

Forward-Looking Statements

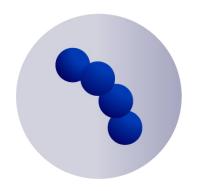
These materials include express and implied "forward-looking statements," including forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward looking statements include all statements that are not historical facts, and in some cases, can be identified by terms such as "may," "might," "will," "could," "would," "should," "expect," "intend," "plan," "objective," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential," "continue," "ongoing," or the negative of these terms, or other comparable terminology intended to identify statements about the future. Forward-looking statements contained in these materials include, but are not limited to, statements about our product development activities, including our expectations around the ongoing development of our QuEEN™ platform, the advancement of our pipeline and the various products therein, including -the expected timing for filing our IND for our lead GSPT1-directed MGD product candidate, MRT-2359, and the advancement of our additional programs, including NEK7, CDK2, VAV1, and BCL11A, the expansion of our compound and degron libraries, our ability to identify additional molecular glue degraders, and our scientific predictions around clinical opportunities for our programs, including GSPT1. By their nature, these statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including the impact that the current COVID-19 pandemic will have on our development activities and operations, as well as those risks and uncertainties set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fourth quarter and full year ended December 31, 2021 filed, with the US Securities and Exchange Commission on March 29, 2022, and any subsequent filings, including our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the first quarter of 2022 ending on March 31, filed on May 11, 2022, that could cause actual results, performance or achievement to differ materially and adversely from those anticipated or implied in the statements. You should not rely upon forward looking statements as predictions of future events. Although our management believes that the expectations reflected in our statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee that the future results, performance or events and circumstances described in the forward-looking statements will be achieved or occur. Recipients are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date such statements are made and should not be construed as statements of fact. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, any future presentations or otherwise, except as required by applicable law. Certain information contained in these materials and any statements made orally during any presentation of these materials that relate to the materials or are based on studies, publications, surveys and other data obtained from third-party sources and our own internal estimates and research. While we believe these third-party studies, publications, surveys and other data to be reliable as of the date of these materials, it has not independently verified, and makes no representations as to the adequacy, fairness, accuracy or completeness of, any information obtained from third-party sources. In addition, no independent source has evaluated the reasonableness or accuracy of our internal estimates or research and no reliance should be made on any information or statements made in these materials relating to or based on such internal estimates and research.

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Monte Rosa Therapeutics Highlights

Taking molecular glue degraders (MGDs) to new heights









Next-generation molecular glue-based targeted protein degradation platform developing breakthrough small molecule drugs that selectively degrade therapeutically-relevant proteins

Targeting the undruggable proteome via AI-based degron
prediction & rational design of
highly selective MGDs

IND for GSPT1 program
expected in 2022 with clinical
development planned in Mycdriven tumors

Five disclosed programs targeting high unmet medical

needs in oncology and nononcology indications World-class leadership & SAB with deep drug discovery know-how and development expertise in precision medicine



World-Class Leadership

Deep expertise in molecular glue discovery, drug development and precision medicine



Markus Warmuth, M.D. Chief Executive Officer







Ajim Tamboli, CFAChief Financial Officer



LEHMAN BROTHERS



Owen Wallace, Ph.D. Chief Scientific Officer







Sharon Townson, Ph.D. Chief Technology Officer







John Castle, Ph.D. Chief Data Scientist

agenus





Filip Janku, M.D., Ph.D. Chief Medical Officer





Jullian Jones, Ph.D., J.D., MBA Chief Business Officer







Silvia Buonamici, Ph.D. SVP, Drug Discovery Biology







Phil Nickson, Ph.D., J.D. General Counsel







Jennifer Champoux, SVP, Operations







Strong Cash Position and Investor Support

Over \$455M raised since 2020 with top tier investors provides runway into late 2024







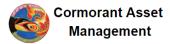


























Molecular Glue Degraders (MGDs)

Expanding target space, fostering a new generation of drugs

INHIBITOR



Drugging the Druggable

PROTAC



MGDs

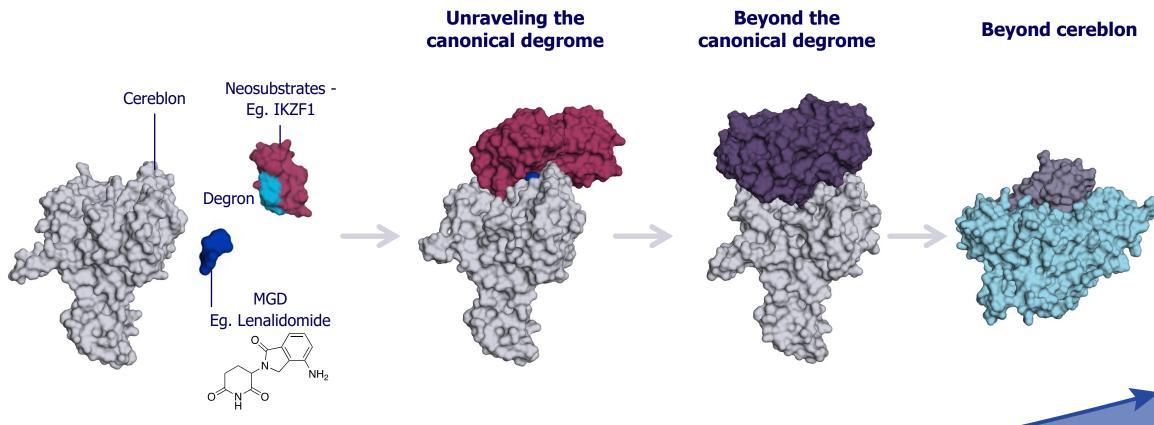


Drugging the Undruggable

The Next Generation of Precision Medicine-based Small Molecule Drugs Selectively editing the human proteome with rationally designed MGDs

