A GLOBAL LEADER IN EPIGENETICS

INVESTOR PRESENTATION
MADX: ORY
MARCH 2017
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COMPANY HIGHLIGHTS

✔ MADX: ORY  A **publicly traded** company on the Spanish Stock Exchange

✔ A **clinical stage** biopharmaceutical company developing innovative therapies in the field of Epigenetics

✔ A competitive **EPIGENETIC Platform** with a first program that validates the platform scientifically and clinically
  ✔ Two therapeutic programs in clinical development with multiple indication opportunities
  ✔ Additional assets in preclinical development to be progressed quickly

✔ Signed global **strategic partnership with ROCHE** valued up to $500M(*)

✔ IP portfolio with technology developed in-house (+20 patent families)

✔ **Raised €32M** (in 2015-2016). **Cash runway expected till mid 2018**

(*) Aggregate contingent milestone payments. See SLIDE8
TAMARA MAES: Founder and Chief Scientific Officer
PhD in Biotechnology from the University of Ghent, Belgium. She has produced over twenty scientific papers and patents internationally and has developed innovative HTS methods for functional genomics. She is SAB member on several public institutions as CSIC and private companies. Since 2016 Scientific Advisor of the ADDF.

NEUS VIRGILI: Intellectual Property Director
B.Sc. in Organic Chemistry from the University of Barcelona
Qualified European Patent Attorney
She has over 20 years experience in pharmaceutical IP
From 2011 IP Officer at Oryzon

CARLOS BUESA: CEO
PhD in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology. Author of more than thirty papers and patents internationally. In 2000, he founded Oryzon Genomics, and since 2001 he has served as Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors. He has taken several advanced programs on finance, business development, negotiation skills and human resources. He is also PADE at the IESE Business School. He is Board Member of the VC Fund Inveready and Deputy President of the Spanish BioIndustry Association.

ENRIC RELLO: Chief Financial Officer
B.Sc. in Business, University of Barcelona
HBS Finance Excellence Program, Harvard Business School (Executive Education) USA
1993-1997 Biochemie SA (Novartis) Financial Controller / Controller Manager
1997-2007 Sandoz Industrial Products S.A. (Novartis), CFO Spanish Affiliate
From May 2011 CFO at Oryzon

CESAR MOLINERO: Medical and Clinical Operations Director
PhD in Medicine from the University of Barcelona & AMP at ESADE Business School and Babson
In 1992 he joined the Medical Department of KabiPharmacia
In 1994, he joined the Department of Clinical Research at Laboratorios Esteve where, in 1998, he assumed responsibilities as Medical Adviser
In 2002 he joined Madaus S.A. (Barcelona) as Medical and Regulatory Affairs Director, and later with responsibility as Group VP for Medical, R&D and Regulatory Affairs
Joined Oryzon in January 2014

EMILI TORRELL: Director of Business Development
B.Sc. in Sciences, Autonomous University of Barcelona
MBA at ESADE and PDG at IESE Business School
In the business development area from 1990 in the most relevant Spanish companies Prodesfarma, Almirall and Laboratorios Esteve
From 2007 BD Director at Oryzon

One of the most experienced and respected managerial teams in the Biopharmaceutical industry in Spain
Team members have a track record in product discovery & in advancing successfully through product development phases
Demonstrated ability to close world class deals and to lead, and participate in international consortia
**Epigenetics** – the study of heritable changes in genome function that occur without a change in DNA sequence

- These changes mainly occur due to variations in the structure of chromatin that silence or activate whole regions of the chromosome and all the genes that reside in this region.
- These variations are caused by post-translational modifications on histones, the proteins that serve as scaffold for the DNA to conform the chromatin.

