



Corporate Presentation

November 2020

NASDAQ: SWTX

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SpringWorks Therapeutics is a Clinical-Stage Targeted Oncology Company



- **Two late-stage rare oncology programs** in potentially registrational trials, each supported by strong clinical data
- **Seven programs addressing large opportunities in genetically defined cancers** in collaboration with industry leaders
- Leveraging **strong development capabilities** and **shared-value partnerships** to enhance portfolio value and become a partner of choice
- Led by an **experienced management team** with deep expertise in drug development and commercialization
- Well-capitalized to execute **important value-driving milestones** across both standalone and partnered programs

Our ambition is to ignite the power of promising science to unleash new possibilities for patients

Demonstrated Leadership Advancing Transformative Therapies

Leadership Team



Saqib Islam, J.D.
Chief Executive Officer

moderna

ALEXION®



Jens Renstrup, M.D., MBA
Chief Medical Officer

ALEXION®



Badreddin Edris, Ph.D.
Chief Business Officer



Frank Perier, MBA
Chief Financial Officer



Mary Smith, Ph.D.
Senior Vice President, Clinical
Research and Development



Board of Directors

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Former Chief Medical Officer,
IDEAYA Biosciences

Saqib Islam, J.D.
Chief Executive Officer,
SpringWorks Therapeutics

Freda Lewis-Hall, M.D., DFAPA
Former Chief Medical Officer,
Pfizer

Jeffrey Schwartz
Managing Director,
Bain Capital Life Sciences

Stephen Squinto, Ph.D.
Executive Partner,
OrbiMed



Pipeline Provides Multiple Opportunities for Value Creation Across Three Distinct Oncology Segments

①

Late-Stage Rare Oncology

Two registrational trials ongoing, each supported by strong Phase 2 data and with best-in-class potential



Nirogacestat

Desmoid Tumors

Phase 3 topline data: 2Q21-3Q21



Nirogacestat

Pediatric Desmoid Tumors

Phase 2 trial initiated: 4Q20



Mirdametinib

NF1-PN

Phase 2b trial update: 4Q20-1Q21

②

BCMA Combinations in Multiple Myeloma

Advancing nirogacestat as a cornerstone of BCMA combination therapy across three modalities



Nirogacestat + BLENREP

BCMA ADC

Phase 1b trial initiated: 1H20



Nirogacestat + Teclistamab

BCMA-CD3 Bispecific

Phase 1 trial initiation: Early 2021



Nirogacestat + PF-06863135

BCMA-CD3 Bispecific

Phase 1b/2 trial initiation: 1H21



Nirogacestat + ALLO-715

BCMA Allogeneic CAR T

Phase 1 trial IND filing: 4Q20



Nirogacestat + PBCAR269A

BCMA Allogeneic CAR-T

Phase 1 trial initiation: 1H21

③

Biomarker-Defined Metastatic Solid Tumors

Precision oncology approach to highly prevalent cancers with near-term clinical POC readouts



Mirdametinib + Lifirafenib

RAS/RAF Mutant Solid Tumors

Phase 1b/2 initial clinical data: 2021













BGB-3245

RAF Mutant Solid Tumors

Phase 1 initial clinical data: 2021

Advancing Diversified Clinical Pipeline of Targeted Oncology Programs

	Preclinical	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Collaborator	Key Milestones
Nirogacestat (Gamma Secretase Inhibitor)						
Desmoid Tumors*	Monotherapy (adult study) 					Phase 3 topline data: 2Q21-3Q21
	Monotherapy (pediatric study)					Phase 2 trial initiated: 4Q20
Relapsed/Refractory Multiple Myeloma	+ BLENREP (belantamab mafodotin) (BCMA ADC)					Phase 1b trial initiated: 1H20
	+ Teclistamab (BCMA Bispecific)					Phase 1 trial initiation: Early 2021
	+ PF-06863135 (BCMA Bispecific)					Phase 1b/2 trial initiation: 1H21
	+ ALLO-715 (BCMA CAR T)					Phase 1 trial IND filing: 4Q20
	+ PBCAR269A (BCMA CAR T)					Phase 1 trial initiation: 1H21
Mirdametinib (MEK 1/2 Inhibitor)						
NF1-Associated Plexiform Neurofibromas†	Monotherapy (pediatric and adult study) 					Phase 2b trial update: 4Q20-1Q21
RAS/RAF Mutant and Other MAPK Pathway Aberrant Solid Tumors	+ Lifirafenib (RAF dimer inhibitor)					Phase 1b/2 initial clinical data: 2021
BGB-3245 (RAF Fusion and Dimer Inhibitor)						
RAF Mutant Solid Tumors	Monotherapy				 ⁽¹⁾	Phase 1 initial clinical data: 2021

Note: Nirogacestat = PF-03084014 and Mirdametinib = PD-0325901 (both in-licensed from Pfizer).

* Received Orphan Drug, Fast Track and Breakthrough Therapy Designations.

† Received Orphan Drug and Fast Track Designations.

(1) Being developed by MapKure, LLC, jointly owned by SpringWorks and BeiGene.

Nirogacestat



Nirogacestat: A New Paradigm for Patients With Desmoid Tumors

- Desmoid tumors are highly morbid soft tissue tumors with an estimated 5,500 to 7,000 patients actively receiving treatment in the US per year
- Nirogacestat is an oral, selective gamma secretase inhibitor with over 9 years of clinical experience (over 200 subjects exposed)
- Clinical activity observed in Phase 1 and Phase 2 trials in desmoid tumors independent of prior lines of therapy and underlying mutation
- Generally well tolerated compound suitable for long term dosing
- Received Fast Track and Breakthrough Therapy Designations from FDA and Orphan Drug Designation from both FDA and European Commission
- US composition of matter patents provide protection to 2039

Phase 3 DeFi trial fully enrolled and topline data anticipated in 2Q-3Q21

Desmoid Tumors are Highly Morbid Soft Tissue Tumors that are Poorly Responsive to Surgical Interventions and Off-Label Therapies

Painful, disfiguring, and disabling condition

- French Desmoid Advocacy Group Survey (n=102):
 - Presence of pain in **63%** of patients
 - Permanent pain in **38%** of patients with pain
- Memorial Sloan Kettering/Quintiles PRO tool development patient interviews (n=31):
 - Disfigurement in **81%** of patients
 - Restricted range of motion in **68%** of patients

