



INITIAL RESULTS FROM ONGOING PALTUSOTINE CARCINOID SYNDROME OPEN LABEL PHASE 2 STUDY

A Randomized, Parallel Group Study to Evaluate the Safety, Pharmacokinetics, and Dose Response of Paltusotine Treatment in Subjects with Carcinoid Syndrome

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Once Daily Oral Paltusotine Showed Strong Initial Results in Carcinoid Syndrome Patients



SAFETY

- Paltusotine was well-tolerated with no severe or serious treatment related adverse events and consistent with prior studies



PHARMACOKINETICS

- Overall PK was generally consistent with expectations from healthy volunteers

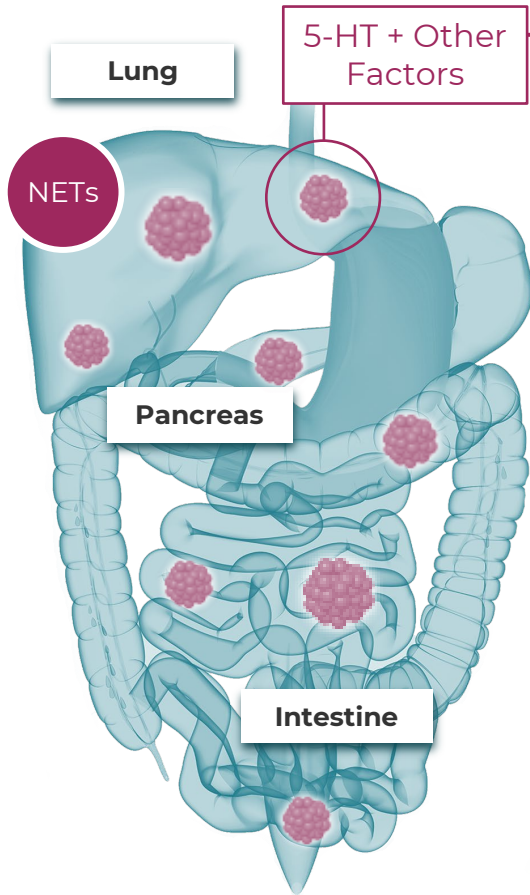


EFFICACY

- Significant reductions in frequency and severity of bowel movements and flushing with 40mg and 80mg

Safety profile and efficacy observed to date with paltusotine supports progressing to Phase 3 study in carcinoid syndrome (pending complete data, expected 1H 2024)

Carcinoid Syndrome is a Serious Disease and Patients Need Better Treatment Options



Carcinoid Syndrome

~**33,000** Patients Diagnosed with Carcinoid Syndrome (US)

Excess bowel movements (>3/day) are highly disruptive

Goal: reduce frequency and urgency (normal is $\leq 3/\text{day}$)

Severe Flushing episodes can be debilitating and potentially dangerous

Goal: reduce frequency and severity (normal is $< 1/\text{day}$)

Severe and life-threatening complications: carcinoid heart disease (found in up to 50% of patients) & carcinoid crisis

Goal: prevent severe complications

Injected SRLs Impose a high burden of care and frequently don't last all month

Goal: eliminate depot and rescue injections and provide consistent control throughout the month

Facial Flushing in a patient with carcinoid syndrome



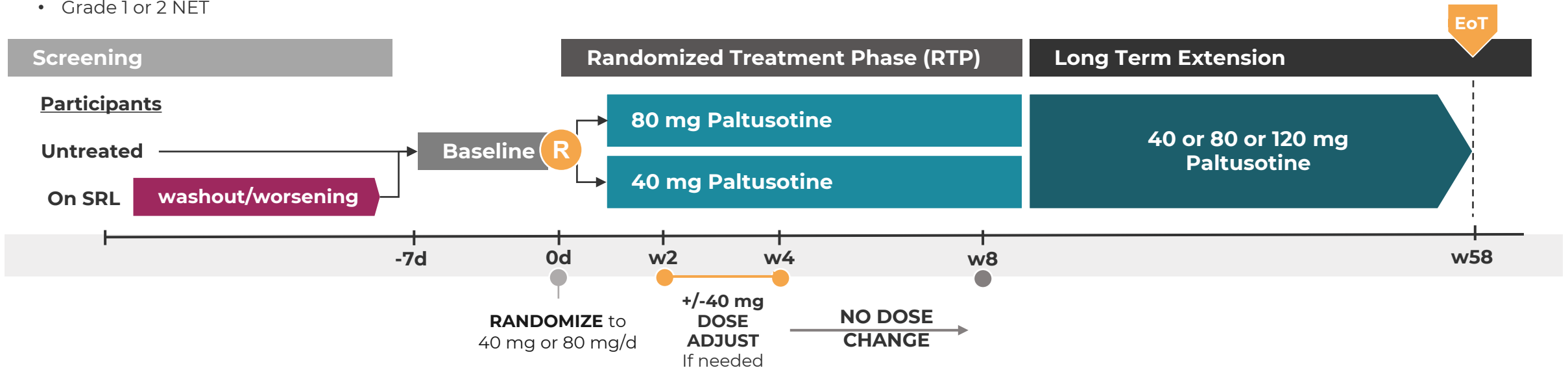
Courtesy of Stephen E Goldfinger, MD [UpToDate®](#)

Phase 2 Study Design: Evaluating Safety, PK and Efficacy of Paltusotine in Carcinoid Syndrome Patients

Protocol: 8-week, open label parallel, randomized 2-dose study followed by Long Term Extension

Key Eligibility Criteria:

- Treatment naïve or currently untreated and actively symptomatic – OR – controlled on SRL therapy and symptom worsening upon washing out of treatment.
- Positive SSTR expression
- Grade 1 or 2 NET



