



Topline Results from Paltusotine Phase 3 PATHFNDR-2 Study

A Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Multicenter Study to Evaluate the Safety And Efficacy of Paltusotine in Subjects with Non-pharmacologically Treated Acromegaly

March 19, 2024

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Phase 3 Study Met the Primary and All Secondary Endpoints and Paltusotone Was Well-Tolerated

PRIMARY ENDPOINT

- ✓ 56% of participants achieved IGF-1 $\leq 1.0 \times \text{ULN}$ vs 5% on placebo ($p < 0.0001$)

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

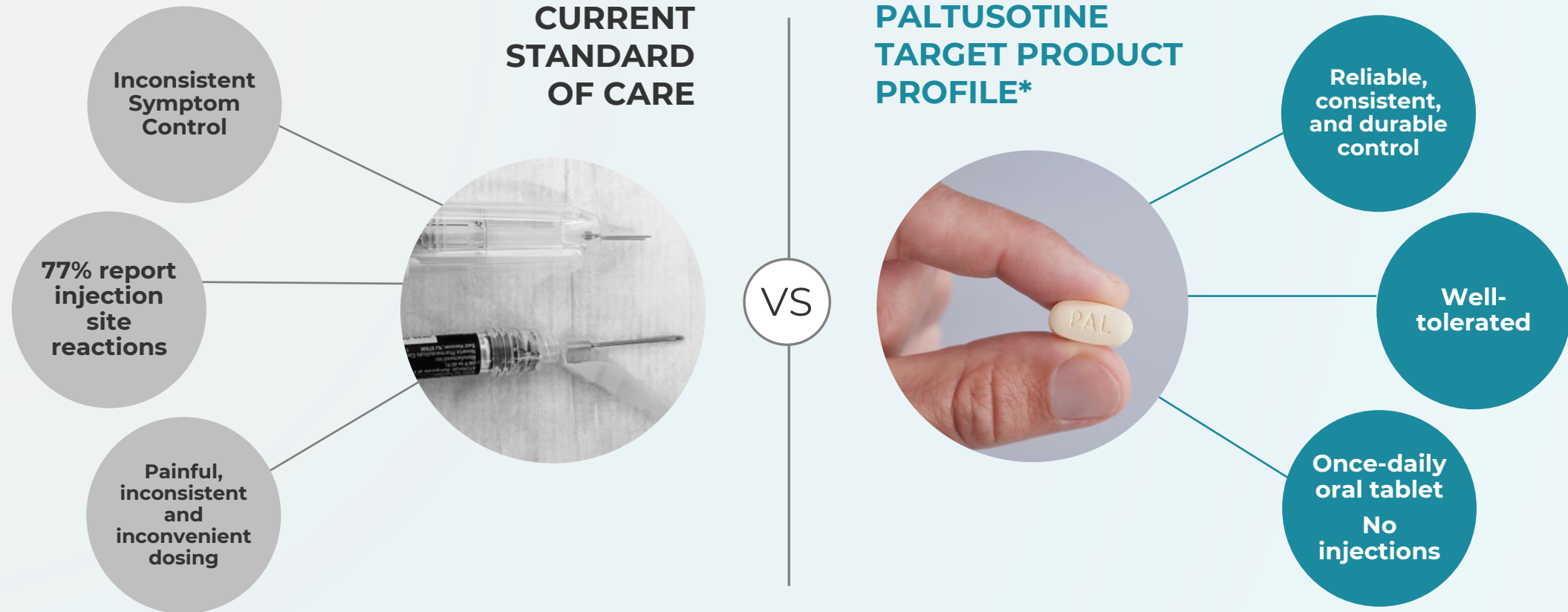
- ✓ Change from baseline in IGF-1 ($p < 0.0001$) – Key secondary endpoint
- ✓ 67% achieved IGF-1 $< 1.3 \times \text{ULN}$ ($p < 0.0001$)
- ✓ Change from baseline in Total Acromegaly Symptoms Diary (ASD) score ($p = 0.004$)
- ✓ Proportion of subjects with GH $< 1.0 \text{ ng/mL}$ at Week 22 ($p < 0.0001$)

SAFETY

- ✓ Paltusotone was generally well-tolerated with no serious adverse events
- ✓ Paltusotone demonstrated no new safety signals

***The PATHFNDR Program Provides a Uniquely Rich Data Set
Assessing BOTH Biochemical AND Symptom Control in Acromegaly***

Paltusotine: Designed to Allow People with Acromegaly and Carcinoid Syndrome to Focus on Living



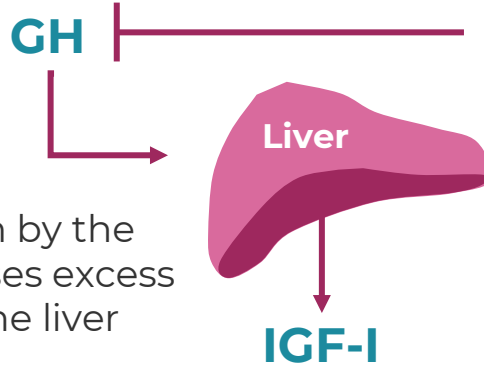
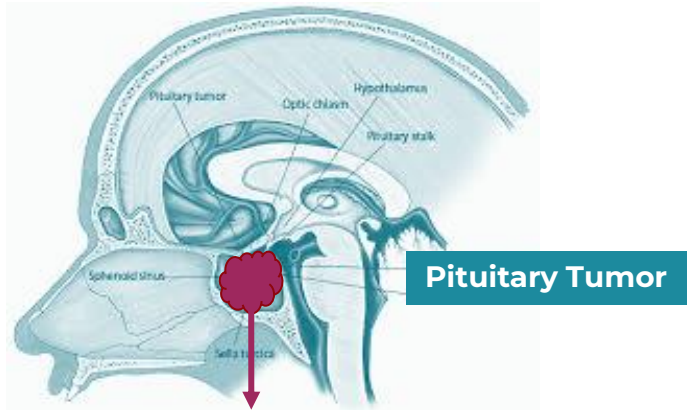
*Paltusotine is an investigational drug in clinical studies for the treatment of acromegaly and carcinoid syndrome.

References 1. Geer EB, Sisco J, Adelman DT, et al. Patient reported outcome data from acromegaly patients treated with injectable somatostatin receptor ligands (SRLs) in routine clinical practice. *BMC Endocr Disord.* 2020;20(1):117. doi:10.1186/s12902-020-00595-4; 2. Strasburger CJ, Karavitaki N, Störmann S, et al. Patient-reported outcomes of parenteral somatostatin analogue injections in 195 patients with acromegaly. *Eur J Endocrinol.* 2016;174(3):355-62. doi:10.1530/EJE-15-1042; 3. Fleseriu et al. *Frontiers in Endocrinology*; March 2021, Vol.12; 4. Boyd et al. *Pancreas* 2013;42: 878—882.

What is Acromegaly?

