

Precision oral medicines with enhanced therapeutic index

Corporate Presentation

Jan 2024

Jubilant Therapeutics: A precision oral therapeutic company focused on oncology



Differentiated Pipeline

JBI-802: coREST inhibitor/Dual epigenetic modulator for synergistic anti-tumor activity in ET/ MPN plus related tumors

JBI-778: brain penetrant PRMT5i with differentiated safety, focused on synthetic lethality and spliceosome mutations

2 IND track programs: PD-L1i brain penetrant; PAD4i in oncology/autoimmune



Improved
Therapeutic
Index

TIBEO (Therapeutic Index and Brain Exposure Optimization) discovery engine Validated with proven track record of partnerships: Lengo – Blueprint



Near-Term Catalysts **JBI-802:** Preliminary human proof of principle achieved to support further development in ET/MPN and other hematologic malignancies with neuroendocrine tumors as upside; Early Phase II data by mid-2024

JBI-778: IND approved; Phase I initiation in spliceosome mutated tumors in 1Q 2024



Healthy Financial Position Continuing support from parent co.; diversifying investor base for growth

Company has a cost optimized operating model with a focus on value creation

Wholly owned assets; opportunities to maximize partnership to get non-dilutive funding



Broad Pipeline of Differentiated Assets with Improved Therapeutic Index

Program	Mechanism	Indications	Lead Optimization	Pre-Clinical (IND)	Phase I/II	Milestones
JBI-802	coREST Inhibitor/ Epigenetic Modulating Agent	ET/MPN and neuro endocrine tumors				Early Phase II data in ET/ MPN in mid-2024
JBI-778	PRMT5 Inhibitor Brain Penetrant	Spliceosome mutated tumors				Phase I/II Initiation 1Q 2024
JBI-2174	PD-L1 Inhibitor Brain Penetrant	Brain tumor and metastases		0		IND 2024
JBI-1044	PAD4 Inhibitor	Oncology and auto- immune disease		0		IND 2024
Other	Various	Various	Undisclose	ed research programs		
EGFR ^{1,*}		Oncology			S blue	print MEDICINES
BRD4*		Oncology			CHECKPOINT	

¹Blueprint Medicines acquired Lengo Therapeutics (Frazier Healthcare entity) for \$250M in cash plus \$215M in milestone payments



^{*}Economic rights reside with Jubilant Therapeutics' parent company

Experienced Management

Jubilant Tx Management Team

Syed Kazmi, PhD., MBA

President and CEO



Luca Rastelli, PhD

CSO





Jeremy Barton, MD

Interim CMO



Shyam Pattabiraman

CFO





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Nadir Patel

Senior Strategic Advisor, Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP





JBI-802 Highlights: Breakthrough in Epigenetic Therapy of REST-driven tumors

MOA

Novel, oral, potent and selective dual inhibitor of both LSD1 and HDAC6 in low nM range; Targeting stem cell modulation with LSD1; Modulation of immune suppression by inhibition of HDAC6 with 75-100x selectivity

Differentiation

First in class mechanism of inhibiting two epigenetic targets in CoREST complex: Unique pharmacophore leading to faster clearance and better therapeutic index

Clinical opportunities

ET/MPN, MDS, AML, SCLC and neuroendocrine cancer as a monotherapy Potential for combination with checkpoint inhibitors in multiple tumors with IO resistance

Efficacy

Synergistic anti-tumor activity, superior vs either target alone. Enhanced anti-tumor activity in combination with an immune checkpoint inhibitor

Safety

Favorable safety profile with no significant safety concerns or accumulation

Milestones

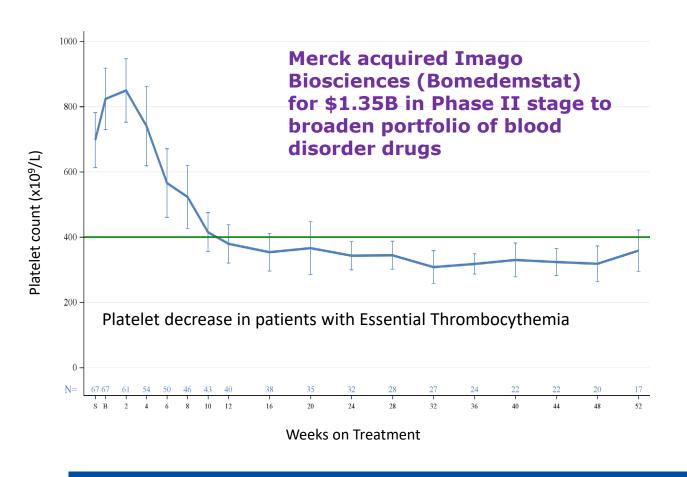
IND accepted by FDA, Phase I proof of principle achieved, early Phase II data expected mid-2024



JBI-802 Phase I data suggests therapeutic potential in sensitizing immunotherapy resistant tumors and in ET/MPN with thrombocytosis

- 11 patients enrolled, last patient ongoing
- Dose-proportional increases in exposure across cohorts, correlation between exposure and the on-target effects of
 platelet decrease, as expected based on the well-known LSD1 inhibitors MOA
- 10mg dose is safe, with no platelet decrease and shows biological activity
- 2/2 NSCLC, both IO resistant, patients showed tumor-related symptoms improvements and 1 had confirmed PR. This
 patient has STK11 mutation, known to induces resistance to IO
- 3 patients have tumor-related symptoms improvements, all of these 3 patients had NO negative effect on platelets
- Distribution of drug to tissue/tumor might explain activity without toxicity and unique opportunity in NSCLC with STK11 and/or liver metastasis, resistant to IO treatment
 - "The anti-tumor activity seen in NSCLC patients is remarkable given the poor prognosis based on their genetic and metastatic pattern. The 10 mg dose of JBI-802 was well-tolerated without any clinically significant adverse effects and the initial clinical data suggest a good therapeutic index for JBI-802" Dr. Starodub, The Christ Hospital, Cincinnati
- Dose dependent platelet decrease shows that JBI-802 is pharmacologically active and represents Proof of Principle in hematological malignancies like Essential Thrombocythemia (ET) and other MPN/ MDS characterized by thrombocytosis

Leveraging LSD1 in Megakaryocytes for the treatment of Essential Thrombocythemia (ET)



U.S. ET Market Opportunity for 2nd Line (2L)

80 – 100kET Prevalent Population (U.S.)¹

40 – 50k 50% of patients on cytoreductive therapy²

8 – 12.5k 20 – 25% sub-optimal / intolerant to HU^{3,4}

LSD1 inhibition blocks MEP-platelet pathway, so it decreases both in tumor and normal cells

