



Company Presentation

May 2022

This presentation contains forward-looking statements and information about our current and future prospects and our operations and financial results, which are based on currently available information. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this presentation, including statements regarding our strategy, future financial condition, future operations, projected costs, prospects, plans, objectives of management and expected market growth, are forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “aim,” “anticipate,” “assume,” “believe,” “contemplate,” “continue,” “could,” “design,” “due,” “estimate,” “expect,” “goal,” “intend,” “may,” “objective,” “opportunity,” “plan,” “predict,” “positioned,” “potential,” “seek,” “should,” “target,” “will,” “would” and other similar expressions that are predictions of or indicate future events and future trends, or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements include express or implied statements about the initiation, timing, progress and results of our current and future clinical trials and current and future preclinical studies of our product candidates; the timing of disclosures regarding our pipeline and additional clinical data for RLY-4008 and initial clinical data for RLY-2608; the potential therapeutic benefits of our product candidates, including potential efficacy and tolerability, and combination potential of our product candidates; whether preliminary results from our preclinical or clinical trials will be predictive of the final results of the trials or any future clinical trials of our product candidates; the possibility that unconfirmed results from these trials will not be confirmed by additional data as the clinical trials progress; the competitive landscape and market opportunities for our product candidates; the expected strategic benefits under our collaborations; our ability to successfully establish or maintain collaborations or strategic relationships for our product candidates; expectations regarding current and future interactions with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA); our ability to manufacture our product candidates in conformity with the FDA’s requirements; the capabilities and development of our Dynamo™ platform; our financial performance; the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic, including mitigation efforts and economic effects, on any of the foregoing or other aspects of our business operations, including but not limited to our preclinical studies and future clinical trials; our plans to develop, manufacture and commercialize our current product candidates and any future product candidates; and the implementation of our business model and strategic plans for our business, current product candidates and any future product candidates.

Actual results or events could differ materially from the plans, intentions and expectations disclosed in the forward-looking statements we make due to a number of risks and uncertainties. These and other risks, uncertainties and important factors are described in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K or most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as any subsequent filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Any forward-looking statements represent our views only as of the date of this presentation and we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, the occurrence of certain events or otherwise. We may not actually achieve the plans, intentions or expectations disclosed in our forward-looking statements, and you should not place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements. No representations or warranties (expressed or implied) are made about the accuracy of any such forward-looking statements.

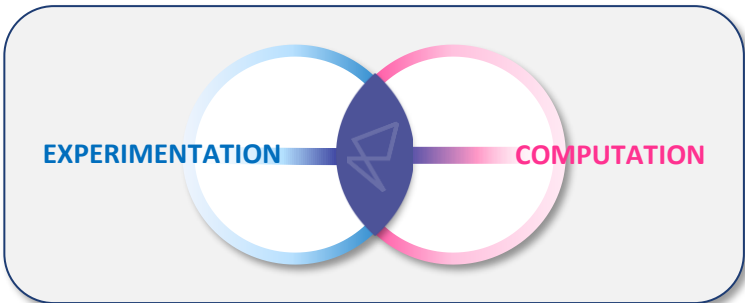
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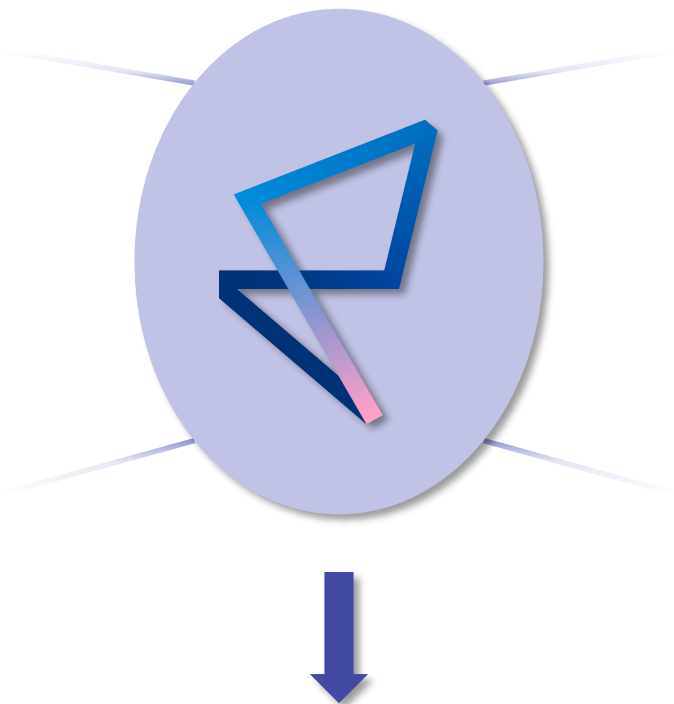
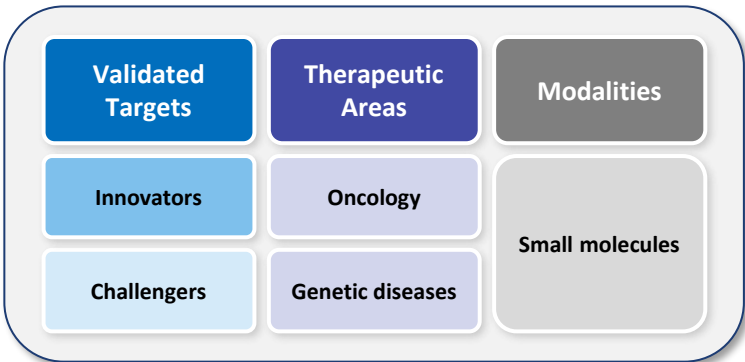
Relay Tx – Patient-Driven, Growth-Oriented



New Breed of Biotech

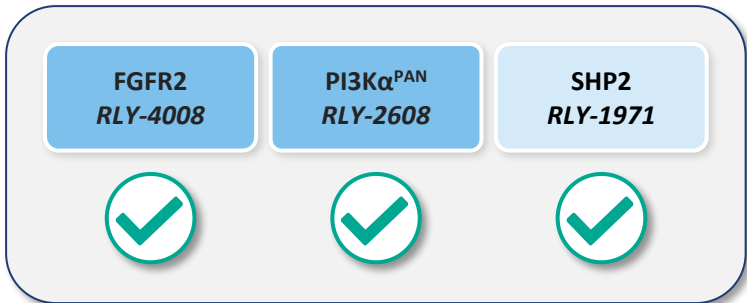


Clear Focus

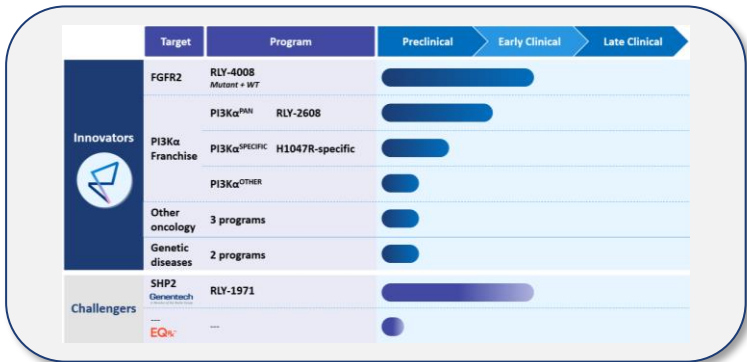


The more we do, the better we get

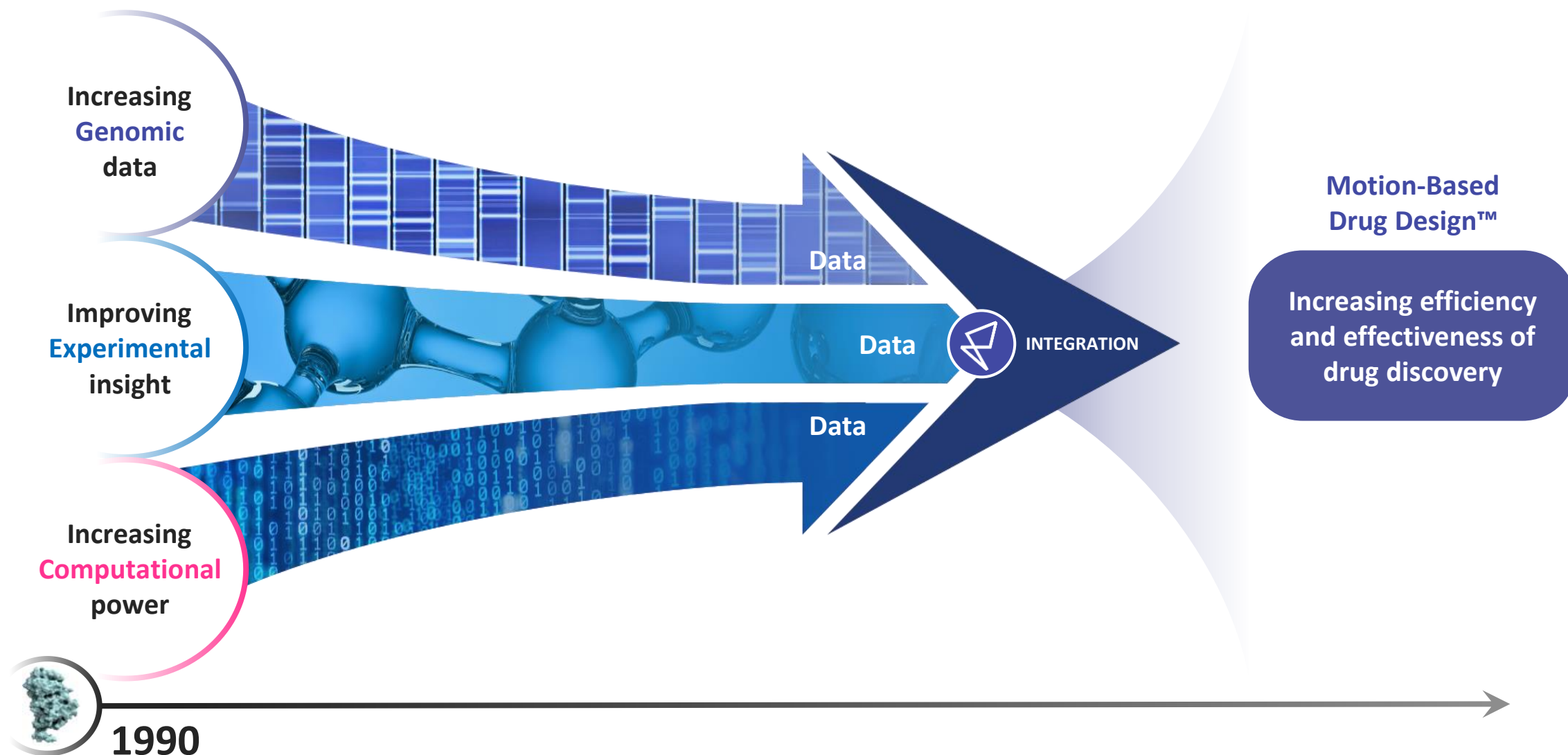
Validated Approach



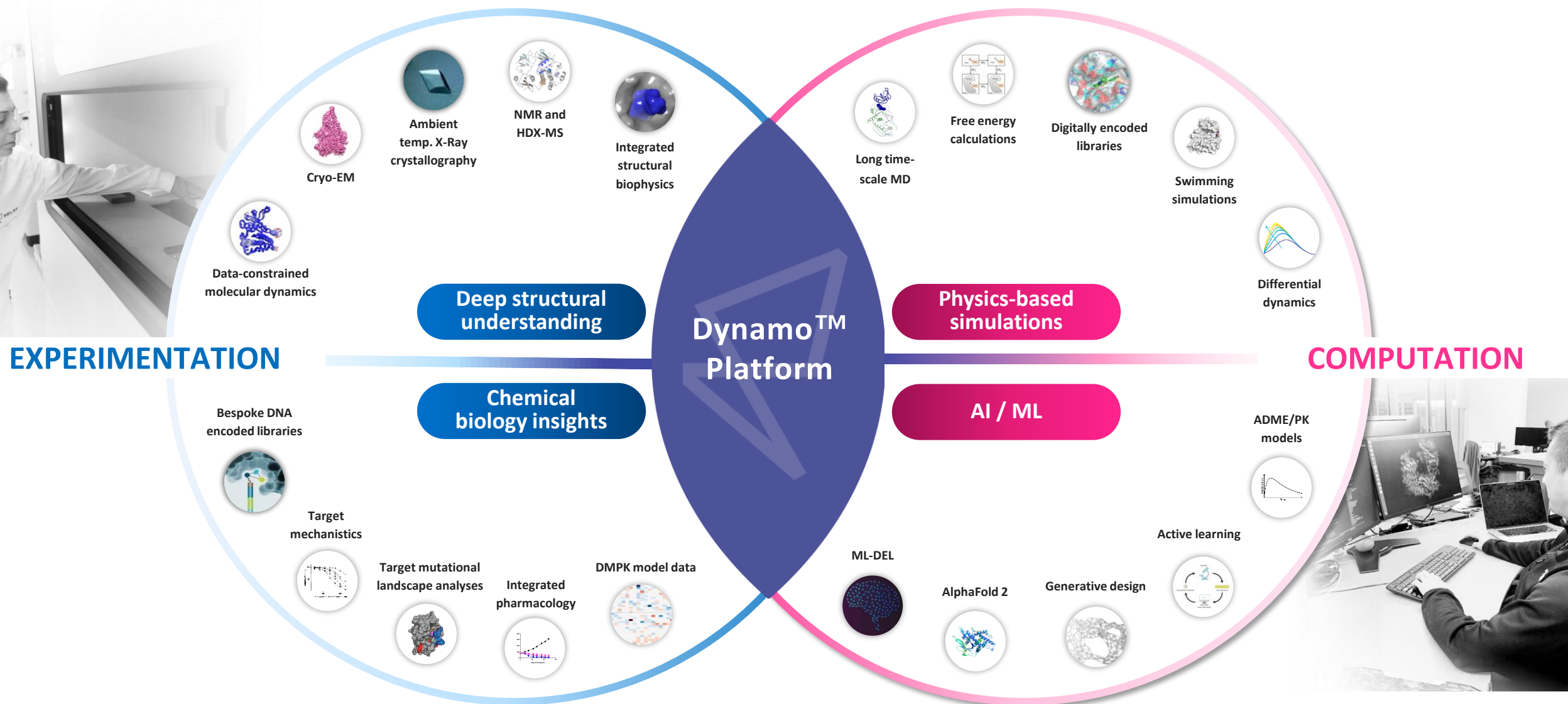
Execution-Focused



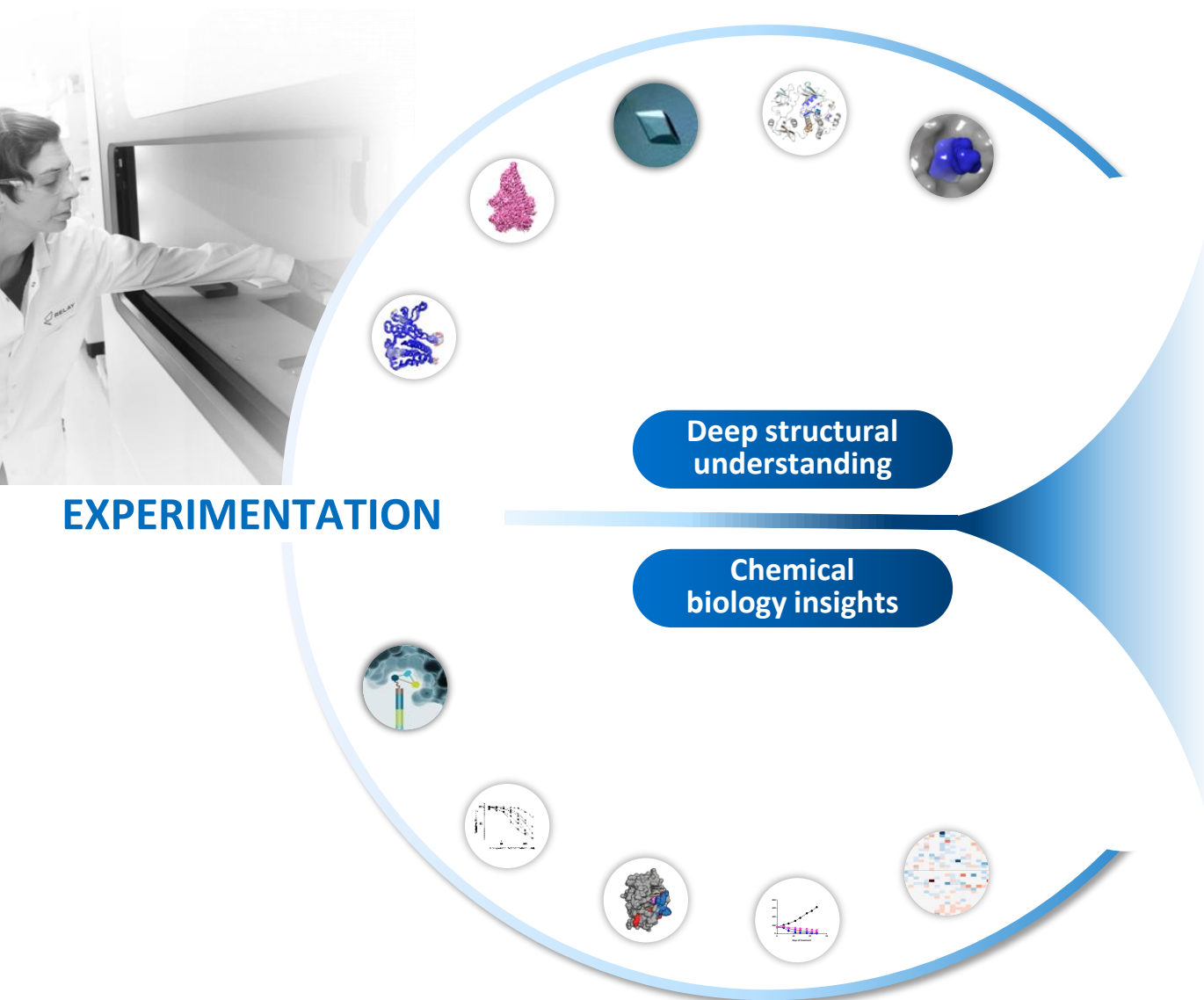
Relay Tx – Created by the Nexus of 3 Unstoppable Forces and Data



The Dynamo™ Platform – Integrating Experimentation with Computation

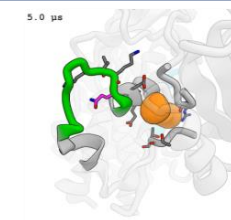
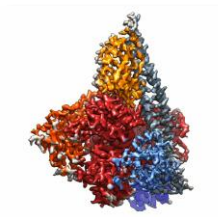


The Dynamo™ Platform – Experimentation



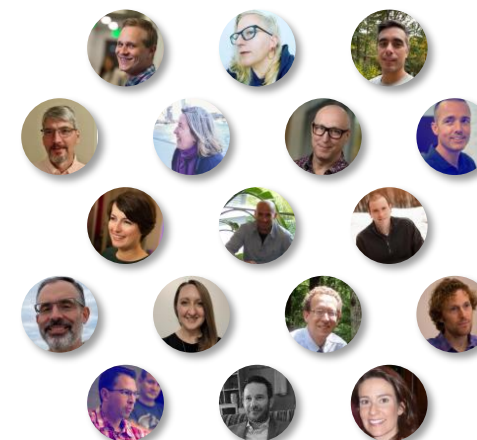
Tools

Cryo-EM



Ambient
Temp
X-Ray
Crystallo-
graphy

People and Functions



Target Mechanics

Time-resolved
Biophysics

Nanoscale Chemistry

Protein Engineering

Etc.

