

STOPPING CLASSICAL COMPLEMENT AT THE START

TREATING DISEASES OF THE BODY, BRAIN AND EYE

39TH ANNUAL J.P. MORGAN HEALTHCARE CONFERENCE
JANUARY 12, 2021

Disclaimer

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Annexon: Pioneering Classical Complement Therapies to Treat Autoimmune, Neurodegenerative and Ophthalmic Diseases



- **Blocking upstream complement to stop disease processes at the start**
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- **Broad platform potential in orphan and large patient populations in autoimmune, neurodegenerative and ophthalmic diseases**
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- **Phase 2 pipeline with 3 drug candidates** to deliver near-and mid-term catalysts
- **Precision medicine approach** leveraging complement and disease biomarkers
- **Well capitalized with worldwide rights** to development and commercialization

Demonstrated Leadership Advancing Transformative Therapies



Doug Love, Esq.
President & CEO
Genentech, Amgen, Elan



Ted Yednock, Ph.D.
Chief Scientific Officer
Elan, Prothena, Athena



Jennifer Lew
Chief Financial Officer
Aduro, Dynavax, Ernst & Young



Sanjay Keswani, M.D.
Chief Medical Officer
Roche, Eli Lilly, Amgen,
Bristol-Meyers Squibb



Michael Overdorf
Chief Business Officer
Eli Lilly

Building a Leading Multi-Faceted Complement Company

2020: A Foundational Year

- ✓ **\$100M Series D** in June and **\$263M Nasdaq IPO** in July
- ✓ **Robust ANX005 and ANX007 patient data** demonstrating tolerability, full target engagement, biomarker/clinical data
- ✓ **Rapidly advancing into multiple Ph2** autoimmune, neurodegenerative and ophthalmic trials
- ✓ **Developing innovative next generation drug candidates**
 - ANX009 subcutaneous First-in-Human trial ongoing
 - Follow-on small molecule & monoclonal antibody candidates advancing to IND

Robust Clinical Pipeline of C1q Inhibitors for Body, Brain and Eye

Multiple clinical stage drug candidates with diverse routes of administration

INDICATION	PRECLINICAL	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 2/3	CURRENT STATUS
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ANX005 (IV)

Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS)					Ph 2/3 Ongoing
Warm Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia (wAIHA)					Ph 2 Initiating
Huntington's Disease (HD)					Ph 2 Ongoing
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)					Ph 2 Initiating

ANX007 (IVT)

Geographic Atrophy (GA)					Ph 2 Initiating
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ANX009 (SubQ)

Autoimmune					Ph 1 Ongoing
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Significant Catalysts in 2021 and Beyond

Sufficient cash-runway to achieve these milestones

INDICATION	1H 2021	2H 2021	2022	2023
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ANX005 (IV)

Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS)	DDI data			Ph2/3 data
Warm Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia (wAIHA)			Ph2 data	
Huntington's Disease (HD)		Ph2 initial data		
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)		Ph2 initial data		

ANX007 (IVT)

Geographic Atrophy (GA)				Ph2 data
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ANX009 (SubQ)

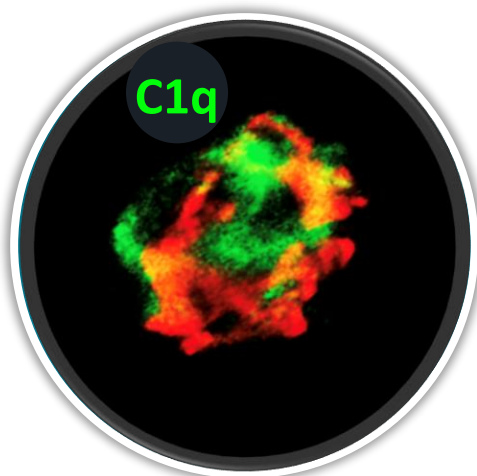
Autoimmune	Ph1 data		Ph2 data	
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Why C1q and the Classical Complement Pathway?

