

Sarcomere Directed Therapies

EMPOWERING LIVES



John, diagnosed with heart failure

Jillian, diagnosed with HCM

Chuck, diagnosed with ALS

Forward-Looking Statements

This Presentation contains forward-looking statements for purposes of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the "Act"). Cytokinetics disclaims any intent or obligation to update these forward-looking statements, and claims the protection of the Act's Safe Harbor for forward-looking statements. Examples of such statements include, but are not limited to, statements related to the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our research and development activities and business operations, including our anticipated cash expenditures during the 2020 calendar year, statements relating to Cytokinetics' and its partners' research and development and commercial readiness activities, including the initiation, conduct, design, enrollment, progress, continuation, completion, timing and results of clinical trials, projections regarding growing prevalence, low survival rates and market opportunity in heart failure; Cytokinetics' commercial readiness for omecamtiv mecarbil; Cytokinetics' ability to earn and receive milestone payments; the timing and results of clinical trials of AMG 594 and CK-274; the timing of any potential commercial launch of our product candidates, if approved; commercial opportunities for our product candidates; Cytokinetics' cash runway and 2019 financial guidance; interactions with the FDA; the properties, potential benefits and commercial potential of CK-274, omecamtiv mecarbil, AMG 594, reldesemtiv and Cytokinetics' other drug candidates. Such statements are based on management's current expectations; but actual results may differ materially due to various risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, potential difficulties or delays in the development, testing, regulatory approvals for trial commencement, progression or product sale or manufacturing, or production of Cytokinetics' drug candidates that could slow or prevent clinical development or product approval, including risks that current and past results of clinical trials or preclinical studies may not be indicative of future clinical trial results, patient enrollment for or conduct of clinical trials may be difficult or delayed, Cytokinetics' drug candidates may have adverse side effects or inadequate therapeutic efficacy, the FDA or foreign regulatory agencies may delay or limit Cytokinetics' or its partners' ability to conduct clinical trials, and Cytokinetics may be unable to obtain or maintain patent or trade secret protection for its intellectual property; Astellas' or Amgen's decisions with respect to the design, initiation, conduct, timing and continuation of development activities for reldesemtiv or omecamtiv mecarbil, respectively; Cytokinetics may incur unanticipated research, development and other costs or be unable to obtain financing necessary to conduct development of its products; standards of care may change, rendering Cytokinetics' drug candidates obsolete; competitive products or alternative therapies may be developed by others for the treatment of indications Cytokinetics' drug candidates and potential drug candidates may target; and risks and uncertainties relating to the timing and receipt of payments from its partners, including milestones and royalties on future potential product sales under Cytokinetics' collaboration agreements with such partners. For further information regarding these and other risks related to Cytokinetics' business, investors should consult Cytokinetics' filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.



Sarcomere Directed Therapies

OUR MISSION

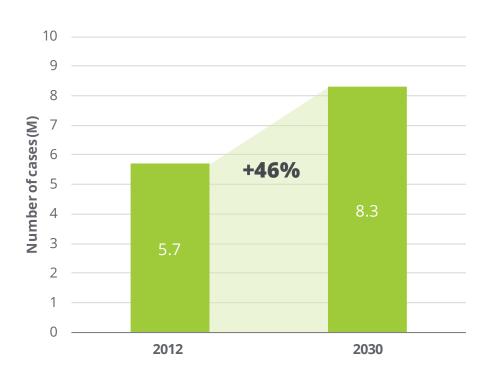
To bring forward new medicines to improve the healthspan of people with devastating cardiovascular and neuromuscular diseases of impaired muscle function.



Heart Failure: Growing Prevalence and Low Survival Rates

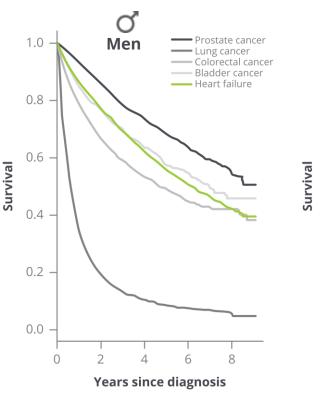
6 million people have heart failure in the United States

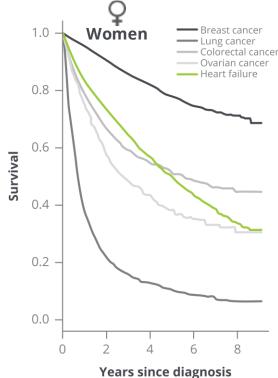
Prevalence Expected to Increase by 46% from 2012 – 2030



Mozzafarian, et al. Circulation 2016; 133: e38-360

HF Survival Rates Worse than Some Prevalent Cancers





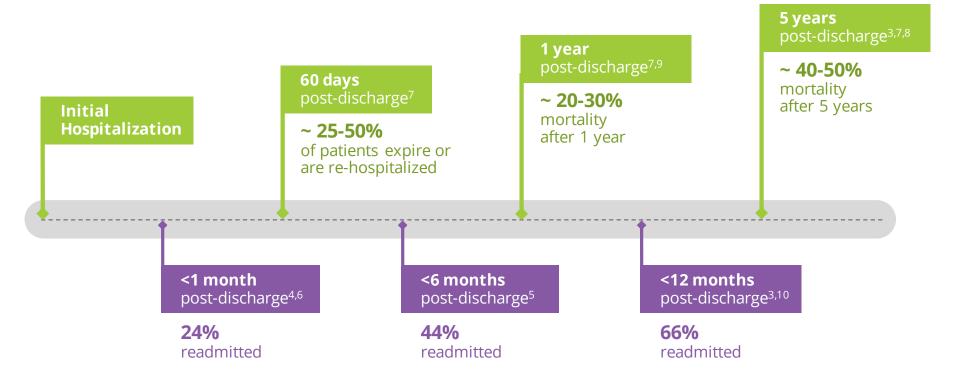
Mamas et al. Eur J Heart Fail. 2017 Sep;19(9):1095-104



High Mortality and Hospital Readmission Rates

Acute heart failure is the most frequent cause of hospitalization in people > $65^{1,2}$

1 of 2 hospitalized HF patients are readmitted within 6 months⁵



- 1, Adams et al. Am Heart J 2006; 149:209-16
- 2. Chen et al. JAMA 2011;306:1669-78
- 3. Dickstein et al. *Eur Heart J* 2008;29:2388-442
- 4. Korda,, et al. BMC Health Serv Res. 2017;21;17(1):220.
- 5. Krumholz et al. *Arch Intern Med* 1997:15799 105
- 6. Krumholz et al. Circ Cardiovasc Qual Outcomes 2009;2(5):407-13
- 7. Loehr et al. *Am J Cardiol* 2008;101:1016-22
- 8. Roger et al. *Circulation* 2012;125:32-220
- 9. Shahar, et al. *J Card Fail* 2004; 10(5):374-9
- 10. Whellan et al. Circulation 2010 lan:3(1):33-40

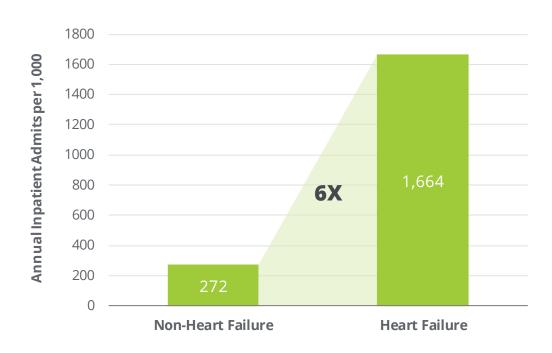


High Economic Burden of Heart Failure

Heart failure costs ~\$123 billion annually, representing 33% of total Medicare budget 1,2

Heart failure is the most frequent diagnosis for hospitalized Medicare patients in the US^{1,2}

Inpatient Admission Rates for HF Patients 6X Higher than Non-HF Patients¹



^{2.} Milliman Analysis of Medicare 5% Sample (2014 index year, 2013 look back year) and Office of the Actuary 2016 Board of Trustees Report. The costs only include Part A & B costs



^{1.} Milliman Analysis of Medicare 5% Sample 2011-2012 (2012 index year, 2011 look back year)

Significant Unmet Need in HFrEF

Proprietary market research suggests need for novel therapy



Market research suggests need for novel therapy

Physicians say newly approved therapies have prolonged survival, decreased hospital visits, but still see need for other therapies that reduce mortality



Drugs that do not affect renal function

Most physicians recognize negative effect therapies such as aldosterone antagonists have **on renal function**



Drugs that do not affect BP

BP often limiting factor for up titration and therapy initiation

Need efficacious drugs that do not result in hypotension



Drugs that enhance cardiac performance

Need drugs that target novel/more specific molecular targets

Need targets other than the neurohormonal pathway;



