



Topline Results of Phase II AURORA Trial of Avacopan for Hidradenitis Suppurativa (HS)

October 28, 2020

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Phase II AURORA Trial Topline Results Summary

- Avacopan demonstrated statistically significant dose-dependent improvement in HiSCR (Hidradenitis Suppurativa Clinical Response) vs. placebo in pre-specified Hurley Stage III (severe HS) patients at 12 weeks
- Numerical improvement in HiSCR observed with avacopan treatment in overall study population (Hurley Stage II & III) though did not reach statistical significance
- Consistent reduction in Hurley Stage III patients in International HS Severity Score (IHS₄), as well as reduction in AN (abscesses and inflammatory nodules), draining fistula, and abscess count at week 12
- Avacopan shown to be safe and well tolerated
- Company plans to pursue Phase III development for avacopan in Hurley Stage III (severe HS) patients; sizable unmet need and potential market opportunity

Hidradenitis Suppurativa (HS): A Debilitating Skin Disease

HS is a chronic, disabling autoimmune skin disease featuring painful, disfiguring nodules, boils and abscesses

~200K patients with moderate (Hurley Stage II) to severe (Hurley Stage III) HS in the U.S. alone



Hurley Stage III: ~35K-50K in U.S.



Current Treatments

- Adalimumab is the only approved drug for HS; widely regarded as only having moderate efficacy
- Still, sales in adalimumab in HS >\$1B
- Precedent for FDA Orphan Drug Designation for moderate or severe HS



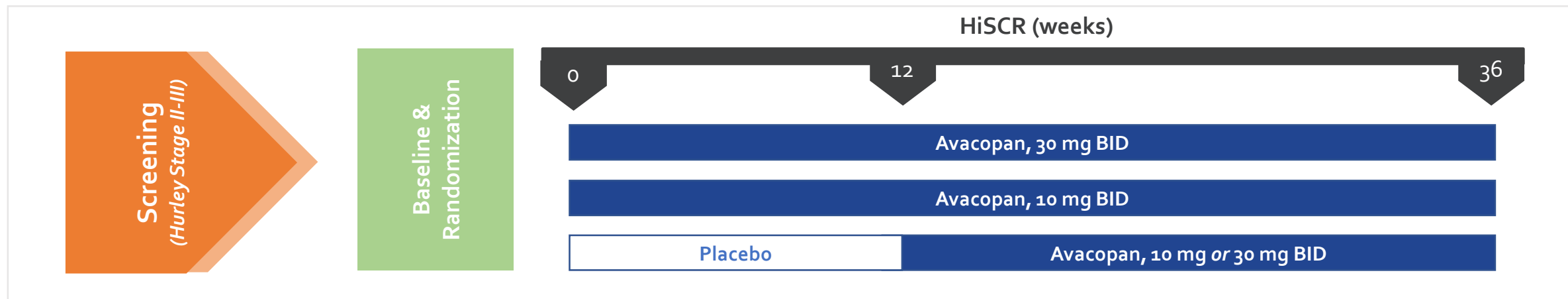
Rationale for Avacopan

- HS thought to be a neutrophil-driven disease where C5a involvement is validated (C5aR is elevated in skin biopsies of HS patients¹)
- C5a blockade with avacopan via C5aR offers a strong potential to control neutrophil activation
- Oral application offers advantages over injections (e.g. adalimumab) or infusions

Significant need for new treatment options for HS

¹Hoffman et al. PLoS One. 2018;13(9):e0203672

Phase II AURORA Study Design



Trial Design:

- Double-blind, placebo-controlled Phase II trial
- Randomized 398 patients randomized (1:1:1) across ~100 sites
- Enrolled Hurley Stage II (moderate) or III (severe)
- Placebo crosses over to active at 12 weeks, follow all groups for additional 24 weeks

Primary Endpoint:

- Proportion of patients with clinical response (HiSCR) at 12 weeks

Secondary Endpoints Include:

- Reduction in International HS Severity Score (IHS₄) from baseline to Week 12
- Proportion of patients with baseline who achieve abscess and inflammatory nodule reduction baseline to Week 12
- Proportion of patients achieving reduction and baseline to Week 12 in global assessment of skin pain