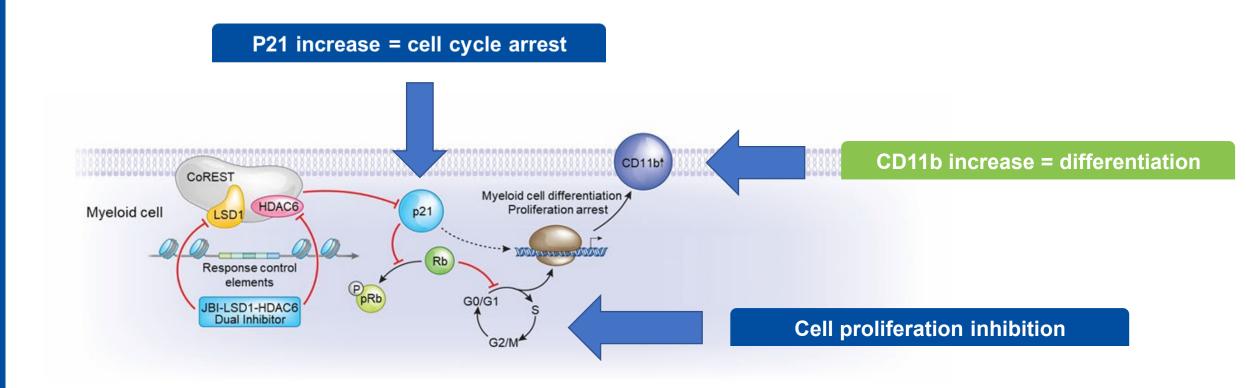


How and Why JB-802 is superior to Bomedemstat in Essential Thrombocythemia?

- JBI-802 is able to induce faster reduction of platelets (within ~10 days* compared to ~10 weeks**)
 - JBI-802 induces p21, resulting in deeper proliferation arrest (100% vs 60%) and deeper differentiation
 - It also induces apoptosis as opposed to only growth arrest (these properties are also the basis for JBI-802's activity beyond ET)
- JBI-802 does not induce Dysgeusia in patients* (compared to 55% incidence**)
 - JBI-802 volume of distribution in humans is ~20x less than Bomedemstat, so exposure outside blood compartment (likely responsible for Bomedemstat's high incidence of Dysgeusia and other constitutional toxicities) is very limited outside of certain organs like liver
- JBI-802 does not induce Anemia in patients and in animals* (compared to 16% incidence**)
 - JBI-802 inhibits not only LSD1, which induces block of MEP differentiation, common precursors of both platelet and erythrocytes, but also HDAC6
 - HDAC6 inhibition is able to stimulate the differentiation of the MEP precursors to form mature erythrocytes to avoid anemia



JBI-802 CoREST inhibition induces tumor cell differentiation and growth arrest

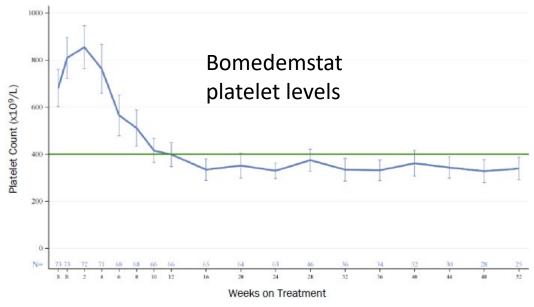


JBI-802 shows deeper increase in differentiation and inhibition of proliferation than Bomedemstat



Human proof of principle for JBI-802 with faster onset of clinical activity than Bomedemstat



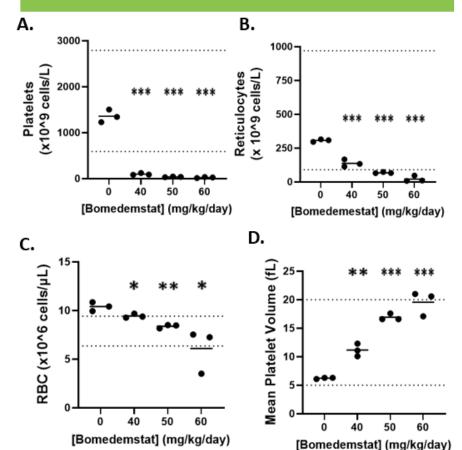


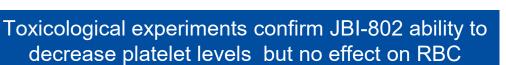
- Preliminary human data confirms that JBI-802 can induce dose dependent decrease in platelets without effect on erythroid parameters – Proof of Principle for treatment of disease with elevated platelets like ET
- JBI-802 appears to have superior efficacy and induce platelet decrease much faster than Bomedemstat

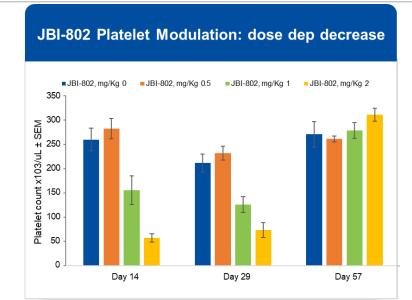


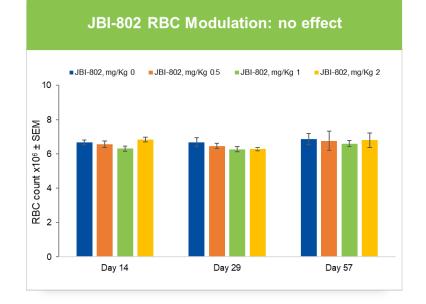
JBI-802 contrary to Bomedemstat has no impact on RBC in animal species

Bomedemstat RBC Modulation: Dose dependent decrease



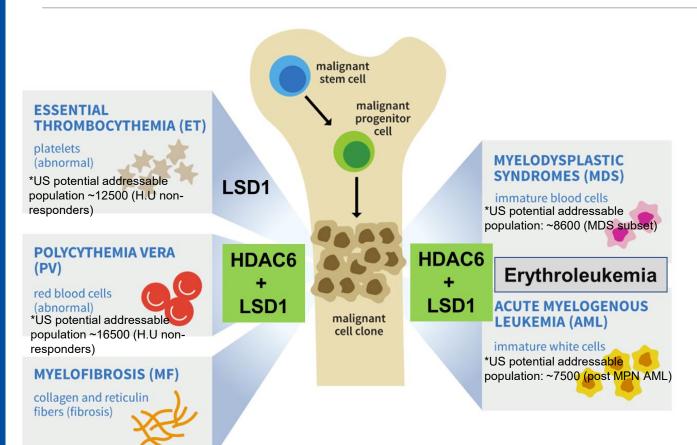


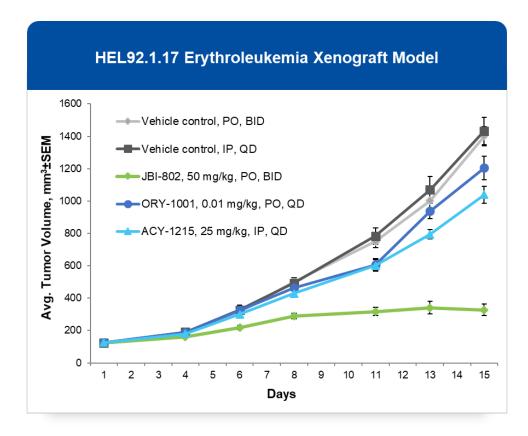






The Dual inhibition LSD1+HDAC6 expands potential beyond ET





JBI-802 has better efficacy than LSD1i or HDAC6i alone in achieving tumor regression

