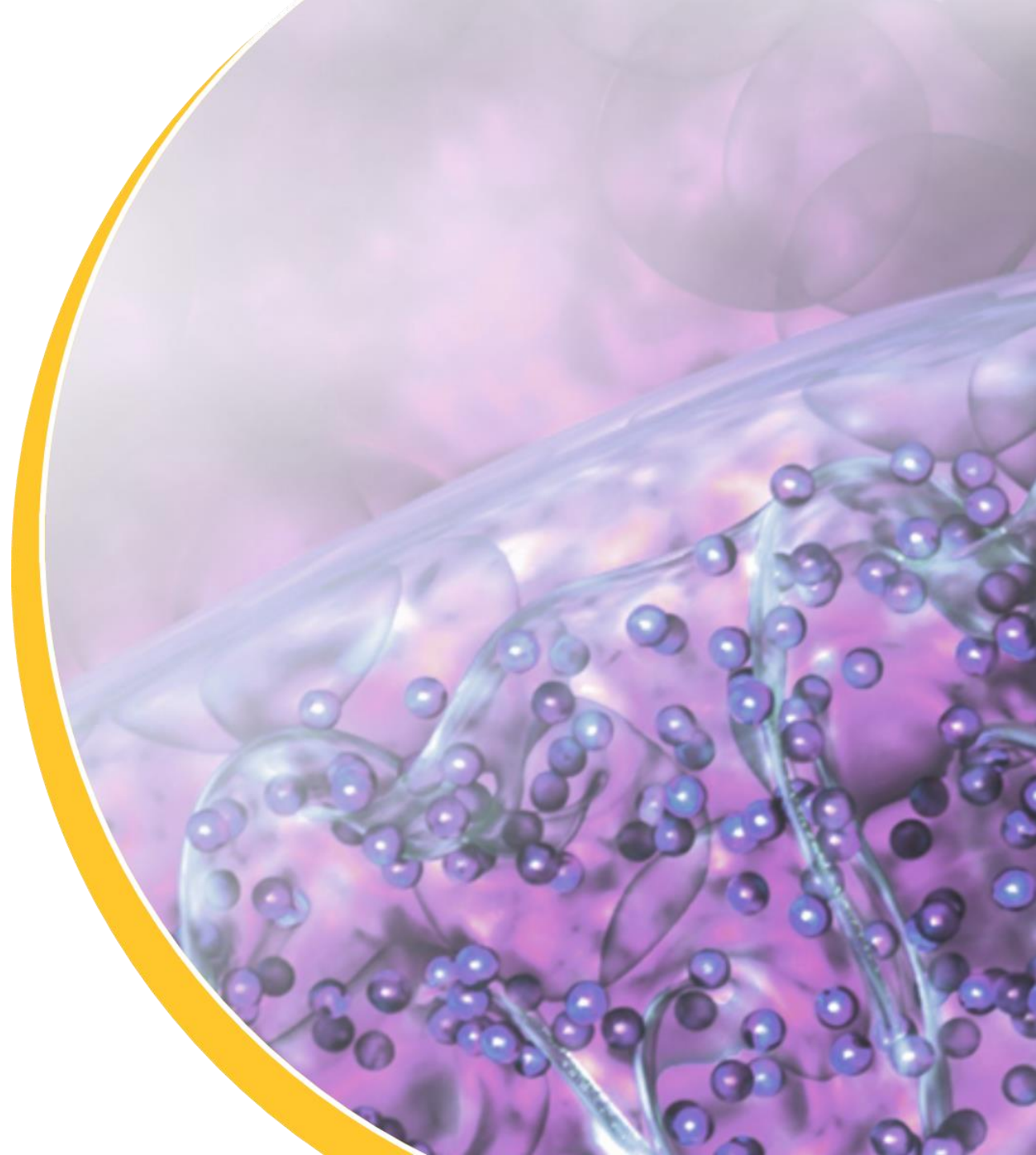




Novel Oral 15-PGDH Therapy Platform: Improving Muscle Strength to Treat Sarcopenia and Neuromuscular Disease

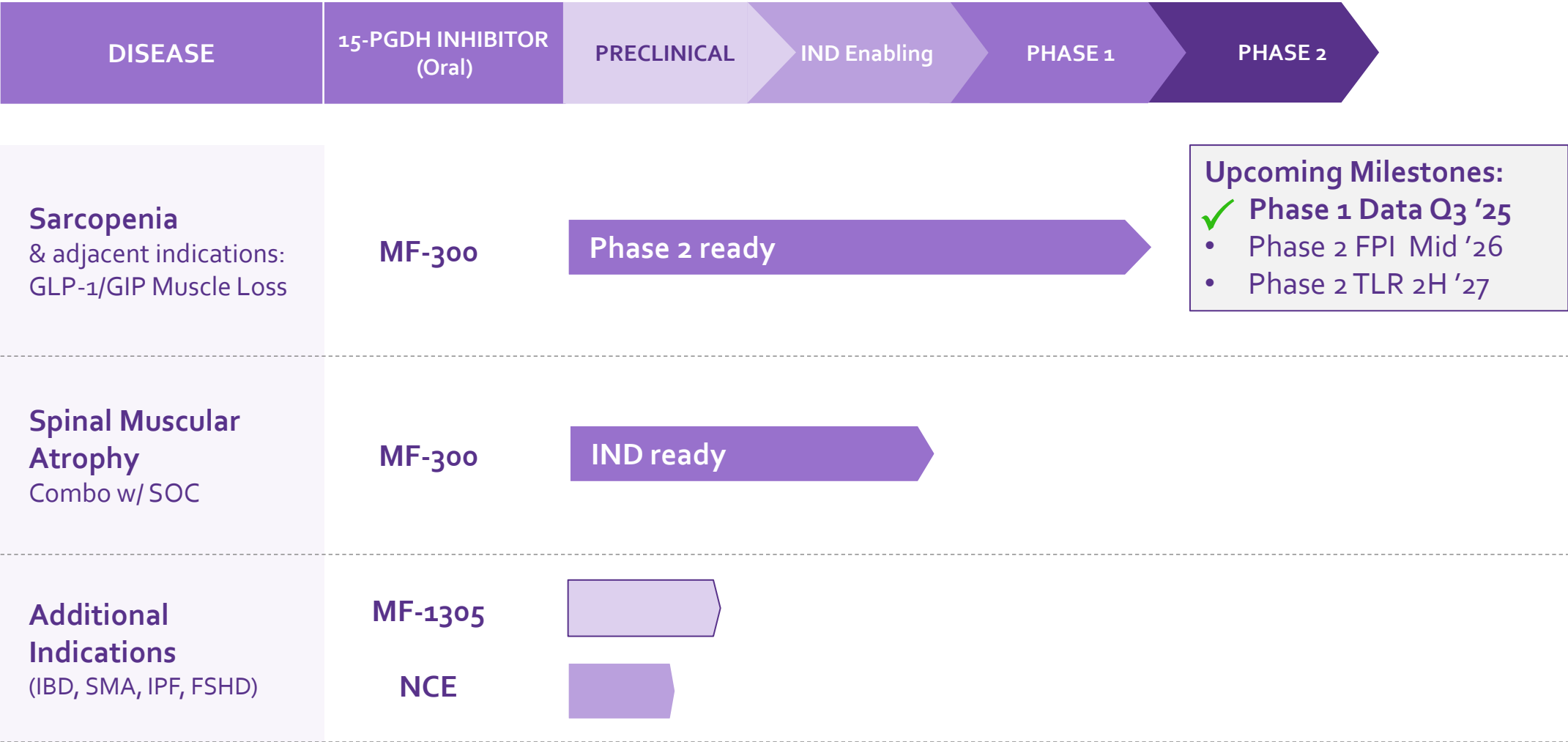
- MF-300 “First-in-Class” Oral Sarcopenia Therapy
- Additional Indication Opportunities:
 - Sarcopenic Obesity, SMA and IBD



Development Status of 15-PGDH Inhibitor Program



- Epirium is developing oral small-molecule 15-PGDH inhibitors to harness PGE2-mediated tissue repair pathways in areas of unmet medical need: including sarcopenia, rare neuromuscular diseases, IBD and lung fibrosis (IPF)



