

ReDUX4, a Phase 2b Clinical Trial with Losmapimod in Facioscapulohumeral Muscular Dystrophy (FSHD)

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June 24, 2021



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Agenda

- Welcome and Opening Remarks
- Background
- Phase 2b ReDUX4 Data
- Q&A

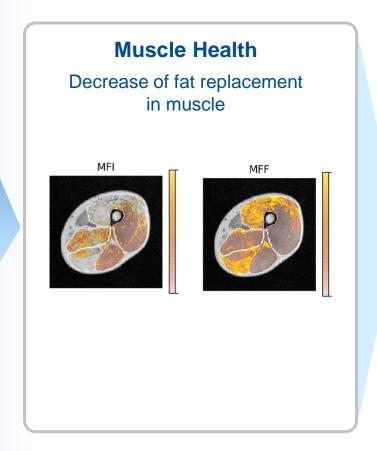


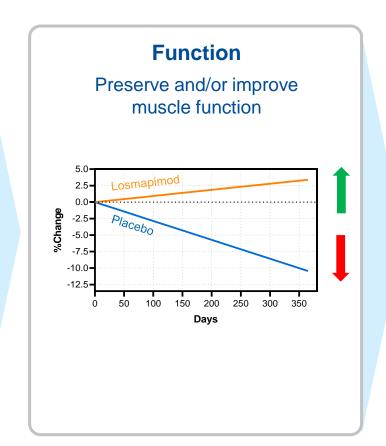
Opening Remarks

Bryan Stuart, President and Chief Executive Officer

ReDUX4 Hypothesis: Losmapimod Modifies the Course of FSHD

Hypothesis: Losmapimod will reduce FSHD-related muscle degeneration through reduction of myotoxic DUX4, leading to decreased muscle fat replacement and, ultimately, slowing of functional loss





Quality of Life Significant patient-reported improvements **PGIC** Scores Very much improved Much improved Minimally improved No change Worse Much worse Very much worse

Losmapimod Demonstrated Slowed Disease Progression and Improved Function

- Primary endpoint, change in DUX4-driven gene expression, which was an experimental biomarker, was not met
 - Current measurement method insensitive in an interventional clinical trial
 - Downstream benefits of reducing DUX4 activity were observed
- Losmapimod showed statistically significant (p<0.05*) and clinically relevant benefit across multiple structural, functional and patient reported endpoints</p>
 - Muscle Health Decreased Muscle Fat Infiltration
 - Function Improved Reachable Workspace
 - Patient Benefit- Improved Patient Global Impression of Change
- Favorable safety and tolerability
- Positive benefit/risk supports losmapimod's potential to be a transformative therapy

Identification of New Targets that Impact the Root Cause of Disease is Highly Challenging and Rate Limiting in R&D

Fulcrum's patient centric approach systematically & rapidly pinpoints novel intervention points

Fulcrum's Platform identifies targets that have the potential to rebalance monogenic, polygenic, and heterogenous diseases



Treatments that Modulate Monogenic Disease Genes



Treatments that Revert Gene Signatures of Polygenic Diseases





Treatments that Modulate Cell Fate in Complex Diseases



- Our core focus is on patients with diseases of high unmet need
- We use the most relevant cellular models to study a given disease
- We systematically employ target & modality agnostic screening approaches to enable rapid identification of high-quality targets
- Fulcrum's deep and broad approach utilizes state-of-the-art capabilities to comprehensively interrogate diseases and identify disease modifying therapies



Background

Chris Morabito, MD, Chief Medical Officer

Second Most Common Muscular Dystrophy with Significant **Disease Burden and No Current Treatment Options**

Characterized by progressive muscle degeneration

- Skeletal muscle replaced by fat
- Significant impairment of upper extremity function and mobility
- Affects movement of face and eventually the trunk and legs
- Patients report chronic pain, anxiety and depression
- Approximately 2/3 of cases are familial-inherited

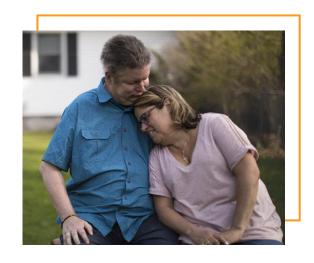
Losmapimod Market Opportunity

Estimated US FSHD Population* 16,000-38,000



Estimated Global FSHD Population* 300,000-780,000





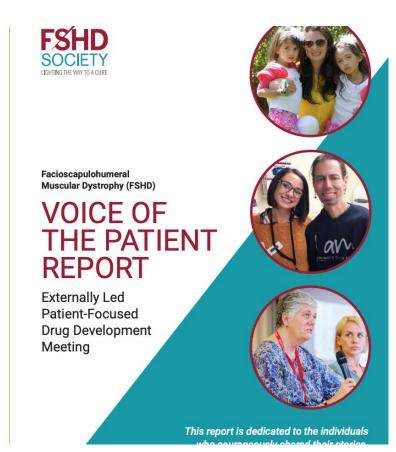
"They told me that I was probably going to die from muscular dystrophy at 30 years old—that I would probably roll over and suffocate myself in my sleep."

"You know how many years it took to get out of that? That's a scary feeling."