C1q is key driver of disease processes for indications Annexon has targeted

C1q directly binds to tissue, initiating and anchoring complement in diseases of the body, brain and eye

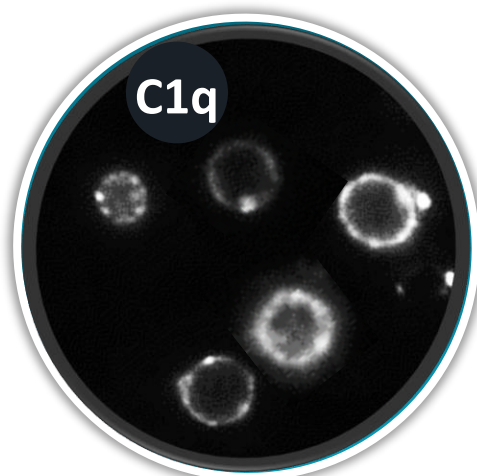
GBS



C1q Targeting the Neuromuscular Junction

Halstead, et al. 2004 Brain 127: 2109–2123

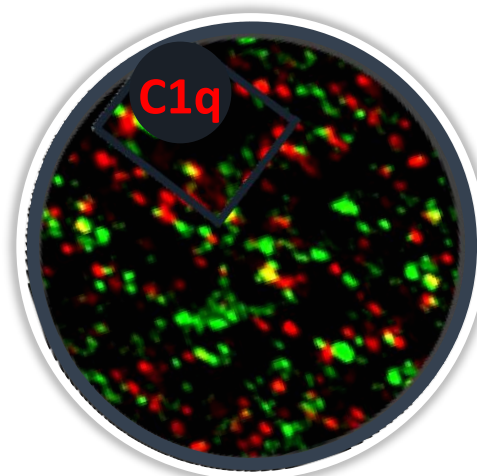
HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA



