



inozyme
pharma

Our Mission

Fulfill an unmet medical need with
therapeutic breakthroughs in diseases
of abnormal mineralization



September 2021

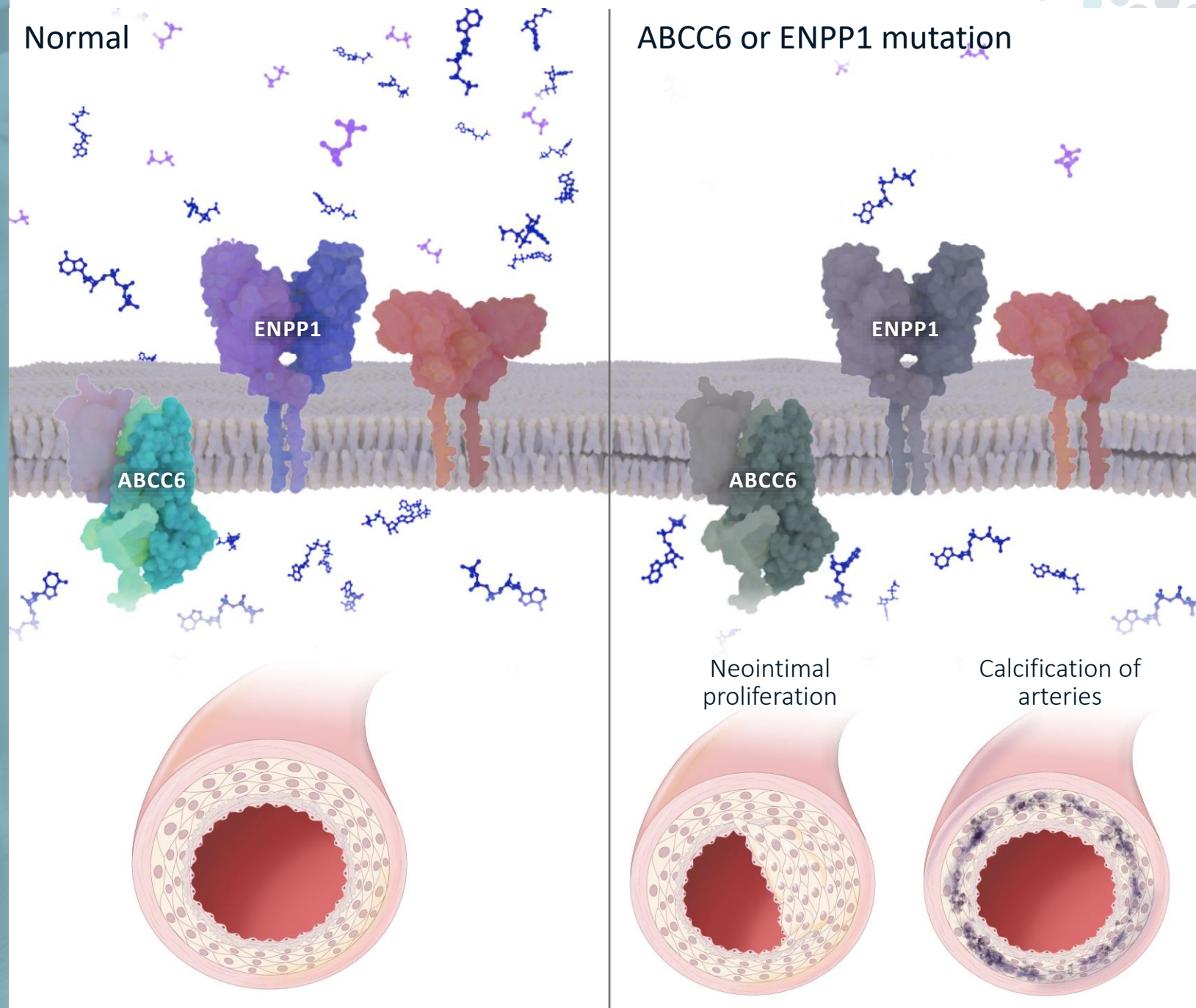
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Abnormal mineralization and intimal proliferation



ENPP1 Deficiency is a disease with high morbidity and mortality



GACI
0 – 3 YEARS



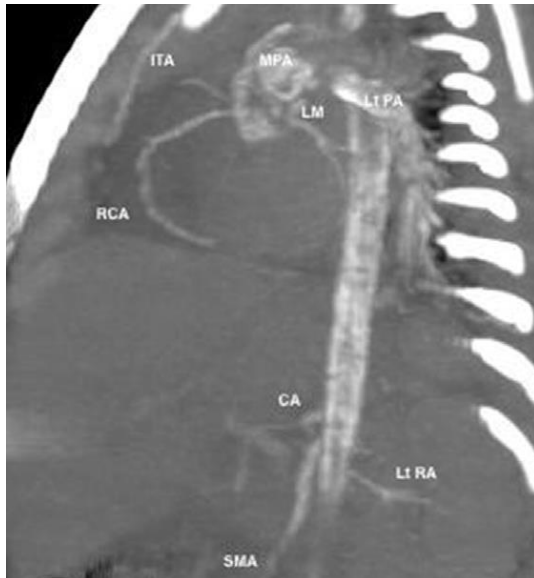
ARHR2
3 – 18 YEARS



Osteomalacia
18+ YEARS

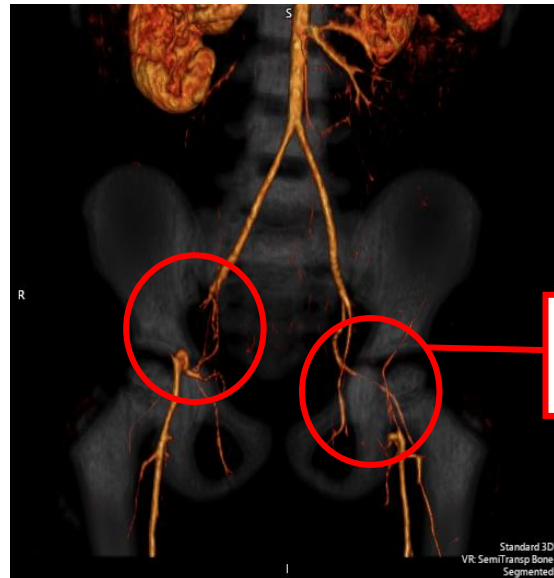
CALCIFICATION

(Bolster et al., Foren. Sci., 2015)



NEOINTIMAL PROLIFERATION

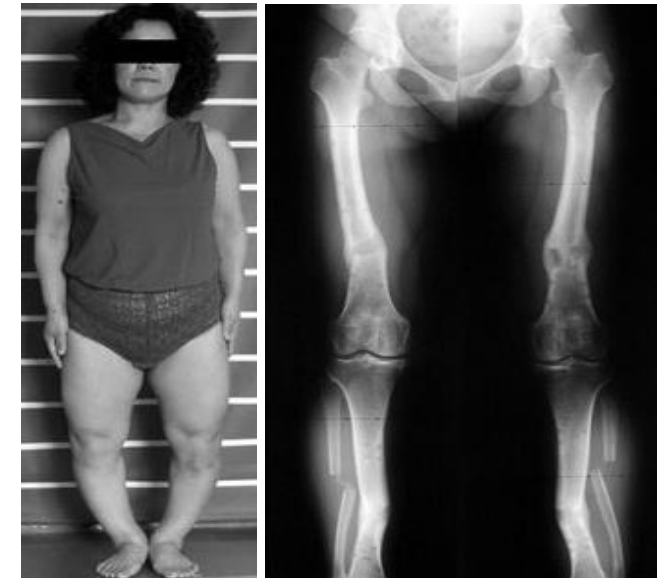
(Ferreira et al. Gen. Med., 2020)



Obstructive
Arteriopathy

SKELETAL DEFECTS

(Matsubara et al., Arch. Ortho. Surg., 2008)



