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Proprietary Platform Generates Deep Antiviral Pipeline

ssRNA VIRUS	THERAPEUTIC INDICATION		PRECLINICAL	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	HIGHLIGHTS
Coronaviridae	COVID-19	Bemnifosbuvir (AT-527) Nucleotide [*]					 Bemnifosbuvir (AT-527): preferred backbone for first combination with protease inhibitors for COVID-19 HCV and dengue programs advancing in several Phase 2 trials in 2022 Multiple value-driving milestones over next 18-months across several indications \$839.7 million in cash and cash equivalents as of 9/30/21 Cash runway through 2025
	COVID-19 Combination with protease inhibitors	Bemnifosbuvir Nucleotide					
Flaviviridae	Hepatitis C (HCV)	Bemnifosbuvir Nucleotide					
	Hepatitis C (HCV)	Ruzasvir ** (NS5A inhibitor)					
	Dengue Virus	AT-752 Nucleotide					
Paramyxoviridae	Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)	Product Candidates					



³ *Bemnifosbuvir is a double prodrug nucleotide analog ** Worldwide exclusive license for all uses from Merck B

Bemnifosbuvir

Comprehensive Approach to COVID-19



Vision for Bemnifosbuvir in COVID-19: Backbone of First Combination Therapy Bemnifosbuvir (AT-527) Addresses Key Challenges of COVID-19

- Oral nucleotide with antiviral activity across SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern/interest
- Targets viral RNA polymerase, highly conserved enzyme critical to viral replication
- Unique mechanism with **dual targets creating** high barrier to resistance:
 - NiRAN inhibition
 - **Chain termination** (RdRp) w/o introducing mutations in viral genome
- Non-mutagenic in mammalian cells in nonclinical studies and no effect on reproduction and non-teratogenic
- Rapid & sustained antiviral activity demonstrated in Ph 2 in high-risk patients



Nsp12 Functional Domains SARS-Cov-2



RdRp = RNA-dependent RNA polymerase NiRAN = Nidovirus RdRp-Associated Nucleotidyltransferase

Nucleos(t)ide class: Established therapeutics as the backbone of oral combination treatments for many RNA viral diseases



COVID-19 Persistent Viral Disease - Transitioning to Endemic with Pandemic Surges



Lupala et al 2022 BBRC 590:34-41

- Over 6,000 variants sequenced
- New variants associated with increased transmissibility, neutralization resistance and disease severity
- Omicron variant
 - > 30 mutations to viral spike protein
 - Extremely contagious and spreading faster than previously detected strains
- 5th worldwide wave
- As with previous RNA viruses, there will be an ongoing need for combinations of new oral therapies targeting different MOAs
 - Monotherapies, including protease inhibitors, have limitations against RNA viruses due to emergence of drug resistance

AT-511 (free base of bemnifosbuvir) Active In Vitro Against all SARS-CoV-2 Variants

AT-511 EC₉₀ = 0.64 ± 0.36 μ M (n=14) (0.15-1.55 μ M) against USA-WA-1 in Viral Yield Assay in primary HAE cells

Variant	Lineage	Strain	Relative Potency* AT-511 EC ₉₀ [Variants/USA-WA-1]
Original	А	USA-WA1/2020	1
Alpha	B.1.1.7	England/ 204820464/2020	2.8 (n=3)
Gamma	P.1	Japan/TY7-503/2021	3.2 (n=3)
Epsilon	B.1.427	USA/CA/ VRLC009/2021	1.0 (n=2)
Delta	B.1.617.2	USA/PHC658/2021	1.2 (n=3)
Omicron	B.1.1.529	USA/MD-HP20874/2021**	In process

*Determined side-by-side in the same assay

EC₉₀ differences between variants were within in vitro assay variations

**No new mutation in RNA polymerase of Omicron as compared with other variants



COVID-19

Bemnifosbuvir – Nucleos(t)ide Polymerase of Choice for Potential Combination Therapy with Protease Inhibitor for COVID-19

	Bemnifosbuvir	Molnupiravir	Remdesivir
Route of administration	Oral	Oral	IV
Mutagenic potential	Νο	Yes	No
Variant coverage	Yes	Yes	Yes
Resistance barrier	High	Risk to enhance viral evolution	High
Viral load reduction in high-risk patients	Yes (0.5-0.7 log ₁₀)	Yes (0.2-0.5 log ₁₀)	No Effect Reported

In vitro combination studies with protease inhibitors are being initiated to explore antiviral synergy and address potential emergence of resistance