C1q Targeting Red Blood Cells

C1q bound to antibody coated RBC
Annexon data on file

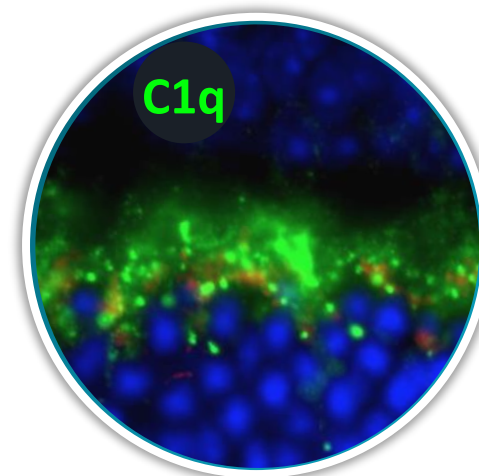
HUNTINGTON'S



C1q Targeting Striatal Synapses

Jiao, et al., 2018 Mol Neurodegen 14:45

GEOGRAPHIC ATROPHY

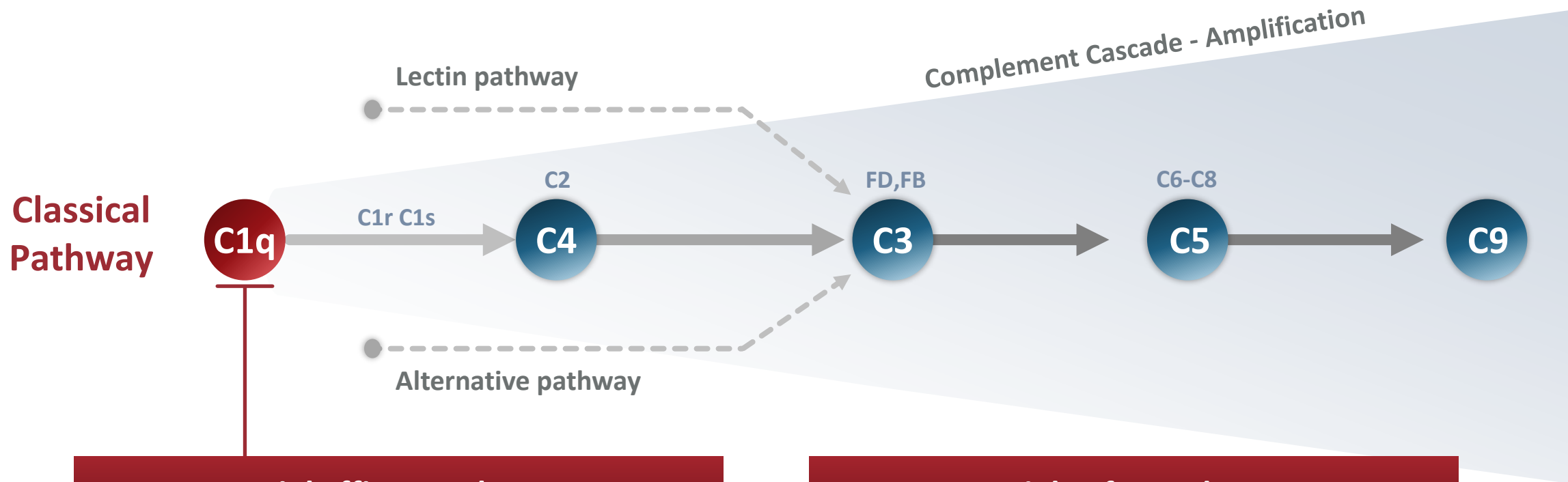


C1q Targeting Photoreceptor Synapses

C1q bound to photoreceptor cells synapses in aged mice: Annexon data on file

Inhibiting C1q Shuts Down Entire Classical Complement Pathway

Blocks C1q binding to tissues and downstream activation of C4, C3, C5 and C9



Potential Efficacy Advantages

- ✓ Anti-C1q stops the cascade before it starts¹
- ✓ Shuts down all tissue-damaging components of classical pathway (C1q, C4, C3, C5, C9)¹
- ✓ C1q levels similar to C5, and 10-fold lower than C3²

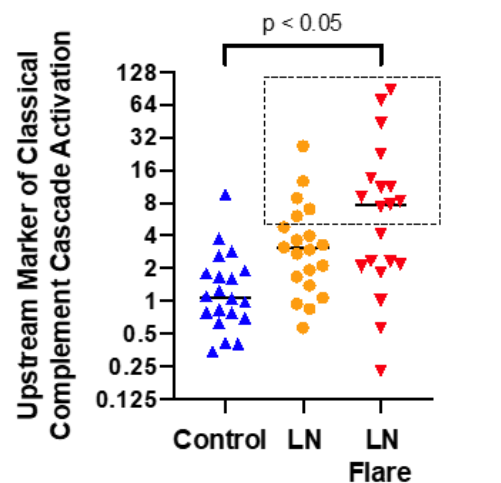
Potential Safety Advantages

- ✓ Selectively targets C1q in indications where the classical cascade is a key driver
- ✓ Allows normal immune functions of lectin and alternative complement pathways¹

Leveraging Biomarkers to Increase Probability of Clinical Success

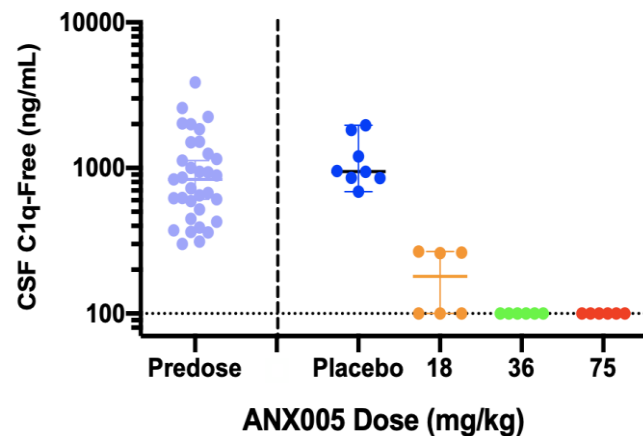
Measuring objective classical complement and disease markers in patients

Right Indication and Patient Selection



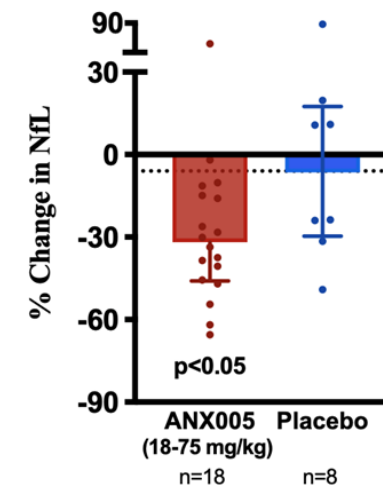
- Target population for initial study
- 25% of lupus nephritis patients
 - 55% of lupus nephritis patients in flare

Optimal Dose and Dosing Regimen



Inhibition of C1q observed in CSF at 18-75 mg/kg

Objective Measures of Treatment Effect



High Dose ANX005 (18-75 mg/kg) Led to Significant Early NfL Reduction (Weeks 2 – 4)

Higher Classical Complement Activation in Patients with Lupus Nephritis, Particularly Those in Flare

HIGHLIGHTED CLINICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

- Guillain-Barré Syndrome



GBS, a Destructive Neuromuscular Autoimmune Disease

Severe disease that causes acute paralysis

GUILLAIN-BARRÉ SYNDROME (GBS)

Rare orphan disease:

- 12K patients diagnosed annually in North America/Europe
- No approved therapy in the U.S.

