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

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16 OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Month of June, 2024

Commission File Number: 001-39173

I-MAB

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

2440 Research Blvd, Suite 400
Rockville, MD 20850
(Address of principal executive office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F Form 40-F

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
99.1	Investor Presentation of I-Mab, dated June 5, 2024
99.2	Press Release of I-Mab, dated June 6, 2024

SIGNATURE

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

Date: June 6, 2024

I-MAB

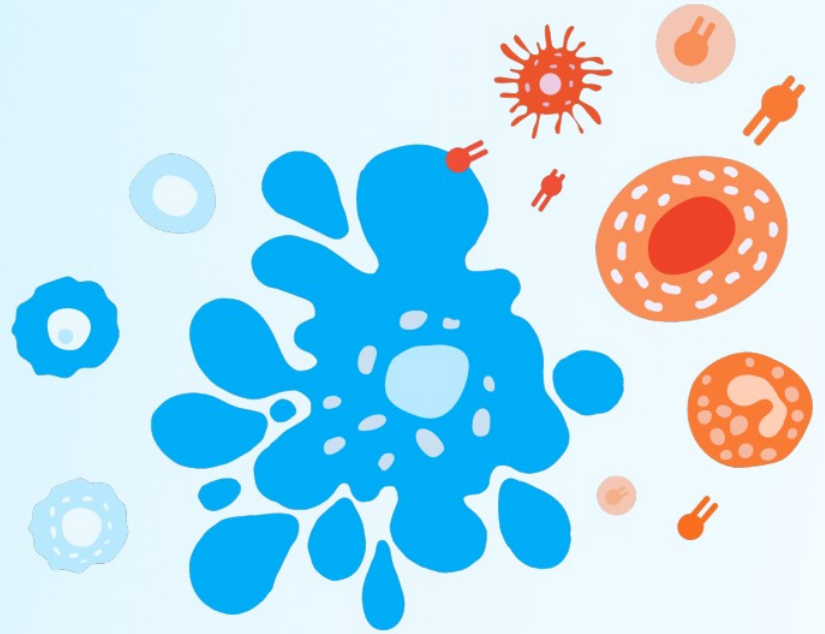
By: /s/ Joseph Skelton
Name: Joseph Skelton
Title: Chief Financial Officer



Transforming Potential into Reality

I-Mab Biopharma

June 5, 2024



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Forward Looking Statements. This presentation contains forward-looking statements. These statements are made under the "safe harbor" provisions of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as "future", "promising", "may", "plans", "potential", "will", "could position", "promise", "advance", "target", "design", "strategy", "pipeline", and "project", and similar terms or the negative thereof. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about I-Mab's beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this presentation include, without limitation, statements regarding the following: the Company's pipeline and capital strategy; the potential benefits, advantages, promise, attributes, and target usage of uliledlimab; the Company's plans for a U.S. IND submission for uliledlimab and the anticipated timing or outcome thereof; the potential differentiations of givastomig from other Claudin 18.2 targeted competitors; the ability to position givastomig as a best-in-class Claudin 18.2 therapy; the anticipated timing of updated monotherapy dose expansion data; the potential of ragistomig, including to enable broader use; the projected advancement of the I-M portfolio and anticipated key milestones in 2024 and related timing; the Company's belief as to its positioning for meaningful value creation; and the market opportunity and I-Mab's potential next steps (including, without limitation, the potential expansion, differentiation, or commercialization) for uliledlimab, givastomig and ragistomig. These forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following: I-Mab's ability to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of its drug candidates; the clinical results for its drug candidates, which may or may not support further development or new drug application/biologics license application approval; the content and timing of decisions made by relevant regulatory authorities regarding regulatory approval of I-Mab's drug candidates; I-Mab's ability to achieve commercial success for its drug candidates, if approved; I-Mab's ability to obtain and maintain protection of intellectual property for its technology and drugs; I-Mab's reliance on third parties to conduct drug development, manufacturing and other services; I-Mab's limited operating history and I-Mab's ability to obtain additional funding for operations and to complete the development and commercialization of its drug candidates; and discussions of potential risks, uncertainties, and other important factors in I-Mab's most recent annual report on Form 20-F and I-Mab's subsequent filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). I-Mab may also make written or oral forward-looking statements in its periodic reports to the SEC, in its annual report to shareholders, in press releases and other written materials, and in oral statements made by its officers, directors, or employees to third parties. All forward-looking statements are based on information currently available to I-Mab. I-Mab undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law.



I-Mab is Well-positioned for Meaningful Value Creation

A global biotech with an innovative portfolio and a healthy balance sheet

<p> Advancing an Innovative Pipeline</p> <hr/> <p>Uliedlimab (CD73)</p> <p>Givastomig (CLDN18.2 x 4-1BB)</p> <p>Ragistomig (PD-L1 x 4-1BB)</p>	<p> Emerging U.S. Entity</p> <hr/> <p>NASDAQ-listed</p> <p>US-based Leadership Team</p> <p>Headquartered in Rockville, MD</p>	<p> Divestiture of China Operations</p> <hr/> <p>Transaction closed Apr-24</p> <p>Aggregate consideration of up to US\$80M, contingent on certain future regulatory and sales-based milestones</p>	<p> Disciplined Capital Strategy</p> <hr/> <p>Cash balance of \$321.8M¹ as of December 31, 2023</p> <p>Reduced cash burn following divestiture to align resources to most promising programs</p>
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1. Cash position refers to cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments
Notes: CLDN18.2 = Claudin 18.2

Advancing a Differentiated and Commercially Attractive Pipeline

Asset	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Market Opportunity	Status/Potential Next Steps
Uilelimab CD73 Ab				Newly diagnosed stage 4 NSCLC: 300k+ patients ²	H2 2024: First patient dosed in chemo CPI combination for treatment-naïve NSCLC
Givastomig¹ CLDN18.2 X 4-1BB Bispecific Ab				1L GC, GEJ, EAC: Target population of 100k+ ²	H1 2024: New combo cohort initiated enrollment H2 2024: Phase 1 dose expansion monotherapy data
Ragistomig/TJ-L14B¹ PD-L1 X 4-1BB Bispecific Ab				Refractory/relapsed cancers: PD-(L)1 progression impacts most patients with metastatic disease ²	H1 2024: Phase 1 monotherapy data presented at ASCO 2024