Experience

2016

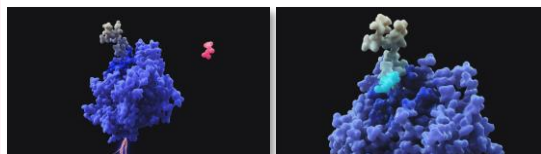
3 clinical assets in 5 years

Today

The Dynamo™ Platform – Computation

Tools

Swimming
Simulations



Virtual
Screens

People and Functions



Automated
Chemical Design

Force Field
Development

Quantum Mechanics

Free Energy Methods

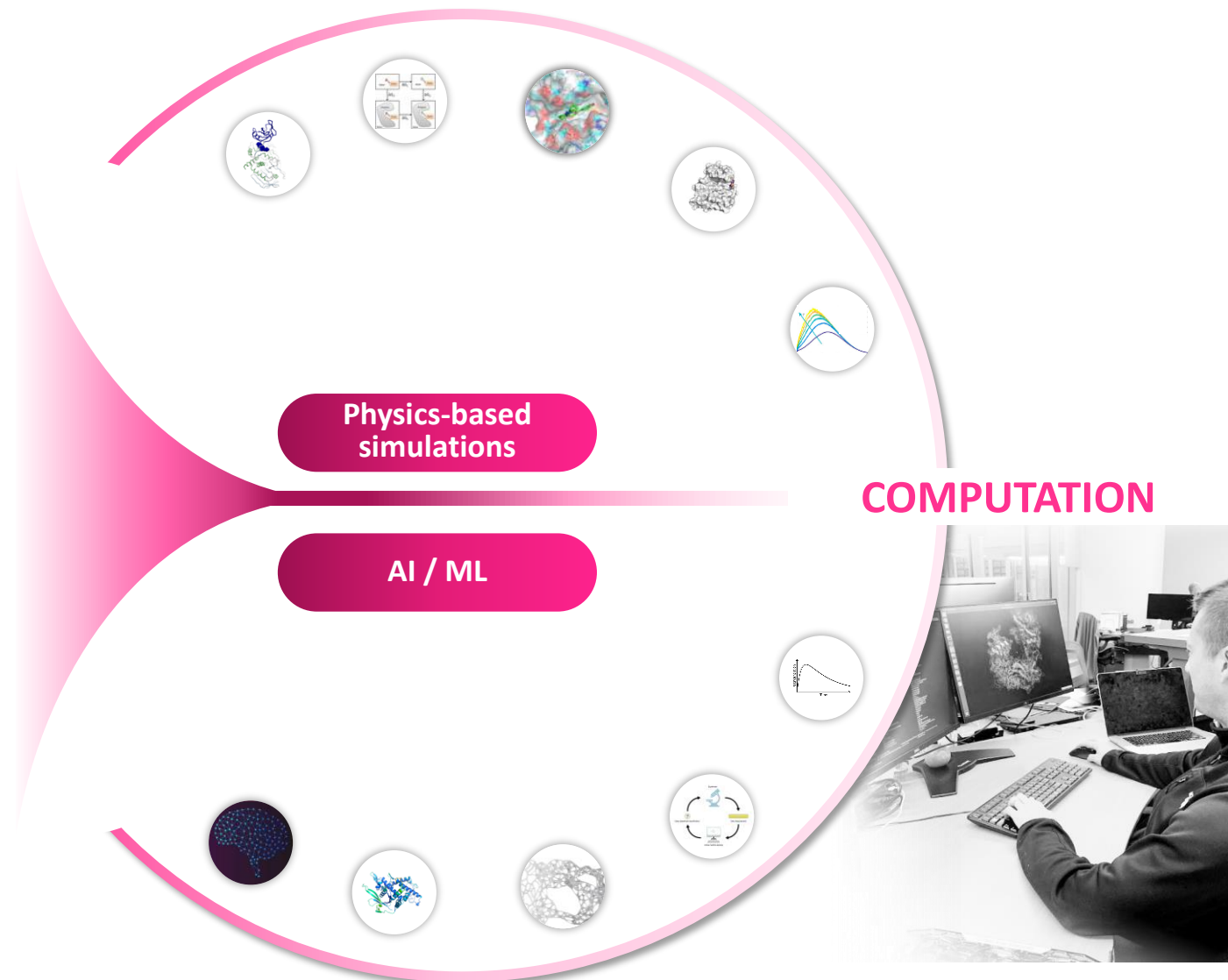
Etc.

Experience

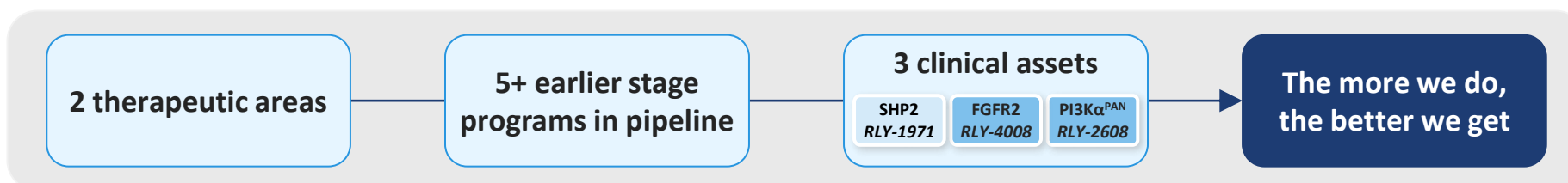
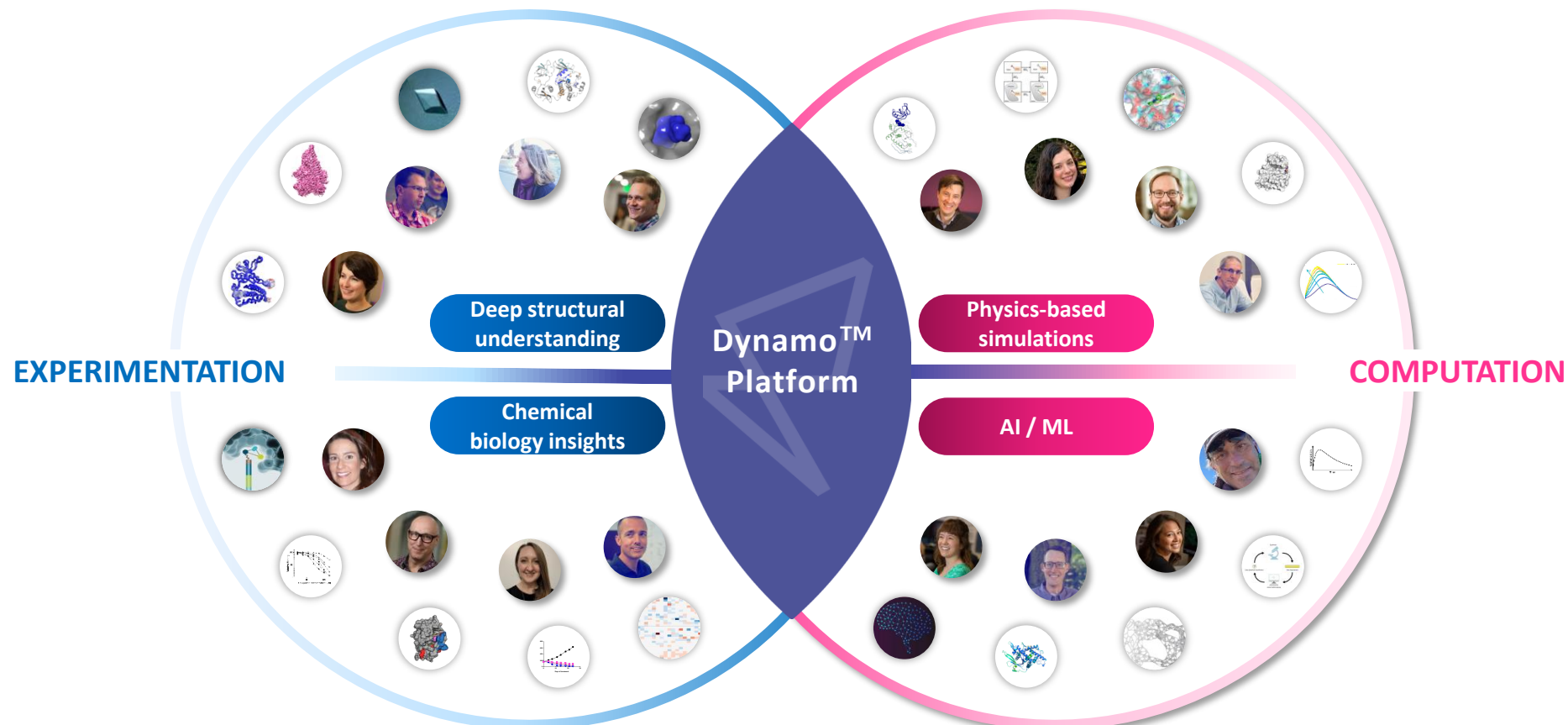
2016

3 clinical assets in 5 years

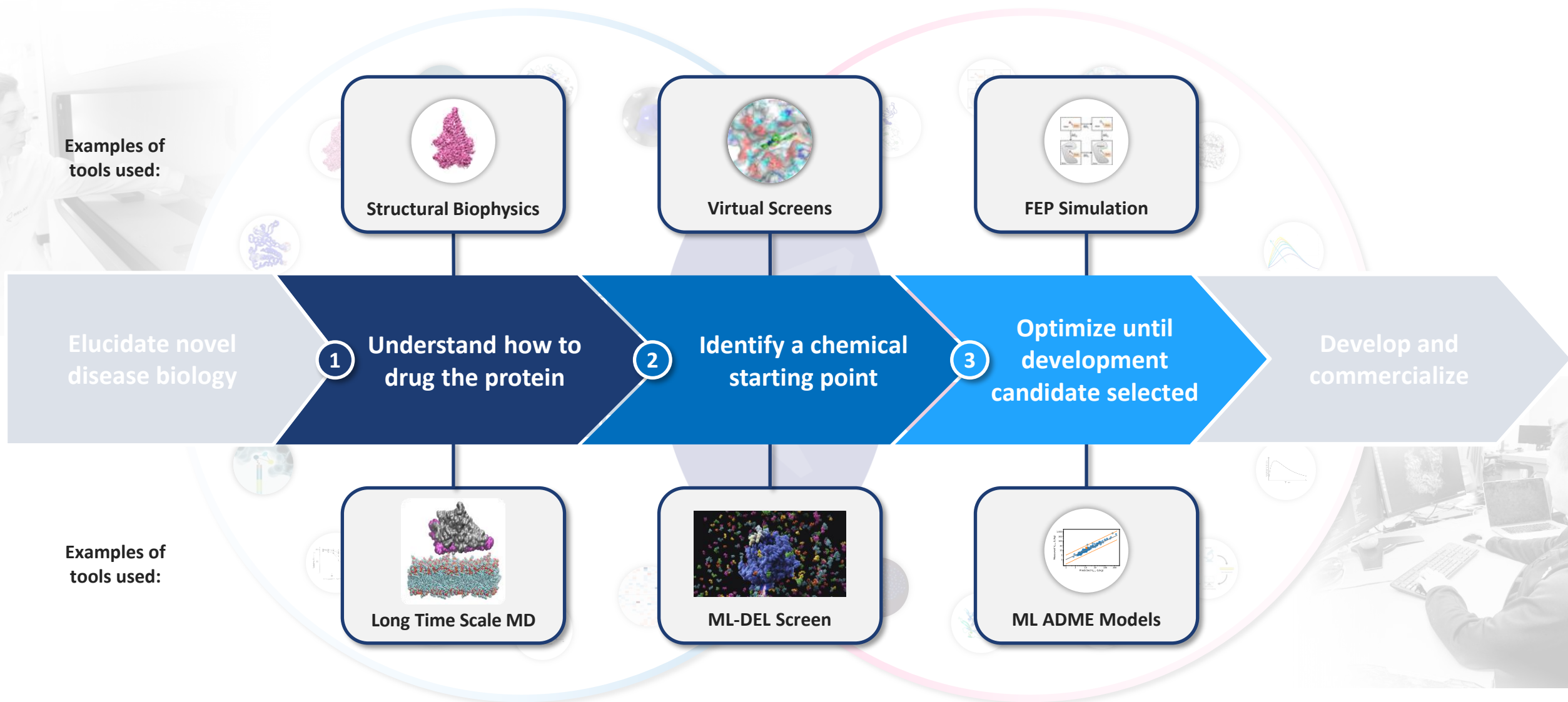
→ Today



The Dynamo™ Platform – The Power of Experimentation + Computation



Relay Tx – Our 3-Step Drug Discovery Process



Current Focus

Validated Targets

Innovator programs

FGFR2

PI3K α

Challenger programs

SHP2

Genentech
A Member of the Roche Group

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EQRx™

Therapeutic Areas

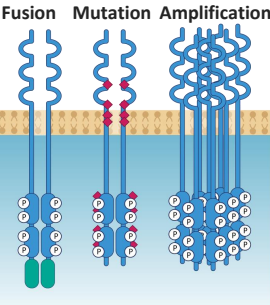
Oncology

Genetic diseases

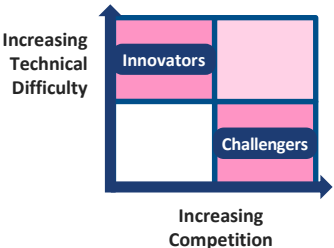
Modalities

Small molecules

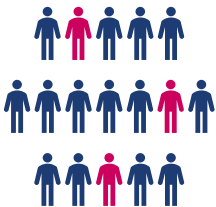
Target is a driver of disease



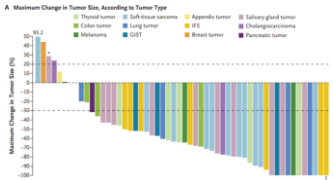
Amenable to Relay Tx's Dynamo™ platform



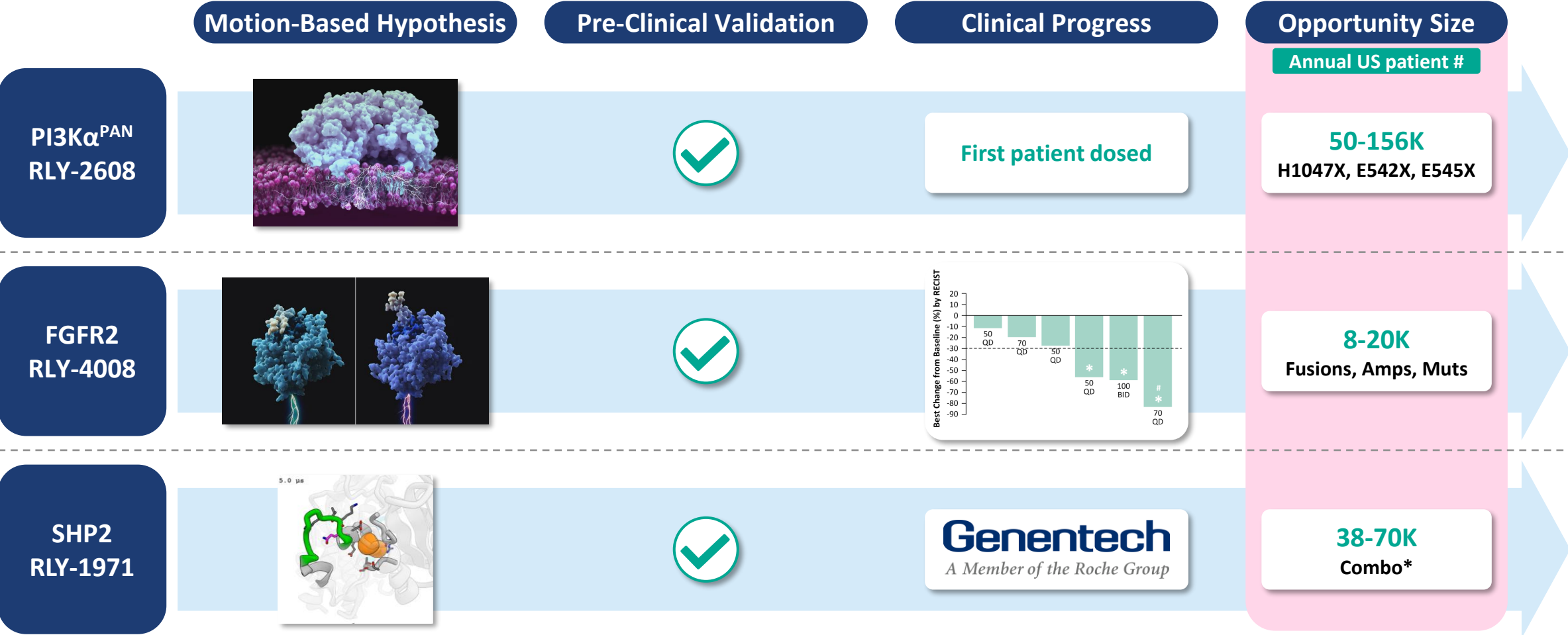
Clear patient selection strategy



Rapid path to clinical POC



Relay Tx – We Have Validated Our Approach and Built Significant Advantage




The more we do, the better we get

Note: Patient #'s refer to total annual number of US patients with late-line cancers compared to comprehensive annual incidence that may be amenable to treatment with our programs

