

Precision oncology medicines powered by synthetic lethal insights

Corporate Presentation

Marc 2025



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Repare's mission is to apply synthetic lethal biology to bring practice-changing, precision therapies to patients who need them

Two ongoing wholly-owned Phase 1/2 programs – Polθ ATPase inhibition in oncology combinations and PLK4 inhibition in neuroblastoma, both with initial readouts expected in H2 2025

Runway into late-2027, with \$153 million in cash and investments at Y/E 2024

Currently exploring partnerships across the portfolio, including lunre+camo



Advancing pipeline of wholly-owned precision oncology therapeutics

Program	Tumor lesion	Drug target	Preclinical	Ph 1/2	Pivotal/Ph 3	Next Milestones
RP-3467	BRCA1/2	Polθ ATPase	Monotherapy & PARPi Combination (POLAR)			 3Q'25: Initial POLAR topline data
RP-1664	TRIM37- high	PLK4	Monotherapy (LIONS)			 3Q'25: Initiate pediatric neuroblastoma Ph1/2 4Q'25: Initial LIONS topline data Mid-2026: LIONS completion and POC readout
Lunresertib / camonsertib	CCNE1, FBXW7 + PPP2R1A	PKMYT1 / ATR	WEE1i Combination Lunre+Camo (MYTHIC	Debioph wt styttor rox	Seeking partnering opportunities	 2Q'25: Complete Lunre+WEE1i enrollment



RP-3467





RP-3467

Potential best-in-class Polθ ATPase inhibitor FPI in Oct 2024 Highly potent, selective Polθ ATPase inhibitor inhibits DNA repair and is synthetic lethal with BRCA loss – currently enrolling in both monotherapy and in combination with olaparib

Demonstrates compelling preclinical potential for **combination efficacy** without added toxicity

Demonstrated **complete regressions** and synergies in **PARPi resistance** preclinical models

Global market segments addressable >\$16 billion across PARP inhibitors, RLT, and chemotherapy combinations



RP-3467 clinical plan: multiple potential Phase 1/2 trials



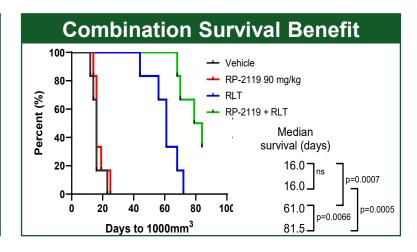
PARPi combination – PARP1/2 or PARP1

- Deep/durable complete responses preclinically, with no additional toxicity
- ~\$3B global market segment

HCT116 BRCA2 -/-2000-Olaparib 25 mg/kg Tumor volume (mm³) RP-3467 0.3 mg/kg + Olaparib RP-3467 1 mg/kg + Olaparib RP-3467 3 mg/kg + Olaparib RP-3467 10 mg/kg + Olaparib RP-3467 Dose Cures (mg/kg) 4/10 7/10 10/10 10/10

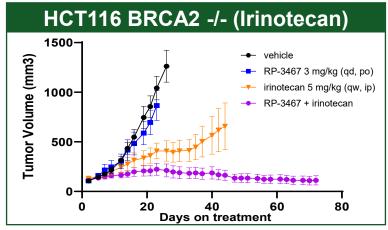
RLT Combination

- Survival benefit preclinically in unselected tumor backgrounds, with no additional toxicity
- ~\$8B global market segment



Chemotherapy / ADC Payloads

- Well tolerated preclinically with carboplatin/irinotecan, including topoisomerase ADC payloads
- ~\$5B global market segment

