One Mission, Inspired by Patients: Defeat Cancer.™

May 2022

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Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation may contain forward-looking statements that are based on our current expectations, estimates and projections about our industry as well as management's beliefs and assumptions. Words such as "anticipates," "expects," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates," "may," "will," and variations of these words or similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, without limitation, the commercialization of QINLOCK (ripretinib) for fourth-line GIST patients in the U.S., key European markets, and any other jurisdictions where we may receive marketing approval in the future, our expectations and timing regarding vimseltinib and the pivotal Phase 3 MOTION study in TGCT patients and the potential for vimseltinib to be a best-in-class treatment for TGCT, our Phase 1 study of DCC-3116 in patients with mutant RAS or RAF cancers, initial data from the dose escalation phase of the Phase 1 study of DCC-3116 and the potential for DCC-3116 to be a first-in-class ULK inhibitor, our expectations and timing for declaring a development candidate for our pan-RAF program, continuing to develop our in-licensed research stage VPS34 program, ex-U.S. strategies including in Germany and France, as well as exploring other channels for patient access in other European territories, clinical studies including status, progress and results, timing for clinical data readouts, planning efforts for future clinical studies, NDA/MAA (and equivalent) filings and potential additional approvals, research and discovery efforts including the potential of our drug candidates, IND filings, regulatory designations and programs, timing and likelihood of success, plans and objectives of management for future operations, estimated patient populations, the market opportunity for our drug and drug candidates and business guidance, including discovery, clinical and regulatory milestones, cash guidance, expectation regarding our financial performance and business strategy, and the potential impact of COVID-19, and speak only at the time this presentation was prepared. Such statements are based upon the information available to us now and are subject to change. We will not necessarily inform you of such changes. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual results could differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including, among others, the success of our corporate strategy and restructuring plan, the success of our commercialization efforts with respect to QINLOCK, including our launch in Germany, our limited experience as a commercial company, our ability to obtain, or any delays in obtaining, required regulatory approvals for our drug and drug candidates, our reliance on sole source third-party suppliers, our exposure to criminal sanctions, civil penalties, contractual damages, reputational harm, and diminished profits and future earnings from our relationships with customers and third-party payors that are subject to applicable anti-kickback, fraud and abuse, and other healthcare laws and regulations, and health information privacy and security laws, our failure to obtain or maintain adequate coverage and reimbursement for new or current products, recently enacted and future legislation may increase the difficulty and cost for us to obtain marketing approval of and commercialize our drug candidates, the potential for QINLOCK or any current drug candidates, such as vimseltinib and DCC-3116, or future drug candidates, if successfully developed and approved, to cause undesirable side effects that limit the commercial profile or result in other significant negative consequences for approved products or delay or prevent further development or regulatory approval with respect to drug candidates or new indications, or cause regulatory authorities to require labeling statements, such as boxed warnings, our competition may discover, develop, or commercialize products before or more successfully than we do, our estimates for market opportunities for our approved drug and drug candidates, market acceptance by physicians, patients, third-party payors, and others in the medical community of QINLOCK, and of any future approved drugs, such as vimseltinib or DCC-3116, if approved, our failure to obtain additional marketing approvals in other foreign jurisdictions, the potential for ongoing enforcement of post-marketing requirements for QINLOCK and any drug candidate for which we obtain marketing approval to subject us to substantial penalties, including withdrawal of QINLOCK or any future approved product from the market, if we fail to comply with all regulatory requirements, our ability to complete, and the costs and timing of completing, the development and commercialization of our drug and drug candidates, our success in enrolling patients in clinical trials, including in our clinical trials of vimseltinib or DCC-3116, the potential for serious adverse events or unacceptable side effects to be identified during the development of our drug or drug candidates, our ability to obtain or, if granted, retain orphan drug exclusivity for our drug or drug candidates; the ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, our incurrence of significant operating losses since our inception and our expectation that we will incur continued losses for the foreseeable future and may never achieve or maintain profitability, our ability to raise capital when needed, our reliance on third parties to conduct our clinical trials and preclinical studies, our reliance on third parties for the manufacture of our drug candidates for preclinical testing and clinical trials, and for the manufacture of QINLOCK for commercialization and clinical trials, and our ability to enforce our intellectual property rights throughout the world. New risk factors and uncertainties may emerge from time to time, and it is not possible to predict all risk factors and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that the opportunity will meet your investment objectives, that you will receive a return of all or part of such investment. Investment results may vary significantly over any given time period. The appropriateness of a particular investment or strategy will depend on an investor's individual circumstances and objectives. Investors should independently evaluate specific investments. For further information regarding these risks, uncertainties and other factors, you should read the "Risk Factors" section of Deciphera's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2022 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), and Deciphera's other SEC filings.

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ONE MISSION, INSPIRED BY PATIENTS: DEFEAT CANCER™

SUCCESSFUL COMMERCIAL FRANCHISE AND RESEARCH ENGINE TO FUEL PIPELINE

QINLOCK®

- Building on successful U.S. launch
- Now approved in nine territories, including the U.S., E.U., and China
- Launch in Germany now underway

Leader in Autophagy Inhibition in Cancer

- DCC-3116, potential first-in-class ULK inhibitor, now in Phase 1
- Active VPS34 research program

Vimseltinib

- Potential best-in-class product profile
- Phase 3 study of vimseltinib underway
- Updated Phase 1/2 data in TGCT patients expected in 2H 2022

Pan-RAF Program

- Program targeting inhibition of BRAF and CRAF kinases
- Nomination of development candidate planned for later this year

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Notes: BRAF=proto-oncogene b-RAF; CRAF=proto-oncogene c-RAF; RAF=rapidly accelerated fibrosarcoma; TGCT=tenosynovial giant cell tumor; ULK=unc-51-like autophagy-activating kinase.

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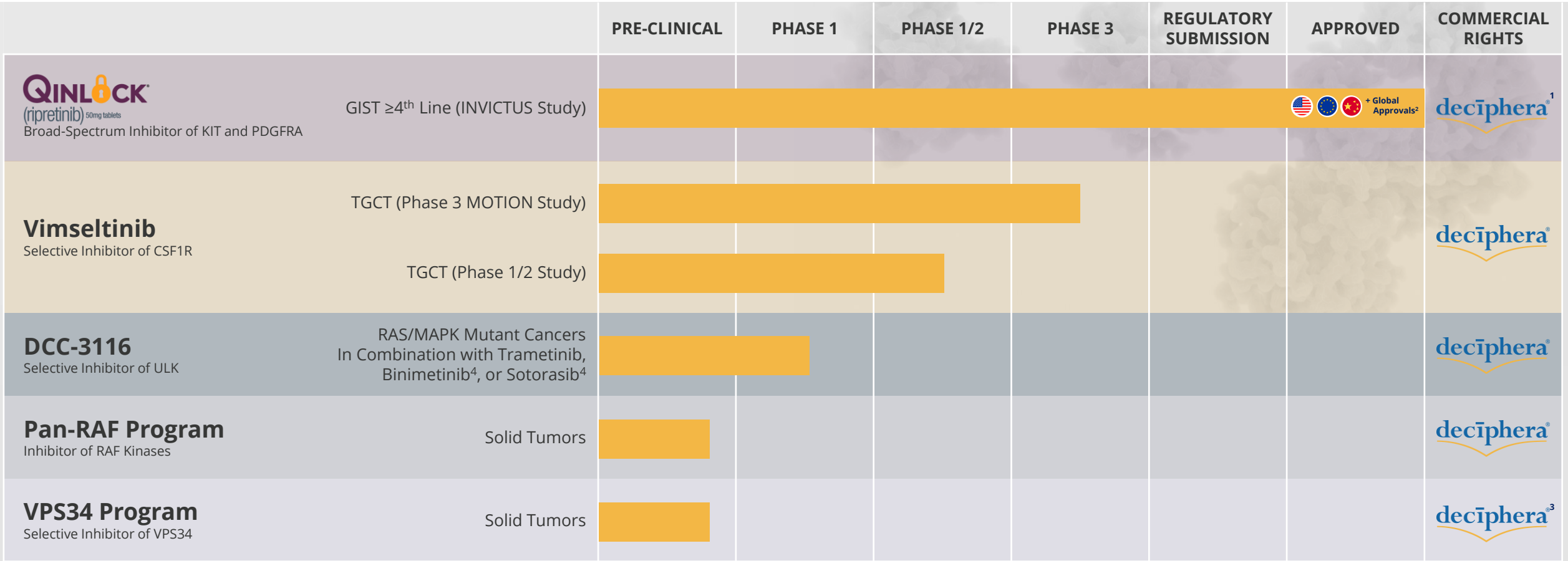
ROBUST PIPELINE OF SWITCH-CONTROL KINASE INHIBITORS



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Notes: CSF1R=colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor; GIST=gastrointestinal stromal tumor; KIT=KIT proto-oncogene receptor tyrosine kinase; MAPK=mitogen-activated protein kinase; PDGFRA=platelet-derived growth factor receptor α; RAF=rapidly accelerated fibrosarcoma; RAS=rat sarcoma gene; TGCT=tenosynovial giant cell tumor; ULK=unc-51-like autophagy-activating kinase; (1) Exclusive development and commercialization license with Zai Lab in Greater China for QINLOCK; (2) QINLOCK is approved for 4th line GIST in the United States, Australia, Canada, China, European Union, Hong Kong, Switzerland, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom; (3) Agreement with Sprint Bioscience for exclusive in-license worldwide rights to a research-stage program targeting VPS34; (4) subject to feedback from regulatory authorities.

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STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR 2022

QINLOCK® (ripretinib) 50 mg tablets

- Further entrench as standard of care in 4th line GIST in the U.S.
- Successfully launch in key European markets
- Present INTRIGUE data at ASCO Plenary Series Session

Vimseltinib

- Rapidly enroll Phase 3 MOTION study
- Present updated clinical data from ongoing Phase 1/2 study

DCC-3116

- Present initial data from Phase 1 single agent dose escalation study
- Initiate Phase 1 dose escalation study in combination with a MEK inhibitor
- Expand program to include $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor combination in NSCLC[1]

Proprietary Drug Discovery Platform

- Declare pan-RAF inhibitor development candidate

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Notes: ASCO=American Society of Clinical Oncology; G12C=single point mutation with a glycine-to-cysteine substitution at codon 12; GIST=gastrointestinal stromal tumor; KRAS=Kirsten rat sarcoma virus; MEK=MAPK/ERK kinase; NSCLC=non–small-cell lung cancer; RAF=rapidly accelerated fibrosarcoma; (1) subject to feedback from regulatory authorities.

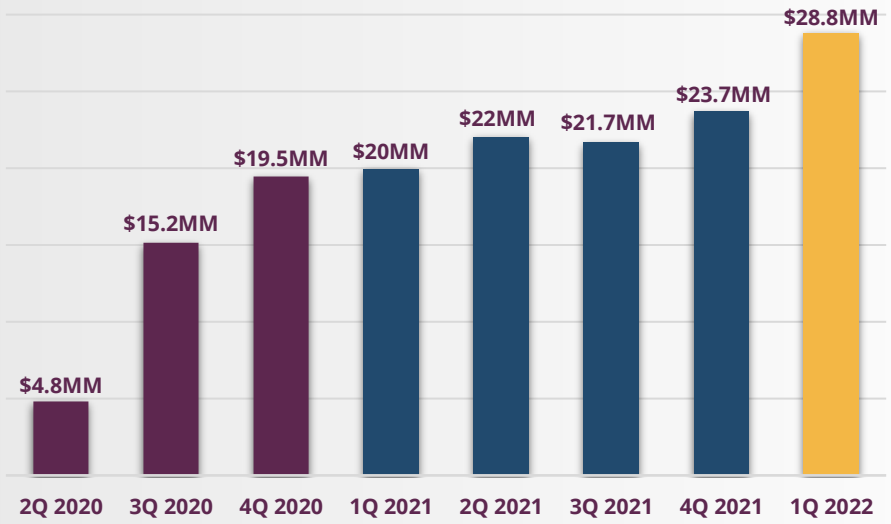
QINLOCK® (ripretinib)

FIRST APPROVED TKI DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY FOR GIST

Multiple Global Approvals and Commercial Launches

- **Approved in nine jurisdictions** around the world, including the major markets of the **U.S.**, **Europe**, and **China**
- Total revenue of **$29.2MM** in 1Q 2022
  - U.S. net product sales of **$23.4MM**
  - International net product sales of **$5.4MM**
  - Collaboration revenue of **$0.4MM**
- Direct commercialization in **U.S.** and **E.U.**