*SHP2 combo only includes KRAS G12C in lung and CRC, EGFR mutations in lung, and ALK fusions in lung

Relay Tx – Our Extensive Precision Medicines Pipeline



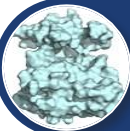

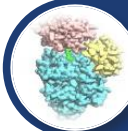




	Target	Program	Preclinical	Early Clinical	Late Clinical	Annual US patient #
Innovators 	FGFR2	RLY-4008 <i>Mutant + WT</i>				8-20K
	PI3Kα franchise	PI3Kα ^{PAN} RLY-2608¹				50-156K
		PI3Kα ^{SPECIFIC} H1047R-specific				15-48K
		PI3Kα ^{OTHER}				To be announced
	Other oncology	3 programs				To be announced
	Genetic diseases	2 programs				To be announced
Challengers	SHP2 Genentech <small>A Member of the Roche Group</small>	RLY-1971				38-70K ²
	--- EQRx™	---				To be announced

Note: Patient #'s refer to total annual number of US patients with late-line cancers compared to comprehensive annual incidence that may be amenable to treatment with our programs

1. RLY-2608 covers H1047X, E542X, E545X hot spots; 2. SHP2 combo only includes KRAS G12C in lung and CRC, EGFR mutations in lung, and ALK fusions in lung

Relay Tx – What to Expect



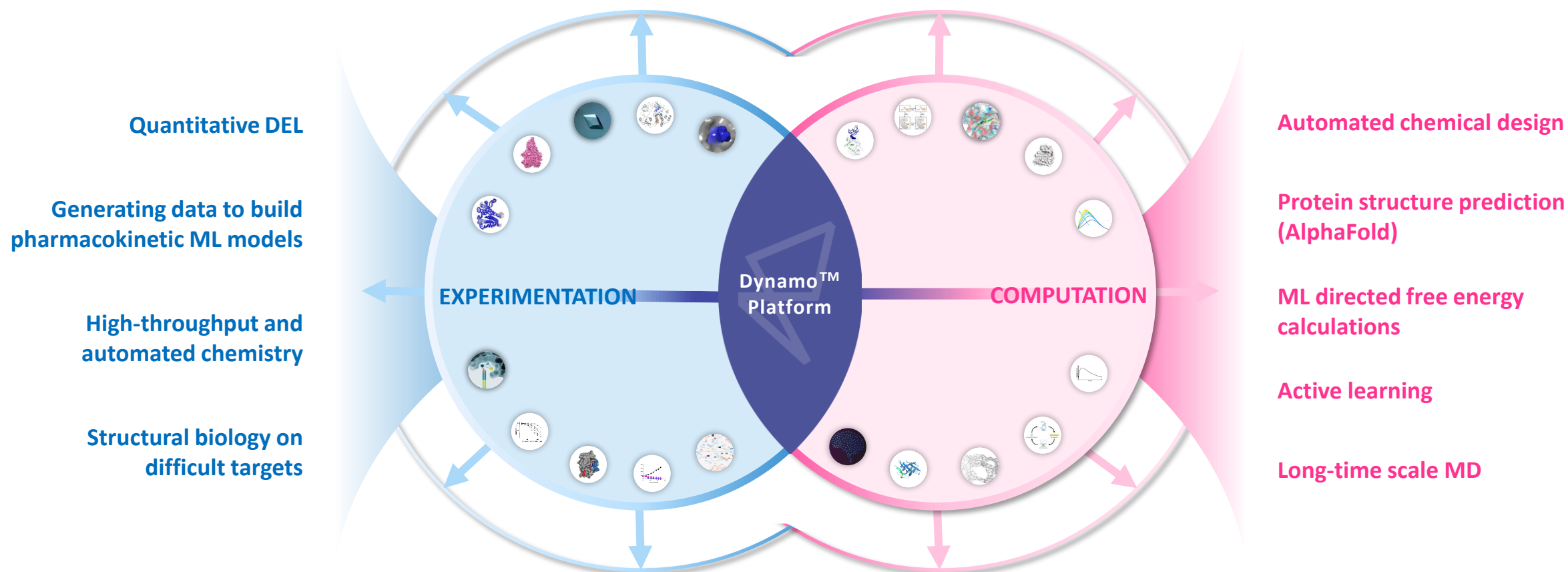
	RLY-4008 (FGFR2)		RLY-2608 (PI3K α ^{PAN})		RLY-1971 (SHP2)	Next target in pipeline
 Expansion cohorts open Additional data update expected in 2H 2022		 Clinical trial initiated  Fulvestrant combo arm initiated Initial data update expected in 1H 2023		 GDC-6036 (KRAS G12C) combo trial initiated in July 2021		To be disclosed at virtual analyst and investor event on June 27, 2022

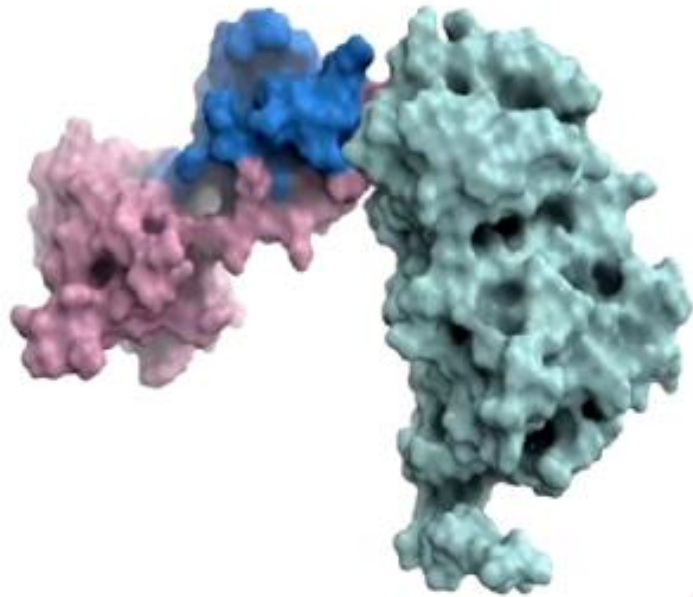
\$898M

Cash, cash equivalents and investments
as of the end of Q1 2022

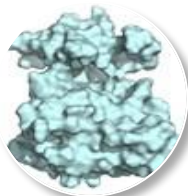
Execution focus underpins value creation

The Dynamo™ Platform – Evolving with Landscape of Leading Edge Techniques

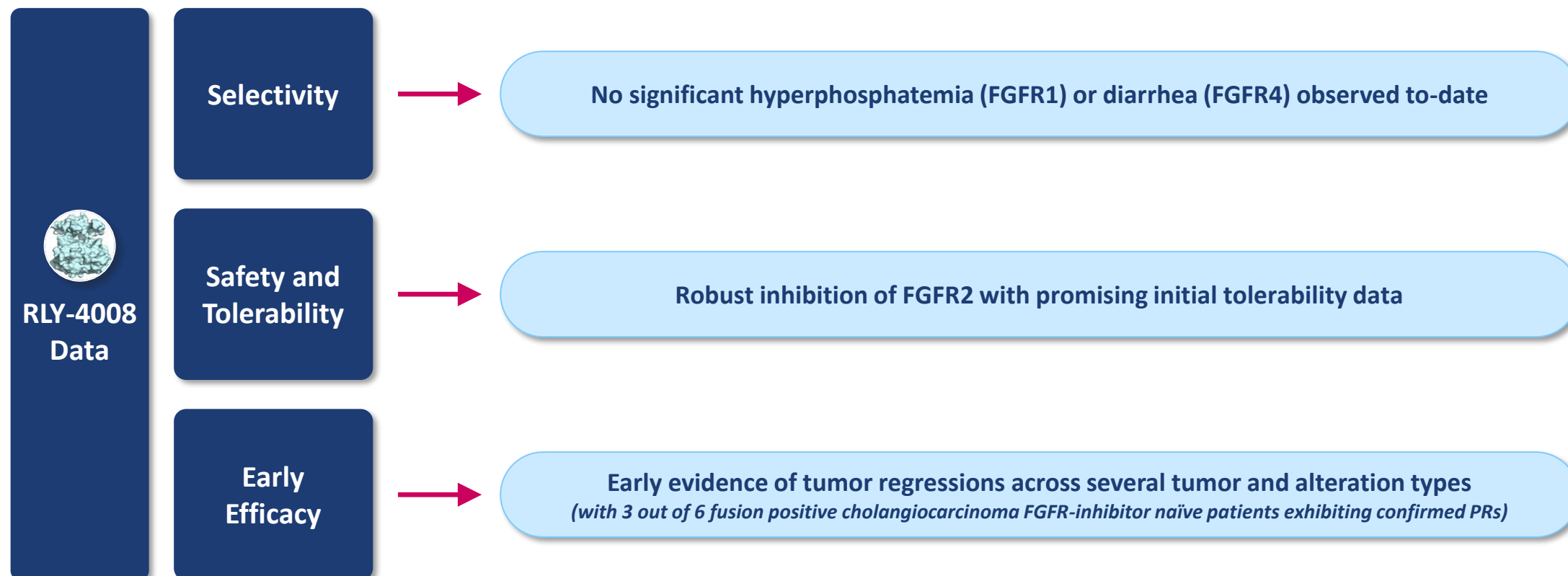




Relay Tx Programs

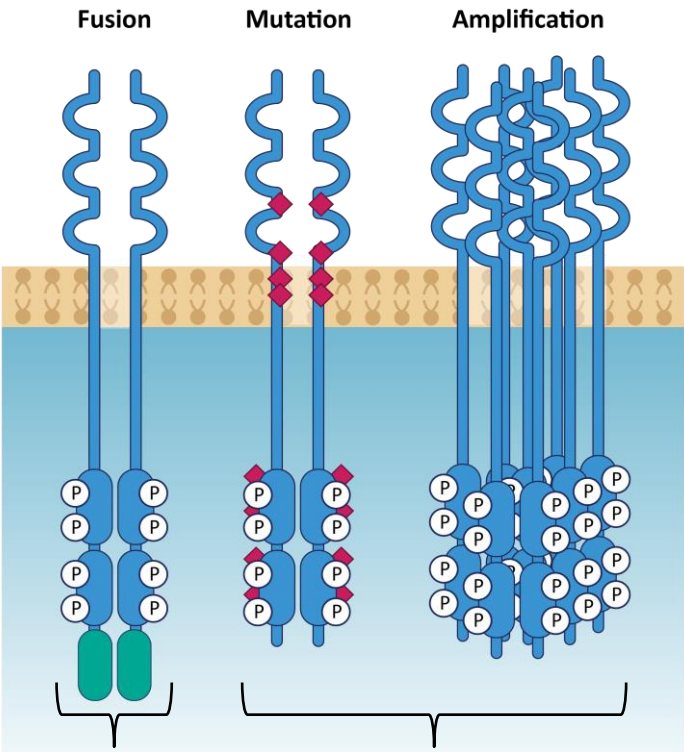


FGFR2 – Highlights from RLY-4008 Interim Clinical Data Disclosure (Oct 2021)



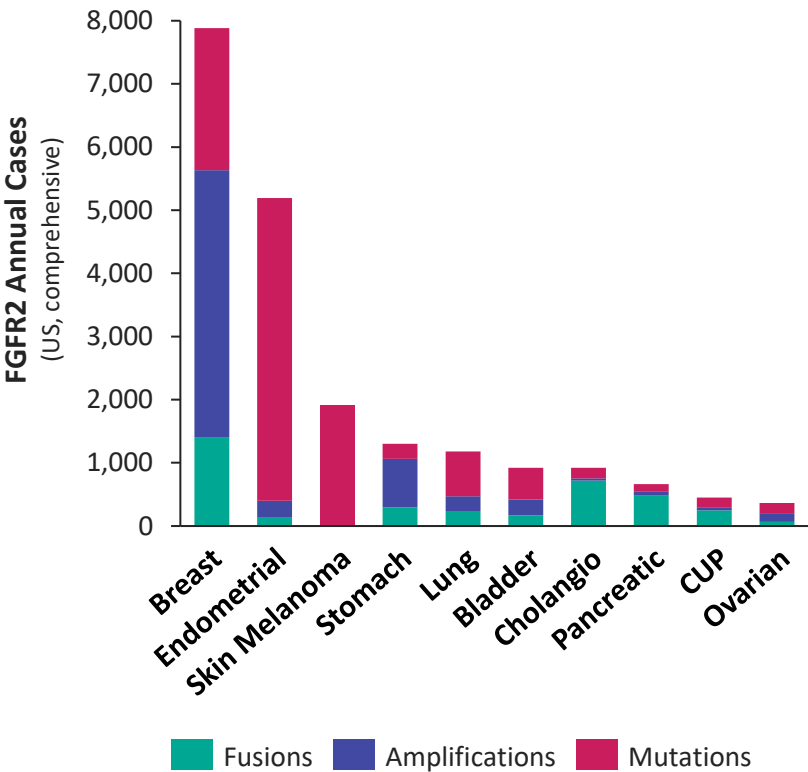
FGFR2 – Validated Target Present in Several Tumor Types

Three classes of driver alterations in FGFR2



~3K-5K patients in the US per year¹ ~5K-15K patients in the US per year¹

FGFR2 alterations are observed across multiple tumor types²



FGFR2-altered cancers remain a high unmet medical need

Current FDA Accelerated Approvals for FGFR2-Altered Cancers

Tumor Type	FGFR2 Fusion & Rearrangement	FGFR2 Oncogenic Mutation	FGFR2 Amplification
FGFRi-naïve Cholangio-carcinoma	23-36% ORR Pemigatinib Infigratinib	No FDA-approved targeted therapy	
FGFRi-resistant Cholangio-carcinoma			
Other FGFR2-altered solid tumors			

Sources: Image adapted from Babina IS, Turner NC. Nat Rev Cancer 2017;17: 318-332; FoundationInsights® database, using 8 copies as the threshold for amplification, and including only mutations with known or likely functional significance; SEER and ACS databases
1. Patient #'s refer to total annual number of US patients with late-line cancers vs. comprehensive annual incidence that may be amenable to treatment with our programs; 2. Cholangio, cholangiocarcinoma; CUP, carcinoma unknown primary

FGFR2 – Selective Inhibitor Required to Address Large Unmet Medical Need



FGFRi treatment naïve patient population

Second Line: FGFRi Treatment Naïve Precedent

Compound	Company	Stage	FGFR2 Selective	Response Rate	Dosing Schedule	% of Patients with Hyperphosphatemia ¹	% of Patients with Diarrhea	% of Patients Discontinued or Dose Reduced
Pemigatinib		Approved ³	No	36% (ICC)	2 weeks on, 1 week off	94%	47%	23%
Infigratinib		Approved ³	No	23% (ICC)	3 weeks on, 1 week off	90%	24%	75%
Futibatinib		Phase 2/3	No	42% (ICC)	Once daily dosing	91%	~28%	56%
Erdafitinib		Approved ³	No	32% (Urothelial Carcinoma)	Personalized dosing based on phosphate levels ²	76%	47%	66%

¹ As defined by increased serum phosphate; except for infigratinib which is not specified

² Initial dose (8 mg QD) adjusted to 9 mg QD only in absence of hyperphosphatemia

³ Currently have accelerated approval

High toxicity limits efficacy of non-selective FGFR inhibitors

Late-Line: Retreating with Chemo Precedent

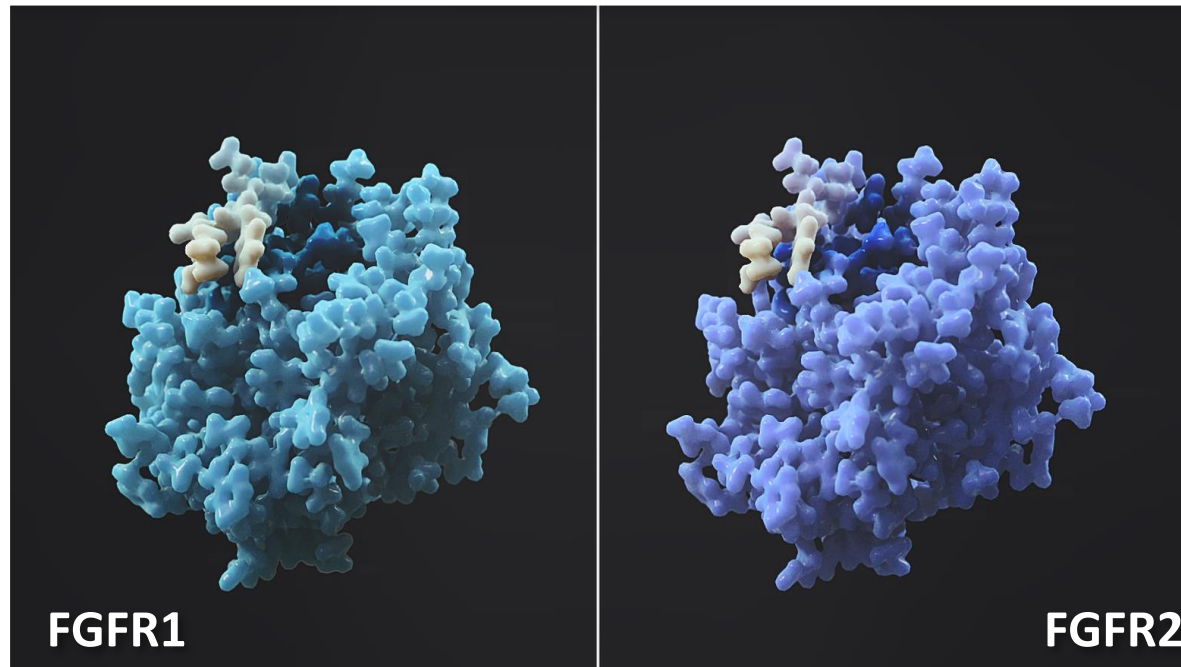
Regimen	Trial	Stage	Population	Response Rate	Progression-Free Survival (median)	Overall Survival (median)	% Deaths Due to Chemo	% of Patients Discontinued or Dose Reduced
FOLFOX Chemotherapy	ABC-06	Phase 3	All Comers, 2L	3% (ICC)	3.3 months (ICC)	5.7 months (ICC)	4%	74%

