

VISION-DMD Study

Top Line Results

PPMD Congress June 2021

Prof Eric Hoffman

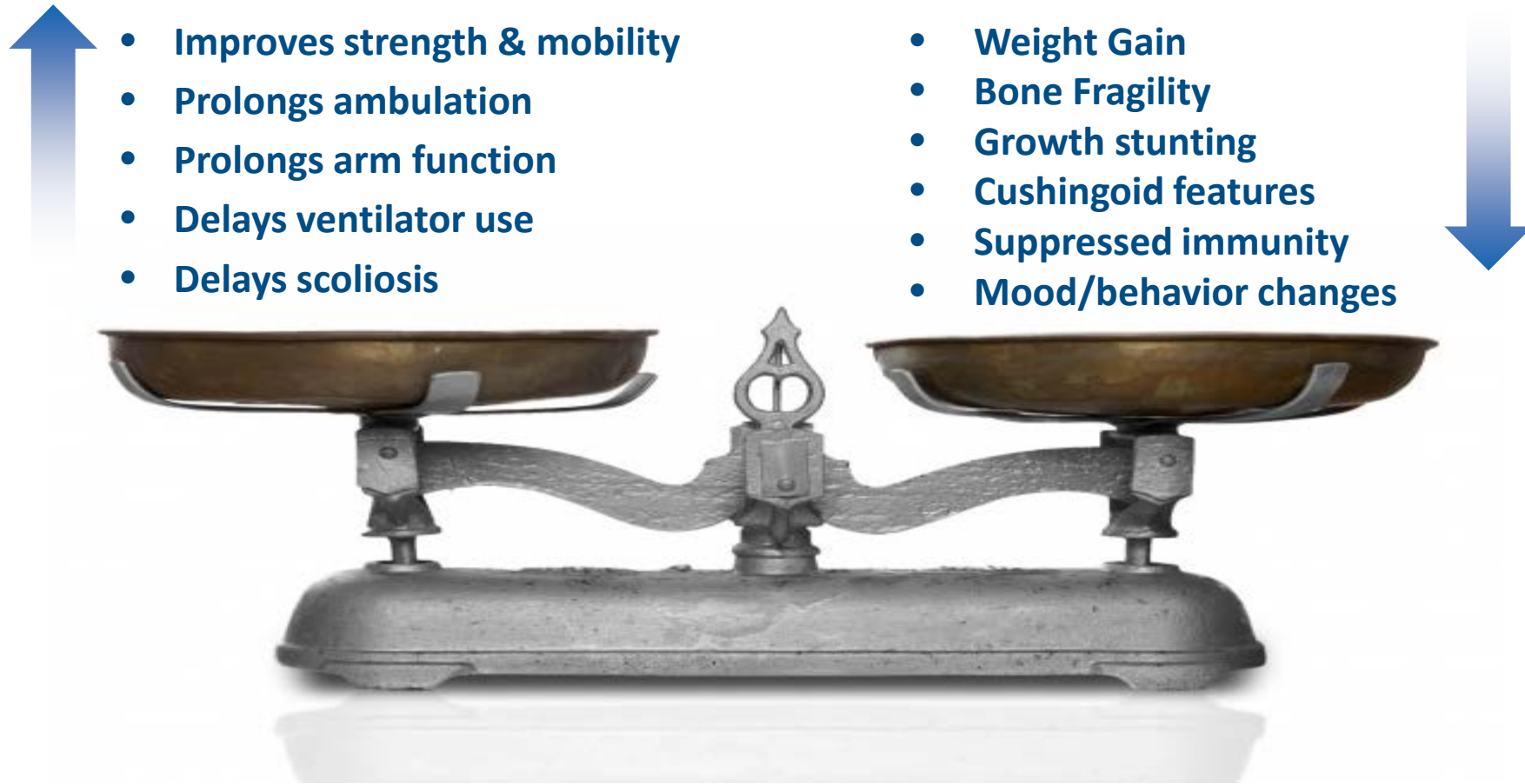


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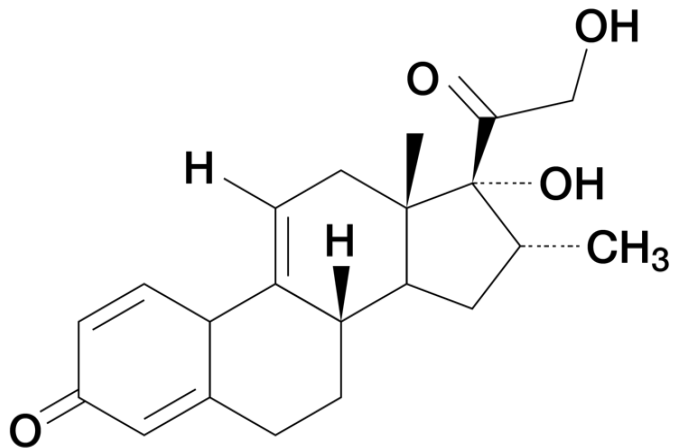
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Can the benefits of steroids be “uncoupled” from the side effects?

