

PrabotulinumtoxinA

Potential biosimilar for therapeutic indications



Corporate Presentation
October 2024

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Biosimilar Pathway - Faster to Market With Broader Indication Potential

Biosimilar Pathway

Pursuing the 351(k) regulatory pathway with **PrabotulinumtoxinA** as biosimilar to Botox Potential to receive approval for all Botox therapeutic indications (12 currently)

Limited Competition/Large Market

Only one other known biosimilar in active development

Botox revenue ~\$2.5B for US therapeutic indications – growing high single digits

Established Regulatory Pathway

Aligned with the FDA on the regulatory pathway during Q3 2024 meeting

Comparative analytical assessment (CAA) studies anticipated to commence in Q4 2024

FDA Approved Manufacturing

PrabotulinumtoxinA approved in 2019 under aesthetic-only BLA (separately held by Evolus)

Manufacturing site approved by FDA, EMA and Health Canada for aesthetic product

Substantial Existing Evidence

Previous analytical characterization provides evidence supporting functional and structural "similarity" Successfully completed Phase 2 study (September 2022) in cervical dystonia

Next Steps & Limited IP Risk

Plan to conduct BPD* Type 2 meeting with FDA in 2025 to review the results from the CAA studies and confirm the remainder of the proposed study package

No neurotoxin composition-of-matter patents minimizes litigation risk



Experienced Management Team

Leadership team with relevant industry experience and track record of success



Marc Forth

Chief Executive Officer





- 25+ years of Biopharma experience
- Former US Business Lead for BOTOX® Therapeutic
- 16 years at Allergan dedicated to the entire BOTOX® franchise
- 7 years at TAP Pharmaceuticals responsible for Lupron Depot (Urology, Oncology and Gynecology)



Chad Oh, MD

Chief Medical Officer



- 30+ years of combined experience in academia and the pharmaceutical industry
- Responsible for multiple IND, NDA, and BLA submissions
- Chief, Division of Allergy and Immunology at Harbor-UCLA Medical Center
- Associate Professor, Department of Pediatrics at UCLA School of Medicine
- Published multiple scientific papers, books, book chapters, and abstracts, including 38 peer-reviewed original scientific papers



Alex Wilson

EVP, Chief Legal Officer & Secretary



- 12+ years of legal experience in corporate governance, mergers & acquisitions and capital markets
- Associate General Counsel of Glaukos Corporation, responsible for business development activities, capital markets, corporate governance and SEC reporting
- Counsel at O'Melveny & Myers



Jennifer Sy

VP, Corporate Controller



- 18+ years of finance and accounting experience in biotech, healthcare, technology and software industries
- Senior management roles, responsible for establishing stream-lined accounting and financial reporting functions for publiclytraded and privately-held companies
- Extensive experience in SPAC mergers, SEC reporting and ERP implementations



PrabotulinumtoxinA - Same 900 kDa Molecular Weight as Botox

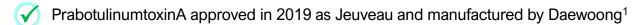
	BOTOX onabotulinumtoxinA AbbVie Inc.	A E O N BIOPHARMA	XEOMIN® incobotulinumtoxinA Merz Pharma	Dysport. (abobotulinumtoxinA) Ipsen Group	DAXXIFY® daxibotulinumtoxinA-lanm injection Revance
Molecular Size	900 kDa	900 kDa	150 kDa	~400 kDa	150 kDa
Approved Therapeutic Indications	 Chronic migraine Overactive bladder Detrusor overactivity Pediatric detrusor overactivity Adult upper limb spasticity Adult lower limb spasticity Pediatric upper limb spasticity Pediatric lower limb spasticity Cervical dystonia Axillary hyperhidrosis Blepharospasm Strabismus 	None	 Blepharospasm Cervical dystonia Adult upper limb spasticity Chronic sialorrhea 	 Cervical dystonia Spasticity 	1. Cervical dystonia
In Development	 Episodic Migraine Essential Tremor IC/BPS 	Biosimilar	Undisclosed	 Neurogenic detrusor overactivity Migraine (episodic & chronic) 	1. Adult upper limb spasticity
FDA Approved			1		
US Share	95%		2%	2%	



Biosimilar Requirements for FDA Approval

FDA evaluates each proposed biosimilar and advises on the extent of testing to establish biosimilarity

