Transforming and Innovating the Discovery and Development of Novel, Class Leading GPCR-Targeted Therapies

November 2024



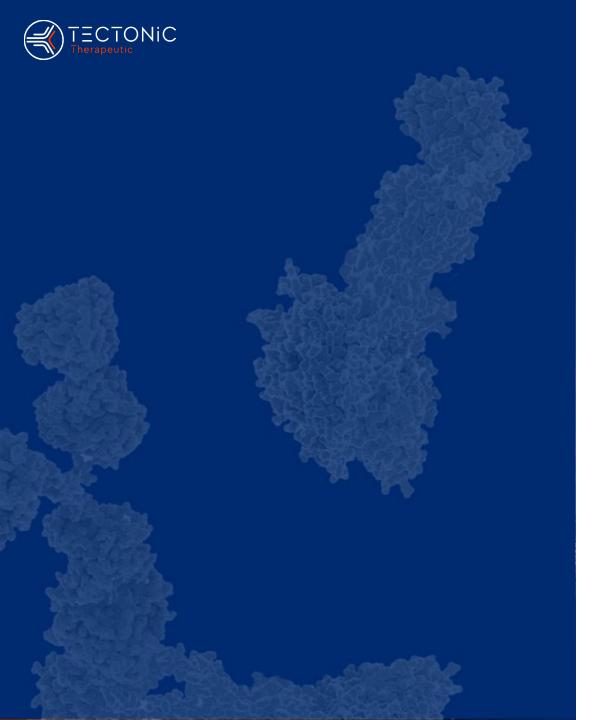
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Statements contained in this presentation regarding matters that are not historical facts are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. Words such as "anticipates," "believes," "expects," "intends," "plans," "potential," "projects," "would" and "future" or similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Each of these forward-looking statements involves substantial risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ significantly from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements contained in this presentation include, but are not limited to, statements regarding: the design, objectives, initiation, timing, progress and results of current and future preclinical studies and clinical trials of our product candidates, including the ongoing Phase 1b and Phase 2 clinical trial for TX45, in Group 2 Pulmonary Hypertension; candidate selection for our second program in HHT; the expected timing of program updates and data disclosures; the timing of filing INDs and other regulatory documents; the timing and likelihood of seeking regulatory approval for our product candidates including TX45; the competitive landscape for our product candidates; our ability to identify and develop additional product candidates; and our estimates regarding expenses, future revenue, capital requirements, cash runway and needs for additional financing.

These forward-looking statements reflect our current beliefs and expectations. Many factors may cause differences between current expectations and actual results, including the early stage of our development efforts; success in preclinical testing and earlier clinical trials does not ensure that later clinical trials will generate the same results or otherwise provide adequate data to demonstrate the efficacy and safety of a product candidates; clinical site activation rates or clinical trial enrollment rates that are lower than expected; changes in expected or existing competition; changes in the regulatory environment; the uncertainties and timing of the regulatory approval process; the impact of macroeconomic conditions, including the conflict in Ukraine and the conflict in the Middle East, heightened inflation and uncertain credit and financial markets, on our business, clinical trials and financial position; and unexpected litigation or other disputes. These and other risks are described more fully in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), including the risks detailed in the prospectus filed with the SEC pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3) on May 3, 2024, and other documents we subsequently filed with or furnished to the SEC. All forward-looking statements contained in this presentation speak only as of the date on which they were made. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in expectations, even as new information becomes available.

This presentation also contains estimates and other statistical data made by independent parties and by us relating to market size and growth and other data about our industry. This data involves a number of assumptions and limitations, and you are cautioned not to give undue weight to such estimates. Neither we nor any other person makes any representation as to the accuracy or completeness of such data or undertakes any obligation to update such data after the date of this presentation. In addition, projections, assumptions and estimates of our future performance and the future performance of the markets in which we operate are necessarily subject to a high degree of uncertainty and risk.





Agenda

- I. Company Overview
- II. GEODeTM Platform
- III. TX45 Relaxin in Group 2 Pulmonary Hypertension
 - i. Overview of Target and Indication
 - ii. Patient Journey
 - iii. Clinical Data
 - iv. Preclinical Data
 - v. Clinical Program
- IV. HHT Program
- V. Summary

Tectonic Therapeutic – Transforming the Discovery of Novel GPCR-Targeted Therapies, Innovating in Their Development

Validated GEODe™ Platform Validated platform to discover and optimize biologics that target GPCRs
Prioritizing high value GPCR targets, where small molecules are not the right modality

Phase 2 Best-In-Class Relaxin Agonist for "Group 2 PH"

First-In-Class "HHT" Program

Team with a Track Record of "Firsts"

Reverse Merger Closed June 2024

• First two assets address indications with no approved therapy

- **1. TX45**: RXFP1 agonist potential therapy for Group 2 PH¹ in HFpEF²
 - >600,000 Patients in US alone (>20 times PAH)
 - Phase 1a trial complete. TX45 was well tolerated, no immunogenicity observed, and a favorable PK/PD relationship was demonstrated
 - Phase 1b hemodynamic proof of concept data expected late Q1'25 or early Q2'25
 - Phase 2 randomized trial initiated in Aug '24, data expected in 2026
- 2. TX2100: Development Candidate chosen addressing hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia (HHT), Phase 1 initiation expected 4Q'25 or 1Q'26
- Team with extensive track record of drug discovery and development success, resulting in 20 "first" approvals across multiple therapeutic areas

Well capitalized by a syndicate of leading institutional funds \$159M³ cash as of 9/30/24, expected to provide runway into mid-2027



This Accomplished Team Has Delivered for Patients and Investors

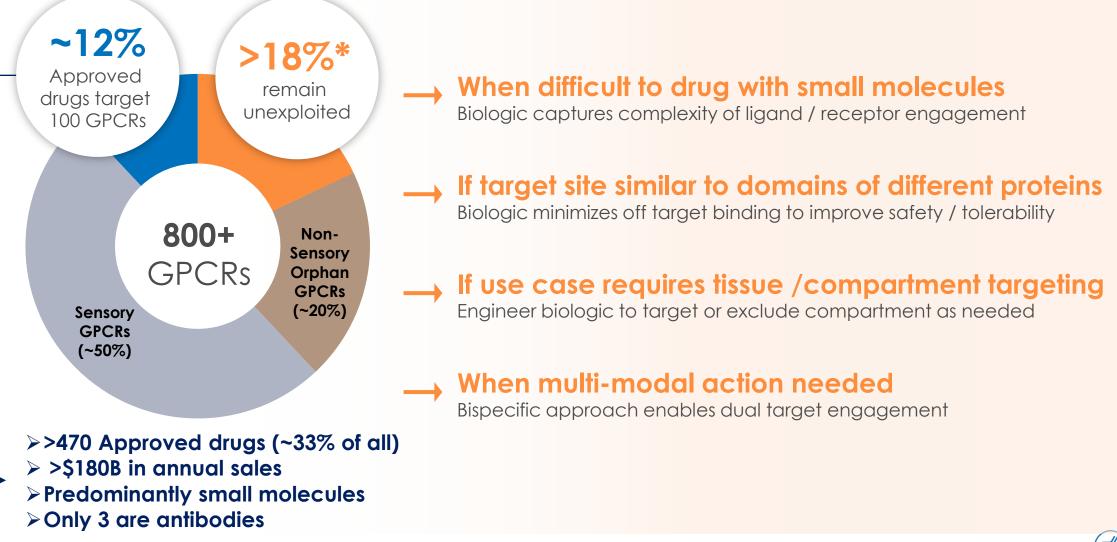




Team Track Record: >20 1st Approvals with >\$50B In Annual Sales



Biologics Offer Advantages Over Small Molecules in Targeting GPCRs in Multiple Settings

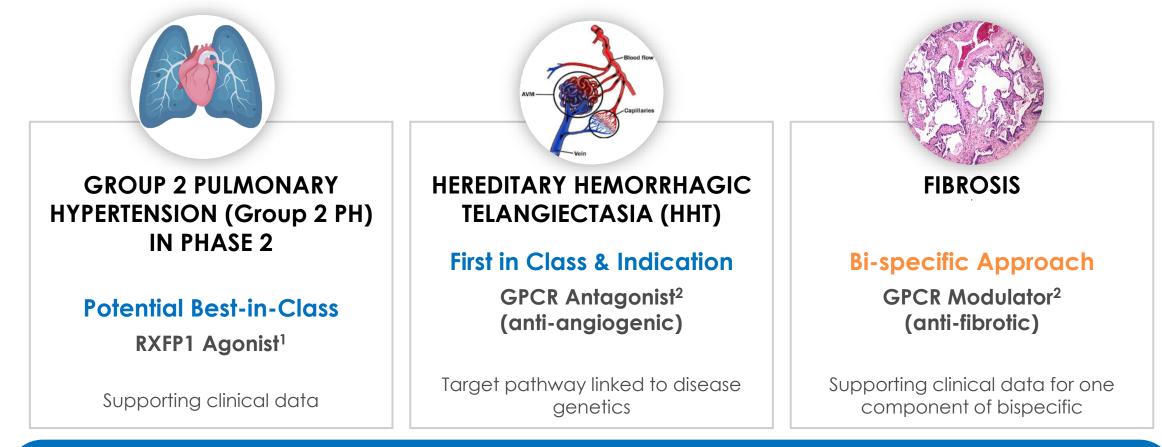


(*) Hauser, A.S. et al., Cell. 2018 Jan 11; 172(1-2): 41–54.e19. * 18% =

* 18% = 100% - 12% (approved drug targets) – 50% (sensory) – 20% (non-sensory, orphan)