Acromegaly is caused by a benign pituitary tumor secreting excess growth hormone (GH)

Uncontrolled acromegaly is debilitating and increases risk of early death

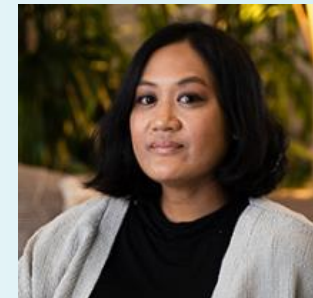
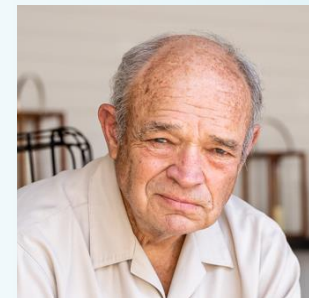


Excess GH secretion by the pituitary gland causes excess IGF-1 secretion by the liver

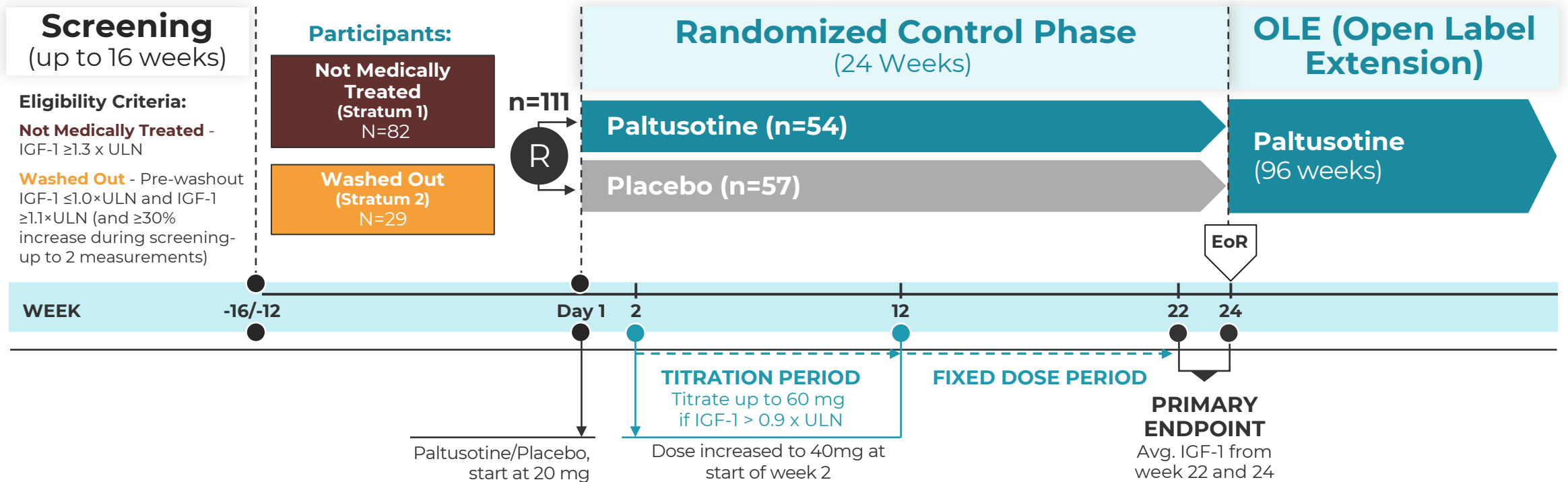
- Changed Facial Features
- Prognathism
- Enlarged Hands
- Carpel Tunnel
- Arthritis

- Hypertension
- Hypopituitarism
- Hepatomegaly
- Impaired Glucose Tolerance
- Thyroid Hypertrophy

- Headache
- Vision Defects
- Perspiration
- Joint Pain
- Swelling
- Respiratory Issues



Evaluated Once Daily Oral Paltusotine in Non-pharmacologically Treated Acromegaly



Not Medically Treated (Stratum 1) – Medically Naïve: no prior medical therapy. **Previously Treated:** no medical therapy within 4 months prior to screening.

Washed Out (Stratum 2) – Controlled on octreotide or lanreotide for at least 3 months but agreed to stop injections during the screening period.

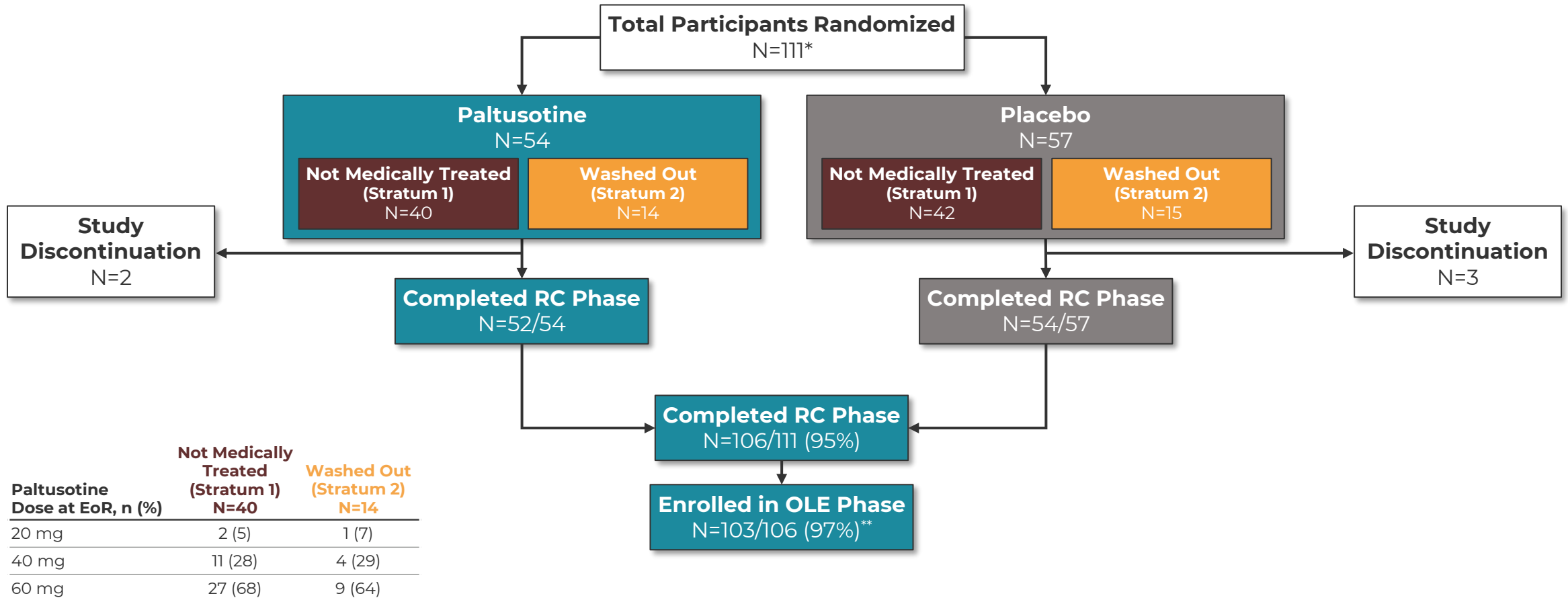
IGF-1 Baseline: defined as the average of pre-dose Day 1 IGF-1 and last IGF-1 value measured just prior to Day 1.

EoR: End of Randomized controlled phase. If participant was rescued, then last observation prior to rescue is used for EoR value.

Rescue: Participant received injected SRL and was classified as a non-responder if there were two consecutive IGF-1 $\geq 1.5 \times$ ULN on 60 mg AND exacerbation of acromegaly clinical signs/symptoms as determined by the investigator.

95% of Participants Completed the Randomized Control Phase of PATHFNDR-2 and 97% Enrolled in the Open Label Extension

PATHFNDR-2 Participant Disposition



RC = Randomized Control.

* 112 Participants randomized, one subject randomized in error and never dosed.

