

# Precision oncology

Corporate Presentation  
July 2021



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## Leading clinical-stage precision oncology company focused on synthetic lethality



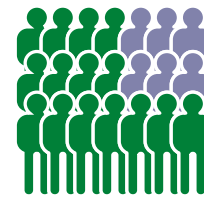
**Lead clinical-stage candidate RP-3500, a potential best-in-class ATR inhibitor;** currently in Ph1/2 monotherapy and combination therapy



**Robust pipeline of SL-based therapeutics;** including RP-6306, our PKMYT1 inhibitor, currently in Ph1, and our Polθ inhibitor



Proprietary **genome-wide CRISPR-enabled SNIPRx platform,** focused on genomic instability and DNA damage repair



Powerful SL-based approach and proprietary platform provides **differentiated patient selection insights**



**Cash, restricted cash and marketable securities of \$319.1 million** as of March 31, 2021

# Experienced team proven in drug discovery and development

## Management team



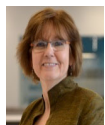
**Lloyd M. Segal**

President & CEO



**Michael Zinda, PhD**

Chief scientific officer



**Maria Koehler, MD, PhD**

Chief medical officer



**Laurence Akiyoshi, Ed.D.**

EVP, Organizational & Leadership Development



**Steve Forte, CPA**

Chief financial officer



**Kim A. Seth, PhD**

Head, business & corporate development



**Cameron Black, Ph.D.**

Head, discovery



## Scientific founders



**Daniel Durocher, PhD**

- Developed CRISPR SL platform
- Deep DNA repair knowledge
- Lunenfeld-Tanenbaum Research Institute (LTRI) & professor at University of Toronto



**Agnel Sfeir, PhD**

- DDR and cancer pathway investigator
- Pioneer in Polθ, genome instability
- NYU Langone Medical Center & associate professor, Skirball Institute

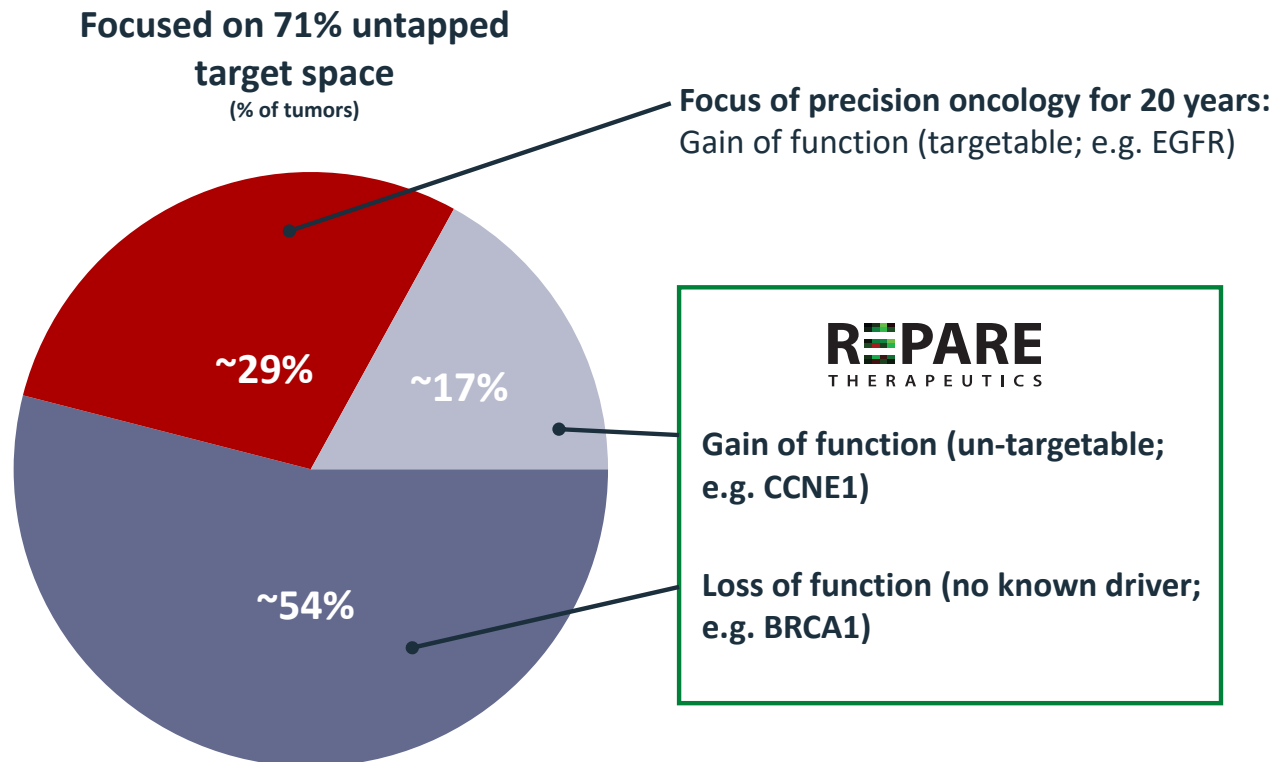


**Frank Sicheri, PhD**

- Globally recognized structural biologist, expert in eukaryotic cell signaling, drug mechanism of action
- LTRi & professor at University of Toronto

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## Focused on precision oncology for untapped cancer lesions



The NEW ENGLAND  
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

N ENGL J MED 380;25 NEJM.ORG JUNE 20, 2019

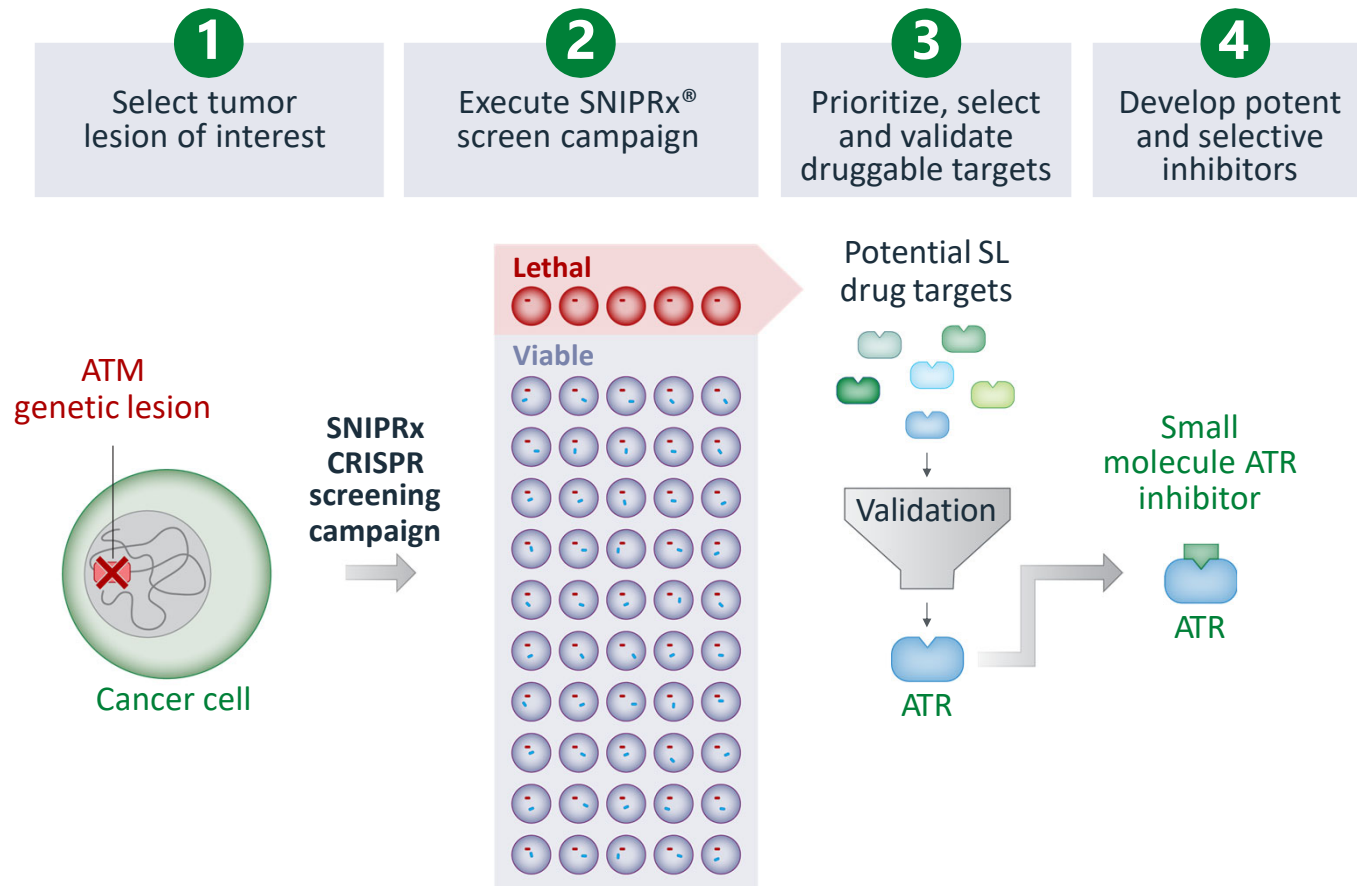
*"...known cancer targets represent a small minority of strong cancer dependencies ... synthetic lethal targets are particularly attractive as new targets..."*

