

FRTX-02: Phase 1 SAD/MAD Topline Results

Making Fresh Tracks in Medicine®

March 2023







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Potential First-in-Class Oral DYRK1A Inhibitor

FRTX-02 is a potent, highly selective, and orally bioavailable potential first-in-class DYRK1A inhibitor with strong preclinical validation and broad potential to treat debilitating autoimmune and inflammatory diseases

 Novel Autoimmunity Target	 Strong Preclinical Validation	 Significant Market Opportunity	 Phase 1 Trial Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Dual mechanism potentially restoring immune homeostasis through enhanced regulatory T-cell differentiation and concomitant inhibition of pro-inflammatory pathways▶ Emerging field with recent significant investor & pharma interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Proof-of-mechanism established by thorough characterization▶ Preclinical proof-of-concept in 10+ animal models of autoimmune disorders▶ Promising efficacy profile vs. established therapies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Robust potential across multiple different autoimmune diseases▶ Oral & topical formulations under development▶ Strong IP position (CoM) in U.S. & other key countries through 2038+	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Reported positive SAD/MAD topline results from FRTX-02 Phase 1 study in March 2023▶ Results support advancement of FRTX-02 as potential first-in-class treatment for autoimmune diseases▶ FRTX-02 is first oral DYRK1A inhibitor tested in the clinic for autoimmune diseases

DYRK1A = Dual-specificity tyrosine phosphorylation regulated kinase 1A; CoM= composition of matter

Key Highlights from Part 1 (SAD/MAD)

Topline results from Part 1 (SAD/MAD) of the Phase 1 study support the continued development of FRTX-02 as a potential first-in-class, once-daily oral treatment for atopic dermatitis and/or other autoimmune diseases

- ▶ FRTX-02 was generally safe and well tolerated within the potential therapeutic dose range
- ▶ Plasma concentrations within the potential therapeutic dose range were consistent with efficacious exposure levels established in nonclinical disease models
- ▶ Pharmacokinetic (PK) data support once-daily oral dosing with FRTX-02 and steady state concentrations were attained before Day 14
- ▶ Reduction in disease-relevant cytokines was observed in exploratory *ex-vivo* lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-stimulated whole blood pharmacodynamic (PD) assays

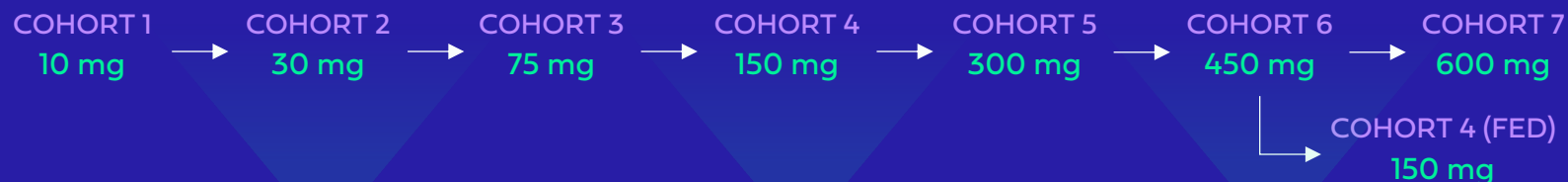
Phase 1 Clinical Study Design Overview

FRTX-02-101 is a two-part, randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled study evaluating the safety, tolerability, PK and PD of oral FRTX-02 in healthy adult subjects (Part 1) and atopic dermatitis patients (Part 2)

PART 1: SINGLE ASCENDING DOSE (SAD) PHASE

56 healthy subjects (8 per cohort) randomized 6:2 to once daily doses of FRTX-02 or placebo

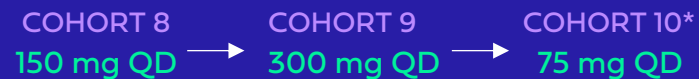
Endpoints: safety, tolerability, PK



PART 1: MULTIPLE ASCENDING DOSE (MAD) PHASE

33 healthy subjects (11 per cohort) randomized 9:2 to either 14 once-daily doses of FRTX-02 or placebo

Endpoints: safety, tolerability, PK, exploratory PD



*75 mg QD dose was selected for Cohort 10 based on 150 mg QD (Cohort 8) PK exposures exceeding FRTX-02 concentrations at the mouse efficacious dose (30 mg/kg BID) and safety findings from 300 mg QD (Cohort 9).

