



Optimizing Chemotherapy, Advancing Survival

39th Annual J.P. Morgan Healthcare Conference

January 13, 2021

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as "may," "will," "expect," "plan," "anticipate," "estimate," "intend" and similar expressions (as well as other words or expressions referencing future events, conditions or circumstances) are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements in this presentation include, but are not limited to, those relating to the therapeutic potential of trilaciclib, rintodestrant and lerociclib, the timing of marketing applications in the U.S. for trilaciclib in SCLC, trilaciclib's possibility to improve patient outcomes across multiple indications, rintodestrant's potential to be best-in-class oral SERD, our reliance on partners to develop and commercial licensed products, and the impact of pandemics such as COVID-19 (coronavirus), and are based on the company's expectations and assumptions as of the date of this presentation. Each of these forward-looking statements involves risks and uncertainties. Factors that may cause the company's actual results to differ from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements in this presentation are discussed in the company's filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, including the "Risk Factors" sections contained therein and include, but are not limited to, the company's ability to complete clinical trials for, obtain approvals for and commercialize any of its product candidates; the company's initial success in ongoing clinical trials may not be indicative of results obtained when these trials are completed or in later stage trials; the inherent uncertainties associated with developing new products or technologies and operating as a development-stage company; and market conditions. Trilaciclib, rintodestrant and lerociclib are not approved by the FDA. The safety or effectiveness of trilaciclib, rintodestrant and lerociclib have not been established by the FDA. Except as required by law, the company assumes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in expectations, even as new information becomes available.

Transformed Company Heading into a Pivotal 2021

2020

Trilaciclib

Rintodestrant

Lerociclib

CDK2
Discovery Platform

 
OUT-LICENSED


OUT-LICENSED

2021

Trilaciclib is a cornerstone therapy:

- Near-term U.S. launch in SCLC (Priority Review)
- Pipeline-in-a-molecule development opportunity


Partner for
Greater China

Rintodestrant + palbociclib Phase 2 data expected 2Q

\$207M cash on hand
(as of December 31, 2020)

**Streamlined company focused on maximizing
the development and commercialization of trilaciclib**

Chemo to Remain Mainstay Therapy Despite Shortcomings



Over 1 million cancer patients receive chemo in the U.S. each year

- Cost-efficient and effective treatment option expected to remain backbone of SoC
- Established high water-mark that has proven difficult to exceed head-to-head
- Immunotherapy with chemo has demonstrated the best results in many tumors

