



Transforming the Treatment of Cancer and Inflammation

September 2020
Corporate Presentation

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This Presentation discusses drug candidates that are under clinical study and which have not yet been approved for marketing by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. No representation is made as to the safety or effectiveness of any drug candidates for any use for which such drug candidates are being studied.

Focused on Oral Drugs Targeting Critical Immune Drivers of Disease

- 
- Proprietary discovery engine
 - Diversified pipeline
 - Large market opportunities
 - Multiple near-term clinical readouts
 - Strategic collaborations

CLINICAL

FLX475 (Oncology):

- Selectively targets immunosuppressive tumor T_{reg}
- Encouraging clinical activity in Phase 1 study
- **Phase 2 PoC study ongoing – data readout 2H 2020**

RPT193 (Allergic Disease):

- Oral agent targets inflammatory Th2 cells
- Robust PK/PD with excellent safety in Ph1 study
- **Phase 1b PoC in atopic dermatitis ongoing – data readout by YE 2020**

DISCOVERY

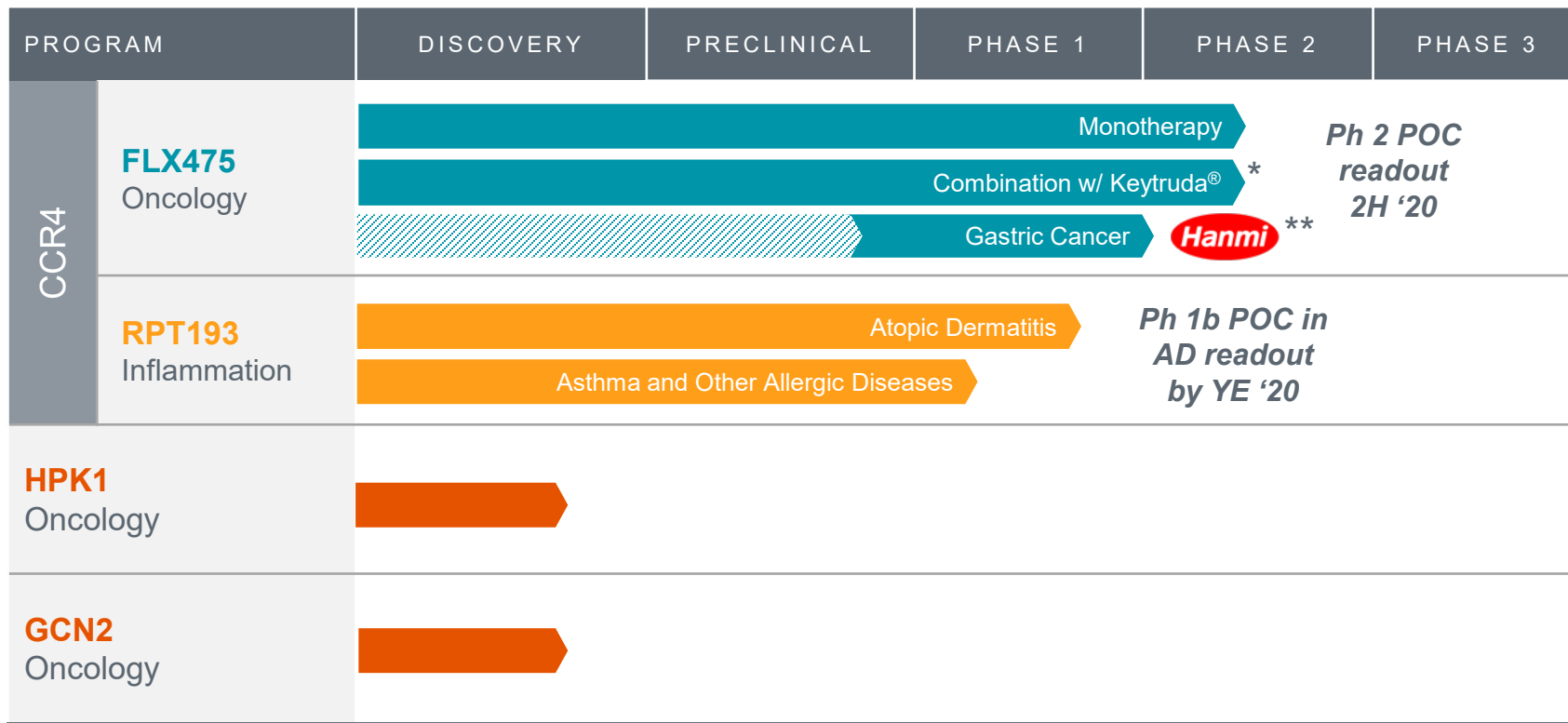
HPK1 (Oncology):

- Unlocks T cell activation to tumor antigens

GCN2 (Oncology):

- Turns on an antitumor metabolic switch in TME

RAPT Therapeutics Diversified Pipeline



* Clinical collaboration with Merck

** Regional collaboration and license with Hanmi in Korea, Taiwan and China (including Hong Kong and Macau)

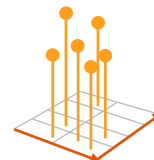
Proprietary Drug Discovery and Development Engine



- Drug discovery
- Clinical development to POC



- Interrogating clinically-relevant big datasets to identify targets and biomarkers



- Driven by data to improve chances of clinical success



- Critical immune drivers of cancer and inflammation



Experienced Leadership Team and Scientific Advisory Board

Leadership

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Dirk Brockstedt, PhD

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Professor of Dermatology and Allergy, University of Bonn, Germany

