



Corporate Presentation May 2024

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## Company Highlights

Cyprium Therapeutics is a rare disease company with a focus on the development and commercialization of novel
therapies for Menkes disease, a rare and fatal pediatric disease in copper metabolism.



- AAV-ATP7A Gene Therapy ODD
  - Preclinical and has been granted Orphan Drug Designation from FDA
  - Expects to nominate candidate for clinical development in 2024



CUTX-101 (Copper Histidinate Injection)



- Cyprium completed Asset Transfer to Sentynl Therapeutics, Inc. in December 2023
  - Sentynl to complete development of CUTX-101 and responsible for commercialization
  - Sentynl also continues CYP-001 (Intermediate-Size Expanded Access Protocol (NCT04074512)) to provide CUTX-101 for newly diagnosed Menkes disease patients
- Received \$4.5M milestone; Cyprium remains eligible to receive royalties and up to \$129M in aggregate development and sales milestones
- Cyprium retains 100% ownership over any FDA Priority Review Voucher (PRV) that may be issued
- Rolling NDA submission expected to complete in 2024
- Previously reported positive topline clinical efficacy data showed a nearly 80% reduction in the risk of death (Hazard Ratio = 0.21, p<0.0001)</li>
- FDA granted Breakthrough Therapy, Orphan Drug, Fast Track, and Rare Pediatric Disease Designations



### Copper is Required in Human Development and Health

**Biological Functions Copper Containing Proteins Brain Development** Catecholamine production Dopamine β-hydroxylase Mitochondrial respiration Cytochrome C oxidase Iron and copper transport Ceruloplasmin Peptide amidation Peptidylglycine  $\alpha$ -amidating monooxygenase Antioxidant defense Superoxide dismutase Connective tissue formation Lysyl oxidase Pigment formation Tyrosinase





## Menkes Disease is a Rare Pediatric Disease Causing a Disorder of Copper Metabolism

#### **Menkes Disease**

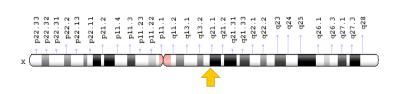
- First described by Dr. John Menkes in 1962
- X-linked recessive disease: affecting mostly boys
- Minimum birth prevalence for Menkes disease believed to be 1 in 34,810 live male births, but could potentially be as high as 1 in 8,664 live male births, higher than previously recognized
- Disorder of copper metabolism caused by mutations in the Copper transporter ATP7A
- If untreated, premature death ~ 3 years

#### **Distinctive clinical phenotypes**

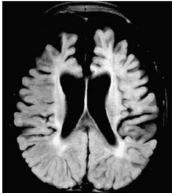
- Sparse, depigmented hair ("kinky hair")
- Onset of neurologic symptoms: seizures, hypotonia, and developmental delays
- Failure to thrive
- Connective tissue problems

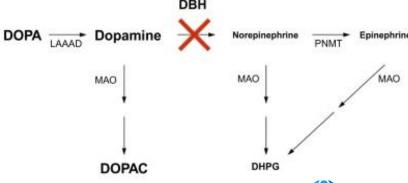
#### **Diagnosis**

- Low serum copper and ceruloplasmin levels
- Abnormal catecholamine levels
- ATP7A gene sequencing confirmation







