

# Corporate Presentation

March 2024 | Soleno Therapeutics



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Analyses in this presentation are preliminary and may be subject to change

# Soleno Therapeutics (NASDAQ: SLNO)

## Strategic Highlights

**NDA submission  
for DCCR<sup>1</sup> in PWS<sup>2</sup>  
planned  
mid-'24**

**Topline data from  
randomized  
withdrawal period  
reported in Sep 2023**

Met primary endpoint with  
significant improvements in  
hyperphagia

Decades-long safety  
profile of parent molecule

**IP protection to  
mid-2030s**

**Protected by  
multiple layers of  
granted and  
pending patents**

Provides composition of  
matter protection, as  
well as protection of  
formulations, and  
method of use

Potential for substantial  
patent term extension

**Orphan Drug  
and  
Fast Track  
Designations for  
PWS**

**Orphan  
designation in  
US and EU. Fast  
Track granted in US**

Significant upside  
potential in other  
indications

Orphan designation  
granted for GSD1a in  
US

**>\$2B PWS  
market  
opportunity**

**Addresses  
the hallmark  
symptoms  
of PWS**

Significant commercial  
potential in PWS,  
an orphan indication with  
high unmet need.

No approved treatments  
for hyperphagia, the  
hallmark symptom of PWS

**Strong balance  
sheet**

**Cash runway extends  
beyond potential  
launch of DCCR**

Oct 2023 ~\$170M  
financing

<sup>1</sup>DCCR (Diazoxide Choline) Extended-Release tablets

<sup>2</sup>Prader-Willi syndrome

# Prader-Willi Syndrome (PWS)

- Complex genetic neurobehavioral/metabolic disorder due to the loss or lack of expression of a set of genes on chromosome 15
- Birth incidence ~1:15,000 births
- Elevated mortality rates with mean age of death ~21 - 30 years
- Highest unmet needs
  - Hyperphagia
  - Low lean body mass/increased fat mass
  - PWS-related behaviors
- Families with a child with PWS have low quality of life
  - Caregiver burden higher for caregivers of people with PWS than those with Alzheimer's
  - Burden of care is highest after onset of hyperphagia
  - Require supervised care for life



Butler MG, et al., *Genet Med*. 2017 Jun;19(6):635-642.  
Bellis SA, et al., *The Eur J Med Genet*. 2022 Jan;65(1):104379.  
Kayadjanian N et al., *PLoS One* 2018 Mar 26; 12(3): e0194655.

# DCCR Was Developed to Facilitate Once Daily Dosing and Improve Response

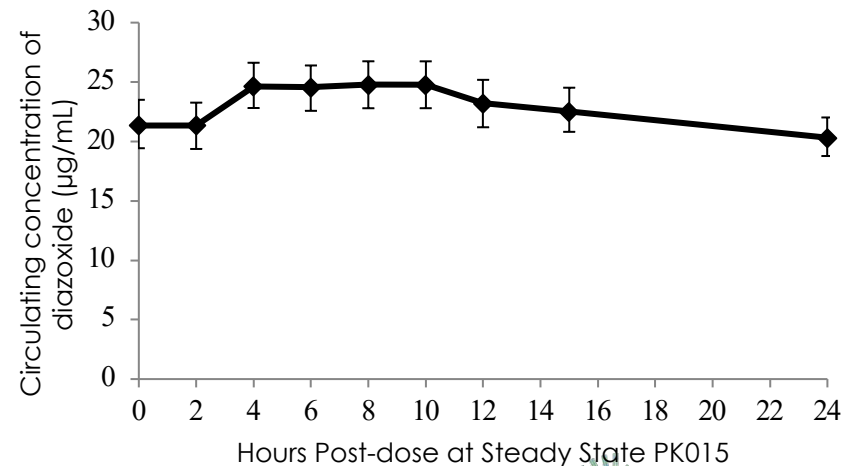
- Choline salt chosen to improve solubility
- Formulation developed to extend absorption throughout the GI tract



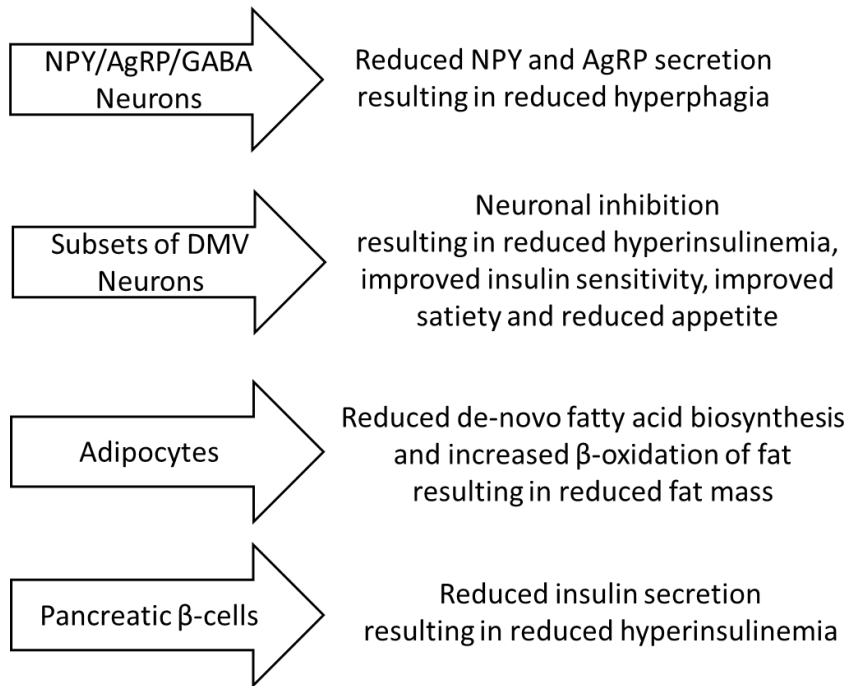
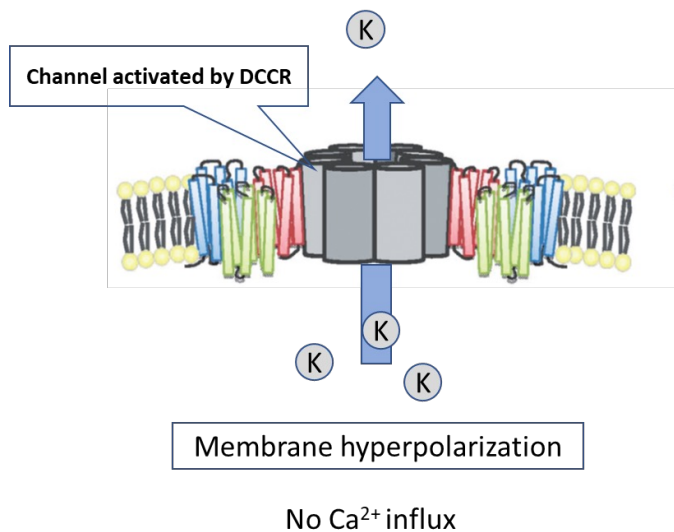
- Titration and dosing optimized to safely reach target dose and maintain therapeutic response



