EG∃TIS TH∃RAPEUTICS



Corporate presentation

A new specialised late-stage orphan drug development company

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1. A new specialised late-stage orphan drug development company

- 2. Emcitate[®]
 - Clinical development programme
 - Commercial opportunity
- **3.** Aladote[®]
 - Clinical development programme
 - Commercial opportunity
- 4. The Orphan drug segment and path to market
 5. Summary
 A. Appendix

A new specialised late-stage orphan drug development company

1.



New specialised late-stage orphan drug development company



Dedicated orphan drug development company with two late-stage orphan drug assets: **Emcitate**[®] and **Aladote**[®]

Highly attractive **orphan drug segment** with potential **>\$1Bn annual sales opportunity**

Clear path to market approval in EU and US within 3 years

Plan to **launch** through niche inhouse commercial organization in the EU and US



Combined core expertise in **late-stage orphan clinical development, registration and commercialization** with experience from:

SODI RETAPEUTICS Medical Need UNOVARTIS AstraZeneca



The combination will drive synergies

PledPharma and Rare Thyroid Therapeutics merged to launch a new company

PedPharma

PledPharma

- Team with profound late-stage drug development experience and strong trackrecord
- Listing on Nasdaq Stockholm provides access to public markets and capital as well as visibility
- Desired prospective partner in project collaborations. Previous major license agreement with Solasia
- Efficient internal organisation and strong corporate governance

Rare Thyroid Therapeutics

- Team with strong track-record of identifying and developing ODDs and creating shareholder value
- Strong network of external project advisors with specialist knowledge. Collaboration with Erasmus Medical Center in Rotterdam
- Founding team with experience from international launch and commercialization of orphan drugs

Synergistic orphan drug focus

2020 accelerated PledPharma's strategic review

- Lead asset Aladote[®] facilitates the new pronounced strategic focus on orphan drug segment
- Emcitate[®] and RTT's capabilities fit well with the new strategy
- Build critical mass, generate synergies and improve operational effectiveness for projects in the orphan segment
- Size, vicinity and complementary capabilities allow for a fast and smooth integration

The acquisition and rights issue

Institutional investor base broadened

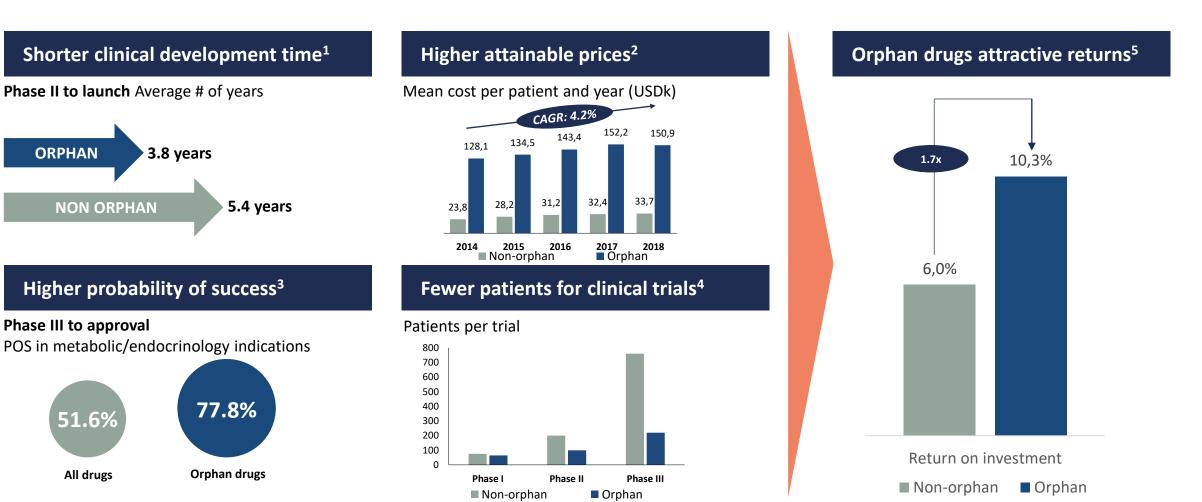
Acquisition

Rights issue

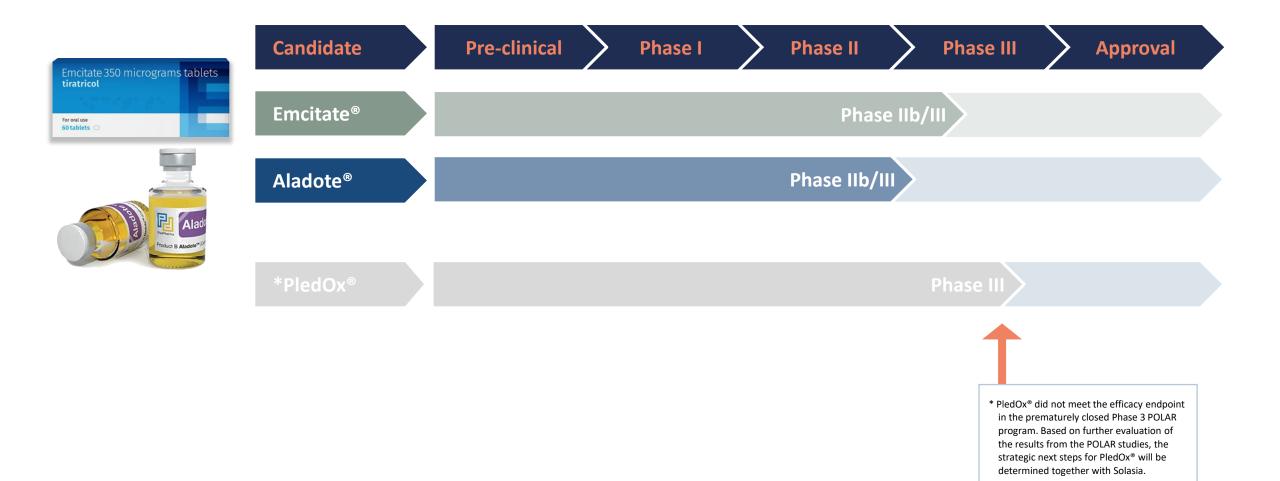
- On 5 November 2020, PledPharma acquired all outstanding common shares in Rare Thyroid Therapeutics
- Consideration consisted of a combination of PledPharma common shares and cash
- An upfront cash payment of SEK 60m
- 63.8 million shares representing approx
 39% of the total number of outstanding
 shares in PledPharma post rights issues
- Owners of Rare Thyroid Therapeutics will receive a royalty of 3% of net sales generated through Emcitate^{®1}
- Owners of Rare Thyroid Therapeutics will also be granted 50% of the net proceeds from a potential sale of US Rare Pediatric Disease Priority Review Voucher related to Emcitate[®]

- Successfully raised SEK 250 million in oversubscribed rights issue (c. SEK 200m) and utilized overallotment option (c. SEK 50m)
- Subscription price of SEK 5.25 per share corresponding to a 2.5 percent premium to close 2 October 2020
- Institutional investor base broadened
- Overallotment Option, allocated to the Fourth Swedish National Pension Fund ("AP4"), NYIP (Nyenburgh Holding BV) and Nordic Cross
- The proceeds will be used to finance: (i) the development of Emcitate[®] and Aladote[®] to market approval in Europe and USA (60%); (ii) initial commercial preparations (20%); (iii) general corporate purposes and financial flexibility (20%)

Orphan drug segment – a highly attractive opportunity



Late-stage orphan drug pipeline addressing billion dollar markets



Two highly promising orphan drug candidates

Emcitate[®] – Therapy for genetic disturbance in thyroid hormone signalling with life-long severe disability

- Lead candidate for addressing MCT8 deficiency, a condition with high unmet medical need and no available treatment
- Rare disease which affects ~1:70,000 males
- Obtained Orphan drug designation in the EU and US 2017 and 2019 respectively. US Rare Paediatric Disease Designation received in November 2020, eligible for Priority Review Voucher.
- Phase IIb clinical trial completed with significant and clinically relevant effects
- Pivotal Phase IIb/III early intervention trial in young subjects initiated with **first patient dosed in Dec 2020**
- No competing products in clinical development