Patient Disposition & Baseline Characteristics

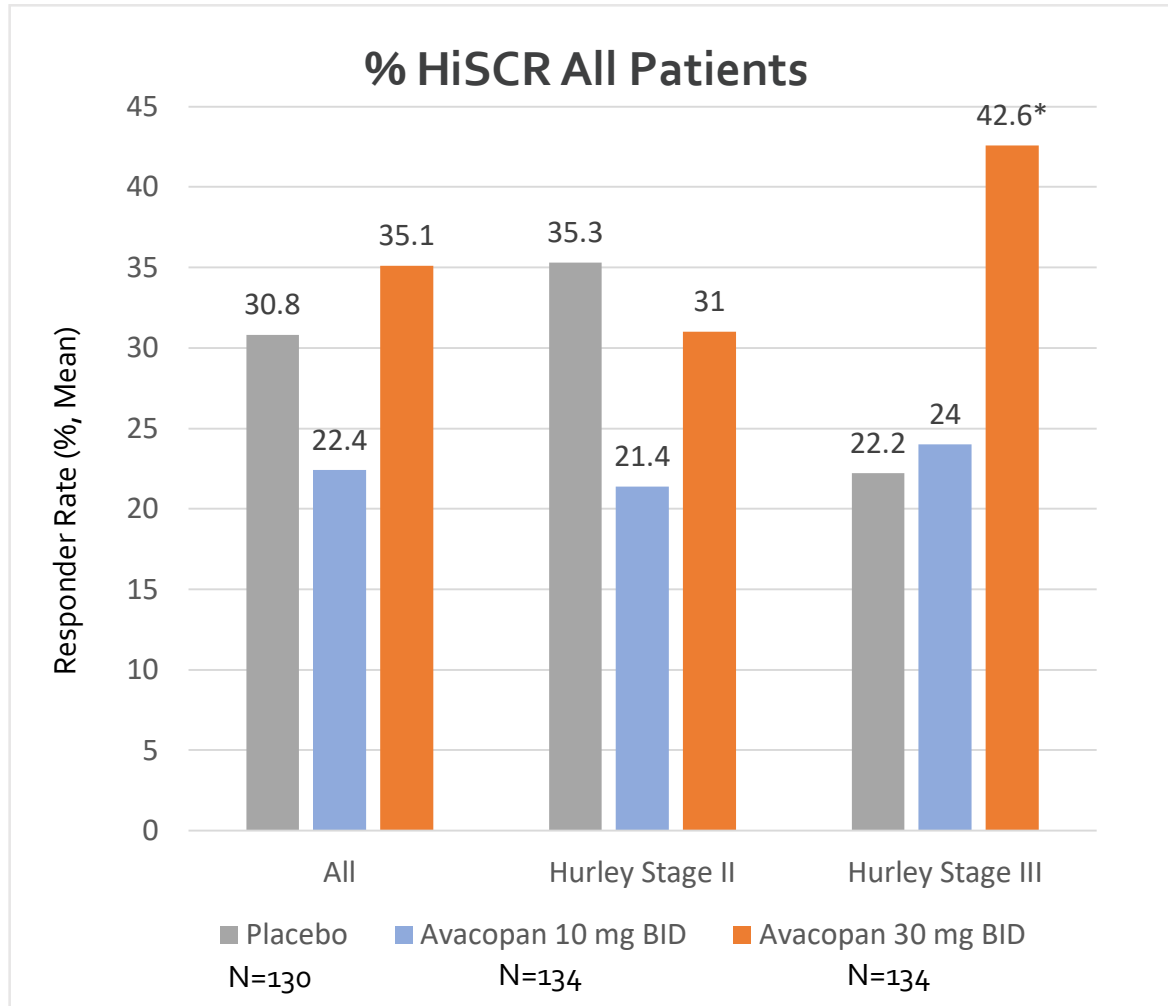
Patient Disposition

	Placebo	Avacopan 10 mg BID	Avacopan 30 mg BID	Avacopan Total
ITT (N)	130	134	134	268
Completed week 12 (N)	118	115	118	233
Withdrew Early From Study (N)	25	30	29	59

