



# NGM282 (Engineered FGF-19 Variant)

Stephen A. Harrison, MD, FACP, FAASLD  
COL (ret.), USA, MC  
Visiting Professor of Hepatology  
Radcliffe Department of Medicine, University of  
Oxford  
Medical Director, Pinnacle Clinical Research

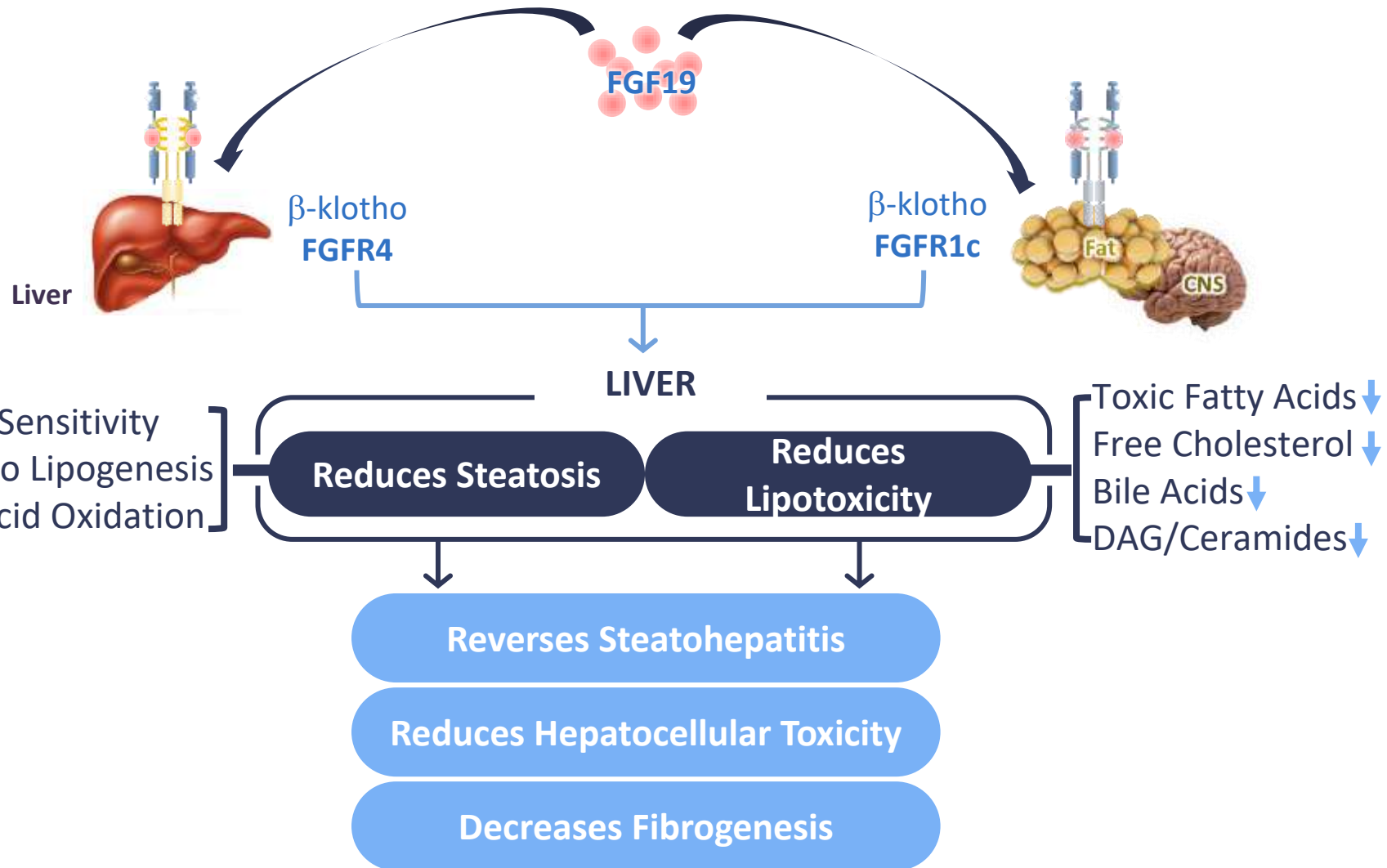
# Disclosure Information:

## Relationships

*Dr. Stephen Harrison* discloses the following relevant financial relationships with commercial interests within the past twelve months:

- Speakers' Bureau: Alexion, Abbvie
- Consultant, Advisory Board: Allergan, Chronic Liver Disease Foundation, Cirius, Second Genome, CiVi Biopharma, CanFite Biopharma, Echosens, Fibrogen, Galmed, Genfit, Gilead, Intercept, Madrigal, NGM Bio, Novartis, Perspectum, Pfizer, BMS, Prometheus, Cymabay
- Grant/Research Support: Allergan, Conatus, Galectin, Galmed, Genfit, Gilead, Immuron, Intercept, Madrigal, NGM Bio, Taiwan J