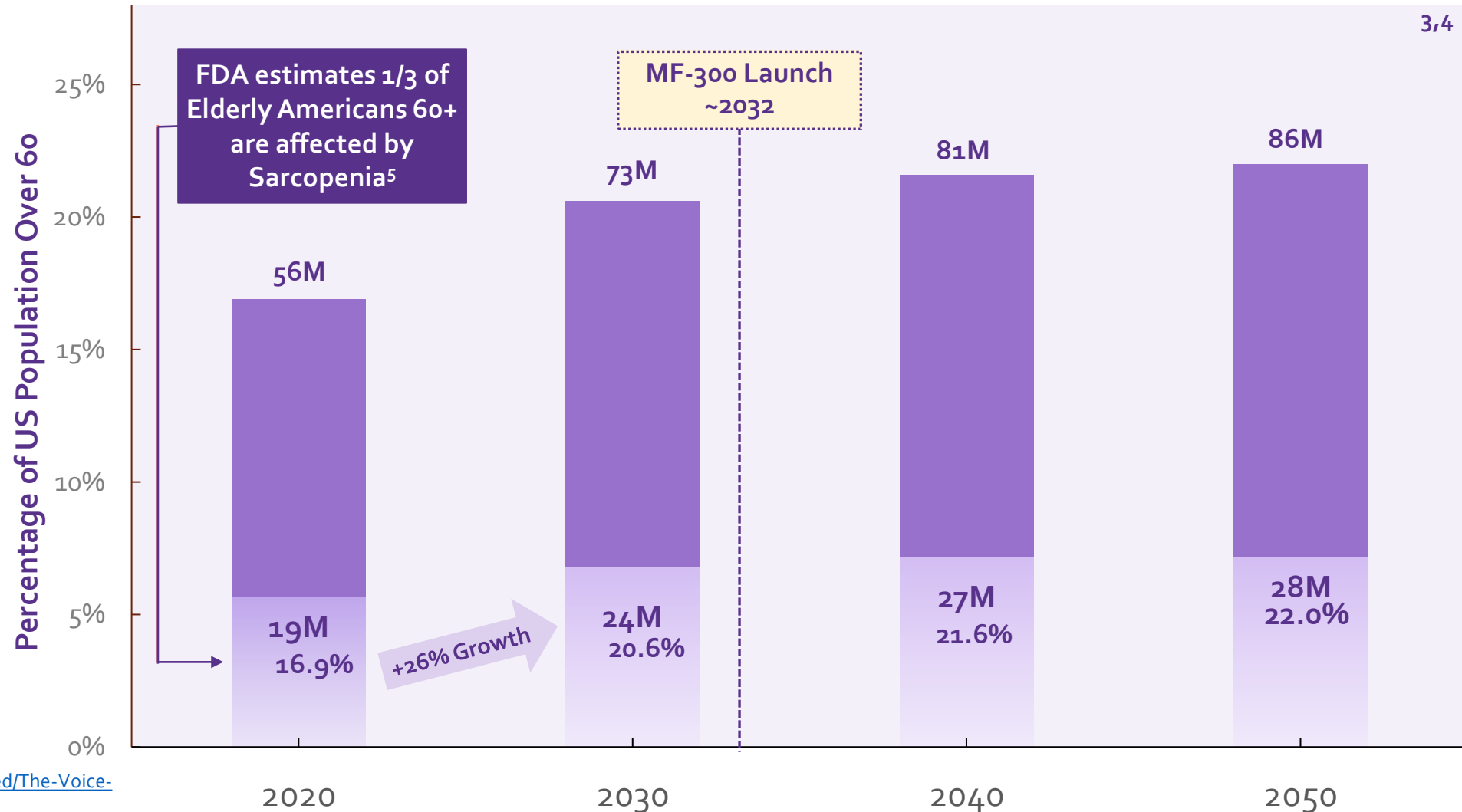
Sarcopenia: Large and Growing Unmet Medical Need w/ No FDA Approved Therapy

Current U.S. Healthcare Sarcopenia Spending Estimated >\$40 Billion Annually¹

**Dependence**
~7 million seniors
“at-risk” of losing
independence

**Falls**
Increased
Morbidity &
Mortality²

**Mortality**
Increased risk
of death²



U.S. Population est. 331M

1. Goates S, et al. J Frailty Aging. 2019.

2. www.agingresearch.org. Sarcopenia Facts and Figures

3. Burns ER, J Safety Res. 2016.

4. Papadopoulou SK. Nutrients. 2020.

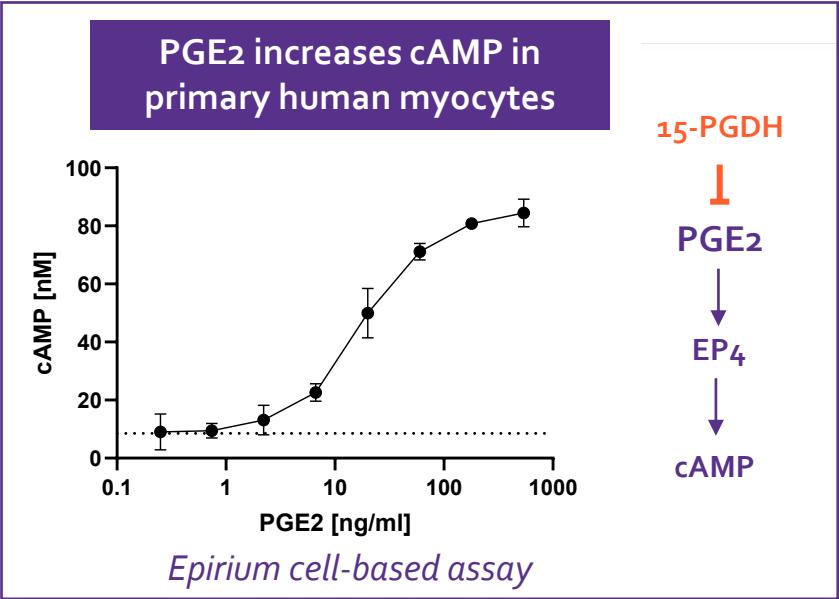
5. <https://www.fda.gov/files/about%20of%20fda/published/The-Voice-of-the-Patient--Sarcopenia.pdf>

Epirium Scientific Platform:

- Mechanism of Action (MOA)
- Preclinical Muscle Force & Biomarker Results



PGE2 Increases cAMP in Human Muscle Cells & Improves Muscle Function in Aged Mice



Muscle Intrinsic Effects

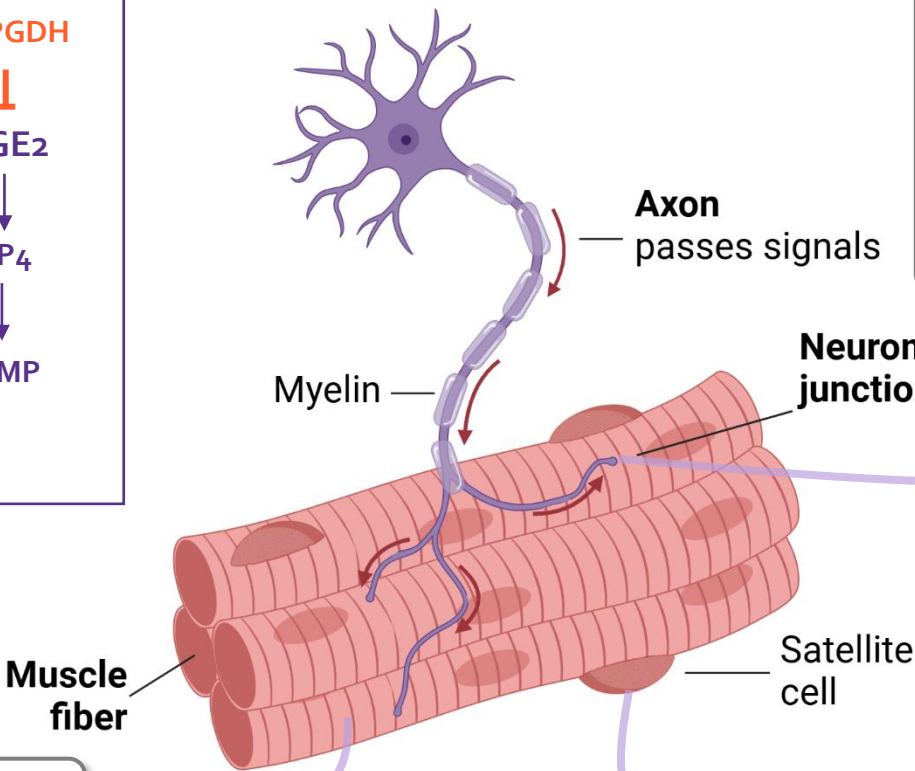
RESEARCH ARTICLE

AGING

Inhibition of prostaglandin-degrading enzyme 15-PGDH rejuvenates aged muscle mass and strength

