

Phase 2b Trial to Evaluate the Safety & Factor IX Levels Resulting from a Daily Subcutaneous Prophylaxis Treatment Regimen of Dalcinonacog Alfa in Haemophilia B

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Disclosure for Johnny Mahlangu

In compliance with COI policy, EAHAD requires the following disclosures to the session audience:

Shareholder	No relevant conflicts of interest to declare
Grant / Research Support	BioMarin, CSL, Freeline Therapeutics, Novo Nordisk, Novartis, Pfizer, Sanofi, Roche, uniQure
Consultant	CSL Behring, Catalyst Biosciences, Freeline Therapeutics, Novo Nordisk, Roche, Sanofi, Spark and Takeda
Employee	No relevant conflicts of interest to declare
Paid Instructor	No relevant conflicts of interest to declare
Speaker bureau	No relevant conflicts of interest to declare
Other	No relevant conflicts of interest to declare

Presentation includes discussion of the following off-label use of a drug or medical device:

N/A

Unmet needs in Haemophilia B therapy



Continuous convenient protection against bleeding

Current haemophilia B replacement therapy issues:

- Breakthrough bleeds as a result of low extravascular FIX levels
- Require intravenous administration

There is a need for haemophilia therapy with

- + Simple subcutaneous dosing (particularly for children)
- + Continuously protective levels
 - Protection during strenuous activities
 - Prevention of microbleeding
 - Distribution to the extravascular space
- + Low volume injection
- + No need for reconstitution before administration

