



12th Annual Wedbush PacGrow Healthcare Virtual Conference August 11, 2021

Sutro Biopharma NASDAQ: STRO



Forward Looking Statements

This presentation and the accompanying oral presentation contain "forward-looking" statements that are based on our management's beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to management. Forward-looking statements include all statements other than statements of historical fact contained in this presentation, including information concerning our future financial performance, business plans and objectives, current and future clinical activities, timing and success of our ongoing and planned clinical trials and related data, updates and results of our clinical trials and related data, timing and success of our planned development activities, our ability to obtain and maintain regulatory approval, the potential therapeutic benefits and economic value of our product candidates, potential growth opportunities, financing plans, competitive position, industry environment and potential market opportunities.

Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, including risks and uncertainties related to our cash forecasts, our and our collaborators' ability to advance our product candidates, the receipt and timing of potential regulatory submissions, designations, approvals and commercialization of product candidates, the timing and results of preclinical and clinical trials, and the expected impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our operations. It is not possible for our management to predict all risks, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements we may make. These factors, together with those that may be described in greater detail under the heading "Risk Factors" contained in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and other reports the company files from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission, may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially and adversely from those anticipated or implied by our forward-looking statements.

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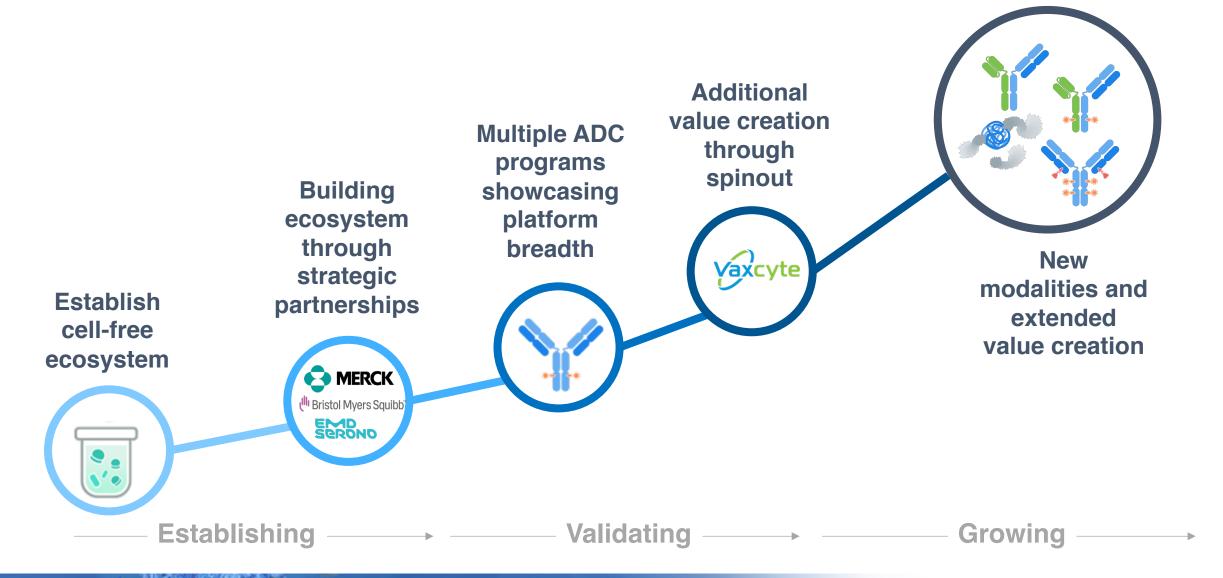
This presentation also contains estimates and other statistical data made by independent parties and by us relating to market size and growth and other data about our industry. This data involves a number of assumptions and limitations, and you are cautioned not to give undue weight to such estimates. In addition, projections, assumptions, and estimates of our future performance and the future performance of the markets in which we operate are necessarily subject to a high degree of uncertainty and risk.

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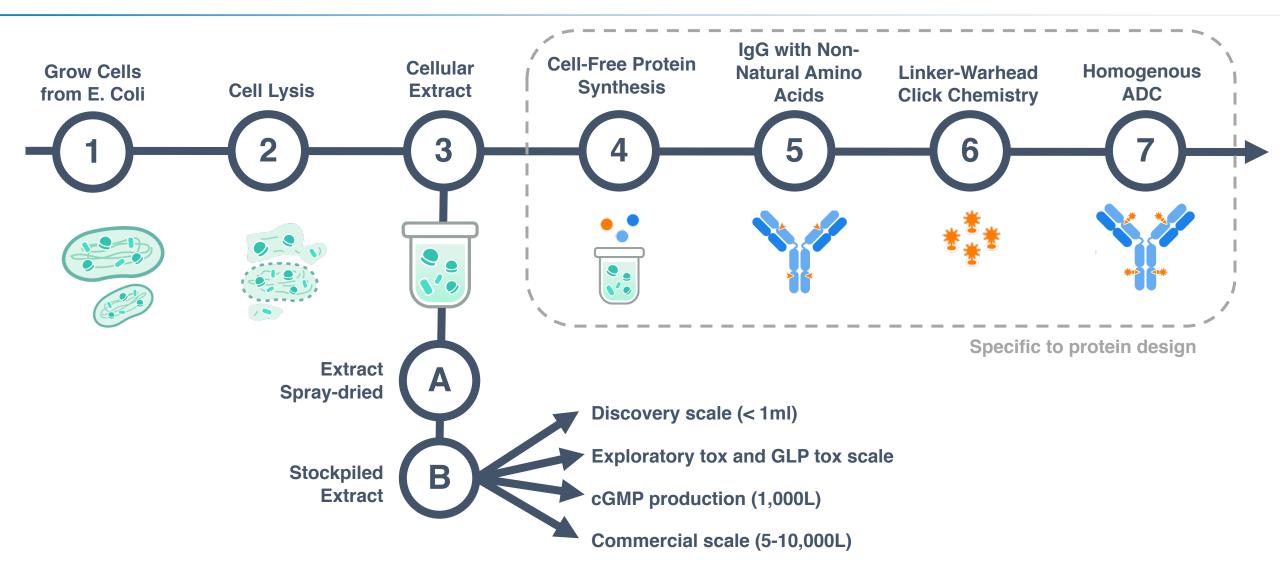
Pioneer and Leader in Cell-Free Technology

