

The background of the slide features a detailed, artistic representation of a cell membrane. It is composed of a dense, textured layer of purple and blue lipid tails. Several G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) are embedded within this membrane, depicted with translucent, multi-colored surfaces in shades of blue, green, and red, showing their complex three-dimensional structure.

septerna

Pioneering a New Era of GPCR Drug Discovery

TD Cowen 45th Annual Health Care Conference

March 2025

Nasdaq: SEPN

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains express or implied forward-looking statements of Septerna, Inc. (the “Company,” “we,” or “our”) within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this presentation, including statements regarding our business strategy, plans, estimated milestones and objectives of management are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding: the continued development and advancement of our oral small molecule GPCR-targeted programs; the initiation, timing, progress, and results of conducting our research and development programs (including our investigation into the underlying mechanism of the elevated unconjugated bilirubin observed for SEP-786) and our current and future preclinical studies and anticipated clinical trials (including the selection and advancement of our next-generation oral PTH1R agonist product candidate and projected initiation of the SEP-631 clinical trial), and the release of data related thereto; our ability to demonstrate, and the timing of, preclinical proof-of-concept in vivo and ex vivo for multiple programs; the potential of our proprietary Native Complex Platform™; the accuracy of our estimates regarding expenses and capital requirements, including our expected cash runway; the size and growth potential of the markets for our current and future product candidates and our ability to serve those markets; and our expectations regarding the implementation of our business model, and strategic plans for our business, product candidates, and technology. Such forward-looking statements reflect the current views of the Company and are subject to known and unknown risks and other factors, which are, in some cases, beyond the Company’s control. Risks that contribute to the uncertain nature of the forward-looking statements include those risks and uncertainties set forth in the section titled “Risk Factors” in our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2024, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and in our subsequent filings with the SEC.

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Septerna: Pioneering a New Era of GPCR Drug Discovery with Oral Small Molecules

Native Complex Platform™ designed to unlock the full potential of GPCR therapies

Iterative structure-based drug design to rapidly optimize and validate programs in animal models

Portfolio strategy to drive value creation

Validated targets + early clinical readouts + multi-billion \$ market opportunities

Well-capitalized with planned operating runway into at least 2H 2027

Lead Programs

PTH1R Agonists: Potential first-in-class oral small molecule for hypoparathyroidism; plan to select a next-generation candidate to accelerate toward clinical development later this year

SEP-631 MRGPRX2 NAM: Pipeline-in-a-product opportunity for mast cell diseases (e.g., CSU); Phase 1 initiation expected in 2025

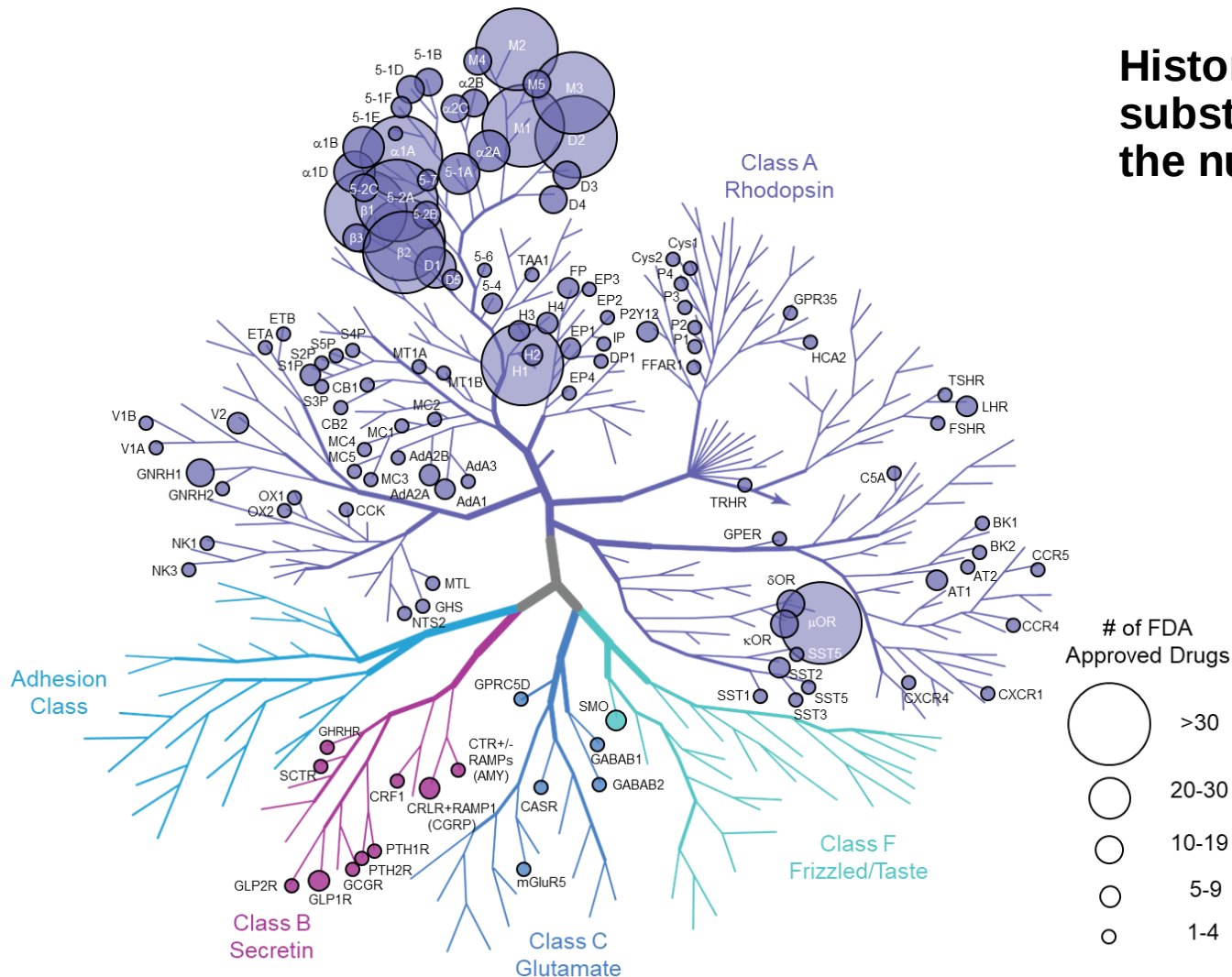
Discovery Stage

TSHR NAM: Potential first disease-modifying treatment for Graves' disease and TED

Incretin Receptor Agonists: Opportunities for single- and multi-incretin receptor agonists for metabolic diseases (e.g., obesity and T2D)

GPCR Drug Discovery Success Has Been Highly Concentrated to a Small Fraction of GPCRs