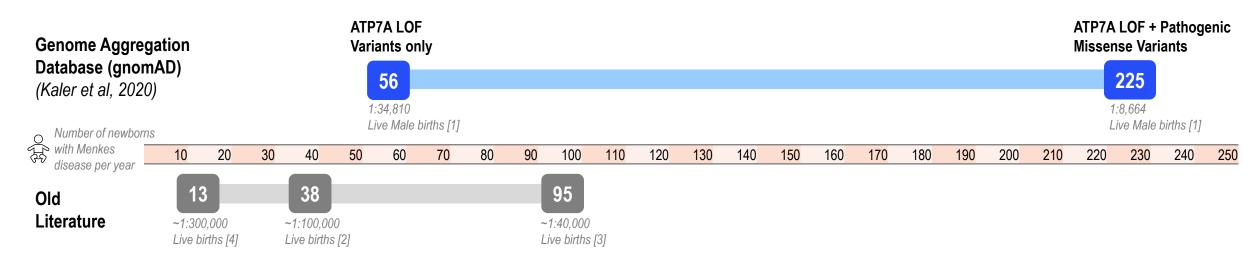




### Menkes Disease is Under-estimated and Under-diagnosed

### New study estimated birth prevalence of Menkes disease based on the Genome Aggregation Database

- Accessed Genome Aggregation Database (gnomAD) at MIT/Broad Institute → over 200,000 ATP7A alleles
- Identified 1,106 ATP7A variants
  - 4 Loss-of-Function (LOF) variants → 4 alleles → 1:34,810 live male births → 56 patients per year
  - 28 potentially pathogenic missense variants (PolyPhen-2) → 12 alleles with high confidence (REVEL >0.85)
  - Including both LOF and pathogenic missense variants → 1:8,664 live male births → 225 patients per year
- Newborn screening (NBS) will likely increase the number of Menkes disease patients identified and allow early diagnosis and treatment with CUTX-101







## Potentials of gnomAD and Newborn Screening to Discover More Patients in Rare Pediatric Diseases

- Kaler 2020 study applied the same approach to a different X-linked recessive disorder, Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD), for which incidence data are better established due to longer lifespan.
- Analysis of gnomAD database entries for the DMD locus indicated 19 unequivocally loss-of-function alleles out of a total of 204,738 sequenced → predicted birth prevalence of DMD equals 1 in 7,246 live male births, in reasonable agreement with population-based estimates (1 in 5,000 newborn males) [1]
- Newborn screening detected a higher than previously estimated prevalence:
  - **Fabry Disease:** 1 in 8,454 in NBS [2] vs 1 in 40,000 to 60,000 males [3]
  - Pompe Disease: 1 in 21,979 in NBS [2] vs 1 in 40,000 births [4]

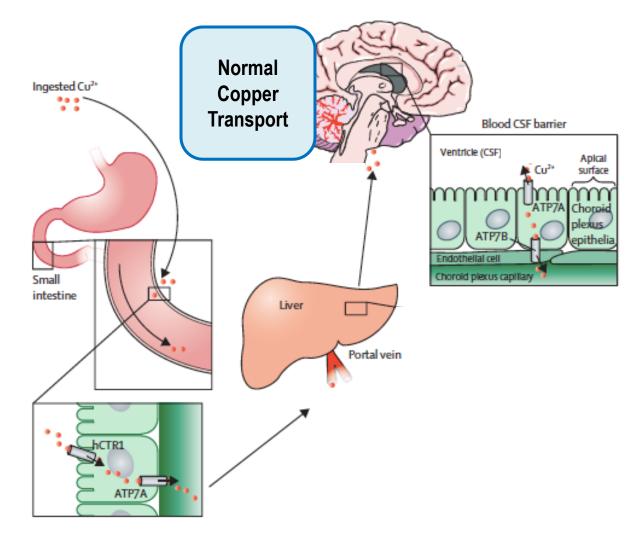
References: [1] Kaler, et al, 2020 [2] Burton et al, 2017