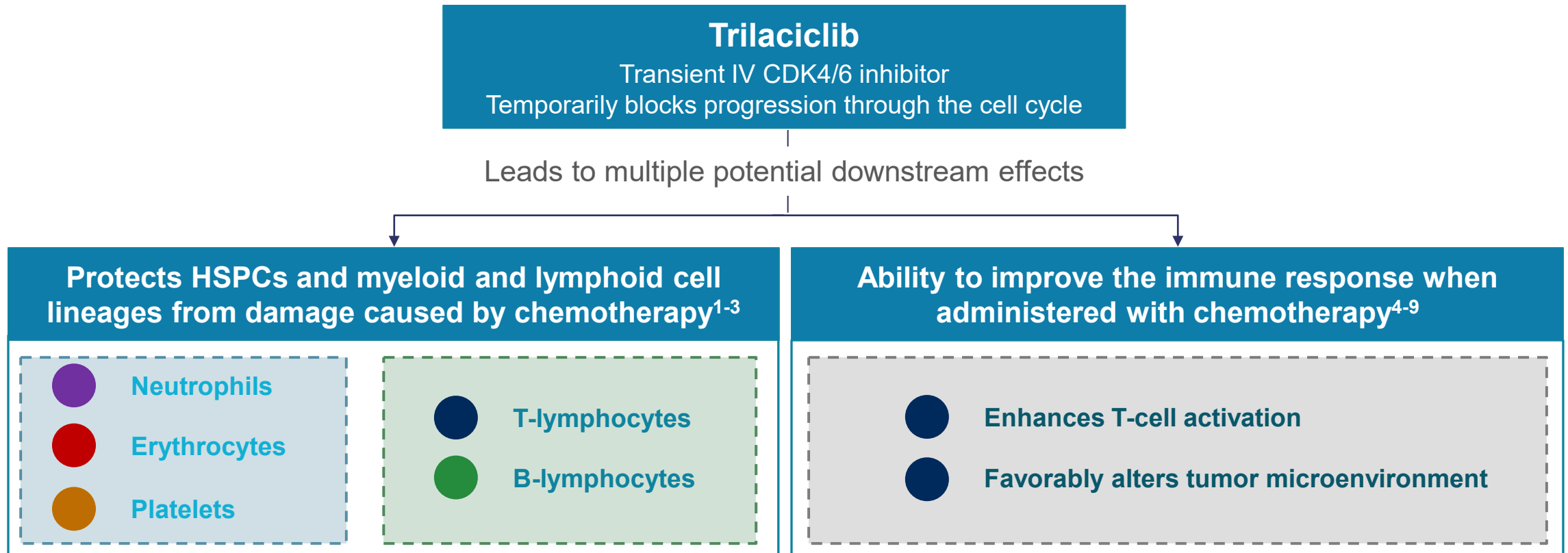
Two Critical Areas of Unmet Need

1 Proactively reducing the damaging consequences of chemotherapy

2 Meaningfully improving overall survival in broad populations

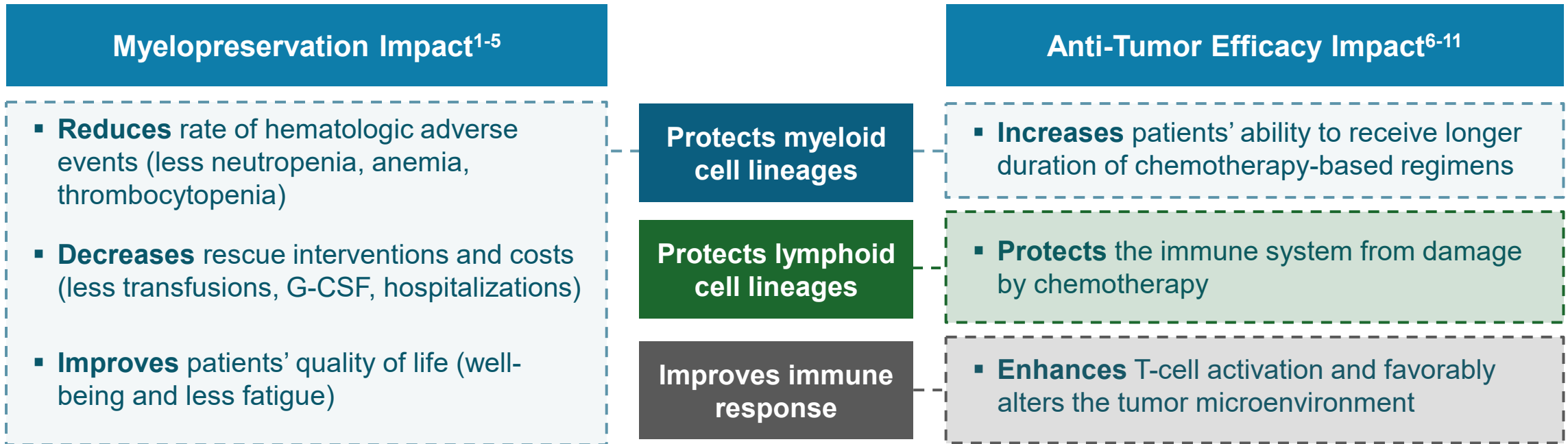
High unmet need for new therapies that can significantly reduce myelosuppression and meaningfully improve efficacy across patient populations

Trilaciclib: Novel Approach to Address Shortcomings of Chemo



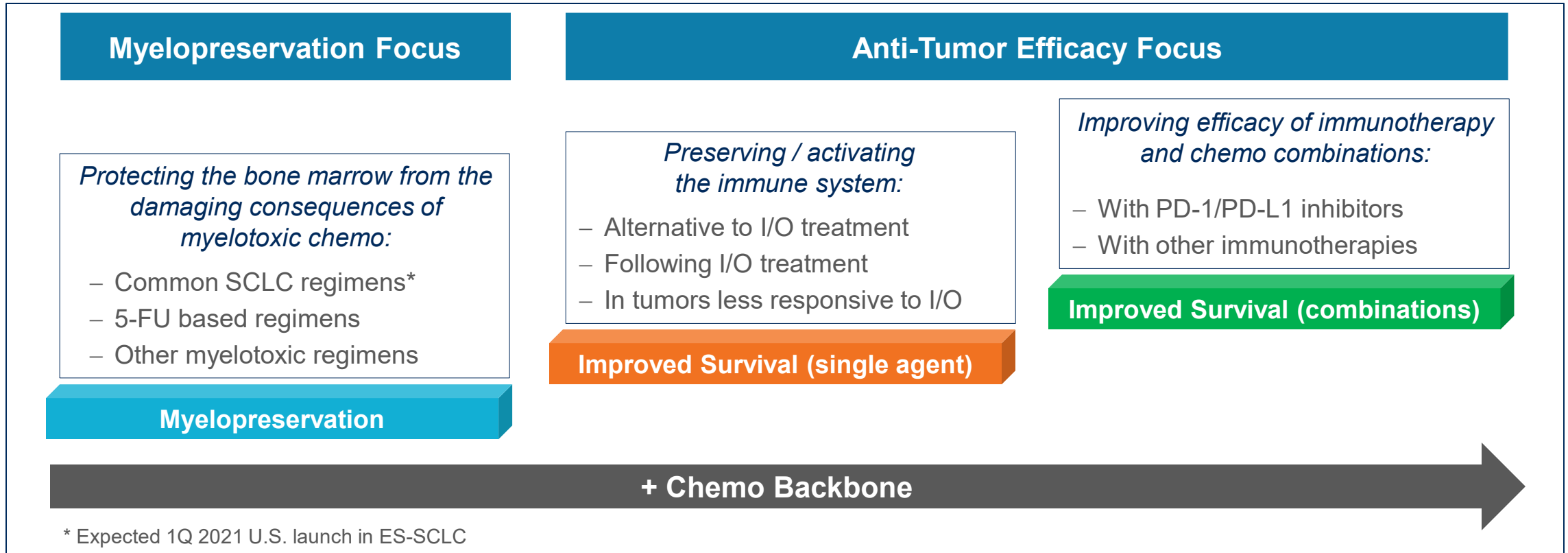
Potential to benefit patients receiving chemotherapy across multiple tumor types

