

Seres Therapeutics Overview

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Some of the statements in this presentation constitute "forward looking statements" under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including, but not limited to, our development plans, the promise and potential impact of any of our microbiome therapeutics, the ability of our clinical trials to support approval, the timing of clinical studies, the timing and ultimate results of the SER-109 safety data, the size of the market for SER-109, the sufficiency of cash to fund operations, and the potential benefits of Seres' collaborations. Such statements are subject to important factors, risks and uncertainties, such as those discussed under the caption "Risk Factors" in the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on July 28, 2020, and its other filings with the SEC, that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. Any forward looking statements included herein represent our views as of today only. We may update these statements, but we disclaim any obligation to do so.



SER-109 Phase 3 success highlights that the time for microbiome therapeutics is <u>now</u>



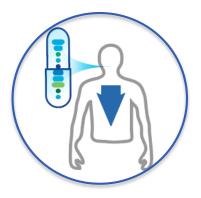




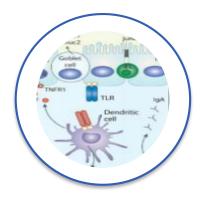
Seres is developing a novel drug modality that modulates the gut microbiome



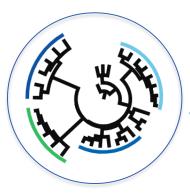
Ecobiotic® microbiome therapeutics are encapsulated consortia of commensal bacteria with specific pharmacologic properties



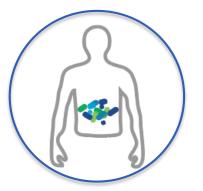
Formulated for oral delivery using current Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMP)



Designed to target inflammatory & immunological disease pathways simultaneously



Consortia capture
breadth of
biological &
functional diversity



Mechanisms includes microbial engraftment in GI tract to restructure the microbiome



Industry-leading, in-house drug discovery, development & manufacturing platforms



Disease Target Identification

Hit-to-Lead Identification

Lead Optimization & Bioprocess

End-to-End GMP Manufacturing

Microbiome Biomarker Discovery



Clinical sample biorepository



Proprietary genomic & metabolomic analytics



World-class collaborations

Consortia Design



Broad strain library & culturing know-how



Genomic & host function screening



In-silico drug design for functional targets

Pharmacological Properties Validation



Ex vivo & in vivo disease modeling



Fermentation & formulation optimization platforms

Oral formulation



Donor-derived & multistrain fermentation



Anaerobic, spore & lyophilized technologies



Late clinical stage drug release assays





Broad opportunities for microbiome therapeutics

| | | | Preclinical | Phase 1b | Phase 2b | Phase 3 | Collaborators |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--|-------------|----------|--|---------|--|
| Infectious Disease | SER-109 | Recurrent C. difficile | | Phase 3 | | | Nestle HealthScience |
| | SER-155 | Infection, Bacteremia & GvHD in HSCT for cancer (Rationally-designed, fermented) | | | | | Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center CARB-X Carbaits Assessed General Exteris |
| Inflammatory | SER-287 | Ulcerative colitis | | Phase 2b | ase 2b | | Nestle HealthScience |
| | SER-301 | Ulcerative colitis (Rationally-designed, fermented) | | | | | Nestle HealthScience o |
| Oncology | SER-401 | Metastatic melanoma in combination with anti-PD-1 MAb | Phase 1b | | MD Anderson Gener Center PARKER INSTITUTE US CHEET BORDONERS | | |
| | lmmuno- Oncology | Improve response to check-point therapies; potential synergies with AZ pipeline | | | | | AstraZeneca Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center |

- 1. Collaboration with Nestlé Health Science, announced Jan. 11, 2016, regarding C. difficile and IBD programs for markets outside of North America
- 2. Collaboration with University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center and the Parker Institute for Cancer Immunotherapy, announced Nov. 14, 2017, regarding evaluation of microbiome therapies to improve the outcomes of cancer patients treated with immunotherapy. The Parker Institute is the IND application holder for SER-401.
- 3. Collaboration with AstraZeneca, announced Mar. 11, 2019, regarding advancing mechanistic understanding of the microbiome in augmenting the efficacy of cancer immunotherapy, including potential synergy with AstraZeneca compounds.