# FGF19 Has Multiple Biological Activities Relevant to the Pathogenesis of NASH



# NGM282: A Novel Non-tumorigenic, Engineered Variant of Human FGF19

- Over 150 variants screened to identify molecules retaining the metabolic activity of FGF19 while eliminating the tumorigenic effects
- Engineered variant devoid of IL6/STAT3 activation associated with the tumorigenic effects of FGF19
- Studied in multiple animal models of NASH with consistent activity:
  - Normalization of liver enzymes
  - Improvements in all components of NAS
  - Anti-fibrotic activity
  - No tumorigenicity
- Studied in over 400 subjects, including patients with type 2 diabetes, PBC, PSC and NASH

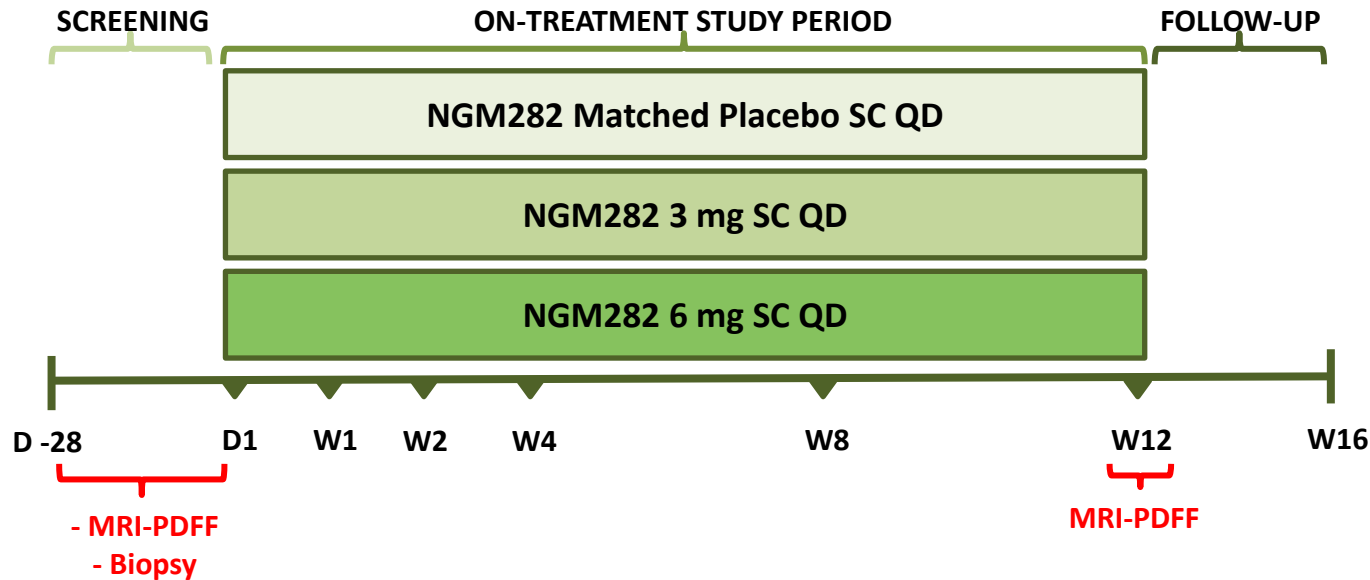
# NGM282 Demonstrates Robust Activity in Animal Models of NASH and Fibrosis

## MODEL

## NGM282 ACTIVITY

	MODEL	NGM282 ACTIVITY
<b>STAM</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>STAM™ model of NASH (STZ and high-fat diet-induced)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significantly improves steatosis, lobular inflammation and hepatocyte ballooning</li> <li>Decreases liver enzymes and triglycerides</li> </ul>
<b>High Fat, High Carbohydrate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diet-induced model of NASH</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduces hepatic steatosis</li> <li>Prevents liver fibrosis and inflammation</li> </ul>
<b>High Fat, Fructose &amp; Cholesterol</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diet-induced model of NASH</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduces hepatic steatosis</li> <li>Prevents liver fibrosis and inflammation</li> </ul>
<b>Aged FXR KO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aged FXR-deficient mice display findings resembling NASH histopathology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Normalizes liver enzymes</li> <li>Improves NAFLD activity score (NAS)</li> <li>Reduces hepatocellular fibrosis</li> </ul>
<b>BDL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bile duct ligation (BDL) model of severe cholestatic fibrosis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significantly reduces fibrosis and suppresses fibrotic gene expression</li> <li>Reduces bile duct proliferation and inflammation</li> </ul>
<b>MDR2 KO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MDR2-deficient mice develop bile duct injury and fibrosis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reverses liver injury and decreases hepatic inflammation</li> <li>Improves liver fibrosis</li> </ul>

