Targeting HBV Core Protein to Clear Infection and Achieve Higher Cure Rates

Richard Colonno

Executive Vice President and Chief Scientific Officer of Virology Operations

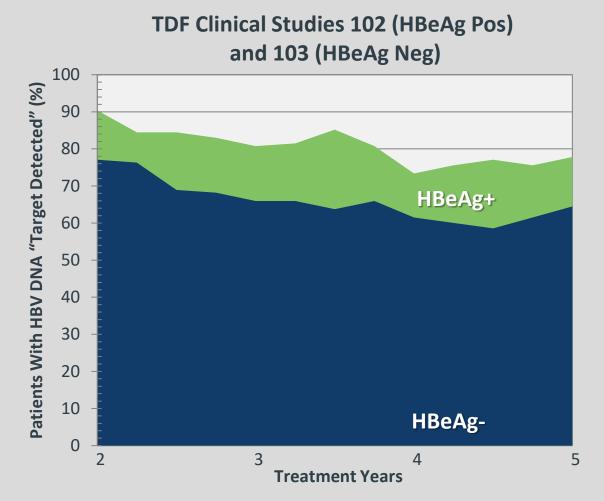
5TH INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON HBV CURE TORONTO, CANADA • 7 NOVEMBER 2018



CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The information in this presentation contains estimates and other forward-looking statements regarding future events, including statements about the clinical and therapeutic potential of core inhibitors, including ABI-H0731, ABI-H2158 and ABI-H3733, Assembly's development programs, the initiation, progress and results of Assembly's ongoing and planned clinical and nonclinical studies and the timing of these events. Certain forward-looking statements may be identified by reference to a future period or periods or by use of forward-looking terminology such as "designed," "forecast," "believe," "planned," "initiate," "potential," "anticipated," or "expected." Such forward-looking statements, which we intend to be covered by the safe harbor provisions contained in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are just predictions and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause the actual events or results to differ materially. These risks and uncertainties include, among others: outcomes of nonclinical testing and clinical trials are uncertain; results of earlier nonclinical studies and clinical trials may not be predictive of future clinical trial results; the components, timing, patient enrollment and completion rates, cost and results of clinical trials and other development activities involving our product candidates; and our estimates regarding our capital requirements, and our need for future capital. These and other potential risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ from the results predicted are more fully detailed under the heading "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the guarter ended September 30, 2018, each filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and any additional reports filed with the SEC following the date of this presentation. It is not possible for Assembly Biosciences management to predict all risks nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements we may make. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this presentation may not occur and actual results could differ materially and adversely from those anticipated.

NUCS FAIL TO FULLY SUPPRESS VIRAL REPLICATION



- Reductions in HBsAg alone are insufficient, as the immune system fails to eliminate low-level persistent infection
- Numerous long-term Nuc-treated patients with low HBsAg levels continue to have detectable HBV DNA and fail to seroconvert

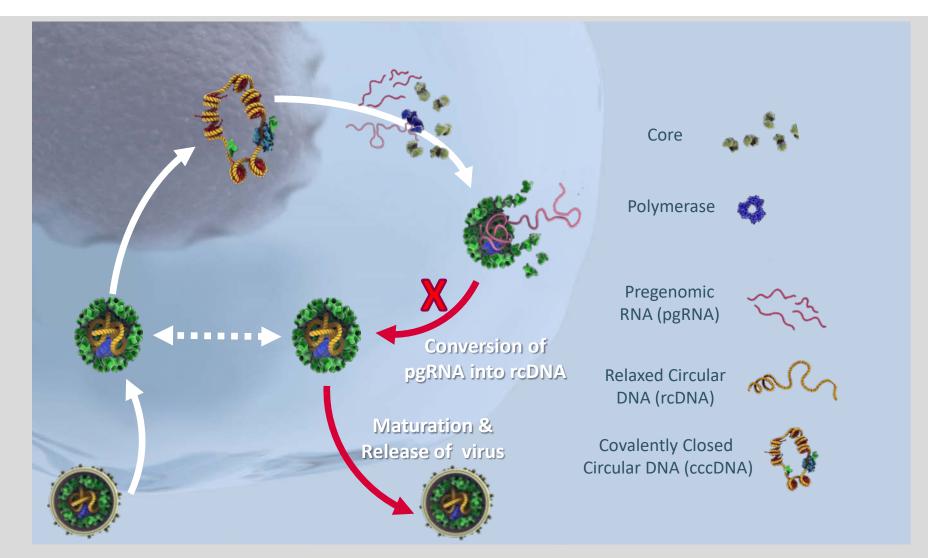
HBeAg Pos. Patient	Treatment	Treatment Years	HBsAg IU/mL	HBV DNA (copy/mL)
003	ADV/LVD	5	6.6	1,530
016	LVD/ADV/IFN	13	3.8	1,040
019	LVD/ADV/ETV/TDF	6.5	4.7	1,840
024	IFN	1	0.6	188

• Cure is not possible if viral infection persists

ADV = adefovir dipivoxil; IFN = interferon; LVD = lamivudine; TDF = tenofovir disoproxil fumarate.

