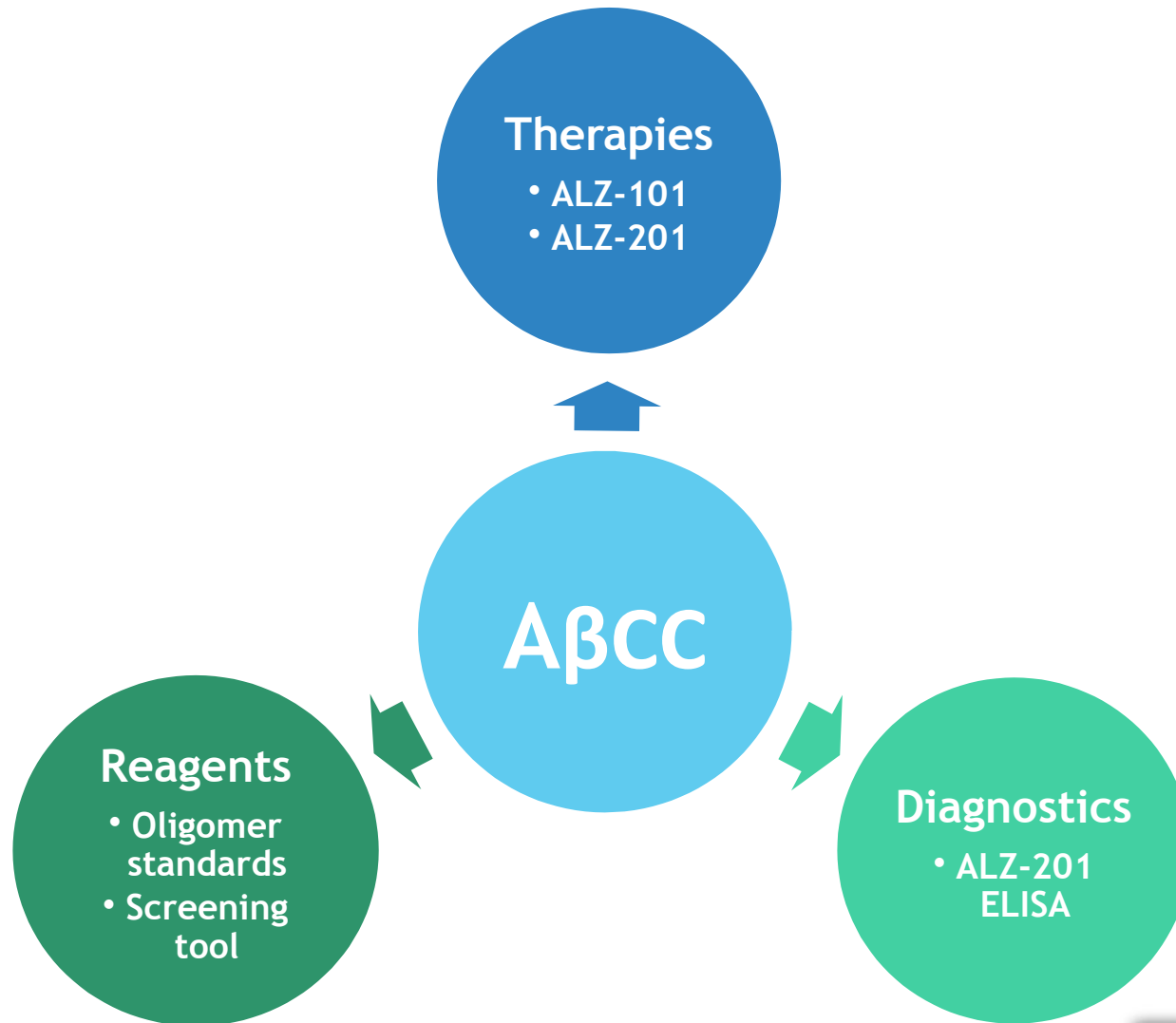




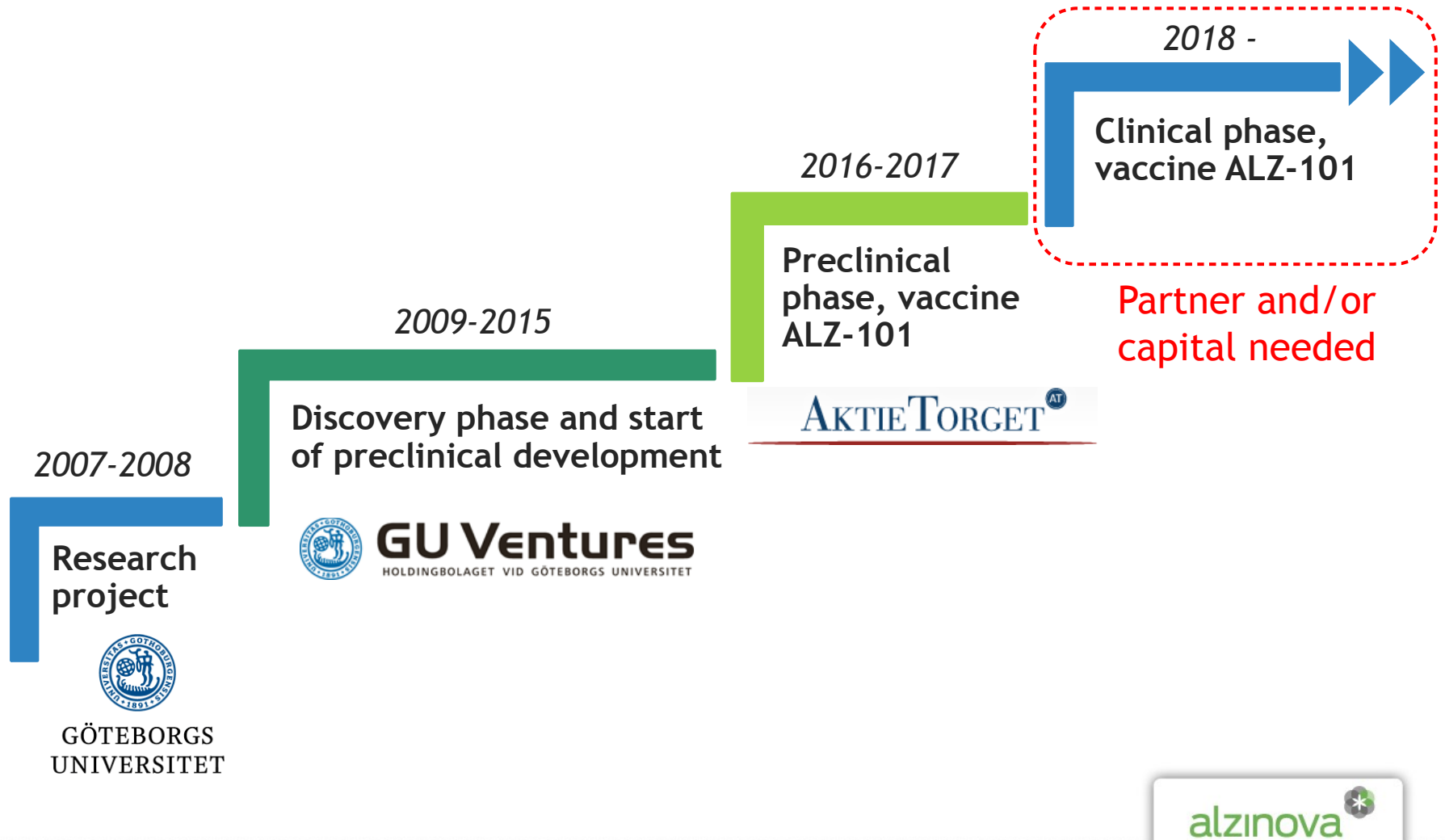
Disease-Modifying Therapy and Diagnostics for Alzheimer's Disease

