UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026

OR

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-38662

SUTRO BIOPHARMA, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware	**47-0926186**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**
111 Oyster Point Blvd, South San Francisco, California	**94080**
(Address of principal executive offices)	**(Zip Code)**

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (650) 881-6500

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common stock, $0.001 par value	STRO	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (Nasdaq Global Market)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	☐	Accelerated filer	☐
Non-accelerated filer	☒	Smaller reporting company	☒
		Emerging growth company	☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

As of November 6, 2026, the registrant had 16,601,411 shares of common stock, $0.001 par value per share, outstanding.

Table of Contents

		Page
	Summary of Risk Factors	2
PART I.	FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1.	Financial Statements (Unaudited)	4
	Condensed Balance Sheets	4
	Condensed Statements of Operations	5
	Condensed Statements of Comprehensive Loss	6
	Condensed Statements of Stockholders' Deficit	7
	Condensed Statements of Cash Flows	8
	Notes to Unaudited Interim Condensed Financial Statements	9
Item 2.	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	28
Item 3.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	39
Item 4.	Controls and Procedures	40
PART II.	OTHER INFORMATION	
Item 1.	Legal Proceedings	41
Item 1A.	Risk Factors	41
Item 2.	Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities, Use of Proceeds, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	96
Item 3.	Defaults Upon Senior Securities	96
Item 4.	Mine Safety Disclosures	96
Item 5.	Other Information	96
Item 6.	Exhibits	97
Signatures		98

Summary of Risk Factors

Our business is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including those highlighted in the section titled "Risk Factors" in Part II, Item 1A of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Some of these risks include:

- We have a history of significant losses and may never achieve or maintain profitability.
- We will need substantial additional funds to advance development of our product candidates, and failure to obtain sufficient funding may force us to delay, limit or terminate our product development programs, commercialization efforts or other operations. We may have difficulties accessing the required additional capital on reasonable, or even any, terms to continue our product and platform development or other operations and have made and may have to make again in the future difficult prioritization decisions regarding development and potential partnering of our clinical and preclinical product candidates.
- Our product candidates are in varying development stages and may fail, be impacted by competitive products or suffer delays that materially and adversely affect their commercial viability.
- Our business is dependent on the success of our product candidates, including STRO-004, STRO-006 and STRO-227, which are generated from our proprietary XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms.
- If we do not achieve our development goals in the timeframes we anticipate and project, the commercialization of our products may be delayed and, as a result, our stock price may decline.
- Our approach to the discovery and development of our therapeutic treatments is based on novel technologies that are unproven and may not result in marketable products.
- We depend on our information technology systems, and any failure or serious disruptions of these systems, or those of our contract research organizations, or CROs, third-party vendors, or other contractors or consultants we may utilize, could adversely affect our business. The increasing use of artificial intelligence, or AI, by cyber threat actors has increased the speed, sophistication and scale of phishing, business email compromise, credential theft, malware development, and other cyber-attacks. Security breaches, cyber-attacks, loss of data, and other disruptions could compromise sensitive information related to our business or other personal information or prevent us from accessing critical information and expose us to liability, which could adversely affect our business, reputation, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.
- Many of our third-party service providers increasingly incorporate AI technologies into their products and services or may themselves become targets of AI-enabled cyber-attacks. Security incidents affecting these third parties may adversely affect our operations even where our own systems remain uncompromised.
- Our failure to comply with privacy and data protection laws or to adequately secure the personal information we hold could result in significant liability or reputational harm and, in turn, a material adverse effect on our business.
- If our collaborations with third parties to develop and commercialize certain product candidates are not successful, or we are not able to secure additional such collaborations, we may not be able to capitalize on the market potential of our XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms and the product candidates.
- We expect to rely on third parties, including contract development and manufacturing organizations, or CDMOs, to manufacture our product candidates. If those third parties are unable to manufacture sufficient quantities of our product candidates, or we lose such suppliers, or they fail to comply with applicable regulatory requirements or to supply sufficient quantities at acceptable quality levels or prices, or at all, our business would be materially and adversely affected.
- We face competition from entities that have developed or may develop product candidates for cancer, including companies developing novel treatments and technology platforms. If these companies develop technologies or product candidates more rapidly than we do or their technologies are more effective, our ability to develop and successfully commercialize product candidates may be adversely affected.
- If we are not able to obtain and enforce intellectual property, including patent, protection for our technologies or product candidates, development and commercialization of our product candidates may be adversely affected.
- Our collaborators may fail to abide by the terms of the agreements with us, which would require us to seek to enforce our agreements in accordance with the dispute resolution procedures set forth therein. These procedures may require us to engage in litigation or arbitration to enforce our rights, which can be expensive,

time-consuming, and distracting to our management and Board of Directors and may ultimately be unsuccessful.

•If we fail to maintain compliance with the minimum listing requirements of The Nasdaq Global Market, our common stock will be subject to delisting.

•If we are unable to develop, obtain regulatory approval for or commercialize our product candidates, or experience significant delays in doing so, our business will be materially harmed. Changes in regulatory policy may render our strategies for obtaining regulatory approval less effective or completely ineffective, preventing us from obtaining regulatory approval for our product candidates on time, or at all.

PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

Sutro Biopharma, Inc.
Condensed Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 46,851	$ 58,130
Marketable securities	95,326	83,298
Accounts receivable	12,815	3,977
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	4,509	5,521
Total current assets	159,501	150,926
Property and equipment, net	7,127	10,648
Operating lease right-of-use assets	7,180	10,903
Other non-current assets	1,982	495
Restricted cash	858	858
Total assets	$ 176,648	$ 173,830
Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 2,842	$ 7,565
Accrued compensation	7,757	14,642
Deferred revenue - current	8,272	10,562
Operating lease liability - current	7,611	7,783
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	27,829	34,581
Total current liabilities	54,311	75,133
Deferred revenue - non-current	1,782	2,028
Operating lease liability - non-current	2,089	7,891
Deferred royalty obligation related to the sale of future royalties	249,308	219,536
Other non-current liabilities	1,694	1,694
Total liabilities	309,184	306,282
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)		
Stockholders' deficit:		
Preferred stock, $0.001 par value — 10,000,000 shares authorized as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025; no shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025	—	—
Common stock, $0.001 par value — 300,000,000 shares authorized as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025; 16,598,678 and 8,584,309 shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively	17	9
Additional paid-in capital	953,985	845,475
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(77)	19
Accumulated deficit	(1,086,461)	(977,955)
Total stockholders' deficit	(132,536)	(132,452)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	$ 176,648	$ 173,830

See accompanying notes to unaudited interim condensed financial statements.

Sutro Biopharma, Inc.
Condensed Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Revenue	$ 9,098	$ 9,693	$ 33,460	$ 90,837
Operating expenses				
Research and development	23,499	39,853	91,747	129,775
General and administrative	7,539	8,741	22,954	32,357
Restructuring and related costs	16	9,558	259	49,023
Total operating expenses	31,054	58,152	114,960	211,155
Loss from operations	(21,956)	(48,459)	(81,500)	(120,318)
Interest income	1,466	2,009	4,824	7,717
Non-cash interest expense related to the sale of future royalties	(10,153)	(9,670)	(29,482)	(28,661)
Interest and other income (expense), net	(846)	(737)	(2,362)	(3,073)
Loss before provision for income taxes	(31,489)	(56,857)	(108,520)	(144,335)
Provision for / (benefit) from income taxes	—	—	(14)	(11)
Net loss	$ (31,489)	$ (56,857)	$ (108,506)	$ (144,324)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	$ (1.90)	$ (6.66)	$ (7.03)	$ (17.03)
Weighted-average shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per share	16,583,806	8,540,708	15,425,413	8,472,892

See accompanying notes to unaudited interim condensed financial statements.

Sutro Biopharma, Inc.
Condensed Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Net loss	$ (31,489)	$ (56,857)	$ (108,506)	$ (144,324)
Other comprehensive gain (loss):				
Net unrealized (loss) gain on available-for-sale securities	(19)	46	(96)	(6)
Comprehensive loss	$ (31,508)	$ (56,811)	$ (108,602)	$ (144,330)

See accompanying notes to unaudited interim condensed financial statements.

Sutro Biopharma, Inc.
Condensed Statements of Stockholders' Deficit
(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except share amounts)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In-Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Deficit
Balances at December 31, 2025	8,584,309	$ 9	$ 845,475	$ 19	$ (977,955)	$ (132,452)
Exercise of common stock options	4,994	—	28	—	—	28
Issuance of common stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	10,728	—	81	—	—	81
Vesting of restricted stock units	106,157	—	—	—	—	—
Stock transactions associated with taxes withheld on restricted stock units	(7,768)	—	(160)	—	—	(160)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	1,562	—	—	1,562
Issuance of common stock in connection with public offering, net of issuance costs of $8,233	7,868,383	8	102,650	—	—	102,658
Net unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities	—	—	—	(120)	—	(120)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(38,484)	(38,484)
Balances at March 31, 2026	16,566,803	$ 17	$ 949,636	$ (101)	$ (1,016,439)	$ (66,887)
Exercise of common stock options	3,451	—	50	—	—	50
Vesting of restricted stock units	5,951	—	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	2,010	—	—	2,010
Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	—	—	—	43	—	43
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(38,533)	(38,533)
Balances at June 30, 2026	16,576,205	$ 17	$ 951,696	$ (58)	$ (1,054,972)	$ (103,317)
Exercise of common stock options	649	—	6	—	—	6
Issuance of common stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	10,458	—	147	—	—	147
Vesting of restricted stock units	12,711	—	—	—	—	—
Stock transactions associated with taxes withheld on restricted stock units	(1,345)	—	(20)	—	—	(20)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	2,156	—	—	2,156
Net unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities	—	—	—	(19)	—	(19)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(31,489)	(31,489)
Balances at September 30, 2026	16,598,678	$ 17	$ 953,985	$ (77)	$ (1,086,461)	$ (132,536)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In-Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
Balances at December 31, 2024	8,306,398	$ 8	$ 831,423	$ 39	$ (786,869)	$ 44,601
Issuance of common stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	35,809	—	246	—	—	246
Vesting of restricted stock units	158,155	—	—	—	—	—
Stock transactions associated with taxes withheld on restricted stock units	(11,735)	—	(180)	—	—	(180)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	5,538	—	—	5,538
Net unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities	—	—	—	(48)	—	(48)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(75,968)	(75,968)
Balances at March 31, 2025	8,488,627	$ 8	$ 837,027	$ (9)	$ (862,837)	$ (25,811)
Reversal of common stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	(250)	—	—	—	—	—
Vesting of restricted stock units	43,616	1	—	—	—	1
Stock transactions associated with taxes withheld on restricted stock units	(6,265)	—	(61)	—	—	(61)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	5,263	—	—	5,263
Net unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities	—	—	—	(4)	—	(4)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(11,499)	(11,499)
Balances at June 30, 2025	8,525,728	$ 9	$ 842,229	$ (13)	$ (874,336)	$ (32,111)
Exercise of common stock options	274	—	1	—	—	1
Issuance of common stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	16,718	—	126	—	—	126
Vesting of restricted stock units	24,073	—	—	—	—	—
Stock transactions associated with taxes withheld on restricted stock units	(2,905)	—	(25)	—	—	(25)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	1,552	—	—	1,552
Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	—	—	—	46	—	46
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(56,857)	(56,857)
Balances at September 30, 2025	8,563,888	$ 9	$ 843,883	$ 33	$ (931,193)	$ (87,268)

See accompanying notes to unaudited interim condensed financial statements.

Sutro Biopharma, Inc.
Condensed Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Operating activities		
Net loss	$ (108,506)	$ (144,324)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	3,784	5,700
Accretion of discount on marketable securities	(1,198)	(2,904)
Stock-based compensation	5,728	12,353
Non-cash lease expenses	3,723	4,336
Non-cash interest expense on deferred royalty obligation	29,482	28,661
Other	336	460
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(8,838)	4,694
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(475)	14,374
Accounts payable	(4,723)	(3,043)
Accrued compensation	(6,885)	343
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(6,918)	3,631
Deferred revenue	(2,536)	(69,584)
Operating lease liability	(5,974)	(5,493)
Net cash used in operating activities	(103,000)	(150,796)
Investing activities		
Purchases of marketable securities	(184,807)	(260,911)
Maturities of marketable securities	138,483	251,266
Sales of marketable securities	35,398	37,467
Purchases of equipment and leasehold improvements	(143)	(1,511)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(11,069)	26,311
Financing activities		
Proceeds from sales of common stock, net of issuance costs	102,658	—
Proceeds from exercise of common stock options	84	1
Taxes paid related to net share settlement of restricted stock units	(180)	(265)
Proceeds from employee stock purchase plan	228	372
Net cash provided by financing activities	102,790	108
Net decrease in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(11,279)	(124,377)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	58,988	191,162
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	$ 47,709	$ 66,785
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Income tax paid (refunds received)	$ (14)	$ 11
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing information:		
Purchases of equipment included in accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 176	$ 70
Financing component associated with program fees	$ 2,271	$ 2,654

See accompanying notes to unaudited interim condensed financial statements.

1. Organization and Principal Activities

Description of Business

Sutro Biopharma, Inc. (the “Company”) is an oncology company developing site-specific and novel-format antibody drug conjugates, or ADCs. The Company was incorporated on April 21, 2003, and is headquartered in South San Francisco, California.

Underwritten Offering

On February 9, 2026, the Company entered into an underwriting agreement (the “Underwriting Agreement”) with Leerink Partners LLC and TD Securities (USA) LLC, as representatives of the several underwriters named therein (the “Underwriters”), pursuant to which the Company agreed to issue and sell 7,868,383 shares of its common stock (the “Shares”) to the Underwriters (the “February 2026 Offering”). The Shares were sold at an offering price of $13.98 per share. The gross proceeds from the February 2026 Offering were approximately $110.0 million, before deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and February 2026 Offering expenses.

Restructuring Plans

On March 13, 2025, the Company announced the completion of a strategic portfolio review (the "March 2025 Restructuring Plan") resulting in the prioritization of the Company's three wholly-owned preclinical programs in the Company's next-generation ADC pipeline, beginning with the Company's potentially best-in-class exatecan ADC targeting Tissue Factor, STRO-004. As a result of the reprioritization, the Company deprioritized additional investment into the development of luveltamab tazevibulin, or STRO-002, and luvelta-related activities, principally across clinical and manufacturing functions. In addition, given the Company’s significant progress in fully externalizing its cell-free manufacturing to scale, the Company exited its internal GMP manufacturing facility at the end of 2025.

On September 29, 2025, the Company announced further organizational restructuring to prioritize the advancement of its three preclinical ADC programs and its research and development collaborations (the "September 2025 Restructuring Plan", and, together with the March 2025 Restructuring Plan, the “Restructuring Plans”).

The Restructuring Plans resulted in a reduction in the Company’s workforce by approximately two-thirds. See Note 10 for additional information on the effect of the Restructuring Plans on these interim condensed financial statements.

Liquidity

The Company has incurred significant losses and has negative cash flows from operations. As of September 30, 2026, there was an accumulated deficit of $1,086.5 million. Management expects to continue to incur additional substantial losses in the foreseeable future as a result of the Company’s research and development and other operational activities.

As of September 30, 2026, the Company had unrestricted cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities of $142.2 million which are available to fund future operations. The Company will need to raise additional capital to support the completion of its research and development activities and to support its operations.

The Company believes that its unrestricted cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities as of September 30, 2026 will enable the Company to maintain its operations for a period of at least 12 months following the filing date of these interim condensed financial statements.

Reverse Stock Split

On December 2, 2025, the Company filed a Certificate of Amendment to its Restated Certificate of Incorporation with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware to implement a 1-for-10 reverse stock split (the "Reverse Stock Split") of the Company's common stock. The Reverse Stock Split was reflected on the Nasdaq Global Market beginning with the opening of trading on December 3, 2025 and did not alter the par value of the common stock, change the number of authorized shares, or modify any voting rights or other terms of the common stock. No fractional shares were issued in connection with the Reverse Stock Split, and stockholders who were affected by a fractional share were rounded up to the nearest full share. In addition, a proportionate adjustment was made to the per share exercise price and the number of shares issuable upon the exercise of all outstanding stock options to purchase shares of common stock and the number of shares reserved for issuance pursuant to the Company's equity incentive and inducement plans, and employee stock purchase plan. All share amounts and per share amounts related to December 31, 2024, March 31, 2025, June 30, 2025 and September 30, 2025 disclosed in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q have been adjusted retroactively to reflect the Reverse Stock Split.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Use of Estimates

The accompanying interim condensed financial statements of the Company are unaudited. These interim condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements. The December 31, 2025 condensed balance sheet was derived from the audited financial statements as of that date but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and market-specific or other relevant assumptions that it believes are reasonable under the circumstances. The amounts of assets and liabilities reported in the Company's condensed Balance Sheets and the amounts of expenses and income reported for each of the periods presented are affected by estimates and assumptions, which are used for, but are not limited to, determining research and development periods under collaboration arrangements, stock-based compensation expense, valuation of marketable securities, impairment of long-lived assets, income taxes, deferred royalty obligation related to the sale of future royalties and related non-cash interest expense, and certain accrued liabilities. Actual results could differ from such estimates or assumptions.

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the audited financial statements and, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments of a normal recurring nature considered necessary to state fairly the Company's financial position, results of operations, comprehensive loss, and cash flows for the interim periods. The interim results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2026, or for any other future annual or interim period.

The information included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Restructuring

The Company records employee severance costs based on whether the termination benefits are provided under an ongoing benefit arrangement or under a one-time benefit arrangement. The Company accounts for ongoing termination benefit arrangements, such as those arising from employment agreements, applicable regulations or past practices, in accordance with ASC Topic 712, Compensation-Nonretirement Postemployment Benefits ("ASC Topic 712"). Under ASC Topic 712, liabilities for post-employment benefits related to past services and that vest or are accumulated over time are recorded at the time the obligations are probable of being incurred and can be reasonably estimated. The Company accounts for one-time employment benefit arrangements in accordance with ASC Topic 420, Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations ("ASC Topic 420"). The Company records restructuring charges at fair value for one-time employee termination benefits on the communication date from management to the employees, provided that management has committed to a plan of termination, the plan identifies the employees and their expected termination dates, the details of

termination benefits are complete, and it is unlikely that changes to the plan will be made or the plan will be withdrawn. Other associated costs are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred.

Costs incurred to terminate contracts are recognized upon their termination, e.g., when notice of termination is provided to the counterparty. Other exit-related costs are recognized as incurred. See Note 10 for additional information.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income - Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses, which is intended to enhance transparency into the nature and function of expenses, primarily through additional disclosures on certain costs and expenses. ASU 2024-03 should be applied on a prospective basis, and retrospective application is permitted. ASU 2024-03 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of this new guidance on its interim condensed financial statements.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash reported within the Company's condensed Balance Sheets that sum to the total of the same amounts shown in the Company's condensed Statements of Cash Flows.

	September 30,	
	2026	2025
	(in thousands)	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 46,851	$ 65,927
Restricted cash	858	858
Total cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash shown in the condensed Statements of Cash Flows	$ 47,709	$ 66,785

Deferred Offering Costs

The Company capitalizes certain legal, accounting and other third-party fees that are directly associated with in-process equity financings as deferred offering costs in the condensed balance sheets until such financings are consummated. After consummation of an equity financing, these costs are recorded in stockholders' equity as a reduction of additional paid-in capital generated as a result of the offering. Should the Company choose to not initiate such financing, the deferred offering costs would be immediately expensed as operating expenses. As of September 30, 2026, the Company had no deferred offering costs.

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability, or an exit price, in the principal or most advantageous market for that asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The accounting guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy that requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs, where available, and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The Company determined the fair value of financial assets and liabilities using the fair value hierarchy that describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value, as follows:

Level 1—Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;

Level 2—Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities; and

Level 3—Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The carrying amounts of accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and other current assets, accounts payable, accrued liabilities and accrued compensation approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these items.

The carrying value of the deferred royalty obligation related to the sale of future royalties under the 2015 License Agreement with Vaxcyte (the "Vaxcyte License Agreement") approximates its fair value as of September 30, 2026, and is based on the Company's current estimates of future royalties expected to be earned over the estimated life of the royalty term arrangement. See Note 8. Deferred Royalty Obligation Related to the Sale of Future Royalties for a description of the Level 3 inputs used to estimate the fair value of the liability.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars. The Company's functional currency is USD. Income and expenses have been translated into U.S. dollars at average monthly exchange rates for the period. Assets and liabilities have been translated using exchange rates on the balance sheet dates.

Transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency are remeasured based upon the exchange rate at the date of remeasurement with the resulting gain or loss included in the accompanying condensed statements of operations within research and development expenses, and interest and other (income) expense, net. For the three months ended September 30, 2026, the Company recorded an immaterial net foreign currency transaction gain. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company recorded a net foreign currency transaction gain of $0.2 million. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company recorded a net foreign currency transaction loss of $0.8 million and $1.1 million, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

When the Company enters into collaboration agreements, it assesses whether the arrangements fall within the scope of ASC 808, Collaborative Arrangements ("ASC 808") based on whether the arrangements involve joint operating activities and whether both parties have active participation in the arrangement and are exposed to significant risks and rewards. To the extent that the arrangement falls within the scope of ASC 808, the Company assesses whether the payments between the Company and its collaboration partner fall within the scope of other accounting literature. If it concludes that payments from the collaboration partner to the Company represent consideration from a customer, such as license fees and contract research and development activities, the Company accounts for those payments within the scope of Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-09 (Topic 606), Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("ASC 606").

Under ASC 606, an entity recognizes revenue when its customer obtains control of promised goods or services, in an amount that reflects the consideration that the entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. To determine revenue recognition for arrangements that an entity determines are within the scope of ASC 606, the entity performs the following five steps: (i) identify the contract(s) with a customer; (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (iii) determine the transaction price; (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and (v) recognize revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation. However, if the Company concludes that its collaboration partner is not a customer for certain activities and associated payments, such as for certain collaborative research, development, manufacturing and commercial activities, the Company presents such payments as a reduction of research and development expense or general and administrative expense, based on where the Company presents the underlying expense.

The Company has no products approved for commercial sale and has not generated any revenue from commercial product sales. The total revenue to date has been generated principally from collaboration and license agreements and to a lesser extent, from manufacturing, supply and services, and materials the Company provides to its collaboration partners.

Collaboration Revenue: The Company derives revenue from collaboration arrangements, under which the Company may grant licenses to its collaboration partners to further develop and commercialize its proprietary product candidates. The Company may also perform research and development activities under the collaboration agreements. Consideration under these contracts generally includes a nonrefundable upfront payment, development, regulatory and commercial milestones and other contingent payments, and royalties based on net sales of approved products. Additionally, the collaborations may provide options for the customer to acquire from the Company materials and reagents, clinical product supply or additional research and development services under separate agreements.

The Company assesses which activities in the collaboration agreements are considered distinct performance obligations that should be accounted for separately. The Company develops assumptions that require judgment to determine whether the license to the Company's intellectual property is distinct from the research and development services or participation in activities under the collaboration agreements.

At the inception of each agreement, the Company determines the arrangement transaction price, which includes variable consideration, based on the assessment of the probability of achievement of future milestones and contingent payments and other potential consideration. The Company recognizes revenue over time by measuring its progress towards the complete satisfaction of the relevant performance obligation using an appropriate input or output method based on the nature of the service promised to the customer.

For arrangements that include multiple performance obligations, the Company allocates the transaction price to the identified performance obligations based on the standalone selling price ("SSP"), of each distinct performance obligation. In instances where SSP is not directly observable, the Company develops assumptions that require judgment to determine the SSP for each performance obligation identified in the contract. These key assumptions may include full-time equivalent ("FTE") personnel effort, estimated costs, discount rates and probabilities of clinical development and regulatory success.

Upfront Payments: For collaboration arrangements that include a nonrefundable upfront payment, if the license fee and research and development services cannot be accounted for as separate performance obligations, the transaction price is deferred and recognized as revenue over the expected period of performance using a cost-based input methodology. The Company uses judgment to assess the pattern of delivery of the performance obligation. In addition, amounts paid in advance of services being rendered may result in an associated financing component to the upfront payment. Accordingly, the interest on such borrowing cost component will be recorded as interest expense and revenue, based on an appropriate borrowing rate applied to the value of services to be performed by the Company over the estimated service performance period.

License Grants: For collaboration arrangements that include a grant of a license to the Company's intellectual property, the Company considers whether the license grant is distinct from the other performance obligations included in the arrangement. For licenses that are distinct, the Company recognizes revenues from nonrefundable, upfront payments and other consideration allocated to the license when the license term has begun and the Company has provided all necessary information regarding the underlying intellectual property to the customer, which generally occurs at or near the inception of the arrangement.

Milestone and Contingent Payments: At the inception of the arrangement and at each reporting date thereafter, the Company assesses whether it should include any milestone and contingent payments or other forms of variable consideration in the transaction price using the most likely amount method. If it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue would not occur upon resolution of the uncertainty, the associated milestone value is included in the transaction price. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, the Company re-evaluates the probability of achievement of each milestone and any related constraint and, if necessary, adjusts its estimate of the overall transaction price. Since milestone and contingent payments may become payable to the Company upon the initiation of a clinical study or filing for or receipt of regulatory approval, the Company reviews the relevant facts and circumstances to determine when the Company should update the transaction price, which may occur before the triggering event. When the Company updates the transaction price for milestone and contingent payments, the Company allocates the changes in the total transaction price to each performance obligation in the agreement on the same basis as the initial allocation. Any such adjustments are recorded on a cumulative catch-up basis in the period of adjustment, which may result in recognizing revenue for previously satisfied performance obligations in such period. The Company's collaborators generally pay milestones and contingent payments subsequent to achievement of the triggering event.

Research and Development Services: For amounts allocated to the Company's research and development obligations in a collaboration arrangement, the Company recognizes revenue over time using a cost-based input methodology, representing the transfer of goods or services as activities are performed over the term of the agreement.

Materials Supply: The Company provides materials and reagents, clinical materials, and services to certain of its collaborators under separate agreements. The consideration for such services is generally based on FTE personnel effort used to manufacture those materials, reimbursed at an agreed upon rate in addition to agreed-upon pricing for the provided materials. The amounts billed are recognized as revenue as the performance obligations are met by the Company.

Revenue subject to governmental withholding taxes is recognized on a gross basis with the withholding taxes recorded as a component of income tax expense.

3. Fair Value Measurements

The following table sets forth the fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy:

	September 30, 2026			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		(in thousands)		
Assets:				
Money market funds	$ 35,349	$ 35,349	$ —	$ —
Commercial paper	16,935	—	16,935	—
Corporate debt securities	52,154	—	52,154	—
Asset-backed securities	18,270	—	18,270	—
U.S. government securities	18,938	18,938	—	—
Total	$ 141,646	$ 54,287	$ 87,359	$ —

	December 31, 2025			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		(in thousands)		
Assets:				
Money market funds	$ 51,333	$ 51,333	$ —	$ —
Commercial paper	29,139	—	29,139	—
Corporate debt securities	16,952	—	16,952	—
Asset-backed securities	7,280	—	7,280	—
U.S. government securities	29,927	29,927	—	—
Total	$ 134,631	$ 81,260	$ 53,371	$ —

Where applicable, the Company uses quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets to determine fair value. This pricing methodology applies to Level 1 investments, which are comprised of money market funds and U.S. government securities.

If quoted prices in active markets for identical assets are not available, then the Company uses quoted prices for similar assets or inputs other than quoted prices that are observable, either directly or indirectly. These investments are included in Level 2 and consist of commercial paper, corporate debt securities, and asset-backed securities. These assets are valued using market prices when available, adjusting for accretion of the purchase price to face value at maturity.

A financial instrument's categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires management to make judgments and consider factors specific to the asset or liability.

In certain cases where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to valuation, securities are classified as Level 3 within the valuation hierarchy. As of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the deferred royalty obligation related to the sale of future Vaxcyte royalties was classified as Level 3 within the valuation hierarchy. Refer to Note 8 below for information relating to the Purchase Agreement between the Company and Blackstone, pursuant to which the Company sold to Blackstone its 4% royalty, or revenue interest, in potential future net sales of Vaxcyte's pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, or PCV, products, including VAX-24 and VAX-31.

4. Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities

Cash equivalents and marketable securities consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2026			
	Amortized Cost Basis	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
		(in thousands)		
Money market funds	$ 35,349	$ —	$ —	$ 35,349
Commercial paper	16,942	—	(7)	16,935
Corporate debt securities	52,203	—	(49)	52,154
Asset-backed securities	18,279	—	(9)	18,270
U.S. government securities	18,951	—	(13)	18,938
Total	141,724	—	(78)	141,646
Less amounts classified as cash equivalents	(46,322)	—	2	(46,320)
Total marketable securities	$ 95,402	$ —	$ (76)	$ 95,326

	December 31, 2025			
	Amortized Cost Basis	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
		(in thousands)		
Money market funds	$ 51,333	$ —	$ —	$ 51,333
Commercial paper	29,134	5	—	29,139
Corporate debt securities	16,950	2	—	16,952
Asset-backed securities	7,281	—	(1)	7,280
U.S. government securities	29,914	13	—	29,927
Total	134,612	20	(1)	134,631
Less amounts classified as cash equivalents	(51,333)	—	—	(51,333)
Total marketable securities	$ 83,279	$ 20	$ (1)	$ 83,298

No marketable securities had maturities of more than one year as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company did not record any other-than-temporary impairment charges on its available-for-sale securities. Based on the Company's procedures under the expected credit loss model, including an assessment of unrealized losses on the portfolio after September 30, 2026, the Company concluded that the unrealized losses for its marketable securities were not attributable to credit and therefore an allowance for credit losses for these securities has not been recorded as of September 30, 2026. Also, based on the scheduled maturities of the investments, the Company was more likely than not to hold these investments for a period of time sufficient for a recovery of the Company's cost basis.

The Company recognized no material gains or losses on its cash equivalents and marketable securities as of September 30, 2026 and, as a result, the Company did not reclassify any amounts out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the period then ended.

5. Collaboration and License Agreements and Supply Agreements

The Company has entered into collaboration and license agreements and supply agreements with various pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. See “Note 5. Collaboration and License Agreements and Supply Agreements” to the Company’s financial statements included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, or as further described below, for additional information on each of its collaboration agreements.

The Company’s accounts receivable balances may contain billed and unbilled amounts from upfront payments, milestones and other contingent payments, as well as reimbursable costs from collaboration and license agreements and supply agreements. The Company performs a regular review of its customers’ credit risk and payment histories, including payments made after the period end. Historically, the Company has not experienced credit loss from its accounts receivable and, therefore, has not recorded a reserve for estimated credit losses as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

In accordance with the collaboration, license and supply agreements, the Company recognized revenue as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Astellas Pharma Inc. (“Astellas”)	$ 9,055	$ 9,564	$ 33,200	$ 33,858
Vaxcyte, Inc. ("Vaxcyte")	23	129	215	517
Ipsen Pharma SAS (“Ipsen”)	—	—	—	56,357
Other	20	—	45	105
Total revenue	$ 9,098	$ 9,693	$ 33,460	$ 90,837

The following table presents the changes in the Company’s deferred revenue balance from the agreements during the nine months ended September 30, 2026:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026 (in thousands)
Deferred revenue—December 31, 2025	$ 12,590
Additions to deferred revenue	20,000
Recognition of revenue in current period	(22,536)
Deferred revenue—September 30, 2026	$ 10,054

The Company’s balance of deferred revenue contains upfront and contingent payments for obligations from agreements which remain partially unsatisfied.

Astellas License and Collaboration Agreement

In June 2022, the Company entered into a License and Collaboration Agreement (the “Astellas Agreement”) with Astellas for the development of immunostimulatory antibody-drug conjugates for up to three biological targets, to be identified by Astellas. The Company will conduct research and preclinical development of any compound (as designated by Astellas) in each of the three programs in accordance with the terms of a research plan between the Company and Astellas. Astellas will have an exclusive worldwide license to develop and commercialize any such designated compound, subject to the Company’s rights to participate in cost and profit sharing in the United States, as described below.

Pursuant to the Astellas Agreement, the Company received from Astellas a one-time, nonrefundable, non-creditable, upfront payment of $90.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2022. Under ASC 808 and ASC 606, the Company determined that both parties are active participants in the activities and are exposed to significant risks and rewards dependent on the success of the development program, and identified four performance obligations under the Astellas Agreement as: (1) performance of services related to the first target program; (2) performance of services related to the second target program; (3) performance of services related to the third target program; and (4) the Company’s estimated future services on the collaboration Joint Steering Committee (“JSC”). The transaction price of $90.0 million was allocated among the performance obligations using the Company’s best estimate of the standalone selling price, or SSP, for each of the associated performance obligations. Revenue allocated to the three target programs, which totaled $89.1 million, was being recognized on a proportional performance basis, using FTE cost as the basis of measurement, with such

performance expected to occur over an estimated service period of four years for each target program. For the JSC performance obligation, revenue allocated to such performance obligation was $0.9 million, and was being recognized on a proportional performance basis using FTE cost as the basis of measurement, and such effort is expected to be incurred on a relatively consistent basis throughout the term of the Astellas Agreement.

In June 2024, Astellas notified the Company that it would not be nominating a third target program. This decision was based on Astellas' strategic portfolio considerations. Pursuant to ASC 606, Astellas' decision to not elect a third target program is a change in the scope of the original contract and thus represents a contract modification. At the date of the modification, the Company determined that the remaining research and development activities related to the first target program and the second target program to be undertaken by the Company after the notice of termination were not distinct from the related activities performed on each target prior to the modification. Accordingly, after re-allocation of the updated transaction price, the Company updated the cost-based input measure of progress for the remaining performance obligations and recorded a cumulative catch-up adjustment to revenue of $17.8 million on the modification date relating to the ongoing unsatisfied performance obligations. For the JSC performance obligation, as the remaining services were determined to be distinct from those already provided, the Company determined that the contract modification should be treated as a termination of the existing contract and the creation of a new contract, to be accounted for prospectively.

In March 2025, the Company earned a $7.5 million contingent payment for the initiation by Astellas of the first IND-enabling toxicology study for the first target program under the Astellas Agreement. The $7.5 million was, in prior periods, considered to be a fully constrained variable consideration. Removal of the constraint on this variable consideration resulted in a change to the total transaction price, from $90.0 million to $97.5 million. The Company allocated the updated transaction price to all identified performance obligations on the same basis as the June 2024 re-allocation under the Astellas Agreement. After re-allocation of the updated transaction price, the Company updated the cost-based input measure of progress for the remaining performance obligations and recorded a cumulative catch-up adjustment to revenue of $5.7 million relating to the ongoing unsatisfied performance obligations.

In December 2025, the Company earned a $7.5 million contingent payment for the initiation by Astellas of the first IND-enabling toxicology study for the second target program under the Astellas Agreement. The $7.5 million was, in prior periods, considered to be a fully constrained variable consideration. Removal of the constraint on this variable consideration resulted in a change to the total transaction price, from $97.5 million to $105.0 million. The Company allocated the updated transaction price to all identified performance obligations on the same basis as the June 2024 re-allocation under the Astellas Agreement. After re-allocation of the updated transaction price, the Company updated the cost-based input measure of progress for the remaining performance obligations and recorded a cumulative catch-up adjustment to revenue of $6.6 million relating to the ongoing unsatisfied performance obligations.

In February 2026, the Company earned a $10.0 million contingent payment upon Astellas’ dosing of the first subject in a Phase 1 clinical trial in the territory for the first target program under the Astellas Agreement. The $10.0 million was, in prior periods, considered to be a fully constrained variable consideration. Removal of the constraint on this variable consideration resulted in a change to the total transaction price, from $105.0 million to $115.0 million. The Company allocated the updated transaction price to all identified performance obligations on the same basis as the June 2024 re-allocation under the Astellas Agreement. After re-allocation of the updated transaction price, the Company updated the cost-based input measure of progress for the remaining performance obligations and recorded a cumulative catch-up adjustment to revenue of $9.1 million relating to the ongoing unsatisfied performance obligations.

