

# Corporate Presentation

November 2023 | Soleno Therapeutics



# Certain Notices and Disclaimers

## Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements that are subject to many risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements appear in a number of places throughout this presentation and include statements regarding our intentions, beliefs, projections, outlook, analyses or current expectations concerning, among other things, our ongoing and planned product development and clinical trials; the timing of, and our ability to make, regulatory filings and obtain and maintain regulatory approvals for our product candidates; our intellectual property position; the degree of clinical utility of our products, particularly in specific patient populations; our ability to develop commercial functions; expectations regarding product launch and revenue; our results of operations, cash needs, and spending of the proceeds from this offering; financial condition, liquidity, prospects, growth and strategies; the industry in which we operate; and the trends that may affect the industry or us.

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

# 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

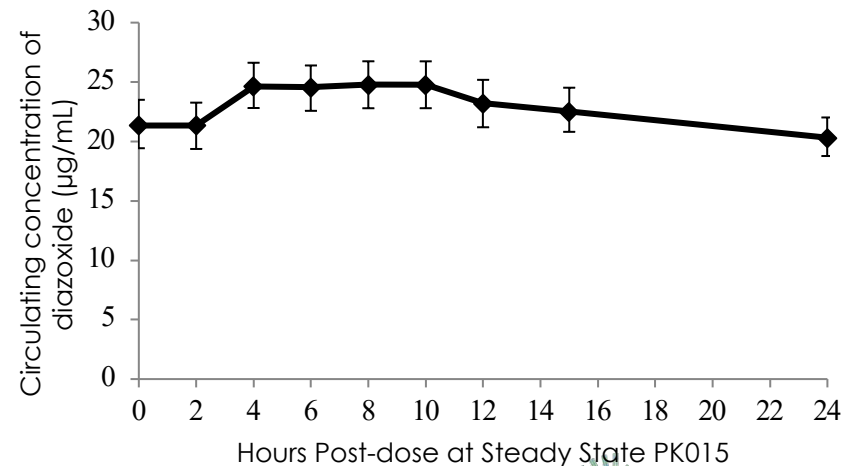
- Choline salt chosen to improve solubility
- Formulation developed to extend absorption throughout the GI tract



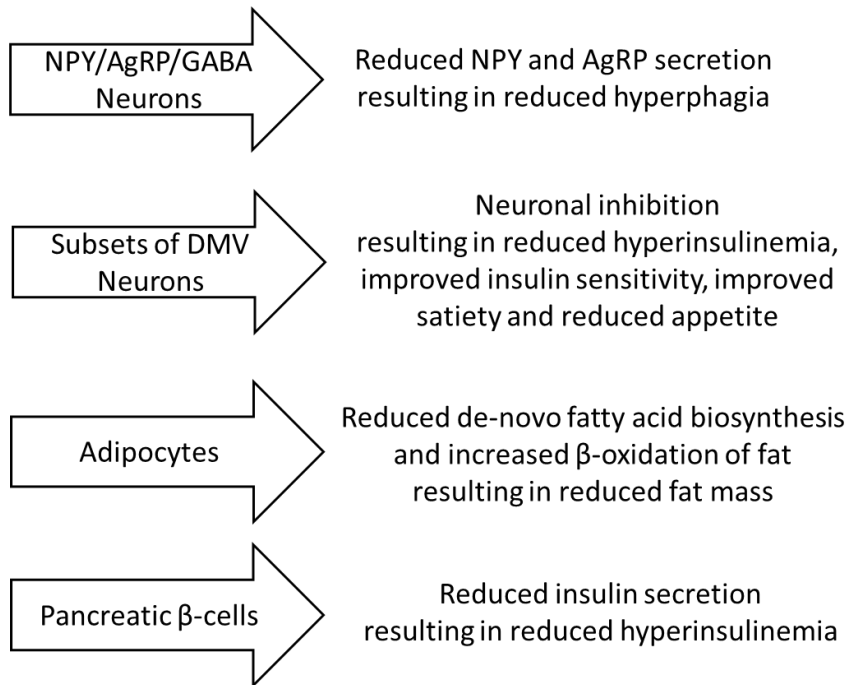
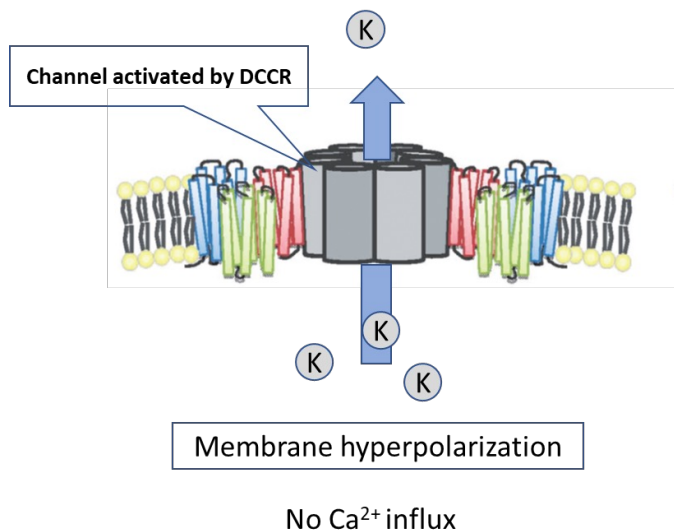
- Titration and dosing optimized to safely reach target dose and maintain therapeutic response



