

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

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

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



Cvtokinetics

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.

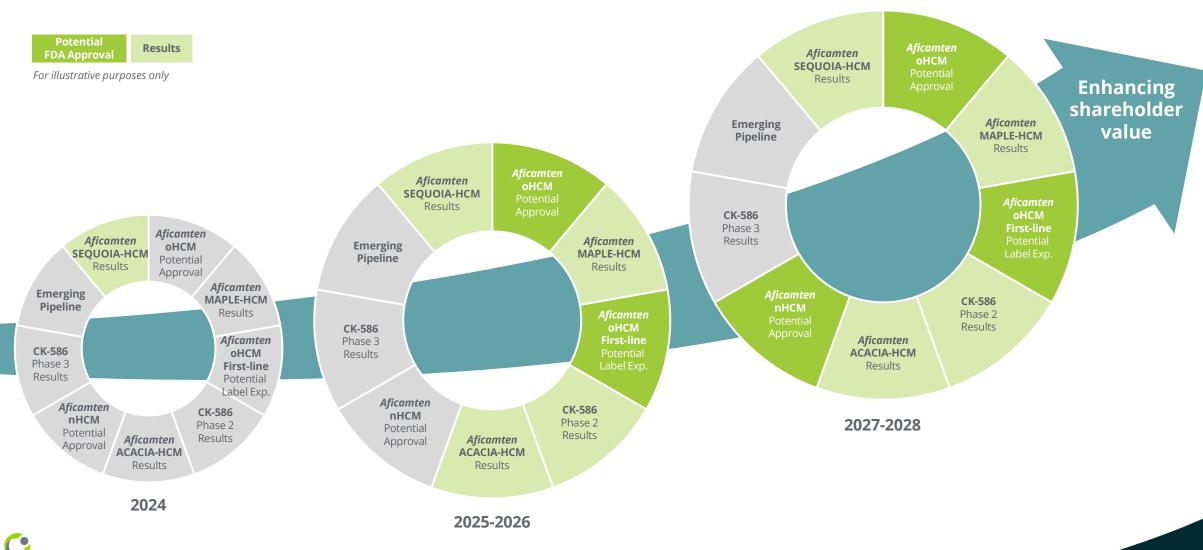
A Commitment to Muscle-Directed Cardiac Medicines

Building a specialty cardiology franchise anchored by *aficamten*

	Protein Target	Therapeutic Area	Drug Candidate	Research	Pre-Clinical	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Approval
Myc	bosin	оНСМ	Aficamten						Preparing for regulatory submissions in 2H 2024
		oHCM (First-line*)	Aficamten						
	Myosin-Targeted	Pediatric oHCM	Aficamten						
	Therapy	nHCM	Aficamten						
		HFpEF	СК-586						
		HFrEF	Omecamtiv Mecarbil						
Tropon	Troponin- Targeted Therapy	Heart Failure, other	СК-136						
	Other Biology	Muscle Biology Directed	Research						

*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.

Myosin Platform Fuels Multiple Milestones and Increased Value



Strong Financial Position

Strengthened balance sheet & access to capital to execute launch & advance R&D pipeline

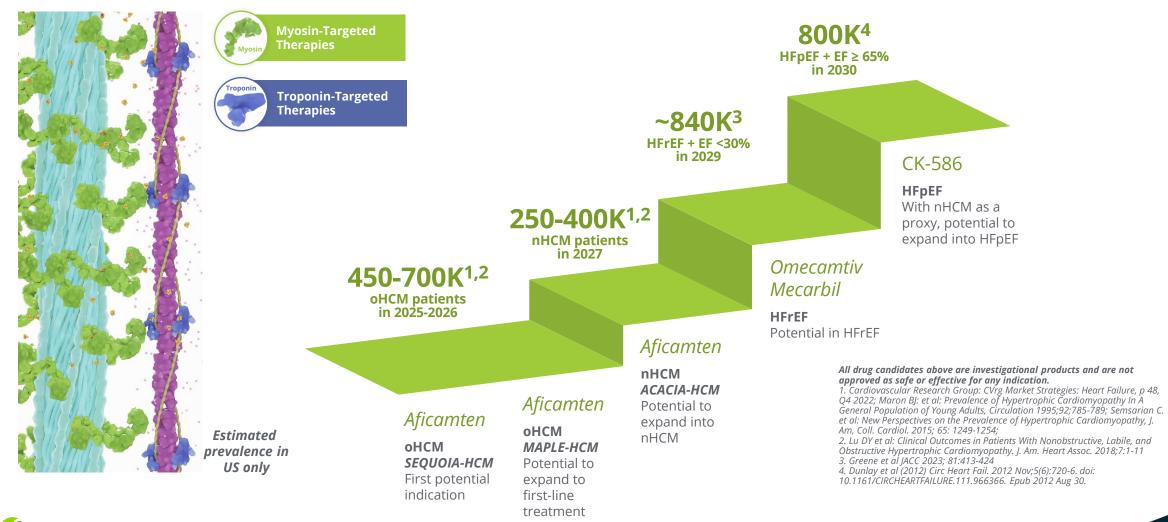
Q1 2024 cash and investments	~\$634M	
Strengthened balance sheet with recent financings	>\$800M cash received through equity and structured financing transactions executed in May 2024	>\$1B
Further access to capital through term loans with RP	Secured access to add'l \$175M* in term loan on top of \$175M** already secured with Royalty Pharma (RP); total available term loans \$350M	Add'l \$500M
Potential further funding through RP opt-in	RP, at its option, can invest up to \$150M in a Phase 3 trial of CK-586	φουνι

*Tranche 7 Loan: Cytokinetics, at its option, is eligible to draw up to \$175m during the 1-year period following the FDA approval of aficamten for oHCM provided that the NDA is accepted on or prior to December 31, 2025. **Tranche 4 & 5 Loans: Cytokinetics is eligible to draw up to \$75m by April 30, 2025 from tranche 4. The minimum draw for tranche 4 is \$50m. Cytokinetics, at its option, is eligible to draw up to \$100m during the 1-year period following the acceptance of the NDA filing for aficamten provided that the NDA filing is accepted on or prior to March 31, 2025.