Historically productive target class, yet substantial untapped opportunity to expand the number of druggable GPCRs



~1/3 of all FDA-approved drugs
(~500 approved products) target GPCRs

>70% of GPCR drugs target 6 small
subfamilies of GPCRs

~75% of potential GPCR targets
remain undrugged

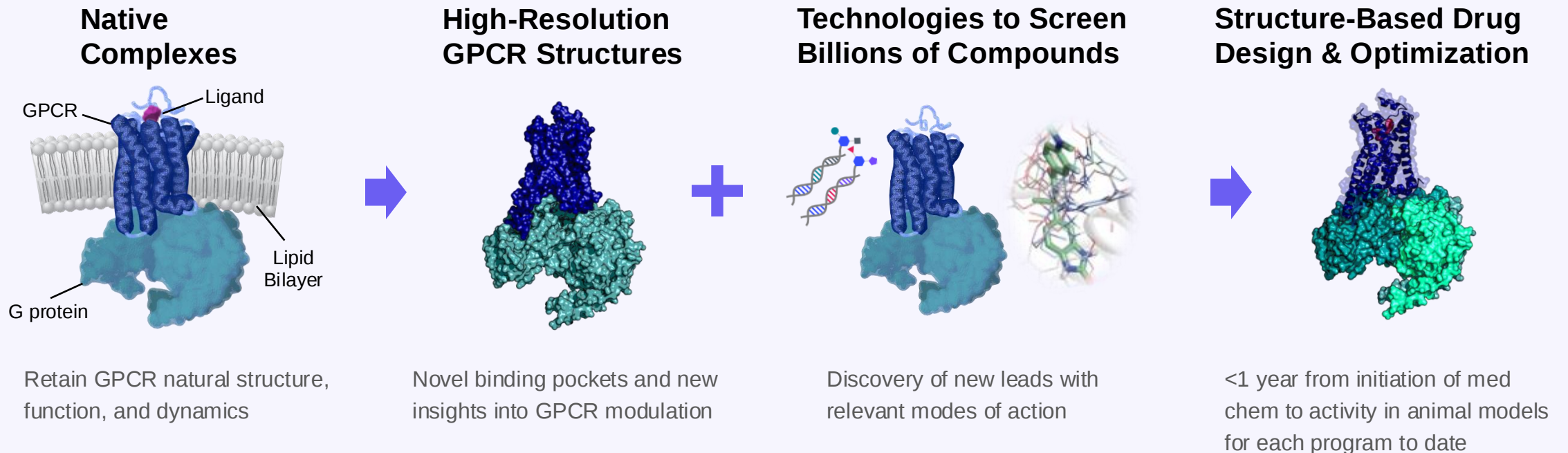
Our focus: Unlocking difficult-to-drug GPCRs
with our Native Complex Platform™

Proprietary Native Complex Platform™

Today's GPCR Drug Discovery Challenge

- Several new small molecule drug discovery technologies have largely been inaccessible to GPCRs
- Inability to isolate fully functional GPCR proteins significantly limits use of modern discovery tools

Native Complex Platform™: Industrialized Workflows to Unlock Difficult-to-Drug GPCRs

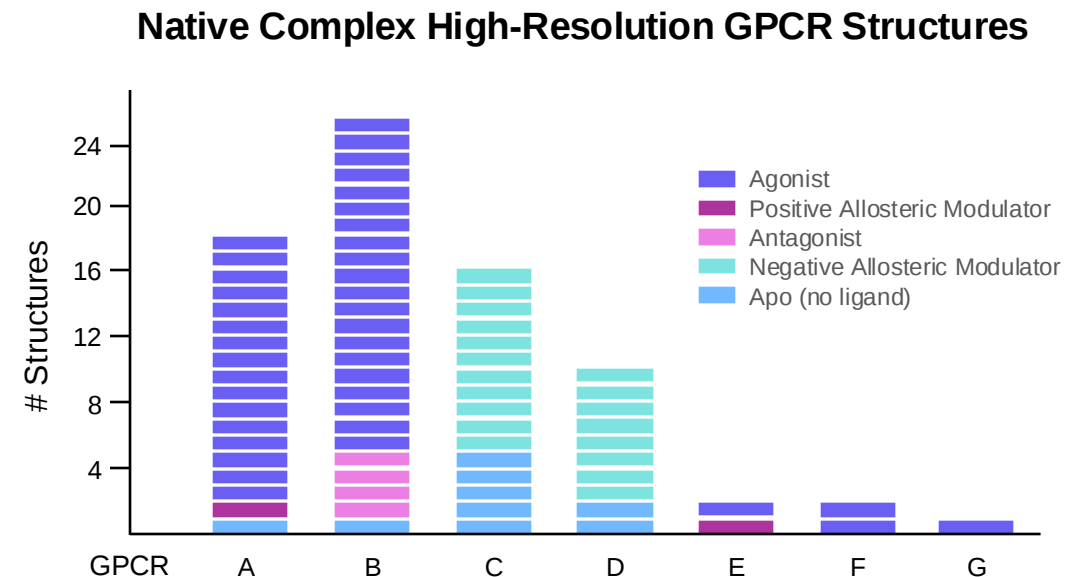
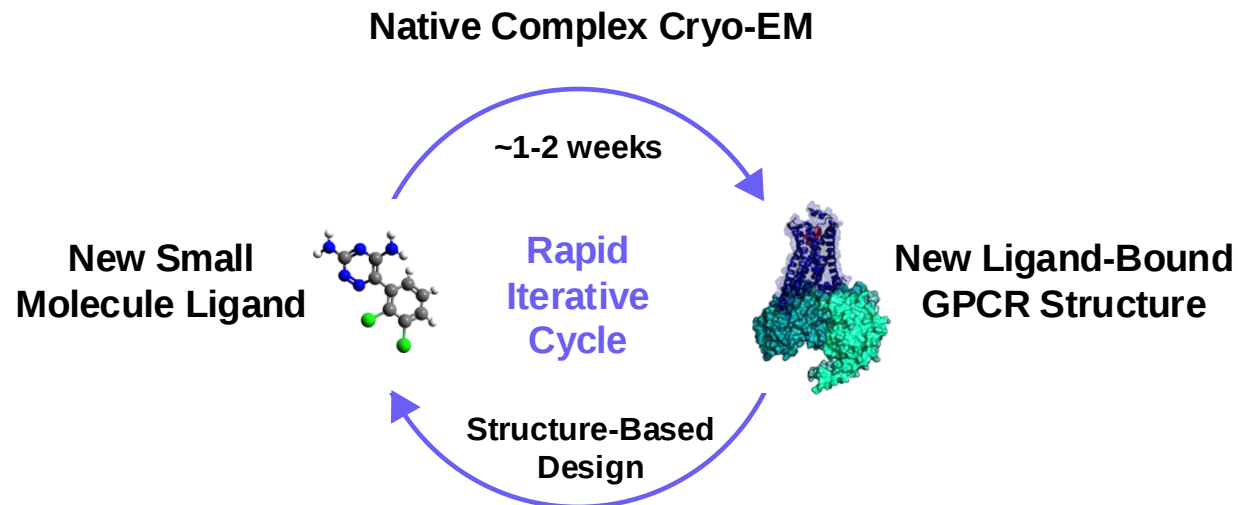


