

Item 7.01: Regulation FD Disclosure.

Attached hereto as Exhibit 99.1 and incorporated by reference herein is the August 2021 PRS-220 IPF Summit Presentation.

The information set forth under this “Item 7.01. Regulation FD Disclosure,” including Exhibit 99.1 attached hereto, shall not be deemed “filed” for any purpose, and shall not be deemed incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, regardless of any general incorporation language in any such filing except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits

(d) Exhibits.

99.1 [PRS-220 IPF Summit Presentation, Dated August 2021.](#)

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

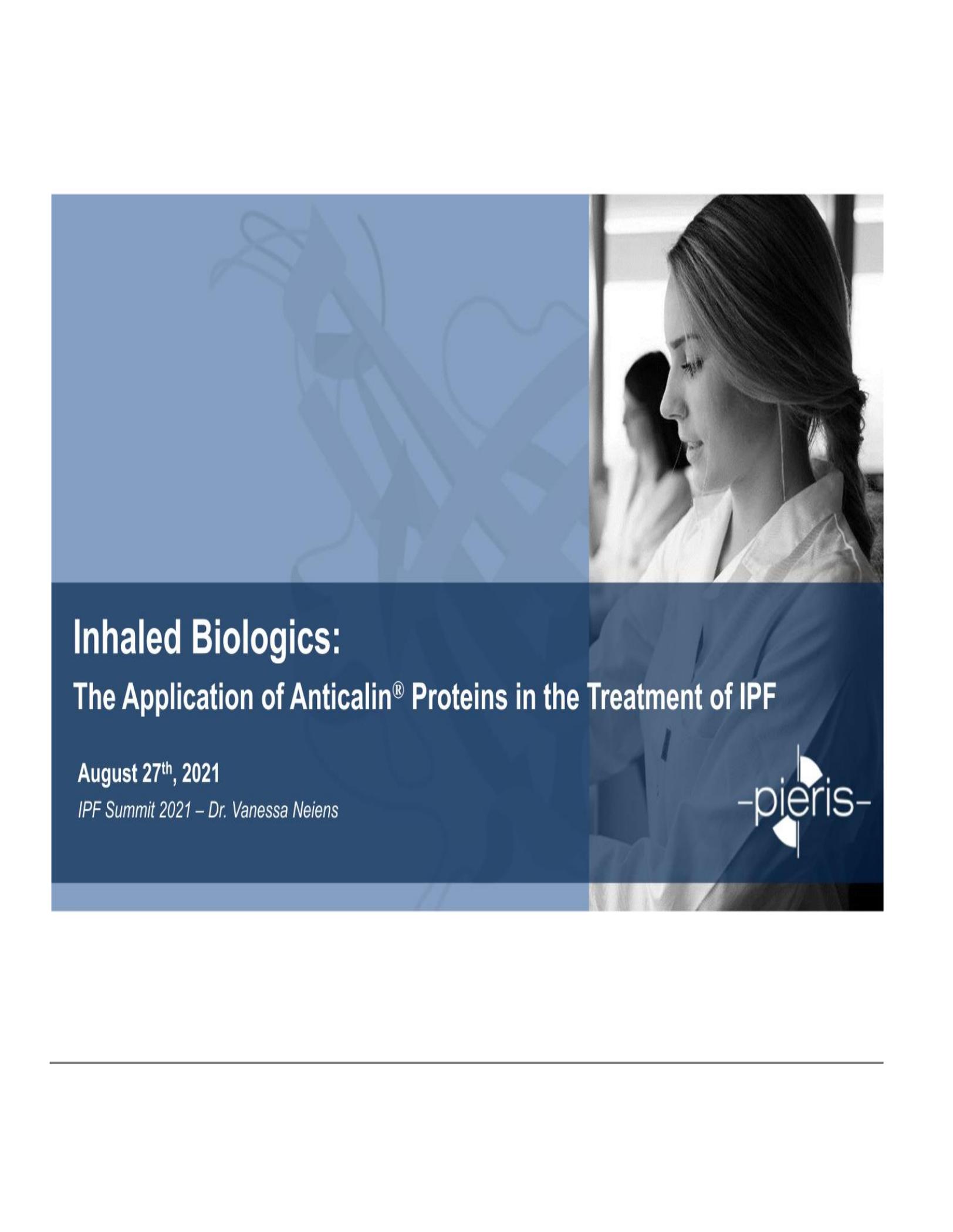
PIERIS PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

