



# Santhera Pharmaceuticals

Developing medicines to meet the needs of  
patients living with rare diseases

Corporate Presentation

March 2023

# Disclaimer

This presentation is not and under no circumstances to be construed as a solicitation, offer, or recommendation, to buy or sell securities issued by Santhera Pharmaceuticals Holding AG. Santhera Pharmaceuticals Holding AG makes no representation (either express or implied) that the information and opinions expressed in this presentation are accurate, complete or up to date. Santhera Pharmaceuticals Holding AG disclaims, without limitation, all liability for any loss or damage of any kind, including any direct, indirect or consequential damages, which might be incurred in connection with the information contained in this presentation.

This presentation expressly or implicitly contains certain forward-looking statements concerning Santhera Pharmaceuticals Holding AG and its business. Certain of these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology or by discussions of strategy, plans or intentions. Such statements involve certain known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause the actual results, financial condition, performance or achievements of Santhera Pharmaceuticals Holding AG to be materially different from any expected results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. There can be no guarantee that any of the research and/or development projects described will succeed or that any new products or indications will be brought to market. Similarly, there can be no guarantee that Santhera Pharmaceuticals Holding AG or any future product or indication will achieve any particular level of revenue. In particular, management's expectations could be affected by, among other things, uncertainties involved in the development of new pharmaceutical products, including unexpected preclinical and clinical trial results; unexpected regulatory actions or delays or government regulation generally; the Santhera Pharmaceuticals Holding AG's ability to obtain or maintain patent or other proprietary intellectual property protection; competition in general; government, industry, and general public pricing and other political pressures. Santhera Pharmaceuticals Holding AG is providing the information in this presentation as of the date of the publication, and does not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statements contained herein as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.



# Santhera Pharmaceuticals Corporate Snapshot

1

## **SIX Swiss Exchange listed company (SANN)**

Global headquarters near Basel (Switzerland) with internationally experienced leadership team  
North American headquarters near Boston (USA) with team growing under new leadership

2

## **Regulatory filings completed for vamorolone in Duchenne muscular dystrophy**

NDA submission accepted by FDA with target action date set to Oct 26, 2023

MAA submission under review by EMA with expected CHMP opinion in late Q3-2023

MAA submitted to MHRA in the UK in Feb-2023

Positive study supports vamorolone as foundational therapy as alternative to standard of care

Steroid-like efficacy with differentiated safety profile addresses needs across broad patient segments

Potential as alternative to steroids in broad range of therapeutic indications

3

## **Neutrophil elastase inhibitor lonodelestat Phase 2 ready in pulmonary indications**

Successful multiple ascending dose study in cystic fibrosis patients completed

Novel anti-inflammatory agent for neutrophil associated pulmonary disorders in general

4

## **Recent financing activities**

Feb-2023 share placement and financing facility providing up to CHF 22.2 million

Idorsia increases holding to 17.7 % on Jan 10, 2023

Cash runway into Q4-2023 (PDUFA date)

# Santhera pipeline offers an attractive investment opportunity

Two assets with broad therapeutic potential and opportunities beyond current active programs

## Vamorolone foundational therapy in Duchenne MD

- US NDA and EU MAA accepted and under review for potential approval in Q4-2023; MAA submitted in the UK in Feb-2023
- Positive pivotal data in Phase 2b as well as long-term extension study
- Peak potential > USD 500 million in DMD (US,EU4,UK)<sup>1</sup>
- Own commercialization in US and EU4+UK and/or through partnerships
- Geographical partnerships outside US and top 5 European markets


## Lonodelestat targeting inflammation pulmonary disease

- Positive MAD Phase 1b trial in cystic fibrosis
- Safe dose regimen; effect on biomarker
- Program Phase 2 ready in CF and ARDS, development currently paused by Santhera
- Potential in other inflammatory lung diseases with neutrophil involvement, both for acute and chronic application

**Worldwide rights for all indications for both assets<sup>2</sup>**

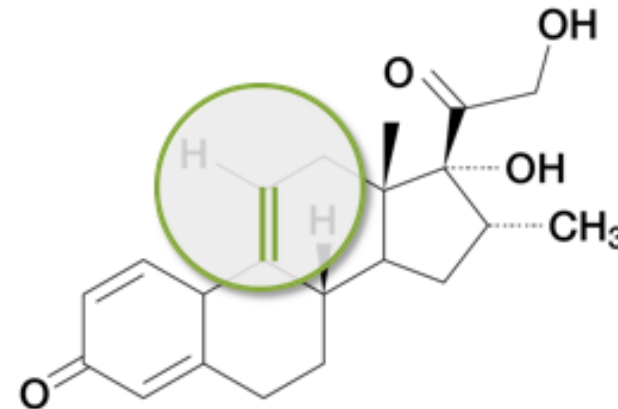
# Pipeline offers promising therapeutic options in rare disease areas

US NDA and EU MAA, both accepted and under review for potential approval in Q4-2023

Molecule	Indication	IND	Ph 1	PoC	Pivotal	Filing	Market	Milestones and remarks
<b>Vamorolone</b> • dissociative steroid • oral suspension	<b>Duchenne muscular dystrophy</b>	VISION-DMD						Oct-22: MAA filing validated by EMA Jan-23: NDA filing accepted by FDA Feb-23: MAA submitted to MHRA (UK)
	<b>Becker muscular dystrophy</b>							Aug-22: Start Phase 2a FDA grant to partner 
	Steroid alternative in multiple pediatric rare indications							New IND applications in planning
<b>Lonodelestat</b> • hNE inhibitor • via nebulizer	<b>Cystic fibrosis</b>							Phase 2 ready for CF and ARDS (currently paused)
	Multiple respiratory conditions with high hNE activity							New IND applications in planning

Vamorolone worldwide license from ReveraGen in Sep 2020; Lonodelestat worldwide license from Polyphor (now Spexis) in Feb 2018; Lonodelestat was formerly known as POL6014

# Vamorolone in Duchenne muscular dystrophy and potentially other inflammatory disorders





# DMD offers attractive opportunity in well-defined orphan disease market

**DMD market with few current treatment options, projected to be worth > USD 4 billion by 2023\***

- Approx. 30,000 – 35,000 patients in US and Europe combined
- Well defined standard of care with corticosteroids as lead chronic treatment in established guidelines
- Patients diagnosed at early age and accessible
- Limited number of specialized centers
- Well organized and influential patient advocacy groups
- Newer therapies likely to be used in combination with corticosteroids

**Small teams needed to cover entire market in EU and US**

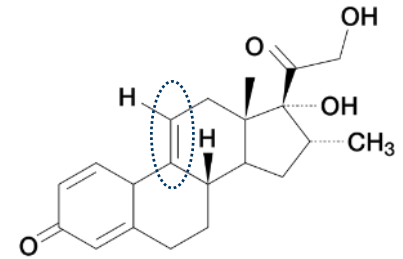


DMD	Centers	HCPs
US	~90	~450
EU4+UK	~180	~750

**Current approved therapies command high price with intrinsic limitations to serve addressable market**

- Exon skippers and read through therapies serve niche segments based on genetic mutation
- Gene therapies deliver micro-dystrophin partially restoring function with re-dosing challenges
- Deflazacort (corticosteroid) is approved in US (Emflaza®), achieves attractive margins

# The need for a better foundational steroid therapy in DMD



## EFFICACY OF STEROIDS

Classical corticosteroids demonstrate efficacy with delay in disease progression.

They are used on top of exon skipping and read-through drugs or gene therapies under development

**ESTABLISHED  
FOUNDATIONAL  
THERAPY**

## SAFETY ISSUES WITH STEROIDS

Classical corticosteroids are associated with significant side effect burden.

This leads to hesitance starting therapy in young boys, to underdosing and to early discontinuation.

**TOO LATE  
TOO LITTLE  
TOO SHORT**

## VAMOROLONE OFFERING

Subtle difference in steroid ring structure leads to dissociative properties.

Maintained anti-inflammatory efficacy with improved safety profile has been established.

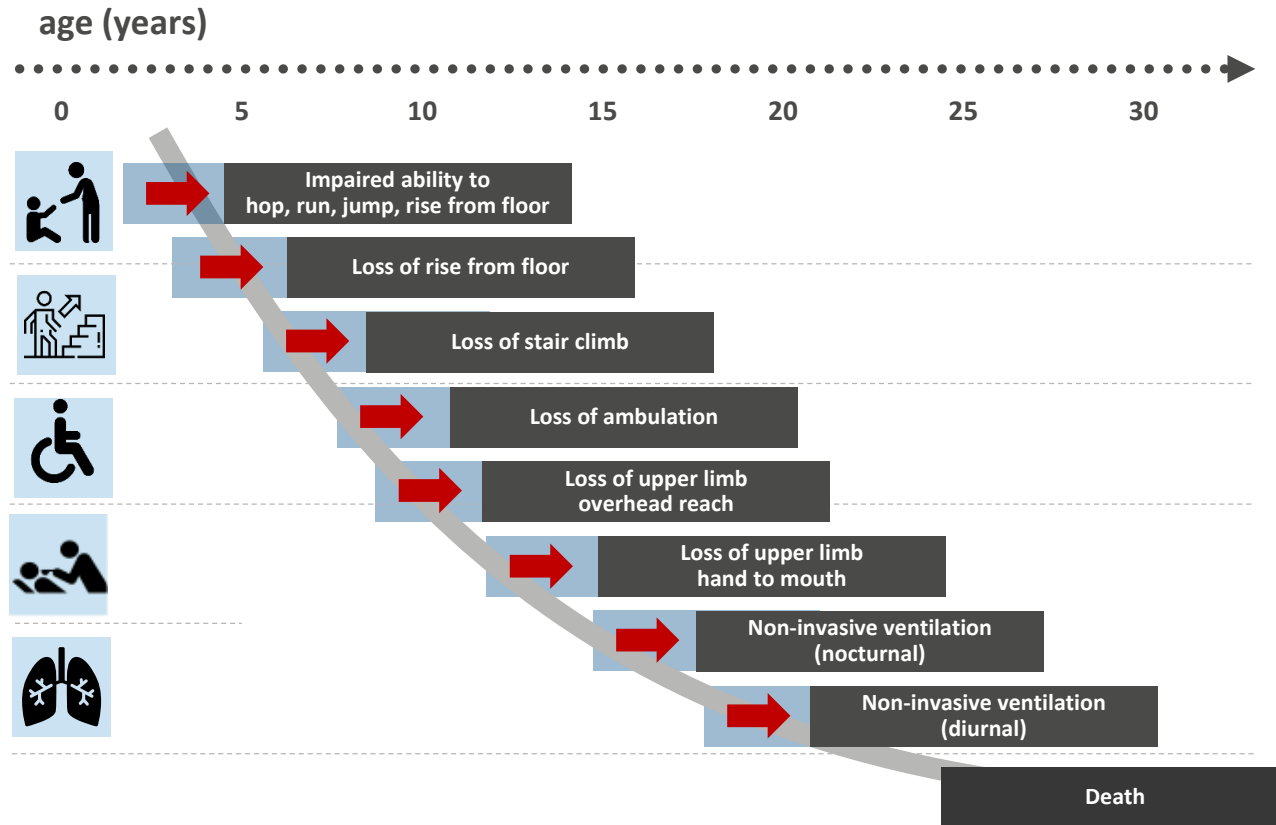
**NEW  
DISSOCIATIVE  
STEROID CLASS**

Differential profile covered in clinical section



# Corticosteroids delay disease progression in DMD by 2 – 3 years<sup>4,6</sup>

Established endpoints and consistent evidence base through several clinical studies