Native Complex Platform™ is a Highly Efficient Platform for GPCR Structure-based Drug Design

GPCR cryo-EM now achieving resolutions relevant for structure-based drug design

Native Complex cryo-EM enables rapid and iterative lead optimization

- Applies to a broad range of lead candidate modes of action (e.g., agonists, antagonists, allosteric modulators)



Advancing a Deep Portfolio of Oral Small Molecule GPCR-Targeted Programs

Programs		Development Status		
Program / Target Mode of Action	Therapeutic Area Indications / US Patient Population	Discovery	IND-enabling	Phase 1
PTH1R Agonist	Endocrinology Hypoparathyroidism: ~70k			
SEP-631 (MRGPRX2) Negative Allosteric Modulator	Immunology and Inflammation CSU: ~1.5mm Other mast cell diseases			
TSHR Negative Allosteric Modulator	Endocrinology Graves' disease: ~2mm Thyroid eye disease: ~1mm			
GLP-1R, GIPR, GCGR Single- and Multi-Agonists	Metabolic Diseases Obesity and T2D: ~800mm (worldwide) Other metabolic diseases			
Other Therapeutic Areas of Interest / Focus: Neurology, Women's Health, Cardiovascular Disease and Respiratory Disease				

Note: Vertex acquired an undisclosed discovery-stage program in 2023 for \$47.5M upfront

PTH1R Agonist Program

Oral Small Molecule Targeting PTH1R for Hypoparathyroidism

Hypoparathyroidism: Significant Unmet Need for an Oral PTH Replacement

Hypoparathyroidism: Low PTH leads to low blood calcium

- ~70K patients in US; ~140K patients in EU

Challenging patient symptoms

- Muscle cramps, tingling, brain fog
- Life-threatening complications: cardiac arrhythmias, seizures

Inadequate standard-of-care

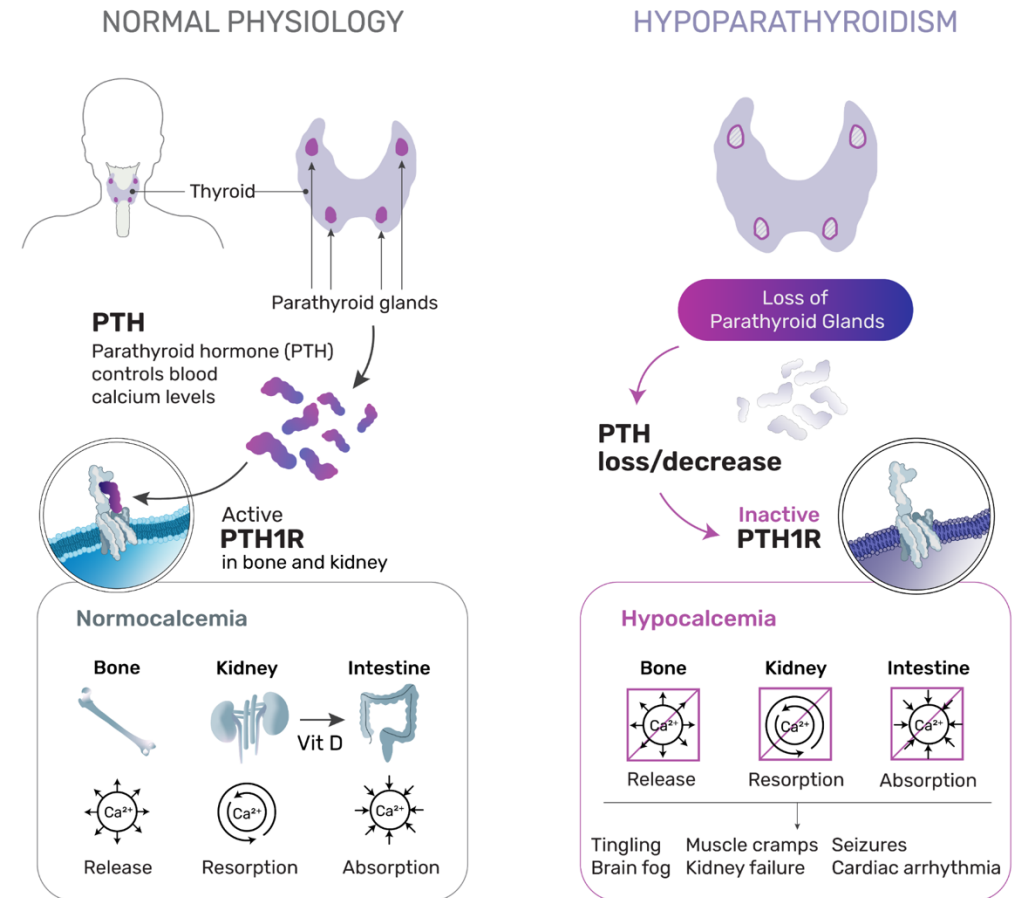
- Calcium supplements (high doses several times per day) and Vitamin D do not fully resolve symptoms, and lead to complications including calcifications and renal impairment

Injectable PTH therapies approved and in development

- Will require life-long injections

Our Strategy: Functionally replace PTH with oral small molecule PTH1R agonist to normalize serum calcium

PTH: Master Regulator of Blood Calcium



Discontinuation of SEP-786 Development to Focus on Advancing Next-Generation Oral Small Molecule PTH1R Agonist

Decision to discontinue SEP-786 Phase 1 SAD/MAD trial in healthy volunteers

- No Serious Adverse Events across all participants
- 2 unanticipated severe (Grade 3) events of elevated unconjugated bilirubin levels in MAD; believed to be SEP-786 off-target effect
- Both events were reversible and without liver injury (normal AST, ALT, GGT), cholestasis, or hemolysis
- No predicted risk of elevated bilirubin from all preclinical studies including 28-day GLP toxicology studies in rats and dogs

Non-clinical studies underway to investigate underlying mechanism of observed effects

Early signals of on-target pharmacology seen for SEP-786 prior to trial discontinuation

- Observed initial increases in serum calcium and decreases in endogenous PTH (as anticipated for healthy subjects)
- Favorable human PK profile consistent with preclinical predictions to support QD or BID dosing

