

Developing and Delivering Next Generation Therapies that Improve the Lives of People Living with Cancer

February 2024

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," "could," "believe," "goal," "projections," "indicate," "potential," "opportunity," and similar expressions (as well as other words or expressions referencing future events, conditions or circumstances) are intended to identify forwardlooking statements. Forward-looking statements in this presentation include, but are not limited to, those relating to expectations for the commercial success of COSELA® (trilaciclib), our ability to further develop and expand the use of COSELA in the treatment of extensive-stage small cell lung cancer, the therapeutic potential of trilaciclib in the treatment triple-negative breast cancer and with ADCs, that trilaciclib's greatest effect is on longer term endpoints including OS, that trilaciclib may improve long-term immune surveillance for additional benefit after treatment, the expectation that achievement of the OS endpoint in the ongoing PRESERVE 2 Phase 3 clinical trial is expected to enable global regulatory submissions in 2024 and beyond, that G1's cash runway is expected to extend into 2025, that impact from platinum based chemotherapy shortages have begun to abate, global expansion, and that achieving the OS primary endpoint in the Phase 3 TNBC trial may serve as a catalyst for global expansion plans. In addition, COSELA may not achieve the degree of market acceptance for commercial success, the potential to demonstrate trilaciclib + gem/carbo as 1L TNBC standard of care, and the impact of pandemics such as COVID-19 (coronavirus), are based on our expectations and assumptions as of the date of this presentation. Each of these forward-looking statements involves risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results to materially differ from those expressed or implied in such statements. Investors, potential investors, and others should give careful consideration to these risks and uncertainties. Applicable risks and uncertainties are discussed in our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, including the "Risk Factors" sections contained therein and include, but are not limited to, our ability to successfully commercialize COSELA; the dependence on the commercial success of COSELA; our ability to complete clinical trials for, obtain approvals for, and commercialize additional indications of COSELA and any of our product candidates other than COSELA; our initial success in 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 commercial-stage company; chemotherapy shortages and market conditions. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in expectations, even as new information becomes available.

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G1 Therapeutics: Opportunities for Significant Growth

Unique Marketed Product in U.S. with Growing Revenue	 Novel product that provides meaningful patient benefits via transient G1 arrest of HSPC's and T-Cells Established U.S. commercial infrastructure with growing revenue in initial ES-SCLC indication
Potential to Transform 1L TNBC Treatment	 3Q24 (<i>est</i>.) Phase 3 final readout would provide important potential global commercial opportunity Robust OS observed in randomized Phase 2 with improvement continuing with subsequent therapies
Opportunity to Improve Safety and Efficacy of Leading ADCs	 Phase 2 with sacituzumab govitecan serves as proof-of-concept for trilaciclib in TROP2 ADC combinations Observed robust safety and tolerability improvements with preliminary potential survival benefit¹
Positioned for Global Expansion and Future Growth	 Evaluating additional late-stage studies and conducting research into next generation products Planning to secure a partner for global expansion on a successful 1L TNBC readout Anticipated cash runway into 2025

¹Data cutoff for trilaciclib + SG: 4Jan2024 (*OS data not mature*)