1 Primary Endpoint

Safety and tolerability of Paltusotine

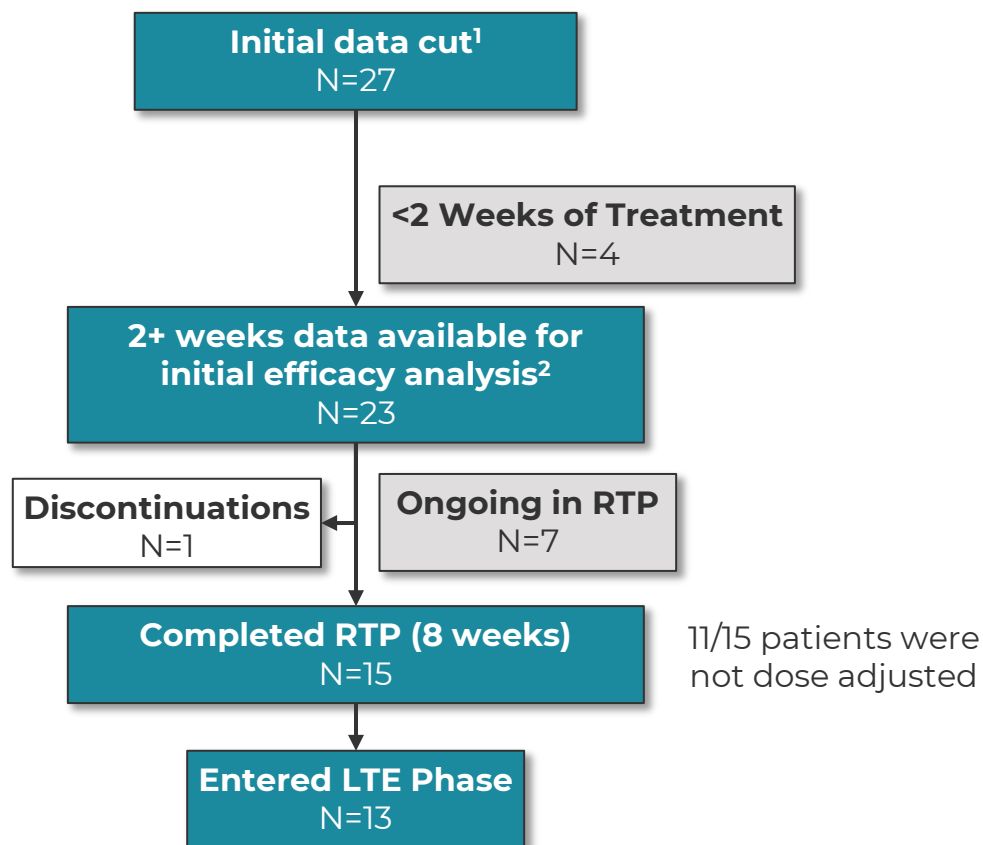
2 Secondary Endpoint

Pharmacokinetics of Paltusotine at 40, 80 and 120 mg doses

Exploratory Endpoints

Bowel movement and flushing frequency, octreotide rescue use, biomarkers, stool consistency, abdominal pain, PRO measures

Disposition and Dosing for the Initial Data Cut (N=27)



Dose at Randomization (N=27 initial data cut)

	40mg	80mg	Total
Naïve/ Untreated	5	4	9
Switching	8	10	18
Total	13	14	27

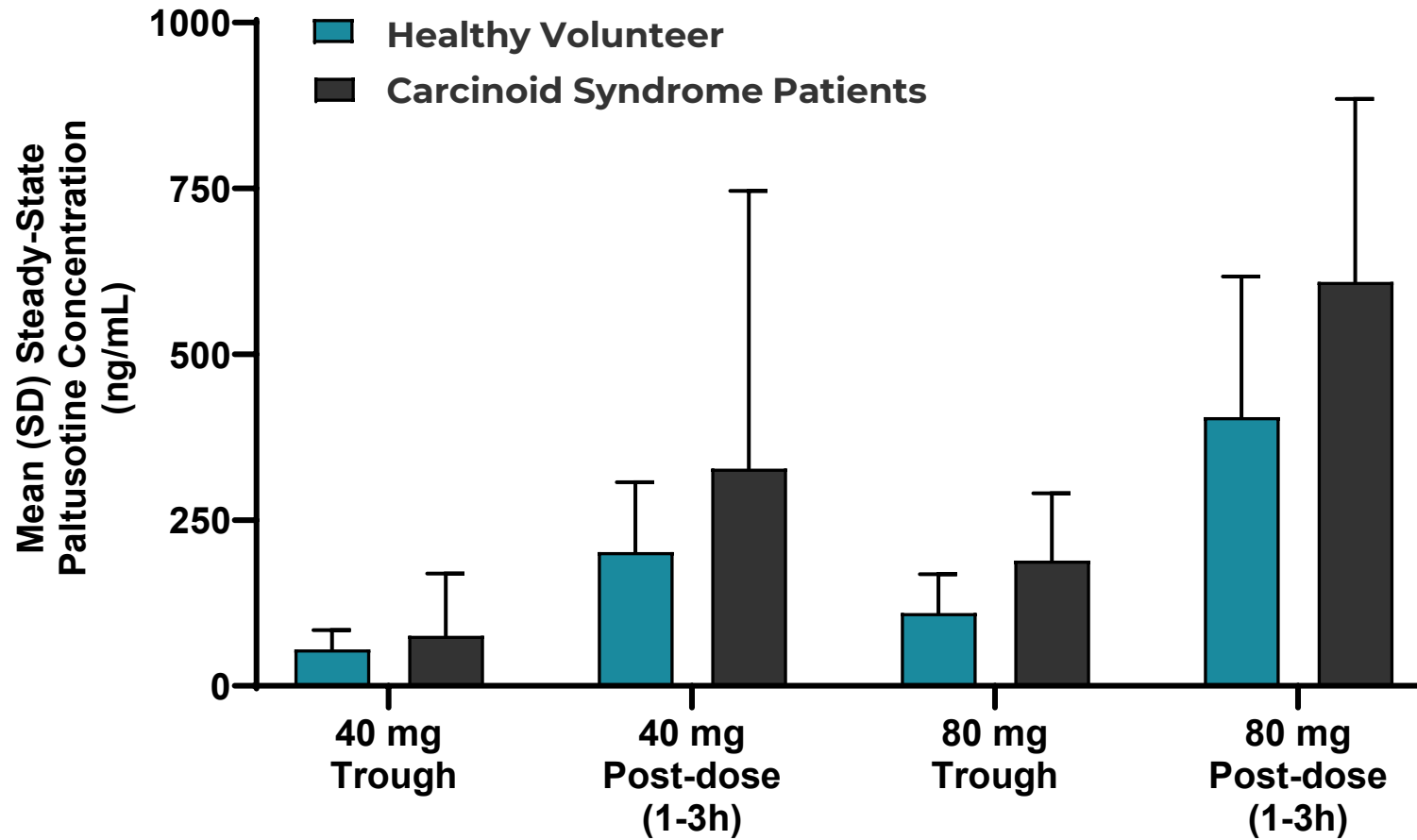
RTP = Randomized treatment phase (8 weeks); LTE = Long Term Extension

1. Safety analysis as of November 27, 2023 initial data cutoff
2. Efficacy analysis based on a minimum of 2 weeks of data available as of the November 27, 2023 data cutoff

Baseline Demographics and Disease Characteristics

	Naïve/Untreated Symptomatic N=9	Switching from SRL N=18	Overall N=27
Female, n(%)	6(67)	9(50)	15(56)
Male, n(%)	3(33)	9(50)	12(44)
Age at informed consent - Mean (SD), years	58.2 (19.5)	60.6(8.1)	59.8(12.7)
BMI - Mean (SD), kg/m²	30.0(14.0)	29.6(5.7)	29.8(9.1)
Geographic Region			
North America, n(%)	4(44)	11(61)	15(55)
Europe, n(%)	1(11)	0	1(3)
Latin America , n(%)	4(44)	7(38)	11(40)
Duration since Carcinoid Syndrome diagnosis – Median, months	8.2	64.4	60.2
NET Tumor Grade 1, n(%)	5(56)	8(44)	13(48)
NET Tumor Grade 2, n(%)	4(44)	10(56)	14(52)

Paltusotine Exposure in Patients with Carcinoid Syndrome was Consistent with Expectations from Healthy Volunteers



Healthy volunteer data is from paltusotine population PK model sampling at steady-state trough and 2-hour post-dose. Carcinoid Syndrome patients: N=7, N=4, N=9, and N=9 for 40 mg trough, 40 mg post-dose, 80 mg trough, and 80 mg post-dose, respectively.