** An additional 11 participants directly enrolled into the OLE, after confirming eligibility.

Participant Characteristics

Participant Characteristics	Paltusotine N=54	Placebo N=57	Overall N=111
Female, n (%)	26 (48%)	33 (58%)	59 (53%)
Age at informed consent - Mean (SD), years	47.5 (13.6)	45.9 (12.3)	46.7 (12.9)
Weight - Mean (SD), kg	86.1 (19.9)	82.4 (18.7)	84.2 (19.3)
BMI - Mean (SD), kg/m ²	29.6 (5.4)	28.7 (5.2)	29.1 (5.3)
Geographic region, n (%)			
Latin America	19 (35%)	17 (30%)	36 (32%)
Europe and Israel	14 (26%)	18 (32%)	32 (29%)
China	8 (15%)	15 (26%)	23 (21%)
India	7 (13%)	4 (7%)	11 (10%)
United States	6 (11%)	3 (5%)	9 (8%)

Disease Characteristics and Previous Treatment

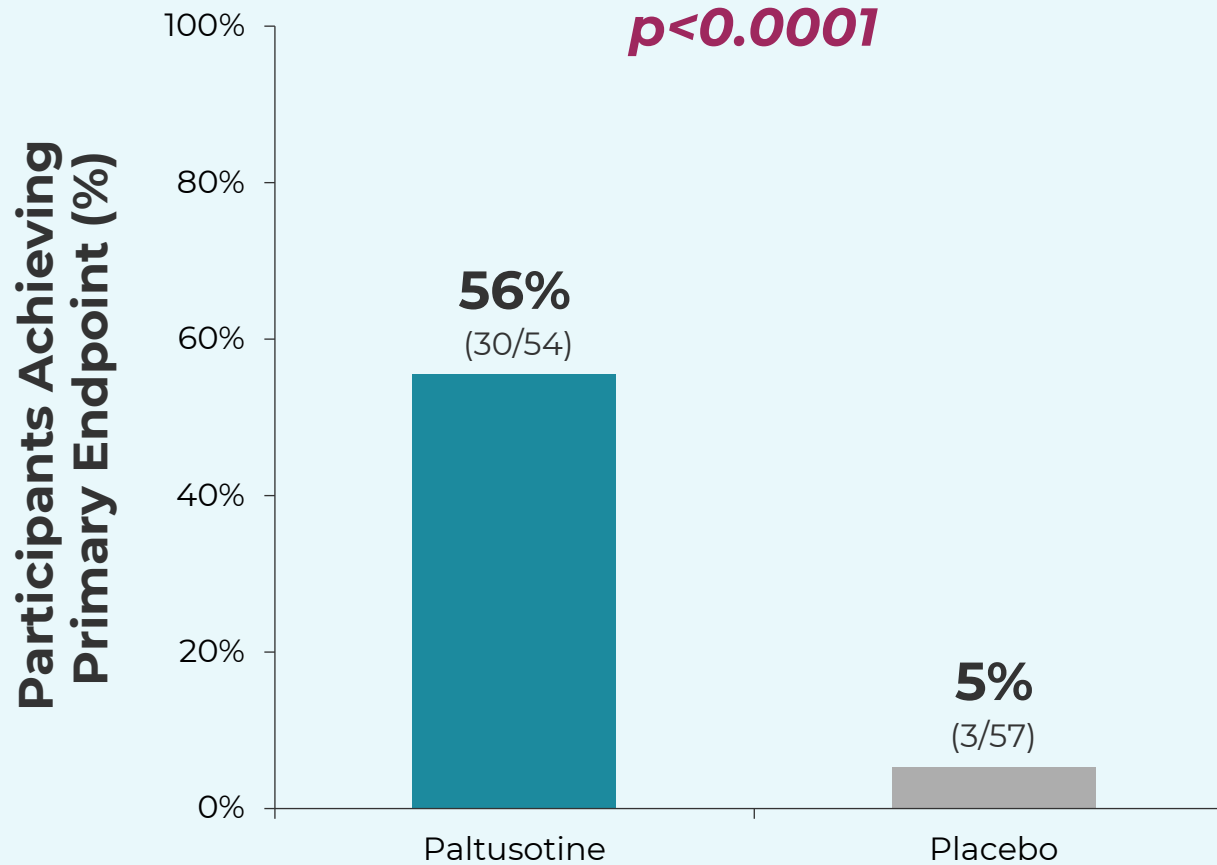
Disease Characteristics and Previous Treatment	Paltusotine N=54	Placebo N=57	Overall N=111
Duration since acromegaly diagnosis - Mean (SD), months	97.9 (95.7)	77.1 (69.4)	87.2 (83.5)
Pituitary surgery performed - n (%)	50 (93%)	49 (86%)	99 (89%)
Pituitary Radiation - n (%)*	2 (4%)	3 (5%)	5 (5%)
Baseline IGF-1 x ULN - Mean (SD)	2.0 (0.81)	2.2 (1.10)	2.1 (0.97)
Baseline GH - Mean (SD), Median, ng/mL	3.0 (2.90), 2.1	9.4 (24.15), 2.3	6.3 (17.64), 2.3
Prior SRL at time of screening(Stratum 2)**			
Octreotide, n (%)***	6 (11%)	11 (19%)	17 (15%)
Monthly Dose: 10 mg / 20 mg / ≥30 mg (n)	0 / 3 / 3	1 / 4 / 6	1 / 7 / 9
Lanreotide, n (%)	8 (15%)	3 (5%)	11 (10%)
Monthly Dose: 60 mg / 90 mg / 120 mg (n)	1 / 2 / 5	2 / 0 / 1	3 / 2 / 6

* Pituitary radiation therapy performed >3 years before screening.

** Washed out subjects were controlled on medical therapy for at least 3 months but agreed to washout for 4 months prior to beginning study treatment.

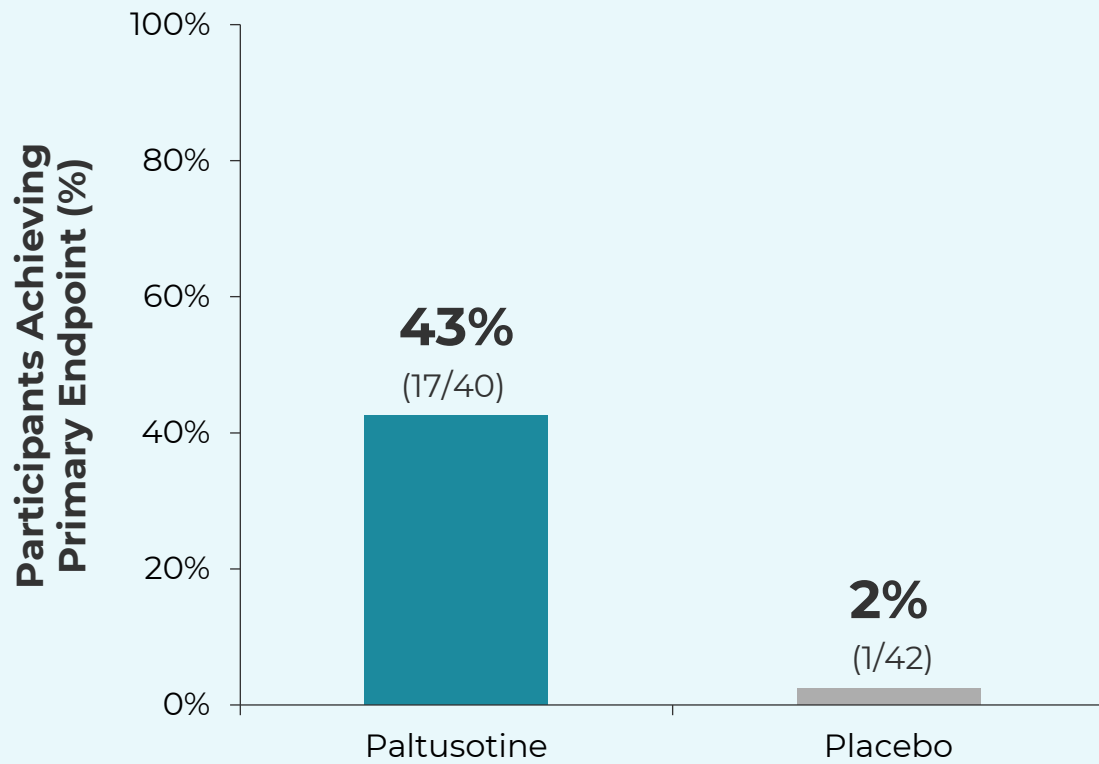
***One subject washed out from oral octreotide taking 60 mg/day is not included.