Unique Marketed Product in U.S. with Growing Revenue

Potential to Transform 1L TNBC Treatment

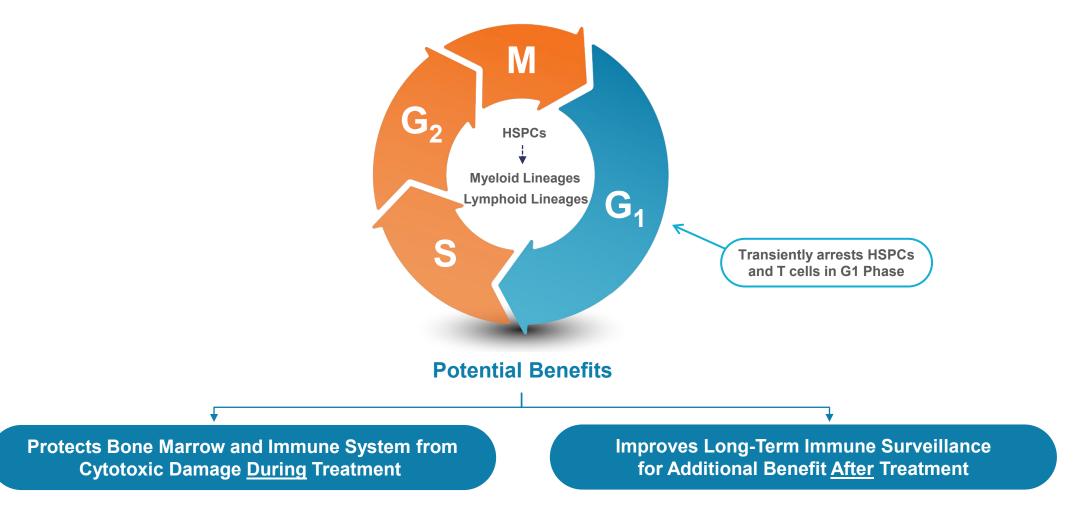
Opportunity to Improve Safety and Efficacy of Leading ADCs

Positioned for Global Expansion and Future Growth



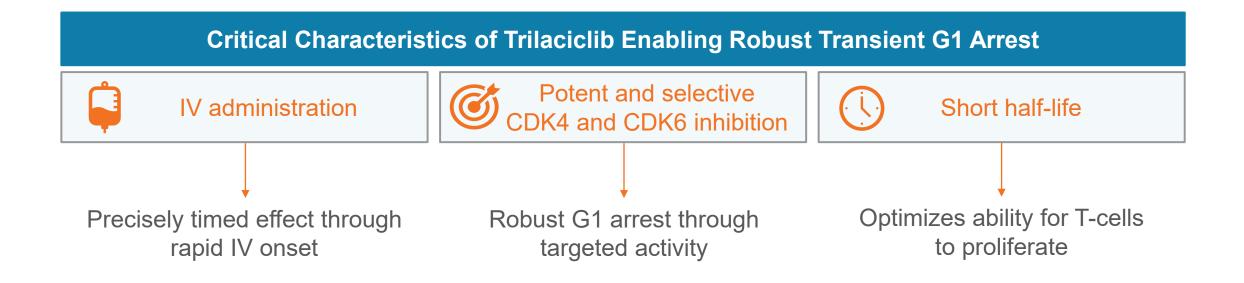
Trilaciclib Mechanism of Action

Temporarily Blocks Progression through Cell Cycle Via Transient CDK4/6 Inhibition





Unique Product Attributes for Robust Transient G1 Arrest



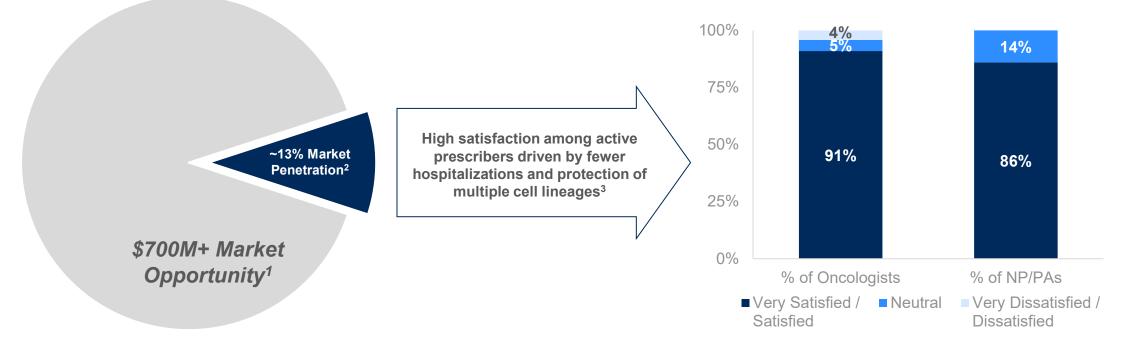
These attributes are critical to maximize the benefits of transient CDK4/6 inhibition