- DCCR dosed once daily to achieve stable intraday circulating drug levels
- Strong relationship between circulating drug levels with DCCR and therapeutic responses in PWS



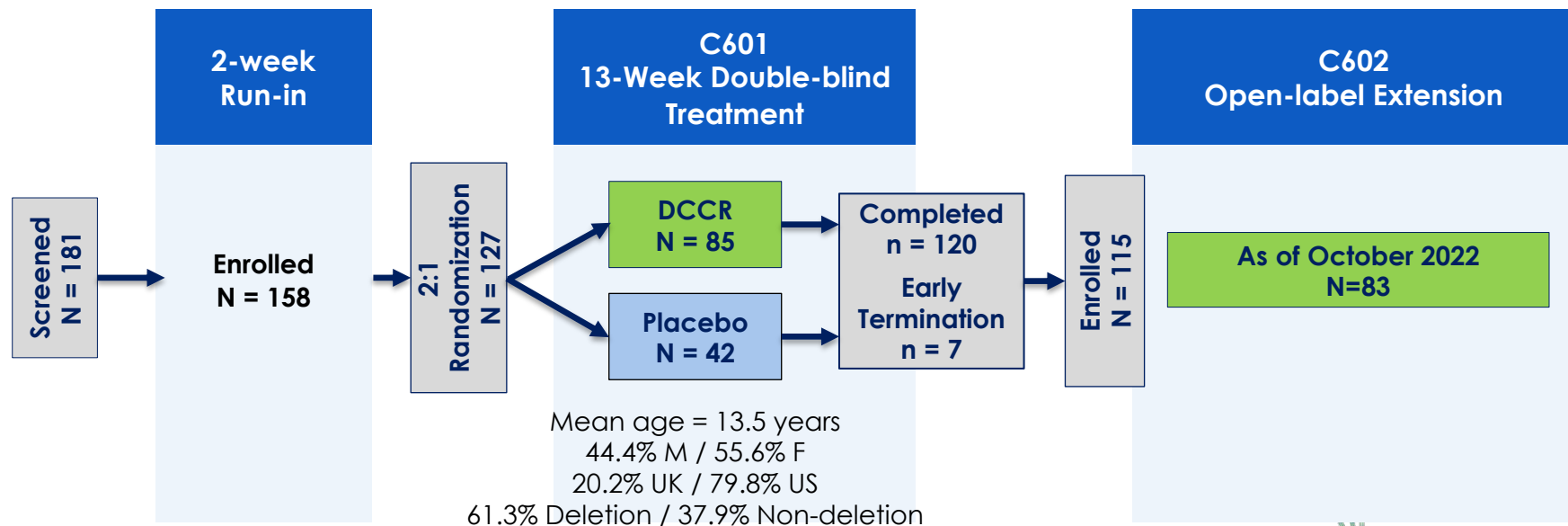
# Mechanism of Action in PWS



Genes, 11(4), 450. <https://doi.org/10.3390/genes11040450>.

# DCCR Phase 3 Clinical Program Design

- C601 (DESTINY PWS): Multi-center, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel arm study in patients with PWS (Phase 3)
- C602: Open-label safety extension study



# C601 Primary and Key Secondary Endpoints

Primary Endpoint	All Data		Observed Data through March 1, 2020	
	DCCR (N = 82)	Placebo (N = 42)	DCCR (N = 82)	Placebo (N = 42)
Mean (SE) Change from Baseline in Hyperphagia at Visit 7	-5.94 (0.88)	-4.27 (1.15)	-6.64 (1.00)	-3.51 (1.28)
LS Mean Difference [DCCR-Placebo] (SE)	-1.67 (1.29)		-3.13 (1.48)	
p-value	0.198		0.037	
Key Secondary Endpoints	p-value		p-value	
Clinical Global Impression of Improvement at Visit 7 (CGI-I)	0.03		0.015	
Mean Change From Baseline in Body Fat Mass (DXA) at Visit 7	0.023		0.003	
Caregiver Global Impression of Change at Visit 7 (Caregiver GI-C)	0.41		0.031	



# C601 Behavioral Endpoints

PWSP Domain	DCCR vs Placebo p-value
Aggressive Behaviors	0.048
Anxiety	0.018
Rigidity, Irritability	0.003
Compulsivity	0.008
Depression	0.185
Disordered Thinking	0.011
<b>DBC-2</b>	
Total Score	0.009
Communication Disturbance	0.003
Social Relating	0.008

Observed values through March 1, 2020

# C601 Key Hormonal and Metabolic Markers

Change from Baseline at Week 13	DCCR vs Placebo p-value
Decreased Acylated Ghrelin (active form)	0.0182
Decreased Leptin	<0.0001
Decreased Insulin	0.0110
Increased Adiponectin	<0.0001