# SNIPRx platform



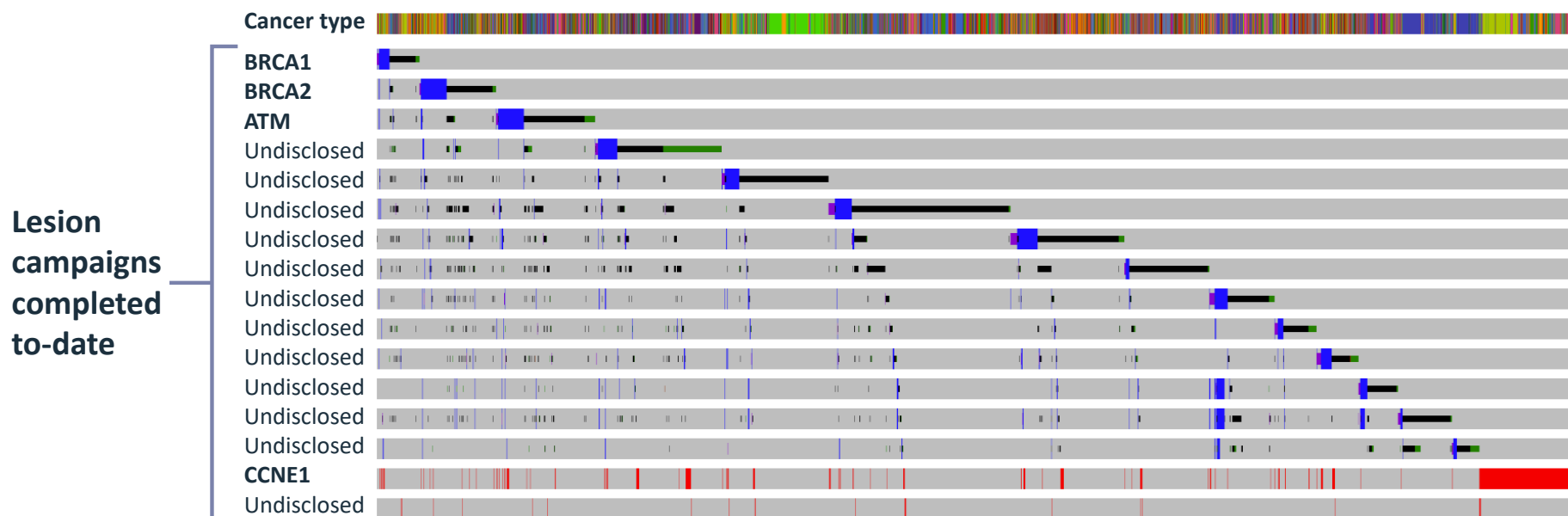
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# SNIPRx for synthetic lethal (“SL”) drug discovery



- Starts with the patient's unique genetic lesion
- Proprietary genome-wide, CRISPR-enabled platform and isogenic cell lines
  - Optimizes sensitivity, reproducibility
  - Decreases false negatives
- Finds targets and patient selection markers that others miss
- Novel SL targets identified from every campaign completed to-date

## SNIPRx campaigns mine targeted genomic instability lesions



➤ We have mined an initial 16 largely mutually exclusive tumor lesions representing ~30% of all tumors

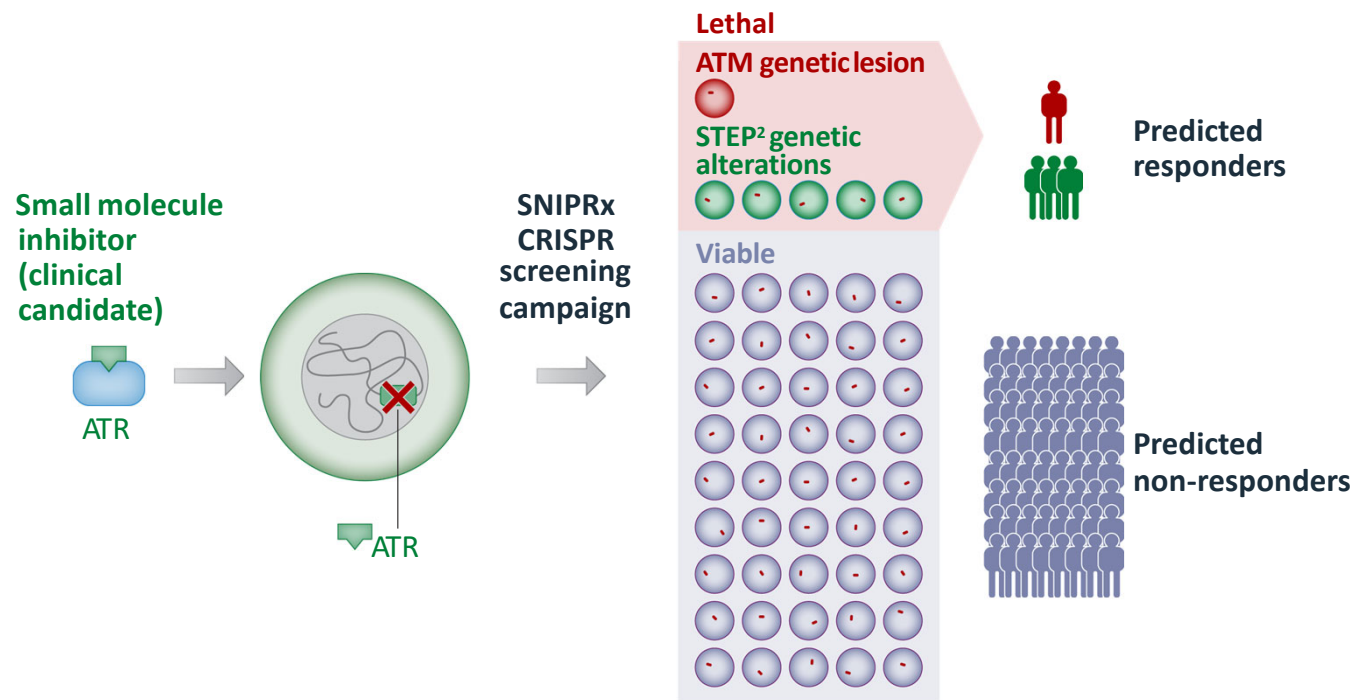


## STEP<sup>2</sup>: Repare's patient selection advantage enabled by SNIPRx discovery

**4**  
Develop potent and selective inhibitors

**5**  
Perform SNIPRx<sup>®</sup> Targeted Expansion of Patient Populations (STEP<sup>2</sup>) screens

**6**  
Conduct clinical trials in an enriched patient population



STEP<sup>2</sup> screens: SNIPRx  
Targeted Expansion of  
Patient Populations

- Expands patient **populations** beyond those identified by original SL pair
- STEP<sup>2</sup> insights **enable precision medicine-driven clinical trials**

## Bristol Myers Squibb – SNIPRx® target discovery collaboration



Multi-target discovery collaboration with Bristol Myers Squibb to leverage Repare's proprietary SNIPRx® synthetic lethal discovery platform to identify multiple oncology drug candidates

### ~\$65M upfront

Including \$50M non-dilutive cash and \$15M equity investment

### ~\$3 billion

Potential total milestone payments in addition to royalties (~\$300M/program)











### Target focused

Includes both small molecule SL targets and "undruggable" targets outside our focus

### Discovery only

Repare retains all rights to its clinical and pre-clinical pipeline

## Robust pipeline of SL-based precision oncology therapeutics

		SL Pair		Discovery	IND-Enabling	Phase 1/2	Pivotal	Upcoming milestones	Rights
Clinical	ATR inhibitor RP-3500	ATM + 16 STEP <sup>2</sup> lesions	ATR					Early readouts in H2 2021	
	PKMYT1 inhibitor RP-6306	CCNE1, FBXW7 + others	PKMYT1					Early readouts in 2022	
Preclinical	Polθ inhibitor	BRCA1/2 + others	Polθ					IND-enabling studies in H1 2022	 
Discovery	SNIPRx <sup>®</sup> platform	8 additional SL targets							
		Discovery and validation of new SL precision oncology targets							 

**ATR inhibitor RP-3500**



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## RP-3500: Potential best-in-class ATR inhibitor

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Oral ATR inhibitor to treat cancers with DNA Damage Response (“DDR”) defects and high replication stress

ATR is a critical  
DDR protein  
with a central role  
in regulation  
of replication stress