Overview and SER-109 Phase 3 study

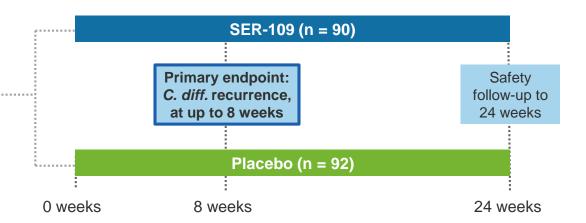








- Multiply recurrent
 C. difficile patients (n=182)
- All subjects treated with standard of care antibiotics



Toxin testing to ensure inclusion of subjects with active rCDI, and for accuracy of endpoint

Substantially higher dose vs.
Phase 2 designed to result in greater and earlier microbiome restoration

Placebo arm to provide invaluable safety and efficacy data that cannot be obtained in open-label trials







Topline SER-109 Phase 3 study efficacy results

Primary efficacy endpoint results:

| Time point | SER-109 (N =90) | Placebo (N =92) | RR (95%CI) | p-Value (p1/p2) | |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--|
| | n (%) | n (%) | | | |
| Week 8 | 10 (11.1) | 38 (41.3) | 0.27 (0.15, 0.51) | <0.001 / <0.001 | |

- Sustained clinical response rate (i.e., percentage of patients who remain free of CDI at 8 weeks): SER-109 was effective in 88.9% of SER-109 subjects vs. 58.7% of subjects in the placebo arm.
- Results were statistically significant in both age stratified subgroups: 18-64 years old, or 65 and over
 - Highly statistically significant <u>30.2% absolute reduction</u> in the rate of CDI recurrence compared to placebo
 - Number needed to treat = approximately 3







- SER-109 was well tolerated, with no treatment-related serious adverse events (SAEs) observed in the active arm, and an adverse event profile similar to placebo
- Overall incidence of patients who experienced AEs during the eight-week study period was similar between SER-109 and placebo arms
- Most commonly observed treatment-related AEs were flatulence, abdominal distention and abdominal pain, which were generally mild to moderate in nature, and these were observed at a similar rate in both the SER-109 and placebo arms



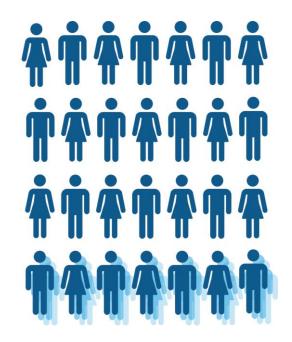
Substantial recurrent *C. difficile* infection market opportunity



Infectious disease caused by toxin-producing bacteria, resulting in diarrhea, abdominal pain, fever and nausea

Leading cause of hospital-acquired infection in the U.S.

- ~ 453K cases of primary CDI within the U.S. each year
- ~ 170K episodes per year (100K episodes of first recurrence; ~ 73K episodes of 2+ recurrences)
- Estimated ~ \$5B in healthcare burden each year



25% of primary C. difficile recur

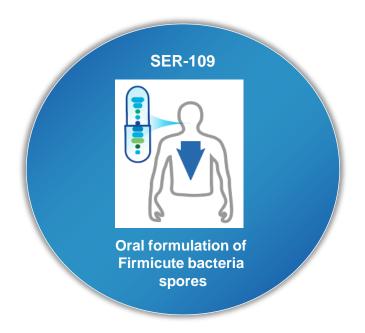
Over **20,000 deaths** per year

- Potential broad FDA label covering rCDI patients
- Preparations for commercialization are underway



SER-109: Investigational, spore-based therapeutic designed to break the cycle of recurrent *C. difficile* infection





