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NASDAQ: ALT

Effect of pemvidutide (ALT-801), a GLP-1/glucagon dual receptor agonist, on pathogenic lipid mediators

American Heart Association
Scientific Sessions
November 5-7, 2022

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Disclsore Statement

Jorge Plutzky and Mustafa Noor are paid consultants to Altimmune
Pablo Ortiz and Cristina Alonso were contracted to perform the 2D-NMR and lipidomic analyses
M. Scott Harris, John Suschak, Bertrand Georges, M. Scot Roberts and Sarah K. Browne are employees of Altimmune

Safe-Harbor Statement

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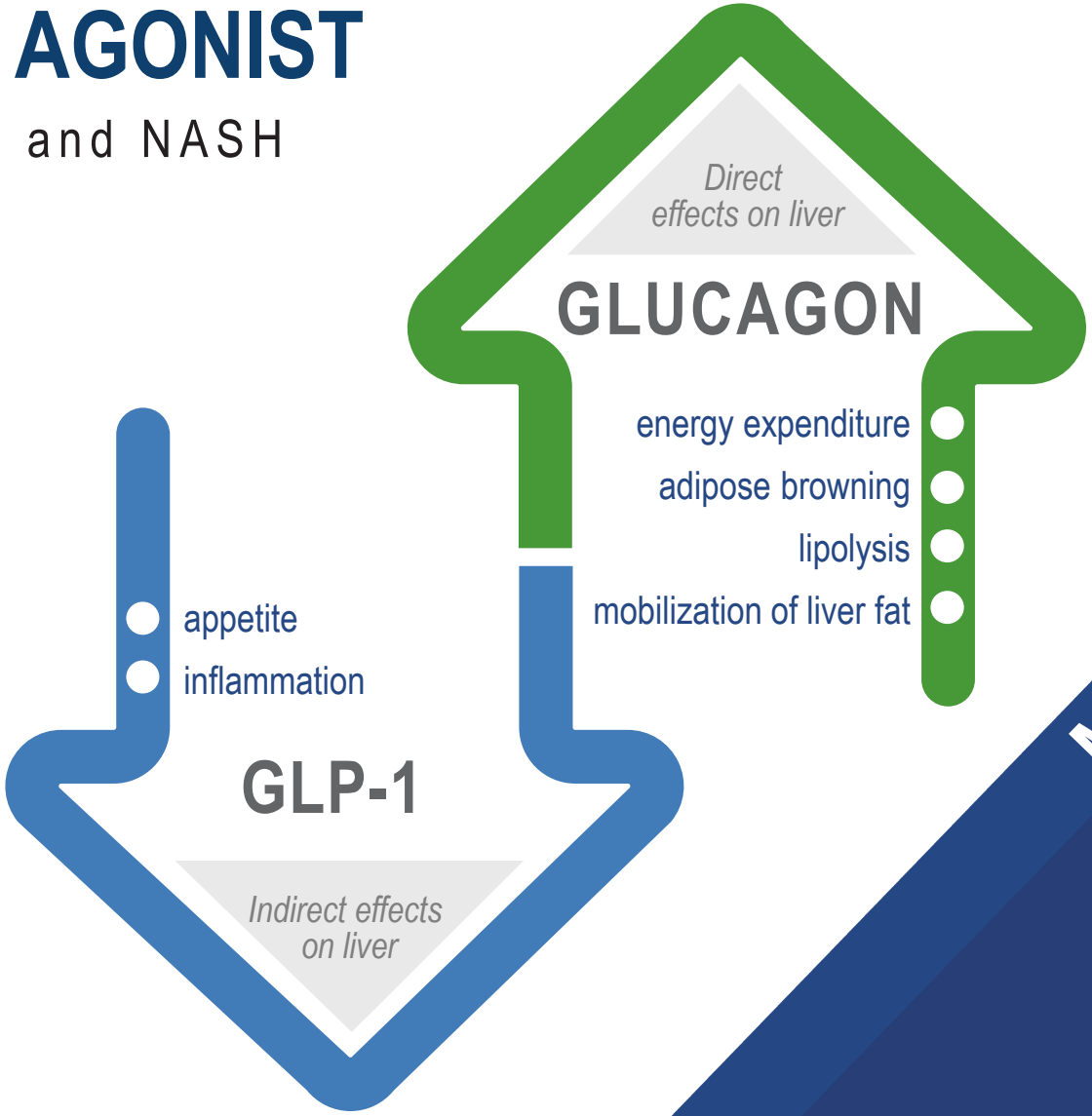
PEMVIDUTIDE:GLP-1/GLUCAGON RECEPTOR DUAL AGONIST