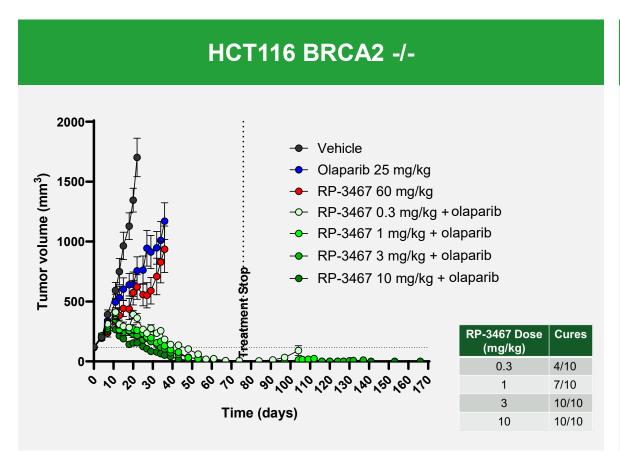


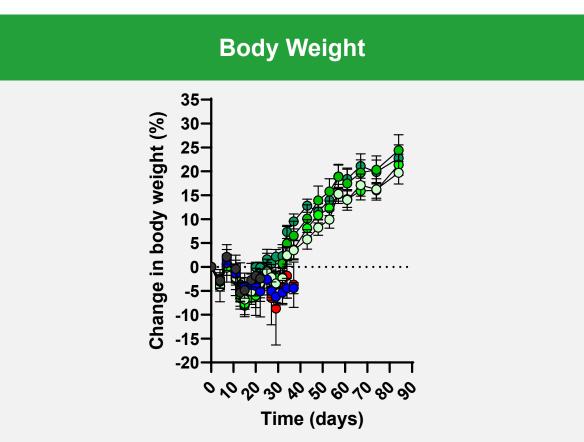


Profound, durable synergy observed with PARP inhibition



Deep/durable complete regressions observed across a wide dose range and well tolerated







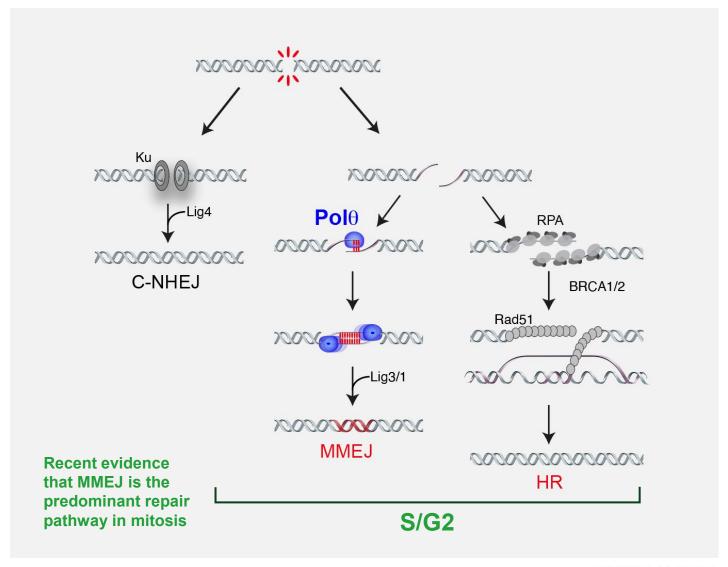
Polθ: uniquely promising therapeutic target

Polθ is a unique multifunctional DNA polymerase with ATP-dependent DNA helicase activity

Required for microhomology-mediated end joining (MMEJ), a **key mechanism** of double-strand DNA break repair

Uniquely active to repair double-strand DNA breaks during mitosis

Minimally expressed in normal tissue and knockout animals have no significant phenotype





Target profile: potent, tolerable, capable of complete regressions

	Parameter	RP-3467	Complete regressions in PDX models at low doses			
	Polθ ATPase Enzyme IC ₅₀	<0.25 nM				
Potency	CETSA cellular target engagement IC ₅₀	5 nM	HBCx-22 (BRCA2null)	HBCx-10 (BRCA2null)		
п.	Cell proliferation DLD1 / HCT116 (BRCA2mt) EC ₅₀	4 / 7 nM	1750-	1750-		
Selectiv.	Off-target ATPase (HELQ, WRN, BLM) IC ₅₀	> 10 µM	© 1250- © 1000- 1000	1500- 1250-		
Off-targ	Off-target Polθ polymerase domain IC ₅₀	> 100 µM	1000- 750- 750- 100	1250- 1000-		
	Human Hepatocyte Clearance (μL/min/10 ⁶ cells)	2.1	250	250-		
ADME	Rat PK (%F, t _{1/2})	123%, 6h	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 Days on treatment	່ ຳ 20 30 40 50 60 Days on treatment		
	Monkey PK (%F, t _{1/2})	60%, 3h				