- **Lysine methylation and demethylation is one of the key epigenetic modifications of the histone tails**
A LSD1 focused company
LSD1 is an enzyme that demethylates histones: specifically mono and dimethylated H3K4 and H3K9
ORY-1001: ONCOLOGY PROGRAM

- LSD1 is a target in some cancers
- LSD1 is a key effector of the differentiation block in MLL leukemia
- MLL Leukemic stem cells are addicted to LSD1 activity
- ORY-1001 is a highly potent and selective LSD1 inhibitor with orphan drug status granted by the European Medicines Agency (EMA)

Finishing Data Analysis of Phase I/IIA study:
- Completed Part 1 of the study (Phase I) in acute leukemia
- Extension Arm (Phase IIA) completed

- Potential for additional indications in solid tumors

A big market potential

Licensed to ROCHE in 2014

- $23M received in 2014-15
- $500+M in future contingent milestones (*)
- Tiered royalties up to double digit (*)
- Further clinical development and all related investments beyond this Phase I/IIA trial are the responsibility of ROCHE

(*) See next slide for further details
License Agreement with Roche

- Effective from April 1st, 2014
- License of two patent families of the Oryzon IP Portfolio that Oryzon has created in its pioneering research in LSD1
- Scope of the collaboration: R&D and commercialization of Oryzon’s LSD1 inhibitor lead agent ORY-1001 (RG6016) and/or its backup compounds for oncology, haematology (e.g. AML) and non-malignant conditions
- The license also includes a 2-year collaborative R&D program, extended until March 2017, between Oryzon and Roche’s NY-based Translational Clinical Research Center (TCRC), to better understand the potential of LSD1 inhibitors in oncology and haematology
- Under the terms of the agreement, Oryzon has already received an upfront payment and near-term milestones and collaboration fees totaling $23 million, plus potential development, commercial and sales milestone payments across haematology, cancer and non-malignant indications that could exceed $500 million, together with tiered royalties on sales which range up to mid-double digits
  - $435 million in development milestones
    - $235 million for hematological and solid cancerous indications
    - $80 million for non-cancerous indications
    - $120 million for nervous system disorders
  - $90 million in sales milestones

For complete details, please see the public-offer Prospectus of Oryzon (page 225-97) at the Spanish Stock-Exchange website.
PHASE I/IIA HIGHLIGHTS: ORY-1001 IN ACUTE LEUKEMIA

✓ Preliminary data presented at ASH 2016.

✓ Well tolerated and has been administered to 41 patients in total up to a maximum of three cycles. Excellent oral bioavailability in humans and excellent pharmacokinetic parameters

✓ Pharmacodynamic biomarkers S100A12, VCAN, ITGAM, LY96, CD86, GPR65, CRISP9, ANXA2 and LYZ permit monitoring of response to ORY-1001 treatment in M4/M5 AML patients

✓ Promising clinical responses were observed in the Phase IIA arm (14 patients, 4M6, 6MLL gene fusion and 4 MLL other mutations) mandating further clinical research and investigation

✓ Taking the four M6 patients together, there was no significant rise in blast cell count after two cycles of therapy – suggesting disease stabilization

✓ 100% (5/5) of patients with MLL gene fusion with evaluable PD samples showed evidence of blast differentiation by qRT-PCR analysis in PD analyses

✓ 4/6 patients with MLL leukemia showed evidence of morphological blast cell differentiation

✓ 2 of these exhibited a differentiation syndrome

✓ 23% of Bone Marrow responses (3/13)
ORY-1001 has demonstrated Biological Proof of Mechanism as a highly active LSD1 inhibitor with strong differentiation-inducing activity in patients with MLL leukemia. It has shown an excellent safety profile in acute leukemia patients, and also displayed excellent oral bioavailability and pharmacokinetic parameters.

ORY-1001 might be a potential combinatorial therapeutic option in the treatment of several types of acute myeloid leukemia. Pharmacodynamic biomarkers identified for M4-M5 leukemias.

As a potent and safe LSD1 inhibitor, ORY-1001 is also of potential interest in the treatment of solid tumors such as small cell lung cancer, and possibly others in the future.

In Small Cell Lung Cancer (SCLC; Milleti et al., 2016, AACR: “Neuroendocrine gene transcript expression is associated with efficacy to lysine-specific demethylase-1 inhibitor RO7051790 in small cell lung cancer-derived cell lines”). High levels of neuroendocrine markers ASCL1, DDC, and GRP; a gene signature based on these markers predicts response to RO7051790 in SCLC cell lines (p-value 0.0055). ~50% of SCLC patients express high levels of ASCL1, DDC, and GRP, suggesting that this subpopulation may benefit from an RO7051790 based therapy.

