

Phase 2 clinical proof-of-concept trial of ARGX-113 (efgartigimod) in generalized myasthenia gravis

Topline Data

management call



December 11, 2017



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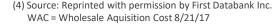
What is Myasthenia Gravis (MG)?

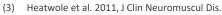
- Rare autoimmune disorder; 64,000⁽¹⁾ patients in U.S., 55,000⁽²⁾ with generalized MG (gMG), affecting all ages and both genders
- MG associated with muscle weakness; can be life threatening if respiratory muscles affected
- Symptoms include: Life-threatening choking; muscle dislocation; eyelid fatigue; pain; problems with vision, speech, mobility, fatigue

Limited current treatment options

- Limited treatment options
 - Cholinesterase inhibitors
 - Corticosteroids
 - Immunosuppressants
 - IVIg, Plasmapheresis (exacerbations or rescue)
 - Soliris[®]
 - Thymectomy (minority of patients)
- Severe side effects of current treatment options: Injury, liver malignancy, osteopenia, osteoporosis, cataracts, depression, hypertension, hematologic suppression, headache, disfigurement, infection, thrombosis
- IVIg, Plasmapheresis and Soliris[®] place a heavy cost burden on healthcare systems (~\$79,000⁽³⁾,~\$101,000⁽³⁾ and ~\$700,000⁽⁴⁾ respectively)

Philips et al. 2003, Ann N Y Acad Sci
 Drachman et al. 1993, New Eng J Med.



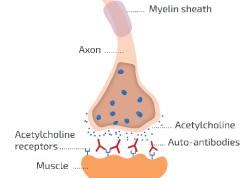




Myasthenia Gravis Cause

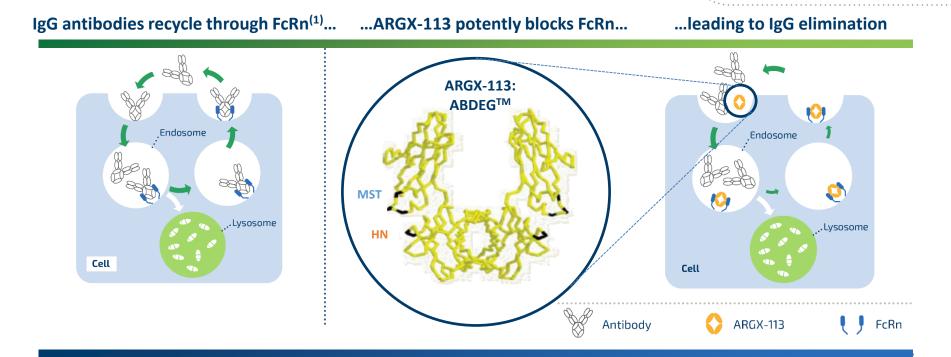
Autoantibodies (IgG type) destroy neuromuscular junctions:

- Blocking of Acetylcholine Receptors (AChRs)
- Cross-linking + internalization of AChRs
- Complement recruitment



ARGX-113 Exploits The Natural Fc/FcRn Interaction Site, Leveraging Our Proprietary ABDEG[™] Technology





- ARGX-113 is a human IgG1 Fc-fragment that utilizes ABDEG[™] Fc engineering technology⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
- ARGX-113 does not expose the Fc tail and cannot engage Fcγ receptors
- ARGX-113 targets and binds to FcRn blocking the recycling of IgG leading to an elimination of IgG antibodies
- Pathogenic IgG antibodies mediate multiple autoimmune diseases



Autoantibody Levels (IgGs) Correlate With MG Disease Score

>30% autoantibody reduction clinically meaningful

Treatment*	Plasmapheresis	Immuno- adsorption	IVIg
Decrease in autoantibody levels (%) after treatment	62.6 ± 0.9	55.1 ± 3.2	28.9 ± 3.8
Decrease in disease score (%) after treatment	60.8 ± 3.5	42.4 ± 4.2	23.8 ± 3.7
Clinical efficacy rate after 14 days**	12/15	7/10	6/15
Duration of hospital stay (days)	12.80 ± 0.28	13.50 ± 0.50	16.00 ± 0.50