Bemnifosbuvir

Clinical Development Update and Plan



Bemnifosbuvir Safety and Antiviral Activity Summary

Clinical Development Highlights Accomplished To-Date

- ✓ Phase 1 studies demonstrated trough levels exceeding EC₉₀ in >75% of patients
- Bronchoalveolar lavage study confirmed drug levels approximating plasma levels achieved in airways
- Rapid and sustained antiviral activity demonstrated in two Phase 2 studies in high-risk patients
- ✓ **No dose adjustment necessary** for co-administration with drugs that are CYP3A substrates
- ✓ Generally safe and well tolerated

2022: Continue to enrich Phase 2 data set to support combination studies



Bemnifosbuvir Clinical Development Program for COVID-19

TRIAL	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Phase 1 Healthy Volunteers	PK, tolerability with optimized formulation at doses up to 1100 mg BID	Ongoing
Phase 2 Monotherapy - Hospitalized High Risk Patients with Moderate COVID-19	Safety, tolerability, and virology	Proof of Concept in high-risk Closing out
Phase 2 Monotherapy - Outpatient (MOONSONG)	Antiviral activity of AT-527 compared with placebo in outpatients	Proof of Concept in high-risk Closed out
Mild/Moderate COVID-19	Safety, PK, PK/PD	
Phase 2 Monotherapy - Outpatient High Risk Patients with COVID-19	Safety, tolerability and virology	Initiate 2022 Data expected late 2022
Combination Trial - Outpatient	Bemnifosbuvir in combination with protease inhibitor	Initiate late 2022



Bemnifosbuvir Global Phase 2 Hospitalized Study Interim Results for COVID-19:

Rapid and Sustained Decrease in Viral Load in All Evaluable Patients (High Risk, Unvaccinated)



Bemnifosbuvir Phase 2 MOONSONG Exploratory Analyses Infectious Virus: High-Risk Patients Potent and Rapid Antiviral Activity Suggesting Dose Response between Cohort A and B

Infectious Virus Titer Change from Baseline^{*}

Cohort B (1,100 mg BID) High Risk Subgroup*

Infectious Virus Titer Change from Baseline^{*} Cohort A (550 mg BID) High Risk Subgroup**

Bemnifosbuvir 0.5 Change from Baseline SARS-CoV-2 Virus Titer 0.5 Adjusted Mean with 80% CI (log10 TCID50/mL) Change from Baseline SARS-CoV-2 Virus Titer Adjusted Mean with 80% CI (log10 TCID50/mL) Placebo 0.0 0.0 Potent viral load reduction in high-risk -0.5 -0.5 patients at Day 3 -1.0 -1.0 Bemnifosbuvir Cohort A (550 mg BID): -1.5 -1.5 -0.3 log₁₀ vs. placebo -2.0 -2.0 Bemnifosbuvir Cohort -2.5 B (1,100 mg BID): -2.5 -0.9 log₁₀ vs. placebo D7 BL D3 D5 BL D7 D3 D5 Visit Visit 12 12 12

*Baseline adjusted (ANCOVA) considering differences in baseline virus titer between active/placebo. **Exploratory subgroup analysis. 13

COVID-19

Vision for Bemnifosbuvir in COVID-19: Nucleotide of Choice First Combination Therapy

- Planned Phase 2 outpatient trial builds upon positive findings in high-risk patients in previous Phase 2 trials
 - Up to 200 high-risk outpatients with mild-moderate COVID-19
 - Utilizing a formulation with rapid dissolution and absorption
 - Enriching data set for high-risk outpatients and in parallel preparing for initiation of a combination trial
 - Data expected late 2022
- Combination trials may consist of two investigational agents with demonstrated safety and antiviral activity or a combination of an investigational agent with an approved drug



Hepatitis C: Global Strategy



HEPATITIS C

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Fueled by the Opioid Crisis, US Hepatitis C Infections Continue to Increase

2020 Global HCV Market \$4.1 Billion^{*}; US ~50% of Global DAA Sales in 2020

- HCV-related mortality incidence has increased even with effective DAA combinations
- Approx. 70% of long-term IV drug users have HCV in US
- Convenient 8 weeks or shorter treatments are needed for new wave of early/acute HCV infection
- Best-in-class combination has potential for > \$1B



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2019 Viral Hepatitis Surveillance Report—Hepatitis C. Published May 2021.