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



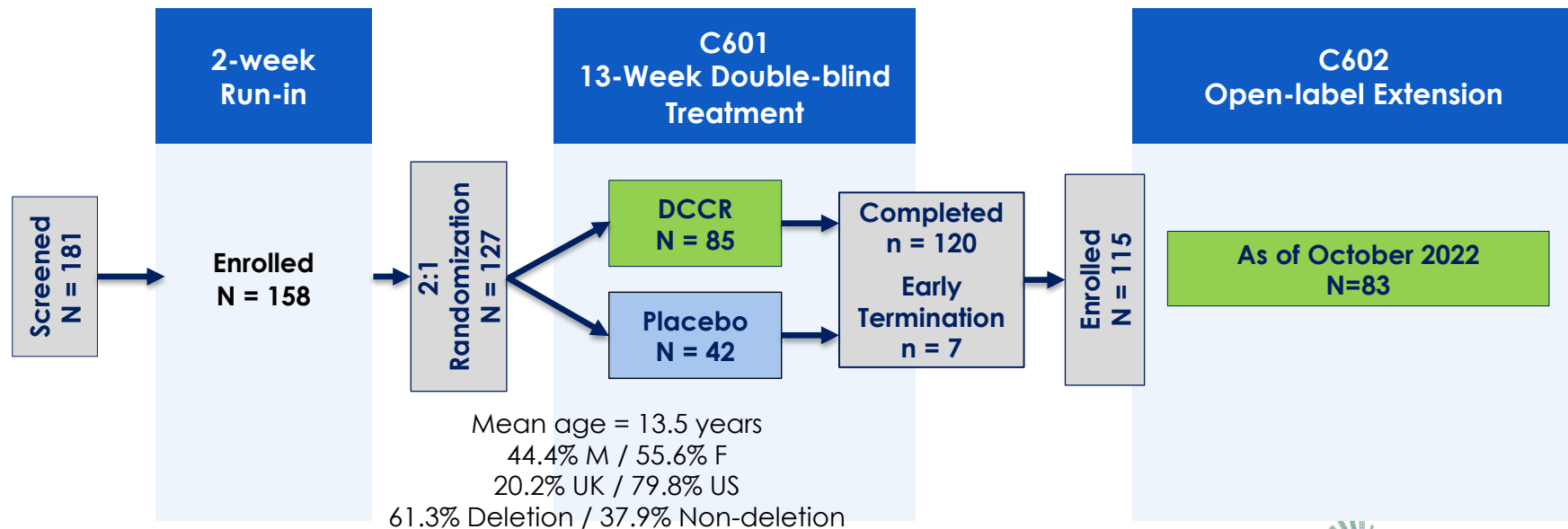
# Mechanism of Action in PWS



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		<b>0.037</b>	
Key Secondary Endpoints	p-value		p-value	
Clinical Global Impression of Improvement at Visit 7 (CGI-I)	<b>0.03</b>		<b>0.015</b>	
