adamantane-PEG3-PSC (Perspective's proprietary chelator)



## First in vivo Experiment: Observations

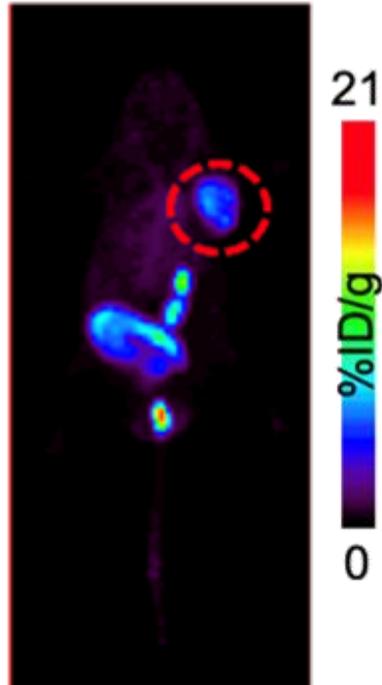
- 6-day lag time demonstrates stability of the CB7
- Terrific Tumor:Normal ratios
- Very low kidney/liver retention
- High tumor targeting
- Blood clearance of the radioligand a little slow
- System optimization underway

# Perspective Pre-Targeting Platform: Host - Guest Chemistry in vivo Imaging Experiment

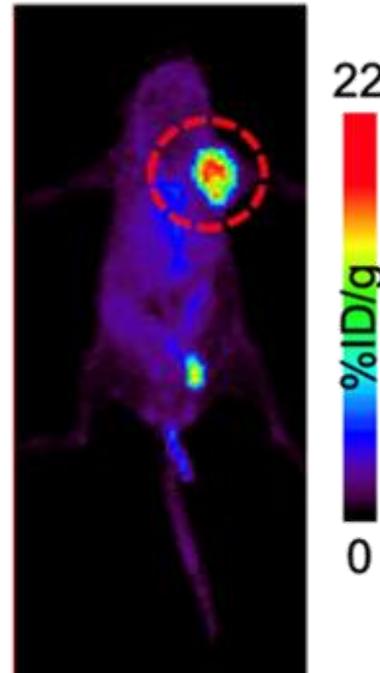
Representative maximum intensity projection images of ligand during optimization process

- Host is a mAb targeting Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA)
- Guest is an adamantane-PEG3-NOTA labeled with  $^{64}\text{Cu}$
- Guest injection 72 hours after Host administration

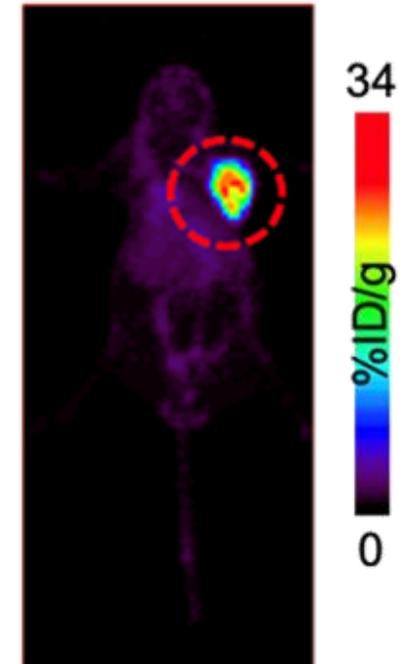
4 hours post guest



8 hours post guest



24 hours post guest



# Perspective Pre-Targeting Platform: Significant Opportunity to Expand into “ADC” space

Vast number of mAb targets and ligands available to exploit

## Expansive Range of Targets Available

- **Bosi et al., EJ Cancer 2023**
  - 54 distinct cell surface targets
- **Li et al., Cancers, 2022**
  - 371 target membrane protein-coding genes
- **Subbiah, Curr. Probl. Cancer, 2021**
  - 13 ADC targets – compared to radiopharmaceuticals

## Many mAbs with Clinical Data

- Vast number of mAbs that are humanized and have been in human clinical trials
- Many have failed as Antibody Drug Conjugates and unmodified ligand may be available for licensing
- These mAbs bind in general with high affinity and specificity to their tumor targets
- Opportunity to significantly increase potency of these molecules

Perspective’s Best in Class pre-targeting platform has the potential to transform a large range of existing molecules and targets into “radio-ADCs” with superior efficacy and reduced toxicity

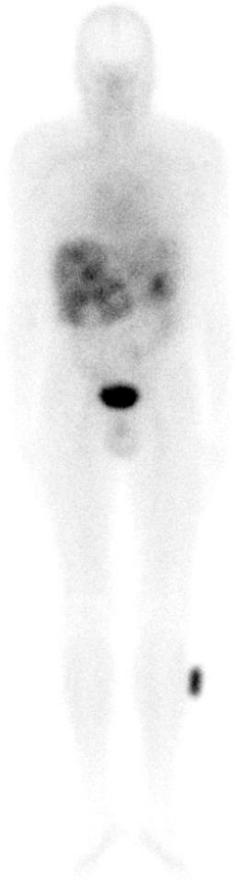
# Clinical Programs: VMT- $\alpha$ -NET and VMT01

Safety Update from Dose Escalation Studies

# Neuroendocrine and SSTR2+ Tumors: VMT- $\alpha$ -NET

Phase I Dose Escalation Recruitment and Safety Update

# VMT- $\alpha$ -NET Development Status



Targeting somatostatin receptor type 2 (SSTR2) for the imaging and treatment of neuroendocrine tumors with possible expansion into other SSTR2+ tumor types

Initiated therapy (2022) under compassionate use in India – complete data of 12 patients to be presented at SNMMI in June 2024

Fast Track Designation for first line therapy received October 2022  
Therapeutic trial in radiotherapy naïve currently recruiting at 7 sites in the US

US Phase 1 study in PRRT refractory patients recruiting at the University of Iowa  
VMT- $\alpha$ -NET will potentially expand into this population as well as first line



**Treating Physician:**

Dr. Ishita B Sen  
Director & Head  
Dept. of Nuclear Med.  
& Molecular Imaging  
Fortis Memorial Research  
Institute, Gurgaon, India

# Clinical Investigation of [<sup>212</sup>Pb]VMT-α-NET in Metastatic SSTR2 Positive Patients

Interim Results in 10 of 12 patients as of September 28, 2023, for Ongoing Investigation in India

## Current Status

- Patients with prior lines of therapy, late-stage, anatomically different NETs (mean age: 48 years; 4 females)
- 10 patients administered [<sup>212</sup>Pb]VMT-α-NET
- 7/10 patients continuing on therapy
- 1 patient completed 4x treatments
- 2 patients discontinued due to progressive disease
- 25 total [<sup>212</sup>Pb] VMT-α-NET doses administered to date

## Response

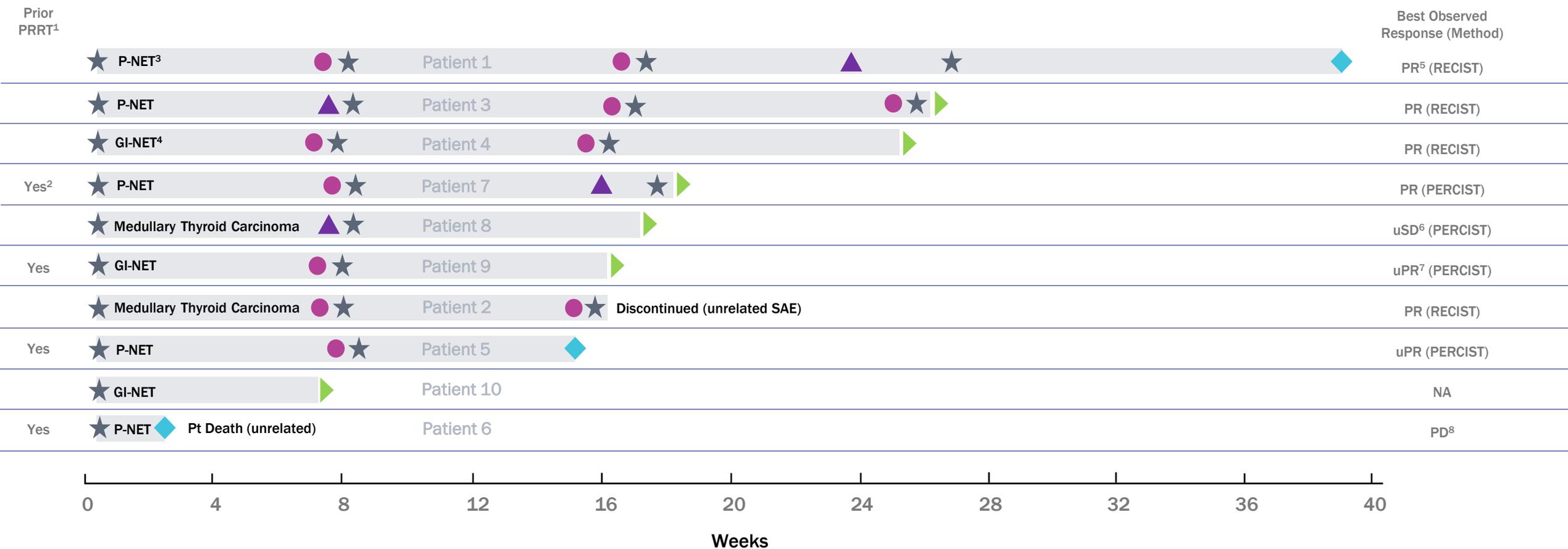
- Response (radiological or biochemical) is seen in 8/10 patients
- Death: 1/10 (not drug related)
- Awaiting Evaluation: 1
- Quality of Life (EORTC QLQ–GLNET21 Score) trending positively

## Safety

- No significant renal or hepatic function derangement to date
- Mild Adverse Effects:
  - Grade I Anemias
  - Alopecia
  - Fatigue – usually up to 1 week after administration
- 2 SAEs (unrelated to study drug):
  - Acute Cardiac Event in 25-year-old pNET patient (heavily pretreated)
  - Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS) in 79-year-old Medullary Thyroid Carcinoma patient (found positive for BCR-ABL gene)

# High Partial Response Rate at Starting Dose in Patients with SSTR+, Late-Stage NETs

Interim Results as of September 28, 2023, for Ongoing Clinical Investigation Program in India



● Partial Response    ▲ Stable Disease    ◆ Progressive Disease    ★ Dose    ► Continuing

<sup>1</sup> 4 x [<sup>177</sup>Lu]DOTATATE

<sup>2</sup> 4 x [<sup>177</sup>Lu]DOTATATE plus 3 x [<sup>225</sup>Ac]DOTATATE

<sup>3</sup> Pancreatic NET

<sup>4</sup> Gastro-intestinal NET

<sup>5</sup> Partial Response

<sup>6</sup> unconfirmed Stable Disease

<sup>7</sup> unconfirmed Partial Response

<sup>8</sup> Progressive Disease

# Trial Design: [<sup>212</sup>Pb]VMT-α-NET mTPI-2<sup>1</sup> Phase 1/2a For Neuroendocrine Tumors

**Primary Objective:** To determine the MTD/MFD of [<sup>212</sup>Pb]VMT-α-NET (RP2D)

**Population:** Escalation n ≈ 10-32  
Expansion n ≈ 20 - 100  
Unresectable or metastatic SSTR2-positive NETs  
PRRT naïve

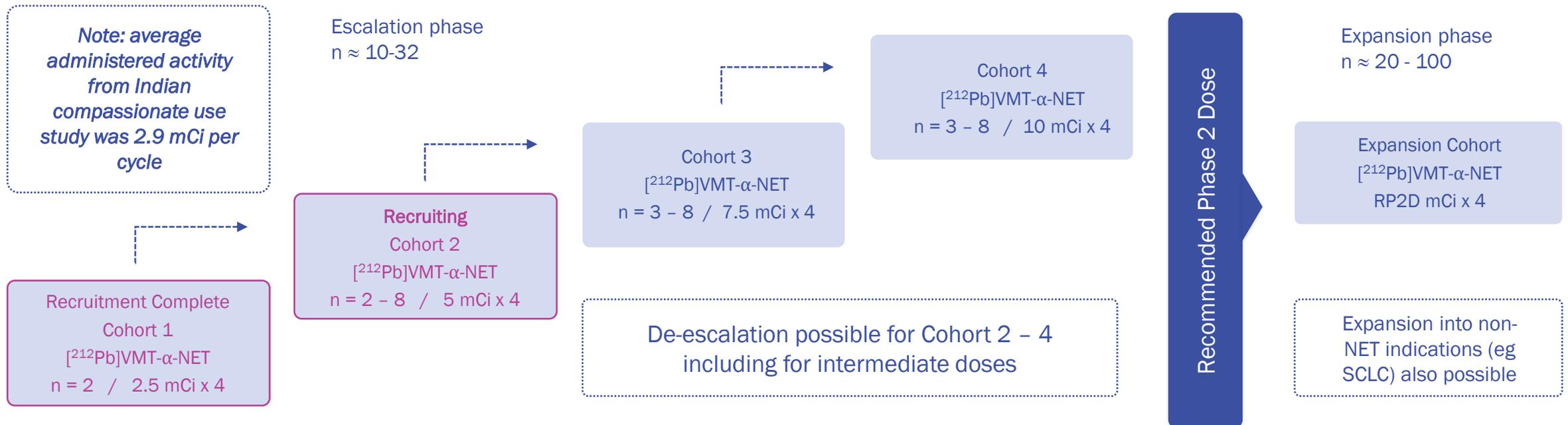
**Design Methodology:** Bayesian mTPI2 based on iterative toxicity probability monitoring

**Imaging:** FDA approved SSTR2 PET/CT

**Therapeutic Dose:** 2.5–10 mCi dose escalation with fixed dosing every 8 weeks for up to 4 cycles

**Estimated Time to Primary Completion:** ~18 months

**Dosimetry:** To be assessed during screening for cohorts 1 & 2 using 5-7 mCi [<sup>203</sup>Pb]VMT-α-NET



# VMT- $\alpha$ -NET Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by CTCAE<sup>1</sup> Grade as of March 7, 2024

Preferred term	Cohort 1 and 2 N=3 <sup>2</sup>			
	All CTCAE Grades	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade Missing
<b>Total number of TEAEs</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Alopecia	3	-	-	1
Diarrhea	3	-	1	-
Nausea	3	-	-	1
Fatigue	2	1	-	-
Lethargy	2	-	-	-
Abdominal pain	1	-	-	-
Dry mouth	1	-	-	-
Dyspepsia	1	1	-	-
Edema limb/ pedal edema on the left foot	1	-	-	-
Elevated amylase	1	1	-	-
Elevated AST	1	-	-	-
Elevated bilirubin	1	-	-	-
Gastritis	1	-	-	-
Headache	1	-	-	-
Metallic taste	1	-	-	1
Skin hyperpigmentation/ left dorsal focal discoloration	1	-	-	-

# Summary VMT- $\alpha$ -NET Trial Status and Safety Update as of March 7, 2024

## Study Status

- 7 sites active, additional sites in feasibility assessment
- High level of interest by clinicians and patients
- 6 patients in screening to complete Cohort 2
- Total Patients dosed = 4
  - 2 patients at 2.5 mCi
  - 2 patients at 5 mCi

## Safety Update

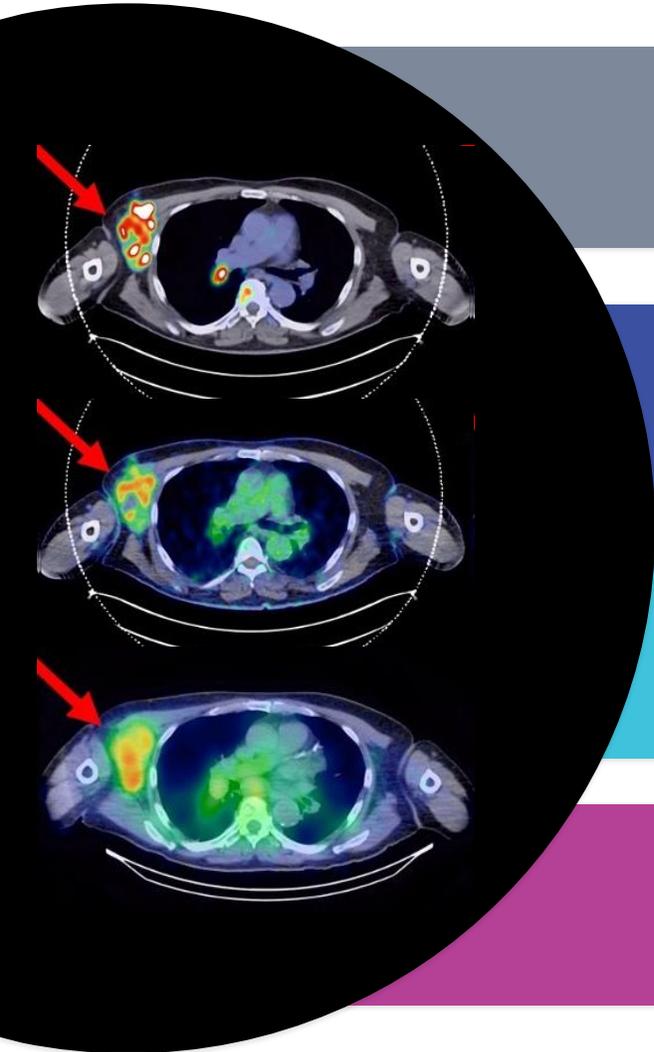
- Safety Review Committee after Cohort 1 unanimous agreement to escalate dose
- Total Treatment Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs): 24
- No Serious Adverse Events (SAEs)
- No Dose Limiting Toxicities (DLTs)
- No discontinuations due to drug related toxicity