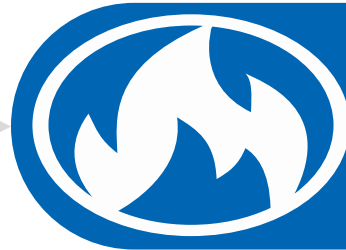


Vamorolone is a new class of corticosteroid, engineered to retain the benefits of steroids with fewer adverse events

Vamorolone Molecular Structure



Vamorolone is a first-in-class dissociative steroid



Like corticosteroids,
inhibits NF- κ B activity

Retained efficacy due to potent anti-inflammatory action



Unlike corticosteroids,

- reduced activation of GREs
- mineralocorticoid antagonist (eplerenone-like)
- not a substrate for HSD enzymes

Potential for significant reduction of steroid-associated side effects

Phase 2a: long term study outcomes

46/48 patients with DMD enrolling in open label extension for up to 30 months with vamorolone

2 Weeks treatment (Conklin et al. 2018)

First dissociative steroid demonstrating anti-inflammatory action with decrease in steroid-associated safety biomarkers

6 Months treatment (Hoffman et al. 2019)

Dose related improvements in muscle function and compared to external control, treatment well tolerated

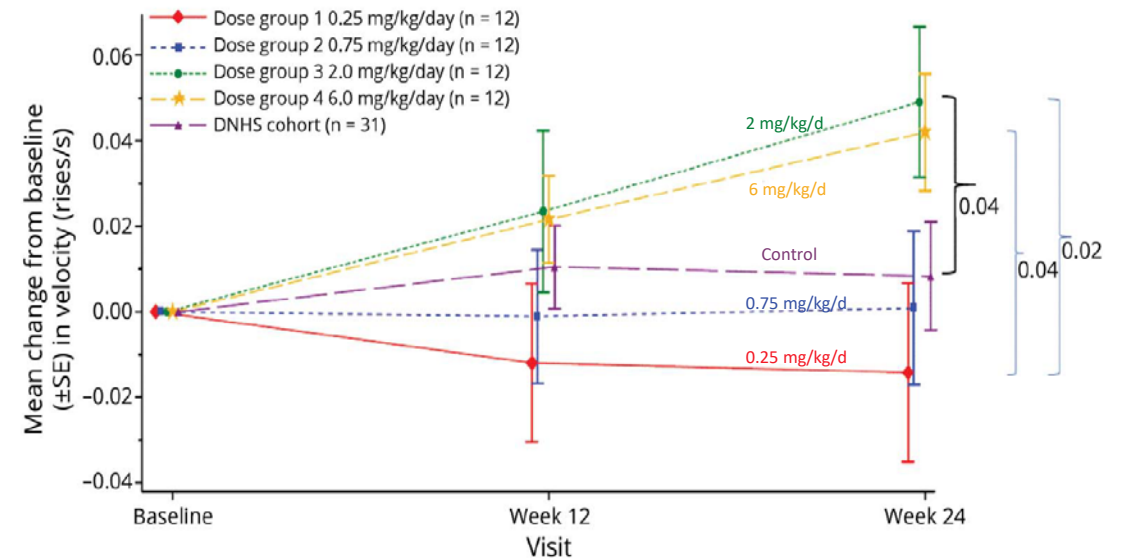
18 Months treatment (Smith et al. 2020)

Interim analysis of 24-month extension study showed improvement or stabilization of motor function compared to baseline, treatment well tolerated with fewer physician reported AEs typical of steroids

30 Months treatment (MDA conference March 18, 2021)

Long term treatment with vamorolone showed maintenance of treatment effect and disease modification over 30 months, treatment well tolerated with differentiated safety profile.

