

**Pioneering Today** 

with a different kind of medicine

**Transforming Tomorrow** 

for patients who need us



May 2024

#### Safe harbor and forward-looking statements



This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 that involve substantial risks and uncertainties, including statements regarding our expectation of brining the first PROTACT® protein degrader to market in partnership with Pfizer; the plans for and anticipated timings related to our planned clinical trials, including second-line Phase 3 clinical trials of vepdegestrant in combination with pfizer's CDK4/6 inhibitors, a first-line Phase 3 clinical trial of vepdegestrant in combination with Pfizer's CDK4/6 inhibitor (PF-07220060), a Phase 3 clinical trial for ARV-766 as a monotherapy, and a Phase 1 dose escalation trial of ARV-393 (BCL6); the closing of the transaction with Novartis; our plans and timing related to commercial launch of vepdegestrant; the potential for vepdegestrant to become an oral best-in-class targeted therapy and to become a backbone estrogen receptor therapy in the metastatic breast cancer space; the planned timing of data readouts for our ongoing clinical trials, including our Phase 3 VERITAC-2 monotherapy trial in the second-line setting; the potential therapeutic benefits and market opportunity of our product candidates, including vepdegestrant, ARV-766, ARV-393 and ARV-102; the opportunity for ARV-766 in both post- and pre-novel hormonal agent settings to potentially treat metastatic castrate-sensitive prostate cancer and metastatic castrate-resistant prostate cancer; the potential for androgen receptor (AR)-targeting PROTAC degraders to address the unmet need of patients with prostate cancer across multiple stages of disease and surpass the benefits of other AR inhibitors; the timing to receive progression free survival data for the ARV-766 dose expansion trial; whether our BCL6 PROTAC® degrader will be a first-in-class potential therapy for non-Hodgkin Lymphoma and additional opportunities for BCL6; the timing to initiate a Phase 1 trial for ARV-393; whether a KRAS-targeting PROTAC may provide an advance in

The words "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "might," "plan," "predict," "project," "target," "potential," "will," "would," "could," "could," "continue," and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words.

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. Actual results or events could differ materially from the plans, intentions and expectations disclosed in the forward-looking statements we make as a result of various risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to: whether we and Pfizer will be able to successfully conduct clinical development for our other product candidates, including whether we will be able to successfully conduct and complete development for our other product candidates, including whether we initiate and complete clinical trials for our product candidates and receive results from our clinical trials on our expected timelines, or at all; the satisfaction or waiver of the closing conditions set forth in the license agreement with Novartis, each party's performance of its obligations under the license agreement; whether Novartis will be able to successfully conduct and complete clinical development, obtain marketing approval for and commercialize ARV-766; our ability to protect our intellectual property portfolio; whether our cash and cash equivalent resources will be sufficient to fund our foreseeable and unforeseeable operating expenses and capital expenditure requirements; and other important factors, any of which could cause our actual results to differ from those contained in the forward-looking statements, discussed in the "Risk Factors" section of our quarterly and annual reports on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The forward-looking statements contained in this presentation reflect our current views as of the date of this presentation with respect to future events, and we assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable law. These forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as representing our views as of any date subsequent to the date of this presentation.

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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 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 data and 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. This presentation is intended for the investor community only. It is not intended to promote the products referenced herein or otherwise influence healthcare prescribing decisions. Cross-trial comparisons are not based on head-to-head studies and no direct comparisons can be made.

### Arvinas: Advancing a new therapeutic modality to patients ARVINAS



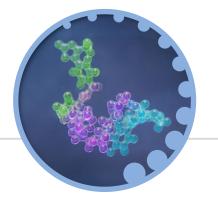
#### PIONEER IN THE FIELD

- Most advanced protein degradation platform
- **Expecting to bring the first** PROTAC® protein degrader to market (in partnership with **Pfizer**)
- First neuroscience PROTAC® degrader advanced to the clinic in 2024



#### **NEW MECHANISM**

- PROTAC® protein degraders eliminate vs. inhibit diseasecausing proteins
- Combines the **power of** genetic knockdown technology with the **benefits** of small-molecule therapeutics



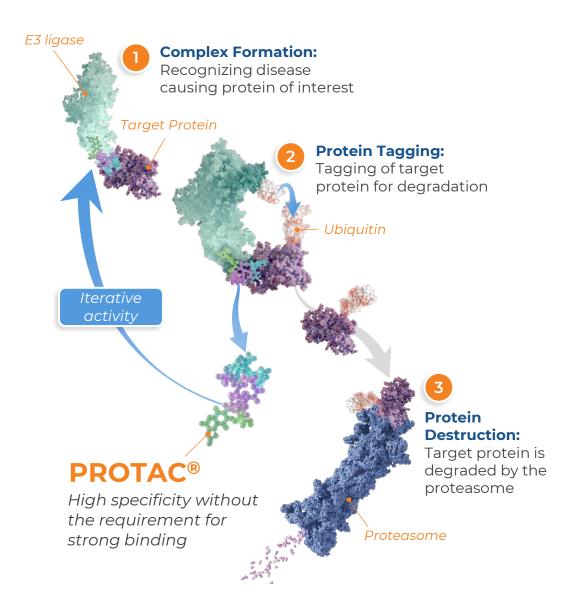
#### **DEEP PIPELINE**

- **Clear efficacy signals** in patients with difficult-to-treat breast and prostate cancers
  - 2 ongoing Phase 3 trials
  - 10+ ongoing Phase 1 & 2 trials
- **Pipeline of programs** across oncology, neuroscience, hematology, and immunooncology



# PROTAC® protein degraders combine the benefits of small molecules and gene-based knockdown technologies





## Arvinas' proteolysis-targeting chimera (PROTAC®) degraders can:

- Eliminate (rather than inhibit) disease-causing proteins
- Disrupt scaffolding functions of target proteins
- Bind and degrade classically "undruggable" proteins
- Act iteratively (catalytically)
- Be delivered orally and achieve broad tissue distribution, including across the blood-brain-barrier