Disease modifying therapies

Need drugs that safely enhance contractility

Increased EF most frequently mentioned desired measure



Drugs that increase QoL

Patient management will improve with drugs that increase QoL

Patient QoL decreases as they lose the ability to perform daily tasks



Significant Unmet Need in HCM

Current therapies do not target underlying disease



HCM is an inherited cardiovascular disease

1 in 500 have genetic mutation

1 in 3200 have HCM

Subset of patients have progressive symptoms, atrial fibrillation, stroke, sudden death



Surgical intervention not permanent solution

Invasive therapy to reduce septal thickness is effective

Surgical myectomy or percutaneous ablation



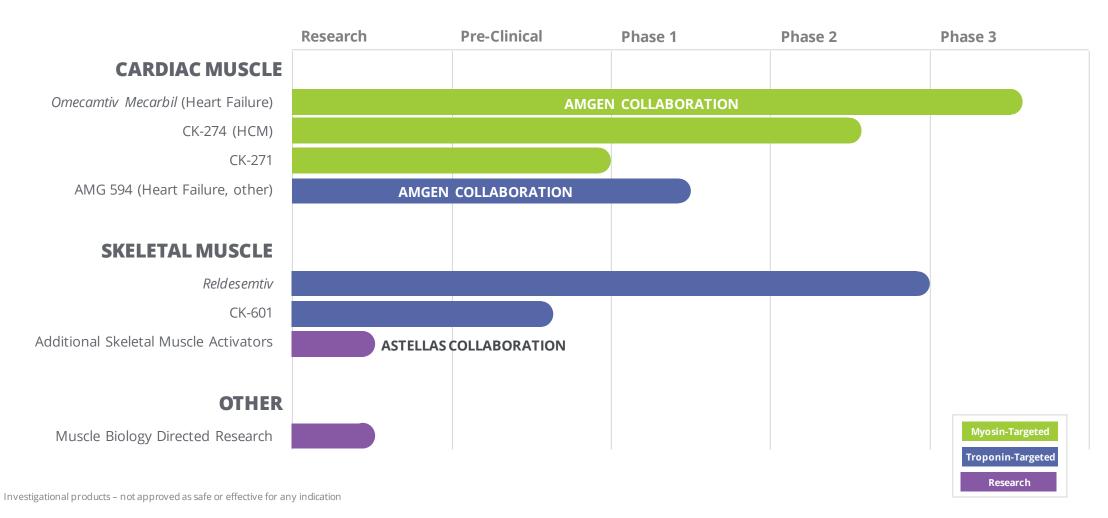
Current medical therapy does not target underlying disease

Indirect mechanisms of action with systemic side effects

Variable efficacy, often inadequate



Pipeline of Novel Muscle-Directed Drug Candidates





OVERVIEW CARDIAC CANDIDATES SKELETAL CANDIDATES CORPORATE PROFILE

Sarcomere Directed Drug Development

CARDIAC MUSCLE

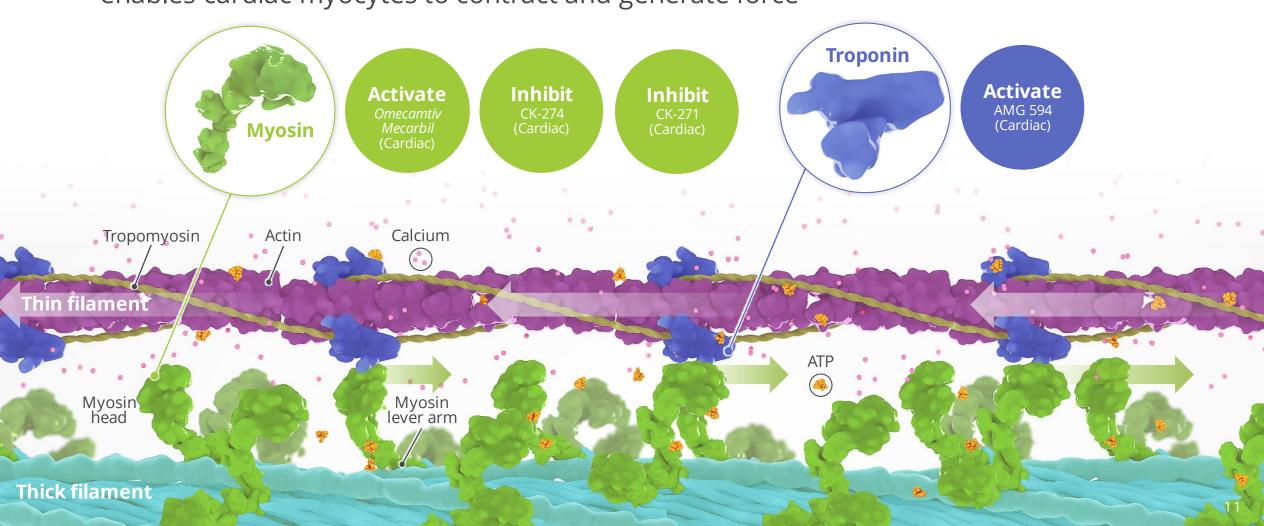
Omecamtiv Mecarbil AMG 594 CK-274, CK-271



Sarcomere Directed Drug Development

Cardiac muscle

The sarcomere is a molecular structure found in skeletal and cardiac muscle that enables cardiac myocytes to contract and generate force



Omecamtiv Mecarbil: Novel Mechanism Approach

Current Treatments Omecamtiv mecarbil Sarcomere **Myocardial Injury** Left ventricular systolic dysfunction Systemic vasoconstriction, renal sodium, and water retention Heart **Current Treatments -**Perceived reduction **Block SNS and RAAS*** in circulating volume ACE inhibitor (ACEI) and pressure Angiotensin-receptor blocker (ARB) Aldosterone antagonist Omecamtiv mecarbil is a selective Beta blocker cardiac myosin activator designed to improve heart muscle **Neurohumoral Activation** performance and increase the *SNS = Sympathetic Nervous System of SNS and RAAS* pumping function of the heart. RAAS = Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System



Omecamtiv Mecarbil: Robust Clinical Trials Program

Over 10,000 patient-years of exposure to omecamtiv mecarbil



11

Phase 1 Studies

7

Phase 2 Studies



324

Subjects Enrolled

Well characterized safety, tolerability and PK/PD data

1,414

Subjects Enrolled

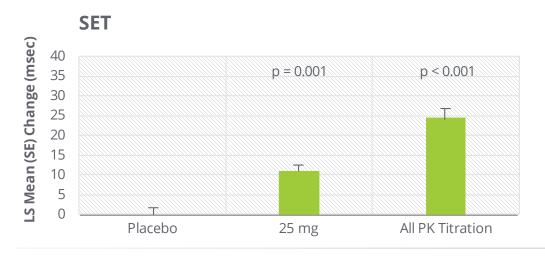
COSMIC-HF showed statistically significant improvements in measures of cardiac function

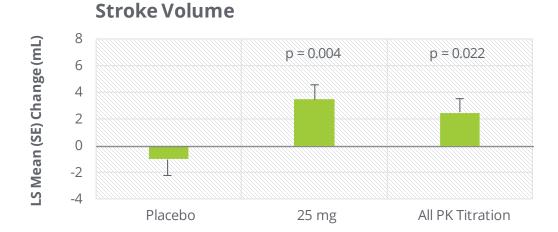


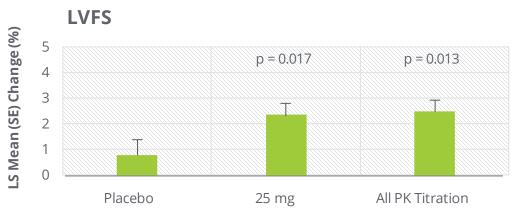
Dose-Dependent Increases in Cardiac Performance



Pharmacodynamic results from COSMIC-HF









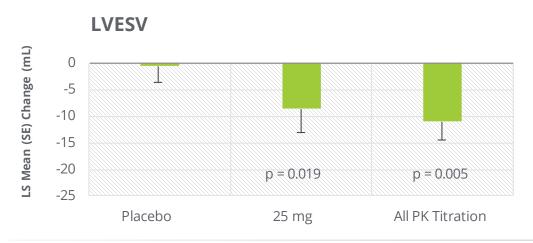
LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; LVFS, left ventricular fractional shortening; SE, standard error; SET, systolic ejection time; all p values are nominal without multiplicity adjustment.