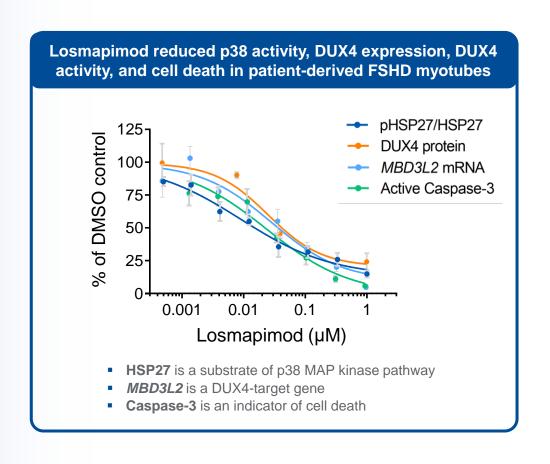
Voice of the Patient Forum on FSHD – June 29, 2020

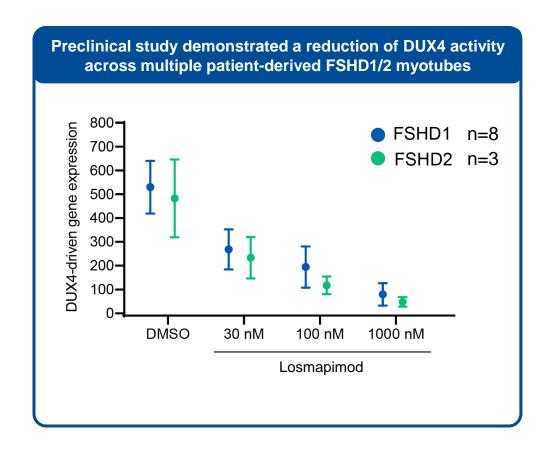
Landmark report capturing testimony given to the FDA by patients and family members about the severity of disease symptoms and urgent need for treatment

- "Having a significant treatment for FSHD would really be life changing. I would like to see something that would stop progression of the disease. If I were to stop progression right now, I would still be able to walk in 10 years. I would still be able to smile, to get off the couch, to raise my arms, to hold my future baby and countless other things...." 26-year-old woman
- "Our future and hers stay in limbo with so many unknowns that if we had a therapy that at minimum slowed the progression...we would be able to guide and plan for what her future looks like." Mother of young girl with FSHD
- "This disease is wicked and cruel in many ways, but <u>losing my</u> <u>independence is probably the most frightening and helpless feeling</u> I have ever had." - 50-year-old man



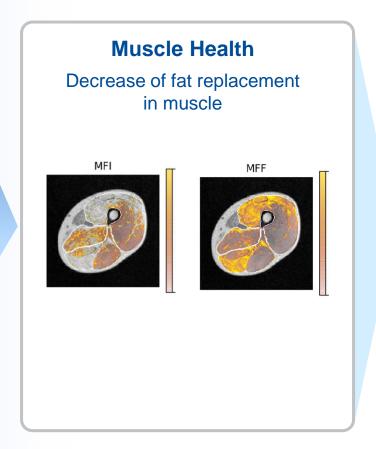
Losmapimod Reduced DUX4 Expression in Preclinical FSHD Studies

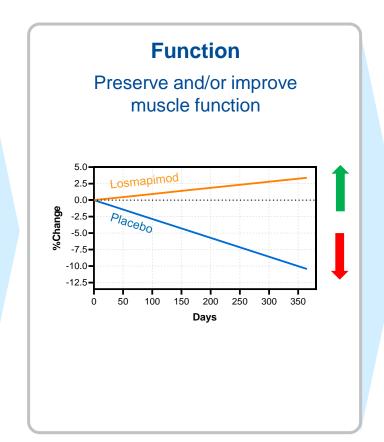




ReDUX4 Hypothesis: Losmapimod Modifies the Course of FSHD

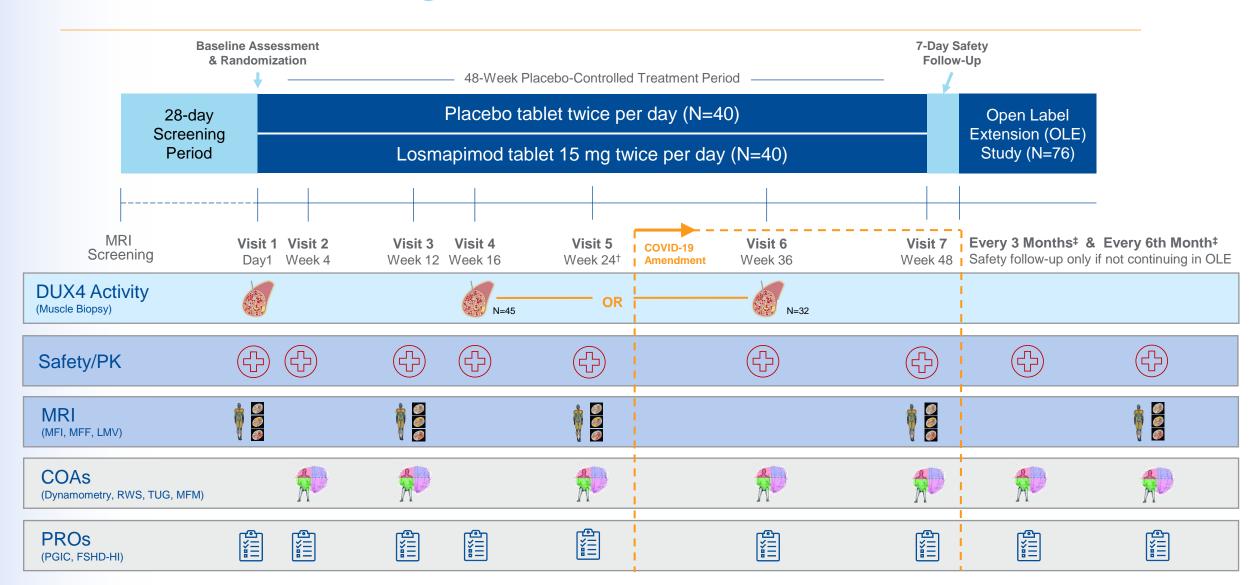
Hypothesis: Losmapimod will reduce FSHD-related muscle degeneration through reduction of myotoxic DUX4, leading to decreased muscle fat replacement and, ultimately, slowing of functional loss





