Baird 2016 Global Health Care Conference

September 8th, 2016

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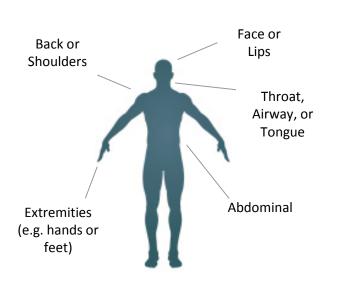


A maturing & focused pipeline

	Lead optimization	Pre-clinical	Ph 1	Ph 2	Ph 3	Filed	Approved
CORE STRATEGY							
BCX7353 (HAE)							
Next generation kallikrein inhibitors							
Rare disease 1							
Rare disease 2							
NON DILUTIVE ASSETS		· ·					
RAPIVAB [®] (peramivir inj.)							
BCX4430 (broad spectrum antiviral)							



Unpredictability of HAE attack onset and severity drives need



- Most patients have experienced years of misdiagnosis or apathy about their condition
- Attacks are unpredictable, regardless of underlying frequency
- Any attack can cascade into a painful or dangerous event, regardless of where it starts
- Nearly all patients have a history of emergency treatment and/or hospitalization for attacks
- > Even non-threatening attacks significantly disrupt daily life



Images obtained from www.haeimages.com







HAE market is growing quickly with substantial upside



- \$1.2B HAE Market
- 30% annual growth



- ~\$100M market in 2015
- Significant upside through better prophylactic options



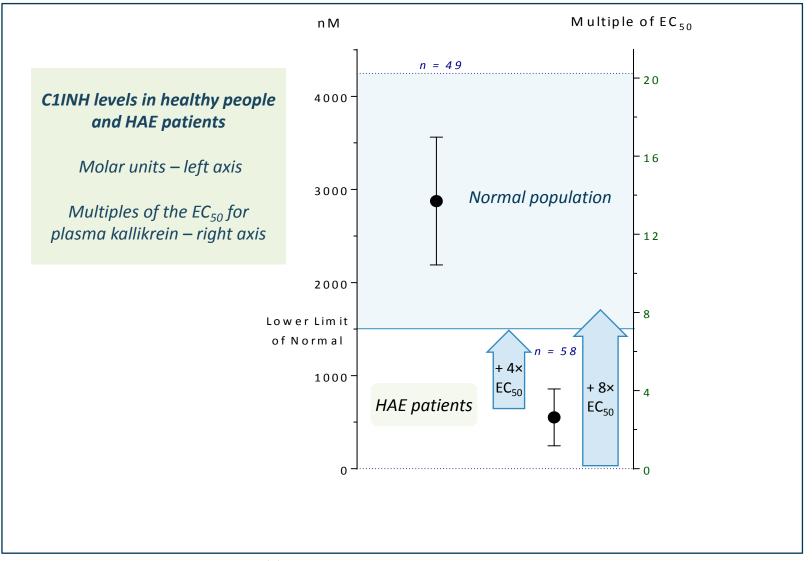
- HAE significantly under-diagnosed (~ 500 known patients out of estimated 3,000 prevalence)
- Opportunity for market expansion

HAE market in US alone will exceed \$2.0B by 2020 – Europe, Japan, and many other global markets provide long-term upside for oral prophylactic therapy



Source: Internal estimates based on analyst reports, earnings reports, and market data

