



Restoring Lives by Advancing Bold Therapies

NOVEMBER 2021

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Athira Pharma, Inc. (NASDAQ: ATHA) is a late clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company focused on developing small molecules to restore neuronal health and stop neurodegeneration.

Our mission is to restore neuronal health.



Investment Highlights



Novel approach to rapidly improve cognition

Leveraging a critical repair pathway, HGF/MET, and naturally occurring repair mechanisms that are agnostic to underlying disease pathology



Lead Asset
ATH-1017

Lead indication is in potentially pivotal trial

Encouraging Phase 1 clinical data in Alzheimer's disease

- LIFT-AD trial actively recruiting, topline data by late 2022
- ACT-AD trial topline data by first half 2022



Efficient clinical development strategy

Clinical development strategy to investigate the potential for fast onset with tangible cognitive improvement

Potential follow-on indications with established regulatory pathway and faster timelines



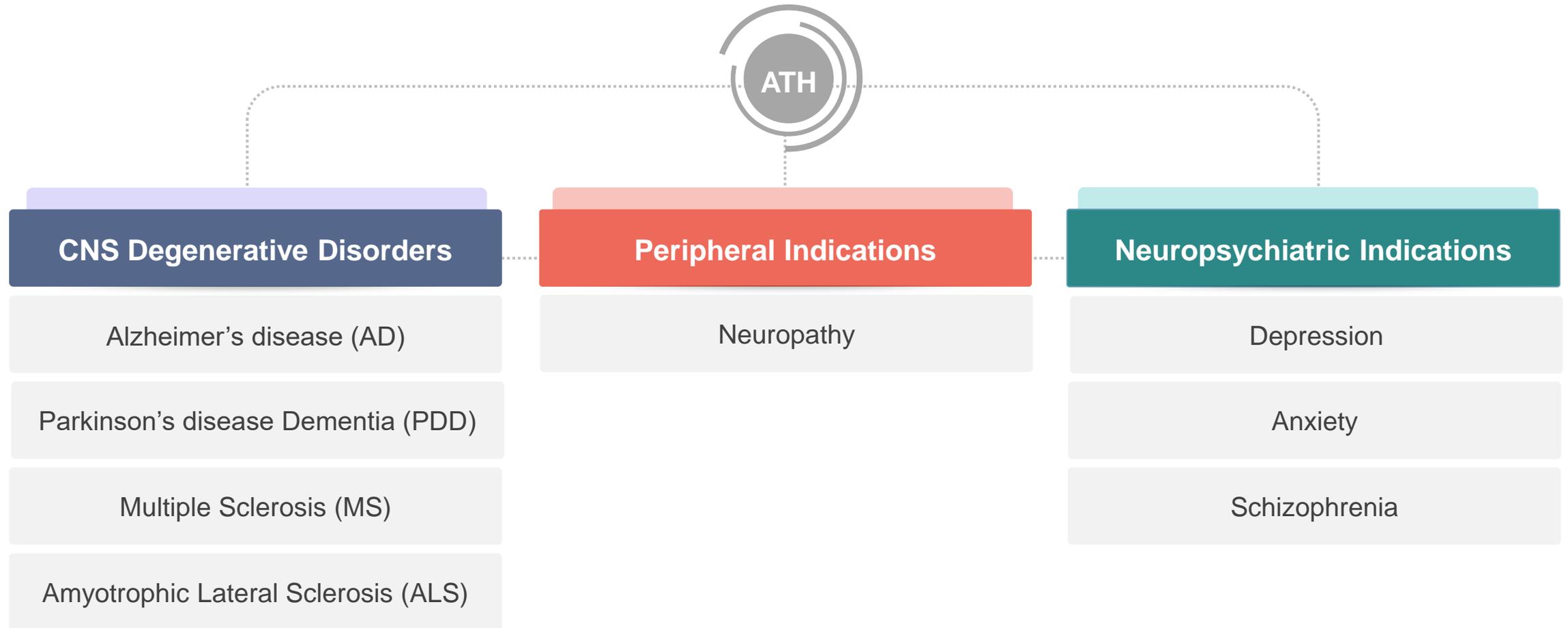
Pipeline of novel, small molecule compounds

Opportunity to explore several neurological indications

- CNS degenerative, PNS disorders, neuropsychiatric indications

ATH Compounds

Have therapeutic potential in a broad range of clinical applications



Expanding a Pipeline of Novel, Small Molecule Compounds Designed to Improve Neuronal Health

PROGRAM (ROA) ⁽¹⁾	INDICATION	PRECLINICAL		CLINICAL			ANTICIPATED UPCOMING MILESTONES
		DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3		
ATH-1017 (SC)	Alzheimer's Disease				 Phase 2/3 Clinical Trial ⁽²⁾	LIFT-AD topline data by end of 2022	
					 Phase 2 Clinical Trial Open-Label Extension for LIFT ^{AD} & ACT ^{AD}	ACT-AD topline data by first half 2022 26-week open label extension initiated June 2021	
	Parkinson's Disease Dementia and Dementia with Lewy Bodies				 Phase 2 Clinical Trial	Phase 2 initiation by end of 2021 ⁽³⁾	
ATH-1020 (PO)	Neuropsychiatric Indications					IND filing by end of 2021	
ATH-1019 (PO)	Peripheral Indications					IND filing by end of 2022	



(1) RoA: route of administration; SC: subcutaneous; PO: oral.

(2) ATH-1017 for AD is in a Phase 2/3 clinical trial that may provide pivotal data in support of registration based on discussions with FDA.

(3) PDD clinical development of ATH-1017 will be based on results from Phase 1a and 1b trials and include all required regulatory filings.

