

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 8-K

**CURRENT REPORT
Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported): February 11, 2021

Protara Therapeutics, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation)

001-36694
(Commission File No.)

20-4580525
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

**345 Park Avenue South
Third Floor
New York, NY**
(Address of principal executive offices)

10010
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (646) 844-0337

N/A
(Former name or former address, if changed since last report.)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

- Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
- Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share	TARA	The Nasdaq Capital Market

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933 (§230.405 of this chapter) or Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (§240.12b-2 of this chapter).

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Item 8.01 Other Events.

On February 11, 2021, Protara Therapeutics, Inc. (the “Company”) made available an updated Corporate Presentation on the Investor Relations page of the Company’s website, which will be used at investor and other meetings. A copy of the Corporate Presentation is attached hereto as Exhibit 99.1 to this Current Report on Form 8-K and is incorporated herein by reference. The Company does not undertake to update this presentation.

Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits.

(d) Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
99.1	Protara Therapeutics, Inc. Corporate Presentation, February 2021.

SIGNATURES

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.

Protara Therapeutics, Inc.

Dated: February 11, 2021

By: /s/ Blaine Davis
Blaine Davis
Chief Financial Officer



Corporate Presentation

February 2021



TARA-002 For Lymphatic Malformations - An investigational broad immunostimulatory cellular therapy for the treatment of Lymphatic Malformations.

Choline Chloride for IFALD - An investigational phospholipid substrate replacement therapy for intestinal Choline Chloride

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CHOLINE CHLORIDE FOR IFALD - AN INVESTIGATIONAL PHOSPHOLIPID SUBSTRATE REPLACEMENT THERAPY FOR INTESTINAL CHOLINE CHLORIDE

Chemical structures and diagrams of phospholipids and choline are visible in the background of the banner.

Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this presentation regarding matters that are not historical facts are "forward looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Protara may, in some cases, use terms such as "predicts," "believes," "potential," "proposed," "continue," "designed," "estimates," "anticipates," "expects," "plans," "intends," "may," "could," "might," "will," "should" or other words or expressions referencing future events, conditions or circumstances that convey uncertainty of future events or outcomes to identify these forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements include but are not limited to, statements regarding Protara's intentions, beliefs, projections, outlook, analyses or current expectations concerning, among other things: Protara's business strategy, Protara's manufacturing and development plans for its product candidates and related interactions with the FDA, ex-U.S. development plans, Protara's financial footing, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related governmental responses on Protara's business and clinical programs. Because such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Factors that contribute to the uncertain nature of the forward-looking statements include: risks that Protara's sales, revenue, expense and other financial guidance may not be as expected, as well as risks and uncertainties associated with: Protara's development programs, including the initiation and completion of non-clinical studies and clinical trials and the timing of required filings with the FDA and other regulatory agencies; the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Protara's business, clinical supply chain, clinical trials, and the global economy; general market conditions; changes in the competitive landscape; changes in Protara's strategic and commercial plans; Protara's ability to obtain sufficient financing to fund its strategic plans and commercialization efforts; having to use cash in ways or on timing other than expected; the impact of market volatility on cash reserves; the loss of key members of management; and the risks and uncertainties associated with Protara's business and financial condition in general, including the risks and uncertainties described more fully under the caption "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in Protara's filings and reports with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date on which they were made. Protara undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of the receipt of new information, the occurrence of future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

Modernizing and Expediting Development of De-Risked Assets



Lead programs: TARA-002 in Non-Muscle Invasive Bladder Cancer (NMIBC) and Lymphatic Malformations (LMs)

- Cell-based immunopotentiator
- FDA confirmed initial comparability to Japanese predecessor OK-432
- NMIBC clinical development plan in place following Pre-Investigational New Drug (PIND) engagement with FDA
- TARA-002/OK-432 is standard of care in Japan for LMs; completed Phase 2 study in U.S. supports treatment effect with support for strong safety profile



Other mid-stage development programs provide diversification and additional growth potential

- IV Choline in intestinal failure associated liver disease (IFALD): Completed End Of Phase 2 dialogue with FDA and aligned on Phase 3 design



Company well funded through anticipated key milestones through early 2023

Pipeline Addresses Multiple Indications With High Unmet Need

	PRE-IND	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
IMMUNOLOGY, ONCOLOGY				
TARA-002 – Lyophilized, inactivated Group A <i>Streptococcus</i>				
Lymphatic Malformations (LMs)*	▶			
Non-Muscle Invasive Bladder Cancer (NMIBC)	▶			
HEPATOLOGY, GI, METABOLICS				
IV Choline Chloride for Injection – Phospholipid Substrate Replacement				
Intestinal Failure Associated Liver Disease (IFALD)**,†	▶			
OTHER				
Vonapanitase – Recombinant Human Type 1 Elastase (phase 1 studies completed in fistula patency and PAD)	▶			



*TARA-002 Granted Rare Pediatric Disease Designation for the treatment of LMs. OK-432 Granted Orphan Drug Designation by the U.S. FDA for the treatment of LMs, which we believe is applicable under established comparability.

