MOMENTUM—Pemvidutide Phase 2 Obesity Trial

Topline Week 48 Results

30 November 2023

NASDAQ: ALT
Forward-looking statements

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MOMENTUM Trial

- Phase 2, 48-week trial of pemvidutide, a balanced (1:1) GLP-1/glucagon dual receptor agonist, in 391 subjects with overweight or obesity
- Randomized 1:1:1:1 to 1 of 4 treatment arms, stratified by gender and baseline BMI, with standard lifestyle interventions
- No or rapid (4 week) dose titration; dose reduction due to intolerability was not allowed
Study Population—Key Eligibility Criteria

- Men and women ages 18-75 years
- BMI ≥ 30 kg/m² or BMI ≥ 27 kg/m² with at least one obesity-related comorbidity
  - History of cardiovascular disease
  - Hypertension
  - Dyslipidemia
  - Pre-diabetes
  - Obstructive sleep apnea
- Non-diabetes: HbA1c ≤ 6.5% and fasting glucose ≤ 125 mg/dL
- At least one unsuccessful weight loss attempt
- A minimum of approximately 25% of subjects were to be male
Study Endpoints

Efficacy

• Primary endpoint
  • Relative change from baseline in body weight (%)  
• Key secondary endpoints
  • Proportions (%) of subjects achieving weight loss of ≥ 5%, ≥ 10%, ≥ 15% and ≥ 20% body weight  
  • Change from baseline in serum lipids and blood pressure

Safety

• Adverse events (AEs)
  • Serious AEs  
  • Adverse Events of Special Interest (AESI)
  • Cardiac AEs and Major Adverse Cardiac Events (MACE)  
• Heart rate  
• Glucose homeostasis

Tolerability

• AEs leading to discontinuation  
• Gastrointestinal (GI) AEs
Disposition of Subjects

391 randomized and dosed

Placebo
N=97 (100.0%)
Completed study on study drug
N=51 (52.6%)
Completed study
N=60 (61.9%)

Pemvidutide 1.2 mg
N=98 (100.0%)
Completed study on study drug
N=70 (71.4%)
Completed study
N=76 (77.6%)

Pemvidutide 1.8 mg
N=99 (100.0%)
Completed study on study drug
N=63 (63.6%)
Completed study
N=74 (74.7%)

Pemvidutide 2.4 mg
N=97 (100.0%)
Completed study on study drug
N=56 (57.7%)
Completed study
N=68 (70.1%)

74.1% of subjects receiving pemvidutide completed the study
Baseline Characteristics of Subjects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Placebo (N=97)</th>
<th>1.2 mg (N=98)</th>
<th>1.8 mg (N=99)</th>
<th>2.4 mg (N=97)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, years</td>
<td>mean (SD)</td>
<td>50.3 (13.6)</td>
<td>49.6 (12.3)</td>
<td>50.1 (13.3)</td>
<td>48.5 (13.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>female, N (%)</td>
<td>72 (74.2%)</td>
<td>75 (76.5%)</td>
<td>76 (76.8%)</td>
<td>74 (76.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>White, N (%)</td>
<td>76 (78.4%)</td>
<td>86 (87.8%)</td>
<td>72 (72.7%)</td>
<td>77 (79.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>African-American, N (%)</td>
<td>13 (13.4%)</td>
<td>8 (8.2%)</td>
<td>19 (19.2%)</td>
<td>16 (16.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asian, N (%)</td>
<td>5 (5.2%)</td>
<td>1 (1.0%)</td>
<td>2 (2.0%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native or American Indian, N (%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>1 (1.0%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other, N (%)</td>
<td>3 (3.1%)</td>
<td>3 (3.1%)</td>
<td>5 (5.1%)</td>
<td>4 (4.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>Hispanic, N (%)</td>
<td>19 (19.6%)</td>
<td>19 (19.4%)</td>
<td>18 (18.2%)</td>
<td>24 (24.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not Hispanic, N (%)</td>
<td>78 (80.4%)</td>
<td>77 (78.6%)</td>
<td>79 (79.8%)</td>
<td>73 (75.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not reported, N (%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>2 (2.0%)</td>
<td>2 (2.0%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI, kg/m²</td>
<td>mean (SD)</td>
<td>37.8 (7.2)</td>
<td>37.4 (6.1)</td>
<td>37.4 (7.4)</td>
<td>37.1 (5.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body weight, kg</td>
<td>mean (SD)</td>
<td>105.7 (22.5)</td>
<td>104.5 (22.7)</td>
<td>103.8 (23.8)</td>
<td>104.0 (19.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood pressure, mm Hg</td>
<td>systolic, mean (SD)</td>
<td>122.2 (12.8)</td>
<td>121.6 (12.9)</td>
<td>124.0 (12.8)</td>
<td>124.7 (13.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>diastolic, mean (SD)</td>
<td>76.4 (8.1)</td>
<td>77.9 (7.5)</td>
<td>78.2 (7.6)</td>
<td>80.0 (7.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Weight Loss of 15.6% Achieved at Week 48 on 2.4 mg

