

## **AB Science Webconference**

*28 February 2022* 



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Masitinib filing in the treatment of ALS in Canada under the NOC/c procedure

## Notice of Compliance with Conditions (NOC/c) policy criteria

- Market authorization under the NOC/c (Notice of Compliance with Conditions) policy allows Health Canada to provide earlier market access to potentially life-saving drugs
- NOC/c status eligibility is restricted to:
  - New drug therapies intended for the treatment of serious, life-threatening or severely debilitating diseases
  - For which there is no alternative therapy available on the Canadian market
  - Where the new product represents a significant improvement in the benefit/risk profile over existing products
- \* A pre-assessment performed by an Adjudicating Committee is necessary before being granted authorization to file under NOC/c policy
- If granted, an NOC/c is authorization to market a drug with conditions. Such conditions will be discussed with Health Canada during the procedure

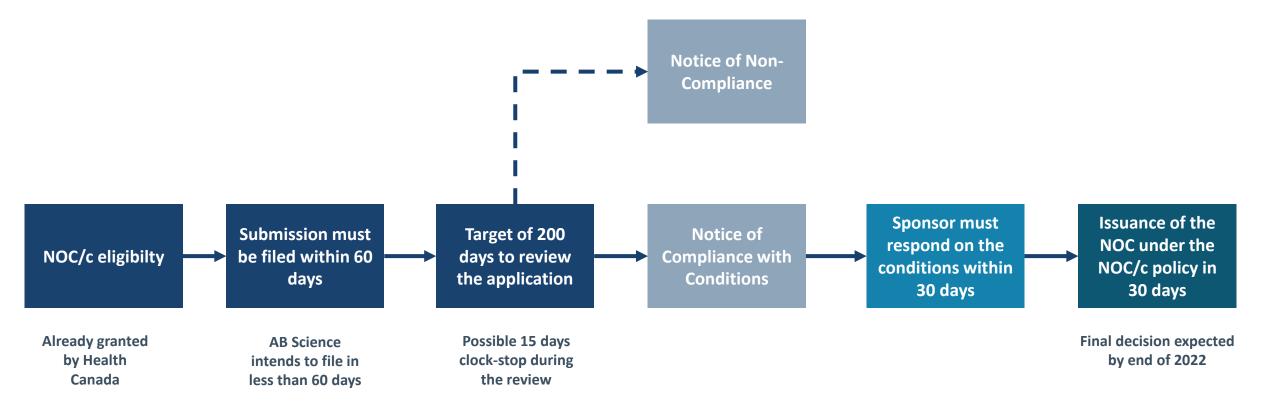
# The Health Canada pre-assessment concluded that masitinib fulfills the criteria for filing and advance consideration under the NOC/c policy



- This pre-assessment was made based on a pre-submission package sent by AB Science including, efficacy data of study AB10015, long-term survival data (75 months average follow-up from diagnosis) of study AB10015, and safety data
- \* Health Canada considered that [...] ALS is a serious, life-threatening and severely debilitating disease, with a median survival of 2 years after diagnosis
- \* Health Canada considered the promising evidence for masitinib 4.5 mg/kg/day when added to riluzole therapy in the treatment of ALS:
  - Clinical benefit on the primary endpoint : [...] study AB10015 reported clinical benefit of the primary endpoint, change in ALSFRS-R from baseline to Week 48 (ΔALSFRS-R). In ALS patients with disease progression <1.1 points/month (normal progressors) prior to treatment initiation, masitinib at 4.5 mg/kg/day significantly decreased decline in ΔALSFRS-R 48 when added to background riluzole therapy, with a between-group difference of 3.4 (95% CI: 0.65-6.13), p=0.016 [...]</p>
  - ✓ Significant delay in disease progression : [...] the secondary endpoint of progression-free survival (PFS), defined as death or a disease progression corresponding to ≥ 9-point deterioration of ALSFRS-R from baseline, also demonstrated a significant delay in disease progression for masitinib 4.5 mg/kg/day of 25% in normal progressors, p=0.016, with a median PFS of 20 months for masitinib and 16 months for placebo.[...]
  - Significant advantage of 25 months in median overall survival : [...] In a post hoc analysis, overall survival was assessed at a June 2020 cut-off date, corresponding to the end of a long-term post hoc follow-up period, at an average follow-up time from diagnosis of 75 months. A significant advantage of 25 months in median overall survival, from 69 to 44 months, and corresponding to a 44% reduction in the risk of death (HR: 0.56; 95% CI 0.32–0.96), p=0.036, was observed for patients receiving masitinib 4.5 mg/kg/day (n=45) compared to placebo (n=62), in the cohort of normal progressor patients with moderate ALS [...]
- Finally, Health Canada considered there is no need of a head-to-head comparison with edaravone therapy : [...] There was no head-to-head trial to assess the efficacy of masitinib compared to edaravone. However, a recently published article demonstrated that time to non-invasive ventilation and survival probability did not significant differ in patients receiving IV edaravone compared to matched ALS patients on standard therapy [...]