- Highly potent, selective and orally bioavailable Polθ ATPase inhibitor; clean PanLabs safety pharmacology screen
- RP-3467 demonstrated complete regressions in BRCA1/2 null PDX models, also synergy in a PARPi resistance model



RP-3467 Phase 1 clinical development plan



Efficient RP-3467 Phase 1 plan includes monotherapy and combination with the PARP inhibitor, olaparib, to provide Proof of Concept for future combinations

Phase 1 Trial (POLAR) **Adult patients** with solid tumors with eligible **Arm 1: Monotherapy** tumor biomarkers dose escalation **Objective:** PK, safety, and RP2D Arm 2: RP-3467 Study started: Oct 2024 **→** combination with olaparib **Expected Data Readout: 3Q'25** 200-300 mg BID, daily



RP-1664





RP-1664

First-in-class, oral PLK4 inhibitor FPI in Feb 2024 Strong, dose-dependent anti-tumor activity observed as monotherapy across preclinical models

Highly potent, selective and bioavailable PLK4 inhibitor synthetically lethal with TRIM37-high, gain of function genetic alterations

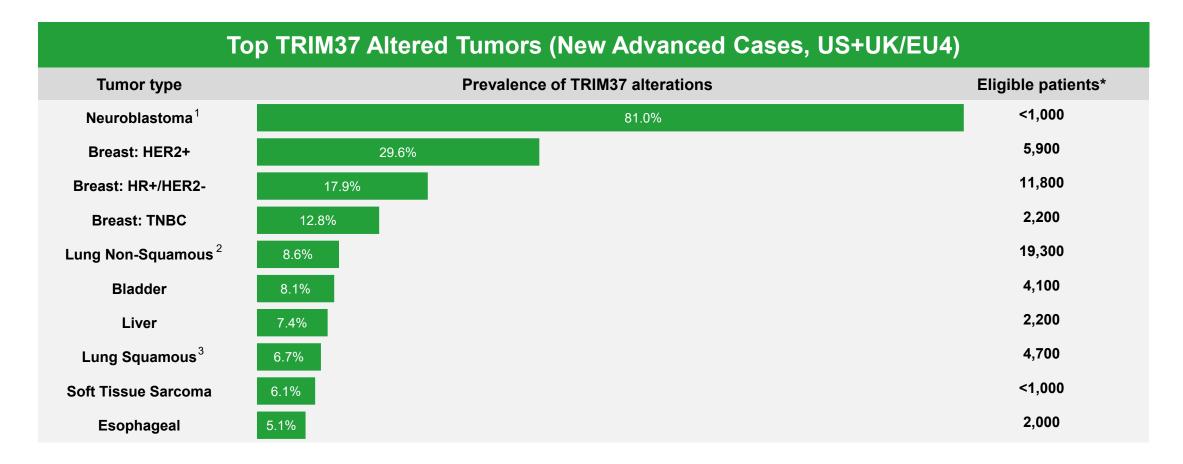
Phase 1 ongoing in solid tumors and neuroblastoma; **Phase 1/2 study** in high-risk **pediatric neuroblastoma** expected 3Q'25

~63K addressable patient population with TRIM37-high tumors, initial focus on pediatric neuroblastoma (>80% TRIM37-high) — with potential additional opportunities in TRIM37-high breast and lung cancers



High prevalence in patient populations with limited treatment options

~63K patients with TRIM37 amplification or overexpression, with ~53K among top tumors





Compelling synthetic lethal rationale for targeting PLK4



Biomarker-driven patient selection hypothesis for development of oral PLK4i for TRIM37-high tumors

