

Translation of New Immune Pathways into Meaningful Medicines

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Accelerating Value Creation from Novel Immune Pathways

Research:

Discover innovative therapeutic candidates based on extracellular functionality of tRNA synthetases
Initial focus on Resokine Pathway

Development:

ATYR1923 (interstitial lung diseases) in ongoing Phase 1 trial
ORCA antibody program (immuno-oncology) in IND enabling activities

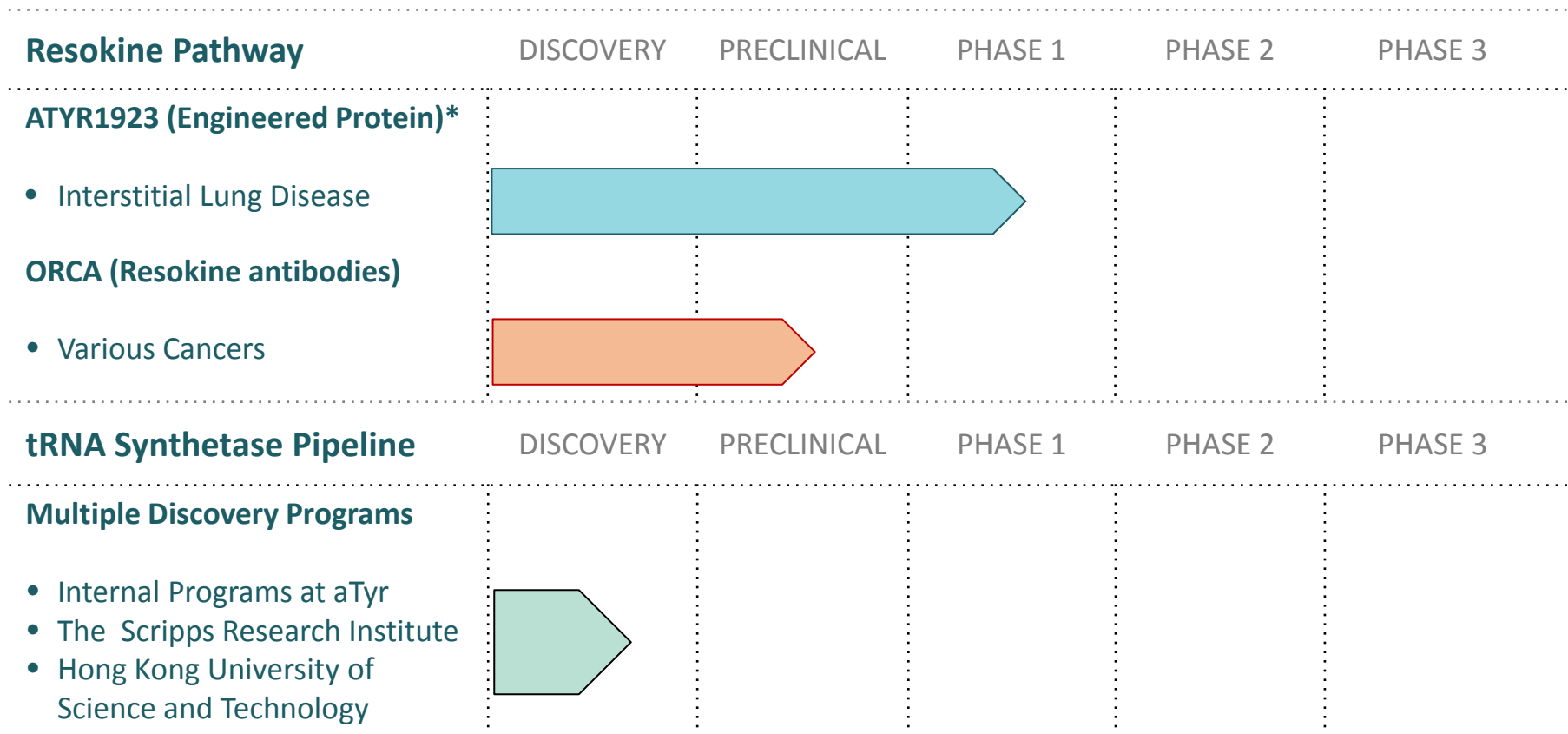
Financials:

2017 year-end cash and investments at \$85.1M*
Cash runway into 3Q 2019

Upcoming Catalysts:

