

EMPOWERING EMPOWERING IVES

Vi, diagnosed with HCM Avonne, diagnosed with HCM ohn, diagnosed with heart failure

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Our Mission

To bring forward new medicines to improve the healthspan of people with devastating cardiovascular and neuromuscular diseases of impaired muscle function.



Achieve regulatory approvals for drugs arising from our pipeline

Build commercial capabilities to market and sell our medicines reflective of their innovation and value

Generate sustainable and growing revenues from product sales

-• Expand our development programs

• Expand our discovery platform to muscle energetics, growth and metabolism

Be the science-driven company people want to join and partner with

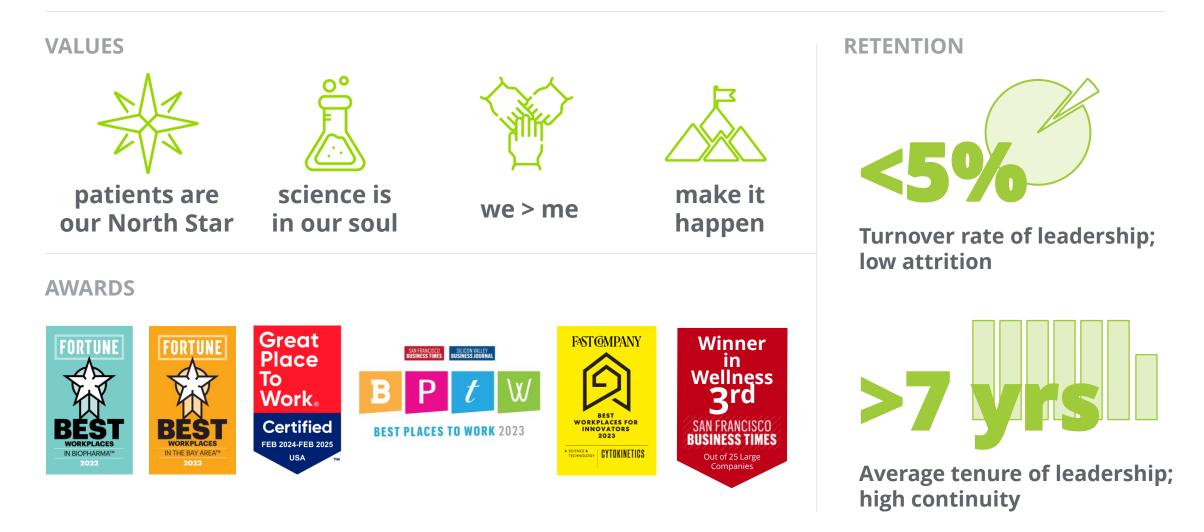


Our vision is to be the leading muscle biology biopharma company that meaningfully improves the lives of patients with diseases of impaired muscle function through access to our pioneering medicines

2025 Leading with Science, Delivering for Patients

As always, we will support disease advocacy groups elevating the patient voice and live by our values of integrity, fairness and compassion in all that we do.

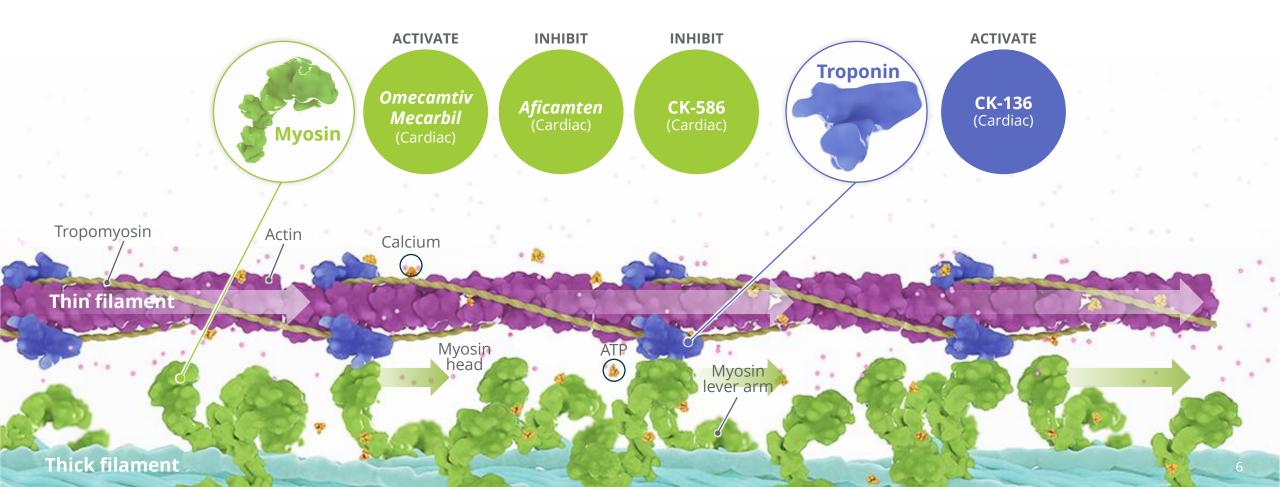
A Great Place to Work; Uncommon Continuity of Team





Sarcomere Directed Drug Development

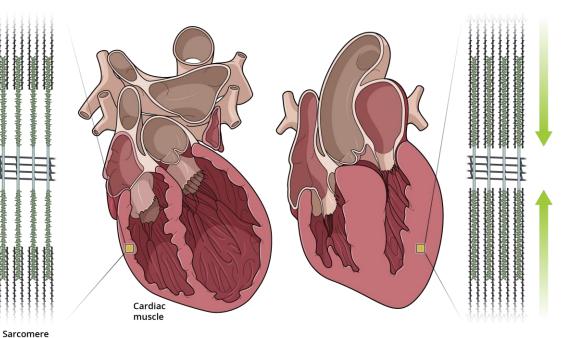
The sarcomere is a molecular structure found in skeletal and cardiac muscle that enables myocytes to contract and generate force



Contractile Dysfunction Underlies Cardiac Diseases

Decreased Cardiac Contractility

- Heart Failure with Reduced Ejection Fraction (HFrEF)
- Genetic Dilated Cardiomyopathy
- Pulmonary Hypertension with Right Ventricular Heart Failure



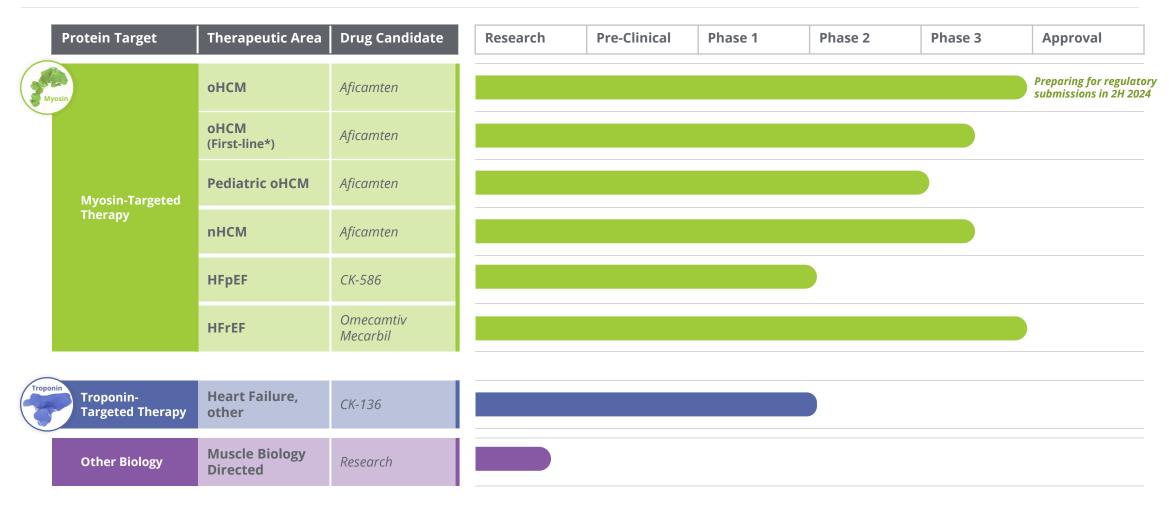
Increased / Preserved Cardiac Contractility

- Non-obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (nHCM)
- Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (oHCM)
- Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction (certain HFpEF subsets)



A Commitment to Muscle-Directed Cardiac Medicines

Building a specialty cardiology franchise anchored by aficamten

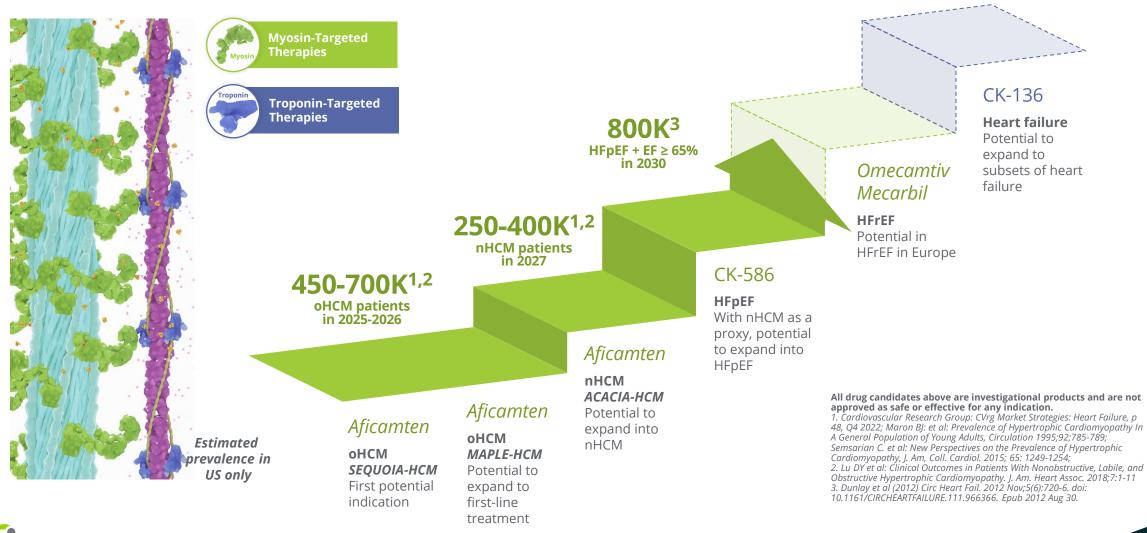


*Pending results from MAPLE-HCM, an ongoing Phase 3 clinical trial evaluating for the potential superiority of aficamten as monotherapy compared to metoprolol as monotherapy in patients with obstructive HCM. All drug candidates above are investigational products and are not approved as safe or effective for any indication.



