

Translating New Immune Pathways into Meaningful Medicines

**Baird 2018 Global Healthcare Conference
Sanjay S. Shukla, M.D., M.S., President & CEO
September 6, 2018**

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Corporate Overview - aTyr

- Founded:** 2005 by Paul Schimmel, Ph.D. and Xiang-Lei Yang, Ph.D, leading tRNA synthetase researchers at *The Scripps Research Institute (TSRI)*
- Science:** Discovering and developing novel therapeutics based on our understanding of the extracellular functionalities of tRNA synthetase genes
- Publication:** *Human tRNA Synthetase Catalytic Nulls with Diverse Functions*. Science 2014.
- Patents:** Global intellectual property estate directed to a potential pipeline of protein compositions derived from 20 tRNA synthetase genes
- Located:** San Diego, CA
- Subsidiary:** Pangu BioPharma (98%), founded in Hong Kong, affiliated with tRNA synthetase research at *Hong Kong University of Science & Technology (HKUST)*

Accelerating Value Creation from Novel Biology

Platform of New Biology:

Discover innovative therapeutic candidates based on proprietary knowledge of extracellular functions of tRNA synthetase genes

Lead Product Candidate: ATYR1923

Engineered protein, based on the HARS* gene, for the treatment of interstitial lung diseases

Financials:

Cash, cash equivalents and investments at \$64.3M as of 6/30/2018

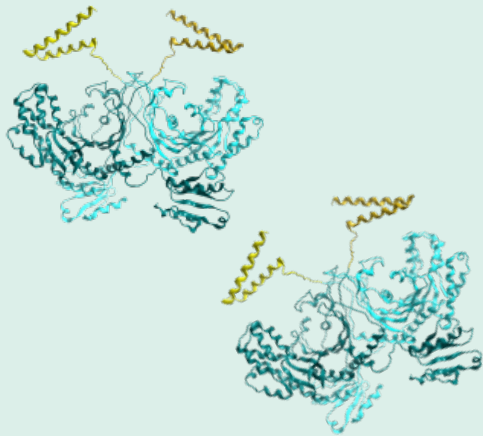
Upcoming Clinical Catalysts:

- ✓ ATYR1923 Phase 1 data – 2Q 2018
- ☐ Initiate Phase 1b/2a – 4Q 2018
- ☐ Results Phase 1b/2a – TBD†

†Based on indication selection/protocol

New Biology: Functionality of Extracellular tRNA Synthetase Proteins

tRNA Synthetase Genes



Intracellular function:
Supports protein synthesis,
connects amino acid to tRNA

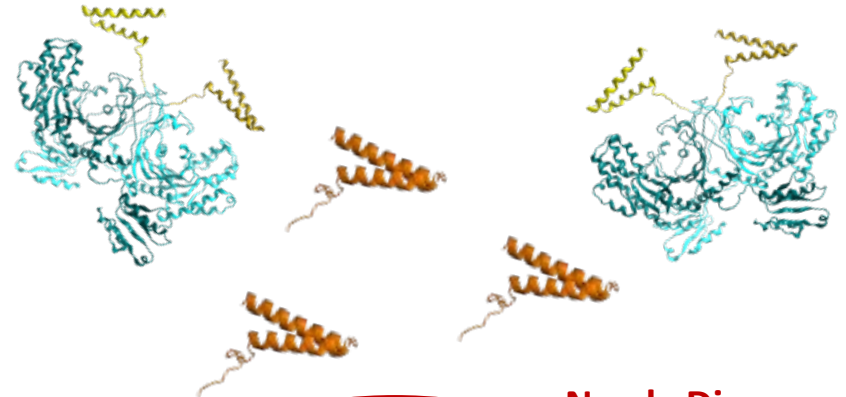
Cytoplasm



Secretion

Cell
membrane

Extracellular Proteins
(full-length and splice-variants)
derived from tRNA synthetase genes