Primary Endpoint Met: 56% of Participants on Paltusotine Achieved IGF-1 $\leq 1.0 \times \text{ULN}$

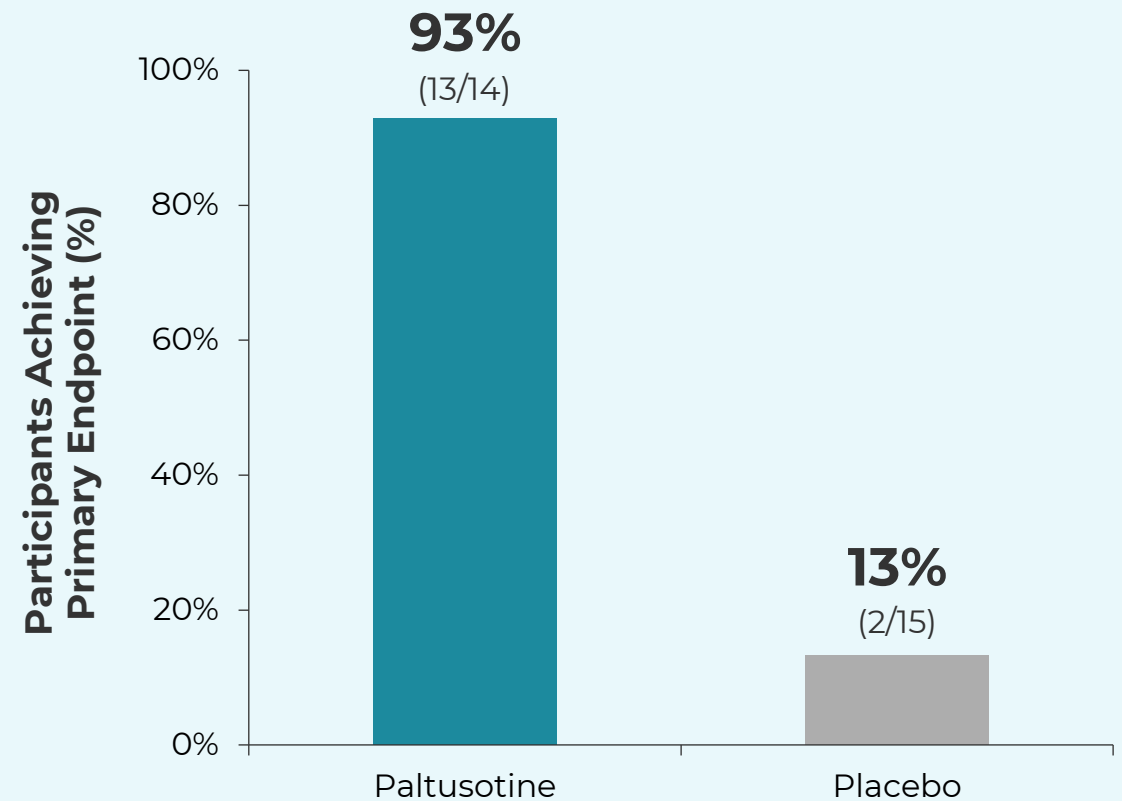


Paltusotine Achieved Statistically Significant Responses (IGF-1 $\leq 1.0 \times \text{ULN}$) in Both Patient Populations

**Not Medically Treated
(Stratum 1)**
 $p < 0.0001$

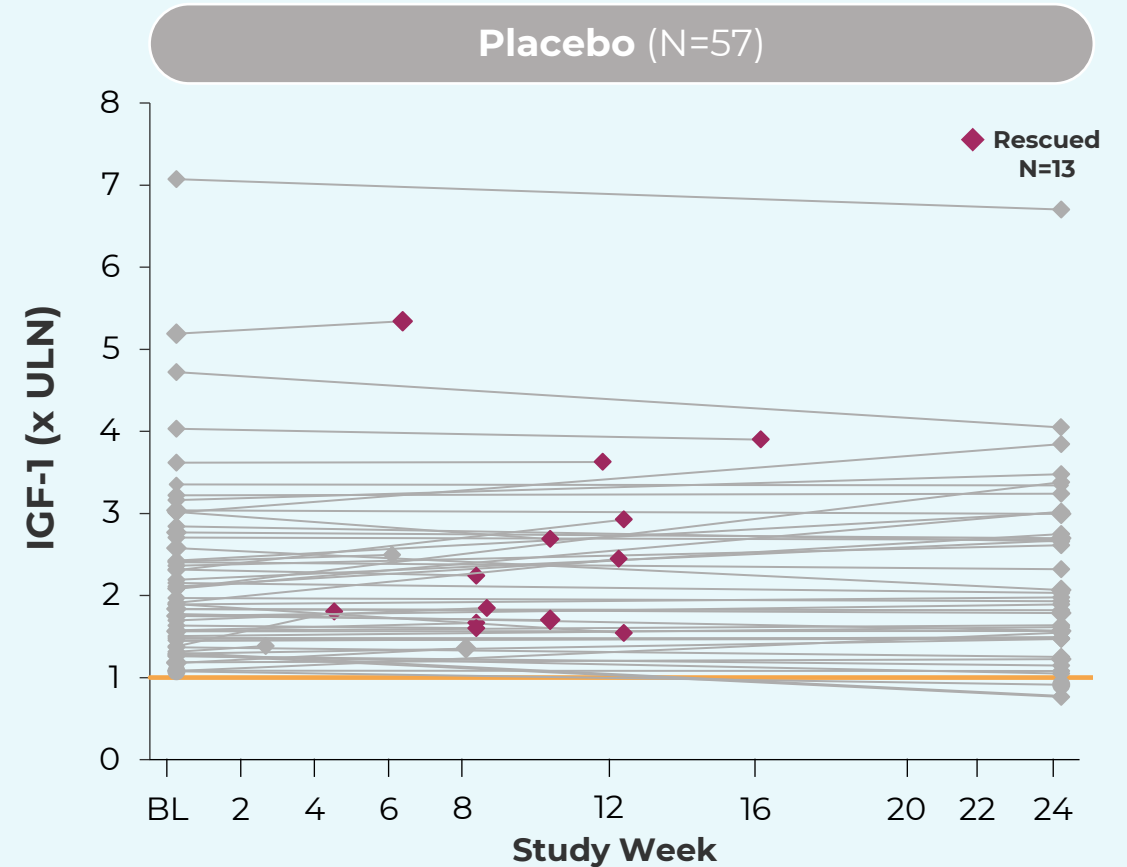
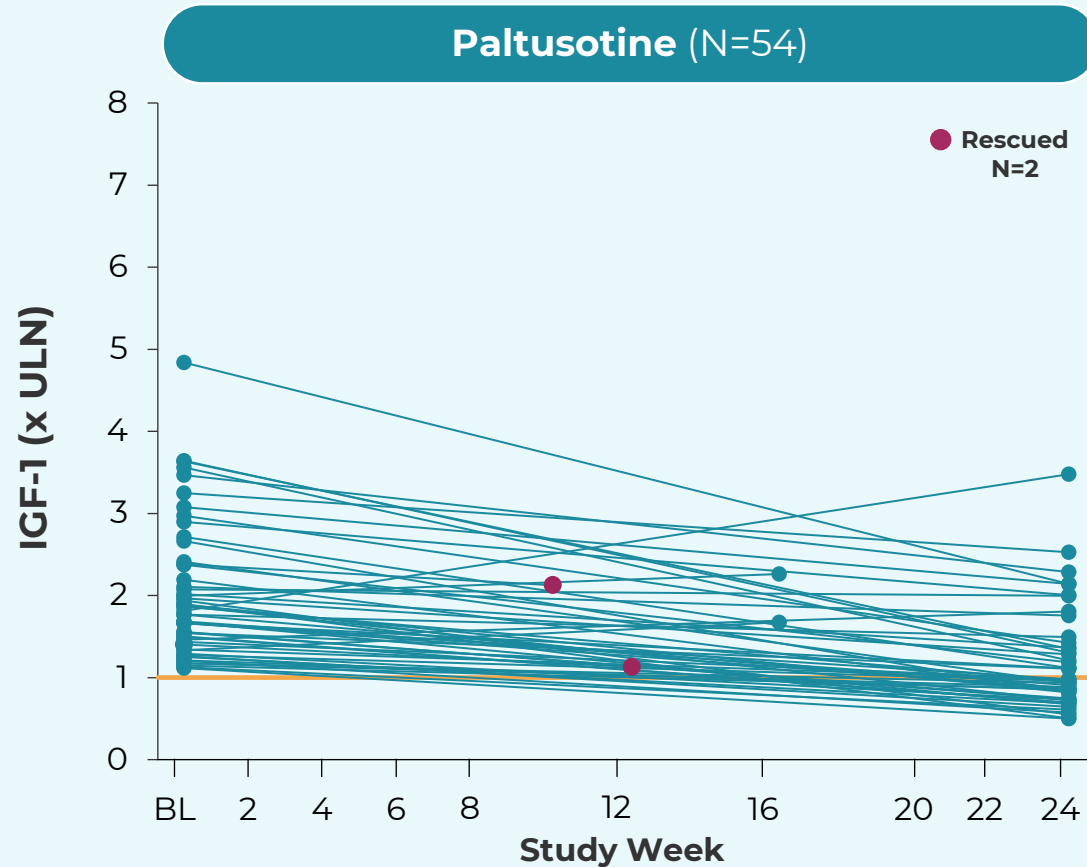