Building a Specialty Cardiology Franchise Anchored by Aficamten

Potential patient market for specialty cardiology franchise strategy



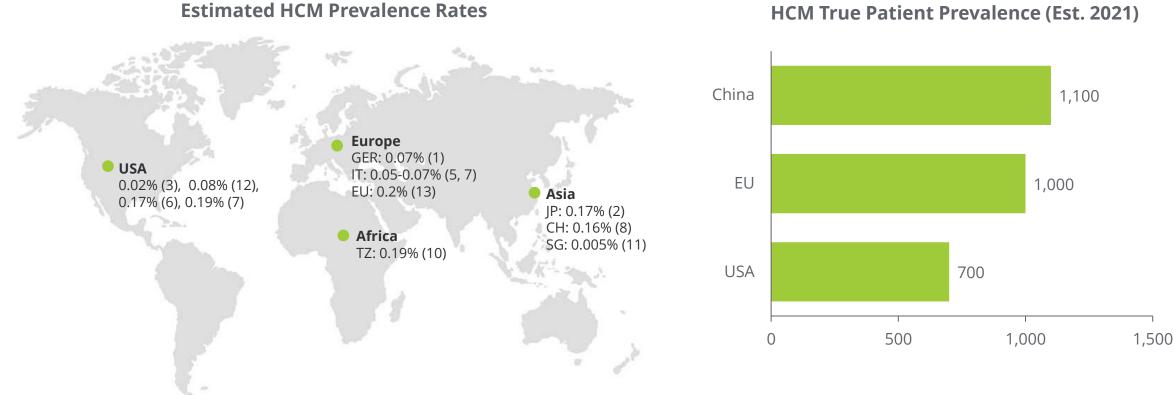




Aficamten is an investigational agent and has not been approved for use by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) or any regulatory agency. The safety and effectiveness of this product has not been established.

HCM Prevalence: Significant and Growing Globally

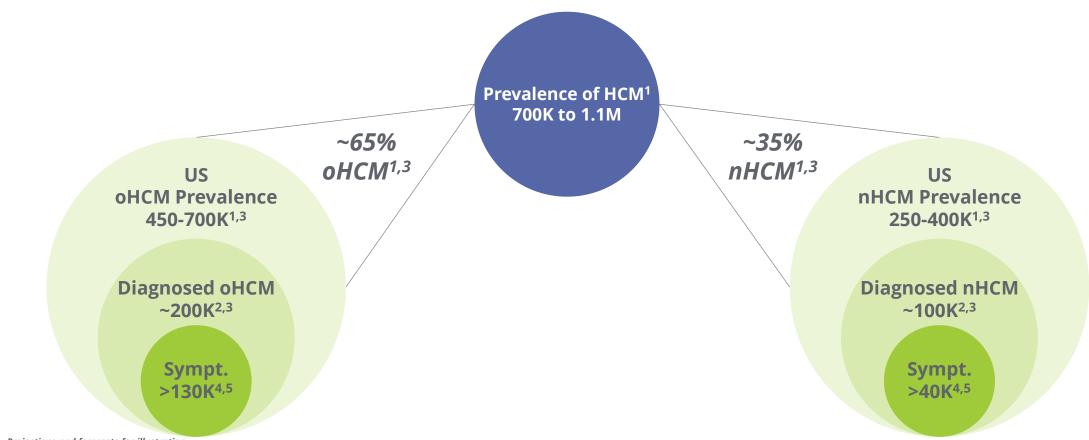
HCM prevalence estimates vary across geography and over time



Sources: 1. Husser et al 2018 doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0196612; 2. Hada et al 10.1016/s0002-9149(87)80107-8; 3. Codd 1989 10.1161/01.cir.80.3.564; 4. Maron et al 1995 10.1161/01.cir.92.4.785; 5. Corrado et al 1998 10.1056/NEJM199808063390602; 6. Maron et all 1999 10.1001/jama.281.7.650; 7. Nistri et al 2003 10.1016/s0002-9149(03)00132-2; 8. Zou et al 2004 10.1093/aje/kwh090; 9. Maron 2004 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjmed.2003.10.012; 10. Maro 2006 10.1258/004947506778604904; 11. Ng et al 2011 10.1093/europace/eur051; 12. Butzner et al 2021 10.1016/j.amjcard.2021.08.024; 13. Cardim et al 2011 10.1016/j.repc.2011.09.005



Opportunity for CMIs in Diagnosed, Symptomatic HCM Patients



Projections and forecasts for illustration.

1. Čardiovascular Research Group: CVrg Market Strategies: Heart Failure, p 48, Q4 2022; Maron BJ: et al.: Prevalence of Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy In A General Population of Young Adults, Circulation 1995;92;785-789; Semsarian C. et al: New Perspectives on the Prevalence of Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy, J. Am, Coll. Cardiol. 2015; 65: 1249-1254;

2. DoF: SHA; Symphony PTD (Patient Transaction Data): Includes patients diagnosed since 2016 and having any HC transaction in the claims data universe in the last year June 2022-May 2023); 3. Lu DY et al: Clinical Outcomes in Patients With Nonobstructive, Labile, and Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy. J. Am. Heart Assoc.2018;7:1-11 4. DoF: SHA Symphony PTD (Patient Transaction Data) includes any patients with symptoms in the last 2 years: angina, dyspnea, fatigue, palpitations, syncope, tachycardia; and/or treatments in the past 2 years: bb, ccb, dyso, ralo, Camzyos; 5. DoF Primary market research: 443 HCPs treating HCM - % of nHCM patients not considered under control with current SOC.



Aficamten: Proposed Mechanism of Action

Aficamten stabilized myosin in the released post-powerstroke state unable to hydrolyze ATP

"Fewer hands pulling on the rope"

 Before Aficamten
 After Aficamten

 Mechanochemical domain
 Mechanochemical domain
 Image: Comparison of the state

 Post-Powerstroke State
 Actin sliding
 Actin sliding

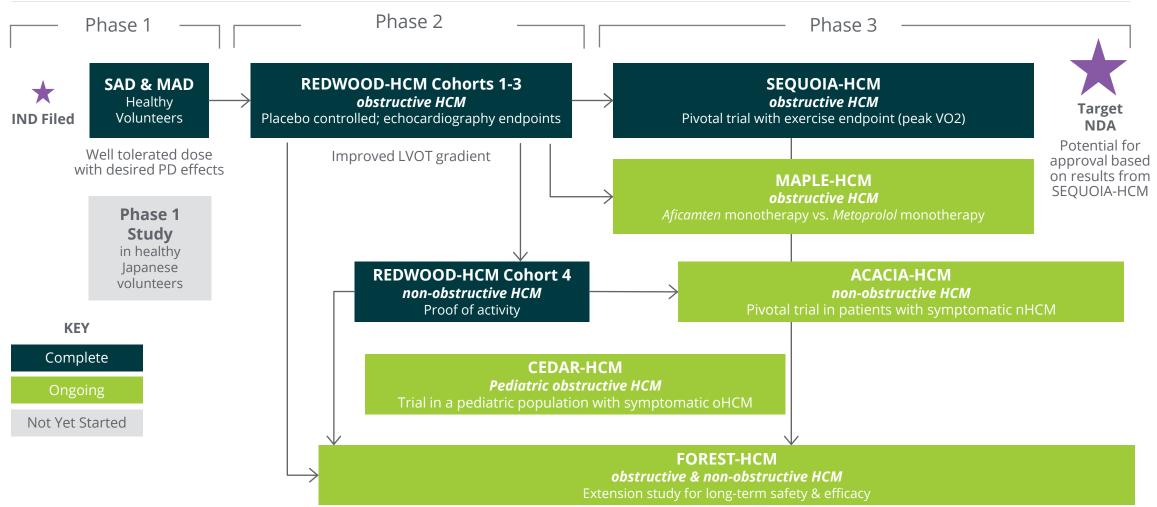


Aficamten: Aspirational Target Profile Potential next-in-class cardiac myosin inhibitor





Aficamten: Clinical Development Plan for HCM





SEQUOIA-HCM: Phase 3 Trial



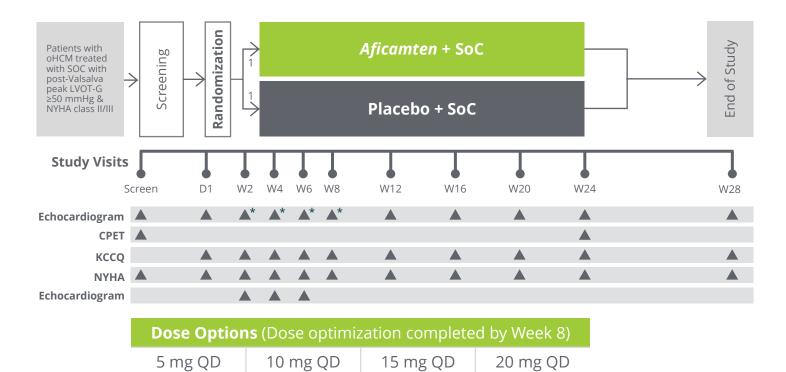
Primary endpoint: Change in pVO₂ by CPET from baseline to Week 24

Secondary objectives include measuring change in KCCQ & improvement in NYHA class at week 12 and 24

Enrolled 282 patients treated with standard of care with:

- resting LVOT-G \geq 30 mmHg,
- post-Valsalva LVOT-G ≥50 mmHg,
- NYHA Class II or III,
- exercise performance <80% predicted

Individualized dose up-titration based on echocardiography: LVEF ≥55%, post-Valsalva LVOT-G ≥30 mmHg



SOC: standard of care * Focused echocardiogram



SEQUOIA-HCM: Baseline Characteristics



Baseline characteristics reflect highly symptomatic patient population with reduced exercise capacity

- Significant symptom burden despite background therapy
- 61% of patients on beta-blockers
- Baseline pVO₂ reflects patient population with reduced exercise capacity

| | <i>Aficamten</i> n=142 | Placebo n=140 | | <i>Aficamten</i> n=142 | Placebo n=140 |
|---|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Age, y | 59.2 ± 12.6 | 59.0 ± 13.4 | Background HCM therapy, n (%) | | |
| Female sex, n (%) | 56 (39.4) | 59 (42.1) | Beta-blocker | 86 (60.6) | 87 (62.1) |
| Race, n (%) | | | Calcium channel blocker | 45 (31.7) | 36 (25.7) |
| White | 108 (76.1) | 115 (82.1) | Disopyramide | 16 (11.3) | 20 (14.3) |
| Geographic region, n (%) | . , | . , | None | 19 (13.4) | 22 (15.7) |
| •••• | | 45 (22.1) | KCCQ-CSS | 76 ± 18 | 74 ± 18 |
| North America | 49 (34.5) | 45 (32.1) | NYHA FC, n (%) | | |
| China | 24 (16.9) | 22 (15.7) | II | 108 (76.1) | 106 (75.7) |
| Europe and Israel | 69 (48.6) | 73 (52.1) | III/IV | 34 (23.9) | 34 (24.3) |
| Medical history, n (%) | | | Median NT-proBNP (IQR), pg/mL | 818 (377–1630) | 692 (335–1795) |
| Hypertension | 75 (52.8) | 70 (50.0) | Median hs-cTnl (IQR), ng/L | 12.9 (7.6–33.6) | 11.5 (7.7–25.0) |
| Paroxysmal atrial fibrillation | 21 (14.8) | 20 (14.3) | Echocardiographic parameters | , , | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , |
| Permanent atrial fibrillation | 2 (1.4) | 1 (0.7) | Valsalva LVOT-G, mmHg | 82.9 ± 32 | 83.3 ± 33 |
| CPET | | | Resting LVOT-G, mmHg | 54.8 ± 27 | 55.3 ± 32 |
| pVO ₂ (mL/kg/min) | 18.5 (4.5) | 18.6 (4.5) | LVEF, % | 74.8 ± 5.5 | 74.8 ± 6.3 |
| Percent of predicted pVO ₂ (%) | 58 (13) | 57 (12) | Maximal LV wall thickness, mm | 20.7 ± 3.0 | 21.0 ± 3.0 |

Values are the mean ± SD unless otherwise indicated.