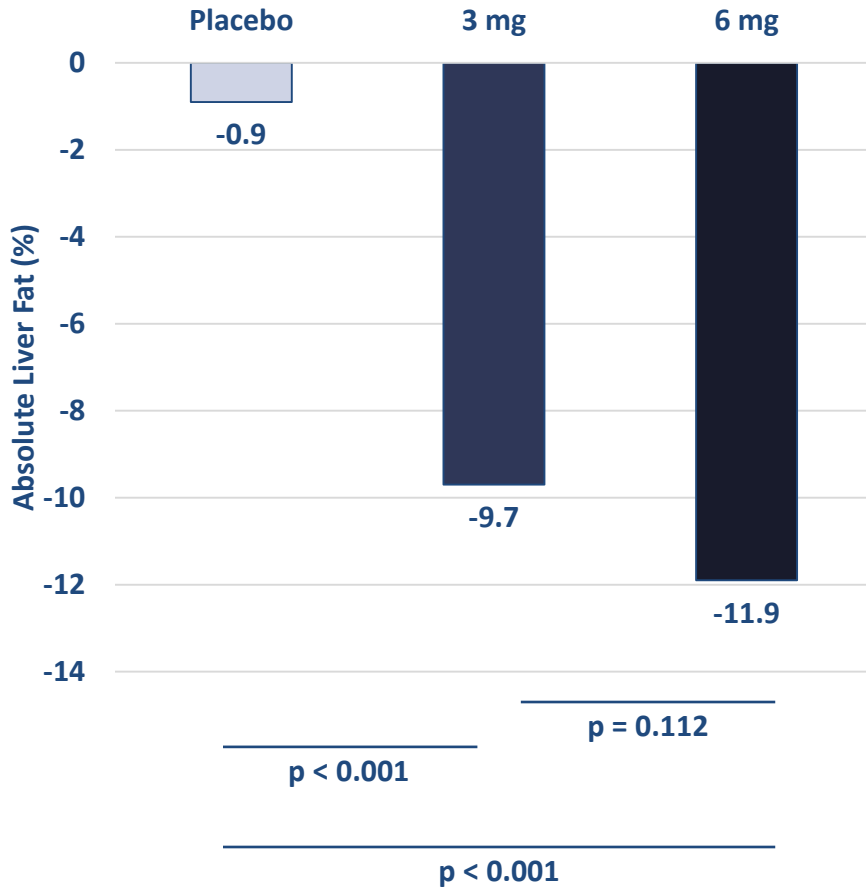
# Phase 2 Study of NGM282 in NASH: Overview of Study Design



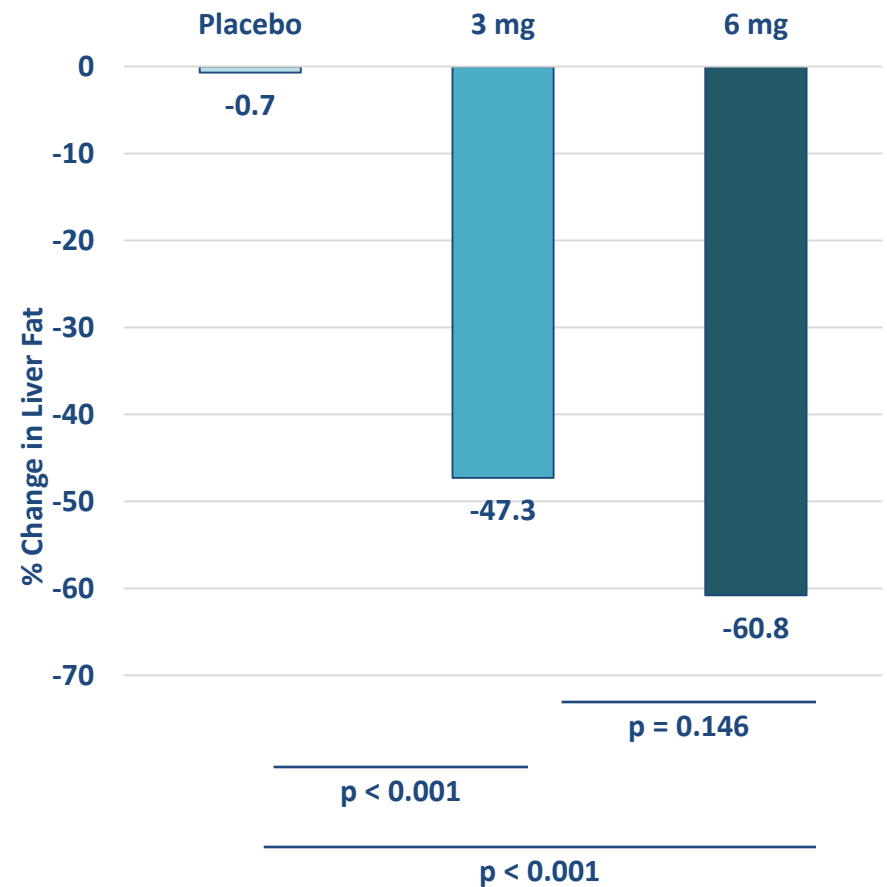
- Randomized, double-blinded, placebo controlled
- Eighty-two subjects enrolled at 18 sites in Australia and the United States
- Biopsy confirmed NASH with a minimum NAS  $\geq 4$  (1 point in each component)
- Stage 1, 2 or 3 fibrosis
- Minimum 8% absolute liver fat content by MRI-PDFF
- ALT  $\geq 19$  IU/L in females;  $\geq 30$  IU/L in males
- **Primary endpoint is a decrease in absolute liver fat content  $\geq 5\%$**