1. Marcellin P, et al. AASLD Poster 1861 (2014). 2. Huang, Q, et al. collaborative study in progress.(2018).

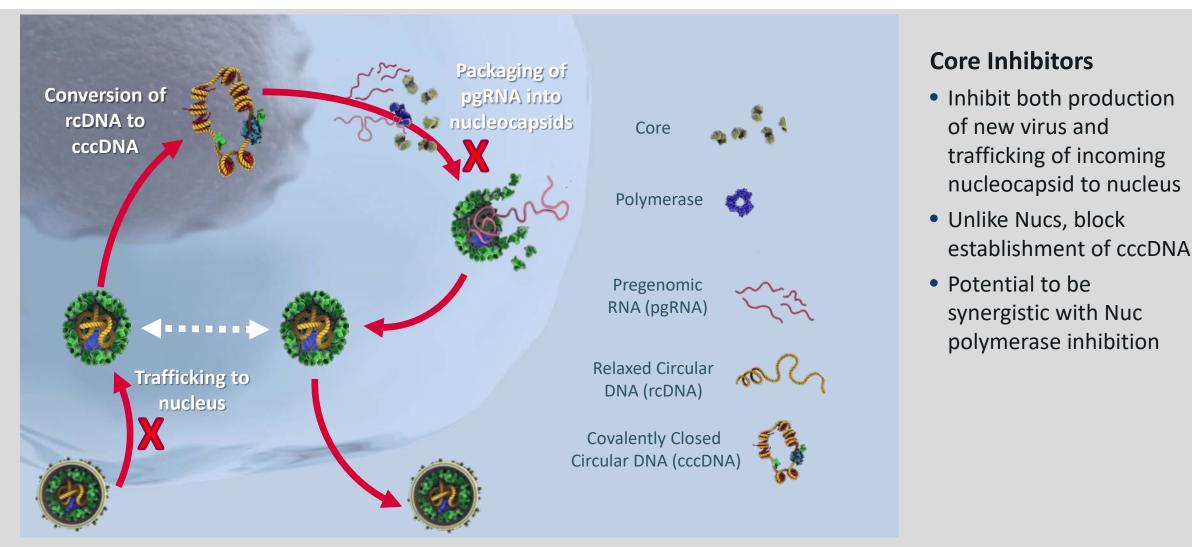
NUCS REDUCE VIRUS LEVELS BUT FAIL TO PREVENT CCCDNA ESTABLISHMENT



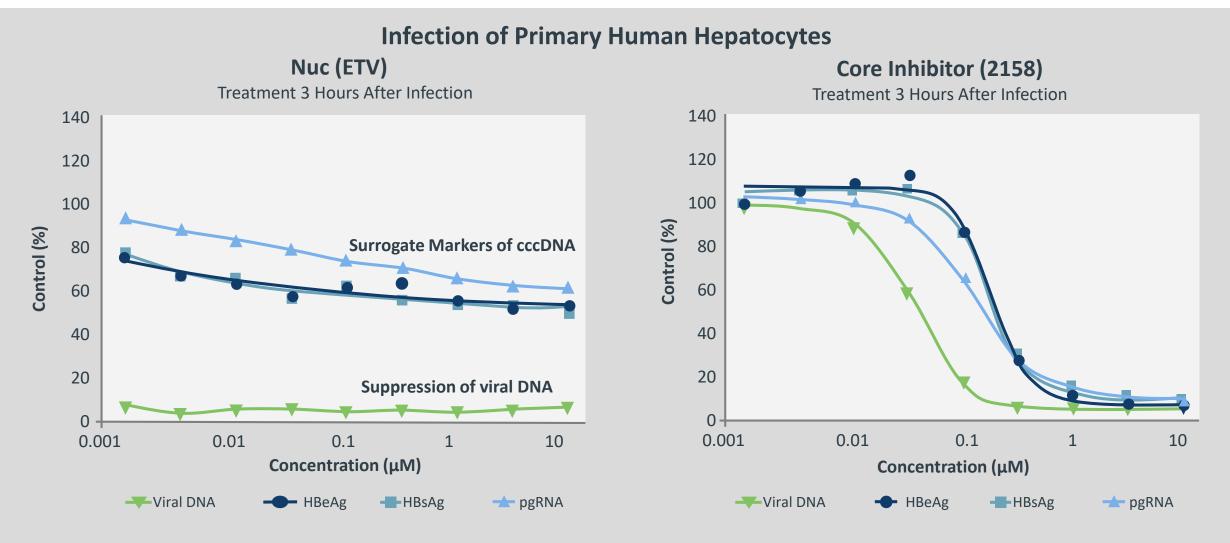
Polymerase Inhibitors

- Prevent conversion of pgRNA to rcDNA
- Fail to eliminate 100% of virus
- No effect on incoming virus or generation of cccDNA
- Minimal effect on cccDNA pools