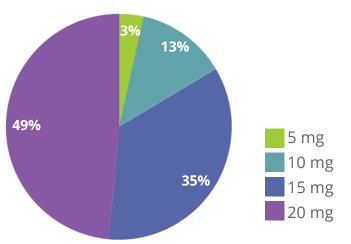
Aficamten is an investigational drug and is not approved by any regulatory agency. Its safety and efficacy have not been established. Maron M. "Aficamten for the Treatment of Symptomatic Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy". ESC Heart Failure 2024.



SEQUOIA-HCM: Dosing



Aficamten dose at Week 8 (end of titration)



There were no differences in age, sex, ethnicity, body mass index, or comorbidities (diabetes, hypertension or AF) between dose groups

| Mean ± SD, n (%), or median (IQR) | Placebo n=140 | 5 mg n=5 | 10 mg n=18 | 15 mg n=49 | 20 mg n=68 | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| % per treatment group | 100% | 3.5% | 12.7% | 34.5% | 47.9% | | |
| Background HCM therapy | | | | | | | |
| Beta-blocker | 87 (62.1) | 5 (100.0) | 10 (55.6) | 31 (63.3) | 40 (58.8) | | |
| Calcium channel blocker | 36 (25.7) | 1 (20.0) | 3 (16.7) | 17 (34.7) | 24 (35.3) | | |
| Disopyramide | 20 (14.3) | 1 (20.0) | 5 (27.8) | 3 (6.1) | 7 (10.3) | | |
| Baseline study assessments | | | | | | | |
| KCCQ-CSS | 74 ± 18 | 68 ± 26 | 75 ± 19 | 77 ± 20 | 75 ± 17 | | |
| NYHA class II | 106 (75.7) | 3 (60.0) | 16 (88.9) | 33 (67.3) | 54 (79.4) | | |
| NT-proBNP, pg/mL | 692 (335, 1795) | 1133 (992, 1475) | 338 (283, 674) | 871 (428, 1505) | 962 (511, 2085) | | |
| hs-cTnl, ng/L | 12 (8, 25) | 12 (6, 234) | 10 (5, 17) | 13 (7, 24) | 16 (8, 38) | | |
| pVO ₂ , mL/kg/min | 18.6 ± 4.5 | 18.7 ± 2.9 18.6 ± 3 | | 18.2 ± 4.1 | 18.3 ± 4.9 | | |
| Echocardiographic paramete | rs (core laborato | ry) | | | | | |
| LVEF at baseline, % | 75 ± 6 | 71 ± 12 | 76 ± 5 | 75 ± 5 | 75 ± 5 | | |
| Peak LVOT-G at rest | 55 ± 32 | 29 ± 13 | 45 ± 21 | 56 ± 24 | 58 ± 30 | | |
| Peak LVOT-G post-Valsalva | 83 ± 33 | 51 ± 24 | 71 ± 29 | 84 ± 26 | 88 ± 35 | | |
| Left ventricular MWT, cm | 2.10 ± 0.30 | 2.42 ± 0.74 | 1.94 ± 0.22 | 2.04 ± 0.26 | 2.11 ± 0.28 | | |

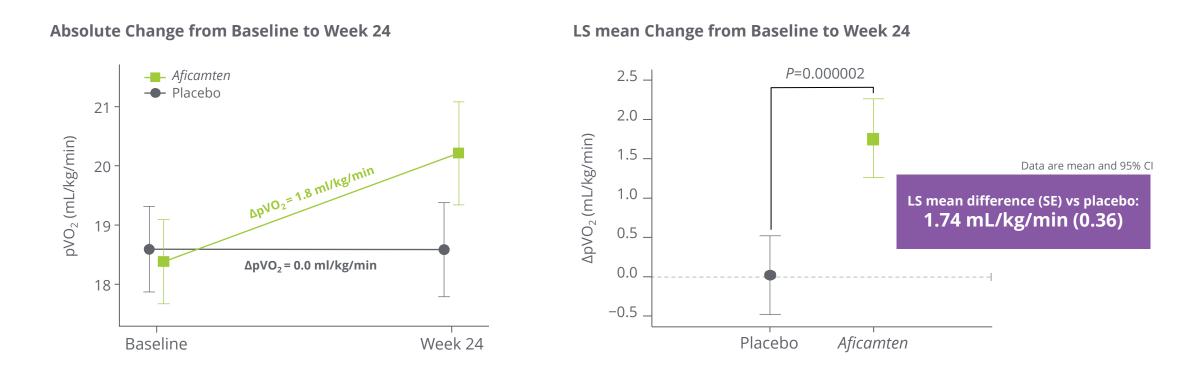
Aficamten is an investigational drug and is not approved by any regulatory agency. Its safety and efficacy have not been established. hs-cTnl, high-sensitive cardiac troponin; IQR, interquartile range; KCCQ-CSS, Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire-Clinical Summary score; MWT, maximal wall thickness; NT-proBNP, N-terminal pro b-type natriuretic peptide; NYHA, New York Heart Association. Coats CJ. "Dosing and Safety Profile of Aficamten in Symptomatic Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy". ESC Heart Failure 2024.



SEQUOIA-HCM: Primary Endpoint Significant improvement in exercise capacity compared to placebo



Results presented at Heart Failure 2024 and published in *NEJM*



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Results consistent across all prespecified subgroups including patients receiving or not receiving background beta-blockers

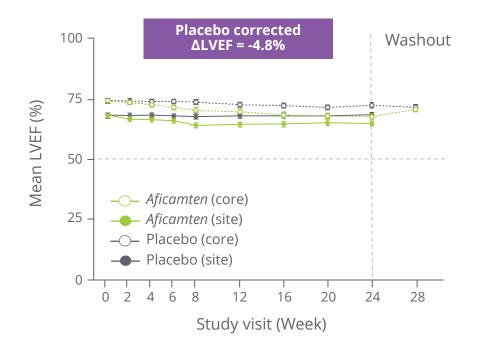
| | n (Afi/Plb) | Aficamter LS mean | Placebo LS mean | Me | ean difference (95% Cl) | | n (Afi/Plb) | Aficamten LS mean | Placebo LS mean | Me | an difference (95% Cl) |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| Age | | | | | | Baseline NT-proBNP (median) | | | | | |
| <65 y | 85/84 | 2.4 | 0.4 | ┝╼═╌┥ | 2.0 (1.1, 2.8) | ≤ 788 pg/mL | 66/73 | 2.2 | 0.6 | ┝╼═╾┥ | 1.7 (0.7, 2.7) |
| ≥65 y | 57/56 | 0.9 | -0.5 | ┝╼═╾┥ | 1.4 (0.3, 2.5) | > 788 pg/mL | 73/65 | 1.4 | -0.6 | ┝╼═╾┥ | 2.0 (1.0, 2.9) |
| Sex | | | | | | CPET Modality | | | | | |
| Male | 86/81 | 2.5 | 0.7 | ⊢ ∎-1 | 1.8 (0.9, 2.7) | Treadmill | 78/77 | 2.5 | 0.2 | ┝╼═╾┥ | 2.3 (1.4, 3.2) |
| Female | 56/59 | 0.6 | -0.8 | ├───┤ | 1.4 (0.4, 2.5) | Bicycle | 64/63 | 0.9 | -0.1 | ┝╼╾┥ | 1.0 (-0.0, 2.1) |
| Baseline BMI | | | | | | Baseline Median pVO ₂ | | | | | |
| <30 kg/m ² | 97/94 | 1.9 | 0.1 | ⊢■→ | 1.8 (1.0, 2.7) | ≤18.4 mL/kg/min | 74/67 | 1.5 | -0.1 | ⊢■→ | 1.6 (0.6, 2.5) |
| ≥30 kg/m² | 45/46 | 1.4 | -0.2 | ⊢ ∎−1 | 1.6 (0.3, 2.8) | >18.4 mL/kg/min | 68/73 | 2.0 | 0.1 | ⊢■⊣ | 1.9 (1.0, 2.9) |
| Baseline Median LVEF | | | | | | Baseline Beta-Blocker Use | | | | | |
| ≤75.6% | 73/68 | 1.9 | 0.0 | ⊢∎⊣ | 1.8 (0.8, 2.8) | Yes | 86/87 | 1.4 | -0.2 | ┝╼═╾┥ | 1.6 (0.7, 2.5) |
| >75.6% | 69/72 | 1.7 | 0.0 | ⊢ ∎1 | 1.6 (0.6, 2.6) | No | 56/53 | 2.2 | 0.2 | ┝╼╼╼┥ | 1.9 (0.8, 3.1) |
| Baseline NYHA FC | | | | | | Baseline Resting LVOT (mediar | ר) | | | | |
| Class II | 108/106 | 2.0 | 0.3 | ⊢∎⊣ | 1.7 (0.9, 2.5) | ≤51.1 mmHg | 72/69 | 1.8 | 0.5 | ⊢−■−−1 | 1.3 (0.3, 2.3) |
| Class III /IV | 34/34 | 1.0 | -0.9 | ⊢-■1 | 1.9 (0.5, 3.3) | >51.1 mmHg | 70/71 | 1.7 | -0.4 | ⊢∎→ | 2.1 (1.2, 3.1) |
| Baseline Median KCCQ-C | SS | | | | | Genotype | | | | | |
| ≤78.1 | 67/75 | 1.7 | -0.1 | ⊢∎⊣ | 1.8 (0.8, 2.8) | Positive | 20/22 | 1.6 | -1.0 | ⊢-■1 | 2.6 (0.9, 4.2) |
| >78.1 | 75/65 | 1.8 | 0.1 | ⊢-■ | 1.7 (0.7, 2.6) | Negative | 71/70 | 1.4 | -0.1 | ⊢ ∎→I | 1.4 (0.5, 2.3) |
| Interaction <i>P</i> values were >0.05 fo | r all prespecified su | lbgroups | Favors Placebo | Favors | Treatment | | | - | Favors Placebo | Favors T | reatment |

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SEQUOIA-HCM: Change in LVEF

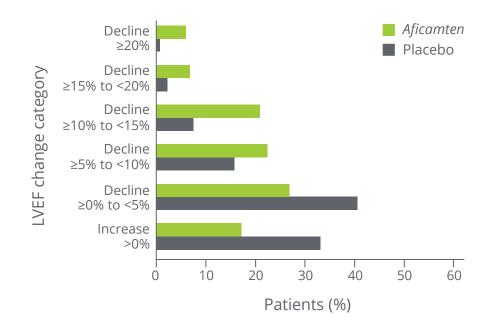


Modest reduction in LVEF in patients on *aficamten* resulted in large reductions in LVOT-G



Mean Change in Core Laboratory LVEF Over 24 Weeks

Distribution of Categorical Changes in Core Laboratory LVEF from Baseline to Week 24



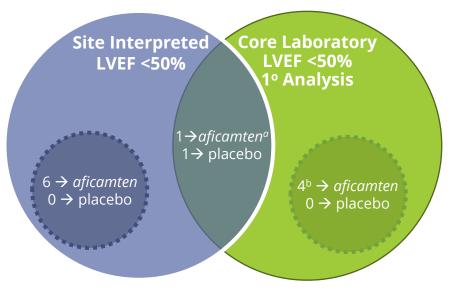
Aficamten is an investigational drug and is not approved by any regulatory agency. Its safety and efficacy have not been established. Coats CJ. Dosing and Safety Profile of Aficamten in Symptomatic Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy. ESC Heart Failure 2024.