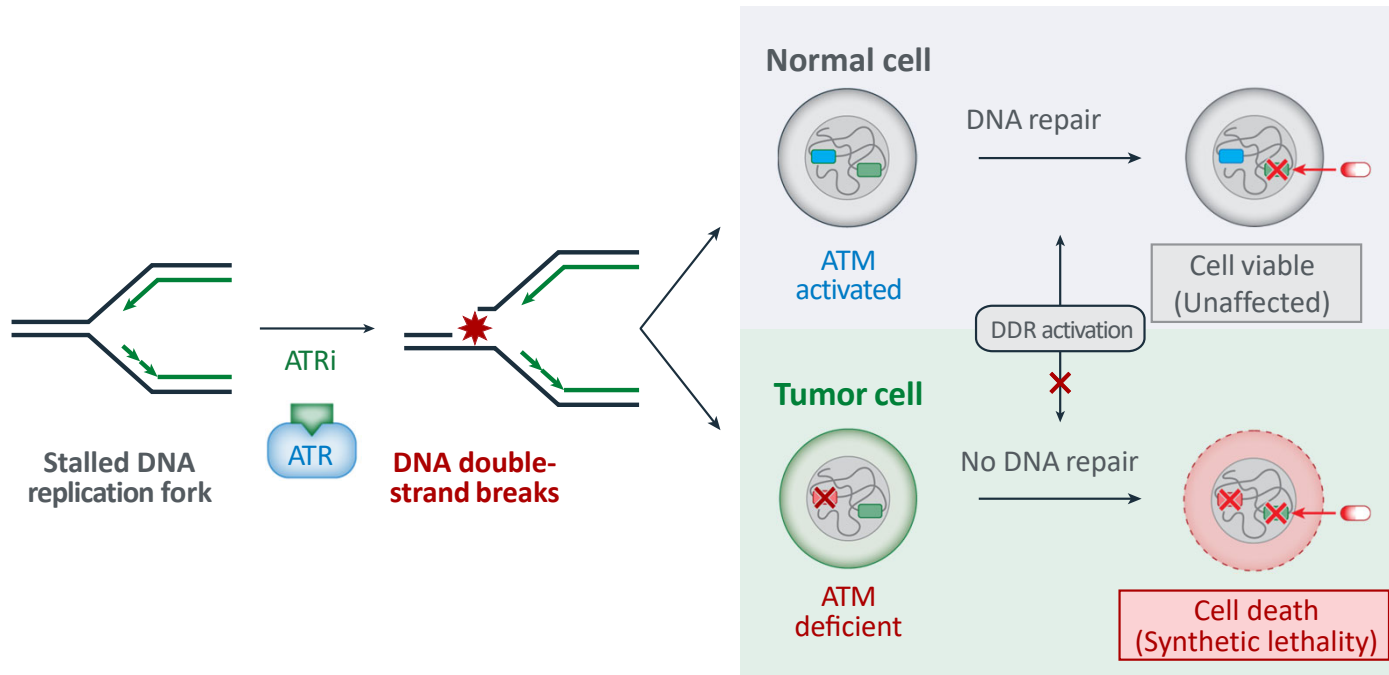
Clinical validation  
of ATR/ATM SL  
relationship  
demonstrated at  
ASCO 2019

Compelling rationale  
for ATRi combination  
therapy with PARPi,  
radiotherapy  
and PD-1/L1

RP-3500  
differentiation  
driven by:

- Enhanced chemical properties (potency and selectivity)
- Proprietary patient selection insights to expand addressable patient populations

## Mechanism of ATM-ATR synthetic lethality



- **Inhibition of ATR:**
  - Compromises the stabilization of DNA replication forks
  - Is associated with increases in DNA double-strand breaks
- **SL screens have identified that ATR is SL with ATM**

➤ **ATR inhibitors induce cell death in ATM-deficient cancer cells**



## RP-3500: Potential 'best-in-class' ATR inhibitor

ADME parameter		AstraZeneca <b>AZD6738</b>	BAYER <b>BAY1895344</b>	Merck Serono <b>M4344 (VX-803)</b>	<b>REPAIR</b> THERAPEUTICS <b>RP-3500</b>
Potency	ATR Ki (nM)	0.06	3.8	2.9	<b>0.02</b>
	ATR Hela cell potency (IC <sub>50</sub> , nM)	186	2	6	<b>1</b>
	Lovo cell viability (IC <sub>50</sub> , nM)	377	27	86	<b>22</b>
	mTor selectivity ratio in Hela cells	6	20	29	<b>23</b>
	Kinase activity outside PIKK family	No	No	Yes	<b>No</b>
Metabolism	CYP inh (3A4, 2D6, 2C9, 1A2, 2C19)	all >30	12, 28, 12, >30, >30	17, >30, >30, >30, >30	<b>all &gt;30</b>
	Liver microsomes: rat, dog, human Cl <sub>int</sub> (μL/min/mg)	<11.6, <11.6, <11.6	16, 35, 8.6	-	<b>77, 7.0, 8.0</b>
	Hepatocytes: rat, dog, human Cl <sub>int</sub> (μL/min/10 <sup>6</sup> cells)	<2.9, na, <2.9	<2.9, na, <2.9	<2.9, <2.9, <2.9	<b>17.3, &lt;1.0, 1.5</b>

RP-3500 profile offer the potential for:

- Increased potency
- Improved/similar selectivity
- Favorable pre-clinical PK profile
- Low potential for clinical drug-drug interactions

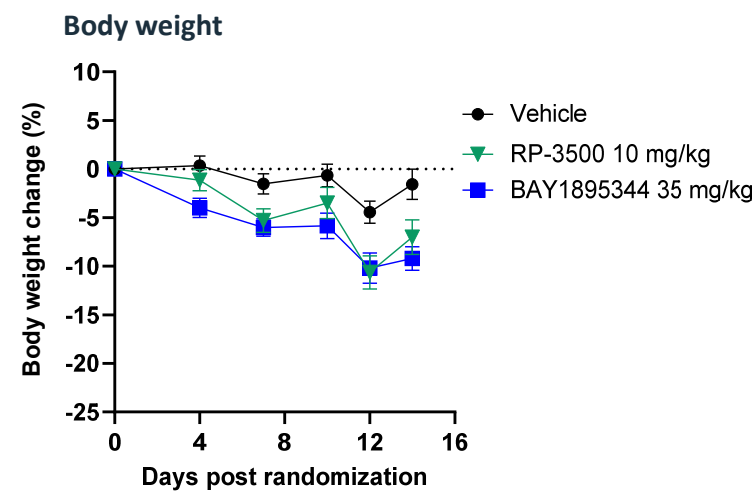
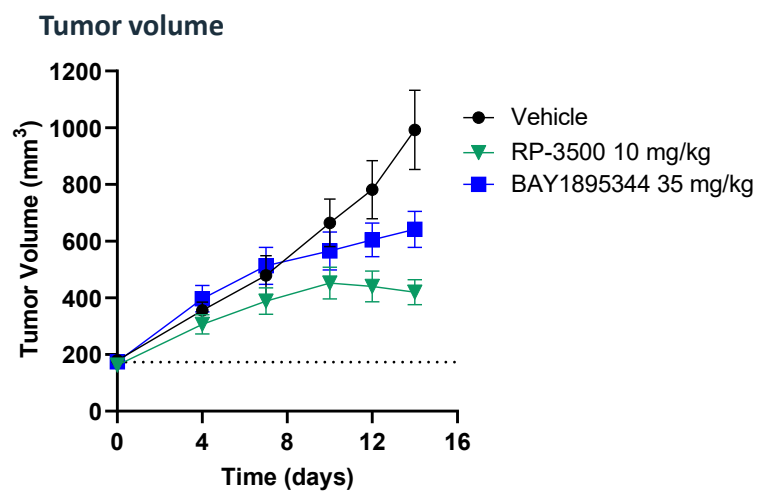
Potential to be best-in-class ATRi\*

\* RP-3500 has not been assessed in head-to-head preclinical studies with AZD6738 or M4344



## Preclinical data: RP-3500 vs competitor in animal models

### Statistically significant tumor growth suppression in colon cancer model



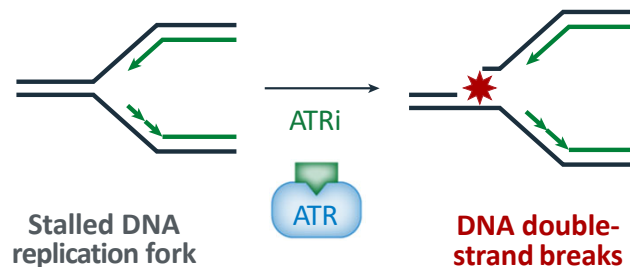
➤ Higher suppression of tumor growth was observed with RP-3500 as compared to BAY1895344

## STEP<sup>2</sup> yields biologically relevant hypotheses we are addressing clinically

### STEP<sup>2</sup> gene alterations prevent tumor cell recovery from ATR inhibition

Elevate replication stress,  
increasing the vulnerability of  
tumor cells to ATRi

RNASEH2A RNASEH2B CHTF8



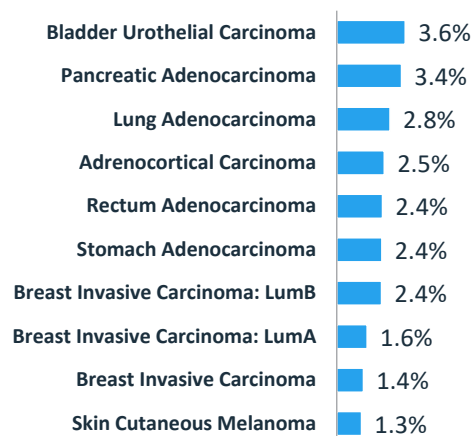
Disrupt the tumor cells' ability  
to repair broken DNA,  
preventing recovery from ATRi