## Final decision of Health Canada is expected by the end of 2022





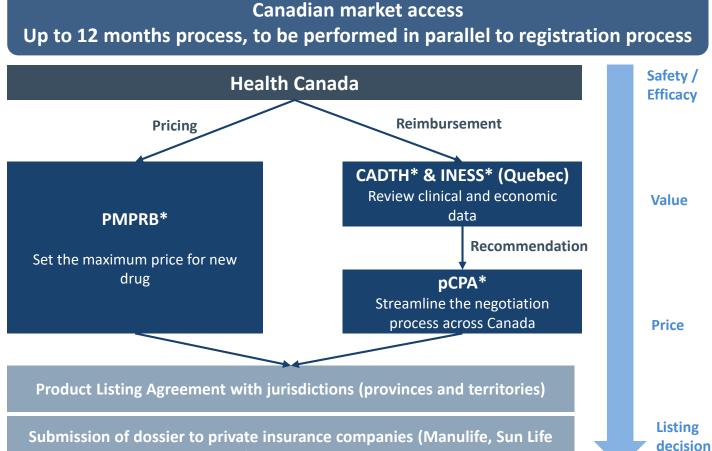
## AB Science will perform Market Access activities in parallel to registration process and will be able to supply ALS Canadian patients immediately





- Canadian market size:
  - 3,000 Canadians are currently living with ALS
  - Each year approximately 1,000 Canadians die from ALS
  - Each year approximately 1,000 Canadians are diagnosed with ALS
- CMC capabilities: AB Science has already the capabilities to supply 3,000 ALS patients per year

\* PMPRB: Patented Medicine Prices Review Board CADTH: Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health INESS: Institut national d'excellence en santé et en services sociaux pCPA : Pan-Canadian Pharmaceutical Alliance



and Great-West Life) to obtain private drug coverage

Edaravone is priced 130K€ (190CAN\$) per year in Canada (before rebates)

## So far, AB Science prepares a stand-alone commercialization strategy in Canada





- The number of ALS centers is limited in Canada (below 20)
- ALS centers are mainly located in 11 cities
- An in-house salesforce should be sufficient to service ALS centers in Canada

### Regulatory status with FDA and EMA

Following Health Canada decision, AB Science intends to discuss/rediscuss

- ✓ Conditional approval with EMA
- ✓ Accelerated approval with FDA
- The discussion will be based on:
  - ✓ Efficacy data of study AB10015, with new ex-post analyses
  - Long-term survival data (75 months average follow-up from diagnosis) of study AB10015, which is new data
  - Safety data
  - Validated and published masitinib mechanism of action



Update on clinical program across indications

## Update on Masitinib - Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)



#### **Confirmatory Phase 3 study**

- Study status: Actively recruiting
- Primary endpoint: Change in the ALSFRS-R score
- Enrolment: 550 patients
- Duration: 48 weeks
- Dosing:
  - Masitinib 4.5mg titrated
  - Masitinib 6.0mg titrated
  - Placebo
- Study publication:
  - Phase 2B/3 study: Mora JS, Genge A, Chio A, et al. Amyotroph Lateral Scler Frontotemporal Degener. 2020;21(1-2):5-14.
  - Long-term survival: Mora JS, Bradley WG, Chaverri D, et al. Ther Adv Neurol Disord. 2021;14:17562864211030365.
- Impact of registration in Canada on study timing: Marginal impact on study completion timing

#### Market and competition

#### Competitive landscape:

- Registered drugs : riluzole, edaravone (IV)
- Drugs in development : AMX0035 (Amylyx), edaravone (oral)
- Targeted patients:
  - Europe : 30,000
  - ✓ US : 20,000