QINLOCK® Total Product Revenue

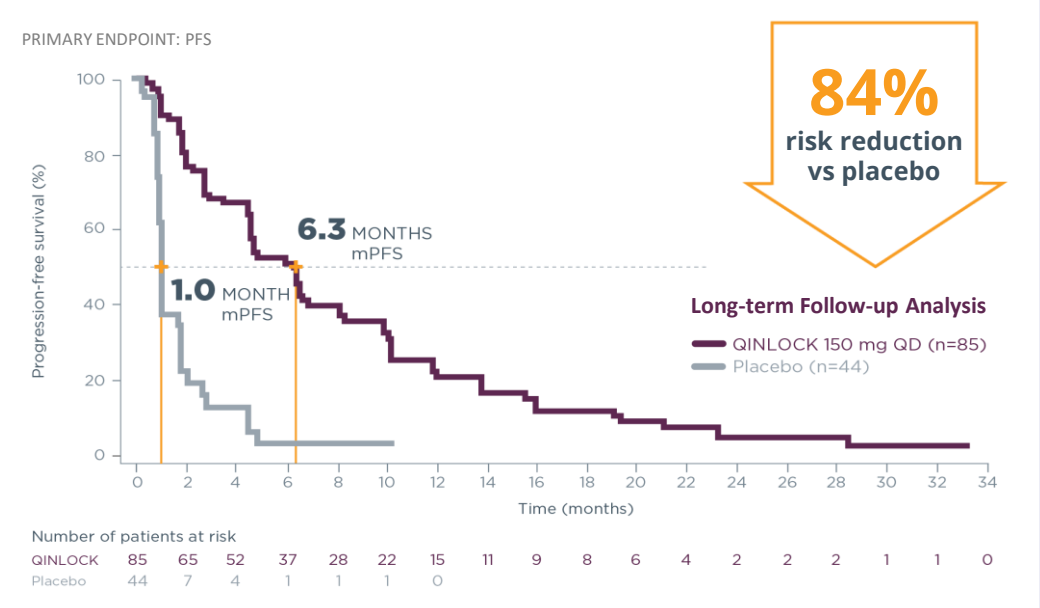


Notes: Full prescribing information is available at www.QINLOCK.com; TKI=Tyrosine kinase inhibitor; FDA=U.S. Food and Drug Administration; GIST=gastrointestinal stromal tumor; E.U.=European Union

CLEAR STANDARD OF CARE FOR THE TREATMENT OF 4th LINE GIST

Progression-free survival

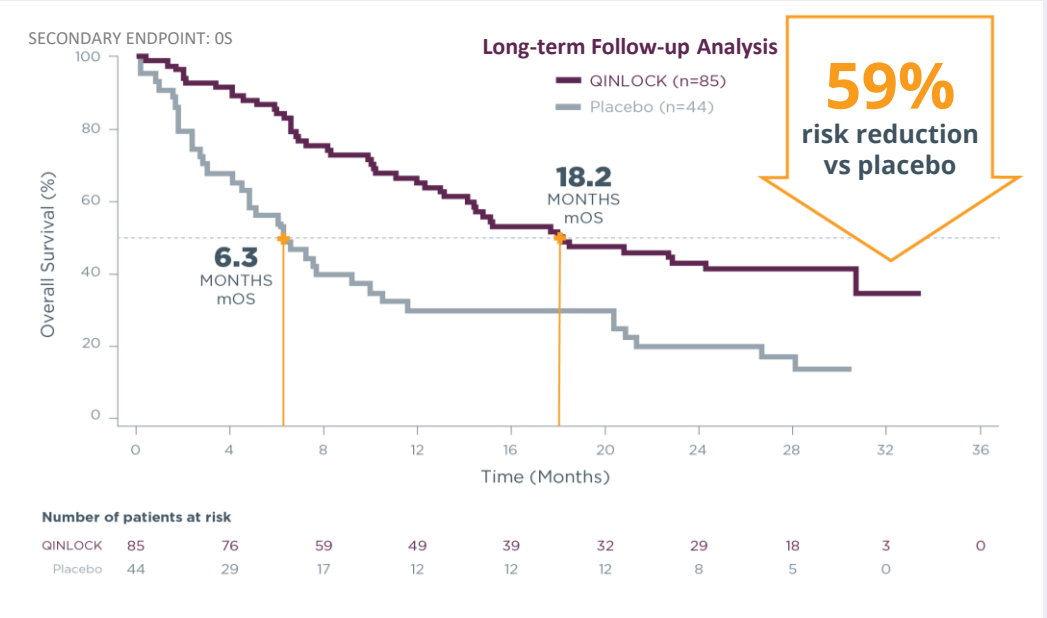
(median PFS of 6.3 months vs. 1.0 month; HR=0.16, 95% CI [0.01-0.27], P<0.0001)



QINLOCK PFS in the primary analysis: 6.3 months vs 1.0 months
(HR = 0.15 [95% CI, 0.09 – 0.25], p<0.001)

Overall survival

(median OS of 18.2 months vs. 6.3 months; HR=0.41, 95% CI [0.26-0.65])



QINLOCK OS in the primary analysis: 15.1 months vs 6.6 months
(HR = 0.36 [95% CI, 0.21 – 0.62], p<0.001)

Overall Response Rate:

- **Long-term follow-up analysis:** 11.8% with QINLOCK vs 0.0% with placebo
- **Primary analysis:** 9.4% with QINLOCK vs 0.0% with placebo (P=0.0504)

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Notes: Updated data on the INVICTUS Study presented at the ESMO Congress 2021; Full prescribing information is available at www.QINLOCK.com; Overall survival data includes all time periods, including dose escalation. Placebo arm includes patients taking placebo who, following progression, were crossed-over to QINLOCK treatment; The long-term follow-up analysis was conducted approximately 19 months from the data cutoff date in the primary analysis and was not powered to show statistical significance; CI=confidence interval; GIST=gastrointestinal stromal tumor; HR=hazard ratio; mOS=median overall survival; mPFS=median progression-free survival; OS=overall survival; PFS=progression-free survival; QD=daily.

QINLOCK® | 4TH LINE GASTROINTESTINAL STROMAL TUMOR

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL U.S. LAUNCH

Share-of-Voice	*Confidence*	*Prescriber Breadth*	*Product Revenue*
>55,000 HCP Interactions[1]	**>90%** Performance Ratings[2,3]	**~650** Unique Prescribers[1]	**~$143** Million
Highest level of HCP reach and share-of-voice in GIST market[2]	**GIST treaters indicate INTRIGUE results further highlight QINLOCK's clinical activity and favorable safety profile in 4th line GIST[4]**	**Broad utilization in both academic and community settings[1]**	**U.S. net sales (launch through 1Q 2022)**

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Notes: GIST=gastrointestinal stromal tumor; HCP=health care provider; QINLOCK launch data represented from May 15, 2020 through March 31, 2022. (1) Internal Deciphera Data.; (2) Deciphera ATU survey, 4Q 2021; (3) Deciphera ATU survey, 4Q 2021. 90% of users rate QINLOCK as performing well to extremely well (4) Deciphera market research post-INTRIGUE survey, 4Q 2021.

GLOBAL APPROVALS AND EXPANSION

Significant progress expanding QINLOCK access to 4th line GIST patients globally

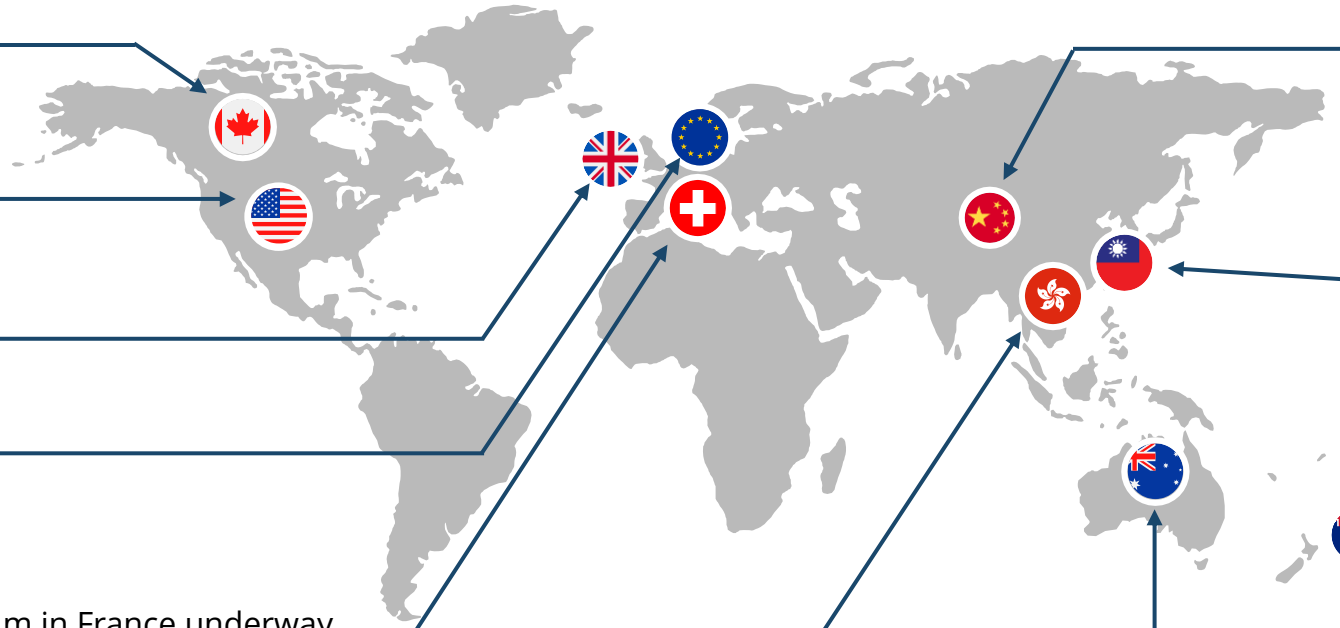
Canada
- Approved in June 2020

United States
- Approved in May 2020

United Kingdom
- Approved in December 2021

European Union
- Approved in November 2021
- Launch in Germany underway
- Post-approval paid access program in France underway

Switzerland
- Approved in October 2021
- Named patient sales in Switzerland underway



China
- Approved in March 2021[1]

Taiwan
- Approved in September 2021[1]

Hong Kong
- Approved in March 2021[1]

Australia
- Approved in July 2020

New Zealand
- Marketing application accepted for review

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Notes: GIST=gastrointestinal stromal tumor; (1) Exclusive development and commercialization license with Zai Lab in Greater China for QINLOCK.

QINLOCK | 4TH LINE GASTROINTESTINAL STROMAL TUMOR

SUCCESSFUL Q1 QINLOCK LAUNCH IN EUROPE DELIVERING A TOTAL OF $5.4MM IN INTERNATIONAL NET PRODUCT REVENUE

Fast Patient Access

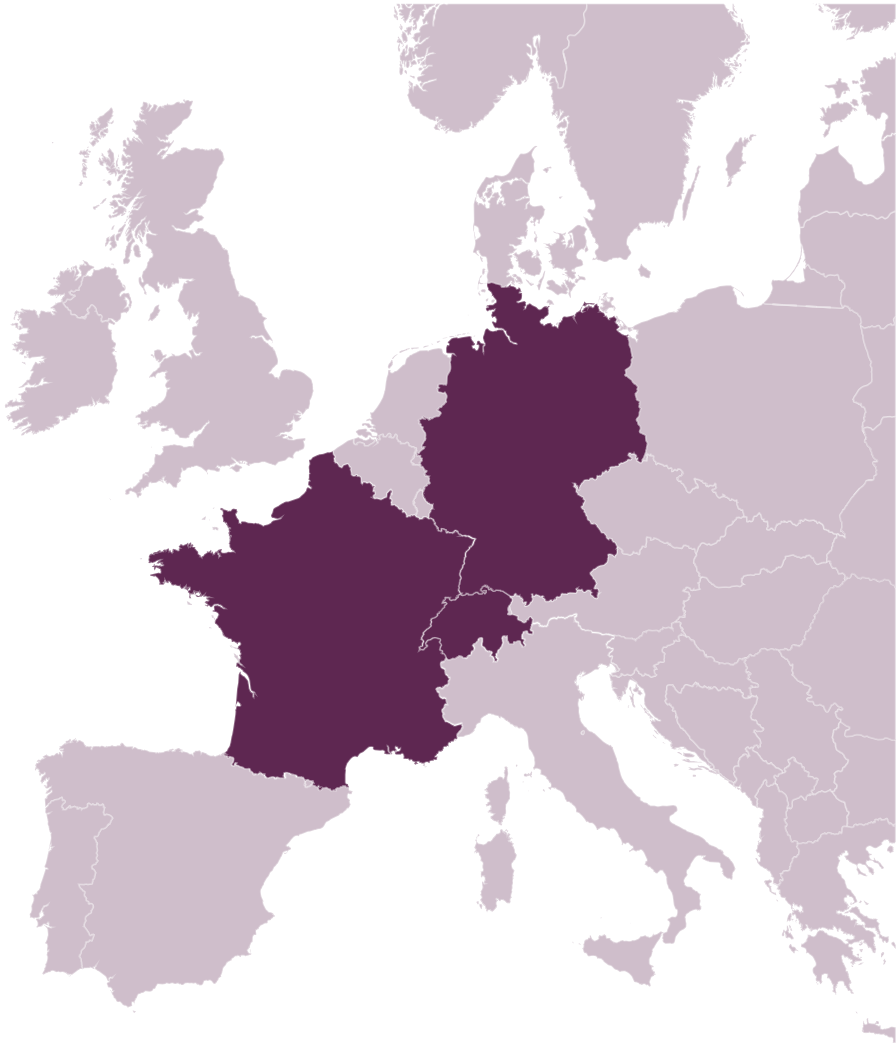
- Immediate access and reimbursement in Germany and access in key markets ongoing
- Infrastructure in place for named patient sales and/or paid access programs as permissible in other European countries

Early Revenue Markets

- High demand in Germany following launch
- Named patient sales in Switzerland and in other markets
- Received ASMR III rating and received authorization for post-approval paid access program in France

Robust Opportunity

- Estimated GIST incidence in EU5 comparable to the U.S.: 4,000–6,000 patients
- No other treatment options approved for 4th line GIST
- Broad experience with QINLOCK under early access program indicates urgent medical need



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Notes: Reimbursement timelines in Europe differ among countries driven by local practices and local requirements; EU5=France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom; GIST=gastrointestinal stromal tumor.

