



HALOS Clinical Trial Update: ION582 in Individuals Living with Angelman Syndrome

FAST 2023



Jackson,
Angelman Syndrome Patient

What Will We Talk About Today?



Review the HALOS Phase 1-2a clinical trial testing the safety and tolerability of ION582, an antisense oligonucleotide (ASO) designed to increase production of the UBE3A protein

Summary

The HALOS trial is on-going and patients move through the Part MAD portion (Part 1 Multiple-Ascending Dose: MAD) and then transition to the Part 2 Long-Term Extension (LTE) portion of the study

Present high-level findings assessing the safety and tolerability of ION582 from Part 1 MAD

Summary

All doses have been well tolerated and participants will continue dosing in Part 2 Long Term Extension

Discuss preliminary Part 1 MAD findings assessing the impact of ION582 on clinical measures of symptoms of Angelman syndrome

Summary

Preliminary findings are encouraging; however, a longer period of treatment will be needed to understand and confirm any potential treatment benefit

What are the Goals of the HALOS Trial?



Every clinical trial, every phase, has a specific question it's trying to answer

The **GOAL** of each trial is to design a study that can answer that question as **quickly and efficiently** as possible

HALOS

Part 1 MAD Study

- Designed to tell us if ION582 is **safe and tolerated** in individuals living with Angelman syndrome, over a short period of time in a small number of people



HALOS

Part 2 LTE Study

- Designed to tell us if ION582 is safe and shows signs of clinical improvement **over a longer period of time**

Ionis, in Partnership with Biogen, is Developing ION582/BIIB121: An ASO Designed to Stop the Silencing Mechanism on the Paternal UBE3A Gene, to Produce UBE3A Protein in the Brain



- **ION582** is a 2'-MOE antisense oligonucleotide which cleaves the ATS by RNase H mechanism, which results in up-regulation of UBE3A protein