>40% MORTALITY

within first 12 months of life,
despite intervention

In a retrospective natural history study

70.8% develop hypophosphatemic
rickets, and experience high treatment
burden **in patients who survive
infancy...**

>85% experience morbidity related to:
bone/joint pain and/or **mobility/fatigue**

In a Burden of Illness study in adults (n=7) and children (n=13)
with ENPP1 Deficiency

77.2% 65.8% 64.4%

ARTERIAL ORGAN JOINT

PREVALENCE OF CALCIFICATION

In patients with ENPP1 Deficiency diagnosed with GACI

ABCC6 Deficiency shares biology and symptoms with ENPP1 Deficiency



GACI Type 2
0 – 3 YEARS



PXE
ONSET IN 20 – 30S | PROGRESSIVELY AFFECTS ADULT POPULATION

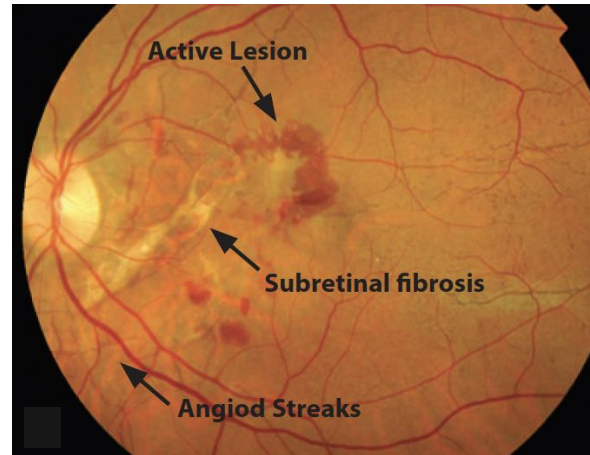
SKIN LESIONS

Borst et al. Trends in Biochemical Sciences, February 2019,



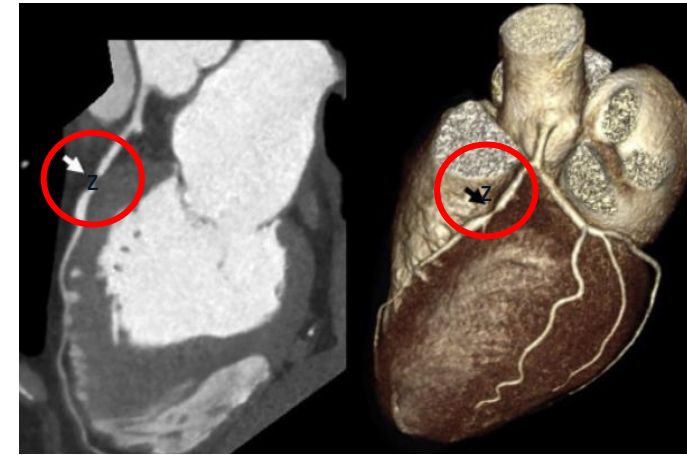
RETINAL ABNORMALITIES

Zaria et al. eye news | OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2015



NEOINTIMAL PROLIFERATION

Karam et al. J Cardio Comp Tomo 2015



VASCULAR CALCIFICATION

Mowafy et al. Vascular & Endovascular Review 2019



10.8% MORTALITY RISK

within first 12 months of life,
despite intervention

In patients with ABCC6 Deficiency diagnosed with GACI

37% VISUALLY IMPAIRED



15% LEGALLY BLIND

In adults over the age of 50³:

45-53% develop
PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL DISEASE⁴⁻⁵

3-5x higher risk of
ISCHEMIC STROKE⁵⁻⁶

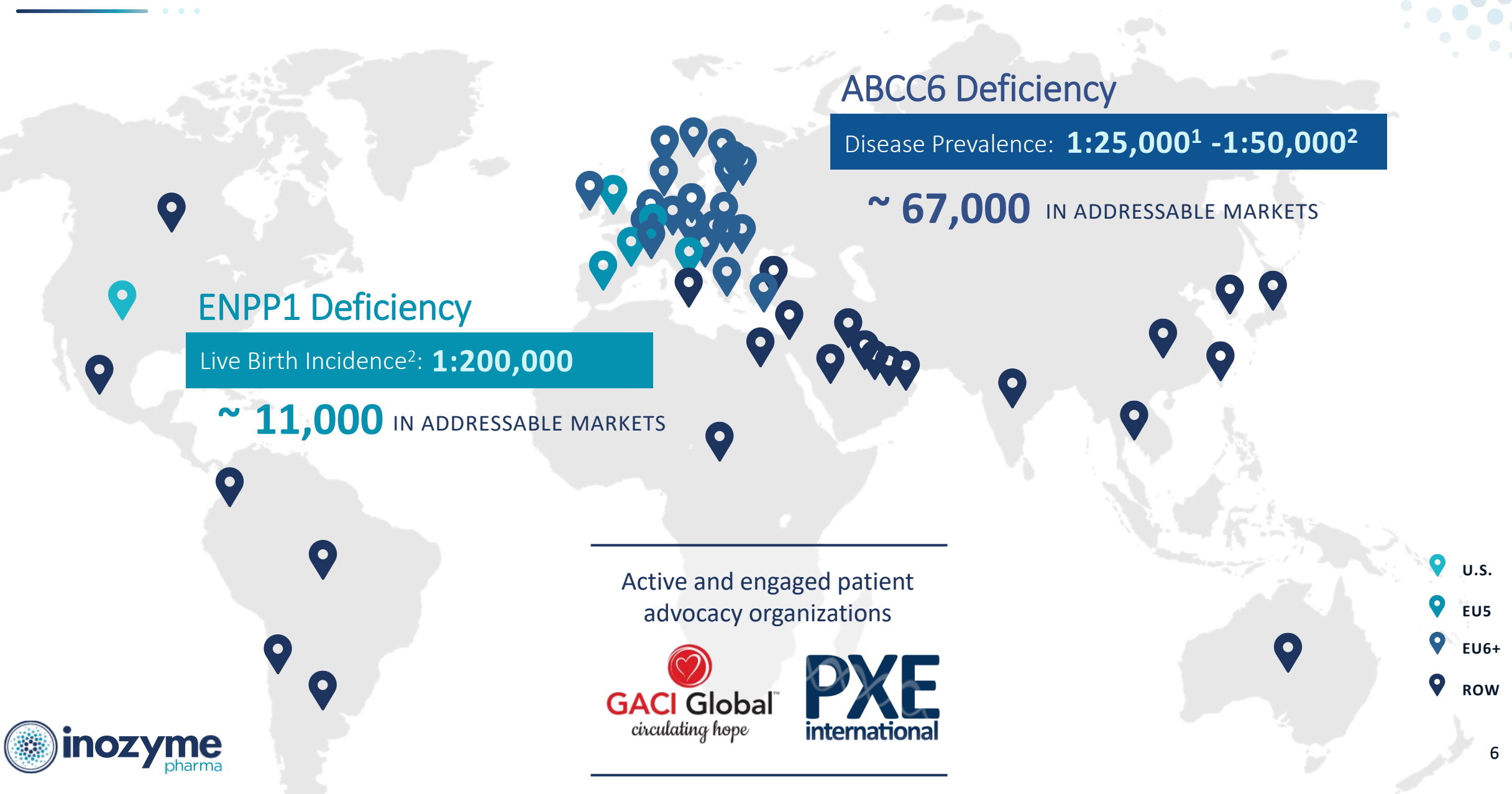
89.5% 84.2%

ARTERIAL ORGAN

PREVALENCE OF CALCIFICATION
PREVALENCE OF STROKE/SEIZURE: 21%

In patients with ABCC6 Deficiency diagnosed with GACI

ENPP1 and ABCC6 market and engaged patient community




Abnormal mineralization biology provides untapped therapeutic opportunity

Initial focus on genetic diseases followed by expansion into non-genetic diseases