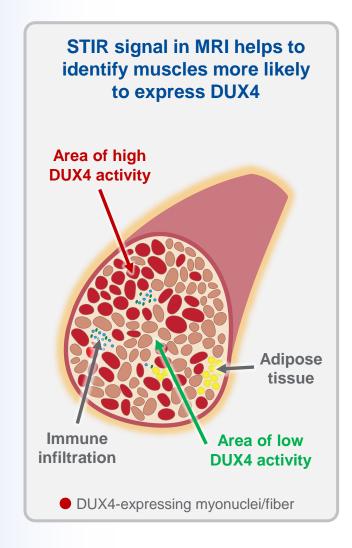
Quality of Life Significant patient-reported improvements **PGIC** Scores Very much improved Much improved Minimally improved No change Worse Much worse Very much worse

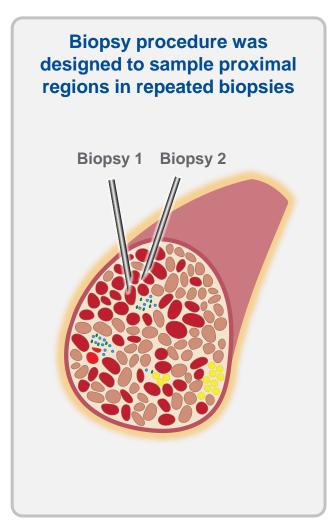
ReDUX4 Trial Design*



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A Novel Biomarker, DUX4-Driven Gene Expression, Was Selected as the Primary Endpoint

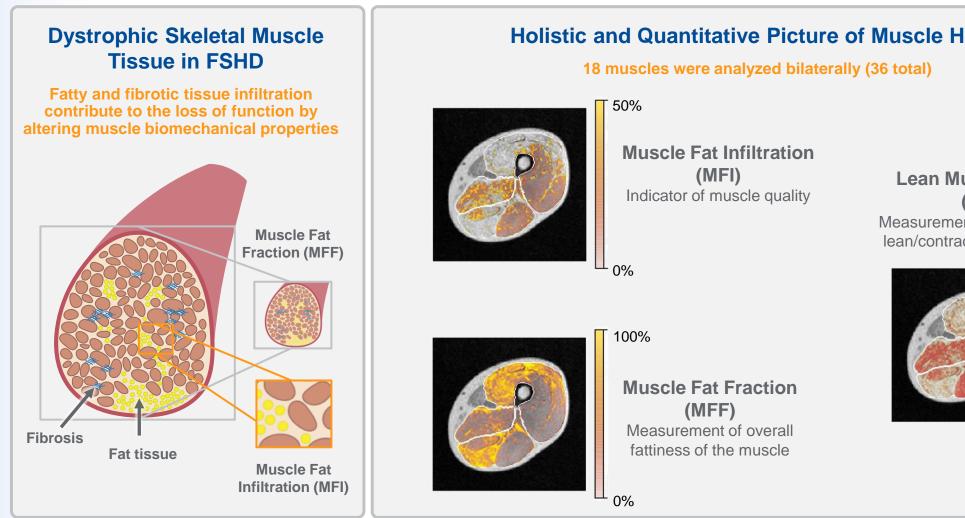




- DUX4-driven gene expression levels represent DUX4 activity
- RT-qPCR assay validated to quantify DUX4 target gene expression*
- Assessed by the mean signal of 6 DUX4 target genes
- Primary analysis performed at 16 or 36 weeks of treatment

 Please see poster: "Evaluating DUX4 Activity in a Phase 2, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, 48-Week Study of the Efficacy and Safety of Losmapimod in Subjects with FSHD"

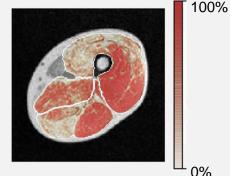
Evaluating Skeletal Muscle Health by Whole Body Musculoskeletal MRI*



Holistic and Quantitative Picture of Muscle Health

Lean Muscle Volume (LMV)

Measurement of the amount of lean/contractile muscle tissue



Muscles Were Classified as Normal-Appearing "A", Intermediate "B", or End-Stage "C"¹⁻³

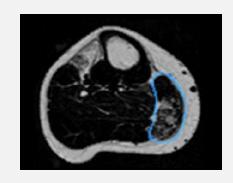
The intermediate "B" class of muscles are at high risk of progression

Normal-Appearing "A"



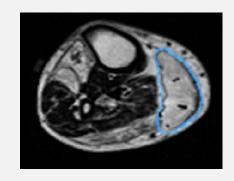
- Muscles do not appear to be affected by disease
- MFI < 10%; MFF<50%

Intermediate "B"



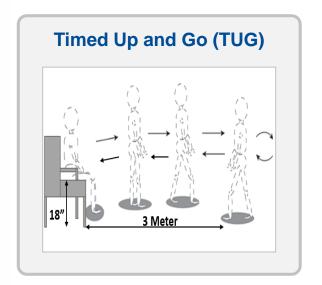
- Muscles clearly affected by disease, but not so severely fat replaced to have lost all function
- Included in the longitudinal composite score because they are most likely to progress
- MFI ≥ 10%; MFF <50%

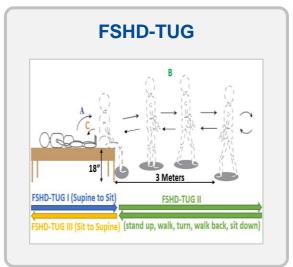
End-Stage "C"