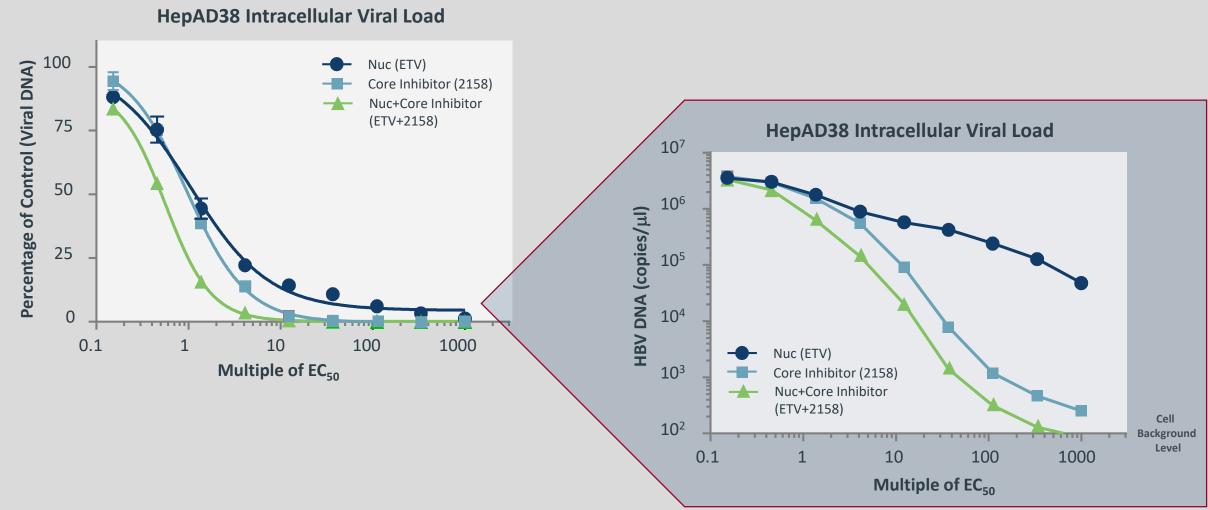
CORE INHIBITORS BLOCK VIRAL REPLICATION AND CCCDNA ESTABLISHMENT



CORE INHIBITORS REDUCE KEY SURROGATE MARKERS FOR cccDNA



BOTTOM LINE...CORE INHIBITORS ARE MORE EFFECTIVE ANTIVIRALS



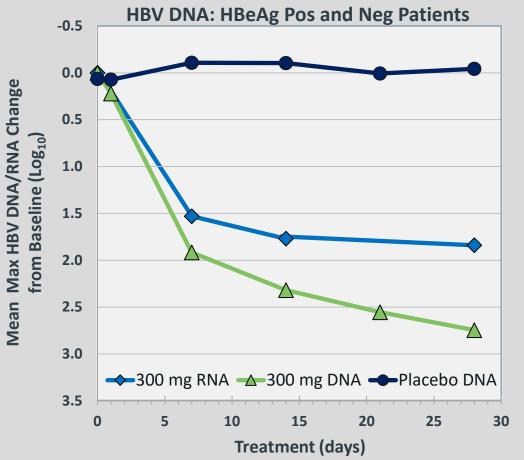
ASMB HBV CORE INHIBITOR PROGRAM PORTFOLIO

Novel Molecules With Distinct Chemical Scaffolds Discovered at Assembly Biosciences

Drug Candidate	Discovery	Optimization /Selection	IND Enabling	Phase 1a	Phase 1b	Phase 2	Phase 3	NDA
ABI-H0731								
ABI-H2158								
ABI-H3733								

ABI-H0731 REDUCTIONS IN HBV DNA & RNA LEVELS

- Dose response, and near-equivalent maximum reductions of up to 4 logs for top two doses tested (300 and 400 mg)
- The 300 mg dose in combination with Nuc therapy chosen for ongoing Phase 2 studies



300 mg QD	Change from Baseline			
Patients	HBeAg Pos		HBeAg Neg	
Marker	N	Mean (Range)	N	Mean (Range)
Log ₁₀ DNA (IU/mL)	6	2.9 (1.8 - 3.9)	4	2.5* (0.8 - 4.1)
Log ₁₀ RNA (copies/µL)	6	2.0 (1.7 – 2.6)	1	1.3

*Excludes HBeAg patient with Baseline resistance

• Mechanism-based reduction in viral RNA levels by Core inhibitors is a differentiating feature vs. Nuc-based therapy

Yuen, MF, et al. AASLD 2018.