1. Establish manufacturing



2. Analytical characterization

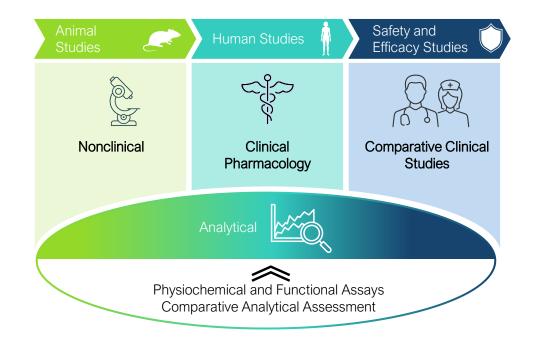
- Physiochemical and functional assays supportive of "similarity"
- Comparative analytical studies to confirm structural and functional similarity

3. Animal studies

✓ Toxicology and pharmacology information

4. Clinical studies

- Phase 2 in cervical dystonia
- Potential comparative Phase 3 program with clinical efficacy endpoint



FDA meeting in Q3 2024:

- 1. Aligned on conducting comparative analytical studies
- 2. Plan to meet in 2025 to review results and confirm remainder of the proposed study package

Seeking Approval of PrabotulinumtoxinA as a Biosimilar to Botox

Potential approval for all 12 therapeutic indications - >\$2.5 B in US sales



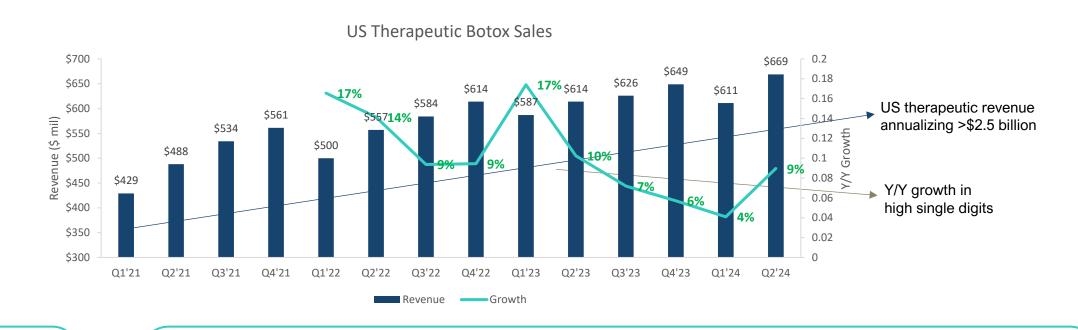
- A biosimilar can meet the requirements for approval based on data from a clinical study that demonstrates safety and effectiveness in an appropriate condition¹
- FDA may approve a biosimilar for indications without direct clinical studies in those indications if the manufacturer provides adequate scientific justification¹

- Chronic migraine
- Overactive bladder
- Detrusor overactivity
- Pediatric detrusor overactivity
- Adult upper limb spasticity
- Adult lower limb spasticity
- Pediatric upper limb spasticity
- Pediatric lower limb spasticity
- Cervical dystonia
- Axillary hyperhidrosis
- ✓ Blepharospasm
- Strabismus



Botox US Therapeutic Sales 2021-present – 95% Share of US Market

\$2.5B in US therapeutic sales in 2023 continues to show consistent growth



Anticipated Volume Growth Drivers

- Current indications: Organic growth in current indications driven primarily by continued investment in disease awareness and growing patient populations
- New indications: Development in therapeutic specialties that do not currently have a toxin treatment option
- Improved reimbursement: Favorable dynamics to facilitate coverage at current and projected pricing levels





Cervical Dystonia

Phase 2 completed

Potential comparative Phase 3 to support BLA submission



Cervical Dystonia - Gold Standard Indication to Establish Toxin Efficacy

Phase 2 successfully completed in 2022

The Disorder

- ~50,000 US patients
- Cervical dystonia is a chronic condition with no cure
- Painful and debilitating twisting movements of neck and shoulders
- Botulinum toxin injection is the standard of care
- Established outcome measures and regulatory pathway

Foundational Indication

- CD has been the foundational disorder used to establish efficacy in the therapeutic setting during clinical development of botulinum toxins
- Regulatory endpoints wellestablished