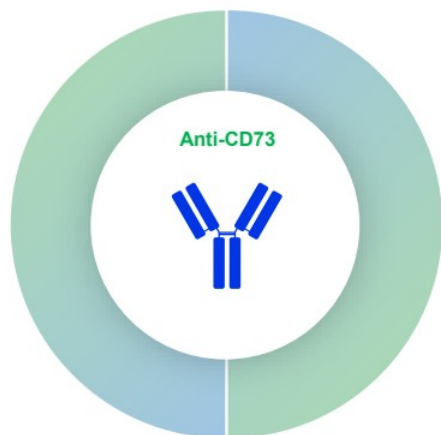
1. Co-developed with ABL Bio (also known as ABL503)

2. Global Data Epidemiology Data, Guidehouse legacy research

Notes: CPI = checkpoint inhibitors; NSCLC = non-small cell lung cancer; PD-(L)1 refers to inhibitors of PD-L1 or PD-1; Ab = antibody; GC = gastric cancers; GEJ = gastroesophageal junction; EAC = esophageal cancer

Uliledlimab (targeting CD73)

Initial development focused on newly diagnosed NSCLC with potential to expand across multiple indications in combination with immune checkpoint inhibitors



CD73 Biology

CD73 is the **only enzyme that converts AMP into immunosuppressive adenosine**

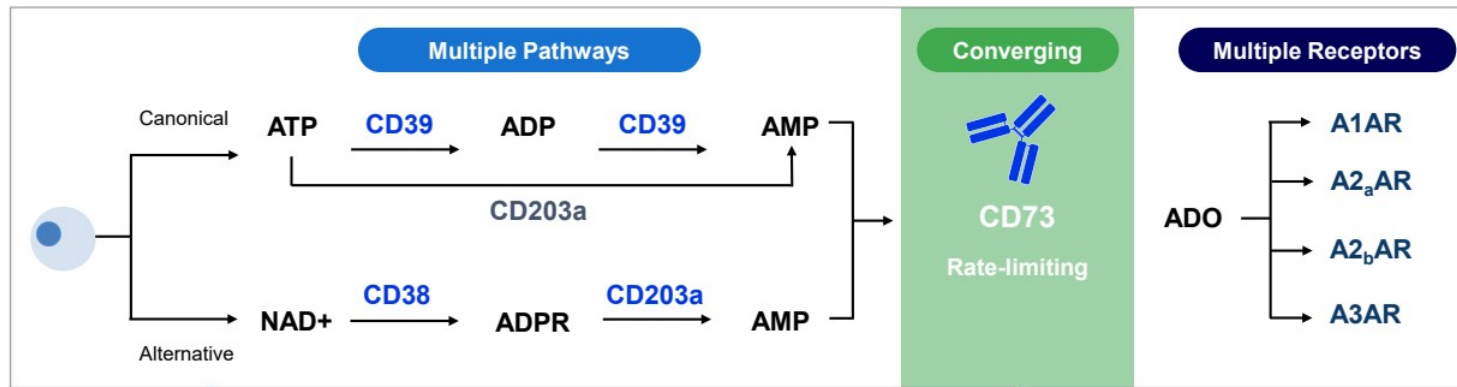
Blocking CD73 activity leads to **complete inhibition of the adenosine pathway**

Key Advantages

Uliledlimab **completely inhibits** CD73 activity and the production of adenosine

Uliledlimab targets CD73 non-competitively **without the “hook effect”**

CD73 is the Rate-Limiting Enzyme in the Adenosine Immunosuppression Pathway



All AMP pathways converge at CD73 to generate adenosine

Advantages of targeting CD73 for cancer therapy
 blocking CD73 activity leads to complete inhibition of the adenosine pathway.

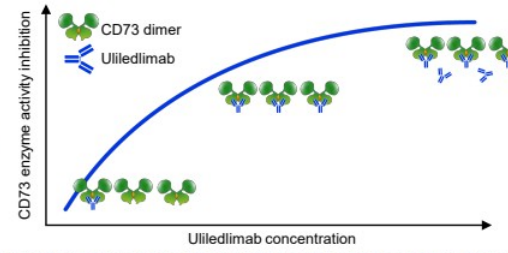
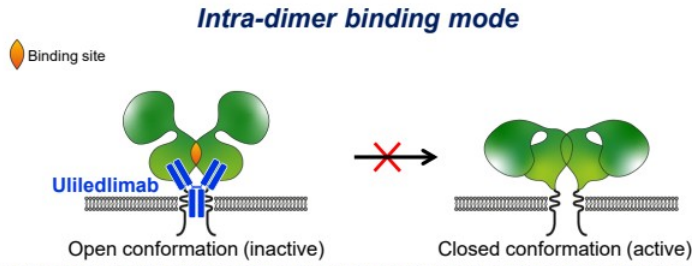
Known potential escape pathways (ATP, cyclic AMP, and nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide through separate biochemical pathways) exist when targeting upstream CD39 or downstream adenosine receptors.