Well-positioned to quickly pivot to next-generation oral PTH1R agonist

- Native Complex discovery efforts identified multiple chemically diverse PTH1R agonists
- Multiple candidate-quality leads with chemical structures unrelated to SEP-786, activity in animal models, and excellent pharmaceutical properties

Native Complex Platform™ Identified Broad Portfolio of Chemically Distinct PTH1R Agonists

Native Complex Hit Identification

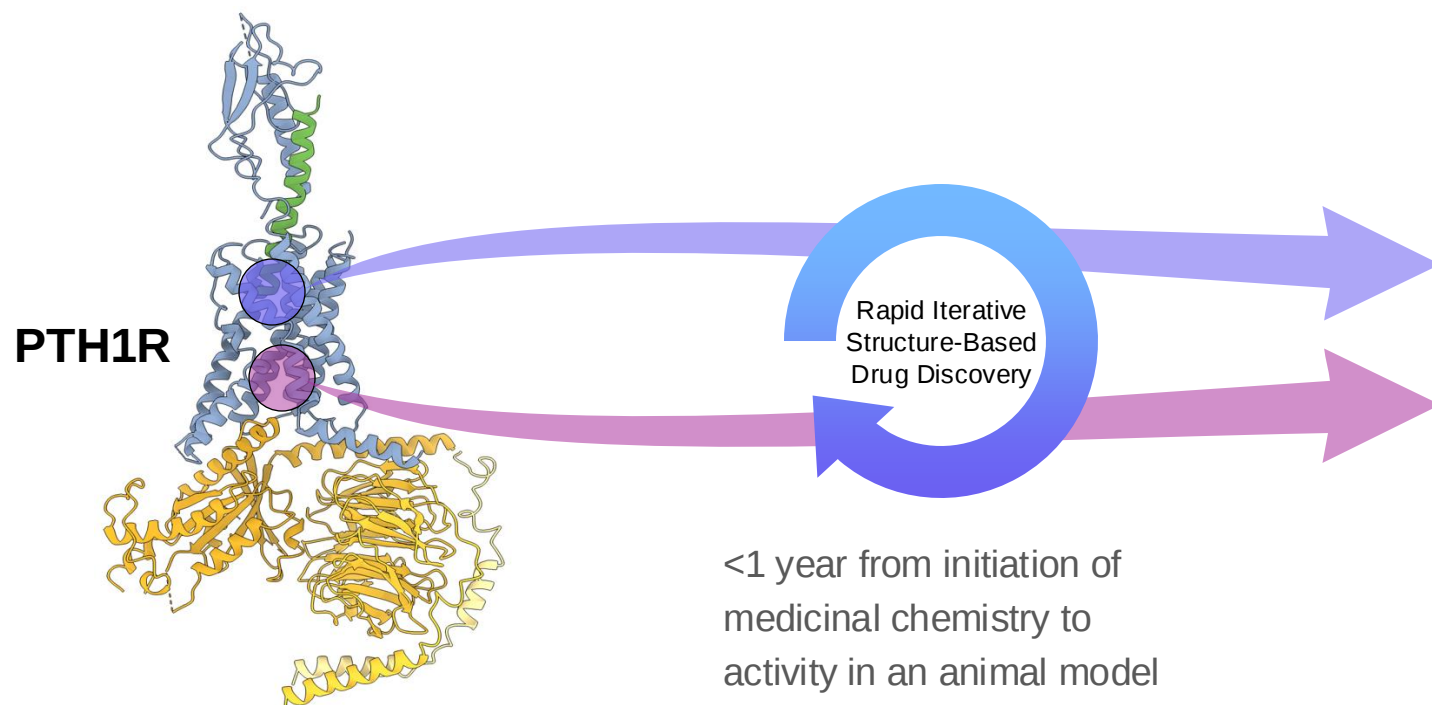
Multiple PTH1R agonists with distinct binding sites