Strong clinical & scientific data

- Dramatic reduction in CDI recurrence rate
- Spore-forming Firmicute bacteria prevent *C. difficile* germination and growth

Oral formulation

 Spores are resistant to gastric acid, facilitating oral delivery to gastrointestinal tract

Favorable safety profile

- Favorable tolerability & safety profile with no imbalance in adverse event
- Spore purification mitigates risk of transmission of known and unknown infectious agents

FDA regulatory designations

- Breakthrough designation
- Orphan drug status



SER-287 and Ulcerative Colitis

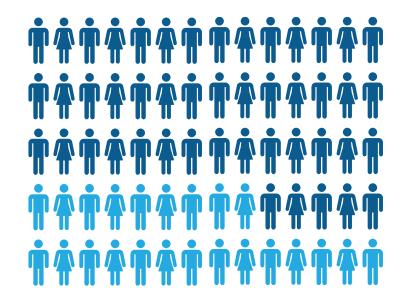


Ulcerative colitis overview



Serious chronic condition characterized by inflammation of the colon and rectum resulting in abdominal pain, bowel urgency and diarrhea

Significant need for improved therapies - Many drugs are immunosuppressive, limiting use to more severe patients



~700K in the United States
Only ~1/3 achieve remission



The dysbiotic microbiome may be a trigger of inflammation in ulcerative colitis



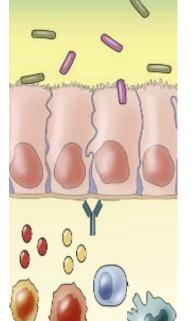
Gut Lumen

Gut Epithelium

Lamina Propria

Blood vessel

Venule



MAdCAM-1, CCL25

Microbiome

Steroids Thiopurines / MTX Anti-TNFs JAK Inhibitors Anti IL12/23

Anti-Integrins S1P1 Agonists

Microbiome therapeutics may drive therapeutic benefit

- May address drivers of inflammation, barrier integrity, innate immune activation, and adaptive immune education and cell trafficking
- Effector molecules may include short chain fatty acids, secondary bile acids, tryptophan metabolites, and TLR ligands

Microbial consortia can likely target multiple pathways simultaneously

Opportunity to develop both first-line and combination therapies



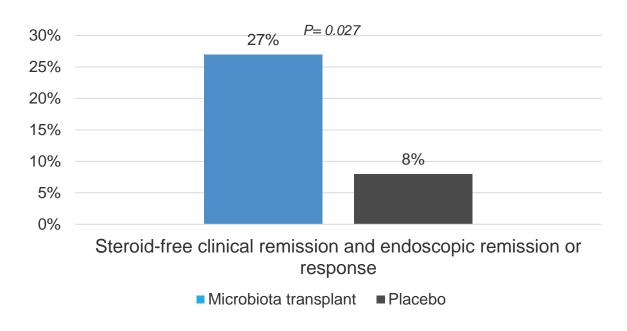




THE LANCET

Multidonor intensive faecal microbiota transplantation for active ulcerative colitis: a randomised placebo-controlled trial

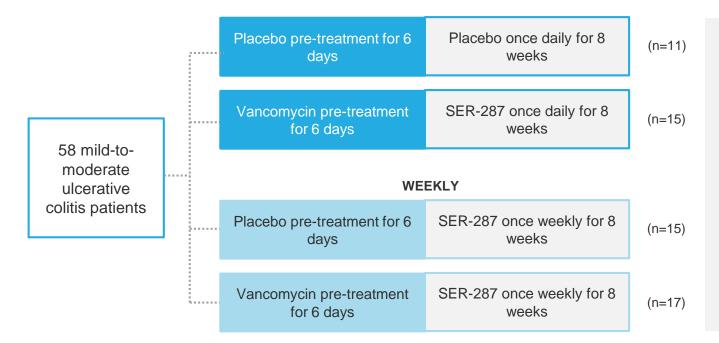
Sudarshan Paramsothy, Michael A Kamm, Nadeem O Kaakoush, Alissa J Walsh, Johan van den Bogaerde, Douglas Samuel, Rupert W L Leong, Susan Connor, Watson Nq, Ramesh Paramsothy, Wei Xuan, Enmoore Lin, Hazel M Mitchell, Thomas J Borody











