



INVESTOR EVENT

Rare Disease

06 SEPTEMBER 2022

ALEXION[®]
AstraZeneca Rare Disease

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Rare Disease Investor Event | Agenda

I. Introduction & Alexion Strategy

II. Sustained Leadership in Complement

III. Expanding Beyond Complement

IV. Geographic Expansion

V. Building Scientific Bridges

VI. Closing Remarks

VII. Q&A Session



Marc Dunoyer
Chief Executive Officer,
Alexion



Gianluca Pirozzi
SVP, Head of
Development & Safety



Scott Weintraub
VP, Global Marketing &
Commercial Strategy



Sharon Barr
SVP, Head of Research
& Product Development



INTRODUCTION
AND
Strategy

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AstraZeneca Rare Disease

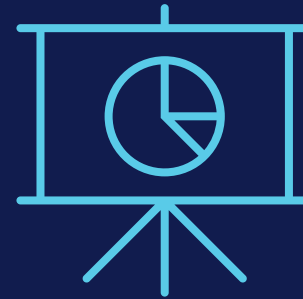
Alexion & AstraZeneca

Unique opportunity to enhance long-term value, meeting AstraZeneca strategic criteria



**Aligned with
AstraZeneca
strategy**

*Accelerate
innovative science*



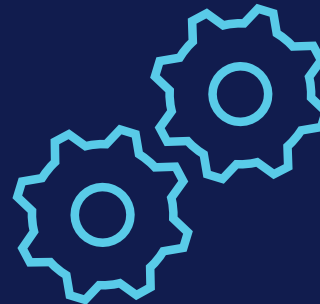
**Supports
AstraZeneca
financial profile**

*Supports top-line
growth, earnings
accretive*



**AstraZeneca will be
able to add value**

*Potential for geographic
expansion*



**Feasible
integration**

*Shared cultural
values*



Alexion, AstraZeneca Rare Disease

Transforming the treatment of rare diseases



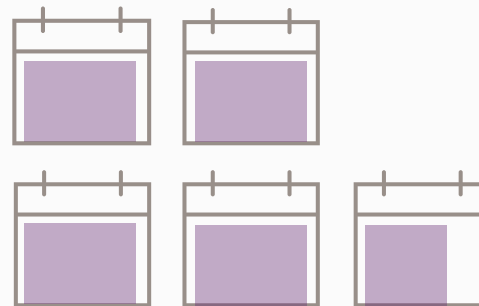
80%

of rare diseases
are genetic¹



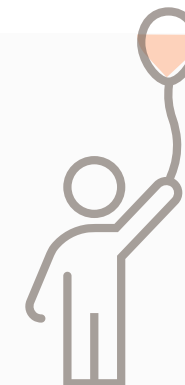
1 in 10

people live with
a rare disease²



4.8 years

average time to diagnosis;
40% receiving
> 1 misdiagnosis³



50%

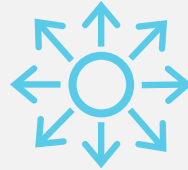
of rare disease
patients
are **children**⁴

OUR VISION is to transform the future of rare disease, increasing access to our medicines globally and innovating to treat more patients, earlier, with greater precision and efficacy

Alexion, AstraZeneca Rare Disease: strategic priorities



**Sustained Leadership in
Complement**



**Expanding Beyond
Complement**



**Organic Innovation &
Collaboration with
AstraZeneca**

Alexion, AstraZeneca Rare Disease: approved medicines¹

Five approved medicines indicated for seven rare diseases



Soliris
(eculizumab)



Ultomiris
(ravulizumab-cwvz)



Strensiq
(asfotase alfa)



Kanuma
(sebelipase alfa)



Koselugo
(selumetinib)

FOR

**paroxysmal nocturnal
haemoglobinuria (PNH)**

**atypical haemolytic
uraemic syndrome (aHUS)**

**generalised
myasthenia gravis (gMG)**

**neuromyelitis optica
spectrum disorder
(NMOSD)**

**paroxysmal nocturnal
haemoglobinuria (PNH)**

**atypical haemolytic
uraemic syndrome (aHUS)**

**generalised
myasthenia gravis (gMG)**

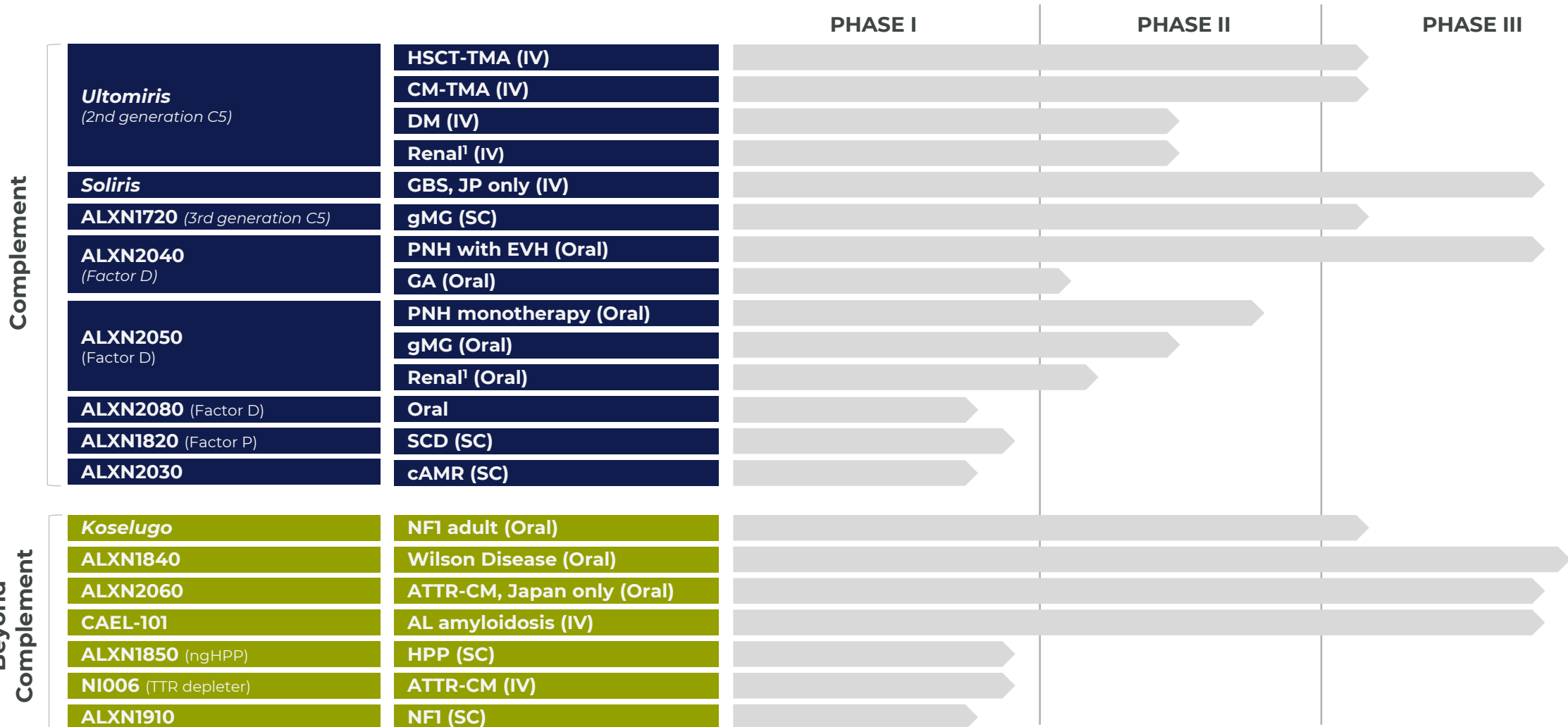
**hypophosphatasia
(HPP)**

**lysosomal acid lipase
deficiency
(LAL-D)**

**neurofibromatosis
type 1 with plexiform
neurofibromas
(NF1-PN)**

Alexion, AstraZeneca Rare Disease

Broad pipeline across many high unmet need, high value indications



1. Renal basket trial including proliferative lupus nephritis or Immunoglobulin A Nephropathy; IV = intravenous; SC = subcutaneous; HSCT-TMA = haematopoietic stem cell transplant-associated thrombotic microangiopathy; CM-TMA = complement-mediated thrombotic microangiopathy; DM = dermatomyositis; GBS = Guillain-Barré syndrome; gMG = generalised myasthenia gravis; PNH = paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria; PNH-EVH = paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria with extravascular haemolysis; GA = geographic atrophy; SCD = sickle cell disease; cAMR = chronic antibody-mediated rejection; NFI = neurofibromatosis type 1; ATTR-CM = transthyretin amyloid cardiomyopathy; AL amyloidosis = light chain amyloidosis; ng = next-generation; HPP = hypophosphatasia.