Paltusotine was Well-Tolerated with No Severe or Serious Treatment-Related Adverse Events

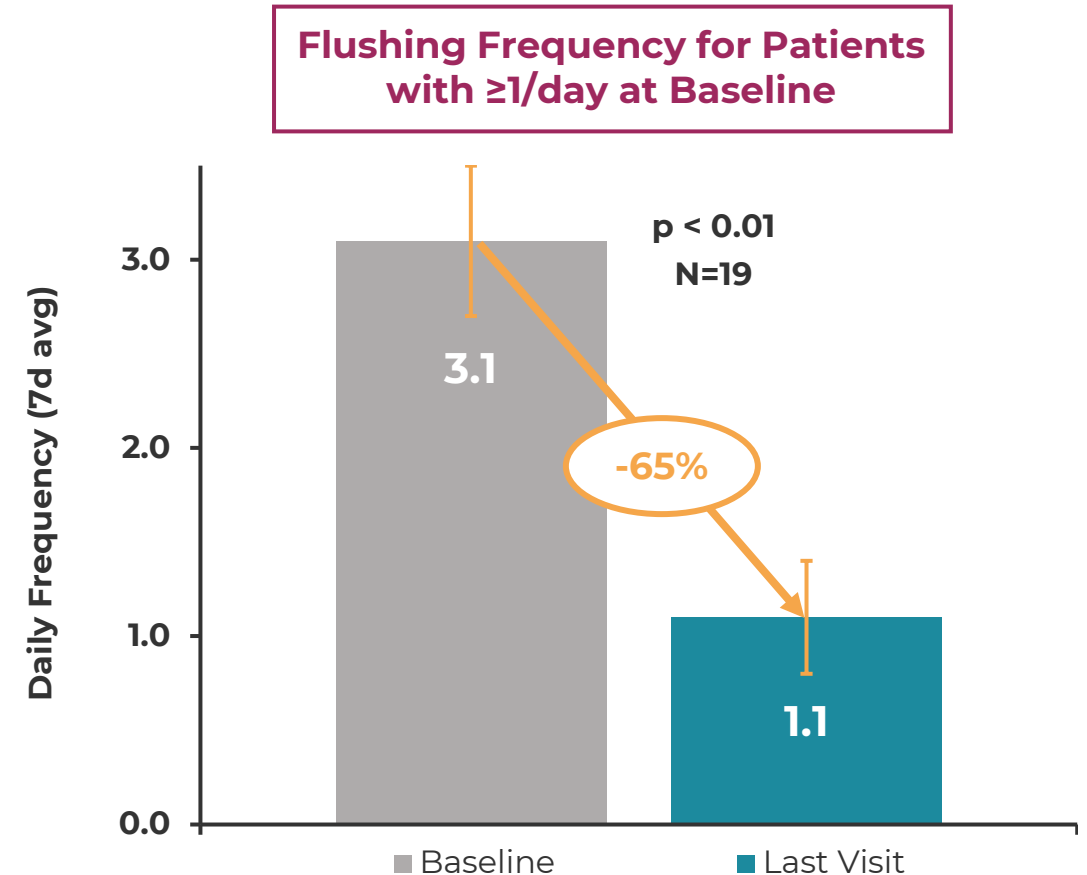
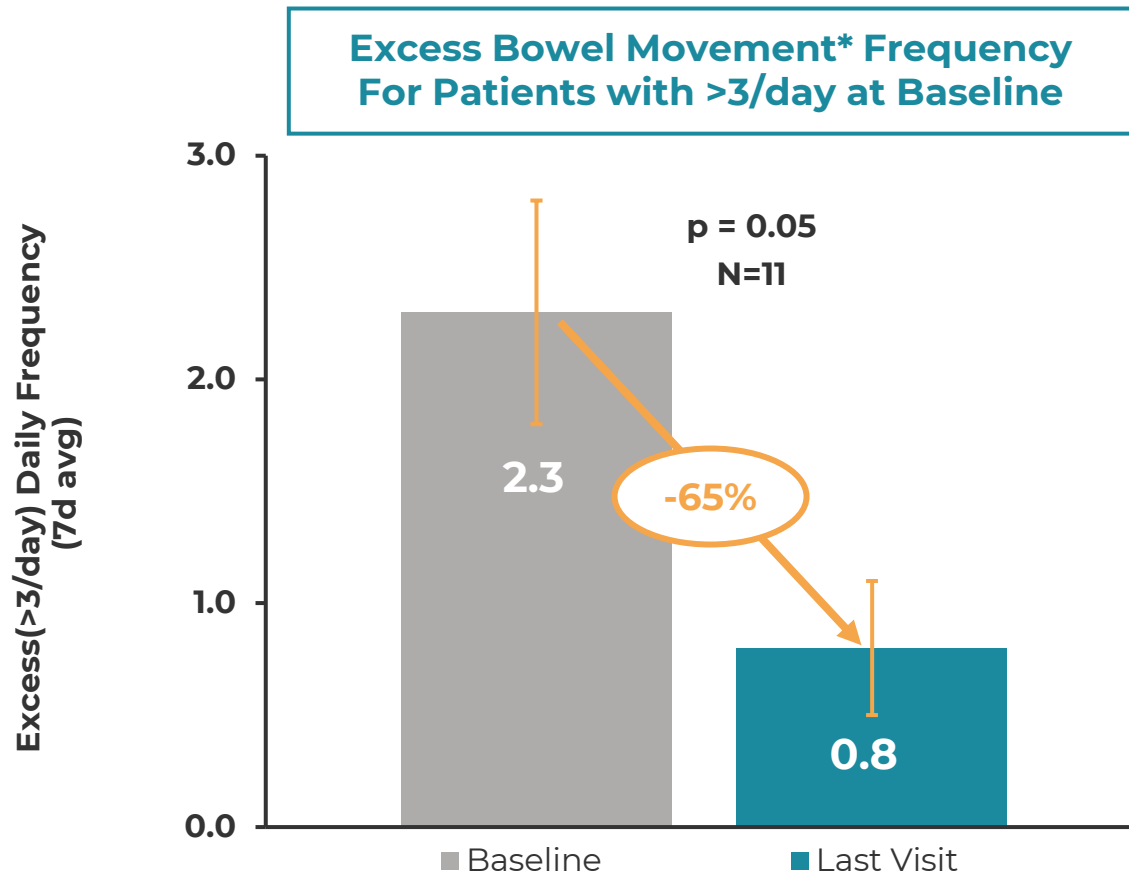
Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events	Paltusotine N = 27
Any	18(66.7)
Mild	9(33.3)
Moderate	7(25.9)
Severe	2(7.4)
Serious	3(11.1)
Death	1(3.7)*
Treatment-related	15(55.6)
Mild	9(33.3)
Moderate	6(22.2)
Severe	0
Serious	0
Death	0

Preliminary Safety Summary from Ongoing Carcinoid Syndrome Phase 2 Study

- Paltusotine was well-tolerated with no treatment related severe or serious treatment related adverse events
- The most frequently reported adverse events included diarrhea, headache and abdominal pain
- Adverse event findings were similar across paltusotine dosing of 40 and 80 mg
- No new safety signals have been observed during study monitoring of vital signs, ECGs, or safety laboratory values

* The fatal outcome of one SAE (cardiac failure, most likely secondary to carcinoid heart disease) occurred 26 days after treatment discontinuation and was not treatment related.