Potential for Strong Growth within U.S. ES-SCLC Market

~20K ES-SCLC Patients in U.S. Receive Indicated Chemotherapy

Satisfaction with COSELA® (trilaciclib)⁴



Meaningful opportunity to continue growing share in \$700M+ U.S. ES-SCLC market, with high levels of satisfaction expressed by existing prescribers



Based on ~20k patients and \$36,600 current WAC pricing for 24 vials of trilaciclib (assumed 4 cycles per patient based on standard 1L ES-SCLC chemotherapy regimens)

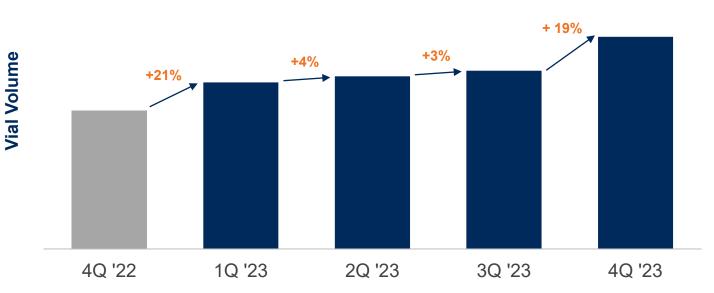
1L market penetration as of December 31, 2023

According to active prescriber data from internal ATU Tracking Studies, Q3 2023, which is further supported by Real World Evidence

Prescriber data from internal ATU Tracking Studies, Q3 2023

COSELA U.S. Growth Regained Momentum in 4Q23

2023 Quarterly COSELA Vial Volume and Growth in U.S.



- Platinum chemotherapy shortage hindered 2Q and 3Q growth
 - Combination with platinum chemotherapy comprises large portion of COSELA use (~90%)
- Impact from platinum-based chemotherapy shortages has begun to abate in 4Q
 - 19% increase in volume over 3Q23
 - >50% increase in volume over 4Q22

COSELA vial volume regained meaningful growth in fourth quarter of 2023 upon easing of platinum chemotherapy shortages



Potential for Future Development and Expansion in ES-SCLC

Expected Future Data in ES-SCLC Lurbinectedin **Topotecan Real World Combination Post-**Combination **Evidence** Trilaciclib (Phase 2) **Marketing Study** No Trilaciclib 0.8 Hazard Ratio: 0.63 (95% CI: 0.35 - 1.14) P=0.13 Setting 2L ES-SCLC 2L ES-SCLC 1L/2L ES-SCLC Survival Probability 0.6 Chemotherapy Combination Lurbinectedin Topotecan 0.4 Target ~30 Patients ~300 Patients NA Enrollment Evaluating **Evaluating OS** 0.2 myeloprotection **Evaluating OS** from U.S. Details and efficacy Claims data 0.0 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 **UNC** Lineberger G1 G1 Sponsor Months from index Number at Risk 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 3 No Trilaciclib 1078 906

Initial Overall Survival Data from Real-World Evidence Study¹

Ongoing clinical studies and real-world-evidence will help guide future development and expansion efforts in ES-SCLC

Trilaciclib

100 100 82 58 43 26 18 10 3 1



1. Huan et al., Assessment of Hospitalizations and Cytopenia Events Among Patients with Extensive Stage Small Cell Lung Cancer (ES-SCLC) Receiving Chemotherapy with Trilaciclib; ASCO Quality Care Symposium, October 2023, Abstract 531

+ Censored



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Metastatic TNBC: Important Area of High Unmet Need

U.S. Patient Populations (U.S. Market Size Estimates)¹

1L TNBC

9K Treatable Patients (~\$450M Market Opportunity)

2L TNBC 7K Treatable Patients (~\$350M Market Opportunity)

3L TNBC

5K Treatable Patients (~\$250M Market Opportunity)

Metastatic TNBC is an aggressive cancer with limited treatment options

Cytotoxic therapy remains SoC (+/- immunotherapy based on subpopulation)

