



- Dr. Bettica is a full time employee of Italfarmaco, the manufacturer of Givinostat
- Givinostat (ITF2357) is currently in development for the treatment of DMD and BMD. It is not approved for sale in any country including USA
- This presentation is intended for dissemination and discussion of scientific information only



- Role of Givinostat (ITF2357) in Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy
- Brief review of Givinostat Clinical Data
- Update on Phase 3 study



Role of HDAC in the Pathogenesis of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy

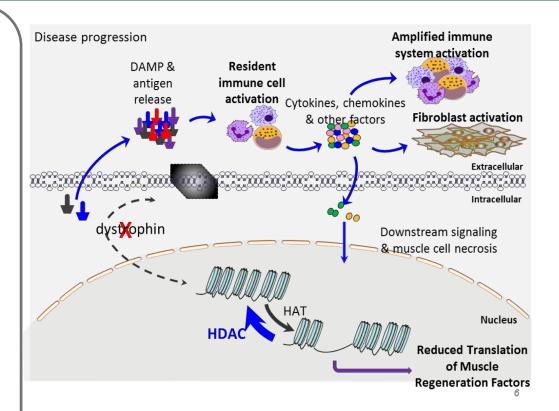
Downstream effects of the lack of dystrophin

Mechanical effects:

- Increased muscle damage
- Muscle cell membrane instability
- Muscle cell necrosis

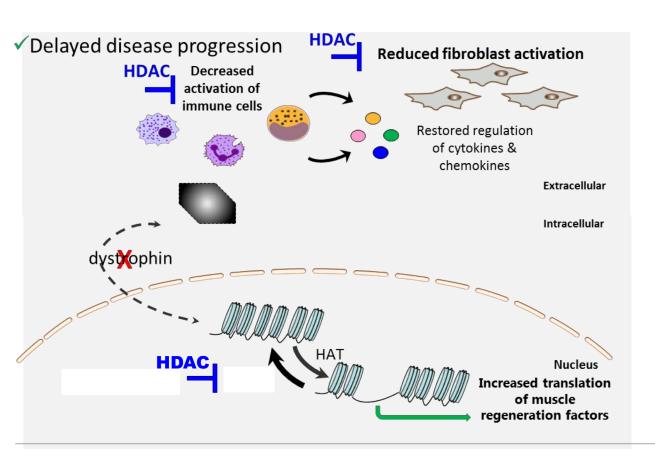
Epigenetic effects:

- Direct: Lack of DAPC leads to a hyperactive HDAC repressing the translation of muscle regeneration factors
- Indirect: Damage-associated molecular pattern (DAMP) release and increased cytokines lead to activation of immune cells and fibroblast, which can be halted by HDAC inhibition



Givinostat Mechanism of Action in DMD Patients





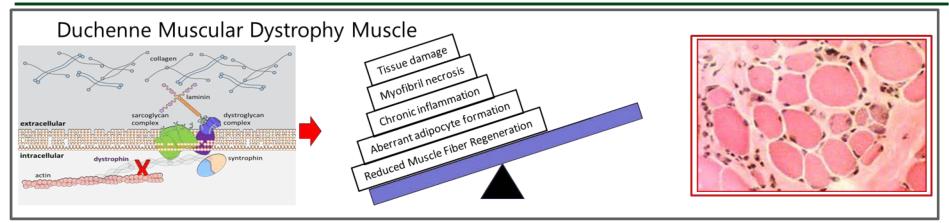
Impact on the epigenetic effects of the lack of dystrophin

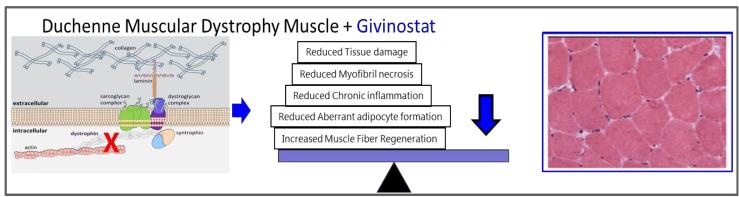
HDAC inhibition:

