

# Q3 2024: Financial Results & Operational Update

## Strong Progress Advancing Varoglutamstat in Kidney Disease

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| Vivoryon Therapeutics N.V.

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# Q3 2024 Key Highlights and Post-period Updates



Reported that VIVA-MIND shows highly significant improvement of eGFR versus placebo, confirming VIVIAD eGFR results



Presented kidney outcome results from VIVIAD study in late breaking oral session at ASN Kidney Week, the world's premiere nephrology meeting



Hosted virtual kidney disease KOL event on standard of care and new developments in kidney disease highlighting potential of varoglutamstat



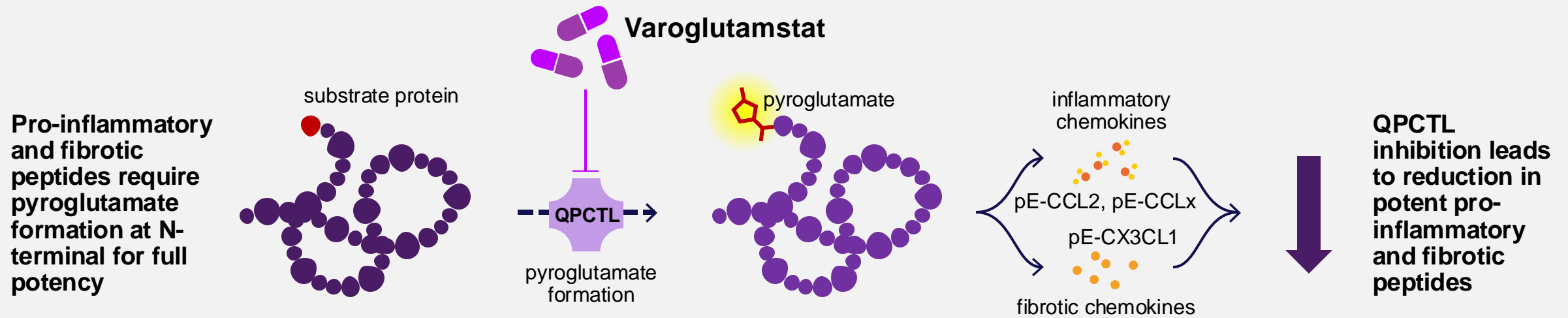
Continued progress in implementing strategic focus on DKD, driven by compelling kidney function data





# VAROGLUTAMSTAT MOA & CLINICAL DATA

# Groundbreaking discovery: Inhibition of QPCTL reduces kidney inflammation and fibrosis, and improves kidney function



**Pyroglutamate formation (pE-formation) is exclusively catalyzed by QPCTL (iso-glutaminy cyclase enzyme)**

Inflammation		Fibrosis		Kidney function	
pE-CCL2	↓	Collagen 3	↓	eGFR	↑
IFN $\gamma$	↓	$\alpha$ -SMA	↓	Urea	↓
TNF $\alpha$	↓	CX3CL1	↓	Cystatin C	↓



# VIVA-MIND U.S. study design in early AD

**1:1 randomization**  
109 patients treated  
for up to 72 weeks

**Q3 2023:**  
DSMB confirmed continuation  
on 600mg BID

**Q2 2024:**  
Decision to discontinue  
study early<sup>1</sup>

Placebo

Varoglutamstat  
600mg BID

## Patients<sup>2</sup>:

- Early Alzheimer's disease<sup>3</sup>
- MMSE 20 -30
- CDR-SB global score 0.5 or 1
- 50 – 89 years of age

## Objectives:

- Assess the safety and tolerability of varoglutamstat
- Assess the efficacy of varoglutamstat with the primary endpoint of CDR-SB
- Assess the efficacy and pharmacodynamic effects of varoglutamstat at an interim stage gate analysis after 180 patients were treated for at least 24 weeks

## Kidney Function:

- eGFR measurements were prospectively defined as a safety parameter

All VIVA-MIND results are preliminary and may be subject to change based on additional analysis and quality checks, however, the overall interpretation of the results is not expected to change significantly



# VIVA-MIND Phase 2: Baseline characteristics and disposition

	VIVA-MIND total population <sup>1</sup>	
Demographics & baseline characteristics	Varoglutamstat N (%)	Placebo N (%)
Number randomized	53	59
<b>Number of participants (mITT)</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Sex - n (%)</b>		
Female	24 (46.2)	30 (52.6)
Male	28 (53.8)	27 (47.4)
<b>Age (in years) - mean (SD)</b>	72.9 (8.3)	70.8 (7.4)
<b>Average treatment duration (weeks)<sup>2</sup> - mean (SD)</b>	45.3 (24.1)	46.1 (26.0)
<b>CDR-SB at baseline<sup>3</sup> - mean (SD)</b>	3.35 (1.53)	2.99 (1.70)
<b>eGFR (mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>) at baseline<sup>3</sup> - mean (SD)</b>	76.9 (16.3)	78.1 (17.8)
<b>Disposition<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>Varoglutamstat (%)</b>	<b>Placebo (%)</b>
Completed study (to week 72)	24.5%	33.9%
Discontinued		
Termination by sponsor	37.7%	39.0%
Withdrawal by subject	22.6%	18.6%
All other	15.2%	8.5%



