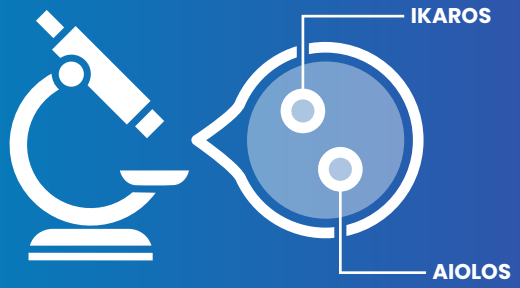
What is Cemsidomide?

Cemsidomide is an oral (pill) investigational medicine designed to target two proteins, called Ikaros (IKZF1) and Aiolos (IKZF3), that myeloma cells rely on to survive and grow. Cemsidomide belongs to a class of medicines called "degraders," which work by breaking down specific proteins inside cells rather than simply blocking them.

TAKEN AS A PILL (ORAL)



A MYELOMA CELL RELIES ON TWO "FUEL" PROTIENS



WHY THEY MATTER

Ikaros and Aiolos help myeloma cells survive and can suppress nearby immune cells.

For general education only - not medical advice

Ask your care team about clinical trial options.

Or visit ClinicalTrials.gov

C4 Therapeutics™

C4 Therapeutics™

PATIENT & CAREGIVER EDUCATION

Understanding How Cemsidomide Works

A plain-language look at the science behind an investigational medicine being studied for multiple myeloma

Please note before you read on

Cemsidomide is an investigational medicine from C4 Therapeutics, Inc. It is being studied in clinical trials and has not been approved by the FDA for any use.

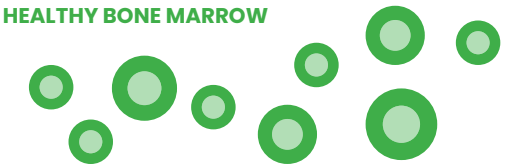
C4 Therapeutics, Inc., has prepared this brochure for general education only and it should not be construed as medical advice. Please talk with your care team about whether a clinical trial may be right for you.

What is Multiple Myeloma?

Multiple myeloma is a cancer that starts in plasma cells, a type of white blood cell made in the bone marrow that normally helps fight infection. In myeloma, abnormal plasma cells grow out of control, crowd out healthy blood cells, and can weaken bones and the immune system.

Researchers are studying new medicines, like cemsidomide, that aim to work in ways that are different from — or that add to — older myeloma treatments, especially for patients whose myeloma has come back or stopped responding to prior therapy (known as relapsed or refractory myeloma).

HEALTHY BONE MARROW



Healthy plasma cells at normal, balanced numbers

MULTIPLE MYELOMA



Abnormal plasma cells crowd out healthy cells

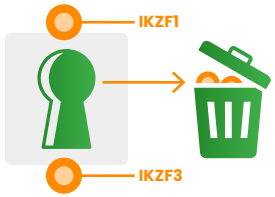
How Cemsidomide is Designed to Work: 3 Simple Steps

1. ATTACH



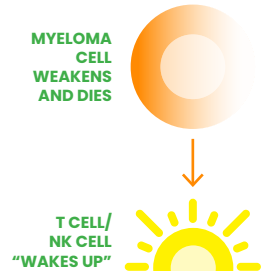
Cemsidomide enters the cell and attaches to a protein called cereblon. Think of this like a key fitting into a lock — it changes the shape of cereblon so it can grab hold of new targets.

2. TAG & REMOVE



Once activated, cereblon grabs onto Ikaros and Aiolos and marks them with a chemical tag. Tagged proteins are sent to the cell's own recycling center (called the proteasome) and broken down.

3. TWO-PART EFFECT



Without Ikaros and Aiolos, myeloma cells lose a key survival signal and are more likely to stop growing and die. At the same time, removing these proteins can help "wake up" T cells and natural killer (NK) cells — immune cells that may have become tired or suppressed — so they can better recognize and attack myeloma cells.

WHY THE TWO-PART EFFECT MATTERS

Cemsidomide is being studied for a dual mechanism: acting directly on myeloma cells while also supporting the immune system's own ability to fight the cancer. Researchers believe this combination may be important for how well and how long a treatment works.

What Researchers Have Found So Far

In an early Phase 1 trial in heavily pretreated patients with relapsed/refractory myeloma, treated with cemsidomide plus dexamethasone researchers found:

10 out of 19 (53%) patients responded to treatment at the highest dose tested

7% of patients needed a lower dose and 4% needed to stop treatment altogether

These early results may not reflect what happens for every patient. The ongoing Phase 2 MOMENTUM trial will provide more data on how well and how safely cemsidomide works.

Key Terms

CEREBLON
A protein inside cells that, once activated, can tag other proteins for disposal.

IKAROS (IKZF1) & AIOLOS (IKZF3)
Two proteins that myeloma cells depend on to survive, grow, and suppress nearby immune cells.

DEGRADER
A type of medicine that removes a target protein, rather than just blocking it.

PROTEASOME
A structure inside cells that breaks down and recycles proteins that have been tagged for removal.

OVERALL RESPONSE RATE (ORR)
The percentage of patients in a study whose cancer shrank or disappeared after treatment.

RELAPSED/REFRACTORY MYELOMA
Myeloma that has come back after treatment or did not respond to treatment.