Roche now has sole responsibility of developing ORY-1001 (Roche’s ID codes RO7051790 and RG6016) and has recently initiated its first clinical trial with ORY-1001 in extensive-stage disease SCLC (ED SCLC). The trial is an open-label, multi-centre (4 countries) study with an estimated 70 ED SCLC patients to be treated with ORY-1001. Safety/tolerability is the primary endpoint, while secondary endpoints will include preliminary efficacy (overall survival, progression-free survival, objective response) and PK/PD data. The estimated completion date is expected in 2H 2019.

Roche has already started a Phase I with ORY-1001 (RG6016) in Small Cell Lung Cancer (data expected in 2H 2019).
Identical twins (monozygotic)  
Same DNA with GBA risk mutation  
Disconcordant for symptoms of Parkinson’s  
Up to 20 years difference in onset  
Patient derived iPSCs: difference in MAO-B levels

Luca Lovrečić, et al., 2013 The Role of Epigenetics in Neurodegenerative Diseases
LSD1 in the CNS

- **LSD1 is a key component of different CNS transcriptional complexes** interacting with different transcription factors and very often with HDAC1 and HDAC2

- In the brain one of these TFs is REST. The LSD1-REST-CoREST-HDAC1/2 repressor complex is involved mainly in controlling developmental programs and modulating neuronal morphology in the CNS. Different to what happens in HDACs, it has been proven that it is possible to develop extremely selective LSD1 inhibitors with excellent pharmacological properties

- LSD1 is known to be an important regulator in the maintenance of pluripotency and in specification of neuronal commitment of pluri- or multipotent cells. The LSD1-REST/NRSF complex has been described as a master regulator of neuronal gene expression

- Neurospecific LSD1 (nLSD1) isoforms LSD1-8a and LSD1-2a/LSD1-8a exist and are highly expressed in the nervous system in order to promote neurite morphogenesis (Zibetti et al., 2010). They may act as a dominant negative (Rusconi et al 2016)

- In C. elegans, Drosophila and mammalian cells LSD1 suppression has been reported to significantly enhance the removal of misfolded proteins with a critical role on neurodegeneration like SOD1, TDP-43, FUS, and polyglutamine-containing proteins, indicating a possible role in protein quality control (Periz et al., 2015)
**Pharmacological Properties**
- A selective dual LSD1-MAO-B inhibitor
- Optimal ADMET and PK profiles
- Crosses efficiently the BBB
- Once daily oral bioavailable
- Selectivity against MAO-A demonstrated in-vitro and in-vivo
- High therapeutic window in animals: a safe drug for chronic settings
- Target engagement demonstrated in vivo

**Biomarkers identified**

**Exclusively owned by Oryzon**

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**Preclinical Proof of Concept**
Achieved in different animal models of:
- Alzheimer’s Disease
- Huntington’s Disease
- Multiple Sclerosis
- 2 Additional CNS disorders

**Additional indications being explored preclinically**

**Clinical development → In Phase I:**
LVO expected in early 2017
- Alzheimer’s Disease is lead indication → Phase IIB Planned
- Additional indications: MS and HD → Phase IIA Planned
The senescence accelerated mouse (SAMP8) as a model for oxidative stress and Alzheimer’s disease

John E. Morey A, Harvey James Ambr echt A,b, Susan A. Farr A,b, Vijaya B. Kumar A,c,A

The senescence accelerated mouse (SAMP8) is a spontaneous animal model of overproduction of amyloid precursor protein (APP) and oxidative stress. It develops early memory disturbances and changes in the blood-brain barrier resulting in increased efflux of amyloid-β protein from the brain. It has an increased rate of in situ amyloid-β in the brain. Photobiomodulation treatments that reduce oxidative stress improve memory. Treatments that reduce amyloid-β (either by removing APP or antibodies to amyloid-β) not only improve memory but reduce oxidative stress. Early changes in lipid peroxidation damage contribute to mitochondrial dysfunction. These early changes may be the mechanism responsible for the pathological development of Alzheimer’s disease. This article is a part of a Special Issue titled: Anti-oxidants and Antioxidant Treatment in Disease.

