Santhera Pharmaceuticals

Developing medicines to meet the needs of patients living with rare diseases

Corporate Presentation

October 1, 2024

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Santhera Pharmaceuticals Corporate Snapshot

SIX Swiss Exchange listed company (SANN)

Global headquarters near Basel (Switzerland) with internationally experienced leadership team Own commercialization of lead asset in Western EU countries Strong rare disease development capabilities

AGAMREE® (vamorolone) in Duchenne muscular dystrophy

Differentiated safety profile addresses needs across broad DMD patient segments Potential as alternative to corticosteroids in range of other therapeutic indications

Approvals by three authorities (US, EU, UK)

FDA (10/2023), EMA/EC (12/2023) and MHRA (01/2024) Launched in Germany by Santhera and U.S. by partner Catalyst NDA filed in China and priority review granted to partner Sperogenix

Finance

New financing in August 2024

Cash runway to cash-flow break-even including commercial EU infrastructure & launch Major shareholders: Catalyst (11%), Idorsia (10%) and Highbridge (8%)



Value driver in DMD with broad potential

AGAMREE® (vamorolone) foundational therapy in DMD

- U.S. FDA full approval on October 26, 2023; US launch on March 13, 2024
- EC full approval on December 18, 2023; German launch on Jan 15, 2024
- MHRA full approval on January 11, 2024
- Potential as alternative to corticosteroids in broad range of therapeutic areas
- Own commercialization Western European countries
- Commercialization through partner Genesis in remaining EU
- Peak potential > EUR 150 million in DMD (Santhera estimate for own markets)
- Commercialization in the U.S. by partner Catalyst, in China by partner Sperogenix

Worldwide rights for all indications (licensing partners in North America & China)





Lead asset AGAMREE[®] in DMD approved by FDA, EMA and MHRA

Launch in Germany on January 15, 2024, by Santhera and on March 13, 2024, in the U.S. by Catalyst NDA filed in China and priority review granted to partner Sperogenix on March 27, 2024

Molecule	Study / Indication	Proof of Concept Pivotal Filing Market Phase 4	Remarks
Vamorolone	DMD development VISION-DMD	CH, CN US, EU, UK	North America & China partnerships with Catalyst and Sperogenix, respectively
dissociative steroidoral suspension	DMD long-term extension GUARDIAN	Ongoing	Establish long-term benefit in DMD for patients on drug for 6+ years
	Mechanistic study LIONHEART	Completed	Establish mineralocorticoid receptor antagonism in human
Life cycle management	Becker muscular dystrophy	End early 2025	Trial under FDA grant to partner ReveraGen
	Steroid alternative in rare pediatric indications	Start in late 2025	Plans to be disclosed



AGAMREE® (vamorolone) in Duchenne muscular dystrophy and potentially in other disorders where current steroid use has limitations



DMD offers attractive opportunity in well-defined orphan disease market

The DMD indication with few current treatment options is a fast-growing multi-billion market

- Approx. 30,000 35,000 patients in U.S. and Europe combined
- Well defined standard of care with corticosteroids as lead chronic treatment in established guidelines
- Patients diagnosed at early age and accessible
- Limited number of specialized centers
- Well knowledgeable patient advocacy groups

Focused expert centers treating patients in EU and U.S.

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DMD	Centers	HCPs
U.S.	~90	~450
EU4+UK	~180	~750

- Current and new therapies likely to be used in combination with corticosteroids
- Exon skippers and read through
 therapies serve niche segments based
 on genetic mutation¹
- Gene therapies deliver microdystrophin partially restoring function with re-dosing challenges¹



AGAMREE® can fill the need for a better foundational therapy in DMD

Corticosteroids delay disease progression by 2-3 years, but associated toxicities limit their use

ESTABLISHED EFFICACY OF STEROIDS

Classical corticosteroids demonstrate efficacy with delay in disease progression.