Our Unique Pipeline Opportunities are Enabled by Biologic Targeting of GPCRs



Scale of POC studies: ~50-200 patients per indication 3-6 months treatment

- 1. Fusion protein lead molecule in-licensed from Harvard U., optimized using GEODe platform
- 2. GPCR targeted therapeutics discovered internally using GEODe platform



Pipeline of GPCR-Targeted Biologics with Multiple Potential Value Infection Points Ahead

Program	Preclinical	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Indication
RXFP1 Agonist (TX45 – Fc-relaxin)		Phase 1b (ongoing) Hemodynamic data late Q1'25 / early Q2'25	Phase 2 Initiated in August '24 Randomized Phase 2 data in 2026		Group 2 PH ⁽¹⁾ in Patients with Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction (HFpEF)
GPCR Antagonist (TX2100 -undisclosed)	Development Candidate Selected Nov '24	Initiation Planned Q4'25 / Q1'26			Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia (Osler Weber Rendu Syndrome)
Bi-functional GPCR Modulator	Discovery				Fibrosis
GPCR Modulators	Discovery				Multiple Indications

(1) Pulmonary Hypertension



GEODe[™] PLATFORM

Proprietary, validated platform, enables reproducible discovery and optimization of GPCR targeted biologics

Solving Key Challenges in GPCR Targeted Biologics Discovery

Challenges

RETAIN

endogenous GPCR structure to enable screening against relevant form of receptor

PURIFY

target in sufficient quantities to power screening campaign

INDUCE

immune response to human GPCR in animals if immunization strategy is pursued

STABILIZE

receptor in active conformation to enable agonist discovery

GEODe[™] Platform Features Designed for Success

Receptor Engineering, and Purification Technology delivers abundant receptor reagent in native conformation

2.

In-vitro Yeast Display Libraries provide high-diversity, without immune editing

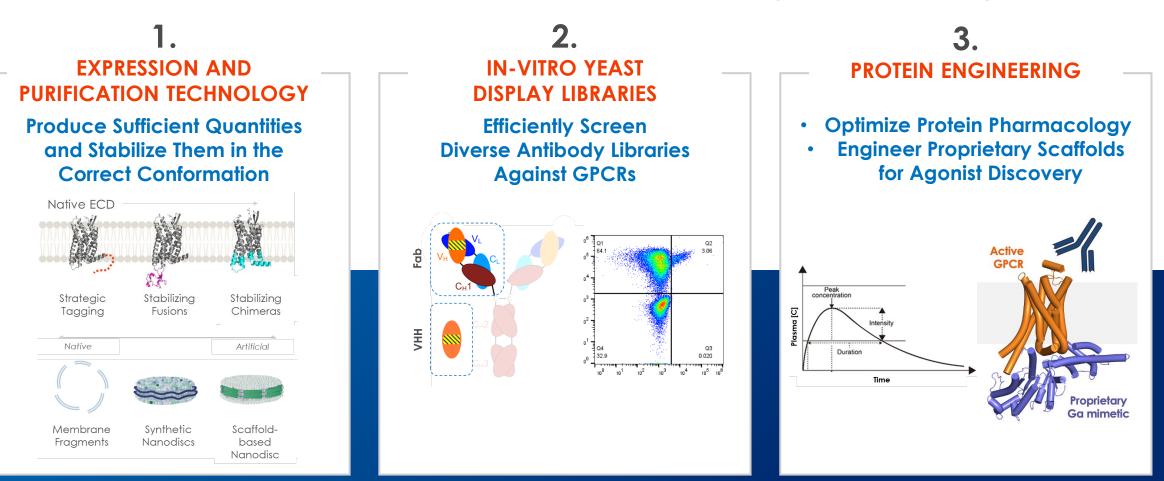
3.

Protein Engineering

Optimize protein pharmacology Engineer antigen formats to enable screening for agonists or antagonists as needed



Proprietary GEODe[™] platform spans three enabling technologies to identify and optimize potent GPCR targeted biologics



Large toolbox of biochemical methods, engineering tools, and assays



GEODe

GEODe[™] Platform Discovery Capabilities Deliver Selective, Ligand Competitive Orthosteric Antagonists

PURIFIED ANTIBODIES ARE FUNCTIONAL ANTAGONISTS*

OPTIMIZATION IMPROVES ORIGINAL POTENCY BY ~20X

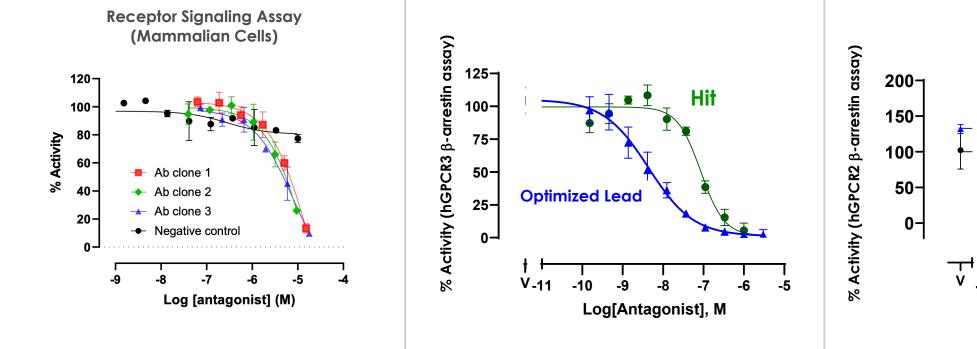
SELECTIVE (NO EFFECT ON OFF-TARGET GPCR)

Optimized Lead

(+) Ctrl

Log[Antagonist], M

12-11-10



*Latest generation proprietary libraries delivering initial hits with >10X potency

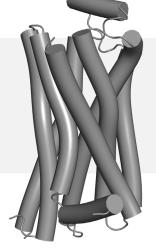


Our Proprietary Antigen Formats Enable Screening for Biologics with Agonist Activity

Inactive GPCR

Membrane

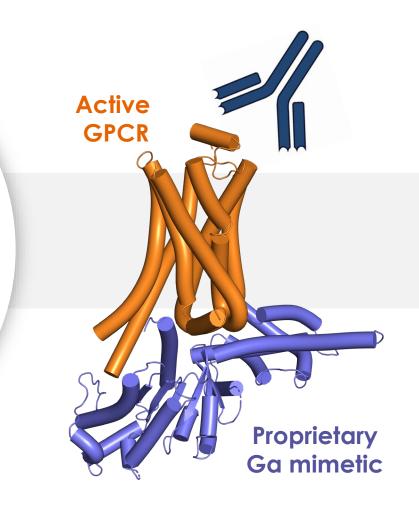
Cytosol





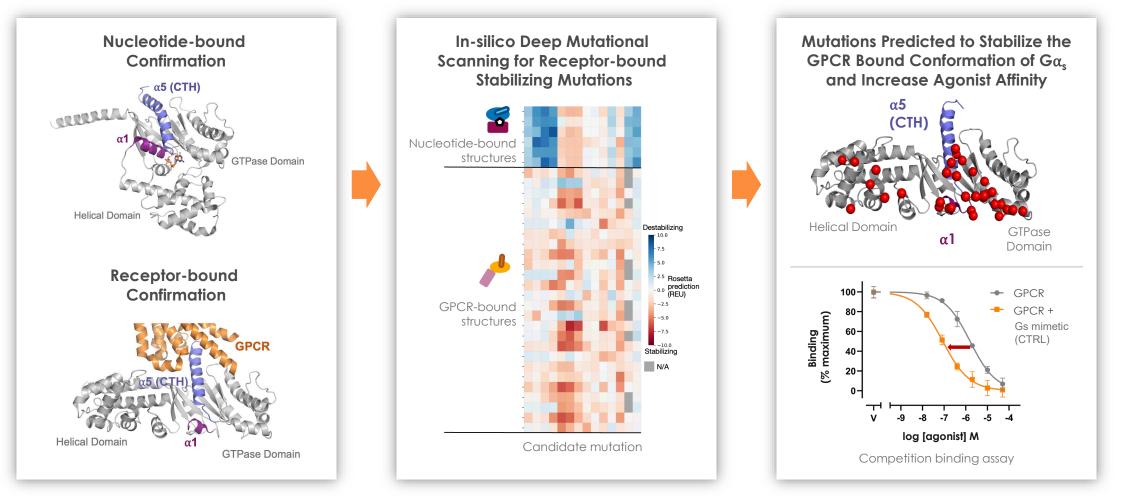
Proprietary Ga Mimetics

Designs Driven by Machine Learning and Energy Prediction Algorithms





Design of Our Proprietary $G\alpha$ Mimetics Is Driven by the Latest in Machine Learning and Energy Prediction Algorithms