Dated: August 30, 2021

/s/ Tom Bures

Tom Bures

Vice President, Finance



Inhaled Biologics:

The Application of Anticalin[®] Proteins in the Treatment of IPF

August 27th, 2021

IPF Summit 2021 – Dr. Vanessa Neiens



Forward Looking Statements

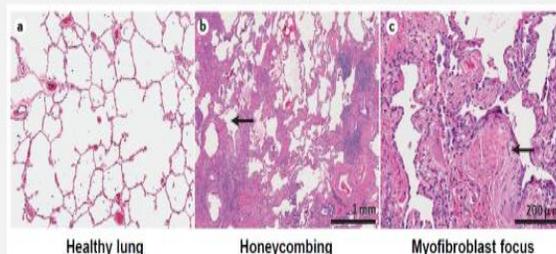
This presentation contains forward-looking statements as that term is defined in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Statements in this presentation that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements include, among other things, the timing for initiation of clinical trials of PRS-220, whether PRS-220 will provide a clinical benefit in the treatment of IPF and PASC-related fibrosis, whether the combination of cinrebafusp alfa with other therapies could address a high medical need in HER2 gastric cancer patients who do not respond to traditional HER2-targeted therapies; whether the effects of the combination of cinrebafusp alfa with other therapies seen in preclinical studies will be observed in clinical trials; whether data from patients enrolled to date will be sufficient to inform the recommended phase 2 dose for the Company's planned proof of concept study of cinrebafusp alfa in gastric cancer; the expected timing and potential outcomes of the reporting by the Company of key clinical data from its programs, references to novel technologies and methods and our business and product development plans, including the Company's cash resources, the advancement of our proprietary and co-development programs into and through the clinic and the expected timing for reporting data, making IND filings or achieving other milestones related to our programs, including PRS060/AZD1402, cinrebafusp alfa, PRS-344, and PRS-352 and the expected timing of the initiation of the next stage of cinrebafusp alfa's development in gastric cancer. Actual results could differ from those projected in any forward-looking statements due to numerous factors. Such factors include, among others, our ability to raise the additional funding we will need to continue to pursue our business and product development plans; the inherent uncertainties associated with developing new products or technologies and operating as a development stage company; our ability to develop, complete clinical trials for, obtain approvals for and commercialize any of our product candidates, including our ability to recruit and enroll patients in our studies; our ability to address the requests of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration; competition in the industry in which we operate; delays or disruptions due to COVID-19; and market conditions. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this presentation, and we assume no obligation to update the forward-looking statements, or to update the reasons why actual results could differ from those projected in the forward-looking statements, except as required by law. Investors should consult all of the information set forth herein and should also refer to the risk factor disclosure set forth in the reports and other documents we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission available at www.sec.gov, including without limitation the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 and the Company's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q.



Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF) is a Life-threatening Disease with the Need for Effective Therapies

IPF – a chronic lung disease:

ultimately fatal lung disease of unknown cause characterized by progressive scarring of the interstitial lung tissue.