Oct 2016

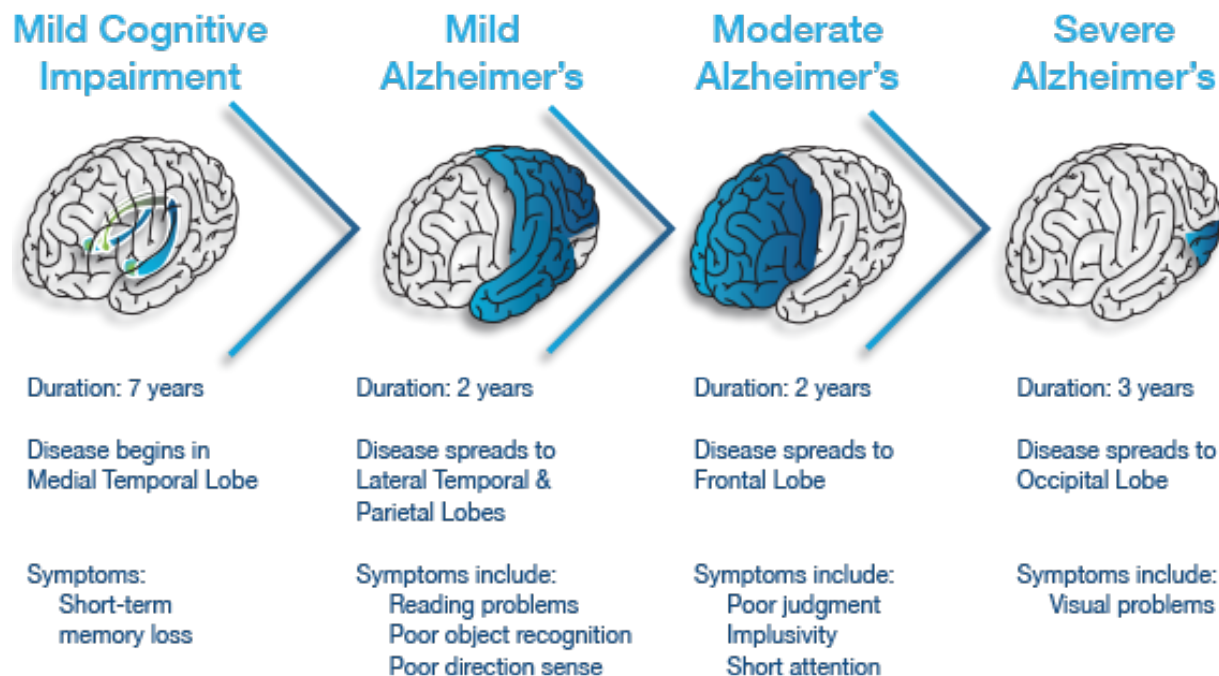
Value proposition: Unique *true* targeting of disease-driving A β "oligomers" (and more...)



Past, present and future



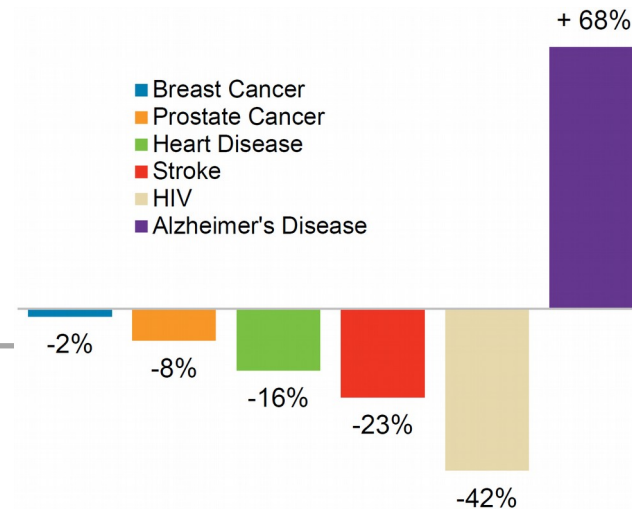
Alzheimer's disease: A progressive neurodegenerative disorder



