

Day One

BIOPHARMACEUTICALS

Targeted Therapies for People of All Ages

January 2022



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This presentation and the accompanying oral commentary contain forward-looking statements that are based on our management's beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to our management. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, some of which cannot be predicted or quantified. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "could," "expect," "plan," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "intend," "potential," "would," "continue," "ongoing" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. 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, timing and success of our planned development activities, our ability to obtain regulatory approval, the potential therapeutic benefits and economic value of our product candidates, potential growth opportunities, competitive position, industry environment and potential market opportunities, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business and operations.

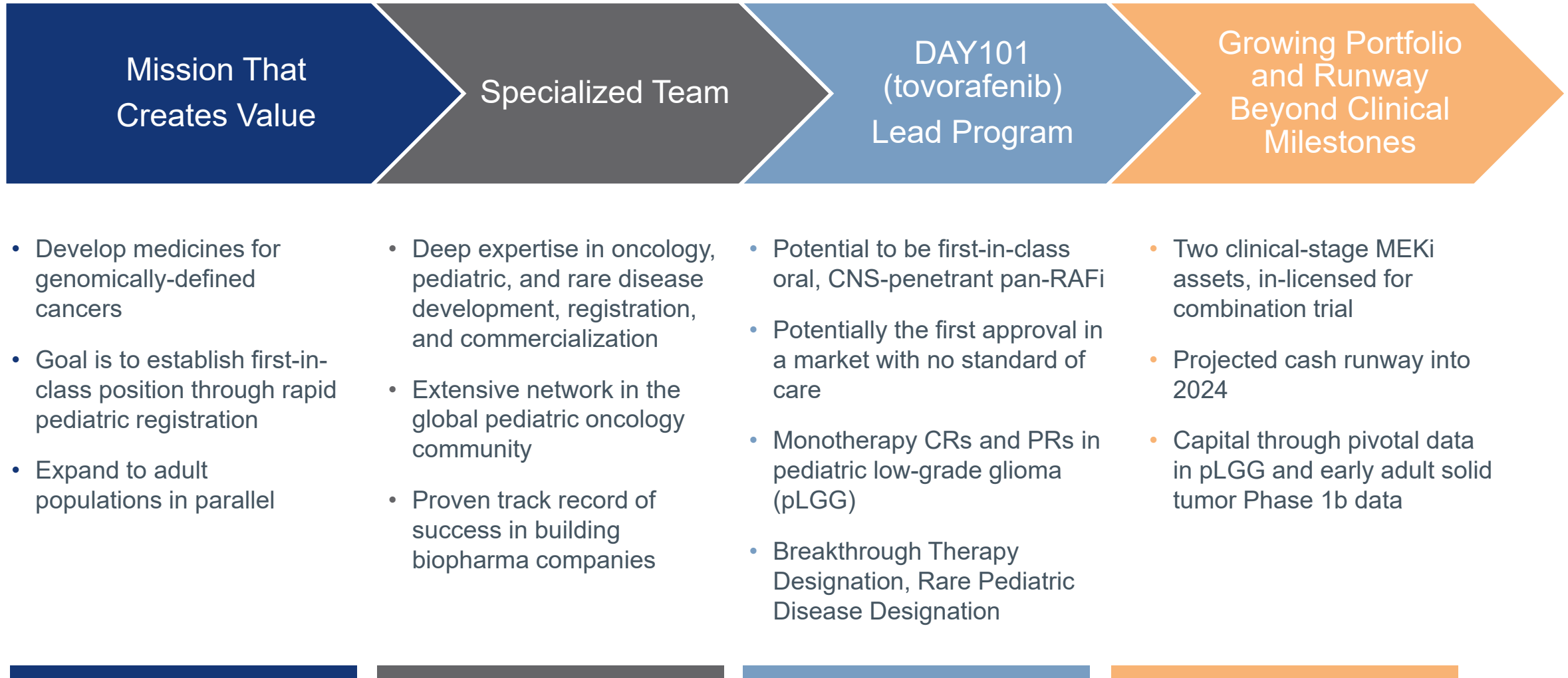
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Day One: Cancer Drug Development for People of All Ages



Pediatric Markets Create Opportunity for High Impact and Capital Efficiency



Regulatory and reimbursement tailwinds

- Lack of approved products create potential first-in-class opportunities
- Pricing flexibility for important new therapies
- Supportive and engaged advocacy and investigator community desiring better treatment options

Rapid clinical development

- Early engagement with global regulatory authorities
- Small trials and clear endpoints that permit rapid development to clinical proof-of-concept and potential approval

Enriched responder populations informed by underlying biology

- Many pediatric tumors are genetically simple and genomically stable
- Genetic alterations are often oncogenic

A Senior Team with Deep Experience Developing and Commercializing Products in Pediatric and Adult Oncology Markets



Jeremy Bender, PhD, MBA
Chief Executive Officer

VP of Corporate Development at Gilead; COO Tizona Therapeutics; CBO Sutro Biopharma; founding Board member of VaxCytex



Samuel Blackman, MD, PhD
Chief Medical Officer & Founder

Pediatric Heme/Onc and Neuro-Onc; Oncology Clinical Development at Mavupharma, Silverback, Juno, Seattle Genetics, GSK



Charles York II, MBA
Chief Operating and Financial Officer

CFO and Head of Corporate Development at Aeglea; Consulting CFO at Bridgepoint Consulting; PricewaterhouseCoopers



Lisa Bowers
Chief Commercial Officer

CEO of Rhia Ventures, COO of The Tara Health Foundation, VP of the North American Supply Chain and Commercial Leader at Genentech



Mike Preigh, PhD
Chief Technical Officer

Head of CMC at Array for 10+ years. Brought >20 drug candidates to IND & clinical development



Davy Chiodin, PharmD
Chief Development Officer

VP Regulatory Science, Acerta/AZ; Global Regulatory Leader, Pediatric Oncology, Roche/Genentech







Jaa Roberson
Chief People Officer

Head of Human Resources at Bellicum Pharmaceuticals; Human Resources Roles at Achaogen, Roche/Genentech

Our Pipeline



Product Candidate	Indication	Preclinical	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Anticipated Milestones
DAY101 (tovorafenib) Type II Pan-RAF Inhibitor ✓ FDA Breakthrough Therapy Designation ✓ FDA Rare Pediatric Disease Designation (PRV Eligible) ✓ FDA Orphan Drug Designation ✓ EC Orphan Designation	Relapsed pLGG	FIREFLY-1 ¹ (pivotal) 				First patient dosed: 2Q2021 Initial data: 1H2022
	Frontline pLGG	FIREFLY-2 (planned) 				Phase 3 initiation: 1H2022
	RAF-altered solid tumors ² (monotherapy)	FIRELIGHT-1* 				First patient dosed: November 2021
Pimasertib MEK 1/2 Inhibitor	MAPK-altered solid tumors ³ (Combo w/DAY101)	FIRELIGHT-1* 				Phase 1b/2 initiation: 1Q2022

¹Pivotal Phase 2 trial expected to support registration

²DAY101 adult monotherapy Phase 1 dose escalation and expansion trial previously completed