In September 2026, the Company earned a $10.0 million contingent payment upon Astellas’ dosing of the first subject in a Phase 1 clinical trial for the second target program under the Astellas Agreement. The $10.0 million was, in prior periods, considered to be a fully constrained variable consideration. Removal of the constraint on this variable consideration increased the total transaction price from $115.0 million to $125.0 million. The Company allocated the updated transaction price to all identified performance obligations on the same basis as the June 2024 re-allocation under the Astellas Agreement and recorded a cumulative catch-up adjustment increasing revenue by $9.2 million.

During the three months ended September 30, 2026, the Company increased its estimate of the total FTE effort required to complete the remaining research and development activities under the Astellas Agreement. The change in estimated FTE effort reduced the Company’s measure of progress toward satisfaction of the target program performance obligations and resulted in a cumulative catch-up adjustment decreasing program revenue by $5.7 million. Including the related financing adjustment, the change in estimated FTE effort decreased total revenue and increased net loss by $5.6 million and $5.7 million, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026. Basic and diluted net loss per share increased by $0.34 and $0.37 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively.

The Company is also eligible to receive up to $422.5 million in development, regulatory and commercial milestones for each product candidate, and tiered royalties ranging from low double-digit to mid-teen percentages on worldwide sales of any commercial products that may result from the collaboration, subject to customary deductions under certain circumstances. The Company can also elect to convert any product candidate into a cost and profit-sharing arrangement,

for the United States only. In the event the Company makes such election, it will share commercialization costs and profits relating to such product candidate equally with Astellas in the United States, and no royalties will be due from Astellas for net sales of such product candidates in the United States.

2025 Astellas Supply Agreement

In January 2025, the Company entered into a Cell Free Extract supply agreement (the "CFE Supply Agreement") with Astellas, wherein the Company will provide manufacturing and supply chain management services, including supply of XtractCF® for use in manufacturing collaboration clinical product candidates.

Revenues under the Astellas Agreement and the CFE Supply Agreement were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Ongoing performance related to unsatisfied performance obligations	$ 6,067	$ 5,955	$ 22,202	$ 24,323
Research and development services	366	524	1,417	2,031
Financing component on unearned revenue	844	646	2,271	2,654
Materials supply	1,778	2,439	7,310	4,850
Total revenue	$ 9,055	$ 9,564	$ 33,200	$ 33,858

As of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, there were $10.1 million and $12.6 million, respectively, of deferred revenue related to the upfront and contingent payments received by the Company under the Astellas Agreement and the CFE Supply Agreement.

Agreements with Vaxcyte

Vaxcyte Supply Agreement

In May 2018, the Company entered into a Supply Agreement (the "Vaxcyte Supply Agreement") with Vaxcyte, wherein Vaxcyte engaged the Company to provide research and development services and to supply extracts and custom reagents, as requested by Vaxcyte. The pricing is based on an agreed upon cost-plus arrangement.

During 2020, upon Vaxcyte's request and its agreement to reimburse the related costs, the Company entered into agreements with third-party contract manufacturing organizations, or CMOs, to conduct process transfers to allow for such CMOs to manufacture and supply extract and custom reagents for Vaxcyte. As part of the Vaxcyte License Agreement, should the Company decide to purchase extract from the extract CMO, the Company would be required to reimburse Vaxcyte for a portion of all incurred process transfer costs. As of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, such accruals related to the Vaxcyte Supply Agreement were $7.1 million and $12.7 million, respectively.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, the agreed-upon reimbursements by Vaxcyte of the costs associated with such arrangements, principally for pass-through costs from the CMOs, were $0.4 million and $0.7 million, respectively.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, the agreed-upon reimbursements by Vaxcyte of the costs associated with such arrangements, principally for pass-through costs from the CMOs, were $17,000 and $1.1 million, respectively. These reimbursements were accounted for by the Company as a reduction to research and development expense based on the Company's conclusion that Vaxcyte was not a customer for such activities and associated payments.

Vaxcyte Agreement

In December 2022, the Company entered into a letter agreement (the "Vaxcyte Agreement") with Vaxcyte under which the Company granted to Vaxcyte (i) authorization to enter into an agreement with an independent alternate CMO to source cell-free extract solely for the products it licensed from the Company, allowing Vaxcyte to have direct oversight over financial and operational aspects of the relationship with the CMO ("CMO Relationship Rights"), and (ii) a right, but not an obligation, to obtain certain exclusive rights to internally manufacture and/or source extract from certain CMOs and

the right to independently develop and make improvements to extract for use in connection with the exploitation of certain vaccine compositions (the "Option").

Upon the occurrence of certain regulatory milestones, Vaxcyte would be obligated to pay the Company certain additional payments totaling up to $60.0 million in cash. In the event that Vaxcyte undergoes a change of control, certain rights and payments may be accelerated. These contingent payments were considered constrained variable consideration or otherwise not eligible for revenue recognition at inception and as of September 30, 2026.

Revenues under the Vaxcyte agreements were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Research and development services	$ 15	$ 129	$ 52	$ 498
Materials supply	8	—	163	19
Total revenue	$ 23	$ 129	$ 215	$ 517

Refer to Note 8 below for information relating to the Purchase Agreement between the Company and Blackstone, pursuant to which the Company sold to Blackstone its 4% royalty, or revenue interest, in potential future net sales of Vaxcyte's PCV products, including VAX-24 and VAX-31.

Ipsen Agreements

In March 2024, the Company and Ipsen Pharma SAS ("Ipsen") entered into an Exclusive License Agreement (the "Ipsen License Agreement") pursuant to which the Company licensed to Ipsen, on an exclusive basis, the right to research, develop, manufacture and commercialize STRO-003.

In consideration for the rights and licenses granted by the Company to Ipsen in the Ipsen License Agreement, (i) Ipsen paid the Company an upfront license fee in the amount of $50.0 million in April 2024 and (ii) Ipsen Biopharmaceuticals, Inc. (USA) ("Ipsen USA"), a wholly owned affiliate of Ipsen, purchased 482,738 shares of the Company's common stock for $25.0 million, at a price of approximately $51.79 per share, in accordance with the terms set forth in a certain investment agreement by and between the Company and Ipsen USA dated March 29, 2024 (the "Ipsen Investment Agreement", and, together with the Ipsen License Agreement, the "Ipsen Agreements"). The fair market value of the common stock issued to Ipsen USA in April 2024 was $24.6 million, based on the stock price on the date of issuance, resulting in a $0.4 million premium on the Ipsen Investment Agreement.

The Company concluded that the Ipsen License Agreement contains three promised goods and services consisting of the STRO-003 license, technology transfer, and IND-enabling activities. The Company concluded that these promised goods and services are not distinct from each other, and all play an integral role in allowing Ipsen to file an IND and begin its development of STRO-003. As such, the STRO-003 license, technology transfer, and IND-enabling activities are accounted for as one single performance obligation.

The Ipsen License Agreement and the Ipsen Investment Agreement are being accounted for as one arrangement because they were entered into at or near the same time and negotiated in contemplation of one another. The Company determined that the total transaction price of the Ipsen License Agreement was $50.4 million, comprised of the one-time, nonrefundable, non-creditable upfront payment of $50.0 million paid by Ipsen under the Ipsen License Agreement, and a $0.4 million premium from the Ipsen Investment Agreement.

In June 2025, Ipsen informed the Company of its strategic decision not to advance the STRO-003 program under its partnership with the Company, following the review of new data and developments in the ROR1 landscape. The Company assessed the contract modification under ASC 606 which changed the scope of the performance obligations such that Ipsen was not expecting, and the Company was not intending to, perform any additional activities beyond June 30, 2025, resulting in the acceleration of the remaining deferred revenue recorded on the Company's financial statements. In August 2025, the Company and Ipsen formally executed a termination agreement to terminate the Ipsen License Agreement and all related agreements except the Ipsen Investment Agreement.

Revenues under the Ipsen agreements were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Ongoing performance related to unsatisfied performance obligations	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 50,429
Research and development services	—	—	—	71
Materials supply	—	—	—	5,857
Total revenue	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 56,357

6. Commitments and Contingencies

Leases

The Company leases an office and laboratory facility in South San Francisco, California. The lease requires monthly lease payments that may be subject to annual increases throughout the lease term.

The Company recognizes rent expense for this operating lease on a straight-line basis over the lease period. The components of lease costs, which the Company includes in operating expenses in the Company's condensed Statements of Operations, were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Operating lease cost	$ 1,561	$ 1,984	$ 4,707	$ 5,952
Short-term lease cost	63	56	197	155
Variable lease cost	683	718	2,171	2,158
Total lease costs	$ 2,307	$ 2,758	$ 7,075	$ 8,265

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company recorded operating lease expense of $1.6 million and $4.7 million, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company paid $7.0 million of operating lease payments related to the lease liabilities, which the Company includes in net cash used in operating activities in the Company's condensed Statements of Cash Flows.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company recorded operating lease expense of $2.0 million and $6.0 million, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company paid $7.1 million of operating lease payments related to the lease liabilities, which the Company includes in net cash used in operating activities in the Company's condensed Statements of Cash Flows.

As of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the weighted-average remaining lease term was 1.3 years and 2.0 years, respectively, and the weighted-average discount rate used to determine the operating lease liability was 10.8% for both periods.

As of September 30, 2026, the maturities of the Company’s operating lease liabilities were as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Amount (in thousands)
Remaining in 2026	$ 2,036
2027	8,289
Total lease payments	10,325
Less: imputed interest	(625)
Operating lease liabilities	9,700
Less: current portion	(7,611)
Total lease liabilities, non-current	$ 2,089

Indemnification & Other

In the ordinary course of business, the Company may provide indemnifications of varying scope and terms to vendors, lessors, business partners, board members, officers, and other parties with respect to certain matters, including, but not limited to, losses arising out of breach of such agreements, services to be provided by the Company, negligence or willful misconduct of the Company, violations of law by the Company, or from intellectual property infringement claims made by third parties. In addition, the Company has entered into indemnification agreements with directors and certain officers and employees that will require the Company, among other things, to indemnify them against certain liabilities that may arise by reason of their status or service as directors, officers, or employees. No demands have been made upon the Company to provide indemnification under such agreements, and thus, there are no claims that the Company is aware of that could have a material effect on the Company's condensed Balance Sheets, condensed Statements of Operations, or condensed Statements of Cash Flows. The Company currently has directors' and officers' liability insurance.

In addition, the Company enters into agreements in the normal course of business, including with contract research organizations for clinical trials, contract manufacturing organizations for certain manufacturing services, and vendors for preclinical studies and other services and products for operating purposes, which are generally cancelable upon written notice.

7. Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities consist of the following:

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	(in thousands)	
Vaxcyte-related accrual under Vaxcyte Supply Agreement	$ 7,124	$ 12,713
CMO-related accrual	6,481	5,853
Clinical trials-related accrual	1,687	504
Restructuring related accrual	9,895	12,598
Other	2,642	2,913
Total accrued expenses and other current liabilities	$ 27,829	$ 34,581

8. Deferred Royalty Obligation related to the Sale of Future Royalties

In June 2023, the Company entered into the Purchase Agreement with Blackstone, pursuant to which the Company sold to Blackstone its 4% royalty, or revenue interest, in the potential future net sales of Vaxcyte products, including the Purchased Interest under the 2015 License Agreement. As described in Note 5. Collaboration and License Agreements and Supply Agreements, Vaxcyte Agreement, following agreement with Vaxcyte on the Form Definitive Agreement and upon effectiveness of the amendment No. 3 to the 2015 License Agreement, the revenue interest in the 4% royalty on potential future net sales of Vaxcyte products other than Vaxcyte's PCV products reverted to the Company. The Company retains the right to discover and develop vaccines for the treatment or prophylaxis of any disease that is not caused by an infectious pathogen, including cancer.

In June 2023, Blackstone made an upfront payment of $140.0 million to the Company and will also pay up to an additional $250.0 million upon the achievement of various return thresholds as set forth in the Purchase Agreement.

Under the Purchase Agreement, and in connection with its sale of the Purchased Interest, the Company has agreed to certain covenants with respect to the exercise of its rights under the 2015 License Agreement, including with respect to the Company's right to amend, assign and terminate the 2015 License Agreement. The Purchase Agreement contains other customary terms and conditions, including representations and warranties, covenants, and indemnification obligations in favor of each party.

The Company recorded the $140.0 million upfront payment from Blackstone as a deferred royalty obligation related to the sale of future royalties on the Company's condensed Balance Sheets. Due to the Company's then ongoing manufacturing obligations under the 2015 License Agreement, the Company accounted for the proceeds as imputed debt and, therefore, will recognize future non-cash royalty revenues. Non-cash interest expense will be recognized over the estimated life of the royalty term arrangement using the effective interest method based on the imputed interest rate

derived from estimated amounts and timing of potential future royalty payments to be received from Vaxcyte. As part of the sale, the Company incurred approximately $3.8 million in transaction costs, which are being amortized over the estimated life of the royalty term arrangement using the effective interest method. As future royalties are earned from Vaxcyte by Blackstone, the balance of the deferred royalty obligation will be amortized over the estimated life of the royalty term arrangement.

There are a number of factors that could materially affect the fair value of the deferred royalty obligation. Such factors include, but are not limited to, the amount and timing of potential future royalty payments to be earned and received by Blackstone from Vaxcyte under the 2015 License Agreement, changing standards of care, the introduction of competing products, manufacturing or other delays, intellectual property matters, adverse events that result in governmental health authority imposed restrictions on the use of the vaccine products, and other events or circumstances that could result in reduced royalty payments from Vaxcyte to Blackstone, which are not within the Company's control, and all of which would result in a reduction or increase of non-cash royalty revenues and the non-cash interest expense over the estimated life of the royalty term arrangement. The Company periodically assesses the estimated royalty payments to be earned by Blackstone from Vaxcyte and, to the extent that the amount or timing of such payments is materially different than its original estimates, the Company prospectively adjusts the imputed interest rate and the related amortization of the deferred royalty obligation. As of September 30, 2026, the effective interest rate used by the Company to amortize the liability is 16.62%.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, the Company recognized $10.2 million and $29.5 million, respectively, of non-cash interest expense on the deferred royalty obligation, which amount will increase such balance. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company recognized $9.7 million and $28.7 million, respectively, of non-cash interest expense on the deferred royalty obligation. As of September 30, 2026, Blackstone has not received any royalty payment from Vaxcyte and, therefore, the deferred royalty obligation has not begun to be amortized.

The following table shows the activity of the deferred royalty obligation for the nine months ended September 30, 2026:

		September 30, 2026 (in thousands)
Liability related to sale of future Vaxcyte royalties - beginning balance	$	219,536
Non-cash interest expense associated with the sale of future Vaxcyte royalties		29,482
Amortization of issuance costs		290
Liability related to the sale of future Vaxcyte royalties - ending balance	$	249,308

9. Segment Reporting

The Company operates in one business segment that focuses on developing site-specific and novel-format ADCs. The Company's Chief Executive Officer, as the chief operating decision-maker, reviews financial information on an aggregate basis for the purposes of allocating resources and evaluating financial performance. Consistent with this decision-making process, the Chief Executive Officer uses loss from operations to monitor budget versus actual results for purposes of evaluating performance and to make decisions about the allocation of resources.

Summary of the segment net loss, including significant segment expenses, was as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Revenue	$ 9,098	$ 9,693	$ 33,460	$ 90,837
Less:				
Personnel-related expenses	(13,133)	(17,885)	(39,845)	(66,680)
Outside services	(8,541)	(19,331)	(47,810)	(55,077)
Preclinical research and clinical development expenses	(2,183)	(1,025)	(6,079)	(5,623)
Laboratory supplies	(745)	(1,645)	(2,081)	(9,201)
Facility and maintenance expenses	(3,303)	(3,876)	(9,297)	(11,129)
Equipment and office-related expenses	(3,039)	(4,654)	(9,221)	(13,768)
Travel-related expenses	(94)	(178)	(368)	(654)
Restructuring and related costs	(16)	(9,558)	(259)	(49,023)
Operating expenses	(31,054)	(58,152)	(114,960)	(211,155)
Loss from operations	(21,956)	(48,459)	(81,500)	(120,318)
Non-cash interest expense related to the sale of future royalties	(10,153)	(9,670)	(29,482)	(28,661)
Interest income	1,466	2,009	4,824	7,717
Interest and other income (expense), net	(846)	(737)	(2,362)	(3,073)
Non-operating loss	(9,533)	(8,398)	(27,020)	(24,017)
Loss before provision for income taxes	(31,489)	(56,857)	(108,520)	(144,335)
Income tax benefits (expense)	—	—	14	11
Segment net loss	$ (31,489)	$ (56,857)	$ (108,506)	$ (144,324)

All of the Company's long-lived assets are maintained in the United States.

10. Restructuring and Related Costs

As discussed in Note 1, in connection with the Restructuring Plans, the Company reported the following costs in restructuring and related costs:

- Clinical trial expenses and other third-party costs for the deprioritization of the luvelta program;
- Severance and benefits expense; and
- Contract termination and other costs.

Total restructuring and related costs from the Restructuring Plans include the following:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Clinical trial expense and other third-party costs for the deprioritization of the luvelta program	$ 16	$ 7,308	$ 259	$ 24,570
Severance and benefits expense	—	2,298	—	14,670
Contract termination and other restructuring costs	—	(48)	—	9,783
Total	$ 16	$ 9,558	$ 259	$ 49,023

The Company substantially completed the Restructuring Plans in the first quarter of 2026.

Clinical trial expense and other third-party costs for the deprioritization of luvelta, including contract termination costs

The clinical costs associated with deprioritization of the luvelta program primarily include third-party costs with the Company's CROs and CMOs who support the clinical trial and other development expenses to transition patients from the

Company-led trials to standard of care or, in limited cases, post-trial access, as well as direct employee costs supporting these efforts. The Company also incurred termination costs with CMOs who support certain manufacturing services of luvelta that were cancelled as part of the restructuring. Payments for third party and internal costs incurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2026 were $2.6 million. As of September 30, 2026, the aggregated accruals of $9.9 million associated with these costs are reported within accrued expenses and other current liabilities.

Severance and Benefit Expense

Employees affected by the reduction in force under the Restructuring Plans are entitled to receive severance payments and certain Company-funded benefits. The following table provides details regarding the severance and other termination benefit expense and a reconciliation of such liability for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, which is reported within accrued compensation on the condensed Balance Sheet:

		September 30, 2026 (in thousands)
Liability balance as of December 31, 2025	$	2,847
Payments during the period		(2,572)
Liability balance as of September 30, 2026	$	275

No significant expenses are expected to be incurred in connection with severance payments and certain Company-funded benefits for the Restructuring Plans.

Further, under the Company's Severance and Change in Control Plan (the “CIC Plan”), eligible employees terminated in connection with the March 2025 Restructuring Plan are entitled to acceleration of their unvested equity awards. During the nine months ended September 30, 2026, these expenses amounted to zero. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company recognized a reversal of expense of $0.3 million and expense of $0.3 million, respectively, and were recorded under ASC 718, Compensation—Stock Compensation ("ASC 718"). No future amounts are expected to be incurred in connection with acceleration of unvested equity.

Assets Held for Sale

In December 2025, the Company conducted an auction, with the assistance of a third party, of certain of its property and equipment at the San Carlos facility. The assets auctioned remained at the San Carlos facility as of December 31, 2025. The Company classified such assets as held-for-sale assets on December 31, 2025 and remeasured them to the fair value less costs to sell of $0.4 million, which is included in prepaid expenses and other current assets on the condensed balance sheet. The Company had no held-for-sale assets as of September 30, 2026.

11. Stockholders’ Equity

Common Stock

Holders of common stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters to be voted upon by the stockholders of the Company.

The Company has reserved common stock, on an if-converted basis, for issuance as follows:

	September 30, 2026	**December 31, 2025**
Common stock options issued and outstanding	1,440,381	917,809
Restricted stock units issued and outstanding	391,061	417,772
Remaining shares reserved for issuance under 2018 Equity Incentive Plan and 2021 Equity Inducement Plan	483,199	676,072
Shares reserved for issuance under 2018 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	48,630	69,816
Warrants to purchase common stock	12,759	12,759
Total	2,376,030	2,094,228

Preferred Stock

As of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Company had 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock authorized with a par value of $0.001 per share. No shares of preferred stock were outstanding as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

12. Equity Incentive Plans, Equity Inducement Plans, Employee Stock Purchase Plan and Stock-Based Compensation

2018 Equity Incentive Plan, 2021 Equity Inducement Plan, and Amended and Restated 2021 Equity Inducement Plan

In September 2018, the Company adopted the 2018 Equity Incentive Plan ("2018 Plan"), which became effective on September 25, 2018. The Company initially reserved 230,000 shares of common stock for issuance under the 2018 Plan. In addition, the number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance under the 2018 Plan will automatically increase on the first day of January for a period of up to ten years, commencing on January 1, 2019, in an amount equal to 5% of the total number of shares of the Company's capital stock outstanding on the last day of the preceding year (rounded to the nearest whole share), or a lesser number of shares determined by the Company's board of directors. As a result, common stock reserved for issuance under the 2018 Plan was increased by 429,215 shares on January 1, 2026.

In August 2021, the Company adopted the 2021 Equity Inducement Plan ("2021 Plan"), which became effective on August 4, 2021. Upon its effective date, the Company initially reserved 75,000 shares of common stock for issuance pursuant to non-qualified stock options and restricted stock units ("RSUs") under the 2021 Plan. In accordance with Rule 5635(c)(4) of the Nasdaq listing rules, equity awards under the 2021 Plan may only be made to an employee if he or she is granted such equity awards in connection with his or her commencement of employment with the Company and such grant is an inducement material to his or her entering into employment with the Company. In addition, awards under the 2021 Plan may only be made to employees who have not previously been an employee or member of the Board (or any parent or subsidiary of the Company) or following a bona fide period of non-employment of the employee by the Company (or a parent or subsidiary of the Company). At all times the Company will reserve and keep available a sufficient number of shares as will be required to satisfy the requirements of all outstanding awards granted under the 2021 Plan.

In August 2022, the Company amended and restated the 2021 Plan (the "Amended and Restated 2021 Plan") and reserved an additional 75,000 shares of common stock available for issuance under the Amended and Restated 2021 Plan to be granted by the Company to certain employees as a material inducement to their acceptance of employment with the Company in accordance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5635(c)(4).

Additionally, in February 2023, the Company amended and restated the Amended and Restated 2021 Plan and reserved an additional 50,000 shares of common stock available for issuance under the Amended and Restated 2021 Plan to be granted by the Company to certain employees as a material inducement to their acceptance of employment with the Company in accordance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5635(c)(4). Additionally, in May 2025, the Company amended and restated the Amended and Restated 2021 Plan and reserved an additional 225,000 shares of common stock available for issuance under the Amended and Restated 2021 Plan to be granted by the Company to certain employees. The total number of shares reserved for issuance pursuant to the Amended and Restated 2021 Plan is 425,000 shares.

As of September 30, 2026, the Company had 483,199 shares available for grant under the 2018 Plan and the 2021 Plan.

The following table summarizes option activity under the Company's equity incentive and inducement plans:

	Shares		Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Stock options outstanding at December 31, 2025	917,809	$	55.33
Granted	613,974		21.24
Exercised	(9,094)		9.29
Canceled and forfeited	(82,308)		54.15
Stock options outstanding at September 30, 2026	1,440,381		41.16
Stock options exercisable at September 30, 2026	701,342	$	65.35

Restricted Stock Units

The RSUs vest annually, and generally, will become fully vested over four years. A summary of the status and activity of non-vested RSUs during the nine months ended September 30, 2026 is as follows:

	Number of shares	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Non-vested December 31, 2025	417,772	$ 22.64
Granted	145,175	20.57
Vested and released	(124,819)	31.46
Canceled and forfeited	(47,067)	21.41
Non-vested September 30, 2026	391,061	$ 19.21

2018 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In September 2018, the Company adopted the 2018 Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP"), which became effective on September 26, 2018, in order to enable eligible employees to purchase shares of the Company's common stock. The Company initially reserved 23,000 shares of common stock for sale under the ESPP. The aggregate number of shares reserved for sale under the ESPP will automatically increase on the first day of January for a period of up to ten years, commencing on January 1, 2019, in an amount equal to 1% of the total number of shares of the Company's capital stock outstanding on the last day of the preceding year (rounded to the nearest whole share), or a lesser number of shares determined by the Company's board of directors. The aggregate number of shares issued over the term of the Company's ESPP, subject to stock-splits, recapitalizations or similar events, may not exceed 305,000 shares of the Company's common stock.

As of September 30, 2026, 256,370 shares had been purchased and 48,630 shares were available for future issuance under the ESPP.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

Total stock-based compensation expense recognized was as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Research and development expense	$ 886	$ 845	$ 2,649	$ 4,562
General and administrative expense	1,270	1,038	3,079	4,833
Restructuring and related costs	—	(331)	—	2,958
Total	$ 2,156	$ 1,552	$ 5,728	$ 12,353

As of September 30, 2026, unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to the unvested stock options and RSUs granted was $9.5 million and $5.5 million, respectively. The remaining unrecognized compensation cost related to the unvested stock options and RSUs is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.9 years and 2.4 years, respectively. As of September 30, 2026, there was $0.1 million unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to the ESPP.

13. Net Loss Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of the Company's basic and diluted net loss per share.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)			
Numerator:				
Net loss	$ (31,489)	$ (56,857)	$ (108,506)	$ (144,324)
Denominator:				
Shares used in computing net loss per share	16,583,806	8,540,708	15,425,413	8,472,892
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	$ (1.90)	$ (6.66)	$ (7.03)	$ (17.03)

The following common stock equivalents were excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share for the periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, because including them would have been antidilutive:

	As of September 30,	
	2026	2025
Common stock options issued and outstanding	1,440,381	777,637
Restricted stock units issued and outstanding	391,061	523,856
Warrants to purchase common stock	12,759	12,759
Shares to be issued under employee stock purchase plan	1,558	4,630
Total	1,845,759	1,318,882

14. Defined Contribution Plan

The Company sponsors a 401(k) retirement savings plan for the benefit of its employees. Eligible employees may contribute a percentage of their compensation to this plan, subject to statutory limitations. The Company made contributions to the plan for eligible participants, and recorded contribution expenses of $0.2 million and $0.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively. The Company recorded contribution expenses of $0.2 million and $0.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

You should read the following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with our condensed financial statements and the related notes and other financial information included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. In addition to historical financial information, this discussion contains forward-looking statements based upon current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties, such as statements of our plans, objectives, expectations, intentions and beliefs. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth in the section titled "Risk Factors" under Part II, Item 1A below. All statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q other than statements of historical fact, including statements related to our expectations regarding our future results of operations and financial position, the use and adequacy of our existing cash to achieve our business goals, business strategy, market size for our product candidates, potential future milestone and royalty payments, potential growth opportunities, nonclinical and clinical development activities, efficacy and safety profile of our product candidates, our ability to maintain and recognize the benefits of certain designations received by product candidates, the timing and results of nonclinical studies and clinical trials, collaboration with third parties, the impact of health pandemics, tariffs, regional geopolitical conflicts, changes in interest rates, inflation, potential uncertainty with respect to the debt ceiling and government shutdowns, on our operations, and the receipt and timing of potential regulatory designations, approvals and commercialization of product candidates, are forward-looking statements. The words "believe," "may," "will," "potentially," "estimate," "continue," "anticipate," "predict," "target," "intend," "could," "would," "should," "project," "plan," "expect," and similar expressions that convey uncertainty of future events or outcomes are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words.

These statements are based upon information available to us as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and, while we believe such information forms a reasonable basis for such statements, such information may be limited or incomplete; and our statements should not be read to indicate that we have conducted an exhaustive inquiry into, or review of, all potentially available relevant information. These statements are inherently uncertain and investors are cautioned not to unduly rely upon these statements.

Overview

We are a clinical stage oncology company developing site-specific and novel-format antibody drug conjugates, or ADCs, enabled by our proprietary integrated cell-free protein synthesis platform, XpressCF®, and our site-specific conjugation platform, XpressCF+®. We aim to design and develop therapeutics using the most relevant and potent modalities, including ADCs, bispecific ADCs, immunostimulatory ADCs, or iADCs, and dual-payload ADCs, or dpADCs. Our molecules are directed primarily against clinically validated targets where the current standard of care is suboptimal. We believe that our platform allows us to accelerate the discovery and development of potential first-in-class and/or best-in-class molecules by enabling the rapid and systematic evaluation of protein structure-activity relationships to create optimized homogeneous product candidates. Our mission is to transform the lives of patients by creating medicines with improved therapeutic profiles for areas of unmet need.

Our highest priority wholly-owned product candidate is STRO-004, a single homogeneous ADC directed against tissue factor, or TF, which we are developing for the treatment of solid tumors. We believe STRO-004 has the potential to be a best-in-class ADC targeting TF. In preclinical studies, STRO-004 has demonstrated potent antitumor activity and the potential for a differentiated safety profile. We submitted an IND and received IND clearance for STRO-004 in October 2025, and initiated a Phase 1 trial in November 2025.

The Phase 1 open-label, multicenter trial of STRO-004 is designed to evaluate the safety, pharmacokinetics, and preliminary anti-tumor activity of STRO-004 in patients with advanced TF-expressing solid tumors, including non-small cell lung cancer, head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, cervical cancer, colorectal cancer, pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, endometrial cancer, urothelial cancer and gastric/esophageal cancer. The dose-escalation phase includes multiple cohorts, supported by strong tolerability in non-human primates at up to 50 mg/kg. In August 2026, we reported encouraging early clinical activity including confirmed and unconfirmed partial responses across three tumor types at 3 and 4 mg/kg dose levels, along with favorable safety and pharmacokinetics (PK) observed in the ongoing Phase 1 trial.

Dose optimization continues in backfill cohorts of selected indications. We expect to provide the next update on STRO-004 development in the first half of 2027. Further, we expect to initiate expansion cohorts in one or more of the indications of interest in the first half of 2027.

Our next wholly-owned clinical asset is STRO-006. STRO-006 is an ADC targeting Integrin β6, or ITGB6. We believe STRO-006 has the potential to be a best-in-class ADC targeting ITGB6 based on preclinical studies that have

demonstrated potent antitumor activity and the potential for a differentiated safety profile. We announced the first patient dosed in a Phase 1 clinical trial in connection with STRO-006 in October 2026.

The Phase 1 open-label, multicenter trial of STRO-006 is designed to evaluate the safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics and preliminary anti-tumor activity of STRO-006 in patients with refractory solid tumors that are recurrent or metastatic, including head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, non-small cell lung cancer, esophageal/gastric cancer, colorectal cancer, endometrial carcinoma, urothelial carcinoma, and breast cancer. The dose-escalation phase includes multiple cohorts with ascending dose levels, supported by evidence of strong tolerability in non-human primate studies at up to 30 mg/kg. We expect to provide an initial clinical update with STRO-006 in the second half of 2027.

Our lead preclinical asset is STRO-227. STRO-227 is our first wholly-owned dual-payload ADC, targeting Protein Tyrosine Kinase 7, or PTK7. This approach incorporates two distinct cytotoxic payloads, MMAE (DAR2) is designed to inhibit tubulin and exatecan (DAR8) is designed to inhibit topoisomerase, enabling complementary mechanisms of action within a single molecule. We have initiated certain chemistry, manufacturing and controls, or CMC, related activities for the PTK7-targeting dual-payload ADC and anticipate initiating a Phase 1 clinical trial with this program in early 2027.

Enabled through our proprietary XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms, we have entered into multitarget, product-focused collaborations with leading pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies in the field of oncology and we may enter into additional such collaborations in the future. We have an ongoing multitarget iADC collaboration with Astellas Pharma Inc. for the development of iADC targets. Clinical trials for the first iADC licensed pursuant to the Astellas Agreement were initiated in the first quarter of 2026 and clinical trials for the second iADC collaboration program were initiated in the third quarter of 2026. In addition, we may partner or out-license our wholly-owned preclinical or clinical development programs depending on resource and capital availability.

Our XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms have also supported Vaxcyte, focused on discovery and development of vaccines for the treatment and prophylaxis of infectious disease. The lead programs for Vaxcyte are VAX-31 and VAX-24, its 31-valent and 24-valent, respectively, pneumococcal conjugate vaccine candidates. Vaxcyte is responsible for performing all research and development activities and we provide technical support. In June 2023, we entered into a purchase and sale agreement, or the Purchase Agreement, with Blackstone, in which Blackstone acquired the right to receive our 4% royalty, or revenue interest, in the potential future net sales of Vaxcyte products, including Vaxcyte's pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, or PCV, products, such as VAX-24 and VAX-31. Following agreement with Vaxcyte on the Form Definitive Agreement and upon effectiveness of an amendment to the licensing agreement, the revenue interest in the 4% royalty on potential future sales of Vaxcyte products other than Vaxcyte's PCV products reverted to us. Thus, we retain the right to receive a 4% royalty on sales of Vaxcyte's products other than PCV products. In November 2023, Vaxcyte exercised its option to access expanded rights to develop and manufacture cell-free extract for use in development and manufacture of its vaccine products, among certain other rights.

Since the commencement of our operations, we have devoted substantially all of our resources to performing research and development and manufacturing activities in support of our own product development efforts and those of our collaborators, raising capital to support and expand such activities and providing general and administrative support for these operations. We have funded our operations to date primarily from upfront, milestone and other payments under our collaboration agreements with BMS, Merck, Astellas, Vaxcyte, Ipsen, EMD Serono, BioNova, and Tasly, the issuance and sale of redeemable convertible preferred stock, our initial public offering, or IPO, follow-on public and other offerings of common stock, sales of our common stock through our At-the-Market Facility pursuant to our Open Market Sales Agreement℠ dated April 2, 2021 with Jefferies LLC, which was terminated in March 2026, our At-the-Market Facility pursuant to our Sales Agreement dated March 23, 2026, or the Sales Agreement, with TD Securities (USA) LLC, or TD Cowen, debt financing, sale of our holdings of Vaxcyte common stock, and the royalty monetization agreement with Blackstone.

In March 2025, our Board of Directors approved a strategic portfolio review, or the March 2025 Restructuring Plan, with an associated planned reduction in our workforce, as a result of its review of current strategic priorities, resource allocation, and cost reduction intended to reduce operating costs, streamline operations and extend our cash runway. In connection with this March 2025 Restructuring Plan, we deprioritized further investment in our late-stage clinical development product candidate, luveltamab tazevibulin, which development has been terminated, and refocused our activities on our clinical and preclinical pipeline, including STRO-004, STRO-227, and STRO-006. In addition, in 2025, we made the strategic decision to cease operations at our San Carlos manufacturing facility and rely on an external manufacturing strategy, in which all elements of our product candidates and platform reagents are manufactured by qualified third-party contract manufacturing organizations, or CMOs. We have identified CMOs to serve as our strategic partners for the production of cell-free extract and custom reagents used in our cell-free production, and have completed technology transfers to these CMOs. Given the success of these technology transfers, we wound down our manufacturing activities in our San Carlos facility at the end of 2025 and completed the exit of the facility in 2026 upon expiration of our leases.

In September 2025, we announced a further reduction in our workforce of approximately one third of our remaining employees, or the September 2025 Restructuring Plan, and, together with the March 2025 Restructuring Plan, the Restructuring Plans, which was intended to further reduce operating costs, streamline operations, and extend our cash runway.

We do not have any products approved for commercial sale and have not generated any revenue from commercial product sales. We had a loss from operations of $81.5 million and a net loss of $108.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026. We had a loss from operations of $120.3 million and a net loss of $144.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025. Substantially all of our losses have resulted from expenses incurred in connection with our research and development programs and from general and administrative costs associated with our operations. We cannot assure you that we will have net income or that we will generate positive cash flow from operating activities in the future. As of September 30, 2026, we had an accumulated deficit of $1,086.5 million. We do not expect to generate any revenue from commercial product sales unless and until we successfully complete development and obtain regulatory approval for one or more of our product candidates, which we expect will take a number of years. If we obtain regulatory approval for any of our product candidates, we expect to incur significant commercialization expenses related to product sales, access, marketing, manufacturing and distribution. In light of our current resources and the cost of development, we are continuing our process of evaluating our programs and spending. Our net losses may fluctuate significantly from quarter-to-quarter and year-to-year, depending on the timing of our clinical trials, our expenditures on other research and development and general and administrative activities, and the timing of achievement and receipt of upfront, milestone and other collaboration agreement payments.

