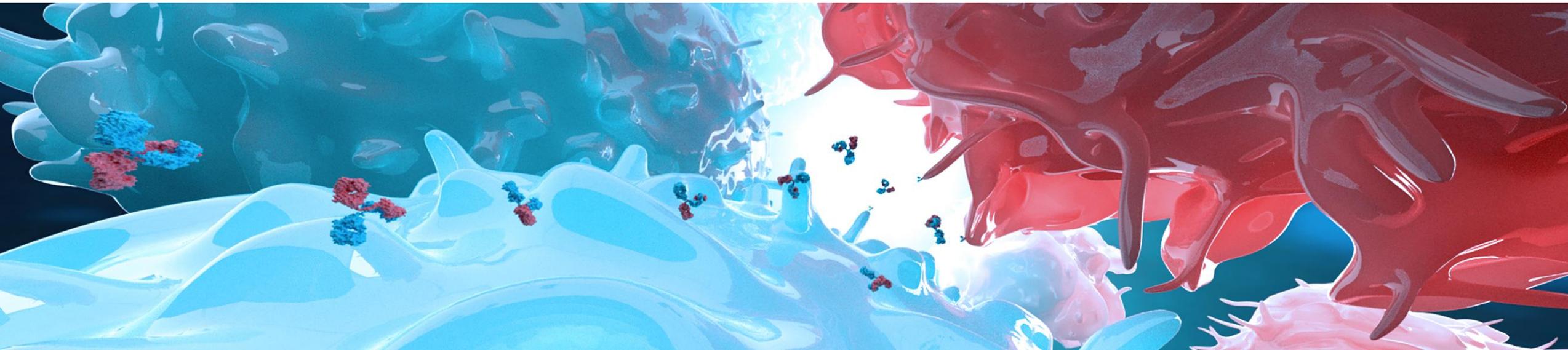


Roche Late Stage Pipeline Event 2021

Late Stage Pipeline Neuroscience

Paulo Fontoura M.D. Ph.D. | Global Head Neuroscience, Immunology, Ophthalmology, Infectious and Rare Diseases, Clinical Development



Late stage pipeline Neuroscience & Immunology

1. Multiple sclerosis

- Ocrevus high dose
- Fenebrutinib
- Floodlight App

2. Alzheimer's disease

- Gantenerumab
- Gantenerumab brain shuttle
- Semorinemab & bepranemab

3. Spinal muscular atrophy

- Evrysdi

5. Duchenne muscular dystrophy

- SRP-9001 Gene therapy

6. Parkinson's disease

- Prasinezumab

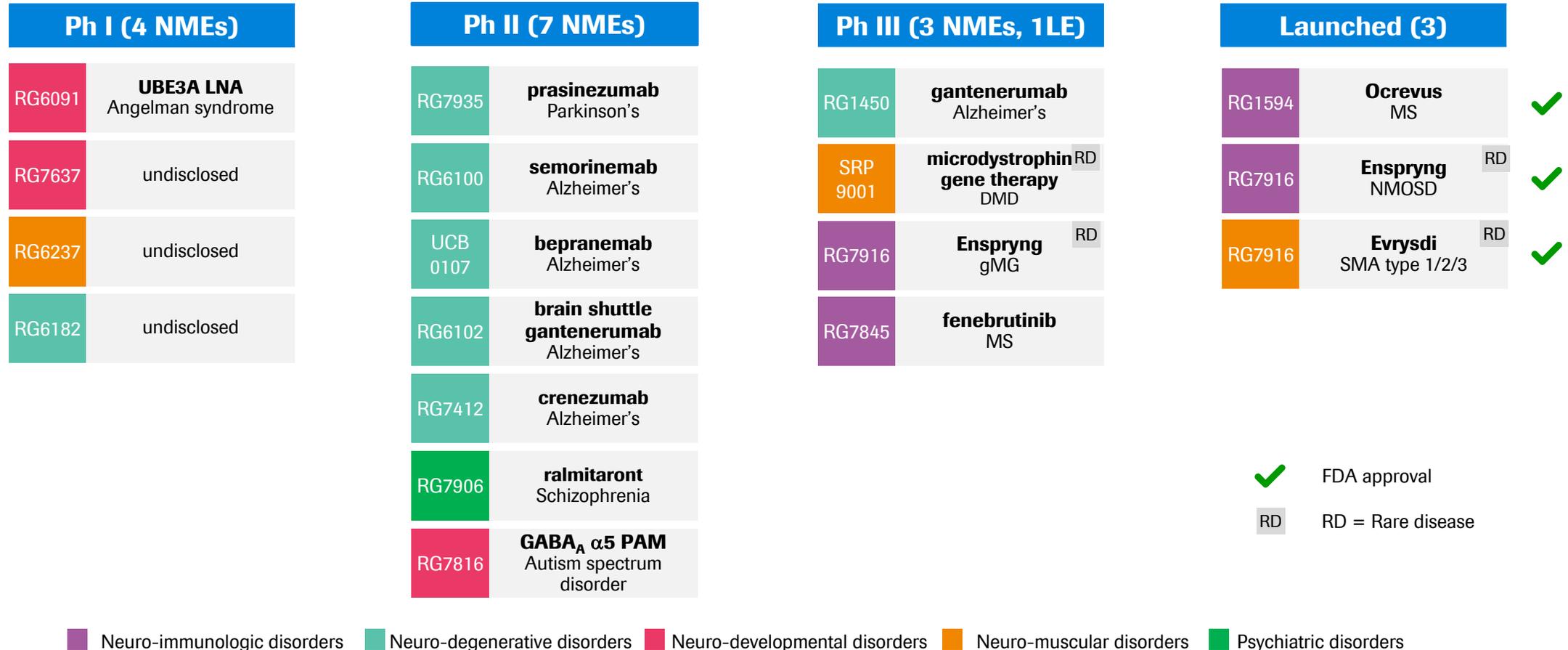
7. Immunology

- Enspryng
- Gazyva
- Recombinant human pentraxin-2



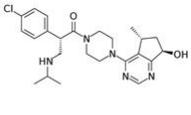
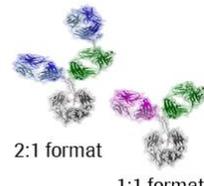
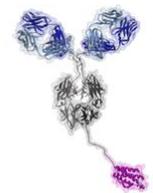
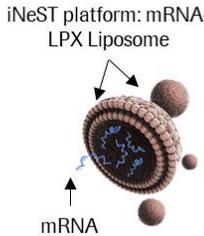
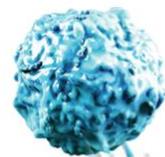
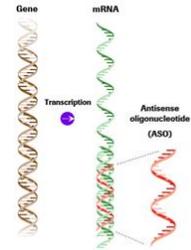
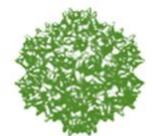
Neuroscience and rare diseases portfolio

Strongly differentiated pipeline



NME=new molecular entity; LE=line extension; NMOSD=neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders; DMD=Duchenne muscular dystrophy; gMG=generalised myasthenia gravis; MS=Multiple sclerosis; SMA=spinal muscular atrophy; Risdiplam is developed in collaboration with PTC therapeutics and the SMA Foundation