Primary endpoint time to stand mean (\pm SE) velocity change from baseline

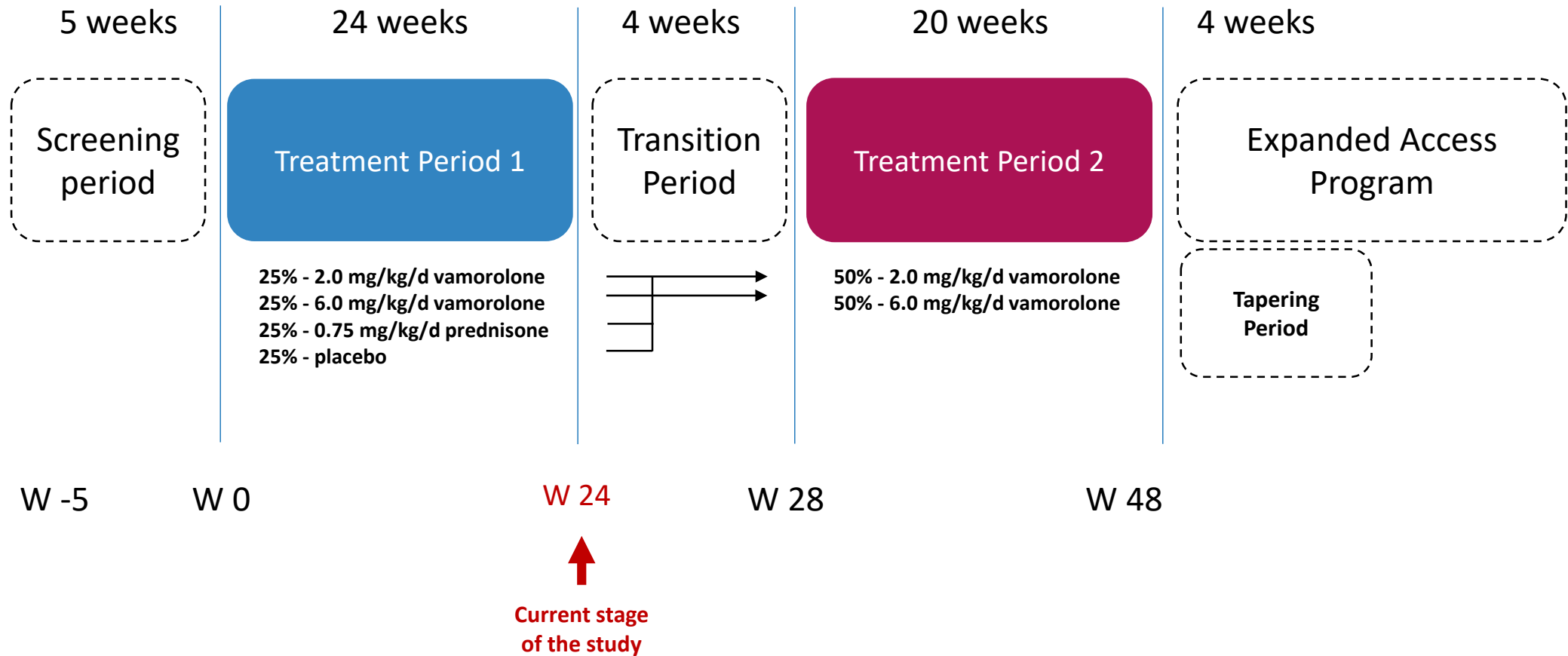


Brackets indicate mixed-model repeated-measures p values
- black for comparisons to CINRG Duchenne Natural History Study [DNHS]
- blue for within-trial dose group comparisons

Adapted from Hoffman et al 2019

VISION-DMD: investigated efficacy and safety of 2 doses of vamorolone

Randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled trial in 121 steroid-naive patients, aged 4 - 7 yrs



VISION-DMD: Efficacy endpoints and pre-defined comparisons

Primary endpoint:

- Change baseline to wk 24 in Time to Stand (TTSTAND) velocity, vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d versus placebo

Secondary endpoints were tested in pre-defined hierarchical order (at Week 24 and tested):

- TTSTAND velocity, vamorolone 2 mg/kg/d versus placebo
- 6-minute walk test (6-MWT) distance, vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d versus placebo
- 6-minute walk test (6-MWT) distance, vamorolone 2 mg/kg/d versus placebo
- Time to Run/Walk 10 meters (TTRW) velocity, vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d versus placebo
- Time to Run/Walk 10 meters (TTRW) velocity, vamorolone 2 mg/kg/d versus placebo

Other exploratory efficacy endpoints

- Time to Climb 4 stairs (TTCLIMB), vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d versus placebo
- Time to Climb 4 stairs (TTCLIMB), vamorolone 2 mg/kg/d versus placebo
- North Star Ambulatory Assessment (NSAA), vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d versus placebo
- North Star Ambulatory Assessment (NSAA), vamorolone 2 mg/kg/d versus placebo

VISION-DMD: Demographics characteristics

(n=121 randomized)

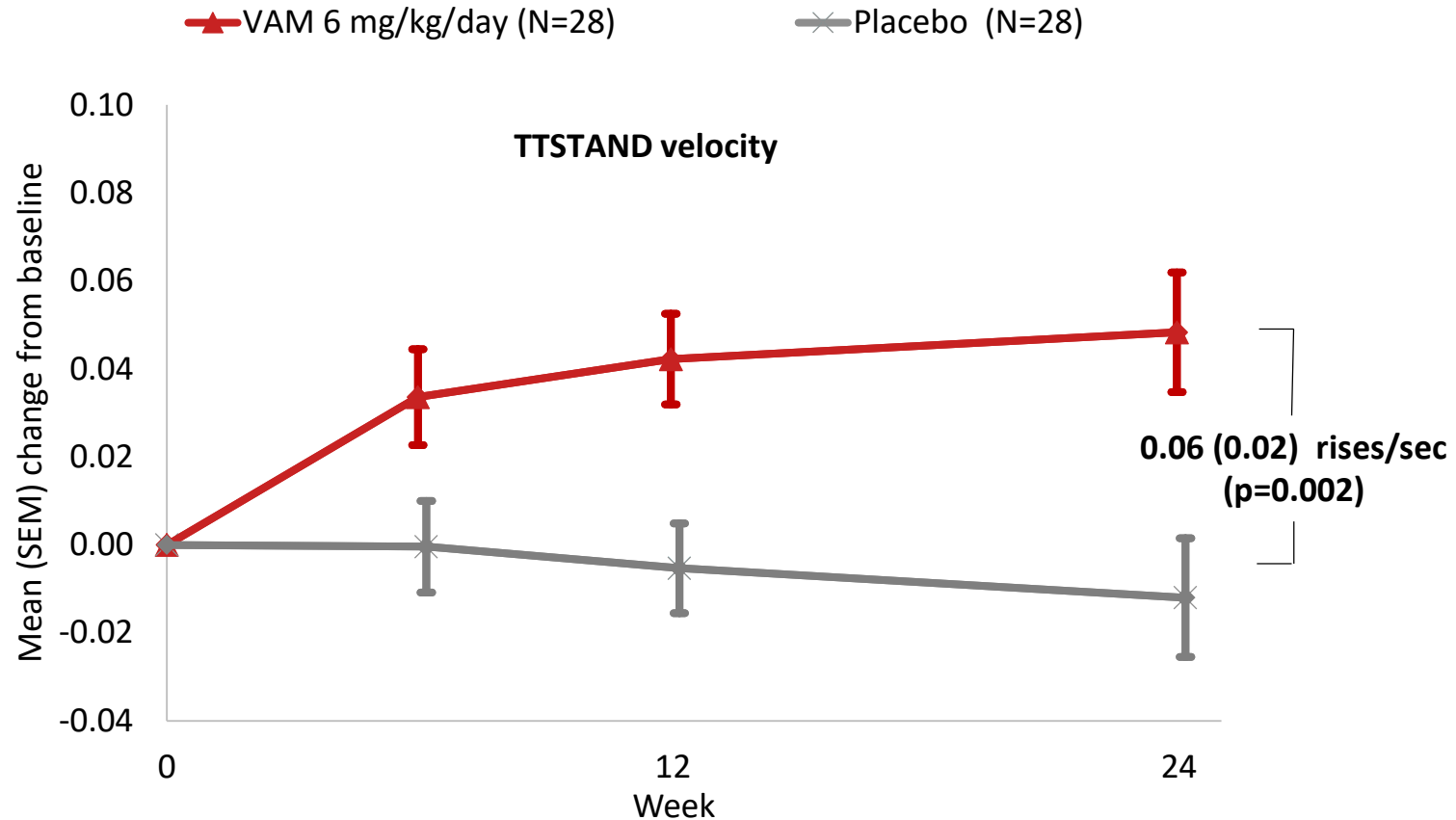
	Placebo (N=29)	PDN 0.75 mg/kg/d (N=31)	VAM 2 mg /kg/d (N=30)	VAM 6 mg/kg/d (N=28)	Total ¹ (N=118)
Age (years)	5.4 (0.8)	5.5 (0.9)	5.3 (0.9)	5.4 (0.9)	5.4 (0.9)
Height (cm)	109 (9)	111 (6)	108 (9)	107 (7)	109 (8)
Weight (kg)	20 (3)	21 (3)	19 (4)	19 (3)	20 (3)
BMI (kg/m ²)	16.3 (1.2)	16.8 (1.3)	16.2 (1.2)	16.6 (1.4)	16.5 (1.3)