Mean Change From Baseline in Body Fat Mass (DXA) at Visit 7	<b>0.023</b>		<b>0.003</b>	
Caregiver Global Impression of Change at Visit 7 (Caregiver GI-C)	0.41		<b>0.031</b>	

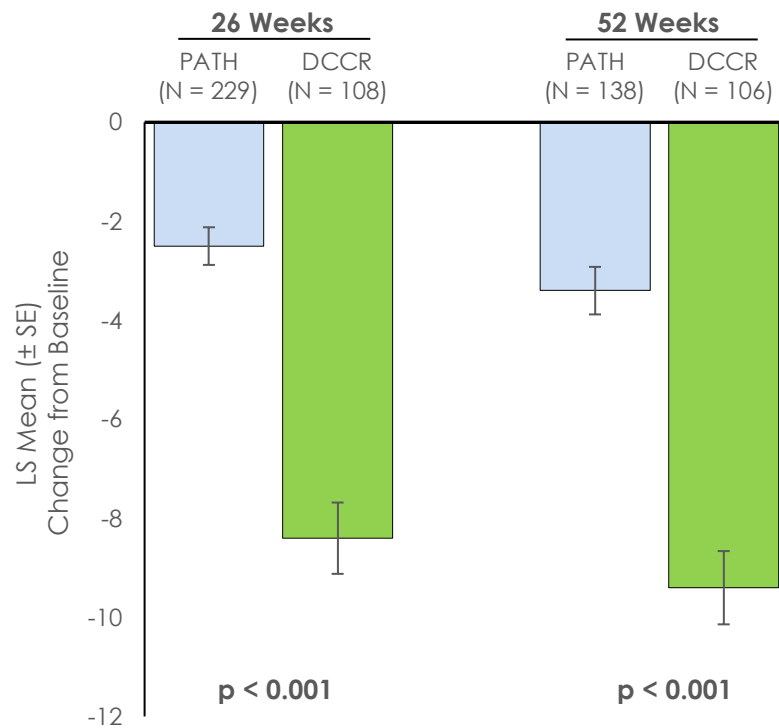
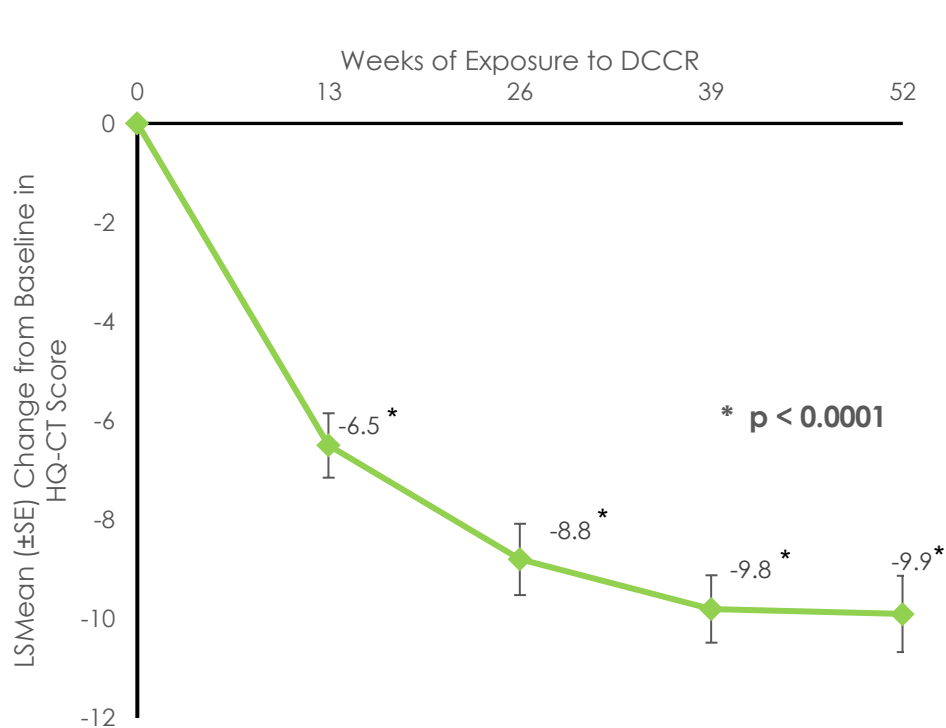


