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Pegozafermin Phase 2b (ENLIVEN) Topline Results in Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH)

Nasdaq: ETNB

Powerful Science Meaningful Medicines Changing Lives

Disclaimer

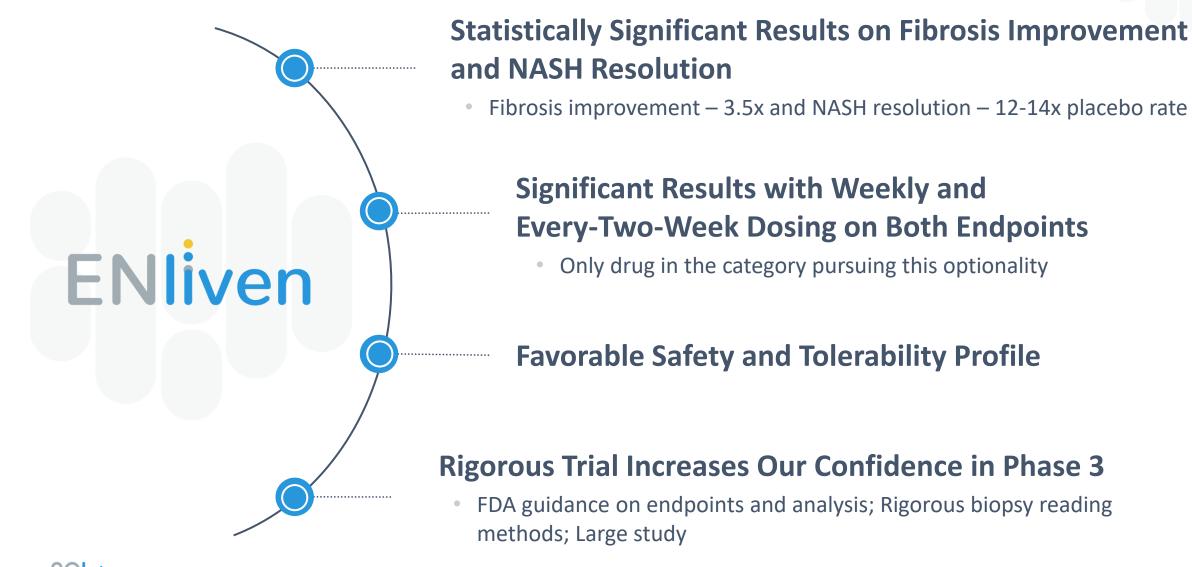
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This presentation contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the federal securities laws, which statements are subject to substantial risks and uncertainties and are based on estimates and assumptions. Other than statements of historical facts, all statements included in this presentation are forward-looking statements, including statements concerning our plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events, or intentions relating to product candidates, potential market opportunities, patient acceptance of pegozafermin, estimates of market size, the potential clinical benefit, effect on the histology and safety and tolerability profile of pegozafermin (formerly BIO89-100), the clinical potential of pegozafermin, potential indications for pegozafermin, the anticipated dosing regimen for pegozafermin, if approved, the timing of regulatory meetings or discussions, the timing and likelihood of success, plans and objectives of management for future operations and future results of anticipated product development efforts and our liquidity and capital resources. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as "may," "might," "will," "objective," "intend," "should," "could," "can," "would," "expect," "believe," "design," "estimate," "predict," "potential," "plan" or the negative of these terms, and similar expressions intended to identify forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements expressed or implied in this presentation including those described more fully our most recent Form 10-K under the caption "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in such report and in other subsequent disclosure documents filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

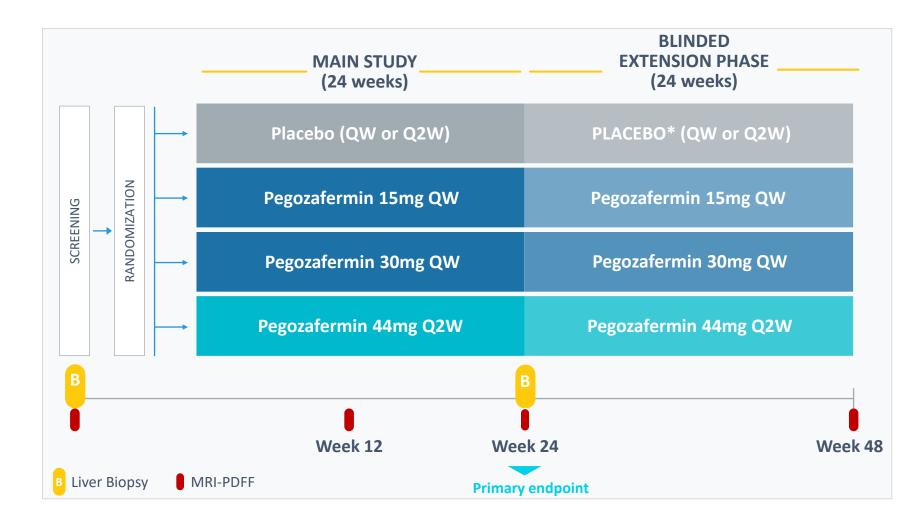
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We obtained the industry, market and competitive position data used throughout this presentation from our own internal estimates and research, as well as from industry and general publications, and research, surveys and studies conducted by third parties. Internal estimates are derived from publicly available information released by industry analysts and third-party sources, our internal research and our industry experience, and are based on assumptions made by us based on such data and our knowledge of the industry and market, which we believe to be reasonable. In addition, while we believe the industry, market and competitive position data included in this presentation is reliable and based on reasonable assumptions, we have not independently verified any third-party information, and all such data involve risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various factors.