At the time of data cut-off, VMT- $\alpha$ -NET was well tolerated with no unexpected AEs

# Metastatic Melanoma: VMT01

Phase I Dose Escalation Recruitment and Safety Update

# VMT01 Development Status



Targeting melanocortin 1 receptor (MC1R) which is over-expressed in melanoma

US Therapeutic Dose Escalation Trial recruiting currently at 8 sites in US  
Expected to Receive Orphan Drug Designation and Fast Track Application

Preclinical data shows synergistic effect with Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors  
Planning underway for VMT-01 /ICI combination in second line setting

Phase 1 imaging study at Mayo Clinic Rochester indicates feasibility of patient selection using [ $^{203}\text{Pb}$ ]VMT-01

# Trial Design: [<sup>212</sup>Pb]VMT01-T101 mTPI1 Phase 1/2a For Metastatic Melanoma

**Primary Objective:** To determine the MTD/MFD of [<sup>212</sup>Pb]VMT01 (RP2D)

**Population:** Enroll ~52 subjects  
Unresectable or metastatic MC1R-positive melanoma  
After 1L SOC

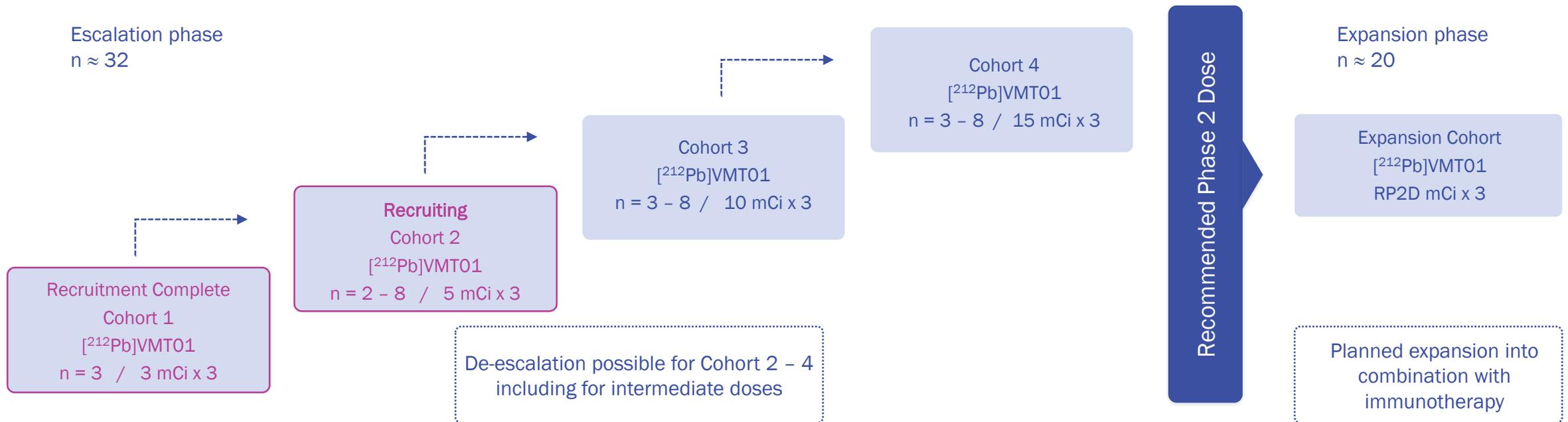
**Design Methodology:** Bayesian mTPI2 based on iterative toxicity probability monitoring

**Imaging:** [<sup>203</sup>Pb]VMT01 SPECT/CT or [<sup>68</sup>Ga]VMT02 PET/CT

**Therapeutic Dose:** 3 – 15 mCi dose escalation of [<sup>212</sup>Pb]VMT01 with fixed dosing every 8 weeks for up to 3 cycles

**Estimated Time to Primary Completion:** ~18 months

**Dosimetry:** To be assessed using 15 - 25 mCi therapeutic surrogate [<sup>203</sup>Pb]VMT01



# VMT01 Treatment Emergent Adverse Events by CTCAE<sup>1</sup> Grade as of March 7, 2024

Preferred Term	Cohort 1 and 2 N = 5	
	All Grades	Grade 2
Total number of TEAEs	27	7
Nausea	4	2
Lymphocyte count decreased	3	1
Anaemia	2	-
Hyponatraemia	2	-
AST increased	1	-
Contusion	1	-
COVID-19	1	1
Dizziness	1	-
Dyspnoea	1	1
Hypoalbuminaemia	1	-
Hypokalaemia	1	-
Infusion site extravasation	1	-
INR (International normalized ratio) increased	1	-
Muscle spasms	1	-
Pain in extremity	1	-
Platelet count decreased	1	-
Pollakiuria	1	-
Sinusitis	1	1
Urinary tract infection	1	1
Wheezing	1	-

# Summary VMT01 Trial Status and Safety Update as of March 7, 2024

## Study Status

- 8 sites active, additional sites in feasibility assessment
- High level of interest by clinicians and patients
- 4 patients in screening for Cohort 2
- Total Patients dosed = 5
  - 3 patients at 3 mCi
  - 2 patients at 5 mCi

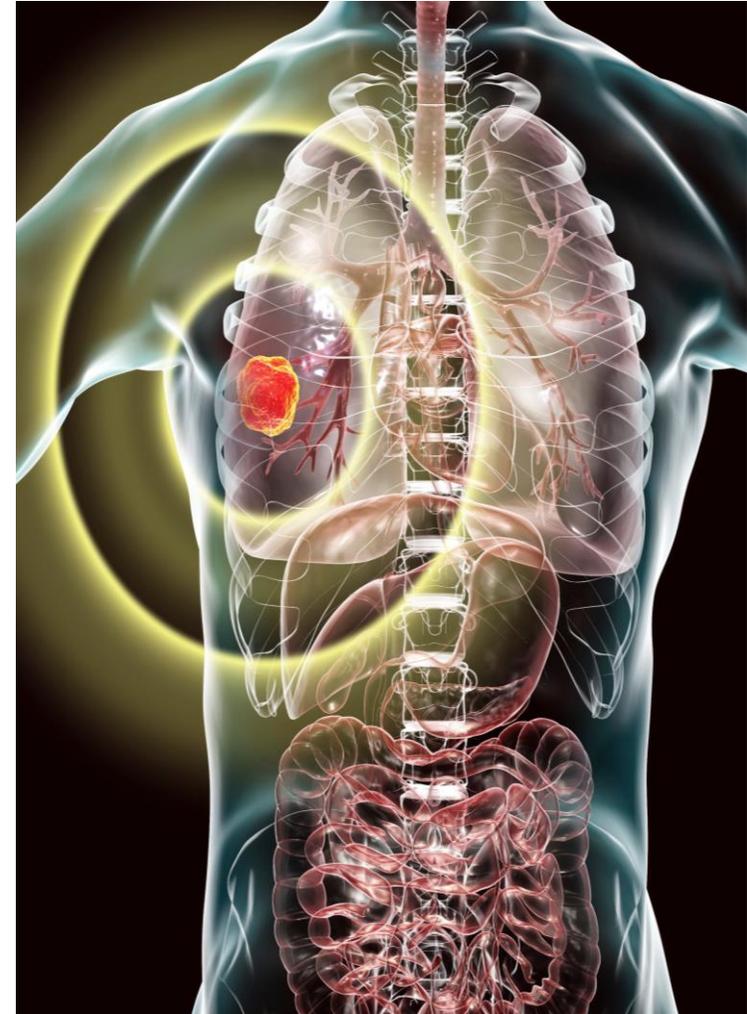
## Safety Update

- Safety Review Committee after Cohort 1 unanimous agreement to escalate dose
- Total Treatment Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs): 27
- No Serious Adverse Events (SAEs)
- No Dose Limiting Toxicities (DLTs)
- No discontinuations due to drug related toxicity

At the time of data cut-off, VMT01 was well tolerated with no unexpected AEs

## Summary of Current Safety Evaluation of VMT- $\alpha$ -NET and VMT01

- Both programs have completed Cohort 1 and continue to enroll in their respective Cohort 2
- No DLTs were observed across either program
- Except for G3 diarrhea, only G1 and G2 AEs have occurred
- Dose escalation is ongoing
- Preliminary safety and efficacy results from Phase I Cohort 1 and 2 from VMT- $\alpha$ -NET and VMT01 projected to be available in 3Q24



# Combination Targeted Alpha Particle Therapy & Immunotherapy

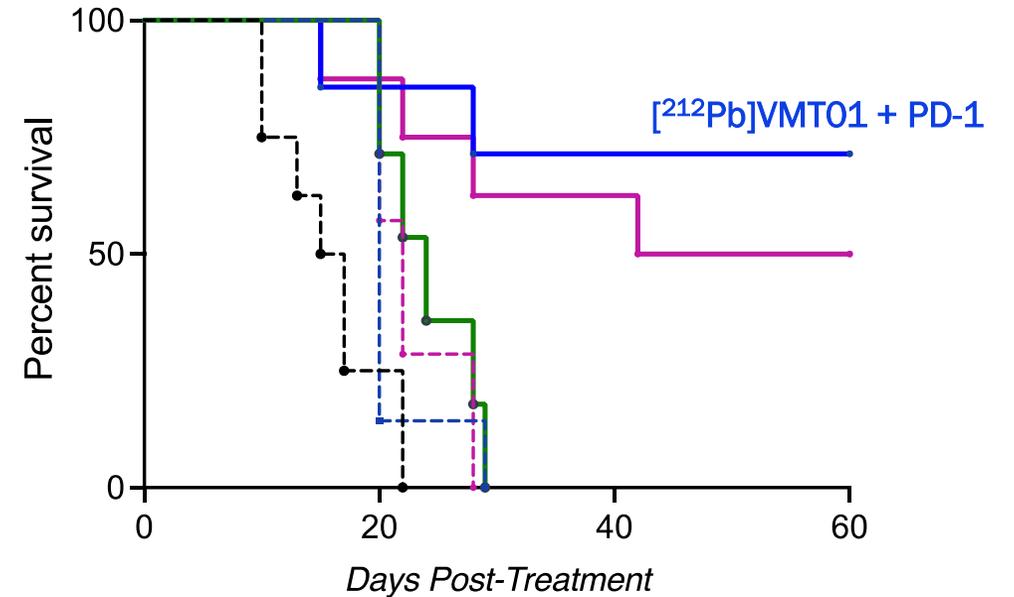
Clinical Collaboration Agreement with Bristol-Myers Squibb signed for OPDIVO® (nivolumab) supply March 2024

## Combination with Standard of Care Immunotherapy

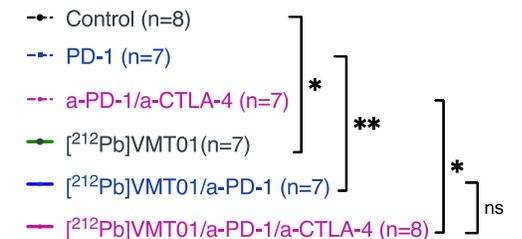
- In melanoma, immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) have revolutionized treatment, but the majority of patients are non-responsive<sup>3</sup>
- Ionizing radiation is an inducer of immunogenic cell death<sup>1</sup>
- Due to their destructive nature, alpha particles are particularly good at generating neoantigens for immuno-sensitization<sup>2</sup>
- MC1R-targeted alpha particles might synergize with existing SoC ICIs

Clinical Collaboration Agreement with Bristol-Myers Squibb signed for OPDIVO® (nivolumab) supply

## ICI-resistant B16 F10 Murine Melanoma Model<sup>4</sup>



Combination of VMT01 and ICIs results in increased response rate and cures in an otherwise resistant tumor model



# Phase I Amendment: [<sup>212</sup>Pb]VMT01 in Combination with Nivolumab – Sequential Design

**Primary Objective:** To determine the MTD/MFD of [<sup>212</sup>Pb]VMT01 (RP2D) in combination with PD-1 inhibitor (nivolumab)

**Population:** Enroll ~52 subjects  
Unresectable or metastatic MC1R-positive melanoma  
After 1L SOC

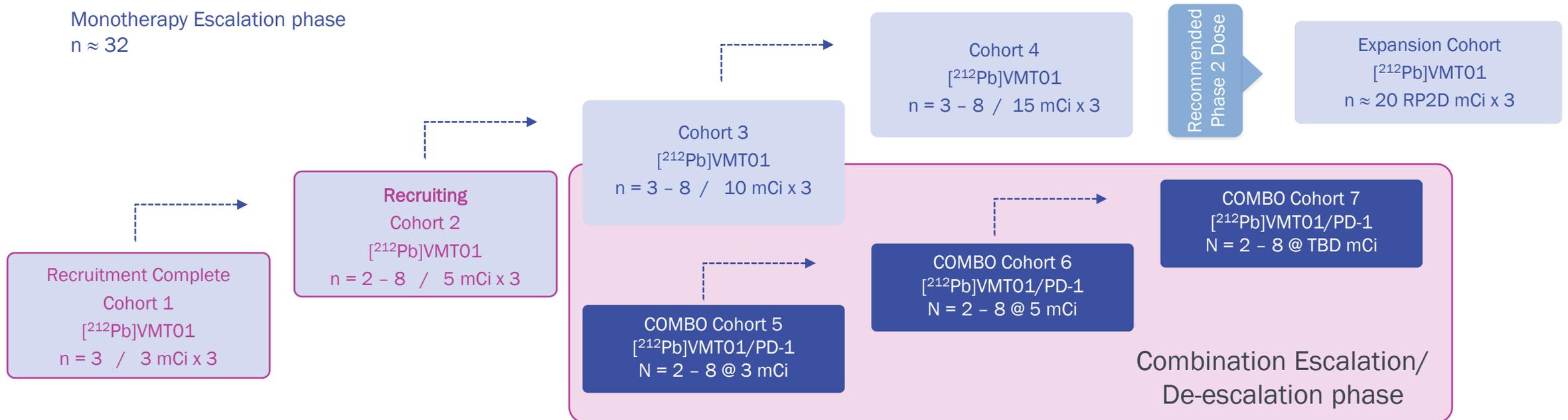
**Design Methodology:** Bayesian mTPI2 based on iterative toxicity probability monitoring

**Imaging:** [<sup>203</sup>Pb]VMT01 SPEC/CT

**Therapeutic Dose:** 3 – 15 mCi dose escalation of [<sup>212</sup>Pb]VMT01 with fixed dosing every 8 weeks for up to 3 cycles  
**Combination:** Nivolumab 480 mg Q4W for up to 2 yrs

**Estimated Time to Primary Completion:** ~18 months

**Dosimetry:** To be assessed using 15 - 25 mCi therapeutic surrogate [<sup>203</sup>Pb]VMT01



# KOL Discussion

Richard L. Wahl, MD

Professor of Radiology and Radiation  
Oncology

Washington University School of  
Medicine

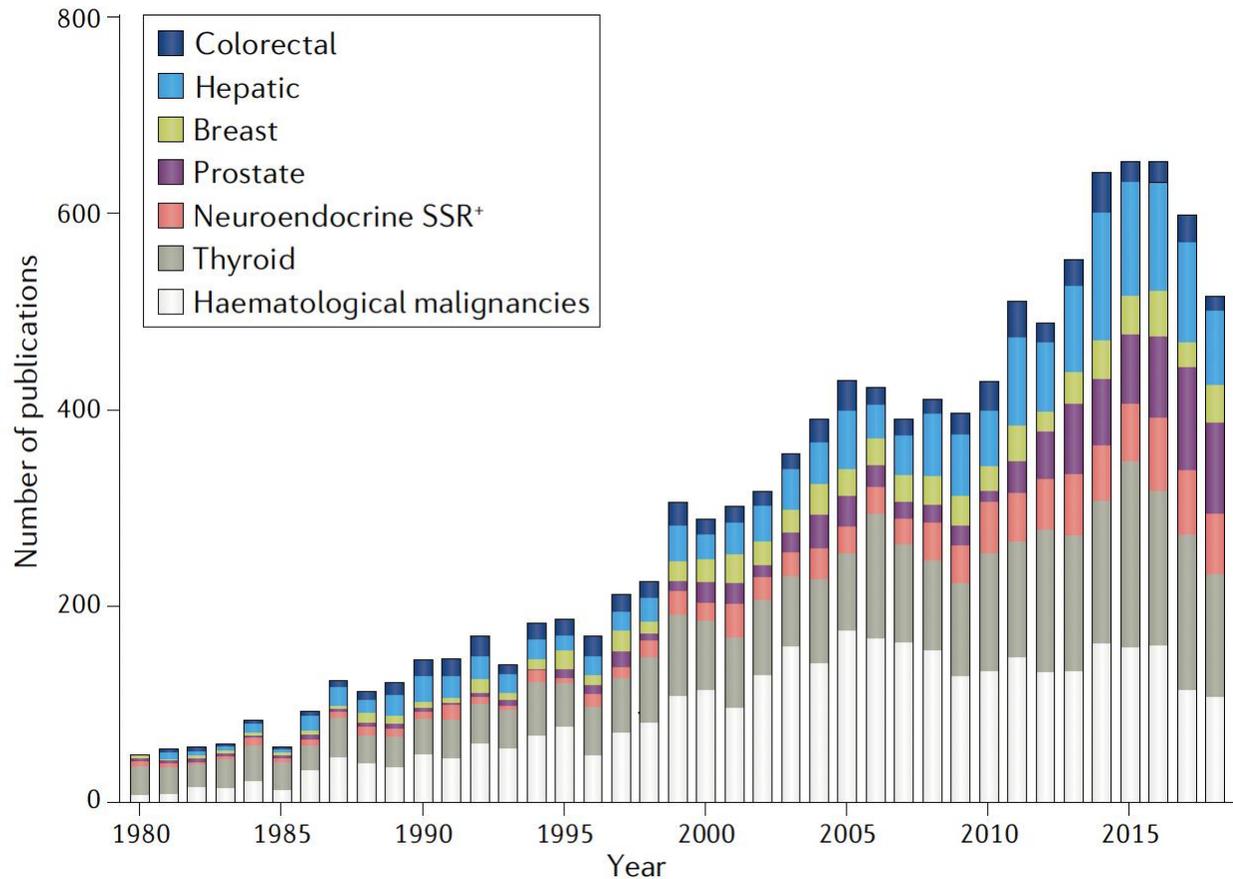


# Trends in Radiopharmaceutical Therapy (RPT)

What is most exciting to you?