New technology platforms applied in Neuroscience and I20*

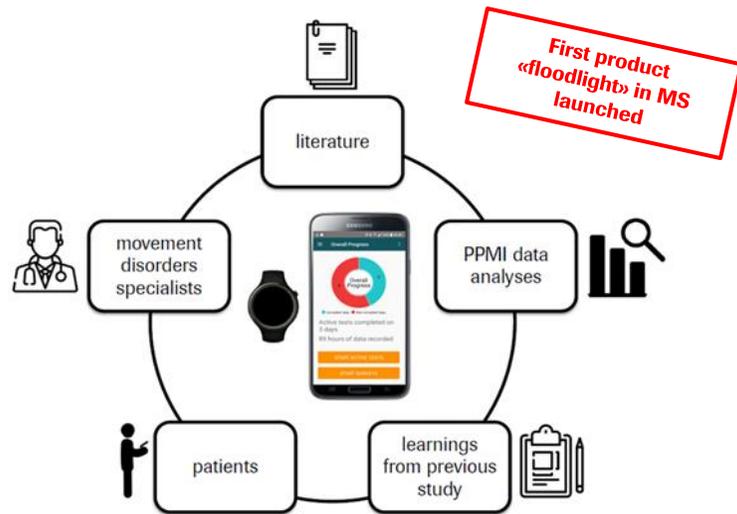
Small molecules	Bi-specifics	Fusion protein	mAb	Antibody drug conjugate	Neoantigen vaccines	Personalized T cells	Antisense RNA	Gene therapy
 <p>✓</p>	 <p>2:1 format 1:1 format</p> <p>✓</p>		 <p>✓</p>	 <p>✓</p>	 <p>iNeST platform: mRNA-LPX Liposome</p> <p>mRNA</p>	 <p>Activated T cell with neoantigen specificity</p>	 <p>Gene mRNA Transcription Antisense oligonucleotide (ASO)</p>	 <p>AW Adeno associated virus</p> <p>✓</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ipatasertib • inavolisib • giredestrant • KRAS G12C • TLR7 agonist • belvarafenib • SHP2i <p>Target oncogenes, induce apoptosis, suppress tumor growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mosunetuzumab • glofitamab • cibisatamab • Her2 x CD3 • glypican-3 x CD3 • cevostamab • PD1 x TIM3 • PD1 x LAG3 • TYRP1-CD3 <p>Engage and activate T cells to kill tumour cells</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PD1-IL2v • CD19-4-1BBL • FAP-4-1BBL • MAGE-A4 ImmTAC • IL15/IL15Ra-Fc • FAP-CD40 <p>Amplify immune response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tiragolumab • CD25 mAb • codrituzumab • CD137 <p>Amplify immune response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preclinic <p>Targeted toxic payload</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • autogene cevumeran <p>Patient's neo-antigens for anti-tumour immune response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • programmed T cells <p>Patient's neo-antigens for anti-tumour immune response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factor B ASO • HBV siRNA • PDL1 LNA • UBE3A LNA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPK-8011 • SPK-8016 • SPK-3006 • SPK-7001 • SRP-9001
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fenebrutinib • ralmitaront • GABA Aa5 PAM • PTH1R agonist • NLRP3 inhibitor • Abx MCP • CpAM • AT-527 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • faricimab • FIXa x FX • FGFR1 x KLB • VEGF x Ang2 Duta 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brain shuttle gantenerumab • efmardocokin alfa • IgG-IL2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crovalimab • gantenerumab • prasinezumab • semorinemab • etrolizumab • TLR4 mAb • HtrA1 mAb • anti-tryptase 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rh pentraxin-2 <p>✓</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type 5 adenovirus
					 Neuroscience = and I2O pipeline	 = Products approved		

* List of pipeline molecules shown below is not complete; Molecules in the blue box are developed in Neuroscience and I20 (Immunology, Infectious diseases, Ophthalmology)

Digital endpoints to drive scientific progress

Delivering new patient insights and building holistic solutions for patients

Continuous product improvement



Broad development program in neuroscience

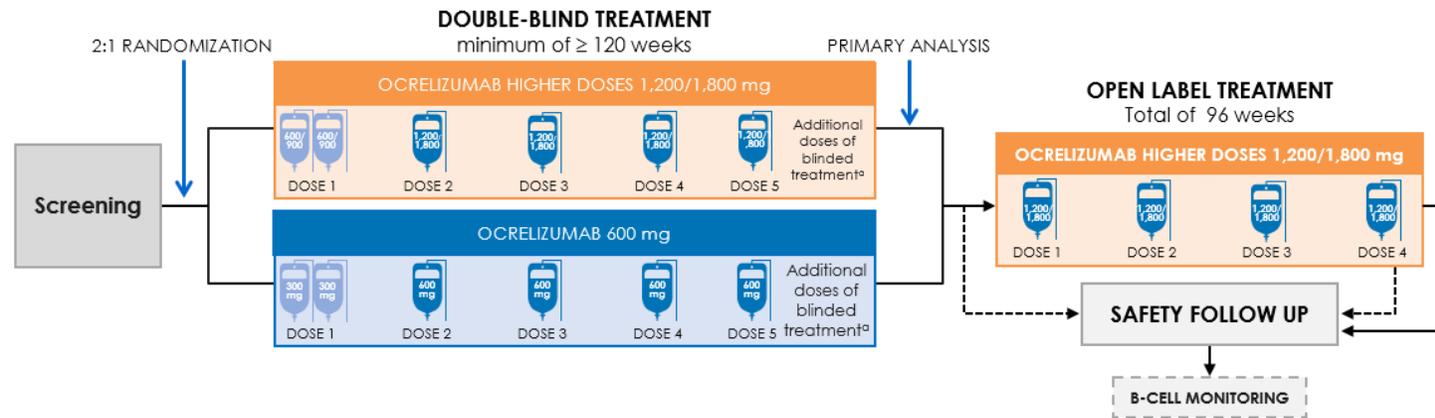
Disease Area	Cognition	Hand Motor Function	Gait & balance	Vocalization	Activity & sociability
Parkinson	●	●	●	●	●
Huntington	●	●	●	●	●
SMA		●	●	●	
Multiple Sclerosis	●	●	●		●
Alzheimer	●			●	●
Autism	●			●	●
Schizophrenia					●

- Clinical trials utilizing mobiles, wearables and gaming devices
- More sensitive, precise and objective data collection and monitoring of disease progression
- Continuous and longitudinal measurement captures episodic and rare events
- Reduced assessment burden and greater real-world relevance benefiting physicians and patients

Multiple sclerosis: Higher dose Ocrevus

New Ph III program in RMS and PPMS started in 2020

Ph III study design for Ocrevus Higher Dose versus 600 mg in RMS and PPMS



Study in patients with RMS (MUSSETTE)

- Patient sample size, N=786
- Age: 18–55 years; EDSS score: 0–5.5
- Stratification for region, age, EDSS, weight

Study in patients with PPMS (GAVOTTE)

- Patient sample size, N=699
- Age: 18–55 years; EDSS score: 3–6.5
- Stratification for region, age, sex, weight

- Ocrevus showed a significant benefit on 12/24W-CDP, ARR, MRI measures in Ph III studies in RMS and PPMS and 7 year OLE
- Exposure/response analysis of Ph III data suggests a higher dose could lower the risk of disability progression without compromising safety
- Two double-blind, randomized Ph III studies were designed to test higher dose Ocrevus; the selected higher dose, given every 24 weeks, is 1,200 mg for patients <75 kg or 1,800 mg for patients ≥75 kg
- Ph III (MUSSETTE) in RMS and Ph III (GAVOTTE) in PPMS started in 2020

Multiple sclerosis: Floodlight launched in US and EU

Building ecosystems to serve patients, society and scientific progress

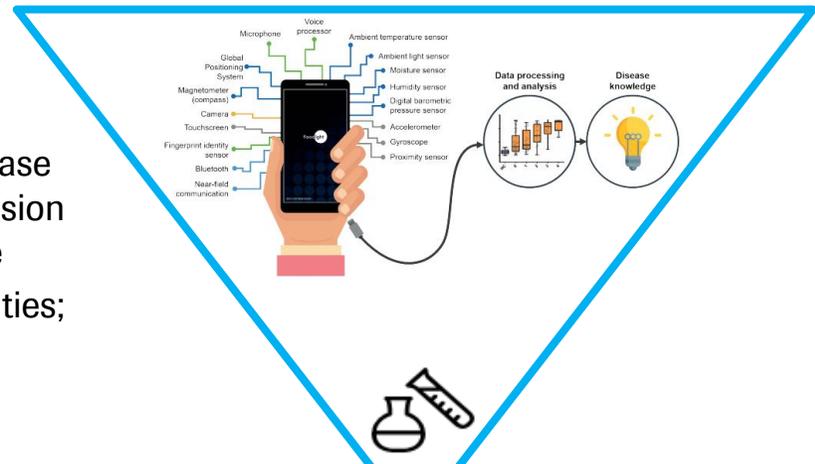


Value creation for patients

- MS progression, often undetected by current clinical scales
- Provides an objective assessment of disease status; empowers patients in shared decision making, enhancing earlier access to care
- Closely co-created with patient communities; studies show high retention rates