Expanding cell-free beyond ADCs



Industry Leading Cell-Free Protein Synthesis Platform

GMP production yields consistent and scalable end-products



Advantages of Precision Protein Therapeutics

Homogenous, precisely designed complex biologics with optimized performance

Challenges in Traditional Cell-Based Complex Biologics Discovery and Manufacturing

Months to discover lead drug candidates using transient stable cell lines evaluating a handful of candidates



Conjugations incomplete and unstable creating poorly optimized products, especially with increasing complexity in conjugations



Heterogeneous mixtures have less favorable therapeutic window due to varying performance of each species



Cell-based production requires different process with scale, causing complexity and unreliability with CMC and manufacturing



Advantages of Sutro's Cell-Free Synthesis
Platform for Best-in-Class Biologics



Create in parallel, in weeks, hundreds of protein variants to **empirically select the best** lead candidate based on *in vivo* performance



Click chemistry and non-natural amino acids **completely conjugate at precise positions**, without loss of efficiency even with increasing complexity



Precisely designed proteins in a homogeneous product widens therapeutic window due to the selection of the best single species



Cell-free production is scalable – the same process in lead discovery as at commercial scale



Cell-Free Platform is a Proven IND Engine

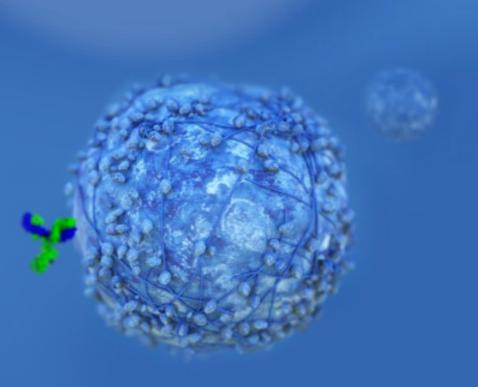
Four product candidates in the clinic and other late-stage discovery programs in various modalities

| Program | Discovery | Preclinical | Phase 1/1b | Phase 2/3 | Commercial Rights |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| STRO-002 FolRa-Targeting ADC | Ovarian and End | dometrial Cancer | | | |
| STRO-001 CD74-Targeting ADC | | .BCL, Mantle Cell, Fo a (Orphan Drug Desig | | | SUTRO BIOPHARMA |
| Multiple Oncology Programs including iADCs | Oncology | | | Worldwide Rights | |
| CC-99712 BCMA-Targeting ADC | Multiple Myelom | ı a (Orphan Drug Desig | gnation) | | ر ^{ااا} Bristol Myers Squibb [™] |
| M1231 MUC1-EGFR Bispecific ADC | NSCLC & Esophageal Cancer | | | EMD (1) SERONO | |
| Cytokino Dorivotivos | Oncology & Auto | oimmune | | | MEDGI |
| Cytokine Derivatives | Oncology | | | MERCK | |
| VAX-24 24-Valent Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine | Invasive Pneumo | ococcal Disease | | | vaxcyte (2) |

⁽¹⁾ EMD Serono is the biopharmaceutical business of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt Germany in the US



⁽²⁾ Sutro owns 4% royalties on net sales of VAX-24





STRO 002

FolRa-Targeting ADC

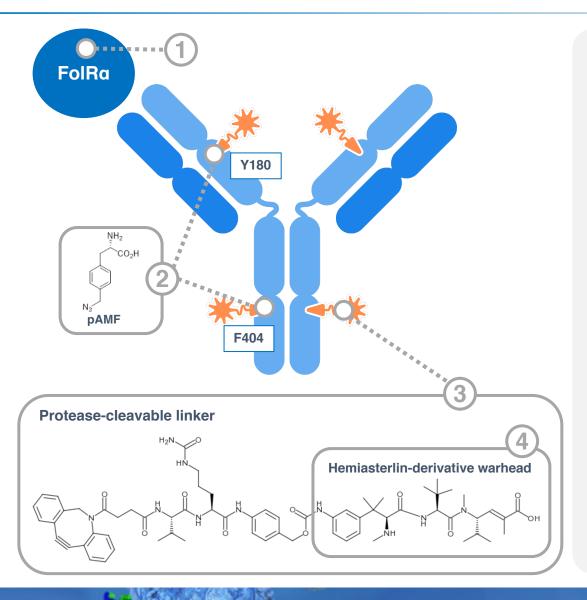
Potential Best-in-Class ADC for Ovarian and Endometrial Cancers





