

Corporate Presentation

August 2019

Safe harbor statement

This presentation contains forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this presentation, including statements regarding our future results of operations and financial position, business strategy, prospective products, product approvals, research and development costs, timing and likelihood of success, plans and objectives of management for future operations, and future results of current and anticipated products, are forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as "may," "believe," "anticipate," "could," "should," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "plan," "project," "will," "forecast" and similar terms. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. These known risks and uncertainties are described in detail in our filings made with the Securities and Exchange Commission from time to time. Because forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, some of which cannot be predicted or quantified and some of which are beyond our control, you should not rely on these forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. The events and circumstances reflected in our forward-looking statements may not be achieved or occur and actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements are qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement, which is made under the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and, except as required by applicable law, we do not plan to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements contained herein, whether as a result of any new information, future events, changed circumstances or otherwise.

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OUR VISION

To build the leading endocrine company that consistently pioneers new therapeutics to help patients better control their disease and improve their daily lives

Our Strategy: Discover, develop and commercialize across multiple rare endocrine diseases and endocrine-related tumors

- Ongoing in-house discovery of novel drug-candidates
- Focus on endocrine diseases and related tumors with:
 - High unmet medical need
 - o Established biology
 - o Biomarker endpoints
 - POC in Phase 1
 - Small registration trials
- Rapidly advance clinical pipeline of multiple drug candidates in parallel
- Retain commercialization rights in core therapeutic areas and regions
- Nurture an entrepreneurial, scientifically rigorous, collaborative and inclusive company culture

The endocrine therapeutic area

Endocrine system: Pituitary gland Enteroendocrine cells Hypothalamus Pineal gland Parathyroid glands Thyroid gland Thymus Adrenal glands Kidneys Pancreas Liver Placenta Ovaries (in female) Testes (in male)

Acromegaly Neuroendocrine tumors Non-funct. pituitary adenomas GH deficiency Grave's disease Hyperparathyroidism Cushing's disease Adrenal hyperplasia Adrenal cancer Hyperinsulinemia

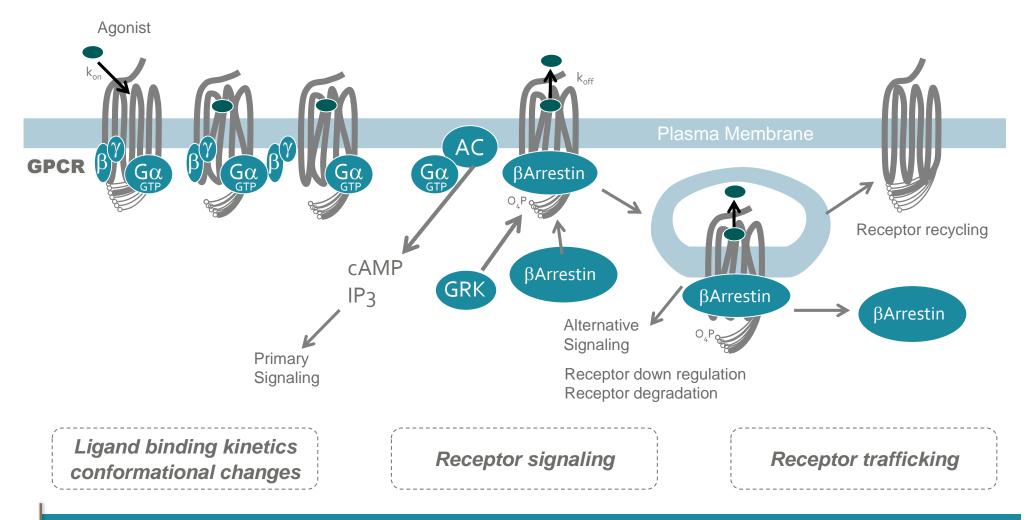
Multiple indications:

Insulinoma Thyroid cancer Hypoparathyroidism Androgen deficiency Infertility

Targeting today / Future opportunity



Our approach: Tailor ligands to regulate dynamic GPCR behaviors and ultimately improve patient outcomes



Our understanding of the complex GPCR signaling pathways enables us to develop oral, small molecule, product candidates that modulate GPCR dynamic behaviors



Pipeline:

Building a rare disease franchise in endocrinology and endocrine oncology

PROGRAM	DISCOVERY	PRECLIN	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3
CRN00808 (Oral sst2 Agonist) Acromegaly					
CRN01941 (Oral sst2 Agonist) Neuroendocrine Tumors (NETs)					
Oral sst5 Agonist Hyperinsulinemia					
Oral ACTH Antagonist Cushing's Disease					

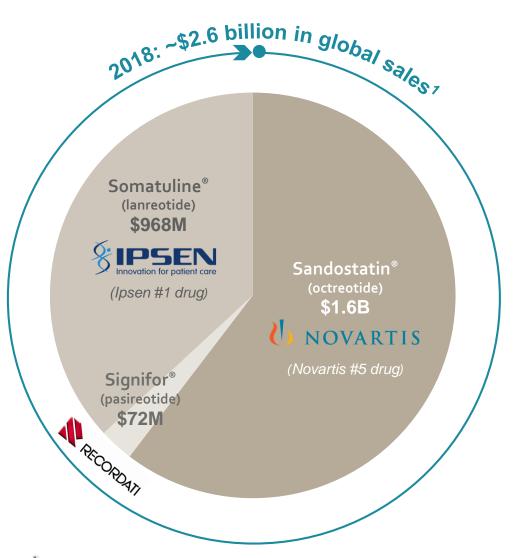
All product candidates discovered and developed internally Global rights retained and no licensing obligations Composition of matter for CRN00808 through 2037



CRN00808

for the treatment of acromegaly

Established commercial opportunity for injectable somatostatin peptides despite significant limitations



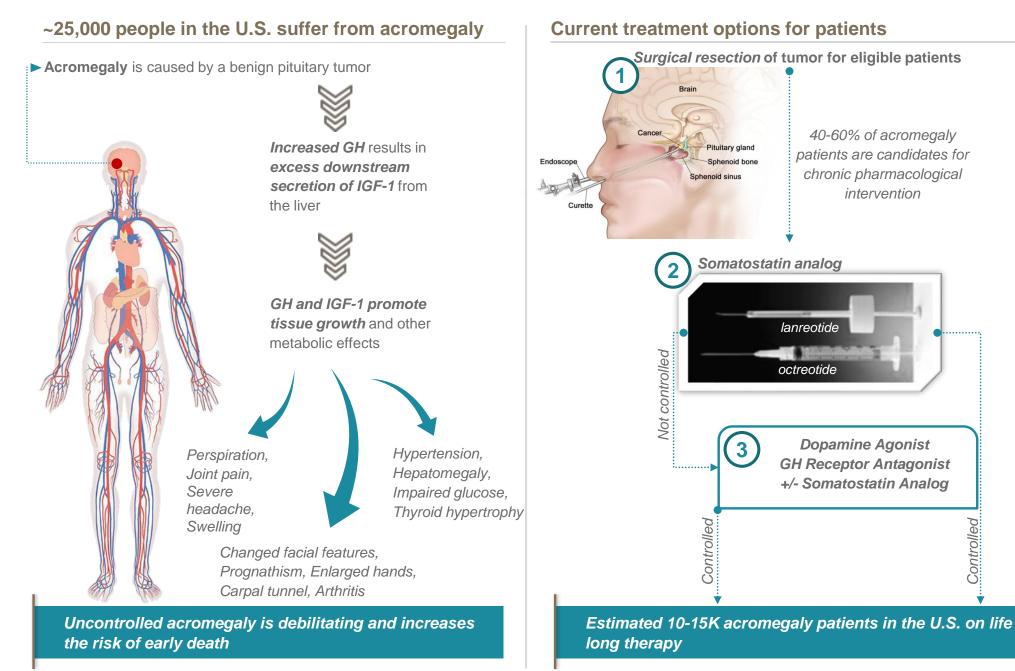
Limitations of current somatostatin peptide analogs

- Painful intramuscular/deep sc injections every month (octreotide, lanreotide)
 - Hardness, bruising and swelling at injection site
 - Inconvenient / frequent physician office visits
 - Complex reconstitution of depot dosing regimens and prone to error (octreotide)
 - Limited efficacy *only half of patients are fully controlled* (reduce excess GH secretion and normalize IGF-1 levels) throughout the treatment period
 - A majority of *patients experience increased glucose levels* within the first 2-3 weeks of treatment with pasireotide