ATM MRE11/NBN/RAD50 BRCA1 BRCA2 PALB2  
RAD51B SETD2 CDK12 ATRIP RAD17 FZR1

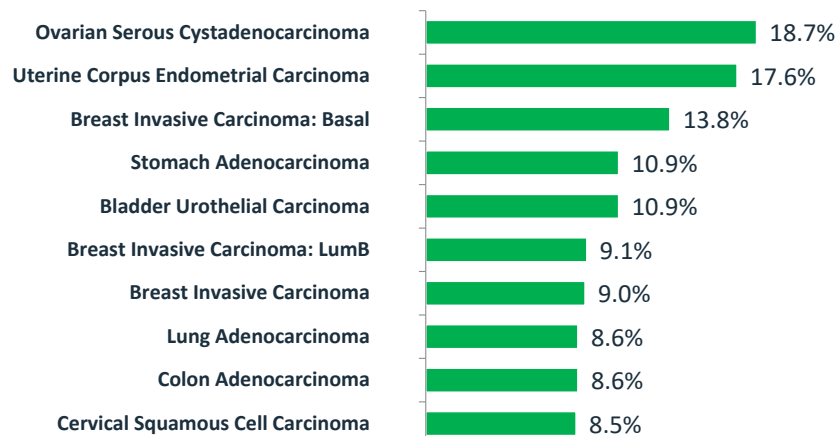
➤ STEP<sup>2</sup> gene alterations disrupt biological processes relevant to ATRi

## Expanding RP-3500 patient opportunity with STEP<sup>2</sup> selection tools\*

### Top 10 tumor types with highest prevalence of ATM deficiency



### Top 10 tumor types with highest prevalence of ATM deficiency or STEP<sup>2</sup> genomic alterations

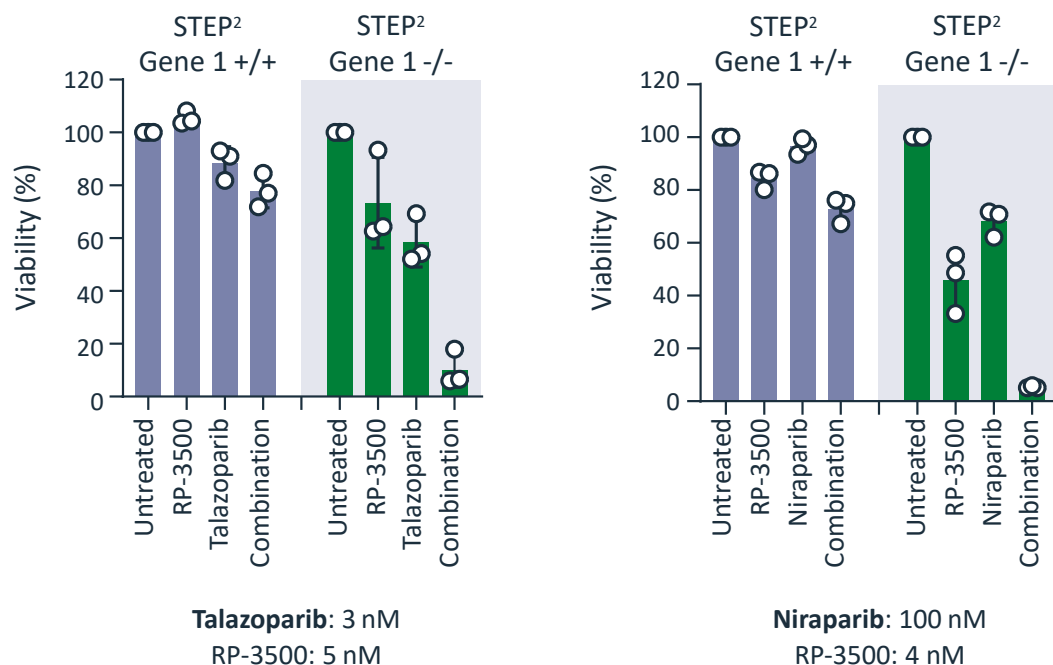


- Beyond ATM, 16 of 19 additional, mutually exclusive genomic alterations identified as SL with RP-3500 are eligible for recruitment into the ongoing trial
- Represents expanded, clinically relevant populations with unmet medical needs
- Average prevalence of ~2% (ATM) to ~10% (STEP<sup>2</sup> genes) across multiple tumors

\* TCGA; Not weighted for tumor prevalence

## STEP<sup>2</sup> approach identifies genes to predict combination response

### Significant synergy demonstrated by combination of RP-3500 and PARP inhibitors



+/-: Wild Type  
-/-: Genomically Altered

- Identified tumors with STEP<sup>2</sup> genes sensitive to the combination of RP-3500 and PARP inhibitors
- The activity observed at low doses of RP-3500 and PARPi could lead to efficient anti-tumor activity and potentially address known PARPi toxicities

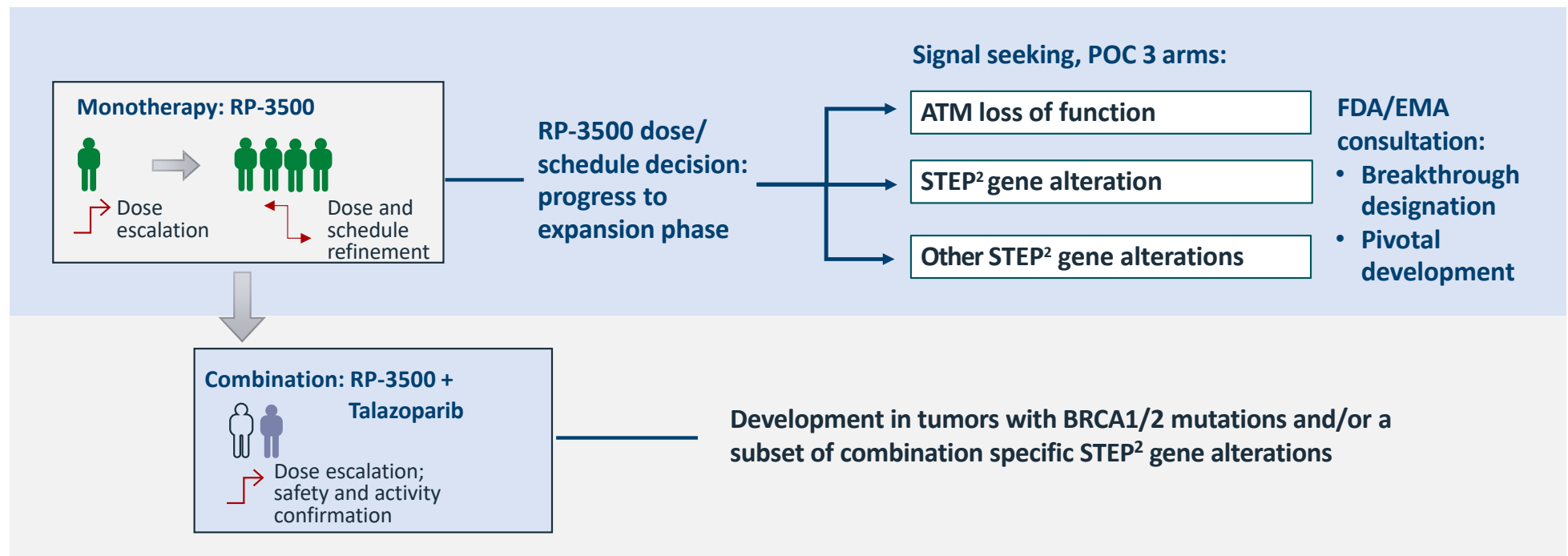
➤ Significant new approach to select patients for response to combinations

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## RP-3500 clinical trial design

Global multicenter study designed for patients with:

- Any recurrent tumor with:
  - ATM loss
  - Loss of any of the additional 16 STEP<sup>2</sup> genes



# PKMYT1 inhibitor RP-6306



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## RP-6306: First-in-class small molecule program

Oral PKMYT1 inhibitor, serving unmet need in tumors with CCNE1 amplification and other lesions

First in class drug  
PKMYT1 inhibitor,  
synthetic lethal in  
CCNE1 amplified,  
FBXW7 loss and tumors  
with other  
specific alterations