STRO-002 Potentially Best-in-Class ADC for Ovarian Cancers

FolRa targeting ADC with tubulin inhibitor cytotoxin potentially providing immunogenic cell death

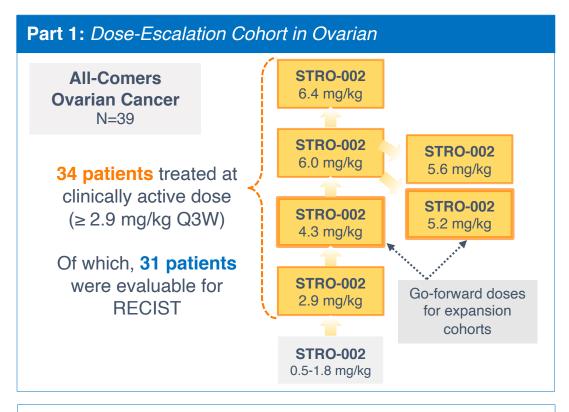


STRO-002 is a homogeneous antibody drug conjugate (ADC) with a drug-antibody ratio (DAR) of 4, targeting folate-receptor alpha (FoIRa):

- FolRa is overexpressed in certain cancers including ovarian cancer and endometrial cancer
- Precisely positioned **non-natural amino acids**, p-azidomethyl-L-phenylalanine, at positions Y180 and F404 on the heavy chain
- 3 Stable protease-cleavable linkers, with rapid clearance of toxic catabolite after release and cell killing
- Warhead is hemiasterlin-derivative⁽¹⁾ with potentially dual mechanism against the tumor tubulin-inhibitor cytotoxin, less sensitive to P-gp transport and provides immunogenic response upon cell death⁽²⁾
 - (1) Sutro-proprietary tubulin-targeting 3-aminophenol hemiasterlin warhead, SC209
 - (2) Based on STRO-002 pre-clinical models showing immune stimulation at site of tumor upon cell death

STRO-002-GM1 Dose-Escalation Cohort Has Been Completed

Heavily pre-treated ovarian cancer patients with six median line of prior therapies



Study Update:

- Dose-escalation enrollment completed August 2020
- Updated dose-escalation data as of April 23, 2021 was presented at 2021 ASCO Annual Meeting in June

| Baseline Characteristic | All Patients N=39 |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Median age | 61 years (range: 48–79) |
| Median time since diagnosis | 3.9 years (range: 0.7–17.0) |
| Median number of prior lines of therapy | 6 lines (range: 1–11) |
| Previous therapies, n (%) | |
| Platinum | 39 (100%) |
| ≥ 3 prior platinum regimens | 18 (46%) |
| Taxanes | 38 (97%) |
| Bevacizumab | 32 (82%) |
| PARP inhibitors | 23 (59%) |
| Checkpoint inhibitors | 8 (21%) |
| Experimental therapy | 14 (36%) |

Note: Dose-escalation data as of April 23, 2021 and was presented at the 2021 ASCO Annual Meeting



STRO-002 Was Generally Well Tolerated

86% of TEAEs remain Grade 1-2 and no observed ocular toxicity signal

Dose Levels in Dose-Escalation

| Dose Levels (Q3W) | All Patients (N=39) |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 0.5 mg/kg, 1.0 mg/kg, and 1.8 mg/kg | 5 (13%) |
| 2.9 mg/kg | 3 (8%) |
| 4.3 mg/kg | 5 (13%) |
| 5.2 mg/kg | 12 (31%) |
| 5.6 mg/kg | 3 (8%) |
| 6.0 mg/kg ⁽¹⁾ | 10 (26%) |
| 6.4 mg/kg ⁽¹⁾ | 1 (3%) |

Common TEAEs > 25% By Grade (2)

| All Safety Evaluable Patients | Grade 1 N (%) | Grade 2 N (%) | Grade 3 N (%) | Grade 4 N (%) | Overall (N=39) N (%) |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Fatigue | 7 (18) | 19 (49) | 4 (10) | 0 | 30 (77) |
| Nausea | 15 (39) | 11 (28) | 0 | 0 | 26 (67) |
| Constipation | 12 (31) | 13 (33) | 0 | 0 | 25 (64) |
| Neutropenia (3) | 0 | 0 | 8 (21) | 17 (44) | 25 (64) |
| Decreased appetite | 10 (26) | 10 (26) | 0 | 0 | 20 (51) |
| Arthralgia | 7 (18) | 7 (18) | 5 (13) | 0 | 19 (49) |
| Neuropathy (4) | 3 (8) | 13 (33) | 3 (8) | 0 | 19 (49) |
| Abdominal pain | 7 (18) | 6 (15) | 3 (8) | 0 | 16 (41) |
| Vomiting | 8 (21) | 7 (18) | 0 | 0 | 15 (39) |
| AST increased | 10 (26) | 3 (8) | 2 (5) | 0 | 15 (39) |
| Diarrhea | 8 (21) | 3 (8) | 1 (3) | 0 | 12 (31) |
| Dizziness | 9 (23) | 3 (8) | 0 | 0 | 12 (31) |
| Dry eye | 4 (10) | 8 (21) | 0 | 0 | 12 (31) |
| Anemia | 3 (8) | 6 (15) | 2 (5) | 0 | 11 (28) |
| Pyrexia | 8 (21) | 3 (8) | 0 | 0 | 11 (28) |
| Headache | 7 (18) | 3 (8) | 0 | 0 | 10 (26) |
| Insomnia | 6 (15) | 4 (10) | 0 | 0 | 10 (26) |