Andrew Blauvelt, MD, MBA

Dermatologist and President of Oregon Medical Research Center

Summary Financial Information

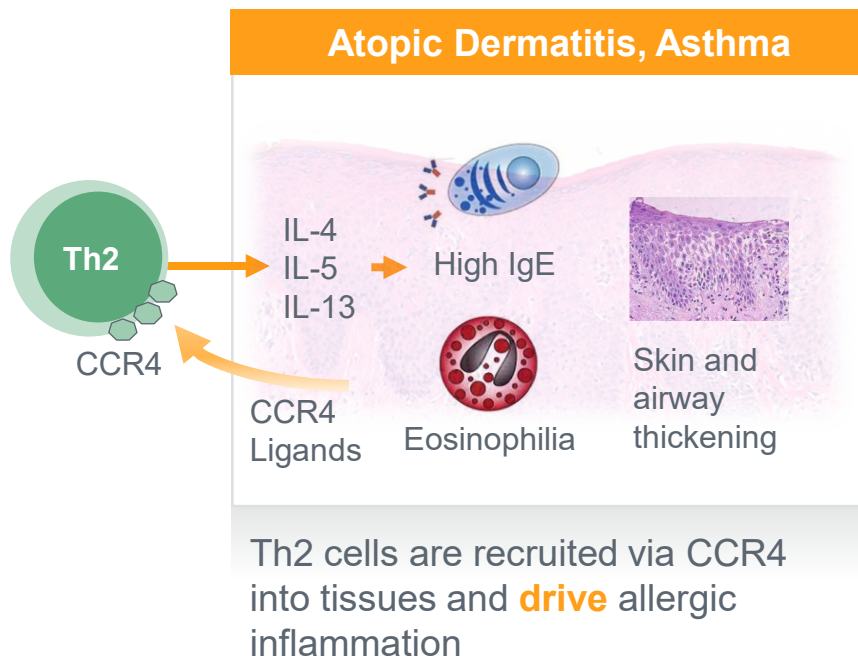
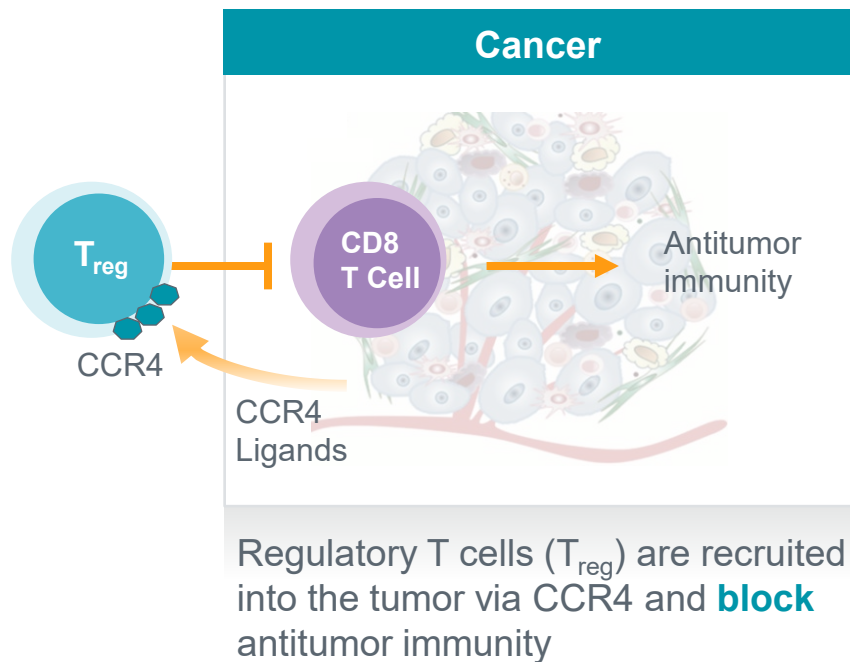
■ Cash (at 6/30/20):	\$133.0M
■ Q2 2020 net loss:	\$12.4M
■ LTM net loss:	\$48.7M

■ Shares outstanding:	24.5M
■ Options/RSUs outstanding:	1.6M
■ FD shares outstanding:	26.1M