Long-term Data

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



# C601/C602 Hyperphagia Change from Baseline

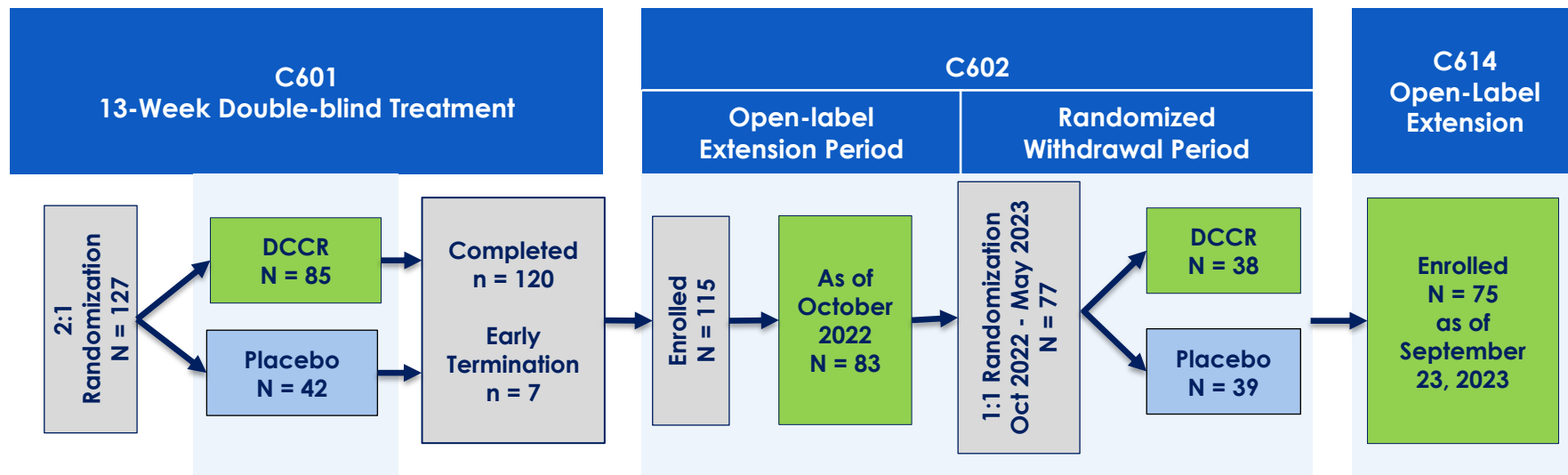


# DCCR Safety Profile

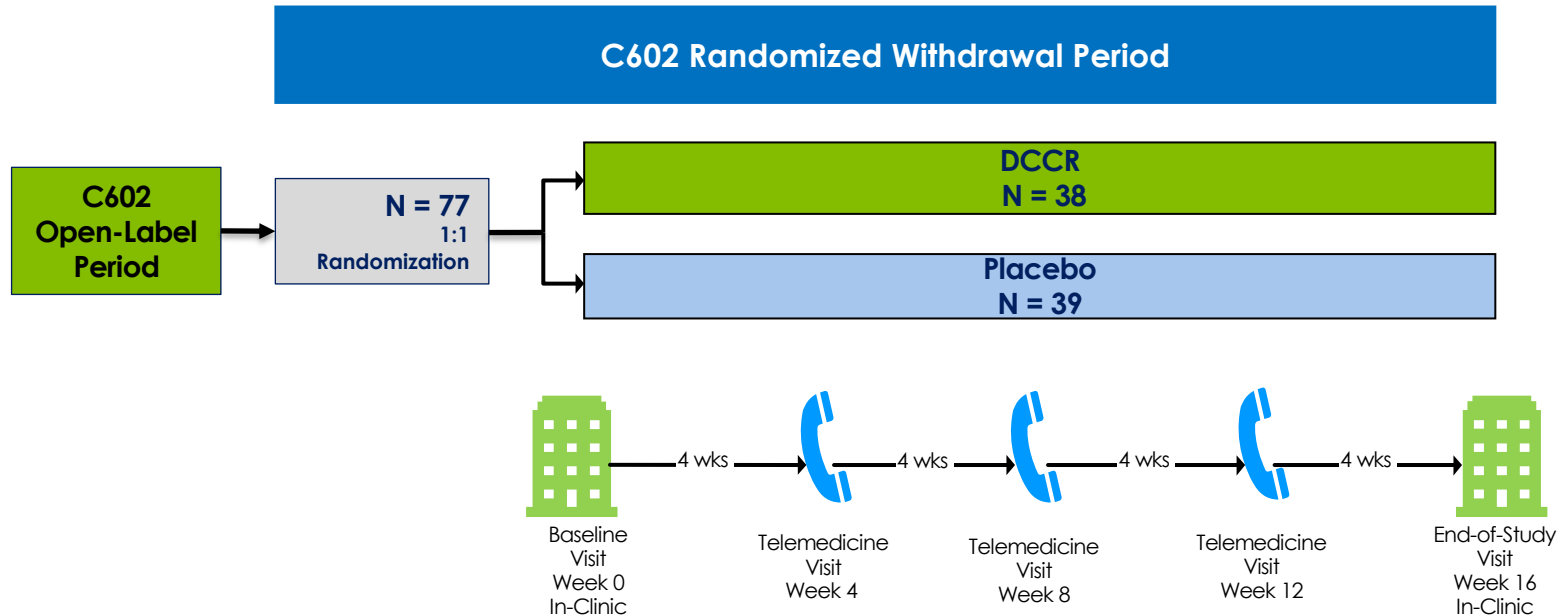
- ~100 patients treated for more than one year
- Safety profile generally consistent with prior experience with DCCR and the known profile of diazoxide
- The most common adverse events reported were hypertrichosis, peripheral edema and hyperglycemia
- Most events were Grade 1 or 2 in severity, no Grade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