Ongoing enhancement of our ability to screen for biologics with agonist activity



GEODe

End-to-end Capabilities in Place at Tectonic for Continued Discovery of Optimal DCs

ECTONIC

Suite of Ab Discovery, Optimization and Characterization Capabilities herapeutic GPCR structural and mechanistic know-how **Target Prep for** TARGET **GPCR Biochemistry** Overexpression & stabilization of target **Discovery Campaigns** Mammalian and insect cell expression methods Antibody yeast display **Affinity Maturation Antibody Discovery** VALIDATED Custom selection methods for GPCR targets **Protein Engineering** NGS to identify diverse sequences HIT High throughput antibody expression Developability **Protein Sciences** Biochemical binding Assays Assessment **Biophysical characterization** Signaling and cell biology assays to validate **Functional** LEAD Cellular Structural lead functionality Assessment / Pharmacology Biology Cryo-EM of Ab/receptor complex to gain key Structural mechanistic insights, understand SAR Insights DC In vivo Disease-specific cell assays Candidate **Disease Biology** Pharmacology PK and animal models Selection



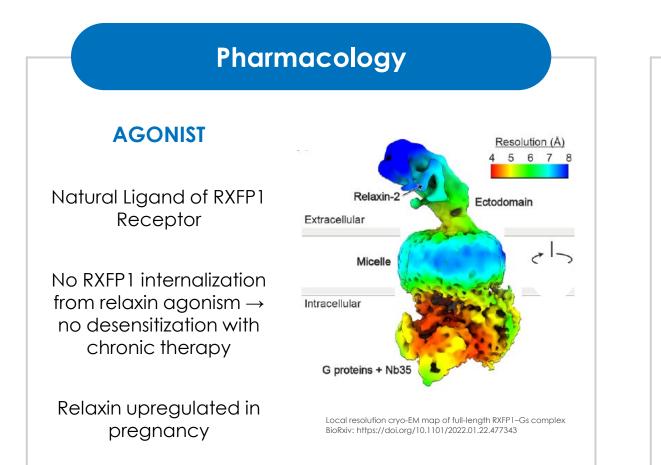




TX45: Fc-RELAXIN FUSION PROTEIN

RXFP1 agonist with differentiated profile

Hemodynamic and Anti-fibrotic Properties of Relaxin Demonstrated by its Role in Pregnancy



Facilitates Gestation

PULMONARY AND SYSTEMIC VASODILATOR

Increases cardiac output to accommodate the increased demand from developing fetus

ANTIFIBROTIC

Prepares musculoskeletal tissues for pregnancy and childbirth





The First Recombinant Relaxin (serelaxin) Demonstrated Safety and Benefit in Acute Heart Failure (AHF) in Trials of >11,000 Patients

-Note: trials only included a two-day relaxin infusion

Study (WHF Day 5)	Relative Risk [95% Cl]	N(drug)	N(pbo)
Pre-RELAX AHF	0.56 [0.22 – 1.45]	42	61
RELAX-AHF	0.54 [0.37 – 0.78]	581	580
RELAX-AHF-2		3274	3271
RELAX-AHF-EU	0.71 [0.52 – 0.98]	1756	894
RELAX-AHF-ASIA	0.42 [0.21 – 0.84]	437	433
Meta Analysis	0.77 [0.67 – 0.89] p = 0.0002	6090*	5239

PK limitations of relaxin a major hurdle to its development for chronic diseases

Our GEODe Protein Engineering capabilities address this challenge

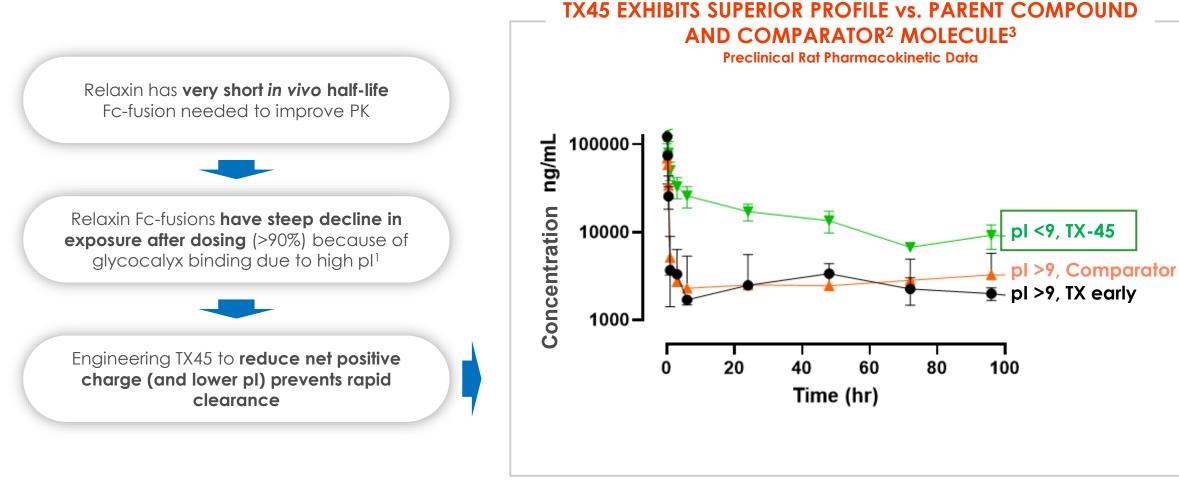
Effects of serelaxin on worsening heart failure (WHF) – fixed-effect (FE) meta-analysis; serelaxin 30 µg/kg/day vs. placebo,. Cl, confidence interval.

- One of two pivotal studies included in meta-analysis, RELAX-AHF-2, failed to achieve the co-primary endpoints, and we believe that two factors contributed to this outcome
 - It was ambitious to expect that a two-day infusion of serelaxin, with its short half-life and mechanism of action, would demonstrate clinical benefit at 6 months
 - Operational challenges with patient enrollment may also have had an impact

*Teerlink J.R. et al. Eur. J. Heart Fail. 2019; 22: 315-329; patients from RELAX-AHF-JP (N=30 total) not listed in table



TX45 is Engineered to Solve a Critical PK Problem Observed with Other Relaxin Molecules



1. Isoelectric Point

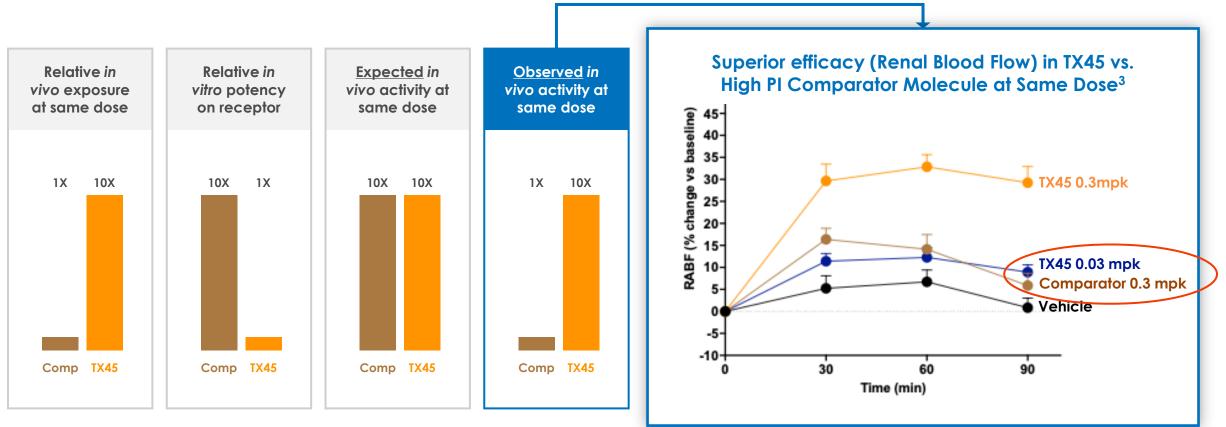
2. High pl Fc-relaxin fusion protein described in literature