Trilaciclib Demonstrated Meaningful Benefits Across Studies



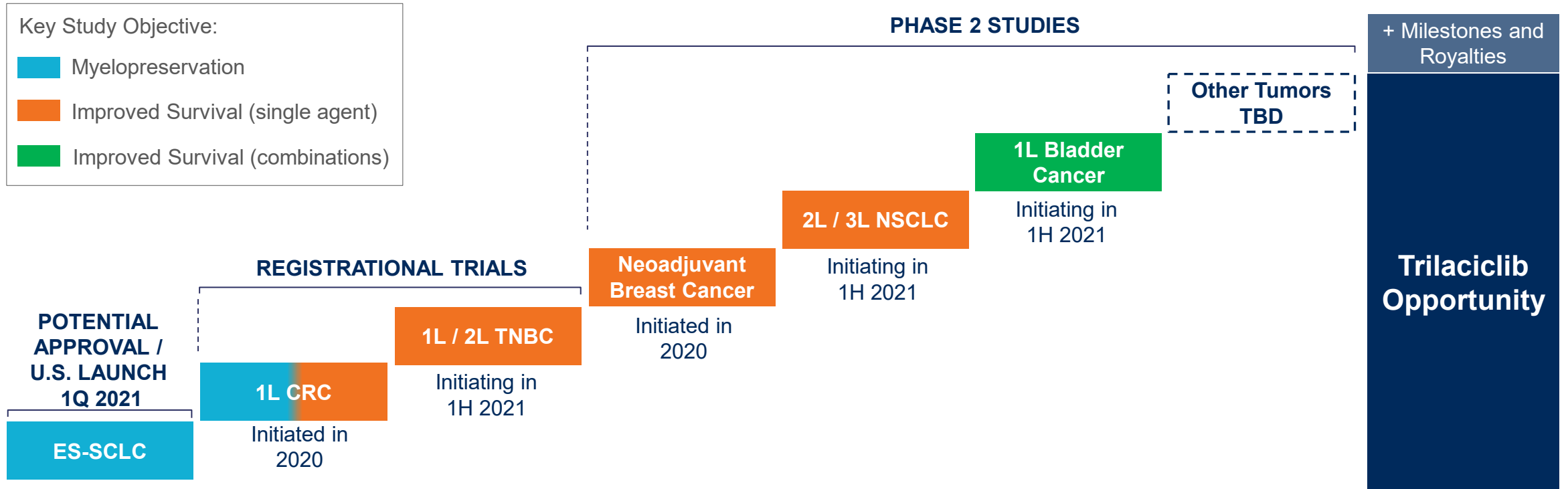
Potential to provide myelopreservation and/or anti-tumor efficacy benefits in patients treated with chemotherapy

Significant Expansion Opportunities for Trilaciclib



Optimizing development plan across three core growth platforms will enable trilaciclib to benefit as many patients as possible

Pipeline-in-a-Molecule Opportunity Beyond ES-SCLC Launch



Aggressively pursuing development in areas of high strategic importance where trilaciclib is most likely to provide meaningful benefits to patients

2021 Key Objectives

1. Obtain U.S. approval for ES-SCLC and successfully launch trilaciclib in 1Q
2. Establish trilaciclib as Standard of Care for ES-SCLC patients in the U.S.
3. Maximize long-term value of trilaciclib by executing robust development plan
4. Evaluate partnership options for rintodestrant following combination data readout in 2Q
5. Continue managing investor capital efficiently

Focused on successfully launching trilaciclib in ES-SCLC and accelerating development into other areas where chemotherapy is used

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Prepared for Trilaciclib Approval and U.S. Launch in 1Q21

NDA Discussions on Track

- PDUFA action date for SCLC indication: February 15th, 2021
- NDA under “Priority Review”
- Less complex CMC application given small molecule compound

Pre-Launch Activities Ongoing

- Identified HCP targets
- Profiled key accounts
- Engaged payors
- Educating leading patient advocacy organizations

Ready for 1Q Launch

- G1 infrastructure in place
 - ✓ Marketing
 - ✓ Market Access
 - ✓ Commercial Operations
 - ✓ Medical Affairs team
 - ✓ Manufacturing and supply chain
- Boehringer Ingelheim field sales team trained and ready¹
 - ✓ Experienced lung cancer team
 - ✓ Incentivized structure (% net sales)

Following NDA approval, we are ready to make this important new treatment available to the majority of patients with ES-SCLC undergoing chemotherapy in the U.S.

Opportunity to Meaningfully Impact the Lives of Many Patients

**~30k ES-SCLC Patients
Treated Annually in the U.S.¹**

1L Treated Patients^{1,2}
17.5k

2L Treated Patients^{1,3}
9.5k

3L Treated Patients^{1,4}
2.5k

ES-SCLC patients predominately treated with highly myelosuppressive chemo regimens

- Limited successful innovation given aggressiveness of disease (1L median OS ~1 year⁵)
- Standard treatment includes 4 to 6 cycles of chemo

Payor research and discussions indicate potential broad patient access to trilaciclib

- Anticipate pricing product above supportive care treatments and below therapeutics
- ~60% of ES-SCLC patients covered by Medicare (expect Medicare to cover label at launch)

Trilaciclib provides a meaningful improvement for SCLC patients and has potential to generate near-term revenue to further support ongoing development

Three Core Goals for a Successful U.S. ES-SCLC Launch

1 Increase Awareness of Myelosuppression

Increase awareness of the significant multi-lineage impact of myelosuppression on clinical outcomes, costs, and patients' QoL

2 Communicate the Unique Benefits of Trilaciclib

Educate prescribers, payers, and patients on the benefits of trilaciclib's proactive multi-lineage protection

