



Company Presentation

November 2021

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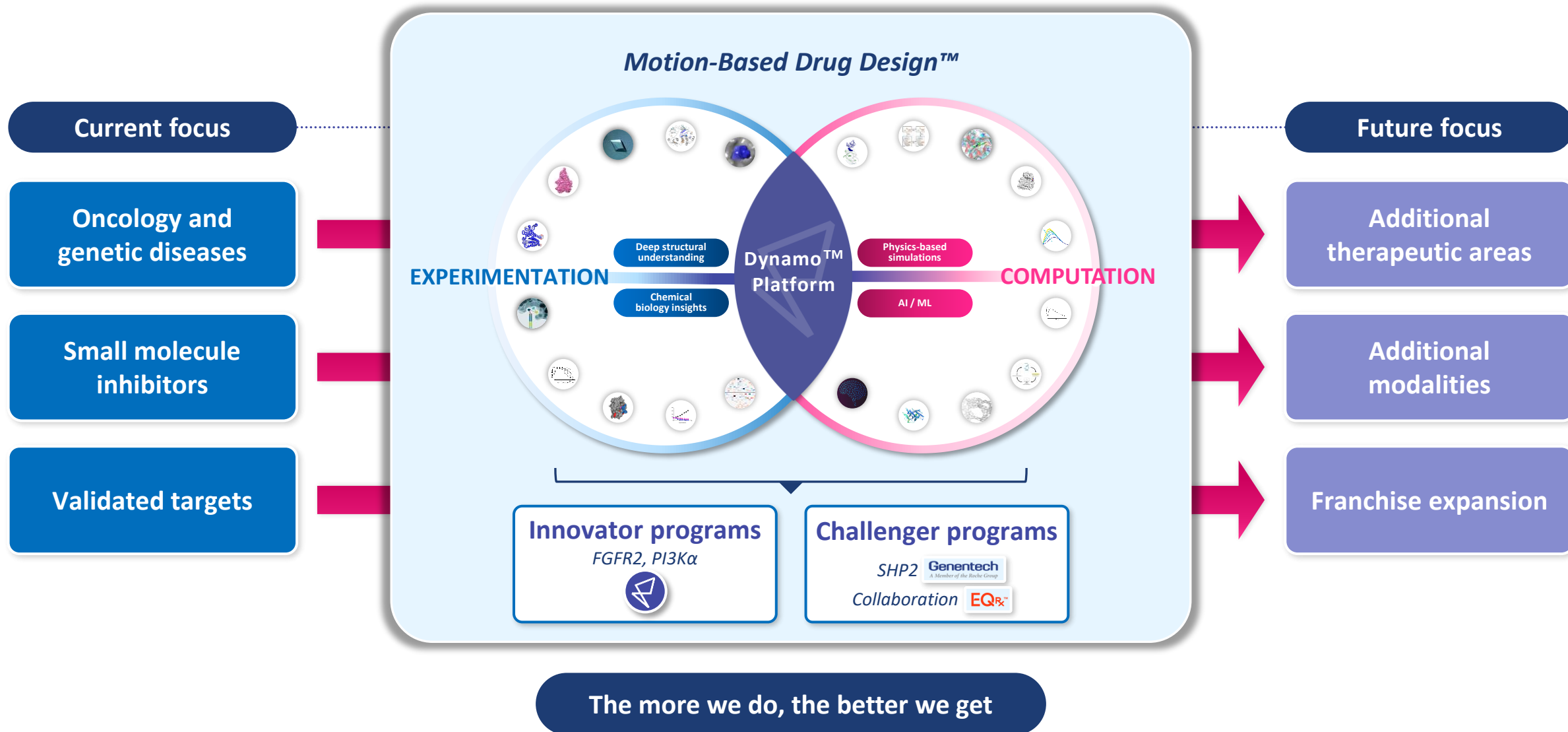


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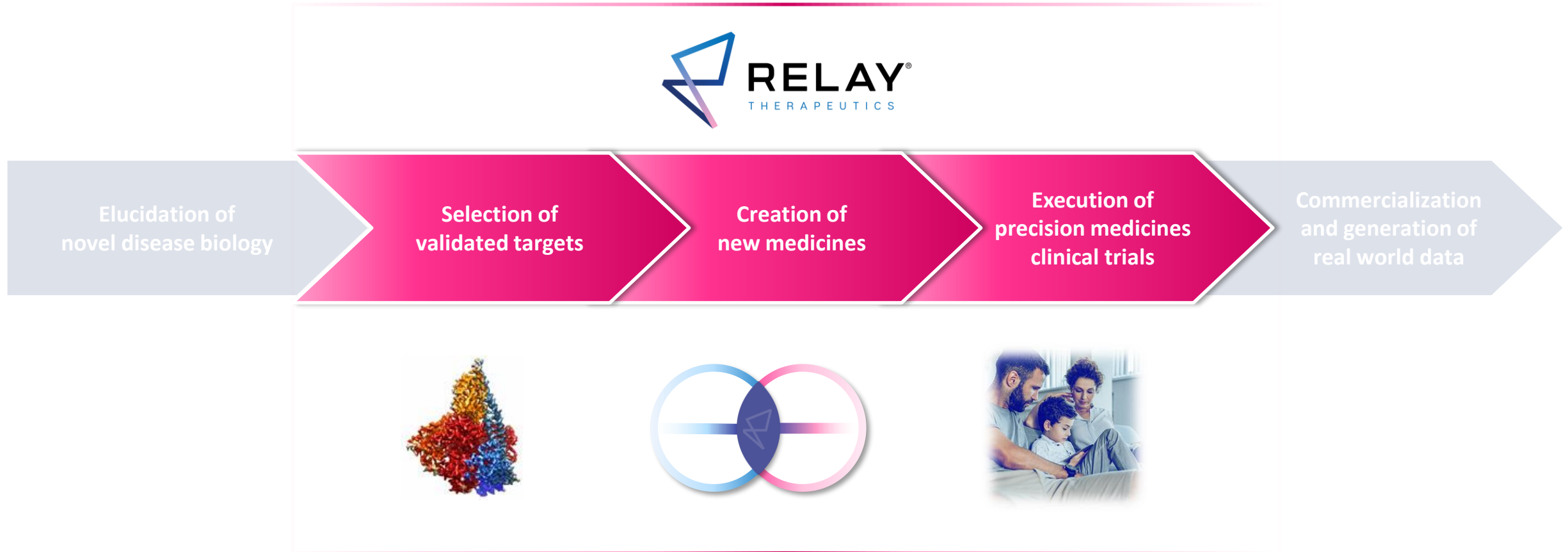
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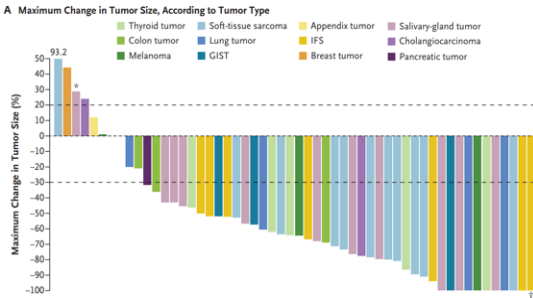
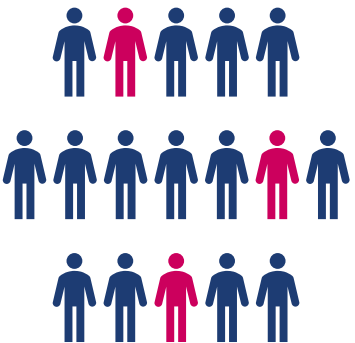
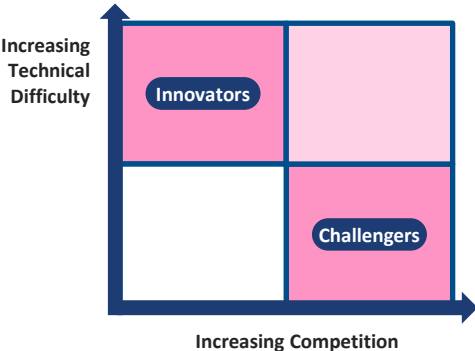
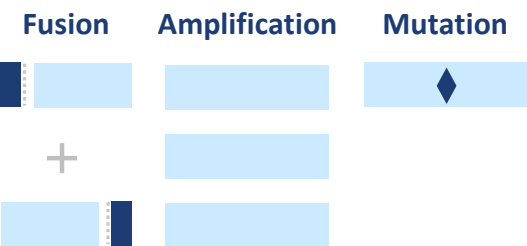
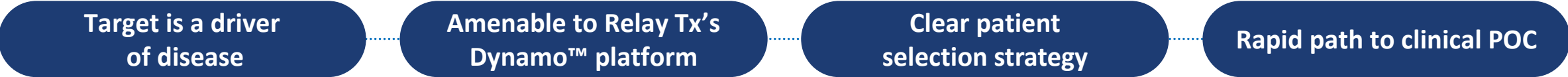
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Relay Tx – Where We Operate Today

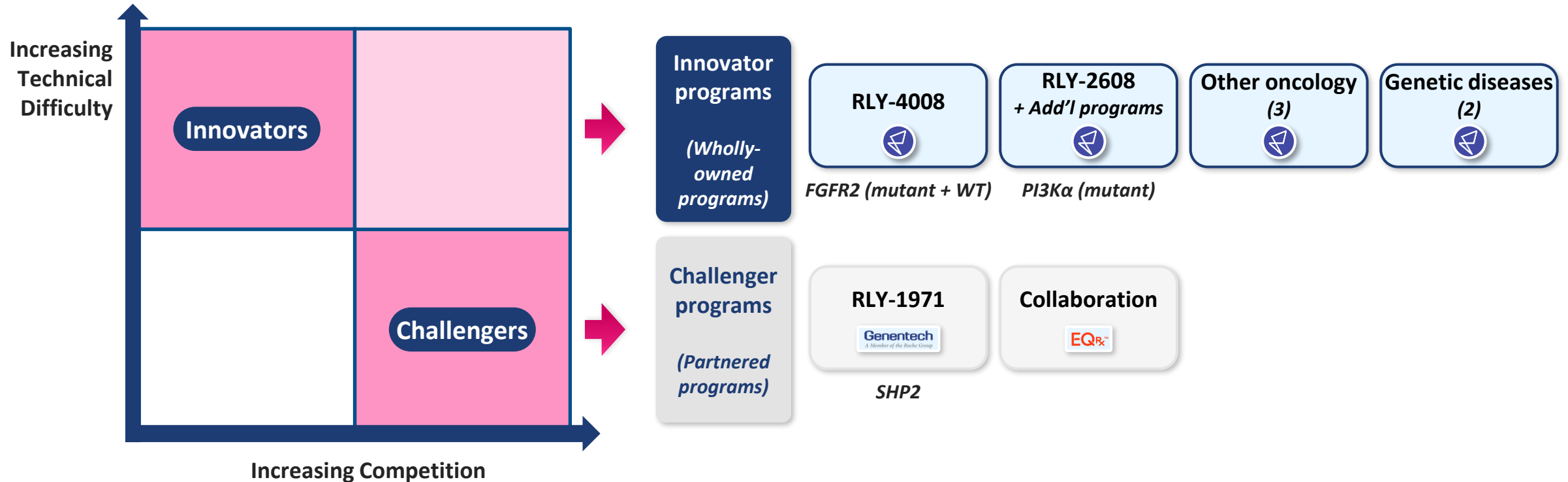


Relay Tx – Selection of Validated Targets

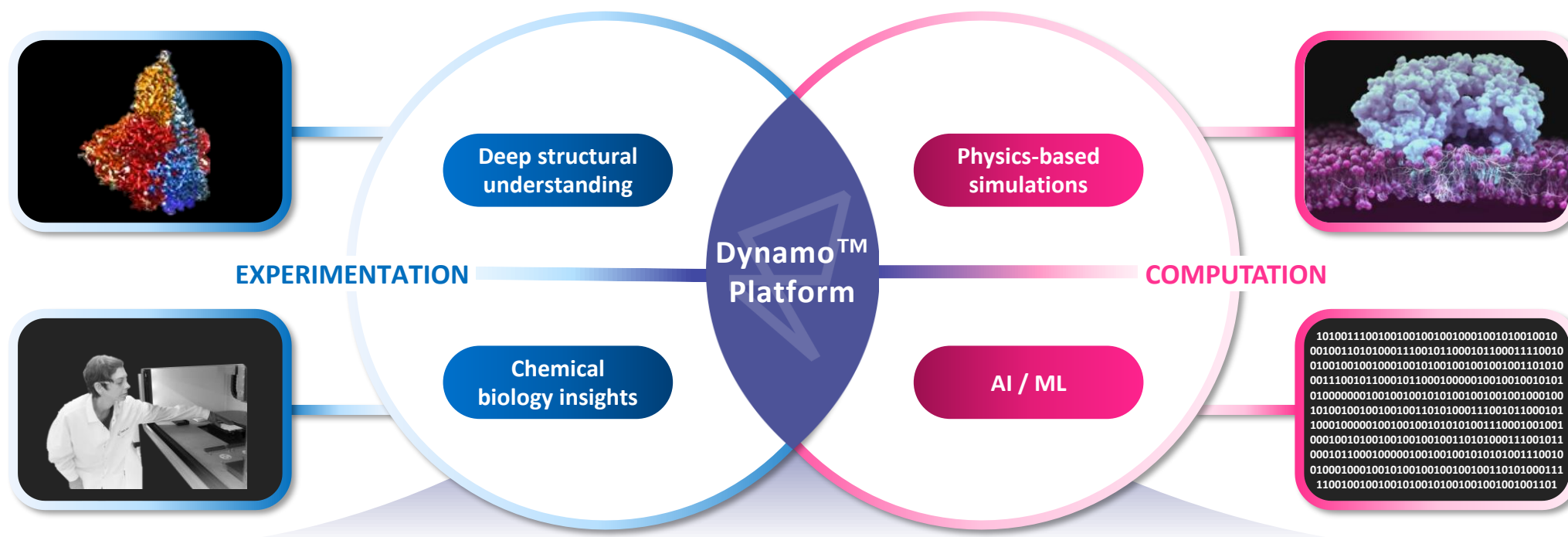
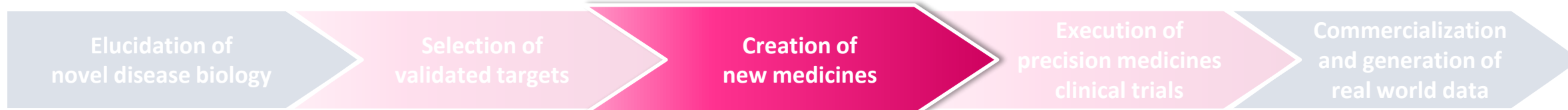


Initial focus on cancer then genetic diseases, with potential for additional therapeutic areas

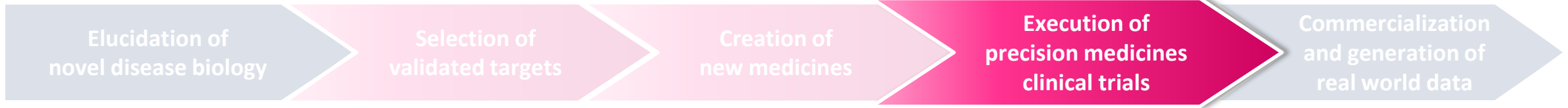
Relay Tx – Validated Approach to Value Creation



Relay Tx – Creation of New Medicines



Relay Tx – Execution of Precision Medicines Clinical Trials



Clinical and regulatory paradigm



Optimized precision medicine trials



Sophisticated patient finding



Streamlined clinical trials execution



Robust and interpretable data disclosures



Rapid path to regulatory filings

Relay Tx achievements to-date

3

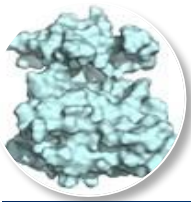
of assets for which development has been initiated
RLY-1971 | RLY-4008 | RLY-2608

40+

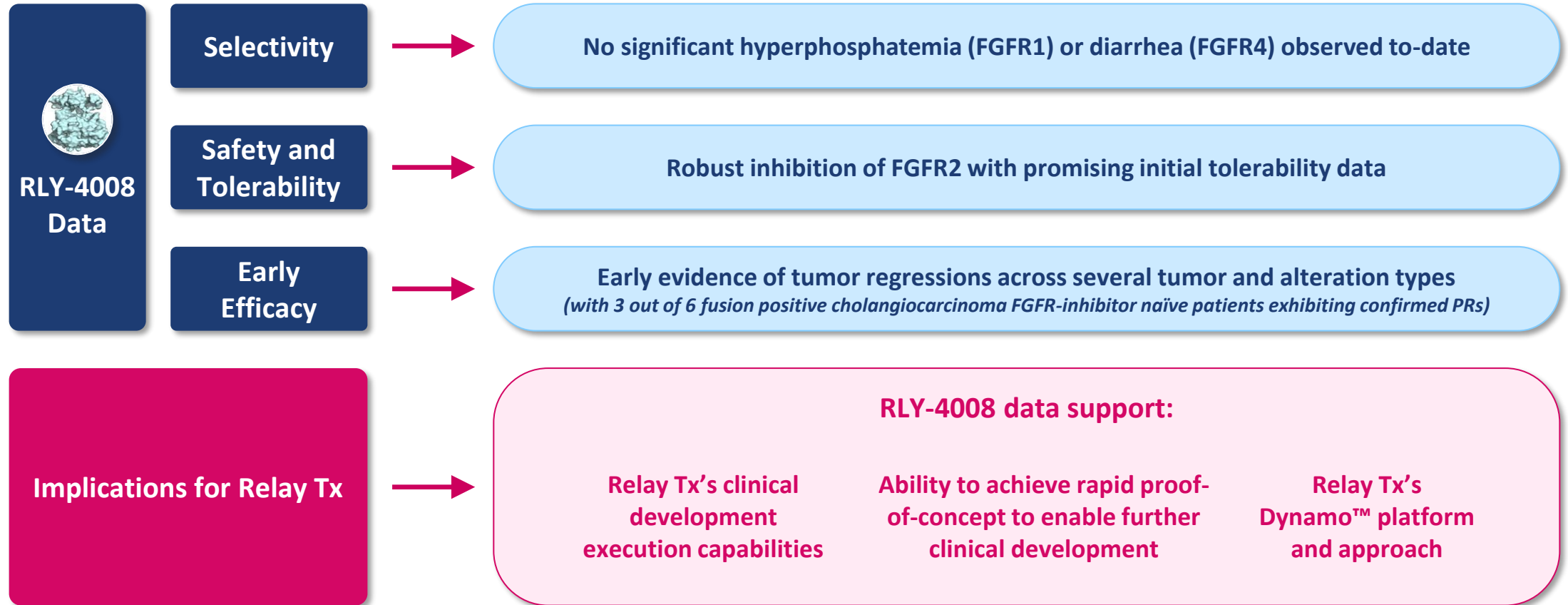
of FTEs in development
organization

2

of pharma partners
*RLY-1971 Genentech partnership
Collaboration with EQRx*



FGFR2 – Highlights from Recent RLY-4008 Interim Clinical Data Disclosure





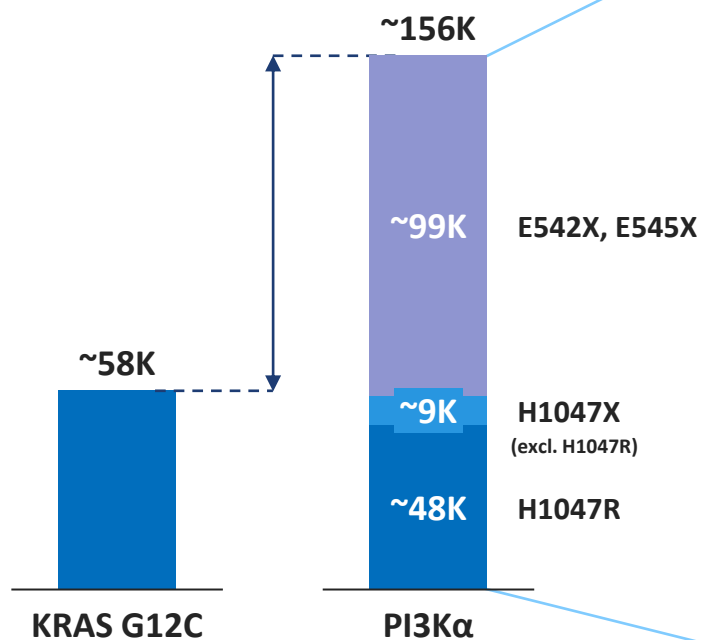
PI3Kα Opportunity Is Among the Largest Ever for Precision Oncology



Pan-mutant selective drug represents significant clinical opportunity

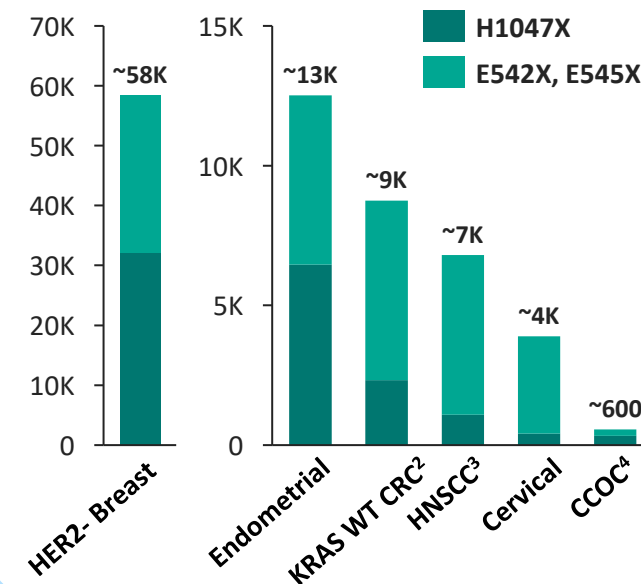
Relay Tx has a unique understanding of PI3Kα