Aladote[®] – Prevents acute liver injury caused by paracetamol poisoning

- Paracetamol poisoning is one of the most common overdose with >175,000 hospital admissions globally per annum
- No adequate treatment for increased risk patients exists
- Orphan drug designation (ODD) granted in 2019 in the US
- Eligible for ODD in the EU as a results of Brexit, application planned for Q1 2021
- Successful results from Phase Ib/IIa study in paracetamol overdosed patients
- Pivotal Phase IIb/III study planned for marketing authorisation application in both US and EU, ongoing interactions with the regulatory agencies (FDA, EMA and MHRA) to finalize study specific details
- No competing products in clinical development

2. *Emcitate® - clinical development programme*



MCT8 deficiency: a detrimental condition with significant unmet medical need

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What is MCT8 deficiency?	What does it mean?	What are the challenges?	How do you manage the disease?	Quick facts from natural history ²	?
<list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item>	 Absence of a functional MCT8 protein means that thyroid hormone is not able to pass into cells dependent on MCT8 and importantly cross the bloodbrain-barrier, resulting in too low or no thyroid hormone levels in such tissues, including the brain Disrupted feedback loop mechanism results in a compensatory increase in circulating thyroid hormone Tissues depending on other transporters than MCT8 for thyroid hormone transport will suffer from too high thyroid hormone levels Simultaneous too high and too low thyroid hormone stimulation in different tissues 	 Patients appear normal at birth with normal weight, length and head circumference with no evident signs of significant thyroid hormone disturbance Initial symptoms appear within the first months of life Disruption of normal neurodevelopment in childhood resulting in severe intellectual disability. Most patients never develop autonomy or ability to sit or walk and have limited ability to communicate Life-long morbidity from disturbed thyroid hormone pattern, resulting in agitation, cardiovascular symptoms, wasting and impaired life expectancy Heavily dependant on caregivers resulting in very high disease burden 	 Currently no therapy available to address the root cause of the disorder Standard therapeutic approaches for thyroid dysfunction not effective or suitable Easy diagnosis once considered with readily available, low-cost laboratory test Large proportion of patients remain undiagnosed with significant delay to diagnosis Significant unmet medical need from a humanitarian, health economic and societal perspective 	Median onset of symptoms: 4 r	85 years months months 70% 100% 100% <12m 8% 90% 36% 75% 76% 100%

Orphan drug candidate

with clear scientific and mechanistic rationale and established safety profile

Difference normal MCT8 and deficiency of MCT8

• Thyroid hormone T3 requires transporters such as MCT8 to enter the target cells

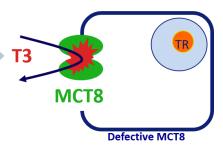
Normal MCT8

- Functional thyroid gland producing T3
- Functioning production of MCT8
- → T3 cross the cellular membrane and enters the target cell

MCT8 Normal

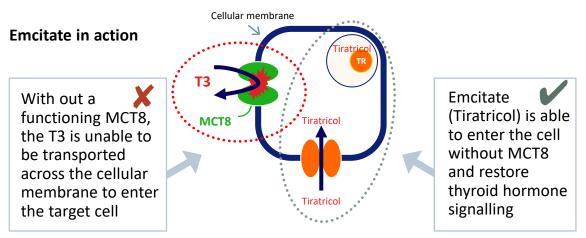
Mutated MCT8 X

- Functional thyroid gland producing T3
- MCT8 deficiency leads to absence or loss of function of MCT8 on the cell surface
- → T3 cannot cross the cellular membrane and fails to enter the target cell



Emcitate (tiratricol) – Addressing the MCT8 deficiency

- Tiratricol is a thyroid hormone analogue with high chemical and structural similarity to T3
- Unlike T3, tiratricol can cross cellular membranes without a functional MCT8 transporter
- Tiratricol can bypass the problem in patients with MCT8 deficiency, enter MCT8 deficient cells and restore thyroid hormone signalling
- Experience from 40 years on the French market in a different indication, owned and controlled by company



Overview of completed Phase IIb

Primary objective and results	 Evaluate the effior firatricol in m Highly significan Safe and tolerab Results published
Secondary objective and results	 Change in other symptoms and r Significant and c across secondar
Description	An internationalClinicalTrials.gov
# of patients	• 46 MCT8 patien
Timetable	Initiated in OctoCompleted in Ju

ficacy and safety of oral administration nale patients with MCT8 deficiency of all ages

- nt primary outcome Change in T3 serum concentrations
- ble
- ed in Lancet 2019
- r thyroid hormone function tests, thyrotoxic markers
- clinically relevant effects observed ry endpoints
- al, single-arm, open-label, Phase II trial v identifier: NCT02060474

nts in 9 countries

- ober 2014 (first patient in)
- une 2018

THE LANCET

Effectiveness and safety of the tri-iodothyronine analogue Triac in children and adults with MCT8 deficiency: an international, single-arm, open-label, phase 2 trial

Stefan Groeneweg, Robin P Peeters, Carla Moran, Athanasia Stoupa, Françoise Auriol, Davide Tonduti, Alice Dica, Laura Paone, Klara Razenkova, Jana Malikovo, Adri van der Walt, Irenaeus FM de Coo, Anne McGowan, Gest a Lyons, Ferrike K Aarsen, Diana Barca, Ingrid M van Beyrum, Manieke M. van der Knoop, Jurgen Jansen, Martien Manshande*, Roelineke J Lunsing, Stan Nowak, Corstiaan A den Uil, M. Carola Zillikens, Frank E Visser, Paul Vrijmoeth, Marie Clair eY de Wit, Nicole I Wolf, Angeligue Zandstra, Gautam Ambegaonkar, Yogen Singh, Yolanda B de Rijke, Marco Medici, Errico S Bertini, Sylvia Depoort et, Jan Lebl, Marco Cappa, Linda De Meideir*, Heiko Krude, Dana Craiu, Federica Zibordi, Isabelle Oliver Petit, Michel Polak, Krishna Chatterjee, Theo J Visser, W Edward Visser