⁽¹⁾ MTD was not reached; DLTs occurred in 2 patients: Grade 2 neuropathy/Grade 3 arthralgia at 6.0 mg/kg and Grade 3 bone pain at 6.4 mg/kg



⁽²⁾ Not included in table are two Grade 5 events, both previously reported and unrelated to study drug by investigator assessment: death not otherwise specified and acute GI bleed

⁽³⁾ Neutropenia included the following preferred terms: neutropenia, febrile neutropenia, and neutrophil count decreased

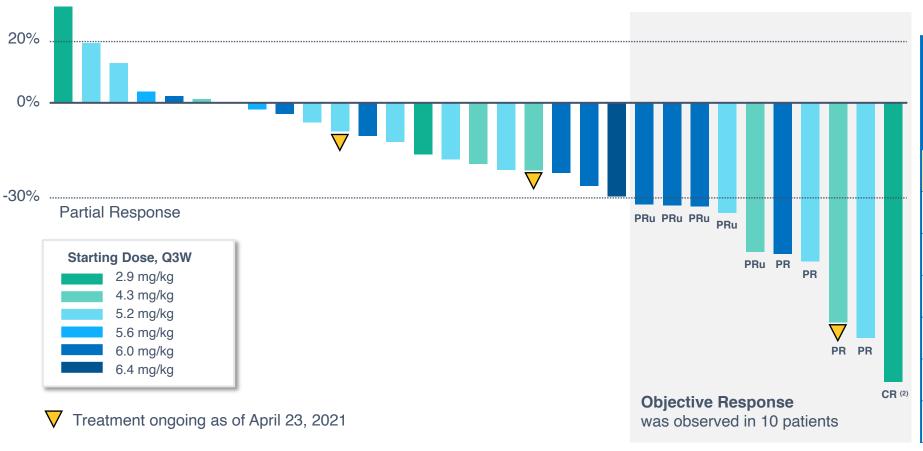
⁽⁴⁾ Neuropathy included the following preferred terms: neuropathy peripheral and peripheral sensory neuropathy

Note: Dose-escalation data as of April 23, 2021 and was presented at the 2021 ASCO Annual Meeting

Tumor Reduction Observed in Majority of Patients

10 patients met criteria for RECIST response including one CR

Maximum Change (1) in Tumor Target Lesions (N=31)



| Objective Response per RECIST v1.1 | RECIST- Evaluable Population (N=31) | |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--|
| Responders | 10 | |
| CR ⁽²⁾ | 1 | |
| PR | 9 | |
| Confirmed | 4 | |
| Unconfirmed | 5 | |
| SD | 18 | |
| PD | 3 | |

Note: Dose-escalation data as of April 23, 2021 and was presented at the 2021 ASCO Annual Meeting



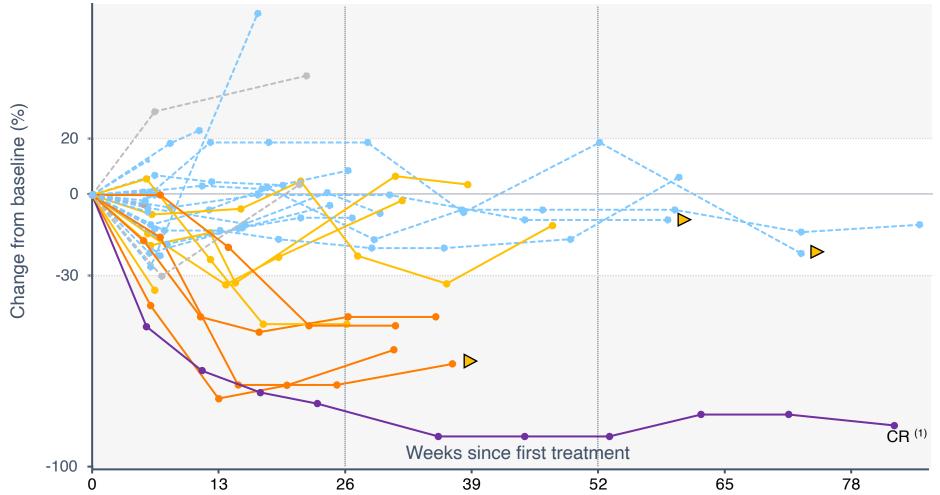
⁽¹⁾ Maximum % change from baseline in sum of longest diameter in evaluable patients treated with STRO-002 at ≥ 2.9 mg/kg

⁽²⁾ CR in patient treated at 2.9 mg/kg with resolution of peritoneal disease

Tumor Regression and Control Over Time

Deepening of responses and two patients with prolonged stable disease remaining on study