SEQUOIA-HCM: Low Incidence of LVEF <50%



5 (3.5%) of patients on *aficamten* had LVEF <50% determined by the core laboratory



a COVID-19 infection preceded LVEF <50% based on both core and site laboratory assessments. b Did not undergo dose adjustment (3.5%)

Aficamten is an investigational drug and is not approved by any regulatory agency. Its safety and efficacy have not been established. Coats CJ. Dosing and Safety Profile of Aficamten in Symptomatic Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy. ESC Heart Failure 2024.

- No treatment interruptions occurred
- No heart failure was experienced by any aficamten-treated patient with LVEF <50% by either core laboratory or site interpreted
- All *aficamten* patients with LVEF <50% were **reversible**



SEQUOIA-HCM: Responder Analysis



Significant improvement in exercise capacity and symptoms in composite responder endpoint

| | <i>Aficamten</i> n=142 | Placebo n=140 |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------|
| ≥1.5 mL/kg/min increase in pVO₂ and ≥1 NYHA FC improvement or ≥3.0 mL/kg/min increase in pVO₂ and no worsening of NYHA FC, n (%) | 60 (42) | 19 (14) |
| \geq 1.5 mL/kg/min increase in pVO ₂ and \geq 1 NYHA class improvement | 44 (31) | 9 (6) |
| \geq 3.0 mL/kg/min increase in pVO ₂ and no worsening of NYHA class | 37 (26) | 13 (9) |
| Both \geq 3.0 mL/kg/min increase in pVO ₂ and \geq 1 NYHA class improvement | 21 (15) | 3 (2) |
| Common rate difference vs placebo (95% Cl) <i>P</i> value | 28 (18.8, <0.0 | 38.6) |

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SEQUOIA-HCM: Secondary Endpoints



Statistically significant improvements in all 10 pre-specified secondary endpoints

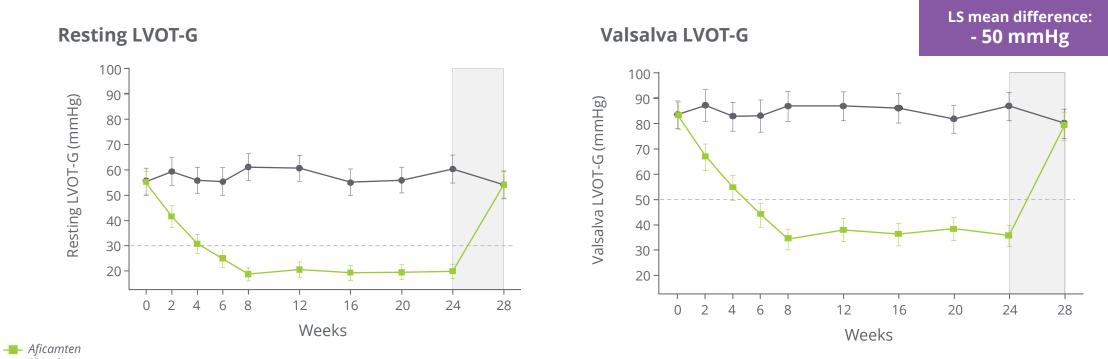
| Endpoints | P value |
|--|---------|
| Primary Endpoint | |
| pVO ₂ change from baseline to Week 24 | <0.0001 |
| Secondary Endpoints | |
| 1. KCCQ-CSS change from baseline to Week 24 | <0.0001 |
| 2. NYHA Class Improvement by at least 1 class at Week 24 | <0.0001 |
| 3. Valsalva LVOT-G change from baseline to Week 24 | <0.0001 |
| 4. % Valsalva LVOT-G <30 mmHg at Week 24 | <0.0001 |
| 5. Duration of SRT Eligible during 24 Weeks of Treatment | <0.0001 |
| 6. KCCQ-CSS change from baseline to Week 12 | <0.0001 |
| 7. NYHA Class Improvement by at least 1 class at Week 12 | <0.0001 |
| 8. Valsalva LVOT-G change from baseline to Week 12 | <0.0001 |
| 9. % Valsalva LVOT-G <30 mmHg at Week 12 | <0.0001 |
| 10. Total workload change from baseline to Week 24 | <0.0001 |

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Significant improvement in post-Valsalva left ventricular outflow tract gradient (LVOT-G)

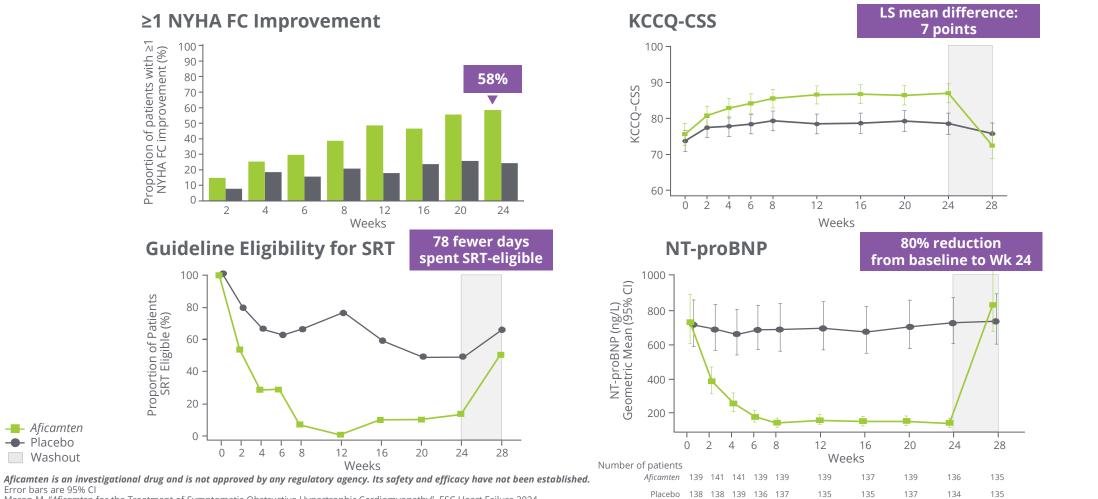


Placebo
 Washout

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SEQUOIA-HCM: Secondary & Exploratory Endpoints

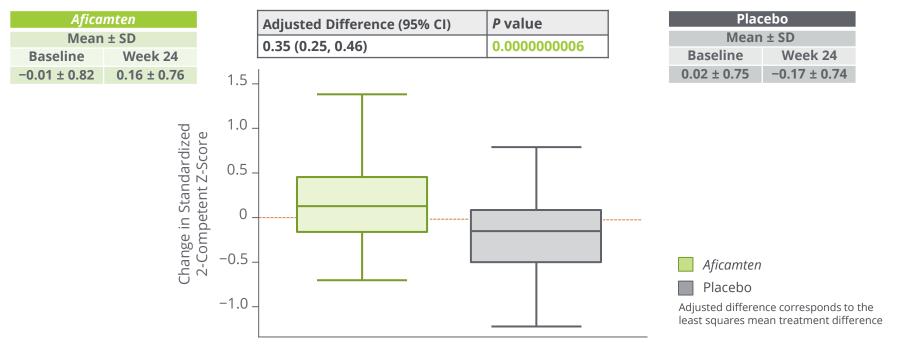


Maron M. "Aficamten for the Treatment of Symptomatic Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy". ESC Heart Failure 2024.



Aficamten improved novel integrated exercise performance metric

Integrated Exercise Performance (Z-score pVO₂ & V_F/VCO₂)



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Integrated exercise performance was defined as the 2-component Z-score of pVO2 and ventilatory efficiency (VE/VCO2 slope) and will be used in ACACIA-HCM (NCT06081894). The Z-score was derived by reversing the directionality of VE/VCO2 slope values such that increases in both Z-score components indicate benefit; equal weights were used for each component.

Lewis G. "Enhancing Exercise Response in Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy." ESC Heart Failure 2024.



SEQUOIA-HCM: Safety Data



AEs with ≥5% incidence

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There were no serious adverse cardiovascular events associated with *aficamten* treatment in SEQUOIA-HCM

| Event, n (%) | Placebo (n=140) | <i>Aficamten</i> (n=142) |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Overall AEs | 99 (70.7) | 105 (73.9) |
| Headache | 10 (7.1) | 11 (7.7) |
| Hypertension | 3 (2.1) | 11 (7.7) |
| Palpitations | 4 (2.9) | 10 (7.0) |
| Upper respiratory infection | 12 (8.6) | 9 (6.3) |
| COVID-19 | 9 (6.4) | 8 (5.6) |
| Dyspnea | 8 (5.7) | 8 (5.6) |
| SAEs | 13 (9.3) | 8 (5.6) |
| Cardiac AEs | 21 (15.0) | 24 (16.9) |
| Discontinuations | 4 (2.9) | 5 (3.5) |
| New-onset AF | 1 (0.7) | 1 (0.7) |
| Appropriate ICD shock | 1 (0.7) | 0 |
| LVEF <50% by core laboratory ^a | 1 (0.7) | 5 (3.5) |
| Dose reduction based on site-read LVEF <50% | 1 (0.7) | 7 (4.9) |

^a1 placebo- and 1 aficamten-treated patient overlap with dose reduction based on site-read LVEF <50%.

Aficamten is an investigational drug and is not approved by any regulatory agency. Its safety and efficacy have not been established. AE, adverse event; SAE, serious adverse event.

Coats CJ. Dosing and Safety Profile of Aficamten in Symptomatic Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy. ESC Heart Failure 2024.



SEQUOIA-HCM: Conclusions



Trial underscores potential clinical efficacy & safety of *aficamten* in patients with symptomatic oHCM

- Patients treated with *aficamten* observed to have:
 - Clinically meaningful improvements in exercise capacity (pVO₂), consistent across all prespecified subgroups
 - **Significant reduction in the burden of limiting symptoms** based on improvement in KCCQ-CSS and NYHA Functional Class
 - Improvement in a novel integrated exercise performance metric combining maximal and submaximal exercise parameters (pVO₂ and V_E/VCO₂)
- *Aficamten* was generally well-tolerated with low frequency of LVEF <50%, all asymptomatic, with no treatment interruptions and no instances of worsening HF
- Functional & symptomatic improvements associated with benefits as early as 2 weeks; remained consistent & durable throughout treatment period:
 - Substantial relief from resting and provocable LVOT obstruction observed
 - Large reductions in cardiac biomarker NT-proBNP observed
 - Considerable reduction in the number of patients eligible for SRT observed
- Treatment effects were reversible within the 4-week washout period

Aficamten is an investigational drug and is not approved by any regulatory agency. Its safety and efficacy have not been established. Maron M. "*Aficamten* for the Treatment of Symptomatic Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy". ESC Heart Failure 2024. Coats CJ. Dosing and Safety Profile of *Aficamten* in Symptomatic Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy. ESC Heart Failure 2024. Lewis G. Enhancing Exercise Response in Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy. ESC Heart Failure 2024.