Summary

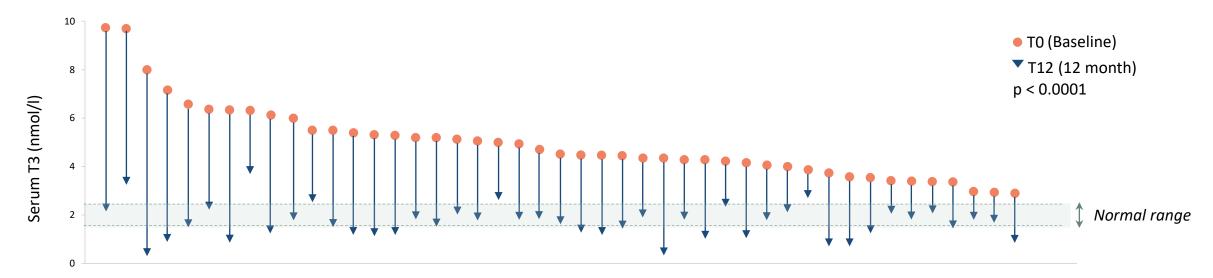
Background Deficiency of the thyroid hormone transporter monocarboxylate transporter 8 (MCT8) causes severe LanceDiblemEndoarino/2019 intellectual and motor disability and high serum tri-iodothyronine (T.) concentrations (Allan-Herndon-Dudley Putterned Online syndrome). This chronic thyrotoxicosis leads to progressive deterioration in bodyweight, tachycardia, and muscle 109 JL 2019 wasting, predisposing affected individuals to substantial morbidity and mortality. Treatment that safely alleviates http://dx.doi.org/10.101 \$2213-8587(19)30155-X peripheral thyrotoxicosis and reverses cerebral hypothyroidism is not yet available. We aimed to investigate the effects See Online/Comment of treatment with the T₃ analogue Triac (3.3', 5-tri-iodothyroacetic acid, or tiratricol), in patients with MCT8 deficiency. 12213-8587(19)30217-7 Methods In this investigator-initiated, multicentre, open-label, single-arm, phase 2, pragmatic trial, we investigated the "to-Mannavade no.open effectiveness and safety of oral Triac in male paediatric and adult patients with MCT8 deficiency in eight countries in 2028, Performance of the safety of oral Triac in male paediatric and adult patients with MCT8 deficiency in eight countries in October 2018 and Prof T IVise Europe and one site in South Africa. Triac was administered in a predefined escalating dose schedule-after the initial died in March, 2018. dose of once-daily 350 µg Triac, the daily dose was increased progressively in 350 µg increments, with the goal of attaining serum total T, concentrations within the target range of 1.4-2.5 nmol/L. We assessed changes in several Dealers (5 Gronoweg MD) Academic Center for Thy sold clinical and biochemical signs of hyperthyroidism between baseline and 12 months of treatment. The prespecified prederivers Ma. primary endpoint was the change in serum T, concentrations from baseline to month 12. The co-primary endpoints MMedicMO. ProfT/Waser were changes in concentrations of serum thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), free and total thyroxine (T4), and total W(Voise MD), Sephia Children's Hospital, Division reverse T, from baseline to month 12. These analyses were done in patients who received at least one dose of Triac and of Paetiatic Cardiology had at least one post-baseline evaluation of serum throid function. This trial is registered with Clinical Trials.gov, number (Myan Bernum MO). NCT02060474. Sophia Children's Hospital epartment of Paedlate Findings Between Oct 15, 2014, and June 1, 2017, we screened 50 patients, all of whom were eligible. Of these patients, FKAnnening, Neurology (FFM de Coo M.D. four (8%) patients decided not to participate because of travel commitments. 46 (92%) patients were therefore enrolled in the trial to receive Triac (median age 7.1 years [range 0.8-66.8]). 45 (98%) participants received Triac and had at MCY deWEND, Depart least one follow-up measurement of thyroid function and thus were included in the analyses of the primary endpoints. of Cardiology and Intennive Care Medicine (C A den UI MD). Of these 45 patients, five did not complete the trial (two patients withdrew [travel burden, severe pre-existing Department of Clinical comorbidity], one was lost to follow-up, one developed of Graves disease, and one died of sepsis). Patients required a Committy mean dose of 38.3 µg/kg of bodyweight (range 6.4-84-3) to attain T, concentrations within the target range. Serum T, (ProfY 800 RHM PhD) concentration decreased from 4.97 nmol/L (SD 1.55) at baseline to 1.82 nmol/L (0.69) at month 12 (mean decrease and Department of Internal Medicine 3-15 nmol/L, 95% CI 2-68-3-62; p<0-0001), while serum TSH concentrations decreased from 2-91 mU/L (SD 1-68) [rend X-2588ers MO), transmis to 1.02 mU/L (1.14; mean decrease 1.89 mU/L, 1.39-2.39; p<0.0001) and serum free T4 concentrations decreased Medicatene, Rotterdam, from 9.5 pmol/L (SD 2.5) to 3.4 (1.6; mean decrease 6.1 pmol/L (5.4-6.8; p<0.0001). Additionally, serum total T, Netherlands, Welkome Trust concentrations decreased by 31-6 nmol/L (28-0-35-2; p<0-0001) and reverse T, by 0-08 nmol/L (0-05-0-10; p<0-0001). Motical Research Council Institute of Metabolic Science, Seven treatment-related adverse events (transiently increased perspiration or irritability) occurred in six (13%) patients. 26 serious adverse events that were considered unrelated to treatment occurred in 18 (39%) patients (mostly hospital Cambridge UK (C Mont Mil, admissions because of infections). One patient died from pulmonary sepsis leading to multi-organ failure, which was A MoCowan MQ G Lyon RGN, Chatterjee FROP's Paodiatric unrelated to Triac treatment. Endocrinology, Diabetology nd Gynaecology Departme Interpretation Key features of peripheral thyrotoxicosis were alleviated in paediatric and adult patients with MCT8 Nexter Children's University deficiency who were treated with Triac. Triac seems a reasonable treatment strategy to ameliorate the consequences of Hospital magine institute Parts France (A Struma M.D. untreated peripheral thyrotoxicosis in patients with MCT8 deficiency. Prof M Polsk M.D), Departmen of Paedlatric Endocrinolog Funding Dutch Scientific Organization, Sherman Foundation, NeMO Foundation, Wellcome Trust, UK National and Genetics, Chattern Institute for Health Research Cambridge Biomedical Centre, Toulouse University Hospital, and Una Vita Rara ONLUS. Hospital Toulouse University **Asspital Toulouse, France** www.thelancet.com/diabetes-endocrinology_Published online july 31, 2019_http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/52213-8587(19)30155-X

Articles

*

Consistent, clinically relevant and highly significant results

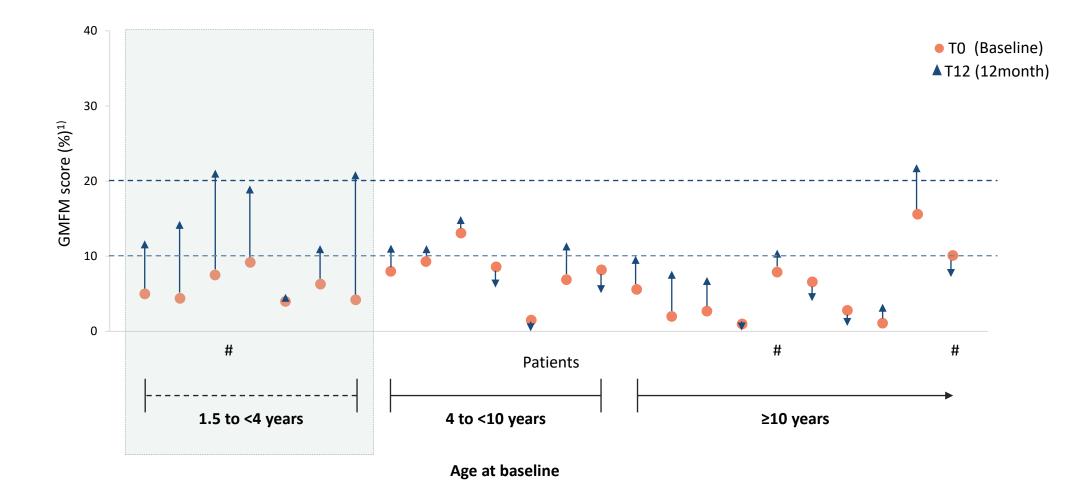
44 out of 48 patients reached target level serum T3 in completed Phase IIb trial



Endpoints	Baseline mean (\pm SD)	12 months mean (\pm SD)	Difference in means (95% CI)	p-value
Serum T3 (nmol/L)	4.97 (± 1.55)	1.82 (± 0.69)	-3.15 (-3.62, -2.68)	<0.0001
Weight to age (z score)	-2.98 (<i>±</i> 1.93)	-2.71 (± 1.79)	0.27 <i>(0.03, 0.50)</i>	0.025
Resting heart rate (bpm)	112 (<i>± 23)</i>	104 (<i>±</i> 17)	-9 (-16, -2)	0.01
Mean heart rate 24 h (bpm)	102 (\pm 14)	97 (<i>± 9</i>)	-5 <i>(-9, -1)</i>	0.012
SHBG (nmol/L)	212 (\pm 91)	178 (<i>± 76</i>)	-35 <i>(-55, -15)</i>	0.0013
Total cholesterol (mmol/L)	3.2 (± 0.7)	3.4 (<i>±</i> 0.7)	0.2 (0.0, 0.3)	0.056
CK (U/L)	108 (<i>± 90</i>)	161 <i>(± 117)</i>	53 <i>(27, 78)</i>	<0.0001

Indication of positive effect on neurocognitive development

in the youngest patients which is further studied in ongoing Phase IIb/III trial



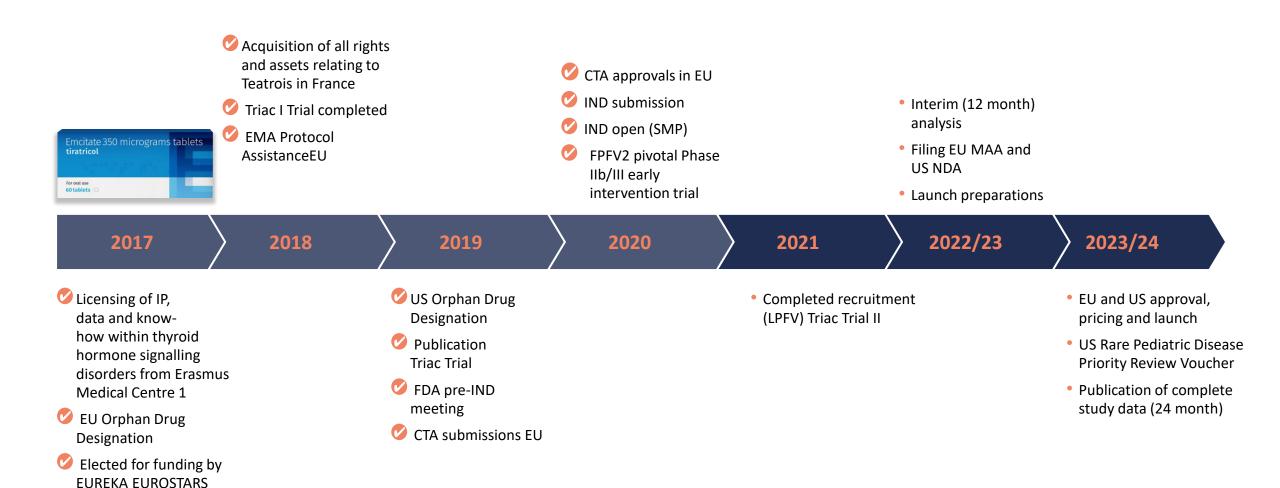
Ongoing Phase IIb/III early intervention trial design