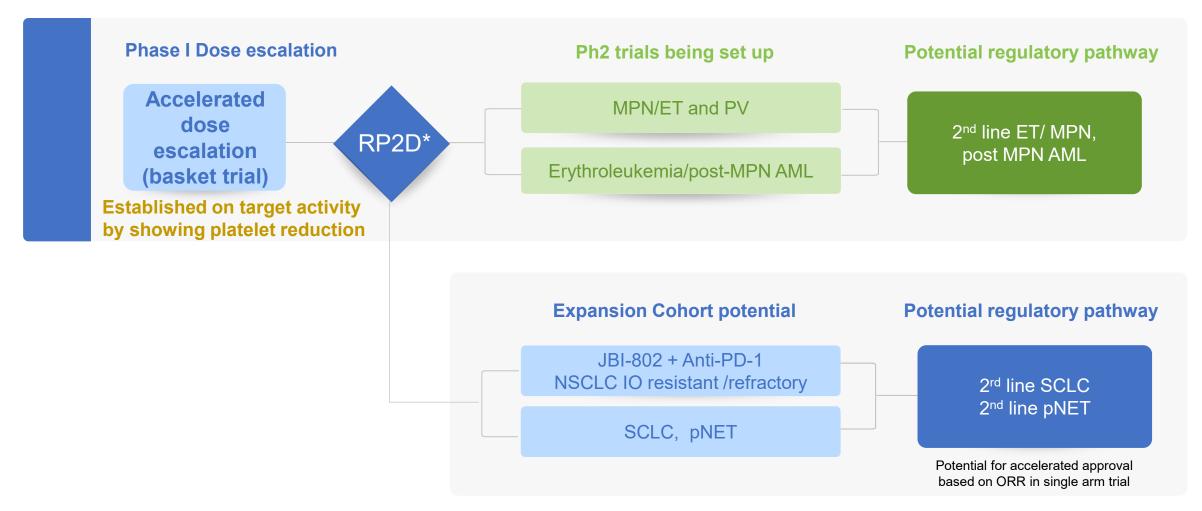


JBI-802: Clinical Trial for ET+ (MPN and MDS/MPN with thrombocytosis)

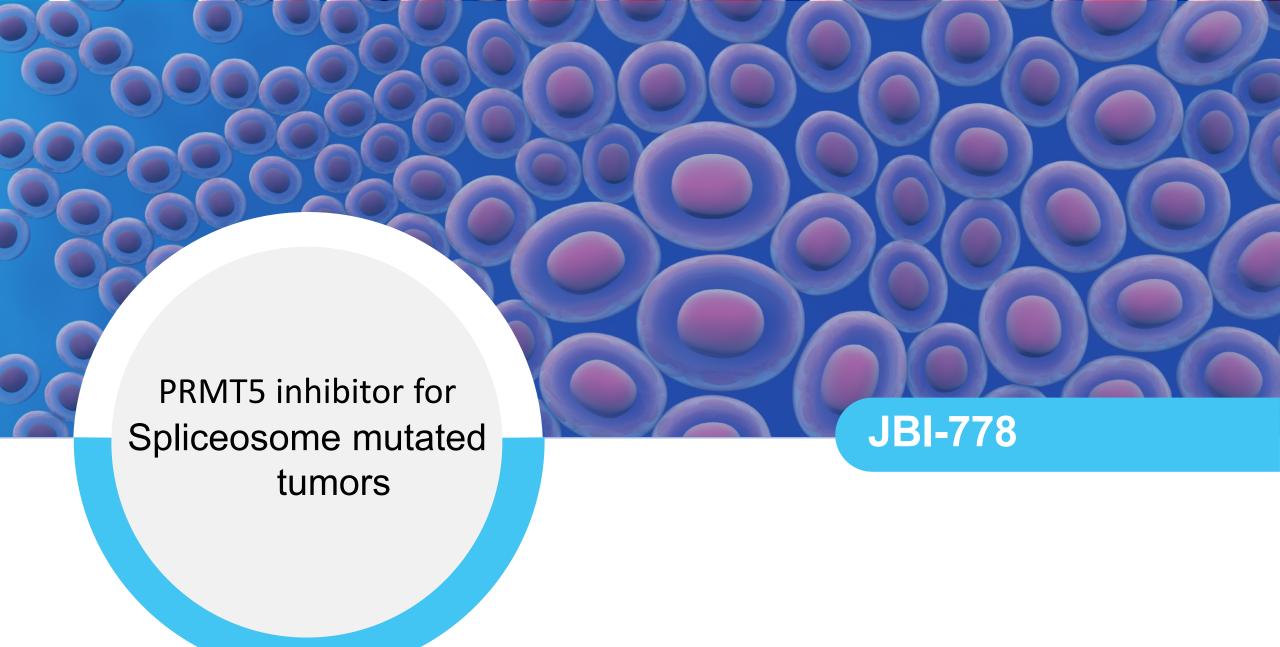
Study	Heme Study		
Phase:	Phase 1/2		
Geography:	Australia		
Number of patients:	30 Essential Thrombocythemia (ET):~20 other MPN ~10		
Indications:	ET+ , where + is patient with MPN and MPN/MDS and MPNu or MPN-BP or MPN-AP with thrombocytosis		
Number of clinical sites:	5		
CRO finalization:	Q1 FY2024		
First Patient In (FPI):	Q2 FY2024 (to be finalized with CRO)		
Patient enrollment duration:	12-15 months		
Treatment / Follow up:	52 weeks		
# of cycles	Treatment duration: 28 days • Average treatment duration is anticipated to be ~52 weeks/patient		



Clinical development: focused on hematologic malignancies with neuroendocrine tumors as upside







JBI-778 Highlights: Brain penetrant PRMT5i active in both MTAP+/- and spliceosome mutated tumors

MOA

Substrate competitive, SAM co-operative inhibitor of PRMT5

Synthetic lethality demonstrated in cell lines and patient cells with spliceosome mutation

Differentiation

Orally available across species with excellent brain penetration Equally potent both in MTAP WT and MTAP null tumors in-vitro and in-vivo Spliceosome mutation based patient selection

Clinical opportunities

MTAP+/- and spliceosome mutated tumors

Efficacy

Robust anti-proliferative activity across MTAP-WT and MTAP null cell lines In vivo efficacy shown in MTAP mutant models (H460), including in the brain (orthotopic U87) and in MTAP wt model Z138 >> potent than GSK

Safety

Well tolerated in the 28-day GLP toxicity in Rat and Dog (No anemia and changes in platelet observed at the highest dose supported by lack of effect on HSC; No mortality or morbidity observed)

Milestones

IND approved, drug product available

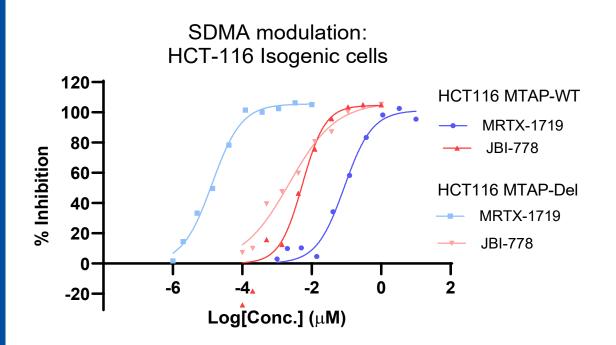
Clinical trial initiation in 1Q 2024 in EGFR mutated NSCLC, IDHmutated high grade Glioma, ACC