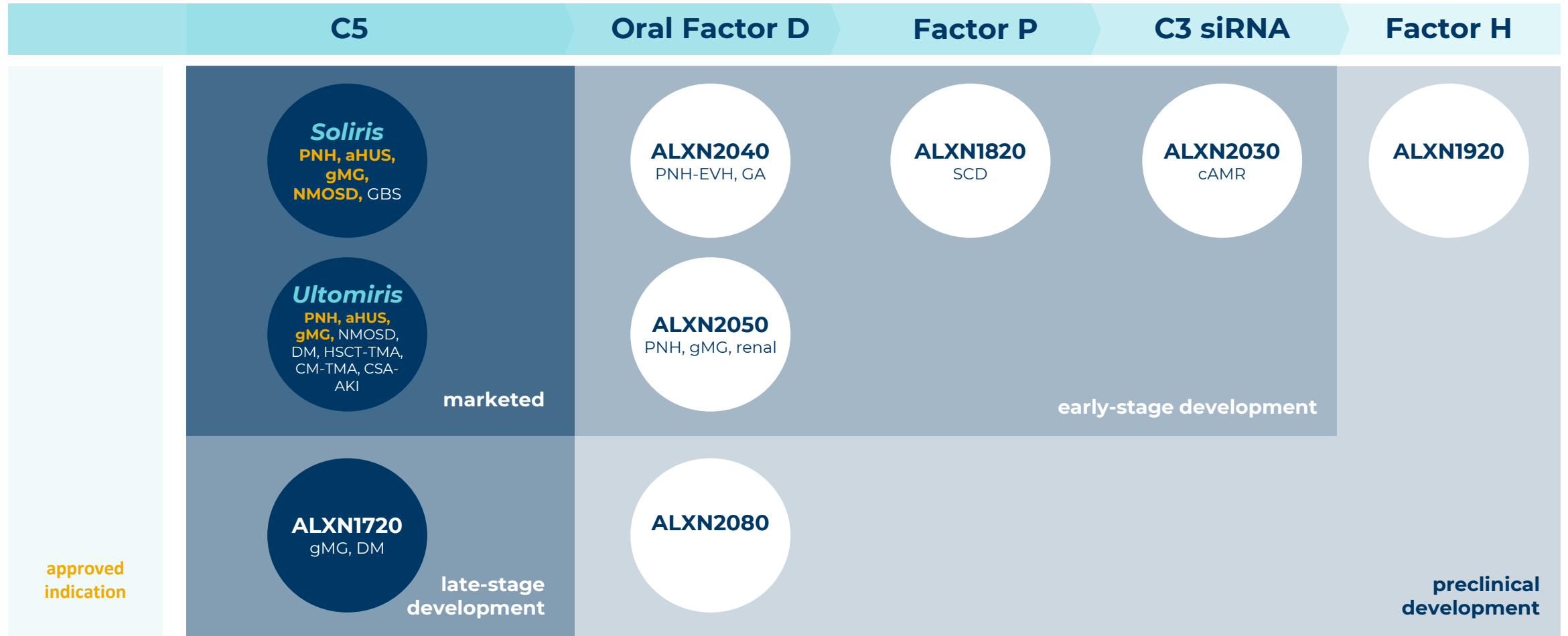
SUSTAINED
LEADERSHIP IN

Complement

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Broad expertise in complement biology

Multiple development-stage platforms, leveraging foundational complement expertise



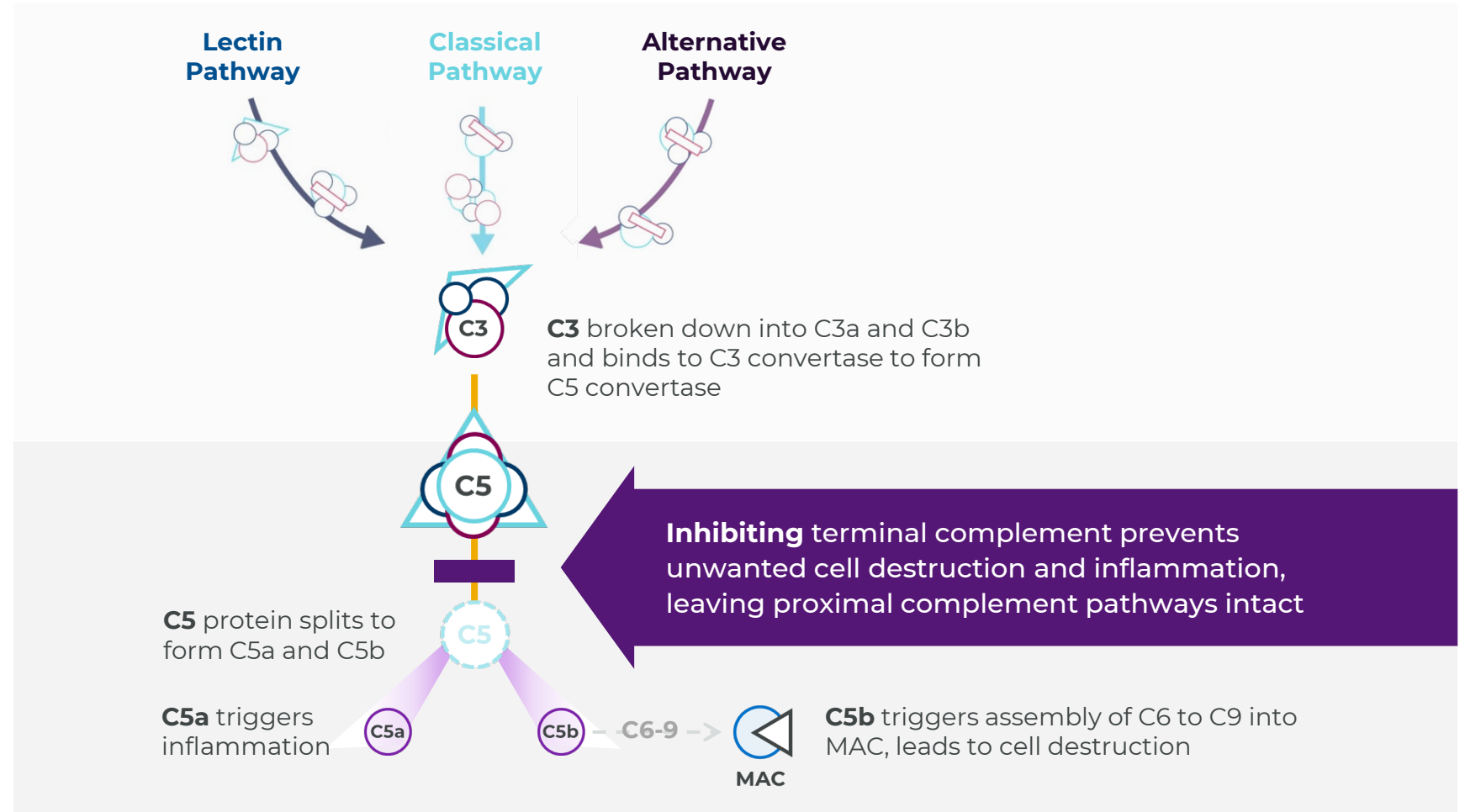
PNH = paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria; aHUS = atypical haemolytic uraemic syndrome; gMG = generalised myasthenia gravis; NMOSD = neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder; GBS = Guillain-Barré syndrome; DM = dermatomyositis; HSCT-TMA = haematopoietic stem cell transplant-associated thrombotic microangiopathy; CM-TMA = complement-mediated thrombotic microangiopathy; CSA-AKI = cardiac surgery-associated acute kidney injury; PNH-EVH = paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria with extravascular haemolysis; GA = geographic atrophy; SCD = sickle cell disease; siRNA = small interfering RNA; cAMR = chronic antibody-mediated rejection.

Foundation in terminal complement (C5) inhibition

Several areas of complement cascade are implicated in disease pathology

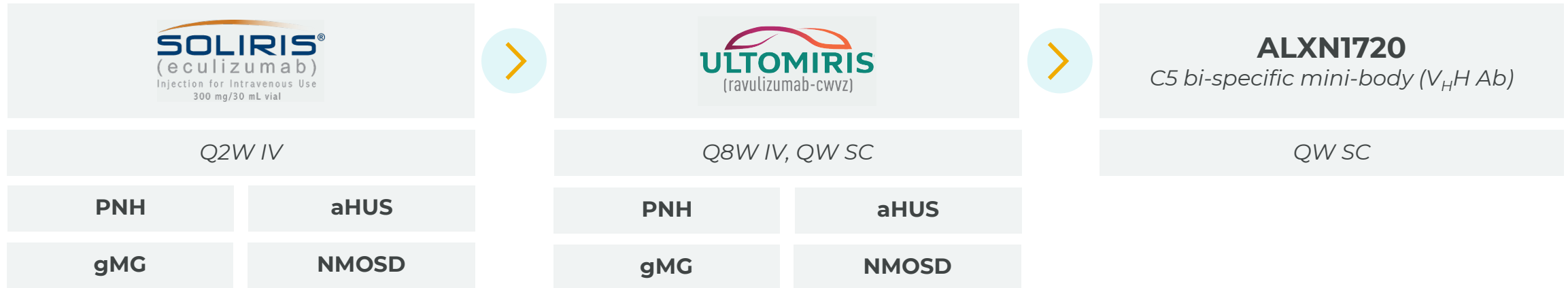
Complement system consists of >30 proteins activated in a cascade to maintain homeostasis in the body
Complement activation results in formation of MAC, which leads to destruction of target cells

Overactivation of complement can trigger uncontrolled cascade of reactions that damage tissues



Foundation in terminal complement (C5) inhibition

Diverse C5 inhibitor portfolio, optimised for differentiated indication selection



Continued innovation, expanding into broader patient populations

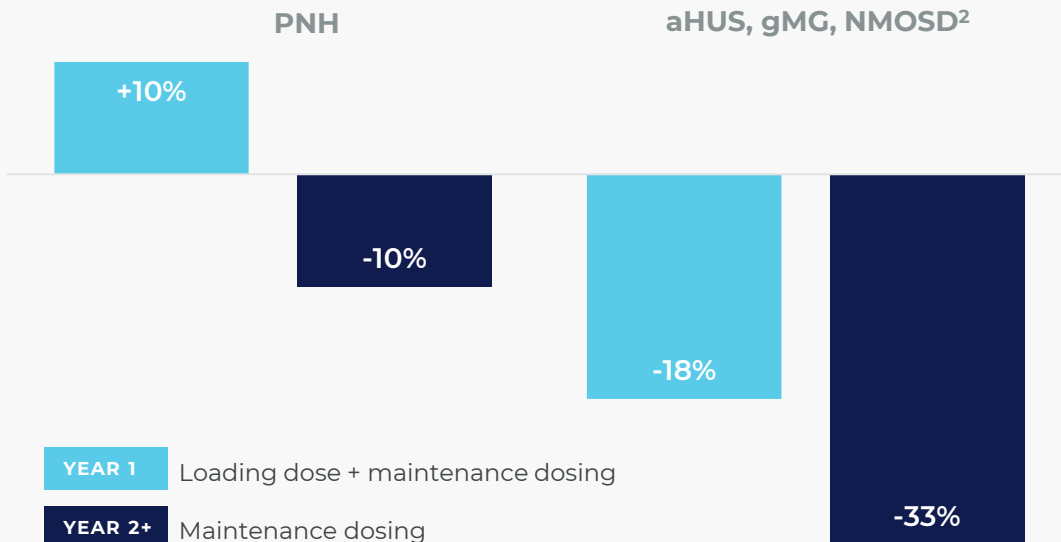


Establishing *Ultomiris* as the new standard of care

Value proposition supports rapid facilitated conversion and growth

Ultomiris vs. *Soliris* pricing dynamics¹

Lower average annual treatment cost per patient



Ultomiris potential to achieve best-in-class conversion across four *Soliris*-labelled indications by 2025³