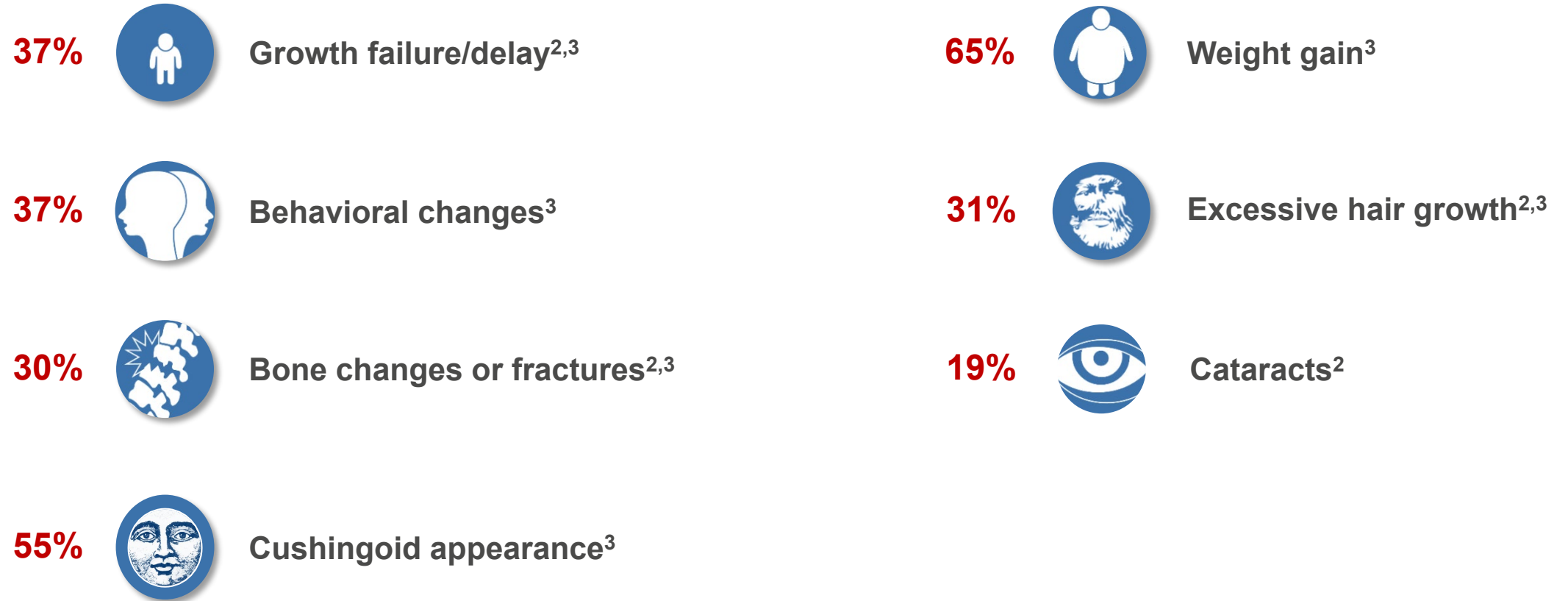


## Corticosteroids are the standard of care

- DMD progression is sequential, non-linear and irreversible<sup>1-4</sup>
- Early initiation of corticosteroids preserves muscle function and strength, delaying time to loss of functional milestones by 2 – 3 years<sup>4,6</sup>
- Steroid treatment associated with a reduction in all-cause mortality, new onset and progressive cardiomyopathy<sup>5</sup>

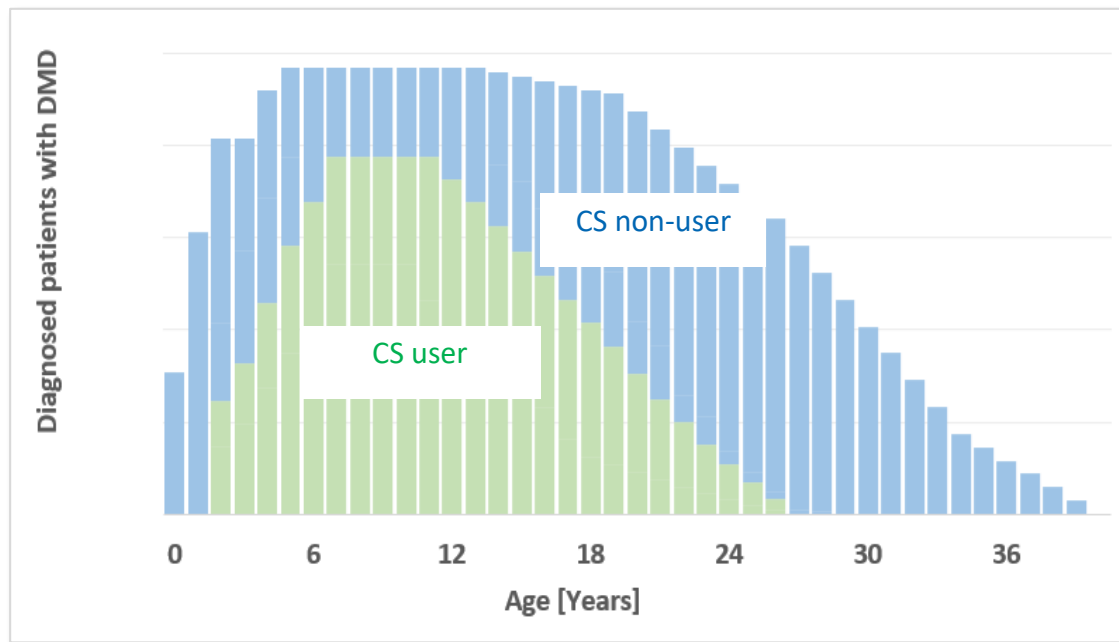
# Corticosteroid treatment is associated with well-defined toxicities

...up to 65% of DMD patients discontinue treatment early due to adverse events<sup>1-3</sup>

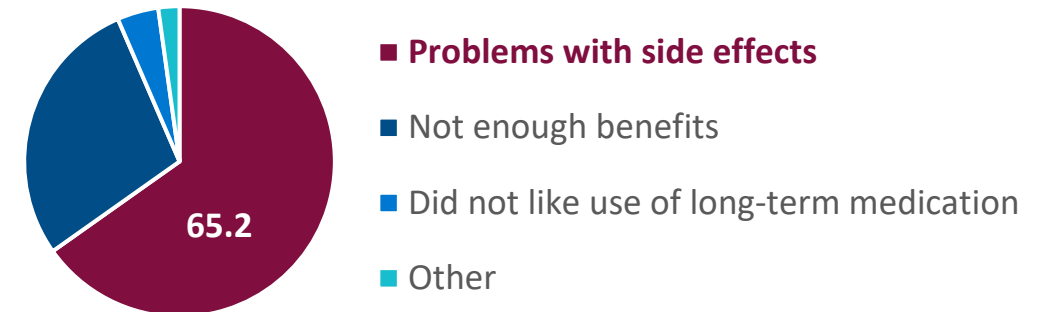


# Corticosteroid use is limited due to known side effect profile

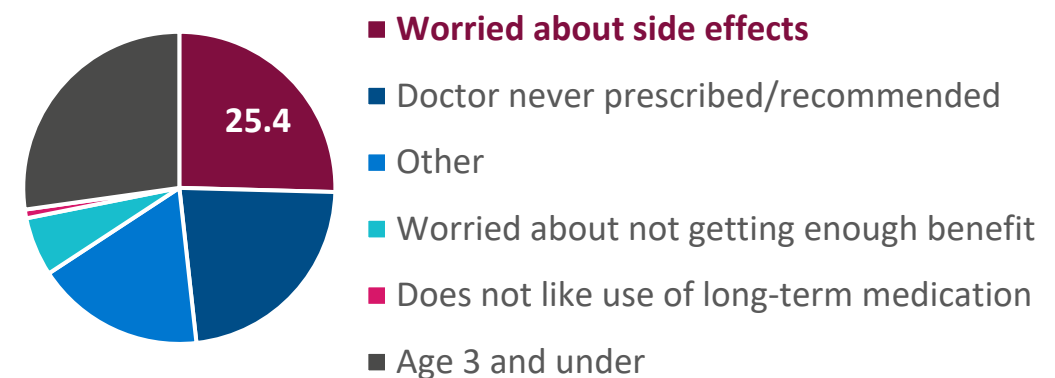
Use of corticosteroids in DMD is high, particularly in ambulatory patients, but declines with age<sup>1-4</sup>



Reasons (%) for Discontinuing Steroid Treatment<sup>4</sup>

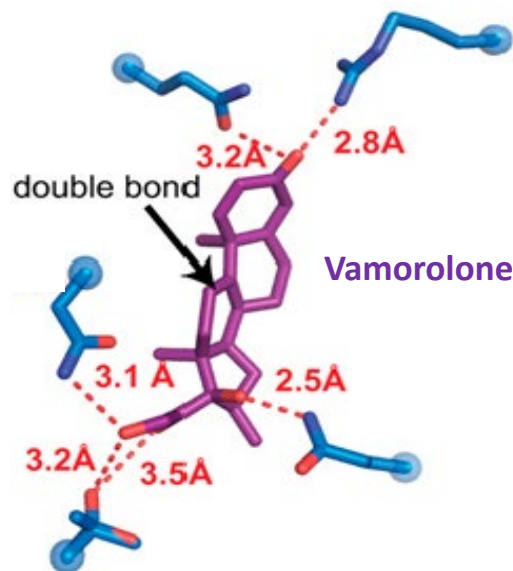


Reasons (%) for not Initiating Steroid Treatment<sup>4</sup>



# Vamorolone retains benefits of steroids with fewer side effects<sup>1-3</sup>

Glucocorticoid Receptor  
Ligand Binding Domain



Double bond in vamorolone chemical structure attenuates GC receptor binding and ultimately leads to less activation of genes responsible for side effects<sup>4-5</sup>