US Patients – Solid Tumors Incidence (Annual)¹



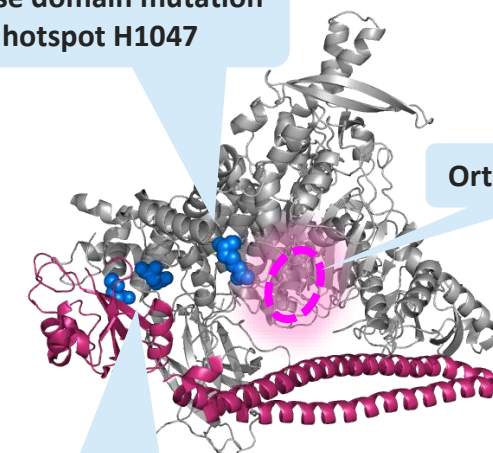
PI3Kα alterations observed across multiple tumor types – select indications

US Patients - Comprehensive Incidence (Annual)



Kinase domain mutation hotspot H1047

Orthosteric site



Helical domain mutation hotspots E542 and E545



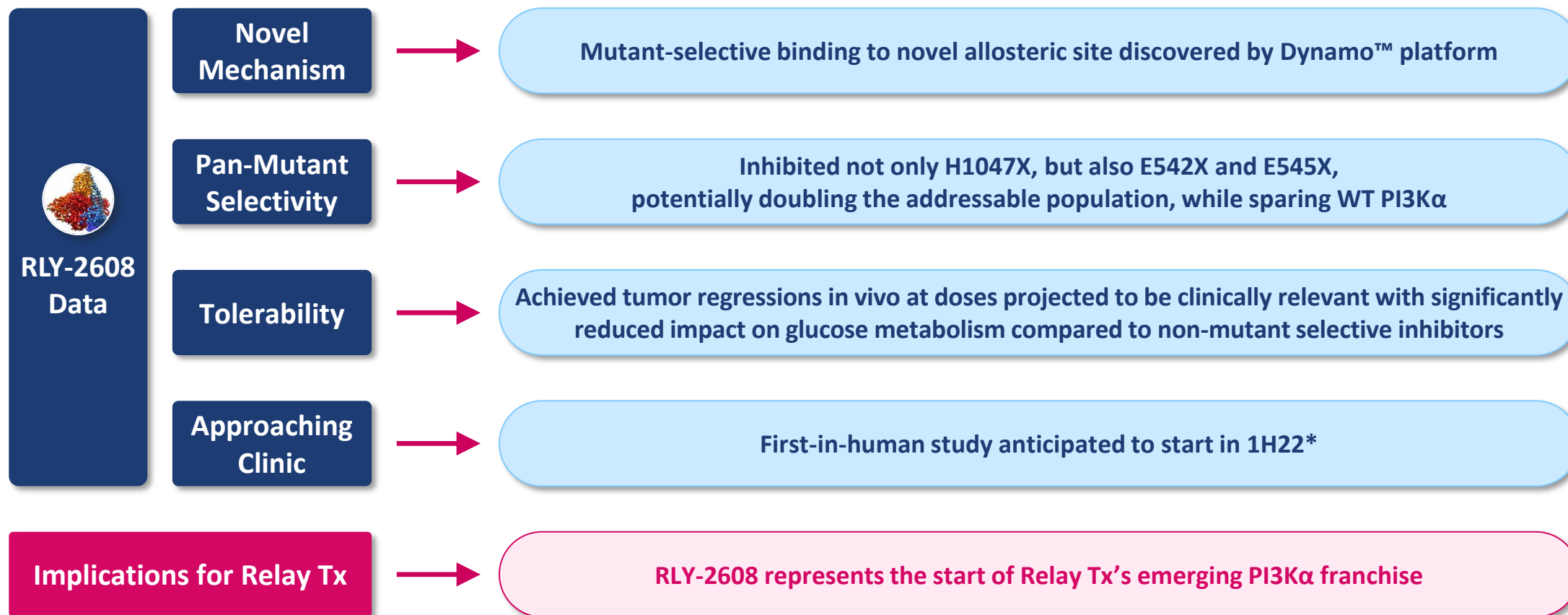
Sources: FoundationInsights® database; SEER

1. Annual incidence of solid tumors with KRAS G12C, PI3K H1047R, PI3K H1047X, PI3K E542X + E545X alterations; 2. KRAS wild-type colorectal cancer; 3. Head & Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma; 4. Clear Cell Ovarian Cancer

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

PI3K α – Highlights from Recent RLY-2608 Preclinical Data Disclosure



*Subject to submission and acceptance of IND by the FDA

Relay Tx Has Delivered Against All Key Objectives

Programs

	Goal Set at Time of July 2020 IPO	Status
RLY-4008 (FGFR2) 	Initiate Phase 1 clinical trial in 2H 2020	✓
	Limit off-target toxicities / be highly selective for FGFR2	✓
	Show initial data to support promising tolerability	✓
	Show initial data demonstrating potential for tumor reduction across a number of FGFR2 alterations and lines of treatment	✓
	Potentially increase addressable population	✓
RLY-2608 (PI3Kα) 	Design molecule with PI3Kα isoform selectivity	✓
	Design molecule with H1047X mutant selectivity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional mutant selectivity demonstrated in E545X and E542X, potentially increasing addressable patient population to ~100K 	✓
	Begin IND-enabling studies in 2021	✓
RLY-1971 (SHP2)	Identify strategic development path <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genentech partnership 	✓






































Dynamo™ Platform and Capabilities

Goal Set at Time of July 2020 IPO	Status
Continue platform evolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ZebiAI acquisition 	✓
Build team out across all key functions	✓
Prove clinical development execution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent enrollment of 2 Phase 1 studies during a global pandemic 	✓
Expand scope of research (genetic diseases)	✓
Create scale in research	✓


Clear focus on execution

Relay Tx – We Have Validated Our Approach



			DISCOVERY				IND ENABLING	CLINICAL
			Selection of Validated Target	Motion-Based Hypothesis	Supporting Preclinical Data	Selection of DC	Clinical Execution	Supporting Early Clinical Data
<div>Innovators</div> <div>(Wholly owned programs)</div> <div></div>	FGFR2	RLY-4008						
	PI3Kα Franchise	PI3Kα ^{PAN} RLY-2608 Pan-mutant allosteric inhibitor						
		PI3Kα ^{SPECIFIC} H1047R-specific allosteric inhibitor						
	Additional Oncology Programs (3)							
	Genetic Disease Programs (2)							
Challengers (Partnered programs)	SHP2 Genentech <small>A Member of the Roche Group</small>	RLY-1971						

Extensive Precision Medicines Pipeline

	Target	Program	Discovery	IND enabling	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Annual US patient #	
Innovators <i>(Wholly-owned programs)</i> 	FGFR2	RLY-4008 <i>Mutant + WT</i>						3-5K Fusion	5-15K Amp/Mut
	PI3Kα Franchise	PI3Kα ^{PAN}	RLY-2608 <i>Pan-mutant allosteric inhibitor</i>						25-110K H1047X, E542X, E545X
		PI3Kα ^{SPECIFIC}	<i>H1047R-specific allosteric inhibitor</i>						10-45K H1047R
		PI3Kα ^{OTHER}	<i>Other PI3Kα allosteric programs</i>						<i>To be announced at DC or clinical start</i>
	Other oncology	3 programs						<i>To be announced at DC or clinical start</i>	
	Genetic diseases	2 programs						<i>To be announced at DC or clinical start</i>	
Challengers <i>(Partnered programs)</i>	SHP2 Genentech <small>A Member of the Roche Group</small>	RLY-1971						55-90K Combo	
	---	---						<i>To be announced at DC or clinical start</i>	

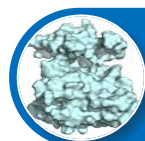
Note: Patient #'s refer to total annual number of US patients with late-line cancers compared to comprehensive annual incidence that may be amenable to treatment with our programs

What To Expect From Relay Tx



Nearer-term milestones

Innovators



RLY-4008
(FGFR2)

Expansion cohorts open by 2021 year end;
Additional data update expected in 2022



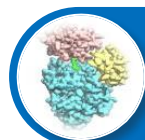
RLY-2608
(PI3Kα^{PAN})

Clinical start expected in 1H 2022*;
Add'l preclinical data at SABCS (Dec 2021)

**Next target
in pipeline**

Next target to be disclosed in 1H 2022

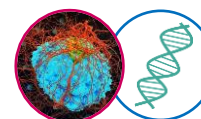
Challengers



RLY-1971
(SHP2)

GDC-6036 (KRAS G12C) combo trial
initiated in July 2021

Medium-term drivers

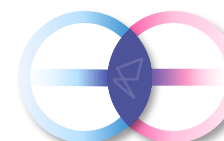


5 additional **innovator programs**

Genentech
A Member of the Roche Group

EQ_{RX}[™]

Pursuit of **challenger targets** through **partnerships**



Continued **evolution** of our **Dynamo™ platform**



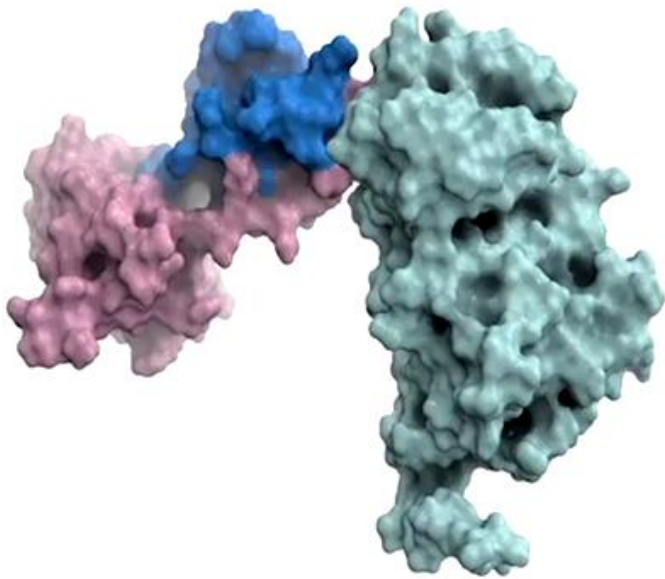
Continued **expansion** of **pipeline scope and scale**

\$617M

Cash, cash equivalents and investments as of the end of Q3 2021
Not inclusive of ~\$380M net proceeds from October 2021 follow-on public offering


Execution focus underpins value creation

*Subject to submission and acceptance of IND by the FDA

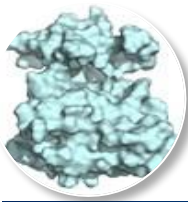


Relay Tx Programs

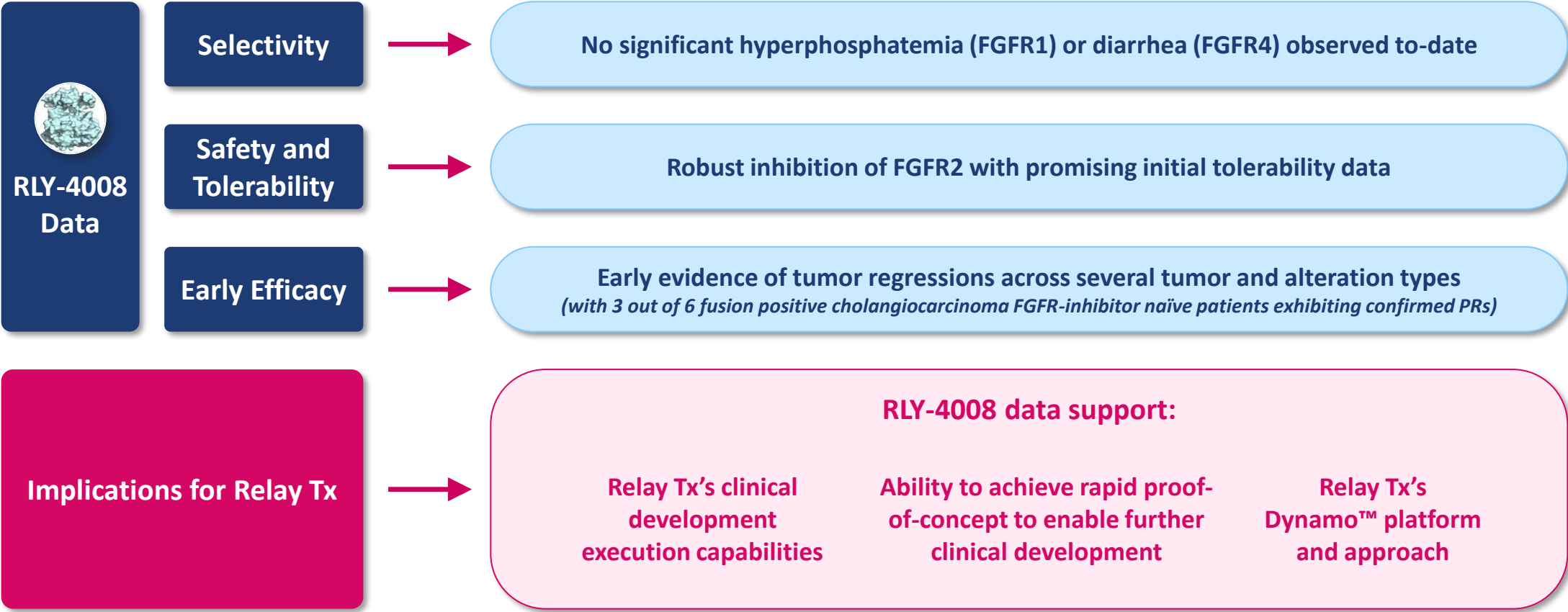
Extensive Precision Medicines Pipeline – Innovators

	Target	Program	Discovery	IND enabling	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Annual US patient #	
Innovators <i>(Wholly-owned programs)</i> 	FGFR2	RLY-4008 <i>Mutant + WT</i>						3-5K Fusion	5-15K Amp/Mut
	PI3Kα Franchise	PI3Kα^{PAN} RLY-2608 <i>Pan-mutant allosteric inhibitor</i>						25-110K H1047X, E542X, E545X	
		PI3Kα^{SPECIFIC} <i>H1047R-specific allosteric inhibitor</i>						10-45K H1047R	
		PI3Kα^{OTHER} <i>Other PI3Kα allosteric programs</i>						<i>To be announced at DC or clinical start</i>	
	Other oncology	3 programs						<i>To be announced at DC or clinical start</i>	
	Genetic diseases	2 programs						<i>To be announced at DC or clinical start</i>	
Challengers <i>(Partnered programs)</i>	SHP2 Genentech <small>A Member of the Roche Group</small>	RLY-1971						55-90K Combo	
	---	---						<i>To be announced at DC or clinical start</i>	

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

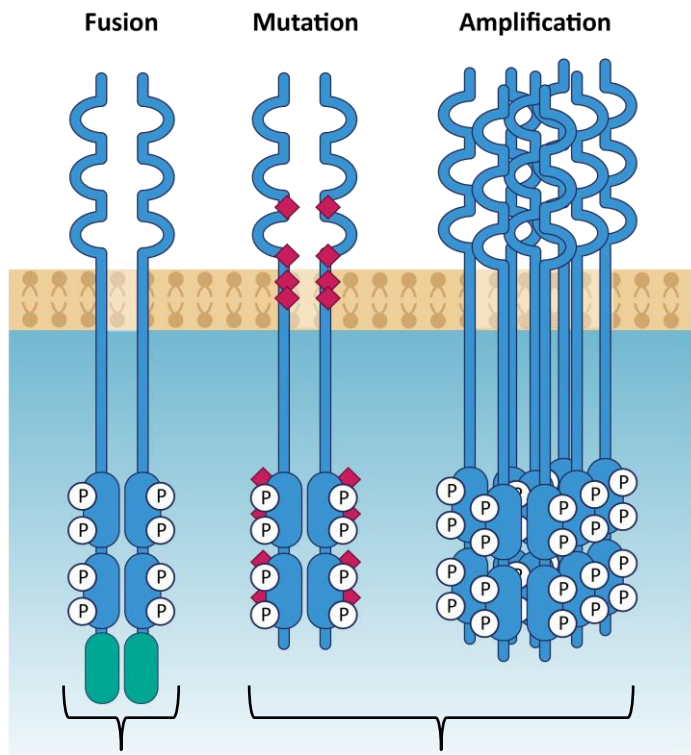


FGFR2 – Highlights from Recent RLY-4008 Interim Clinical Data Disclosure



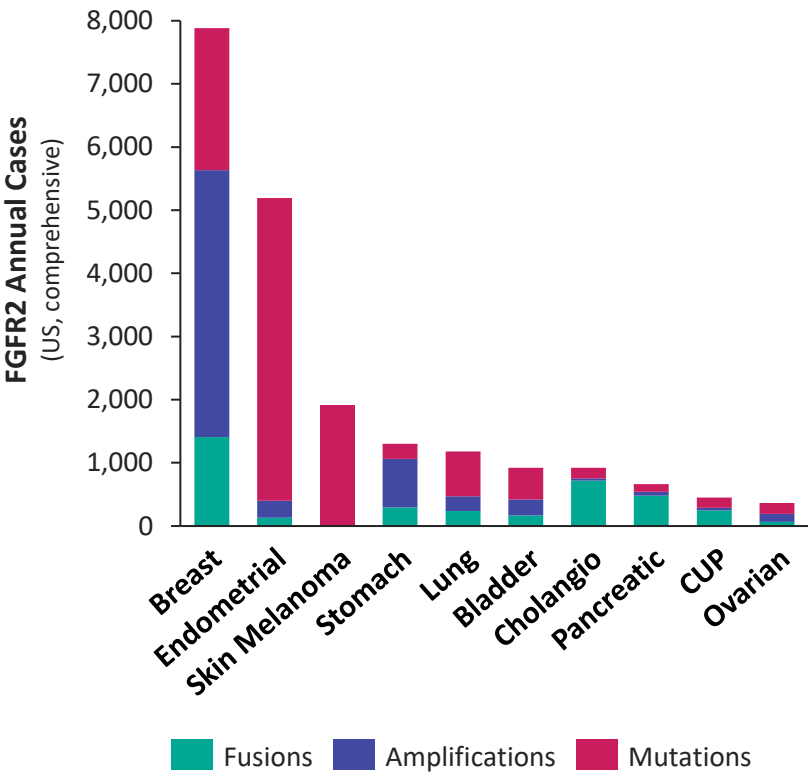
FGFR2 – Validated Target Present in Several Tumor Types

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 therapy	
FGFRi-resistant Cholangio-carcinoma			
Other FGFR2-altered solid tumors			

Sources: 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

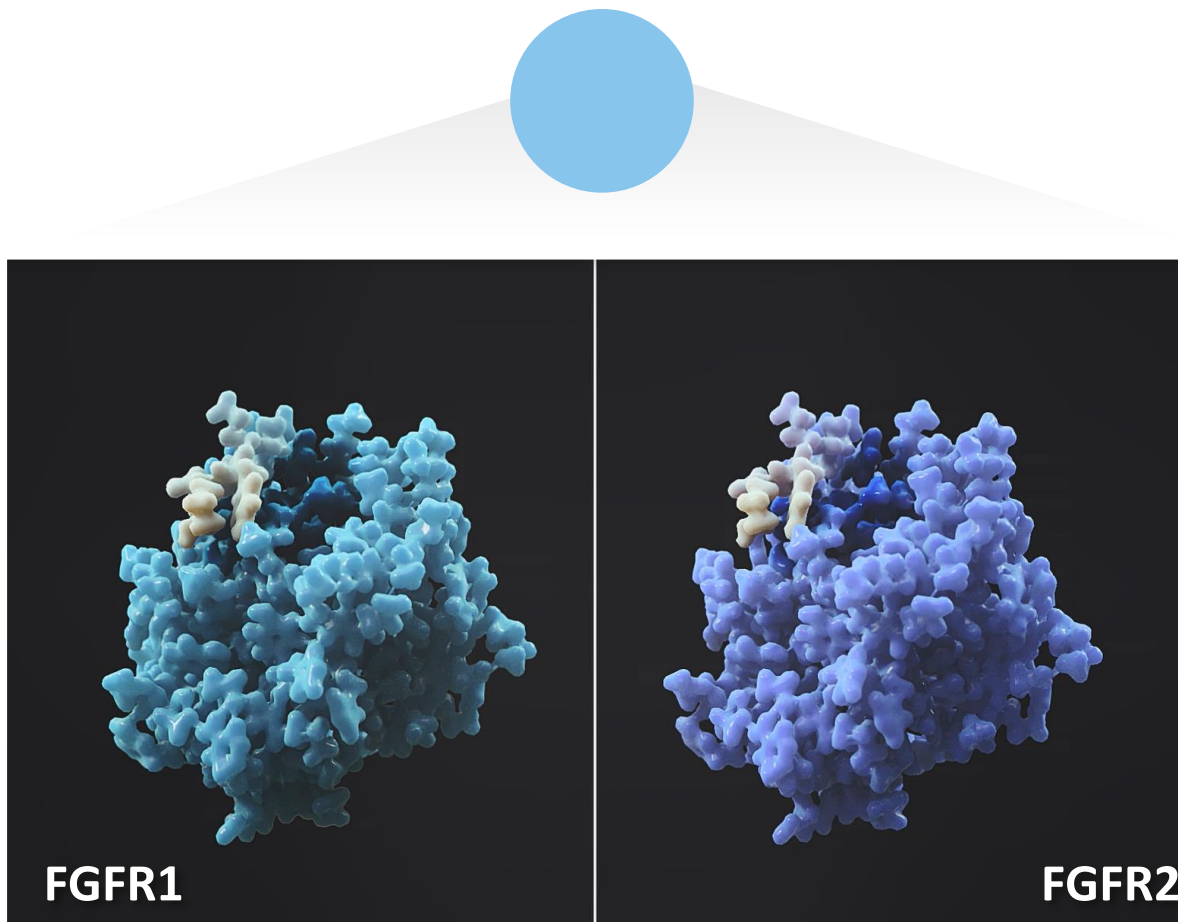
Sources: Pemigatinib – Prescribing information; Infigratinib – Prescribing information; Futibatinib/TAS-120 – AACR 2021 (diarrhea %s approximated from presentation); Erdafitinib – Prescribing information;