Financial Operations Overview

Revenue

We do not have any products approved for commercial sale and have not generated any revenue from commercial product sales. Our total revenue to date has been generated principally from our collaboration and license agreements with Astellas, Vaxcyte, and other collaborators, and to a lesser extent, from manufacturing, supply and services and materials we provide to the above collaborators.

We derive revenue from collaboration arrangements, under which we may grant licenses to our collaboration partners to further develop and commercialize our proprietary product candidates. We may also perform research and development activities under the collaboration agreements. Consideration under these contracts generally includes a nonrefundable upfront payment, development, regulatory and commercial milestones and other contingent payments, and royalties based on net sales of approved products. Additionally, the collaborations may provide options for the customer to acquire from us materials and reagents, clinical product supply or additional research and development services under separate agreements. We assess which activities in the collaboration agreements are considered distinct performance obligations that should be accounted for separately. We develop assumptions that require judgment to determine whether the license to our intellectual property is distinct from the research and development services or participation in activities under the collaboration agreements.

At the inception of each agreement, we determine the arrangement transaction price, which includes variable consideration, based on the assessment of the probability of achievement of future milestones and contingent payments and other potential consideration. We recognize revenue over time by measuring our progress towards the complete satisfaction of the relevant performance obligation using an appropriate input or output method based on the nature of the service promised to the customer.

For arrangements that include multiple performance obligations, we allocate the transaction price to the identified performance obligations based on the standalone selling price, or SSP, of each distinct performance obligation. In instances where SSP is not directly observable, we develop assumptions that require judgment to determine the SSP for each performance obligation identified in the contract. These key assumptions may include full-time equivalent, or FTE, personnel effort, estimated costs, discount rates and probabilities of clinical development and regulatory success.

Operating Expenses

Research and Development

Research and development expenses represent costs incurred in performing research, development and manufacturing activities in support of our own product development efforts and those of our collaborators, and include salaries, employee benefits, stock-based compensation, laboratory supplies, outsourced research and development expenses, professional services, and allocated facilities and IT-related costs. We expense both internal and external research and development costs as they are incurred. Nonrefundable advance payments for services that will be used or

rendered for future research and development activities are recorded as prepaid expenses and recognized as expenses as the related services are performed.

The process of conducting the necessary preclinical and clinical research to obtain regulatory approval is costly and time-consuming. The actual probability of success for our product candidates may be affected by a variety of factors including: the safety and efficacy of our product candidates, early clinical data, investment in our clinical programs, the ability of collaborators to successfully develop our licensed product candidates, competition, manufacturing capability and commercial viability. We may never succeed in achieving regulatory approval for any of our product candidates. As a result of the uncertainties discussed above, we are unable to determine the duration and completion costs of our research and development projects or when and to what extent we will generate revenue from the commercialization and sale of our product candidates.

The following table summarizes our research and development expenses incurred during the indicated periods. The internal costs include personnel, facility costs and research and scientific related activities associated with our pipeline. The external program costs reflect external costs attributable to our clinical development candidates and preclinical candidates selected for further development. Such expenses include third-party costs for preclinical and clinical studies and research, development and manufacturing services, and other consulting costs.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Internal costs:				
Research and drug discovery	$ 7,265	$ 9,276	$ 22,507	$ 30,255
Process and product development	3,503	4,529	10,431	15,450
Manufacturing	2,439	7,559	7,626	29,214
Clinical development	1,809	1,401	4,795	5,483
Total internal costs	15,016	22,765	45,359	80,402
External program costs:				
Research and drug discovery	1,046	1,033	3,411	5,676
Process and product development	314	244	626	1,557
Manufacturing	4,480	14,440	35,086	35,031
Clinical development	2,643	1,371	7,265	7,109
Total external program costs	8,483	17,088	46,388	49,373
Total research and development expenses	$ 23,499	$ 39,853	$ 91,747	$ 129,775

General and Administrative

Our general and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, expenses for outside professional services, including legal, human resources, audit, accounting and tax services and allocated facilities and IT-related costs. Personnel costs include salaries, employee benefits and stock-based compensation. We expect to incur expenses operating as a public company, including expenses related to compliance with the rules and regulations of the SEC and listing standards applicable to companies listed on the Nasdaq Global Market, additional insurance expenses, investor relations activities and other administrative and professional services.

Restructuring and Related Costs

In March 2025, we announced the March 2025 Restructuring Plan resulting in the prioritization of our three wholly-owned preclinical programs in our next-generation ADC pipeline. We also announced that we were deprioritizing additional investment into development of luvelta across all indications and were reducing headcount by nearly 50 percent. In September 2025, we announced a further reduction in our workforce of approximately one third of our remaining employees. In connection with these events, we reported clinical trial expenses and other third-party costs for the deprioritization of the luvelta program in "Restructuring and Related Costs" in our interim condensed Statements of Operations.

Interest Income

Interest income consists primarily of interest earned on our invested funds.

Non-cash Interest Expense related to the Sale of Future Royalties

Non-cash interest expense related to the sale of future Vaxcyte royalties represents the imputed interest expense on our deferred royalty obligation related to the sale of future Vaxcyte royalties pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, using the effective interest method. As further described in the interim condensed financial statements in Note 8. Deferred Royalty Obligation related to the Sale of Future Royalties, in June 2023, we entered into the Purchase Agreement with Blackstone, pursuant to which we sold to Blackstone our 4% royalty, or revenue interest, in the potential future net sales of Vaxcyte's PCV products, such as VAX-24 and VAX-31.

Non-cash interest expense will be recognized over the estimated life of the royalty term arrangement using the effective interest method based on the imputed interest rate derived from estimated amounts and timing of potential future royalty payments to be earned and received by Blackstone from Vaxcyte under the 2015 License Agreement.

Interest and Other Income (Expense), Net

Interest expense primarily includes a financing component under the Astellas Agreement and recorded interest expense associated with the upfront payment. Interest and other income (expense), net also includes foreign currency transaction gains and losses.

Comparison of the Three Months Ended September 30, 2026 and 2025

	Three Months Ended September 30,			
	2026	2025	Change	Change (%)
		(in thousands)		
Revenue	$ 9,098	$ 9,693	$ (595)	(6)%
Operating expenses				
Research and development	23,499	39,853	(16,354)	(41)%
General and administrative	7,539	8,741	(1,202)	(14)%
Restructuring and related costs	16	9,558	(9,542)	(100)%
Total operating expenses	31,054	58,152	(27,098)	(47)%
Loss from operations	(21,956)	(48,459)	26,503	(55)%
Interest income	1,466	2,009	(543)	(27)%
Non-cash interest expense related to the sale of future royalties	(10,153)	(9,670)	(483)	5%
Interest and other income (expense), net	(846)	(737)	(109)	15%
Loss before provision for income taxes	(31,489)	(56,857)	25,368	(45)%
(Benefit) from / provision for income taxes	—	—	—	*
Net loss	$ (31,489)	$ (56,857)	$ 25,368	(45)%

*Percentage not meaningful

Revenue

We have recognized revenue as follows during the indicated periods:

	Three Months Ended September 30,			
	2026	2025	Change	Change (%)
		(in thousands)		
Astellas Pharma Inc. ("Astellas")	$ 9,055	$ 9,564	$ (509)	(5)%
Vaxcyte, Inc. ("Vaxcyte")	23	129	(106)	(82)%
Other	20	—	20	*
Total revenue	$ 9,098	$ 9,693	$ (595)	(6)%

Total revenue decreased by $0.6 million, or 6%, during the three months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2025. This was primarily due to a $0.5 million decrease from Astellas, related to a $0.8 million net decrease in research and development services and materials supply, partially offset by a $0.1 million increase in ongoing performance on partially unsatisfied performance obligations under the Astellas Agreement, and a $0.2 million increase from the financing component under the Astellas Agreement. Revenue from ongoing performance obligations in the third quarter of 2026 included a $9.2 million positive cumulative catch-up adjustment related to the September milestone and a $5.7 million downward cumulative catch-up adjustment resulting from an increase in estimated total FTE effort required to complete the remaining research and development activities.

Research and Development Expense

Research and development expense decreased by $16.4 million, or 41%, during the three months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2025. The overall decrease was due primarily to decreases of $9.8 million in outside services, $3.7 million in personnel-related expenses, $2.6 million in allocated facilities and IT-related expenses, $0.9 million in laboratory supplies, and $0.4 million in equipment and office-related expenses, partially offset by a $1.2 million increase in preclinical research and clinical development expenses. Following the implementation of the March 2025 Restructuring Plan, we began reporting restructuring costs and other costs associated with the deprioritized luvelta program under "Restructuring and related costs" in our interim condensed financial statements.

General and Administrative Expense

General and administrative expense decreased by $1.2 million, or 14%, during the three months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2025. The overall decrease was due primarily to decreases of $0.7 million in outside services, $0.3 million in personnel-related expenses, $0.1 million in allocated facilities and IT-related expenses, and $0.1 million in equipment and office-related expenses.

Restructuring and Related Costs

The following table presents the components of restructuring and related costs from the Restructuring Plans, as further described and disclosed in Note 10 to our condensed financial statements:

	Three Months Ended	
	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025
	(in thousands)	
Clinical trial expense and other third-party costs for the deprioritization of the luvelta program	$ 16	$ 7,308
Severance and benefits expense	—	2,298
Contract termination and other restructuring costs	—	(48)
Total	$ 16	$ 9,558

We do not expect significant restructuring expenses in future periods for the deprioritization of the luvelta program and related costs. The ultimate amount of expense will be affected by the timing to complete our cost commitments to our third-party CROs and CMOs and the full wind-down of the clinical trials. We will revise our estimates for the costs to deprioritize these studies for the luvelta program as new information becomes available to us in future periods.

Interest Income

Interest income decreased by $0.5 million during the three months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2025, due primarily to lower average investment balances and lower average rates of return in 2026.

Non-cash Interest Expense related to the Sale of Future Royalties

Non-cash interest expense increased by $0.5 million during the three months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2025. Non-cash interest expense was recognized on our deferred royalty obligation related to the June 2023 sale of future Vaxcyte royalties pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, using the effective interest method based on the imputed interest rate derived from estimated amounts and timing of potential future royalty payments to be earned and received by Blackstone from Vaxcyte under the 2015 License Agreement.

Interest and Other Income (Expense), Net

Interest and other income (expense), net, increased by $0.1 million during the three months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2025, primarily due to the financing component related to the Astellas Agreement.

Comparison of the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026 and 2025

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2026	2025	Change	Change (%)
		(in thousands)		
Revenue	$ 33,460	$ 90,837	$ (57,377)	(63)%
Operating expenses				
Research and development	91,747	129,775	(38,028)	(29)%
General and administrative	22,954	32,357	(9,403)	(29)%
Restructuring and related costs	259	49,023	(48,764)	(99)%
Total operating expenses	114,960	211,155	(96,195)	(46)%
Loss from operations	(81,500)	(120,318)	38,818	(32)%
Interest income	4,824	7,717	(2,893)	(37)%
Non-cash interest expense related to the sale of future royalties	(29,482)	(28,661)	(821)	3%
Interest and other income (expense), net	(2,362)	(3,073)	711	(23)%
Loss before provision for income taxes	(108,520)	(144,335)	35,815	(25)%
(Benefit) from / provision for income taxes	(14)	(11)	(3)	27%
Net loss	$ (108,506)	$ (144,324)	$ 35,818	(25)%

Revenue

We have recognized revenue as follows during the indicated periods:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2026	2025	Change	Change (%)
		(in thousands)		
Astellas Pharma Inc. (“Astellas”)	$ 33,200	$ 33,858	$ (658)	(2)%
Vaxcyte, Inc. ("Vaxcyte")	215	517	(302)	(58)%
Ipsen Pharma SAS (“Ipsen”)	—	56,357	(56,357)	(100)%
Other	45	105	(60)	(57)%
Total revenue	$ 33,460	$ 90,837	$ (57,377)	(63)%

Total revenue decreased by $57.4 million, or 63%, during the nine months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2025. This was primarily due to a $56.4 million decrease from Ipsen, which included the derecognition of $53.2 million in deferred revenue as a result of Ipsen's strategic decision not to advance the STRO-003 program under its partnership with us and a $3.2 million decrease in research and development services and manufacturing activities supporting clinical trial supply. Revenue decreased by $0.7 million from Astellas, due to decreases of $2.1 million related to ongoing performance on partially unsatisfied performance obligations and $0.4 million related to the financing component under the Astellas Agreement, partially offset by a $1.8 million increase in research and development services and materials supply. Revenue from ongoing performance obligations in 2026 included $18.3 million in positive cumulative catch-up adjustments related to milestones earned during the period and a $5.7 million downward cumulative catch-up adjustment resulting from an increase in estimated total FTE effort required to complete the remaining research and development activities. Revenue also decreased by $0.3 million from Vaxcyte, related to research and development services and materials supply, and $0.1 million from Tasly, related to materials supply.

Research and Development Expense

Research and development expense decreased by $38.0 million, or 29%, during the nine months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2025. The overall decrease was due primarily to decreases of $17.5 million in personnel-related expenses, $10.6 million in outside services, $9.1 million in allocated facilities and IT-related expenses, $7.1 million in laboratory supplies, $0.9 million in equipment and office-related expenses, and $0.1 million in travel-related expenses, partially offset by increases of $6.9 million in technology transfer expenses primarily related to a negotiated resolution associated with a preexisting technology transfer cost-sharing arrangement, and $0.5 million in preclinical research and clinical development expenses. Following the implementation of the Restructuring Plans, we began reporting restructuring costs and other costs associated with the deprioritized luvelta program under "Restructuring and related costs" in our interim condensed financial statements.

General and Administrative Expense

General and administrative expense decreased by $9.4 million, or 29%, during the nine months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2025. The overall decrease was due primarily to decreases of $5.8 million in personnel-related expenses, $2.8 million in outside services, $0.4 million in allocated facilities-related expenses, $0.2 million in travel-related expenses, and $0.2 million in equipment and office-related expenses. Some general and administrative expenses previously recorded under this category are now reported under "Restructuring and related costs" in our interim condensed financial statements following the implementation of our Restructuring Plans.

Restructuring and Related Costs

The following table presents the components of restructuring and related costs, as further described and disclosed in Note 10 to our condensed financial statements:

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025
	(in thousands)	
Clinical trial expense and other third-party costs for the deprioritization of the luvelta program	$ 259	$ 24,570
Severance and benefits expense	—	14,670
Contract termination and other restructuring costs	—	9,783
Total	$ 259	$ 49,023

We do not expect significant restructuring expenses in future periods for the deprioritization of the luvelta program and related costs. The ultimate amount of expense will be affected by the timing to complete our cost commitments to our third-party CROs and CMOs and the full wind-down of the clinical trials. We will revise our estimates for the costs to deprioritize these studies for the luvelta program as new information becomes available to us in future periods.

Interest Income

Interest income decreased by $2.9 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2025, due primarily to lower average investment balances and lower average rates of return in 2026.

Non-cash Interest Expense related to the Sale of Future Royalties

Non-cash interest expense increased by $0.8 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2025. Non-cash interest expense was recognized on our deferred royalty obligation related to the June 2023 sale of future Vaxcyte royalties pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, using the effective interest method based on the imputed interest rate derived from estimated amounts and timing of potential future royalty payments to be earned and received by Blackstone from Vaxcyte under the 2015 License Agreement.

Interest and Other Income (Expense), Net

Interest and other income (expense), net, decreased by $0.7 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2026, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2025, due to a $0.4 million decrease in interest expense related to the financing component of the Astellas Agreement and a $0.3 million decrease in foreign exchange losses.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources of Liquidity

To date, we have incurred significant net losses, and negative cash flows from operations. Our operations have been funded primarily by payments received from our collaborators, and net proceeds from equity sales, debt, sale of shares of Vaxcyte common stock, and a royalty monetization. As of September 30, 2026, we had cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities of $142.2 million, and an accumulated deficit of $1,086.5 million.

Contingent Payments from Astellas

In the first quarter of 2025, we earned a $7.5 million contingent payment from Astellas for its initiation of an IND-enabling toxicology study for the first program under our collaboration with Astellas. In the fourth quarter of 2025, we earned a $7.5 million contingent payment from Astellas for its initiation of an IND-enabling toxicology study for the second program under our collaboration with Astellas. In the first quarter of 2026, we earned a $10.0 million contingent payment from Astellas for its dosing of the first subject in a Phase 1 clinical trial in the territory for the first program under our collaboration with Astellas. In the third quarter of 2026, we earned a $10.0 million contingent payment from Astellas for its dosing of the first subject in a Phase 1 clinical trial in the territory for the second program under our collaboration with Astellas.

Underwritten Offering

On February 9, 2026, we entered into an underwriting agreement (the “Underwriting Agreement”) with Leerink Partners LLC and TD Securities (USA) LLC, as representatives of the several underwriters named therein (the “Underwriters”), pursuant to which we agreed to issue and sell 7,868,383 shares of our common stock (the “Shares”) to the Underwriters (the “February 2026 Offering”). The Shares were sold at an offering price of $13.98 per share. The gross proceeds from the February 2026 Offering were approximately $110.0 million, before deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and February 2026 Offering expenses.

Leases

In September 2020, we entered into a sublease agreement (the "Sublease”) with Five Prime Therapeutics, Inc. (the "Sublessor") for approximately 115,466 square feet, in a building located in South San Francisco, California (the "Premises"). We use the Premises as our corporate headquarters and to conduct (or expand) research and development activities. We commenced making monthly payments for the first 85,755 square feet of the Premises, or Initial Premises, in July 2021, with occupancy of such space commencing in August 2021. We were provided early access to the Initial Premises in the fourth quarter of 2020 to conduct certain planning and tenant improvement work. The Sublease is subordinate to the lease agreement, effective December 12, 2016, between the Sublessor and HCP Oyster Point III LLC (the "Landlord"). We commenced using the remaining 29,711 square feet of the Premises (the "Expansion Premises") on July 1, 2023 under the Sublease. The Sublease for both the Initial Premises and Expansion Premises will expire on December 31, 2027. With a commencement date on the Initial Premises of July 1, 2021, and Expansion Premises of July 1, 2023, the aggregate estimated base rent payments due over the term of the Sublease are approximately $40.4 million, including the approximately $5.2 million in potential financial benefit to us of base rent abatement to be provided by the Sublessor, subject to certain terms contained in the Sublease. The Sublease contains customary provisions requiring us to pay our pro rata share of utilities and a portion of the operating expenses and certain taxes, assessments and fees of the Premises and provisions allowing the Sublessor to terminate the Sublease upon the termination of the lease with the Landlord or if we fail to remedy a breach of certain of our obligations within specified time periods. Additionally, we posted a security deposit of $0.9 million, which is reflected as restricted cash in non-current assets on our condensed balance sheets as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

Funding Requirements

Based upon our current operating plan, we believe that our existing capital resources will enable us to fund our operating expenses and capital expenditure requirements through at least the next twelve months after the date of this filing. We have based this estimate on assumptions that may prove to be wrong, and we could utilize our available capital resources sooner than we currently expect. We will continue to require additional financing to advance our current product candidates into and through clinical development, to develop, acquire or in-license other potential product candidates, pay our obligations and to fund operations for the foreseeable future.

We may seek to raise any necessary additional capital through a combination of public or private equity offerings, debt financings, collaborations, strategic alliances, licensing arrangements, marketing and distribution arrangements, royalty monetizations, or other sources of financing. Adequate additional funding may not be available to us on acceptable

terms, or at all. Any failure to raise capital as and when needed could have a negative impact on our financial condition and on our ability to pursue our business plans and strategies, and may cause us to delay, reduce the scope of or suspend one or more of our preclinical and clinical studies, research and development programs or commercialization efforts, and may necessitate us to delay, reduce or terminate planned activities in order to reduce costs. Due to the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with the development and commercialization of our product candidates and the extent to which we may enter into additional collaborations with third parties to participate in their development and commercialization, we are unable to estimate the amounts of increased capital outlays and operating expenditures associated with our current and anticipated clinical studies.

To the extent we raise additional capital through new collaborations, strategic alliances, or licensing arrangements with third parties, we may have to relinquish valuable rights to our product candidates, future revenue streams, research programs or product candidates or to grant licenses on terms that may not be favorable to us. If we do raise additional capital through public or private equity or convertible debt offerings, the ownership interest of our existing stockholders will be diluted, and the terms of these securities may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect our stockholders' rights. If we raise additional capital through debt financing, we may be subject to covenants limiting or restricting our ability to take specific actions, such as incurring additional debt, making capital expenditures, or declaring dividends.

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes our cash flows during the periods indicated:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	**2025**
	(in thousands)	
Net cash used in operating activities	$ (103,000)	$ (150,796)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(11,069)	26,311
Net cash provided by financing activities	102,790	108
Net decrease in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	$ (11,279)	$ (124,377)

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was $103.0 million. Our net loss of $108.5 million included non-cash amounts of $29.5 million for non-cash interest expense on our deferred royalty obligation, $5.7 million for stock-based compensation, $3.8 million for depreciation and amortization, $3.7 million for non-cash lease expense, and $1.2 million for the accretion of discount on marketable securities. Cash used in operating activities also reflected a net change in operating assets and liabilities of $36.3 million, due to an increase of $8.8 million in accounts receivable, a decrease of $6.9 million in accrued compensation expense primarily due to bonuses paid in 2026 in connection with the achievement of certain 2025 corporate goals, a decrease of $6.9 million in accrued expenses and other liabilities due primarily to a payment made to Vaxcyte partially offset by an increase in technology transfer costs, a decrease of $6.0 million in operating lease liabilities, a decrease of $4.7 million in accounts payable due to timing of payments, a decrease of $2.5 million in deferred revenue resulting from revenue recognized under the Astellas Agreement, and an increase of $0.5 million in prepaid expenses and other assets due primarily to an increase in clinical trials activities for STRO-004.

Cash used in operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 was $150.8 million. Our net loss of $144.3 million included non-cash amounts of $28.7 million for non-cash interest expense on our deferred royalty obligation, $12.4 million for stock-based compensation, $5.7 million for depreciation and amortization, $4.3 million for non-cash lease expense, and $2.9 million for the accretion of discount on marketable securities. Cash used in operating activities also reflected a net change in operating assets and liabilities of $55.1 million, due to a decrease of $69.6 million in deferred revenue resulting from Ipsen's strategic decision not to advance the STRO-003 program under its partnership with us and revenue recognized under the Astellas Agreement, a decrease of $5.5 million in operating lease liabilities, and a decrease of $3.0 million in accounts payable due to timing of payments, partially offset by a decrease of $14.4 million in prepaid expenses and other assets due to a decrease in clinical trials and CMO-related activities as a result of the deprioritization of STRO-002, a decrease of $4.7 million in accounts receivable due primarily to decreases in billing as a result of Ipsen's strategic decision not to advance the STRO-003 program and the completion of technology transfer, and an increase of $3.6 million in accrued expenses and other liabilities due primarily to increases in CMO restructuring costs as a result of the deprioritization of luvelta.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities of $11.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was primarily related to purchases of marketable securities of $184.8 million, partially offset by maturities of marketable securities of $138.5 million, and sales of marketable securities of $35.4 million.

Cash provided by investing activities of $26.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 was primarily related to maturities of marketable securities of $251.3 million, and sales of marketable securities of $37.5 million, partially offset by purchases of marketable securities of $260.9 million, and purchases of property and equipment of $1.5 million, principally for laboratory equipment.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities of $102.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was primarily related to net proceeds from the sale of common stock in February 2026.

Cash provided by financing activities of $0.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 was primarily related to $0.4 million of net proceeds received from participants in our employee equity plans, partially offset by a $0.3 million tax payment related to the net share settlement of vested restricted stock units.

Contractual Obligations and Other Commitments

In addition to the contractual obligations and commitments as noted above and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q with regard to the leases, we enter into agreements in the normal course of business, including with contract research organizations for clinical trials, contract manufacturing organizations for certain manufacturing services, and vendors for preclinical studies and other services and products for operating purposes, which are generally cancelable upon written notice.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported revenue generated, and expenses incurred during the reporting periods. Our estimates are based on our historical experience and on various other factors that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

There have been no material changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 to our financial statements included elsewhere in this report for more information.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

We are exposed to market risks in the ordinary course of our business. These risks primarily include interest rate sensitivities. The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve our capital to fund our operations. We also seek to maximize income from our investments without assuming significant risk. To achieve our objectives, we maintain a portfolio of cash equivalents and investments in a variety of securities of high credit quality.

We had cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities of $142.2 million and $141.4 million as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, which consisted primarily of money market funds, commercial paper, corporate debt securities, asset-backed securities, and U.S. government securities. Such interest earning instruments carry a degree of interest rate risk; however, historical fluctuations in interest income have not been significant.

We do not enter into investments for trading or speculative purposes and have not used any derivative financial instruments to manage our interest rate risk exposure. We have not been exposed nor do we anticipate being exposed to material risks due to changes in interest rates. A hypothetical 10% change in market interest rates would not have a material impact on our financial statements. We do not believe that our cash, cash equivalents or marketable securities have a significant risk of default or illiquidity.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of September 30, 2026, management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer (our principal executive officer) and Chief Financial Officer (our principal financial officer), performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objective and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of September 30, 2026, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rules 13a-15(d) and 15d-15(d) of the Exchange Act that occurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2026 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

From time to time, we may be involved in legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business. We are not presently a party to any legal proceedings that, in the opinion of management, would have a material adverse effect on our business. Regardless of outcome, litigation can have an adverse impact on us due to defense and settlement costs, diversion of management resources, negative publicity and reputational harm, and other factors.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Before making your decision to invest in shares of our common stock, you should carefully consider the risks described below, together with the other information contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including our interim condensed financial statements and the related notes and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. References to past events are provided by way of example only and are not intended to be a complete listing or a representation as to whether or not such factors have occurred in the past or their likelihood of occurring in the future. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of, or that we currently believe are not material, may also become important factors that affect us. We cannot assure you that any of the events discussed below will not occur. These events could have a material and adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. If that were to happen, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business

We are a clinical stage oncology company with no products approved for commercial sale. We have a history of significant losses, expect to continue to incur significant losses for the foreseeable future and may never achieve or maintain profitability, which could result in a decline in the market value of our common stock.

We are a clinical stage oncology company. Biotechnology product development is a highly speculative undertaking and involves a substantial degree of risk.

To date, we have no products approved for commercial sale, have not generated any revenue from commercial product sales and, as of September 30, 2026, had an accumulated deficit of $1,086.5 million. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and the year ended December 31, 2025, our net loss was $108.5 million and $191.1 million, respectively. Substantially all of our losses have resulted from expenses incurred in connection with our research and development programs and from general and administrative costs associated with our operations. In addition, our expenses could increase beyond expectations if we are required by the FDA, or foreign regulatory agencies, to perform studies or clinical trials in addition to those studies and clinical trials that we currently anticipate conducting for our product candidates, or if there are any delays in our or our partners' completing clinical trials or the development of any of our product candidates. Our technologies and product candidates are in varying stages of development, and we are subject to the risks of failure inherent in the development of product candidates based on novel technologies. In addition, we have not yet demonstrated an ability to successfully overcome many of the risks and uncertainties frequently encountered by companies in new and rapidly evolving fields, particularly in the biotechnology industry. Furthermore, we do not expect to generate any revenue from commercial product sales for the foreseeable future, and we expect to continue to incur significant operating losses for the foreseeable future due to the cost of research and development, preclinical studies and clinical trials and the regulatory approval process for our product candidates and manufacturing clinical and early commercial supply of our product candidates. We expect our net losses to increase substantially as we progress further into development of our lead programs and create additional infrastructure to support operations as a public company. However, the amount of our future losses is uncertain. We may never generate revenues from the commercial sale of our or our collaborators' products. Our ability to achieve profitability, if ever, will depend on, among other things, our, or our existing or future collaborators', successful development of product candidates, evaluating the related commercial opportunities, obtaining regulatory approvals to market and commercialize product candidates, manufacturing any approved products on commercially reasonable terms, establishing a sales and marketing organization or suitable third-party alternatives for any approved product, and raising sufficient funds to finance business activities. If we, or our existing

or future collaborators, are unable to develop our technologies and commercialize one or more of our product candidates or if sales revenue from any product candidate that receives approval is insufficient, we will not achieve profitability, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Even if we achieve profitability in the future, we may not be able to sustain profitability in subsequent periods.

We will need substantial additional funds to advance development of our product candidates and failure to obtain sufficient funding may force us to delay, limit or terminate our product development programs, commercialization efforts or other operations. We may have difficulty accessing additional capital on reasonable, or even any, terms to continue our product and platform development or other operations and have made and may have to make again in the future difficult prioritization decisions regarding development and potential partnering of our clinical and preclinical product candidates.

The development of biopharmaceutical product candidates is capital-intensive. As our product candidates advance through preclinical studies and clinical trials, we will need substantial additional funds to expand our development, regulatory, manufacturing, marketing and sales capabilities. We have used substantial funds to develop our technology and product candidates and will require significant funds to conduct further research and development and preclinical testing and clinical trials of our product candidates, to seek regulatory approvals for our product candidates, to manufacture extract and products, if any, which may be approved for commercial sale, to establish marketing and sales capabilities to commercialize our product candidates, and to provide support to our collaborators in the development of their products. In addition, we expect to continue to incur additional costs associated with operating as a public company.

Since our inception, we have invested a significant portion of our efforts and financial resources in research and development activities for our preclinical and clinical-stage product candidates and the development of our technology platform. Preclinical studies and clinical trials for our product candidates have required substantial funds to date and will continue to require substantial funds to complete. As of September 30, 2026, we had $142.2 million in cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities. We expect to incur substantial expenditures in the foreseeable future as we seek to advance multiple product candidates through clinical development, manufacturing, the regulatory approval process and, if approved, commercial launch activities, as well as in connection with the continued development of our technology platform. Based on our current operating plan, we believe that our available cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities will be sufficient to fund our operations through at least the next 12 months. However, our future capital requirements and the period for which we expect our existing resources to support our operations may vary significantly from what we expect, and we may need to seek additional funds sooner than planned. Our monthly spending levels vary based on new and ongoing research and development and other corporate activities. Because the length of time and activities associated with successful research and development of our product candidates is highly uncertain, we are unable to estimate the actual funds we will require for development and any marketing and commercialization activities for approved products. For example, the timing and amount of our operating expenditures will depend largely on:

- the timing, progress and results of preclinical and worldwide clinical development activities;
- the costs associated with the development of our external manufacturing and research and development facilities and processes;
- the number and scope of preclinical and clinical programs we decide to pursue;
- the progress of the development efforts of parties with whom we have entered or may in the future enter into collaborations and research and development agreements;
- the timing and amount of milestone and other payments we may receive under our collaboration and/or research and development agreements;
- our ability to establish and maintain collaborations, strategic partnerships or marketing, distribution, licensing or other strategic arrangements with third parties on favorable terms, if at all;
- our ability to achieve sufficient market acceptance, adequate coverage and reimbursement from third-party payors and adequate market share and revenue for any approved product candidates;
- the costs involved in prosecuting, defending and enforcing patent and other intellectual property claims;

•the costs and outcome of any disputes with our collaborators, contract manufacturers or other third parties;

•the costs of manufacturing our product candidates and those of our collaborators using our proprietary XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms;

•the cost of pursuing and timing of obtaining regulatory approvals;

•the cost of commercialization activities if our product candidates or any future product candidates are approved for sale, including marketing, sales and distribution costs;

•our efforts to enhance operational systems and hire and retain key personnel, including personnel to support development of our product candidates and satisfy our obligations as a public company; and

•general economic, industry and market conditions, including market volatility, high levels of inflation, changes in interest rates, changes in tariffs and trade restrictions, uncertainty with respect to the federal debt ceiling and budget and government shutdowns.

If we are unable to obtain funding on a timely basis or on acceptable terms, we may have to delay, reduce or terminate our research and development programs and preclinical studies or clinical trials, limit strategic opportunities or undergo additional reductions in our workforce or other corporate restructuring activities beyond the reductions in our workforce announced in March 2025 and September 2025. We also could be required to seek funds through arrangements with collaborators or others that may require us to relinquish rights to some of our technologies or product candidates that we would otherwise pursue on our own. We cannot provide assurance that anticipated collaborator payments will, in fact, be received. We do not expect to realize revenue from sales of commercial products or royalties from licensed products in the foreseeable future, if at all, and, in no event, before our product candidates are clinically tested, approved for commercialization and successfully marketed. To date, we have primarily financed our operations through payments received under our collaboration and other associated agreements, the sale of equity securities, debt financing and a royalty monetization agreement. We will be required to seek additional funding in the future and currently intend to do so through additional collaborations and/or licensing agreements, public or private equity offerings or debt financings, credit or loan facilities, royalty monetization or a combination of one or more of these funding sources. Additional funds may not be available to us on acceptable terms or at all.

If we raise additional funds by issuing equity securities, our stockholders will suffer dilution, and the terms of any financing may adversely affect the rights of our stockholders. If we raise additional funds through licensing or collaboration arrangements with third parties, we may have to relinquish valuable rights to our product candidates, or grant licenses on terms that are not favorable to us. In addition, as a condition to providing additional funds to us, future investors may demand, and may be granted, rights superior to those of existing stockholders. Any future debt financings, if available, are likely to involve, restrictive covenants limiting our flexibility in conducting future business activities, and, in the event of insolvency, debt holders would be repaid before holders of our equity securities receive any distribution of our corporate assets. Adverse macro-economic conditions, including volatility in equity capital markets, fluctuating interest rates, tariffs, actual or perceived instability in the U.S. and global banking systems, and fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, could prevent us from raising additional capital in sufficient amounts or on terms acceptable to us, or at all. Failure to obtain capital when needed on acceptable terms may force us to delay, limit or terminate our product development and commercialization of our current or future product candidates, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Our product candidates are in varying development stages and may fail in development or be impacted by competitive products or suffer delays that materially and adversely affect their commercial viability. If we or our collaborators are unable to complete development of or commercialize our product candidates or experience significant delays in doing so, our business will be materially harmed.

We have no products on the market, and our lead wholly-owned product candidate, STRO-004, is in early stages of clinical development for the treatment of solid tumors. Further, our other internal product candidates for cancer therapy are in early stages of development, including STRO-006, for which we dosed the first patient in our Phase 1 trial in October 2026, and STRO-227, which is in preclinical development. Additionally, under our collaboration with Astellas, two partnered programs have entered clinical development. Our ability to achieve and sustain profitability depends on obtaining regulatory approvals for and successfully commercializing our product candidates, either alone or with third parties, and we cannot guarantee you that we will ever obtain regulatory approval for any of our product candidates. We

have limited experience in conducting and managing the clinical trials necessary to obtain regulatory approvals, including approval by the FDA. Before obtaining regulatory approval for the commercial distribution of our product candidates, we or an existing or future collaborator must conduct extensive preclinical tests and clinical trials to demonstrate the safety and efficacy in humans of our product candidates.