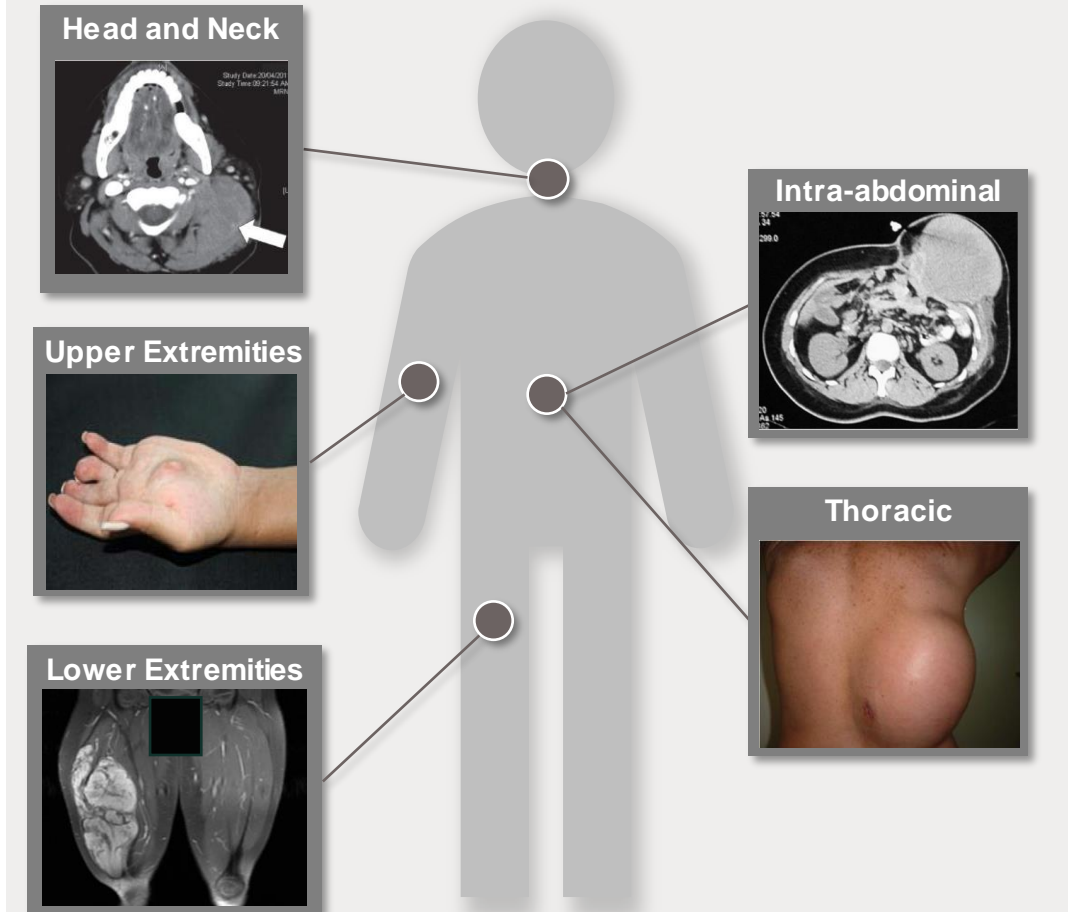
No currently approved therapies

- Recurrence post-surgical resection of up to **70%**
- Off-label systemic therapies (TKIs, chemotherapeutics) associated with a **challenging AE profile and inconsistent efficacy**
- Physicians often **adopt a watchful waiting approach** given post-surgical recurrence rates and inconsistent benefit from available off-label systemic therapies

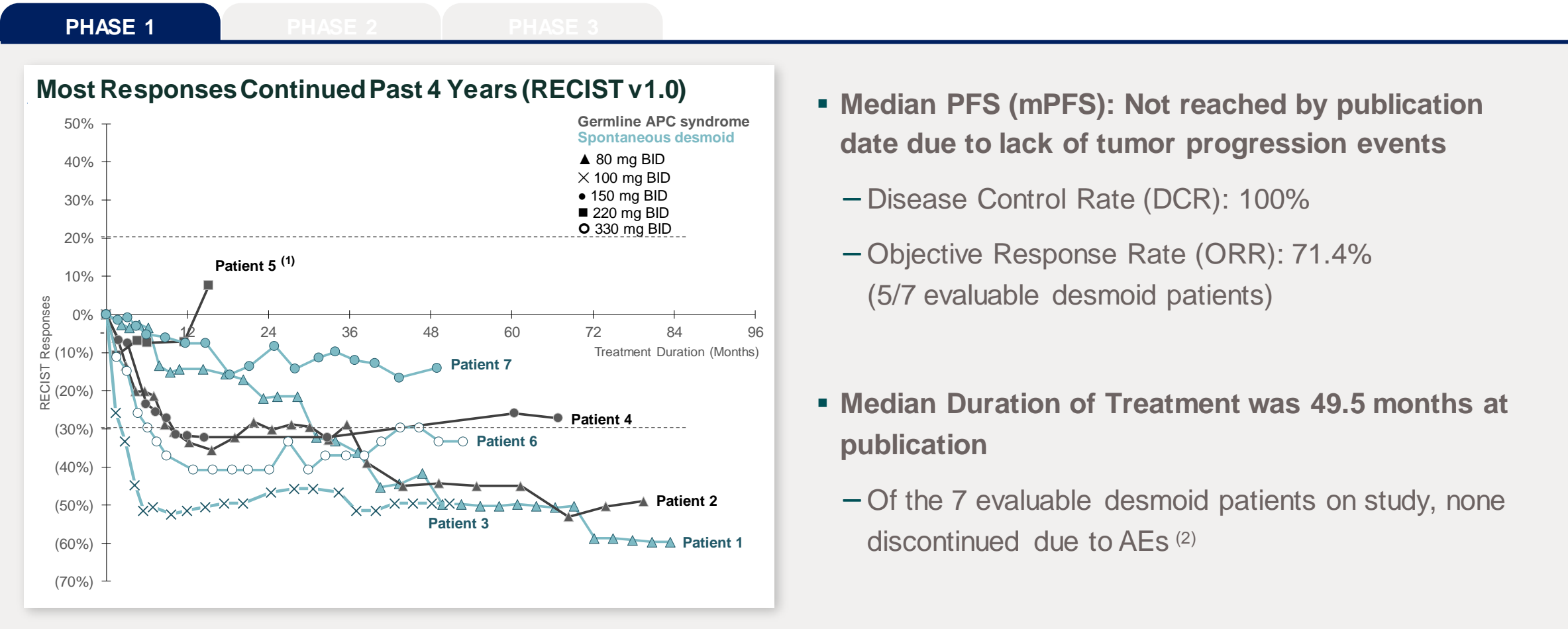
~1,000-1,500 newly incident patients per year in US

- Young patient population, with tumors more commonly diagnosed in the **third and fourth decades of life**
- Estimated **5,500-7,000 patients actively receiving treatment in the US in any given year**

CLINICAL PRESENTATION OF DESMOID TUMORS



Initial Clinical Activity of Nirogacestat Observed in Desmoid Tumors



All evaluable desmoid tumor patients in the study responded to nirogacestat treatment ⁽¹⁾

Note: Disease control rate is percentage of patients experiencing objective response or stable disease on therapy as measured by RECIST v1.0.
Source: Villalobos, *Annals of Surgical Oncology*, 2018; Messersmith, *Clinical Cancer Research*, 2015.
(1) Per investigator “the only patient with clinical progression received PF-03084014 (220 mg BID) for 15.2 months and exhibited significant clinical improvement on therapy.”
(2) Across the entire 64 patient Ph1 there were four discontinuations due to treatment-related AEs with a majority occurring during cycle 1.