A. R. Palla^{1,2}, M. Ravichandran^{1,2}, Y. X. Wang^{1,2}, L. Alexandrova⁴, A. V. Yang^{1,2}, P. Kraft^{1,2}, C. A. Holbrook^{1,2}, C. M. Schürch^{2,3}, A. T. V. Ho^{1,2*}, H. M. Blau^{1,2,†}

Science



NMJ Integrity

SCIENCE TRANSLATIONAL MEDICINE | RESEARCH ARTICLE

MUSCLE PHYSIOLOGY

Regeneration of neuromuscular synapses after acute and chronic denervation by inhibiting the gerozyme 15-prostaglandin dehydrogenase

Mohsen A. Bakooshli^{1,†}, Yu Xin Wang^{1,2,†*}, Elena Monti¹, Shiqi Su¹, Peggy Kraft¹, Minas Nalbandian¹, Ludmila Alexandrova³, Joshua R. Wheeler^{4,5}, Hannes Vogel^{4,5}, Helen M. Blau^{1*}

Stem-Cell Proliferation

Prostaglandin E2 is essential for efficacious skeletal muscle stem-cell function, augmenting regeneration and strength

Andrew T. V. Ho^{a,1}, Adelaida R. Palla^{a,1}, Matthew R. Blake^a, Nora D. Yucel^a, Yu Xin Wang^a, Klas E. G. Magnusson^{a,b}, Colin A. Holbrook^a, Peggy E. Kraft^a, Scott L. Delp^c, and Helen M. Blau^{a,2}

^aBaxter Lab, Stanford Sci Systems, Univ Stanford, CA

Cell Stem Cell

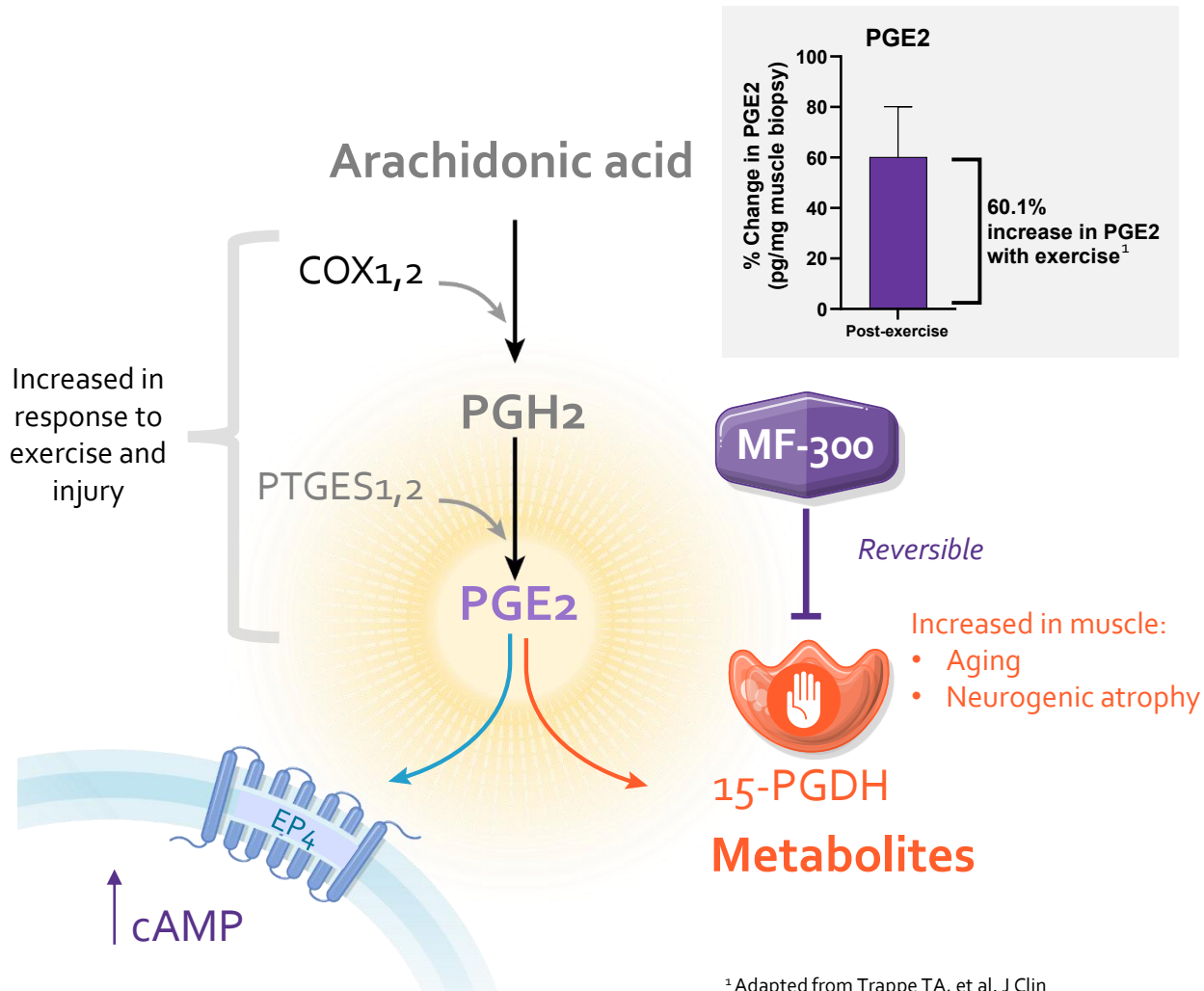
Article

Multomic profiling reveals that prostaglandin E2 reverses aged muscle stem cell dysfunction, leading to increased regeneration and strength

Yu Xin Wang,^{1,2,12} Adelaida R. Palla,^{1,12} Andrew T.V. Ho,^{1,8,12} Daniel C.L. Robinson,¹ Meenakshi Ravichandran,¹ Glenn J. Markov,¹ Thach Mai,¹ Chris Still II,^{1,12} Akshay Balasubramani,^{1,2} Surag Nair,¹ Colin A. Holbrook,¹ Ann V. Yang,¹ Peggy E. Kraft,¹ Shiqi Su,^{1,2} David M. Burns,^{1,11} Nora D. Yucel,¹ Lei S. Qi,^{1,2} Anshul Kundaje,^{1,2} and Helen M. Blau^{1,3,4}

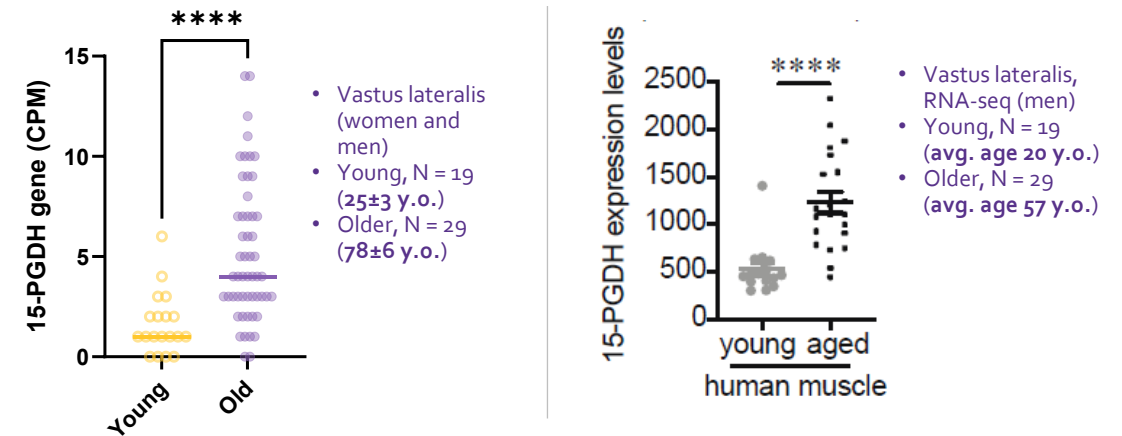
15-PGDH, a Gerotherapeutic Target that Reduces PGE2 Levels, is Upregulated in Aged Muscle