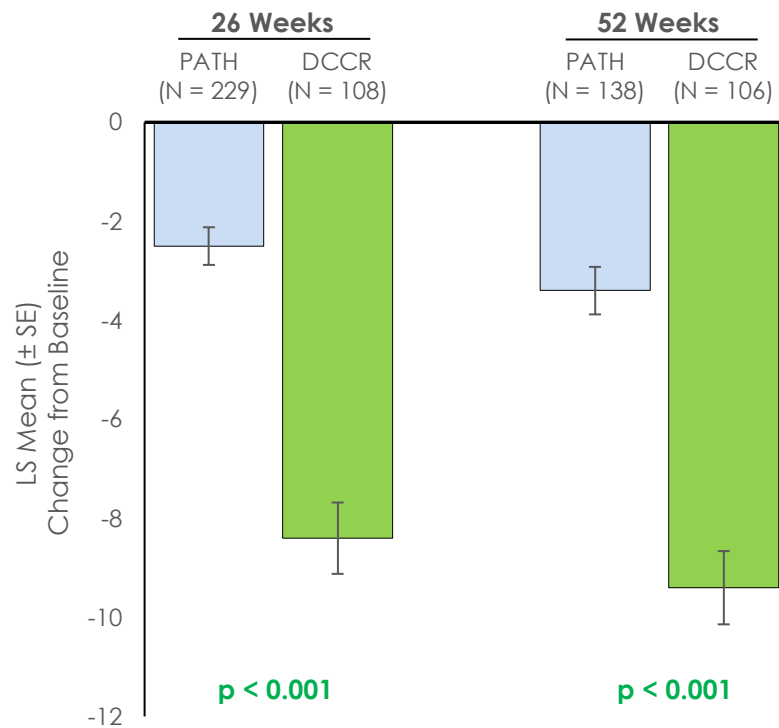
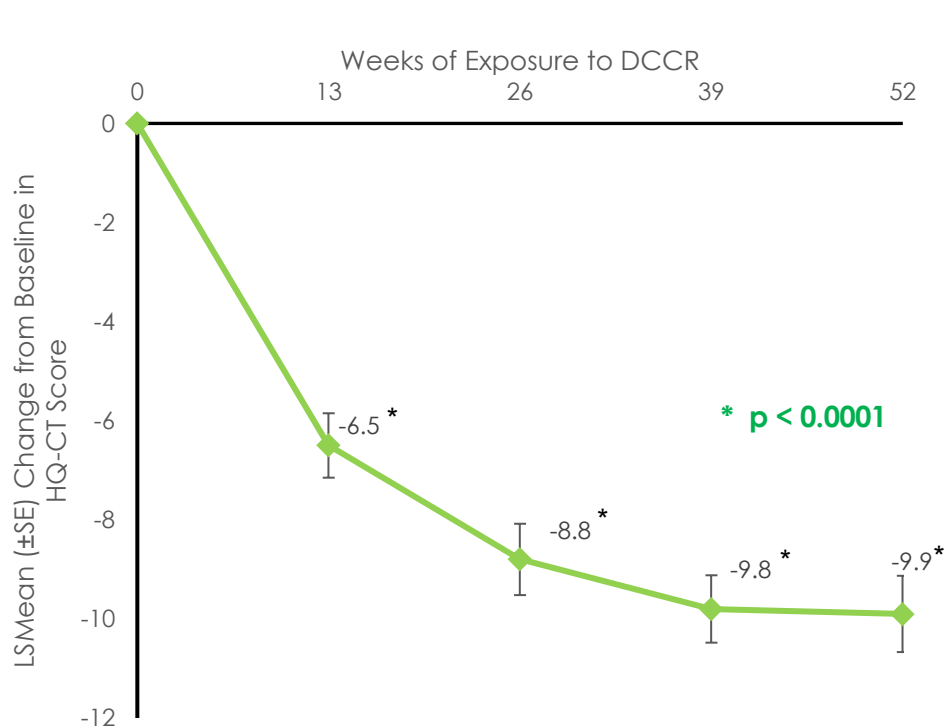
Long-term Data

# **DCCR 12 MONTHS INTERIM RESULTS AND COMPARISON TO PATH FOR PWS**

# C601/C602 and PATH for PWS (PATH)

- C602 was an ongoing, open-label extension study of DCCR in subjects who completed DESTINY PWS successfully
- PATH is an ongoing study evaluating the natural history of subjects with PWS
  - Sponsored by FPWR
  - ~ 650 active participants
  - Completion of several questionnaires online every 6 months, including HQ-CT and PWSP by caregivers of people with PWS
  - PATH for PWS analysis set included subjects who met C601/602 inclusion criteria of age, baseline hyperphagia, weight and caregiver
- The statistical comparison of DCCR data to PATH was conducted by an independent CRO

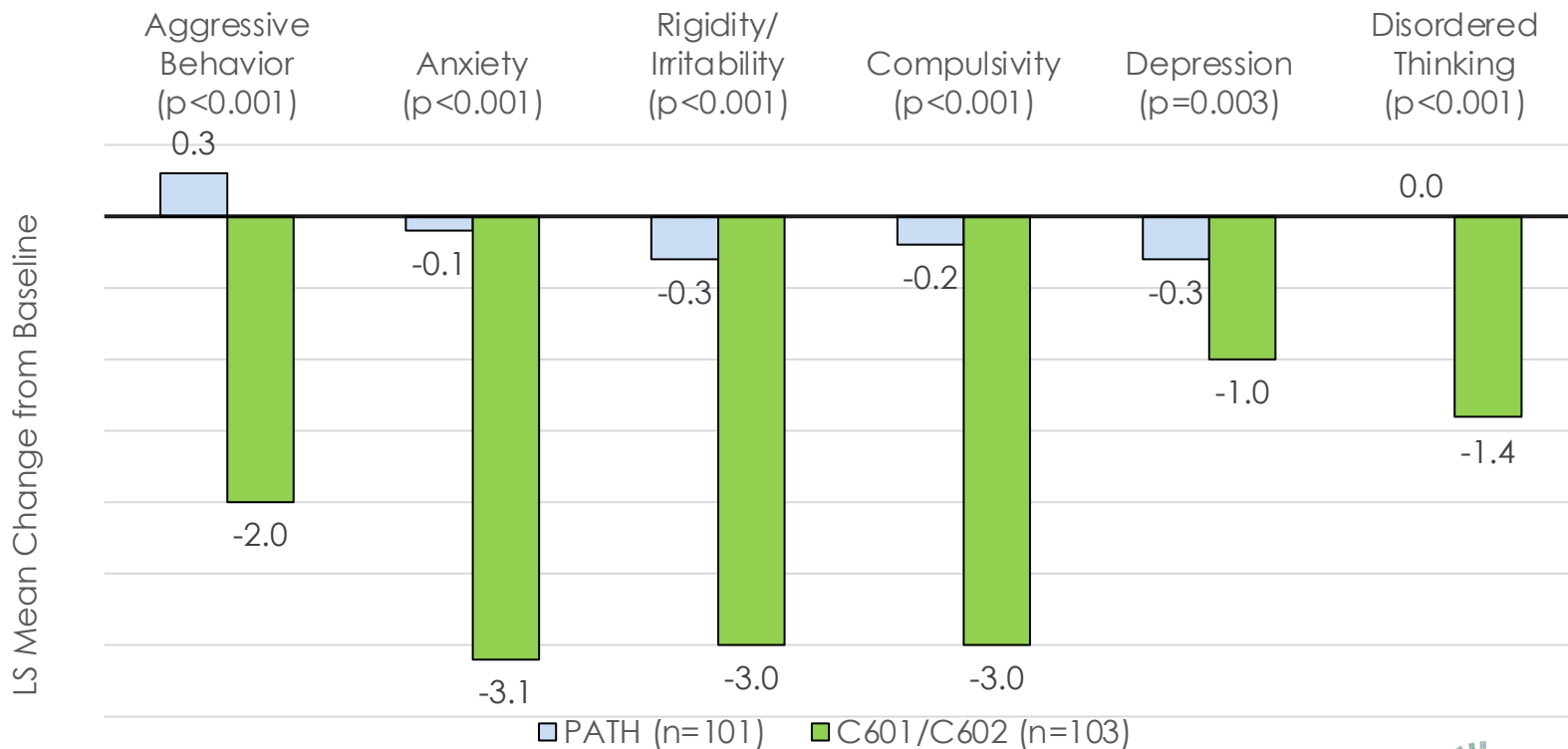
# C601/C602 Hyperphagia Change from Baseline