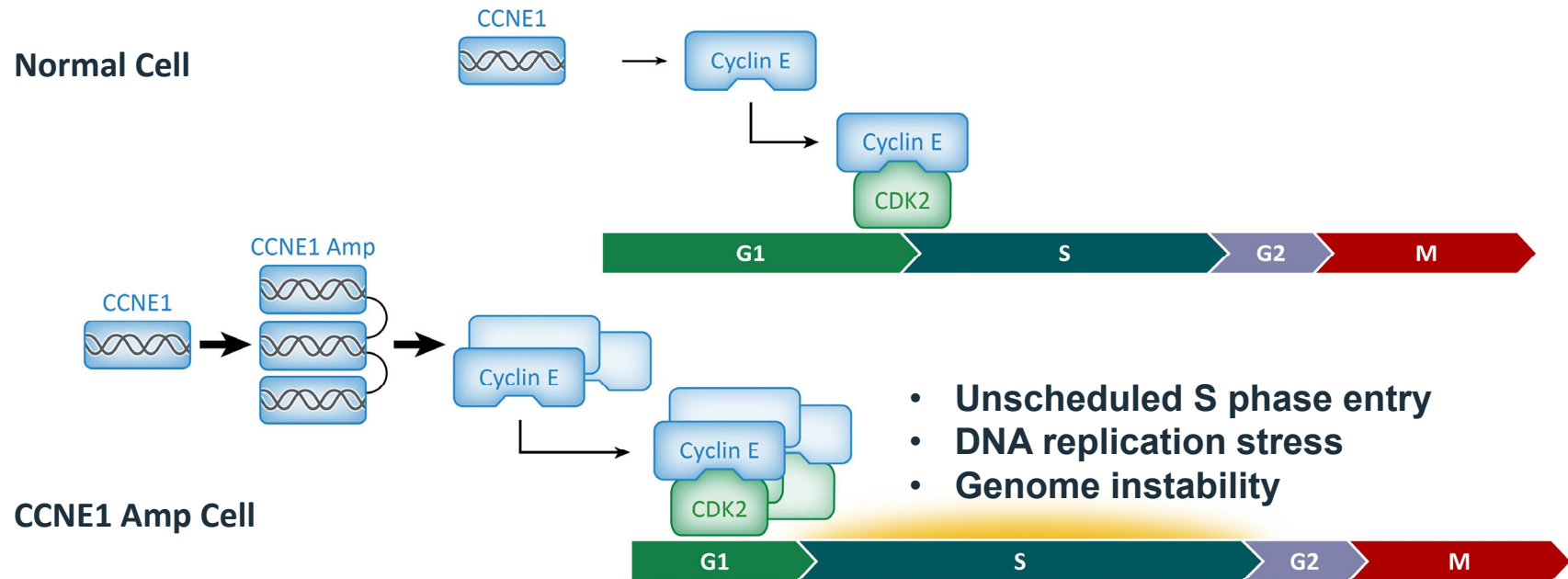
Amplification of CCNE1  
drives genome  
instability; found in  
many tumor types,  
including Gyn/GI  
malignancies

Compelling preclinical  
anti-tumor activity  
confirms SL relationship  
of PKMYT1 and CCNE  
amplification and  
FBXW7 alterations

RP-6306 key  
differentiators include:

- Potent and highly selective
- Proprietary patient selection: CCNE1 amp, FBXW7 loss, other STEP<sup>2</sup> genes
- Combinability with several drug classes

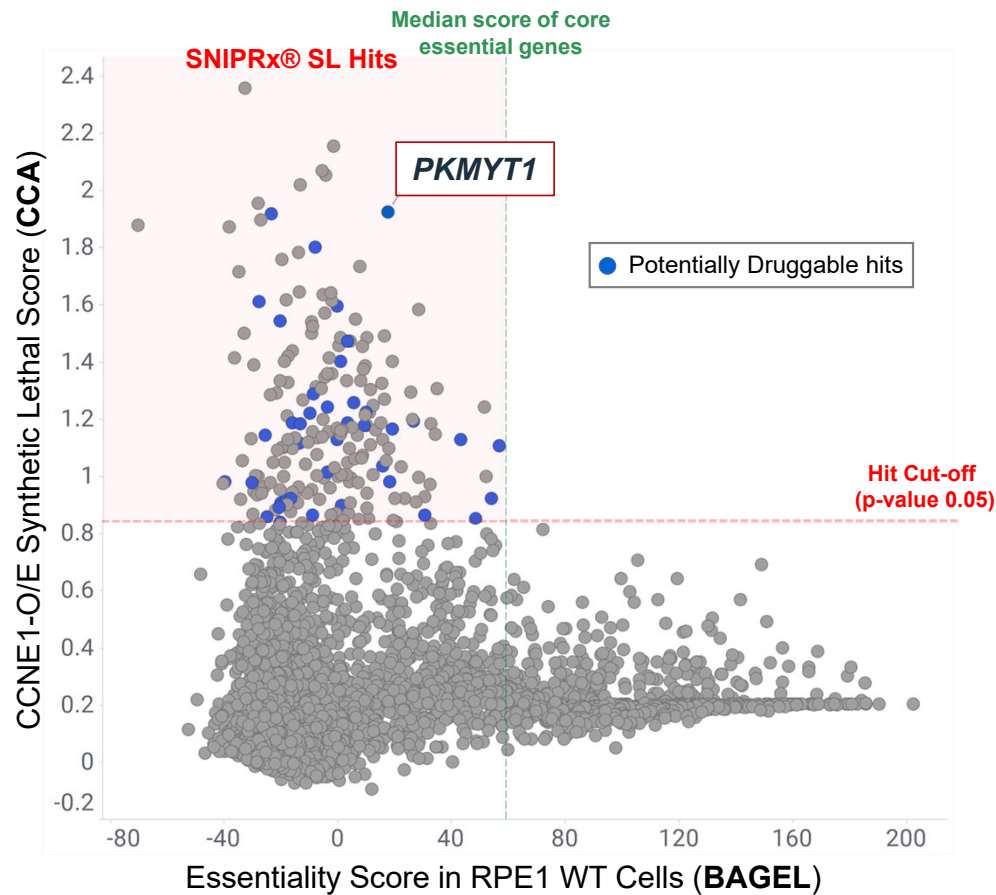
## CCNE1 amplification drives genome instability



**CCNE1-overexpression drives premature entry into S-phase and overloads the DNA replication machinery, resulting in genome instability**



## PKMYT1: Strong hit in a CCNE1-overexpression (“O/E”) SL screen



- Genome-wide CRISPR screen
- PKMYT1 was the highest scoring druggable hit
- PKMYT1 was also a high scoring hit in the DepMap

## What is PKMYT1?


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**PKMYT1 (also known as Myt1):**

- **Membrane-associated serine/threonine protein kinase**
- **Member of WEE1 protein kinase family**
- **Selectively phosphorylates cyclin-dependent kinase 1 (CDK1) – no other known substrates**
- **Negatively regulates the G2/M transition of the cell cycle by inactivating CDK1**
- **Not previously linked to CCNE1 amplification**

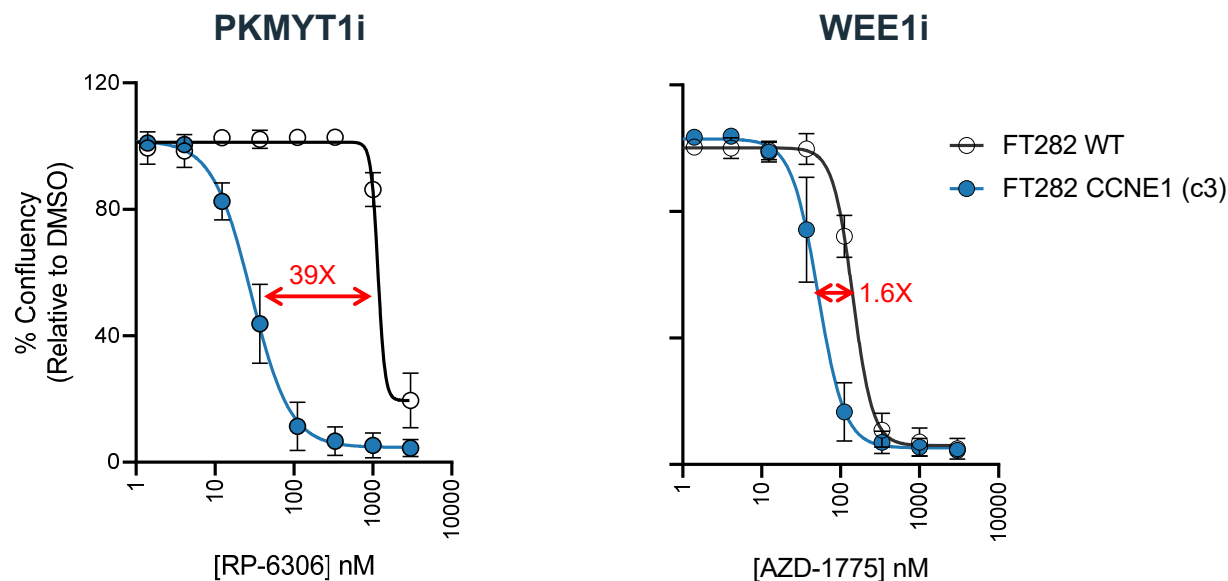
## RP-6306: Potent and selective first-in-class PKMYT1 inhibitor