First patient dosed

Primary objective	 Confirm findings from Triac I Trial in youngest age group Improvement in neurocognitive development as measured by GMFM¹⁾ and BSID-III²⁾ compared to natural history controls
Secondary objective	 Achievement of motor milestones (e.g. hold head, sit independently) Normalisation of thyroid hormone function tests and markers of thyrotoxicosis
Description	 An open label, multi-centre trial in very young children with MCT8 deficiency International trial with 10 centres in CZ, DE, IT, UK, FR, NL, US Design discussed and anchored with EMA and FDA
# of patients	• 18-22 children 0-30 months of age
Preliminary timetable	 First Patient First Visit achieved in Dec 2020, LPFV³ planned for Q4 2021 Results from interim analysis at 12 months expected in H2 2022



Emcitate® clinical development timeline

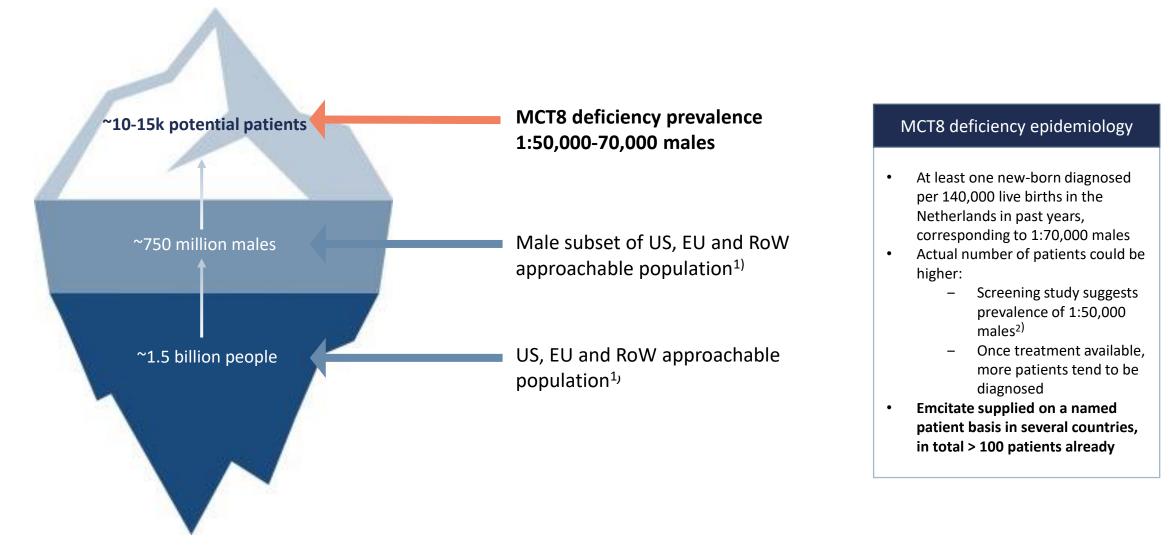


2. Emcitate[®] - Commercial opportunity



Estimating 10-15k addressable patients globally

No approved treatment for MCT8 deficiency



Emcitate[®]- alleviating patient and societal burden

Aiming to provide value for both patients and society

MCT8 deficiency is a detrimental condition with significant unmet medical need and no approved therapy

	 Median life-expectancy of MCT8 patients is 35 years¹
Patients	Patients underweight for age or without ability to hold head have

 Patients underweight for age or without ability to hold head have an even increased risk of premature death.

Society

- All MCT8 patients have significant neurocognitive disability from early childhood and typically require constant, life-long supportive care
- A recent study in a condition with similar severity (SMA) estimated total healthcare cost (excluding treatment cost) to USD 138k per patient and year²



Emcitate holds potential to become the **first approved therapy** to address the cause of MCT8 deficiency, restore thyroid hormone signalling and thereby **prevent disease progression**, allieviate symptoms and **prolong lives**

Analogue orphan drugs priced at > \$ 250k – 400k per patient

Rapid market penetration with considerable sales already 3rd year in market

- Payers in general accept higher prices for orphan drugs compared to traditional drugs and especially if they;
 - Address an ultra rare disease, e.g. prevalence less than 1:50,000 people
 - Target a **severe** disease, i.e. life threatening/debilitating
 - Provide health gain, rather than just condition stabilization

- Emcitate fulfills these criteria and can become unique, since no other drugs available or being developed for MCT8 deficiency
- Benchmarks from analogue drugs, comparable to Emcitate in MCT8 deficiency;
 - A global average annual treatment cost of > \$ 250k 400k
 - Rapid market penetration, considerable sales already 3rd year in market

	Vimizim [®] Recombinant enzyme	Kalydeco [®] Small molecule	Spinraza® Antisense oligonucleotide	Emcitate (target profile) Small molecule
Disease	MPS IVA	CF with specific mutations	SMA	MCT8 deficiency
Rarity - less than 1:50,000 people	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark
Severity – life threatening/debilitating	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Health gain	\checkmark	✓	✓	\checkmark
Global annual treatment cost	> \$400k	> \$250k	> \$350k	TBD
Year of 1st approval	2011	2012	2016	Expected 2023
Global sales 3rd year in market	\$354mn	\$464mn	\$1.7bn	NA
Global sales 2019	\$544mn	\$991mn	\$2.1bn	NA

Emcitate and analogue orphan drugs

Note: 1) RoW approachable population, e.g. UK, Australia, Canada, Japan, Russia, Switzerland, South Korea and Turkey

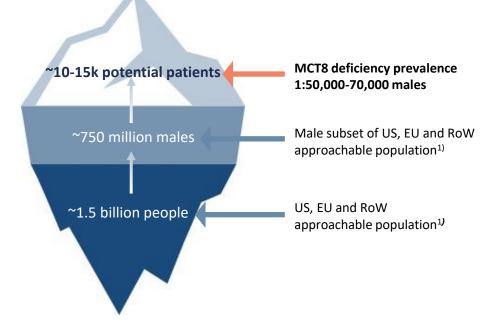
Emcitate® commercial opportunity

- Addressing unmet needs in ultra rare diseases create substantial opportunity

- Significant unmet needs for patients suffering from MCT8 deficiency, i.e. no satisfactory treatments and heavy disease burden
- No other companies developing drugs for MCT8 deficiency
- Anologue benchmarks demonstrate that drugs providing health gains in ultra rare and severe conditions like MCT8 deficiency can achieve
 - global average annual treatment price of > \$ 250k 400k
 - rapid market penetration with considerable sales already 3rd year in market
 - substantial commercial opportunities

Analogue benchmarks indicate a market potential for Emcitate of > \$1Bn:

- Global average annual treatment cost per patient: > \$250k
- Addressable patients: > 10,000
- Market penetration: 50%



FDA granted Rare Pediatric Disease designation to Emcitate®

US Rare Pediatric Disease Priority Review Voucher (PRV) provides a ~\$100m opportunity

Overview PRV

- The FDA grants Rare Pediatric Disease designation (RPD) to therapies for serious or life-threatening diseases affecting fewer than 200,000 people in the USA.
- PRV program recently prolonged until FY 2026
- Sponsors holding a RPD can apply to receive a US Rare Pediatric Disease Priority Review Voucher (PRV) up on approval
- Provides accelerated FDA review of a new drug application for another drug candidate, in any indication, shortening time to market in the US
- The voucher may be sold or transferred to another sponsor.
- By end 2019 22 PRVs for rare pediatric diseases have been awarded by FDA, 12 were sold with individual voucher sale prices ranging from \$67m to \$350m

Examples of PRVs sold

Seller	Buyer	Value	Year
Bavarian Nordics	Undisclosed	\$95M	2019
SOBI	AstraZeneca	\$95M	2019
Bayer Healthcare	argenx	\$100M	2020
Lumos Pharma	Merck	\$100M	2020
Sarepta Therapeutics	Gilead	\$125M	2020

3. <u>Aladote® - clinical development programme</u>



Paracetamol poisoning

- no adequate treatment for increased-risk patients

What is paracetamol poisoning?