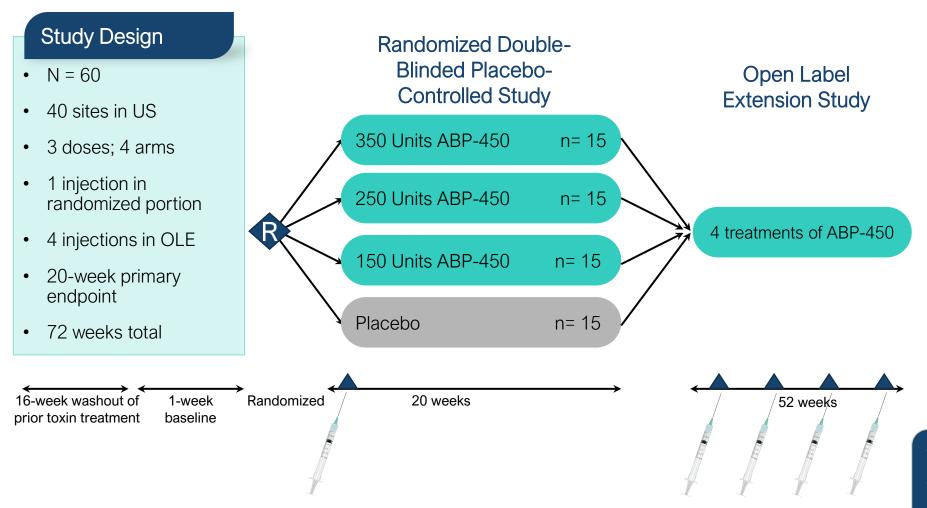
Phase 3-Ready

- Phase 2 program was successfully completed in 2022
- Anticipate Phase 3 program would include a head-to-head comparison to Botox® to demonstrate therapeutic equivalence if there are residual uncertainties after completion of analytical assessments



Cervical Dystonia Phase 2 Dose Ranging Study Design

Data reported September 2022 - 17 months after first patient dosed



Endpoints

Primary:

· Safety of ABP-450

Secondary:

- Change in TWSTRS
- PGI-C and CGI-C
- PGI-S and CGI-S

Exploratory:

- C-SSRS
- Dysphagia Score

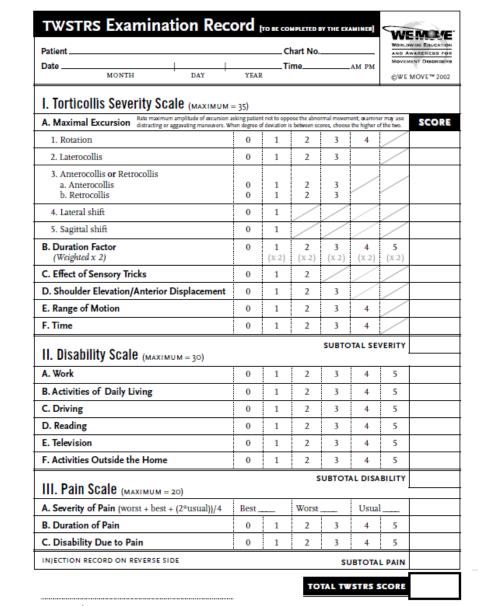
- First patient dosed April 2021
- Phase 2 top line data reported in September 2022



Toronto Western Spasmodic Torticollis Rating Scale (TWSTRS)

TWSTRS is well-established primary endpoint for toxin approvals

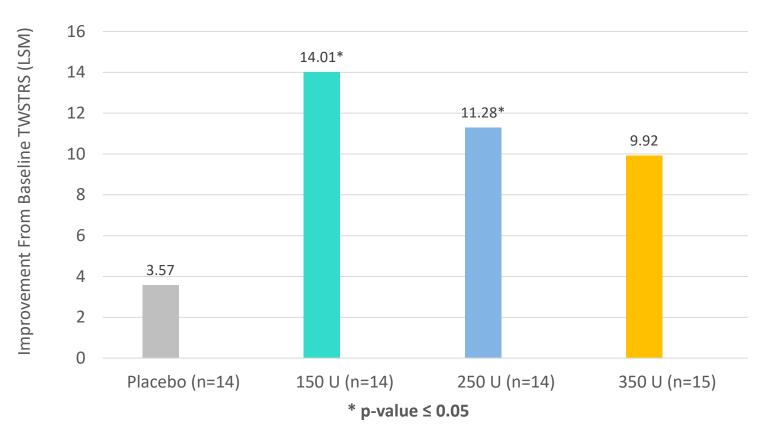
- FDA accepted primary endpoint most often used in neurotoxin studies in cervical dystonia as basis for approval.
- Maximum score of 85 (most severe)
 - Decreasing TWSTRS score indicates improvement
 - 3 subscales: severity, disability, and pain
- Validated outcome parameter
- Change from baseline in TWSTRS score was utilized in Aeon Phase 2 study and will be primary endpoint for Phase 3.