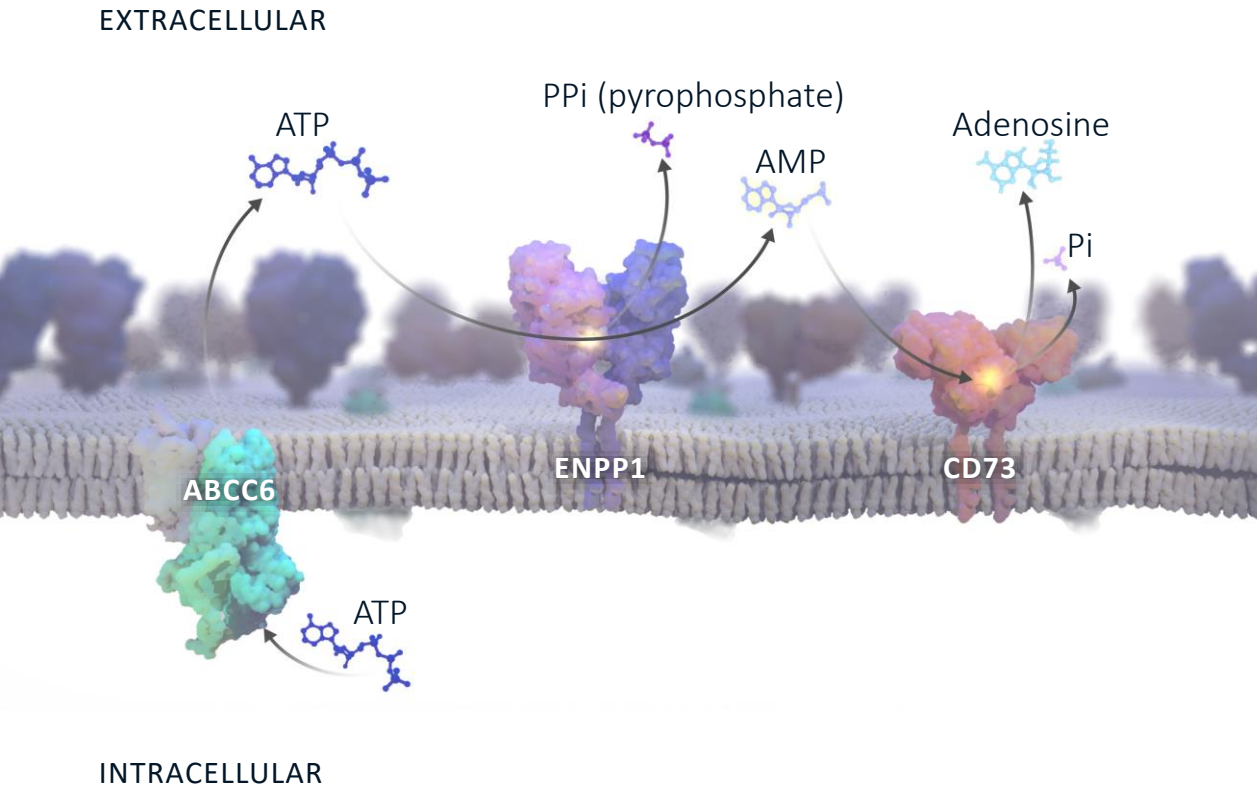
PROGRAM	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT				NEXT ANTICIPATED MILESTONE
	RESEARCH	IND-ENABLING	PHASE 1/2	PHASE 2/3	
GENETIC DISEASES					
ENPP1 Deficiency	INZ-701				Enrollment in Ph. 1/2 Q4 2021
ABCC6 Deficiency	INZ-701				Enrollment in Ph. 1/2 Q4 2021
Diseases of Abnormal Mineralization	Gene Tx				Manufacturing and preclinical tox. testing
NON-GENETIC DISEASES					
Calciophylaxis	INZ-701				Preliminary regulatory interactions
Diseases of Neointimal Proliferation	INZ-701				Generate preclinical proof-of-concept

We retain worldwide, exclusive development and commercial rights to INZ-701



Understanding the biology
of ENPP1 and ABCC6 is key
to changing the treatment
paradigm for patients

ENPP1 and ABCC6: Key Transmembrane proteins regulating mineralization and neointimal proliferation



PPi maintains healthy mineralization

Inhibits growth and formation of hydroxyapatite, which results in:



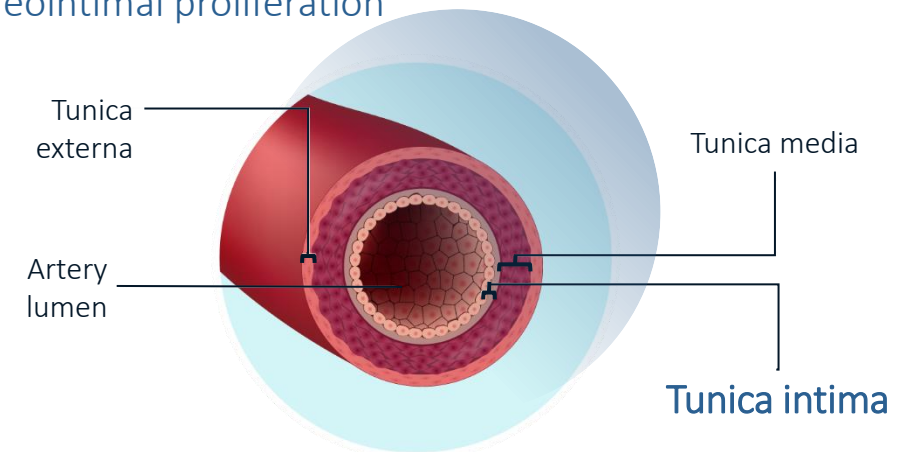
Maintenance of healthy bones and teeth



Inhibition of pathological ectopic mineralization (i.e., mineralization of arteries, organs, and joints)

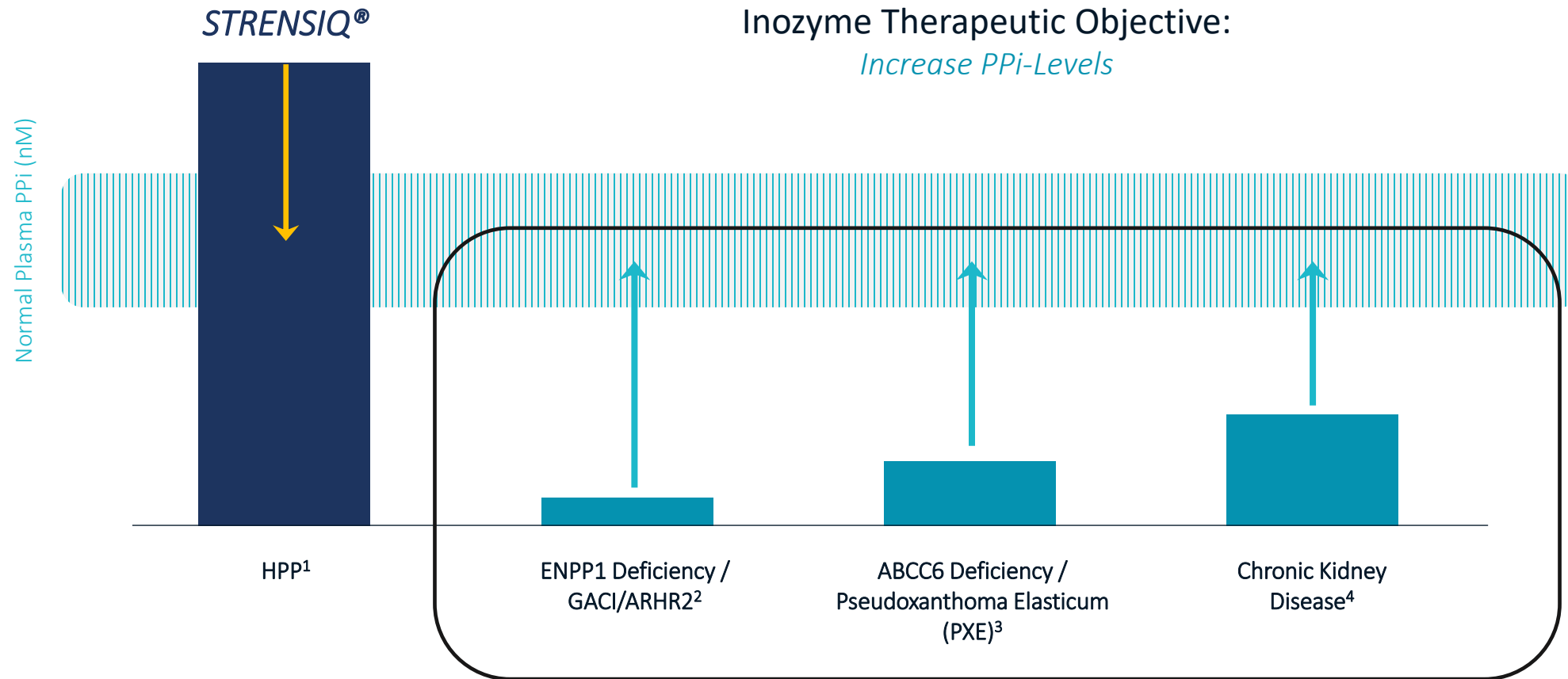
Adenosine maintains healthy vessel wall thickness