HEPATITIS C

RUZASVIR (RZR) – Oral, Highly Potent Pan-genotypic NS5A Inhibitor for HCV Patients

Favorable Safety and Drug-Drug Interaction Profile, Ideal for Combination with Bemnifosbuvir

- Exclusive worldwide license from Merck
 - License includes all human indications
- Next generation pan-genotypic potent antiviral activity in picomolar range in *in vitro* studies confirmed with > 3 log₁₀ viral load decline in HCV-infected patients as monotherapy
- Demonstrated substantial synergy with bemnifosbuvir in vitro
- ><u>1,250</u> HCV-infected patients administered Ruzasvir in combination at daily doses up to 180 mg for up to 24 wks
 - RZR demonstrated favorable safety profile
- Low potential for drug-drug interactions
- PK profile supports once-daily dosing







HEPATITIS C

Bemnifosbuvir as Monotherapy Demonstrated Unprecedented Antiviral Activity with Favorable Safety Profile in Phase 1 and Phase 2 Clinical Trials

- Bemnifosbuvir ~10-fold more active than sofosbuvir (SOF) in vitro vs panel of laboratory strains and clinical isolates of HCV genotypes 1–5
- Remained fully active against SOF resistance-associated strains (S282T)
- Favorable in vivo preclinical safety profile
- PK profile allows once-daily dosing
- >480 subjects (including healthy volunteers & HCV or COVID-19 patients) administered bemnifosbuvir in 10 clinical trials with favorable safety and tolerability
 - HCV patients exposed to 550 mg dose of bemnifosbuvir for durations of 8-12 weeks with no-drug related SAEs



4.5 \log_{10} \pm 0.3 IU/ml in GT3-infected patients

4.6 \log_{10} \pm 0.5 IU/ml in patients with compensated cirrhosis (GT1,2,3)



HCV Development Plan for Bemnifosbuvir + Ruzasvir *Potential Best-in-Class Pan-genotypic Regimen*

- Bemnifosbuvir + Ruzasvir: Phase 2 combination-ready assets
- Phase 2 combination program expected to initiate 2H 2022 to evaluate:
 - Convenient and short 8-week duration (potentially shorter for early/acute infections)
 - Acute and chronic HCV infection
 - Patients with compensated and decompensated liver disease

Bemnifosbuvir + Ruzasvir Competitive Profile

Convenient and Short duration

Potential for first RBV-free therapy for decompensated disease

✓ Bemnifosbuvir is the most potent nucleotide inhibitor to-date being developed for HCV

- ✓ Ruzasvir is a highly potent Phase 2-ready drug candidate
- Potential for best-in-class pan-genotypic fixed-dose combination



AT-752

Clinical Proof-of-Concept Program for Dengue Fever





Dengue Fever: High Mortality and High Unmet Medical Need



Painful, debilitating mosquito-born disease

- Caused by 4 serotypes
- Symptoms 3-14 days post-infection with high fever 2-7 days

No antiviral treatments available

- Only supportive care (analgesics, judicious fluid therapy)
- Dengvaxia[®] (for prevention) was approved in 2017
- June 2021 ACIP Dengvaxia[®] vaccine recommendation for persons 9-16 years with previous infection living in endemic areas, including Puerto Rico



- People live in high-risk areas* strong efficacy in an dengue range currently expanding
- ~400M Estimated infected annually

12-44%

Severe dengue mortality rate if left untreated

500,000 Cases develop into dengue hemorrhagic fever annually, requiring hospitalization (approx. 2.5% mortality rate)

AT-752: Promising product profile

- Purine nucleotide prodrug with potent *in vitro* activity against all serotypes tested
- MOA: inhibition of dengue viral polymerase
- Potent in vivo antiviral activity in a dengue virus animal model
- Successful development and FDA approval of AT-752 may result in US priority review voucher



Successful Completion of AT-752 Phase 1 Study

1 SAD and 3 MAD Cohorts



- AT-752 was well tolerated after either single or multiple doses in healthy subjects
- Favorable safety profile with no changes in relevant laboratory parameters
 - No premature discontinuations due to adverse events or serious adverse events
 - Most adverse events mild



AT-752 Phase 1 Pharmacokinetic Results Demonstrate Effective Drug Exposure for Inhibiting Dengue Virus Replication





AT-752 Human Challenge Infection Model

Population: Healthy subjects, 18-55 years

Location: US

Design:

- Day 1: 12 subjects randomized 3:1 administered oral AT-752 or matching placebo
- Day 2: Challenged with 0.5 mL DENV-1-LVHC (6.5 x 10³ PFU/mL)

Endpoints:

- Mean quantitative viral load (peak, duration and AUC) by qRT-PCR until 28 days post virus inoculation
- Time to positive viral load by qRT-PCR
- Initiation 1H 2022
- Results expected 2H 2022



AT-752 Phase 2 Global Proof-of-Concept Treatment Study Design



- Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial in adult patients with dengue fever
- **Objectives:** antiviral activity, safety, and PK
 - Primary endpoint: Change in dengue virus viral load from baseline
 - Exploratory: viremia, NS1 levels, fever
- **Population:** adults with fever (≥38°C) within 48 h with probable dengue infection and positive result on NS1 antigen test or RT-PCR assay
- Initiation 1H 22 with initial results expected 2H 2022



Closing Remarks



Multiple Upcoming Value-Driving Milestones







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