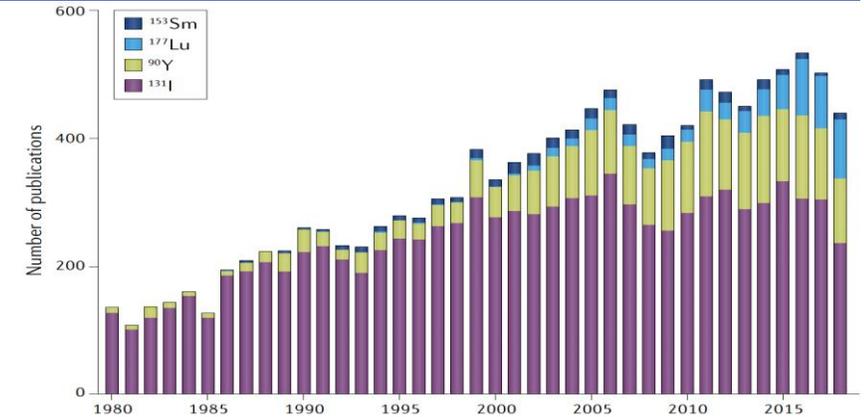
# Growth in Radiopharmaceutical Therapy Published Research

Publications per year related to RPT by cancer type

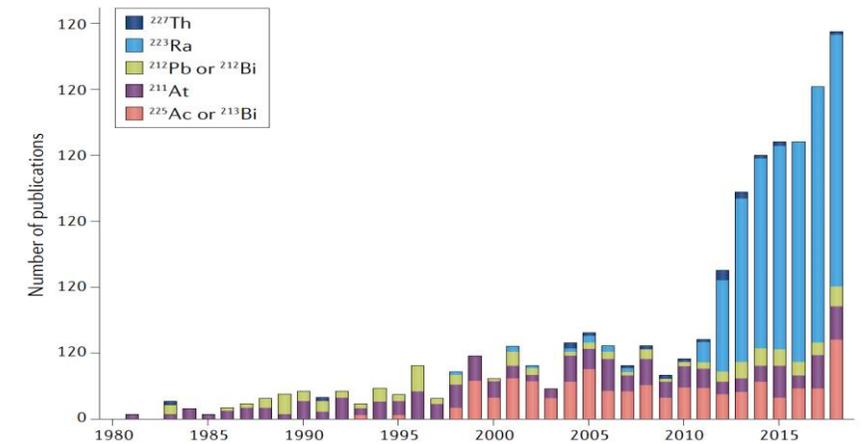


Publications per year by isotope emission profile

beta-emitters



alpha-emitters

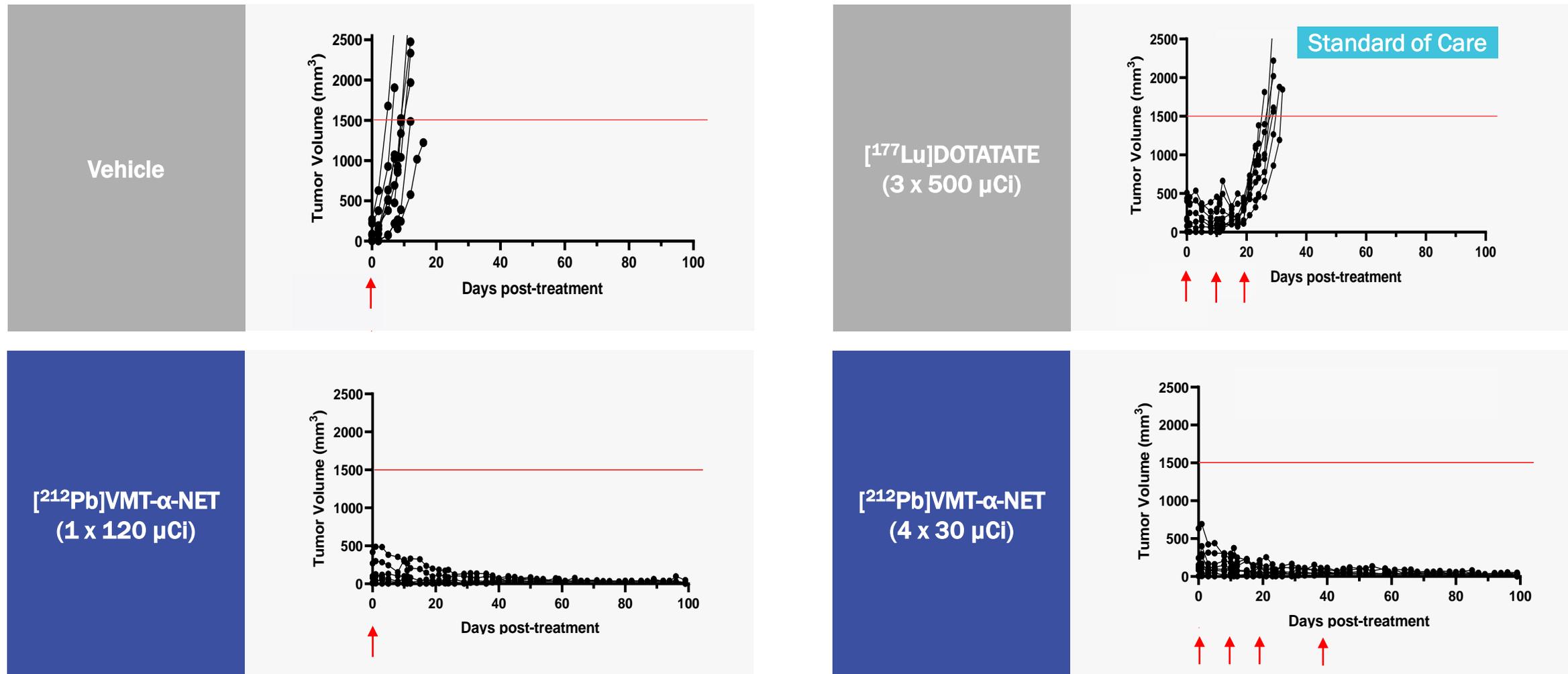


# Alpha and Beta RPT

The differences, opportunities and challenges

# VMT- $\alpha$ -NET Shows Significant Improvement vs Standard of Care in Preclinical Models

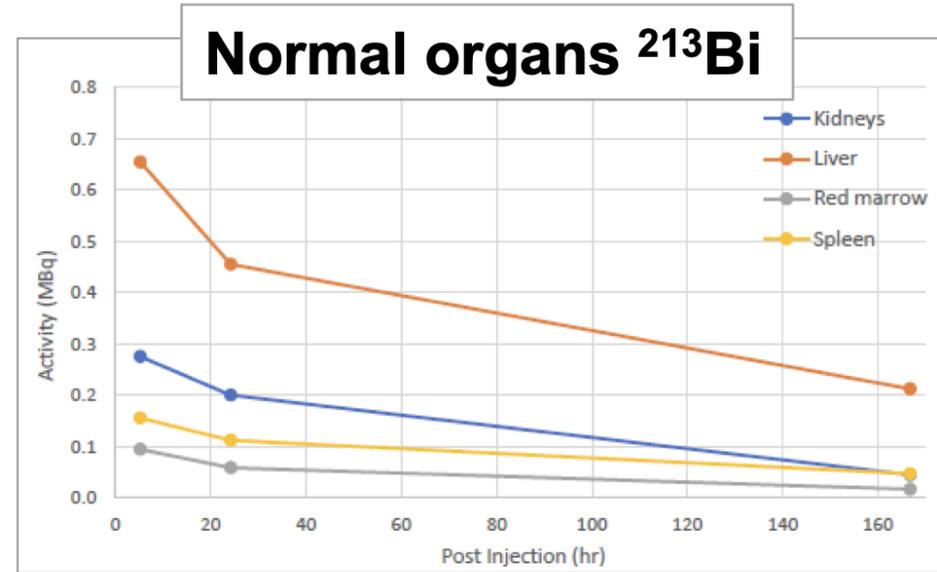
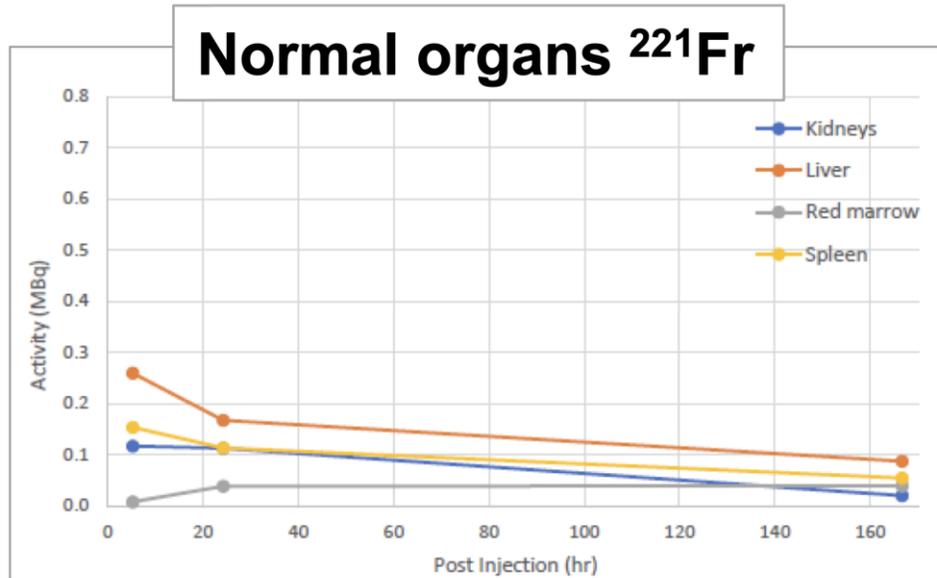
Superior Efficacy with Single Dose or Multiple Administrations in AR42J SSTR2-Expressing Tumor



# Mythbusting: “Daughters from $^{225}\text{Ac}$ -225 don’t redistribute”

$^{225}\text{Ac}$  daughter redistribution – ACTION-1 trial measurement of early and late gamma emissions from healthy tissue

Early ( $^{221}\text{Fr}$ ) and Late ( $^{213}\text{Bi}$ ) Decay



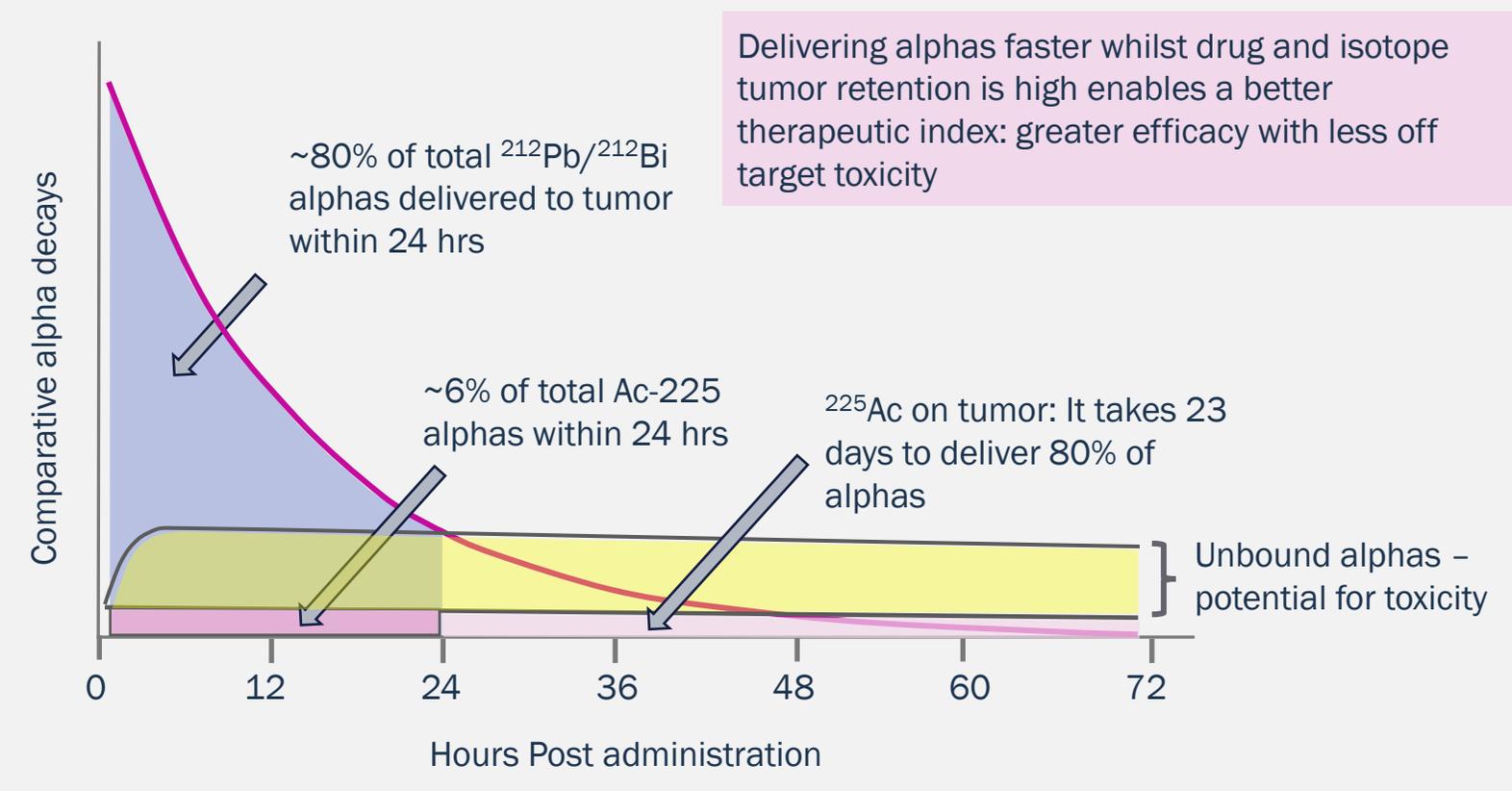
- Extrapolations for radioactivity were seen based on the gamma emissions from the  $^{221}\text{Fr}$  and  $^{213}\text{Bi}$  daughters
- Higher values in organs were observed with  $^{213}\text{Bi}$  than  $^{221}\text{Fr}$ , particularly at early time points and in kidneys and liver

This provides evidence of a free isotope bolus with injection AND daughter redistribution during ongoing  $^{225}\text{Ac}$  decay over the imaging interval

# Mythbusting: “<sup>212</sup>Pb Doesn’t Get Enough Energy Into the Tumors”

<sup>212</sup>Pb is a “high dose rate” alpha emitter with a short half life – energy is deposited rapidly to tumor and then gone