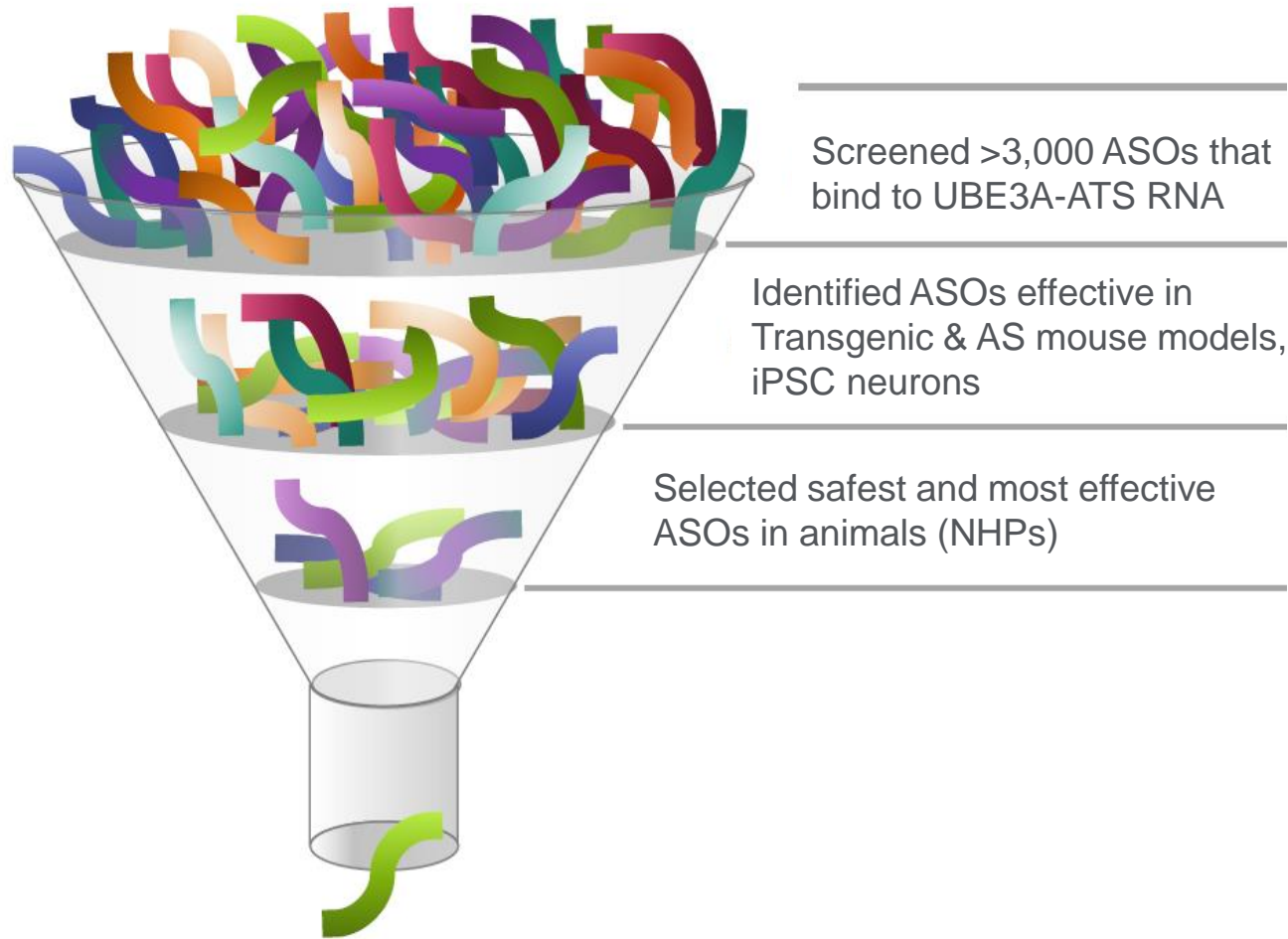
- **Not all ASOs are the same**—different chemistries have different properties
 - 2'-MOE ASOs are designed for **greater potency** for reducing target RNA and **increased tolerability**¹, which is why we choose them for the CNS



- **Ionis has extensive experience with MOE ASOs:** > 11,000 patients treated
 - Spinal muscular atrophy (SMA)
 - ALS / Lou Gehrig's disease
 - Huntington's disease
 - Alzheimer's disease
 - Parkinson's disease

¹ Swayze et al. (2007). Nucleic Acids Res. 35(2): 687-700

ION582/BIIB121 Chosen For Its Superior Safety and Tolerability



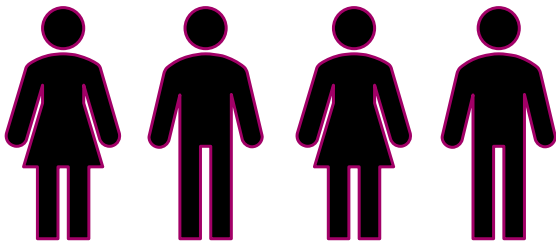
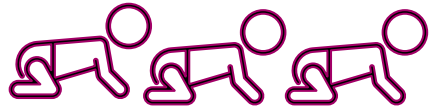
Safe in multiple animal studies at much higher doses and frequency than the regimen in the **HALOS** trial

All individuals with Angelman may benefit from ION582

HALOS study includes toddlers (2 years and up) through Adults (up to 50 years) and Deletions (all sizes) and Mutations