ATYR1923 Phase 1 data – 2Q 2018
ORCA data/posters at AACR in April, 2018

Therapeutic Candidate Pipeline

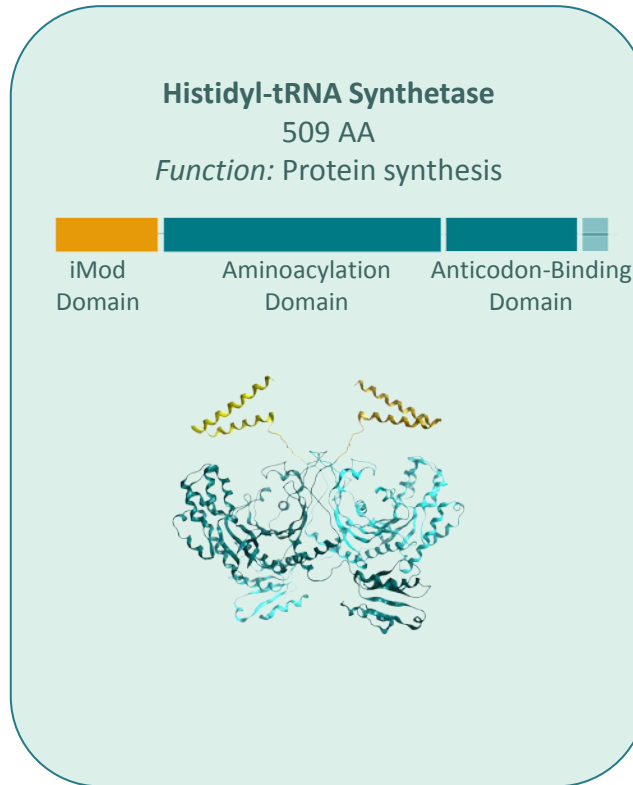


Resokine: Extracellular Proteins Derived From HARS Gene

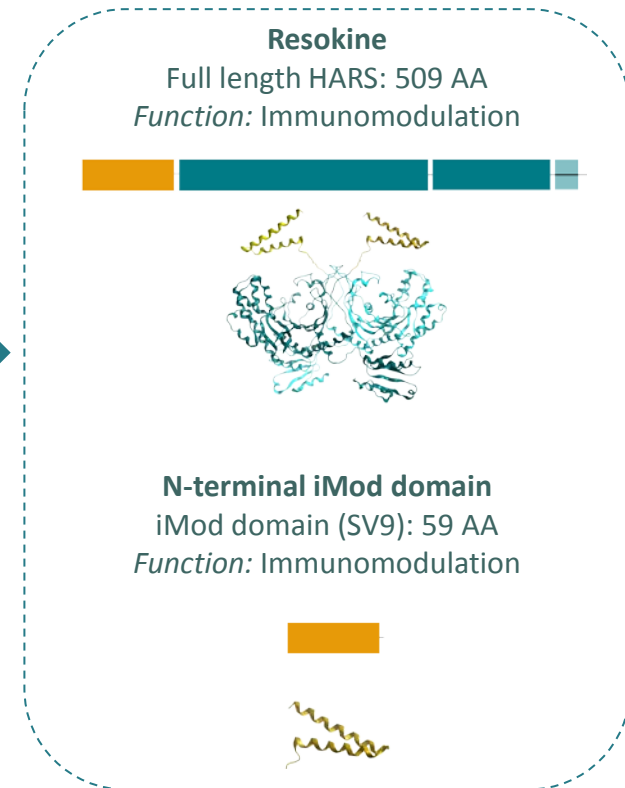
tRNA Synthetase Genes:

AARS
CARS
DARS
EPRS
FARS
GARS
HARS
IARS
KARS
LARS
MARS
NARS
QARS
RARS
SARS
TARS
VARS
WARS
YARS

Intracellular: (Cytoplasm)



Extracellular: Resokine Pathway (Circulation)