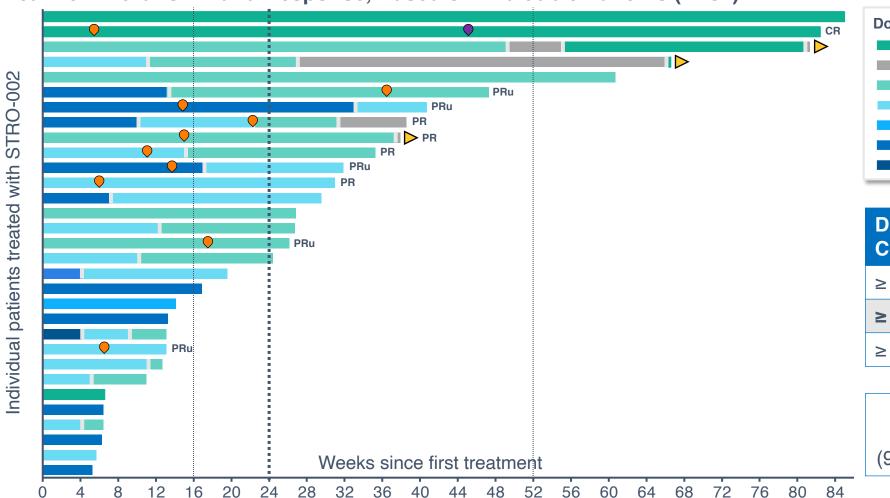
(1) CR in patient treated at 2.9 mg/kg with resolution of peritoneal disease Note: Dose-escalation data as of April 23, 2021 and was presented at the 2021 ASCO Annual Meeting



Clinical Benefit Seen in Heavily Pre-Treated Patient Population

Median duration of response is 5.8 months and three patients remained on study at over 18 months





| 2.9 mg/kg 3.5 mg/kg 4.3 mg/kg 5.2 mg/kg 5.6 mg/kg | PR CR Treatment ongoing as of April 23, |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 5.6 mg/kg | 2021 |
| 6.0 mg/kg 6.4 mg/kg | Dose adjustment |

| Disease Control Rate | RECIST-Evaluable Population |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ≥ 52 weeks | 5 (16%) |
| ≥ 24 weeks | 17 (55%) |
| ≥ 16 weeks | 19 (61%) |

Median Duration of Response (DOR) (2) is 5.8 months

(95% CI: 2.0 months, not evaluable)

(1) Calculated as date of PD or time from first dose to last dose given (including 4 patients deriving clinical benefit post progression per investigator assessment)

(2) DOR is on 5 confirmed responders (1 CR and 4 PRs)

Note: Dose-escalation data as of April 23, 2021 and was presented at the 2021 ASCO Annual Meeting



Favorable PFS Compared to Chemotherapy and Other Agents

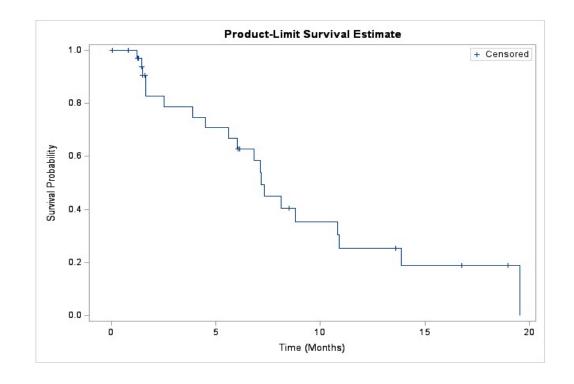
Based on Kaplan-Meier estimates, median PFS was 7.2 months

Durability at a Median Study Follow-up of 8.4 Months

| Endpoint | | Median | 95% CI |
|----------|--------|------------|-----------------------------|
| PFS (1) | (N=39) | 7.2 months | (4.5 months, 10.8 months) |
| DOR (2) | (N=5) | 5.8 months | (2.0 months, not evaluable) |

FORWARD I study showed median PFS of **4.1 months for mirvetuximab** and **4.4 months for chemotherapy** (HR 0.98, p=0.897)

Source: Moore, K.N., et al. (2021) Phase III, randomized trial of mirvetuximab soravtansine versus chemotherapy in patients with platinum-resistant ovarian cancer: primary analysis of FORWARD I. *Annals of Oncology*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annonc.2021.02.017



Note: Dose-escalation data as of April 23, 2021 and was presented at the 2021 ASCO Annual Meeting



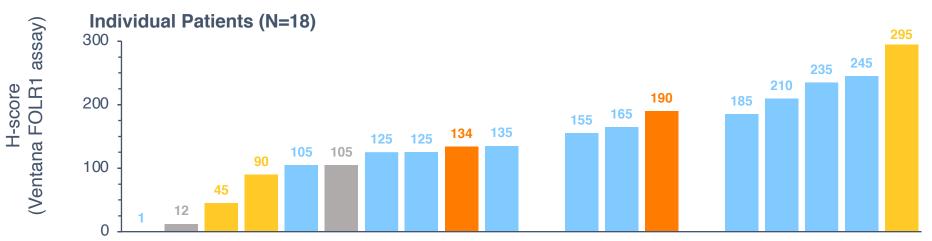
⁽¹⁾ PFS is calculated on 39 patients from the time from the first dose of study treatment until the time of death or progressive disease (PD) whichever occurs first. If no death or PD, PFS is censored at last disease assessment