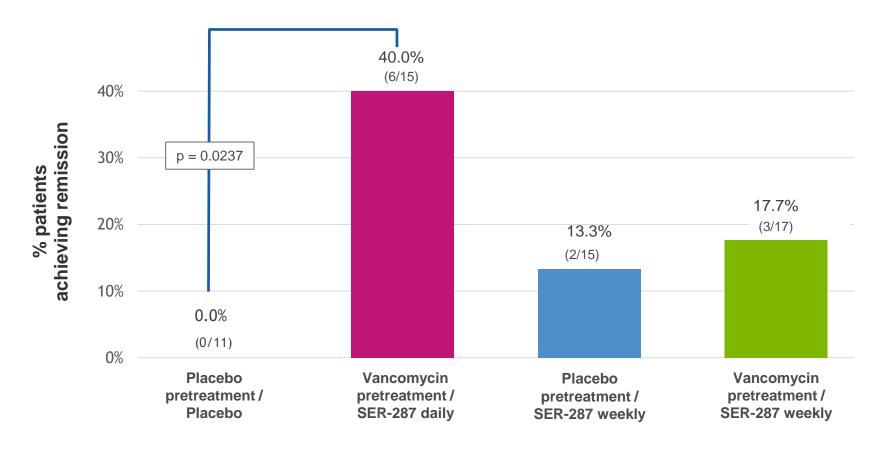
Primary Objectives

- Safety and tolerability
- Change in composition of intestinal microbiome at 8 weeks



Phase 1b study results – Statistically significant clinical remission improvement observed in Vanco/SER-287 daily treatment arm







Illustrative endoscopy improvement — Vanco/SER-287 daily treatment



Pre-treatment endoscopy showing the sigmoid colon with spontaneous bleeding and ulceration





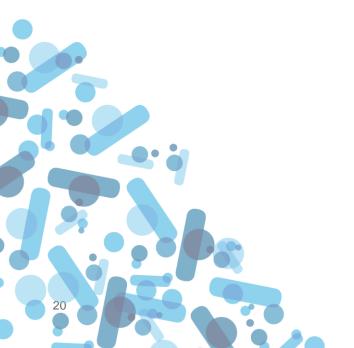




SER-287 Phase 1b safety results show safety profile comparable to placebo



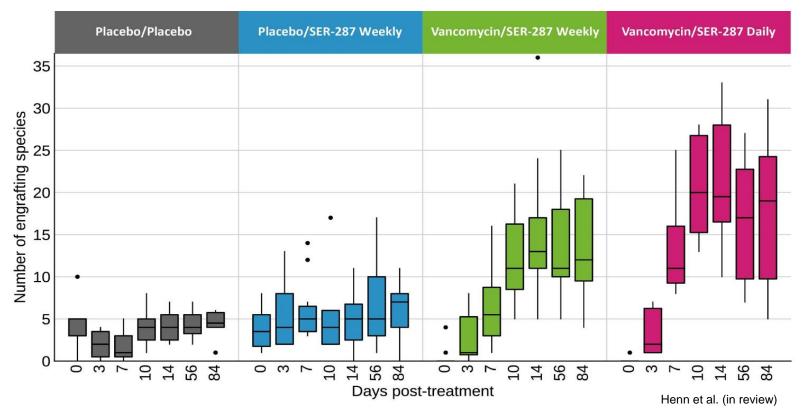
- SER-287 daily arm demonstrated a similar safety profile to placebo
- No serious drug-related adverse events
- Reduced gastrointestinal adverse events provide an independent assessment of efficacy as the GI adverse events likely reflect ulcerative colitis disease activity
 - SER-287 daily arm GI AEs: 2/15 (13.3%) vs. placebo arm: 5/11 (45.5%)