			*	\rightarrow	A
	Traditional small molecule inhibitors	Therapeutic Antibodies	MGDs	RNAi, RNA Editing	CRISPR/Gene Therapy
Ability to access undruggable space	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cellular permeability	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
Oral bioavailability	✓	X	✓	X	X
Systemic distribution	✓	✓	✓	X	X
CNS Penetration	✓	X	✓	X	X
Manufacturing scalability	✓	✓	✓	X	X

Our Rational Approach to Unleash the Full Potential of MGDs





Chemical Space



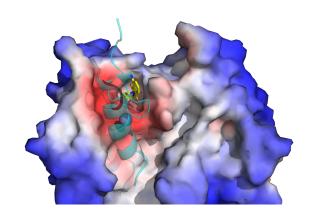
QuEEN™ Discovery Platform

Quantitative and Engineered Elimination of Neosubstrates

QuEEN™ Discovery Platform: A Target-Centric Approach to MGDs

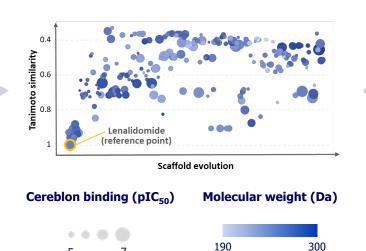
AI Engines OneVision™ and Rhapsody™

In silico degron & ternary complex discovery using proprietary AI-powered algorithms



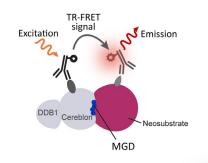
Proprietary MGD library

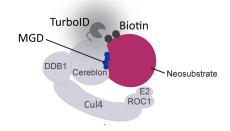
Rationally designed, diverse and growing library engaging a variety of degrons



Glueomics[™] toolbox

Specialized suite of *in vitro* & *in silico* assays to discover, optimize and advance MGDs as clinical candidates

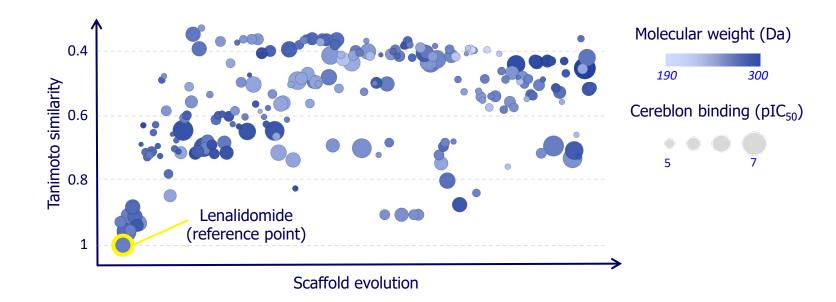






Increasing Novelty and Structural Diversity to Match the Target Space





Library design and expansion

- Design focused on optimal drug-like properties
- High structural diversity and novelty
- Current library size 20K MGDs

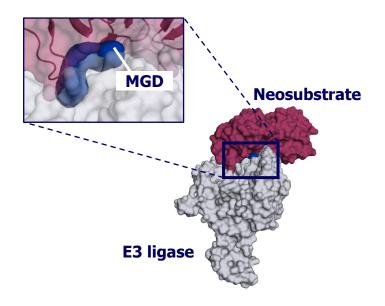
MGD library is derived from > 400 unique low molecular weight scaffolds with favorable CRBN binding affinities



MGDs Reprogram the Cereblon Surface

Remodeled MGD-CRBN surface enables selective engagement of neosubstrates

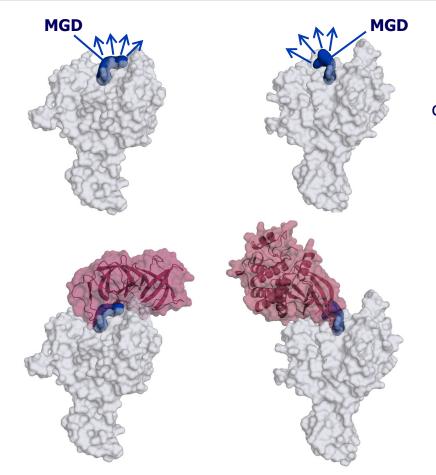
Multiple points of contact for dialing in selectivity and potency



Effective ternary complex generation involves

- MGD-cereblon interactions
- MGD-neosubstrate interactions
- CRBN-neosubstrate interactions

MGDs are rationally designed to exploit key contacts to selectively engage different neosubstrates



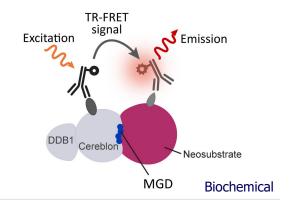
MGDs reshape the cereblon surface through different exit vector geometries

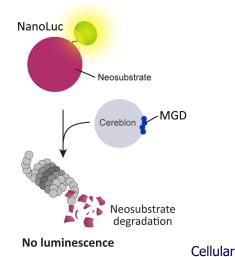
Neosubstrates are engaged selectively through unique interactions with both MGD and cereblon