# 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
  - Subjects currently enrolled in C602, no new subjects



# C602 Randomized Withdrawal Study Design

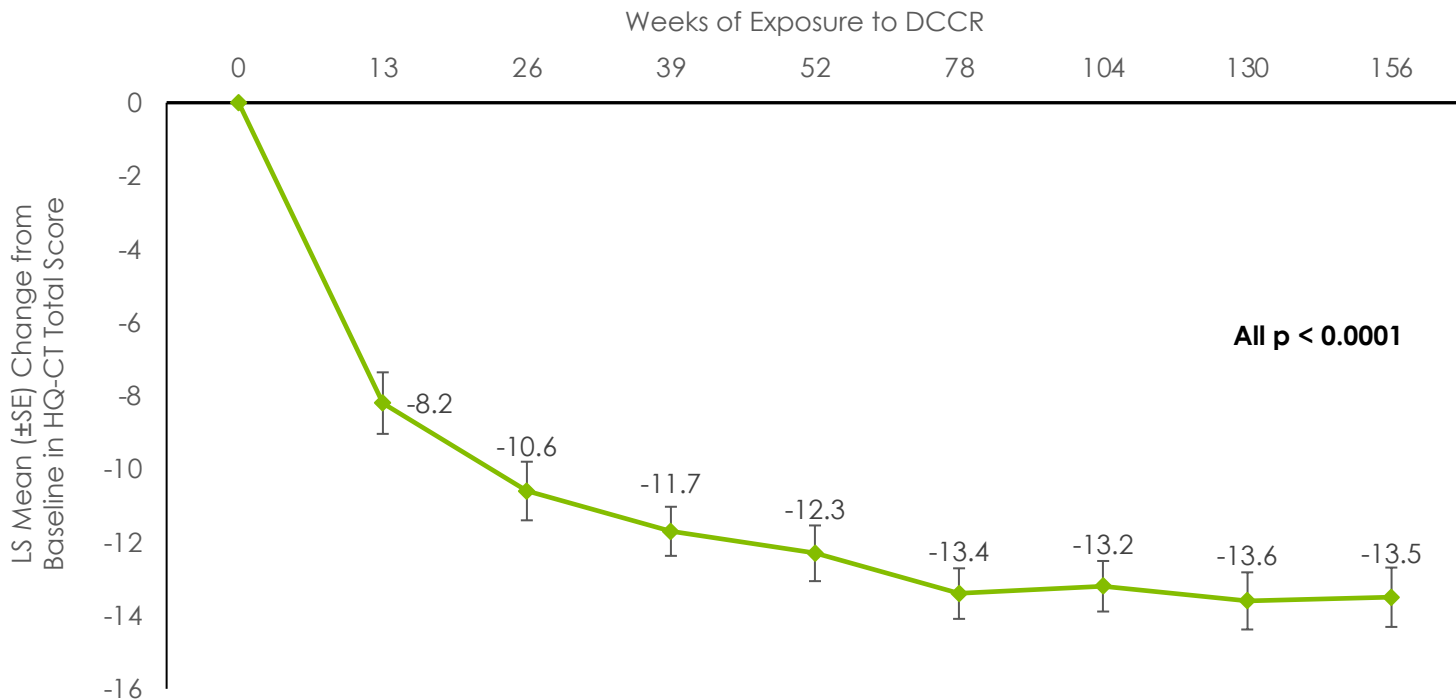


# C602 RWP Participant Demographics and Baseline Characteristics Comparable Across Treatment