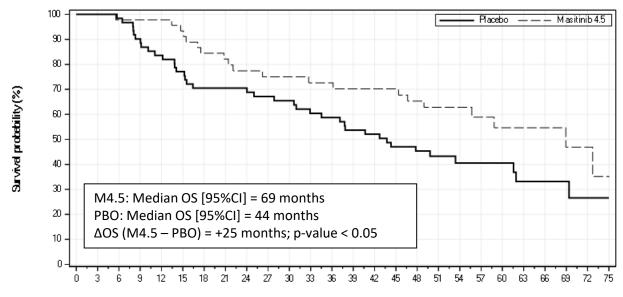
#### Compassionate use

 Compassionate use is not possible until last patient last visit (LPLV) of the current confirmatory study. Otherwise risk of no recruitment or patient discontinuation In ALS, long-term survival follow-up showed a significant survival benefit of +25 months when treatment was initiated early



+ 25 months in median Overall Survival in patients with moderate ALS

Kaplan–Meier survival curves from masitinib study AB10015 long-term survival analysis progressors - Masitinib 4.5mg/kg/day



Moderate ALS (≥2 each baseline ALSFRS-R item; ; ∆FS<1.1)

## Update on Masitinib - Progressive forms of Multiple Sclerosis



#### **Confirmatory Phase 3 study**

- Study status: Authorized in France and Sweden (announced publicly), recruitment to start imminently
- Primary endpoint: EDSS progression over 96 weeks
- Enrolment: 800 patients
- Duration: 96 weeks
- Dosing:
  - Masitinib 4.5mg titrated
  - Placebo
- Study publication: Phase 2b/3 study published : Vermersch P, Brieva-Ruiz L, Fox RJ, et al. Neurol Neuroimmunol Neuroinflamm 2022;9:e1148.

#### Market and competition

- Competitive landscape:
  - Registered drugs : Ocrevus (Roche/Genentech)
  - Drugs in development : BTK inhibitors
    - Tolebrutinib (Sanofi)
    - Fenebrutinib (Roche)
    - Orelabrutinib (Biogen)
    - Evobrutinib (Merck)
- Targeted patients:
  - Europe : 300,000
  - ✓ US : 200,000

# There is a tremendous unmet need, with no approved drugs for non-active SPMS and only one for PPMS

|   |                      | Masitinib Positioning     |  | Label                              |                           |                |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
|   | Manufacturer         | Primary Progressive<br>MS | Non-active<br>Secondary<br>Progressive MS* | Active Secondary<br>Progressive MS | Relapsing<br>Remitting MS | First approved |
| <b>Distribution of patients</b><br>(Estimated Nbr of patients Europe + USA) |                      | <b>15%</b><br>(~ 150 000) | <b>35%</b><br>(~ 350 000)                  | <b>10%</b><br>(~ 90 000)           | <b>40%</b><br>(~ 400 000) |                |
| Total number of drugs registered <sup>†</sup>                               |                      | 1                         | 0  | 19                                 | 19                        |                |
| Ponvory (ponesimod)   | Janssen Pharma       |                           |  | X                                  | Х                         | 2021           |
| Kesimpta (ofatumumab)   | Novartis             |                           |  | X                                  | Х                         | 2020           |
| Bafiertam (monomethyl fumarate)   | Banner Life Sciences |                           |  | X                                  | Х                         | 2020           |
| Zeposia (ozanimod)  | BMS                  |                           |  | X                                  | Х                         | 2020           |
| Mayzent (siponimod)   | Novartis             |                           |  | X                                  | Х                         | 2019           |
| Vumerity (diroximel fumarate)   | Alkermes / Biogen    |                           |  | X                                  | Х                         | 2019           |
| Ocrevus (ocrelizumab)   | Roche / Genentech    | X                         |  | X                                  | Х                         | 2017           |
| Mavenclad (cladribine)  | EMD Serono / Merck   |                           |  | X                                  | Х                         | 2017           |
| Plegridy (peginterferon beta-1a)  | Biogen               |                           |  | X                                  | Х                         | 2014           |
| Tecfidera (dimethyl fumarate)   | Biogen               |                           |  | X                                  | Х                         | 2013           |
| Aubagio (Teriflunomide)   | Sanofi-Aventis       |                           |  | X                                  | Х                         | 2012           |
| Gilenya (fingolimod)  | Novartis             |                           |  | X                                  | Х                         | 2010           |
| Extavia (interferon beta-1b)  | Novartis             |                           |  | X                                  | Х                         | 2008           |
| Tysabri (natalizumab)   | Biogen               |                           |  | X                                  | Х                         | 2004           |
| Lemtrada (alemtuzumab)  | Sanofi / Genzyme     |                           |  | X                                  | Х                         | 2001           |
| Rebif (interferon beta-1b)  | Serono               |                           |  | X                                  | Х                         | 1998           |
| Avonex (interferon beta-1a)   | Biogen               |                           |  | X                                  | Х                         | 1996           |
| Copaxone (glatiramer acetate)   | Teva Pharms          |                           |  | X                                  | Х                         | 1996           |
| Betaferon / Betaseron (interferon beta-1b)                                  | Bayer Healthcare     |                           |  | Х                                  | Х                         | 1993           |