Preparing for Regulatory Submissions to FDA, EMA

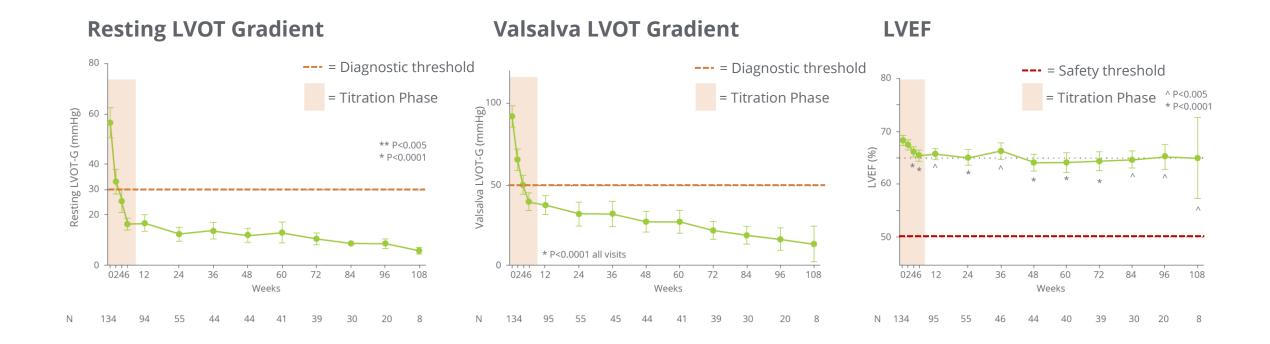


- Participated in two meetings with FDA in Q1 2024
- **Type B meeting with FDA** to occur in Q2 2024
- Meetings with EMA in Q2 2024
- Expect to submit NDA to FDA in Q3 2024 and MAA to EMA in Q4 2024: development of all modules underway and manufacturing activities on track



Observed Durable Effects of *Aficamten* on LVOT-G & LVEF FOREST-HCM data cut as of September 15, 2023

Resting & provoked gradients remained below diagnostic threshold for >2 years, LVEF remains flat after titration



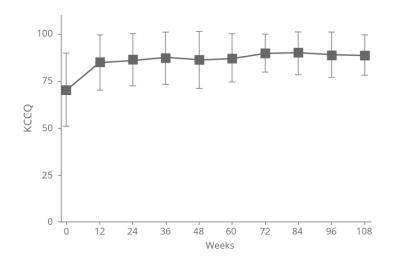


Observed Durable Effects of Aficamten on Clinical Endpoints



KCCQ-CSS Data cut as of September 15, 2023

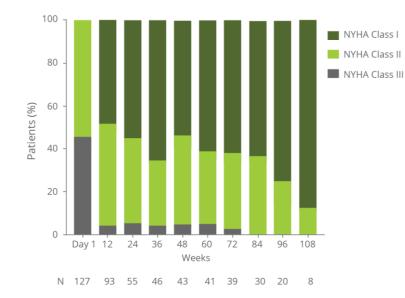
71% of patients had \geq 5-point KCCQ-CSS increase 30% of patients had \geq 10-point KCCQ-CSS increase



NYHA Class Data cut as of September 15, 2023

~50% of patients were asymptomatic at 1 year

>80% of patients improved \geq 1 NYHA Class at every visit after initiation of *aficamten*



Guideline-Eligible for SRT Data cut as of October 31, 2023

94% of SRT-eligible patients at baseline are no longer SRT-eligible





Few Dose Reductions Occurred During Maintenance FOREST-HCM data cut as of September 15, 2023

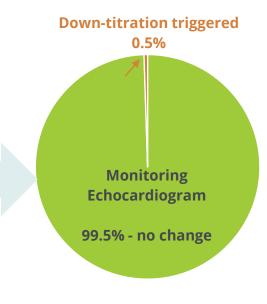


Dose Titration Phase

- No treatment-related LVEF <50% during the titration period
- Of the 94 patients having completed the titration period, ~2/3 are receiving 15 and 20 mg qd
- Approximately 30% of patients have reduced doses or discontinued background therapy at the discretion of the treating physician and/or request from the patient

Maintenance Phase

- 579 monitoring echocardiograms completed* in oHCM patients
- None with LVEF <40% requiring treatment interruption
- 3 patients (0.5%) with LVEF <50%
 - Two asymptomatic patients (LVEF of 47% and 49%) resulting in per-protocol dose reduction
 - One patient with atrial fibrillation (unrelated) and LVEF of 47%
 - All 3 patients are currently receiving *aficamten* with apparent relief from obstruction, symptoms & improved biomarkers



Target dose defined as achieved if Valsalva LVOT-G ≤ 30 mmHg or no dose change for 2 consecutive visits





- Almost all eligible patients choose to participate in the OLE
- Echocardiography-guided dose titration of *aficamten* was managed entirely by the treating physicians
- 2/3 of patients achieved **higher doses;** no low LVEF events requiring treatment interruption
- 94 patients have **completed the titration period** none have experienced LVEF <50%
- 99.5% of monitoring echocardiograms did not lead to a dose reduction
- Clinical, hemodynamic & biochemical markers of efficacy indicated sustained efficacy following exposures for > 2-years
- Of the patients that are guideline-eligible for septal reduction therapies at baseline, **~90% were no longer eligible** after dose titration
- *Aficamten* has been **generally well-tolerated**, with 60% of patients experiencing at least one treatment emergent adverse event (TEAE) but there were no treatment-related serious adverse events (SAEs) as assessed by investigators, and no patient deaths

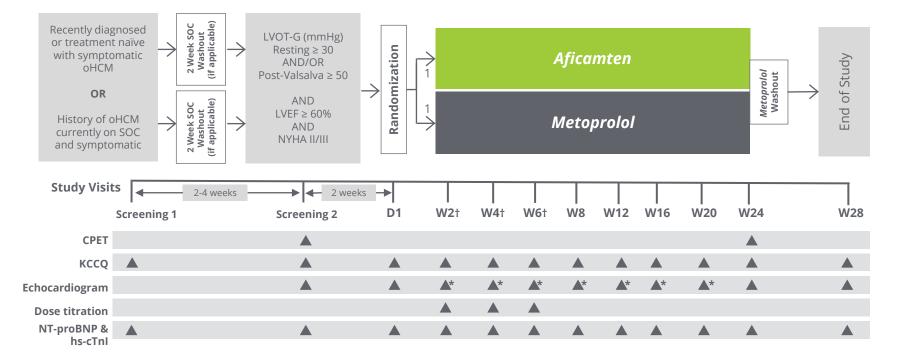


MAPLE-HCM: Phase 3 Monotherapy Trial



Active-comparator trial of *aficamten* as monotherapy vs. *metoprolol* in patients with oHCM

- Trial to enroll approximately
 170 patients
- Primary endpoint: change in peak VO₂, assessed by CPET from baseline to Week 24
- Secondary endpoints: change in NYHA class, KCCQ, NT-proBNP, and measures of structural remodeling



Cvtokinetics

ACACIA-HCM: Pivotal Phase 3 Trial in nHCM Currently enrolling

- Trial to enroll approximately 420 symptomatic nHCM patients
- Primary endpoint: change in KCCQ Clinical Summary Score from baseline to Week 36
- **5-20 mg doses**; 6-week titration period
- Secondary endpoints:
 - Change in pVO₂, Ve/VCO₂,
 - Left atrial volume index (LAVI)
 - NT-proBNP
 - Proportion of patients with ≥1 class improvement in NYHA from baseline to Week 36
 - Time to first cardiovascular event

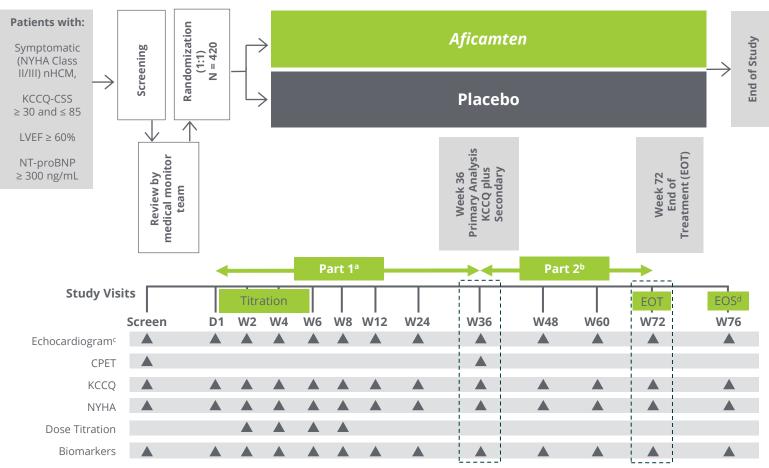
^a Part 1: All participants followed until week 36

^b Part 2: Participants completing Week 36 continue until either Week 72 (followed by EOS at Week 76) OR the last randomized participant in Part 1 completes Week 36.

^c Site-read focused echocardiogram for titration visit (sole criterion). *Aficamten* dose range 5-20 mg.

^d 4-week follow up after last dose

Cvtokinetics

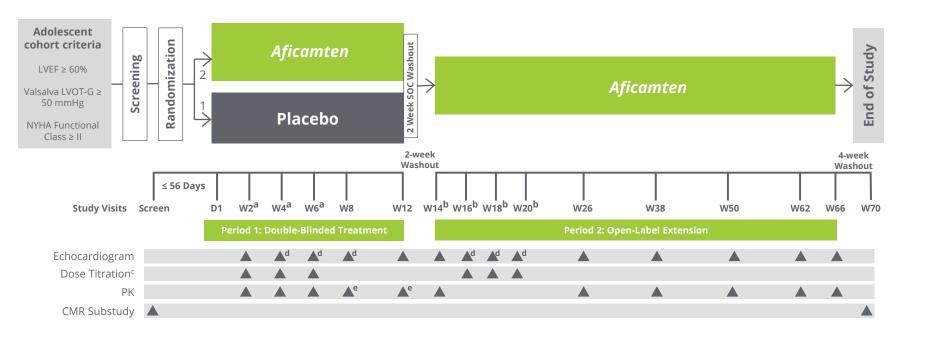




CEDAR-HCM: Clinical Trial in Pediatric Population **Currently enrolling**



- Expected to enroll initial cohort of ~40 adolescent patients aged 12 to 17
- Data from adolescent patients will support decision to enroll cohort of ~8 to 10 patients aged 6 to 11
- **5-20 mg doses**; 6-week titration period
- Primary endpoint: change in **LVOT-G** from baseline to Week 12
- Secondary endpoints: change in resting LVOT-G, NYHA Functional Class, pharmacokinetics & cardiac biomarkers