Late-line treatment with chemotherapy can be highly toxic and only results in incremental efficacy

A selective inhibitor of FGFR2 with broad activity against acquired resistance mutations is necessary to address significant unmet need in patients with FGFR2-altered tumors

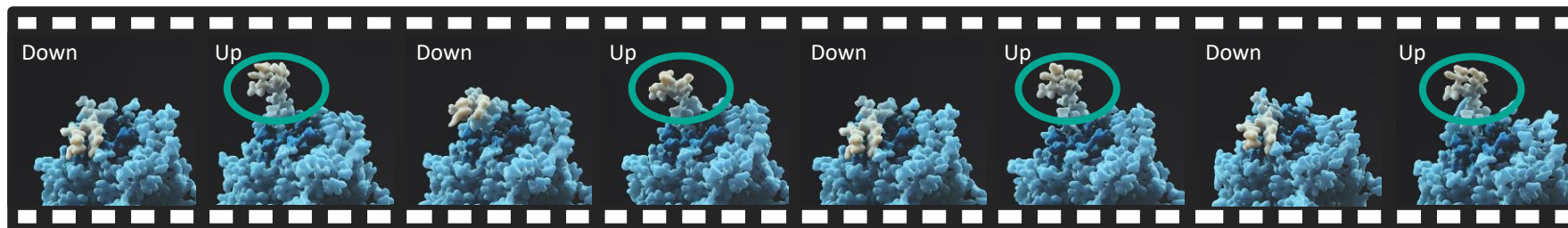
FGFR2 – Standard Approach to Discovery Has Had Limited Success

Standard Approach

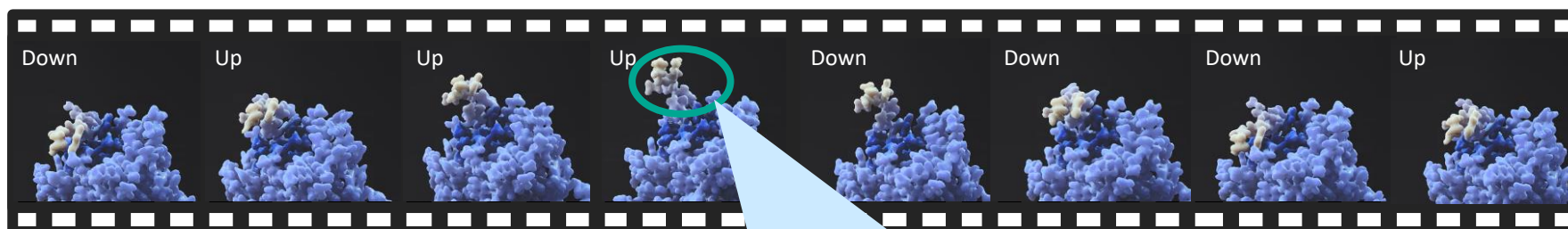


FGFR2 – Increasing Experimental Resolution Reveals New Opportunities

FGFR1



FGFR2

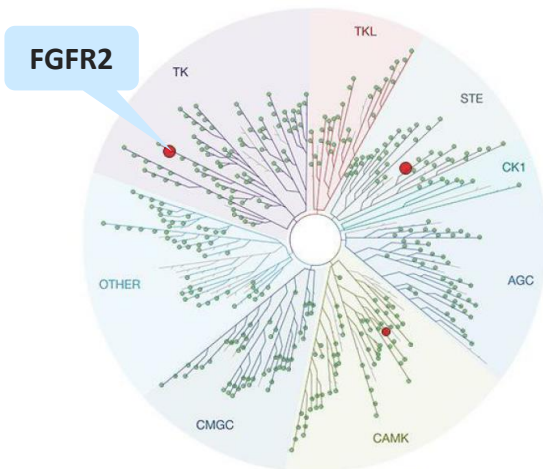


We predicted that a segment of FGFR1 would be **fully extended outwards** more frequently than the same segment in FGFR2

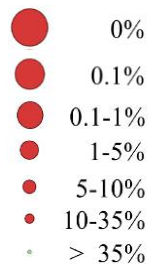
Exploiting the dynamic difference between FGFR1 and FGFR2 enabled Relay Tx to design a selective FGFR2 inhibitor

FGFR2 – RLY-4008 Is Potentially the First Highly Selective and Irreversible FGFR2 Inhibitor

RLY-4008

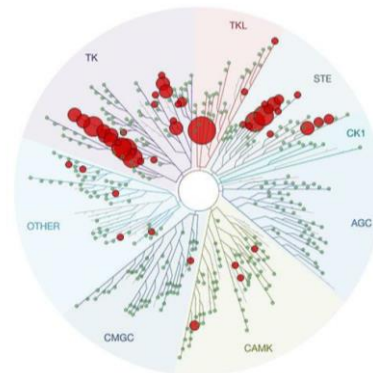


Percent Control

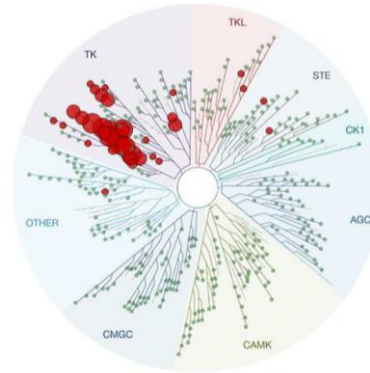


Pan-FGFR Inhibitors

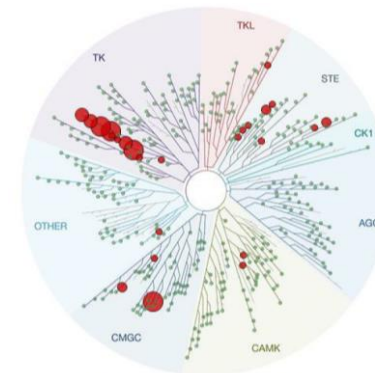
AZD4547



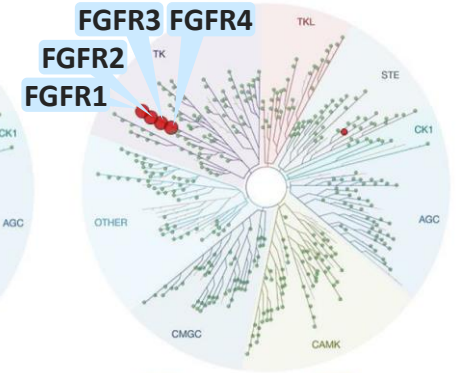
Erdafitinib



Pemigatinib



Futibatinib



Percent Control



Note: Single experiment that tested each compound run at 500nM against 468 targets in the absence of ATP and without preincubation

Source: KINOMEScan™ by Eurofins DiscoverX

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FGFR2 – RLY-4008 First-in-Human (FIH) Study Design

Key Objectives:

MTD/RP2D, safety, pharmacokinetics, biomarkers (ctDNA, tumor markers), preliminary anti-tumor activity

Part 1: Dose Escalation – Enrolling

49 patients recruited over first ~1 year (as of October 2021) → excellent execution to-date

- Unresectable or metastatic solid tumors
- FGFR2-alterations per local assessment (tumor tissue or blood)
- Both FGFRi-naïve & FGFRi-treated allowed

Initial
Expansion
Dose

First patient treated in Sept 2020

Part 2: Dose Expansion – Opened December 2021

FGFR2-fusion+ intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma
without prior FGFRi (N = 15)

FGFR2-fusion+ intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma
with prior FGFRi (N = 15)

FGFR2-fusion+, non intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma
with/without prior FGFRi (N = 15)

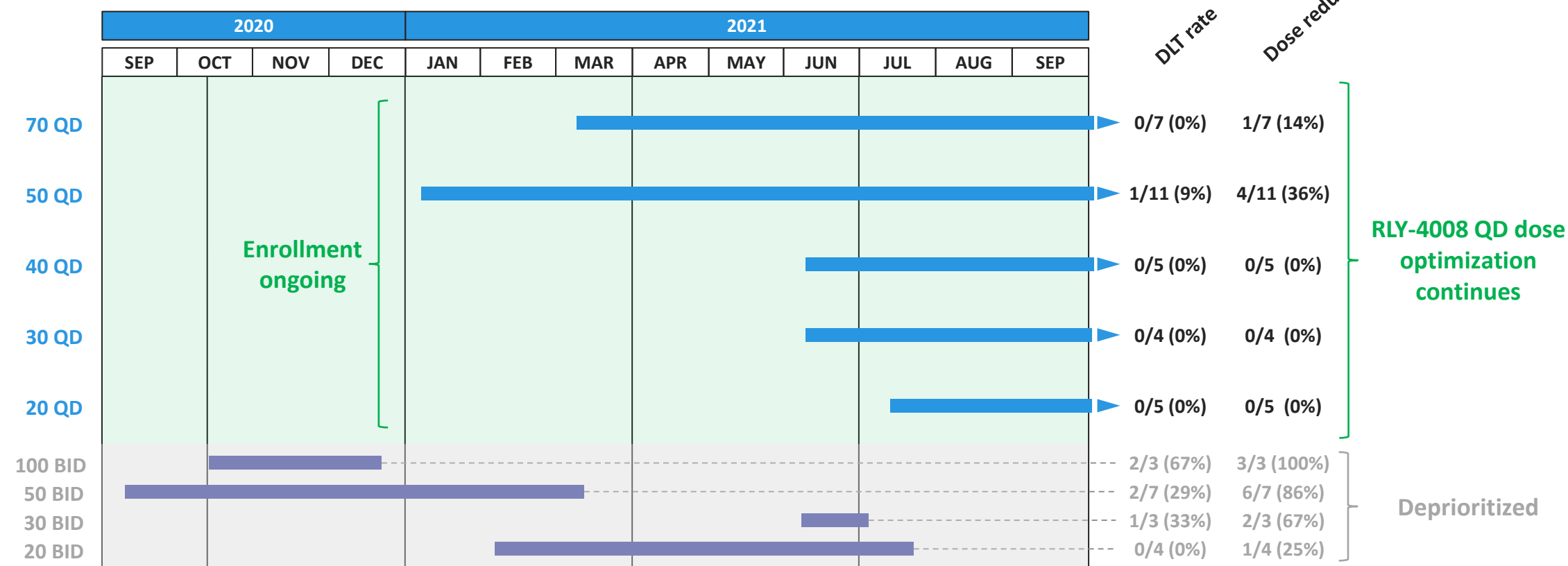
FGFR2-mutant, advanced solid tumors
with/without prior FGFRi (N = 15)

FGFR2-amplified, advanced solid tumors
with/without prior FGFRi (N = 15)

Orally dosed; BID and QD schedules explored using the Bayesian Optimal Interval Escalation (BOIN) design; Starting dose was 50 mg BID

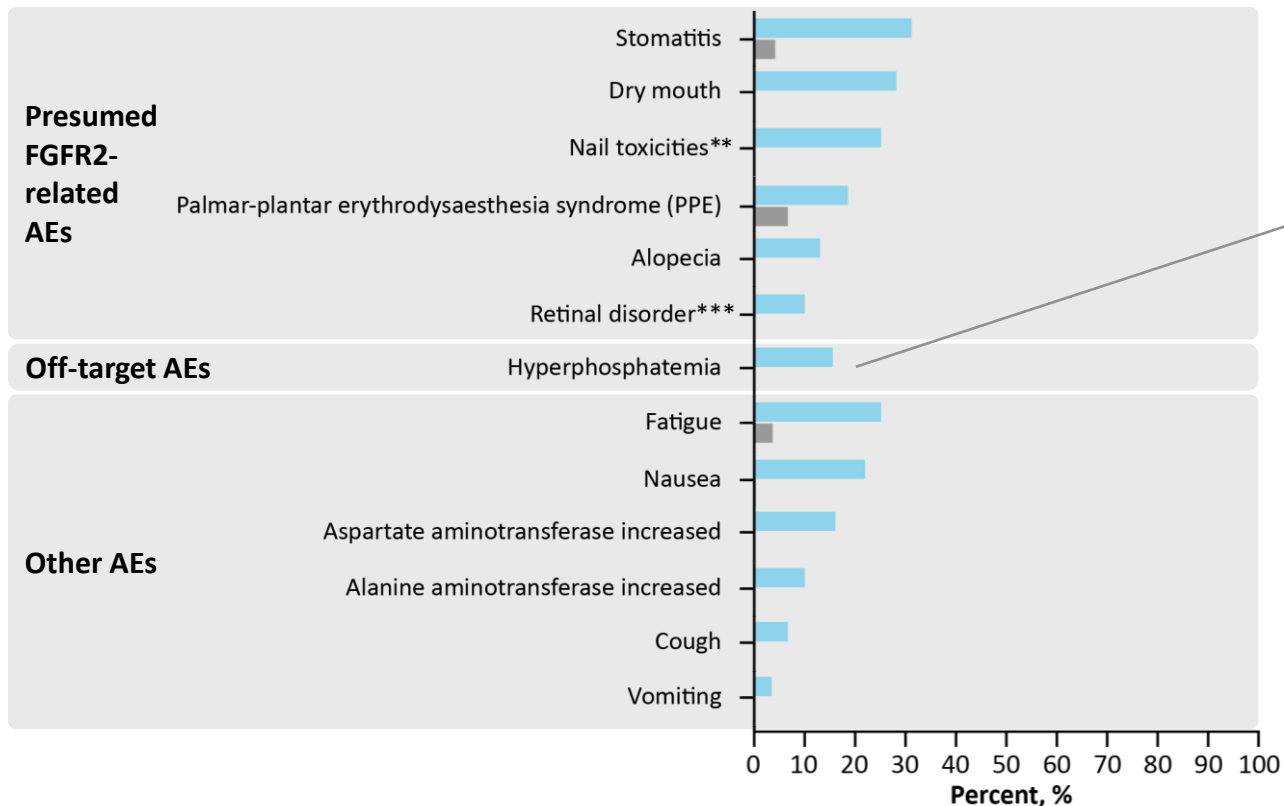
FGFR2 – RLY-4008 FIH Study: Parallel Bayesian Dose Optimization Ongoing

Dose cohort enrollment periods – Bayesian dose optimization with enrichment (ongoing)

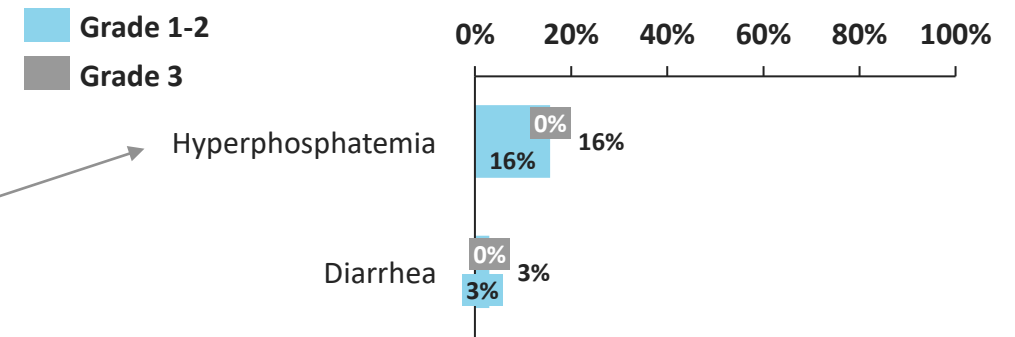


FGFR2 – RLY-4008 FIH Study: RLY-4008 QD Safety Profile

Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events*



Key Off-Target Safety (FGFR1 and FGFR 4)



Dry Eye and Corneal Details

RLY-4008 QD dosing
 Dry eye: 9% all grades, 0% grade 3+
 Corneal AEs: 13% all grades, 0% grade 3+

Bemarituzumab (Phase 2)
 Dry eye: 26% all grades, 3% grade 3+
 Corneal AEs: 67% all grades, 24% grade 3+

On-target AEs have been mostly low grade (no Gr 4/5, < 10% in the QD dosing regimen), and all of them have been reversible, manageable with dose modification or no intervention and monitorable

Source: RLY-4008 data as presented at 2021 AACR-NCI-EORTC Molecular Targets Conference (QD schedule n=32); Bemarituzumab ASCO 2021 Presentation – notes corneal AEs are defined by Standardised MedDRA Queries (SMQ) of corneal disorders, which includes dry eye

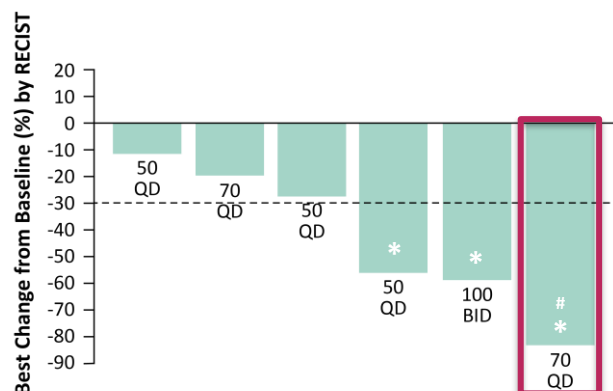
*Included if ≥ 20% based on both QD (n=32) and BID (n=17) schedules.