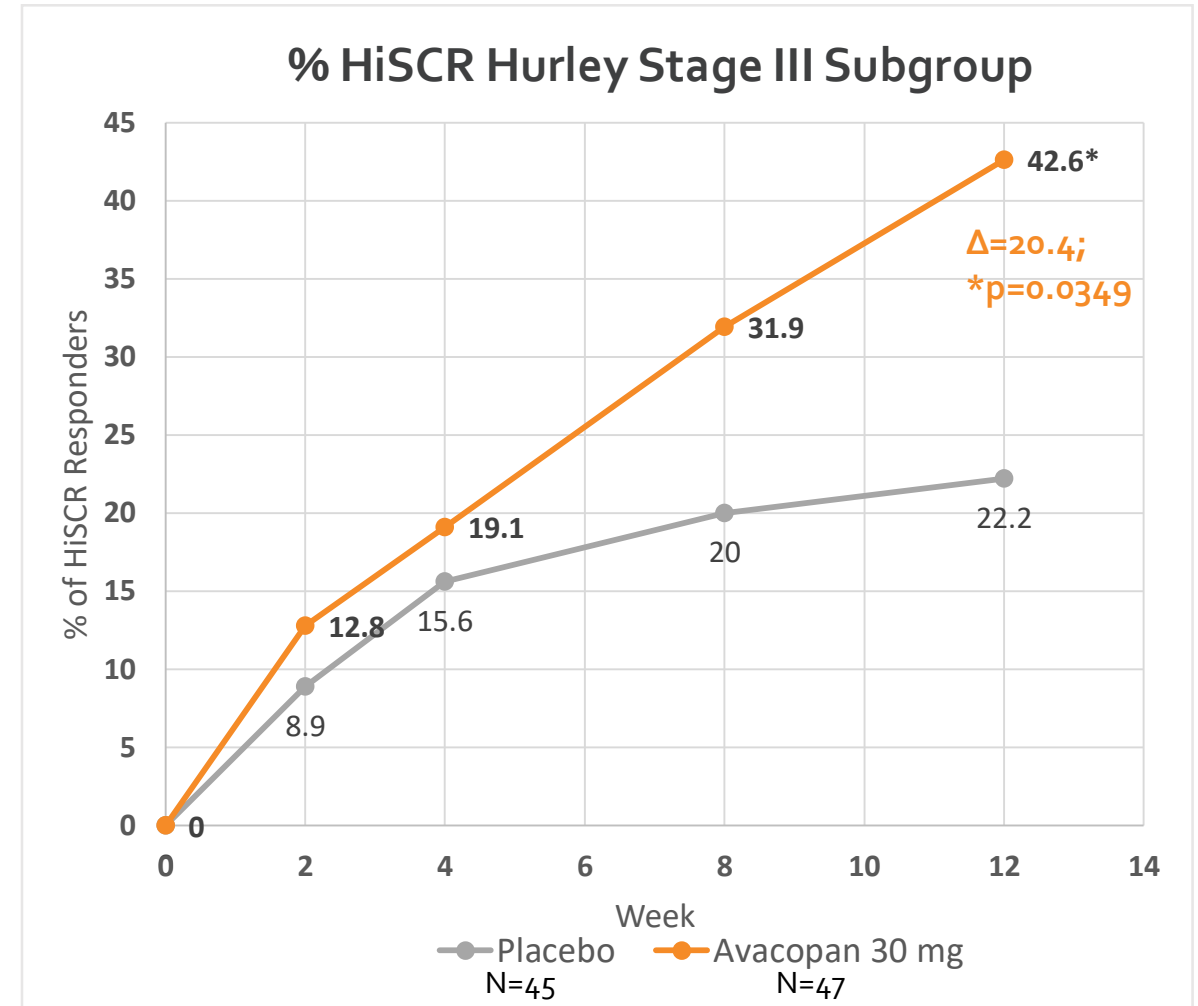
ITT Population: Baseline Characteristics

		Placebo (N=130)	Avacopan 10 mg BID (N=134)	Avacopan 30 mg BID (N=134)	Avacopan Total (N=268)
Age	Years (Mean)	36.9 (11.87)	36.0 (12.05)	36.8 (11.57)	36.4 (11.80)
Sex	Female (%)	82.3	77.6	79.1	78.4
Race	White (%)	63.8	61.2	71.6	66.4
	Black or African-American (%)	33.1	34.3	25.4	29.9
BMI	kg/m ² (Mean)	36.87	36.14	36.75	36.44
HS Disease Duration	Years (Mean)	10.99	10.64	11.21	10.93
Hurley Stage	Stage II (%)	65.4	62.7	64.9	63.8
	Stage III (%)	34.6	37.3	35.1	36.2
Previous TNF-alpha Inhibitor Use	(%)	26.9	28.4	26.9	27.6