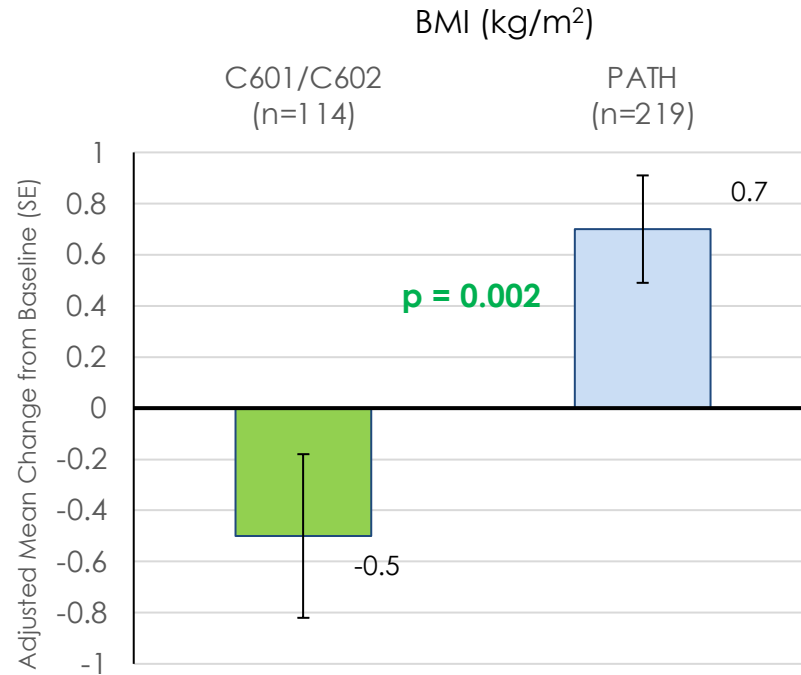
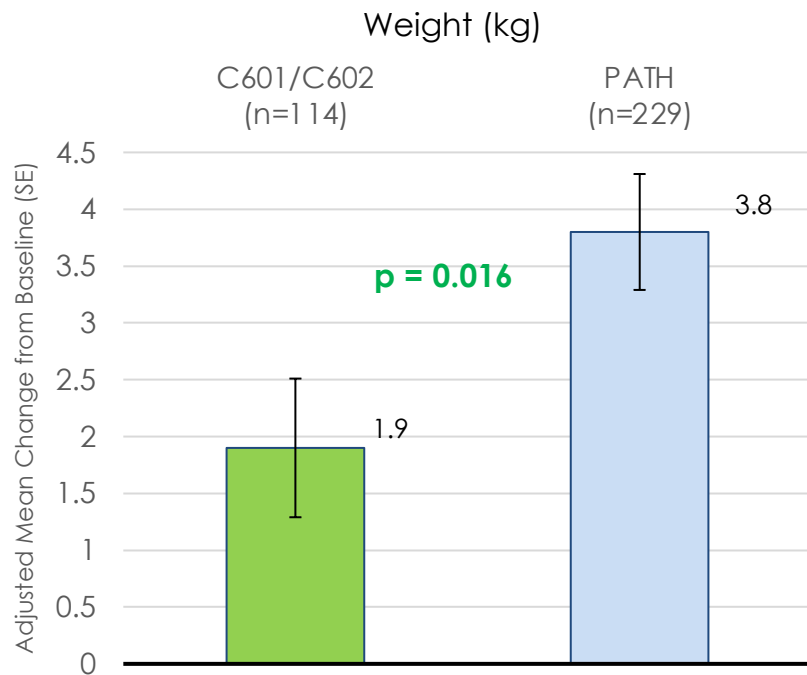
# C601/C602 PWS Profile Behavioral Change Results after One Year of DCCR

Domain	p-value
Aggressive Behaviors	<0.0001
Anxiety	<0.0001
Compulsivity	<0.0001
Depression	<0.0001
Disordered Thinking	<0.0001
Rigidity Irritability	<0.0001

# C601/C602 Comparison to PATH – LS Mean Change in Behaviors from Baseline at Week 52



# C601/C602 Comparison to PATH – Mean Change in Body Composition from Baseline at Week 52





# Endocrine and Hormonal Parameters After One-Year of DCCR

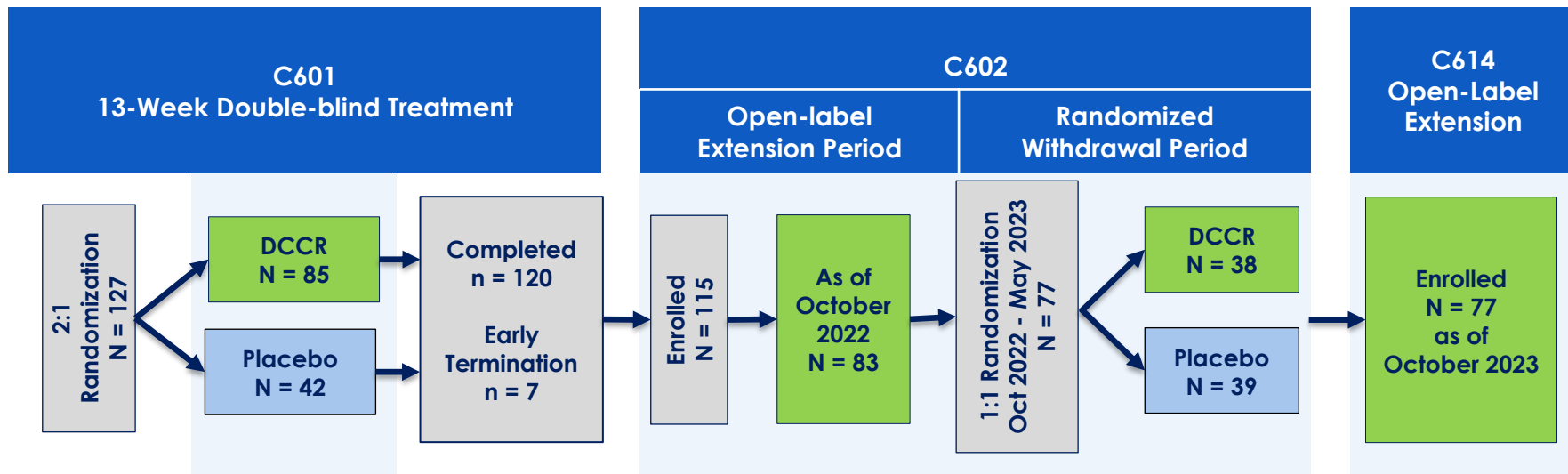
Mean change from Baseline at 1 Year	p-value
Decreased Leptin	<0.0001
Decreased Insulin	0.0005
Decreased HOMA-IR	0.0236
Increased Adiponectin	<0.0001