Paltusotine Reduced the Frequency of Both Key Carcinoid Syndrome Core Symptoms: Excess BM and Flushing

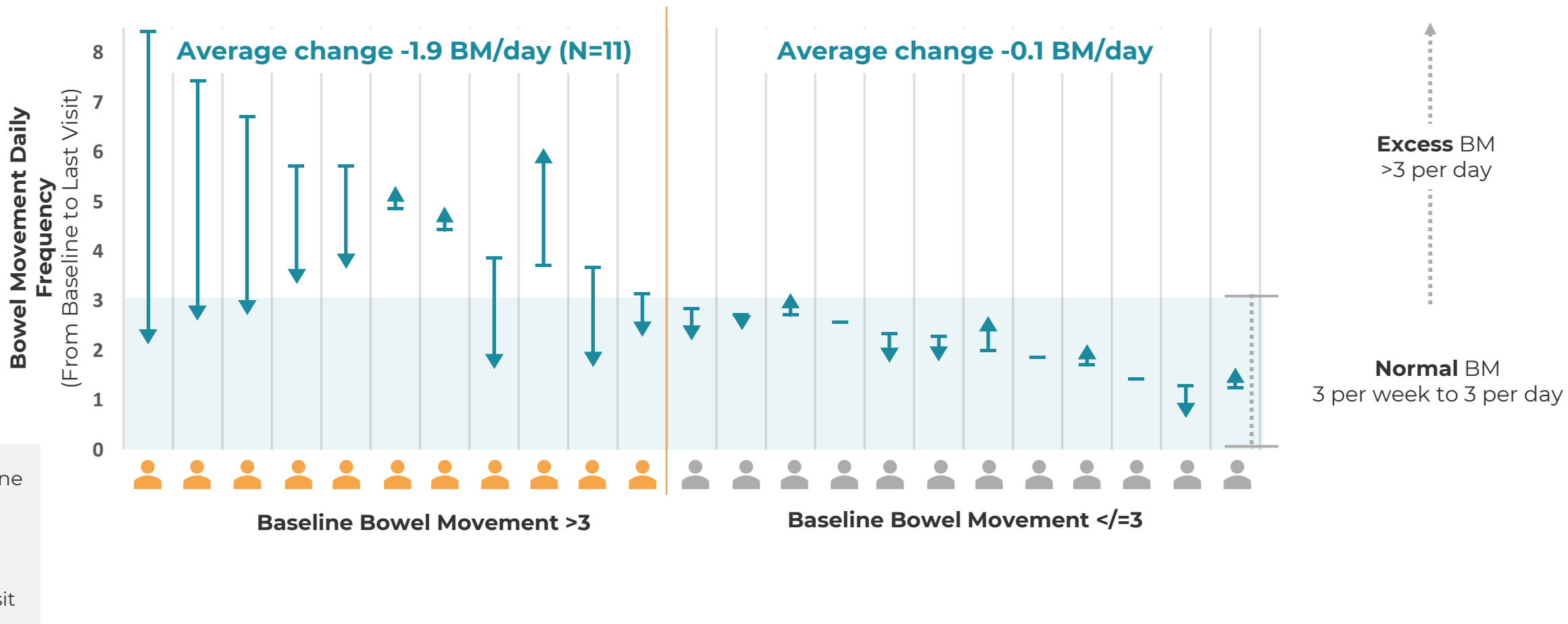


*Excess bowel movements (BM) were defined as daily bowel movements above the upper limit of normal (3 per day)

Exploratory analysis of last visit prior to the preliminary data cut off includes 23 subjects: 15 subjects completed the week 8 visit, 4 subjects completed week 6 visit, 3 subjects completed week 4 visit and 1 subject completed week 2 visit.

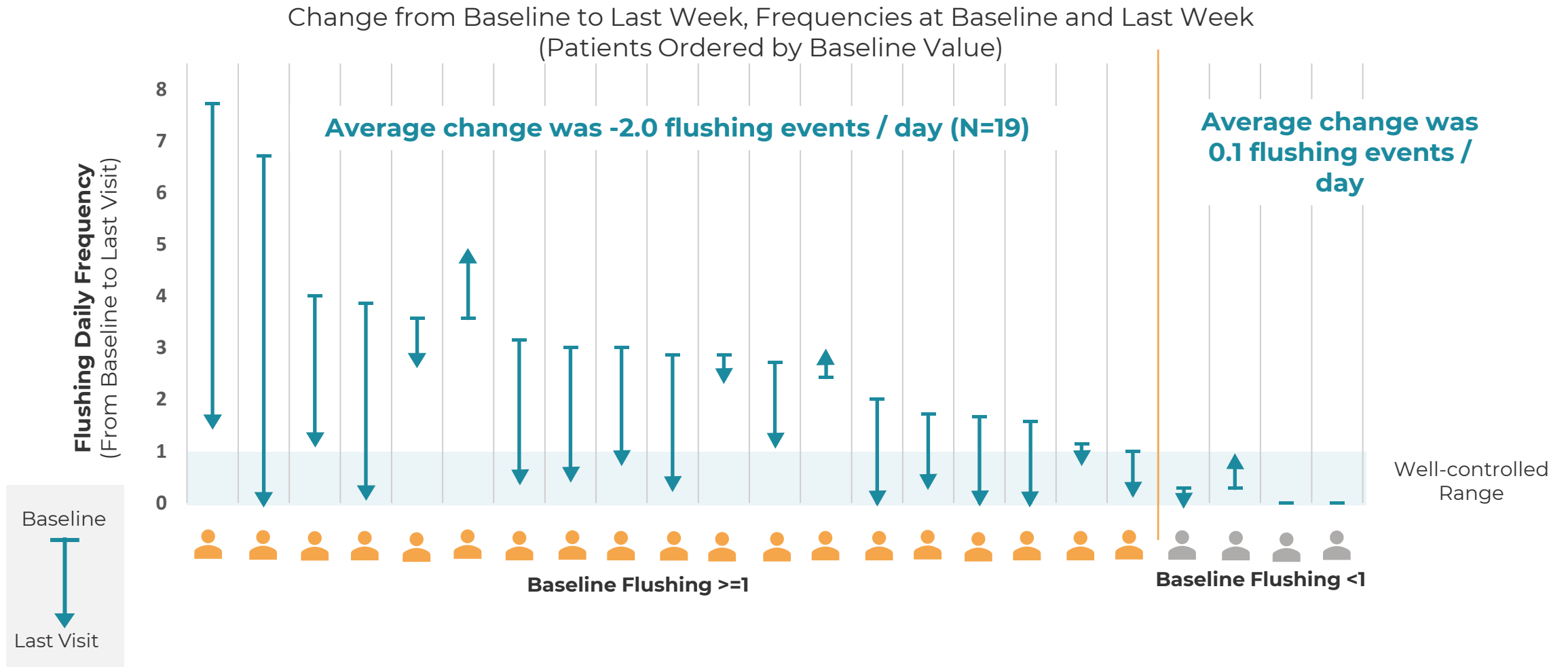
Paltusotine had Clear Benefit on Subjects with Elevated Bowel Movement Frequency

Change from Baseline to Last Week of Treatment
(Patients Ordered by Baseline Value)



(1) End of each arrow represents the data from the last available week of treatment for each of the 23 subjects. 15 subjects completed the week 8 visit, 4 subjects completed week 6 visit, 3 subjects completed week 4 visit and 1 subject completed week 2 visit.