Pegozafermin – A Potentially Differentiated and Foundational NASH Drug



ENLIVEN Trial Design



PRIMARY ANALYSIS POPULATION

• F2-F3 NASH; NAS ≥4

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

- ≥1-stage fibrosis improvement with no worsening of NASH¹
- NASH resolution with no worsening of fibrosis²

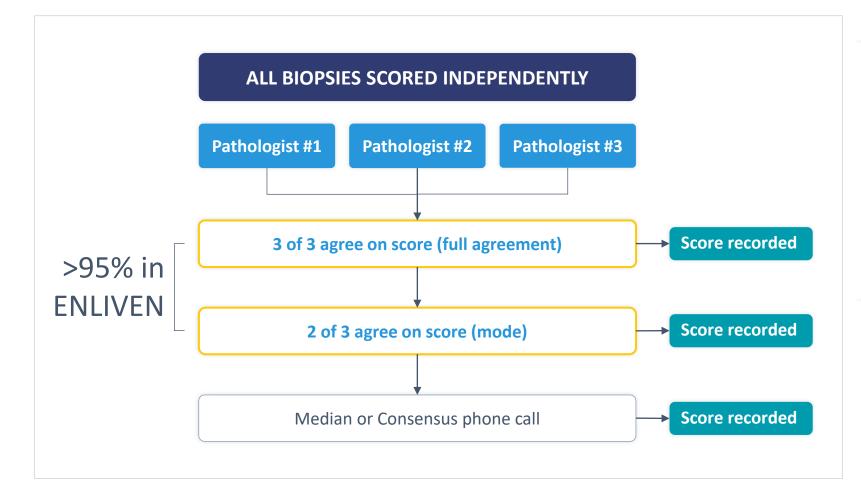
KEY SECONDARY EFFICACY ENDPOINTS

- ≥2-point change in NAS with no worsening of fibrosis
- Non-invasive liver markers (liver fat, liver injury, fibrosis markers)

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1 Improvement in liver fibrosis by ≥1 stage and no worsening of steatohepatitis defined as no increase in NAS for ballooning, inflammation, or steatosis (FDA draft guidance). 2 Resolution of steatohepatitis is defined as absent fatty liver disease or isolated or simple steatosis without steatohepatitis and a NAS score of 0-1 for inflammation, 0 for ballooning and any value for steatosis (FDA draft guidance). *Some placebo patients were re-randomized in the extension phase to receive pegozafermin. NAS, NAFLD Activity Score; MRI-PDFF, Magnetic resonance imaging-estimated proton density fat fraction; QW: Every week; Q2W: Every 2 weeks

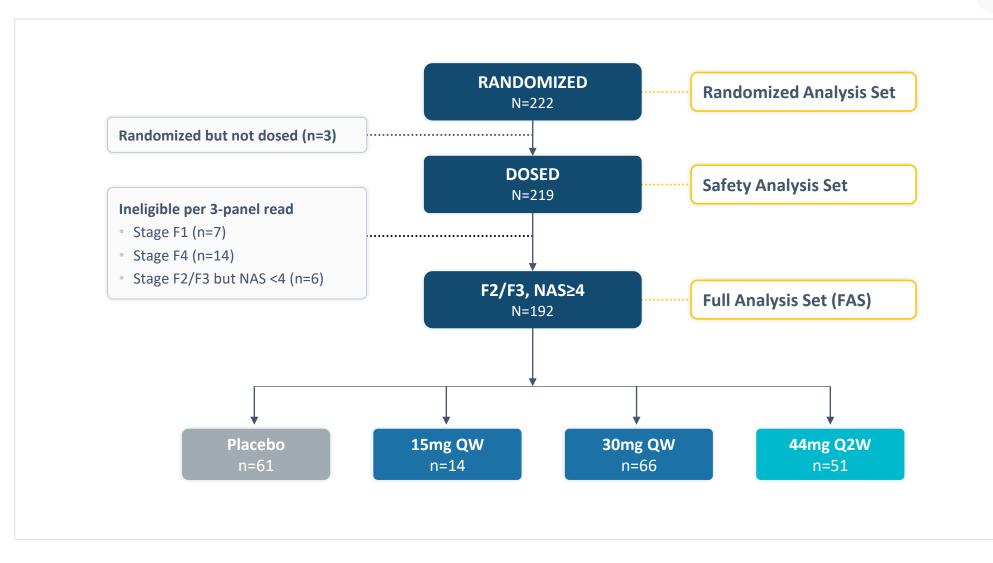
Rigorous Biopsy Reading Method Designed to Identify Drug Effect