Our CCR4 Program

CCR4 Drives Tumor Progression and Allergic Inflammation

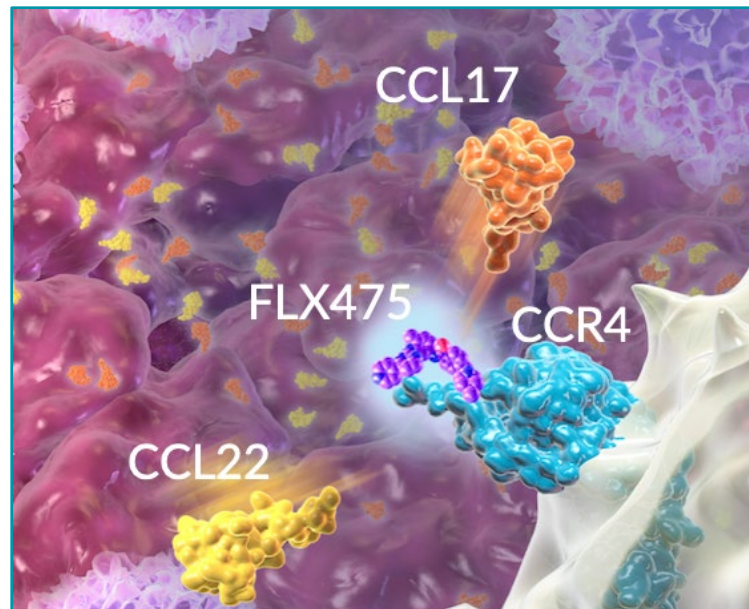




FLX475: CCR4 Antagonist for Oncology

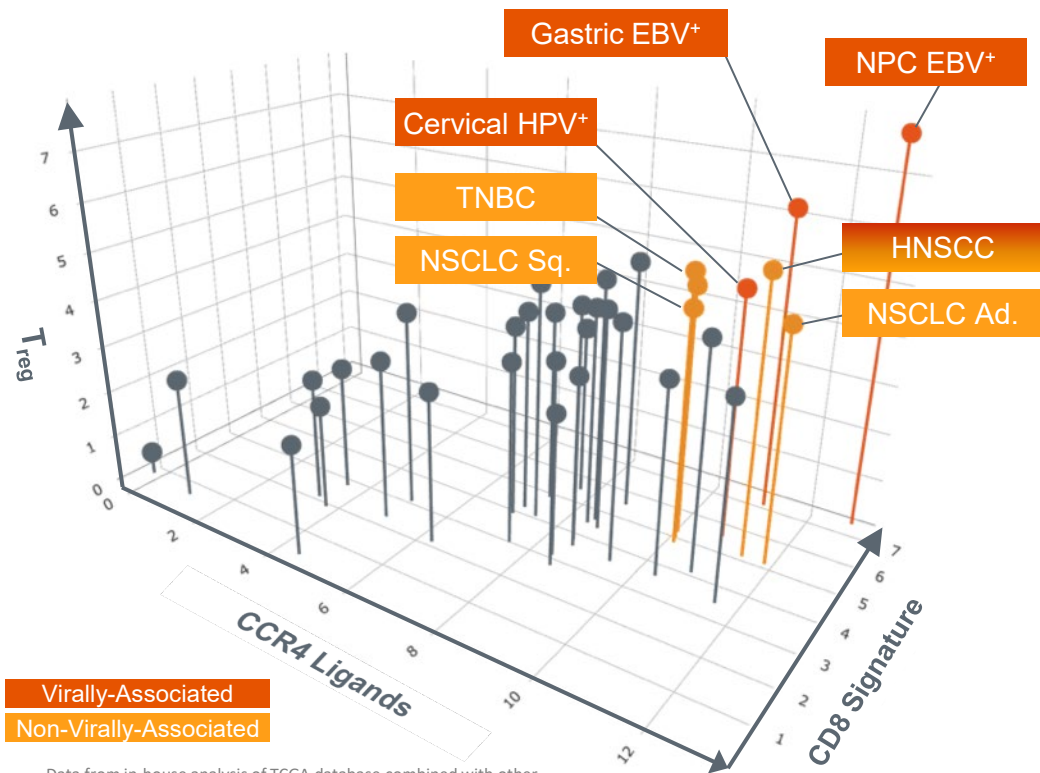
FLX475: Oral CCR4 Antagonist in Phase 2

- Highly potent and selective CCR4 small molecule antagonist
- Non-depleting mechanism designed to selectively block tumor T_{reg} while sparing normal tissues and beneficial immune cells
- Potential for superior safety and efficacy compared to depleting antibodies
- Issued U.S. composition of matter patent with coverage through 2037



Blocks interaction with CCR4 ligands
CCL22 and CCL17 on T_{reg}

Identification and Characterization of “Charged” Tumors



- Data from in-house analysis of TCGA database combined with other data sets; Confirmed in > 400 tumor microarrays
- The graph above reflects a logarithmic scale on each axis

- “Charged” tumors: express high levels of CCR4 ligands, T_{reg} and CD8 cells
 - Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer
 - Triple Negative Breast Cancer
 - Head and Neck Cancer
 - Virally-Associated Cancers
- “Charged” tumors tend to be “hot” with high levels of T_{reg} likely holding back antitumor immune response
- Potential for tissue-agnostic accelerated approval in virally-associated tumors

A Large Proportion of Multiple Tumor Types are “Charged”

Tumor Type	Prevalence* (U.S.)	Virally Associated	Percent Viral	Estimated Percent “Charged”**
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer	268,600	N/A	N/A	60-80%
Triple Negative Breast Cancer	145,500	N/A	N/A	
Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma	143,000	✓	25%-60%	
Nasopharyngeal Cancer	105,000***	✓	>95%	>90% of virally associated tumors
Hodgkin Lymphoma	28,500	✓	30%-50%	
Cervical Cancer	46,800	✓	>95%	
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	225,000****	✓	Widely variable among subtypes	

* Based on 2012 Globocan registries 5-year prevalence (2008-2012 estimates)

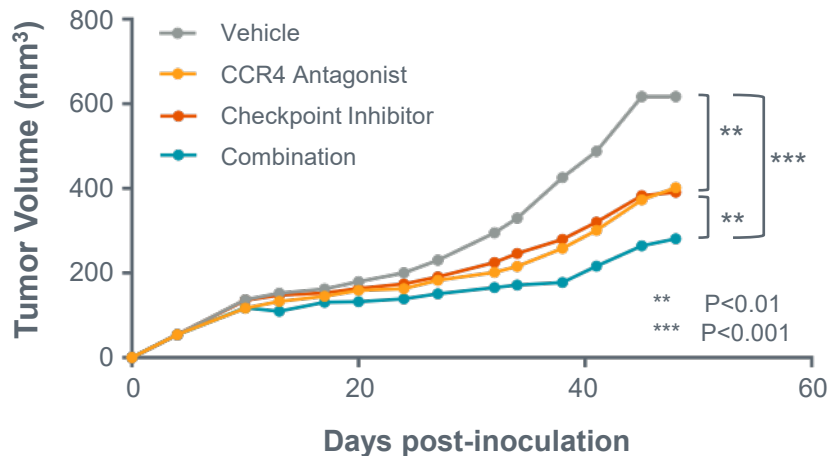
** Data from in-house analysis

*** World-wide prevalence

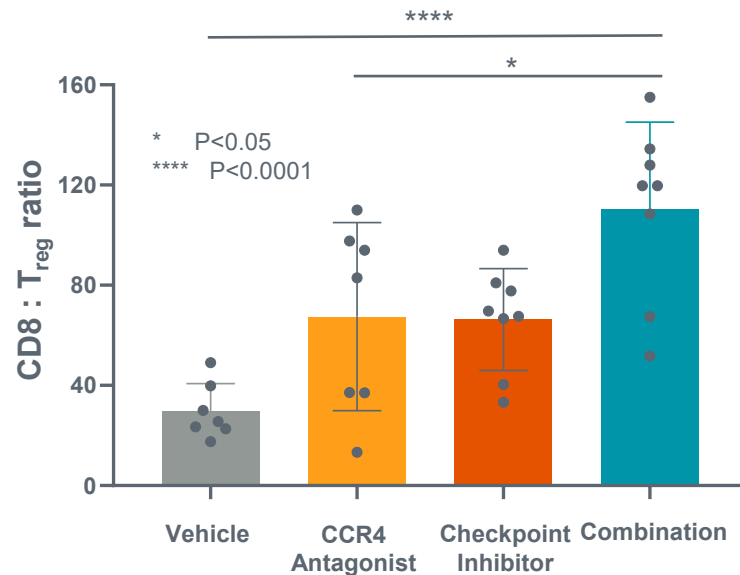
**** Based on 2018 Globocan registries 5-year prevalence (2013-2018 estimates)