Native Complex Structure-Based Design

Multiple PTH1R agonist series optimized in parallel

Optimization of Multiple Next-Generation Compounds

Multiple leads optimized toward development candidate selection

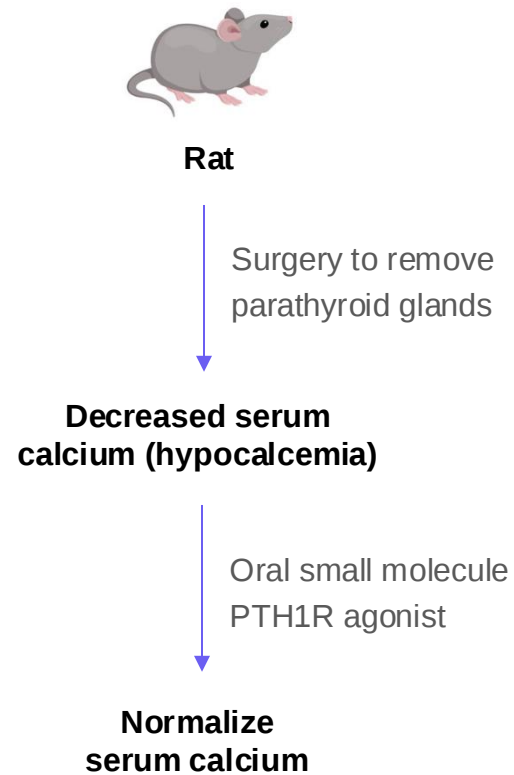


Next-Gen PTH1R Agonist Target Candidate Features

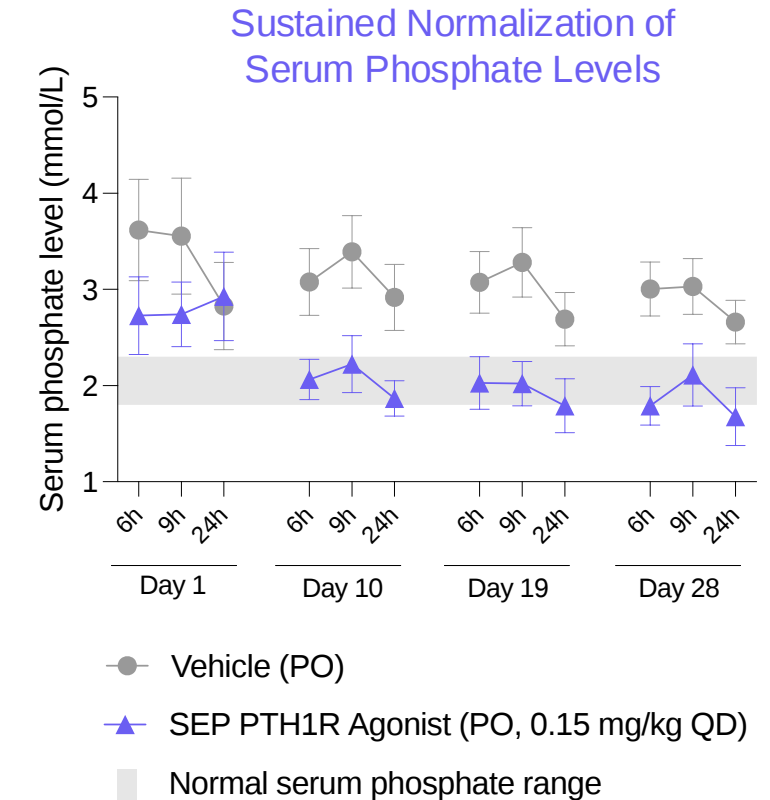
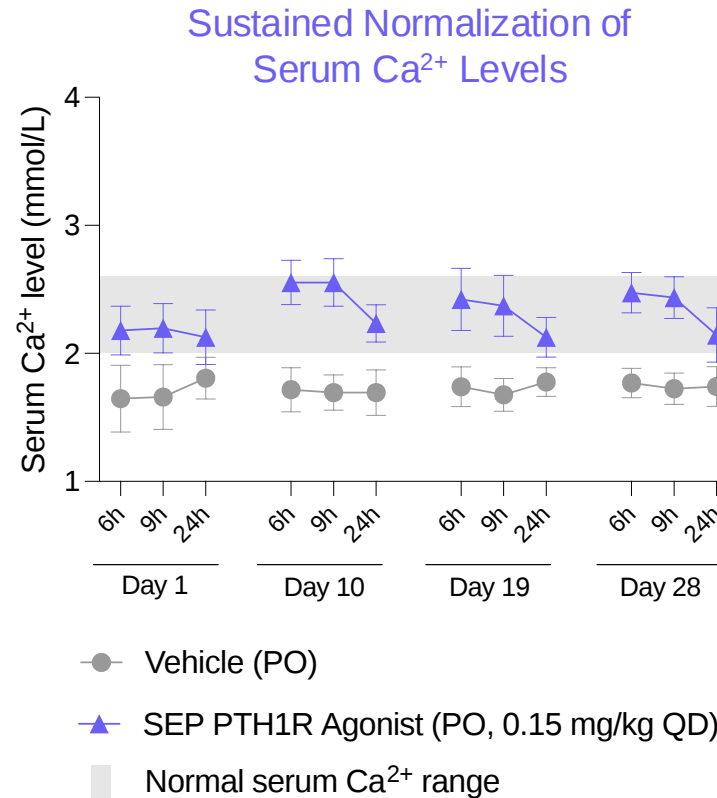
- Structurally unrelated to SEP-786
- Potent, selective, oral small molecule
- Normalizes serum calcium in preclinical animal models
- PK/PD projects full-day calcium control in hypoparathyroidism patients with QD or BID dosing
- Safe and well tolerated in preclinical toxicology studies

Potent, Selective Next-Generation PTH1R Agonists Normalize Serum Calcium and Phosphate in Hypoparathyroidism Animal Model

Rat surgical model of hypoparathyroidism



Example Next-Generation PTH1R Agonist: 28-day Dosing



Next-gen PTH1R agonist: activity at 0.15 mg/kg QD comparable to SEP-786 at 3 mg/kg BID

Multiple Next-Generation PTH1R Agonists with Distinct Chemical Structures and Favorable Pharmacokinetics Profiles

Example Next-Generation PTH1R Agonist PK Profiles

- PK studies in mice, rats, dogs, and cynomolgus monkeys support predicted human PK for QD or BID dosing

Parameter	Next-Gen PTH1R Agonist #1				Next-Gen PTH1R Agonist #2			
	Mouse	Rat	Dog	Cyno	Mouse	Rat	Dog	Cyno
Oral Bioavailability (%F)	91	56	88	68	90	93	77	56
PO Half-life (hr)	7.8	17	24	14	7.2	14	39	17

VS.

SEP-786			
Mouse	Rat	Dog	Cyno
54	26-50	40-60	44
4.6	4-8	5-7	8.2

↓

Predicted Human PK	
PO Half-life	17-34 hours

↓

Predicted Human PK	
PO Half-life	43-87 hours

VS.

↓

Predicted Human PK	
PO Half-life	9-27 hours

- Next-gen PTH1R agonists: human PK properties (e.g., oral bioavailability and half life) predicted to be superior to SEP-786
- Plan to select a next-generation candidate to accelerate toward the clinic later this year

↓

Observed Human PK (Ph 1)	
PO Half-life	~18 hours

SEP-631: Oral Small Molecule MRGPRX2 NAM

Targeting MRGPRX2 for Mast Cell Disorders, Including CSU

MRGPRX2: Emerging Target for Mast Cell-Driven Diseases

MRGPRX2

- Highly and uniquely expressed on mast cells
- Distinct from IgE / allergen pathway
- Multiple endogenous agonists