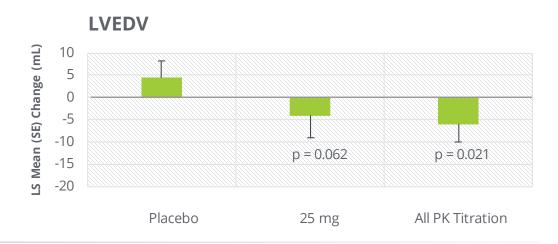


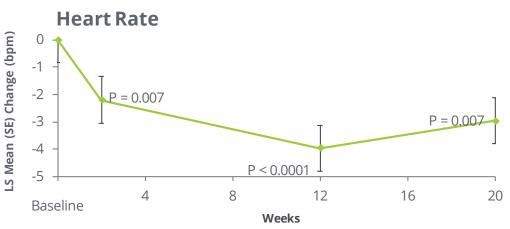
Decreases in Physiology & Cardiac Risk

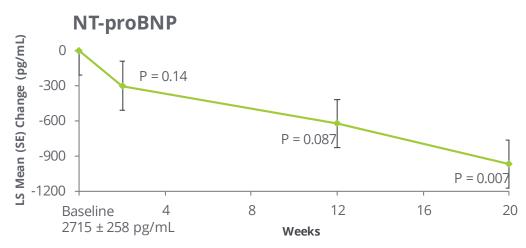


Reductions in heart volume, oxygen demand & wall stress in COSMIC-HF









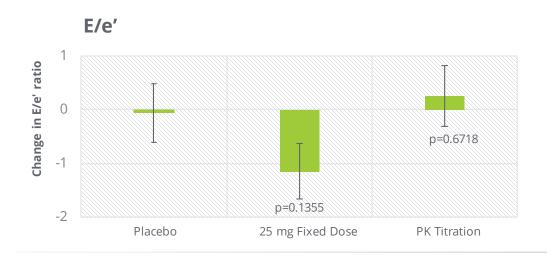
LVESV left ventricular end systolic volume; LVEDV left ventricular end diastolic volume All p values are nominal without multiplicity adjustment

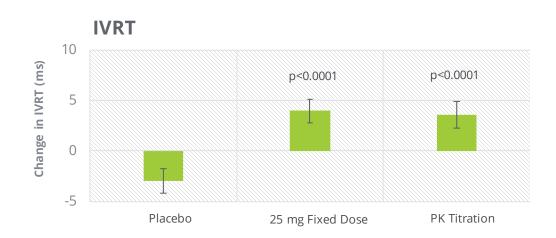


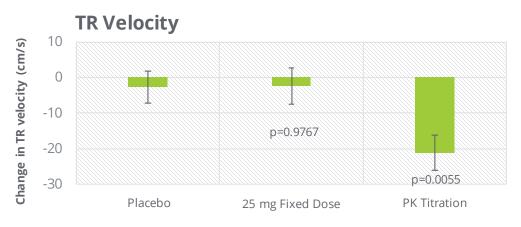
Neutral or Improved Measures of Diastolic Function COSMIC-HF

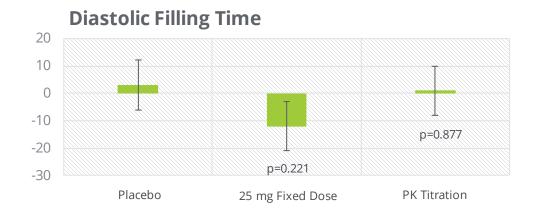


Improved systolic function with no negative impact on diastolic function









IVRT=isovolumic relaxation time TR=tricuspid regurgitation



Prognostic Implications: NT-proBNP and Remodeling

Studies demonstrate correlation with cardiovascular outcomes

Patients in PARADIGM-HF who had significant reductions in NT-proBNP had lower rates of CV death or heart failure hospitalization¹

Meta-analysis of drug/device therapies demonstrated association between LV remodeling and longer-term effects on mortality in patients with LVD²

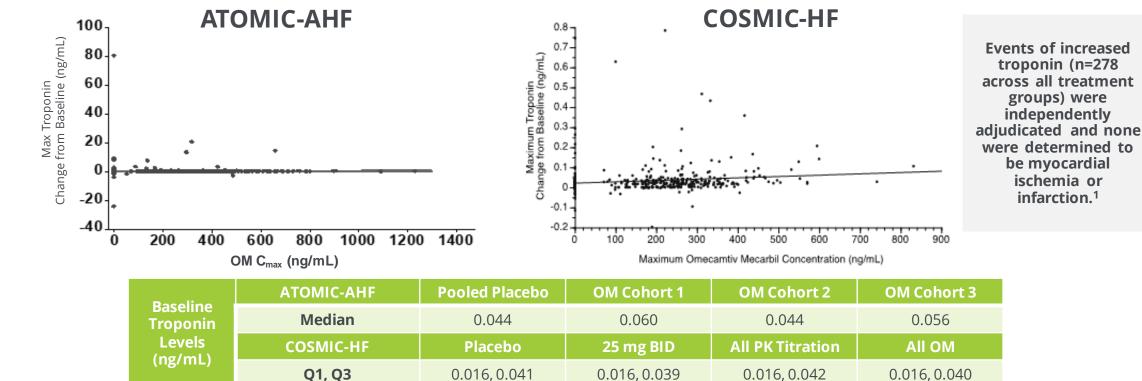


1. Zile et al. JACC 2016; 68(22); 2425-2436 2. Kramer et al. JACC 2010;56(5):392-406



Troponins: Small Increases, Unrelated to Exposures of Omecamtiv Mecarbil

Baseline troponin levels were above the diagnostic limit for myocardial infarction (0.04 ng/mL) for >50% of patients in ATOMIC-AHF and ~25% in COSMIC-HF



1. Teerlink, et al. The Lancet 2016; 2895-2903



Pivotal Phase 3 Trial Completed Enrollment





Topline results expected in Q4 2020

Overview

Enrolled 8,256 patients at ~1,000 sites in 35 countries

Primary Endpoint

Composite of time to cardiovascular (CV) death or first HF event*, whichever occurs first

Secondary Endpoints

- Time to CV death
- Change in Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire Total Symptoms Score (KCCQ TSS) from baseline to Week 24
- Time to first HF hospitalization
- Time to all-cause death

Key Design Points

- Dose optimization based on trough concentration of *omecamtiv mecarbil* at 2 weeks and 6 weeks
 - Starting Dose = 25 mg BID
 - Escalation (or not) at Week 4 to 37.5 mg or 50 mg BID based on plasma concentration of *omecamtiv mecarbil* at Week 2
 - Recheck at Week 6, adjust dose downward if necessary
- High risk patients enrolled from inpatient and outpatient settings
 - Patients enrolled from time of hospitalization to within 1 year of discharge
 - Approximately 25% of patients were hospitalized at randomization
- Designed to provide 90% statistical power to assess risk of CV death
 - Accrual of 1,590 CV deaths provides 90% power to detect hazard ratio of 0.8 for CV death
 - Primary composite endpoint expected to have >99% statistical power

*An HF event defined as the presentation of the subject for an urgent, unscheduled clinic/office/ED visit, or hospital admission, with a primary diagnosis of HF, where the patient exhibits new or worsening symptoms of HF on presentation, has objective evidence of new or worsening HF, and receives initiation or intensification of treatment specifically for HF (Hicks et al, 2015). Changes to oral diuretic therapy do not qualify as initiation or intensification of treatment.



Clinical Trial Overview



Chronic HFrEF patients currently hospitalized for a primary reason of HF or with history of hospitalization or ER/ED admission for a primary reason of HF within 1 year

Placebo + SoC
Follow the same study procedures as OM group to ensure blinding

PK assessment for dose adjustment
PK assessment



GALACTIC-HF: Design Paper & Interim Analyses



- Passed first interim analysis: Q1 2019
 - Assessed futility only (HR>1.0)
 - Triggered at 1/3 of target 1,590 deaths
- Passed second interim analysis: Q1 2020
 - Assessed futility & superiority
 - Triggered at 2/3 of target 1,590 deaths
 - Superiority: p-value for efficacy < 0.0005





Baseline Characteristics: High Risk Population



- 8,256 patients enrolled in 35 countries
- Population at high risk for cardiovascular events despite being well-treated on standard of care
 - Inpatient population: 25%
 - Time from most recent HF hospitalization/ED visit (months), median (Q1-Q3): 2 (1-5)
 - NT-proBNP, median (Q1–Q3): 1,998
 pg/mL (990-4,078)
 - LVEF, mean: **27%**
 - ENTRESTO® use: 19%