VIMSELTINIB

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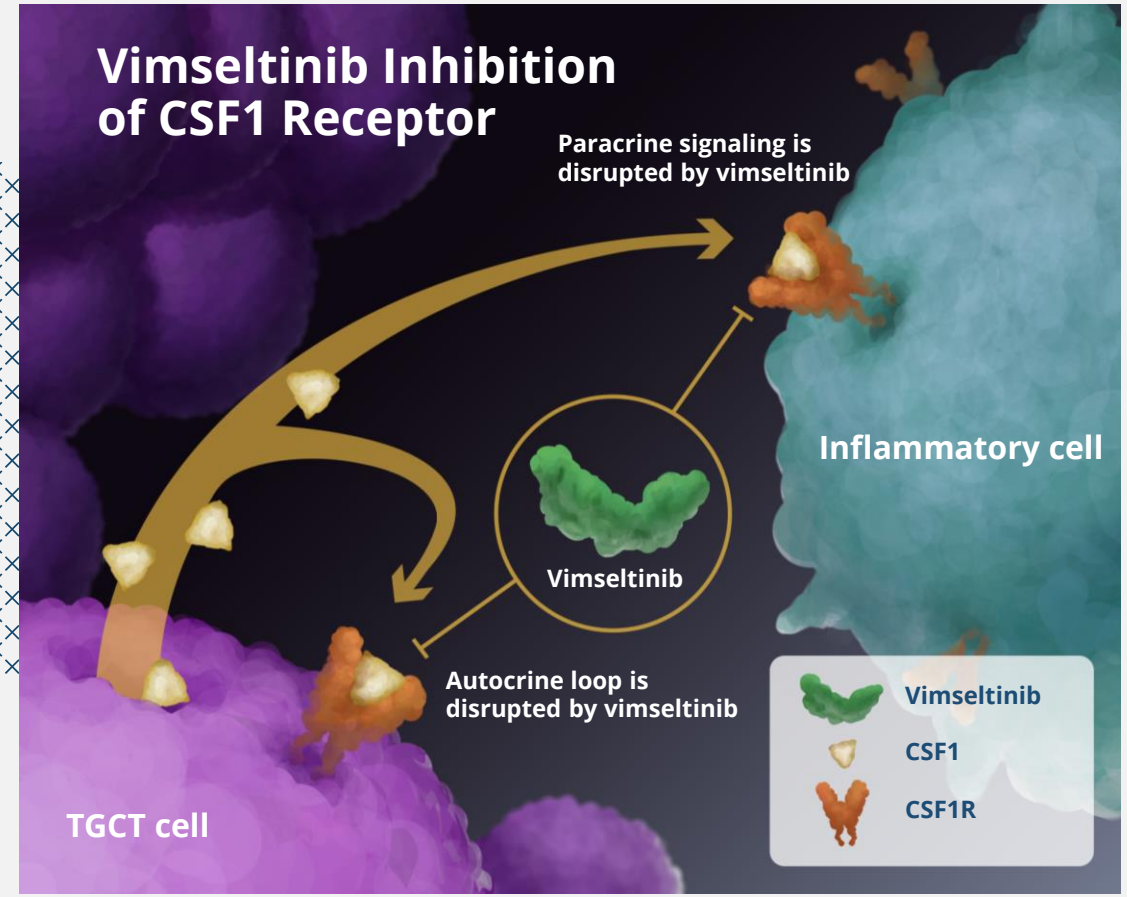
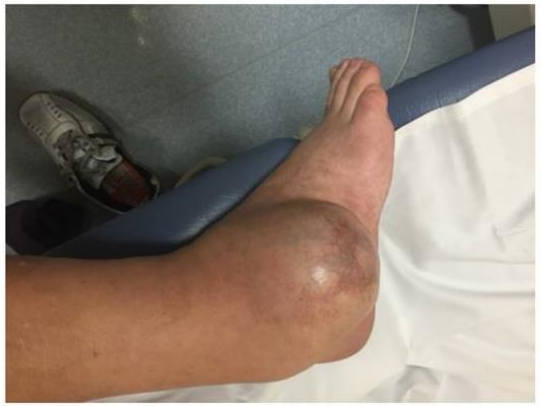
ENROLLMENT UNDERWAY FOR PHASE 3 MOTION STUDY IN TGCT

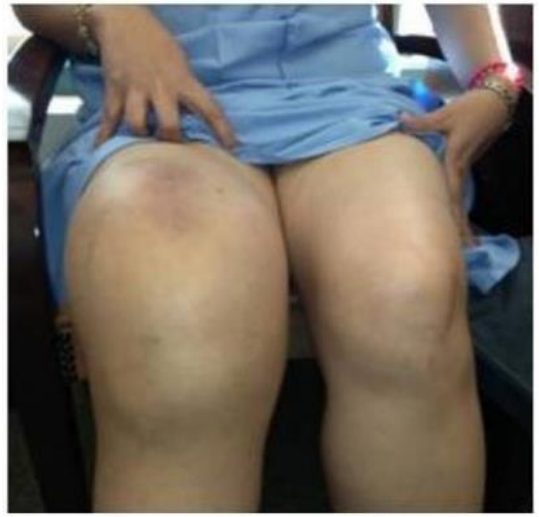


- Vimseltinib is an oral, switch-control TKI specifically designed to selectively and potently inhibit CSF1R
- TGCT caused by translocation in CSF1 gene, coding the ligand for CSF1R
- High unmet medical need in TGCT for effective therapy with improved safety profile
- Phase 1/2 study update showed ORR of 47% and well tolerated in TGCT patients with no cholestatic hepatotoxicity observed[1]
- Strong strategic fit with GIST based on overlapping KOLs and call-points

Notes: CSF1=colony-stimulating factor 1; CSF1R=colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor; GIST=gastrointestinal stromal tumor; KOL=key opinion leader; ORR=objective response rate; TGCT=tenosynovial giant cell tumor; TKI=tyrosine kinase inhibitor; (1) Data presented at the ESMO Congress 2021.

A LOCALLY AGGRESSIVE TUMOR ASSOCIATED WITH SUBSTANTIAL MORBIDITY





Disease Burden and Unmet Medical Need for TGCT Patients	
Diagnosis	Due to the slow-growing nature of TGCT and similar symptoms to other conditions like sports injuries and arthritis, patients may have a longer path to diagnosis
Patient burden	In the TOPP registry[1], patients at baseline commonly reported multiple symptoms, including pain (78%), limited function (64%), swelling (61%), stiffness (55%), and use of analgesics (15%)[2]

Unmet need	▪ Surgical resection is standard treatment
	▪ High rate of recurrence in diffuse TGCT
	▪ CSF1R inhibition has demonstrated clinical benefit in diffuse TGCT
	▪ Pexidartinib is only approved agent for TGCT patients no longer amenable to surgery (FDA approval in August 2019)
	  • FDA label includes boxed warning, REMS, and intensive liver monitoring due to off-target hepatotoxicity risks
	  • The EMA adopted the decision of refusal of the Turalio MAA in November 2020
	▪ Unmet medical need for effective CSF1R inhibitor with favorable safety/tolerability profile for TGCT patients

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Ankle image courtesy of Tap WD, et al. ASCO 2018, abstract 11502; Knee image courtesy of Tap WD, et al. N Engl J Med. 2015;373:428-437.
Notes: CSF1R=colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor; EMA=European Medicines Agency; FDA=U.S. Food and Drug Administration; MAA=Marketing Authorisation Application; REMS=Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy; TGCT=tenosynovial giant cell tumor; (1) The TOPP registry was a multinational, multicenter, prospective observational study involving 12 tertiary sarcoma centers in 7 European countries, and 2 US sites; (2) Patients experienced more than or equal to 3 symptoms (52%).

STUDY DESIGN

PHASE 1 (DOSE ESCALATION)

- A pharmacologically guided 3 + 3 design, to determine the recommended Phase 2 dose (RP2D) and the maximum tolerated dose
- Enrollment in Phase 1 dose escalation is complete

COHORT 5 (n=8)

Loading Dose	Dose
30 mg QD x 5 days	30 mg twice weekly

COHORT 8 (n=12)

Loading Dose	Dose
30 mg QD x 3 days	10 mg QD

COHORT 9 (n=12)

Loading Dose	Dose
20 mg QD x 3 days	6 mg QD

PHASE 2 (EXPANSION)

- Study to evaluate the safety, tolerability, and preliminary efficacy in two TGCT expansion cohorts
- Recommended phase 2 dose of 30 mg twice weekly with no loading dose

RP2D
30 mg twice weekly

COHORT A (n=37)

TGCT patients with no prior anti-CSF1/CSF1R therapy (previous therapy with imatinib or nilotinib is allowed)

PHASE 2 (n=45)
Enrollment Ongoing

COHORT B (n=8)

TGCT patients with prior anti-CSF1/CSF1R therapy (previous therapy with imatinib or nilotinib alone would not be eligible)

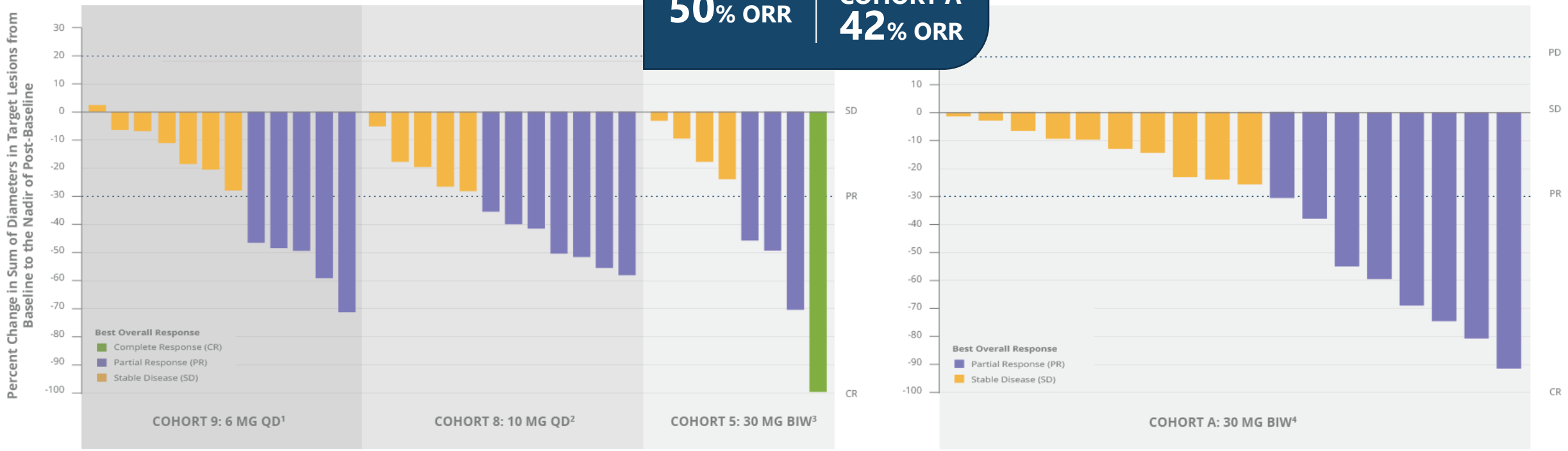
Notes: Data presented at the ESMO Congress 2021; results are reported for patients with TGCT with a data cutoff of June 7, 2021; CSF1=colony-stimulating factor 1; CSF1R=colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor; QD=once daily; RP2D=recommended Phase 2 dose; TGCT=tenosynovial giant cell tumor.