CRN00808 pioneers a new class of oral selective non-peptide sst2 biased agonists



Acromegaly: disease overview and treatment paradigm



Crinetics

CRN00808 – Target product candidate profile

- A new class of oral selective nonpeptide sst2 biased agonist designed for the treatment of acromegaly
- First agent in its class with reported clinical results

	CHARACTERISTICS	PRIMARY BENEFITS
PRODUCT CANDIDATE TAILORED TO	Orally bioavailable nonpeptide (small molecule)	Lack of injections/pain Administration at home Rapid dose optimization Consistent exposure over time Lower COGS and admin costs
	Long half life (42-50 hrs)	Once daily dosing
BENEFITS	Reduced desensitization	Potential improved responder rates
	Selectivity for sst2	Glucose control (avoid sst5 mediated hyperglycemia)

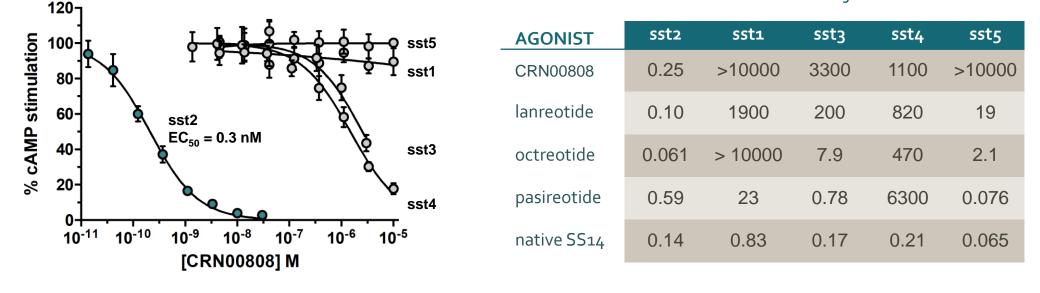


CRN00808 is a potent and selective nonpeptide sst2 agonist

In vitro selectivity profile at all five somatostatin receptor subtypes for CRN00808

In vitro selectivity profile at all five somatostatin receptor subtypes for CRN00808 and SSA peptides

Human EC₅₀ (nM)



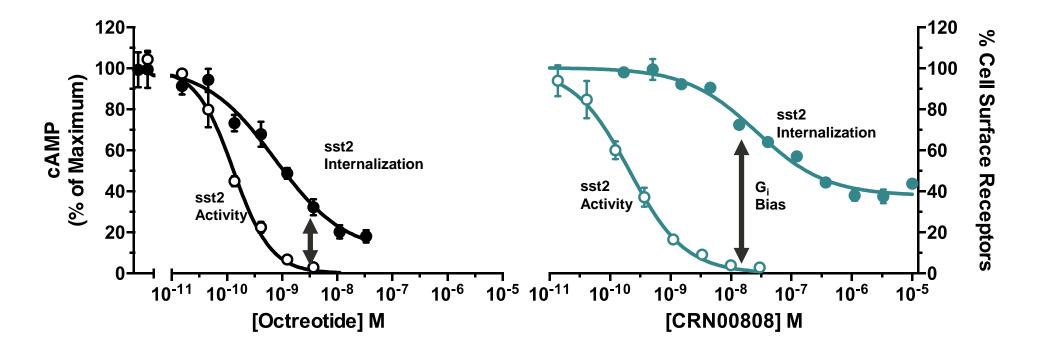
Potency was measured by inhibition of cAMP in cells stably expressing the indicated human receptor

CRN00808's potency for sst2 is 4,000 times greater than for other subtypes



CRN00808 is designed with G_i bias to reduce internalization and desensitization of sst2