Primary Efficacy Endpoint: Change from Baseline TWSTRS at Week 4

200 U dose will be utilized in Phase 3



 150 U and 250 U demonstrated statistically significant improvement over placebo.

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p=0.0070 (150 U vs. Placebo)
p=0.0406 (250 U vs. Placebo)
p=0.0864 (350 U vs. Placebo)
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 Treatment effect between active doses was not statistically significant.

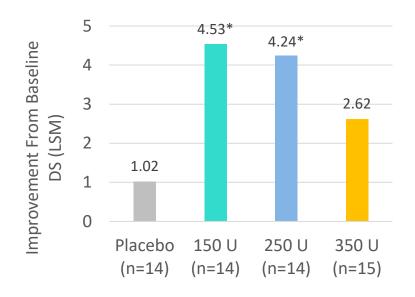
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p=0.4624 (150 U vs. 250 U)
p=0.2598 (150 U vs. 350 U)
p=0.7071 (250 U vs. 350 U)
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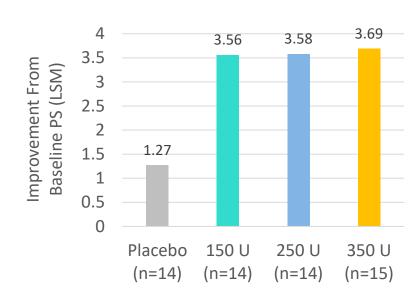
Secondary Efficacy Endpoint at Week 4 (TWSTRS – Subscales)

PrabotulinumtoxinA demonstrated consistency across the 3 subscales

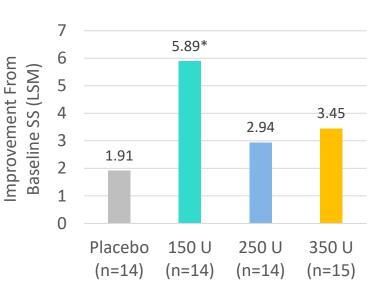
Disability Subscale



Pain Subscale



Severity Subscale



Statistics Test Result:

p=0.0258 (150 U vs. Placebo) p=0.0420 (250 U vs. Placebo) p=0.2942 (350 U vs. Placebo)

Statistics Test Result:

p=0.1351 (150 U vs. Placebo) p=0.1332 (250 U vs. Placebo) p=0.1081 (350 U vs. Placebo)

Statistics Test Result:

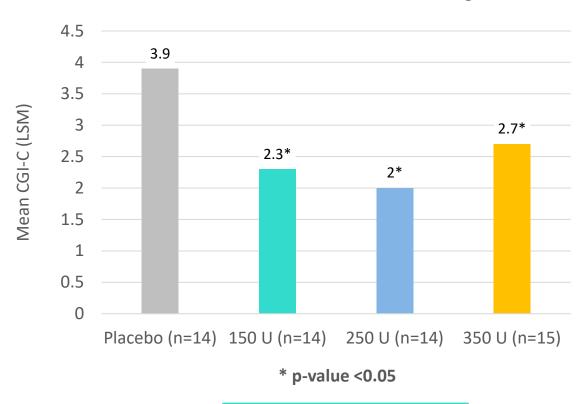
p=0.0027 (150 U vs. Placebo) p=0.4290 (250 U vs. Placebo) p=0.2173 (350 U vs. Placebo)



Secondary Efficacy Endpoint at Week 4: Clinical & Patient Global Impression of Change (CGI-C & PGI-C)

PrabotulinumtoxinA demonstrated statistically significant improvement on both PRO instruments

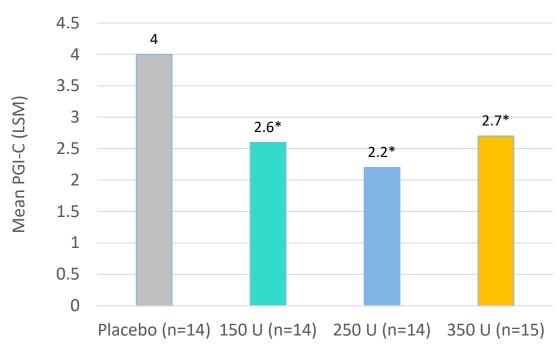
Clinical Global Impression of Change



Statistics Test Result:

p=0.0010 (150 U vs. Placebo) p=0.0001 (250 U vs. Placebo) p=0.0095 (350 U vs. Placebo)