**Granted Orphan Drug and Fast Track Designations by the U.S. FDA

†Phase 1 PK study to be conducted prior to commencing Phase 3



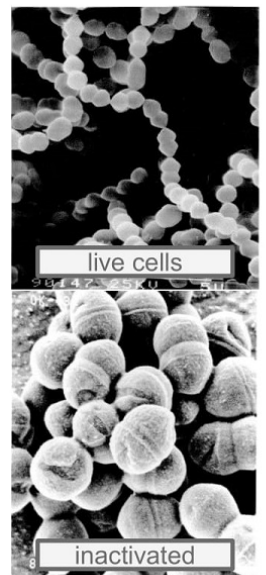
TARA-002

LYOPHILIZED, INACTIVATED GROUP A
STREPTOCOCCUS PYOGENES



TARA-002: Cell-Based Immunopotentiator with Significant Potential

- TARA-002 is an investigational, genetically distinct strain of *Streptococcus pyogenes* that is inactivated while retaining its immune-stimulating properties
- TARA-002 is manufactured under GMP conditions from the same Master Cell Bank as OK-432⁽¹⁾, once one of the largest selling oncology products in Japan
- FDA has confirmed initial comparability between TARA-002 and OK-432 and path forward to completion of GMP comparability
- Having established initial comparability to OK-432, the extensive data generated by OK-432 will help support TARA-002



- Protara has worldwide rights ex-Japan & Taiwan for TARA-002/OK-432

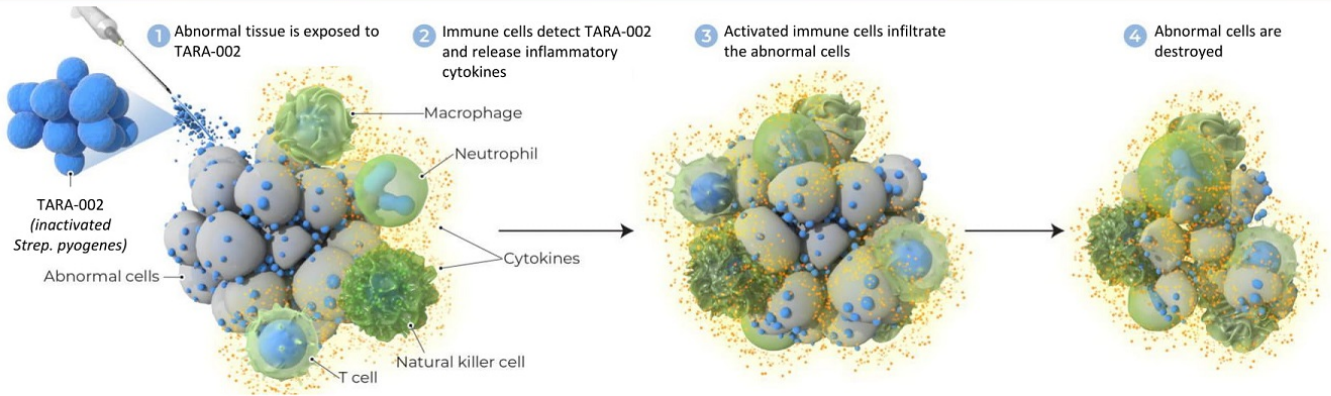
(1) Marketed in Japan and Taiwan as Picibanil®.
Note: Manufacturing modifications reflect manufacturing to U.S. cGMP standards

TARA-002: Mechanism of Anti-Tumor / Anti-Cystic Activity

Th1 Like Anti-Tumor Cytokine Response

Multi-Cytokine Inducer⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

IL-2 IL-6 IL-8 IL-10 IL-12 GM-CSF G-CSF TNF- α IFN- γ



- (1) Fujimoto T., et al. J Immunol. 1997: 5619.
- (2) Ryoma Y, et al. Anticancer Res. 2004: 3295-3298.
- (3) Zhao H, et al. Microbiol. Immunol. 1994: 183-190.