Glueomics[™] Toolbox Accelerates Identification of MGDs

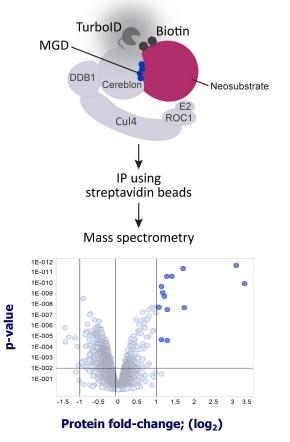
Multiple assays enable rapid identification and validation of MGDs for novel targets

in vitro screens

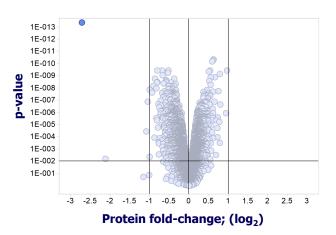




Chemoproteomics - proximity



Proteome-wide expression



TMT Proteomics to evaluate:

- Proteome-wide changes in protein levels
- MGD selectivity

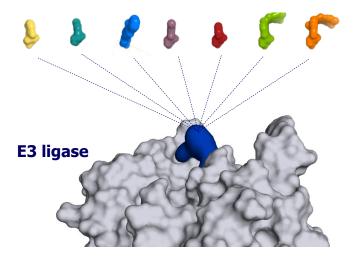
Rhapsody, QuEEN's in silico Engine

A suite of proprietary AI-powered algorithms to design, discover and develop MGDs

in silico library generation

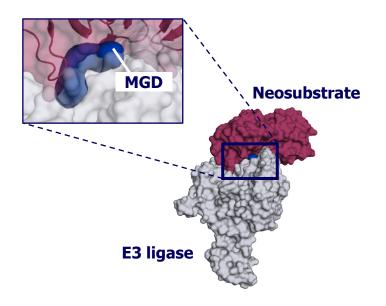
Creation and E3 ligase docking of novel MGDs, expanding our library to engage more targets

Novel in silico MGDs



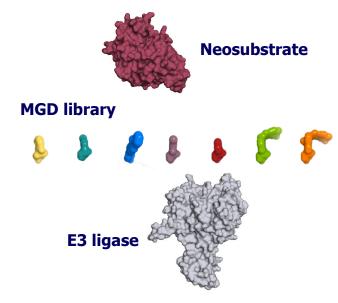
in silico ternary complex models

Ternary complex models enabling MRT scientists to engineer and optimize selective MGDs



in silico MGD screening

Computational screening identifying and prioritizing hits inducing binding and selective degradation

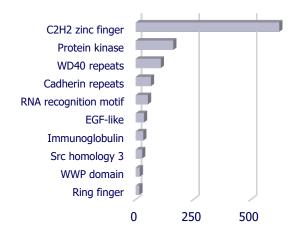


A Rich, Differentiated Target Space Across Protein Domains and Diseases

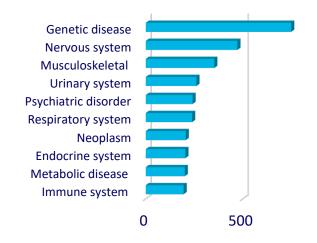
G-Loop centric Degron Encyclopedia

>3000 proteins contain a predicted G-loop structure

Degron-containing domains



Broad disease landscape



Predicted degrons













Diverse protein domains and classes

>85% degrons have unique sequence

>75% undruggable

Many highly credentialed targets

Leveraging a Leading Drug Discovery Platform

Purpose-built to discover and develop a wide landscape of therapeutically-relevant MGDs

Monte Rosa's High-Value Proprietary Pipeline



Targets

Undruggable and inadequately drugged degron-containing proteins

Targeting non-catalytic and scaffolding functions

High level of target validation, preclinically and clinically



Clinical Path

Programs with biomarker-based patient selection strategy and clear path to the clinic

Opportunity for rapid clinical PoC for MOA and efficacy



Patient Benefit

Address high unmet needs

Potential to address a wide range of therapeutically-relevant proteins in oncology and beyond

Create synergies within therapeutic areas



Monte Rosa Pipeline

Rapidly advancing wholly owned MGD programs targeting undruggable proteins

Autoinflammation

Oncology



Oncology / immunology

Genetic diseases

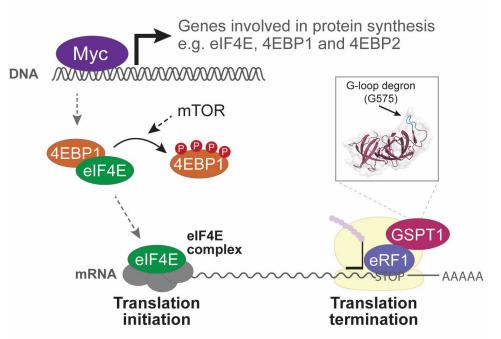


GSPT1 Program

Targeting Myc-driven Tumors and Their Addiction to Protein Translation

GSPT1 is a key regulator and vulnerability of Myc-induced translational addiction

Myc hijacks the cellular protein translation machinery creating a vulnerability to GSPT1 degradation



To sustain growth, Myc-driven tumors are **addicted to protein translation**

 Myc regulates the expression of key genes related to protein translation, including the master regulator 4EBP1 and eIF4E