<sup>1</sup> Total of 112 subjects randomized; 109 received study medication (mITT); <sup>2</sup> Based on safety analysis population (N=53 varoglutamstat/N=56 placebo; one patient in placebo group received single dose of varoglutamstat in error); <sup>3</sup> Baseline defined as last non-missing value prior to first study treatment administration; <sup>4</sup> Based on number randomized



# VIVA-MIND analysis reveals no consistent effect of varoglutamstat 600mg BID on pre-specified AD endpoints

## Pre-specified endpoints

- ◆ No clinically meaningful and no statistically significant differences between varoglutamstat 600mg BID and placebo for
  - ◆ CDR-SB
  - ◆ CFC2
  - ◆ ADAS-Cog 13
- ◆ Additional data including EEG, QPCT/L activity and other biomarkers in the CSF expected to become available in Q1 2025

## Status and context

- ◆ VIVA-MIND was designed as a stage-gated seamless Phase 2a/b study with a total of 414 patients to be randomized
- ◆ The VIVA-MIND study was discontinued early based on the negative outcome of the VIVIAD study investigating a similar AD population and dose of varoglutamstat, where no clinically meaningful efficacy signal was observed
- ◆ Consequently, only 109 of the planned 180 patients were treated in the VIVA-MIND Phase 2a portion and the study did not progress into Phase 2b





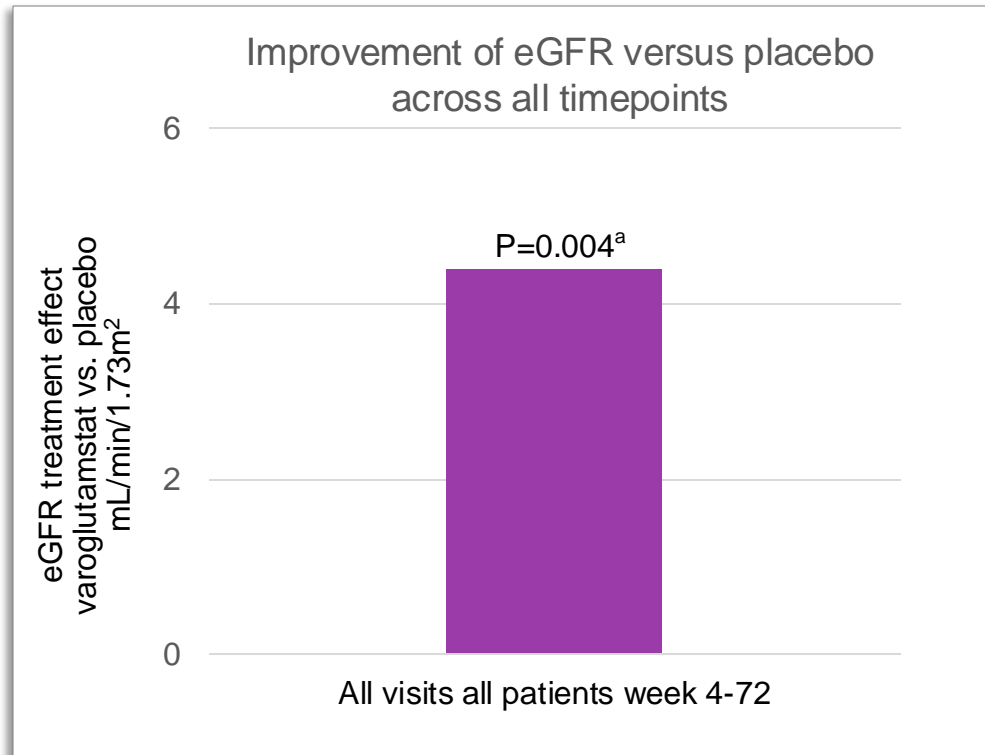
# Varoglutamstat continues to demonstrate a favorable safety and tolerability profile with no new safety signals identified in VIVA-MIND