- All biopsies scored independently by three pathologists (on 4 components of NASH-CRN criteria)
- Pathologists underwent protocolspecific harmonization training before and during trial
- Pathologists were blinded to subject, treatment and sequence

Designed to reduce impact of individual reader bias and interreader variability

Patient Disposition and Analysis Sets





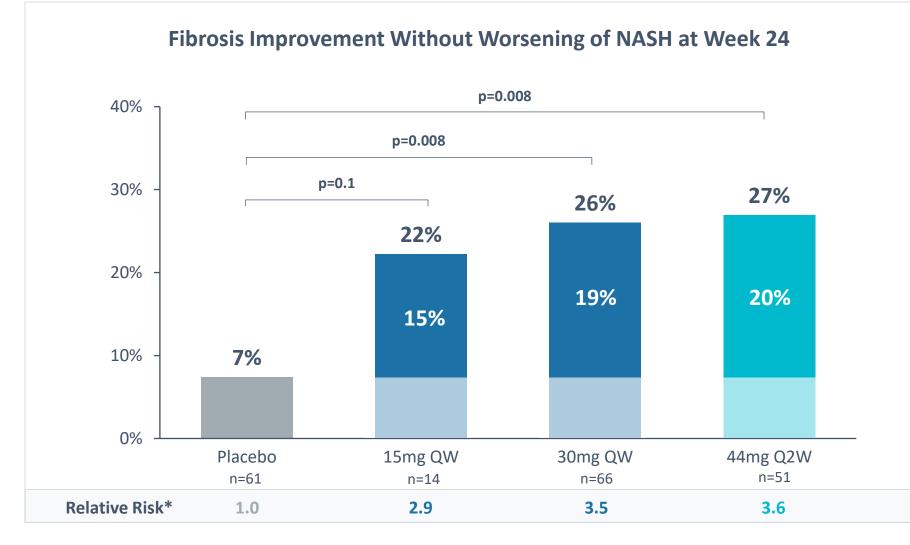
Analysis Sets were prospectively defined Completer Analysis Set = FAS subjects with biopsies at both baseline and Week 24 (n=164). MRI-PDFF Analysis Set = all subjects in FAS with baseline and at least one post-baseline MRI-PDFF assessment (n=181).

Baseline Characteristics Well Balanced Across Dose Groups

Parameter Mean or %	Placebo (n=71)	15mg QW (n=21)	30mg QW (n=73)	44mg Q2W (n=57)	Total (n=222)
Age (years)	56	55	55	55	56
Female	55%	43%	69%	65%	61%
BMI (kg/m²)	38	38	35	36	37
Type 2 Diabetes	69%	86%	62%	61%	66%
Fibrosis Stage (% F3)	66%	43%	64%	53%	60%
NAFLD Activity Score	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.1
Liver Fat Content (MRI-PDFF)	16.7%	15.8%	16.7%	15.8%	16.4%
Liver Stiffness (VCTE, kPa)	14.1	11.2	12.5	13.2	13.0
PRO-C3 (ng/mL)	50	62	54	52	53
ALT (U/L)	50	61	60	56	56
AST (U/L)	41	48	47	42	44
HbA1c, overall population (%)	6.6	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.7
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	170	186	175	165	172



Pegozafermin Demonstrated Statistical Significance on Fibrosis Improvement with Weekly and Every-Two-Week Dosing



Relative risk is calculated by dividing drug response by placebo response

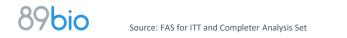


* Relative risk presented is calculated by dividing the drug response by placebo response. Relative risk calculated using statistical methods show similar results. Source: Full Analysis Set; multiple imputation analysis via Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (CMH) test stratified by type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) status (yes vs. no) and fibrosis stage (F2 vs. F3).