15-HydroxyProstaglandin Dehydrogenase (15-PGDH) Reduces levels of PGE2

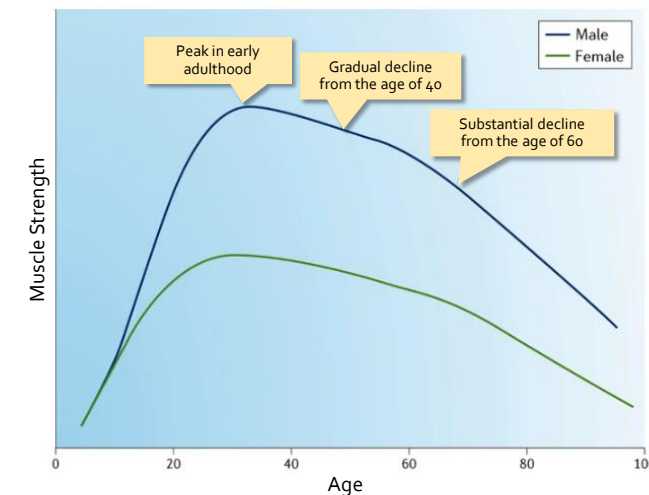


¹ Adapted from Trappe TA, et al. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2001;86(10):5067-5070

15-PGDH gene expression Elevated in aged human muscle^{2,3}



Grip strength, a predictor of sarcopenia risk, declines with age⁴

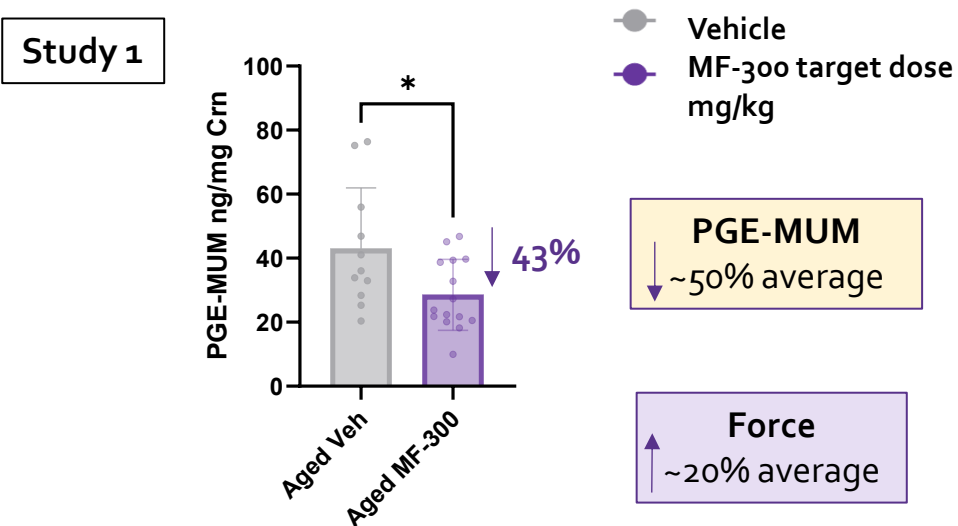


²GEO167186, ³Raue et al., J Appl Physiol 2012 (published in Palla et al., Science 2021), ⁴Dennison et al., Nat Rev Rheum 2017

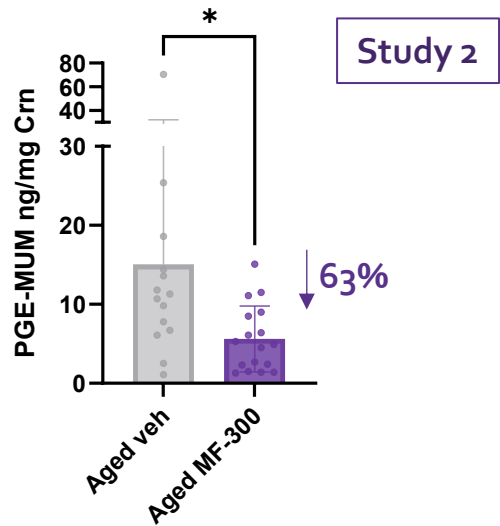
Preclinical Sarcopenia Studies

MF-300 target dose
Increased muscle force and reduced PGE2 Metabolite in aged mice

Study 1

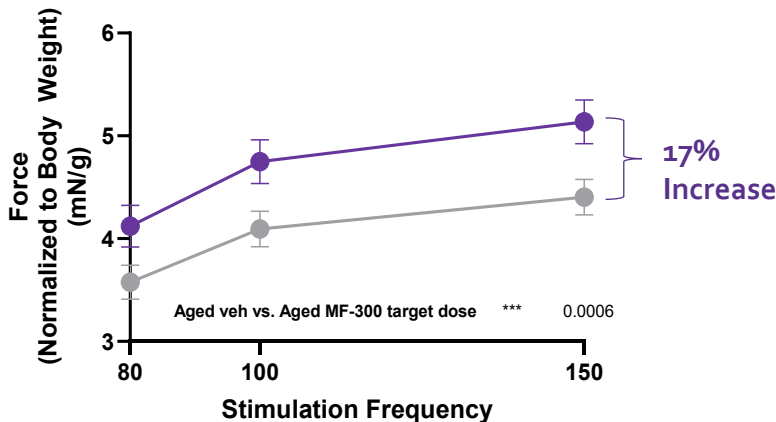
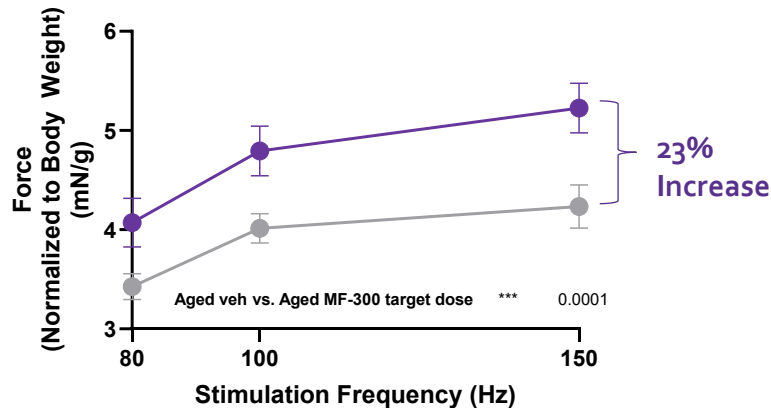


Study 2



Target Engagement Biomarker

- ~50% reduction in PGE-MUM is correlated with
- ~20% improvement in muscle force



MF-300 Sarcopenia Clinical Development:

- MF-300 Phase 1 Study Results
- MF-300 Phase 2 Study Overview

Phase 1 Proof of Mechanism Study

Objectives: Assess the safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of MF-300 following single ascending doses (SAD) and multiple ascending doses (MAD)

Populations: Adult healthy volunteers $\geq 18 - \leq 65$ years of age & Healthy elderly cohort $>65 - \leq 75$ years of age

Doses: SAD explored 5 doses ranging from 75mg to 800mg; MAD explored 3 doses of 75mg, 125mg, and 200mg

Part 1a SAD

- N=8 per cohort (2 pbo, 6 MF-300)
- Doses: 75, 125, 250, 500, & 800mg

Single Ascending Dose
5 non-elderly cohorts, 1 elderly cohort

Part 1b Food Effect

- N=12 (all MF-300)
- 500mg MF-300 administered in the fed or fasted state

Food Effect
2 sequence 2 period cross-over

Part 2 MAD

- N=10 per cohort (2 pbo, 8 MF-300)
- Daily dosing for 5 days to achieve steady state PK
- Doses: 75mg, 125mg, 200mg

Multiple Ascending Dose
3 non-elderly cohorts & 1 Elderly cohort

- All predefined Phase 1 success criteria across Safety, PK, and PD were achieved
- Enabling advancement into Phase 2