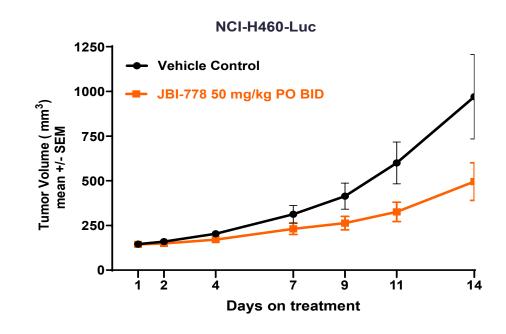
How JBI-778 is different from other PRMT5 inhibitors

Differentiation	SAM Competitive Pfizer, Prelude, J&J	MTA Cooperative Tango, Mirati, Amgen	JBI-778 Substrate competitive/ SAM cooperative, Spliceosome selective, Brain penetrant
MoA	Block the binding of SAM cofactor shared among many other methyltransferases	Stabilizes MTA bond to PRMT5 which is increased in MTAP- deficient tumor Gives opportunity for patient selection and reduction in toxicity	 Target substrate site and stabilize SAM bond to PRMT5 giving high biological selectivity High and balanced brain penetration gives opportunity in primary tumors as well as brain metastases
Issues	 Blocking a non-selective cofactor could explain non-tolerable toxicity Limited patient selection strategy 	MTAP deficiency is present in ~10% patients and not applicable to brain since MTA is metabolized in brain	 Address safety issue of 1st generation Targets broad patient population irrespective of MTAP status Spliceosome-based patient selection (mutually exclusive from MTAP)
Stage	Phase I/II but terminated due to toxicity and limited efficacy	Phase I/II	IND approved; Phase I/II in 1Q 2024



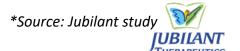
JBI-778 but not MRTX equally potent in MTAP null and WT in-vitro and in-vivo



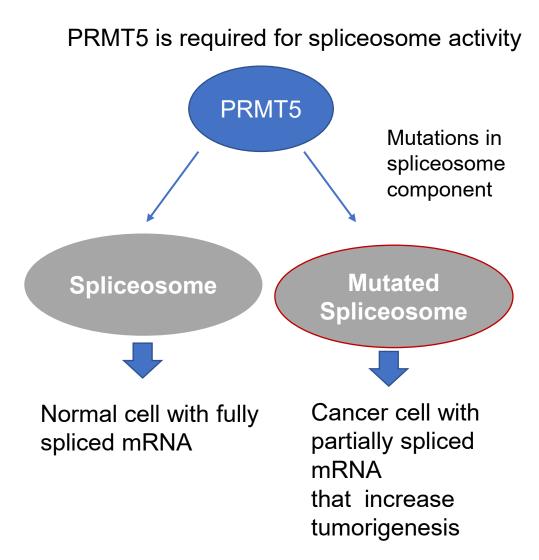


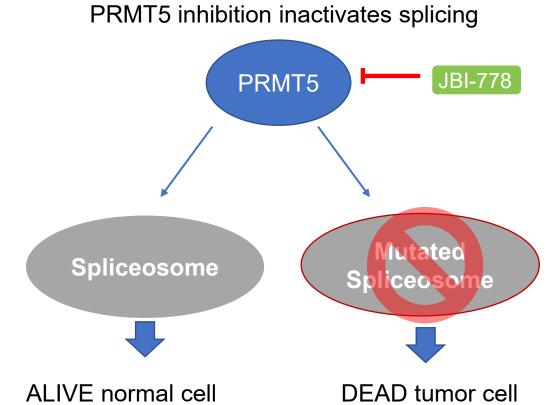
MRTX1719 is only active in MTAP-null cells JBI-778 is equipotent in MTAP-WT and null cells

JBI-778 is active in-vivo in a MTAPwt lung cancer (and in a MTAP null model U87mg)



Spliceosome mutations create synthetic lethality with PRMT5 inhibition







due to PRMT5

most mRNA

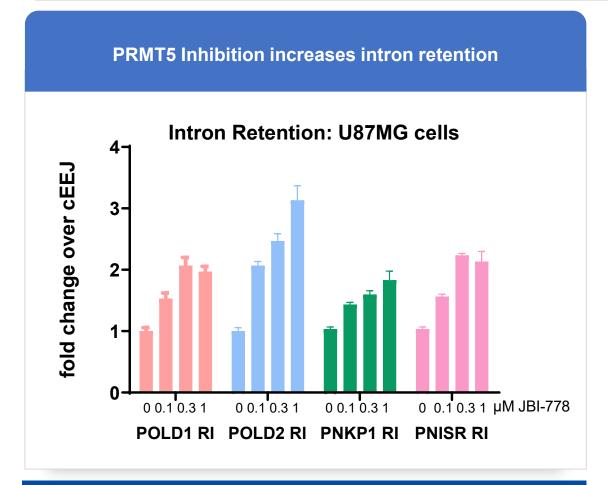
inhibition blocking

less sensitive

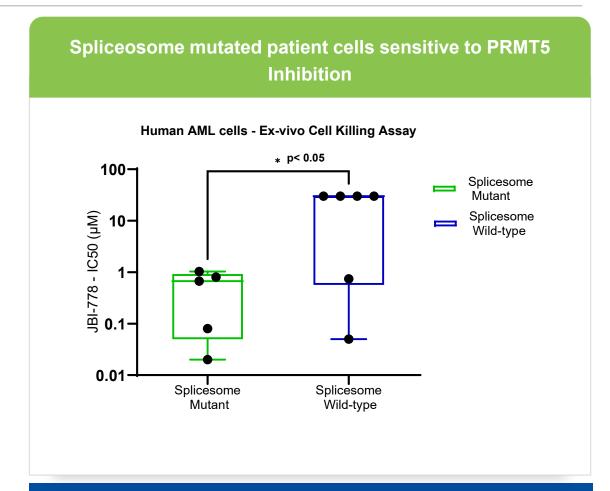
to PRMT5

inhibition

JBI-778 highly sensitive for spliceosome mutated tumors



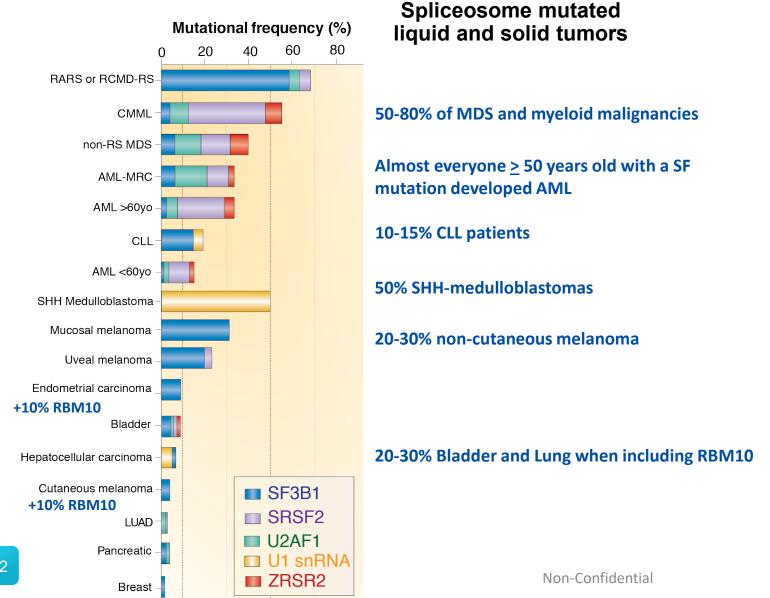
Spliceosome mutations result in intron retention, leading to translation of non-functional proteins and cell death