Pre-Specified Additional Analyses Confirm Robustness of Primary Efficacy Results

Fibrosis Improvement Without Worsening of NASH at Week 24

	30mg QW	44mg Q2W		
Completer Analysis Set (n=164)				
Effect Size (placebo-adjusted)	19%	20%		
p-value	0.009	0.008		
Intent-to-treat (ITT; missing data = non-responder); (n=192)				
Effect Size (placebo-adjusted)	15%	16%		
p-value	0.019	0.015		



Clinical Data in Pre-Cirrhotic Patients

≥1 Stage Fibrosis Improvement with No Worsening of NASH (placebo-adjusted)



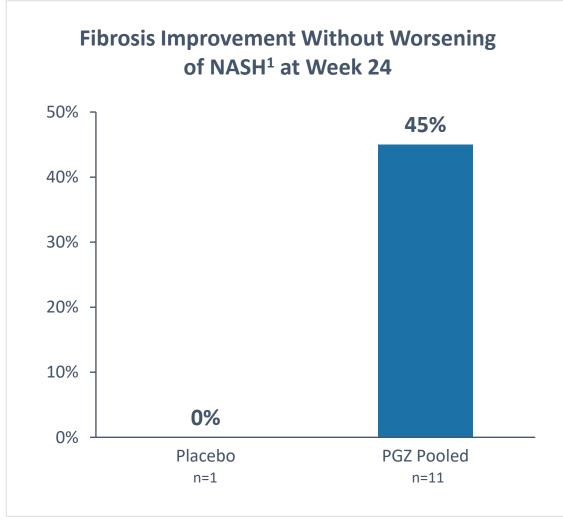
*Drug response as multiple of placebo response is calculated by dividing drug response by placebo response

¹ Results same for Completer Analysis Set

 $^{2} \ge 1$ stage fibrosis improvement with no worsening of NAS

Note: These data are derived from different clinical trials at different points in time, with differences in trial design and patient populations. As a result, cross-trial comparisons cannot be made, and no head-to-head clinical trials have been conducted.

Descriptive Analysis Data of Cirrhotic (F4) Patients from ENLIVEN

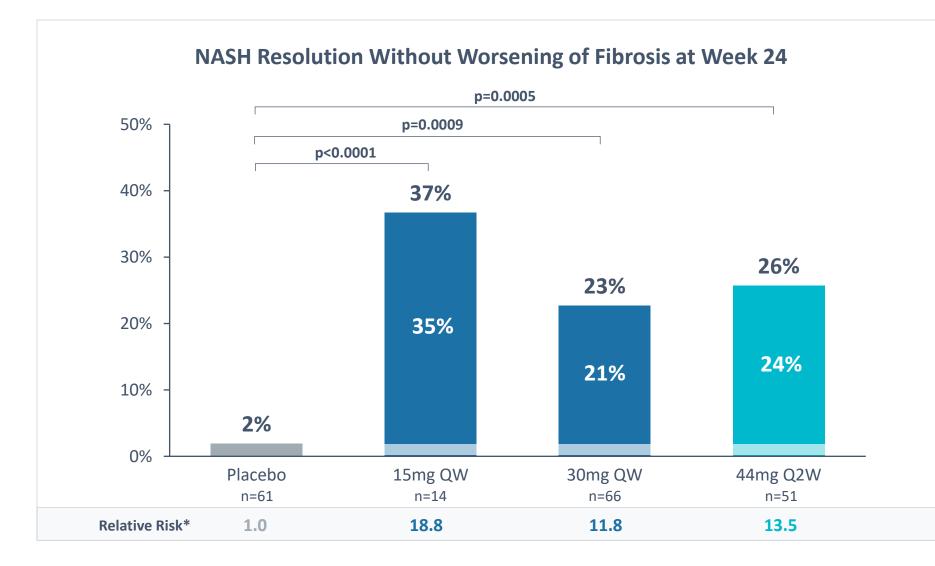


 5/11 patients had fibrosis improvement without worsening of NASH¹

 An additional 4 patients had fibrosis improvement only (9/11 total treated patients)

12/14 F4 patients enrolled in ENLIVEN had follow-up biopsies at week 24

Pegozafermin Demonstrated Statistical Significance on NASH Resolution at All Doses



Relative risk is calculated by dividing drug response by placebo response

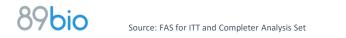


* Relative risk presented is calculated by dividing the drug response by placebo response. Relative risk calculated using statistical methods show similar results. Source: Full Analysis Set; multiple imputation analysis via Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (CMH) test stratified by T2DM status (yes vs. no) and fibrosis stage (F2 vs. F3).