PART 2: ATOPIC DERMATITIS

30-40 patients receiving 28 once-daily doses of FRTX-02 or placebo

Endpoints: safety, tolerability, PK, PD, exploratory efficacy

SAD: Blinded Safety Summary

FRTX-02 was generally safe and well tolerated in all seven SAD cohorts (10 mg - 600 mg)

- ▶ No Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) and no discontinuations due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs)
- ▶ No dose-dependent trend in frequency or severity of TEAEs was observed
- ▶ All but one TEAE were mild (single count of moderate back pain unlikely related to treatment in 450 mg cohort)
- ▶ Most TEAEs were not related or unlikely related to study treatment
- ▶ No ECG or lab findings of clinical relevance

POSSIBLY RELATED TREATMENT-EMERGENT AEs* (>1 SUBJECT)

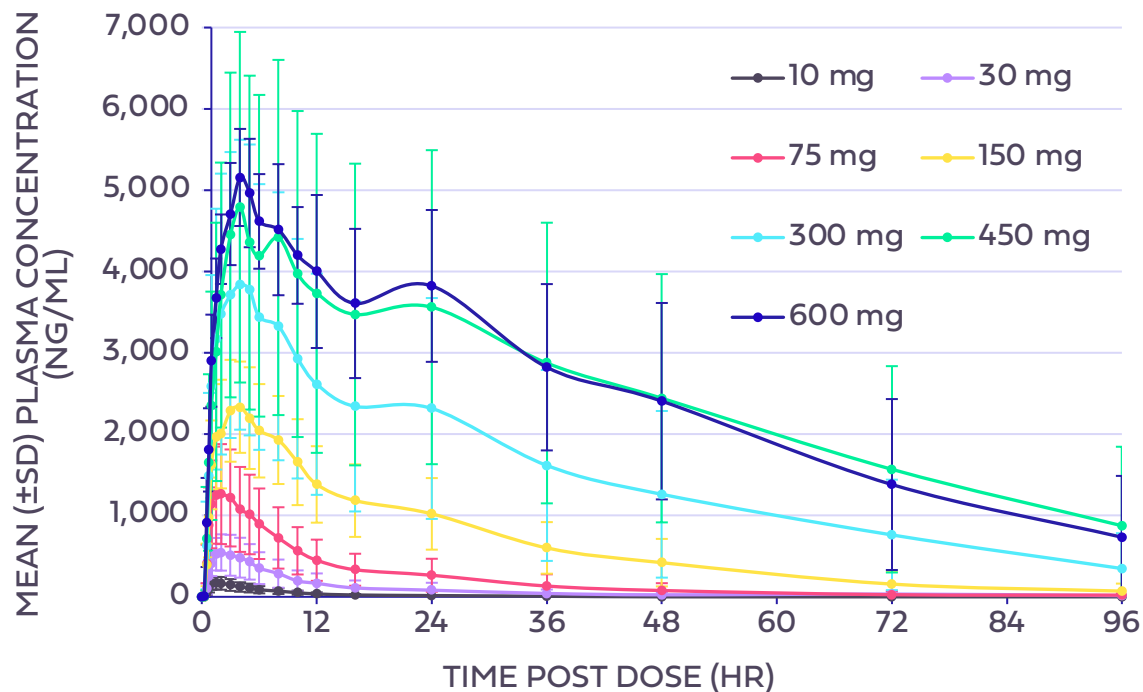
AE TERM	# SUBJECTS	SEVERITY	COHORT
HEADACHE	5	Mild (x5)	75 mg, 150 mg (FAST & FED), 600 mg
NAUSEA	2	Mild (x2)	75 mg, 600 mg

* Per investigator assessment.

SAD: FRTX-02 PK Summary

FRTX-02 was well absorbed for all SAD doses and reached peak plasma concentrations between 2 to 4.5 hours post dose