⁽²⁾ DOR is on 5 patients on confirmed responses (1 CR and 4 PRs)

FolRa-Expression by Immunohistochemistry

Responses and anti-tumor activity observed across various FolRα-expression levels

Immunohistochemistry Data (1) for Patients Treated at ≥ 2.9 mg/kg





| FOLR1 PS2+ Score: | Weak/Absent Expression | Moderate Expression | High Expression |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| PR | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| PRu | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| SD | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| PD | 2 | 0 | 0 |

⁽¹⁾ Assessed by Ventana FOLR1 expression assay based on available archival tissue from dose-escalation patients and scored using H-score and PS2 methods Note: Dose-escalation data as of April 23, 2021 and was presented at the 2021 ASCO Annual Meeting

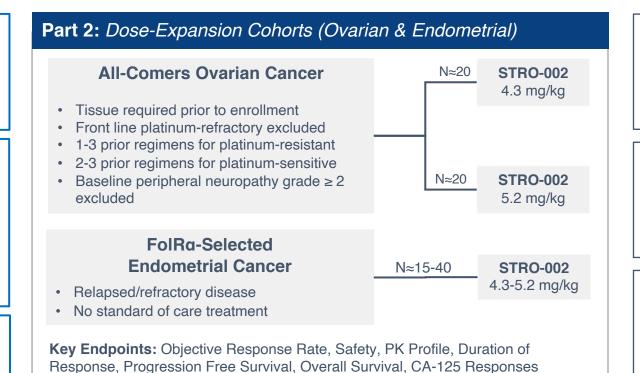
Path Forward for STRO-002 Clinical Development

Next steps for moving towards registration-directed study

Determine optimal efficacious dose that is well-tolerated and maintains **dose intensity**

Comers and ongoing expression analysis will inform subsequent enrichment strategy

profile in less heavily
pre-treated population
to inform registrationdirected study



Combination with bevacizumab in earlier lines (Ovarian)

Initiate **combination** study for STRO-002 and **bevacizumab** for ovarian cancer in **2H 2021**

First patient for dose-expansion ovarian cohort dosed **Jan. 2021**

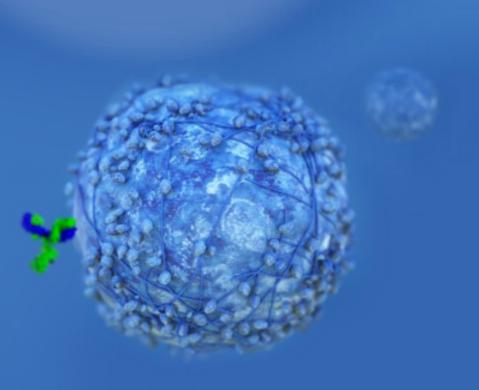
Plan to target ≈35 sites in US & Europe

Anticipated preliminary data in ovarian cancer

2H 2021

Anticipated
EOP1/2 FDA
meeting in 2H
2021









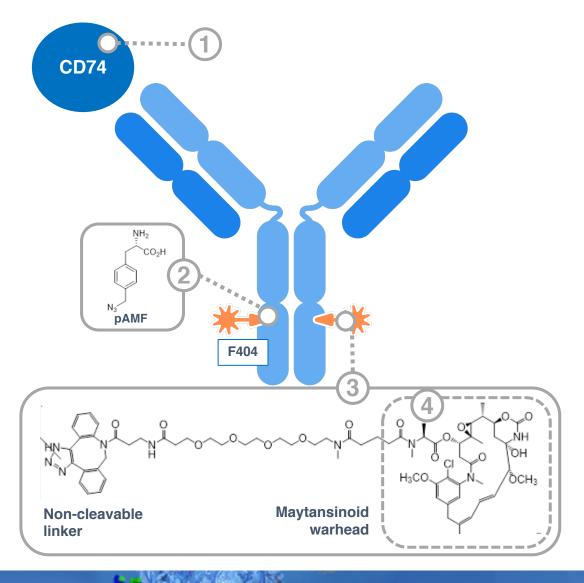
CD74-Targeting ADC

Potential First and Best-in-Class ADC for B-Cell Malignancies



Potential First-in-Class Molecule for Patients with NHL and MM

Stable CD74 targeting ADC for hematological cancers designed to minimize bystander effects

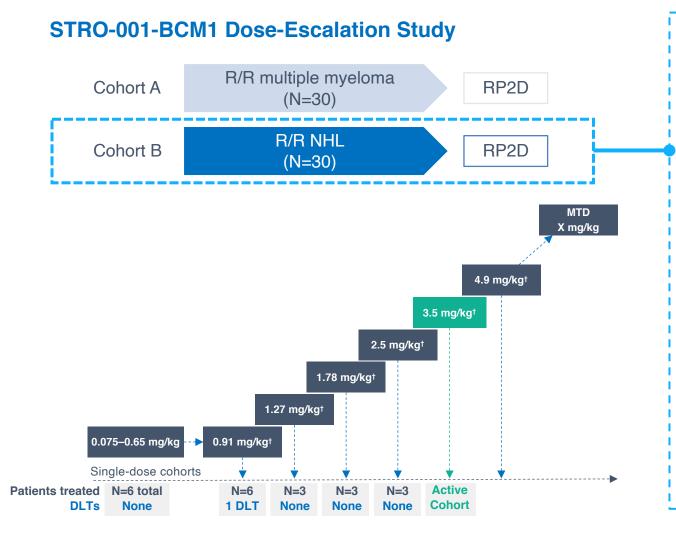


STRO-001 is a homogeneous antibody drug conjugate (ADC) with a drug-antibody ratio (DAR) of 2, targeting CD74:

- 1 CD74 is expressed in many hematological cancers and rapidly internalized
- Conjugation through precisely positioned nonnatural amino acids. p-azidomethyl-Lphenylalanine, at positions F404 on the heavy chain
- 3 Comprises two non-cleavable linker-warheads that are **stable in circulation**
- The active catabolite, **Maytansinoid** derivative, efficiently kills tumor cells following internalization of the ADC and was designed to **minimize** bystander effects

STRO-001-BCM1 Study Design and Updates

Ongoing Phase 1 dose-escalation study with NHL update at ASH 2020



NHL Cohort Update at ASH 2020

A total of **21 patients** have been treated with STRO-001 and **18 patients** were evaluable for response as of October 30, 2020

Dose range 0.05-2.5 mg/kg and MTD has not been reached

1 DLT of grade 3 pulmonary embolism was observed (1)

Following previously announced **protocol amendment** requiring pre-screening for patients at risk for thromboses, **no additional thromboembolic events** have been observed

Dosing frequency was modified from Q2W (28-day cycle) to **Q3W** (21-day cycle) for doses ≥ 0.91 mg/kg

⁽¹⁾ DLT disclosed in 2019, patient with bulky lymphadenopathy and concurrent DVT receiving 0.91 mg/kg Q3W Note: Data as of October 30, 2020 from ASH 2020

ASH 2020 Update in NHL Cohort

Heavily pre-treated patient population with 5 median lines of prior therapies

| Baseline Characteristic | (N=21) |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Age, median (range), years | 64.5 (21–82) |
| Time from diagnosis, median (range), years | 6.0 (1.0–29.8) |
| NHL subtype, n (%) | 21 (100) |
| DLBCL | 7 (33) |
| Follicular lymphoma | 7 (33) |
| MCL | 2 (10) |
| Marginal zone lymphoma | 2 (10) |
| Burkitt's Lymphoma | 1 (5) |
| Composite DLBCL/FL | 1 (5) |
| Composite DLBCL/CLL | 1 (5) |
| Number of prior therapies, median (range) | 5 (1-12) |
| Prior therapies, n (%) | |
| Autologous stem cell transplant | 2 (10) |
| Unrelated allogeneic stem cell transplant | 1 (5) |
| CAR-T therapy | 3 (14) |

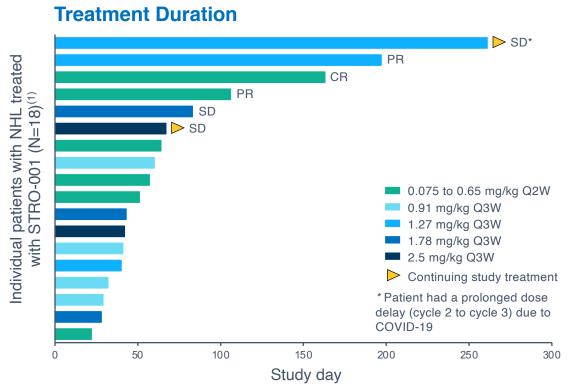
| TEAEs by Grade, | Patients With ≥1 Event, n (%) | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| Occurring in ≥15% | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 |
| Nausea | 5 (23.8) | 4 (19.0) | 0 | 0 |
| Fatigue | 4 (19.0) | 3 (14.3) | 0 | 0 |
| Chills | 7 (33.3) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anemia | 3 (14.3) | 2 (9.5) | 1 (4.8) | 0 |
| Headache | 2 (9.5) | 4 (19.0) | 0 | 0 |
| Dyspnea | 1 (4.8) | 3 (14.3) | 1 (4.8) | 0 |
| Abdominal pain | 4 (19.0) | 1 (4.8) | 0 | 0 |
| Infusion related reaction | 1 (4.8) | 3 (14.3) | 0 | 0 |
| Vomiting | 2 (9.5) | 2 (9.5) | 0 | 0 |
| Decreased appetite | 3 (14.3) | 1 (4.8) | 0 | 0 |
| Pyrexia | 3 (14.3) | 1 (4.8) | 0 | 0 |

Note: Data as of October 30, 2020 from ASH 2020



Encouraging Interim Treatment Duration and Responses

Partial responses in two DLBCL patients who had progressed on CAR-T



| Best Response | Patients, n | STRO-001 Dose | NHL subtype |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| CR | 1 | 0.075 mg/kg | DLBCL |
| PR | 2 | 0.65, 1.27 mg/kg | DLBCL |
| SD | 3 | 1.27, 1.78, 2.5 mg/kg | Marginal Zone and Follicular |
| PD | 12 | Multiple | |