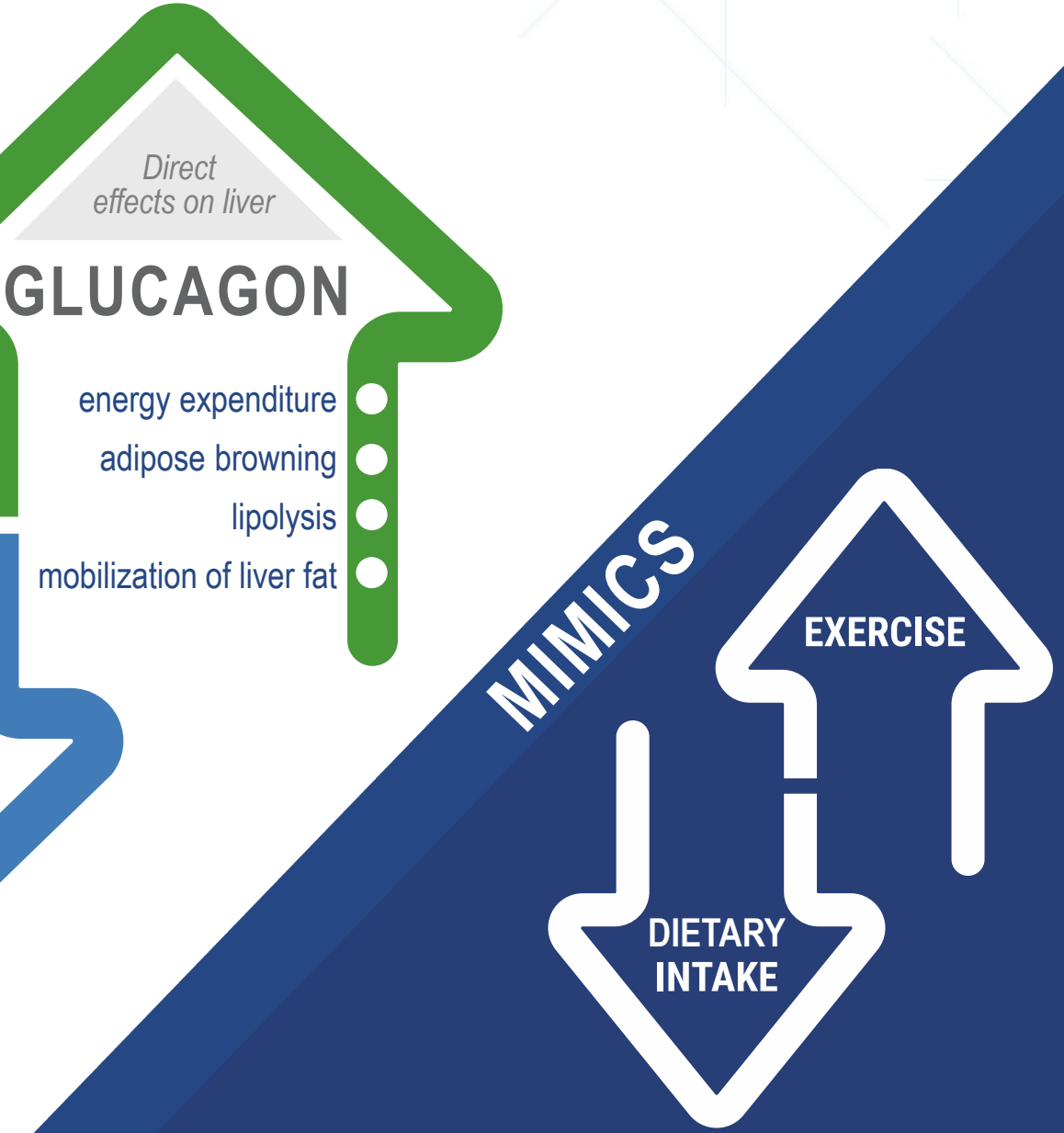
Optimized for weight loss and NASH

Designed for significant reductions in:

BODY WEIGHT

LIVER FAT, INFLAMMATION, & RESULTING FIBROSIS

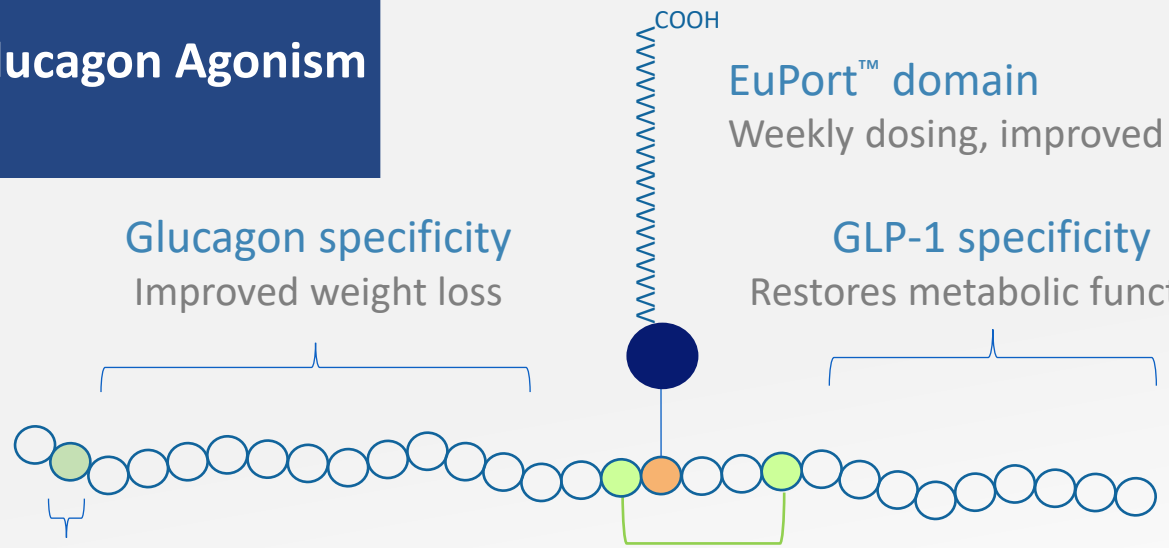




RATIONALLY DESIGNED AND HIGHLY DIFFERENTIATED

EUPORT™ DOMAIN PROVIDES PROLONGED SERUM HALF-LIFE AND DELAYED TIME TO PEAK CONCENTRATION

Pemvidutide:
Balanced GLP-1: Glucagon Agonism



[1]Nestor JJ et al, Peptide Science. 2021;113:e24221

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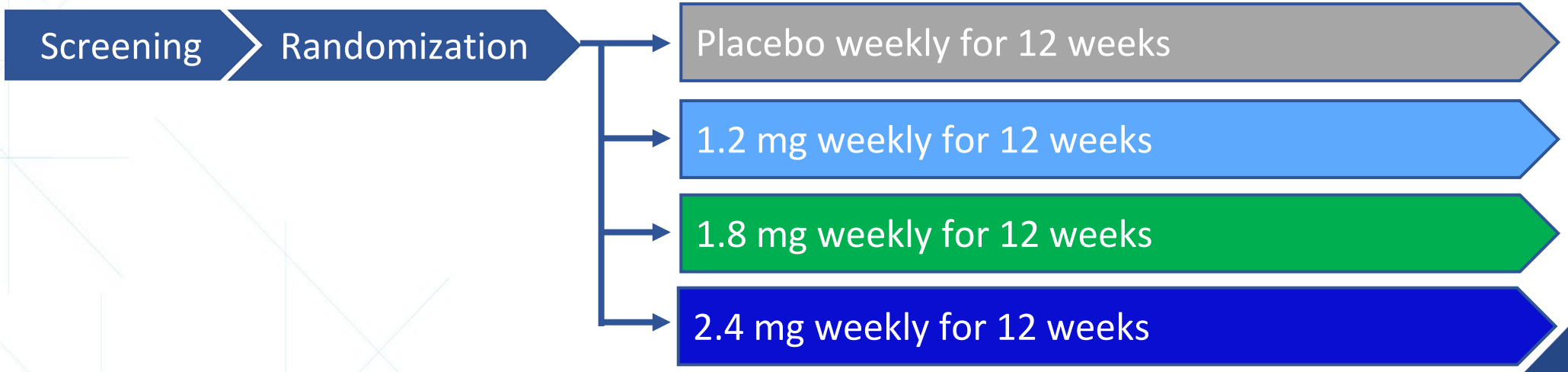
PEMVIDUTIDE PHASE 1a OBESITY STUDY DESIGN