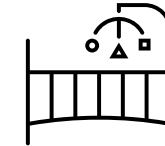
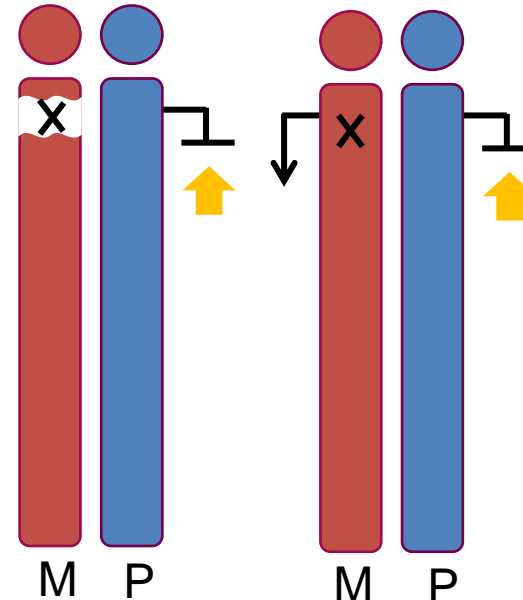
Additional studies needed

- *We will include these in future studies*



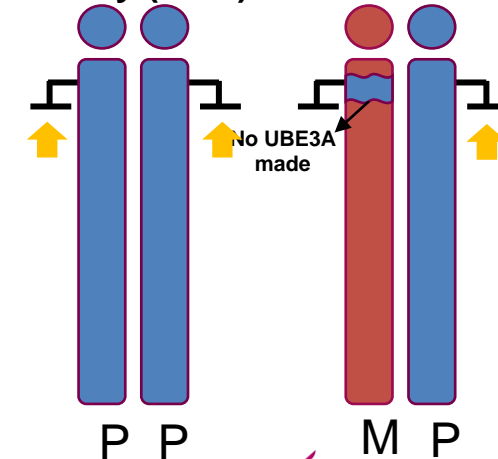
Deletion

Mutation



Uniparental Disomy (UPD)

Imprinting Defect



HALOS is a Global Clinical Trial Across 11 Sites in 6 Countries



All sites have
contributed to
enrollment

HALOS Study Design



GOALS

Assess **Safety and Tolerability** of ION582



The ASO is administered intrathecally into the cerebral spinal fluid with a lumbar puncture

All participants are given sedation prior to each drug administration

Safety and Tolerability



Participants:

- A minimum of 44 Males and Females
- 2-50 years old
- Deletions and mutation genotypes



Study Design:

Phase 1-2, First-in-Human

Part 1 MAD

Three doses of ION582 over 3 months

Part 2 LTE

Dosing with ION582 for an additional 12 months

- All receive active drug; **No Placebo**



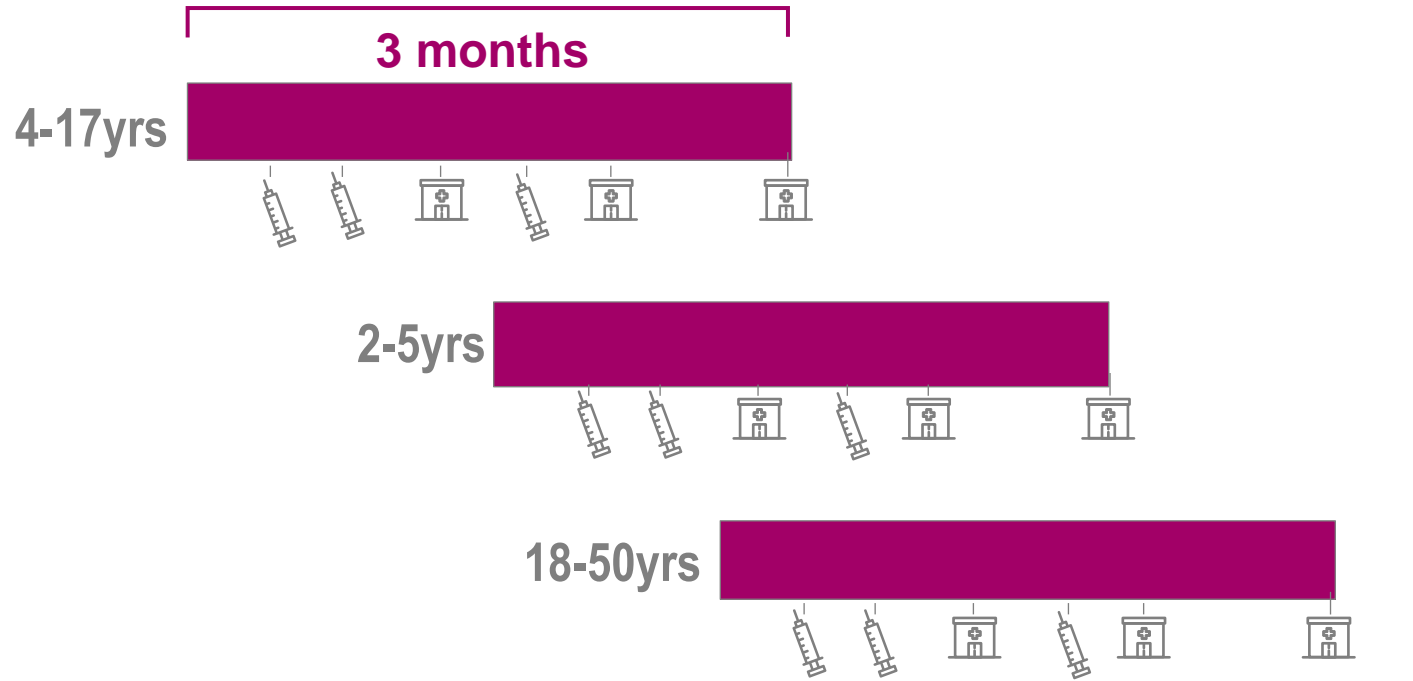
Outcomes:


- Measure clinical changes in areas like communication, cognition, motor, sleep, seizures and everyday functioning
- **Generate data to select optimal doses and regimens for next phase**


HALOS Study Design



Part 1 MAD



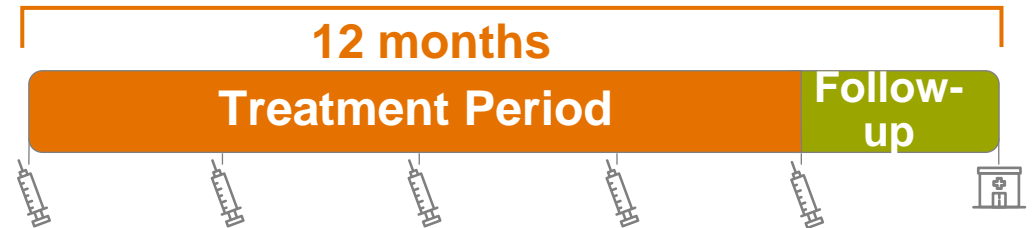
 Dosing with ION582 and clinical assessment

 In-clinic safety & clinical assessments

ALL Participants



Part 2 LTE



Part 1 MAD has Completed Enrollment!

All 11 Sites Enrolled Participants and Families into the HALOS Trial



This is an important milestone that **the community** helped us accomplish



We'd like to share some preliminary findings from this **Part 1 MAD**

- These data are from an early data cut, as of October 2023, and are not the final data from the entire study
- Data are pooled for all dose groups