N.R. = not reported; FOLFOX – ABC-06 Publication in Lancet Oncology 2021

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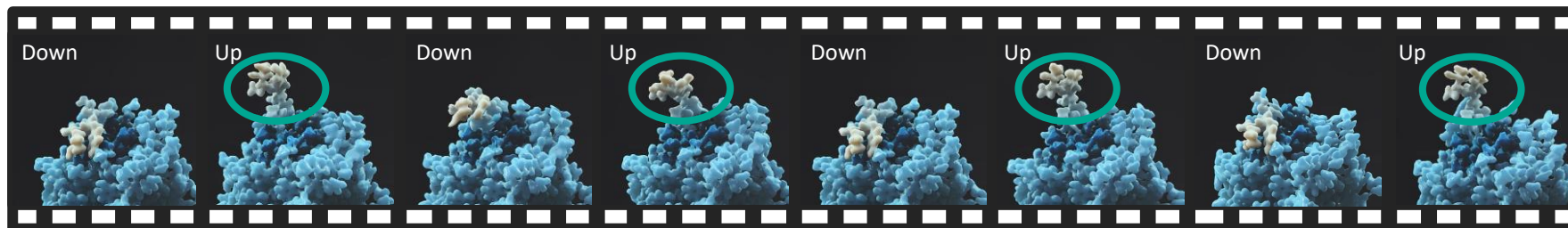
FGFR2 – Standard Approach to Discovery Has Had Limited Success

Standard Approach

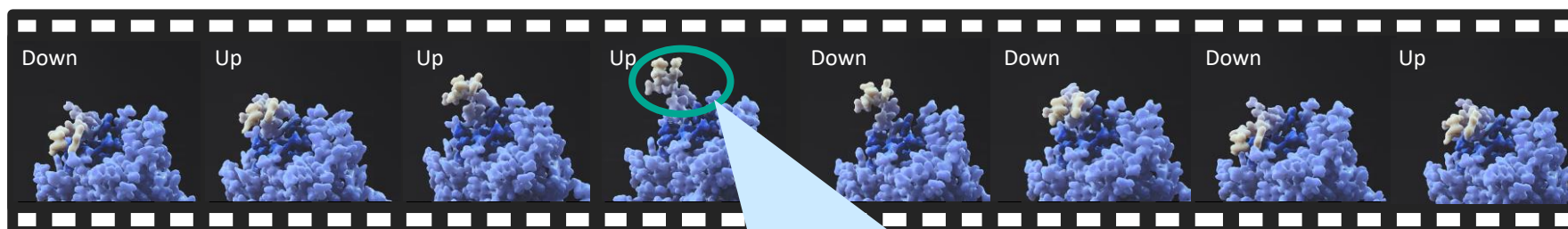


FGFR2 – Increasing Experimental Resolution Reveals New Opportunities

FGFR1



FGFR2

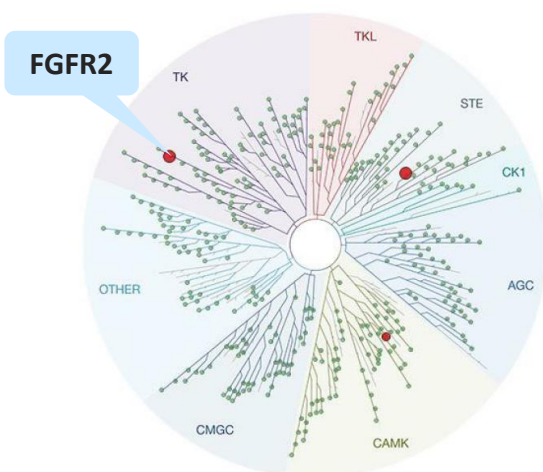


We predicted that a segment of FGFR1 would be **fully extended outwards** more frequently than the same segment in FGFR2

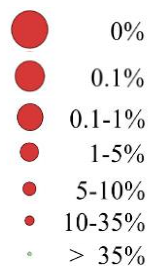
Exploiting the dynamic difference between FGFR1 and FGFR2 enabled Relay Tx to design a selective FGFR2 inhibitor

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

RLY-4008

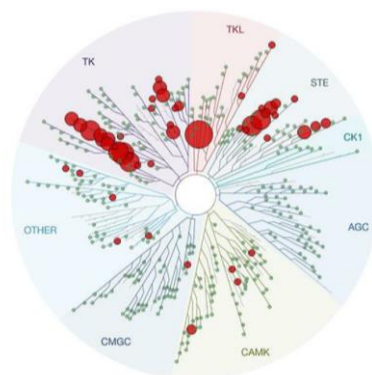


Percent Control

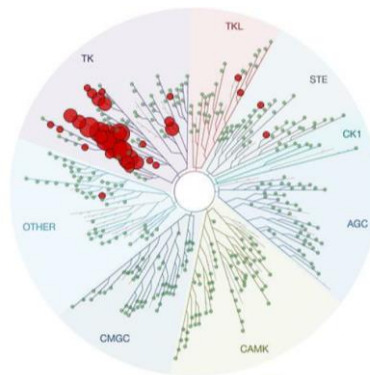


Pan-FGFR Inhibitors

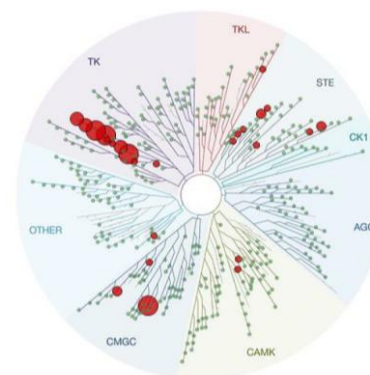
AZD4547



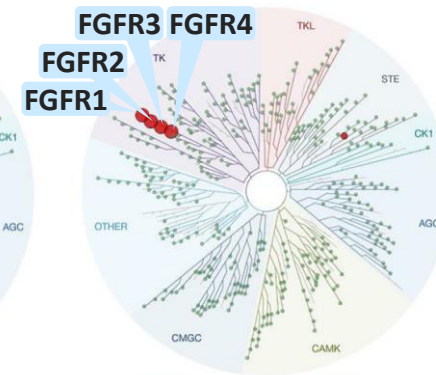
Erdafitinib



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

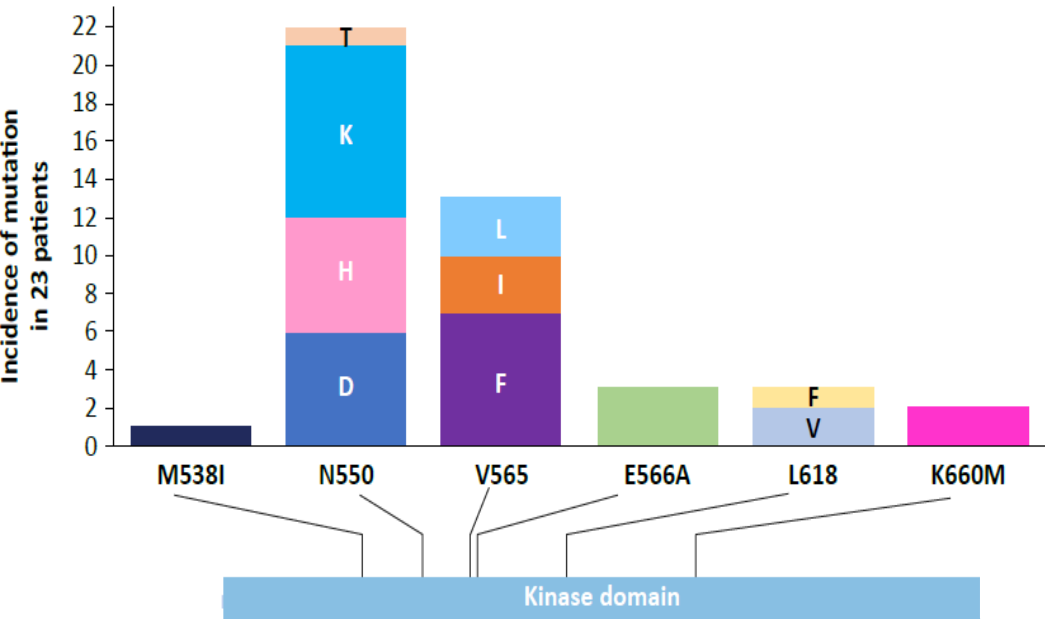
Source: KINOMEScan™ by Eurofins DiscoverX

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FGFR2 – RLY-4008 Designed to be Active Against Resistance Mechanisms

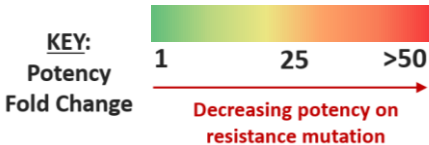


Reported on target resistance mutations for pan-FGFR inhibitors



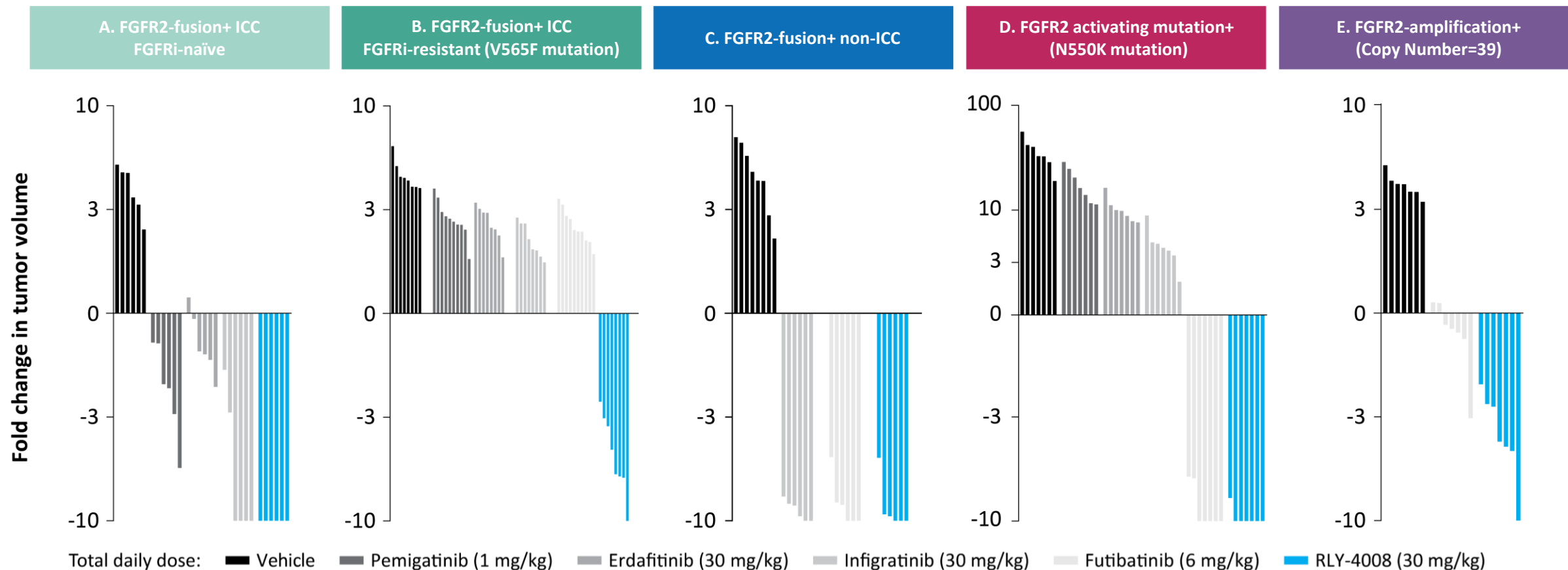
Activity against acquired resistance mutations

	Gatekeeper			Molecular Brake			Other		
	V565F	V565L	V565I	N550K	E566A	K642N	L618V	K660M	M538I
RLY-4008	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
Pemigatinib	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green
Infgratinib	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green
Futibatinib	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Erdafitinib	Red	Orange	Green	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green
Debio-1347	Green	Red	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow



Note: Left figure adapted from: Goyal L et al. 32nd EORTC/AACR/NCI Virtual Symposium. Abstract 49 and Varghese AM et al. JCO Precision Oncology. 2021;5: 44-50. Heat map displaying fold-change in potency (IC₅₀) for the indicated inhibitors against FGFR2 WT and the indicated FGFR2 mutant. Numbering of mutant residues refers to the FGFR2 IIIb isoform. Fold-change of 1 indicates equivalent potency on FGFR2 WT and the indicated FGFR2 mutant.

FGFR2 – RLY-4008 Has Potent *In Vivo* Antitumor Activity Against Primary FGFR2 Alterations and Common Resistance Mutations



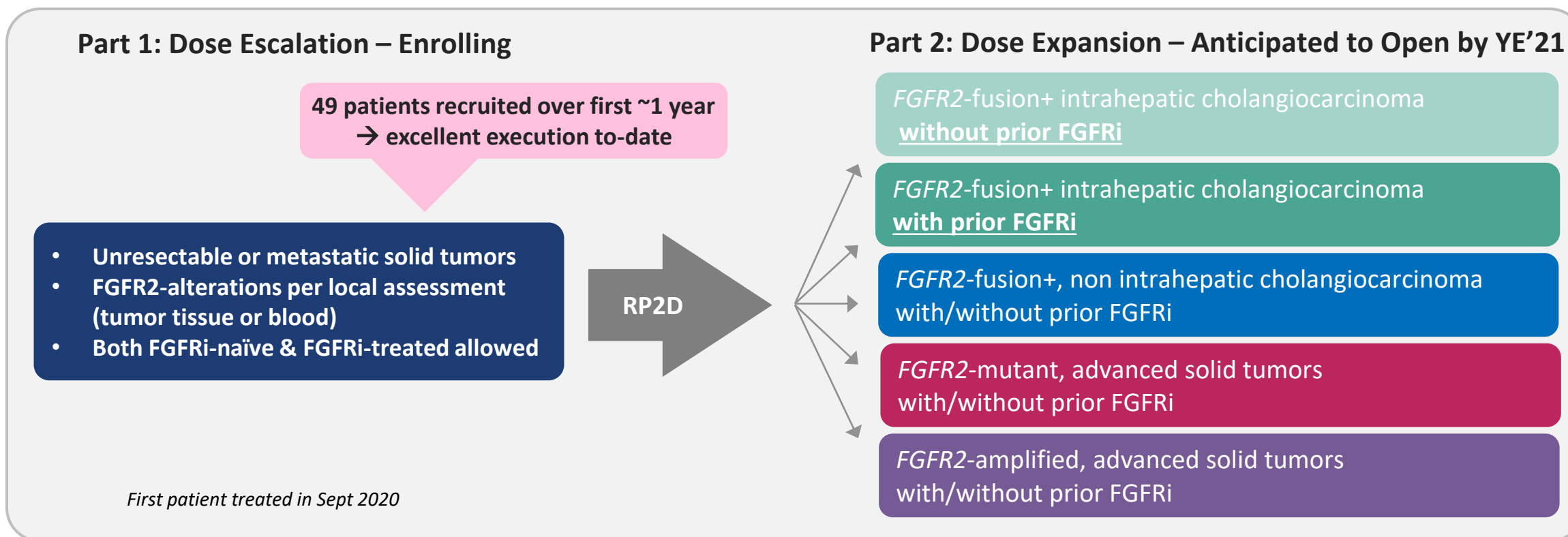
Note: End-of-treatment waterfall plots (change in tumor volume) for tumor models treated with 30 mg/kg RLY-4008 or the indicated pan-FGFRi used at doses equivalent to their recommended human doses.

CC6702 cholangiocarcinoma xenograft with FGFR2-TTC28 fusion (**Figure A**); ICC13-7 cholangiocarcinoma xenograft harboring FGFR2-OPTN fusion with an V565F gatekeeper resistance mutation introduced by CRISPR (**Figure B**); Gastric adenocarcinoma PDX, FGFR2-WDR11 fusion (**Figure C**); AN3 CA endometrial adenocarcinoma xenograft, with FGFR2 N550K activating mutation (**Figure D**); and SNU-16 gastric carcinoma xenograft with FGFR2 amplification (FGFR2 copy number=39) (**Figure E**).
ICC: Intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma.

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 – RLY-4008 FIH Study: Baseline Characteristics



Parameter	Total (N=49)
Sex, n (%)	
Female	29 (59%)
Male	20 (41%)
Age (years), median (range)	60 (23-87)
Race, n (%)	
White	38 (78%)
Asian	6 (12%)
Black/African American	4 (8%)
Unknown	1 (2%)
ECOG PS, n (%)	
0-1	46 (94%)
2	3 (6%)
Prior lines of systemic therapy, n (%)	
1	9 (18%)
2	11 (23%)
3+	29 (59%)

Parameter	Total (N=49)
Tumor types, n (%)	
Cholangiocarcinoma (CCA)	40 (82%)
Breast cancer	4 (8%)
Endometrial cancer	1 (2%)
Prostate adenocarcinoma	1 (2%)
Soft-tissue sarcoma*	1 (2%)
Uterus	1 (2%)
Melanoma (rectum)	1 (2%)
Baseline sum of target lesions (RECIST v1.1, cm), median (range)	9.3 cm (1.4-22.0)
FGFR2 oncogenic alteration, n (%)	48/49 (98%)
FGFR2 fusion	32 (67%)
FGFR2 mutation	12 (25%)
FGFR2 amplification	4 (8%)

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

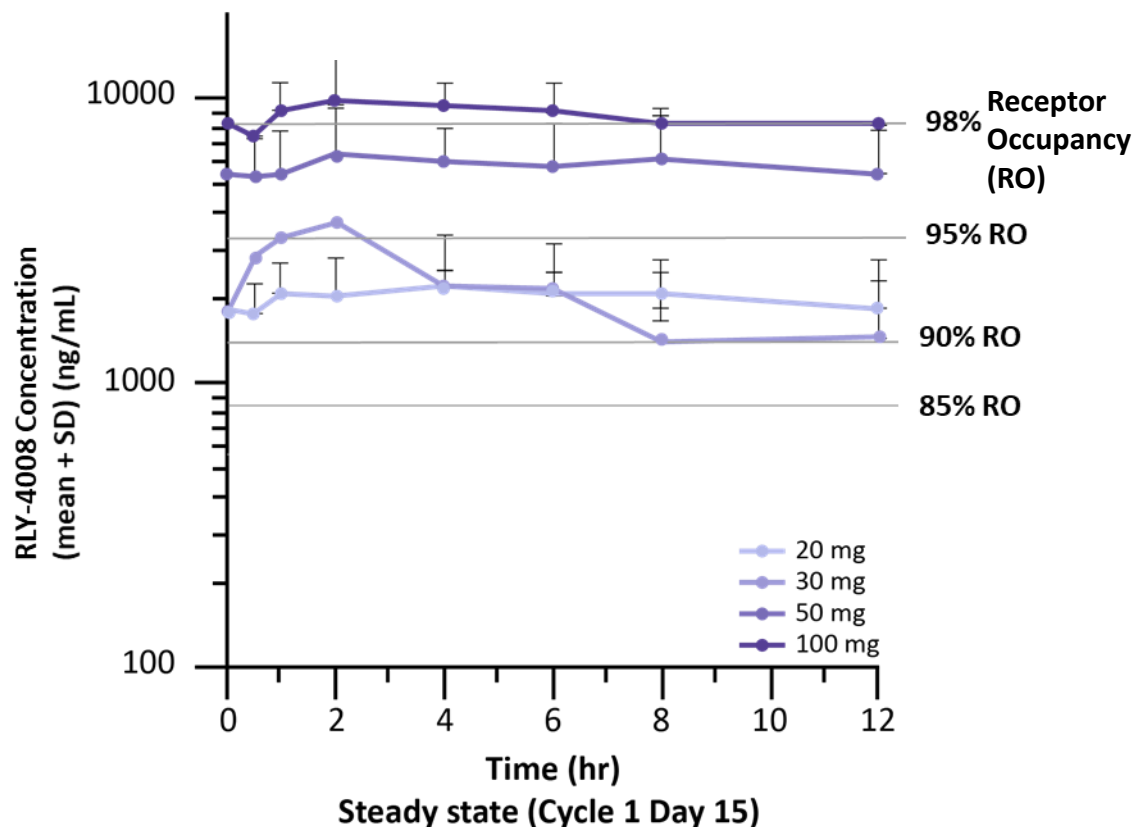
ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; PS, performance status; RECIST v1.1, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors version 1.1.

*Soft tissue sarcoma patient enrolled in dose escalation without a documented oncogenic FGFR2 genomic alteration.