Aficamten is an investigational drug and is not approved by any regulatory agency. Its safety and efficacy have not been established.

a Up-titration to the next dose in Period 1 will be managed by the IRT system and will only occur if Valsalva LVOT-G is > 30 mmHg and biplane LVEF is > 55% b In Period 2, participants will start dosing with aficamten at the lowest dose (5 mg) and up-titration to the next dose (10, 15, or 20 mg) will be managed by the Principal Investigator or designee if Valsalva LVOT-G is > 30 mmHg and biplane LVEF is > 55%. c Additional ad hoc titrations after Week 20 may occur at ad hoc titration visits (at least 2 weeks apart) or during a planned visit (ie, Weeks 26, 38, 50, or 62). A titration follow-up visit is required 2 weeks after any titration occurring after Week 20

d Focused echocardiogram (LVOT-G and LVEF only)

e Intensive PK substudy may occur at Week 8 or Week 12



Aficamten: Planned Commercial Approach Driven by a relentless focus on our North Star: the HCM patient

| Learn | Design | Build |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Leverage deep | Engage with all | Tap into deep functional |
| understanding of | stakeholders to design | experience to build |
| patients, HCPs, payers, | an optimal customer | operational excellence |
| and community | experience | across launch functions |

Our Focus in 2023

Our 2024 Focus



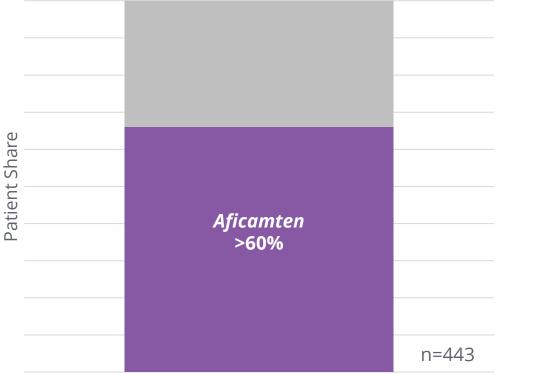
Cytokinetics Poised to Compete in the Specialty Cardiology Business

Potential for high return on investment

| | Broad Cardiology | Specialty Cardiology |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Example Therapies | Heart failure, cholesterol, blood thinner | HCM, TTR amyloidosis |
| Prescribers | Broad: Cardiologists, PCPs (50K+) | Concentrated: Subset of cardiologists (~10K) |
| ROI / Prescriber | Limited | High |
| Distribution | Retail | Limited, specialty distributor |
| Customer-Facing Reps | Entry level | Highly experienced |
| Support Services | Standard: Affordability / copay | High-touch: Financial, education, journey |
| Managed Care | Competitive/high rebates | Managed to label |
| Diagnosis | High awareness and diagnosis rate | Limited awareness with high % undiagnosed |
| HCP – Rep Interactions | Brief features/benefits | Comprehensive broad-based discussion |



oHCM CMI Preference Shares in Eligible Patient Population*



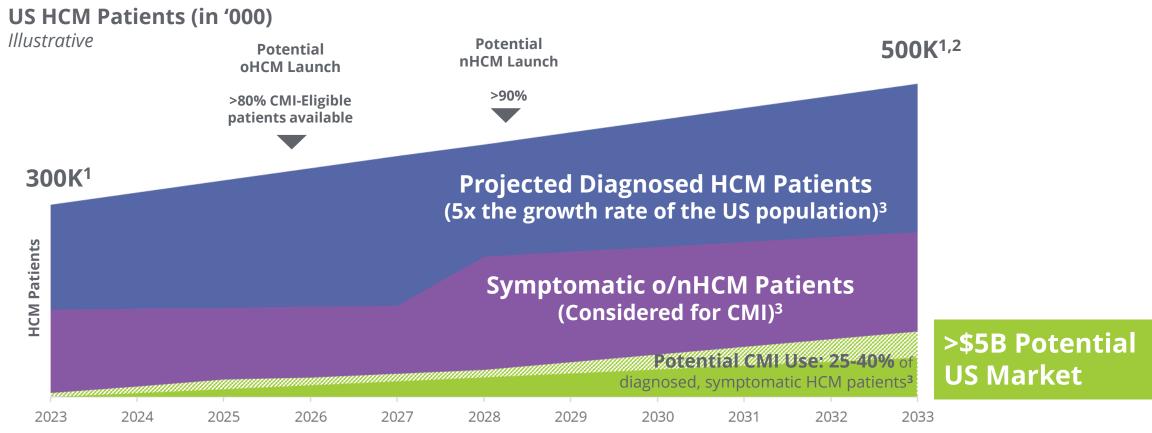
- Potential target product profile for *aficamten* interest creates **share opportunity** in newly treated CMI patients
- Aficamten could also be expected to expand the total CMI market
- Key attributes that may drive preference include the potential for:
 - LVOT gradient reduction
 - Change in NYHA Functional Class
 - Pharmacodynamics/LVEF maintenance
 - Change in KCCQ
 - Absence of DDI

Survey results are based on the aspirational profile of aficamten and if approved, the actual profile could vary materially.

Source: *Aficamten* Impact of Product Attributes on Product Preference Share n=443 cardiologists, Quantitative research including conjoint - Cogent *Aficamten* is an investigational drug and is not approved by any regulatory agency. Its safety and efficacy have not been established.



If *Aficamten* is Approved, Expect Majority of CMI-Eligible Patients Available at Launch **Diagnosis of HCM anticipated to grow 5x the rate of the general U.S. population**



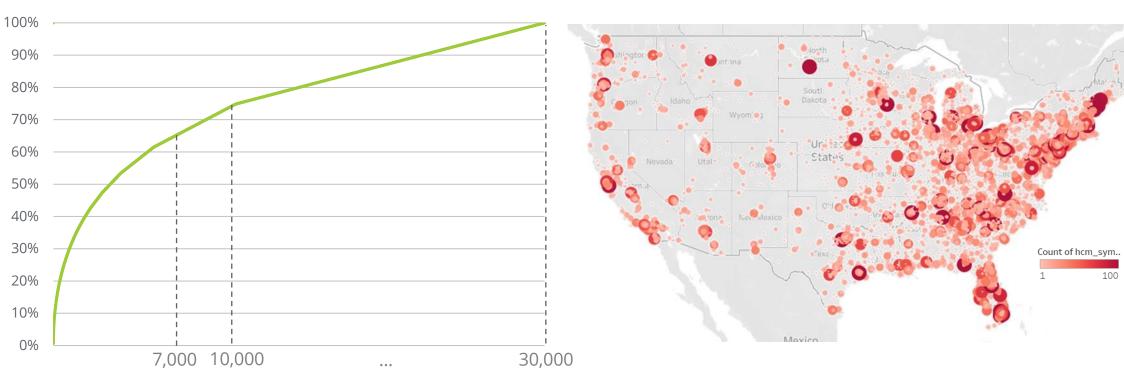
1. DoF: SHA; Symphony PTD (Patient Transaction Data): Includes patients diagnosed since 2016 and having any HC transaction in the claims data universe in the last year June 2022-May 2023);

2. Butzner et al 2021 estimated a 8% growth rate in diagnosed HCM patients between 2013-2019 <u>https://www.ajconline.org/article/S0002-9149(21)00783-9/fulltext;</u> CYTK is forecasting an average growth rate of 5% over the coming decade; 3. Internal forecasts

Aficamten is an investigational drug and is not approved by any regulatory agency. Its safety and efficacy have not been established. Projections and forecasts for illustration

Cardiologists Located in Concentrated Geographic Clusters Across the US ~75% of the HCM patient volume is treated by ~10,000 cardiologists

Geographic Distribution of HCM Patients



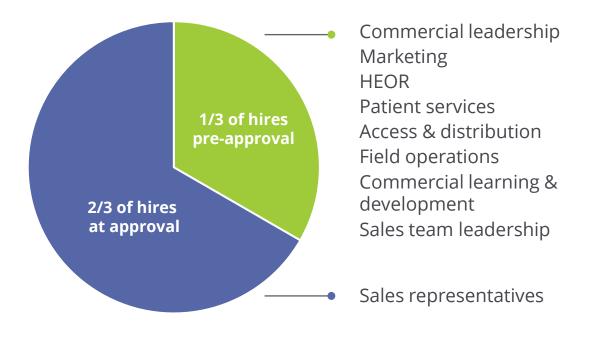
HCM Patient Concentration by Cardiologist

Note: includes only patients who are treated by a cardiologist - not all patients see a cardiologist; sample of 67K HCM patients Source: Symphony PTD (Patient Transaction Data); mapping of HCPs to HCOs using Definitive Healthcare Data 2023 and 7/2023 mapping; Patient volume by dominant Cardiologist Location 7/2023 Aficamten is an investigational drug and is not approved by any regulatory agency. Its safety and efficacy have not been established.

Cvtokinetics[®]

Gated Build of Commercial Infrastructure Majority of spending to occur closer to potential approval in 2025

2/3 of hiring to occur at-approval



Aficamten is an investigational drug and is not approved by any regulatory agency. Its safety and efficacy have not been established.



 \downarrow



Customer account identification Launch campaign development Customer Experience Payer Pre-approval Information Exchange Sales force planning Data & Technology Infrastructure build Omnichannel execution

 \downarrow



Initiated upon FDA approval

Market development rollout

Continued insight generation

Pricing strategy finalization

Distribution approach

Brand strategy evolution

Payer engagement

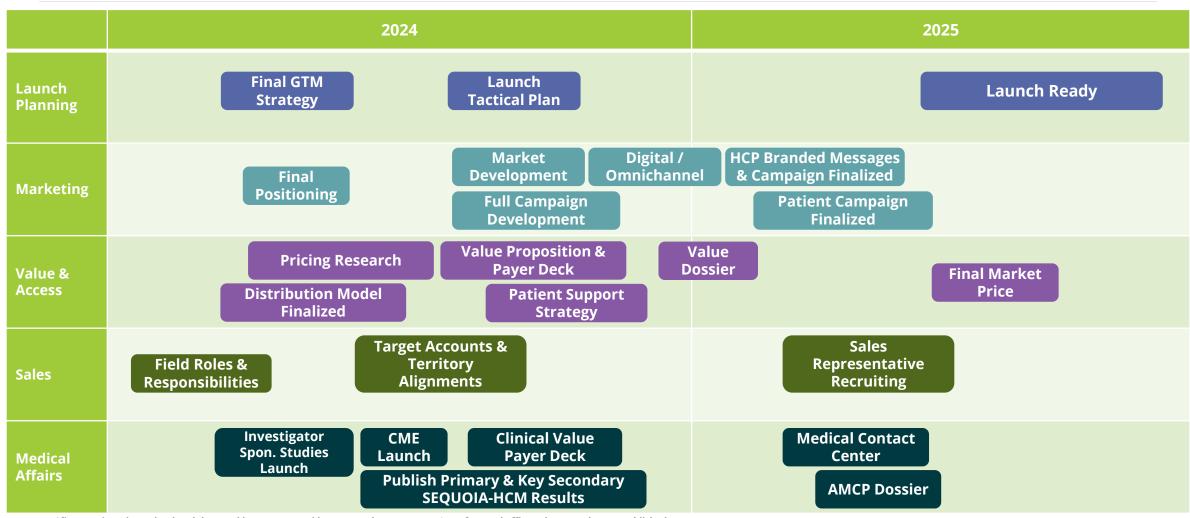
Market access strategy validation

Key activities after SEQUOIA-HCM readout

Media purchases Patient support programs Peer to peer engagement HCP Omnichannel launched



US Commercial Readiness Milestones for *Aficamten* 2024-2025



Omecamtiv Mecarbil



Omecamtiv mecarbil is an investigational agent and has not been approved for use by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) or any regulatory agency. The safety and effectiveness of this product has not been established.