Pre-Specified Additional Analyses Confirm Robustness of Primary Efficacy Results

NASH Resolution Without Worsening of Fibrosis at Week 24

	30mg QW	44mg Q2W		
Completer Analysis Set (n=164)				
Effect Size (placebo-adjusted)	21%	24%		
p-value	0.0009	0.0004		
ITT (missing data = non-responder); (n=192)				
Effect Size (placebo-adjusted)	17%	20%		
p-value	0.0019	0.0009		



Clinical Data in Pre-Cirrhotic Patients NASH Resolution with No Worsening of Fibrosis



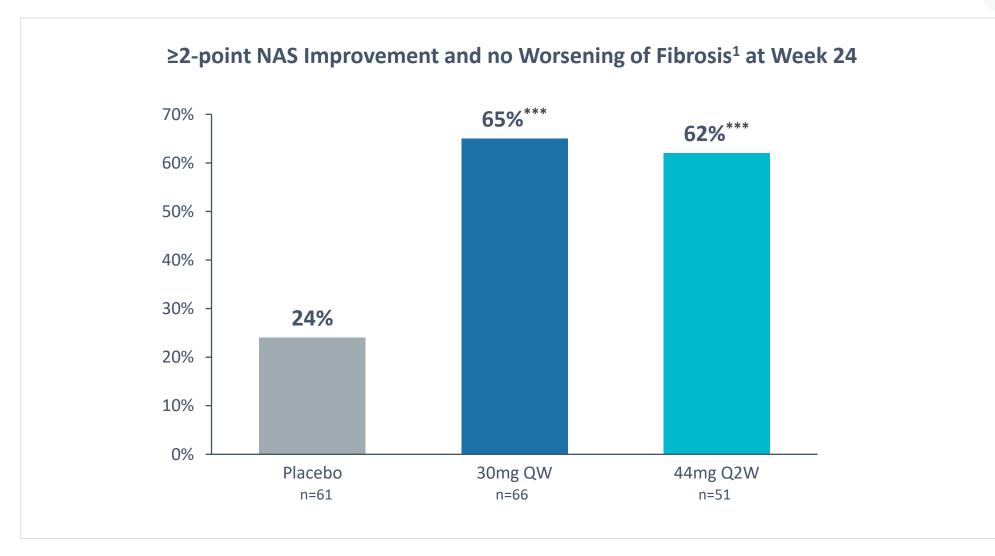
* Drug response as multiple of placebo response is calculated by dividing drug response by placebo response

¹ Results same for Completer Analysis Set

² NASH resolution with \geq 2 point reduction in NAS and no worsening of fibrosis

Note: These data are derived from different clinical trials at different points in time, with differences in trial design and patient populations. As a result, cross-trial comparisons cannot be made, and no head-to-head clinical trials have been conducted.

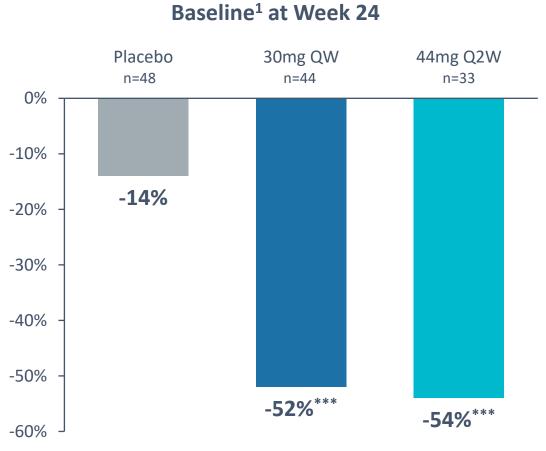
Pegozafermin Demonstrated Statistical Significance on ≥2-point NAS Improvement



Results for the 15mg QW dose: 37%

¹ Full Analysis Set. Analysis via Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (CMH) test stratified by T2DM status (yes vs. no) and fibrosis stage (F2 vs. F3) ***p<0.001 versus placebo.

Pegozafermin Demonstrated Robust Liver Fat Reduction with High Responder Rates by MRI-PDFF at Week 24



Mean Relative Reduction in Liver Fat vs Baseline¹ at Week 24

MRI-PDFF Analysis Set in subjects with >10% liver fat at baseline

Results for the 15mg QW dose: -33% (n=12; p=ns)