HGF/MET System is Critical to Normal Brain Function

MET is one of the most stably expressed genes in the adult human brain

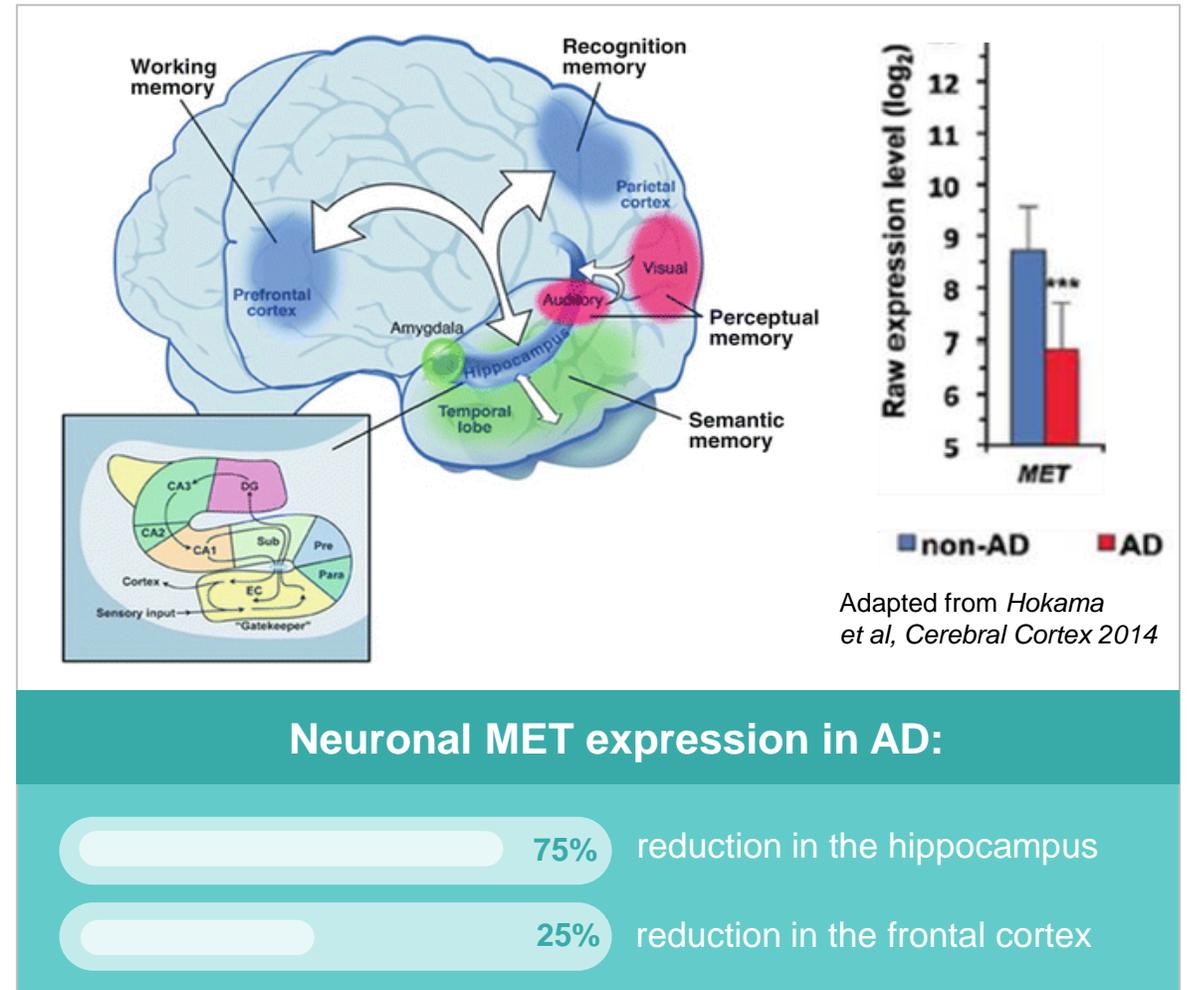
- Stable MET expression is a signature of the healthy adult brain¹

Suggests that dysregulation of HGF/MET could be implicated in brain pathologies

MET expression is reduced in the brains of AD patients²

¹Hawrylycz et al, Nature Neuroscience 2015

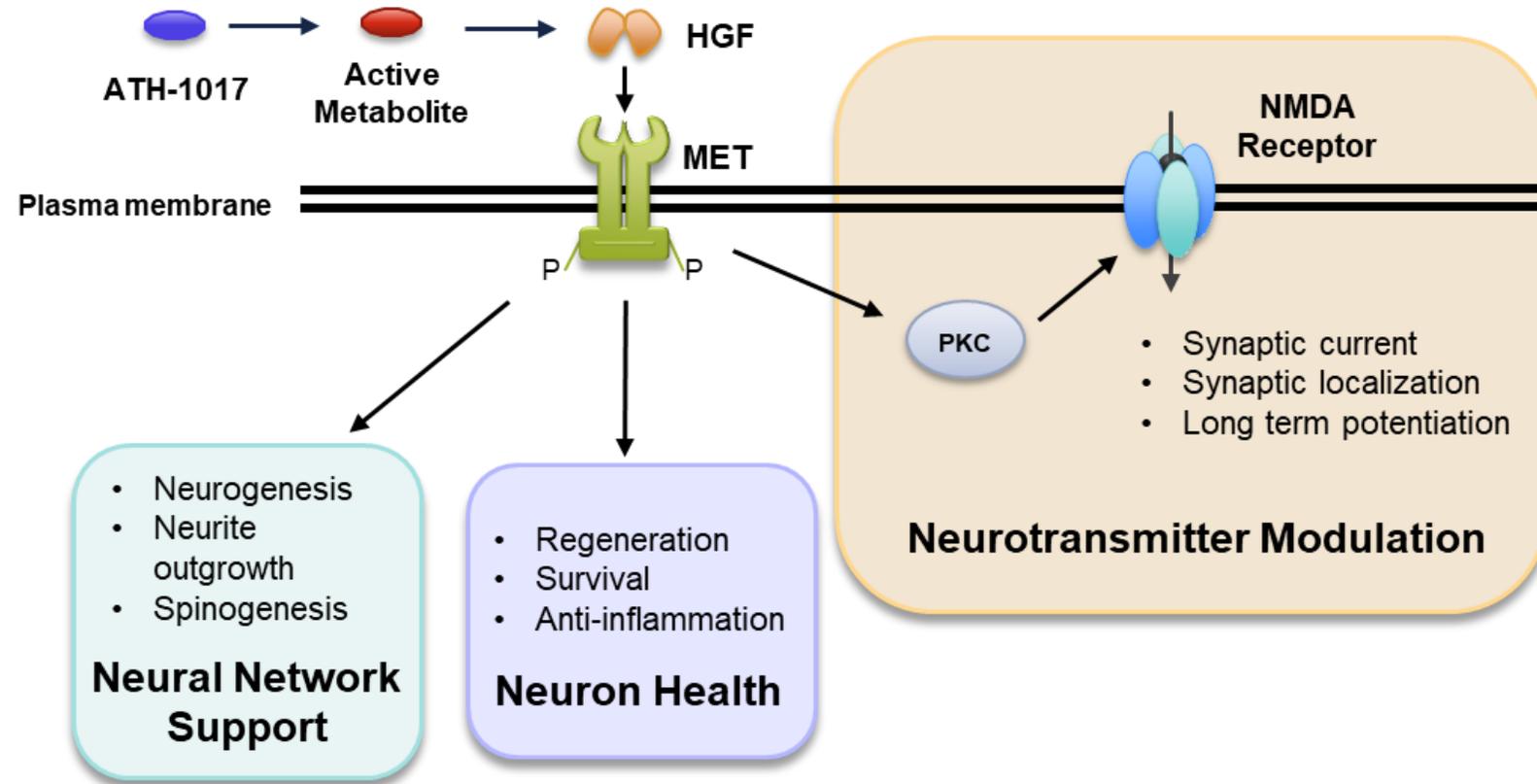
²Hamasaki et al, Neuropathology 2014



ATH-1017 is a Positive Modulator of the HGF/MET Neurotrophic System

ATH-1017:

- Administered via subcutaneous injection
- Is a small molecule prodrug that is immediately converted to an active metabolite in plasma
- Crosses the blood-brain barrier
- Positively modulates HGF/MET



