



Santhera Pharmaceuticals

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

Corporate Presentation

January 17, 2024

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Santhera Pharmaceuticals Corporate Snapshot

SIX Swiss Exchange listed company (SANN)

Global headquarters near Basel (Switzerland) with internationally experienced leadership team
Own commercialization of lead asset in EU core countries
Strong rare disease development capabilities

Three approvals for AGAMREE® (vamorolone) in Duchenne muscular dystrophy

Approved by FDA (10/2023), EMA/EC (12/2023) and MHRA (01/2024) for use in DMD
Differentiated safety profile addresses needs across broad DMD patient segments
Potential as alternative to corticosteroids in range of other therapeutic indications

Neutrophil elastase inhibitor Ionodelestat Phase 2 ready in pulmonary indications

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

Finance

U.S. license deal with Catalyst Pharmaceuticals in 2023 valued at up to USD 231 million plus royalties
Cash runway into 2025; Major shareholders: Catalyst Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 11.2%; Idorsia 10.3%

Santhera pipeline with two assets and broad therapeutic potential

Opportunities beyond current active program in Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD)

AGAMREE® (vamorolone) foundational therapy in DMD

- U.S. FDA full approval on October 26, 2023
- EC full approval on December 18, 2023; German launch on Jan 15, 2024
- MHRA full approval on January 11, 2024
- Potential as alternative to corticosteroids in broad range of therapeutic areas
- Own commercialization in top-5 Europe (Germany, UK, France, Italy, Spain), plus Benelux, Austria, Switzerland. Commercialization in other countries via partner(s)
- Peak potential > EUR 150 million in DMD (in Santhera own markets)¹
- Commercialization in the U.S. by partner Catalyst, in China by partner Sperogenix




Lonodelestat targeting inflammation pulmonary disease

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

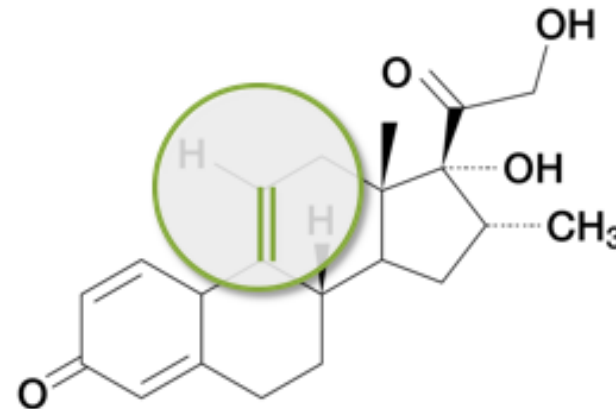
Worldwide rights for all indications for both assets (vamorolone partnered in North America & China)

Lead asset AGAMREE® in DMD approved by FDA, EMA and MHRA

Launch in Germany as of Jan 15, 2024, and expected launch in Q1-2024 in the U.S.

Molecule	Indication	IND	Ph 1	PoC	Pivotal	Filing	Market	Milestones and remarks
Vamorolone¹ • dissociative steroid • oral suspension	Duchenne muscular dystrophy	Approved in US, EU and UK						North America & China partnerships  
	Becker muscular dystrophy	[Progress bar]						Trial under FDA grant to partner 
	Steroid alternative in multiple pediatric rare indications	[Progress bar]						Under evaluation
Lonodelestat² • hNE inhibitor • via nebulizer	Cystic fibrosis	[Progress bar]						Phase 2 ready for CF and ARDS (currently paused)
	Multiple respiratory conditions with high hNE activity	[Progress bar]						Under evaluation

**AGAMREE[®] (vamorolone) in
Duchenne muscular dystrophy and
potentially other inflammatory disorders**



DMD offers attractive opportunity in well-defined orphan disease market

The DMD indication with few current treatment options is a fast-growing multi-billion market

- Approx. 30,000 – 35,000 patients in U.S. 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 knowledgeable patient advocacy groups
- Newer therapies likely to be used in combination with corticosteroids

Focused expert centers treating patients in EU and U.S.



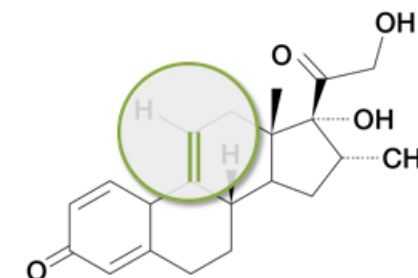
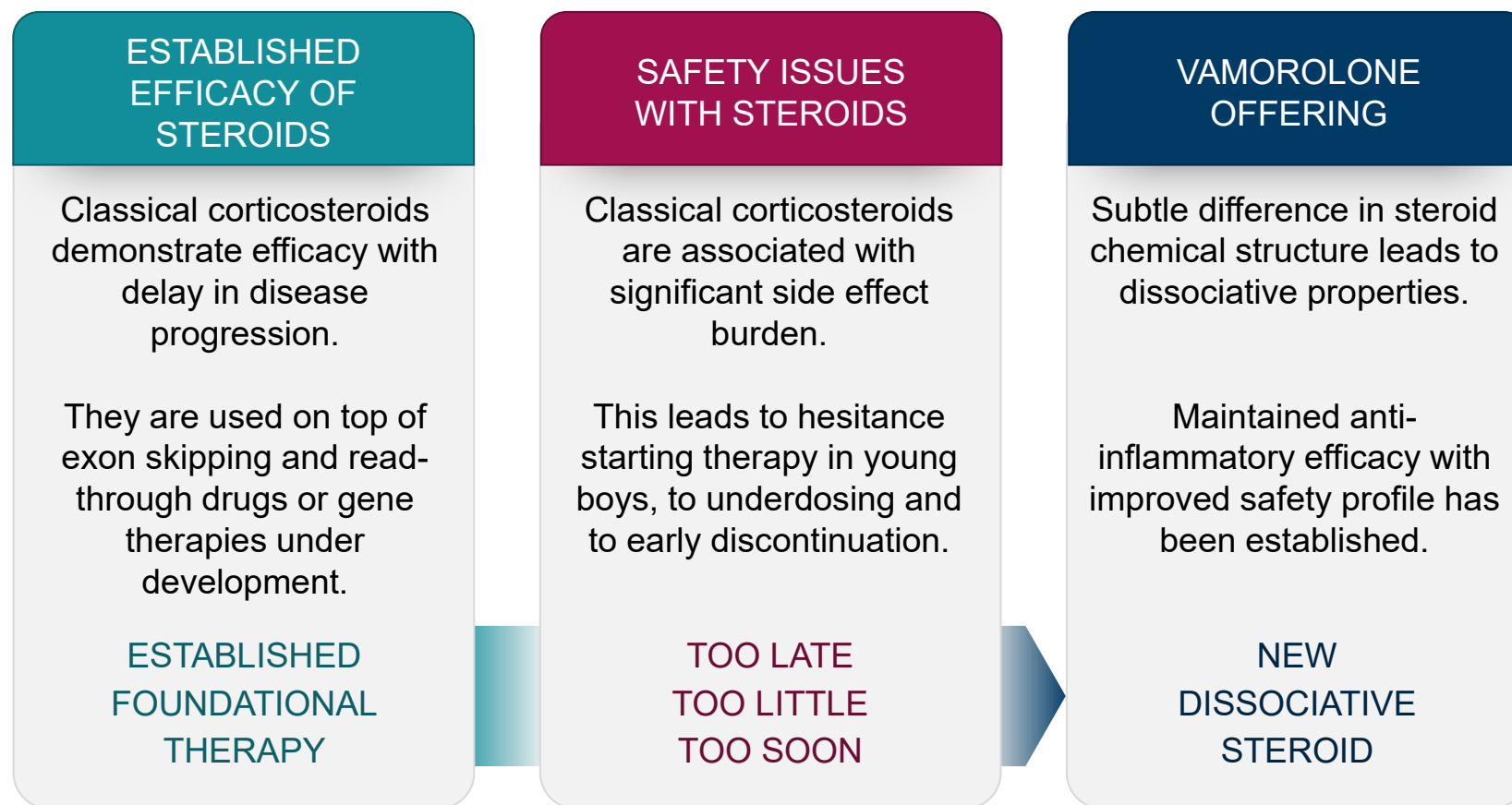
DMD	Centers	HCPs
U.S.	~90	~450
EU4+UK	~180	~750

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 U.S. (Emflaza®), achieves attractive margins