CCR4 Antagonist: Single Agent Activity in a Mouse Model of a “Charged” Tumor

Single Agent Efficacy



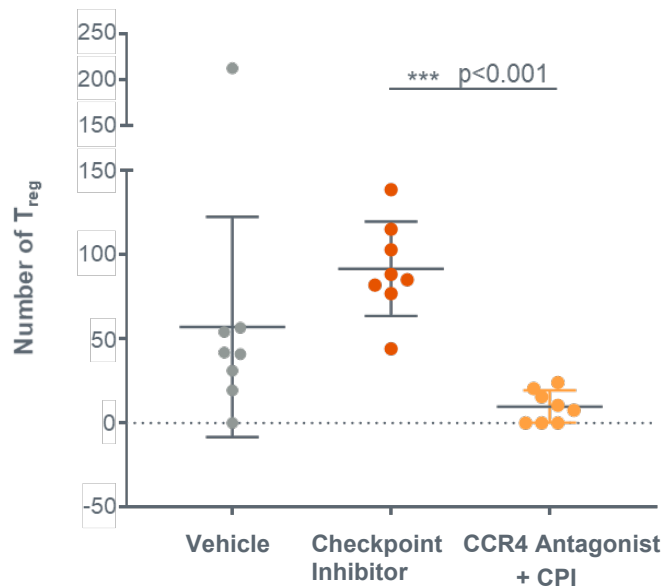
CD8 : T_{reg} Ratio



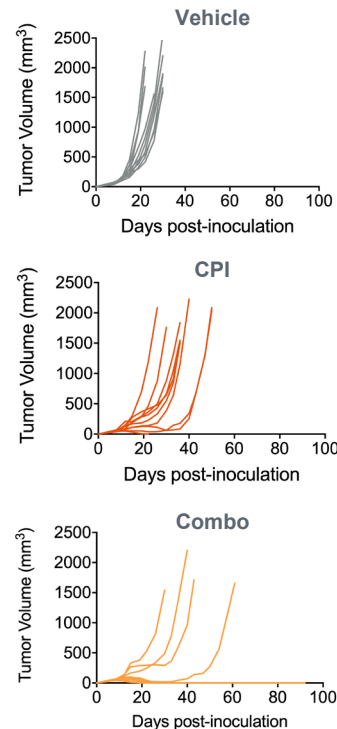
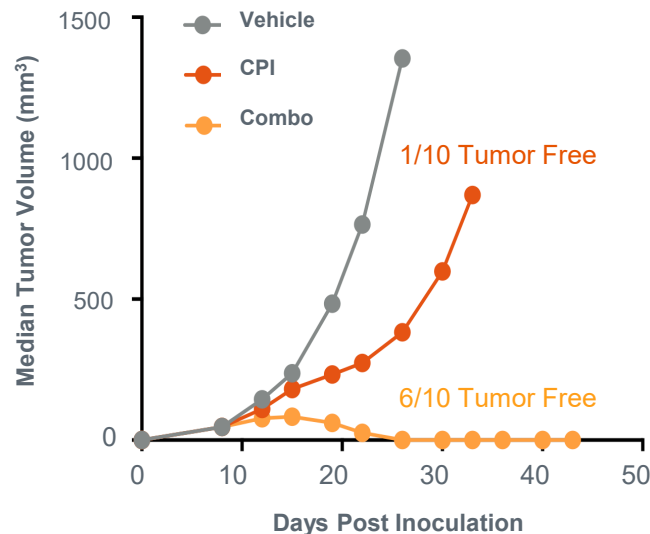
Pan02 “Charged” Tumor

CCR4 Antagonist Synergizes with Checkpoint Inhibitor Blockade

Inhibition of T_{reg} Migration



Combination Efficacy



CT26 Tumor Model

Phase 1 Summary

- **Completed Healthy Volunteer Study**

- 104 healthy human volunteers
- Target engagement achieved in majority of subjects at 75 mg QD
- Excellent safety and tolerability at targeted exposures

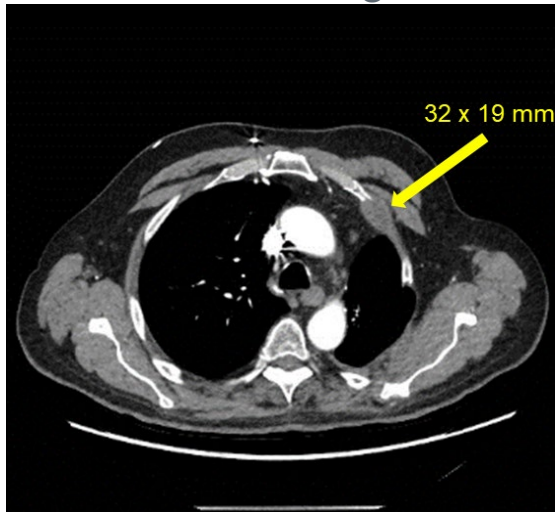
- **Completed Phase 1 Portion in Cancer Patients**

- Standard 3+3 dose escalation study as Monotherapy and Combination in cancer patients with mixed tumors
- No safety issues; MTD not achieved
- Recommended Phase 2 Dose (Mono and Combo): 100 mg QD
- Encouraging evidence of clinical activity

Confirmed Partial Response in a Checkpoint Inhibitor-Refractory NSCLC Patient Treated with 50 mg FLX475+Keytruda*

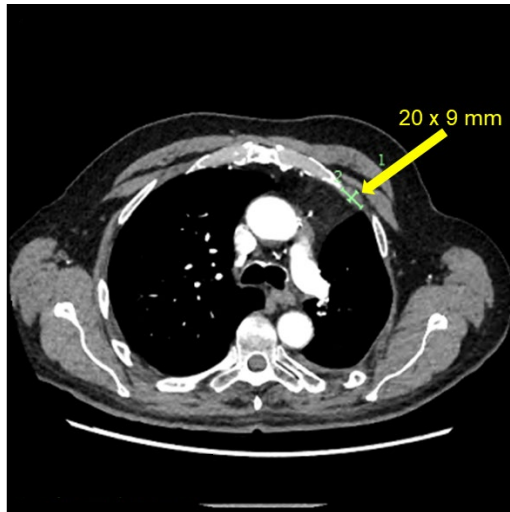
- 4L NSCLC patient that progressed on prior atezolizumab therapy
- Confirmed partial response (PR) by RECIST 1.1 criteria. Patient remains on study and in response.