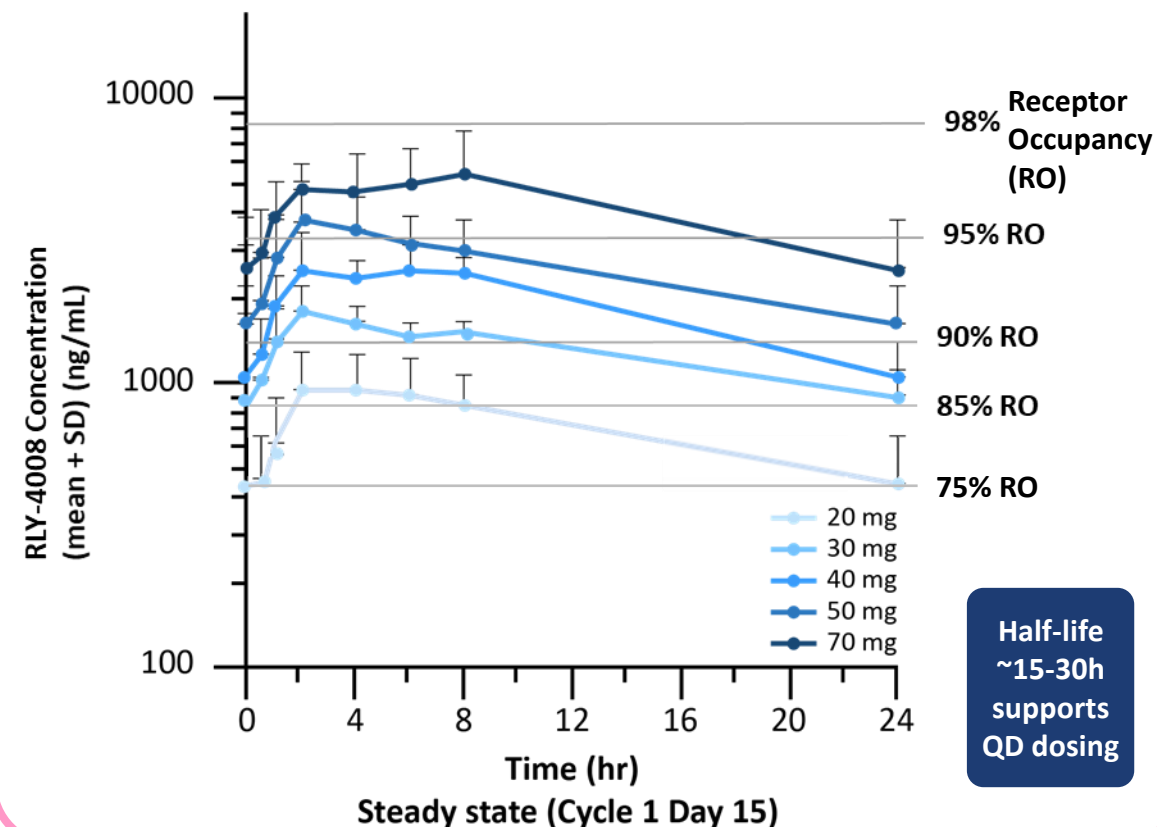
FGFR2 – RLY-4008 FIH Study: Pharmacokinetics and Predicted Receptor Occupancy Support QD Dosing



RLY-4008 BID Schedule



RLY-4008 QD Schedule



**RLY-4008 showed ≥85 % predicted median receptor occupancy (based on modeling) across all dose levels
Pemigatinib 13.5mg QD achieves 76% inhibition of FGFR2 at trough***

Source: RLY-4008 data as presented at 2021 AACR-NCI-EORTC Molecular Targets Conference; Pemigatinib – NDA Multi-Disciplinary Review Document, pg 70

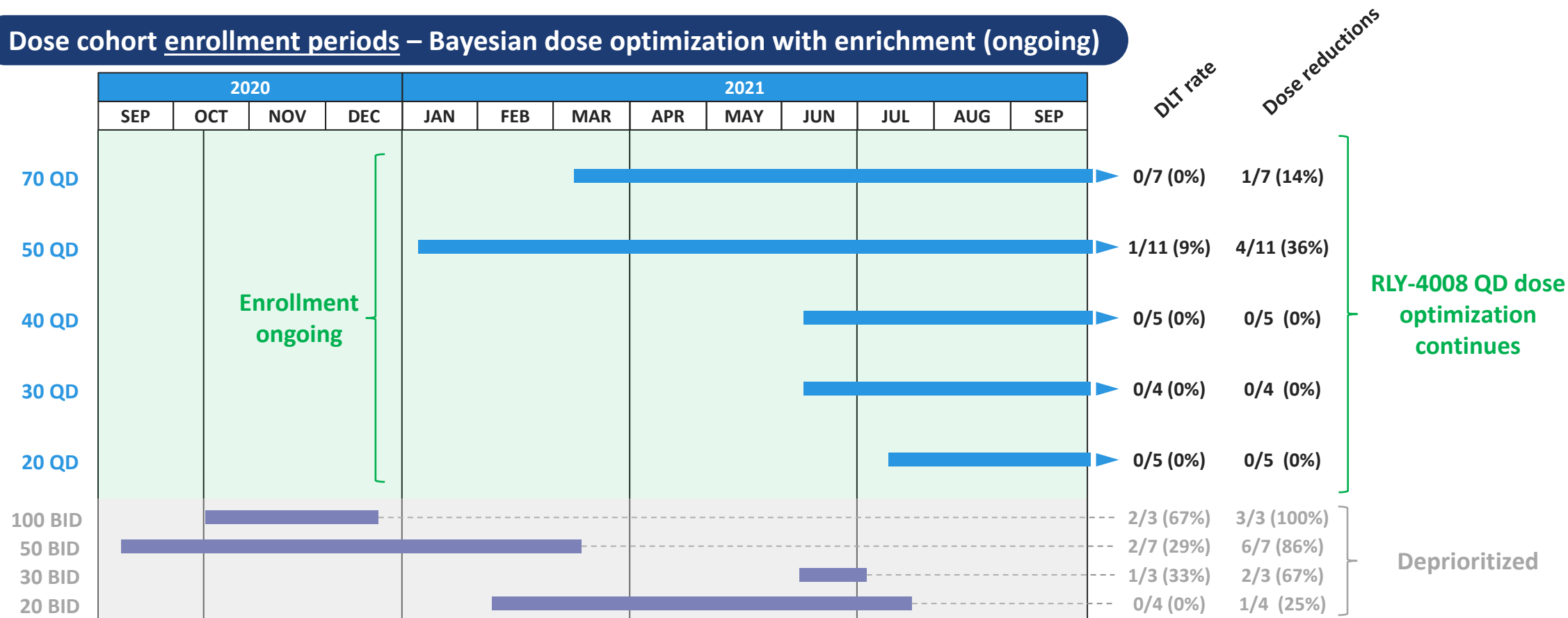
BID, twice a day; QD, once a day; RO, receptor occupancy. Predicted receptor occupancy: projected level of engagement of oncogenic FGFR2 at given plasma concentration. Error bars correspond to the standard deviation measures.

*Pemigatinib label: 13.5 mg orally once daily for 14 days followed by 7 days off therapy treatment regimen

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



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

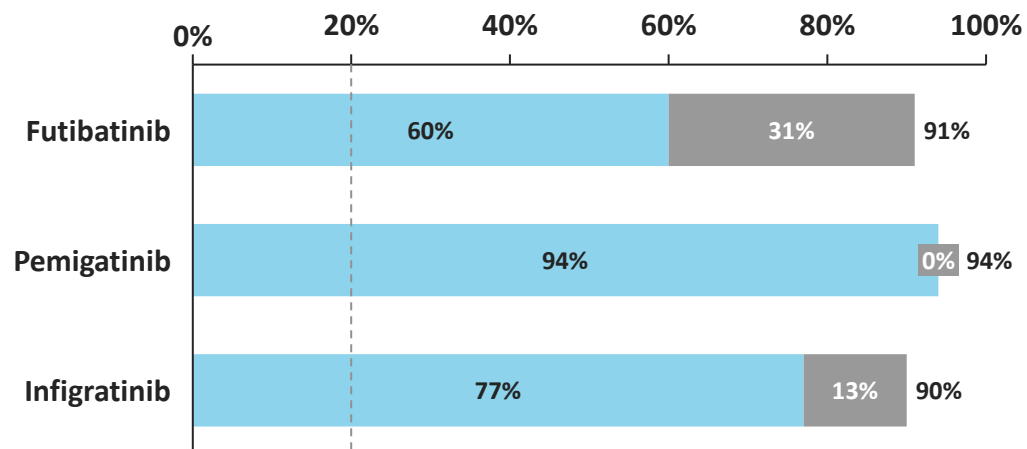


MTD not defined per protocol, RP2D selection is ongoing with the QD dosing schedule

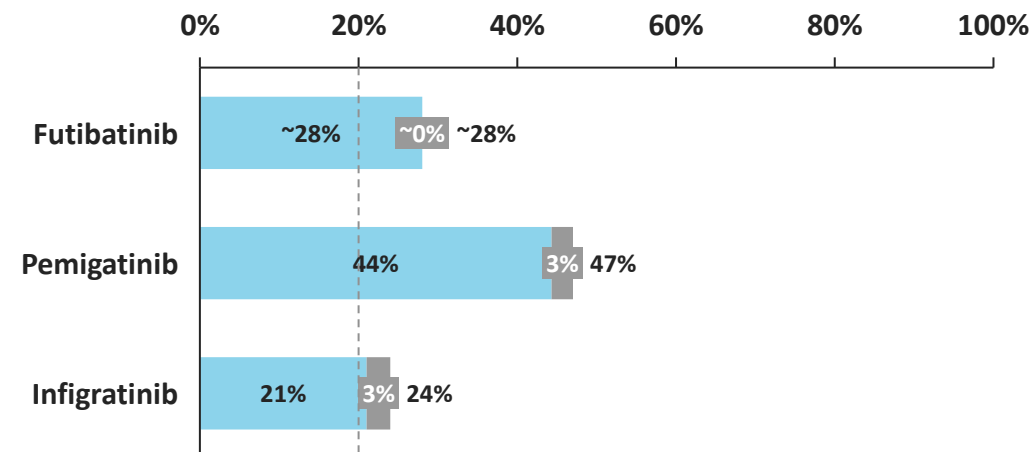
Tolerability Profile of Pan-FGFR Inhibitors for Relevant FGFR1 and FGFR4 AEs



Hyperphosphatemia



Diarrhea



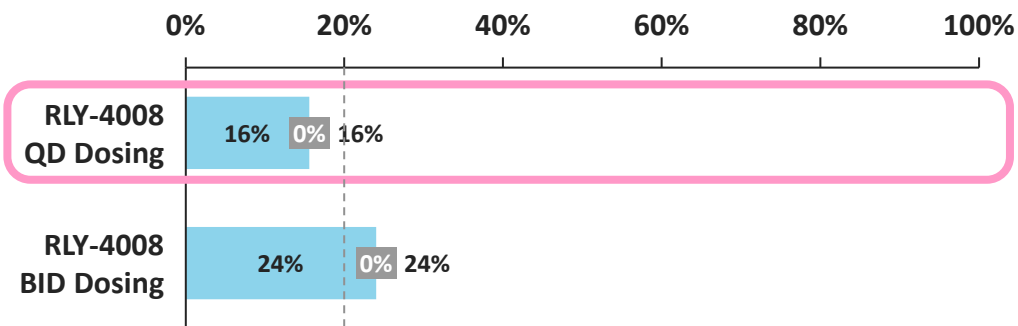
Grade 1-2 Grade 3+

Sources: Infigratinib (Truseltiq) Prescribing Information; Pemigatinib (Pemazyre) Prescribing Information; Futibatinib – AACR 2021 Presentation (Goyal et al) (diarrhea %s approximated from presentation)

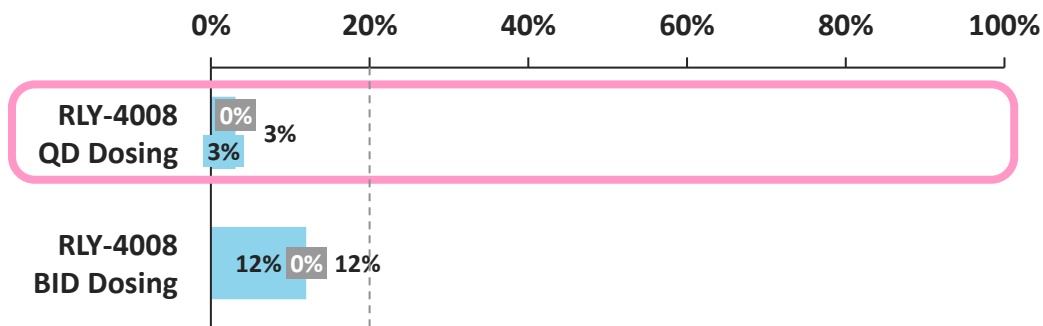
FGFR2 – RLY-4008 FIH Study: Initial Evidence of RLY-4008’s FGFR2 Selectivity



Hyperphosphatemia



Diarrhea



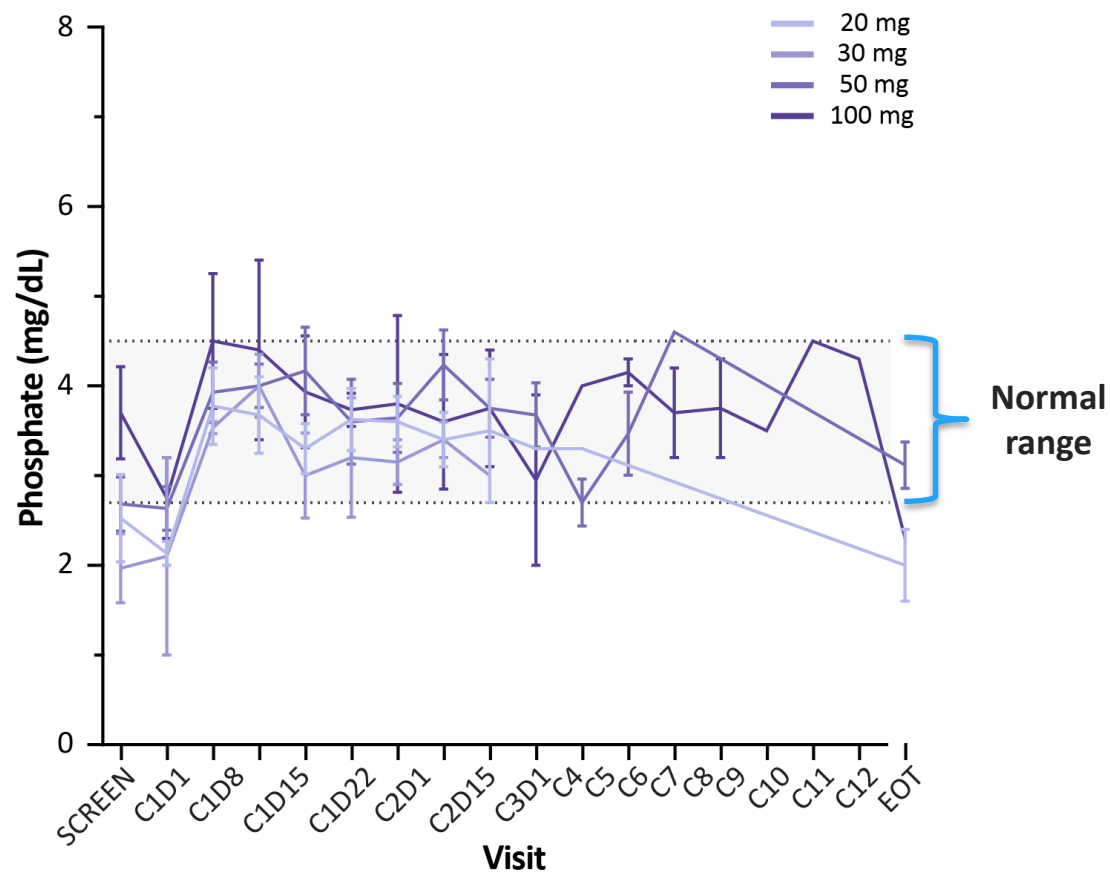
■ Grade 1-2 ■ Grade 3

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

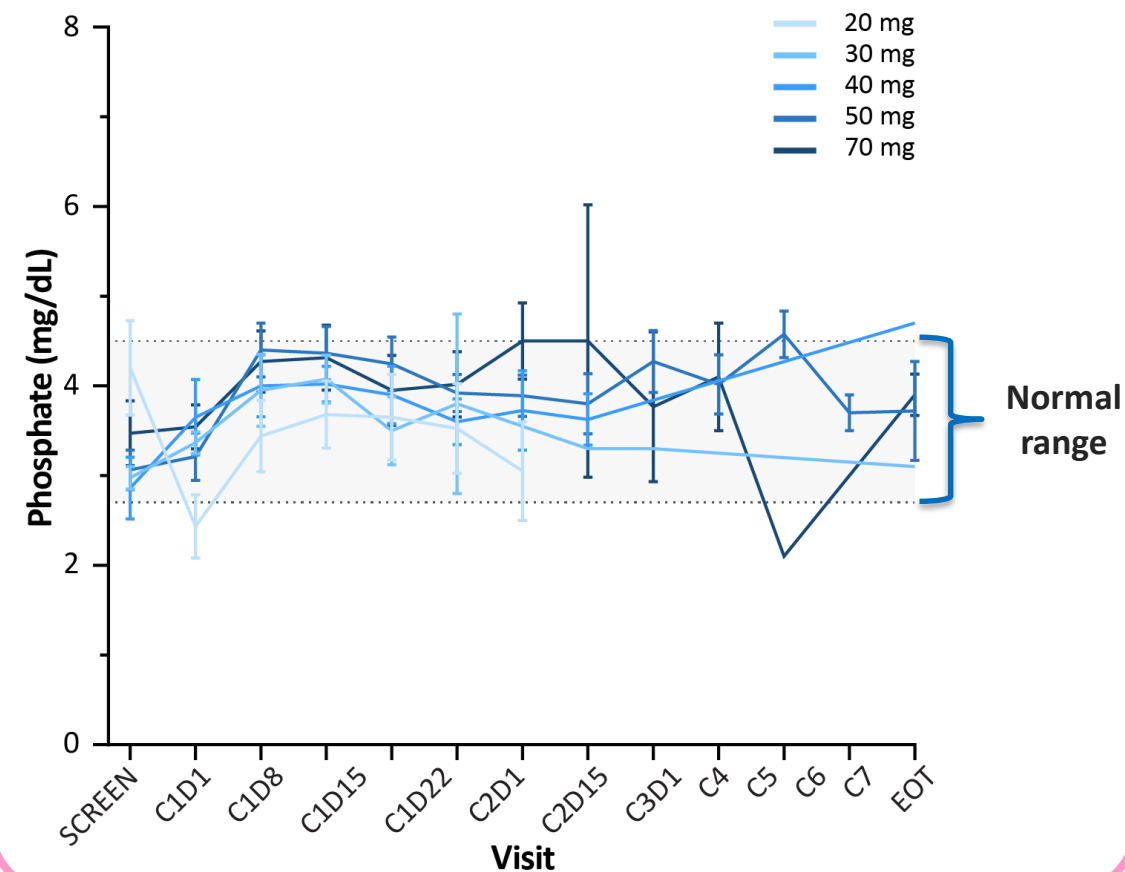
FGFR2 – RLY-4008 FIH Study: Initial Support for FGFR1- and FGFR4-Inhibition Sparing in the Clinic



BID Schedule



QD Schedule



FGFR1 sparing: Hyperphosphatemia: n=9/49 (18%) patients, all low grade (Grade 1-2). Only 1/49 (2%) patients was prescribed phosphate binders.

FGFR4 sparing: Diarrhea: n=3/49 (6%) patients, all low grade (Grade 1-2) and unrelated.

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

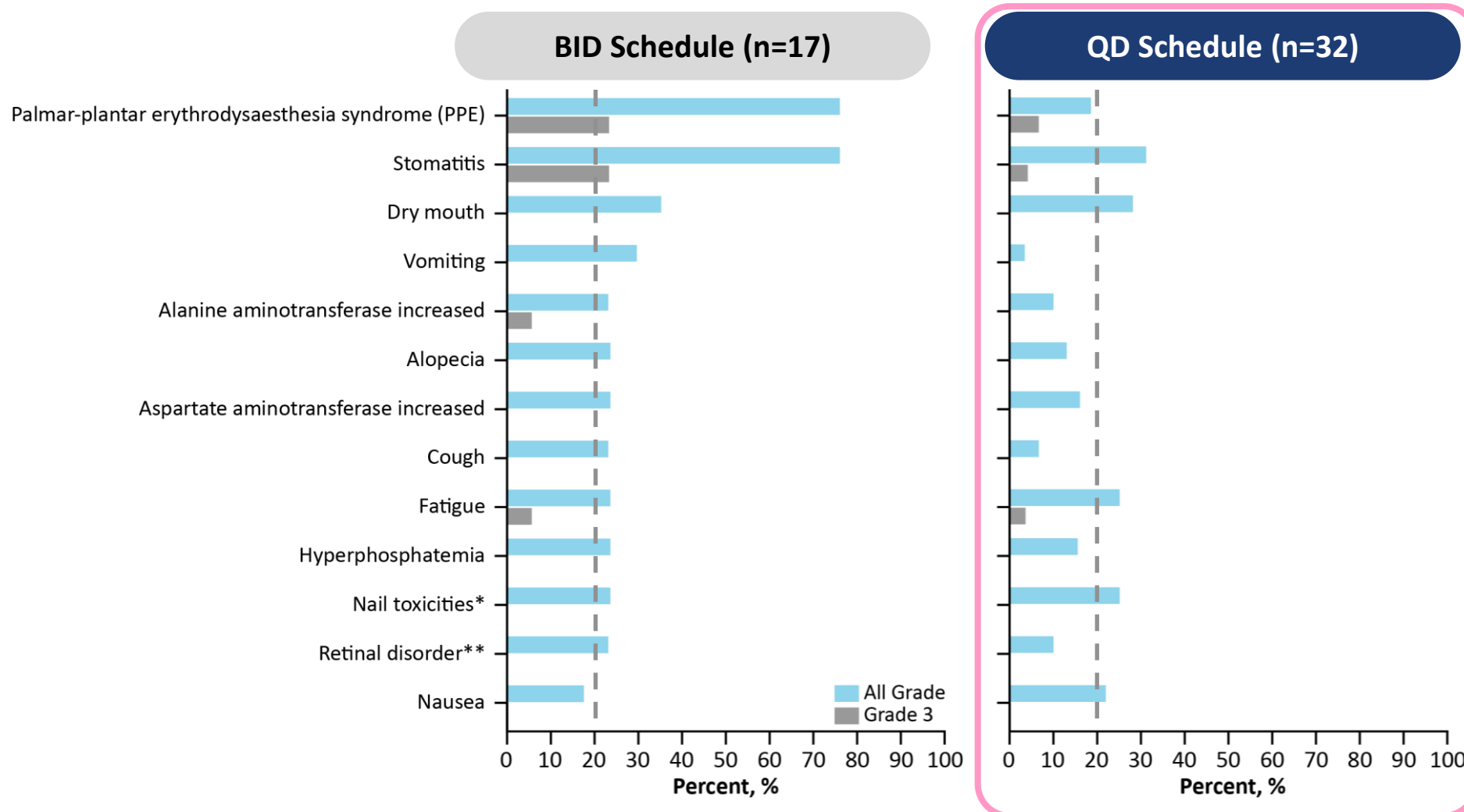
EOT, End of Treatment

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Preliminary data as of 09-Sept-2021

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FGFR2 – RLY-4008 FIH Study: Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs) ≥ 20%