Resokine MOA Hypothesis: Regulates T Cell Activation

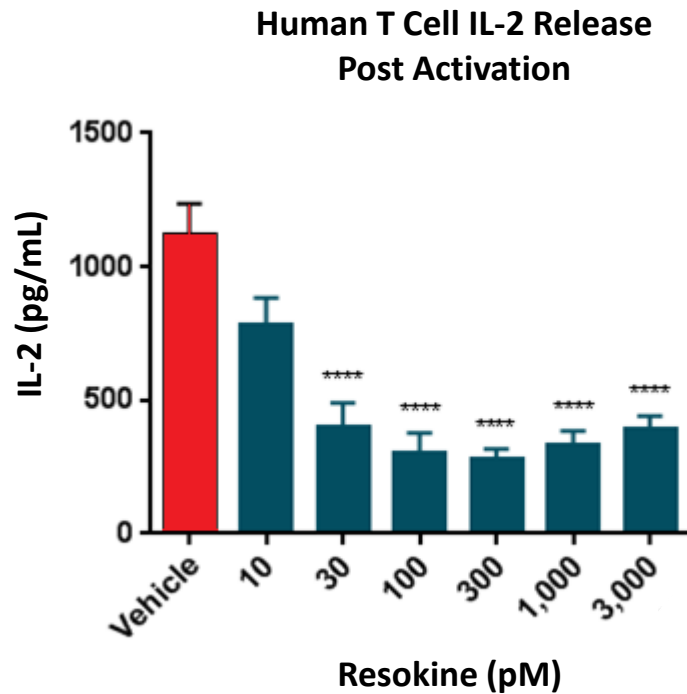
Acts on both CD4 and CD8 T cells

Effector functions at levels closer to a resting T cell

Stimulatory pathways at levels closer to a resting T cell

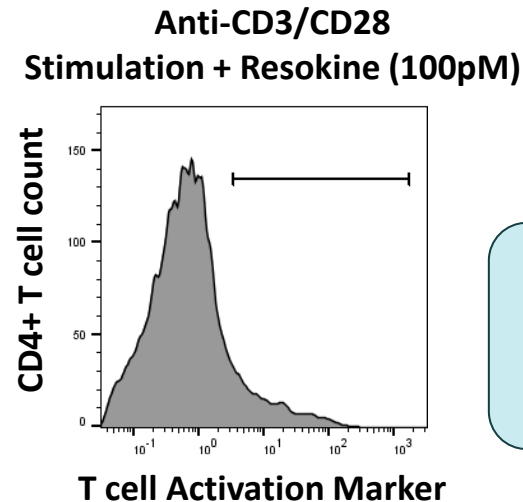
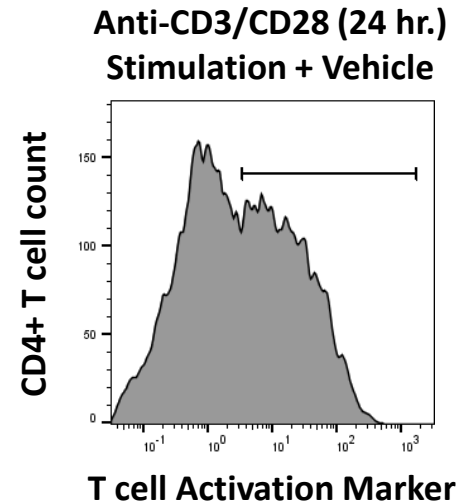
Shifts trafficking and residence closer to a resting T cell

Resokine Regulates T Cell Activation



**** $p < 0.0001$

Similar for: $\text{INF}\gamma$, $\text{TNF}\alpha$...
Similar to hitting PD-1 pathway

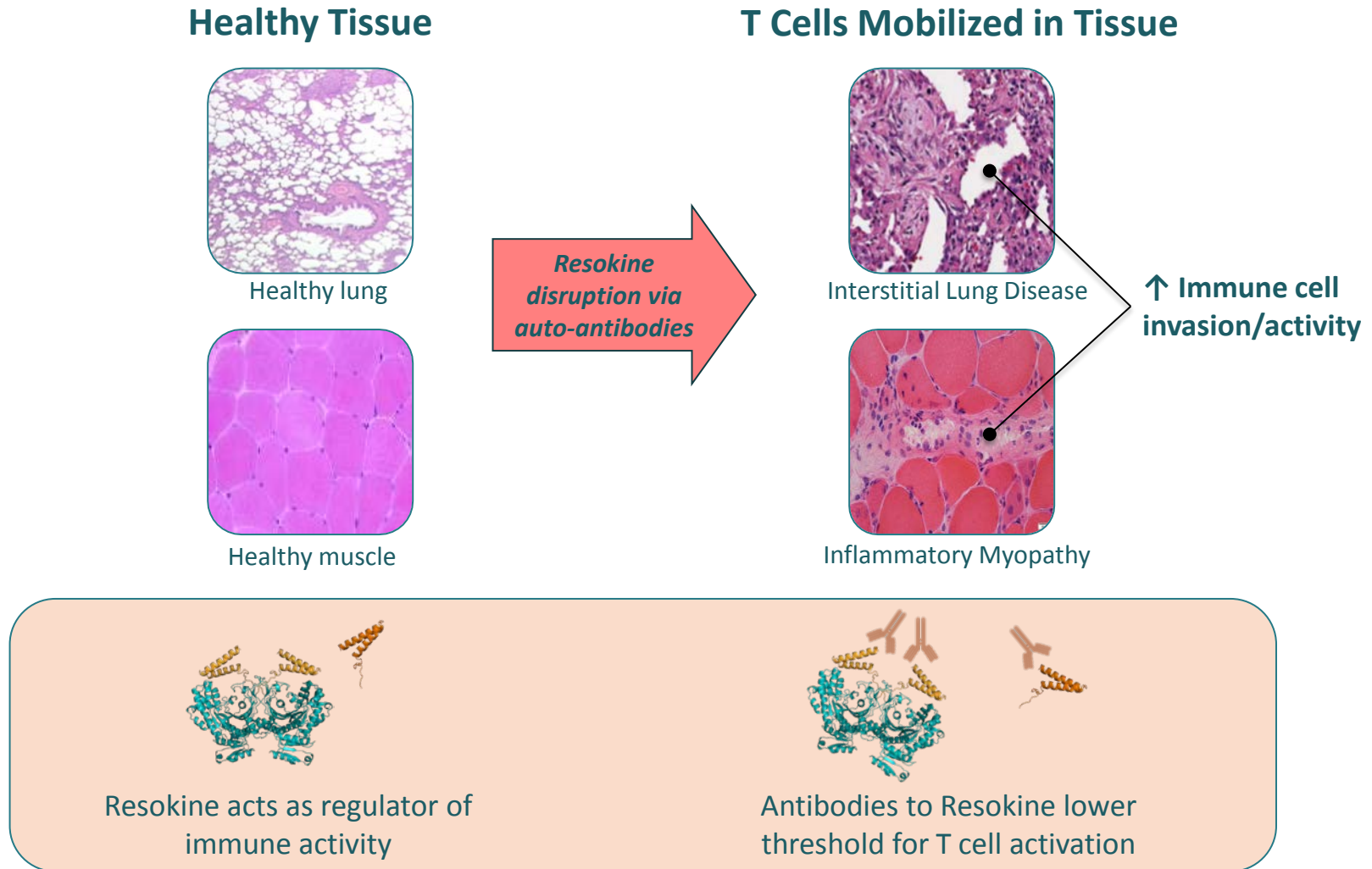


Similar for:
CD69, 4-1BB,
PD-1, ICOS...