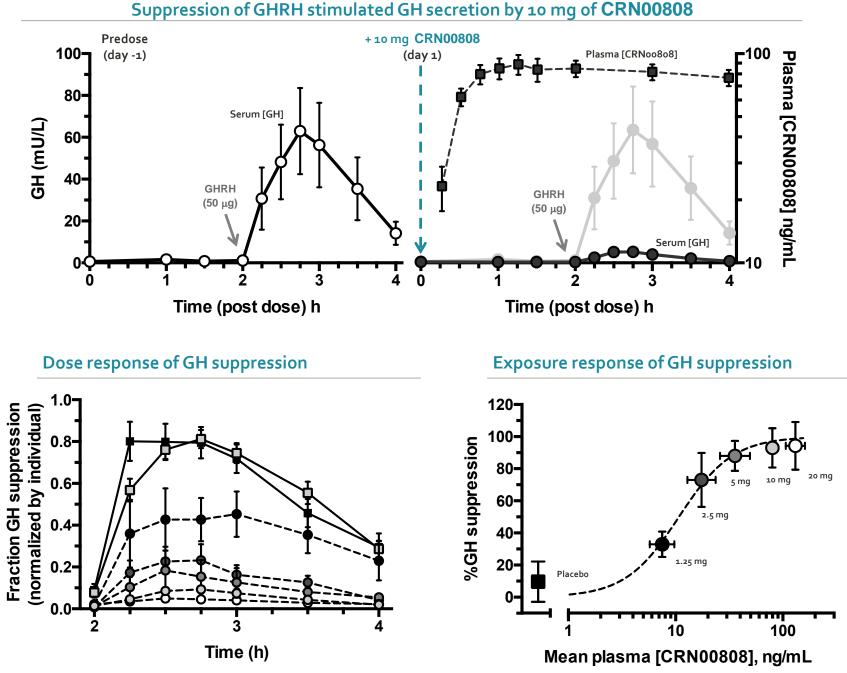
In vitro studies have shown CRN00808 was 75 *times more potent* for cAMP inhibition than receptor internalization



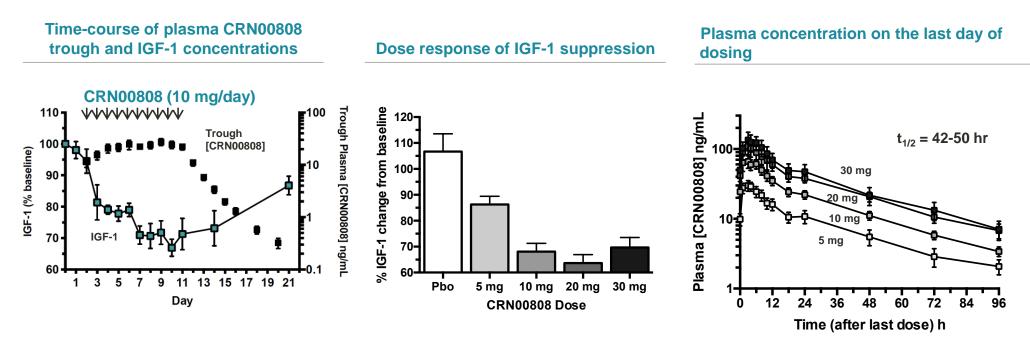
Dose response curves are shown from individual representative experiments. All points are the mean ± standard error of either triplicate or quadruplicate readings. White circles are from a cAMP assay measuring sst2 activation. Filled circles are from an internalization assay measuring the amount of cell surface receptors.



Phase 1 SAD arm: PK/PD analysis



Phase 1 MAD arm: PK/PD analysis



Safety & tolerability across phase 1

- Tolerability and AE profile was generally consistent with approved peptide somatostatin analogs (abdominal pain, flatulence, abdominal distension, and diarrhea in approximately 30% of subjects and mild elevations of pancreatic enzymes in approximately 10% of subjects)
- Additional adverse events included: headache, dizziness and cardiac rhythm abnormalities (including NSVT). One serious adverse event of moderate NSVT was observed following a single 1.25 mg dose and was considered unlikely to be related to CRN00808. These AEs were not dose dependent and were also observed in placebo subjects and/or prior to dosing.

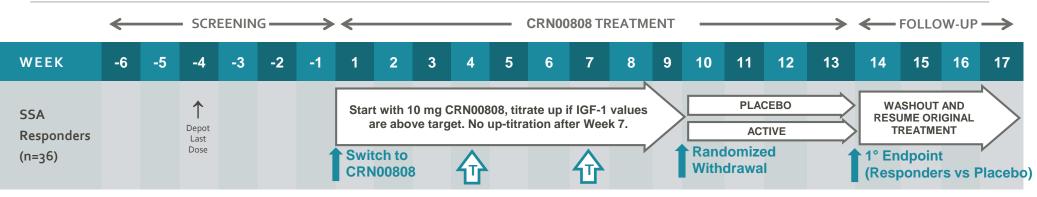
10 mg selected as the initial dose in Phase 2 trials