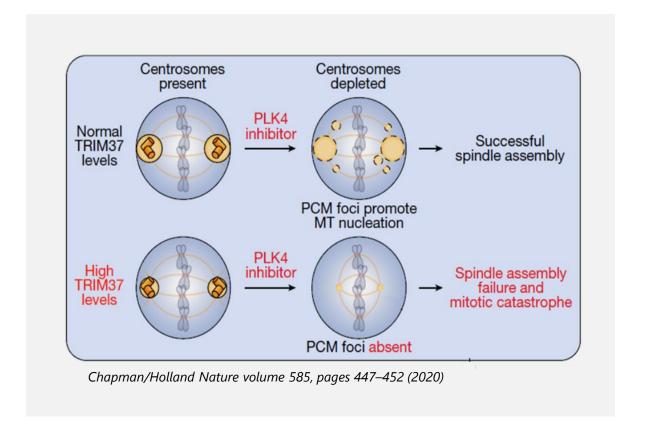
Centrosomes use centrioles and pericentriolar material (PCM) for mitotic spindle formation

Polo-Like Kinase 4 (PLK4) required for centriole creation in S-phase

TRIM37 (an E3 Ligase) reduces PCM stability; excess TRIM37 depletes PCM, increasing cell reliance on centrioles for spindle assembly

Thus, PLK4 inhibition is harmful in cells with high TRIM37 and low PCM

Validated in two 2020 Nature publications





Potential first-in-class oral PLK4 inhibitor



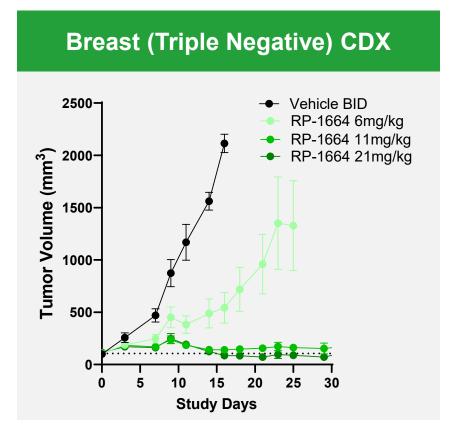
- Highly potent, selective and orally bioavailable PLK4 inhibitor
 - ~10x more potent than competitor molecules¹
 - Vastly improved selectivity vs AurB
- Clean in PanLabs safety pharmacology screen

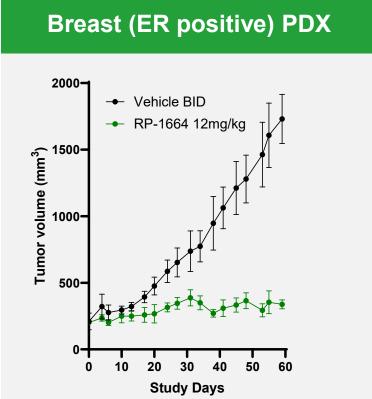
	Key Parameter	RP-1664
	PLK4 Enzyme IC ₅₀	1 nM
	PLK4 cell binding IC ₅₀	3 nM
In vitro	Cell proliferation in MCF7 / T47D (TRIM37 amp) EC ₅₀	51 / 17 nM
드	Cell-base selectivity vs AurA, AurB	>2000-fold
	Kinome screen at 90x PLK4 IC ₅₀	8/280 kinases >50% inh
ш	Human Hepatocyte Clearance (µL/min/10 ⁶ cells)	2.2
ADME	Rat PK (%F, t _{1/2})	28%, 4h
₹ _	Monkey PK (%F, t _{1/2})	96%, 9h