We may not have the financial resources to continue development of, or to modify existing or enter into new collaborations for, a product candidate if we experience any issues that delay or prevent regulatory approval of, or our ability to commercialize, product candidates, including:

- negative or inconclusive results from our, or our licensees' clinical trials, or the clinical trials of others for product candidates similar to ours, leading to a decision or requirement to conduct additional preclinical testing or clinical trials or abandon a program;
- side effects experienced by patients in our clinical trials or by individuals using drugs or therapeutic biologics similar to our product candidates;
- difficulty achieving successful continued development, or transfer to third-parties, of our internal manufacturing processes, including process development and scale-up activities to supply products for preclinical studies, clinical trials and commercial sale;
- delays in submitting INDs or comparable foreign applications or delays or failures in obtaining the necessary approvals from regulators to commence a clinical trial, or a suspension or termination of a clinical trial once commenced;
- conditions imposed by the FDA or comparable foreign authorities regarding the scope or design of our clinical trials;
- delays in enrolling patients or high drop-out rates in our clinical trials;
- inadequate supply or quality of product candidate components or materials or other supplies necessary for the conduct of our clinical trials;
- inability to obtain alternative sources of supply for which we have a single source for product candidate components or materials, if necessary;
- occurrence of epidemics, pandemics or contagious diseases and potential effects on our business, clinical trial sites, highly complex supply chain and manufacturing facilities;
- greater than anticipated costs of our preclinical studies and clinical programs;
- failure to demonstrate in our clinical trials a sufficient response rate or duration of response or other applicable clinical endpoint, which can be unpredictable even in light of earlier non-clinical and clinical data;
- failure to demonstrate a benefit-risk profile acceptable to the FDA or other regulatory agencies;
- failure to demonstrate the ability of our CMOs to manufacture a potent and consistent product;
- unfavorable FDA or other regulatory agency inspection and review of one or more of our clinical trial sites or the manufacturing facilities of our CMOs;
- failure of our third-party contractors or investigators to comply with regulatory requirements or otherwise meet their contractual obligations in a timely manner, or at all;
- delays and changes in regulatory requirements, policy and guidelines, including the imposition of additional regulatory oversight around clinical testing generally or with respect to our technology in particular;
- varying interpretations of our data by the FDA and similar foreign regulatory agencies; and

•delays in FDA or other regulatory agency review of our submissions due to a government shutdown, epidemic, pandemic, or natural disaster.

We or our collaborators' inability to complete development of or commercialize our product candidates or significant delays in doing so due to one or more of these factors, could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Our business is dependent on the success of our product candidates, including STRO-004, STRO-006 and STRO-227, which are generated from our proprietary XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms. Existing and future preclinical studies and clinical trials of our product candidates may not be successful. If we are unable to commercialize our product candidates or experience significant delays in doing so, our business will be materially harmed.

We have invested a significant portion of our efforts and financial resources in the development of our proprietary XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms and our proprietary product candidates, including STRO-004, STRO-006 and STRO-227. Our ability to generate commercial product revenues, which we do not expect will occur for many years, if ever, will depend heavily on the successful development and eventual commercialization of our product candidates. We have not previously submitted a new drug application, or NDA, or a biologics license application, or BLA, to the FDA, or similar regulatory approval filings to comparable foreign authorities, for any product candidate, and we cannot be certain that our product candidates will be successful in clinical trials or receive regulatory approval. Further, our product candidates may not receive regulatory approval even if they are successful in clinical trials. If we do not receive regulatory approvals for our product candidates, we may not be able to continue our operations. Even if we successfully obtain regulatory approvals to market our product candidates, our revenues will be dependent, in part, upon the size of the markets in the territories for which we gain regulatory approval and have commercial rights. Our revenue may also be dependent, in part, on any third-party collaborator's ability to co-commercialize such product candidate or to commercialize any companion diagnostic for such product candidate, as applicable. If the markets for patient subsets that we are targeting are not as significant as we estimate, we may not generate significant revenues from sales of such products, if approved.

We plan to seek regulatory approval to commercialize our product candidates both in the United States and in selected foreign countries. While the scope of regulatory approvals generally is similar in other countries, in order to obtain separate regulatory approvals in other countries, we must comply with numerous and varying regulatory requirements of such countries regarding safety and efficacy. Other countries also have their own regulations governing, among other things, clinical trials and commercial sales, as well as pricing and distribution of our product candidates, and we may be required to expend significant resources to obtain regulatory approval and to comply with ongoing regulations in these jurisdictions. We cannot predict the likelihood, nature or extent of government regulation that may arise from future legislation or administrative action, either in the U.S. or abroad.

The success of STRO-004, STRO-006, STRO-227 and our other future proprietary product candidates will depend on many factors, including the following:

•timely completion of successful preclinical studies, including toxicology studies, biodistribution studies, pharmacology studies and other studies in animals, where applicable;

•successful enrollment of patients in, and the timely completion of, successful clinical trials, including in compliance with the FDA's GCPs and any additional regulatory requirements from foreign regulatory authorities;

•receiving required regulatory approvals for the development, manufacturing, and commercialization of our product candidates;

•making arrangements with third-party manufacturers for commercial manufacturing of our product candidates;

•establishing successful technology transfers and collaborations to develop our product candidates with potential licensees;

•obtaining and maintaining patent, trademark and trade secret protection and non-patent exclusivity for our product candidates and their components;

•enforcing and defending our intellectual property rights and claims and avoiding or defending against intellectual property rights and claims from third parties;

•achieving and demonstrating desirable therapeutic properties for our product candidates' intended indications;

•launching commercial sales of our product candidates, if and when approved, whether alone or in collaboration with third parties;

•acceptance of our product candidates, if and when approved, by patients, the medical community and third-party payors;

•effectively competing with other therapies, including those that have not yet entered the market;

•maintaining an acceptable safety and efficacy profile of our product candidates through clinical trials and following regulatory approval; and

•achieving commercially relevant success in the market post approval.

Many of these factors are out of our control and if we do not achieve one or more of these factors in a timely manner or at all, we could experience significant delays or an inability to successfully commercialize our product candidates, which would materially harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Patient enrollment, a significant factor in the timing of clinical trials, is affected by many factors including the size and nature of the patient population, the proximity of patients to clinical sites, the eligibility criteria for the trial, the design of the clinical trial, competing clinical trials and clinicians' and patients' perceptions as to the potential advantages of the product candidate being studied in relation to other available therapies, including any new drugs or therapeutic biologics that may be approved for the indications being investigated by us. Furthermore, we expect to rely on our collaborators, CROs, contract development and manufacturing organizations, or CDMOs, and clinical trial sites to ensure the proper and timely conduct of our clinical trials and, while we expect to enter into agreements governing their committed activities, we have limited influence over their actual performance. Any delay by our CDMOs in manufacturing or supplying clinical trial material could delay the initiation or completion of our clinical trials.

We could encounter delays if prescribing physicians encounter unresolved ethical issues associated with enrolling patients in clinical trials of our product candidates in lieu of prescribing existing treatments that have established safety and efficacy profiles.

Additionally, we have in the past and may in the future create benchmark molecules for comparative purposes. For example, we have created a benchmark Tissue Factor, or TF, targeting antibody-drug conjugate, or ADC, using conventional technology. However, we cannot be certain that any benchmark molecule that we create is the same as the molecule we are attempting to recreate, and the results of the tests comparing any such benchmark molecule to any other potential or current product candidate may be different than the actual results of a head-to-head test of any such other potential or current product candidate against a competitor molecule. Additional preclinical and clinical testing will be needed to evaluate the therapeutic index of our potential or current product candidates, and to understand their therapeutic potential relative to other product candidates in development. While we believe our ADCs may be superior to other investigative agents in development, without head-to-head comparative data, we will not be able to make claims of superiority to other products in our promotional materials, if our product candidates are approved.

If we do not achieve our projected development goals in the timeframes we anticipate and project, the commercialization of our products may be delayed and our stock price may decline.

From time to time, we estimate the timing of the anticipated accomplishment of various scientific, clinical, regulatory, commercial and other product development goals, which we sometimes refer to as milestones. These milestones may include the commencement or completion of scientific studies and clinical trials, and the submission of regulatory filings. From time to time, we may publicly announce the expected timing of some of these milestones. All of these milestones are and will be based on numerous assumptions. The actual timing of these milestones can vary dramatically compared to our estimates, in some cases for reasons beyond our control, such as health epidemics and pandemics, government shutdowns, natural disasters, global instability and geopolitical conflicts within regions where our clinical trials are conducted. For example, we may open clinical trial sites in jurisdictions that may face enrollment, operational or other

difficulties due to conflicts within the region. In addition, we rely on third party vendors, contractors and consultants to provide services in connection with our clinical trials. If these third parties do not perform their services in a timely or workmanlike manner, our clinical studies may be delayed. If we do not meet these milestones as publicly announced, or at all, the commercialization of our products may be delayed or never achieved and, as a result, our stock price may decline.

Our approach to the discovery and development of our therapeutic treatments is based on novel technologies, including unprecedented dual-payload ADC technology, which includes Immunostimulatory ADCs, that are unproven and may not result in marketable products.

We are developing a pipeline of product candidates using our proprietary XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms. We believe that product candidates identified with our product discovery platform may offer an improved therapeutic approach by taking advantage of precision design and rapid empirical optimization, thereby reducing the dose-limiting toxic effects associated with existing products. However, the scientific research that forms the basis of our efforts to develop product candidates based on our XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms is ongoing. Further, the scientific evidence to support the feasibility of developing therapeutic treatments based on our XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms is both preliminary and limited.

Our current and prior product candidates have been tested in a relatively limited number of clinical trial patients. We may ultimately discover that our XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms and any product candidates resulting therefrom do not possess certain properties required for therapeutic effectiveness. XpressCF® and XpressCF+® product candidates may also be unable to remain stable in the human body for the period of time required for the drug to reach the target tissue or they may trigger immune responses that inhibit the ability of the product candidate to reach the target tissue or that cause adverse side effects in humans. We currently have only limited data, and no conclusive evidence, to suggest that we can introduce these necessary properties into these product candidates derived from our XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms. We may spend substantial funds attempting to introduce these properties and may never succeed in doing so. In addition, product candidates based on our XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms may demonstrate different chemical and pharmacological properties in patients than they do in laboratory studies. Although our XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms and certain product candidates have produced successful results in animal studies, they may not demonstrate the same chemical and pharmacological properties in humans and may interact with human biological systems in unforeseen, ineffective or harmful ways. These unknowns and other emerging findings from our clinical trials and preclinical studies may result in protocol amendments, which may result in additional costs and may also delay our anticipated clinical timelines.

Results of our clinical trials could reveal a high and unacceptable severity and prevalence of side effects or unexpected characteristics. Undesirable side effects could result in the delay, suspension or termination of clinical trials by us or regulatory authorities for a number of reasons. It is possible that, as we test our product candidates in larger, longer and more extensive clinical trials or as the use of our product candidates becomes more widespread following any regulatory approval, illnesses, injuries, discomforts and other adverse events that were observed in earlier trials, as well as conditions that did not occur or went undetected in previous trials, will be reported by patients. If such side effects become known later in development or upon approval, if any, such findings may harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects significantly.

If product candidates based on our XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms are unable to demonstrate sufficient safety and efficacy data to obtain marketing approval, we may never succeed in developing a marketable product, we may not become profitable, and the value of our common stock will decline. The regulatory approval process for novel product candidates such as ours can be more expensive and take longer than for other, better known or extensively studied product candidates. We are not aware of any company currently developing a therapeutic using our approach to ADC or dual-payload ADC development, and no regulatory authority has granted approval for such a therapeutic. We believe the FDA has limited experience with therapeutics in oncology or other disease areas developed in cell-free-based synthesis systems, which may increase the complexity, uncertainty and length of the regulatory approval process for our product candidates. For example, our product candidates contain cleavable or non-cleavable linker-payload combinations or novel payloads that may result in unforeseen events when administered in a human. We and our existing or future collaborators may never receive approval to market and commercialize any product candidate. Even if we or an existing or future collaborator obtains regulatory approval, the approval may be for targets, disease indications or patient populations that are not as broad as we intended or desired or may require labeling that includes significant use or distribution restrictions or safety warnings. We or an existing or future collaborator may be required to perform additional or unanticipated clinical trials to obtain approval or be subject to post-marketing testing requirements to maintain regulatory approval. If the products resulting from our XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms prove to be ineffective, unsafe or commercially

unviable, our platforms and pipeline would have little, if any, value, which would have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Results of preclinical studies and early clinical trials may not be predictive of results of future clinical trials.

The outcome of preclinical studies and early clinical trials may not be predictive of the success of later clinical trials, and preliminary results of clinical trials do not necessarily predict success in future clinical trials. Many companies in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries have suffered significant setbacks in late-stage clinical trials after achieving positive results in earlier development, and we could face similar setbacks. The design of a clinical trial can determine whether its results will support approval of a product, and flaws in the design of a clinical trial may not become apparent until the clinical trial is well advanced or completed. While certain relevant members of our company have significant clinical experience, we in general have limited experience in designing clinical trials and may be unable to design and execute a clinical trial to support marketing approval. In addition, preclinical and clinical data are often susceptible to varying interpretations and analyses. Many companies that believed their product candidates performed satisfactorily in preclinical studies and clinical trials have nonetheless failed to obtain marketing approval for the product candidates. Even if we, current or future collaborators, believe that the results of clinical trials for our product candidates warrant marketing approval, the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities may disagree and may not grant marketing approval of our product candidates.

In some instances, there can be significant variability in safety or efficacy results between different clinical trials of the same product candidate due to numerous factors, including changes in trial procedures set forth in protocols, differences in the size and type of the patient populations, changes in and adherence to the dosing regimen and other clinical trial protocols, and the rate of dropout among clinical trial patients. Any Phase 2 or 3 trial results may not be representative of Phase 1 results, and such Phase 2 or 3 trial results may not be accepted by the FDA as pivotal and sufficient for approval, and additional trials may be required to establish that our product candidates are safe and effective. Further, in our oncology clinical trials to date, we have used achievement of stable disease as evidence for disease control (stable disease, partial response or complete response) by our product candidates; however, the FDA does not view stable disease as an objective response for the purposes of FDA approval. If we fail to receive positive results in clinical trials of our product candidates, the development timeline and regulatory approval and commercialization prospects for our most advanced product candidates, and, correspondingly, our business and financial prospects would be negatively impacted.

Interim, top-line, or preliminary data from our clinical trials that we announce may change as more patient data become available and are subject to audit and verification procedures that could result in material changes in the final data.

From time to time, we have publicly disclosed, and in the future may disclose, interim, top-line, or preliminary data from our preclinical studies and clinical trials, which are based on preliminary analyses of then-available data, and the results and related findings and conclusions are subject to change following a more comprehensive review and/or maturation of the data related to the particular study or trial. We also make assumptions, estimations, calculations, and conclusions as part of our analyses of data, and we may not have received or had the opportunity to fully and carefully evaluate all data. Therefore, final results from the studies may differ from the top-line results initially reported, and the final results may indicate different conclusions once additional data have been evaluated. As such, top-line data should be viewed with caution until the final data are available.

Early-stage clinical trials of novel products also commonly include a dose exploration phase, during which adverse effects of treatment may emerge at higher doses that are new, unexpected, or occur at higher-than-expected frequencies or severity and may limit our ability to develop such products in one or more target indications or patient populations. Similarly, in dose expansion phases, we may discover that adverse effects, either known or novel, may negatively impact the emerging overall benefit-risk profile of our product candidates and may lead to the discontinuation or other significant alteration to the development plan.

In addition, the information we choose to publicly disclose regarding a particular study or clinical trial is based on what is typically extensive data, and you or others may not agree with what we determine is material or otherwise appropriate information to include in our disclosure. If the final results differ from the interim, top-line, or preliminary data, or if others, including regulatory authorities, disagree with the conclusions reached, our ability to obtain approval for, and to commercialize, our product candidates may be harmed, which may negatively affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. Further, disclosure of interim data by us or by our competitors could result in volatility in the price of our common stock.

Further, others, including regulatory agencies, may not accept or agree with our assumptions, estimates, calculations, conclusions, or analyses, or may interpret or weigh the importance of data differently, which could negatively affect the approvability or commercialization of the particular product candidate.

The market may not be receptive to our product candidates, and we may not generate any future revenue from the sale or licensing of product candidates.

Even if regulatory approval is obtained for a product candidate, we may not generate or sustain revenue from sales of the product due to factors such as whether the product can be sold at a competitive cost, competition in the therapeutic area(s) we have received or may receive approval, and whether it will otherwise be accepted in the market. Historically, there have been concerns regarding the safety and efficacy of ADCs, and an ADC drug was voluntarily withdrawn from the market for an extended period of time, although it has since been re-approved by the FDA. These historical concerns may negatively impact the perception market participants have on ADCs, including our product candidates, though advances in ADC technology have ameliorated these concerns to some degree. Additionally, the product candidates that we are developing are based on our proprietary XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms, which are new technologies. Market participants with significant influence over acceptance of new treatments, such as physicians and third-party payors, may not adopt an ADC product, or a product or treatment based on our novel cell-free production technologies, and the medical community and third-party payors may not be compelled to accept and use, or to provide favorable reimbursement for, any product candidates developed by us or our existing or future collaborators. Market acceptance of our product candidates will depend on the following, among other factors:

- the timing of our receipt of any marketing and commercialization approvals;
- the terms of any approvals and the countries in which approvals are obtained;
- the safety and efficacy of our product candidates;
- the prevalence and severity of any adverse side effects associated with our product candidates;
- limitations or warnings contained in any labeling approved by the FDA or other regulatory authority;
- relative convenience and ease of administration of our product candidates;
- the willingness of patients to accept any new methods of administration;
- the success of our physician education programs;
- the availability of coverage and adequate reimbursement from government and third-party payors;
- the availability of a commercially approved companion diagnostic or assay or biomarker to appropriately identify patients that will benefit from treatment;
- the pricing of our products, particularly as compared to alternative treatments; and
- the availability of alternative effective treatments for the disease indications our product candidates are intended to treat and the relative risks, benefits and costs of those treatments.

Dual-payload ADC technology is novel, which makes it difficult to predict the time, risks and cost of development and of subsequently obtaining regulatory approval of these potential product candidates.

Our future success depends, in part, on the successful development of our proprietary dual-payload ADC technology and products derived from it. To our knowledge, no regulatory authority has granted approval to any person or entity, including us, to market and commercialize therapeutics using any dual-payload ADC technology, including our novel dual-payload ADC technology. We may never receive approval to market and commercialize any potential dual-payload ADC product candidate.

Because our product candidates are based on new technology, we expect that they will require extensive research and development and have substantial manufacturing and processing costs. In addition, our estimates regarding potential

market size for any indication may be materially different from what we discover to exist at the time we commence commercialization, if any, for a product, which could result in significant changes in our business plan and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. If any product candidate we commercialize fails to achieve market acceptance, we may not generate or derive sufficient revenue from that product candidate, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

If we uncover any previously unknown risks related to our dual-payload ADC technology, or if we experience unanticipated or unsolvable problems or delays in developing our dual-payload ADC product candidates, we may be unable to complete our preclinical studies and clinical trials, meet the obligations of our collaboration and license agreements, or commercialize our product candidates on a timely or profitable basis. Alternatively, we may be required to make amendments to our trial protocol, which could result in additional costs and may also delay our anticipated clinical development timelines. If serious adverse events or unacceptable side effects are observed in preclinical studies or clinical trials of a product candidate based on our dual-payload ADC technology, or if dual-payload ADCs were shown to have limited efficacy, our ability to develop other product candidates based on our dual-payload ADC technology would be adversely affected.

We have entered, and may in the future seek to enter, into collaborations with third parties for the development and commercialization of our product candidates using our XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms. If we fail to enter into such collaborations, or such collaborations are not successful, we may not be able to capitalize on the market potential of our XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms and resulting product candidates.

Since 2014, we have entered into several collaborations to develop and commercialize certain cancer and other therapeutics. Our XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms have also supported a spin-out company, now known as Vaxcyte Inc., focused on discovery and development of vaccines for the treatment and prophylaxis of infectious disease. In addition, we may in the future seek third-party collaborators for research, development and commercialization of other therapeutic technologies or product candidates. Biopharmaceutical companies have been, and will likely continue to be, our principal partners for marketing, distribution, development, licensing and broader collaboration arrangements. Under our existing collaboration agreements, and we expect, any future collaboration agreements, our ability to influence the amount and timing of resources that our collaborators dedicate to the development or commercialization of our product candidates is, and will likely remain, limited. Moreover, our ability to generate revenues from these arrangements will depend on our collaborators' abilities to successfully perform the functions assigned to them in these arrangements.

Collaborations involving our product candidates currently pose, and will continue to pose, the following risks to us:

•collaborators have significant discretion in determining the efforts and resources that they will apply to these collaborations;

•collaborators may not pursue development and commercialization of our product candidates or may elect not to continue or renew development or commercialization programs based on preclinical studies or clinical trial results, changes in the collaborators' strategic focus or available funding, or other external factors such as an acquisition that diverts resources or creates competing priorities;

•collaborators may delay clinical trials, provide insufficient funding for a clinical trial program, stop a clinical trial or abandon a product candidate, repeat or conduct new clinical trials or require a new formulation of a product candidate for clinical testing;

•collaborators could independently develop, or develop with third parties, products that compete directly or indirectly with our product candidates if the collaborators believe that competitive products are more likely to be successfully developed or can be commercialized under terms that are more economically attractive than ours;

•collaborators with marketing and distribution rights to one or more products may not commit sufficient resources to the marketing and distribution of such product or products;

•collaborators may not properly maintain or defend our intellectual property rights or may use our proprietary information in such a way as to invite litigation that could jeopardize or invalidate our intellectual property or proprietary information or expose us to litigation or potential liability;

•collaborators may infringe the intellectual property rights of third parties, which may expose us to litigation and potential liability;

•disputes may arise between the collaborators and us that result in the delay or termination of the research, development or commercialization of our product candidates or that result in costly litigation or arbitration that diverts management attention and resources; and

•collaborations may be terminated and, if terminated, may result in a need for additional capital to pursue further development or commercialization of the applicable product candidates.

As a result of the foregoing, our current and any future collaboration agreements may not lead to development or commercialization of our product candidates in the most efficient manner or at all. Moreover, if a collaborator of ours were to be involved in a business combination, the continued pursuit and emphasis on our product development or commercialization program could be delayed, diminished or terminated. Any failure to successfully develop or commercialize our product candidates pursuant to our current or any future collaboration agreements could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

Our existing collaborations with Astellas and Vaxcyte are important to our business. If our collaborators cease development efforts under our existing or future collaboration agreements, fail to fulfill their contract obligations, or if any of those agreements are terminated, these collaborations may fail to lead to commercial products and we may never receive milestone payments or future royalties under these agreements.

We have entered into collaborations with other biotechnology companies to develop or commercialize several product candidates, and such collaborations currently represent a significant portion of our product pipeline and discovery and preclinical programs. A substantial portion of our revenue to date has been derived from our collaborations, and a significant portion of our future revenue and cash resources is expected to be derived from some of these agreements, along with our royalty monetization agreement, or Purchase Agreement, with an affiliate of Blackstone Life Sciences, or Blackstone, or other similar agreements into which we may enter in the future. Revenue from research and development collaborations depends upon continuation of the collaborations, payments for research and development and other services and product supply, and the achievement of milestones, contingent payments and royalties, if any, derived from future products developed from our research. If we are unable to successfully advance the development of our product candidates, achieve milestones or earn contingent payments under our collaboration agreements or royalty monetization agreement, future revenue and cash resources will be substantially less than expected.

We are unable to predict the success of our collaborations, and we may not realize the anticipated benefits of our strategic collaborations. Our collaborators have discretion in determining and directing the efforts and resources, including the ability to discontinue all efforts and resources, they apply to the development and, if approval is obtained, commercialization and marketing of the product candidates covered by such collaborations. As a result, our collaborators may elect to de-prioritize our programs, change their strategic focus or pursue alternative technologies in a manner that results in reduced, delayed or no revenue to us. For example, each of EMD Serono, BMS, Merck and Ipsen elected not to continue the development of their licensed product candidates, and our existing collaborator, Astellas, decided not to nominate a third program under our collaboration; each such decision was noted as based on strategic portfolio considerations. Our collaborators may have other marketed products and product candidates under collaboration with other companies, including some of our competitors, and their corporate objectives may not be consistent with our best interests. Our collaborators may also be unsuccessful in developing or commercializing our products. If our collaborations are unsuccessful, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be adversely affected. Our collaborators may fail to live up to the terms of their agreements with us, which would require us to seek to enforce our agreements in accordance with the dispute resolution procedures set forth in such agreements. These procedures may require us to engage in litigation or arbitration to enforce our rights, which can be expensive, time-consuming and distracting to our management and Board of Directors. Further, the type and timing of resolution of such disputes are difficult to predict; and there is the potential that we could fail to enforce our rights either in whole or in part. Lastly, even if we successfully enforce our rights under our agreements with our collaborators, there is the possibility that we could fail to recover our expectancy following the litigation or arbitration, particularly for collaborators that are not subject to the jurisdiction of U.S. courts.

In addition, from time to time we may have disputes with our collaborators. Any dispute or litigation proceedings we may have with our collaborators could delay development programs, reduce or eliminate potential milestone or other payments, create uncertainty as to ownership of intellectual property rights, distract management from other business activities and generate substantial expense.

Moreover, to the extent that any of our existing or future collaborators were to terminate a collaboration agreement, we may be forced to independently develop these product candidates, including funding preclinical studies or clinical trials, assuming marketing and distribution costs and defending intellectual property rights, or, in certain instances, abandon product candidates altogether, any of which could result in a change to our business plan and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We may not successfully engage in strategic transactions, including any additional collaborations we seek, which could adversely affect our ability to develop and commercialize product candidates, impact our cash position, increase our expenses and present significant distractions to our management.

From time to time, we may consider strategic transactions, such as additional collaborations, acquisitions of companies, asset purchases or sales and out- or in-licensing of product candidates or technologies that we believe will complement or augment our existing business. In particular, we will evaluate and, if strategically attractive, seek to enter into additional collaborations, including with major biotechnology or biopharmaceutical companies. The competition for collaborators is intense, and the negotiation process is time-consuming and complex. Any new collaboration may be on terms that are not optimal for us, and we may not be able to maintain any new collaboration if, for example, development or approval of a product candidate is delayed, sales of an approved product candidate do not meet expectations, or the collaborator terminates the collaboration. In addition, there have been a significant number of recent business combinations among large pharmaceutical companies that have resulted in a reduced number of potential future strategic partners. Additionally, antitrust or other competition laws including increased enforcement within the United States in the healthcare space may also limit our ability to enter into collaborations with certain businesses or to fully realize the benefits of strategic transactions. Our ability to reach a definitive agreement for a collaboration will depend, among other things, upon our assessment of the strategic partner's resources and expertise, the terms and conditions of the proposed collaboration and the proposed strategic partner's evaluation of a number of factors. These factors may include the design or results of clinical trials, the likelihood of approval by the FDA or similar regulatory authorities outside the United States, the potential market for the subject product candidate, the costs and complexities of manufacturing and delivering such product candidate to patients, the potential of competing products, the existence of uncertainty with respect to our ownership of technology, which can exist if there is a challenge to such ownership, without regard to the merits of the challenge, and industry and market conditions generally. Moreover, if we acquire assets with promising markets or technologies, we may not be able to realize the benefit of acquiring such assets due to an inability to successfully integrate them with our existing technologies and may encounter numerous difficulties in developing, manufacturing and marketing any new products resulting from a strategic acquisition that delay or prevent us from realizing their expected benefits or enhancing our business.

We cannot assure you that following any such collaboration, or other strategic transaction, we will achieve the expected synergies to justify the transaction. For example, such transactions may require us to incur non-recurring or other charges, increase our near- and long-term expenditures and pose significant integration or implementation challenges or disrupt our management or business. These transactions would entail numerous operational and financial risks, including exposure to unknown liabilities, disruption of our business and diversion of our management's time and attention in order to manage a collaboration or develop acquired products, product candidates or technologies, incurrence of substantial debt or dilutive issuances of equity securities to pay transaction consideration or costs, higher than expected collaboration, acquisition or integration costs, write-downs of assets or goodwill or impairment charges, increased amortization expenses, difficulty and cost in facilitating the collaboration or combining the operations and personnel of any acquired business, impairment of relationships with key suppliers, manufacturers or customers of any acquired business due to changes in management and ownership and the inability to retain key employees of any acquired business.

Accordingly, although there can be no assurance that we will undertake or successfully complete any transactions of the nature described above, any transactions that we do complete may be subject to the foregoing or other risks and would have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Conversely, any failure to enter any additional collaboration or other strategic transaction that would be beneficial to us could delay the development and potential commercialization of our product candidates and have a negative impact on the competitiveness of any product candidate that reaches market.

To date, no product developed on a cell-free manufacturing platform has received approval from the FDA, so the requirements for the manufacturing of products using our XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms are uncertain.

Before we may initiate a clinical trial or commercialize any of our product candidates, we must demonstrate to the FDA that the chemistry, manufacturing and controls for our product candidates meet applicable requirements, and in the European Union, or EU, a manufacturing authorization must be obtained from the appropriate EU regulatory authorities. The FDA has allowed our cell-free product candidates, and others of our or our partners' product candidates, to proceed through clinical trials; however, because no product manufactured on a cell-free manufacturing platform has yet been approved in the United States, there is no manufacturing facility that has demonstrated the ability to comply with FDA requirements for later stage clinical development or commercialization, and, therefore, the timeframe for demonstrating compliance to the FDA's satisfaction is uncertain. Despite completed technology transfers to our contract manufacturing organization, we could still experience unexpected or unplanned supply chain issues that may delay or disrupt our development efforts.

We have conducted technology transfers to enable large-scale manufacture of extract and the reagents necessary to manufacture our products using our XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms and are likely to conduct additional similar technology transfers in the future. These large-scale technology transfers may fail or be delayed, resulting in impacts to our development timelines and the costs associated with manufacturing our development products.

We expect to rely on third parties to conduct certain of our preclinical studies or clinical trials. If those third parties do not perform as contractually required, fail to satisfy regulatory or legal requirements or miss expected deadlines, our development program could be delayed with potentially material and adverse effects on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We do not have the ability to independently conduct all aspects of our preclinical testing or clinical trials ourselves. We have accordingly relied in some cases and intend to rely in the future on third-party clinical investigators, CROs, clinical data management organizations and consultants to assist or provide the design, conduct, supervision and monitoring of preclinical studies and clinical trials of our product candidates. Because we intend to rely on these third parties and will not have the ability to conduct all preclinical studies or clinical trials independently, we will have less control over the timing, quality and other aspects of preclinical studies and clinical trials than we would have had we conducted them on our own. These investigators, CROs and consultants will not be our employees, and we will have limited control over the amount of time and resources that they dedicate to our programs. These third parties may have contractual relationships with other entities, some of which may be our competitors, which may draw time and resources from our programs. The third parties with which we may contract might not be diligent, careful or timely in conducting our preclinical studies or clinical trials, resulting in the preclinical studies or clinical trials being delayed or unsuccessful.

If we cannot contract with acceptable third parties on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, or if these third parties do not carry out their contractual duties, satisfy legal and regulatory requirements for the conduct of preclinical studies or clinical trials or meet expected deadlines, our clinical development programs could be delayed and otherwise adversely affected. In all events, we will be responsible for ensuring that each of our preclinical studies and clinical trials are conducted in accordance with the general investigational plan and protocols for the trial. The FDA requires preclinical studies to be conducted in accordance with good laboratory practices and clinical trials to be conducted in accordance with good clinical practices, including for designing, conducting, recording and reporting the results of preclinical studies and clinical trials to assure that data and reported results are credible and accurate and that the rights, integrity and confidentiality of clinical trial participants are protected. Our reliance on third parties that we do not control will not relieve us of these responsibilities and requirements. Any adverse development or delay in our preclinical studies or clinical trials as a result of our reliance on third parties could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We expect to rely on third parties to manufacture our drug supplies. If those third-parties are unable to manufacture sufficient quantities of our product candidates, or we lose such suppliers, or they fail to comply with applicable regulatory requirements or to supply sufficient quantities at acceptable quality levels or prices, or at all, our business would be materially and adversely affected.

Following our March 2025 and September 2025 restructurings, we use a product supply approach wherein all elements of our product candidates, including raw and intermediate materials, are manufactured at qualified third-party CMOs.

Since the winding down of manufacturing activities at our own manufacturing facilities, we rely on third-party contract manufacturers to manufacture such clinical trial product materials and supplies for our or our collaborators' needs. There can be no assurance that our preclinical and clinical development product supplies will not be limited, interrupted, or of satisfactory quality or continue to be available at acceptable prices. Further, while efforts are made to diversify our sources of raw and intermediate materials, we acquire certain raw and intermediate materials from a sole supplier. In particular, any replacement of our manufacturer could require significant effort and expertise because there may be a limited number of qualified replacements. In addition, replacement of a manufacturer, or a transfer of manufacturing between facilities of the same manufacturer, may require a technology transfer to the new manufacturer or facility, which involves technical risk that the transfer may not succeed or may be delayed, and can result in significant costs. We have experienced, and may in the future experience, unanticipated technical challenges, failed batches and delays in transferring manufacturing between facilities, including between facilities operated by the same contract manufacturer. To the extent we elect to transfer manufacturing between third-party CMOs or between facilities of a CMO, we will be required to demonstrate that the product manufactured in the new facility is comparable and/or non-inferior to the product manufactured in the original facility.

The manufacturing process for a product candidate is subject to FDA and foreign regulatory authority review. We, and our suppliers and manufacturers, must meet applicable manufacturing requirements and undergo rigorous facility and process validation tests required by regulatory authorities in order to comply with regulatory standards, such as cGMPs. If we or our contract manufacturers cannot successfully manufacture material that conforms to our specifications and the strict regulatory requirements of the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities, we may not be able to rely on our or their manufacturing facilities for the manufacture of elements of our product candidates. Moreover, we do not control the manufacturing process at our contract manufacturers and are completely dependent on them for compliance with current regulatory requirements. In the event that any of our manufacturers fails to comply with such requirements or to perform its obligations in relation to quality, timing or otherwise, or if our supply of components or other materials becomes limited or interrupted for other reasons, we may need to enter into an agreement with another third party, which we may not be able to do on reasonable terms, if at all. We have had, and may in the future have, disputes with our contract manufacturers, including regarding responsibility for failed or delayed manufacturing activities and related costs and fees, which can be costly and time-consuming to resolve and could disrupt our supply. In some cases, the technical skills or technology required to manufacture our product candidates may be unique or proprietary to the original manufacturer and we may have difficulty applying such skills or technology ourselves, or in transferring such to another third party. These factors would increase our reliance on such manufacturer or require us to obtain a license from such manufacturer in order to enable us, or to have another third party, manufacture our product candidates. If we are required to change manufacturers for any reason, we will be required to verify that the new manufacturer maintains facilities and procedures that comply with quality standards and with all applicable regulations and guidelines; and we may be required to repeat some of the development program. The delays associated with the verification of a new manufacturer could negatively affect our ability to develop product candidates in a timely manner or within budget.

We expect to continue to rely on third-party manufacturers if we receive regulatory approval for any product candidate. To the extent that we have existing, or enter into future, manufacturing arrangements with third parties, we will depend on these third parties to perform their obligations in a timely manner consistent with contractual and regulatory requirements, including those related to quality control and assurance. If we are unable to obtain or maintain third-party manufacturing for product candidates, or to do so on commercially reasonable terms, we may not be able to develop and commercialize our product candidates successfully. Our or a third party's failure to execute on our manufacturing requirements and comply with cGMPs could adversely affect our business in a number of ways, including:

- an inability to initiate or continue clinical trials of product candidates under development;
- delay in submitting regulatory applications, or receiving regulatory approvals, for product candidates;
- loss of an existing or future collaborator;
- losses resulting from an inability to utilize reserved manufacturing capacity because of delays or difficulties encountered in the supply chain;
- subjecting third-party manufacturing facilities to additional inspections by regulatory authorities;
- requirements to cease distribution or to recall batches of our product candidates; and

•in the event of approval to market and commercialize a product candidate, an inability to meet commercial demands for our products.