Acromegaly Phase 2 Trial for SSA Monotherapy Responders



Evaluation of CRN00808 vs placebo in patients controlled on injected SSA monotherapy



Entry Criteria: IGF ≤ ULN on SSA depot monotherapy (octreotide LAR or lanreotide)

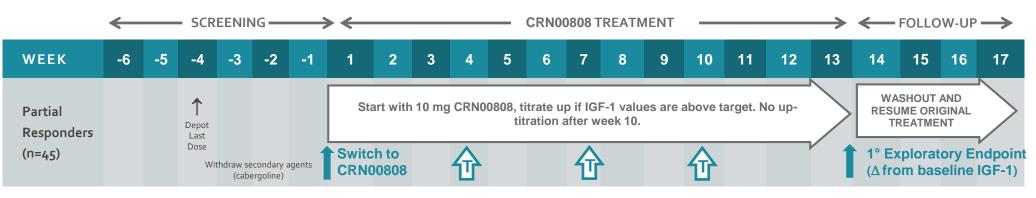


T Titrate up if two consecutive IGF-1 values are above ULN.

Acromegaly Phase 2 Trial for Partial Responders to SSAs



Exploration of CRN00808 in patients inadequately controlled on injected SSA monotherapy

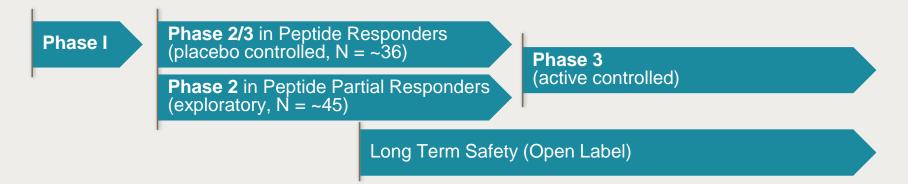


Entry Criteria: Partial responders on SSA monotherapy or when combined with dopamine agonist. Complete and partial responders on second line and combination therapies



CRN00808: Established clinical development strategy based on other approved products

Planned clinical development path outline



Summary of acromegaly registration trials for other products

DRUG (TRIAL)	COMPARATOR	Ν	PRIMARY ENDPOINT
Somatuline Depot (lanreotide) Injection	placebo	107	50% GH ♥@ 4 weeks
	none	63	IGF normalization @ week 48
Oral octreotide	baseline	155	IGF normalization @ month 7
	placebo	56	IGF normalization @ month 9
	octreotide/lanreotide	150	TWA IGF-1 over 9 months
Signifor'	octreotide/lanreotide	198	GH + IGF normalization @ week 12
(pasireotide) Injection 0.3 mg/mL, 0.6 mg/mL, 0.9 mg/mL	octreotide	358	GH + IGF normalization @ month 12
	placebo	112	IGF reduction / normalization @ week 12



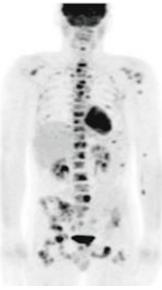
CRN01941

for the treatment of neuroendocrine tumors (NETs)

NETs Background

- Prevalence: ~171,000 patients (U.S.)
- Arise from enteroendocrine cells in the GI tract, lung, pancreas
 - Commonly overexpress sst2 receptors
- Somatostatin analogs (SSAs) are a standard of care
 - Historically indicated only for carcinoid syndrome (~10% of NETs patients)
 - Recently, positive impact on progression free survival demonstrated
 - Guidelines now outline SSAs as first line for a large segment of NETs patients