Dalcinonacog alfa: a novel SQ FIX product

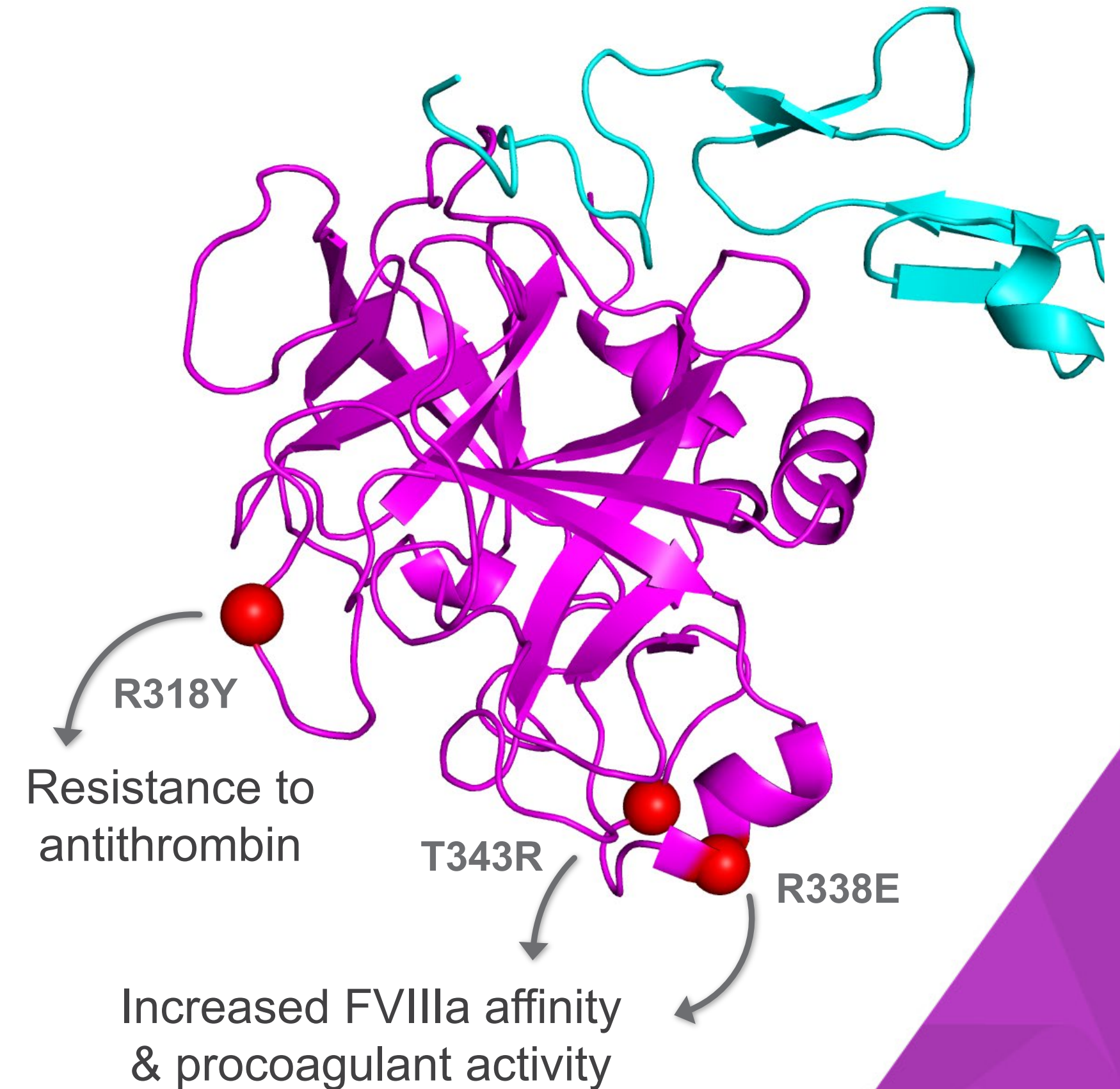


Three substitutions within the FIX protein:

- + Resistance to antithrombin inhibition
- + Higher affinity for FVIIIa
- + Increased catalytic activity
- + 22-fold increased potency over BeneFIX

Differentiated from marketed IV FIXs:

- + Simple SQ administration
- + Potential to maintain continuous protective levels
- + Small volume injection
- + Enhanced pharmacokinetics with prolonged half-life