PNH

best-in-class conversion, reaching saturation in **key markets**

aHUS

market share leader, variable duration of treatment

gMG

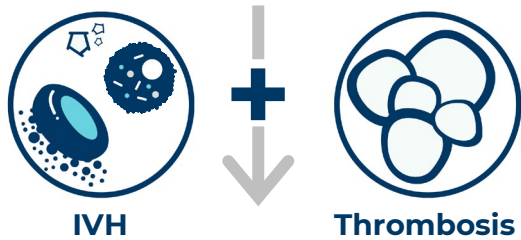
c.30k addressable population (3x *Soliris*)⁴, including naïve and switch

NMOSD

best-in-class efficacy, Q8W dosing expands addressable patient population; potential approval H1 2023

Compelling, durable C5 data in PNH

Pivotal 301 trial and longest registry data to date solidifies *Ultomiris* as standard of care



In PNH, uncontrolled terminal complement activity leads to IVH;
LDH is key biomarker of IVH

**SURVIVAL RATES REPORTED
IN PNH REGISTRY TRIAL**

97.5%

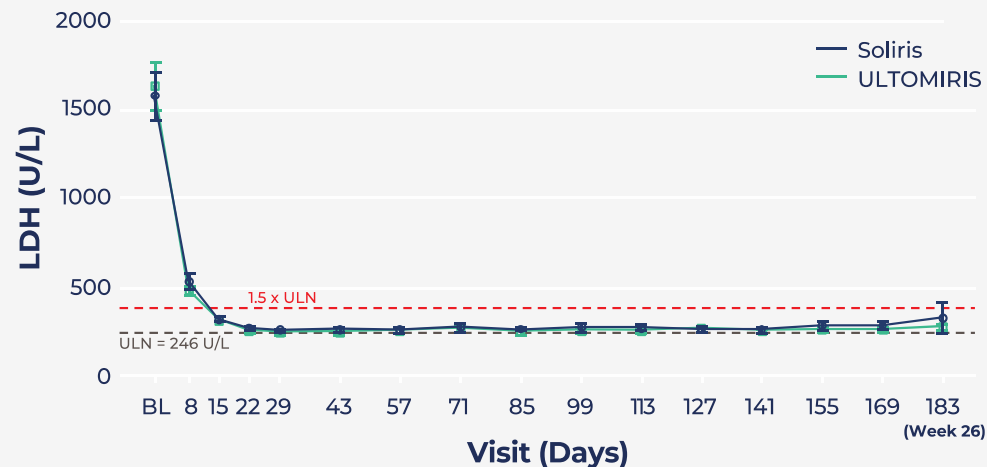
6-year survival analysis
of >450 patients with
PNH *Ultomiris*¹

~65%

Historical 5-year
survival rates in PNH
patients with evidence
of haemolysis not on
anti-C5 treatment²

- *Ultomiris* demonstrated rapid and sustained reductions in LDH, with mean levels remaining stable and $< 1.5 \times \text{ULN}$ ²
- LDH levels $> 1.5 \times \text{ULN}$ is predictor for risk of thrombosis and mortality in PNH³
- LDH is one of the strongest predictors for improvement in patient-reported clinical outcomes⁴

MEAN LDH LEVELS OVER TIME IN STUDY 301

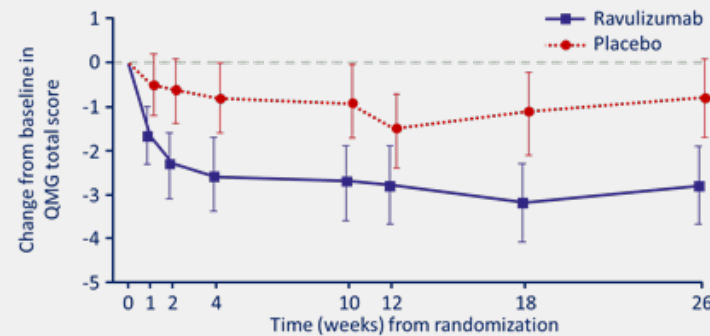
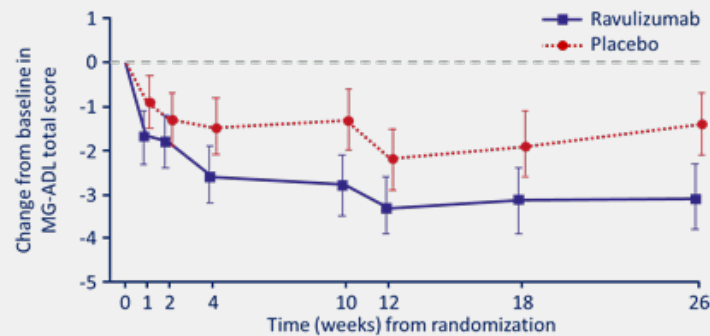


1. Kulasekararaj, Brodsky, Griffin et al., "Long-term complement inhibition and survival outcomes in patients with paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria: an interim analysis of the ravulizumab clinical trials." 2. Hillmen et al., 1995. 3. Lee et al., 2013; Jang et al., 2016 4. Schrezenmeier et al., "Predictors for Improvement in Patient-Reported Outcomes: Post-Hoc Analysis of a Phase III Randomised, Open-Label Study of Eculizumab and Ravulizumab in Complement Inhibitor-Naïve Patients with Paroxysmal Nocturnal Haemoglobinuria (PNH)." PNH = paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria; IVH = intravascular haemolysis; LDH = lactate dehydrogenase; ULN = upper limit of normal.

Ultomiris Phase III HLR confirms C5 leadership in gMG

Rapid and sustained improvement in key gMG measures of clinical benefit

Significant improvement in patient (MG-ADL)¹ and physician-reported (QMG)² assessments³



Improvement observed in one week on MG-ADL and QMG measures

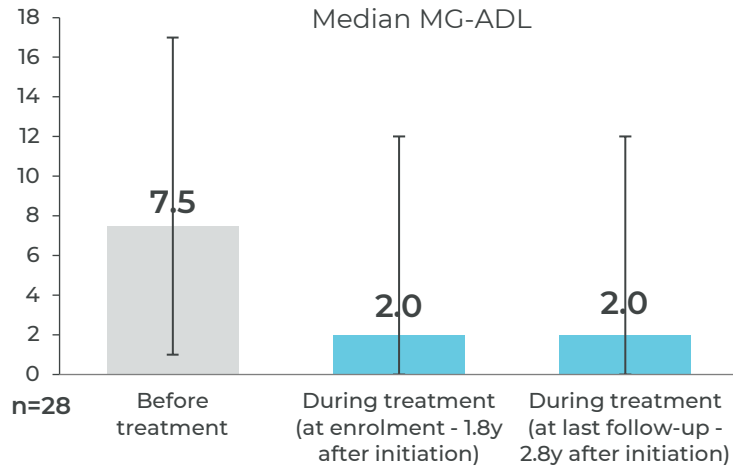
Improvements sustained through the 60-week follow-up period

76% of patients in the *Ultomiris* arm experienced clinically meaningful improvement on MG-ADL (49% on QMG) by week 60

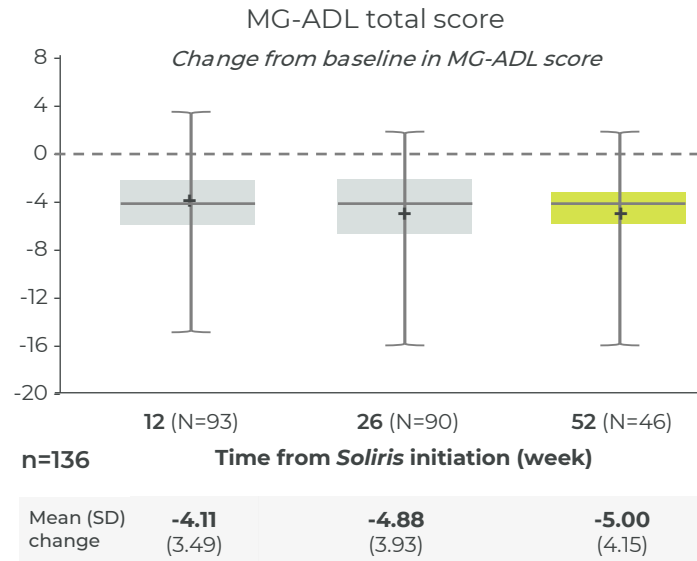
Durable C5 efficacy in gMG

Soliris global registry trials reinforce benefit of long-term, continuous treatment

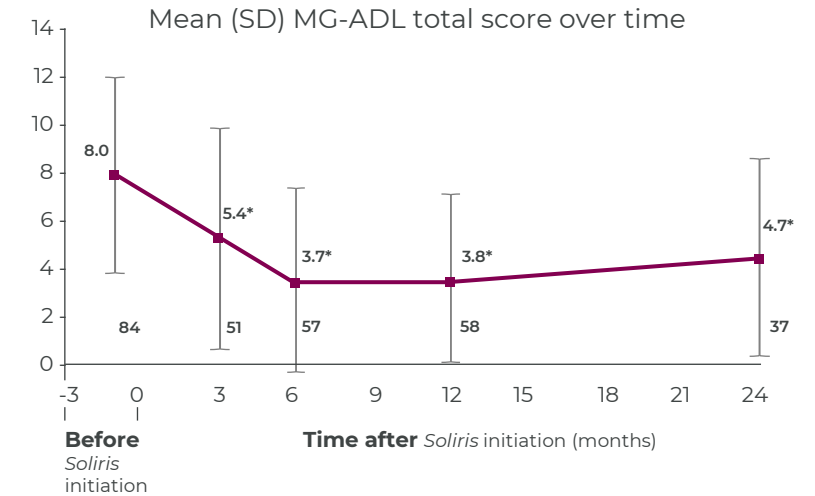
gMG registry shows 5.5-point MG-ADL reduction with treatment