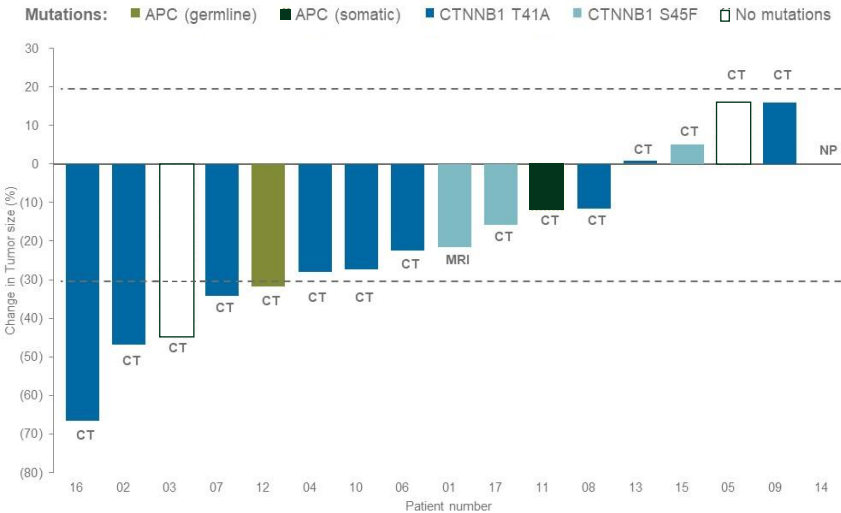
Encouraging Clinical Activity and Tolerability Observed in NCI-Conducted Phase 2 Trial in a Refractory and Heavily Pre-Treated Patient Population

PHASE 1

PHASE 2

PHASE 3

Clinical Responses by RECIST v1.1



- **mPFS: Not reached by publication date due to lack of tumor progression events**
 - At time of enrollment, all patients had progressing tumors
 - Patients failed a median of 4 prior lines (1-9) of systemic therapy ⁽¹⁾
 - ORR of 29.4% (5/17) with no Progressive Disease

Durability and Tolerability with Long-Term Dosing



- **59% of patients remained on treatment >2 years and 71% of patients stayed on drug for >1 year**
 - Median Duration of Treatment was >25 months at publication, with 5 patients continuing as of January 2020 (treatment duration of 55 to 65 months in these patients)
 - Well tolerated; only 1 discontinuation due to AE ⁽²⁾

Shown to arrest tumor growth in a heavily pre-treated patient population (i.e., TKIs, chemo, surgery)

Note: Per RECIST 16/17 patients were evaluable. One treatment cycle = 150 mg BID continuously for 21 days. Patient #1 had a missing baseline measurement (but had MRI). Patient #14 was not evaluable per protocol, withdrew from study after cycle 1 due to travel requirements.

Source: Kumar et al., *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 2017.

(1) 71% had received chemotherapy, 65% NSAIDs, and 59% TKIs; 4/5 partial responses had previously failed imatinib or sorafenib.

(2) Discontinuation due to grade 2 urticaria not responsive to dose reduction. No grade 4 events, all grade 3 events related to hypophosphatemia, a known class effect easily reversible with oral supplements.

Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Phase 3 DeFi Trial Is Fully Enrolled

PHASE 1

PHASE 2

PHASE 3

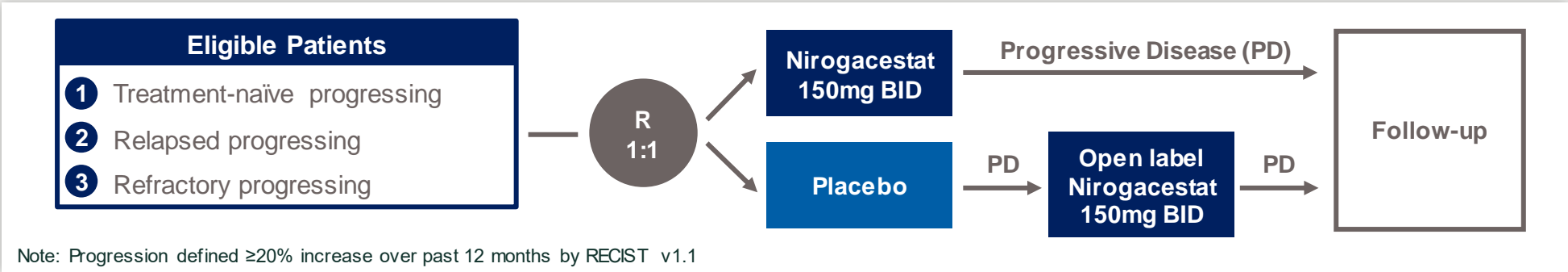
Trial Summary

- ~115 patients at ~50 sites in North America and Europe
- Open label extension for patients progressing on placebo
- 90% powered to show ~12 month PFS difference between nirogacestat and placebo⁽¹⁾

Summary of Endpoints



- Primary Endpoint: Progression-free survival
 - ~50% of placebo patients expected to progress by 8 months⁽²⁾
 - Study designed to enable a potential interim analysis
- Secondary: Safety and tolerability, ORR, duration of response, volumetric tumor change (MRI), patient-reported outcomes (PRO)



Key Event	Timing
Trial Initiated	May 2019
Trial Fully Enrolled	July 2020
Topline Data Readout	2Q21-3Q21

(1) A total of 51 events will provide 90% power and a 1-sided type 1 error rate of 0.025 (1-side hypothesis) to detect a difference between nirogacestat and placebo, assuming the median PFS in the nirogacestat group is 20 months and 8 months in the placebo group.
(2) Assumption based on placebo arm from sorafenib Ph3 trial presented at ASCO 2018.