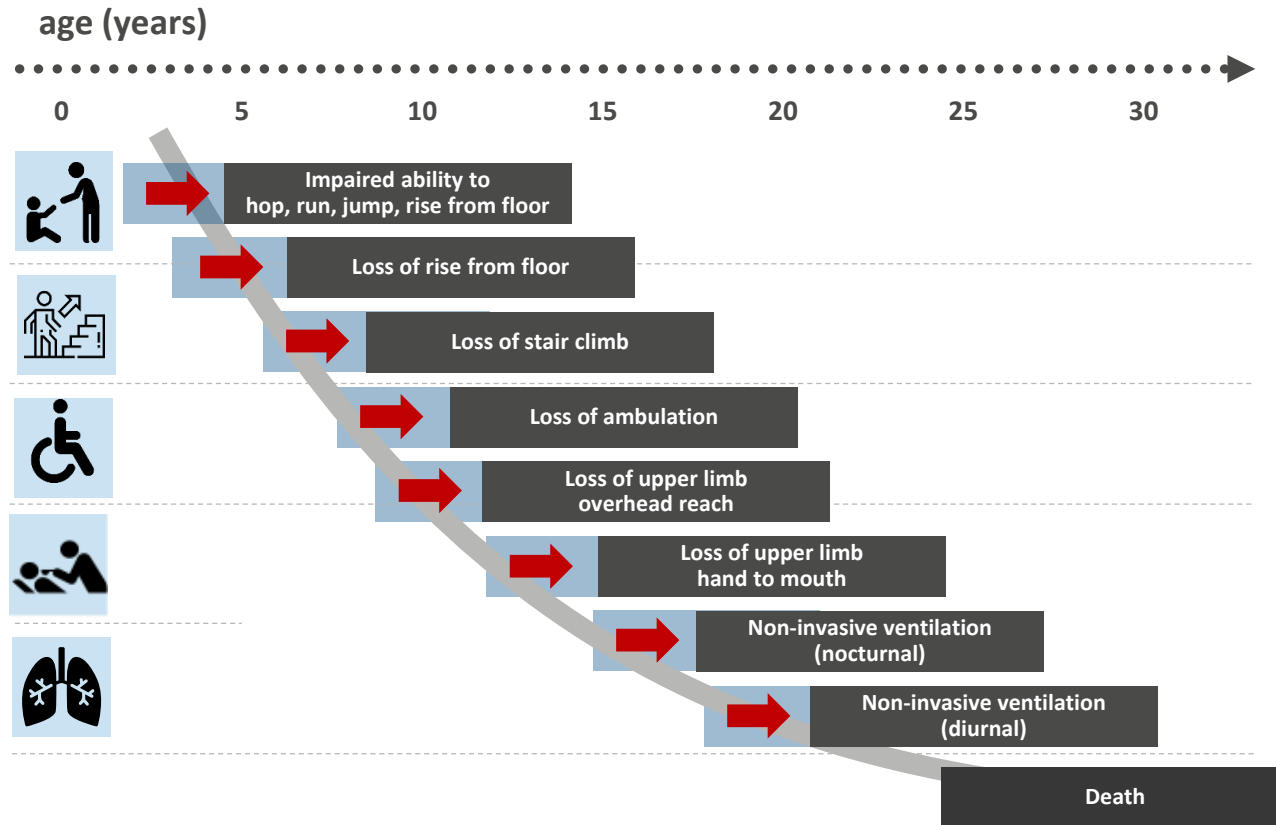
AGAMREE® can fill the need for a better foundational therapy in DMD

Corticosteroids delay disease progression by 2-3 years, but associated toxicities limit their use



Corticosteroids delay disease progression in DMD by 2 – 3 years^{4,6}

Established endpoints and consistent evidence base through several clinical studies

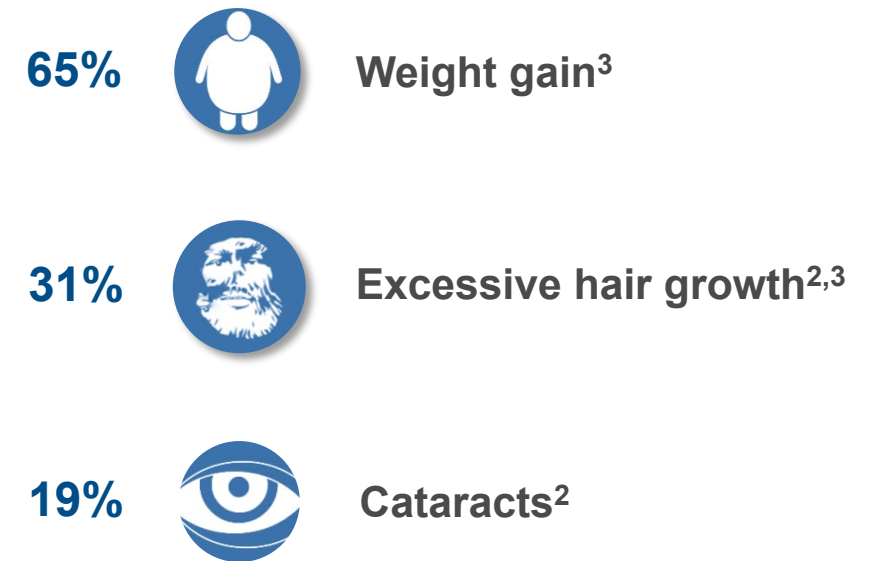
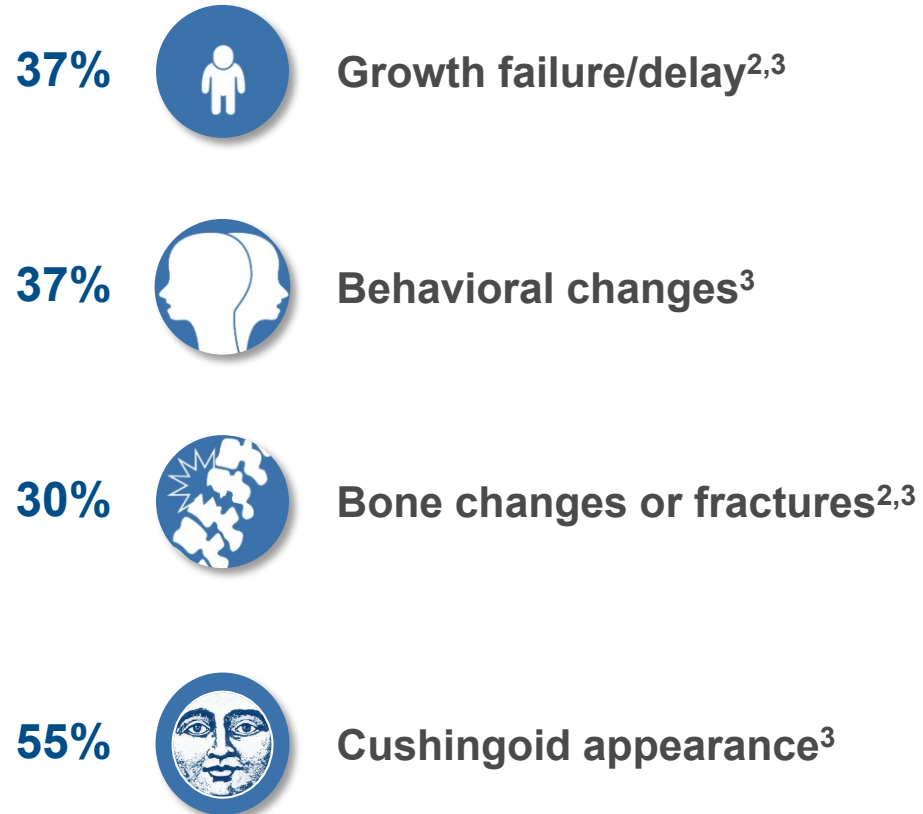


Corticosteroids are the standard of care

- DMD progression is sequential, non-linear and irreversible¹⁻⁴
- Early initiation of corticosteroids preserves muscle function and strength, delaying time to loss of functional milestones by 2 – 3 years^{4,6}
- Steroid treatment associated with a reduction in all-cause mortality, new onset and progressive cardiomyopathy⁵

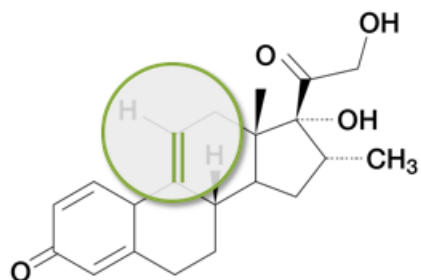
Corticosteroid treatment is associated with well-defined toxicities

...up to 65% of DMD patients discontinue treatment early due to adverse events¹⁻³



AGAMREE® (vamorolone) dissociative properties

Subtle but impactful difference in chemical structure separates vamorolone from classical steroids¹⁻⁵



Signature double bond impacts receptor binding and alters enzyme and membrane interactions



Like corticosteroids, efficacy maintained by potent anti-inflammatory action

- Retained inhibition of NF-κB pro-inflammatory transcription factor

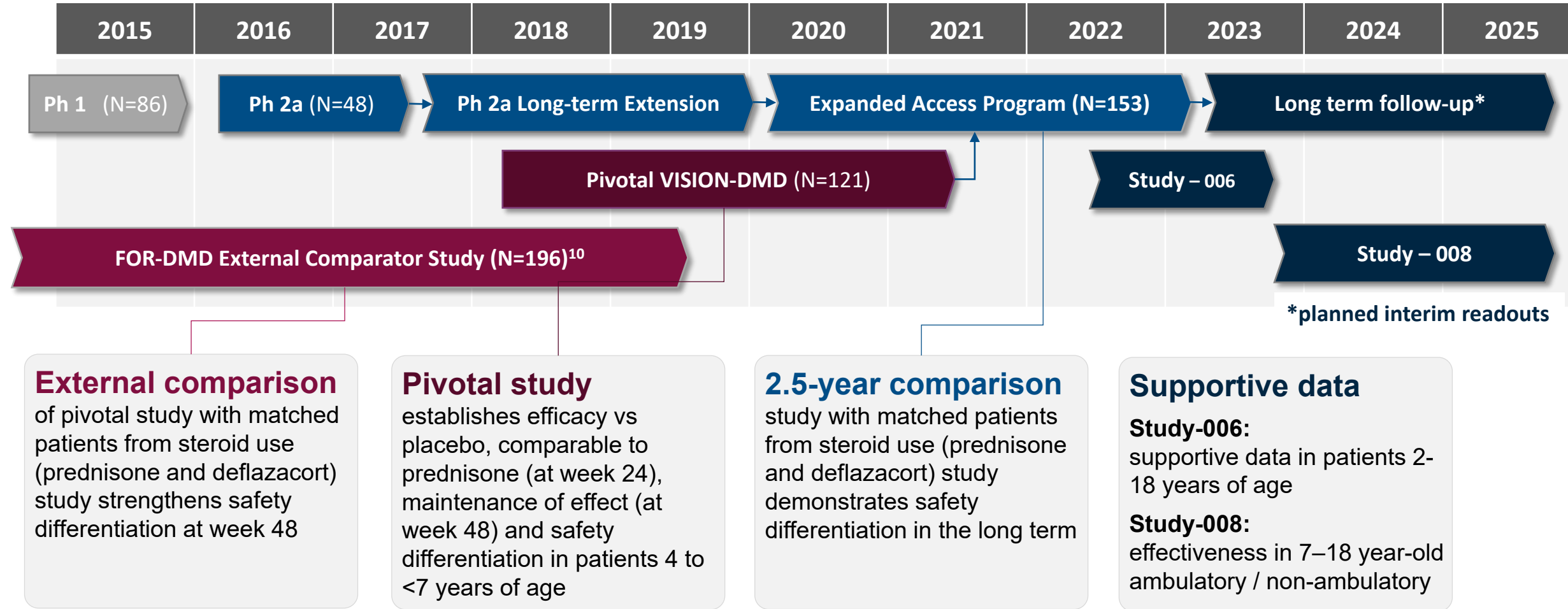


Unlike corticosteroids, potential for reduction of steroid-associated side effects