The burden of Alzheimer's disease

1 in 3 seniors (65+) dies of
(or with) dementia

Change in number of deaths between
2000 and 2010 (US numbers)



Alzheimer's is the only one of
the top 10 killers that cannot be
prevented, cured, or slowed

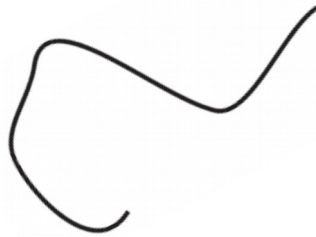
Dementia care (80% Alzheimer's):
\$604 billion world wide



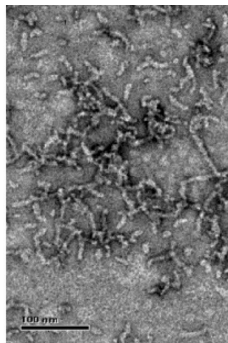
Aggregation of a peptide ($A\beta_{42}$) leads to synapse dysfunction and cell death

An age-related process not completely understood (65+)

Current consensus: The oligomer species is the "smoking gun"

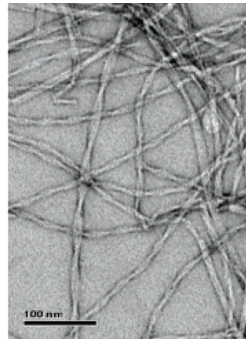


$A\beta_{42}$

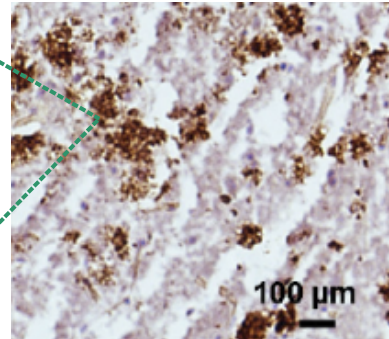


Oligomers

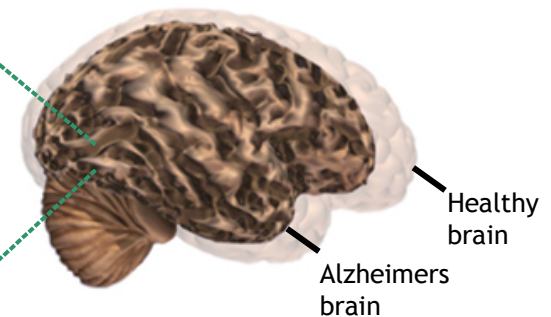
Toxic



Fibrils



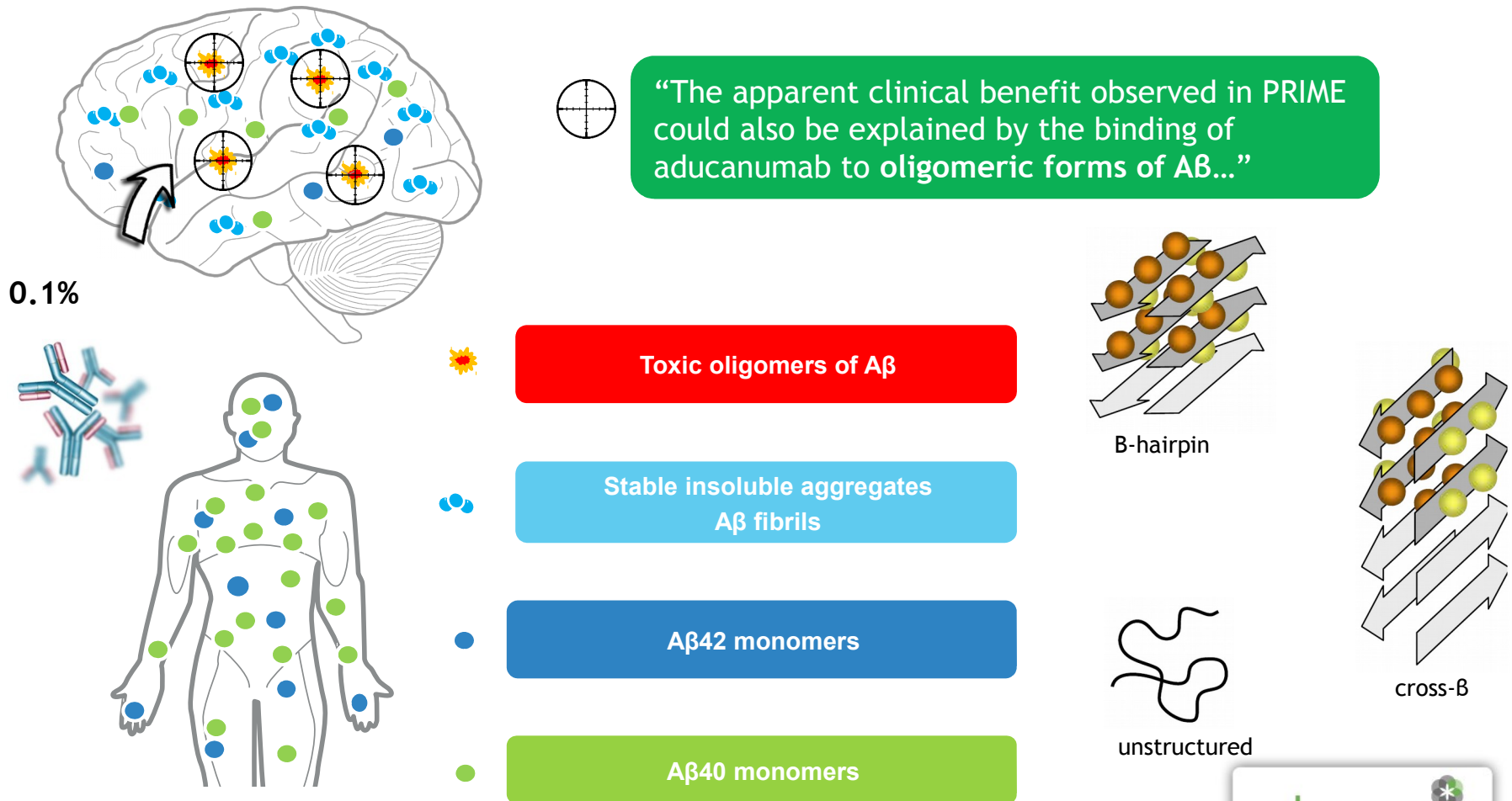
Plaques



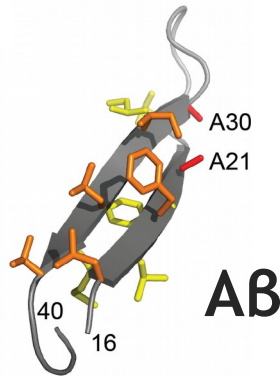
Brain shrinkage as
nerve cells die

Challenge: Not all forms of A β are toxic, and the target is behind the BBB!

