

Initial Results of the Phase 2 Open-Label Extension Study of AOC 1001 in Adults With Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1: MARINA-OLE™

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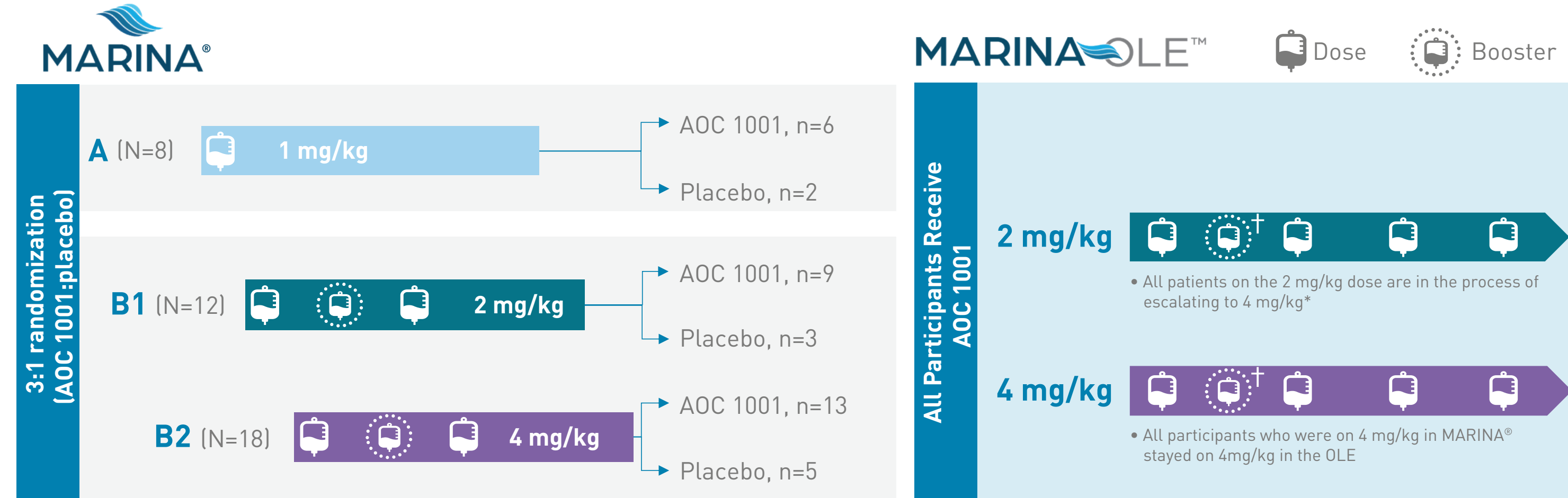


Introduction

- Myotonic dystrophy type 1 (DM1) is a rare, autosomal-dominant, progressive neuromuscular disease caused by the expansion of the CTG repeat in the 3' untranslated region of the *DMPK* gene, leading to sequestration of RNA-regulating proteins, and consequently the mis-splicing of multiple downstream genes which results in multiorgan manifestations¹⁻⁷
- DM1 is typically characterized by myotonia and muscle weakness leading to dysarthria, dysphagia, immobility, and respiratory insufficiency, which place a significant burden on patients^{3,4,8,9}
- Current medical treatment for DM1 is focused on symptom management because there are no approved disease-modifying therapies²
- AOC 1001 is an antibody oligonucleotide conjugate (AOC™) comprised of¹⁰:
 - Antibody: human TIR1-targeting, effector function-null, humanized IgG1 monoclonal antibody (TIR1 mAb)
 - Non-cleavable linker
 - Oligonucleotide: double-stranded siRNA oligonucleotide complementary to both wild-type and mutant DMPK mRNA
- The TIR1 mAb targets muscles for delivery of siDMPK.19 into the cytoplasm and nucleus where it mediates DMPK mRNA degradation¹⁰
- AOC 1001 successfully delivered drug to muscle, resulting in DMPK reduction and increased estimated functional MBNL levels¹

Study Design

Figure 1: MARINA® and MARINA-OLE™ Trials Designed to Evaluate Safety and Tolerability of AOC 1001*



All participants that completed MARINA® enrolled in the MARINA-OLE™
All participants remain in the MARINA-OLE™

Results

Table 1: Summary of Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events (AEs)
AOC 1001 long-term safety data continue to demonstrate favorable safety and tolerability