They are used on top of exon skipping and readthrough drugs or gene therapies under development.

> ESTABLISHED FOUNDATIONAL THERAPY

SAFETY ISSUES WITH STEROIDS

Classical corticosteroids are associated with significant side effect burden.

This leads to hesitance starting therapy in young boys, to underdosing and to early discontinuation.

> TOO LATE TOO LITTLE TOO SOON

VAMOROLONE OFFERING

Subtle difference in steroid chemical structure leads to dissociative properties.

Maintained antiinflammatory efficacy with improved safety profile has been established.

> NEW DISSOCIATIVE STEROID





Corticosteroids delay disease progression in DMD by 2 – 3 years^{4,6}

Established endpoints and consistent evidence base through several clinical studies



Corticosteroids are the standard of care

- DMD progression is sequential, non-linear and irreversible¹⁻⁴
- Early initiation of corticosteroids preserves muscle function and strength, delaying time to loss of functional milestones by 2 – 3 years^{4,6}
- Steroid treatment associated with a reduction in all-cause mortality, new onset and progressive cardiomyopathy⁵



Corticosteroid treatment is associated with well-defined toxicities

... up to 65% of DMD patients discontinue treatment early due to adverse events¹⁻³



AGAMREE® (vamorolone) dissociative properties

Subtle but impactful difference in chemical structure separates vamorolone from classical steroids¹⁻⁵





double bond impacts receptor binding and alters enzyme and membrane interactions

Like corticosteroids,

efficacy maintained by potent anti-inflammatory action

• Retained inhibition of NF-κB pro-inflammatory transcription factor

Unlike corticosteroids, potential for reduction of steroid-associated side effects

- Less activation of genes related to side effects
- Not a substrate of hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase
- Potent mineralocorticoid antagonist (eplerenone-like)
- Membrane stabilizer



NF-κB=nuclear factor kappa B., 1. Smith et al. PLOS Medicine. (2020); 2. Dang et al. MDA Abstr. #47 (2021) 3. Guglieri M Poster EP 524 WMS 2021, 4. Heier CR, et al. EMBO Mol Med. 2013;5:1569-1585, 5. Liu X, Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2020 Sep 29;117(39)

Comprehensive AGAMREE[®] (vamorolone) development²⁻⁹

200 patient-years exposure in 160 DMD boys treated with vamorolone for up to 7 years¹





Data on File VAM-2021-001, 2. Hoffman et al. Steroids (2018); 3. Conklin et al. Ph. Res. (2018); 4. Hoffman et al. Neurology. (2019);
 Smith et al. PLOS Med. (2020); 6. Mah et al, JAMA Open Network 2022; 7. Mavroudis et al. J. Clin. Ph. (2019); 8. Li et al. J. Clin Ph. (2020);
 Liu et al. PNAS (2020), 10. Guglieri et al JAMA 2020; * Santhera Data on File; MRA: Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonism

Pivotal VISION-DMD: Study design

Randomized, double-blind, placebo and active control trial in 121 steroid-naive patients, aged 4 – <7 years



Outcome
measuresPrimary efficacy outcome measure: TTSTAND velocity vs placebo at 24 weeks
Key secondary outcome measures: 6MWT, TTRW, TTCLIMB, NSAA, safety and tolerability



Primary endpoint met with high statistical significance at 24 weeks

Consistent and robust efficacy shown by primary endpoint and majority of secondary endpoints for both vamorolone doses