Inhibits neointimal proliferation



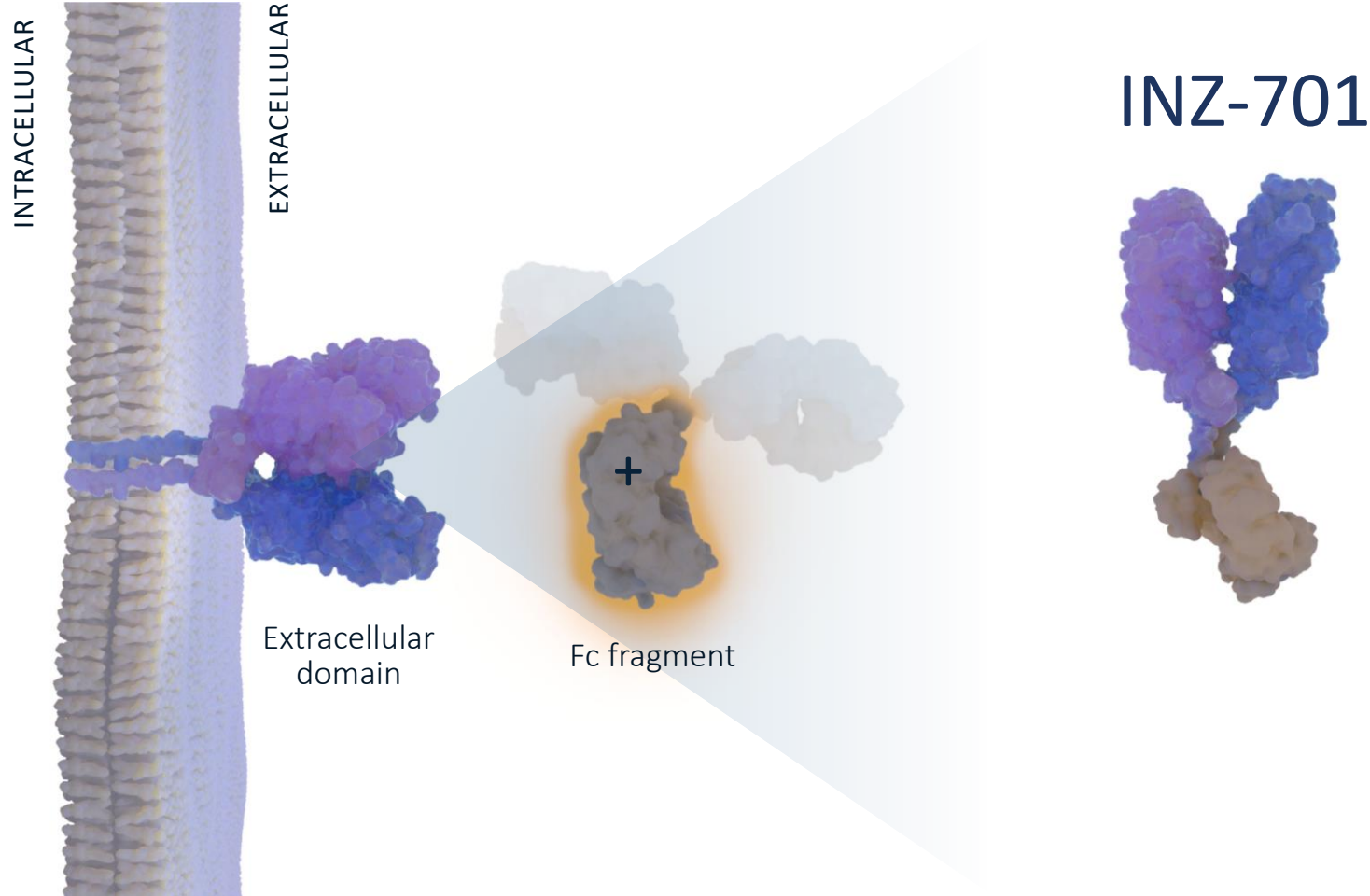
Regulating PPI is a therapeutic objective in several diseases

Reduction of excessive PPI levels has been achieved by STRENSIQ®



INZ-701 has been designed to replace lost enzymatic function of ENPP1

Pharmacological properties have been optimized



PROTEIN

Recombinant human ENPP1 (Ectonucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase 1)

CONSTRUCT

Recombinant Fc fusion protein with soluble extracellular domain of ENPP1

DOSING

SC ; 2x/week in Ph. 1/2 for ENPP1 deficiency

ENZYMATIC PROPERTIES

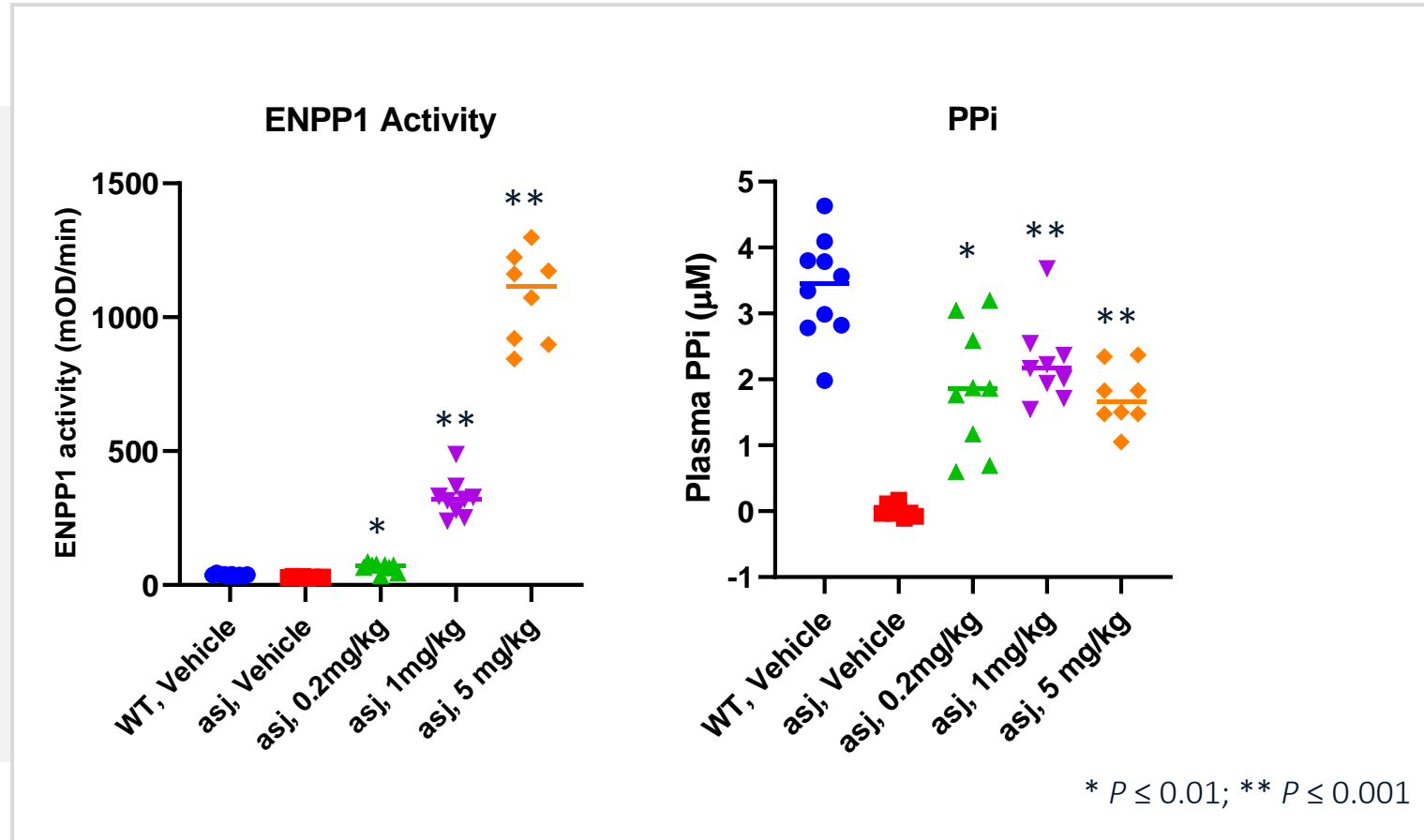
High catalytic efficiency (Kcat/Km)