ION582 Has Been Well-Tolerated at All Dose Levels

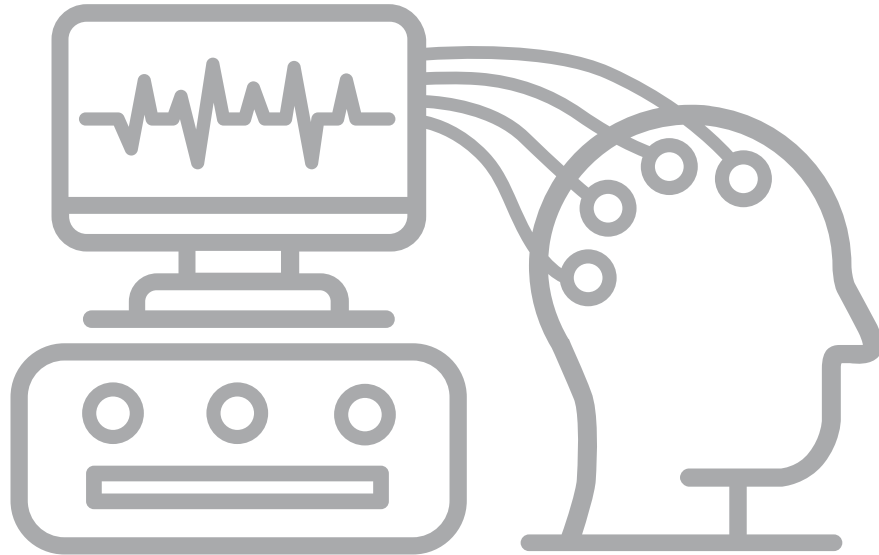


- **Independent Safety Monitoring Committee** reviews all data on an on-going basis, and to date, no concerning safety trends have been observed
- **Adverse events (AEs) have been reported during the trial**, and the majority of AEs are consistent with the patients' medical histories, diagnosis of AS, and/or findings related to the LPs
- **No trends** in safety labs (CSF, blood, or urine)

Age Group	N	Mean Age (Range)	Sex	Molecular Diagnosis
4-17 years old	28	8.0 (4 - 17)	17M, 11F	22 Del 6 Mut
18-50 years old	9	23.9 (20 - 34)	5M, 4F	9 Del
2-5 years old	14	3.0 (2 - 5)	7M, 7F	12 Del 2 Mut
Total	51	9.9 (2 - 34)	29M, 22F	43 Del 8 Mut

EEG as a Biomarker in Angelman Syndrome

What is an EEG?



Non-invasive and painless

20 electrodes (small metal discs) are secured to the scalp while the individual is awake. There are no medical risks with this procedure

Detects electrical activity from the brain

Brain cells produce small electrical charges which produce waves of electrical activity measurable at the scalp. The intensity of these waves can be measured