Trilaciclib demonstrated broad benefit in 1L/2L/3L TNBC randomized Phase 2

- Benefit observed across PD-L1+ and PD-L1- subpopulations
- Granted Fast Track Designation by FDA for locally advanced or metastatic TNBC

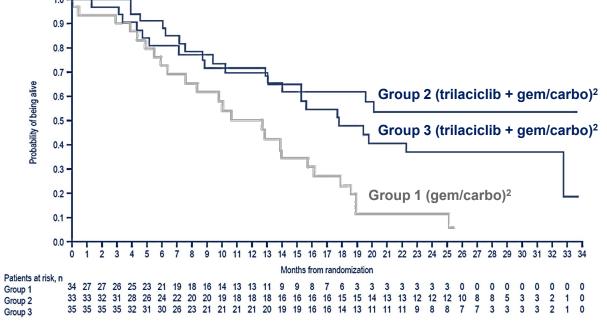
Potential for trilaciclib to transform treatment in metastatic TNBC



1. Based on Clarivate DRG data, primary market research, and internal analysis to estimate the addressable U.S. population in 2024

2. Market size estimates based on \$48,700 current WAC pricing for 32 vials of trilaciclib (mean of ~8 cycles of trilaciclib received in prior mTNBC Phase 2 study)

Observed Robust OS Improvement in Randomized Phase 2¹



Overall Survival in Intent-to-Treat Population¹

Treatment Group ²	Median OS, months	Hazard Ratio (95% Cl)	<i>P</i> 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

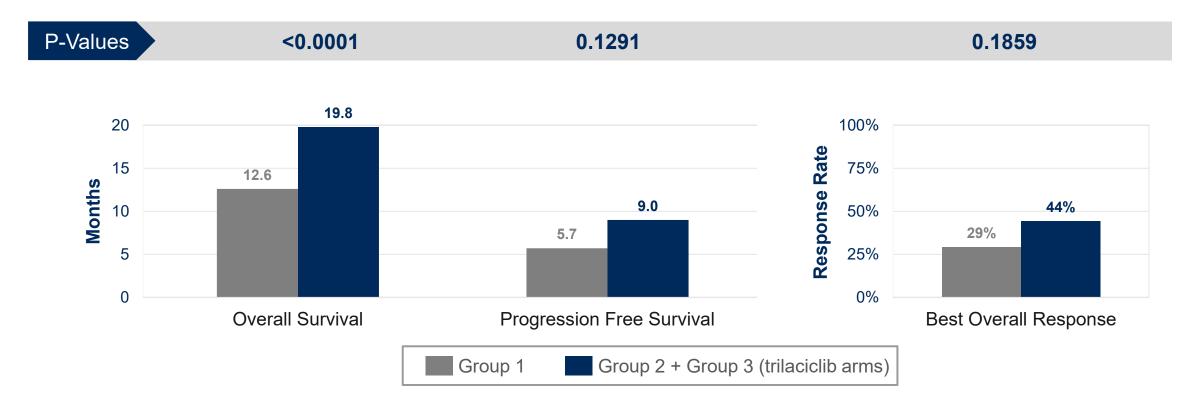
Patients in the trilaciclib arms had ~60-70% reduction in the risk of all cause death



1. Tan et al., Clin Cancer Res (2022) 28 (4): 629-636 2. Patients randomized to receive gem/carbo chemotherapy only (Group 1) or gem/carbo plus one of two dosing schedules of trilaciclib: trilaciclib administered on the day of chemotherapy

(Group 2) or trilaciclib administered the day prior to and the day of chemotherapy (Group 3)

Overall Survival Most Significant Effect



Trilaciclib demonstrated the most robust effect on OS, consistent with its ability to protect the immune system and improve long-term immune surveillance



Tan *et al.*, Clin Cancer Res (2022) 28 (4): 629-636
 Patients randomized to receive gem/carbo chemotherapy only (Group 1) or gem/carbo plus one of two dosing schedules of trilaciclib : trilaciclib administered on the day of chemotherapy (Group 2) or trilaciclib administered the day prior to and the day of chemotherapy (Group 3).