Our solution: INZ-701
preclinical development

INZ-701: Increased PPI levels in ENPP1-deficient mice (asj)

Biomarker proof-of-concept achieved in mice treated with INZ-701



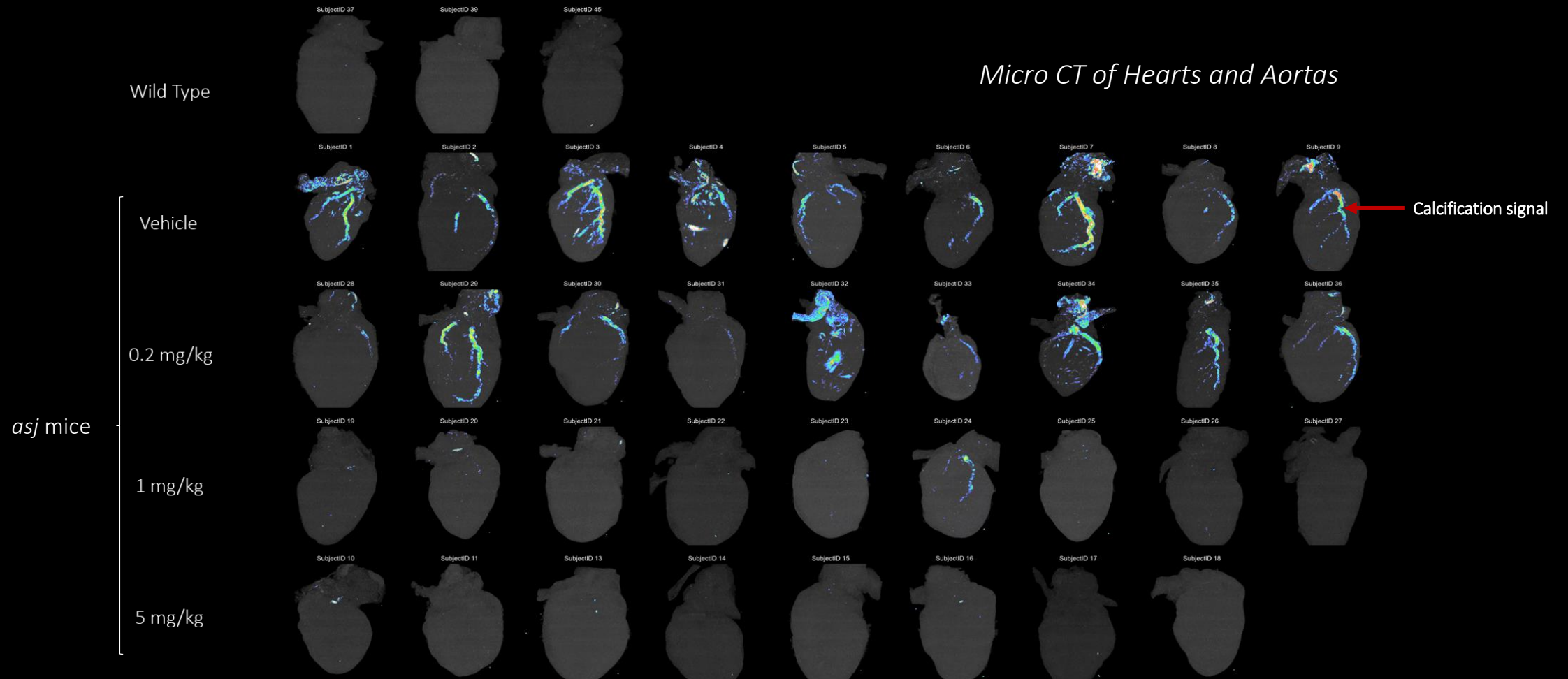
Asj-mouse Model:

- Failure to thrive and gain weight
- Extensive vascular calcification
- Premature mortality
- Mimics human disease

*Therapy start at age of 2 weeks (D1)
and end at 10 weeks (D56)*

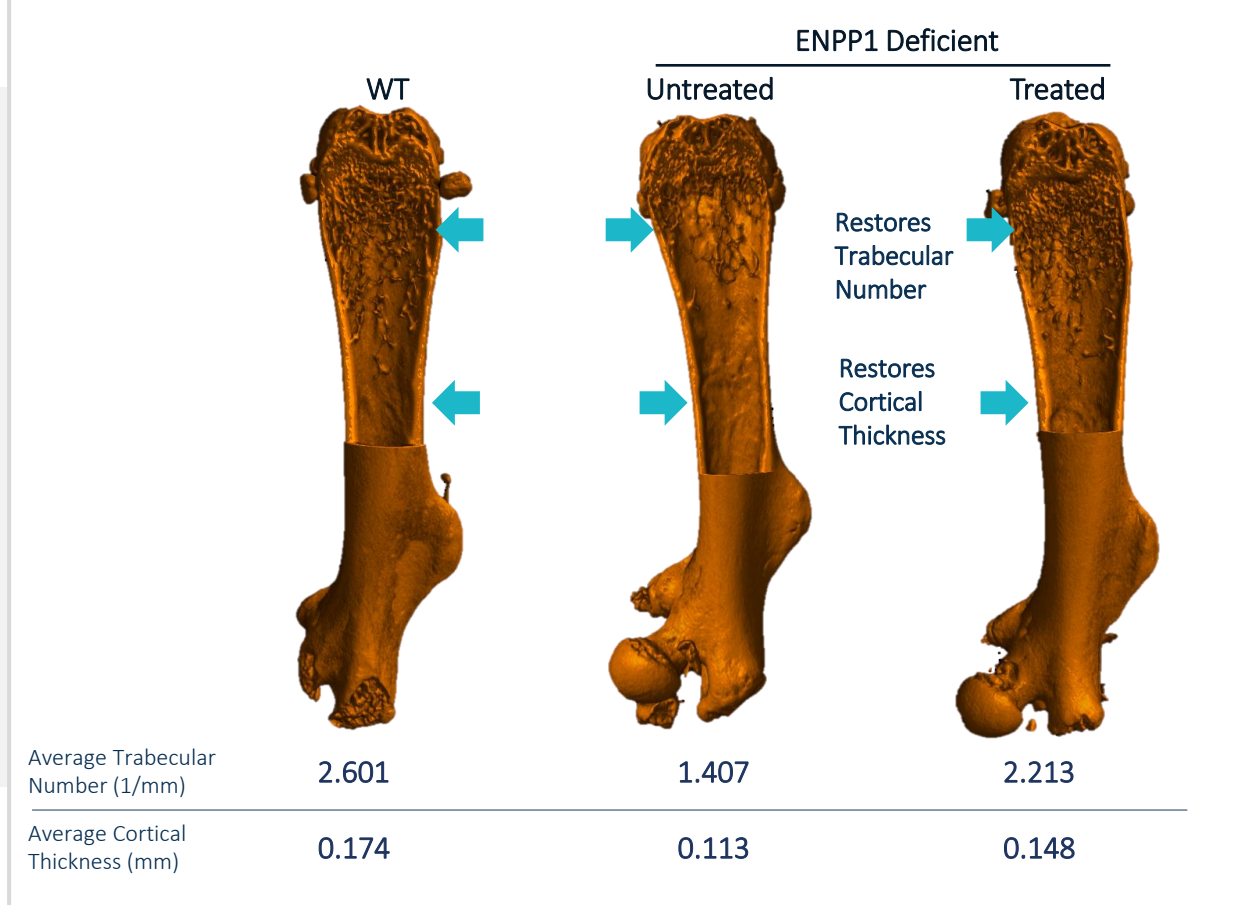
INZ-701: Prevented cardiovascular calcification in ENPP1-deficient mice (asj)