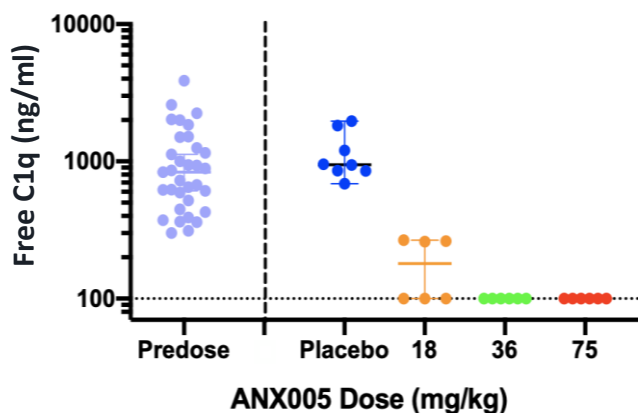
Autoantibody attack on peripheral nerves,
triggering complement (C1q) and
neurodegeneration

**Anti-C1q blocks autoantibody activation of
complement** and potentially prevents disability



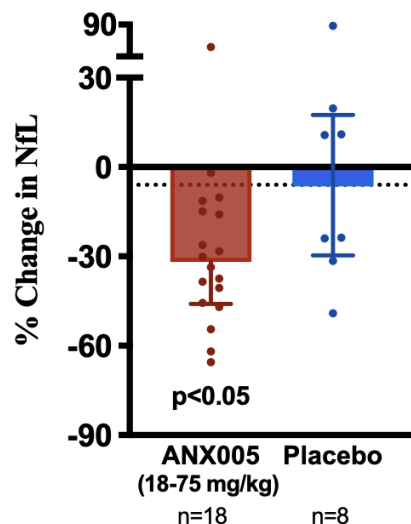
ANX005 Well-Tolerated, Achieved Full Target Engagement, Reduced NfL and Prevented Disability in GBS Phase 1b Dose-Ranging Trial

Full Target Engagement in CSF at Higher Doses (18-75 mg/kg)



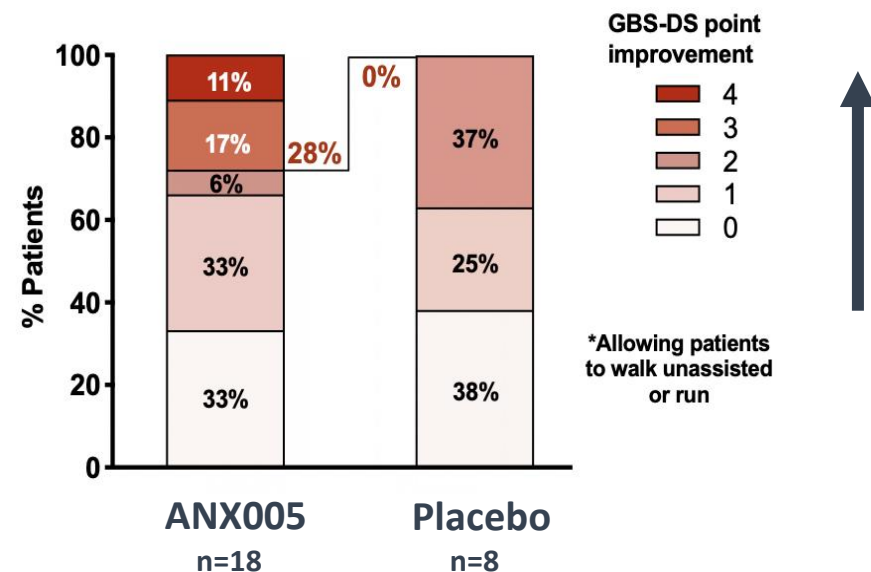
Dose Dependent Decrease of CSF Free C1q

Significant Early NfL Reduction (Weeks 2 – 4)



High Dose ANX005 (18-75 mg/kg) vs Placebo

28% of High Dose Patients Improved by ≥ 3 pts on GBS-Disability Scale by Wk 8



High Dose ANX005 (18-75 mg/kg) vs Placebo

Ongoing GBS Phase 2/3 Trial with ANX005

Fast Track and Orphan Drug designations granted

Placebo (n=~60)

ANX005 30 mg/kg (n =~60)

ANX005 75 mg/kg (n =~60)

Single Dose Treatment

- Randomized, double-blind trial (N=~180)
- Primary endpoint: GBS Disability Scale
- Patients stratified for baseline muscle strength and time from symptom onset
- Data expected 2023