Groups

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 Long-term HQ-CT Change from Baseline

## Durable Response Over >2 years



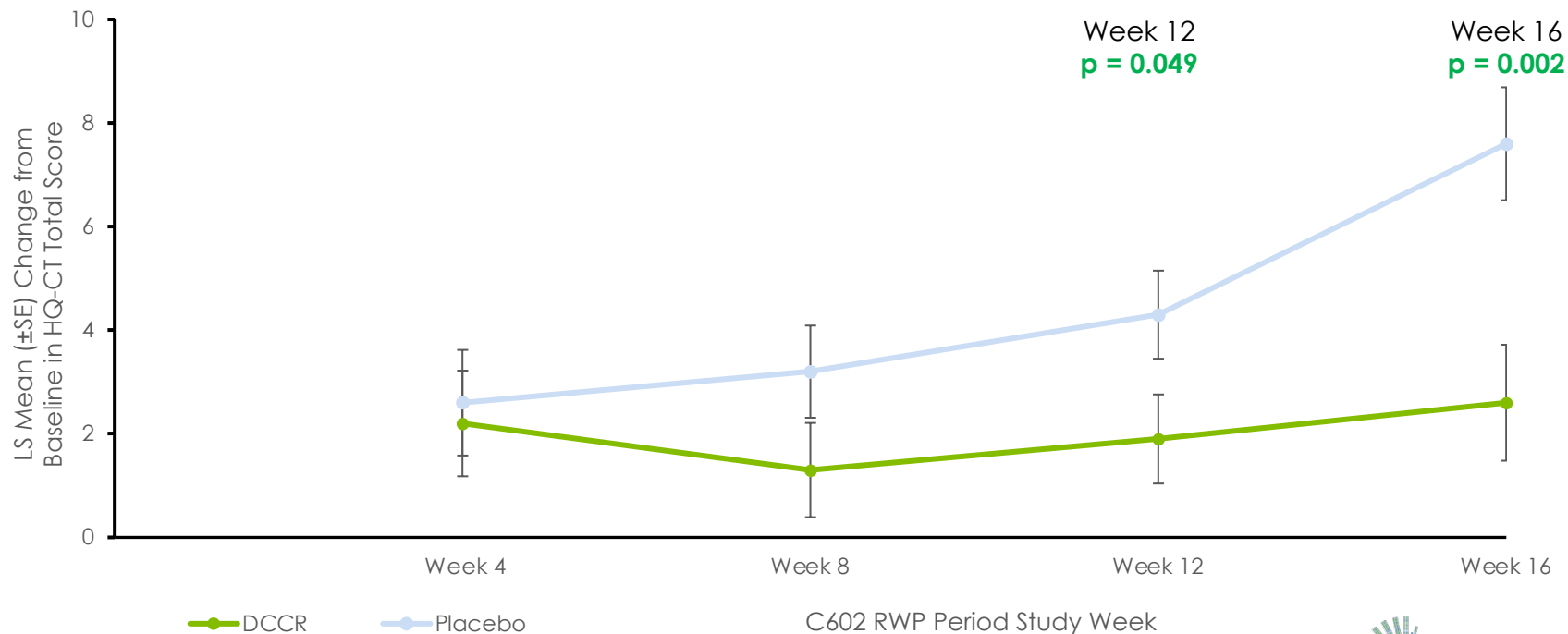
C602 RWP Primary Endpoint:  
HQ-CT Total Score at Week 16  
Change from Baseline – Highly Statistically Significant

