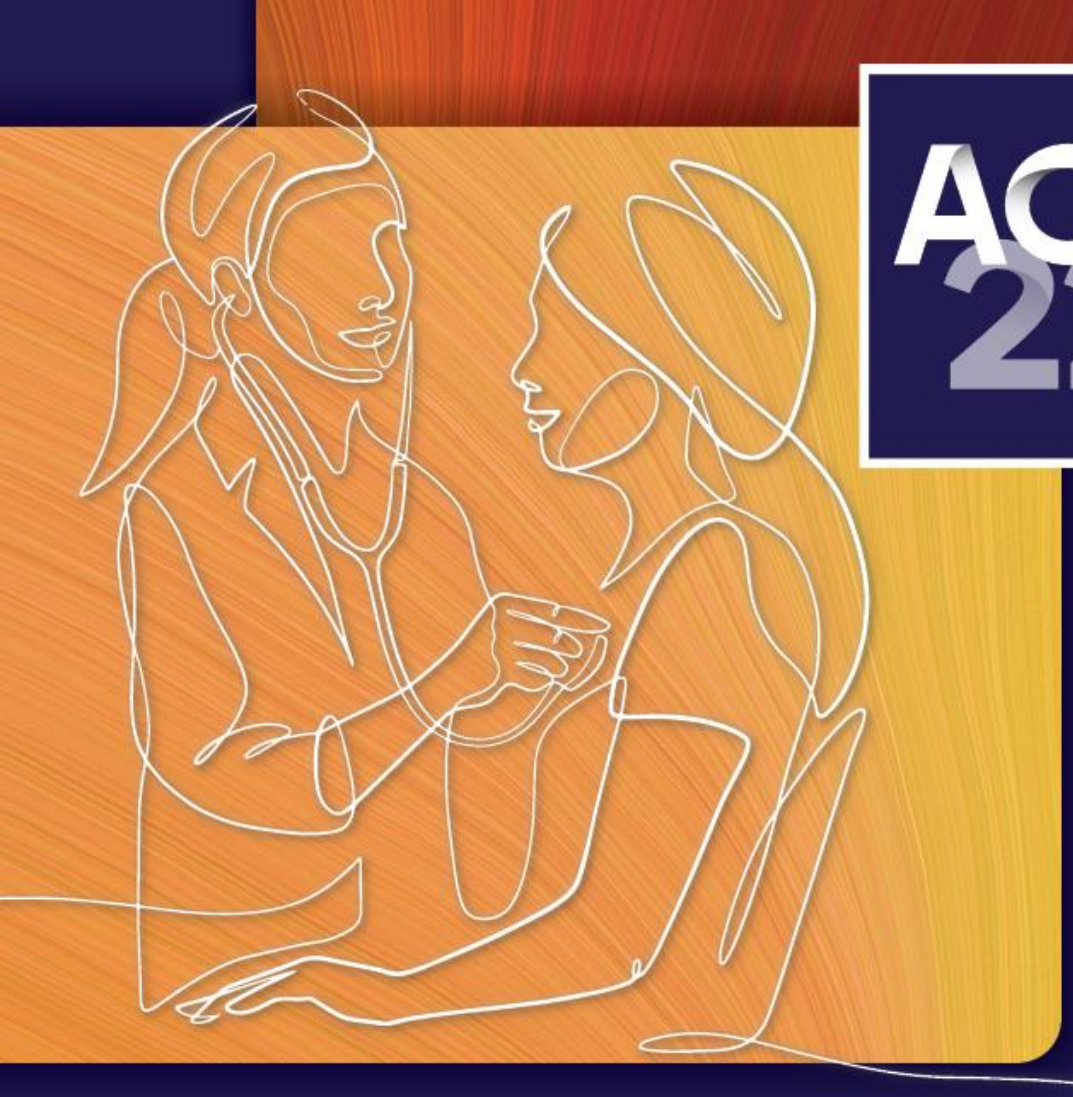

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TRANSFORMING CARDIOVASCULAR CARE FOR YOU. FOR YOUR TEAM. FOR YOUR PATIENTS.

Long-term Safety and Tolerability of Acoramidis (AG10) in Symptomatic Transthyretin Amyloid Cardiomyopathy: Updated Analysis from an Ongoing Phase 2 Open-label Extension Study