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Table 1

Comparison of Alzheimer’s disease, SAMP8, and transgenic models.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Alzheimer’s disease</th>
<th>SAMP8</th>
<th>Transgenic models</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overproduction of amyloid-β</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amyloid plaques</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Late*</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorylated tau</td>
<td>Increased</td>
<td>Increased</td>
<td>In some models</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebral amyloid angiopathy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuron loss</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synaptic dysfunction</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dendritic spine loss</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossis</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholinergic deficit</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning and memory impaired</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circadian rhythm disturbances</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidative damage</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* = uncertain.  
* Occur at 16 to 18 months.
ORY-2001: A possible disease modifier drug

- 2 or 4 months of oral treatment with ORY-2001 produce a marked cognitive improvement in SAMP8 animals measured by NORT memory tests
- 10 studies in the last 5 years +350 animals tested
- Other +readouts in animal models of MS, HD, PD and other human CNS disorders

ORY-2001 restores the discrimination index in SAMP8 mice
Meta-analysis of cognitive deficit of untreated SAMP8 mice (historical data)
**ORY-2001: A possible disease modifier drug**

- Cross over Experiment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SAMR1</td>
<td>Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SAMP8</td>
<td>Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SAMP8</td>
<td>ORY-2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SAMP8</td>
<td>Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SAMP8</td>
<td>ORY-2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SAMR1</td>
<td>Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SAMP8</td>
<td>Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SAMP8</td>
<td>ORY-2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SAMP8</td>
<td>Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SAMP8</td>
<td>ORY-2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The drug restored memory function after the deficit had developed
- The delayed start cohort (0+1) experienced the full benefit
- The early start (1+0) cohort continued to show significant benefit 1 month after treatment interruption
  → Disease modifying potential
The effect is driven by LSD1 but there is an additive / synergistic effect provided by the MAOB component.

ORY-2001 provides a **dose dependent** protective effect in the medium-term memory of mice, compared to age-matched SAMP8 mice.
LSD1 function in the brain: LSD1-8a KO mice

LSD1-8a KO mice (Zibetti et al, Wang et al)

- Neuronal differentiation ↓, Neurite extension ↓
- Long Term Memory ↓
- Induction of Egr ↓, Fos ↓, Npas4 ↓, Arc ↓


Shelly Berger: ACSS2 deficit leads to memory defect and defect in up-regulation of similar gene set
**Hippocampal gene expression changes induced by ORY-2001**

- **ORY-2001 up-regulated genes associated with improved cognitive function, neuroplasticity and memory**, including: Egr, Fos, Nr4a1, Npas4, Arc... i.e. the pharmacological intervention mimicks the stimulation of LSD1-8a, supports the observation of improved memory.

- **ORY-2001 potently down-regulated the expression of a subset of genes related to immune reaction and inflammation**, including $S100A9$ and T-cell receptor b chains in SAMP8 mice.
Hippocampal gene expression changes induced by ORY-2001

ORY-2001 up-regulated genes associated with improved cognitive function, neuroplasticity and memory, including: Egr, Fos, Nr4a1, Npas4, Arc... i.e. the pharmacological intervention mimicks the stimulation of LSD1-8a, supports the observation of improved memory.

ORY-2001 potently down-regulated the expression of a subset of genes related to immune reaction and inflammation, including S100A9 and T-cell receptor b chains in SAMP8 mice.
S100A9 downregulation improves memory in different AD Tg mice models

S100A9 has been involved in the A-Beta deposition dynamics

CT-Tg mice
Mutant APP(V717I)
CT100 (London mutation)

Tg2576 mice
mutant APP (isoform 695);
Swedish mutation (KM670/671NL)

Tg2576 mice
mutant APP (isoform 695);
Swedish mutation (KM670/671NL)

APP/PS1 mice
mutant APPswe
PSEN1dE9

APP/PS1 mice
mutant APPswe
PSEN1dE9

S100a9 markedly increased in cortex and hippocampus, memory impairment
(Ha et al., 2010)

S100a9 upregulated in hippocampus, memory impairment
(Ha et al., 2010)

S100a9 Knockdown attenuates learning and memory impairment in Tg2576 mice / reduces amyloid plaques in Tg2576 brains
(Ha et al., 2010)

S100a9 Knockdown attenuates learning and memory impairment in Tg2576 mice / reduces amyloid plaques in Tg2576 brains

S100a9 Knockdown attenuates learning and memory impairment in Tg2576 mice / reduces amyloid plaques in Tg2576 brains

Tg2576 S100a9 -/- mice have improved memory, reduces amyloid pathology
(Kim et al., 2014)

Tg2576 S100a9 -/- mice have improved memory, reduces amyloid pathology
(Kim et al., 2014)

APP/PS1 S100a9 -/- mice have increased phagocytosis of fibrillar amyloid β (Aβ) in microglia cells, improved memory
(Kummer et al., 2012)

APP/PS1 S100a9 -/- mice have increased phagocytosis of fibrillar amyloid β (Aβ) in microglia cells, improved memory
(Kummer et al., 2012)
ORY-2001 also a possible approach to treat Multiple Sclerosis?