* Comparison between 3 cycles of Plasmapheresis/Immunoadsorption every 24h-48h and 5 cycles of IVIg every 24h

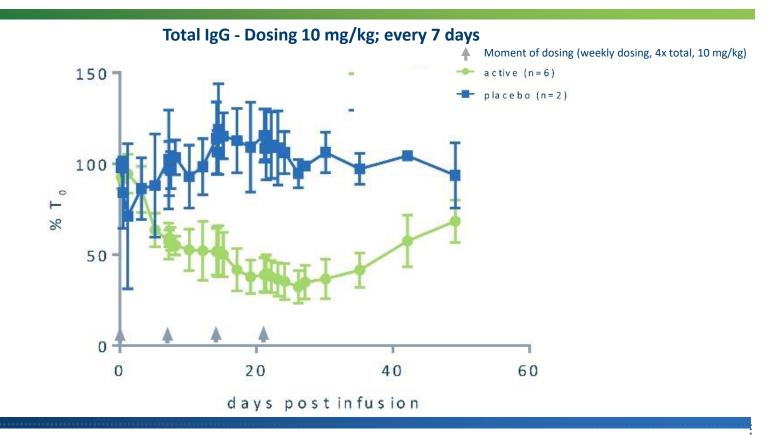
** Clinically effective if disease score has improved by >50% 14 days after treatment

Degree of autoantibody reduction correlates with clinical improvement and reduced hospital stay

ARGX-113: Selective and Lasting IgG Reduction

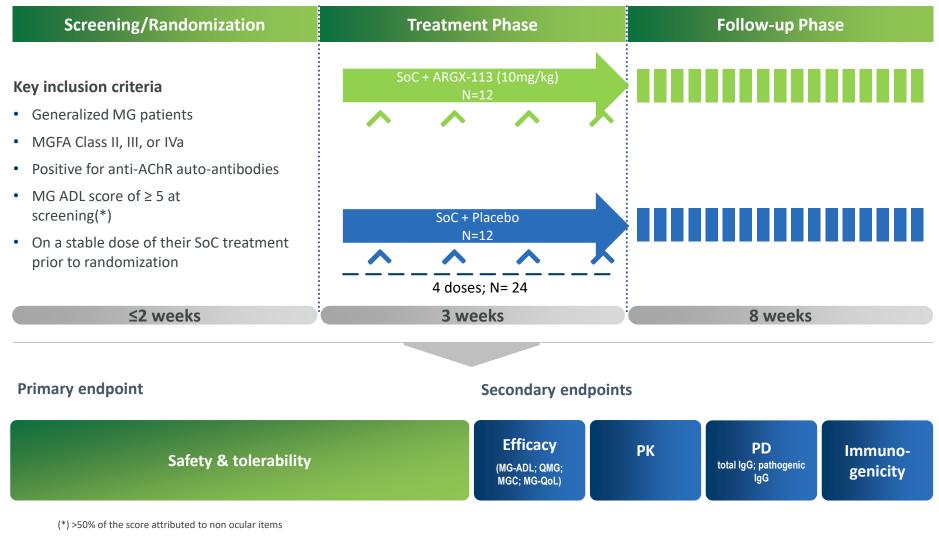






- Potent IgG reduction accross isotypes (AChR autoantibodies are IgG1/3; MuSK autoantibodies are IgG4)
- Up to 85% total IgG reduction; single dose delivers 50% total IgG reduction
- After last dose, IgG levels remain reduced by 50% or more for ~3 weeks, return to baseline after > 1 month
- Comparable data for 25 mg/kg, every 7 days (data not shown)