**Washed Out
(Stratum 2)**
 $p < 0.0001$

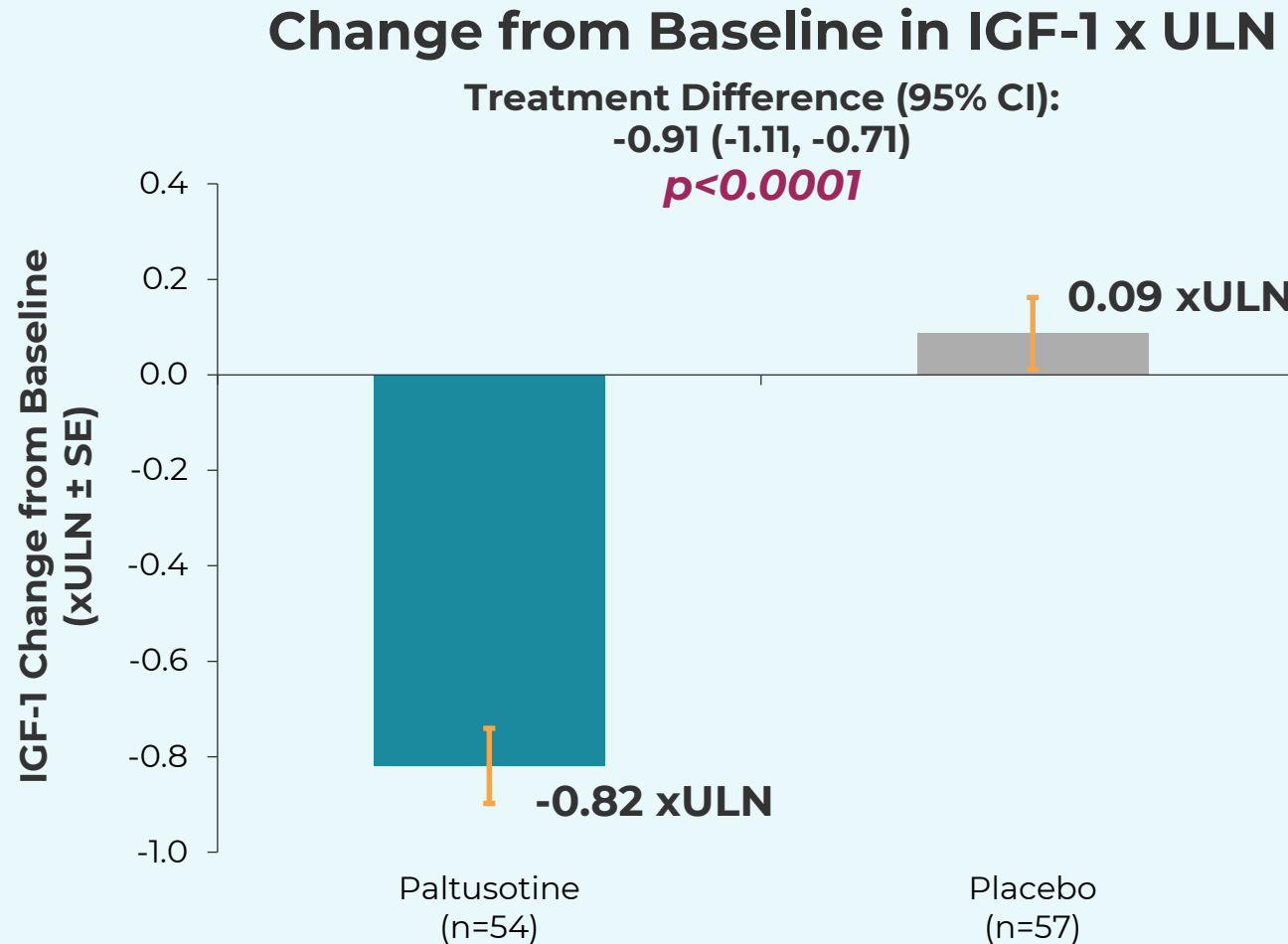


Paltusotine Reduced IGF-1 Levels in 50/54 (93%) of Participants

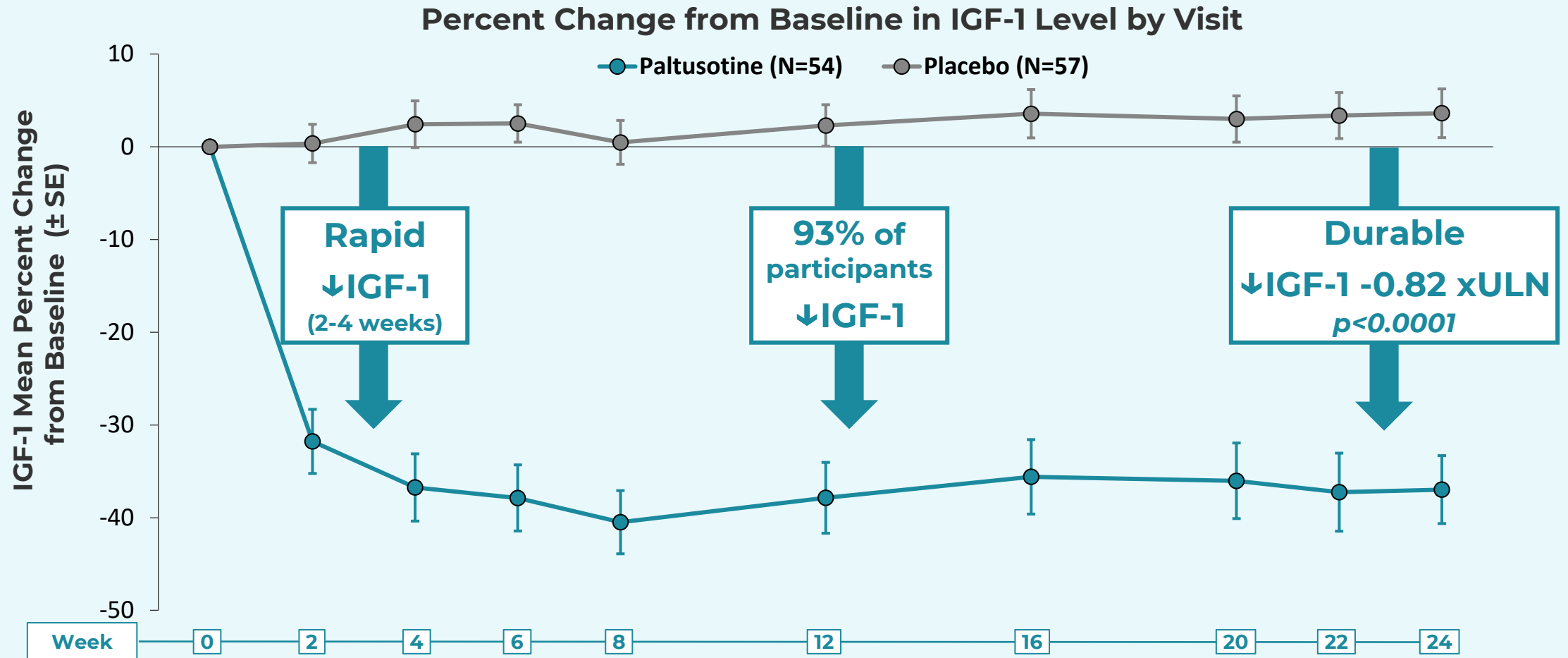
IGF-1 x ULN at Baseline and End of Randomized Control Phase (EoR) for Each Participant