- ORY-2001 downregulates S100A9 in the Hc of SAMP8 animals
- Complexes of S100A8 and S100A9 (S100A8/A9) are expressed and released at inflammatory sites
- A correlation between serum levels of S100A8/A9 and disease activity has been observed in many inflammatory disorders
- Quinoline-3-carboxamides (Q compounds) that target S100A9 have been explored as treatments for autoimmune/inflammatory diseases in humans. And one of these, Laquinimod is being currently explored for Multiple Sclerosis treatment
- There are additional models/diseases in which S100A9 has been found to be both overexpressed and deleterious. One of these models is EAE, a Multiple Sclerosis model
ORY-2001 in Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis (EAE)

- Model for multiple sclerosis
  - C57BL/6 mice immunized s.c. with 100 μg of MOG35–55

- Treatment after onset of EAE symptoms (d11) during 2 weeks with:

ORY-2001 clearly reduced the Mean Clinical Score, ORY-LSD1 was less effective, Rasagiline appeared to marginally delay onset but effects were not significant.

- Increased cellularity in lymph nodes, spleen indicate reduced egress of lymphocytes
- Lower doses of ORY-2001 were also effective (0.5mpk and 0.05 mpk)
Spinal cords were isolated at the end of treatment (26 days after immunization) and processed for histopathological analysis. Transverse cervical and lumbar sections selected at the peak of clinical disease were stained with Kluver-Barrera. Arrows point to areas of demyelination and inflammatory cell infiltration. The mean number of demyelination plaques in the lumbar and cervical regions is shown, demonstrating absent or greatly reduced demyelination in the cervical and lumbar sections of ORY-2001 treated animals.
ORY-2001 has a Multi-Modal Mechanism of Action

A neuroprotective component + antiinflammatory component

LSD1 plays a role in expression of neuronal genes thru demethylation of H3K4 and H3K9
A Phase I study with 88 healthy volunteers, young and elderly

- **Single Ascending Dose (SAD):** all cohorts were **safe**. **No hematological effects** nor any other relevant/significant side effects observed in any cohort

- **Multiple Ascending Dose (MAD):** five dose levels tested so far in young volunteers, **no hematological effects** nor any other relevant/significant side effects observed

- **Approved Additional arm by the AEMPS** to determine CSF ORY-2001 levels after a single dose
ORY-2001 DEVELOPMENT TIMELINE

- ORY-2001 expected to be ready for Phase II in 2H-2017
- The Phase I in healthy volunteers enables us to go for Phase IIIs in different indications
- The company envisages to perform three different Phase IIIs in AD, MS and HD

<table>
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<tr>
<td>4Q2016</td>
<td>4Q2016</td>
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**PLANNED ORY-2001 CDP**

- Phase II-B in AD
- Phase II-A in MS
- Phase II-A in HD

A multibillion market potential (*)

Corporate Strategy: Epigenetics Momentum, IP & First in Class Clinical Assets

- Epigenetics is an emerging field with high interest from Pharma (select acquisitions: Roche/Tensha; Celgene/Acetylon; Merck/OncoEthix) and from Specialized Investors (Imago, Constellation)
- High quality science and a broad patent portfolio on LSD1, one of the hottest targets in this area (GSK, Celgene, Incyte, Takeda). Competitive Patent portfolio with +20 patent families, many already granted in USA
- ORYZON is a pioneer in epigenetics

Platform + Broad Product Pipeline: aim for three different assets in Clinic (5-6 trials) by 2017

- We developed the first ever LSD1 inhibitor reaching clinical trials in the world. We have reported the first human data in oncology with ORY-1001 (RG6016)
- A dual LSD1-MAOB inhibitor finishing Phase I and with PoC in in several human disease animal models
- Three Phase IIA-IIB clinical trials expected to start in 2H 2017
- A third LSD1 inhibitor being developed for an orphan disease and Phase I expected in 2017
- Other epigenetic programs in development