### A History of Pioneering To transform the treatments of tomorrow



**Arvinas founded** 

to turn protein degraders into patient therapies

Arvinas creates first PROTAC® degraders to cross blood-brain barrier

**2018** 

First Phase 2 trial

Proof of concept

initiated with vepdegestrant

is achieved for AR and ER **PROTAC®** degraders

First PROTAC® degrader Phase 3 trial initiated (vepdegestrant)

First Phase 1 trial with PROTAC® in development for neurodegenerative

diseases

2013

2016

2020

Arvinas' founder Craig Crews publishes first paper describing **PROTAC®** degraders

Arvinas creates first oral PROTAC® protein degraders for clinical trial evaluation

First PROTAC® degrader clinical trials initiated

Partnered with Pfizer to co-develop and co-commercialize vepdegestrant

2021

First Phase 2

trial initiated with AR PROTAC® degrader

IND cleared for BCL6 PROTAC® (ARV-393) CTA authorized for LRRK2 PROTAC® (ARV-102

- 1st neuroscience candidate)

The agents mentioned above are currently under investigation; their safety and effectiveness have not yet been established IND, investigation new drug application; CTA, clinical trial authorization

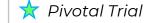
## Our broad pipeline includes the first pivotal trials for PROTAC® degraders



| Program   | Therapeutic Area / Indication           | Preclinical   | Phase 1/1b                        | Phase 2                   | Phase 3 |  |
|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|--|
| Vepdegestrant (ARV-471) Global co-development/ co-commercialization partners with | Oncology:<br>ER+/HER2- Breast<br>Cancer | ★ VERITAC-2: vepdegestrant monotherapy 2L+ pivotal trial  |                                   |                           |         |  |
|   |   | ★ Vepdegestrant plus palbociclib and potentially other CDK4/6 inhibitors in 2L <sup>a</sup>               |                                   |                           |         |  |
|   |   | ★ VERITAC-3: vepdegestrant  | t + palbociclib as 1L combination | n therapy (study lead-in) |         |  |
|   |   | 🜟 Vepdegestrant plus CDK4   | 4 inhibitor (atirmociclib/PF-07   | /220060) in 1L°           |         |  |
|   |   | VERITAC: vepdegestrant mor  | notherapy dose expansion (2L+)    | )                         |         |  |
|   |   | TACTIVE-K: vepdegestrant in combination with CDK4i (atirmociclib/PF-07220060)                             |                                   |                           |         |  |
|   |   | TACTIVE-N: vepdegestrant in neoadjuvant setting (to inform potential adjuvant plan)                       |                                   |                           |         |  |
|   |   | <b>TACTIVE-U:</b> vepdegestrant in targeted therapies   | combination with ribociclib, ak   | pemaciclib and other      |         |  |
|   |   | TACTIVE-E: vepdegestrant + 6  | everolimus                        |                           |         |  |
| ARV-766 <sup>b</sup>  | Oncology:<br>Prostate Cancer            | 🜟 ARV-766 monotherapy (I  | mCRPC)                            |                           |         |  |
|   |   | ARV-766 monotherapy dose  | e expansion (2L+)                 |                           |         |  |
|   |   | ARV-766 Phase 1/2 combina   | tion with abiraterone (pre-NH     | A setting)                |         |  |
| ARV-393 (BCL6)  | Hematology                              | Phase 1 dose escalation   |                                   |                           |         |  |
| ARV-102 (LRRK2)   | Neuroscience                            | Phase 1 dose escalation   |                                   |                           |         |  |
| Preclinical programs  | Oncology and<br>Neuroscience            | 20+ programs, including<br>KRAS-G12D/V, AR-V7 <sup>b</sup> ,<br>Myc, HPK1, Tau, α-<br>Synuclein, and mHTT |                                   |                           |         |  |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Pending Health authority feedback on potential pivotal trial

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> On April 11, 2024, Arvinas entered into a transaction with Novartis that included a global license agreement for the development and commercialization of ARV-766. Closing of the transaction is subject to customary closing conditions, including the expiration or termination of the waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976.



Planned



These agents are currently under investigation; their safety and effectiveness for these investigational uses have not yet been established.

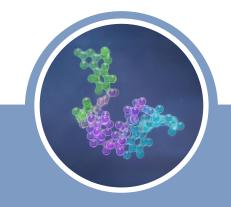
#### Arvinas' strategy positions us for the next stage of growth





#### Focused on Near-term Patient Impact

- Planning for multiple launches with vepdegestrant
- Strengthened by a best-in-class pipeline and research engine



## Data-driven Approach to Resource Allocation

- Choose and invest in highest value drivers
- Use BD to enhance the value of our pipeline
- Invest for commercial success



**Strong Capitalization** 

- Backed by a cash runway into 2027
- Capital to support us through the first years of our planned commercial launch



CLINICAL PROGRAMS

## Vepdegestrant



# Vepdegestrant (ARV-471): First-in-class estrogen receptor (ER)-degrading PROTAC® in advanced breast cancer



lin 8 U.S. women will develop breast cancer in her lifetime<sup>a</sup>

~80% of all newly diagnosed cases of breast cancer are ER-positive (ER+)<sup>b</sup>

Vepdegestrant is currently being evaluated in two Phase 3 trials in metastatic breast cancer

Vepdegestrant has the potential to become an oral, bestin-class targeted therapy

Vepdegestrant degrades **wild-type and ESR1-mutant** estrogen receptors (ER) to directly inhibit signaling pathways

More than **600 patients and healthy volunteers** have been treated with vepdegestrant across 12 clinical trials

Consistent and compelling data in heavily pre-treated patients

Vepdegestrant could be a backbone ER therapy in the ~\$17B ER+/HER2- metastatic breast cancer space<sup>c</sup>

Vepdegestrant is an investigational compound. Its safety and efficacy has not been established

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> ACS: https://www.cancer.org/cancer/breast-cancer/about/how-common-is-breast-cancer.html; accessed 01/06/24; <sup>b</sup> https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4549764/, accessed 01/06/2024 <sup>c</sup> Clarivate/Decision Resources Group – Breast Cancer Disease Landscape & Forecast (Nov 2023). 2032 Projection.