"The tasks were all straightforward, and some almost fun."
Our 1st patient

Concept is spot on.
US Neurologist



Value creation for science

- Rigor of measurements & robust development define new standards
- Generate disease insights and support future drug development
- Collaborations create consensus on new digital measurements



Value creation for society

- Earlier intervention has the potential to improve health outcomes and reduce long term health care costs
- Floodlight MS is launched in close collaboration with healthcare providers, enabling RWD opportunities that improve health care utilization

"I'm 100% behind the initiative and am very enthusiastic about it. It's cool that this was clearly under development before the pandemic and it fits well with my challenges: 90% of patients are virtual and there are lots of time constraints between clinical visits."
Dr. Shin

Pharma vision 2030: Providing more patient benefit at less cost to society

Multiple sclerosis: Fenebrutinib in MS

Highly differentiated and potentially best-in-class BTKi

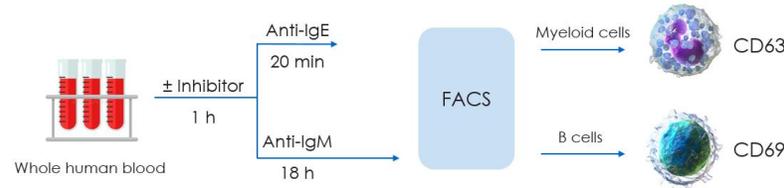
BTK inhibitor

Fenebrutinib (GDC-0853)	Ibrutinib	Tolebrutinib	Evobrutinib
Phase 3	Launched	Phase 3	Phase 3
MS	Oncology	MS	MS
Noncovalent, reversible	Covalent, irreversible	Covalent, irreversible	Covalent, irreversible
BTK IC ₅₀ 2 nM	1 nM	1 nM	32 nM
High selectivity	Low selectivity	Low selectivity	Low selectivity

- Oral, highly selective and only reversible noncovalent BTK inhibitor in Ph III
- Long residence time bound to BTK mimics durable inhibition of a covalent inhibitor, but without the potential safety risks of covalent BTK inhibition

Dual MOA

Inhibition of myeloid and B cell activation in whole human blood

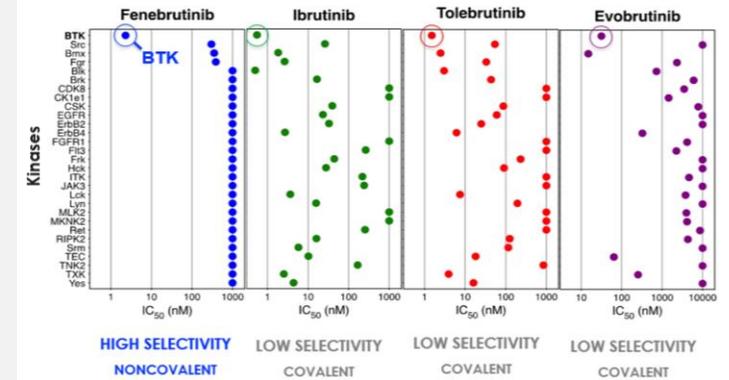


Whole human blood assay	Fenebrutinib ¹	Ibrutinib ¹	Tolebrutinib ²	Evobrutinib ³
Myeloid cell CD63 IC ₅₀ , nM	31	171	166	1660
B cell CD69 IC ₅₀ , nM	8	12	10	84

- Dual MOA: Fenebrutinib potently inhibits myeloid (basophil) and B cell activation in human blood; this may reduce both acute and chronic inflammation in MS
- In a kinase selectivity assay fenebrutinib was found to be 130x more selective for BTK which may reduce off target effects and thus improve safety

Outstanding selectivity profile

Kinase selectivity assay

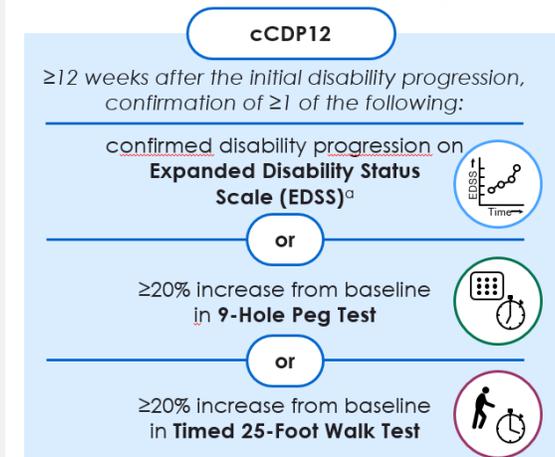
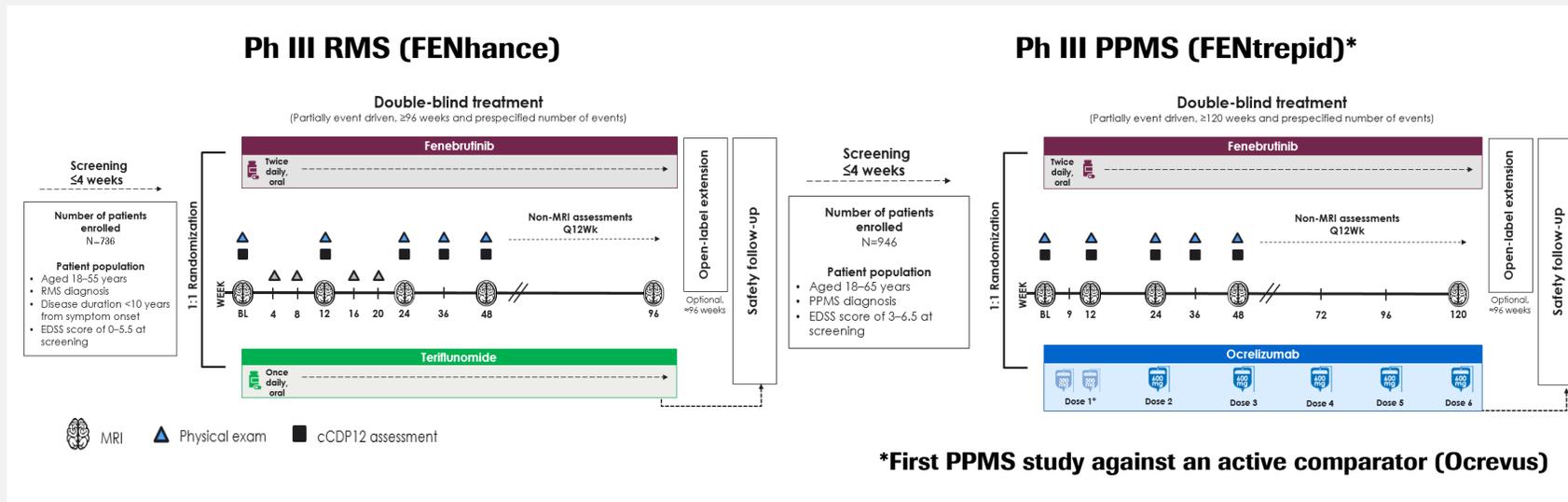


Multiple sclerosis: Fenebrutinib trials in RMS and PPMS started

Well established clinical safety profile in autoimmune diseases

Ph III trials in RMS and PPMS run against active comparators

Key endpoint on progression

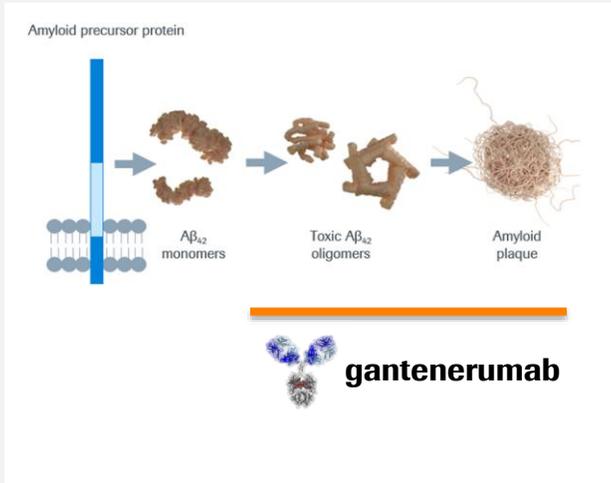


- Innovative Ph III trial design with cCDP12 providing a more thorough approach to “disease progression” by assessing upper limb function, which might lead to earlier detection of disease progression
- Well established safety profile due to 14 clinical studies (across 3 autoimmune diseases) with overall 1360 study participants:
 - Generally well tolerated, mostly non-serious, mild and self-limiting adverse events
 - Other potential BTKi class effects (infection, severe bleeding, tachyarrhythmias) appear less relevant due to the high BTK selectivity seen
- Ph III program in RMS and PPMS started in 2020

