areteia therapeutics

Pioneering a new era in inflammatory airway disease

Areteia Therapeutics is a clinical stage I&I biotechnology company committed to putting respiratory patients in better control of their disease—and back in control of their lives— with **the first potential oral drug for eosinophilic asthma**

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Areteia Therapeutics: Advancing the first-ever oral therapy for eosinophilic airway disease

Key takeaways



~\$8B asthma biologics market

Market growing to \$11B by 2028, driven by IL-5's and Dupixent

Advanced therapy landscape in moderate-severe asthma



Projected WW asthma biologics revenue to 2028 (\$B)

Biologic therapies dramatically underpenetrated

Fewer than 13% of moderate-severe patients currently receive a mAb – driving significant unmet need



A large, undertreated market...

...with significant medical and economic unmet need

- >50% of moderate-severe patients have *eosinophilic* phenotype
- ~2.5M moderate-severe *eosinophilic* asthma patients in US,
 ~4.5M across U.S., EU
- ⊗ >30% moderate-severe patients uncontrolled
- ⊗ >50% of severe asthmatics hospitalized >1x/yr
- 2M+ annual ER visits
- \$28B addressable healthcare spend (U.S.)

...and multiple barriers to broad mAb adoption

- Injection fear
- Patient refusal
- Burden of product administration / logistics
- Access to specialist prescribers / cost

Identified in qualitative / quantitative market research conducted by Trinity Associates in Q1, 2021; validated by independent market research by Areteia

SOURCE: Trinity Market Research, Datamonitor, Evaluate Pharma 2022

Introduction to dexpramipexole

Key takeaways from clinical data to-date

Validated target

Elevated blood and tissue eosinophils (EOS) drive significant unmet need in multiple immunologic conditions

Eosinophilic asthma: 60% of moderate-severe asthma cases (4.5 mm+ U.S./EU patients)

Validated Pathway

Mechanism of Action: Eosinophil maturation inhibitor \rightarrow blood and tissue eosinophil depletion \rightarrow validated in asthma by IL-5 successes

Consistent, biologic-like efficacy

Potent and selective eosinophil lowering in blood and tissue across multiple populations

Consistent, robust safety and tolerability

Favorable safety profile from 1,300+ patients over 10+ years of large-scale clinical research

Ph. 3 started in asthma

Phase 2 demonstrates clear dose response with biologic-like lung function improvement

Validated Target

Clinical benefits of lowering eosinophils validated in asthma by recent successes



MoA: Lowers Eosinophils in blood and tissue

Dexpramipexole Inhibits Eosinophil Maturation prior to myelocyte stage

Less differentiated



- Effect limited to the eosinophil and basophil lineages
- Eosinophil-lowering kinetics consistent with eosinophil maturation inhibition
- Eosinophil maturation inhibition has been confirmed in CD34 derived eos culture system





More differentiated

Bone marrow aspirate from NIH HES trial showing effect of dexpramipexole on eosinopoiesis

Consistent efficacy

Potent and selective blood eosinophil lowering across multiple populations





Chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps (CRSwNP)



EXHALE-1 Primary Outcome: Blood eosinophil reduction highly significant

Clear dose response, with mepolizumab-like efficacy in 150 mg BID dose

Highly significant, ~80% eosinophil reduction vs. placebo with 150 mg BID dose



Week 12 log-linear dose response trend: p<0.0001



EXHALE: Tissue eosinophil reduction confirmed in asthma

Nasal eosinophil peroxidase (EPX) is a biomarker for airway eosinophils in the lungs



EPX is a biomarker for airway eosinophil lowering

EPX has been identified as a potential mediator of mucus plugging and asthma exacerbations

Significant 90% reduction in nasal EPX @ 150 mg BID dose

90% reduction competitive with current biologic impact on sputum EOS

Source: Siddiqui, JACI (2023) TLF: Table 14.2.1-7.1 EPX measured as ng EPX/mg protein Kruskal-Wallis test, median values shown