	MARINA®				MARINA-OLE™
	Placebo (N=10)	1 mg/kg (N=6)	2 mg/kg (N=9)	4 mg/kg (N=13)	All (N=37)
Subjects with ≥1 AE, n (%)					
Any AE	8 (80%)	6 (100%)	9 (100%)	13 (100%)	35 (95%)
AE related to study drug	2 (20%)	1 (17%)	3 (33%)	10 (77%)	9 (24%)
Any serious AE (SAE)	0	0	1 (11%)	1 (8%)	4 (11%)
SAE related to study drug	0	0	0	1 (8%)	0
AE leading to study discontinuation	0	0	0	1 (8%)	0
AE leading to death	0	0	0	0	0

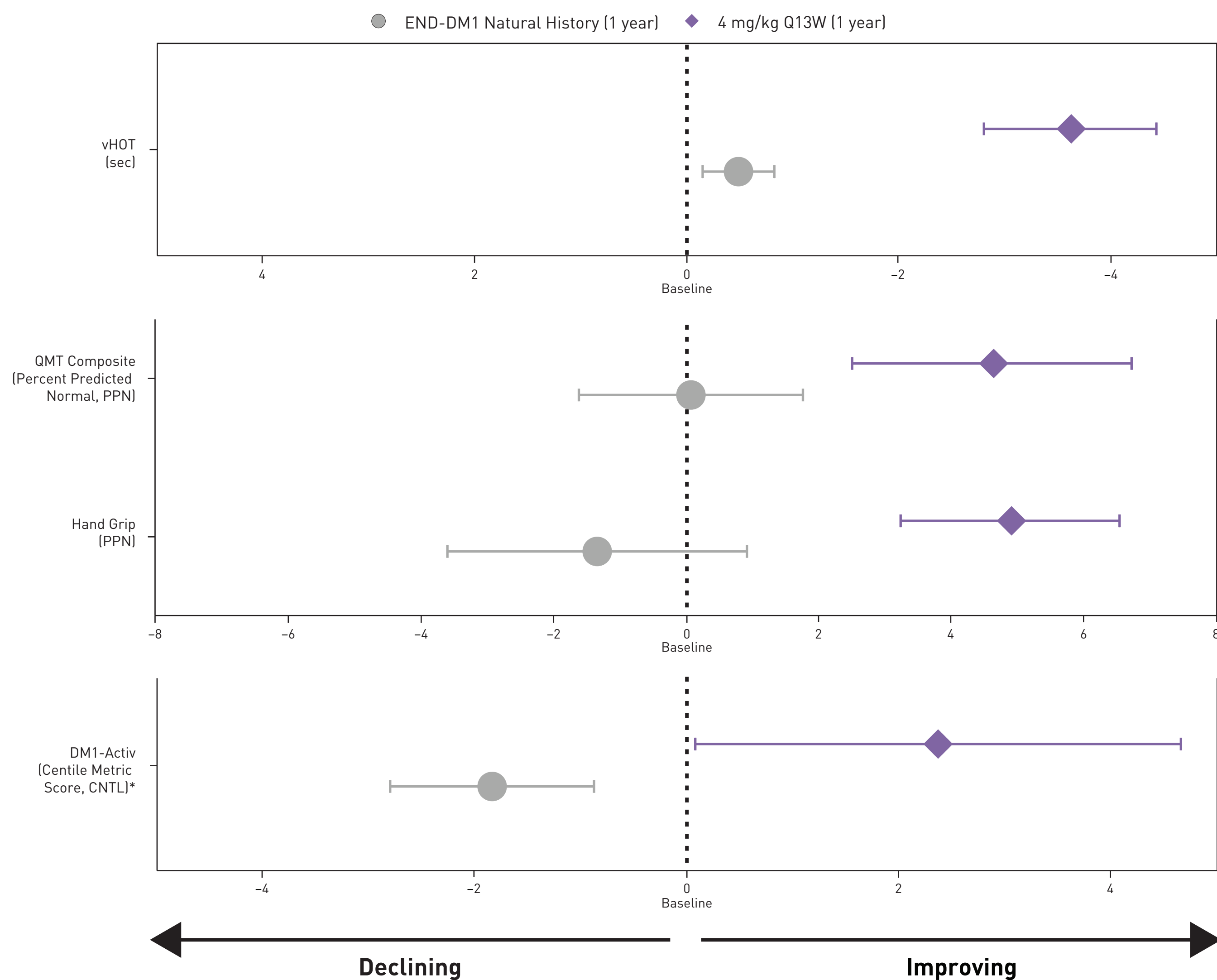
MARINA® and MARINA-OLE™

- As of January 2024, over 265 infusions of AOC 1001 have totaled 61.1 patient-years of exposure

MARINA-OLE™

- All 37 participants enrolled remain on study
- All related AEs were mild or moderate
 - Most common related AEs reported in 2 or more participants include nausea and headache
 - No discontinuations
 - No related SAEs; unrelated SAEs are consistent with DM1
 - SAEs considered unrelated to treatment included nausea/vomiting, worsening of atrial fibrillation, and chest pain. One participant had acute cholelithiasis and biliary pancreatitis.