Mast Cell-Driven Diseases

- CSU, atopic dermatitis, allergic asthma, and others

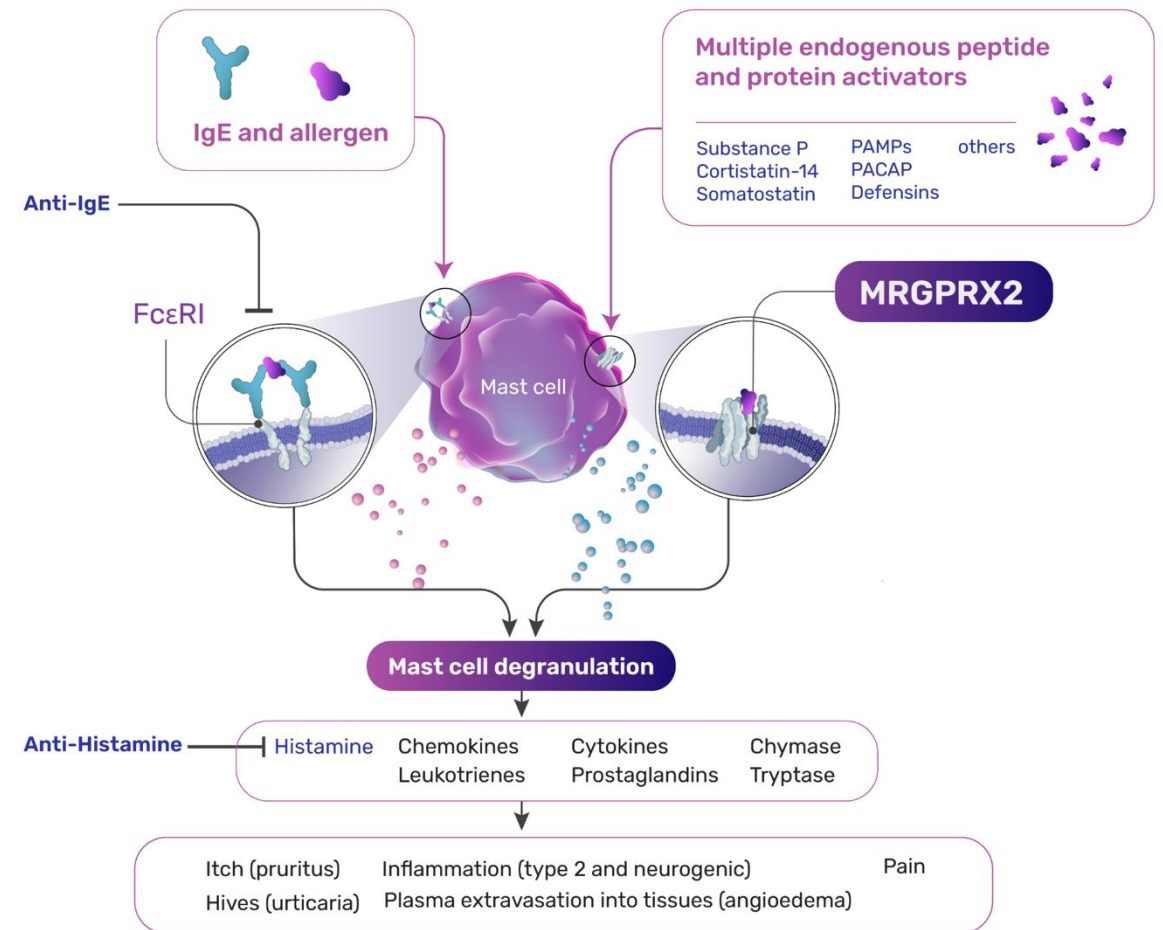
CSU: Significant Unmet Need

- ~1.5 million patients in US
- Itchy, painful hives and angioedema
- Chronic symptoms can impact quality of life
- First-line treatment: antihistamines; 37% refractory
- Second-line treatment: anti-IgE (Xolair); 64% refractory

Our Strategy: MRGPRX2 NAM

Inhibit mast cell activation by selectively blocking MRGPRX2

MRGPRX2: ALTERNATIVE PATHWAY FOR MAST CELL ACTIVATION



SEP-631: Oral Small Molecule MRGPRX2 NAM Designed to Stop MRGPRX2-Mediated Mast Cell Degranulation

SEP-631: Selective MRGPRX2 NAM

- Potent oral small molecule
- Blocked activation of all endogenous MRGPRX2 activators
- Showed insurmountable NAM profile with long-lasting inhibition

Effective in Preclinical Models

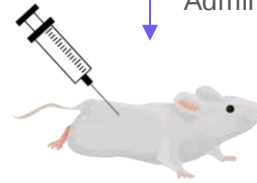
- Prevented skin extravasation in human MRGPRX2 knock-in mouse
- Potently inhibited degranulation of primary human mast cells
- Demonstrated good PK properties and has been generally well tolerated in preclinical safety models to date

Knock-in Mouse
mMRGPRB2 KO
hMRGPRX2 KI



Treat with oral MRGPRX2
NAM (SEP-631) or vehicle

Administer **Evans Blue** dye



Intradermal skin challenge
with Cortistatin-14
(MRGPRX2 agonist)

Measure
extravasation of
dye into skin

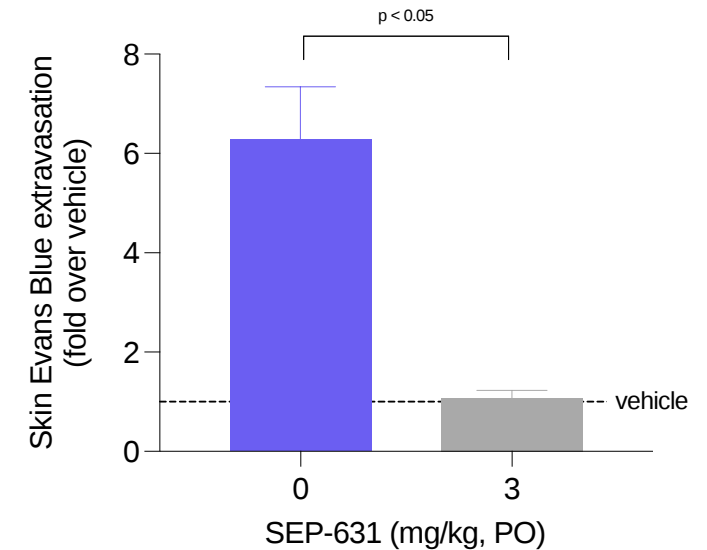


Extravasation
(no MRGPRX2 inhibition)



No extravasation
(MRGPRX2 inhibition)

SEP-631 Potently Inhibited Skin Extravasation in MRGPRX2 Knock-in Mouse Model



SEP-631: MRGPRX2 NAM with Potentially Differentiated Profile

Key Criteria		SEP-631
High Potency	✓	Demonstrated in multiple functional and binding assays
Broad Inhibition	✓	Long residence time and insurmountable inhibition of multiple endogenous agonists
Good Oral PK	✓	Excellent oral bioavailability; PK profile across species supports QD oral dosing projection in humans
<i>In vitro</i> PD	✓	Activity in primary human skin mast cells
<i>In vivo</i> PD	✓	Activity in hMRGPRX2 knock-in mice
Favorable <i>in vivo</i> safety profile	✓	14-day non-GLP studies in rat and dog showed a generally favorable tolerability profile

IND-enabling studies ongoing to support advancement into Phase 1 clinical trial in 2025

TSHR NAM Program

Oral Small Molecule Targeting TSHR for Graves' Disease and TED

No Disease-Modifying Therapies for Graves' Disease and Thyroid Eye Disease (TED)

Graves' Disease & TED Pathophysiology:

- Autoantibodies activate TSHR in thyroid gland and in orbital fibroblasts behind the eyes

Graves' Disease

- >2M patients in US
- Standard-of-care: antithyroid drugs, radioactive iodine, thyroidectomy

TED

- Develops in ~50% of Graves' disease patients
- TEPEZZA® (anti-IGF-1R) decreases proptosis but requires multiple IV infusions; serious side effects (e.g., hearing loss)