Multimodal, protective, and regenerative

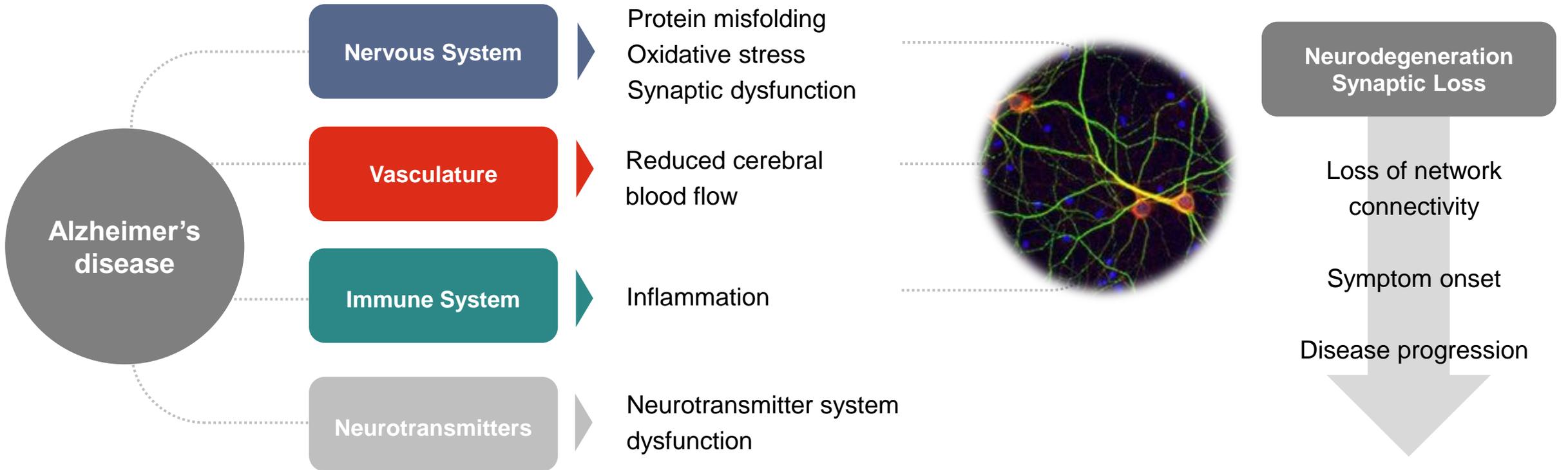
Lead Program

ATH-1017 – Dementia



Alzheimer's Disease Pathology

Multifactorial and complex pathologies ultimately lead to neurodegeneration



Clinical Trial Design to Assess Effects of Novel MOA

01

The unique MOA of pharmacologically promoting HGF/MET activity is expected to allow for rapid assessment of neurological effects

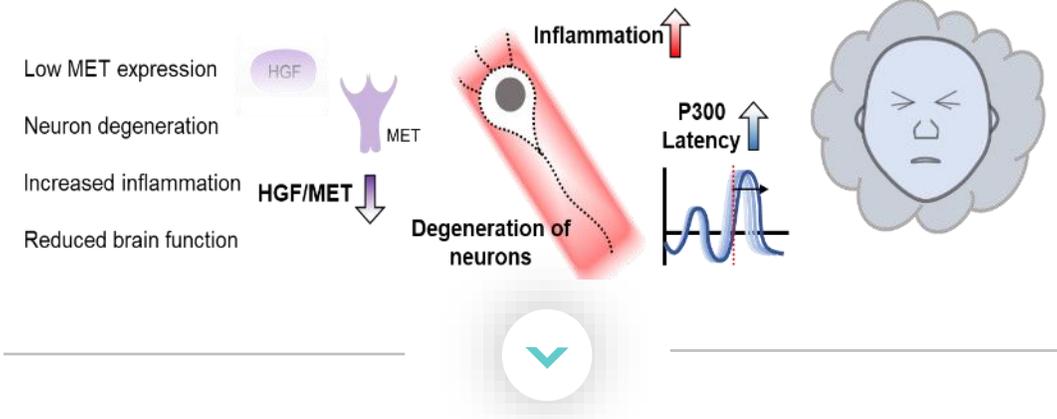
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qEEG and ERP P300 are non-invasive methods that provide a direct measure of brain activity and are impacted in Alzheimer's disease. P300 is a neurophysiological measurement that refers to a spike in activity following presentation of the target stimulus

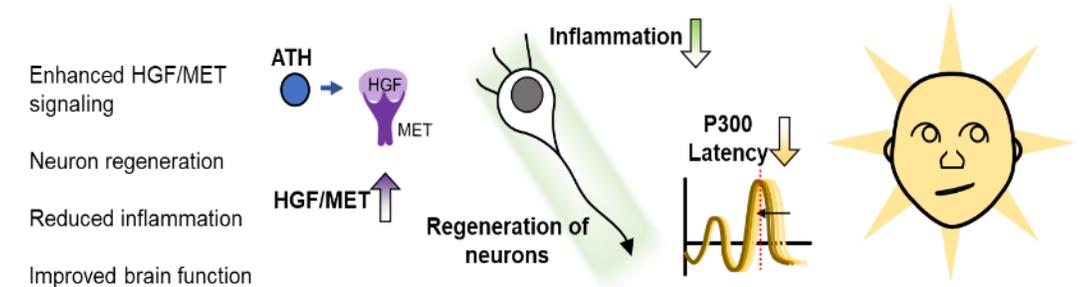
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Including qEEG/ERP methods in early clinical trials supports rational dose finding, suggests CNS penetration early in development, and provides quantitative, functional read-outs of treatment effects

Alzheimer's Disease



ATH-1017 Therapy



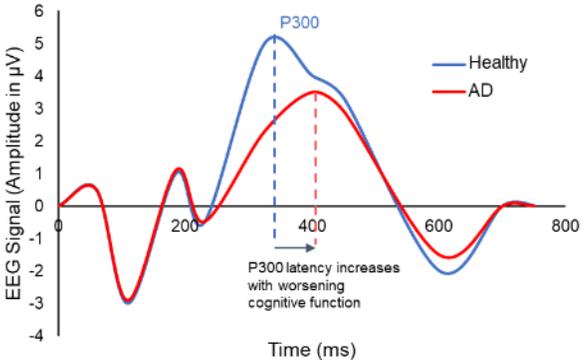
Clinical Development Plan Includes Measures Strongly Correlated with Cognition and Translatable Tools to Guide Dose Selection

EEG measures electrical activity from firing neurons in the brain

EVENT RELATED POTENTIALS (ERP): P300 Latency

Functional measurement for working memory access and executive function

Strongly correlated with memory improvement



Pathological changes in P300 latency correlate with cognitive impairment

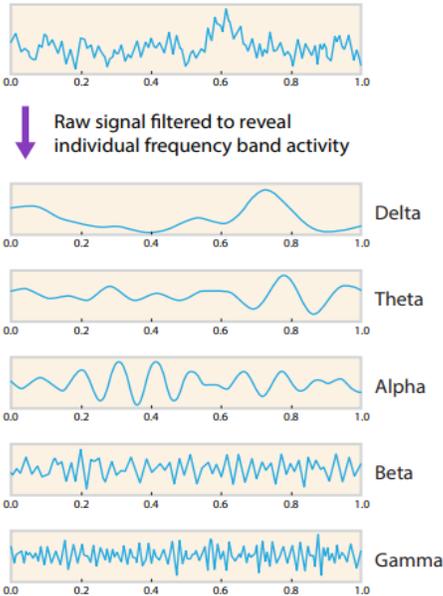


EEG records brain electrical activity from electrodes placed on the scalp

QUANTITATIVE EEG (qEEG)