FRTX-02 MEAN PLASMA CONCENTRATIONS OVER TIME



SAD PK PARAMETERS*

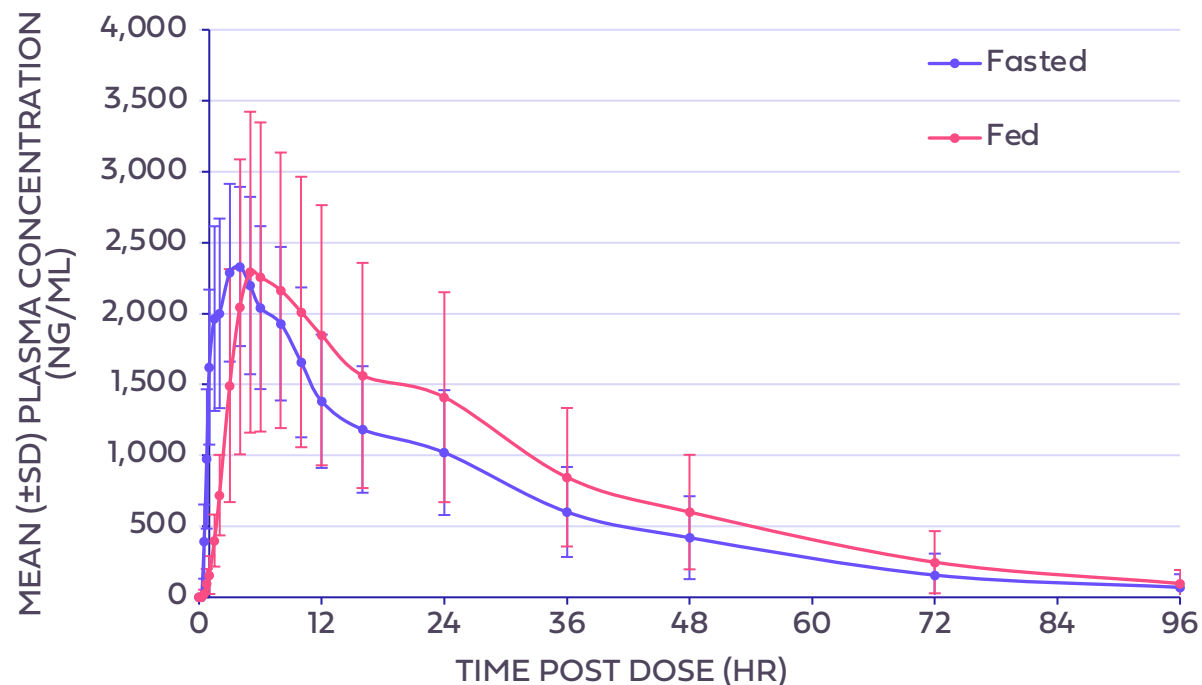
PK PARAMETER	10 MG (N=6)	30 MG (N=6)	75 MG (N=6)	150 MG (N=6)	300 MG (N=6)	450 MG (N=6)	600 MG (N=6)
C_{MAX} (NG/ML)	156.54 (44.1)	530.98 (40.9)	928.27 (47.6)	2145.52 (48.1)	3052.29 (46.0)	4089.87 (43.7)	5137.33 (11.7)
AUC_{0-24} (H*NG/ML)	1176.69 (49.3)	4618.56 (55.7)	9895.73 (51.2)	35194.37 (47.7)	45059.69 (50.8)	65041.61 (50.0)	93518.36 (18.2)
T_{MAX} (HR)	1.82 (34.7)	2.62 (53.7)	2.50 (25.7)	6.26 (31.9)	3.80 (31.6)	3.81 (50.0)	4.31 (11.9)
$T_{1/2}$ (HR)	6.98 (33.6)	10.11 (55.2)	15.00 (65.0)	15.56 (33.7)	16.79 (47.9)	30.18 (49.9)	21.99 (52.6)

*Geometric Mean (%CV) reported for all parameters.

SAD: Minimal FRTX-02 Food Effect

Minimal effect of food was observed on PK of a single 150 mg oral dose of FRTX-02

150 MG FRTX-02 MEAN PLASMA CONCENTRATIONS OVER TIME



SAD PK PARAMETERS*

PK PARAMETER	150 MG FAST (N=6)	150 MG FED (N=6)
C_{MAX} (NG/ML)	2145.52 (48.1)	2316.81 (25.5)
AUC_{0-24} (H*NG/ML)	35194.37 (47.7)	33867.79 (30.8)
T_{MAX} (HR)	6.26 (31.9)	3.36 (30.0)
$T_{1/2}$ (HR)	15.56 (33.7)	14.96 (39.0)

*Geometric Mean (%CV) reported for all parameters.