Additionally, our contract manufacturers may experience manufacturing difficulties due to changes in tariffs and other trade restrictions, resource constraints or as a result of labor disputes, unstable political environments, epidemics, pandemics, or contagious diseases, or failures or delays in our manufacturing supply chain. For example, restrictions on travel imposed by governments, including China, or restrictions on person-in-plant permissions imposed by our contract manufacturers may limit the ability of our subject matter experts to visit our manufacturers and assist with technology transfers. Further, legislation has been enacted in Congress to limit federal agencies and contractors from using equipment or services produced or provided by select Chinese biotechnology companies, which may affect U.S. biotechnology companies that are recipients of federal funding. We cannot predict what actions may ultimately be taken with respect to trade relations between the United States and China or other countries, what products and services may be subject to such actions or what actions may be taken by the other countries in retaliation. If we or our contract manufacturers were to encounter interruptions from any of these events or other unforeseen events, our ability to provide our product candidates to patients in clinical trials, or to provide product for treatment of patients once approved, would be jeopardized.

U.S.-China trade relations may adversely impact our supply chain operations and business.

The U.S. and Chinese governments have taken certain actions that change trade policies, including tariffs that affect certain products which are manufactured in China and mutual exchange of certain types of data. It is unknown whether and to what extent new tariffs, laws or regulations will be adopted that increase the cost or feasibility of importing and/or exporting products, components and information from China to the United States and vice versa. Further, the effect of any such new tariffs or actions on our industry and customers is unknown and difficult to predict. As additional new tariffs, legislation and/or regulations are implemented, or if existing trade agreements are renegotiated or if China or other affected countries take retaliatory trade actions, such changes could have a material adverse effect on our clinical development plans, business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Our third-party manufacturers may be unable to successfully scale-up manufacturing of our product candidates or materials used to manufacture components of our product candidates in sufficient quality and quantity, which would delay or prevent us from developing our product candidates and commercializing approved products, if any.

In order to conduct clinical trials of our product candidates, we will need to manufacture them in large quantities. Our manufacturing partners may be unable to successfully increase the manufacturing capacity for any of our product candidates in a timely or cost-effective manner, or at all. In addition, quality issues may arise during scale-up activities. If we, or any manufacturing partners, are unable to successfully scale up the manufacture of our product candidates, or materials used in manufacturing components of our product candidates, in sufficient quality and quantity, the development, testing, and clinical trials of that product candidate may be delayed or infeasible, and regulatory approval or commercial launch of any resulting product may be delayed or not obtained, which could significantly harm our business.

Scaling up a biologic manufacturing process is a difficult and uncertain task, and we may not be successful in transferring our production system or our third-party manufacturers may not have the necessary capabilities to complete the implementation and development process. If we are unable to adequately validate or scale-up the manufacturing process at the facilities of our current manufacturers, we will need to transfer to another manufacturer and complete the manufacturing validation process, which can be lengthy and costly. To the extent we elect to transfer manufacturing, we will be required to demonstrate that the product manufactured in the new facility is comparable and/or non-inferior to the product manufactured in the original facility. Our inability to demonstrate to the FDA or other comparable regulatory authority that acceptable drug product was manufactured could delay the development of our product candidates or availability of additional product supplies.

If we are able to adequately validate and scale-up the manufacturing process for our product candidates with a contract manufacturer, we will still need to negotiate with such contract manufacturer an agreement for commercial supply and it is not certain we will be able to come to agreement on terms acceptable to us.

The manufacture of biologics is complex, and our third-party manufacturers may encounter difficulties in production. If any of our third-party manufacturers encounter such difficulties, our ability to provide supply of

our product candidates for clinical trials, our ability to obtain marketing approval, or our ability to provide supply of our products, if approved, for patients, could be delayed or stopped.

Our product candidates are considered to be biologics and the process of manufacturing biologics and materials used to manufacture components of our products can be complex, time-consuming, highly-regulated and subject to multiple risks. We and our contract manufacturers must comply with cGMPs, regulations and guidelines for the manufacturing of biologics used in clinical trials and, if approved, marketed products. To date, our contract manufacturers have limited experience in the manufacturing of cGMP batches of our product candidates and materials used to manufacture components of our product candidates.

Manufacturing biologics is highly susceptible to product loss due to contamination, equipment failure, improper installation or operation of equipment, vendor or operator error, inconsistency in yields, variability in product characteristics and difficulties in scaling the production process. Even minor deviations from normal manufacturing processes could result in reduced production yields, product defects and other supply disruptions. If microbial, viral or other contaminations are discovered at the manufacturing facilities of our third-party manufacturers, such facilities may need to be closed for an extended period of time to investigate and remedy the contamination, which could delay clinical trials and adversely harm our business. Moreover, if the FDA determines that the manufacturing facilities of our third-party manufacturers are not in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including those governing cGMPs, the FDA may deny BLA approval until the deficiencies are corrected or we replace the manufacturer in our BLA with a manufacturer that is in compliance.

In addition, there are risks associated with large-scale manufacturing for clinical trials or commercial scale including, among others, cost overruns, potential problems with process scale-up, process reproducibility, stability issues, compliance with cGMPs and specifications, lot consistency, timely availability of raw materials and other technical challenges. We have previously, and may continue to, source certain of the raw materials needed for our product candidates from outside the United States. Although we have not experienced any material supply interruptions to date, it is possible that political, economic or public health events, including the ongoing conflict in Iran, could cause such interruptions in the future. Even if we or our collaborators obtain regulatory approval for any of our product candidates, there is no assurance that manufacturers will be able to manufacture the approved product to specifications acceptable to the FDA or other regulatory authorities, to produce it in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements for the potential launch of the product or to meet potential future demand. If our manufacturers are unable to produce sufficient quantities for clinical trials or for commercialization, commercialization efforts would be impaired, which would have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We cannot assure you that any stability or other issues relating to the manufacture of any of our product candidates or products will not occur in the future. If our third-party manufacturers were to encounter any of these difficulties, our ability to provide any product candidates to patients in planned clinical trials and products, if approved, to patients, would be jeopardized. Any delay or interruption in the supply of clinical trial supplies could delay the completion of planned clinical trials, increase the costs associated with maintaining clinical trial programs and, depending upon the period of delay, require us to commence new clinical trials at additional expense or terminate clinical trials completely. Any adverse developments affecting clinical or commercial manufacturing of our product candidates or products may result in shipment delays, inventory shortages, lot failures, product withdrawals or recalls, or other interruptions in the supply of our product candidates or products. We may also have to take inventory write-offs and incur other charges and expenses for product candidates or products that fail to meet specifications, undertake costly remediation efforts or seek more costly manufacturing alternatives. Accordingly, failures or difficulties faced at any level of our supply chain could adversely affect our business and delay or impede the development and commercialization of any of our product candidates or products, if approved, and could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

As part of our process development efforts, we also may make changes to our manufacturing processes at various points during development, for various reasons, such as controlling costs, achieving scale, decreasing processing time, increasing manufacturing success rate or other reasons. Such changes carry the risk that they will not achieve their intended objectives, and any of these changes could cause our product candidates to perform differently and affect the results of our ongoing clinical trials or future clinical trials. In some circumstances, changes in the manufacturing process may require us to perform *ex vivo* comparability studies and to collect additional data from patients prior to undertaking more advanced clinical trials. For instance, changes in our process during the course of clinical development may require us to show the comparability of the product used in earlier clinical phases or at earlier portions of a trial to the product used in later clinical phases or later portions of the trial.

We may not be successful in our efforts to use our XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms to expand our pipeline of product candidates and develop marketable products.

The success of our business depends in large part upon our ability to identify, develop and commercialize products based on our XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms. STRO-004, STRO-006 and STRO-227 are our most advanced clinical and preclinical stage programs, and our preclinical and research programs may fail to identify other potential product candidates for clinical development for a number of reasons. Our research methodology may be unsuccessful in identifying potential product candidates or our potential product candidates may be shown to have insufficient efficacy, harmful side effects or may have other characteristics that may make the products unmarketable or unlikely to receive marketing approval. If any of these events occur, we may be forced to abandon our development efforts for a program or for multiple programs, which would materially harm our business and could potentially cause us to cease operations. Research programs to identify new product candidates require substantial technical, financial and human resources. We may focus our efforts and resources on potential programs or product candidates that ultimately prove to be unsuccessful.

We may expend our limited resources to pursue a particular product candidate and fail to capitalize on product candidates that may be more profitable or for which there is a greater likelihood of success.

Because we have limited financial and managerial resources, we focus our research and development efforts on certain selected product candidates. As a result, we may forgo or delay pursuit of opportunities with other product candidates that later prove to have greater commercial potential. Our resource allocation decisions may cause us to fail to capitalize on viable commercial products or profitable market opportunities. Our spending on current and future research and development programs and product candidates for specific indications may not yield any commercially viable product candidates. If we do not accurately evaluate the commercial potential or target market for a particular product candidate, we may relinquish valuable rights to that product candidate through collaboration, licensing or other royalty arrangements in cases in which it would have been more advantageous for us to retain sole development and commercialization rights to such product candidate. For example, in June 2023, we announced our Purchase Agreement with Blackstone.

Failure to successfully validate, develop and obtain regulatory approval for companion diagnostics for our product candidates could harm our drug development strategy and operational results.

If companion diagnostics are developed in conjunction with clinical programs, the FDA may require regulatory approval of a companion diagnostic as a condition to approval of the product candidate. Companion diagnostics are subject to regulation by the FDA and foreign regulatory authorities as medical devices and require separate regulatory approval or clearance prior to commercialization. To approve a companion diagnostic or the associated product candidate, the FDA may require clinical data demonstrating that the diagnostic can reliably identify patients who are most likely to benefit from the therapeutic product. We may also be required to demonstrate the predictive utility of the companion diagnostic to the FDA. Specifically, we must demonstrate the way in which the diagnostic selects patients for whom the biologic therapy will be effective or more effective compared to patients not selected by the diagnostic.

If we or our collaborators, or any third party, are unable to successfully develop companion diagnostics for our product candidates, or experience delays in doing so:

- the development of our product candidates may be adversely affected if we are unable to appropriately select patients for enrollment in our planned clinical trials;

- our product candidates may not receive marketing approval if their safe and effective use depends on a companion diagnostic, or, though our product candidate may be authorized, we may not be able to commercialize effectively until authorization of a companion diagnostic; and

- we may not realize the full commercial potential of any product candidates that receive marketing approval if, among other reasons, we are unable to appropriately identify patients with the specific patient selection criteria targeted by our product candidates.

In addition, although we believe genetic testing and other patient selection schema are becoming more prevalent in the diagnosis and treatment of various diseases and conditions, our product candidates may be perceived negatively compared to alternative treatments that do not require the use of companion diagnostics, either due to the additional cost of the companion diagnostic or the need to complete additional procedures to identify genetic markers prior to

administering our product candidates. If any of these events were to occur, our business would be harmed, possibly materially.

We face competition from entities that have developed or may develop product candidates for cancer, including companies developing novel treatments and technology platforms. If these companies develop technologies or product candidates more rapidly than we do or their technologies are perceived to be more effective, our ability to develop and successfully commercialize product candidates may be adversely affected.

The development and commercialization of drugs and therapeutic biologics is highly competitive. Our product candidates, if approved, will face significant competition and our failure to effectively compete may prevent us from achieving significant market penetration. Most of our competitors have significantly greater resources, including financial, technical, manufacturing, marketing, sales, supply, human resources, or general experience than we do and we may not be able to successfully compete. We compete with a variety of multinational biopharmaceutical companies, specialized biotechnology companies and emerging biotechnology companies, as well as with technologies and product candidates being developed at universities and other research institutions. Our competitors have developed, are developing or will develop product candidates and processes competitive with our product candidates and processes. Competitive therapeutic treatments include those that have already been approved and accepted by the medical community and any new treatments, including those based on novel technology platforms, that enter the market. We believe that a significant number of products are currently under development, and may become commercially available in the future, for the treatment of conditions for which we are trying, or may try, to develop product candidates. There is intense and rapidly evolving competition in the biotechnology, biopharmaceutical and antibody and immunoregulatory therapeutics fields. While we believe that our XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms, associated intellectual property and our scientific and technical know-how give us a competitive advantage in this space, competition from many sources exists or may arise in the future. Moreover, we also compete with current and future therapeutics developed at research-stage biotechnology companies, universities and other research institutions.

We are aware of several companies that are developing ADCs, bispecific antibodies and cancer immunotherapies, including companies developing ADCs directed to the same targets as STRO-004, STRO-006 and STRO-227. For example, Pfizer has an approved ADC targeting TF, TIVDAK®, and is developing sigvotatug vedotin, PF-08046876, and PF-08052667, three ADCs targeting ITGB6. In addition, large pharmaceutical companies and smaller biotechnology companies are developing other ADCs, including TF- and ITGB6-targeting ADCs; and we anticipate more TF-targeting ADCs, other potential TF-targeting modalities, and possibly more ITGB6-targeting therapeutics will be evaluated in the clinic in the coming years. Further, other companies may develop ADCs targeting receptors other than TF or ITGB6 for the treatment of the same indications for which we are developing STRO-004 and/or STRO-006. Moreover, we are aware of several companies that are also pursuing dual-payload ADCs for oncology indications, including some that have initiated clinical development and other companies that are clinically developing ADCs that target PTK7, the target of STRO-227. Many of these companies are well-capitalized and, unlike us, have significant clinical experience, and may include our existing or future collaborators. In addition, these companies compete with us in recruiting scientific and managerial talent.

Our success will depend partially on our ability to develop and protect therapeutics that are safer and more effective than competing products. Our commercial opportunity and success will be reduced or eliminated if competing products are perceived to be safer, more effective, or less expensive than the therapeutics we develop.

If our product candidates are approved, they will compete with a range of therapeutic treatments that are either in development or currently marketed. Currently marketed oncology therapeutics include a range of biologic modalities with the top selling products by class spanning tumor targeting monoclonal antibodies, to ADCs, to immune checkpoint inhibitors, to T cell-engager immunotherapies, and to CAR-T cell therapies. In addition, numerous compounds are in clinical development for cancer treatment. The clinical development pipeline for cancer includes small molecules, antibodies, vaccines, cell therapies and immunotherapies from a variety of companies and institutions.

Further, if we successfully obtain approval for any product candidate, we will face competition based on many different factors, including the safety and effectiveness of our products, the ease with which our products can be administered and the extent to which patients accept relatively new routes of administration, the timing and scope of regulatory approvals for these products, any awarded exclusivity, the availability and cost of manufacturing, marketing and sales capabilities, price, reimbursement, coverage and patent position. Competing products could present superior treatment alternatives, including by being perceived to be more effective, safer, less expensive, or marketed and sold more effectively than any products we may develop. Competitive products may make any products we develop obsolete or noncompetitive before we recover the expense of developing and commercializing our product candidates.

Any inability to attract and retain qualified key management and technical personnel would impair our ability to implement our business plan.

We are highly dependent on the research and development, clinical development, manufacturing, and business development expertise of our management team, advisors and other specialized personnel. The loss of one or more members of our management team or other key employees or advisors could delay our research and development programs and have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. The relationships that our key managers have cultivated within our industry make us particularly dependent upon their continued employment with us. We are dependent on the continued service of our technical personnel because of the highly technical nature of our product candidates and XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platform technologies and the specialized nature of the regulatory approval process. Because our management team and key employees are not obligated to provide us with continued service, they could terminate their employment with us at any time without penalty. Our future success will depend in large part on our continued ability to attract and retain highly qualified scientific, technical and management personnel, as well as personnel with expertise in clinical testing, manufacturing, governmental regulation and commercialization. We face competition for personnel from other companies, universities, public and private research institutions, government entities and other organizations, particularly in the San Francisco Bay Area, where we are headquartered. Should our competitors recruit our key employees, our level of expertise and ability to execute our business plan would be negatively impacted. Further, if we are unable to continue to attract and retain high-quality personnel, the rate and success at which we can discover and develop product candidates will be limited, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

In addition, job candidates and existing employees often consider the value of the stock awards they receive in connection with their employment. If the perceived benefits of our stock awards decline, it may harm our ability to recruit and retain highly-skilled employees. Our employees may be more likely to leave us if the shares they own have significantly appreciated in value relative to the original purchase prices of the shares, or if the exercise prices of the options that they hold are significantly below the market price of our common stock.

Moreover, in each of March 2025 and September 2025, management approved a restructuring plan, each with an associated reduction in workforce as a result of a review of current strategic priorities, resource allocation, and cost reduction intended to reduce operating costs, streamline operations and extend our cash runway. These reductions in workforce may also make retention of current personnel both more important and more challenging. The workforce reductions resulted in the loss of longer-term employees, the loss of institutional knowledge and expertise, and the reallocation and combination of certain roles and responsibilities across the organization, all of which could adversely affect our operations. Our inability to continue to implement and improve our managerial, operational and financial systems, manage our facilities and continue to recruit and retain qualified personnel could have a material and adverse effect on our business.

We expect we will need to grow our organization in the future, and we may experience difficulties in managing our growth and expanding our operations.

As of September 30, 2026, we had 129 full-time employees. As our development and commercialization plans and strategies develop, we expect to expand our employee base for managerial, operational, financial and other resources. In addition, we have limited experience in product development. As our product candidates enter and advance through preclinical studies and clinical trials, we will need to expand our development, regulatory and manufacturing capabilities or contract with other organizations to provide these capabilities for us. In the future, we expect to have to manage additional relationships with collaborators or partners, suppliers and other organizations. Our ability to manage our operations and future growth will require us to continue to improve our operational, financial and management controls, reporting systems and procedures. We may not be able to implement improvements to our management information and control systems in an efficient or timely manner and may discover deficiencies in existing systems and controls. Our inability to successfully manage our growth and expand our operations could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

If any of our product candidates are approved for marketing and commercialization and we are unable to develop sales, marketing and distribution capabilities on our own or enter into agreements with third parties to perform these functions on acceptable terms, we will be unable to commercialize successfully any such future products.

We currently have limited sales, marketing and distribution capabilities or experience. If any of our product candidates are approved, we will need to develop additional sales, marketing and distribution capabilities to commercialize such

products, which would be expensive and time consuming, or enter into collaborations with third parties to perform these services. If we decide to market our products directly, we will need to commit significant financial and managerial resources to develop a marketing and sales force with technical expertise and support distribution, administration and compliance capabilities. Additionally, if the commercial launch of any product candidate for which we recruit a sales force and establish marketing capabilities is delayed or does not occur for any reason, we would have prematurely or unnecessarily incurred these commercialization expenses. This may be costly and our investment would be lost if we cannot retain or reposition such sales and marketing personnel.

If we rely on third parties with such capabilities to market our products or decide to co-promote products with collaborators, we will need to establish and maintain marketing and distribution arrangements with third parties, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to enter into such arrangements on acceptable terms or at all. In entering third-party marketing or distribution arrangements, any revenue we receive will depend upon the efforts of the third parties and there can be no assurance that such third parties will establish adequate sales and distribution capabilities or be successful in gaining market acceptance or adoption of any approved product. If we are not successful in commercializing any product approved in the future, either on our own or through third parties, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

Our future growth may depend, in part, on our ability to operate in foreign markets, where we would be subject to additional regulatory burdens and other risks and uncertainties.

Our future growth may depend, in part, on our ability to develop and commercialize our product candidates in foreign markets, for which we may rely on collaboration with third parties. We are not permitted to market or promote any of our product candidates before we receive regulatory approval from the applicable regulatory authority in that foreign market and may never receive such regulatory approval for any of our product candidates. To obtain separate regulatory approval in many other countries, we must comply with numerous and varying regulatory requirements of such countries regarding safety and efficacy and governing, among other things, clinical trials and commercial sales, pricing and distribution of our product candidates, and we cannot predict success in these jurisdictions. Geographic variations in genetics, comorbidities, environmental factors, treatment patterns, and healthcare practices may impact the safety profile or efficacy of our product candidates in different jurisdictions, which could affect our ability to obtain regulatory approval.

If we fail to comply with the regulatory requirements in international markets and do not receive applicable marketing approvals, our target market will be reduced and our ability to realize the full market potential of our product candidates will be harmed and our business will be adversely affected. We may not obtain foreign regulatory approvals on a timely basis, if at all. Our failure to obtain approval of any of our product candidates by regulatory authorities in another country may significantly diminish the commercial prospects of that product candidate and our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially and adversely affected. Moreover, even if we obtain approval of our product candidates and ultimately commercialize our product candidates in foreign markets, we would be subject to the risks and uncertainties, including the burden of complying with complex and changing foreign regulatory, tax, accounting and legal requirements, unexpected changes in tariffs, trade barriers, price and exchange controls, and other requirements, including escalating trade tensions, and reduced protection of intellectual property rights in some foreign countries, which may impact our cost of goods and ability to commercialize our product candidates internationally.

Price controls imposed in either the U.S. or foreign markets may adversely affect our future profitability.

Recently there has been heightened governmental scrutiny over the manner in which manufacturers set prices for their marketed products, which has resulted in recent Executive Orders, several Congressional inquiries and proposed and enacted federal and state legislation designed to, among other things, bring more transparency to product pricing, review the relationship between pricing and manufacturer patient programs, and reform government program reimbursement methodologies for drug products. Current and future presidential budget proposals and future legislation may contain further drug price control measures that could be enacted. For example, on May 12, 2025, President Trump issued an Executive Order that, among other things, required the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, or HHS, within 30 days, to establish and communicate to drug manufacturers most-favored-nation, or MFN, price targets designed to bring drug prices for American patients in line with those in comparably developed nations. If significant progress towards MFN pricing is not achieved, the Executive Order requires HHS to propose a rulemaking to implement MFN pricing. In December 2025, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, or CMS, issued proposed regulations to establish, under the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation, two mandatory MFN pricing demonstration models under Medicare Part B and Part D. One of these MFN pricing rules was finalized in October 2026 with an effective date in November 2026. If and when these rules or other MFN pricing rules are finalized and become effective, they are likely to mandate reduced prices of at least some drugs in the United States, if they are also sold in comparator countries. Even if

we do not market drugs in such countries, we will be indirectly affected if our drugs compete with drugs whose prices were reduced by MFN pricing. The current administration has also announced agreements with pharmaceutical companies that require the drug manufacturers to offer, through a direct-to-consumer platform (TrumpRx), U.S. patients and Medicaid programs prescription drug MFN pricing equal to or lower than those paid in other developed nations, with additional mandates for direct-to-patient discounts and repatriation of foreign revenues, generally in exchange for relief from certain pharmaceutical tariffs. Additionally, in January 2026, the current administration called on Congress to enact "The Great Healthcare Plan," to codify and expand MFN pricing, redirect government health insurance subsidies from insurance companies to consumers, increase healthcare price transparency, make more pharmaceutical drugs available for over-the-counter purchase and enact restrictions on pharmacy benefit manager payment methodologies, among other things. . These actions and policies may significantly reduce U.S. drug prices, which could adversely affect the prices that we or our collaborators are able to obtain for any of our product candidates that may be approved, and increase our operational costs and compliance risks.

Congress and current and future U.S. presidential administrations may continue to seek new legislative and/or administrative measures to control drug costs. At the state level, legislatures are increasingly passing legislation and implementing regulations designed to control pharmaceutical and biological product pricing, including price or patient reimbursement constraints, discounts, restrictions on certain product access and marketing cost disclosure and transparency measures, and, in some cases, designed to encourage importation from other countries and bulk purchasing. If such pricing controls are enacted and are set at unsatisfactory levels, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

Additionally, in some countries, particularly member states of the EU, the pricing of prescription drugs is subject to governmental control. In these countries, pricing negotiations with governmental authorities can take considerable time after receipt of marketing approval for a product. In addition, there can be considerable pressure by governments and other stakeholders on prices and reimbursement levels, including as part of cost containment measures. Political, economic and regulatory developments may further complicate pricing negotiations, and pricing negotiations may continue after reimbursement has been obtained. Reference pricing used by various EU member states and parallel distribution, or arbitrage between low-priced and high-priced member states, can further reduce prices. In some countries, we or current or future collaborators may be required to conduct a clinical trial or other studies that compare the cost-effectiveness of our therapeutic candidates to other available therapies in order to obtain or maintain reimbursement or pricing approval. Publication of discounts by third-party payors or authorities may lead to further pressure on the prices or reimbursement levels within the country of publication and other countries. If reimbursement of any product candidate approved for marketing is unavailable or limited in scope or amount, or if pricing is set at unsatisfactory levels, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

Our business entails a significant risk of product liability and our ability to obtain sufficient insurance coverage could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

As we are conducting clinical trials of our product candidates, we may be exposed to significant product liability risks inherent in the development, testing, manufacturing and marketing of therapeutic treatments. Product liability claims could delay or prevent completion of our development programs. If we succeed in marketing products, such claims could result in an FDA investigation of the safety and effectiveness of our products, our manufacturing processes and facilities or our marketing programs and potentially a recall of our products or more serious enforcement action, limitations on the approved indications for which they may be used or suspension or withdrawal of approvals. Regardless of the merits or eventual outcome, liability claims may also result in decreased demand for our products, injury to our reputation, withdrawal of clinical trial participants, clinical holds or termination of clinical study sites or entire study programs, costs to defend the related litigation, a diversion of management's time and our resources, substantial monetary awards to trial participants or patients and a decline in our stock price. While we currently have product liability insurance that we believe is appropriate for our stage of development, we may need to obtain higher levels prior to later stages of clinical development or marketing any of our product candidates. Any insurance we have or may obtain may not provide sufficient coverage against potential liabilities. Furthermore, clinical trial and product liability insurance is becoming increasingly expensive. As a result, we may be unable to obtain sufficient insurance at a reasonable cost to protect us against losses caused by product liability claims that could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Our employees may engage in misconduct or other improper activities, including noncompliance with regulatory standards and requirements.

As with all companies, we are exposed to the risk of employee fraud or other misconduct. Misconduct by employees could include intentional failures to comply with FDA regulations, provide accurate information to the FDA, comply with manufacturing standards we may establish, comply with federal and state healthcare fraud and abuse laws and regulations, inappropriately share confidential and proprietary information externally, report financial information or data accurately or disclose unauthorized activities to us. In particular, sales, marketing, and business arrangements in the healthcare industry are subject to extensive laws and regulations intended to prevent fraud, kickbacks, self-dealing and other abusive practices. These laws and regulations may restrict or prohibit a wide range of pricing, discounting, marketing and promotion, sales commission, customer incentive programs and other business arrangements. Employee misconduct could also involve the improper use of information obtained in the course of clinical trials, which could result in regulatory sanctions and serious harm to our reputation. It is not always possible to identify and deter employee misconduct, and the precautions we take to detect and prevent this activity may not be effective in controlling unknown or unmanaged risks or losses or in protecting us from governmental investigations or other actions or lawsuits stemming from a failure to be in compliance with such laws or regulations. If any such actions are instituted against us, and we are not successful in defending ourselves or asserting our rights, those actions could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects, including the imposition of significant civil, criminal and administrative penalties, damages, fines, disgorgement, imprisonment, the curtailment or restructuring of our operations, loss of eligibility to obtain approvals from the FDA, exclusion from participation in government contracting, healthcare reimbursement or other government programs, including Medicare and Medicaid, integrity oversight and reporting obligations, or reputational harm.

Moreover, our employees are increasingly utilizing social media tools and our website as a means of communication. Despite our efforts to monitor social media communications, there is risk that the unauthorized use of social media by our employees to communicate about our products or business, or any inadvertent disclosure of material, nonpublic information through these means, may result in violations of applicable laws and regulations, which may give rise to liability and result in harm to our business. In addition, there is also risk of inappropriate disclosure of sensitive information, which could result in significant legal and financial exposure and reputational damages that could potentially have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Our employees could also inappropriately utilize artificial intelligence, or AI, in connection with their social media or other internal communications and workplace processes, introducing another potential source of reputational damage or other potential legal or financial exposure.

We depend on our information technology systems, and any failure of these systems, or those of our CROs, CDMOs, third-party vendors, or other contractors or consultants we may utilize, could adversely affect our business. Security breaches, cyber-attacks, loss of data, and other disruptions could compromise sensitive information related to our business or other personal information or prevent us from accessing critical information and expose us to liability, which could adversely affect our business, reputation, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

We are increasingly dependent on information technology systems and infrastructure to operate our business. In the ordinary course of our business, we collect, use, store and transmit large amounts of confidential and sensitive information, including intellectual property, proprietary business information and personal information (including health related information). We have established physical, electronic and organizational measures designed to safeguard and secure our systems to prevent a security incident (which may include, for example, data breaches, viruses or other malicious code, coordinated attacks, data loss, phishing, business email compromise, AI-generated impersonation, deepfake-enabled fraud, credential theft and other social engineering attacks, ransomware, distributed denial of service attacks, or other security or information technology incidents caused by threat actors, technological vulnerabilities or human error), and rely on commercially available systems, software, tools, and monitoring to provide security for our information technology systems and the processing, transmission and storage of information. We have also outsourced elements of our information technology infrastructure, and as a result, a number of third-party vendors have access to our information. Despite the implementation of security measures, our internal information technology systems and infrastructure, and those of our current and any future collaborators, CROs, CDMOs, third-party vendors, contractors and consultants and other third parties on which we rely, are vulnerable to breach, breakdown, damage from computer viruses, malware, natural disasters, terrorism, war, telecommunication and electrical failures, cyber-attacks or cyber-intrusions over the internet, attachments to emails, persons inside our organization, or persons with access to systems inside our organization.

The rapid advancement and widespread availability of artificial intelligence technologies have significantly increased the capabilities of cyber threat actors. Generative AI and other AI-enabled tools can be used to automate reconnaissance, identify vulnerabilities, generate highly convincing phishing and social engineering campaigns, impersonate executives and business partners through synthetic voice or video content, develop or modify malicious software, and accelerate credential theft and other cyber-attacks. These capabilities may increase the frequency, sophistication, and effectiveness of attacks while reducing the time available to detect and respond to them.

As a biotechnology company, we maintain valuable intellectual property, proprietary manufacturing processes, preclinical and clinical research data, regulatory information and confidential business information that may make us an attractive target for sophisticated cyber threat actors, including nation-state actors, organized criminal groups and other malicious actors. AI-enabled attacks directed against us or our collaborators, CROs, CDMOs, cloud providers or other third parties could result in unauthorized access to, theft or destruction of sensitive information, disruption of research and development activities, manufacturing interruptions, delays in clinical trials, financial fraud, regulatory investigations, litigation, reputational damage or other material adverse effects on our business.

We take steps designed to detect, mitigate, and remediate vulnerabilities in our information systems. We have not and may not in the future, however, detect and remediate all such vulnerabilities in our information technology systems, including on a timely basis, because such threats and techniques change frequently, are often sophisticated in nature, and may not be detected until after a security incident has occurred. Unremediated high risk or critical vulnerabilities pose material risks to our business that may be exploited and could result in a security incident. Further, we have experienced and may in the future experience delays in developing and deploying remedial measures designed to address any such identified vulnerabilities. In addition, as many of our employees work from home at least part of the time and utilize network connections outside our premises, including while at home, or in transit and in public locations, this poses increased risks to our information technology systems and data. Because AI-enabled attacks can evolve rapidly and adapt in response to defensive measures, our existing security controls, monitoring capabilities and employee awareness programs may not identify or prevent every attack before harm occurs.

Moreover, if a computer security breach affects our systems or results in the unauthorized release of personal information, our reputation could be materially damaged, we may be required to formally notify governmental agencies, the media or individuals pursuant to various federal and state privacy and security laws. We could also be exposed to a risk of loss or litigation and potential liability under laws, regulations and contracts that protect the privacy and security of personal information that may result in regulatory scrutiny, fines, private right of action settlements, and other consequences. Compliance with applicable privacy and data security laws and regulations is a rigorous and time-intensive process, and we may be required to put in place additional mechanisms ensuring compliance with the new data protection rules and possible government oversight. Our failure to comply with such laws or to adequately secure the information we hold could result in significant liability or reputational harm and, in turn, a material adverse effect on our business.

Applicable data privacy and security obligations and public company disclosure obligations may require us, or we may voluntarily choose, to notify relevant stakeholders, including affected individuals, regulators and investors, of certain security incidents. Whether a cybersecurity incident is reportable to our investors may not be straightforward, may take considerable time to determine, and may be subject to change as the investigation of the incident progresses, including changes that may significantly alter any initial disclosure that we provide. Moreover, experiencing a material cybersecurity incident and any mandatory disclosures could lead to negative publicity, loss of investor or partner confidence in the effectiveness of our cybersecurity measures, diversion of management's attention, governmental investigations, lawsuits, and the expenditure of significant capital and other resources.

In addition to experiencing a security incident, third parties may gather, collect, or infer sensitive information about us from public sources, data brokers, or other means that reveals competitively sensitive details about our organization and could be used to undermine our competitive advantage or market position. Additionally, sensitive information could be leaked, disclosed, or revealed as a result of or in connection with the use of generative artificial intelligence technologies by our employees, personnel, or vendors.

Our information technology systems could face serious disruptions that could adversely affect our business.

Our information technology and other internal infrastructure systems, including corporate firewalls, servers, leased lines, and connection to the Internet, face the risk of systemic failure that could disrupt our operations. A significant disruption in the availability of our information technology and other internal infrastructure systems could cause interruptions and delays in our research and development and manufacturing work.

Further, some of our employees work remotely, which presents certain risks to our business. For example, remote work presents significant demands on our information technology resources and systems and can be at risk for phishing and other malicious activity, which can result in an increase to the number of points of potential exposure, such as laptops and mobile devices, that need to be secured. Any failure to effectively manage these risks, including to timely identify and appropriately respond to any security incidents, may adversely affect our business.

In our ongoing efforts to innovate and optimize operational efficiency, we have integrated AI into various aspects of our workplace. For example, we have implemented AI machine learning for email behavioral monitoring. While AI presents opportunities for enhanced productivity and innovation, it also introduces inherent risks, including legal and regulatory, that could adversely impact our business and reputation. Proper use of AI can lead to improved decision-making, cost reduction, and competitive advantage. In addition, employees or third parties may unintentionally disclose confidential, proprietary or regulated information through the use of AI-enabled applications or services, or rely on inaccurate or manipulated AI-generated outputs in ways that adversely affect our operations, decision-making or compliance obligations. However, improper use, including algorithmic biases, ethical considerations, data privacy issues, unknown or zero-day software vulnerabilities, model poisoning, prompt injection, data leakage through AI services, unauthorized AI use ("shadow AI"), and compromise of AI-assisted business processes, and potential regulatory non-compliance, could result in reputational damage, legal liabilities, and financial losses. The rapidly evolving regulatory landscape surrounding AI also poses a risk, as new laws and regulations could impose additional compliance burdens, resulting in increased operational costs. We are committed to implementing robust governance and control mechanisms to mitigate these risks, but there can be no assurance that such measures will adequately prevent or mitigate the adverse effects that the integration and use of AI may have on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

If we do not comply with laws regulating the protection of the environment and health and human safety, our business could be affected adversely.

Our research, development and manufacturing involve the use of hazardous chemicals and materials, including radioactive materials. We maintain quantities of various flammable and toxic chemicals in our facilities that are required for our research, development and manufacturing activities. We generally contract with third parties for the disposal of these materials and wastes. We cannot eliminate the risk of contamination or injury from these materials. We and our third-party contractors are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations governing the use, manufacture, storage, handling and disposal of these hazardous chemicals and materials. We believe our and our third-party contractors' procedures for storing, handling and disposing these materials in our facilities comply with the relevant guidelines of the City of South San Francisco, the County of San Mateo, the State of California and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor. Although we believe that our safety procedures for handling and disposing of these materials comply with the standards mandated by applicable regulations, including employee and contractor training and procedures regarding safe handling and disposal, the risk of accidental or mistaken contamination or injury from these materials cannot be eliminated. If an accident occurs, we could be held liable for resulting damages, which could be substantial and exceed any available insurance. We are also subject to numerous environmental, health and workplace safety laws and regulations, including those governing laboratory procedures, exposure to blood-borne pathogens and the handling of animals and biohazardous materials. Although we maintain workers' compensation insurance to cover us for costs and expenses we may incur due to injuries to our employees resulting from the use of these materials or from other hazards potentially present in our workplaces, such as high voltage electricity, process steam or other hot material, liquid nitrogen or other cold material, materials stored under pressure, laboratory instruments that incorporate powerful lasers or magnets, sonic resonance, heavy machinery, and the like, this insurance may not provide adequate coverage against potential liabilities. We do not maintain insurance for environmental liability or toxic tort claims that may be asserted against us in connection with our storage or disposal of biological or hazardous materials in our other locations. Additional federal, state and local laws and regulations affecting our operations may be adopted in the future and existing laws and regulations could become more stringent. Further, we may incur substantial costs to comply with, and substantial fines or penalties if we violate, any of these laws or regulations.