No Grade 4-5 AE

Most AEs are low-grade, including hyperphosphatemia and diarrhea

- TEAEs profile consistent with FGFR1- and FGFR4-sparing

Retinopathy/Retinal Pigment Epithelial Detachment (RPED):

- 7 cases
- BID n=4/17 (24%)
- QD n=3/32 (9%)
- All events were Gr 1-2, self-limiting or resolved upon treatment interruption

RLY-4008 QD dosing

Dry eye: 9% all grades, 0% grade 3+
Corneal AEs: 13% all grades, 0% grade 3+

Bemarituzumab (Phase 2)

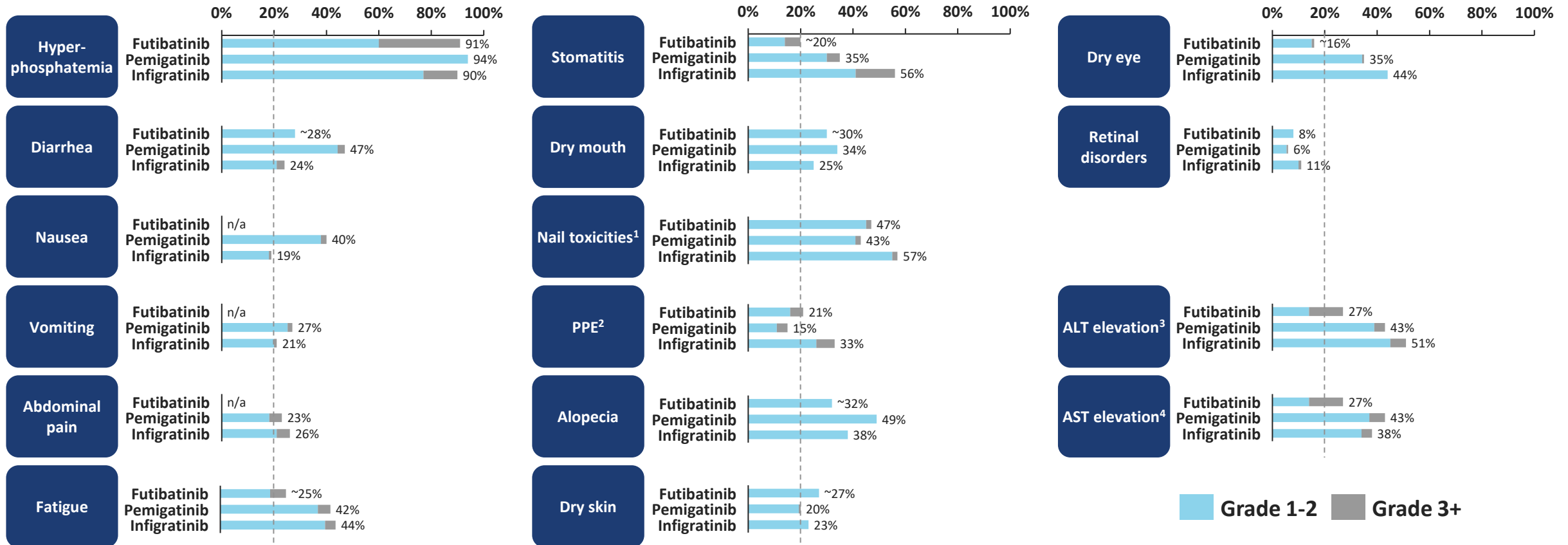
Dry eye: 26% all grades, 3% grade 3+
Corneal AEs: 67% all grades, 24% grade 3+

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

*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.

Tolerability Profile of Pan-FGFR Inhibitors



Sources: Infigratinib (Truseltiq) Prescribing Information; Pemigatinib (Pemazyre) Prescribing Information; Futibatinib – AACR 2021 Presentation (Goyal et al) (%s approximated from presentation for dry eye, alopecia, dry skin, diarrhea, fatigue, dry mouth, stomatitis)

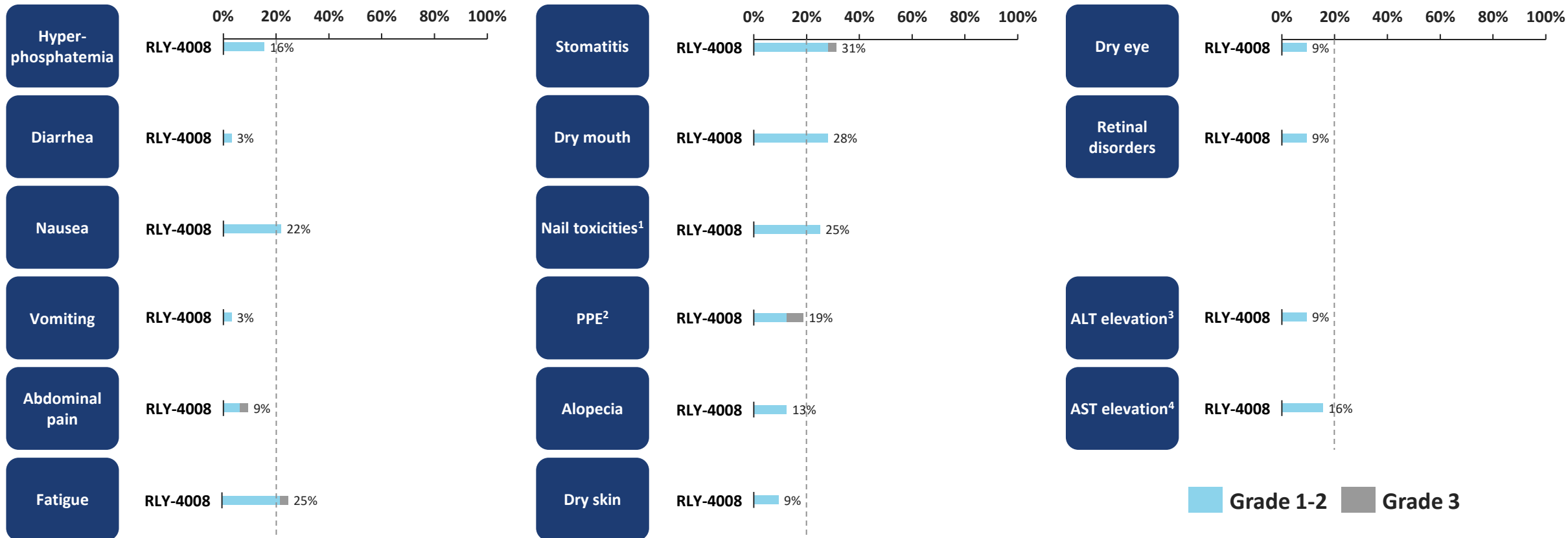
1. Nail toxicities Includes onycholysis, nail disorder, nail discoloration, onychomadesis, paronychia; 2. PPE stands for Palmar plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome (hand foot syndrome); 3. alanine transaminase;

4. aspartate aminotransferase

FGFR2 – RLY-4008 FIH Study: Promising Emerging Tolerability Profile of FGFR2 Selective Targeting



RLY-4008 data reflect QD population only, with QD dose optimization ongoing



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

1. Nail toxicities Includes onycholysis, nail disorder, nail discoloration, onychomadesis, paronychia; 2. PPE stands for Palmar plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome (hand foot syndrome); 3. alanine transaminase;

4. aspartate aminotransferase

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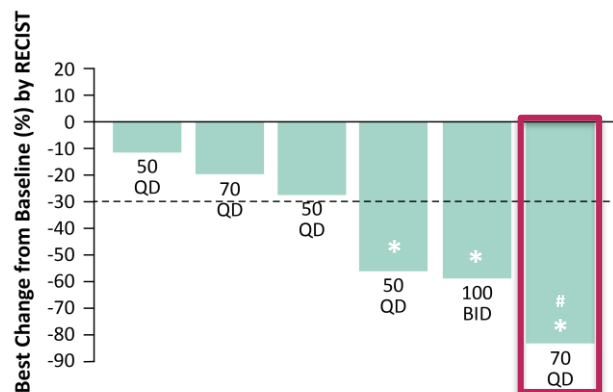
Preliminary data as of 09-Sept-2021

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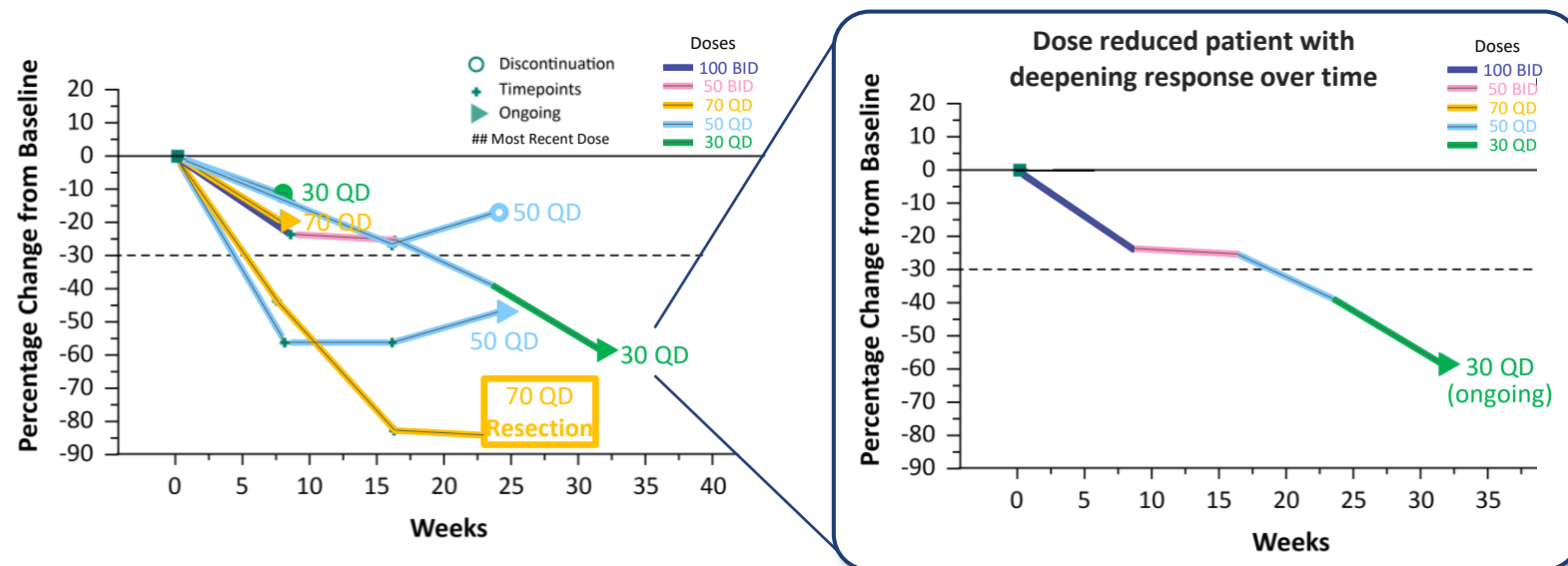
FGFR2 – RLY-4008 FIH Study: RLY-4008 Induced Radiographic Tumor Regression in FGFR Inhibitor-Naïve FGFR2-Fusion+ Cholangiocarcinoma



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.

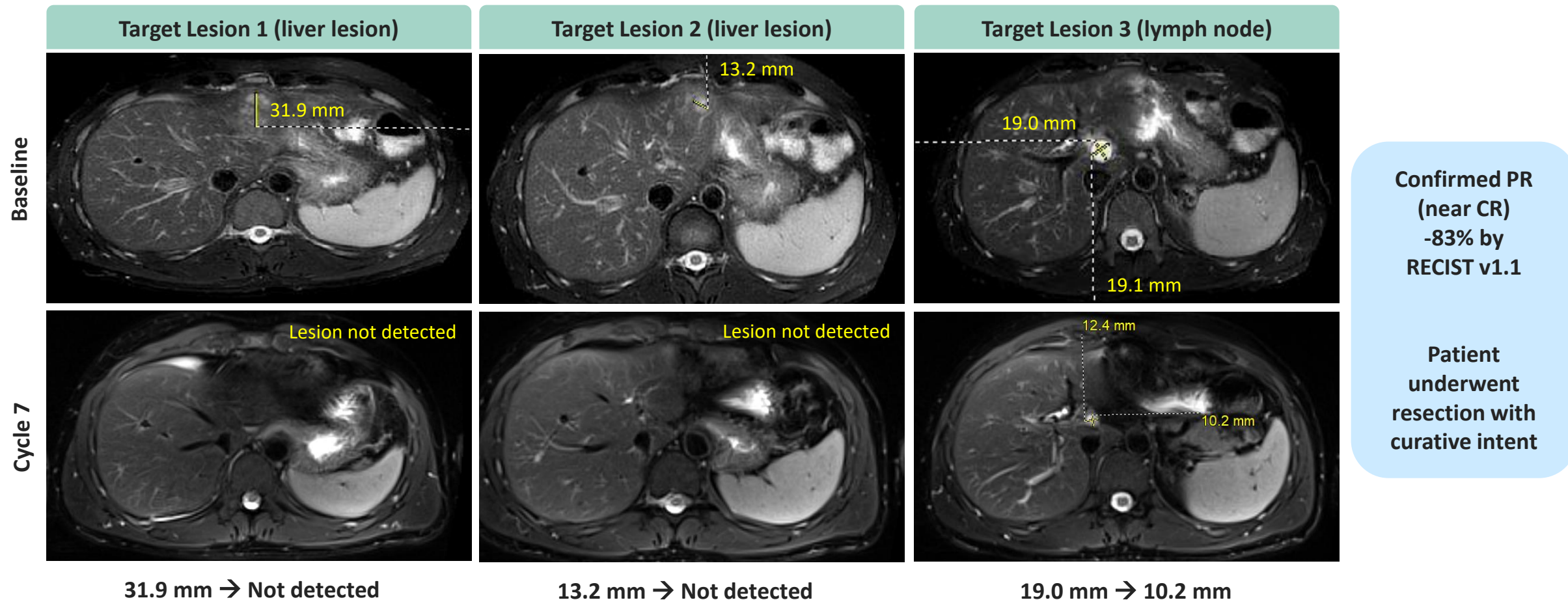
FGFRi, fibroblast growth factor receptor inhibitor PR, partial response.

FGFR2 – RLY-4008 FIH Study: RLY-4008 Resulted in Near Complete Regression in a Patient with FGFR2-Fusion, FGFRi-Naïve Cholangiocarcinoma, Leading to Surgical Resection



35-year-old male with FGFR2-FLIP1 fusion ICC. Prior treatment: Gemcitabine/Cisplatin

70 mg QD dosing (no dose modification). Relevant AEs: Gr 1 dry eye, Gr 1 onycholysis, Gr 2 stomatitis



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

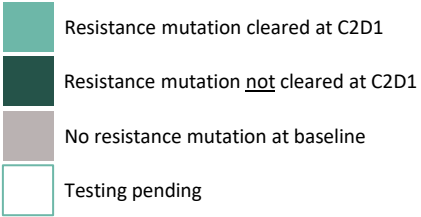
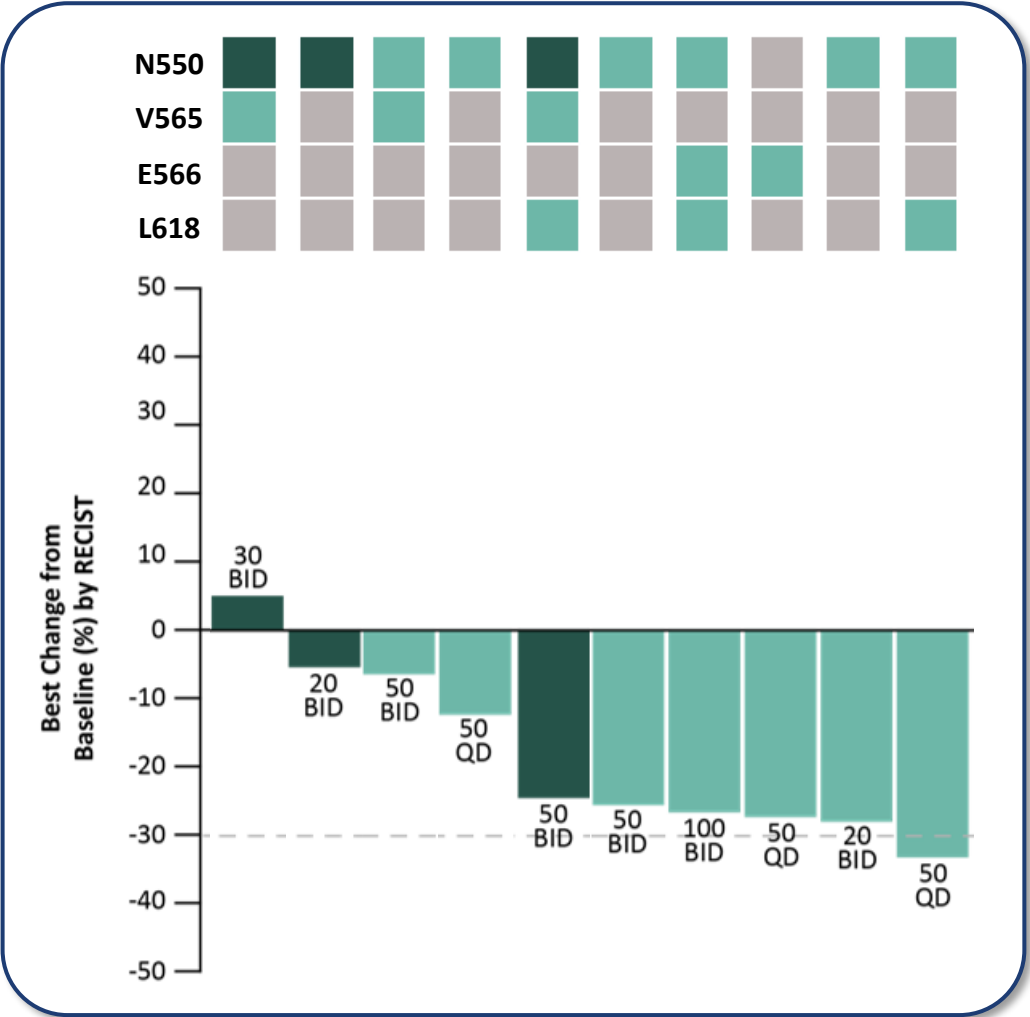
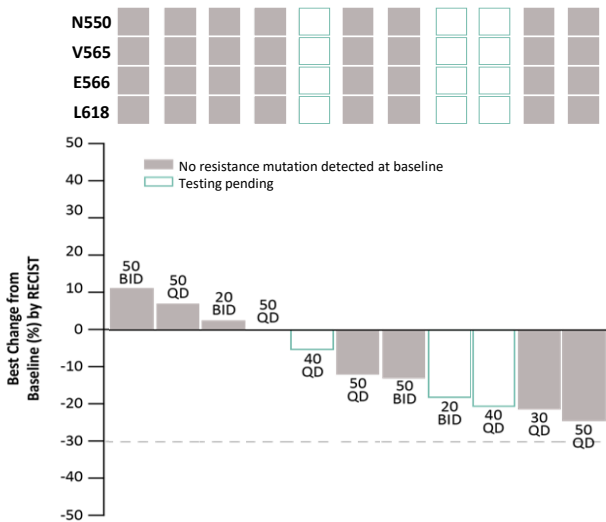
Courtesy: Dr. V. Sahai (U Michigan)

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Preliminary data as of 09-Sept-2021

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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

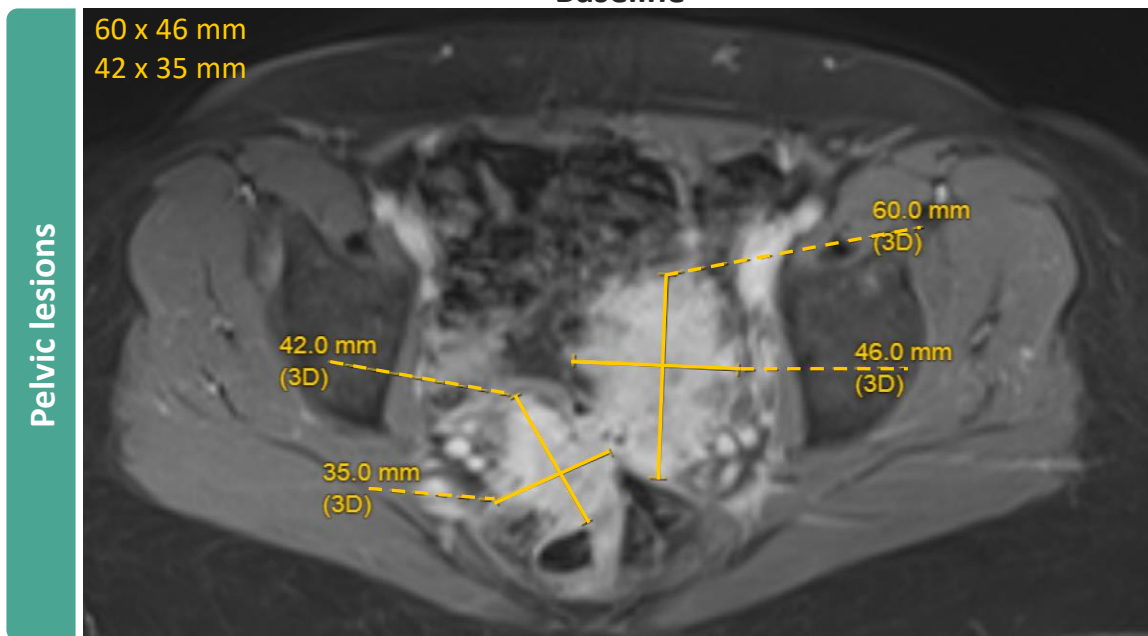
Source: RLY-4008 data as presented at 2021 AACR-NCI-EORTC Molecular Targets Conference
Note: (N550, N549), (V565, V564), (E566, E565), (L618, L617) are different terminology for the same mutated site; ctDNA, circulating DNA; FGFRi, fibroblast growth factor receptor inhibitor
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FGFR2 – RLY-4008 FIH Study: RLY-4008 Produced Tumor Regression in a Patient with FGFR2-Fusion+ Cholangiocarcinoma Pretreated with Futibatinib