Data shown as mean (SD) or % of patients

¹ Safety population

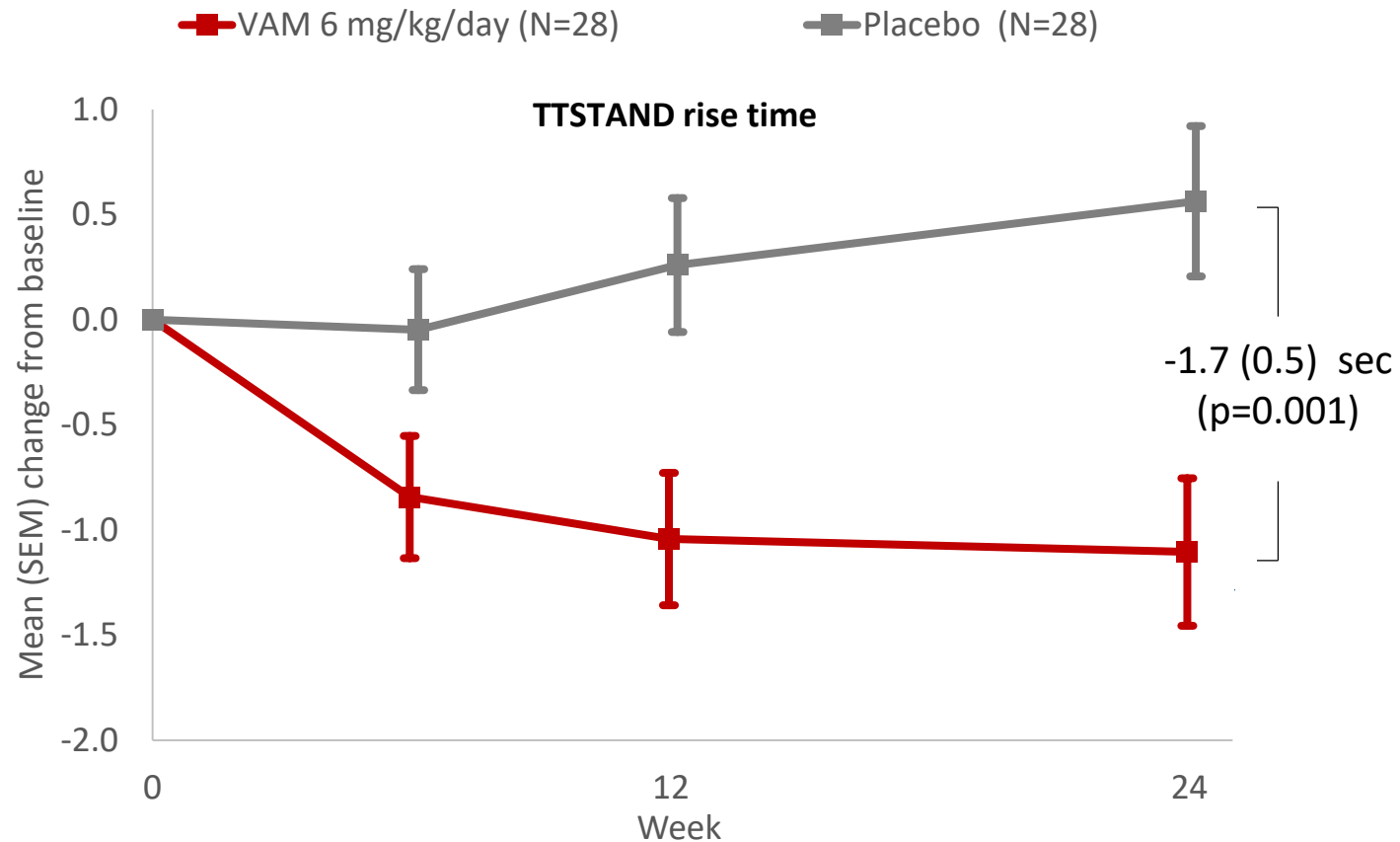
Primary Endpoint: Change in TTSTAND velocity (rises/sec)

Mean change vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d vs placebo baseline to wk 24 (mITT Set, MMRM)