HBV CURE: CLINICAL COMPONENTS

Expected Treatment Components to Achieve Cure

Elimination of Viral Load

and

Inhibition of cccDNA Formation

Decay of Existing cccDNA Pools and/or Infected Cells

Significant decreases in cccDNA surrogate markers: HBsAg, HBeAg & pgRNA Treatment Continuation

Consolidation period to completely eliminate virus and infected cells

No Relapse Off Therapy

No viral relapse following termination of therapy

PHASE 2A STUDY STRATEGY AND DESIGNS

6

Elimination of Viral Load Decay of cccDNA/ Infected Cells Treatment Consolidation No Relapse Off Therapy

Viral Load Study 202

Patient population: Nuc-naive, HBeAg pos

0.5 mg ETV + 300 mg ABI-H0731

0.5 mg ETV + Placebo

Goal: Demonstrate significant improvement in speed and depth of viral load reduction

Viral Antigen POC Study 201

Patient population: nuc-suppressed, HBeAg pos, HBeAg neg (under amendment)

Continued Nuc + 300 mg ABI-H0731

Time (months)

Continued Nuc + Placebo

Goal: Demonstrate significant decreases in cccDNA surrogate markers Initial Data Expected H1 2019

COMBO THERAPY POTENTIALLY DRIVES SUSTAINED SUPPRESSION

Elimination of	Decay of cccDNA/	Treatment	No Relapse
Viral Load	Infected Cells	Consolidation	Off Therapy

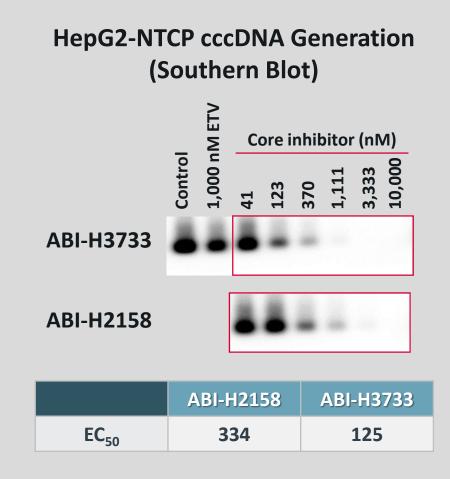
Goal: Demonstrate significant decreases in cccDNA surrogate markers (HBsAg and HBeAg)



PORTFOLIO OF POTENT CORE INHIBITORS

Parameters	ABI-H2158	ABI-H3733
AD38 VL EC ₅₀ (nM)	22	5
HC9AT HBeAg EC ₅₀ (nM)	400	43
PHH VL EC ₅₀ (nM)	23	12
PHH HBeAg EC ₅₀ (nM)	170	61

 ASMB Core Inhibitors ABI-H0731, ABI-H2158 and ABI-H3733 represent distinct and proprietary chemical scaffolds, exhibit balance of potency AND favorable drug-like properties



ASMB CORE INHIBITOR PROGRAM SUMMARY

To Cure (sustained suppression off therapy): Must eliminate residual virus and cccDNA

Core Inhibitors: Highly effective antivirals designed to disrupt viral replication at multiple steps AND inhibit the generation of new cccDNA

ABI-H0731 First Candidate	ABI-H2158 & ABI-H3733 Second & Third Candidates	Future combinations regimens of core inhibitors and Nucs may result in
 Favorable safety and PK profile enabling QD dosing Potent antiviral efficacy in Phase 1b 28-Day efficacy study in HBV patients 300 mg dose selected for ongoing POC Phase 2a studies Results to be reported 1H19 	 Enhanced potency, while retaining favorable drug-like properties Potent inhibition of cccDNA generation in cell culture assays ABI-H2158 Phase 1 study initiated ABI-H3733 IND-enabling studies underway 	 More rapid and deeper reduction in viral levels (eradication) Depletion of cccDNA levels INCREASED CURE RATES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Assembly Biosciences Virology Team

Virology	Chemistry/DMPK	Clinical/Regulatory
Qi Huang	Leping Li	Uri Lopatin
Dawei Cai	Simon Haydar	Katia Alves
Ran Yan	Michael Walker	Sandy Laiw
Xiang Xu	Mark Bures	Linda Baher
Yi Zhou	Roopa Rai	Vivian Huey
Alex Mercier		
Lida Guo	Dongmei Qiang	Eric Ruby
Esteban Carabajal	Jack Chu	Christina Schmidt
Xuman Tang		Na Yu
Zin Win	Ray Kauffman	