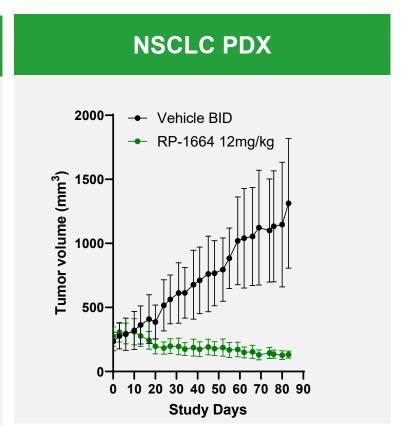


Robust monotherapy efficacy across solid tumor PDX/CDX models

Monotherapy drives tumor stasis to regression in TRIM37-high models



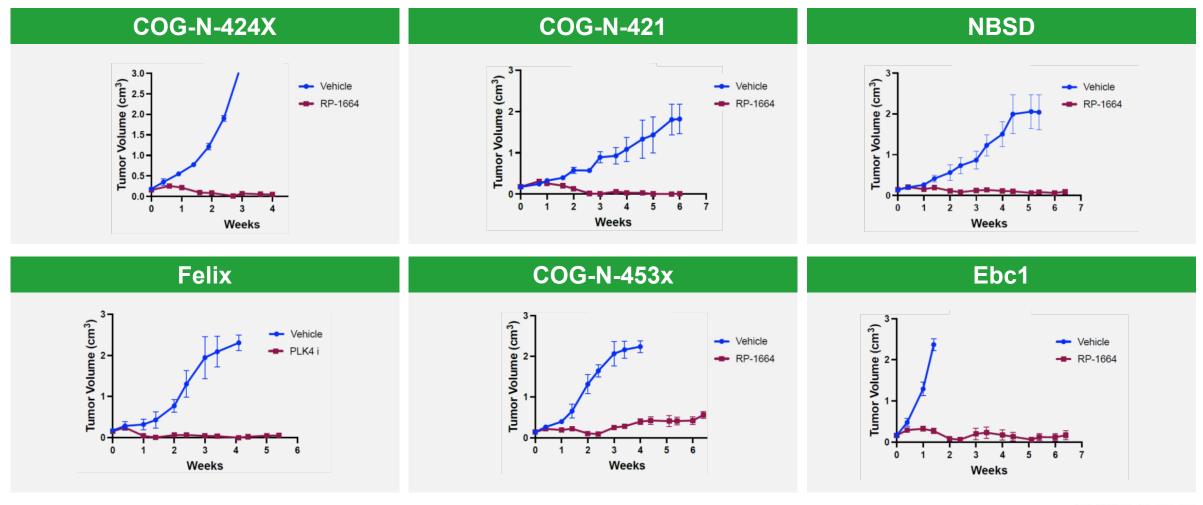








Neuroblastoma PDX and CDX models (all TRIM37-high) conducted at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia demonstrate deep and prolonged monotherapy regressions in 5 of 6 evaluable models





RP-1664 Phase 1/2 monotherapy clinical development plan



Efficient RP-1664 Phase 1 plan enables early start for pediatric dose finding study in neuroblastoma and clear view on adult solid tumor opportunity

Phase 1 Trial (LIONS)

Adult and adolescent patients

with solid tumors **TRIM37-high** & additional biomarkers

Objective: RP2D & safety

Study started: Feb 2024

Phase 1b Expansion

Adult solid tumors – select histologies

TRIM37-high

Phase 1/2 Investigation

High-risk pediatric neuroblastoma

Study start: Expected Q3 2025



Lunresertib + Camonsertib





Lunresertib

First PKMYT1 inhibitor to enter clinical trials

Camonsertib

Potential best-in-class ATR inhibitor

Registration ready program with US and EU regulatory support, prepared to launch **pivotal study** pending strategic partnership