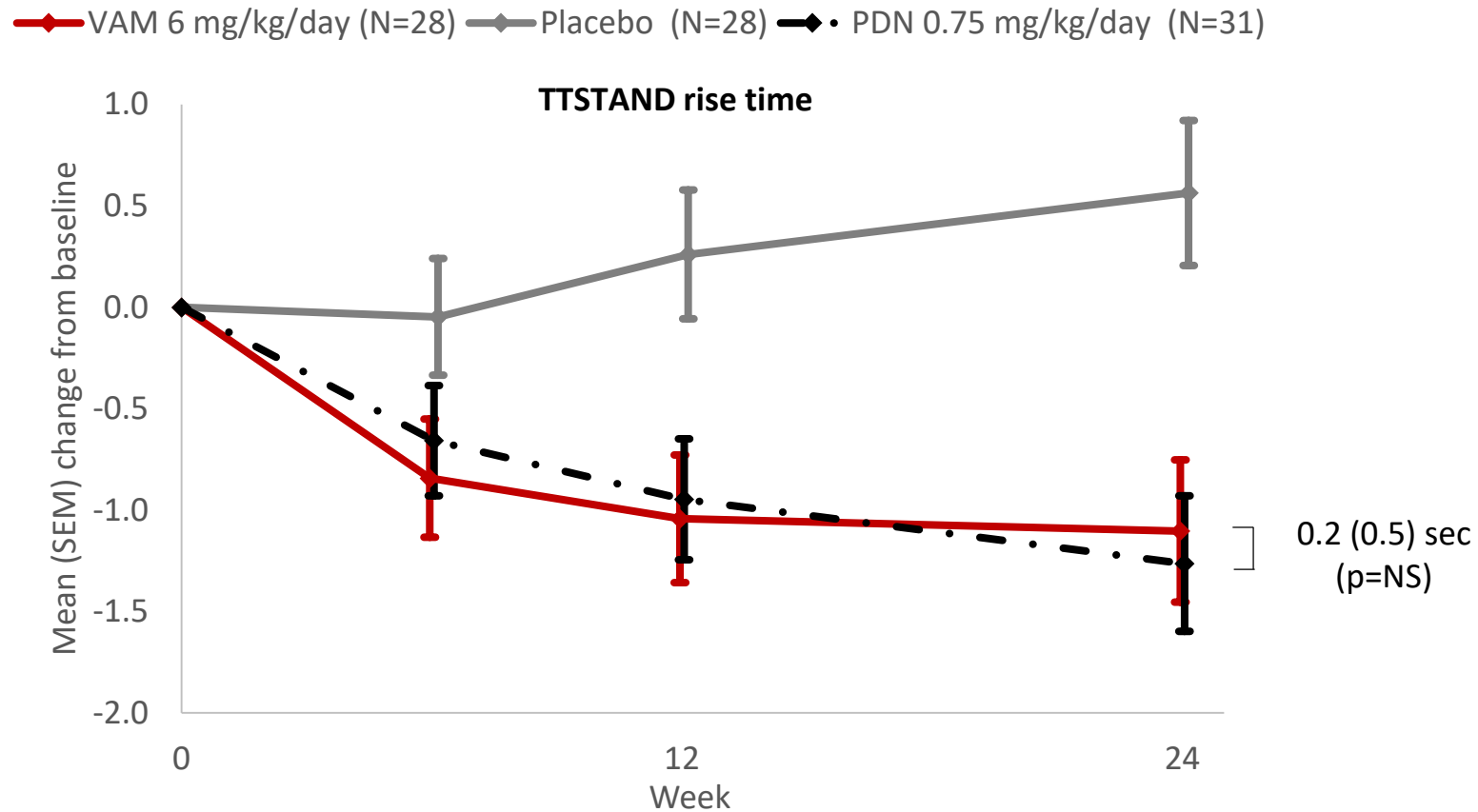
TTSTAND improved on average from 5.1 sec to 3.4 sec

Mean change vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d vs placebo baseline to wk 24 (mITT Set, MMRM)



No significant difference between vamorolone and prednisone was seen

Mean difference vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d vs prednisone 0.75 mg/kg/d at wk 24 (mITT Set, MMRM)



VISION-DMD: Summary of efficacy outcomes

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

Summary of efficacy:

- Vamorolone effective in improving outcomes **across a broad dose range from 2 mg/kg/d to 6 mg/kg/d**
- Thanks to patient families, expert clinical trial sites (11 countries), expert trial management (TRiNDS, Camden)

VISION-DMD: Safety Summary

Safety population

Event type	Placebo (N=29) N (%); Events	PDN 0.75 mg/kg/d (N=31) N (%); Events	VAM 2 mg/kg/d (N=30) N (%); Events	VAM 6 mg/kg/d (N=28) N (%); Events
Total TEAEs	23 (79.3) ; 77	26 (83.9) ; 121	25 (83.3) ; 97	25 (89.3) ; 91
Severe (or worse) TEAEs	-	1 (3.2) ; 1 ¹	-	-
Serious TEAEs (other than deaths)	-	-	1 (3.3) ; 1 ²	-
Deaths	-	-	-	-
TEAEs leading to discontinuation ^a	-	1 (3.2) ; 1 ³	-	-