Figure 2: MARINA®/MARINA-OLE™ Data Suggest Improvement in Disease Course Compared to Natural History of the Disease



Thanks to END-DM1 physicians for reviewing and approving use of this Avidity analysis. END-DM1 subpopulation based on MARINA® (n = 60; MIRS2 and 3.8-10MWR1-14 secs). *N=11

Results (Continued)

Figure 3: AOC 1001 (4 mg/kg) Continues to Improve in Myotonia as Measured by vHOT at 1 Year on Treatment in MARINA-OLE™

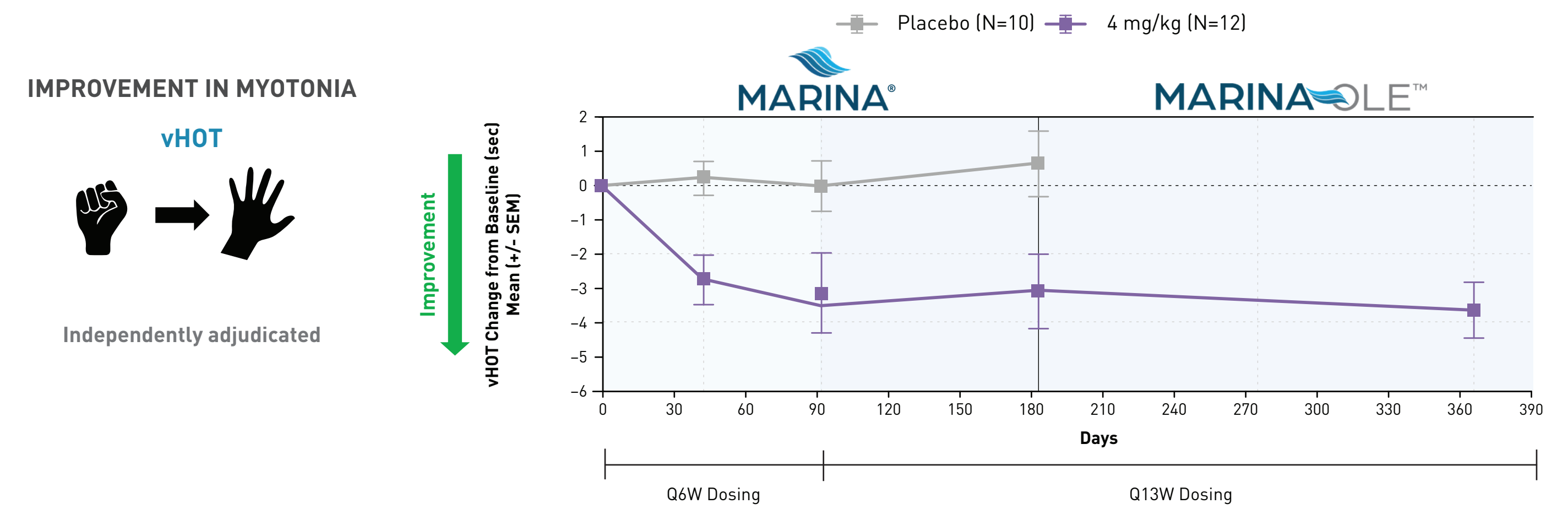


Figure 4: AOC 1001 (4 mg/kg) Shows Continued Improvement in Hand Grip Strength at 1 Year on Treatment in MARINA-OLE™