## Comparative alpha Particle Decay Over Time<sup>1</sup>

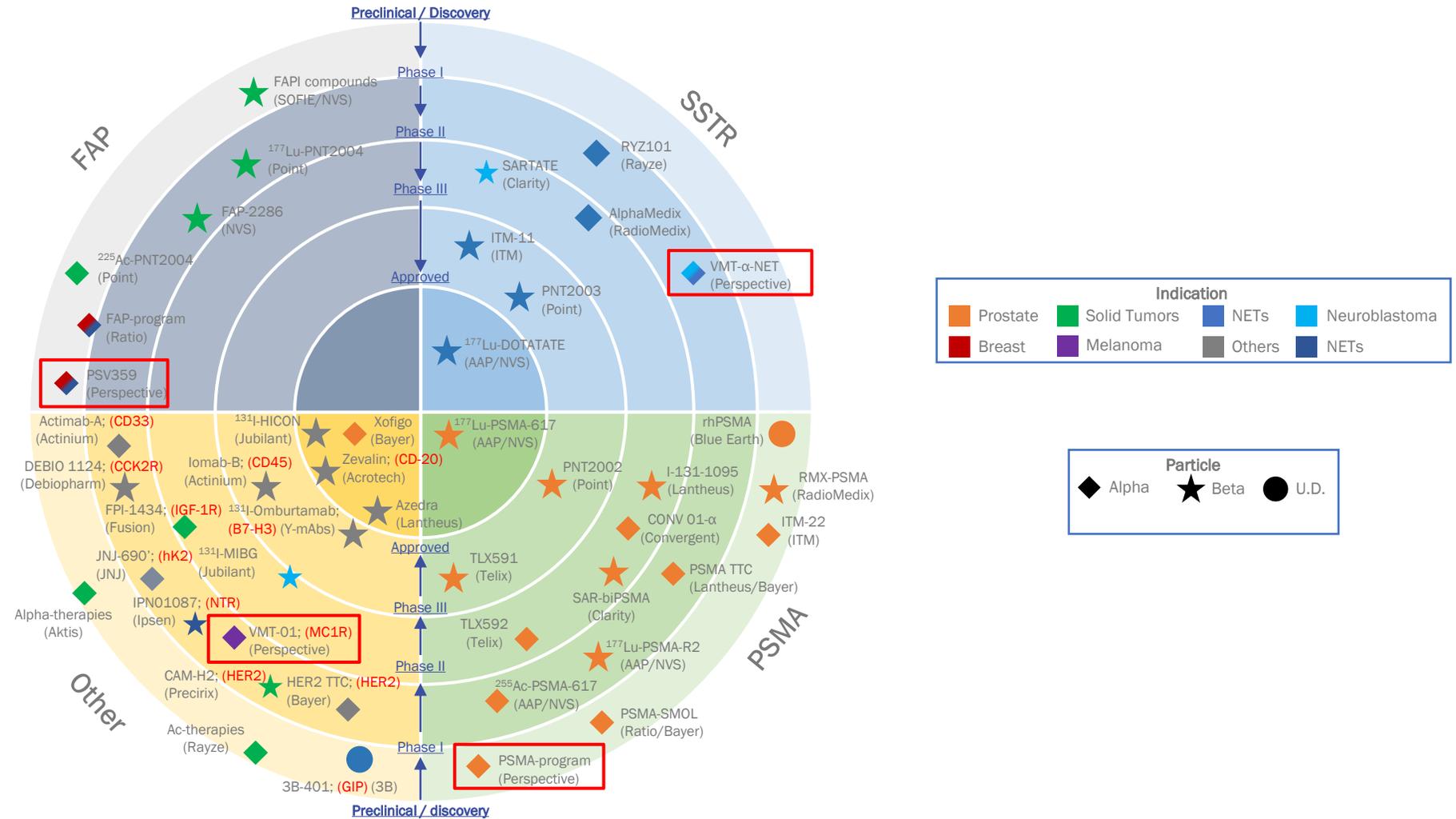


- “Activity” is measured in decays per second, so depends on isotope half-life
- Pb-212 will likely be administered at 20 times the Ac-225 activity
- Ac-225 is administered in smaller activities due to its 10 day half-life and the total alphas decays from its daughters
- Most drugs stay bound to tumor for only a limited time – this directly affects the amount of radiation that can be delivered
- The effectiveness of longer-lived isotopes therefore diminishes over time the alphas are also removed from the tumor

# **Why are NETs and prostate cancer the big winners in targeted RPT?**

Can we improve on currently approved products?

# A few molecular targets have dominated radiopharmaceutical therapy



# PSMA-directed RPT today binds to lacrimal and salivary gland tissue

$^{68}\text{Ga}$ -PSMA-11-PET<sup>2</sup>



## Adverse side effects of salivary and lacrimal gland uptake of PSMA-RPT compounds

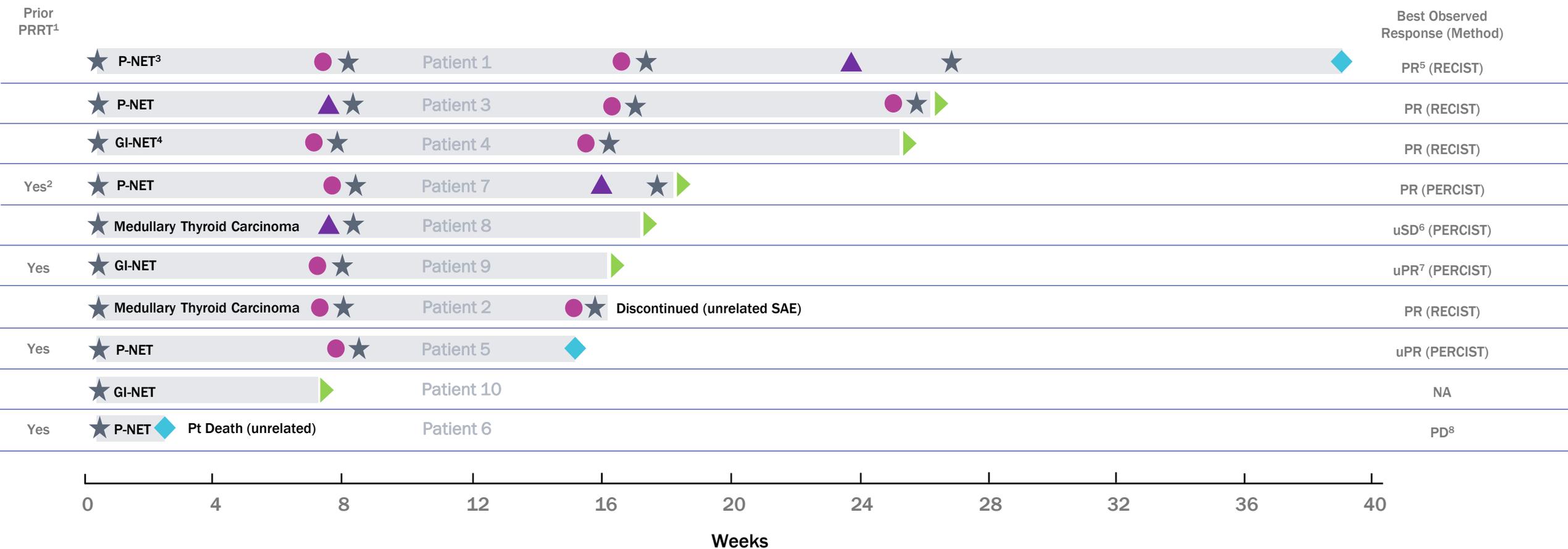
- Xerostomia (dry mouth)
- Difficulty swallowing
- Loss of taste
- Dental decay
- Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (dry eyes)

# **What can be learned from compassionate use studies?**

How do the results impact how patients and doctors view the field?

# High Partial Response Rate at Starting Dose in Patients with SSTR+, Late-Stage NETs

Interim Results as of September 28, 2023, for Ongoing Clinical Investigation Program in India



● Partial Response    ▲ Stable Disease    ◆ Progressive Disease    ★ Dose    ► Continuing

<sup>1</sup> 4 x [<sup>177</sup>Lu]DOTATATE

<sup>2</sup> 4 x [<sup>177</sup>Lu]DOTATATE plus 3 x [<sup>225</sup>Ac]DOTATATE

<sup>3</sup> Pancreatic NET

<sup>4</sup> Gastro-intestinal NET

<sup>5</sup> Partial Response

<sup>6</sup> unconfirmed Stable Disease

<sup>7</sup> unconfirmed Partial Response

<sup>8</sup> Progressive Disease

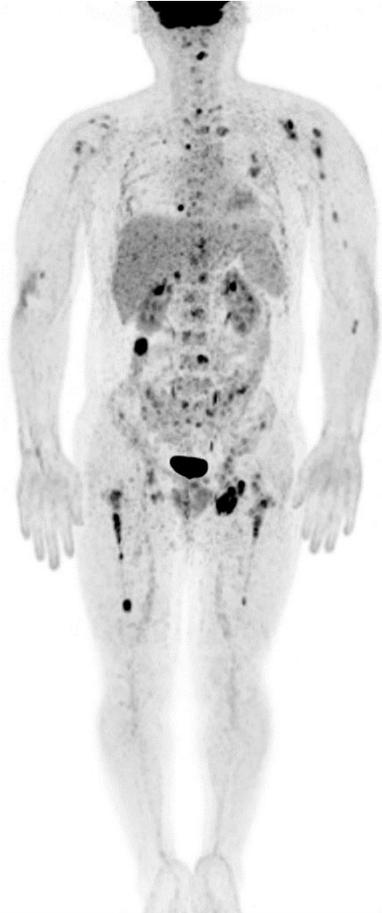
**Do you see a future for RPT in combination with other oncology drugs?**

Melanoma and beyond

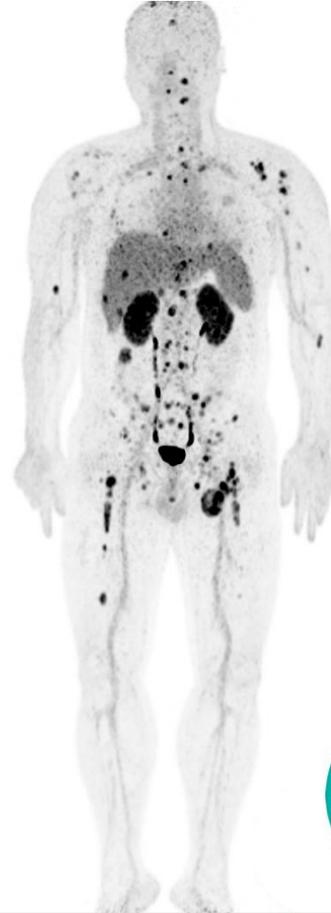
# [<sup>68</sup>Ga]VMT02 PET Imaging in Patient with MC1R Positive Metastatic Melanoma

Diagnostic Peptide Demonstrates Similar Uptake to FDG in Tumors

<sup>18</sup>F-FDG (Standard of Care)



[<sup>68</sup>Ga]VMT02



Patient information:

- Male, Asian, 33 years old
- [<sup>68</sup>Ga]VMT02: 7 mCi injection, 45 min post-injection imaging

Clinical Collaborator:

Xiaowei Ma, M.D., Ph.D.  
Assoc. Prof. & Director  
Department of Nuclear Med.  
The Second Xiangya Hospital  
Central South University  
China



# Combination Targeted Alpha Particle Therapy & Immunotherapy

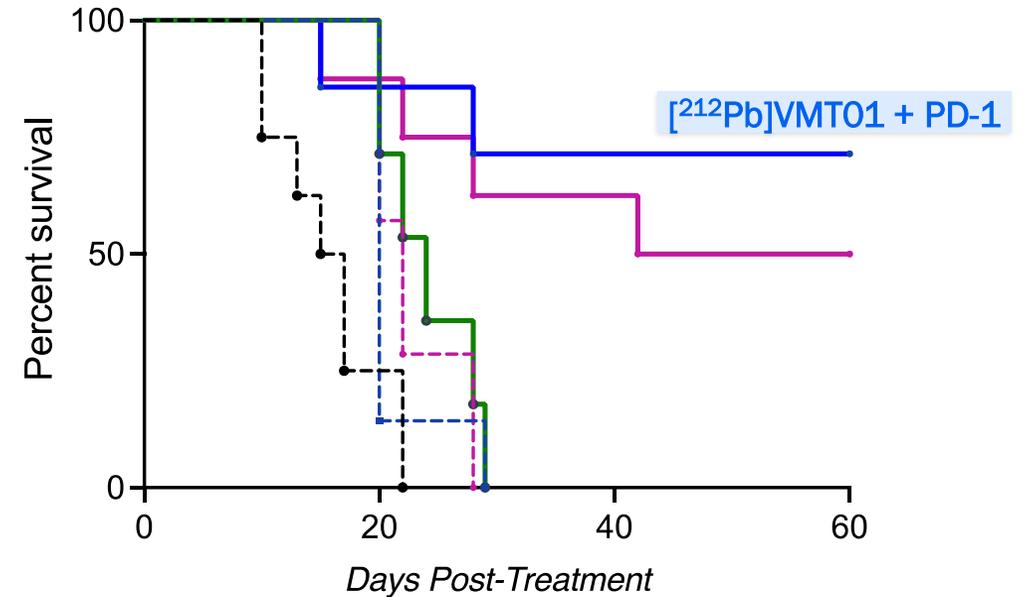
Clinical Collaboration Agreement with Bristol-Myers Squibb signed for OPDIVO® (nivolumab) supply March 2024

## Combination with Standard of Care Immunotherapy

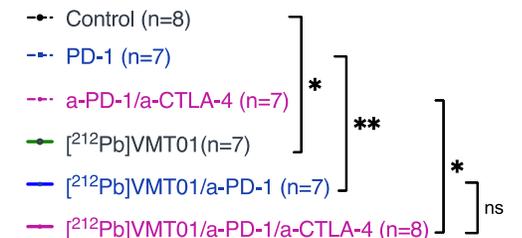
- In melanoma, immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) have revolutionized treatment, but the majority of patients are non-responsive<sup>3</sup>
- Ionizing radiation is an inducer of immunogenic cell death<sup>1</sup>
- Due to their destructive nature, alpha particles are particularly good at generating neoantigens for immuno-sensitization<sup>2</sup>
- MC1R-targeted alpha particles might synergize with existing SoC ICIs

Clinical Collaboration Agreement with Bristol-Myers Squibb signed for OPDIVO® (nivolumab) supply

## ICI-resistant B16 F10 Murine Melanoma Model<sup>4</sup>



Combination of VMT01 and ICIs results in increased response rate and cures in an otherwise resistant tumor model



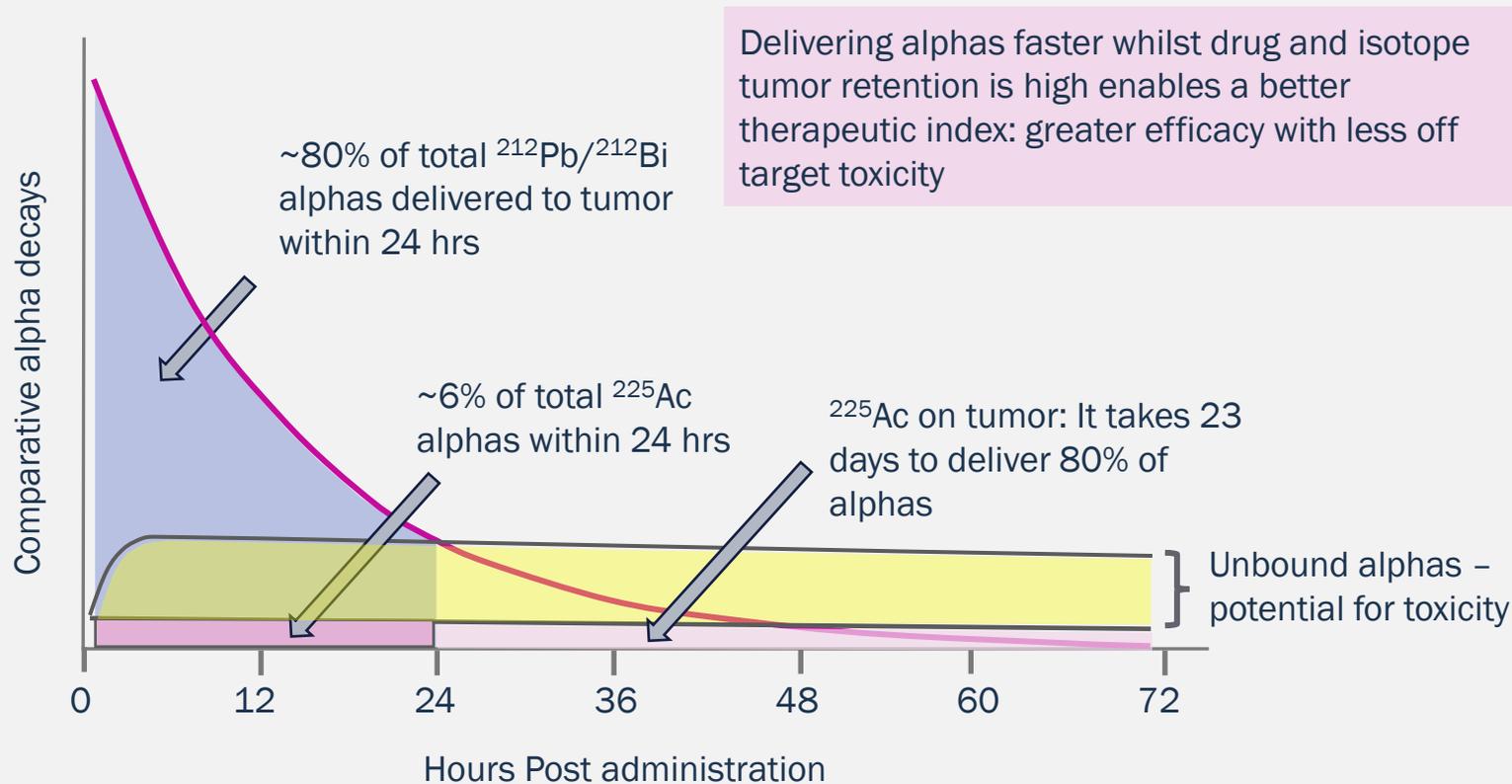
# Mythbusting

$^{212}\text{Pb}$  and Other Alphas

# Mythbusting: “ $^{212}\text{Pb}$ Doesn’t Get Enough Energy Into the Tumors”

$^{212}\text{Pb}$  is a “high dose rate” alpha emitter with a short half life – energy is deposited rapidly to tumor and then gone