JBI-778 is more potent against Spliceosome mutated patient cells (Jubilant data by Champions Oncology)



JBI 778 has a broad market opportunity: patient selection based either on spliceosome mutations or alternatively MTAP deletion



MTAP deficient tumors

Table 2. MTAP deficiency in hematologic malignancies

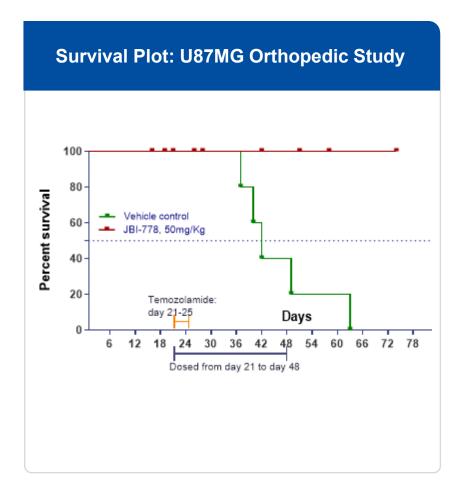
Tumor type	MTAP deficiency (frequency)	Reference
Adult T-cell leukemia	15/94	22, 23
B-lineage ALL	36/227	24, 25
T-cell acute leukemaia	28/45	26
Diffuse large cell lymphoma	6/16	27
Mantle cell lymphoma	8/52	28

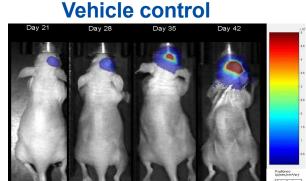
Table 1. MTAP deficiency in solid tumors

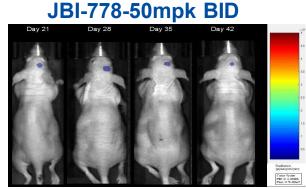
Table 1777 II deficiency in Solid California				
Tumor type	MTAP-deficiency (frequency)	Reference		
Mesothelioma	64/95	4		
Pancreatic cancer	91/300	5		
Osteosarcoma	11/40	7, 8		
Chondrosarcoma	7/14	9		
Soft tissue sarcoma	8/21	10		
Gliomas	9/12	11		
Gastrointestinal stromal tumors	25/146	12		
Endometrial cancer	7/50	13		
Esophageal carcinoma	25/114	14		
Chordoma	12/30	15		
Biliary tract cancer	10/28	16		
Metastatic melanoma	8/14	17		
Non-small cell lung cancer	9/50	18		
Breast cancer (loss of heterozygosity)	19/119	30		

LUAD=Lung adenocarcinoma

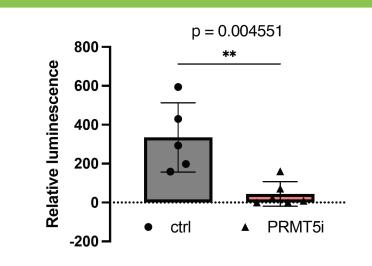
JBI-778 optimized brain penetration increase survival in glioblastoma model







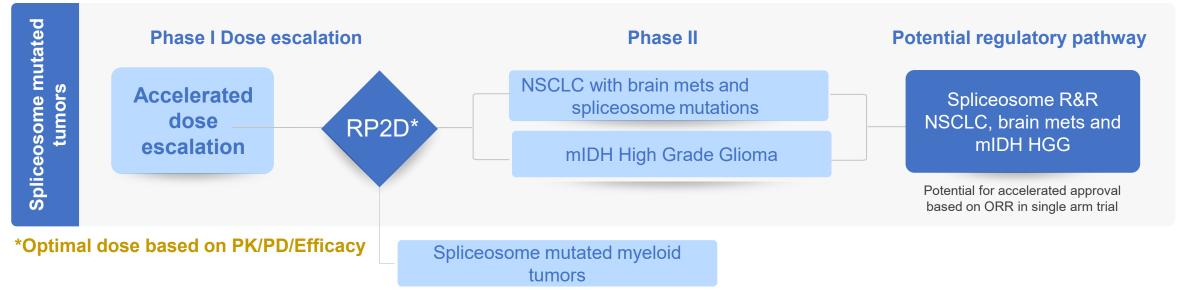
JBI-778 treatment results in much less tumor burden on 005 GBM



GBM 005 animal model is among the best representation of the human glioblastoma tumor available



JBI-778 clinical development strategy



Dose escalation component

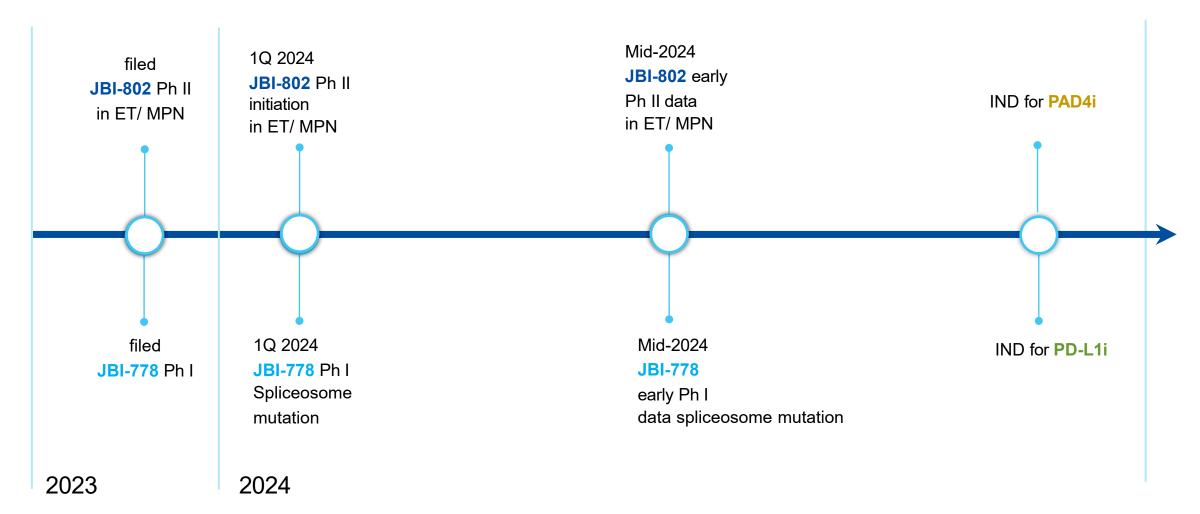
 Recruiting tumor patients with high spliceosome mutation frequency

Spliceosome mutated myeloid tumors: MDS, MDS/MPN (CMML), AML NSCLC: Non-small cell lung cancer