\* Non-active SPMS is a stage of MS that follows relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis and that is characterized with an EDSS score progression  $\geq 1$  point without any relapse in the last 2 years.

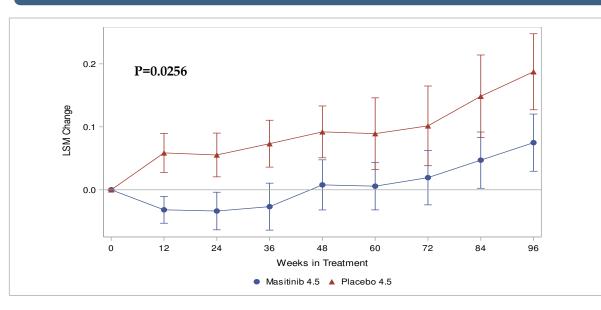
+ BTK inhibitors tolebrutinib (Sanofi), fenebrutinib (Roche), orelabrutinib (Biogen), and evobrutinib (Merck) are not registered (phase 3 development in RMS and PMS)

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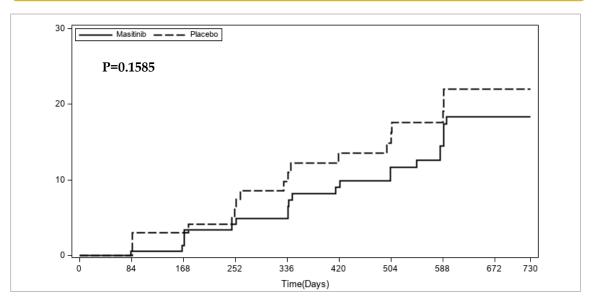
# Phase 2B/3 demonstrated significant benefit on disability progression with masitinib 4.5 mg/kg/day



#### Significant reduction in change in EDSS (Primary Endpoint)



#### 37% risk reduction in confirmed EDSS progression (3 months)



- Time to confirmed EDSS progression was not the primary endpoint and was not powered to detect an significant effect
- Time to confirmed EDSS progression compares favorably with Ocrevus (registered drug) for which a 25% risk reduction in confirmed EDSS progression was observed

## Update on Masitinib - Alzheimer's Disease



#### **Confirmatory Phase 3 study**

- **Study status**: In preparation, to be initiated in 2022
- Primary endpoint: ADAS-COG and ADCS-ADL change at week 24
- Enrolment: 600 patients
- Duration: 24 weeks
- Dosing:
  - Masitinib 4.5mg titrated
  - Placebo
- Study publication: Phase 2b/3 publication pending

#### Market and competition

- **Competitive landscape**: Aducanumab, but positioned on prodromal AD
- Targeted patients:
  - Europe : 3,000,000
  - ✓ US : 2,000,000

# Masitinib is positioned in patients with mild and moderate dementia, which is different from other compounds



| Disease severity | MMSE Score<br>(mini mental state examination) | Aducanumab                  | Masitinib          |
|------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Prodromal        | > 25  | Prodromal AD<br>> 22 / > 24 |                    |
| Mild             | [21 – 25]                                     |                             | Mild & Moderate AD |
| Moderate         | [12 – 20]                                     |                             | [ 12 – 25]         |
| Severe           | < 12  |                             |                    |

The Phase 2B/3 study demonstrated a statistically significant reduction in cognitive impairment based on ADAS-COG and a significant improvement on daily activity based on ADCS-ADL with masitinib 4.5 mg/kg/day

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#### Significant effect on cognitive function after 24 weeks of treatment