Building a Specialty Cardiology Franchise Anchored by Aficamten

Potential patient market for specialty cardiology franchise strategy



Cytokinetics

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

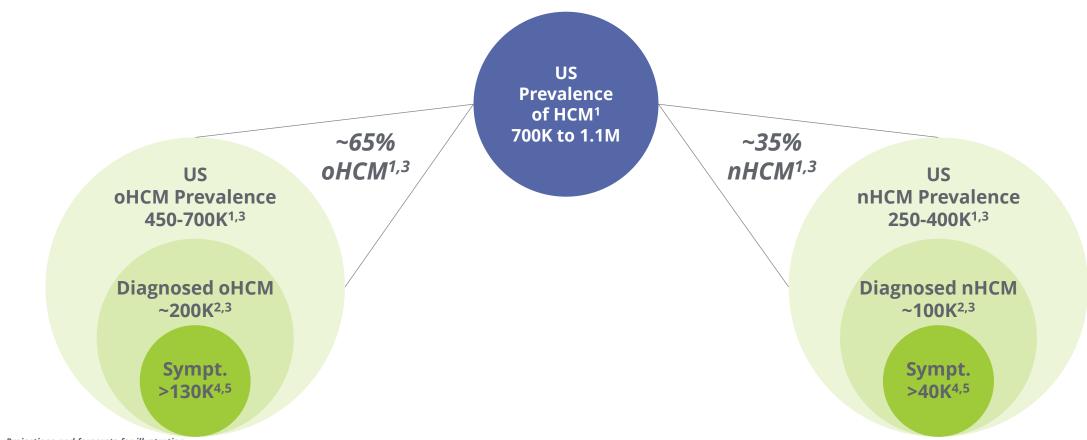






Aficamten is an investigational agent and has not been approved for use by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) or any regulatory agency. The safety and effectiveness of this product has not been established.

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 ballents with symptoms in the last 2 years: anglina, 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: Aspirational Target Profile Potential next-in-class cardiac myosin inhibitor



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



SEQUOIA-HCM: Phase 3 Trial



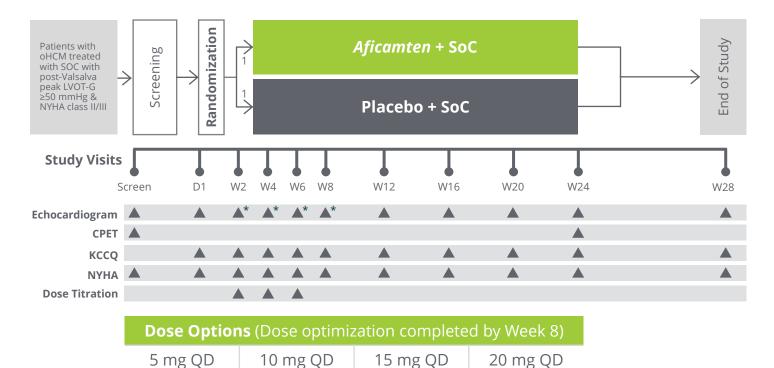
Primary endpoint: Change in pVO₂ by CPET from baseline to Week 24

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 ≥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)
North America	49 (34.5)	45 (32.1)	KCCQ-CSS	76 ± 18	74 ± 18
			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

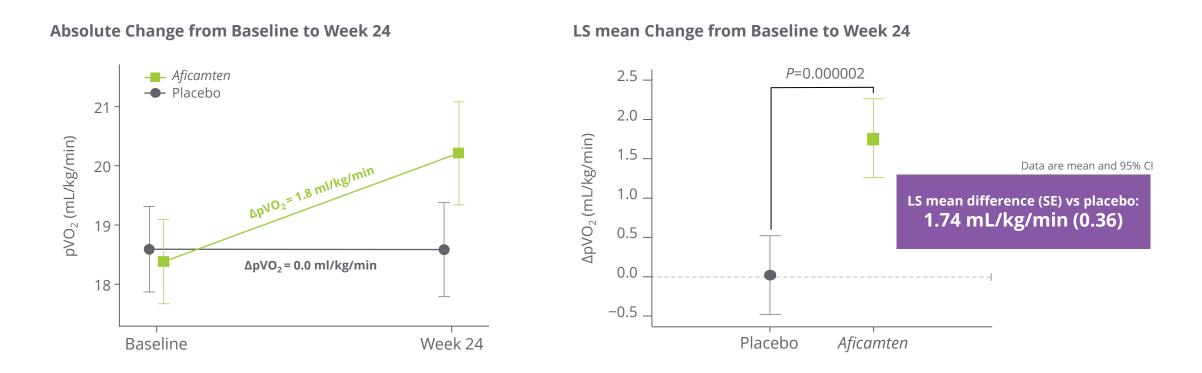
Values are the mean ± SD unless otherwise indicated.



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



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







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

	n (Afi/Plb)	Aficamtei LS mean	Placebo LS mean	Me	ean difference (95% Cl)		n (Afi/Plb)	Aficamten LS mean	Placebo LS mean	Ме	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	┝╌═╌┤	1.8 (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	⊢■→	1.6 (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	ו)				
ClassII	108/106	2.0	0.3	⊦∎⊣	1.7 (0.9, 2.5)	≤51.1 mmHg	72/69	1.8	0.5	⊢■→	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-0	CSS					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	⊢−■−−1	1.4 (0.5, 2.3)
Interaction <i>P</i> values were >0.05 fc	or all prespecified su	lbgroups	Favors Placebo	Favors	Treatment			-	Favors Placebo	Favors T	reatment

SEQUOIA-HCM: Secondary Endpoints



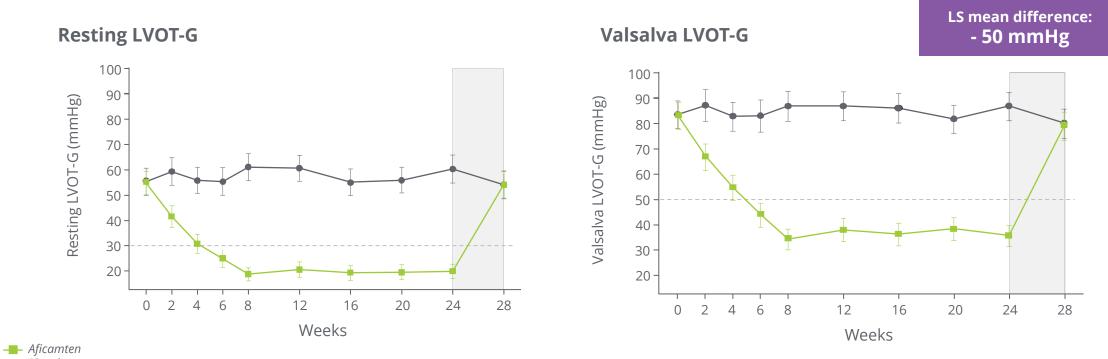
Statistically significant improvements in all 10 pre-specified secondary endpoints