Safety

- ✓ Safe and well-tolerated
- ✓ No unexpected or dose-limiting findings
- ✓ Majority of adverse events mild and self-limiting
- ✓ No discontinuations due to adverse events

PK

- ✓ Exposure increases predictably with dose
- ✓ Half-life supports once daily dosing
- ✓ Human PK exposures aligned with preclinical efficacy targets

PD

- ✓ Evidence of target engagement (PGE2 metabolite) w/ substantial proportion of subjects achieving $\geq 50\%$ reduction in PGE-MUM
- ✓ Evidence of mechanism-increased PGE2 levels
- ✓ Clear dose/response relationship defining therapeutic range, supportive of Phase 2 dose selection

MF-300's Safety Profile Supportive of Continued Development

Safe and well tolerated across the evaluated dose ranges

- No deaths, SAEs, or discontinuations due to AEs
- Maximally tolerated dose not identified up to 800 mg (therapeutic range 75-200mg)

Adverse Events: No dose-limiting Toxicities

- No maximally tolerated dose identified, majority of adverse events mild, resolved with intervention. No dose-response in frequency or severity of AEs.
- With repeat dosing (MAD): No difference in overall AE incidence between MF-300 and placebo.
- **Most common AE:** Mild diarrhea: 30% overall incidence in SAD, single event in MAD; transient (resolving w/in 1-2 days)

Laboratory / Vital Signs / ECGs: No clinically meaningful trends in labs, vital signs, or ECGs

- Fasting glucose remained stable
- Some fluctuations in blood pressure and heart rate consistent with placebo
- No QTc prolongation or hemodynamic concerns

*No additional
monitoring
required beyond
standard Phase 2
assessment*

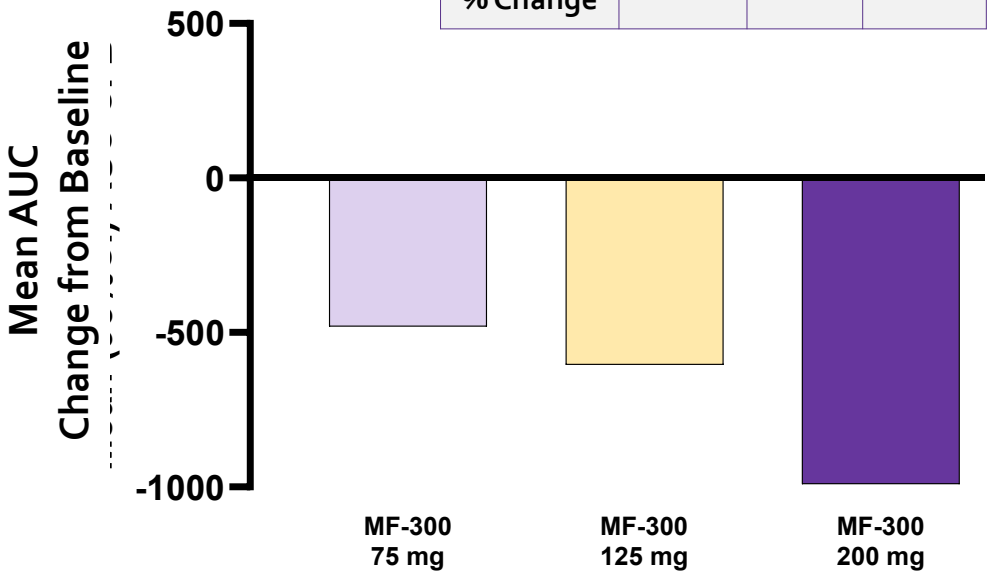
Increased PGE2 Levels with MF-300 Demonstrates Proof of Mechanism



- Reductions in PGE-MUM are consistent with those associated with ~20% improvement in muscle force in sarcopenia mice model
- Increases in PGE2 are consistent with those following eccentric exercise in humans

Placebo-adjusted PGE-MUM
Change from Baseline (95% CI)

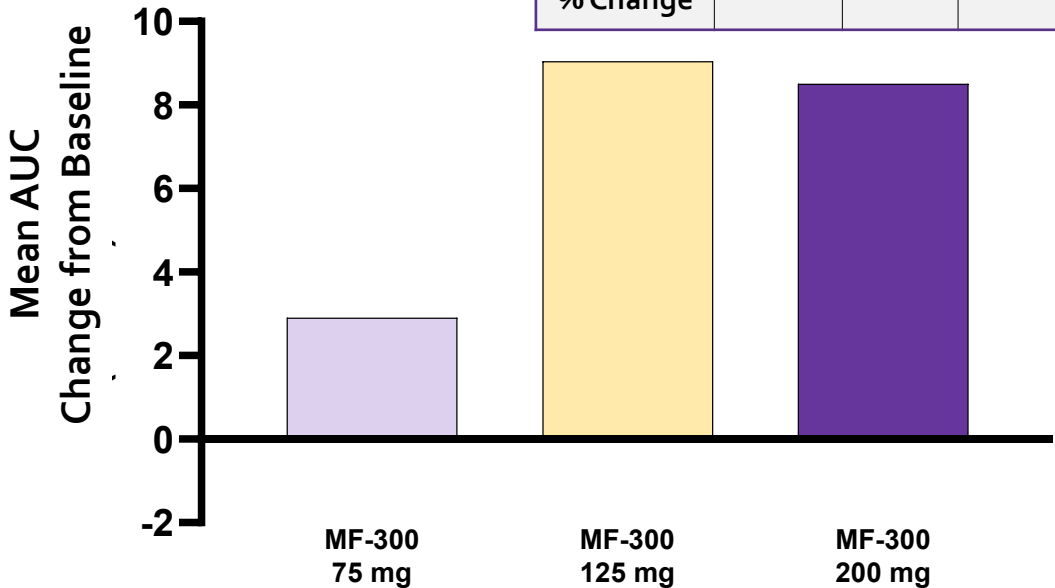
MF-300 (mg)	75	125	200
Placebo Adj. % Change	-64%	-64%	-83%*



*p<0.05 versus placebo (95% CI does not include 0)

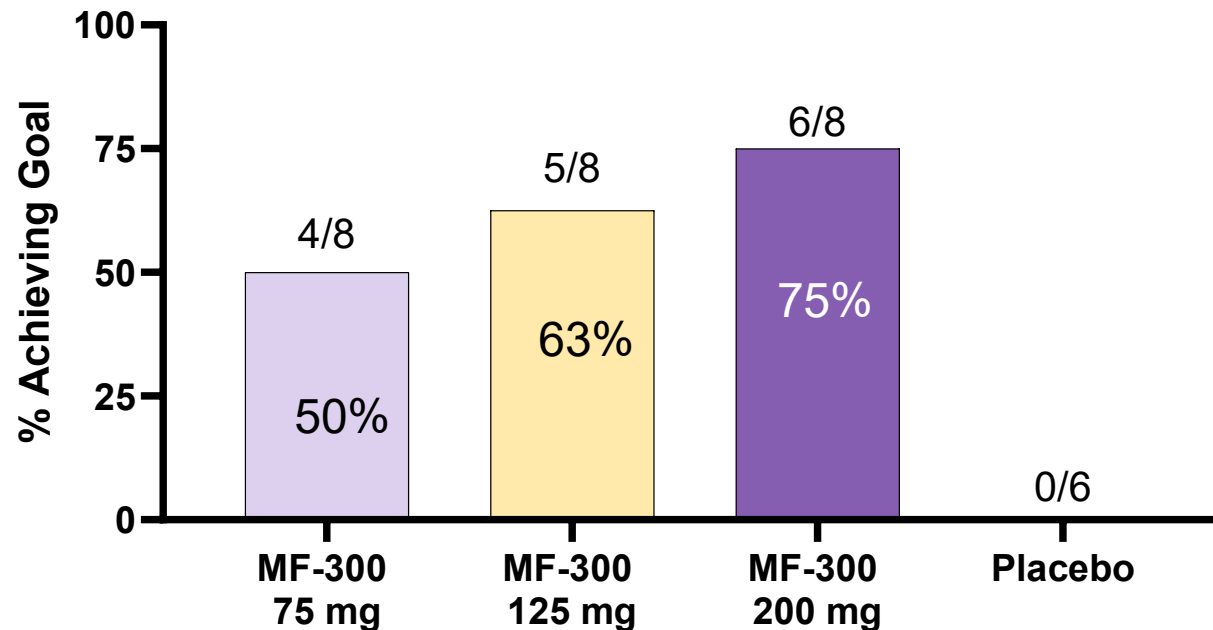
Placebo-adjusted PGE2
Change from Baseline (95% CI)

MF-300 (mg)	75	125	200
Placebo Adj. % Change	+77%	+116%	+128%



Note: Two outlier subjects in the 75 mg group, with markedly greater PGE2 responses due to low baseline values, were excluded from analysis, including the two subjects = 614% increase in MF-300 75 mg dose group.