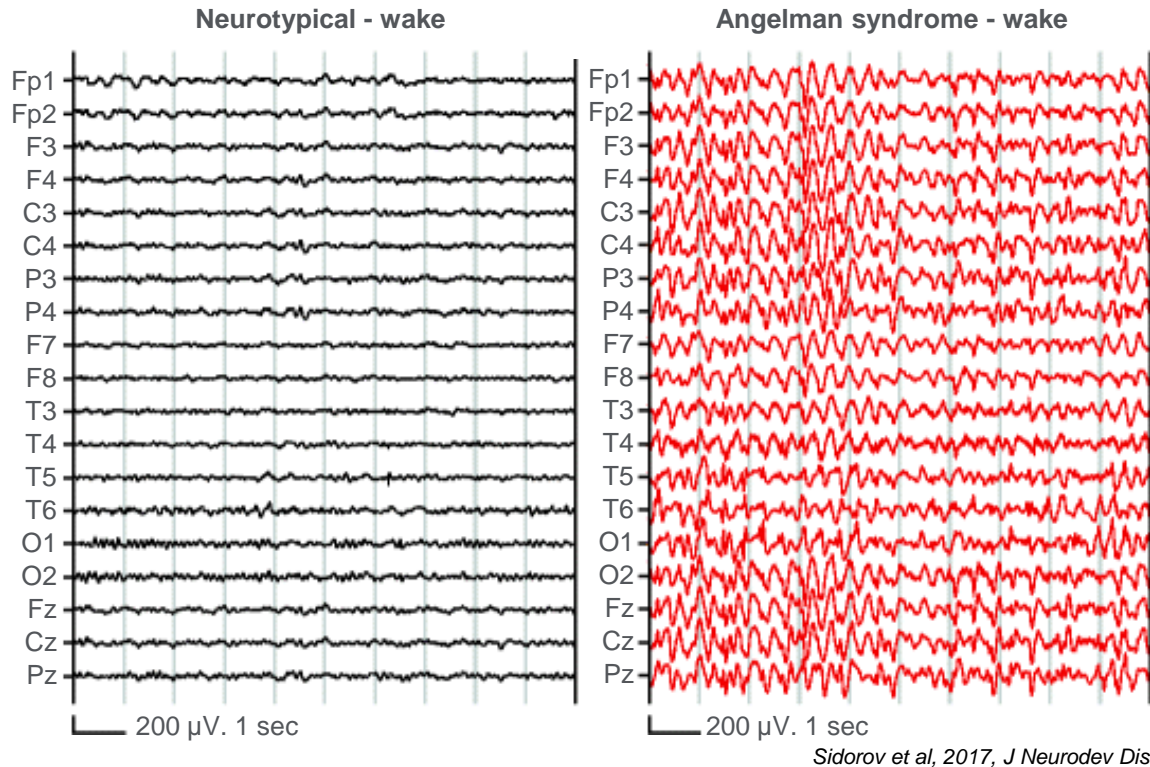
Used to evaluate brain function

Commonly used in neurology to detect brain activity associated with seizures or to look for evidence of damage to the brain cause by tumors or stroke

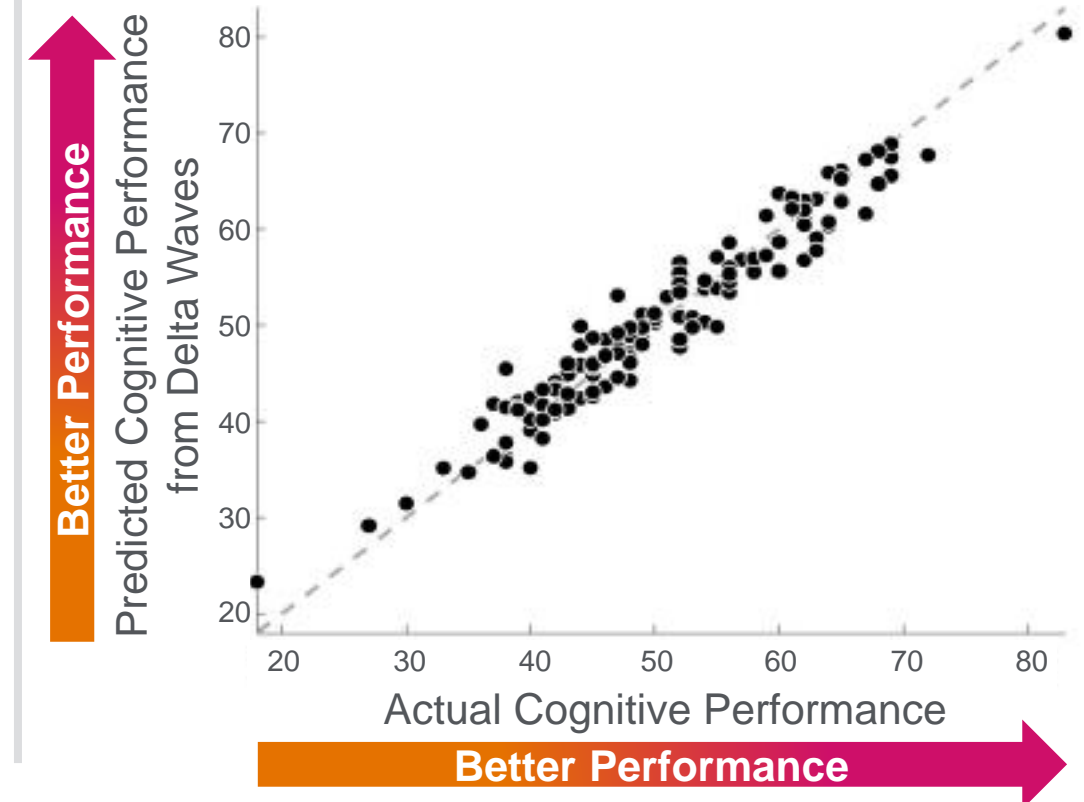
What Do We Know About EEGs in Angelman Syndrome?