Martinez, Nature Reviews Disease Primer, 2017

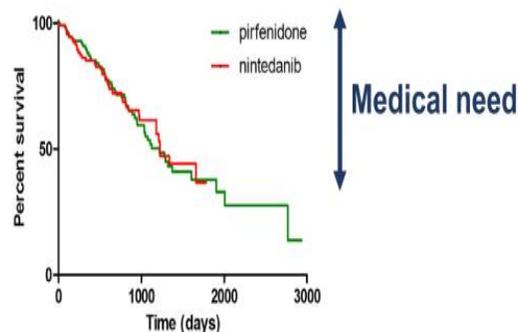
2 to 5
years

median survival from the time of diagnosis

Meltzer, Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases, 2008

2

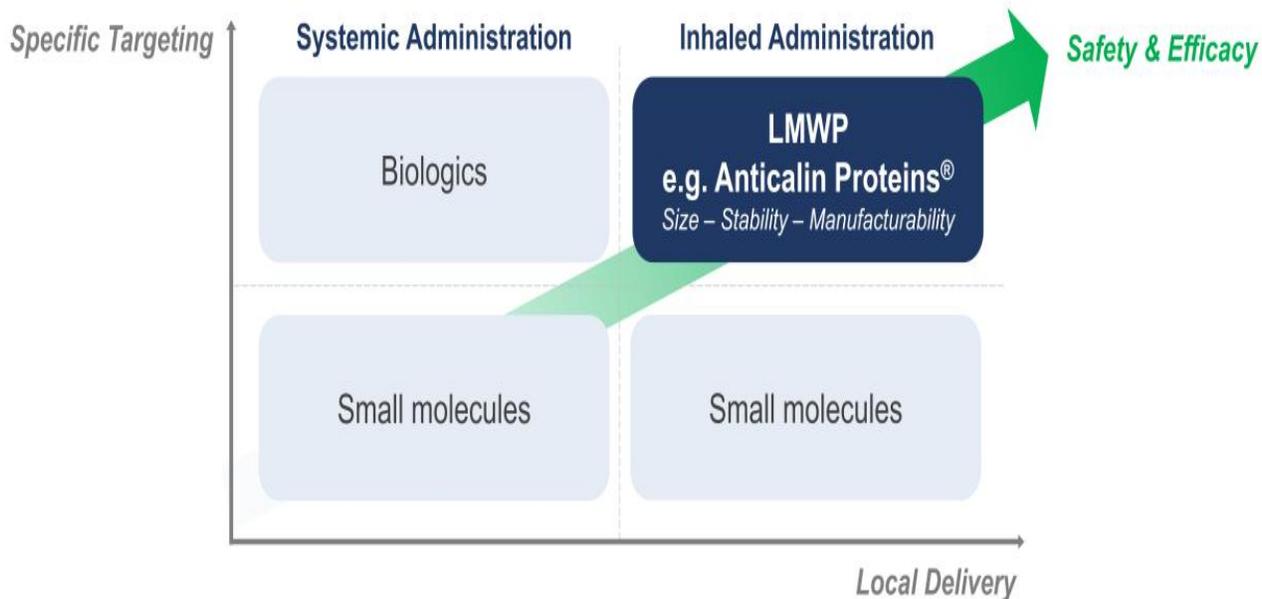
approved therapies nintedanib & pirfenidone providing modest benefit with significant side effects



Adapted from Cameli, Frontiers in Molecular Biosciences, 2020

High medical need for well-tolerated and effective therapies

Inhaled Low Molecular Weight Proteins (LMWP) are a Promising Strategy for IPF treatment



Pieris Strategy

Local & specific targeting of profibrotic pathways in the lung
via inhaled delivery of Anticalin proteins

Anticalin[®] Proteins are a Novel Therapeutic Class of Inhaled Low Molecular Weight Proteins

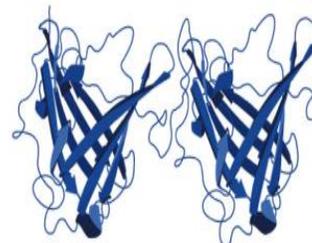
- **Human** – Scaffold derived from human lipocalins (extracellular binding proteins)
- **Specific** – High potency and selectivity for targets
- **Small** – Monomeric, monovalent, small size (~18 kDa vs ~150 kDa mAbs)
- **Stable** – High melting temperatures & insensitivity to mechanical stress
- **Formulable** – Nebulization & dry powder inhalation
- **Proprietary** – Broad IP position on platform and derived products
- **Validated** – Strong industrial partners and clinically tested
- **Innovative** – Modularity to build multispecific constructs



Favorable drug-like properties for lung delivery



Innovative "Duocalin[®]" concept

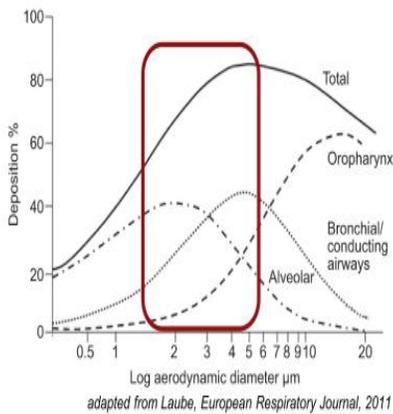


Favorable Biophysical Properties of Anticalin Proteins Allow for Inhaled Delivery



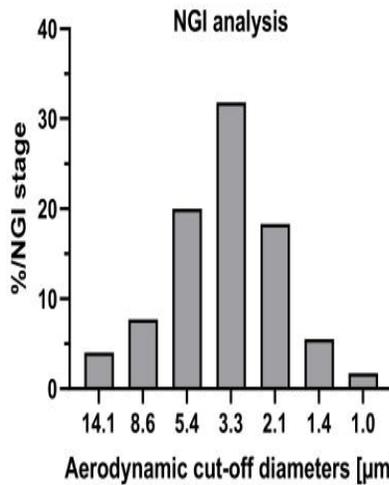
Nebulization of Anticalin proteins using a vibrating mesh nebulizer:

Particles < 5 μm (fine particle fraction) have greatest potential for deposition in the lung



adapted from Laube, European Respiratory Journal, 2011

Mass median aerodynamic diameter (MMAD) of Anticalin proteins upon nebulization is < 5 μm



	Monocalin	Duocalin
MMAD	4.4 μm	4.9 μm
GSD	2.0	1.8
FPF	58.2 %	49.7 %

MMAD: mass median aerodynamic diameter
 GSD: geometric standard deviation
 FPF: fine particle fraction
 NGI: next generation impactor

Aerodynamic cut-off diameters [μm]

Exemplary data of Monocalin

- Aerodynamic properties suitable for effective lung deposition
- Anticalin proteins also suitable for dry-powder inhalation



Favorable Biophysical Properties of Anticalin Proteins Allow for Inhaled Delivery



Nebulization of Anticalin proteins using a vibrating mesh nebulizer:

Key for successful development of inhaled proteins is to avoid:

Degradation

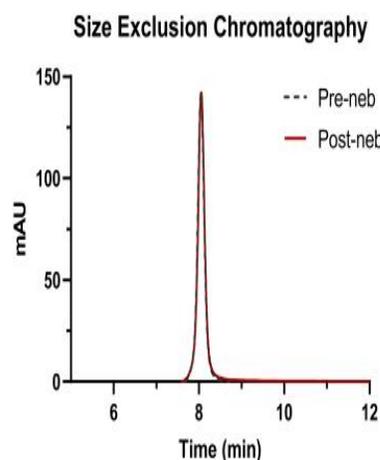
Aggregation

Denaturation

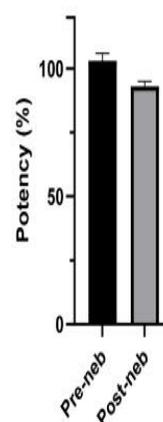
Deamidation

Oxidation

High resistance of Anticalin proteins to stresses during aerosolization confirmed by post nebulization integrity testing



ELISA



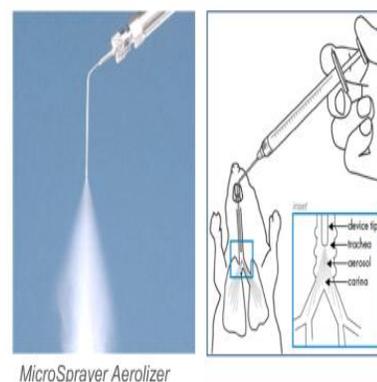
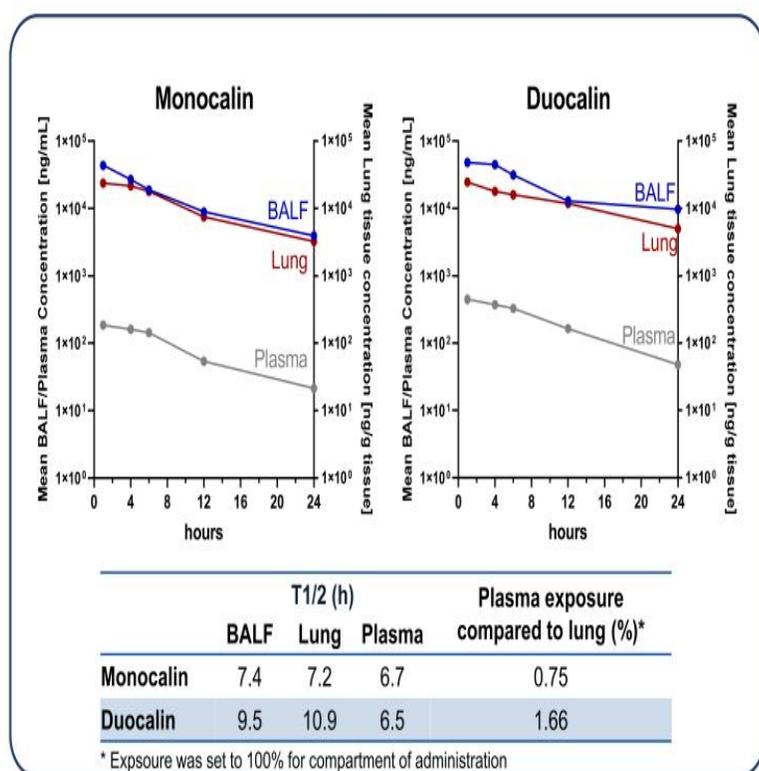
Exemplary data from post nebulization integrity testing