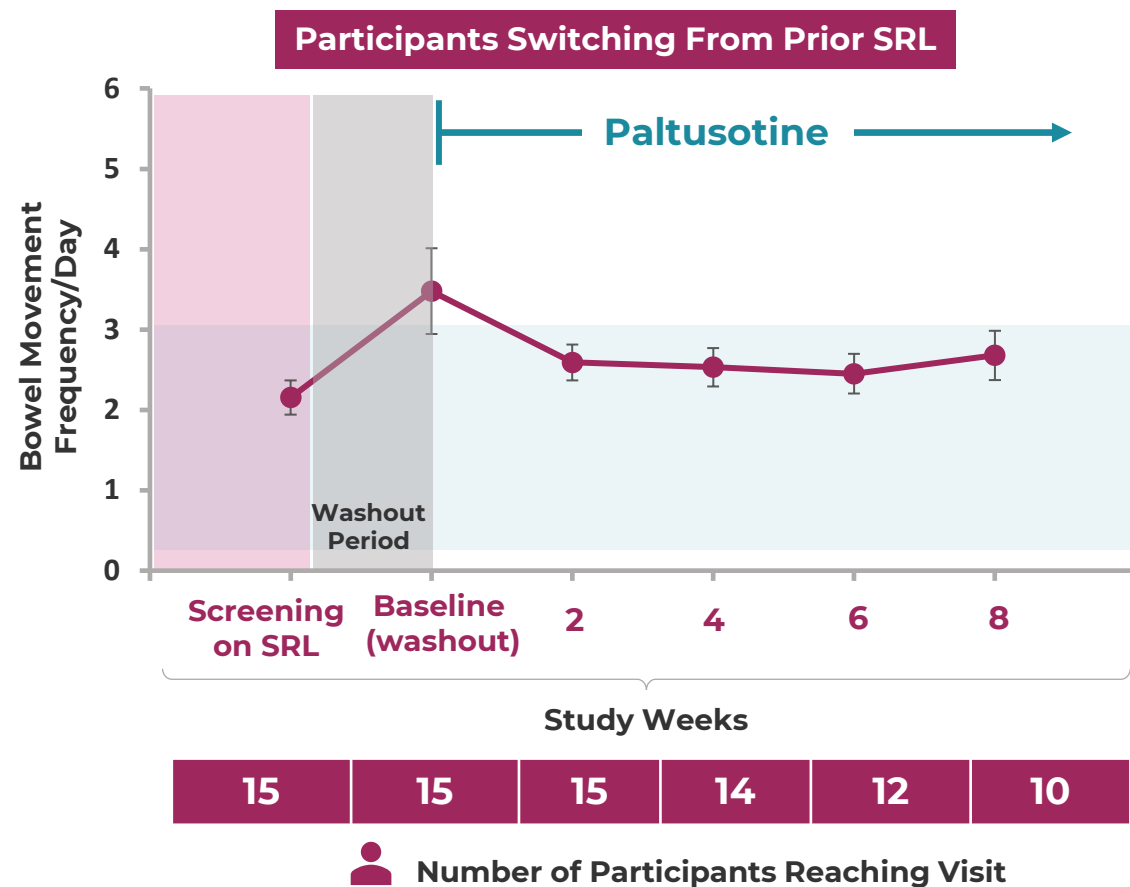
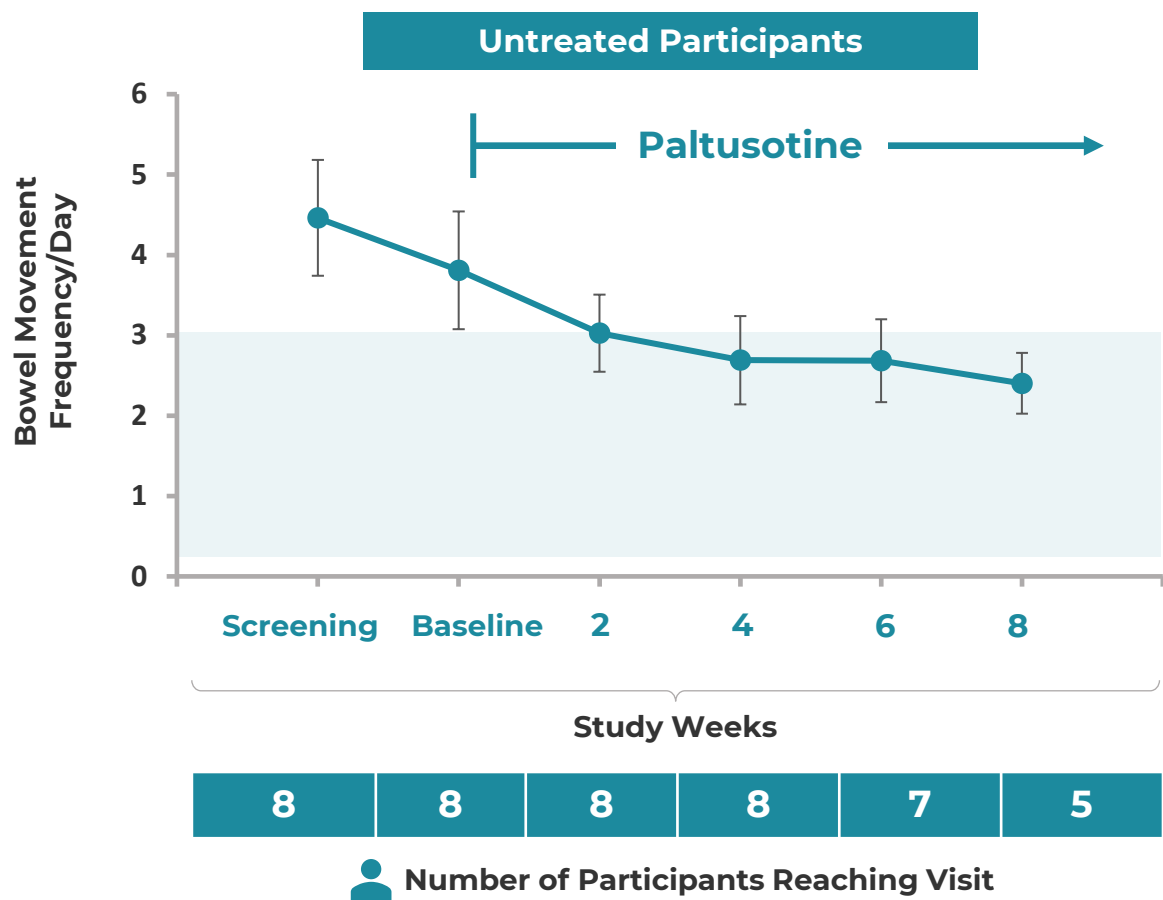
Paltusotine Showed Improvements in Flushing Frequencies in Majority of Subjects



(1) End of each arrow represents the data from the last available week of treatment for each of the 23 subjects. 15 subjects completed the week 8 visit, 4 subjects completed week 6 visit, 3 subjects completed week 4 visit and 1 subject completed week 2 visit.