Adverse event category (%)	Varoglutamstat (N=53)*	Placebo (N=56)*	Overall (N=109)
any TEAE	84.9	78.6	81.7
any related TEAE	30.2	32.1	31.2
TEAE by severity			
mild	26.4	41.1	33.9
moderate	47.2	28.6	37.6
severe	11.3	8.9	10.1
serious TEAE	15.1	8.9	11.9
related serious TEAE	0	1.8	0.9
TEAE leading to any study drug dose modification (excluding discontinuation)	5.7	7.1	6.4
TEAE leading to study drug discontinuation	7.5	3.6	5.5
TEAE leading to death <sup>1</sup>	1.9	0	0.9

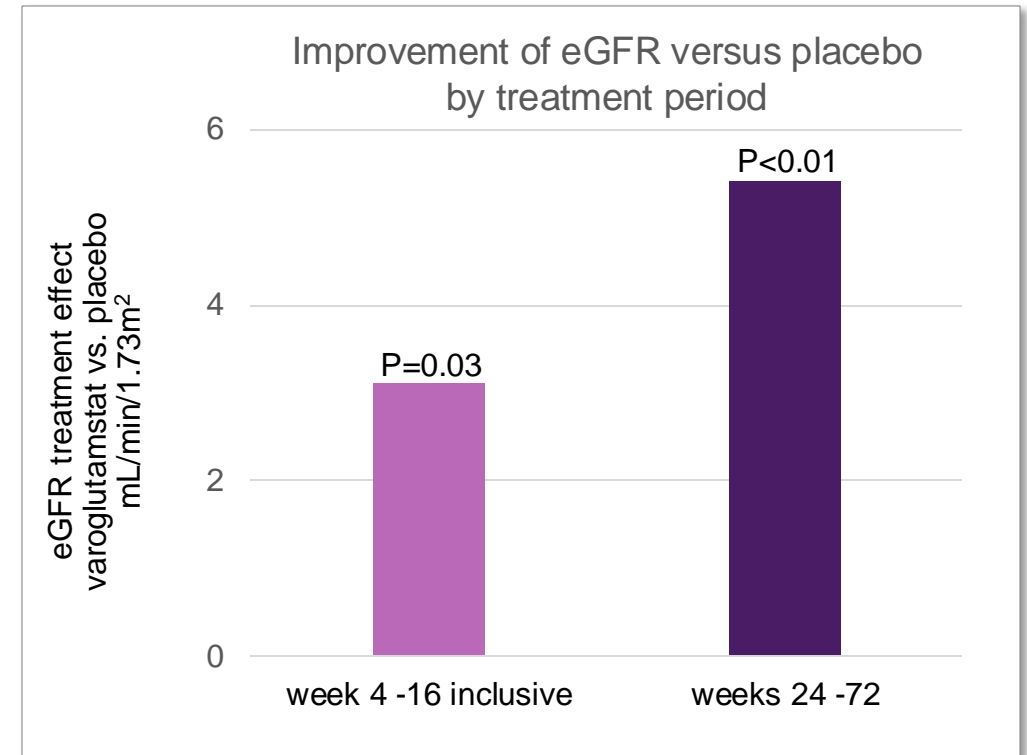
<sup>1</sup> One patient died after a head injury from a fall and the patient had a patient's provision to not resuscitate. A second patient had surgery for gastrointestinal bleeding after stopping study medication and died from complications of the surgery several weeks later. The deaths were considered not / unlikely related to varoglutamstat – the DSMB recommended continuation of study without changes after occurrence of these events during the study.



# Statistically significant and clinically meaningful improvement vs. placebo in kidney function measured by eGFR (changes from baseline; total population; MDRD)



Average improvement across all visits and all patients > 4mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>