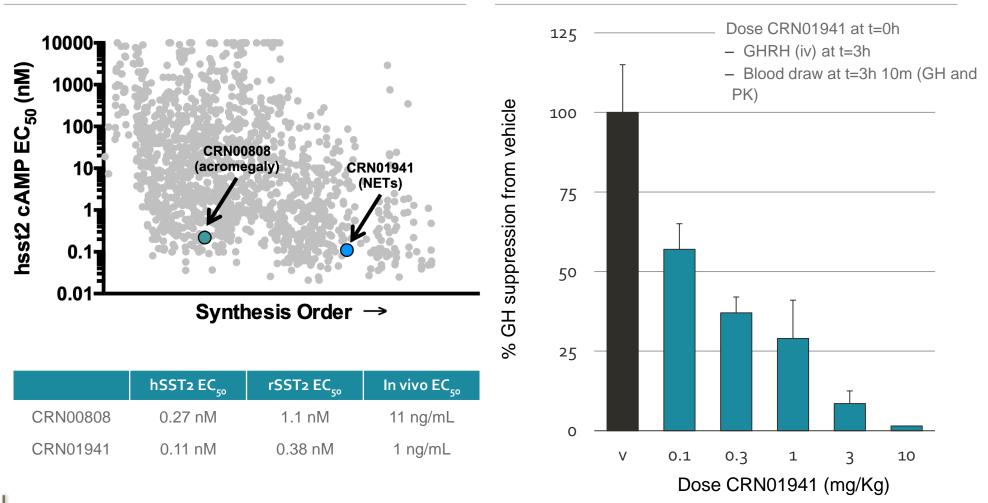




CRN01941:

CRN01941 is a novel molecule from a separate chemical series

Demonstrated suppression of GHRH-induced GH in preclinical models



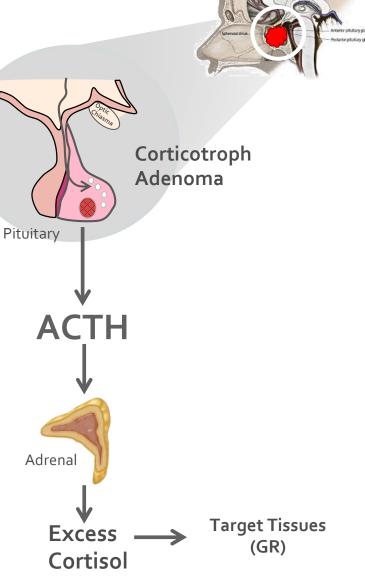
Goal: Initiate a Phase 1 human proof-of-concept clinical trial in the first half of 2019 with results expected in late 2019 / early 2020



ACTH Antagonists

for the treatment of Cushing's disease and other conditions of ACTH excess

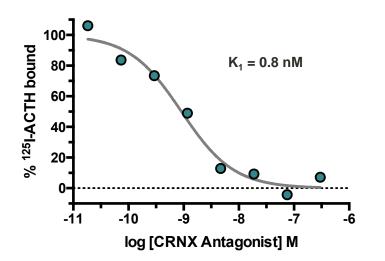
Cushing's Etiology



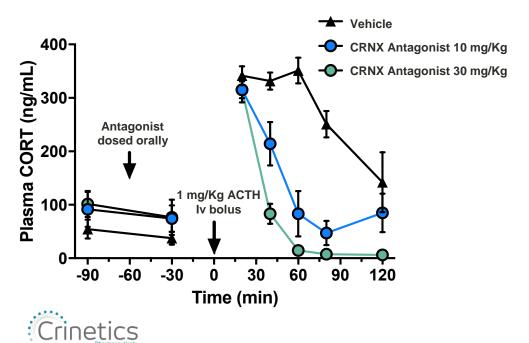
Cushing's Disease Standardized Mortality Ratio = 2.4 (95% CI, 1.2-3.9)

A prototype ACTH antagonist

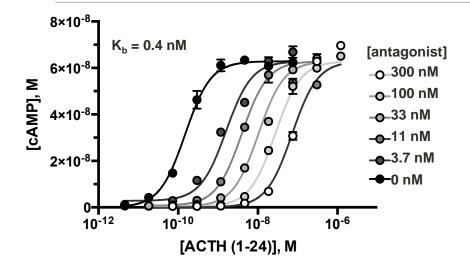
Competition radio-ligand binding assay



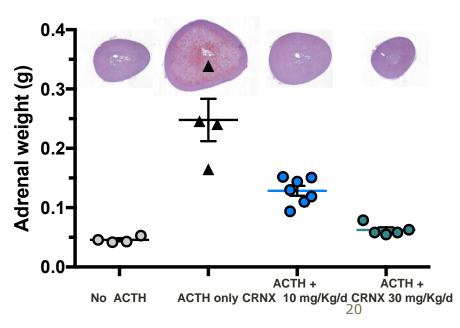
In vivo POC: acute suppression of ACTH-induced corticosterone in rats