Anticalin proteins retain stability and molecular integrity upon nebulization

Anticalin Proteins are Suitable for Once or Twice Daily Inhaled Administration



Lung PK study following single intratracheal dose in mice



- Favorable PK profile for lung delivery
- <5% systemic availability
- ~100-fold split in lung:plasma concentrations

Conclusion – Part 1

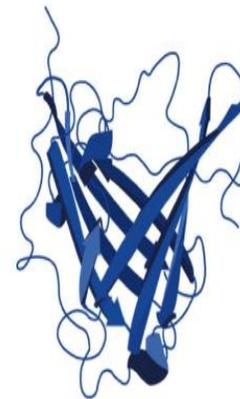
Anticalin proteins -

A novel class of inhaled biologics opening up new paths for innovative therapies

- Well suited for lung delivery based on favorable biophysical properties and small size
- Pharmacokinetic profile allows for once or twice daily inhaled dosing
- Possibility to generate bispecifics to increase biologic impact of future therapies
- Proof of concept for lung delivery and local target engagement by PRS-060/AZD1402, an inhaled IL-4R α antagonist for the treatment of moderate to severe asthma (currently in Ph2a with our collaboration partner, AstraZeneca)

PRS-220: A First-in-Class Inhaled CTGF Antagonist

Candidate	PRS-220
Function/MoA	Inhibiting CTGF/CCN2
Indications	IPF and PASC-PF*
Development	Entering phase 1 in 2022
Commercial Rights	Fully proprietary



PRS-220



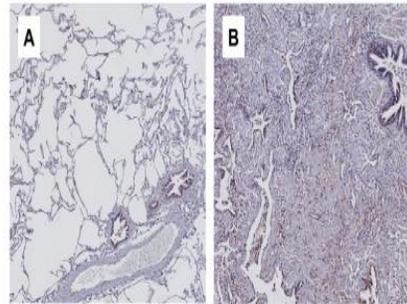
*Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis and Post-Acute sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 infection (PASC) Pulmonary Fibrosis



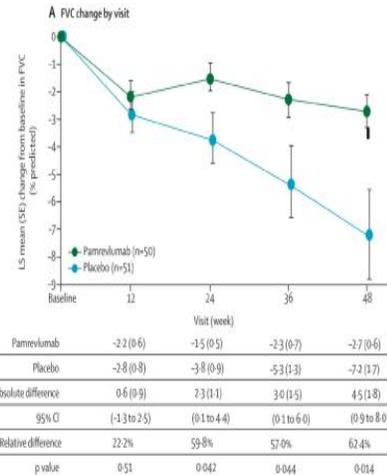
CTGF is a Clinically Validated Intervention for IPF

Connective Tissue Growth Factor (CTGF/CCN2): A driver of fibrotic remodeling

- Secreted, matricellular protein
- Highly expressed in lung tissue of IPF patients
- Affecting multiple processes & signaling pathways important in IPF pathophysiology
- Systemically delivered CTGF targeting mAb Pamrevlumab reduced the lung function decline in Ph2b clinical trial in IPF patients



CTGF immunohistochemistry of A) human control and B) IPF lung tissues (collaboration with Prof. Dr. Janette Burgess).



Change in FVC from baseline in Pamrevlumab Ph2 clinical trial.
(Richeldi, Lancet Respiratory Medicine, 2020)

Inhaled Delivery of PRS-220 - a Novel Approach to Modulate CTGF Biology

Key points of differentiation when compared to systemically delivered CTGF antagonists