Proportion of Subjects Achieving Targeted % decrease in PGE-MUM & 60% Increase in PGE₂



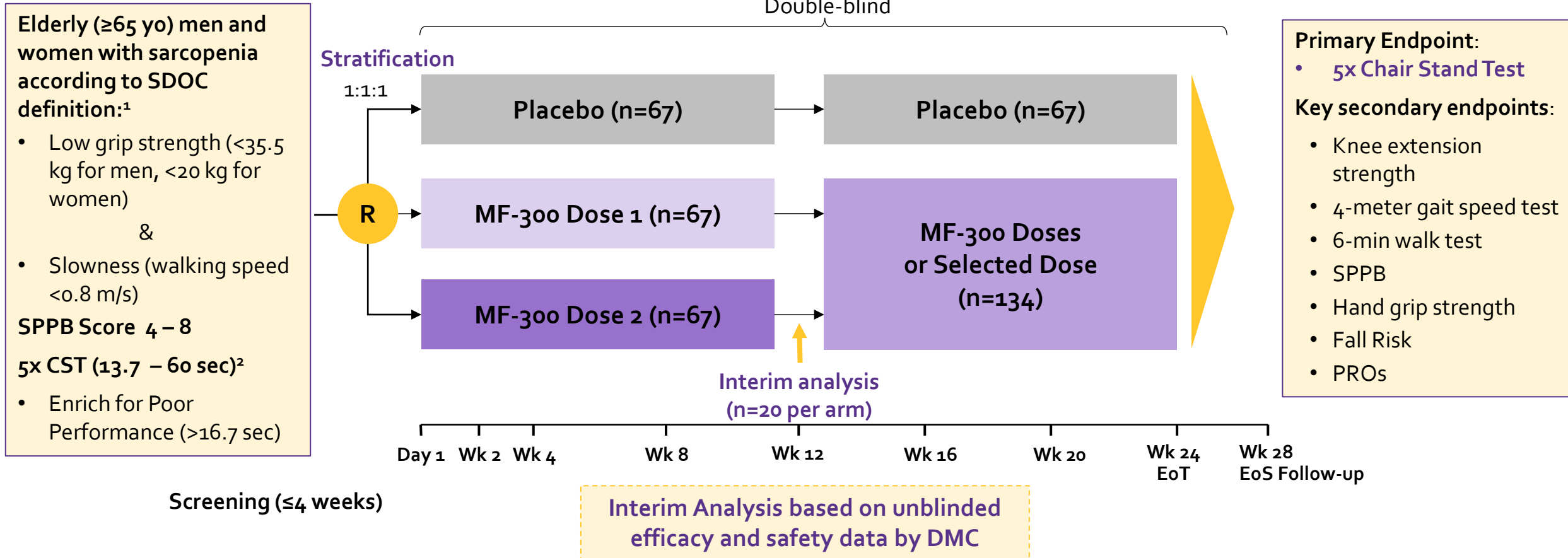
Rationale for targets:

- ~Targeted % reduction in PGE-MUM is associated with ~20% improvement in muscle force
- ~60% increase in muscle following eccentric exercise in humans¹

Subjects were counted only once with their maximum improvement at any timepoint (Day 1-5).

¹Trappe et al., *J Clin Endo Met* 2001

Phase 2: 24-week Randomized, Double-blind, Placebo-controlled Study (N=200)



*The study provides ~80% power to detect a 15% difference between the active and placebo groups

DMC=Data Monitoring Committee; EoT=end of treatment; EoS=end of study; R=randomization; SDOC=Sarcopenia Definitions and Outcomes Consortium; SPPB=Short Physical Performance Battery; Wk=week; yo=years old

1. Bhasin S, et al. J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci. 2023;78:S86–S93.

- **Accepted proxy measure of lower limb power and strength**

- Endorsed by World Health Organization (WHO) ICOPE¹ & EWGSOP²
- Core component of SPPB³

- **Strong predictor of clinical outcomes**

- Activities of daily living
- **Fall Risk: Measured in Phase 2**
- All-Cause Mortality

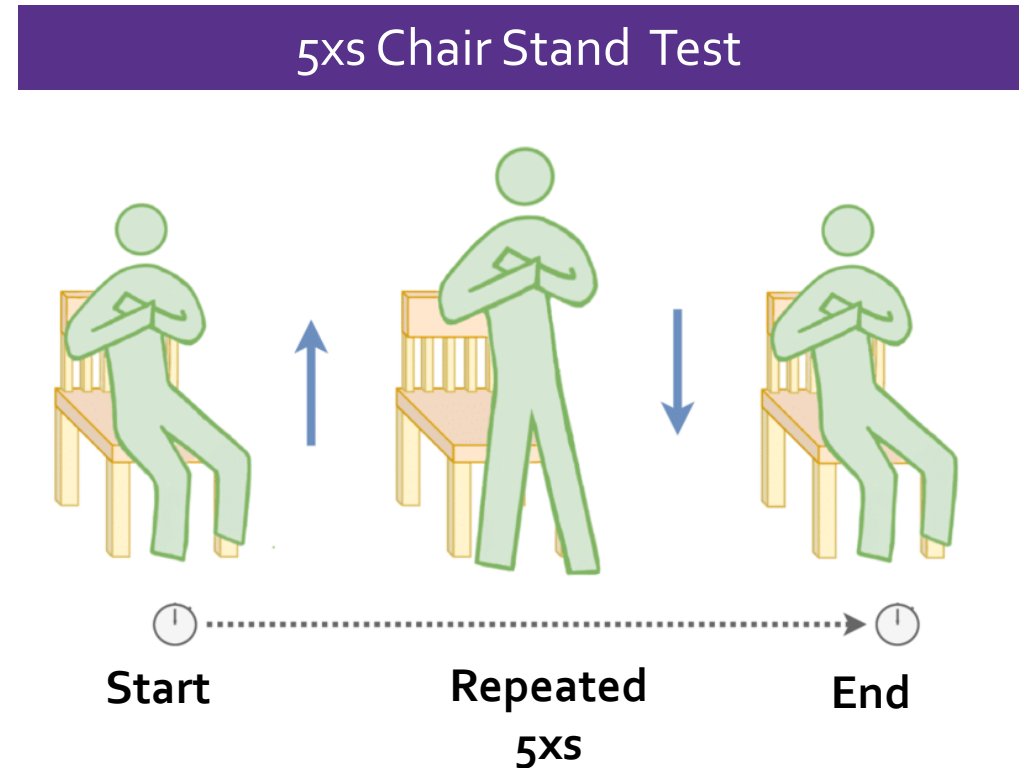
- **Assesses Locomotor Capacity, a key domain of Intrinsic Capacity**

- **Loss of 1 second (~10%) per year is considered clinically significant**

1. ICOPE=Integrated Care for Older People ([9789240103726-eng.pdf](#))

2. EWGSOP2=European Working Group on Sarcopenia in Older People 2 (CRUZ-JENTOFT AJ, et al. Age and Aging. 2019;48:16-31).