## Comparative alpha Particle Decay Over Time<sup>1</sup>



- “Activity” is measured in decays per second, so cumulative dose depends on isotope half-life
- $^{212}\text{Pb}$  will likely be administered at 20 times the  $^{225}\text{Ac}$  activity
- $^{225}\text{Ac}$  is administered in smaller activities due to its 10-day half-life and the total alphas decays from its daughters
- Most drugs stay bound to tumor for only a limited time – this directly affects the amount of radiation that can be delivered
- The effectiveness of longer-lived isotopes therefore diminishes over time the alphas are also removed from the tumor

# Manufacturing Update

Scaling Finished Radiopharmaceutical Production

# Mythbusting: “Regulatory environment doesn’t suit <sup>212</sup>Pb”

Manufacturing regulations are clear and practical for production of <sup>212</sup>Pb radiopharmaceuticals

Nuclear Pharmacy	PET Manufacturing	Radiotherapeutic Manufacturing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Licensed at the state level under the Board of Pharmacy adhering to USP 797 &amp; 825</li><li>• Traditionally diagnostics (e.g. <sup>99m</sup>Tc) with some legacy therapeutics (e.g. <sup>131</sup>I)</li><li>• Low energy (140 KeV) shielding ¼ inch (primarily lead)</li><li>• 5,000 sq ft</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Licensed at the Federal level under 21 CFR Part 212 (currently migrating to 21 CFR Part 211)</li><li>• Traditionally diagnostics (e.g. <sup>18</sup>F-FDG) with no therapeutics</li><li>• High energy (511 KeV) shielding 2 – 3 inches (primarily lead, tungsten &amp; concrete)</li><li>• 10,000 sq ft</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Licensed cGMP under 21 CFR Part 211</li><li>• Annex 1 a developing Global Sterile Products standard</li><li>• Therapeutics (<sup>177</sup>Lu, <sup>225</sup>Ac, <sup>212</sup>Pb)</li><li>• High energy gamma-ray (2.6 MeV) shielding 4 – 6 inches (primarily lead, tungsten &amp; concrete)</li><li>• 15,000 to 20,000+ sq ft</li></ul>

Reminder: No capital equipment (reactor/cyclotron/accelerator) required for <sup>212</sup>Pb production



# Accelerated Expansion of Manufacturing Capabilities: Build *and* Partner

## Owned Vertical Integration

- Purpose-built factory equipped to process high energy, high activity production
- Leverage an extensive portfolio against large scale production within a single facility
- Utilize internal expertise for  $^{212}\text{Pb}$  to design batched production close to the patient
- Maintain flexible production schedules
- Available for clinical work, especially Phase 3, using a near-commercial facility



## CDMOs Outsourced Model

- Existing infrastructure built around 511 KeV / cyclotron products with focus on diagnostics
- Primary business expertise in High Volume / Large Batch Production and End Customer Service
- Emerging knowledge and expertise in therapeutics, especially alpha emitters (e.g.,  $^{212}\text{Pb}$ )
- Some CDMOs focus on tailored clinical work specifically suitable for CATX
- Facilities can be upgraded for  $^{212}\text{Pb}$  commercial production



With a pipeline of multiple  $^{212}\text{Pb}$  products, building dedicated manufacturing facilities in partnership with outsourced CDMOs is an efficient, scalable, and flexible approach

# Expansion of Manufacturing Capabilities: Acquisition of GMP Facility in Somerset, NJ

Former AZEDRA® facility acquired from Lantheus March 2024



## Jump-starts east coast production for clinical trials and early commercial scale up

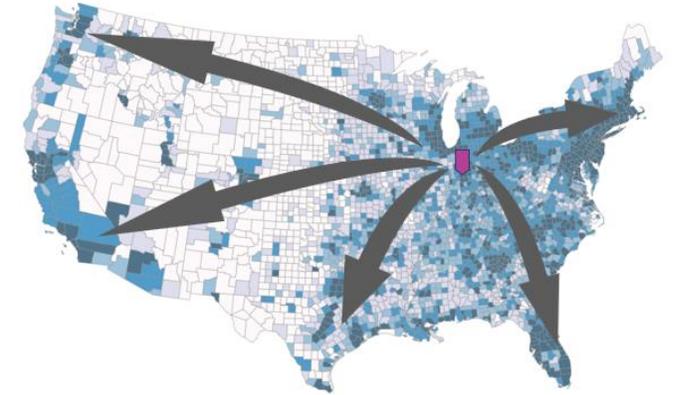
- Acquisition of 3 Part 211 compliant manufacturing suites with additional clinical suite
- On-boarding of 24 talented engineering, manufacturing and quality assurance employees
- Experienced team with cGMP compliance and FDA audits
- 2+ years savings in equipment and construction
- Immediate production and delivery of clinical doses and commercialization capability
- Room for expansion with additional suites

# Mythbusting: “Centralized production is better than networked production”

Networked production is more reliable and utilizes existing logistics for distributed supply

## Single centralized manufacturing facility

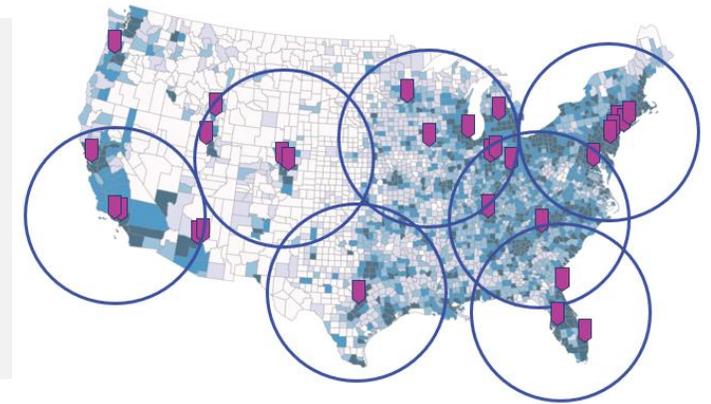
- Suitable for longer half-life isotopes (eg  $^{177}\text{Lu}$ ,  $^{131}\text{I}$ ,  $^{225}\text{Ac}$ ,  $^{67}\text{Cu}$ )
- Allows for national/international production
- Shipping of finished product typically requires air and road transport
- **Single point of failure** (eg Novartis' PLUVICTO<sup>®</sup> production issues)



VS

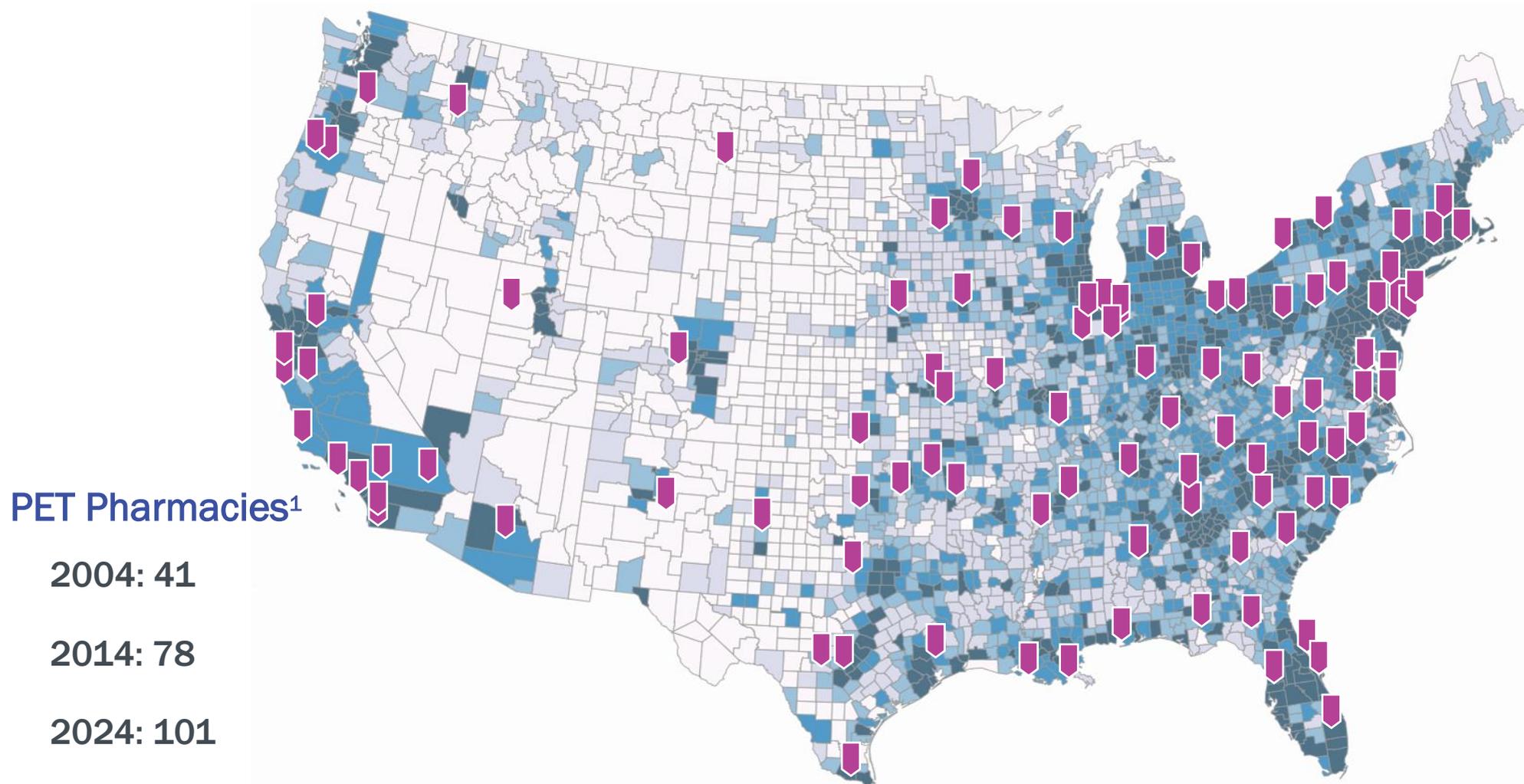
## National network of manufacturing facilities

- Suitable for shorter half-life isotopes (eg  $^{212}\text{Pb}$ ,  $^{211}\text{At}$ )
- Requires multiple manufacturing sites for regional finished product
- Shipping of finished product typically road transport
- **No single point of failure**
- **Allows for flexibility and redundancy, improving reliability of supply**
- Redundancy fills in to meet demand



# Infrastructure Modeling: Commercial History of PET Pharmacy Network Development

Nuclear medicine capability filled in to meet demand as clinical adoption of ultra short half-life PET agents widened

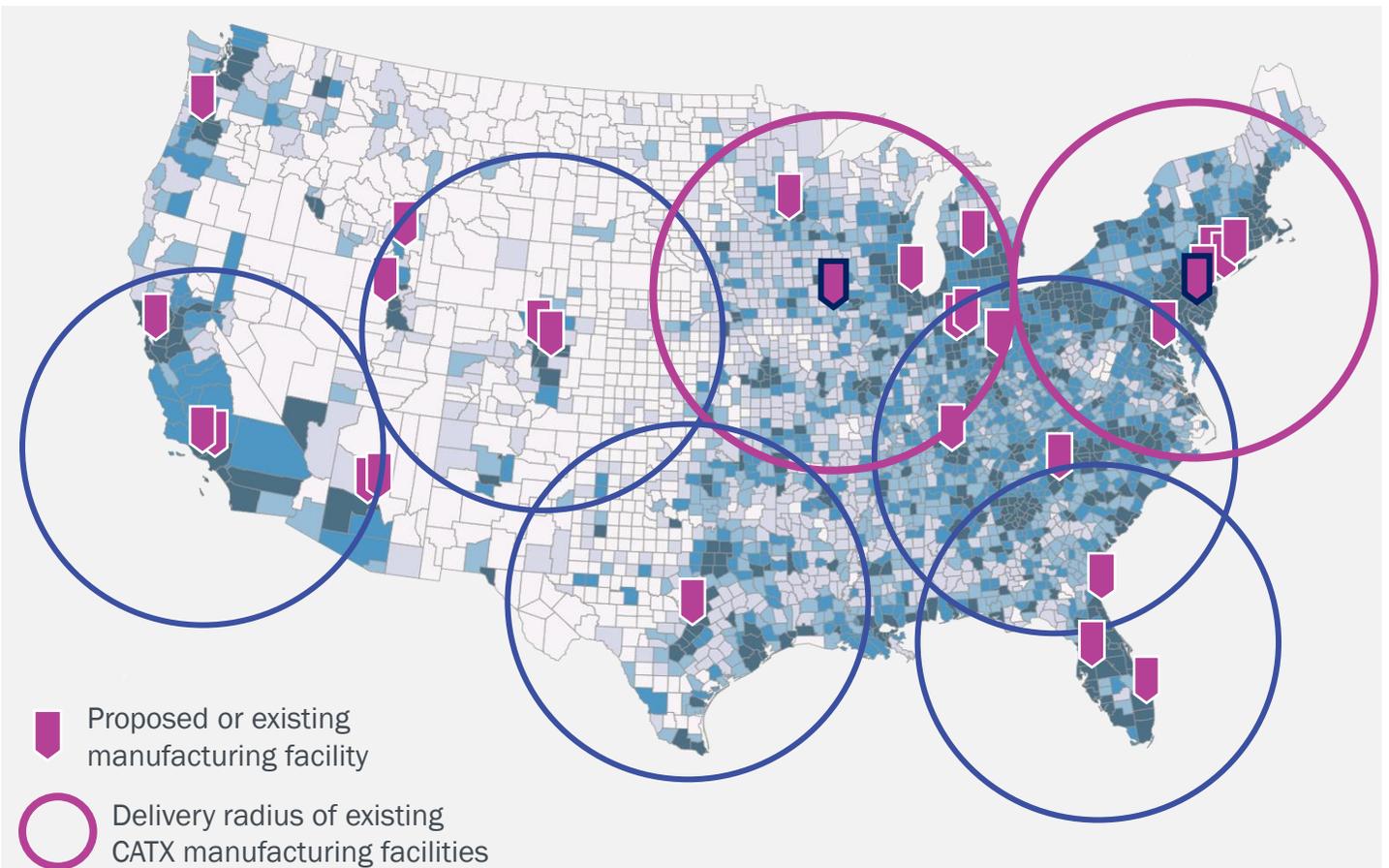


# Regional Manufacturing Allows Commercialization of $^{212}\text{Pb}$ -labeled Finished Products

The “network effect” ensures reliable supply for intermediate half-life therapeutics

Location	Radius 11 hr – 400 miles
Coralville, IA	51 m
Somerset, NJ	75 m
Los Angeles, CA	46 m
Austin, TX	32 m
Atlanta, GA	57 m
Orlando, FL	25 m

- Top 6 sites cover nearly 300 million people within a one half-life (11 hr) delivery radius<sup>1</sup>
- Products can also be driven further or flown as necessary



Circles represent distribution radii for facilities producing or scheduled to produce within next 18 months

# Mythbusting: “ $^{212}\text{Pb}$ is Hard to Get” – Isotope Production Process

$^{212}\text{Pb}$  isotope decay chain dictates supply, purification, manufacturing & logistics



Plentiful Supply:  
Naturally occurring, or  
produced as a waste product



- Multiple global suppliers including natural decay
- 2-year half-life allows stockpiling
- Ownership of  $^{228}\text{Th}$  reduces 3<sup>rd</sup> party supply risk