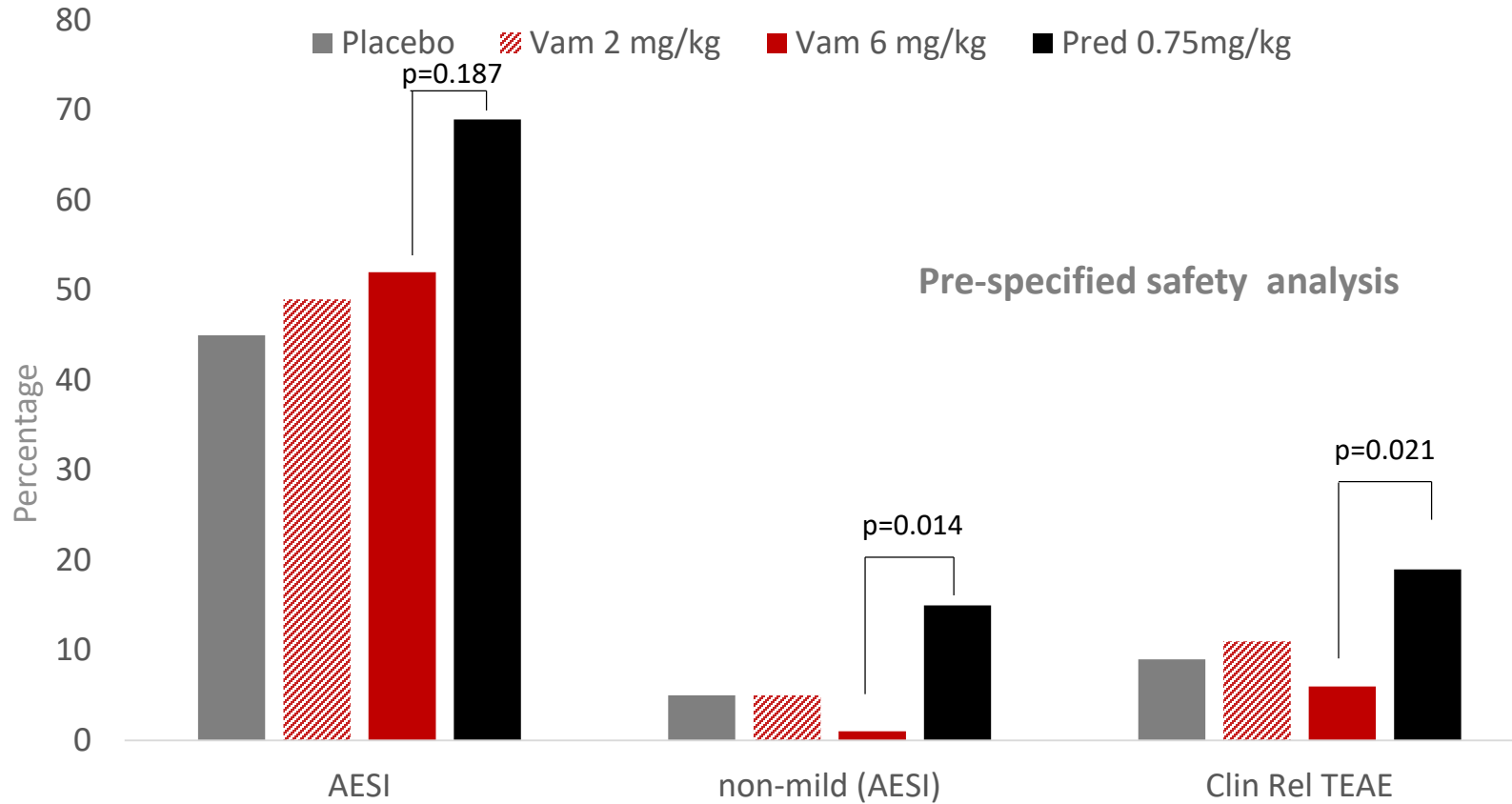
^aLeading to permanent discontinuation of study treatment

¹Severe TEAE: Gastroenteritis viral

²Serious TEAE: Aggression

³TEAE leading to discontinuation: Personality change

Fewer clinically relevant adverse events typically associated with corticosteroids seen with vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d compared to prednisone at 24 weeks

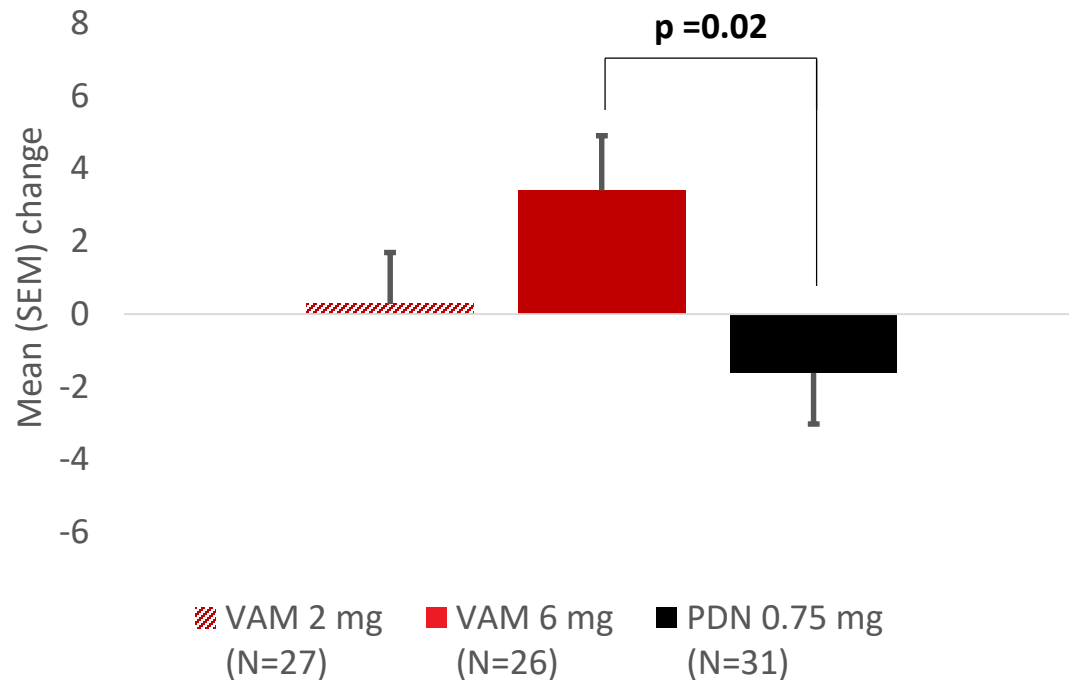


Vamorolone preserves growth trajectory compared to prednisone

Comparison from VISION-DMD and Long Term Extension studies (VBP15-LTE)