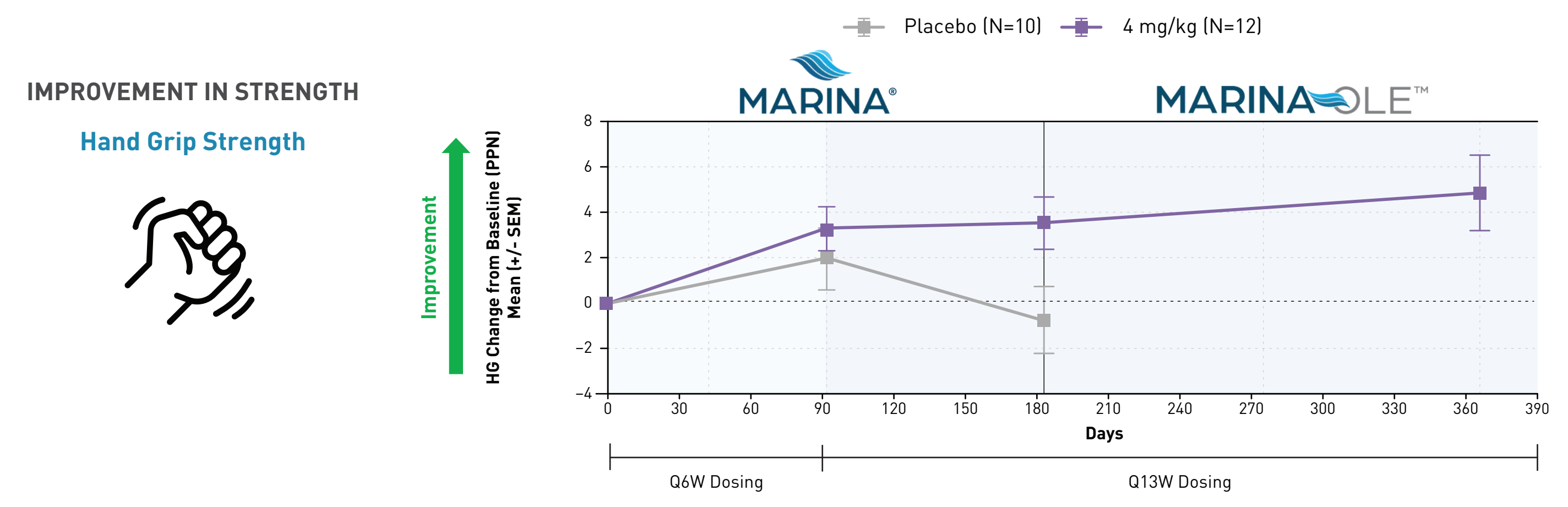


Figure 5: AOC 1001 (4 mg/kg) Shows Continued Improvement in Strength by 6-Muscle Composite QMT at 1 Year on Treatment in MARINA-OLE™