Schild analysis of functional antagonism



In vivo POC: repeat antagonist dosing (7d) rescues adrenal hypertrophy from chronic ACTH infusion



sst5 Agonists

for the treatment of hyperinsulinism

Congenital Hyperinsulinism

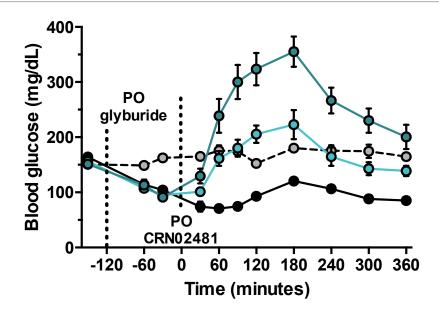
- Etiology
 - Genetic defects (e.g. K_{ATP} channel) results in excess insulin secretion and profound hypoglycemia
 - Incidence: 1:30,000 to 1:50,000 births (U.S.)
- Treatment Goals
 - Avoid pancreatectomy
 - Prevent cognitive / developmental problems
 - o Reduce injections and glucose sticks
 - Medical management until HI is resolved
 - Live a normal life

Other Potential Indications

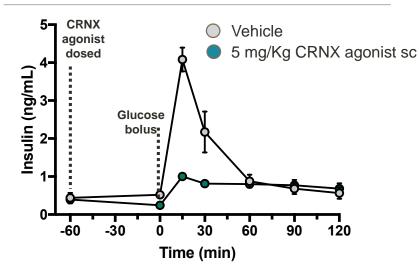
- Post-bariatric surgery hypoglycemia
- Insulinoma
 - Insulin secreting neuroendocrine tumor
 - Ultra-rare

sst5 Agonists: Preclinical results

Rescue of hypoglycemia in rats induced by treatment with sulfonylurea glyburide

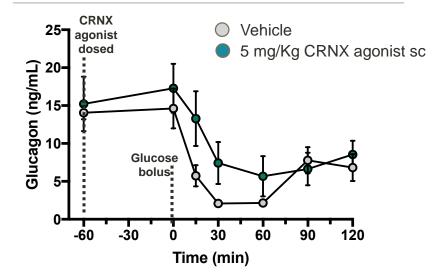


- Glyb + 10 mg/Kg CRN02481
- Glyb + 3 mg/Kg CRN02481
- -O- Vehicle
- 30 mg/Kg glyburide



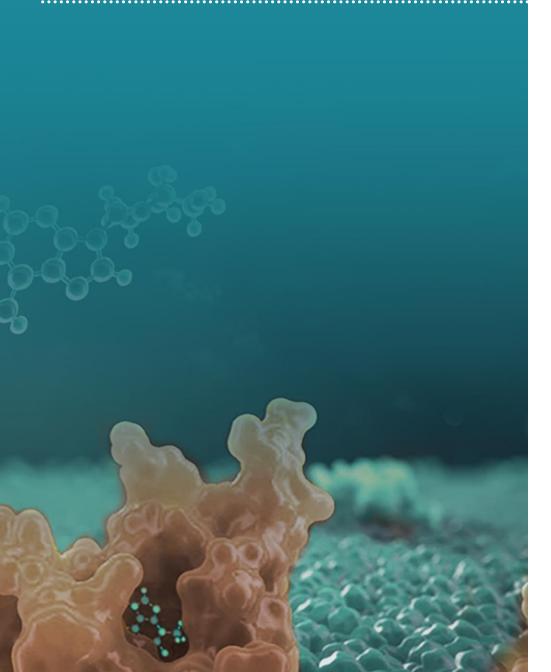
In an OGTT, CRNX agonist suppressed insulin...







Financial Overview



As of June 30, 2019

- \$145.0 million cash and investments
- No debt
- 24.2 million common shares outstanding



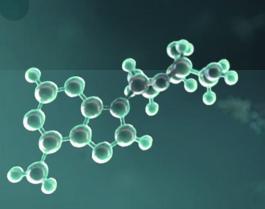
2019 Goals

- Enroll CRN00808 Phase II trials
- Initiate CRN01941 Phase I study
- Continue to advance sst5 for hyperinsulinism and ACTH antagonist programs towards the clinic





Appendix



Leadership Team

Scott Struthers, PhD	President & CEO, Founder	Veniocuine	ScienceMedia Billion Salk.
Frank Zhu, PhD	VP of Chemistry, Founder	Neurocrine	UC San Diego Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry Chinese Academy of Sciences
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Ajay Madan, PhD	VP of Development		UC San Diego XENOTECH
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