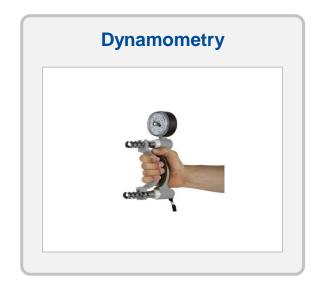


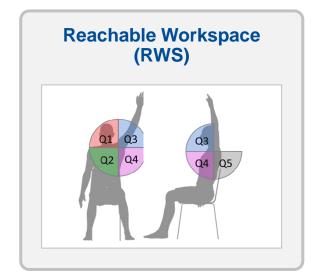
- Muscles severely fat replaced and have likely lost most if not all function
- MFF ≥ 50%

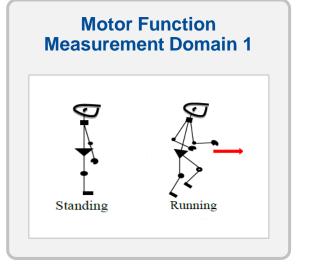
Evaluating Clinical Outcome Assessments (COAs)*









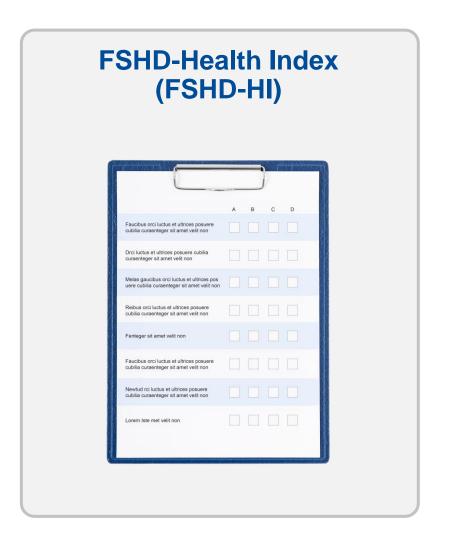


Evaluating Patient Reported Outcomes (PROs)*

Patients' Global Impression of Change (PGIC)

"Since the start of the study, my overall status is":

1	Very much improved	
2	Much improved	
3	Minimally improved	
4	No change	
5	Worse	
6	Much worse	
7	Very much worse	



ReDUX4 Study Was Designed To Capture a Wide Range of FSHD Disease Progression

Phase 2b, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multi-site international study*

MOLECULAR

DUX4-Driven Gene Expression

FUNCTION-PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES

Patients' Impression of Global Change FSHD-Health Index SAFETY AND TOLERABILITY

ReDUX4 Assessing losmapimod in FSHD

FUNCTIONAL-CLINICAL OUTCOME MEASUREMENTS

Reachable Workspace
Dynamometry
Timed Up and Go (TUG) FSHD-TUG
Motor Function Measure

PHARMACOKINETICS AND PHARMACODYNAMICS

STRUCTURAL (MRI)

Muscle Fat Infiltration
Muscle Fat Fraction
Lean Muscle Volume



ReDUX4 Data

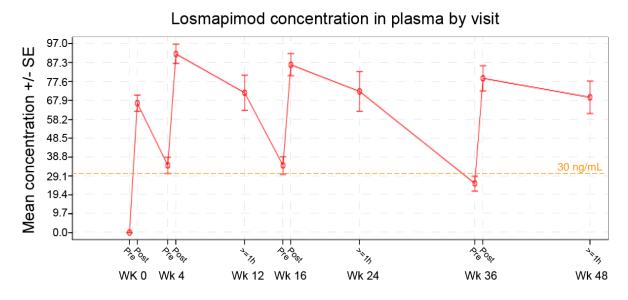
Judith Dunn, Ph.D., President, Research and Development

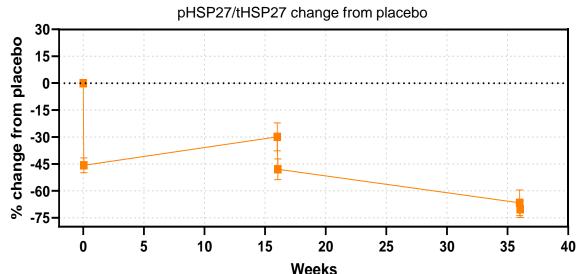
ReDUX4 Study Participant Randomization Was Well Balanced

		Placebo BID (N=40)	Losmapimod 15 mg BID (N=40)
Completed		38 (95%)	39 (97.5%)
Discontinued*		2 (5.0%)	1 (2.5%)
DEMOGRAPHICS			
Age (years)	N	40	40
	Mean (SD)	45.7 (+/- 12.69)	45.7 (+/- 12.44)
Race n (%)	White	39 (97.5)	31 (77.5)
	Asian	0	5 (12.5)
	Other	0	1 (2.5)
	Not Applicable	1 (2.5)	3 (7.5)
Ethnicity n (%)	Hispanic or Latino	3 (7.5)	0
	Not Hispanic or Latino	36 (90.0)	37 (92.5)
	Not Applicable	1 (2.5)	3 (7.5)
Body Mass Index (BMI) (kg/m²)	N	39	40
	Mean (SD)	26.19 (+/- 4.914)	25.71 (+/- 5.434)
D4Z4 Repeat Unit n (%)	1-3	6 (15.0)	7 (17.5)
	4-6	26 (65.0)	29 (72.5)
	7-9	8 (20.0)	4 (10.0)
D4Z4 Repeat Category n (%)	1-3 Repeats	6 (15.0)	7 (17.5)
	4-9 Repeats	34 (85.0)	33 (83.50)
Ricci Score n (%)	2	0	0
	2.5	7 (17.5)	5 (12.5)
	3	18 (45.0)	19 (47.5)
	3.5	7 (17.5)	11 (27.5)
	4	8 (20.0)	5 (12.5)