TACKLING BLINDNESS and PATIENT DISABILITY

- Geographic Atrophy
- Huntington's Disease



Pioneering Treatment of Complement-Mediated Neurodegeneration

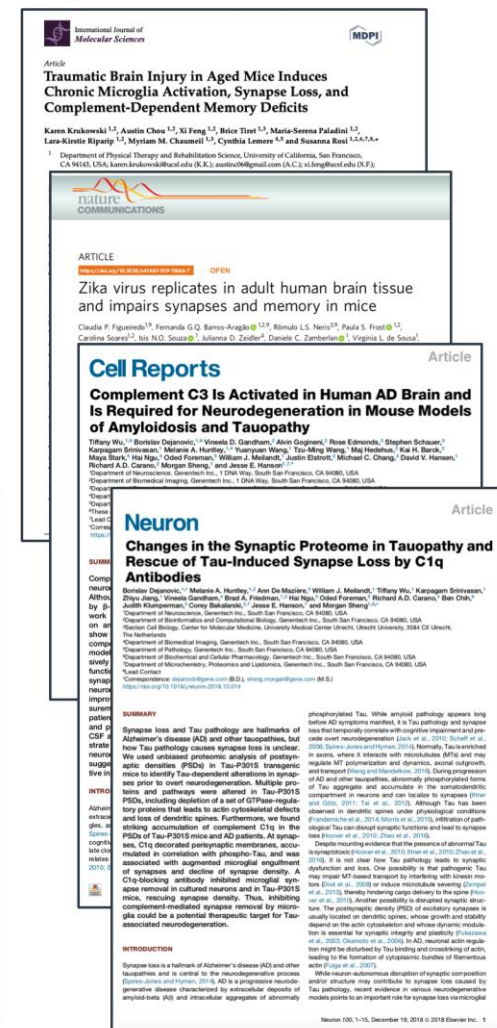
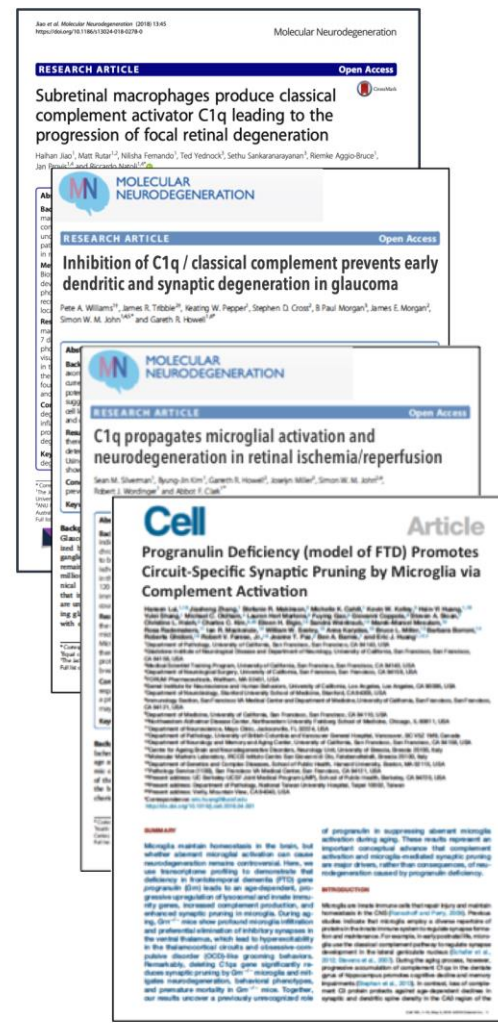
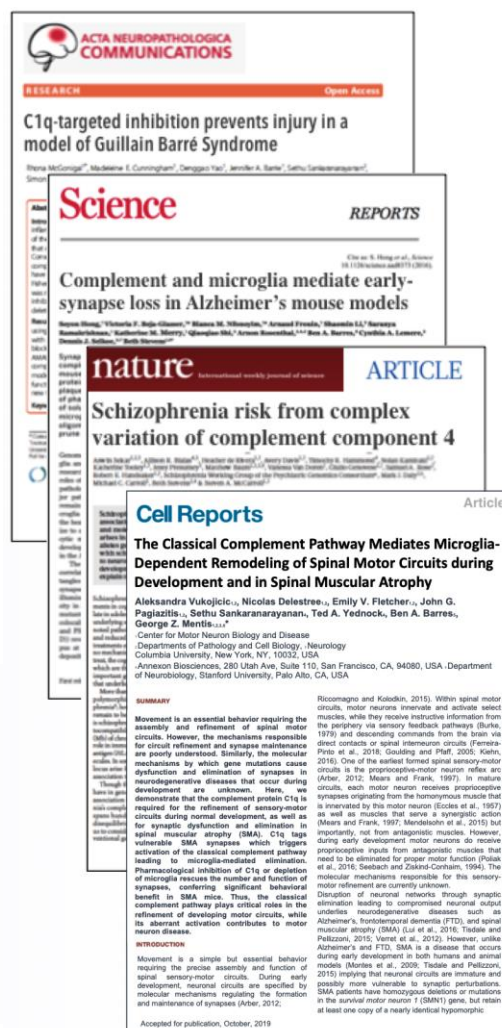
Well-researched role of C1q inhibition to protect against synapse loss and neurodegeneration



Ben Barres, M.D., Ph.D.