This addiction to protein translation creates a **dependency** to the translation termination factor GSPT1 a degron-containing protein

GSPT1 MGDs exploit this **vulnerability** by:

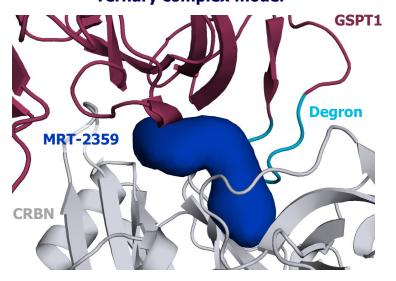
- Disrupting protein translation output
- · Reducing Myc-oncogenic signaling



MRT-2359 is a Potent and Selective GSPT1-directed MGD

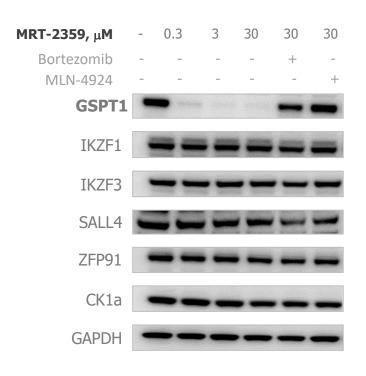
MRT-2359 is a potent inducer of GSPT1-cereblon proximity

Ternary complex model



in vitro data	
CRBN binding, K _i	113 nM
Ternary complex, EC ₅₀	< 7 nM
Degradation, DC ₅₀	80 nM

MRT-2359 is a selective GSPT1-directed MGD



1E-009 1E-008 1E-007 1E-006 1E-005 1E-004 1E-003 1E-002 1E-001

Proximity – Turbo ID

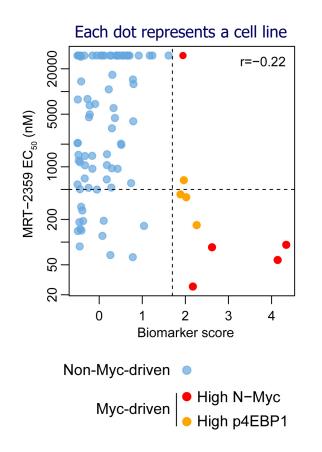
6hr post treatment in MM1S and Kelly (SALL4)



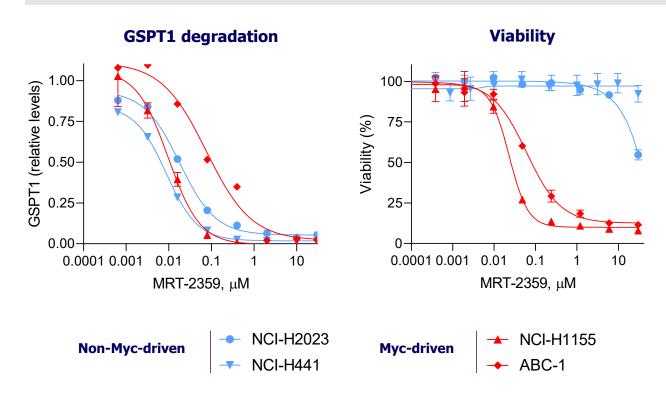
Protein fold-change; (log₂)

Myc-driven NSCLC Lines are Highly Sensitive to MRT-2359

Myc-driven NSCLC cell lines are sensitive to MRT-2359



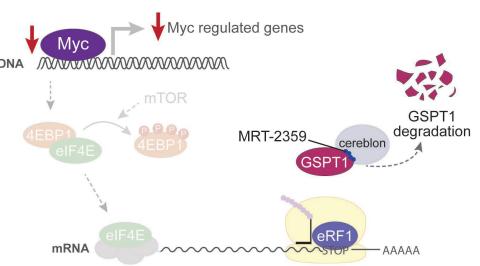
MRT-2359 induces GSPT1 degradation in all cell models, but selective killing in high N-Myc lines only





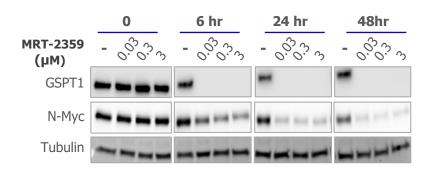
MRT-2359 Affects N-Myc Pathway only in Myc-driven Cells

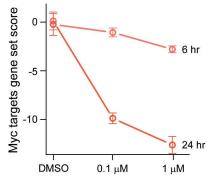
GSPT1-directed MGD degradation affects translation, a critical vulnerability of Myc-driven cells



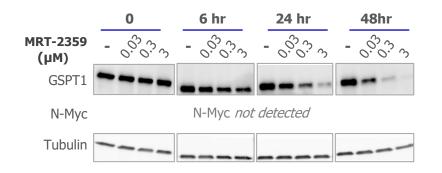
Translation inhibition and ribosome stalling

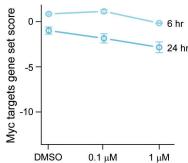
Myc-driven (NCI-H1155)





Non-Myc-driven (NCI-H2023)