Rank	Endpoint	Comparison vs placebo	Difference	MCID	P-value
Primary	TTSTAND velocity	vam 6mg/kg	0.06 rises/s	>0.023 rises/s ¹	0.002
Pre-Specified, Hierarchical Secondary	TTSTAND velocity	vam 2mg/kg	0.04 rises/s	>0.023 rises/s1	0.017
	6MWT	vam 6mg/kg	42 m	>26-32 m ^{2,3}	0.003
	6MWT	vam 2mg/kg	37 m	>26-32 m ^{2,3}	0.009
	TTRW velocity	vam 6mg/kg	0.24 m/s	>0.2 ^{1,2} m/s	0.002
	TTRW velocity	vam 2mg/kg	0.13 m/s	>0.2 ^{1,2} m/s	0.103
Exploratory	TTCLIMB velocity	vam 6mg/kg	0.07 task/s		<0.001
	TTCLIMB velocity	vam 2mg/kg	0.06 task/s		0.006
	NSAA	vam 6mg/kg	3.4 points	>2-3 points ^{4,5}	<0.001
	NSAA	vam 2mg/kg	3.2 points	>2-3 points ^{4,5}	<0.001

1. Guglieri JAMA 2020; Time to Stand (TTSTAND); 6 Minute Walk Test (6MWT); Time to Run/Walk 10m (TTRW); Time to Climb 4 Stairs (TTCLIMB); North Star Ambulatory Assessment (NSAA). mITT-1; MMRM estimates of changes from baseline to week 24, all doses daily.1. Duong et al J Neuromuscul Dis. 2021; 8(6):939-48; 2. McDonald et al, Muscle Nerve. 2013; 48(3):357-68; Henricson et al 2013; 4. Wong et al Neuromuscular Disorders. 2019; 29:S106.; 5. Haberkamp et al Neuromuscul Disord. 2019; 29(7):514-6; MCID: Minimum clinical important difference



Primary endpoint met with clinically relevant treatment difference

Observed difference of 0.06 rises/sec is expected to delay the time to loss of ambulation by 2-3 years¹





6 months of treatment with VAM 6mg/kg/d³

Rise time (sec) ²	BL	w 24	% Change
VAM 6 mg/kg/d	6.0	4.6	- 23%
Placebo	5.4	5.5	+ 2%



1. McDonald et al. PPDM Conf. 2021 Poster #16, 2. mITT-1: modified intention to treat population from period 1, MMRM estimates of changes from baseline, 3. Press Release June 1, 2021, descriptive statistics

Comparable efficacy of vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d vs prednisone 0.75 mg/kg/d



Difference between groups in percentual change from baseline at week 24 (post hoc analysis)

PDN: Prednisone 0.75 mg/kg/d; VAM: Vamorolone at 2 and 6 mg/kg/d; Time to Stand (TTSTAND), 6 Minute Walk Test (6MWT), Time to Run/Walk 10m (TTRW), Time to Climb 4 Stairs (TTCLIMB), North Star Ambulatory Assessment (NSAA).



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Data on file (adapted from Poster 524 presented at WMS 2021), mITT-1

No loss of efficacy when switching from prednisone to vamorolone

Durable treatment effect maintained over 48 weeks with vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d¹



- During treatment period 1, patients on vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d showed same change in TTSTAND velocity as patients on prednisone before switching to vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d
- During treatment period 2, both groups showed same maintenance of effect

•

Historical data consistently show that there is no further improvement with prolonged steroid treatment after the initial improvement in TTSTAND²



1. Data on File VAM-2021-002, mITT-2: modified intention to treat population from period 1 and 2, MMRM estimates of changes from baseline. PDN: prednisone 0.75mg/kg/day, PDN-VAM: prednisone 0.75 mg/kg/d in Period 1 transitioned to vamorolone 6mg/kg/d in Period 2 group after a 4-week tapering period; 2. McDonald et al. Poster PPMD Annual Conference 2021

The FOR-DMD study provides external comparator data¹

Pre-specified analyses in double-blind, randomized, academic-run, independent study



Time point	Efficacy		Safety		
	Comparison	Method	Comparison	Method	
24 weeks / 6 months	PDN (VISION-DMD) vs PDN (FOR-DMD)	Propensity score matching ²	PDN (VISION-DMD) vs PDN (FOR-DMD)	Inclusion criteria matching ³	
48 weeks / 12 months	VAM vs PDN vs DFZ	Propensity score matching ²	VAM vs PDN vs DFZ	Inclusion criteria matching ³	
2.5 years ⁴	Not applicable	Not applicable	VAM vs PDN vs DFZ	Inclusion criteria matching ³	