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

Comprehensive AGAMREE® (vamorolone) development ²⁻⁹

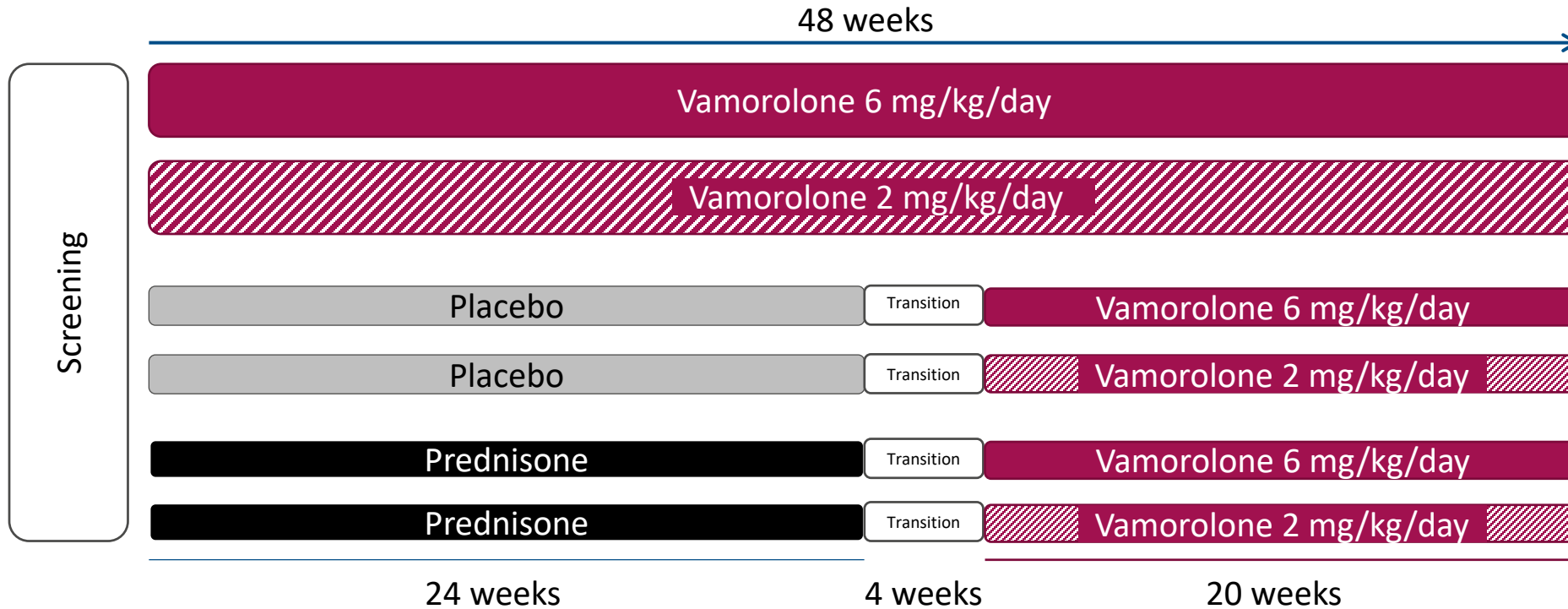
200 patient-years exposure in 160 DMD boys treated with vamorolone for up to 7 years¹



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-naive patients, aged 4 – <7 years



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

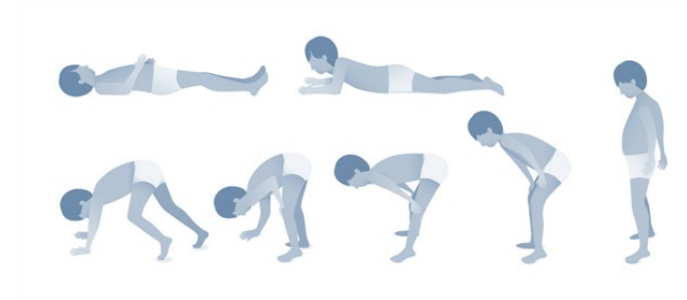
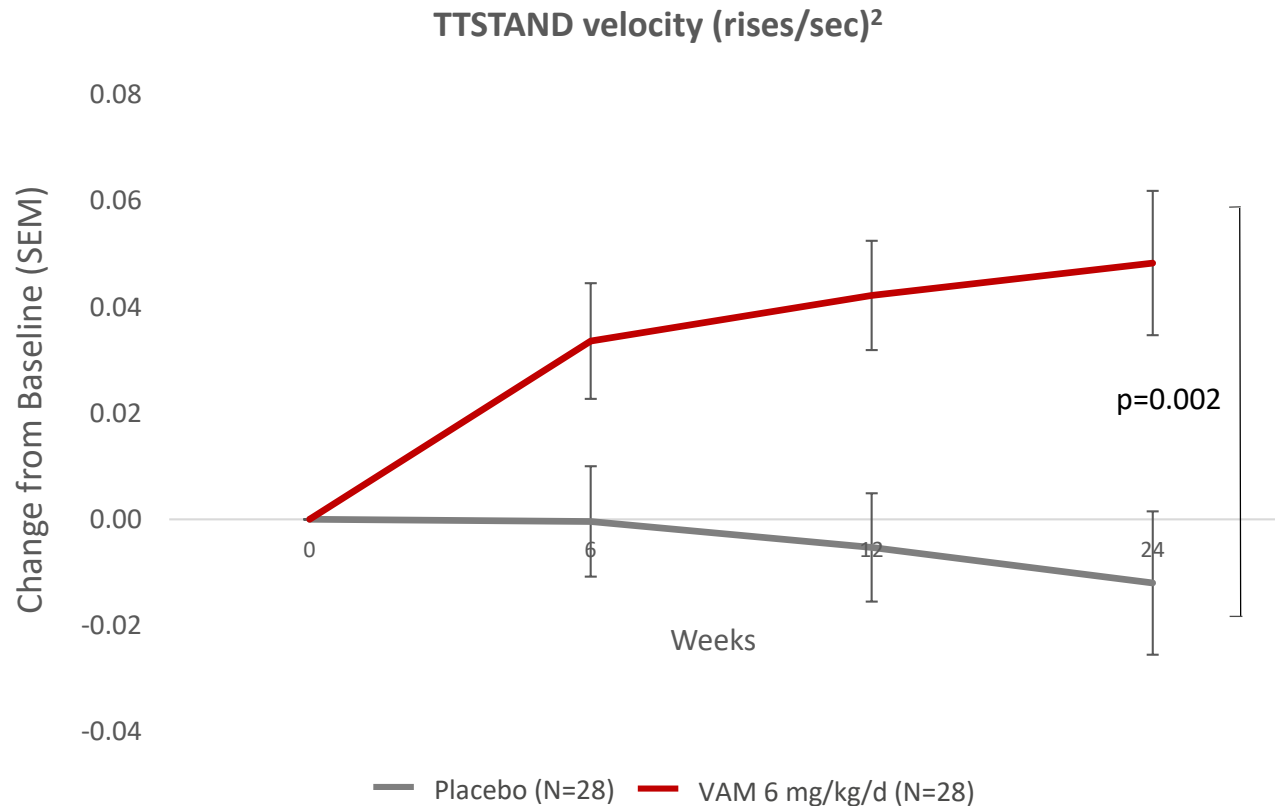
Consistent and robust efficacy shown by primary endpoint and majority of secondary endpoints for both vamorolone doses

Rank	Endpoint	Comparison vs placebo	Difference	MCID	P-value
Primary	TTSTAND velocity	vam 6mg/kg	0.06 rises/s	>0.023 rises/s ¹	0.002
Pre-Specified, Hierarchical Secondary	TTSTAND velocity	vam 2mg/kg	0.04 rises/s	>0.023 rises/s ¹	0.017
	6MWT	vam 6mg/kg	42 m	>26-32 m ^{2,3}	0.003
	6MWT	vam 2mg/kg	37 m	>26-32 m ^{2,3}	0.009
	TTRW velocity	vam 6mg/kg	0.24 m/s	>0.2 ^{1,2} m/s	0.002
	TTRW velocity	vam 2mg/kg	0.13 m/s	>0.2 ^{1,2} m/s	0.103
Exploratory	TTCLIMB velocity	vam 6mg/kg	0.07 task/s		<0.001
	TTCLIMB velocity	vam 2mg/kg	0.06 task/s		0.006
	NSAA	vam 6mg/kg	3.4 points	>2-3 points ^{4,5}	<0.001
	NSAA	vam 2mg/kg	3.2 points	>2-3 points ^{4,5}	<0.001

1. Guglieri JAMA 2020; 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). mITT-1; MMRM estimates of changes from baseline to week 24, all doses daily. 1. Duong et al J Neuromuscul Dis. 2021; 8(6):939-48; 2. McDonald et al, Muscle Nerve. 2013; 48(3):357-68; Henricson et al 2013; 4. Wong et al Neuromuscular Disorders. 2019; 29:S106.; 5. Haberkamp et al Neuromuscul Disord. 2019; 29(7):514-6; MCID: Minimum clinical important difference