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





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

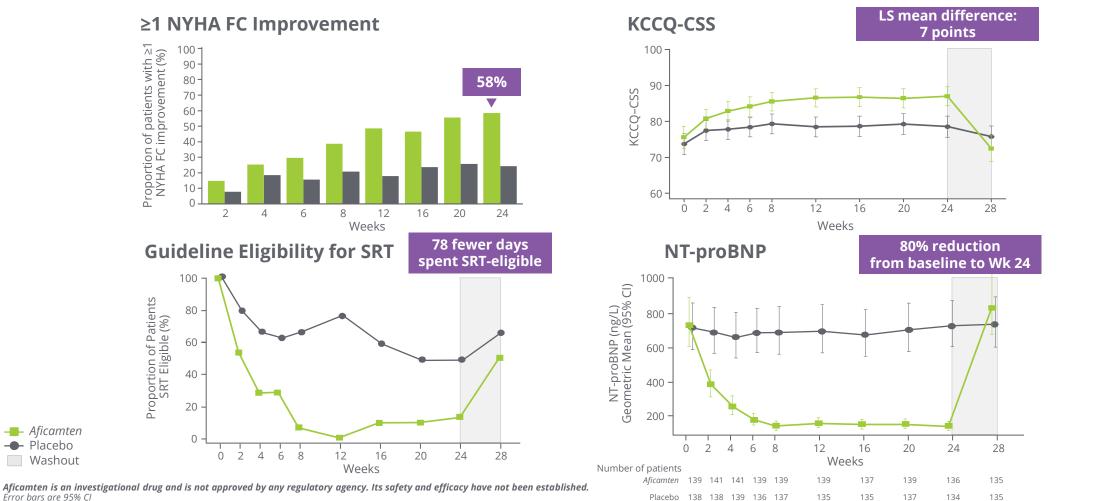


---- Placebo

Aficamten is an investigational drug and is not approved by any regulatory agency. Its safety and efficacy have not been established. Error bars are 95% CI

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

SEQUOIA-HCM: Secondary & Exploratory Endpoints



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

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)
≥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)



SEQUOIA-HCM: Safety Data



AEs with ≥5% incidence

.

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)

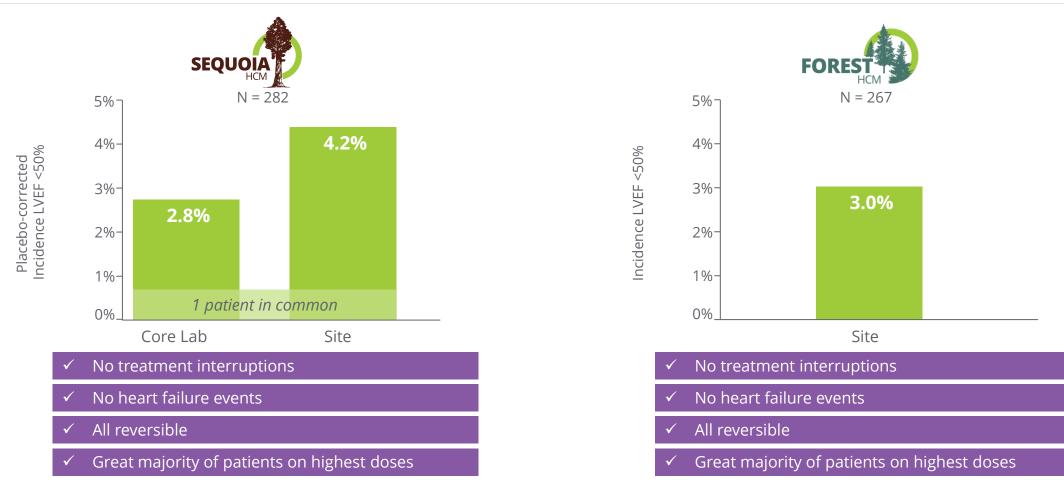
^a 1 placebo- and 1 *aficamten-treated* patient overlap with dose reduction based on site-read LVEF <50%.

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.



Implementation of Dosing in Real-World Setting (FOREST-HCM) Low incidence of LVEF <50% in patients with oHCM treated with *aficamten*



Aficamten is an investigational drug and is not approved by any regulatory agency. Its safety and efficacy have not been established. SEQUOIA-HCM Source: Coats CJ. Dosing and Safety Profile of Aficamten in Symptomatic Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy. ESC Heart Failure 2024. FOREST-HCM Source: Data on file – data cut 15 Apr 24

Cytokinetics

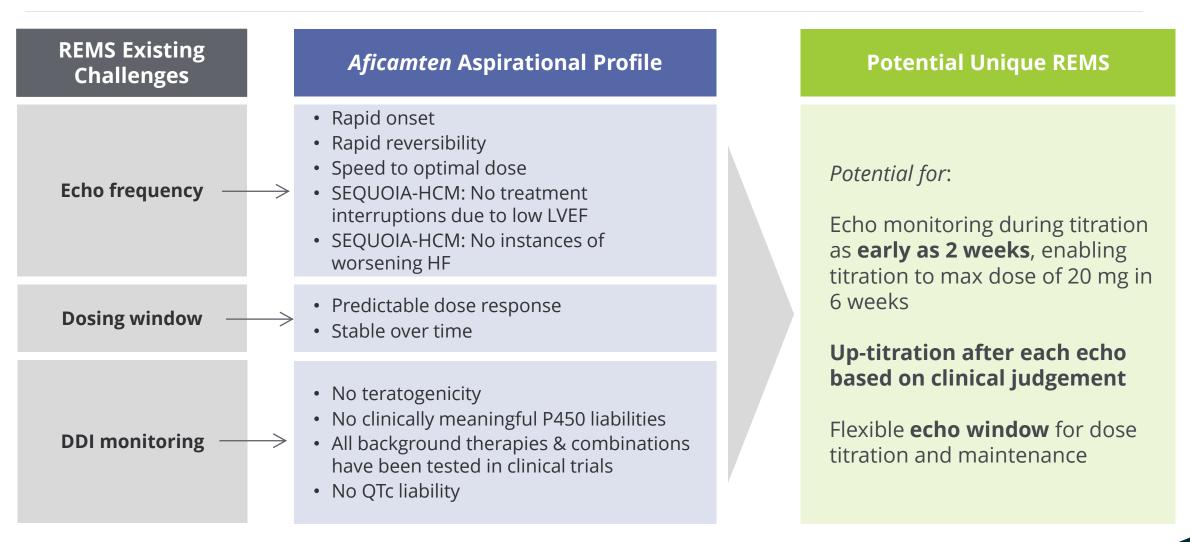
Preparing for Regulatory Submissions to FDA, EMA



- Participated in
 - **Two meetings with FDA** in Q1 2024
 - Type B meeting with FDA 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



Aspirational Profile of *Aficamten* & Results from SEQUOIA-HCM Inform Potential Risk Mitigation





Ongoing Clinical Trials of Aficamten



Pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial of *aficamten* as monotherapy vs. metoprolol in oHCM



Pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial in nHCM Clinical trial in a pediatric population with oHCM

HC

CED



Open-label extension clinical study in HCM



Upcoming Presentations to Expand on Safety, Efficacy of Aficamten

Four late breaking clinical trial presentations & two oral presentations at ESC 2024





Late Breaking Clinical Trial Update Effect of *Aficamten* on Patient-Reported

Health Status in oHCM: Results From SEQUOIA-HCM John A. Spertus

Late Breaking Clinical Trial Update

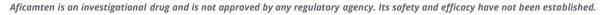
Impact of *Aficamten* on Echocardiographic Cardiac Structure & Function in Adults with Symptomatic oHCM Sheila M. Hegde