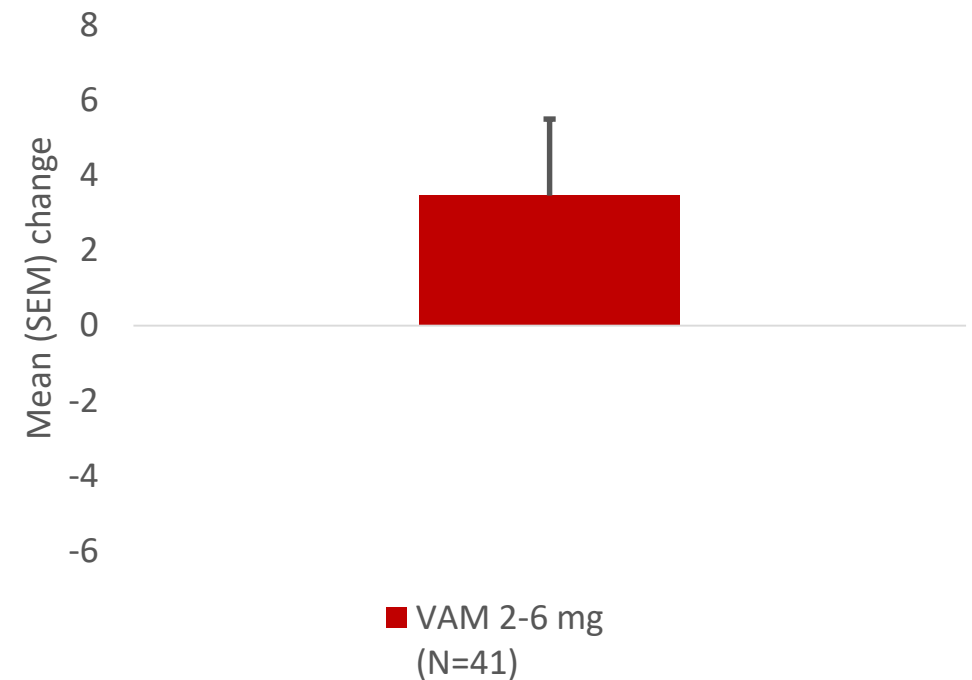
Growth trajectory in pivotal study

VBP015-004: change in height percentiles baseline to week 24



Growth trajectory in long term open label study

VBP015-LTE: change in height percentiles baseline to 2.5 years



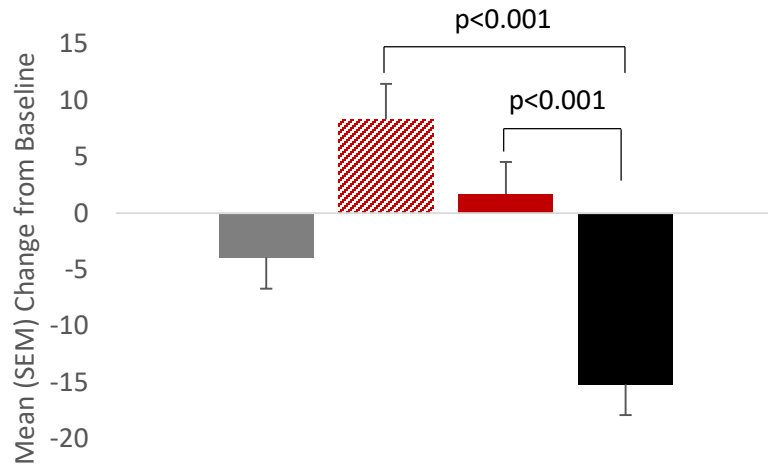
Vamorolone did not adversely impact biomarkers of bone health unlike prednisone

Comparison of changes from baseline to week 24 in bone biomarkers for vamorolone vs prednisone