## Like corticosteroids<sup>4-5</sup>

- Inhibition of NF-κB pro-inflammatory transcription factors

Retained efficacy due to potent anti-inflammatory action



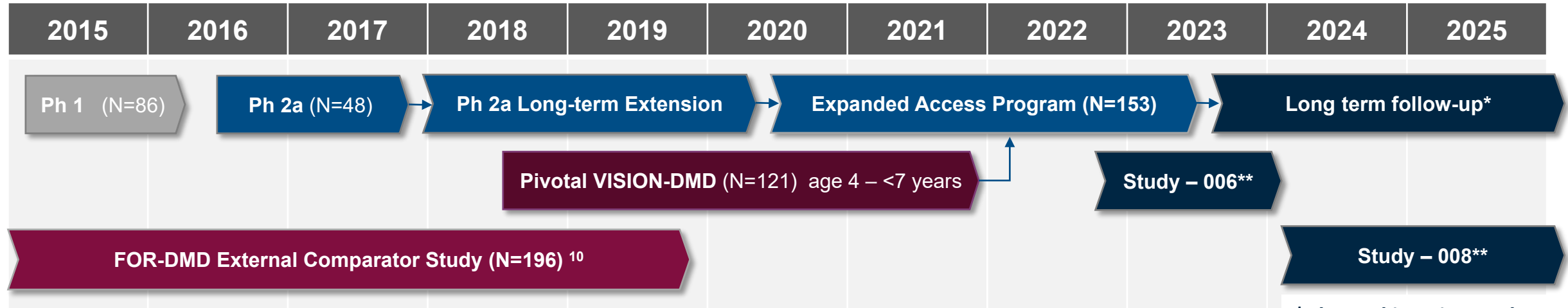
## Unlike corticosteroids<sup>4-5</sup>

- Not a substrate of hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase
- Less activation of genes responsible for side effects
- Potent mineralocorticoid antagonist (eplerenone-like)
- Membrane stabilizer

Potential for significant reduction of steroid-associated side effects

# Comprehensive vamorolone development <sup>2-9</sup>

200 patient-years exposure in 160 DMD boys treated with vamorolone for up to 6 years <sup>1</sup>



\*planned interim readouts

**Pivotal study**  
establishes efficacy vs placebo and comparable to prednisone (at week 24), maintenance of effect (at week 48) and safety differentiation

**External comparison**  
of pivotal study with matched patients from steroid use (prednisone and deflazacort) study strengthens safety differentiation at week 48

**2.5 year comparison**  
study with matched patients from steroid use (prednisone and deflazacort) study demonstrates safety differentiation in the long term

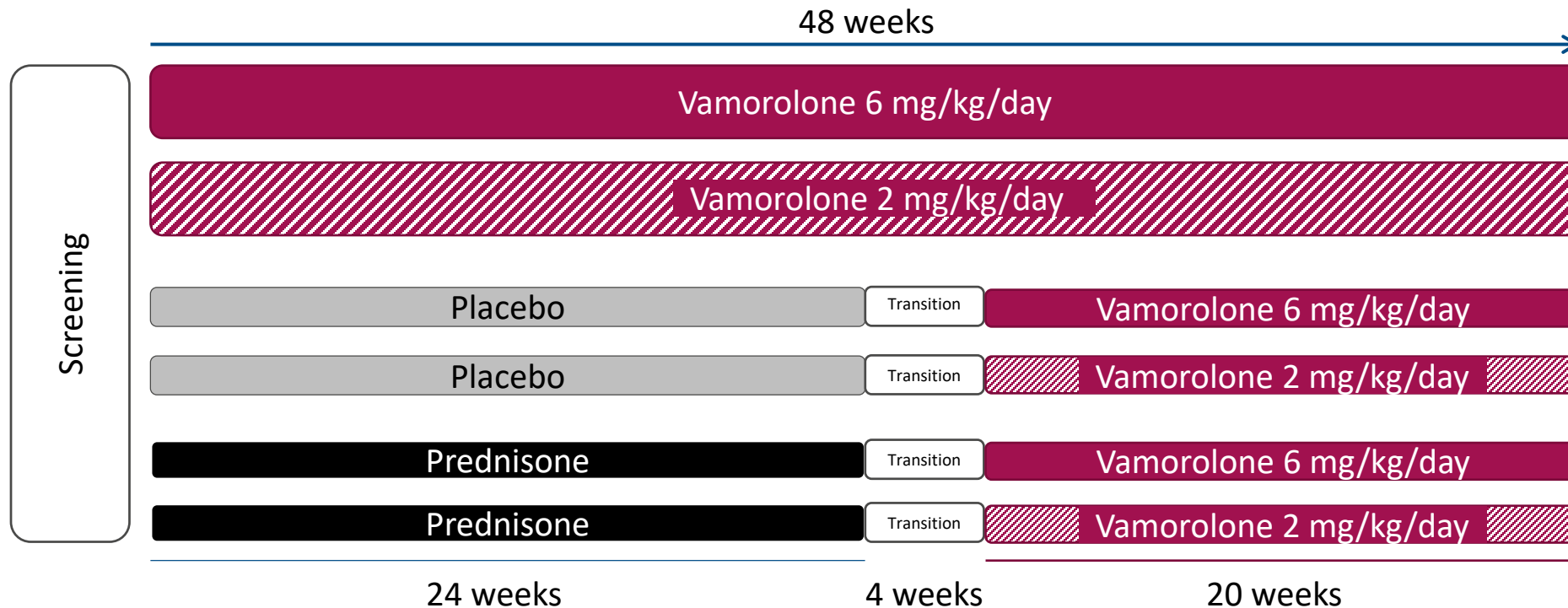
**Supportive Data**  
Study-006:  
supportive data in patients 2-18 years of age  
Study-008:  
effectiveness in 7-18 year old ambulatory / non-ambulatory switchers

1. Data on File VAM-2021-001, 2. Hoffman et al. Steroids (2018); 3. Conklin et al. Ph. Res. (2018); 4. Hoffman et al. Neurology. (2019); 5. Smith et al. PLOS Med. (2020); 6. Mah et al, JAMA Open Network 2022; 7. Mavroudis et al. J. Clin. Ph. (2019); 8. Li et al. J. Clin Ph. (2020); 9. Liu et al. PNAS (2020), 10. Guglieri et al JAMA 2020; \* Santhera Data on File; \*\* Studies as part of pediatric investigational plan (PIP)



# Pivotal VISION-DMD: Study design

Randomized, double-blind, placebo and active control trial in 121 steroid-naïve patients, aged 4 – <7 yrs.



## Outcome measures

Primary efficacy outcome measure: TTSTAND velocity vs placebo at 24 weeks

Key secondary outcome measures: 6MWT, TTRW, TTCLIMB, NSAA, safety and tolerability

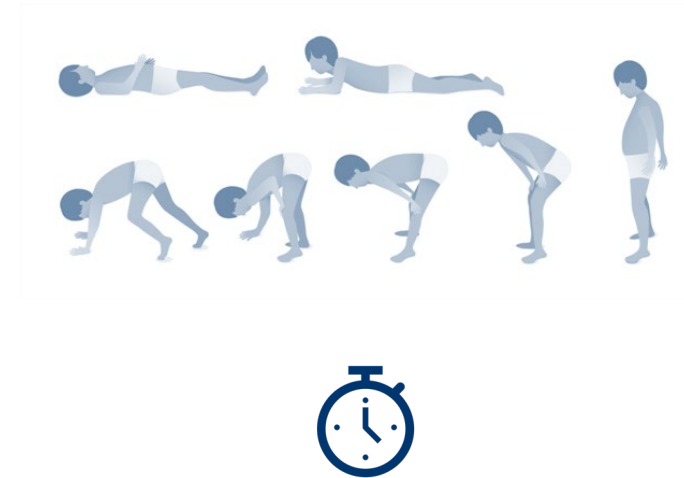
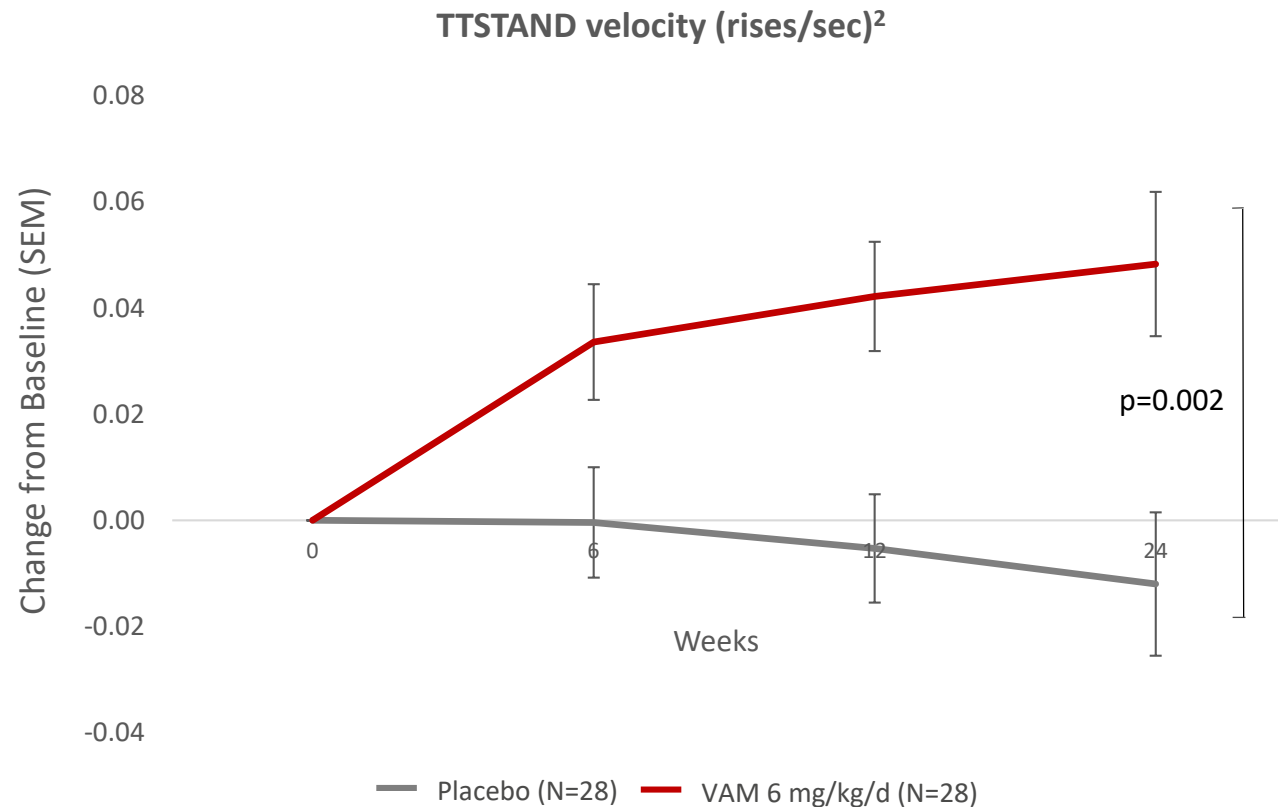
# Primary endpoint met with high statistical significance at 24 weeks

Consistent and robust efficacy shown by primary endpoint and majority of secondary endpoints for both vamorolone doses

Rank	Endpoint	Comparison vs placebo	Difference	P-value
Primary	TTSTAND velocity	vam 6mg/kg/d	0.06 rises/s	0.002
Pre-Specified Secondary	TTSTAND velocity	vam 2mg/kg/d	0.04 rises/s	0.017
	6MWT	vam 6mg/kg/d	42 m	0.003
	6MWT	vam 2mg/kg/d	37 m	0.009
	TTRW velocity	vam 6mg/kg/d	0.24 m/s	0.002
	TTRW velocity	vam 2mg/kg/d	0.13 m/s	0.103
Exploratory	TTCLIMB velocity	vam 6mg/kg/d	0.07 tasks/s	<0.001
	TTCLIMB velocity	vam 2mg/kg/d	0.06 tasks/s	0.006
	NSAA	vam 6mg/kg/d	3.4 points	<0.001
	NSAA	vam 2mg/kg/d	3.2 points	<0.001