Uliedlimab: A Differentiated CD73 Antibody

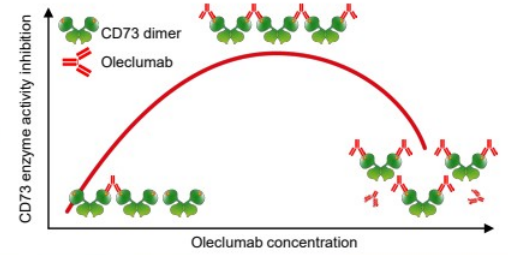
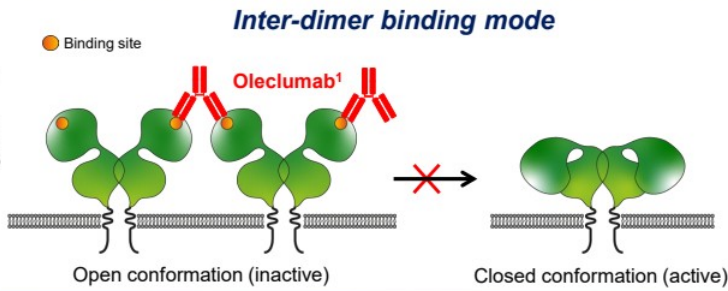
Unique intra-dimer binding through a C-terminus epitope

Complete CD73 inhibition without the "hook effect"

Uliedlimab inhibits CD73 by binding to the **C-terminus** and preventing CD73 dimerization



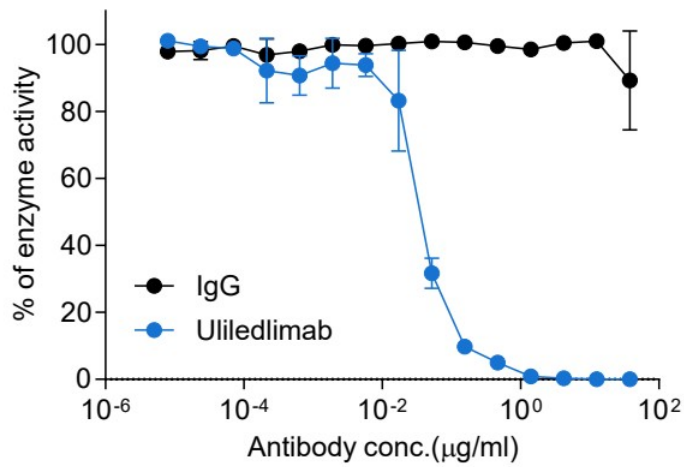
Oleclumab inhibits CD73 by binding to the **N-terminus** and preventing CD73 dimerization



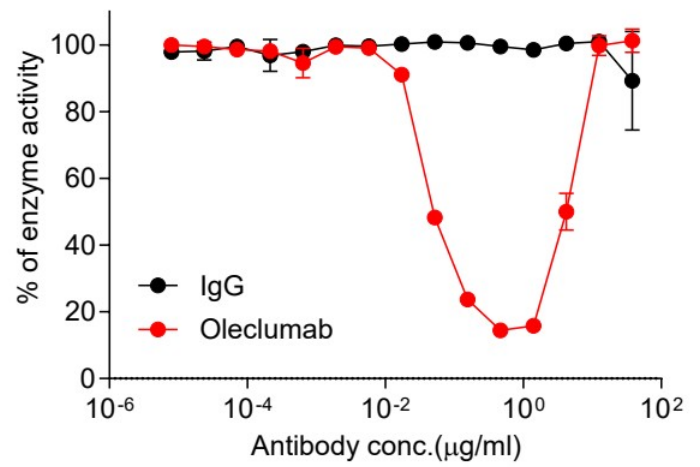
1. Oleclumab (MEDI9447) was internally produced based upon the published sequence
Source: I-MAB information on file

Uliledlimab Can Completely Inhibit CD73 Function *in vitro* Whereas Competi Antibody Does Not

Complete inhibition by intra-dimer binding mode



Partial inhibition by inter-dimer binding mode

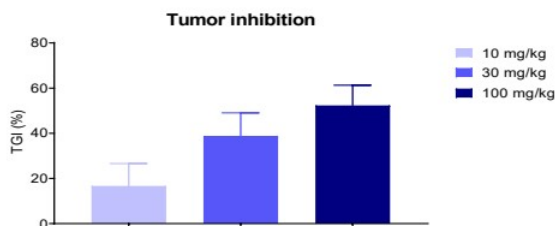
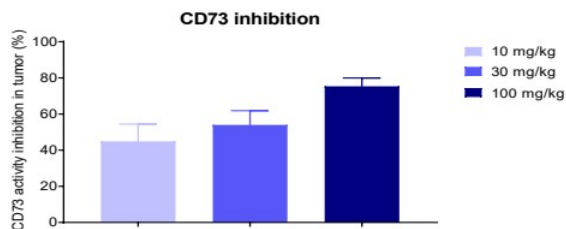


Astra Zeneca is evaluating oleclumab in a Phase 3 study in patients with Stage III NSCLC. Oleclumab (MEDI9447) was internally produced based upon the published sequence.

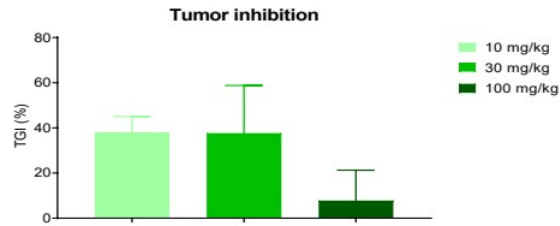
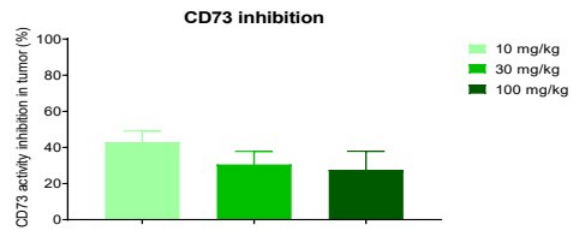
Inhibition of CD73 Activity & Tumor Growth is Dose-Dependent for Uliledlimab

Dose-dependency not observed for oleclumab

Inhibition of CD73 activity and tumor growth *in vivo* by uliledlimab is dose-dependent



Inhibition of CD73 activity and tumor growth *in vivo* is limited by oleclumab's hook effect biology



Source: Data on file (IMAB), based on *in vivo* study on a PDX mouse model of NSCLC (LU5212, Crown Bioscience) in which CD73 inhibition in tumor was evaluated using an enzyme-histochemistry assay. Oleclumab (MEDI9447) was internally produced based upon the published sequence.