Late Breaking Clinical Trial Update

Effect of Aficamten on Cardiac Structure & Function in Patients With oHCM: The SEQUOIA-HCM CMR Trial Ahmad Masri

Oral Presentation

Clinical Application of Biomarkers in oHCM: Insights From SEQUOIA-HCM Caroline J. Coats





Late Breaking Clinical Trial Update

Safety & Outcomes of Standard of Care Medications Withdrawal in Patients with oHCM Treated with *Aficamten* in FOREST-HCM Trial Ahmad Masri

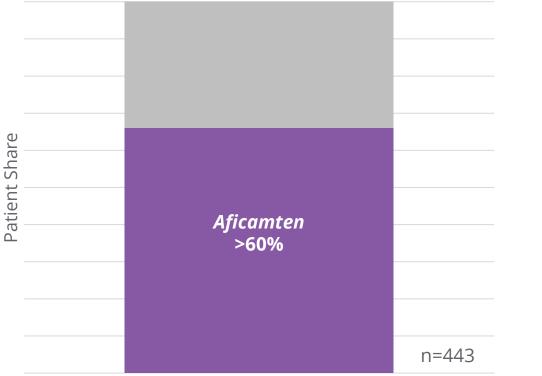
Oral Presentation

Aficamten in Patients with oHCM: an Integrated Safety Analysis Ahmad Masri



oHCM CMI Preference Shares in Eligible Patient Population*

Cvtokinetics

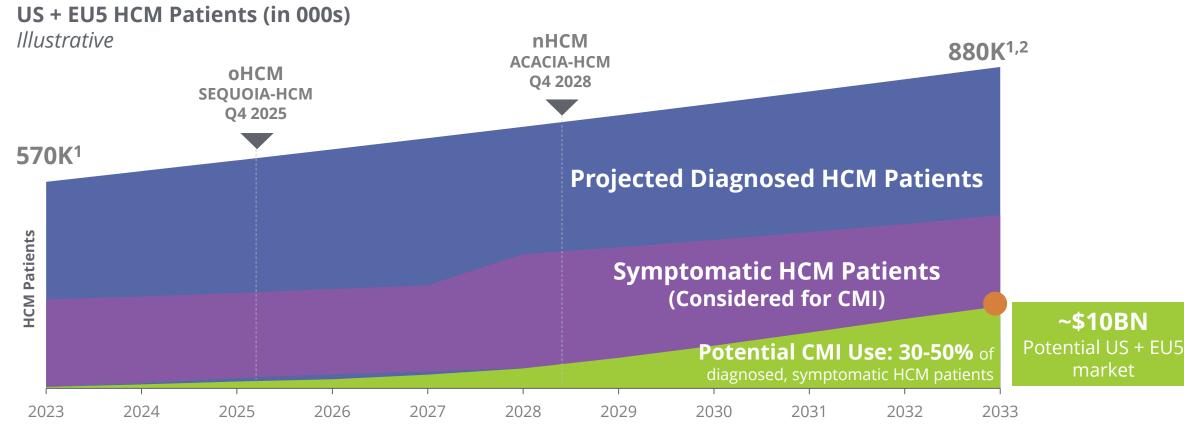


Survey results are based on the aspirational profile of *aficamten* and if approved, the actual profile could vary materially.

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

- 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

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**



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

1. DoF internal projections based on Maron B., Ethan J. R., Maron M.: Global Burden of Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy, JACC: Heart Failure, Volume 6, Issue 5, 2018, Pages 376-378,

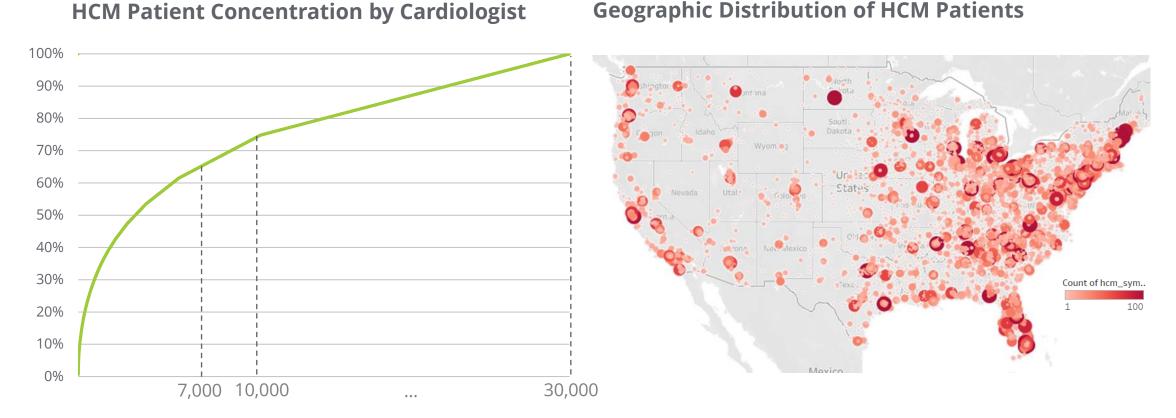
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jchf.2018.03.004.; SHA; Symphony PTD (Patient Transaction Data): Includes patients diagnosed since 2016 and having any HC transaction in the claims data universe in the last year June 2022-May 2023);

2. DoD; Butzner et al 2021 estimates a 8% growth rate in diagnosed HCM patients between 2013-2019 in the US <u>https://www.ajconline.org/article/S0002-9149(21)00783-9/fulltext;</u> CYTK is forecasting a 5 % diagnosis rate increase in the US and a more conservative 4% growth rate in Europe due to a lack of growth of the overall populations in EU5 countries;

3. Internal forecasts



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

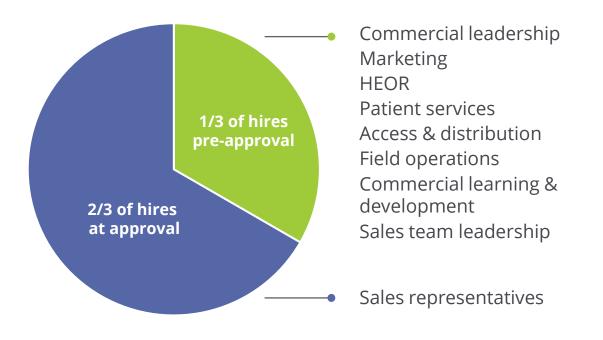


Note: includes only patients who are treated by a cardiologist - not all patients see a cardiologist; sample of 67K HCM patients Source: Symphony PTD (Patient Transaction Data); mapping of HCPs to HCOs using Definitive Healthcare Data 2023 and 7/2023 mapping; Patient volume by dominant Cardiologist Location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



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

2/3 of hiring to occur at-approval



Key activities after SEQUOIA-HCM readout

Continued insight generation Market access strategy validation Pricing strategy finalization Distribution approach Payer engagement Brand strategy evolution Customer account identification Launch campaign development Customer Experience Payer Pre-approval Information Exchange Sales force planning Data & Technology Infrastructure build Omnichannel execution Market development rollout

Initiated upon FDA approval Media purchases Patient support programs Peer to peer engagement HCP Omnichannel launched

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: Potential for High-Risk Severe HF Patients Despite GDMT

Advancing efficient, pragmatic Phase 3 clinical trial

High Unmet Need

The large and growing heart failure population faces frequent hospitalizations, high mortality rates, comorbidities, and challenges staying on GDMT. Despite SGLT2 inhibitors, patients remain at significant risk.