# DCCR Safety Profile

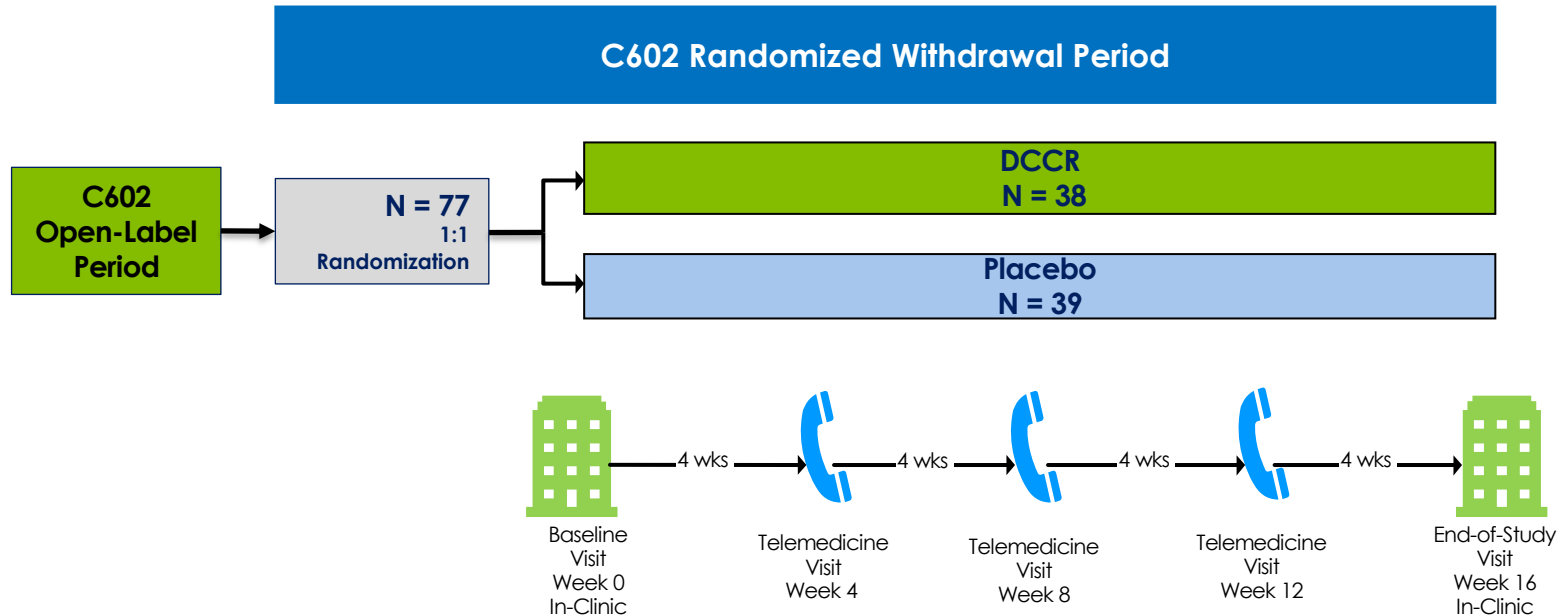
- ~100 patients treated for more than one year
- Safety profile generally consistent with prior experience with DCCR and the known profile of diazoxide
- The most common adverse events reported were hypertrichosis/hirsutism, peripheral edema and hyperglycemia
- Most events were Grade 1 or 2 in severity, no Grade 4 or higher events
- Typically self-limiting, some needing dose adjustment or treatment (e.g., with oral antidiabetics or short course diuretics)
- Only 1 SUSAR (serious unexpected AE) - aggression in patient with known psychiatric history

# DCCR Phase 3 Updated Clinical Program

- FDA stated that additional controlled data are necessary to support an NDA submission
- In June 2022, the FDA acknowledged that data from a proposed randomized withdrawal period of C602 would potentially suffice
- Randomized Withdrawal only included subjects who were currently enrolled in C602, no new subjects



# C602 Randomized Withdrawal Study Design



# C602 RWP Participant Demographics and Baseline Characteristics Comparable Across Treatment Groups

At RWP Randomization	DCCR N=38	Placebo N=39	All Subjects N=77
Age (Range) (yrs)	15.6 (7 – 29)	14.2 (9 – 23)	14.9 (7 – 29)
Female / Male (%)	47 / 53	64 / 36	56 / 44
Race (% White / % Black / % Multiple)	84 / 5 / 11	87 / 8 / 5	86 / 7 / 8
Weight (Range) (kg)	73.7 (29.7 – 143.2)	61.7 (33.3 – 92.4)	67.6 (29.7 – 143.2)
BMI (Range) (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	28.5 (15.6 – 49.0)	25.3 (16.1– 37.6)	26.9 (15.6 – 49.0)
Growth Hormone Use (n)	33	36	69
USA / UK (%)	84 / 16	77 / 23	81 / 20
HQ-CT Total Score	9.0 (0 – 26)	8.1 (0 – 19)	8.5 (0 – 26)
HQ-CT Category (<13 / 13-36 [%])	74 / 26	77 / 23	75 / 25