	Overall (N=8,256)	Inpatient (N=2,083)	Outpatient (N=6,173)
Time from most recent HF hospitalization/ ED visit (months), median (Q1-Q3)	2 (1-5)	-	3 (2-6)
Age (years), mean (SD)	65 (11)	65 (11)	64 (11)
Male,%	79	80	78
White,%	78	82	76
LVEF (%), mean (SD)	27 (6)	27 (6)	27 (6)
NYHA Class II/III/IV, %	53/ 44/ 3	37/ 57/ 6	59/ 39/ 2
NT-proBNP (pg/mL), median (Q1-Q3)	1998 (990-4078)	2509 (1240-5133)	1884 (923-3772)
Ischemic Heart Disease Etiology, %	55	56	54
KCCQ Total Symptom Score, mean (SD)	66 (25)	53 (25)	71 (23)
Atrial Fibrillation or Flutter History, %	42	48	40
Chronic Kidney Disease, %	36	39	35
eGFR (mL/min/1.73m²), median (Q1-Q3)	59 (44-74)	54 (41-70)	60 (45-75)
SBP (mmHg), mean (SD)	117 (15)	114 (14) 117 (16)	
ACEi, ARB or ARNi, %	87	83	88
ARNi (ENTRESTO®) %	19	14 19	
Beta Blocker, %	94	93	95
MRA, %	77	81	76
Diuretics other than MRAs, %	90	92 89	
Digitalis Glycosides, %	17	17	17
SGLT2 Inhibitors, %	3	3	3



Comparing Patients in Large Heart Failure Trials



Patients in GALACTIC-HF are at higher risk for HF-related events than patients in PARADIGM-HF and DAPA-HF, but are not as high risk as those in VICTORIA

	GALACTIC-HF	VICTORIA	PARADIGM-HF	DAPA-HF
	(N=8,256)	(N=5,050)	(N=8,339)	(N=4,744)
Age (y, mean (SD))	65 (11)	67.3 (12.2)	63.8 (11.4)	66 (11)
Male	6,522 (78.9%)	3,842 (76.1%)	6,565 (78.0%)	3,635 (76.6%)
Race				
White	6,358 (77.0%)	3,239 (64.1%)	5,544 (65.7%)	3,333 (70.2%)
Black or African American	561 (6.7%)	249 (4.9%)	428 (5.1%)	226 (4.7%)
Asian	710 (8.6%)	1,132 (22.4%)	1,509 (17.9%)	1,109 (23.3%)
Other	627 (7.6%)	430 (8.5%)	918 (11.0%)	76 (1.6%)
Geographic Region				
Eastern Europe	2,705 (32.7%)	1,694 (33.5%)	2,826 (33.5%)	1,604 (33.8%)
Western Europe	1,921 (23.3%)	889 (17.6%)	2,051 (24.3%)	550 (11.6%)
Asia Pacific	670 (8.1%)	1,183 (23.4%)	1,487 (17.6%)	1,096 (23.1%)
Latin and South America	1,575 (19.1%)	724 (14.3%)	1,433 (17.0%)	816 (17.2%)
North America	1,386 (16.8%)	560 (11.1%)	602 (7.1%)	678 (14.3%)
BMI (kg/m³ mean (SD))	28.5 (6.0)	27.8 (5.9)	28.2 (5.5)	28.1 (6.0)
Ejection fraction at screening (% mean (SD))	26.6 (6.3)	28.9 (8.3)	29.5 (6.2)	31.1 (6.8)
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg, mean (SD))	116.5 (15.3)	121.3 (15.7)	121.0 (15.0)	121.9 (16.3)
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHG, mean (SD))	71.6 (12.1)	72.8 (11.1)	74.0 (N/A)	74 (N/A)
Concomitant Medications				
ACE-I or ARB	5,803 (70.3%)	3,700 (73.4%)	8,339 (100%)	3,986 (83.6%)
Beta blocker	7,763 (94.0%)	4,691 (93.1%)	7,811 (93.6%)	4,558 (96.0%)
MRA	6,363 (77.1%)	3,545 (70.3%)	4,671 (55.3%)	3,370 (71.0%)
ARNI sacubitril/valsartan	1.595 (19.3%)	731 (14.5%)	-	508 (10.7%)
ICD	2,611 (31.6%)	1,399 (27.8%)	1,243 (14.9%)	1,242 (26.1%)
Biventricular pacemaker / Cardiac Resynchronization	1,153 (14.0%)	739 (14.7%)	574 (6.8%)	354 (7.4%)
eGFR at Rand'n (mL/min/1.73m¹, median (25th, 75th))	58.8 (44.1-74.1)	58.4 (31.2-77/1)	68.0 (N/A)	65.7 (N/A)
NT-proBNP at Screening (pg/ml, median (25th, 75th))	1998 (990-4078)	2816 (1556-5314)	1,608 (886-3,221)	1,428 (857-2,649)
MAGGIC Risk Score (median (25 th , 75 th))	23.0 (19.0-28.0)	23.0 (19.0-28.0)	20.0 (16.0-24.0)	N/A
NYHA Class at Baseline				
Class II	4,376 (53.0%)	2975 (59.0%)	5,919 (70.1%)	3,203 (67.5%)
Class III	3,633 (44.0%)	2003 (39.7%)	2,018 (23.9%)	1,498 (31.6%)
Class IV	248 (3.0%)	66 (1.3%)	60 (0.7%)	43 (0.9%)



Second Phase 3 Clinical Trial Underway



Investigating effect of omecamtiv mecarbil on exercise tolerance

Trial will enroll patients in 9 countries in North America and Europe

Primary Endpoint

Change in peak VO2 on CPET from baseline to Week 20

Second Endpoints

- Change in total workload during CPET from baseline to Week 20
- Change in ventilatory efficiency (VE/VCO2 slope) during CPET from baseline to Week 20
- Change in average daily activity units measured over 2 weeks from baseline to Week 18-20

Exploratory Endpoints

- Change from baseline to Week 20 in oxygen uptake efficiency slope (VO2/logVE slope), ventilatory threshold (by the V-slope method), VO2 recovery kinetics, percent predicted pVO2, and exercise duration
- Change from baseline in average daily activity units at Week 6-8 and Week 12-14
- Change from baseline in KCCQ Total Symptom Score and sub-domains from baseline to Week 20

Key Design Points

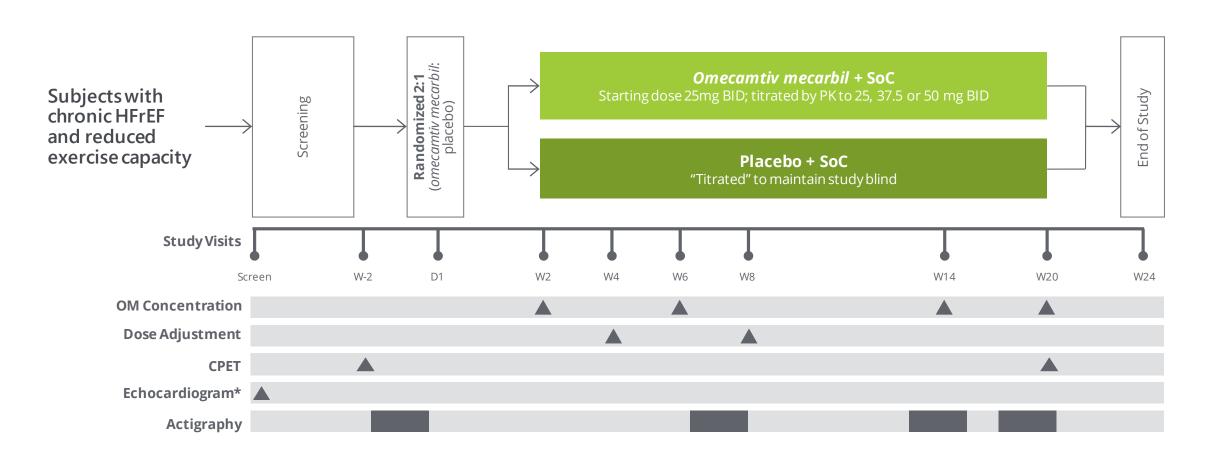
- Designed to enroll approximately 270 patients
- 20 weeks of treatment
- 90% power
- Patients must:
 - Have LVEF ≤35 percent
 - Be New York Heart Association (NYHA) heart failure class II or III
 - Have reduced exercise capacity compared to age matched controls
- Patients randomized 2:1 to omecamtiv mecarbil
- Starting dose at 25 mg twice daily, titrated to 25, 37.5 or 50 mg twice daily based on the same PKguided dosing regimen used in GALACTIC-HF

VO2 = Oxygen Uptake; CPET = Cardio-Pulmonary Exercise Testing; VE = Ventilatory Efficiency