Screening



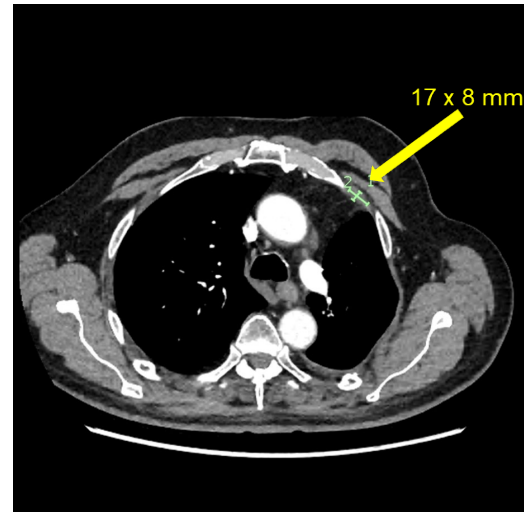
Baseline

Week 8



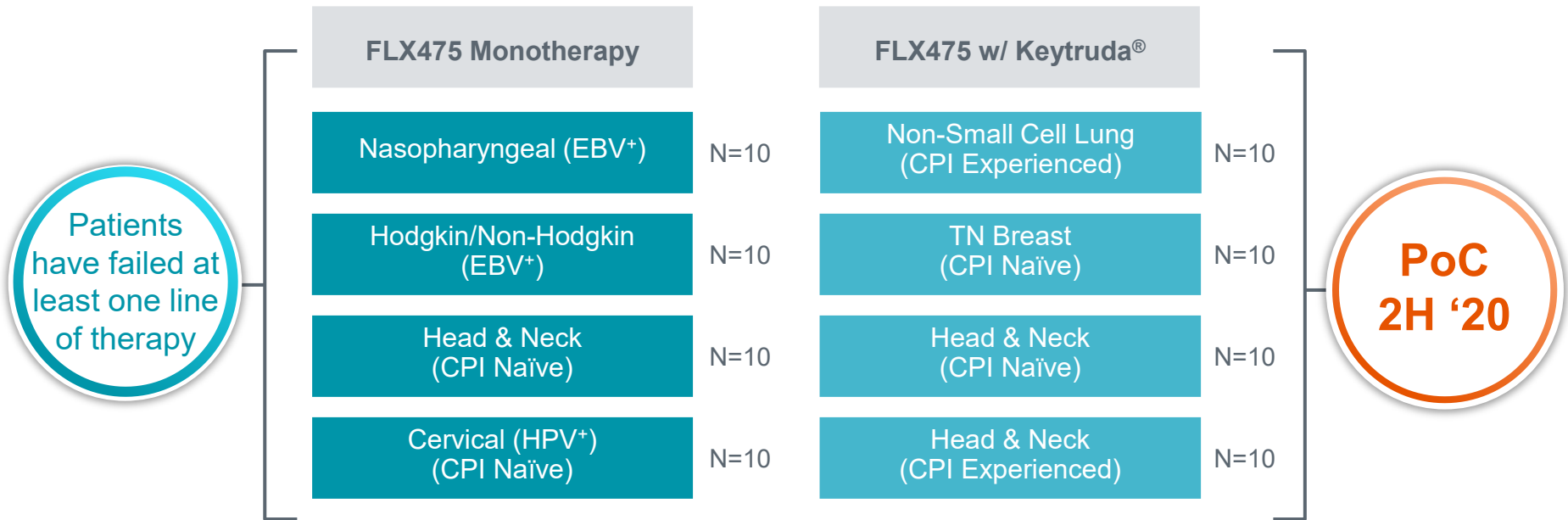
-37.5% (PR)

Week 14



-47% (PR)

FLX475 Phase 2 Trial: PoC Readout



Endpoints: Safety, PK, Biomarkers, Objective Response Rate

- Gated 2-stage design: if positive ORR in a cohort, enroll additional 19 patients

CPI = Checkpoint Inhibitor

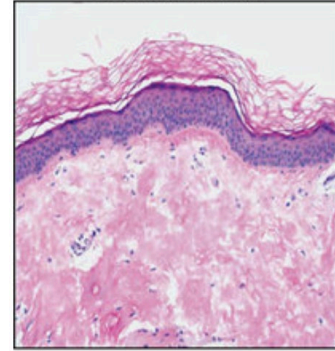


RPT193: CCR4 Antagonist for Allergic Diseases

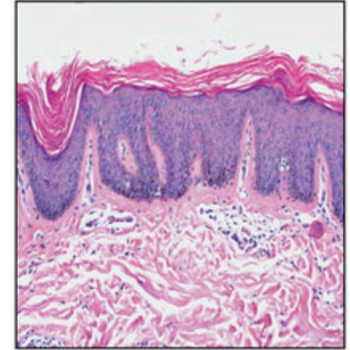
RPT193: Oral CCR4 Antagonist for Allergic Diseases

- Targeting atopic dermatitis, asthma, others
- Oral convenience could provide substantial competitive advantage to injectables and topical agents
- Preclinical studies and healthy volunteer data suggest an excellent safety profile
- Phase 1b trial ongoing in atopic dermatitis patients with PoC readout by YE 2020