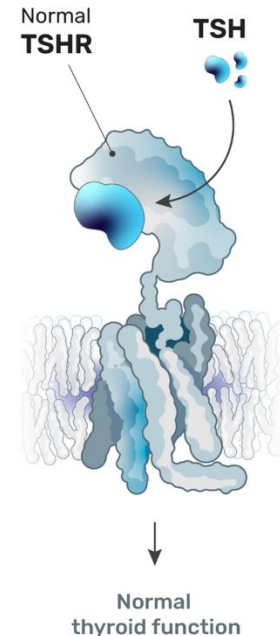
Drug Discovery Challenge: Each Patient Has Unique Autoantibodies

- High-affinity, frequently polyclonal, high titer

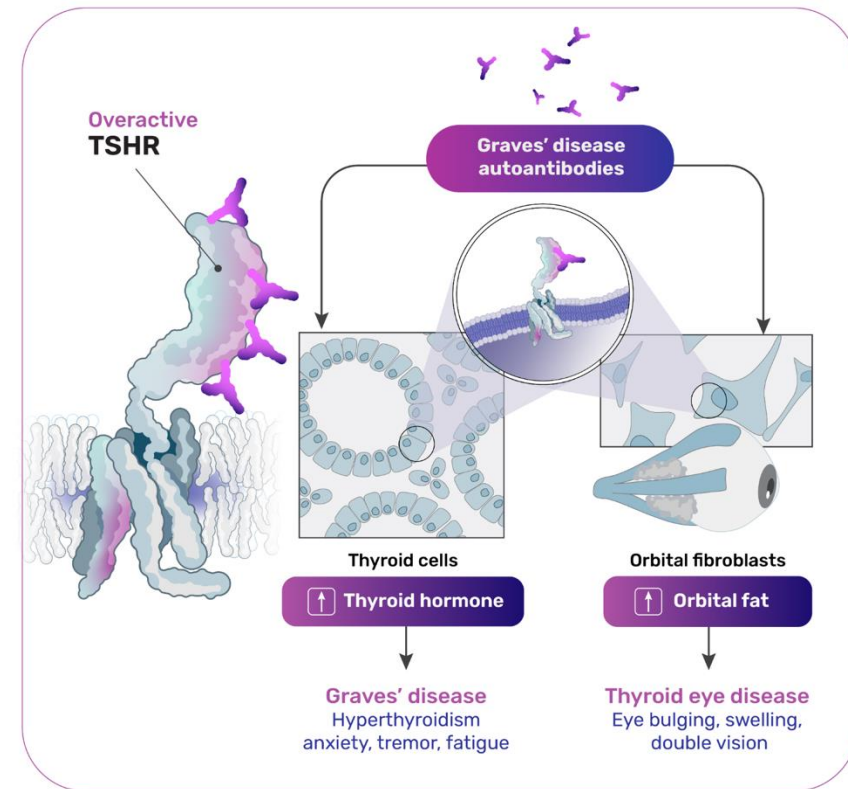
Our Strategy: TSHR NAM

Oral disease-modifying treatment for all Graves' disease and TED patients

NORMAL PHYSIOLOGY



GRAVES' DISEASE



Oral Small Molecule TSHR NAMs Reversed Symptoms in Novel Graves' Disease Model

Selective TSHR NAMs

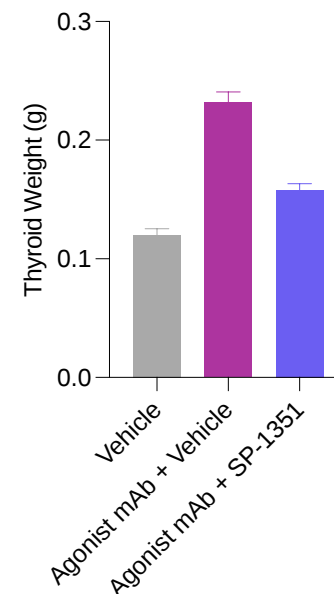
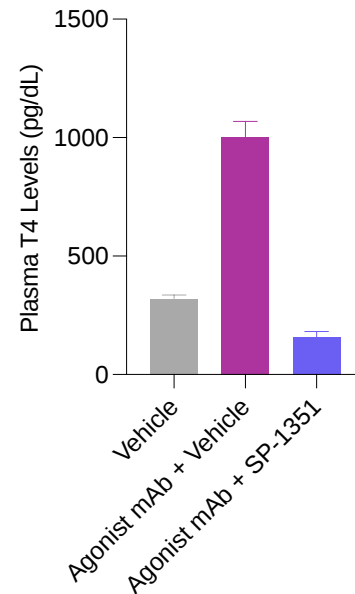
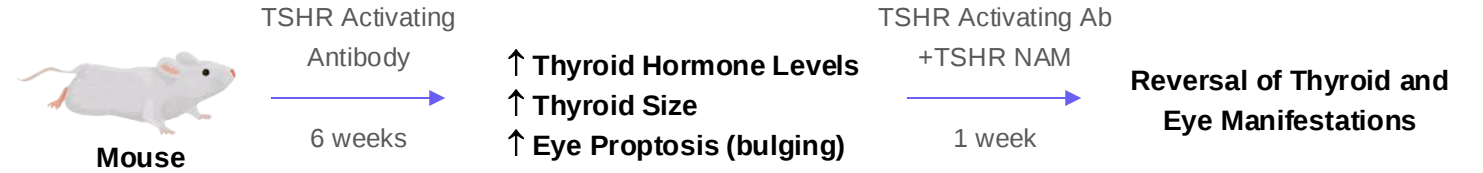
- Blocked activation of TSHR by patient-derived autoantibodies
- Demonstrate insurmountable profiles

Preclinical Leads Inhibited Diverse Patient Autoantibodies

- Fully inhibited several Graves' patient polyclonal serum samples in primary orbital fibroblasts

Reversed Graves' Animal Disease Model Effects

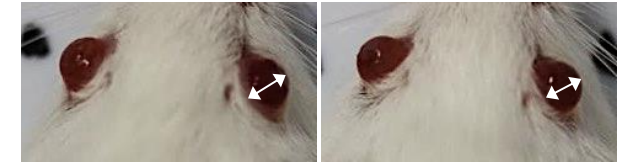
- Normalization of thyroid hormone T4
- Reduction in thyroid weight
- Reversal of proptosis



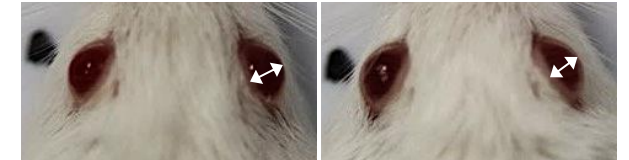
Isotype mAb control + Vehicle



Agonist mAb + Vehicle



Agonist mAb + SP-1351



Incretin Receptor Agonist Programs

Oral Small Molecule Single- and Multi-GLP-1R, GIPR, and GCGR Agonists for Metabolic Disorders, Including Obesity and Type 2 Diabetes