Change in ADAS-Cog - ANCOVA Analysis (Full Analysis Set) - M4.5 vs Placebo

|                               |     | escriptive<br>Statistics | Model Su | mmary - LSM    | $\frown$     | Difference     |         |
|-------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------|
| Treatment                     | n   | Mean (SD)                | LS Mean  | 95% CI         | LS Mean (SE) | 97.51% CI      | p-value |
| Masitinib 4.5 mg/kg/day + SoC | 182 | -1.51 (5.81)             | -1.46    | (-2.46, -0.45) | -2.15 (0.59) | (-3.48, -0.81) | 0.0003  |
| Placebo + SoC                 | 176 | 0.63 (5.35)              | 0.69     | (-0.36, 1.75)  |              |                |         |

#### Significant effect on daily activity after 24 weeks of treatment

Change in ADCS-Adl - ANCOVA Analysis (Full Analysis Set) - M4.5 vs Placebo

|                               |     | escriptive<br>Statistics | Model Summary - LSM |               | Difference   |               |         |
|-------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------|
| Treatment                     | n   | Mean (SD)                | LS Mean             | 95% CI        | LS Mean (SE) | 97.51% CI     | p-value |
| Masitinib 4.5 mg/kg/day + SoC | 182 | 0.51 (7.78)              | 1.01                | (-0.48, 2.50) | 1 92 (0 97)  |               | 0.0281  |
| Placebo + SoC                 | 176 | -1.09 (9.17)             | -0.81               | (-2.36, 0.74) | 1.82 (0.87)  | (-0.15, 3.79) | 0.0381  |

- Imputation Model was used for missing Data (missing values are imputed by using the patient's previous non-missing score and data from other similar patients that have continued treatment)
- Sensitivity analysis based on Jump to reference imputation method is also statistically significant

## Update on Masitinib – Indolent Systemic Mastocytosis



#### **Confirmatory Phase 3 study**

- Study status: Actively recruiting
- Primary endpoint: Cumulative 75% response rate on baseline severe symptoms/handicaps among (pruritus, flush, depression) at week 24. Response on a handicap is defined as an improvement ≥ 75% for pruritus, flushes and depression.
- Enrolment: 140 patients
- Duration: 24 weeks
- Dosing:
  - Masitinib 6.0mg titrated
  - Placebo
- Study publication: Phase 3 study published : Lortholary O, Chandesris MO, Bulai Livideanu C, et al. Lancet. 2017 Feb 11;389(10069):612-620

#### Market and competition

- Competitive landscape:
  - Aggressive systemic mastocytosis (not the positioning of masitinib)
    - Registered drugs : Avapritinib (Blueprint), Midostaurin (Novartis)
  - Indolent systemic mastocytosis (positioning of masitinib)
    - Registered drugs : None
    - Drug in development : Avapritinib (Blueprint), BLU-263 (Blueprint)
- Targeted patients:
  - ✓ Europe : 40,000
  - ✓ US: 25,000

## Update on Masitinib – MCAS



#### Previous proof of efficacy in mastocytosis wild-type

- Mast cell activation syndrome (MCAS) is a disease similar to mastocytosis but without the KIT D816V mutation
- Two mastocytosis Phase 2 studies were previously conducted :
  - A first study in patients who did not carry the D816V mutation
  - A second study in patients who did carry this mutation
- Result showed a significant change from Baseline in flushes score, depression score, and pruritus at Week 12, regardless of the presence of the mutation :

|   | Percentage change from baseline at Week 12 |            |          |  |  |  |
|---|--|------------|----------|--|--|--|
|   | Flushes                                    | Depression | Pruritus |  |  |  |
| Study with patients carrying the D816V mutation     | 55%  | 49%        | 4%       |  |  |  |
| Study with patients not carrying the D816V mutation | 64%  | 43%        | 36%      |  |  |  |

#### Phase 2 study in MCAS

- **Study status**: Authorized in France and US (announced publicly)
- Primary endpoint: Confirmed response at 50% on 3 handicaps (pruritus, flush, depression) at week 24
- Enrolment: 72 patients
- Duration: 24 weeks
- Dosing:
  - Masitinib 4.5mg titrated
  - Masitinib 6.0mg titrated
  - Placebo

#### Market and competition

- Competitive landscape:
  - Drugs in development : None
  - Registered drugs : None
- Targeted patients:
  - Europe : 300,000
  - ✓ US : 200,000

Masitinib - Three other confirmatory studies are expected to be launched sequentially following the initiation of the Alzheimer's Disease study



| Next confirmatory studies to be launched                             | Expected timeline for initiation |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Severe asthma uncontrolled by OCS or ICS                             | Second half of 2022              |
| Locally advanced pancreatic cancer with pain                         | First half of 2023               |
| Metastatic Castrate Refractory Prostate Cancer eligible to Docetaxel | First half of 2023               |