[3] https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/fabry-disease/

[4] https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/pompe-disease/

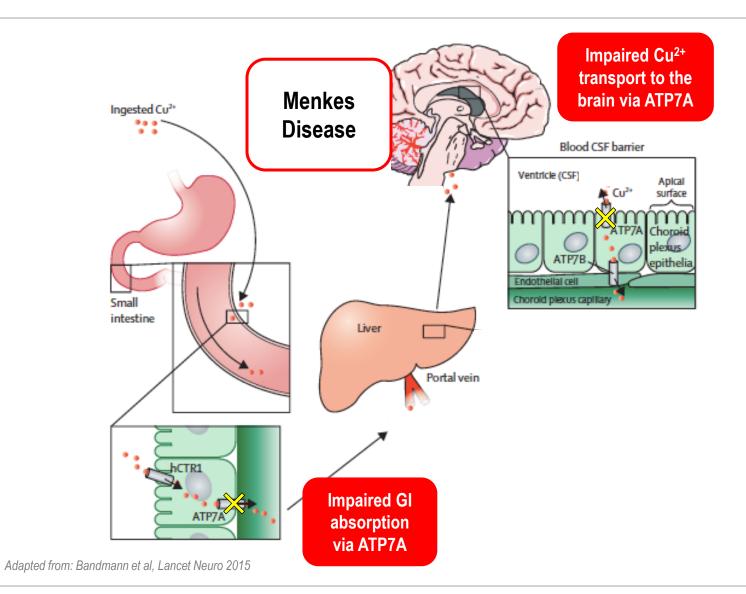


### ► ATP7A is Critical for Copper Transport to the Brain & GI

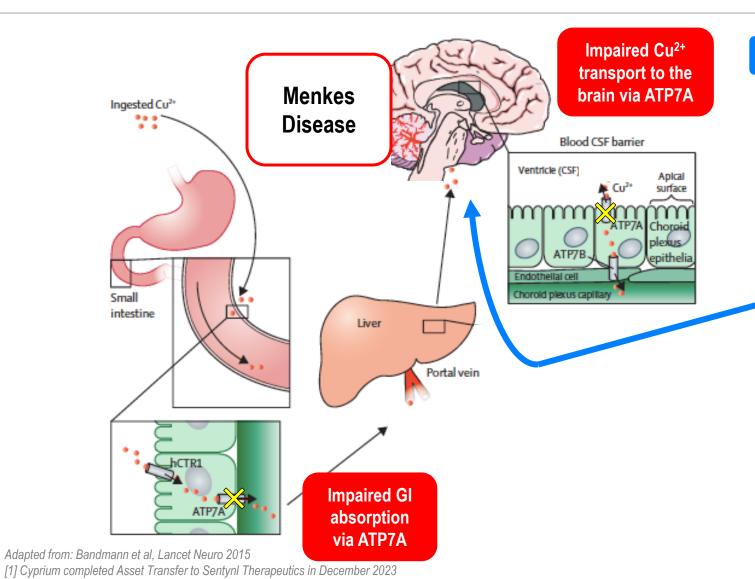




### Copper Transport is impaired in Menkes Disease



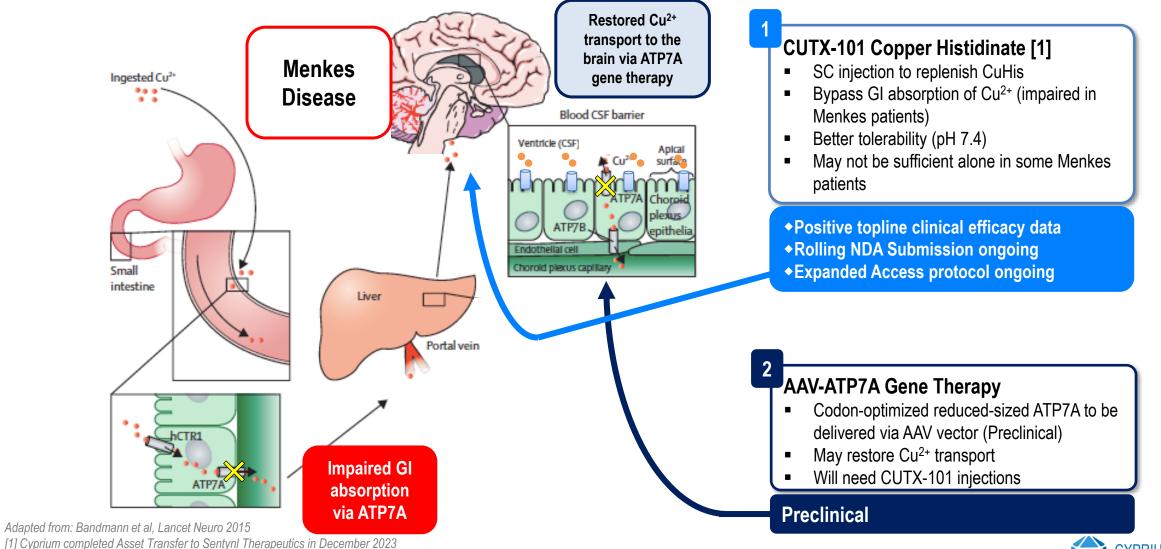
# Therapeutic Strategy for Menkes Disease: CUTX-101 (Copper Histidinate)



CUTX-101 Copper Histidinate [1]

- SC injection to replenish CuHis
- Bypass GI absorption of Cu<sup>2+</sup> (impaired in Menkes patients)
- Better tolerability (pH 7.4)
- May not be sufficient alone in some Menkes patients
- ◆Positive topline clinical efficacy data
- **◆Rolling NDA Submission ongoing**
- ◆Expanded Access protocol ongoing