Clinical Trial Overview

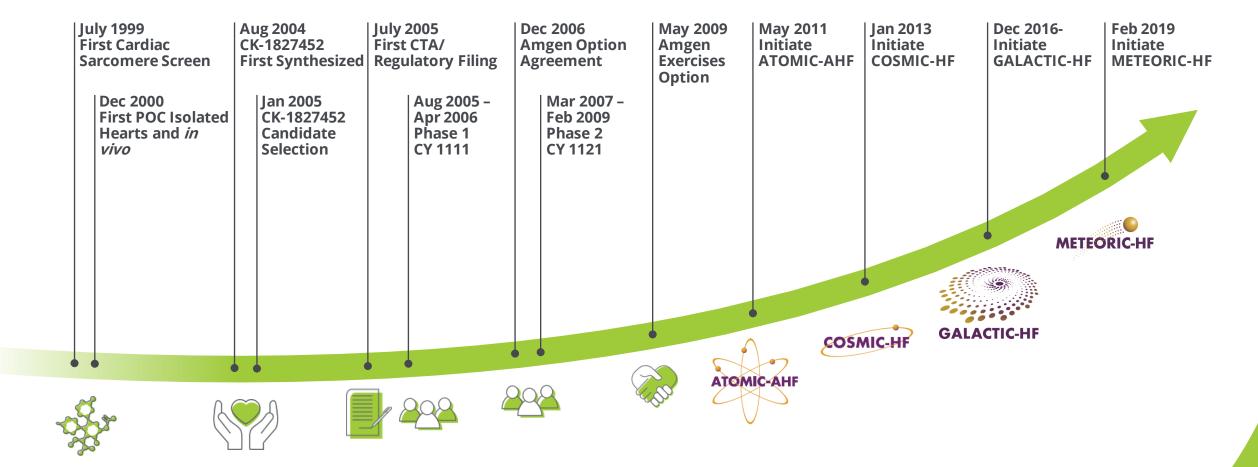




^{*}Screening echocardiogram is not required if an appropriate LVEF assessment has been performed within one year



Omecamtiv Mecarbil: Pivotal Phase 3 Results Q4 2020

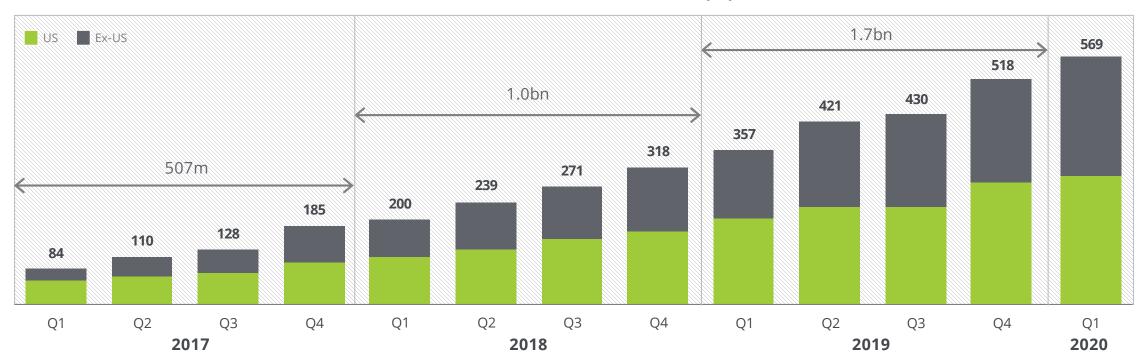




Commercial Opportunity for New Heart Failure Therapy

Q1 2020 sales increased 62% year over year; on track to reach \$2-3 billion in 2020

Entresto® Global Product Sales (M)



^{*}As with all products in Phase 3, the product profile achieved by *omecamtiv mecarbil* in GALACTIC-HF is required to provide a better understanding of the expected revenue. Source: Novartis public quarterly results presentations



Commercial Readiness for Omecamtiv Mecarbil

Multiple workstreams in progress to prepare for successful commercial launch









Educate heart failure market

Assess impact for value proposition

Determine areas of differentiation for HCPs

Cultivate advocacy for heart failure patients







Collaborations & Agreements



Amgen Collaboration

Purchase Option: 2006

Exercise Option Ex-Japan: 2009

Expanded to Include Japan/Purchase Equity: 2013

Received > \$220M over 13 Years

Amgen responsible for development and commercialization subject to Cytokinetics' participation rights*

Cytokinetics could earn over \$600 mm in milestone payments

Commercialization:

- Cytokinetics may receive escalating double-digit royalties
- Cytokinetics to co-fund Phase 3 development program
- Co-fund enables co-promote NA
- Cytokinetics reimbursed for certain sales force activities



Royalty Monetization

Royalty Pharma paid \$100M for 4.5% royalty on worldwide sales of *omecamtiv mecarbil*: 2017

Cytokinetics gains right to co-promote omecamtiv mecarbil, if approved, in institutional care settings in North America, with reimbursement from Amgen for certain sales force activities

Joint commercial operating team responsible for commercialization program

- Royalty rate may increase up to additional 1% associated with timing of US approval
- Cytokinetics agreed to exercise option to co-invest \$40M in Ph 3 development program in exchange for up to incremental 4% royalty on increasing worldwide sales outside of Japan
- Cytokinetics retains right to receive >\$600M in additional potential milestone payments and escalating double-digit royalties that may exceed 20% on tiered worldwide sales outside Japan; lower royalty rate in Japan

^{*}Servier has a sub-license from Amgen to commercialize omecamtiv mecarbil in Europe and certain other countries.



AMG 594: Cardiac Troponin Activator

Advancing through Phase 1: Potential for HFrEF and other indications



- Intended to improve ventricular systolic function in patients with heart failure
- Preclinical results support the potential for best-in-class safety and efficacy
- Projected once daily dosing
- Potential application for patients with distinct types of ventricular dysfunction and heart failure:
 - Heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF)
 - Genetic dilated cardiomyopathy
 - Pulmonary hypertension with right ventricular heart failure

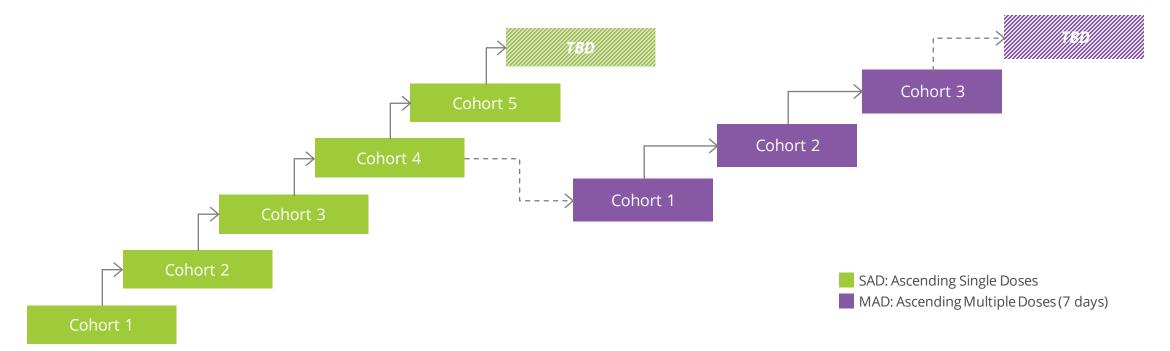


AMG 594: Nested SAD and MAD in Healthy Subjects

Randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, multi-part, single center study

- Part 1: 5 ascending single oral doses (SAD)
- Part 2: 3 ascending multiple oral doses (MAD)
- ~64 healthy subjects overall

Objectives	Endpoints
Safety and tolerability	AEs, laboratories, cardiac markers, ECGs
Pharmacokinetics	C _{max} , T _{max} , AUC
Pharmacodynamics	LVEF, LVFS, LVOT-VTI, SET





CK-274: Next-In-Class Cardiac Myosin Inhibitor

Potential treatments for patients with HCM



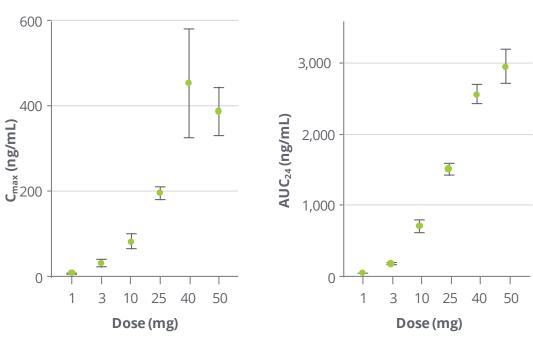
- Discovered by company scientists independent of collaborations
- Selective allosteric inhibitor of cardiac myosin
- Potential in vivo pharmacodynamic advantages related to distinctive binding site
- No inhibition of smooth muscle myosin observed
- Clear pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic (PK/PD) relationship observed
- Projected once daily dosing to reach steady state rapidly in patients
- Shallow dose response curve translated to favorable therapeutic window in healthy volunteers



