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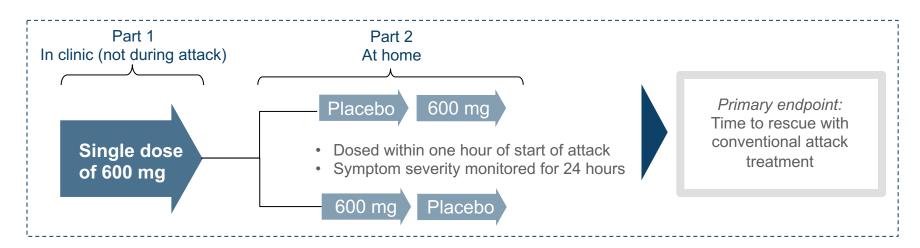
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KVD900: Phase 2 Clinical Trial Design

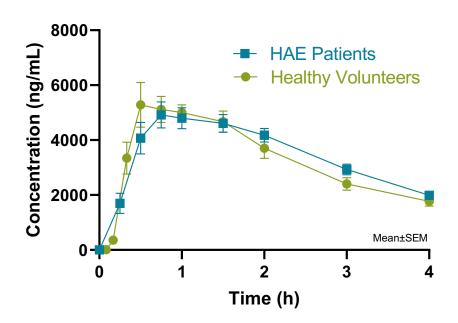
- 53 Type I and II HAE patients at 25 sites in the United States and Europe
- Part 1: All patients receive a single dose of KVD900 in clinic for PK/PD assessment
- Part 2: All patients randomized to treat the first attack with either KVD900 or placebo and then treat a second attack with the alternative treatment





PK Profile in HAE Patients is Similar to Healthy Volunteers

- Part 1, open label dose of KVD900 in HAE patients
 - No food restriction prior to dosing
- Pharmacokinetic profile similar to profile obtained in fasted, healthy volunteers





KVD900: Phase 2 Clinical Trial Endpoints

- Primary endpoint
 - Time to use of conventional attack treatment (rescue) within 12 hours
- Secondary endpoints
 - Time to symptom relief within 12 hours of study drug on the Patient Global Impression of Change (PGI-C)
 - Time to symptom relief within 12 hours of study drug on the Visual Analogue Scale (VAS)
 - Time to worsening on the Patient Global Impression of Severity (PGI-S) or use of rescue within 12 hours of study drug



Patient Disposition & Demographics

- 68 randomized
 - 53 completed
 - 1 withdrew consent
 - 14 did not treat 2 attacks due to completion of trial
 - No AE withdrawals
- Exposure to Study Drug
 - 126 doses of 600 mg KVD900
 - 68 in Part 1
 - 58 in Part 2
 - 55 doses of Placebo
 - Median time to trial drug administration from start of attack: 30 min

Demographic Characteristics n = 68

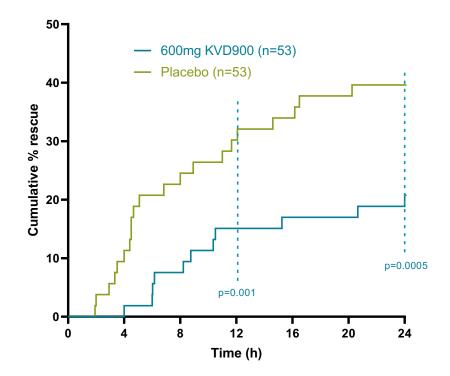
Age mean (SD) Range	38.3 (13.23) 19 – 68
Gender (m/f) n (%)	31/37 (45.6/54.4)
BMI (kg/m2) mean (SD) range	27.3 (5.47) 18.8 – 40.9
Type I / II n (%)	68 (100%)



Trial Meets its Primary Endpoint

- KVD900 significantly reduced use of rescue within 12 hours: p=0.001*
 - Placebo 30.2%
 - KVD900 15.1%

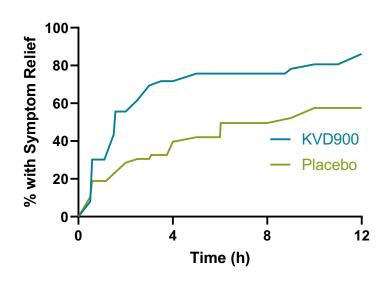
- Efficacy maintained at 24 hours
 - p=0.0005*





KVD900 Speeds Symptom Relief: Impression of Change

- KVD900 treated attacks achieved symptom relief more quickly: p<0.0001*
 - Patient Global Impression of Change (PGI-C)
 - Primary endpoint Ruconest phase 3
- Median time to symptom relief
 - KVD900 1.6 hours
 - Placebo 9 hours



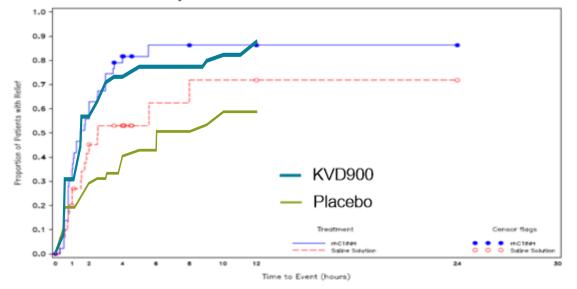
Symptom relief defined as attack rated a little better or higher for 2 consecutive time points



Symptom Relief Compared to Ruconest (rC1-INH)

- Time to symptom relief
 - KVD900 1.6 hours
 - Ruconest 1.5 hours
- Ruconest is administered by intravenous injection