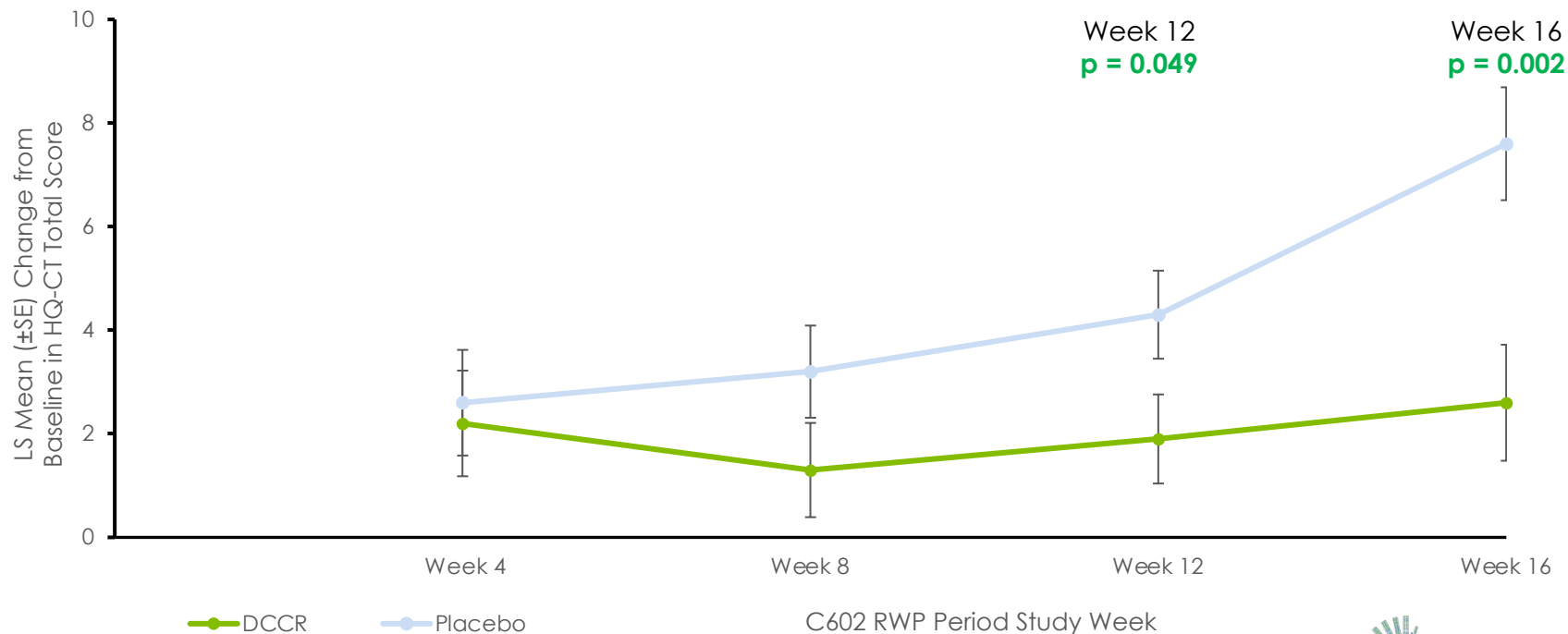
C602 RWP Primary Endpoint:  
HQ-CT Total Score at Week 16  
Change from Baseline – Highly Statistically Significant

Week 16	DCCR N=38	Placebo N=39	DCCR vs Placebo
LSMean Change from Baseline in HQ-CT Total Score	2.6 (0.3, 4.8)	7.6 (5.4, 9.7)	-5.0 (-8.1, -1.8)
			<b>p=0.0022</b>

# C602 RWP HQ-CT Total Score at Week 16

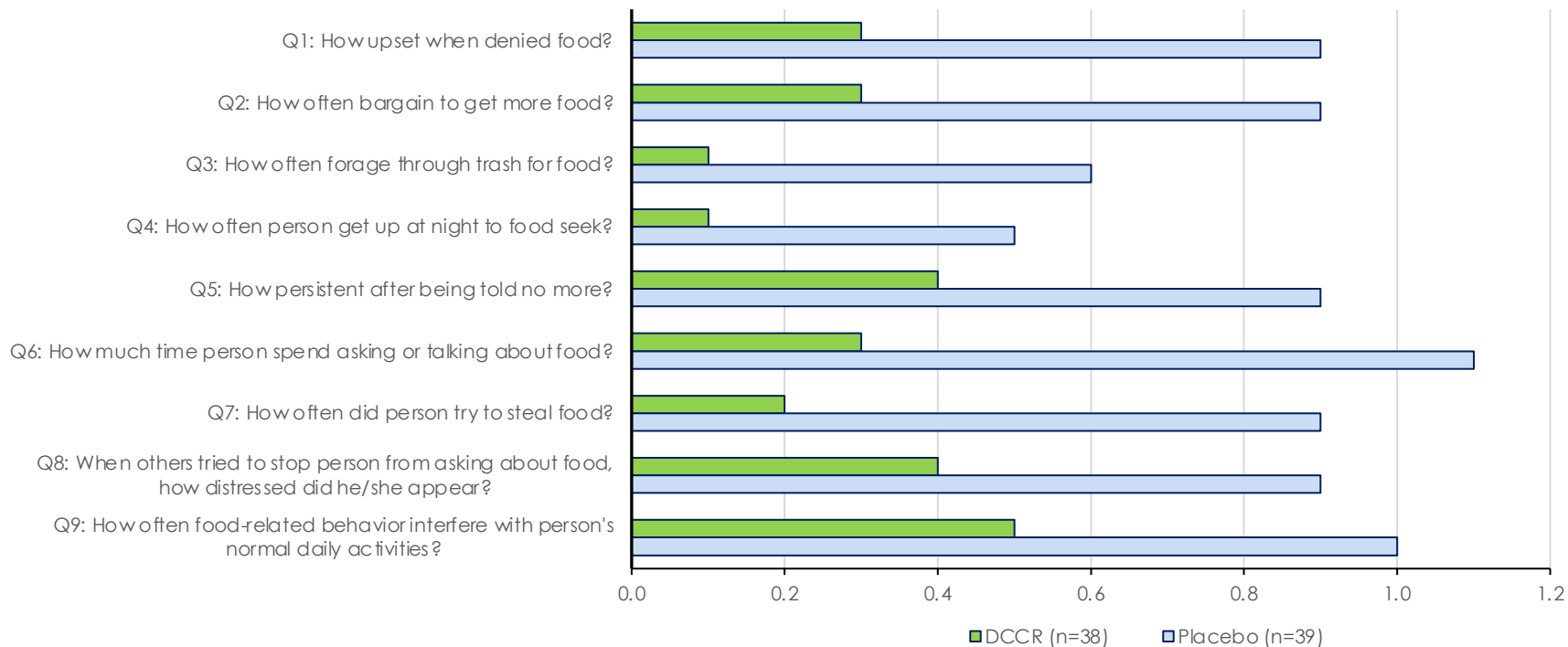
## Change from Baseline for DCCR Compared to Placebo

LS Mean change from baseline highly statistically significant at Week 16;  
also statistically significant at Week 12



# C602 RWP HQ-CT Question by Question at Week 16

Mean changes from baseline were worse (i.e., increased) for placebo than for DCCR on every question