Chemical separation from  $^{228}\text{Th}$ :  
Allows for Ra-based generators  
of  $^{212}\text{Pb}$



- Half-life allows global distribution
- Weekly delivery of  $^{224}\text{Ra}$  enables daily  $^{212}\text{Pb}$
- 3.6-day half-life allows local stockpiling



Chemical separation from  $^{224}\text{Ra}$ :  
Isotope used for manufacturing  
finished product



- Regional finished product manufacture
- Multi-dose batch process reduces cost
- Leverages existing networks for logistics



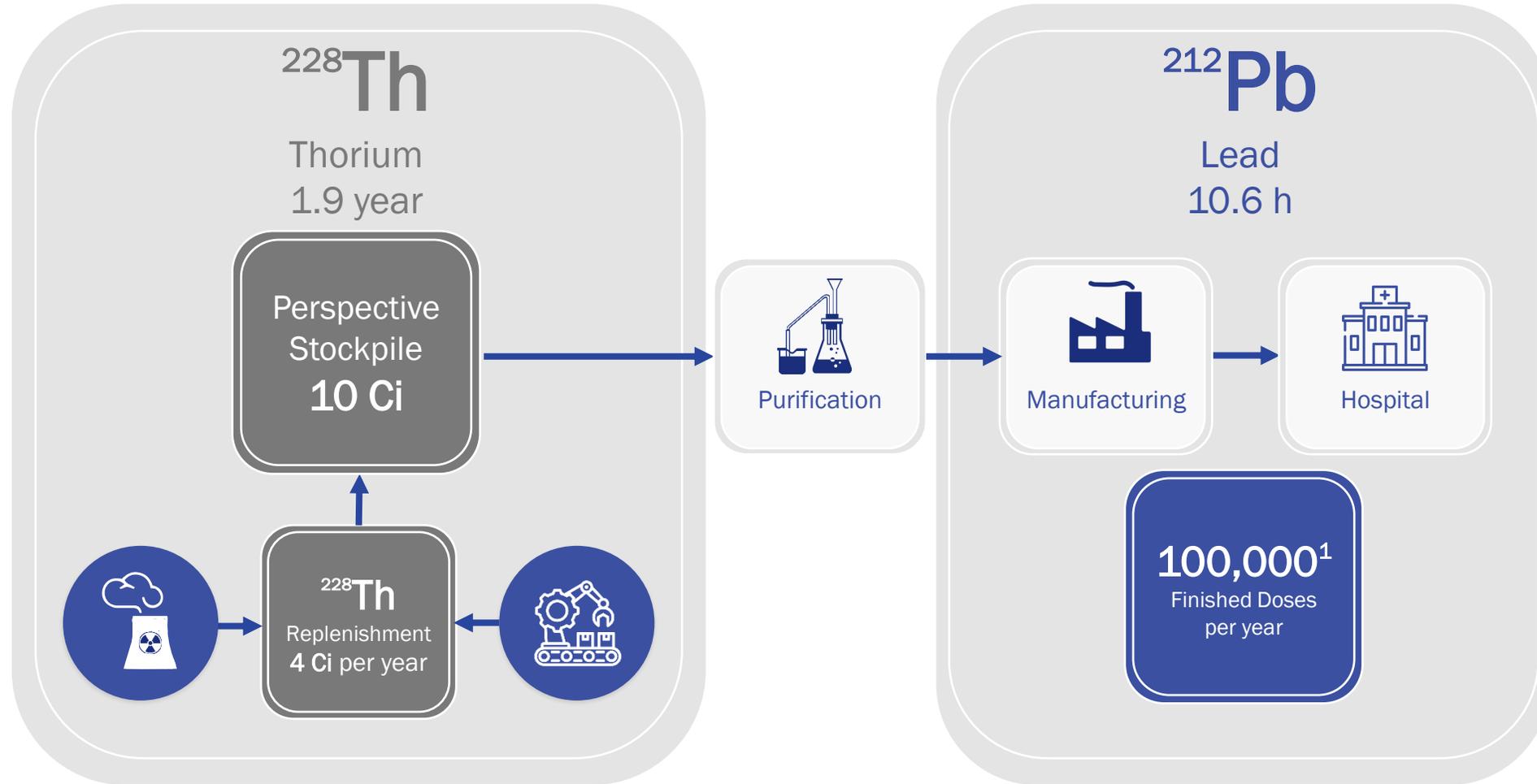
High dose-rate alpha-emitting  
therapeutic isotope



- $^{212}\text{Pb}$  acts as *in vivo* “nanogenerator” of alphas
- Perspective’s chelator retains  $^{212}\text{Bi}$  in drug

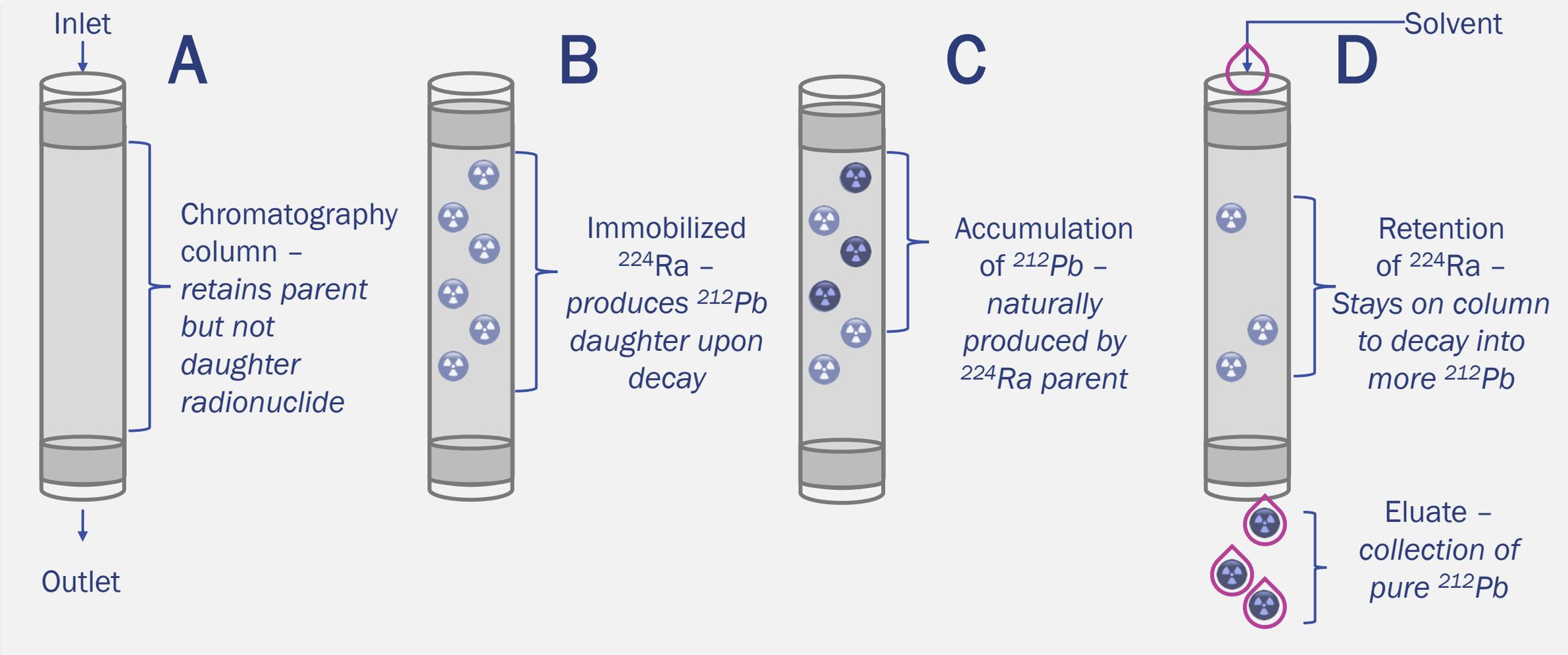
# Mythbusting: “<sup>212</sup>Pb is Hard to Get” – Dose Modeling

Replenishable <sup>228</sup>Th stockpile ensures supply of commercial quantities of <sup>212</sup>Pb for finished dose manufacture<sup>1</sup>



# $^{212}\text{Pb}$ Isotope Purification Without Just-in-Time Irradiation

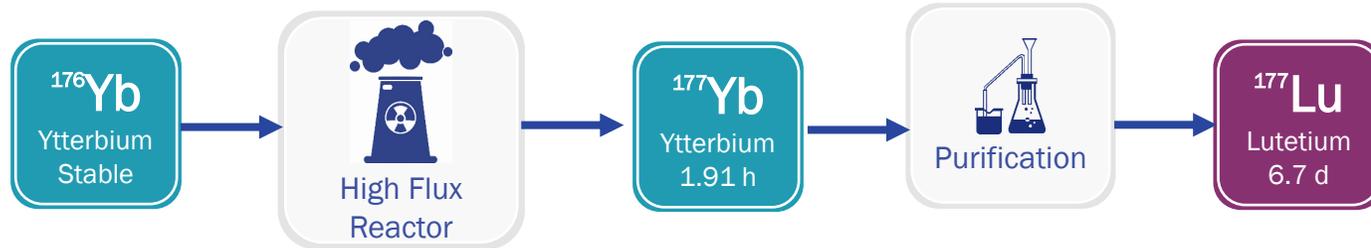
Simple chemical separation technology of natural decay products de-risks supply chain



# Contrast with $^{177}\text{Lu}$ Therapeutic Isotope Production and Supply Methods

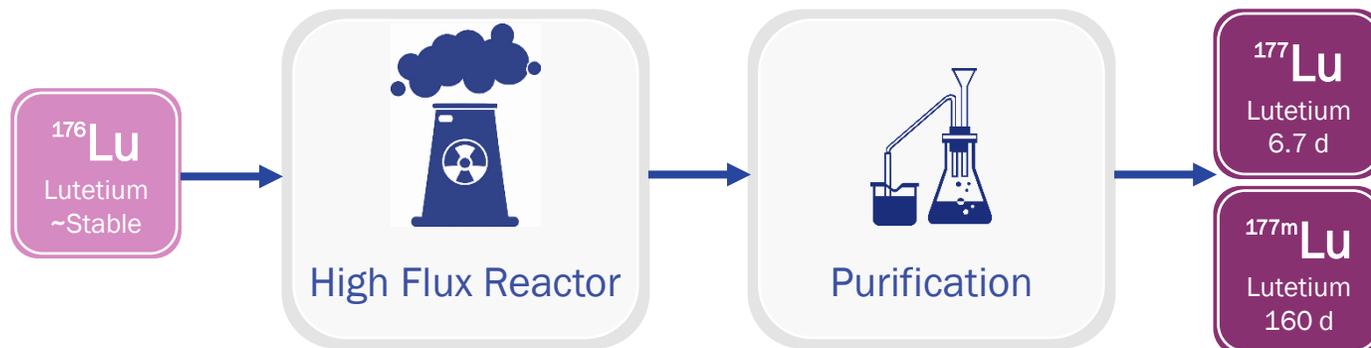
Supply reliant upon constant on-demand production on high flux nuclear reactors

## Route 1: Production of n.c.a $^{177}\text{Lu}$ via $^{176}\text{Yb}$ through neutron irradiation on a nuclear reactor



- Low production yield
- Difficult radiochemical separations post irradiation due to lower yields
- Requires large quantities of enriched  $^{176}\text{Yb}$  (12.9% abundance)
- Currently a shortage of  $^{176}\text{Yb}$

## Route 2: Production via $^{176}\text{Lu}$ through neutron irradiation on a nuclear reactor

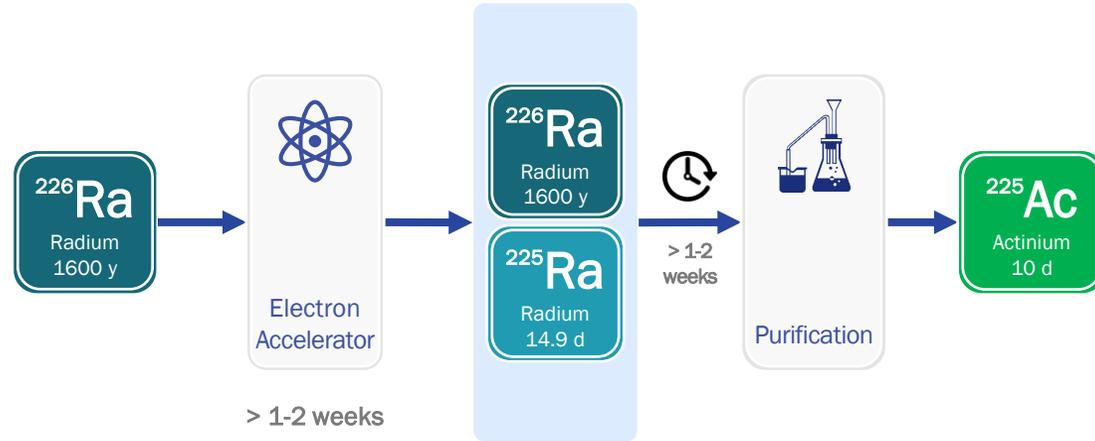


- Produces long-lived contaminant  $^{177\text{m}}\text{Lu}$  ( $T_{1/2} = 160$  d) unsuitable for medical use

# Contrast with $^{225}\text{Ac}$ Manufacturing Methods from $^{226}\text{Ra}$ Source

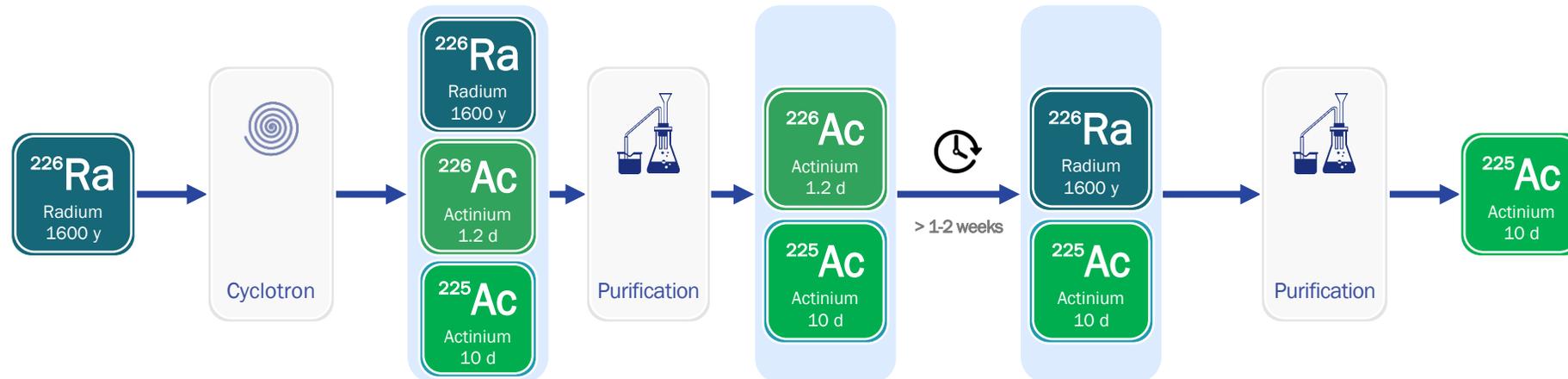
Supply reliant upon constant on-demand production on capital-intensive equipment

Route: Gamma irradiation via electron accelerator (rhodotron)  $^{226}\text{Ra}(\gamma, n)^{225}\text{Ra}$



- Requires capital intensive rhodotron
- $^{226}\text{Ra}$  ( $T_{1/2} = 1600$  y) safety hazard
- Produces gaseous  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  ( $T_{1/2} = 3.8$  d)
- Co-production of Ci quantities of  $^{224}\text{Ra}$ , producing difficult to shield  $^{208}\text{Tl}$

Route: Proton irradiation via cyclotron  $^{226}\text{Ra}(p, 2n)^{225}\text{Ac}$

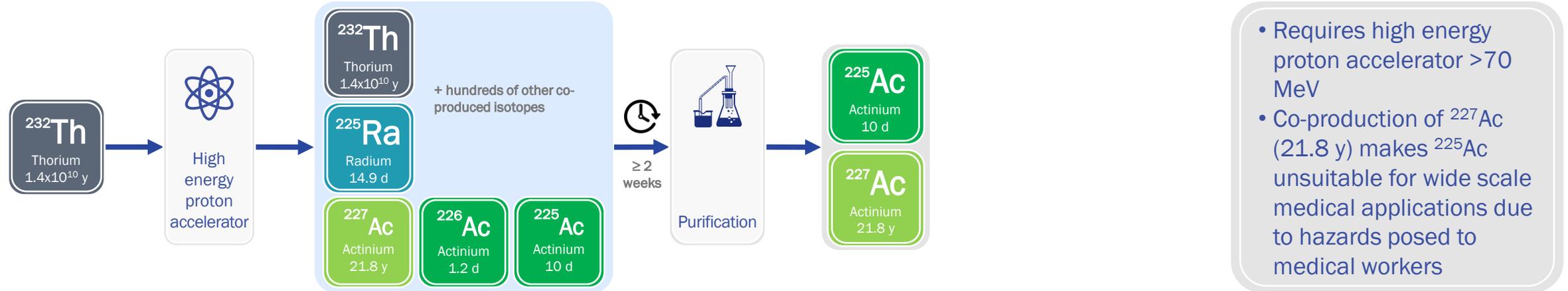


- $^{226}\text{Ra}$  ( $T_{1/2} = 1600$  y) safety hazard
- Gaseous byproduct  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  ( $T_{1/2} = 3.8$  d)
- Co-production of  $^{226}\text{Ac}$  results in significant loss of  $^{225}\text{Ac}$  to ensure purity
- $^{226}\text{Ac}$  decays into  $^{226}\text{Ra}$

