PEMVIDUTIDE PRESERVES LEAN BODY MASS DURING WEIGHT LOSS IN PATIENTS WITH OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY: RESULTS OF A PHASE 2 MRI-BASED BODY COMPOSITION SUB-STUDY

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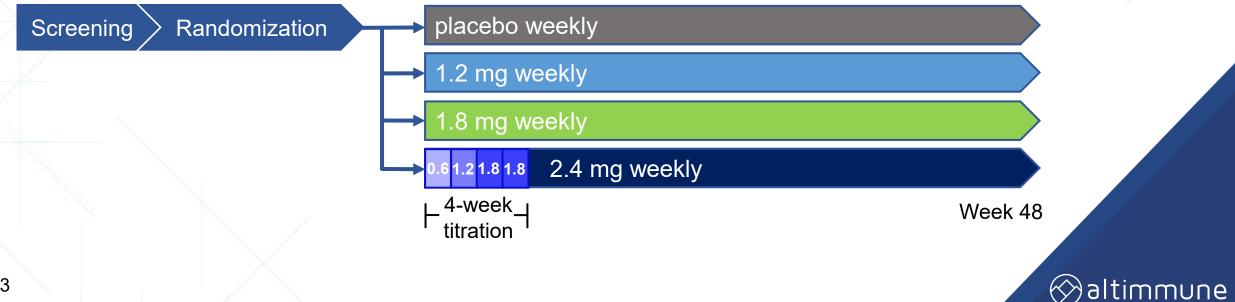
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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

- Pemvidutide is a potency-balanced GLP-1/glucagon dual receptor agonist that has been shown to significantly reduce body weight in obese and overweight subjects.
- Reductions in lean mass with weight loss may lead to unwanted effects (fractures, loss of physical function), particularly in susceptible individuals such as the elderly
- Weight loss and lean mass were assessed in MOMENTUM, a Phase 2 trial of pemvidutide in the treatment of subjects with overweight and obesity

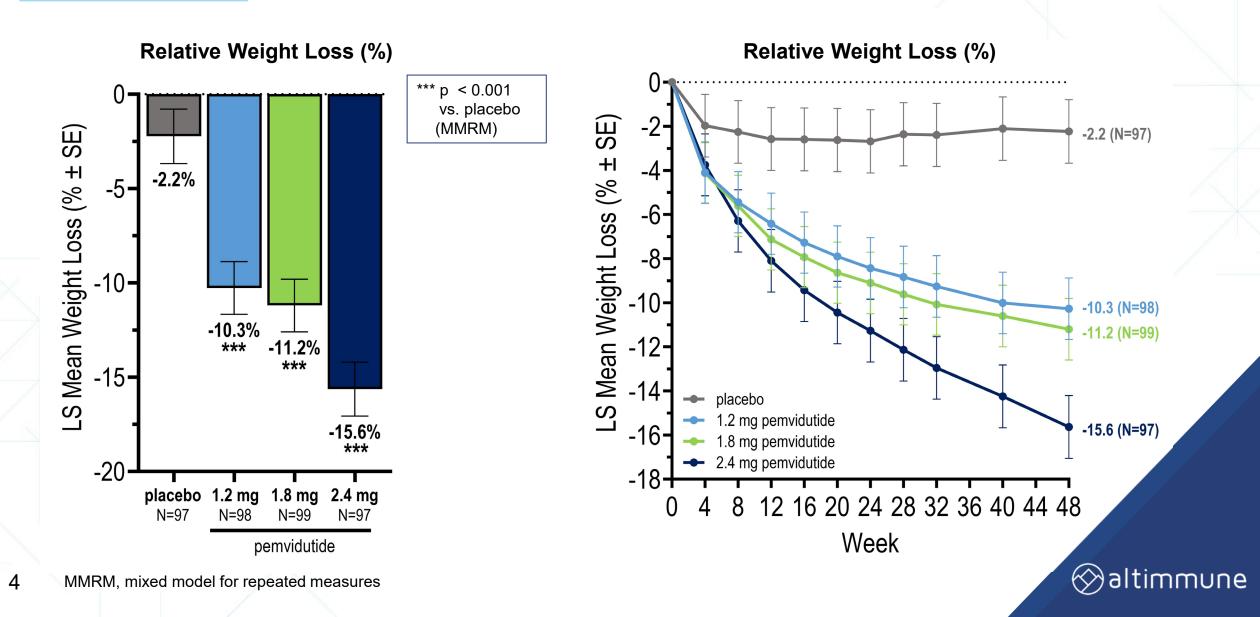
MOMENTUM OBESITY TRIAL DESIGN

- Phase 2, 48-week trial of pemvidutide in 391 subjects with overweight or obesity lacksquare
- Randomized 1:1:1:1 to 4 treatment arms, stratified by gender and baseline BMI, with standard lifestyle interventions
- MRIs were performed in a body composition substudy of 67 subjects, 50 receiving pervidutide, at baseline and Week 48