Key Secondary Endpoint Achieved: Paltusotine Treatment Significantly Decreased IGF-1 Levels



Paltusotine Treatment Rapidly (Within 2-4 Weeks) and Durably Decreased IGF-1 Levels



Secondary Endpoint #2 Met: 67% of Participants Achieved IGF-1 <1.3×ULN with Paltusotine

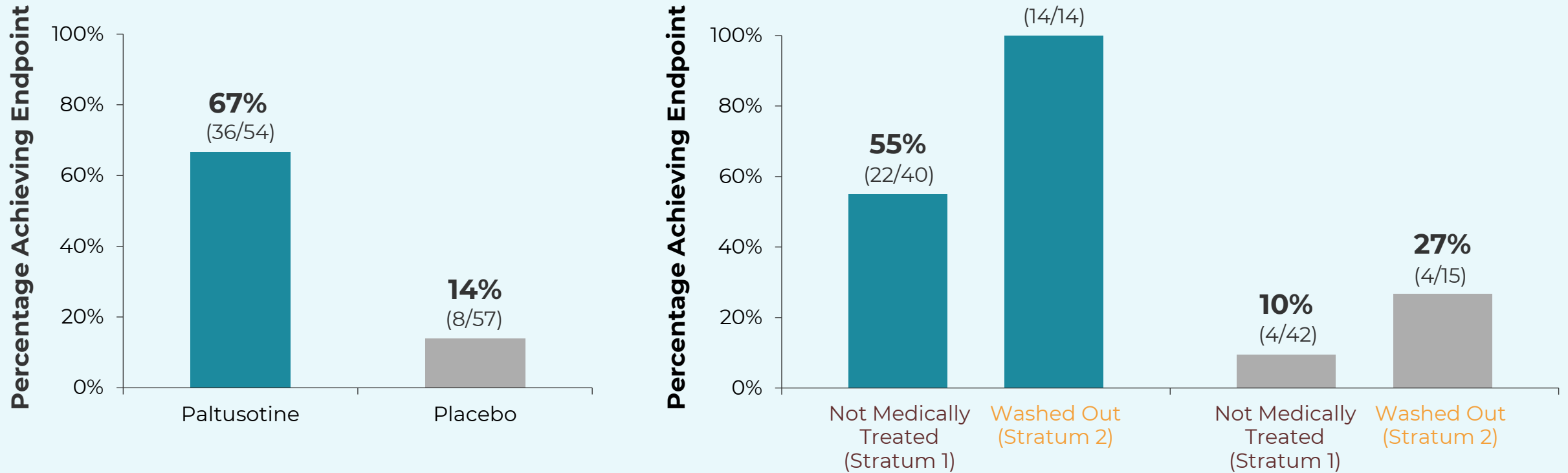
Participants who Achieved IGF-1 <1.3×ULN at EoR

Overall
p<0.0001

Paltusotine

p<0.0001 in both
strata vs. placebo

Placebo



Participants Reported Symptom Severity Using the Acromegaly Symptoms Diary (ASD)

- ASD was developed in accordance with FDA guidance to evaluate symptoms of acromegaly in clinical trials*
- Each symptom was rated from 0 (no symptom) to 10 (worst symptom), Total 0 to 70
- A daily checklist for symptoms was collected for participants prior to and during study treatment

Symptoms Evaluated in the ASD

Headache pain

Joint pain

Sweating

Fatigue

Leg weakness

Swelling

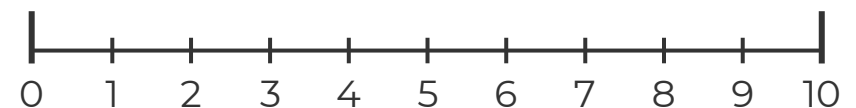
Numbness/tingling

Total Score (0-70)

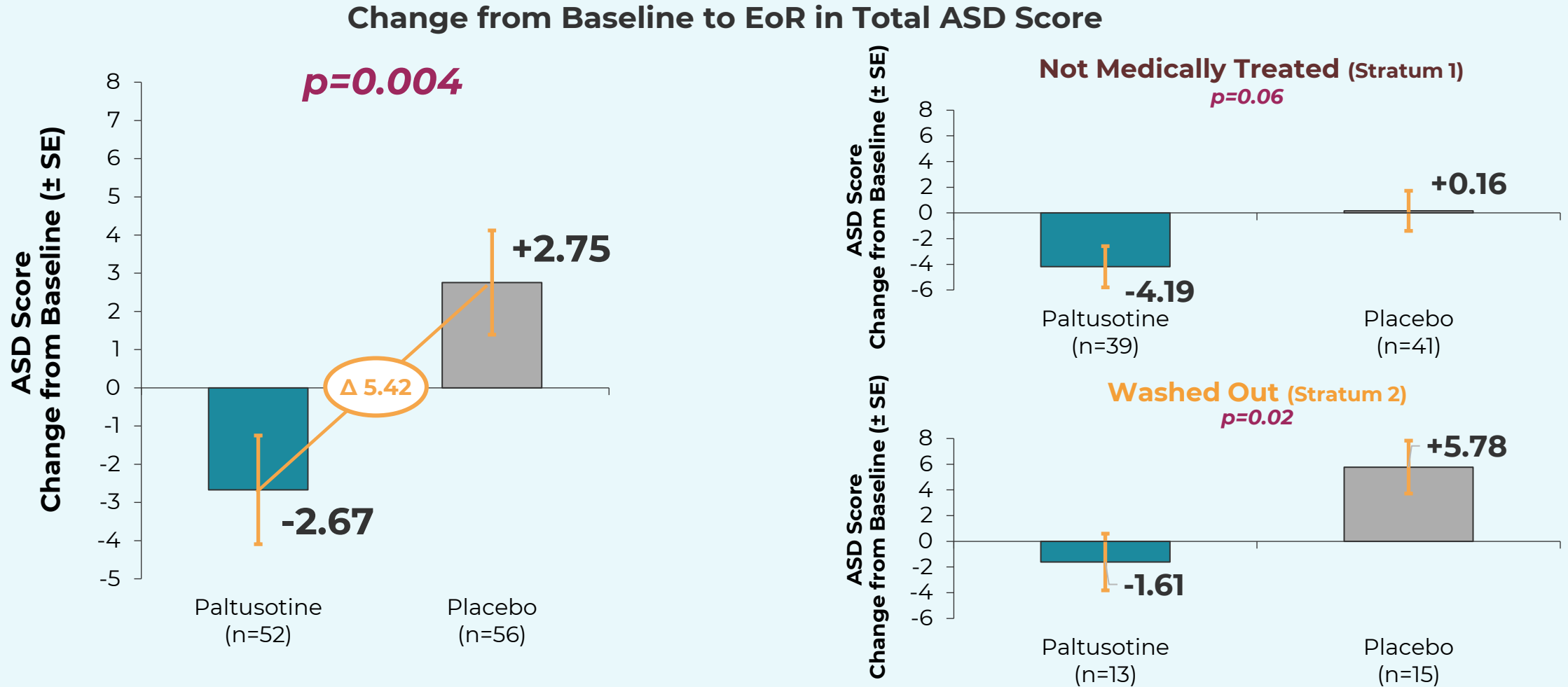
Numeric Scale (per symptom)