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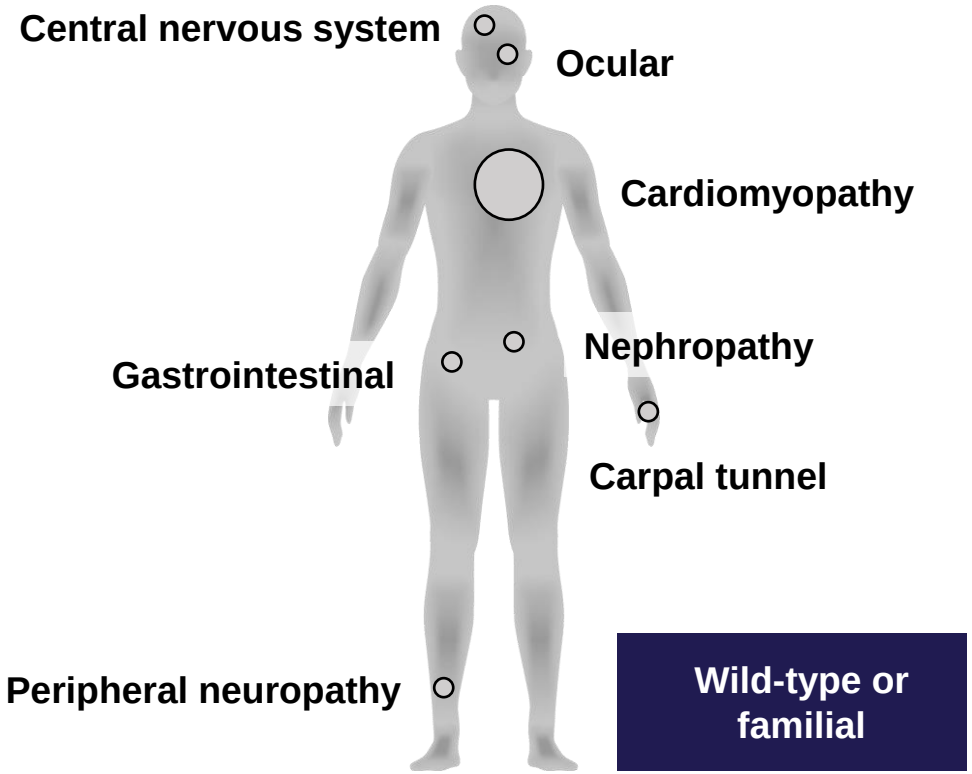
OHSU

Transthyretin (TTR) amyloidosis cardiomyopathy (ATTR-CM) is an emerging diagnostic and treatment priority

ATTR is a systemic disease



Wild-type or familial

Growing awareness of undiagnosed ATTR:

10-13% of heart failure with preserved ejection fraction[1,2,3]

7% of idiopathic bilateral carpal tunnel release[4]

5% of suspected hypertrophic cardiomyopathy*[5]

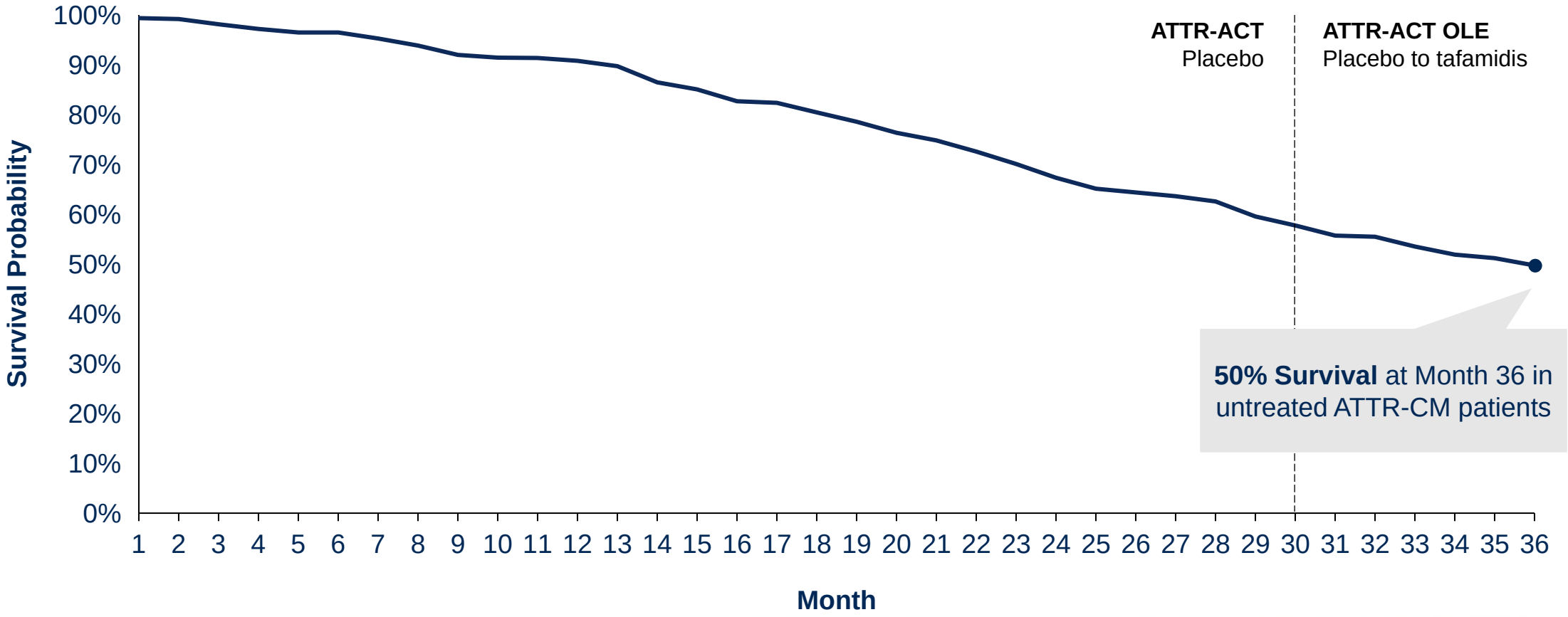
ATTR pathogenesis and therapeutic strategies:

- Instability of the TTR tetramer promotes dissociation and aggregation as amyloid plaques[6]
- Available therapies include TTR tetramer stabilizers, TTR knockdown agents (neuropathy only), and transplant
- Stabilizing mutation (T119M) protects against ATTR and was the basis for development of acoramidis[7]

*Mutant TTR only, ^{99m}Tc=Technetium-99m; TAVR=transcatheter aortic valve replacement.

References: 1. Gonzalez-Lopez E. et al. *Eur Heart J* 2015. 2. Mohammed SF, et al. *JACC: Heart F*ailure 2014. 3. Hahn VS, et al. J*ACC* 2020. 4. Sperry BW et al. *JACC* 2018. 5. Damy T, et al. *Eur Heart J* 2015. 6. Sant'Anna R, et al. Sci Rep. 2017;7(44709):1-15. 7. Coelho T, et al. Neuromuscul Disord. 1996;6(1):S20.

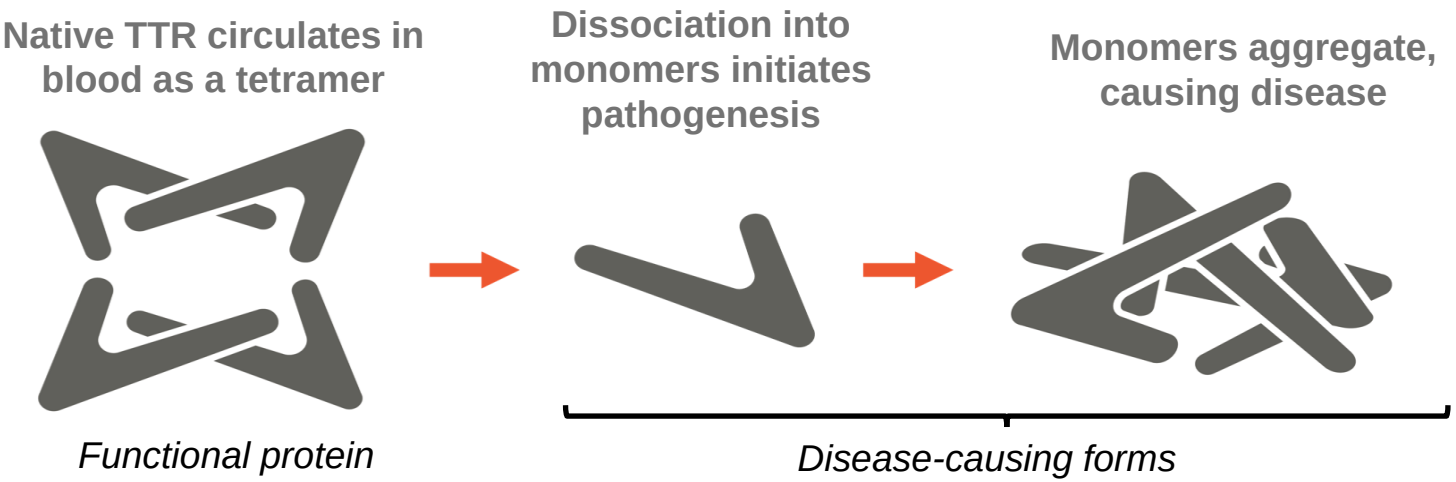
ATTR-CM is a rapidly progressive and fatal disease



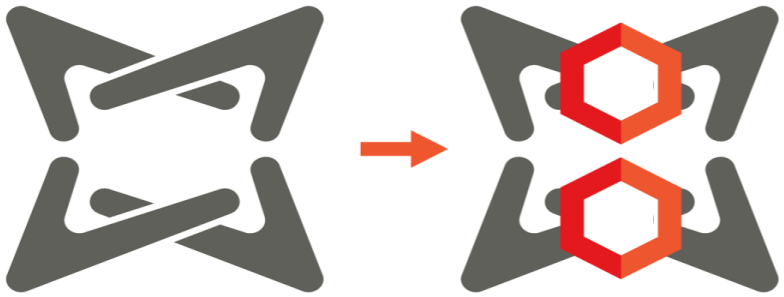
Note: Survival probabilities estimated via plot digitization.
Source: Elliott P. et al, *Circulation: Heart Failure* 2021