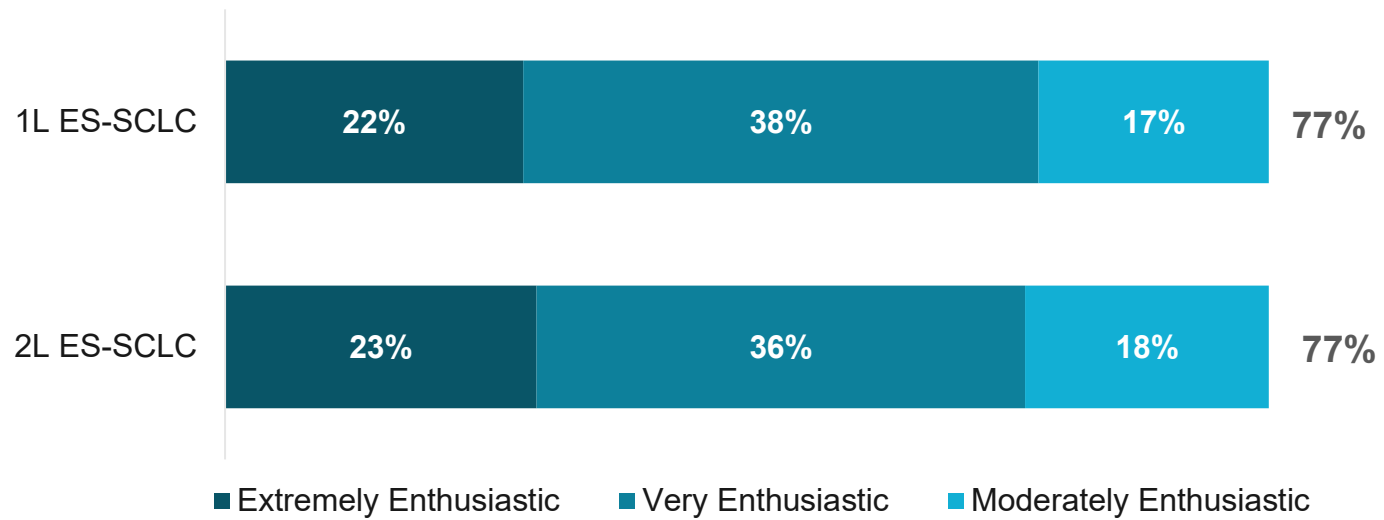
3 Optimize Early Experience

Gain inclusion into relevant guidelines / pathways; enable broad patient access; and ensure ease of use for prescribers / nurses / staff

Focused on ensuring patients with ES-SCLC can benefit from trilaciclib first time and every time they are treated with chemotherapy

Prescribers are Enthusiastic to Use Trilaciclib

Prescriber Enthusiasm to Use Trilaciclib for Patients with SCLC Following Education



Source: internal market research conducted July 2020 (n=153 oncologists)

Education will be key to establish trilaciclib as a Standard of Care for patients with ES-SCLC receiving chemotherapy

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The Burden of Chemotherapy

MYELOSUPPRESSION

An unavoidable consequence of chemo that impacts patient safety, healthcare system costs and QoL

*HEMATOLOGIC
EVENT:*

NEUTROPENIA

ANEMIA

THROMBOCYTOPENIA

CONSEQUENCE:

Risk of infection

Fatigue

Risk of bleeding

RESPONSE:

G-CSF use
(associated bone pain)

RBC transfusions
and ESA rescue

Platelet transfusions

**Increased
healthcare costs**

**Chemotherapy
dose reductions
and delays**

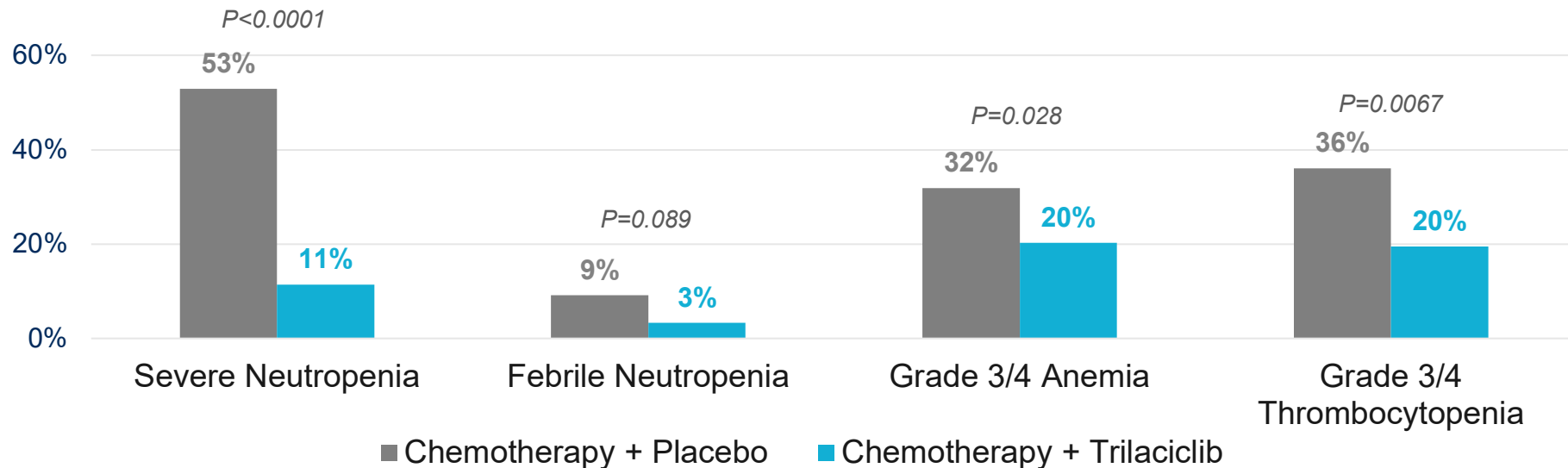
**Hospitalizations
and unscheduled
patient care**