- 12-week, randomized, placebo-controlled, multiple ascending dose (MAD) study of pemvidutide in 34 subjects with overweight/obesity
  - 4:1 randomization (pemvidutide: placebo), with placebos pooled
  - No diet or exercise interventions
  - **No dose titration**
- Key outcomes included
  - Safety & tolerability
  - Weight loss, cardiometabolic biomarkers & pharmacokinetics



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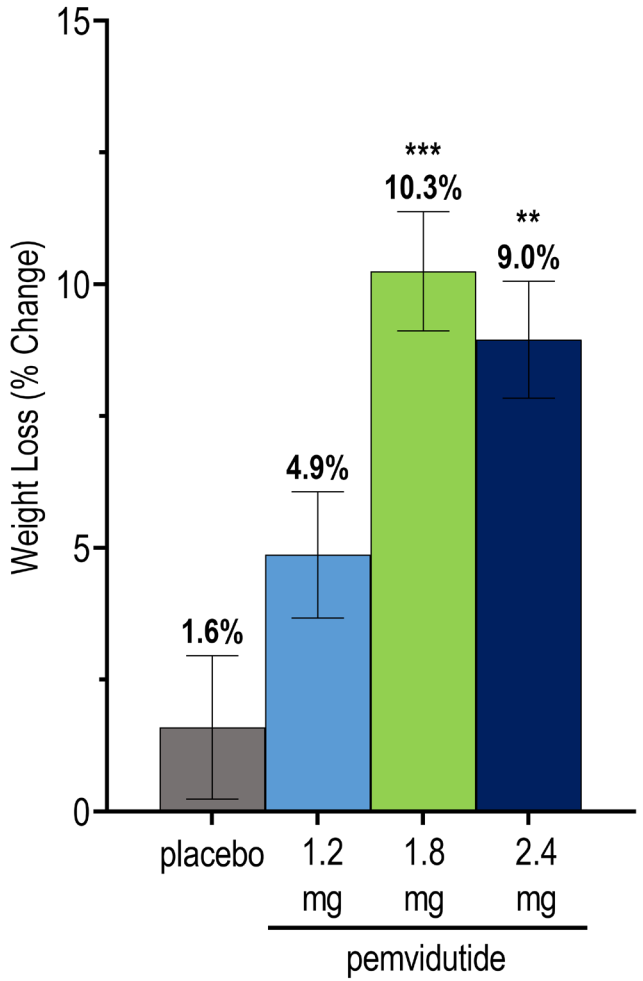
SAFETY OVERVIEW