# Our Phase 3 VERITAC-2 monotherapy trial in the 2L+ setting is on track for topline data in 2H24





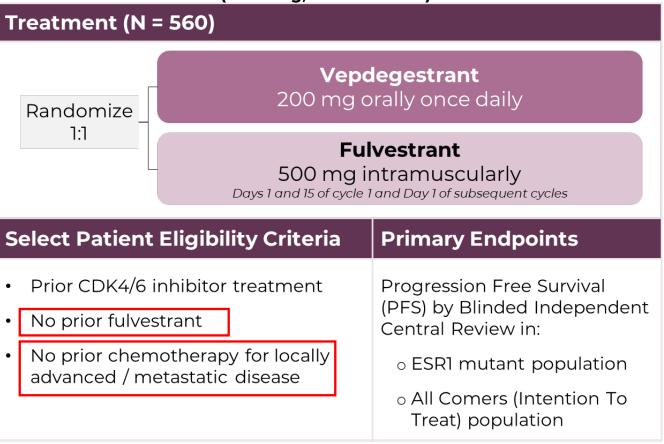
#### Two ongoing monotherapy trials:

- VERITAC-2: Phase 3 trial
- VERITAC: Phase 2 trial (enrollment complete, N=71)
  - At RP3D (200mg), vepdegestrant showed favorable safety profile, with <6% Grade 3+ TRAEs, no dose reductions, and low rate of discontinuations

#### **VERITAC Phase 2 subset analysis:**

- In the 8 patients in VERITAC who would meet the eligibility criteria for the Phase 3 VERITAC-2 trial (no prior fulvestrant, no prior chemotherapy for locally advanced/metastatic disease)<sup>a</sup>:
  - CBR: 62.5% (5 of 8 patients)
  - mPFS: 19 months (4 of 8 events)
  - ORR: 29% (7 evaluable patients, 2 confirmed responses)

Study design for Phase 3 VERITAC-2 (Enrolling, NCT05654623)



# The study lead-in for our 1L Phase 3 VERITAC-3 trial in combination with palbociclib is fully enrolled



#### **VERITAC-3 Phase 3 trial design** (NCT05909397)

Study lead-in (SLI) N=50

Randomized w/comparator arm (N~1130)

Randomize 1:1

#### Open-label SLI to assess:

- rate of Grade 4 neutropenia
- dose reductions
- dose discontinuations

Cohort A: Vepdegestrant 200 mg + palbociclib 100 mg (N=25)

Palbociclib 100 mg daily 3/1 schedule + vepdegestrant 200 mg daily in 28-day cycle

Cohort B: Vepdegestrant 200 mg + palbociclib 75 mg (N=25)

Palbociclib 75 mg daily 3/1 schedule + vepdegestrant 200 mg daily in a 28-day cycle

Selection of palbociclib dose (100 or 75 mg) with 200 mg vepdegestrant

Randomize 1:1 \_ Open Label Investigational Arm Vepdegestrant + palbociclib (N ≈ 565)

Vepdegestrant 200 mg in 28-day cycle + palbociclib at determined dose

Comparator Arm Letrozole + palbociclib (N ≈ 565)

Palbociclib 125 mg daily 3/1 schedule + letrozole daily in a 28-day cycle

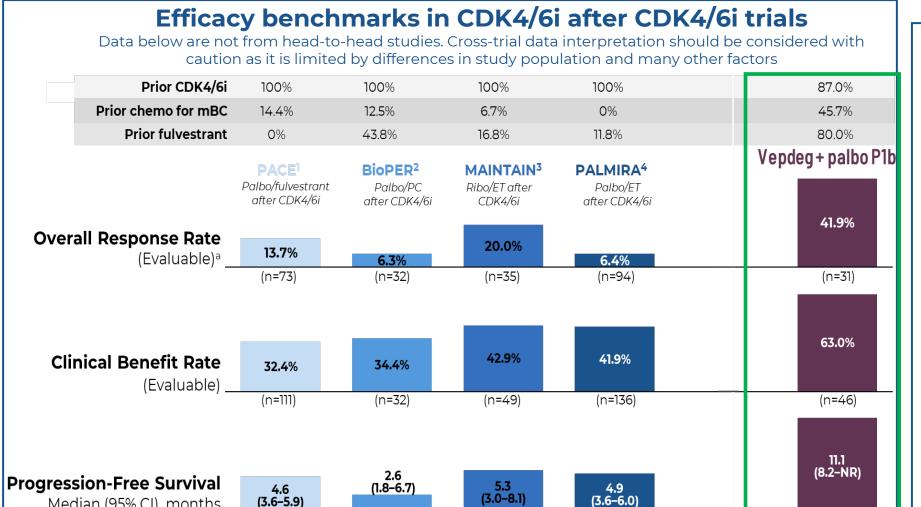
| Key Exclusion Criteria  |                                    | Primary Endpoint |  |  |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------|--|--|
| <ul><li>Prior adjuvant CE</li><li>Primary/seconda</li><li>Visceral crisis</li></ul> | OK 4/6i<br>ry endocrine resistance | 1                | Progression Free Survival (PFS) by<br>Blinded Independent Central Review<br>(BICR) |  |

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### Results from Phase 1b trial with vepdegestrant + palbociclib presented at SABCS 2023







(3.0-8.1)

(n=60)

(n=136)

#### Safety/tolerability in Phase 1b trial

- Safety was manageable, with standard on-label dose reductions of palbociclib resulting in a 72% decline in Grade 4 neutropenia in subsequent cycles
- No febrile neutropenia, low rates of discontinuation
  - Among 36 pts who had at least one palbociclib dose reduction, only 5 (13.9%) had Grade 4 neutropenia after last palbociclib dose reduction

(3.6-5.9)

(n=111)

Median (95% CI), months

(n=46)

(n=32)

a Patients with measurable disease at baseline (two patients in the vepdeg + palbo P1b trial had an unknown ESR1 status and both were

Data presented

at SABCS2023
CDK, cyclin-dependent kinase; mBC, metastatic breast cancer; ET, endocrine therapy; NR, not reached; PC, physician's choice endocrine therapy;

Naver F et al SABCS 2022 2 Alband T et al. Clin Cancer Bas 2027 7 M in the first in Table 1. 1. Mayer E et al SABCS 2022. 2 Albanell J et al. Clin Cancer Res 2023. 3. Kalinsky K et al. J Clin Oncol 2023. 4. Llombart-Cussac A et al. ASCO 2023.