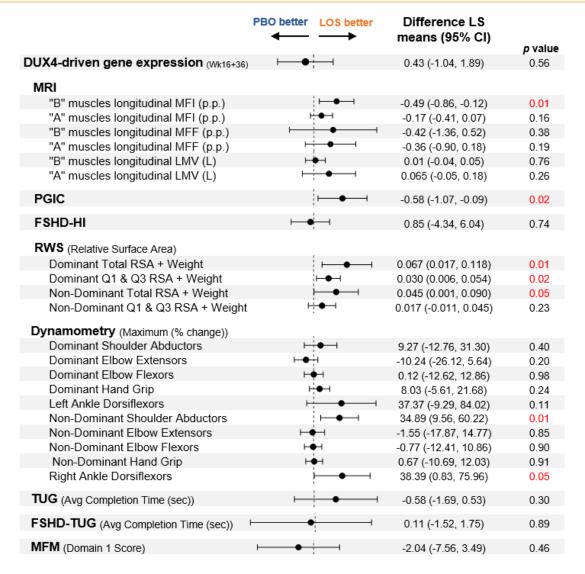
Losmapimod Exhibited Expected Pharmacokinetic and Target Engagement in Blood and Muscle as Observed in Previous FSHD Studies

- Blood concentrations consistent with previous studies
- Muscle exposures of losmapimod were within expected range
- Levels of pHSP27/tHSP27 in blood after sorbitol stimulation ex vivo show a reduction of ~35% to 65% at C_{max}





ReDUX4 Demonstrated Clinically Meaningful Impacts on Measures of FSHD Disease Progression*



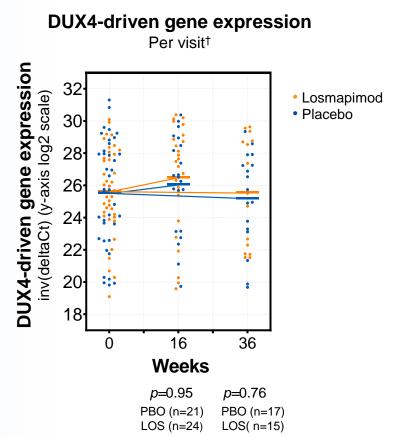
- √ Structure
- √ Patient Outcome

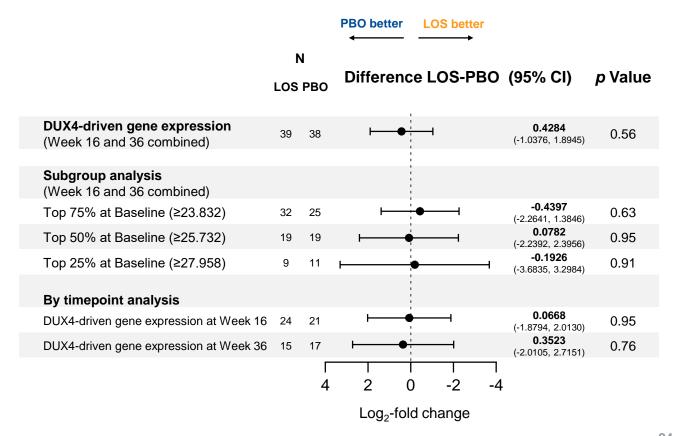
√ Function

Primary Endpoint: Reduction of DUX4-Driven Gene Expression in Muscle Biopsies

Did not observe changes in either group during the treatment period*, and the primary endpoint was not met

- Subgroup analysis by quartile of DUX4-driven gene expression showed no differences
- DUX4-driven gene expression was highly variable in both groups



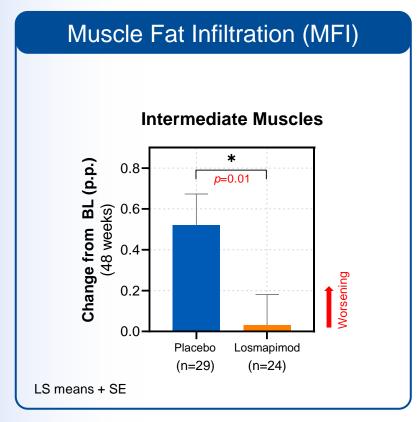


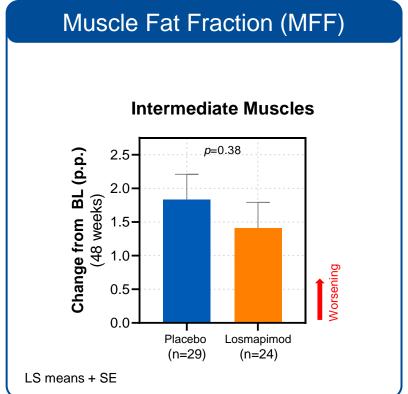
Limitations of DUX4 Experimental Biomarker

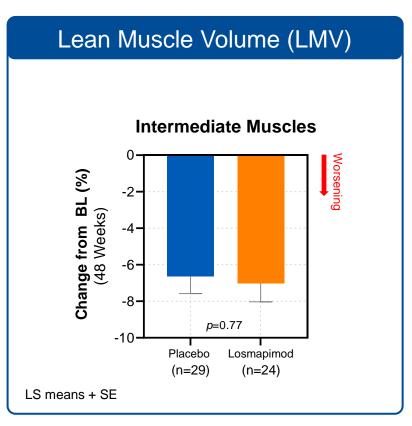
- Losmapimod reduced DUX4-driven gene expression preclinically in vitro and in vivo
- Translation to clinic was limited despite having validated qPCR assay
 - Stochastic expression dynamic range varies by ~1000-fold
 - Scarce expression ~1/1000 myonuclei shown to express DUX4
 - Needle biopsy samples a relatively small muscle segment from heterogeneous cell environment
 - Sampling a dynamic, scarce signal in a heterogenous cell population with needle biopsy was not sufficiently robust to detect treatment-related changes over time
 - Inter- and intra-patient heterogeneity introduces additional variability
 - Relative imprecision in the needle biopsy procedure across multiple clinical trial sites