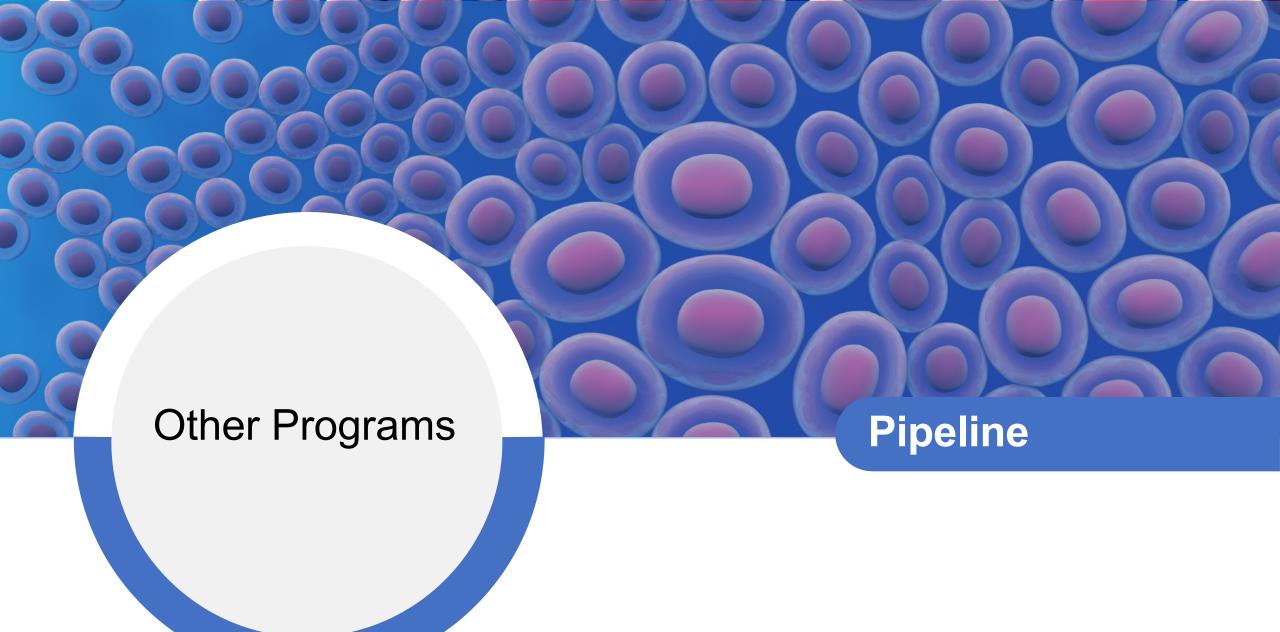
IND clearance by FDA and ready to initiate FIH clinical study

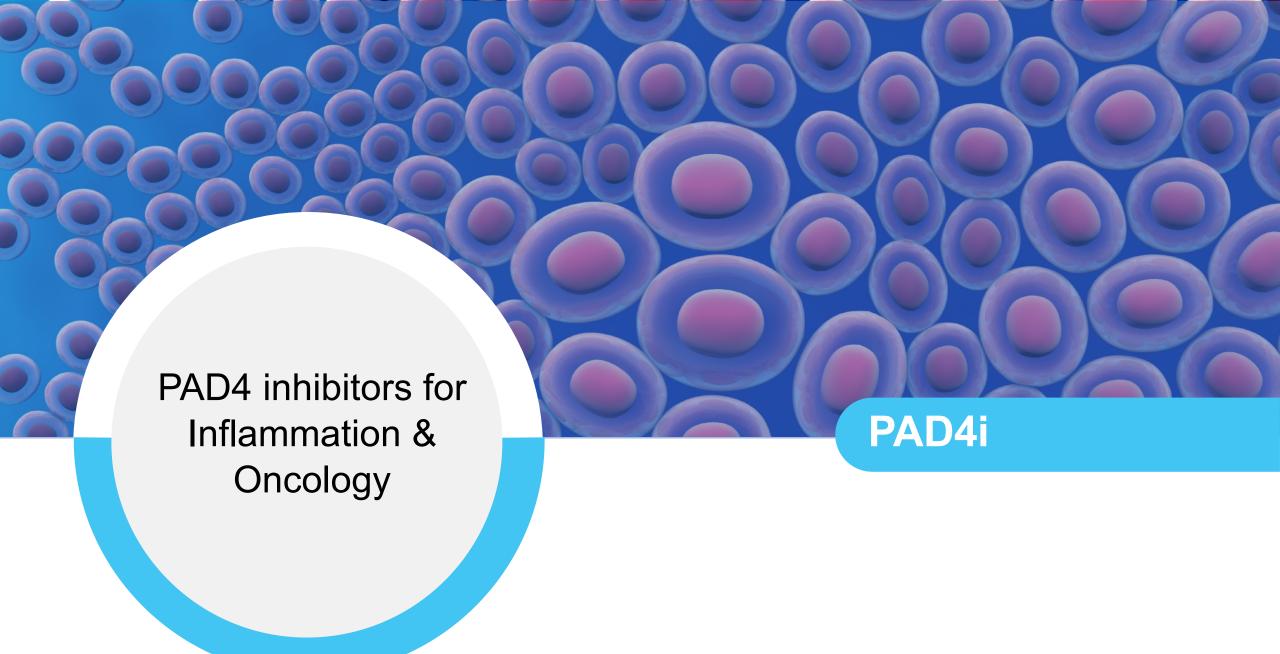


Upcoming Milestones and Catalysts









PAD4 Inhibitor Highlights: First in class for autoimmune and cancer

Current Status

Clinical candidate identified with **optimized therapeutic margin** to address acute and chronic autoimmune indications

Differentiation

First-in-class PAD4 inhibitors with mechanism of action affecting broad range of diseases **No observed immune suppression** unlike JAK-2 and TNF-α

Clinical opportunities

RA, psoriasis, fibrosis, high unmet niche inflammatory indications like hidradenitis suppurativa (HS) and antibody associated vasculitis (AAV)
Liver mets in colorectal and pancreatic cancer using PAD4 induced MPO as biomarker

Efficacy

Therapeutic activity observed in multiple disease models including cancer, RA and other autoimmune/inflammation models including diabetic wound healing and psoriasis

Safety

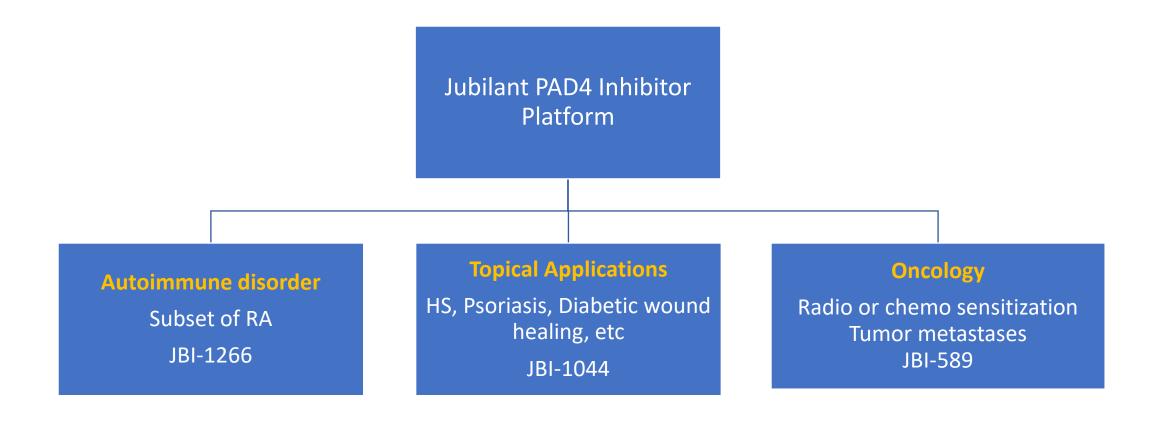
14 day toxicology studies: Well tolerated with acceptable therapeutic margin with no observed immune suppression including absence of neutropenia, thrombocytopenia and leukopenia. 28 days pilot toxicology ongoing