ORCA – Targeting a Novel Immune Set Point for Cancer Patients
Antibodies to the Resokine Pathway

Anti-Synthetase Syndrome: Resokine Disruption via Auto-Antibodies



ORCA Program: Snapshot

Patients:

Potentially all cancer types:

- >450 patient samples in 15 tumor types tested
- ~95% of cancer patients tested positive for Resokine

Target:

Resokine pathway

Therapeutic Concept:

Antibody to block Resokine activity, increases T cell engagement

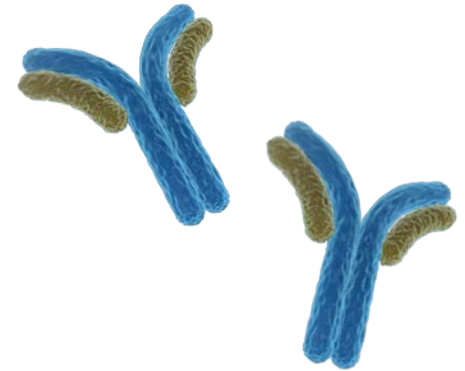
Rationale:

Human evidence of Resokine antibody changing T cell behavior (anti-synthetase syndrome patients)

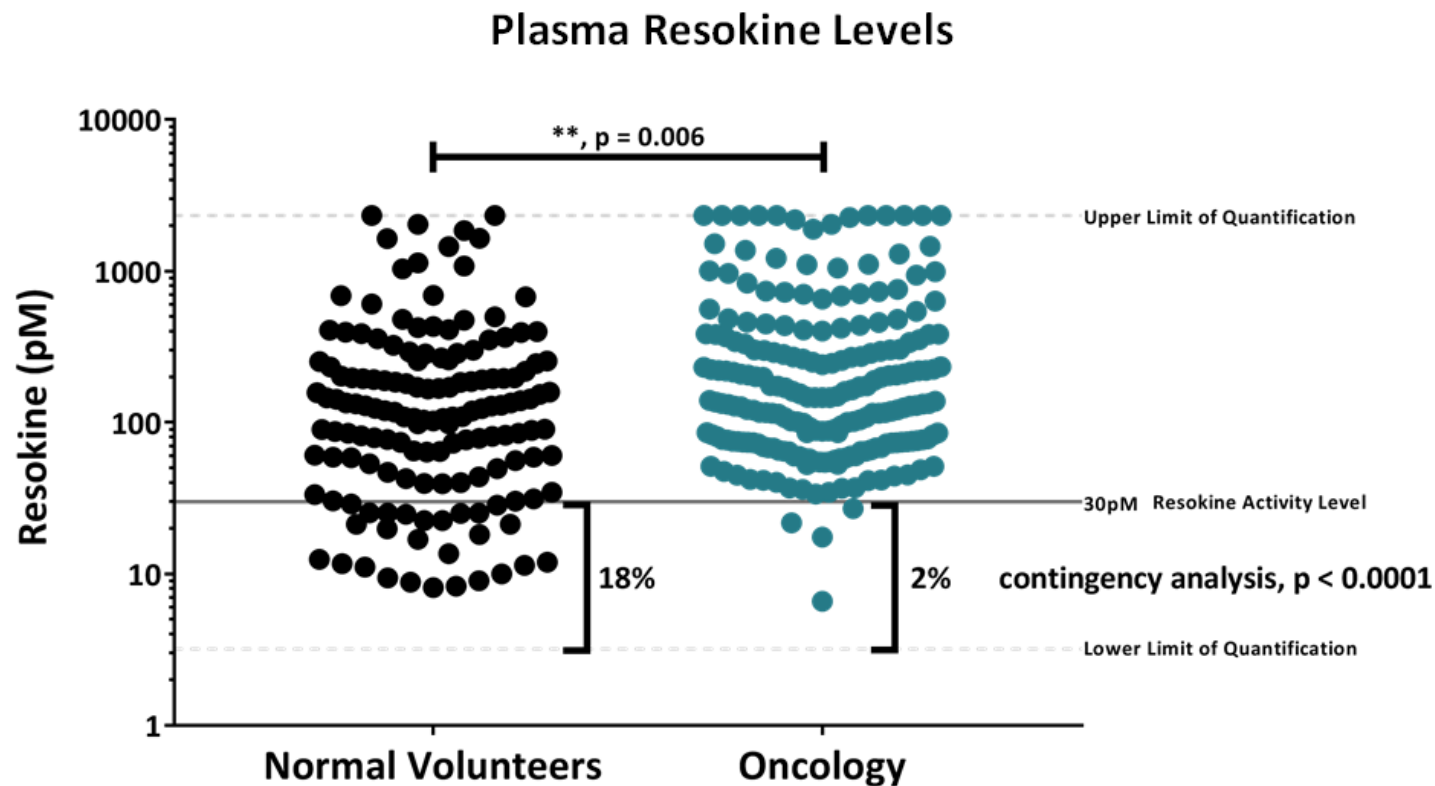
Phenotype replicated in animal functional knock-out models