# Primary endpoint met with clinically relevant treatment difference

Observed difference of 0.06 rises/sec is expected to delay the time to loss of ambulation by 2-3 years<sup>1</sup>

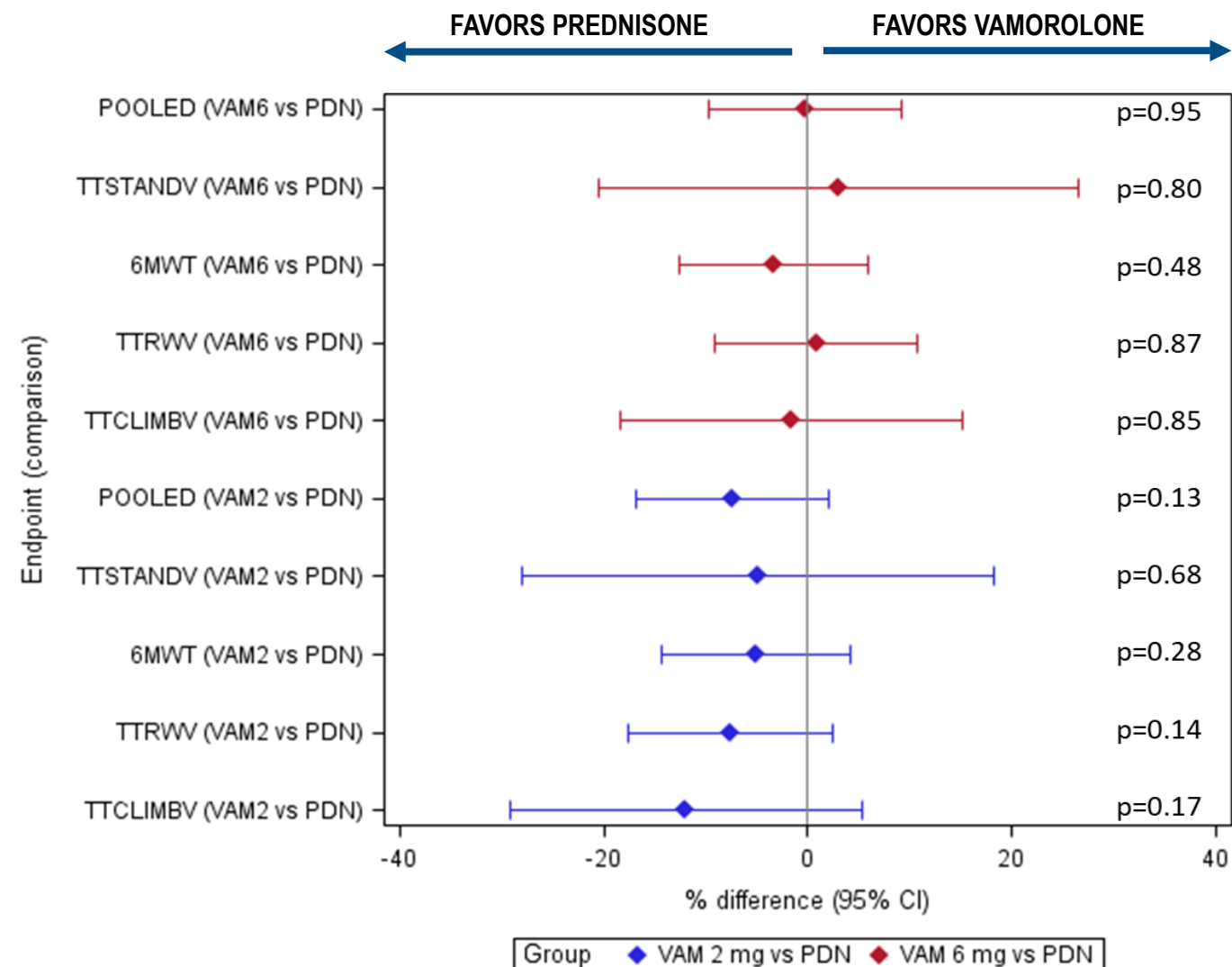


**23% improvement in time to rise after  
6 months of treatment with VAM 6mg/kg/d <sup>3</sup>**

Rise time (sec) <sup>2</sup>	BL	w 24	% Change
VAM 6 mg/kg/d	6.0	4.6	- 23%
Placebo	5.4	5.5	+ 2%

# Comparable efficacy of vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d vs prednisone 0.75 mg/kg/d

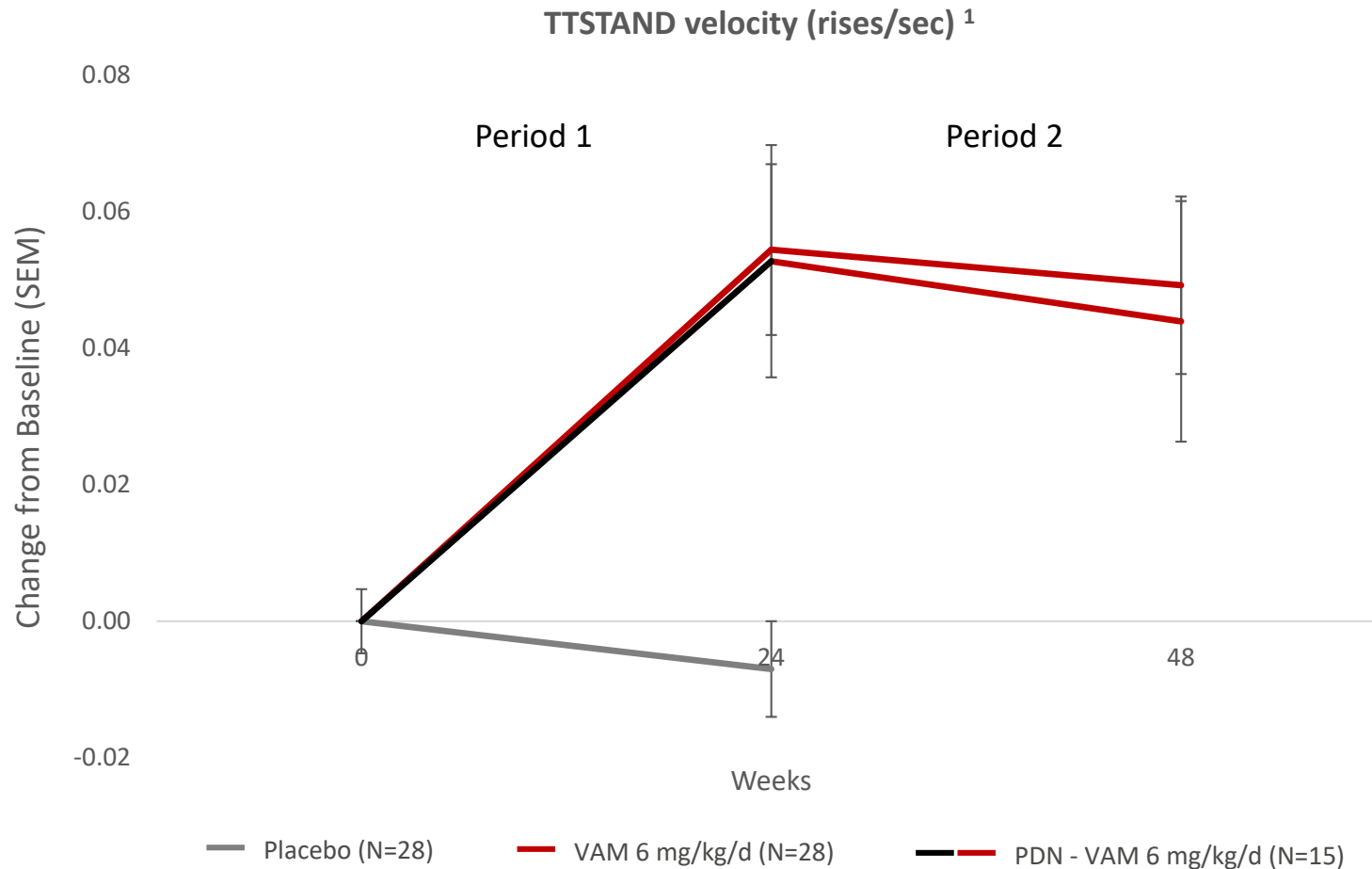
Difference between groups in percentual change from baseline at week 24 (post hoc analysis)



PDN: Prednisone 0.75 mg/kg/d; VAM: Vamorolone at 2 and 6 mg/kg/d; PLA: Placebo; Time to Stand (TTSTAND), 6 Minute Walk Test (6MWT), Time to Run/Walk 10m (TTRW), Time to Climb 4 Stairs (TTCLIMB), North Star Ambulatory Assessment (NSAA).  
Data on file (adapted from Poster 524 presented at WMS 2021), mITT-1

# No loss of efficacy when switching from prednisone to vamorolone

Durable treatment effect maintained over 48 weeks with vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d<sup>1</sup>



- During treatment period 1, patients on vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d showed same change in TTSTAND velocity as patients on prednisone before switching to vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d
- During treatment period 2, both groups showed same maintenance of effect
- Historical data consistently show that there is no further improvement with prolonged steroid treatment after the initial improvement in TTSTAND<sup>2</sup>



# The FOR-DMD study provides external comparator data <sup>1</sup>

## Pre-specified analyses in double-blind, randomized, academic-run, independent study

DMD boys 4- <7  
Steroid naive  
N=121 (Pivotal Phase 2b, 48-wks)  
N=46 (LTE, 30-months )

VBP15-LTE: Phase 2a, open-label long-term extension up to 30 months (2-6 mg/kg/day)

Vision-DMD: Phase 2b 24-wk

Phase 2b 24-wk (wk 25-48)