ReDUX4 Showed Downstream Benefits of DUX4 Reduction

Losmapimod Treated Participants Showed Significantly Less Muscle Fat Infiltration (MFI) vs Placebo in Intermediate Muscles*

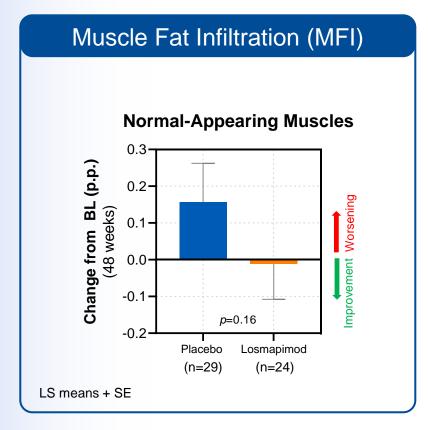


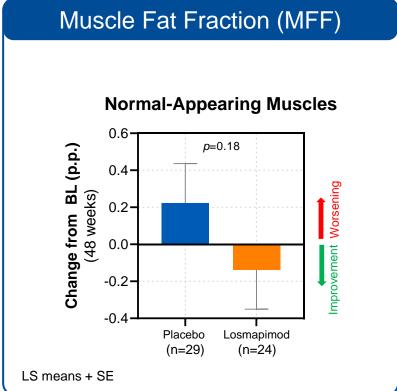


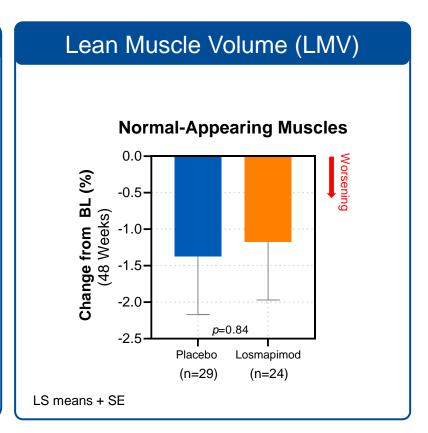


^{*}Please see poster: "Quantitative Muscle Analysis in FSHD Using Whole-Body MRI: Composite Muscle Measurements for Cross-Sectional Analysis".

Normal-Appearing Muscles Appear Preserved With Losmapimod vs Placebo*

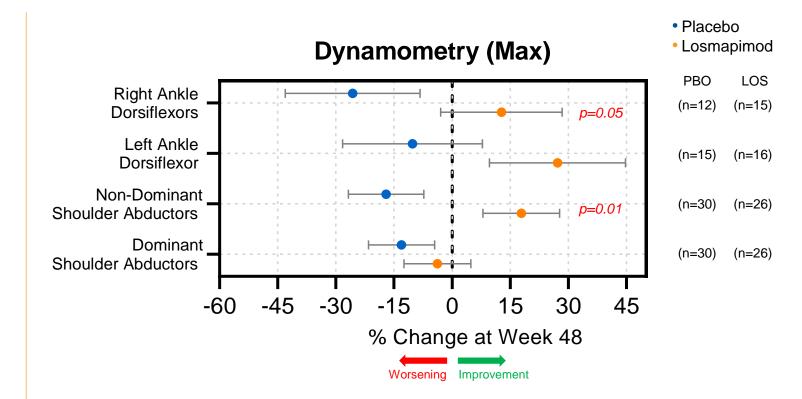






Losmapimod Showed Improved Muscle Strength vs Placebo*

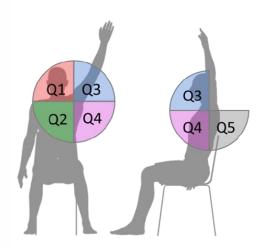
- Placebo group lost about 15% of shoulder and ankle dorsiflexors strength after 48 weeks
- Losmapimod group
 - Showed trends of slower progression (< 4% decline)
 - Improvements (12% to 27%) in the strength of non-dominant shoulder abductors and right ankle dorsiflexors compared to the placebo group

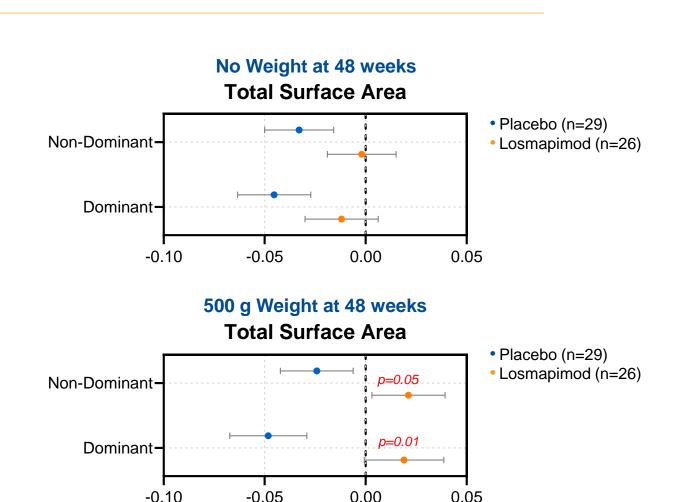


*Post has analysis. Naminally statistically significant values (n<0.05) are reported for secondary and exploratory endpoints. PopUVA was only powered to detect a hypothesized difference in the expression of DUVA driven gene transcripts.