Milestone

Potential IND filing in 2H 2024

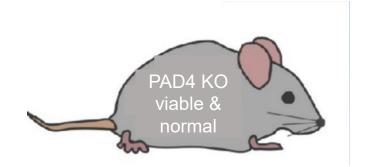


Jubilant PAD4 platform: Multiple molecules designed for distinct purposes

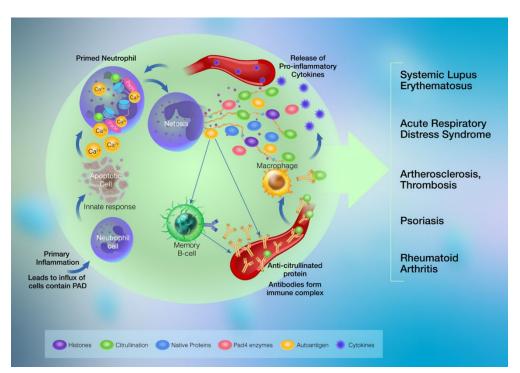




PAD4: A Breakthrough target in the Autoimmune field



PAD4 dispensable in human Contrary to all other targets in Autoimmune disease PAD4 deletion/inhibition does not give immunosuppression



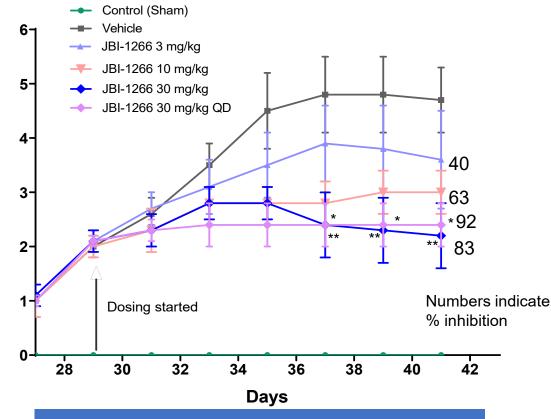
- PAD4 catalyzes citrullination, a modification that converts an arginine in a protein into the amino acid citrulline
- DNA damage-induced apoptosis and Neutrophil Extracellular Trap (NET)-formation (NETosis), a neutrophil defense mechanism against microbial infection
- Autoimmune disease due to antibodies are produced against key proteins that have been citrullinated (ACPA)
- Inhibition or genetic deletion of PAD4 in neutrophils inhibits citrullination as well NETosis



JBI-1266 showed excellent efficacy in CIA RA model and good safety margin

- Orally available novel, small molecule inhibitor complies with the rule of five
- Unique Mechanism of action: modulation of citrullination and NETosis
- Selective against PAD4 and does not inhibit other isoforms
- Excellent efficacy demonstrated in collagen induced arthritis model by oral route of administration
- Efficacy has also been demonstrated in psoriasis, diabetic wound healing and atopic dermatitis models
- Clean in CEREP safety panel, cardiac profiler and AMES negative
- 14- Repeat dose toxicity in rat clearly demonstrate acceptable safety margin
- 28 days pilot toxicology ongoing

CIA study clinical score



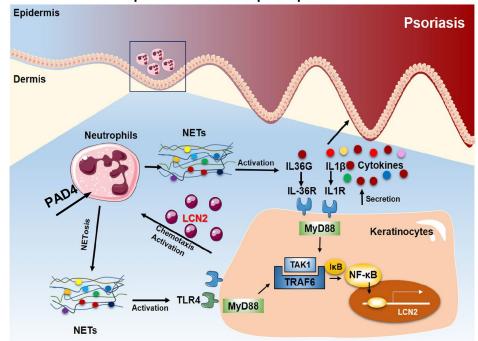
All the tested doses of JBI-1266 are efficacious; ED_{50} is ~10 mg/kg

Note: Study done @ Eurofins; LPS induction was not used

Clinical scores

JBI-1044 showed excellent efficacy in Imiquimod induced psoriasis-Topical model

Model of the NETs-TLR4/IL-36R-keratinocyte amplification loop in psoriasis



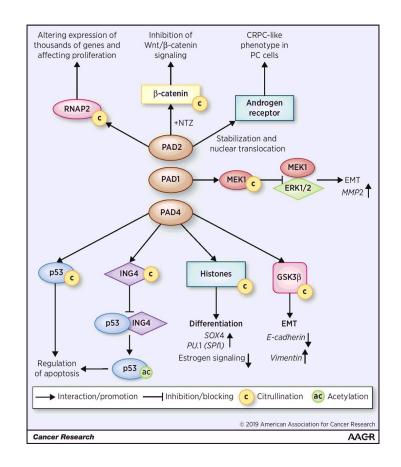


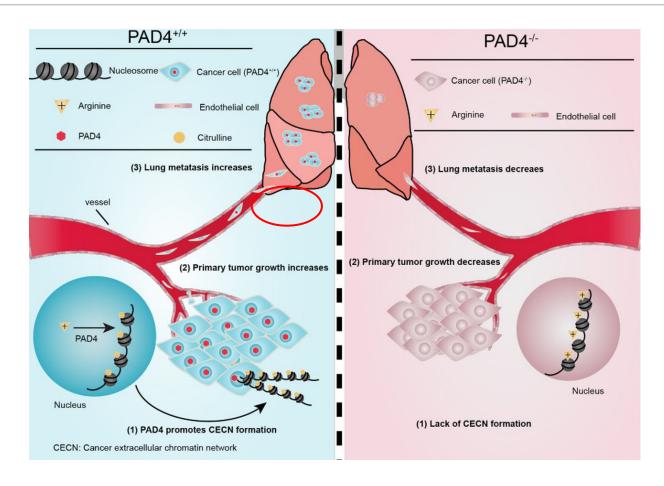


- Psoriasis is a common chronic immune-mediated disease
- Psoriatic skin lesions have enhanced amount of NETs
- Amount of NETs correlates well with disease severity
- PADs, especially PAD4 plays an important role in NETosis
- Targeting PAD4 to inhibit NETs formation has been shown to be protective in IMQ-induced psoriasis