Acoramidis was designed to mimic a naturally occurring TTR variant that protects carriers from ATTR development

Disease mechanism



Therapeutic hypothesis

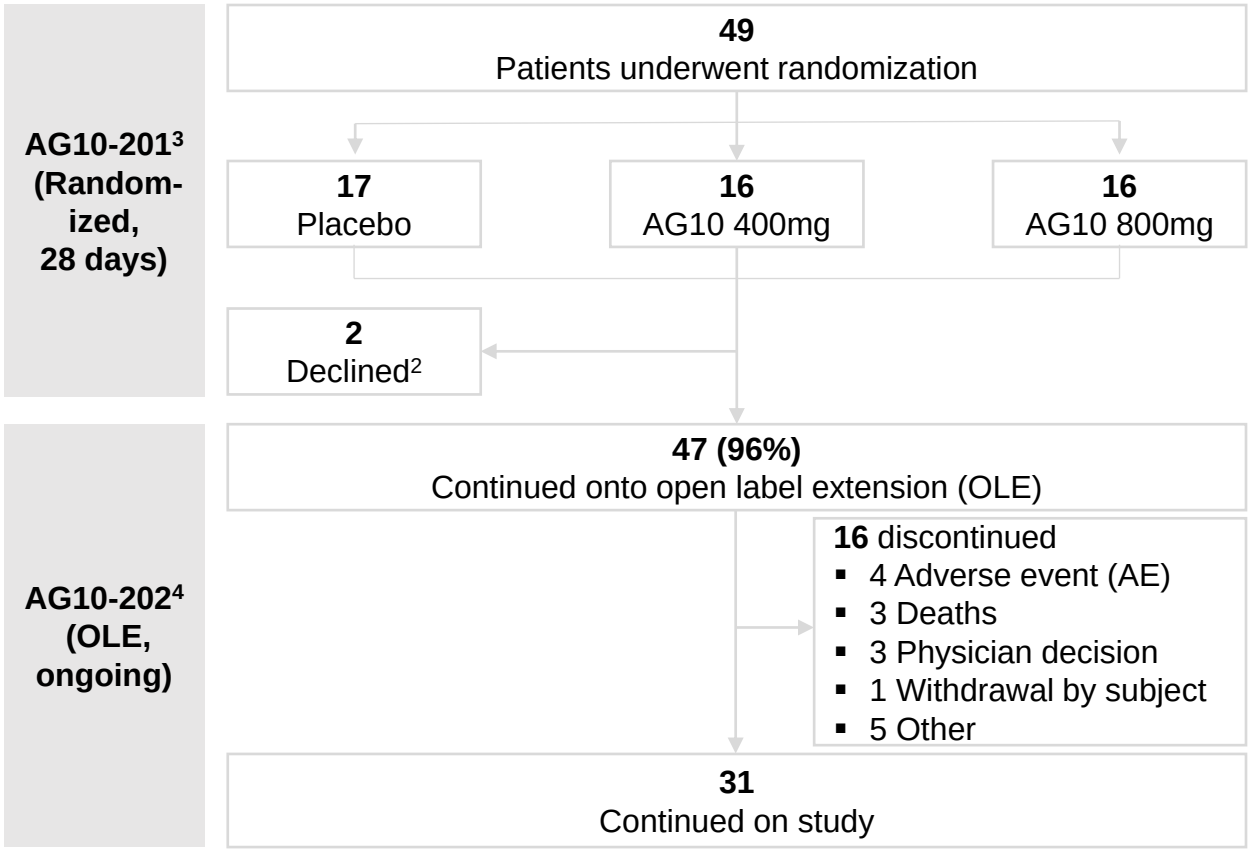


- **Acoramidis is an investigational, highly selective, and potent stabilizer of TTR that was designed to mimic the T119M rescue mutation**
- **Acoramidis has the potential to become a disease-modifying treatment for patients with either ATTRv or ATTRwt**

Source: Judge D. et al, *JACC* 2019

Acoramidis Phase 2 design

Schematic of acoramidis Phase 2 as of August 31, 2021[1]



Patient selection and objectives

Selected inclusion criteria

- **Established diagnosis of ATTR-CM**
- **NYHA class II or III symptoms**
- **≥1 prior hospitalization for heart failure or clinical evidence of heart failure**

Primary and secondary objectives

- **Safety and tolerability**
- **Pharmacokinetics**
- **Pharmacodynamics**

- **Consort diagram reflects status of participants as of August 31, 2021 or study discontinuation**
- **Overall, AEs with an outcome of death, cardiac transplant or transition to hospice were reported for 11 participants**