OS Improvement Observed Across PD-L1 Subpopulations

Overall Survival for Patients with PD-L1 Positive Tumors

	Chemo (Group 1)	Trilaciclib (Groups 2 / 3)	
Patients (n)	17	32	
Median OS (months)	10.5	32.7	
HR	0.34		
P value	0.004		

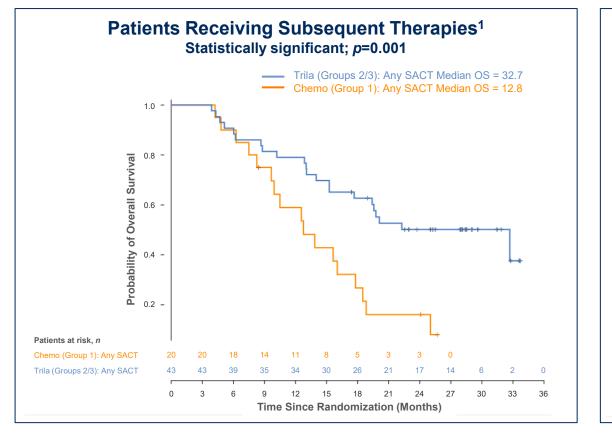
Overall Survival for Patients with PD-L1 Negative Tumors

	Chemo (Groups 1)	Trilaciclib (Groups 2 / 3)	
Patients (n)	10	26	
Median OS (months)	13.9	17.8	
HR	0.48		
P value	0.093		

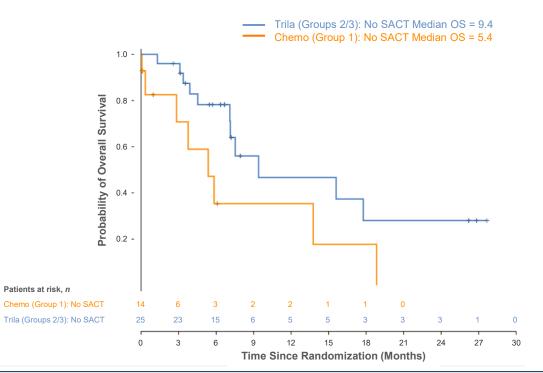
OS improvement observed regardless of patients' tumor PD-L1 status



OS Increased Over Time with Subsequent Therapies



Patients Not Receiving Subsequent Therapies¹

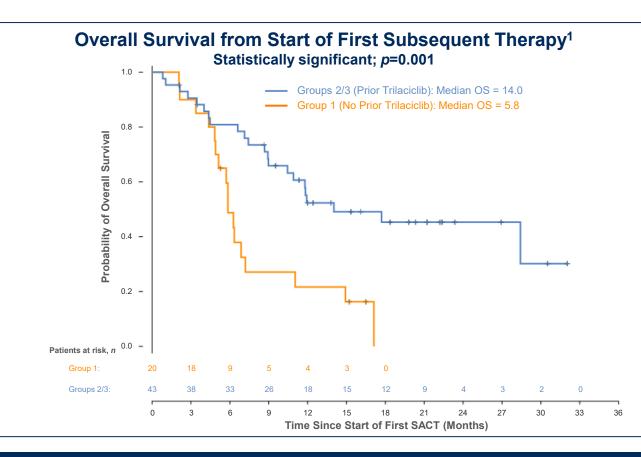


OS benefit continued to increase in the trilaciclib arm as patients received subsequent therapies



Note: SACT: Subsequent Anti-Cancer Therapy. 1. Goel S et al., Patients with Metastatic Triple-Negative Breast Cancer who Receive trilaciclib prior to cytotoxic chemotherapy exhibit improved survival after receiving subsequent anticancer therapy, San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium (SABCS), December 5-9, 2023, PO2-06-12.