Translational tool from rodents to humans

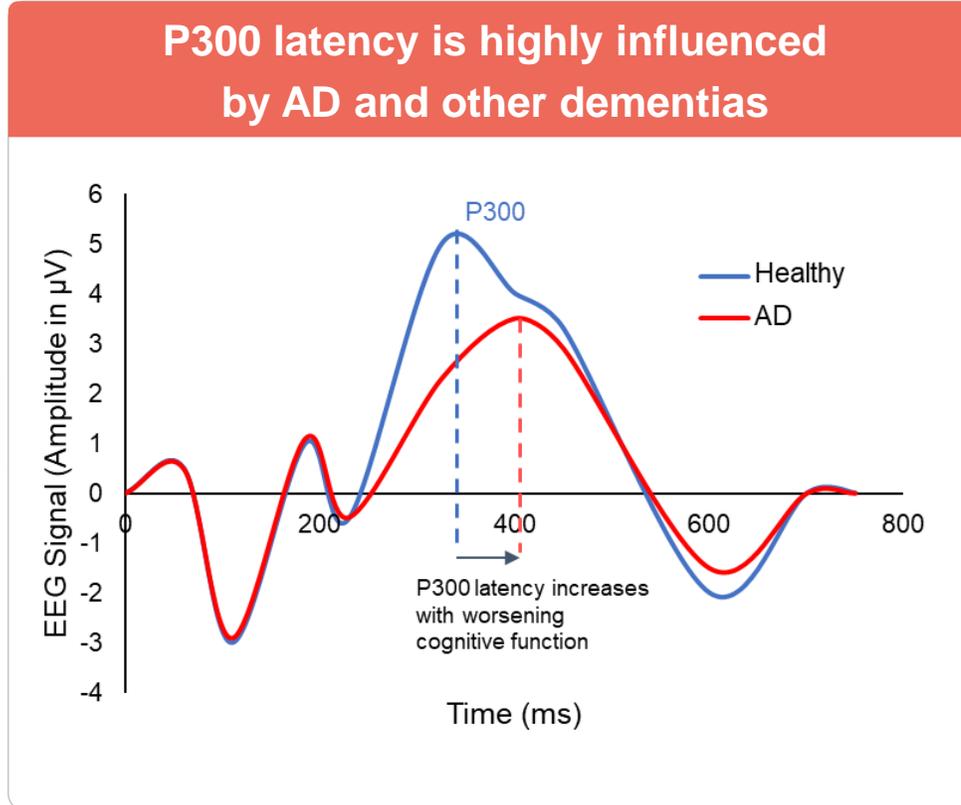
PK/PD modeling for dose selection



Noninvasive EEG recordings reflect brain activity and function

P300 Latency as a Functional Measure of Working Memory Processing Speed that Highly Correlates with Cognition

Pathological changes in P300 latency correlate with cognitive impairment



Recording brain activity while a subject is presented with a task reveals neural activity related to cognitive processing

Time to peak positive wave response (following an external stimulus) is ~300 ms

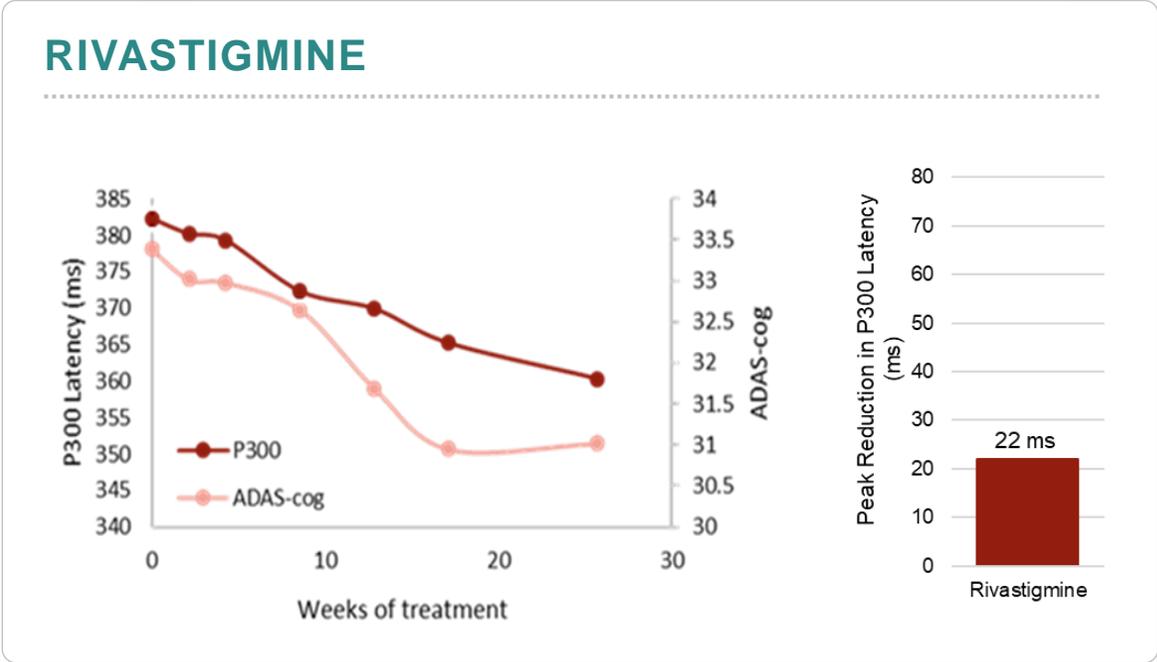
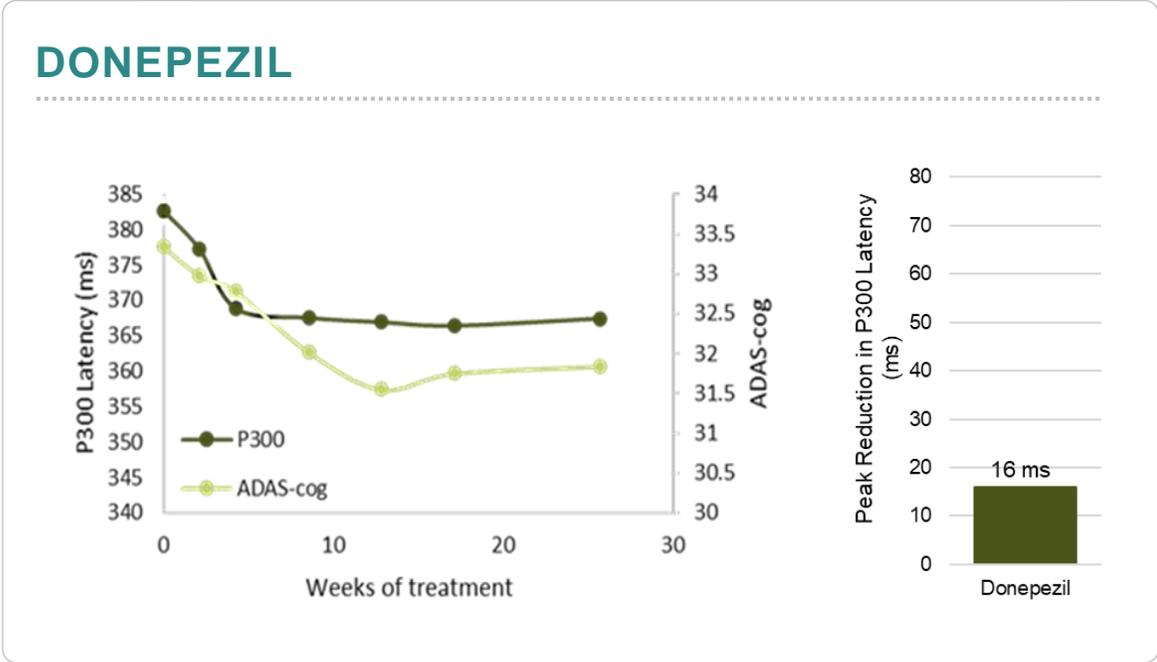
Approved therapies have demonstrated parallel improvement in P300 latency and cognition