[1]Median 38 months from initial Phase 2 randomization. Median 35 months on open-label acoramidis
[2]Both declined participation due to geographical constraints regarding study visits.
[3]Clinicaltrials.gov identifier: NCT03458130
[4]Clinicaltrials.gov identifier: NCT03536767

No safety signals of clinical concern identified in Phase 2 OLE

Summary of treatment-emergent adverse events

Number of participants (%)

Any treatment-emergent adverse event	**47 (100)**
Most common adverse events (≥ 9)	
Fall	21 (44.7)
Acute kidney injury	12 (25.5)
Cardiac failure congestive	10 (21.3)
Arthralgia	9 (19.1)
Cardiac failure acute	9 (19.1)
Constipation	9 (19.1)
Dyspnea	9 (19.1)
Fatigue	9 (19.1)

Summary of serious treatment-emergent adverse events

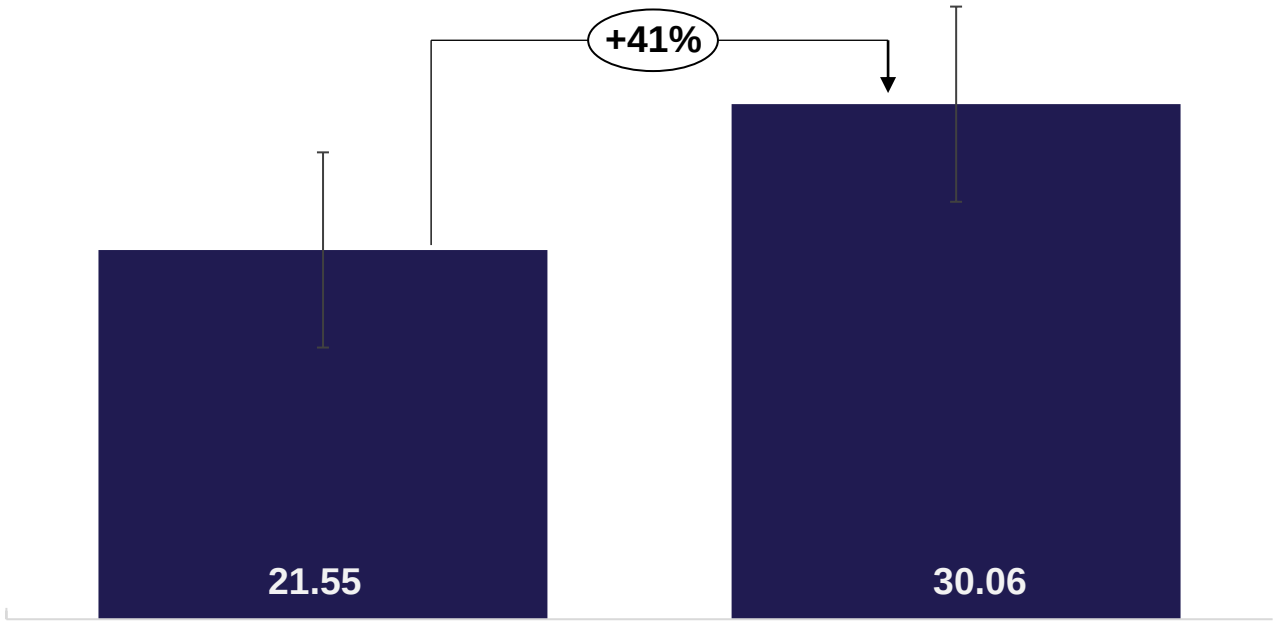
Number of participants (%)

Any serious treatment-emergent adverse event	**31 (66.0)**
Most common serious adverse events (≥ 4)	
Cardiac failure acute	9 (19.1)
Acute kidney injury	7 (14.9)
Cardiac failure congestive	5 (10.6)
Fall	5 (10.6)
Cardiac failure	4 (8.5)
Cardiogenetic shock	4 (8.5)
Cardiorenal syndrome	4 (8.5)

Acoramidis was generally well tolerated with a pattern of adverse events consistent with underlying disease, progression of disease, concurrent illnesses, and age of participants