We are subject to certain U.S. and foreign anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, export control, sanctions and other trade laws and regulations. We can face serious consequences for violations.

U.S. and foreign anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, export control, sanctions and other trade laws and regulations prohibit, among other things, companies and their employees, agents, CROs, CMOs, legal counsel, accountants, consultants, contractors and other partners from authorizing, promising, offering, providing, soliciting, or making or receiving directly or indirectly, corrupt or improper payments or anything else of value to or from recipients in the public or private sector. Violations of these laws can result in substantial criminal fines and civil penalties, imprisonment, the loss of trade privileges, debarment, tax reassessments, breach of contract and fraud litigation, reputational harm and other

consequences. We have direct or indirect interactions with officials and employees of government agencies or government-affiliated hospitals, universities and other organizations. We also expect our non-U.S. activities to increase over time. We expect to rely on third parties for research, preclinical studies and clinical trials and/or to obtain necessary permits, licenses, patent registrations and other marketing authorizations. We can be held liable for corrupt or other illegal activities of our personnel, agents, or partners, even if we do not explicitly authorize or have prior knowledge of such activities.

Any violations of the laws and regulations described above may result in substantial civil and criminal fines and penalties, imprisonment, the loss of export or import privileges, debarment, tax reassessments, breach of contract and fraud litigation, reputational harm and other consequences.

Our current operations are in the San Francisco Bay Area, and we, or the third parties upon whom we depend, may be adversely affected by earthquakes, other natural disasters, pandemics, or other catastrophic events and our business continuity and disaster recovery plans may not adequately protect us from a serious disaster.

Our current operations are located in South San Francisco, California. Any unplanned event, such as earthquake, flood, fire, explosion, extreme weather condition, epidemic, pandemic or contagious disease, power shortage, telecommunication failure or other natural or man-made accidents or incidents that result in us being unable to fully utilize our facilities, or the manufacturing facilities of our third-party contract manufacturers, may have a material and adverse effect on our ability to operate our business, particularly on a daily basis, and have significant negative consequences on our financial and operating conditions. Loss of access to these facilities may result in increased costs, delays in the development of our product candidates or interruption of our business operations. Earthquakes, epidemics, pandemics or contagious diseases, or other natural disasters could further disrupt our operations, and have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. If a natural disaster, power outage, epidemics, pandemics or contagious disease, or other events occurred that prevented us from using all or a significant portion of our headquarters, that damaged critical infrastructure, such as our research facilities or the manufacturing facilities of our third-party contract manufacturers, or that otherwise disrupted operations, it may be difficult or, in certain cases, impossible, for us to continue our business for a substantial period of time. The disaster recovery and business continuity plans we have in place may prove inadequate in the event of a serious disaster or similar event. We may incur substantial expenses as a result of the limited nature of our disaster recovery and business continuity plans, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. As part of our risk management policy, we maintain insurance coverage at levels that we believe are appropriate for our business. However, in the event of an accident or incident at these facilities, we cannot assure you that the amounts of insurance will be sufficient to satisfy any damages and losses. In addition, the long-term effects of climate change on general economic conditions and the pharmaceutical industry in particular are unclear, and may heighten or intensify existing risk of natural disasters. If our facilities, or the manufacturing facilities of our third-party contract manufacturers, are unable to operate because of an accident or incident or for any other reason, even for a short period of time, any or all of our research and development programs may be harmed. Further, many of our employees conduct business outside of our leased facilities and these locations may be subject to additional security risks outside of our control. Any business interruption could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Changes in tax laws or regulations that are applied adversely to us or our customers may have a material adverse effect on our business, cash flows, financial condition or results of operations.

New income, sales, use or other tax laws, statutes, rules, regulations or ordinances could be enacted at any time, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition. Further, existing tax laws, statutes, rules, regulations or ordinances could be interpreted, changed, modified or applied adversely to us. For example, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act enacted many significant changes to the U.S. tax laws, including adding a requirement to capitalize research and development expenditures and amortize domestic expenditures over five years and foreign expenditures over fifteen years. Beginning with our 2025 tax year, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, or OBBBA, restored immediate deductibility of domestic expenditures, while foreign expenditures will continue to be capitalized and amortized over fifteen years. We cannot predict whether, when, in what form, or with what effective dates, tax laws, regulations and rulings may be enacted, promulgated or issued. In addition, at the state level, there may be periods during which the use of net operating loss carryforwards is suspended or otherwise limited, which could accelerate or permanently increase state taxes owed. For example, California imposed limits of the usability of California state net operating losses to offset taxable income in tax years beginning after 2023 and before 2027. Future changes in corporate tax rates, the realization of net deferred tax assets relating to our operations, deductibility of expenses under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the OBBBA, or future tax

legislation could have a material impact on the value of our deferred tax assets, could result in significant one-time charges, and could increase our future U.S. tax expense.

Our ability to use net operating loss carryforwards to offset taxable income could be limited.

Under current law, our net operating loss carryforwards generated in tax years ending on or prior to December 31, 2017, are permitted to be carried forward for 20 years and our federal net operating losses generated in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, may be carried forward indefinitely, but the deductibility of such federal net operating losses, is limited to 80% of taxable income (without regard to certain deductions).

In addition, under Section 382 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and corresponding provisions of state law, if we experience an "ownership change" which is generally defined as a greater than 50% change, by value, in our equity ownership over a three-year period, our ability to use our pre-change net operating loss carryforwards to offset our post-change income may be limited. Based on Section 382 studies performed for certain prior periods, we experienced an ownership change on each of November 20, 2019 and December 31, 2022, which imposed limitations on the use of our net operating losses arising before those dates. In addition, we may have experienced other ownership changes in the past and may experience ownership changes in the future as a result of equity offerings or other shifts in our stock ownership, some of which are outside our control. As a result, our use of federal net operating loss carryforwards could be further limited.

State net operating loss carryforwards may be similarly limited. In addition, at the state level, there may be periods during which the use of net operating losses is suspended or otherwise limited, which could accelerate or permanently increase state taxes owed. Any such limitations may result in greater tax liabilities than we would incur in the absence of such limitations, and any increased liabilities could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Our cash and investments could be adversely affected if the financial institutions in which we hold our cash and investments fail.

We regularly maintain cash balances at third-party financial institutions in excess of the FDIC insurance limit and similar regulatory insurance limits outside the United States, and governments may not guarantee all depositors if such financial institutions were to fail, in the event of bank closures and instability in the global banking system. Any future adverse developments in the global banking system could directly or indirectly negatively impact our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Further, if we enter into a credit, loan or other similar facility with a financial institution, certain covenants included in such facility may require as security that we keep a significant portion of our cash with the institution providing such facility. If a depository institution where we maintain deposits fails or is subject to adverse conditions in the financial or credit markets, we may not be able to recover all, if any, of our deposits, which could adversely impact our operating liquidity and financial performance.

Our financial results may be adversely affected by changes in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or U.S. GAAP, are subject to interpretation by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the SEC and various bodies formed to promulgate and interpret appropriate accounting principles. For example, in May 2014, the FASB issued accounting standards update No. 2014-09 (Topic 606), Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which supersedes nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP. We adopted this new accounting standard as of January 1, 2019. Any difficulties in implementing this guidance could cause us to fail to meet our financial reporting obligations, which could result in regulatory discipline and harm investors' confidence in us. Additionally, the implementation of this guidance or a change in other principles or interpretations could have a significant effect on our financial results, and could affect the reporting of transactions completed before the announcement of a change.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

If we are not able to obtain, maintain and enforce sufficient patent and other intellectual property protection for our technologies or product candidates, development and commercialization of our product candidates may be adversely affected.

Our success depends in part on our, our licensors' and our collaborators' ability to obtain and maintain patents and other forms of intellectual property rights, including in-licenses of intellectual property rights of others that cover our product candidates, methods used to manufacture our product candidates, methods for treating patients using our product candidates, pharmaceutical compositions, as well as our ability to preserve our trade secrets, to prevent third parties from infringing upon our proprietary rights and to operate without infringing upon the proprietary rights of others. We, our licensors and collaborators may not be able to apply for patents on certain aspects of our product candidates in a timely fashion or at all. Further, we, our licensors and collaborators may not be able to prosecute all necessary or desirable patent applications, or maintain, enforce and license any patents that may issue from such patent applications, at a reasonable cost or in a timely manner. It is also possible that we, our licensors and collaborators will fail to identify patentable aspects of our research and development output before it is too late to obtain patent protection. It is also possible that we, our licensors, and our collaborators will fail to file patent applications covering inventions made in the course of development and commercialization activities before a competitor or another third-party files a patent application covering, or publishes information disclosing, a similar, independently-developed invention. Such competitor's patent application may pose obstacles to our ability to obtain or limit the scope of patent protection we may obtain. We may not have the right to control the preparation, filing and prosecution of all patent applications that we license from third parties, or to maintain the rights to patents licensed to third parties. Therefore, these patents and applications may not be prosecuted and enforced in a manner consistent with the best interests of our business. If our licensors or collaborators fail to establish, maintain or protect such patents and other intellectual property rights, such rights may be reduced or eliminated. If our licensors, licensees or collaborators are not fully cooperative or disagree with us as to the prosecution, maintenance or enforcement of any patent rights, such patent rights could be compromised. Also, although we enter into non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements with parties who have access to confidential or patentable aspects of our research and development output, such as our employees, collaborators, CROs, contract manufacturers, consultants, advisors and other third parties, any of these parties may breach the agreements and disclose such output before a patent application is filed, thereby jeopardizing our ability to seek patent protection. In addition, publications of discoveries in the scientific literature often lag behind the actual discoveries, and patent applications in the United States and other jurisdictions are typically not published until 18 months after filing, or in some cases not at all. Therefore, we cannot be certain that we, our licensors or collaborators were the first to make the inventions claimed in our patents or pending patent applications, or were the first to file for patent protection of such inventions, or if such patents rights may otherwise become invalid. Composition of matter patents for biological and pharmaceutical therapeutic candidates often provide a strong form of intellectual property protection for those types of products, as such patents provide protection without regard to any method of use. We cannot be certain that the claims in our pending patent applications directed to composition of matter of our therapeutic candidates will be considered patentable by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, or USPTO, or by patent offices in foreign countries, or that the claims in any of our issued patents will be considered valid and enforceable by courts in the United States or foreign countries. Method of use patents protect the use of a product for the specified method. This type of patent does not prevent a competitor from making and marketing a product that is identical to our therapeutics for an indication that is outside the scope of the patented method. Moreover, even if competitors do not actively promote their product for our targeted indications, clinicians may prescribe these products "off-label." Although off-label prescriptions may infringe or contribute to the infringement of method of use patents, the practice is common and such infringement is difficult to prevent or prosecute. Our existing issued and granted patents and any future patents we obtain may not be sufficiently broad to prevent others from using our technology or from developing competing products and technology. There is no guarantee that any of our pending patent applications will result in issued or granted patents, that any of our issued or granted patents will not later be found to be invalid or unenforceable or that any issued or granted patents will include claims that are sufficiently broad to cover our product candidates or to provide meaningful protection from our competitors. Moreover, the patent position of biotechnology and biopharmaceutical companies can be highly uncertain because it involves complex legal and factual questions. We will be able to protect our proprietary rights from unauthorized use by third parties only to the extent that our current and future proprietary technology and product candidates are covered by valid and enforceable patents or are effectively maintained as trade secrets. If third parties disclose or misappropriate our proprietary rights, it may materially and adversely affect our position in the market.

The USPTO, and various foreign governmental patent agencies require compliance with a number of procedural, documentary, fee payment and other provisions during the patent process. There are situations in which noncompliance can result in abandonment or lapse of a patent or patent application, resulting in partial or complete loss of patent rights in

the relevant jurisdiction. In such an event, competitors might be able to enter the market earlier than would otherwise have been the case. The standards applied by the USPTO and foreign patent offices in granting patents are not always applied uniformly or predictably. For example, there is no uniform worldwide policy regarding patentable subject matter or the scope of claims allowable in biotechnology and biopharmaceutical patents. As such, we do not know the degree of future protection that we will have on our proprietary products and technology. While we will endeavor to try to protect our product candidates with intellectual property rights such as patents, as appropriate, the process of obtaining patents is time consuming, expensive and sometimes unpredictable.

Once granted, patents may remain open to opposition, interference, re-examination, post-grant review, *inter partes* review, nullification or derivation action in court or before patent offices or similar proceedings for a given period after allowance or grant, during which time third parties can raise objections against such initial grant. In the course of such proceedings, which may continue for a protracted period of time, the patent owner may be compelled to limit the scope of the allowed or granted claims thus attacked, or may lose the allowed or granted claims altogether. In addition, there can be no assurance that:

- others will not or may not be able to make, use or sell compounds that are the same as or similar to our product candidates but that are not covered by the claims of the patents that we own or license;
- we or our licensors, or our existing or future collaborators are the first to make the inventions covered by each of our issued patents and pending patent applications that we own or license;
- we or our licensors, or our existing or future collaborators are the first to file patent applications covering certain aspects of our inventions;
- others will not independently develop similar or alternative technologies or duplicate any of our technologies without infringing our intellectual property rights;
- a third party may not challenge our patents and, if challenged, a court would hold that our patents are valid, enforceable and infringed;
- any issued patents that we own or have licensed will provide us with any competitive advantages, or will not be challenged by third parties;
- we may develop additional proprietary technologies that are patentable;
- the patents of others will not have a material or adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects; and
- our competitors may conduct research and development activities in countries where we do not have enforceable patent rights and then use the information learned from such activities to develop competitive products for sale in our major commercial markets.

If we or our licensors or collaborators fail to maintain the patents and patent applications covering our product candidates, our competitors might be able to enter the market, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

In addition, our in-licensed patents may be subject to a reservation of rights by the licensor, its affiliates and one or more third parties. When new technologies are developed with government funding, the government generally obtains certain rights in any resulting patents, including a non-exclusive license authorizing the government to use the invention for noncommercial purposes. These rights may permit the government to disclose our confidential information to third parties or allow third parties to use our licensed technology. In addition, the United States federal government retains certain rights in inventions produced with its financial assistance under the Patent and Trademark Law Amendments Act, or the Bayh-Dole Act. The federal government retains a “nonexclusive, nontransferable, irrevocable, paid-up license” for its own benefit. The Bayh-Dole Act also provides federal agencies with “march-in rights.” The government can exercise its march-in rights if it determines that action is necessary because we fail to achieve practical application of the government-funded technology, because action is necessary to alleviate health or safety needs, to meet requirements of federal regulations, or to give preference to U.S. industry. In addition, our rights in such inventions may be subject to certain

requirements to manufacture products embodying such inventions in the United States. Any of the foregoing could harm our competitive position, business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

If we are unable to protect the confidentiality of our trade secrets, our business and competitive position would be harmed.

In addition to seeking patent protection for certain aspects of our product candidates, we also consider trade secrets, including confidential and unpatented know-how important to the maintenance of our competitive position. We protect trade secrets and confidential and unpatented know-how, in part, by entering into non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements with parties who have access to such knowledge, such as our employees, corporate collaborators, outside scientific collaborators, CROs, contract manufacturers, consultants, advisors and other third parties. We also enter into confidentiality and invention or patent assignment agreements with our employees and consultants that obligate them to maintain confidentiality and assign their inventions to us. Despite these efforts, any of these parties may breach the agreements and disclose our proprietary information, including our trade secrets, and we may not be able to obtain adequate remedies for such breaches. Enforcing a claim that a party illegally disclosed or misappropriated a trade secret is difficult, expensive and time-consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. In addition, some courts in the United States and certain foreign jurisdictions are less willing or unwilling to protect trade secrets. If any of our trade secrets were to be lawfully obtained or independently developed by a competitor, we would have no right to prevent them from using that technology or information to compete with us. If any of our trade secrets were to be disclosed to or independently developed by a competitor, our competitive position would be harmed which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Other companies or organizations may challenge our or our licensors' patent rights or may assert patent rights that prevent us from developing and commercializing our products.

Therapeutics in oncology or other disease areas developed in cell-free-based synthesis systems are a relatively new scientific field. We have obtained grants and issuances of, and have obtained a license from a third party on an exclusive basis to, patents related to our proprietary XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms. The issued patents and pending patent applications in the United States and in key markets around the world that we own or license claim many different methods, compositions and processes relating to the discovery, development, manufacture and commercialization of antibody-drug conjugates and dual payload antibody-drug conjugates, or components thereof.

As the field of antibody-drug conjugate and dual payload antibody-drug conjugates therapeutics continues to mature, patent applications are being processed by national patent offices around the world. There is uncertainty about which patents will issue and, if they do, as to when, to whom, and with what claims. In addition, third parties may attempt to invalidate our intellectual property rights. Even if our rights are not directly challenged, disputes could lead to the weakening of our intellectual property rights. Our defense against any attempt by third parties to circumvent or invalidate our intellectual property rights could be costly to us, could require significant time and attention of our management and could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects or our ability to successfully compete.

We may not be able to protect our intellectual property rights throughout the world.

Obtaining a valid and enforceable issued or granted patent covering our technology in the United States and worldwide can be extremely costly, and our or our licensors' or collaborators' intellectual property rights may not exist in some countries outside the United States or may be less extensive in some countries than in the United States. In jurisdictions where we or our licensors or collaborators have not obtained patent protection, competitors may seek to use our or their technology to develop their own products and further, may export otherwise infringing products to territories where we or they have patent protection, but where it is more difficult to enforce a patent as compared to the United States. Competitor products may compete with our future products in jurisdictions where we do not have issued or granted patents or where our or our licensors' or collaborators' issued or granted patent claims or other intellectual property rights are not sufficient to prevent competitor activities in these jurisdictions. The legal systems of certain countries, particularly certain developing countries, make it difficult to enforce patents and such countries may not recognize other types of intellectual property protection, particularly relating to biopharmaceuticals. This could make it difficult for us or our licensors or collaborators to prevent the infringement of our or their patents or marketing of competing products in violation of our or their proprietary rights generally in certain jurisdictions. Proceedings to enforce our patent rights in foreign jurisdictions could result in substantial cost and divert our and our licensors' or collaborators' efforts and attention from other aspects of our business, could put our and our licensors' or collaborators' patents at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly and our and our licensors' or collaborators' patent applications at risk of not issuing and

could provoke third parties to assert claims against us or our licensors or collaborators. We or our licensors or collaborators may not prevail in any lawsuits that we or our licensors or collaborators initiate, and the damages or other remedies awarded, if any, may not be commercially meaningful.

We generally file a provisional patent application first (a priority filing) at the USPTO. An international application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty, or PCT is usually filed within twelve months after the priority filing. Based on the PCT filing, national and regional patent applications may be filed in the United States, EU, Japan, Australia and Canada and, depending on the individual case, also in any or all of, inter alia, Brazil, China, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa, South Korea and other jurisdictions. We have so far not filed for patent protection in all national and regional jurisdictions where such protection may be available. In addition, we may decide to abandon national and regional patent applications before grant. Finally, the grant proceeding of each national or regional patent is an independent proceeding which may lead to situations in which applications might in some jurisdictions be refused by the relevant registration authorities, while granted by others. It is also quite common that depending on the country, various scopes of patent protection may be granted on the same product candidate or technology.

Geopolitical actions in the United States and in foreign countries could increase the uncertainties and costs surrounding the prosecution or maintenance of patent applications and the maintenance, enforcement or defense of issued patents. For example, the United States and foreign government actions related to Russia's invasion of Ukraine may limit or prevent filing, prosecution and maintenance of patent applications in Russia. Government actions may also prevent maintenance of issued patents in Russia. These actions could result in abandonment or lapse of patents or patent applications, resulting in partial or complete loss of patent rights in Russia. If such an event were to occur, it could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, a decree was adopted by the Russian government in March 2022, allowing Russian companies and individuals to exploit inventions owned by patentees that have citizenship or nationality in, are registered in, or have predominately primary place of business or profit-making activities in the United States and other countries that Russia has deemed unfriendly without consent or compensation. Consequently, we would not be able to prevent third parties from practicing our inventions in Russia or from selling or importing products made using our inventions in and into Russia. Accordingly, our competitive position may be impaired, and our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be adversely affected.

The laws of some jurisdictions do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws in the United States, and many companies have encountered significant difficulties in protecting and defending such rights in such jurisdictions. If we or our licensors or collaborators encounter difficulties in protecting, or are otherwise precluded from effectively protecting, the intellectual property rights important for our business in such jurisdictions, the value of these rights may be diminished, and we may face additional competition from others in those jurisdictions. Many countries have compulsory licensing laws under which a patent owner may be compelled to grant licenses to third parties. In addition, many countries limit the enforceability of patents against government agencies or government contractors. In these countries, the patent owner may have limited remedies, which could materially diminish the value of such patent. If we or any of our licensors or collaborators are forced to grant a license to third parties with respect to any patents relevant to our business, our competitive position in the relevant jurisdiction may be impaired and our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be adversely affected.

European patent applications now have the option, upon grant of a patent, of becoming a Unitary Patent which will be subject to the jurisdiction of the Unitary Patent Court, or UPC. This will be a significant change in European patent practice. As the UPC is a new court system, there is very limited precedent for the court, increasing the uncertainty of any litigation. As a single court system can invalidate a European patent, we, our licensors or our collaborators, may opt out of the UPC and as such, each European patent would need to be challenged in each individual country. Limited information is available to make judgments about advantages and disadvantages of either opting into or remaining out of UPC jurisdiction; either choice may ultimately prove to have significant implications as to cost, enforceability and scope of protection, among other factors, for applicable European patents.

We, our licensors or collaborators, or any future strategic partners may need to resort to litigation to protect or enforce our patents or other proprietary rights, all of which could be costly, time-consuming, delay or prevent the development and commercialization of our product candidates, or put our patents and other proprietary rights at risk.

Competitors may infringe our patents or other intellectual property. If we were to initiate legal proceedings against a third party to enforce a patent covering one of our products or our technology, the defendant could counterclaim that our patent is invalid or unenforceable. In patent litigation in the United States, defendant counterclaims alleging invalidity or unenforceability are commonplace. Grounds for a validity challenge could be an alleged failure to meet any of several

statutory requirements, for example, lack of novelty, obviousness or non-enablement. Grounds for an unenforceability assertion could be an allegation that an individual connected with prosecution of the patent withheld relevant information from the USPTO, or made a misleading statement, during prosecution. The outcome following legal assertions of invalidity and unenforceability during patent litigation is unpredictable. With respect to the validity question, for example, we cannot be certain that there is no invalidating prior art, of which we and the patent examiner were unaware during prosecution. If a defendant were to prevail on a legal assertion of invalidity or unenforceability, we would lose at least part, and perhaps all, of the patent protection on one or more of our products or certain aspects of our platform technology. Such a loss of patent protection could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Interference or derivation proceedings provoked by third parties or brought by us or declared by the USPTO may be necessary to determine the priority of inventions with respect to our patents or patent applications. An unfavorable outcome could require us to cease using the related technology or to attempt to license rights to it from the prevailing party. Our business could be harmed if the prevailing party does not offer us a license on commercially reasonable terms or at all, or if a non-exclusive license is offered and our competitors gain access to the same technology. Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during this type of litigation. There could also be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions, or other interim proceedings or developments. If securities analysts or investors perceive these results to be negative, it could have a material adverse effect on the price of our common stock. Patents and other intellectual property rights also will not protect our technology if competitors design around our protected technology without legally infringing our patents or other intellectual property rights.

We may not identify relevant third-party patents or may incorrectly interpret the relevance, scope or expiration of a third-party patent, which might adversely affect our ability to develop and market our therapeutics.

As the biopharmaceutical industry expands and more patents are issued, the risk increases that our product candidates may be subject to claims of infringement of the patent rights of third parties. There can be no assurance that our operations do not, or will not in the future, infringe existing or future third-party patents. Identification of third-party patent rights that may be relevant to our operations is difficult because patent searching is imperfect due to differences in terminology among patents, incomplete databases and the difficulty in assessing the meaning of patent claims. We cannot guarantee that any of our patent searches or analyses, including the identification of relevant patents, the scope of patent claims or the expiration of relevant patents, are complete or thorough, nor can we be certain that we have identified each and every third-party patent and pending application in the United States and abroad that is relevant to or necessary for the commercialization of our therapeutic candidates in any jurisdiction.

Numerous U.S. and foreign patents and pending patent applications exist in our market that are owned by third parties. Our competitors in both the United States and abroad, many of which have substantially greater resources and have made substantial investments in patent portfolios and competing technologies, may have applied for or obtained or may in the future apply for and obtain, patents that will prevent, limit or otherwise interfere with our ability to make, use and sell our therapeutics. We do not always conduct independent reviews of pending patent applications of and patents issued to third parties. Patent applications in the United States and elsewhere are typically published approximately 18 months after the earliest filing for which priority is claimed, with such earliest filing date being commonly referred to as the priority date. Certain U.S. applications that will not be filed outside the U.S. can remain confidential until patents issue. In addition, patent applications in the United States and elsewhere can be pending for many years before issuance, or unintentionally abandoned patents or applications can be revived. Furthermore, pending patent applications that have been published can, subject to certain limitations, be later amended in a manner that could cover our technologies, our therapeutics or the use of our therapeutics. As such, there may be applications of others now pending or recently revived patents of which we are unaware. These patent applications may later result in issued patents, or the revival of previously abandoned patents, that will prevent, limit or otherwise interfere with our ability to make, use or sell our therapeutics.

The scope of a patent claim is determined by an interpretation of the law, the written disclosure in a patent and the patent's prosecution history. Our interpretation of the relevance or the scope of a patent or a pending application may be incorrect. For example, we may incorrectly determine that our therapeutics are not covered by a third-party patent or may incorrectly predict whether a third-party's pending application will issue with claims of relevant scope. Our determination of the expiration date of any patent in the United States or abroad that we consider relevant may be incorrect. Our failure to identify and correctly interpret relevant patents may negatively impact our ability to develop and market our product candidates.

We cannot provide any assurances that third-party patents do not exist which might be enforced against our current technology, including our research programs, product candidates, their respective methods of use, manufacture and formulations thereof, and could result in either an injunction prohibiting our manufacture or future sales, or, with respect to

our future sales, an obligation on our part to pay royalties and/or other forms of compensation to third parties, which could be significant.

Intellectual property rights of third parties could adversely affect our ability to commercialize our product candidates, and we, our licensors or collaborators, or any future strategic partners may become subject to third party claims or litigation alleging infringement of patents or other proprietary rights or seeking to invalidate patents or other proprietary rights. We might be required to litigate or obtain licenses from third parties in order to develop or market our product candidates. Such litigation or licenses could be costly or not available on commercially reasonable terms.

We, our licensors or collaborators, or any future strategic partners may be subject to third-party claims for infringement or misappropriation of patent or other proprietary rights. There is a substantial amount of litigation, both within and outside the United States, involving patent and other intellectual property rights in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries, including patent infringement lawsuits, interferences, oppositions and *inter partes* review proceedings before the USPTO, and corresponding foreign patent offices. There are many issued and pending patents that might claim aspects of our product candidates and modifications that we may need to apply to our product candidates. There are also many issued patents that claim antibodies, portions of antibodies, linkers, cytotoxins, immunostimulants, or other payloads, or combinations thereof, that may be relevant for the products we wish to develop. Thus, it is possible that one or more organizations will hold patent rights to which we will need a license. If those organizations refuse to grant us a license to such patent rights on reasonable terms, we may be delayed or may not be able to market products or perform research and development or other activities covered by these patents which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. We are obligated under certain of our license and collaboration agreements to indemnify and hold harmless our licensors or collaborators for damages arising from intellectual property infringement by use. For example, we are obligated under the Stanford Agreement to indemnify and hold harmless Stanford for damages arising from intellectual property infringement by us resulting from exercise of the license from Stanford. If we, our licensors or collaborators, or any future strategic partners are found to infringe a third-party patent or other intellectual property rights, we could be required to pay damages, potentially including treble damages, if we are found to have infringed willfully. In addition, we, our licensors or collaborators, or any future strategic partners may choose to seek, or be required to seek, a license from a third party, which may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all. Even if a license can be obtained on acceptable terms, the rights may be non-exclusive, which could give our competitors access to the same technology or intellectual property rights licensed to us. If we fail to obtain a required license, we or our existing or future collaborators may be unable to effectively market product candidates based on our technology, which could limit our ability to generate revenue or achieve profitability and possibly prevent us from generating revenue sufficient to sustain our operations. In addition, we may find it necessary to pursue claims or initiate lawsuits to protect or enforce our patent or other intellectual property rights. The cost to us in defending or initiating any litigation or other proceeding relating to patent or other proprietary rights, even if resolved in our favor, could be substantial, and litigation could divert our management's attention. Some of our competitors may be able to sustain the costs of complex patent litigation more effectively than we can because they have substantially greater resources. Uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of patent litigation or other proceedings could delay our research and development efforts and limit our ability to continue our operations.

Because the antibody-drug conjugate and dual payload antibody-drug conjugates therapeutics landscape is still evolving, it is difficult to conclusively assess our freedom to operate without infringing on third-party rights. There are numerous companies that have pending patent applications and issued patents broadly covering antibodies generally, covering antibodies directed against the same targets as, or targets similar to, those we are pursuing, or covering linkers and cytotoxic payloads similar to those that we are using in our product candidates. For example, we are aware of an issued patent, expected to expire in 2031, that relates to strained alkyne reagents that can be used as synthetic precursors for certain of our linker-payload. If any of these patents are valid and not yet expired when, and if, we receive marketing approval for a product incorporating these components, as applicable, we may need to seek a license to one or more of these patents, each of which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all. Failure to receive a license to any of these patents, or other potentially relevant patents currently unknown to us, could delay commercialization of STRO-004, STRO-006, STRO-227 or any other product candidate. Our competitive position may suffer if patents issued to third parties or other third-party intellectual property rights cover our products or product candidates or elements thereof, or our manufacture or uses relevant to our development plans. In such cases, we may not be in a position to develop or commercialize products or product candidates until such patents expire or unless we successfully pursue litigation to nullify or invalidate the third-party intellectual property right concerned, or enter into a license agreement with the intellectual property right holder, if available on commercially reasonable terms. There may be issued patents of which we are not aware, held by third parties that, if found to be valid and enforceable, could be alleged to be infringed by our XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms and related technologies and product candidates. There also

may be pending patent applications of which we are not aware that may result in issued patents, which could be alleged to be infringed by our XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms and related technologies and product candidates. If such an infringement claim should be brought and be successful, we may be required to pay substantial damages, including potentially treble damages and attorneys' fees for willful infringement, and we may be forced to abandon our product candidates or seek a license from any patent holders. No assurances can be given that a license will be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

It is also possible that we have failed to identify relevant third-party patents or applications. Patent applications in the United States and elsewhere are published approximately 18 months after the earliest filing for which priority is claimed, with such earliest filing date being commonly referred to as the priority date. Therefore, patent applications covering our products or platform technologies could have been filed by others without our knowledge. Additionally, pending patent applications that have been published can, subject to certain limitations, be later amended in a manner that could cover our platform technologies, our products or the use of our products. Third-party intellectual property right holders may also actively bring infringement claims against us. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to successfully settle or otherwise resolve such infringement claims. If we are unable to successfully settle future claims on terms acceptable to us, we may be required to engage in or continue costly, unpredictable and time-consuming litigation and may be prevented from or experience substantial delays in marketing our products. Parties making claims against us may be able to sustain the costs of complex patent litigation more effectively than we can because they have substantially greater resources. Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation or administrative proceedings, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure. In addition, any uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of any litigation could have a material adverse effect on our ability to raise additional funds or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects. If we fail in any such dispute, in addition to being forced to pay damages, we may be temporarily or permanently prohibited from commercializing any of our product candidates that are held to be infringing. We might, if possible, also be forced to redesign product candidates so that we no longer infringe the third-party intellectual property rights. Any of these events, even if we were ultimately to prevail, could require us to divert substantial financial and management resources that we would otherwise be able to devote to our business and could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Intellectual property litigation could cause us to spend substantial resources and distract our personnel from their normal responsibilities.

Litigation or other legal proceedings relating to intellectual property claims, with or without merit, is unpredictable and generally expensive and time consuming and is likely to divert significant resources from our core business, including distracting our technical and management personnel from their normal responsibilities. Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during this type of litigation. In addition, there could be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions or other interim proceedings or developments and if securities analysts or investors perceive these results to be negative, it could have a substantial adverse effect on the price of our common stock. Moreover, such litigation or proceedings could substantially increase our operating losses and reduce the resources available for development activities or any future sales, marketing or distribution activities.

We may not have sufficient financial or other resources to adequately conduct such litigation or proceedings. Some of our competitors may be able to sustain the costs of such litigation or proceedings more effectively than we can because of their greater financial resources and more mature and developed intellectual property portfolios. Accordingly, despite our efforts, we may not be able to prevent third parties from infringing upon or misappropriating or from successfully challenging our intellectual property rights. Uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of patent litigation or other proceedings could have a material adverse effect on our ability to compete in the marketplace.

If we fail to comply with our obligations under any license, collaboration or other agreements, we may be required to pay damages and could lose intellectual property rights that are necessary for developing and protecting our product candidates or we could lose certain rights to grant sublicenses.

Our current licenses impose, and any future licenses we enter into are likely to impose, various development, commercialization, funding, milestone, royalty, diligence, sublicensing, insurance, patent prosecution and enforcement and/or other obligations on us. If we breach any of these obligations, or use the intellectual property licensed to us in an unauthorized manner, we may be required to pay damages and the licensor may have the right to terminate the license, which could result in us being unable to develop, manufacture and sell any future products that are covered by the licensed technology or enable a competitor to gain access to the licensed technology. Moreover, our licensors may own or

control intellectual property that has not been licensed to us and, as a result, we may be subject to claims, regardless of their merit, that we are infringing or otherwise violating the licensor's rights. In addition, while we cannot determine currently the amount of the royalty obligations we would be required to pay on sales of future products, if any, the amounts may be significant. The amount of our future royalty obligations will depend on the technology and intellectual property we use in products that we successfully develop and commercialize, if any. Therefore, even if we successfully develop and commercialize products, we may be unable to achieve or maintain profitability.

Moreover, disputes may arise regarding intellectual property subject to a licensing agreement, including:

•the scope of rights granted under the license agreement and other interpretation-related issues;

•the extent to which our product candidates, technologies and processes infringe on intellectual property of the licensor that is not subject to the licensing agreement;

•the sublicensing of patent and other rights under our collaborative development relationships;

•our diligence obligations under the license agreement and what activities satisfy those diligence obligations;

•the inventorship and ownership of inventions and know-how resulting from the joint creation or use of intellectual property by our licensors and us and our partners; and

•the priority of invention of patented technology.

In addition, the agreements under which we currently license intellectual property or technology from third parties are complex, and certain provisions in such agreements may be susceptible to multiple interpretations. The resolution of any contract interpretation disagreement that may arise could narrow what we believe to be the scope of our rights to the relevant intellectual property or technology, or increase what we believe to be our financial or other obligations under the relevant agreement, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. Moreover, if disputes over intellectual property that we have licensed prevent or impair our ability to maintain our current licensing arrangements on commercially acceptable terms, we may be unable to successfully develop and commercialize the affected product candidates, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial conditions, results of operations, and prospects.

We may be subject to claims that we or our employees or consultants have wrongfully used or disclosed alleged trade secrets of our employees' or consultants' former employers or their clients. These claims may be costly to defend and if we do not successfully do so, we may be required to pay monetary damages and may lose valuable intellectual property rights or personnel.