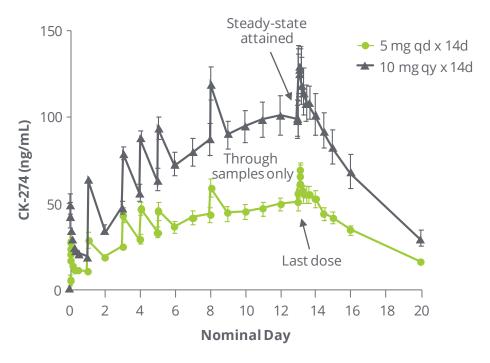
SAD & MAD Results Support Progression to Phase 2

CK-274 was well tolerated in healthy participants: no SAEs*

SAD Pharmacokinetics Appeared Generally Dose Proportional



Steady-State Appeared Evident After 14 Days of Dosing



Cmax = maximum drug plasma concentration; AUC = area under the plasma concentration curve; SAD = single ascending dose; d = day, qd = once daily



^{*}No SAEs and no clinically meaningful changes in vital signs, ECGs, or laboratory tests Data points represent mean ± standard error of the mean

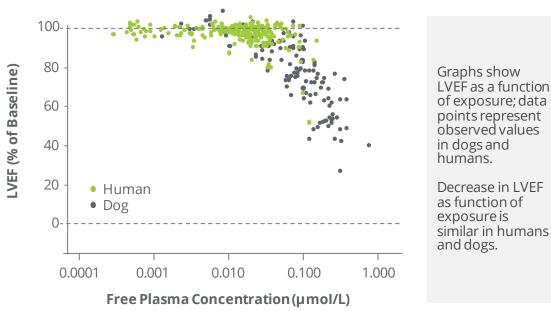
CY 6011: MAD Pharmacokinetic Parameters

Half-Life of CK-274 at Steady-State was ~81 hours (3.4 days) On Average

PK Parameter, Geometric Mean (%CV)*	Dose (n)	5 mg (6)	7.5 mg (6)	10 mg(6)
	C _{max} (ng/mL)	69 (23.2%)	148 (39.5%	141 (19.7%)
	t _{max} (h)	2.75 (1.5-4)	1.0 (0.5–5)	2.5 (0.5–3)
	AUC ₂₄ (ng•h/mL)	1,321 (23.0%)	2,518 (25.8%)	2,631 (22.8%)
	t _{1/2} (h)	86.3 (11.9)	76.9 (14.5)	79.7 (14.1)
	AR	4.71	4.5	4.79

Shallow Exposure-Response Relationship Observed Preclinically Appears to Have Translated to Humans, May Enable Flexible Dose Optimization in Humans

PK/PD Relationship of CK-274 for Ejection Fraction (LVEF)



of exposure; data points represent observed values in dogs and humans. Decrease in LVEF

as function of exposure is similar in humans and dogs.

^{*}Except data for tmax shown as median (minimum-maximum), and t½ shown as the arithmetic mean (standard deviation). AR (accumulation ratio) calculated as (AUC24 on Day 14 or 17)/(AUC24 on Day 1). %CV = percent coefficient of variation; Cmax = maximum plasma concentration; AUC24 = area under the plasma concentration curve; MAD = multiple ascending dose; $t\frac{1}{2}$ = apparent plasma terminal elimination half-life; tmax = time to maximum observed plasma concentration.



Phase 2 Clinical Trial Design

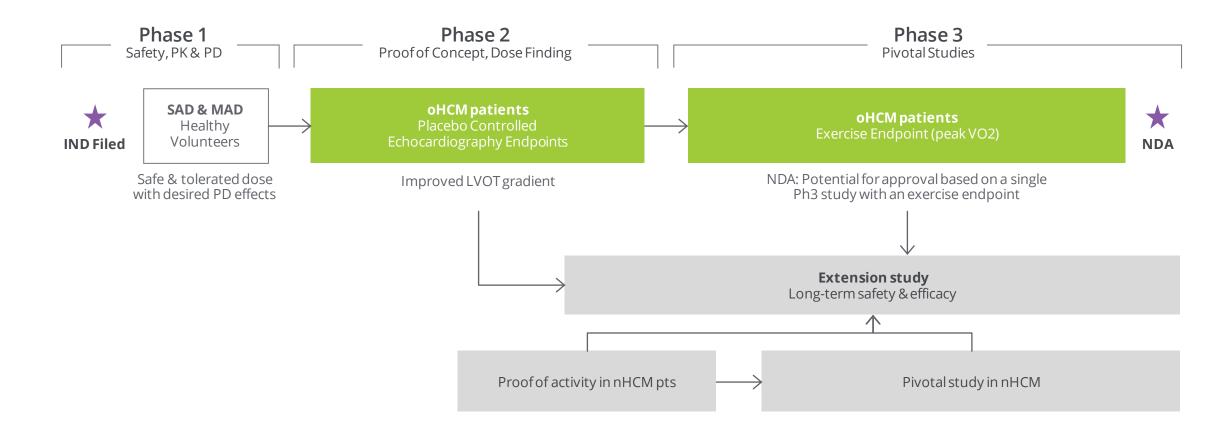


Phase 2 clinical trial of CK-274 Randomization Patients with CK-3773274 + SoC End of Study $symptomatic\,oHCM,$ Screening and resting or provoked LVOT gradient ≥ 50 mmHg Placebo + SoC **Study Visits** W2 Screen W-1 W10 W12 W14 **Ambulatory Cardiac Monitoring Echocardiogram**



Dose Titration

CK-274: Clinical Development Plan for HCM





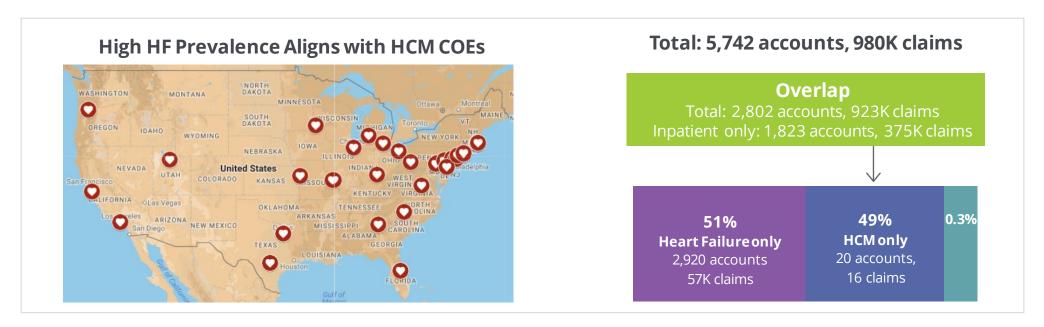
Opportunity to Tap Intersection of HF & HCM Centers

Situation

- 49% account overlap between HF & HCM treatment centers represents:
- 94% of total claim volume (923K of 980K claims)¹

Opportunity

- Total of 2,000 treatment centers represent key targets for cross selling sales force
- ~50% of addressable target accounts for *omecamtiv mecarbil* include HCM claims



^{1.} Some accounts have listed Charges (\$) and unlisted number of Claims or Primary Diagnoses (accounts with <11 "Total # of Claims" or "# Primary Diagnoses" are blank due to privacy). For these accounts with charges >\$100K, number of Claims or Primary Diagnoses have been updated to an average of 5.