# Primary Endpoint Met with Clinically Meaningful Changes in Liver Fat Content

Absolute Change

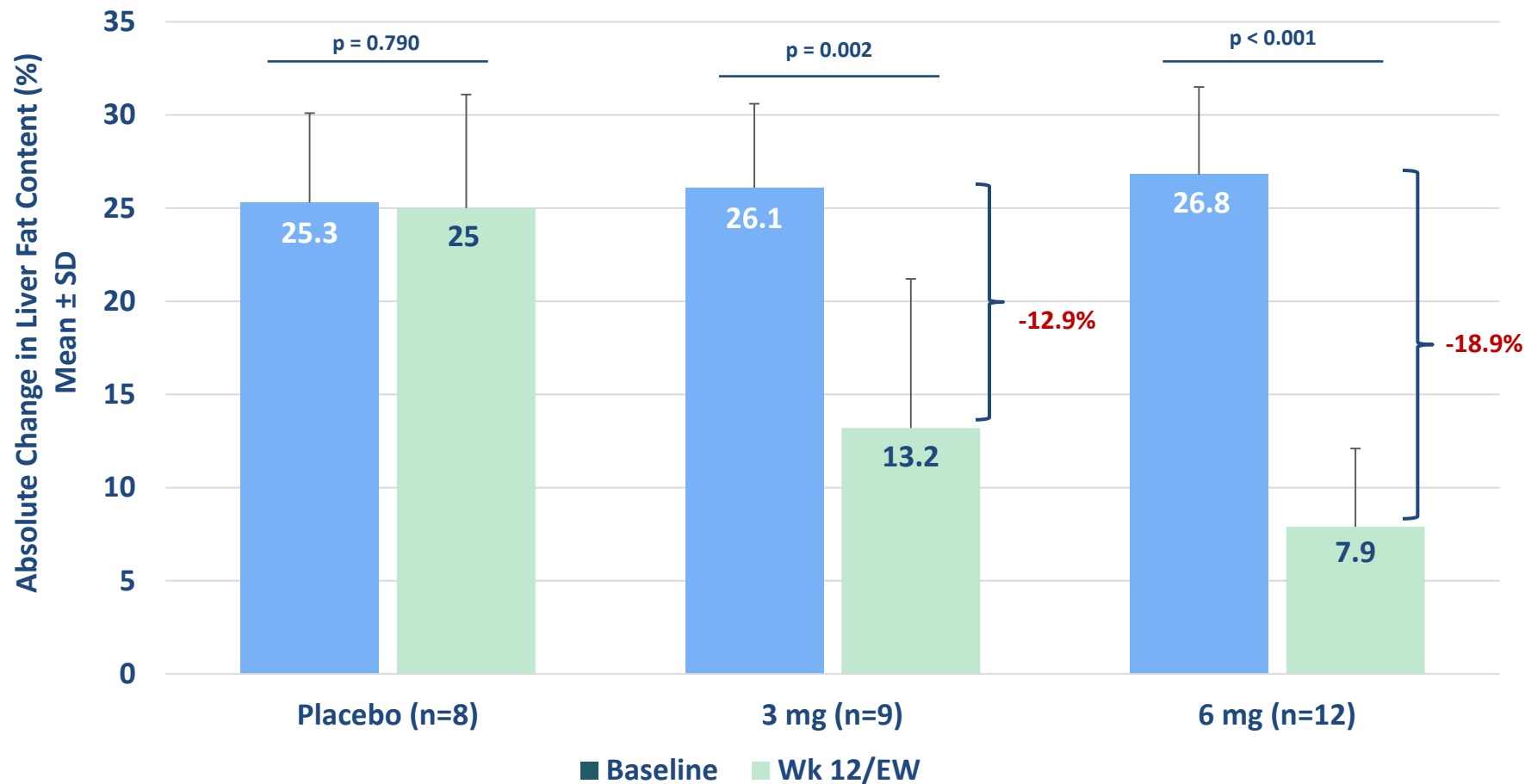


Relative Change



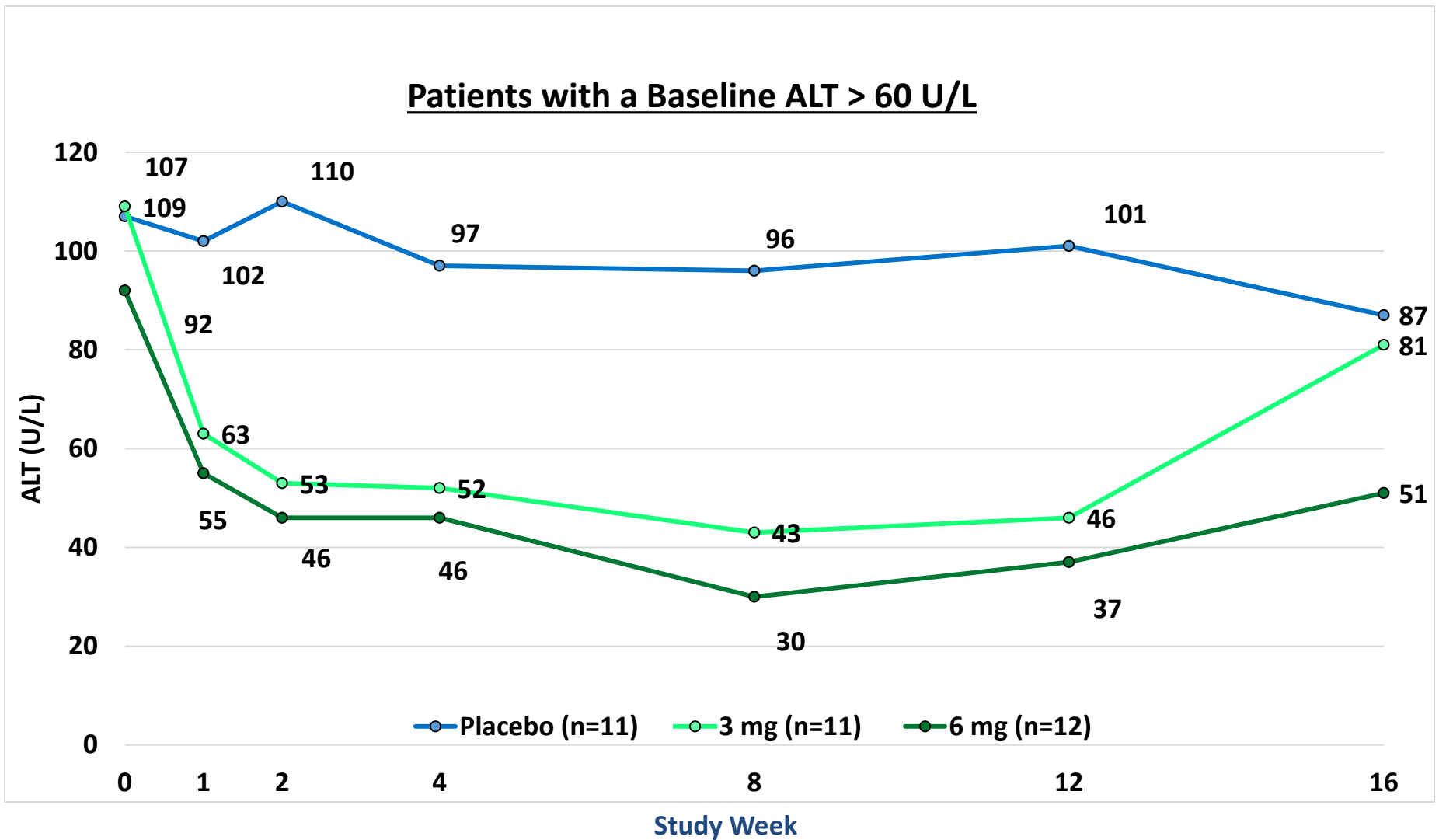
*Decreases in liver fat strongly correlate with a reduction in ALT, AST and C4*

# Greatest Magnitude of Effect in Subjects with Most Active Disease: Baseline MRI-PDFF >20%





# Rapid and Sustained Reductions in ALT in Patients with High Baseline Levels



# Significant Correlations Between Decreases in LFC and NASH or Target Engagement Biomarkers

## Correlation Between Absolute LFC and Key Biomarkers

PARAMETER	r-value	p-value
C4 (ng/ml)	0.53	< 0.0001
LDL Cholesterol (mg/dL)	-0.54	< 0.001
ALT (U/L)	0.46	< 0.001
Total Cholesterol (mg/dL)	-0.43	< 0.001
AST (U/L)	0.37	< 0.001
HbA1c (%)	0.32	0.004
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	0.31	0.006