Biomarker:

Liquid biopsy correlates with tumor volume and efficacy



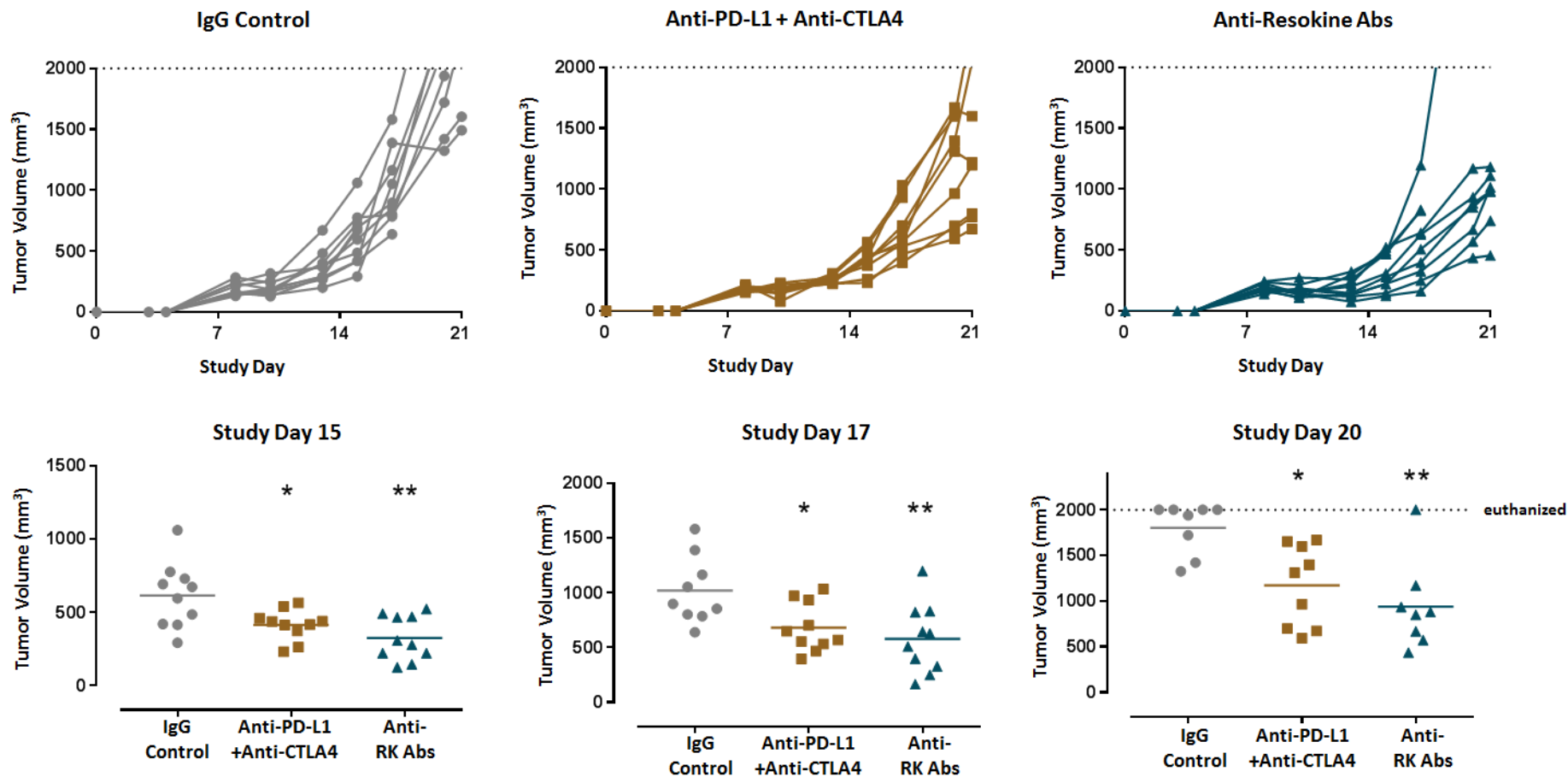
Cancer Patients Have Higher Plasma Resokine Levels