51-year-old female with FGFR2-CIT fusion ICC. Prior treatments: Gemcitabine/Cisplatin, Futibatinib

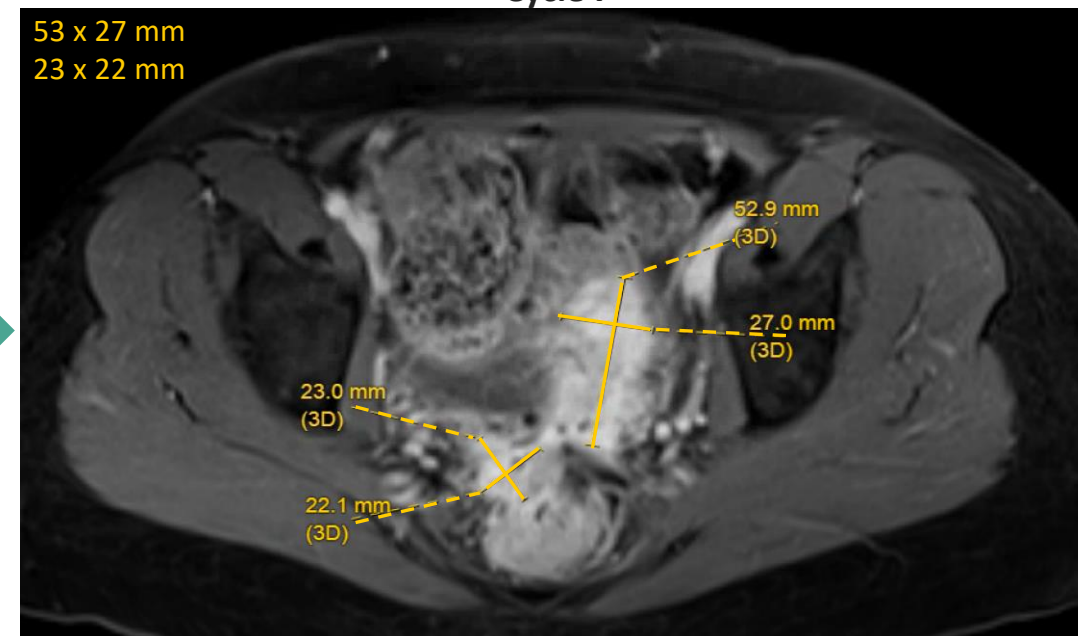
Baseline



Sustained
tumor
reduction
at Cycle 7

- 21%
by RECIST
v1.1

Cycle 7



Antitumor activity:

Sustained tumor reduction at C7 (-21% per RECIST v1.1)

Safety and tolerability:

No dose interruption or modification

RLY-4008 treatment is ongoing (50 mg QD)

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

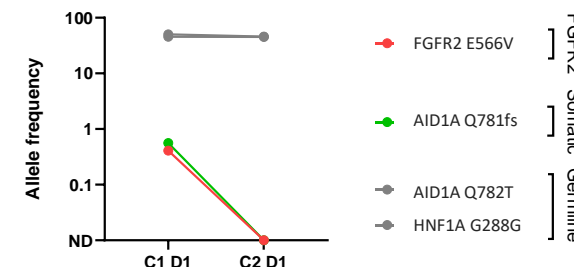
Note: E566 and E565 are different terminology for the same mutated site

Courtesy: Dr. L. Goyal (Mass. General Hospital)

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ctDNA:

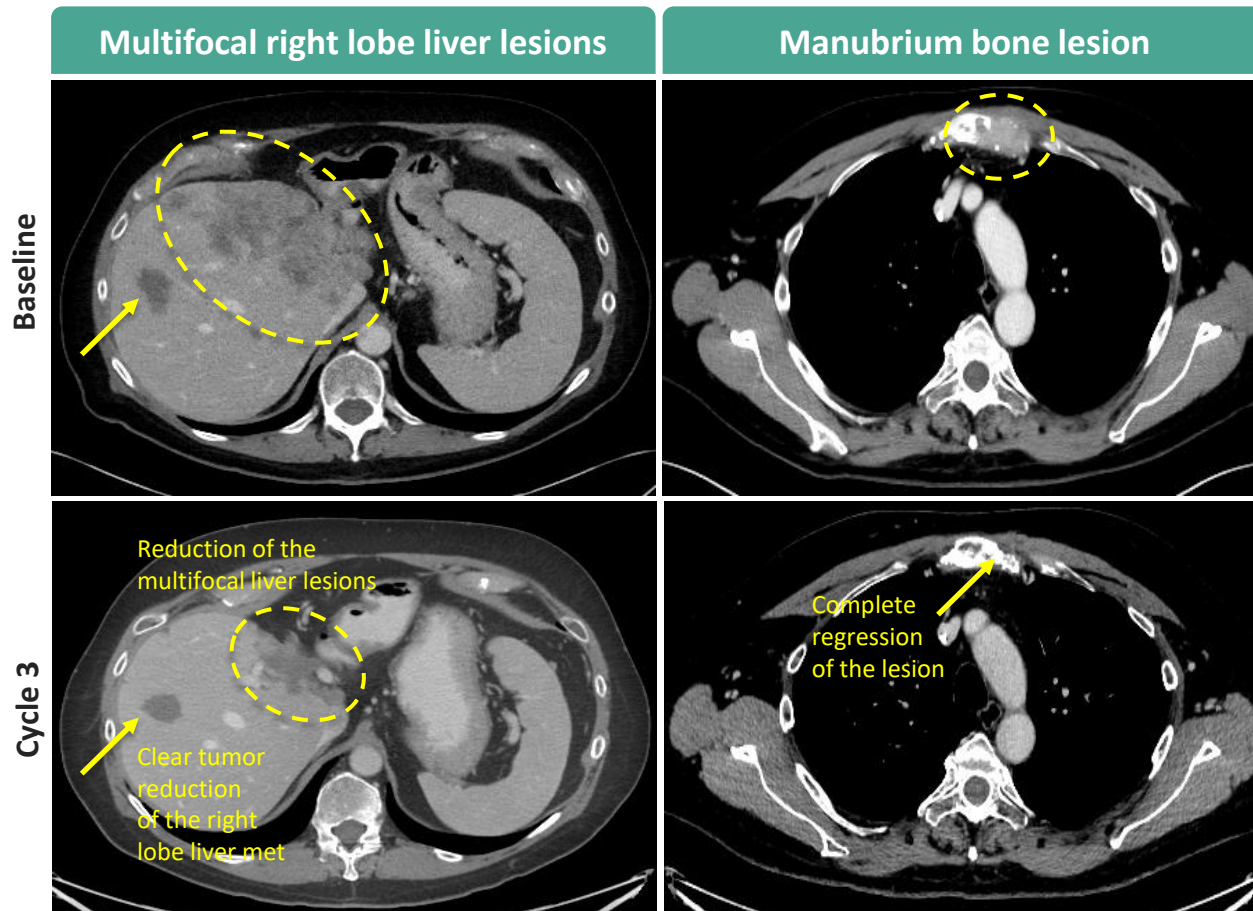
Baseline FGFR2-E566V mutation is undetectable at C2D1



Preliminary data as of 09-Sept-2021

FGFR2 – RLY-4008 FIH Study: Yet to Be Confirmed Partial Response with 30mg QD in FGFR2 Fusion+ CCA Pretreated with Infigratinib

65-year-old male with FGFR2-WAC fusion CCA and 3 FGFR2 resistance mutations: N550K, N550D, V565I. Prior FGFR treatment: Infigratinib. RLY-4008 treatment is ongoing at C3 (30 mg QD).



PR (cycle 3)
-72% by RECIST v1.1
(pending confirmation)

Efficacy data received after data lock and not included in the October 8 AACR-NCI-EORTC Molecular Targets Conference presentation data

Chest pain resolution within 2 weeks of initiating RLY-4008 dosing

No dose interruption
No dose reduction

Note: (N550, N549), (V565, V564) are different terminology for the same mutated site

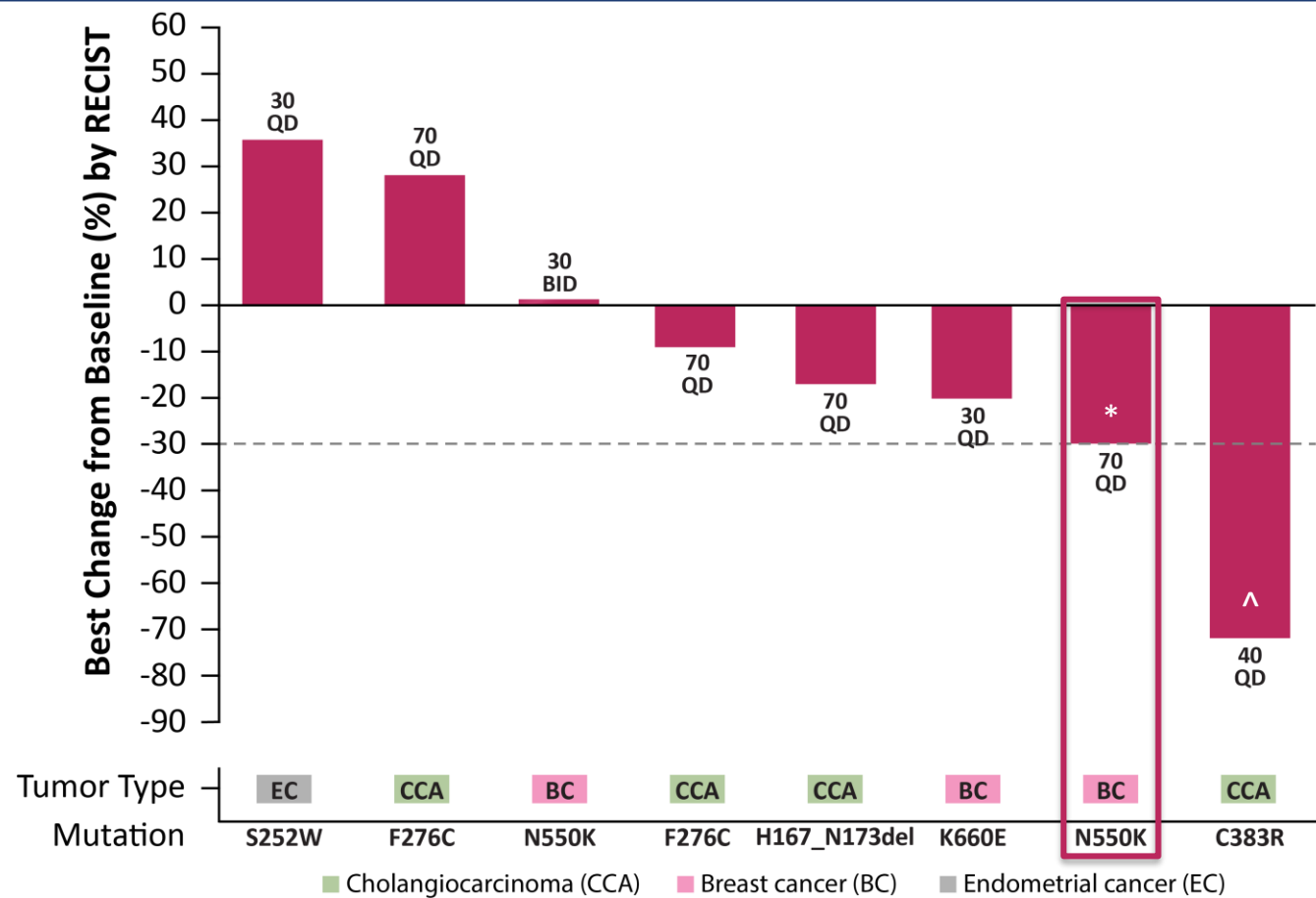
Courtesy: Dr. V. Subbiah (MD Anderson)

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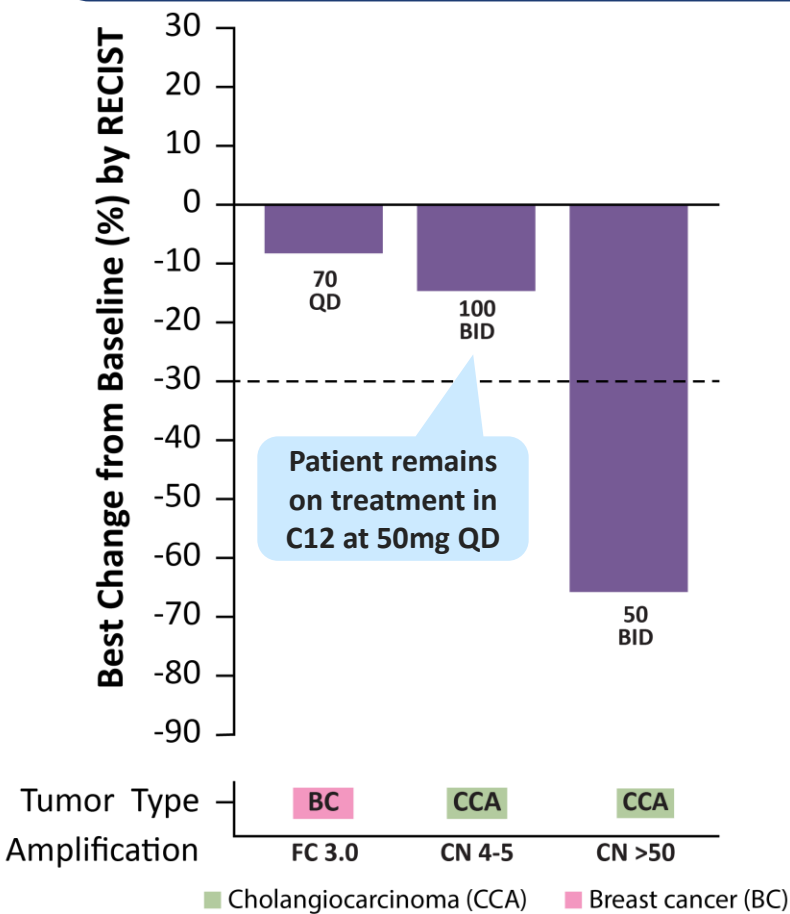
FGFR2 – RLY-4008 FIH Study: RLY-4008 Showed Radiographic Tumor Regression in FGFR2 Oncogenic Mutations and in FGFR2 Amplifications



FGFR2 Oncogenic Mutations



FGFR2 Amplifications



No FDA-approved FGFR targeted therapies

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

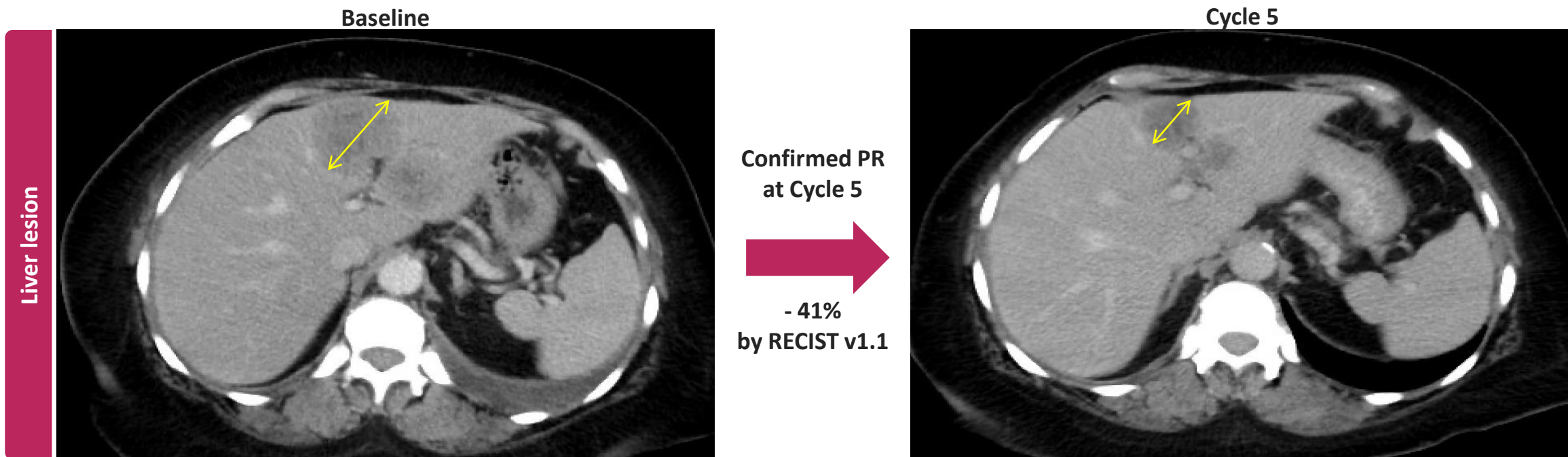
*Confirmed PR with increased tumor reduction after data cut; ^PR pending confirmation.

FC, fold change; CN, copy number.

FGFR2 – RLY-4008 FIH Study: RLY-4008 Resulted in Confirmed PR in a Patient with Heavily Pretreated FGFR2 N550K Mutant Breast Cancer



60-year-old female with breast cancer ER+ HER2- ESR1 mut PIK3CA mut FGFR2 N550K-mut, 12 prior lines of therapy including Alpelisib (PI3Ki) + Palbociclib (CDKi)



Antitumor activity:

Confirmed PR at Cycle 5: -41% (after data cut off), initial PR at Cycle 3 : -30%

Significant reduction in CA 15-3 by Cycle 2: -62%

Safety and tolerability

Relevant AEs: G2 PPE, G1 stomatitis, G1 nail changes

No dose reduction; RLY-4008 treatment is ongoing (70 mg QD)

First ever known reported response in FGFR2 mutated breast cancer for an FGFR inhibitor

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

Note: N550 and N549 are different terminology for the same mutated site

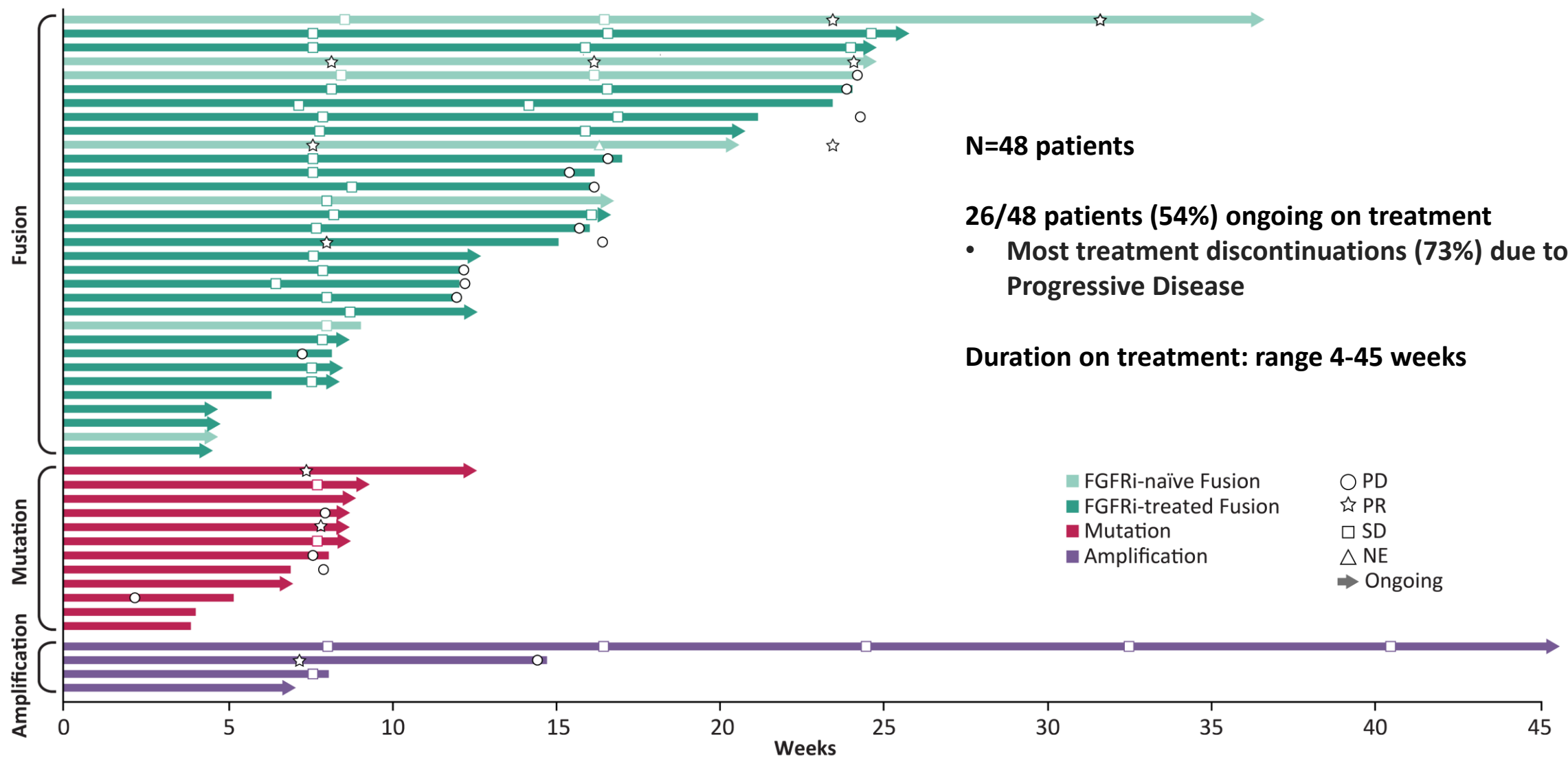
Courtesy: Dr. A. Schram (MSKCC)

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Preliminary data as of 09-Sept-2021

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FGFR2 – RLY-4008 FIH Study: Time on Treatment and Response by FGFR2-Alteration



Source: RLY-4008 data as presented at 2021 AACR-NCI-EORTC Molecular Targets Conference
 FGFRi, fibroblast growth factor receptor inhibitor; NE, not evaluable; PR, partial response; PD, progressive disease; SD, stable disease.