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 years¹

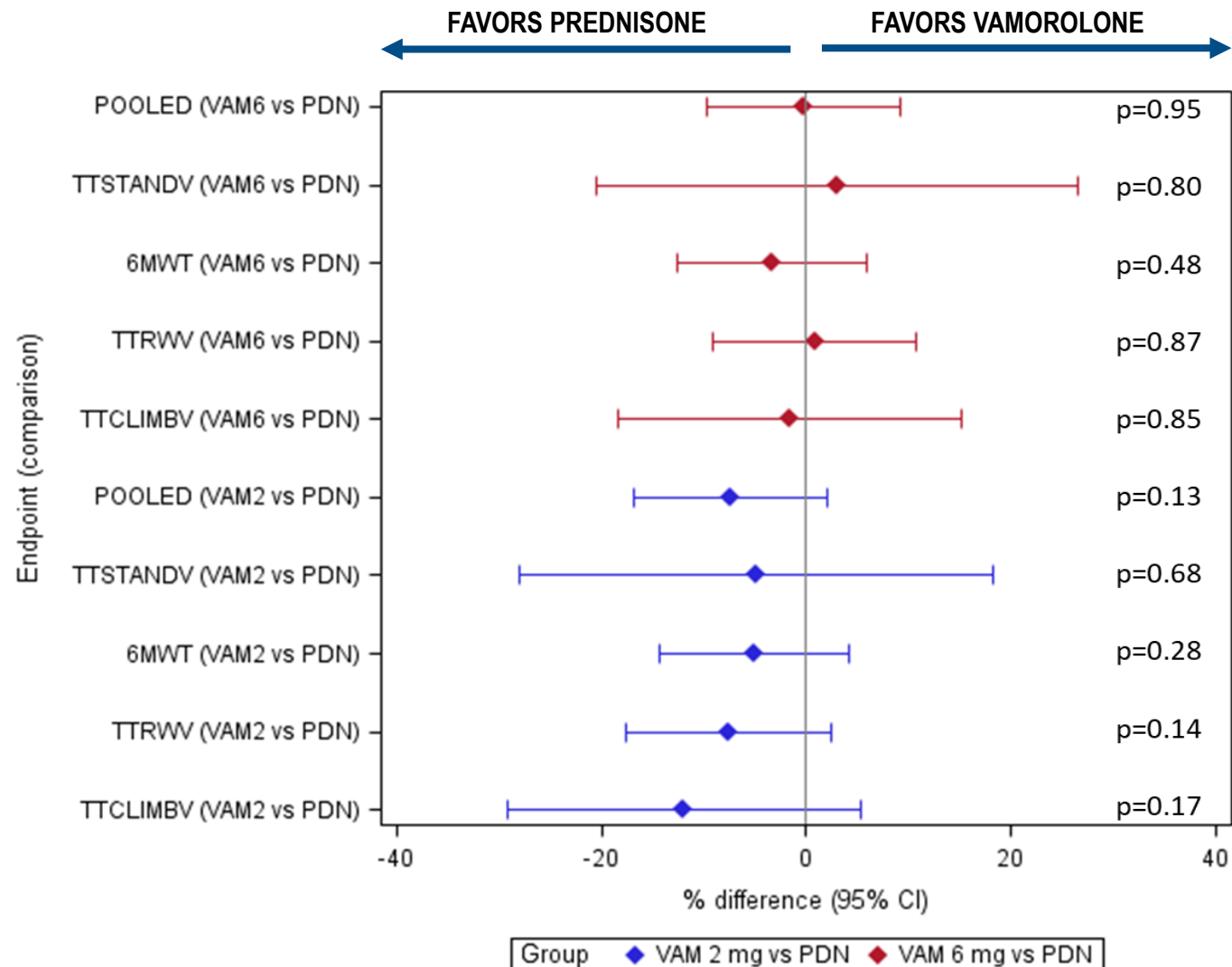


23% improvement in time to rise after 6 months of treatment with VAM 6mg/kg/d³

Rise time (sec) ²	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)

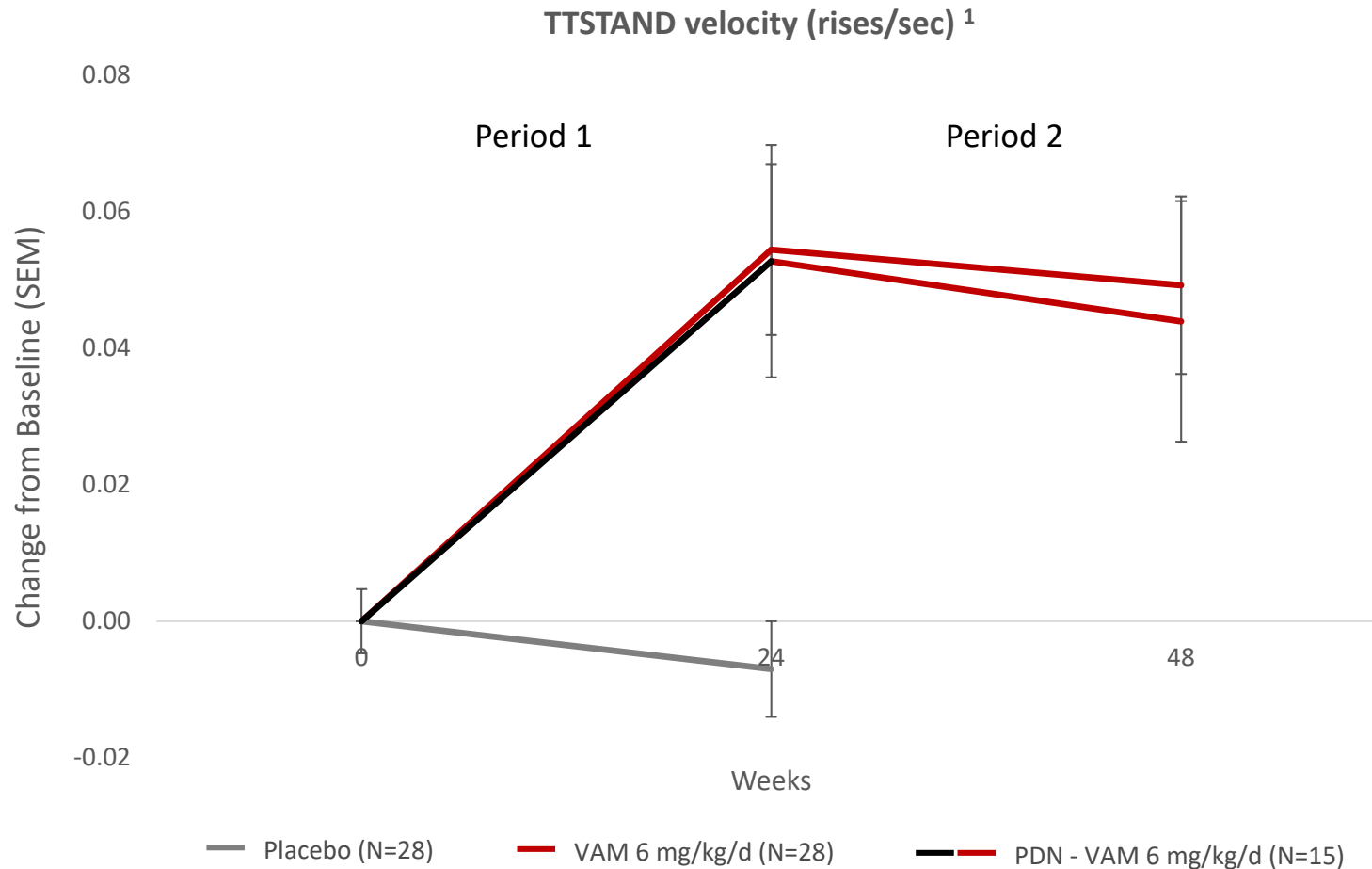


PDN: Prednisone 0.75 mg/kg/d; VAM: Vamorolone at 2 and 6 mg/kg/d; Time to Stand (TTSTAND), 6 Minute Walk Test (6MWT), Time to Run/Walk 10m (TTRW), Time to Climb 4 Stairs (TTCLIMB), North Star Ambulatory Assessment (NSAA).
Data on file (adapted from Poster 524 presented at WMS 2021), mITT-1



No loss of efficacy when switching from prednisone to vamorolone

Durable treatment effect maintained over 48 weeks with vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d¹