OK-432: Human Efficacy Data in Multiple Indications

OK-432 has been approved (ex-US) or studied in multiple indications

APPROVED INDICATIONS IN JAPAN⁽¹⁾



- **Lymphangiomas (Lymphatic Malformations)**
- Gastric cancer combo with chemo (post-operative)
- Primary lung cancer combo with chemo
- Reduction of ascites in gastrointestinal cancer
- Reduction of pleural effusion in lung cancer
- Unresponsive head, neck & thyroid cancer



OK-432 CLINICAL RESEARCH CONDUCTED IN:

- **Non-Muscle Invasive Bladder Cancer**
- Ovarian cancer
- Malignant mesothelioma
- Pancreatic cancer
- Esophageal cancer
- Oral squamous cell cancer
- Hepatocellular cancer
- Ranula
- Thyroglossal cysts
- Pleurodesis
- Seroma
- Symptomatic lymphocele
- Auricular hematoma



(1) Full Prescribing Information. Chugai Pharmaceuticals. 2016

TARA-002

NON-MUSCLE INVASIVE BLADDER
CANCER (NMIBC)

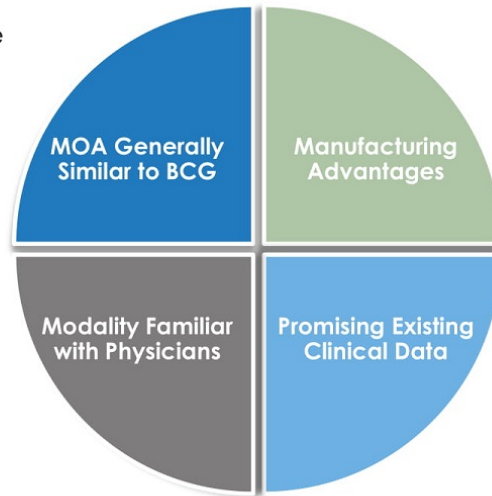


TARA-002 in NMIBC: Profile Supports Potential in NMIBC

Similar mechanism to BCG, notable patient experience in Asia and manufacturing advantages

- Prompts a predominantly Th1 type cytokine response
- Mechanistically similar to Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG)

- Urologists have been using an attenuated bacteria, BCG, as immunotherapy for decades
- Intravesical administration is preferred clinical approach among urologists⁽¹⁾



- State-of-the-art U.S. manufacturing facility
- TARA-002 manufacturing process supported by 40 years of production history of OK-432
- ~150 NMIBC patients tested with OK-432 demonstrated promising results⁽²⁾
- Treatment generally well tolerated

Clinical Evidence of OK-432 Provides Strong Rationale for Development of TARA-002 in NMIBC

Data across multiple investigator-initiated studies in ~150 NMIBC patients treated intravesically shows that OK-432:

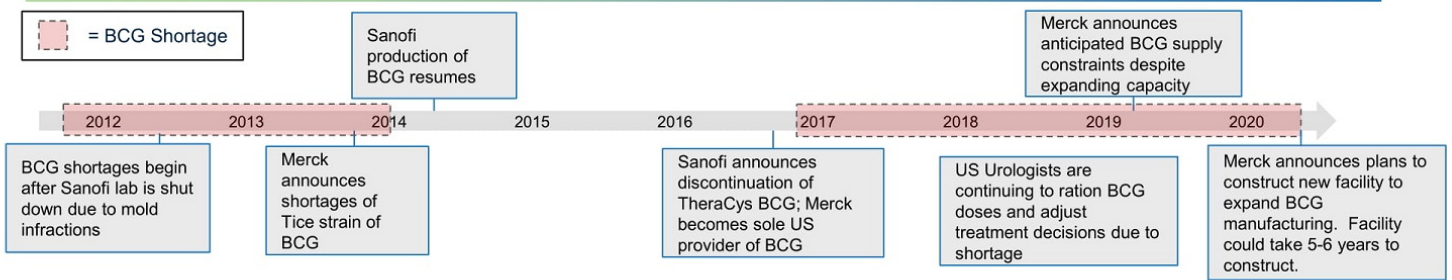


Was generally well-tolerated, with safety and tolerability observed across a range of doses



Demonstrated treatment effect and lower rates of recurrence vs. control group, including in the randomized, controlled setting

BCG Shortage Causes Significant Impact on Care



Shortage has prompted major urological associations to issue guidance on patient management⁽¹⁾

“...remain extremely concerned about this shortage and its effects on the care of bladder cancer patients...”
 -Joint Statement on BCG Shortage, Feb 2019

Dose rationing and resorting to less desirable treatment options are impacting patient care⁽²⁾

“I see patients **every week** whose **treatment decisions are affected by the BCG shortage**...sometimes I just recommend moving patients more quickly to cystectomy because **we don't have any better options available.**”

-Academic Hospital Urologist




(1) AUA/SUO Joint Guideline: Published 2016; Amended 2020
 (2) Market Research Conducted by Protara Therapeutics