Selectivity Data

RLY-4008 is potentially the first highly selective FGFR2 inhibitor in the clinic that targets driver alterations and FGFR inhibitor resistance mutations

Safety and Tolerability Data

Robust FGFR2 inhibition observed with $\geq 85\%$ receptor occupancy and minimal off-isoform toxicity to-date across a wide dose range

Promising QD PK and generally well-tolerated profile

Early Efficacy Data

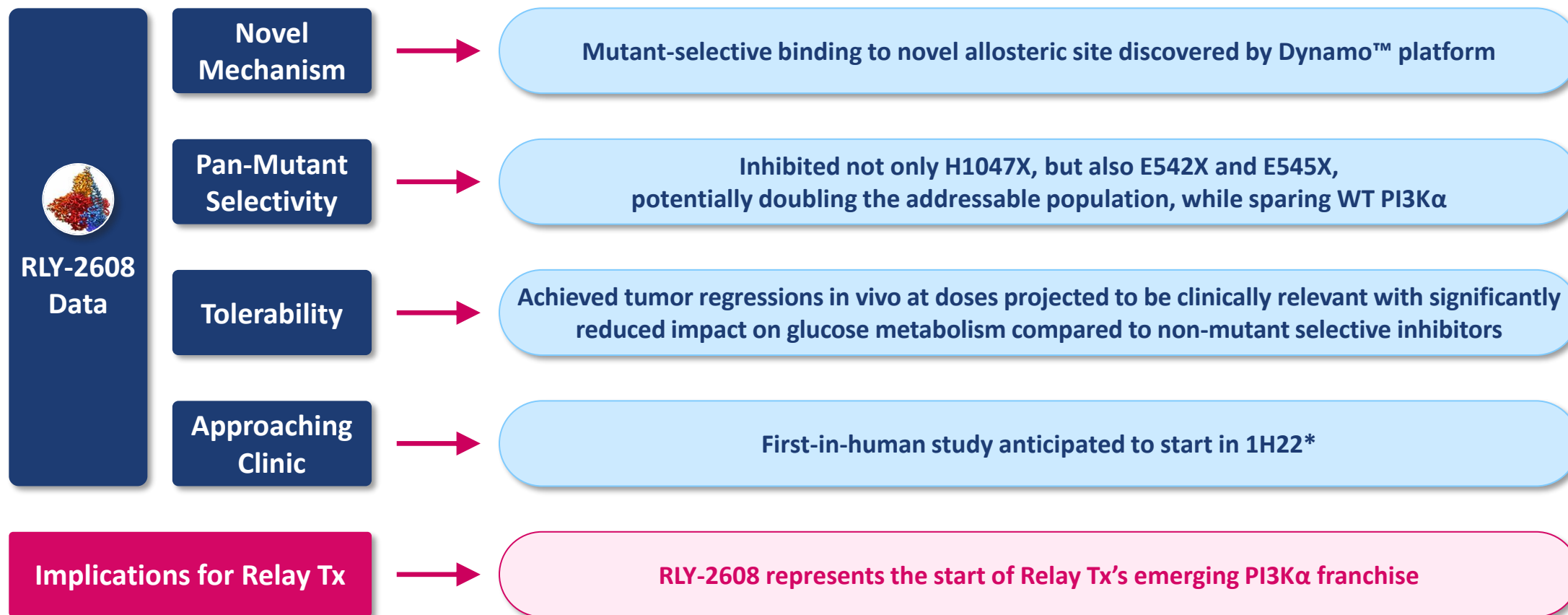
Encouraging anti-tumor activity

- **FGFRi-naïve, FGFR2-fusion+ cholangiocarcinoma: 3/6 patients with confirmed partial responses**
- **FGFRi-resistant, FGFR2-fusion+ cholangiocarcinoma: 62% patients showed tumor shrinkage $\geq 10\%$**
- **Early signs of activity also observed in FGFR2-mutant and -amplified tumors, beyond cholangiocarcinoma**

Interim results support selective targeting of FGFR2 and suggest RLY-4008 has potential to overcome FGFRi resistance



PI3K α – Highlights from Recent RLY-2608 Preclinical Data Disclosure

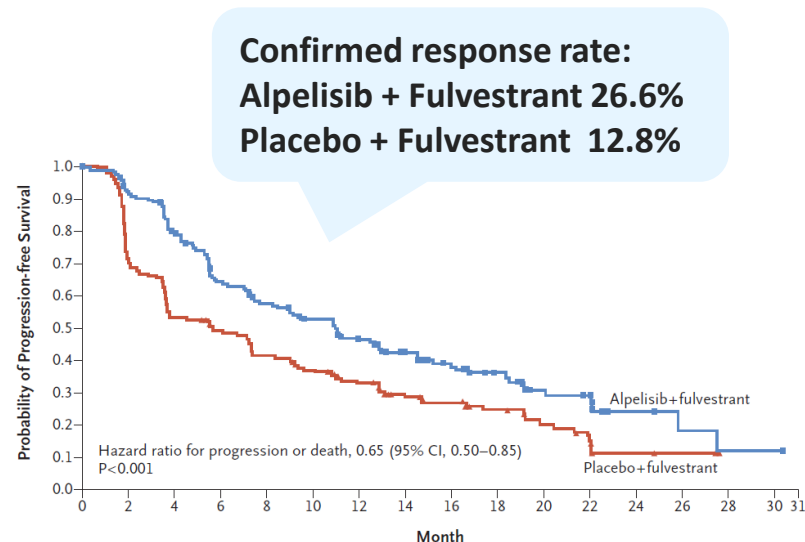


*Subject to submission and acceptance of IND by the FDA

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



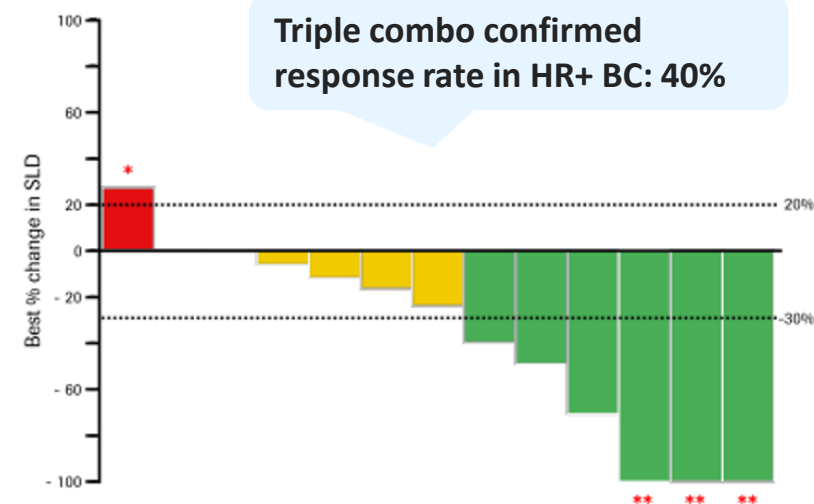
Alpelisib + fulvestrant vs. placebo + fulvestrant



- Dose modifications: **64%**
- Hyperglycemia: **64% (36% Grade 3/4)**
- GI toxicity: **58%**
- Rash: **36%**

André F et.al., N Engl J Med. 2019 May 16;380(20):1929-1940

GDC-0077 + fulvestrant + palbociclib



- Dose modifications: **36%**
- Hyperglycemia: **61% (23% Grade 3/4)**
- GI toxicity: **48%**
- Rash: **19%**

Data from PHI/Ib Inavolisib Combination Trial in HR+, HER2-, PIK3CAmut mBC presented at SABC 2020

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

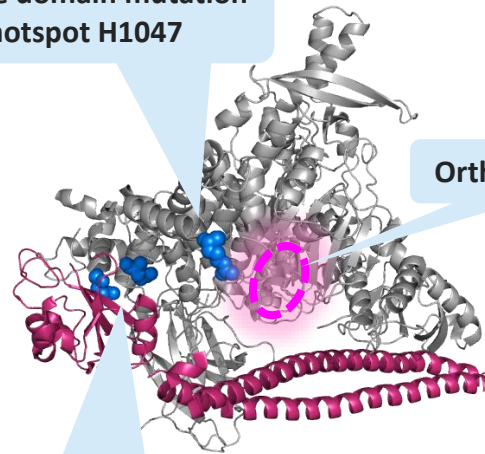
KRAS G12V

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
allosteric inhibitor*

PI3K α ^{SPECIFIC}

*H1047R-specific
allosteric inhibitor*

PI3K α ^{OTHER}

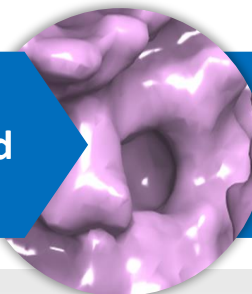
*Other PI3K α
allosteric programs*

PI3K α – Proprietary Insights Unlock Additional Approaches

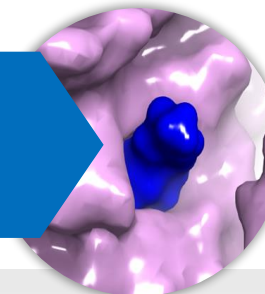
Solved first full-length
structures of PI3K α
(mutant and wild-type)



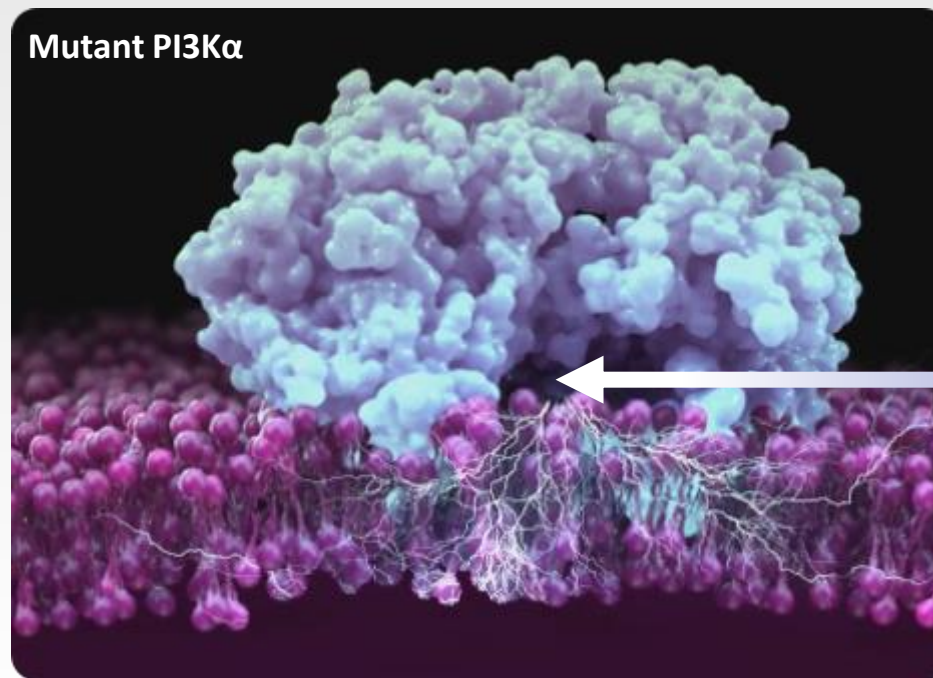
Discovered novel
allosteric pocket favored
in mutant protein



Designed mutant
selective
PI3K α inhibitor



Mutant PI3K α

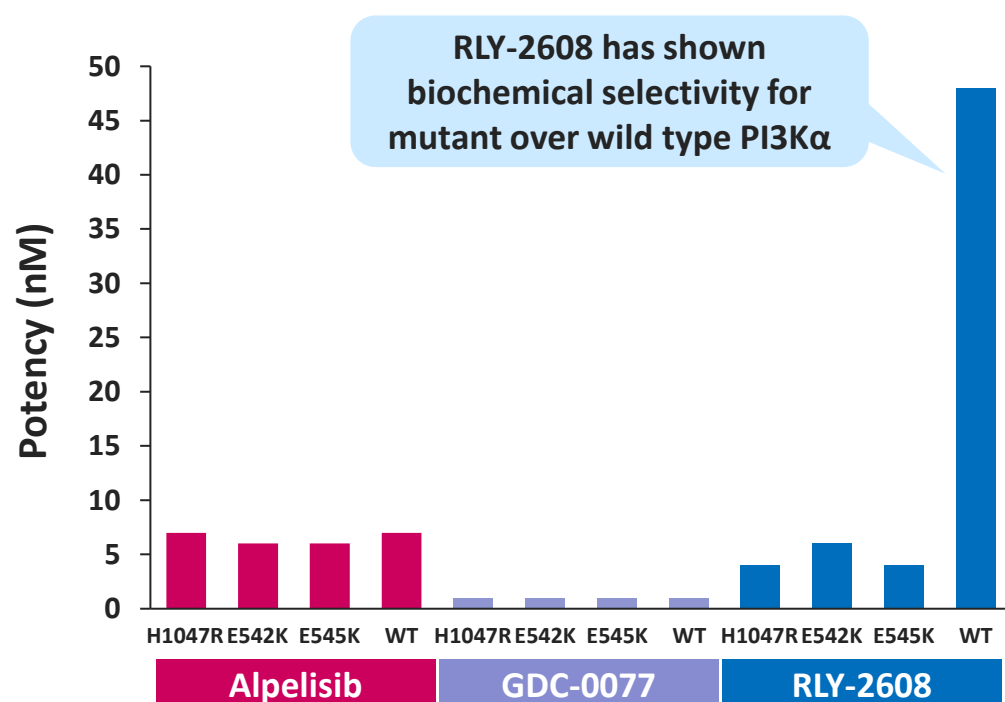


Orthosteric Site

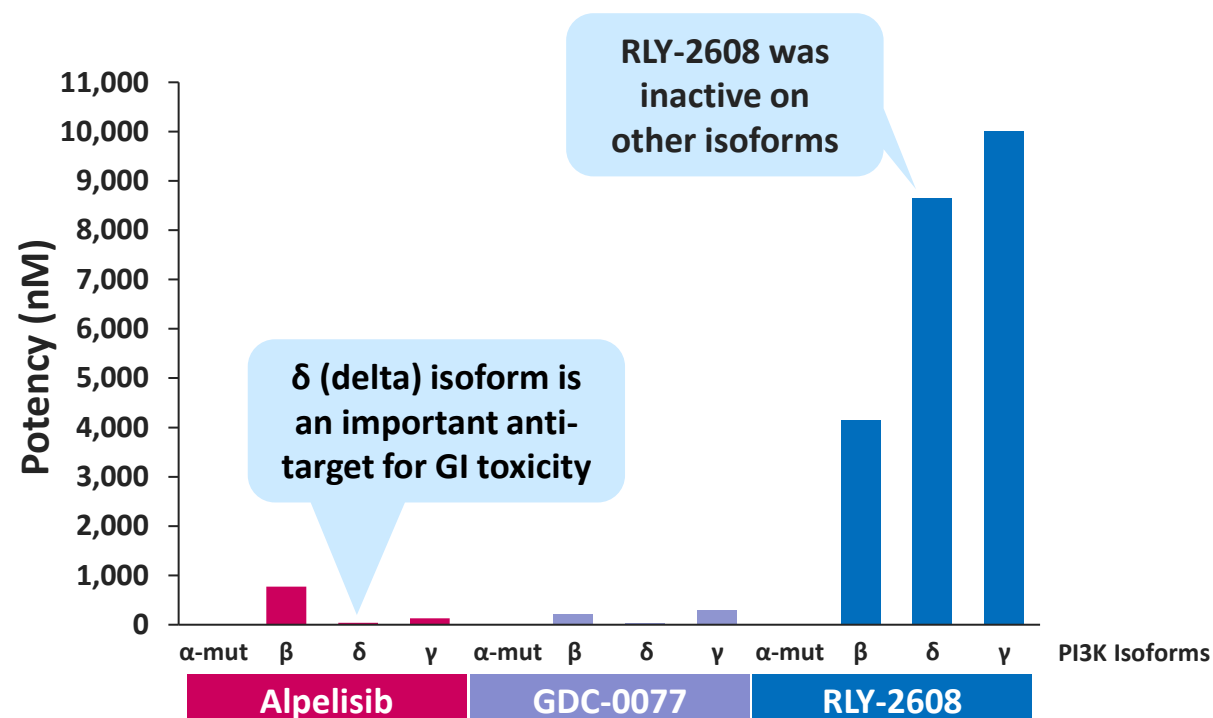
A differentiated understanding of the structure of PI3K α and its relationship to function
equips Relay Tx to design optimal mutant-selective inhibitors of PI3K α

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

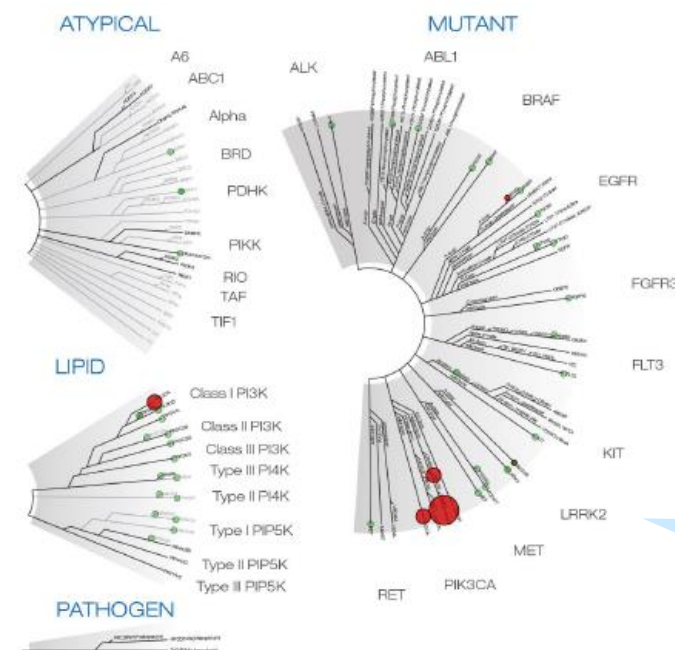
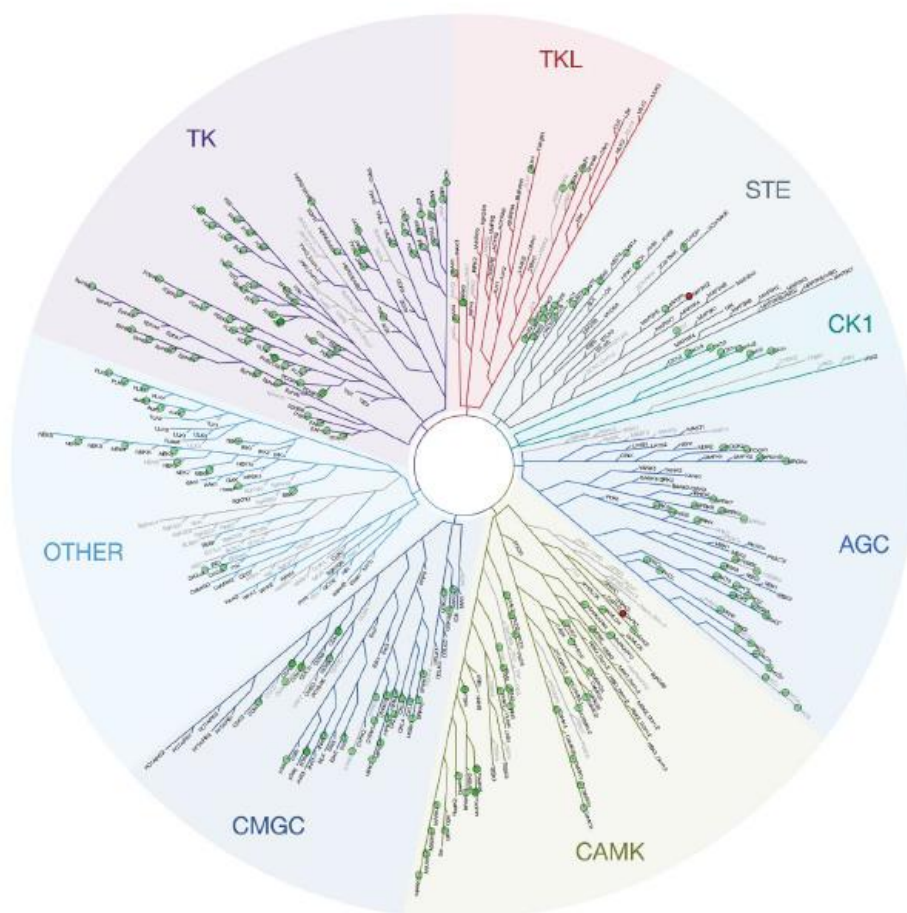
Mutant vs. WT PI3K α potency



Mutant PI3K α vs. other isoform potency



PI3K α – RLY-2608 Is Selective Across the Kinome



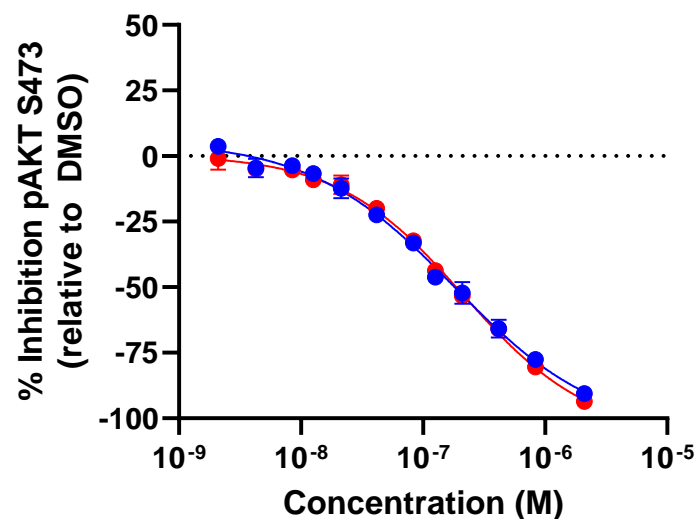
RLY-2608 inhibited only PI3K α , with preferential inhibition of mutant