Phase 1b study results – SER-287 bacteria engrafted in subjects and was durable to four weeks after dosing



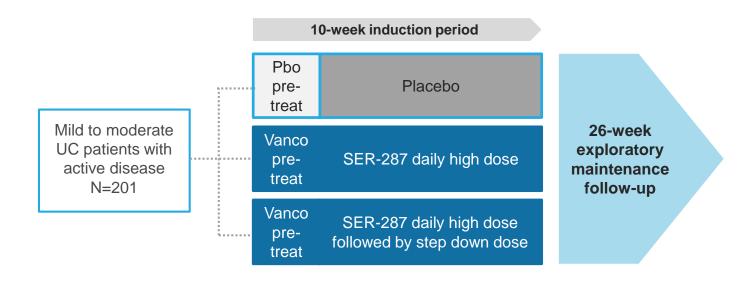


- Significant engraftment observed starting one week post-dosing
- Engraftment is significantly higher in arms with vancomycin pre-conditioning
- Engraftment in vancomycin arms is dose-dependent; significantly greater in daily dosing arm (arm with greatest efficacy)



Ongoing SER-287 ECO-RESET Phase 2b study in patients with mild-to-moderate active ulcerative colitis





- FDA Fast Track designation
- FDA feedback: Phase 2b study results, in conjunction with data from a second pivotal study, could support BLA submission



Earlier stage development programs: SER-401, SER-301, SER-155

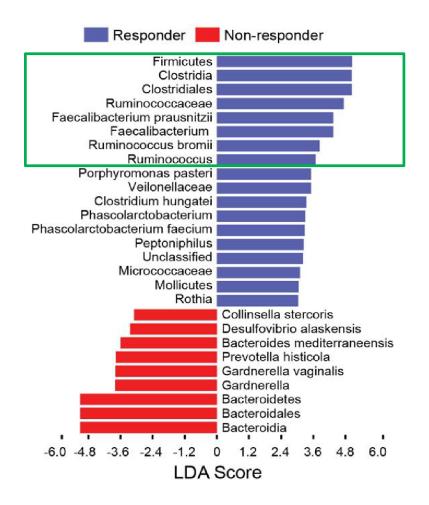




Immuno-oncology - Microbiome signature in melanoma patient responder to anti-PD-1



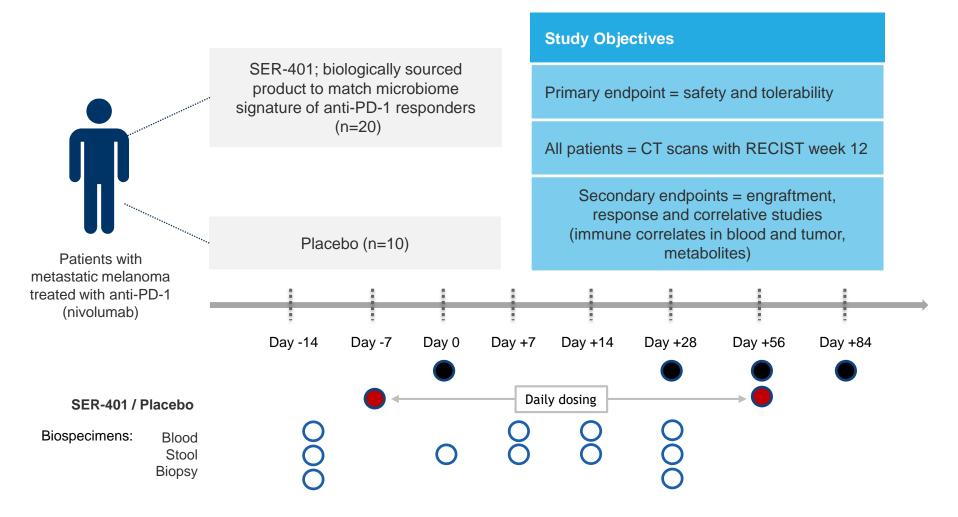
- SER-401 composition driven by bacteria consistent with responder profile
- All spore formers that leverage deep Seres expertise in the biology and manufacturing of these organisms