³Pimasertib Phase 1 dose escalation and expansion trial previously completed

*Includes patients ≥12 years of age

pLGG = pediatric low-grade glioma

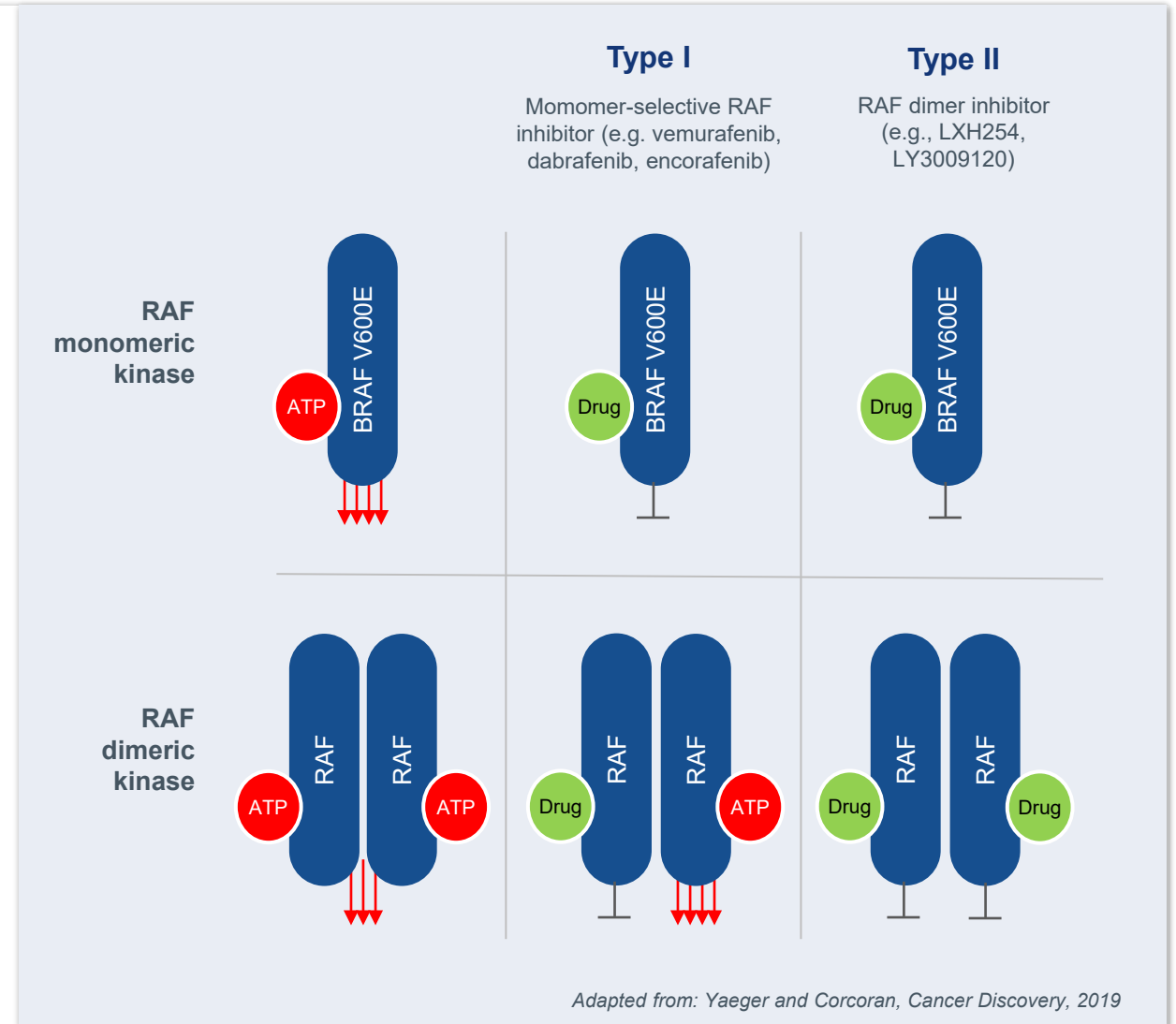


DAY101 (tovorafenib)

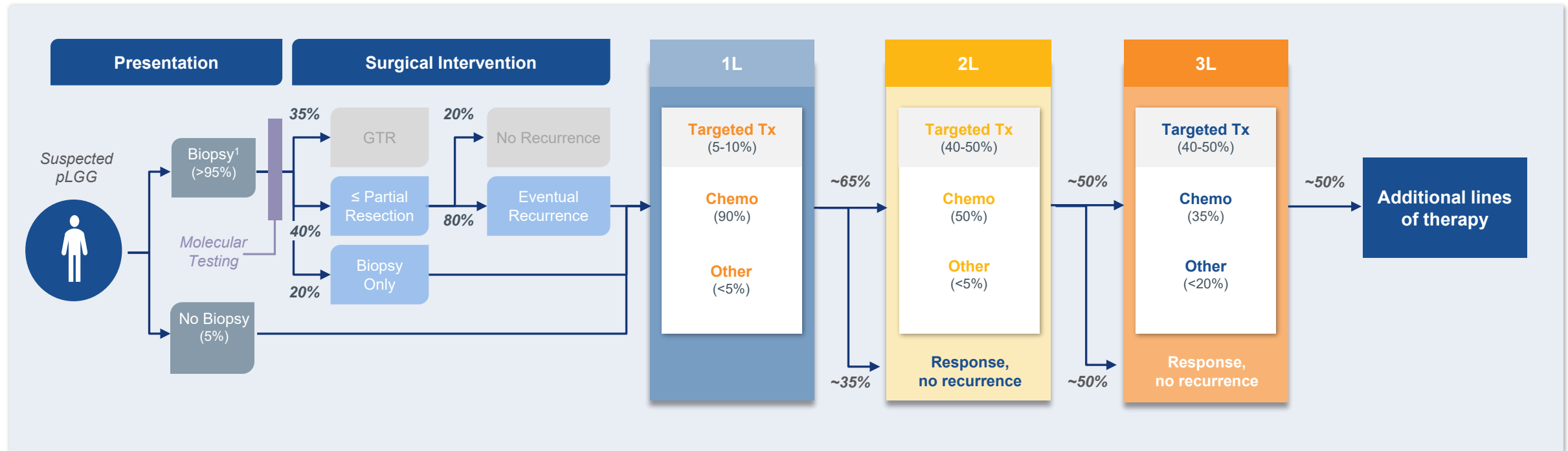
Type II Pan-RAF Inhibitor

DAY101 (tovorafenib): Monotherapy Approach is Focused on RAF Fusions While Our Combination Strategy Addresses a Broad Set of MAPK Alterations

- DAY101 (tovorafenib) is a type II RAF inhibitor that selectively **inhibits both monomeric** and **dimeric** RAF kinase
- Approved BRAF products (e.g. vemurafenib, encorafenib) are type I RAF inhibitors that **only inhibit** RAF monomers and are therefore limited to use in BRAF V600E-altered tumors
 - Type I inhibitors can also cause paradoxical activation of the MAPK pathway, which could potentially lead to increased tumor growth
- DAY101's **inhibition of both** RAF monomers and dimers makes it a unique monotherapy approach for patients with tumors driven by RAF wild-type fusions, and a bespoke therapy for pediatric low-grade gliomas
 - Unlike type I RAF inhibitors, DAY101 **does not cause** paradoxical activation in RAF wild-type cells
- DAY101 (tovorafenib), in combination with MEK inhibitors, may act synergistically to inhibit tumors driven by other MAPK alterations and broadens its potential clinical applications



The Current pLGG Treatment Paradigm Reflects the Unrelenting Nature of this Chronic Brain Tumor



Because many pLGGs undergo senescence when patients reach their 20s, the goal of therapy is to **maximize tumor control** while **minimizing treatment-associated toxicities** from surgery, chemotherapy, and radiation. As a result, a large number of pLGG patients will undergo **multiple lines of systemic therapy** over the course of their disease.