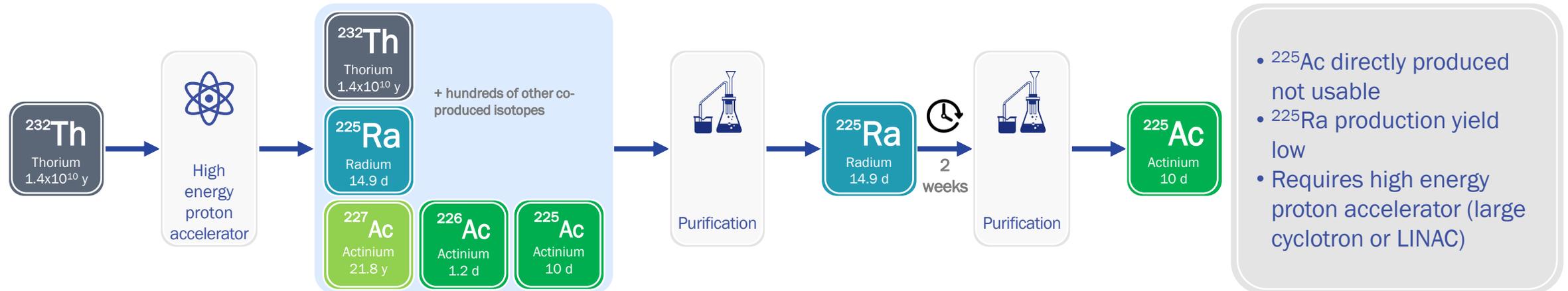
# Contrast with $^{225}\text{Ac}$ Manufacturing Methods from $^{232}\text{Th}$ Source via Spallation

Supply reliant upon constant on-demand production on capital-intensive equipment

## Route: Direct production via Th-232 spallation



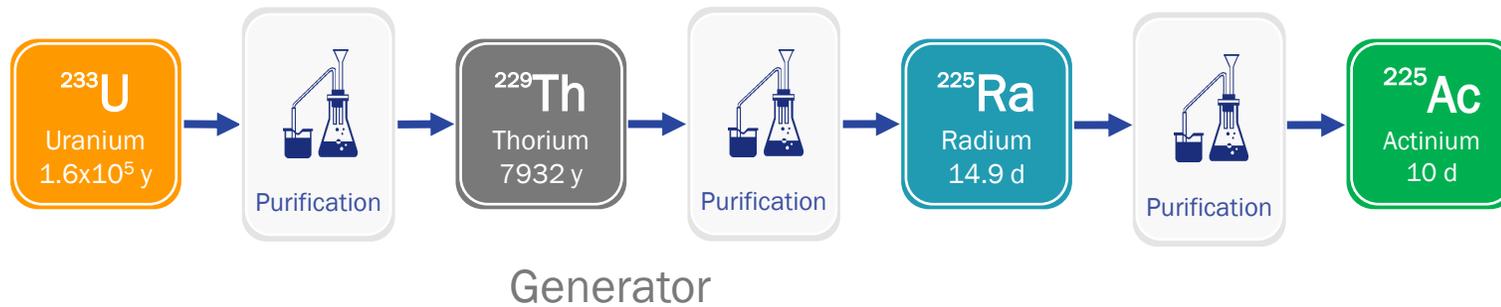
## Route: Indirect production via Th-232 spallation



# Contrast with $^{225}\text{Ac}$ Manufacturing Methods via $^{233}\text{U}/^{229}\text{Th}$ Generator

Supply reliant upon highly regulated limited fissile stockpile and capital-intensive equipment

Route: Production via purification from  $^{233}\text{U}$



- $^{233}\text{U}$  is fissile and highly regulated
- $^{233}\text{U}$  supply is limited
- Long  $^{229}\text{Th}$  half-life complicates frequent processing required for generator
- Only 4000 dose per year currently available

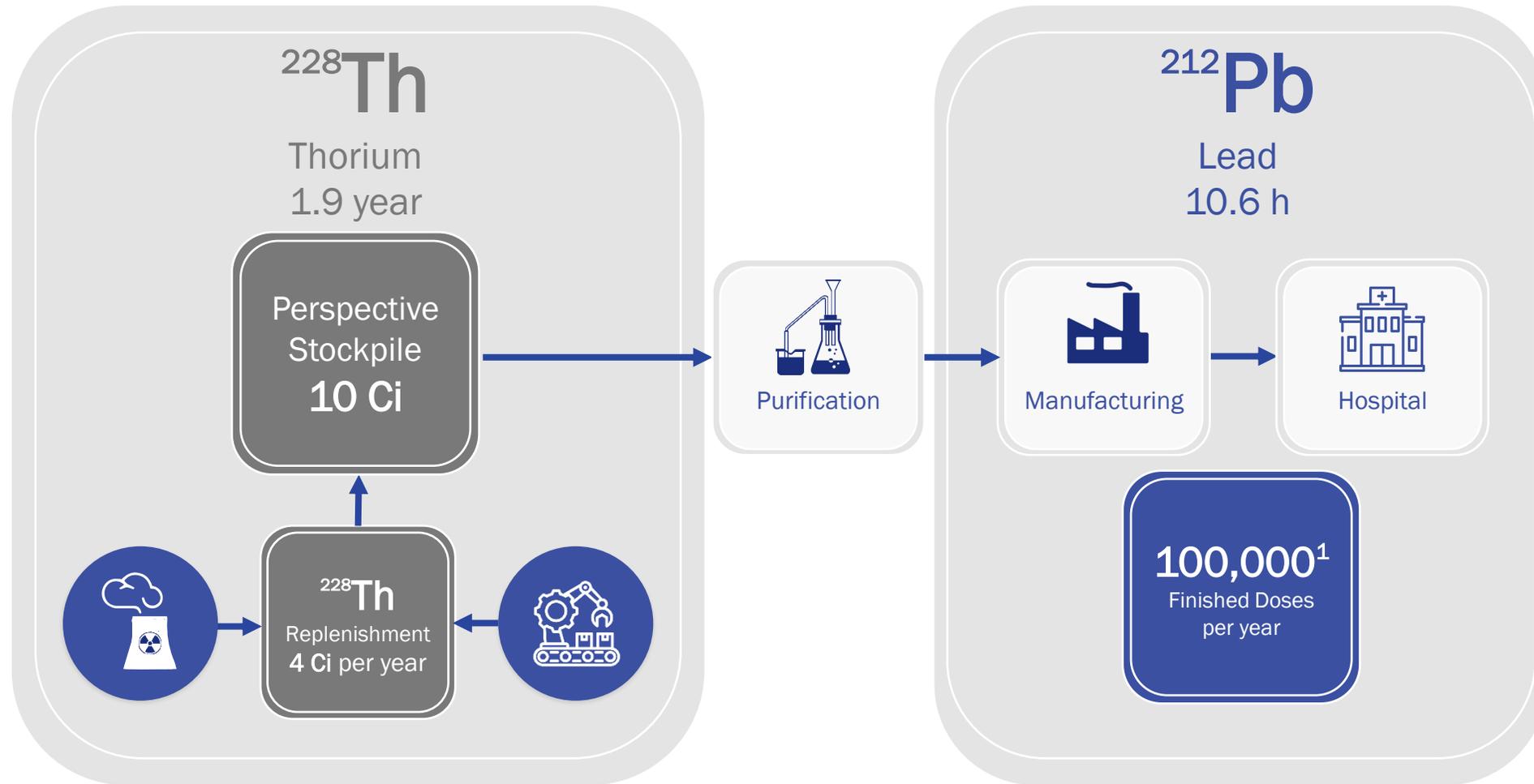
## Summary of $^{177}\text{Lu}$ and $^{225}\text{Ac}$ Production Method Limitations

All  $^{177}\text{Lu}$  and  $^{225}\text{Ac}$  production routes suffer from at least one of the following:

- Capital intensive infrastructure
- Unacceptable impurities
- Low yields
- Frequent handling of  $^{226}\text{Ra}$
- Shortage of target material

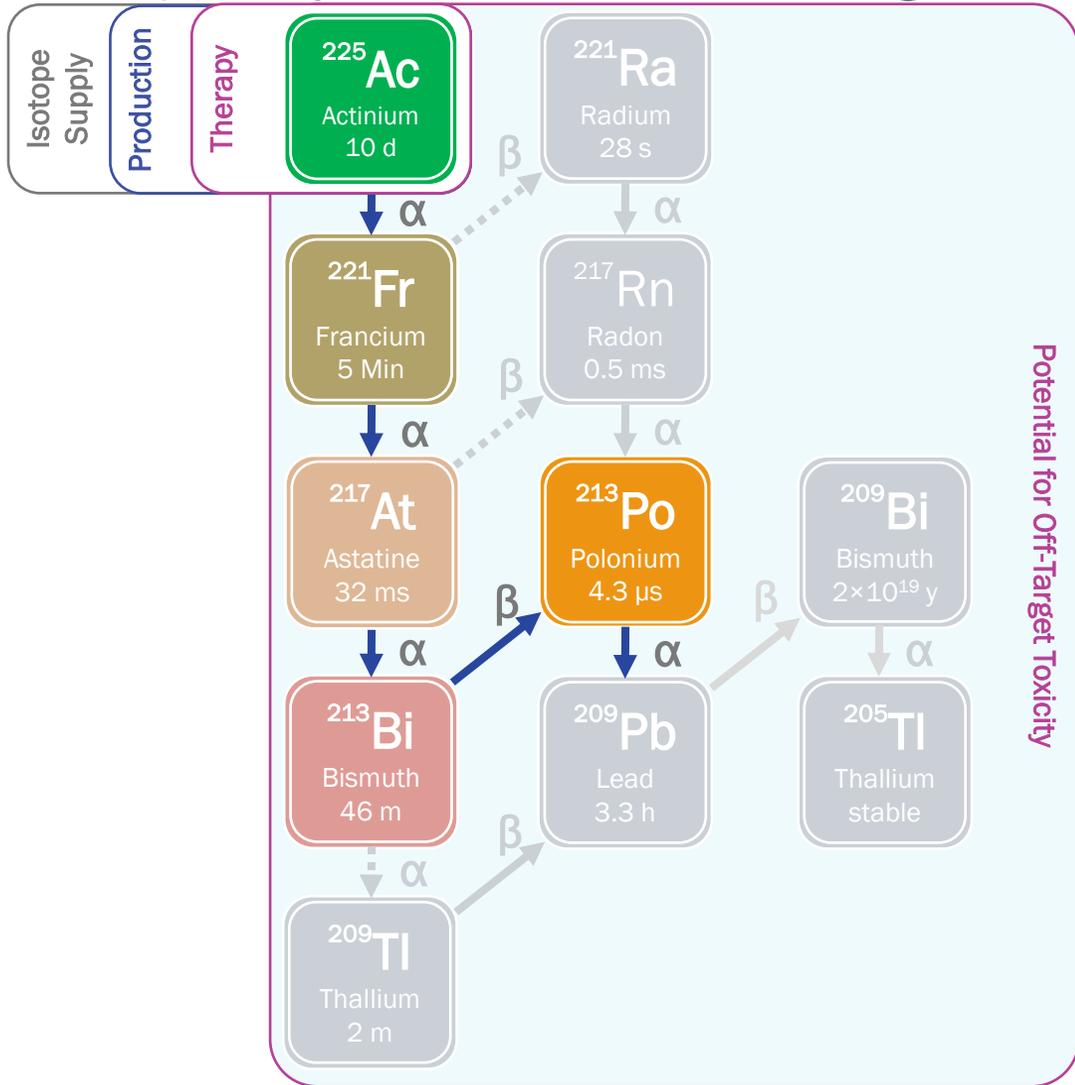
# Mythbusting: “<sup>212</sup>Pb is Hard to Get” – Dose Modeling

Replenishable <sup>228</sup>Th stockpile ensures supply of commercial quantities of <sup>212</sup>Pb for finished dose manufacture<sup>1</sup>



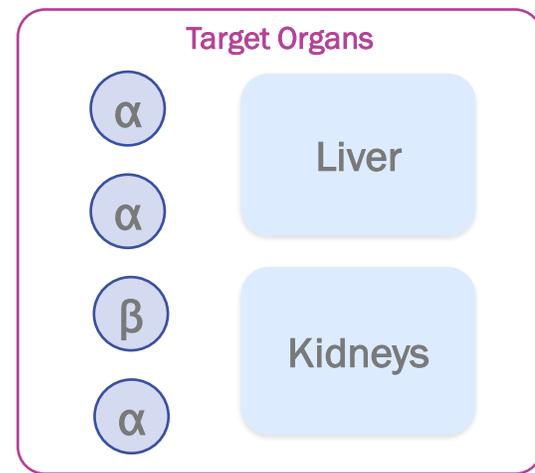
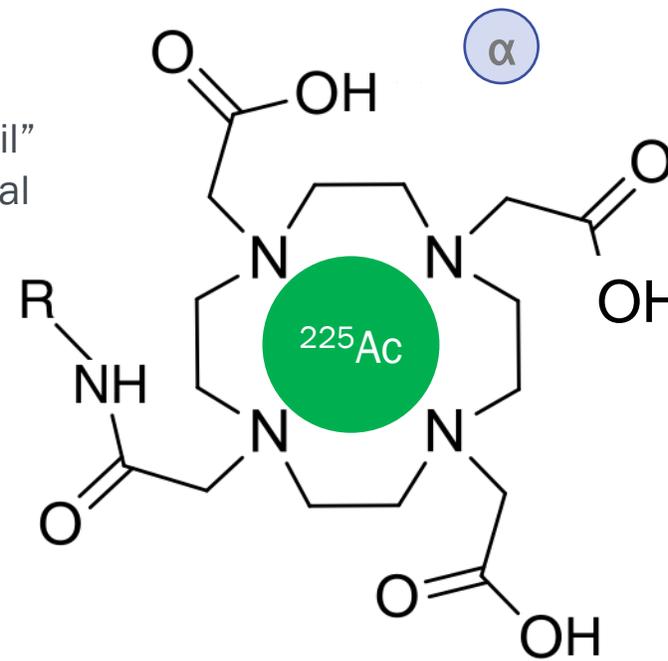
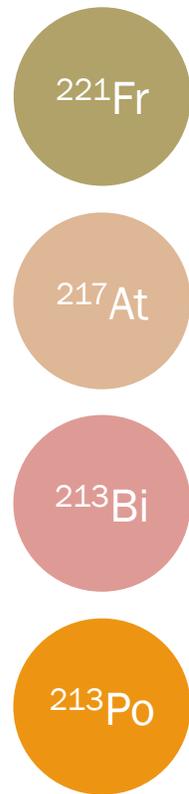
# Mythbusting: “Daughters from $^{225}\text{Ac}$ -225 don’t redistribute”