How many does it affect?

Why is current treatment inadequate?

A new standard of care is needed

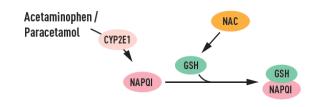
- Minimum toxic dose of paracetamol in adults is only 7.5g
- Risk factors include malnutrition, alcoholism and consumption of other medications
- Paracetamol poisoning can lead to acute liver failure, liver transplant or death
- **19 billion** units of paracetamol packages are sold in the US alone every year
- >175,000 patients hospitalised globally per annum driven by 89,000 cases/year of paracetamol overdose in the US and 105,000 cases/year in the UK (~ 50% hospitalised)
- ~50% of paracetamol overdose cases are unintentional
- Efficacy of current NAC (N-acetylcysteine) treatment decreases with time
- Approximately 25% of patients are late arrivals to hospitals (>8h) late arrivals are at increased risk
- There is no effective treatment option for patients at increased risk
- Aladote[®] aims to become a new standard of care for patients with increased risk for liver injury in combination with NAC

Orphan drug candidate

with clear scientific and mechanistic rationale

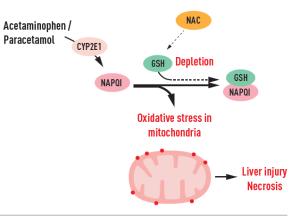
Early presenters (<8h) NAC treatment effective against liver injury

 Liver glutathione (GSH) replenished by NAC, toxic NAPQI metabolite excreted as GSH conjugate

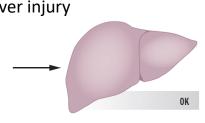


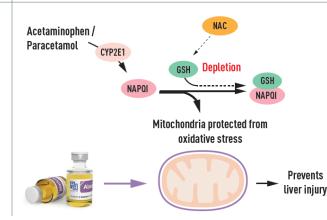
Late presenters (>8h) are at increased-risk for liver injury NAC treatment + Aladote[®] to prevent liver injury

Under NAC treatment alone liver GSH stores depleted by the toxic NAPQI metabolite -> oxidative stress, mitochondrial dysfunction and liver injury (necrosis)



 In most cases NAC effectively prevents liver injury i.e. limited need for Aladote[®]





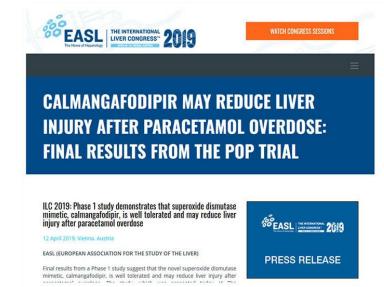
 Aladote[®] (calmangafodipir) prevents ROS and RNS formation, restores mitochondrial energy production and prevents liver injury

Overview of completed Phase lb/lla

Primary NAC objective and results Secondary objectives and results liver injury Description # of patients as add-on to NAC regime Timetable

- Met primary endpoint of safety tolerability in the combination of Aladote[®] and
- Results presented at the 58th Annual Meeting of the Society of Toxicology, EASL ILC in April, Vienna and published in Lancet's journal EBioMedicine in 2019
- Measurements of Alanine transaminase (ALT), international normalised ratio (INR), keratin-18, caspase-cleaved keratin-18 (ccK18) and microRNA-122 (mir122) and glutamate dehydrogenase (GLDH) indicates that Aladote[®] reduce
- An open label, rising-dose, randomized study exploring safety and tolerability of Aladote® co-treatment with NAC
- ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT03177395
- Single ascending dose study in 3 dosing cohorts of 8 patients (N=24)
- Initiated in June 2017 (first patient in) Completed in September 2018

	EBioMedicine 46 (2019) 423-430	
	Contents lists available at ScienceDirect EBioMedicine	EBioMedicine
ELSEVIER	journal homepage: www.ebiomedicine.com	
tolerability st	Its of a randomised open label explorate udy with calmangafodipir in patients tre -acetylcysteine for paracetamol overdose	eated with a 12 h
Polly Black ^c , Wili		Grahamslaw ^c , Rachel O'Brien ^c ,
* Pharmacology, Therapeutics * Edinburgh Clinical Trials Un	n ^a , Katherine Oatey ^b , Bernadette Gallagher ^c , Julia na Oosthuyzen ^a , Robert J. Lee ^b , Christopher J. Weir POP Trial Investigators ¹	^b , Dennis Henriksen ^d , James W. Dear ^{a,*} ,



Positive proof-of-principle Phase Ib/IIa results

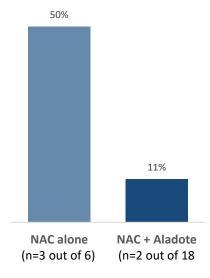
Indicates that Aladote may reduce liver injury

Safety & tolerability

Event	NAC alone	NAC + 2 μmol/kg Aladote	NAC + 5 μmol/kg Aladote	NAC + 10 μmol/kg Aladote
Any AE	6 (100%)	6 (100%)	6 (100%)	6 (100%)
Any SAE	2 (33%)	4 (67%)	2 (33%)	3 (50%)
SAE Starting within 7 days	1 (17%)	1 (17%)	1 (17%)	2 (33%)

Event	NAC alone	NAC + 2 µmol/kg Aladote	NAC + 5 µmol/kg Aladote	NAC + 10 μmol/kg Aladote	
50% ALT increase	2 (33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (17%)	
100% ALT increase	1 (17%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (17%)	
ALT >100 U/L at 10 hours	2 (33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
ALT >100 U/L at 20 hours	2 (33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	

% of patients needing additional NAC infusions after planned 12h NAC infusion

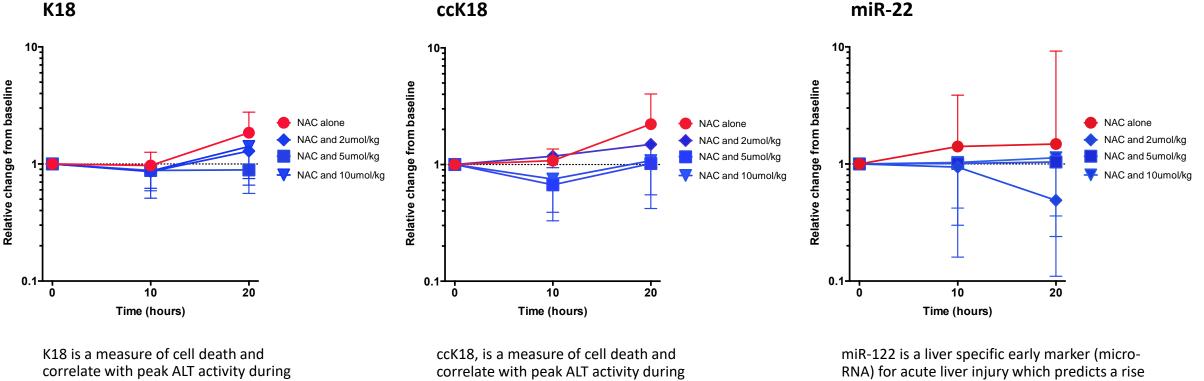


- Met primary endpoint of safety tolerability in the combination of Aladote[®] and NAC
- No AE or SAE probably or definitely related to Aladote[®]

• ALT >100 U/L is the indication to stay in hospital

Note: (1) Alanine transaminase (ALT) is a transaminase enzyme also called alanine aminotransferase (ALAT). ALT is found in plasma and in various body tissues especially the liver's hepatocytes. Serum ALT is commonly measured clinically as part of a diagnostic evaluation of hepatocellular injury, to determine liver health