3. Source: Tectonic internal data



TX45 Reflects Significant Protein Engineering to Optimize Its Pharmacology

TX45 results in ~10x greater *in vivo* potency over comparator¹ molecule than predicted based on PK and *in vitro* activity² – potentially from reduced trapping of drug in glycocalyx, resulting in increased free drug available to activate RXFP1 in tissues



1. High pl Fc-relaxin fusion protein described in literature

2. ~0.03 mpk of TX45 has similar efficacy as 0.3 mpk of Comparator

3. Source: Tectonic internal data



TX45

TX45 – Optimized RXFP1 Agonist for Group 2 PH in HFpEF

 Potential Best-in-Class Relaxin Agonist with Optimized PK 	 Protein engineering has extended pharmacologic half-life to support monthly dosing
 High Unmet Need in Group 2 PH with HFpEF¹ 	 No approved therapy >600,000 patients in US High 5-year high mortality
 Mechanism may be Ideal to Address Group 2 PH 	 Pulmonary + systemic vasodilation, cardiac relaxation Reversal of fibrosis in pulmonary vasculature and heart Anti-inflammatory
 Supporting Clinical and Pre- clinical Data 	 Hemodynamic benefit in studies of serelaxin in AHF Clear benefit observed with TX45 in rodent PH and CHF models
 Streamlined Development Strategy 	 No outcome study needed Enrichment strategy for CpcPH where there is greatest unmet need Enables potential early launch relative to congestive heart failure

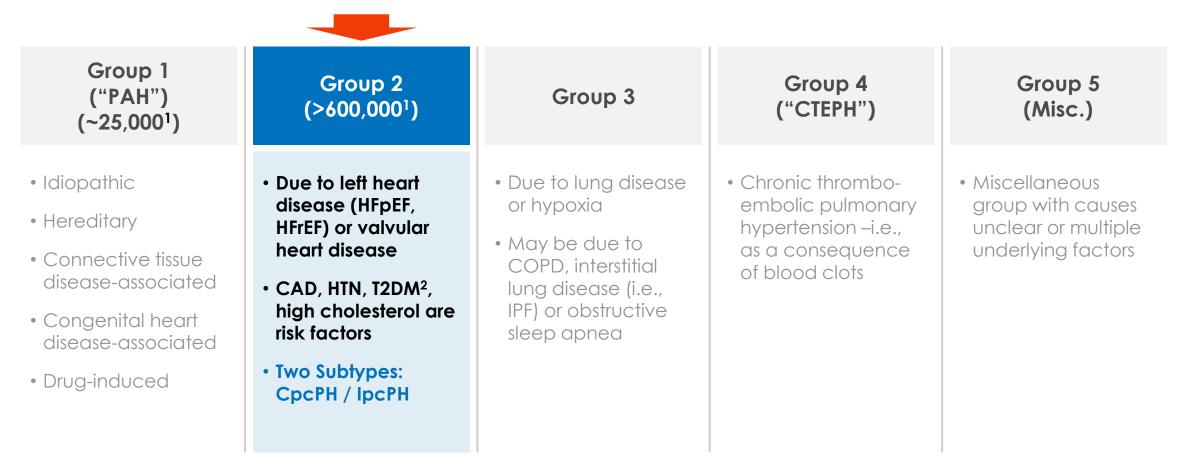
- Potential to Expand Indications
 - Other PH Groups, Heart failure, renal disease



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Pulmonary Hypertension Consists of 5 Distinct Diseases

Group 2 PH is of Greatest Interest for TX45's Initial Indication



1. US Prevalence

2. CAD: Coronary Artery Disease, HTN: Hypertension, T2DM: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Nat. Pul. Hypertension Unit, Ireland



Our Focus is on the Group 2 PH Subset of Heart Failure with Preserved EF (HFpEF)

Clinical Program Designed to Enable Evaluation of Efficacy in Overall Population and CpCPH

Heart Increased Left Ventricle Filling Pressures **HFpEF** Normal (Several million pts.)^{1,2} Increased Pulmonary Venous Pressures Passive Pressure Backflow Group 2 PH Pulmonary Hypertension (>600K)³ **IpcPH** CpcPH **CpcPH** (<u>C</u>ombined, <u>p</u>re- and post <u>c</u>apillary <u>PH</u>) (>500K) (>100K) Chronic PH and/or Other Drivers **Pulmonary Vasculature** Permanent Vascular Changes, e.g. Pulmonary Artery Remodeling Increased Vascular Resistance **PAH-like** Normal **Right Heart Failure** 1. US prevalence numbers. Estimates based on data from Kapelios, C. et al., Cardiac Failure Review 2023;9:e14



IpcPH (<u>I</u>solated, **p**ost **c**apillary <u>**PH**</u>)





Group 2 PH: Patient Journey

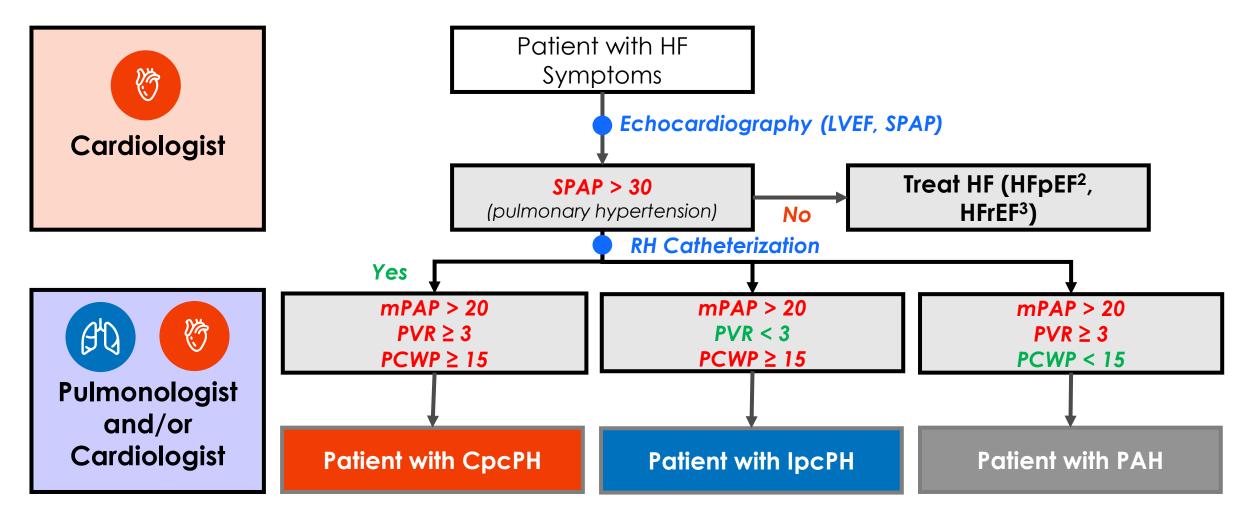
Key Hemodynamic Measures in Pulmonary Hypertension

K)

	Measure	Definition	Detection Method(s) / Formulas	Clinical Significance
	mPAP Mean Pulmonary Arterial Pressure (mm Hg)	Fluid pressure in the lung arteries	Directly measured by RHC sPAP estimated by echo	Key parameter for diagnosing pulmonary hypertension of all causes (Groups I-V)
	PVR Pulmonary Vascular Resistance (Wood Units)	Resistance to blood flow in pulmonary arteries ("narrowness of pipes")	Calculated from mPAP, PCWP, and CO obtained by RHC PVR = (mPAP-PCWP)/CO	Provides information about disease/narrowing specifically in pulmonary arteries
	PCWP Pulmonary Capillary Wedge Pressure (mm Hg)	Fluid pressure in lung capillaries – measure of left atrial pressure	Directly measured by RHC	Used to assess left ventricular filling abnormalities – elevated in left sided heart failure ("hard to fill pump")
	CO Cardiac Output (L / min)	Amount of blood pumped per unit time	CO directly measured by RHC thermodilution	CO is a key measure of heart function and is depressed in heart failure



Group 2 Pulmonary Hypertension (PH) Patient Journey



(1) LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; SPAP: estimated systolic pulmonary artery pressure by echo; mPAP: mean pulmonary artery pressure; PVR:

pulmonary vascular resistance; PCWP: pulmonary capillary wedge pressure; CpcPH: combined pre-and post-capillary pulmonary hypertension; IpcPH