1. Guglieri et al JAMA 2022 doi:10.1001/jama.2022.4315, 2. Pre-defined propensity scores calculated based on baseline age, TTSTAND, NSAA score, height and weight; analysis weighted by the propensity scores.Patients meeting the common inclusion criteria of all studies are included 3. For safety endpoints that require a long follow-up time, e.g.fractures, 4. Mah et al JAMA Network Open 2022 e2144178. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.44178. Efficacy and safety comparisons pre-specified.



VISION-DMD pre-specified* analyses vs FOR-DMD external control

Propensity matched cross study comparison shows comparable efficacy for vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d versus standard of care corticosteroid treatment





PDN: prednisone; VAM: vamorolone; DFZ: deflazacort * Cross study comparisons with FOR-DMD as external control specified prior to data base lock in the statistical analysis plan of the

VISION-DMD pivotal study.

Fewer and less severe spinal fractures with vamorolone compared to classical corticosteroids over 2.5 years

Vamorolone long-term extension (LTE) study vs FOR-DMD, matched comparison, central reading using modified Genant grades¹





1: https://www.santhera.com/assets/files/content/scientific-literature/FP03-WMS_poster_20_August_2022.pdf

Spinal Deformity Index (SDI): sum of the Genant Grades from T4 to L4, and therefore, is the composite of both fracture number and severity

Bone biomarker data from VISION-DMD study supports findings on long-term bone health

Unlike classical corticosteroids, vamorolone does not have a negative impact





1. Data on File : VAM-2021-007, PDN, prednisone; SEM, standard error of mean; VAM, vamorolone. CTX1, C-terminal telopeptide of type 1 collagen; P1NP, procollagen type 1 N-terminal pro-peptide. Safety population (SAF-1) at 24 weeks, pre-specified analysis



Bone biomarker data from VISION-DMD study supports findings on long-term bone health

Bone Health

Rapid recovery of bone biomarkers after switching from prednisone



1. Data on File 2022, PDN, prednisone; VAM, vamorolone. CTX1, C-terminal telopeptide of type 1 collagen; P1NP, procollagen type 1 N-terminal pro-peptide. Safety population (SAF-2), change from baseline to week 48

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1. Safety Population 2 (SAF-2); PDN – Prednisone 0.75 mg/kg/d; PDN-VAM: growth trajectory (z-score) compared for prednisone in Period 1 and vamorolone (2 + 6 mg/kg/d) in Period 2; All doses daily; MMRM estimates of changes from baseline 2. Mah et al; ePoster WMS 2021

0.3

Vamorolone allows for normal bone development and growth

Comparison to natural history data and in patients switching from prednisone

Vamorolone did not stunt growth unlike other corticosteroids used in DMD

Modelling of height trajectory from long-term vamorolone data and corticosteroids from CINRG Natural History Data²



Bone Health

Switching from prednisone to vamorolone recovers

normal growth trajectory (VISION-DMD study)

Change in Height z-score¹





Fewer and less severe behavioral problems reported with vamorolone

Comparison of behavioral problems reported for vamorolone vs prednisone at week 24

VISION-DMD Study	Placebo N = 29	Prednisone 0.75 mg/kg/d N = 31	Vamorolone 2 mg/kg/d N = 30	Vamorolone 6 mg/kg/d N = 28
Behavior problems AESIs, N (%)	4 (13.8)	10 (32.3)	5 (16.7)	6 (21.4)
Moderate/severe AESIs, N (%)	1 (3.4)	7 (22.6)	1 (3.3)	-
AESIs leading to discontinuation, N (%)	0	1 (3.2)	0	0