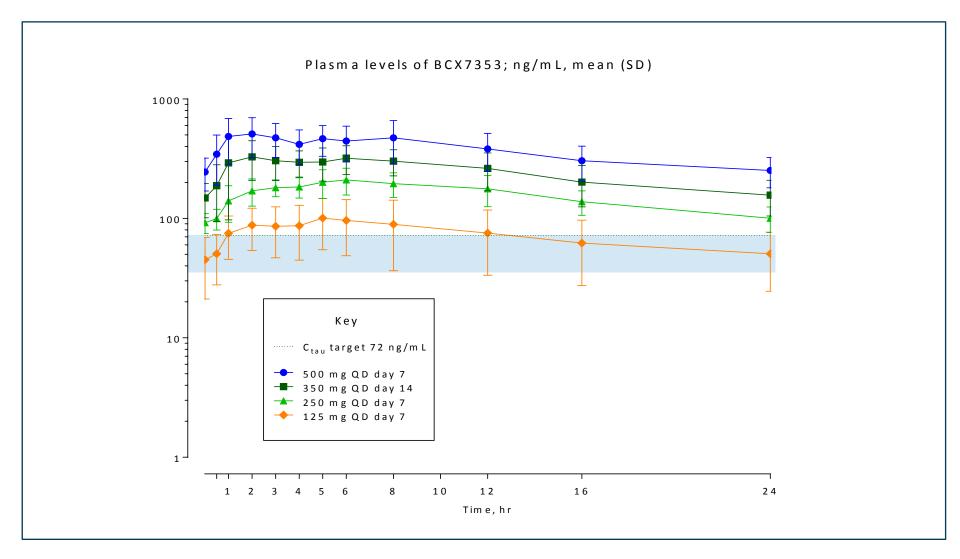
Adding ~4 to ~8 times the EC_{50} of a kallikrein inhibitor should restore normal function in many (4×EC₅₀) to all (8×EC₅₀) patients with HAE





Tarzi, MD, et al. Clin Exp Immunol 2007; 149(3): 513-6 Literature report of means and SD of C1INH in normal and patients with HAE (Lower Limit of Normal shown [**LLN**: mean – 2*SD])

PK profile of BCX7353 dosed once daily in healthy subjects





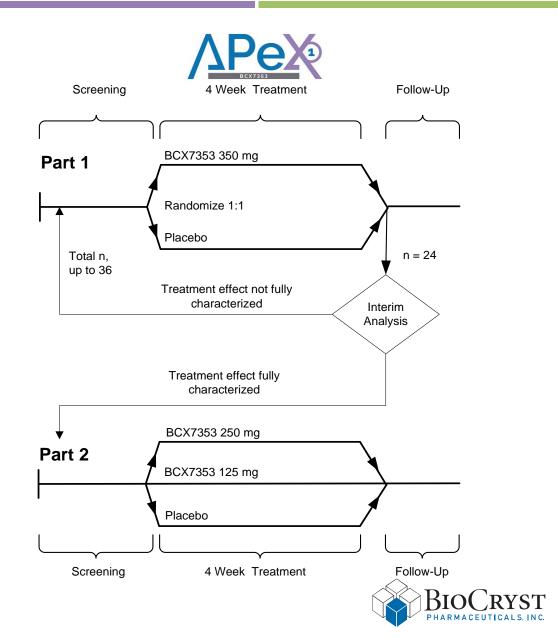
APeX-1 underway: Phase 2 placebo-controlled trial of BCX7353 in HAE patients

Design

- Part 1: proof of concept
 - 350 mg QD BCX7353 vs placebo
 - Interim analysis at n = 24
 - Option to add up to 12 subjects for total n = 36
 - − Powered at 90% (α =0.05) to detect a reduction in number of HAE attacks of ≥ 70% on BCX7353
- Part 2: dose ranging
 - 250 mg QD and 125 mg QD BCX7353 and placebo
 - n = 14
 - 6:6:2 randomization

Endpoints

- Number of HAE attacks by treatment group will be analyzed as weekly attack rate, number of attacks, proportion of subjects with no attacks, number of attack-free days
- Additional endpoints include full safety assessments, QOL, PK/PD



First-in-human phase 1 clinical study of broad-spectrum antiviral nucleoside analog BCX4430, administered by intramuscular (i.m.) injection