Alzheimer's disease: Gantenerumab SC targeting Amyloid β ($A\beta$)

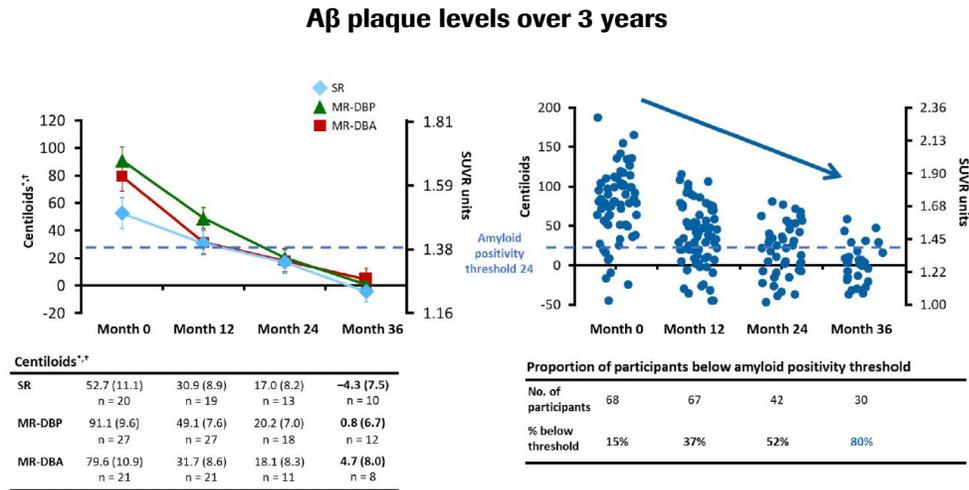
Strong target engagement and downstream biological impact

Anti- $A\beta$ mAb



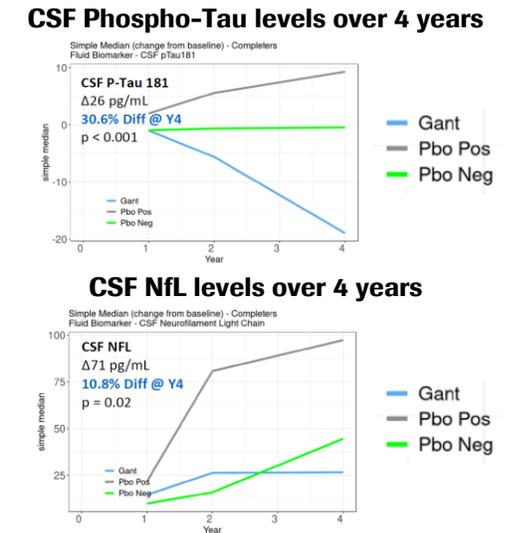
- Fully human, anti- $A\beta$ mAb (IgG1) with high affinity to aggregated forms of $A\beta$
- Highest affinity for neurotoxic oligomers and plaques^{1,2}
- SC administration enables flexibility of home administration

OLE studies shows robust $A\beta$ plaque removal*



- OLE studies: Gantenerumab lowers $A\beta$ plaques below positivity threshold towards floor levels without plateau
- 80% of patients $A\beta$ -negative after 3 years
- Gantenerumab reduces levels of downstream biomarkers (p-Tau, t-TAU) and blocks increases of markers of neurodegeneration (NfL) in patients with familial AD (DIAN-TU study)

DIAN-TU study shows downstream impact

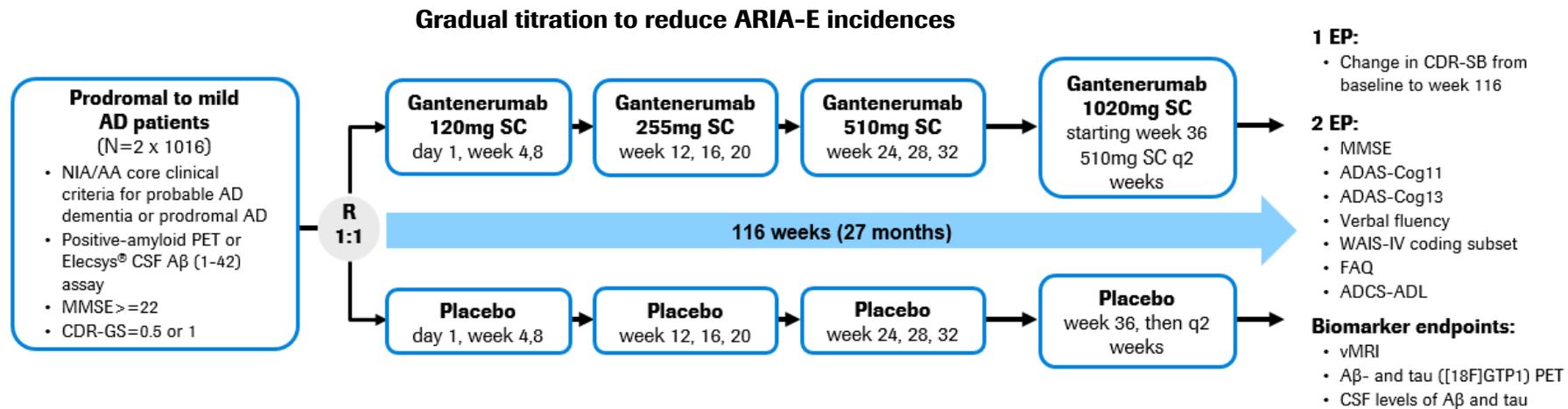


¹ Bohrmann B, et al. J Alzheimer's Dis 2012; 2. Ostrowitzki S, et al. Arch Neurol 2012; Bateman R. J. et al. AAT-AD/PD 2020; Klein G et al, CTAD 2020; Klein G. et al., J Prev Alzheimers Dis 2021;8(1); OLE=open label extension; NfL=neurofilament light chain; * OLE studies for the former Ph III studies SCarlet RoAD and Marguerite RoAD; SC=subcutaneous; CSF=cerebrospinal fluid

Alzheimer's disease: Gantenerumab SC in early AD patients

Ph III program with optimized design to maximize exposure

Global, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled Ph III trial design (GRADUATE I/II)

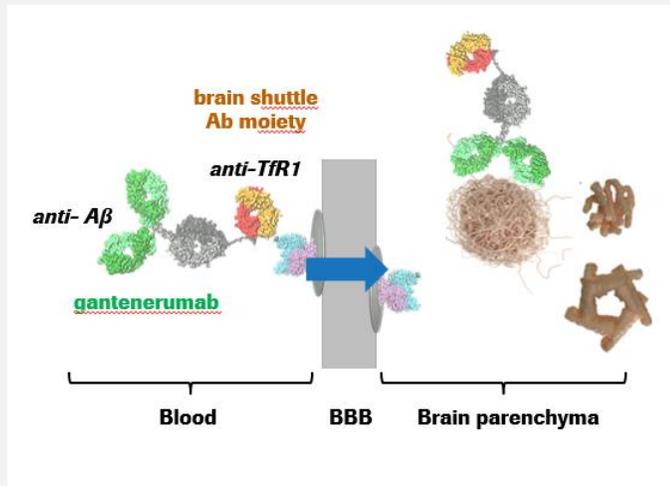


- Two parallel studies with large sample size of ~1,000 participants patients each expected to deliver a clear and robust data set in 2022
- Optimized titration scheme to reduce incidence of ARIA-E and maximize exposure for all patients regardless of ApoE4 genotype
- Well powered PET substudies to detect-biomarker changes including Aβ and tau
- Treatment duration of 27 months to optimize detection of clinical benefit
- First and only late-stage AD program to offer SC formulation enabling flexibility and convenience of home administration