PNOC014 Study Results Demonstrated Responses or Stable Disease in Majority of pLGG Patients Treated with DAY101 (tovorafenib)

- DAY101 (tovorafenib) studied as once-weekly **monotherapy** in a Phase 1 dose escalation trial in relapsed pediatric glioma patients conducted by the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute and the Pacific Pediatric Neuro-Oncology Consortium (PNOC)
- Of the eight patients with RAF fusions (7 BRAF, 1 CRAF), **two patients** achieved a **complete response** by Response Assessment for Neuro-Oncology (RANO), **three** had a **partial** response, and **two** achieved prolonged **stable** disease
- Median time to achieve a response was **10.5 weeks**, with most common side effects being skin rash and hair color changes. Most patients treated up to **two years** at 420 mg/m²/week
- US FDA has **granted DAY101 Breakthrough Therapy designation** for the treatment of pediatric patients with advanced low-grade glioma harboring RAF alteration and **Orphan Drug Designation** for the treatment of malignant glioma

**Once Weekly DAY101
(tovorafenib)**



Complete Response

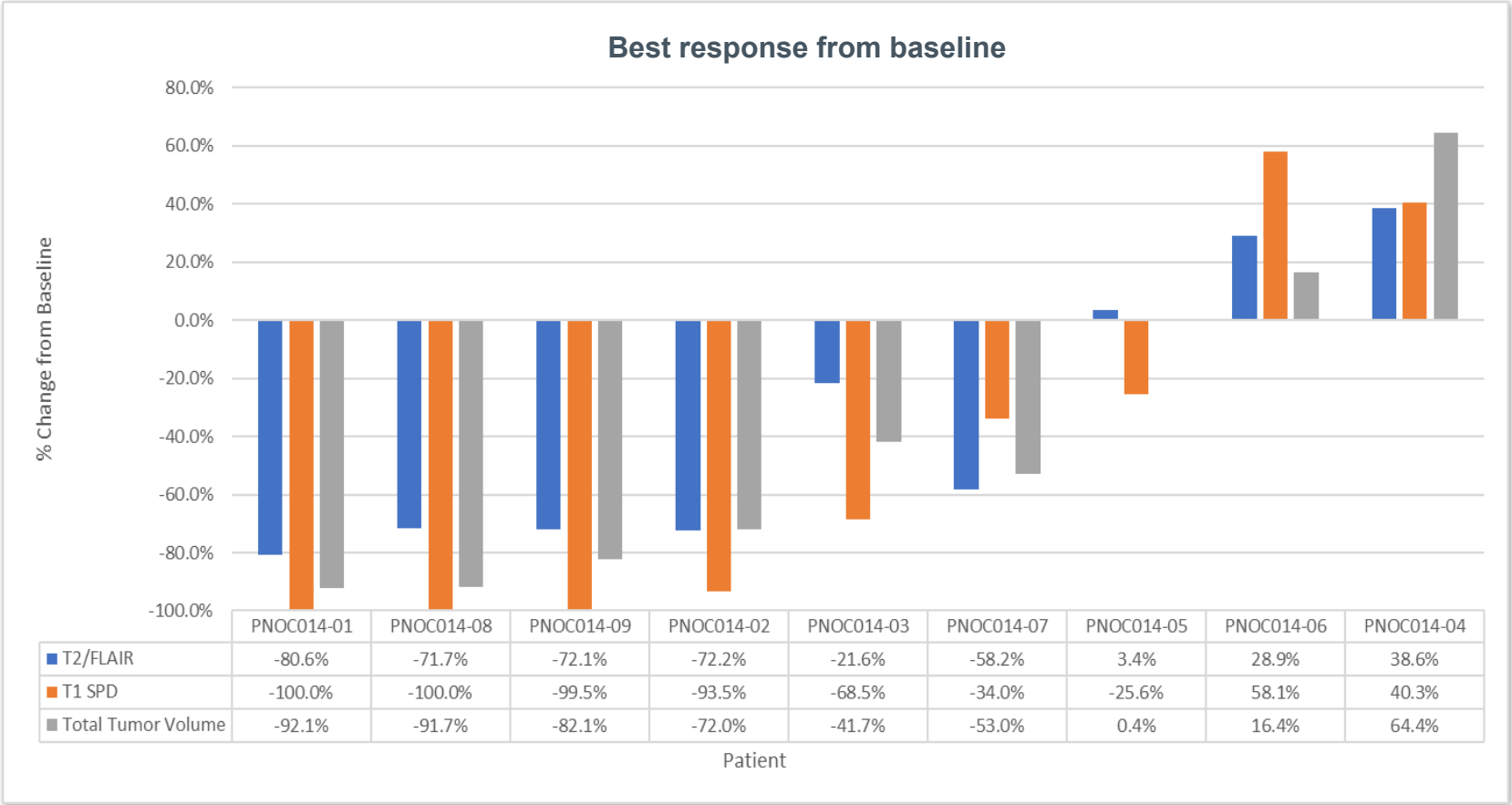


Partial Response



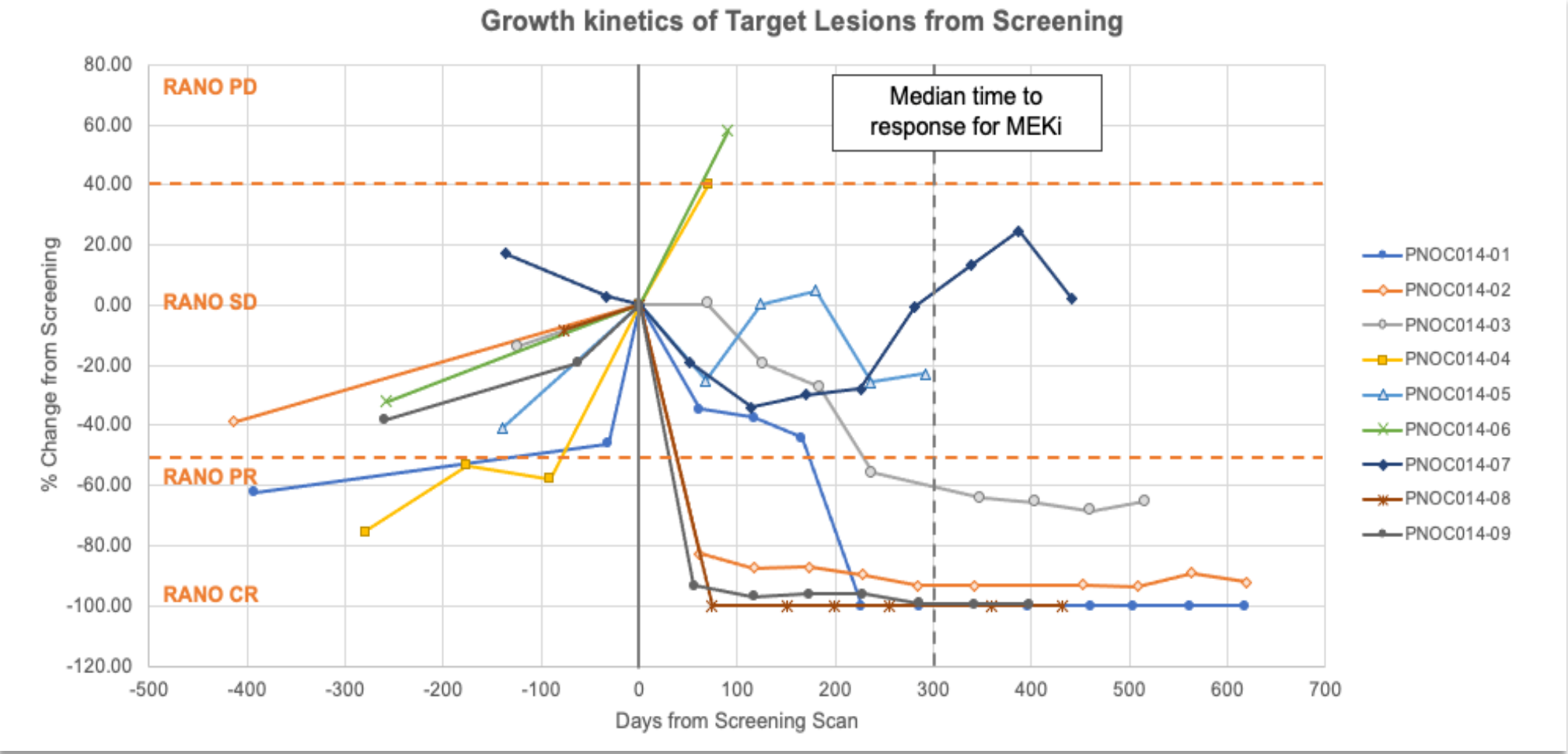
Prolonged Stable Disease

Results from Independent Radiology Review of PNOC014



- RANO: Response assessment for neuro-oncology (FDA standard)
- Volumetric image analysis (exploratory)
- RAPNO: Response assessment for pediatric neuro-oncology (exploratory)

Multiple Rapid, Deep and Durable Responses Observed following Initiation of DAY101 (tovorafenib) Treatment of pLGG Patients in PNOC014



Drug-related Adverse Events Observed for DAY101 (tovorafenib) in PNOC014 Showed Favorable Safety and Tolerability Profile in pLGG



DAY101 AE summary