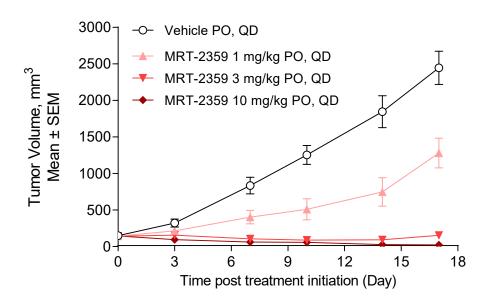




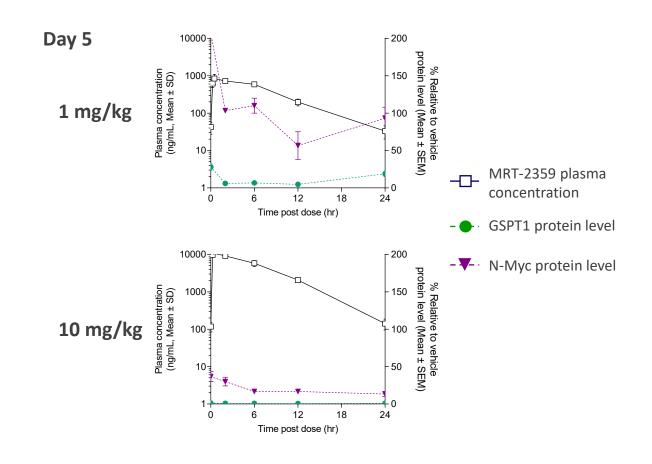
MRT-2359 Induces Tumor Regressions in N-Myc-driven Xenograft Models

Oral dosing of MRT-2359 shows anti-tumor activity and regressions in NCI-1155

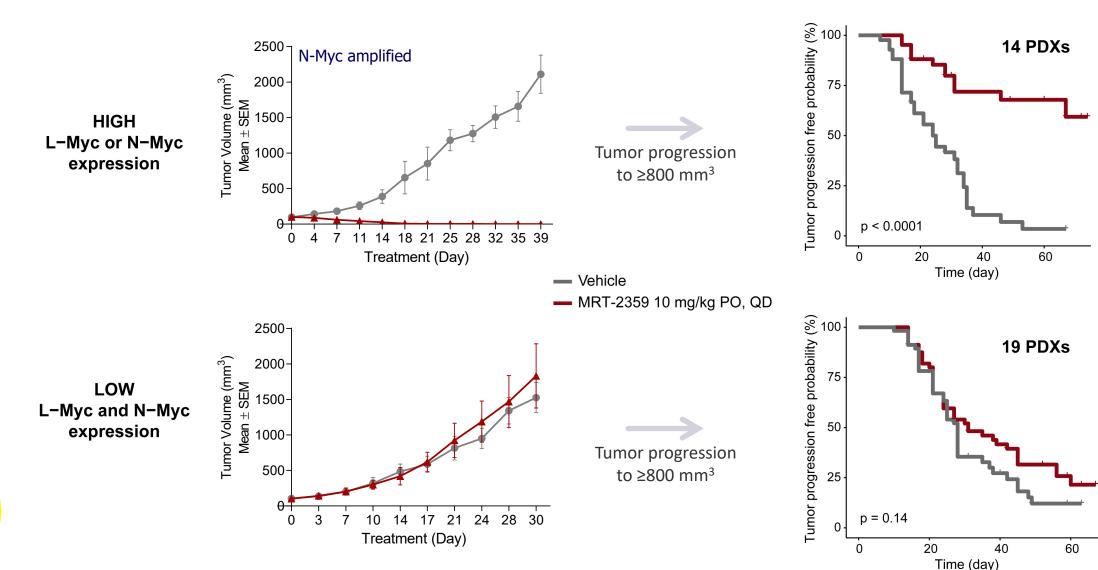
Similar observations in other high N-Myc expression models (ABC-1, NCI-H1770)



Dose- and time-dependent degradation of GSPT1 is associated with N-Myc downregulation