- 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 TTSTAND²

The FOR-DMD study provides external comparator data¹

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

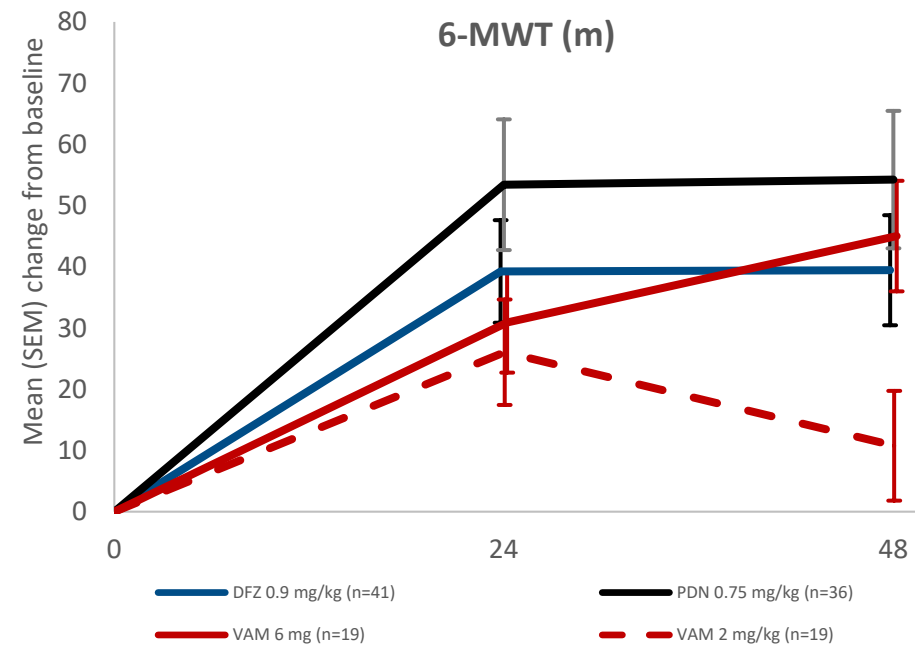
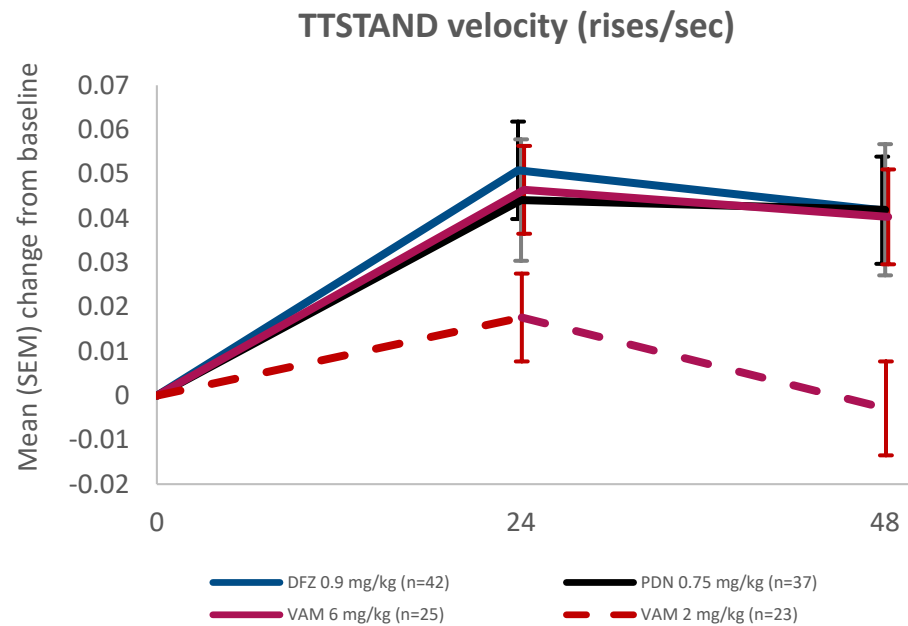
FOR-DMD Deflazacort 0.90 mg/kg/day

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

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

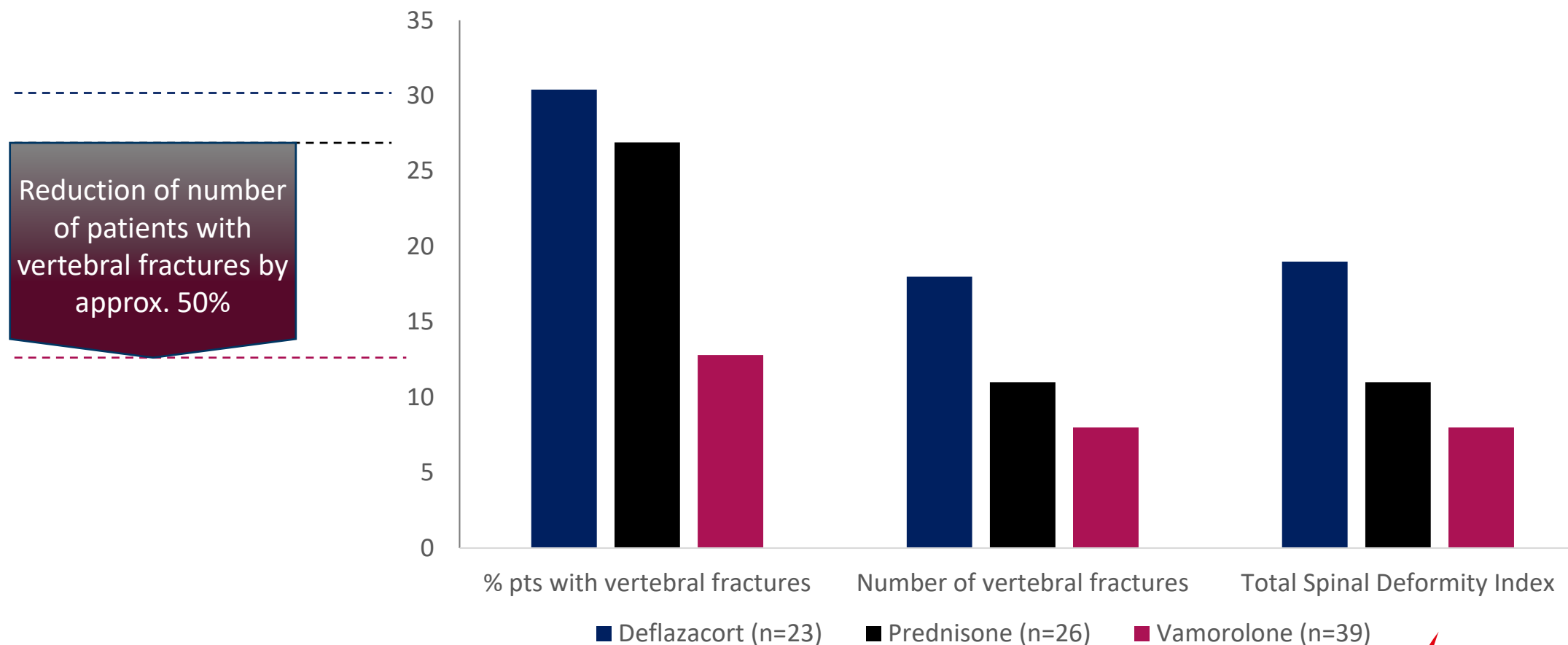
Propensity matched cross study comparison shows comparable efficacy for vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d versus standard of care corticosteroid treatment





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 grades¹



1: 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



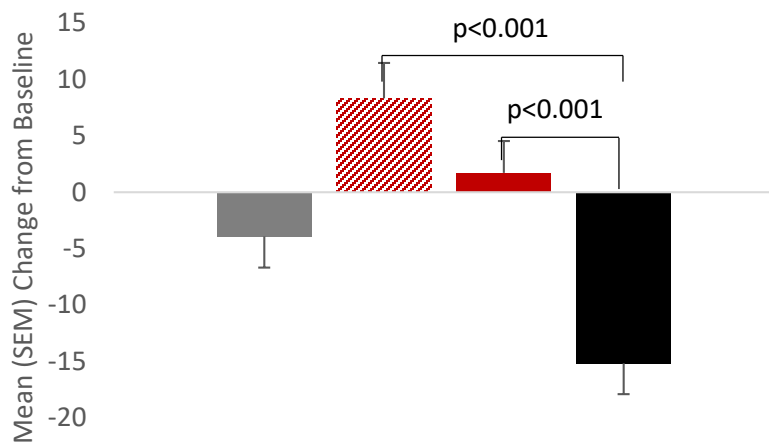
Bone Health

Unlike classical corticosteroids, vamorolone does not have a negative impact

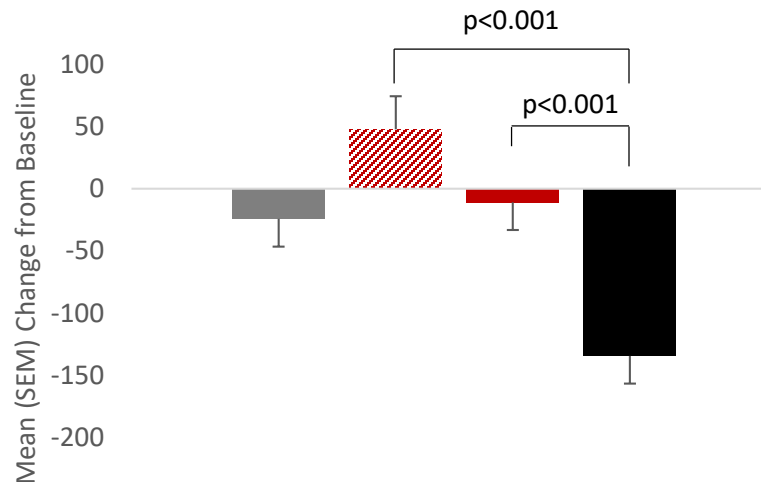
Biomarkers of bone formation¹

Biomarkers of bone remodelling¹

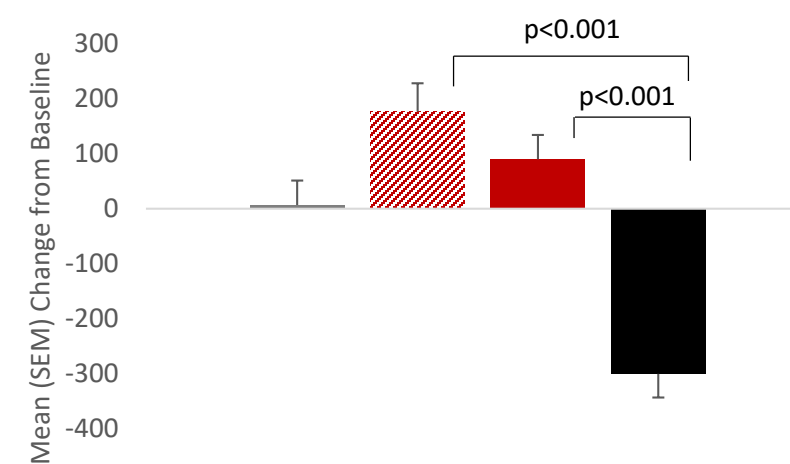
Osteocalcin (ng/ml)



P1NP (ng/ml)



CTX1 (pg/ml)



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

1. Data on File : VAM-2021-007, PDN, prednisone; SEM, standard error of mean; VAM, vamorolone. CTX1, C-terminal telopeptide of type 1 collagen; P1NP, procollagen type 1 N-terminal pro-peptide. Safety population (SAF-1) at 24 weeks, pre-specified analysis