ENCOURAGING ANTI-TUMOR ACTIVITY

47% ORR

Across all dose cohorts of Phase 1 and Phase 2 Cohort A

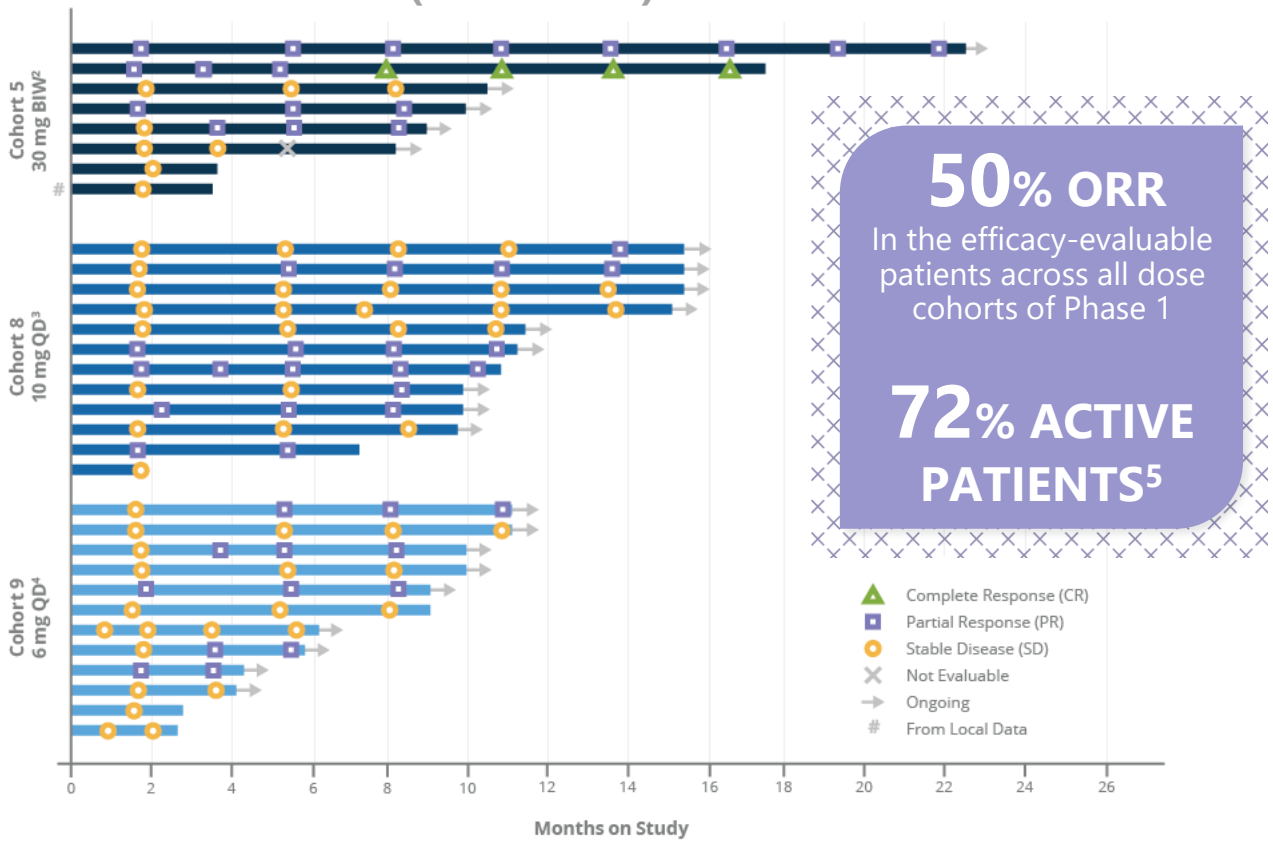
PHASE 1	PHASE 2 COHORT A
50% ORR	42% ORR



Notes: Data presented at the ESMO Congress 2021; results are reported for patients with TGCT with a data cutoff of June 7, 2021; BIW=twice weekly; CR=complete response; ORR=objective response rate; PR=partial response; QD=once daily; SD=stable disease; TGCT=tenosynovial giant cell tumor; (1) After 3-day 20 mg QD loading dose; (2) After 3-day 30 mg QD loading dose; (3) After 5-day 30 mg QD loading dose; (4) No loading dose.

DURABLE RESPONSES TO TREATMENT OBSERVED

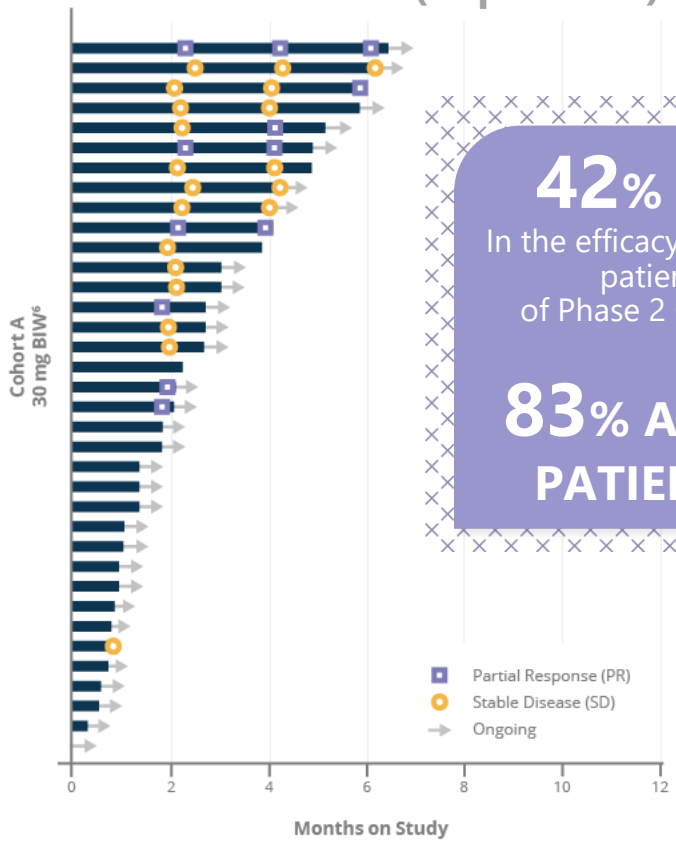
Phase 1 (Escalation)[1]



50% ORR
In the efficacy-evaluable patients across all dose cohorts of Phase 1

72% ACTIVE PATIENTS[5]

Phase 2 – Cohort A (Expansion)[7]



42% ORR
In the efficacy-evaluable patients of Phase 2 Cohort A

83% ACTIVE PATIENTS[5]

Notes: Data presented at the ESMO Congress 2021; results are reported for patients with TGCT with a data cutoff of June 7, 2021; BIW=twice weekly; ORR=objective response rate; QD=once daily; TGCT=tenosynovial giant cell tumor; #=1 patient had a local assessment for efficacy, but no central assessment was performed; (1) Median duration of treatment of 10.1 months across all phase 1 dose cohorts; (2) After 5-day 30 mg QD loading dose; (3) After 3-day 30 mg QD loading dose; (4) After 3-day 20 mg QD loading dose; (5) Active patients as of data cutoff of June 7, 2021; (6) No loading dose; (7) Median duration of treatment of 1.9 months in phase 2 cohort A.

WELL-TOLERATED IN TGCT PATIENTS

TEAEs in ≥15% of Patients Receiving Vimseltinib

Preferred term	Phase 1 Cohort 5 (n = 8)		Phase 1 All Patients[1] (n = 32)		Phase 2 Cohort A[1] (n = 36)	
	All grades	Grade 3/4	All grades	Grade 3/4	All grades	Grade 3/4
Blood CPK increased	7 (88%)	4 (50%)	20 (63%)	10 (31%)	19 (53%)	9 (25%)
Periorbital edema	3 (38%)	0	17 (53%)	0	8 (22%)	0
Fatigue	3 (38%)	0	15 (47%)	0	6 (17%)	0
AST increased	5 (63%)	1 (13%)	14 (44%)	4 (13%)	12 (33%)	0
ALT increased	2 (25%)	0	10 (31%)	1 (3%)	4 (11%)	0
Myalgia	0	0	9 (28%)	1 (3%)	5 (14%)	0
Arthralgia	2 (25%)	0	8 (25%)	1 (3%)	2 (6%)	0
Face edema	0	0	8 (25%)	0	0	0
Headache	3 (38%)	0	8 (25%)	0	10 (28%)	0
Lipase increased	1 (13%)	0	8 (25%)	3 (9%)	4 (11%)	0
Peripheral edema	1 (13%)	0	8 (25%)	0	5 (14%)	0
Pruritus	1 (13%)	0	8 (25%)	0	3 (8%)	0
Amylase increased	1 (13%)	1 (13%)	7 (22%)	2 (6%)	5 (14%)	0
Diarrhea	1 (13%)	1 (13%)	6 (19%)	1 (3%)	2 (6%)	0
Generalized edema	2 (25%)	0	6 (19%)	0	0	0
Hypertension	0	0	6 (19%)	2 (6%)	1 (3%)	0
Nausea	2 (25%)	0	6 (19%)	0	8 (22%)	0
Constipation	1 (13%)	0	5 (16%)	0	2 (6%)	0
Parasthesia	0	0	5 (16%)	0	1 (3%)	0
Rash macular	0	0	5 (16%)	0	0	0
Rash maculopapular	0	0	5 (16%)	0	5 (14%)	0
Asthenia	1 (13%)	0	3 (9%)	0	6 (17%)	0

- Majority of the common (≥15%) TEAEs were ≤Grade 2
- Observed transaminase, pancreatic, and CPK enzyme elevations were mostly low grade and not associated with symptoms
- No abnormalities in bilirubin levels reported

Notes: Data presented at the ESMO Congress 2021; Results are reported for patients with TGCT with a data cutoff of June 7, 2021; Data are presented as n (%) unless otherwise noted; ALT=alanine aminotransferase; AST=aspartate aminotransferase; CPK=creatine phosphokinase; TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event; (1) TEAE cutoff of ≥15% based on all grades for total Phase 1 and Phase 2 Cohort A.

ENCOURAGING RESULTS SUPPORT FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

- In patients with TGCT not amenable to surgical resection, vimseltinib demonstrated encouraging preliminary efficacy
- Vimseltinib was generally well-tolerated, and the safety profile remains manageable with longer-term follow-up across all Phase 1 dose cohorts and at the recommended Phase 2 dose in Cohort A
- These results support further evaluation of vimseltinib in the MOTION study, a randomized, placebo-controlled, Phase 3 trial in patients with TGCT not amenable to surgical resection

OBJECTIVE RESPONSE RATE

47%

Across all dose cohorts of Phase 1 and Phase 2 Cohort A

DEEPENING AND DURABLE RESPONSES OBSERVED ACROSS ALL DOSE COHORTS OF PHASE 1

ACTIVE PATIENTS

PHASE 1	PHASE 2 COHORT A
72%	83%

NO ABNORMALITIES IN BILIRUBIN LEVELS REPORTED

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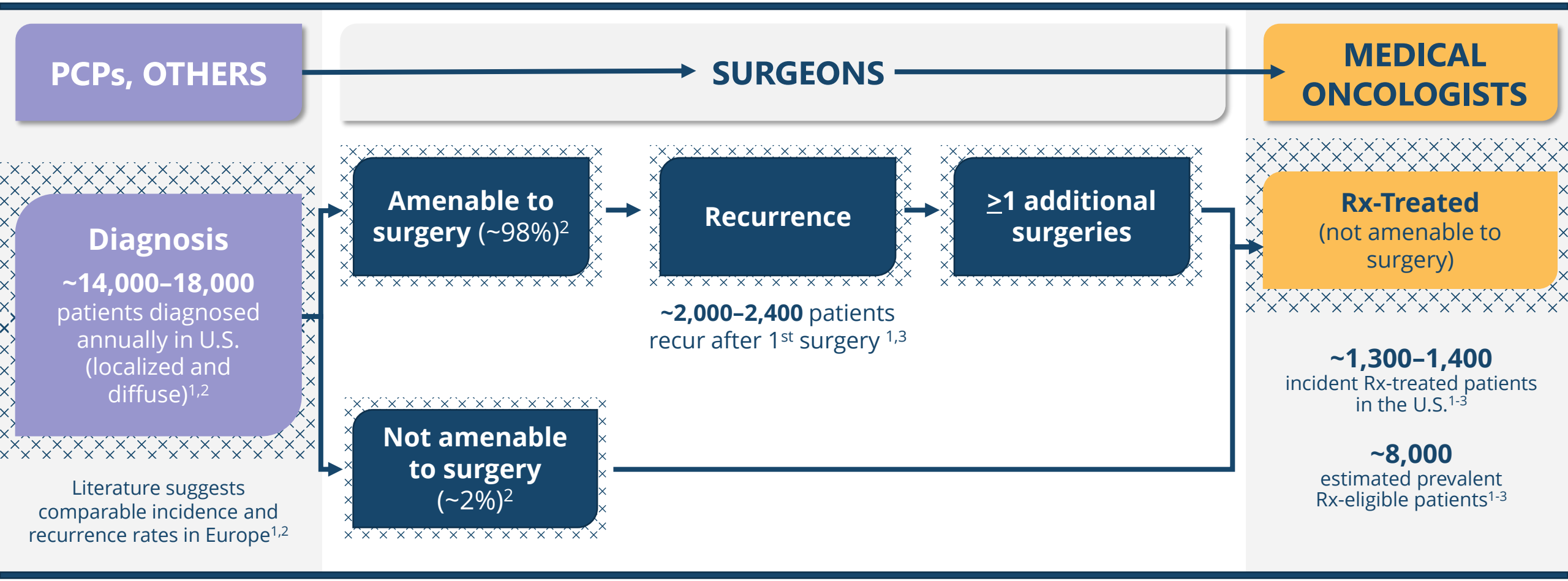
Notes: Data presented at the ESMO Congress 2021; results are reported for patients with TGCT with a data cutoff of June 7, 2021; TGCT= tenosynovial giant cell tumor.