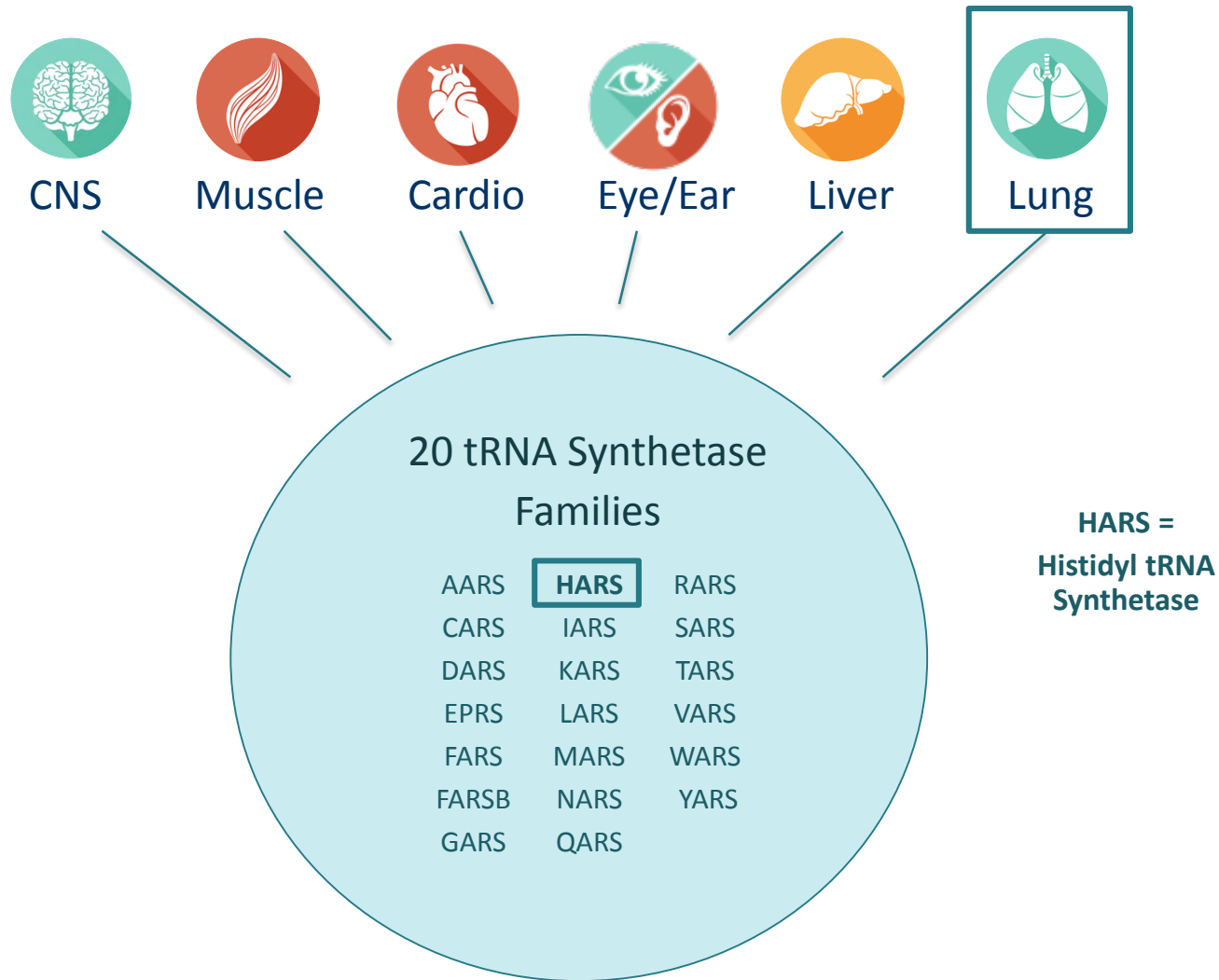


Extracellular function:
Additional & discrete
functions in circulation

Circulation

**Newly Discovered
Biology**

Extracellular tRNA Synthetase Biology Associated with Disease



ATYR1923: Program Snapshot

ATYR1923:

*Extracellular HARS splice variant “iMod domain”
fused to Fc domain of human antibody*

iMod Domain of HARS:

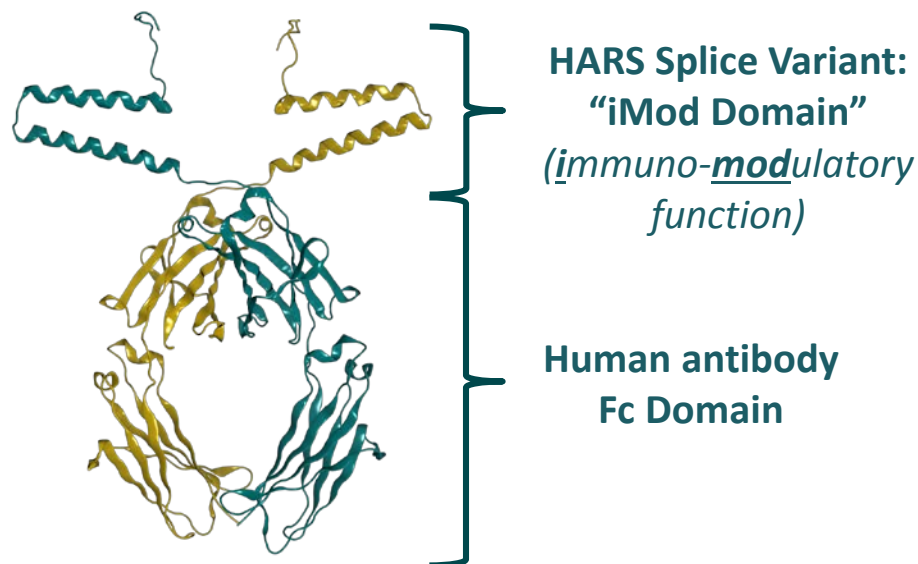
- Enriched in the human lung
- Inhibits human T cell activation

Fc Domain of Human Antibody:

- Used to extend half-life
- Once-monthly dosing regimen

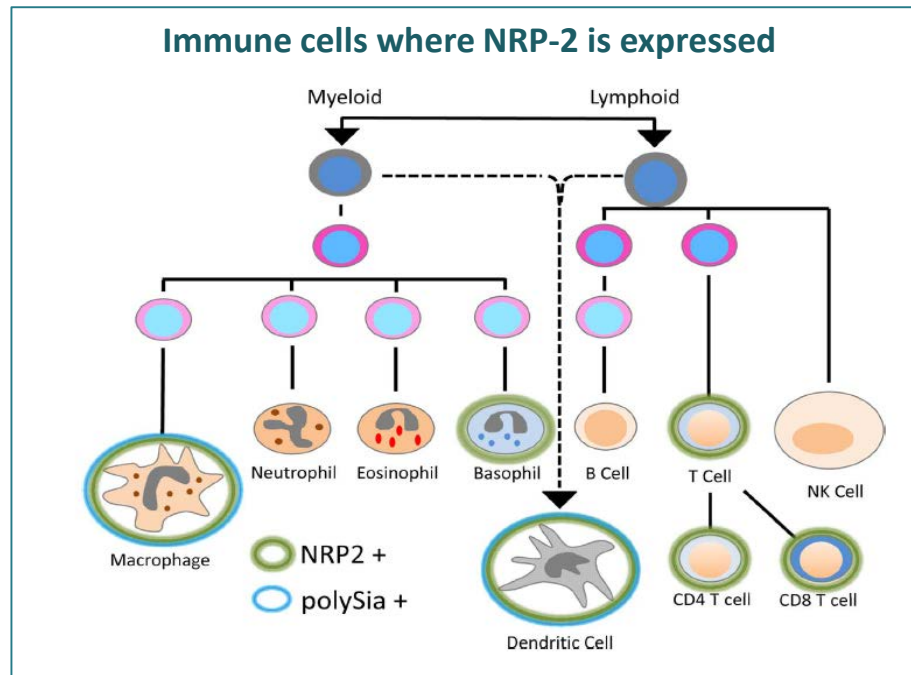
Receptor/Mechanism of Action:

- “iMod domain” binds to Neuropilin-2 (NRP-2)
- Regulates immune system



Receptor: Importance of NRP-2 as a Binding Partner for ATYR1923

- Pleiotropic receptor that can bind to a number of different ligands
- Well-established role in the development of the neural and lymphatic systems
- Emerging role in the **immune system**; present on a number of immune cell types
- Expressed on alveolar macrophages, may play role in **regulating lung inflammation**



NRP-2 Connections to T Cell Biology

Immunomodulatory Effects of Neuropilin-2 On T Cells

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Meeting: 2015 American Transplant Congress

Abstract number: 139

Emerging area of immunology

Implicated in multiple organ systems:

- Lung
- Lymphatics
- Smooth Muscle

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

PLOS ONE

Semaphorin 3F and Neuropilin-2 Control the Migration of Human T-Cell Precursors

Daniella Arêas Mendes-da-Cruz^{1,2,*}, Anne Colette Brignier^{1,3,*}, Vahid Asnafi⁴, Frederic Baleyrier⁴, Carolina Valença Messias², Yves Lepelletier^{1,5}, Nawel Bedjaoui⁴, Amedée Renand¹, Salete Smaniotto⁶, Danielle Canioni^{4,6}, Pierre Milpied¹, Karl Balabanian⁸, Philippe Bousso⁹, Stéphane Leprêtre¹⁰, Yves Bertrand¹¹, Hervé Dombret¹², Norbert Ifrah¹³, Mireille Dardenne¹, Elizabeth Macintyre⁴, Wilson Savino², Olivier Hermine^{1,4,5,*}

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN

Regulation of mTOR Signaling by Semaphorin 3F-Neuropilin 2 Interactions *In Vitro* and *In Vivo*

Received: 13 March 2015
Accepted: 04 June 2015
Published: 09 July 2015

Hironao Nakayama^{1,2,3,4,*}, Sarah Bruneau^{1,5}, Nora Kochupurakkal^{1,5}, Silvia Coma^{1,3}, David M. Briscoe^{1,6,*} & Michael Klagsbrun^{1,3,4,*}

Polysialylated Neuropilin-2 Is Expressed on the Surface of Human Dendritic Cells and Modulates Dendritic Cell-T Lymphocyte Interactions*

Received for publication, April 9, 2007, and in revised form, July 24, 2007. Published: JBC Papers in Press, August 15, 2007; DOI 10.1074/jbc.M702965200

Sabrina Curreli¹, Zita Arany⁶, Rita Gerardy-Schahn^{1,1}, Dean Mann⁶, and Nicholas M. Stamatatos^{1,1,2}

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ATYR1923 for the Treatment of Interstitial Lung Diseases

High Unmet Need in Multiple Interstitial Lung Diseases

Sarcoidosis

~150K patients in the U.S.

- Systemic inflammatory disorder w/ granulomas
- CD4+ T cell driven
- Advanced pulmonary disease leading cause of death
- ~30% of patients unresponsive to steroid treatment

Chronic Hypersensitivity Pneumonitis (CHP)

~60K patients in the U.S.

- Exaggerated immune response to external antigen
- Commonly misdiagnosed as IPF
- Median survival: 7 years
- No effective therapeutic options



Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF)

~135K patients in the U.S.