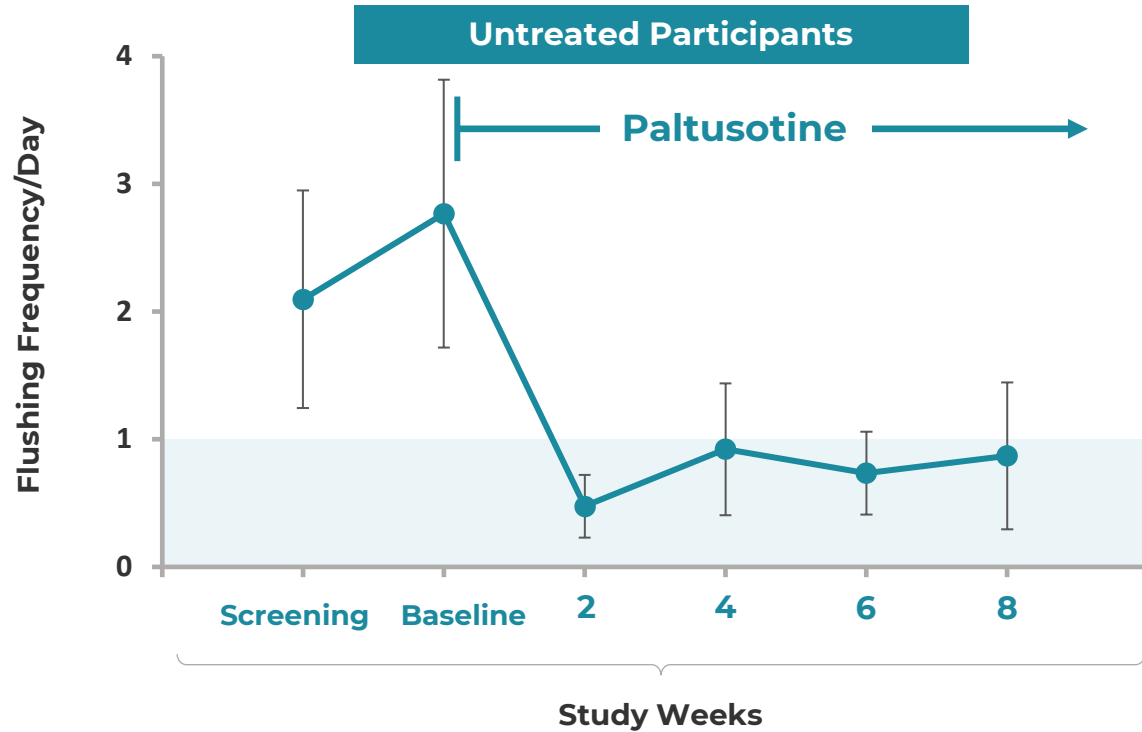
Rapid Improvements in Bowel Movement Frequency were Observed within 2 Weeks of Treatment

Bowel Movement Frequency of All Participants (N=23) Whether Experiencing Excess BMs at Baseline or Not

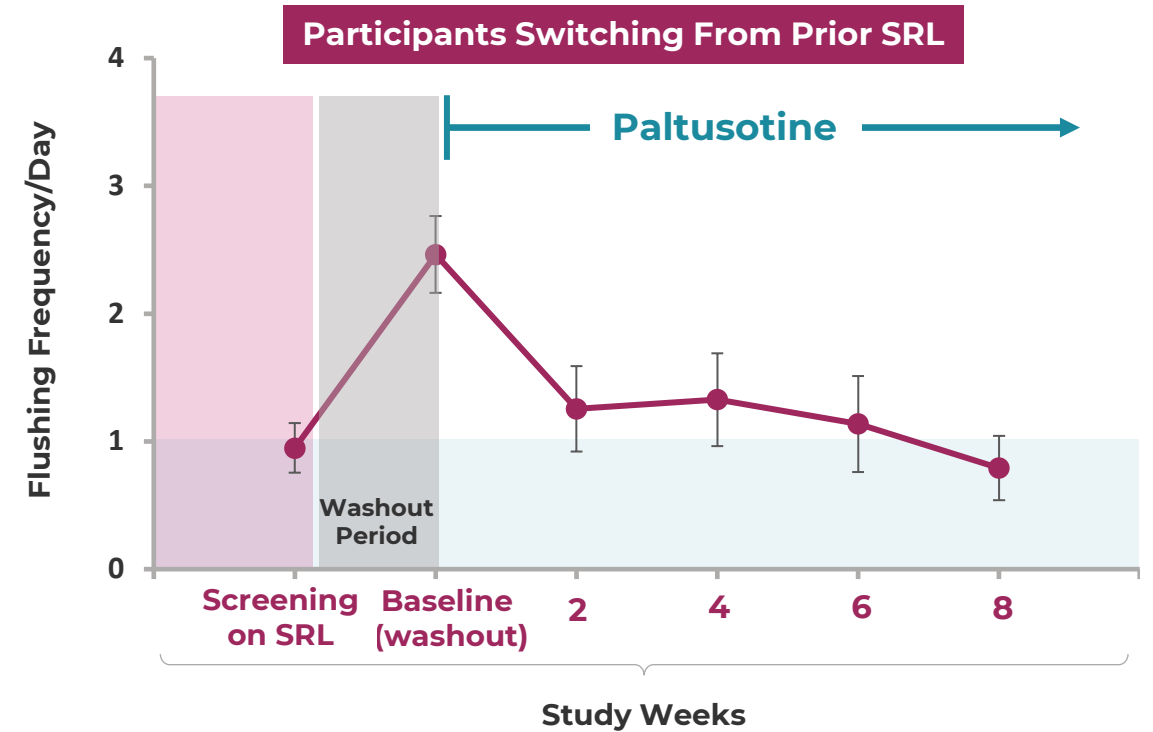


Rapid Improvements in Flushing Frequency were Observed within 2 Weeks of Treatment

Flushing Frequency of All Participants (N=23) Whether Experiencing Flushing at Baseline or Not