Alzheimer's disease: Gantenerumab brain shuttle

Vision: Superior target access leading to slowing of AD progression

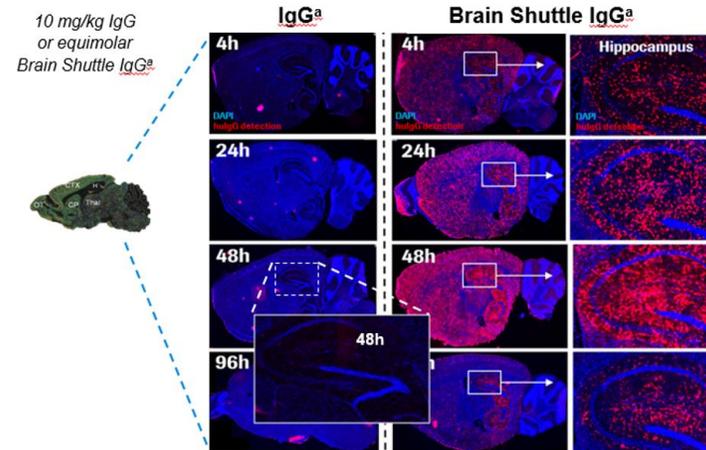
Gantenerumab brain shuttle



- Gantenerumab brain shuttle is a fusion protein combining gantenerumab with a transferrin receptor (TfR1) binding Ab moiety to achieve efficient transport over the BBB and target Aβ plaque engagement in the brain
- Technology could also be applied to other CNS disorders

Preclinical data

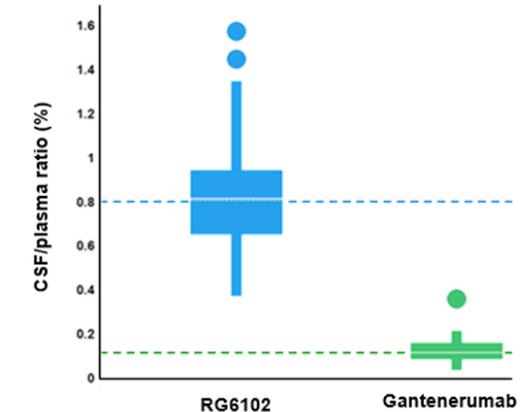
Immunofluorescence staining¹



- Preclinical work in mouse and monkey models provides in vitro and in vivo evidence that TfR1 receptor binding facilitates transcellular transport across the Blood Brain Barrier (BBB)
- Initial Ph I PK data show encouraging 6 to 8-fold increase in the CSF/plasma concentration ratio when comparing the gantenerumab brain shuttle to historical gantenerumab data
- Phase I/II study is underway to test safety, tolerability, PK, and PD (amyloid PET) in people with prodromal or mild-to-moderate AD

Ph I PK/PD data in healthy volunteers

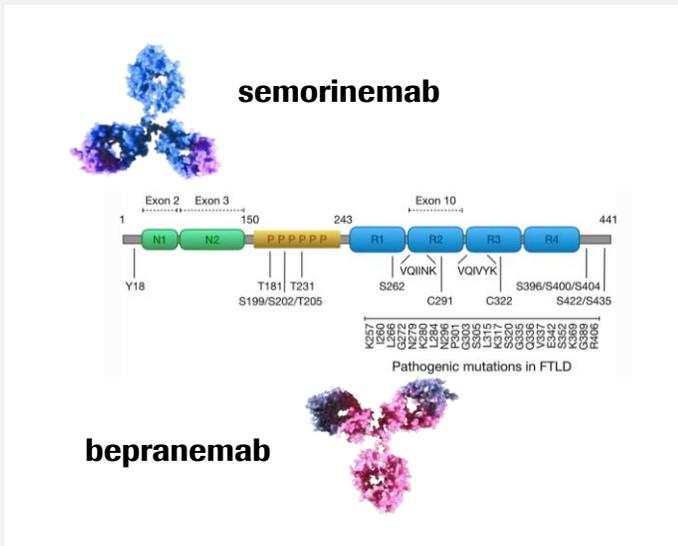
CSF/plasma ratio²



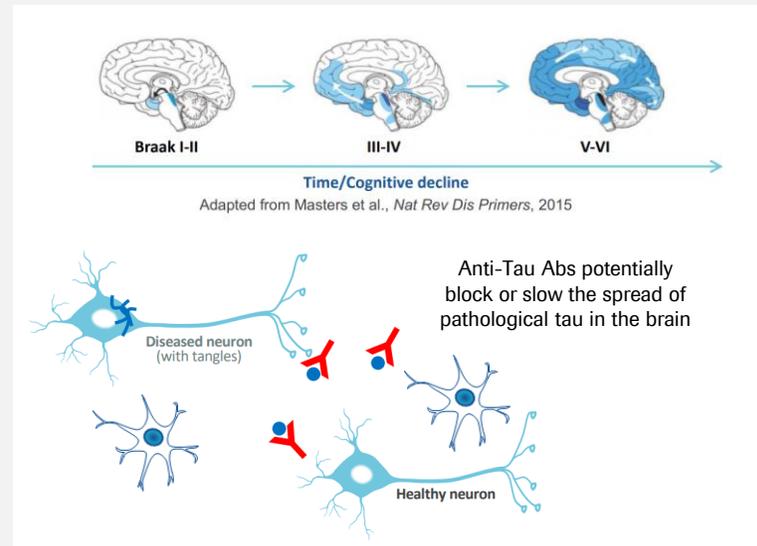
Alzheimer's disease: Two anti-TAU mAbs in development

Ph II (LAURIET) semorinemab results show first hint of clinical activity

Anti-Tau mAbs

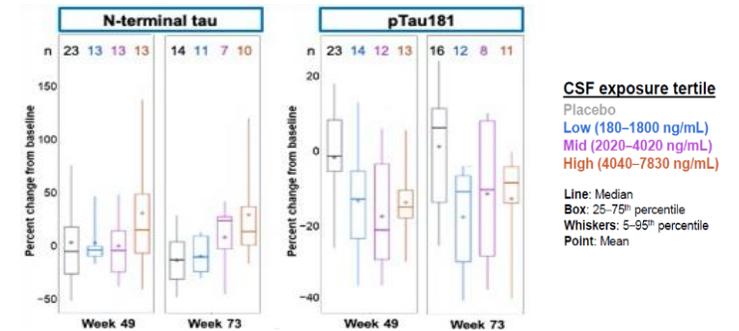


Proposed MOA



Ph II (TAURIEL) PD results

Semorinemab had pharmacodynamic activity suggestive of target engagement



- **Semorinemab:** N-terminal anti-tau mAb binding to all isoforms independent of their phosphorylation status; optimized for high dosing
- **Bepranemab:** Mid-domain anti-tau mAb binding to a different epitope

- Ph II (LAURIET) study with semorinemab in mild-to moderate AD showed statistically significant and potentially clinically meaningful effect on cognition as measured by ADAS-Cog11; no treatment effect observed on ADCS-ADL, MMSE or CDR-SB
- LAURIET OLE is continuing, with additional analyses in progress; data to be presented at CTAD
- Ph II study in early AD (TAURIEL) did not meet its primary (CDR-SB) or secondary endpoints