Kinase Inhibition @ 10 μ M R¹

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

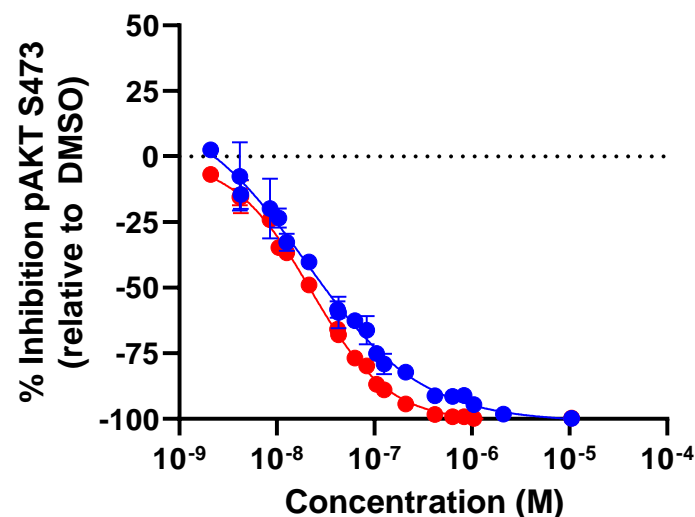
PI3K α – RLY-2608 Inhibited Mutant PI3K α More Potently in Cells

Alpelisib



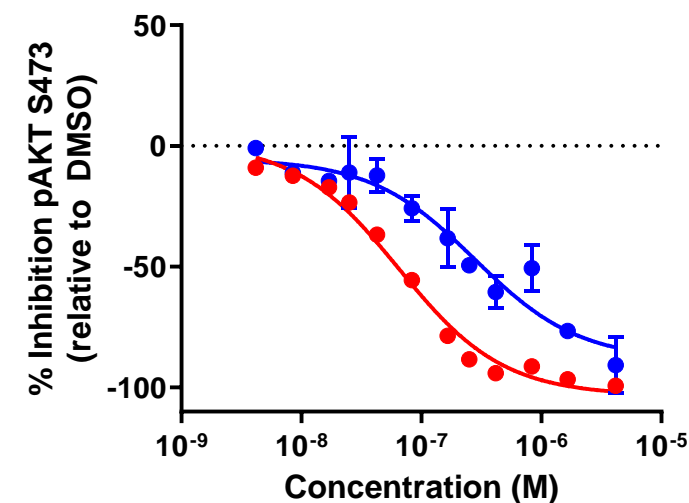
Orthosteric binders were equipotent between WT and mutant

GDC-0077



● MCF10A Parental
● MCF10A *PIK3CA* mutant

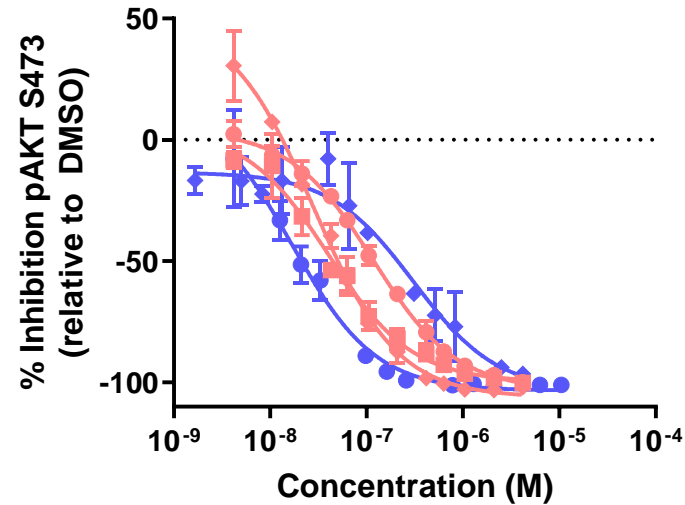
RLY-2608



RLY-2608 was more potent against mutant cells

PI3K α – RLY-2608 Potently Inhibited Signaling and Viability in *PIK3CA* Mutant Cancer Cell Lines

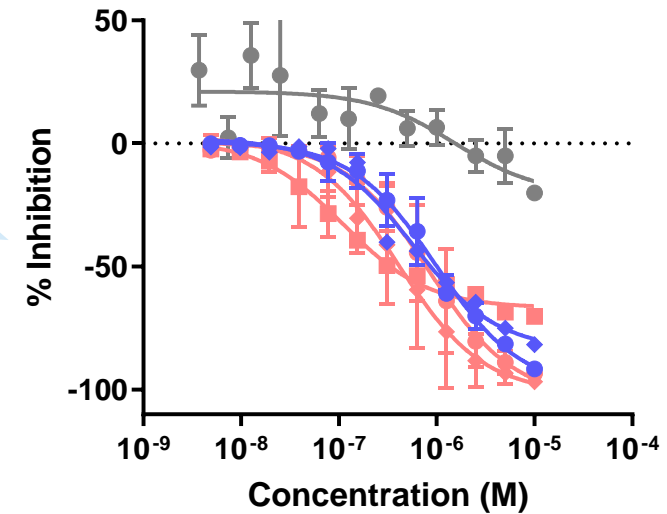
pAKT



Activity observed
in both kinase and
helical domain
mutant cell lines

- HCC1954 (H1047R)
- T47D (H1047R)
- ◆ CAL33 (H1047R)
- MDAMB361 (E545K;K567R)
- ◆ MCF7 (E545K)
- HCC1428 (WT)

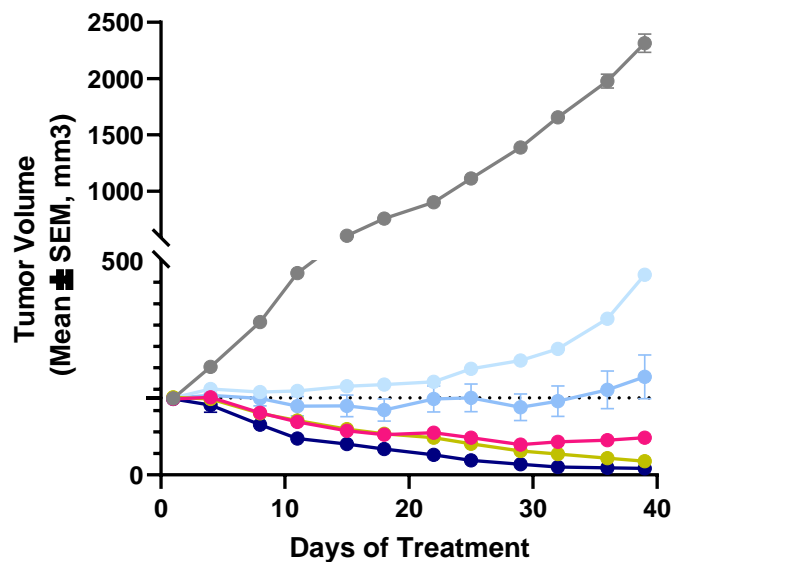
Viability



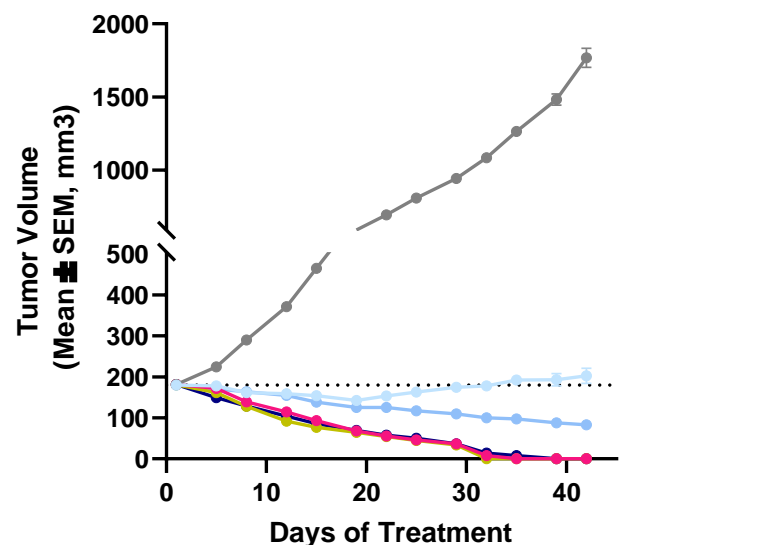
PI3K α – In Vivo Tumor Regressions Across Both Mutation Hotspots (Mouse Study)



H1047R mutant (HCC1954) (mouse)

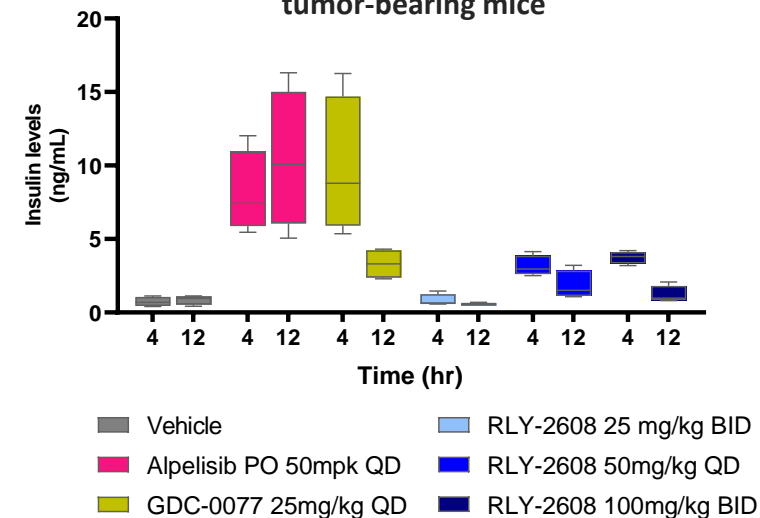


E545K mutant (MDAMB361) (mouse)¹



RLY-2608 achieved max efficacy with less insulin than orthosteric inhibitors²

Insulin levels after repeat dosing in tumor-bearing mice



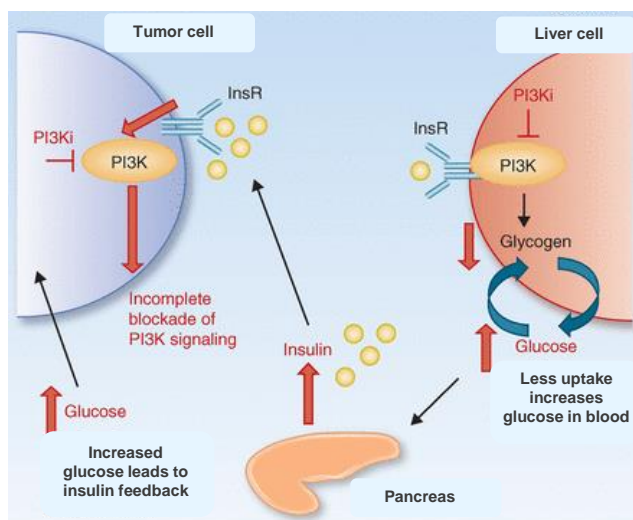
Consistent results for 1-hour time point³

IND enabling studies initiated, with clinical start expected in 1H 2022⁴

1. This model also carries a second mutation at K567R; 2. HSC2 model; 3. Consistent results observed at 1hr timepoint in MCF7 (E545K) model; 4. Subject to submission and acceptance of IND by the FDA

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

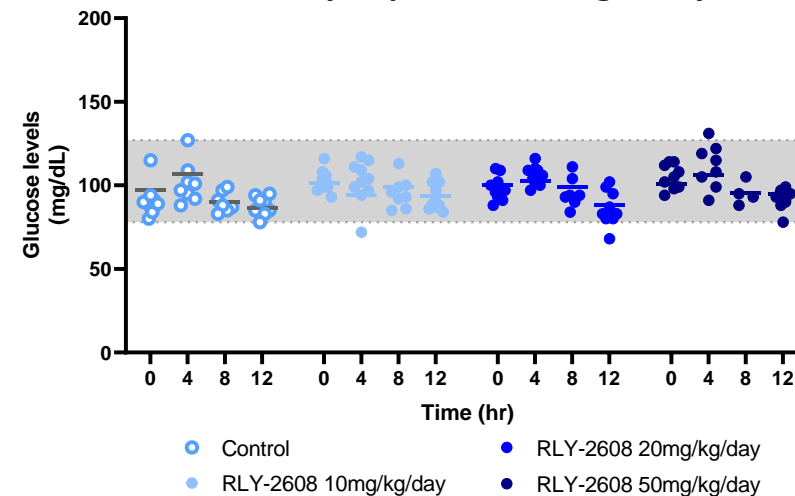
Inhibition of WT PI3K α leads to hyperglycemia



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

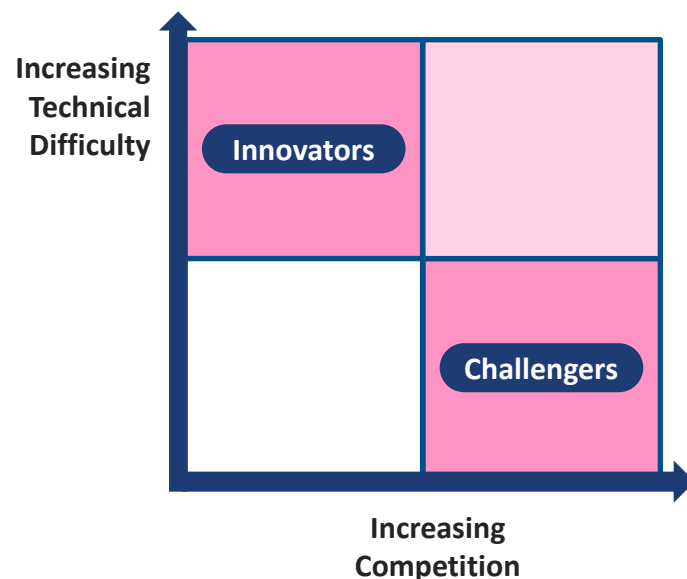
Extensive Precision Medicines Pipeline – Challengers

	Target	Program	Discovery	IND enabling	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Annual US patient #	
Innovators <i>(Wholly-owned programs)</i> 	FGFR2	RLY-4008 <i>Mutant + WT</i>						3-5K Fusion	5-15K Amp/Mut
		PI3Kα^{PAN}							
		RLY-2608 <i>Pan-mutant allosteric inhibitor</i>							
	PI3Kα Franchise	PI3Kα^{SPECIFIC}	<i>H1047R-specific allosteric inhibitor</i>						
		PI3Kα^{OTHER}	<i>Other PI3Kα allosteric programs</i>						
	Other oncology	3 programs							
Challengers <i>(Partnered programs)</i>	SHP2 Genentech <small>A Member of the Roche Group</small>	RLY-1971						55-90K Combo	
	--- EQRx™	---							

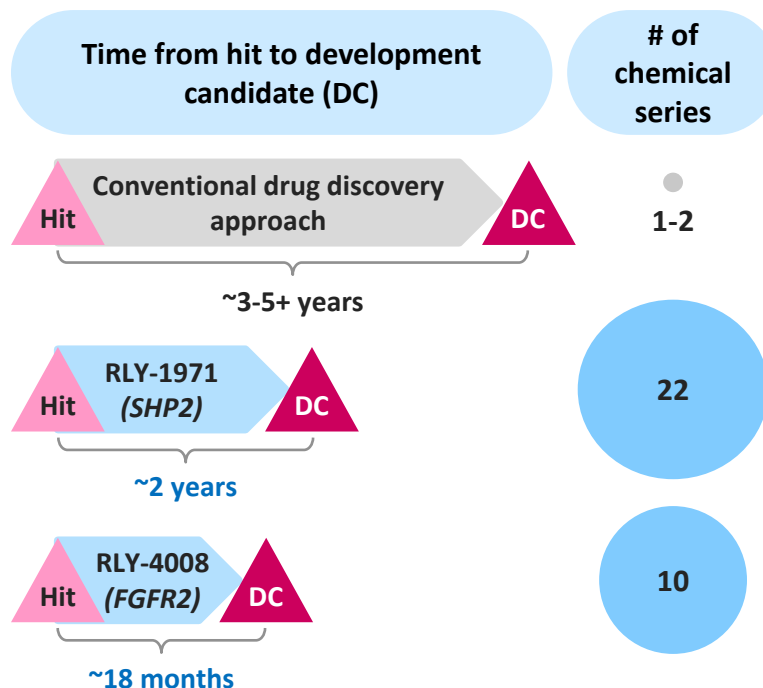
Note: Patient #'s refer to total annual number of US patients with late-line cancers compared to comprehensive annual incidence that may be amenable to treatment with our programs

Challengers – Assisting in Further Building Out Our Dynamo™ Platform

Challengers have lower technical risk



The more we do, the better we get



EQRx deal highlights



Working on challenger targets makes Relay Tx's AI capabilities more effective against innovator targets



Share 50% of costs with EQRx, with the ability to opt-out



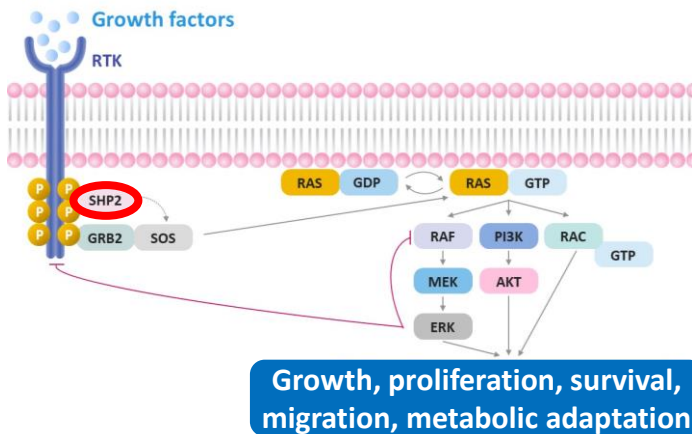
Retain significant economic upside (50% of profits)

The EQRx deal helps Relay Tx to be able to increase our volume of programs, strengthening our Dynamo platform feedback loop and continually making us better

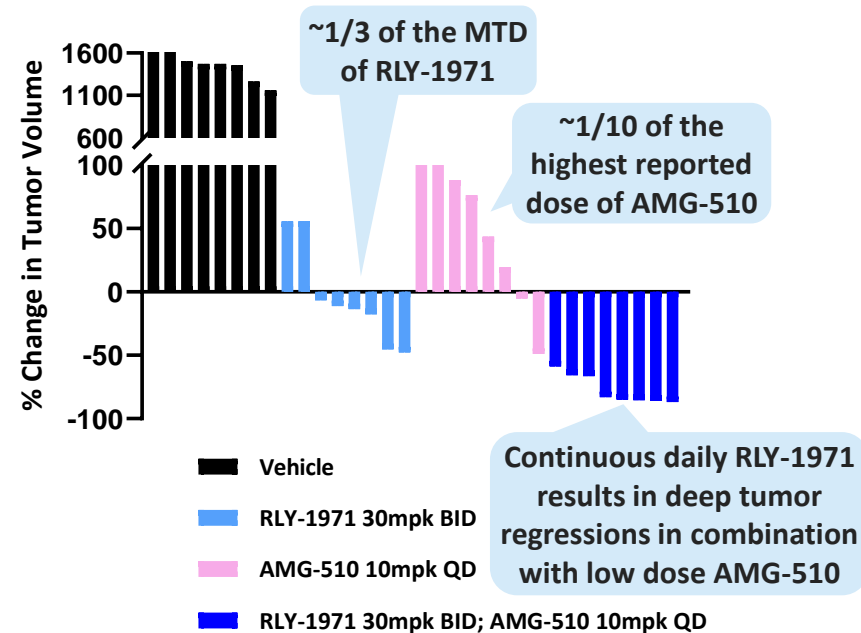
SHP2 – RLY-1971 Is Potent and Selective with Potential for Multiple Combinations



SHP2 is a rational combination partner for a number of therapies



KRAS G12C xenograft + KRAS G12Ci
NCI-H358 cell line



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

SHP2 – Genentech Global Collaboration for RLY-1971



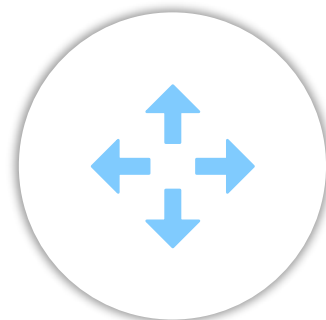
For the development and commercialization of RLY-1971, the collaboration increases...



Scale



Speed



Scope

Collaboration also provides meaningful economics to Relay Tx

Exclusive license*

\$75M upfront + \$25M in potential near-term payments

Up to \$695M in additional total milestones

Low-to-mid teen royalties on global net sales

Eligible to receive additional royalties upon approval of RLY-1971 and GDC-6036 in combination

Opt-in option

50-50 US profit share

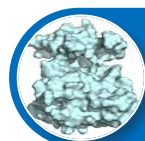
*Agreed upon terms at signing in December 2020

What To Expect From Relay Tx



Nearer-term milestones

Innovators



RLY-4008
(FGFR2)

Expansion cohorts open by 2021 year end;
Additional data update expected in 2022



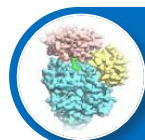
RLY-2608
(PI3Kα^{PAN})

Clinical start expected in 1H 2022*;
Add'l preclinical data at SABCS (Dec 2021)

**Next target
in pipeline**

Next target to be disclosed in 1H 2022

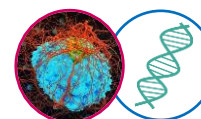
Challengers



RLY-1971
(SHP2)

GDC-6036 (KRAS G12C) combo trial
initiated in July 2021

Medium-term drivers



5 additional **innovator programs**

Genentech
A Member of the Roche Group

EQ_{RX}™

Pursuit of **challenger targets** through **partnerships**



Continued **evolution** of our **Dynamo™ platform**



Continued **expansion** of **pipeline scope and scale**

\$617M

Cash, cash equivalents and investments as of the end of Q3 2021
Not inclusive of ~\$380M net proceeds from October 2021 follow-on public offering

Execution focus underpins value creation

*Subject to submission and acceptance of IND by the FDA

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



RELAY[®]
THERAPEUTICS