Japan PMS trial shows 5-point MG-ADL reduction at 52 weeks



Project ELEVATE trial resulted in >3-point MG-ADL reduction at 24 months



46.4% of patients reached MSE status during treatment

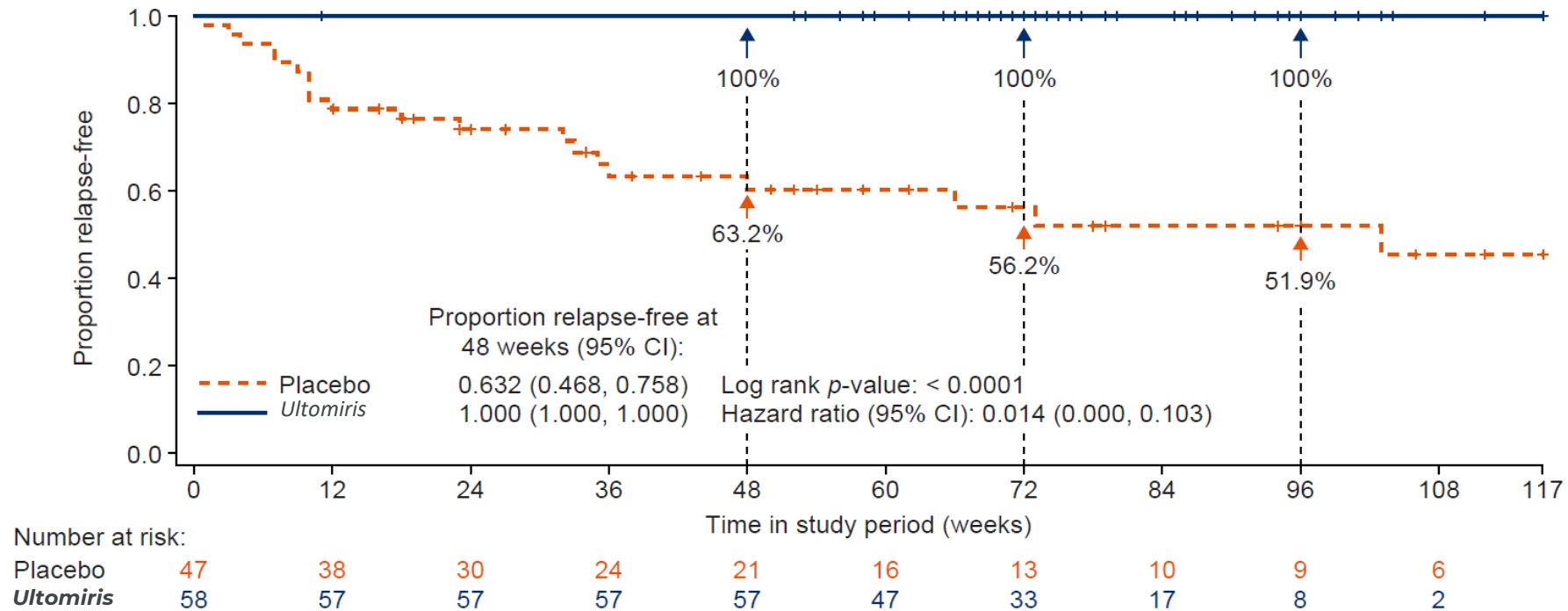
Only 26.4% of patients on corticosteroids (≤ 5 mg/day) at 52 wks

72% of patients reduced or discontinued steroids

Ultomiris Phase III HLR confirms C5 leadership in NMOSD

Anticipated regulatory decision in H1 2023 (US, EU)

Ultomiris reduced the risk of relapse by 98.6% compared with placebo in CHAMPION-NMOSD trial¹



Zero adjudicated relapses in *Ultomiris* arm over 73.5-week median treatment period

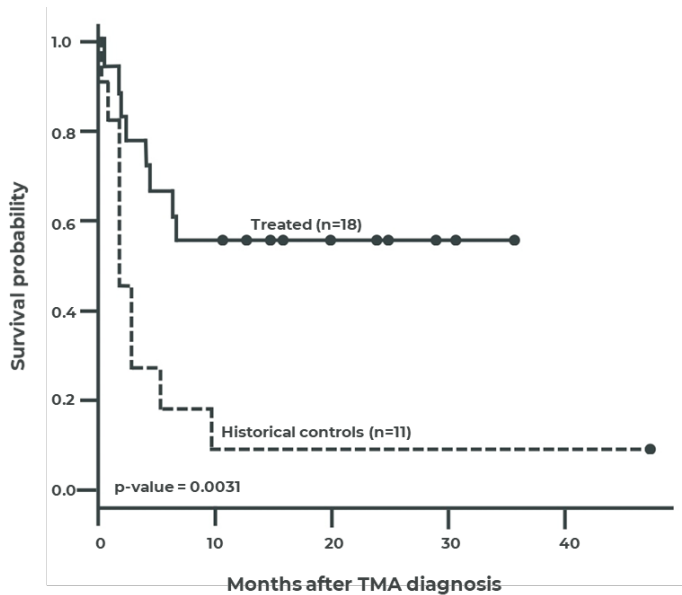
18 1. Friedemann, Pittock, Barnett, Bennett, Berthele, et al. presented at European Academy of Neurology 2022; June 2022, Vienna. 98.6% reflects model adjusted risk of relapse. HRL = high-level results; NMOSD = neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder; EU = European Union; CI = confidence interval.

Ultomiris indication expansion will continue

Direct-to-Phase III trials and potential blockbuster opportunities in HSCT-TMA, CSA-AKI

HSCT-TMA

c.80% rate of mortality with no approved medicines



Proof-of-concept established with Soliris in HSCT-TMA¹

Significantly improved survival outcomes vs. historical controls

c.9k diagnosed patients in US, EU5, JP²

CSA-AKI

Single-dose *Ultomiris*, pre-surgery has potential to prevent CSA-AKI

1/4 patients develop AKI post-surgery²

60-80% of mod-to-severe CKD patients experience AKI post-CPB²

AKI post-CPB can result in increased hospital mortality²

Patients with CKD at risk of AKI following CPB²

30k
US

17k
EU5

7k
Japan

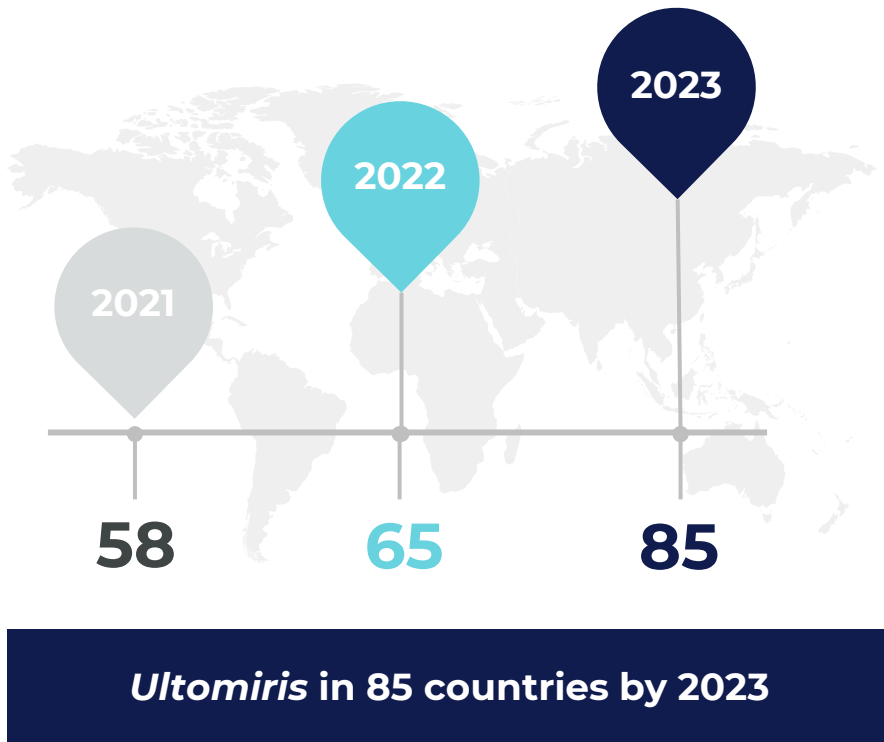
Ultomiris potential to be first-and-only medicine for HSCT-TMA, and first-and-only preventative therapy for CSA-AKI

1. Jodele, Dandoy, Lane, et al., "Complement blockade for TA-TMA: lessons learned from a large pediatric cohort treated with eculizumab." "Blood." HSCT-TMA = haematopoietic stem cell transplant-associated thrombotic microangiopathy; 2. Pickering JW, James MT, Palmer SC, "Acute kidney injury and prognosis after cardiopulmonary bypass: a meta-analysis of cohort studies, Am J Kidney Dis. 2015 Feb; 2. Epidemiology data on file; CSA-AKI = cardiac surgery associated-acute kidney injury; TMA = thrombotic microangiopathy; EU5 = France, Germany, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom; Top 8 = US, EU5, JP, CN; AKI = acute kidney injury; CKD = chronic kidney disease; CPB = cardiopulmonary bypass.