Plasma; Resokine ELISA; NHV: $n=148$; Oncology: $n=215$; Mann-Whitney

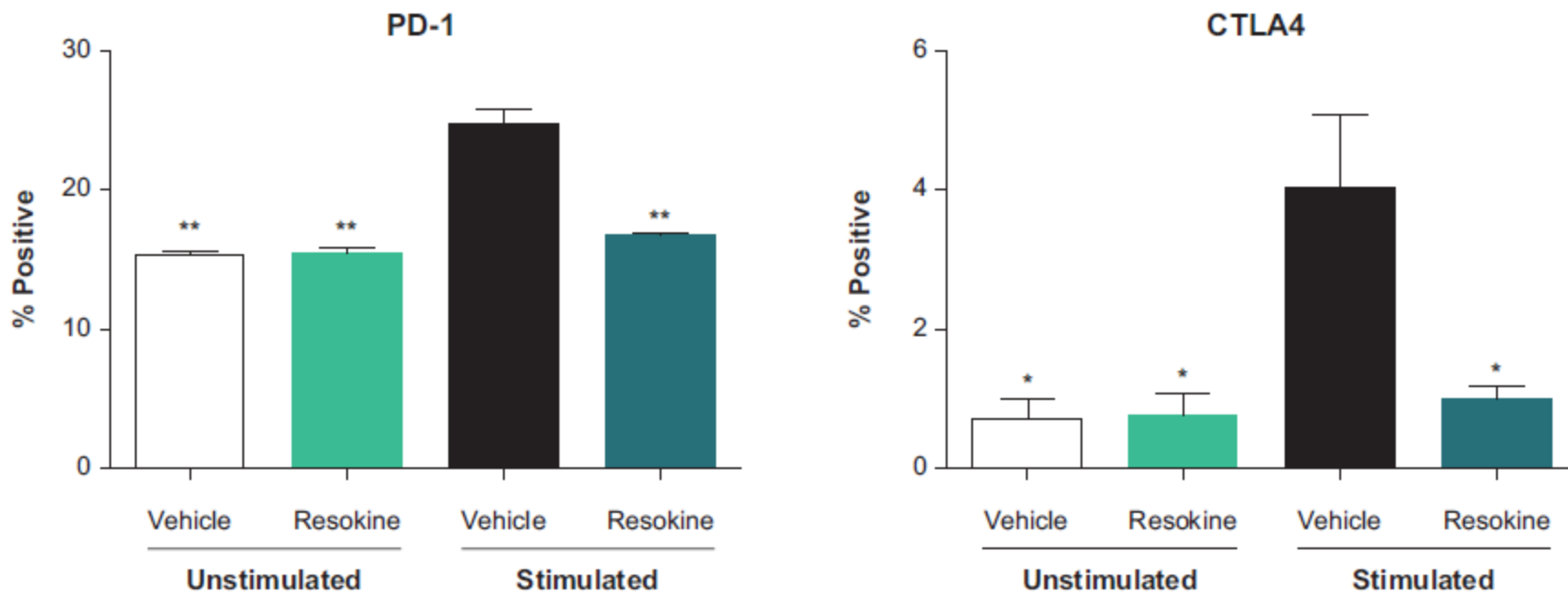
Anti-Resokine Antibodies Have Anti-Tumor Activity

B16F10 Mouse Melanoma Syngeneic Model



* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$

Resokine Inhibits Up-regulation of PD-1 and CTLA-4



Human T cells, 24h unstimulated, stimulated (CD3/CD28) 24 h + Resokine @ 1 nM

ORCA Program: Supportive *In Vivo* Data and Development Timelines

***In Vivo* Efficacy Data**

Resokine Abs effective in multiple mouse syngeneic tumor models

- ✓ Outperformed checkpoint inhibitors (e.g. Abs to PD-1, PD-L1, CTLA-4) in various animal models

Resokine Abs effective alone and in combination

- ✓ Efficacy potential as monotherapy and with checkpoint inhibitors (based on tumor model data)

Development Timelines

Resokine antibody selection:

- ✓ Panel of antibodies selected and in IND enabling activities

Present Data at Scientific Conferences:

- ✓ Abstract at ASCO-SITC in January 2018
- ✓ ORCA posters at AACR in April, 2018

First clinical trial in patients:

- ☐ Initiate in 2019



ATYR1923 for the Treatment of Interstitial Lung Diseases
Engineered HARS Splice Variant

ATYR1923: Program Snapshot

ATYR1923:

Engineered fusion protein with HARS splice variant
Refer to splice variant as the “iMod domain”
(iMod for immuno-modulatory function)

Patients:

Interstitial lung diseases (ILDs) characterized by an immune component

Mechanism:

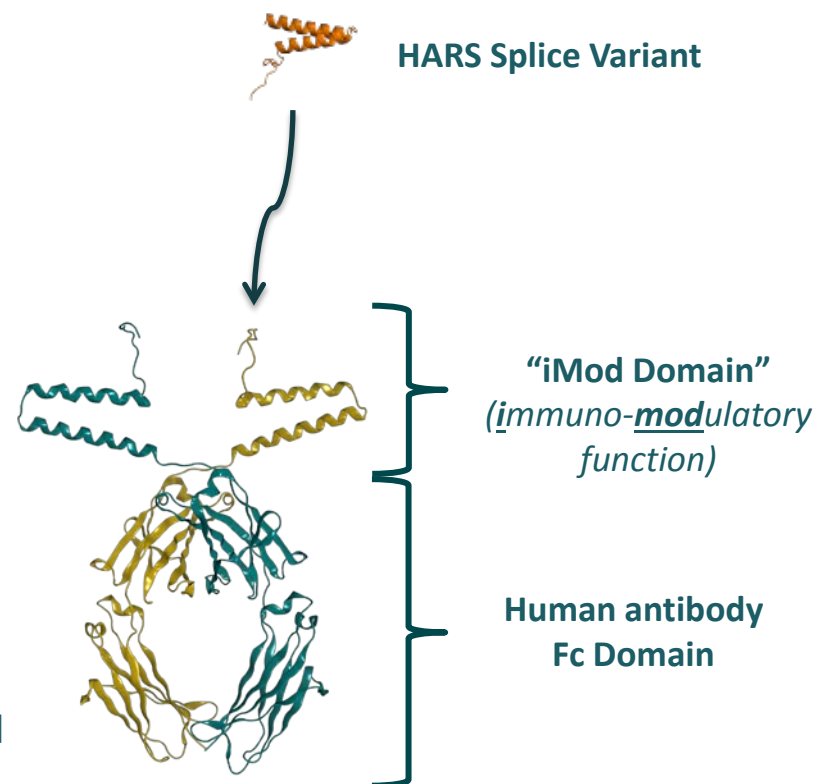
Regulation of T cell activation via the Resokine pathway