Omecamtiv Mecarbil: Current Status

Received CRL from FDA

GALACTIC-HF not sufficiently persuasive to establish substantial evidence of effectiveness for reducing the risk of heart failure events and cardiovascular death in adults with chronic HFrEF

Withdrew MAA from EMA

Withdrew the MAA from the EMA based on feedback from the CHMP indicating that the Committee will not be able to conclude that the benefits outweigh the risks on the basis of the results from GALACTIC-HF alone

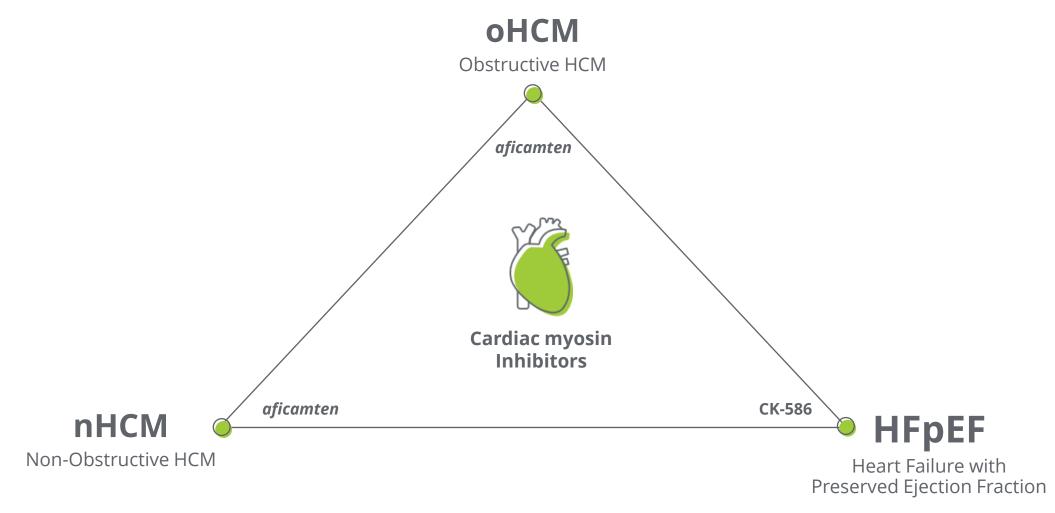






CK-586 is an investigational agent and has not been approved for use by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) or any regulatory agency. The safety and effectiveness of this product has not been established.

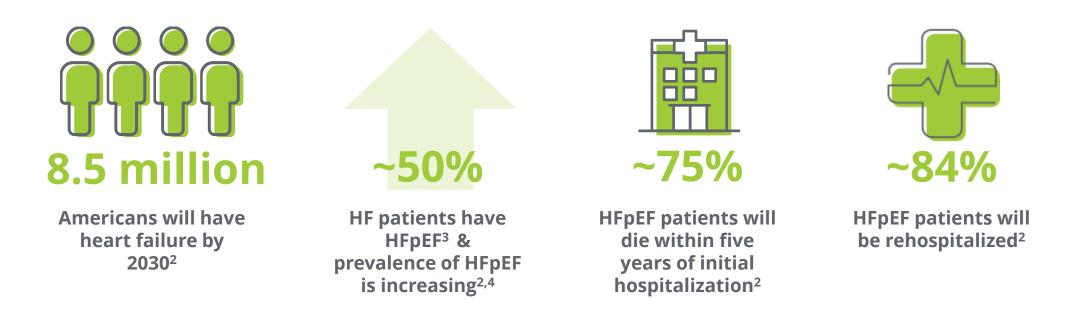
Novel Approach May Address Multiple Unmet Patient Needs





Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction (HFpEF)

Despite broad use of standard treatments and advances in care, the prognosis for patients with heart failure is poor¹



1. Jhund PS, MacIntyre K, Simpson CR, et al. Long-Term Trends in First Hospitalization for Heart Failure and Subsequent Survival Between 1986 and 2003. Circulation. 2009;119:515-523.

 Bozkurt B, Ahmad T, Alexander KM, Baker WL, Bosak K, Breathett K, Fonarow GC, Heidenreich P, Ho JE, Hsich E, İbrahim NE, Jones LM, Khan SS, Khazanie P, Koelling T, Krumholz HM, Khush KK, Lee C, Morris AA, Page RL 2nd, Pandey A, Piano MR, Stehlik J, Stevenson LW, Teerlink JR, Vaduganathan M, Ziaeian B; Writing Committee Members. Heart Failure Epidemiology and Outcomes Statistics: A Report of the Heart Failure Society of America. J Card Fail. 2023 Oct;29(10):1412-1451. doi: 10.1016/j.cardfail.2023.07.006. Epub 2023 Sep 26. PMID: 37797885; PMCID: PMC10864030.

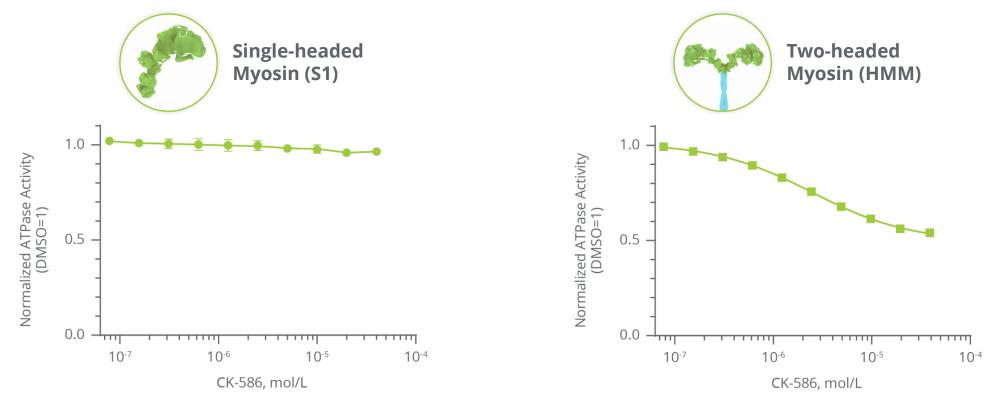
3. Dunlay SM, Roger VL, Weston SA, Jiang R, Redfield MM. Longitudinal changes in ejection fraction in heart failure patients with preserved and reduced ejection fraction. Circ Heart Fail. 2012 Nov;5(6):720-6. doi: 10.1161/CIRCHEARTFAILURE.111.966366. Epub 2012 Aug 30. PMID: 22936826; PMCID: PMC3661289.

4. Yancy CW, Jessup M, Bozkurt B, et al. 2013 ACCF/AHA Guideline for the Management of Heart failure: A Report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines. Circulation. 2013;128:e240-e327.



CK-586: Distinct Mechanism of Action from Aficamten

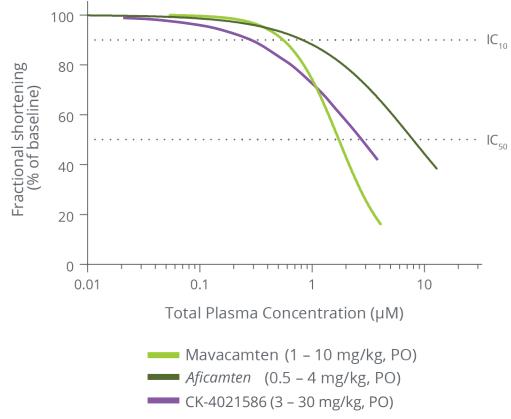
CK-586 inhibited actin-activated ATPase of HMM only; aficamten inhibits both S1 and HMM



Based on preclinical testing

CK-586: Shallow In Vivo Concentration-Response

CK-586 will have a shorter half-life in humans than aficamten



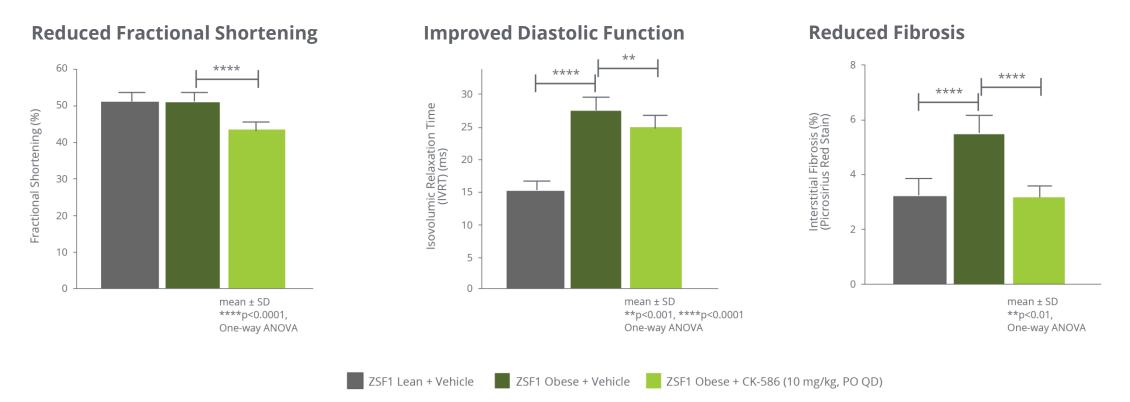
| Pharmacodynamic window Fractional shortening IC ₅₀ /IC ₁₀ ratio | | | |
|--|------|--|--|
| mavacamten | 2.8x | | |
| aficamten | 9.9x | | |
| CK-586 | 9.3x | | |

 IC_{10} : plasma concentration at 10% relative reduction in fractional shortening IC_{50} : plasma concentration at 50% relative reduction in fractional shortening

| Compound half-life in humans | Actual | Predicted |
|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| aficamten | ~3 days | 2.8 days |
| CK-586 | TBD | 15 hours |

CK-586 is Efficacious in ZSF1 Obese Rat Model of HFpEF Model is representative of hypertensive, diabetic, metabolic aspects of HFpEF

10 weeks of treatment improved diastolic function and reduced cardiac fibrosis





Phase 1 Data Support Advancement to Phase 2 Clinical Trial Full data to be presented at a medical congress in 2H 2024

| Phase 1 Design | Key Findings |
|--|---|
| 7 SAD cohorts (10 mg to 600 mg) comprised of 10 participants each 2 MAD cohorts (100 and 200 mg once daily) comprised of 10 participants each | Pharmacodynamics were evaluated using echocardiography and consistent with expectations CK-586 was safe and well-tolerated with linear PK No series adverse events were observed Stopping criteria were not met in the study |





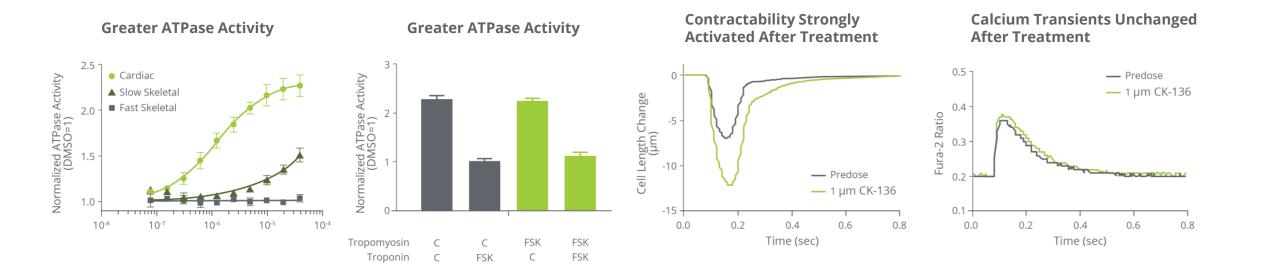


CK-136 is an investigational agent and has not been approved for use by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) or any regulatory agency. The safety and effectiveness of this product has not been established.