Financials and Governance

- Cash runway expected until mid 2018, but wanting to invest more to capture the upside of our Phase IIs in ORY-2001 and other clinical programs
- A dynamic and capital efficient company with excellent know-how (40 people)
- An experienced public company board with experienced executives with proven track record in the industry
- Top governance according to public company standards
Financial Overview – December 31st 2016

✓ $28m in cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (audited accounts by Grant Thornton)

ORYZON GENOMICS SA
BALANCE SHEET DATA (UNAUDITED)
(US $, amounts in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>December 31, 2016</th>
<th>December 31, 2015</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>23,220</td>
<td>21,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketable securities</td>
<td>5,525</td>
<td>2,449</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>52,435</td>
<td>44,505</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deferred revenue</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Stockholders' equity</td>
<td>23,958</td>
<td>30,148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* At USD/ EUR Exchange Rate of December 31st 2016
At January 2, 2017, Oryzon Genomics has 1,301 shareholders.

The 54.55% of the shares are owned by the reference shareholders.

All the Company shares are common shares, without any additional options or warrants.
**ANTICIPATED ORYZON CATALYSTS**

- **2014**
  - Transformational deal with Roche ($21M) on ORY-1001

- **2015-16**
  - CONSOLIDATION PERIOD
  - Public in Europe ($36M raised June-2015-June 2016 )
  - ORY-1001: Clinical Data Presented at ASH-2016
  - Second Asset (ORY-2001 in clinic development)

- **2017**
  - ORY-1001: LEAD CANCER ASSET
    - FPI in Phase I SCLC by Roche
      - Phase I-IIA study expected to formally close
  - ORY-2001: LEAD CNS ASSET
    - Anticipated Top Line Phase I (ADPD-2017 Conference)
    - Anticipated demonstration of human target engagement
    - Anticipated Phase I Completion
    - Anticipated filing CTA / IND for Phase II-A in MS
    - Anticipated filing CTA / IND for Phase II-B in AD
    - Anticipated filing CTA / IND for Phase II-A in HD
    - Anticipated FPI in a Phase II-A study in MS
  - ORY-3001:
    - Anticipated filing CTA / IND for Phase I study on an orphan indication yet to be disclosed

- **2018**
  - ORY-2001: LEAD CNS ASSET
    - Anticipated FPI in a Phase II-A study in AD
    - Anticipated FPI in a Phase II-A study in HD
THANK YOU VERY MUCH!
CARLOS BUESA
C.E.O. & President
cbuesa@oryzon.com

EMILI TORRELL
BDO
etorreell@oryzon.com

ANNA K.BARAN
IR Director
abarann@oryzon.com
CARLOS BUESA: Chairman of the Board & Founder
PhD in biochemistry and molecular biology. Author of more than thirty papers and patents internationally. In 2000, he founded Oryzon Genomics, and since 2001 he has served as Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors. He has taken several advanced programs on finance, business development, negotiation skills and human resources. He is also PADE at the IESE Business School. He is a Board Member of the VC Fund Inveready and Deputy President of the Spanish BioIndustry Association.

TAMARA MAES: ViceChairman of the Board & Founder
PhD in Biotechnology from the University of Ghent, Belgium. She has produced over twenty scientific papers and patents internationally and has developed innovative HTS methods for functional genomics. She founded Oryzon and since 2001 she has been the CSO. She has created the Epigenetic Program of the Company. She is SAB member on several public institutions as CSIC and private companies. Since 2016, she has been appointed Scientific Advisor of the ADDF.