# Clinical program designed to position vepdegestrant as a backbone ER-targeting therapy in breast cancer



Adjuvant (Post-Surgical)
Breast Cancer in US (~190K¹)

TACTIVE-N neoadjuvant trial

to inform potential

adjuvant trial

Metastatic Breast Cancer in US (~60K¹)

**First Line** 

VERITAC-3 vepdeg + palbo combination *pivotal trial* 

 Assessing SLI data to determine the RP3D of palbociclib to be administered in combination with vepdegestrant Second/Third Line

VERITAC-2 monotherapy *pivotal trial* 

TACTIVE-E: in combination with everolimus

TACTIVE-K: in combination with CDK4i (PF-07220060)

TACTIVE-U: in combination with ribo/abema/CDK7i

**Active Trials** 

Planned trials<sup>a</sup>

Pending further data and regulatory agreement:

Planned: Pivotal

Vepdeg+Pfizer's novel CDK4 inhibitor atirmociclib (PF-07220060)

**Planned:** *Pivotal* Vepdeg combo with palbo and potentially other CDK4/6i

------ Ne





# Arvinas' PROTAC® degraders eliminate the androgen receptor (AR), potentially surpassing the benefits of AR inhibitors



lin 8 U.S. men will be diagnosed with prostate cancer during their lifetime<sup>a</sup>

Prostate cancer is the **2nd**leading cause of
cancer death for men in
the U.S.<sup>a</sup>

An AR-targeting PROTAC degrader may address the unmet needs of patients with prostate cancer across multiple stages of disease

AR is a critical target in prostate cancer, but tumors develop resistance to standard-of-care AR inhibitors

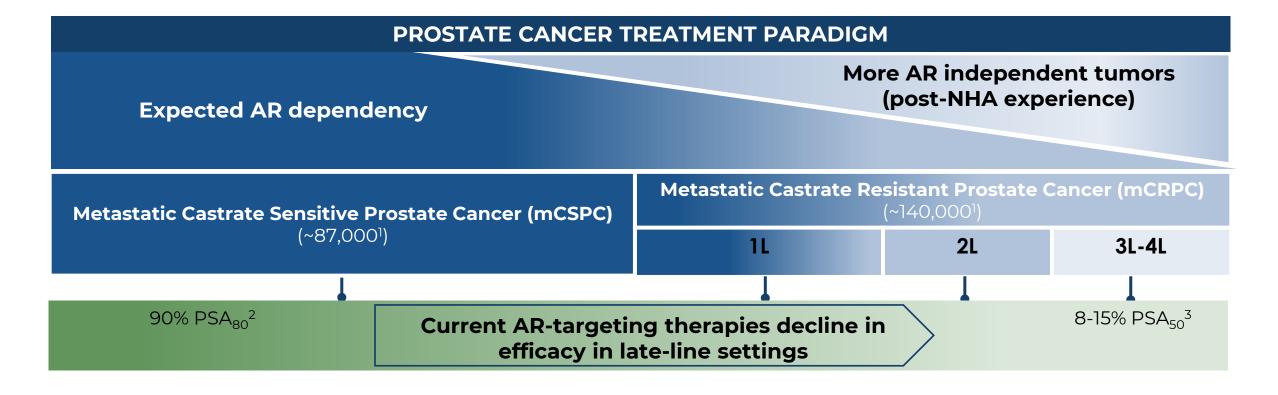
ARV-766, our second-generation PAN AR-targeting PROTAC degrader, has demonstrated an excellent tolerability profile and improved efficacy profile compared to our first-generation AR PROTAC degrader (bavdegalutamide)

ARV-766's activity in late-line settings suggests additional potential benefit in earlier-line, less-pretreated patients



# AR-targeting PROTAC® degrader could meet the substantial unmet need across the prostate cancer treatment paradigm



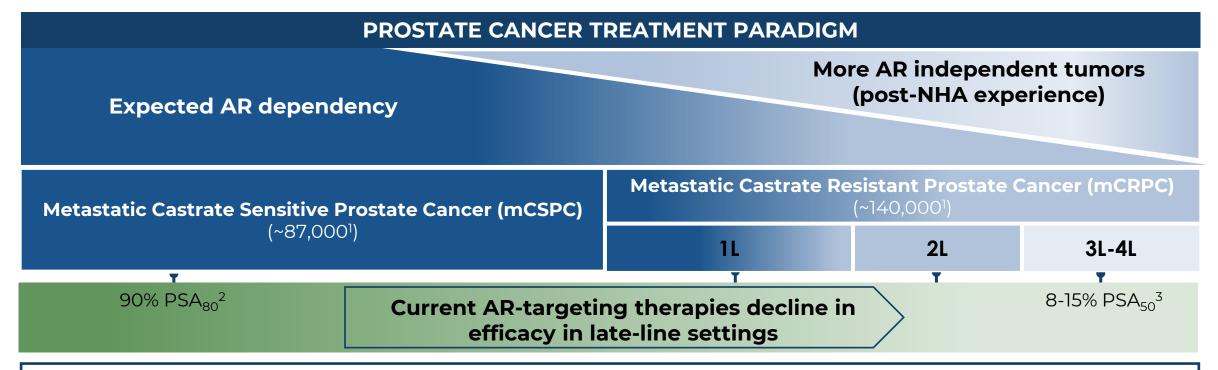


Unmet need remains for well-tolerated therapies that overcome resistance mechanisms, extend survival and provide durable responses