Losmapimod Showed Significant Improvement in Total Surface Area by Reachable Workspace*

- Placebo group lost about 2% to 4% of Total Surface Area (with and without weight)
- Losmapimod group showed trends of slower disease progression as well as improvements of up to 1.5% in surface area with weight





Change in total relative surface area[†]

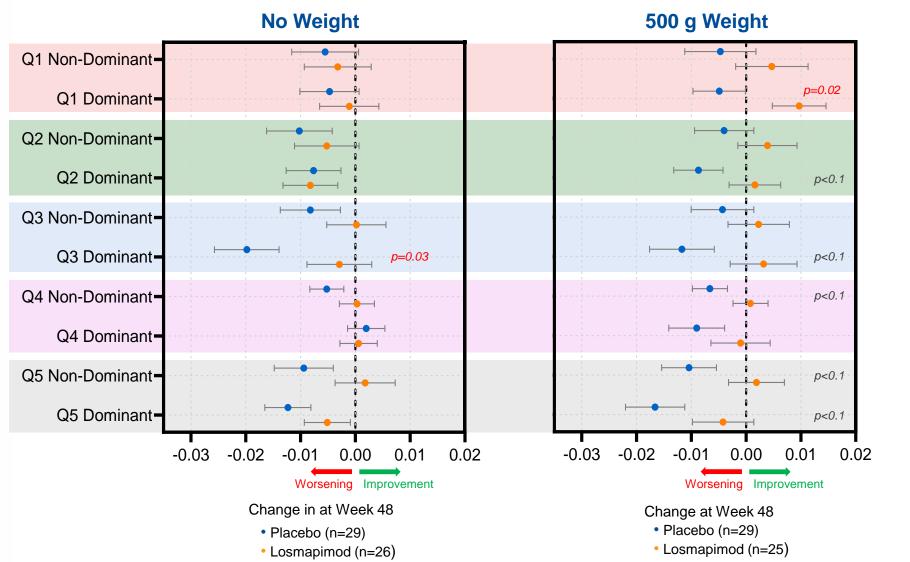
0.00

Worsening Improvement

0.05

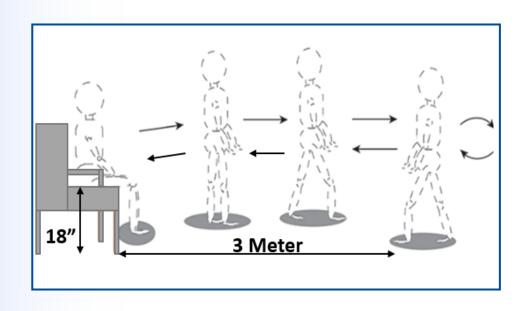
-0.10

Improvement in Total Surface Area Was Seen in Trends of Slowed Disease Progression and Improvement on Multiple RWS Metrics*

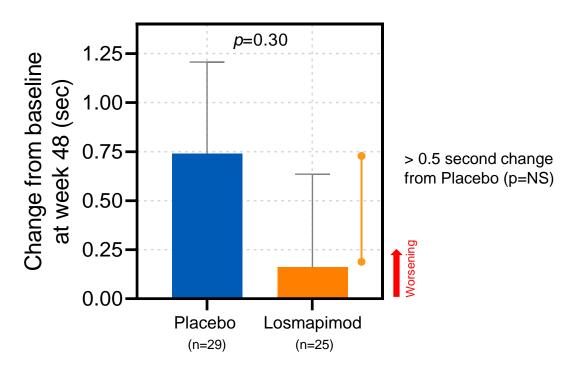




Losmapimod-Treated Participants Showed a Trend in Decreasing Timed Up and Go (TUG) Completion Time vs Placebo*



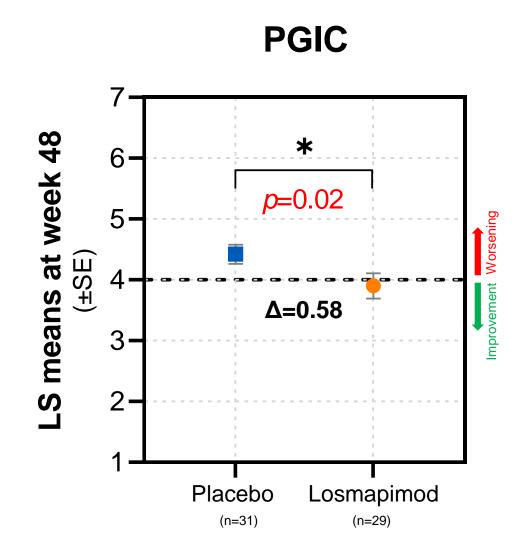
Average Completion Time



Trial Participants Who Received Losmapimod Reported Significant Improvement vs Placebo*

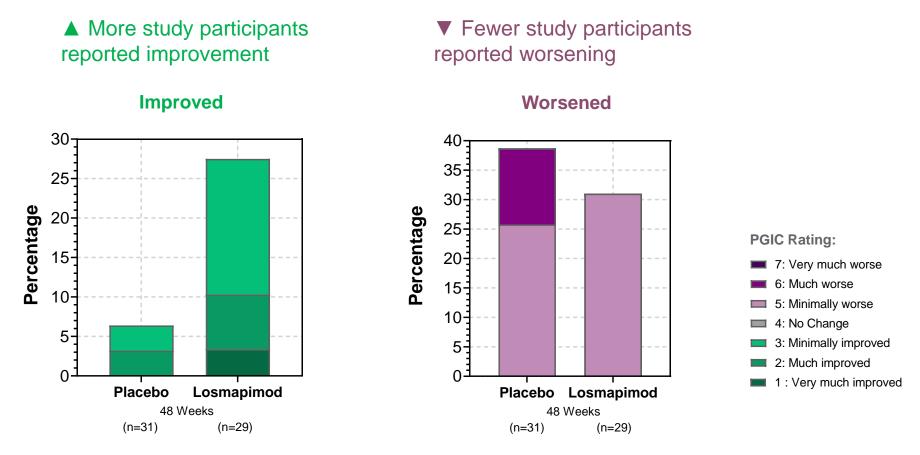
Patients' Global Impression of Change (PGIC) evaluates the impression of change in study participants by asking "Since the start of the study, my overall status is":