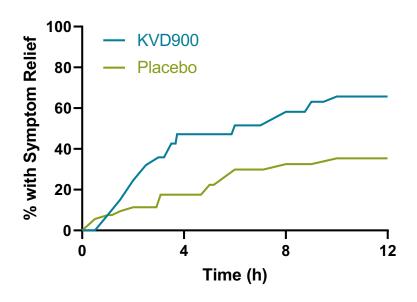
Study 1310: Kaplan-Meier Plot of Time to Beginning of Relief of Symptoms with Persistence (Based on Questions 1 and 2 of the TEQ, with Persistence) in the RCT Phase: RCT ITT Analysis Set





KVD900 Speeds Symptom Relief: Composite VAS

- KVD900 treated attacks achieved symptom relief more quickly: p<0.0001*
 - Composite VAS (abdominal pain, skin pain and skin swelling)
- Median time to onset of symptom relief
 - KVD900 6 hours
 - Placebo >12 hours**

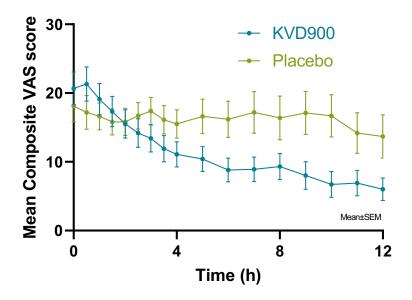


Symptom relief defined as 50% reduction in composite VAS score for three consecutive time points



KVD900 Improves Cumulative Severity by Composite VAS

- Reduced cumulative severity by composite VAS over 12 hours (p=0.0008*) and 24 hours (p=0.0005*)
 - Time- and baseline-adjusted AUC
 - Excludes assessments Post-Rescue





KVD900 Compared to Firazyr (icatibant)

- KVD900 mean baseline VAS 20.7mm
- Icatibant baseline VAS ~40mm
- Early intervention with KVD900 leads to lower severity
 - Key benefit of oral therapy
 - Consistent with modern HAE treatment recommendations

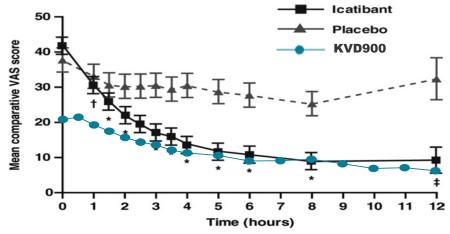


Figure 3. Mean composite VAS-3 score for the first 12 hours after treatment (*nonlaryngeal ITT population*). $*P \le .001$; $^{\dagger}P = .003$; $^{\ddagger}P = .041$, vs placebo. Sixteen subjects (icatibant n = 5; placebo n = 11) who had not achieved relief by hour 8 had nonmissing data for hour 12.



Summary of Topline Outcomes

	KVD900	Placebo	p value
Rescue Use of rescue within 12h* Use of rescue within 24h*	15.1% 20.8%	30.2% 39.6%	0.001 0.0005
PGI-S Time to Worsening or rescue within 12h* Cumulative Symptom Relief over 12h** Cumulative Symptom Relief over 24h**	>12h***	3.0h	<0.0001 0.0024 0.0036
PGI-C Time to Symptom Relief within 12h* Cumulative Symptom Relief over 12h** Cumulative Symptom Relief over 24h**	1.6h	9.0h	<0.0001 0.005 0.0036
VAS Time to Symptom Relief within 12h* Cumulative Symptom Relief over 12h** Cumulative Symptom Relief over 24h**	6.0h	>12h***	<0.0001 0.0008 0.0005



^{*}Gehan's Generalized Wilcoxon Test; **ANOVA with fixed effects of treatment, sequence and HAE Attack (1st or 2nd) and subject nested within sequence as a random effect; ***Data censored at 12 hours

Related Treatment Emergent Adverse Events*

	Part 1	Part 2	Part 2
	KVD900	KVD900	Placebo
	N=68	N=58	N=55
Total (events/patients)	8 / 5 (7.4%)	3 / 3 (5.2%)	2 / 2 (3.6%)
Gastrointestinal Disorders Abdominal Pain Upper Anal Incontinence Nausea	1 / 1 (1.5%)	1 / 1 (1.7%)	1 / 1 (1.8%)
	-	1 / 1 (1.7%)	-
	-	-	1 / 1 (1.8%)
	1 / 1 (1.5%)	-	-
General Disorders Malaise	1 / 1 (1.5%)	-	-
	1 / 1 (1.5%)	-	-
Musculoskeletal Disorders Back Pain	1 / 1 (1.5%)	1 / 1 (1.7%)	-
	1 / 1 (1.5%)	1 / 1 (1.7%)	-
Nervous System Disorders Dizziness Headache	3 / 3 (4.4%)	1 / 1 (1.7%)	1 / 1 (1.8%)
	1 / 1 (1.5%)	-	-
	2 / 2 (2.9%)	1 / 1 (1.7%)	1 / 1 (1.8%)
Vascular Disorders Flushing	2 / 2 (2.9%)	-	-
	2 / 2 (2.9%)	-	-



KVD900 Phase 2 Clinical Trial Conclusions

- All trial endpoints were statistically significant
 - Primary endpoint p=0.001
 - Secondary endpoints all p<0.0001
- KVD900 rapidly suppresses circulating plasma kallikrein, halts attack progression, reduces symptoms and improves patient well-being
- KVD900 enables early intervention and improved treatment outcomes
 - Efficacy profile is fast and comparable with current injectable products
 - Patients feel better and symptoms resolve quickly with KVD900
- KVD900 is generally safe and well tolerated
- Next step is FDA end of Phase 2 meeting followed quickly by Phase 3 trial initiation