- ✓ Increased translation of muscle regeneration factors with an <u>increase</u> in <u>muscle regeneration</u>
- Reduced activation of immune cells with a <u>reduction in pro-inflammatory</u> <u>cytokine release</u>
- Reduced fibroblast activation with a reduction in fibrosis



Restoring the Balance in DMD Patients with Givinostat





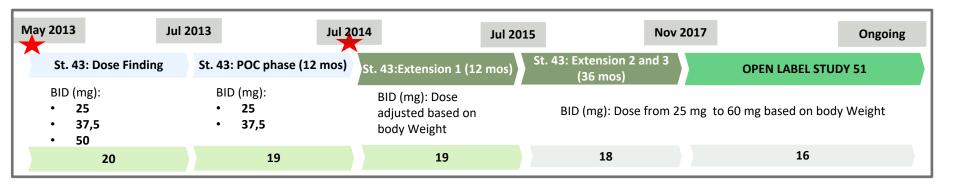


- Role of Givinostat (ITF2357) in Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy
- Brief review of Givinostat Clinical Data
- Update on Phase 3 study



Phase II Study 43 and OLE Study 51: Trial design and patient disposition

Study 43 enrolled 20 ambulant DMD boys aged 7-11 yrs at baseline and on stable steroids. 18 of them completed Study 43 and entered study 51. 16 boys are currently still on treatment.

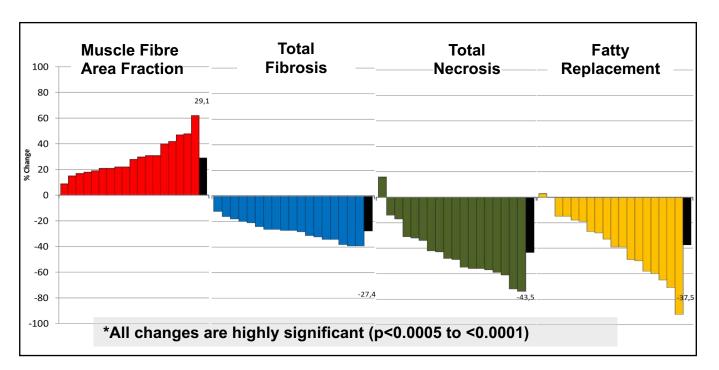


	Baseline	Month 12	Month 24	Month 36	Month 48	Month 52	Month 64
	Mean (range)	Mean (range)	Mean (range)	Mean (range)	Mean (range)	Mean (range)	Mean (range)
Age	8.6 (7-10.7)	9.9 (8.2-11.9)	10.9 (9.2-12.9)	12 (10.2-13.9)	13 (11.2-14.9)	13.3 (11.6-15.2)	14.4 (12.6-16.2)
N	19	19	19	18	18	18	16



Phase II Study 43: Histological results

Givinostat histological results on Muscle Fibres Area Fraction (MFAF), fibrosis, necrosis and fatty replacement are consistent across all children



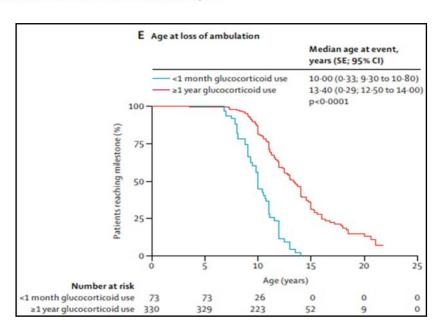




Age at Loss of Ambulation: Natural History from CINRG

Long-term effects of glucocorticoids on function, quality of life, and survival in patients with Duchenne muscular dystrophy: a prospective cohort study

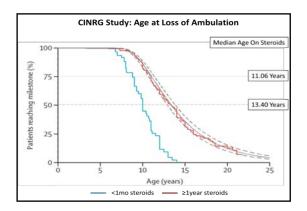
Craig M McDonald, Erik K Henricson, Richard T Abresch, Tina Duong, Nanette C Joyce, Fengming Hu, Paula R Clemens, Eric P Hoffman, Avital Cnaan, Heather Gordish-Dressman, and the CINRG Investigators*