Discoverer of C1q Technology
Scientific Co-Founder, Annexon

- Synapse loss is a major driver of neurological disability and blindness
- Precedes loss of neurons
- Correlates with functional loss / cognitive decline



Differentiated Neuroprotective Approach for Geographic Atrophy

Targeting up and downstream complement activity associated with retinal nerve loss

GEOGRAPHIC ATROPHY (GA)

Loss of vision due to loss of neurons
(photoreceptors)

- **~1 million U.S. patients; ~5 million worldwide**
- **No approved therapies to prevent onset or progression**

Aberrant C1q activity results in neuronal loss

Anti-C1q is neuroprotective in GA models

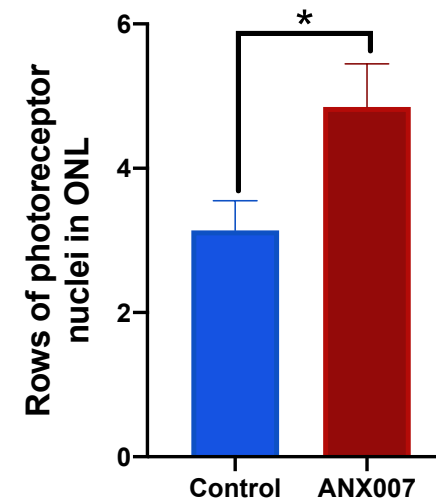


Intravitreal Administration of Anti-C1q Provides Neuroprotection in a Mouse Model of Photoreceptor Cell Loss / Geographic Atrophy

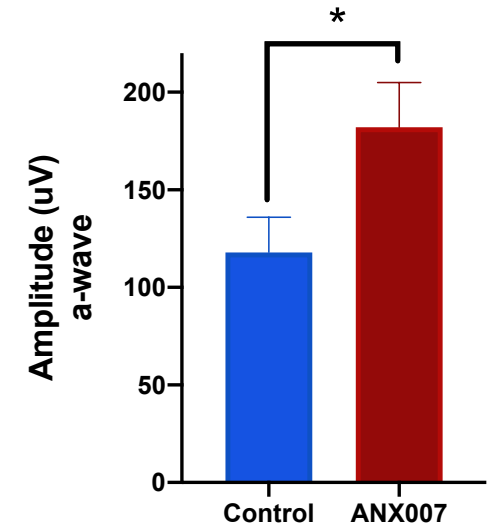
- C1q is locally produced in the retina and a key driver of cell loss
- Upstream activator of C3
- Selective C1q inhibition allows normal function of lectin and alternative pathway

Intravitreal Administration of ANX007 Protects Photoreceptor Cells and Retinal Function

Anti-C1q Protects Photoreceptor Cells / Retinal Thickness



Protects Retinal Function



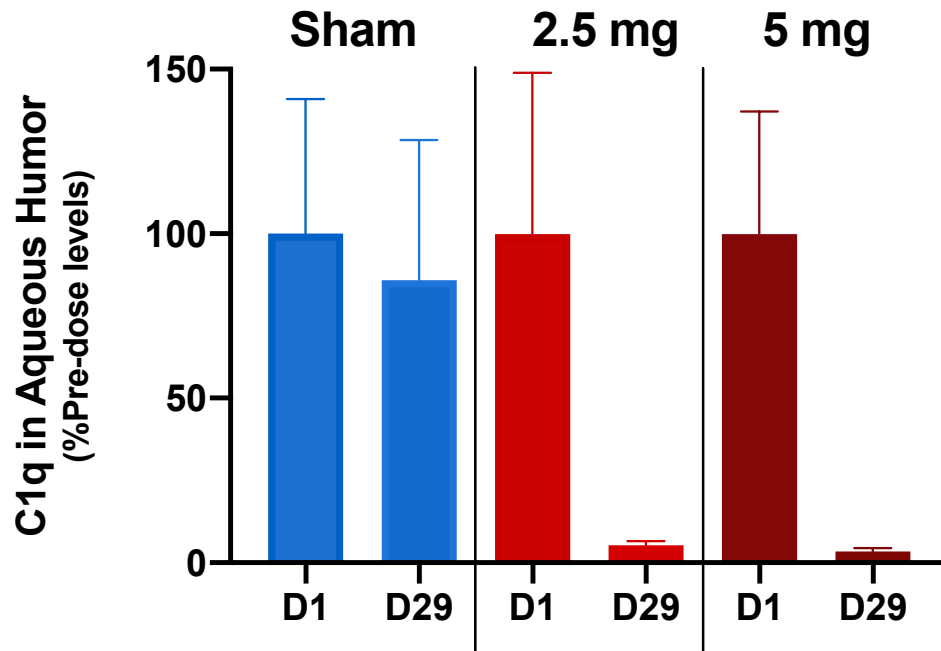
Jiao,, et al., 2018 Mol Neurodegener 13(1):45