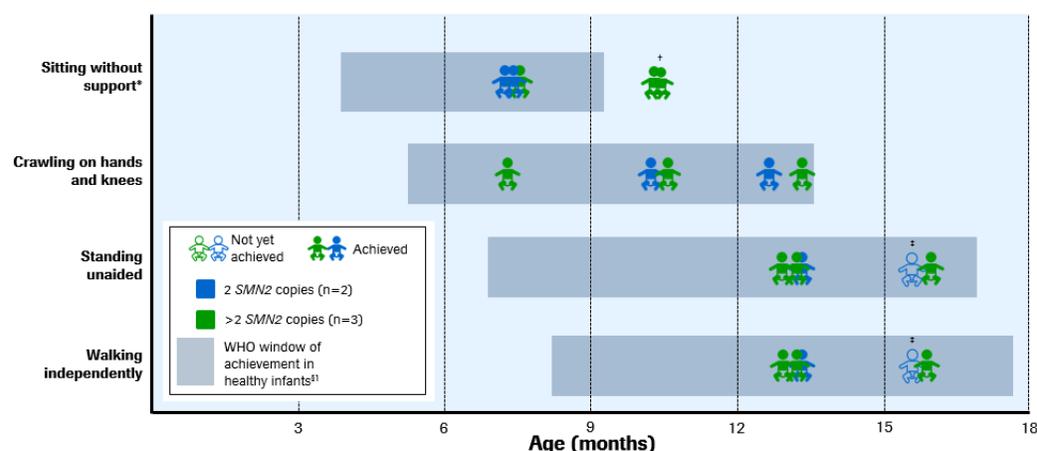
Spinal muscular atrophy: Evrysdi in type 1/2/3 SMA

Excellent preliminary data in presymptomatic babies

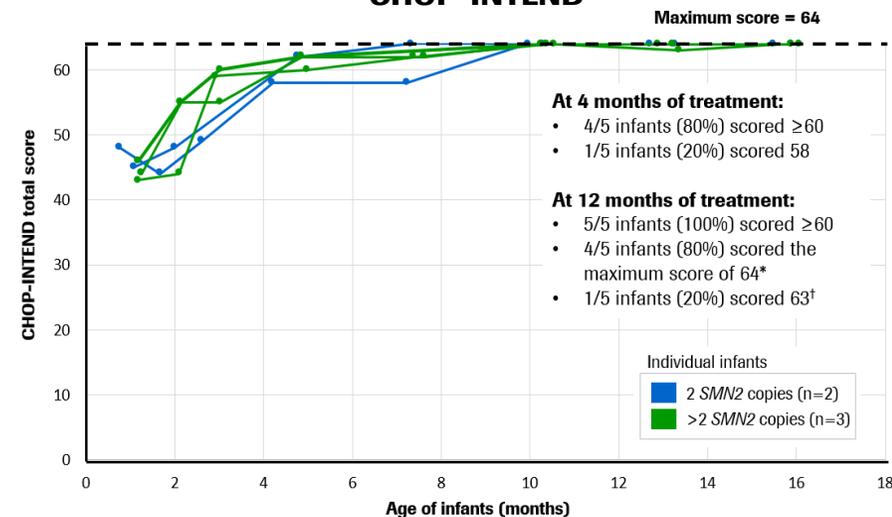


Ph III (RAINBOWFISH) interim results in presymptomatic babies with SMA

Motor milestones within the WHO windows for healthy children



CHOP-INTEND

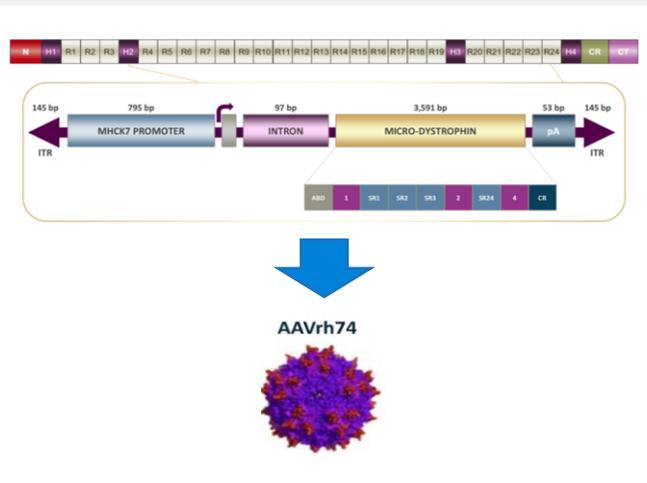


- Presymptomatic babies treated with Evrysdi for at least 12 months were able to sit, stand and walk and achieved motor milestones within the WHO windows for healthy children
- They reached near maximum CHOP-INTEND scores by 4–5 months of age
- Evrysdi expected to become the most prescribed SMA treatment in the US in 2021

Duchenne muscular dystrophy: Gene therapy SRP-9001

Positive expression and safety data for commercial drug material

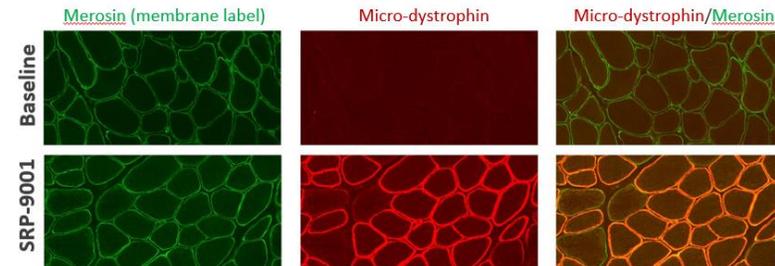
Micro-dystrophin gene therapy



- AAVrh74 vector: low likelihood of pre-existing immunity and high tropism for skeletal & cardiac muscles
- Expression potentiated by the MHCK7 promoter in cardiac & skeletal muscles
- Transgene retains critical elements of dystrophin for a functional protein

Ph Ib (SRP-9001-103, cohort 1) expression results at week 12 in 4-7 y.o. ambulatory patients (n=11)

Immunofluorescence (IF) staining



Expression summary

Vector genome copies per nucleus	3.87
% Normal expression by Western Blot	55.4 ± 43.4*
% Dystrophin positive fibers by IF	57.7 ± 22.2*
% Intensity by IF	75.9 ± 46.4*

* Change from baseline (CBO)

- Micro-dystrophin protein expression increased by +55.4% from baseline and muscle fibers positive for micro-dystrophin increased by +57.7% from baseline
- Safety profile consistent with prior studies, with no new safety signals identified
- Results provide preliminary confirmation of the manufacturing and analytics of commercially grade material, which enables building capacity to supply the DMD population
- Planning for global Ph III trials in ambulatory and non-ambulatory DMD patients are ongoing

Parkinson's disease: Prasinezumab with signals of efficacy

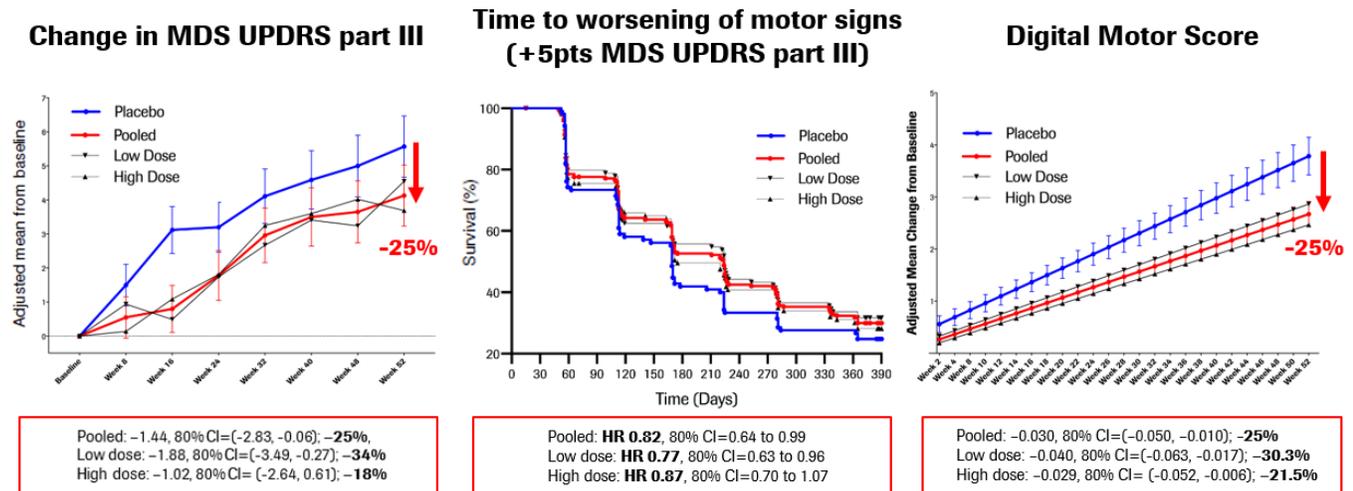
Ph IIb started to further define patient population and endpoints