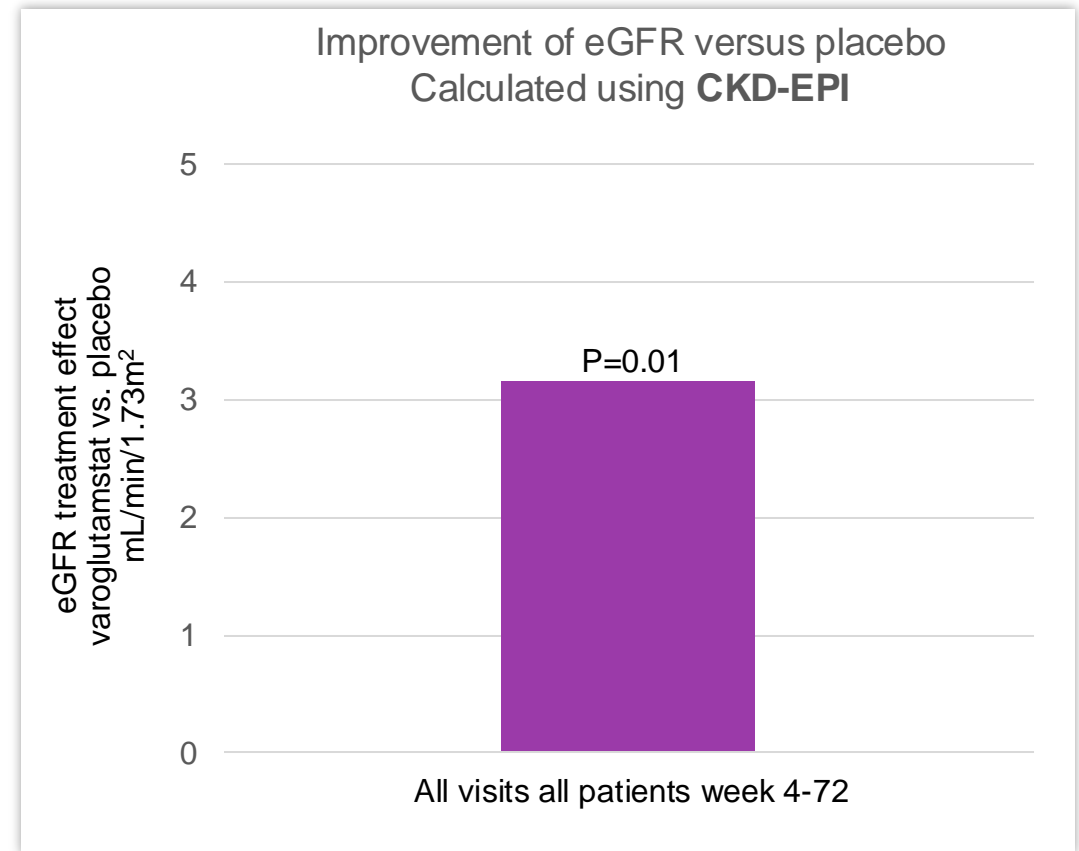
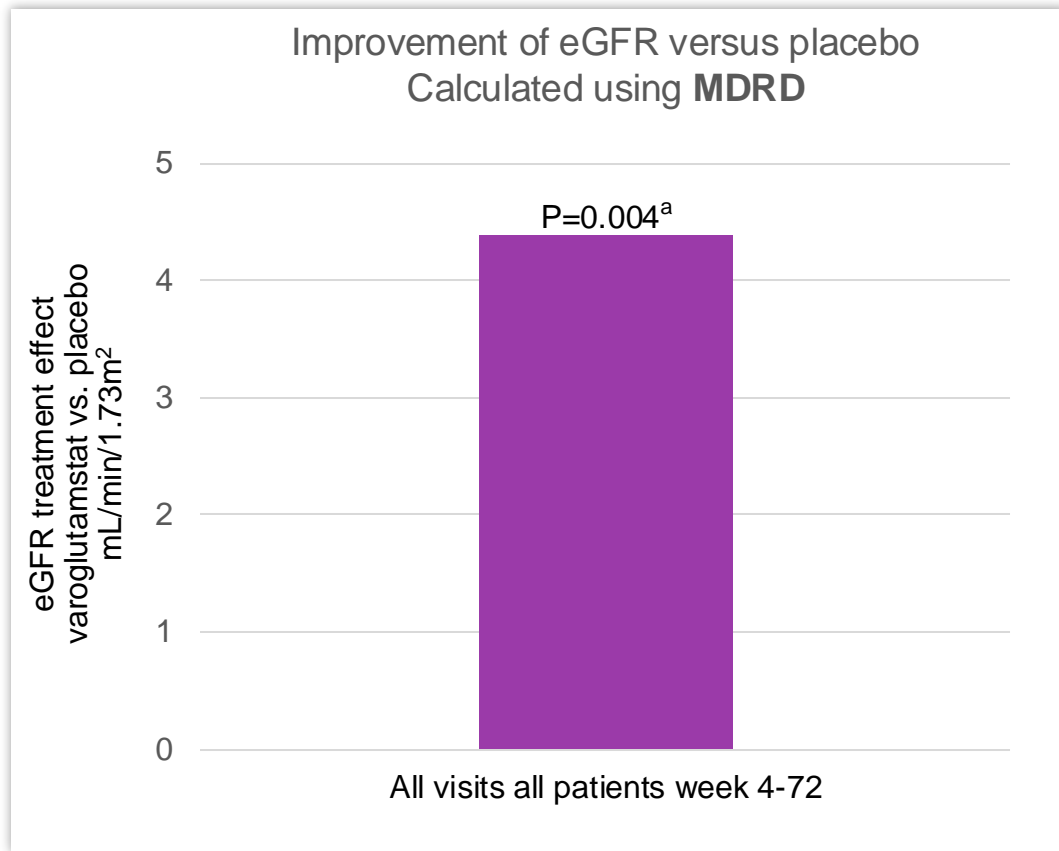
Effect size in the first 16 weeks of treatment approx. 3mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup> and between 24 and 72 weeks above 5mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>