* p < 0.05; **<0.001

Intravitreal ANX007 Effectively Inhibits C1q in Phase 1b Patients

Full inhibition at low and high doses support monthly or less frequent dosing

Free C1q Levels in Aqueous Humor



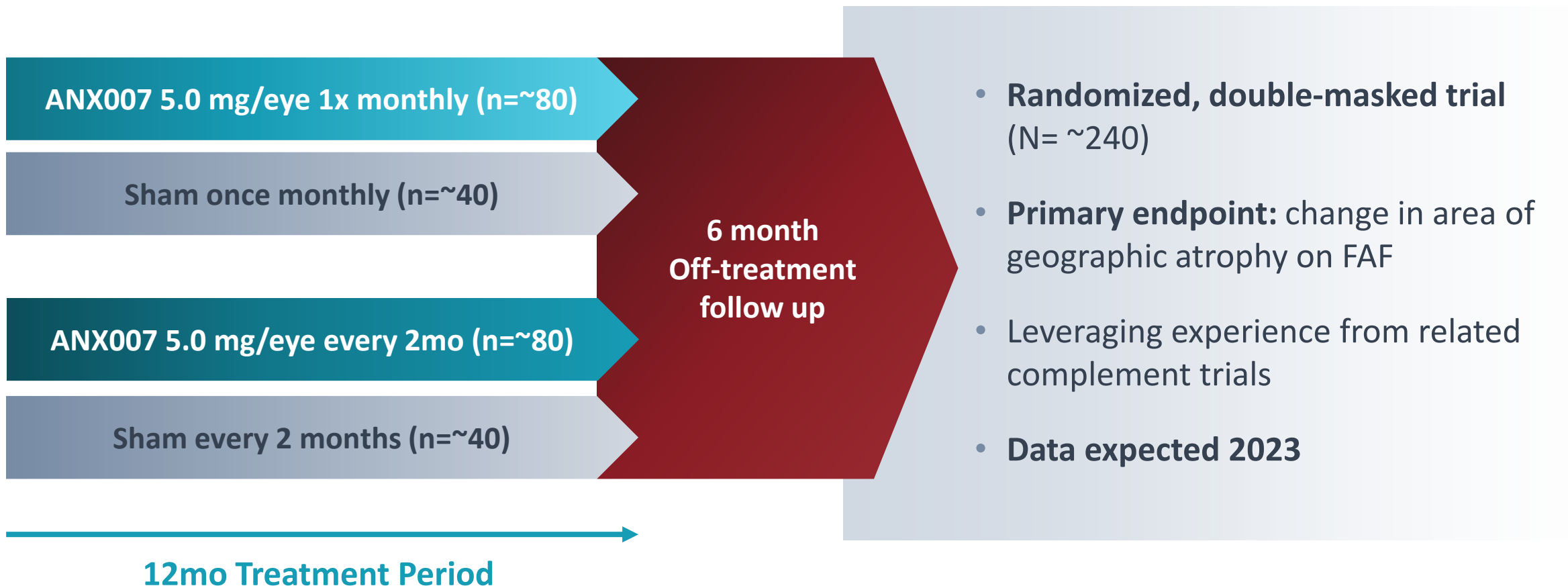
D1 = Day 1 (before ANX007 dosing)

D29 = Day 29 (post-1st dose)

ANX007 DATA SUMMARY

- **ANX007 well-tolerated** at all dose levels
- Single intravitreal injection **inhibited C1q in aqueous humor for at least 29 days** at both low and high doses
- Repeat doses, N = 17

Initiating GA Phase 2 Trial with ANX007 in Q1 2021



Pioneering Classical Complement Approach in Huntington's Disease

Targeting synaptic loss and neuronal death to tackle neurodegeneration

HUNTINGTON'S DISEASE (HD)