## Update on Masitinib - Covid-19

Primary endpoint: Change in clinical status at day 15

**Enrolment:** 200 patients (all patients are under standard of care,

Patient population: Hospitalized patients with moderate and severe

Study status: Actively recruiting

Masitinib 4.5mg titrated

End of study: Results expected in 2022

Dexamethasone)

Placebo

COVID-19

Dosing:

AB20001

Hospitalized patients with moderate and severe COVID-19

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#### AB21002

Ambulatory or hospitalized patients with symptomatic mild and moderate COVID-19

- Study status: Actively recruiting
- Primary endpoint: Viral load from baseline to day 10
- Enrolment: 77 patients
- Patient population: Ambulatory or hospitalized patients with symptomatic mild and moderate COVID-19
- Dosing:
  - Masitinib 3.0mg
  - Masitinib 4.5mg titrated
  - Masitinib 6.0mg titrated
  - Placebo
- End of study: Results expected in 2022

#### In case study AB20001 or study AB21002 is successful

- AB Science would seek for licensing with a big pharma and/or an agreement with nations to execute and finance a Phase 3 study (3,000 patients)
- CMC scale-up would take 12 months to serve million of patients and would need financing

## Update on AB8939 – Acute Myeloid Leukemia



#### AB8939 differentiating factors

- New synthetic microtubule-destabilizing drug
- Able to overcome P-glycoprotein (Pgp) and myeloperoxidase (MPO) mediated drug resistance
- Developed for acute myeloid leukemia (AML), with potential to be developed in numerous oncology indications

#### Positive preclinical data

- Data from a highly resistant Ara-C patient derived xenograft (PDX) mouse model showed that AB8939, administered alone or in combination with Ara-C, increased survival relative to Ara-C alone
- Accompanying significant reduction of blasts in blood and decrease in tumor growth

**Study status**: Authorized in France, Canada and USA (announced publicly)

**Clinical study** 

- Expected timelines:
  - Phase 1 study (3 days): 2022
  - Phase 1 study (14 days, 28 days, 14 days in combination with azacitidine): 2023
  - Phase 2 pivotal study: 2024. This pivotal phase 2 study could lead to accelerated approval if hematological response is above 30%
- Primary endpoint:
  - Phase 1: MTD determination
  - Phase 2: Percentage of patients with hematological response

## Update on financing and licensing strategy

# With current financing commitments, AB Science has enough financial resources to launch commercialization of masitinib in ALS in Canada



- 25M€ commitment by historical shareholders, at the initiative of AB Science:
  - ✓ Financing of 7.5M€ by a historical investor on February 27, 2022, through the issuance of convertible bonds with a conversion price of 14€ with less than 10% warrants at an exercisable price of 12.65€
  - ✓ 17.5M€ outstanding financing option by June 2022, at the initiative of AB Science

#### Research Tax credit:

- ✓ 2020 Research Tax credit to by received by end of Q1 2022: 3.3M€
- ✓ 2021 Research Tax credit to by received by end of 2022: 3.2M€

#### EIB Covid-19 loan

- ✓ Amount: 15M€
- Status: Signed, each tranch to be released at the initiative of AB Science
- ✓ 3 tranches:
  - Tranche 1 (6M€) : Operational conditions already met
  - Tranche 2 (6M€) : Operational conditions already met
  - Tranche 3 (3M€) : Conditions of successful study and being referenced among potential Covid-19 treatment
- The loan bears interest and warrants and is similar to a mezzanine financing

#### EIB second loan (all indications outside Covid-19)

- ✓ Amount: 30M€
- Status: EIB confirmed interest, provided first tranche of Covid-19 loan is used. Negotiations to be finalized
- ✓ 3 tranches:
  - Tranche 1 (10M€) : Operational conditions already met
  - Tranche 2 (10M€) : Operational conditions will be met in the next 12 months
  - Tranche 3 (10M€) : Operational conditions will be met in the next 12 months
- The loan bears interest and warrants and is similar to a mezzanine financing

## Update on licensing strategy



- The research of a licence is an objective of 2022 and is public
- The execution of this search is confidential
- An external financial service provider has been recruited to assist AB Science in this search
- Any licence, will be assessed over the current stand-alone scenario, globally or indication by indication or region by region