Ultomiris geographic expansion

Significant market expansion underway, demonstrated rapid conversion upon launch

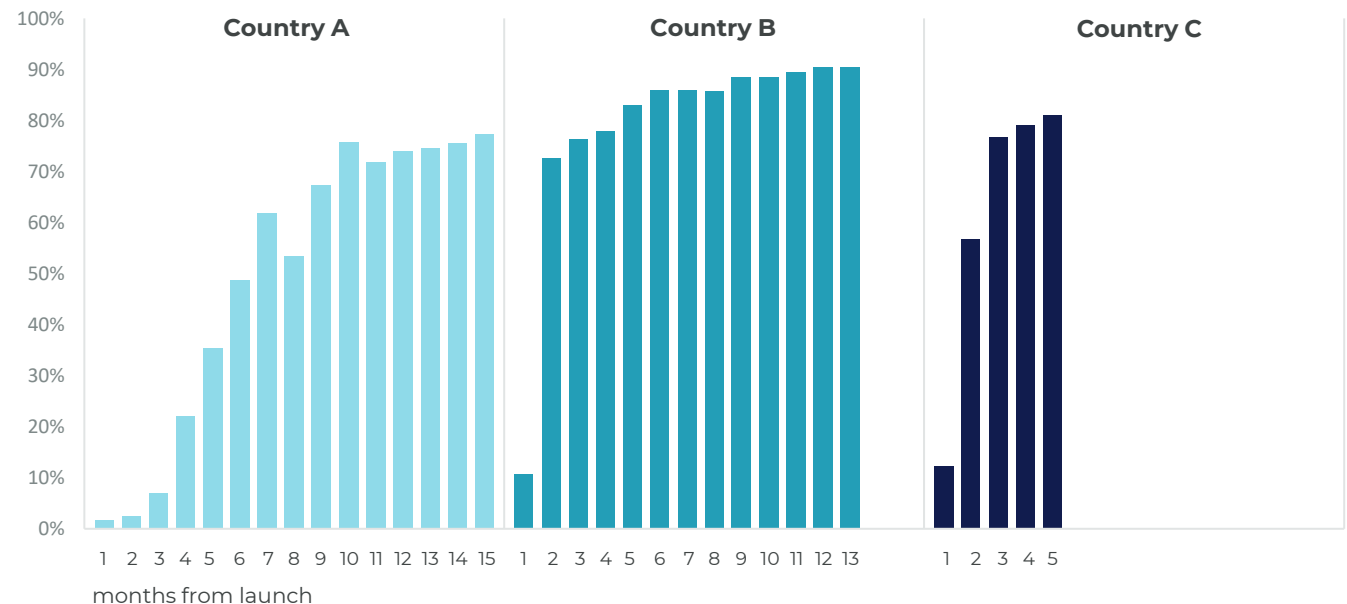
Accelerating pace of *Ultomiris* launches¹ globally



Rapid PNH conversion to *Ultomiris* in new country launches

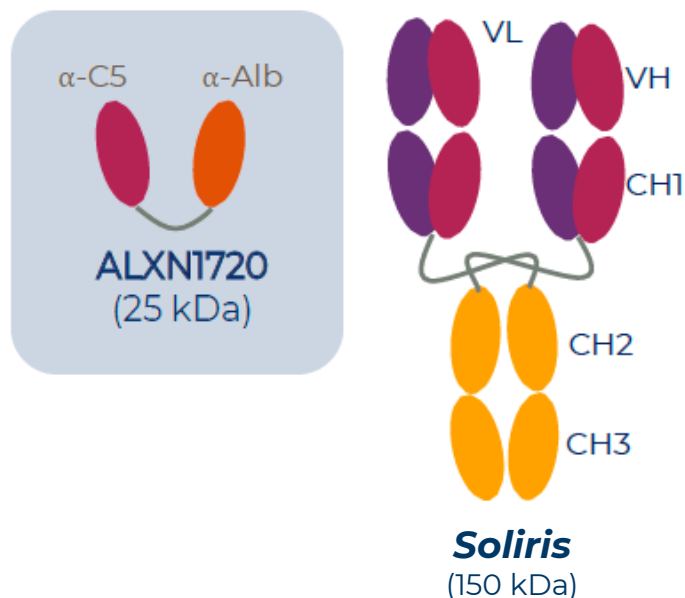
c.80% of PNH patients convert to *Ultomiris* within 12 months of launch²

Conversion case study: PNH conversion in three recent country launches



ALXN1720 supports further indication expansion

Third-generation C5 mini-body (V_H H Ab), potential best-in-class SC administration



- Low molecular weight, QW self-admin auto-injector
- Differentiated pricing expands indication opportunities
- Potential best-in-class SC in gMG with potential to capture majority of self-admin market share

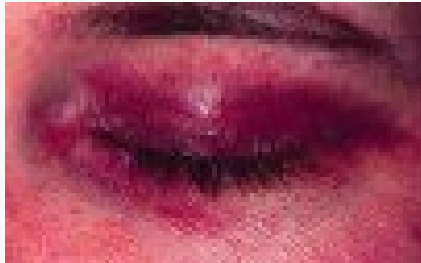
ALXN1720 demonstrated strong safety and tolerability profile in Phase I, initiating Phase III in gMG by YE2022

ALXN1720, QW low-volume SC, supporting neurology expansion in gMG¹ and DM

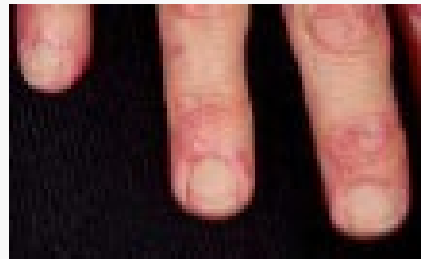
C5 inhibition in Dermatomyositis

Potentially first novel mechanism, PoC complement inhibition data underway

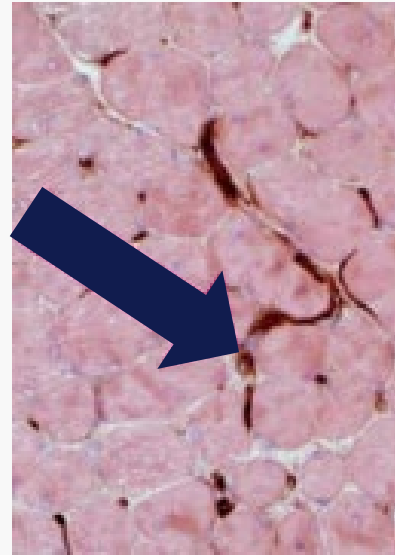
Autoimmune inflammatory myopathy



- **Inflammation** causing painful, itchy skin rashes across body
- **Progressive muscular weakness** may lead to respiratory failure and death

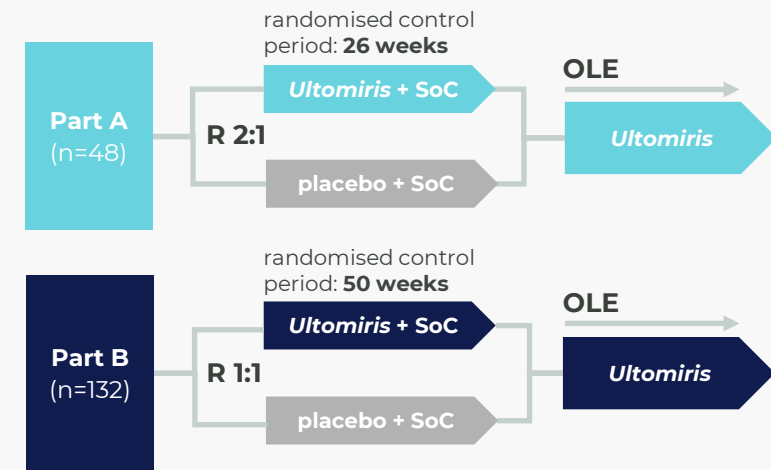


Established role of complement



Evidence of MAC deposition in transverse vessel, leading to destruction of muscle fiber

Establishing PoC with *Ultomiris*



***Ultomiris* Phase II/III PoC underway**, with potential to pursue *Ultomiris* and ALXN1720 for commercialisation

Significant unmet need, limited competition with c.189k diagnosed patients in Top 8 countries

Expanding into proximal complement (AP) inhibition

Novel small molecule, oral Factor D portfolio with ALXN2040, ALXN2050, ALXN2080

Alternative Pathway (AP) dysregulation triggers uncontrolled cascade of reactions, which may lead to cell destruction and harmful inflammation



Factor D inhibition blocks AP, leaving classical and lectin intact

In vitro analysis of small molecules, ALXN2040 and ALXN2050, demonstrate high affinity for Factor D and significantly reduced complement-mediated haemolysis at low concentrations

Factor D more likely to maintain consistent control than Factor B inhibitors

2.15 μM

Factor B¹
AP only

●

0.08 μM
Factor D¹
AP only

- Factor D more tractable target given lower circulating concentration in plasma
- Factor B is an acute phase reactant, circulating levels increase during inflammation

Oral Factor D portfolio

Four PoC read-outs over next 18 months, un-gating several Phase III starts

ALXN2040
danicopan

Phase III PNH-EVH add-on underway
Ongoing Phase II trial GA monotherapy

***Potential first oral medicine
in Geographic Atrophy***

ALXN2050
vemircopan

Phase II PNH monotherapy, gMG and
renal (LN, IgAN) underway

***Positive PoC Phase II
PNH monotherapy***

ALXN2080

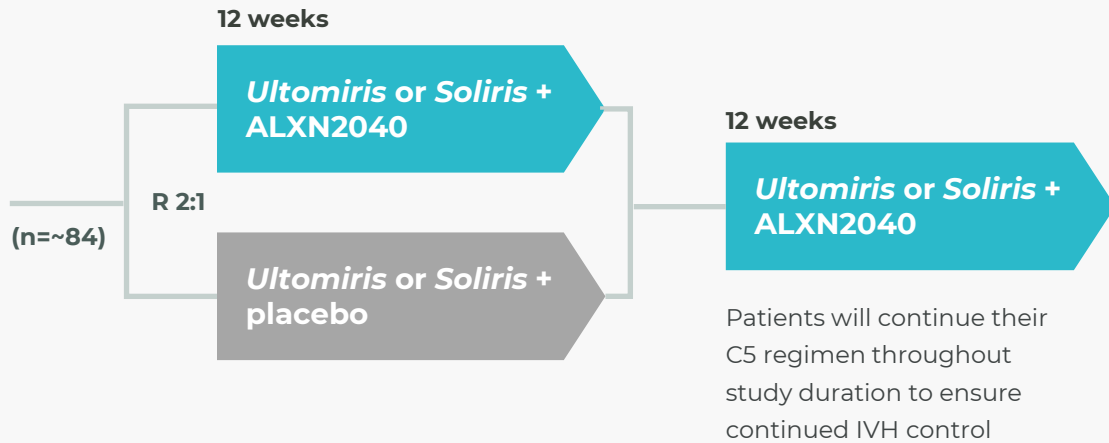
Entering clinic in 2022

***Potential application in
non-rare indications***

Demonstrated PoC for Factor D inhibitors in PNH

Phase II ALXN2050 PoC in PNH, Phase III ALXN2040 add-on enrollment complete

Phase III ALXN2040 trial in subset of PNH patients with clinically significant EVH as add-on