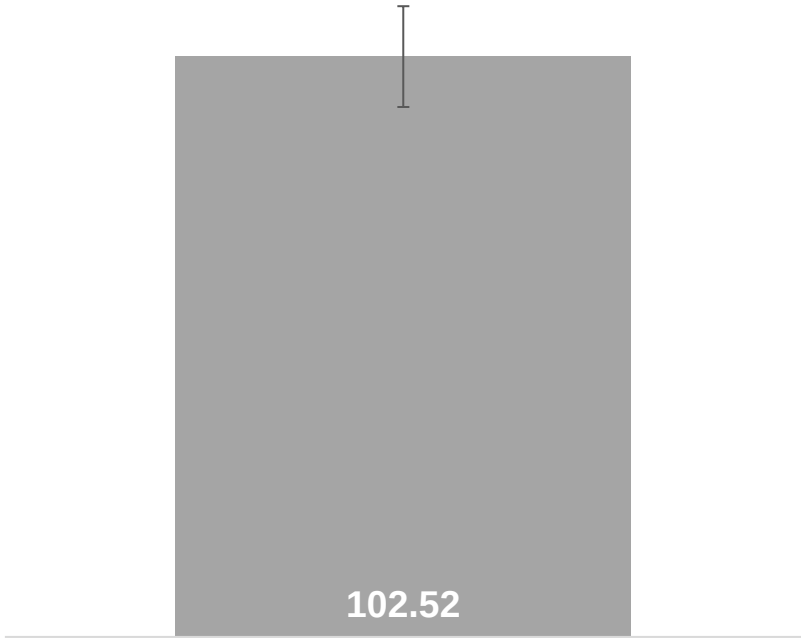
Acoramidis increased serum TTR levels and provided near-complete TTR stabilization

Serum TTR concentration
Mean +/- SD (mg/dL)



N	47	21

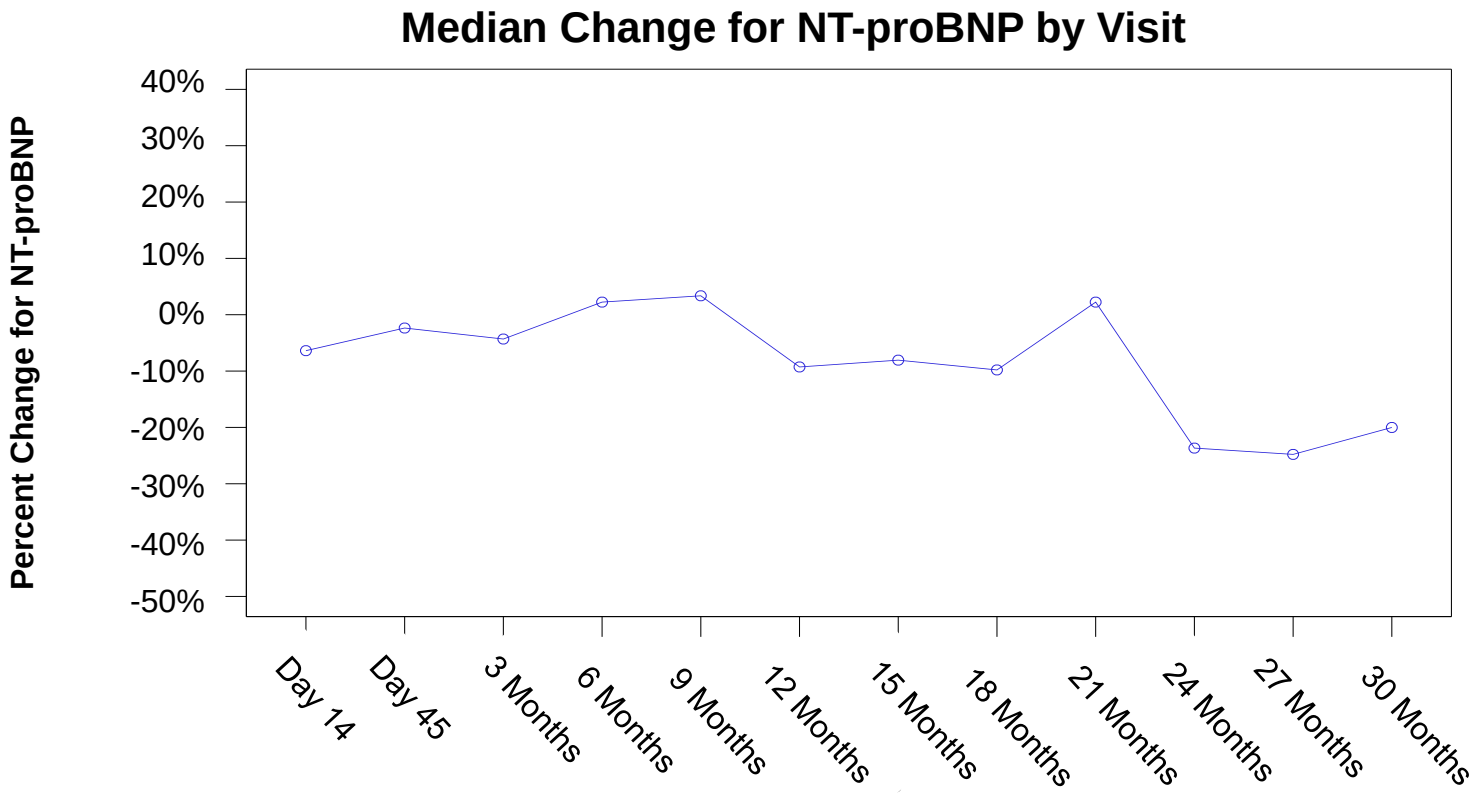
TTR stabilization by FPE[1]
Mean +/- SD (%)