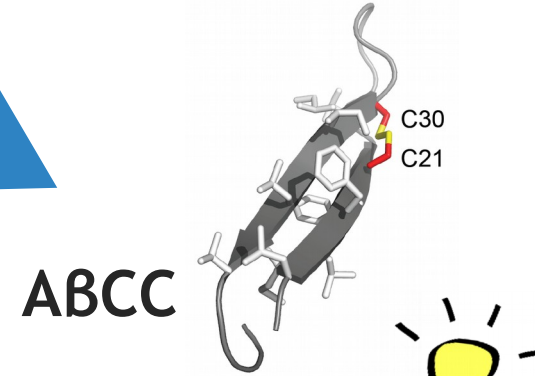
Limited target engagement will reduce efficacy



Alzinova's ABCC technology provides stable toxins ("oligomers") for drug development



Conformational restriction



Problem: Low amounts of unstable toxins

Solution: High amounts of stable toxins

- ✗ Poorly defined & heterogeneous
- ✗ Low reproducibility
- ✗ Poor stability / fibrillogenic
- ✗ Often non-physiological conditions or additives

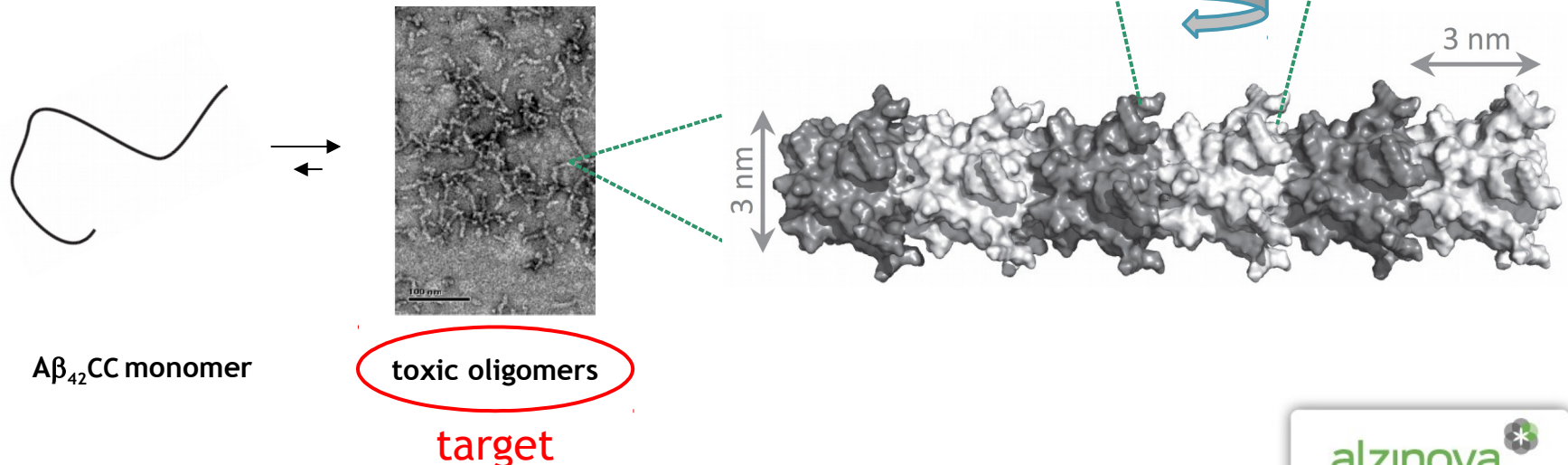
- ✓ Well defined & homogeneous
- ✓ High reproducibility
- ✓ Unprecedented stability / non-fibrillogenic (never form fibrils)
- ✓ Physiological conditions

Alzinova's ABCC technology as a tool to understand structure-activity relationships

The end state of ABCC aggregation is the β -hairpin oligomer structure

The only available high-resolution structure of an oligomer

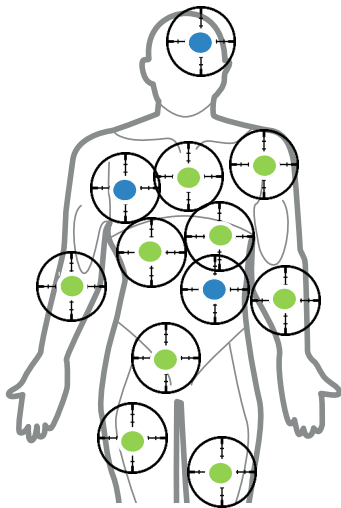
(solid-state NMR model in Lendel et al. Angew. Chem. 2014)