Sarcomere Directed Drug Development

SKELETAL MUSCLE

Reldesemtiv

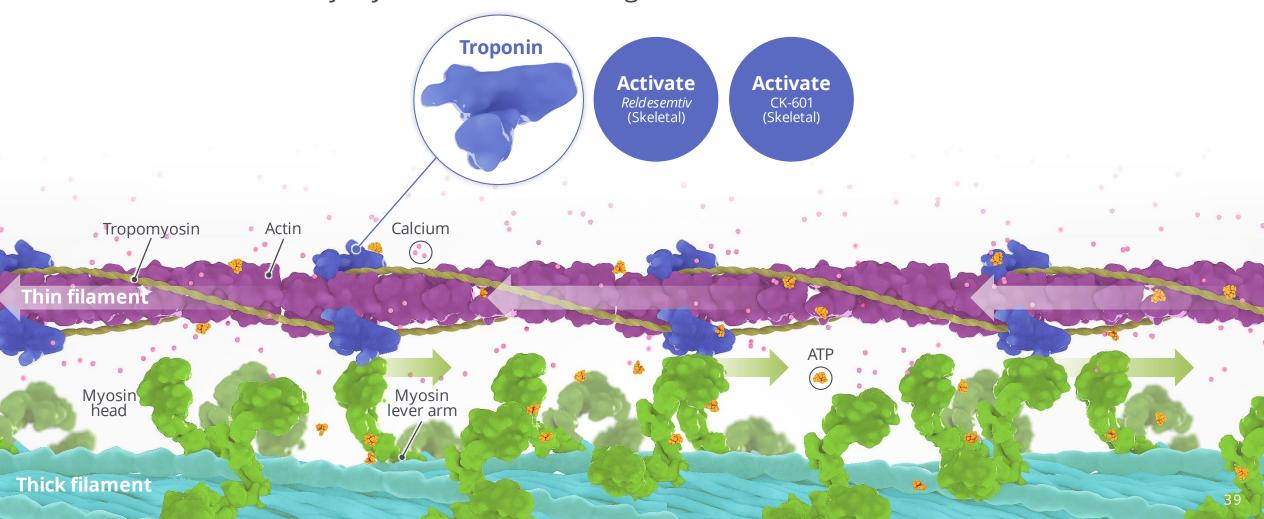
CK-601



Sarcomere Directed Drug Development

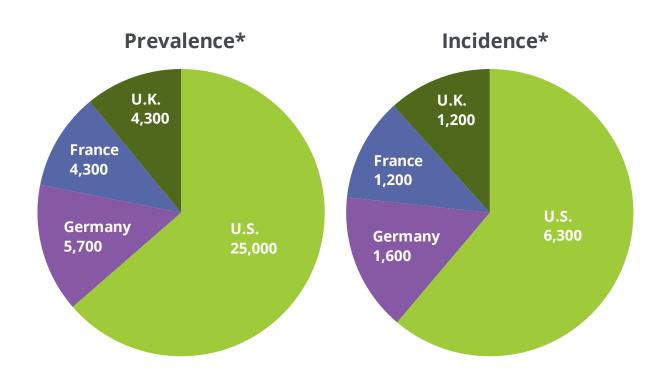
Skeletal muscle

The sarcomere is a molecular structure found in skeletal and cardiac muscle that enables skeletal myocytes to contract and generate force



Significant Unmet Need in ALS

No approved muscle directed therapies



- Average 3-5 year mortality
- Current therapies provide modest benefit
- Initial symptoms include: limb weakness, slurred speech, swallowing issues
- Average age at diagnosis is 55-65
- Death most commonly due to respiratory failure

^{*}Cytokinetics estimates based on proprietary market research Source: NIH National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, ALS Fact Sheet

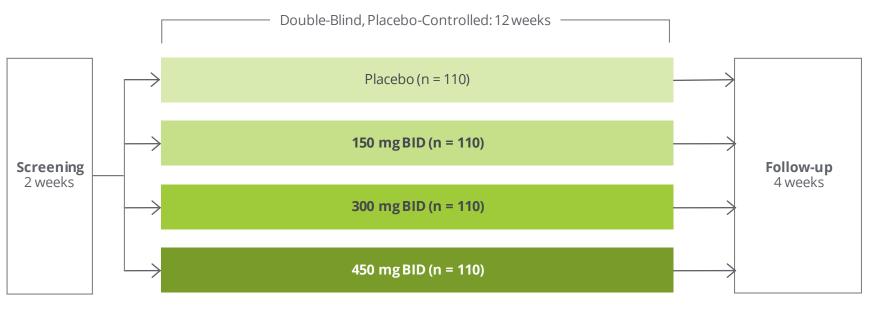


Phase 2 Clinical Trial in ALS



Results presented at American Academy of Neurology 2019

Parallel group, dose ranging study enrolled 458 patients with ALS in the US, Canada, Australia and Europe evaluating change from baseline in the percent predicted slow vital capacity (SVC) at 12 weeks of treatment with reldesemtivor placebo

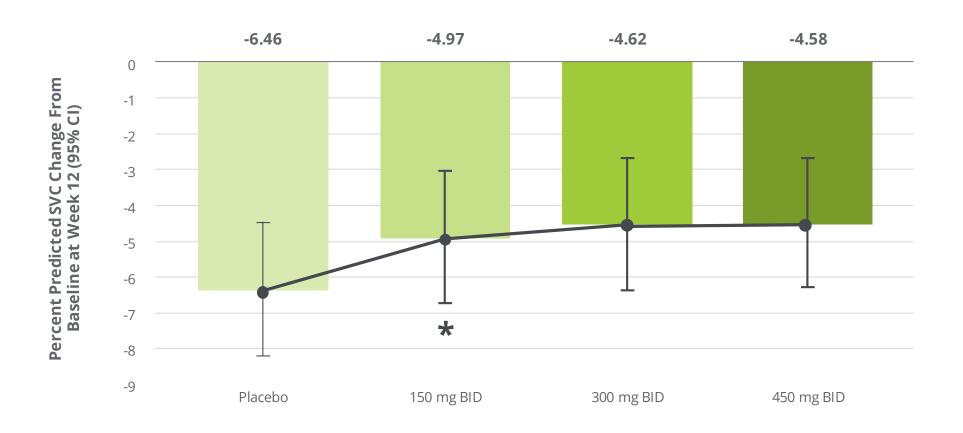


Randomization 1:1:1:1
End of Dosing



Primary Endpoint: SVC Change from baseline in percent predicted SVC at week 12





Primary Analysis*

P = 0.11for weighted dose-response relationship

*Based on Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with the contrasts of (-5, -1, 3, 3) for placebo, reldesemtiv 150 mg, 300 mg and 450 mg BID, respectively

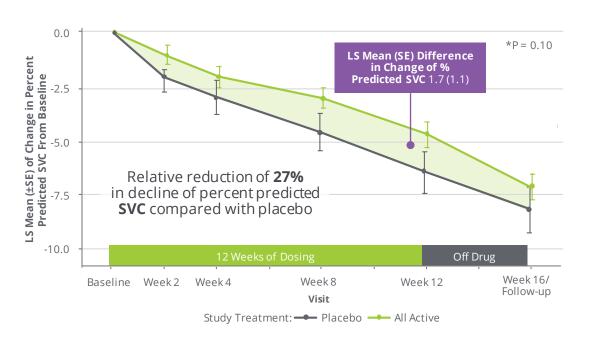


Change From Baseline: All Active vs Placebo*

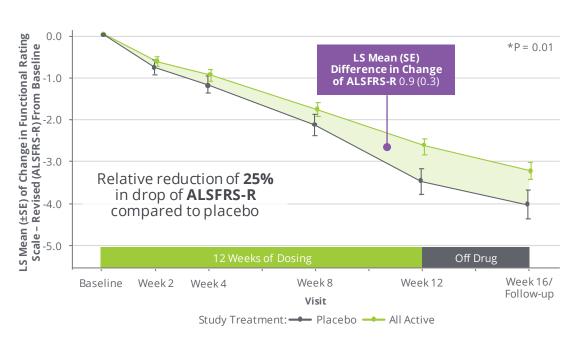


Results support progression to potential Phase 3 clinical trial

SVC Change From Baseline (All Active vs Placebo)



ALSFRS-R Change From Baseline (All Active vs Placebo)



*post hoc analysis FORTITUDE-ALS did not achieve statistical significance, but patients on all dose groups of *reldesemtiv* declined less than patients on placebo



Subgroup Analyses*



Percent Predicted SVC

	No. of Patients (pbo/ <i>reldesemtiv</i>)	LSM Difference (95% Cl)	Estimate	<i>P</i> value
Percent predicted SVC at baseline				
<80 ≥80	38/102 52/187	 	1.037 2.135	0.5935 0.0834
ALSFRS-R total score at baseline		- 1		
<median (38.0)<br="">≥Median (38.0)</median>	43/118 47/171	 = 	2.886 0.451	0.1.41 0.7146
ALSAQ-5 total score at baseline				
<150 ≥150	49/159 41/130	 	0.568 3.489	0.6689 0.0287
Anatomic site of disease onset				
Limb Bulbar	73/234 17/55	-=-	2.309 -0.027	0.0448 0.9923
Time since ALS symptom onset				
<2 Years ≥2 Years	50/188 40/101	- - -	0.530 3.640	0.7211 0.0094
Time since ALS diagnosis				
<1 Year ≥1 Year <6 Months ≥6 Months	65/210 25/79 39/130 51/159		0.819 4.237 1.230 2.285	0.5263 0.0172 0.4538 0.1024
Pre-study rate of disease progression				
(ALSFRS-R total score reduction per month) 1^{st} tertile \leq (0.3667) 2^{nd} tertile $>$ (0.3667) $-$ (0.6673) 3^{rd} tertile (0.6673)	29/107 35/94 26/88	 	0.663 2.960 1.620	0.6361 0.0976 0.4597
	-15 -1 -15 -1	0 -5 0 5 10) 15 >	
	Favors Place	ebo Favor	rs Treatment	