N	23

Serum TTR concentration reference range: 20-40 mg/dL
[1]Fluorescent Probe Exclusion; percent target engagement at baseline is zero

Median NT-proBNP was stable or improving at all time points beyond Month 12



N[1]	47	45	46	43	40	38	33	24	11	23	17	22

- At Month 30, median change from baseline was -437 pg/mL [-950, 316]
- At Month 30, 15/22 (68%) participants had NT-proBNP levels below their baseline[1]

Note: Based on Study AG10-202 data cut on Aug. 31, 2021.
Baseline defined as the date of the first dose of acoramidis.
NT-proBNP was a reported laboratory parameter, not a pre-specified safety endpoint.

[1]Represents all evaluable data from participants who continued in the study

Summary of acoramidis Phase 2 OLE results

1

Safety and tolerability

- Adverse event profile consistent with baseline disease severity and progression
- No signals of concern observed with median participation of 38 months

2

Cardiac biomarkers

- Sustained stabilization of TTR demonstrated by increased serum concentrations and ex vivo assays
- Median NT-proBNP was stable or declining at all time points beyond Month 12

Phase 2 OLE data and ongoing participation through 3 years support further development of acoramidis in ATTR-CM; evaluation in a Phase 3 trial is ongoing (ATTRibute-CM)

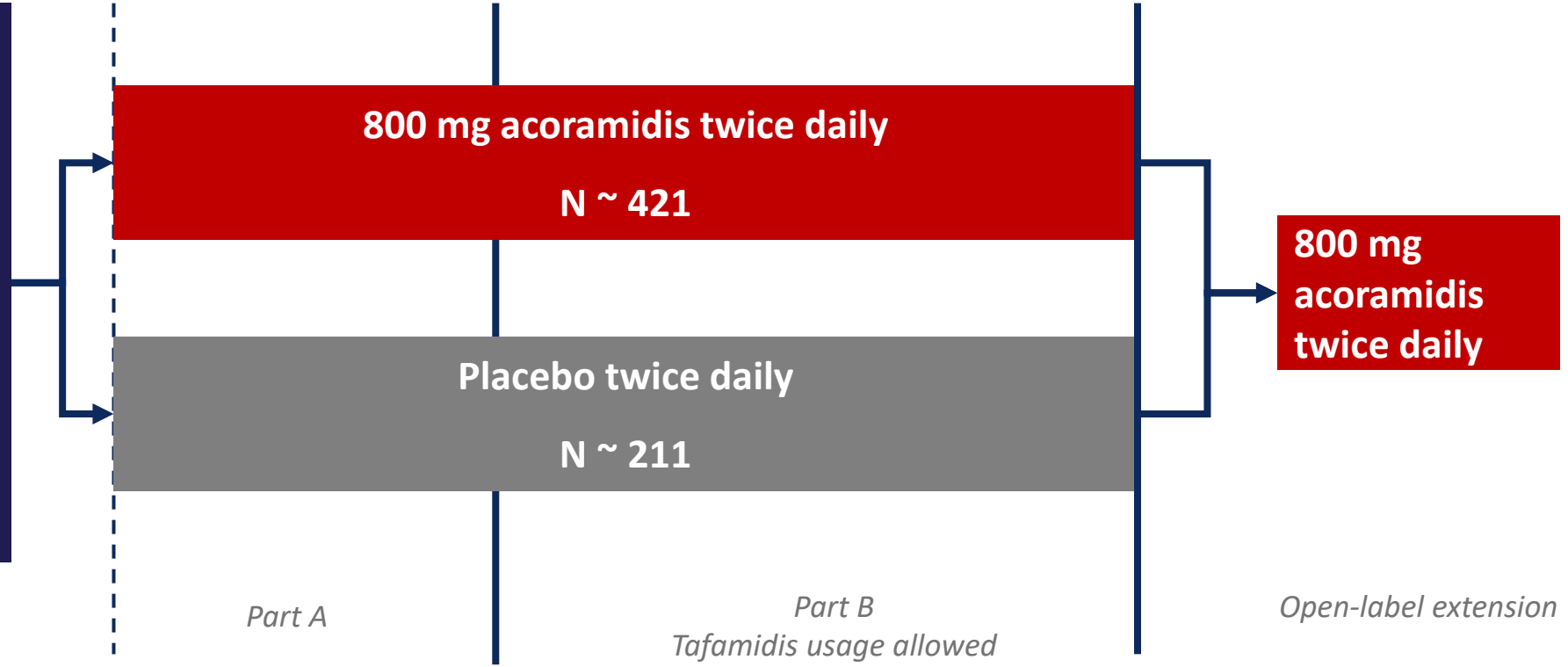
ATTRibute-CM Phase 3 design includes primary endpoints at Month 12 and Month 30