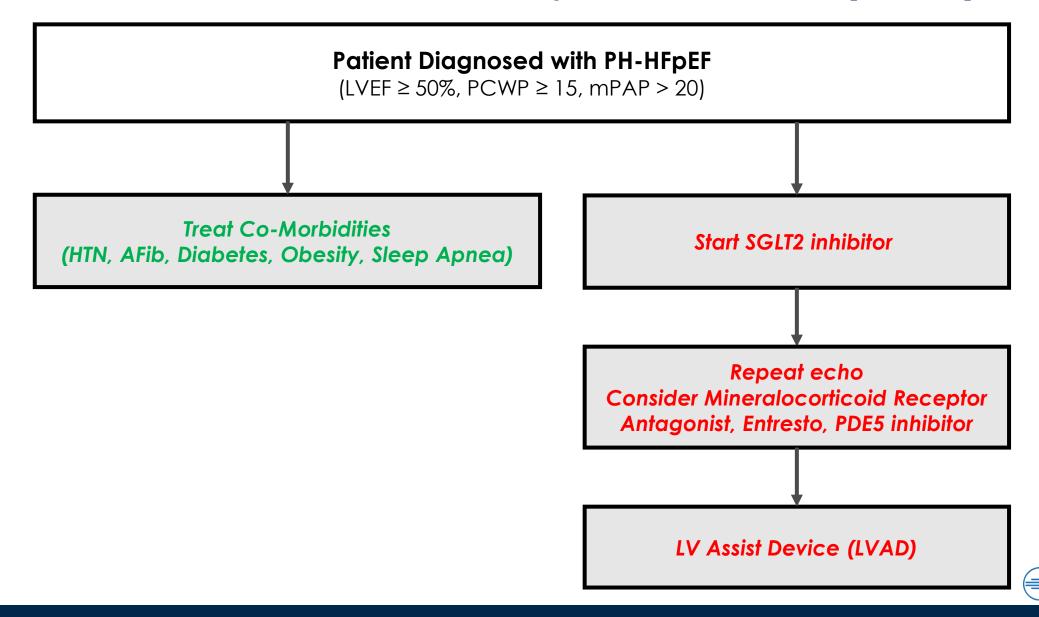
isolated post-capillary PH

(2) HFpEF: Heart Failure with preserved Ejection Fraction

(3) HFrEF: Heart Failure with reduced Ejection Fraction

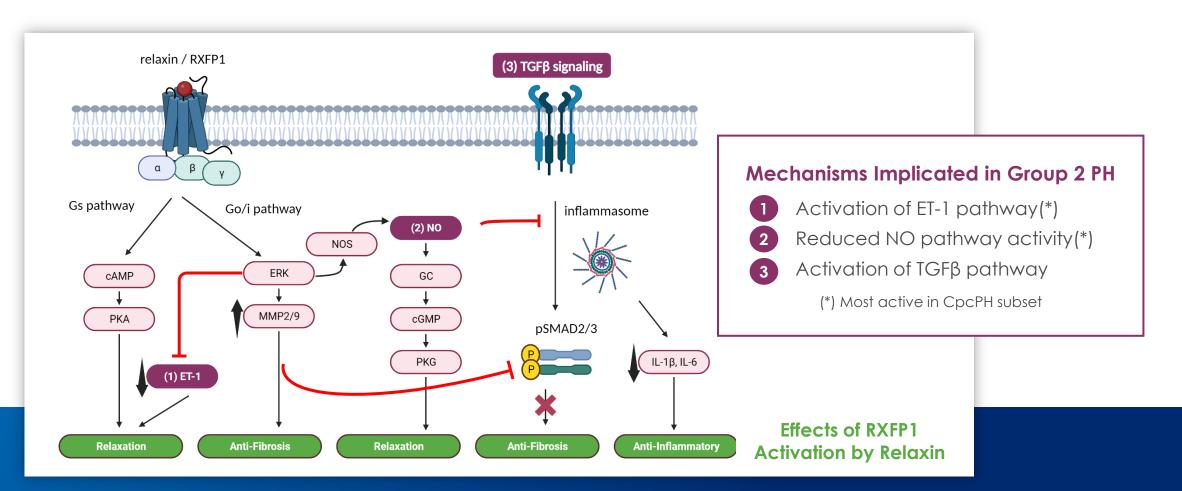


Treatment of Pulmonary Hypertension (PH) in the Setting of Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction (HFpEF)



TECTONIC

Relaxin Multimodal MOA Addresses Pathways Implicated in Group 2 PH Pathophysiology



- Pulmonary and systemic arterial vasodilation
- ✓ Favorable remodeling: anti-fibrotic effect in heart and pulmonary vasculature
- ✓ Anti-inflammatory



TX45 29

Relaxation and Anti-Fibrotic Effects of Relaxin Have Potential for Disease Modification in Group 2 PH

- Heart, and vascular dysfunction contribute to disease pathology
- Renal dysfunction also present in many of these patients

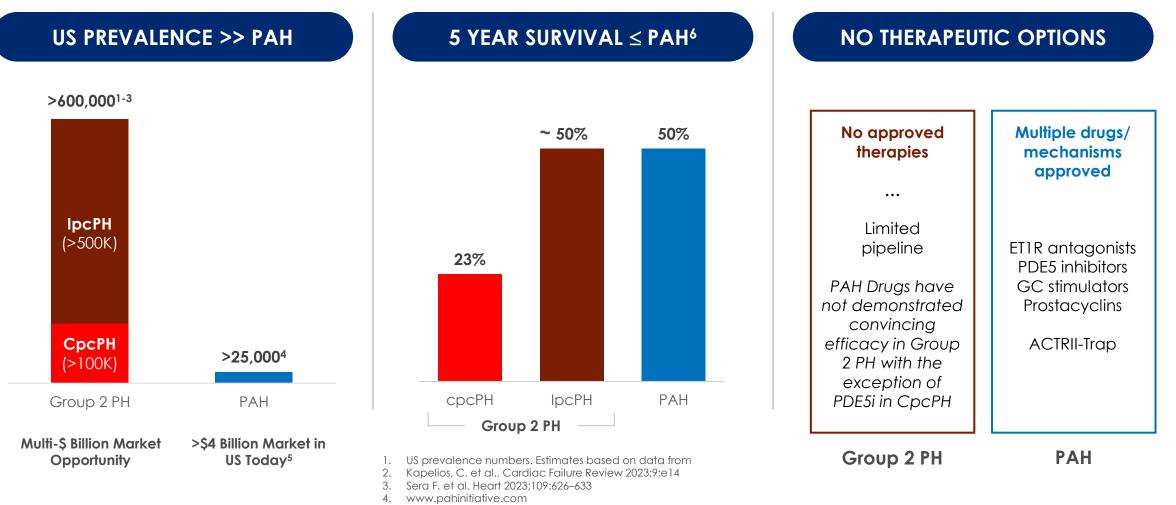
CHARACTERISTICS OF GROUP 2 PH	ІрсРН	СрсРН	ANTICIPATED RELAXIN EFFECTS
Pulmonary artery narrowing, thickening, stiffening, fibrotic remodeling		\checkmark	Pulmonary Vasodilation Anti-inflammatory, anti-fibrotic
Right Ventricular Dysfunction	\checkmark	\checkmark	Right ventricular remodeling
Thickening and stiffening of Left Ventricle	\checkmark	\checkmark	Peripheral vasodilation, cardiac relaxation, left ventricular remodeling
Compromised kidney function	\checkmark	\checkmark	Improvement in kidney function

Reducing pulmonary pressures and improvement of left heart function are both key to providing efficacy



Group 2 PH vs. PAH

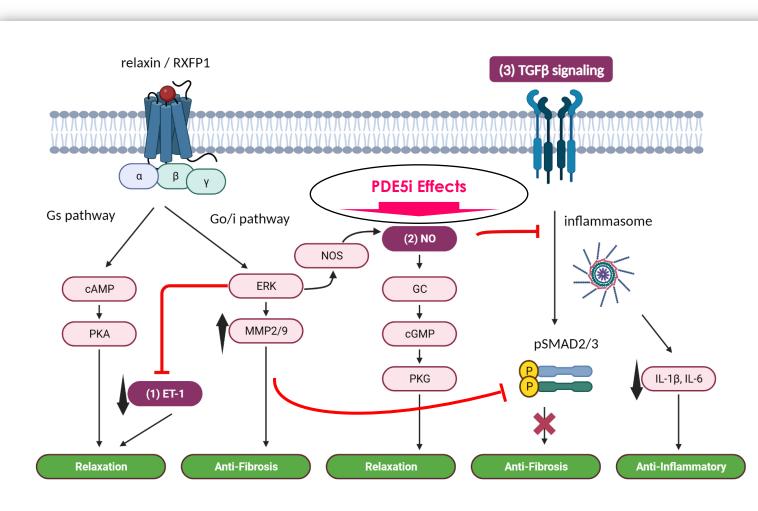
- Significant opportunity for a first-in-indication therapy
- Highly motivated physicians and patients



5. GlobalData

6. Caravita S. et al. <u>https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0199164</u>; Gall H. et al The Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation, Vol 36, No 9, September 2017; estimates from synthesis of different studies