Scores	PGIC	
1	Very much improved	
2	Much improved	
3	Minimally improved	
4	No change	
5	Worse	
6	Much worse	
7	Very much worse	



Fewer Participants Reported Worsening on Losmapimod vs Placebo*

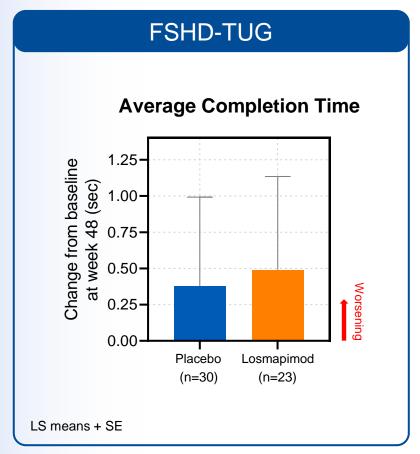
Losmapimod improves the Patients' Global Impression of Change (PGIC) compared to placebo

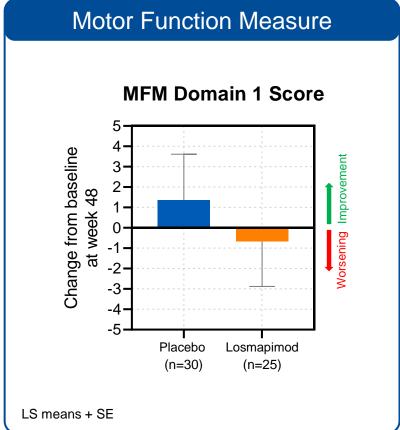


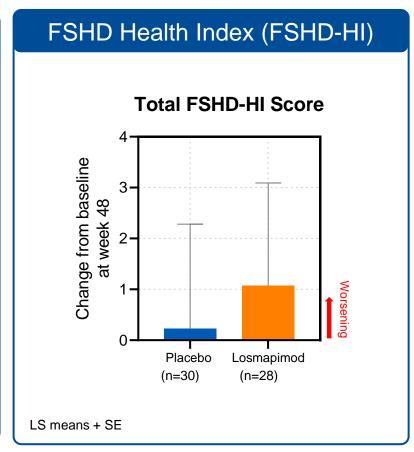
^{*}Statistical testing not done here. Nominally statistically significant values (p≤0.05) are reported for secondary and exploratory endpoints. ReDUX4 was only powered to detect a hypothesized difference in the expression of DUX4-driven gene transcripts (primary endpoint).

FSHD-TUG, Motor Function Measurement, and FSHD-HI Did Not Demonstrate Differences Between Losmapimod and Placebo*

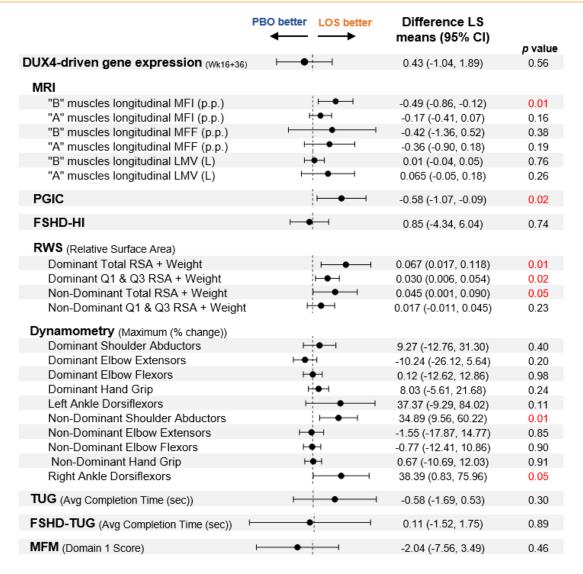
The placebo results suggest that these measures did not detect progression







ReDUX4 Demonstrated Clinically Meaningful Impacts on Measures of FSHD Disease Progression*



- √ Structure
- √ Patient Outcome

√ Function

Losmapimod Was Generally Well Tolerated With No Severe, Drug-Related Adverse Events

- Treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs) occurred in 29 (72.5%) losmapimod and 23 (57.5%) placebo participants
- For both losmapimod and placebo:
 - The majority of TEAEs were assessed by the principal investigator as unlikely related or not related to study drug
 - TEAEs occurred with a frequency of 1 with the exception of dyspepsia, rash, and increased ALT, each of which occurred in 2 subjects
 - The majority of TEAEs were rated as mild or moderate
 - No TEAE led to treatment discontinuation or study withdrawal
 - No adverse events led to death and no deaths occurred during the trial
- Three serious adverse events (SAEs), post-op wound infection, alcohol poisoning, and a suicide attempt, were reported in 2 participants in the losmapimod group. All SAEs were severe and assessed as unrelated to study drug
- No significant changes in vital signs, laboratory studies, or electrocardiogram (EKG) were observed
- Losmapimod has shown favorable safety and tolerability in > 3500 subjects exposed to at least 1 dose¹

EUTICS 36

Summary and Next Steps

- Positive benefit/risk supports losmapimod's potential to be a transformative therapy
- Fulcrum is committed to advancing losmapimod for the treatment of FSHD
- Planning to meet with health authorities, including the U.S. FDA, in 2H 2021



Q&A

Bryan E. Stuart, President and Chief Executive Officer
Chris Morabito, MD Chief Medical Officer
Judith Dunn, Ph.D., President, Research and Development
Chris Moxham, Ph.D., Chief Scientific Officer
Michelle Mellion, MD, Senior Medical Director