Myelosuppression has a significant negative impact on clinical outcomes, healthcare costs, and overall patient quality of life

Trilaciclib Meaningfully Reduces Myelosuppression in SCLC

Reduced Incidence of Multi-lineage Myelosuppression in 1L–3L SCLC¹

(pooled data across our 3 randomized placebo-controlled double-blind trials)



Clinical Results: Trilaciclib consistently demonstrated meaningful reductions in hematologic adverse events across multiple randomized SCLC studies

Trilaciclib Expected to Drive Significant Payor/Hospital Savings

Average Total Annual Cost Per Patient with a Grade 3/4 Hematologic Event (Jan 2016 – Dec 2019)¹

Neutropenia	\$131,047
Anemia	\$95,954
Thrombocytopenia	\$90,053

Average total annual cost per patient *without a* grade 3/4 hematologic event:

\$67,802

Cost savings from less hematologic events largely driven by:

- Reduced interventions (e.g., G-CSF, ESA)
- Fewer required transfusions
- Fewer complications and hospitalizations

Payor Impact: Trilaciclib's ability to reduce the severe hematologic consequences of chemotherapy expected to result in a budget-neutral to savings-positive impact

Trilaciclib Improves Patients' Quality of Life

89% of cancer patients with myelosuppression rate it as having a moderate to major impact on their life¹:

“...the overall fatigue was the worst.
It stole my energy and joy for both life and family.
It made me want to quit chemo numerous times.”

“I don't feel like doing ANYTHING some days.
It's like depression but completely physical.”

“Did not get out as much, not able to work,
always feeling tired.”

Trilaciclib helps patient functioning in ES-SCLC patients:

Median Time to Deterioration²

(pooled data from three randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind trials)

Measure	Placebo (months)	Trilaciclib (months)	Improvement (months)
Fatigue	2.3	7.0	4.7
Anemia –TOI (Trial Outcome Index)	3.8	7.2	3.4
Functional Well Being	3.8	7.6	3.8

Patient Benefit: Trilaciclib's proactive protection enables better quality of life for patients in this palliative treatment setting

Opportunity for Trilaciclib to Become Standard of Care in SCLC

Clinical Results: Meaningfully reduces the hematologic adverse events in SCLC

Payer Impact: Provides cost savings for system (trilaciclib expected to be budget neutral or better)

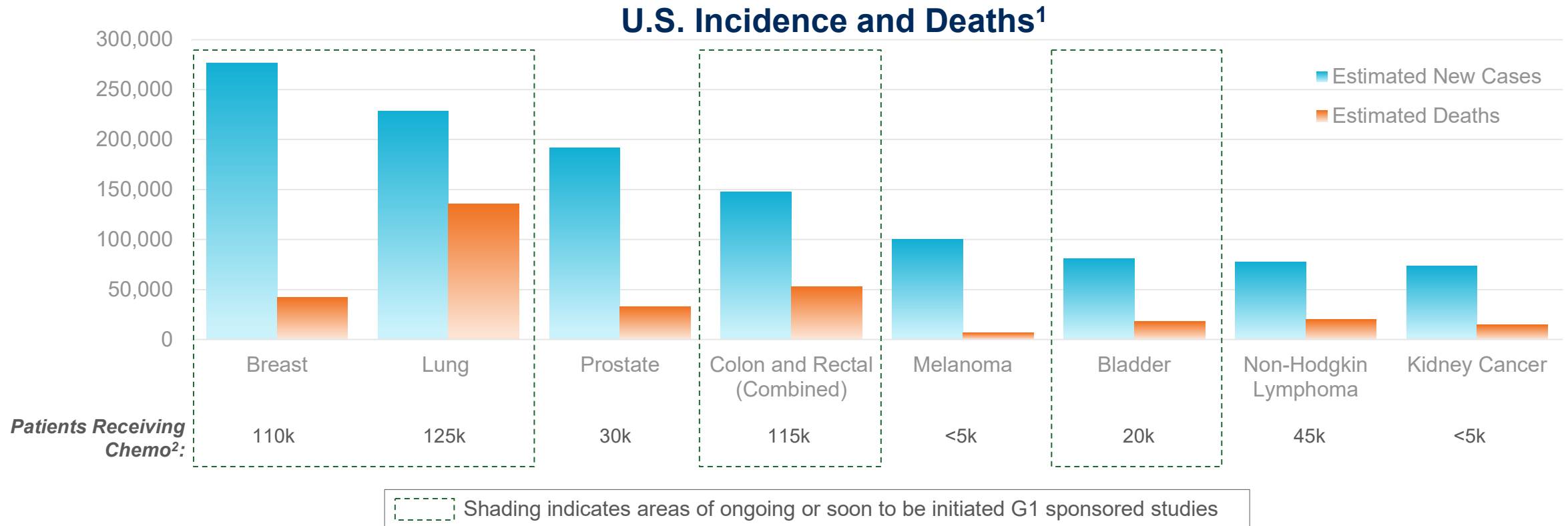
Patient Benefits: Improves the overall quality of life for patients

Heightened awareness of myelosuppression due to the COVID pandemic may further encourage adoption of trilaciclib as a Standard of Care

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Aggressively Pursuing Development in Common Tumor Types