MG Phase 2 Baseline Population And Disease Characteristics

	Placebo (N = 12)	ARGX-113 (N = 12)		
Age (mean ± SD)	43.5 ± 19.3	55.3 ± 13.6		
Sex (Number, %)				
Male Female	4 (33.3%) 8 (66.7%)	5 (41.7%) 7 (58.3%)		
Race				
Asian Black / African American	-	8.3%		
 Black / African American White 	8.3% 91.7%	- 91.7%		
Mixed / other	-	-		
MGFA classification at screening* Class I 				
Class I Class I	- 7 (58.4%)	- 6 (50.0%)		
Class III	4 (33.3%)	6 (50.0%)		
Class IV	1 (8.3%)			
Class V				
Baseline QMG score (mean ± SD)	11.8 ± 5.4	14.5 ± 6.3		
Baseline MG-ADL score (mean ± SD)	8.0 ± 2.2	8.0 ± 3.0		
Baseline MGC score (mean ± SD)	14.5 ± 4.5	16.7 ± 8.7		
Baseline MGQoL score (mean ± SD)	14.5 ± 6.1	19.7 ± 5.7		
SoC				
Acetylcholinesterase inhib. N (%)	11 (91.7%)	12 (100.0%)		
Corticosteriods N (%)	5 (41.7%)	8 (66.7%)		
Immunsuppressants N (%)	2 (16.7%)	9 (75.0%)		

Favorable Safety And Tolerability Profile

Convenient 2h infusion enabling out-patient treatment



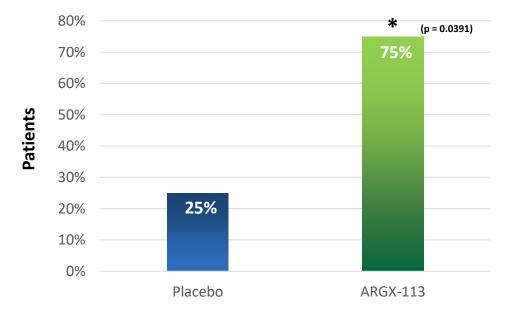
Treatment Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs) Reported in ≥ 2 patients	Placebo (N = 12)	ARGX-113 (N = 12)
TEAEs (Total)	10 (83.3%)	10 (83.3%)
• Headache	3 (25.0%)	4 (33.3%)
Nausea	1 (8.3%)	1 (8.3%)
• Diarrhea	1 (8.3%)	1 (8.3%)
Abdominal pain upper	1 (8.3%)	1 (8.3%)
Arthralgia	2 (16.7%)	
B-lymphocyte decrease		2 (16.7%)
Lymphocyte count decrease		2 (16.7%)
Monocyte count decrease		2 (16.7%)
Neutrophil count increase		2 (16.7%)
• Myalgia		2 (16.7%)
• Pruritus	2 (16.7%)	1 (8.3%)
Rhinorrhea	1 (8.3%)	1 (8.3%)
Tooth abscess	2 (16.7%)	
Toothache	2 (16.7%)	
ARGX-113 deemed related TEAEs	3 (25.0%)	8 (66.7%)
Headache	1 (8.3%)	3 (25.0%)
Monocyte count decrease	0 (0.0%)	2 (16.7%)
Rhinorrhea	1 (8.3%)	1 (8.3%)

- ARGX-113 was well-tolerated in patients and confirmed findings from Phase 1 healthy volunteer trial
- The TEAEs profile was balanced between ARGX-113 and placebo
- TEAEs were mostly mild (grade 1) in severity. No severe AEs reported
- No deaths, Serious AEs or TEAEs leading to discontinuation of treatment were reported during the trial



75% Of ARGX-113 Treated Patients Achieved Lasting Response

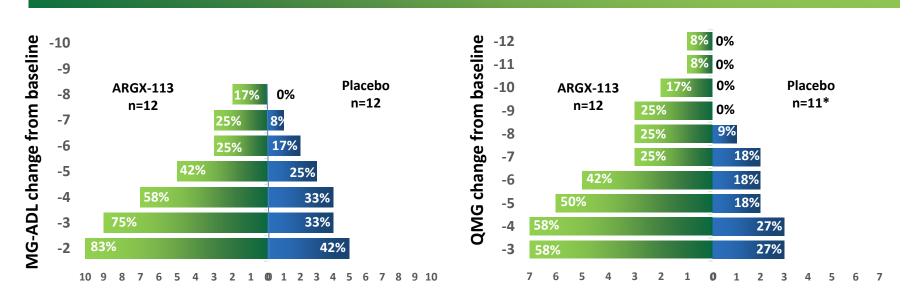
$MG-ADL \ge 2$ for a period of at least 6 weeks