Nirogacestat Clinical Activity Also Shown in Pediatric / Young Adult Desmoid Tumor Patients

EXPANDED ACCESS PROGRAM

- Clinical benefit shown in four pediatric / young adult desmoid tumor patients who received nirogacestat (one CR, two PRs and one SD)

	Patient 1	Patient 2	Patient 3	Patient 4
Age / Sex	17 yo male	4 yo male	19 yo female	2.5 yo female
APC Mutation	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Prior Treatments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Complete resection at 12 years oldSorafenib	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Celecoxib	<ul style="list-style-type: none">None	<ul style="list-style-type: none">8 prior lines incl. sorafenib, pazopanib, chemo, cryo
Tumor Response	CR	PR	SD	Initial PR; subsequent PD
Duration of Benefit	18 months ⁽¹⁾	17 months ⁽¹⁾	10 months ⁽¹⁾	6 months

- Nirogacestat was well tolerated; no grade 3 or 4 AEs
 - 90 mg/m² per dose BID (max. 150 mg per dose BID)

Patient 1: 17-year-old male with Complete Response

Baseline MRI



After 9 months on nirogacestat



- Prior treatments include complete resection at 12 years old (experienced recurrence) and sorafenib (intolerable AEs and PD after discontinuation)
- Tumor volume regressed by 15% on MRI within 6 months of starting nirogacestat; **tumor undetectable on imaging by 9 months**

**Announced collaboration with Children's Oncology Group in September 2020;
Patients being enrolled in single arm Phase 2 trial to evaluate nirogacestat in pediatric desmoid tumors**

Nirogacestat has the potential to be a cornerstone of BCMA combination therapy

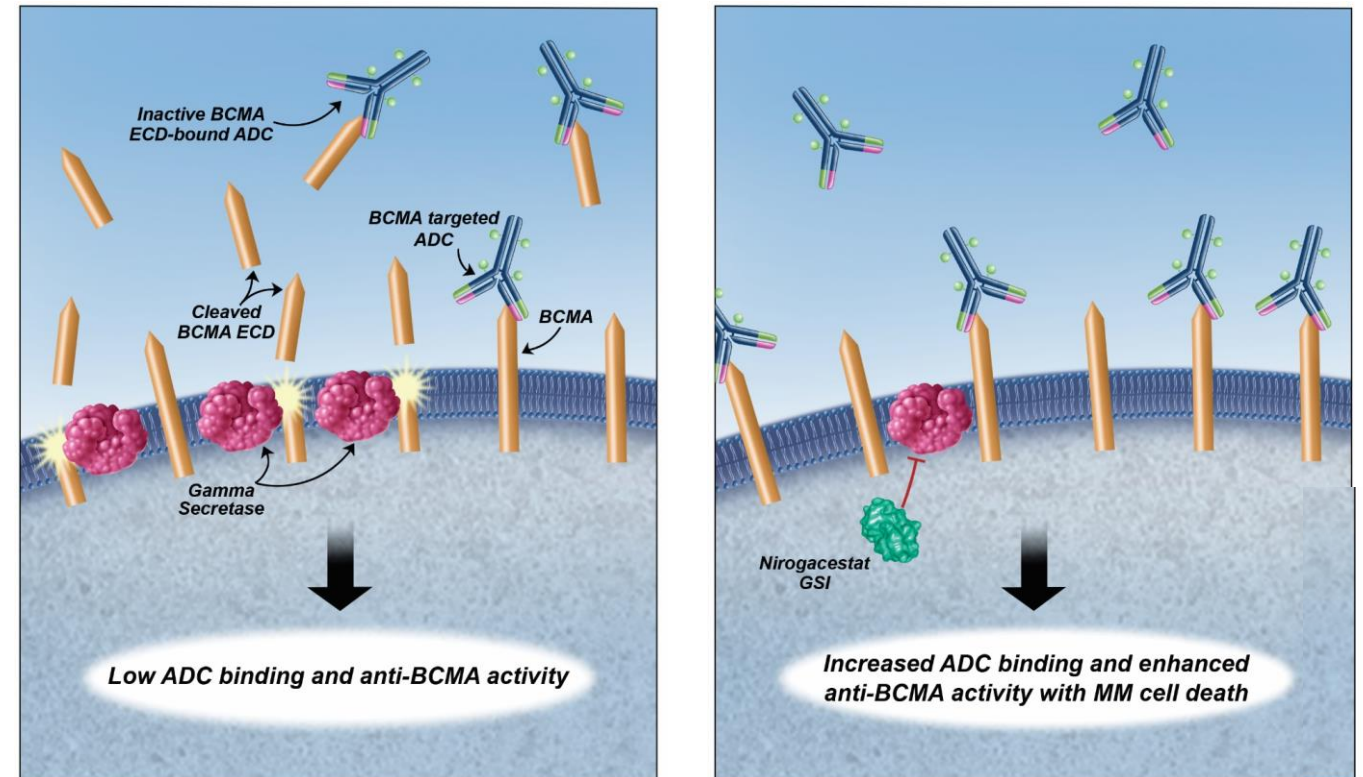
Nirogacestat in Multiple Myeloma: A Potentially Best-in-Class Potentiator of BCMA Therapies

- Significant unmet need in multiple myeloma (MM), with ~27,000 new patients in the relapsed/refractory setting in the US each year
- Gamma secretase directly cleaves membrane-bound BCMA, a clinically validated multiple myeloma target across modalities (ADC, CAR T, bispecific)
- Strong preclinical results and emerging clinical data support combining gamma secretase inhibitors with BCMA therapies
- Pursuing broad collaboration strategy with industry-leading BCMA developers to advance potentially best-in-class combinations using nirogacestat
- Entered into a sponsored research agreement with Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center to further evaluate nirogacestat as a BCMA potentiator in MM
- US composition of matter patents provide protection to 2039

Gamma Secretase Inhibition is Emerging as a Clinically Validated Mechanism to Potentiate BCMA Therapies

- **BCMA has emerged as a promising target in multiple myeloma across modalities**
- **Gamma secretase directly cleaves membrane-bound BCMA**
 - **GSI can reduce shedding of BCMA** to improve activity of BCMA-directed therapies
 - **GSI can limit soluble BCMA levels**, which act as a 'sink' for BCMA-directed therapies
 - **GSI can upregulate surface BCMA expression**, including in patients that have failed prior BCMA-directed therapies
- **Preclinical and clinical data support combination approach**

MECHANISM OF ACTION OF NIROGACESTAT + BCMA THERAPY (ADC SHOWN)