- Most common toxicity: skin
- AEs reversible and all manageable
- Single, reversible Grade 3 event
- No Grade 4 AEs
- No dose reductions (vs. 40% of patients on selumetinib monotherapy required dose reductions)

Drug-related AEs for DAY101 (tovorafenib)

Toxicities	Grade 1-2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Anemia	6 (67%)		
Hypophosphatemia	4 (44%)		
Fatigue	5 (55%)		
Rash	8 (89%)		
Achromotrichia	7 (78%)		
Pruritis	6 (67%)		
Photosensitivity	1 (11%)		
Nevus	7 (78%)		
Alopecia	3 (34%)		
Epistaxis	2 (22%)		
Dry skin	3 (34%)		
Myalgias/arthralgias	3 (34%)		
Anorexia	2 (22%)		
Cheilitis	3 (34%)		
Hypermagnesemia	1 (11%)		
Bleeding gums	1 (11%)		
Increased AST	4 (44%)		
Nausea/vomiting	3 (33%)		
CPK elevation		1 (11%)	
Weight loss	2 (22%)		

Drug-related AEs for selumetinib

Toxicities	Grade 1-2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Increased ALT	20 (40%)	1 (2%)	
CPK elevation	34 (68%)	5 (10%)	
Diarrhea	27 (54%)	2 (4%)	
Decreased ejection fraction	19 (38%)	1 (2%)	
Gastric haemorrhage		1 (2%)	
Headache	14 (28%)	1 (2%)	
Decreased lymphocyte count	19 (38%)		1 (2%)
Neutropenia	14 (28%)	3 (6%)	
Paronychia	19 (38%)	3 (6%)	
Rash (acneiform)	29 (58%)	2 (4%)	
Rash (maculopapular)	26 (52%)	5 (10%)	
Skin infection	7 (14%)	1 (2%)	
Tooth infection		1 (2%)	
Weight gain	5 (10%)	1 (2%)	
Vomiting	22 (44%)		
Nausea	21 (42%)		
Increased AST	25 (50%)		
Anemia	28 (56%)		
Pruritis	10 (20%)		
Dyspnea	30 (60%)		

Pivotal Phase 2 Study of Monotherapy DAY101 (tovorafenib) in pLGG (FIREFLY-1)

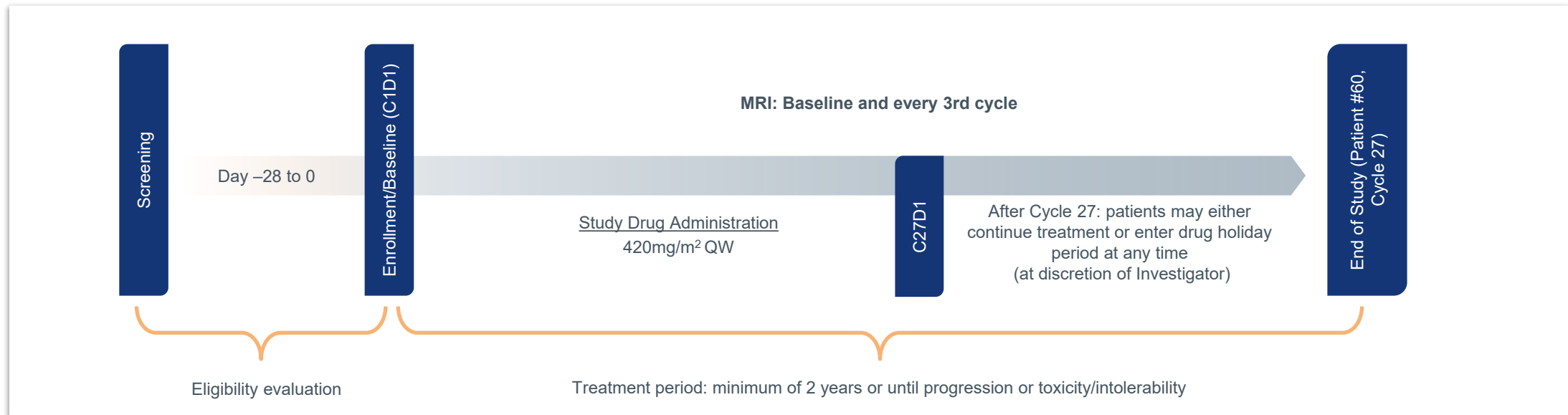


Trial Design

- Single arm, open-label, global registrational phase 2 study
- n = 60 patients (approximately)
- Eligibility: patients aged 6 months – 25 years with LGG harboring a KIAA1549:BRAF wild-type fusion or BRAF V600 mutation