Validation of pharmacological effect in representative mouse model

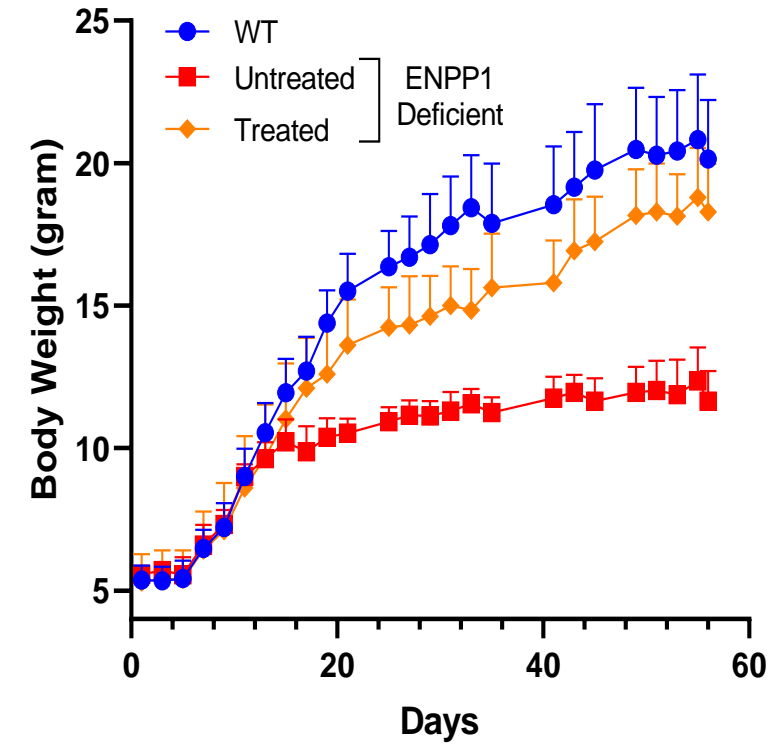


INZ-701: Prevented bone loss and restored growth in ENPP1-deficient mice (asj)

Corrected Bone Defects



Rescued Growth Defect

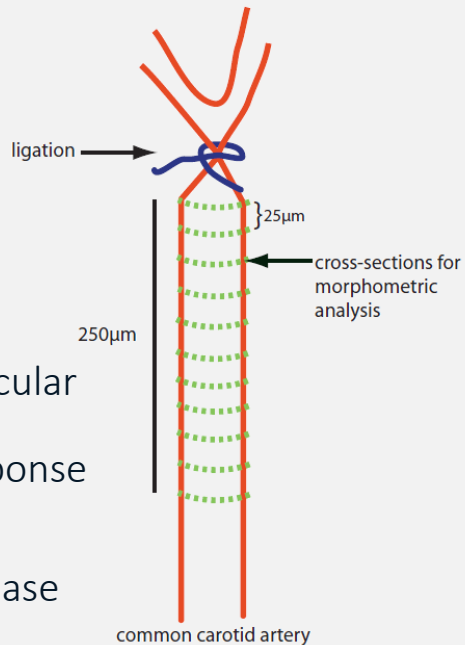


INZ-701: Prevented neointimal proliferation in ENPP1-deficient mice

Proof-of-concept achieved in mouse model supporting regulation of adenosine pathway

ttw-Mouse Model:

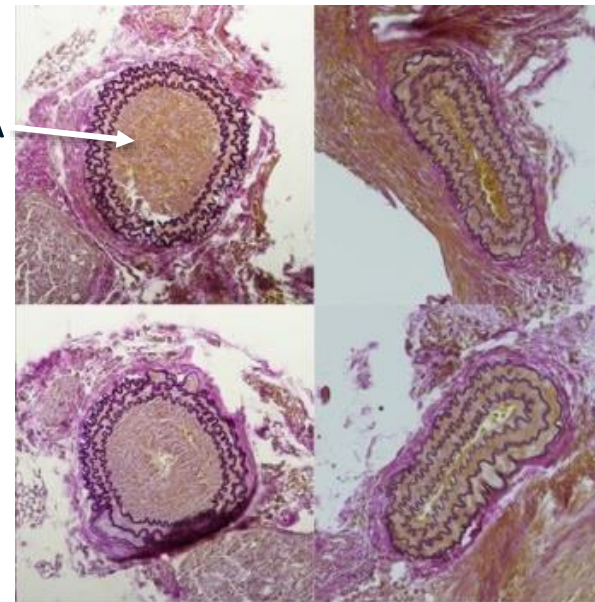
- Severe calcification of the cartilage and arterial walls
- Marked intimal vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation in response to arterial injury
- Mimics human disease



Histology

Histological Analysis of Preventive Treatment in Mice Ligated for 14 Days

INTIMAL AREA



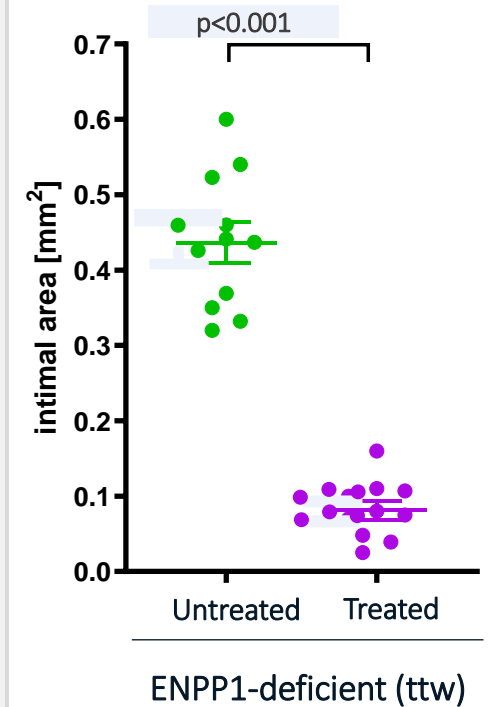
Vehicle

INZ701

ttw/ttw

Sources: Internal, Unpublished Data.