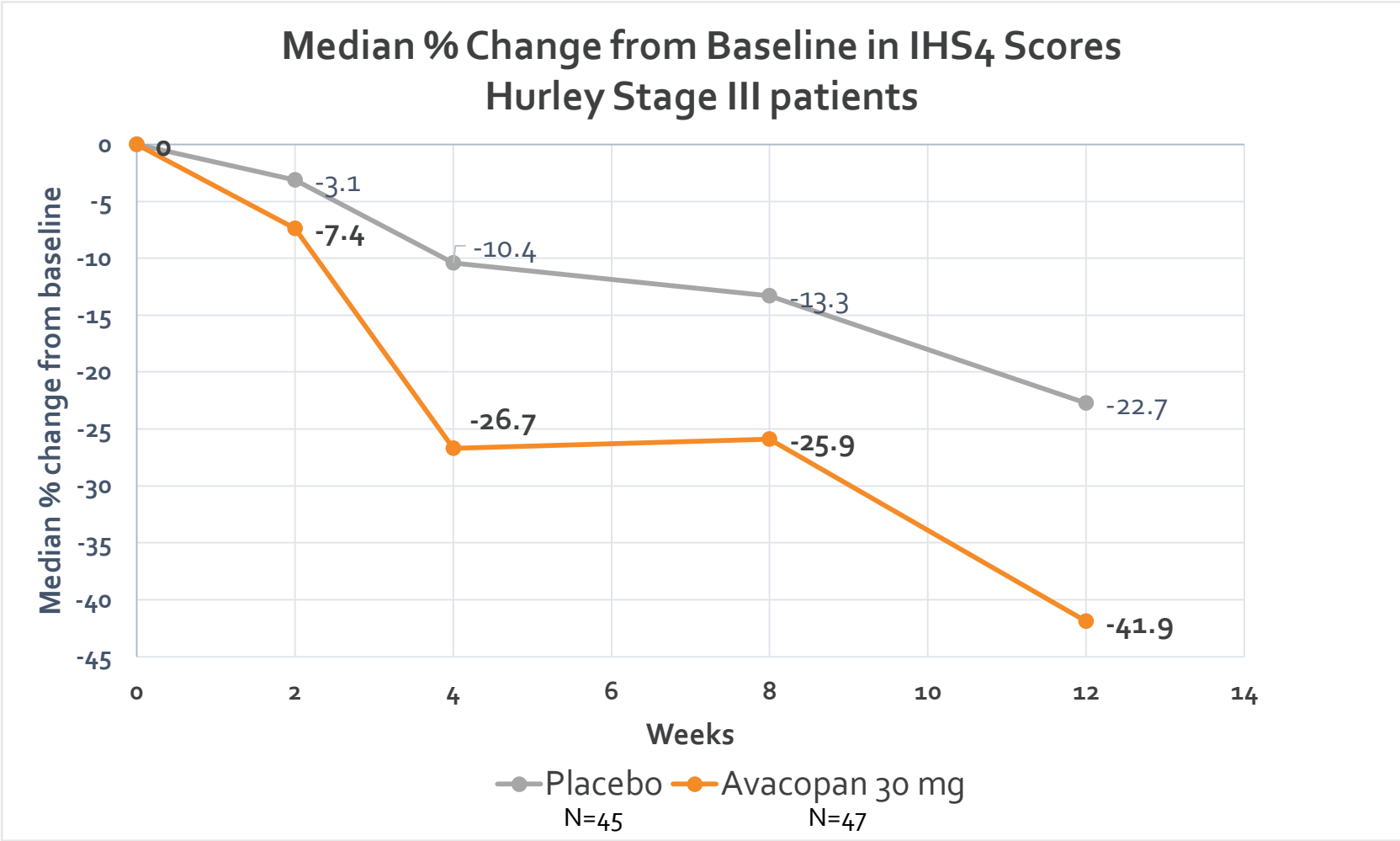
Primary Endpoint: Proportion of Patients with Clinical Response (HiSCR) at 12 Weeks