Aladote[®] demonstrates consistent results of reduced liver injury as measured by exploratory biomarkers



the hospital stay

the hospital stay

in ALT activity following paracetamol overdose

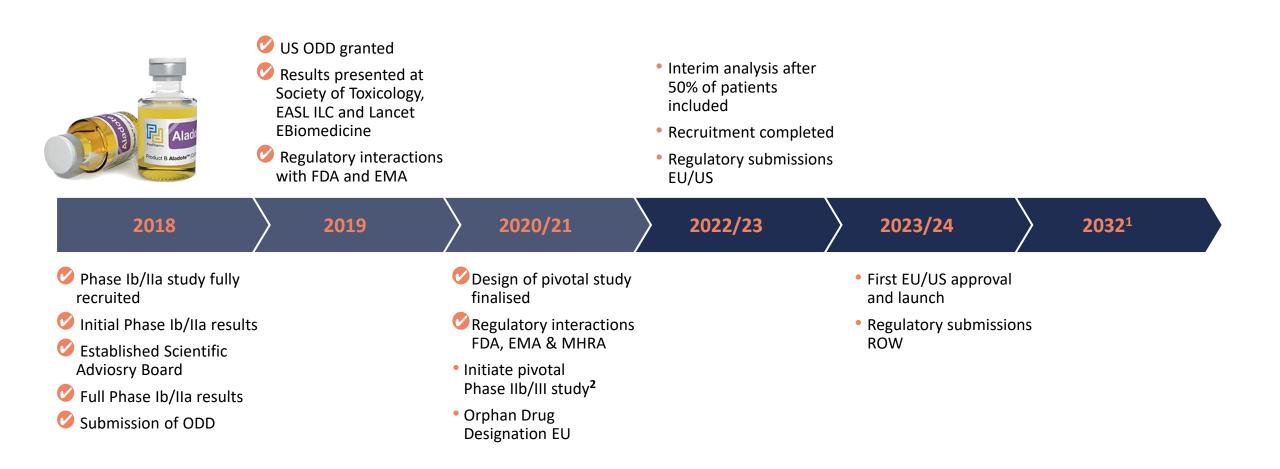
Pivotal Phase IIb/III study for US/EU regulatory submission

$\mathbf{n^1}$		

Efficacy endpoints	 Primary: Composite of ALT and INR Number (%) of patients that need further NAC after 21h Length of hospital stay Experimental biomarkers, K18, miR-122 and GLDH
Patient population	 Increased-risk POD patients, Late arrivals (>8h) requiring treatment with 21 hr NAC regime
Description	 International study in EU, UK and US IV (bolus) as soon as possible after randomization and after starting NAC (but no later than 4 hours after starting NAC) 3 arms: Aladote[®] high-dose; Aladote[®] low dose; Placebo
Sample size	• 225 patients planned
Interim analysis	• Interim analysis after 50% of patients, that includes a futility analysis and dose selection where the most effective dose will be continued
Preliminary timetable	• Planned to be initiated H2 2021. COVID situation dependent



Aladote® clinical development timeline

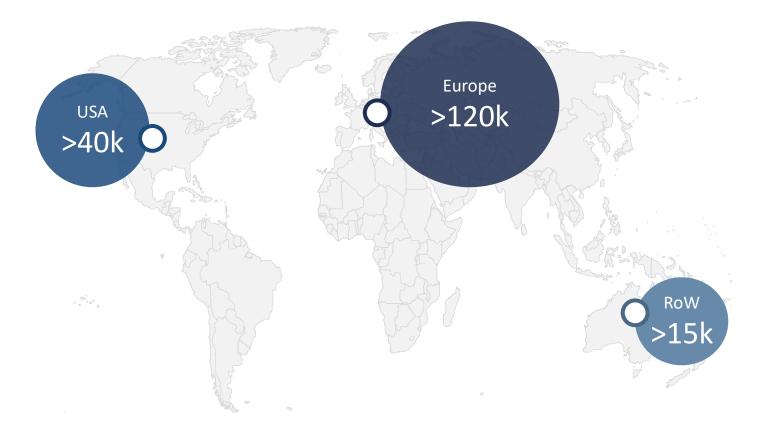


3. Aladote[®] - Commercial opportunity



Estimating at least 175k addressable patients globally

Annual number of POD cases hospitalized and receiving i.v. antidote (NAC currently the only option)



POD epidemiology

89,000 cases/year of paracetamol overdose in the US and 105,000 cases/year in the UK

- ~50% hospitalized and receive i.v. antidote treatment
- ~25% are late arrivals

Global paracetamol/acetaminophen exposure varies, why POD incidence different between countries

Aladote®- alleviating patient and societal burden

Aiming to provide value for both patients and society

POD is a life threatening condition with remaining medical needs

Patients

- POD (paracetamol/acetaminophen overdose) can lead to acute liver failure, liver transplant or death
- In US and UK together, yearly > 500 deaths due to POD and more people registered for liver transplantation
- In the US the annual cost in 2010 was estimated at > \$1bn to treat patients with POD¹
- The POD Emergency Department and inpatient cost is approximately USD 13-40k¹

Society

- The average POD inpatient length of stay is 3.1 days with a variance of +4.4 days for the most severe cases¹
- US liver transplant costs USD 125-473k¹



With **Aladote**, the ambition is to **reduce hepatic injury** of POD and thereby contribute to **fewer hospitalization days**, **prevent need** for liver transplantation and **increase survival**

Analogue antidotes priced at \$ 3.5k - 50k

Ξ

National emergency hospital stocking guidelines - opportunity for rapid market penetration

- Various antidotes, e.g. vs. drug overdosing, metal poisoning, snake bites and reversal of anticoagulant treatment effects
- Limit morbidity/mortality when used within appropriate time
- National recommendations for stocking of antidotes at hospitals providing emergency care
 - For getting payer/formulary committee acceptance to be stocked, antidotes are in general priced lower than traditional orphan drugs, despite
 often having orphan status
 - Getting included provides great opportunity for rapid market penetration
 - Praxbind stocked in 3,200 US hospitals < 3 years from launch
 - Andexxa sales \$112mn in US alone second year on market
- Analogue antidotes for comparable settings as Aladote have global average costs of \$ 3.5k 50k per treatment

	Naloxone hydrocloride	Praxbind	Andexxa/Ondexxya	Aladote (target profile)
Year of first approval	1971	2015	2018	NA
Poisoning indication	Opioid toxicity	Reversal of anticoagulant effects of the NOAC dabigatran	Reversal of anticoagulant effects of the factor Xa inhibitors apixaban & rivaroxaban	Paracetamol/ acetaminophen toxicity
Cost per treatment	Low since generic	\$ 3.5k – 4.5k	\$ 25k – 50k	TBD

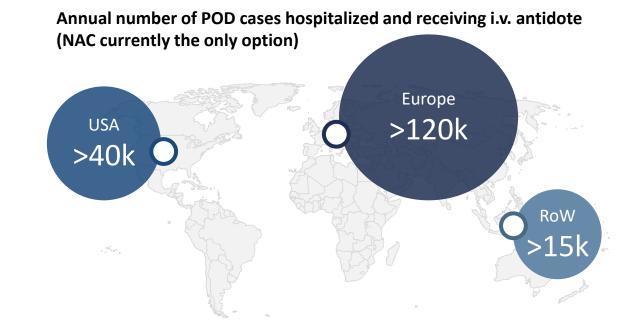
Aladote® commercial opportunity

- Addressing unmet needs in antidote market create substantial opportunity

- POD is a life-threatening condition with remaining medical needs
- No effective treatments for high-risk patients, e.g. patients arriving > 8h after ingestion
- No other companies developing drugs for POD
- Opportunity for rapid sales uptake due to national emergency hospital stocking guidelines

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• Anologue antidotes priced at \$3.5k – 50k