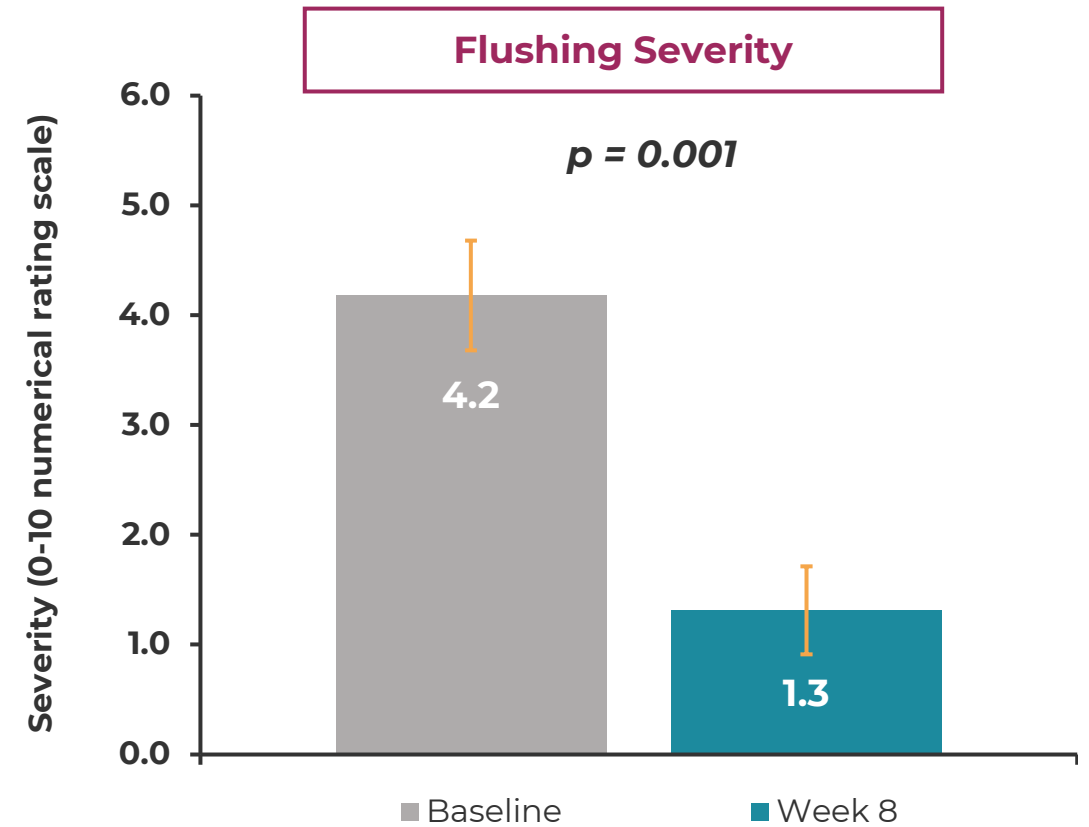
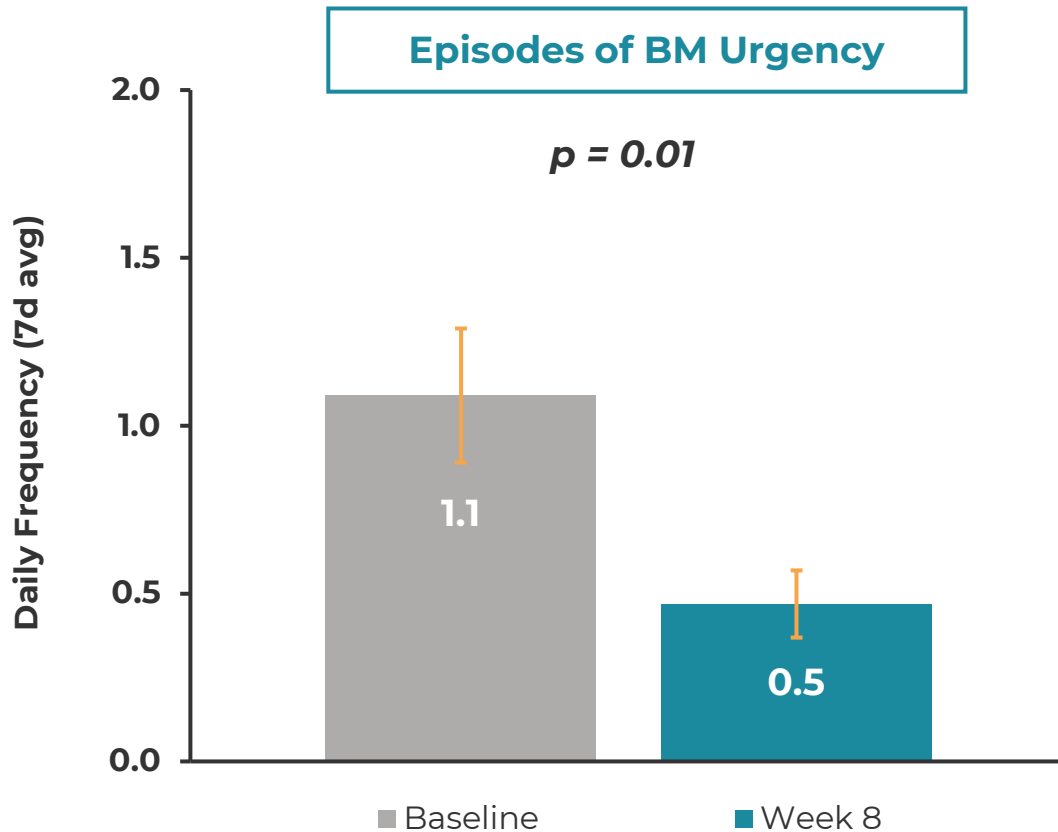