Many of our employees were previously employed at universities or biotechnology or biopharmaceutical companies, including our competitors or potential competitors. Although no claims against us are currently pending, we may be subject to claims that these employees or we have inadvertently or otherwise used or disclosed trade secrets or other proprietary information of their former employers. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these claims. If we fail in defending such claims, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights or personnel. A loss of key research personnel or their work product could hamper our ability to commercialize, or prevent us from commercializing, our product candidates, which could severely harm our business. Even if we are successful in defending against these claims, litigation could result in substantial costs and be a distraction to management.

Patent terms may be inadequate to protect our competitive position on our product candidates for an adequate amount of time.

Patents have a limited lifespan. In the United States, if all maintenance fees are timely paid, the natural expiration of a patent is generally 20 years from its earliest U.S. non-provisional filing date. Various extensions may be available, but the life of a patent, and the protection it affords, is limited. Even if patents covering our product candidates are obtained, once the patent life has expired, we may be open to competition from competitive products, including biosimilars. Given the amount of time required for the development, testing and regulatory review of new product candidates, patents protecting such candidates might expire before or shortly after such candidates are commercialized. As a result, our owned and licensed patent portfolio may not provide us with sufficient rights to exclude others from commercializing products similar or identical to ours.

Depending upon the timing, duration and conditions of any FDA marketing approval of our product candidates, one or more of our U.S. patents may be eligible for limited patent term extension under the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984, referred to as the Hatch-Waxman Amendments, and similar legislation in the European Union. The Hatch-Waxman Amendments permit a patent term extension of up to five years for a patent covering an approved product as compensation for effective patent term lost during product development and the FDA regulatory review process. However, we may not receive an extension if we fail to exercise due diligence during the testing phase or regulatory review process, fail to apply within applicable deadlines, fail to apply prior to expiration of relevant patents or otherwise fail to satisfy applicable requirements. Moreover, the length of the extension could be less than we request. Only one patent per approved product can be extended, the extension cannot extend the total patent term beyond 14 years from approval and only those claims covering the approved drug, a method for using it or a method for manufacturing it may be extended. If we are unable to obtain patent term extension or the term of any such extension is less than we request, the period during which we can enforce our patent rights for the applicable product candidate will be shortened and our competitors may obtain approval to market competing products sooner. As a result, our revenue from applicable products could be reduced. Further, if this occurs, our competitors may take advantage of our investment in development and trials by referencing our clinical and preclinical data and launch their product earlier than might otherwise be the case, and our competitive position, business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially harmed.

Obtaining and maintaining our patent protection depends on compliance with various procedural, document submission, fee payment and other requirements imposed by governmental patent agencies, and our patent protection could be reduced or eliminated for non-compliance with these requirements.

Periodic maintenance fees, renewal fees, annuity fees and various other governmental fees on patents and/or applications will be due to be paid to the USPTO and various governmental patent agencies outside of the United States in several stages over the lifetime of the patents and/or applications. We have systems in place to remind us to pay these fees, and we employ an outside firm and/or rely on our outside counsel to pay these fees due to non-U.S. patent agencies. The USPTO and various non-U.S. governmental patent agencies require compliance with a number of procedural, documentary, fee payment and other similar provisions during the patent application process. We employ reputable law firms and other professionals to help us comply, and in many cases, an inadvertent lapse can be cured by payment of a late fee or by other means in accordance with the applicable rules. However, there are situations in which non-compliance can result in abandonment or lapse of the patent or patent application, resulting in partial or complete loss of patent rights in the relevant jurisdiction. In such an event, our competitors might be able to enter the market and this circumstance would have a material adverse effect on our business.

Changes in U.S. patent and ex-U.S. patent laws could diminish the value of patents in general, thereby impairing our ability to protect our products.

Changes in either the patent laws or interpretation of the patent laws in the United States or in other ex-U.S. jurisdictions could increase the uncertainties and costs surrounding the prosecution of patent applications and the enforcement or defense of issued patents. In the United States, there have been numerous recent changes to the patent laws and proposed changes to the rules of the USPTO that may have a significant impact on our ability to protect our technology and enforce our intellectual property rights. For example, the America Invents Act, enacted within the last several years, involves significant changes in patent legislation.

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled on several patent cases in recent years, some of which cases either narrow the scope of patent protection available in certain circumstances or weaken the rights of patent owners in certain situations. For example, the Supreme Court of the United States held in *Amgen v. Sanofi* (2023) that a functionally claimed genus was invalid for failing to comply with the enablement requirement of the Patent Act. In addition, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit issued a decision, *In re Cellect, LLC* (2023) involving the interaction of patent term adjustment (PTA), terminal disclaimers, and obviousness-type double patenting which may affect the patent term of any issued patents that rely on any PTA. Depending on future actions by the U.S. Congress, the U.S. courts, the USPTO and the relevant law-making bodies in other countries, the laws and regulations governing patents could change in unpredictable ways that would weaken our ability to obtain new patents or to enforce our existing patents and patents that we might obtain in the future. Also, the decision by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Association for Molecular Pathology v. Myriad Genetics, Inc.* (2013) precludes a claim to a nucleic acid having a stated nucleotide sequence that is identical to a sequence found in nature and unmodified. We currently are not aware of an immediate impact of this decision on our patents or patent applications because we are developing product candidates that contain modifications that we believe are not found in nature. However, this decision has yet to be clearly interpreted by courts and by the USPTO. We cannot assure you that the interpretations of this decision or subsequent rulings will not adversely impact our patents or patent

applications. In addition to increasing uncertainty with regard to our ability to obtain patents in the future, this combination of events has created uncertainty with respect to the value of patents, once obtained. Depending on decisions by the U.S. Congress, the federal courts and the USPTO, and similar legislative and regulatory bodies in other countries in which we may pursue patent protection, the laws and regulations governing patents could change in unpredictable ways that would weaken our ability to obtain new patents or to enforce our existing patents and patents that we might obtain in the future. For example, the Inflation Reduction Act, or IRA, passed by Congress authorizes the Secretary of HHS to negotiate prices directly with participating manufacturers for selected medicines reimbursed by Medicare Part B or Part D even if these medicines are protected by an existing patent. In addition, we may become subject to claims challenging the inventorship or ownership of our patents and other intellectual property.

We may be subject to claims that former employees, collaborators or other third parties have an interest in our patents or other intellectual property as an inventor or co-inventor. The failure to name the proper inventors on a patent application can result in the patents issuing thereon being unenforceable. Inventorship disputes may arise from conflicting views regarding the contributions of different individuals named as inventors, the effects of foreign laws where foreign nationals are involved in the development of the subject matter of the patent, conflicting obligations of third parties involved in developing our product candidates or as a result of questions regarding co-ownership of potential joint inventions. Litigation may be necessary to resolve these and other claims challenging inventorship or ownership. Alternatively, or additionally, we may enter into agreements to clarify the scope of our rights in such intellectual property. If we fail in defending any such claims, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights, such as exclusive ownership of, or right to use, valuable intellectual property. Such an outcome could have a material adverse effect on our business. Even if we are successful in defending against such claims, litigation could result in substantial costs and be a distraction to management and other employees.

Our current or future licensors may have relied on third-party consultants or collaborators or on funds from third parties, such as the U.S. government, such that our licensors are not the sole and exclusive owners of the patents we in-licensed. If other third parties have ownership rights or other rights to our in-licensed patents, they may be able to license such patents to our competitors, and our competitors could market competing products and technology. This could have a material adverse effect on our competitive position, business, financial conditions, results of operations, and prospects.

In addition, while it is our policy to require our employees and contractors who may be involved in the conception or development of intellectual property to execute agreements assigning such intellectual property to us, we may be unsuccessful in executing such an agreement with each party who, in fact, conceives or develops intellectual property that we regard as our own. The assignment of intellectual property rights may not be self-executing, or the assignment agreements may be breached, and we may be forced to bring claims against third parties, or defend claims that they may bring against us, to determine the ownership of what we regard as our intellectual property. Such claims could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

If our trademarks and trade names are not adequately protected, then we may not be able to build name recognition in our markets of interest, and our business may be adversely affected.

Our trademarks or trade names may be challenged, infringed, circumvented or declared generic or determined to be infringing on other marks. We may not be able to protect our rights to these trademarks and trade names or may be forced to stop using these names, which we need for name recognition by potential partners or customers in our markets of interest. If we are unable to establish name recognition based on our trademarks and trade names, we may not be able to compete effectively, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Risks Related to Government Regulation

We and/or our collaborators may be unable to obtain, or may be delayed in obtaining, U.S. or foreign regulatory approval and, as a result, unable to commercialize our product candidates.

Our product candidates are subject to extensive governmental regulations relating to, among other things, research, testing, development, manufacturing, safety, efficacy, approval, recordkeeping, reporting, labeling, storage, packaging, advertising and promotion, pricing, marketing and distribution of drugs and therapeutic biologics. Rigorous preclinical testing and clinical trials and an extensive regulatory approval process are required to be completed successfully in the United States and in many foreign jurisdictions before a new drug or therapeutic biologic can be marketed. Satisfaction of these and other regulatory requirements is costly, time consuming, uncertain and subject to unanticipated delays. It is

possible that none of the product candidates we may develop, either alone or with our collaborators, will obtain the regulatory approvals necessary for us or our existing or future collaborators to begin selling them.

Although some of our employees have experience in conducting and managing clinical trials from prior employment at other companies, we, as a company, have little prior experience in conducting and managing the clinical trials necessary to obtain regulatory approvals, including approval by the FDA. The time required to obtain FDA and other approvals is unpredictable but typically takes many years following the commencement of the initial clinical trials, depending upon the type, complexity and novelty of the product candidate and the availability of applicable government resources. The standards that the FDA and its foreign counterparts use when regulating us require judgment and can change, which makes it difficult to predict with certainty their application. Any analysis we perform of data from preclinical and clinical activities is subject to confirmation and interpretation by regulatory authorities, which could delay, limit or prevent regulatory approval. We or our collaborators may also encounter unexpected delays or increased costs due to new government regulations, for example, from future legislation or administrative action, or from changes in FDA policy during the period of product development, clinical trials and FDA regulatory review. It is impossible to predict whether legislative changes will be enacted, or whether FDA or foreign regulations, guidance or interpretations will be changed, or the impact of such changes, if any. For example, the Oncology Center of Excellence within the FDA has advanced Project Optimus, which is an initiative to reform the dose optimization and dose selection paradigm in oncology drug development to emphasize selection of an optimal dose, which is a dose or doses that maximizes not only the efficacy of a drug but the safety and tolerability as well. This shift from the prior approach, which generally determined the maximum tolerated dose, may require sponsors to spend additional time and resources to further explore a product candidate's dose-response relationship to facilitate optimum dose selection in a target population. Other Oncology Center of Excellence initiatives have included Project FrontRunner, an initiative with a goal of developing a framework for identifying candidate drugs for initial clinical development in the earlier advanced setting rather than for treatment of patients who have received numerous prior lines of therapies or have exhausted available treatment options. We are considering these policy changes as they relate to our programs. We may also be affected by ex-U.S. regulatory requirements, given that our trials may be conducted globally; current and unforeseen new EU-specific clinical trial conduct regulations, such as the In Vitro Diagnostic Regulation, or IVDR, and GDPR, may delay, or increase the difficulty and expense of conducting, our clinical studies.

Given that the product candidates we are developing, either alone or with our collaborators, represent a new approach to the manufacturing and type of therapeutic biologics, the FDA and its foreign counterparts have not yet established definitive policies, practices or guidelines in relation to these product candidates. Moreover, the FDA may respond to any BLA that we may submit by defining requirements that we do not anticipate. Such responses could delay clinical development of our product candidates. Furthermore, in recent years, there has been increased public and political pressure on the FDA with respect to the approval process for new drugs and therapeutic biologics, and FDA standards, especially regarding product safety, appear to have become more stringent.

Any delay or failure in obtaining required approvals could have a material and adverse effect on our ability to generate revenues from the particular product candidate for which we are seeking approval. Furthermore, any regulatory approval to market a product may be subject to limitations on the approved uses for which we may market the product or on the labeling or other restrictions. In addition, the FDA has the authority to require a risk evaluation and mitigation strategy, or REMS, as part of a BLA or after approval, which may impose further requirements or restrictions on the distribution or use of an approved biologic, such as limiting prescribing to certain physicians or medical centers that have undergone specialized training, limiting treatment to patients who meet certain safe-use criteria and requiring treated patients to enroll in a registry. These limitations and restrictions may limit the size of the market for the product and affect reimbursement by third-party payors.

We are also subject to numerous foreign regulatory requirements governing, among other things, the conduct of clinical trials, manufacturing and marketing authorization, pricing and third-party reimbursement. The foreign regulatory approval process varies among countries and may include all of the risks associated with the FDA approval process described above, as well as additional risks attributable to the satisfaction of local regulations in foreign jurisdictions. Moreover, the time required to obtain approval may differ from that required to obtain FDA approval. FDA approval does not ensure approval by regulatory authorities outside the United States and vice versa. From time to time during the development and regulatory approval process for our therapeutic candidates, we engage in discussions with the FDA and other regulatory authorities regarding our development programs, including discussions about the regulatory requirements for approval. Sometimes different regulatory authorities provide different or conflicting advice. While we attempt to harmonize the advice we receive from multiple regulatory authorities, it is not always practical to do so. Also, we may choose not to harmonize conflicting advice when harmonization would significantly delay clinical trial data or when we believe it is otherwise inappropriate. In addition, regulatory authorities may change their views on aspects of the clinical

programs, including study designs, or the ability of the studies as designed to support approval of a product. If we are unable to effectively and efficiently resolve and comply with the inquiries and requests of the FDA and other regulatory authorities, the approval of our therapeutic candidates may be delayed, and their value may be reduced. Any delay or failure to obtain U.S. or foreign regulatory approval for a product candidate could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Delays in obtaining regulatory approval of our manufacturing process may delay or disrupt our commercialization efforts. To date, no product using a cell-free manufacturing process in the United States has received marketing approval from the FDA.

Before we can begin to commercially manufacture our product candidates, we must obtain regulatory approval from the FDA for a BLA that describes in detail the chemistry, manufacturing, and controls for the product. A manufacturing authorization must also be obtained from the appropriate EU regulatory authorities. The timeframe required to obtain such approval or authorization is uncertain. In addition, we must pass a pre-approval inspection of the applicable manufacturing facility by the FDA before any of our product candidates can obtain marketing approval, if ever. In order to obtain approval, we will need to ensure that all of our processes, methods and equipment are compliant with cGMP, and perform extensive audits of vendors, contract laboratories and suppliers. If any of our vendors, contract laboratories or suppliers is found to be out of compliance with cGMP, we may experience delays or disruptions in manufacturing while we work with these third parties to remedy the violation or while we work to identify suitable replacement vendors. The cGMP requirements govern quality control of the manufacturing process and documentation policies and procedures. In complying with cGMP, we will be obligated to expend time, money and effort in production, record keeping and quality control to assure that the product meets applicable specifications and other requirements. If we fail to comply with these requirements, we would be subject to possible regulatory action and may not be permitted to sell any products that we may develop.

Even if we receive regulatory approval for any of our product candidates, we will be subject to ongoing regulatory obligations and continued regulatory review, which may result in significant additional expenses. Additionally, our product candidates, if approved, could be subject to labeling and other restrictions and market withdrawal. We may also be subject to penalties if we fail to comply with regulatory requirements or experience unanticipated problems with our products.

Any regulatory approvals that we or our existing or future collaborators obtain for our product candidates may also be subject to limitations on the approved indicated uses for which a product may be marketed or to the conditions of approval, or contain requirements for potentially costly post-marketing testing, including Phase 4 clinical trials, and surveillance to monitor the safety and efficacy of the product candidate.

In addition, if the FDA or a comparable foreign regulatory authority approves any of our product candidates, the manufacturing processes, labeling, packaging, distribution, adverse event reporting, storage, import, export, advertising, promotion and recordkeeping for the product will be subject to extensive and ongoing regulatory requirements. The FDA has significant post-market authority, including the authority to require labeling changes based on new safety information and to require post-market studies or clinical trials to evaluate safety risks related to the use of a product or to require withdrawal of the product from the market. The FDA also has the authority to require a REMS after approval, which may impose further requirements or restrictions on the distribution or use of an approved drug or therapeutic biologic. The manufacturing facilities we use to make a future product, if any, will also be subject to periodic review and inspection by the FDA and other regulatory agencies, including for continued compliance with cGMP requirements. The discovery of any new or previously unknown problems with our third-party manufacturers, manufacturing processes, materials for product manufacture, or facilities may result in restrictions on the product, manufacturer or facility, including withdrawal of the product from the market. If we rely on third-party manufacturers, we will not have control over compliance with applicable rules and regulations by such manufacturers. Any product promotion and advertising will also be subject to regulatory requirements and continuing regulatory review. If we or our existing or future collaborators, manufacturers or service providers fail to comply with applicable continuing regulatory requirements in the United States or foreign jurisdictions in which we seek to market our products, we or they may be subject to, among other things, fines, warning letters, holds on clinical trials, delay of approval or refusal by the FDA or similar foreign regulatory bodies to approve pending applications or supplements to approved applications, suspension or withdrawal of regulatory approval, product recalls and seizures, administrative detention of products, refusal to permit the import or export of products, operating restrictions, injunction, civil penalties and criminal prosecution.

Subsequent discovery of previously unknown problems with a product, including adverse events of unanticipated severity or frequency, or with our third-party manufacturers or manufacturing processes, or failure to comply with regulatory requirements, may result in, among other things:

•restrictions on the marketing or manufacturing of the product, withdrawal of the product from the market or voluntary or mandatory product recalls;

•fines, warning or untitled letters or holds on clinical trials;

•refusal by the FDA to approve pending applications or supplements to approved applications filed by us or our strategic partners;

•suspension or revocation of product license approvals;

•product seizure or detention or refusal to permit the import or export of products; and

•injunctions or the imposition of civil or criminal penalties.

The FDA policies may change and additional government regulations may be enacted that could prevent, limit or delay regulatory approval of our product candidates. If we are slow or unable to adapt to changes in existing requirements or the adoption of new requirements or policies, or if we are not able to maintain regulatory compliance, we may lose any marketing approval that we may have obtained and we may not achieve or sustain profitability, which would adversely affect our business.

Disruptions at the FDA and other agencies may increase the time necessary for new products to be reviewed and/or approved, which would adversely affect our business. In addition, there is substantial uncertainty regarding new initiatives under the current Administration and how these might impact the FDA, its implementation of laws, regulations, policies and guidance and its personnel. Similar initiatives may also be directed toward other government agencies. These initiatives could prevent, limit, or delay development and regulatory approval of our product candidates, which would adversely affect our business.

The ability of the FDA to review and approve new products can be affected by a variety of factors, including government budget and funding levels, statutory, regulatory and policy changes, the FDA's ability to hire and retain key personnel and accept the payment for and facilitate the renewal of user fee programs, and other events that may otherwise affect the FDA's ability to perform routine functions. In addition, government funding of other government agencies that fund research and development activities is subject to the political process, which is inherently fluid and unpredictable. Disruptions at the FDA and other agencies, including as a result of government shutdowns, may also slow the time necessary for new drugs to be reviewed and/or approved by necessary government agencies, which would adversely affect our business.

Moreover, FDA-regulated industries, such as ours, face uncertainty with regard to the regulatory environment we will face under the current administration (the "Administration") as we proceed with research and development and potential future commercialization. Some of the Administration's efforts have manifested to date as efforts to reduce the size of the federal government, including large-scale reductions in force at FDA. The loss of key personnel at the FDA, including those in leadership positions, is likely to impact operations at the FDA, which could result in, among other things, delays or limitations on our ability to obtain guidance from the FDA on our product candidates in development, longer review times, and delays in obtaining regulatory approvals for our product candidates. There remains general uncertainty regarding future activities. New executive orders, regulations, policies or guidance could be issued or promulgated that adversely affect us or create a more challenging or costly environment to pursue the development of new therapeutic products. Pressures on and uncertainty surrounding the U.S. federal government's budget and potential changes in budgetary priorities could adversely affect the funding for existing programs and grants and increase the costs to us of conducting clinical trials. Alternatively, state governments may attempt to address or react to changes at the federal level with changes to their own regulatory frameworks in a manner that is adverse to our operations. If we or our collaborators become negatively impacted by future governmental orders, regulations, policies or guidance, there could be a material adverse effect on us and our business.

We also cannot predict the likelihood, nature or extent of government regulation that may arise from future legislation or administrative or executive action, either in the United States or abroad. Further, decisions from the U.S. Supreme

Court have limited judicial deference to regulatory agencies, including the FDA. As a result of these decisions, existing agency regulations, policies, and long-standing decisions may become subject to legal challenges, which may impact the FDA's authority, lead to uncertainties in the industry, and disrupt the FDA's normal operations, all of which could impact the timely review of any regulatory filings or applications we submit to the FDA.

Over the last several years, including in late 2025 and early 2026, the U.S. government has shut down several times, and certain regulatory agencies, such as the FDA, when affected, had to furlough critical employees and stop critical activities. Further, if another prolonged government shutdown occurs that affects funding for the FDA, or if global health concerns prevent the FDA or other regulatory authorities from conducting their regular inspections, reviews, or other regulatory activities, it could significantly impact the ability of the FDA or other regulatory authorities to timely review and process our regulatory submissions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We may face difficulties from healthcare legislative reform measures.

Existing regulatory policies may change and additional government regulations may be enacted that could affect pricing and third-party payments for our product candidates, which could negatively affect our business, financial condition and prospects. We cannot predict the likelihood, nature or extent of government regulation that may arise from future legislation or administrative action, either in the United States or abroad. If we are slow or unable to adapt to changes in existing requirements or the adoption of new requirements or policies, or if we are not able to maintain regulatory compliance, we may lose any marketing approval that we may have obtained and we may not achieve or sustain profitability.

In the United States, there have been and continue to be a number of legislative initiatives to contain healthcare costs. For example, in March 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the Healthcare and Education Reconciliation Act, or together, the ACA, was enacted, which substantially changed the way healthcare is financed by both governmental and private insurers, and significantly impacts the U.S. pharmaceutical industry.

Since the ACA was enacted, other legislative changes have been proposed and adopted in the United States federal and state levels to reduce healthcare expenditures, including the Budget Control Act, which, subject to certain temporary suspension periods, imposed 2% reductions in Medicare payments to providers per fiscal year starting April 1, 2013 and, due to subsequent legislative amendments to the statute, that will remain in effect through 2032, unless additional Congressional action is taken, and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, which added a requirement for manufacturers of certain single-source drugs (including biologics and biosimilars) separately paid for under Medicare Part B for at least 18 months and marketed in single-dose containers or packages (known as refundable single-dose containers or single-use package drugs) to provide annual refunds for any portions of the dispensed drug that are unused and discarded if those unused or discarded portions exceed an applicable percentage defined by statute or regulation. Further, in November 2020, the HHS finalized a regulation removing safe harbor protection for price reductions from pharmaceutical manufacturers to plan sponsors under Part D, either directly or through pharmacy benefit managers, unless the price reduction is required by law. The rule also creates a new safe harbor for price reductions reflected at the point-of-sale, as well as a safe harbor for certain fixed fee arrangements between pharmacy benefit managers and manufacturers. The implementation of this final rule was delayed by the IRA until January 1, 2032. Under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, effective January 1, 2024, the statutory cap on Medicaid Drug Rebate Program rebates that manufacturers pay to state Medicaid programs has been eliminated. Elimination of this cap has, in some instances, required pharmaceutical manufacturers to pay more in rebates than they have received on the sale of products.

Moreover, on January 2, 2013, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 was signed into law, which, among other things, further reduced Medicare payments to several types of providers, including hospitals, imaging centers and cancer treatment centers, and increased the statute of limitations period for the government to recover overpayments to providers from three to five years. In November 2024, CMS issued a final rule, that decreased Medicare reimbursement for physician services by 2.8%, effective January 1, 2025. If federal spending is further reduced, anticipated budgetary shortfalls may also impact the ability of relevant agencies, such as the FDA or the National Institutes of Health to continue to function at current levels. Amounts allocated to federal grants and contracts may be reduced or eliminated. These reductions may also impact the ability of relevant agencies to timely review and approve research and development, manufacturing, and marketing activities, which may delay our ability to develop, market and sell any products we may develop.

Moreover, payment methodologies, including payment for companion diagnostics, may be subject to changes in healthcare legislation and regulatory initiatives. CMS bundles the Medicare payments for certain laboratory tests ordered while a patient receives services in a hospital outpatient setting and CMS pays for clinical laboratory services based on a weighted average of reported prices that private payors, Medicare Advantage plans, and Medicaid Managed Care plans pay for laboratory services. Further, on March 16, 2018, CMS finalized its National Coverage Determination, or NCD, for certain diagnostic laboratory tests using next generation sequencing that are approved by the FDA as a companion *in vitro* diagnostic and used in a cancer with an FDA-approved companion diagnostic indication. Under the NCD, diagnostic tests that gain FDA approval or clearance as an *in vitro* companion diagnostic will automatically receive full coverage and be available for patients with recurrent, metastatic relapsed, refractory or stages III and IV cancer. Additionally, the NCD extended coverage to repeat testing when the patient has a new primary diagnosis of cancer.

There has been heightened governmental scrutiny over the manner in which manufacturers set prices for their marketed products, which has resulted in several presidential executive orders, Congressional inquiries and proposed and enacted federal and state legislation designed to, among other things, bring more transparency to product pricing, review the relationship between pricing and manufacturer patient programs, and reform government program reimbursement methodologies for drug products.

Additionally, several healthcare reform initiatives culminated in the enactment of the IRA in August 2022, which, among other things, requires HHS to directly negotiate the selling price of a statutorily specified number of drugs and biologics each year that CMS reimburses under Medicare Part B and Part D. The negotiated price may not exceed a statutory ceiling price. Only high-expenditure single-source biologics that have been approved for at least 11 years (7 years for single-source drugs) can qualify for negotiations, with the negotiated price taking effect two years after the selection year. For 2026, the first year in which negotiated prices became effective, CMS selected 10 high-cost Medicare Part D products in 2023, negotiations began in 2024, and the negotiated maximum fair price for each product has been announced. These negotiations resulted in significant price reductions for the products from their 2023 list prices, ranging from 38 to 79 percent, with an average price reduction of 59.4 percent. CMS has selected and announced the negotiated maximum fair price for 15 additional Medicare Part D drugs, which will become effective in 2027. For 2028, CMS has selected an additional 15 drugs, comprised of drugs covered under Medicare Part D and, for the first time, drugs payable under Medicare Part B. For 2029 and subsequent years, 20 Part B or Part D drugs will be selected. A drug or biological product that has an orphan drug designation for only one rare disease or condition will be excluded from the IRA's price negotiations requirements, but loses that exclusion if it has designations for more than one rare disease or condition, or if it is approved for an indication that is not within that single designated rare disease or condition, unless such additional designation or such disqualifying approvals are withdrawn by the time CMS evaluates the drug for selection for negotiation. However, as a result of a statutory amendment enacted in July 2025, beginning with the 2028 negotiated price applicability year, a drug may be designated for more than one rare disease or condition and still be excluded from price negotiation, as long as the only approved indications are for such rare diseases or conditions. The IRA also imposes rebates on Medicare Part D and Part B drugs whose prices have increased at a rate greater than the rate of inflation, and in November 2024, CMS finalized regulations for the Medicare Part D and Part B inflation rebates. In addition, the law eliminates the "donut hole" under Medicare Part D beginning in 2025 by significantly lowering the enrollee maximum out-of-pocket cost and requiring manufacturers to subsidize, through a newly established manufacturer discount program, 10% of Part D enrollees' prescription costs for brand drugs below the out-of-pocket maximum, and 20% once the out-of-pocket maximum has been reached. The IRA permits the Secretary of HHS to implement many of these provisions through guidance, as opposed to regulation, for the initial years. Manufacturers that fail to comply with the IRA may be subject to various penalties, some significant, including civil monetary penalties. Further, in July 2025, the OBBBA was signed into law. The OBBBA is expected to reduce Medicaid spending and enrollment by implementing work requirements for some beneficiaries, capping state-directed payments, reducing federal funding, and limiting provider taxes used to fund the program. The OBBBA also narrows access to ACA marketplace exchange enrollment and declined to extend the enhanced subsidies for individuals purchasing health insurance coverage in ACA marketplaces, which expired in 2025. These provisions may be subject to legal challenges. For example, the provisions related to the negotiation of selling prices of high-expenditure single-source drugs and biologics have been challenged in multiple lawsuits brought by pharmaceutical manufacturers. Thus, while it is unclear how the IRA will be implemented, it will likely have a significant impact on the pharmaceutical industry and our product candidates.

At the state level, legislatures are increasingly enacting laws and implementing regulations designed to control pharmaceutical and biological product pricing, including price or patient reimbursement constraints, discounts, restrictions on certain product access and marketing cost disclosure and transparency measures, and, in some cases, designed to encourage importation from other countries and bulk purchasing. For example, the FDA released a final rule in September 2020 providing guidance for states to build and submit importation plans for drugs from Canada, and the FDA authorized the first such plan in January 2024, which has been extended until November 2026. It is unclear how this program will be

implemented, including which drugs will be chosen, and whether it will be subject to legal challenges in the United States or Canada. Other states have also submitted proposals that are pending review by the FDA.

Additionally, on May 30, 2018, the Trickett Wendler, Frank Mongiello, Jordan McLinn, and Matthew Bellina Right to Try Act of 2017 was signed into law. The law, among other things, provides a federal framework for certain patients to access certain investigational new drug products that have completed a Phase 1 clinical trial and that are undergoing investigation for FDA approval. Under certain circumstances, eligible patients can seek treatment without enrolling in clinical trials and without obtaining FDA authorization under an FDA expanded access program; however, manufacturers are not obligated to provide investigational new drug products under the current federal right to try law. We may choose to seek an expanded access program for our product candidates, or to utilize comparable rules in other countries that allow the use of a drug, on a named patient basis or under a compassionate use program.

We expect that the ACA, the IRA, the OBBBA and other state or federal healthcare reform measures that may be adopted in the future, may result in more rigorous coverage criteria and in additional downward pressure on the price that we receive for any approved product. The implementation of cost containment measures or other healthcare reforms may prevent us from being able to generate revenue, attain profitability, or commercialize our products.

Our operations and relationships with healthcare providers, healthcare organizations, customers and third-party payors will be subject to applicable anti-bribery, anti-kickback, fraud and abuse, transparency and other healthcare laws and regulations, which could expose us to, among other things, enforcement actions, criminal sanctions, civil penalties, contractual damages, reputational harm, administrative burdens and diminished profits and future earnings.

Our current and future arrangements with healthcare providers, healthcare organizations, third-party payors and customers expose us to broadly applicable anti-bribery, fraud and abuse and other healthcare laws and regulations that may constrain the business or financial arrangements and relationships through which we research, market, sell and distribute our product candidates. In addition, we may be subject to patient data privacy and security regulation by the U.S. federal government and the states and the foreign governments in which we conduct our business. Restrictions under applicable federal and state anti-bribery and healthcare laws and regulations, include the following:

- the federal Anti-Kickback Statute, which prohibits, among other things, individuals and entities from knowingly and willfully soliciting, offering, receiving or providing remuneration, directly or indirectly, in cash or in kind, to induce or reward, or in return for, either the referral of an individual for, or the purchase, order or recommendation of, any good or service, for which payment may be made under a federal and state healthcare program such as Medicare and Medicaid. A person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of the statute or specific intent to violate it in order to have committed a violation;

- the federal criminal and civil false claims and civil monetary penalties laws, including the federal False Claims Act, which can be imposed through civil whistleblower or qui tam actions against individuals or entities, prohibits, among other things, knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, to the federal government, claims for payment that are false or fraudulent, knowingly making, using or causing to be made or used, a false record or statement material to a false or fraudulent claim, or from knowingly making a false statement to avoid, decrease or conceal an obligation to pay money to the federal government. In addition, certain marketing practices, including off-label promotion, may also violate false claims laws. Moreover, the government may assert that a claim including items and services resulting from a violation of the federal Anti-Kickback Statute constitutes a false or fraudulent claim for purposes of the federal False Claims Act;

- the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, or HIPAA, which imposes criminal and civil liability, prohibits, among other things, knowingly and willfully executing, or attempting to execute a scheme to defraud any healthcare benefit program, or knowingly and willfully falsifying, concealing or covering up a material fact or making any materially false statement in connection with the delivery of or payment for healthcare benefits, items or services; similar to the federal Anti-Kickback Statute, a person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of the statute or specific intent to violate it in order to have committed a violation;

- HIPAA, as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act, or HITECH, which impose obligations on certain healthcare providers, health plans, and healthcare clearinghouses, known as covered entities, as well as their business associates that perform certain services involving the storage, use or disclosure of individually identifiable health information, including mandatory contractual terms, with respect to

safeguarding the privacy, security, and transmission of individually identifiable health information, and require notification to affected individuals and regulatory authorities of certain breaches of security of individually identifiable health information;

•the federal legislation commonly referred to as Physician Payments Sunshine Act, enacted as part of the ACA, and its implementing regulations, which requires certain manufacturers of covered drugs, devices, biologics and medical supplies that are reimbursable under Medicare, Medicaid, or the Children's Health Insurance Program, with certain exceptions, to report annually to CMS information related to certain payments and other transfers of value to physicians (defined to include doctors, dentists, optometrists, podiatrists and chiropractors), physician assistants, certain types of advanced practice nurses, and teaching hospitals, as well as ownership and investment interests held by the physicians described above and their immediate family members, with the information made publicly available on a searchable website;

•the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended, which prohibits, among other things, U.S. companies and their employees and agents from authorizing, promising, offering, or providing, directly or indirectly, corrupt or improper payments or anything else of value to foreign government officials, employees of public international organizations and foreign government owned or affiliated entities, candidates for foreign political office, and foreign political parties or officials thereof;

•analogous state and foreign laws and regulations, such as state anti-kickback and false claims laws, that may apply to sales or marketing arrangements and claims involving healthcare items or services reimbursed by non-governmental third-party payors, including private insurers; and

•certain state laws that require pharmaceutical companies to comply with the pharmaceutical industry's voluntary compliance guidelines and the relevant compliance guidance promulgated by the federal government in addition to requiring drug and therapeutic biologics manufacturers to report information related to payments to physicians and other healthcare providers or marketing expenditures and pricing information, state and local laws that require the registration of pharmaceutical sales representatives, and state laws governing the privacy and security of health information in certain circumstances, many of which differ from each other in significant ways and often are not preempted by HIPAA, thus complicating compliance efforts.

If we or our collaborators, manufacturers or service providers fail to comply with applicable federal, state or foreign laws or regulations, we could be subject to enforcement actions, which could affect our ability to develop, market and sell our products successfully and could harm our reputation and lead to reduced acceptance of our products by the market. These enforcement actions include, among others:

•exclusion from participation in government-funded healthcare programs;

•exclusion of company products from coverage under federal health care programs; and

•exclusion from eligibility for the award of government contracts for our products.

Efforts to ensure that our current and future business arrangements with third parties comply with applicable healthcare laws and regulations could involve substantial costs. It is possible that governmental authorities will conclude that our business practices do not comply with current or future statutes, regulations, agency guidance or case law involving applicable fraud and abuse or other healthcare laws and regulations. If our operations are found to be in violation of any such requirements, we may be subject to significant penalties, including civil, criminal and administrative penalties, damages, fines, disgorgement, imprisonment, the curtailment or restructuring of our operations, loss of eligibility to obtain approvals from the FDA, exclusion from participation in government contracting, healthcare reimbursement or other government programs, including Medicare and Medicaid, integrity oversight and reporting obligations, or reputational harm, any of which could adversely affect our financial results. Although effective compliance programs can mitigate the risk of investigation and prosecution for violations of these laws, these risks cannot be entirely eliminated. Any action against us for an alleged or suspected violation could cause us to incur significant legal expenses and could divert our management's attention from the operation of our business, even if our defense is successful. In addition, achieving and sustaining compliance with applicable laws and regulations may be costly to us in terms of money, time and resources.

Our failure to comply with privacy and data security laws, regulations and standards may cause our business to be materially adversely affected.