NMIBC Represents the Most Common Form of Bladder Cancer

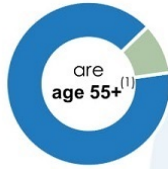
Bladder Cancer in the US

6th 
most prevalent cancer in the U.S. ⁽¹⁾

4x
more likely to be diagnosed
in **men** ⁽²⁾



9 in 10
are **age 55+** ⁽¹⁾




High rate of recurrence
with 3-year rate estimated at
up to **80%** ⁽³⁾

NMIBC makes up
~80% of all bladder
cancer with **~65,000**
diagnosed per
year in the U.S. ⁽⁴⁾

NMIBC patients
are treated by
a **urologist**

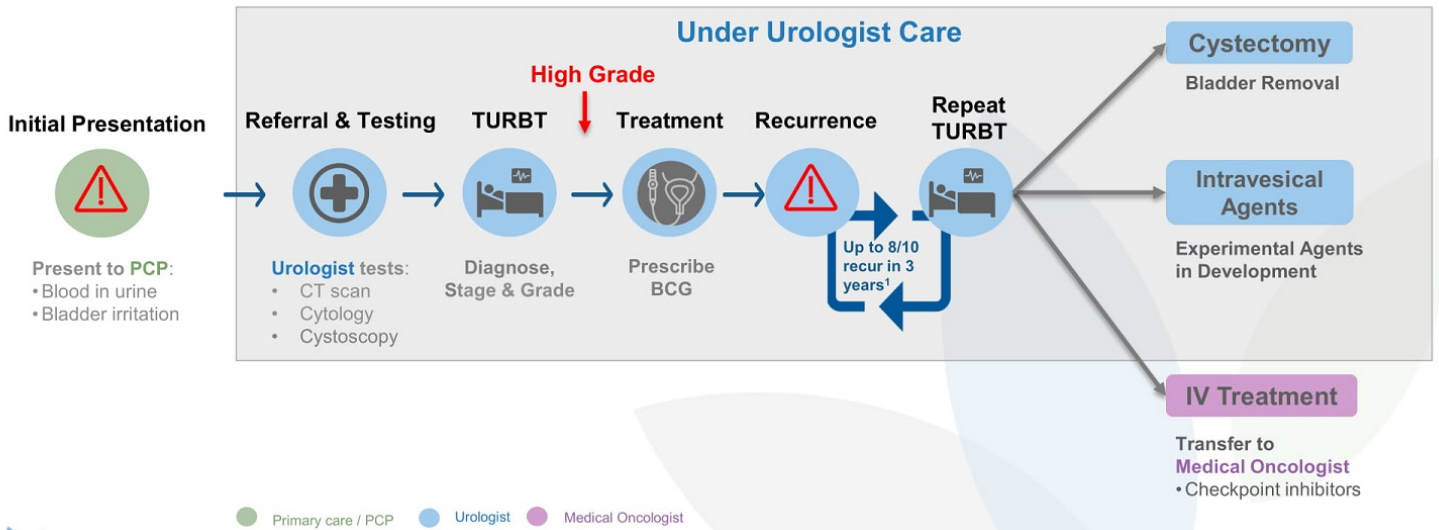


Significant increase in
recurrence, progression
& an escalated number
of patients needing
cystectomies ⁽⁵⁾



- (1) National Cancer Institute. SEER Bladder Cancer – Stat Facts. Accessed February 5, 2021.
- (2) Saginala, K. et al. Med Sci. 2020.
- (3) Campbell Walsh 11th edition, Elsevier.
- (4) Anastasiadis et al. Therapeutic Advances in Urology, 2012.
- (5) Ourfali, S. et. al. European urology focus, 2019.

Current Standard of Care Highlights High Unmet Need for Patients



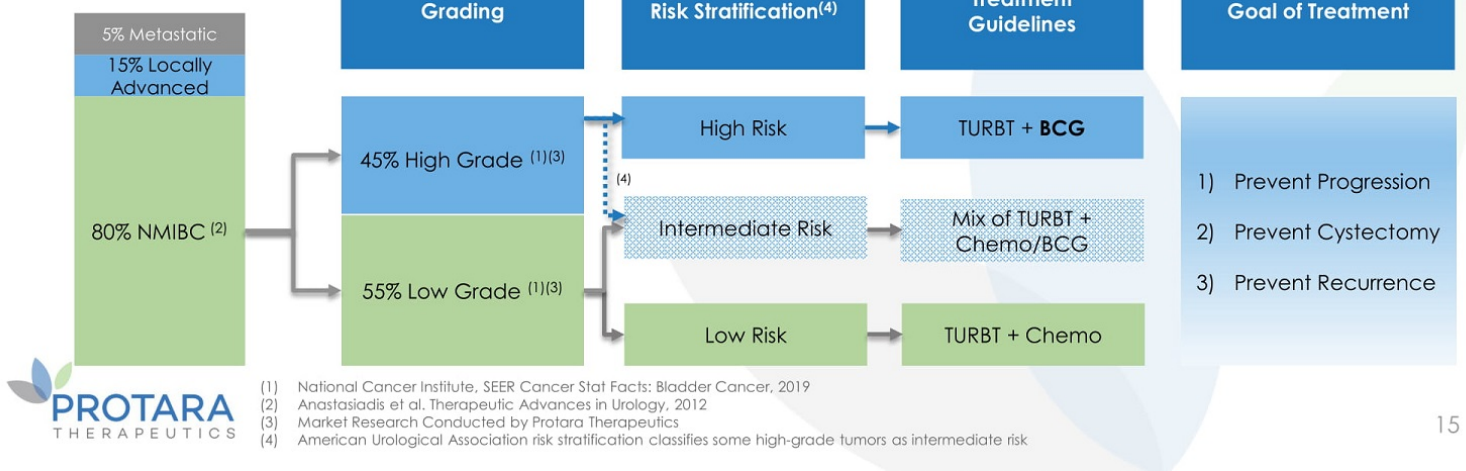
(1) Campbell Walsh 11th edition, Elsevier.