Athira utilized P300 Latency in its ATH-1017 Phase 1 clinical trial as a potentially predictive measure of cognition

Changes in P300 Latency Correlate with Cognitive Outcomes with Treatment of Approved Therapies in AD Subjects

Previously published results support the correlation of P300 latency and cognition in AD subjects

- Donepezil and Rivastigmine
- Improvement in cognition (ADAS-cog ↓) is correlated with reduction in P300 latency



Note: Results from donepezil and rivastigmine adapted from Thomas et al., 2001.

ATH-1017 Treatment Improved P300 Latency in AD Subjects – CTAD 2019

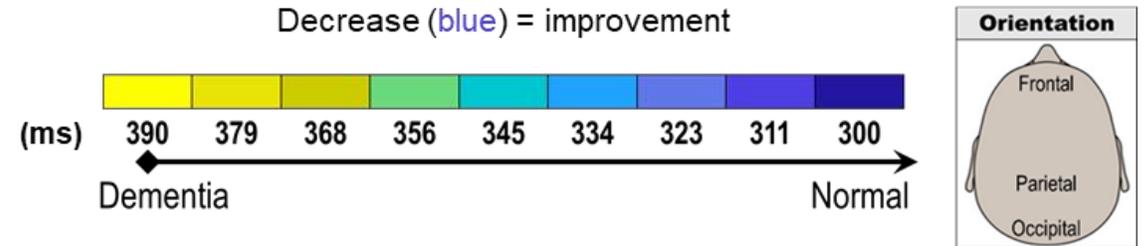
Phase 1b – AD Subjects

- N=11
- Randomized, Placebo, ATH-1017 (40 mg)
- Subcutaneous, Daily, 8 days

ERP OBSERVATIONS

ERP analysis to-date suggests treatment effects on P300 latency

- Gradual decrease in latency over time in the treated group (N=7)
- Short-term, rapid improvements are indicative of neurotransmitter, NMDA receptor modulation
- Lasting effects may be indicative of connectivity and structural improvements



P300 Latency (ms)									
Treatment	Day 1			Day 4			Day 8		
	Baseline	Hour 1	Hour 3	Pre-dose	Hour 1	Hour 3	Pre-dose	Hour 1	Hour 3
40 mg ATH-1017 (n=7)									

Decreased latency on pre-dose recordings (arrows) taken 24 hours after the last dose on the previous day may be indicative of sustained improvement

ATH-1017 Treatment Improved P300 Latency in AD Subjects – CTAD 2019

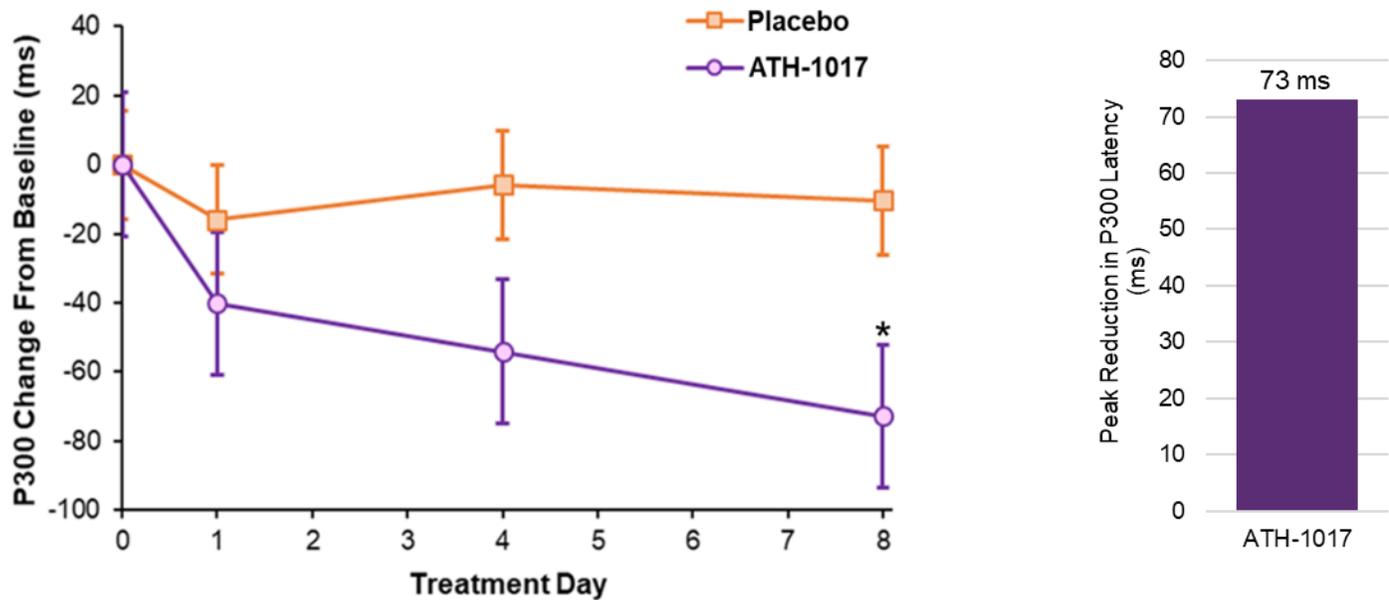
Phase 1b – AD Subjects

- Group averages of AD subjects receiving ATH-1017 (N=7) demonstrate decreased P300 over time

Significant change from baseline observed on Day 8

- AD subjects receiving placebo (N=4) had no consistent change from baseline to study end