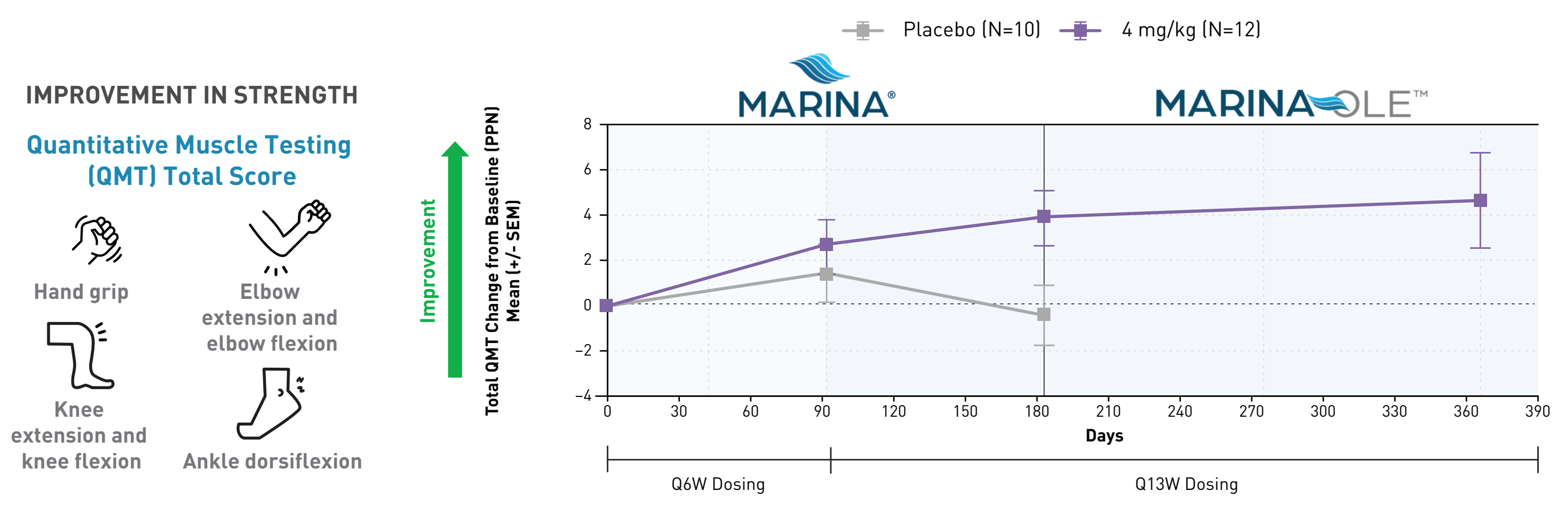
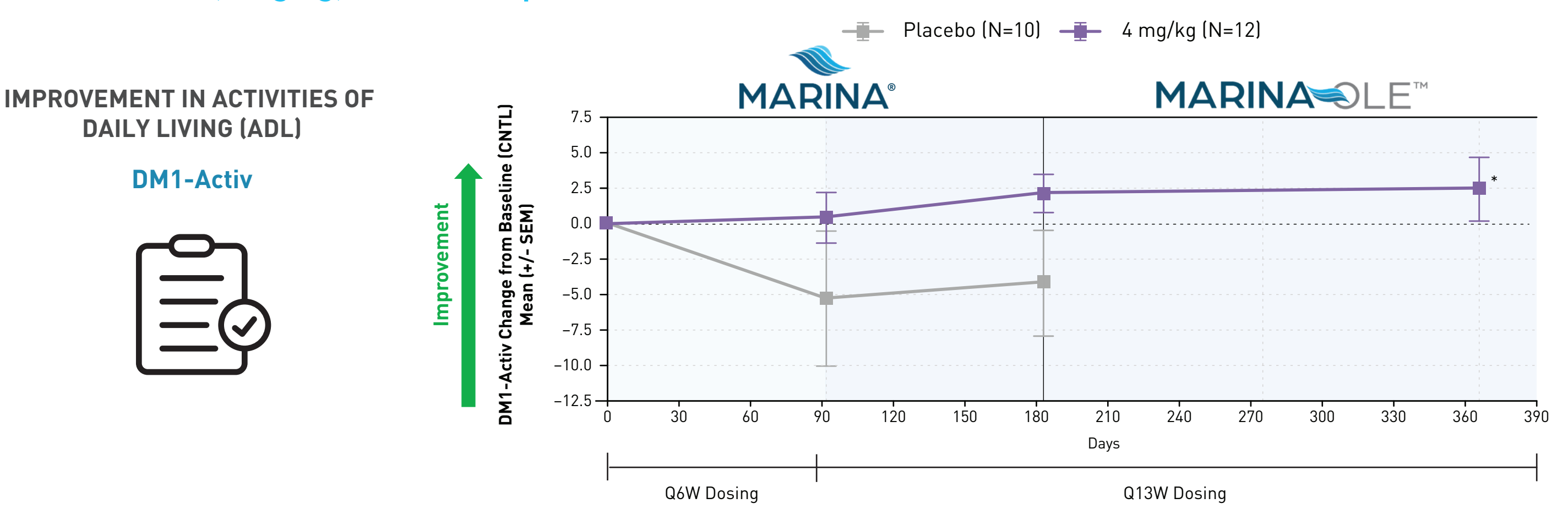