CK-136: Mechanism of Action

Key biochemical and cellular features

The first selective cardiac troponin activator



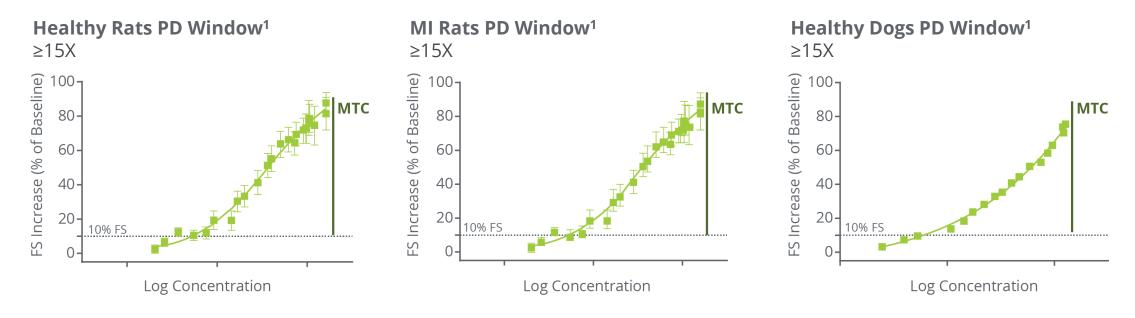
¹PD Window = Maximum Tolerated Concentration (MTC) / 10% increase in Fractional Shortening (FS)

CK-136: Exposure Response Relationship

Exposure-response of troponin activator is shallower than myosin activator

Completed Phase 1 study and have begun analyzing data

Animal Models of Cardiac Function

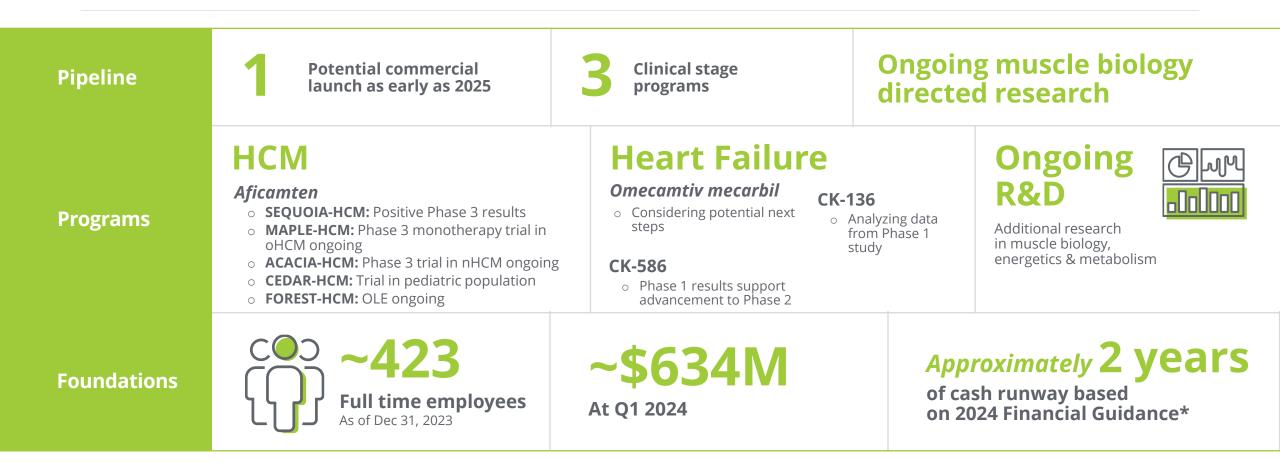


¹PD Window = Maximum Tolerated Concentration (MTC) / 10% increase in Fractional Shortening (FS)

Corporate Profile



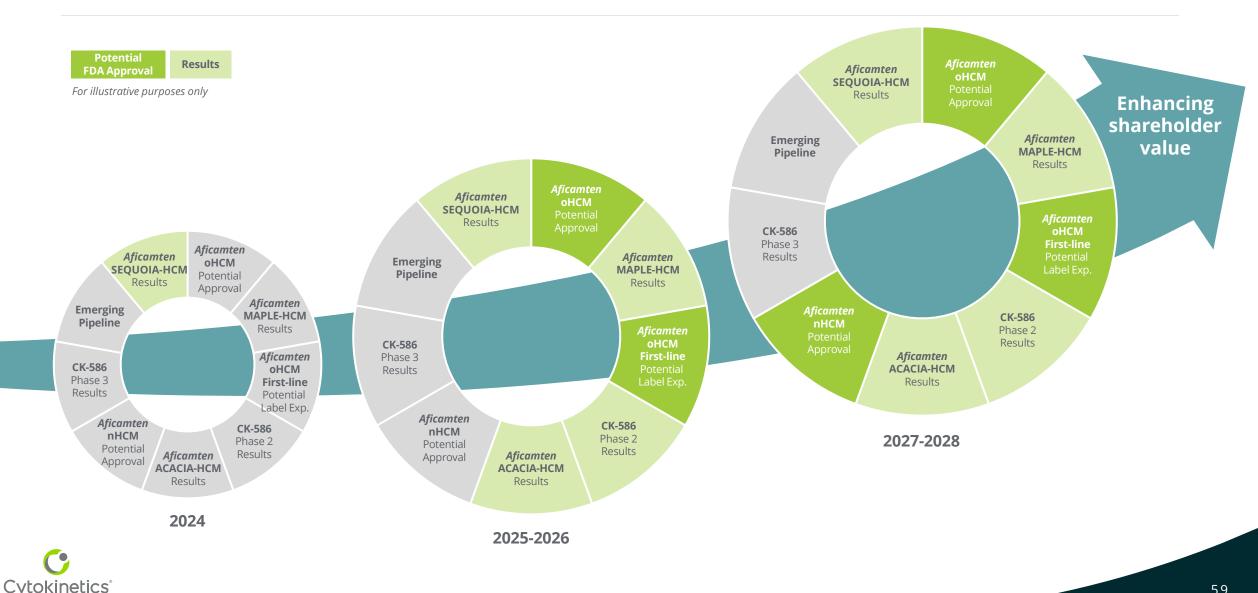
Robust Pipeline, Solid Financial Position



* Based on the current status of our development plans and anticipated research and development timeline. Including up to \$75M we expect to be available to us under our loan agreement with Royalty Pharma, upon satisfaction of conditions.



Myosin Platform Drives Multiple Data Milestones and Potential Approvals



Balance Sheet & Financial Guidance

Approximately 2 years of cash runway based on 2024 guidance*

2024 Condensed Balance Sheet

| As of 3/31/2024 | in millions |
|---|-------------|
| | Total |
| Cash and investments | \$634.3 |
| Accounts receivable | \$0.8 |
| PPE | \$68.0 |
| Leased assets | \$78.2 |
| Other assets | \$26.8 |
| Total Assets | \$808.1 |
| Convertible Debt, net | \$549.8 |
| Liability related to sale of future royalties | \$390.2 |
| Lease liability | \$136.8 |
| Other liabilities | \$127.4 |
| Total Liabilities | \$1,204.2 |
| Working capital | \$549.8 |
| Accumulated deficit | (\$2,247.9) |
| Stockholders' deficit | (\$396.2) |
| Wtd Avg Basic Shares Outstanding (million) | 101.9 |

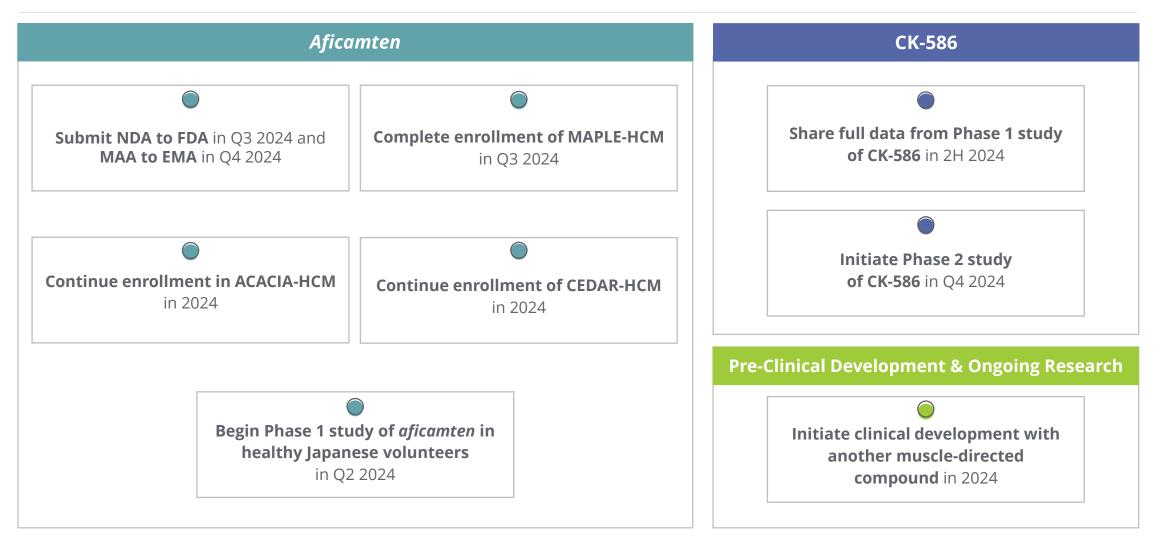
* Including up to \$75M we expect to be available to us under our loan agreement with Royalty Pharma, upon satisfaction of conditions. **Operating expenses exclude stock-based compensation.

2024 Financial Guidance

- Cash Revenue: \$3 to \$5 million
- **Operating Expenses****: \$420 to \$450 million
- Expected Net Cash Utilization for Full Year: \$390 to \$420 million



Planned 2024 Milestones



Aficamten and CK-586 are investigational drugs and have not been approved. Their safety and efficacy have not been established.





thank you

Vi, diagnosed with HCM Avonne, diagnosed with HCM John, diagnosed with heart failure

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