**Included preferred terms of nail disorder, nail discoloration, nail ridging, onychalgia, onychoclasia, onycholysis, onychomadesis, paronychia.

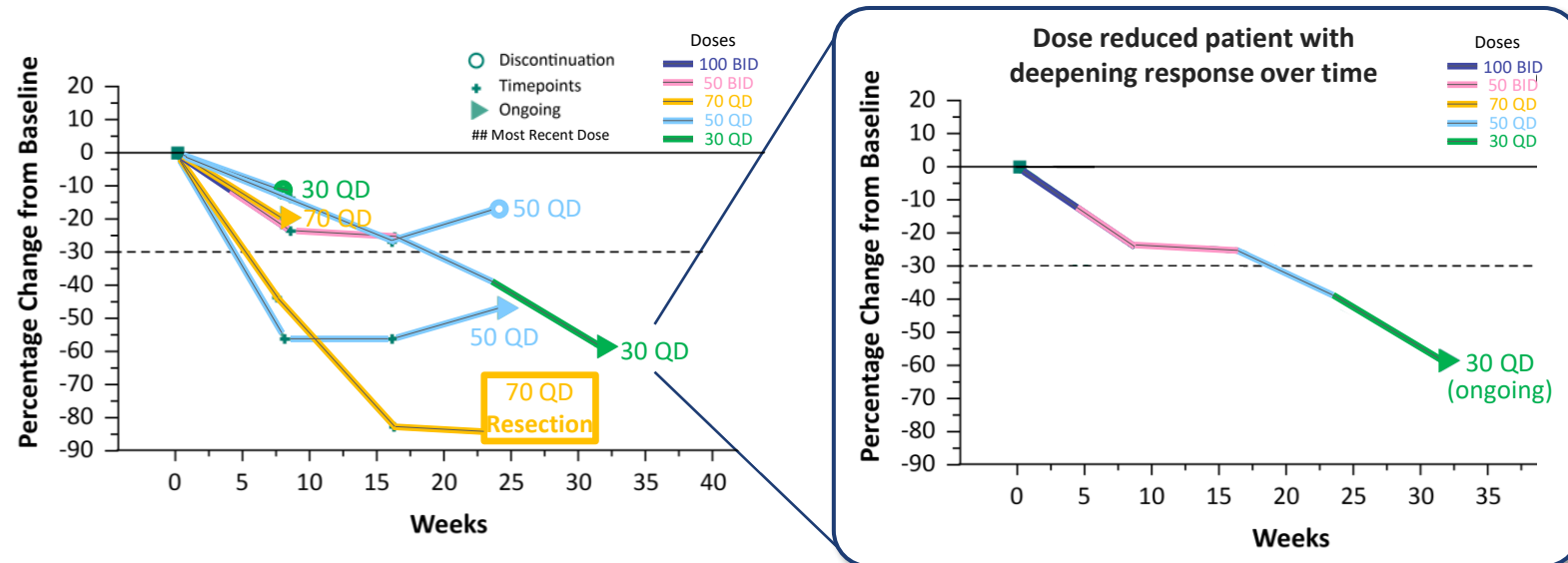
***Included preferred terms of retinal pigment epithelium detachment, retinopathy, blurred vision, subretinal fluid.

FGFR2 – RLY-4008 FIH Study: RLY-4008 Induced Radiographic Tumor Regression in FGFR Inhibitor-Naïve FGFR2-Fusion+ Cholangiocarcinoma

Best RECIST change from baseline



Relative change from baseline in tumor size



3/6 patients exhibit a confirmed PR

3/6 patients ongoing on treatment, and 1 patient had resection with curative intent

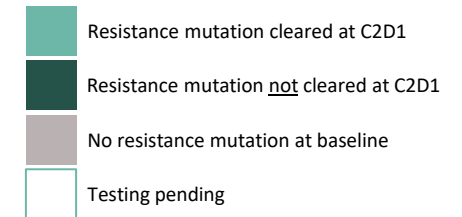
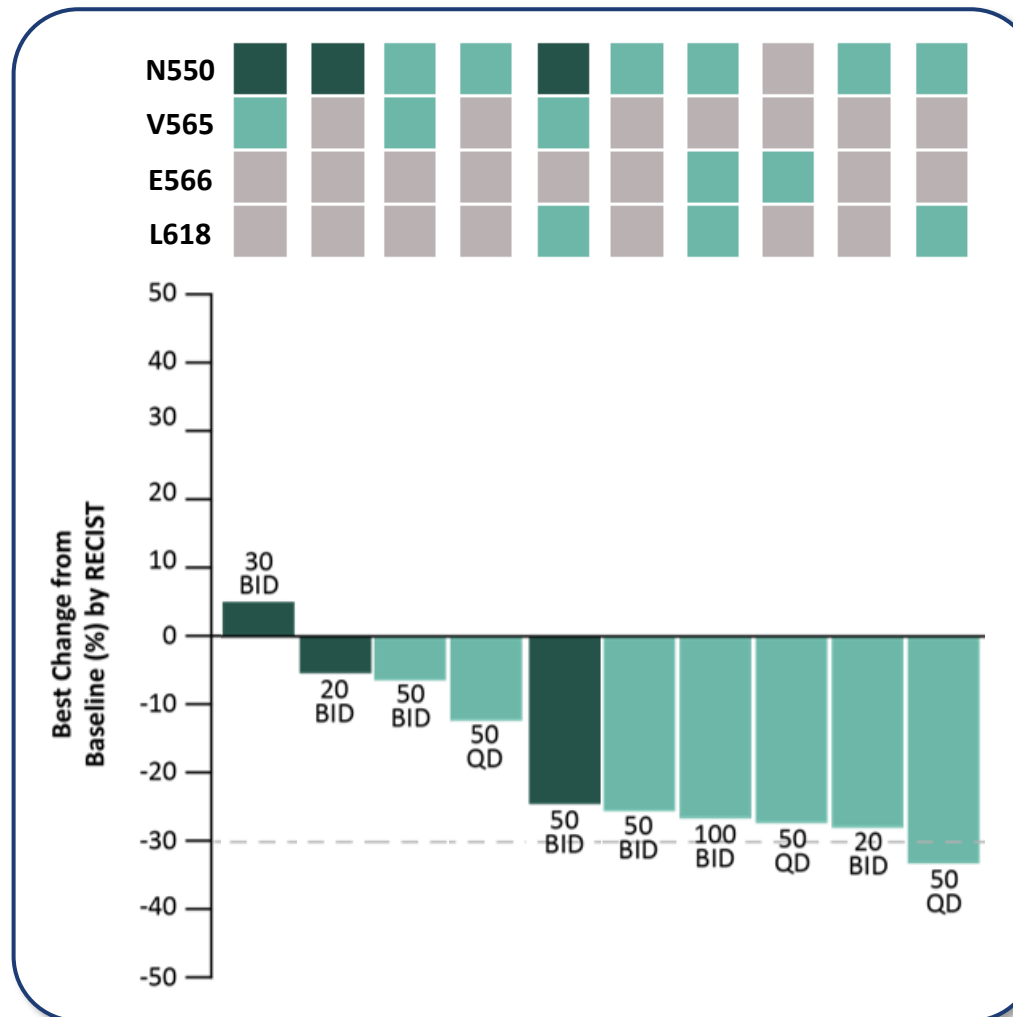
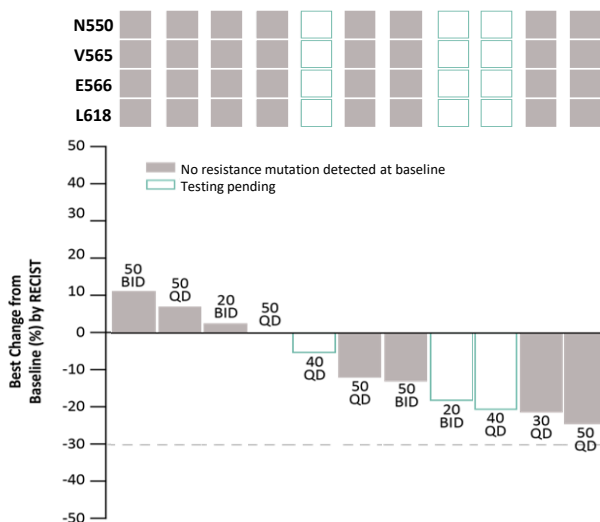
Pan-FGFR benchmark in this population is 23-36% ORR

Source: RLY-4008 data as presented at 2021 AACR-NCI-EORTC Molecular Targets Conference

*Confirmed PR; #Tumor resection after data cut off.

FGFRi, fibroblast growth factor receptor inhibitor PR, partial response.

FGFR2 – RLY-4008 FIH Study: RLY-4008 Exhibited Activity in Pan-FGFR Inhibitor Resistant FGFR2-Fusion Cholangiocarcinoma Regardless of FGFR2 Resistance Mutations



13/21 (62%) patients with tumor reduction > 10%

7/10 (70%) patients with FGFR2 resistance mutations at baseline had all identified resistance mutations rendered undetectable at C2D1

Clearance of resistance clones implies greater duration in earlier line patients

Source: RLY-4008 data as presented at 2021 AACR-NCI-EORTC Molecular Targets Conference

Note: (N550, N549), (V565, V564), (E566, E565), (L618, L617) are different terminology for the same mutated site; ctDNA, circulating DNA; FGFRi, fibroblast growth factor receptor inhibitor

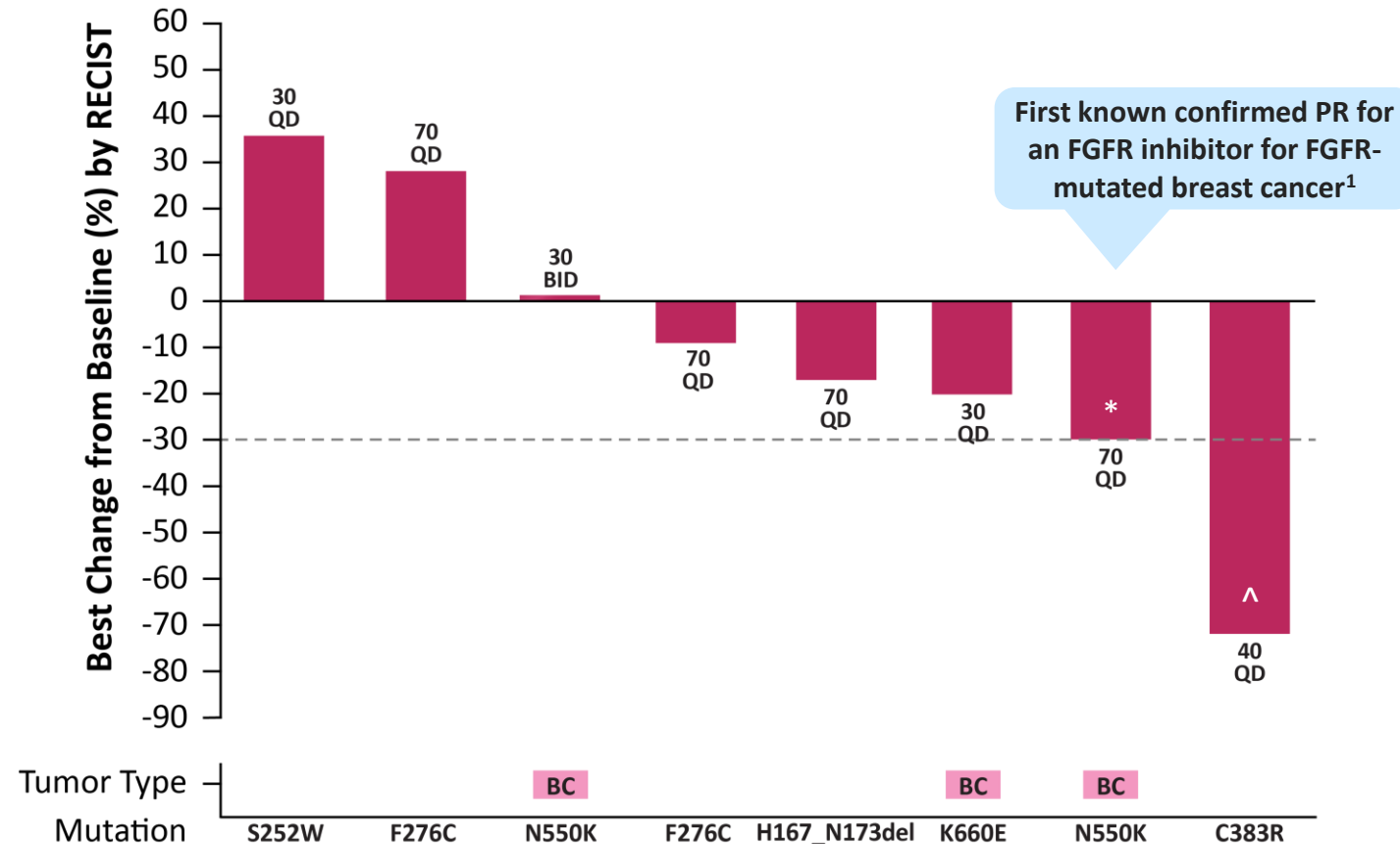
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Preliminary data as of 09-Sept-2021

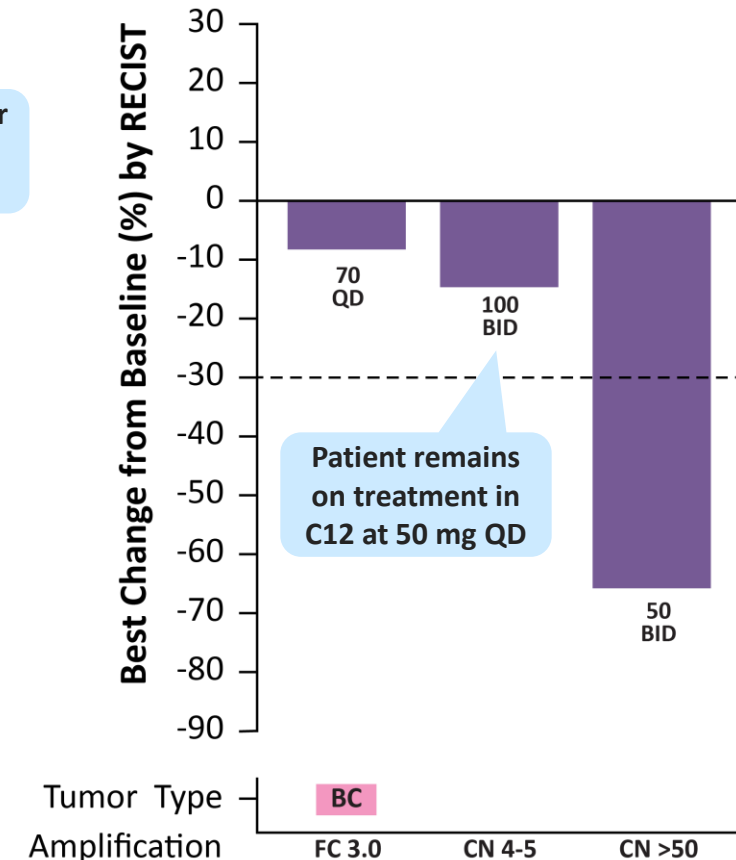
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FGFR2 – RLY-4008 FIH Study: RLY-4008 Showed Radiographic Tumor Regression in FGFR2 Oncogenic Mutations and in FGFR2 Amplifications

FGFR2 Oncogenic Mutations



FGFR2 Amplifications



No FDA-approved FGFR targeted therapies for FGFR2 oncogenic mutations or amplifications

■ Breast cancer (BC)

*Confirmed PR with increased tumor reduction after data cut; ^PR pending confirmation.

1. Based on Company's review of presented meeting abstracts and published studies to-date.

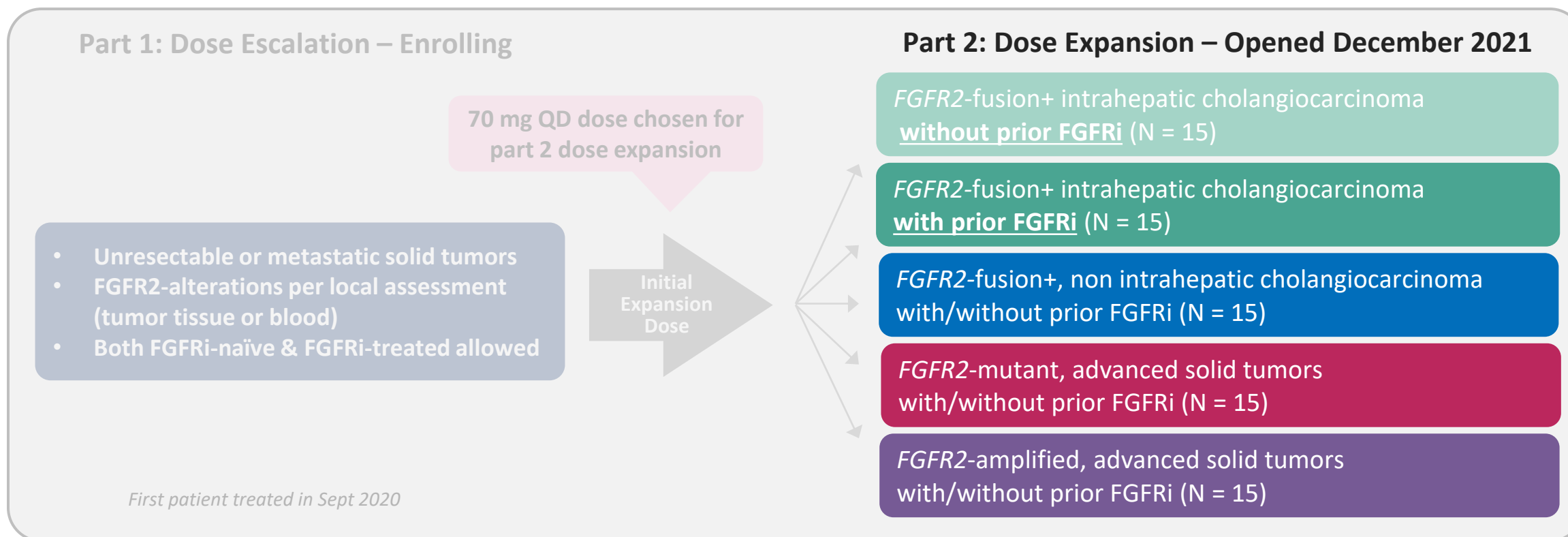
Note: FC, fold change; CN, copy number.