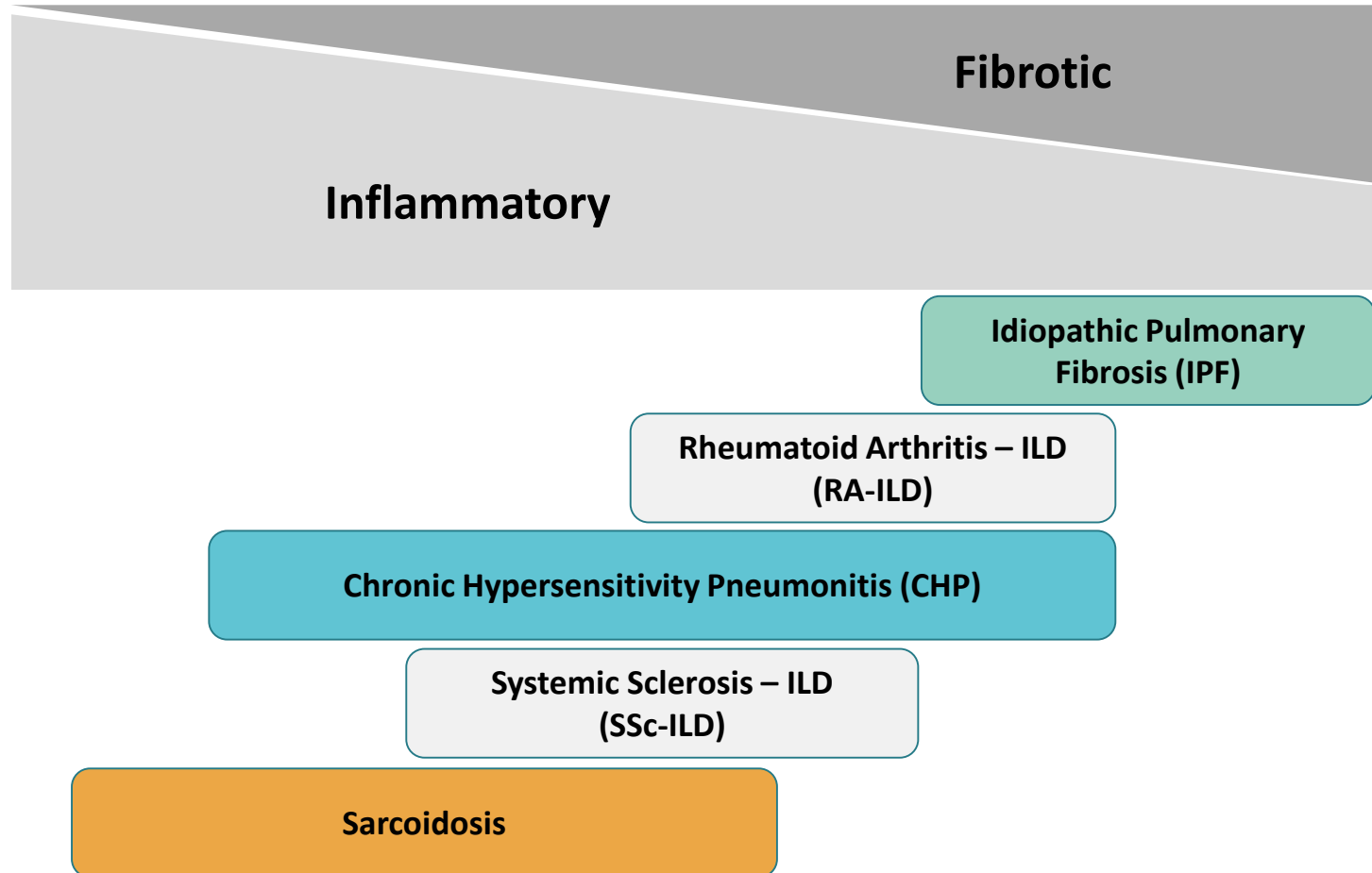
- Irreversible, progressive disease with acute episodes
- Median survival: 3-5 years
- Current SOC: Nintedanib / pirfenidone
 - **Poor G.I. side effect profile**
 - **~\$2.0B+ combined sales in 2017 and growing**

Scleroderma, Rheumatoid Arthritis, & Others (SSc-ILD & RA-ILD)