EEGs are Abnormal in Angelman Syndrome

Slow brain waves (Delta waves) are increased in AS



Size of Delta Waves Predicts Clinical Severity in AS



Modified from Ostrowski et al., 2021, Annals of Clinical Translational Neurology

Prediction: An effective drug for treating Angelman syndrome should improve brain function and reduce Delta Waves

EEG Delta Activity Shows Early Signs of Improvement in Part 1 MAD

~70%
of subjects
showed

a reduction

in slow-wave delta activity compared with baseline, 1 month after last dose in Part 1 MAD

- These findings are consistent with AS animal models treated with ASOs
- **Decrease in delta activity suggests EEG activity is improved**
- Early analyses suggest that the **magnitude of delta reduction over 4 months exceeds the decrease in delta activity observed in EEGs in Angelman natural history studies**

Over
80%
of subjects
showed

an increase

of faster frequency rhythms (theta) compared with baseline, 1 month after last dose in Part 1 MAD

- Increase in higher frequency rhythms also suggests EEG activity is improved

How are We Measuring Improvement in Symptoms of Angelman Syndrome in HALOS?



Symptoms of Angelman Syndrome-Clinical Global Improvement-Change (SAS-CGI-C)

- **Subjective** assessment of clinical functioning on a 7-point scale

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Very much improved	Much improved	Minimally improved	No change	Minimally worse	Much worse	Very much worse

- Clinician impression of the subject anchored to 9 key areas of functioning in Angelman syndrome

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Cognitive Impairment | 6) Activities of daily living |
| 2) Expressive Communication | 7) Seizures |
| 3) Fine Motor | 8) Sleep |
| 4) Gross Motor | 9) Overall AS |
| 5) Maladaptive behaviors | |

Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development- 4 (Bayley-4)

- **Direct** assessment of clinical functioning
- Measures general cognitive functioning, gross and fine motor skills, expressive and receptive language
- Performance on previous version of Bayley in Natural History & Freesias NH data shows stable performance with some improvement over time (↑ = a few points per year)

Early Signals of Clinical Changes Observed 1 Month After Final Part 1 MAD Dose



Majority of the participants demonstrated some level of improvement in overall functioning, as rated by the clinician on the CGI-Change

- Clinicians reported that improvement in overall AS symptoms was considered meaningful



Majority of participants showed some level of improvement in total Bayley score

- This change is beyond changes in Natural History studies over the same time period

What Happens Next?



1. Complete data accrual and analysis from Part 1

- Preliminary findings in Part 1 demonstrate ION582 is well-tolerated and showing encouraging signals of clinical improvement compared to Natural History
- Early findings are promising but the safety of ION582 and trends for improvement need to be assessed with the full data set
- Final data read-out from Part 1 MAD expected mid-2024

2. Participants will continue in Part 2 LTE of HALOS

- Longer-term dosing will provide the necessary safety and clinical data to determine next stage of development for ION582

3. Complete analyses and publish results from pre-competitive natural history studies

- UBE3A CSF biomarker assay
- FREESIAS natural history study

Thank You to the HALOS Participants, their Families and Caregivers!



Study Sites

- Boston Children's Hospital
- Children's Hospital Colorado
- Rady Children's Hospital
- Rush University Medical Center
- Texas Children's Hospital
- University North Carolina
- Sheba Medical Center, Israel
- Necker Infant's Hospital, France
- University Pisa, Italy
- Sydney Children's Hospital, Australia
- Oxford University Hospital, UK

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Angelman
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Angelman
Syndrome Alliance
ASA



Angelman Biomarkers
& Outcomes Measures
A-BOM