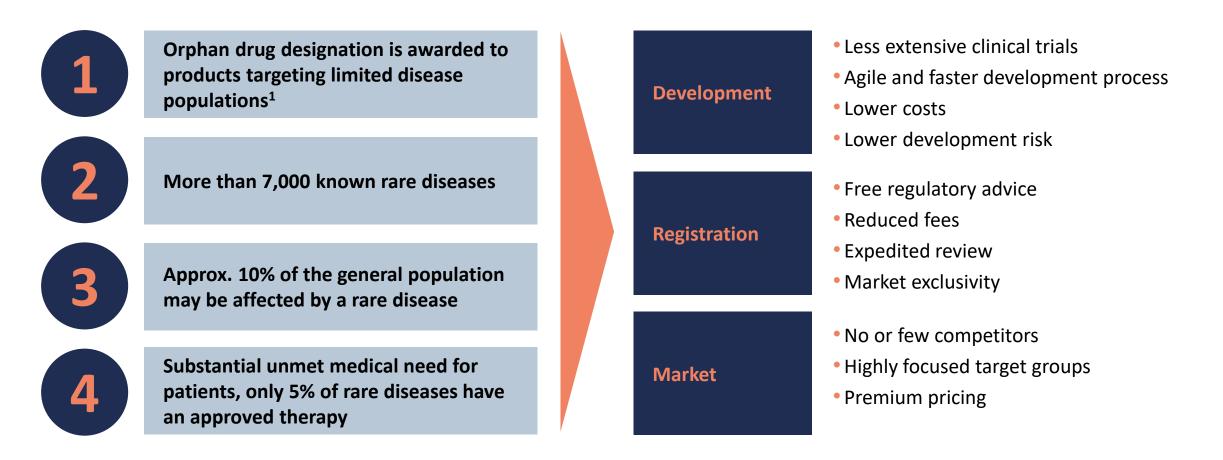
>\$350mn annual sales opportunity assuming:

- Global average annual treatment cost per patient: \$5k
- Addressable patients: >175,000
- Market penetration: 40%

4. The orphan drug segment and path to market



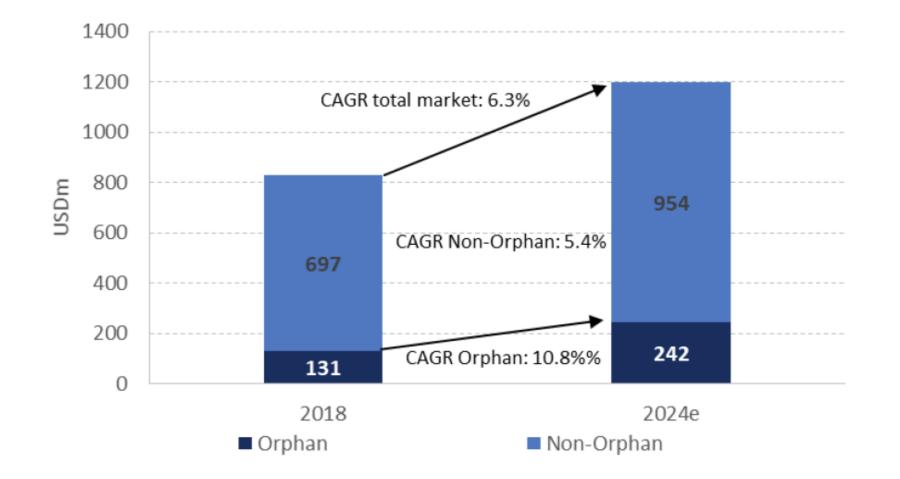
Orphan drug segment – a highly attractive opportunity



Well-defined patient populations with substantial unmet medical need

CAGR estimates of total pharmaceutical market vs orphan

The global orphan or rare disease market size was valued at an estimated USD 140 – 150 bn and is expected to grow at 10-14% CAGR over the coming five years.



Commercialisation of Emciate & Aladote

Strong success factors...



... for sustainable, profitable & lean commercialisation

- Plan to build inhouse commercial capabilities for launch of Emcitate[®] and Aladote[®] in EU and US
- Small and focused footprint with an estimated < 50 FTEs considered sufficient for both assets
- Retain larger share of product revenues over time within company
- **Commercialization** in other territories through **partners**

5. Summary

Two highly promising orphan drug candidates in one company



Emcitate[®] – Therapy for genetic disturbance in thyroid hormone signalling with life-long severe disability

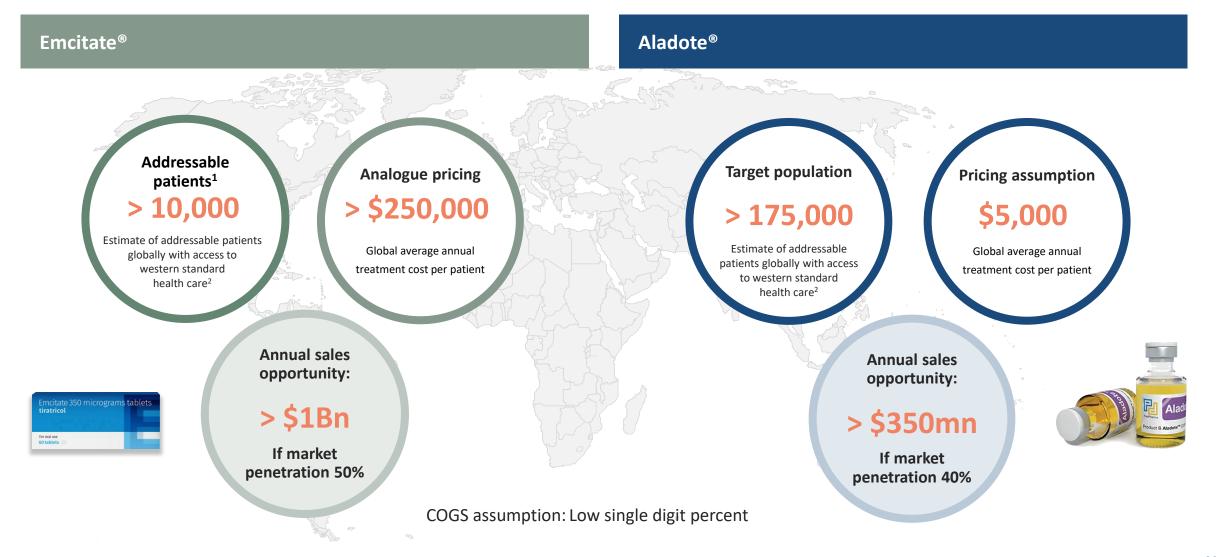
- Lead candidate for addressing MCT8 deficiency, a condition with high unmet medical need and no available treatment
- Rare disease which affects 1:70,000 males,
- Obtained Orphan drug designation in the EU and US 2017 and 2019 respectively. US Rare Paediatric Disease Designation received in November 2020, eligible for Priority Review Voucher.
- Phase IIb clinical trial completed with significant and clinically relevant effects
- Pivotal Phase IIb/III early intervention trial in young subjects initiated with **first patient dosed in Dec 2020**
- No competing products in clinical development

Aladote[®] – Prevents acute liver injury caused by paracetamol poisoning

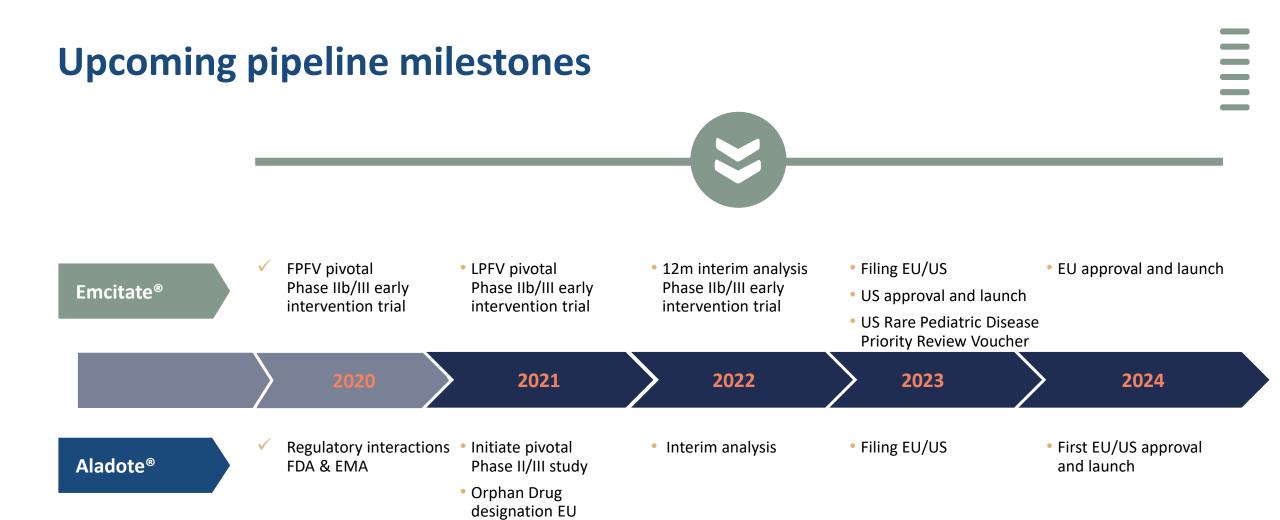
- Paracetamol poisoning is one of the most common overdose with approx. 175,000 hospital admissions in US, EU and RoW approachable population per annum
- No adequate treatment for increased risk patients exists
- Orphan drug designation (ODD) granted in 2019 in the US
- Eligible for ODD in the EU as a results of Brexit, application planned for Q1 2021
- Successful results from Phase Ib/IIa study in paracetamol overdosed patients
- Pivotal Phase IIb/III study planned for marketing authorisation application in both US and EU, ongoing interactions with the regulatory agencies (FDA, EMA and MHRA) to finalize study specific details
- No competing products in clinical development