SAD Cohort	Dose, mg/kg	Number of Subjects	
1	0.3	6 active, 2 placebo	
2	0.75	6 active, 2 placebo	
3	1.8	6 active, 2 placebo	
4	4	6 active, 2 placebo	
5	7	6 active, 2 placebo	
6	10	6 active, 2 placebo	
Lidocaine evaluation	4	14 active	

MAD Cohort	Dose, mg/kg QD for 7 days	Number of Subjects
1	2.5	7 active, 2 placebo
2	5	8 active, 2 placebo
3	10	8 active, 2 placebo

- Study BCX4430-101 evaluated the safety, tolerability, and pharmacokinetics of 1 dose and 7 days of daily dosing by i.m. injection in 91 healthy volunteers
- All planned cohorts were completed
- Effect of adding lidocaine (local anesthetic) to i.m. injections was also evaluated



BCX4430 administered by i.m. injection was generally safe and well tolerated over the range of doses and durations tested

Single doses of 0.3 mg/kg through 10 mg/kg

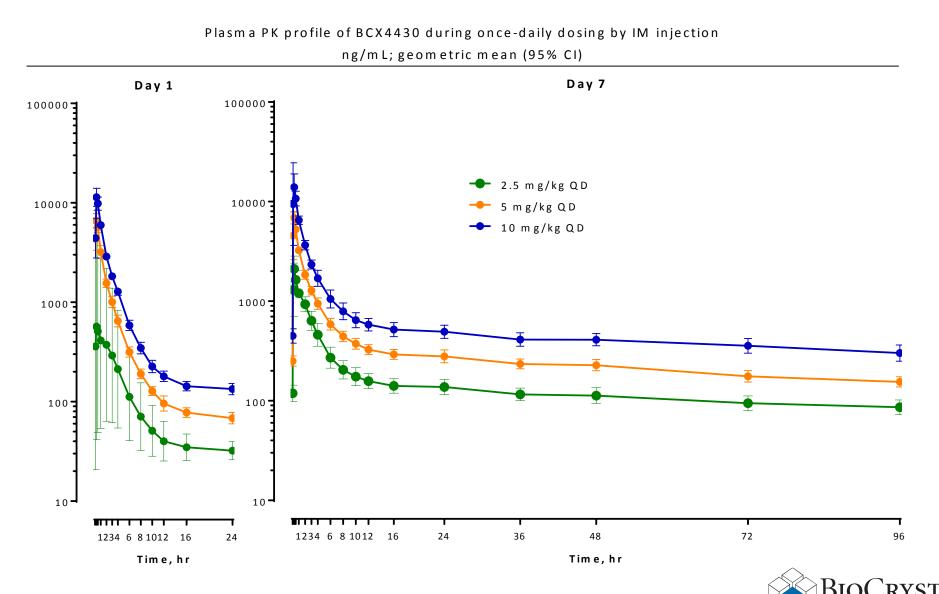
- 50 subjects received single doses of BCX4430 (12 subjects received placebo)
- No serious or severe adverse events occurred
- The most frequently reported AE across all cohorts was injection site pain: 23 subjects (46%)
- No clinically significant laboratory abnormalities occurred at any dose
- Co-administration of lidocaine with BCX4430 was found to ameliorate injection site pain, without altering the plasma PK profile of BCX4430

Once daily doses of 2.5 mg/kg through 10 mg/kg for 7 days

- 23 subjects received daily doses of BCX4430 with lidocaine (6 subjects received placebo)
- All subjects except 1 completed planned dosing through 7 days (one subject developed gastroenteritis unrelated to study drug)
- No serious or severe adverse events occurred
- The most frequently reported AE across all cohorts was injection site pain: 5 subjects (22%)
- No clinically significant laboratory abnormalities occurred at any dose
- With co-administration of lidocaine, the injections were well tolerated



Plasma concentration-time profile of BCX4430 on the first and last day of dosing by daily intramuscular injection