ALSFRS-R Total Score

	No. of Patients (pbo/ reldesemtiv)	LSM Difference (95% Cl)	Estimate	<i>P</i> value
Percent predicted SVC at baseline				
<80	43/109		1.588	0.0089
≥80	57/196	H = 	0.264	0.5296
ALSFRS-R total score at baseline				
<median (38.0)<="" td=""><td>48/129</td><td> ■ </td><td>1.107</td><td>0.0585</td></median>	48/129	 ■ 	1.107	0.0585
≥Median (38.0)	52/176	 = 	0.685	0.0987
ALSAQ-5 total score at baseline				
<150	52/164	H =- 1	0.266	0.5025
≥150	48/141		1.598	0.0055
Anatomic site of disease onset				
Limb	80/245	⊢= ⊣	0.872	0.0279
Bulbar	20/60	H-=	0.861	0.2194
Time since ALS symptom onset				
<2 Years	56/199	 -= 	1.422	0.0025
≥2 Years	44/106	H=-1	0.475	0.3439
Time since ALS diagnosis				
<1 Year	71/225	⊢=	1.123	0.0101
≥1 Year	29/80	 ■ 	0.359	0.5350
<6 Months	42/137		1.359	0.0154
≥6 Months	58/168	H = 1	0.566	0.1820
Pre-study rate of disease progression				
(ALSFRS-R total score reduction per month)				
1 st tertile ≤(0.3667)	32/110	 	0.389	0.4298
2 nd tertile > (0.3667) - (0.6673)	38/99		0.987	0.0665
3 rd tertile (0.6673)	30/96		1.733	0.0177
		2.5		
	-5 -	2.5 0 2.5	5	
	Favors Place	ebo Favor	's Treatmen	t

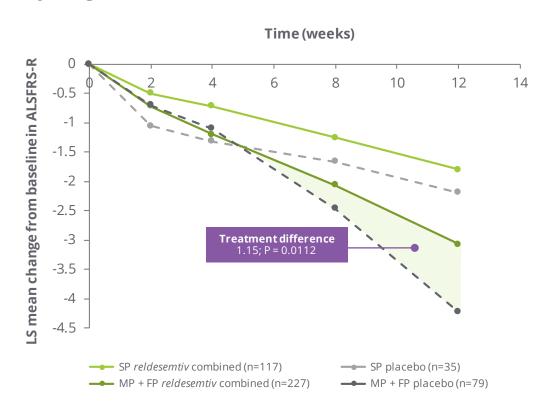
^{*}FORTITUDE-ALS did not achieve statistical significance, but patients on all dose groups of reldesemtiv declined less than patients on placebo



Post-Hoc Analyses Inform Potential Path Forward FORTITUDE 25

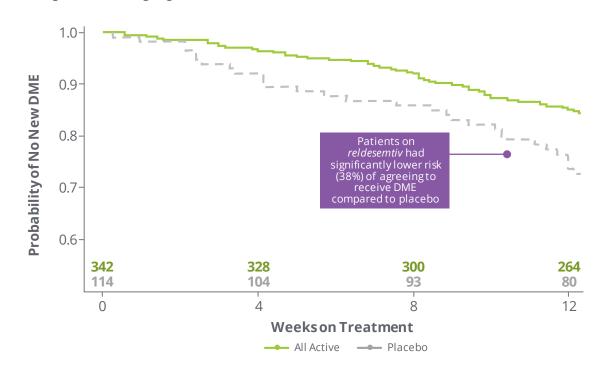


Change From Baseline in ALSFRS-R by Progressor Tertiles



Probability of No New DME* Over Time With Treatment With *Reldesemtiv*

DME (Durable Medical Equipment): Manual wheelchair, power wheelchair, NIV, Augmentative Language Device, PEG





Collaborations & Agreements



Astellas Collaboration

Cytokinetics has exclusive control of reldesemtiv, CK-601 and other FSRAs

Cytokinetics has exclusive control and responsibility for development and commercialization of *reldesemtiv*, CK-601 and other fast skeletal regulatory activators

Astellas to pay certain costs up to \$12M for potential Phase 3 clinical trial of *reldesemtiv* in ALS

Astellas funds **joint research program** with 15 Cytokinetics employees through 2020

Cytokinetics to pay Astellas low-to mid-single digit **royalty on sales** of *reldesemtiv* in certain countries



Sarcomere Directed Therapies

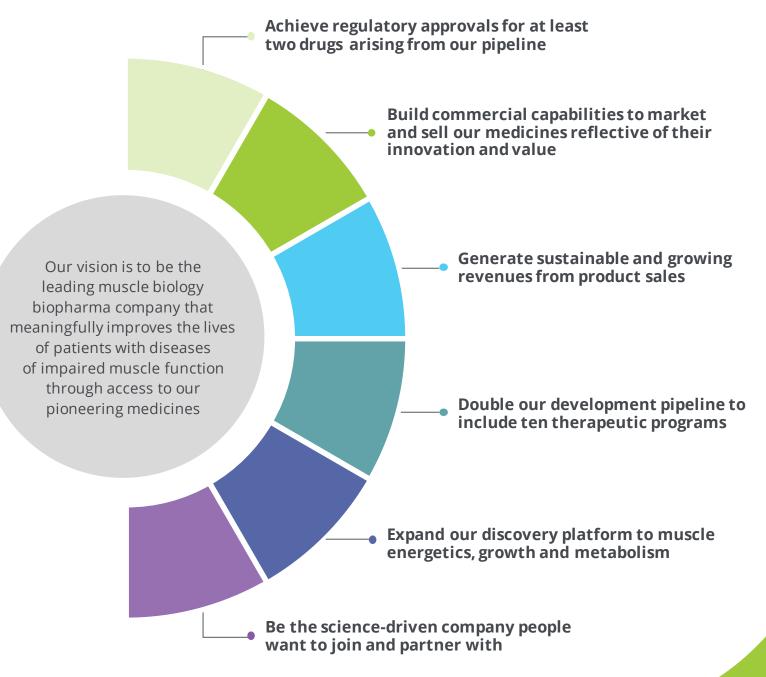
CORPORATE PROFILE



VISION 2025

Leading with Science, **Delivering for Patients**

As always, we will support disease advocacy groups elevating the patient voice and live by our values of integrity, fairness and compassion in all that we do.





Cytokinetics Financing History

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	Financing	Equity	Cash, Option, R&D & Milestones Reimbursement	Total
Private Investors (VCs)		\$116		\$116
IPO		\$94		\$94
Public Post-IPO/Other		\$420		\$420
Term Loan	\$45			\$45
Convertible Debt (net)*	\$120.5			\$120.5
	\$165.5	\$630		\$795.5

Upfront

\$165.5	\$630	\$795.5

Astellas	\$10	\$130	\$96	\$236
Amgen	\$43	\$145	\$45	\$233
Royalty Pharma	\$10	\$90	_	\$100
GSK	\$24	\$22	\$33	\$79
AstraZeneca	_	_	\$2	\$2
MyoKardia	_	_	\$2	\$2
Global Blood	_	_	\$2	\$2
Grants (ALS Assoc/NINDS/other)	_	\$6	_	\$6
	¢97	¢202	¢190	\$660

Capital raised: combination of strategic partners and investors

Strategic Partners & Grants

^{*}Net of fees and expenses



Balance Sheet & Financial Guidance

Q1 2020 ended with more than 2 years of cash based on 2020 guidance

Q1 2020 Condensed Balance Sheet

As of 3/31/20

	in millions
	Total
Cash and investments	\$237.2
Other assets	\$19.4
Total Assets	\$256.6
Debt	\$130.8
Liability related to sale of future royalties	\$149.0
Other liabilities	\$22.5
Total Liabilities	\$302.3
Working capital	\$205.2
Accumulated deficit	-\$904.4
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	-\$45.7
Basic Shares Outstanding	59.3

2020 Financial Guidance

Net	~ \$105-115
Cash Operating Expenses	\$120 – 130
Cash Revenue	\$18 – 22
	Total
	in millions



Upcoming 2020 Milestones

Expect Topline Results from **GALACTIC-HF** in Q4

Expect Data from Cohort 1 of **REDWOOD-HCM** in 2H

(If enrollment in Cohort complete by mid-year)

Initiate Phase 1 Study of **CK-271** in 1H

Complete Enrollment in METEORIC-HF

(If enrollment reactivated by end of Q2)

Complete Phase 1 SAD/MAD Study of **AMG 594** in 2H

(Enrollment has been suspended)

Conduct Commercial Readiness & Develop Co-Promotion Plan for *Omecamtiv Mecarbil*

Advance **CK-601** in IND-Enabling Studies

Prepare for Potential Phase 3 Clinical Trial of **Reldesemtiv** in Patients with ALS





THANK YOU

Sarcomere Directed Therapies



John, diagnosed with heart failure

Jillian, diagnosed with HCM

Chuck, diagnosed with ALS