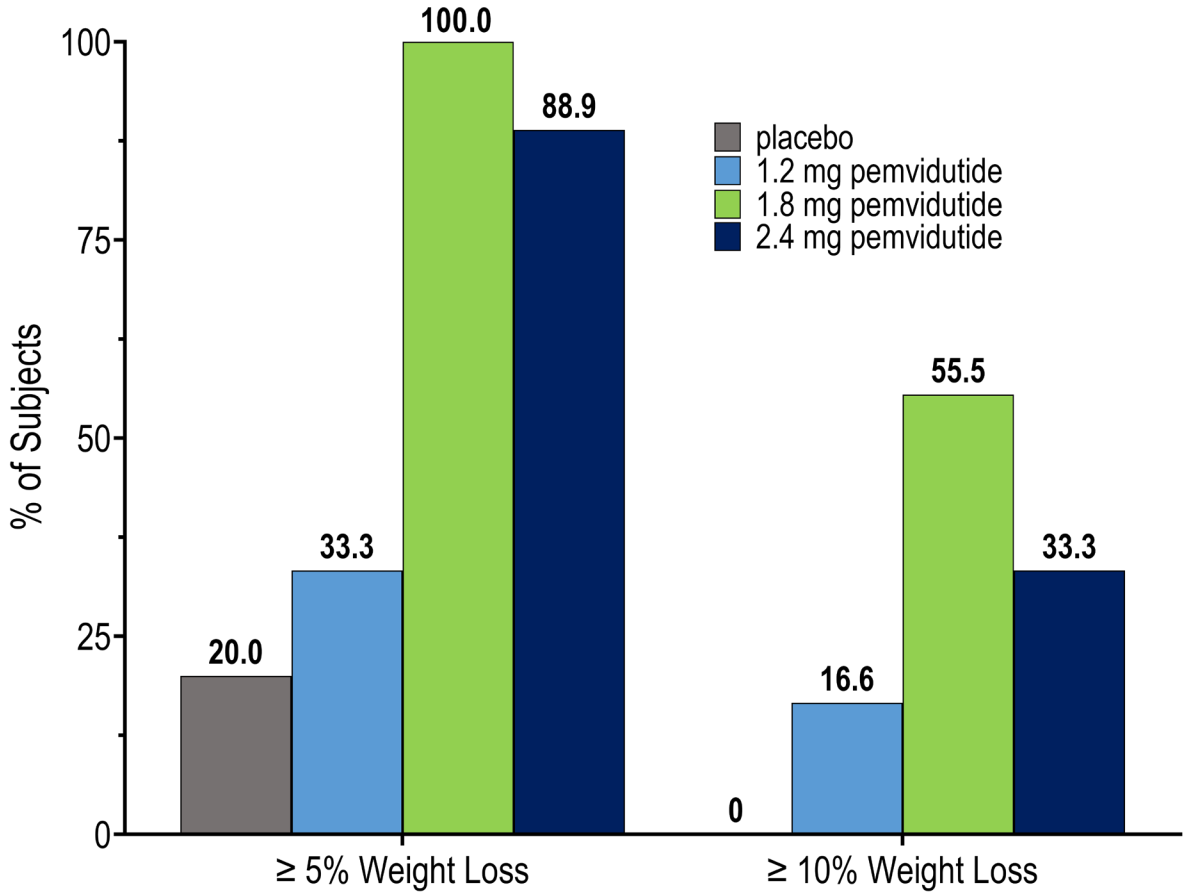
NO SERIOUS AEs, SEVERE AEs OR AEs LEADING TO TREATMENT DISCONTINUATION

Characteristic		Treatment			
		1.2 mg (n = 7)	1.8 mg (n = 9)	2.4 mg (n = 12)	Pooled placebo (n = 7)
Serious or severe AEs	**n (%)**	**0 (%)**	**0 (%)**	**0 (%)**	**0 (%)**
AEs leading to treatment discontinuation	**n (%)**	**0 (%)**	**0 (%)**	**0 (%)**	**0 (%)**
Nausea					
Mild	n (%)	1 (14.3%)	5 (55.6%)	5 (45.5%)	1 (14.3%)
Moderate	n (%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (11.1%)	5 (45.5%)	0 (0.0%)
Vomiting					
Mild	n (%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (11.1%)	5 (45.5%)	1 (14.3%)
Moderate	n (%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)	3 (27.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Diarrhea					
Mild	n (%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)
Moderate	n (%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Constipation					
Mild	n (%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)
Moderate	n (%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Hyperglycemia	n (%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