Endpoints

- Primary endpoint: ORR based on RANO criteria, assessed by independent review
- Secondary endpoints: ORR by RAPNO criteria; EFS; safety

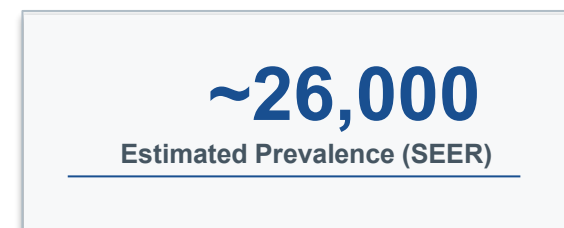
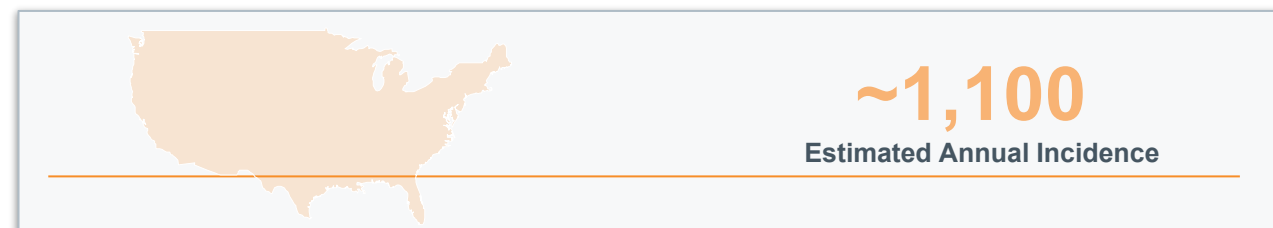


Incidence and Prevalence of BRAF-altered pLGG in the U.S.







	2020 Estimated Incidence Under 25
US Population ¹	~105,000,000
Rate of CNS Tumors (0.00521%) ²	~5,500
Gliomas (63%) ²	~3,500
Low Grade (77%) ²	~2,600
Has Received Drug Tx (58%) ²	~1,500
BRAF Mutated (70%) ²	~1,100

2017 Estimated SEER Prevalence Under 25
NA
~130,000 ³
~82,000
~63,000
~36,000
~26,000



Our Pipeline



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*Includes patients ≥12 years of age

pLGG = pediatric low-grade glioma

DAY101 (tovorafenib) is Active as a Monotherapy in Patients with RAF-altered Adult Solid Tumors and Has Shown Strong Synergy Preclinically in Combination



Clinical activity demonstrated in relapsed melanoma patients; preclinical activity demonstrated in RAF fusions, BRAF non-V600 mutations, and BRAF V600 mutations

- >225 adult patient exposures
- Responses in BRAF V600E mutant tumors similar to type I BRAF inhibitors
- Responses in relapsed BRAF and NRAS-mutant melanoma, suggesting DAY101 (tovorafenib) may be active in tumors currently unaddressed by approved Type I BRAF inhibitors



Differentiated safety profile for DAY101 (tovorafenib) vs. existing BRAF and MEK inhibitors

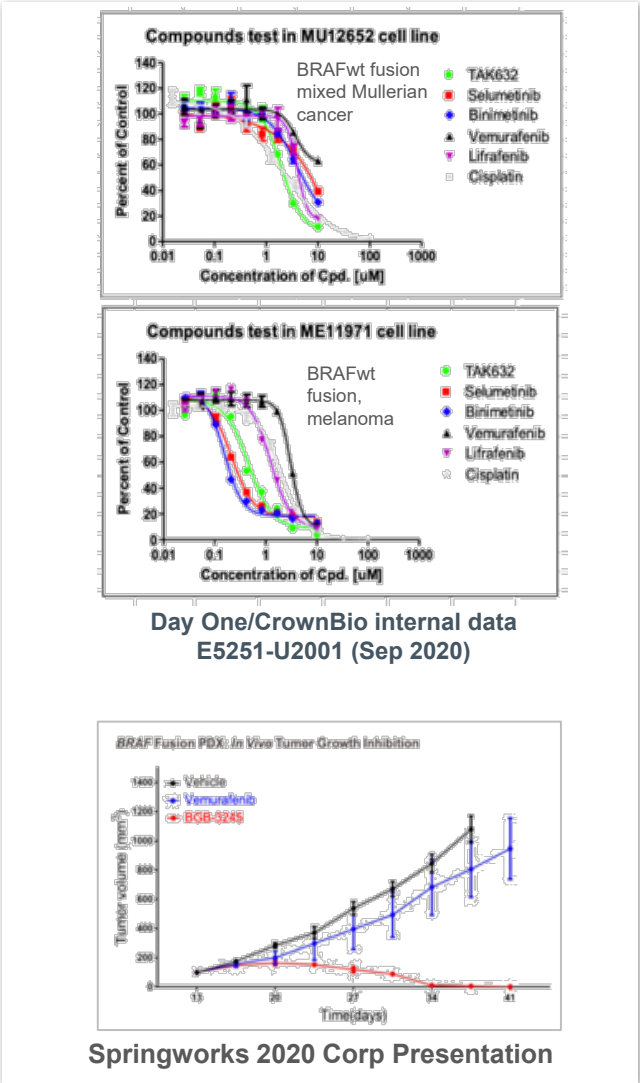
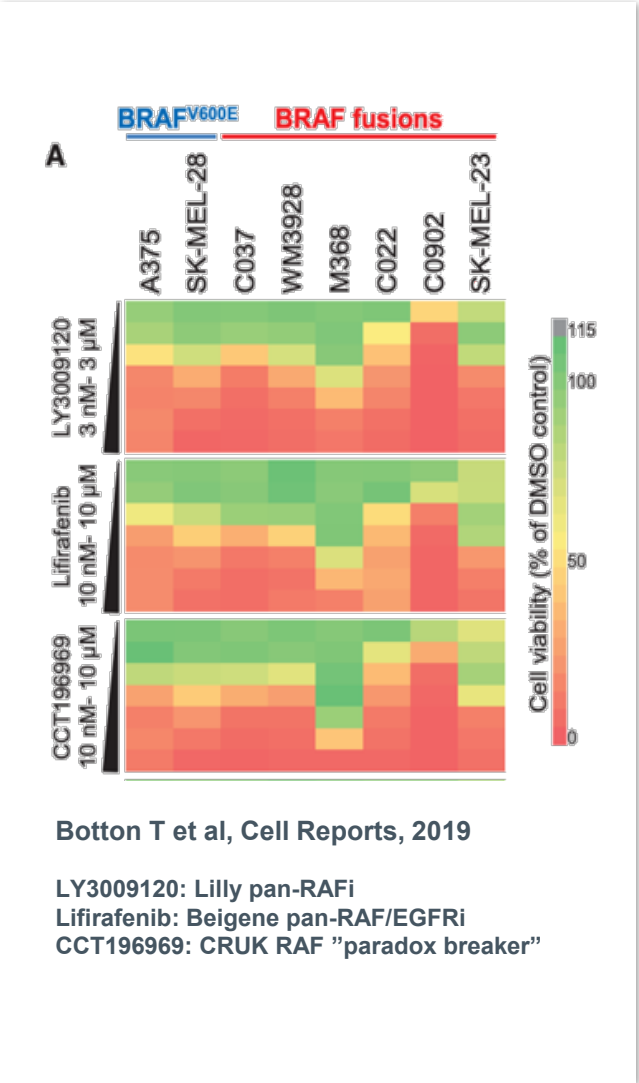
- Less frequent and less severe acneiform rash
- No observed ophthalmologic liabilities (RVO/CSR)
- No observed CV liabilities (changes in LVEF)
- No type I BRAF SAEs: SCCs/KAs, pyrexia, arthralgia