Market Opportunity

18% of 7.1M patients with HFrEF have worsening heart failure (LVEF <30%)

Estimated 8+ years of market exclusivity



IANUARY 14, 202

Cardiac Myosin Activation with Omecamtiv Mecarbil in Systolic Heart Failure

J.R. Teerlink, R. Diaz, G.M. Felker, J.J.V. McMurray, M. Metra, S.D. Solomon, K.F. Adams, I. Anand, A. Arias-Mendeaz, T. Bitengi Saensen, M. Böhm, D. Bondeman, J.G.F. Cleland, R. Corbalan, M.G. Crespo-Leiro, U. Dahlsttöm, L.E. Echeverrai, J.C. Fang, G. Filippatos, C. Fonscea, E. Goncalvesova, A.R. Goudev, J.G. Howlett, S.E. Lanfear, J. Li, M. Lund, P. Macdonald, V. Mareev, S. Momomura, E. O'Meara, A. Parkhomenko, P. Ponikowski, F.J.A. Ramires, P. Serptis, K. Shwa, J. Spinar, T.M. Suter, J. Tomcamyi, H. Vandekerchove, D. Vinereanu, A.A. Voors, M.B. Yilmaz, F. Zannad, L. Sharpsten, J.C. Legg, C. Varin, N. Honarpour, S.A. Abbasi, F.J. Malik, and C.E. Kurzt, for the GALACTIC-H Finvestigators*

ABSTRACT

ROUND

The selective cardiac myosin activator omecamtiv mecarbil has been shown to improve cardiac function in patients with heart failure with a reduced ejection fraction. grees, and affilia endix. Address reprint requests to D Its effect on cardiovascular outcomes is unknown perlink at San Fra 101 Res 24 49 4150 CI We randomly assigned 8256 patients (inpatients and outpatients) with symptomatic chronic heart failure and an ejection fraction of 35% or less to receive mecamtiv mecarbil (using pharmacokinetic-guided doses of 25 mg, 37.5 mg, or 50 mg twice daily) or placebo, in addition to standard heart-failure therapy. The primary outcome was a composite of a first heart-failure event (hospitalization or ided in the Supple vailable at NEIM.org urgent visit for heart failure) or death from cardiovascular causes. 13, 2020, at NEJM.org. During a median of 21.8 months, a primary-outcome event occurred in 1523 of N Engl J Med 2021;384:105-16 4120 patients (37.0%) in the omecamtiv mecarbil group and in 1607 of 4112 pa- DOI: 10.1056/NEIM002022 tients (39.1%) in the placebo group (hazard ratio, 0.92; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.86 to 0.99; P=0.03). A total of 808 patients (19.6%) and 798 patients (19.4%), respectively, died from cardiovascular causes (hazard ratio, 1.01; 95% CI, 0.92 to 1.11). There was no significant difference between groups in the change from baseline on the Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Ouestionnaire total symptom score. At week 24, the change from baseline for the median N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide level was 10% lower in the omecamtiv mecarbil group than in the placebo group; the median cardiac troponin I level was 4 ng per liter higher. The frequency of cardiac ischemic and ventricular arrhythmia events was similar in the two groups.

Among patients with heart failure and a reduced ejection, those who received omecantiv mecarbil had a lower incidence of a composite of a heart-failure event of death from cardiovascular causes than those who received placebo. (Funded by Angen and others; GALACITC-HF ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT00290329; BudraCT mubre; 2016-00299-283.)

Ph 3 clinical trial results in 8,000 patients point to important treatment benefit

Planning confirmatory Ph 3 trial, **n= ~2,000, ~3 years** to completion

Primary endpoint: time to CV death, HF events, transplant/LVAD, or stroke

Larger treatment benefit in patients with lower LVEF and other markers of advanced HF

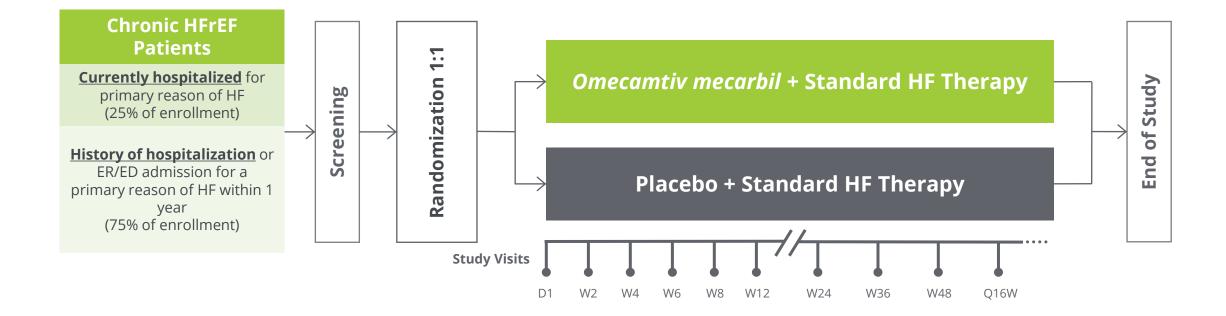
Pragmatic design elements including EHR screening, limited monitoring visits, remove visits, and limited safety labs & AE reporting



GALACTIC-HF: Clinical Trial Overview Phase 3 clinical trial



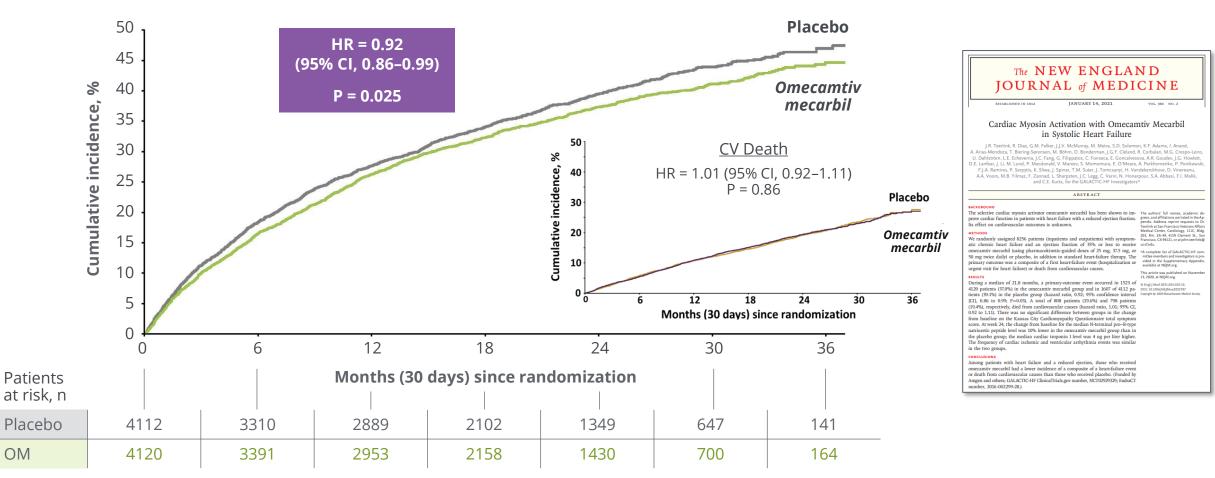
Event-driven clinical trial; 8,256 patients randomized in 35 countries at 944 clinical trial sites