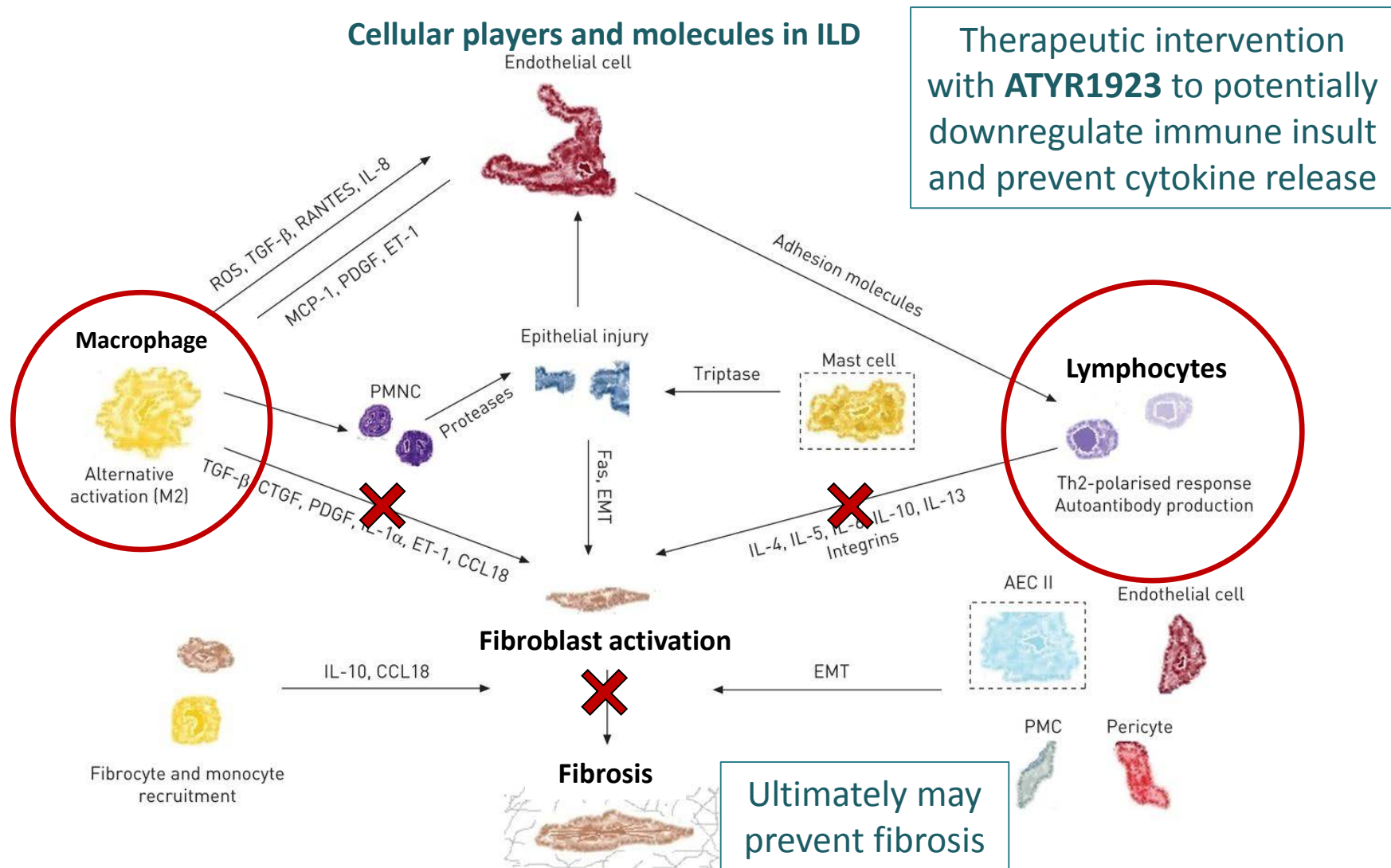
~250K in other ILDS disorders

- All share underlying inflammatory insult
- Many have grave prognosis
- SOC has limited evidence of safety or efficacy