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



Bone Health

Rapid recovery of bone biomarkers after switching from prednisone

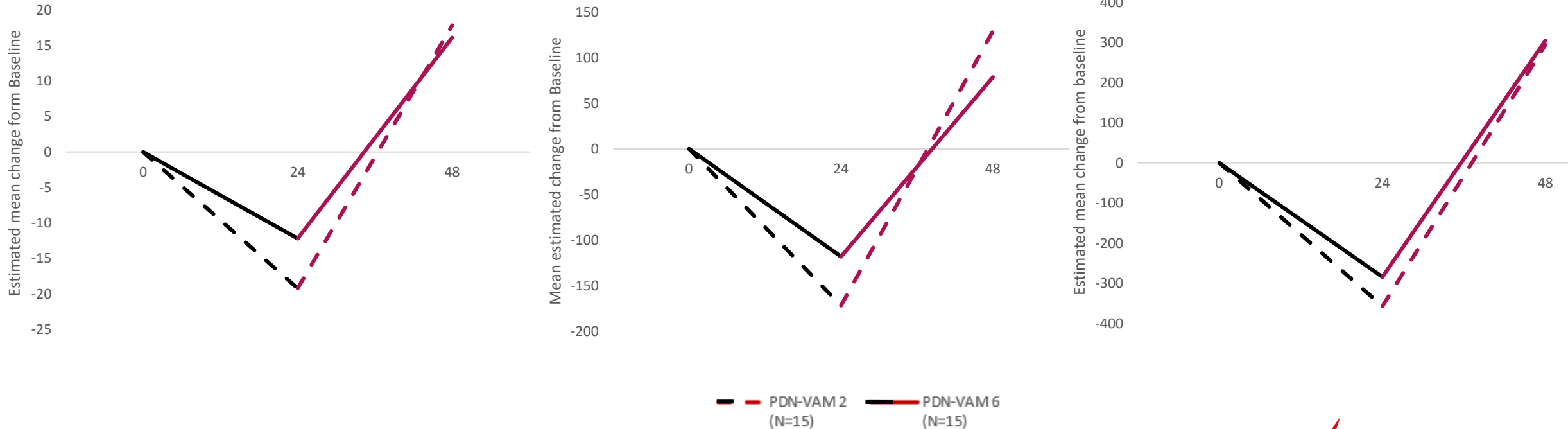
Biomarkers of bone formation¹

Biomarkers of bone remodelling¹

Osteocalcin (ng/ml)

P1NP (ng/ml)

CTX1 (pg/ml)



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

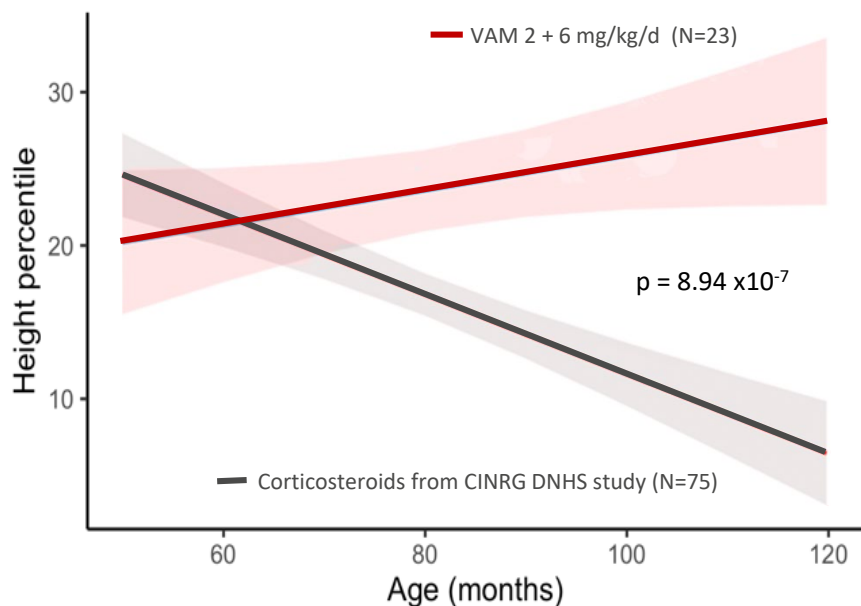


Comparison to natural history data and in patients switching from prednisone

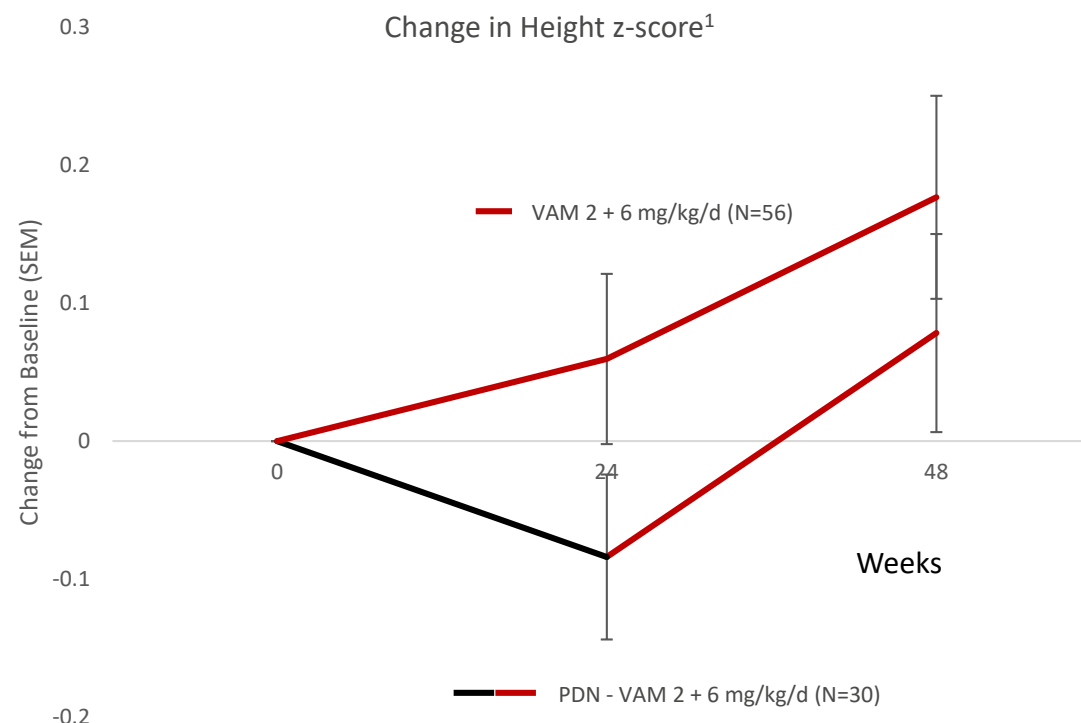
Bone Health

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 Data²



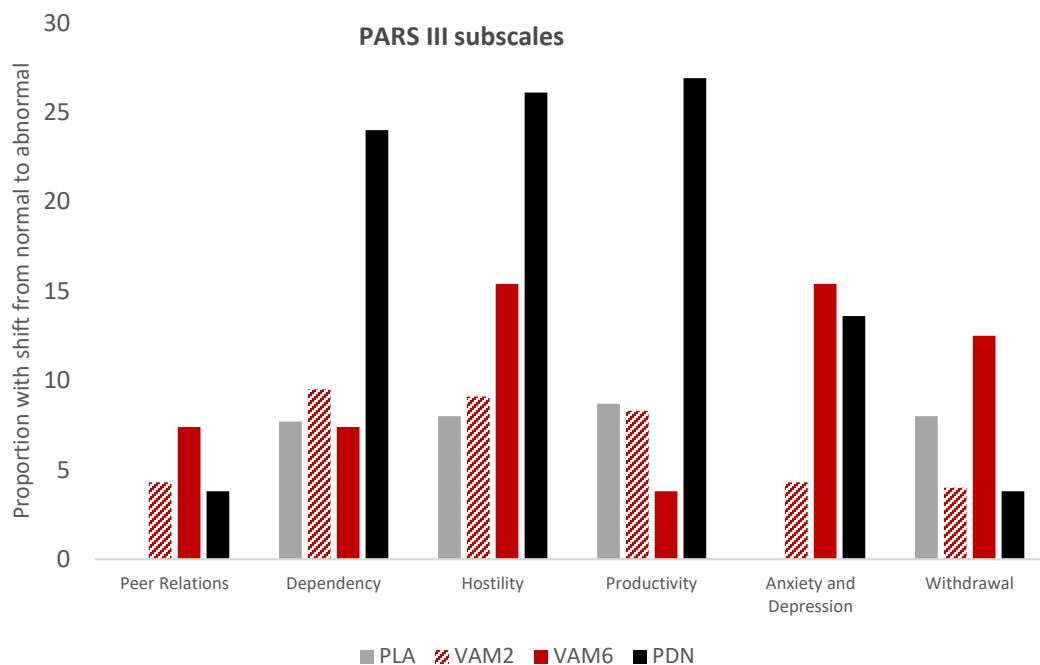
Switching from prednisone to vamorolone recovers normal growth trajectory (VISION-DMD study)



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

AGAMREE[®] (vamorolone) clinical data value proposition

- **Durable efficacy comparable to standard of care with AGAMREE[®] 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 corticosteroids at 48 weeks
- **Preserved bone health with AGAMREE[®], unlike deleterious effect of standard of care corticosteroids (CS)**
 - Normal bone turnover biomarkers and reduction of risk of spinal fractures with long-term treatment vs CS
 - Height trajectory as expected from CDC normalized growth curves unlike CS 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/day
 - 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**

Full approval by FDA, EMA and MHRA for AGAMREE® in DMD

- Approvals for all patients of age 2 (US) or 4 (EU, UK) years and older; launch in Germany as of Jan 15, 2024
- Orphan drug exclusivity in U.S. (7 years) and Europe (12 years incl. pediatric extension)
- Patent protection at least until 2040 (U.S.) and 2035 (EU)