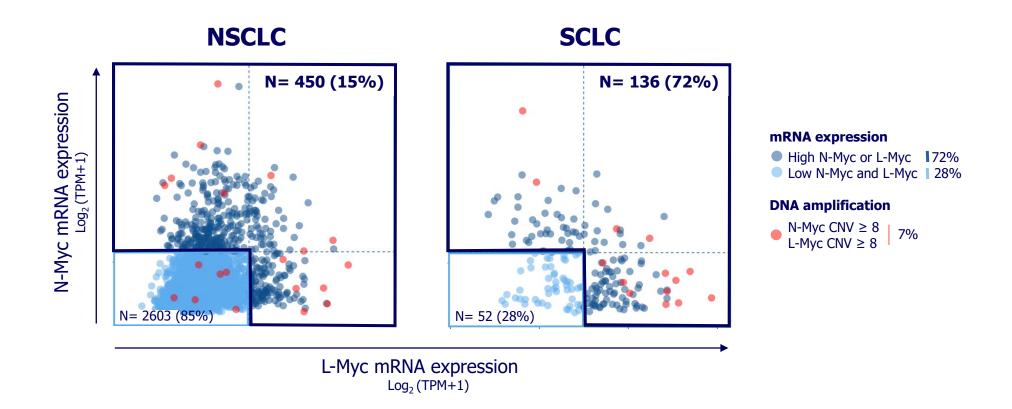


MRT-2359 Anti-tumor Activity in L- or N-Myc-positive NSCLC PDXs





Real-world Data Identify High Frequency of Myc-driven Lung Cancer Patients





mRNA expression

DNA amplification

N-Myc CNV ≥ 8 L-Myc CNV ≥ 8

High N-Myc or L-Myc 15%

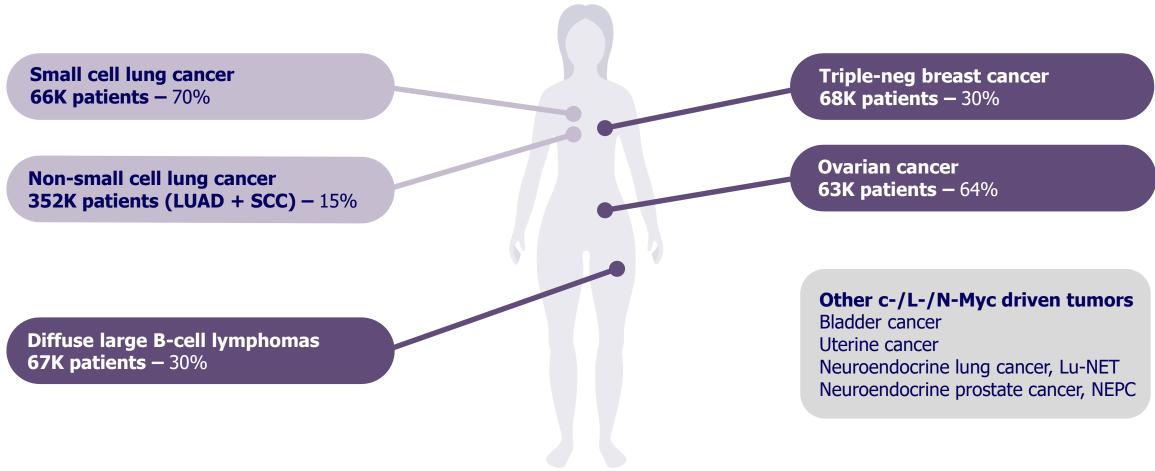
Low N-Myc and L-Myc | 85%

Analyses of real-world molecular and genomic data on 3241 lung cancers performed in collaboration with Tempus Inc.

15% of NSCLC and 72% of SCLC patients with high L-Myc or N-Myc mRNA expression similar to Myc expression levels in NSCLC PDX models

Targeting Myc-positive Tumors with MRT-2359

Potential indications and patient stratification hypotheses

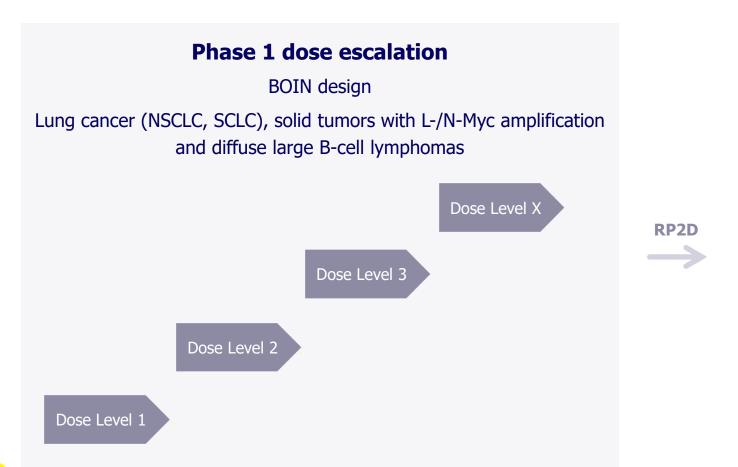


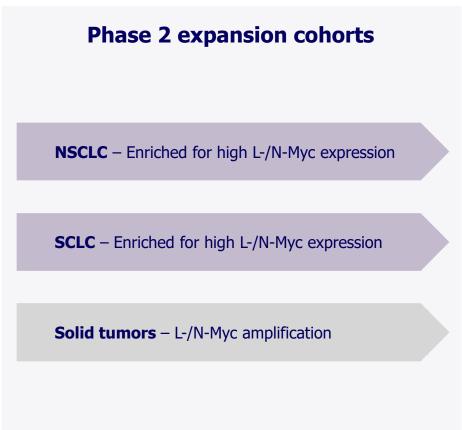
c-Myc amplification/translocation/rearrangement



L-Myc and/or N-Myc overexpression/amplification

MRT-2359-001 Phase 1/2 Clinical Development





Targeting Myc-addicted Tumors with MRT-2359

Rationally designed **potent and selective** GSPT1-directed MGD

Favorable **drug-like properties** and ADMET profile

Orally bioavailable development candidate

Robust antitumor activity in multiple tumor models

Completing **IND-enabling** activities

Patient stratification hypothesis developed

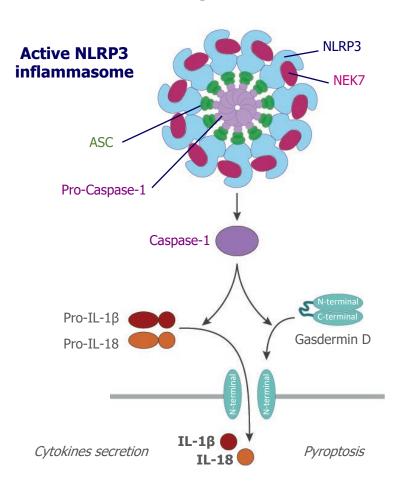




NEK7 Program

NEK7 (NIMA-Related Kinase 7) as a Target for Inflammatory Disease

NEK7 is an essential regulator of the inflammasome



Therapeutic hypothesis: Diseases with over-activated or mutated NLRP3 inflammasome