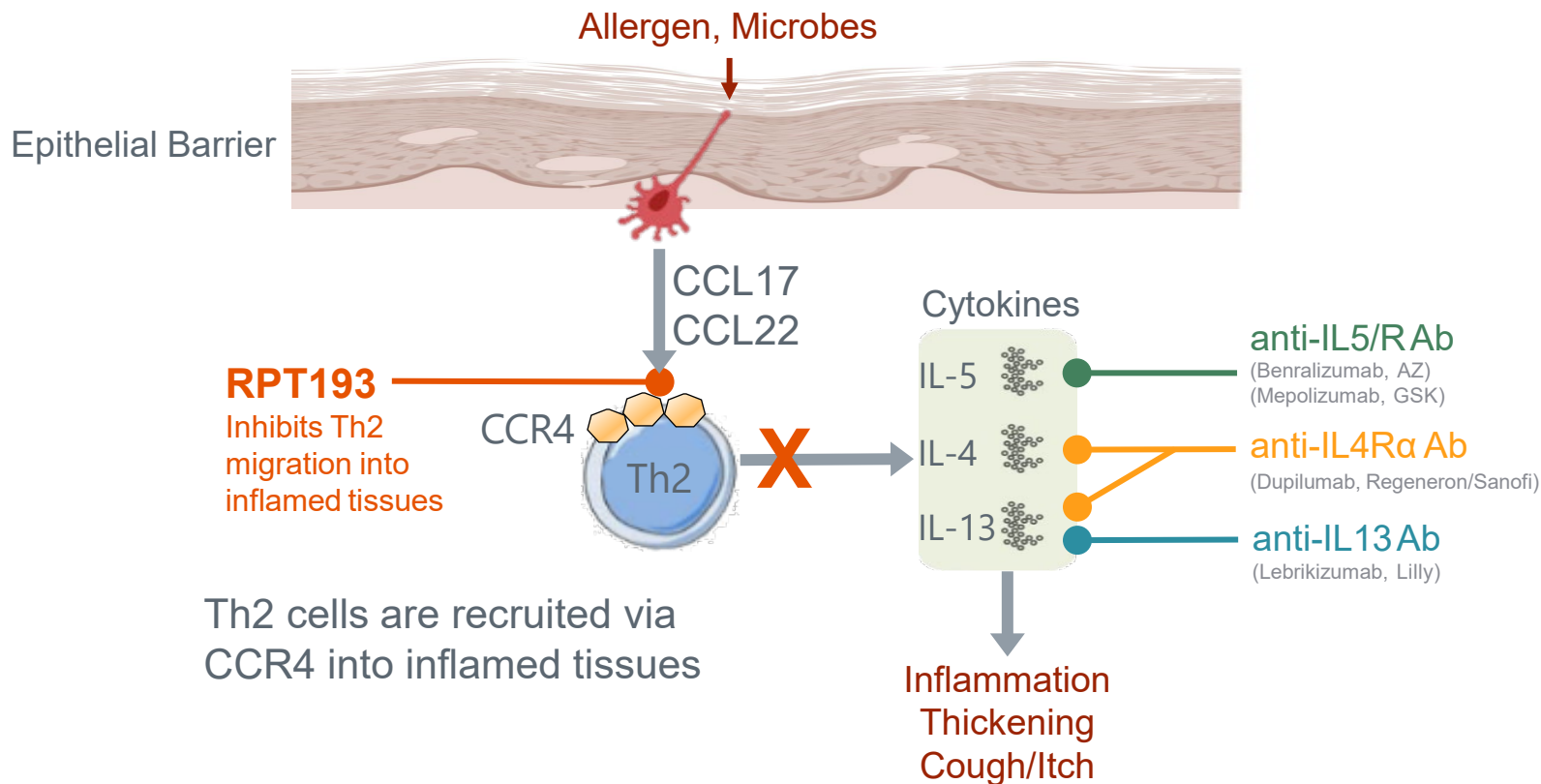
Normal Human Skin



AD Lesional Skin



RPT193 Acts on the Well Validated Th2 Pathway in Allergic Inflammation



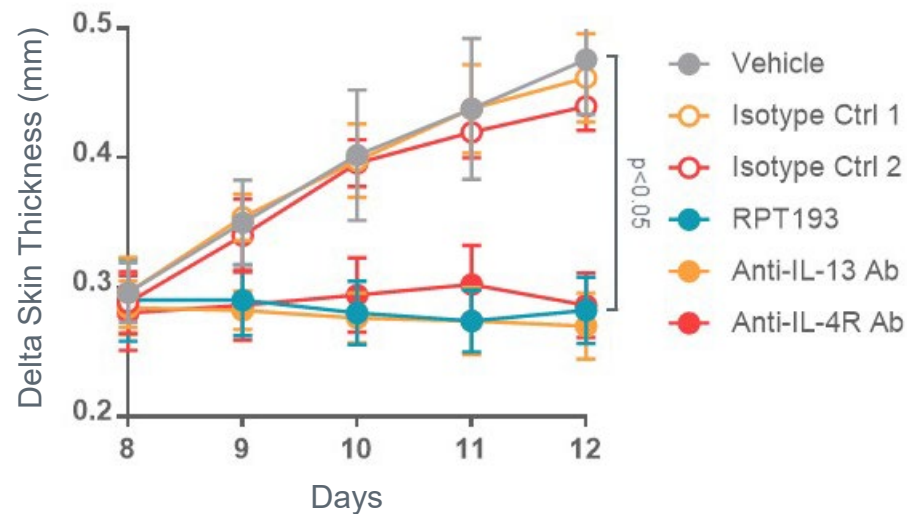
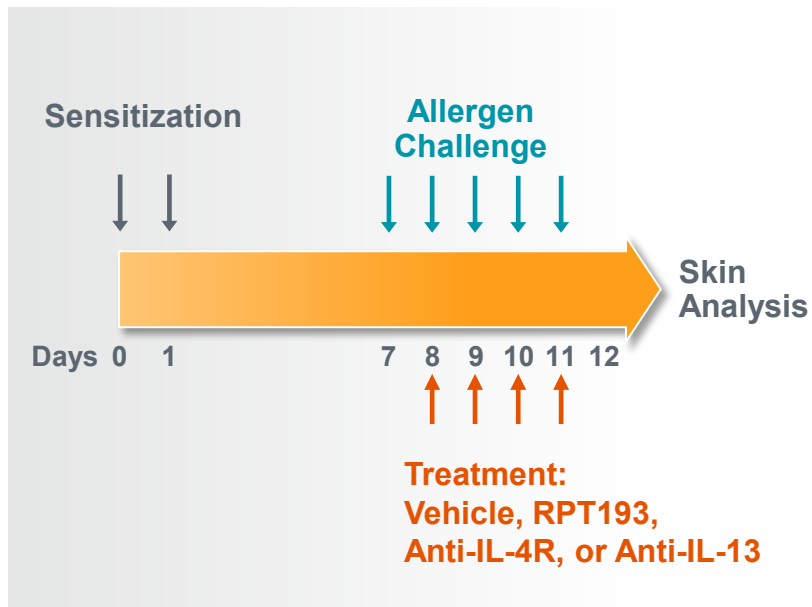
RPT193 Potential Advantages

	RPT193	Dupilumab*	JAK inhibitors
Safety	● Preclinical and healthy volunteer data show an excellent safety profile	● Generally safe and well tolerated ● Conjunctivitis	● Immunosuppressive ● Potential black box warning for infections, malignancies and thromboembolic events
Route of Administration	● Oral, daily dosing	● Injectable	● Oral
Efficacy	● Preclinical data suggest efficacy similar to dupilumab*	● Durable clinical efficacy ● Activity in AD and asthma	● Similar to dupilumab*