MAD: Blinded Safety Summary

FRTX-02 was safe and generally well tolerated at 75 mg and 150 mg over 14 days of oral QD dosing

- ▶ No SAEs
- ▶ Majority of TEAEs were mild (single count of moderate headache possibly related to treatment in 300 mg cohort)
- ▶ No dose-dependent trend in TEAE frequency or severity observed
- ▶ No lab findings of clinical relevance
- ▶ QTc prolongation observed in two subjects in 300 mg cohort
 - ▶ Both subjects were asymptomatic, their QTc intervals returned to baseline levels and remained in the normal range after dosing cessation, and all study assessments were completed
 - ▶ Exposures where QTc prolongation was observed are 2 to 4-fold above exposures within the potential therapeutic dose range (75 mg – 150 mg)

POSSIBLY RELATED TREATMENT-EMERGENT AEs* (>1 SUBJECT)

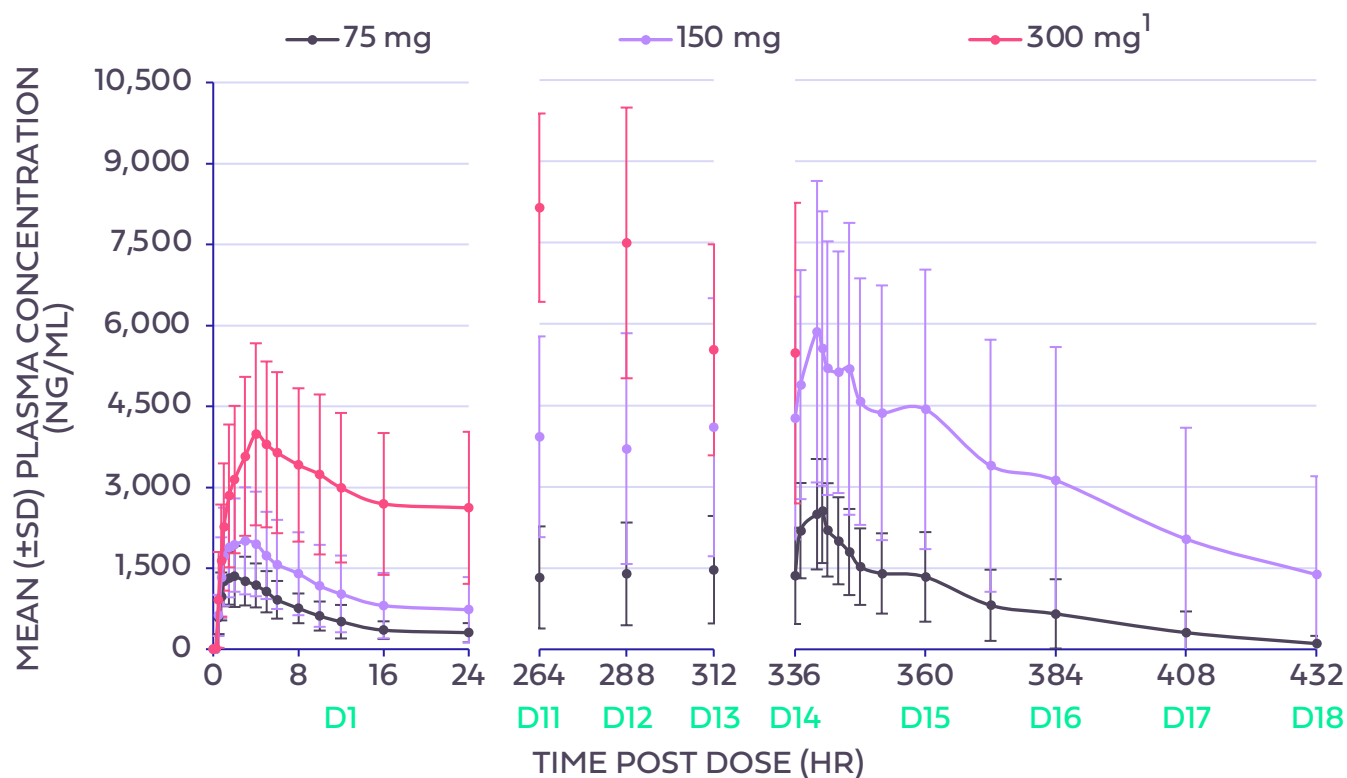
AE TERM	# SUBJECTS	SEVERITY	COHORT
CONSTIPATION	3	Mild (x3)	75 mg, 150 mg, 300 mg
HEADACHE	3	Mild (x2)	75 mg, 300 mg
		Moderate (x1)	300 mg
NAUSEA	2	Mild (x2)	75 mg, 300 mg
ECG QT PROLONGED	2	Mild (x2)	300 mg

* Per investigator assessment.