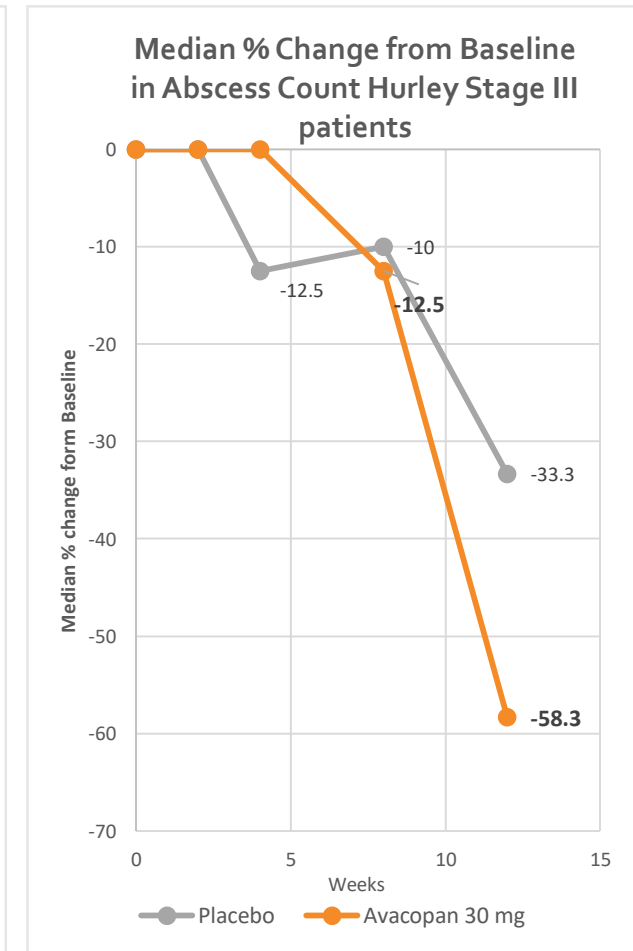
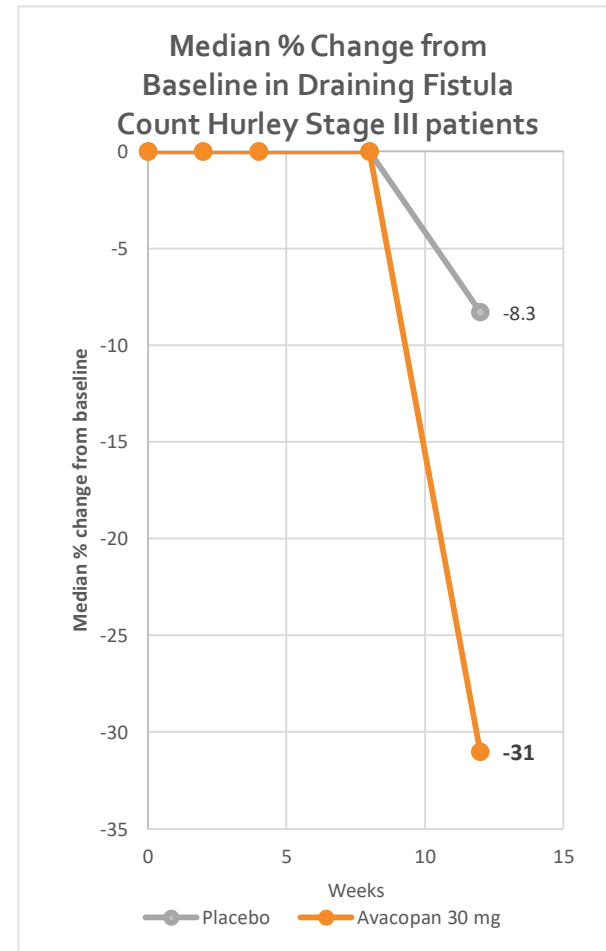
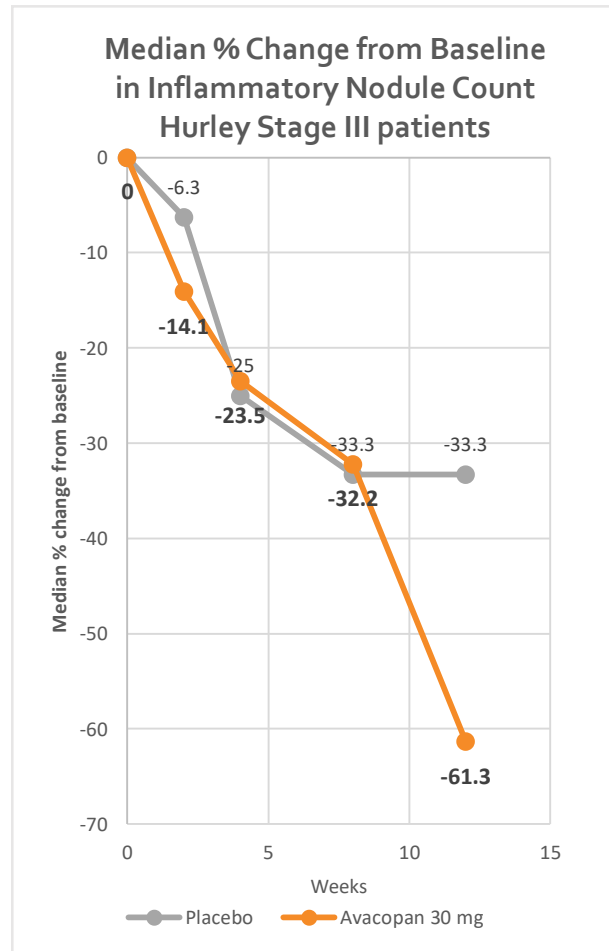
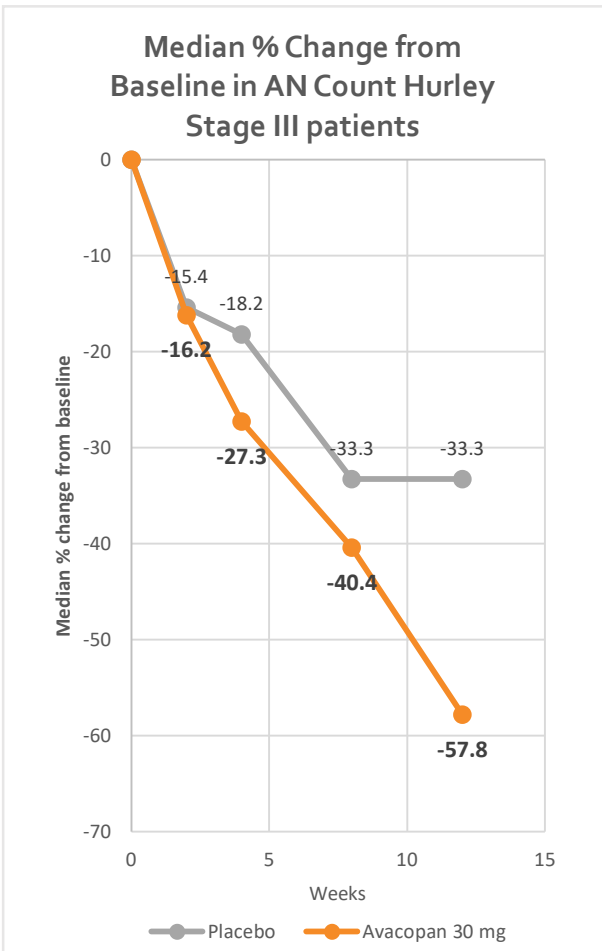
*p=0.0349