Anti- α -synuclein mAb



- Humanized mAb designed to target aggregated forms of α -synuclein
- Inhibiting cell-to-cell spreading of pathogenic forms of α -synuclein, resulting in slowing of Parkinson's disease progression

Ph II (PASADENA part 1) results at 52 weeks



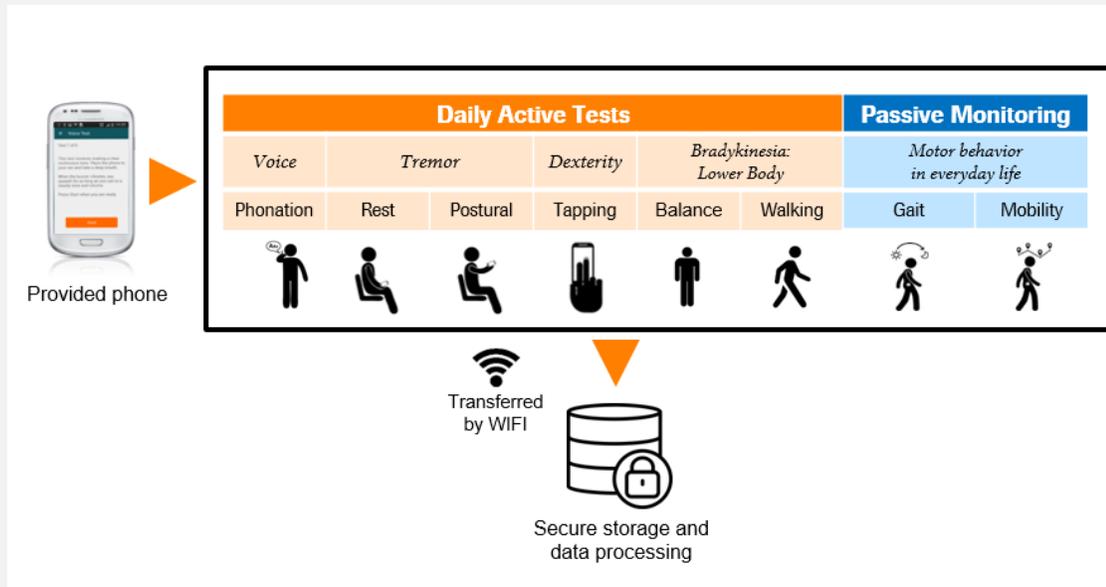
- Ph II (PASADENA) study did not meet its primary endpoint (MDS UPDRS total score)
- Prasinezumab was well tolerated showing efficacy signals in slowing of clinical decline of motor symptoms (MDS UPDRS part III, digital motor outcome measures) warranting further follow up; longer term data to be presented at upcoming conferences
- Ph IIb (PADOVA) started in 2021 in patients with early PD that are on symptomatics incl L-DOPA

Parkinson's disease: First Ph II digital biomarker results

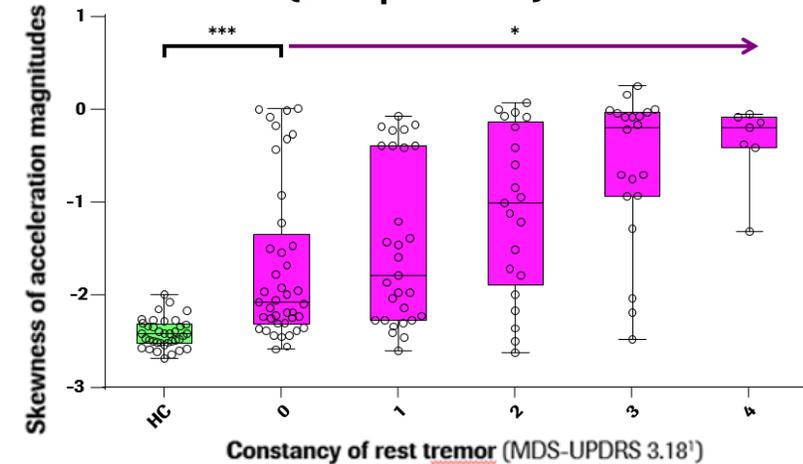
Digital biomarkers support clinical drug development

Daily assessment for 6 months

Ph II (PASADENA) digital biomarker results



Smartphone sensor results correlate with clinical MDS-UPDRS scores (example tremor)

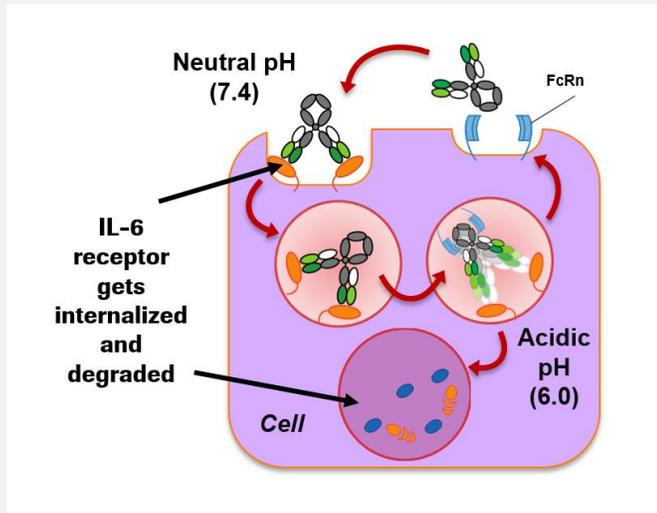


- The PASADENA digital biomarker test suite on the smart phone enables daily quantification of fluctuating symptoms in Parkinson's disease
- Preliminary data show clinical validity, strong patient adherence and high test-retest reliability
- Digital endpoints provide already today decision-making support for drug development
- Potential future use in patient & treatment monitoring, identifying subclinical signs in prodromal patients, or as primary outcomes measures

Enspryng in myasthenia gravis (MG)

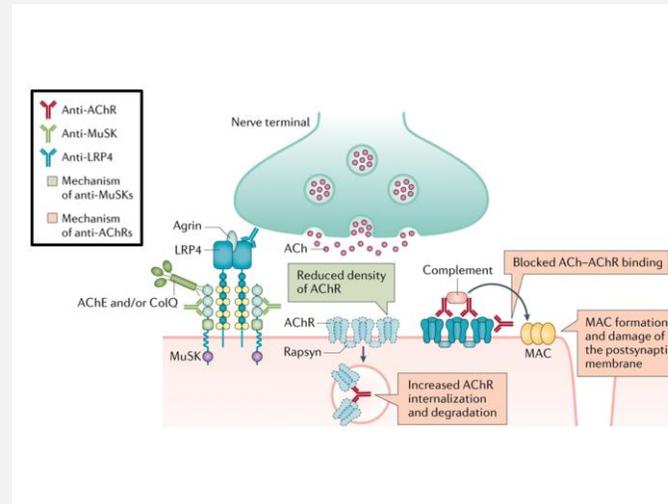
Recycling Ab for maximal inhibition of IL-6 signaling

Anti-IL-6 receptor mAb



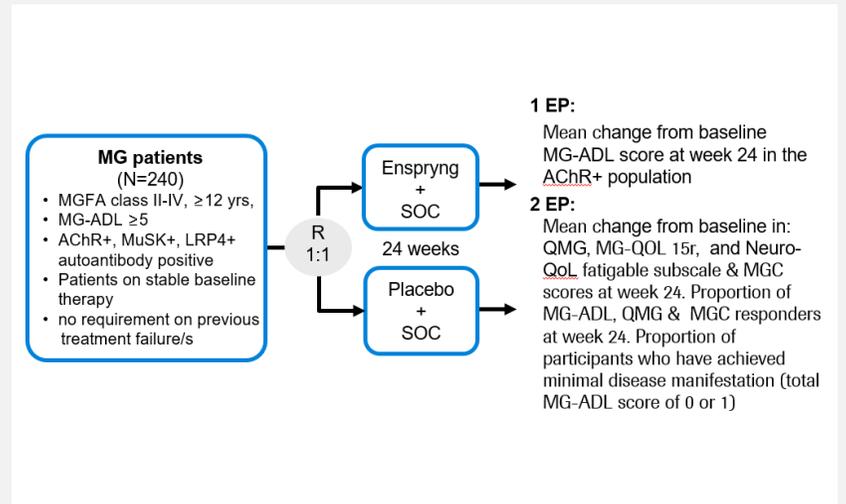
- Recycling mAb with high-affinity to soluble and membrane-bound IL-6R
- Engineered to enable maximal inhibition of IL-6 signalling
- Convenient SC Q4W home dosing