MAD: FRTX-02 PK Summary

MAD PK data support once-daily dosing with FRTX-02 and steady state was attained before Day 14

FRTX-02 MEAN PLASMA CONCENTRATIONS OVER TIME



MAD (DAY 14) PK PARAMETERS*

PK PARAMETER	75 MG QD (N=9)	150 MG QD (N=9)
C_{MAX} (NG/ML)	2450.68 (37.3)	5417.64 (46.6)
AUC_{0-24} (H*NG/ML)	37898.58 (46.2)	102394.70 (50.3)
T_{MAX} (HR)	2.68 (49.4)	3.25 (32.8)
$T_{1/2}$ (HR)	15.97 (37.6)	28.26 (82.46)
C_{TROUGH} (NG/ML)	1355.53 (888.22)	4266.56 (2239.21)
DAY 14/1 RATIO C_{MAX}	1.85	2.85
DAY 14/1 RATIO AUC	2.80	4.20

*Geometric Mean (%CV) reported for all parameters, except for C_{trough} where Mean (±SD) concentration is reported.

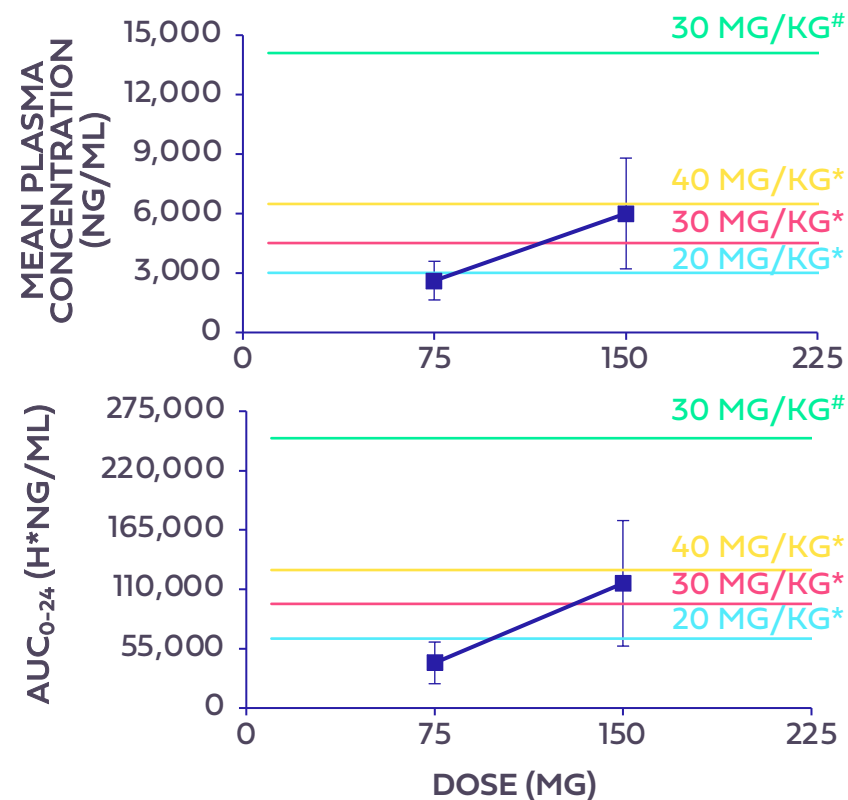
[1] 1 subject received 8, 1 subject received 9, and the remaining 7 subjects received 10 daily doses of FRTX-02; Dosing was halted (as per pre-defined protocol stopping rules) due to QTc prolongation observed in two subjects

MAD: Therapeutic Dose Summary

Plasma concentrations within the potential FRTX-02 therapeutic dose range (75 mg and 150 mg) were consistent with efficacious exposure levels established in nonclinical disease models

- ▶ After once-daily dosing with 150 mg FRTX-02 over 14 days:
 - ▶ C_{max} and AUC_{0-24} concentrations are above estimated exposures at mouse efficacious dose of 30 mg/kg BID
- ▶ After once-daily dosing with 75 mg FRTX-02 over 14 days:
 - ▶ C_{max} and AUC_{0-24} concentrations are consistent with estimated exposures at mouse dose of 20 mg/kg BID
- ▶ If mouse PD effects translate to a human autoimmune patient population (next clinical study), the FRTX-02 therapeutic dose range is expected to be between 75 mg and 150 mg