Interstitial Lung Diseases Share Persistent Immune Engagement

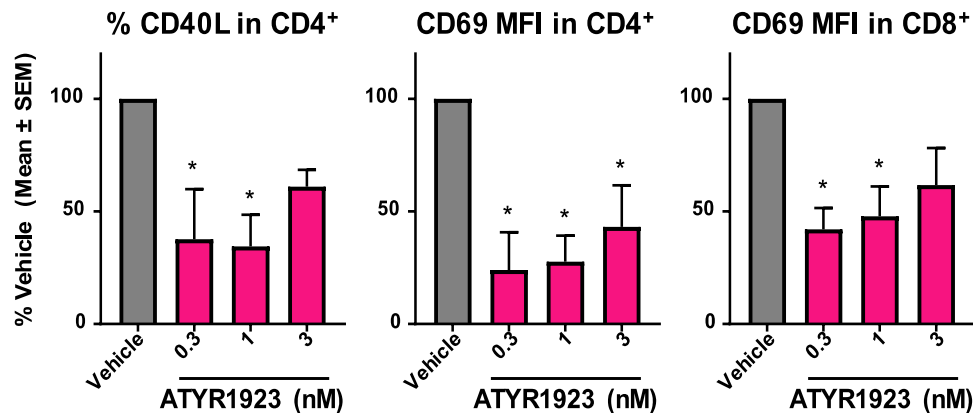


ATYR1923 Intervention in Interstitial Lung Disease Pathogenesis

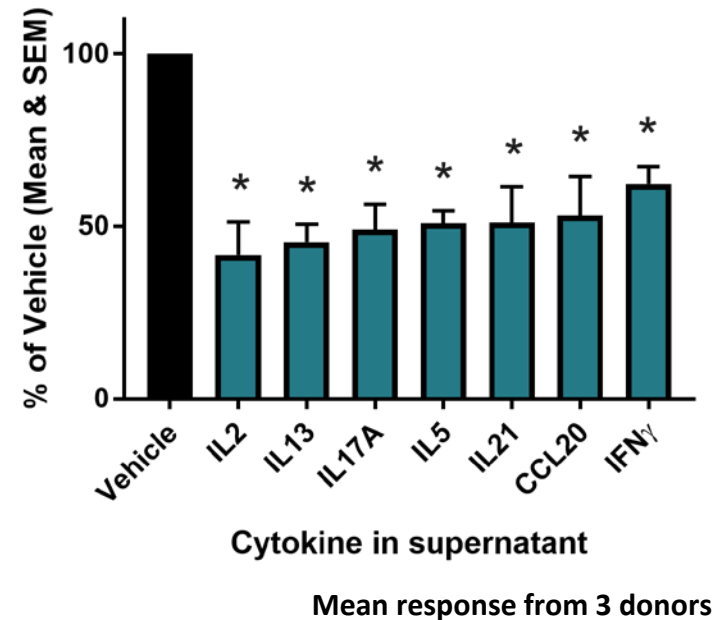


Mechanism of Action: ATYR1923 Inhibits T Cell Activation In Vitro

Effect of ATYR1923 on T Cell Activation Markers



Effect of 0.3 nM ATYR1923 on T Cell Cytokine Release



aTyr is currently exploring the interaction with ATYR1923 and NRP-2 across multiple immune cell types

Pre-Clinical Translational Estate Supports Clinical Development in ILD

1923 Provides Therapeutic Activity in Bleomycin-induced Lung Fibrosis Model

- Mouse model comparing pirfenidone* vs. dexamethasone vs. ATYR1923
 - 1923 was efficacious and ameliorated lung fibrosis
 - Presented at ATS, May 2017

1923 Improves Lung Function in Model

- Rat model comparing nintedanib** vs. ATYR1923
- 1923 was efficacious in additional bleomycin-induced lung fibrosis
 - Presented at ATS, May 2018

1923 Ameliorates Dermal and Pulmonary Fibrosis in Model

- Mouse model comparing nintedanib** vs. ATYR1923
- 1923 has robust activity when treatment initiated early (day 7)
- Presented at Scleroderma Foundation Patient Conference, July 2018