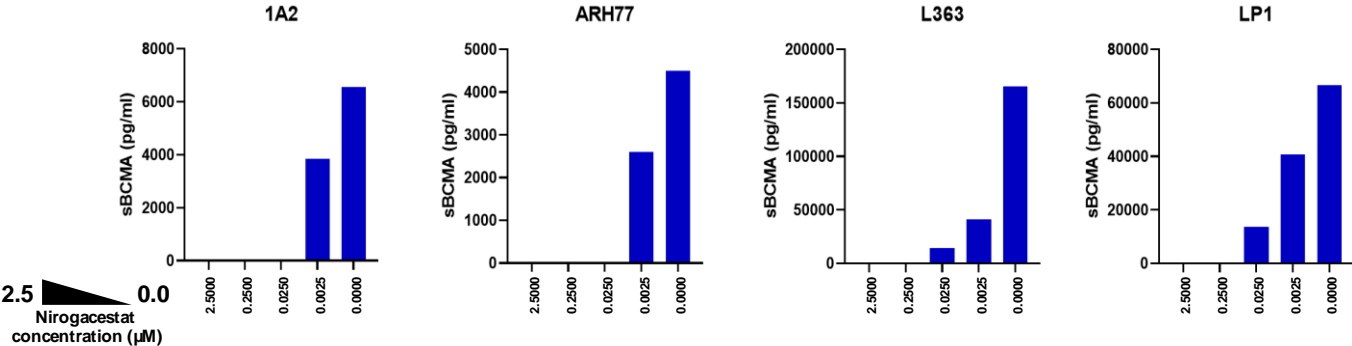


Source: Cowan et al., Abstract #204 "Efficacy and Safety of Fully Human Bcma CAR T Cells in Combination with a Gamma Secretase Inhibitor to Increase Bcma Surface Expression in Patients with Relapsed or Refractory Multiple Myeloma", ASH 2019; Eastman et al., Abstract #4401 "Synergistic Activity of Belantamab Mafodotin (anti-BCMA immuno-conjugate) with Nirogacestat (PF-03084014, gamma-secretase inhibitor) in Bcma-Expressing Cancer Cell Lines", ASH 2019; Green et al., Abstract #1856 "Response to Bcma CAR-T Cells Correlates with Pretreatment Target Antigen Density and Is Improved By Small Molecule Inhibition of Gamma Secretase", ASH 2019; Laurent et al., *Nat. Comm.*, 2015; Pont et al., *Blood*, 2019.

Nirogacestat Inhibited BCMA Shedding, Upregulated BCMA Expression, and Enhanced Activity of BCMA ADC Up to ~3,000-Fold

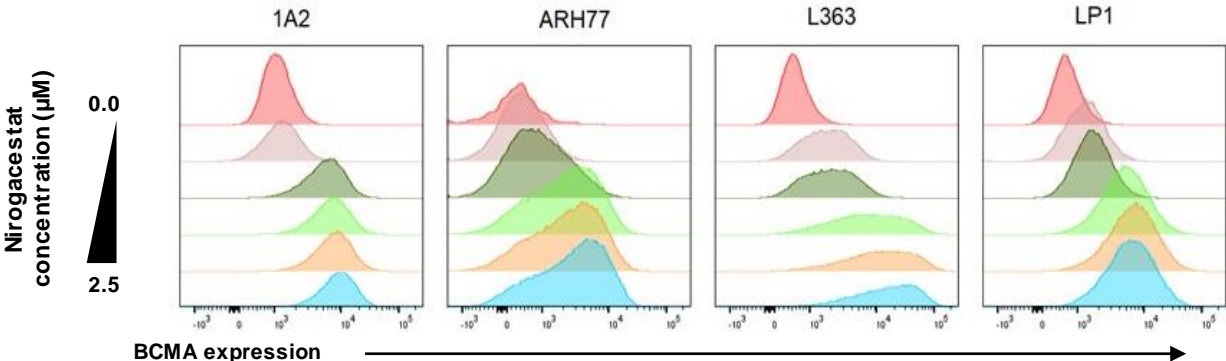
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Nirogacestat inhibited cleavage of membrane-bound BCMA and shedding of soluble BCMA ECD



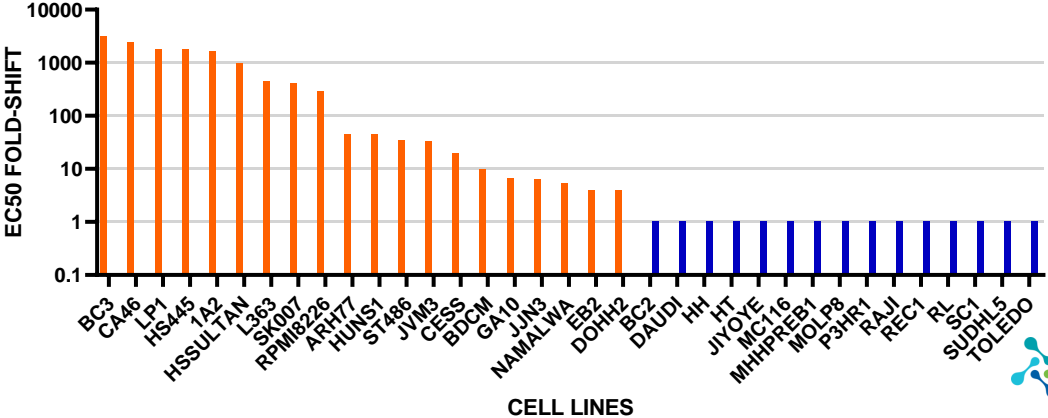
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Nirogacestat rapidly and significantly upregulated BCMA cell surface expression levels



3

Nirogacestat enhanced multiple myeloma cell killing activity of BCMA ADC by up to ~3,000-fold



Note: ECD = extracellular domain; ADC = antibody-drug conjugate; MM = multiple myeloma.
Source: Eastman et al., Abstract #4401 "Synergistic Activity of Belantamab Mafodotin (anti-BCMA immuno-conjugate) with Nirogacestat (PF-03084014, gamma-secretase inhibitor) in BCMA-Expressing Cancer Cell Lines", ASH 2019.

Five Clinical Collaborations Signed Across BCMA-Targeted Modalities



+

Antibody-Drug Conjugate

BLNREP (belantamab mafodotin)



- BLNREP is first FDA approved BCMA-targeted therapy
- Clinical collaboration signed in June 2019
- Combination study initiated in June 2020 as part of GSK's DREAMM-5 trial

Bispecific Antibodies

Teclistamab



- Clinical collaboration signed in September 2020
- Expected Janssen-sponsored Phase 1 trial initiation: early 2021

PF-06863135



- Clinical collaboration signed in October 2020
- Expected Pfizer-sponsored Phase 1b/2 trial initiation: 1H21

CAR T-Cell Therapies

ALLO-715



- Clinical collaboration signed in January 2020
- Expected combination IND filing for Allogene-sponsored Phase 1 trial: 4Q20


PBCAR269A



- Clinical collaboration signed in September 2020
- Expected Precision-sponsored Phase 1 trial initiation: 1H21