Placebo N=57, Varoglutamstat 600mg BID N=52

Calculations based on weighted average change from baseline



# Sensitivity analysis: MDRD and CKD-EPI calculations show consistent and comparable statistically significant improvement vs. placebo on eGFR



Placebo N=57, Varoglutamstat 600mg BID N=52  
Calculations based on weighted average change from baseline



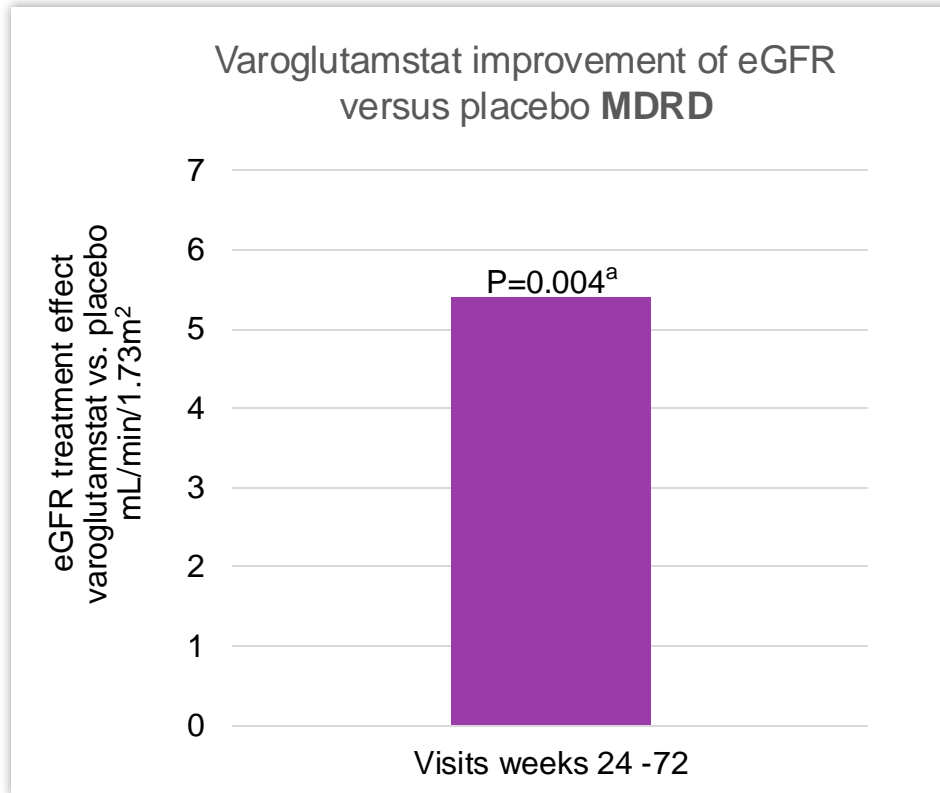
# Similarities and differences between VIVA-MIND and VIVIAD studies

Parameter	VIVA-MIND	VIVIAD
Study completion	Discontinued early (no AD efficacy signal in VIVIAD)	Completed
Patient selection	Mild AD, mean age 72	Mild AD, mean age 68
Number of patients treated	109	259
Varoglutamstat dose investigated	600mg BID	300 and 600mg BID
Dose escalation	Fast, starting at 150mg BID	Slow, starting at 50mg
Mean treatment duration	~46 weeks	~76 weeks
Number of patients with eGFR results week 36 and later	73	246