Dalcinonacog alfa phase 2b SQ clinical trial design



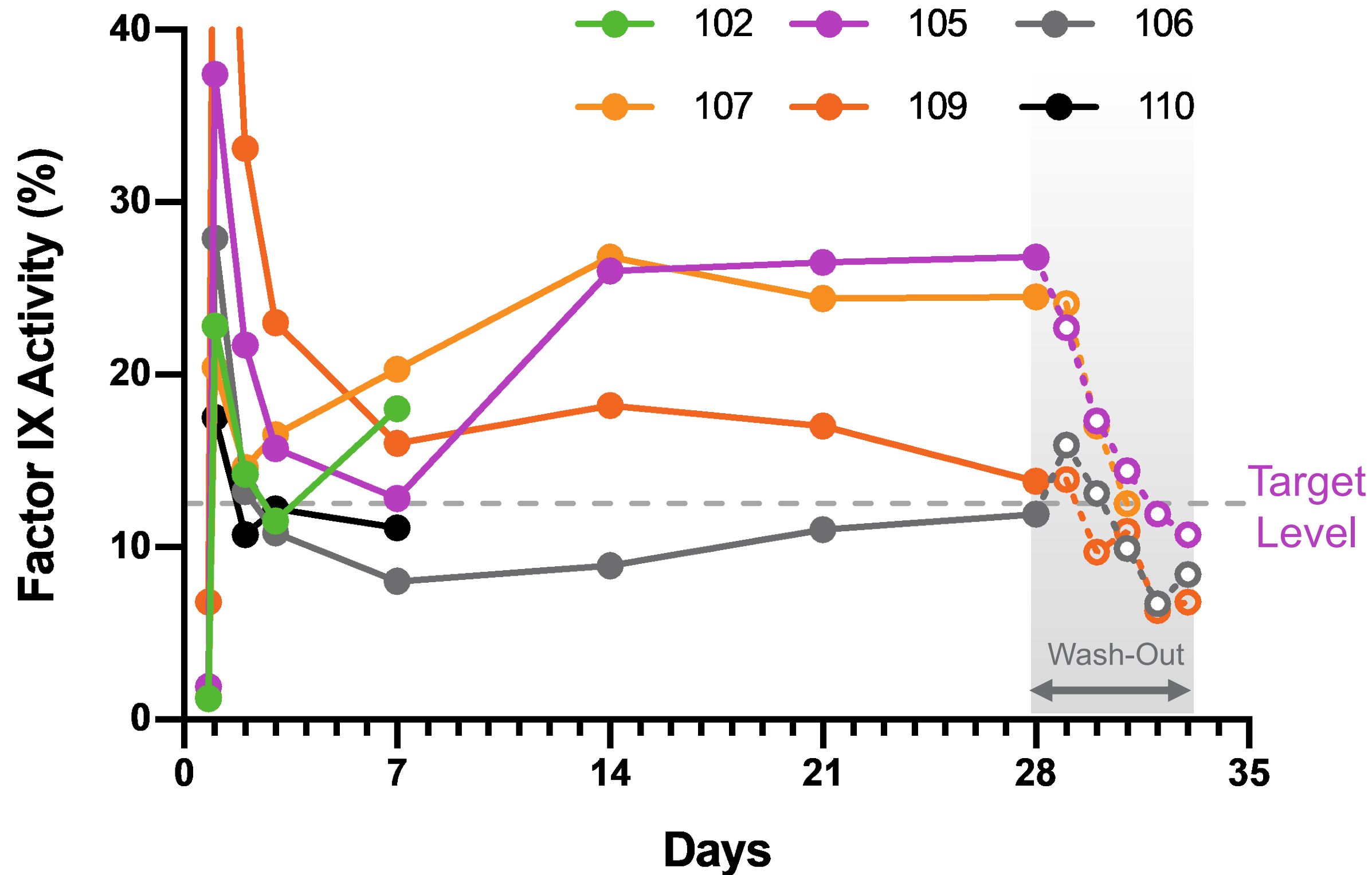
Enrollment complete



- + Primary endpoint: **Steady state FIX activity** level above 12% with daily dosing
- + Secondary endpoints: **safety including weekly ADA testing**, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, bleeding events

- + 10 severe HB patients screened; 6 dosed
- + Rare propeptide mutation excluded

Target levels achieved with 100 IU/kg dosing for 28 Days



Target FIX >12% Achieved

- + Dosed 6 severe HB subjects
 - 110 continues dosing*
 - 102 withdrew on Day 7
- + **Steady state FIX levels up to 27%** achieved after 14 days
- + Consistent PK profiles
- + Terminal half-life is 70-112 hrs
- + **No breakthrough bleeds through washout**

*Data cutoff 05 Feb 2020

Safety



No anti-drug antibodies detected

- + No ADA or nAb against DalcA, and no de novo inhibitor to FIX*
- + There were no serious adverse events (SAEs) reported, no systemic hypersensitivity
- Patients reported injection site reactions (ISRs)
 - The majority of were mild in severity and abated with continued dosing
 - Pain; redness; swelling
- Adverse events in 2 subjects
 - Subject 102 had moderate ISRs Days 1-3 that resolved without sequelae
 - Subject 105 had moderate haematomas that resolved without sequelae

*Data cutoff 05 Feb 2020

Conclusions



- + **SQ dalcinonacog alfa provides stable therapeutic levels of Factor IX**
- + **Demonstrates the potential to be an effective prophylaxis treatment for individuals with Haemophilia B**

Trial enrollment complete

Excellent & consistent therapeutic FIX activity levels attained

Prolonged half-life with SQ administration

No SAEs, systemic hypersensitivity, ADAs or nAb to DalcA or wild-type FIX

Mild to moderate ISR's primarily with initial injections

No bleeding events through washout demonstrates effective prophylaxis