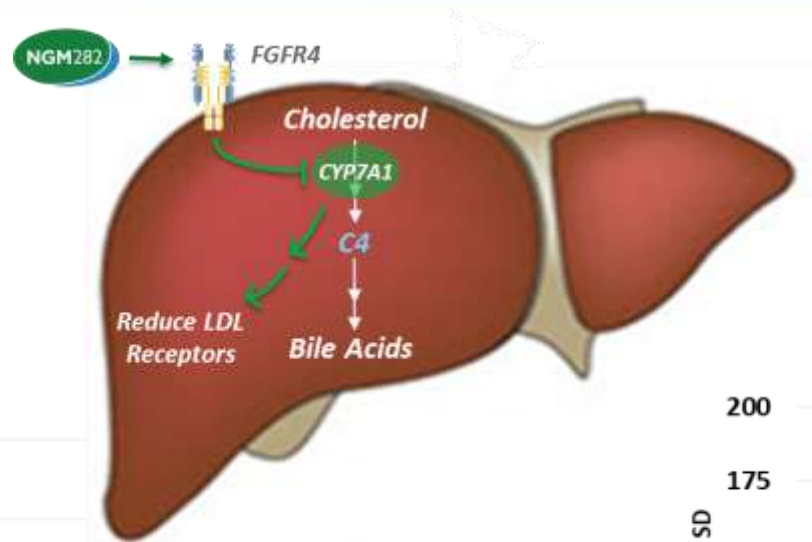
# Noninvasive Parameters in Open-Label Dose Finding Study for 12 weeks

## OPEN LABEL

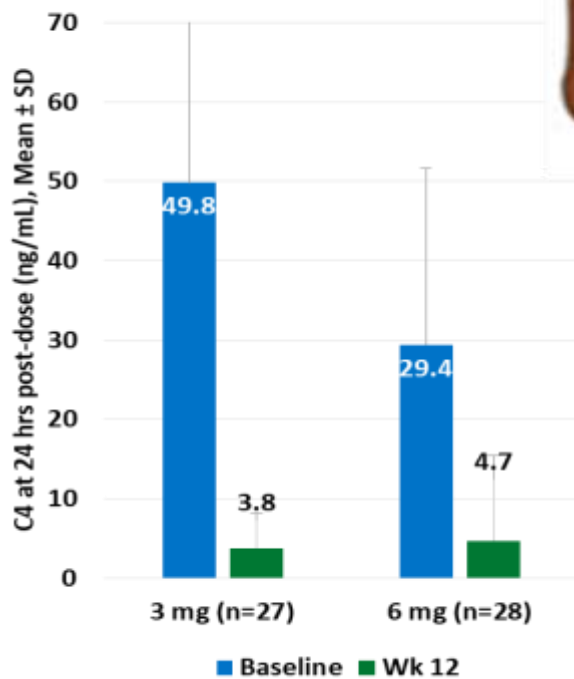
Parameter	0.3 mg (n=23)	1 mg (n=21)	3 mg (n=16)
MRI-PDFF, Absolute %	-5.3%	-11.0%	-10.9%
Absolute $\geq 5\%$ (% of pts.)	57%	90%	100%
MRI-PDFF, Relative %	-29%	-57%	-66%
Relative $\geq 30\%$ (% of pts.)	48%	85%	100%
ALT, Absolute (IU)	-21	-44	-54
ALT, Relative %	-30%	-59%	-59%

1 mg NGM282 dose has comparable efficacy vs. 3 mg (MRI, ALT)