3. SPPB = Short Physical Performance Battery



Building Leadership in Sarcopenia w/ Key Clinical Milestones & Activities

Clinical Development Milestones

Phase 1
Non-elderly
Top Line Data

Phase 1
Elderly Top
Line Data

FDA
Type C
Response

FDA Fast-
Track
Decision

Phase 2
First
Patient In

Phase 2
12-wk
Interim

Phase 2
24-wk
TLR

Q3

Q4

Q1

Q2

Q3

Q4

Q1

Q2

Q3

Q4

2025

2026

2027

FDA Sponsored
Sarcopenia
PRO & PerOs
Qualification Study

**MF-300: Late-breaker
Phase 1 Results**

Gerontological Society of
America (GSA) Meeting
Boston, MA
Nov 12 – Nov 15, 2025

**MF-300: Oral Presentation
Biomarker Data & Phase 1 PD Results**

Intrinsic Capacity, Frailty & Sarcopenia
Research Conference (ICFSR)
Washington, DC
Mar 10 – Mar 12, 2026

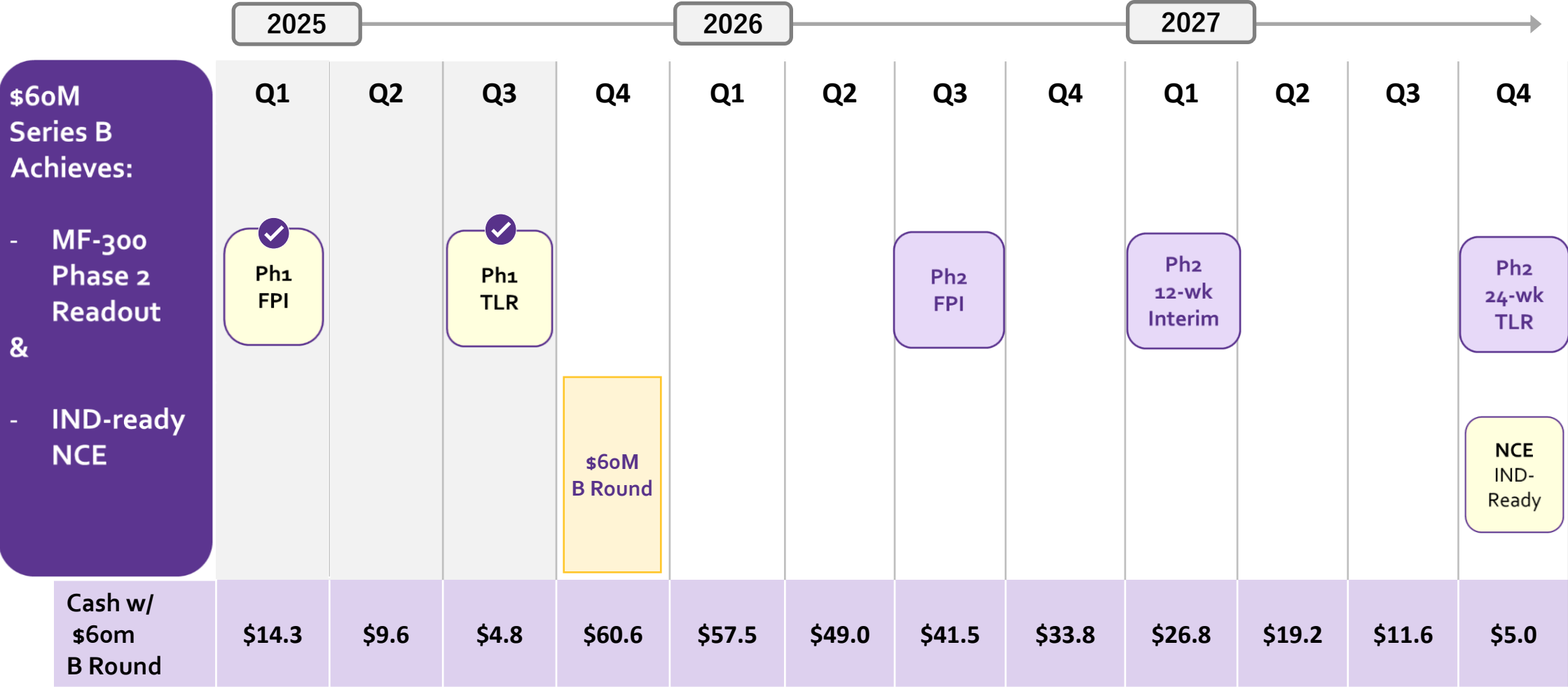
**Epirium Presentation: Phase 1 Results &
Clinical Plan Overview**

Society of Sarcopenia, Cachexia & Wasting
Disorders (SCWD) Conference
**Regulatory Forum w/ Industry Trial Design
(EMA, ex-FDA, Industry)**
Rome, Italy
Dec 11 – Dec 13, 2025

Data Presentations

Financial Review

Series B Funded Milestones: MF-300 Phase 2 Data Readout & IND Ready IND



*Additional \$20M (\$80M raise) enables Phase 3 CMC commencement during Phase 2 (Interim look)
Bringing forward MF-300 Commercial Launch 6 months to 1H 2032*

Appendix

- Team
- SMA Delta7 study results



Experienced Team with a Demonstrated Track Record of Success

Epirium Leadership Team



Alex Casdin, CEO

25+ year track record success in biotech & healthcare:

Port. Mgr: Pequot Capital; CEO & PM: Cooper Hil Partners, Reneo Capital

VP Finance, Amylin; CFO, Sophiris

Investor, Board Member & Audit Chair – Ignyta (acq. Roche), Erasca;

Board: Dusa (acq. Sun Pharma), 454 Life Sciences (acq. Roche)



Eric Miller, CFO

Synthorx (acq. Sanofi)

Acadia Pharm -Commercial Stage

Cadence Pharm. (acq. by Mallinckrodt)



Micah Webster, Ph.D. Sr. Director, TS

Ph.D. in Cellular and Molecular Biology, JHU

Scholar Rock, Associate Director, Translational Science

Discovery programs & Biomarker Strategy for apitegromab

Key Consultant Advisors



Leigh MacConell, Ph.D. Clinical Development

25 years drug development, primarily in metabolic and liver disease

Led multiple drug approvals including first in class for T2DM (GLP-1)

Successfully worked with FDA to define drug approval pathways for disease areas without prior regulatory precedence including NASH



Elaine Chiquette, Pharm.D. Scientific Affairs

C-Suite executive with 20+ years experience in pharma, biotech, and medical device

Led regulatory approvals for NDA, BLA, PMA across USA, EU and China

Formerly served as CSO and head of regulatory & medical affairs at Gelesis



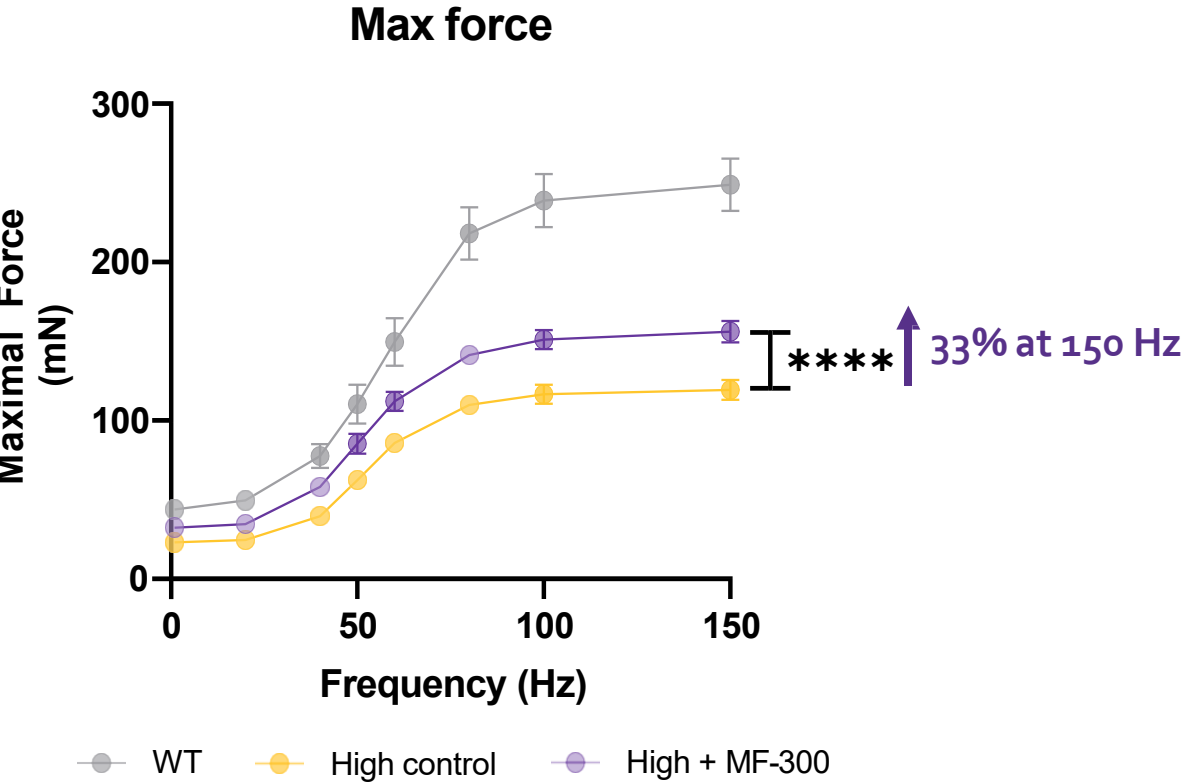
Roger Fielding, Ph.D. Professor of Medicine