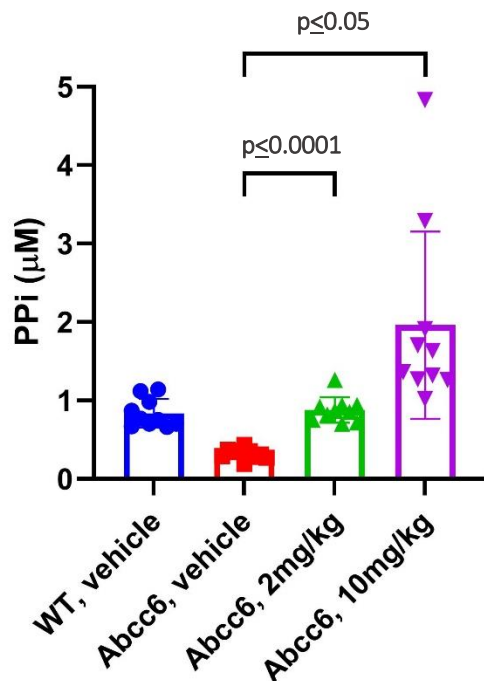
Intimal Area



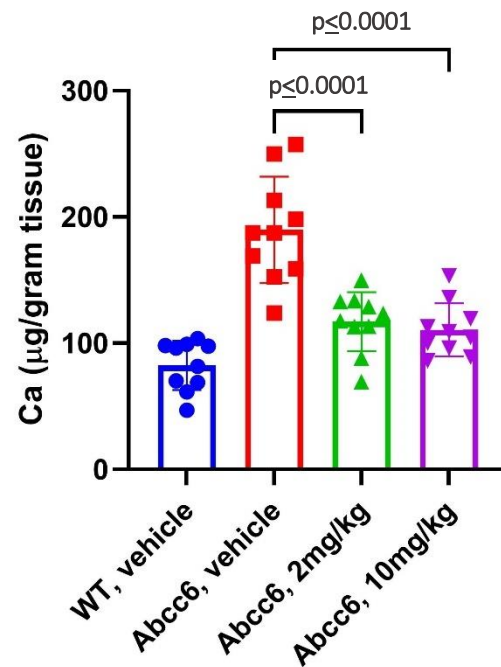
INZ-701:

Increased PPI and reduced tissue calcification seen in ABCC6-deficient mice

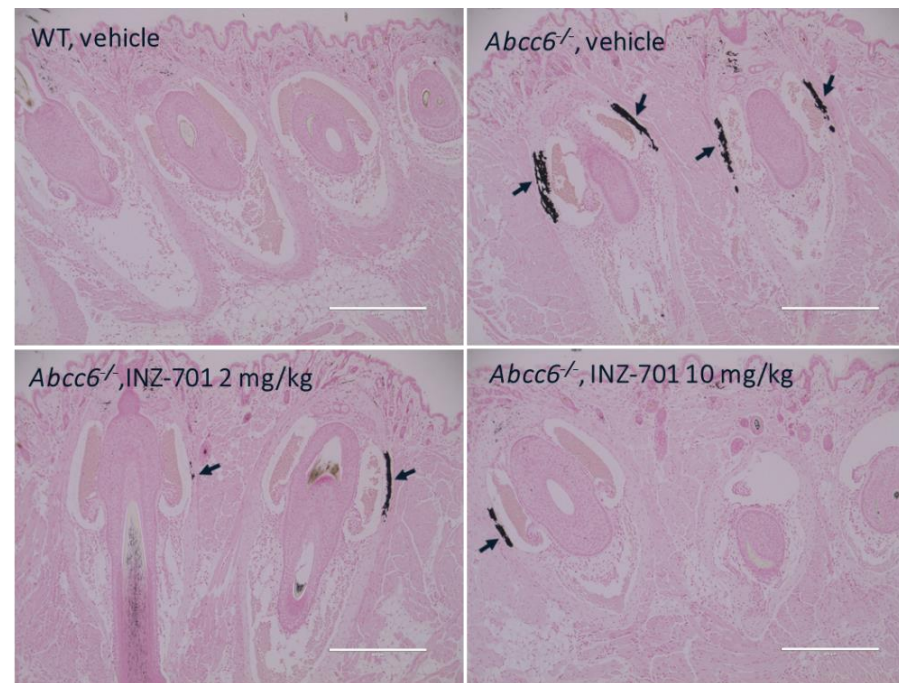
Plasma PPI



Muzzle Skin Calcification



Von Kossa Stain of Muzzle Skin



ABCC6 Mouse Model

- Calcification in aorta and arteries of soft tissues
- Spontaneously developed
- calcification of elastic fibers in blood vessel walls
- Calcification in Bruch's membrane in the eye
- Mimics human disease

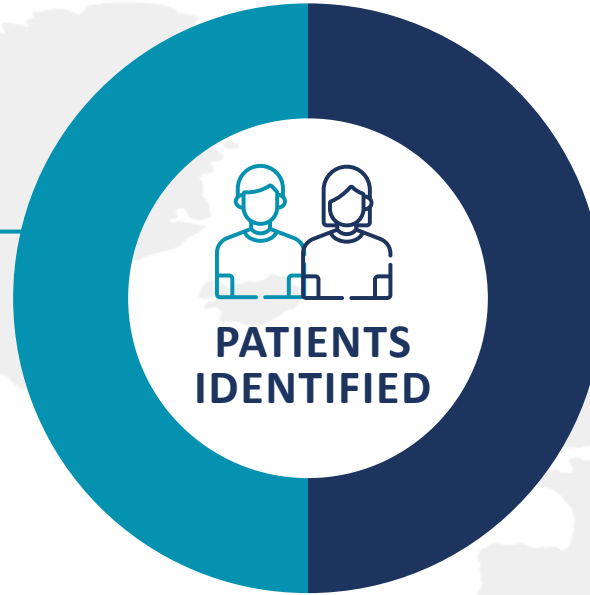


INZ-701: Clinical development

Well-positioned to execute two Phase 1/2 clinical trials

ENPP1 Deficiency

- ✓ IND cleared in US
- ✓ CTA cleared in Europe
- ✓ Phase 1 unit trial site activated in US
- ✓ Activating Academic Institution trial sites
- ✓ FDA and EMA – Orphan Drug Designation
- ✓ FDA - Fast track designation and rare pediatric disease designation



ABCC6 DEFICIENCY

- ✓ IND cleared in US
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Building comprehensive understanding of ENPP1 and ABCC6 deficiencies

ENPP1 Deficiency

✔ Burden of Illness Study

*Understand disease from perspective of ENPP1 patients and caregivers.
Data shared in H1 2021*

○ Prospective Natural History Study – ENPP1

Expect initiation Q1 2022

✔ Retrospective Natural History Study

Believed to be largest retrospective, cross-sectional study in ENPP1 Deficiency

ABCC6 Deficiency

✔ Burden of Illness Study

*Understand disease from perspective ABCC6 patients and caregivers.
Data shared in H1 2021*

○ Prospective Natural History Study – ABCC6

Expect initiation in 2022

Biology

✔ Healthy Volunteer PPI Study

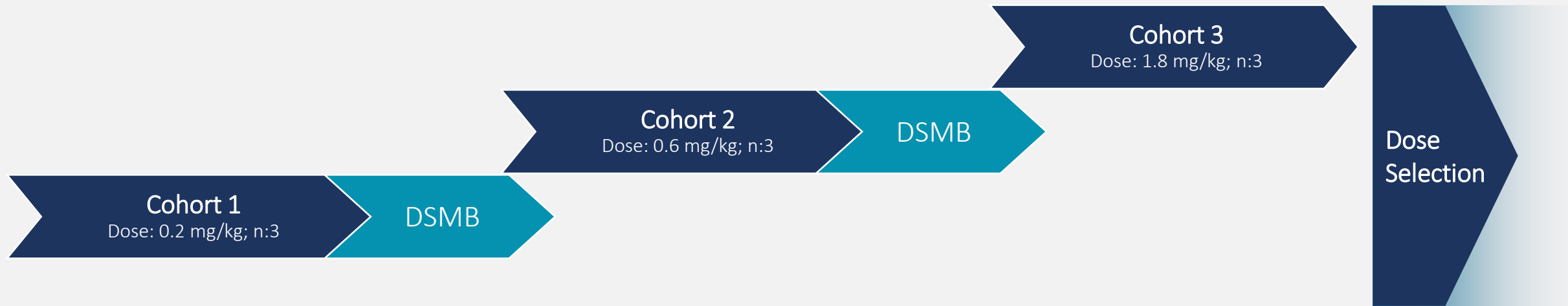
Results to be presented at medical conferences in 2021