Parameter		 <b>RP-6306</b>
Potency	Enzyme potency (IC <sub>50</sub> , nM)	3
	HCC1569 CDK1 T14 phosphorylation (IC <sub>50</sub> , nM)	20
	HCC1569 cell viability (EC <sub>50</sub> , nM)	19
	PKMYT1 selectivity over WEE1 (cell-based )	>100-fold
ADME Properties	CYP inh (3A4, 2D6, 2C9, 1A2, 2C19)	all >30 µM
	Hepatocytes: rat, dog, human Cl <sub>int</sub> (µL/min/10 <sup>6</sup> cells)	28, <6, <6
	Human plasma protein binding	79%
	Rat PK (%F, t <sub>1/2</sub> )	44%, 2.6h
	Dog PK (%F, t <sub>1/2</sub> )	74%, 5.5h

### RP-6306 profile:

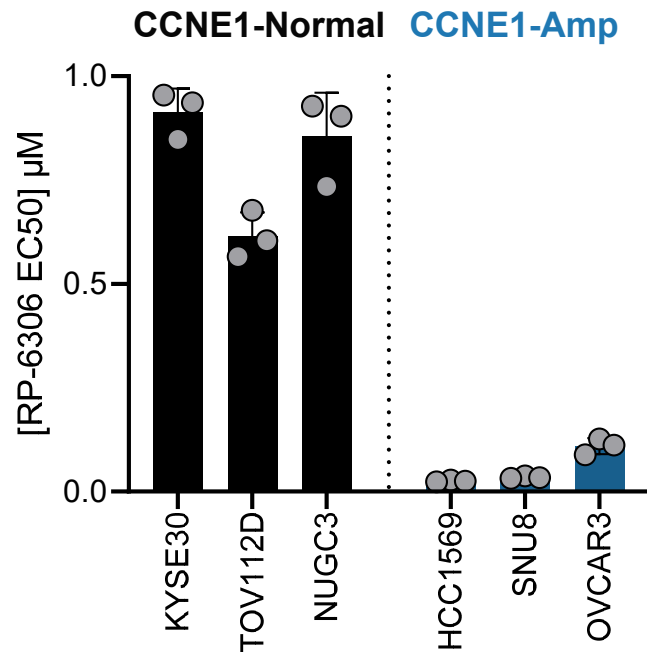
- Highly potent and selective inhibitor
- PanLabs Lead Profiling screen on 68 assays showed no significant activity at 10 µM
- No activity (>100 µM) in patch clamp assays for hERG, hNaV1.5, and hCaV1.2 ion channels
- Favorable pre-clinical PK profile
- Low potential for clinical drug-drug interactions

## RP-6306 Delivers a selective effect on CCNE1-O/E cells vs. WEE1 inhibition



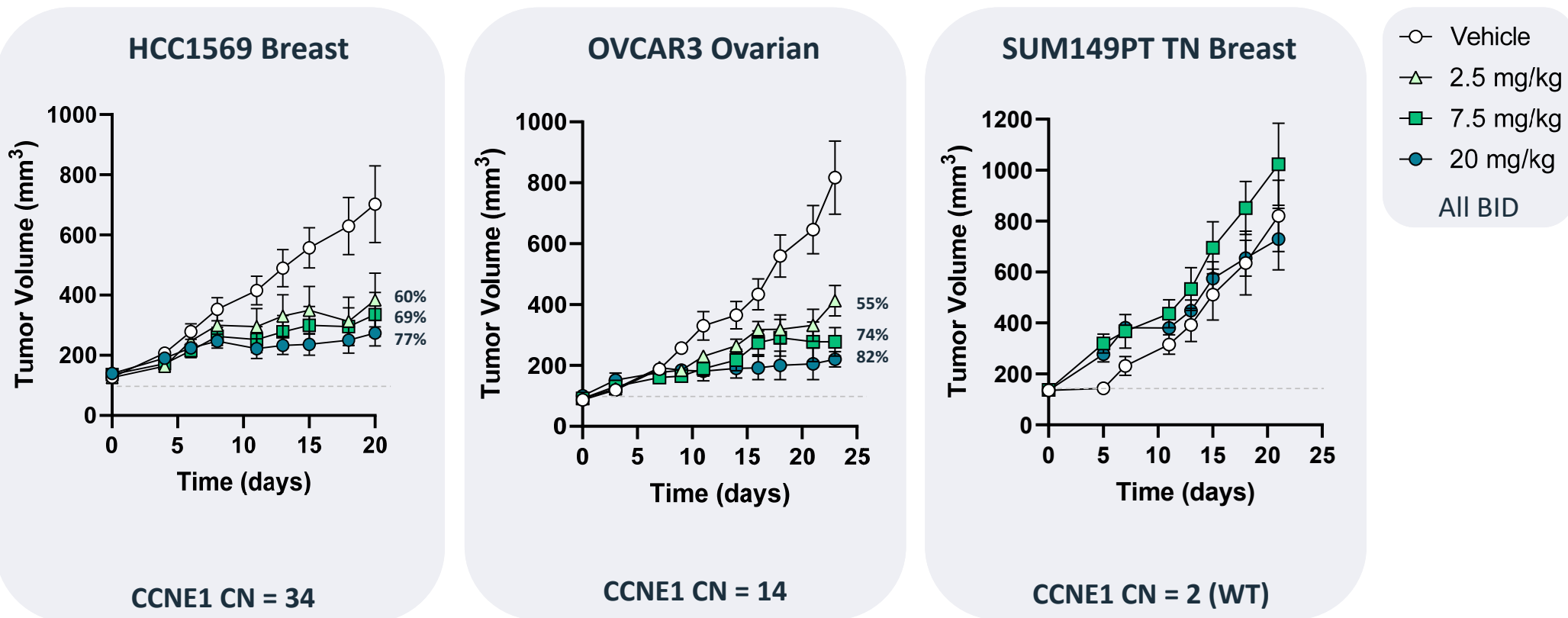
- PKMYT1 inhibition results in a 39-fold increase in sensitivity in CCNE1-O/E FT282 cells vs. wild type
- WEE1 inhibits both wild type and CCNE1-O/E cells

## RP-6306 selectively targets CCNE1-amplified tumor cell lines



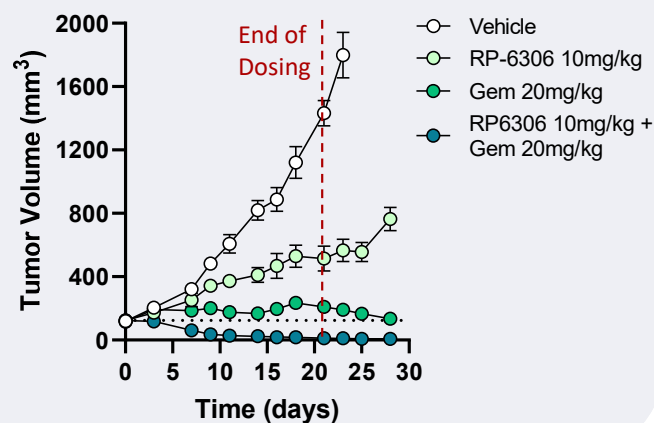
➤ Tumor cell lines with CCNE1-Amp are hypersensitive to PKMYT1 inhibition compared to cells with normal CCNE1 levels

## RP-6306 inhibits the growth of multiple CCNE1-amplified xenograft tumors



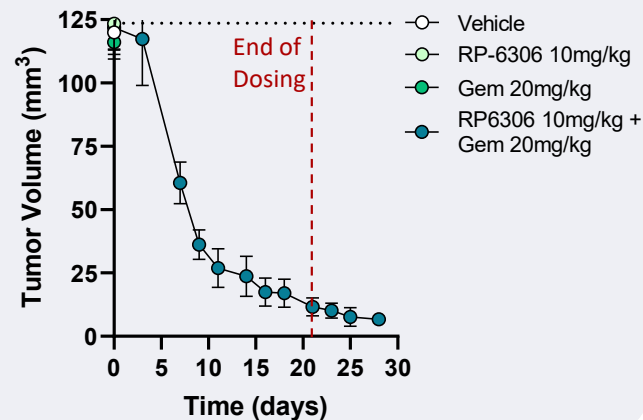
## RP-6306 + Gemcitabine drives regression and is well tolerated