Change in IHS₄ Scores in Hurley Stage III Responders



Observations in Lesion Counts Support % HiSCR Hurley Stage III Responders



Placebo N=45; Avacopan 30mg N=47

Avacopan Demonstrated a Favorable Safety Profile and Was Well-Tolerated in HS Patients

- Treatment emergent adverse events (TEAEs) of all types were observed to be fewer in the avacopan groups (48.5%) than with placebo (55%).
- The most frequent TEAEs reported across study groups ($\geq 5\%$ in any group) were hidradenitis, headache, and nausea with the majority being mild to moderate.

	Placebo (n=129)	Avacopan 10mg (n=134)	Avacopan 30 mg (n=135)	Avacopan total (n=269)
TEAEs	71 (55.0%)	64 (47.8%)	66 (48.9%)	130 (48.3%)
Mild	35 (27.1%)	32 (23.9%)	26 (19.3%)	58 (21.6%)
Moderate	27 (20.9%)	20 (14.9%)	33 (24.4%)	53 (19.7%)
Severe	9 (7.0%)	12 (9%)	7 (5.2%)	19 (7.1%)
Serious TEAEs	3 (2.3%)	3 (2.2%)	1 (0.7%)	4 (1.5%)

Next Steps: Avacopan in 2020-2021

- Phase II AURORA trial: Hurley Stage III (severe HS patients) identified as the target patient population for avacopan treatment
- Company plans to pursue Phase III development for avacopan in Hurley Stage III patients; sizable potential market opportunity with ~35-50K patients in the U.S. alone
- Avacopan continues to advance for other indications:
 - U.S. NDA under review for avacopan in ANCA vasculitis with a PDUFA date of July 7, 2021; EMA validation expected by year-end and JNDA to follow
 - Continue to prepare for potential commercialization in the U.S.
 - Topline data from ACCOLADE trial in C3G expected by YE 2020
 - Explore and plan for additional renal indications such as Lupus Nephritis (LN)