ENPP1 Phase 1/2 clinical trial design

Adults



FIH



Eligibility Criteria

- Confirmed clinical and genetic diagnosis
- Age 18-65 years

Primary Objective(s)

- **Safety and tolerability of INZ-701**
- Establish dosing regimen for future clinical development

Additional Objectives

- Plasma PPI
- Other disease-relevant biomarkers

Planned Doses

- 0.2 mg/kg, 0.6 mg/kg, and 1.8 mg/kg; twice weekly subcutaneous

Phase 1 Duration

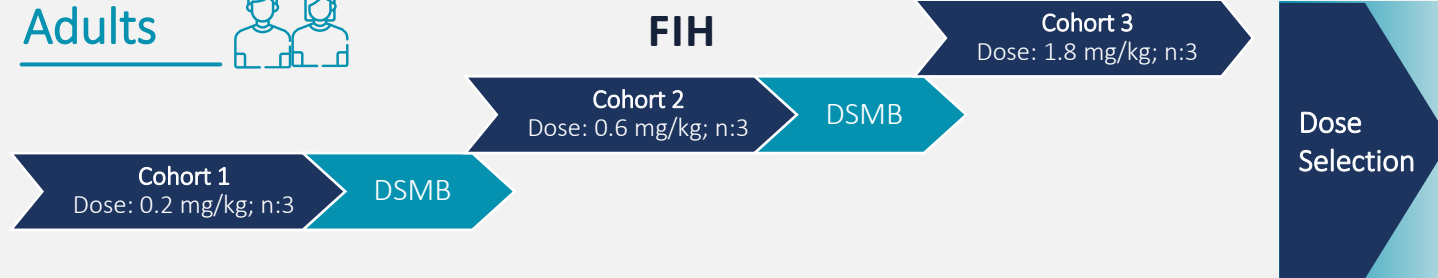
- 7 weeks duration per subject; staggered recruitment per cohort (DSMB)

ENPP1 clinical development strategy

Adults



FIH



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PIVOTAL

Pending regulatory discussions and approval

Phase 1/2 Extension – 48 weeks | Remain on Drug

Placebo-controlled Expansion Cohort

Adults, Phase 3 – 2:1 Tx:Pbo

ENDPOINT	MEASUREMENT
PPI	Blood biochemistry
Calcification	High resolution radiography
Pain	Pain Scores

Pediatric



Infants – 0-3 years

Pending regulatory discussions and approval

ENDPOINT	MEASUREMENT
PPI	Blood biochemistry
Calcification	High resolution radiography
Survival	Alive at 6 months



Adolescents – 3-18 years

Pending regulatory discussions and approval

ENDPOINT	MEASUREMENT
PPI	Blood
Rickets	RGI-C
Growth	Rate

Infants, Phase 3 Open Label – 48 weeks

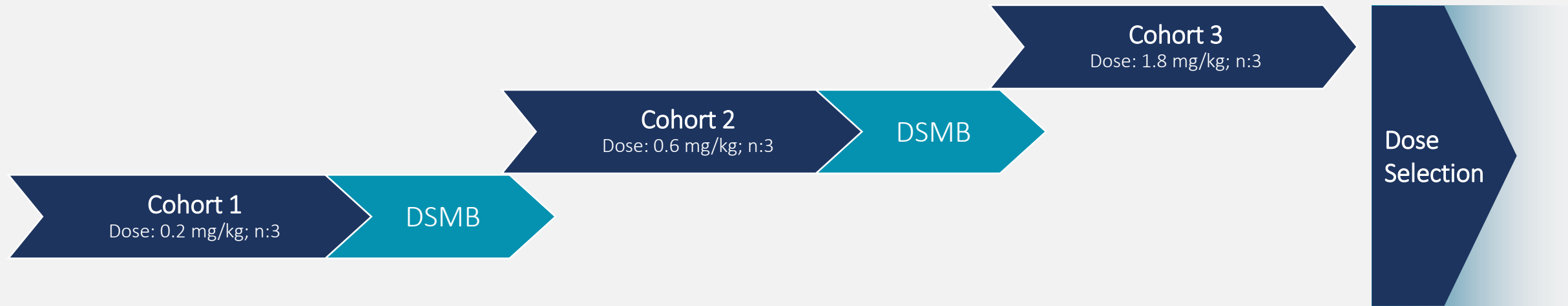
Adolescents, Phase 3 Open Label – 48 weeks

ABCC6 Phase 1/2 clinical trial design

Adults



FIH



Eligibility Criteria

- Confirmed clinical and genetic diagnosis
- Age 18-65 years

Primary Objective(s)

- **Safety and tolerability of INZ-701**
- Establish dosing regimen for future clinical development

Additional Objectives

- Plasma PPI
- Other disease-relevant biomarkers

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Phase 1 Duration

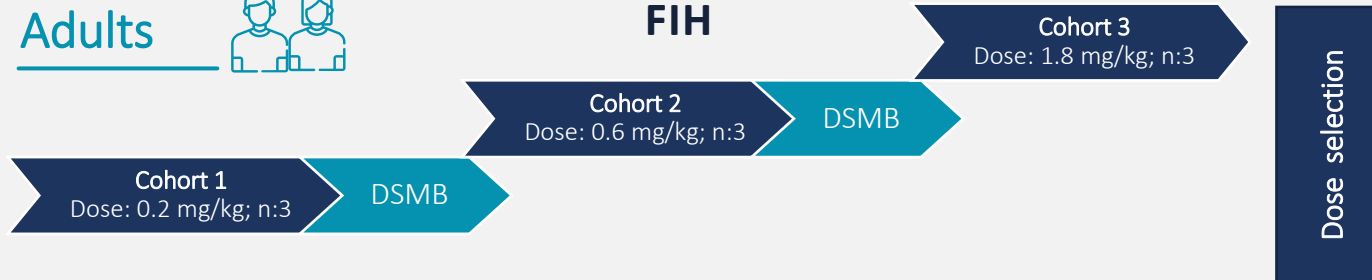
- 7 weeks duration per subject; staggered recruitment per cohort (DSMB)

ABCC6 clinical development strategy

Adults



FIH



Eligibility Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Confirmed clinical and genetic diagnosisAge 18-65 years
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Phase 1/2 Extension – 48 weeks | Remain on Drug

Placebo-controlled Expansion Cohort

Adults, Phase 3 – 1:1 Tx:Pbo – 48 weeks

ENDPOINT	MEASUREMENT
PPI	Blood biochemistry
Vascular calcification progression	High resolution radiography
Maintain or slow vision loss	

Infants, Phase 3 Open Label – 48 weeks

Financial overview and upcoming anticipated milestones

\$137.5M

Cash, cash equivalents & investments to fund operations into the fourth quarter of 2022
as of 6/30/2021

23.4M

Common shares outstanding
as of 6/30/2021

ENPP1 Deficiency

- ✓ Clearance of IND and CTAs
Early 2021
- Enrollment in Phase 1/2 Trial
Q4 2021
- Initiation of Prospective Natural History Study
Q1 2022
- Preliminary Safety and Biomarker Data From Phase 1/2 Clinical Trial
H1 2022

ABCC6 Deficiency

- ✓ Filing of CTA
H1 2021
- ✓ Clearance of IND and CTA
Mid-2021
- Enrollment in Phase 1/2 trial
Q4 2021
- Preliminary safety and Biomarker Data from Phase 1/2 Clinical Trial
H1 2022

New Indications & Pipeline

- ✓ Calciphylaxis
Preclinical POC
- Neointimal Proliferation
Preclinical POC
- Gene Therapy Program
Select development candidate

Abnormal mineralization biology provides untapped therapeutic opportunity

Initial focus on genetic diseases followed by expansion into non-genetic diseases

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Thank You

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