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

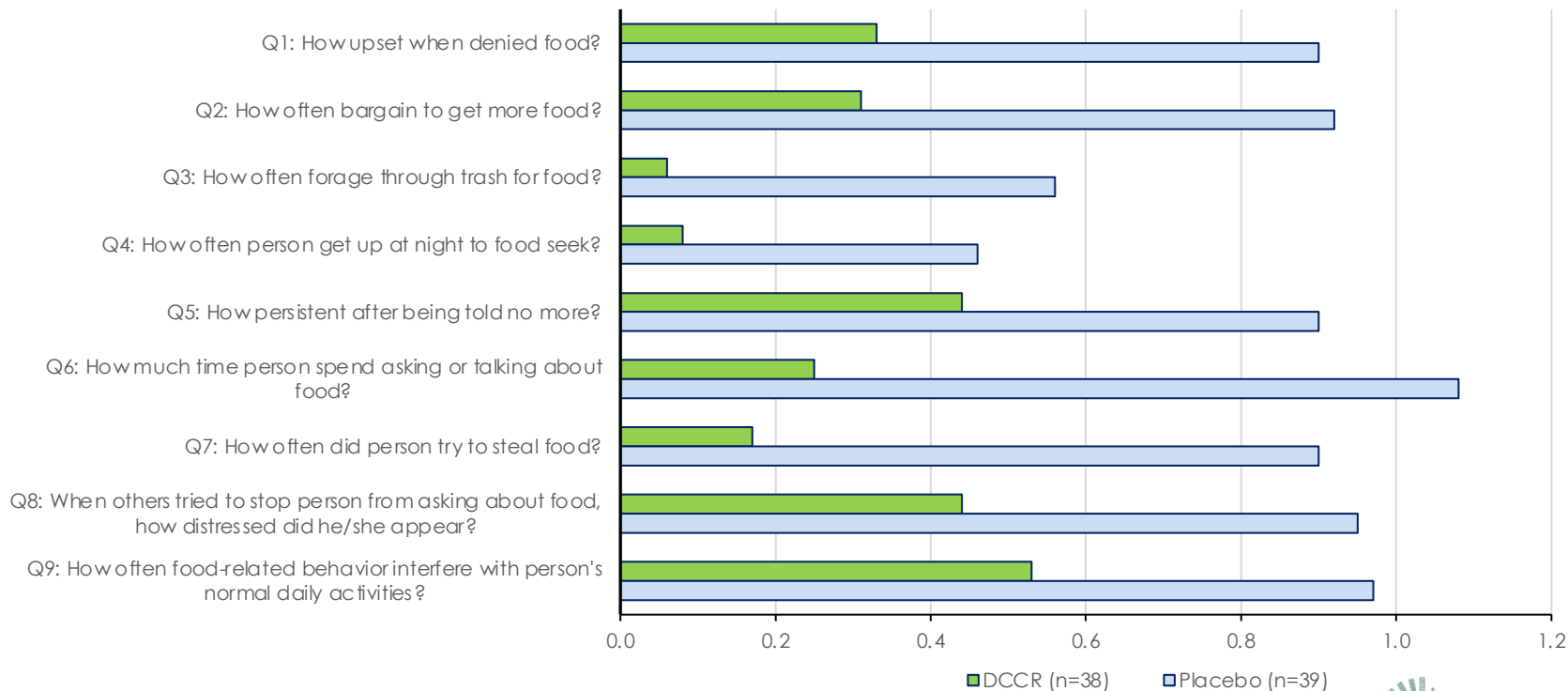
LS Mean change from baseline highly statistically significant at Week 16;  
also statistically significant at Week 12