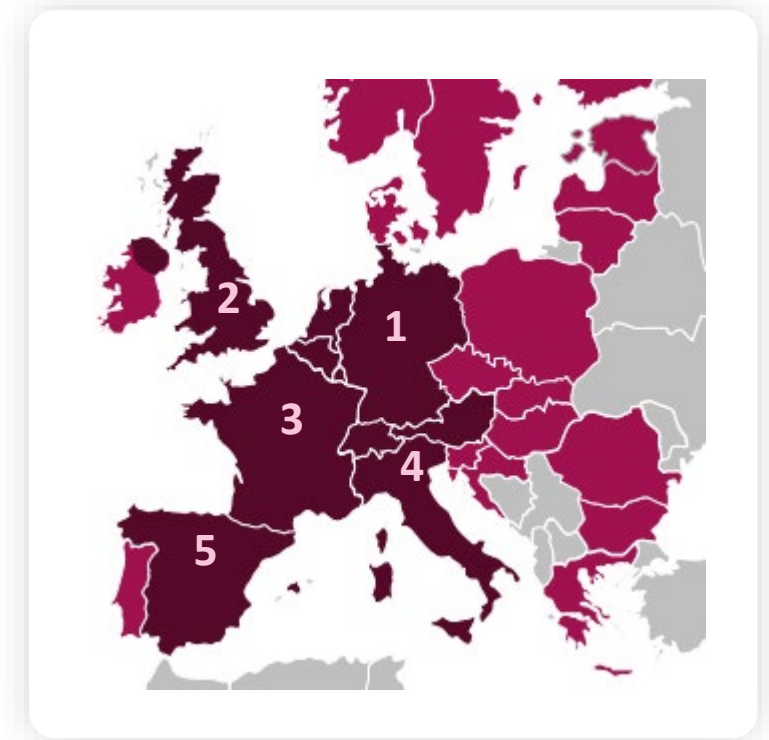
	2022		2023				2024			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		FDA Filing				Approval Oct 26	Launch 1			
	EMA Filing					Approval Dec 18	Launch 2			
			MHRA Filing			Approval Jan 15		Launch 3		
							Potential Filing			



Santhera commercial launch in key European geographies

Santhera aims to market vamorolone in DMD itself in core territory with population of ~340 million

- **First launch in Germany in January 2024**
 - Staged roll-out across the key European markets
 - Strong and growing stakeholder support
- **Lean commercial organization**
 - Up to 60 incremental employees over next two years
 - Country activities supported by central hub
- **European market opportunity in DMD alone**
 - Expected peak sales of EUR >150 million in Santhera territory
 - Additional revenue from distribution partners

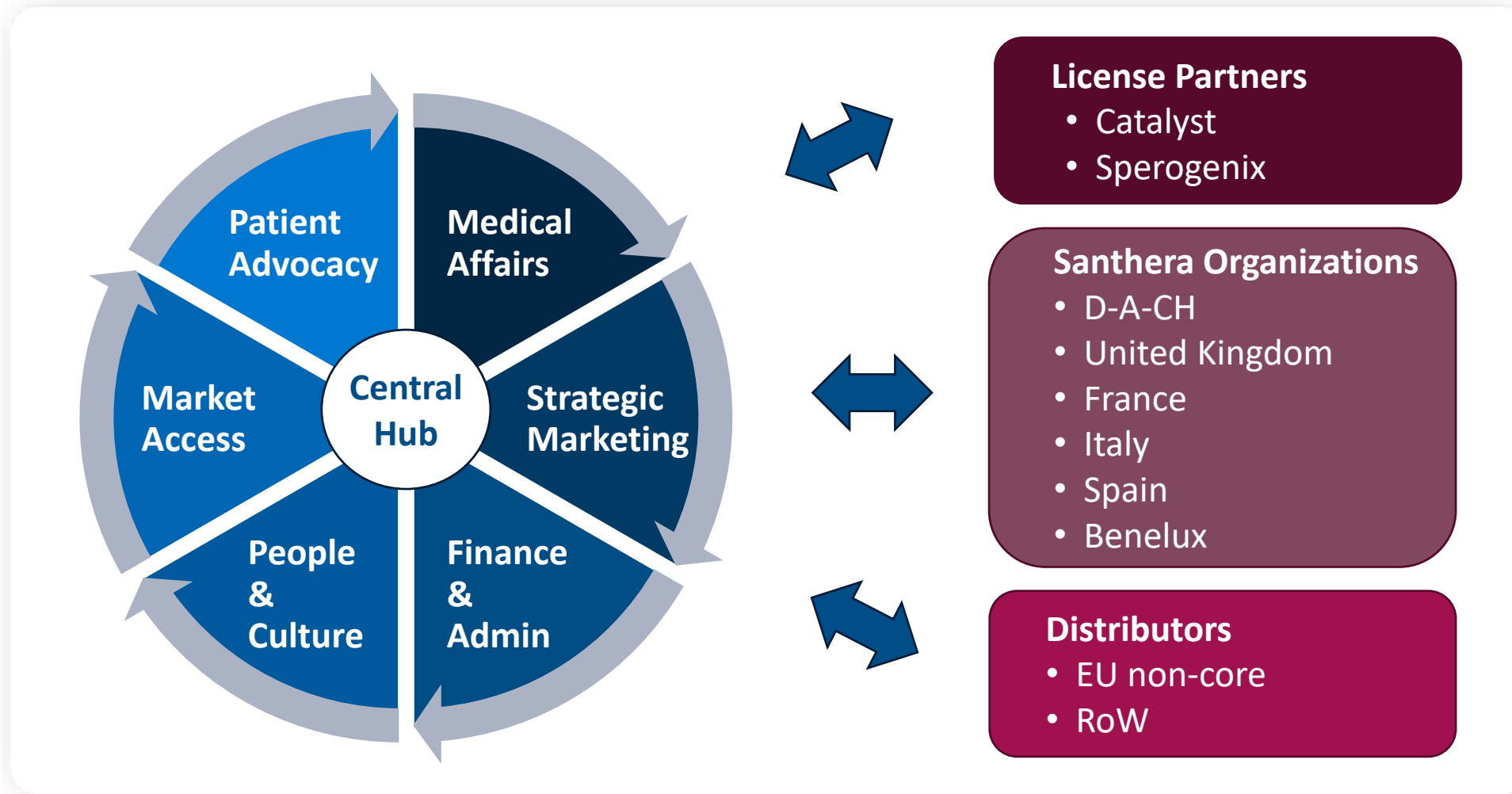


Santhera

Partners

Santhera commercial set-up with central hub structure at headquarters

Headquarter core functions collaborate with license partners and support own lean own country teams as well as distribution partners



Market opportunity to change the foundational therapy in DMD

AGAMREE® can address the shortcomings of current standard of care corticosteroid use

- **Current corticosteroid use**

- With 60-70% of patients on steroid treatment, currently up to 8,000 boys/men are being treated with standard corticosteroids in the Santhera own commercialization markets* alone^{1,2}

- **AGAMREE® opportunity for change**

- Replacing current corticosteroid treatment initiation
- Switching patients from standard corticosteroids
- Restarting treatment for patients recently discontinued

- **Peak market size potential (Santhera)**

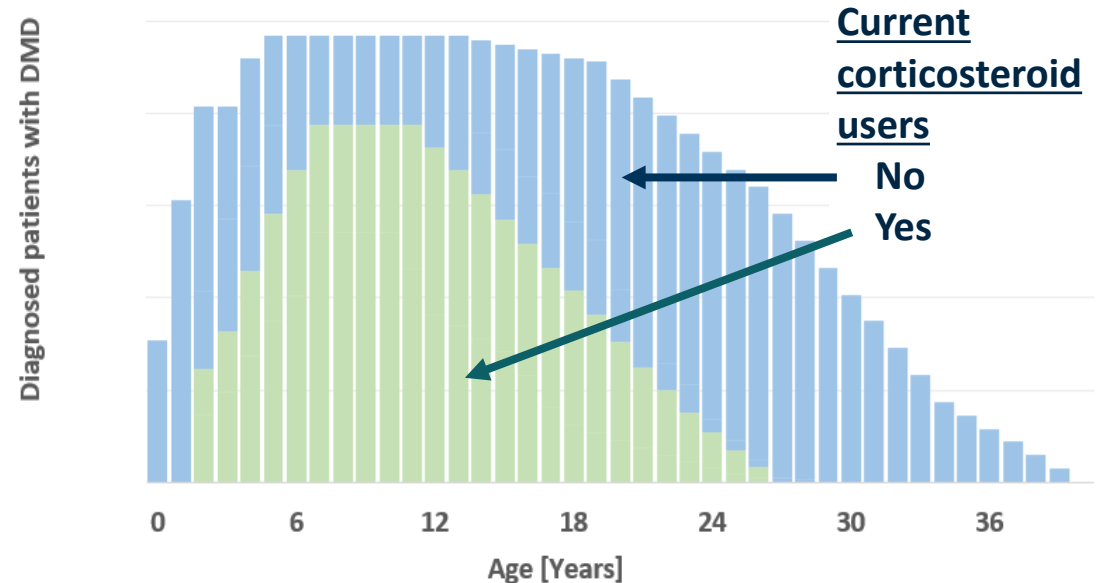
- Estimated range of 3,000 to 4,000 patients on AGAMREE®
- Standard range of orphan drug pricing leads to peak sales estimate exceeding EUR >150 million