Patient Global Impression of Change



* p-value < 0.05

Statistics Test Result:

p=0.0017 (150 U vs. Placebo) P<0.0001 (250 U vs. Placebo) p=0.0028 (350 U vs. Placebo)



Safety Summary

AE Summary	Placebo (N=14) n, %	ABP-450 150 Units (N=14) n, %	ABP-450 250 Units (N=16) n, %	ABP-450 350 Units (N=15) n, %	TOTAL ABP-450 (N=45) n, %
ANY TREATMENT-EMERGENT ADVERSE EVENT (TEAE)	9 (64.3%)	8 (57.1%)	12 (75%)	11 (73.3%)	31 (68.9%)
ANY SERIOUES TEAE	0	0	0	0	0
ANY TREATEMENT-RELATED TEAEs* (TRTEAE)	2 (14.3%)	3 (21.4%)	8 (50%)	5 (33.3%)	16 (35.6%)
Dysphagia#	0	0	2 (12.5%)	3 (20%)	5 (11.1%)
Muscular Weakness	0	2 (14.3%)	0	1 (6.7%)	3 (6.7%)
Headache	0	0	1 (6.3%)	1 (6.7%)	2 (4.4%)
Joint swelling	0	0	1 (6.3%)	0	1 (2.2%)
Neck pain	1 (7.1%)	0	1 (6.3%)	0	1 (2.2%)
Torticollis	0	0	1 (6.3%)	0	1 (2.2%)
Nausea	0	0	1 (6.3%)	0	1 (2.2%)
Dizziness	0	0	1 (6.3%)	0	1 (2.2%)
Head discomfort	0	1 (7.1%)	0	0	1 (2.2%)
Presyncope	0	0	0	1 (6.7%)	1 (2.2%)
Feeling abnormal	0	0	1 (6.3%)	0	1 (2.2%)
Injection site pain	1 (7.1)%	1 (7.1%)	0	0	1 (2.2%)
Injection site pruritus	0	0	1 (6.3%)	0	1 (2.2%)
Malaise	0	0	1 (6.3%)	0	1 (2.2%)
Diplopia	0	0	1 (6.3%)	0	1 (2.2%)
Rash macular	0	0	0	1 (6.7%)	1 (2.2%)

^{*} All TRTEAEs were either mild or moderate in severity and transient in nature.

^{*} All dysphagia cases were mild.



Phase 2 Data Conclusions

- Phase 2 trial met primary and other key endpoints, supporting the safety and efficacy of PrabotulinumtoxinA in reducing signs and symptoms associated with CD.
- PrabotulinumtoxinA demonstrated adverse event rates similar to other botulinum toxins.
 - Zero discontinuations due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs)
 - Low rate of treatment-related TEAEs (TRAEs)
 - Zero dysphagia cases in the 150 U arm and low rate of dysphagia (11%) and muscle weakness (6.7%) overall
 - All TRAEs were mild to moderate in severity and transient in nature
- PrabotulinumtoxinA demonstrated efficacy similar to other botulinum toxins.
 - TWSTRS at Week 4 improved 14.01 points in 150 U; 11.28 points in 250 U; 9.92 points in 350 U; 3.57 points in placebo
 - Statistical significance in lower dose arms (150 U and 250 U) vs. placebo and numerical improvement in high dose arm (350 U) vs. placebo
 - Patient Global Impression of Change (PGI-C) demonstrated statistically significant improvement in all three ABP-450 dose groups over placebo
 - Clinical Global Impression of Change (CGI-C) demonstrated statistically significant improvement in all three ABP-450 dose groups over placebo