$^{225}\text{Ac}$  Isotope Decay Chain and Potential for Off-Target Toxicity



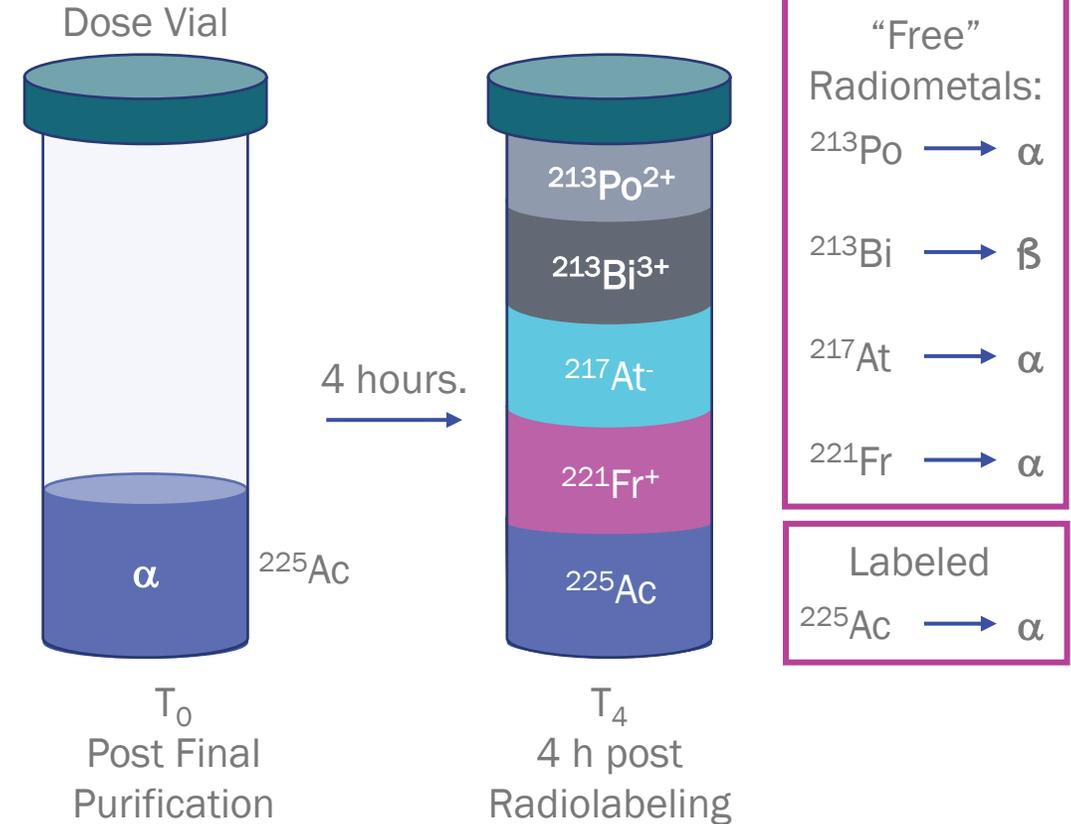
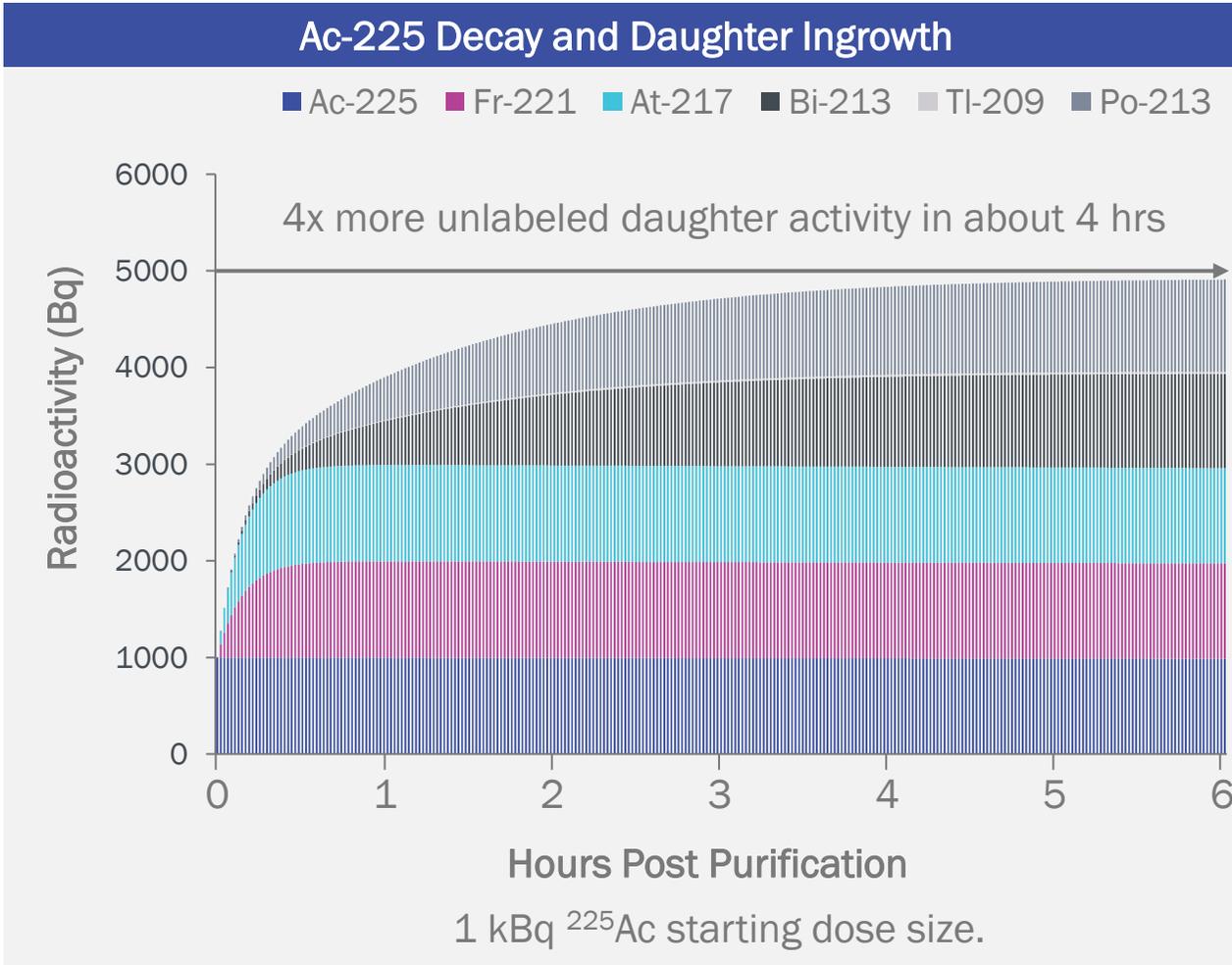
Potential for Off-Target Toxicity

Alpha-particle emission imparts sufficient “recoil” energy to break chemical bonds



# Mythbusting: “Daughters from $^{225}\text{Ac}$ -225 don’t redistribute”

Post final radiolabeling and purification, alpha and beta emitting daughters of  $^{225}\text{Ac}$  build up fast in drug product



## Mythbusting: “Daughters from $^{225}\text{Ac}$ -225 don’t redistribute”

$^{225}\text{Ac}$  daughters follow the laws of physics, chemistry and biology



American Nuclear Chemist  
Dr. Gregory R. Choppin

- Chemical bonds cannot contain daughter isotopes following an alpha emission.
- Free metals can diffuse through tissue, even as they are generated in the tumor microenvironment

*“Because of the large mass difference between the  $\alpha$ -emitting nucleus and the [helium atom](#), almost all of the energy is carried away with the  $\alpha$ -particle.*

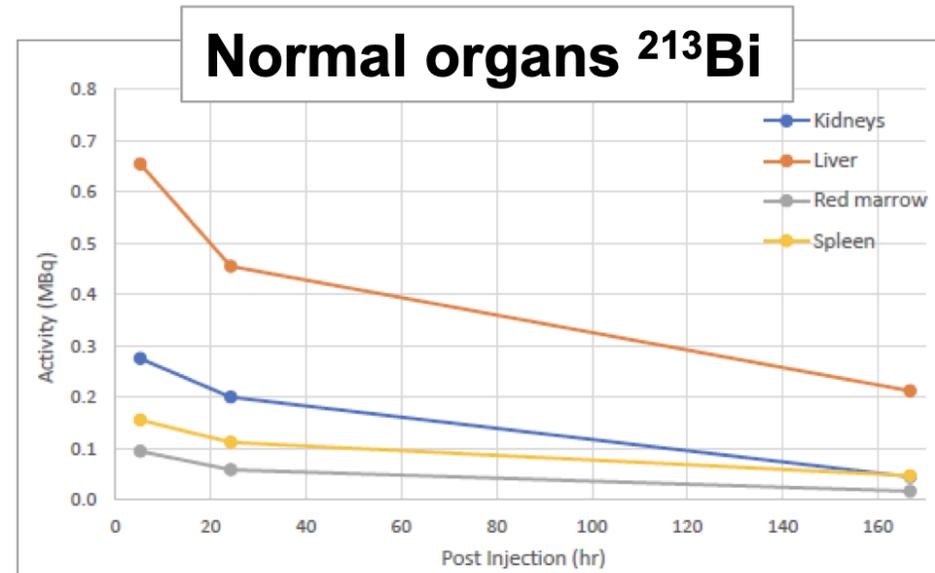
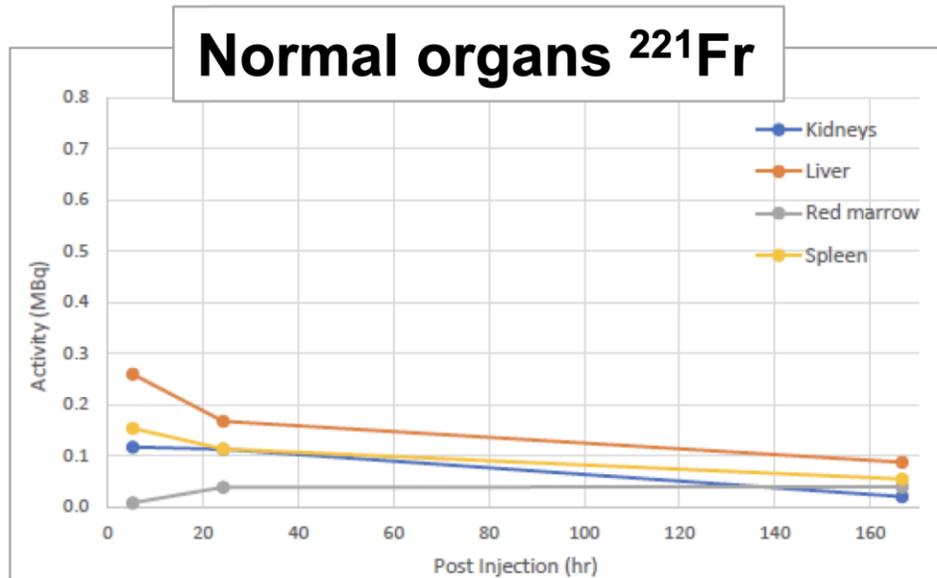
*Although the kinetic energy of the daughter nucleus is small in comparison with that of the  $\alpha$ -particle, it is large (72,000 eV) in comparison with chemical binding energies (< 5 eV). **Thus, the recoiling daughter easily breaks all chemical bonds by which it is bound to other atoms.**”*

- Gregory R. Choppin, et.al., *Radiochemistry and Nuclear Chemistry (Third Edition)*, 2002

# Mythbusting: “Daughters from $^{225}\text{Ac}$ -225 don’t redistribute”

$^{225}\text{Ac}$  daughter redistribution – ACTION-1 trial measurement of early and late gamma emissions from healthy tissue

Early ( $^{221}\text{Fr}$ ) and Late ( $^{213}\text{Bi}$ ) Decay



- Extrapolations for radioactivity were seen based on the gamma emissions from the  $^{221}\text{Fr}$  and  $^{213}\text{Bi}$  daughters
- Higher values in organs were observed with  $^{213}\text{Bi}$  than  $^{221}\text{Fr}$ , particularly at early time points and in kidneys and liver

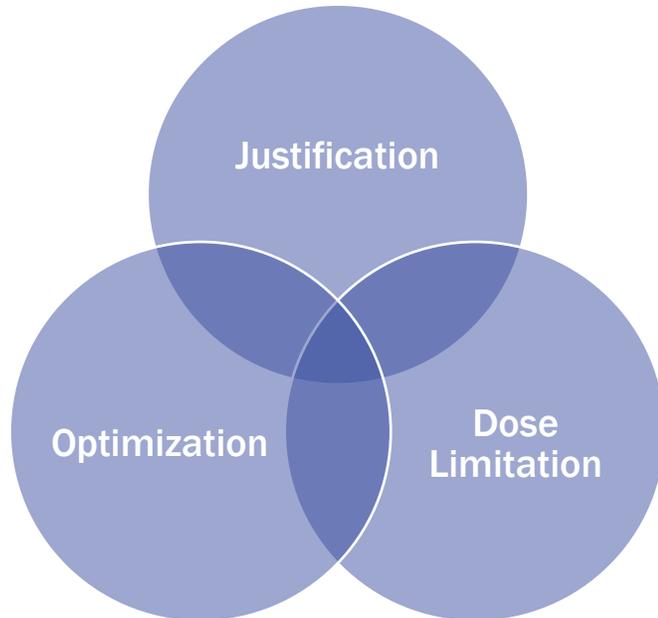
This provides evidence of a free isotope bolus with injection AND daughter redistribution during ongoing  $^{225}\text{Ac}$  decay over the imaging interval

# Mythbusting: “Daughters from $^{225}\text{Ac}$ -225 don’t redistribute”

$^{225}\text{Ac}$  daughters do redistribute in the body

Implication: Threshold exposures for toxicity must be established

## IAEA Fundamental Safety Principles



When introducing a new source of radiation exposure, fundamental principles apply, including the ALARA “as little as reasonably achievable” principle.

Important considerations for alpha-particle therapy:

- What is the dose rate?
  - Time to full dose delivery is isotope-specific
- Where is the radiation deposited in organs?
  - How does that effect function?
  - Dose is not equal within an organ’s component parts
- What are the long-term effects of radiation exposure of this type?

# Corporate Update



# Corporate Activities Update

## 2023

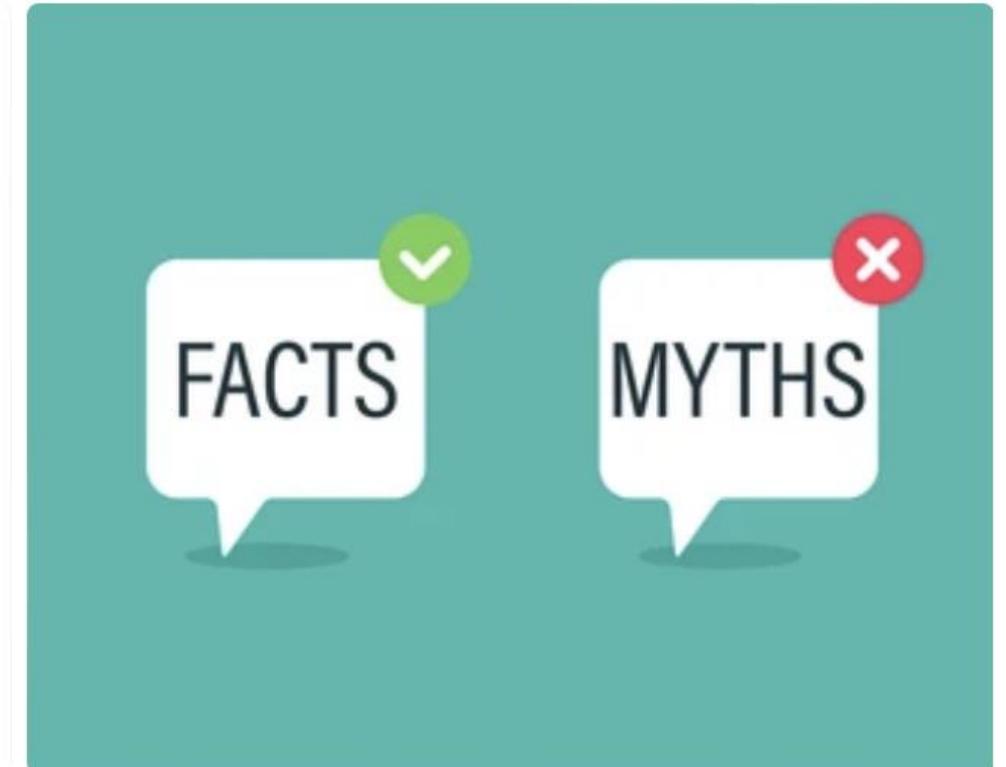
- Closed Merger between Isoray Medical and Viewpoint Molecular Targeting
- Completed dosing, interim results presented on compassionate use study with VMT- $\alpha$ -NET
- Initiated US phase 1 study in VMT- $\alpha$ -NET, closed 1st cohort and safe to proceed 2nd cohort
- Initiated US phase 1 study in VMT01 melanoma, closed 1st cohort and safe to proceed 2nd cohort
- Filed new composition matter (FAP)
- Multiple peer reviewed publications

## 2024

- Strategic partnership with Lantheus Medical
  - Equity investment
  - Licensing options
  - Manufacturing facility
- PIPE and CMPO proceeds give cash runway to 2026 if all programs at full speed
- Brachytherapy business divestiture expected to close 1H24
- VMT- $\alpha$ -NET Compassionate use data expected 2Q24
- VMT01 safety / efficacy data initial readout 3Q24
- VMT- $\alpha$ -NET safety / efficacy data initial readout 3Q24

## Summary of Myths

- “ $^{212}\text{Pb}$  Doesn’t Get Enough Energy Into the Tumors”
- “Regulatory environment doesn’t suit  $^{212}\text{Pb}$ ”
- “Centralized production is better than networked production”
- “ $^{212}\text{Pb}$  is Hard to Get”
- “Daughters from  $^{225}\text{Ac}$  don’t redistribute”



**Questions**