# 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 LSMean (SE) Changes from Baseline at Week 16 in Body Weight and BMI

Parameter	DCCR (N = 38)	Placebo (N = 39)	Difference (95% CI)	p-value
Body Weight (kg)	0.8 (0.58)	2.4 (0.56)	-1.6 (-3.1, -0.1)	<b>0.035</b>
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	0.2 (0.22)	0.8 (0.22)	-0.6 (-1.2, -0.1)	<b>0.034</b>

# C602 RWP Safety Summary

No DCCR-related Serious TEAEs

No New Safety Signals

## Adverse Event Overview

No. of subjects who experienced at least one:	DCCR N = 38 n (%)	Placebo N = 39 n (%)	All Subjects N = 77 n (%)
TEAE	28 (73.7)	29 (74.4)	57 (74.0)
TEAE related to study drug	7 (18.4)	11 (28.2)	18 (23.4)
TEAE leading to premature discontinuation of study drug	0	0	0
Serious TEAE (SAE)	0	1 (2.6)	1 (1.3)
SAE related to study drug or leading to death	0	0	0

## TEAEs – Most Frequent

Preferred Term	DCCR N = 38 n (%)	Placebo N = 39 n (%)	All Subjects N = 77 n (%)
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 being prosecuted in all major pharma markets – primary cases on all three issued



Pharmaceutical formulations of  $K_{ATP}$  channel activators and uses thereof

PWS relevant claims: treatment of hyperphagia



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

PWS relevant claims: treatment of PWS + Composition of Matter coverage of DCCR



Methods to treat PWS

Specific claims to behavioral and body composition changes in response to DCCR treatment

- Extensive protection of diazoxide choline, DCCR formulation and use, method of manufacture, treatment of PWS and more generally, in syndromic obesity expiring 2025 - 2035

# Financial Highlights

## Pro Forma Cash

Time	Cash
Sept 30, 2023*	\$52.4m
Pro forma Sept 30, 2023**	\$173.9m
FDA approval***	+ \$17.5m

\* As per Q3 10Q

\*\* Includes additional net proceeds from Closing of Oct 2023 financing and Dec 2022 financing

\*\*\* Additional \$17.5m due upon FDA approval

## Oct 2023 Financing

- \$69.0m gross proceeds from public offering and \$60.0m concurrent private offering
- \$16m included in Sept 30, 2023, cash balance

## Dec 2022 Financing

- \$60m commitment – Tranche A and B warrants
- \$42.5m received to date
- \$17.5m after FDA approval - Tranche B 7m shares remaining at \$2.50

# Next Steps

- Continue open-label DCCR in Study C614 for eligible participants
- Continue NDA preparations
  - Likely timing for submission ~mid-2024 (TBD)
- Product manufacturing process validation
- Continue commercialization planning and preparation

# 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

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