- 83% of patients treated with ARGX-113 achieved a clinically meaningful response (MG-ADL ≥2)
- **75% of patients treated with ARGX-113** had a clinically meaningful and statistically significant improvement in MG-ADL score for a period of at least 6 consecutive weeks versus 25% of patients on placebo

ARGX-113 Group Showed Strong Clinical Improvement Over Placebo Group – Day 29 data (1 week post last dosing)





Number of patients

Number of patients

- Increasing differentiation observed between the ARGX-113 and placebo treatment group with increasing MG-ADL thresholds
- ARGX-113 treated patients showed rapid onset of disease improvement, with clear separation from placebo 1 week after the first infusion (data not shown)
- Disease improvement was found to correlate with reduction in pathogenic IgG levels
- ARGX-113 treatment resulted in a strong clinical improvement over placebo during the entire duration of the study as measured by all four predefined clinical efficacy scales





Consistent and compelling safety & tolerability profile is a key differentiator in FcRn antagonist space



Fast, strong and sustained benefit; clinically meaningful and statistically significant



Strong correlation between IgG level reduction and disease improvement; validating focus on IgG-mediated diseases



Phase 2 execution catapults ARGX-113 towards Phase 3

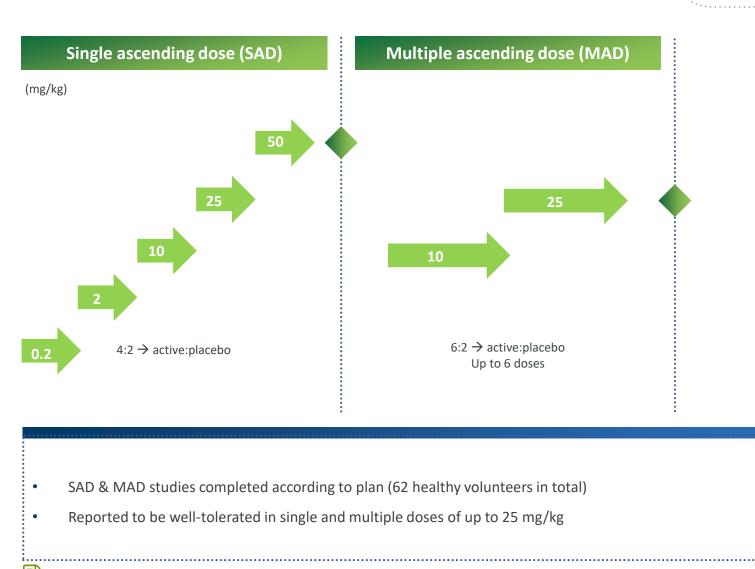


APPENDIX

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ARGX-113: Favorable Safety & Tolerability Profile