Initial Anti-Tumor Data Supports Proof of Mechanism and Promising Safety

Phase 2 ORR Data from front-line NSCLC Cohort*

ORR% (n)	PD-L1 All	PD-L1 _{≥1%}
CD73^{High}	53% (10/19)	63% (10/16)
CD73^{Low}	18% (8/45)	20% (5/25)
Pembro^(KN-042) PD-L1+ Only	NA	27% (174/637)

Correlation of response with CD73 expression and PD-L1 levels suggest benefit driven by combination therapy

Safety observations for uliledlimab, administered to >200 patients in combination studies with CPIs

Initial safety profile of combination comparable to CPI monotherapy studies



Well tolerated up to the highest doses tested (30mg/kg Q3W), without MTD

Most TRAEs/AEs were Grade 1 or 2

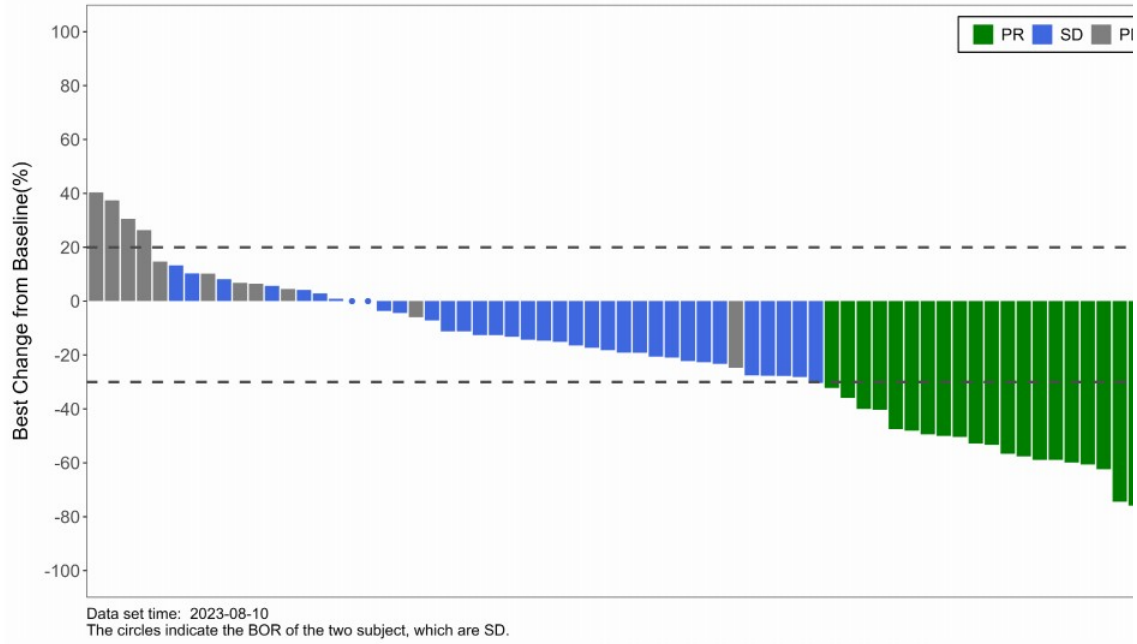


Notes: ORR = objective response rate; MTD = maximally tolerated dose; Q3W = every three weeks; AE = adverse events; CPI = checkpoint inhibitors; TRAEs = treatment-related adverse events; ASCO23 = the American Society of Clinical Oncology 2023 Annual Meeting; toripalimab (used in this study) = Approved/China and the US (Shanghai Junshi Biosciences/Coherus Biosciences)

*Patient disposition for Slides 11-13 based on ASCO23 Poster from a cohort of 70 enrolled patients with unresectable/metastatic disease, including 67 efficacy evaluable and 64 patients who received at least one post baseline tumor assessment per iRECIST. Overall study (up to n=190) enrolled 5 cohorts (3 NSCLC sub-types, 1 ovarian, 1 all comers); data in this deck are from the treatment naïve, Stage 4 NSCLC patients

Promising Early Phase 2 Data in Treatment Naïve NSCLC Patients

**Most Tumors
Decrease in
Size**

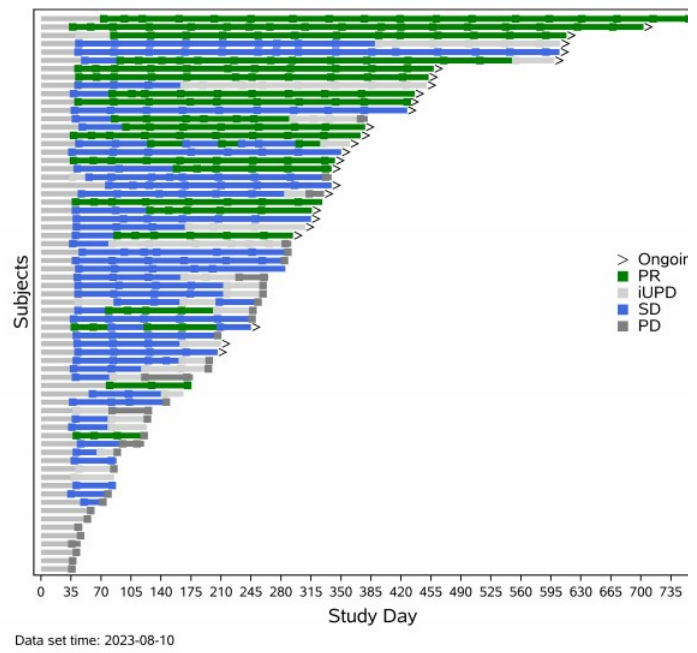


Notes: Response definitions per iRECIST criteria. PR = partial response, SD = stable disease, PD = progressive disease, BOR = best overall response
Source: ASCO23 Poster