PLA 🖉 VAM2 🗖 VAM6 🗖 PDN

PARS III scale: proportion of patients shifting from normal to a clinically relevant worsening by subscale, defined as shift from normal adjustment score (z-score <1) at baseline to abnormal adjustment score (z-score ≥1) at Week 24 based on normative data from Henriksen 2009



AGAMREE® (vamorolone) clinical data value proposition

• Durable efficacy comparable to standard of care with AGAMREE[®] 6 mg/kg/day

- Statistically robust efficacy vs placebo at 24 weeks for both 2 mg/kg/day and 6 mg/kg/day
- No loss of efficacy when switching from prednisone to vamorolone
- Long-term efficacy of vamorolone 6mg/kg/day comparable to standard of care corticosteroids at 48 weeks

• Preserved bone health with AGAMREE[®], unlike deleterious effect of standard of care corticosteroids (CS)

- Normal bone turnover biomarkers and reduction of risk of spinal fractures with long-term treatment vs CS
- Height trajectory as expected from CDC normalized growth curves unlike CS and comparable to placebo

• Improved safety profile compared to prednisone evident in the first 24 weeks

- Placebo-like treatment emergent adverse events (TEAEs) with vamorolone 2 mg/kg/day
- Fewer and milder TEAEs with vamorolone 6mg/kg/day compared to prednisone, including behavioral problems
- Effective 3-fold dose range with a dose-dependent safety profile allows for individualized dose adjustment as needed to best manage tolerability to maintain treatment long-term



Full approval by FDA, EMA and MHRA for AGAMREE[®] in DMD

- Regulatory filings under review in Switzerland and China
- Orphan drug exclusivity in U.S. (7 years) and Europe (12 years incl. pediatric extension)
- Patent protection at least until 2040 (U.S.) and 2035 (EU)



US: Launch by partner Catalyst

EU: Staggered launch by Santhera with first country Germany tarted in January 2024

UK: Pending review by NICE (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence) evaluation

CH: Outcome expected in late H1-2026 or early 2026 if Article 13 (including foreign authorities` assessment) is accepted





Santhera commercial launch in key European geographies

Santhera aims to market vamorolone in DMD itself in territory with population of ~ 410 million

• First launch in Germany in January 2024

- Staged roll-out across the key European markets
- Strong and growing stakeholder support

Lean commercial organization

- Up to 50 incremental employees over next two years
- Country activities supported by central hub

• European market opportunity in DMD alone

- Expected peak sales of EUR >150 million in Santhera territory
- Additional revenue from distribution partner





Santhera commercial set-up with central hub structure at headquarters

Headquarter core functions collaborate with license partners and support own lean own country teams as well as distribution partners



FUTURE - OUR

Market opportunity to change the foundational therapy in DMD

AGAMREE[®] can adress the shortcomings of current standard of care corticosteroid use

AGAMREE[®] opportunity for change

- Replacing current corticosteroid treatment initiation
- Switching patients from standard corticosteroids
- Restarting treatment for patients recently discontinued

Current corticosteroid use

 In Santhera's own commercialized markets, there are about 12-13,000 patients with DMD, of which approximately 8,000 boys/men are being treated with standard corticosteroids^{1,2}

Market size potential

- In own markets, estimated range 4,000 to 5,000 patients are expected to be on AGAMREE[®] by end of 2028 (50-60% share in steroid users)
- In own markets, standard range of orphan drug pricing leads to a peak sales estimate of EUR >150 million
- In entire Europe, sales of EUR >150 million are expected by 2028 already (including partners)

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Vamorolone in Becker muscular dystrophy



Becker muscular dystrophy (BMD) disease profile and corticosteroid use

Genetics	Cause	Patients	Symptoms	Medical need
X-linked recessive form of muscular dystrophy typically diagnosed between age 5 and 15	Partial loss of function of dystrophin with a broad clinical variability	Higher life expectancy and lower prevalence than DMD (approx. 1/3)	Progressing muscle weakness and degeneration with later and slower onset compared to DMD	No approved treatment and under-represented development efforts