# Decreased C4 and Increased LDL-C Levels Reflect Potent FGFR4-Mediated CYP7A1 Inhibition

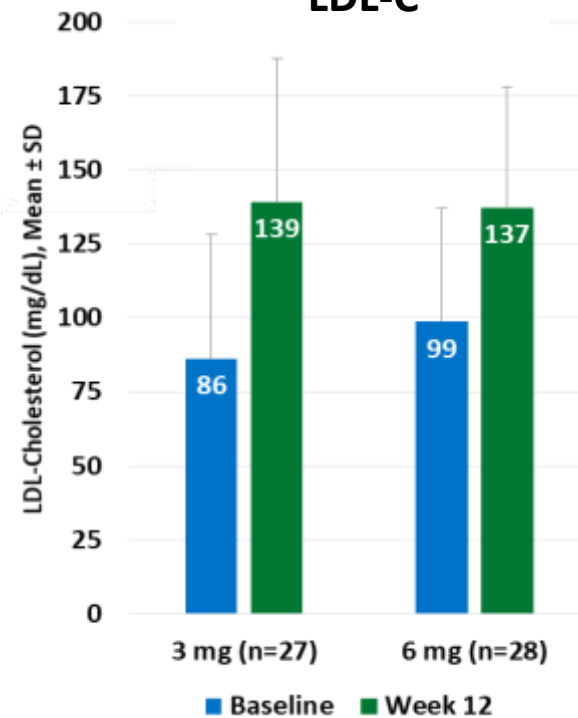


**C4**



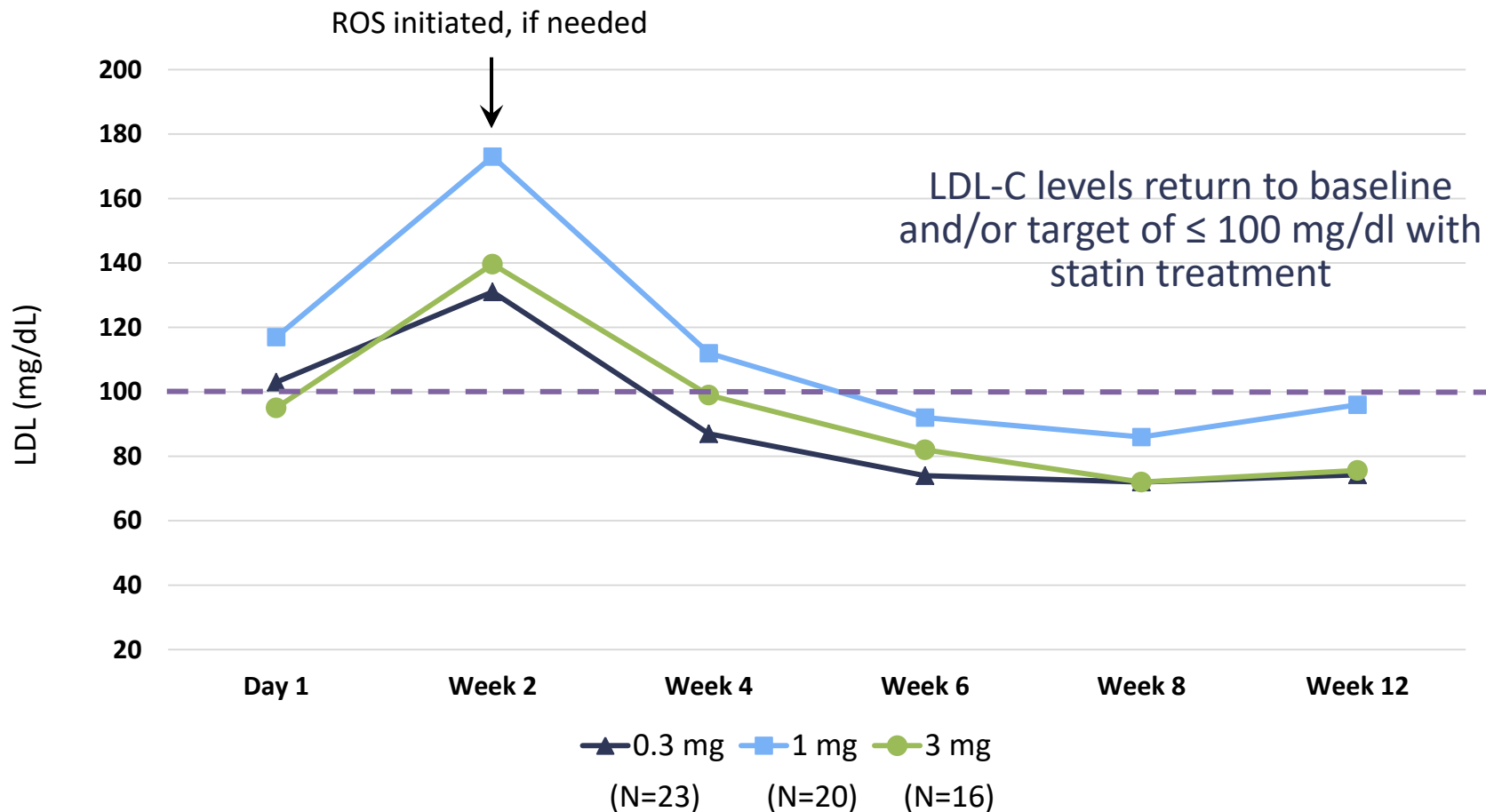
C4 (intermediate in bile acid synthetic pathway) and LDL-C are negatively correlated