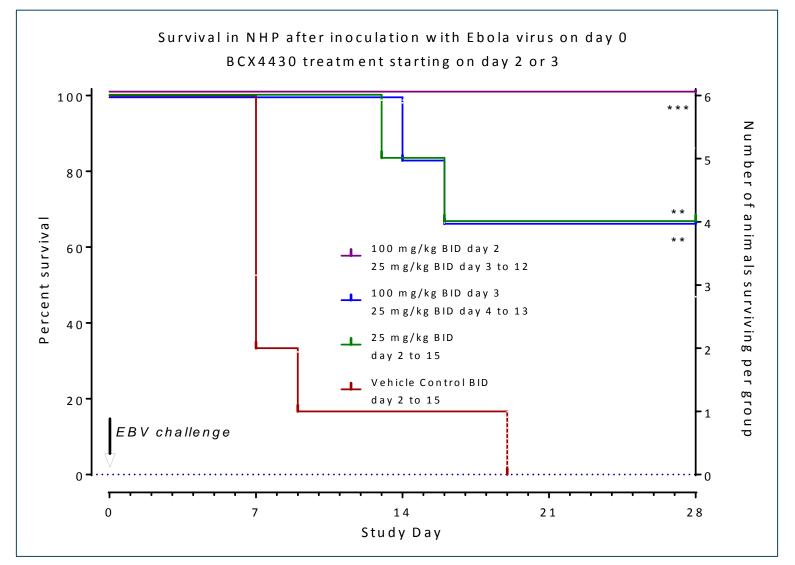
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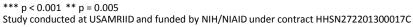
Phase 1 study of BCX4430 administered via IM injection in healthy volunteers: conclusions

- The study achieved all of its objectives
- BCX4430 was generally safe and well tolerated at doses up to 10 mg/kg once daily for 7 days
- Exposure was dose-proportional
- These results support the continued development of BCX4430 as a parenterally administered broad-spectrum antiviral drug for the treatment of serious emerging viral infections

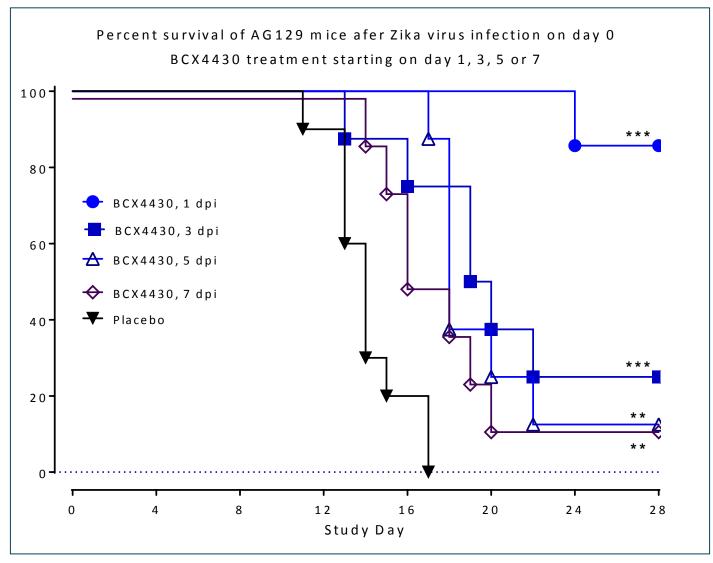


Nonclinical study results for BCX4430 in NHP model of Ebola virus disease





BCX4430 significantly improves survival of immune-deficient mice when treatment is delayed after Zika virus infection





*** p < 0.001 ** p < 0.01 Animal data courtesy of Dr. Justin Julander, Utah State University and NIAID

Cash & investments at December 31, 2015	\$100.9		
Operating cash utilization through June 30, 2016	(\$37.9)		
Cash & investments at June 30, 2016	\$64.3		
2016 Guidance			
Operating cash utilization	\$55 – 75		
Operating expenses [#]	\$78 — 98		
Cash runway	Mid-2017		



Excludes equity-based compensation.