PDE5 Inhibitors Affect Only One of Several Pathways Addressed by Relaxin



PDE5 inhibitors demonstrated efficacy across 3 studies ⁽¹⁻³⁾ including:

 Reduction in PVR
 Improvement in exercise capacity
 Decrease in heart failure hospitalizations

TX45 anticipated to be effective in both Cpc-PH and Ipc-PH because it targets additional anti-fibrotic and anti-inflammatory mechanisms on top of activation of the NO pathway



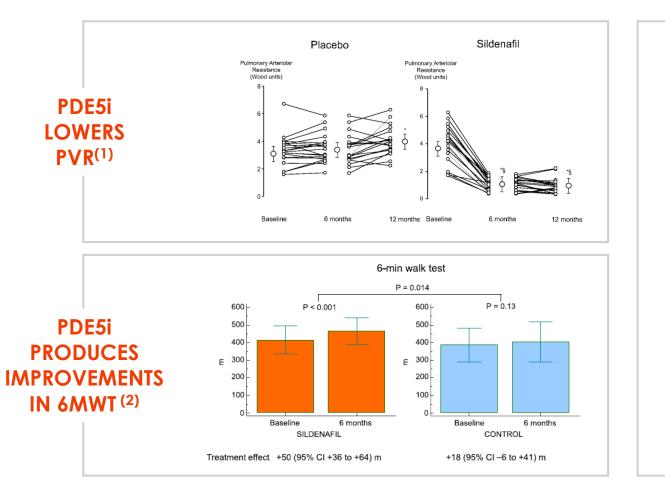
1. Guazzi et al. 2011

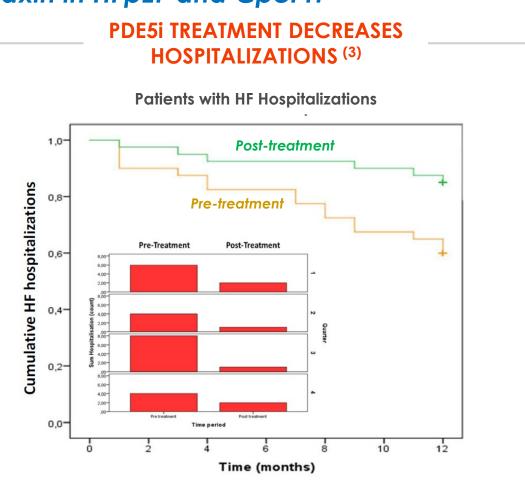
2. Belyavskiy et al. 2020

3. Kramer et al. 2019

PDE5 Inhibitors Show Significant Benefit in CpcPH and HFpEF Despite Limited Mechanism of Action Compared with Relaxin

Expected to Increase POS of Relaxin in HFpEF and CpcPH





1. Guazzi et al. 2011

2. Belyavskiy et al. 2020

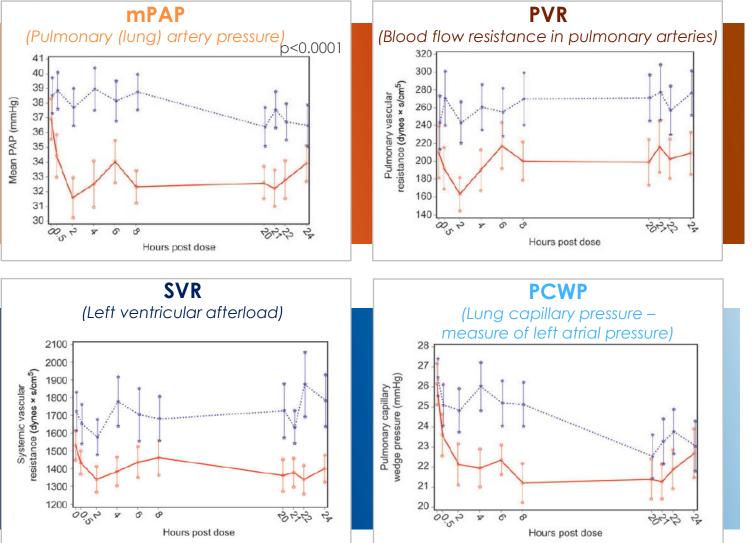
3. Kramer et al. 2019



Relaxin Improves Hemodynamics in Heart Failure

Balanced pulmonary and peripheral vasodilation, and improved heart function (decreased PCWP) relevant to Group 2 PH

- Panels: serelaxin infusion for 20hrs in Acute Heart Failure patients with elevated pulmonary artery pressure (PAP) rapidly lowered mPAP, pulmonary vascular resistance (PVR), systemic vascular resistance (SVR), pulmonary capillary wedge pressure (PCWP)^{*,**}
- Not shown: serelaxin also improved right atrial pressures (RAP), and renal function*
- In a similar study in patients with chronic CHF, a reduction in PCWP and an increase in cardiac output was demonstrated**





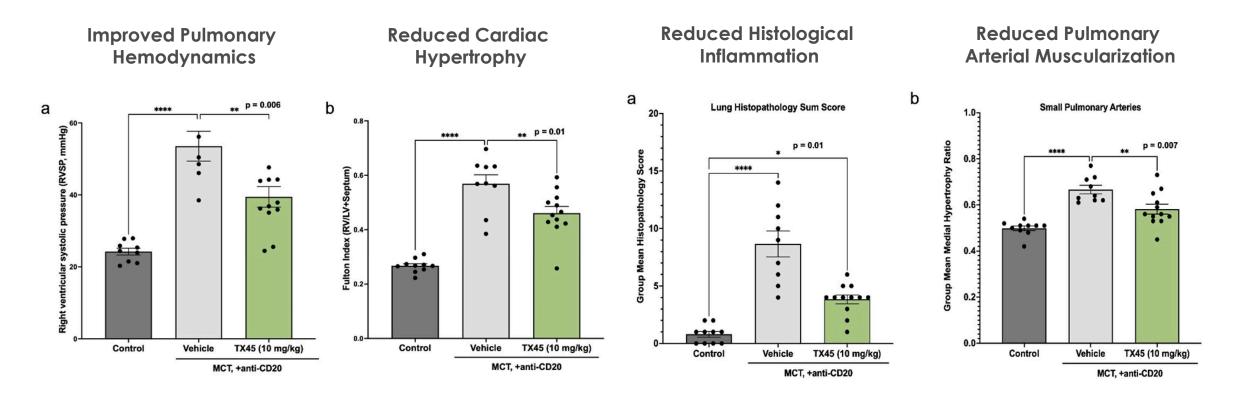


TX45 and Other Relaxin Preclinical Data

Preclinical validation Anti-fibrotic effects of relaxin observable across broad range of studies

TX45 Efficacy in Monocrotaline-Induced Model of Pulmonary Hypertension in Rats

TX45 Significantly Reduces Right Ventricular Systolic Pressure, Fulton's Index and Muscularization of Small Pulmonary Arteries in Tx Model of PH



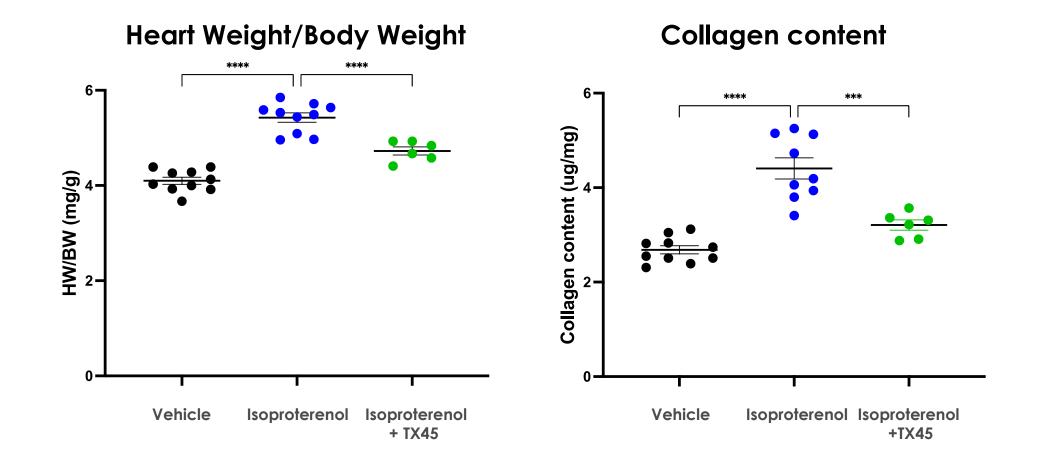


TX45 Significantly Reduces Collagen and TNFa levels in Mouse UUO Model of Renal Fibrosis