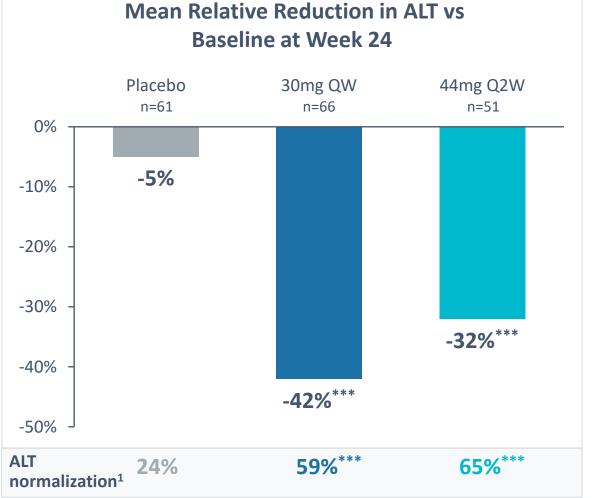
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¹Analysis via mixed model repeated measure (MMRM). ²Analysis via Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (CMH) test stratified by T2DM status (yes vs. no) and fibrosis stage (F2 vs. F3). ***p<0.001 versus placebo

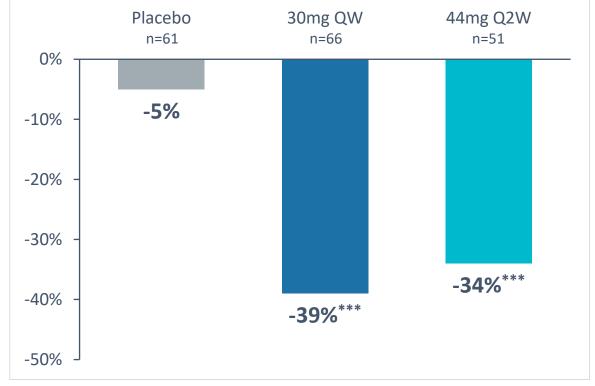
Proportion of Patients Achieving ≥50% Reductions in Liver Fat² at Week 24

Placebo	30mg QW	44mg Q2W	
(n=48)	(n=44)	(n=33)	
13%	66%***	67%***	

Pegozafermin Demonstrated Significant Improvements in Markers of Liver Injury (ALT and AST)



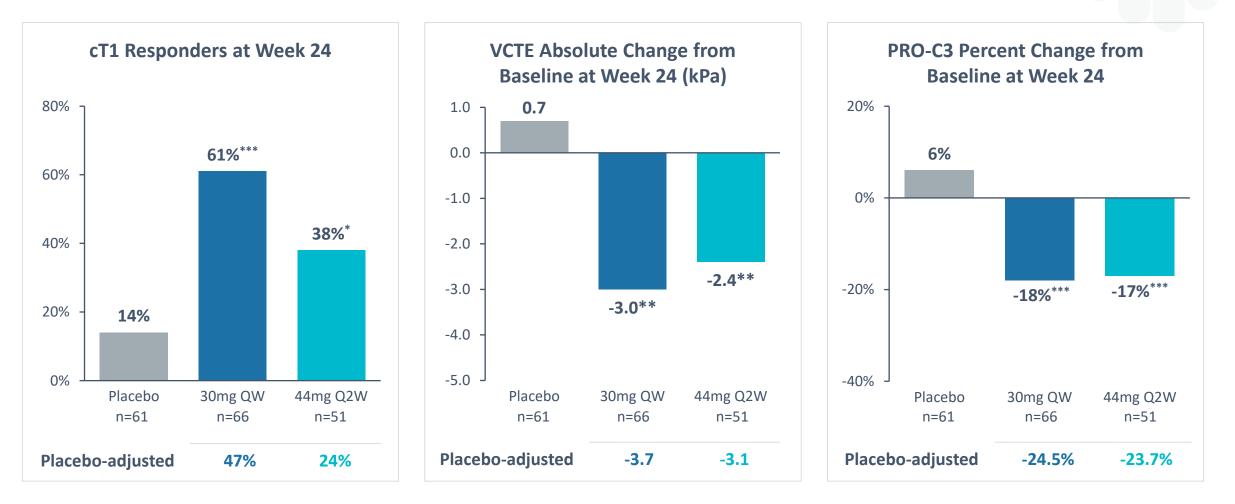
Mean Relative Reduction in AST vs Baseline at Week 24



ALT Results for the 15mg QW dose: -38% (n=14; p<0.01)

¹ALT normalization defined as patients with ALT ≥30 U/L at baseline (n=133) with end-of-study ALT <30 U/L.