Primary Composite Endpoint

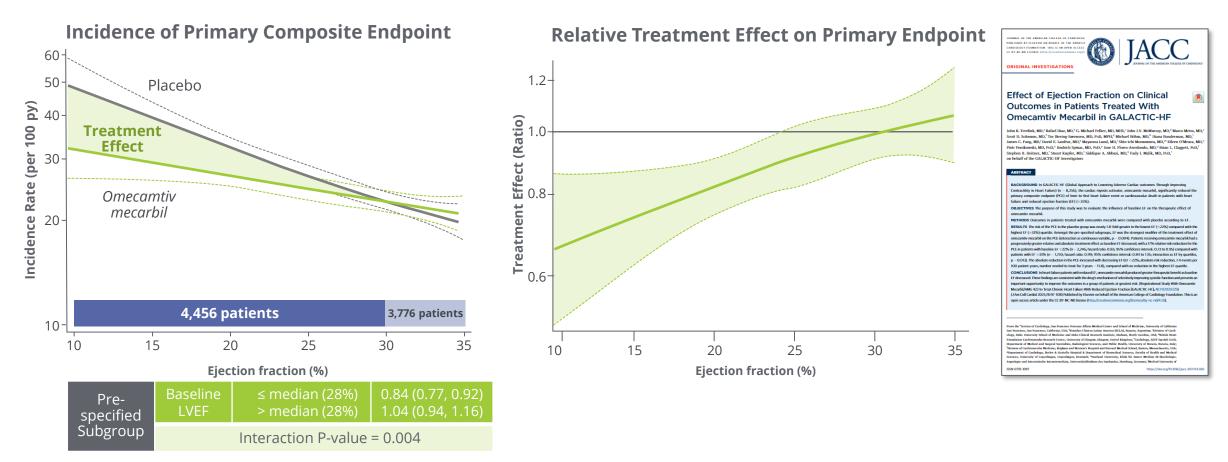




Time to first HF event or CV death



Benefit Observed to Increase as Baseline LVEF Decreased



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

ARR = Absolute Risk Reduction. RRR = Relative Risk Reduction.

Teerlink JR., Diaz R., Felker GM., et al. Effect of Ejection Fraction on Clinical Outcomes in Patients treated with Omecamtiv Mecarbil in GALACTIC-HF. JACC. 2021





Large Treatment Effect in Easily Defined HF Population

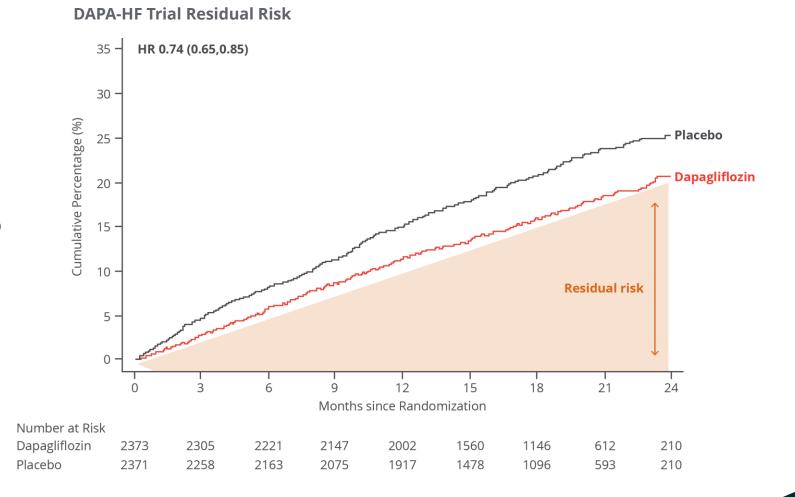
	Ν	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	Nom p-value	ARR
All Patients	8232	⊢ I		0.025	2.1
LVEF <30%	4704	F1		<0.001	4.9
+ Hosp <3 mos	2836	F		<0.001	6.2
+ SBP <110	1881	F		0.004	7.2
+ Class III/IV	2249	۲ ــــ		<0.001	8.9
+ NT-proBNP ≥1000 pg/mL	2852	⊢−−−− −1		<0.001	8.8
	0.6	Omecamtiv mecarbil	1 1.1 1.2 Placebo		



Residual Risk is High Despite Best Therapy DAPA-HF Trial: Patients on GDMT including SGLT2-i

DAPA-HF trial (dapagliflozin group)

- Primary endpoint: CV Death/HF hospitalization/urgent HF visit
- 4744 patients
- Renin-angiotensin system blocker **94%**
- Beta-clocker 96%
- Mineralocorticoid receptor (aldosterone) antagonist **71%**



McMurray J et al, N Engl J Med. 2019;381:1995-2008



Omecamtiv Mecarbil: Regulatory Feedback

Received CRL from FDA Feb 28, 2023

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, in lieu of evidence from at least two adequate and well-controlled clinical investigations **Engagements with FDA** 2023 - 2024

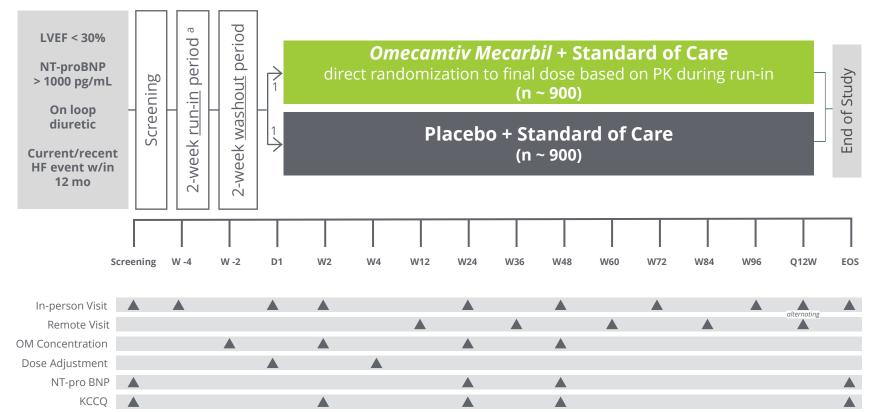
Discussions with FDA about potential path forward Received positive feedback regarding **flexible Phase 3 clinical trial design** **Preparing to Start Additional Phase 3 Trial** 2024