Most Responses are Durable



18 of 21 patients with an objective response remain on treatment with a median follow-up of 10.8 months



Notes: Response definitions per iRECIST criteria. PR = partial response, SD = stable disease, PD = progressive disease, iUPD = unconfirmed progressive disease, NE = not evaluable. IHC = immunohistochemistry
Source: ASCO23 Poster

Emerging Data Indicate that Chemotherapy May Extend the Benefit of Uliedlimab to Patients Regardless of Baseline CD73 Expression

Expanding Therapeutic Reach

Combination of chemotherapy with a checkpoint inhibitor is a standard treatment approach across multiple advanced stage malignancies

Chemotherapy co-administration may increase the immunogenicity of cancer cells

Supporting Evidence

1. Keynote-189 and Keynote-407 studies both established that co-administration with chemotherapy extends the benefit of pembrolizumab to patients with <1% PD-L1 at baseline
2. Literature reports indicate that chemotherapy upregulates CD73 expression in cancer cells¹

Strategic Clinical Design

I-Mab plans to dose the first patient with **uliedlimab in combination with chemotherapy and checkpoint inhibitor** newly diagnosed patients with advanced NSCLC in H2 2024



Developing Uliledlimab as an Immunotherapy Combination of Choice

Favorable Safety Profile as Monotherapy and in Combination with CPIs



The lack of a “hook effect” could enable broad efficacy with optimized dosing

Phase 2 data suggest uliledlimab is safe and well tolerated up to the highest doses tested (45

Encouraging Phase 2 NSCLC Responses Support Use in Combination Studies



A 63% ORR observed in NSCLC patients with both high CD73 expression and PD-L1 TPS \geq 1% suggests that when tumors are vulnerable to PD-L1 inhibition, uliledlimab appears to augment clinical responses

Chemotherapy co-administration may broaden the patient population that benefits from uliledlimab treatment

New Study Planned H2 2024



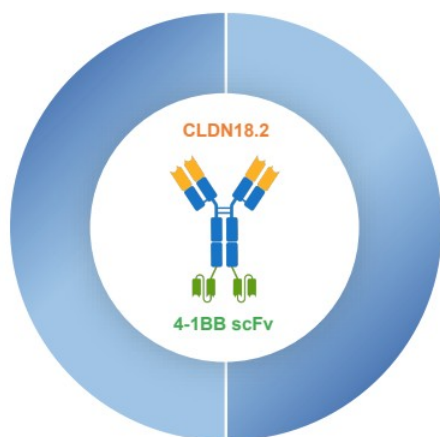
First patient dosed with uliledlimab in combination with chemotherapy and checkpoint inhibitor: newly diagnosed patients with stage 4 NSCLC is planned for H2 2024



Notes: TPS = tumor proportional score; CPI = checkpoint inhibitor; NSCLC = non-small cell lung cancer; ORR = overall response rate; IND = investigational new drug

Givastomig (targeting Claudin 18.2 and 4-1BB)

Ongoing triplet combination studies with nivolumab and chemotherapy across a wide range of Claudin 18.2 le



Molecular Design

Binding activity demonstrated across **various levels of CLDN18.2 expression**

Higher-affinity binding to CLDN18.2 compared to reference antibody Zolbetuximab

Key Differentiation

Exhibits **CLDN18.2 binding** even on low expressing tumor cells

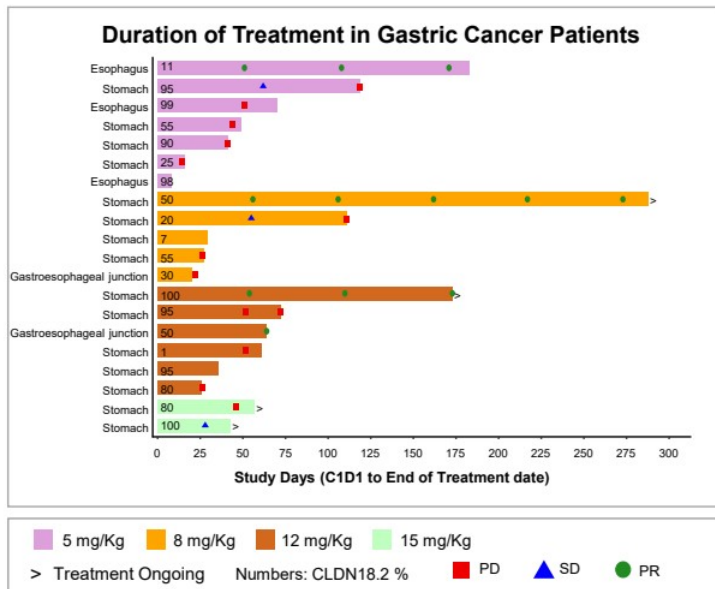
Localized T cell activation in TME to **avoid 4-1BB-mediated liver toxicity** and system immune response

Unique bispecific integrates Claudin 18.2 as a tumor engager and 4-1BB as a conditional T cell activator



Notes: scFv = single chain Fragment-variable region; TME = tumor microenvironment

Early Phase 1 Responses in Heavily Pretreated Patients Provides Compelling Support for Further Studies¹



Patient Overview:

- 20 efficacy evaluable patients with CLDN18.2+ GC/GEJ/EAC
- Three median lines of prior treatment (range 1-10)
- Dosed at 5-15 mg/kg (defined as the predicted efficacious dosing range, based on preclinical studies)
- Cohort is a subset of the Phase 1a (NCT04900818)

Responses:

- Three partial response (PR) observed; two of those had received prior anti-PD-(L)1 therapy
- Stable disease (SD) observed in four patients. Of those, one had a on the first scan and subsequently withdrew from the study (counted as SD per RECIST1.1)
- An additional PR (not on the chart) was observed in a patient with head and neck squamous cell carcinoma receiving 12mg/kg who remained on study 280 days at time of the ESMO 2023 presentation