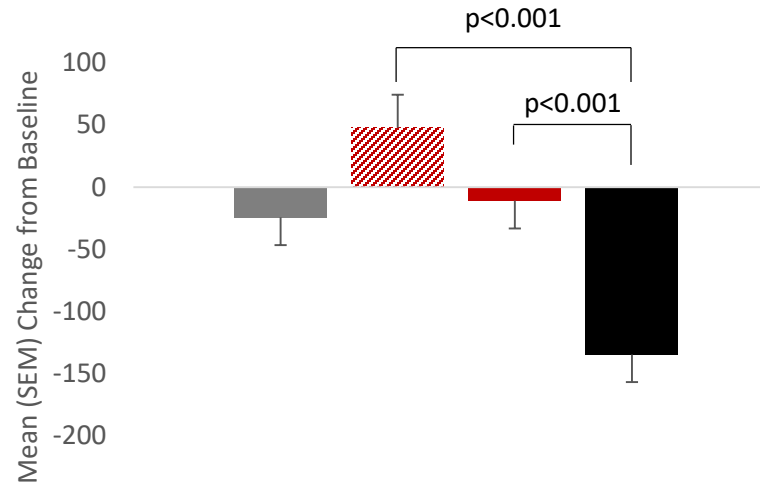
Biomarkers of bone formation

Biomarkers of bone remodelling

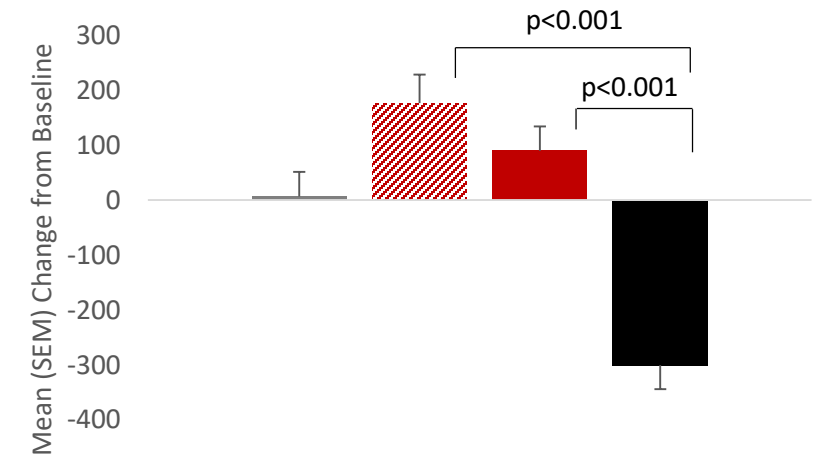
Osteocalcin (ng/ml)



P1NP (ng/ml)



CTX1 (pg/ml)

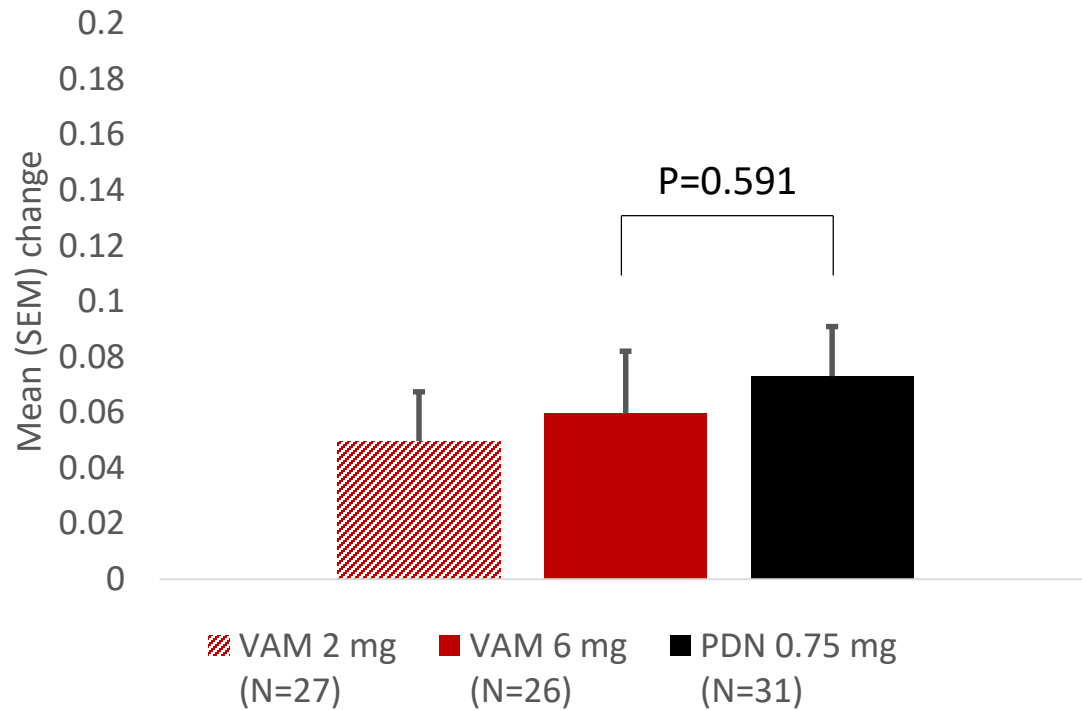


■ Placebo ▨ Vam 2 mg/kg ■ Vam 6 mg/kg ■ Pred 0.75mg/kg

Pred, prednisone; SEM, standard error of mean; Vam, vamorolone.
CTX, C-terminal telopeptide of type 1 collagen; P1NP, procollagen type 1 N-terminal propeptide

No difference in weight gain seen at 24 weeks between vamorolone and prednisone

Comparison of changes from baseline to week 24 in BMI z-score vamorolone vs prednisone



In the open label Long Term Extension study (**24 months**) weight gain was reported as an adverse event in

- 12 (26%) participants on vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d and were down titrated to 2mg/kg/d and continued in the study
- 2 (5%) participants on 2 mg/kg/d events who continued in the study

Summary

- Vamorolone is being investigated as a first-in-class dissociative steroid with lower incidence of corticosteroid-associated adverse effects
- VISION-DMD 24-week study showed statistically significant and clinically relevant improvements across 5 functional outcome measures across a broad dose range from 2 – 6 mg/kg/d
- Vamorolone did not adversely impact growth trajectory or biomarkers of bone health
- Treatment was well tolerated with fewer physician reported adverse events typically seen with corticosteroids at 24-weeks in a dose dependent manner
- Vamorolone is the first dissociative steroid with proven efficacy for 2 doses across a wide dose range allowing physicians to tailor treatment to the individual without losing efficacy

Thank you to all the families who participated in vamorolone trials and contributed to the investigation of this potential therapy



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- Erik Niks



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- Mar Tulinius



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