6 months

12 months

30 months

DMD boys 4-8  
Steroid naive  
N=196 , 3-5 year follow up

FOR-DMD

Prednisone 0.75 mg/kg/day

FOR-DMD

Prednisone 0.75 mg/kg/day 10 days on 10 days off

FOR-DMD

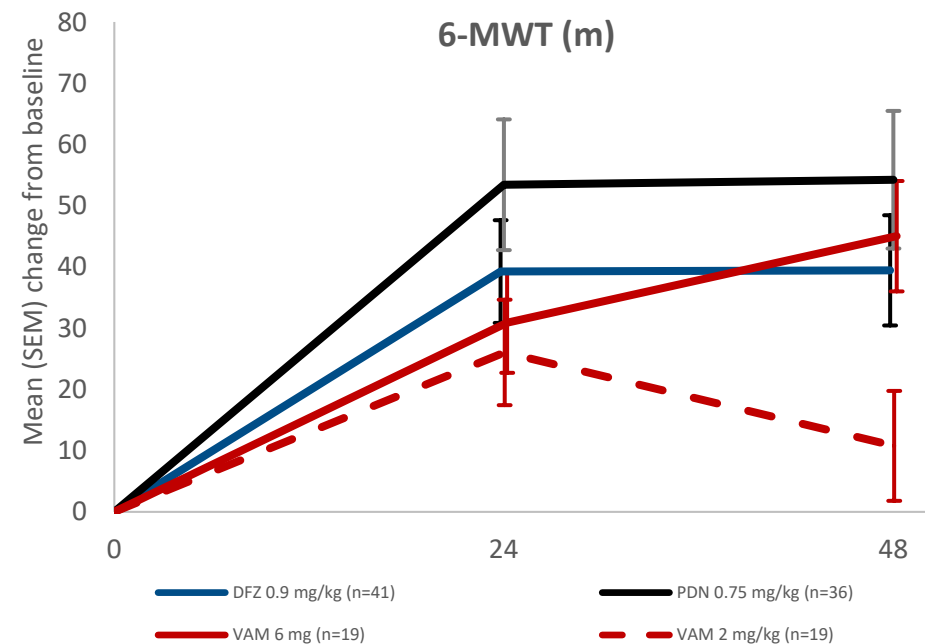
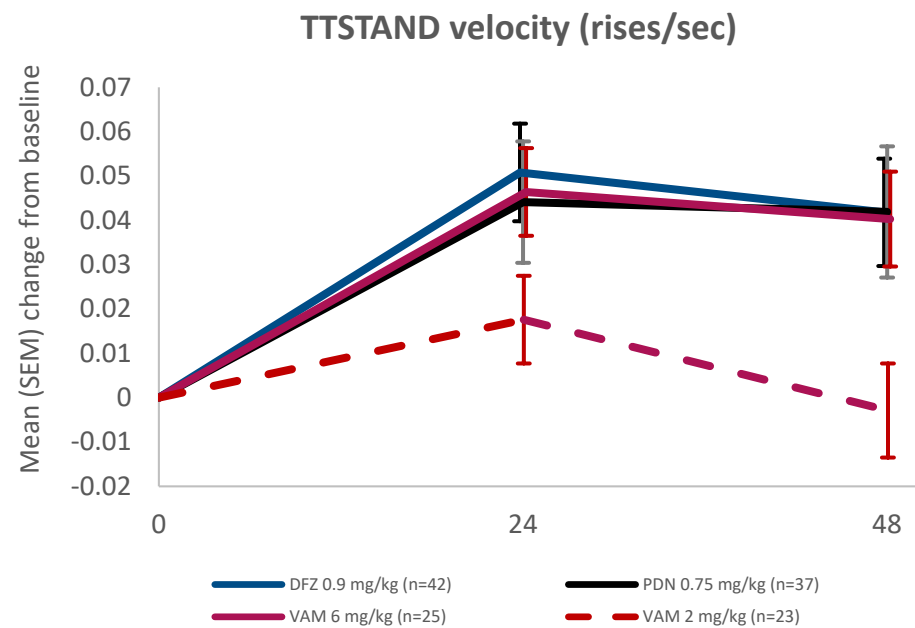
Deflazacort 0.90 mg/kg/day

Time point	Efficacy		Safety	
	Comparison	Method	Comparison	Method
24 weeks / 6 months	PDN (VISION-DMD) vs PDN (FOR-DMD)	Propensity score matching <sup>2</sup>	PDN (VISION-DMD) vs PDN (FOR-DMD)	Inclusion criteria matching <sup>3</sup>
48 weeks / 12 months	VAM vs PDN vs DFZ	Propensity score matching <sup>2</sup>	VAM vs PDN vs DFZ	Inclusion criteria matching <sup>3</sup>
2.5 year <sup>4</sup>	Not applicable	Not applicable	VAM vs PDN vs DFZ	Inclusion criteria matching <sup>3</sup>

1. Guglieri et al JAMA 2022 doi:10.1001/jama.2022.4315 -2. Pre-defined propensity scores calculated based on baseline age, TTSTAND, NSAA score, height and weight; analysis weighted by the propensity scores..Patients meeting the common inclusion criteria of all studies are included 3. For safety endpoints that require a long follow-up time, e.g.fractures, 4. Mah et al JAMA Network Open 2022 e2144178. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.44178. Efficacy and safety comparisons pre-specified.

# VISION-DMD pre-specified\* analyses vs FOR-DMD external control

Propensity matched cross study comparison shows comparable efficacy for vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d versus standard of care corticosteroid treatment



PDN: prednisone; VAM: vamorolone; DFZ: deflazacort

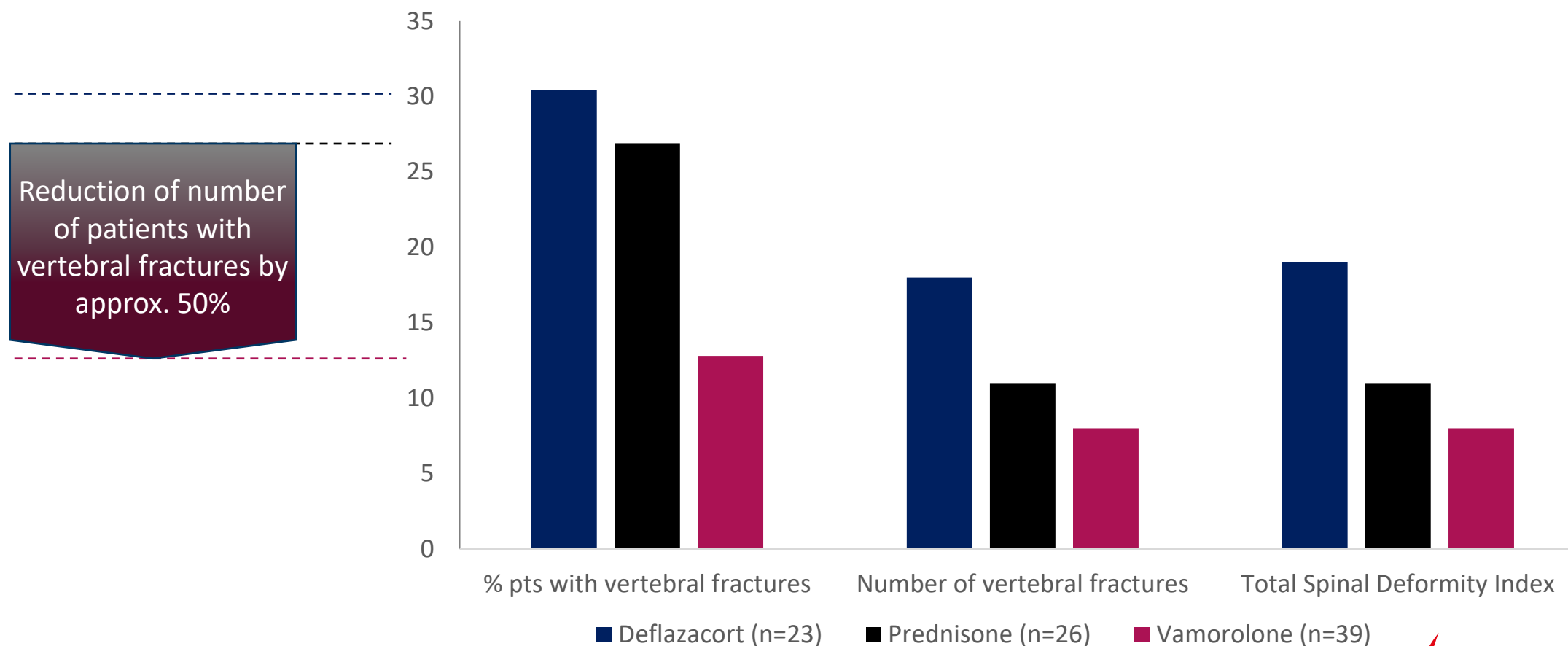
\* Cross study comparisons with FOR-DMD as external control specified prior to data base lock in the statistical analysis plan of the VISION.DMD pivotal study.



Bone Health

# Fewer and less severe spinal fractures with vamorolone compared to classical corticosteroids over 2.5 years

Vamorolone long-term extension (LTE) study vs FOR-DMD, matched comparison, central reading using modified Genant grades<sup>1</sup>



1: [https://www.santhera.com/assets/files/content/scientific-literature/FP03-WMS\\_poster\\_20\\_August\\_2022.pdf](https://www.santhera.com/assets/files/content/scientific-literature/FP03-WMS_poster_20_August_2022.pdf)  
Spinal Deformity Index (SDI): sum of the Genant Grades from T4 to L4, and therefore, is the composite of both fracture number and severity

# Bone biomarker data from VISION-DMD study supports findings on long-term bone health

Unlike classical corticosteroids, vamorolone does not have a negative impact

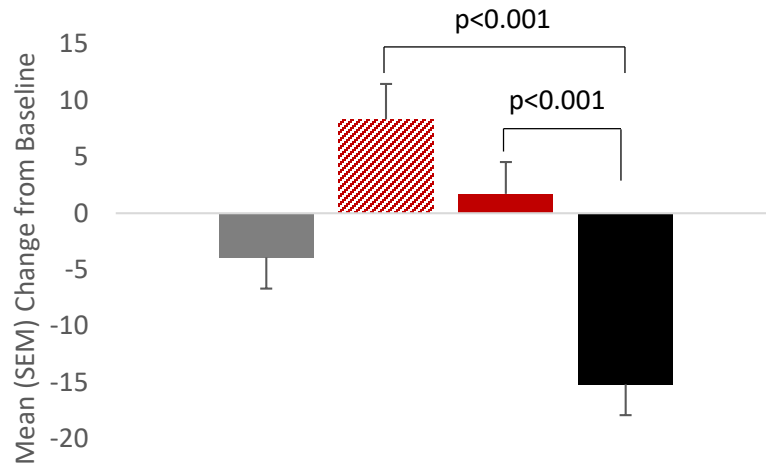


Bone Health

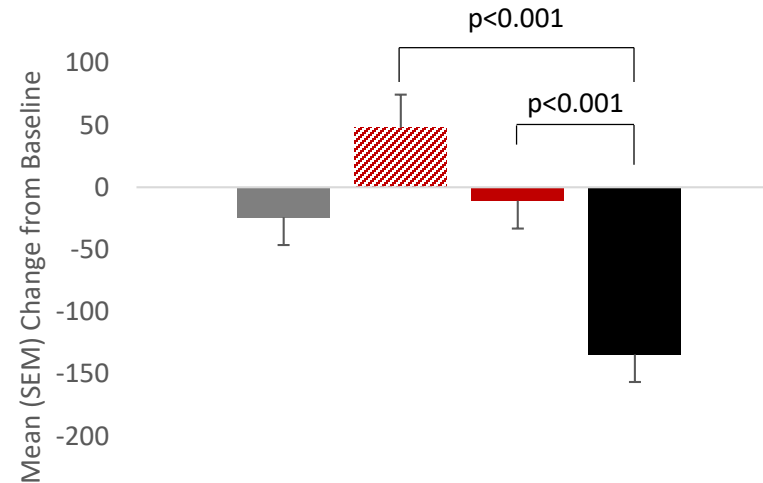
Biomarkers of bone formation <sup>1</sup>