- NEK7 licenses NLRP3 assembly in a kinase independent manner
- NEK7-deficient macrophages are severely impaired in IL-1β and IL-18 secretion

Clinical opportunity: First-in-class NEK7 degraders for

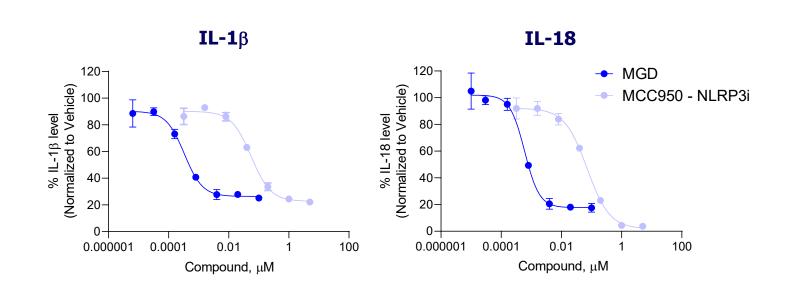
- Over-activated NLRP3 inflammasome: metabolic pathologies, cardiovascular diseases, inflammatory issues and neurologic disorders
- NLRP3 activating mutations: Cryopyrin-associated periodic syndromes (CAPS)

NEK7-directed MGDs modulate NLRP3 Pathway in human macrophages

NEK7-directed MGD shows high selectivity

-6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Protein fold-change; (log2)

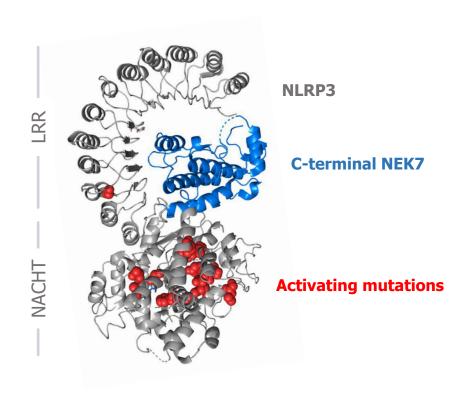
NEK7-directed MGD compared to NLRP3 inhibitor





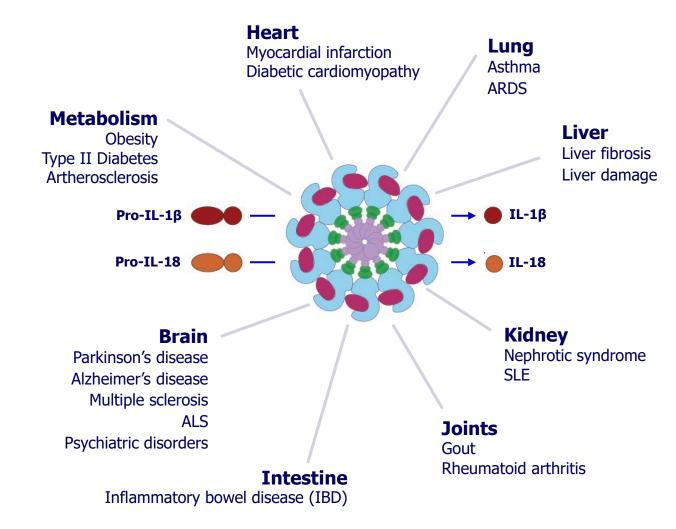
Overactivation of the NLRP3 Inflammasome in Diseases

NLRP3 activating mutations



NLRP3 mutations found in CAPS (Cryopyrin-associated periodic syndromes – MWS*, FCAS**, CINCA/NOMID# Syndrome) might stabilize the active form of NLRP3

Over-activated NLRP3 inflammasome





^{*}Muckle-Wells Syndrome

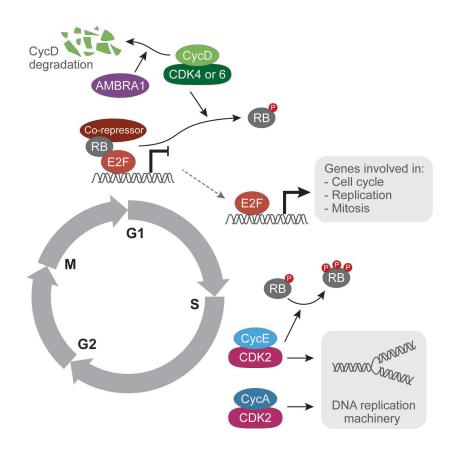
^{**}familial cold autoinflammatory syndrome, #Chronic infantile neurological cutaneous and articular/neonatal onset multisystem inflammatory disease



CDK2 Program

CDK2 as a Target for Selected Solid Tumors

CDK2 is one of the key regulators of the cell cycle



Therapeutic hypothesis: Tumors with CDK2 pathway activation by:

- CyclinE1/E2 amplification or loss of AMBRA1
- Loss of RB

Clinical Opportunity: CDK2 driven cancers: ER positive breast cancer pre and post treatment with CDK4/6 inhibitors (444K patients), ovarian cancer (63K patients), and endometrial cancer (118K patients)