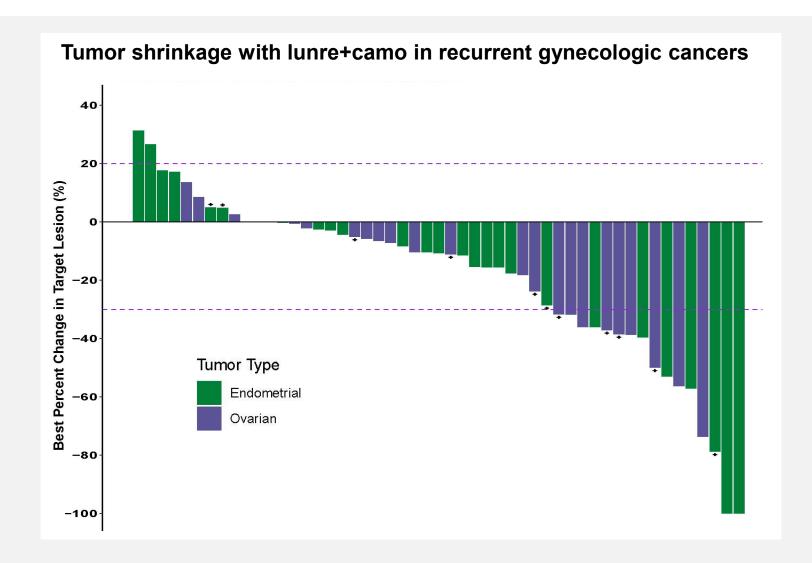
Lunre+camo achieved POC in 2L EC and 3L PROC with nearly half of patients maintaining PFS at 24 weeks, comparing favorably to historic controls

Lunresertib disrupts cell cycle regulation and camonsertib targets DNA damage response pathways to bring **tolerable and effective** synthetic lethal combination to clinic

Global market segments comprise **~\$3 billion** in lead indications (EC and PROC) with upside from expansion opportunities by 2030



Significant overall efficacy observed with lunre+camo in gyn tumors



In efficacy-evaluable patients with EC or PROC at RP2D:

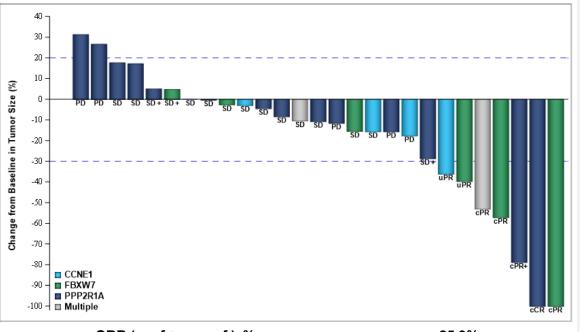
- 73% of patients had tumor shrinkage
- **31%** (16/51) response rate (confirmed and unconfirmed)



EC: Deep and durable responses across all lunre BM+ subsets

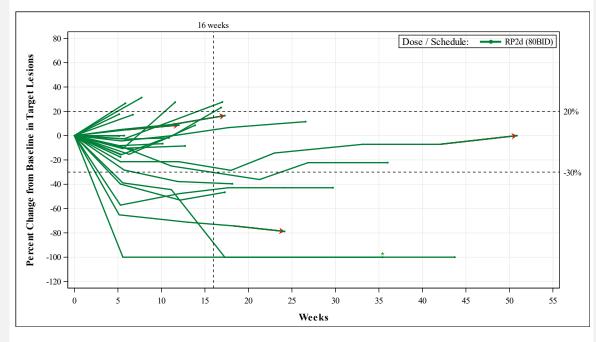


70% of patients experienced tumor shrinkage



ORR (conf.+ unconf.), %	25.9%	
ORR (conf.), %	18.5%	
CR	1 (3.7%	
PR	4 (14.8%	

Durable responses observed across histologies and biomarkers



Time to response (Range)