Late-stage orphan drug pipeline, \$1Bn+ annual sales opportunity =

Analogue benchmarks indicate substantial market potential



Source: (1) 1:70,000 males. Visser et al, Clinical Endocrinology 2012; (2) US, EU and RoW approachable population including Australia, Canada, Japan, Russia, Switzerland, South Korea and Turkey; Note: Royalties of 10% on Emcitate® net sales to Erasmus Medical Centre and Royalties of 3% on Emcitate® net sales to RTT owners





New specialised late-stage orphan drug development company



Dedicated orphan drug development company with two late-stage orphan drug assets: **Aladote**[®] and **Emcitate**[®]

Highly attractive **orphan drug segment** with potential **>\$1Bn annual sales opportunity**

3

Clear path to market approval in EU and US within 3 years



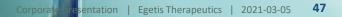
Plan to **launch** through niche inhouse commercial organization in the EU and US



Core expertise provides a platform potentially to be leveraged for **additional** late-stage orphan drug projects







Leadership team



Nicklas Westerholm

CEO

- Took office in June 2017 and has previously worked in the AstraZeneca Group since 1995 in several global roles in various business areas, most recently as VP Project & Portfolio Management. Prior Nicklas has held positions such as Executive Officer & VP Japan Operations, Director Investor Relations, Head of Global API Supply and Head of Development Manufacture. He has studied Analytical and Organic Chemistry at Stockholm University and Chemical Engineering at KTH, as well as studies at University of Warwick, INSEAD and Harvard Business School.
- Ownership: 27,425 shares and 193,703 warrants



Marie-Louise Alamaa

Interim CFO

Extensive experience within finance and controlling from public companies. Her previous positions include CFO at Index Invest International AB, various senior finance positions at Crucell Sweden AB (previously SBL Vaccin AB) and Senior Consultant at the listed gaming company Stillfront Group AB. She has studied Economics at the Universities of Uppsala and Stockholm, Sweden, with a particular focus on accounting and auditing



Henrik Krook

VP Commercial Operations

- Appointed VP Commercial Operations in December 2020. He has a broad experience from over 15 years in commercial leadership settings, including both big pharma and biotechs. He has previously held senior corporate and commercial advisory roles for biotech companies such as Affibody and senior managerial positions at e g Alexion, Novartis and Roche. Henrik has a PhD in immunology from Uppsala University and an Executive MBA from Stockholm School of Economics.
- Ownership: 43,955 (through an insurance solution)



Kristina Sjöblom Nygren* CMO

• Take office as CMO May 2020 and has previously worked as CMO and Head of Development at Santhera, were she oversaw activities in late-stage clinical development, registration, post-approval commitments and managed access-programs within rare diseases in different therapeutic areas. Previously, Kristina spent 18 years at SOBI, Wyeth and AstraZeneca, where she held a number of senior positions. She has been involved in many different interactions with regulatory bodies such as the US FDA and the EMA including scientific advice and orphan drug applications. Before joining the industry, she worked as a licensed physician in several clinical positions. She holds a Diploma in Pharmaceutical Medicine, and an MD from the Karolinska Institute, Stockholm.[®].

Jacques Näsström

CSO

- Pharmacist with a Ph.D. in Pharmacology from Uppsala University and with an MBA from the Stockholm School of Economics. He has more than 30 years of experience in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industry, including a position as Investment Manager at Karolinska Investment Fund and various positions in early drug research at Astra and AstraZeneca. CEO of PledPharma between 2010 and June 2017, before that, Jacques worked as research director at Q-Med AB between 2006-2010
- Ownership: 80,452 shares and 7,748 warrants

Christian Sonesson

VP Product Strategy & Development

- Appointed VP Product Strategy & Development in August 2017 following 13 years at Astra Zeneca. He has broad experience within drug development, including successfully leading products during Phase 3 (FORXIGA® in type 1 diabetes) and of regulatory submissions and defense, bringing new drug candidates to market in different regions (e.g. FORXIGA® in type 2 diabetes, MOVANTIK®, ONGLYZA®-SAVOR, BRILINTA®-PEGASUS and QTERN®). PhD in Biostatistics from Gothenburg University and an Executive MBA from Stockholm School of Economics.
- Ownership: 58,111 warrants



Board of directors



Håkan Åström

Chairman of the board

- Board member since: 2011
- Other assignments: Chairman of the boards of directors of Affibody Holding AB, Tubulus RP Förvaltning AB and MedCore AB. Board member of Ferrosan Medical Devices A/S and Rhenman & Partner Asset Management
- Ownership: 866 292 shares



Gunilla Osswald Board member

- Board member since: 2017
- Ph.D. in biopharmacy and pharmacokinetics
- Other assignments: CEO BioArctic AB
- Ownership: -



Sten Nilsson

Board member

- Board member since: 2013
- Professor in oncology with affiliation to the Karolinska Institute (KI), MD, Ph.D.
- Other assignments: Board member of the Swedish Cancer Society Research Council and Rhenman & Partner Asset Management
- Ownership: 1,100 shares



Elisabeth Svanberg

- Board memberBoard member since: 2017
- MD, Ph.D., Assoc Professor in surgery
- Other assignments: Chief Development Officer Ixaltis SA. Board member Swedish Orphan Biovitrum (SOBI)
- Ownership: -



Peder Walberg

Board member

- Founder and CEO of Rare Thyroid Therapeutics
- Other assignments: Board Member of Immedica Pharma AB,
- Previous assignments: Founder and CEO, Medical Need, Head of Business Development and Strategy, Swedish Orphan International and SOBI. BoD of Wilson Therapeutics and identified Decuprate for treatment of Wilson disease
- Ownership: 31 858 414 shares

Scientific advisory board

Established for Aladote®



Dr. Richard C. Dart

 Ph.D., Chair of the Department of Medical Social Sciences at Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine in Chicago, USA. Expert in evaluations of patient-reported outcomes in clinical trials.



Professor Laura James

 MD, Associate Vice Chancellor for Clinical and Translational Research and Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences (UAMS) and Arkansas Children's Hospital System, USA.



Peter De Paepe

• MD, Professor in clinical pharmacology at the Heymans Institute of Pharmacology at Ghent University, and is currently head of the emergency department of the Ghent University Hospital in Belgium.

Share Register

10 largest shareholders

Name	Capital	Votes	Num. of shares	Verified
Peder Walberg	19.30%	19.30%	31 858 414	2020-12-31
Avla Holding AB	10.04%	10.04%	16 572 442	2020-12-31
Fjärde AP-fonden	8.67%	8.67%	14 311 300	2020-12-31
Peter Lindell	7.39%	7.39%	12 201 219	2020-12-10
Staffan Persson	6.85%	6.85%	11 300 629	2020-12-31
RegulaPharm AB	5.97%	5.97%	9 846 730	2020-12-31
Nyenburgh Holding B.V.	2.26%	2.26%	3 735 583	2020-12-10
Avanza Pension	2.16%	2.16%	3 571 010	2020-12-31
Thomas Eldered	1.36%	1.36%	2 251 674	2020-12-31
Mats Blom	1.20%	1.20%	1 988 227	2020-12-31
Total 10	65.21%	65.21%	107 637 228	
Total number of owners	5,476			2020-12-31
Total number of shares	165,068,560			2020-12-31

Source: Monitor by Modular Finance. Compiled and processed data from various sources, including Euroclear, Morningstar and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority (Finansinspektionen). The verification date may vary for certain shareholders 51

EG∃TIS TH∃RAPEUTICS



Thank you!

Egetis Therapeutics egetis.com