Researcher studying the underlying mechanisms contributing to the age-associated decline in skeletal muscle mass

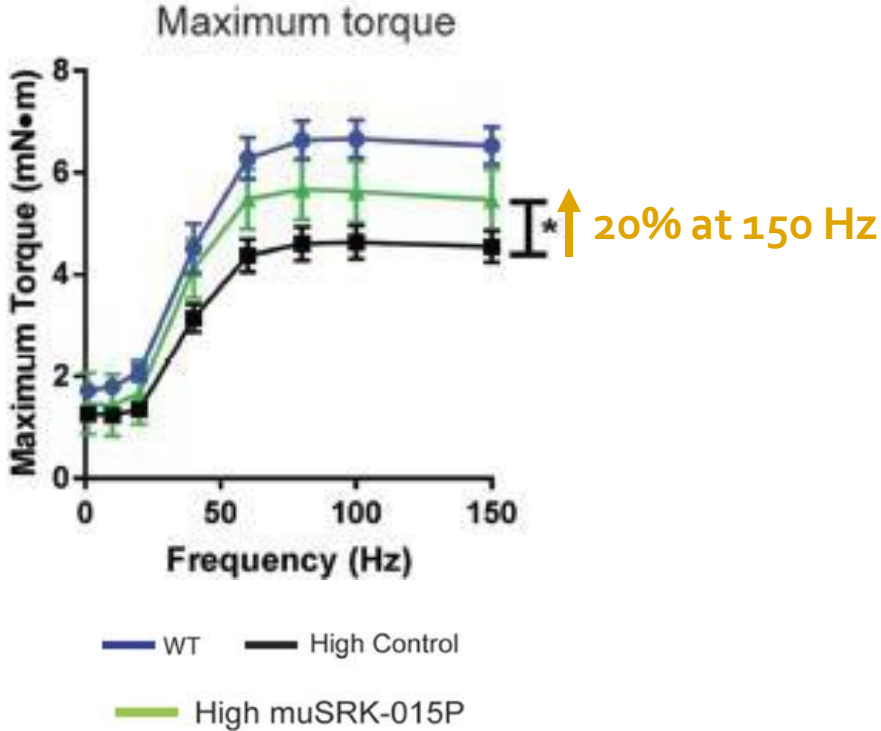
Published over 200 per-reviewed papers and 8,000 citations

Conducted numerous studies examining the roll of skeletal muscle power on physical performance in older adults

MF-300 in SMNΔ7 High/High Male mice



mSRK-015P in mouse Δ7 High/High Male and female mice

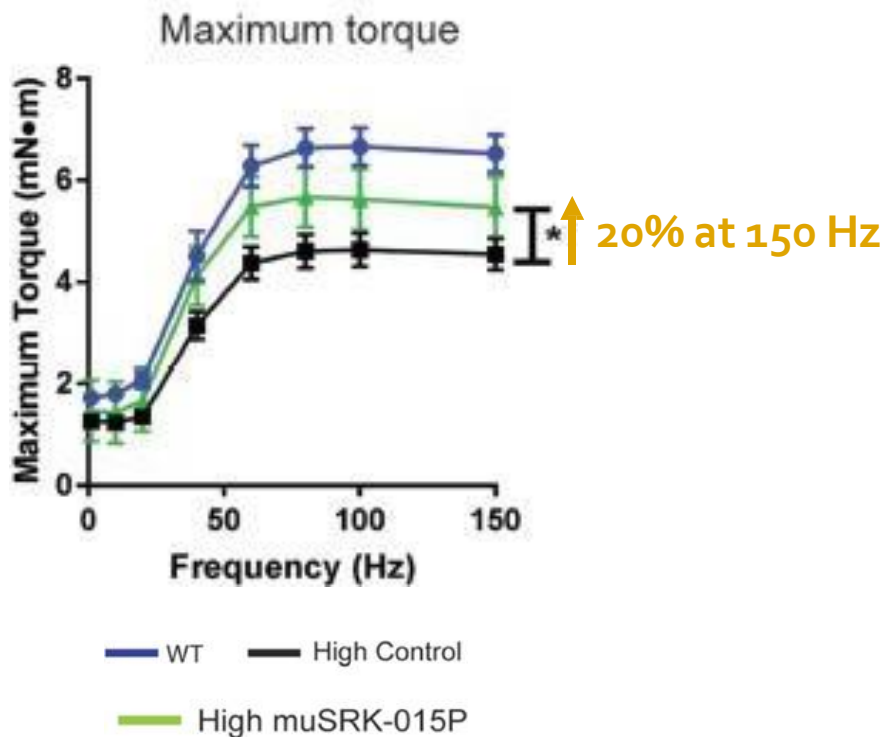


Force = Torque

MYOLOGICA

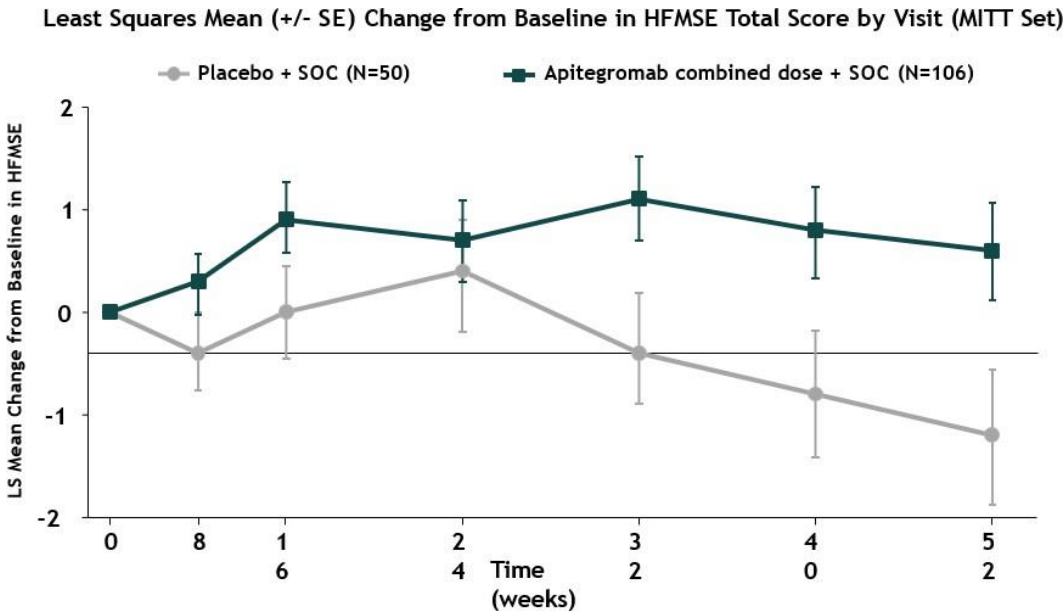
Demonstrates that a 20% increase in isometric plantar flexor force in mice translates to clinical benefit

mSRK-o15P in mouse Δ7 High/High



Long et al., *Hum Mol Gen*, 2016

Apitegromab in SMA + SOC (Ph 3 SAPHIRE)



Change from Baseline in HFMSE Total Score

Primary Analysis	Analysis	n	Results (vs Placebo, n=50)	Unadjusted P-value	Achieved Statistical Significance
	Apitegromab 10+20 mg/kg combined	106	1.8	0.0192*	
	Apitegromab 20 mg/kg	53	1.4	0.1149*	
	Apitegromab 10 mg/kg	53	2.2	0.0121**	