Next-Generation Oral Incretin Receptor Agonists

Incretin peptide therapeutics have been transformative treatments for obesity and diabetes

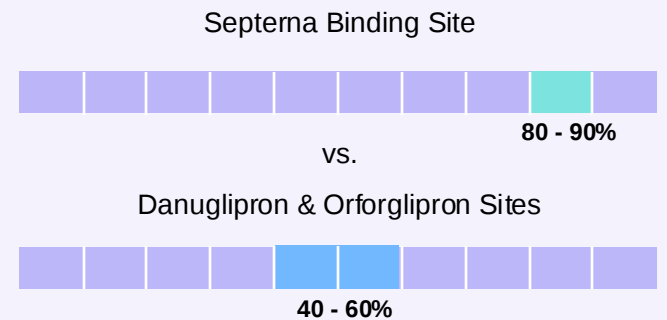
- Marketed GLP-1 and GLP-1/GIP products generated ~\$36B in global sales in 2023
- Limitations: tolerability, injection administration, prolonged titration schemes

Our Strategy: Next-generation oral small molecule single- and multi-incretin receptor agonists that can be used as single medicines or in combination

Novel binding pocket identified with potential to develop both single- and multi-incretin receptor agonists

- Pocket has higher sequence similarity across GLP-1R, GIPR, GCGR than known binding sites occupied by clinical-stage GLP-1R small molecule agonists

Approximate % sequence similarity across GLP-1R, GIPR, GCGR



Discovery of Oral Small Molecule Single- and Multi-Incretin Receptor Agonists

Identified Multiple Incretin Receptor Agonist Chemical Series

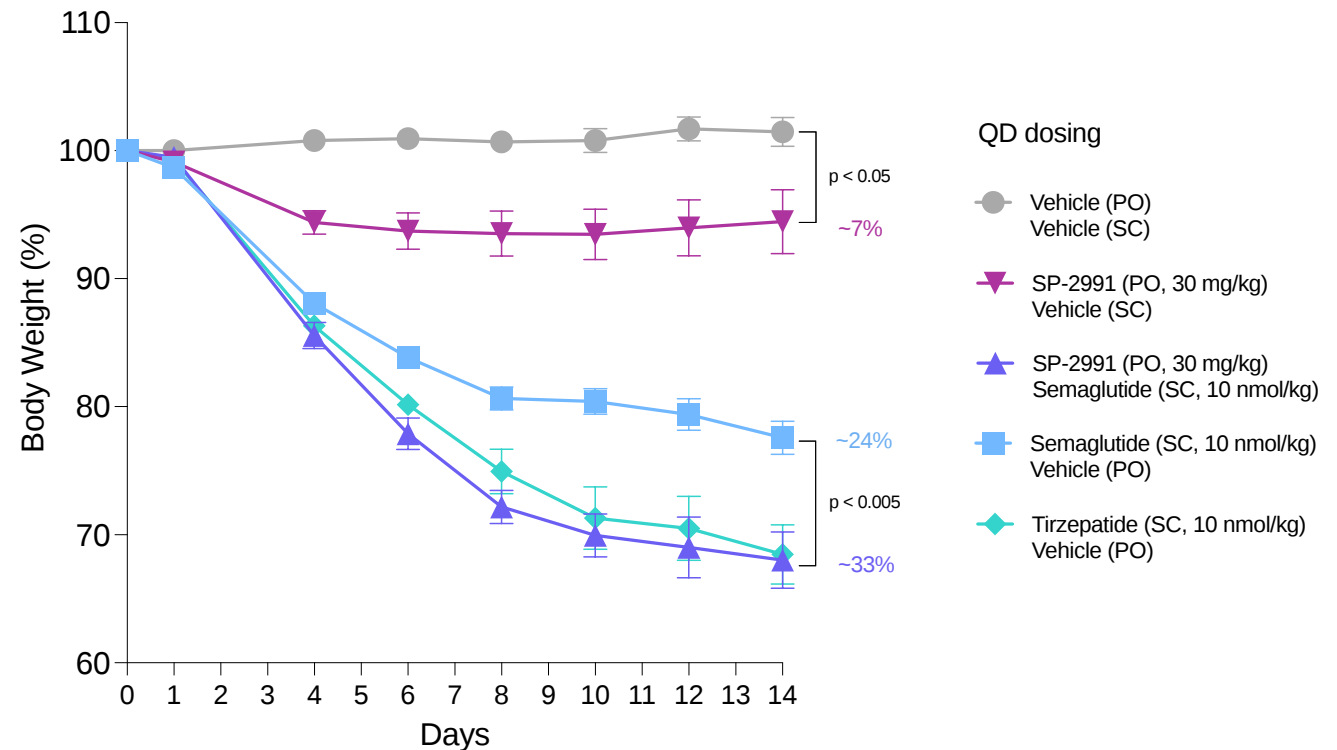
- Activity spans combinations of activities across GLP-1R, GIPR, and GCGR

Optimizing Both Single- and Multi-Incretin Agonist Leads Focused on:

- Mono-GIPR agonists
- Dual-GIPR / GCGR agonists
- Triple-GLP-1R / GIPR / GCGR agonists

Example: Selective mono-GIPR agonists demonstrated weight loss both alone and with additive activity in combination with a GLP-1 peptide

- Diet-induced obese (DIO) mouse model +/- semaglutide





Building a World-Class GPCR-Focused Biotechnology Company

Proven Leaders in GPCR Drug Development and Company Building

Senior Leadership



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CEO



Liz Bhatt, MS MBA
COO



Jae Kim, MD
CMO



Gil Labrucherie, CFA JD
CFO



Uwe Klein, PhD
SVP Biological Sciences



Dan Long, DPhil
SVP Drug Discovery



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Septerna: Pioneering a New Era of GPCR Drug Discovery

- Wholly owned portfolio of oral small molecule GPCR-targeted programs
- Multi-product pipeline, each with multi-billion \$ market opportunity
- Native Complex Platform™ drives rapid compound identification and portfolio expansion
- Well-capitalized with operating runway into at least 2H 2027

Program / Target Mode of Action	Therapeutic Area Indications	Discovery	IND- enabling	Phase 1
PTH1R Agonist	Endocrinology Hypoparathyroidism			
SEP-631 (MRGPRX2) Negative Allosteric Modulator	Immunology and Inflammation CSU and other mast cells diseases			
TSHR Negative Allosteric Modulator	Endocrinology Graves' disease and TED			
GLP-1R, GIPR, GCGR Single- and Multi- Agonists	Metabolic Diseases Obesity and T2D			



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Pioneering a New Era of GPCR Drug Discovery