SUBSTANTIAL WEIGHT LOSS AT WEEK 12

10.3% (8.7% PLACEBO-ADJUSTED) MEAN WEIGHT LOSS ACHIEVED AT 1.8 MG DOSE





Mean ± SEM

** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001 vs. placebo

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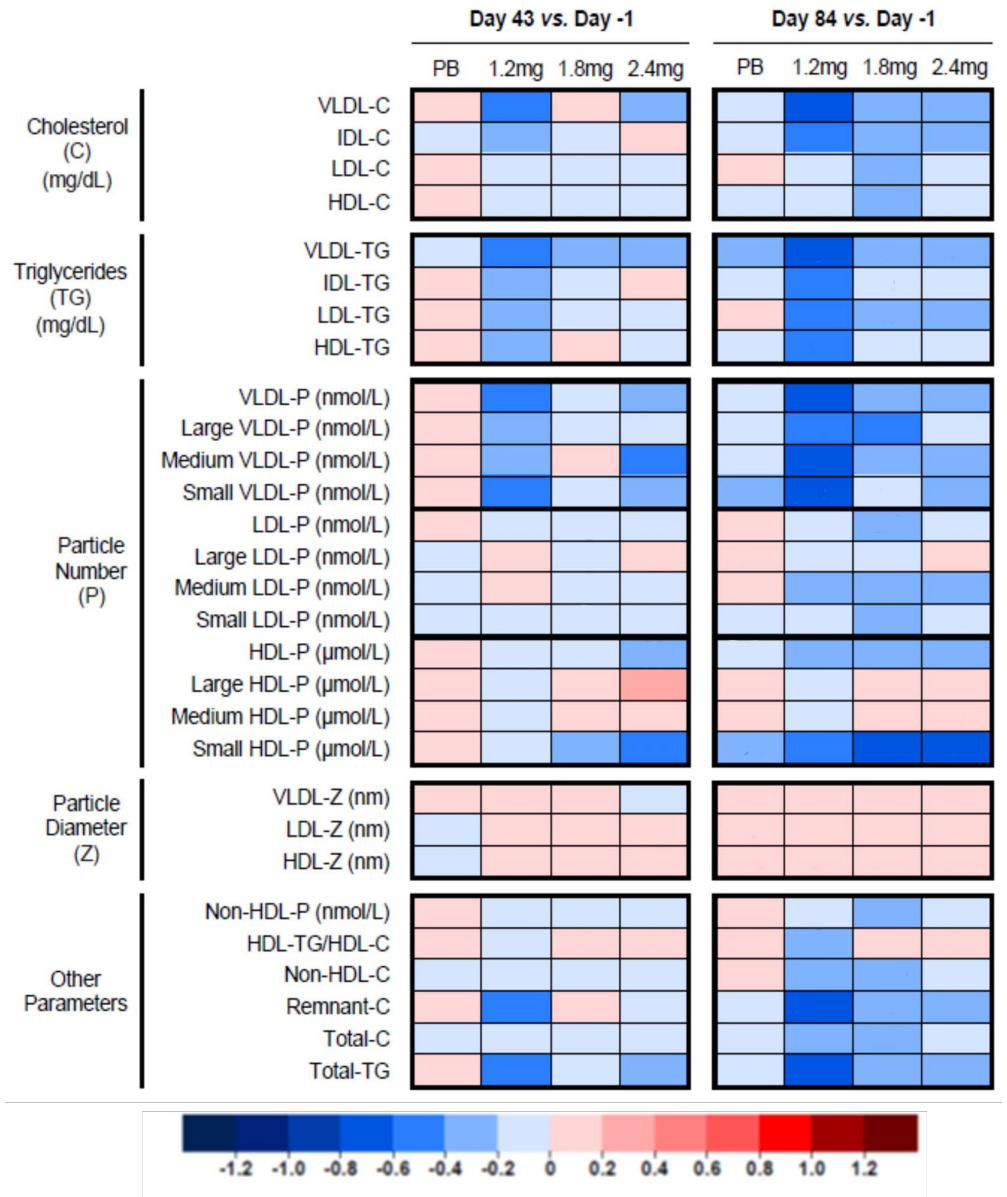
Analysis of serum lipoprotein particles by 2D-NMR revealed broad changes in lipoprotein particle subspecies