Sham **TNFa Collagen IV IHC Quantification in Kidney Cortex** 0.010 25p = 0.020.008 20 % Collagen IV Immunolabeling ۰ pg / ug tissue 0.006 **UUO + Vehicle** 15 0.004 10 0.002 5-**UUO + TX45** 0 0.000 UUO + TX45 Sham UUO + Vehicle UUO + Vehicle UUO + TX45Sham

* Dotted red line defines the cortex region

TX45 Reduces Cardiac Hypertrophy and Fibrosis in the Mouse Isoproterenol Induction Model



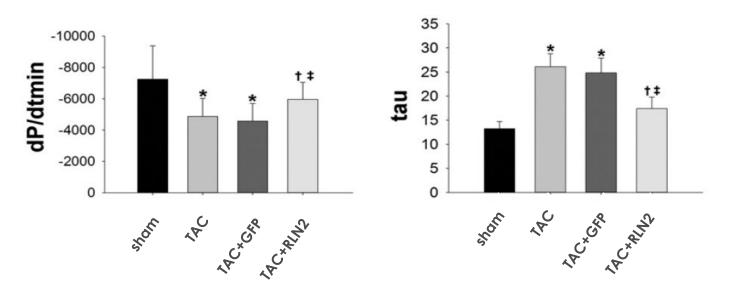


Relaxin Prevents Diastolic Dysfunction in a Model of HFpEF and Reverse Cardiac Fibrosis

Relaxin Prevents TAC (transverse aortic constriction) - Induced Cardiac Diastolic Dysfunction in Rats & Reverses Diabetes-Induced Cardiac Fibrosis and Diastolic Dysfunction in mRen-2 Rats.

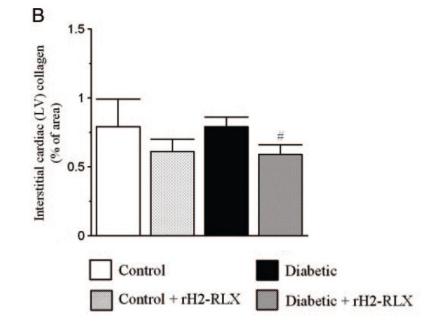
Human relaxin-2 Improves Diastolic Dysfunction

gene therapy administered with 28 days follow-up (Shuai X.X. et al. 2016)



Human relaxin-2 reverses cardiac fibrosis

2 wk infusion in STZ-treated diabetic/HTN mRen-2 rats (Samuel C.S. et al. 2008)





* GFP = green fluorescent protein (adenovirus used as negative control)

TX45

Additional Anti-Fibrotic Effects of Relaxin Demonstrated in Preclinical Animal Models of Heart Failure

In other rodent models of heart failure, Relaxin has been shown to also:

Inhibit TGFβ or ANG-II induced collagen synthesis in cardiac fibroblasts¹
 Prevent interstitial and perivascular fibrosis, with effect superior to enalapril²
 Prevent diastolic dysfunction³

Prevent and Reverse cardiac hypertrophy³

✓ Reverse cardiac inflammatory gene expression⁴

1. Relaxin knockout model of cardiac fibrosis (mouse) - Samuel C.S. et al. 2004

- 2. Isoproterenol infusion model of heart failure (mouse) Samuel C.S. et al. 2014
- 3. Transverse aortic constriction model of HFpEF (rat) Shuai X.X. et al. 2016, Lapinskas T. et al. 2020
- 4. Aging-induced cardiac inflammation (rat)- Martin B. et al. 2018

Findings consistent across models and studies published by different investigators



TX45



TX45 Clinical Program and Preliminary Phase 1 Data

TX45 Development Program Overview

Planned readouts in 2025 and 2026

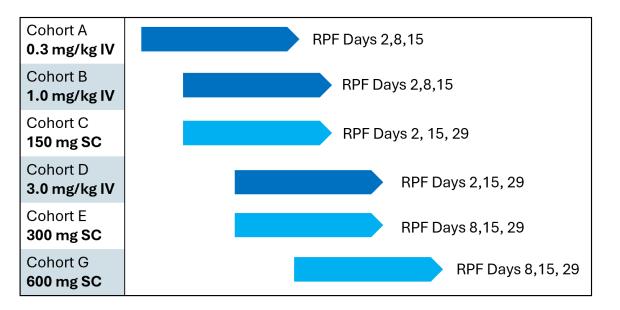




TX45 Phase 1a Single Ascending Dose Study

- Study has completed
- TX45 was well tolerated with minimal adverse events, no drug-related SAEs
- Pharmacokinetics
 - PK is dose proportional
 - No evidence of immune mediated clearance
- Pharmacodynamics from 0.3 mg/kg cohort (lowest dose)
 - 30% increase in renal plasma flow on Day 2 post dose persisting at least until Day 8 post dose
 - Magnitude of effect consistent with serelaxin's effect
 - Meets "go criteria"

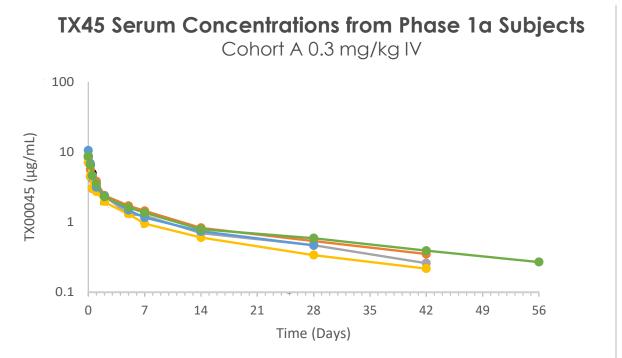
TX45 SAD Dose Escalation Plan



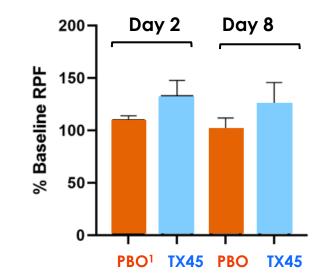
RPF = Renal Plasma Flow



Phase 1a Study: Preliminary Single Dose TX45 Pharmacokinetic/Pharmacodynamic Data (lowest dose)



Renal Plasma Flow in Phase 1a Subjects TX45 Dosed on Day 1 - Cohort A 0.3 mg/kg IV



Based on Preliminary Data, We Anticipate Potentially Monthly Dosing at Optimal SC Dose



Preclinical PK/PD from Acute RBF Model Informs Target Plasma Concentration Levels at Trough for Therapeutic Effect

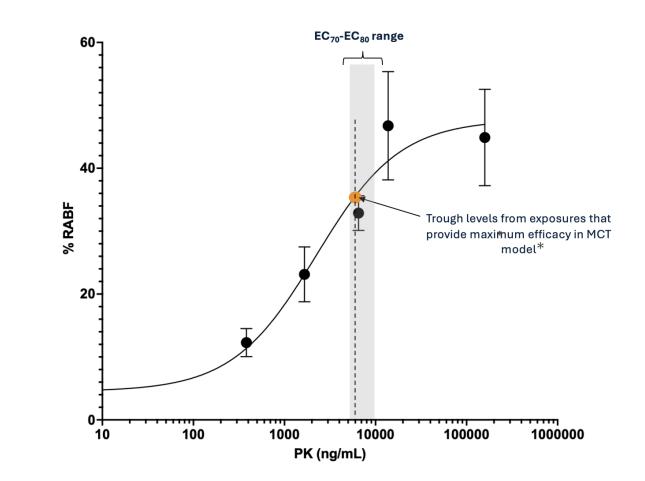
RBF Model

Used to assess pharmacodynamic response to TX45 administration based on acute vasodilatory effects of relaxin, as measured by increased rat renal blood flow (RBF)

MCT Model

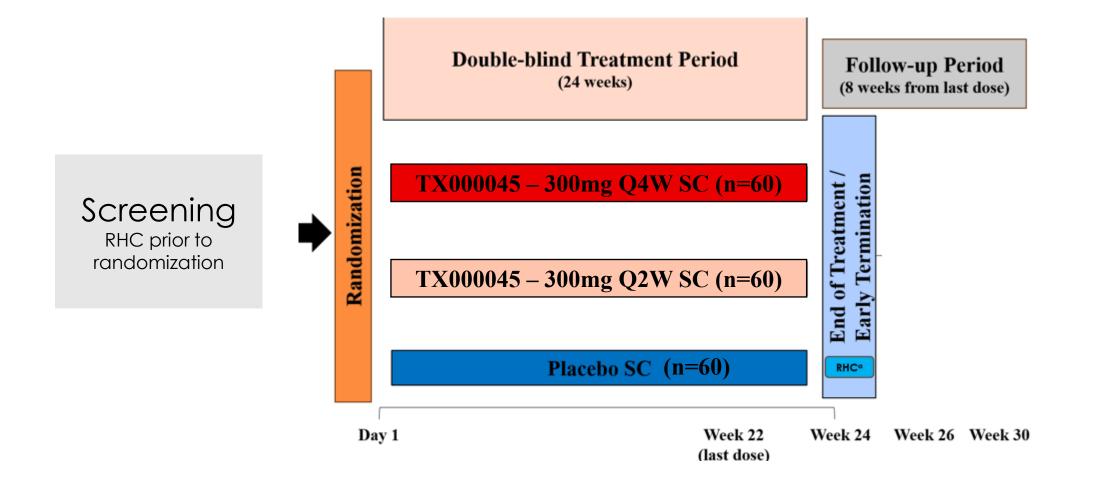
Used to assess the therapeutic antiinflammatory/anti-proliferative efficacy of TX45 in a rat model of pulmonary hypertension

