

INVENTING NEW MEDICINES WITH TARGETED PROTEIN DEGRADATION



KT-474 Phase 1 Clinical Trial Update

June 28, 2021

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Kymera: A Leading TPD Company



Kymera's Pipeline of Novel Protein Degraders



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Near-Term Milestones Provide Significant Opportunity

Program	Compound	Indication(s)	Expected Upcoming Milestones		
IRAK4	KT-474	AD, HS, RA, others	 Initiated SAD portion of Phase 1 trial in healthy volunteers (Feb 2021) Established degrader proof-of-mechanism in healthy volunteer SAD portion of Phase 1 trial (June 2021 Initiate enrollment in MAD portion of Phase 1 trial (July 2021) Present data from atopic dermatitis cohort in non-interventional study (2H21) Establish Phase 1 proof-of-biology in healthy volunteers (4Q21) and in patient cohort (1H22) 		
IRAKIMiD (IRAK4, Ikaros, Aiolos)	KT-413	MYD88 ^{MT} DLBCL	 Presentation of preclinical data updates at AACR, ICML meetings (2Q21) Submit IND to initiate Phase 1 clinical trial in r/r B cell lymphomas (2H21) Present additional KT-413 preclinical data and potential expansion strategies (2H21) Establish Phase 1 proof-of-biology in patients (2022) Establish Phase 1 initial clinical proof-of-concept in patients (2022) 		
STAT3	KT-333	Liquid & Solid Tumors	 Nominated development candidate for liquid & solid tumor indications (1Q21) Present additional preclinical data in liquid & solid tumor indications (2H21) Submit IND to initiate Phase 1 clinical trial in liquid and solid tumors (4Q21) Establish Phase 1 proof-of-biology in patients (2022) Establish Phase 1 initial clinical proof-of-concept in patients (2022) 		
Discovery Programs & Platform			 Continue pipeline expansion by advancing early-stage discovery programs toward IND-enabling studies Further expand Pegasus platform to generate novel degrader product candidates Leverage Whole-Body Atlas to unlock new opportunities across broad therapeutic applications 		
= Onco	logy 🛑 = Immunolog	y-Inflammation			
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IRAK4 Degrader KT-474



IRAK4 Targeting: Clinical Validation, Human Genetics De-risking and **Degrader Advantage**



Clinical Pathway Validation

IL1-R\alpha/IL-1\beta: Rheumatologic Diseases **IL-1**α: Atopic Dermatitis IL-18: CANTOS Data, Atherosclerosis, Lung Cancer **IL-18:** Macrophage Activation Syndrome **IL-36:** Generalized Pustular Psoriasis **IRAK4 SMI:** Rheumatoid Arthritis

- IRAK4 is a key component of the myddosome protein complex involved in innate immunity that
- Several commercial and clinical stage drugs have validated this pathway in multiple diseases
- Degrading IRAK4, and fully blocking IL-1R/TLR signaling, is expected to be superior to antibodybased therapies that block only single cytokines, with convenience of a daily oral therapy
- IRAK4 degradation can block pathway fully vs kinase inhibitors that partially block signaling
- Human genetics de-risk safety: adults that lack IRAK4 are healthy

KT-474 Opportunity

Immune-inflammatory disorders collectively impacting millions of patients in the U.S.

Atopic **Dermatitis (AD)**

Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA)

Hidradenitis Suppurativa (HS)

Additional Opportunities

KYMERA

Total Prevalence (U.S.) >16.0M¹ >1.3M² >325K ©2021 KYMERA THERAPEUTICS, INC.

- Chronic, pruritic inflammatory skin disease
- Large unmet need for safe and effective oral agents for patients with AD
- Chronic, systemic **autoimmune disease** that can cause irreversible joint damage
- Multiple therapies targeting the **IL-1R/TLR pathway** are approved
- Chronic and debilitating inflammatory skin disease
- ~25% of patients with moderate-to-severe disease⁴
- Adalimumab is approved, which provides some benefit to ~50% of patients with moderate-to-severe disease⁵
- Immune-inflammatory diseases impacted by IL-1R/TLR pathway

1. Chiesa Fuxench et al. J Invest Dermatol. 2019 Mar;139(3):583-590. 2. Hunter et al. Rheumatol Int . 2017 Sep;37(9):1551-1557 3. Garg et al. JAMA Dermatol. 2017;153(8):760-764.

KT-474: Potent and Specific IRAK4 Degradation Superior to Kinase Inhibition

Degradation and Selectivity



Protein Level Fold Change (log2)

- KT-474 DC₅₀ = 2.1 nM in human immune cells
- KT-474 only degraded IRAK4 in human immune cells at concentration 10fold above the DC₉₀
- KT-474 better able to inhibit IL-6 under both LPS and LPS + IL-1B than clinically active IRAK4 SM kinase inhibitor PF-06550833

Superiority over SM kinase Inhibitor



Legend	Compound	IL-6 IC ₅₀ (nM)
	IRAK4 Degrader	0.8
	Negative control	450
	IRAK4 SMI (PF-06550833)	N/A

85% IRAK4 Degradation Sufficient for Maximal *In Vivo* Efficacy in Preclinical Models