Better drug delivery to the site of the disease in the lung via inhalation

Local

Better target saturation due to avoidance of systemic CTGF sink

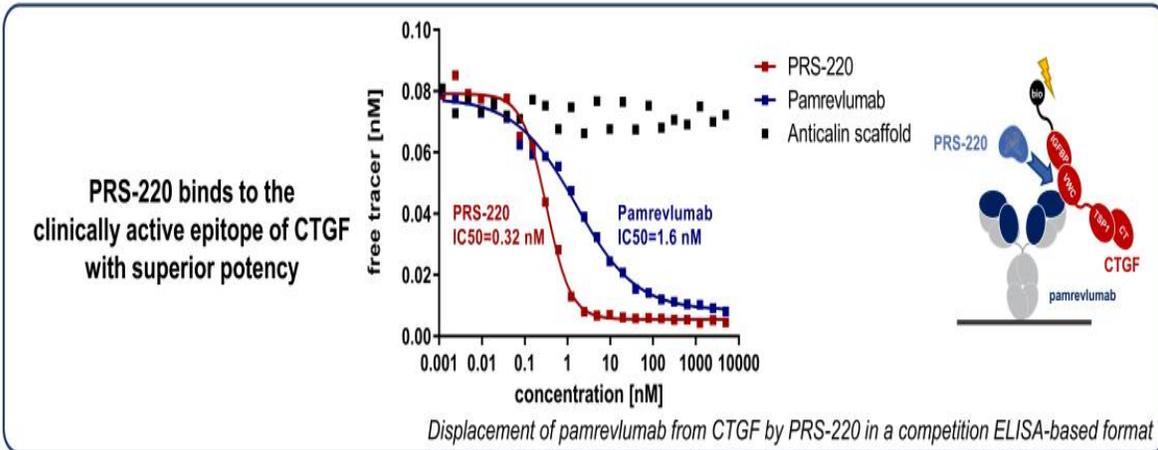
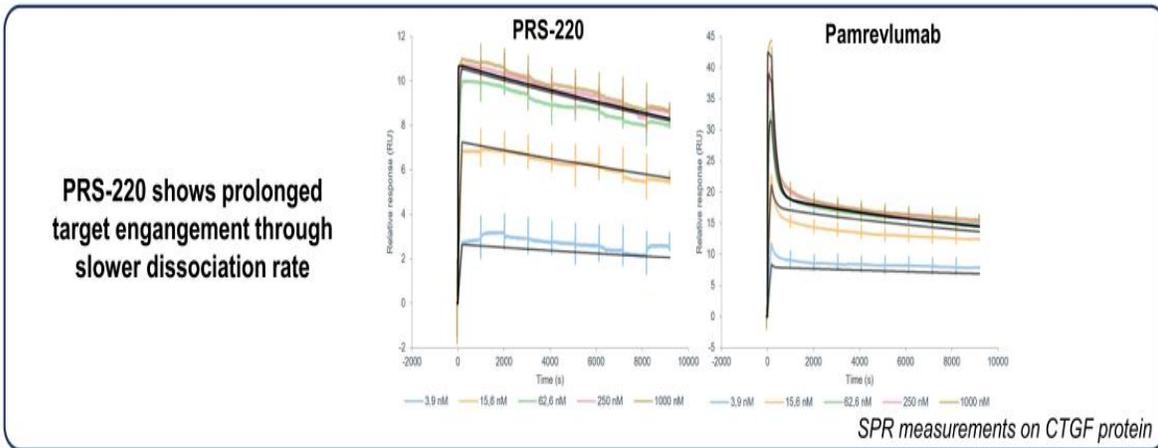
Potent

Better convenience for patients (inhalation vs. i.v. administration)

Non-invasive

Superior Target Binding Properties of PRS-220 to Pamrevlumab

Analysis of PRS-220 binding behavior

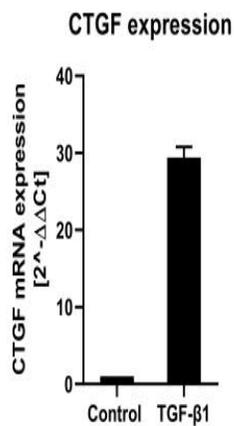


Pamrevlumab was generated inhouse from patent signatures

PRS-220 Binds the Endogenously Expressed Target *in Vitro*

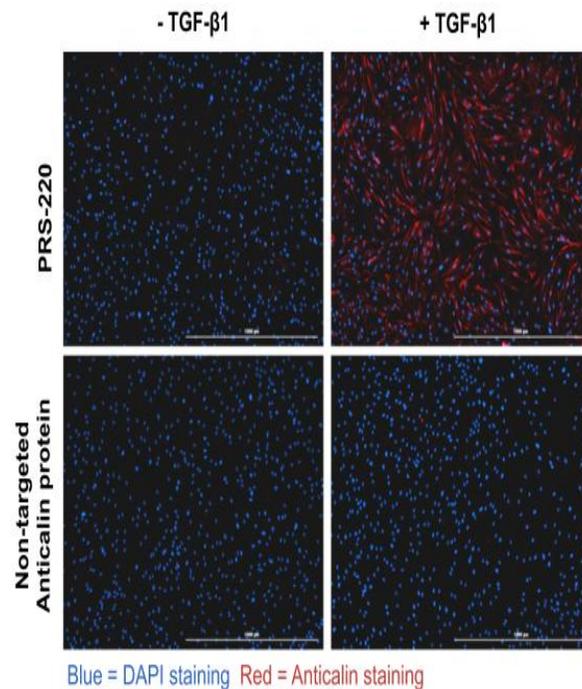
In vitro target binding of PRS-220 to CTGF expressed on TGF- β 1 activated NHLF