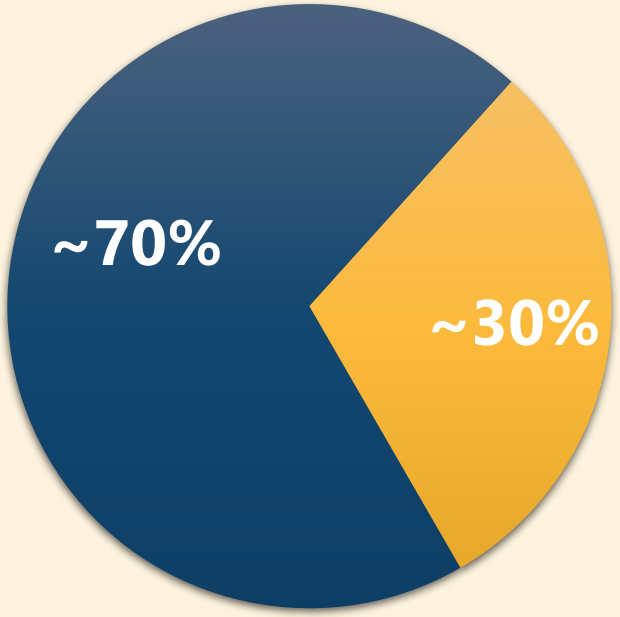
PATIENT JOURNEY OF TGCT PATIENTS NOT AMENABLE TO SURGERY



Notes: PCP=primary care physician; TGCT=tenosynovial giant cell tumor; (1) Mastboom et al. Acta Orthopaedica. 2017;88(6):688-694; (2) Internal Deciphera estimates based on market research and secondary data; estimates are inherently uncertain; (3) Ehrenstein. J Rheumatol. 2017;44(10):1476-1483.

SIGNIFICANT OPPORTUNITY TO BENEFIT PATIENTS WITH TGCT

U.S. TGCT Market Landscape: Imatinib is the Leading TKI Prescribed[1]

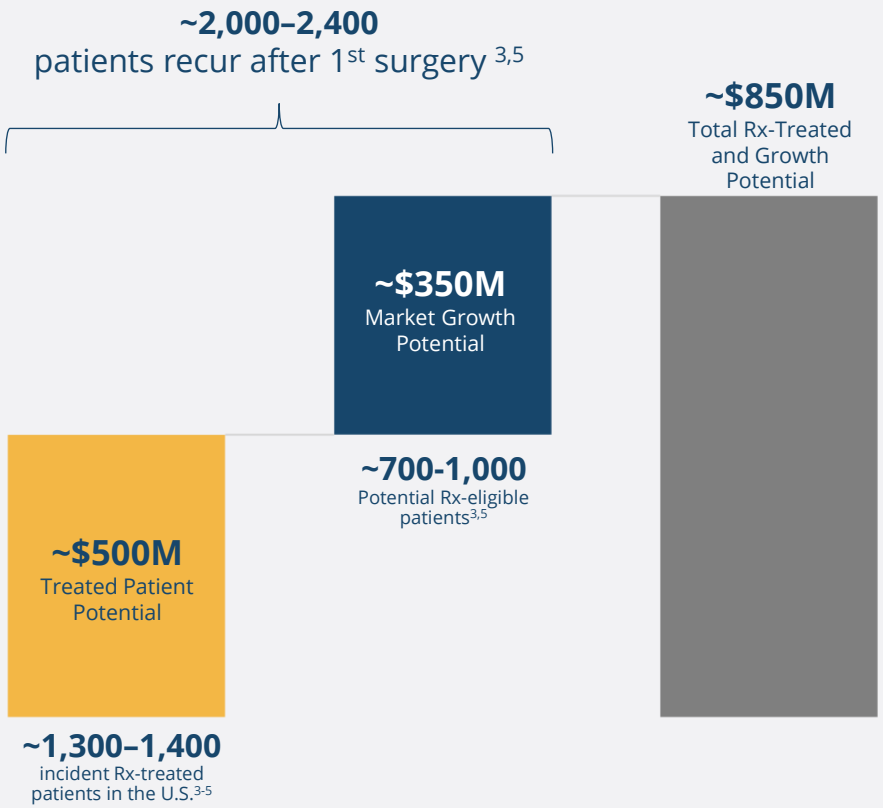


Imatinib Therapy

Other TKI Therapy
- Sunitinib, Pexidartinib, or Nilotinib

Avg Duration of Therapy (Imatinib)[2]: **18 months**

U.S. Incident Population: Total Addressable Market



U.S. Prevalent Population

~8,000
estimated prevalent Rx-eligible patients in the U.S.[3-5]

Notes: TGCT=tenosynovial giant cell tumor; TKI = Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor. (1) Symphony Health IDV Claims; Analysis Period: 7/1/2020 – 6/1//2021. (2) Symphony Health IDV Claims; Analysis Period: 1/1/2008 – 2/1/2021; Patient Qualification: 1/1/2016 – 12/31/2020. (3) Mastboom et al. Acta Orthopaedica. 2017;88(6):688-694; (4) Internal Deciphera estimates based on market research and secondary data; estimates are inherently uncertain; (5) Ehrenstein. J Rheumatol. 2017;44(10):1476-1483. (6) Total Addressable Market calculated by estimated patient incidence x 18 months duration x current pexidartinib WAC price and assumes opportunity at steady state.

POTENTIAL BEST-IN-CLASS PROFILE

Products Used In TGCT[1]

imatinib

pexidartinib

nilotinib sunitinib

Existing Product Profiles

Imatinib

- Not FDA or EMA approved for TGCT
- Weak CSF1R inhibitor
- Guideline listed based on retrospective data showing 19% ORR[2,3]

Pexidartinib

- FDA approved for TGCT, not approved by EMA
- Inhibitor of CSF1R, KIT, FLT3, and PDGFRA/B
- Boxed warning for hepatoxicity, REMS, intensive liver monitoring

Vimseltinib Opportunity

High unmet need

- Lifelong condition with significant morbidity
- HCPs and patients cite desire for highly effective therapy without having to sacrifice safety and tolerability[1]
- No approved therapies ex-US

Potential Best-In-Class Profile[4]

- Highly potent and selective CSF1R inhibitor
- Deep and durable responses
- Limited off-target toxicities with no observed cholestatic hepatoxicity

Strong strategic fit

- TGCT and GIST are sarcomas with overlapping KOLs and call-points
- Substantial operational synergies

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Notes: CSF1R=colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor; EMA=European Medicines Agency; FDA=Food and Drug Administration; FLT3=FMS-like tyrosine kinase 3; GIST=Gastrointestinal stromal tumor; HCP=healthcare provider; KIT=KIT prot-oncogene receptor tyrosine kinase; KOL=key opinion leader; ORR=objective response rate; PDGFRA/B=platelet derived growth factor A/B; REMS=risk evaluation and mitigation strategy; TGCT=tenosynovial giant cell tumor; (1) Internal Decipher market research; (2) NCCN Guidelines Version 2.2021 Soft Tissue Sarcoma; (3) Cassier et al Cancer 2012:119:1649-1655; (4) Based on data from phase 1/2 study presented at ESMO Congress 2021 (cut-off date June 7, 2021).

A MULTICENTER, RANDOMIZED, PLACEBO-CONTROLED, DOUBLE-BLIND STUDY

International Study with ~40 Sites

DOUBLE-BLIND PERIOD

Part 1: Eligible study participants will be assigned to receive either vimseltinib or matching placebo for 24 weeks.

Vimseltinib (n = 80)
30 mg BIW (24 weeks)

2:1 Randomization
(n=120)

Placebo (n = 40)
(24 weeks)

OPEN-LABEL PERIOD

Part 2: A long-term treatment phase in which all participants receive open-label vimseltinib.

Open-Label Study

Patients have the option to continue or cross over to vimseltinib 30 mg BIW

Phase 3 Motion Study will assess the efficacy and safety of vimseltinib for the treatment of patients with TGCT not amenable to surgical resection

Primary Endpoint:

- Objective response rate (ORR) at 25 weeks

Key Secondary Endpoints:

- Range of motion (ROM)
- Patient-reported outcomes
- ORR per tumor volume score

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Notes: BIW=twice weekly; TGCT=tenosynovial giant cell tumor.

QINLOCK AND VIMSELTINIB OFFER THE POTENTIAL TO CREATE A SARCOMA FRANCHISE WITH SUBSTANTIAL OPERATIONAL SYNERGIES

~90% of TGCT prescribers are GIST prescribers already targeted by Deciphera[1]

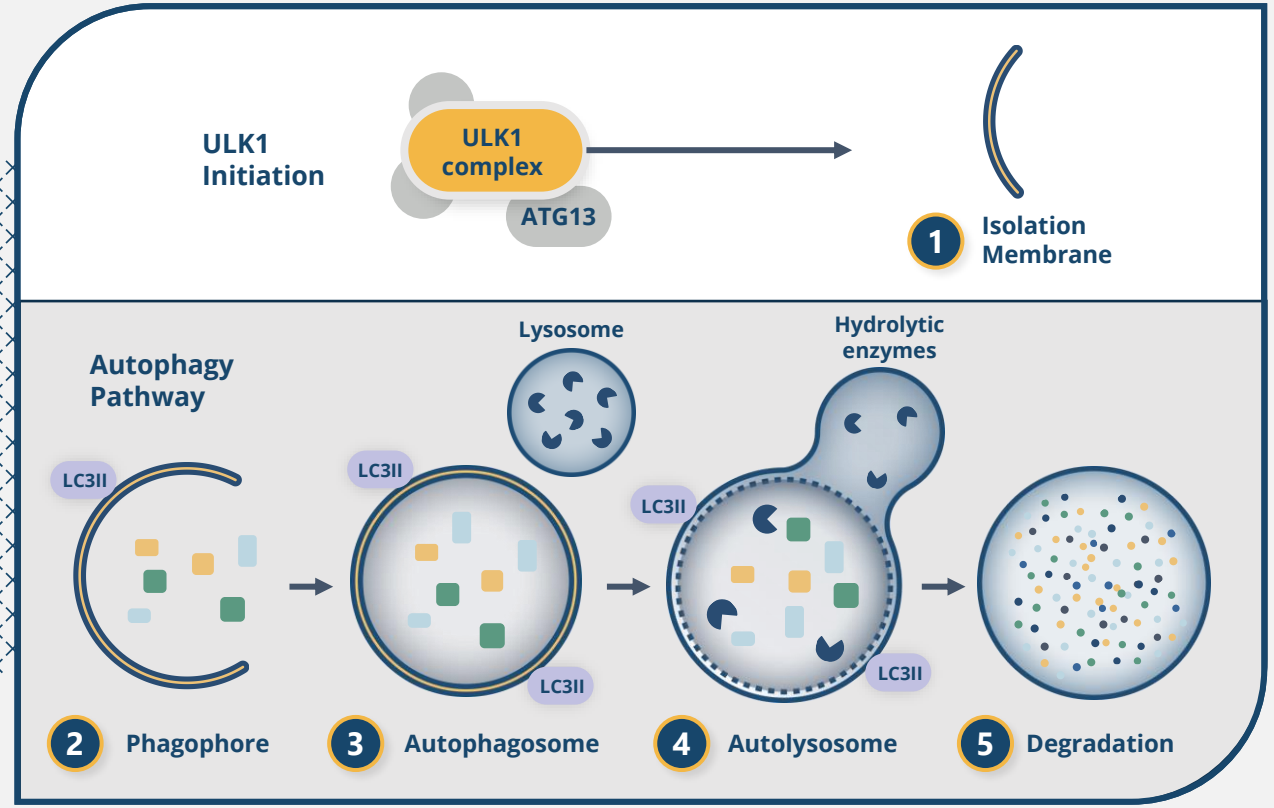
- Ability to commercialize QINLOCK and vimseltinib with a single, sarcoma-focused field team
- Established relationships with sarcoma prescribers – DCPH sales force ranked highest by GIST treaters among all companies in GIST market[1]
- Existing commercial infrastructure can be leveraged at launch requiring only incremental investment
- Existing strong relationships with KOL and patient advocacy communities

Notes: DCPH=Deciphera; GIST=Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor; TGCT=tenosynovial giant cell tumor; KOL=key opinion leader; (1) Based on HCP list match between Symphony Health IDV Claims; Analysis Period: 7/1/2020 – 6/1//2021 and internal Deciphera Targeted GIST HCP prescribers. Circles for TGCT and GIST prescribers are for illustrative purposes only