OS from Start of Subsequent Therapy Exceeds Benchmarks



Subsequent Therapy Administered in Phase 2 (2L+ TNBC)	Median OS¹ (months)
Chemotherapy (Groups 2 / 3 – <u>prior trilaciclib</u>)	14.0
Chemotherapy (Group 1 – no prior trilaciclib)	5.8

Historical Benchmarks from ASCENT (2L+ TNBC)	Median OS² (months)
Sacituzumab govitecan ("SG")	12.1
Chemotherapy	6.7

Median OS of 14 months from the start of subsequent 2L+ chemotherapy compares favorably to control and historical benchmarks



Goel S, Patients with Metastatic Triple-Negative Breast Cancer who Receive trilaciclib prior to cytotoxic chemotherapy exhibit improved survival after receiving subsequent anticancer therapy, San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium (SABCS), December 5-9, 2023, PO2-06-12.

2. ASCENT data for patients in ASCENT Phase 3 study without brain metastases (from A Bardia, et al., Sacituzumab Govitecan in Metastatic Triple-Negative Breast Cancer, N Engl J Med 2021; 384:1529-1541)

Ongoing 1L TNBC Phase 3 Builds Upon Phase 2 Results

Evaluating 1L TNBC patients with PD-L1 positive and negative tumors



PRIMARY ENDPOINT: Overall Survival

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS: PFS, ORR, PRO, myeloprotection measures

STATUS: 187 Patients Enrolled in ITT Final OS analysis estimated to occur in 3Q2024

Potential to demonstrate trilaciclib + gem/carbo as 1L TNBC standard of care with meaningfully improved OS continuing to increase with subsequent therapies





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Clinical Rationale for Combining Trilaciclib with ADCs

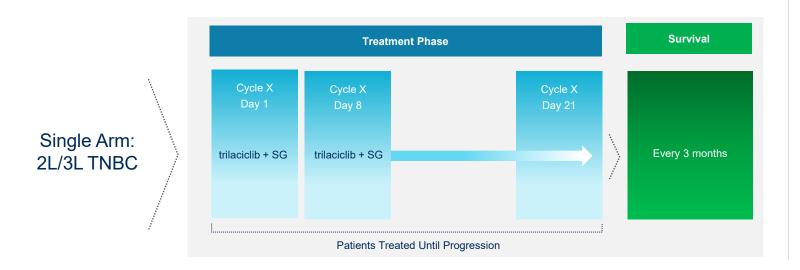
1 Improve Safety and Tolerability	Reduce myelotoxicity and diarrhea associated with leading TROP2 ADCs (improve tolerability profiles and enable expansion into earlier stage settings)
2 Protect Immune	Minimize long-term damage to immune system from cytotoxic payloads
System Function	(maintain T cell populations responsible for long-term anti-tumor immunity)
Improve Long-term	Increase immune system's ability to recognize and eliminate tumor cells
Immune Surveillance	(enhance long-term outcomes following ongoing and subsequent therapies)

Potential for trilaciclib to meaningfully improve efficacy and safety of leading ADCs



2L+ TNBC in Combination with SG ("ADC Study")

Evaluating synergistic combo potential of trilaciclib and sacituzumab govitecan



PRIMARY ENDPOINT: PFS

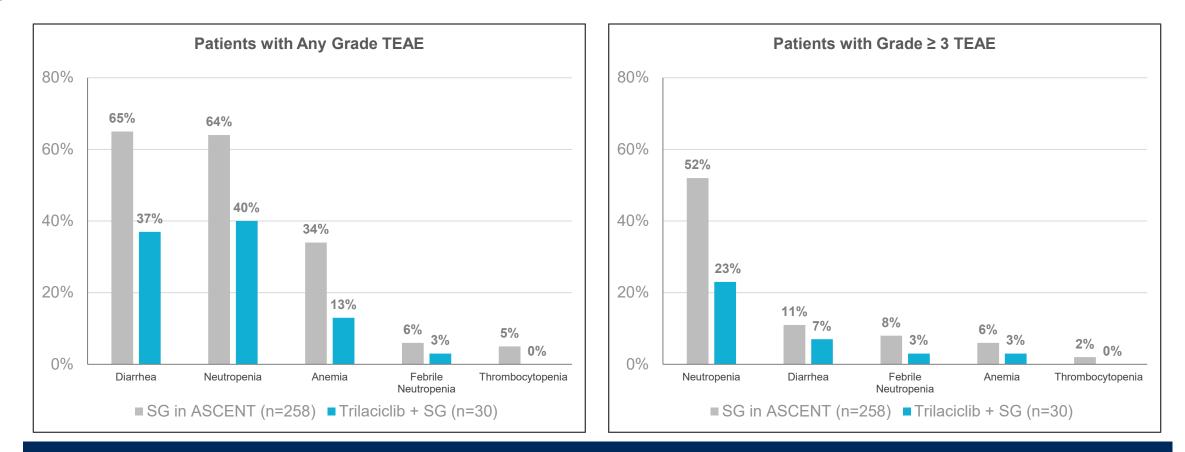
SECONDARY ENDPOINTS: OS, ORR, CBR, myeloprotection measures