**G1 has / will soon initiate sponsored studies
in many of the most common and deadly tumor types**

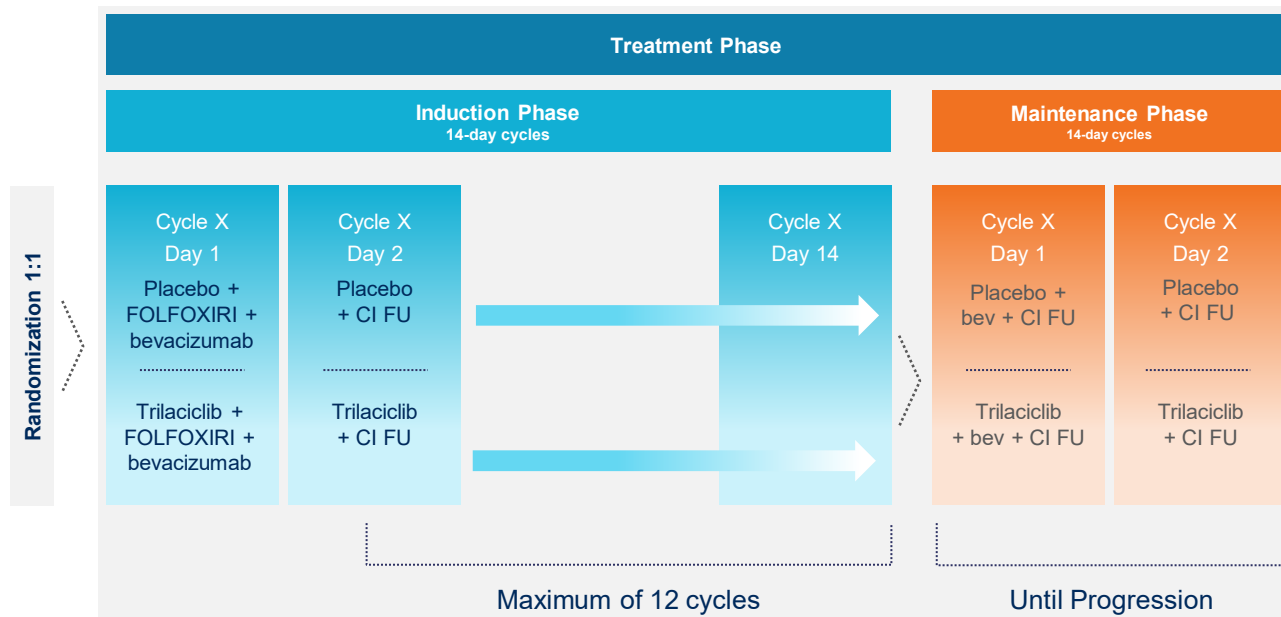
Broad Portfolio of Impactful Studies Across Tumor Types

Cancer Type	Indication	Study Size	Phase 2	Pivotal	Approval
Lung	SCLC	NA	Under Priority Review with FDA		
	2L / 3L NSCLC (Post-checkpoint treatment)	TBD	Starting 1H 2021		
Colorectal	1L CRC	~300		Ongoing	
Breast	1L TNBC ¹	~170		Starting 1H 2021	
	2L TNBC ¹ (Post-checkpoint treatment)	~80	Starting 1H 2021		
	Neoadjuvant	Adaptive	Ongoing		
Bladder	1L Bladder (Checkpoint combination)	TBD	Starting 1H 2021		

Two registrational studies will be ongoing by mid 2021 in addition to multiple Phase 2 studies to evaluate trilaciclib in several treatment settings / tumor types

Ongoing First-Line CRC Pivotal Trial

FOLFOXIRI: most efficacious chemo regimen but highly myelosuppressive
Ability to significantly expand FOLFOXIRI usage supported by market research



PRIMARY ENDPOINT:
Myelopreservation

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS:
PFS/OS, PRO

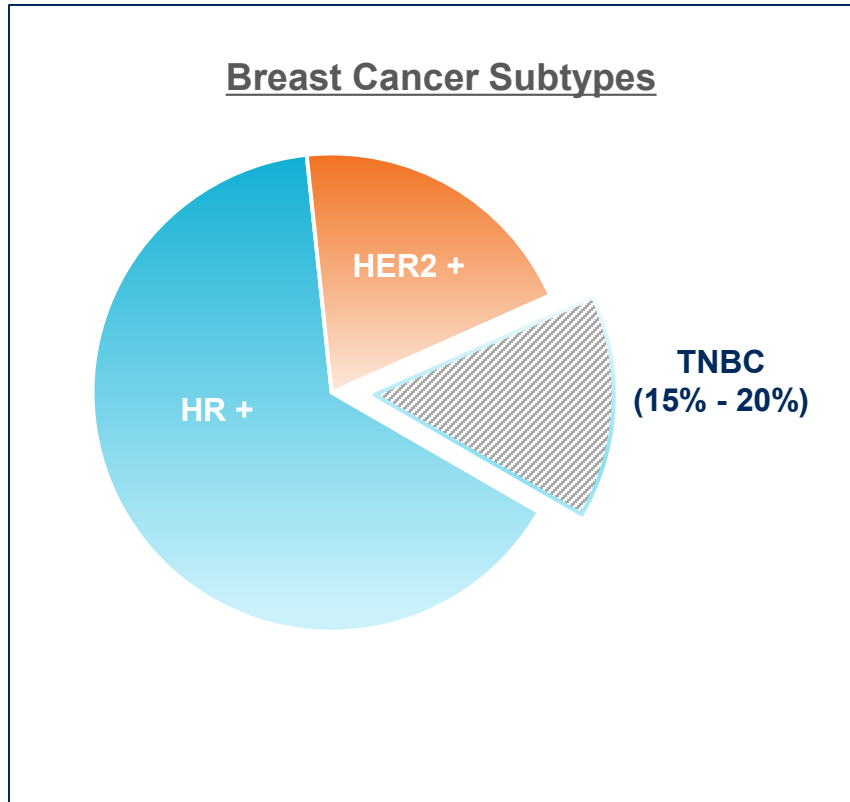
TARGET ENROLLMENT:
~300 participants

PATIENTS TREATED UNTIL PROGRESSION

MULTI-DAY CHEMO REGIMEN

Strong support from preclinical models for the benefits of trilaciclib in combination with 5-FU-based chemo regimens