DCC-3116

AUTOPHAGY: A BROAD RESISTANCE MECHANISM IN CANCER

ULK: Initiating Factor for Autophagy



- Autophagy is a catabolic process in which cells recycle components to generate energy
- RTK-, RAS-, and RAF-mutant cancer cells activate autophagy in order to survive stresses or damage **due to anti-cancer therapeutic intervention** with MAPK and PI3K pathway inhibitors
- The **ULK kinase initiates the autophagy pathway** and provides a potential targeted approach to selectively inhibit autophagy in these cancers
- **DCC-3116 is a potential first-in-class small molecule** designed to inhibit cancer autophagy by inhibiting ULK kinase

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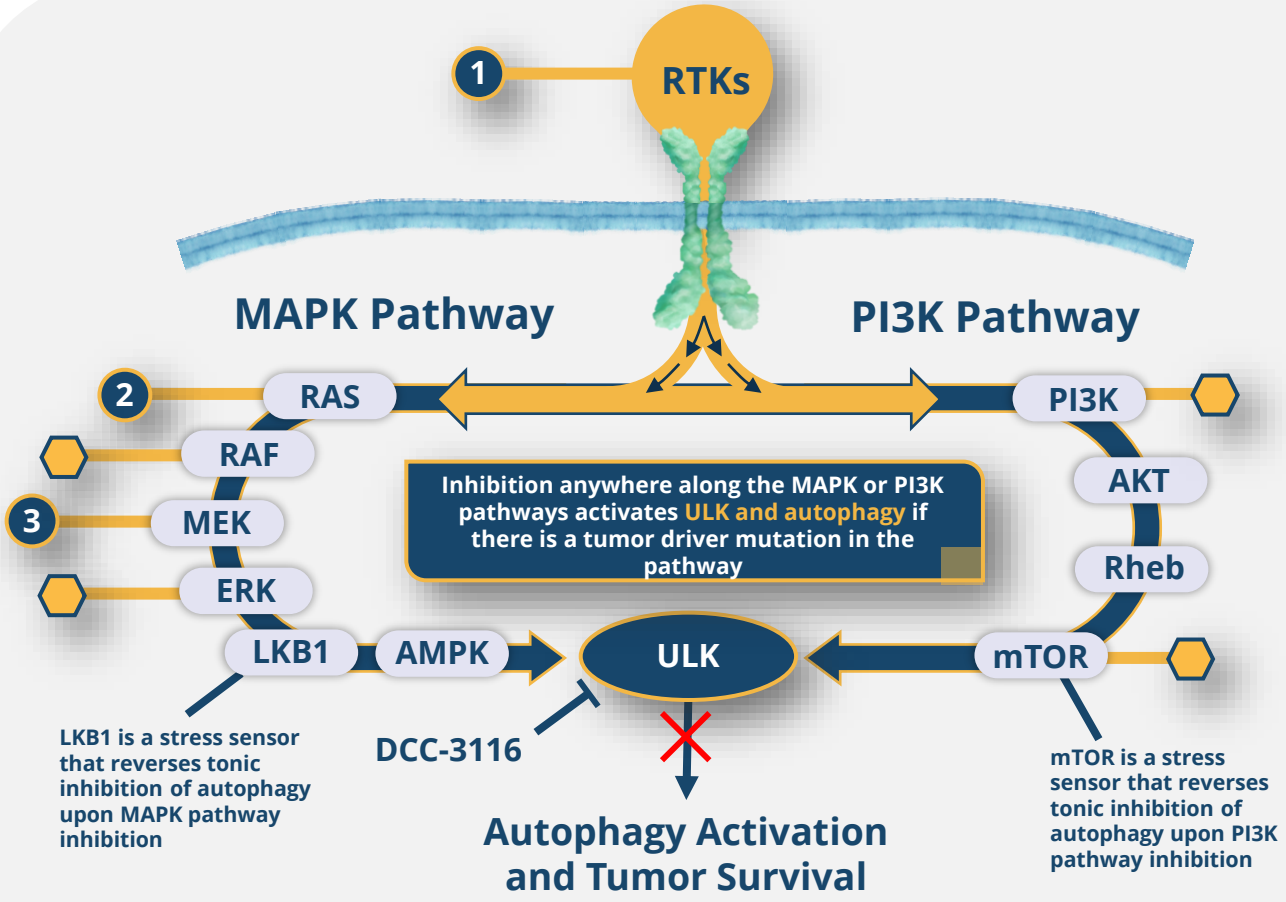
Notes: G12C=single point mutation with a glycine-to-cysteine substitution at codon 12; MAPK=mitogen-activated protein kinase; PI3K=phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase; RAF=rapidly accelerated fibrosarcoma; RAS=rat sarcoma gene; RTK=receptor tyrosine kinase; ULK=unc-51-like kinase; ATG13= Autophagy-related protein 13.

CENTRAL ROLE FOR AUTOPHAGY IN THE RAS/MAPK AND PI3K PATHWAYS



GROWING PRECLINICAL VALIDATION FOR ROLE OF AUTOPHAGY IN CANCER

1 DCC-3116 In Combination with RTK Inhibition

- DCC-3116 exhibits synergy with osimertinib and afatinib resulting in tumor regression in EGFR-mutant NSCLC *in vivo*

2 DCC-3116 In Combination with KRAS^{G12C} Inhibition

- DCC-3116 exhibits synergy with sotorasib and adagrasib resulting in tumor regression in KRAS^{G12C}-mutant NSCLC *in vivo*

3 DCC-3116 In Combination with MEK Inhibition

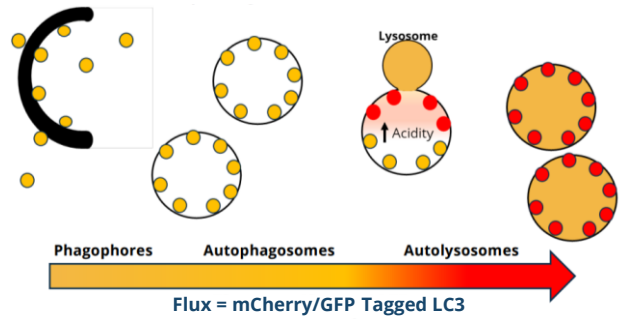
- DCC-3116 exhibits synergy in combination with trametinib and inhibited pancreatic, lung, and melanoma xenograft tumor growth

Other targets where therapeutic intervention activates ULK and autophagy

Notes: AKT=protein kinase B; AMPK=AMP-activated protein kinase; EGFR=epidermal growth factor receptor; ERK=extracellular signal-regulated kinase; G12C=single point mutation with a glycine-to-cysteine substitution at codon 12; KRAS=Kirsten rat sarcoma virus; LKB1=liver kinase B1; MAPK=mitogen-activated protein kinase; MEK=mitogen-activated extracellular signal-regulated kinase; mTOR=mammalian target of rapamycin; NSCLC=non–small-cell lung cancer; PI3K=phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase; RAF=rapidly accelerated fibrosarcoma; RAS=rat sarcoma gene; Rheb=ras homolog enriched in brain; RTK=receptor tyrosine kinase; ULK=unc-51-like kinase.

DCC-3116 OBSERVED PRECLINICALLY TO DURABLY AND POTENTLY INHIBIT AUTOPHAGY INDUCED BY MULTIPLE PATHWAY INHIBITORS

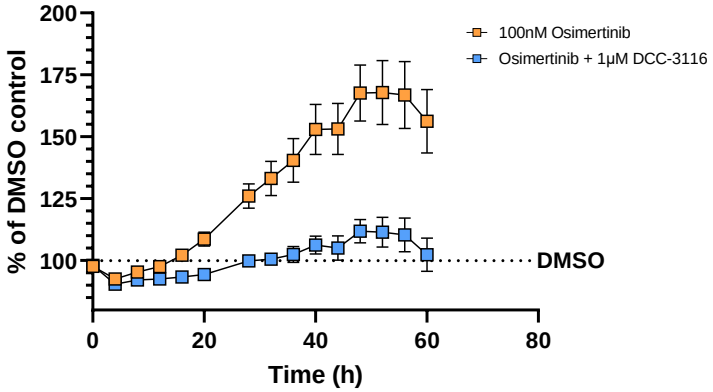
AUTOPHAGIC FLUX MATURATION



- RTK/RAS/MAPK induces significant autophagy flux
- DCC-3116 can sustainably inhibit this induction

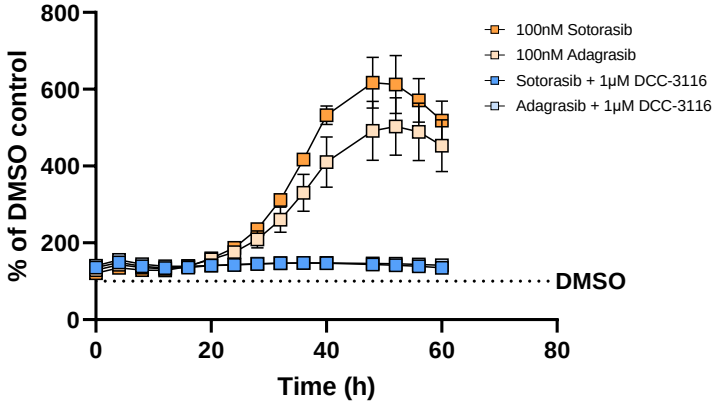
DCC-3116 + EGFR Inhibitor

NSCLC: Osimertinib-induced Autophagy Induction Over Time (mCherry/GFP Tagged LC3)[1]



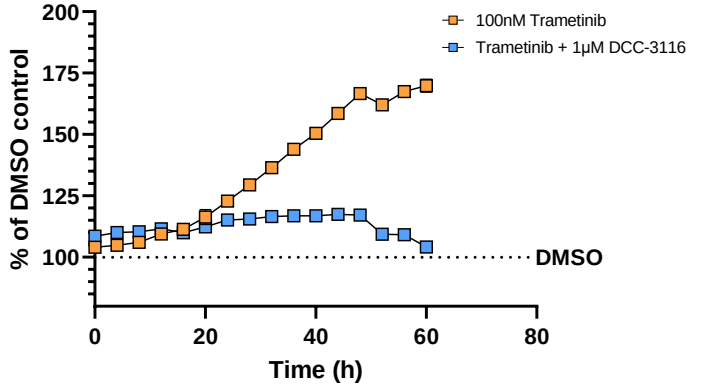
DCC-3116 + KRAS^{G12C} Inhibitor

NSCLC: Sotorasib vs. Adagrasib-induced Autophagy Induction Over Time (mCherry/GFP Tagged LC3)[2]



DCC-3116 + Trametinib

PDAC: Trametinib-induced Autophagy Induction Over Time (mCherry/GFP Tagged LC3)[1]

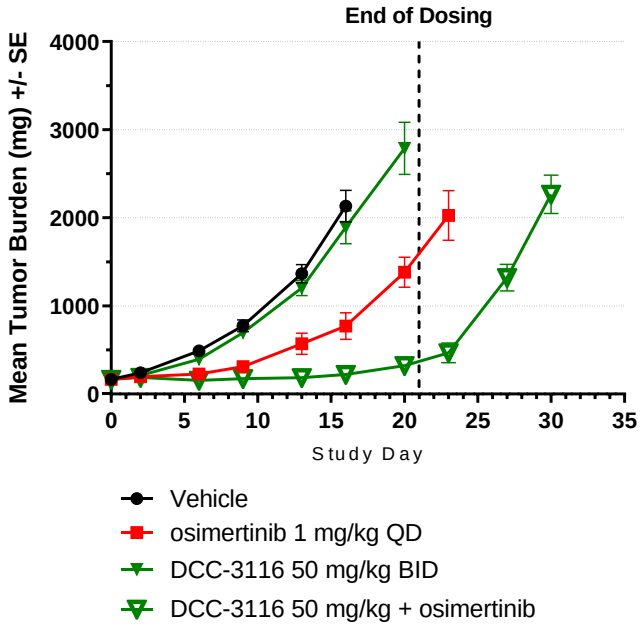


Notes: EGFR=epidermal growth factor receptor; G12C=single point mutation with a glycine-to-cysteine substitution at codon 12; KRAS=Kirsten rat sarcoma virus; MAPK=mitogen-activated protein kinase; NSCLC=non–small-cell lung cancer; PDAC=pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma; RAS=rat sarcoma gene; RTK=receptor tyrosine kinase; (1) data published in Deciphera's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021; (2) data presented at the AACR Meeting 2022.