Rationale:

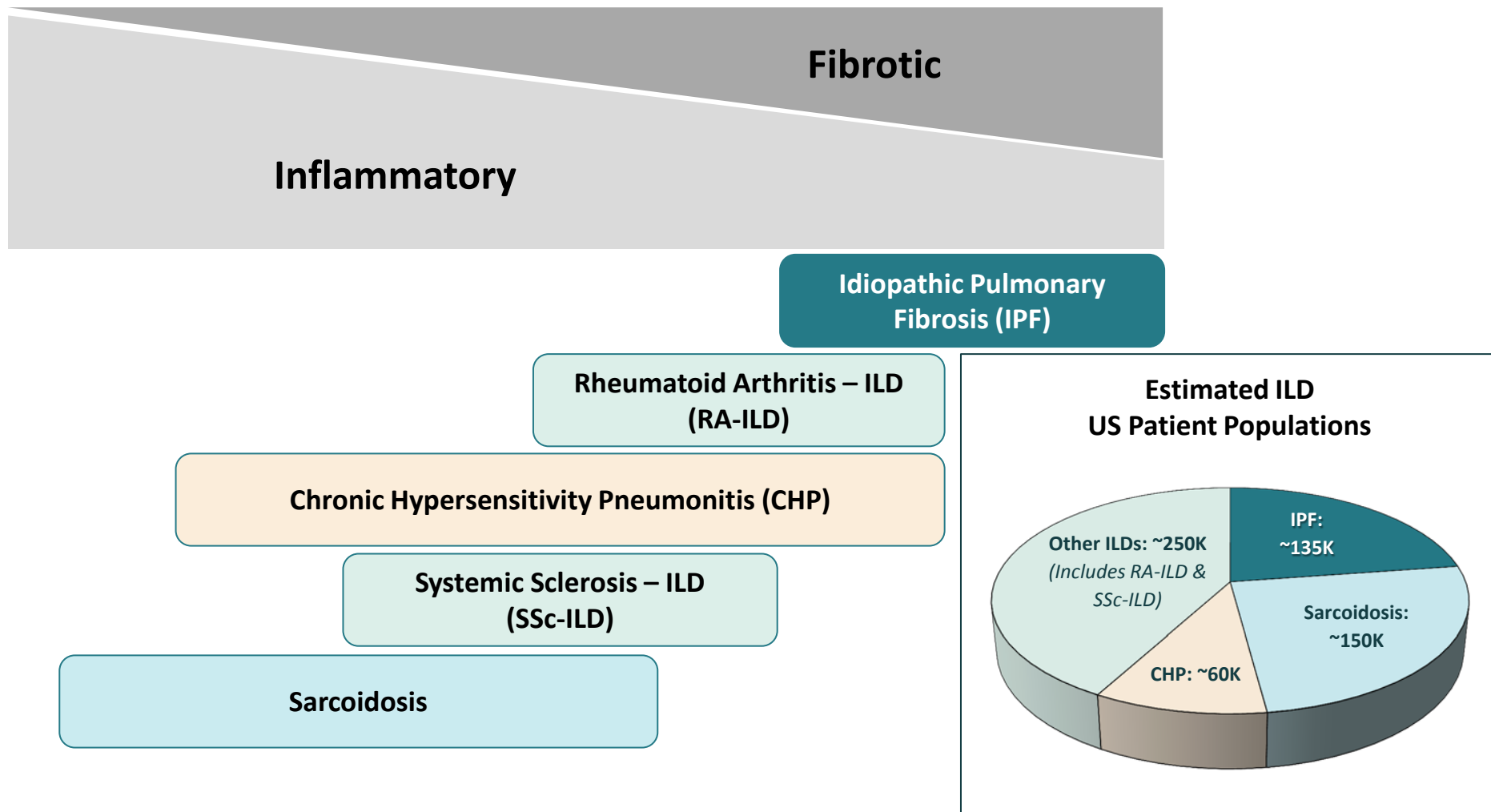
Functional knockout of Resokine pathway in humans and rodents results in T cell mobilization and lung damage
Immune dysfunction is key to pathophysiology of ILDs

Target Dosing:

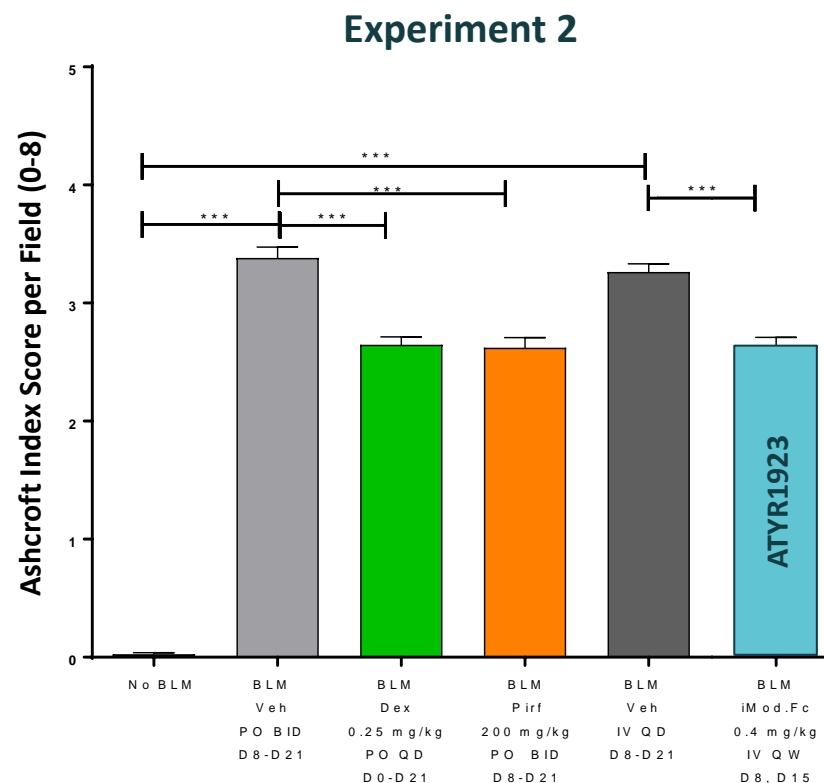
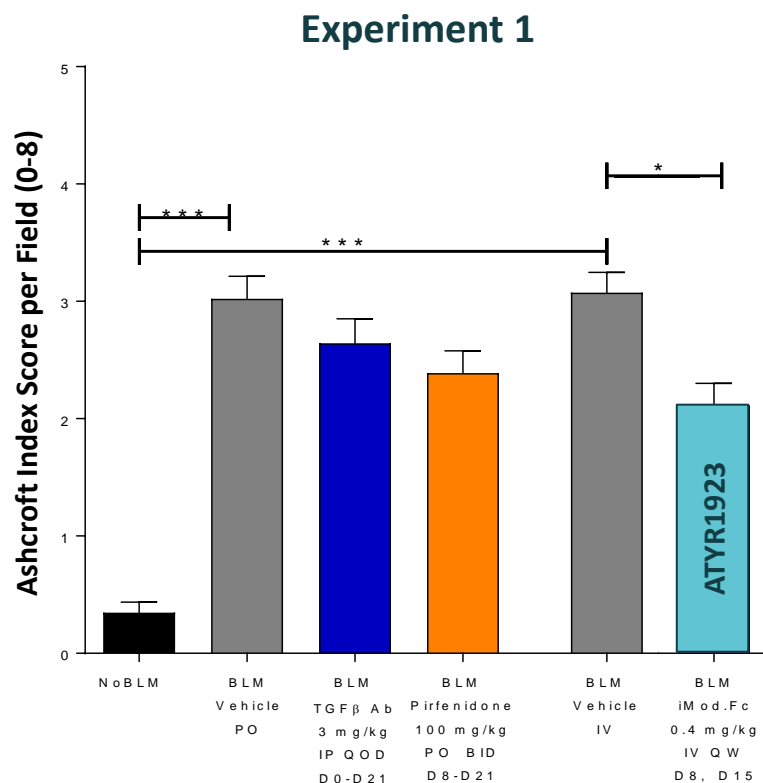
Improved pharmacokinetic profile that supports once/twice monthly IV infusion



Interstitial Lung Diseases Share Persistent Immune Engagement



ATYR1923 Ameliorates Fibrosis in Bleomycin-Induced Lung Injury



ATYR1923 (iMod.Fc) administered therapeutically at 0.4 mg/kg weekly drives efficacy comparable to or greater than Pirfenidone*, anti-TGF antibodies, and dexamethasone

ATYR1923 Clinical Development for Interstitial Lung Diseases

Clinical Overview

Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled studies to investigate the safety, tolerability, immunogenicity, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of intravenous ATYR1923 (iMod.Fc) in healthy volunteers and patients with interstitial lung disease.

Phase 1 - Healthy Volunteers:

- 36 subjects across 6 dose cohorts
- Dosing (single infusion):
 - 0.03 mg/kg up to potentially 5.0 mg/kg
- ✓ First subjects dosed in the fourth quarter of 2017
- ☐ Data expected in 2Q 2018

Phase 2 - Interstitial Lung Disease patients with an immune component:

- Collaborating with industry leading clinicians to develop patient trials for ATYR1923



Accelerating Value Creation from Novel Immune Pathways

2018 Strategic Goals:

Advance Clinical Development

- ATYR1923 Phase 1 ongoing with data in 2Q 2018

Advance Immuno-Oncology Program

- IND-enabling activities ongoing for patient trials in 2019

Discovery and Pipeline Enhancement

- Collaborating with academic institutions and ongoing internal programs to discover innovative therapeutic candidates from tRNA synthetase biology

Financials:

- ✓ **\$85.1M*** cash and investments as of 12/31/17; cash runway into 3Q 2019
- ✓ Market capitalization as of closing price on 3/05/18: **~\$123M****