(1) 18 patients are evaluable for response as of October 30, 2020

Note: Data as of October 30, 2020 from ASH 2020

Responses to STRO-001

| Dose Level, mg/kg | Demographics and Diagnosis | Prior Therapies | Best Responses | Doses Received | Duration of Treatment |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 0.075 | 82-year-old man with Stage III DLBCL, non-GC type diagnosed in 2015 | R-CHOP-R, Rituximab/lenalidomide Bendamustine/rituximab Obinituzumab + gemcitabine + oxaliplatin | CR after 2 cycles (4 doses) | 12 | 24 Weeks (PD after 12 doses) |
| 0.65 | 64-year old man diagnosed with double-hit Stage IV DLBCL in August 2017 | R-CHOP x 1 and EPOCH X 6 (2017) RICE with IT prophylaxis (2017/2018) Rituximab and XRT (2018) Rituximab, gemcitabine + oxaliplatin with radiotherapy (2018) Axicabtagene ciloleucel (CAR-T) (May 2018) Rituximab and lenalidomide (Nov 2018) | PR at cycle 3 | 8 | 15 weeks (PD after 8 doses) |
| 1.27 | 68-year old woman stage IV extranodal DLBCL, non-GC diagnosed in Feb 2018 | R-CHOP RICE x 2 DHAP x 2 CAR-T (May 2019) Lenalidomide (Nov 2019) | PR at cycle 3 | 10 | 27 weeks ongoing (PD at cycle 10) |
| 1.27 | 51-year old woman, stage III marginal zone lymphoma diagnosed in May 2017 | Obinutuzumab | SD | 6 | 39 weeks ongoing |
| 1.78 | 36-year old man with stage IIIA follicular lymphoma diagnosed in June 2014 | Flt3L-vaccine immunotherapy Rituximab Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine immunotherapy polyCLC (TLR-3 agonist) – immunotherapy Pembrolizumab | SD | 4 | 12 weeks (PD after Cycle 4) |
| 2.50 | 74-year old man with IV follicular lymphoma | Reituximab/fludarabine/CytoxanIfosfamide/carboplatin, etoposideAuto SCT | SD | 3 | 9 weeks on active treatment |

Deep Arsenal of Tools in the R&D Pipeline Available to Attack Cancer (1)

Novel and precise design to drive adaptive and protective immune responses

| | Bispecific Antibody | Conjugated Antibody | | | Cytokine Derivative |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Modality | Immune Cell Engager | ADC or ISAC | iADC | Bispecific ADC | Prodrug Cytokine Derivative |
| Target | Tumor or Stromal Antigen Immune Cell Engager | Tumor Antigen | Tumor Antigen | Dual Tumor Antigens | Tumor Selective Mask |
| Structure | | | ** | *** | cytokine Releasable mask |
| Drug Properties | Optimized format and affinity Improved specificity for optimized therapeutic window | ISAC: Immune- stimulating ADC: targeting novel payloads | Site-specific dual drug conjugate with complementary modalities (TME modulator +/- immune modulator) | Enhanced tumor targeting of cytotoxic payloads | Prodrug cytokine targeting functional cytokine to tumor |

⁽¹⁾ Molecules are designed and enabled using Sutro's XpressCF+TM platform



Financial Overview

Well-capitalized through cash and other financial sources

\$283.4M

in cash, cash equivalents & marketable securities as of June 30, 2021

Projected cash runway into 2H 2023,

not including potential monetization of Vaxcyte shares or future BD

~1.6M shares of Vaxcyte

(Nasdaq: PCVX) not included in the reported cash or runway projection

Funding received from our collaborators of

~\$426M

through June 30, 2021



Driving Value Through Advancing Programs Multiple opportunities to impact value into 2021 and beyond

| Program | Indication | Milestone | Anticipated Timing | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| | Ovarian Cancer | Additional dose-escalation data | ASCO 2021 √ | | |
| OTDO 000 | | Initial dose-expansion data | 2H 2021 | | |
| STRO-002 FolRa ADC | | Initiate combination study | 2H 2021 | | |
| 7 611 14712 6 | | EOP1/2 FDA meeting | 2H 2021 | | |
| | Endometrial Cancer | Endometrial cohort to be initiated | 2H 2021 | | |
| STRO-001 CD74 ADC | Lymphomas & Multiple Myeloma | Initiate dose-expansion | 2H 2021 | | |
| STRO-003 | Cancer | Present pre-clinical data and IND projections | 2H 2021 | | |
| Partnered Programs | | | | | |
| CC-99712 BCMA ADC | Multiple Myeloma | Granted Orphan Drug Designation | February 2021 🗸 | | |
| M1231 MUC1-EGFR ADC | NSCLC & Esophageal Cancer | Phase 1 study patient enrollment achievement | June 2021 √ | | |
| Merck Collaboration | Cancer & Autoimmune Diseases | IND-enabling tox initiated | April 2021 🗸 | | |
| VAX-24 Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine | Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | Additional updates by Vaxcyte | 2021+ | | |



Experienced Leadership Team



William Newell, JD
Chief Executive Officer and
Member of the Board of
Directors



Trevor Hallam, PhDPresident of Research and Chief Scientific Officer



Arturo Molina, MD, MS, FACP Chief Medical Officer



Ed AlbiniChief Financial Officer



Jane Chung, RPh Chief Commercial Officer



Shabbir Anik, PhDChief Technical Operations Officer



Linda FitzpatrickChief People and
Communications Officer



Nicki Vasquez, PhDChief Portfolio Strategy and Alliance Officer



















