### Activity (OVCAR3; CCNE1 CN = 14)



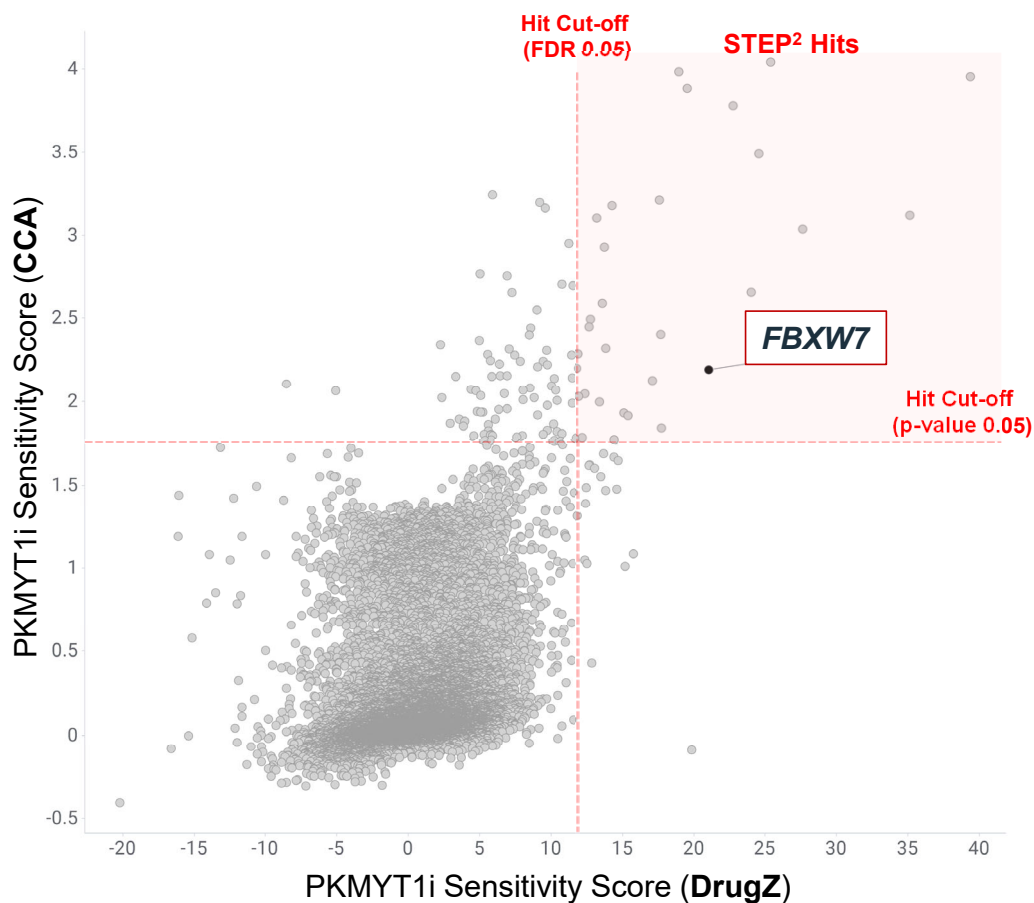
Gemcitabine dosed once a week and RP-6306 dosed twice daily

### Activity (Robust regression)



Xenograft tumors continue to regress after cessation of dosing with several mice having no measurable tumor detected

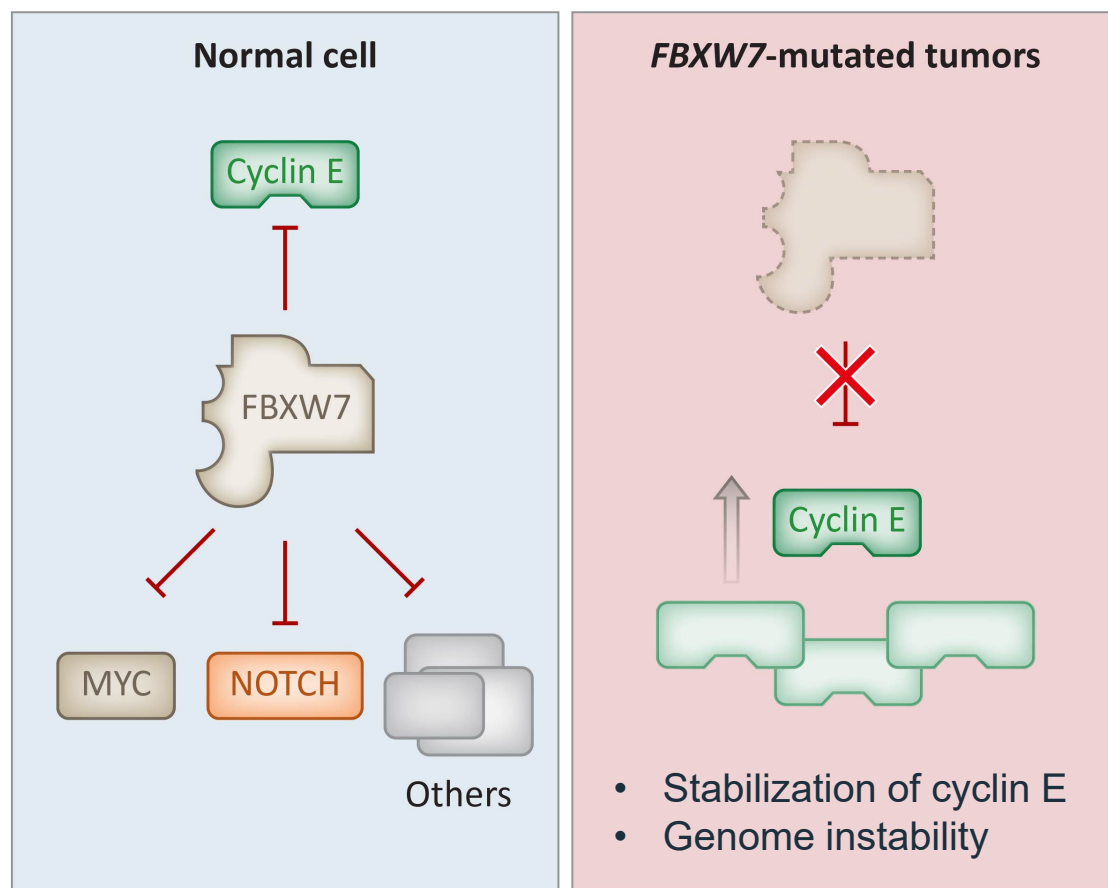
## RP-6306 STEP<sup>2</sup> screen identifies FBXW7 tumor population



➤ RP-6306 STEP<sup>2</sup> genome-wide chemical genetic screen identifies novel patient populations, including FBXW7 alterations



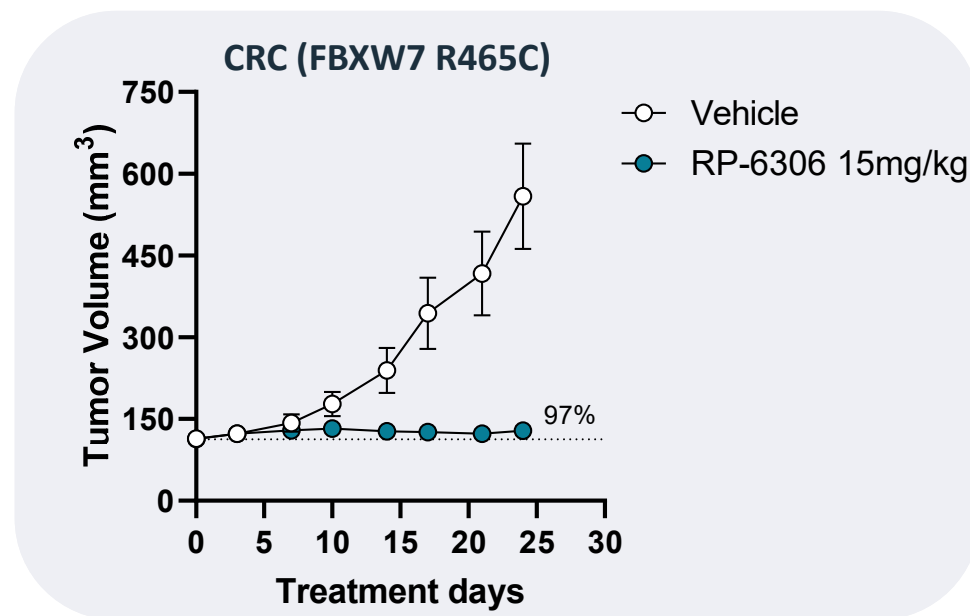
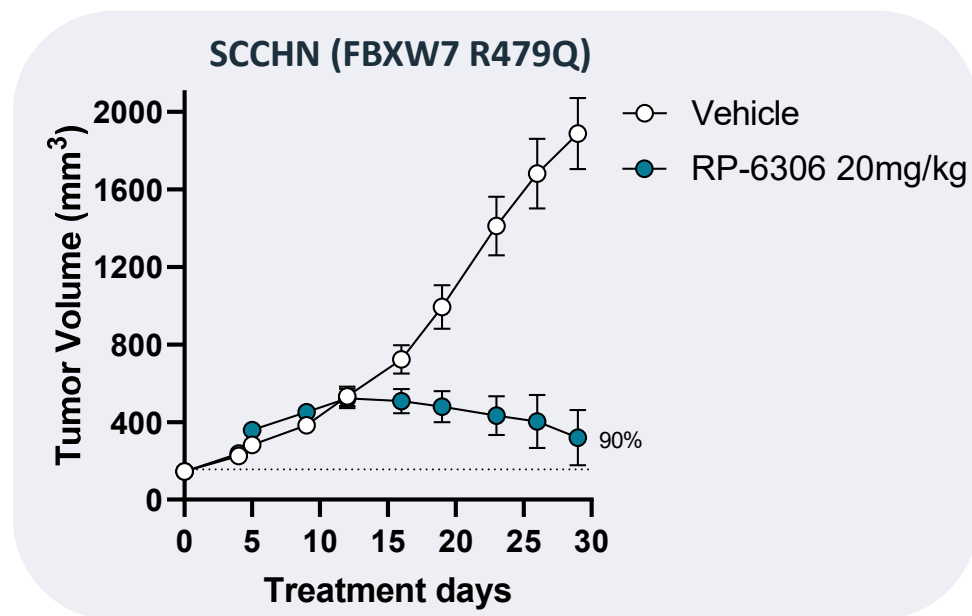
## The rationale for targeting FBXW7-mutated tumors with RP-6306