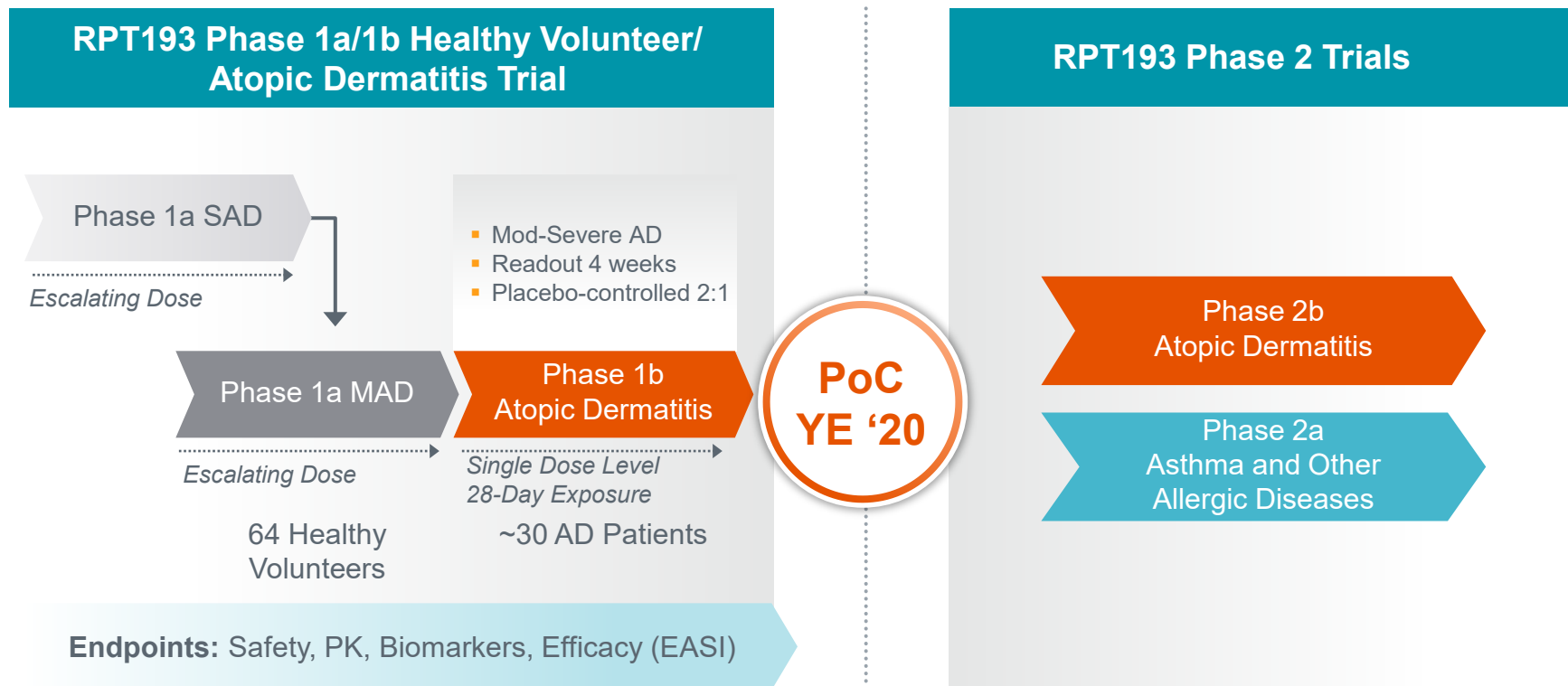
* DUPIXENT®

- Favorable Characteristic
- Unfavorable Characteristic

RPT193 Reduces Skin Inflammation in a Therapeutic Th2-Driven Atopic Dermatitis Model