P300 LATENCY: ACTIVE v PLACEBO TREATED AD SUBJECTS

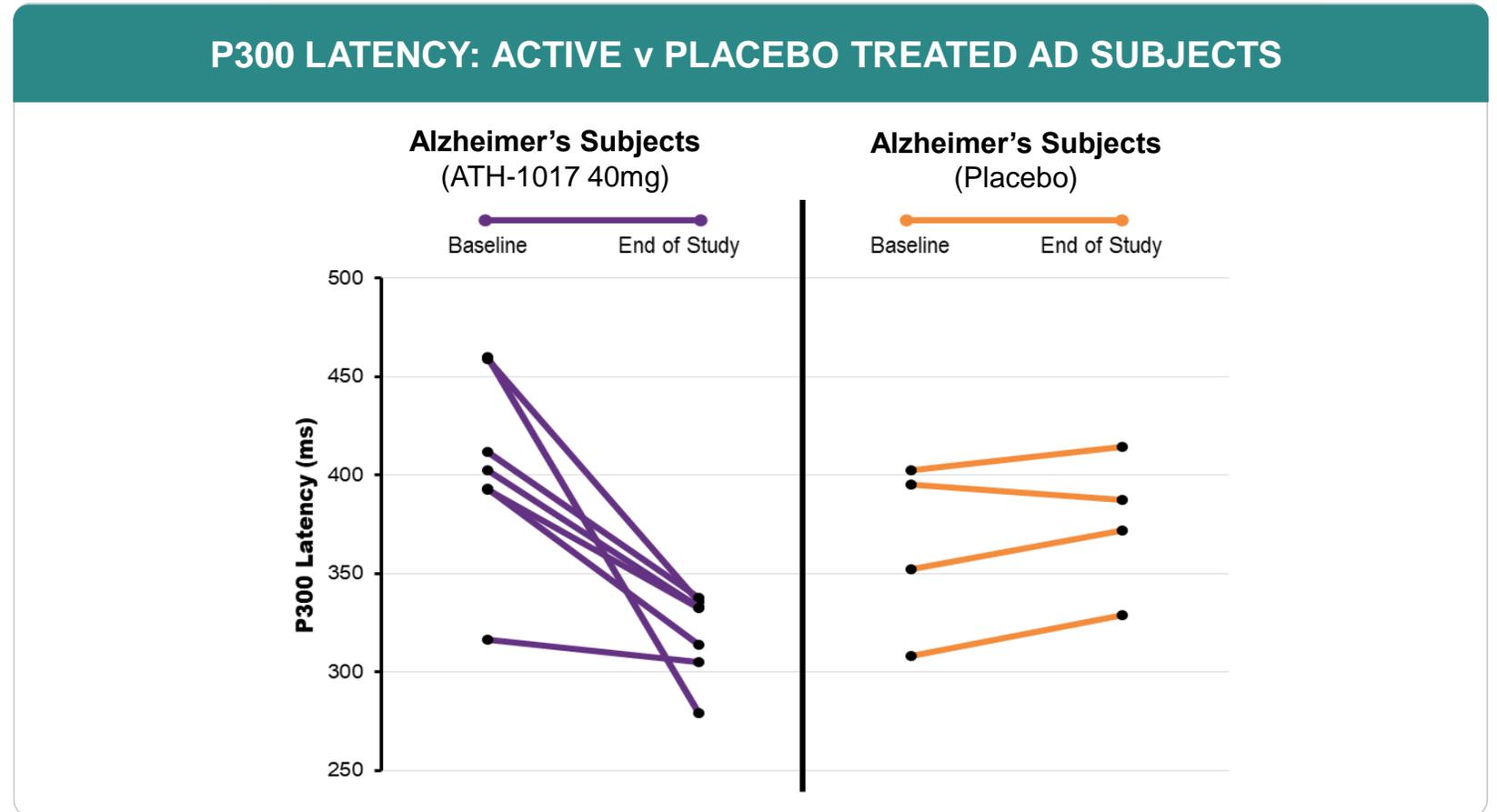


Note: P300 data from FZ, CZ, and PZ electrodes, Data plotted as mean +/- SE.. *p<0.05 with MMRM.

ATH-1017 Treatment Improved P300 Latency in AD Subjects – CTAD 2019

Phase 1b – AD Subjects

- Every AD subject receiving ATH-1017 had a level of improvement in P300 latency
- AD subjects receiving placebo had no consistent response from baseline to end of study



Note: P300 data from FZ, CZ, and PZ electrodes.

Studies Suggest Changes in P300 Latency Have Been Predictive of Changes in Cognition

Treatment	P300 Latency Effect	Change in P300 Latency	Population	Cognitive Effect	Summary
Donepezil	Improved	(16) ms	AD	Improved	P300 latency and cognition both improved in mild-to-moderate AD, though improvements were modest.
Rivastigmine	Improved	(22) ms	AD	Improved	P300 latency and cognition both improved in mild-to-moderate AD, though improvements were modest.
Memantine	Improved	(15) ms	AD	Improved	P300 latency and cognition both improved in moderate to severe AD, though improvements were modest.
Scopolamine	Worsened	50 ms	Healthy	Worsened	Scopolamine offers a counter example, P300 latency increases while cognitive performance is reduced.



Note: Results from donepezil and rivastigmine adapted from *Thomas et al., 2001*; results from memantine adapted from *Sallach et al., 2011*; and results from scopolamine adapted from *Potter et al., 2000*.

ATH-1017 Phase 2/3 Trial (LIFT-AD)



Trial may provide pivotal evidence to support product registration

POPULATION	TREATMENT DURATION	ENDPOINTS
<p>LIFT-AD: Target N=300 mild-to-moderate AD dementia subjects (55-85 years; CDR 1 and 2; MMSE 14-24 incl.)</p> <p>Potentially pivotal study design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If both key secondaries are positive• If key secondaries are positive GST will also be positive	<p>26-week randomized, double-blind treatment, + optional 26-week OLEX</p> <p>ATH-1017 (40 mg)</p> <p>ATH-1017 (70 mg)</p> <p>Placebo</p> <p>Randomization (1:1:1)</p>	<p>PRIMARY ENDPOINT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Global Statistical Test (GST, O'Brien 1984)• Safety <p>SECONDARY ENDPOINTS WITH HIERARCHY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Cognition (key secondary): ADAS-Cog112. Global (key secondary): ADCS CGIC - Clinician3. Function (key secondary for ex-US): Alzheimer's Disease Cooperative Study - Activities of Daily Living (ADCS-ADL23) <p>INTEGRAL GST PROVIDES PRIMARY READ OUT</p> <p>GST – unbiased composite, fed by data from two key secondaries</p>

ATH-1017 Phase 2 Trial (ACT-AD)



Proof of concept trial to help better understand nature of novel intervention and refine LIFT-AD

POPULATION	TREATMENT DURATION	ENDPOINTS
<p>ACT-AD: N=77 (rec. completed) mild-to-moderate AD dementia subjects (55-85 years; CDR 1 and 2; MMSE 14-24 incl.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enables readout 1H2022, ahead of LIFT-AD Informs LIFT SAP and enables earlier strategic decisions 	<p>26-week randomized, double-blind treatment, + optional 26-week OLEX</p> <p>ATH-1017 (40 mg)</p> <p>ATH-1017 (70 mg)</p> <p>Placebo</p> <p>Randomization (1:1:1)</p>	<p>PRIMARY ENDPOINT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change of P300 latency Safety <p>SECONDARY ENDPOINTS WITHOUT HIERARCHY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Global Statistical Test (GST, O'Brien 1984) Cognition: ADAS-Cog11 Global clinical change: ADCS CGIC - Clinician Function: ADCS-ADL23

ATH-1017 Program Summary



Initiation of LIFT-AD trial in September 2020 and ACT-AD trial in November 2020



Completed nonclinical GLP long term toxicology and safety pharmacology studies



In Phase 1a/b trial (N=88), ATH-1017 was generally well-tolerated with no serious adverse events (SAEs)



PK/PD modeling defined active dose range for potentially pivotal LIFT-AD trial and ACT-AD trial



Data showing ERP P300, a functional measure that is highly correlated with cognition, improved with treatment ($p < 0.05$)