DCC-3116 EXHIBITED SYNERGY IN COMBINATION WITH MULTIPLE RTK, RAS, OR MAPK PATHWAY INHIBITORS

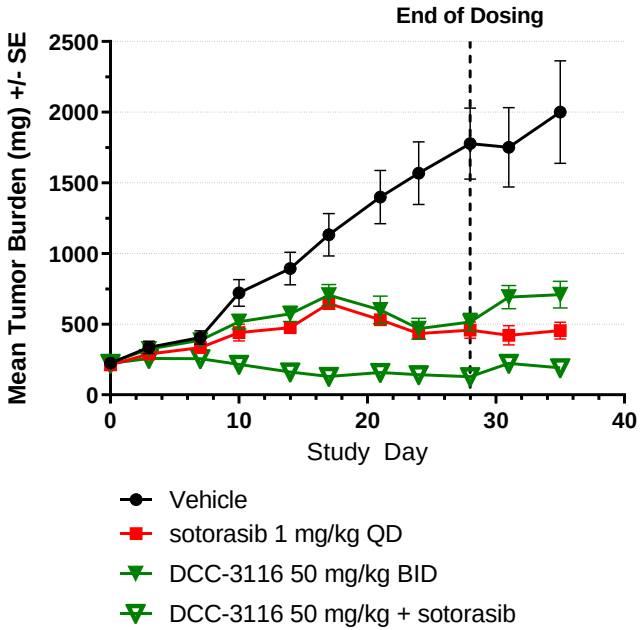
DCC-3116 + Osimertinib

NSCLC: H1975 Tumor Growth[1]



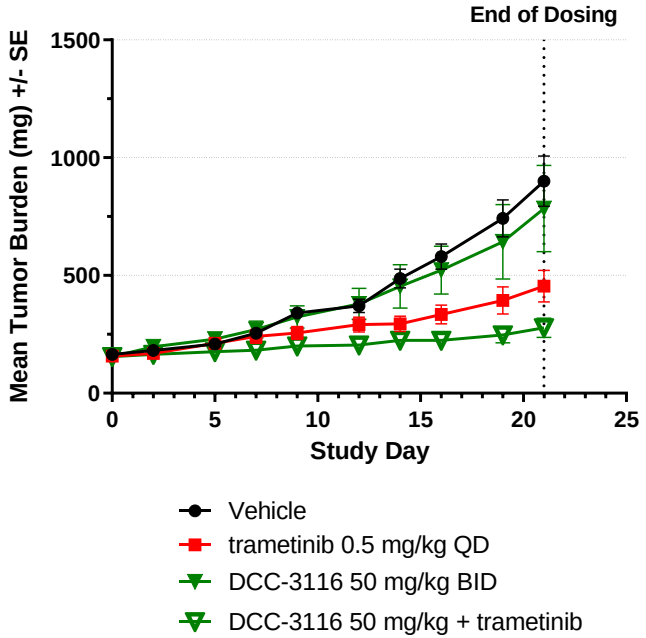
DCC-3116 + Sotorasib

NSCLC: H358 Tumor Growth[2]



DCC-3116 + Trametinib

PDAC: MiaPaca-2 Tumor Growth[3]

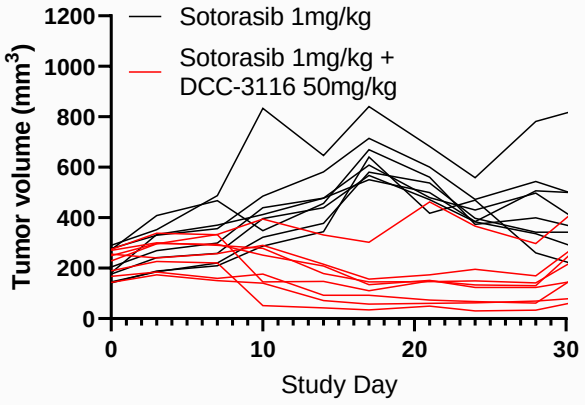


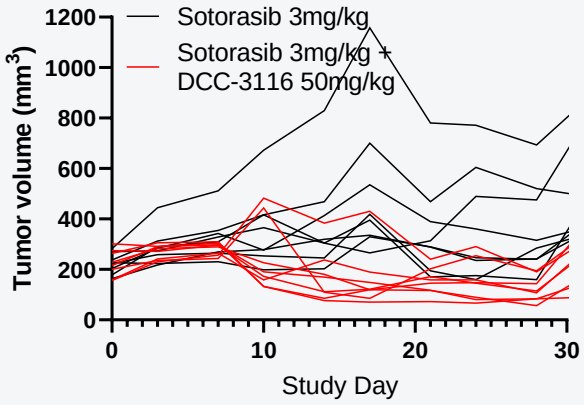
Notes: BID=twice daily; MAPK=mitogen-activated protein kinase; NSCLC=non–small-cell lung cancer; PDAC=pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma; PO=by mouth; QD=once daily; RAS=rat sarcoma gene; RTK=receptor tyrosine kinase; (1) data presented at the AACR-NCI-EORTC Conference 2021; (2) data presented at the AACR Meeting 2022; (3) data presented at the AACR-NCI-EORTC Conference 2019.

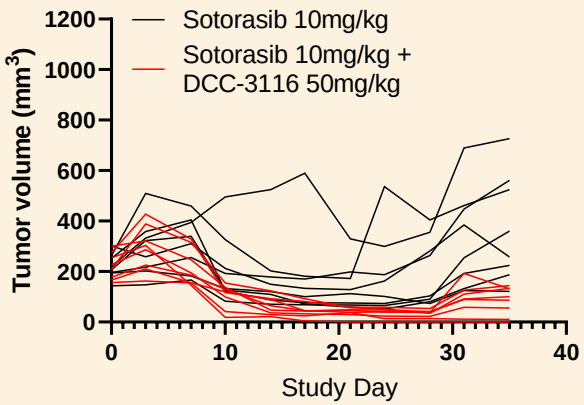
DCC-3116 PRODUCED DEEPER AND LONGER TUMOR REGRESSIONS IN COMBINATION WITH SOTORASIB

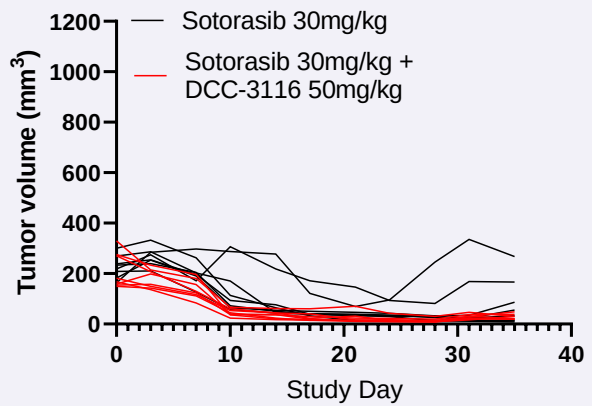
DCC-3116 + Sotorasib Combination Exhibits Responses Across All Doses Studied

NSCLC: Spaghetti Plots from H358 ($KRAS^{G12C}$-driven) Xenograft Model







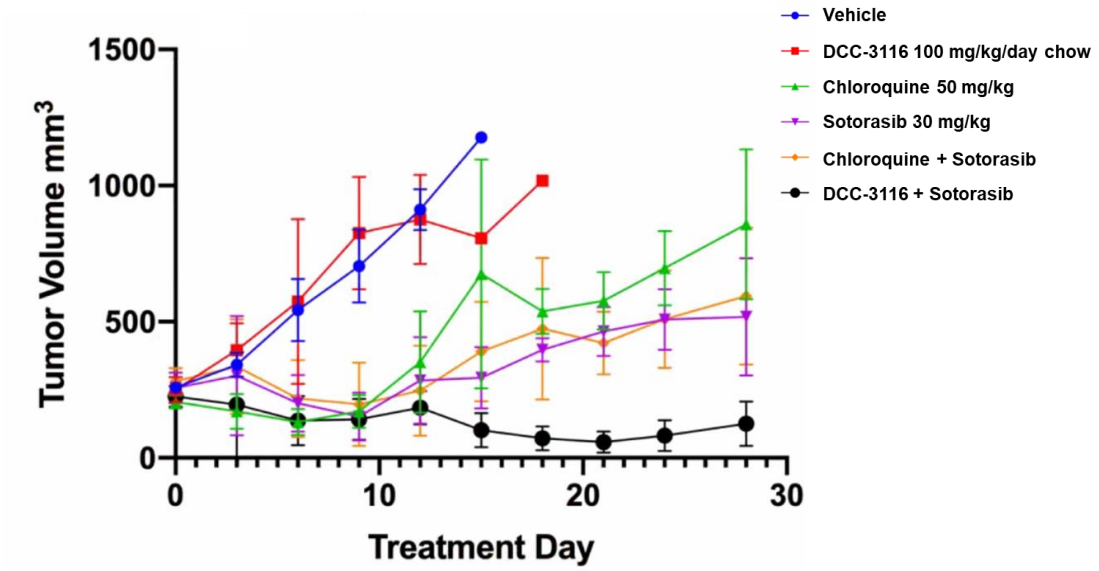


Notes: Data presented at the AACR Meeting 2022; G12C=single point mutation with a glycine-to-cysteine substitution at codon 12; KRAS=Kirsten rat sarcoma virus; NSCLC=non–small-cell lung cancer.

DCC-3116 EXHIBITS COMBINATION EFFICACY WITH SOTORASIB IN NSCLC KRAS^{G12C}-DRIVEN PDX AND CALU-1 MODELS

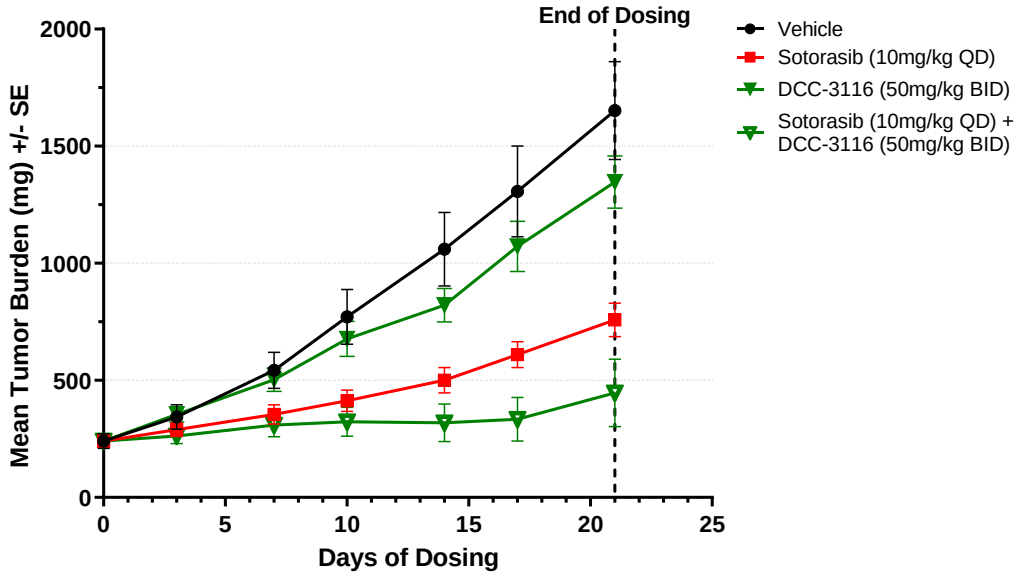
DCC-3116 + Sotorasib Exhibits Regressions In a Resistant Calu-1 Model

NSCLC: Calu-1 (KRAS^{G12C}-driven) Xenograft



DCC-3116 + Sotorasib Combination Efficacy in a PDX Model

NSCLC: LU11554 PDX Tumor Growth

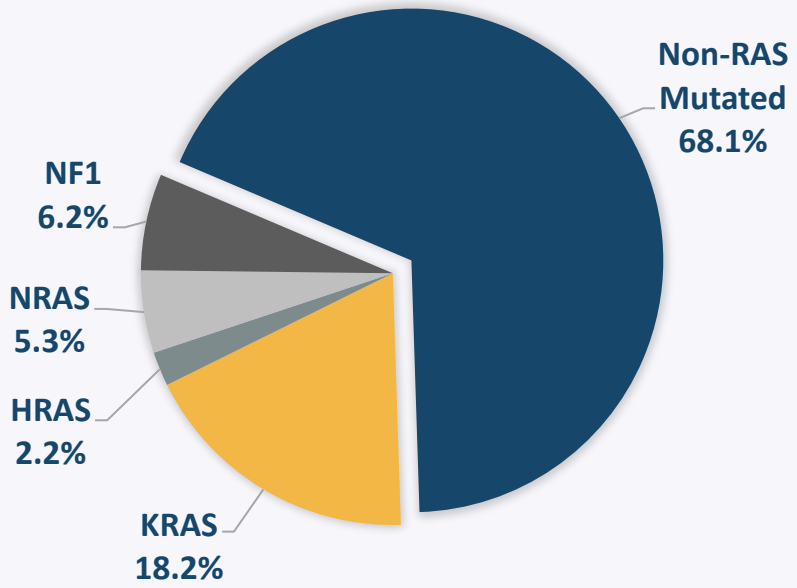


Notes: Data presented at the AACR Meeting 2022; G12C=single point mutation with a glycine-to-cysteine substitution at codon 12; KRAS=Kirsten rat sarcoma virus; NSCLC=non–small-cell lung cancer.