# AR-targeting PROTAC® degrader could meet the substantial unmet need across the prostate cancer treatment paradigm



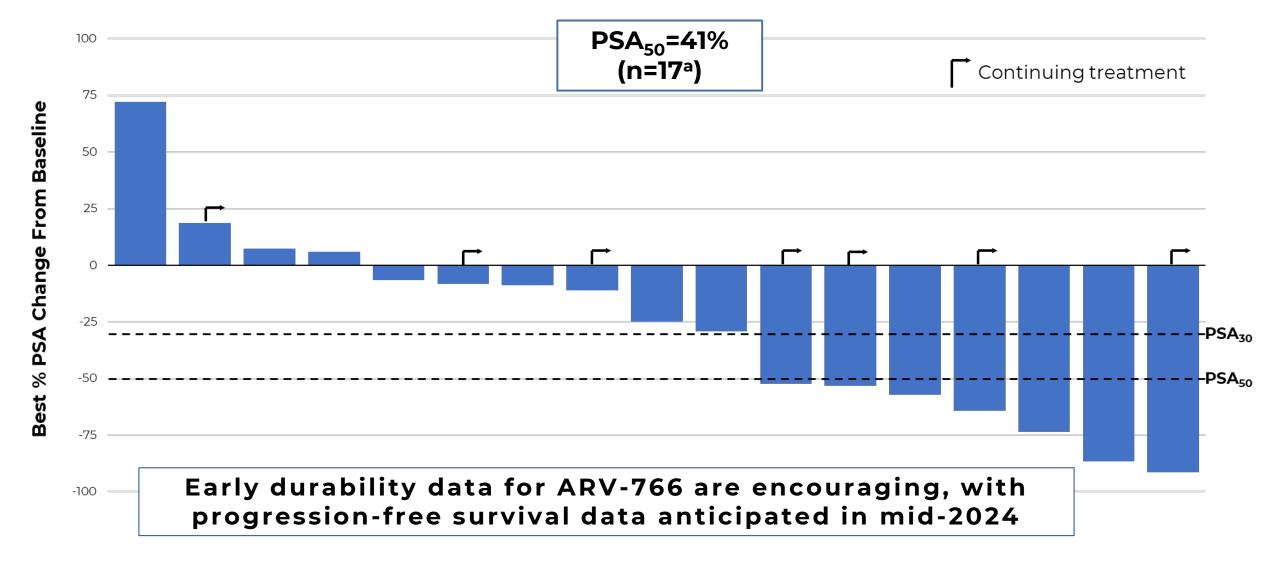


- Our first generation PROTAC® AR degrader (bavdegalutamide) demonstrated strong antitumor activity in 3L+ patients with T878/H875 AR LBD mutations (11.1 month rPFS)
- Arvinas has selected our second generation PROTAC® AR degrader ARV-766 to advance into Phase 3 trials due to a broader efficacy profile and better tolerability vs. bavdegalutamide, making it well suited for both mCRPC and mCSPC patients.



## ARV-766 shows promising efficacy signals in heavily pretreated mCRPC patients with AR LBD mutations who have progressed on a prior NHA





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Includes biomarker-evaluable patients with ≥4 weeks of PSA follow-up. Data from the ARV-766 Phase 1/2 dose escalation and expansion trial; data cut-off, August 23, 2023 mCRPC, metastatic castrate-resistant prostate cancer; AR, androgen receptor; LBD, ligand-binding domain; PSA, prostate-specific antigen; PSA<sub>30</sub>, best PSA declines ≥30%; PSA<sub>50</sub>, best PSA declines ≥50%; NHA, novel hormonal agent

# ARV-766's excellent tolerability profile is well-suited for both late-and early-line settings



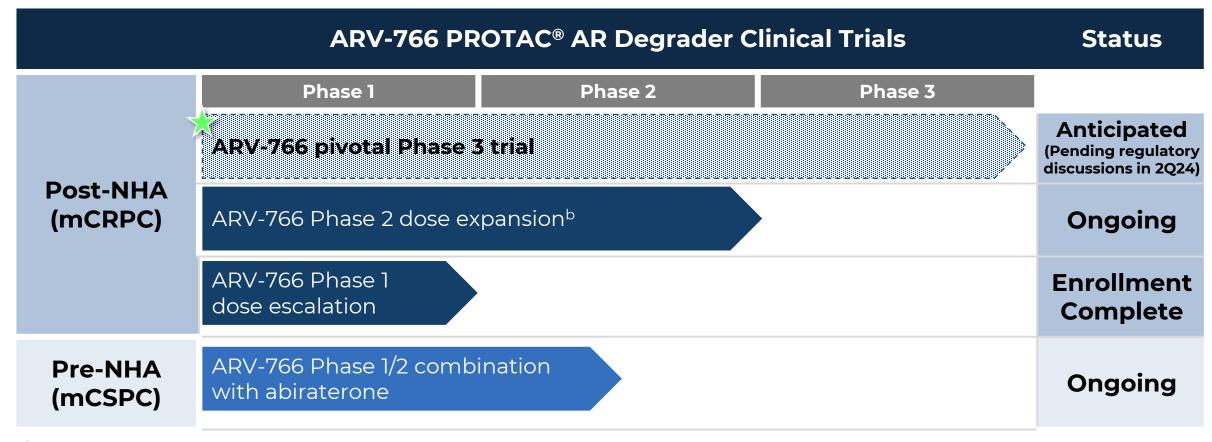
## ARV-766 has been well tolerated to date

- Majority of treatment related adverse events (TRAEs) are Grade 1 or 2, with no Grade ≥4 TRAEs
- Low rates of discontinuation or dose reduction

| TRAE ≥10%                           | <b>ARV-766</b><br>(N=84ª) |          |  |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|--|
| n (%)                               | Any Grade                 | Grade 3+ |  |
| Any TRAE                            | 55 (66)                   | 7 (8)    |  |
| Fatigue                             | 24 (29)                   | 2 (2)    |  |
| Nausea                              | 12 (14)                   | O (O)    |  |
| Diarrhea                            | 9 (11)                    | 1 (1)    |  |
| Vomiting                            | 9 (11)                    | O (O)    |  |
| Decreased appetite                  | 9 (11)                    | 0 (0)    |  |
| Alopecia                            | 8 (10)                    | O (O)    |  |
| Any TRAE leading to discontinuation | 3 (4)                     |          |  |

# Ongoing clinical development program for ARV-766 in the post-and pre-NHA settings<sup>a</sup>







<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> On April 11, 2024, Arvinas entered into a transaction with Novartis that included a global license agreement for the development and commercialization of ARV-766. Closing of the transaction is subject to customary closing conditions, including the expiration or termination of the waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976.