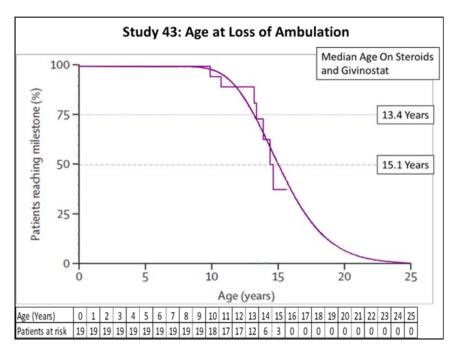




Study 43-51: Givinostat Effect on Loss of Ambulation

Contrasted with the natural history published results (CINRG study¹) study 43-51 results suggest that the addition of Givinostat to steroid treatment delays disease progression





¹ McDonald et al. 2018

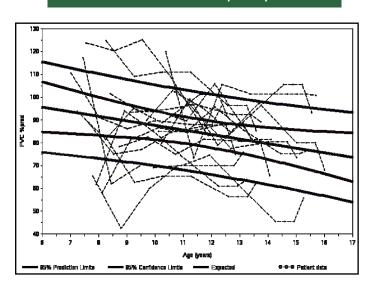


Study 43-51: Givinostat effects on Pulmonary Function

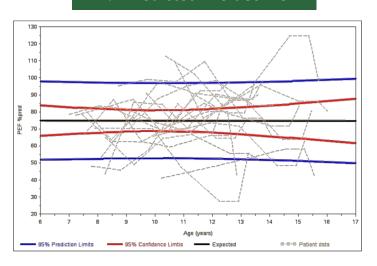
A 4 to 6% yearly rate^{1, 2, 3} of decline in FVC% Predicted and PEF% Predicted has been shown in natural history studies in a patient population comparable to that of Study 43-51.

Givinostat treatment for 5.4 years leads to a delay in the decline of the respiratory parameters (Forced Vital Capacity, FVC & Peak Expiratory Flow, PEF)

FVC% Predicted: 2.0% yearly decline



PEF% Predicted: No decline



Study 43: Safety Data



- ✓ 8 subjects (40%) experienced at least one Serious Adverse Event:
 - Only 2 SAEs were related and the events were "platelets count decreased"
- ✓ All subjects experienced at least one AEs; most of the AEs were mild or moderate in intensity, 11 events were severe; only one subject discontinued from the study due to SAE (i.e "platelets count decreased") during part 1 of the study at 50 mg BID
- ✓ The most common Related Adverse Events (i.e. at least 4 subjects) were:

	All AEs N (%)	Drug Related N (%)
Diarrhoea	15 (75)	15 (75)
Platelet count decreased	14 (70)	14 (70)
Abdominal pain	11 (55)	9 (45)
Decreased appetite	7 (35)	7 (35)
Vomiting	8 (40)	5 (25)
White blood cell count decreased	4 (20)	4 (20)





- ✓ Givinostat's open-label phase 2 study (Study 43) met its primary endpoint (statistically significant histologic effects)
- ✓ Long term results vs natural history data suggest a delay of the disease milestones
- ✓ Givinostat was safe at the doses used

Stage /	Result	
Histologic	\checkmark	
Macroscopic lo	\checkmark	
Efficacy on function	Effect on Ambulation	\checkmark
Efficacy on function	Respiratory and Upper Limb function data	\checkmark



- Role of Givinostat (ITF2357) in Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy
- Brief review of Givinostat Clinical Data
- Update on Phase 3 study