Progressive movement disorder, dementia, psychosis

- ~35,000 U.S. patients (Orphan)
- Subjects have **high** and **sustained NfL** levels

Aberrant C1q activity drives synaptic loss and disability

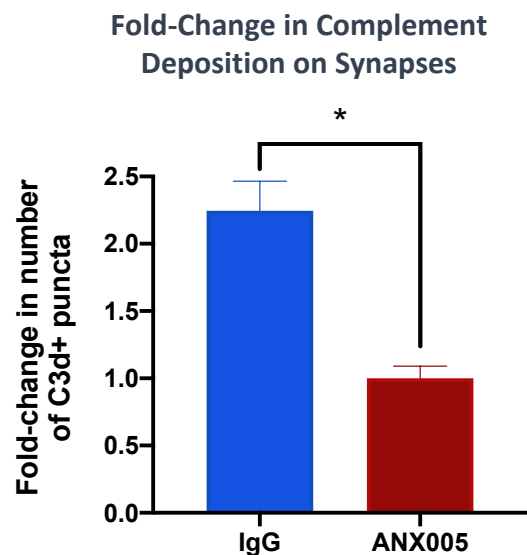
C1q inhibition protects against synapse loss and neurodegeneration in HD models



ANX005 Reduced Key Markers of Disease Activity in HD Mice

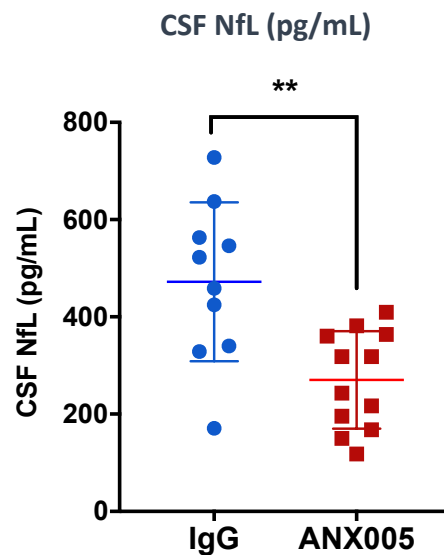
Decreased Complement Activation on Synapses, CSF NfL and Synapse Loss

Decreased Complement Activation on Synapses



Annexon data on file; Collaboration w/ Dan Wilton and Beth Stevens, Harvard

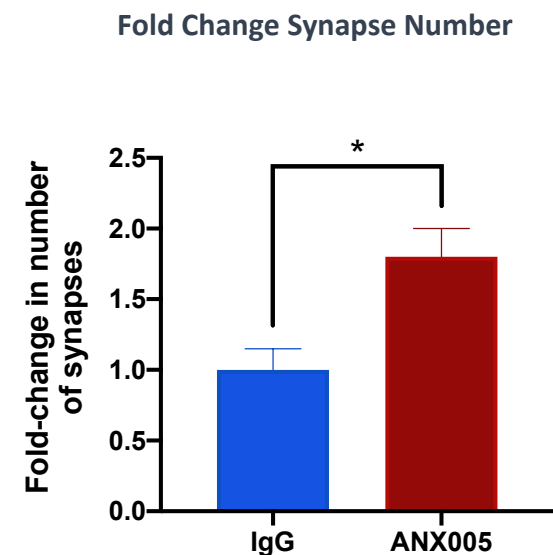
Decreased Levels of CSF NfL



Annexon data on file. Study run in R6/2 model

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; **** $p < 0.0001$

Protection Against Synapse Loss



Annexon data on file; Collaboration w/ Dan Wilton and Beth Stevens, Harvard

Ongoing HD Phase 2 Trial with ANX005

Leveraging biomarkers to inform next stage of development and future neuro indications



- **Open label trial** (N= ~24)
- **Objective endpoints:** Safety, C1q target engagement, and NfL reduction from baseline
- Development informed by large natural history cohorts
- **Initial data expected 2H 2021**

Summary: Poised to Drive Value in 2021 and Beyond



- **Targeting aberrant C1q / classical pathway activation** to treat devastating tissue damage in the diseases we're pursuing
- **Broad platform potential in orphan and large patient populations** in autoimmune, neurodegenerative and ophthalmic diseases
- **Strong momentum and well-resourced to deliver** on 2021 priorities
 - **Execute 5 clinical trials**
 - **Report initial clinical data from 4 diverse trials**
 - **Advance to IND** next generation small molecule and mAB drug candidates



THANK YOU