# C602 RWP HQ-CT Total Score at Week 16

## Statistically Significant Change from Baseline in Subgroups

Subgroup	LS Mean Difference (95% CI)	p-value
Overall	-5.0 (-8.1, -1.8)	<b>0.0022</b>
Sex		
Male	-6.0 (-11.0, -1.1)	<b>0.019</b>
Female	-4.7 (-9.0, -0.5)	<b>0.031</b>
Baseline HQ-CT Total Score		
< 13	-4.9 (-8.6, -1.1)	<b>0.012</b>
13 - 36	-6.5 (-12.4, -0.6)	<b>0.033</b>
Country		
USA	-4.5 (-8.3, -0.7)	<b>0.020</b>
UK	-7.9 (-12.3, -3.6)	<b>0.002</b>

# C602 RWP Secondary Endpoints at Week 16

Strong trends showing worsening with Placebo

Secondary Endpoint	DCCR vs Placebo
Clinical Global Impression of Severity (CGI-S)	p = 0.079
Clinical Global Impression of Improvement (CGI-I)	p = 0.092

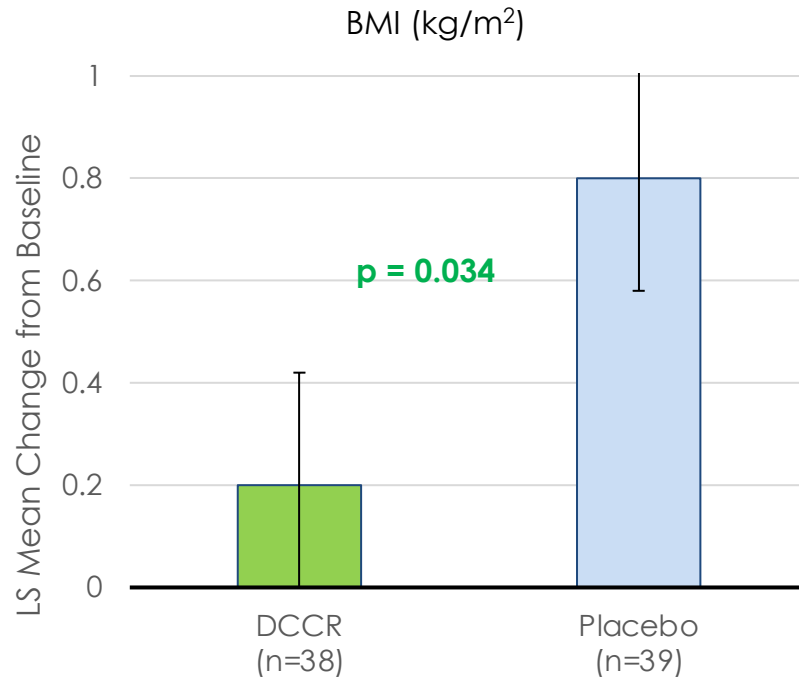
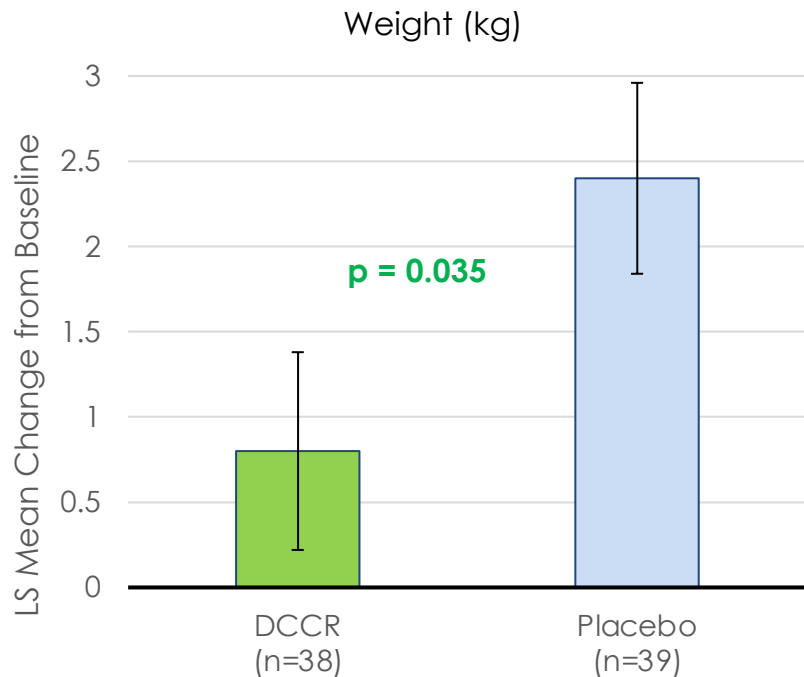
# C602 RWP Behavioral Endpoints at Week 16

## All PWSP Domains Trending in Favor of DCCR

PWSP Domain	DCCR worse than Placebo	Placebo worse than DCCR*
Aggressive Behaviors		✓
Anxiety		✓
Rigidity, Irritability		✓
Compulsivity		✓
Depression		✓
Disordered Thinking		✓

\* p = not significant

# C602 RWP LS Mean (SE) Changes from Baseline at Week 16 in Body Weight and BMI



# C602 RWP Safety Summary

DCCR remains well-tolerated with no new safety signals upon randomized withdrawal

## TEAEs – Most Frequent

- **No SAEs** in DCCR arm (1 SAE in placebo arm)
- **No discontinuations** due to AEs
- Most AEs were **Grade 1 or 2**

Preferred Term	DCCR N = 38 n (%)	Placebo N = 39 n (%)	All Subjects N = 77 n (%)
Any TEAE	28 (73.7)	29 (74.4)	57 (74.0)
Dermatillomania	5 (13.2)	6 (15.4)	11 (14.3)
Abnormal behavior	5 (13.2)	5 (12.8)	10 (13.0)
Aggression	3 (7.9)	5 (12.8)	8 (10.4)
Hypertrichosis	2 (5.3)	5 (12.8)	7 (9.1)
Food craving	3 (7.9)	4 (10.3)	7 (9.1)

# C602 RWP Highly statistically significant change in primary endpoint supported by secondary and key objective endpoints

## Primary Endpoint



HQ-CT  
Total Score

**p = 0.0022**

## Secondary Endpoints



CGI-S

p = 0.079



CGI-I

p = 0.092

## Objective Endpoints



Body Weight  
(kg)

**p = 0.035**



BMI  
(kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

**p = 0.034**

- Mean differences all PWS behavioral domains of the PWSP (i.e., aggressive behaviors, anxiety, rigidity/ irritability, compulsivity, depression, and disordered thinking) favored DCCR over placebo

CGI-S = Clinical Global Impression of Severity  
CGI-I = Clinical Global Impression of Improvement