MG: Autoantibodies at the neuromuscular junction



- MG is a chronic, autoimmune disease of the neuromuscular junction, causing fatigable muscle weakness; pathophysiology involves autoantibodies (~80% have anti-AChR Abs; 10% anti-MuSK Abs; <5% anti-LRP4 Abs) at the neuromuscular junction disrupting neuromuscular transmission
- IL6 blockade has the potential to lower pathogenic autoantibody production
- High unmet need: 10% of patients failing therapies; ~80% with no complete stable remission
- Ph III (LUMINESCE) in MG initiated; actively exploring other potential indications

Ph III (LUMINESCE) trial design



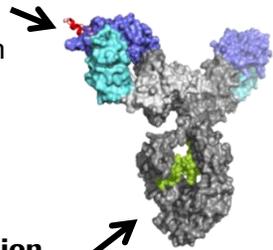
Immunology: Gazyva in LN, MN, SLE

Potential benefit in autoimmune diseases through sustained B cell depletion

Glycoengineered anti-CD20 mAb to increases B-cell depletion

Type II anti-CD20 region

- Increased direct cell death
- Decreased CDC
- Reduced internalization



Glycoengineered Fc region

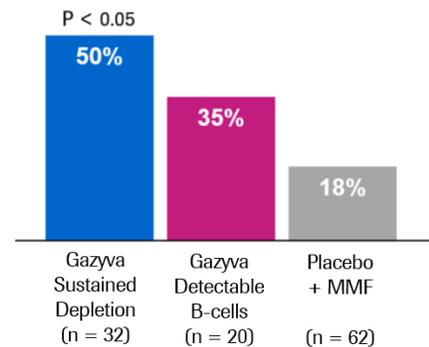
- Higher FcγR affinity
- Increased ADCC/ADCP

- Greater potency than Rituxan in depleting peripheral and tissue B-cells
- Studies suggest that tissue based B-cells play a major role in lupus nephritis

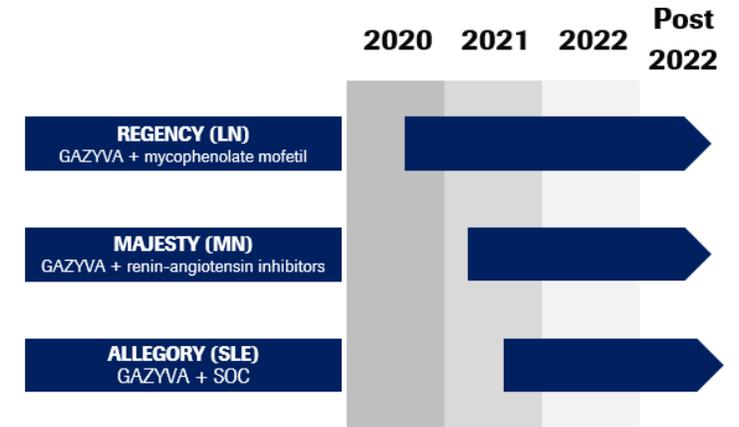
Ph II (NOBILITY) results in LN



Sustained depletion leads to increased complete renal responses (CRR) at week 76



Ph III trial program

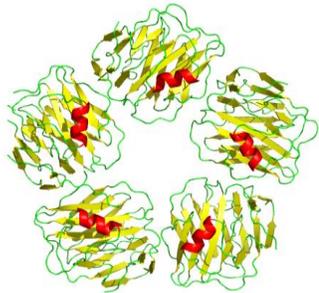


- Ph II (NOBILITY) met both primary and key secondary endpoints with no new safety signals; Ph III (REGENCY) in lupus nephritis (LN) started in Q3 2020
- Ph III (MAJESTY) in membranous nephropathy (MN) started in Q2 2021
- Ph III (ALLEGORY) in systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) to start in Q4 2021
- Additional indications and combination studies with pipeline assets under evaluation

Immunology: Recombinant human pentraxin-2 in fibrotic diseases

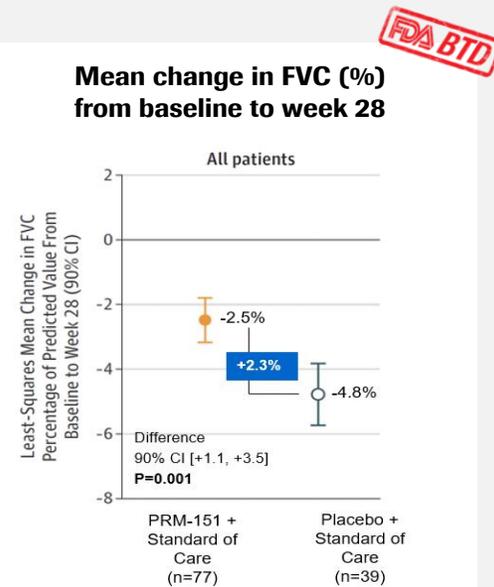
Ph III in IPF started in 2021

Recombinant human pentraxin-2 (rhPTX-2)

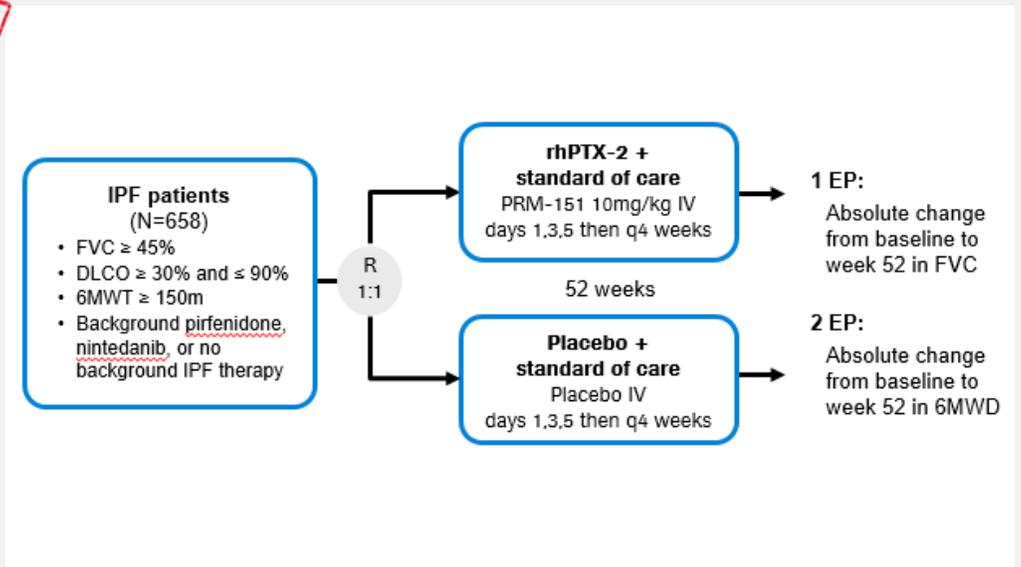


- PTX-2 is an immune regulatory protein that binds DAMPs (cell signals released from dying cells) with specificity for fibrotic tissue
- It plays a critical beneficial role during fibrosis shifting macrophages from a pro-inflammatory and pro-fibrotic to a pro-resolutive state

Ph II results



Ph III (STARSCAPE) trial design in IPF



- Ph II results: rhPTX-2 slowed decline in lung function (FVC) and exercise capacity (6MWD) over 28 weeks compared with placebo, and a persistent treatment effect was observed in the open label extension study ^{1,2}
- Ph III (STARSCAPE) of rhPTX-2 + SOC (Esbriet or Ofev) in IPF started in Q1 2021

Doing now what patients need next