Josep Ma Echarri Torres
Bachelor degree both in Economics and Actuarial science, and a master in finance from ESADE Business School. He is a founding partner and Chief Executive Officer of Inveready, a venture fund specialized in seed capital investments with investments in more than 20 Biotech companies with c. of EUR100 million under management. He sits in the board of a number of biotechnology companies like PaloBiofarma, Ability Pharmaceuticals and others. Previously, he was Chief Financial Officer of Oryzon from 2003 to 2007. He is also a Board Member of other public companies like FERSA, Independent Board Member and president of the Audit Committee (FRS.MC), AGILE (MAB.AGIL) or ATRYS Health (MAB.ATR). He also serves as Senior Vice President and Board Member of the public telecommunication company MasMovil, the fourth largest telco company in Spain, where he was leading a financing round of +1B Euro.
Antonio Fornieles Melero (Independent)  
**Lead Director**  
He brings to Oryzon over 30 years of audit experience. Mr. Fornieles was a partner at KPMG since 1994 to the end of 2014. He was responsible for the audit function at KPMG Spain and then Global Chief Operating Officer for the audit function at KPMG. On March 1st, 2016, he was appointed as President of ABENGOA, a listed company of the infrastructure sector, to lead its financial restructuring process and prepare a new viability plan of the company. He resigned on November 22nd, 2016 after a restructuring agreement was entered into with new investors and bank creditors to allow the financial viability of the company. He was a lecturer in the faculty of economics and business studies at the University of Cádiz. He received a B.S in Economics and Business Studies from the Complutense University of Madrid and a Diploma in Business Management from the San Telmo Business School.

Ramón Adell Ramón (Independent)  
**President of the Audit and Compliance Committee.**  
He is Full Professor of Financial Economics and Accounting at the University of Barcelona. Mr. Adell has been an Independent Director of Gas Natural SDG SA since 2010, Chairman of its Audit Committee since 2012, and a member of its Strategic Committee since 2015. He was also a key member of the team that developed and implemented the financial derivatives market in the Spanish Stock Exchange. Mr. Adell has published a number of books and articles and is a regular speaker at conferences on business management. He holds a Ph.D in Economics and Business Administration and a B.A. in Law. Mr. Adell is also a Certified Public Accountant and Financial Analyst.

Isabel Aguilera Navarro (Independent)  
**President of the Remunerations and Nominations Committee.**  
She is currently a Non-Executive Director and adviser to various companies, such as Indra, Banco BMN, AEGON-Spain and EGASA. Her professional career has mostly been related to the field of information technology. In the past, she has held executive positions in multinational companies such as Airtel, Olivetti and NH Hoteles. She has been CEO for Dell in South Europe, CEO for Google Inc. in Spain and Portugal and President for General Electric in Spain and Portugal. She holds a degree in Architecture and Urban Planning and an MBA from the IE Business School.
Governance – Other Directors

Najeti Capital, S.A., represented by Thibaud Durand
Graduated from the Ecole Superieure de Commerce de Reims (France) held a European Management Program (Icade E4 - European Management) from the Universidad Pontificia Comillas (Madrid, Spain) and an MBA, International in IE (Instituto de Empresa, Madrid, Spain). He has been a member of the Board of Directors of several companies and organizations such as ARC International (France), The Genetics Company (Switzerland), EuropaBio (Spain), ASCRI (Spain). Currently he is a member of the Board of SAS Najeti, and is Executive Vice President of Capital Najeti SAU, and member of the Board of Palau Pharma and EcoSolution.

Najeti, S.A.S., represented by Ignacio Manzanares Secades
PhD in Organic Chemistry from the Autonomous University of Madrid (1991). In 2003 he studied top management (PDG) at IESE Business School, University of Navarra. He has held various positions in the biotechnology company PharmaMar for 14 years, the last 6 as VicePresident of Research & Development. He was Director General at the Catalan Institute of Chemical Research (2003-2007), Scientific Director at Najeti CAPITAL SA (2007-2011) and Director at the TECNALIA Health Division (2011-2015). He was a member of scientific councils and has served as Scientific Consultant to multiple biotechnology companies. He is currently Scientific and Advisor Strategic at Najeti CAPITAL SA and other technology companies.

Najeti, S.L., represented by Roberto del Navío Alonso
Bachelor of Law and International, MBA (Instituto de Empresa). Since 1999, currently CEO and Managing Director in Spain of French investment company Najeti Capital SA dedicated to investing in innovative technology companies in Spain and the U.S. (Silicon Valley) in strategic sectors (biotechnology, telecommunications, security, renewable energy). He has been director in more than ten Boards of Directors and various committees. Residing in Colorado (USA) he is now the CEO of UVAX Concepts USA Inc. He is also Knowledge Manager of the Innovation and Technology at the EOI (School of Industrial Organization of Madrid).
**ASSETS**  