TARA-002 in NMIBC: Overview of U.S. NMIBC & Target Population

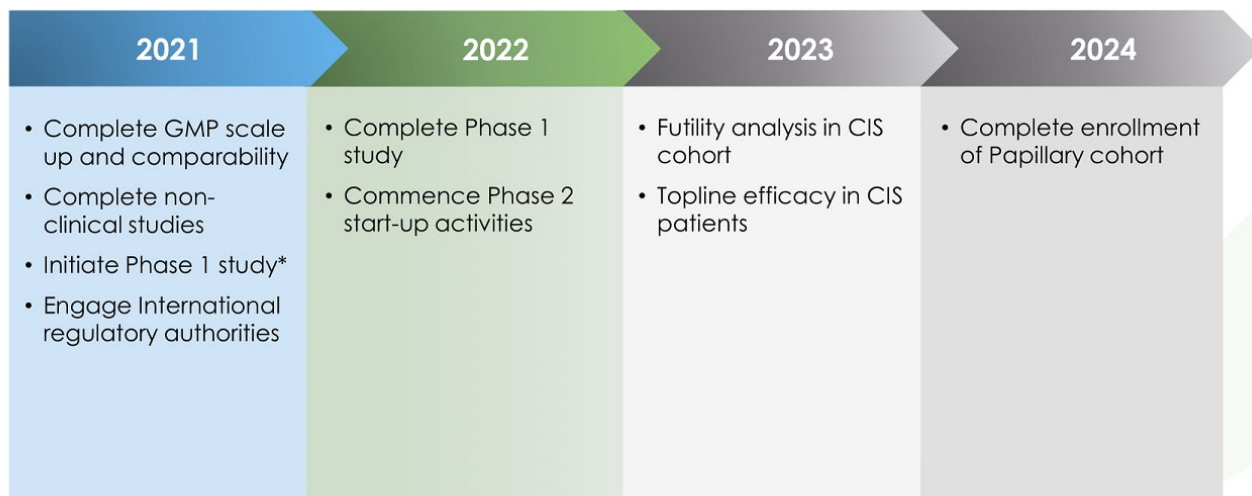
NMIBC is categorized and treated based on risk stratification, determined by combination of tumor grade, stage, size, recurrence history and focality

**Initial Protara targeted incident patient population:
~30K ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Patients with High Grade NMIBC who are candidates for immunotherapy**

80K Patients Diagnosed with Bladder Cancer Annually⁽¹⁾
65K Patients with NMIBC ⁽²⁾



TARA-002 in NMIBC: Estimated Development Timeline



TARA-002

LYMPHATIC MALFORMATIONS (LMs)



TARA-002 in LMs



Lymphatic Malformations

Rare, non-malignant lesions consisting of dilated, lymphatic fluid-filled sacs caused by abnormal development of the lymphatic endothelial system⁽¹⁾



Epidemiology

Epidemiology: incidence of lymphatic malformations is \approx 1,400-1,800 LM cases per year⁽²⁾



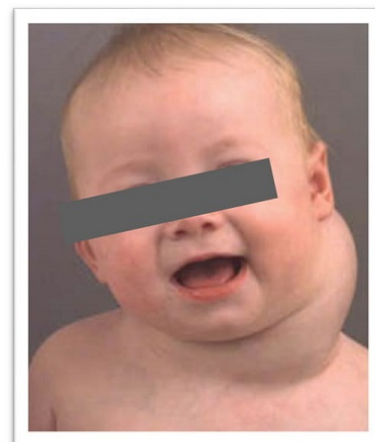
Current Treatment Options

Current treatment options include surgical excision with high complication (33%) and recurrence (55%) rates⁽³⁾ as well as off-label use of sclerosants