Potential to address remaining 10-15% of PNH patients that continue to experience clinically significant EVH

ALXN2050 positive PoC in PNH monotherapy

1. Patients on a C5 inhibitor with anemia and reticulocytes > ULN
2. PNH treatment naïve patients
3. Patients receiving ALXN2040 monotherapy



- Robust control of IVH and addresses EVH
- ALXN2050 resulted in 3.9 g/dL increase in Hgb
- Clinically meaningful improvements across haemolysis markers and QoL measures at 12 weeks

FDA Breakthrough Designation

Phase III fully enrolled, HLR H1 2023

Phase II data to be presented at upcoming congress



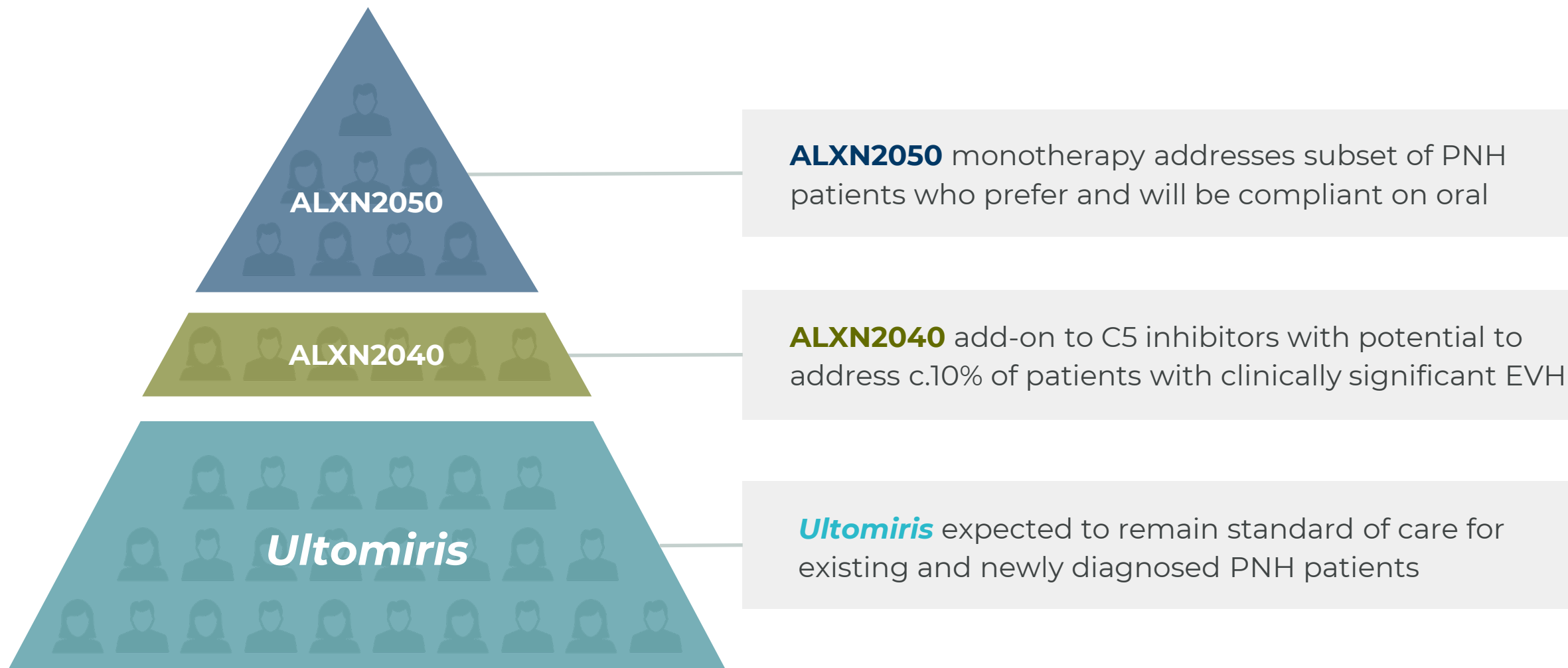
SELECT
INDICATIONS

Portfolio Approach

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Alexion portfolio approach in PNH

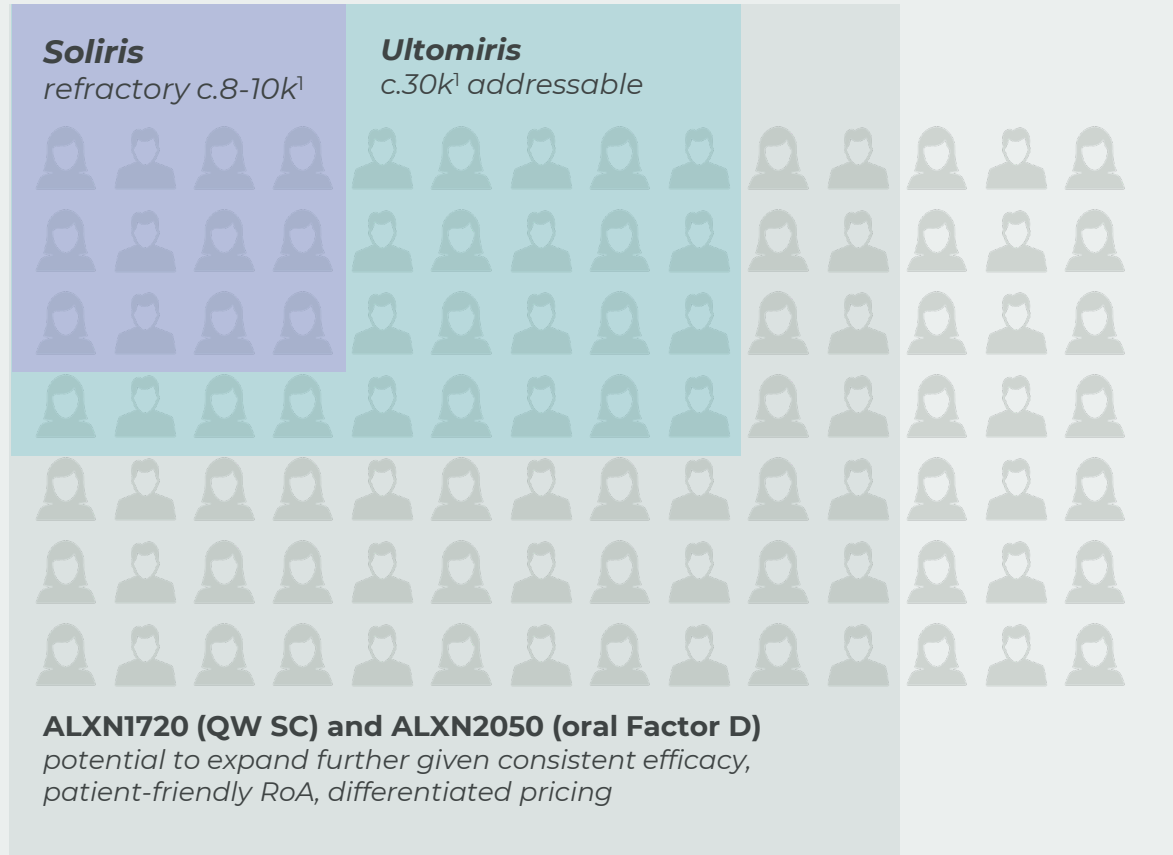
PNH market evolution requires multiple modalities to address spectrum of patient needs



Alexion portfolio approach in gMG

Complement inhibitors offer sustained symptom control and disease improvement

gMG portfolio breadth expands addressable patient population¹



Soliris

- SoC for refractory patients
- Proven foundational efficacy of C5 inhibition in gMG



Ultomiris

- First branded choice with durable, sustained efficacy
- Improved dosing profile