Source: RLY-4008 data as presented at 2021 AACR-NCI-EORTC Molecular Targets Conference

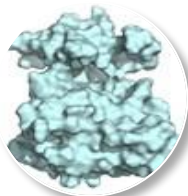
FGFR2 – RLY-4008 First-in-Human (FIH) Study Design

Key Objectives:

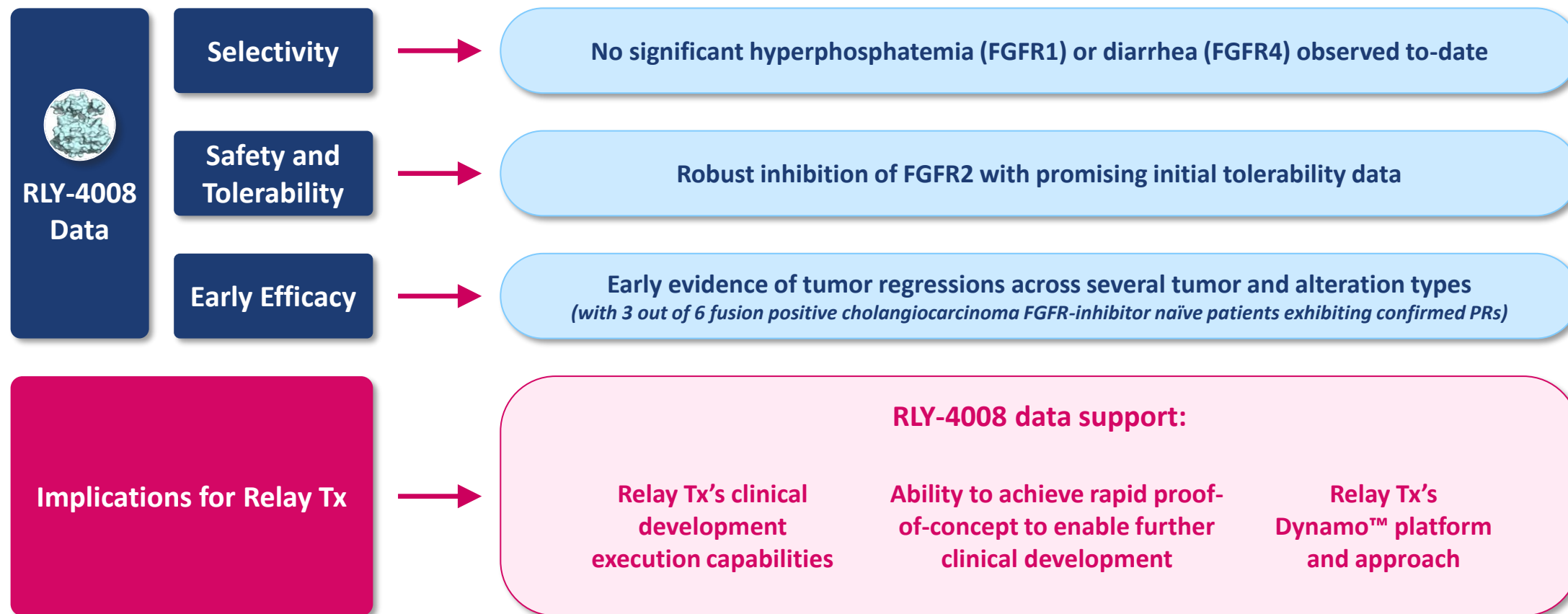
MTD/RP2D, safety, pharmacokinetics, biomarkers (ctDNA, tumor markers), preliminary anti-tumor activity



Orally dosed; BID and QD schedules explored using the Bayesian Optimal Interval Escalation (BOIN) design; Starting dose was 50 mg BID



FGFR2 – Highlights from RLY-4008 Interim Clinical Data Disclosure (Oct 2021)



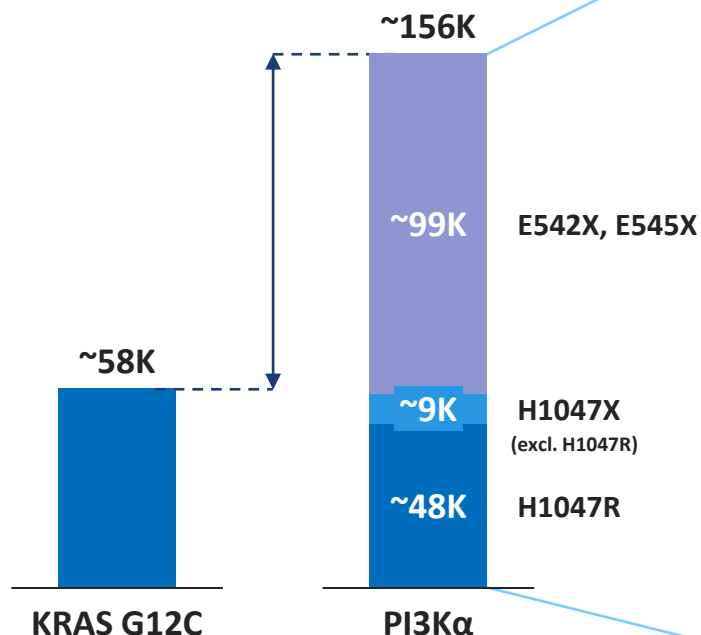


PI3K α Opportunity Is Among the Largest Ever for Precision Oncology



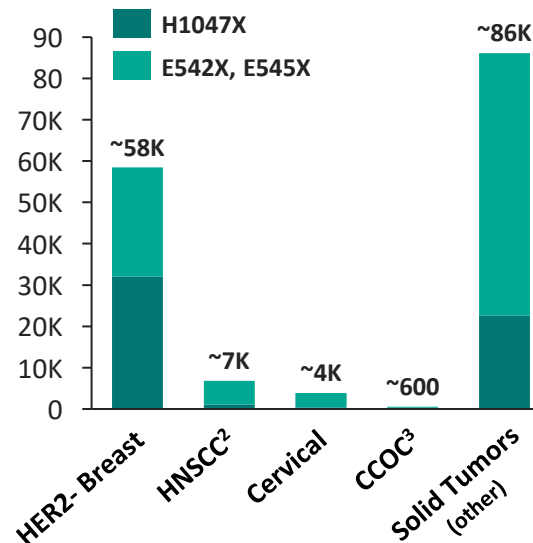
Pan-mutant selective drug represents significant clinical opportunity

US Patients – Solid Tumors Incidence (Annual)¹

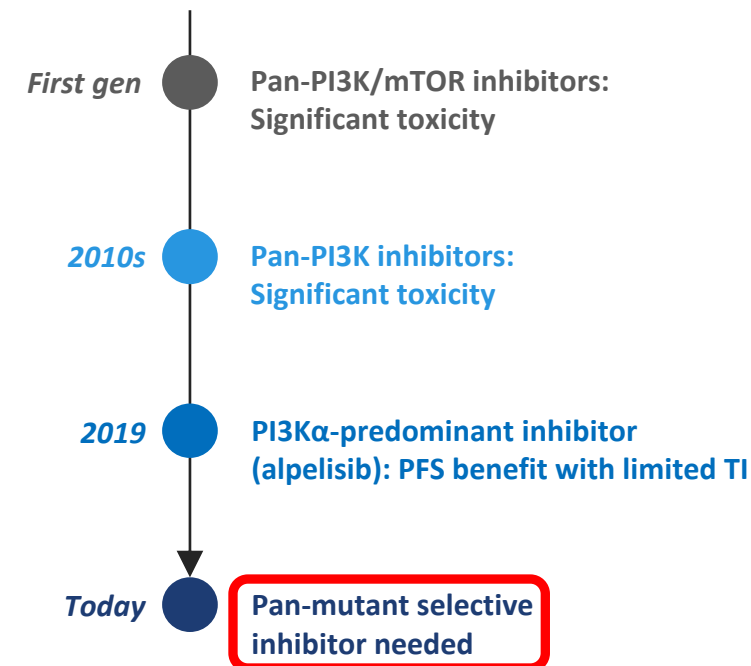


PI3K α alterations observed across multiple tumor types – select indications

US Patients - Comprehensive Incidence (Annual)



Evolution of PI3K inhibitors



Sources: FoundationInsights® database; SEER; Alpelisib – FDA prescribing label

1. Annual incidence of solid tumors with KRAS G12C, PI3K H1047R, PI3K H1047X, PI3K E542X + E545X alterations; 2. Head & Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma; 3. Clear Cell Ovarian Cancer

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PI3K α – Existing Inhibitors Establish POC, but Have Limited Therapeutic Window



Hyperglycemia is on-target
tox from PI3K α WT

Breast Cancer

Monotherapy and Combo Data from Leading Competitors

Compound/ Company	Stage	Mutant Selective	Regimen	Response Rate	% of Patients with Hyperglycemia	% of Patients with GI Toxicity	% of Patients Discontinued or Dose Reduced
Alpelisib 	Approved	No	Monotherapy (Dose Escalation)	4% (1/27)	52% (24% Gr3-4)	40%	52%
			Combo (Fulvestrant) in mBC, CDKi pre-treated	19% mPFS 7.3mo	58% (28% Gr3-4)	60%	83% ¹
Inavolisib <small>A Member of the Roche Group</small>	Phase 3	No	Monotherapy (Dose Escalation)	20% (4/20)	70% (20% Gr3-4)	40%	30% ²
			Triplet mBC Combo, no prior CDKi (CDK4/6 + Fulvestrant)	40% (6/15)	61% (23% Gr3-4)	48%	36%

1. Includes dose interruptions in addition to dose reductions and discontinuations
2. Dose reductions only; discontinuations not reported

Non-Breast Cancer

Monotherapy Anecdotal Responses Validate PIK3CA as a Tumor Driver Outside Breast Cancer

Compound	PI3K Isoform Selectivity	Mutant Selective	Tumor Types Where Monotherapy Objective Responses In PIK3CAm Patients Have Been Observed (# of Patients)
Alpelisib	Alpha-Predominant	No	Cervical (6), Breast (2), Endometrial (2), Colorectal (2), GIST (2), Head & Neck (1)
Inavolisib	Alpha-Predominant	No	Breast (4)
Taselisib	Alpha, Delta, Gamma	No	Head & Neck (4), Breast (3), Endometrial (2), Cervical (2), CCA (2), CRC (1), Pancreatic (2), Salivary Gland (1)
CYH33	Alpha-Predominant	No	Clear-Cell Ovarian (1), Other Ovarian (1), Breast (1), CRC (1), Gastric (1)

Sources: Alpelisib Monotherapy – Juric et al 2018; Alpelisib Combo – 2021 SABCS Presentation – BYLieve Cohort A; Inavolisib Monotherapy – SABCS 2019 Poster, Inavolisib Combo – SABCS 2020 Poster; Taselisib Monotherapy – Jhaveri et al 2020; CYH33 – ESMO-TAT 2020 Presentation

PI3K α – Relay Tx Has a Unique Understanding of PI3K α

KRAS experience teaches us
pan-mutant coverage is required

Similarities between PI3K and KRAS:

- ✓ Clear oncogenic driver
- ✓ Mutations cluster at a few key hotspots
- ✓ Hotspot mutations can occur with multiple different alleles

KRAS G12C

Examples of
on-target
resistance
mechanisms

KRAS G13D

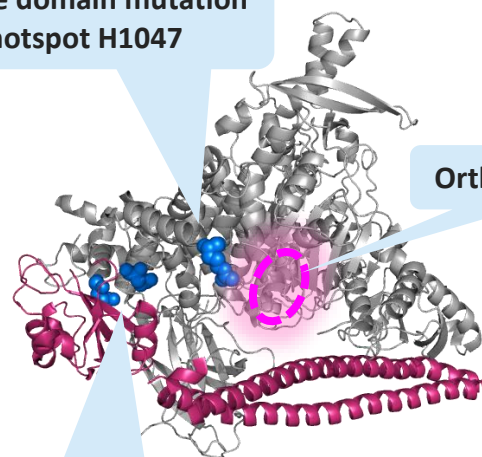
KRAS G12V

KRAS Y96D

On-target resistance to mutation-specific
inhibitors can result in escape via different allele
at same site or mutation at another hotspot

Relay Tx has a unique
understanding of PI3K α

Kinase domain mutation
hotspot H1047



Orthosteric site

Helical domain mutation
hotspots E542 and E545

RLY-2608 (pan-mutant selective) is the
foundation of our franchise

PI3K α
Franchise

PI3K α ^{PAN}

RLY-2608*
*Pan-mutant selective
allosteric inhibitor*

PI3K α ^{SPECIFIC}

*H1047R-specific
allosteric inhibitor*

PI3K α ^{OTHER}

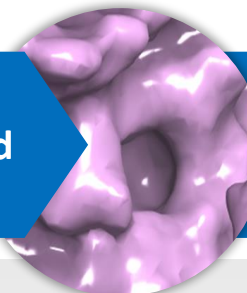
*Other PI3K α
allosteric programs*

PI3K α – Proprietary Insights Unlock Additional Approaches

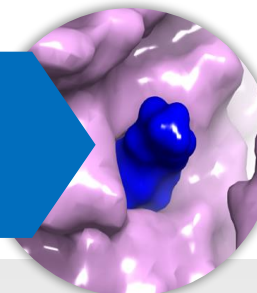
Solved first full-length
structures of PI3K α
(mutant and wild-type)



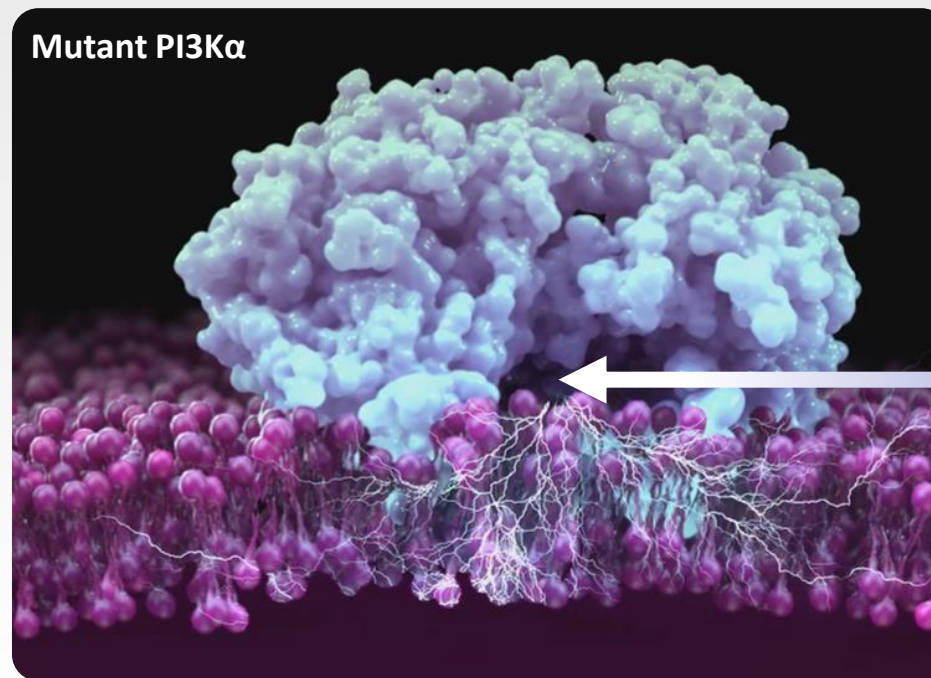
Discovered novel
allosteric pocket favored
in mutant protein



Designed pan-mutant
selective PI3K α
inhibitor (PI3K α ^{PAN})