Biomarkers of bone remodelling <sup>1</sup>

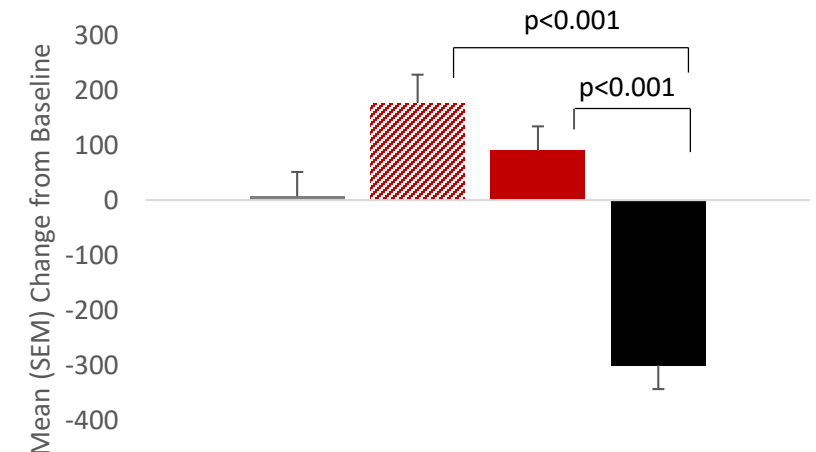
Osteocalcin (ng/ml)



P1NP (ng/ml)



CTX1 (pg/ml)



■ Placebo    ▨ VAM 2 mg/kg/day    ■ VAM 6 mg/kg/day    ■ PDN 0.75 mg/kg/day

# Bone biomarker data from VISION-DMD study supports findings on long-term bone health

## Rapid recovery of bone biomarkers after switching from prednisone

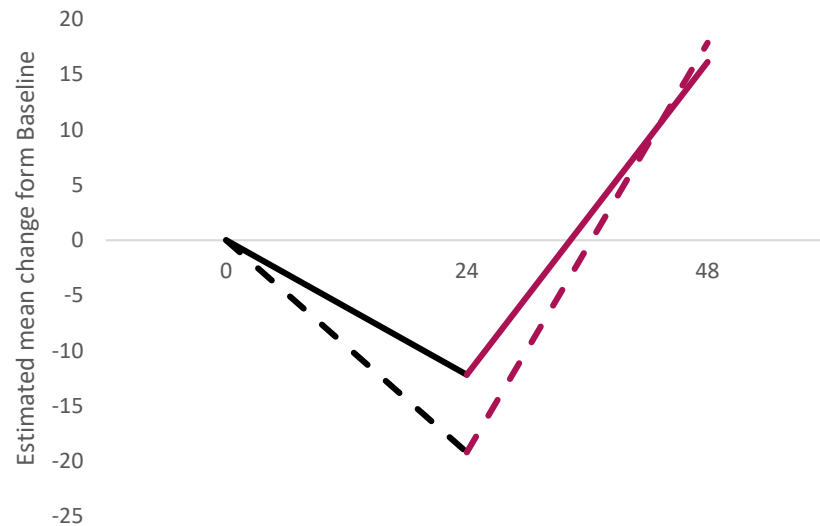


Bone Health

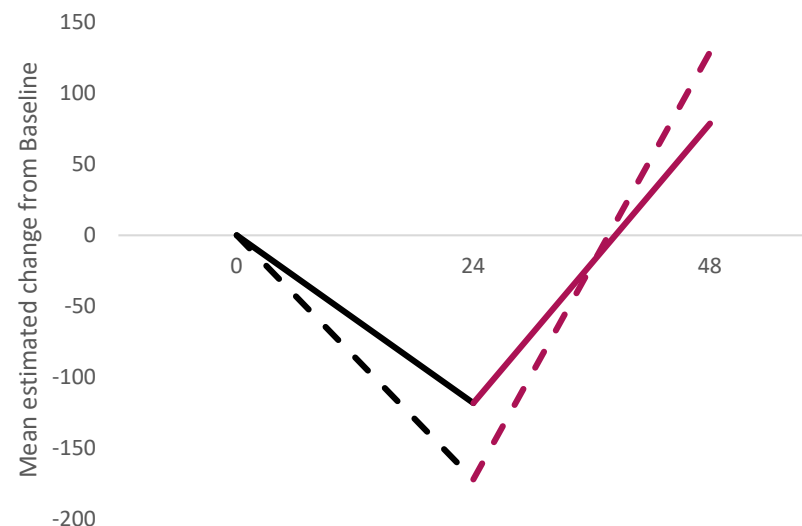
Biomarkers of bone formation <sup>1</sup>

Biomarkers of bone remodelling <sup>1</sup>

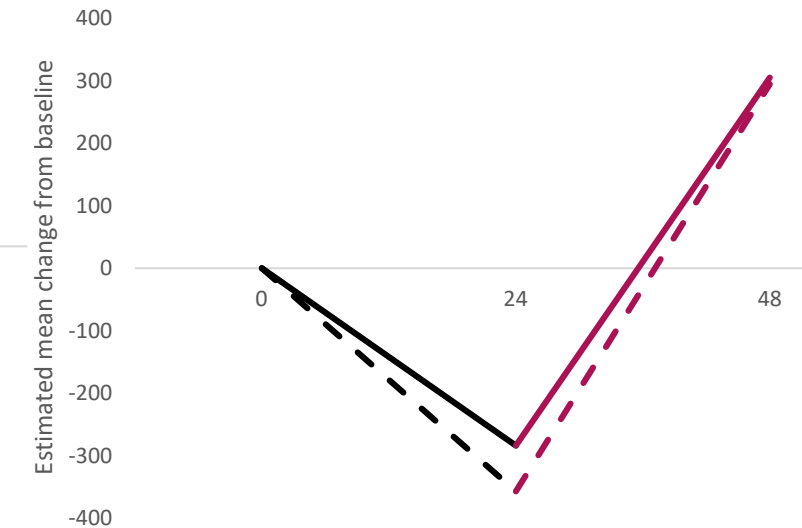
Osteocalcin (ng/ml)



P1NP (ng/ml)



CTX1 (pg/ml)



--- PDN-VAM 2 (N=15)    — PDN-VAM 6 (N=15)

1. Data on File 2022, PDN, prednisone; VAM, vamorolone. CTX1, C-terminal telopeptide of type 1 collagen; P1NP, procollagen type 1 N-terminal pro-peptide. Safety population (SAF-2), change from baseline to week 48



# Vamorolone allows for normal bone development and growth

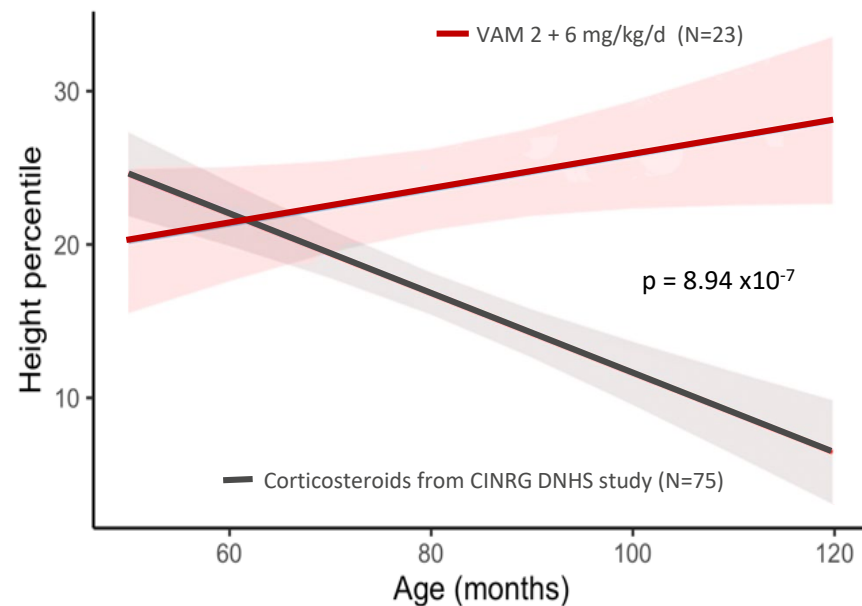
Comparison to natural history data and in patients switching from prednisone



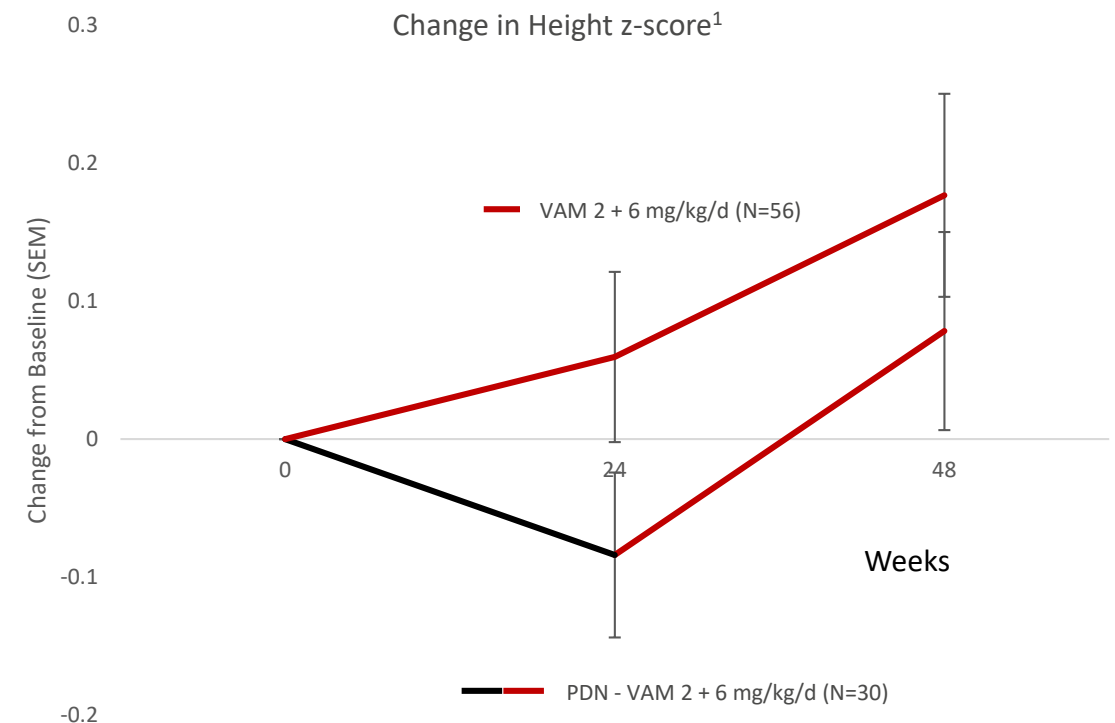
Bone Health

Vamorolone did not stunt growth unlike other corticosteroids used in DMD

Modelling of height trajectory from long-term vamorolone data and corticosteroids from CINRG Natural History Data<sup>2</sup>