ALXN1720

Additional, convenient dosing option for improved patient experience



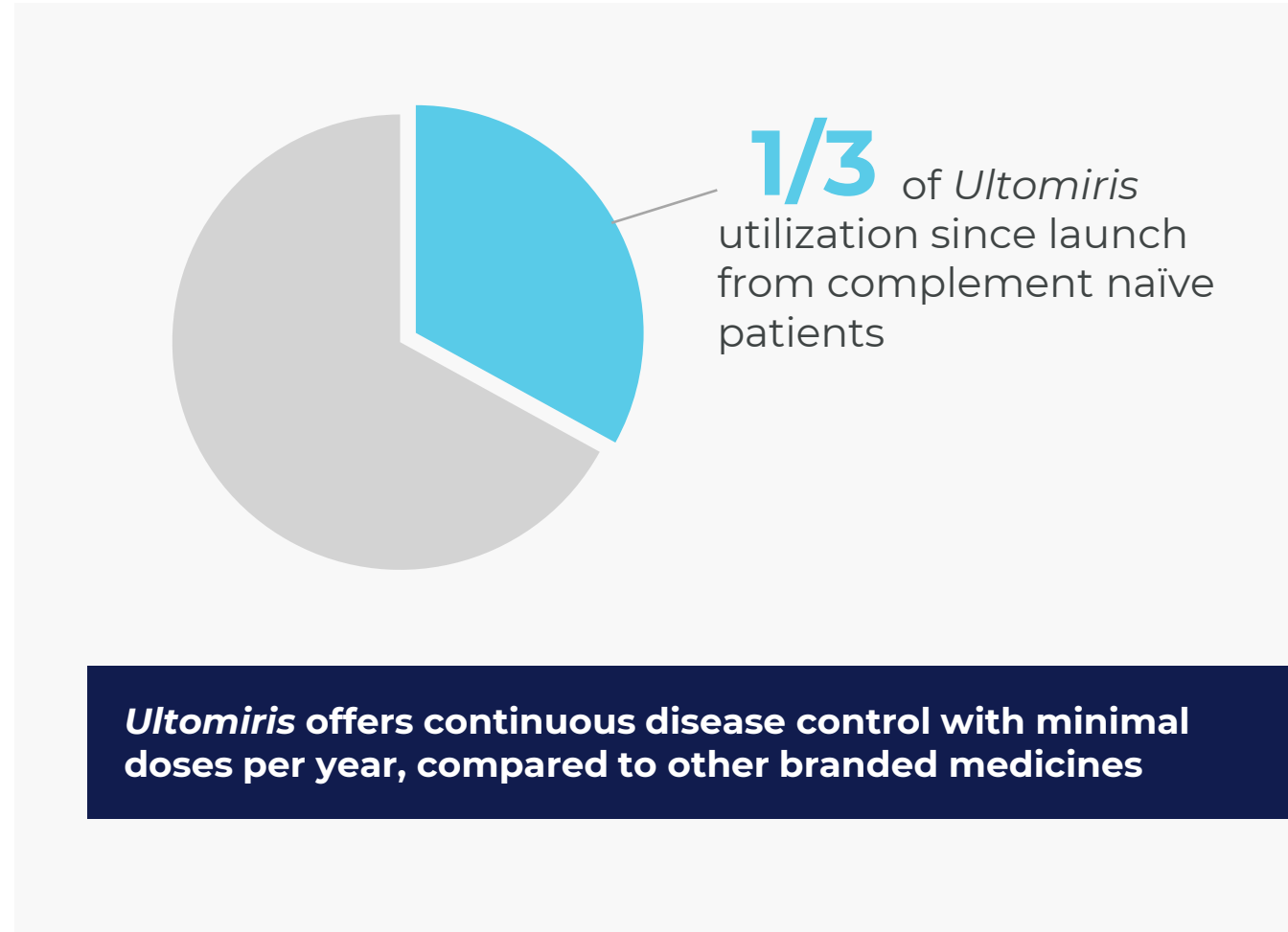
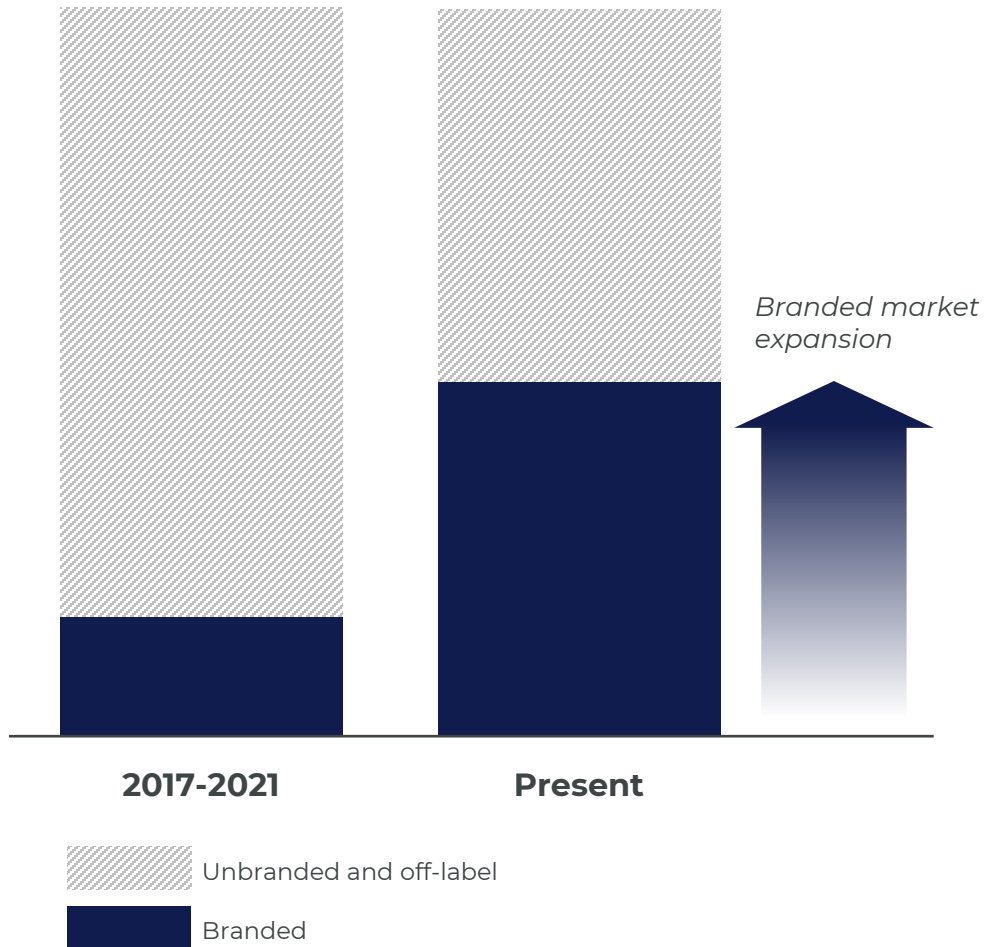
ALXN2050

Innovative oral to break IST cycling for less severe patients

Ultomiris gMG launch underway, ALXN2050 Phase II FPCD

Ultomiris first step to expand reach in gMG

3x addressable patient population¹, new market entrants expand branded market






Alexion portfolio approach in IgAN and LN

Complement inhibition in renal represents potential multi-blockbuster opportunity

Evidence for the role of alternative and terminal pathways in IgAN

- **Increased levels** of C3 proteolytic fragments associated with IgAN disease progression
- **Urinary C5b-9 elevated** in patients with IgAN
- **In-human PoC** recently presented with terminal pathway inhibition

PoC trials with *Ultomiris* and ALXN2050 in renal indications

		IgAN	LN ¹
Diagnosed patients (US, EU5, JP)		>250k	>130k
Treatment landscape		Lack of approved treatments, significant unmet need	
Trial status		<i>Ultomiris</i> trial achieved 80% enrollment in IgAN and >1/3 enrollment in LN ALXN2050 Phase II FPCD in IgAN	

PoC data will inform Phase III investment decision for either *Ultomiris*, ALXN1720 or ALXN2050

Innovating in new complement frontiers

Multiple novel complement platforms, both established and emerging

	C5	Oral Factor D	Factor P	C3 siRNA	Factor H
approved indication	Soliris PNH, aHUS, gMG, NMOSD, GBS marketed	ALXN2040 PNH-EVH, GA	ALXN1820 SCD	ALXN2030 cAMR	ALXN1920
	Ultomiris PNH, aHUS, gMG, NMOSD, DM, HSCT-TMA, CM-TMA, CSA-AKI marketed	ALXN2050 PNH, gMG, renal	early-stage development		
	ALXN1720 gMG, DM late-stage development	ALXN2080	preclinical development		

Five platforms serving multiple complement-mediated diseases

Range of offerings including orals, biologics and siRNA

LCM portfolio allows for differentiated pricing strategy

Multiple assets across development stages reinforce long-term complement leadership