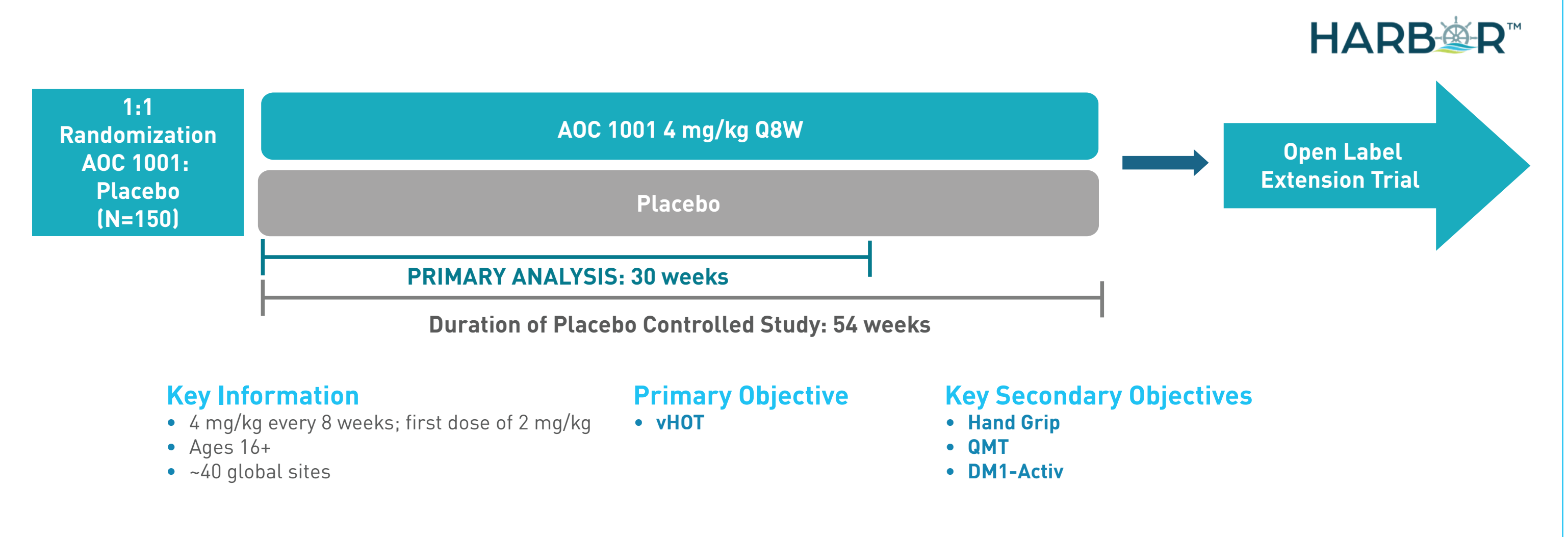
Figure 6: AOC 1001 (4 mg/kg) Maintains Improvement in DM1-Activ at 1 Year on Treatment in MARINA-OLE™



*Data summarized exclude one participant who experienced an injury impairing their ability to perform mobility measures.

Global Pivotal HARBOR™ Study

Figure 7: HARBOR™ Global Phase 3 Pivotal Trial



MARINA-OLE™ Data Summary

- AOC 1001 4 mg/kg demonstrates favorable long-term safety and tolerability with improvement in multiple clinical outcomes
- Data analysis shows improvement with AOC 1001 on multiple functional endpoints, including ADL, versus decline seen on the END-DM1 natural history study
- Global HARBOR Phase 3 pivotal study to commence enrollment Q2 2024

References and Abbreviations

1. LoRusso S, et al. *Neurotherapeutics*. 2018;15(14):872-84. 2. Ashizawa T, et al. *Neuro Clin Pract*. 2018;8(6):507-20. 3. Udd B and Krahe R. *Lancet Neurol*. 2012;11(10):891-905. 4. Gourdon G and Meola G. *Front Cell Neurosci*. 2017;11:101. 5. Brook JD, et al. *Cell*. 1992;68(4):799-808. 6. Lin X, et al. *Hum Mol Genet*. 2006;15(13):2087-97. 7. Lee JE and Cooper TA. *Biochem Soc Trans*. 2009; 37(Pt 6):1281-6. 8. Hagerman KA, et al. *Muscle Nerve*. 2019;59(4):457-64. 9. Landfeldt E, et al. *J Neurol*. 2019;266(4):998-1006. 10. Johnson N. A Phase 1/2 Clinical Trial Evaluating the Safety and Pharmacokinetics of AOC 1001 in Adults with Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1 (DM1); MARINA® Study Design. Poster presented at: Muscular Dystrophy Association Clinical & Scientific Conference, Nashville, TN, 13-15 March 2022. 11. Zhu Y et al. AOC 1001-mediated Reduction of DMPK Leads to Increase in Functional MBNL Levels, Improving Muscle Function in Patients with DM1. Poster presented at: Muscular Dystrophy Association Clinical & Scientific Conference, Orlando, FL, 3-6 March 2024.

ADL, activities of daily living; AE, adverse event; AOC, antibody oligonucleotide conjugate; CNTL, centile metric score; DM1, myotonic dystrophy type 1; DMPK, DMPK protein kinase; HG, hand grip; IgG1, immunoglobulin G1; mAb, monoclonal antibody; MBNL, muscleblind like; mRNA, messenger ribonucleic acid; OLE, open-label extension; PPN, percent predicted normal; QMT, quantitative muscle testing; SAE, serious adverse event; SEM, standard error of the mean; siDMPK, small inhibitory DMPK protein kinase; siRNA, small inhibitory ribonucleic acid; TIR1, transferrin receptor 1; TUG, timed up and go; vHOT, video hand opening time.