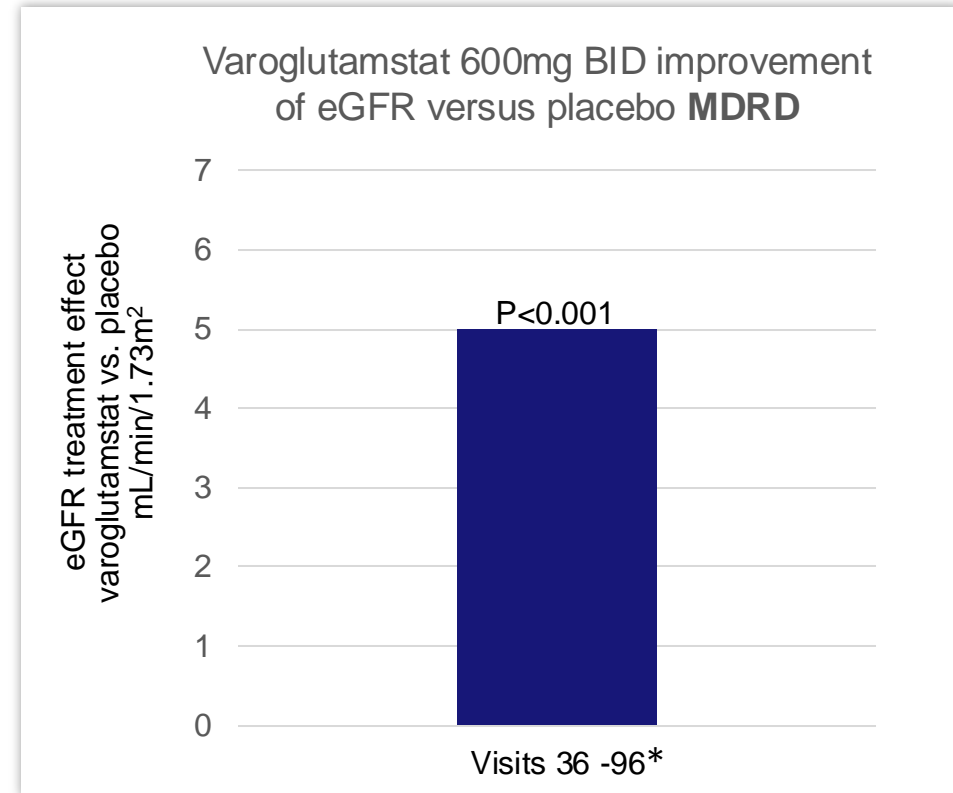


# eGFR Results Comparison VIVA-MIND – VIVIAD

## VIVA-MIND



## VIVIAD

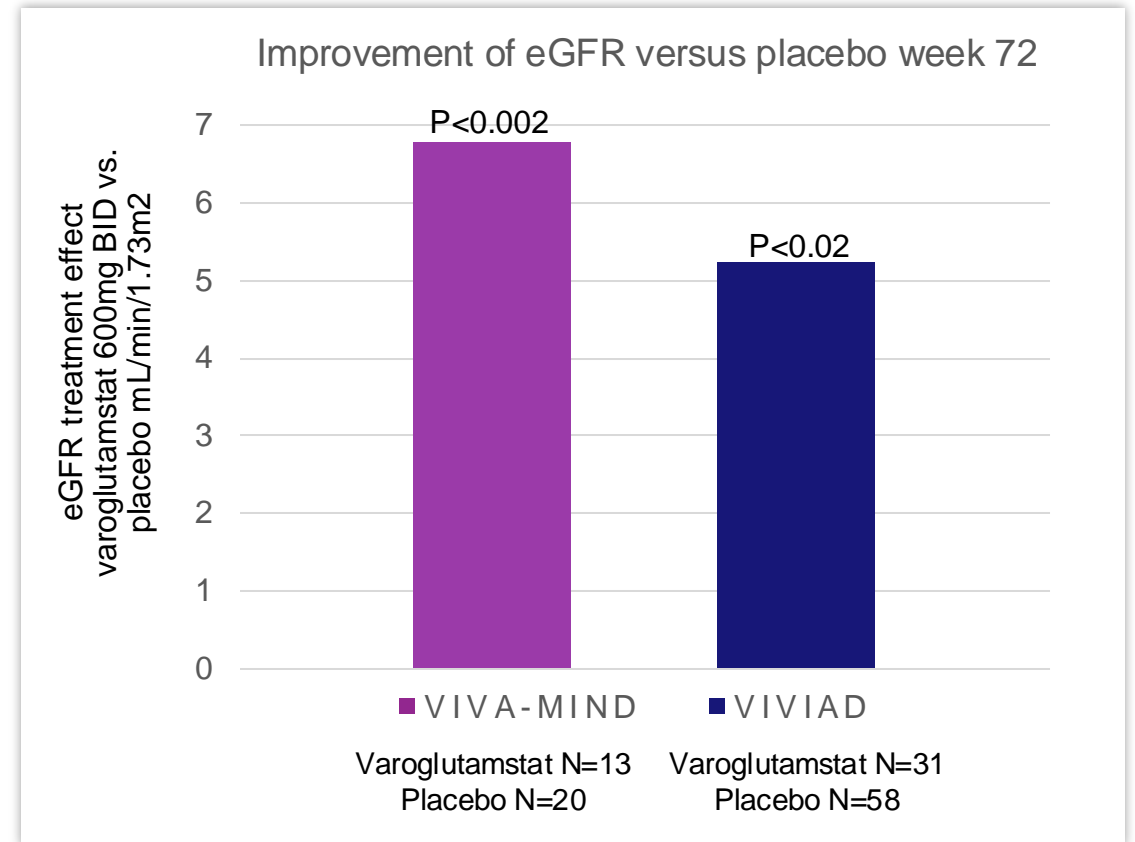
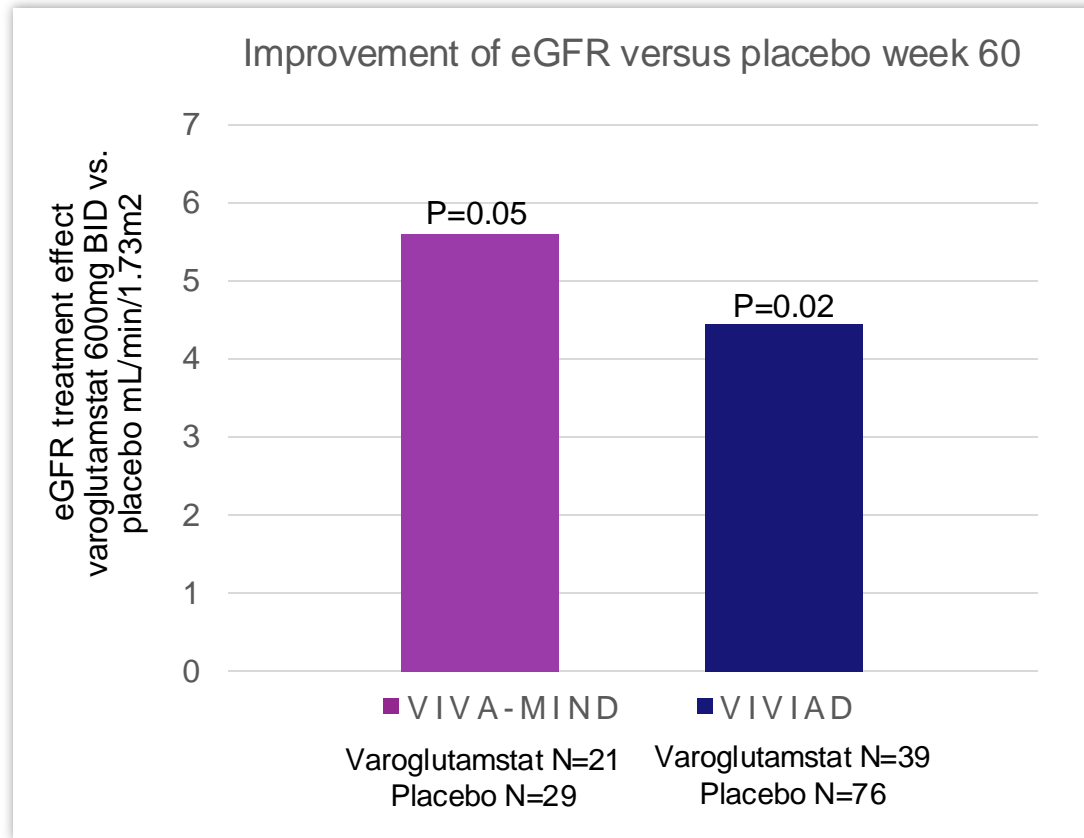