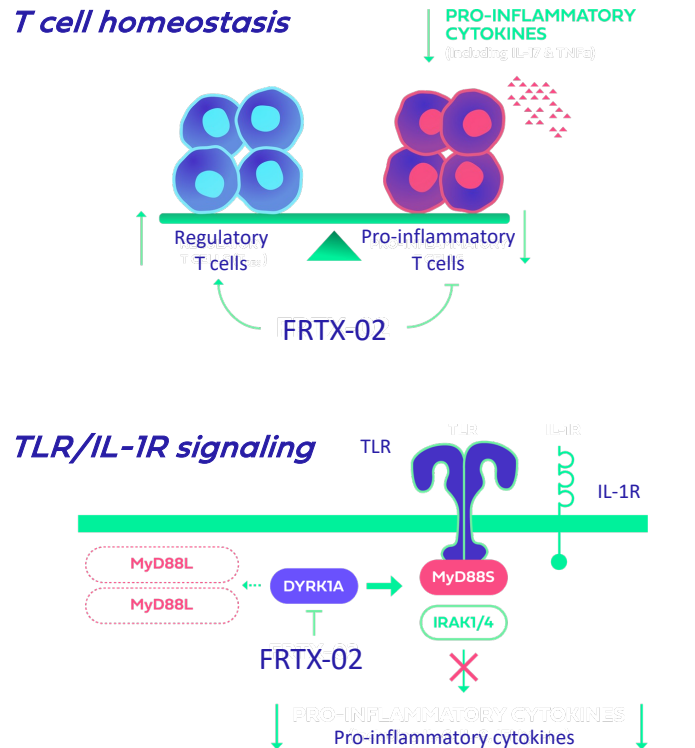
FRTX-02 C_{MAX} & AUC_{0-24} (DAY 14)



*Mouse BID Day 28 Estimates; #Dog BID Day 28 Estimates.

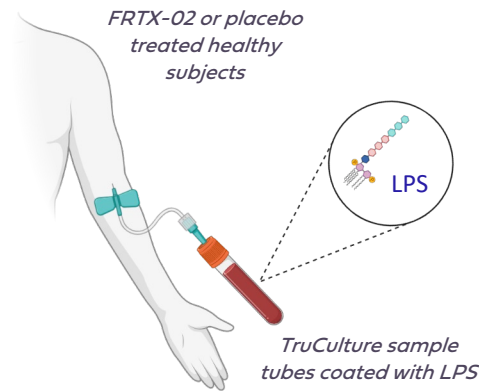
MAD: PD Biomarker Sampling Methodology

Dual Mode of Action



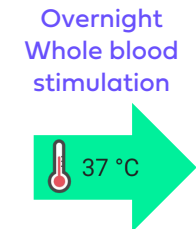
PD biomarker assay in stimulated PBMCs from healthy subjects

PBMC COLLECTION & STIMULATION



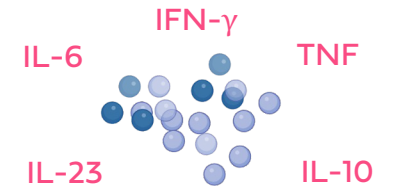
Patient blood was drawn into TruCulture® tubes coated with LPS to stimulate cytokine release

SAMPLE PROCESSING



Plasma was separated from blood cells within the TruCulture® tube

CYTOKINE MEASUREMENTS



Cytokines in supernatant were measured by a multiplex assay

MAD: FRTX-02 PD Summary

Reduction in disease-relevant cytokines was observed in exploratory *ex-vivo* LPS-stimulated whole blood pharmacodynamic assays

- ▶ Exploratory PD activity was measured by impact on cytokine secretion following *ex vivo* LPS stimulation of peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) derived from the MAD cohorts
- ▶ Cytokines were selected for assessment based on those observed to be reduced by FRTX-02 in various nonclinical disease models
- ▶ FRTX-02 demonstrated a reduction in disease-relevant proinflammatory cytokines, suggesting initial support for the FRTX-02 mechanism of action
- ▶ Mean percent cytokine reduction from baseline after 14 days of once-daily 75 mg or 150 mg FRTX-02 treatment versus placebo were in the range of approximately 66% to 20% for IFN γ , IL-23, IL-10, IL-6, and TNF α
- ▶ Maximum individual subject cytokine reductions from baseline were shown to be >90% for IFN γ , >50% for IL-23, IL-10 and TNF α , and approximately 40% for IL-6



NASDAQ: FRTX

Thank You!

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ir@frtx.com

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