**NON-CURRENT ASSETS**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intangible Fixed Assets</td>
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<td>17,644,130</td>
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<td>Development</td>
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<td>Applications and Others</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tangible fixed assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technical facilities and other tangible assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment in group and associated long-term</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Heritage instruments</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Loans to group and associated long term</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-term financial investment</td>
<td>66,682</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heritage instruments</td>
<td>41,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other financial assets</td>
<td>25,682</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deferred Tax assets</td>
<td>1,695,820</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>8,331</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade and other receivables</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade receivables for sales and services</td>
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<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>540,640</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment in group and associated short-term</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loans to companies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Short-term financial assets</td>
<td>5,241,556</td>
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<td>Other financial assets</td>
<td>5,241,556</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accruals</td>
<td>219,320</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash and Equivalents</td>
<td>22,028,192</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>49,744,228</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUITY & LIABILITIES**  

**EQUITY**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>17,626,418</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>1,423,391</td>
<td>1,423,391</td>
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<tr>
<td>Share premium</td>
<td>29,825,590</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserves</td>
<td>(2,288,463)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Shares and treasury shares)</td>
<td>(1,791,234)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Results from previous years</td>
<td>(4,094,609)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Profits for the year</td>
<td>(5,448,257)</td>
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<td>Other equity instruments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants, donations and bequest</td>
<td>5,102,360</td>
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<td><strong>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>19,418,941</td>
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<td>Long-term provisions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-term Debts</td>
<td>17,723,121</td>
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<td>Financial debts</td>
<td>14,933,811</td>
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<td>Other long-term</td>
<td>2,789,310</td>
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<td>Deferred tax liabilities</td>
<td>1,695,820</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,596,509</td>
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<tr>
<td>Short-term provisions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Short-term debts</td>
<td>5,477,394</td>
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<tr>
<td>Short Financial debts</td>
<td>4,250,423</td>
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<td>Other Short-term debts</td>
<td>1,226,971</td>
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<td>Trade and other payables</td>
<td>2,119,114</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suppliers</td>
<td>1,602,694</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other creditors</td>
<td>516,420</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long Terms Accruals</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>49,744,228</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) All figures in euros
### Oryzon Profit & Losses – December 31st, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sales &amp; Services</strong></td>
<td>735.312</td>
<td>735.312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R&amp;D Capitalization (intangible)</strong></td>
<td>4.274.062</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Supplies</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(370.975)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td></td>
<td>(370.975)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other operating income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.827</td>
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<tr>
<td>acessory income and other of current</td>
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<td>9.570</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operating subsidies included in the income</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.257</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Personnel expenses</strong></td>
<td>(2.481.769)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages, salaries and similars</td>
<td>(2.178.168)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Socials charges</td>
<td>(303.601)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other operating expenses</strong></td>
<td>(6.255.216)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External services</td>
<td>(6.243.708)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tributes</td>
<td>(69.023)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Losses, impairment and changes in</td>
<td></td>
<td>59.574</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other current management costs</td>
<td>(2.059)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Amortisation and depreciation</strong></td>
<td>(852.682)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-financial and other capital grants</td>
<td>366.466</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Provision surpluses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impairment and gains/(losses) on disposal</strong></td>
<td>(3.748)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairments and losses</td>
<td>(3.748)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Negative goodwill from business</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other Results</strong></td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EBIT</strong></td>
<td>(4.577.673)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Finance income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>41.655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares in equity instruments</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In group companies and associates</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In third parties</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From marketable securities and other</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In group companies and associates</td>
<td>18.800</td>
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<tr>
<td>In third parties</td>
<td>22.855</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Finance expenses</strong></td>
<td>(936.883)</td>
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<tr>
<td>For debts with third parties</td>
<td>(936.883)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Razonable Variation of Financial Instruments</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Exchange gains/(losses)</strong></td>
<td>50.952</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Impairment and gains on disposal of financial instruments</strong></td>
<td>(57.884)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impairments and losses</td>
<td>(39.677)</td>
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<td>Results by alienation and others</td>
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<td><strong>FINANCIAL RESULT</strong></td>
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<td>EBT</td>
<td>(5.479.832)</td>
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<td>Income tax expense</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NET EARNINGS</strong></td>
<td>(5.448.257)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(*) All figures in euros