Phase 1 design: Double-blind, placebo-controlled trial in healthy volunteers







ARGX-113: favorable safety and tolerability profile



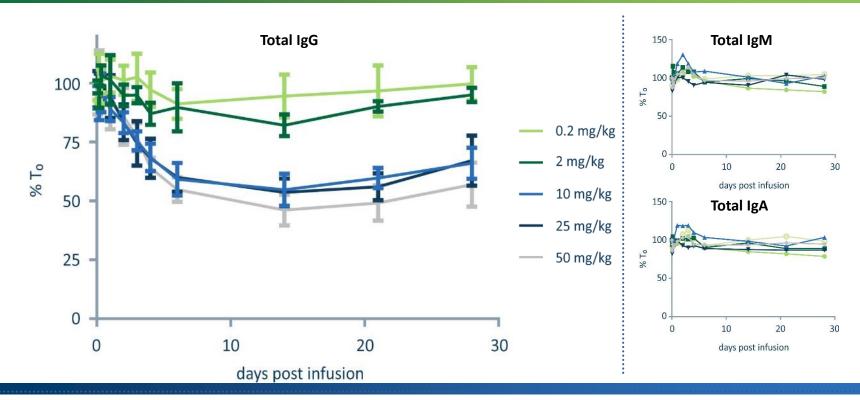
Phase 1 trial in healthy volunteers

	Placebo			SAD				MAD		
ARGX-113 (mg/kg)		0.2	2	10	25	50	10 (q4d)	10 (q7d)	25 (q7d)	
N (total number of subjects)	18*	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	12**	
INVESTIGATIONS								\frown		Moderate AE
Diff. WBC count abnormal					3	4		()		
C-Reactive protein increased					2	4			1	Other= Mild AE
NERVOUS SYSTEM DISORDERS										-
Headache	4				1	3	1		3	
Dizziness	1					2				
Somnolence									1	
MUSCULOSKELETAL AND CONN	NECTIVE TISS	UE DISORE	DERS							AEs that were
Back pain	2					1				considered possibly,
Myalgia						1				probably, or likely-
Pain in extremity					Í	1				related to treatment
GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDER	S									(ARGX-113 vs. placebo)
Nausea						1				
Abnormal discomfort	1								1	
GENERAL DISORDERS AND ADM	VINISTRATIC	ON SITE CO	NDITIONS							_
Chills						1+ 1			2	
Fatigue	2						-		2	
Feeling cold	2								1	
Malaise									1	
Pyrexia									1	
EYE DISORDERS										_
Photophobia						1				
Eye paresthesia								1		
SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TIS	SUE DISORD	ERS								_
Hyperhidrosis	1					1				
Rash macular								1		
Rash maculo-papular									1	
BLOOD AND LYMPHATIC SYSTE	M DISORDE	RS								
Lymphadenopathy								1		15

ARGX-113: Selective and Lasting IgG Reduction Seen In Phase 1



Single ascending dose-escalation trial (SAD) in healthy volunteers (single 2hr infusion)



- ~50% IgG reduction (maximal PD effect) as of 6 days after infusion
- Selective IgG reduction, no significant reductions in IgM/IgA and albumin levels
- Low IgG levels maintained for more than four weeks after the last dose
- Saturation of PD effect observed at 10 mg/kg dose

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Quantitative MG Score Efficacy Explained

TEST ITEMS WEAKNESS	NONE	MILD	MODERATE	<u>SEVERE</u>	SCORE
GRADE	0	1	2	3	
Double vision (lateral gaze) Sec.	60	11-59	1-10	Spontaneous	
Ptosis (upward gaze) Sec.	60	11-59	1-10	Spontaneous	
Facial Muscles	Normal lid closure	Complete, weak, some resistance	Complete, without resistance	Incomplete	
Swallowing 4 oz. Water (1/2 cup)	Normal	Minimal coughing or throat clearing	Severe coughing Choking or nasal regurgitation	Cannot swallow (test not attempted)	
Speech following counting aloud from 1-50 (onset of dysarthria)	None at #50	Dysarthria at #30-49	Dysarthria at #10-29	Dysarthria at #9	
Right arm outstretched (90°, sitting) Sec.	240	90-239	10-89	0-9	
Left arm outstretched (90°, sitting) Sec.	240	90-239	10-89	0-9	
Forced vital capacity	<u>></u> 80%	65-79%	50-64%	<50%	
Rt hand grip: male (Kg) : female	<u>≥</u> 45 <u>≥</u> 30	15-44 10-29	5-14 5-9	0-4 0-4	
Left hand grip: male (Kg) : female	<u>≥</u> 35 ≥25	15-34 10-24	5-14 5-9	0-4 0-4	
Head, lifted (45%, supine) Sec.	120	30-119	1-29	0	
Right leg outstretched (45-50%,supine) Sec.	100	31-99	1-30	0	
Left leg outstretched (45-50%,supine) Sec.	100	31-99	1-30	o	