<sup>b</sup> Progression free survival data anticipated in 2024



Preclinical Programs



# Advancing an industry leading preclinical pipeline of PROTAC® degraders



We have the deepest and most diverse pipeline of any protein degradation company

The capabilities of our PROTAC® platform remain unmatched

## Arvinas' pipeline is differentiated and sustainable

#### On-track for initiation of two new firstin-human trials in 1H 2024

- LRRK2-targeting PROTAC ARV-102 reaches and degrades in deep brain regions (Phase 1 trial enrolling)
- BCL6-targeting PROTAC ARV-393 addresses a historically undruggable target (IND cleared)

#### We expect ARV-393, our BCL6 PROTAC® degrader, to be a first-inclass potential therapy for non-Hodgkin Lymphoma



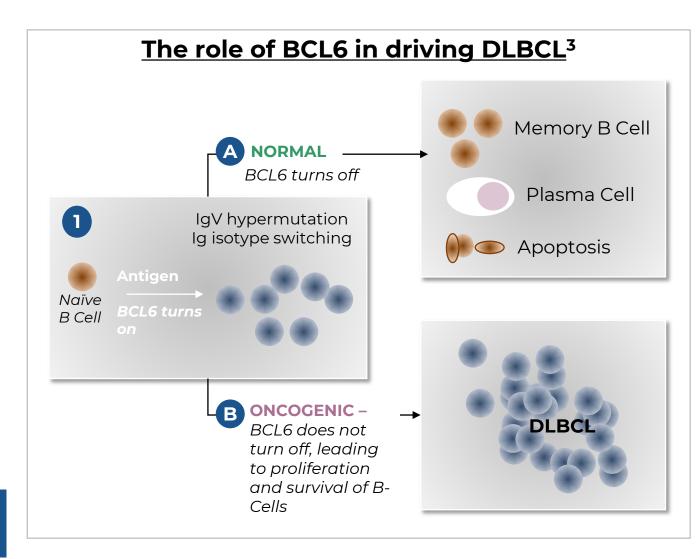
BCL6 is genetically mutated in up to 85% of DLBCL<sup>1</sup>, a subset of Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

More than 74,000 people are diagnosed with DLBCL each year<sup>2</sup>

DLBCL is largely devoid of oral options; no BCL6-targeted therapy on the market

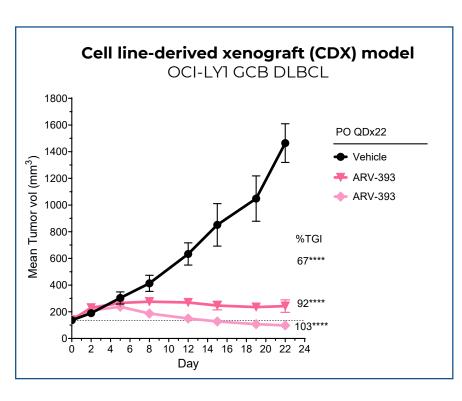
Additional opportunities for a BCL6 degrader exist in Burkitt's Lymphoma, Follicular Lymphoma, Angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma, and solid tumors

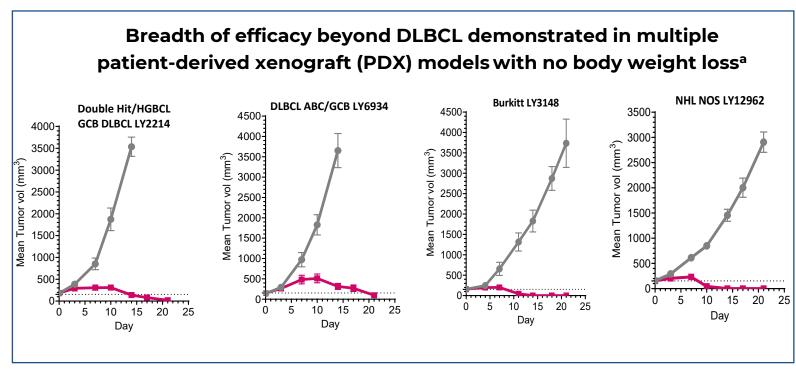
IND cleared for ARV-393 Phase 1 trial initiation anticipated in 1H24

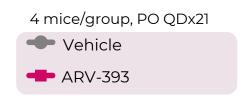


### ARV-393 shows robust tumor inhibition in a DLBCL model and ARVINAS in models of multiple subtypes of Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma











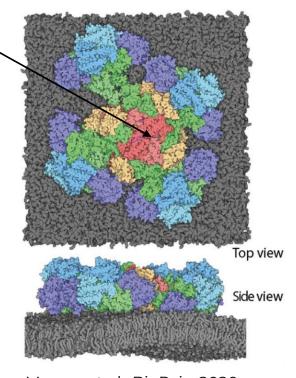


# KRAS-targeting PROTAC® may provide a significant advance in treatment for multiple cancers

- KRAS has few druggable "pockets," challenging traditional inhibitors
- KRAS also exists in a multi-protein (scaffolding) complex, limiting access to drugs
- KRAS mutations are highly prevalent in pancreatic (~90%), colorectal (~35%), and non-small cell lung cancers (~25%)<sup>1-4</sup>