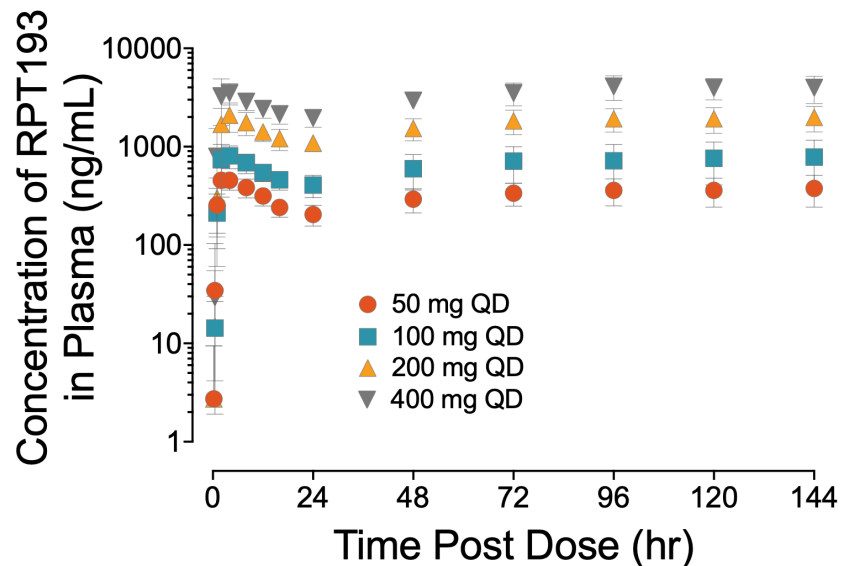


RPT193: Seamless Clinical Trial Design to PoC and Beyond

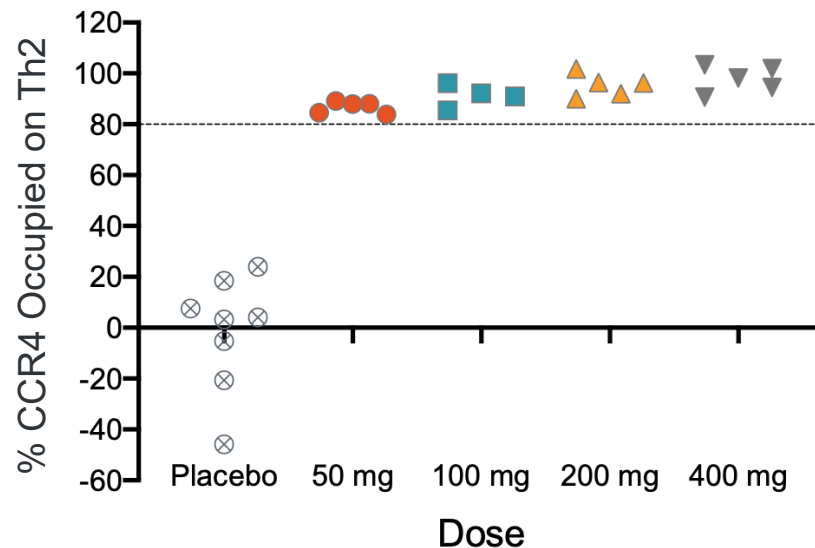


Phase 1a HV Data Supports Once-Daily Dose

Dose-Proportional Oral PK with ~24 Hr. Half-Life

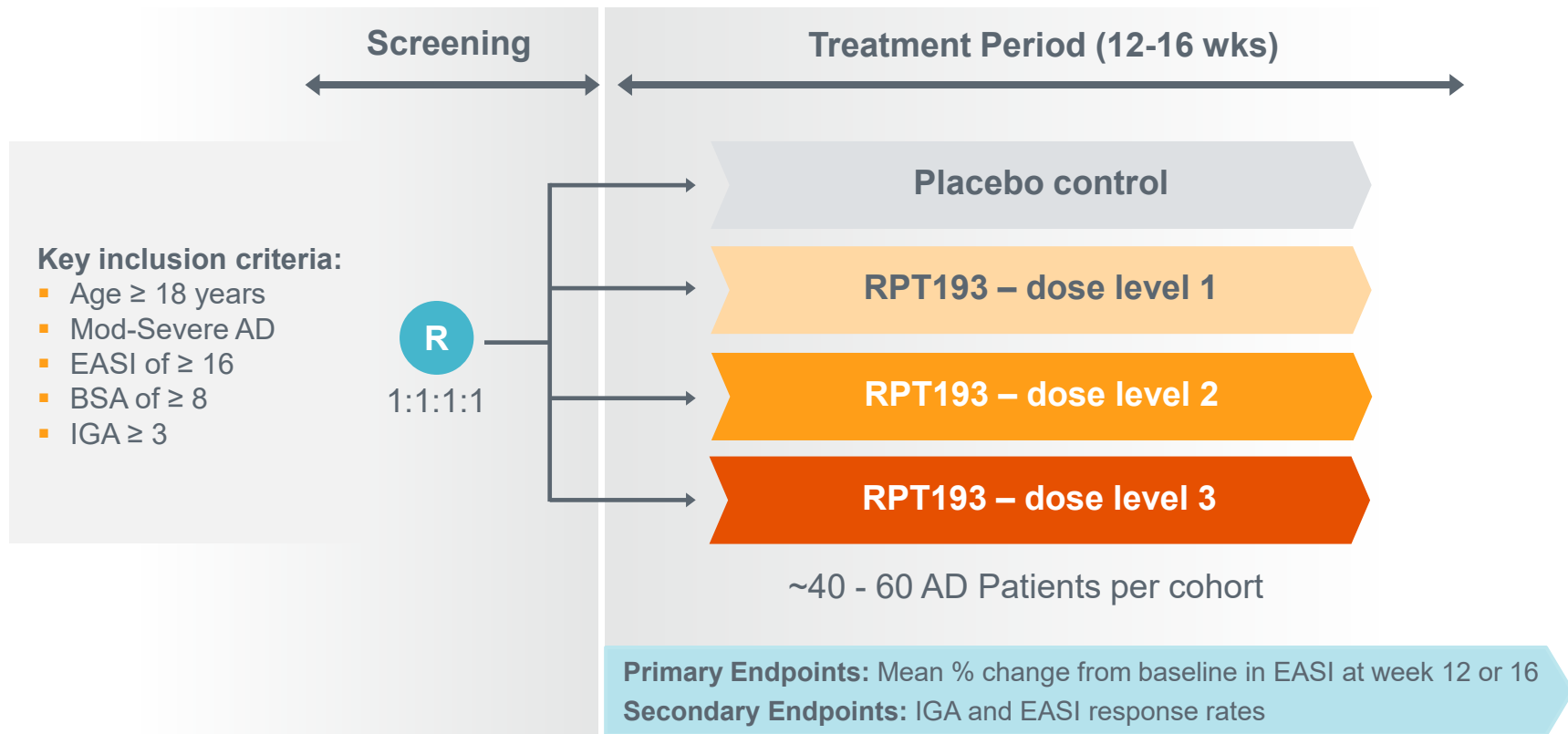


Targeted Level of CCR4 Inhibition Exceeded Day 8 trough after last dose



- Excellent safety and tolerability profile (blinded)

Proposed Phase 2b Double Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial



Potential “Pipeline in a Product”

Dermatology

- Atopic Dermatitis
- Alopecia Areata
- Prurigo Nodularis
- Bullous Pemphigoid

Respiratory

- Asthma
- COPD (Th2 high)
- IPF

Allergy

- Chronic Rhinosinusitis
- Allergic Rhinitis
- Eosinophilic Esophagitis

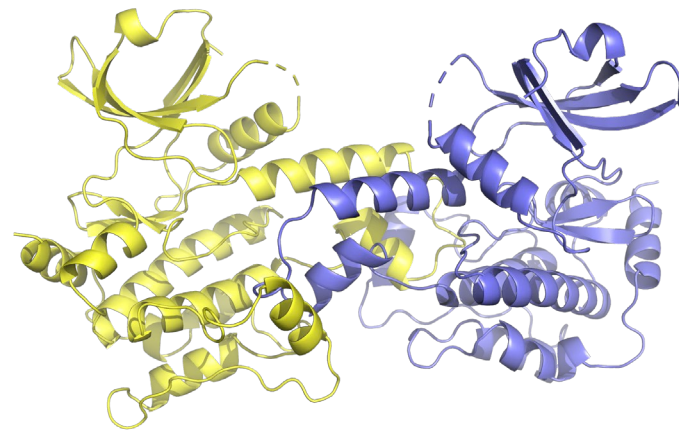
Th2-Driven Allergic Inflammatory Diseases



HPK1 and GCN2: Key Drivers of Tumor Immunosuppression

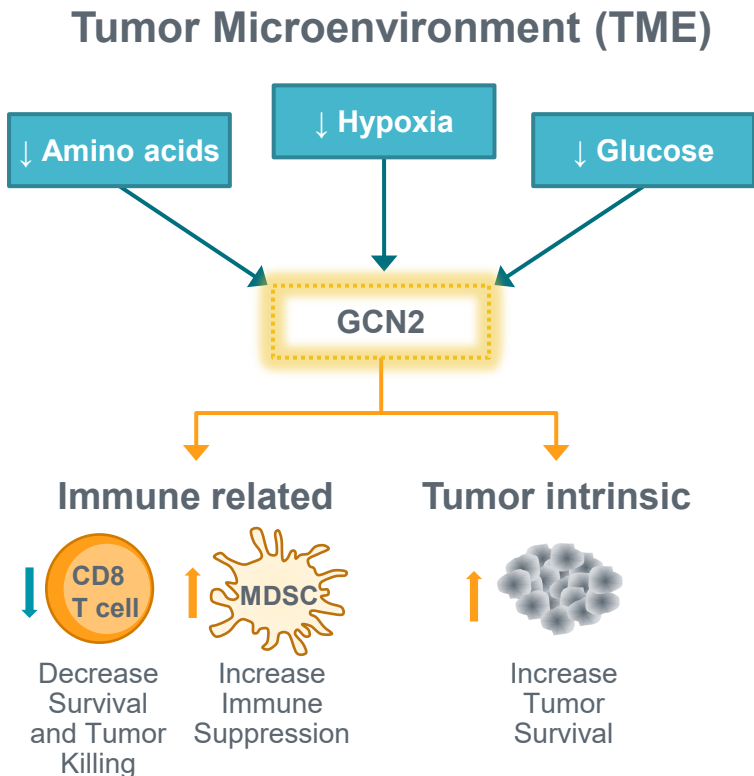
HPK1 Program: Unlocking Antitumor T Cells

- HPK1 is a negative regulator of T cell receptor activation
- Identified from a RAPT computational screen along with PD-1 and CCR4
- High resolution crystal structures and docking models have enabled the discovery of potent and selective HPK1 inhibitors with good PK
- HPK1 inhibition increases tumor-specific T cell activation leading to robust efficacy in tumor models
- Program in Lead Optimization



RAPT HPK1 Crystal Structure

GCN2 Program: Reversing Tumor Progression Caused by Metabolic Stress



- TME harbors significant metabolic stress
- GCN2 inhibitors have potential to:
 - Reactivate the immune response
 - Increase tumor cell death
 - Act specifically in the TME resulting in better therapeutic index
- RAPT GCN2 inhibitor demonstrated enhanced immune function in vitro and single agent antitumor activity in vivo

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Thank You