Mirdametinib

Mirdametinib: A Potentially Best-in-Class Therapy for Patients with NF1-PN



Kendall
NF1 patient

- ~100,000 patients in the US with NF1 – 30-50% lifetime risk of developing disfiguring peripheral nerve sheath tumors (plexiform neurofibromas)
- Mirdametinib is an oral, small molecule MEK1/2 inhibitor with clinical validation and over 200 subjects exposed to date
- Encouraging results from Phase 2 investigator-initiated trial in adolescents and adults with NF1-associated plexiform neurofibromas (NF1-PN)
- Granted Orphan Drug Designation by FDA and European Commission in NF1 and FDA Fast Track Designation in NF1-PN
- Compound potency and optimized dose/schedule may allow for a potentially differentiated profile versus other MEK inhibitors

Phase 2b ReNeu trial currently enrolling and update expected 4Q20-1Q21

Plexiform Neurofibromas Are Painful, Disfiguring Tumors That Grow Along Peripheral Nerve Sheaths




NF1-PN are a painful and devastating condition with significant morbidities

- Mutations in NF1 gene cause loss of neurofibromin, a key repressor of the MAPK pathway, leading to **uncontrolled tumor growth across the body**
- NF1-PN are **tumors that grow along the nerves** and can **lead to extreme pain and disfigurement**
- NF1 can have significant co-morbidities, including neurocognitive deficits and developmental delays
- Infiltrative growth pattern along nerves make successful surgical resection challenging and **surgery can lead to permanent nerve damage and disfigurement**

~100,000 NF1 patients in the United States

- ~30-50% lifetime risk of developing plexiform neurofibromas in NF1 population
- NF1-PN can **malignantly transform into MPNST**, a diagnosis that has a **12-month survival rate of under 50%**

CLINICAL PRESENTATION OF NEUROFIBROMAS

Increased Severity - Additional Mutational Burden	Lifetime Risk	
	Cutaneous	
	Baseline Disease	 >90%
	Plexiform Neurofibromas	
	Disease Progression	 ~30-50%
	Malignant Peripheral Nerve Sheath Tumors (MPNST)	
	Malignant Transformation	 8-15%

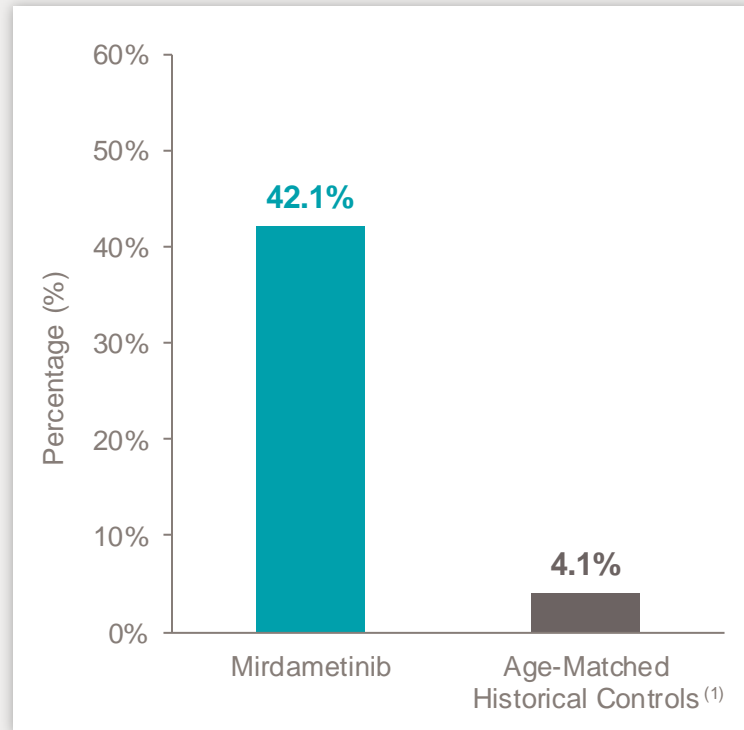
MEK inhibitors are emerging as a validated class for the treatment of NF1-PN

Mirdametinib: Encouraging Phase 2 Results with Potentially Differentiated Safety Profile vs. Other MEK Inhibitors

PHASE 2

PHASE 2B

Objective Response Rate



Trial Design and Clinical Activity

- 19 patients with inoperable and symptomatic or growing PNs, ages 16-39 years (median age: 24)
- 2 mg/m² (up 4 mg BID) intermittent dosing schedule (3 week on/1 week off)
- **8/19 (42%) responders, prospectively defined as $\geq 20\%$ tumor reduction by course 12**

Tolerability

- 5 dose reductions, all due to Gr2 events: rash (2), nausea (1), fatigue (1) and pain (1)
- No Gr4 events; 7 treatment-emergent Gr3 events reported in 5 patients; only 2 events (pain in the same patient) were considered treatment-related by the investigator
- **Dose and schedule minimized historical class toxicities**



We believe that mirdametinib has the opportunity to demonstrate a more tolerable safety profile than other MEK inhibitors

Source: Weiss, Children's Tumor Foundation 2017 Annual Meeting Presentation.

(1) In Nguyen et al. 2012, 95 NF1-PN patients had the volumes of single PN lesions monitored over time. Of these patients, 69 were greater than 16 years of age at the time of the initial assessment (range: 16.1 to 62.6 years), representing a total of 146 NF1-PN lesions. The duration of follow-up between scans ranged from 1.05 to 4.10 years (average: 2.40 years). Of the 146 lesions monitored, 6 were documented to have had a volumetric decrease of $\geq 20\%$ (4.1%).

Potentially Registrational Pediatric and Adult Phase 2b ReNeu Trial Has Commenced

PHASE 2

PHASE 2B

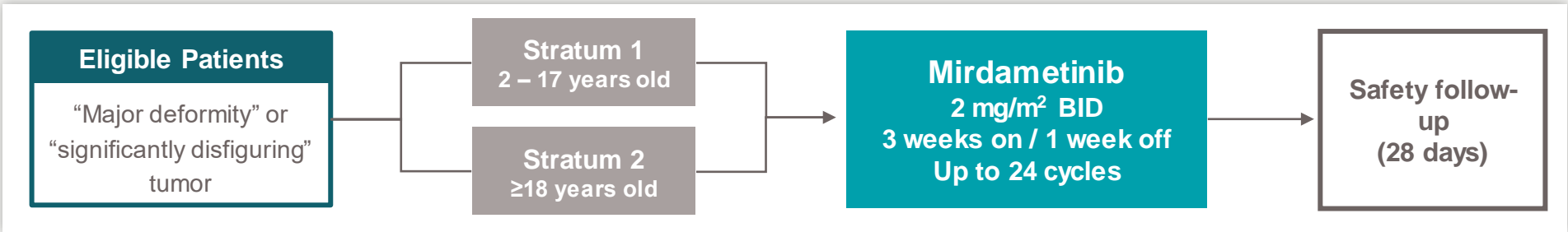


Trial Summary

- Enrolling ~100 patients in 2 strata (pediatrics, adults) across ~50 sites in North America
- 2 mg/m² BID dosing with intermittent course (4-week cycles of 3 weeks-on, 1 week-off) for up to 24 cycles
 - Maximum dose of 4 mg BID