Pegozafermin Demonstrated Significant Reductions in Non-Invasive Markers (NITs) of Hepatic Inflammation and Fibrosis

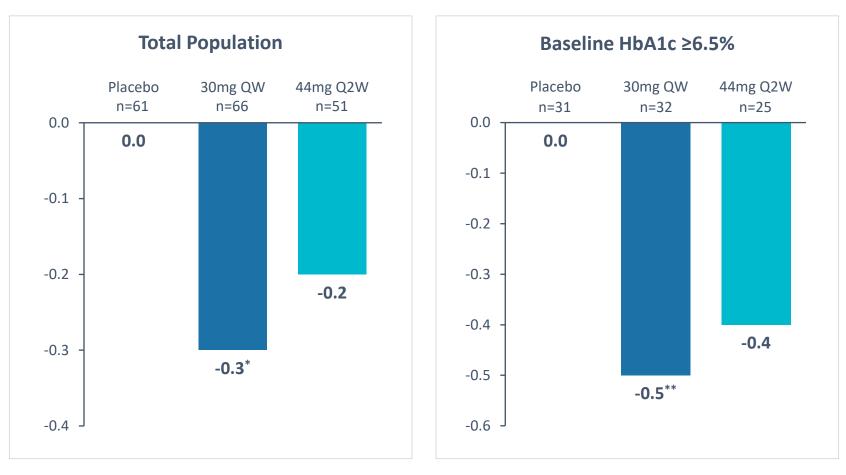


Results for the 15mg QW dose: cT1 40% (n=10; p=ns); VCTE -1.6 kPa (n=14; p=ns); PRO-C3 -5% (n=14; p=ns).

Source: Full Analysis Set for FibroScan and PRO-C3 assessments and MRI-PDFF analysis set for cT1, Analysis via MMRM for cT1 and PRO-C3, ANCOVA for VCTE. A patient is designated a cT1 responder with ≥80 msec reduction as compared to baseline. cT1 analysis was performed at sites where available.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001 versus placebo.

Pegozafermin Demonstrated Meaningful Reductions in HbA1c

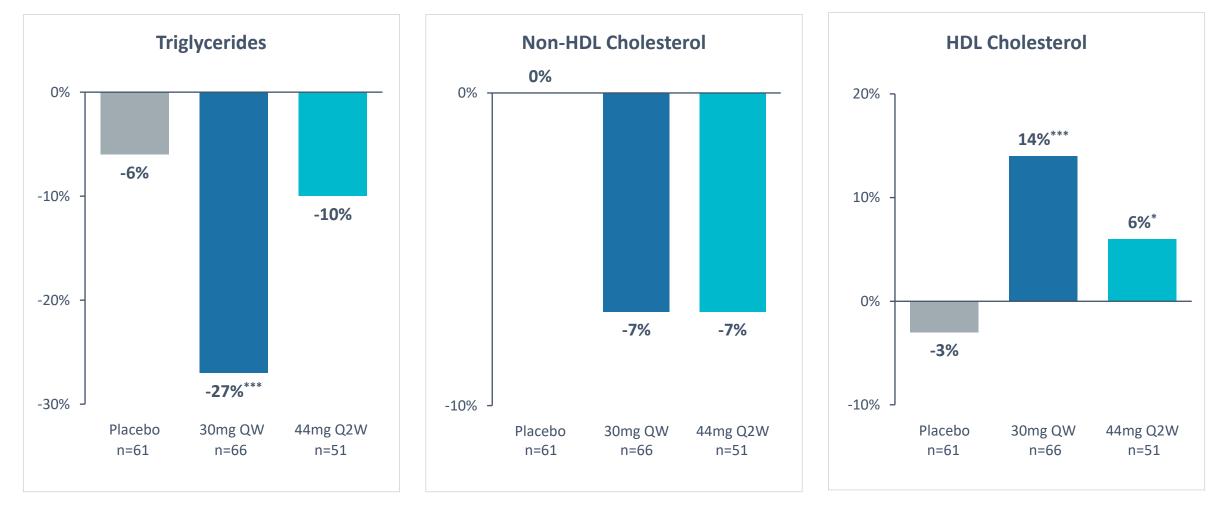


Change in HbA1c from Baseline at Week 24



Pegozafermin Demonstrated Meaningful Changes in Serum Lipids

Percent Change in Serum Lipids from Baseline at Week 24





Source: Full Analysis Set. Analysis via van Eltren Test for triglycerides (reported as median) and mixed model with repeated measure (MMRM). Subjects with missing week 24 triglycerides are excluded from the non-parametric analysis. Non-HDL-cholesterol and HDL Cholesterol (reported as LS means) with changes from baseline (absolute or %) as dependent variables. *p<0.05, **p<0.001, ***p<0.001 versus placebo.