MEAN WEIGHT LOSS OF 32.2 LBS AND MAXIMAL WEIGHT LOSS OF 87.1 LBS

**Relative Weight Loss (%)**

- placebo, N=97: -2.2%
- 1.2 mg, N=98: -10.3%
- 1.8 mg, N=99: -11.2%
- 2.4 mg, N=97: -15.6%

***p < 0.001 vs. placebo (MMRM)**

**Absolute Weight Loss (lbs)**

- placebo, N=97: -3.5 lbs
- 1.2 mg, N=98: -20.1 lbs
- 1.8 mg, N=99: -20.7 lbs
- 2.4 mg, N=97: -32.2 lbs

***p < 0.001 vs. placebo (MMRM)**
Weight Loss Continuing at Week 48

- Near linear trajectory of weight loss on 2.4 mg at 48 weeks
- Greater weight loss could potentially be realized with longer durations of treatment

MMRM, mixed model for repeated measures
Majority of Subjects Lost ≥ 15% Body Weight on 2.4 mg

- **p < 0.005**
- ***p < 0.001***
- ****p < 0.0001***

vs. placebo (CMH)
Robust Weight Loss at All Pemvidutide Doses
OVER 30% OF SUBJECTS LOST 20% OR MORE BODY WEIGHT ON 2.4 MG
Significant Reductions in BMI at Week 48

- 49% of subjects on 2.4 mg realized a 1-class reduction in BMI
- 29% of subjects on 2.4 mg realized a 2-class reduction in BMI
- 48% of subjects on 2.4 mg with baseline obesity no longer had obesity at the end of treatment
Robust Reductions in Serum Lipids at Week 48

* p < 0.05
** p < 0.005
*** p < 0.001

vs. placebo (ANCOVA)

ANCOVA, analysis of covariance
Greater Reductions in Triglycerides, Total and LDL Cholesterol in Subjects with Elevated Baseline Levels

* p < 0.05  
** p < 0.005  
*** p < 0.001  
vs. placebo (ANCOVA)

ANCOVA, analysis of covariance
Glucose Homeostasis Maintained

Fasting Glucose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Mean (mg/dL ± SE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td>95.5 ± 5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 mg</td>
<td>101.6 ± 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8 mg</td>
<td>101.5 ± 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 mg</td>
<td>101.5 ± 0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HbA1c

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Mean (%) ± SE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td>5.6 ± 0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 mg</td>
<td>5.5 ± 0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8 mg</td>
<td>5.5 ± 0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 mg</td>
<td>5.5 ± 0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Improvements in Blood Pressure without Clinically Meaningful Increases in Heart Rate at Week 48

**Blood Pressure**

- Placebo: 3.5
- 1.2 mg: 1.8
- 1.8 mg: -2.3
- 2.4 mg: -2.1

**Heart Rate**

- Placebo: -4.6
- 1.2 mg: -1.6
- 1.8 mg: -1.0
- 2.4 mg: -2.9

*MMRM, mixed model for repeated measures*
### Overview of Adverse Events (AEs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Placebo (N=97)</th>
<th>1.2 mg (N=98)</th>
<th>1.8 mg (N=99)</th>
<th>2.4 mg (N=97)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAEs related to study drug</td>
<td>N (%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All AEs leading to discontinuation</td>
<td>N (%)</td>
<td>6 (6.2%)</td>
<td>5 (5.1%)</td>
<td>19 (19.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug-related AEs leading to discontinuation</td>
<td>N (%)</td>
<td>2 (2.1%)</td>
<td>4 (4.1%)</td>
<td>16 (16.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal (GI) AEs—mainly mild to moderate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>N (%)</td>
<td>11 (11.3%)</td>
<td>25 (25.5%)</td>
<td>59 (59.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>N (%)</td>
<td>3 (3.1%)</td>
<td>6 (6.1%)</td>
<td>27 (27.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>N (%)</td>
<td>5 (5.2%)</td>
<td>8 (8.2%)</td>
<td>10 (10.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>N (%)</td>
<td>8 (8.2%)</td>
<td>17 (17.3%)</td>
<td>13 (13.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEs of Special Interest (AESI)</td>
<td>N (%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Adverse Cardiac Events (MACE)</td>
<td>N (%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac AEs, including arrhythmias</td>
<td>N (%)</td>
<td>4 (4.1%)</td>
<td>3 (3.1%)</td>
<td>4 (4.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Only 1 drug-related SAE of vomiting
- No AESI or MACE events
- No imbalances in cardiac AEs across treatment groups
MOMENTUM Trial—Week 48 Summary

Efficacy

• Robust mean weight loss of 15.6% on pemvidutide 2.4 mg at Week 48
• Mean and maximal weight losses of 32.2 lbs and 87.1 lbs, respectively, on 2.4 mg at Week 48
• Over 30% of subjects lost 20% or more body weight on 2.4 mg at Week 48
• Continued weight loss on 2.4 mg at Week 48—greater weight loss could potentially be achieved with longer duration of treatment
• Substantial and clinically meaningful reductions in total cholesterol, LDL, triglycerides and blood pressure

Safety and Tolerability

• Gastrointestinal AEs, common to incretin-based agents, mainly mild to moderate in severity
• No imbalance of cardiac AEs, including arrhythmias
• No clinically meaningful increases in heart rate
• Glucose homeostasis maintained
Questions pertaining to this presentation:

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