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Aiming at a breakthrough in Parkinson's: Topline data on first 6 months of Phase 1-2 clinical study with CDNF

Webinar 28 Feb 2020

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Topics of the webinar

- Webinar practicalities
- Introduction to CDNF as a potential Parkinson's therapy
- Phase 1-2 clinical study: design, dose groups, and demographics
- Safety summary
- Exploratory endpoint: DAT PET
- Conclusions and questions by the audience



Webinar practicalities: Estimated duration < 30 mins

- Speakers: Pekka Simula (CEO), Dr. Henri Huttunen (CSO)
- This presentation will be available on Herantis web site
 - → <u>News & Events / Public materials</u>
- Questions have been received beforehand
- Please note that the clinical study is still ongoing:
 - → Patient treatments continue
 - → Investigators and patients remain blinded, i.e. do not know who has received placebo
 - → Therefore, **full details cannot be shared yet** in a public presentation





Neuroprotective factor CDNF aiming to stop the progression of Parkinson's disease (PD)



CDNF aims at true disease modification

- Available PD therapies such as levodopa only alleviate motor symptoms
- There are no disease-modifying treatments
- CDNF targets at a **significant breakthrough in Parkinson's disease** by helping the dopaminergic neurons survive and recover, which could stop disease progression



CDNF is a natural protein that helps our neurons survive

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- Promising preclinical data in several neurological diseases
 - → CDNF functions via several mechanisms relevant to PD and other neurodegenerative diseases
- Despite its name CDNF is very distinct from conventional neurotrophic factors such as GDNF
- For details please see e.g.:
 - → Herantis website: <u>Patients / Parkinson's disease</u>
 - → Scientific publications, e.g. Huttunen HJ & Saarma: CDNF Protein Therapy in Parkinson's Disease. (Cell Transplant. 2019)

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Intraputamenal CDNF infusions in Parkinson's disease

- PD is caused by the death of dopaminergic neurons of the nigrostriatal pathway
 - → Reduced striatal dopamine levels
 - \rightarrow Motor symptoms
- Based on preclinical data:
 - → CDNF promotes functional recovery of dopaminergic terminals in the putamen
 - → CDNF is transported from the putamen to the substantia nigra to protect the cell bodies of dopaminergic neurons
- Blood-brain barrier is a common challenge for drug delivery in brain
 - → CDNF is dosed directly in the brain with a sophisticated medical device
- Changes in the functional state of the nigrostriatal pathway can be seen with PET imaging



PET imaging using a radioligand binding to dopamine transpoter (DAT)

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Phase 1-2 clinical study: design, dose groups, demographics



Clinical study design: Three groups, three parts



- This presentation focuses on Main Study
- Topline results from Extension Study expected in Q3/2020

EudraCT number: 2015-004175-73 NCT number: 03295786





Important to keep in mind when assessing the Main Study results:

- First-in-human study with CDNF → primary endpoint is safety
- Patients have an advanced PD → suboptimal patients for neuroprotective CDNF with significant loss of dopaminergic neurons
- 6 months is a very short follow-up time in a PD study aiming at diseasemodification
- Even from the Main Study, not all data are yet available
 - \rightarrow For instance, alpha-synuclein analysis are still ongoing



Demographic and PD characteristic data at screening

Characteristic	Placebo	CDNF (low-mid-mid)	CDNF (low-mid-high)	
Age (years)	63.8 ± 6.4	63.2 ± 8.9	57.8 ± 6.7	
Male sex, n (%)	5 (83.3%)	3 (50%)	4 (80%)	
White race, n (%)	6 (100%)	6 (100%)	5 (100%)	
Hoehn & Yahr (OFF), n (%)				
Stage 2	4 (66.7%)	3 (50%)	2 (40%)	
Stage 2.5	1 (16.7%)	1 (16.7%)	2 (40%)	
Stage 3	1 (16.7%)	2 (33.3%)	1 (20%)	
Disease duration since first motor symptoms (years)	10.5 ± 2.7	10.7 ± 3.1	10.8 ± 2.3	
UPDRS III, OFF	33.3 ± 7.6	34.7 ± 7.3	31.0 ± 6.8	
UPDRS III, ON	14.8 ± 6.9	14.3 ± 4.5	11.8 ± 7.1	
Levodopa response, %	60.7 ± 13.9	57.6 ± 11.8	57.0 ± 20.4	
OFF-time per day, h	4.7 ± 0.7	6.1 ± 1.5	4.4 ± 1.5	



Safety summary



Safety: The most common study drug-associated AEs

 39 adverse events (AE) possibly or probably related to CDNF were recorded in the Main study, experienced by at least two subjects

Study drug-related AEs experienced by at least two patients	Intensity	Outcome	TOTAL (n=17)			
NERVOUS SYSTEM DISORDERS				# events		
Cerebral gas embolism*	Mild-Moderate	Recovered	3 (17.6%)	5		
Dyskinesia	Mild-Moderate	Recovered	2 (11.8%)	2		
Headache	Mild-Moderate	Recovered	2 (11.8%)	2		
GENERAL DISORDERS AND ADMINISTRATION SITE CONDITIONS						
Chills	Mild	Recovered	2 (11.8%)	2		
Fatigue	Mild-Moderate	Recovered	2 (11.8%)	2		
Fever	Mild-Moderate	Recovered	2 (11.8%)	2		
GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS						
Nausea	Mild	Recovered	2 (11.8%)	3		
PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS						
Impulse-control disorder	Moderate	Recovered	2 (11.8%)	2		

* An imaging finding near the catheter tips, not associated with any clinical symptoms.