CDK2-directed MGD Shows Biological Activity in a CDK2-dependent Cell Line

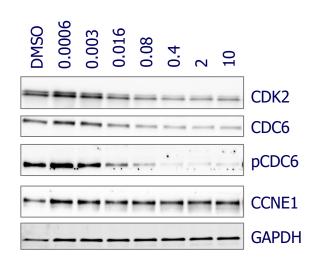
CDK2-directed MGD induces CDK2 degradation

100-IBOUEN 75-Dmax = 70% DC₅₀ = 36nM CDK2-directed MGD, μM

NanoBiT assay in HEK293 cells, 24h

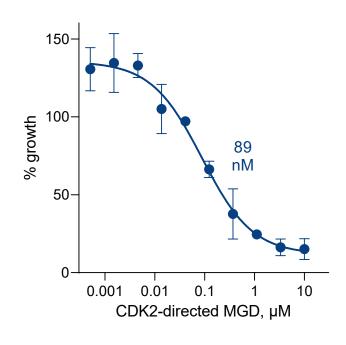
CDK2-directed MGD reduces **CDC6** protein





MDA-MB-157 cells, 24h

CDK2-directed MGD inhibits proliferation



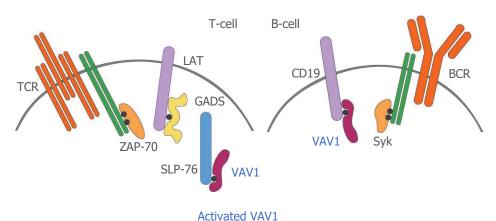
CyQuant assay in MDA-MB-157 cells, 7d



VAV1 Program

VAV1 as a Target for Autoimmune Disease

VAV1 plays a key role in T-cell and B-cell development and activation



GEF activity Rho/Rac GTPase Calcium flux ERK-MAP kinase NF-kappa b Immuno synapse formation NFAT

Therapeutic hypothesis: Diseases with VAV1 activating mutations or autoimmune disorders

- VAV1 activation mutations identified in leukemia, lymphoma and lung cancer
- VAV1 KO mice improved multiple autoimmune models

Clinical Opportunity: First-in-class VAV1 degraders for

- T-cell and B-cell lymphomas: DLBCL (66K patients) and Burkitt lymphoma
- Autoimmune disorders including MS (1.2M patients), myasthenia gravis (36K – 60K patients in US), and acute graft-versus-host disease (10K patients)

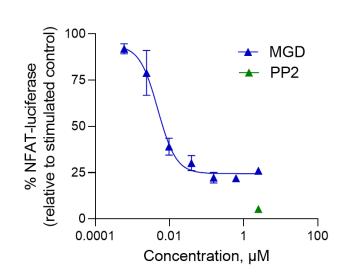


VAV1-directed MGDs Demonstrate Pharmacodynamic Activity in T Cells

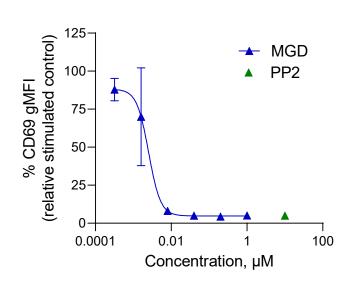
VAV1-directed MGD shows high selectivity

14 VAV1 12 p-value (-log10) 0 -2.5 -1.5 -0.5 0.5 1.5 2.5 3.5

VAV1-directed MGD inhibits NFAT-luciferase activity



VAV1-directed MGD inhibits CD69 expression in primary T cells



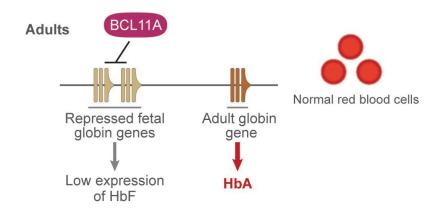
Protein fold-change; (log₂)

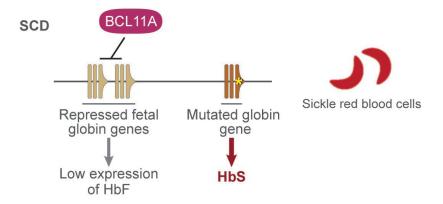


BCL11A Program

BCL11A as a Target for Hemoglobinopathies (SCD and β-Thalassemia)

BCL11A is the zinc finger transcription repressor of the fetal globin genes





Therapeutic hypothesis: Reactivate expression of fetal hemoglobin (HbF) to compensate for mutated adult globin

Clinical Opportunity: First-in-class BCL11A degraders for

- Sickle cell disease (SCD)
 - 155,000 patients (US and EU)
 - >6M patients (ROW)
- β-thalassemia
 - 17,000 patients (US and EU)





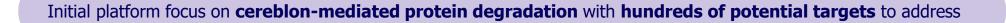
Summary

Monte Rosa Therapeutics

From serendipity to rational design of MGDs

Molecular glue-based targeted protein degradation platform developing breakthrough small molecule therapeutics that selectively degrade disease-causing proteins

Proprietary, **target-centric** drug discovery platform enabling **rational design**, and anticipated rapid development, of molecular glue-based degraders targeting the **undruggable proteome in oncology** and **non-oncology disease**



Extensive and compelling pre-clinical *in vivo* data for GSPT1 program, demonstrating **potent anti-tumor activity** in Myc-driven tumor models

IND filing for GSPT1 program expected in mid-2022; additional programs at various stages of discovery

Potential to reprogram other E3 ligases to access more of the undruggable proteome through other degrons