Mutant PI3K α

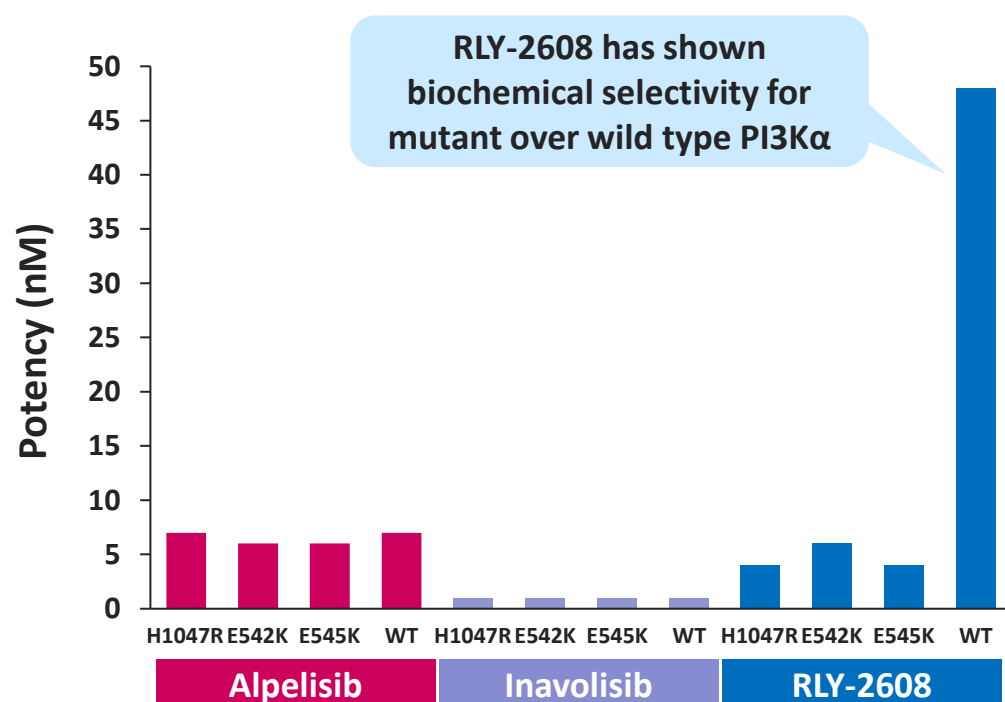


Orthosteric Site

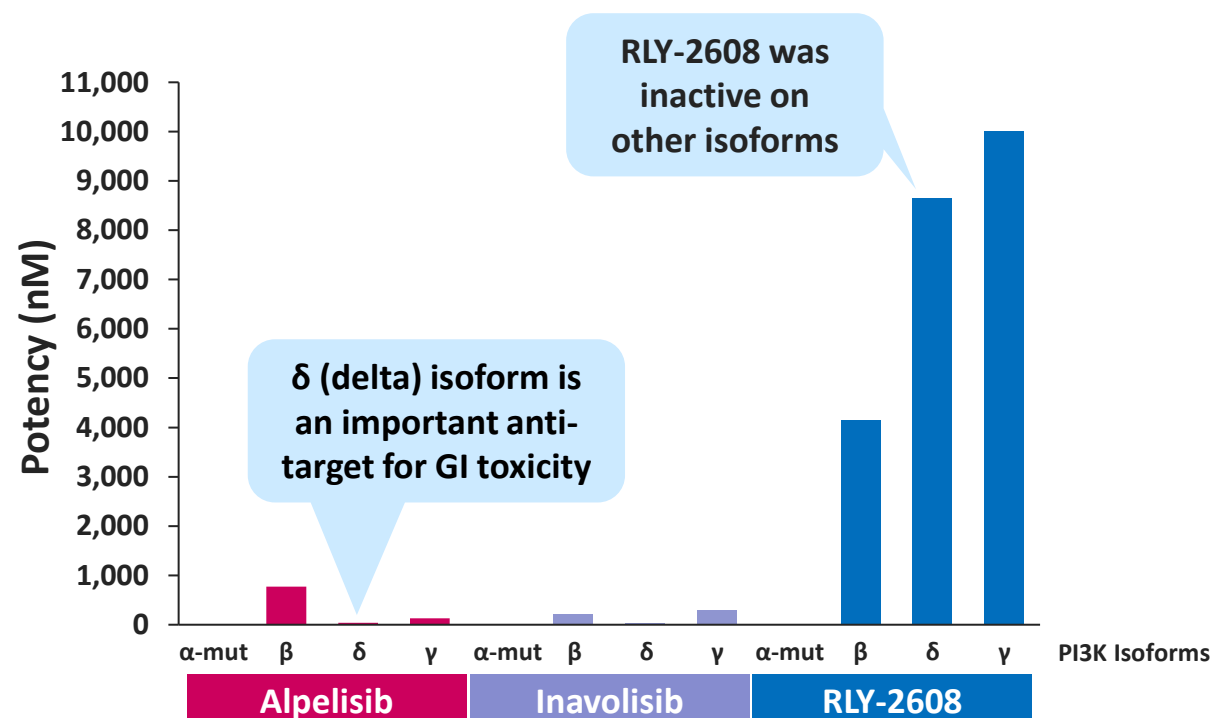
A differentiated understanding of the structure of PI3K α and its relationship to function
equips Relay Tx to design optimal mutant-selective inhibitors of PI3K α

PI3K α – RLY-2608 Has Shown Mutant and Isoform Biochemical Selectivity

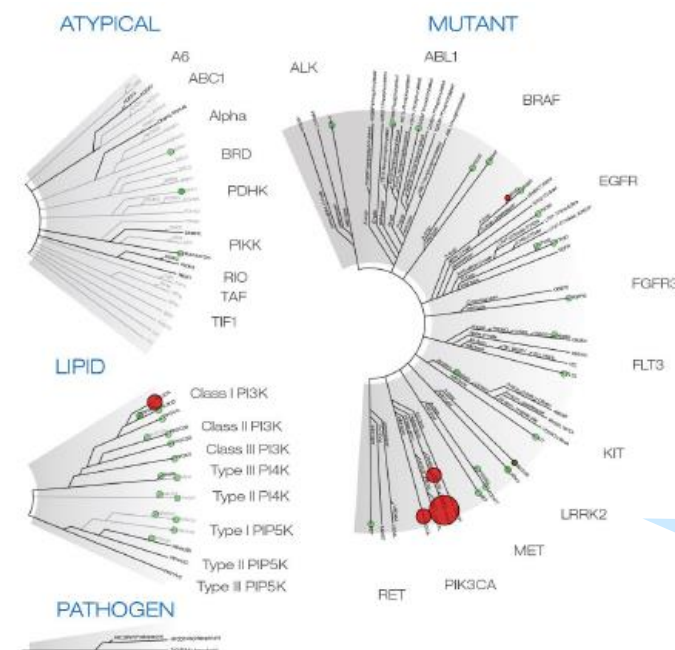
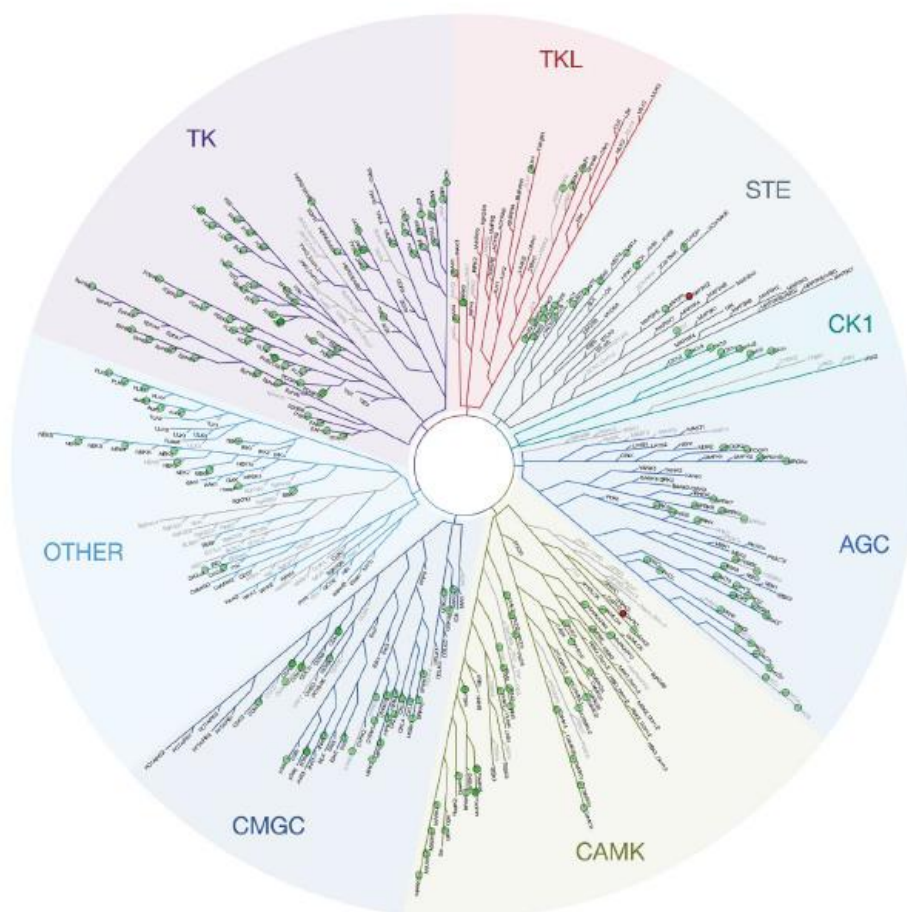
Mutant vs. WT PI3K α potency



Mutant PI3K α vs. other isoform potency



PI3K α – RLY-2608 Is Selective Across the Kinome



RLY-2608 inhibited only PI3K α , with preferential inhibition of mutant

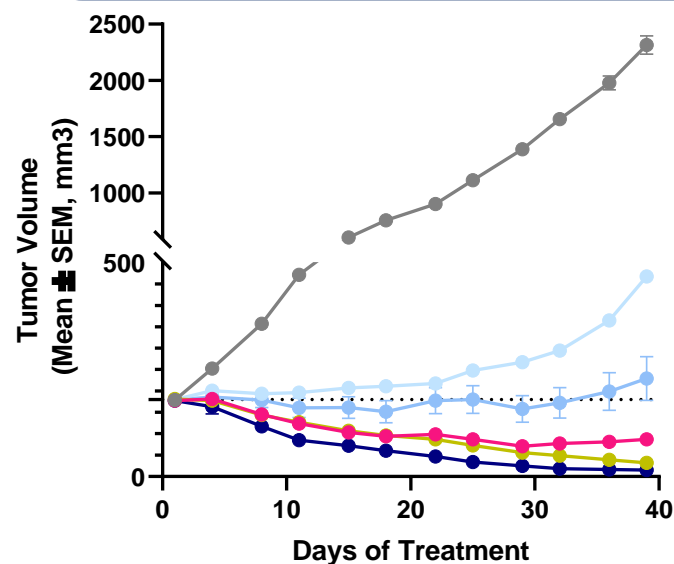
Kinase Inhibition @ 10 μ M

- >80% inhibition
- 20-80% inhibition
- < 20 % inhibition

PI3K α – In Vivo Tumor Regressions Across Both Mutation Hotspots (Mouse Study)

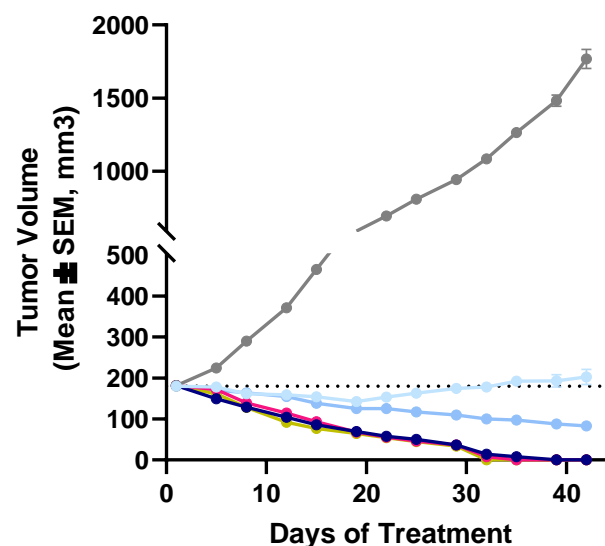


H1047R mutant (HCC1954) (mouse)



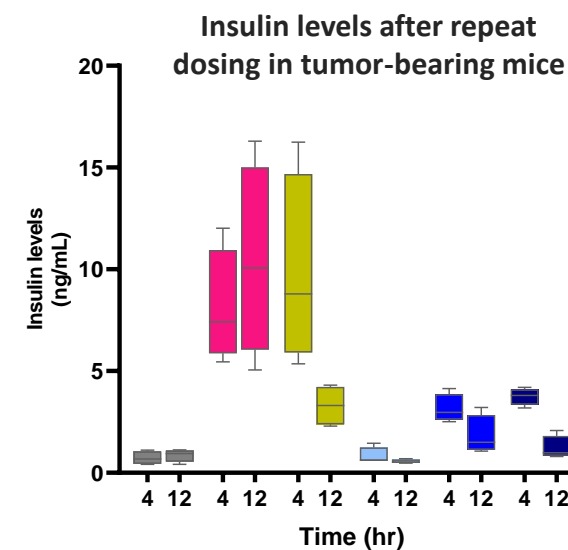
— Vehicle
 — RLY-2608 25mg/kg BID
 — Alpelisib PO 50mpk QD
 — RLY-2608 50mg/kg QD
 — Inavolisib 25mg/kg QD
 — RLY-2608 100mg/kg BID

E545K mutant (MDAMB361) (mouse)¹



— Vehicle
 — RLY-2608 25mg/kg BID
 — Alpelisib PO 50mpk QD
 — RLY-2608 50mg/kg QD
 — Inavolisib 25mg/kg QD
 — RLY-2608 100mg/kg BID

RLY-2608 achieved active doses with less insulin than orthosteric inhibitors²



— Vehicle
 — Alpelisib PO 50mpk QD
 — Inavolisib 25mg/kg QD
 — RLY-2608 25 mg/kg BID
 — RLY-2608 50mg/kg QD
 — RLY-2608 100mg/kg BID

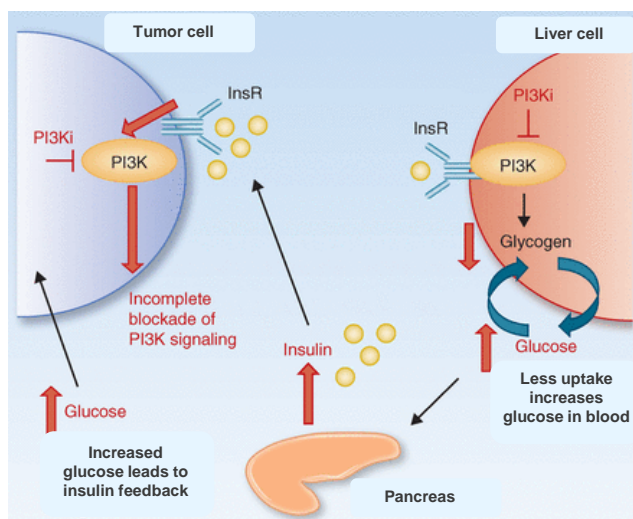
Consistent results for 1-hour time point³

Source: RLY-2608 data as presented in 2021 AACR-NCI-EORTC Molecular Targets Conference poster presentation

1. This model also carries a second mutation at K567R; 2. HSC2 model; 3. Similar results observed in the same background strain at 1hr timepoint in the MCF7 (E545K) model

PI3K α – RLY-2608 Had Reduced Impact on Glucose Homeostasis (28-Day Dog Study)

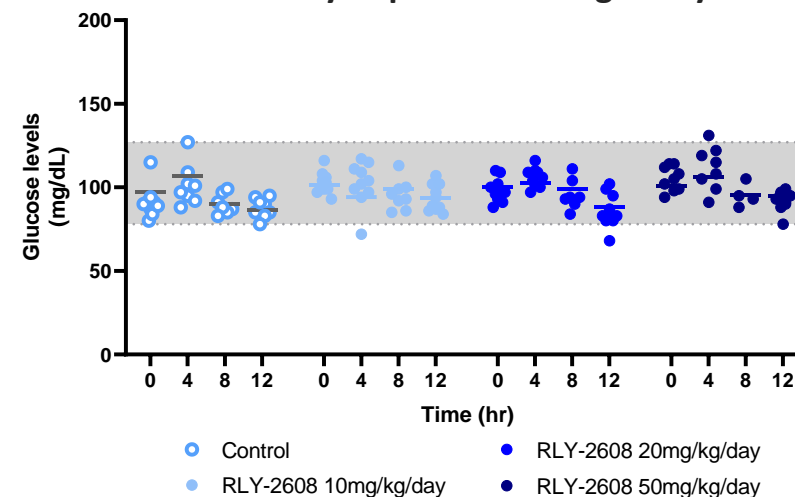
Inhibition of WT PI3K α leads to hyperglycemia



Adapted from Hanker Cancer Disc 2019

Repeat dosing of RLY-2608 did not cause hyperglycemia in tox species (dog)