eGFR improvement of varoglutamstat versus placebo was consistent and statistically significant and clinically meaningful in both studies



# Cross study comparison VIVA-MIND and VIVIAD

## eGFR Results – weeks 60 and 72 – Last two visits on treatment VIVA-MIND



Difference of eGFR change between varoglutamstat and placebo shows significant and clinically meaningful efficacy sustained until week 72 in VIVA-MIND consistent with results observed in VIVIAD



# Summary of kidney function data from varoglutamstat Phase 2 program

- ✓ Two double blind placebo-controlled studies - one conducted in Europe and one in US - showed consistent statistically significant and clinically meaningful improvement of eGFR for varoglutamstat versus placebo
- ✓ In both studies eGFR was improved above baseline and stabilized across the whole treatment period of 96 weeks (VIVIAD) and 72 weeks (VIVA-MIND)
- ✓ The results provide robust evidence of a treatment benefit
- ✓ Good safety results in VIVA-MIND with the accelerated dose escalation scheme provide pathway for a convenient and commercially viable dosing schedule
- ✓ VIVA-MIND results fully support the sample size planning with 120 or fewer patients and previously communicated target effect size of 5mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup> for visits between week 24 and 72 for the planned Phase 2 study in DKD patients
- ◆ Analysis of VIVA-MIND data will continue







# Financial Results & Outlook

## Financials reflect prudent spending while refocusing on kidney disease

In €k	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2024	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2023
Revenue	0	0
Research & Development expenses	(12,582)	(10,449)
General & Administrative expenses	(4,897)	(6,803)
Net loss for the period	(17,143)	(17,120)