ATH-1020

Neuropsychiatric Indications



Rationale for Targeting HGF/MET for Neuropsychiatric Indications

01

Preclinical studies demonstrate enhancing HGF/MET activity has anti-depressant and anxiolytic effects in rodents¹

02

Clinical trials show an association between reduced HGF/MET expression levels and depression/anxiety²

03

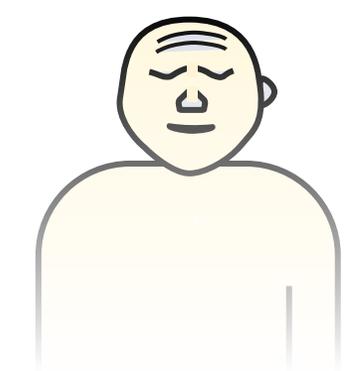
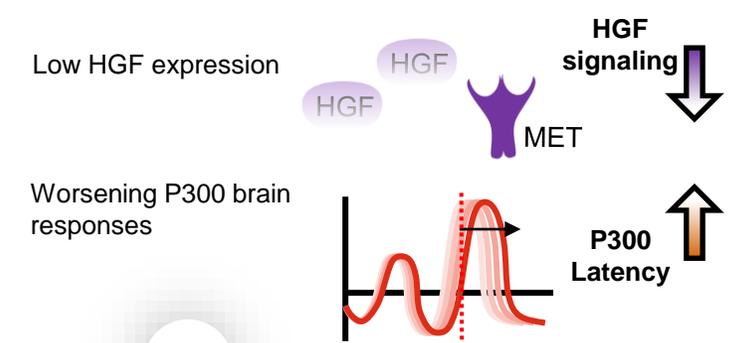
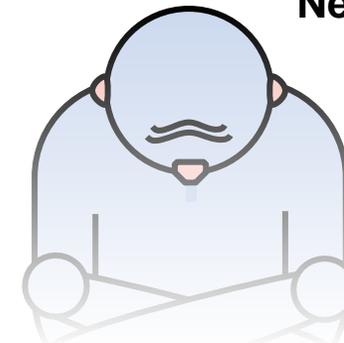
Neuropsychiatric patients often exhibit worsened P300 latency, a marker of impaired cognitive processing³

04

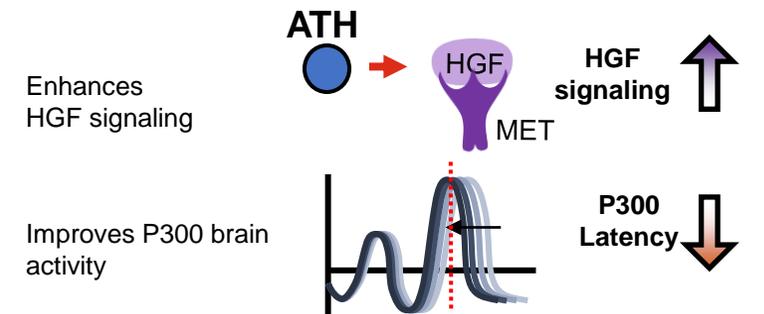
ATH activity has the potential to rescue HGF/MET signaling, promote neuronal health and function, and restore P300 latency and cognitive function

1. Isogawa et al., 2005; Wakatsuki et al., 2007
2. Russo, 2010; Ciuculete et al., 2019; Ramsey et al., 2016
3. Vandoolaeghe et al., 1998