# Scientific Outreach & Community Engagement

Increasing levels of engagement with PWS community, physicians and advocacy groups



Growing body of clinical evidence presented at medical and scientific conferences by key opinion leaders and study physicians



Independent FPWR and PWSA | USA-petition signed by 26,640 supporters requesting FDA regulatory flexibility for DCCR



Independent town hall meetings with study participants and caregivers sharing their testimony about DCCR



Independent FDA Externally-led Patient-Focused Drug Development (EL-PFDD) meeting on PWS, led by PWSA-USA

# Extensive IP Protection

Three families of patents prosecuted in major pharma markets – primary cases in all three issued



Uses of pharmaceutical formulations of  $K_{ATP}$  channel activators

PWS relevant claims: treatment of hyperphagia in PWS with diazoxide

20-Year Expiration 8/2025



Salts of  $K_{ATP}$  channel activators and uses thereof

PWS relevant claims: composition of matter (salt and polymorph), formulation, method of manufacture, methods to treat overweight, obese and obesity prone individuals

5 US patents

20-year expiration 12/2026

Potential expiration w/PTA 3/2029

Potential expiration w/PTA & PTE 2034



Methods to treat PWS Patients

Specific claims to behavioral, body composition, and cardiometabolic marker changes in response to treatment with DCCR, diazoxide or  $K_{ATP}$  channel activators, dependent claims to treating hyperphagia

4 US patents + 1 application

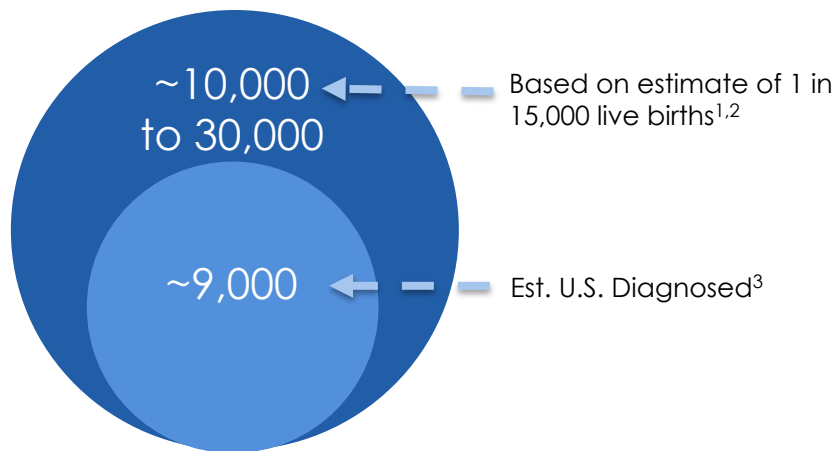
20-Year expiration 11/2035

Potential expiration w/PTE 2038/2039

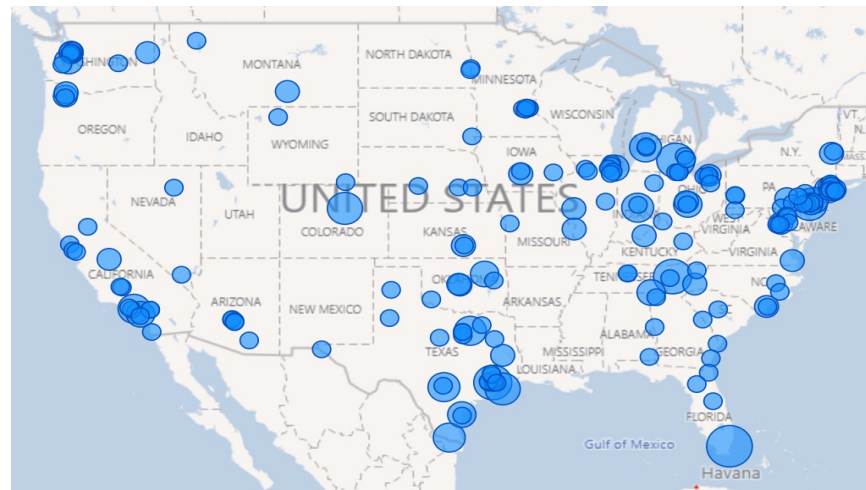


# U.S. Market Opportunity and HCP Launch Landscape

## PWS Patient Opportunity



## Heatmap – Top 300 HCPs



<sup>1</sup> Driscoll DJ, et al., Prader-Willi Syndrome. 1998 Oct 6 [Updated 2023 Nov 2]. In: Adam MP, et al., editors. GeneReviews® [Internet]. Seattle (WA): University of Washington, Seattle; 1993-2024. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1330/>.

<sup>2</sup> Cassidy SB, et al., (2012). Prader-Willi syndrome. Genet. Med. 14(1): 10-26.

<sup>3</sup> McCandless SE, et al., (2020). SUN-604 U.S. Prevalence & Mortality of Prader-Willi Syndrome: A Population-Based Study of Medical Claims. Journal of the Endocrine Society 4(Supplement\_1).

# Landmark Commercial Opportunity to Transform Lives of Patients with PWS



**First-to-market treatment**  
for hyperphagia in  
patients with PWS, if  
approved



**Potential to significantly  
reduce hyperphagia**  
and impact other PWS-  
related comorbidities



**DCCR can become the  
foundational therapy**  
for patients with PWS

# Build commercial organization that will deliver at launch and in the future

- 1 Build infrastructure to achieve efficient penetration at launch**
- 2 Hire and deploy teams with rare disease experience**
- 3 Design access strategy to secure rapid uptake of DCCR**
- 4 Construct PWS centric patient support programs**

# Financial Highlights

## Cash

Time	Cash
Dec 31, 2023	\$169.7m
FDA approval	+ \$16.9m

Cash runway extends beyond potential launch of DCCR

## Fully Diluted Share Count

December 31, 2023	In Millions
Common stock	31.7
Pre-funded warrants	4.3
March 2022 – \$4.50	1.9
May 2024 Tranche B - \$2.50	6.8
Options and RSUs	2.4
Total	47.1

# Next Steps

## NDA preparations

Regulatory Update expected 1Q2024

NDA submission currently planned for mid-2024

Product manufacturing process validation underway

Continue commercialization planning and preparation

Building commercial infrastructure

Market Assessment, Claims Analysis, Payor Advisory Board underway

Continuing open-label DCCR in Study C614 for enrolled participants

# Impact of DCCR



- Photos provided with consent of the DCCR study participant's caregiver through University of Florida, USA
- Changes not representative of all participants
- Changes occurred over 12 or more months of DCCR once daily

# Corporate Presentation

March 2024 | Soleno Therapeutics