### Therapeutic Strategy for Menkes Disease: CUTX-101 (Copper Histidinate) + AAV-ATP7A Gene Therapy



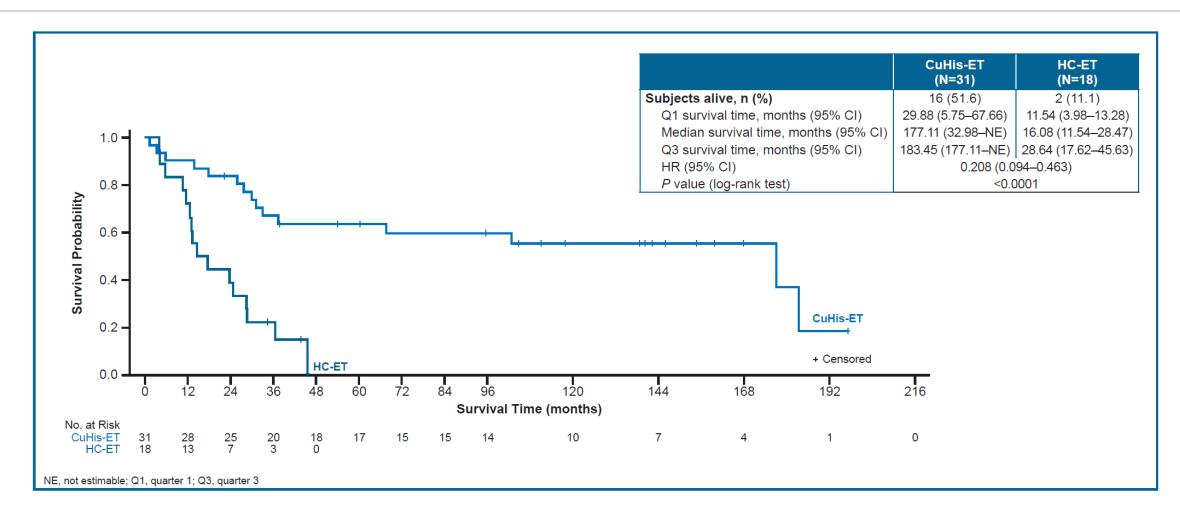
### Compelling Top-Line Clinical Efficacy Data for CUTX-101

	Early-Treatment (ET) Cohort		Late-Treatment (LT) Cohort	
	CuHis-ET (n=31)	Historical Control (HC-ET) (n=18)	CuHis-LT (n=35)	Historical Control (HC-LT) (n=17)
Median Overall Survival	14.8 years (177.1 months)	1.3 years (15.9 months)	5.2 years (62.4 months)	1.5 years (17.6 months)
Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	0.208 (0.094, 0.463)		0.253 (0.119, 0.537)	
p-value	<0.0001		<0.0001	
Reduction in Risk of Death	79%		75%	

- CUTX-101 showed significant clinical benefit in both CuHis-ET and CuHis-LT cohorts, with 75-79% reduction in risk of death compared to untreated Historical Control (HC-ET and HC-LT) arms, and increase in Median OS from 1.3 years to 14.8 years in the ET cohort
- Newborn screening will be key to allow early diagnosis of Menkes disease and treatment with CUTX-101



### Kaplan-Meier Overall Survival Curves for Early Treatment Cohorts

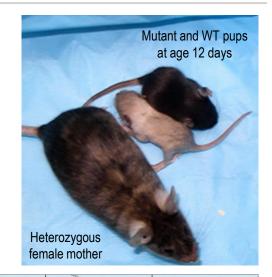


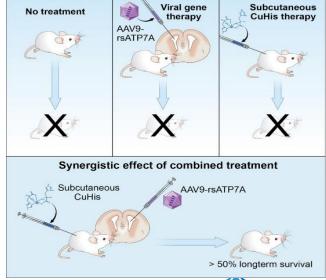
Data presented as a virtual poster at the 2021 American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) National Conference & Exhibition:
 Kaler SG, et al, Copper Histidinate Treatment for Menkes Disease (Kinky Hair Syndrome)



### AAV-ATP7A Gene Therapy for Menkes Disease

- Mottled brindled mouse model recapitulates the disease phenotype
  - Atp7a<sup>mo-br</sup> phenotype
  - A 6 bp in-frame deletion in exon 11 of Atp7a
  - Depigmented coat color and curly whiskers
  - Premature death (~13 days of age)
  - Poor growth; Neurological symptoms
  - Low brain copper; Abnormal catecholamine levels
- NICHD has developed several constructs for reduced size, codon-optimized AAV-ATP7A gene therapy
- AAV-ATP7A + SC CuHis administration led to:
  - Improvements in muscle strength, balance and coordination in preclinical model
  - Improved biochemical phenotype (Cu and catecholamine)
  - Improved survival







## Thank you!

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