TGF- β 1 stimulation enhances CTGF expression of primary human lung fibroblasts



RT-qPCR analysis

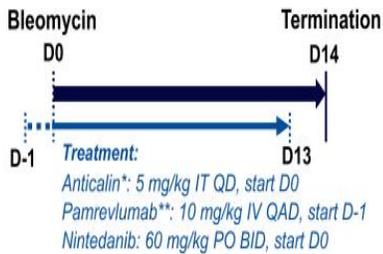
PRS-220 binds to CTGF expressed on activated fibroblasts



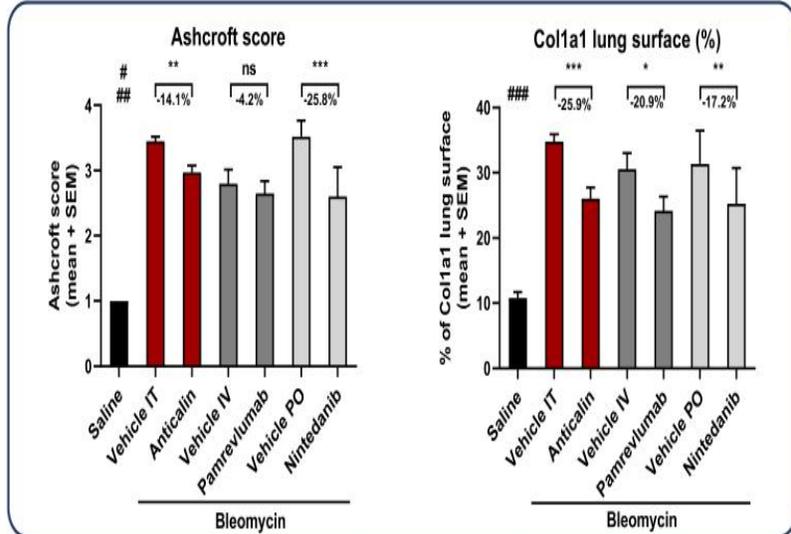
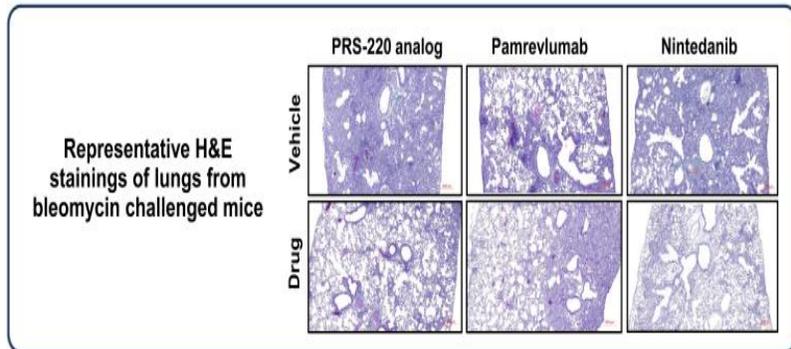
Immunofluorescence staining of Anticalin Protein

PRS-220 Analog Delivered to the Lung Mediates Superior Anti-Fibrotic Effect *in Vivo*

In vivo potency of PRS-220 analog in the bleomycin mouse model



* Analog of PRS-220 targeting murine CTGF with higher affinity (KD = 0.039 nM)
 ** Pamrevlumab, generated inhouse from patent signatures



Efficient Exposure of PRS-220 in Fibrotic Mouse Lungs

Pilot lung biodistribution study of PRS-220 intratracheally delivered to fibrotic lungs of mice

Alexa-647-labeled PRS-220 delivered intratracheally to bleomycin-challenged mice & imaged after 2 h by Light Sheet imaging