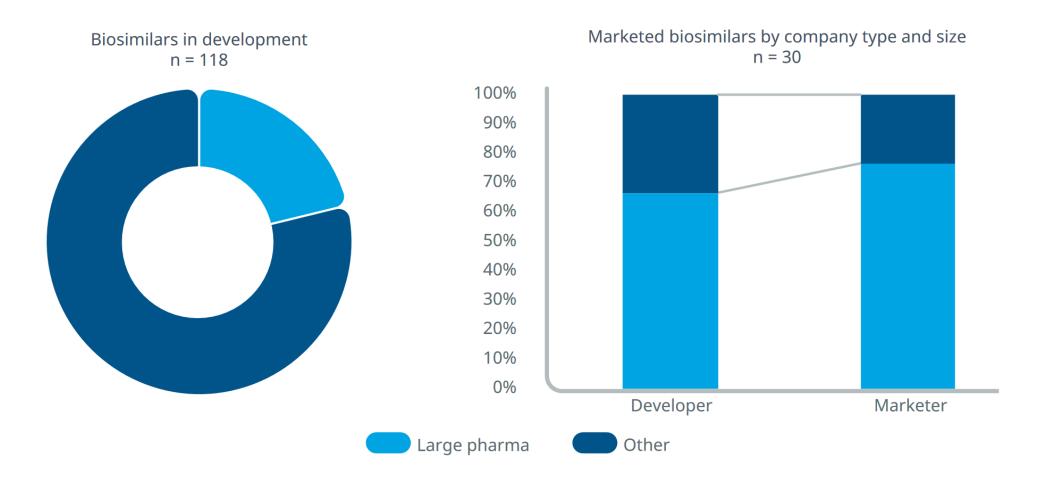
Biosimilar Market Landscape

Favorable regulatory environment
Higher penetration with more recent launches
Still limited competition and predictable pricing dynamics



New Biosimilar Development is Driven by Smaller Companies

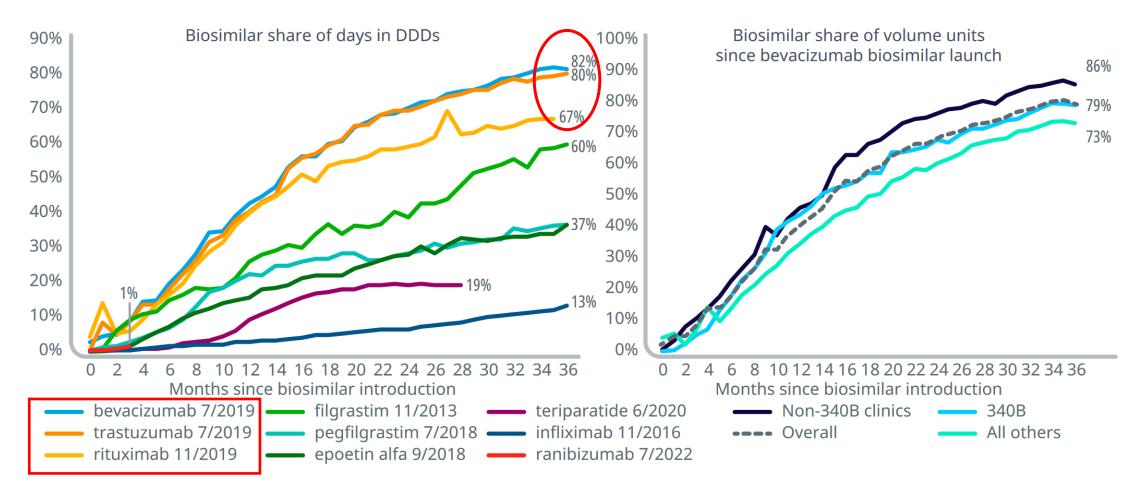
~80% of new biosimilars being developed at small companies, but most marketed by larger pharma





More Recent Biosimilar Launches are Achieving Higher Shares

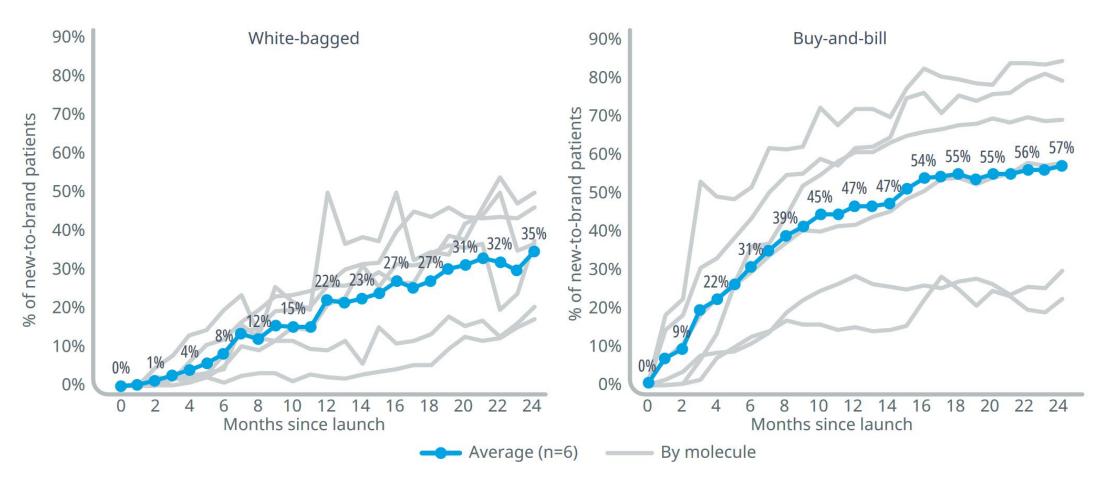
3 launches in 2019 achieved ~70% penetration within 3 years