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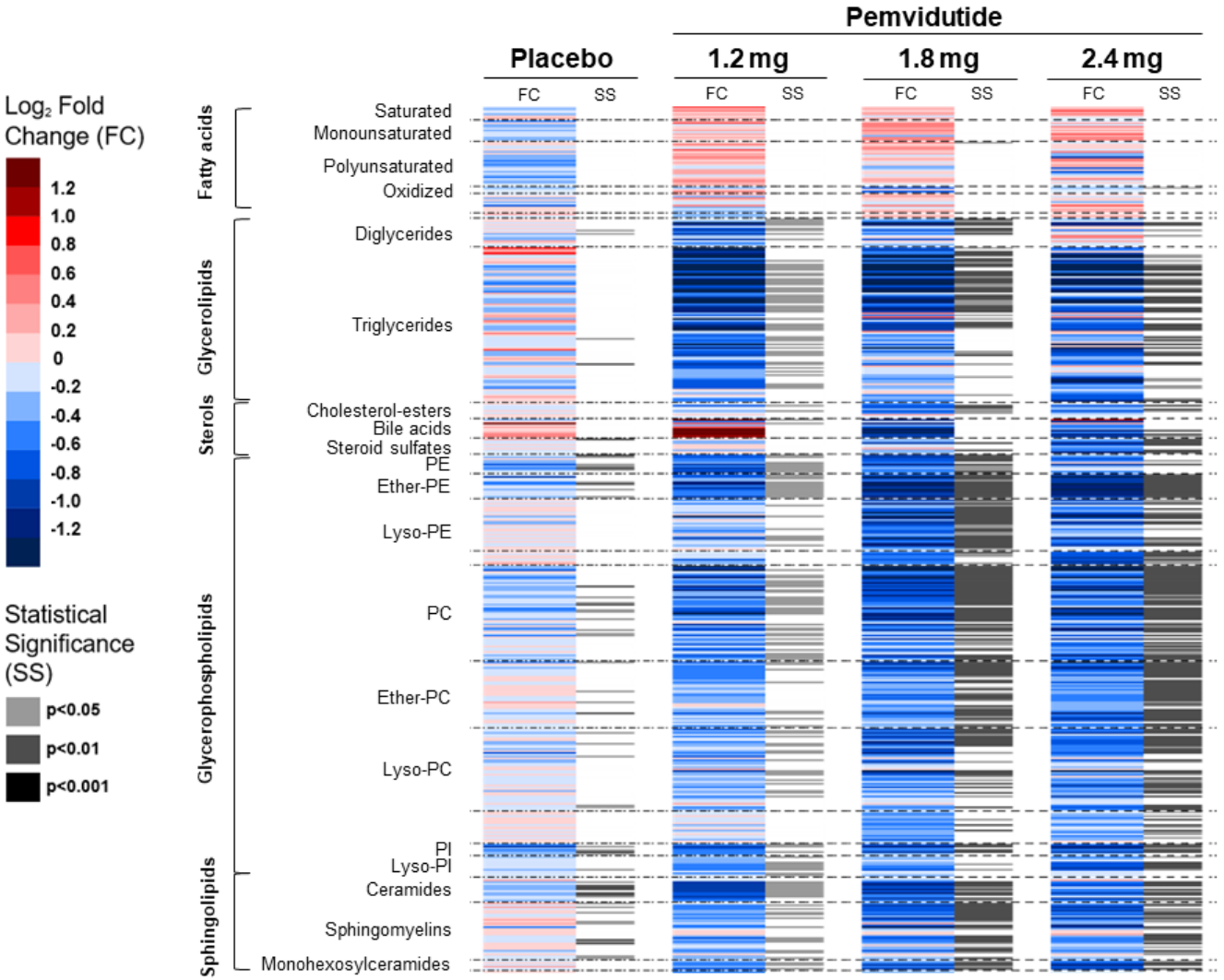
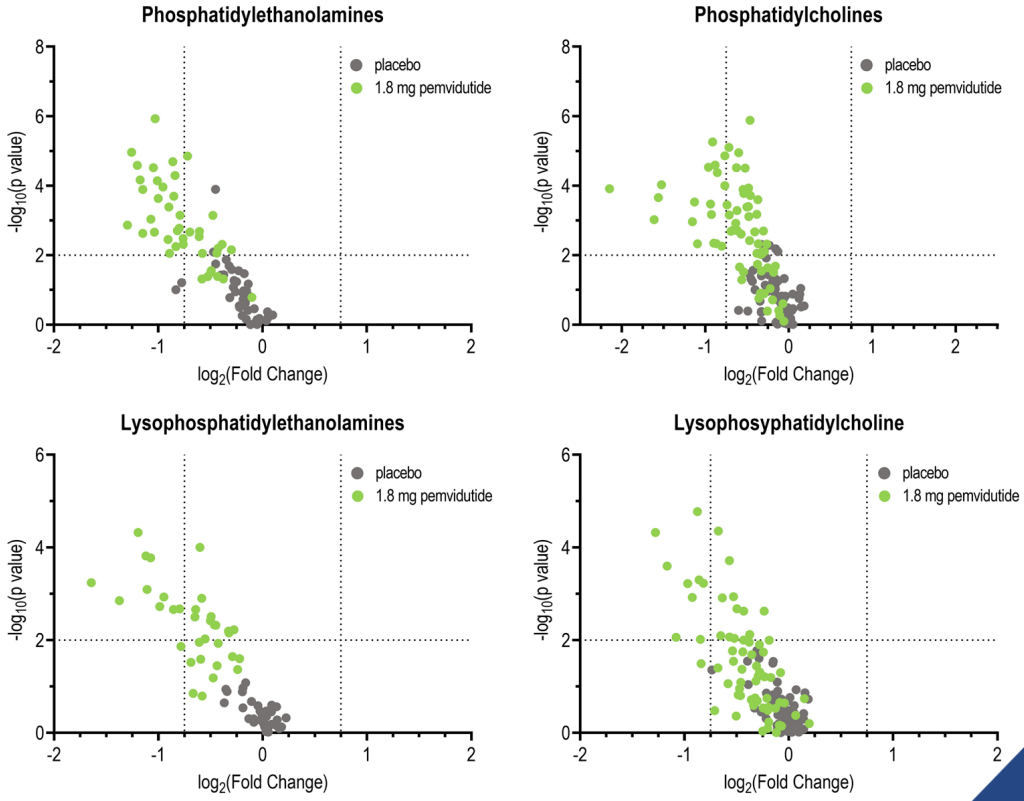
Pemvidutide induces dose-dependent reductions across multiple bioactive lipid classes





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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- **Obesity and NASH and are related indications characterized by excess body fat**
- **Significant reductions in most serum lipids and atherogenic small- to medium-sized LDL particle concentrations were observed**
- **Pemvidutide was safe and well-tolerated in absence of dose titration**
  - Up to 10.3% mean weight loss (8.7% placebo controlled) over 12 weeks
- **Based on these findings, pemvidutide demonstrates promise as an agent for reducing CV risk.**