Number of Participants Reaching Visit



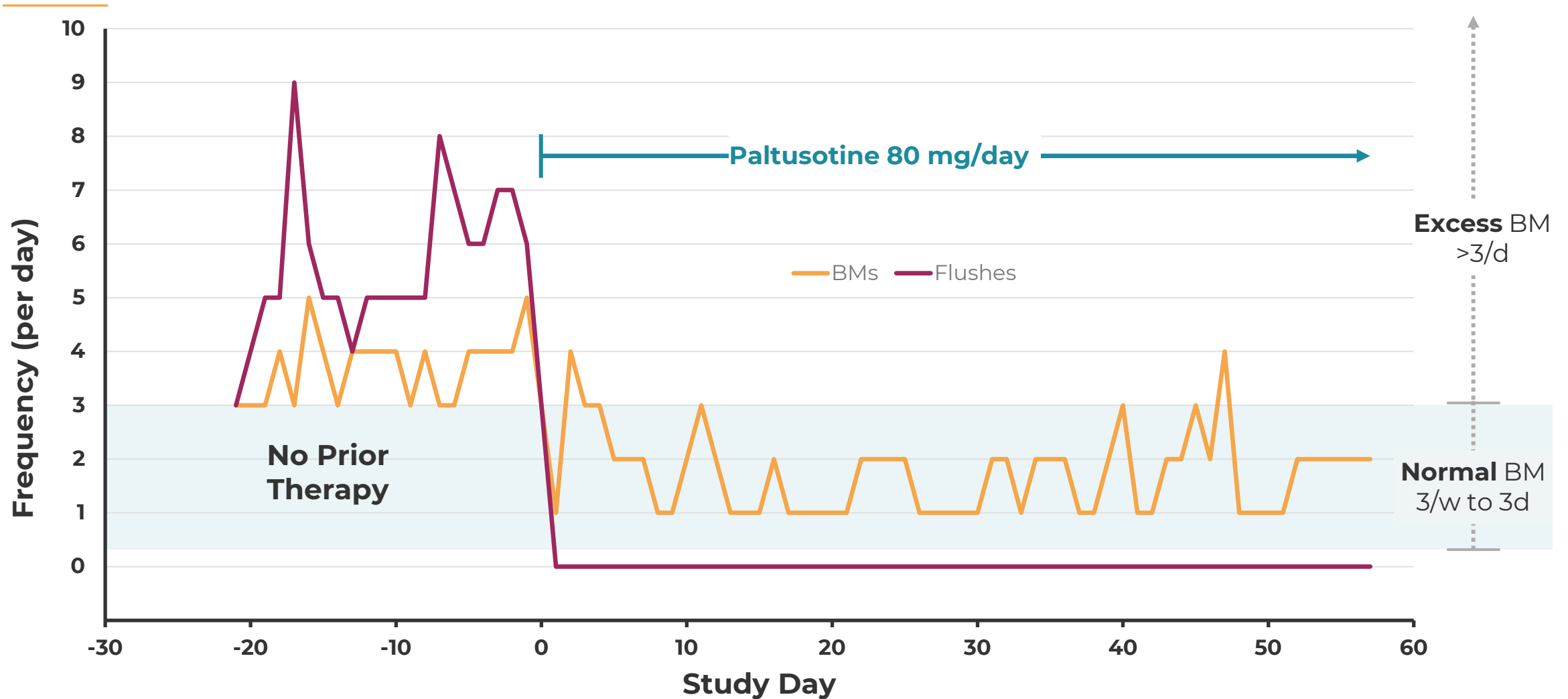
Number of Participants Reaching Visit

Paltusotine Also Reduced the Severity of Key Carcinoid Syndrome Symptoms

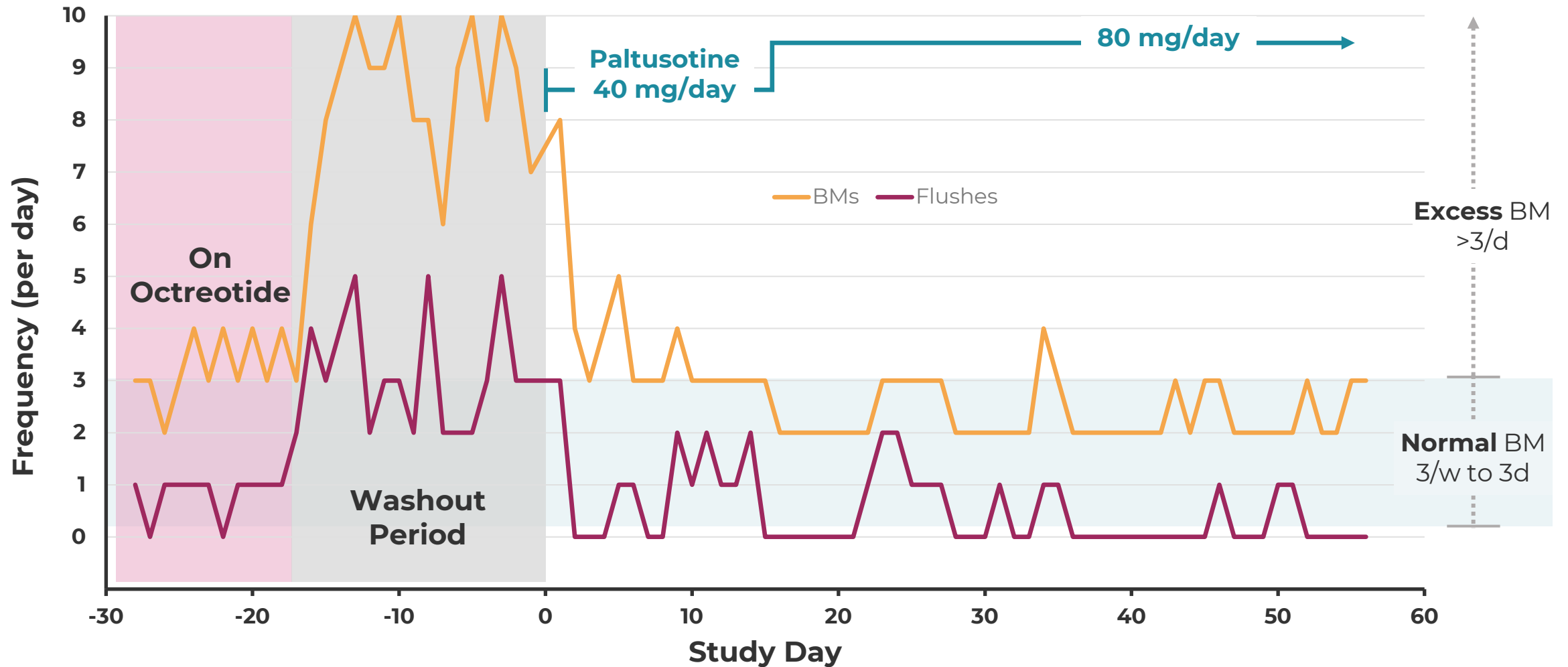


N=15 who completed the Randomized Treatment Period
BM = bowel movement

Example Study Participant #1: Elimination of Flushing and Normalization of BMs



Example Study Participant #2: Meaningful Improvements in BM and Flushing Frequencies



Once Daily Oral Paltusotine Showed Strong Initial Results in Carcinoid Syndrome Patients



Summary: Exceeded Initial Goals for the Study

- Significant reductions of frequency and severity of bowel movements and flushing with 40mg and 80mg
- Paltusotine was well-tolerated with no severe or serious treatment related adverse events
- Overall PK was generally consistent with expectations from healthy volunteers



Next Steps: Initial Data Supports Preparation for Phase 3

- Analysis of biomarker and supplemental patient reported outcome data
- The study has completed enrollment (N=36), and the topline data from the complete study is expected in 1H 2024
- Expect to submit complete data set and engage with FDA first half of 2024

Anticipated Paltusotine Milestones

- Results from PATHFNDR-2 Phase 3 study in untreated acromegaly patients

1Q24

- Acromegaly NDA submission
- Carcinoid syndrome Phase 3 start pending alignment with FDA

1H24

- Topline results from carcinoid syndrome Phase 2 study (N=36)

2H24



Ongoing Open Label Extension Studies

- N > 175 participants and increasing
- 26 patients from Phase 2 extension study have been treated with paltusotine for >3 years, 35 patients for >2 years

Q&A



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