No Symptom

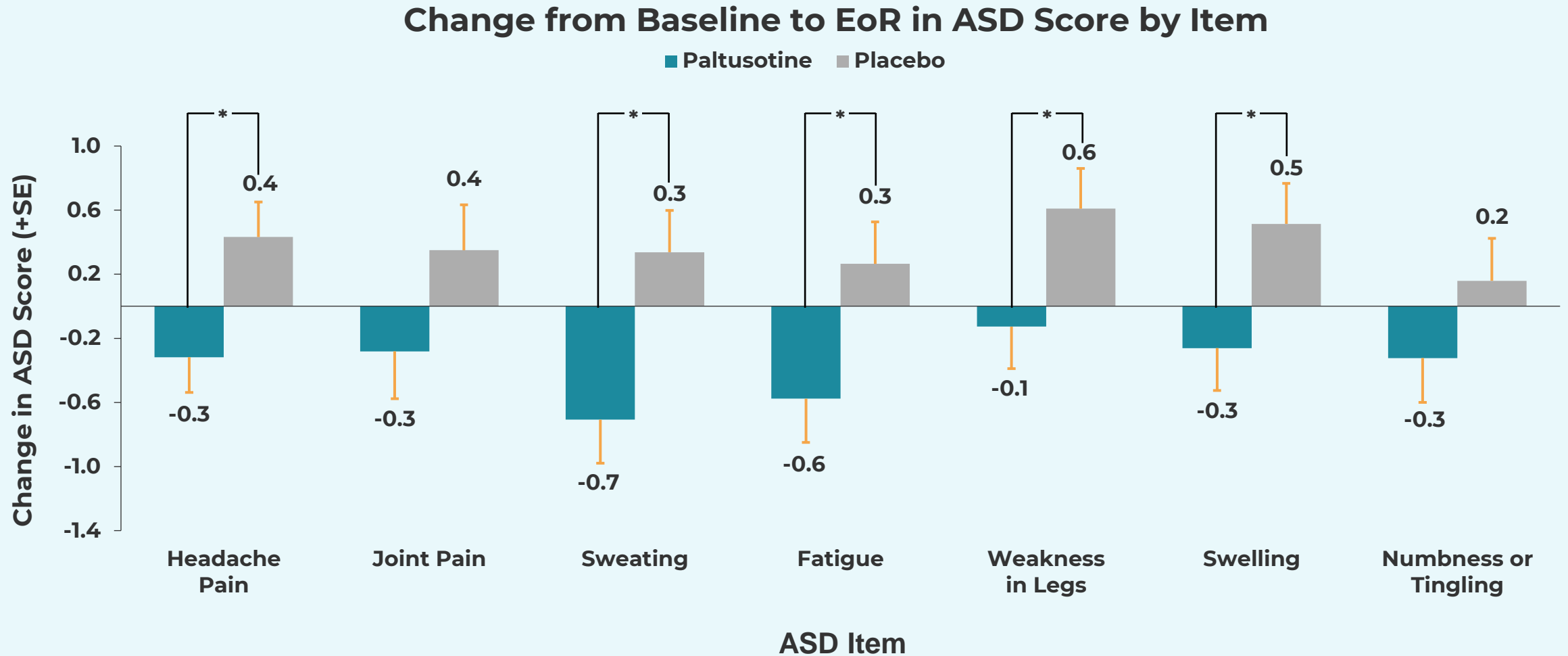
Worst Symptom



Secondary Endpoint #3 Achieved: Paltusotine Treatment Improved Acromegaly Symptoms



Paltusotine Treatment Improved All Individual Symptom Components of ASD



* $p < 0.05$. P-value is estimated based on an analysis of covariance.

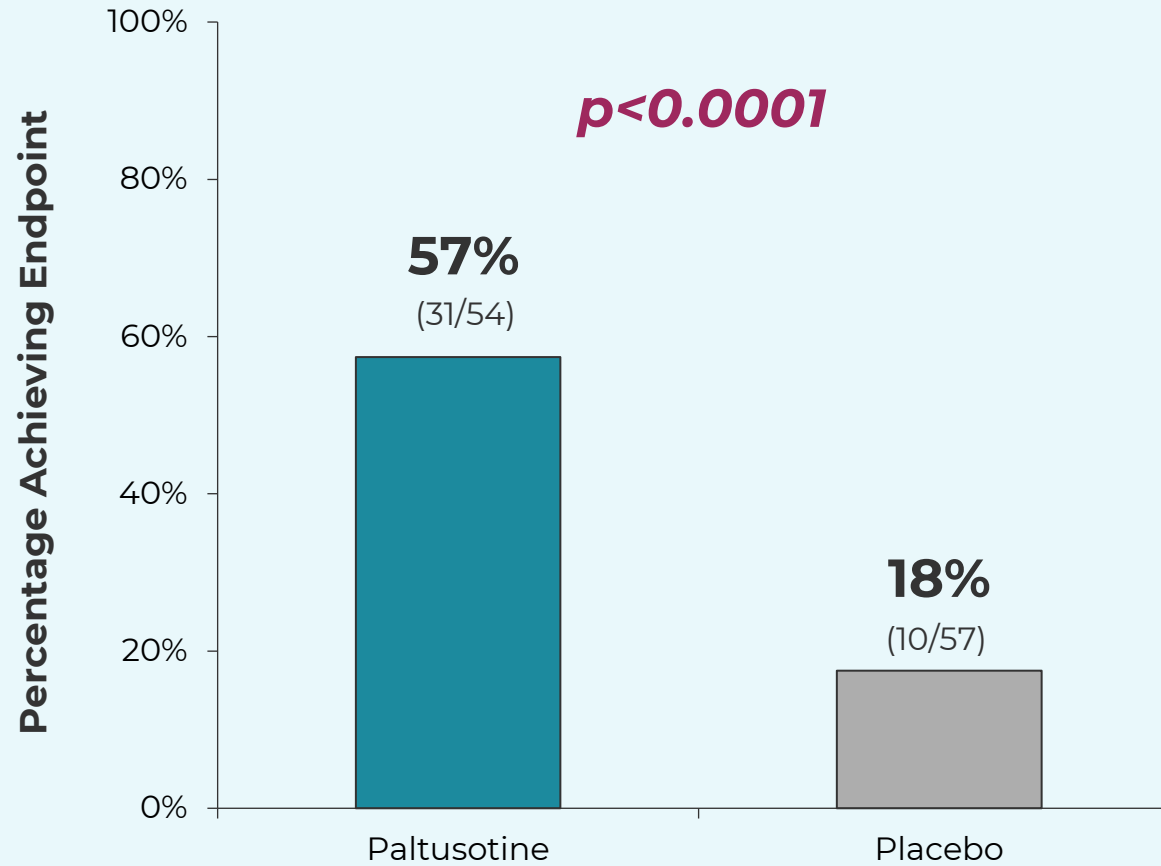
Least Squares (LS) Mean is presented and estimated based on an analysis of covariance.

EoR: End of Randomized Control Phase, ASD scores measured prior to rescue or discontinuation are used.

Each symptom is on a 0 (no symptom) to 10 (worst symptom) scale.