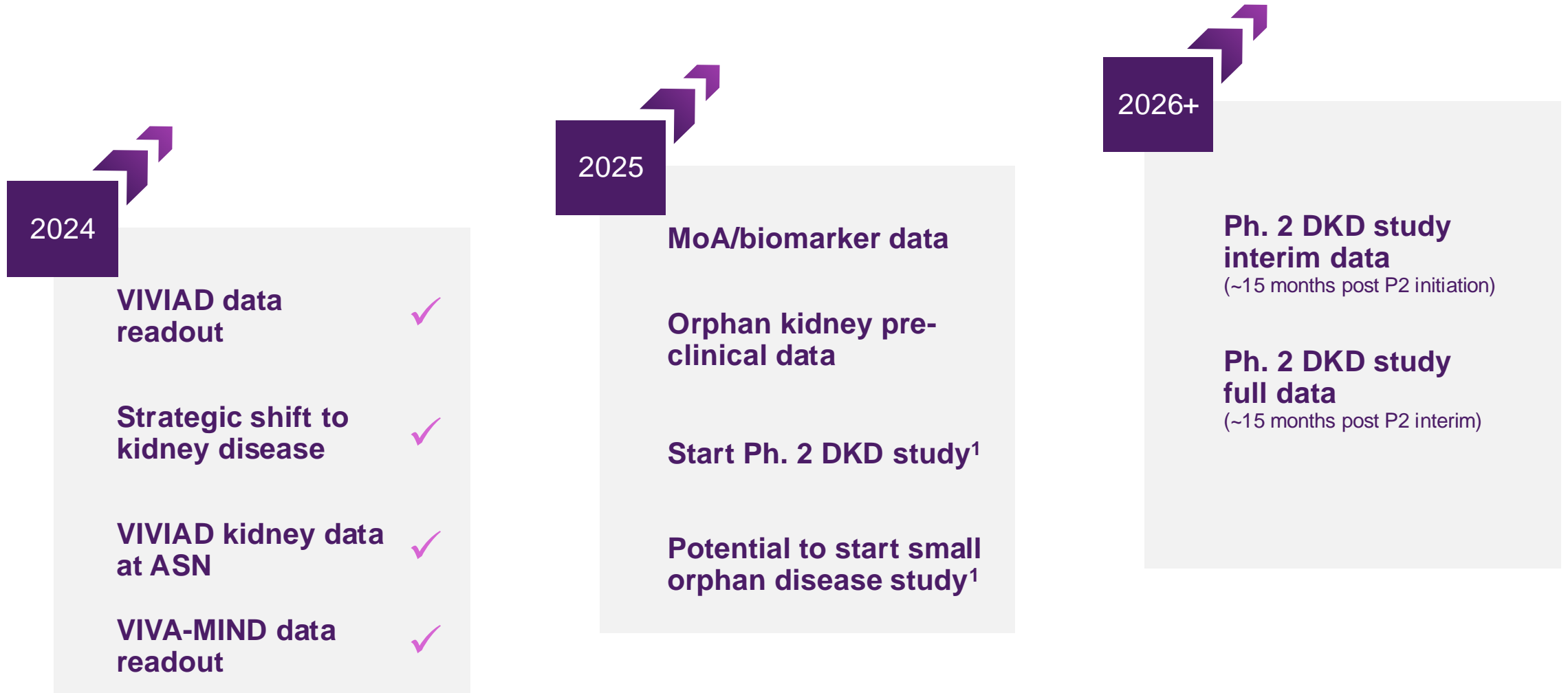
In €k	Sept. 30, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Cash & cash equivalents	12,467	18,562*
Financial assets	59	10,165*

Updated cash runway into Q3 2025 – driven by cash utilization reduction through lower spending on clinical development and efforts to optimize operating expenses while supporting kidney disease strategy

Further funding and/or partnerships required to support potential future clinical studies and/or to extend cash runway beyond current guidance



# Looking ahead: Upcoming value drivers



# Vivoryon: Phase 2 program confirms varoglutamstat as a leading compound for further development in kidney disorders including DKD



Strong scientific base; novel MoA (QPCT/L inhibition); pE-CCL2 data confirms target engagement



Two independent studies; compelling long-term kidney function improvement; clear dose response



Extensive safety data package for varoglutamstat with convenient dose escalation scheme



Focused development plan for significant commercial opportunity in DKD and beyond



Additional potential orphan indications e.g. Alport Syndrome / Fabry Disease



Composition of matter patent protection<sup>1</sup> expected to 2044+



Cash runway into Q3 2025; actively pursuing funding and BD opportunities



<sup>1</sup> Current composition of matter patent to 2031 with additional potential for Hatch-Waxman extension of up to 5 years, new patent filings being evaluated. 19



Q&A



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