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

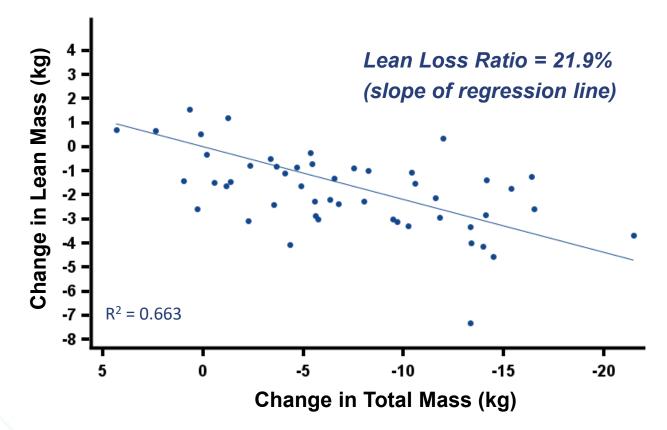


LEAN LOSS RATIO LOWER THAN REPORTED WITH DIET AND EXERCISE

MRI-BASED BODY COMPOSITION ANALYSIS CONFIRMS PREFERENTIAL LOSS OF ADIPOSE TISSUE OVER LEAN TISSUE

LEAN LOSS RATIO Change in Lean Mass / Change in Total Mass*

Pemvidutide-treated Subjects (n = 50 across all dose groups)

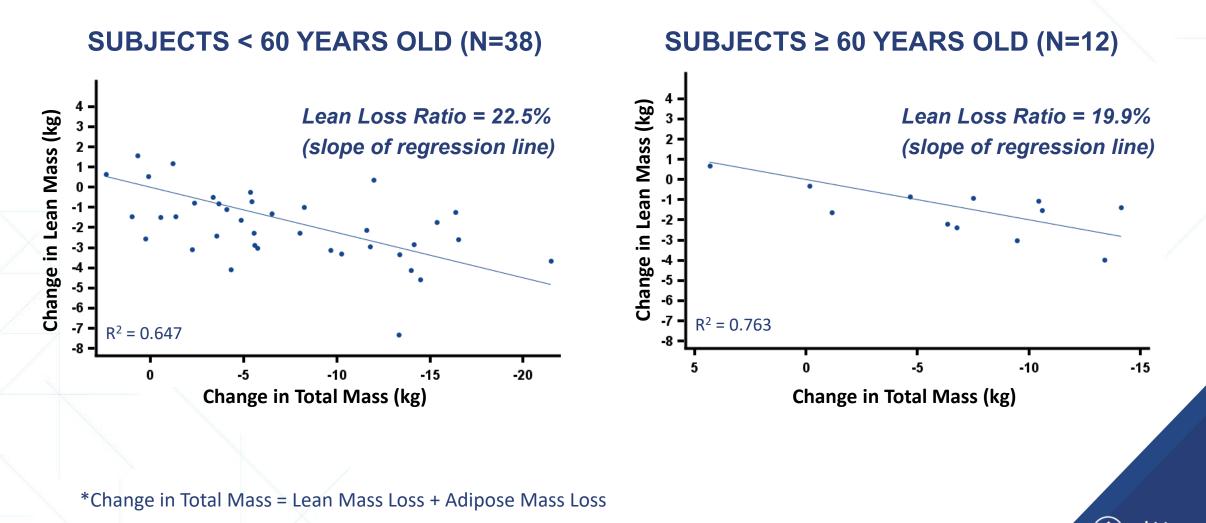


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*Change in Total Mass = Lean Mass Loss + Adipose Mass Loss

LEAN MASS PRESERVATION MAINTAINED IN OLDER SUBJECTS

PREVENTING LEAN MASS LOSS IN THE ELDERLY MAY REDUCE RISK OF FALLS AND FRACTURES



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PEMVIDUTIDE PRESERVES LEAN MASS DURING WEIGHT LOSS

- Robust mean weight loss of 15.6% with pemvidutide 2.4 mg at Week 48
- Lean Loss Ratio of 21.9%, class-leading among incretin therapies and better than the lean loss historically associated with diet and exercise
- This effect was maintained in older individuals, potentially mitigating the unwanted effects of lean loss in this population