The trough levels required for maximal efficacy in the MCT model fall between the EC_{70} and EC_{80} response in the RBF model





Summary of TX45 Phase 2 Study Design





Significant Pharma Interest in Relaxin Tectonic has Potential Best-in-Class Molecule

Company	Format	Formulation	Expected Dosing Frequency	Population	Timing
	Fc-Fusion Engineered for optimal PK, biodistribution, high [C] formulation	SubQ High [C] achievable	Q4 Weeks	Group 2 PH / HFpEF (enriched for CpcPH)	Start in August '24 Data in 2026
AstraZeneca	Fc-Fusion	SubQ	Q2 Weeks*	Group 2 PH / HFpEF and HFrEF	Start: Q1 2023 1 st completion: Q2 2025
AstraZeneca	Small Molecule	PO	QD*	CHF	Start: Q2 2024 1 st completion: Q4 2025
Lilly	h-Albumin-mAb- Fusion	SubQ Injection site reactions	Q Weekly*	HFpEF	Start: Q1 2023 1 st completion: Q4 2025



TX45





HHT Program

First-in- indication opportunity for 2nd most common genetic bleeding disorder

No currently

Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia (HHT)

Autosomal Dominant Disease that Causes Abnormal Blood Vessel Formation

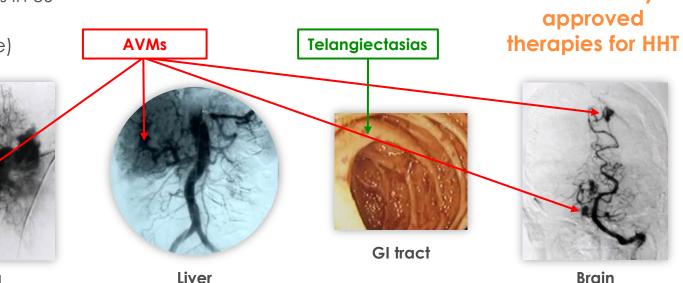
- Rare, autosomal dominant disease: ~ 75,000 patients in US
 - Mutations in the BMP9/10 pathway
- High degree of phenotypic variability (15-20% severe)
- Increased mortality risk



Nosebleeds



Telangiectasias



Lung

- FREQUENCY OF ABNORMAL HHT VESSELS
- >95% Nose (epistaxis)
 >90% Skin (Telangiectasia)
 50% Lungs (pulmonary AVMs*)
 50% Liver (hepatic AVMs)
 20% Gastrointestinal tract
 - 10% Brain (cerebral AVMs)

INCREASED FREQUENCY OF THE FOLLOWING

- Iron and transfusion dependent anemia (10-30% of patients)
- High output CHF 2nd to Liver AVM \rightarrow liver transplant
- Stroke
- Brain abscesses and other deep tissue abscesses
- Venous thromboemboli (VTE)
- Pulmonary Hypertension
- Migraines



50

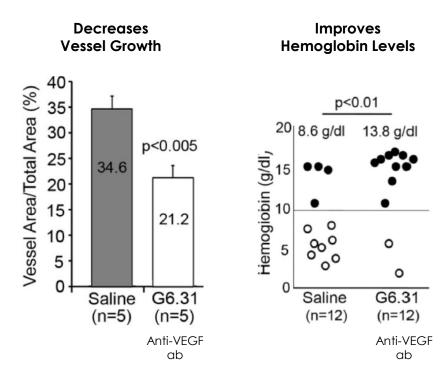
HHT

Anti VEGF: Mouse HHT Model Predictive of Efficacy in Patients

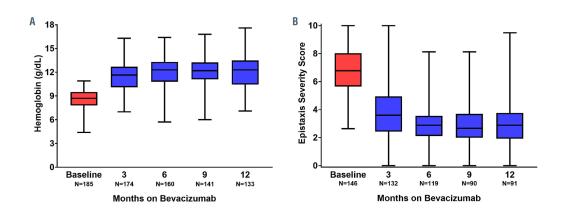
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ANTI-VEGF mAb SUPPRESSES AVM FORMATION, VISCERAL HEMORRHAGE IN HHT MODEL

ALK-1 Conditional Knock-Out Wound-induced vascular response



ANTI-VEGF THERAPY REDUCES EPISTAXIS SEVERITY, IMPROVES HEM. PARAMETERS IN PATIENTS

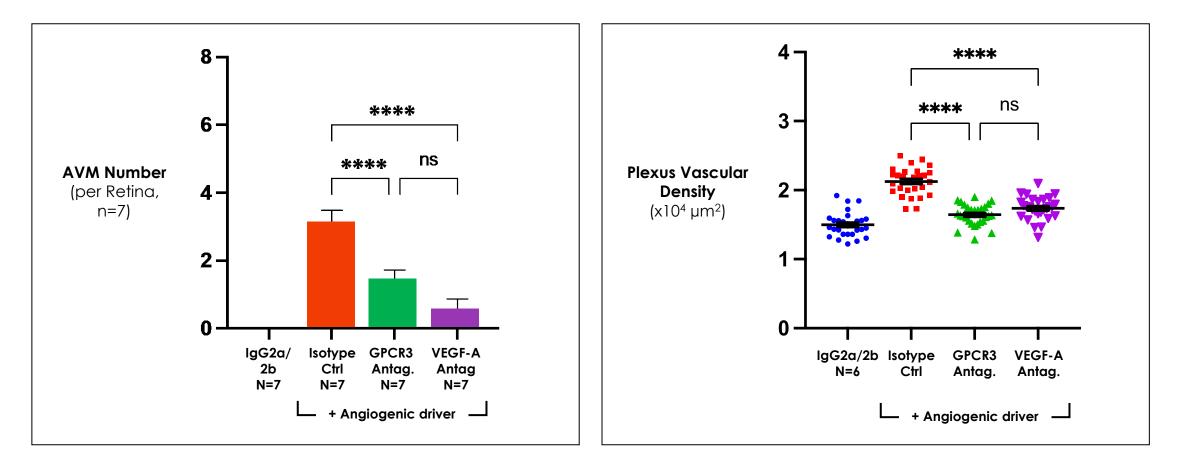


- No rigorous clinical studies ever conducted only evidence is from IITs
 - Patent expiration on anti-VEGF mab lowered incentive to investment in label expansion
 - Dose and Dosing interval not well explored
- Treating physicians concerned about side effects



A GPCR3 Antagonist Significantly Reduces AVMs and Retinal Vascular Density in Animal Model of HHT

Effects of anti-GPCR3 antagonist mAb in mouse HHT model generated by immunoblocking of BMP9 and BMP10^(1,2)





HHT

Projected HHT Development Program Overview



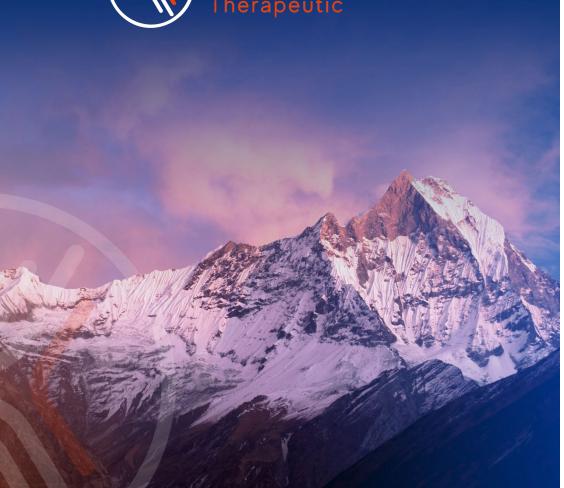


HHT



Summary





Financial Overview

Company Ticker	NASDAQ: TECX	
Investor Participation from June 2024 Private Placement	Major mutual fund, TAS Partners, 5AM Ventures, EcoR1 Capital, Polaris Partners, Farallon Capital (managed funds), Vida Ventures, Pags Group and other investors	
Cash as of 9/30/24	~\$159 million	
Expected Cash Runway	Into Mid-2027	
Common Stock Outstanding (9/30/24):	~14.7M	



Uniquely Positioned to Deliver on Value Creating Milestones









Thank you

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