PATIENTS ENROLLED: 30 participants

Strong clinical rationale underlying a trilaciclib + TROP2 ADC combination



ADC Study Safety and Tolerability Data Cutoff January 2, 2024



Meaningful reduction in on-target adverse events compared to SG historical data



Trilaciclib + SG data from 2Jan2024 data cut; median number of cycles received 6 with 3 patients remaining on study drug

ASCENT data for patients in ASCENT Phase 3 study without brain metastases (A Bardia, et al., Sacituzumab Govitecan in Metastatic Triple-Negative Breast Cancer, N Engl J Med 2021; 384:1529-1541).

ADC Study Preliminary Efficacy Metrics¹ Data Cutoff January 4, 2024

			,
ORR	Median PFS	Clinical Benefit ¹	Median OS
23%	4.1 months	47%	17.9 months ²
35%	5.6 months	45%	12.1 months
on of greater p	rior PD-L1 inhibitor		gest benefit expected in OS
	23% 35% ve relatively si on of greater p	23% 4.1 months	23%4.1 months47%35%5.6 months45%ve relatively similar baseline on of greater prior PD-L1 inhibitor a 29% in ASCENT)

Median overall survival for Trilaciclib + SG currently 17.9 months



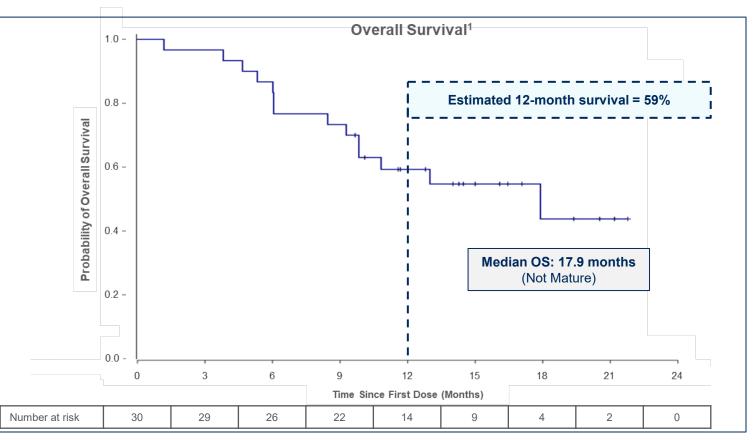
Clinical Benefit calculated as confirmed responses + partial responses + stable disease for at least 6 months

Data cutoff for trilaciclib + SG: 4Jan2024 (*OS data not mature*)

ASCENT data for patients in ASCENT Phase 3 study without brain metastases (A Bardia, et al., Sacituzumab Govitecan in Metastatic Triple-Negative Breast Cancer, N Engl J Med 2021; 384:1529-1541).

consistent with MOA and previous data

ADC Study Preliminary OS (Kaplan-Meier)¹ Data Cutoff January 4, 2024



Encouraging OS trend with estimated 12-month survival currently 59%; next OS data cut expected mid-2024