Issues with current steroid use

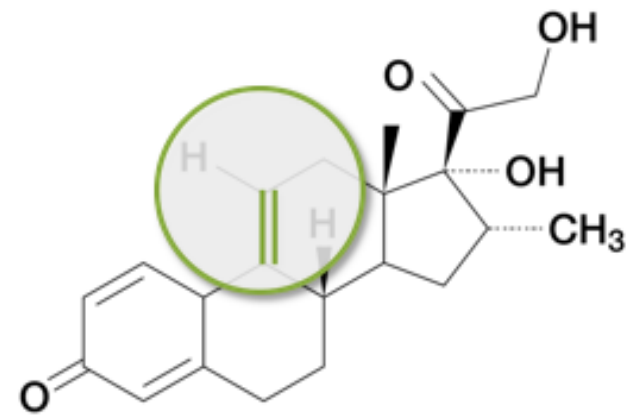
Too late
Initiation

Too little
Dose

Too soon
Discontinuation



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

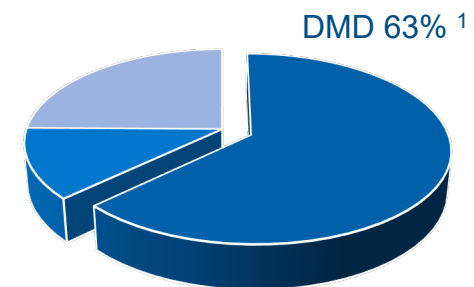
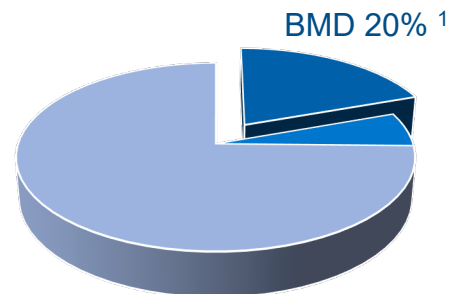
CORTICOSTEROIDS IN BMD

Steroid use is lower compared to DMD due to perceived less favorable benefit-risk ratio for current steroids¹

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



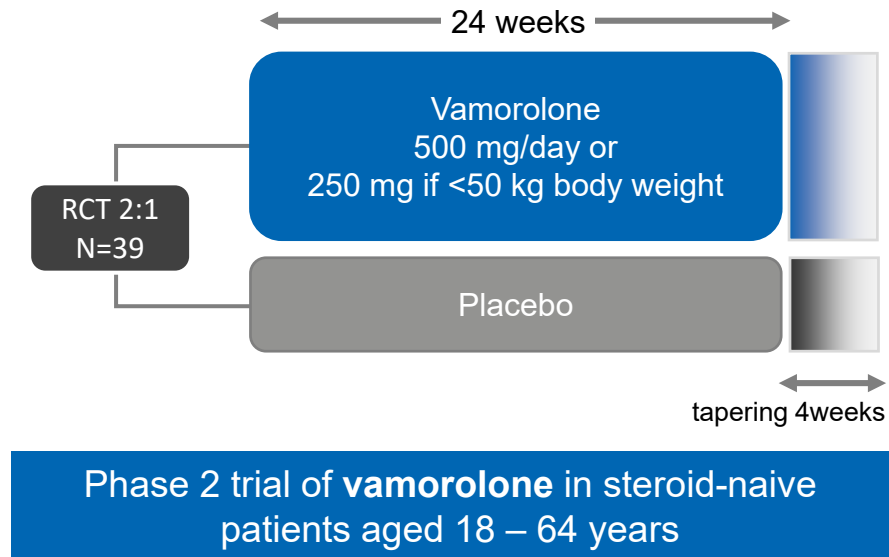
- currently on corticosteroids
- no longer on corticosteroids
- never been on corticosteroids

Vamorolone holds promise in BMD based on data generated for DMD

Vamorolone designated orphan drug status by FDA in January 2024

Vamorolone potential benefits in BMD^{1,2}

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

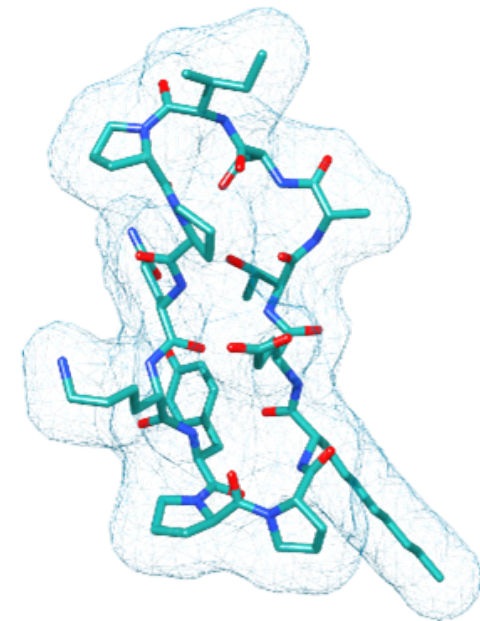


	NCT05166109
Sponsor	ReveraGen
Objectives	Safety and efficacy
Centers	Pittsburgh (USA), Padua (IT)
PI	P. Clemens, USA
Funding	FDA, NIH, Foundation Eradicate Duchenne

CURRENT CLINICAL DEVELOPMENT IN BMD (all three drugs are developed both in BMD and DMD)³

- 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

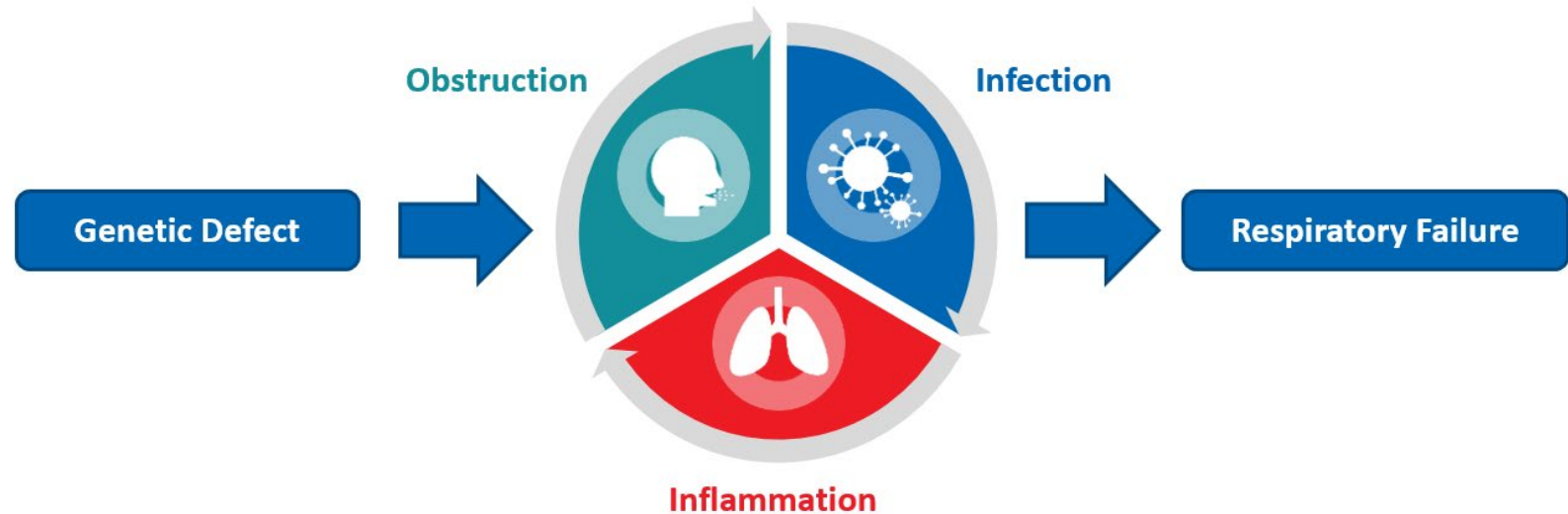
Lonodelestat in cystic fibrosis and potentially other inflammatory pulmonary disorders



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 U.S. 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^{1,2}

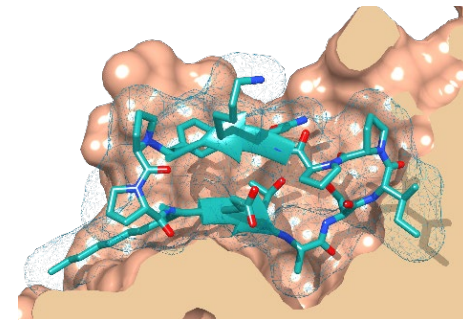


Lonodelestat targets elastase, a protease responsible for lung damage

Pathological levels of neutrophil elastase (NE) during inflammation destroy lung tissue over time¹

Lonodelestat is a highly potent, reversible and selective NE inhibitor

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



Lonodelestat bound to elastase

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 (1000:1)



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

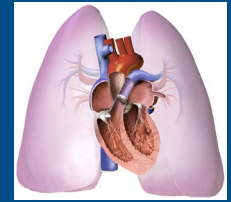
- Excessive neutrophil activity in range of pulmonary diseases provides rationale for pipeline expansion
- Identified opportunities in both acute and chronic indications
- Program is Phase 2 ready in CF and ARDS, but currently paused

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*



Santhera financial status

Santhera Pharmaceuticals is listed on the Swiss Stock Exchange SIX: Ticker SANN

- **Key figures** (CHF million* as of June 30, prior closing Catalyst agreement in July 2023)

• Net (loss) for the period	(23.3)
• Cash (used) in operations	(15.5)
• Cash & cash equivalents	1.7
• Debt outstanding (maturity 2024) **	(49.1)
• Shareholders' equity	(42.8)

- **Capital structure**

- Basic shares outstanding 12.6 million
- Market capitalization CHF 126 million (per share CHF 10)
- Major shareholders Catalyst (11.2%) and Idorsia (10.3%)
- Research by H.C. Wainwright, Octavian and valuationLAB

- **Recent milestones AGAMREE®**

- 07-2023: North American licensing to Catalyst
- 10-2023: US approval by FDA
- 12-2023: EU approval by European Commission
- 01-2024: UK approval by MHRA
- 01-2024: Launch in Germany on Jan 15, 2024

- **Upcoming milestones AGAMREE®**

- Q1-2024: Commercial launch by Catalyst (U.S.)

- **Cash runway**

- Into 2025 incl. commercial EU infrastructure & launch



Santhera Pharmaceuticals

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

January 17, 2024