Accumulating data reveals role for PAD4 in cancer

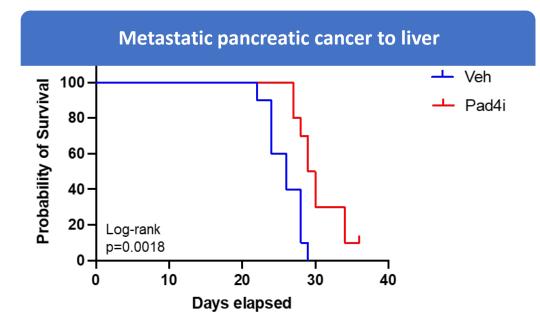




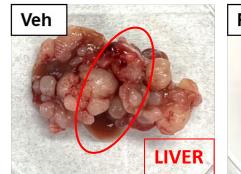
- NETs were shown to stimulate cancer cell adhesion, migration, and invasion in-vitro
 - PAD4 inhibition can therefore reduce both primary tumor growth and the formation/growth of metastasis as shown genetically in breast and NPC cells

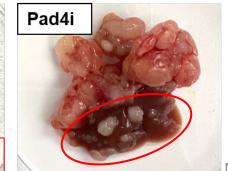


JBI inhibitors confirms role of PAD4 in multiple models of metastatic cancer

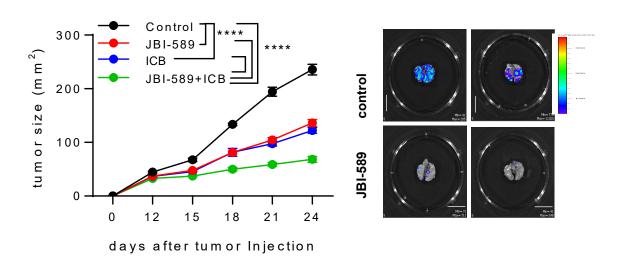


MC38 splenic injection (2x10⁵ cells)





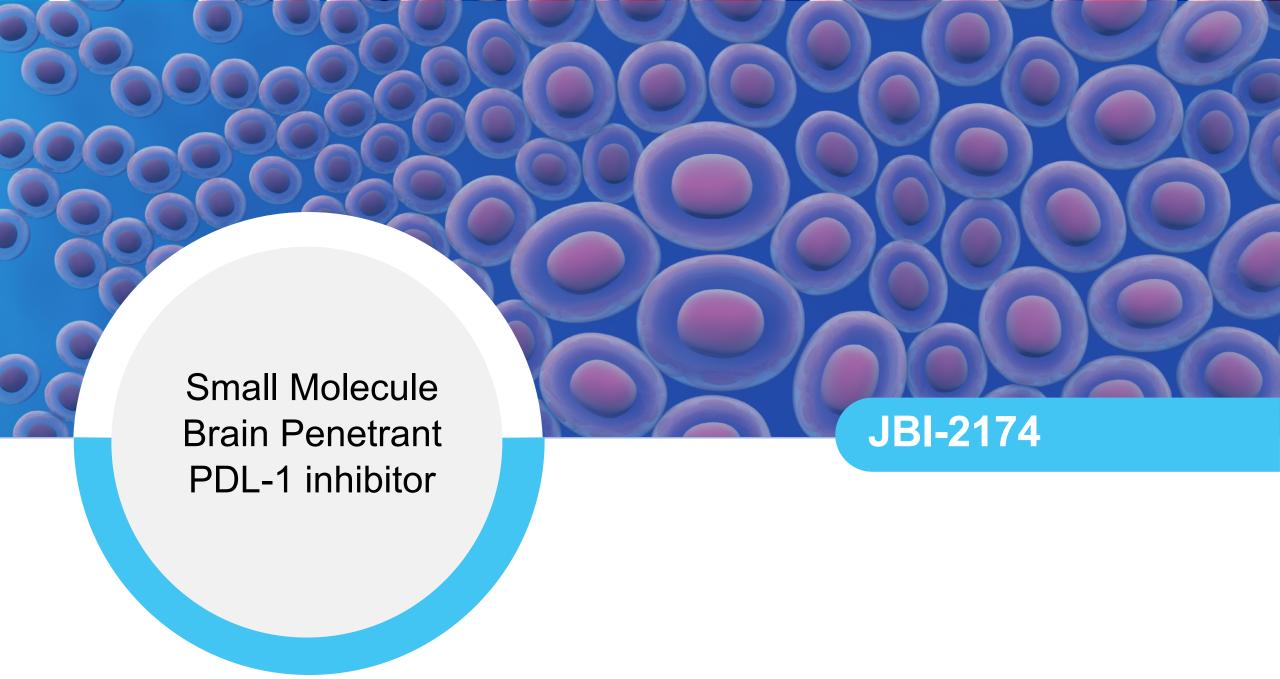
Metastatic lung cancer



JBI-589 slows the growth of the primary tumor and completely abolishes the formation of lung metastasis

Cancer Res (2022) 82 (19): 3561–3572. https://doi.org/10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-21-4045





Oral Brain Penetrant and Gut-restrictive PD-L1 Inhibitor

MOA

Oral, highly selective PD-L1 inhibitors to address organ specific bio-distribution and long-term maintenance therapy

Differentiation

Uniquely targets brain tumors to achieve efficacy in tumors resistant to approved anti-PD1/PDL-1

Second series targets GI to achieve superior efficacy vs non targeted anti-PD1/PDL-1 Short term exposure and oral dosing - opportunity for long-term maintenance therapy

Clinical opportunities

GBM and brain metastases and GI tumors like non-dMMR/MSI-H CRC, liver cancer and stomach cancer remain underserved by immuno-checkpoint antibodies

Efficacy

Multiple leads showed robust anti-tumor activity comparable to anti-PD-L1 antibodies Lead optimization ongoing to select development candidates

Safety

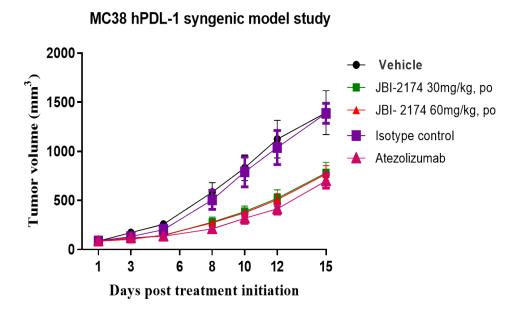
Well tolerated at efficacious doses in 14-day repeat dose NHP study. Clean profile in other safety screening

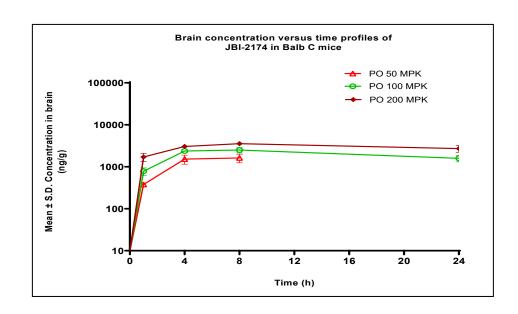
Milestone

Potential IND filing in 2H 2024



JBI-2174 efficacy comparable to Anti-PD-L1-ab





Sustained and excellent brain exposure

Well tolerated in repeat dose toxicity study in NHP

- Body weight: No test article-related changes in body weight was observed.
- Clinical pathology: No test article-related changes in hematology, coagulation, and serum chemistry were noted at any dose Level.
- Necropsy: No gross lesions were noted
- No changes in histopath observed in all doses