Glow scale = fluorescently labeled PRS-220, grey = tissue autofluorescence

PRS-220 shows a favorable tissue distribution profile & penetrates into small airways and lung interstitium

Conclusion – Part 2

- PRS-220 is an inhaled CTGF antagonist for the treatment of IPF and PASC-PF.
- PRS-220 shows best-in class potential based on:
 - strong target engagement
 - excellent stability and aerosol behavior upon nebulization
 - significant attenuation of lung fibrosis *in vivo* by targeting CTGF locally in the lung
 - favorable preclinical PK and lung biodistribution

**PRS-220's preclinical profile supports proceeding to clinical development,
with a planned start of Phase 1 studies in 2022.**

Presentation at European Respiratory Society Congress 2021



Abstract: Development of PRS-220, a potential best-in-class, inhaled CTGF/CCN2 inhibitor for the treatment of IPF

Session: Poster Session - Developments in biomarkers and treatment strategies for chronic lung diseases

Time: September 5th 2021, 1:15-2:15 pm (CET)

Acknowledgements

The PIERIS team:

Marina Pavlidou	David Goricanec
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Eva-Maria Hansbauer	Adam Cichy
Cornelia Wurzenberger	Antonio Konitsiotis
Claudia Wurzenberger	Mary Fitzgerald
Stefan Grüner	Josef Prassler
Janet Peper-Gabriel	Jimmie Hofman
Rachida Siham Bel Aiba	Shane Olwill
Alexander Hahn	
Mareike Maurer	... and the extended team!
Kristina Heinig	
Christina Grasmüller	
Nicolas Quilitz	
Sarah Schmalbrock	
Theresia Mosebach	

& our advisors, supporters & collaborators!

*For further questions feel free to reach out via e-mail:
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Regional Development and Energy**

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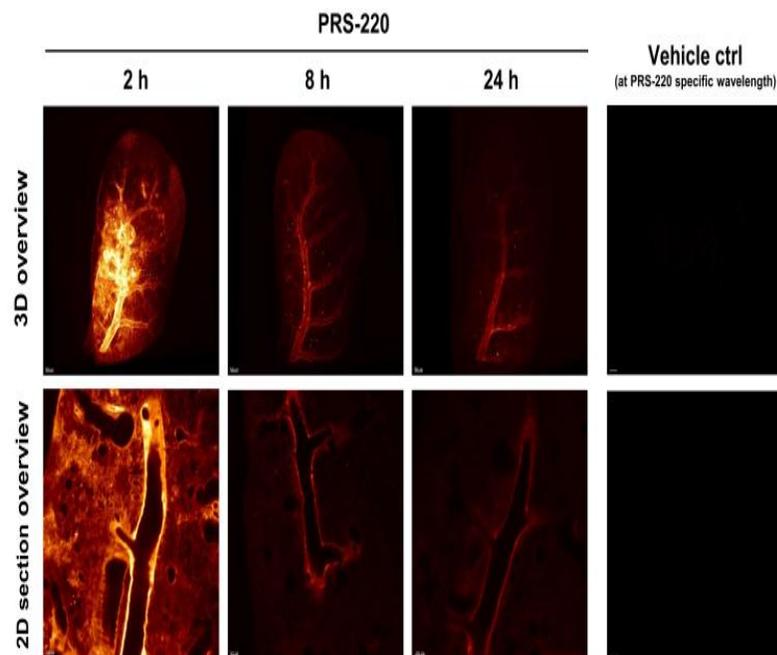
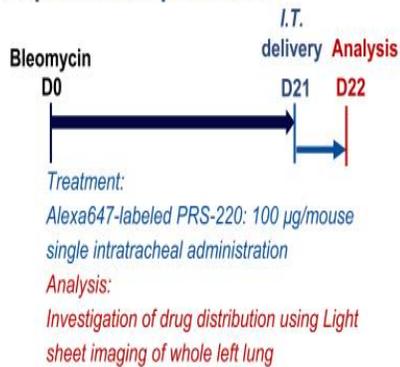
BACK-UP

Efficient tissue distribution of PRS-220 in fibrotic lungs of mice

Pilot lung biodistribution study of PRS-220 intratracheally delivered to fibrotic lungs of mice

Aim: Does PRS-220 distribute into areas of the fibrotic lung relevant for effective treatment?

Experimental procedure:



Glow scale = Fluorescently labeled PRS-220

PRS-220 shows a favorable tissue distribution profile & penetrates into small airways and lung interstitium