Metastatic TNBC is an Area of High Unmet Need

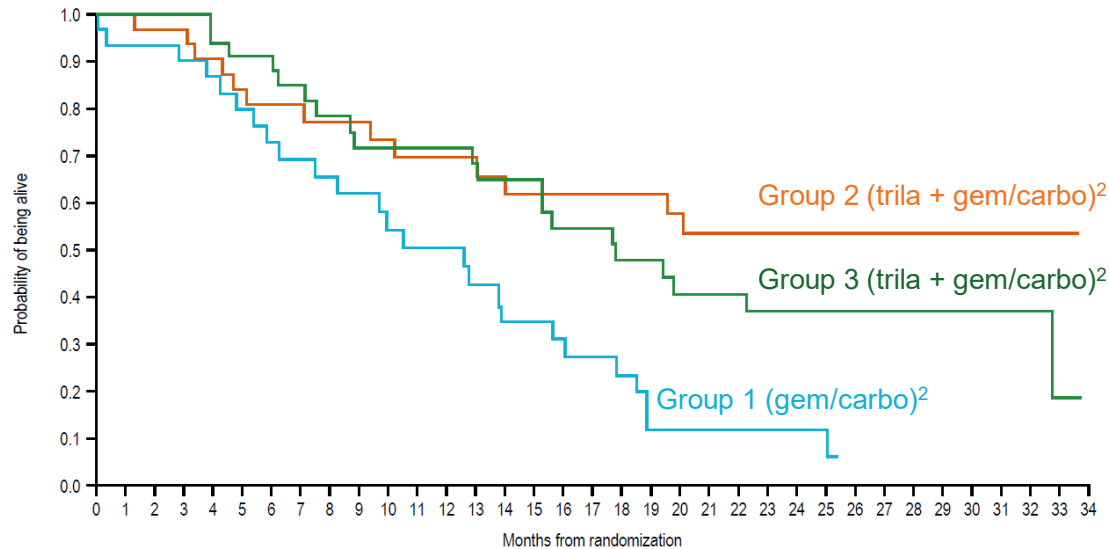


- TNBC tumors categorized by lack of HR expression and HER2 gene amplification
- Tumors are aggressive and difficult to treat
- Targeted therapies only demonstrated benefit in subpopulations (e.g., PD-L1 agents, PARPs)
- Antibody Drug Conjugates (ADCs) demonstrated OS improvement in 3L to date, but have associated toxicity

Urgent need for new therapies that extend Overall Survival with decreased toxicity

Observed Robust OS Improvement in mTNBC Phase 2

Overall Survival in Intent-to-Treat Population¹



Patients at risk, n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Group 1	34	27	27	26	25	23	21	19	18	16	14	13	13	11	9	9	8	7	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group 2	33	33	32	31	28	26	24	22	20	20	19	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	15	15	14	13	13	12	12	10	8	8	5	3	3	2	1	0	0	
Group 3	35	35	35	35	32	31	30	26	23	21	21	21	21	20	19	19	16	16	14	13	11	11	11	9	8	8	7	7	3	3	3	3	2	1	0	

Treatment Group ²	Median OS, months	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P Value
Group 1: (gem/carbo)	12.6	-	-
Group 2: (gem/carbo + trilaciclib)	Not Reached	0.31 (0.15-0.63)	0.0016
Group 3: (gem/carbo + trilaciclib)	17.8	0.40 (0.22-0.74)	0.0004

Observed a robust statistically significant improvement in Overall Survival for both trilaciclib schedules

OS Improvement Regardless of PD-L1 Status

Overall Survival for PD-L1 Positive Tumors¹

Treatment Group ²	Patients	Median OS (95% CI), Months	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P Value
Group 1: (gem/carbo)	17	10.5 (6.3 – 18.8)	-	-
Group 2 and 3: (gem/carbo + trilaciclib)	32	32.7 (17.7 – NR)	0.34 (0.2 – 0.7)	0.004

Overall Survival for PD-L1 Negative Tumors¹

Treatment Group ²	Patients	Median OS (95% CI), Months	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P Value
Group 1: (gem/carbo)	10	13.9 (12.6 – NR)	-	-
Group 2 and 3: (gem/carbo + trilaciclib)	26	17.8 (13.1 – NR)	0.48 (0.2 – 1.2)	0.093

Overall Survival improvement was observed regardless of tumor PD-L1 status (greater effect in PD-L1 positive tumors)

Initiating TNBC Pivotal Trial (1L and 2L Cohorts) in 1H 2021

Strong evidence of efficacy across subsets and line of treatment in Phase 2 trial
Evaluating 1L checkpoint-naïve and 2L checkpoint-experienced patients

Cohort 1:
1L TNBC
(checkpoint naïve)

Cohort 2:
2L TNBC
(post-checkpoint)

Randomization 1:1

GC on Days 1 and 8 every 21 days until progression

trilaciclib + GC on Days 1 and 8 every 21 days until progression

PRIMARY ENDPOINT:
Overall survival

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS:
PRO, myelopreservation measures, PFS/ORR