surrounded by other proteins (other colors), and binding is often occluded

KRAS (in red) is



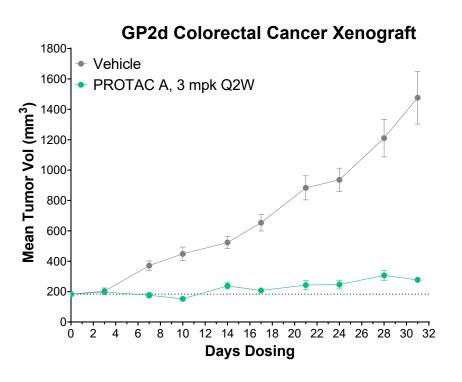
Mysore et al., BioRxiv, 2020

KRAS G12D-targeted PROTAC degrader currently in IND-enabling studies

# KRAS G12D-targeting PROTAC® demonstrates robust tumor growth inhibition with every other week dosing

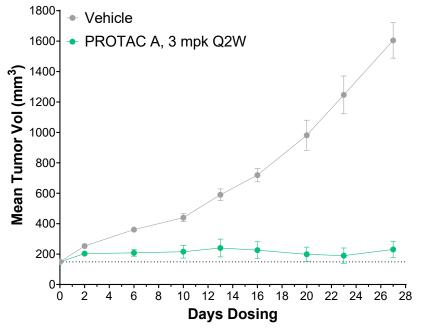


#### Colorectal cancer xenograft model



#### Pancreatic cancer xenograft model



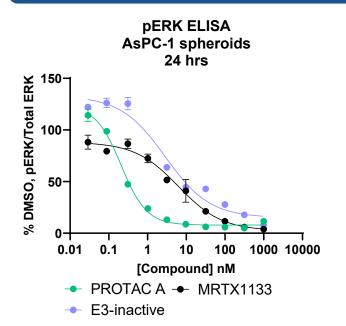


# KRAS G12D-targeting PROTAC® potently suppresses signaling and proliferation versus an inhibitor

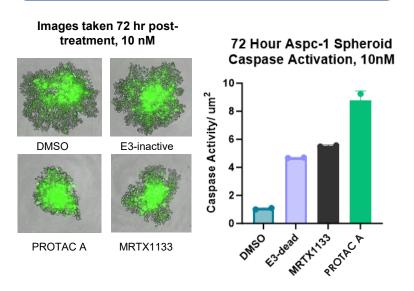


KRAS G12D-targeting PROTAC demonstrated potent outcomes in multiple measures of cancer cell inhibition while inducing cell apoptosis

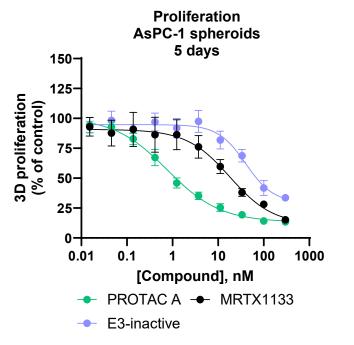
## MAPK Signaling PROTAC **30-fold** more potent



## Spheroid size reduction and apoptosis induction

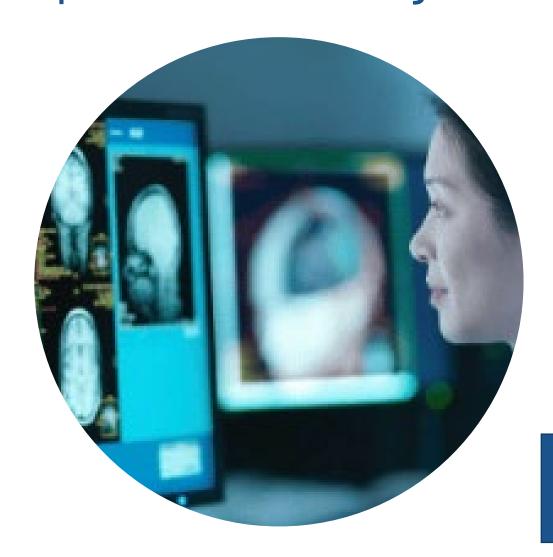


## Proliferation PROTAC **30-fold** more potent



# PROTAC® degraders could revolutionize the treatment of patients with neurological diseases





Arvinas can engineer oral PROTAC® degraders that:

- ✓ Cross the blood-brain barrier
- ✓ Reach targets in "deep brain" regions
- ✓ Degrade disease-causing proteins inside cells
- ✓ Differentiate between mutant and wild-type proteins, e.g., mutant huntingtin

Currently enrolling Phase 1 trial with ARV-102, the first oral PROTAC® in development to treat neurodegenerative diseases

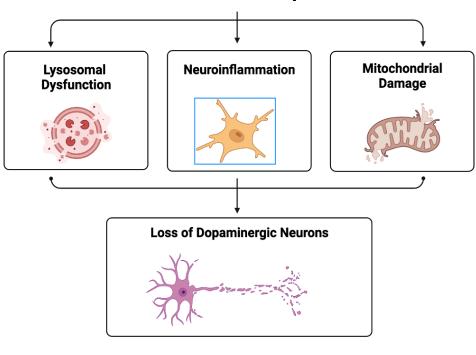
## PROTAC®-induced LRRK2 degradation as a potential treatment for idiopathic Parkinson's Disease and Progressive Supranuclear Palsy



Human genetics and biology create a strong rationale for differential biology of PROTAC® LRRK2 degraders

- LRRK2 is a large multidomain scaffolding kinase
- Parkinson's Disease (PD) has a diagnosed prevalence of ~1M in the US, with more than 10M worldwide<sup>1</sup>
  - No approved disease-modifying therapies for PD
  - Familial mutations and sporadic variants implicate LRRK2 in PD
- Progressive Supranuclear Palsy (PSP) is a pure tauopathy with rapid progression to death within 5-7 years
  - No approved therapies for PSP
  - LRRK2 genetic variants associated with accelerated progression time to death
- LRRK2 kinase inhibitors and an ASO in clinical trials

#### **Mutations in and increased expression of LRRK2**



## Arvinas' oral PROTAC® LRRK2 degrader reaches multiple "deep brain" regions in non-human primates and degrades LRRK2



Arvinas PROTAC degraders can be engineered to reach multiple regions of the brain