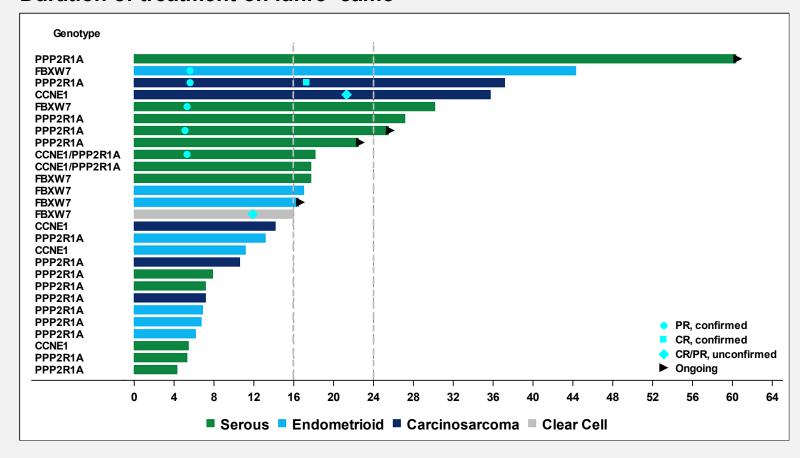
5-21 weeks

Duration of response up to ~30 weeks



EC: Meaningful clinical benefit of across histological subtypes

Duration of treatment on lunre+camo

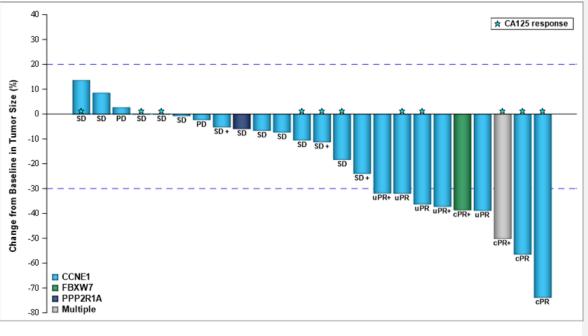


- Progression-free rate (KM) at 24 wks is 43% (95% CI: 21-63%):
 - Similar to emerging ADCs with comparable or less prior ICI treatment¹
- CBR of 48.1%
- Patterns of benefit reflect MOA:
 - Long-term benefit in patients despite tumor reductions not meeting RECIST response
 - Continuous slow reductions in tumor burden and late PRs



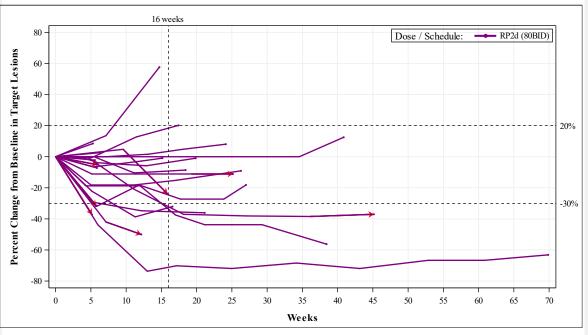
PROC: Strong efficacy in lunre BM+ tumors

75% of patients experienced tumor shrinkage



ORR (conf.+ unconf.), %	37.5%
ORR (conf.), %	16.7%
PR	4 (16.7%)