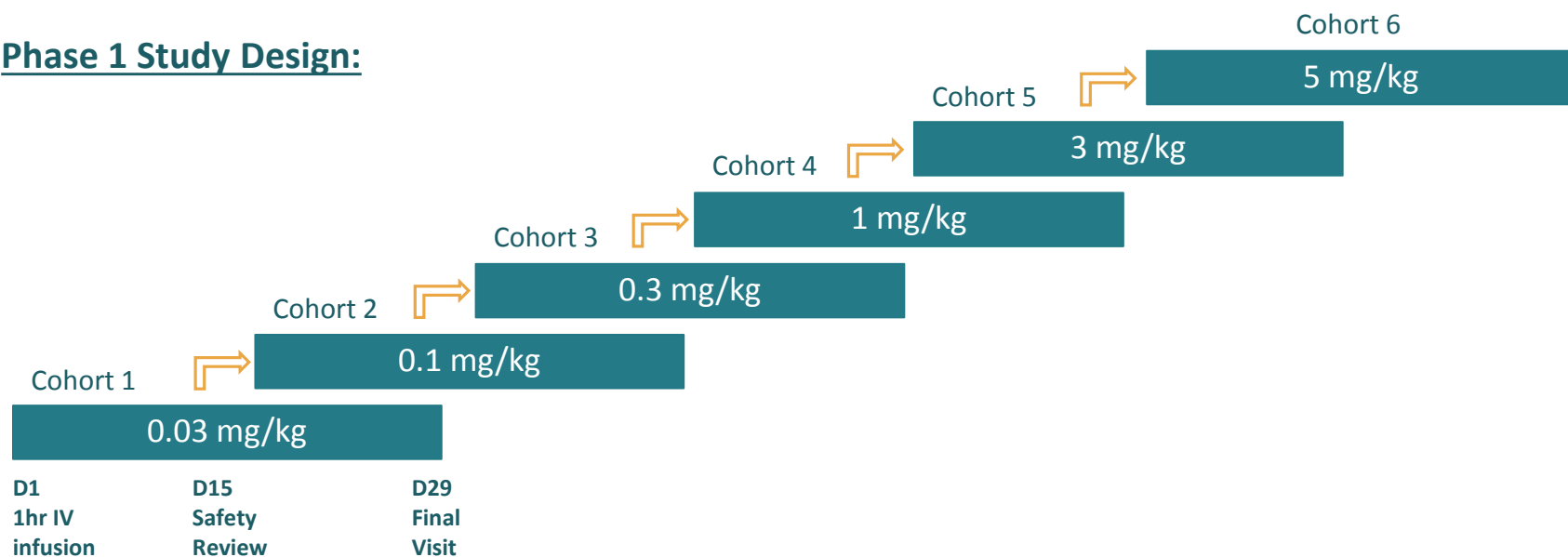
Phase I: Healthy Volunteer Study

Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, single ascending dose (N=36 HVs)

Positive Phase 1 Data Announced in June 2018:

- ATYR1923 was generally well-tolerated with no significant adverse events
- PK profile supports the potential for a once-monthly dosing regimen

Phase 1 Study Design:



First-in-Patient Trial

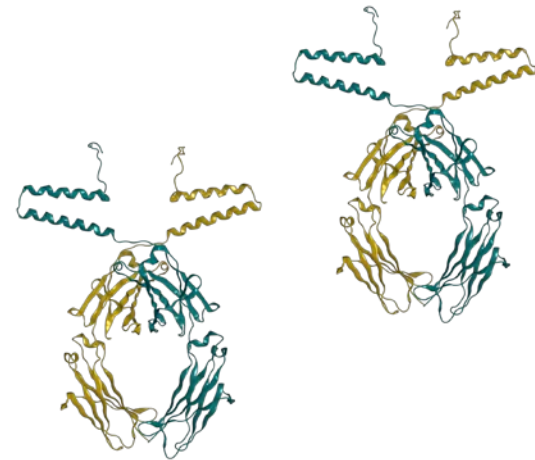
Preliminary Design:

- Phase 1b/2a multiple-ascending dose, placebo controlled, first-in-patient study
- Evaluate safety, tolerability and immunogenicity of multiple doses of 1923
- Evaluate clinical activity and potential biomarkers



Upcoming Milestones:

- ☐ Announce Phase 1b/2a specific indication and final protocol
- ☐ Initiate trial in 4Q 2018



Mission to Generate Value for Shareholders and Patients

- ✓ aTyr owns the potential pipeline derived from 20 tRNA synthetase genes
- ✓ *In-vitro* and *in-vivo* studies support clinical development in ILD
- ✓ HARS-based therapeutics safety profile includes 92 subjects
- ✓ Identification of NRP-2 receptor for ATYR1923 elucidates greater understanding of MOA
- ❑ Goal is to clearly show meaningful clinical activity in 1923 patient trial



THANK YOU