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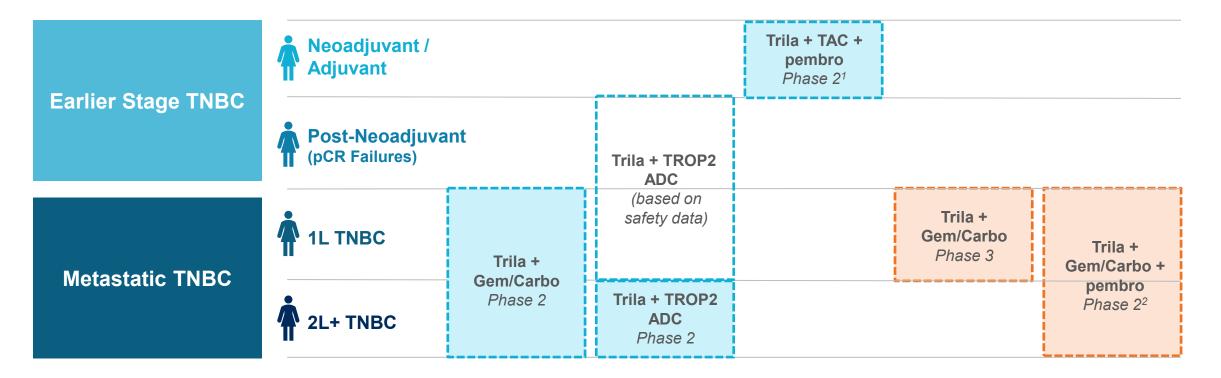
Positioned for Global Expansion and Future Growth



Trilaciclib Well Positioned Across TNBC Treatment Settings

Proof of Concept Demonstrated

Current Ongoing Studies



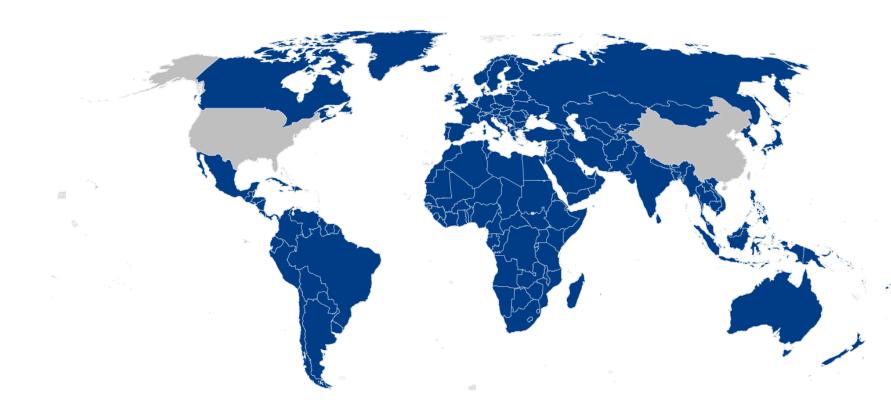
Existing trilaciclib data and ongoing studies to provide roadmap for future commercialization and additional late-stage development opportunities



Proof of concept demonstrated in neoadjuvant TNBC patients with PD-L1 positive tumors (given encouraging pCR data in this subpopulation)

Phase 2 Investigator Sponsored Study conducted by Atrium Health Levine Cancer Institute

Global Opportunities to be Pursued through Partnership



- Intentionally did not submit filings outside the U.S. and China prior to efficacy data
- TNBC data expected to enable reimbursement in these other territories
- Planning for partnership discussions following successful Ph3 readout

Anticipate successful 1L TNBC data to be catalyst for global expansion plans



Strong 2023 Financial Results with Cash Runway into 2025

4Q/FY23 Financial Results			
Growing Revenue in 2023	Expect Continued Product Growth	Reduced Operating Expenses	
 4Q23 net COSELA revenue grew 29% to \$13.9M 2023 net COSELA revenue of \$46.3M 2023 total revenue of \$82.5M 	 Net COSELA revenue guidance of between \$60M and \$70M in 2024 No change expected in gross-to-net estimates 	- 2023 OpEx is ~35% lower than 2022	

Cash runway expected to be sufficient to fund operations into 2025



G1 Focus and Long-Term Vision