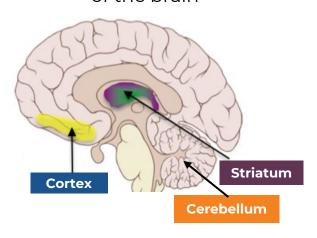
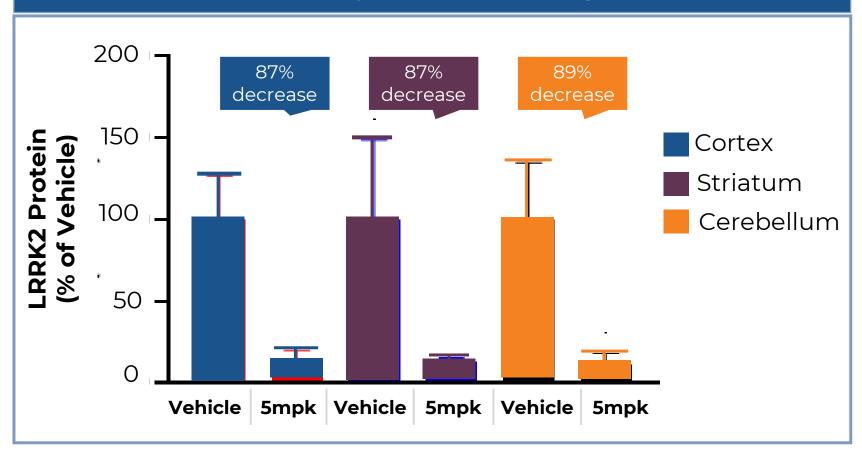


Figure modified from Beuriat et al. 2022

## >85% LRRK2 degradation in deep brain regions of cynomolgus monkeys after oral dosing

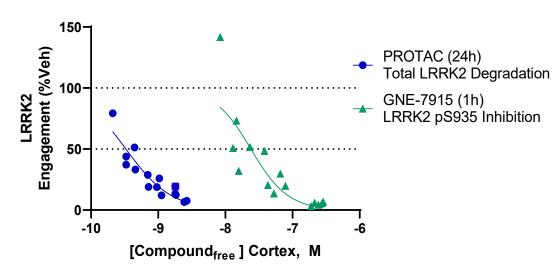


## PROTAC® LRRK2 degrader shows better target engagement, enhanced potency and pathway engagement versus a LRRK2 inhibitor

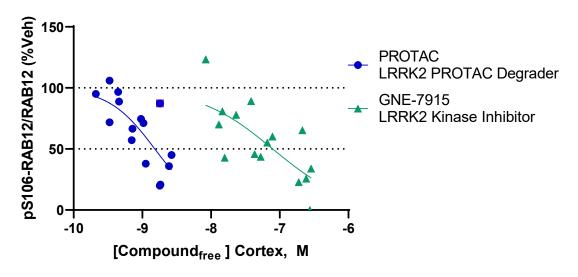


Iterative (catalytic) PROTAC® advantage results stronger LRRK2 and lysosomal pathway engagement vs. a LRRK2 inhibitor<sup>a</sup>

### LRRK2 PROTAC vs. Kinase inhibitor (Tmax)



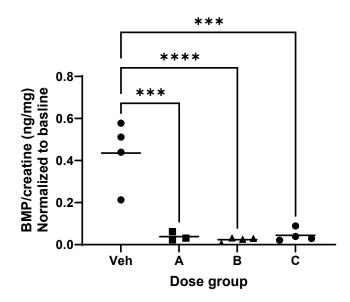
### Lysosomal Pathway Engagement (LRRK2 PROTAC vs. Inhibitor)



## Our LRRK2 degrader induces biomarker changes that reinforce confidence on the PROTAC® MoA in the brain and periphery

## PROTAC-induced reductions observed in key lysosomal marker in cynomolgus monkey

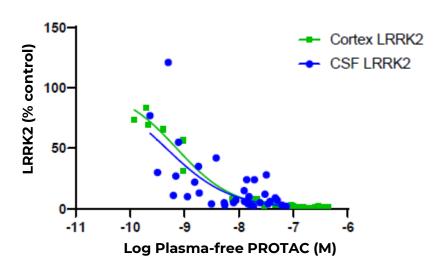
#### BMP reductions in cynomolgus monkeys



BMP levels were measured by UPLC-MS/MS and normalized to creatinine and then expressed relative to baseline.

## PK/PD of LRRK2 reduction in cortex and CSF following oral dosing in cynos

### CSF LRRK2 reductions in cynomolgus monkeys; surrogate compartment for brain



Equivalent PK/PD supports the utility of measuring CSF LRRK2 as a surrogate for monitoring LRRK2 reductions in the brain.

## Strategically positioned to benefit patients in the years ahead across multiple areas of unmet need



# Vepdegestrant provides a path to multiple potential launches

- ✓ VERITAC-2 Ph3 2L+ monotherapy trial on track to complete enrollment and announce topline data in 2H24
- ✓ Ph3 1L combo with palbociclib dose selection expected in 2H24
- ✓ Ph3 2L combination trial (pending HA feedback)
- ✓ Ph3 1L combination with CDK4i (pending HA feedback)

#### Strengthened by a best-inclass R&D engine

- ✓ Initiation of ARV-766 mCRPC Ph 3 trial (following HA feedback)
- ✓ Enrolling Ph1 trial with ARV-102, first PROTAC in development for neurodegenerative diseases
- ✓ Initiation of BCL6 Ph1 dose escalation study expected in 1H2024
- ✓ KRAS G12D-targeted PROTAC degrader currently in IND-enabling studies
- ✓ Goal to nominate 1 clinical candidate per year

#### Strong capital position

- ✓ Cash runway into 2027
- √ ~\$1.2B cash on hand<sup>a</sup>
- ✓ Key program catalysts expected in 2024 and 2025, including topline pivotal data for VERITAC-2



### Thank You



#### For More Information



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