1. Source: ESMO 2023
 Notes: GC = gastric cancers; GEJ = gastroesophageal junction; EAC = esophageal cancer

Safety: Treatment Related AEs¹

Treatment-related adverse events (TRAEs) occurred in $\geq 5\%$ (n=55)

Preferred Term (all numbers are n(%))	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	All Grades
Nausea	10 (18.2)	3 (5.5)	0	0	0	13 (23.6)
Vomiting	7 (12.7)	2 (3.6)	0	0	0	9 (16.4)
Fatigue	7 (12.7)	1 (1.8)	0	0	0	8 (14.5)
Anemia	1 (1.8)	4 (7.3)	1 (1.8)	0	0	6 (10.9)
Abdominal pain	2 (3.6)	1 (1.8)	0	0	0	3 (5.5)
Alanine aminotransferase increased	2 (3.6)	0	1 (1.8)	0	0	3 (5.5)
Diarrhea	3 (5.5)	0	0	0	0	3 (5.5)
Headache	1 (1.8)	2 (3.6)	0	0	0	3 (5.5)
Lymphocyte count decreased	1 (1.8)	1 (1.8)	1 (1.8)	0	0	3 (5.5)
Pruritus	2 (3.6)	0	1 (1.8)	0	0	3 (5.5)
Pyrexia	3 (5.5)	0	0	0	0	3 (5.5)
White blood cell count decreased	0	2 (3.6)	1 (1.8)	0	0	3 (5.5)

- No DLT was reported up to 15mg/kg, and MTD was not reached
- Most commonly reported TRAEs (>10% of subjects): Grade 1 or 2 nausea (23.6%), vomiting (16.4%), fatigue (14.5%), anemia (10.9%)
- 10 subjects (18.2%) experienced least one Grade 3 TRAE. No Grade 3 TRAEs occurred in more than one subject
- Onset of gastrointestinal TRAEs: generally, after 14 days of treatment, recovery within one week; none led to drug withdrawal



1. Source: ESMO 2023
Notes: DLT = dose-limiting toxicity, MTD = maximum tolerated dose

Givastomig Yields Better Monotherapy Responses in Patients with High and Low CLDN18.2 Expression Compared to Phase 1/2 Zolbetuximab Studies

Drug	Givastomig (bi-specific)	Zolbetuximab (mAb)	
Phase	Phase 1	Phase 1	Phase 2
CLDN18.2 – Expression of the Study Group	IHC $\geq 1^+$ in $\geq 1\%$ cells	IHC $\geq 1^+$ in $\geq 1\%$ cells	IHC $\geq 2^+$ in $\geq 50\%$ cells
Diagnosis	Previously treated GC/GEJ/EAC	Previously treated GC/GEJ	Previously treated GC/GEJ/EAC
Efficacy Evaluable	20	15	43
ORR	15% (3/20)	0	9% (4/43)
DCR (CR+PR+SD)	35% (7/20)	1 SD	23% (10/43)
Source	Givastomig poster #1039P ESMO 2023	U Sahin et al. European Journal of Cancer 100 (2018) 17e26	O Tureci et al. Annals of Oncology 30: 1487–1495, 2019



Notes: Zolbetuximab (Astellas) is currently under review with the FDA; mAb = monoclonal antibody; ORR = overall response rate; DCR = disease control rate; CR = complete response; PR = partial response; SD = stable disease; GC = gastric cancers; GEJ = gastroesophageal junction; EAC = esophageal cancer. Note that the comparisons in the table above are not based on data from head-to-head trials and are not direct comparisons. Differences in trial designs, patient groups, trial endpoints, study sizes and other factors may impact the comparisons

Potential Differentiations of Givastomig from Other Claudin 18.2 Targeted Competitors

	Givastomig	Zolbetuximab	ADCs
MoA of Monotherapy	<p>CLDN18.2 dependent T cell activation in tumor</p> <p>4-1BB agonism to increase T cell expansion in tumor and reinvigorate exhausted T cells</p> <p>Bi-specific antibody designed to have conditional 4-1BB activation</p>	<p>Direct killing of CLDN18.2 tumor cells by ADCC may also release the tumor antigen</p>	<p>CLDN18.2 targeted chemotherapy and direct killing by ADCC</p> <p>Lysis of tumor cells by toxin can release the tumor antigen to mediate immune responses</p>
Efficacy	~20% monotherapy ORR in previously treated CLDN18.2 + GC/GEJ/EC	~10% monotherapy ORR in previously treated CLDN18.2 + GC/GEJ/EC ²	33% monotherapy ORR in previously treated CLDN18.2 + GC/GEJ ³
Safety	<p>No Grade 3 neutropenia</p> <p>No Grade 3 vomiting</p>	22% Grade 3 vomiting ²	<p>20% Grade 3+ Neutropenia</p> <p>10% Grade 3 vomiting⁴</p>
Claudin 18.2 Targetable Expression	Broad expression due to Giva-mediated bystander tumor-killing ¹	Limited to targeting higher CLDN-expressing tumors	Likely limited to targeting high CLDN-expressing tumors



1. Givastomig-mediated T cell activation by CLDN18.2-positive tumor cells leads to the killing of nearby CLDN18.2-negative tumor cells
2. ADC efficacy.
3. ASCO Plenary Series 2023 (Note: Examples reported are from representative molecules within ADC class as not all ADCs will have these specific numbers;
4. Annals of Oncology

Unique Bispecific Design Properties and Monotherapy Data in Gastric Cancers Could Position Givastomig as Best-in-Class Claudin 18.2 Therapy

Unique Design To Enable Wide Use Plus Favorable Initial Safety Profile



Bispecific design results in **CLDN18.2 conditional 4-1BB and T cell activation**, potentiall inducing long-lasting immune memory response. Conditional localized activation of 4-1BB at cells enable superior anti-tumor activity even in tumors with low levels of CLDN18.2 express Phase 1 dose escalation reached highest planned dose **without encountering DLT or liver toxicity signals**