Ongoing SER-401 Phase 1b study



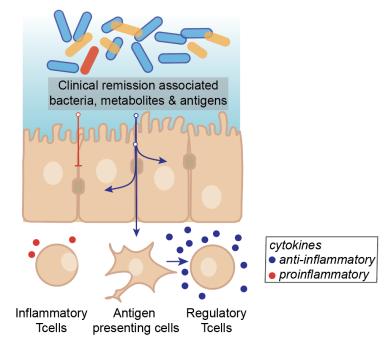




SER-301: Next-generation, rationally designed fermented microbiome therapeutic candidate for ulcerative colitis

- Reduces induction of pro-inflammatory activity
- Improves epithelial barrier integrity & TNF-α driven inflammation in IECs
- Modulates UC-relevant anti-inflammatory, innate & adaptive immune pathways

SER-301 catalyzes changes in microbiome & microbial-derived metabolites to reduce inflammation





Activities to initiate clinical development ongoing;
 Human Research Ethics Committee approval in Australia



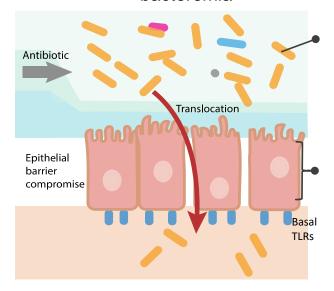


- Decreases infection by antibiotic resistant bacteria in the gastrointestinal tract that lead to bacteremia
- Enhances epithelial barrier integrity to prevent bacterial translocation to the blood stream
- Modulates local and systemic immunomodulatory responses to decrease graft versus host disease
- Collaboration with:





Catalyzes changes in the microbiome & microbe-derived metabolites to prevent bacteremia



Antibiotic resistant pathogens can dominate the GI microbiome

Compromised epithelial layer with thin mucus layer



- Lead candidate nominated
- U.S. regulatory submission in process



SER-109 success validates our microbiome therapeutic approach, presenting opportunity in multiple additional areas





- Deep understanding of the broad role of the microbiome in health:
 - Resistance to pathogens
 - Gut & systemic inflammation
 - Innate & adaptive immunity
 - Regulation of metabolism
- Novel drug discovery and development platform
- Option to pursue multiple diseases with high unmet need

Highly productive R&D engine pursing multiple promising potential opportunities

Infectious (e.g. Antibiotic resistant infections)

Inflammatory (e.g. Crohn's, RA)

Oncology (e.g. tumor progression & bacteremia)

Immune modulation & autoimmune disease

Metabolic & Cardiovascular (e.g. NASH)

Neurologic & CNS disease



Differentiated CMC capabilities producing rationally designed fermented products



Seres in-house GMP manufacturing and quality control capabilities









Cell banking & inoculum

Drug substance

Drug product

Quality control

- Potential best-in-class clinical profile based on species specific properties
- Fermented approach enables efficient and highly scalable manufacturing process to serve large markets



Seres is well positioned to harness core microbiome capabilities advance pipeline



SER-109

Positive ECOSPOR III Phase 3 study results expected to serve as single study to support BLA; Plan to meet with FDA to discuss filing

SER-287

Ulcerative colitis – Phase 2b study ongoing

SER-401

Metastatic melanoma – Phase 1b study ongoing

SER-301

Rationally designed fermented composition; Activities to initiate clinical development ongoing

SER-155

Rationally designed fermented composition; Plan to initiate development to prevent infections and GvHD

Additional R&D opportunities

Multiple earlier stage programs under consideration as new development opportunities

Strong balance sheet, following August 2020 capital raise of \$264 M