- Ability to inhibit topical skin thickening induced by imiquimod was measured in a mouse model of psoriasis
- Orally dosed KT-474 inhibited thickening, a reflection of local and systemic inflammation, comparable to a topic corticosteroid after 2 or 4 days of dosing
- Full efficacy at doses achieving at 65-80% IRAK4 reduction in skin and spleen. In other models KT-474 has demonstrated full efficacy with 85% degradation





KT-474 in Dog: Multi-dosing Required to Achieve Target Degradation

- Orally-administered KT-474 achieves >85% knockdown of IRAK4 at Day 7 with repeat dosing in MAD study
- Multiple doses (MAD) lead to optimal degradation profile vs SAD upon reaching steady-state
- Consistency of IRAK4 knockdown observed across peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) and skin tissue

Dog Single Ascending Dose (SAD) IRAK4 Knockdown at Day 1



= Below Limit of Quantitation

Dog Multiple Ascending Dose (MAD)

IRAK4 Knockdown at Day 7

KT-474 Interim Phase 1 SAD Results



KT-474 Phase 1 Trial Design

Double-blind, Placebo-controlled, Single Ascending Dose (SAD) and Multiple Ascending Dose (MAD) trial

Three-part Phase 1 Design



Endpoints

• Safety & tolerability

Secondary/ Exploratory

Exploratory

MAD only

- Pharmacokinetic measures (half-life, bioavailability)
- IRAK4 knockdown in PBMC
- IRAK4 knockdown in skin biopsies
- Proinflammatory cytokine and chemokine levels in skin biopsies
- C-reactive protein and cytokine levels in plasma
- Ex vivo response of whole blood to TLR agonists and IL-1 β

KT-474 Phase 1 Trial Goals

Establishing proof-of-mechanism and proof-of-biology

De-risking Milestones



Oral Bioavailability and Proof-of-Mechanism

- Efficacious plasma exposures that are safe and well-tolerated
- Proof-of-mechanism with IRAK4 knockdown following single KT-474 dose
- Predictable PK/PD supporting oral daily dosing regimen





Optimal IRAK4 Reduction and Proof-of-Biology

- ≥85% IRAK4 knockdown in skin and blood with daily dosing x 14 days that is safe and well-tolerated
- Proof-of-biology with systemic antiinflammatory effect: reduction in plasma hsCRP and inhibition of whole blood *ex* vivo response to TLR agonists and IL-1β
- Establishment of maximum effective dose

Establish Proof-of-Biology in Patients

- ≥85% IRAK4 degradation in diseased skin and blood
- Anti-inflammatory effect in diseased skin and reduction of plasma cytokines and hsCRP
- Confirmation of dose for subsequent Phase 2 studies

KT-474 Interim Phase 1 Healthy Volunteer SAD Overview



KT-474 Achieved Profound IRAK4 Degradation after Single Oral Dose that Lasted for at Least 6 Days



BLQ = Below Limit of Quantitation

* SAD4 144/312 h PD timepoints pending

- Measured by mass spectrometry in circulating PBMC
- IRAK4 levels nadired at 48-72 hours
- IRAK4 reduction lasted for at least 144h (6 days post-dose) in all dose groups

IRAK4 Degradation >85% Achieved Following Single KT-474 Dose



Percent IRAK4 Reduction in PBMC at 48 Hours Post-Dose using Mass Spectrometry

	Placebo (n=8)	Cohort 1 (n=6)	Cohort 2 (n=6)	Cohort 3 (n=6)	Cohort 4 (n=6)
KT-474 dose	-	25 mg	75 mg	150 mg	300 mg
Mean IRAK4 Change	+3%	-38%	-71%	-78%	-84%
Median IRAK4 Change	+16%	-41%	-71%	-78%	-90%
p value*		0.0057	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001

* p-values relative to placebo

Interim Results from Phase 1 Healthy Volunteer SAD

Summary and Next Steps

KT-474 interim Phase 1 results demonstrate degrader proof-of-mechanism, first time for TPD in a placebo-controlled study

- Median IRAK4 reduction of 90% (p<0.0001 vs placebo) and maximum reduction of 94% at 48 hours following single dose of 300 mg, with sustained degradation that lasted for at least 6 days at all dose levels
- Based on potency, PK and PD profiles with deep and sustained multiday degradation, expect to achieve biologically relevant (85%) level of degradation with repeat dosing at lower doses; selected MAD starting dose of 25 mg
- Demonstrated predictable, dose-dependent and biologically active plasma exposures, and half-life that supports oral daily dosing
- No treatment-related adverse events or serious adverse events observed to date
- Demonstrating Phase 1 target degradation of >85% de-risks KT-474 ability to reach clinically relevant biological effects in future development as a potential best-in-class anti-inflammatory oral drug

• FDA lifted partial clinical hold following review of interim healthy volunteer SAD results

- Dose escalation in SAD portion of Phase 1 to continue, including assessment of food-effect
- In July, plan to initiate MAD portion of Phase 1 in healthy volunteers assessing daily dosing of KT-474 for 14 days

Expect to present updated results from healthy volunteer SAD/MAD portions in Q4'21

- Data to include IRAK4 degradation in skin and PBMC and effects on inflammatory biomarkers after repeat dosing
- Optimal dose from MAD healthy volunteer portion to be evaluated in an open label cohort of patients with atopic dermatitis and hidradenitis suppurativa

KT-474 Development Plan







investors@kymeratx.com

media@kymeratx.com

inquiries@kymeratx.com