Secondary Endpoint #4 Met: Paltusotine Treatment Achieved Target Growth Hormone Levels in 57% of Subjects

Participants who Achieved GH < 1.0 ng/mL at EoR



Paltusotine was Generally Well-Tolerated with No Serious Adverse Events

Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs)	Paltusotine N=54 n (%)	Placebo N=57 n (%)
Any	49 (91%)	49 (86%)
Mild	47 (87%)	45 (79%)
Moderate	15 (28%)	26 (46%)
Severe	2 (4%)	5 (9%)
Treatment-related	26 (48%)	15 (26%)
Serious	0	1 (2%)
Not treatment-related	0	1 (2%)
Treatment-related	0	0
Leading to dose reduction	3 (6%)	1 (2%)
Leading to rescue	2 (4%)	13 (23%)
Leading to death	0	0

Paltusotine Demonstrated No New Safety Signals

TEAEs with an Incidence of ≥5% in Total Participants

TEAE	Paltusotine N=54 n (%)	Placebo N=57 n (%)
Diarrhoea	18 (33%)	10 (18%)
Headache	11 (20%)	19 (33%)
Arthralgia	6 (11%)	13 (23%)
Abdominal pain	6 (11%)	2 (4%)
Paresthesia	5 (9%)	3 (5%)
Nausea	5 (9%)	2 (4%)
Abdominal discomfort	5 (9%)	1 (2%)
Upper respiratory tract infection	4 (7%)	10 (18%)
Fatigue	3 (6%)	8 (14%)
Dyspepsia	3 (6%)	6 (11%)
Anemia	3 (6%)	5 (9%)
Back pain	3 (6%)	4 (7%)
Urinary tract infection	3 (6%)	4 (7%)
Asthenia	3 (6%)	3 (5%)
Peripheral swelling	2 (4%)	6 (11%)
Hyperhidrosis	1 (2%)	5 (9%)

- Safety profile in PATHFND-2 comparable to that observed in clinical program to date
- TEAEs (**bold**) are symptoms known to be associated with acromegaly

PATHFNDR-2 Safety Summary



- Paltusotine was generally well-tolerated with no serious adverse events reported
- The most frequently (>10%) reported adverse events included diarrhoea, headache, arthralgia, and abdominal pain
- No new safety signals were observed in adverse events, vital signs, ECGs, or laboratory values during treatment with paltusotine
- Paltusotine treatment was associated with stable or reduced pituitary tumor size, as measured by MRI



Ongoing Open Label Extension Studies:
Currently ~225 participants treated up to 4yrs

PATHFINDER Program Provides a Uniquely Rich Data Set Assessing *BOTH* Biochemical *AND* Symptom Control in Acromegaly

Paltusotine data now support NDA filing for broad use in acromegaly

- Previously, **PATHFINDER-1** met all pre-specified endpoints in **maintenance of control when switching from SRLs**
- Today, **PATHFINDER-2** met all pre-specified endpoints in **patients not medically treated** who had elevated IGF-1 levels at baseline

Today

2H24

Acromegaly NDA submission
Carcinoid syndrome Phase 3 start
pending alignment with FDA

First commercial launch for Crinetics, pending FDA approval of paltusotine for acromegaly

Aspiration: to launch an important new medical treatment for acromegaly patients and medical providers:

- **The first once-daily, oral SRL**
- **Reducing treatment burden**
- **Reducing access barriers**
- **Delivering rapid, durable, and consistent control**

2025



Crinetics is Building the Premier **Fully Integrated Endocrine-focused Pharmaceutical Company**

- ✓ 1Q Carcinoid Syndrome Phase 2 data readout
- ✓ 1Q Acromegaly PATHFNR-2 Phase 3 data readout
- 2Q Initial Phase 2 data readouts in CAH and Cushing's disease
- 2H File Acromegaly NDA
- 2H Start Carcinoid Syndrome Phase 3*
- New drug candidates enter development (PTH, TSH)***

- 1H Commence CAH Phase 3*
- 2H Paltusotine acromegaly PDUFA** and launch**
- Human POC from new drug candidates***
- New drug candidates enter development (obesity)***

- Paltusotine launch in Carcinoid Syndrome**
- Multiple additional commercial launches**
- Revenues from product sales to support growth
- Continuous stream of clinical catalysts
- New assets emerging from discovery into development

2024

1st Phase 3 Completion

2025

1st Commercial Launch

2026
-
2030

Sales-Funded Growth

Strategic Approach to Growing Long-term Value

Q&A

Scott Struthers, Ph.D.

Founder and Chief Executive Officer

Dana Pizzuti, M.D.

Chief Medical & Development Officer

Alan Krasner, M.D.

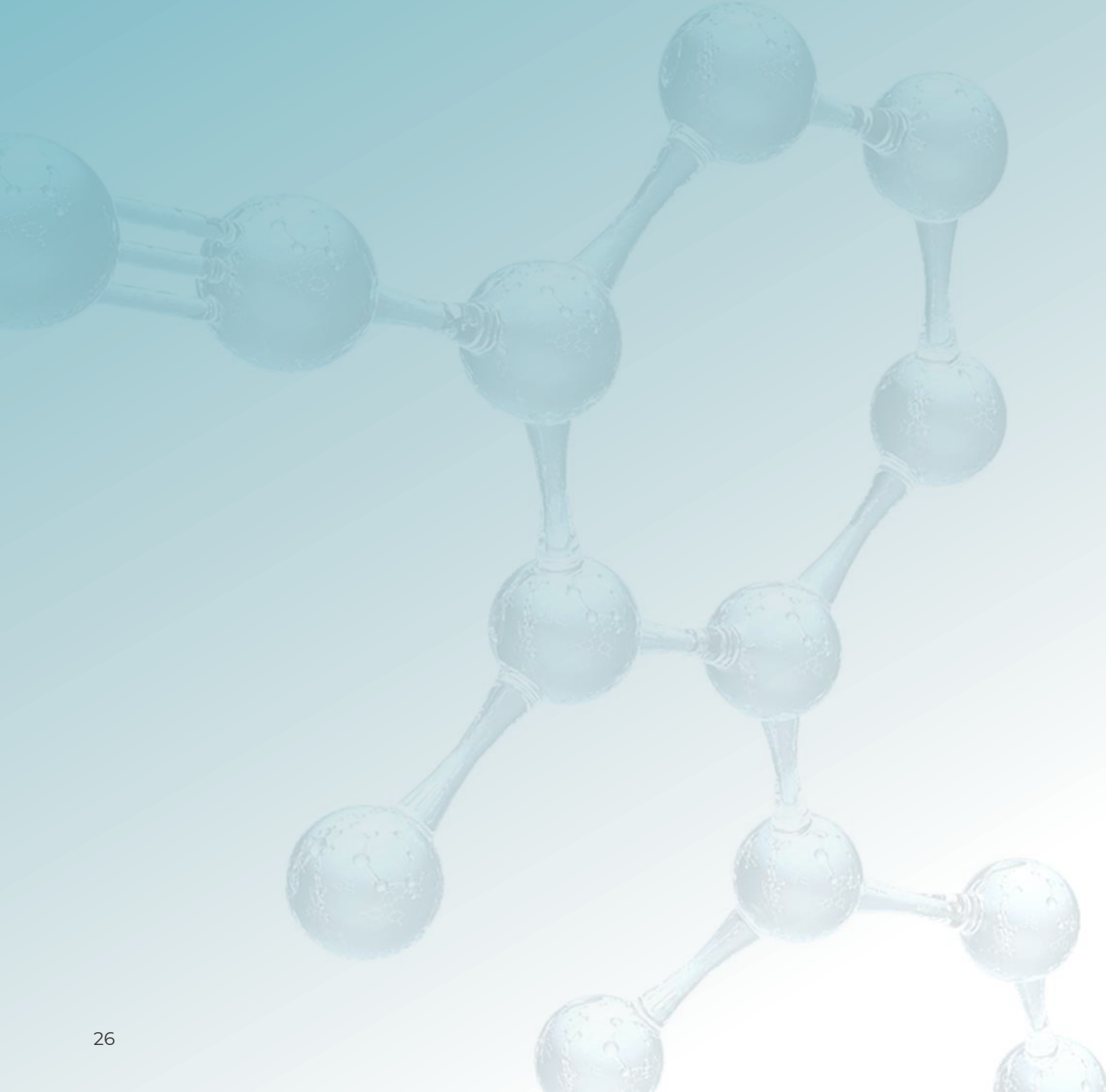
Chief Endocrinologist

Marc Wilson

Chief Financial Officer

Jim Hassard

Chief Commercial Officer



Thank You