Pegozafermin Was Well Tolerated Across Doses Low incidence of treatment-related TEAEs

Drug-related TEAEs in ≥10% of patients

Preferred Term	Placebo (n=69)	15mg QW (n=21)	30mg QW (n=72)	44mg Q2W (n=57)
Diarrhea	3%	24%	17%	9%
Nausea	1%	14%	21%	18%
Injection site erythema	3%	14%	14%	5%
Injection site rash	1%	0	10%	4%
Increased appetite	0	10%	13%	5%

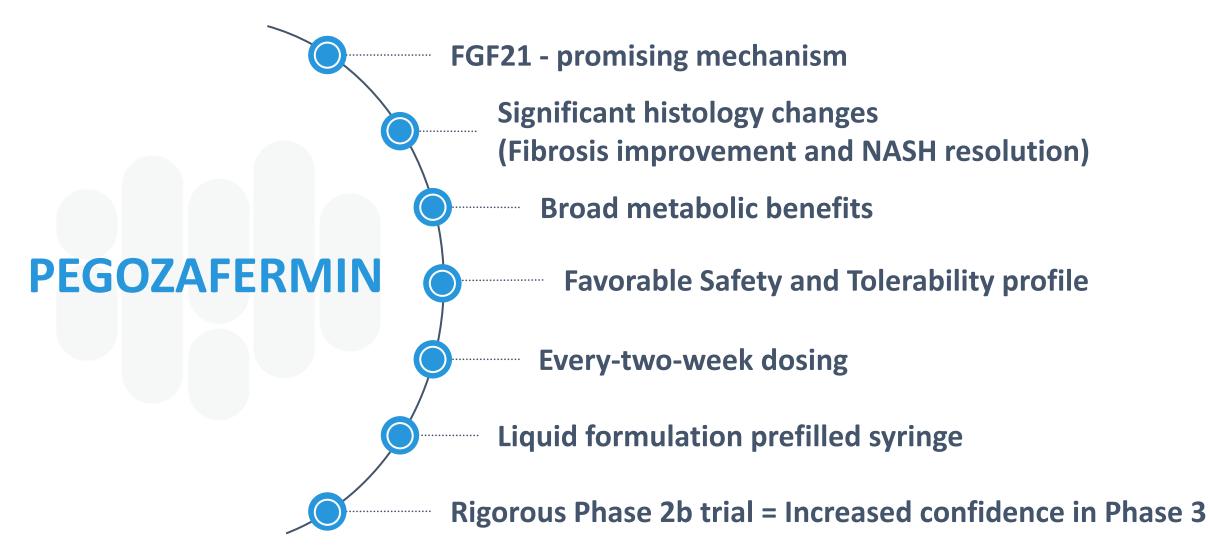
Most TEAEs were grade 1 or 2. No tremor reported.

	Placebo	15mg QW	30mg QW	44mg Q2W
Drug-related AEs leading to discontinuation	0	5%ª	6% ^b	2% ^c
Drug-related Serious Adverse Event (SAE)	0	0	0	2% ^c

Related discontinuations: ^a Diarrhea [15 mg QW]; ^b Diarrhea [30 mg QW]; Nausea [30 mg QW]; Diarrhea [30 mg QW]; ISR erythema [30 mg QW]; ^c Pancreatitis [44 mg Q2W]. Unrelated discontinuations: Angina [placebo]; Colon CA [30 mg QW]; COVID-19 [30 mg QW].



Pegozafermin – A Potentially Differentiated and Foundational NASH Therapy



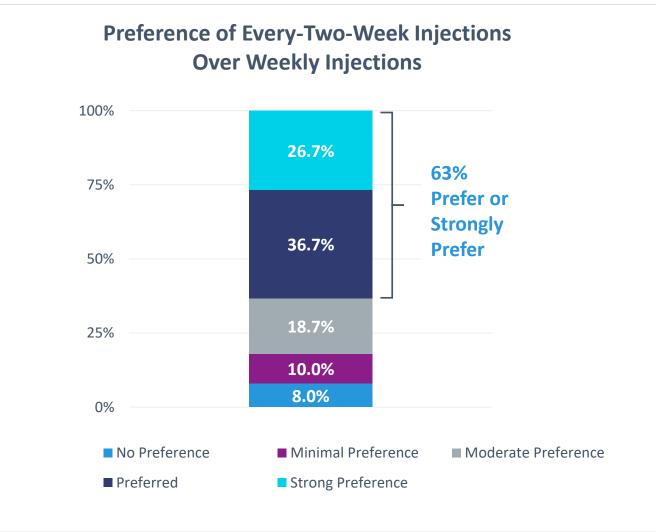




APPENDIX



Over 60% of T2D Patients Prefer or Strongly Prefer Every-Two-Week Injections



- Every-two-week dosing provides opportunity for physicians to optimize therapy to patient preference
- Compliance is important in treatment for chronic, asymptomatic diseases