We maintain a quantity of sensitive and confidential information, including confidential business and patient health information in connection with our clinical trials that are subject to U.S. and international laws and regulations governing the privacy and data protection of such information. Each of these laws is subject to varying interpretations and subject to evolving regulations. For example, the respective General Data Protection Regulations of the EU and the United Kingdom, or UK, collectively, the GDPR, which apply extraterritorially, impose strict requirements for controllers and processors of personal information, which include high standards for obtaining consent from individuals to process their personal information, increased requirements pertaining to the processing of special categories of personal information (such as health information), including in pseudonymized (i.e., key-coded) form, and heightened transfer requirements of personal information from the European Economic Area/UK/Switzerland to countries not deemed to have adequate data protection laws (including the U.S.). Companies that must comply with the GDPR face increased compliance obligations and risk, including more robust regulatory enforcement of data protection requirements and potential fines for noncompliance of up to €20 million (£17.5 million in the UK) or 4 percent of the annual global revenues of the noncompliant company, whichever is greater.

In the United States, in addition to HIPAA, various federal (for example, the Federal Trade Commission) and state regulators have adopted, or are considering adopting, laws and regulations concerning personal information and data security that may conflict or be more stringent or broader in scope, or offer greater individual rights, with respect to personal information than existing federal, international, or other state laws, and such laws may differ from each other, all of which may impact our compliance efforts. For example, California enacted the California Consumer Privacy Act, as amended, or the CCPA, which grants individual privacy rights for California consumers and places increased privacy and data security obligations on entities handling personal information of consumers or households. Failure to comply with the CCPA may result in significant civil penalties, injunctive relief, or statutory or actual damages. Following California's lead, over a third of U.S. states have adopted comprehensive privacy and security laws and regulations, which govern the privacy, processing and protection of personal information, including certain specific requirements and laws with respect to health-related information. For example, Washington state has passed the My Health My Data Act, which is focused on the collection of consumer health data, has a broader scope than HIPAA and includes a private right of action. In addition, various comprehensive federal privacy bills have been proposed in Congress.

We cannot provide assurance that (i) current or future legislation will not prevent us from generating or maintaining personal information, or (ii) that patients will consent to the use of their personal information (as necessary). Either of these circumstances may prevent us from undertaking or publishing essential research and development, manufacturing, and commercialization, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.

Federal, state, and foreign government requirements include obligations to notify regulators and/or individuals of security breaches or other similar reportable incidents experienced by us, or our vendors, contractors, or organizations with whom we had specific contractual obligations to protect our data. Further, the improper access to, use of, or disclosure of our data or a third party's personal information could subject us to individual or consumer class action litigation and governmental investigations and proceedings by federal, state, and local regulatory entities in the U.S. and by international regulatory entities. Compliance with these and any other applicable privacy and data security laws and regulations is a rigorous and time-intensive process, and we may be required to put in place additional mechanisms ensuring compliance with existing and new data protection rules and possible government oversight.

In addition to government regulation, privacy advocates and industry groups have and may in the future propose self-regulatory standards from time to time. These and other industry standards may legally or contractually apply to us, or we may elect to comply with such standards. It is possible that if our practices are not consistent or viewed as not consistent with legal and regulatory requirements and interpretations, we may become subject to audits, inquiries, whistleblower complaints, adverse media coverage, investigations, loss of export privileges, or severe criminal or civil sanctions, all of which may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, reputation, and financial condition.

All of these evolving compliance and operational requirements impose significant costs, such as costs related to organizational changes, implementing additional protection technologies, training employees and engaging consultants, which are likely to increase over time. In addition, such requirements may require us to modify our data processing practices and policies, distract management or divert resources from other initiatives and projects, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Any failure or perceived failure by us to comply with any applicable federal, state, or similar foreign laws and regulations relating to data privacy

and security could result in damage to our reputation, as well as proceedings or litigation by governmental agencies or other third parties, including class action privacy litigation in certain jurisdictions, which would subject us to significant fines, sanctions, awards, injunctions, penalties, or judgments. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.

If in the future we are unable to establish U.S. or global sales and marketing capabilities or enter into agreements with third parties to sell and market our product candidates, we may not be successful in commercializing our product candidates if they are approved and we may not be able to generate any revenue.

We currently have a limited team for the marketing, sales and distribution of any of our product candidates that are able to obtain regulatory approval. To commercialize any product candidates after approval, we must build, on a territory-by-territory basis, marketing, sales, distribution, managerial and other non-technical capabilities or make arrangements with third parties to perform these services, and we may not be successful in doing so. If our product candidates receive regulatory approval, we may decide to establish a sales or marketing team with technical expertise and supporting distribution capabilities to commercialize our product candidates, which will be expensive and time consuming and will require significant attention of our executive officers to manage. For example, some state and local jurisdictions have licensing and continuing education requirements for pharmaceutical sales representatives, which requires time and financial resources. Any failure or delay in the development of our internal sales, marketing and distribution capabilities would adversely impact the commercialization of any of our product candidates that we obtain approval to market.

With respect to the commercialization of all or certain of our product candidates, we may choose to collaborate, either globally or on a territory-by-territory basis, with third parties that have direct sales forces and established distribution systems, either to augment our own sales force and distribution systems or in lieu of our own sales force and distribution systems. Further, we do not control the operations, priorities, or decision-making of third-party collaborators. As a result, we are dependent on others to execute commercial activities in accordance with our timelines and strategic objectives. If third-party collaborators experience delays, fail to meet their obligations, or prioritize other programs over our product candidates, our commercialization efforts could be significantly delayed. We may have limited visibility into their commercialization timelines, resource allocation, and strategic decision-making, which could hinder our ability to accurately forecast product launches and revenue generation. If we are unable to enter into such arrangements when needed on acceptable terms, or at all, we may not be able to successfully commercialize any of our product candidates that receive regulatory approval, or any such commercialization may experience delays or limitations. If we are not successful in commercializing our product candidates, either on our own or through collaborations with one or more third parties, our future product revenue will suffer, and we may incur significant additional losses.

Our product candidates for which we intend to seek approval as biologic products may face competition sooner than anticipated.

With the enactment of the Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act of 2009, or BPCIA, an abbreviated pathway for the licensure of highly similar and interchangeable biosimilar products was created. The abbreviated regulatory pathway establishes legal authority for the FDA to review and approve a biosimilar biologic, including the possible designation of a biosimilar as interchangeable, based on its similarity to an existing reference product. The BPCIA provides a period of reference product exclusivity for biological products during which an application for a biosimilar product referencing such products cannot be licensed by the FDA until 12 years after the first licensure date of the reference product. Additionally, a biosimilar application referencing such exclusivity-protected biological products may not be submitted for four years after the first licensure date of the reference product.

During this 12-year period of exclusivity, another company may still market a competing version of the reference product if the FDA licenses a full BLA for the competing product containing the other company's own preclinical data and data from adequate and well-controlled clinical trials to demonstrate the safety, purity and potency of their product. The law is complex and is still being interpreted and implemented by the FDA. As a result, its ultimate impact, implementation, and meaning are subject to uncertainty. While it is uncertain when and how such processes intended to implement BPCIA may be fully adopted by the FDA, any such processes could have an adverse effect on the future commercial prospects for our product candidates.

There is a risk that any product candidates we may develop that are licensed as a biological product under a BLA would not qualify for the 12-year period of exclusivity or that this exclusivity could be shortened due to congressional action or otherwise, potentially creating the opportunity for biosimilar competition sooner than anticipated.

Most states have enacted substitution laws that permit substitution of interchangeable biosimilars. The extent to which a biosimilar, once licensed, will be substituted for any one of our reference products that may be approved is not yet clear, and will depend on a number of marketplace and regulatory factors that are still developing.

If any of our product candidates receives marketing approval and we or others later identify undesirable side effects caused by the product candidates, our ability to market and derive revenue from the product candidates could be compromised.

Undesirable side effects caused by our product candidates could cause regulatory authorities to interrupt, delay or halt clinical trials and could result in more restrictive labeling or the delay or denial of regulatory approval by the FDA or other regulatory authorities. Given the nature of ADCs, it is likely that there may be side effects associated with their use. Results of our clinical trials could reveal a high and unacceptable severity and prevalence of side effects. In such an event, our clinical trials could be suspended or terminated, and the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities could order us to cease further development of or deny approval of our product candidates for any or all targeted indications. Such side effects could also affect patient recruitment or the ability of enrolled patients to complete the clinical trials or result in potential product liability claims. Any of these occurrences may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Further, clinical trials by their nature utilize a sample of the potential patient population. With a limited number of patients and limited duration of exposure, rare and severe side effects of our product candidates may only be uncovered with a significantly larger number of patients exposed to the product candidate. As we treat more patients with our product candidates in our clinical trials, new less common side effects may also emerge or increased incidents of previously observed side effects may occur. There is a risk that the FDA or other regulatory authorities may not agree that sufficient mitigating procedures are included in our protocols to address such side effects, and the FDA or other regulatory authorities may impose a clinical hold as it evaluates risks associated with such side effects and/or as we work with the agency to agree upon and implement protocol amendments to appropriately manage such side effects.

We may also combine the use of our product candidates with other investigational or approved therapies that may cause separate adverse events or events related to the combination.

In the event that any of our product candidates receive regulatory approval and we or others identify undesirable side effects caused by one of our products, any of the following adverse events could occur:

- regulatory authorities may withdraw their approval of the product or seize the product;
- we may be required to recall the product or change the way the product is administered to patients;
- additional restrictions may be imposed on the marketing of the particular product or the manufacturing processes for the product or any component thereof;
- we may be subject to fines, injunctions or the imposition of civil or criminal penalties;
- regulatory authorities may require the addition of labeling statements, such as a boxed warning or a contraindication;
- we may be required to create a medication guide outlining the risks of such side effects for distribution to patients;
- we could be sued and held liable for harm caused to patients;
- the product may become less competitive; and
- our reputation may suffer.

Any of these occurrences could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

If we decide to seek Fast Track Designation or Breakthrough Therapy Designation by the FDA for any product candidate, even if successful, it may not lead to a faster development or regulatory review or approval process.

As part of our business strategy, we may seek Fast Track Designation or Breakthrough Therapy Designation for our product candidates. If a drug or biologic is intended for the treatment of a serious or life-threatening condition and the drug or biologic demonstrates the potential to address unmet medical needs for this condition, the product sponsor may apply for FDA Fast Track Designation. If a drug or biologic is intended, alone or in combination with one or more other product candidates or approved products, to treat a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, and preliminary clinical evidence indicates that the drug or biologic may demonstrate substantial improvement over existing therapies on one or more clinically significant endpoints, the product sponsor may apply for FDA Breakthrough Therapy Designation. The FDA has broad discretion whether or not to grant these designations, so even if we believe a particular product candidate is eligible for these designations, we cannot assure you that the FDA would decide to grant either, even if such a designation has been granted to similar products. Even if we do receive Fast Track Designation or Breakthrough Therapy Designation, or both, we may not experience a faster development process, review or approval compared to conventional FDA procedures. The FDA may withdraw Fast Track Designation or Breakthrough Therapy Designation if it believes that the designation is no longer supported by data from our clinical development program, which may happen in connection with any product candidates if granted Fast Track Designation or Breakthrough Therapy Designation.

If we decide to seek Orphan Drug Designation for some of our product candidates, we may be unsuccessful or may be unable to maintain the benefits associated with Orphan Drug Designation, including the potential for orphan drug exclusivity.

As part of our business strategy, we may seek Orphan Drug Designation for our product candidates, and we may be unsuccessful. Regulatory authorities in some jurisdictions, including the United States and Europe, may designate drugs and therapeutic biologics for relatively small patient populations as orphan drugs. Under the Orphan Drug Act, the FDA may designate a drug or therapeutic biologic as an orphan drug if it is a drug or therapeutic biologic intended to treat a rare disease or condition, which is defined as a patient population of fewer than 200,000 individuals in the United States, or a patient population greater than 200,000 in the United States where there is no reasonable expectation that the cost of developing the drug or therapeutic biologic will be recovered from sales in the United States. In the United States, Orphan Drug Designation entitles a party to financial incentives such as tax advantages and user fee waivers. In addition, if a product that has Orphan Drug Designation subsequently receives the first FDA approval of the drug to treat the disease for which it has such designation, the product is entitled to orphan drug exclusivity, which means that the FDA may not approve any other applications, including a full BLA, to market the same product for the same condition for seven years, except in limited circumstances, such as a showing of clinical superiority to the product with orphan drug exclusivity or where the manufacturer is unable to assure sufficient product quantity.

Even if we obtain Orphan Drug Designation for our product candidates in specific conditions, we may not be the first to obtain marketing approval of these product candidates for the orphan-designated condition due to the uncertainties associated with developing pharmaceutical products; in such case, no orphan drug exclusivity would be available unless we could demonstrate “clinical superiority.” In addition, exclusive marketing rights in the United States may be limited if we seek approval for an indication broader than the orphan-designated condition or may be lost if the FDA later determines that the request for designation was materially defective or if the manufacturer is unable to assure sufficient quantities of the product to meet the needs of patients with the rare disease or condition. Further, even if we obtain orphan drug exclusivity for a product, that exclusivity may not effectively protect the product from competition because different drugs or therapeutic biologics with different principal molecular structural features can be approved for the same condition. Even after an orphan product is approved, the FDA can subsequently approve the same drug or therapeutic biologic with the same principal molecular structural features for the same condition if the FDA concludes that the later drug or therapeutic biologic is safer, more effective or makes a major contribution to patient care. Orphan Drug Designation neither shortens the development time or regulatory review time of a drug or therapeutic biologic nor gives the drug or therapeutic biologic any advantage in the regulatory review or approval process. In addition, while we may seek Orphan Drug Designation for our product candidates, we may not receive such designations.

If we decide to pursue accelerated approval for any of our product candidates, it may not lead to a faster development or regulatory review or approval process and does not increase the likelihood that our product candidates will receive marketing approval.

In the future, we may decide to pursue accelerated approval for one or more of our product candidates. Under the FDA’s accelerated approval program, the FDA may approve a drug or biologic for a serious or life-threatening disease or condition that addresses an unmet medical need based upon a surrogate endpoint that is reasonably likely to predict

clinical benefit, or on a clinical endpoint that can be measured earlier than irreversible morbidity or mortality that is reasonably likely to predict an effect on irreversible morbidity or mortality or other clinical benefit. For drugs or biologics granted accelerated approval, post-marketing confirmatory trials are required to verify and describe the anticipated effect on irreversible morbidity or mortality or other clinical benefit. These confirmatory trials must be completed with due diligence, and the FDA may require that the trial be designed, initiated, and/or fully enrolled prior to approval. If we were to pursue accelerated approval for a product candidate for a disease or condition, we would do so on the basis that there is no available therapy for that disease or condition or that our product candidate otherwise addresses an unmet medical need. If standard of care were to evolve or if any of our competitors were to receive full approval on the basis of a confirmatory trial for a drug or biologic for a disease or condition for which we are seeking accelerated approval before we receive accelerated approval, the disease or condition would no longer qualify as one for which there is no available therapy, and accelerated approval of our product candidate would not occur without a showing that it addresses an unmet medical need. Many cancer therapies rely on accelerated approval, and the treatment landscape can change quickly as the FDA converts accelerated approvals to full approvals on the basis of successful confirmatory trials. Whether any trial is sufficient to receive FDA approval under the accelerated approval pathway will depend on the design and safety and efficacy results of such trial and will only be determined by the FDA upon review of the trial design and a submitted BLA.

Moreover, the FDA may withdraw approval of any product candidate approved under the accelerated approval pathway if, for example:

•the trial or trials required to verify the predicted clinical benefit of our product candidate fail to verify such benefit or do not demonstrate sufficient clinical benefit to justify the risks associated with such product;

•other evidence demonstrates that our product candidate is not shown to be safe or effective under the conditions of use;

•we fail to conduct any required post-approval trial of our product candidate with due diligence; or

•we disseminate false or misleading promotional materials relating to the relevant product candidate.

In addition, the FDA may terminate the accelerated approval program or change the standards under which accelerated approvals are considered and granted in response to public pressure or other concerns regarding the accelerated approval program. Changes to or termination of the accelerated approval program could prevent or limit our ability to obtain accelerated approval of any of our clinical development programs.

Recently, the accelerated approval pathway has come under scrutiny within the FDA and by Congress. The FDA has put increased focus on ensuring that confirmatory studies are conducted with diligence and, ultimately, that such studies confirm the benefit. For example, the FDA has convened its Oncologic Drugs Advisory Committee to review what the FDA has called “dangling” or delinquent accelerated approvals, where confirmatory studies have not been completed or where results did not confirm benefit, but for which marketing approval continues in effect, and some companies have subsequently voluntarily requested withdrawal of approval of their products. In addition, the Oncology Center of Excellence has announced Project Confirm, which is an initiative to promote the transparency of outcomes related to accelerated approvals for oncology indications and provide a framework to foster discussion, research and innovation in approval and post-marketing processes, with the goal to enhance the balance of access and verification of benefit for therapies available to patients with cancer and hematologic malignancies.

Further, the FDA is authorized to require a post-approval study to be underway prior to approval or within a specified time period following approval. The FDA must also specify conditions of any required post-approval study, which may include milestones such as a target date of study completion. Sponsors must submit progress reports for required post-approval studies and any conditions required by the FDA not later than 180 days following approval and not less frequently than every 180 days thereafter until completion or termination of the study. The FDA can initiate an enforcement action for the failure to conduct with due diligence a required post-approval study, including a failure to meet any required conditions specified by the FDA or to submit timely reports.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Our quarterly and annual operating results may fluctuate significantly or may fall below the expectations of investors or securities analysts, each of which may cause our stock price to fluctuate or decline.

We expect our operating results to be subject to quarterly and annual fluctuations. Our net income or loss and other operating results will be affected by numerous factors, including:

- variations in the level of expense related to the ongoing development of our XpressCF® and XpressCF+® platforms, our product candidates or future development programs;
- results of preclinical and clinical trials, or the addition or termination of clinical trials or funding support by us, or existing or future collaborators or licensing partners;
- our execution of any additional collaboration, licensing or similar arrangements, and the timing of payments we may make or receive under existing or future arrangements or the termination or modification of any such existing or future arrangements;
- litigation against us or initiated by us, including any intellectual property infringement lawsuit or opposition, interference or cancellation proceeding in which we may become involved;
- additions and departures of key personnel;
- strategic decisions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions, divestitures, spin-offs, joint ventures, strategic investments or changes in business strategy;
- if any of our product candidates receives regulatory approval, the terms of such approval and market acceptance and demand for such product candidates;
- regulatory developments affecting our product candidates or those of our competitors;
- the impact of accounting principles and tax laws, including as a result of recent tax law changes;
- epidemics, pandemics or contagious diseases;
- changes in general market and economic conditions, including fluctuating interest rates, tariffs and inflation; and
- cybersecurity incidents.

If our quarterly and annual operating results fall below the expectations of investors or securities analysts, the price of our common stock could decline substantially. Furthermore, any quarterly and annual fluctuations in our operating results may, in turn, cause the price of our common stock to fluctuate substantially. We believe that quarterly and annual comparisons of our financial results are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as an indication of our future performance.

Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents and under Delaware law could make an acquisition of us, which may be beneficial to our stockholders, more difficult and may prevent attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management.

Our restated certificate of incorporation and our restated bylaws contain provisions that could delay or prevent a change in control of our company. These provisions could also make it difficult for stockholders to elect directors who are not nominated by current members of our board of directors or take other corporate actions, including effecting changes in our management. These provisions:

- establish a classified board of directors so that not all members of our board are elected at one time;
- permit only the board of directors to establish the number of directors and fill vacancies on the board;

•provide that directors may only be removed “for cause” and only with the approval of two-thirds of our stockholders;

•require super-majority voting to amend some provisions in our restated certificate of incorporation and restated bylaws;

•authorize the issuance of “blank check” preferred stock that our board could use to implement a stockholder rights plan;

•eliminate the ability of our stockholders to call special meetings of stockholders;

•prohibit stockholder action by written consent, which requires all stockholder actions to be taken at a meeting of our stockholders;

•prohibit cumulative voting; and

•establish advance notice requirements for nominations for election to our board or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at annual stockholder meetings.

In addition, Section 203 of the DGCL may discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company. Section 203 imposes certain restrictions on mergers, business combinations and other transactions between us and holders of 15% or more of our common stock.

The exclusive forum provision in our organizational documents may limit a stockholder’s ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or any of our directors, officers or other employees, or the underwriters of any offering giving rise to such claim, which may discourage lawsuits with respect to such claims.

Our restated certificate of incorporation provides that, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware is the exclusive forum for: any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf; any action asserting a breach of fiduciary duty; any action asserting a claim against us arising pursuant to the DGCL, our restated certificate of incorporation or our restated bylaws; or any action asserting a claim against us that is governed by the internal affairs doctrine. This exclusive forum provision does not apply to suits brought to enforce a duty or liability created by the Exchange Act, as amended, or Exchange Act. It could apply, however, to a suit that falls within one or more of the categories enumerated in the exclusive forum provision.

This choice of forum provision may limit a stockholder’s ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or any of our directors, officers, or other employees, or the underwriters of any offering giving rise to such claims, which may discourage lawsuits with respect to such claims. Alternatively, if a court were to find the choice of forum provisions contained in our restated certificate of incorporation to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions, which could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Section 22 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, creates concurrent jurisdiction for federal and state courts over all claims brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Securities Act or the rules and regulations thereunder. Our restated bylaws provide that the federal district courts of the United States of America will, to the fullest extent permitted by law, be the exclusive forum for resolving any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act, or a Federal Forum Provision, including for all causes of action asserted against any defendant named in such complaint. For the avoidance of doubt, this provision is intended to benefit and may be enforced by us, our officers and directors, the underwriters to any offering giving rise to such complaint and any other professional entity whose profession gives authority to a statement made by that person or entity and who has prepared or certified any part of the documents underlying the offering. Our decision to adopt a Federal Forum Provision followed a decision by the Supreme Court of the State of Delaware holding that such provisions are facially valid under Delaware law. While federal or state courts may not follow the holding of the Delaware Supreme Court or may determine that the Federal Forum Provision should be enforced in a particular case, application of the Federal Forum Provision means that suits brought by our stockholders to enforce any duty or liability created by the Securities Act must be brought in federal court and cannot be brought in state court, and our stockholders cannot waive compliance with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

Because we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our capital stock in the foreseeable future, capital appreciation, if any, will be your sole source of gain.

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently intend to retain all of our future earnings, if any, to finance the growth and development of our business. As a result, capital appreciation, if any, of our common stock will be your sole source of gain for the foreseeable future.

The market price of our stock may be volatile, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

The trading price of our common stock may be highly volatile and subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors, some of which we cannot control. As a result of this volatility, investors may not be able to sell their common stock at or above the purchase price. The market price for our common stock may be influenced by many factors, including the other risks described in this section and the following:

•results of preclinical studies and clinical trials of our product candidates, or those of our competitors or our existing or future collaborators;

•regulatory or legal developments in the United States and other countries, especially changes in laws or regulations applicable to our product candidates and the drug approval process;

•the success of competitive products or technologies;

•introductions and announcements of new products by us, our future commercialization partners, or our competitors, and the timing of these introductions or announcements;

•actions taken by regulatory agencies with respect to our products, clinical studies, manufacturing process or sales and marketing terms;

•actual or anticipated variations in our financial results or those of companies that are perceived to be similar to us;

•the success of our efforts to acquire or in-license additional technologies, products or product candidates;

•developments concerning current or future collaborations, including but not limited to those with our sources of manufacturing supply and our commercialization partners;

•market conditions in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology sectors;

•general economic uncertainty and capital markets disruptions, including fluctuations in interest rates, uncertainty with respect to U.S. federal policy, another government shutdown, inflation, changes in tariffs and trade restrictions, potential instability, which have been substantially impacted by regional geopolitical instability due to the impact of geopolitical tensions and the ongoing military conflicts around the world;

•any adverse impact of health pandemics, including on our clinical trials and clinical trial operations;

•announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic collaborations, joint ventures or capital commitments;

•developments or disputes concerning patents or other proprietary rights, including patents, litigation matters and our ability to obtain patent protection for our product candidates and products;

•our ability or inability to raise additional capital and the terms on which we raise it;

•the recruitment or departure of key personnel;

•changes in the structure of healthcare payment systems;

•actual or anticipated changes in earnings estimates or changes in stock market analyst recommendations regarding our common stock, other comparable companies or our industry generally;

•our failure or the failure of our competitors to meet analysts' projections or guidance that we or our competitors may give to the market;

•fluctuations in the valuation of companies perceived by investors to be comparable to us;

•announcement and expectation of additional financing efforts;

•speculation in the press or investment community;

•trading volume of our common stock;

•sales of our common stock by us or our stockholders;

•changes in accounting principles or tax laws;

•terrorist acts, acts of war or periods of widespread civil unrest, including the ongoing armed conflicts around the world;

•natural disasters, epidemics, pandemics or contagious diseases, and other calamities;

•political instability; and

•general economic, industry and market conditions.

In addition, the stock market in general, and the markets for pharmaceutical, biopharmaceutical and biotechnology stocks in particular, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have been often unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of the issuer. These broad market and industry factors may seriously harm the market price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance. The realization of any of the above risks or any of a broad range of other risks, including those described in this "Risk Factors" section, could have a dramatic and adverse impact on the market price of our common stock.

If we fail to maintain compliance with Nasdaq's minimum listing requirements, our common stock will be subject to delisting. Our ability to publicly or privately sell equity securities and the liquidity of our common stock could be adversely affected if our common stock is delisted.

The continued listing standards of The Nasdaq Global Market, require, among other things, that the minimum bid price of a listed company's stock be at or above $1.00. On June 20, 2025, we received notice from the Listing Qualifications Staff of Nasdaq because the closing bid price of our common stock was below $1.00 for a period of more than 30 consecutive trading days.

On December 17, 2025, we regained compliance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5450(a)(1) following our reverse stock split.

We cannot provide any guarantee that we will be able to maintain compliance with Nasdaq's listing requirements in the future, and if we are unable to do so, our common stock will be subject to delisting. Delisting from Nasdaq could adversely affect our ability to raise additional financing through the public or private sale of equity securities, would significantly affect the ability of investors to trade our securities and would negatively affect the value and liquidity of our common stock. Delisting could also have other negative results, including the potential loss of confidence by employees, the loss of institutional investor interest and fewer business development opportunities.

The future sale and issuance of equity or of debt securities that are convertible into equity will dilute our share capital.

We may choose to raise additional capital in the future, depending on market conditions, strategic considerations and operational requirements. To the extent that additional capital is raised through the sale and issuance of shares or other

securities convertible into shares, our stockholders will be diluted. Future issuances of our common stock or other equity securities, or the perception that such sales may occur, could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock and impair our ability to raise capital through future offerings of shares or equity securities. No prediction can be made as to the effect, if any, that future sales of common stock or the availability of common stock for future sales will have on the trading price of our common stock.

A sale of a substantial number of shares of our common stock may cause the price of our common stock to decline.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market could occur at any time. If our stockholders sell, or the market perceives that our stockholders intend to sell, substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, the market price of our common stock could decline significantly.

We cannot predict what effect, if any, sales of our shares in the public market or the availability of shares for sale will have on the market price of our common stock. However, future sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, including shares issued upon exercise of outstanding options or warrants, or the perception that such sales may occur, could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. For example, we are party to a Sales Agreement with TD Cowen, pursuant to which, from time to time, we may offer and sell through TD Cowen common stock pursuant to one or more "at the market" offerings. Sales of our common stock under the Sales Agreement could be subject to business, economic or competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which may be beyond our control, and which could cause actual results from the sale of our common stock to differ materially from expectations. Any future sales of common stock through our "at the market" offering program will result in dilution and may have a negative impact on the price of our common stock.

We also expect that significant additional capital may be needed in the future to continue our planned operations. To raise capital, we may sell common stock, convertible securities or other equity securities in one or more transactions at prices and in a manner we determine from time to time. These sales, or the perception in the market that the holders of a large number of shares intend to sell shares, could reduce the market price of our common stock.

General Risk Factors

Unfavorable global economic conditions could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our business, financial condition or results of operations could be adversely affected by general conditions in the global economy and in the global financial markets. The global economy, including credit and financial markets, has recently experienced extreme volatility and disruptions, including severely diminished liquidity and credit availability, fluctuating interest and inflation rates, geopolitical challenges arising from the imposition of tariffs and escalating trade tensions, declines in consumer confidence, declines in economic growth, increases in unemployment rates and uncertainty about economic stability. Tariffs and other trade restrictions imposed by the United States on imports of foreign goods from many countries have sharply risen and continue to fluctuate. Supply chain disruptions and delays as a result of any new tariffs or other trade restrictions could negatively impact our cost of materials and production processes. Further, the ongoing conflict in Iran could materially disrupt global shipping lanes, increase fuel prices, drive broader transportation cost inflation, and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any further geopolitical conflicts, trade restrictions, retaliatory trade measures and additional tariffs could result in higher input costs to our product candidates. We may not be able to fully mitigate the impact of these increased costs or pass price increases on to our customers. While tariffs and other trade measures imposed by other countries on U.S. goods have not yet had a significant impact on our business or results of operations, we cannot predict further developments. Existing or future tariffs could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects. Moreover, the U.S. government has imposed tariffs on certain imported pharmaceutical products and ingredients, which may disrupt our supply chain and lead to greater uncertainty in the broader pharmaceutical industry.

Further, the capital and credit markets may be adversely affected by rising regional geopolitical tensions, and global sanctions imposed in response thereto. Our business and operations may be impacted by the current political instability and military hostilities in multiple geographies. Moreover, a severe or prolonged economic downturn, such as the global financial crisis, could result in a variety of risks to our business, including weakened demand for our product candidates and our ability to raise additional capital when needed on acceptable terms, if at all. A weak or declining economy could

also strain our suppliers, possibly resulting in supply disruption, or cause our customers to delay making payments for our services. Any of the foregoing could harm our business, and we cannot anticipate all of the ways in which the current economic climate and financial market conditions could adversely impact our business.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or reports about our business, or if they issue an adverse or misleading opinion regarding our stock, our stock price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our common stock will be influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts publish about us or our business. We do not have any control over the analysts or the content and opinions included in their reports. If any of the analysts who cover us issue an adverse or misleading opinion regarding us, our business model, financial condition and results of operations, our intellectual property or our stock performance, or if our preclinical studies and clinical trials and operating results fail to meet the expectations of analysts, our stock price would likely decline. If one or more of such analysts cease coverage of us or fail to publish reports on us regularly, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause a decline in our stock price or trading volume.

The requirements of being a public company may strain our resources, divert management's attention and affect our ability to attract and retain additional executive management and qualified board members. The additional requirements we must comply with may strain our resources and divert management's attention from other business concerns.

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, the listing requirements of The Nasdaq Global Market, and other applicable securities rules and regulations. Compliance with these rules and regulations will increase our legal and financial compliance costs, make some activities more difficult, time-consuming, or costly, and increase demand on our systems and resources. The Exchange Act requires, among other things, that we file annual, quarterly, and current reports with respect to our business and operating results. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. The cost of compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act has required us to incur substantial accounting expense, expend significant management time on compliance-related issues, and implement additional corporate governance practices to comply with reporting requirements. In order to maintain and, if required, improve our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting to meet this standard, significant resources and management oversight may be required. As a result, management's attention may be diverted from other business concerns, which could adversely affect our business and operating results. In order to maintain compliance with these requirements, we may need to hire more employees in the future or engage outside consultants, or may have difficulty attracting and retaining sufficient employees, which would increase our costs and expenses.

We became a "smaller reporting company" as of December 31, 2022. Based on the market value of our common stock held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2026 and our annual revenue for the year ended December 31, 2025, we expect to cease to be a smaller reporting company beginning with our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ending March 31, 2027. Until then, as a smaller reporting company, we may choose to present only the two most recent fiscal years of audited financial statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and are eligible to take advantage of certain of the reduced disclosure obligations regarding compensation disclosures. Once we are no longer a smaller reporting company, we will be required to provide additional disclosure, including more extensive executive compensation disclosure, which will increase our compliance costs. As a smaller reporting company, we still need to comply with Section 404(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which will continue to require substantial management time and expense.

In addition, changing laws, regulations, and standards relating to corporate governance, stockholder litigation, and public disclosure are creating uncertainty for public companies, increasing legal and financial compliance costs, making some activities more time consuming, and increasing the likelihood and expense of litigation. These laws, regulations, and standards are subject to varying interpretations, in many cases due to their lack of specificity, and, as a result, their application in practice may evolve or otherwise change over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters, higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices, and increased expenses and management attention due to actual or threatened litigation. We intend to invest resources to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards (or changing interpretations of them), and this investment may result in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management's time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities. If our efforts to comply with these laws, regulations, and standards differ from the activities intended by regulatory or governing bodies, regulatory authorities may initiate legal proceedings against us, and our business may be adversely affected. Being a

public company and complying with the associated rules and regulations, and being subject to heightened likelihood of litigation, makes it more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, the costs of which can fluctuate significantly from year-to-year due to general market conditions in obtaining such insurance, but in recent years have risen significantly, consistent with the increase in market rates. As a result, we may be required to accept reduced coverage, incur substantially higher costs to obtain coverage or may be unable to obtain coverage on economically reasonable terms, or at all. These factors could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified executives and qualified members of our board of directors, particularly to serve on our audit committee, our compensation committee, and our nominating and corporate governance committee.

As a result of disclosure of information in filings required of a public company, our business and financial condition have become more visible, which may result in threatened or actual litigation, including by competitors. If such claims are successful, our business and operating results could be adversely affected, and even if the claims do not result in litigation or are resolved in our favor, these claims, and the time and resources necessary to resolve them, could divert the resources of our management and adversely affect our business and operating results. Additionally, we may be subject to stockholder activism, which can be costly and time-consuming, disrupting our operations and diverting the attention of management and may lead to additional compliance costs and impact the manner in which we operate our business.

In addition, as a result of our disclosure obligations as a public company, we could face pressure to focus on short-term results, which may adversely affect our ability to achieve long-term profitability.

We may be subject to securities litigation, which is expensive and could divert management attention.

The market price of our common stock has been volatile and, in the past, companies that have experienced volatility in the market price of their stock have been subject to securities class action litigation. We may be the target of this type of litigation in the future. Securities litigation against us, even if the litigation is without merit, could result in substantial costs and divert our management's time and attention from other business concerns, which could seriously harm our business.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities, Use of Proceeds, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

The exhibits filed or furnished as part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are set forth on the Exhibit Index, below.

Exhibit Number	Description	Form	File No.	Exhibit Filing Date	Exhibit No.	Filed/Furnished Herewith
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X
32.1*	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X
32.2*	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document - The instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.					X
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document					X
104	The cover page from this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2026, formatted in Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101.					X

* This certification is deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

SUTRO BIOPHARMA, INC.

Date: November 12, 2026

By: /s/ Jane Chung
Jane Chung
Chief Executive Officer

Date: November 12, 2026

By: /s/ Gregory Chow
Gregory Chow
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(a) OR 15d-14(a) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Jane Chung, certify that:

1.I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Sutro Biopharma, Inc.;

2.Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3.Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4.The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

a.designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b.designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

c.evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d.disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5.The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a.all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting, which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b.any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 12, 2026

/s/ Jane Chung
Jane Chung
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(a) OR 15d-14(a) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Gregory Chow, certify that:

1.I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Sutro Biopharma, Inc.;

2.Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3.Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4.The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

a.designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b.designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

c.evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d.disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5.The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a.all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting, which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b.any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 12, 2026

/s/ Gregory Chow
Gregory Chow
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

Exhibit 32.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Jane Chung, Chief Executive Officer of Sutro Biopharma, Inc. (the "Company"), do hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge:

1.the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

2.the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: November 12, 2026

/s/ Jane Chung
Jane Chung
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 32.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Gregory Chow, Chief Financial Officer of Sutro Biopharma, Inc. (the "Company"), do hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge:

1.the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

2.the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: November 12, 2026

/s/ Gregory Chow
Gregory Chow
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)