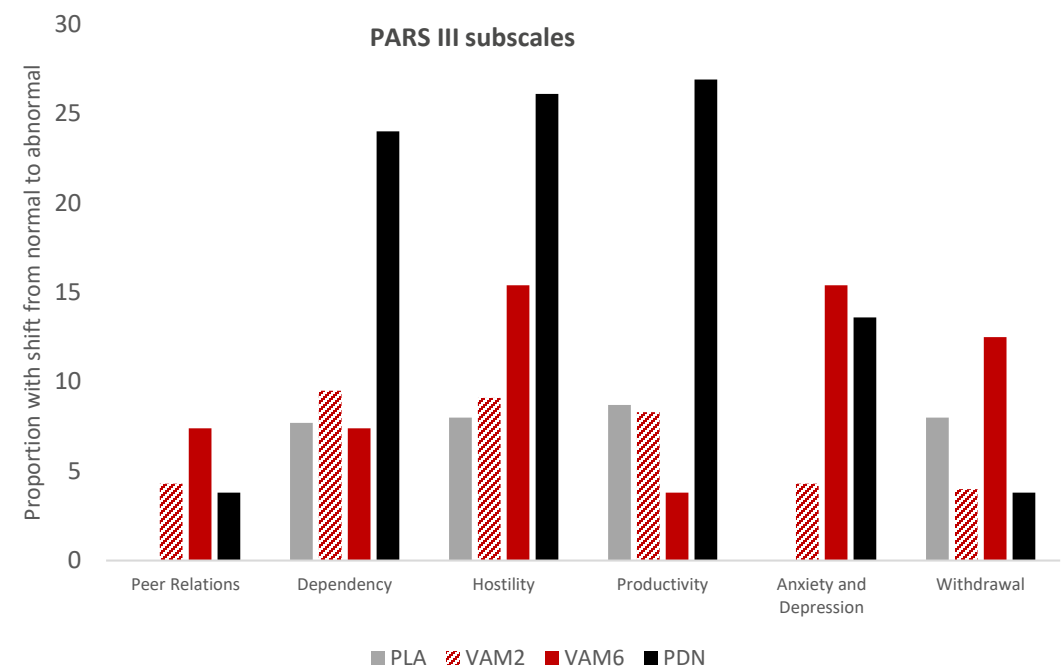
Switching from prednisone to vamorolone recovers normal growth trajectory (VISION-DMD study)



# Fewer and less severe behavioral problems reported with vamorolone

Comparison of behavioral problems reported for vamorolone vs prednisone at week 24

VISION-DMD Study	Placebo N = 29	Prednisone 0.75 mg/kg/d N = 31	Vamorolone 2 mg/kg/d N = 30	Vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d N = 28
Behavior problems AESIs, n (%)	4 (13.8)	10 (32.3)	5 (16.7)	6 (21.4)
Moderate/severe AESIs, n (%)	1 (3.4)	7 (22.6)	1 (3.3)	-
AESIs leading to discontinuation, n (%)	0	1 (3.2)	0	0



**PARS III scale:** proportion of patients shifting from normal to a clinically relevant worsening by subscale, defined as shift from normal adjustment score (z-score <1) at baseline to abnormal adjustment score (z-score ≥1) at Week 24 based on normative data from Henriksen 2009

# Vamorolone value proposition

- **Durable efficacy comparable to standard of care with vamorolone 6mg/kg/day**
  - Statistically robust efficacy vs placebo at 24 weeks for both 2mg/kg/day and 6mg/kg/day
  - No loss of efficacy when switching from prednisone to vamorolone
  - Long-term efficacy of vamorolone 6mg/kg/day comparable to standard of care glucocorticoid at 48 weeks
- **Preserved bone health with vamorolone, unlike deleterious effect of standard of care Glucocorticoids (GC)**
  - Normal bone turnover biomarkers and reduction of risk of spinal fractures with long-term treatment vs GCs
  - Height trajectory as expected from CDC normalized growth curves unlike GCs and comparable to placebo
- **Improved safety profile compared to prednisone evident in the first 24 weeks**
  - Placebo-like Treatment Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs) with vamorolone 2mg/kg
  - Fewer and milder TEAEs with vamorolone 6mg/kg/day compared to prednisone, including behavioral problems.
- **Effective 3-fold dose range with a dose-dependent safety profile allows for individualized dose adjustment as needed to best manage tolerability to maintain treatment long-term**

# Vamorolone program in DMD submitted both in US, EU and UK

FDA and EMA filing both accepted and under review on pivotal VISION-DMD study and supportive long-term data

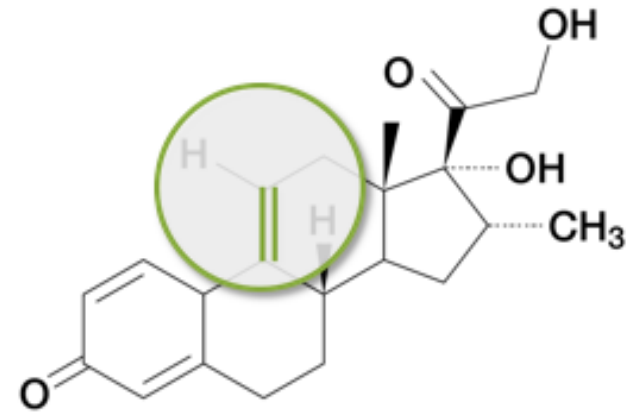
Filing based on pivotal VISION-DMD study and additional long-term extension data compared to FOR-DMD natural history study

- Positive primary (p=0.002, TTSTAND velocity) as well 4 out of 5 secondary endpoints statistically significant at week 24 vs placebo
- Clear safety benefit over prednisone with maintained efficacy when switching to vamorolone after week 24
- Strong data on bone health observed with vamorolone treatment as key differentiator to classical corticosteroid treatment
- Orphan Drug Designation (EU, US)

2021			2022				2023			
Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
VISION-DMD Week 24  Positive Pivotal Outcome		VISION-DMD Week 48  Positive Study Completion	Rolling Submission			FDA Filing Completed	FDA Filing Accepted			Potential Approval
					EMA Filing	EMA Filing Validated				Potential Approval
							MHRA (UK) Filed			Potential Approval



## Vamorolone in Becker muscular dystrophy





# Becker muscular dystrophy (BMD) disease profile and corticosteroid use

Genetics	Cause	Patients	Symptoms	Medical need
X-linked recessive form of muscular dystrophy typically diagnosed between age 5 and 15	Partial loss of function of dystrophin with a broad clinical variability	Higher life expectancy and lower prevalence than DMD (approx. 1/3)	Progressing muscle weakness and degeneration with later and slower onset compared to DMD	No approved treatment and under-represented development efforts

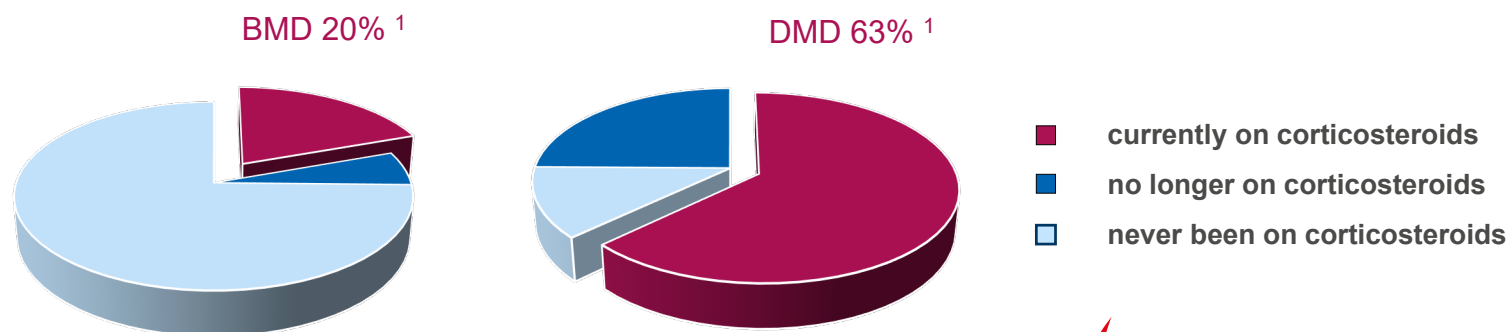
## CORTICOSTEROIDS IN BMD

Steroid use is lower compared to DMD due to perceived less favorable benefit-risk ratio for current steroids<sup>1</sup>

Vamorolone addresses safety concerns and may qualify for a chronic treatment in BMD

### Evidence for corticosteroid use in BMD

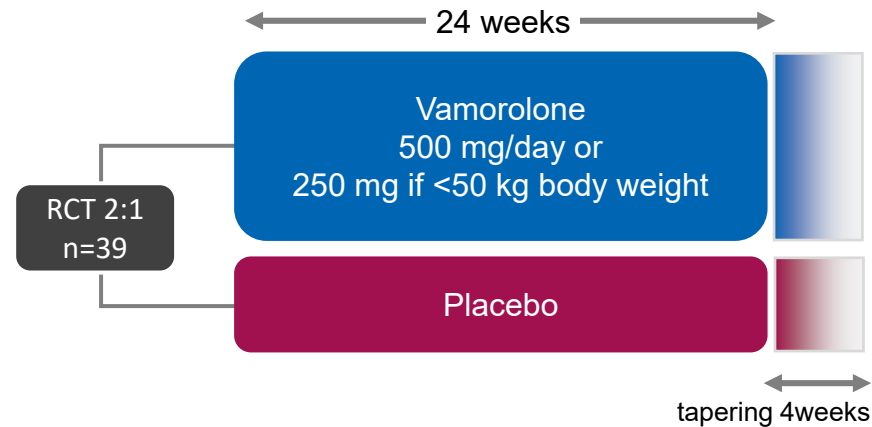
- Efficacy from limited patient case studies
- Data from *in vivo* models of inflammation



# Vamorolone holds promise in BMD based on data generated for DMD

## Vamorolone potential benefits in BMD<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Anti-inflammatory agent with reduced side effects via dissociative character of vamorolone
2. Cardiac benefit via mineralocorticoid antagonism
3. Potential to increase dystrophin levels via suppression of dystrophin-targeted microRNAs

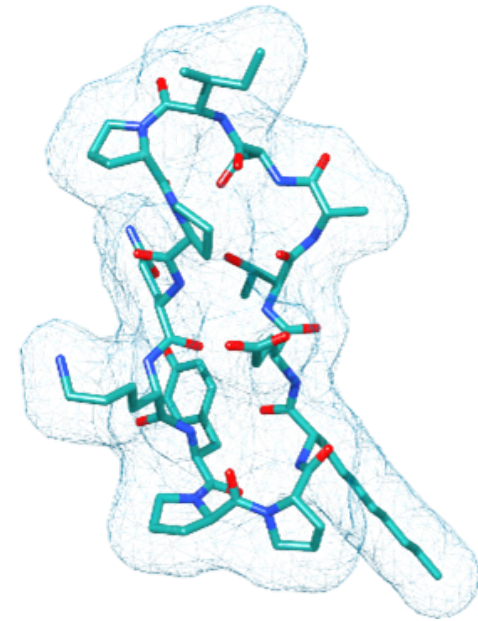


	NCT05166109
Sponsor	ReveraGen
Objectives	Safety and efficacy
Centers	Pittsburgh (US), Padua (IT)
PI	P. Clemens, US
Funding	FDA , NIH, Foundation Eradicate Duchenne