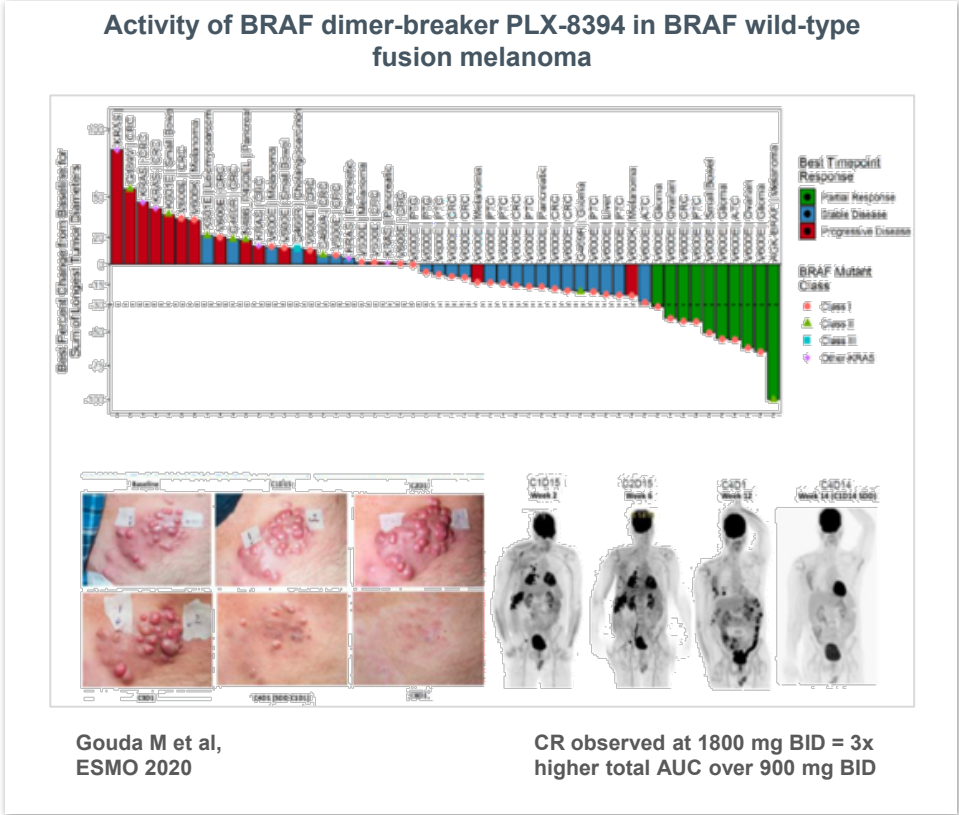
We **initiated** an adult solid tumor **study** to further evaluate monotherapy DAY101 (tovorafenib) in patients with RAF altered tumors for which there are no currently approved therapies

- Same study will include combination cohorts of DAY101 (tovorafenib) + pimasertib
- First patient dosed in Phase 2 monotherapy study in November 2021

Next-generation RAF Inhibitors are Unique in Their Ability to Address Adult Cancers Associated with RAF Wild-type Fusions



Only DAY101 has demonstrated **monotherapy clinical activity** in KIAA1549:BRAF and SRGAP3:CRAF wild-type fusions in pLGG



Phase 2 Study of Monotherapy DAY101 (tovorafenib) in Solid Tumors (FIRELIGHT-1)

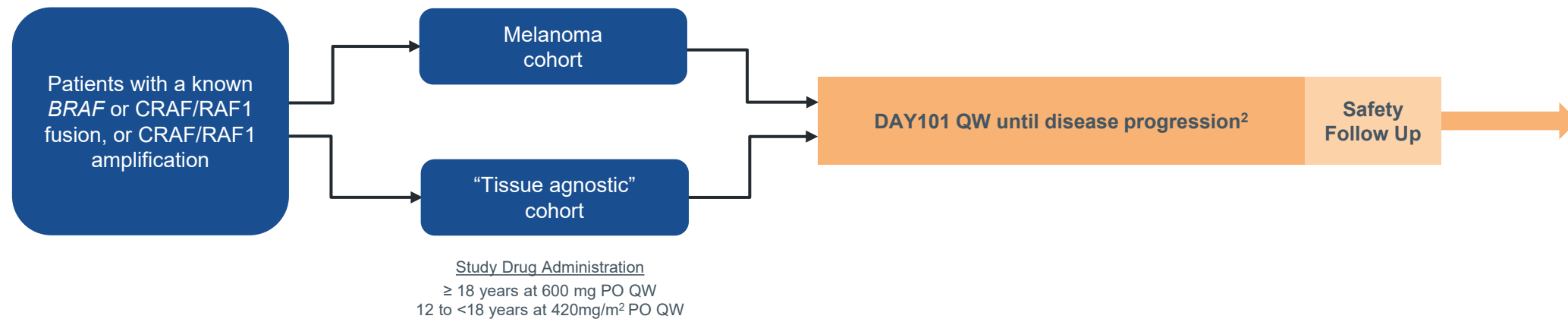


Trial Design¹

- Single arm, open-label, global phase 1b/2a study
- n = 40 patients (approximately)
- Eligibility: patients aged 12 years and older with non-hematologic tumor with an activating BRAF fusion, CRAF/RAF1 fusion, or CRAF/RAF1 amplification

Endpoints

- Primary endpoint: ORR by RECIST version 1.1 for non-CNS solid tumors and RANO criteria for any CNS tumors
- Secondary endpoints: safety and additional efficacy parameters



Strong Scientific Rationale for Combining DAY101 (tovorafenib) with Additional MAPK Pathway Inhibitors



	BRAF non-V600	BRAF or CRAF WT fusion	KRAS or NRAS mutant	NF1 LOF
Signaling pathways	<p>Proliferation, survival</p>	<p>Proliferation, survival</p>	<p>Proliferation, survival</p>	<p>Proliferation, survival</p>
Potential combinations	Type II RAFi + MEKi or SH2Pi	Type II RAFi + MEKi	Type II RAFi + KRAS-G12Ci or MEKi or SH2Pi	Type II RAFi + SH2Pi
Rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Non V600 BRAF dimers are effectively inhibited by type II, but not type I, RAFi	<ul style="list-style-type: none">BRAF fusion dimers are effectively inhibited by type II, but not type I RAFi	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Targeting multiple nodes of MAPK pathway will drive deeper and more durable response	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Targeting multiple pathways will drive deeper response