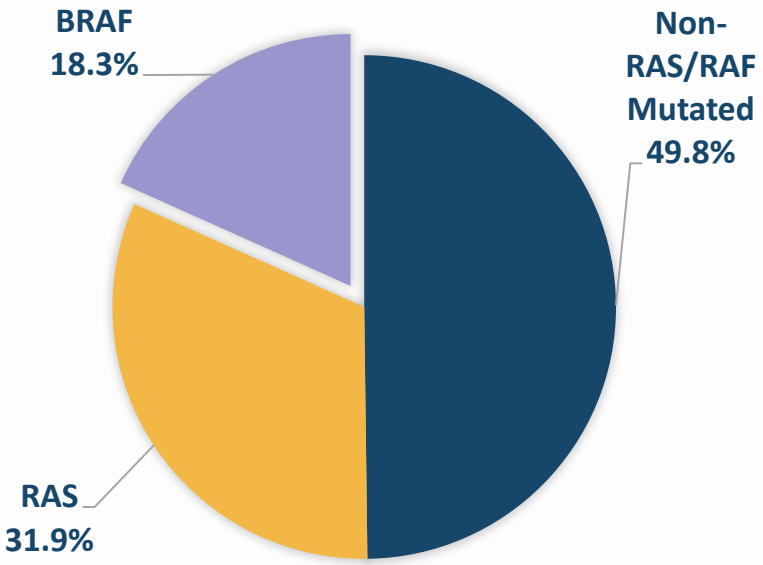
DCC-3116

SIGNIFICANT POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITY EXISTS AS MUTATIONS IN RAS/RAF/RTK SIGNALING OCCURS IN ~70% OF HUMAN CANCERS

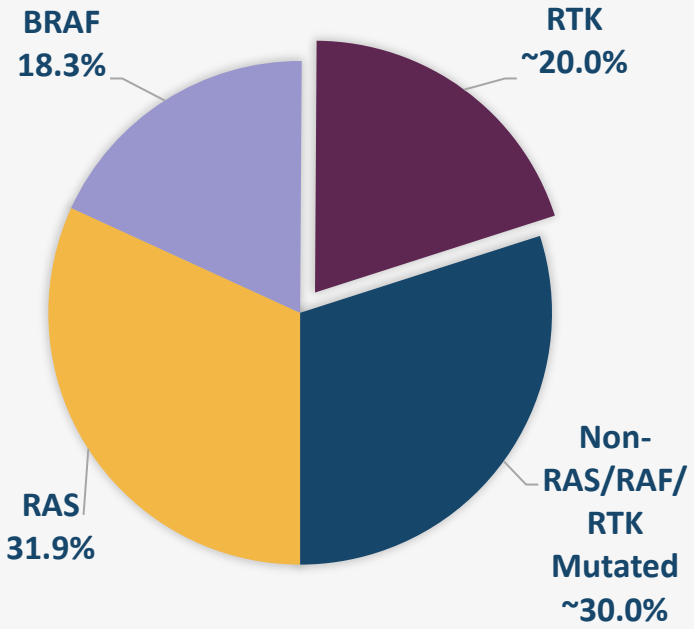
RAS Mutations
~32% of Human Cancers



RAF Mutations
~18% of Human Cancers



RTK Mutations
~20% of Human Cancers



RTK Known Tumor Driver Mutations

- EGFR
- HER2
- HER3
- KIT
- PDGFRa
- FLT3
- TRK A
- TRK B
- TRK C
- ALK
- ROS
- RET
- FGFR 2
- FGFR 3
- FGFR 4
- BCR-ABL
- BTK
- cMET exon 14 skipping

Source: COSMIC (Catalogue of Somatic Mutations in Cancer) Database, v90. **Notes:** RAF=rapidly accelerated fibrosarcoma serine/threonine protein kinase; RAS=rat sarcoma gene; RTK=receptor tyrosine kinase; KRAS=Kirsten rat sarcoma virus; ; BRAF=proto-oncogene b-RAF; HRAS=Harvey rat sarcoma gene; NRAS=neuroblastoma RAS viral oncogene homolog; EGFR=epidermal growth factor receptor; HER2=human epidermal growth factor receptor 2= HER3=human epidermal growth factor receptor 3; PDGFRa=platlet derived growth factor receptor alpha; FLT3=fms-like tyrosine kinase 3; TRK A=Tropomyosin receptor kinase A; TRK B= Tropomyosin receptor kinase B; TRK C= Tropomyosin receptor kinase C; ALK=Anaplastic lymphoma kinase; RET=Rearranged during transfection; FGFR 2=Fibroblast growth factor receptor 2; FGFR 3= Fibroblast growth factor receptor 3; FGFR 4= Fibroblast growth factor receptor 4; BTK= Bruton tyrosine kinase; cMET=tyrosine-protein kinase Met.

MULTICENTER, OPEN-LABEL, FIRST-IN-HUMAN STUDY AS A SINGLE AGENT AND IN COMBINATION TRAMETINIB, BINIMETINIB, OR SOTORASIB

Part 1

Dose Escalation Phase (3 + 3 design)

DCC-3116

Single agent dose escalation cohorts

RP2D or MTD

of DCC-3116 as a single agent

- **DCC-3116 + Trametinib** *(MEK inhibitor)*
- **DCC-3116 + Binimetinib[1]** *(MEK inhibitor)*
- **DCC-3116 + Sotorasib[1]** *(KRAS^{G12C} inhibitor)*

RP2D of the combinations

Dose Escalation Phase Inclusion Criteria

- Histologically confirmed diagnosis of an advanced or metastatic solid tumor with a documented RAS, NF1, or RAF mutation

Part 2

Dose Expansion Phase

DCC-3116 + Trametinib

- **2nd Line PDAC[2]** *(KRAS-driven)*
- **3rd–5th Line NSCLC[3]** *(RAF/RAS-driven)*
- **≥3rd Line CRC[3]** *(RAF/RAS-driven)*

DCC-3116 + Binimetinib[1]

- **2nd–3rd Line Melanoma[4]** *(NRAS-driven)*

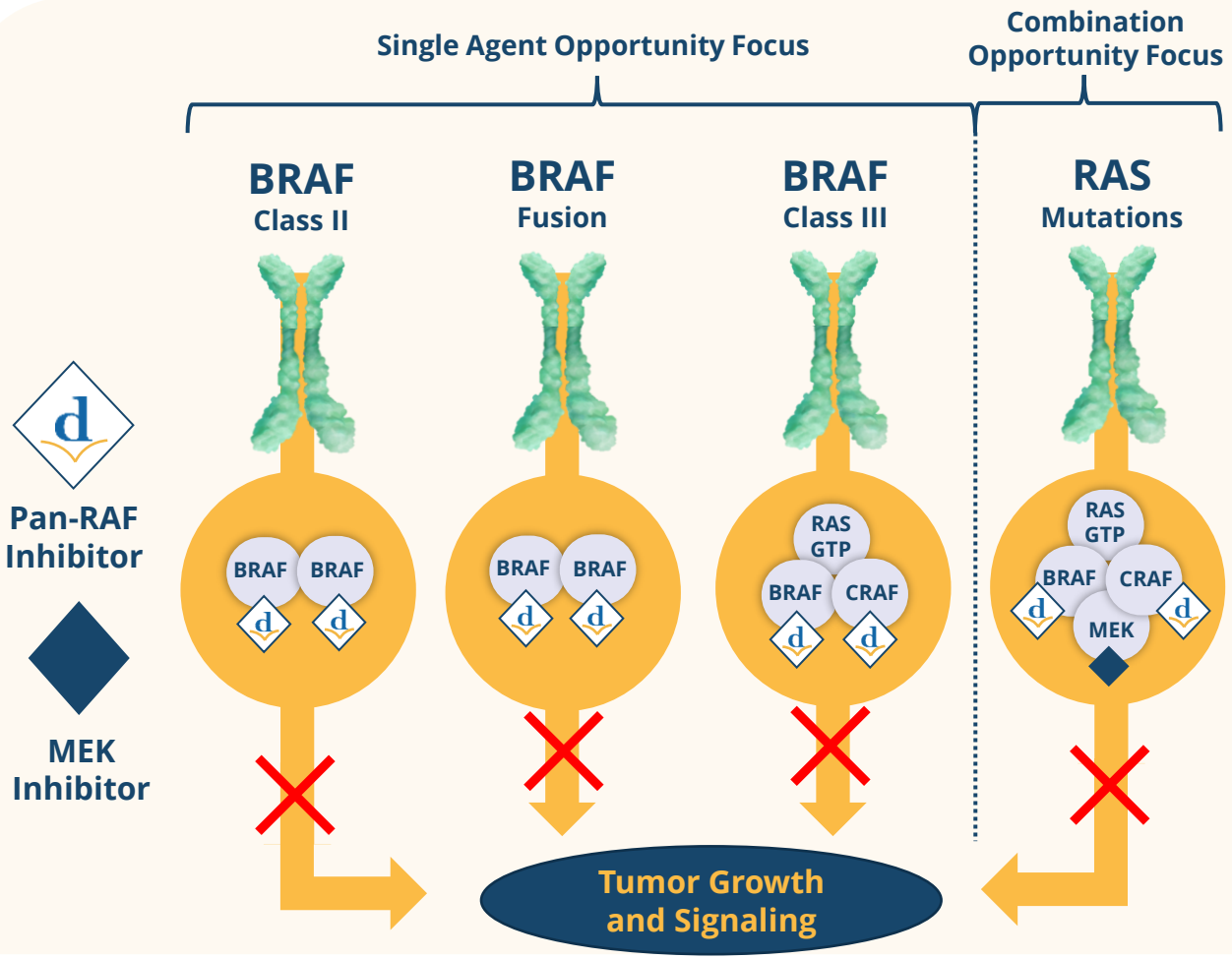
DCC-3116 + Sotorasib[1]

- **2nd–4th Line NSCLC[5]** *(KRAS^{G12C}-driven)*

Notes: CRC=colorectal cancer; G12C=single point mutation with a glycine-to-cysteine substitution at codon 12; KRAS=Kirsten rat sarcoma virus; MEK=MAPK/ERK kinase; MTD=maximum tolerated dose; NRAS=neuroblastoma RAS viral oncogene homolog; NSCLC=non–small-cell lung cancer; PDAC=pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma; RAF=rapidly accelerated fibrosarcoma serine/threonine protein kinase; RAS=rat sarcoma gene; RP2D=recommended Phase 2 dose; (1) subject to feedback from regulatory authorities; (2) with a documented mutation in KRAS; (3) with a documented mutation in KRAS, NRAS, NF1, or BRAF; (4) with a documented mutation in NRAS; (5) with a documented mutation in KRAS^{G12C}.

PAN-RAF PROGRAM

PAN-RAF INHIBITION FOR THE TREATMENT OF MAPK-DRIVEN TUMORS



- Program targets inhibition of BRAF and CRAF kinases, including potential synergy with other inhibitors of the MAPK pathway
- Target profile includes inhibition of Class I, II, and III BRAF mutations as well as BRAF fusions
- BRAF and CRAF inhibition profile will potentially target a large unmet need in mutant RAS cancers
- Goal is to identify a best-in-class pan-RAF inhibitor from a composite of *in vitro*, *in vivo*, and pharmaceutical properties
- Developing inhibitors with long residency times by leveraging our switch-control kinase inhibitor platform

Nomination of development candidate for pan-RAF program planned for later this year

Notes; BRAF=proto-oncogene b-RAF; CRAF=proto-oncogene c-RAF; GTP=guanosine triphosphate; MAPK=mitogen-activated protein kinase; MEK=mitogen-activated extracellular signal-regulated kinase; RAF=rapidly accelerated fibrosarcoma serine/threonine protein kinase; RAS=rat sarcoma gene.

DECIPHERA

EXPECTED MILESTONES ACROSS THE PIPELINE IN 2022

QINLOCK® (ripretinib) 50 mg tablets

- ✓ Launch QINLOCK in Germany
- ✓ Present INTRIGUE data at ASCO Plenary Series Session
- ✓ Receive authorization for post-approval paid access program in France

Vimseltinib

- Update Phase 1/2 data in TGCT patients (2H 2022)

DCC-3116

- ✓ Present additional preclinical data
- Present Phase 1 single agent dose escalation data (2H 2022)
- Initiate Phase 1 combination dose escalation cohorts (2H 2022)

Proprietary Drug Discovery Platform

- Nominate development candidate for pan-RAF program (2022)

deciphera®

Notes: ASCO=American Society of Clinical Oncology; RAF=rapidly accelerated fibrosarcoma serine/threonine protein kinase; TGCT= tenosynovial giant cell tumor.

DECIPHERA

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

As of March 31, 2022

Shares Outstanding

58.7MM

(basic)

69.5MM

(fully-diluted)

basic and fully diluted shares excludes common stock issued or issuable upon exercise of warrants pursuant to April 2022 public offering

Cash, Cash Equivalents & Marketable Securities

$275.4MM

does not include $163.4MM of net cash proceeds from April 2022 public offering

Cash Expected to Fund Operating Expenses and CapEx into 2025[1]

Public Offering:

(closed on April 29, 2022)

7.5MM

(issued shares)

9.8MM

(warrant shares)

$163.4MM

(net cash proceeds)

Notes: (1) cash guidance based on current operating plan including proceeds from April 2022 public offering.

THANK YOU