Key inclusion criteria

- Subjects with diagnosed ATTR-CM (WT or mutant)
- NYHA Class I-III
- ATTR-positive biopsy or ^{99m}Tc scan
- Light chain amyloidosis excluded if diagnosis by ^{99m}Tc

12-month endpoints:
Primary: Change in 6MWD
Key secondary: Change in KCCQ

30-month endpoints:
Primary: Hierarchical composite including all-cause mortality and CV-related hospitalizations
Key secondary: Change in 6MWD, KCCQ



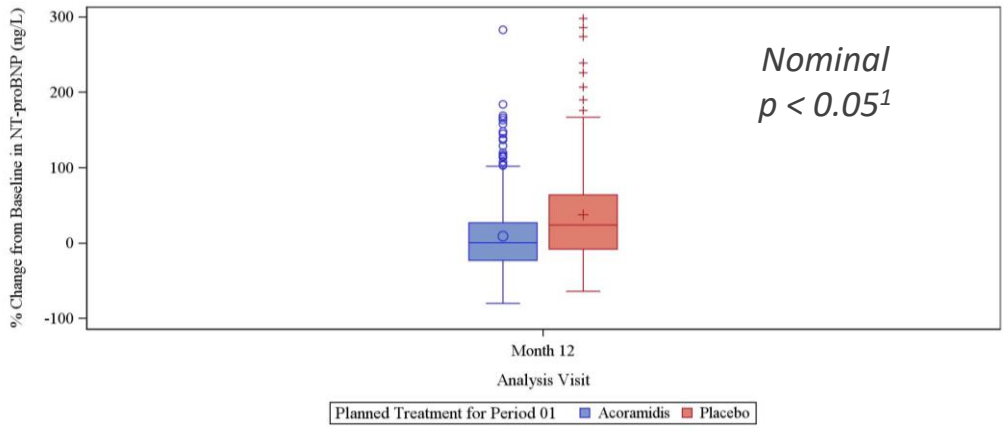
6MWD = six-minute walk distance; 99mTc = Technetium labeled pyrophosphate (PYP); CV= cardiovascular; KCCQ = Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire; NYHA = New York Heart Association.
Source: Clinicaltrials.gov identifier: NCT03860935

Summary of Month 12 results

Based on data available at Month 12, acoramidis demonstrated relative to placebo:

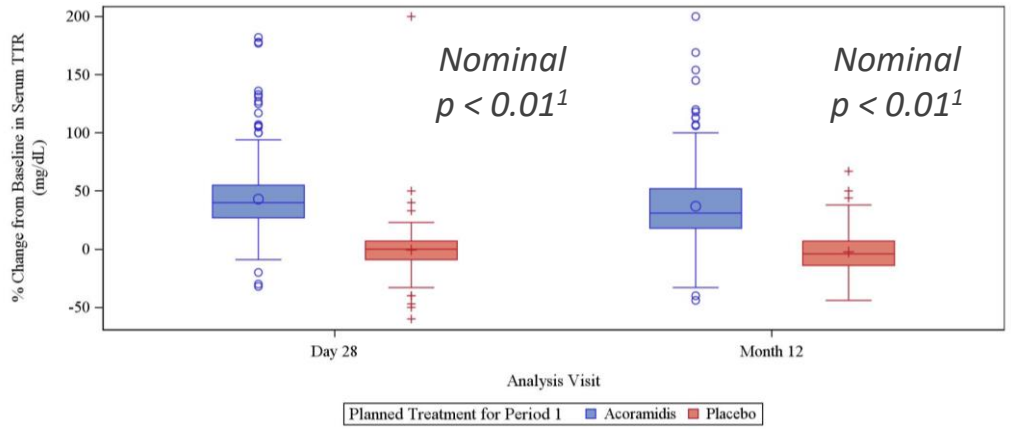
- No improvement in 6MWD
- ✓ Positive improvement in KCCQ-OS
- ✓ Positive reduction in NT-proBNP
- ✓ Positive improvement in serum TTR
- ✓ No safety signals of clinical concern

Percent change from baseline in NT-proBNP [2]



Note: to facilitate a focused review of the vast majority of the data, outliers greater than 300% change from baseline are not included in this plot.

Percent change from baseline in serum TTR[2]



Note: to facilitate a focused review of the vast majority of the data, outliers greater than 200% change from baseline are not included in this plot.

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Source: BridgeBio press release published 12/27/2021
[1]Inference analysis (p-value) based on absolute change from baseline between groups
[2] Modified intent-to-treat (mITT) population defined as all randomized subjects who have received at least one dose of IMP and have at least one post baseline efficacy evaluation. mITT population pre-specified to exclude subjects with baseline eGFR < 30 mL/min/1.73 m^2

Acknowledgements

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Phase 2 investigators	
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