EXHALE-1: Biologic-like efficacy in lung function improvement

IL-5-like FEV₁ improvement reinforces clinical benefit



Eosinophil reduction and FEV₁ results competitive with IL-5 mAbs

Eosinophil reduction predictive of exacerbation success in Ph. 3

Reinforces a differentiated target product profile

- Biologic-like efficacy
- First-to-market oral
- Well-tolerated (>1,300 Dex patients)

EXHALE-1: Biologic-like efficacy in lung function improvement

Lung function improvement consistent with mepolizumab and benralizumab

EXHALE-1 FEV₁ improvement in context of published IL-5 Ph. 2 and Ph. 3 results



*excluding Haldar, which used mepolizumab 750 mg I.V.

Mepolizumab

Benralizumab

Dexpramipexole

EXHALE-1: Adverse events well balanced across treatment groups

Summary of TEAEs during the Primary Assessment Phase

	Placebo (N=27)	37.5 mg BID dexpramipexole (N=22)	75 mg BID dexpramipexole (N=26)	150 mg BID dexpramipexole (N=28)
	Number of subjects (%)	Number of subjects (%)	Number of subjects (%)	Number of subjects (%)
Overall 9 (33.3%		7 (31.8%)	12 (46.2%)	12 (42.9%)
Serious (TESAE)				
Leading to Discontinuation 1 (3.7%)				
eading to Death				
Severity				
Mild	7 (25.9%)	4 (18.2%)	6 (23.1%)	8 (28.6%)
Moderate	5 (18.5%)	5 (22.7%)	8 (30.8%)	7 (25.0%)
Severe			2 (7.7%)	1 (3.6%)

CSR Table 14.3.1-2

Note: N = number of subjects; % = percentage of subjects with an adverse event

Note: Severe AES were not treatment related as judged by study investigators

Note: TEAE = Treatment Emergent Adverse Events; TESAE = Treatment Emergent Serious Adverse Events

Veteran Development Team

Proven team led by industry veterans and development experts, guided by leading Asthma KoLs

Development team



Peter Wijngaard Chief Development Officer

Led inclisiran global development program at MedCo



Calman Prussin. MD **Chief Scientific Officer**

Led dexpramipexole Phase 2 asthma clinical trial, former senior investigator at NIH/NIAID and A&I expert



Eric Bradford, MD **Chief Medical Officer**

Led GSK IIL-5 Development programs for GSK Respiratory franchise



Steve Yancev Development advisor

Led GSK small molecule and biologic development programs at GSK, including IL-5 programs

Scientific Advisory Board



Ian Pavord Professor, **Respiratory Medicine** University of Oxford, UK



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Dan Jackson Professor, Allergy Immunology & Rheumatology University of Wisconsin, US



Michael Wechsler Professor of Medicine National Jewish Health, US



Salman Siddiqui Professor, Respiratory Medicine Imperial College London, UK Via Imperial Consultants



Chris Brightling Professor. **Respiratory Medicine** Univ. of Leicester, UK



Phase 3 Program: Asthma exacerbation (EXHALE-2/3) and lung function (EXHALE-4) studies

3 trials, 2,875 patients



Inction	EXHALE-4: Change in Forced Expiratory Volume (FEV₁), Global High eosinophil only (≥300/μL) │ Inadequately controlled GINA 3/4/5 │ FEV₁ <80% │ACQ ≥1.5				
	Screening		Treatment 24 Weeks	Follow up	
ng fu			75mg BID		
Lui	5 weeks N=550	N=550	150mg BID	4 weeks	
			PBO BID		

(1) Adolescents and Adults age 12 and up

(2) EXHALE – Dexpramipexole Research to Assess Lung function and Exacerbations

Phase 3 program progressing as planned

Achieved and upcoming key milestones

ACHIEVED

- ✓ FDA, EMA, PMDA, global regulatory alignment
- ✓ EXHALE-4 First Participant dosed Q1'23
- ✓ EXHALE-2/3 First Participant dosed Q1/2'23

UPCOMING

- EXHALE-4 Full Enrollment
- EXHALE-4 TLR
- EXHALE-2/3 Full Enrollment
- EXHALE-2/3 TLR

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