FDA Granted Pediatric Rare Disease Designation

Majority of LMs present at birth (65-75%) or by age 3 (80-90%) during active lymphatic growth period⁽³⁾



OK-432 in LMs: Clear Evidence of Biologic Activity in Patients



Before

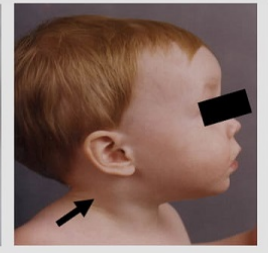
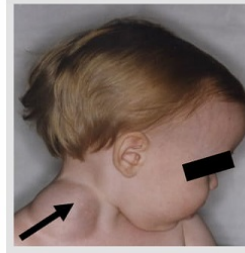
After



Before



After



OK-432 in LMs: Robust Results of Completed Phase 2 Study⁽¹⁾ in U.S.

68% CLINICAL SUCCESS[†] IN IMMEDIATE TREATMENT GROUP 6 MONTHS AFTER ENROLLMENT

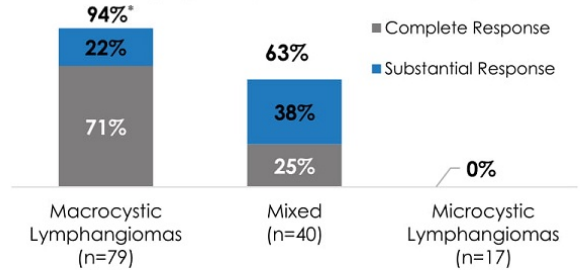
ITT: Observations 6 months after enrollment



- None of these patients required surgery
- During this same period, no patients in the delayed treatment group experienced spontaneous regression of LM (p<0.001)
- Treatment: 1-4 injections at 8-week intervals max of 0.2mg/session (2KE)

94%* CLINICAL SUCCESS[‡] IN PATIENTS WITH MACROCYSTIC LESION TYPES

Complete or Substantial Response by Radiographically Confirmed Lesion Type



- Patients with radiographically confirmed macrocystic lesions had the greatest chance for clinical success
- In those patients with mixed lesions, clinical success was still achieved



[†] Clinical Success was defined as complete or substantial response

^{*} Numbers do not sum due to rounding

^{**} Reflects data prior to dosing with OK-432. After dosing, the clinical success rate was 58%, which was not statistically different from the Immediate Treatment Group

(1) Smith M, et al. Laryngoscope. 2009;119:107-115.