Preparing to begin additional confirmatory Phase 3 clinical trial in Q4 2024



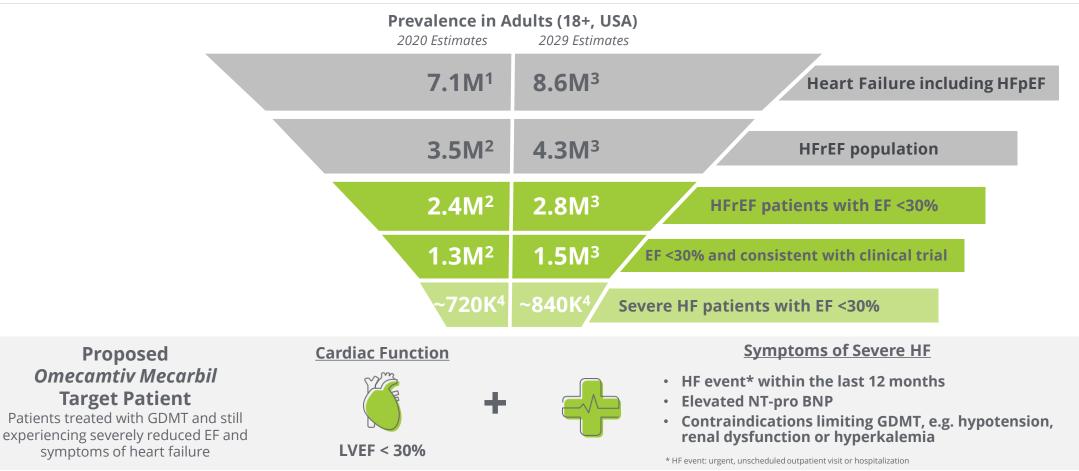
Anticipated Phase 3 Confirmatory Clinical Trial Design Trial design to be finalized

- Primary endpoint: time to CV death, HF events, transplant/LVAD, or stroke
- Enriched dosing for adherence, with OM run-in period. Plan to randomize only those expected to land in therapeutic range
- Pragmatic design elements:
 - EHR screening
 - Limit monitoring visits
 - Remote visits
 - Limited safety labs & AE reporting





Large and Growing Target Patient Population in US



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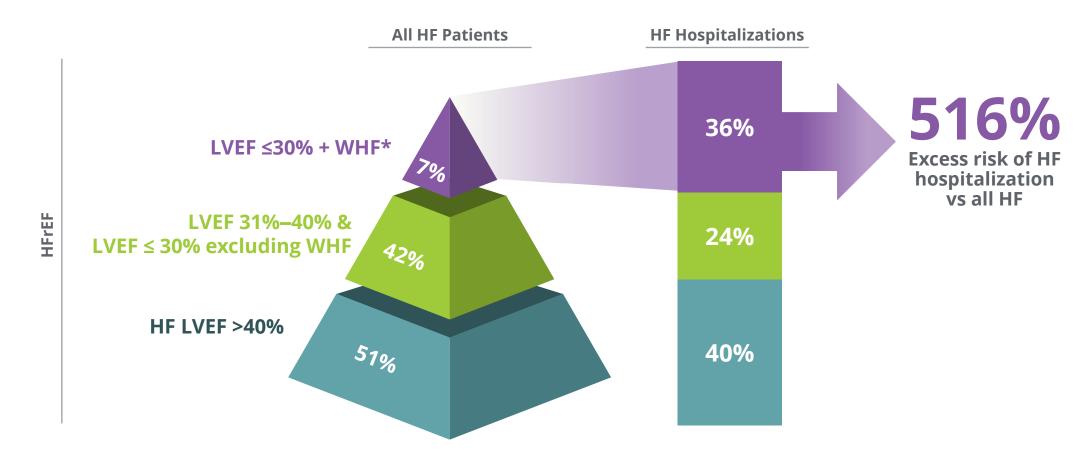
1. Tsao 2023, AHA. Racine 2022 CVrg. Bionest 2021. 2. Dunlay SM, Roger VL, Weston SA, Jiang R, Redfield MM. Longitudinal changes in ejection fraction in heart failure patients with preserved and reduced ejection fraction. Circ Heart Fail. 2012 Nov;5(6):720-6. doi: 10.1161/CIRCHEARTFAILURE.111.966366. Epub 2012 Aug 30. PMID: 22936826; PMCID: PMC3661289.

3. 2.1% annual growth rate:1.9% annual growth rate of patient population 65+ (UN World Populations Prospects Nov 2019) and a 0.2% mortality impact of HF treatment (doi: 10.1136/bmj.1223 | BMJ 2019;364:1223)

4. Greene et al IACC 2023: 81:413-424

Patients with Severe HF at Excess Risk of Hospitalization

HF is #1 cause of 30-day readmission among Medicare beneficiaries¹



*Pyramid shows the proportion of patients with HF by subgroups with reduced LVEF. The purple section indicates the group with LVEF ≤30 and WHF. In this study, these patients make up 7% of the population with HF, yet account for an estimated 36% of hospitalizations for HF. WHF = worsening heart failure

1. Desai NR, Butler J, Binder G, Greene SJ. Prevalence and Excess Risk of Hospitalization in Heart Failure with Reduced Ejection Fraction. Poster presented at: Heart Failure Society of America (HFSA) Annual Scientific Meeting; 2022 Sep 30-Oct 3; Washington, DC.



Higher Price Potential in a Narrow, Sicker Patient Population

Significant clinical need and lack of treatments drives higher price potential

		"Original Potential Label" (GALACTIC-HF)	"Severely Reduced EF"
US Price Potential		Parity to market	Premium to market
Market Insights	Disease Severity	Worsening HF LVEF ≤35	Severe HF LVEF <30
	Payer Positioning	2M+ patients In addition to GDMT	1M+ patients Post tolerated GDMT
	Therapeutic Choices	Limited treatment options	Limited to no treatment options