A snapshot of the competition

First generation

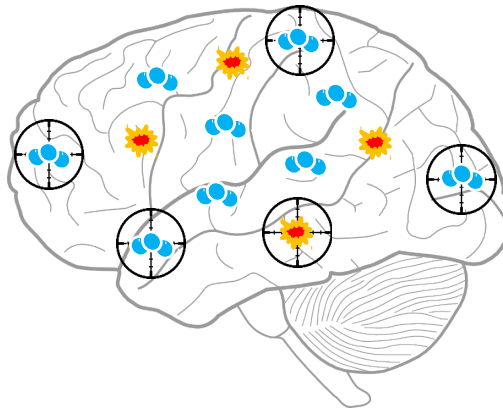
● Aβ40
● Aβ42



- ⊙ Side effects (ARIA:s)
- ⊙ No clinical benefit

Second generation

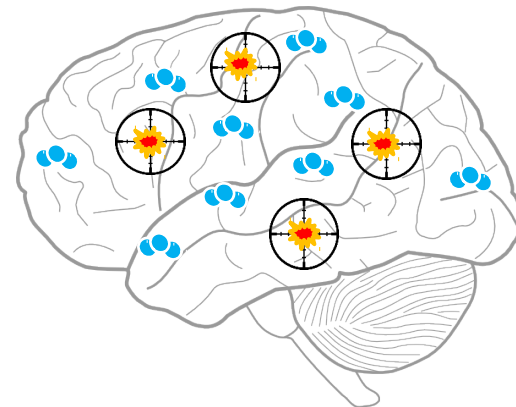
☀ Toxic forms (oligomers) ● Insoluble Aβ forms (fibrils)



- ⊙ Side effects (ARIA:s)
- ⊙ Signs of clinical benefit

Truly specific targeting

☀ Toxic forms (oligomers) ● Insoluble Aβ forms (fibrils)



- ⊙ Not yet evaluated

ALZ-101

ALZ-201

Alzinova's products ALZ-101 and ALZ-201 neutralize synaptotoxic A β

High-precision therapeutic antibodies target oligomers specifically

ALZ-101

Peptide-based active vaccine (with Alum)

Protects synapses (preclin. *in vivo* PoC)

Therapeutic (i.m. admin.)

GMP drug substance
CoG ~€6 per dose

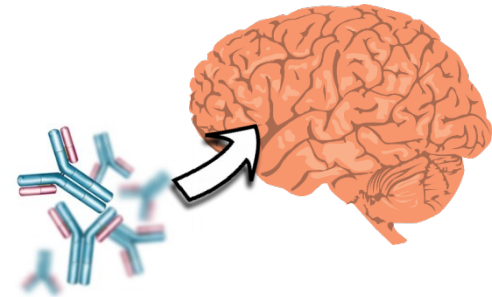
ALZ-201

Monoclonal Ab (IgG)

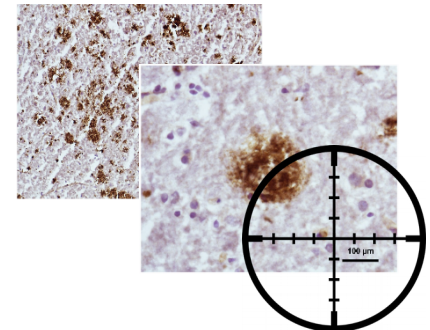
Neutralizes toxins *ex vivo*

Diagnostic and/or therapeutic (i.v. admin.)