OK-432 in LMs: Compelling Safety Record

Long-term safety data in 99 patients with up to 8 years of follow up

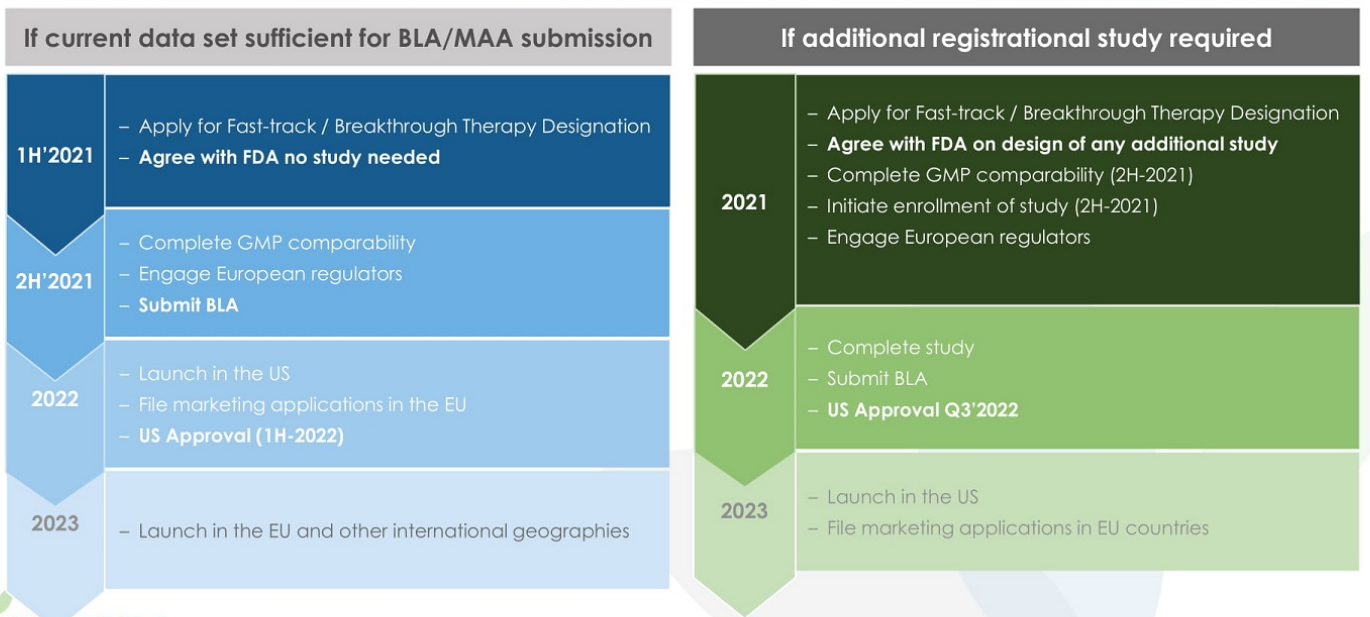
Safety Profile

- Most common AEs with treatment were local injection site reactions, fever, fatigue, decreased appetite, with resolution within two weeks
- SAEs **related** to OK-432: re-hospitalization for infection (n=3) and severe edema (n=3), airway obstruction necessitating tracheostomy tube placement (n=4), and submental intra-cystic hemorrhage necessitating surgical excision (n=1)
- Minor AEs **related** to OK-432: temporary brachial plexus compression, myalgia, infections treated with oral antibiotics, intra-cystic hemorrhage, and dehydration
- Two SAEs **not related** to OK-432: death due to tracheotomy tube obstruction and vision loss following proptosis

TARA-002 in LMs: Regulatory Update

- 1 IND update completed and filed with FDA Division of Vaccines and Related Products
- 2 Vaccines division began review of IND update in late Q4'2020 and has requested a CSR summarizing the totality of the lowa LMs Phase 2 study
- 3 Dialogue with Vaccines Division is ongoing with CSR expected to be submitted before Q2'2021
- 4 Company continues to prepare for the potential to file a BLA in 2H 2021 or to initiate additional clinical work in LMs as required

TARA-002 in LMs: Planned Next Steps

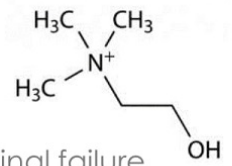


IV Choline in IFALD: Late-stage Opportunity for an Unmet Medical Need



An Essential Molecule in Several Metabolic Processes

Patients dependent on Parenteral Nutrition (PN) cannot absorb sufficient levels of choline. Data confirms that choline deficient diets results in steatosis and cholestasis⁽¹⁾



Clinical History Supporting Choline Substrate Replacement in IFALD (intestinal failure associated liver disease) Patients

A Phase 2 study demonstrated the clinical potential of choline substrate replacement therapy by reversing certain hallmark pathologies of IFALD⁽¹⁾



Strong Market Opportunity with Potential to Expand Addressable Patients

Prevalence of patients on PN 79/million⁽²⁾; recent Medicare diagnosis data suggests \approx 5,000 IFALD patients⁽³⁾

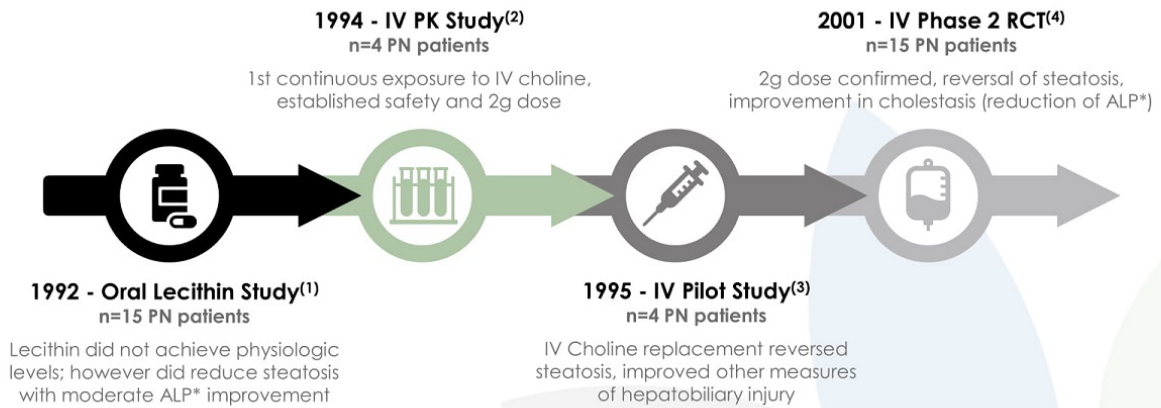


Clear Regulatory and Clinical Path Forward

FDA designations (Orphan Drug Designation, Fast Track Designation) combined with encouraging feedback from End of Phase 2 meeting for Phase 1 PK study followed by Phase 3 trial

IV Choline in IFALD: Informative Clinical History

A significant body of supportive evidence across 4 studies



- 1) Buchman A, et al. Gastroenterology. 1992;102:1363-1370.
- 2) Buchman A, et al. Clin Pharmacol Ther. 1994;55:277-283.
- 3) Buchman A, et al. Hepatol. 1995;22:1399-1403.
- 4) Buchman A, et al. JPEN. 2001;5:260-268.