Neuropsychiatric Indications



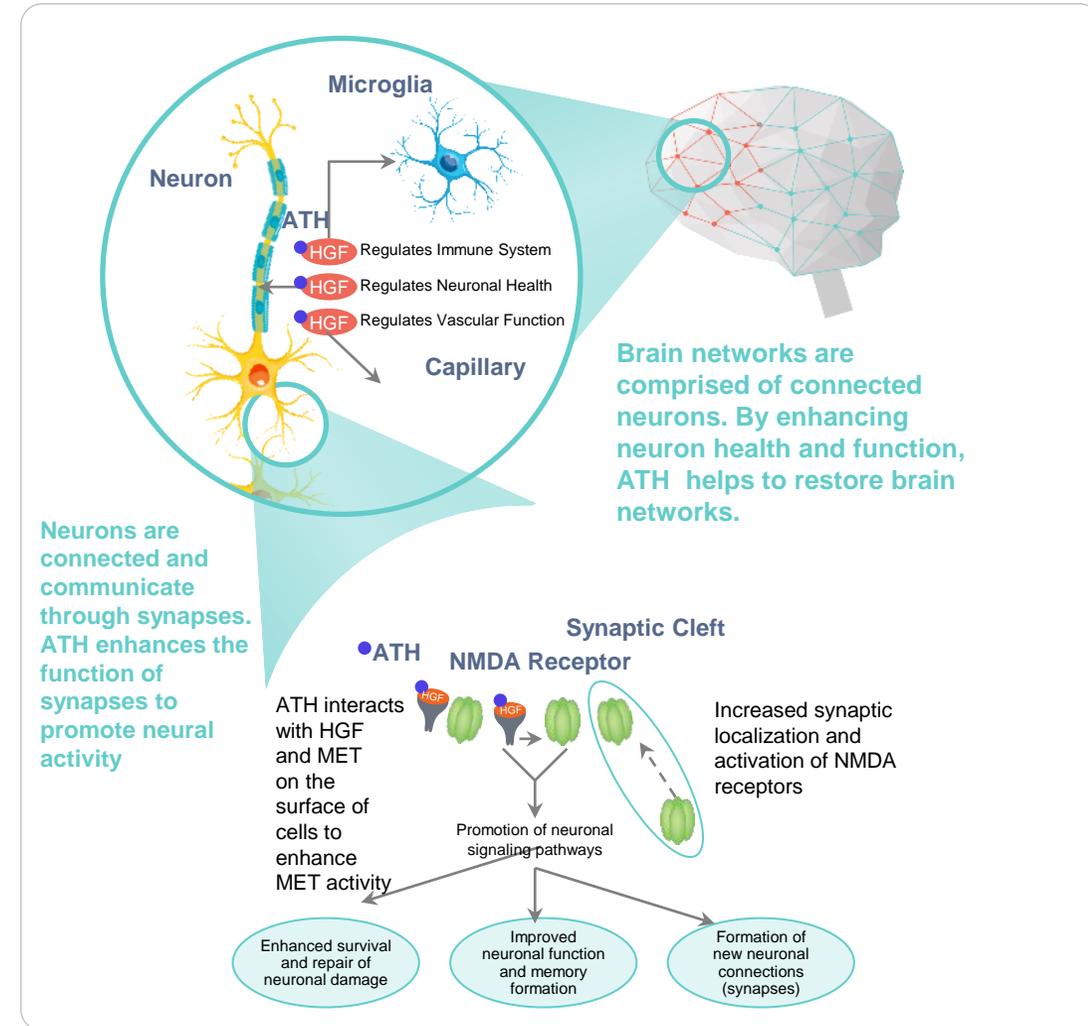
ATH-class Therapy



ATH Small Molecules Enhance HGF/MET Activity

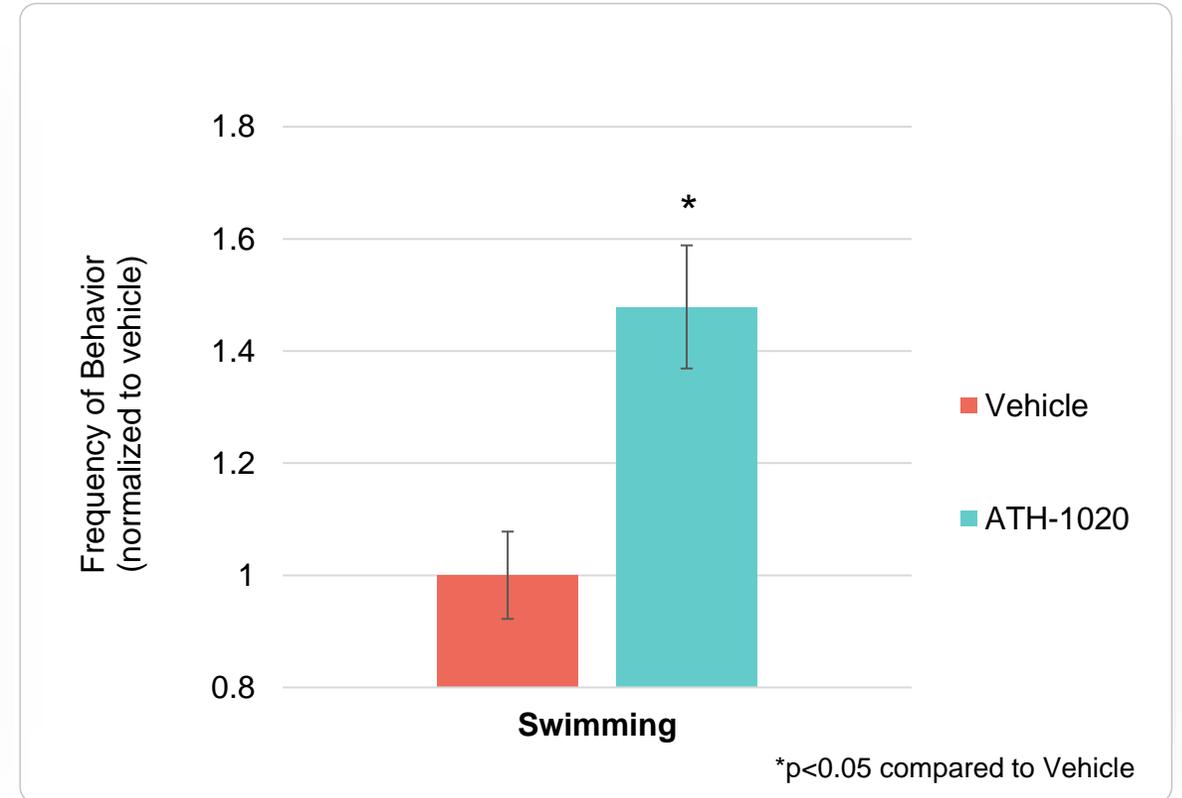
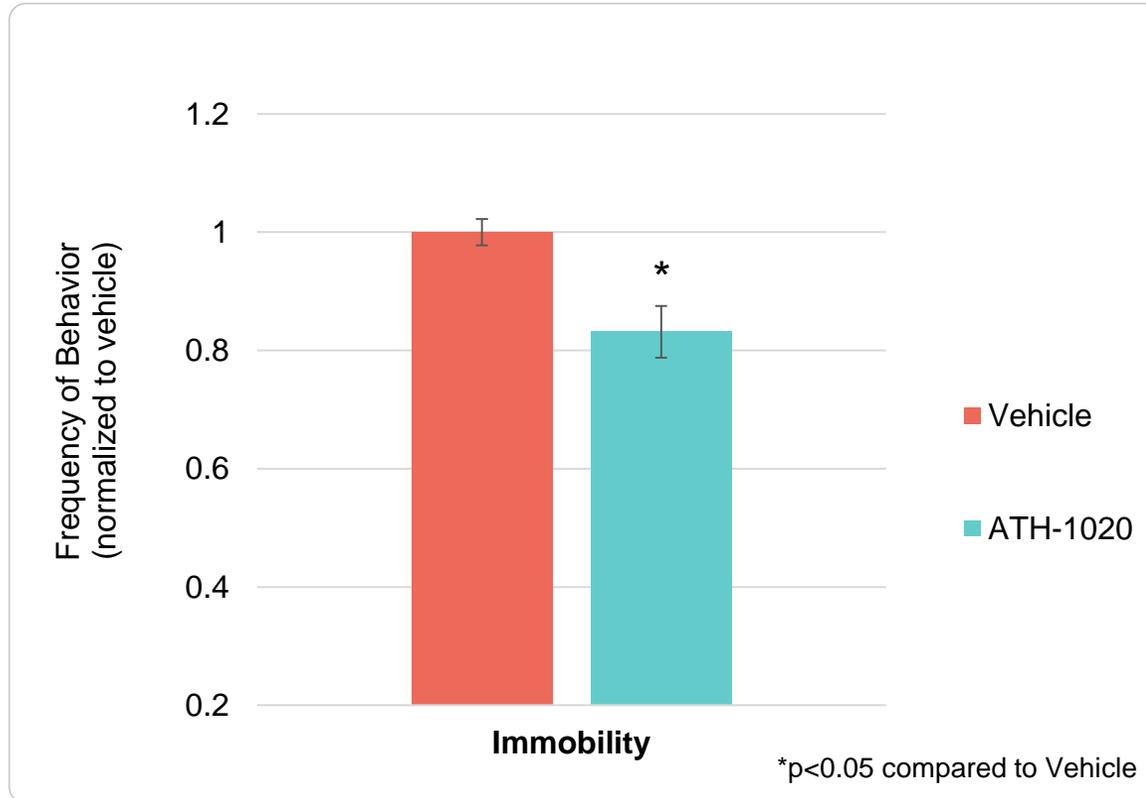
ATH-1020 is in development as a potential candidate for neuropsychiatric indications, including depression, anxiety, and potentially schizophrenia

- Positively modulate HGF/MET with the potential to promote nerve cell health in several indications
- Orally bioavailable
- Distribute to the brain
- Neuroactive in animal models
 - Procognitive effects in scopolamine-induced amnesia model of dementia in rats
 - Anti-depressant activity in forced swim test in rats



ATH-1020 Demonstrated Anti-Depressant Effects in Animal Models

Treatment with ATH-1020 (oral delivery) led to significant improvement in depressive-like behaviors in the rat forced swim model of depression.



ATH-1020, First-in-Class for Neuropsychiatric Indications

INDICATIONS

Neuropsychiatric disorders



DELIVERY MODE

Oral



MOA

Small molecule agonist of HGF/MET



REGIMEN

Targeting once per day



Anticipated Upcoming Milestones



- ACT-AD: Top-line data by first half 2022



- LIFT-AD: Top-line data by the end of 2022



- SHAPE for Parkinson's disease dementia and dementia with Lewy bodies: Initiate by end of 2021



- ATH-1020: IND filing by end of 2021

Financial Position Summary



Strong Capital Position

Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities were \$339.4 million as of September 30, 2021 compared to \$268.2 million as of December 31, 2020.

Athira Management Team with Significant CNS Product Development and Approval Experience

EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP



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Thank you!