28-Day Repeat Dose Dog Study



Equivalent exposures to efficacious mouse doses

Projected human oral bioavailability ~60% and half-life ~16h

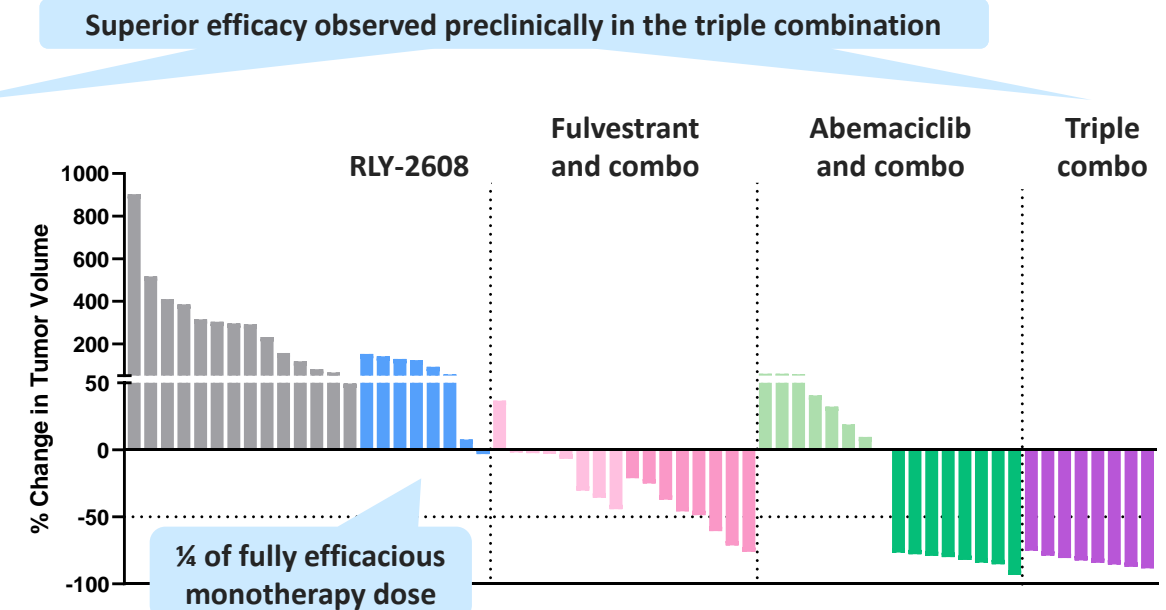
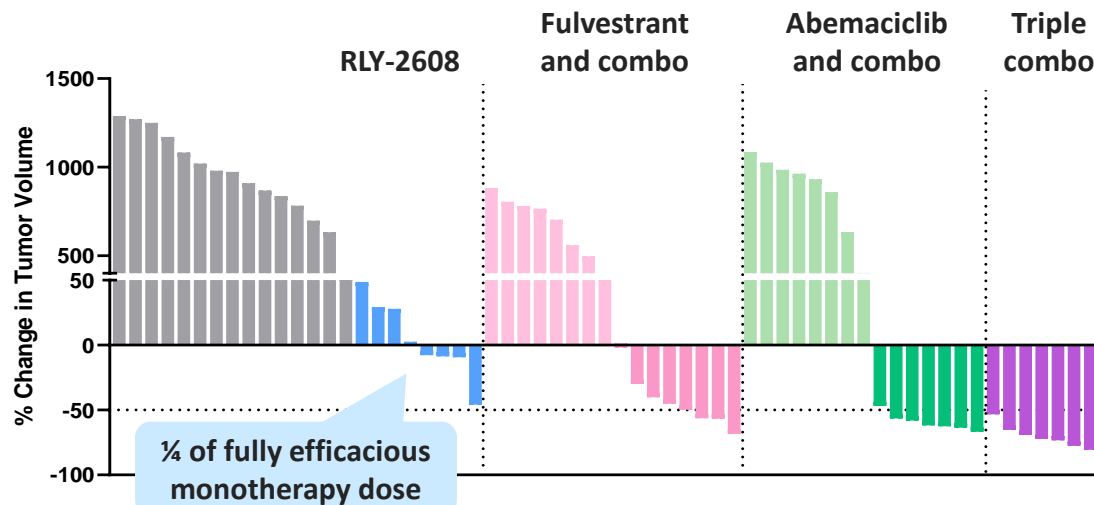
In higher species, dosing of RLY-2608 for 28 days showed no histopathological or ophthalmic findings associated with hyperglycemia

PI3K α – RLY-2608 Combines with Standard of Care Therapies to Drive Regressions in ER+/HER2- Breast Cancer Models



ST1056 (ER+/HER2-; H1047R)

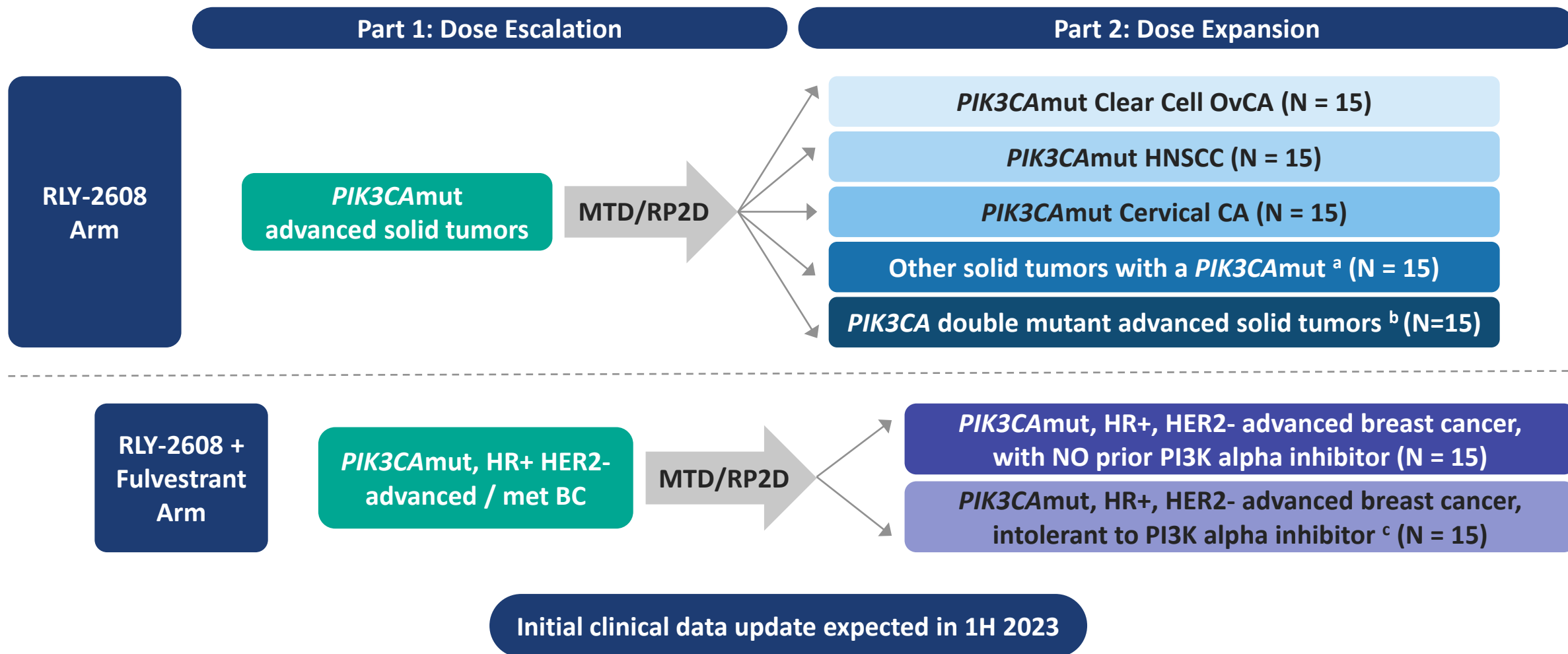
ST986 (ER+/HER2-; E542K)



Combination arms with similar tolerability to monotherapy arms

Source: RLY-2608 data as presented in 2021 SABCS poster presentation

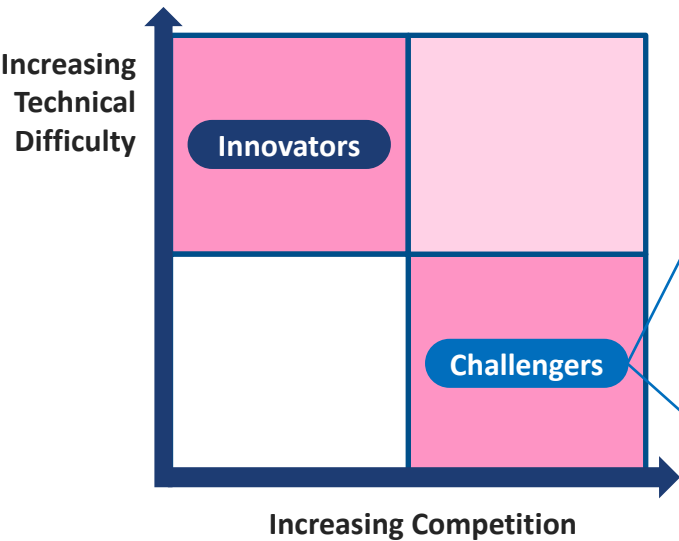
PI3Kα – RLY-2608 Trial Design



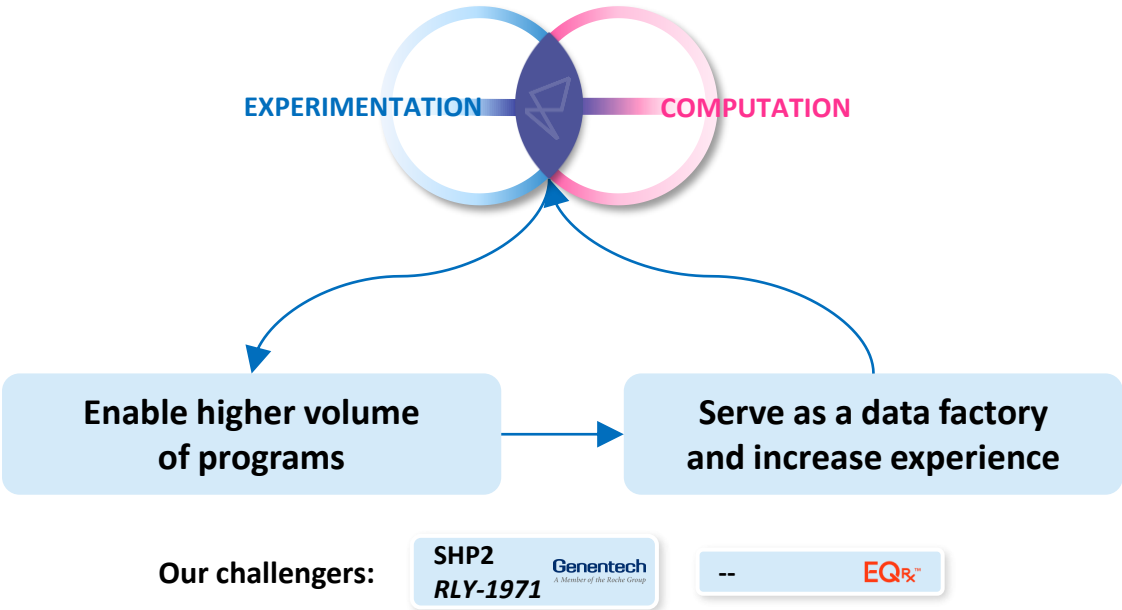
a. Excludes *PIK3CA*mut clear cell OvCA, HNSCC, and Cervical cancer patients; b. Double mutation defined as one major *PIK3CA* mutation (E542X, E545X, H1047X) + ≥1 additional *PIK3CA* mutation per local assessment; c. Intolerance to PI3K alpha inhibitors is defined as treatment discontinuation due to treatment-related AE (e.g., hyperglycemia, rash, diarrhea, stomatitis) other than severe hypersensitivity reaction and/or life-threatening reactions, such as anaphylaxis and Stevens-Johnson syndrome.

Challengers – Supporting the Build of Our Dynamo™ Platform

Challengers Have Lower Technical Risk



Challengers Solve Problems with “Known” Answers

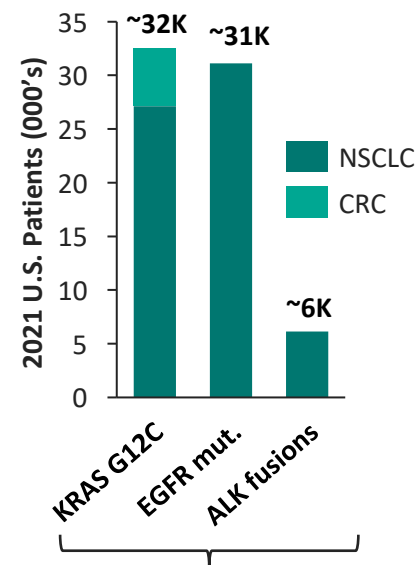


The more we do, the better we get

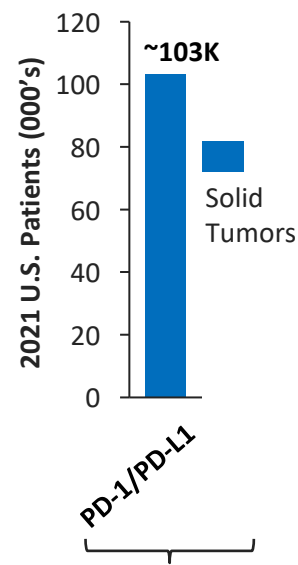
SHP2 – RLY-1971 Is Potent and Selective with Potential for Multiple Therapeutic Uses



Potential Patient Populations



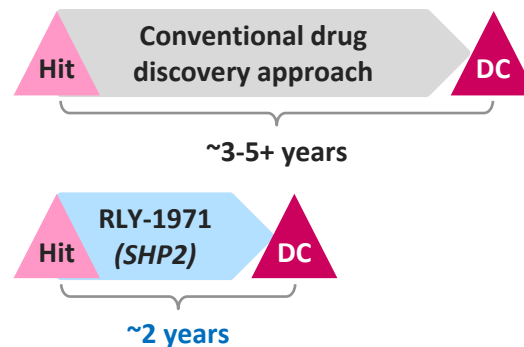
Based on annual comprehensive incidence in the US



% pts. eligible x % pts. respond to checkpoint inhibitors (US)

RLY-1971 Discovery

Time from hit to development candidate (DC)



of chemical series

1-2

22

Key Differentiating Features of RLY-1971

Dosing potential

Projected to be continuous once daily dosing

Potency

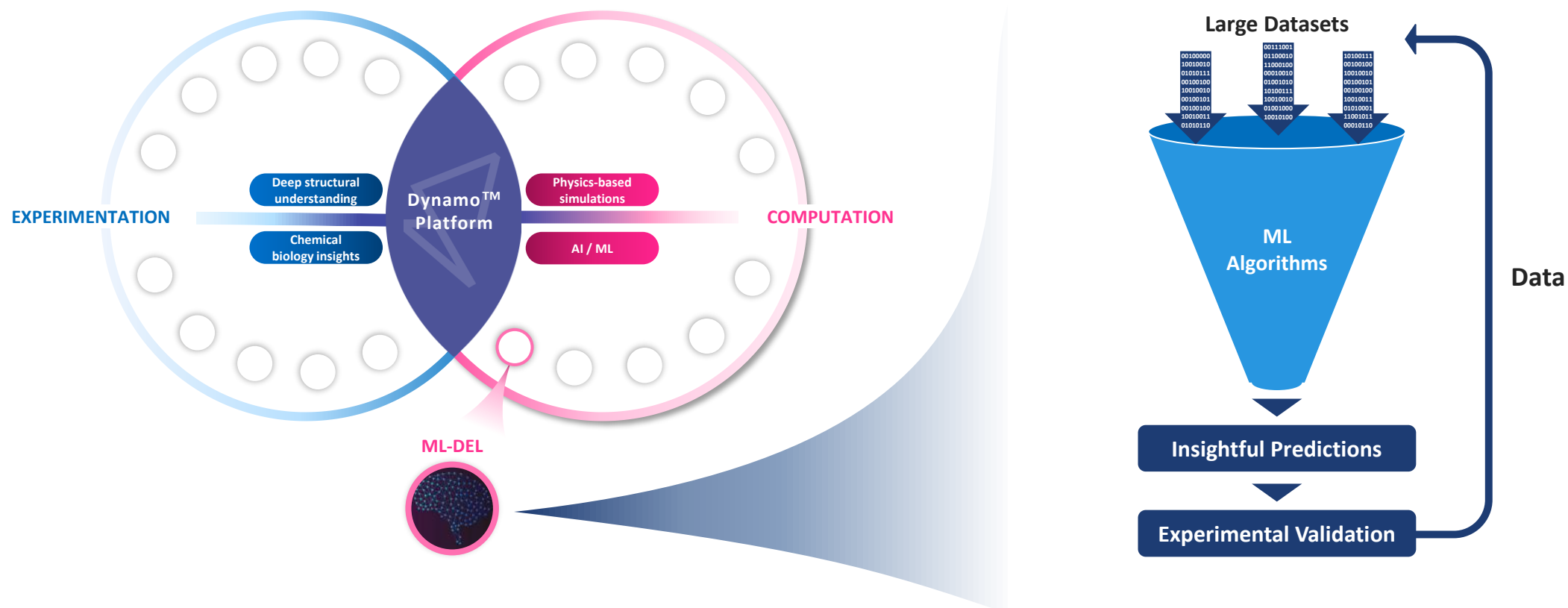
Demonstrated 750pM IC50 inhibition of SHP2 in biochemical assays

Novel chemistry

Chemically distinct from other SHP2 inhibitors

RLY-1971 and GDC-6036 (KRAS G12C) combination trial initiated in July 2021

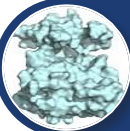

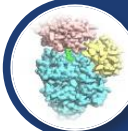




Challengers – Creating a Data Factory



The acquisition of our ML-DEL capabilities unlocks our ability to be a data factory

Relay Tx – What to Expect



	RLY-4008 (FGFR2)		RLY-2608 (PI3K α ^{PAN})		RLY-1971 (SHP2)	Next target in pipeline
 Expansion cohorts open Additional data update expected in 2H 2022		 Clinical trial initiated  Fulvestrant combo arm initiated Initial data update expected in 1H 2023		 GDC-6036 (KRAS G12C) combo trial initiated in July 2021		To be disclosed at virtual analyst and investor event on June 27, 2022

\$898M

Cash, cash equivalents and investments
as of the end of Q1 2022

Execution focus underpins value creation

Relay Tx 2020 ESG Summary – Beginning Our ESG Journey



Relay Tx's First ESG Disclosures



Patients

2 active clinical trials

Committed to clinical trial patient safety

Committed to product safety and quality

Note: Relay Tx is a development stage company

Community



Our patients / future patients



Our community in Cambridge and the broader Boston area



The next generation of scientists

People

98% agree/strongly agree they would recommend Relay Tx as a great place to work

Turnover below industry average rates

Diversity & inclusion advisory group

Training and development opportunities

Equitable compensation

Environment



Responsible energy consumption



Reducing water consumption



Hazardous and lab waste management

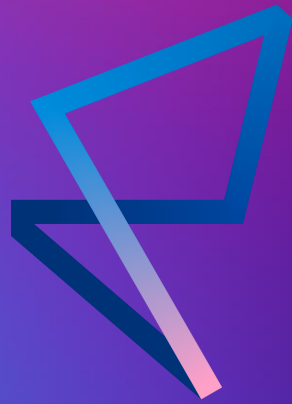


Non-hazardous waste management

Governance

57 Average Age	Board Composition* (8 Directors Total)	38% Gender Diversity
38% Racial/Ethnic Diversity	3yrs Average Tenure	75% Independence (Separate CEO and Chair Role)

*As of August 2021



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THERAPEUTICS