**LDL-C**

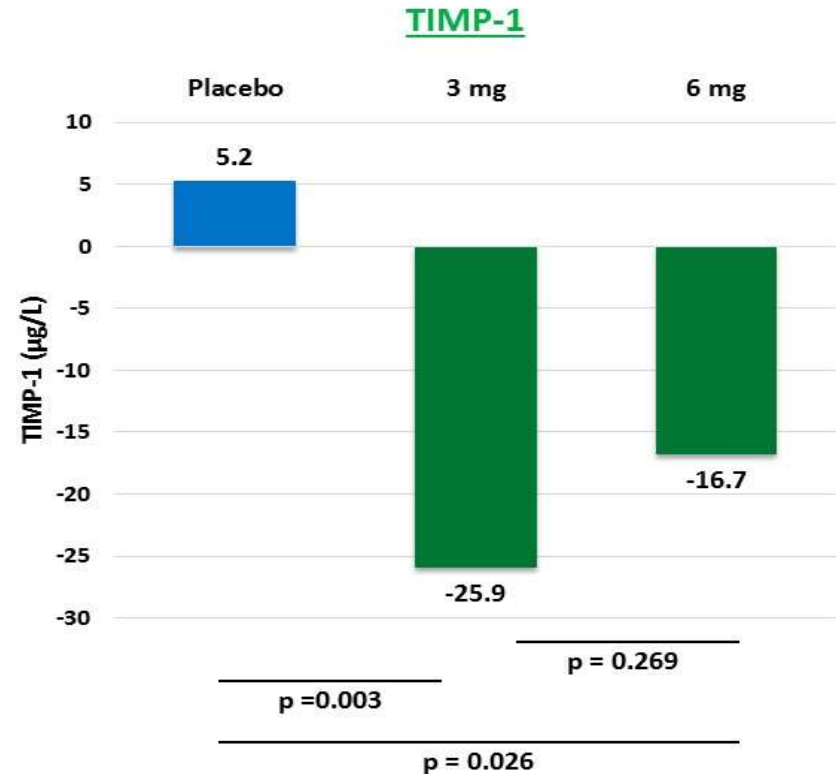
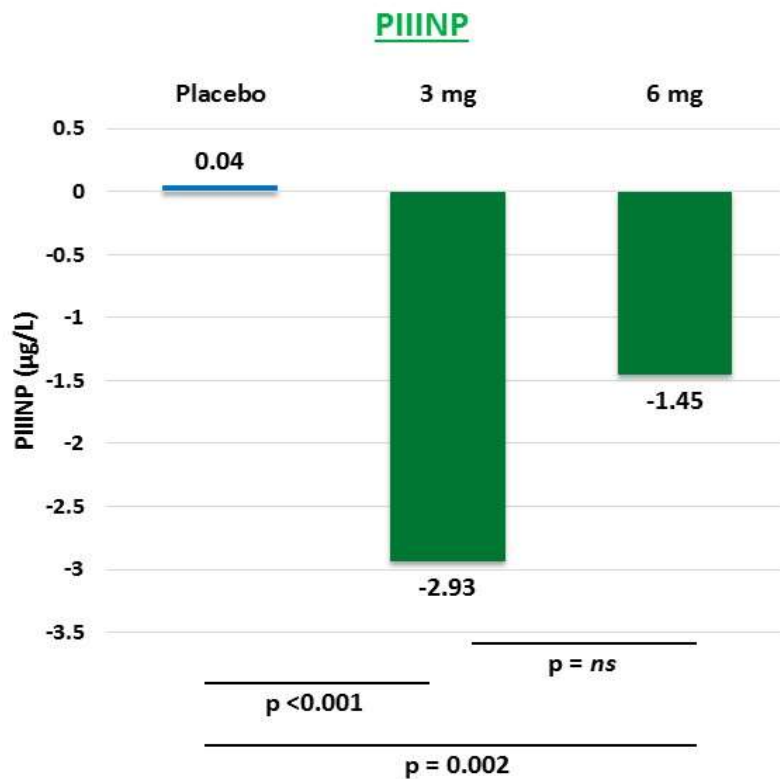


# Rapid and Complete Reversal of LDL-C Elevations Achieved with Statin Co-administration

## OPEN LABEL



# Significant Decreases in PIIINP and TIMP-1 Supportive of Potential Anti-fibrotic Activity



- Significant absolute and percentage change in total ELF score for 3 mg NGM282 cohort with numeric decreases observed with 6 mg cohort
- No significant changes observed in hyaluronic acid

# Summary of Safety/Tolerability and Other Lab Parameters

- Injection site reactions and lower GI symptoms (increased stool frequency/diarrhea, loose stools, cramping) remain the most common AEs
  - Dose dependent in frequency, severity and persistence on treatment
  - < 10% of GI symptoms were continuing at end of treatment
- No significant impact on peripheral glucose and insulin sensitization parameters
  - Some evidence of lipid mediated and hepatic insulin sensitization
- Significant decreases in triglycerides and stable HDL
- No significant changes observed in vital signs or ECG
- No evidence of nephrotoxicity or hepatotoxicity
- No significant changes in hematologic parameters
- Measures of bile acid-mediated absorption (Vitamin D, INR) were stable

# Summary and Conclusions

- Rapid and profound reduction of multiple parameters relevant to the pathogenesis of NASH
- Favorable and consistent safety and tolerability profile
  - GI symptoms are generally mild at relevant doses and mitigated with timing of injection and decreased meal size
  - Mitigation of LDL increases rapidly managed with a statin
- Translation of noninvasive measures to 12 week histology are currently being generated