MG-Activity of Daily Living Efficacy Score Explained

Grade	0	1	2	3	Score
Talking	Normal	Intermittent slurring or nasal speech	Constant slurring or nasal, but can be understood	Difficult to understand speech	
Chewing	Normal	Fatigue with solid food	Fatigue with soft food	Gastric tube	
Swallowing	Normal	Rare episode of choking	Frequent choking necessitating changes in diet	Gastric tube	
Breathing	Normal	Shortness of breath with exertion	Shortness of breath at rest	Ventilator dependence	
Impairment of ability to brush teeth or comb hair	None	Extra effort, but no rest periods needed	Rest periods needed	Cannot do one of these functions	
Impairment of ability to arise from a chair	None	Mild, sometimes uses arms	Moderate, always uses arms	Severe, requires assistance	
Double vision	None	Occurs, but not daily	Daily, but not constant	Constant	
Eyelid droop	None	Occurs, but not daily	Daily, but not constant	Constant	

MG-Composite Efficacy Score Explained

Table 1 The Myasthenia G	ravis Composite scale			
Ptosis, upward gaze (physician examination)	>45 seconds = 0	11-45 seconds = 1	1-10 seconds = 2	Immediate = 3
Double vision on lateral gaze, left or right (physician examination)	> 45 seconds $=$ 0	11-45 seconds = 1	1-10 seconds = 3	Immediate = 4
Eye closure (physician examination)	Normal = 0	Mild weakness (can be forced open with effort) $= 0$	Moderate weakness (can be forced open easily) = 1	Severe weakness (unable to keep eyes closed) $= 2$
Talking (patient history)	Normal = 0	Intermittent slurring or nasal speech = 2	$\begin{array}{l} Constant \ slurring \ or \ nasal \ but \\ can \ be \ understood = 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} \text{Difficult to understand} \\ \text{speech} = 6 \end{array}$
Chewing (patient history)	Normal = 0	Fatigue with solid food $= 2$	Fatigue with soft food $= 4$	Gastric tube = 6
Swallowing (patient history)	Normal = 0	Rare episode of choking or trouble swallowing $= 2$	Frequent trouble swallowing, e.g. necessitating changes in diet $= 5$	Gastric tube = 6
Breathing (thought to be caused by MG)	Normal = 0	Shortness of breath with exertion $= 2$	Shortness of breath at rest $= 4$	$Ventilator \ dependence = 9$
Neck flexion or extension (weakest) (physician examination)	Normal = 0	Mild weakness = 1	Moderate weakness (i.e., $\sim\!50\%$ weak, $\pm\!15\%$) = 3ª	Severe weakness $=$ 4
Shoulder abduction (physician examination)	Normal = 0	Mild weakness = 2	Moderate weakness (i.e., ${\sim}50\%$ weak, ${\pm}15\%)=4^a$	Severe weakness = 5
Hip flexion (physician examination)	Normal = 0	Mildweakness=2	Moderate weakness (i.e., ${\sim}50\%$ weak, ${\pm}15\%)=4^a$	Severe weakness $= 5$

^aModerate weakness for neck and limb items should be construed as weakness that equals roughly $50\% \pm 15\%$ of expected normal strength. Any weakness milder than that would be mild and any weakness more severe than that would be classified as severe.

MG-Quality of Life 15 Score Explained

Please indicate how true each statement has been Not A little Quite a Very Some-(over the past few weeks). at all bit bit what much 2 3 0 4 1 1. I am frustrated by my MG 2. I have trouble using my eyes 3. I have trouble eating because of MG 4. I have limited my social activity because of my MG 5. My MG limits my ability to enjoy hobbies and fun activities 6. I have trouble meeting the needs of my family because of my MG 7. I have to make plans around my MG 8. My occupational skills and job status have been negatively affected by MG 9. I have difficulty speaking due to MG 10. I have trouble driving due to MG 11. I am depressed about my MG 12. I have trouble walking due to MG 13. I have trouble getting around public places because of my MG 14. I feel overwhelmed by my MG 15. I have trouble performing my personal grooming needs MG-QOL15r Muscle and Nerve 2008;38:957-963. Muscle and Nerve:2010:41:219-226. Muscle and Nerve;2011;43:14-18

Total MG-QOL15rscore