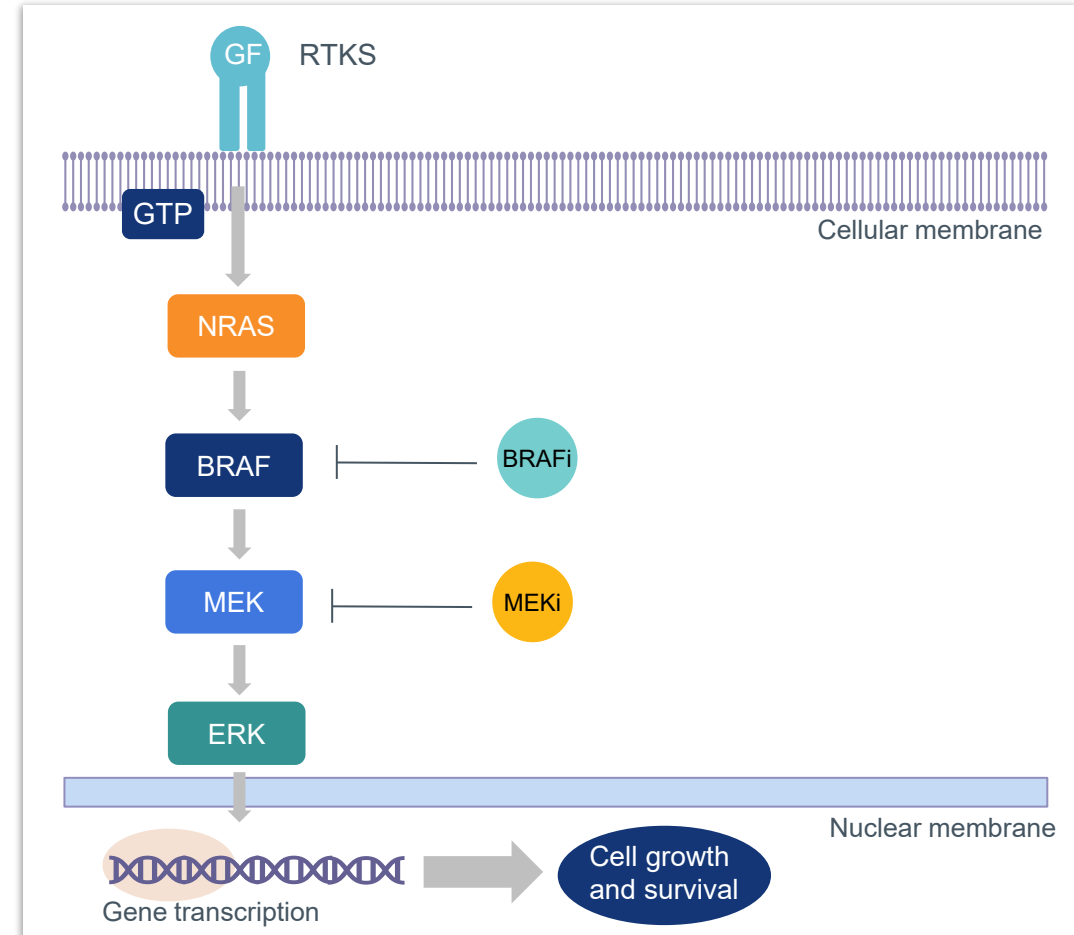


Pimasertib

MEK1/2 Inhibitor

Pimasertib: Allosteric MEK1/2 Inhibitor with Demonstrated Activity in MAPK-driven Solid Tumors

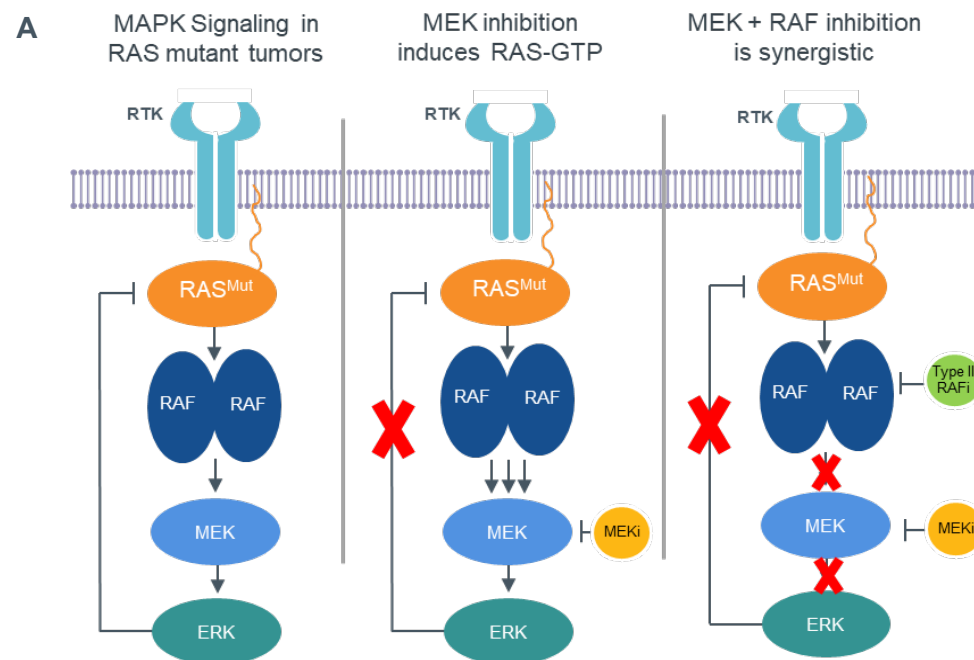
- Pimasertib is an orally-bioavailable, selective, non-competitive MEK1/2 inhibitor in-licensed from Merck KGaA in February 2021
- Extensive non-clinical and clinical development work through Phase 2, including a solid tumor trial in Japan and combinations with other MOAs
- Main AEs typical for all in-class allosteric MEK inhibitors (GI, CPK elevation, skin rash, visual disturbances)
- Nearly three-fold higher CNS penetration than other MEKi inhibitors (trametinib or selumetinib)
- Pimasertib showed monotherapy clinical activity, including an improvement in median PFS versus dacarbazine in NRAS mutant melanoma
- Combination with DAY101 (tovorafenib) and other targeted therapies may unlock the full value of pimasertib in advanced solid tumors



Source: Hepner, Salgues, Anjos, et al. 2017.