Summary of Endpoints

- Primary Endpoint: Objective response rate (ORR)
- Secondary Endpoints: Safety and tolerability, duration of response, quality of life (QoL) assessments



Key Event	Timing
Trial Initiated	October 2019
Trial Update	4Q20-1Q21

Treatment duration and trial populations designed to evaluate full potential of mirdametinib in NF1-PN

Mirdametinib in *RAS/RAF* Mutant Solid Tumors: Advancing Potentially Best-in-Class MEK/RAF Dimer Inhibitor Combination in Collaboration with BeiGene



BeiGene

Mirdametinib + Lifirafenib

MEKi + RAF dimer inhibitor

**RAS/RAF Mutant and Other MAPK
Pathway Aberrant Solid Tumors**

- Significant area of unmet need in cancer patients with *RAS/RAF* mutations and other MAPK pathway aberrations (approximately 25% of solid tumors)

- Lifirafenib possesses potentially best-in-class profile among RAF dimer inhibitors

- Combination synergy demonstrated across preclinical models harboring a variety of *KRAS* mutations

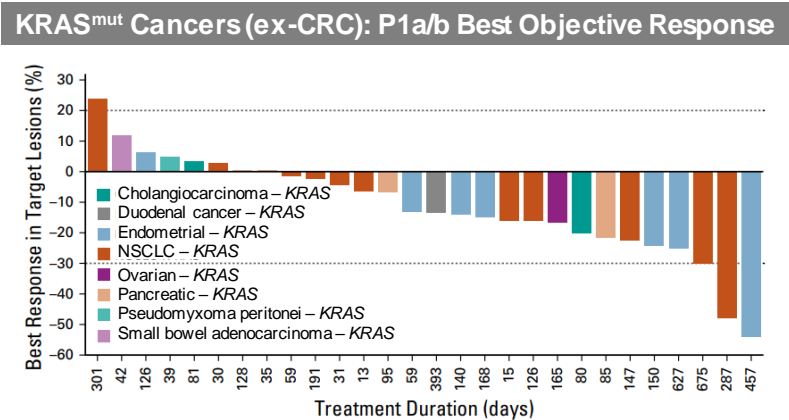
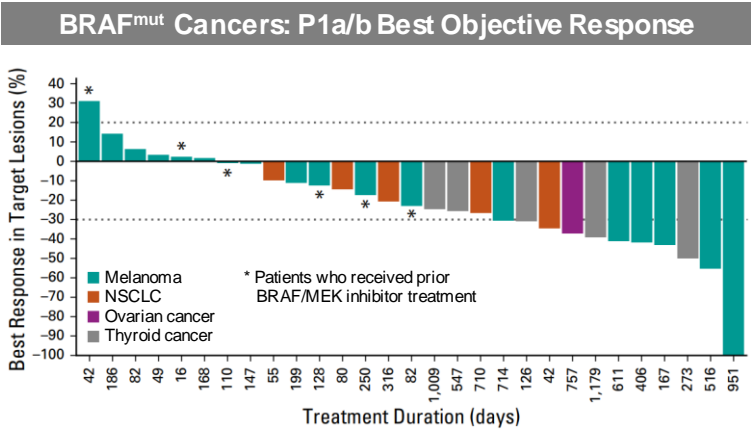
- Phase 1b/2 trial is ongoing in Australia and the US

- Focused investment until significant clinical validation achieved

Commencement of dose expansion cohorts and initial clinical data expected in 2021

Mirdametininib + Lifirafenib: Encouraging Monotherapy Clinical Activity and Strong Preclinical Combination Data

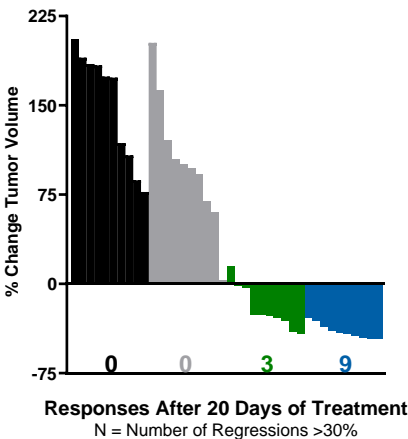
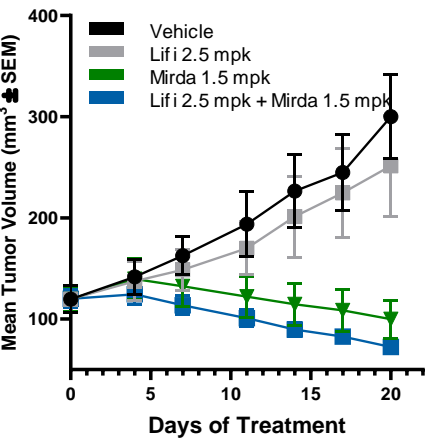
1
Lifirafenib monotherapy clinical activity in *BRAF* and *KRAS* mutant cancers



2
Preclinical synergy demonstrated with mirdametininib and lifirafenib *in vitro* across *RAS* mutations and *in vivo* at clinically relevant doses

NSCLC Cell Line	RAS Mutation	Max EC ₅₀ shift with mirdametininib combo
Calu-6	K-RAS Q61K	59 fold ↓
SW1573	K-RAS G12C	97 fold ↓
NCI-H23	K-RAS G12C	22 fold ↓
NCI-H2122	K-RAS G12C	21 fold ↓
NCI-H358	K-RAS G12C	18 fold ↓
Calu-1	K-RAS G12C	No shift
Sk-Lu-1	K-RAS G12D	32 fold ↓
A549	K-RAS G12S	11 fold ↓
NCI-H1299	N-RAS Q61K	16 fold ↓

Mirdametininib + Lifirafenib *In Vivo* Activity (NCI-H358)



BGB-3245

BGB-3245: Potentially Differentiated Program for Currently Unaddressed *BRAF* Driver Mutations and Fusions



SpringWorks
THERAPEUTICS

+



BeiGene

BGB-3245
*Mutant BRAF monomer, dimer, and
fusion inhibitor*
BRAF Mutant Solid Tumors