Encouraging Responses in Previously Treated Patients, including Those with Low CLDN18.2



Objective responses seen in patients with gastric and esophageal cancer who had receive multiple lines of prior treatment, including PD-(L)1, and had low CLDN18.2 levels **CLDN18.2 assay** for patient selection is in development with a partner

Dose Expansion Data and New Chemotherapy/Nivolumab Combo Planned for 2024



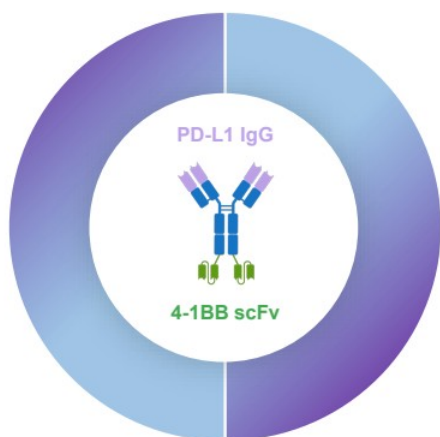
New dose expansion in combination with nivolumab and chemotherapy cohort study began in H1 2024 in treatment naïve patients with gastric cancers **Updated monotherapy dose expansion data** in CLDN18.2+ patients with gastric cancers whose disease has progressed after previous treatment to be presented in 2H 2024



Notes: Gastric cancers = gastric, gastroesophageal junction and esophageal cancer

Ragistomig (ABL503/TJ-L14B, targeting PD-L1 and 4-1BB)

Unique bispecific integrates PD-L1 as a tumor engager and 4-1BB as a conditional T cell activator



Molecular Design

Designed to treat **PD-(L)1 expressing cancers**

PD-L1-dependent **conditional 4-1BB activation** via tumor site

Key Differentiation

Targeting PD-L1+ tumor cells and blocking PD-L1/PD-1 interaction

4-1BB conditional activation with **localized immune activation** in TME

Promising, early Phase 1 dose efficacy data presented at ASCO 2024



Notes: scFv = single chain Fragment-variable region; TME = tumor microenvironment

Unique Bispecific Design Properties and Monotherapy Data in R/R Patients

Unique Design To Enable Broader Use Plus Favorable Initial Safety Profile

Preliminary Phase 1 Efficacy Signals Observed

Top-line Phase 1 Clinical Data at ASCO 2024

Bispecific design to stimulate 4-1BB activation in the presence of PD-L1 expressing tumor cells to minimize off-tumor toxicity



Maximally tolerated dose 7mg/kg Q2W

Dose expansion is ongoing with preliminary efficacy signals

Objective responses seen in patients with progressive, locally advanced, or metastatic solid tumors that are relapsed or refractory following prior lines of treatment:



- One Complete Response (CR), six Partial Responses (PR), three Stable Disease (SD)¹
- Objective Response Rate (ORR) of 26.9%, Clinical Benefit Ratio (CBR) of 69.2% at 3 mg/kg and 5 mg/kg dosing groups (combined, n=26)

The CR was observed in a heavily pretreated ovarian cancer patient dosed at 3 mg/kg (seven lines of prior therapy)



Data support further development as a monotherapy and in combination with other agents



1. Data cut-off as of April 19, 2024

Notes: MTD = maximum tolerated dose; CR = complete response; PR = partial response; uPR = unconfirmed partial response; R/R = relapsed/refractory. Study design per clinicaltrials.gov

I-Mab Portfolio Projected to Substantially Advance

Key milestones in 2024





Timing	Program	Milestone
H1 2024	givastomig	New triple combination dose expansion cohort began enrollment Givastomig/nivolumab/chemotherapy regimen (patients with gastric, GEJ, and esophageal cancers)
H1 2024	ragistomig	Phase 1 monotherapy data presented at ASCO 2024 Dataset included 1 CR, 6 PR, and 3 SD, resulting in a 26.9% ORR and 69.2% CBR at 3 mg/kg and 5 mg/kg dosing groups (combined, n=26)
H2 2024	givastomig	Presentation of updated Phase 1 dose expansion data monotherapy (CLDN18.2+ patients with gastric, GEJ, and esophageal cancers)
H2 2024	uliledlimab	US first patient dosed: First patient dosed in chemo + CPI combination for treatment-naïve NSCLC



Notes: CPI = checkpoint inhibitor; CLDN = Claudin; NSCLC = non-small cell lung cancer; GEJ = gastroesophageal junction

I-Mab is Well-positioned for Meaningful Value Creation

A global biotech with an innovative portfolio and a healthy balance sheet

<p></p> <h2>Advancing an Innovative Pipeline</h2> <hr/> <p>Uliedlimab (CD73)</p> <p>Givastomig (CLDN18.2 x 4-1BB)</p> <p>Ragistomig (PD-L1 x 4-1BB)</p>	<p></p> <h2>Emerging U.S. Entity</h2> <hr/> <p>NASDAQ-listed</p> <p>US-based Leadership Team</p> <p>Headquartered in Rockville, MD</p>	<p></p> <h2>Divestiture of China Operations</h2> <hr/> <p>Transaction closed Apr-24</p> <p>Aggregate consideration of up to US\$80M, contingent on certain future regulatory and sales-based milestones</p>	<p></p> <h2>Disciplined Capital Strategy</h2> <hr/> <p>Cash balance of \$321.8M¹ as of December 31, 2023</p> <p>Reduced cash burn following divestiture to align resources to most promising programs</p>
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1. Cash position refers to cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments
Notes: CLDN18.2 = Claudin 18.2