## CURRENT CLINICAL DEVELOPMENT IN BMD (all three drugs are developed both in BMD and DMD) <sup>3</sup>

- Phase 2 completed: Givinostat (Italfarmaco), 12-month treatment in 51 patients
- Phase 2 recruiting: EDG-5506 (Edgewise), 12-month treatment in 54 patients
- Phase 2 recruiting: Vamorolone (ReveraGen/Santhera), 24-week treatment in 39 patients
- Natural history study ongoing: (Edgewise), 24-month observational study in 150 patients

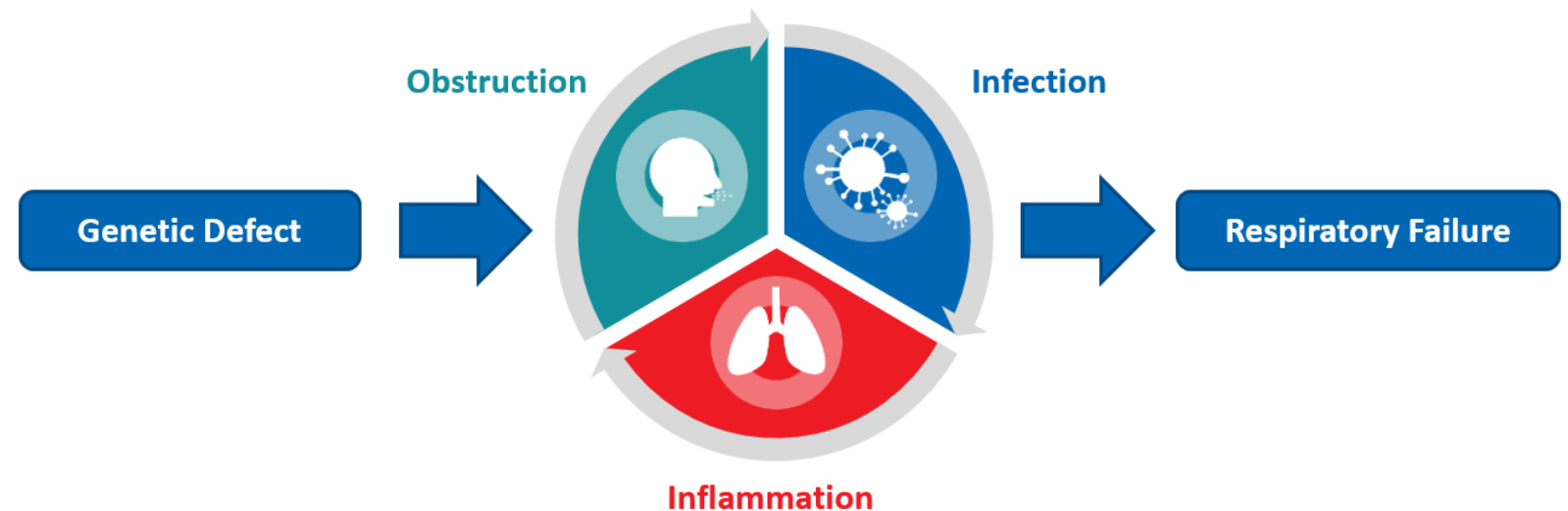
# **Lonodelestat in cystic fibrosis and potentially other inflammatory pulmonary disorders**



# Cystic fibrosis is a rare genetic lung disorder with unmet medical need

Genetics	Cause	Patients	Symptoms	Medical need
Autosomal recessive disorder diagnosed at young age	Mutations in the CF transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) gene	More than 80,000 patients in US and Europe combined	Persistent lung infections, chronic inflammation and loss of respiratory function	No approved treatment specifically addressing inflammation in CF

Need to break vicious cycle of airway obstruction, respiratory failure and resulting chronic inflammation <sup>1,2</sup>



# Lonodelestat targets elastase, a protease responsible for lung damage

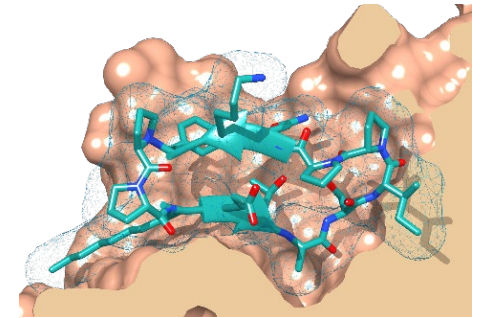
Pathological levels of neutrophil elastase (NE) during inflammation destroy lung tissue over time <sup>1</sup>

Lonodelestat is a highly potent, reversible and selective NE inhibitor

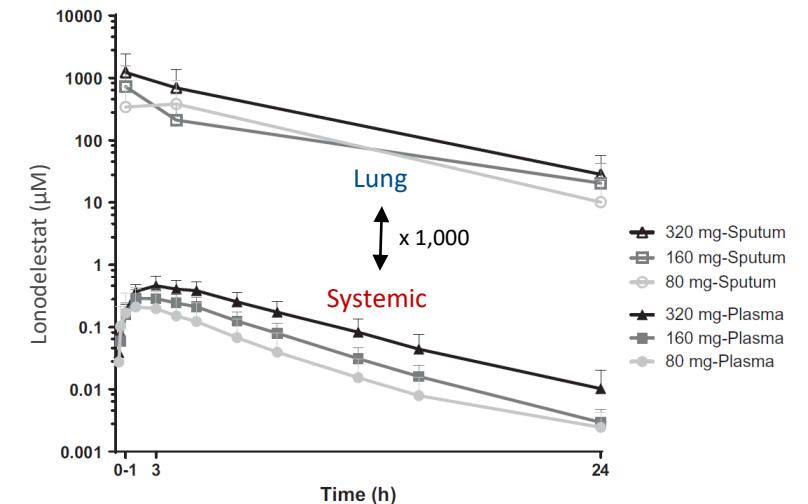
- Effective in pico-molar range ( $K_i$  0.05nM) inhibiting free and membrane bound NE
- Demonstrated efficacy in various in vivo models for lung diseases (inhaled/intranasal)

Administration via inhalation using Pari eFlow®

- CE marked medical device since 2005, widely used in chronic indications, also in CF
- High prolonged exposure in lung but desired low systemic exposure after inhalation



Lonodelestat bound to elastase



Mean levels (±SD) of Lonodelestat after inhalation of single ascending doses in subjects with CF (SAD study, Barth et al. J. Cyst Fibr. 2020)

# Effect on inflammatory biomarker at a safe dose established in Phase 1

Single and multiple ascending dose (SAD & MAD) studies supported by the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation and successfully completed with lonodelestat

## Phase 1 SAD in healthy volunteers <sup>1</sup>

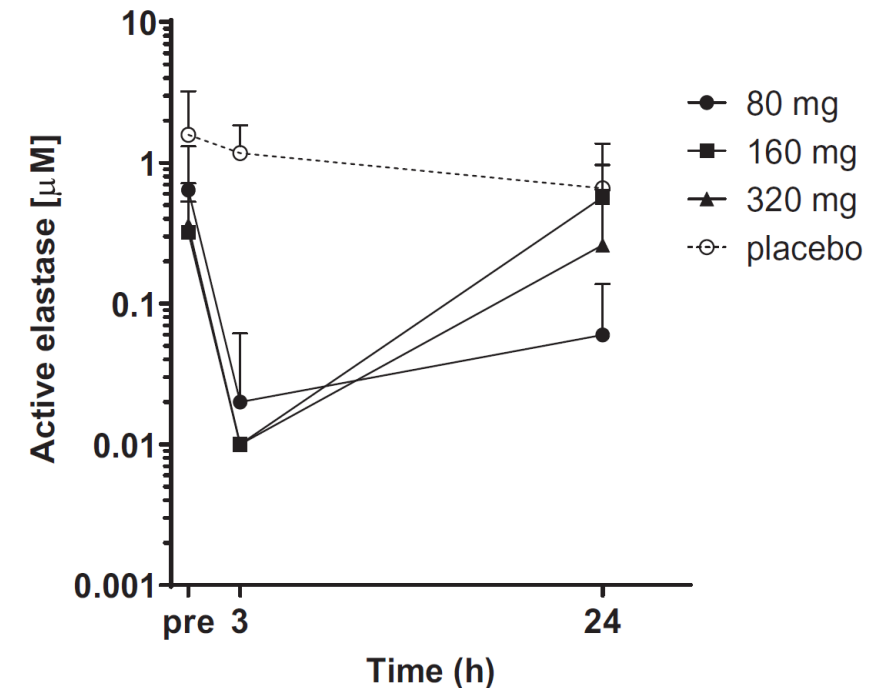
Linear dose relationship and well tolerated doses up to 480 mg per day via inhalation (N=48)

## Phase 1 SAD in patients with CF <sup>1</sup>

Good tolerability at doses of 80/160/320 mg QD, achieving high concentrations in sputum and complete inhibition of elastase (N=24)

## Phase 1 MAD in patients with CF <sup>2</sup>

Good tolerability and transient, near complete inhibition of elastase activity with daily inhalation of 40/80/160 mg QD, 80 mg BID over a period of 2 – 4 weeks (N=32)



Absolute values in  $\mu\text{M}$  of active NE in sputum after inhalation of lonodelestat (mean  $\pm$  SD values, N=6 per group) <sup>1</sup>

# Successful Phase 1 program paves way for further clinical development

## Key achievements in CF development program

- Safe dose regimen identified
- Effect on inflammatory biomarker established
- High local targeting through inhalation demonstrated

## Opportunities beyond CF

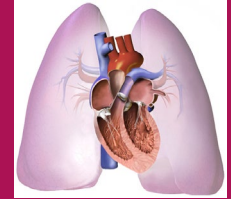
- Excessive neutrophil activity in range of pulmonary diseases provides rationale for pipeline expansion
- Identified opportunities in both acute and chronic indications
- Program is Phase 2 ready in CF and ARDS, but currently paused

## Next steps in CF

- Preparation of Phase 2a program in patients currently non-eligible for CFTR modulator therapy with a dose of 2 x 40 mg daily

## Opportunities beyond CF

- Acute lung injury / ARDS
- Pulmonary arterial hypertension
- Primary ciliary dyskinesia
- Non-cystic fibrosis bronchiectasis
- Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- Pulmonary fibrosis following cancer therapy
- *...and other disorders associated with excessive elastase activity*





# Financial overview & upcoming milestones

## Key figures\* – Jun 30, 2022

CHF million

- Net (loss) for the period (29.7)
- Cash (used) in operations (12.0)
- Cash & cash equivalents 12.7
- Debt outstanding (maturity 2024) (39.1)
- Shareholders' equity (13.8)

## Capital structure – Mar 1, 2023

Listed SIX (SANN)

- Number of shares outstanding <sup>(excl treasury)</sup> 85,021,816
- Market capitalization CHF 67.5 million
- Major shareholders Idorsia 17.7%
- Research coverage H.C. Wainwright, ValuationLAB

## Cash runway

- Existing cash facility funds operations into Q4-2023 (PDUFA date)

## Upcoming milestones – vamorolone

**Q2-2023** Early access program France / UK

- Q4-2023**
- U.S. FDA decision (PDUFA date Oct 26)
  - EU CHMP recommendation
  - US commercial launch
  - EU commercial launch
  - UK approval decision



# Santhera Pharmaceuticals

Developing medicines to meet the needs of  
patients living with rare diseases

March 2023