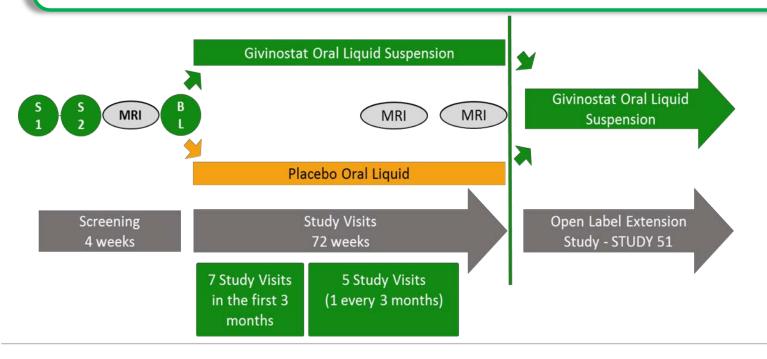
Phase 3 Study in Duchenne Ambulant Boys



Study Objectives

to demonstrate that Givinostat preserves muscle mass and slows down disease progression evaluating:

- the functional effects by function tests
- the morphological effects by MRI





What Happens at Study Visits?



- Informed Consent Paperwork
- Attend the clinical visits, in total of 15 visits (every 3 months):
 - Blood draw more frequently during the first 3 months:
 - · first month: weekly
 - second month: every 2 weeks
 - from the third month: every 3 months
 - Surveys (baseline, at 12 and 18 months) and Diaries (every visit)
 - Muscle tests every 3 months (6MWT, NSAA, 4SC, QMT)
 - Pulmonary Function test baseline, at 12 and 18 months
 - Thigh muscle MRI: <u>baseline</u>, at 12 and 18 months
- Upon successful completion of the study, participants, regardless
 the ability to walk, will have the opportunity to enter into long term
 safety study and they will ALL receive the drug



Givinostat or Placebo Liquid Oral Suspension Twice a day after food



Who can do the study?



Amended Protocol: New Criteria

Key Inclusion Criteria:

- Can walk (no criteria on distance or velocity)
- Be age 6 or older
- Have genetic diagnosis of DMD
- Can climb 4 stairs in ≤ 8 seconds
- Can get up off the floor in ≥ 3 and <10 seconds
- Are taking steroids at stable dosage for at least 6 months
- Can do an MRI
- Can do stair test consistently (the results of 2 tests must be within ±1 second of each other)

Key Exclusion Criteria:

- Take other investigational drugs, idebenone, exon skipping, or premature stop codon readthrough drugs.
- Take other drugs that affect strength or muscle function (e.g. growth hormone)
- Have ankle contractures (i.e. fixed loss of more than 10 degrees of plantar flexion from plantigrade)
- Will have surgery soon
- Are not healthy enough for the study (e.g. ejection fraction <50%; uncontrolled neurological diseases)





Trial Support Program





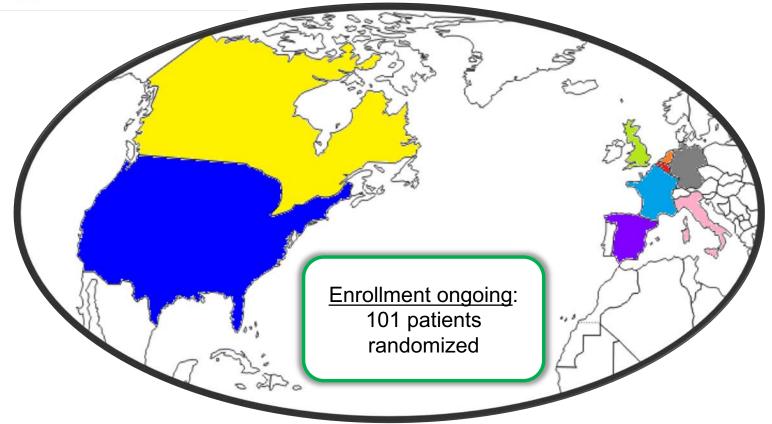




 Home nursing visits available at Week 2, 3, 8 and any unscheduled visits, if necessary Central travel and reimbursement support available for all participants families Open label extension study open to everyone who finishes the trial.









Acknowledgment

















Asociación
Duchenne Parent Project
España
contra la distrofia muscular de Duchenne y Becker







FONDAZIONE





Clinical Sites

Patients' associations



Learn more information on https://clinicaltrials.gov/ Study

Number: NCT02851797

or

Ana Christensen, MPH

Patient Science Liaison for Italfarmaco

Email: patientadvocacy@italfarmaco.com

(412) 593-4389