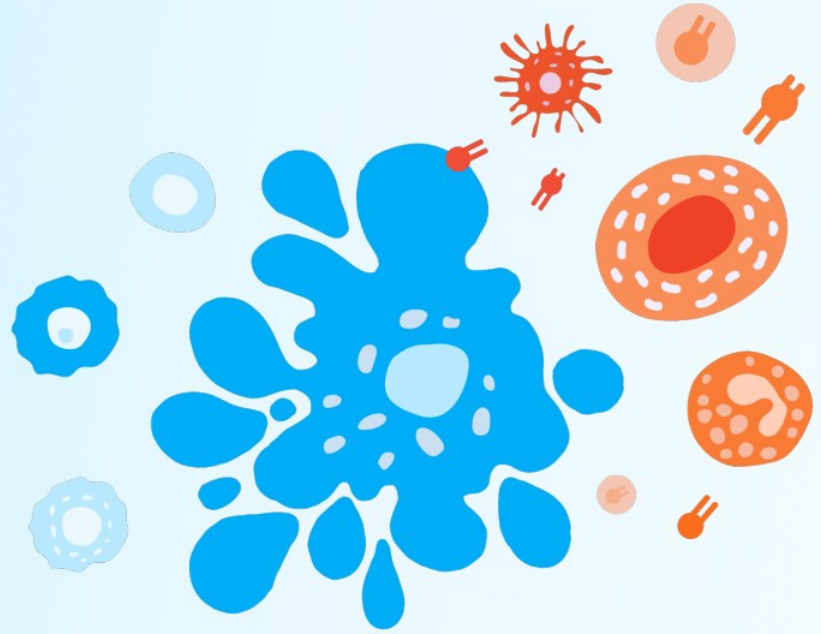
I-Mab Biopharma

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I-Mab Appoints Phillip Dennis, MD, PhD, as Chief Medical Officer

ROCKVILLE, MD, June 6, 2024 – I-Mab (NASDAQ: IMAB) (the “Company”), a U.S.-based, global biotech company, exclusively focused on the development and potential commercialization of highly differentiated immunotherapies for the treatment of cancer, today announced the appointment of Dr. Phillip Dennis as Chief Medical Officer. Dr. Dennis, who will join I-Mab effective June 17, 2024, will lead the Company’s global clinical development efforts and serve as a member of I-Mab’s Executive Leadership Team.

“I am pleased to welcome Dr. Phillip Dennis as our Chief Medical Officer. Dr. Dennis brings over two decades of experience in oncology drug development, including his role as a cross-functional leader of the international team that developed a novel PD-L1 inhibitor and his contributions to the development of other assets for lung and other cancers.” said Raj Kannan, CEO of I-Mab. “I look forward to partnering with Phillip in further advancing our clinical development pipeline and unlocking the potential of I-Mab for patients and shareholders.”

“I am pleased to join I-Mab at this critical juncture in the Company’s growth,” said Dr. Dennis. “I am excited about the opportunity for uliledimab, givastomig, and ragistomig, based on data from monotherapy and combination therapy in advanced solid tumors, including lung and gastric cancers, presented at major medical meetings to date. I look forward to working with my accomplished colleagues to support the accelerated development of I-Mab’s clinical pipeline.”

Before joining I-Mab, Dr. Dennis was Vice President of Lung Cancer Strategy and the Global Project Head for a novel, first-in-class ADC at Sanofi (NASDAQ: SNY). Prior to Sanofi, Dr. Dennis was Vice President of Lung Cancer Strategy and Global Clinical Lead at AstraZeneca (NASDAQ: AZN). In these roles, Dr. Dennis served as the disease strategy head for lung cancer and led the cross-functional development of key assets, including IMFINZI[®]. Prior to his pharmaceutical career, Dr. Dennis was a widely published professor of Oncology, Medicine, and Pharmacology at Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Dennis received his MS, MD, and PhD degrees from the New York University School of Medicine as part of the Medical Scientist Training Program. Dr. Dennis completed his residency in Internal Medicine and fellowship in Medical Oncology at Johns Hopkins. Dr. Dennis also spent 14 years as a translational researcher at the US National Cancer Institute, achieving tenure as a Senior Investigator. He is an elected member of the American Society for Clinical Investigation and has won several awards, including an NIH Merit Award.

About I-Mab

I-Mab (NASDAQ: IMAB) is a U.S.-based, global biotech company, exclusively focused on the development and potential commercialization of highly differentiated immunotherapies for the treatment of cancer.

I-Mab has established operations in the U.S. in Rockville, Maryland, and in San Diego, California. For more information, please visit <https://www.i-mabbiopharma.com> and follow us on [LinkedIn](#) and [X](#).

IMFINZI[®] is a registered trademark of AstraZeneca.



I-Mab Forward Looking Statements

This press release contains forward-looking statements. These statements are made under the "safe harbor" provisions of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as "will", "expects", "believes", "designed to", "anticipates", "future", "intends", "plan", "promise", "potential", "estimate", "confident", "explore", "optimistic about", "look forward to", and similar terms or the negative thereof. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about I-Mab's beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this press release include, without limitation, statements regarding: the anticipated terms, objectives, and potential for its clinical pipeline, including ulitedlimab, givastomig, and ragistomig. These forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following: I-Mab's ability to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of its drug candidates; the clinical results for its drug candidates, which may not support further development or New Drug Application/Biologics License Application approval; the content and timing of decisions made by the relevant regulatory authorities regarding regulatory approval of I-Mab's drug candidates; I-Mab's ability to achieve commercial success for its drug candidates, if approved; I-Mab's ability to obtain and maintain protection of intellectual property for its technology and drugs; I-Mab's reliance on third parties to conduct drug development, manufacturing and other services; I-Mab's limited operating history and I-Mab's ability to obtain additional funding for operations and to complete the development and commercialization of its drug candidates; and discussions of potential risks, uncertainties, and other important factors in I-Mab's most recent annual report on Form 20-F and I-Mab's subsequent filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). I-Mab may also make written or oral forward-looking statements in its periodic reports to the SEC, in its annual report to shareholders, in press releases and other written materials, and in oral statements made by its officers, directors, or employees to third parties. All forward-looking statements are based on information currently available to I-Mab. I-Mab undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

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