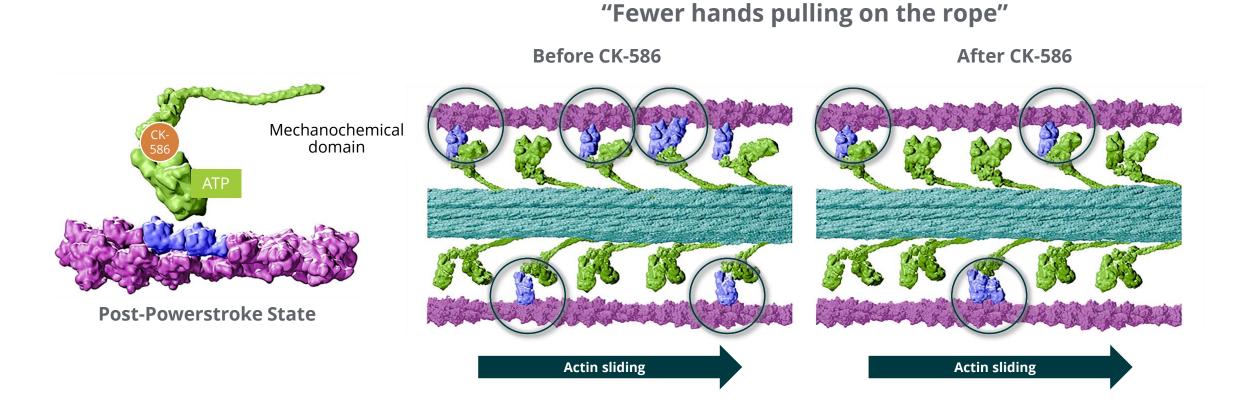






CK-586 is an investigational agent and has not been approved for use by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) or any regulatory agency. The safety and effectiveness of this product has not been established.

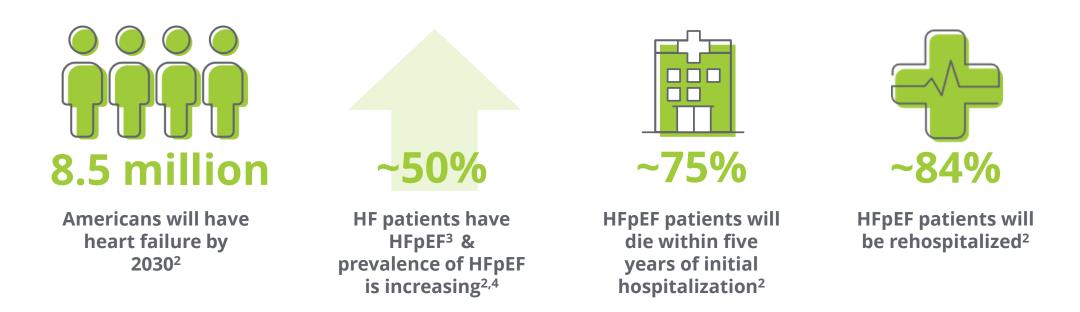
CK-586: Distinct Mechanism of Action from Aficamten





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.

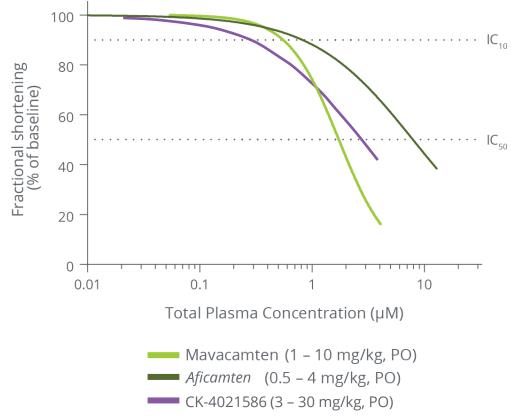
3. Dunlay SM, Roger VL, Weston SA, Jiang R, Redfield MM. Longitudinal changes in ejection fraction in heart failure patients with preserved and reduced ejection fraction. Circ Heart Fail. 2012 Nov;5(6):720-6. doi: 10.1161/CIRCHEARTFAILURE.111.966366. Epub 2012 Aug 30. PMID: 22936826; PMCID: PMC3661289.

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: 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	~15 hours	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 2a dose-finding trial in HFpEF expected to start by year-end 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 generally safe and well-tolerated with linear PK No serious adverse events were observed Stopping criteria were not met



Financials & Milestones



Strong Financial Position

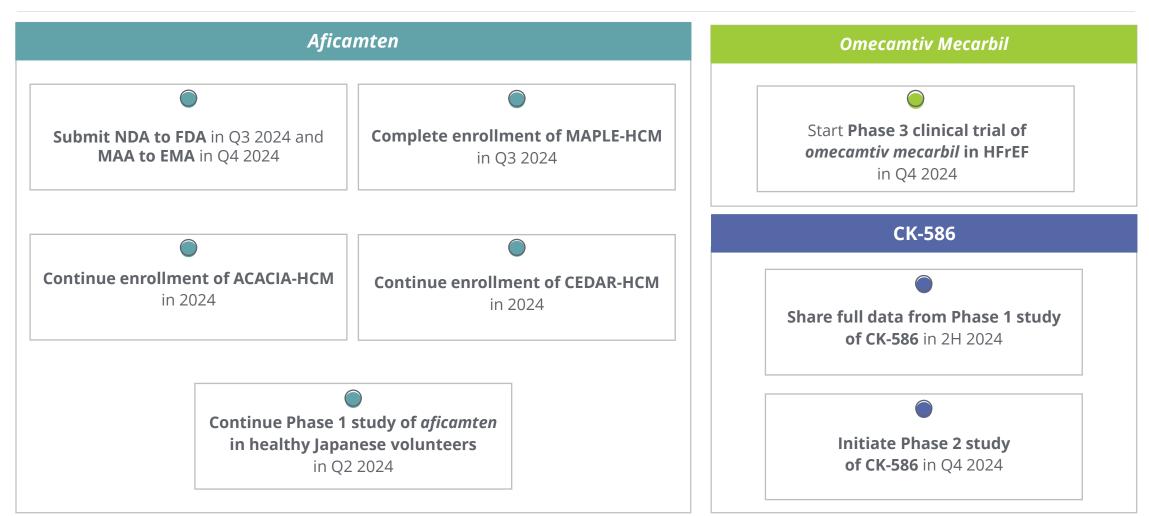
Strengthened balance sheet & access to capital to execute launch & advance R&D pipeline

	024 cash and vestments	~\$634M		>\$1B	
balan	engthened ce sheet with nt financings	>\$800M cash received through equity and structured financing transactions executed in May 2024			
	r access to capital term loans with RP	Secured access to add'l \$175M* in term loan on top of \$175M** already secured with Royalty Pharma (RP); total available term loans \$350M		Add'l \$500M	
	al further funding ough RP opt-in	RP, at its option, can invest up to \$150M in a Phase 3 trial of CK-586		\$200INI	

*Tranche 7 Loan: Cytokinetics, at its option, is eligible to draw up to \$175m during the 1-year period following the FDA approval of aficamten for oHCM provided that the NDA is accepted on or prior to December 31, 2025. **Tranche 4 & 5 Loans: Cytokinetics is eligible to draw up to \$75m by April 30, 2025 from tranche 4. The minimum draw for tranche 4 is \$50m. Cytokinetics, at its option, is eligible to draw up to \$100m during the 1-year period following the acceptance of the NDA filing for aficamten provided that the NDA filing is accepted on or prior to March 31, 2025.



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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