Cost of goods not determined



0.1-0.2% reaches brain tissue



Therapeutic antibodies engage the toxins, not the plaques

ALZ-101 protects synapses

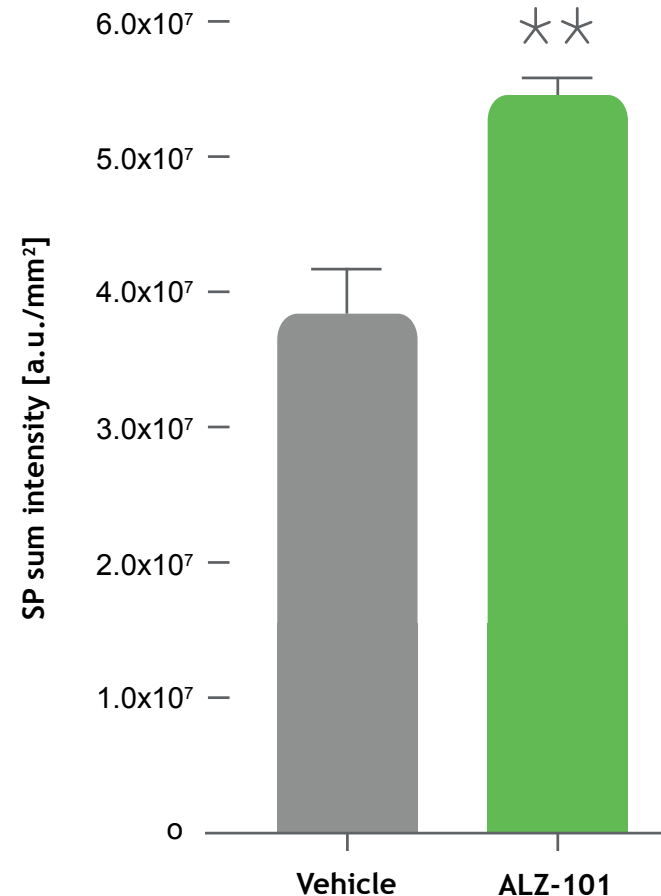
ALZ-101 protects synapses from A β -induced damage

Chronic preventive treatment of a transgenic mouse (Swe/Lon):

- ◉ Synapse density +25%
- ◉ Plaque load unaffected

WHY IS THIS INTERESTING?

- ◉ Synapse dysfunction is caused by oligomers and occurs early in the disease
- ◉ Synaptic density (not plaque load) correlates with disease progression
- ◉ Indicates specific targeting of oligomers



No safety concerns so far

- ▶ Mice and Rabbits tested
- ▶ Three vaccinations of ALZ-101
- ▶ No negative visual (microscopic) or weight changes on vital organs examined in either mice or rabbits

Challenges for future Alzheimer's disease immunotherapies

Clinical trial data highlights three important requirements for future therapies

High persistent Ab levels

- Required for brain penetration (BBB)
- Safety concerns (vascogenic edema)
- mAb are expensive therapies

Specificity for the target

- Required for target engagement behind the BBB
- Reduces safety concerns

Early intervention

- Early (presymptomatic) diagnosis not possible
- Preventive treatment desirable, but problematic for expensive mAb therapies

A truly oligomer specific vaccine will have a competitive advantage

The case for "oligomeric" $A\beta_{42}$ in Alzheimer's disease is very strong

Genetics (early onset AD)

- Increases $A\beta_{42}$ production or oligomerization

Post mortem (IHC)

- No correlation between disease severity and plaques (quantitatively, spatially, or temporally)
- Synapse density correlates with disease severity

In vivo

- Synapse dysfunction, cognitive impairment, tau phosphorylation, impairs efflux transporters

Ex vivo

- Soluble extracts from brains have a multitude of toxic effects
- Impairs LTP in mouse brain slices

In vitro

- Has a multitude of toxic effects exceeding those for other forms of the same peptide

Biophysics

- Conformation distinct from fibril structure (β -hairpin vs cross- β)
- Soluble aggregates

Thank you

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