Durable responses observed across subtypes and genetic alterations



Time to response (Range) 5-18 weeks

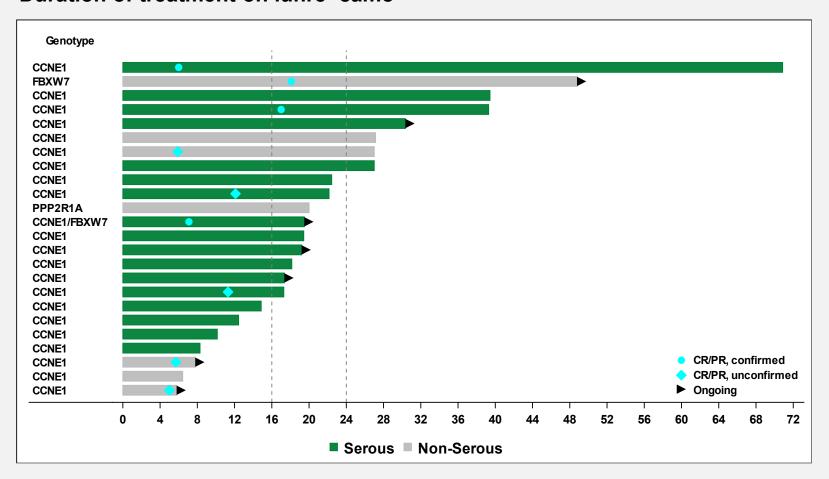
Duration of response up to ~64 weeks



PROC: Compelling clinical benefit rate of 79% observed



Duration of treatment on lunre+camo



- Progression-free rate (KM) at 24 weeks was 45% (95% CI: 22-66%)
- Pattern of benefit reflects unique lunre+camo MoA:
 - Long-term benefit in patients when tumor reductions did not meet response definition
 - Continuous slow reductions in tumor burden, late and/or unconfirmed PRs
 - CA-125 responses predict clinical benefit
- Treatment ongoing in 29% of patients; 4 additional patients with first scan pending

CBR, %	79%
PFS (%) at 24-weeks (90% CI)	45% (22-66%)
TRT ongoing w/o PD, n (%)	29%



Seeking to partner lunre+camo for pivotal development

Significant market potential across multiple opportunities

Initial target indication:

~\$900M - \$1.2B market potential

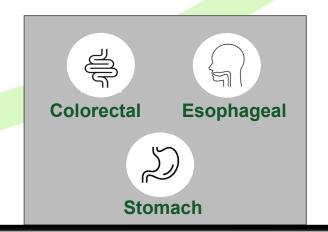
Endometrial Cancer

Additional de-risked opportunity:
>\$2B market size in 2030*

Ovarian Cancer

Multiple indication expansion opportunities:

>\$2.5B market size in 2030*



*Indication global sales forecast in 2030 for approved therapies and projected approved therapies (**EvaluatePharma**), 75% factor for US/EU4/UK, Lunre segment ~29% of \$7B Market for Ovarian, ~16% of \$16B Market across multiple indication expansion opportunities.



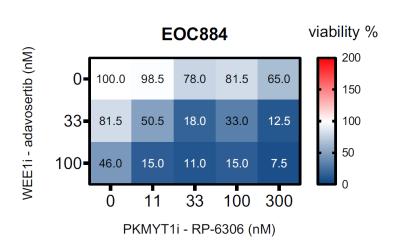
Lunre+Debio 0123 1st clinical trial inhibiting PKMYT1 + WEE1





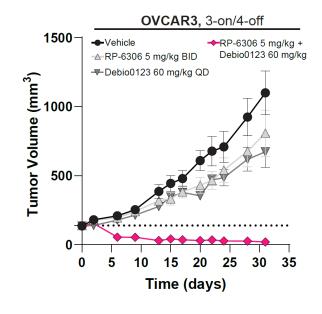
Strong preclinical evidence of PKMYT1 + WEE1 inhibitor combination potential; Ph1/1b now enrolling





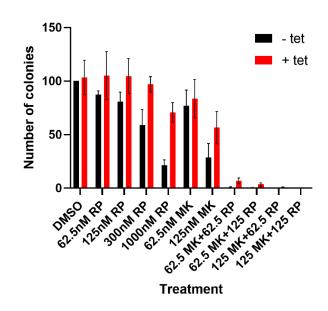
Combination synergistically eradicates ovarian cancer cells and organoid models at a low doses...

Benada et al., NAR Cancer, 2023.



...drives tumor regressions on intermittent schedule at doses below monotherapy EC₅₀ ...

Gallo et al., ANE 2023, Poster #A023.



... and overcomes resistance to MK-1775 (adavosertib) mediated by tet-induced MYT1 upregulation

Sokhi et al., AACR 2023, Poster #5511.



Key upcoming milestones



RP-1664 (PLK4i)		Initiate pediatric neuroblastoma Ph1/2	Initial LIONS topline data	LIONS completion and POC readout
RP-3467 (Polθi)		Initial POLAR topline data		
Lunresertib / Camonsertib	Complete Lunre+WEE1i enrollment 2Q'25	3Q'25	4Q'25	2026
	1	1 30 23	+ 23	2020

Financial Summary

\$153M

Unaudited as of Dec 31, 2024

Cash runway into mid-2027





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