### FBXW7:

- E3 ubiquitin ligase that targets proteins, such as CCNE, for proteasomal degradation
- Frequently mutated in tumors
- Inactivating mutations can increase CCNE levels
- STEP<sup>2</sup> screens show that FBXW7 mutations cause sensitivity to PKMYT1 inhibition

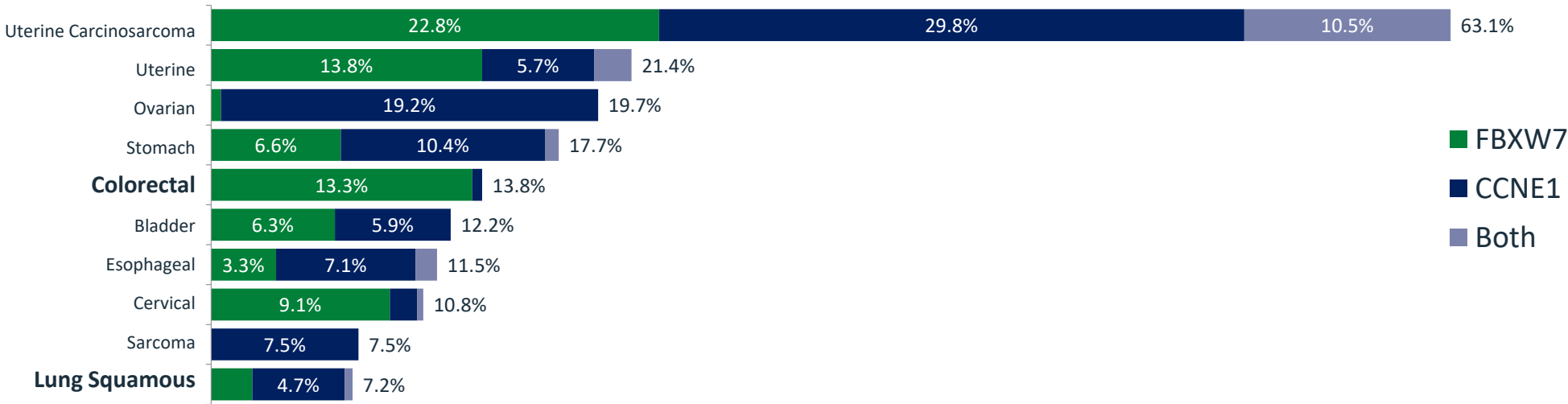
## RP-6306 inhibits growth of FBXW7 mutant PDX models



- RP-6306 is active across tumor models with clinically relevant hotspot mutations
- Pre-clinical data supports expanding patient populations for RP-6306

# Potential addressable patient populations with RP-6306

Top 10 tumor types with highest prevalence of CCNE1 amplification and FBXW7 mutations deficiency  
(Source: TCGA)



➤ **FBXW7 and CCNE1 Amplification occur in multiple cancers with significant unmet medical need**  
These lesions are largely mutually exclusive and represent distinct patient populations

## RP-6306 clinical program

Targeting tumors with STEP<sup>2</sup> genomic alterations, including CCNE1 amplification and FBXW7 loss

### Trial summary & development objectives:

#### Eligibility:

Any solid tumors with STEP<sup>2</sup> gene alterations per local NGS or FISH + retrospective central confirmation

#### Early Program Objectives:

1. Safety, tolerability, dose and schedule Phase 1
2. Efficacy in tumors with STEP<sup>2</sup> gene alterations: several Proof of Concept (POC) studies
3. Multiple RP-6306 based combination POC



**Global program: North America and Europe**

**Designed deliver “go” decisions for broader development**

**Enrollment started Q2 2021**

**Preliminary data 2022**

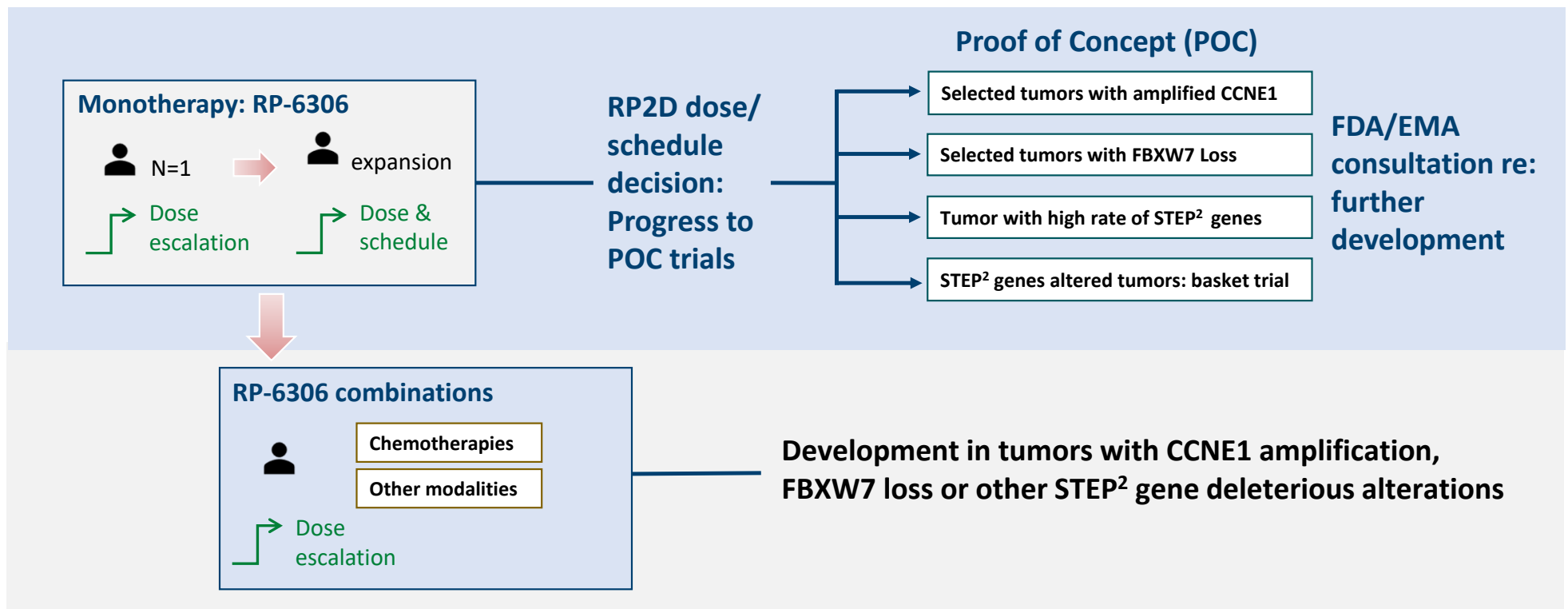
### RP-6306 profile/plan

- Designed to be an orally available ATP- competitive inhibitor
- Maximized potency and specificity
- Genomically defined, tumor-specific and tumor agnostic indications
- Early combination testing

## RP-6306 initial global clinical trial program

### Key inclusion criteria

- Recurrent solid tumors
- CCNE1 amplification, FBXW7 loss and/or other undisclosed RP-6306 STEP<sup>2</sup> alterations



# Highlights and milestones



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## Financial highlights

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**\$319.1M**

Cash, restricted cash and marketable securities

Balance sheet  
31-Mar-2021

**Funded  
through  
2022**

Expected runway with  
cash on hand

**37.0M**

Basic and fully diluted shares outstanding

Shares outstanding  
31-Mar-2021

## Recent progress and upcoming milestones

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- Q2: Initial public offering
- Q3: RP-3500 1<sup>st</sup> patient
- Q4: RP-6306 discovery candidate

**2020**

- Q1: RP-3500 PARP combination 1<sup>st</sup> patient
- Q2: RP-6306 1<sup>st</sup> patient
- H2: RP-3500 early clinical readouts

**2021**

- Polθ inhibitor IND enabling studies
- RP-6306 early clinical readouts

**2022**



## Repare: Summary of key differentiators



### Clinical programs

- RP-3500, potential best-in-class ATR inhibitor with early clinical readouts in H2 2021
- RP-6306, second clinical-stage asset, a PKMYT1 inhibitor that entered the clinic this quarter



### Pipeline

- Portfolio of assets with 2 clinical SL compounds in '21
- Multi-target discovery collaboration with Bristol Myers Squibb



### Platform

- SNIPRx platform reveals novel insights
- 16+ tumor lesion campaigns complete
- STEP<sup>2</sup> screens enable expanded patient selection tailored to program



### Balance sheet

- Funded for multiple key value-creating milestones