TARGET ENROLLMENT:
~170 1L and ~80 2L participants

Pivotal study evaluating trilaciclib in mTNBC (PD-L1 positive and negative patients) complements ongoing I-SPY 2 Phase 2 Neoadjuvant BC study

Initiating Two Additional Trilaciclib Phase 2 Trials in 1H 2021

1L Bladder Study (anti-PD-L1 combination)

Strong rationale for trilaciclib + chemo + I/O in 1L bladder cancer

- Known immunogenic tumor responsive to chemo + I/O
- Data suggests synergistic effect of trilaciclib + checkpoint¹⁻³
- Similar chemo as TNBC study (gemcitabine/platinum)
- Benefits of treating patients until progression

Interim data expected in late 2022

- Primary aim to evaluate anti-tumor efficacy
- Randomized open-label study design

2L / 3L NSCLC Study (post-checkpoint)

Important area to demonstrate benefits of trilaciclib in post-checkpoint setting

- Known immunogenic tumor
- Trilaciclib mechanism is distinct from checkpoints
- High unmet need as treatment options limited in 2L / 3L
- Complementary commercial fit with SCLC indication

Interim data expected in early 2023

- Primary aim to evaluate anti-tumor efficacy
- Randomized double-blind study

Important future expansion areas for trilaciclib with data available in next 2 – 3 years

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Rintodestrant Demonstrates a Favorable Oral SERD* Profile

Fulvestrant is currently only SERD available

- Proven approach but painful intramuscular injections limit use to 2L and preclude use in earlier lines of therapy
- An oral SERD has potential to move into earlier lines of ER-positive breast cancer therapy

Rintodestrant monotherapy Phase 1b findings to date:

- Favorable tolerability - AEs mostly Grade 1 or Grade 2
- Strong ER target engagement/occupancy with evidence of anti-tumor activity in heavily pre-treated patients

40-patient Phase 2 combination trial with CDK4/6 inhibitor palbociclib ongoing; data in 2Q21

Phase 2 combination data will be important to help secure partner to fund Phase 3 investment

* SERD = Selective Estrogen Receptor Degradar

Next steps will be evaluated following data readout expected in 2Q21

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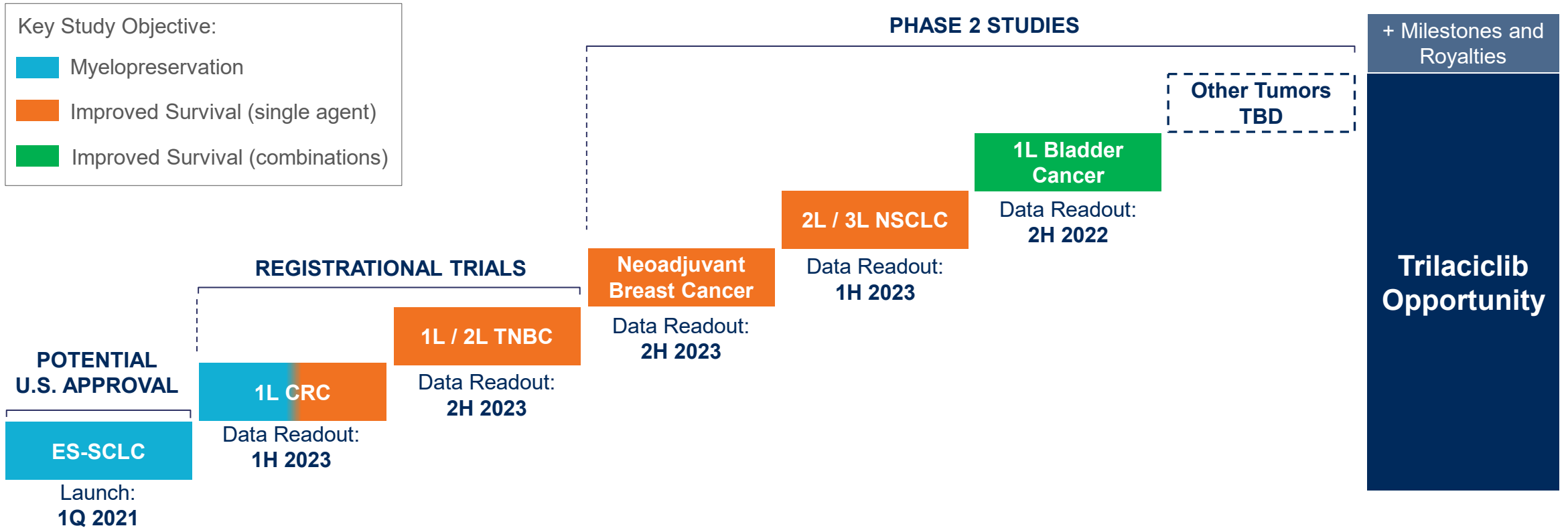
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5. **Continue managing investor capital efficiently**

Continue to Efficiently Manage Capital

- **~\$207M cash at year-end 2020 provides runway into second half of 2022**
- **Efficiently executing plan with lean organization of ~125 FTEs**
 - Utilizing capital efficient promotion arrangement with Boehringer Ingelheim for trilaciclib U.S. launch in SCLC
 - Expect to leverage co-development opportunities with partner Simcere for potential cost and timing efficiencies
- **Access to debt facility up to \$100M total (\$20M drawn to date)**
- **Potential future milestones (up to \$486M) and royalties from licensing agreements**

**Efficiently managing capital with a lean organization
and benefiting from existing partnership arrangements**

Maximizing Value of Trilaciclib



Expect ES-SCLC launch in 1Q 2021 and multiple data readouts to drive expansion and long-term growth