- BGB-3245 is a novel BRAF inhibitor being advanced in collaboration with BeiGene through MapKure, a jointly owned entity
- BGB-3245 could address *BRAF* alterations that currently lack targeted therapeutic options (non-V600 *BRAF* mutations and fusions)
- BGB-3245 has shown preclinical activity against resistance mutations to first generation *BRAF*V600 inhibitors
- Phase 1 trial initiated in 1Q20 and dose escalation ongoing in Australia and the US
- Industry-leading Scientific Advisory Board chaired by Dr. Neal Rosen of Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

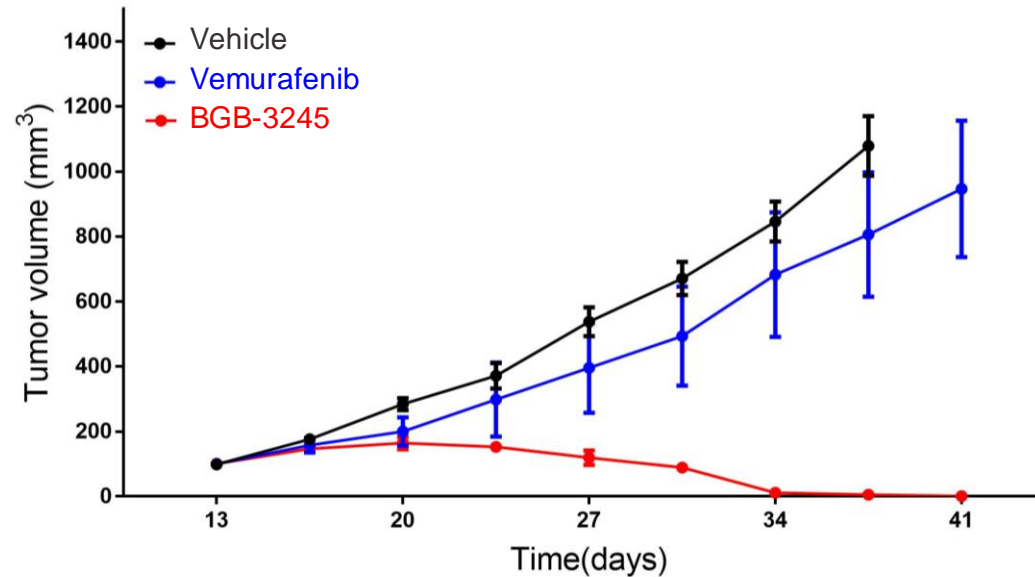
Phase 1 dose escalation and expansion trial in progress with initial clinical data expected in 2021

BGB-3245 Has Demonstrated Encouraging Preclinical Activity

1

BGB-3245 is active in patient-derived xenografts driven by *BRAF* fusions and non-V600 mutations, where approved *BRAF* inhibitors do not work

BRAF Fusion PDX: *In Vivo* Tumor Growth Inhibition

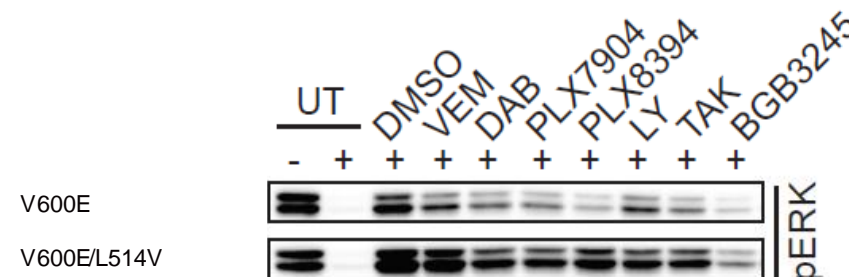


- Driver mutations and fusions potentially uniquely targetable by BGB-3245 could account for up to ~5% of all solid tumors
- BGB-3245 also active preclinically against mutant *BRAF* monomers (e.g., V600)

2

BGB-3245 is active against resistance mutations that arise in *BRAF* V600 patients treated with approved *BRAF* inhibitors

pERK Activity in *BRAF* V600E/L514V Cell Line



- BRAF* V600E/L514V is a dabrafenib resistance mutation
- BGB-3245 showed strongest *in vitro* activity versus other first- and second-generation *BRAF* inhibitors tested

The SpringWorks Opportunity



Multiple Milestones Anticipated Across the Pipeline in the Next 12 – 18 Months

	Indication	Milestone	Timing
Nirogacestat (GSI)	Desmoid Tumors	▪ Report Phase 3 DeFi topline data in adult desmoid tumor patients	Q2 – Q3 2021
		▪ Initiated Phase 2 trial in pediatric / young adult tumor patients with Children's Oncology Group	Q4 2020
	Relapsed / Refractory Multiple Myeloma	+ BLNREP ▪ First patient dosed in Phase 1b trial with GSK	June 2020
		+ Teclistamab ▪ Phase 1 trial initiation with Janssen	Early 2021
		+ PF-06863135 ▪ Phase 1b/2 trial initiation with Pfizer	1H 2021
		+ ALLO-715 ▪ Submission of new IND filing for Phase 1 trial with Allogene	4Q 2020
Mirdametinib (MEK1/2i)	NF1-Associated Plexiform Neurofibromas RAS/RAF Mutant and Other MAPK Pathway Aberrant Solid Tumors	+ PBCAR269A ▪ Phase 1 trial initiation with Precision BioSciences	1H 2021
		▪ Provide an update on ongoing Phase 2b ReNeu trial	Q4 2020 – Q1 2021
BGB-3245 (RAF Fusion and Dimer inhibitor)	RAF Mutant Solid Tumors	+ Lifirafenib ▪ Report initial Phase 1b/2 data with BeiGene	2021
		▪ Report initial Phase 1 data	2021

Well Capitalized to Execute on Important Value-Driving Milestones

\$276.8M

**Cash, Cash Equivalents
& Marketable Securities**
(as of September 30, 2020)⁽¹⁾

No Debt

NASDAQ: SWTX

48.8M

Common Shares Outstanding⁽²⁾

Completed a follow-on offering in October 2020 resulting in net proceeds of ~\$269.5M

(1) Does not include ~\$269.5M of net proceeds from follow-on public offering in October 2020 and \$35M upfront payment from Jazz Pharmaceuticals' acquisition of SpringWorks' FAAH inhibitor program announced on October 26, 2020.

(2) Basic common shares outstanding as of November 12, 2020.

Strategic Priorities and Building Blocks for Substantial Value Recognition in 2021

 Execute **two ongoing potentially registrational trials** in rare oncology indications

10 programs in development

 Develop nirogacestat as a **cornerstone of BCMA combinations**

 Continue disciplined investments in **high-value early pipeline programs**

2 potentially registrational trials in progress

 Drive **portfolio expansion** through additional in-licenses and clinical collaborations

7 collaborations in large cancer indications

 Expand capabilities and **scale the organization** with talented employees



Thank You