Safety summary after Main Study

- Similar safety profiles in the placebo group and the two CDNF dose groups
 - → Current data suggest CDNF is safe and well tolerated by patients with advanced PD
 - → The main study met its primary endpoint on safety and tolerability of CDNF
- Certain Serious Adverse Events (SAE) were considered probably related to device surgery and the drug administration process
 - → Two patients were discontinued from the study due to SAE (infections requiring hospitalization). Both patients have recovered
 - → The surgical and infusion procedures were improved to avoid any such incidents in the future





Exploratory endpoint: DAT PET



Imaging of dopamine transporter activity in the brain

- Dopamine transporter (DAT) is a presynaptic membrane protein which has a major role in the regulation of extracellular dopamine levels
 - \rightarrow DAT is enriched in nigrostriatal axons and terminals
- In Parkinson disease, DAT is a useful biomarker for following dysfunction and restoration of dopaminergic terminals in nigrostriatal pathway
 - → Annual rate of reduction of striatal DAT uptake in PD patients is 6-13% compared to 0-2.5% in healthy, age-matched controls
 - → On the average, a visible decline in DAT update is expected already during a 6-month follow-up of PD



- ¹⁸F-FE-PE2I is a novel radioligand, developed by the Karolinska PET Center in Sweden, for quantification and imaging of DAT activity in the brain
 - → For details please see e.g. Fazio et al: Quantitative analysis of ¹⁸F-FE-PE2I binding to the dopamine transporter in Parkinson's disease. J. Nucl. Med. 2015



Exploratory outcome measures: DAT PET at 6 months

- DAT PET signal in the putamen between Baseline and End of Main study (6 months):
 - → Decrease in average DAT binding potential in placebo and in one CDNF group (-6-21%)
 - → Increase in average DAT binding potential in the other CDNF group (+17%)
- Two patients receiving CDNF treatment showed
 37-51% increase in DAT binding potential in putamen
- No increase in DAT binding potential in nucleus caudate indicating the effect is specific for the target/infused area
 - \rightarrow Very unlikely to be a 'placebo effect'
- Further PET scans are performed at 12 months and 19 months





Conclusions



Conclusions

- Primary endpoint met: CDNF is safe and well tolerated in advanced PD patients
 - → These are patients who have lost most of their dopaminergic neurons; therefore, not optimal patients for the neuroprotective and neurorestorative CDNF
- In PET imaging after 6 months, two patients show significant increase in putamenal DAT binding potential, suggesting biological response to CDNF in the target infusion area
 - → We have seen promising signals in some patients also in other endpoints; this will be investigated further in the Extension study
- Data analysis of the Main study (first 6 months of treatment) continues
- Next read-out expected in Q3 2020 (Extension study = second 6 months of treatment)
- These initial signals on CDNF are also encouraging for xCDNF, based on the same mechanisms and expected to enable **significantly easier administration**



Questions received from the audience, page 1

- I have Parkinson's disease. Can I volunteer for CDNF therapy?
 - → Clinical development is strictly regulated. That applies to all new therapeutics-indevelopment, not just CDNF. We will keep our web site updated on future clinical studies. Please be patient!
- When will the next clinical study with CDNF begin and what are its goals, number of patients, and other details?
 - → Please keep in mind that the first clinical study is still ongoing. Our current plan is to launch a Phase 2 study in 2021, in earlier stage PD patients. However, that of course depends on many things; most importantly, more complete results from the ongoing study. The more promising the results are in the first study, the more likely we can plan a larger Phase 2 in earlier-stage, well-characterized patients.
- Do you plan to move forward in future trials with the same drug-device combination or do you plan to investigate other drug delivery approaches?
 - → The current plan is to move forward with the same combination, while we continue developing xCDNF as the next generation 'no-device' compound. However, we also monitor other possibilities; for us it is most important that, if CDNF is safe and efficacious, it could help as many patients as possible, with an as patient-friendly approach as possible.



Questions received from the audience, page 2

- Why were effects of CDNF not seen in every patient?
 - → This is a first-in-human study with CDNF. The primary endpoint in first-in-human studies is always safety; typically you don't expect any efficacy signals in Phase 1. In this case:
 - PD patients in this study have lost most dopamineric neurons. Based on preclinical data CDNF can **protect and restore the function of neurons**, which would be a significant breakthrough. However, no treatment creates new neurons.
 - In clinical development, the optimal dose is typically defined in Phase 2 dose ranging studies. It is expected that the dose in this Phase 1 study is not optimal.
 - 6 months is a short period; part of the patients have only received placebo.
 - PD is a very heterogeneous disease. No two patients are the same; for instance, the standard-of-care levodopa dosing is customized for each Parkinson's patient.
- Do you have any anecdotal stories from the patients in the study?
 - → The clinical investigators remain blinded to the study, i.e. they don't know which patients received placebo for the first 6 months. We are therefore very cautious in commenting on individual patients at this stage, even if otherwise possible while protecting their privacy.



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Thank you

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