Vertical MAPK Pathway Inhibition with DAY101 (tovorafenib) and Pimasertib Unlocks Potential Synergy for Adult Solid Tumors

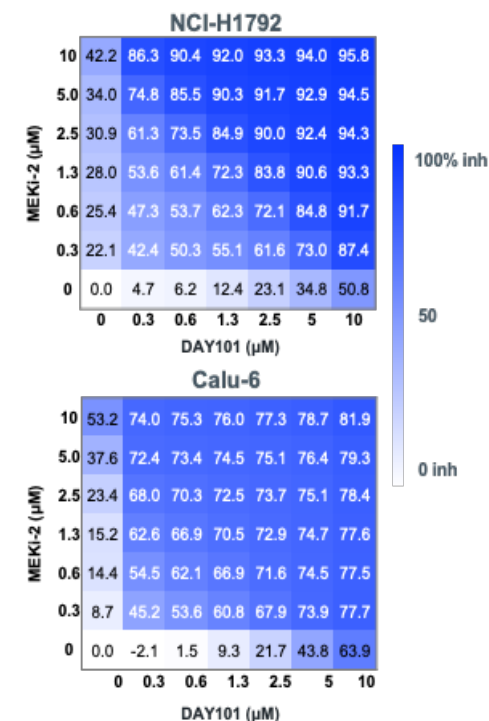
- The MAPK pathway normally has multiple feedback loops that negatively regulate upstream (RAS/RAF) activation to ensure optimal signaling
- Monotherapy MEK inhibition disables these feedback loops and induces RAS signaling as well as RAF dimerization and activation
- Combination therapy with a MEK inhibitor and type II RAF inhibitor is synergistic in KRAS^{mut} and BRAF^{mut} tumor models



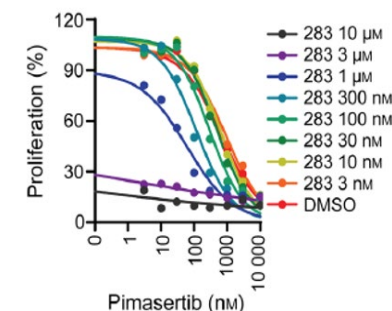
Modified from Yen et al. Cancer Cell, 2018

- A. Mechanistic model for vertical MAPK pathway inhibition (modified from Yen et al. Cancer Cell, 2018) .
- B. DAY101 + MEK inhibitor is synergistic in KRAS G12C and Q61 mutant tumor cell models (Day One internal data)
- C. Sensitivity of KRAS Q61 mutant cells to pimasertib is enhanced when cells are treated with the type II RAF inhibitor BGB-283 (Yuan et al., Mol Onc 2020)

B



C



DAY101 (tovorafenib) / Pimasertib Combination to be Evaluated in Solid Tumors (FIRELIGHT-1)

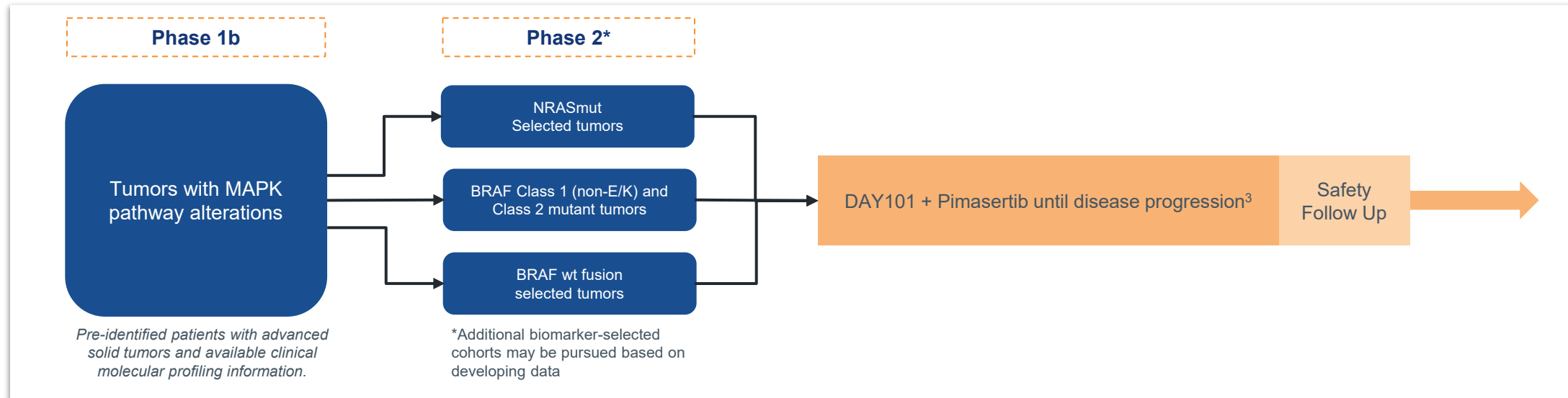


Trial Design¹

- Combination dose escalation, global phase 1b/2 study²
- Phase 1b, BOIN (adaptive), n = 10/cohort (approximately)
- Phase 2, Simon 2-stage, n = 25/cohort (approximately)
- Eligibility: patients aged 12 years and older, dose escalation will be performed in advanced solid tumor patients with any MAPK alteration. Expansion cohorts will focus on indications with a potential path to accelerated approval

Endpoints

- Phase 1b: PK, PD and Safety, MTD/RP2D
- Phase 2: Efficacy (ORR, DOR)





Summary

Financial Summary: DAWN



- Cash and cash equivalents as of September 30, 2021: \$297.2 million (no debt)
- IPO in May 2021: \$184 million in gross proceeds, includes full exercise of underwriter's option
- 61.9 million shares of common stock outstanding

\$ Millions	Three Months Ended	Nine Months Ended
	9/30/21	9/30/21
R&D Expense	\$9.8	\$32.4
G&A Expense	\$9.4	\$18.4
Net Loss	\$19.2	\$50.8

Projected cash runway into 2024

- Initial clinical data for DAY 101 in pivotal FIREFLY-1 expected in first half 2022
- Anticipated NDA filing for DAY 101 in pLGG in 2023, if data from FIREFLY-1 are supportive
- DAY101 and pimaseritib combination trial expected to initiate in first quarter 2022

Re-envisioning and Redefining Drug Development for People of All Ages – Starting at Day One



DAY101 (tovorafenib)

Oral, CNS-penetrant, pan-RAF

- pLGG: most common brain tumor in children, with no approved therapies
- Rapid and durable responses demonstrated in heavily pre-treated pLGG patients
- Well-tolerated as monotherapy; no Grade 4 AEs
- Worldwide rights to all indications
- IP: composition of matter to mid-2030s with PTE, potential exclusivity to late 2030s / early 2040s via broad patent portfolio

First Patient Dosed in Pivotal FIREFLY-1 May 2021, Initial Data 1H 2022

First Patient Dosed in Adult Solid Tumor Trial November 2021

PIMASERTIB

Oral, allosteric MEK inhibitor

- Combination with DAY101 (tovorafenib) in MAPK-altered solid tumors
- Clinical experience in over 800 patients
- Clear rationale for combo for pan-RAFi and MEKi
- Worldwide rights to all indications

Plan to Initiate Combination Trial with DAY101 (tovorafenib) 1Q 2022

SPECIALIZED TEAM

- Deep experience in the space and corporate development
- Strategy to aggressively pursue other assets and indications

Pursuing Fast-to-Market Pediatric and Adult Targeted Therapy Opportunities



Thank you