Stronger Uptake of Biosimilars in Buy-and-Bill Markets

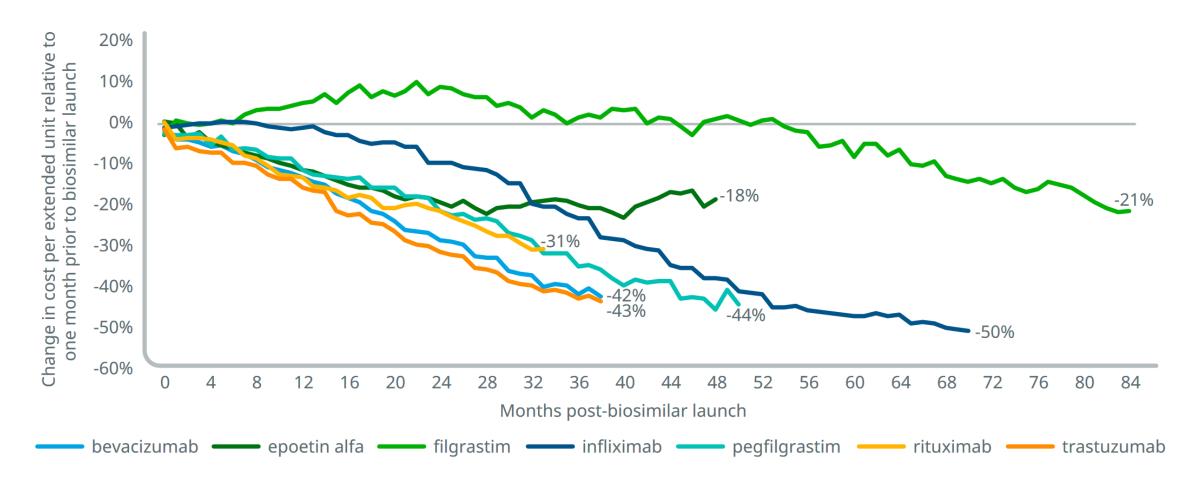
Physicians have incentive to select one product over another





Biosimilar Pricing Dynamics

Price discounts in the 18-50% range within 3 years of launch





AEON Model Could Allow Reimbursement Based Solely on Therapeutic Pricing

No competitive botulinum product has a separate BLA exclusively for therapeutic indications



Value to Payor

Potential to offer financial incentives

- Potential therapeutic-only BLA could allow AEON's ASP* to be unencumbered by pricing pressures from aesthetic indications that hamper the competition's reimbursement structure
- Physicians could receive consistent and favorable reimbursement from payors
- Flexibility to provide targeted economic incentives to payors and/or providers that competition cannot

Value to Physician

Consistent, predictable reimbursement

Removing influence of price competition seen in the aesthetics market



Summary and Key Milestones

Key points

- PrabotulinumtoxinA is the most advanced 900 kDa toxin (same molecular weight as BOTOX) in development
- Substantial analytical characterization has been previously completed
- ✓ PrabotulinumtoxinA manufacturing for aesthetic indications is already FDA approved* and well-established
- Positive Phase 2 results demonstrate PrabotulinumtoxinA safety and efficacy in cervical dystonia
- Approval as biosimilar provides potential access to all 12 therapeutic BOTOX indications

Upcoming events

- Q4 2024 Initiate comparative analytical studies
- 2025 Expect to conduct a Biosimilar Biological Product Development (BPD) Type 2 meeting with FDA to review the results from the analytical studies and confirm remainder of proposed study package



Thank You