* ALP=Alkaline phosphatase

IV Choline in IFALD: Multi-Center Phase 2a POC Study

Randomized, Controlled Study Design & Objective

IV CHOLINE REPLACEMENT PROOF OF CONCEPT STUDY ⁽¹⁾	
Study Design	Randomized Double-blind Phase 2 Trial
Subjects	15 (9 per protocol)
Age	>16 years old
PN Requirement	Greater than 80% of all nutrient requirements supplied by PN
Randomization	1:1 Usual PN or PN + 2g IV choline/Day
Duration of Treatment	24 Weeks
Visits	Weeks 2,4,6,12,16, 20, 24
Follow up	Week 34
Dose	2g Choline Chloride QD in PN solution

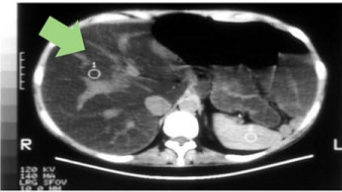
- The IV Choline Chloride replacement proof-of-concept, randomized study did not have pre-specified endpoints
- The primary objective of the study was to determine if IV Choline Chloride substrate replacement would reverse hepatic steatosis and improve liver function in patients receiving long-term parenteral nutrition (PN)

IV Choline in IFALD : Phase 2 Results

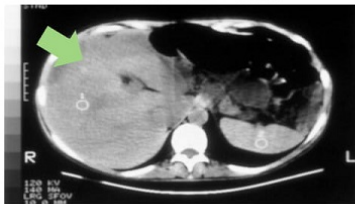
Improvement in Steatosis and Cholestasis

CLINICALLY MEANINGFUL IMPROVEMENT IN STEATOSIS

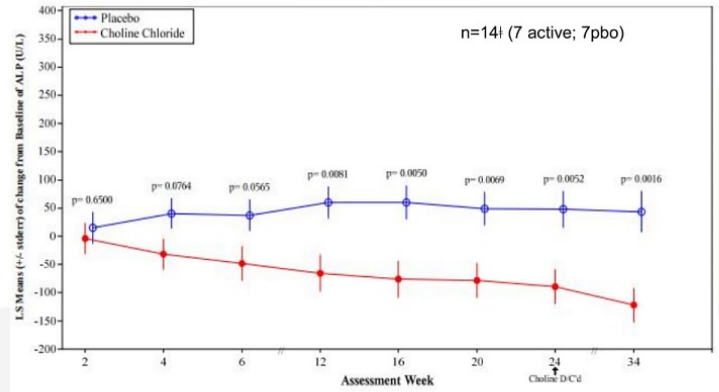
At Baseline



After 24 Weeks



CHOLESTASIS IMPROVEMENT: ALL PATIENTS*(1)



*Mixed model for repeated measurement (MMRM) method used

†A placebo subject was excluded from all analyses due to likely IV contrast-induced imaging abnormalities, confirmed by independent radiologist

IV Choline in IFALD: Prevalence Study

Prevalence study underway to enhance understanding of the patient population

DESIGN

Retrospective, observational study of patients in both academic & community settings

POPULATION

Patients dependent on PN for 6 or more months

OBJECTIVE

Understand presence/incidence of liver disease in this population to enhance value of development potential

QUESTIONS

How many individuals currently on service have been dependent on PN for 6 or more months?
What percentage of these have elevated ALP levels ($> 1.5x$ ULN) as an indicator of liver disease?

Building Momentum in 2021

LMs: Near-term Rare Disease Opportunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Q1'21: Expect to submit CSR to FDA (Vaccines Division) to support TARA-002 for LMs with the potential to file our BLA in 2021● 2H'21: Complete GMP scale up and comparability
NMIBC: Significant Market Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 1H'21: Complete nonclinical studies (tox, MOA, immunogenicity)● 2H'21: File IND● Late 2021: Initiate Phase 1 study
IV Choline: Late-Stage Pipeline Opportunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 2H'21: Complete prevalence study to better characterize epidemiology of IFALD
Financials: Estimated funding through early 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● \$166M as of September 30, 2020● 19.2M Common Share Equivalents: 11.2M Common + 8.0M Preferred on as-converted basis as of November 10, 2020



Corporate Presentation

February 2021



TARA-002 for Lymphatic Malformations - An investigational broad immunostimulatory cellular therapy for the treatment of Lymphatic Malformations

Choline Chloride for IFALD - An investigational phospholipid substrate replacement therapy for intestinal

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