CORTICOSTEROIDS IN BMD

Steroid use is lower compared to DMD due to perceived less favorable benefit-risk ratio for current steroids¹

Vamorolone addresses safety concerns and may qualify for a chronic treatment in BMD

Evidence for corticosteroid use in BMD

- Efficacy from limited patient case studies
- Data from *in vivo* models of inflammation



Vamorolone holds promise in BMD based on data generated for DMD

Vamorolone designated orphan drug status by FDA in January 2024



CURRENT CLINICAL DEVELOPMENT IN BMD (all three drugs are developed both in BMD and DMD)³

- <u>Phase 2 completed</u>: Givinostat (Italfarmaco), 12-month treatment in 51 patients
- <u>Phase 2 recruiting</u>: EDG-5506 (Edgewise), 12-month treatment in 54 patients
- Phase 2 recruiting: Vamorolone (ReveraGen/Santhera), 24-week treatment in 39 patients
- <u>Natural history study ongoing:</u> (Edgewise), 24-month observational study in 150 patients



Half-year 2024 financial results and update (Sept 12, 2024)



January to June 2024

Santhera Announces Half-Year 2024 Financial Results and Provides Corporate Update

- Revenue from contracts with customers of CHF 14.1 million (H1-2023: CHF 3.9 million)
- Operating result of CHF -17.7 million (H1-2023: CHF -20.3 million) and net result of CHF -15.3 million (H1-2023: CHF -23.3 million)
- AGAMREE[®] (vamorolone) launched in Germany and Austria as first European markets; North America partner has launched in the U.S.
- Approval of AGAMREE in the UK for the treatment of Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD); new drug application (NDA) in DMD under regulatory priority review in China
- Cash and cash equivalents of CHF 16.5 million (June 30, 2024); bolstered by financing of up to CHF 69 million (closed in August 2024) to provide funding into 2026 when cash flow break-even is expected
- Business now fully focused on European commercialization and further geographic expansion of AGAMREE in DMD

Pratteln, Switzerland, September 12, 2024 – Santhera Pharmaceuticals (SIX: SANN) announces the Company's financial results for the six months ended June 30, 2024, reports on progress with AGAMREE[®] (vamorolone) for the treatment of Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) and provides updates on its corporate and financing initiatives.



Santhera financial status

Santhera Pharmaceuticals is listed on the Swiss Stock Exchange SIX: Ticker SANN

14.1

(15.3)

16.5

48.1

- Cash runway
 - August 2024: CHF 52 million post financing and settlement of convertible bonds
 - Financing extends runway into 2026 and planned cash breakeven
- Key figures prior to financing Aug 2024 (CHF million as of June 30, 2024 / 6-month period)*
 - Net revenue
 - Net (loss) (15.3)
 - Cash (used) in operations
 - Cash & cash equivalents
 - Convertible bonds (maturity August 2024) (23.7)
 - Shareholders' equity

- Recent milestones AGAMREE[®] for DMD
 - 07-2023: North American licensing to Catalyst
 - 01-2024: Launch in Germany on Jan 15, 2024
 - 03-2024: Launch in U.S. on Mar 13, 2024
 - 03-2024: NDA filed in China by partner Sperogenix
 - 08-2024: Up to CHF 69 million financing extending runway
 - 09-2024: Distribution partner Genesis for Eastern EU
 - 09-2024: MAA accepted for review by Swissmedic

Capital structure

- Basic shares outstanding 13.0 million
- Market capitalization CHF 123 million (per share CHF 9.49)
- Major shareholders Catalyst (11%), Idorsia (10%) and Highbridge (8%)
- Research by H.C. Wainwright, Octavian and ValuationLAB



Santhera Pharmaceuticals

Developing medicines to meet the needs of patients living with rare diseases

October 1, 2024