BONE
DISEASE &
CARDIOMYOPATHY

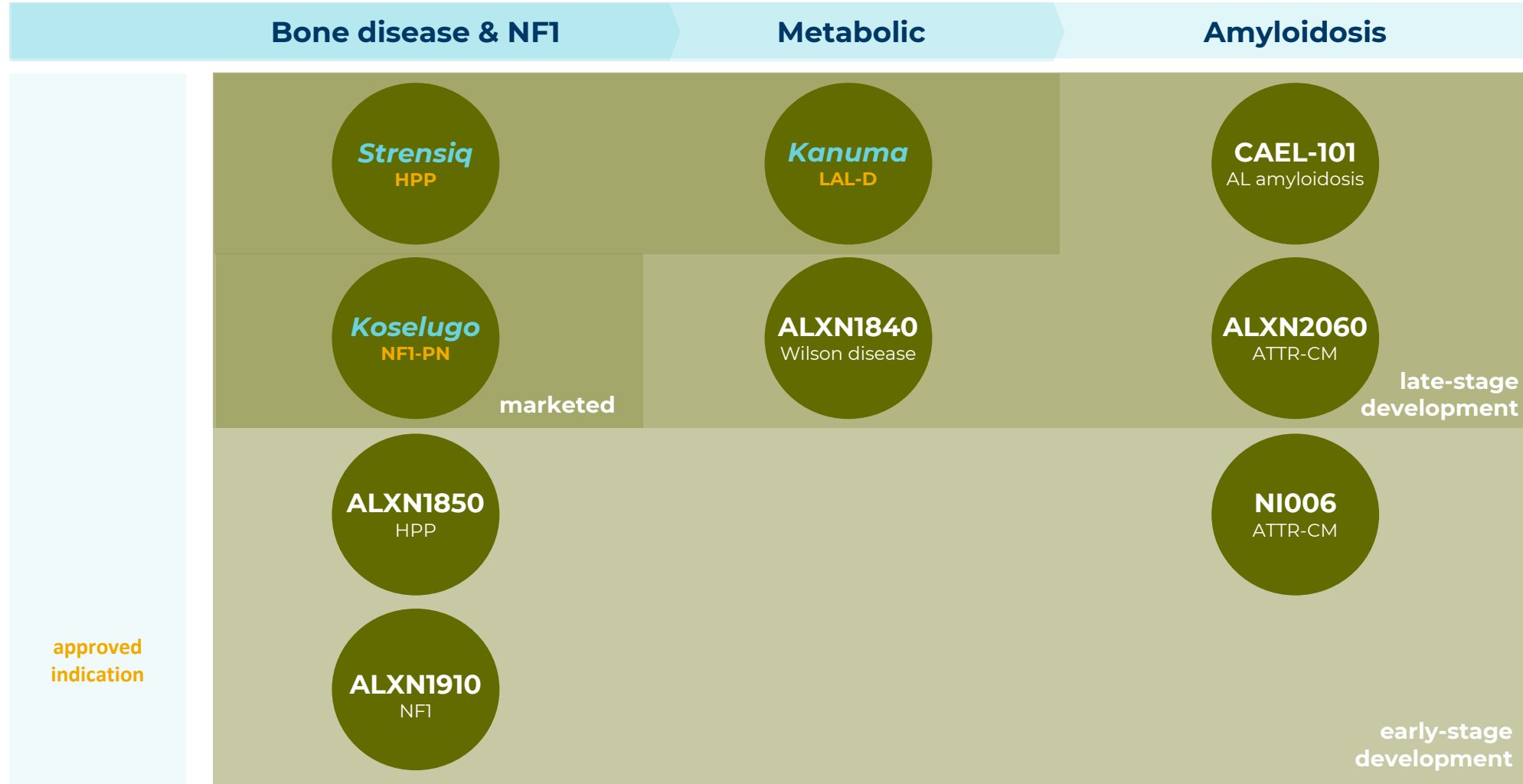
Beyond Complement

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Expanding beyond Complement

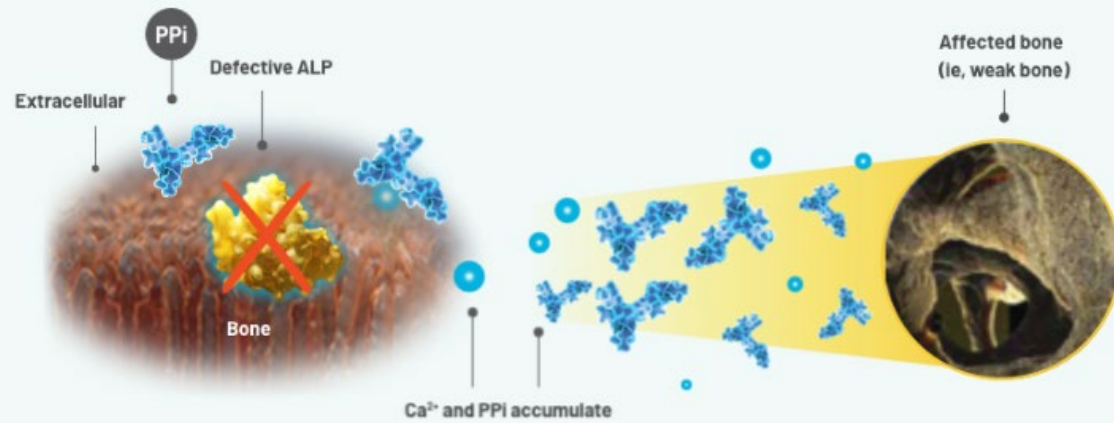
Initial expansion in skeletal manifestations and NF1, metabolic and amyloidosis



Hypophosphatasia

Strensiq is standard of care, foundational ERT for HPP patients

Inherited metabolic disorder characterised by ALP deficiency



- **Mutations** in ALPL gene cause low ALP activity
- **PPI** accumulates and prevents bone mineralization, resulting in skeletal defects and multi-systemic complications
- **HPP is an ultra-rare disease**, defined as <6,000 in US

Clinical manifestations of HPP

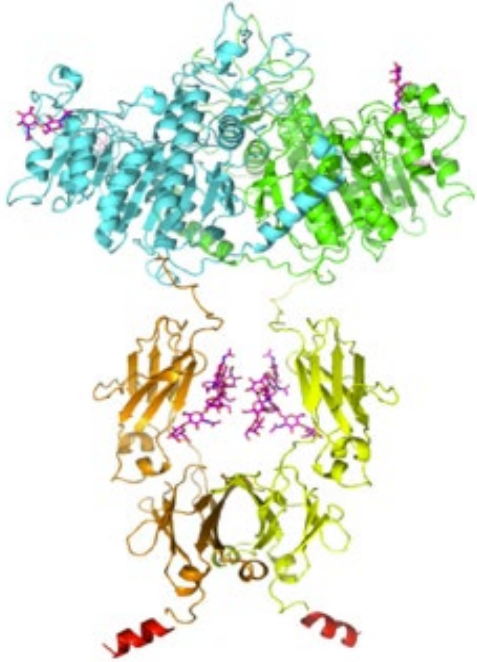
Radiographic changes from baseline to year 6.5 in patients treated with *Strensiq*



Strensiq replaces deficient tissue-nonspecific ALP (TNSALP) enzyme to enable bone mineralisation

ALXN1850: next-generation HPP

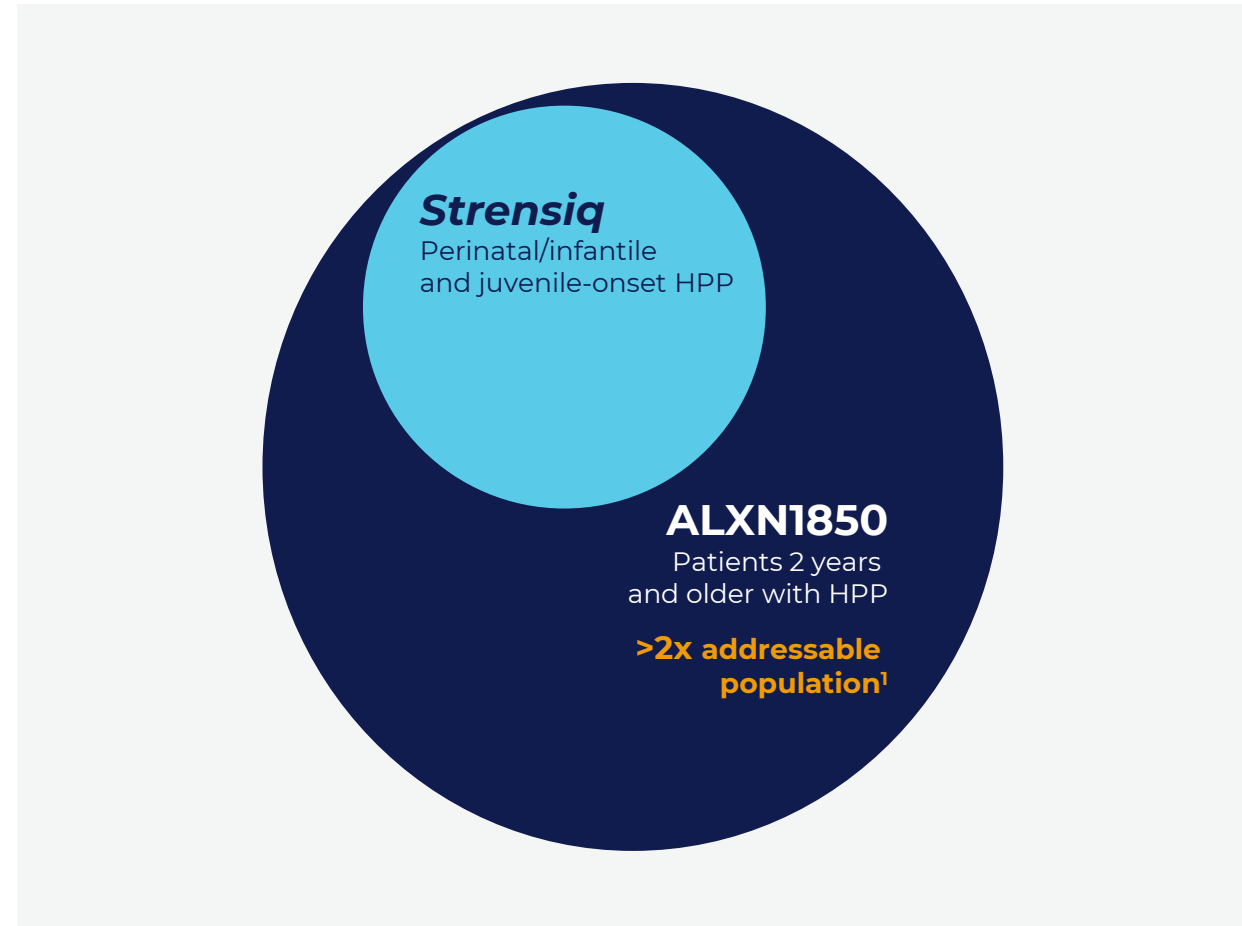
Patient-centered innovation, optimised molecule to extend half-life, less frequent dosing



ALXN1850

- Longer half-life, less frequent QW SC dosing
- Improved PK
- Increased enzymatic activity
- Higher bioavailability
- Higher in-vivo exposure
- Improved manufacturing process

Planning to initiate Phase III trial in 2023



Amyloidosis

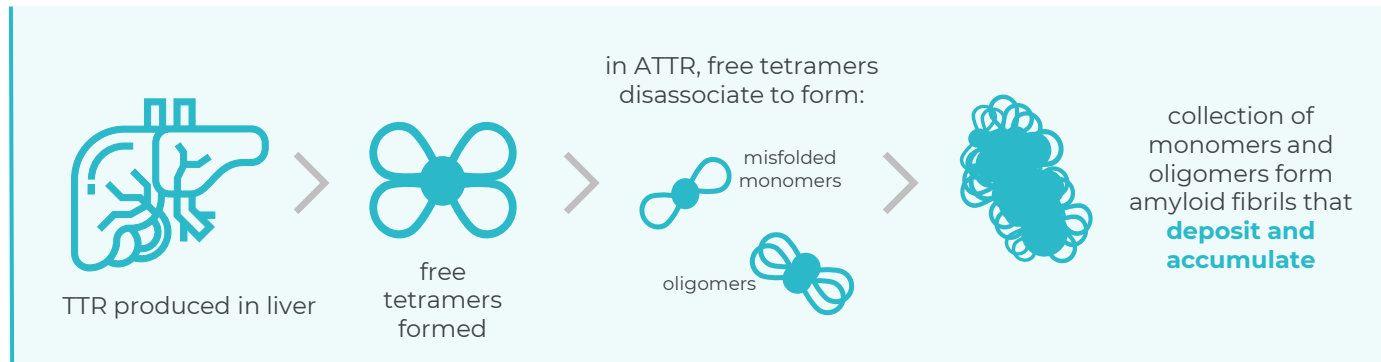
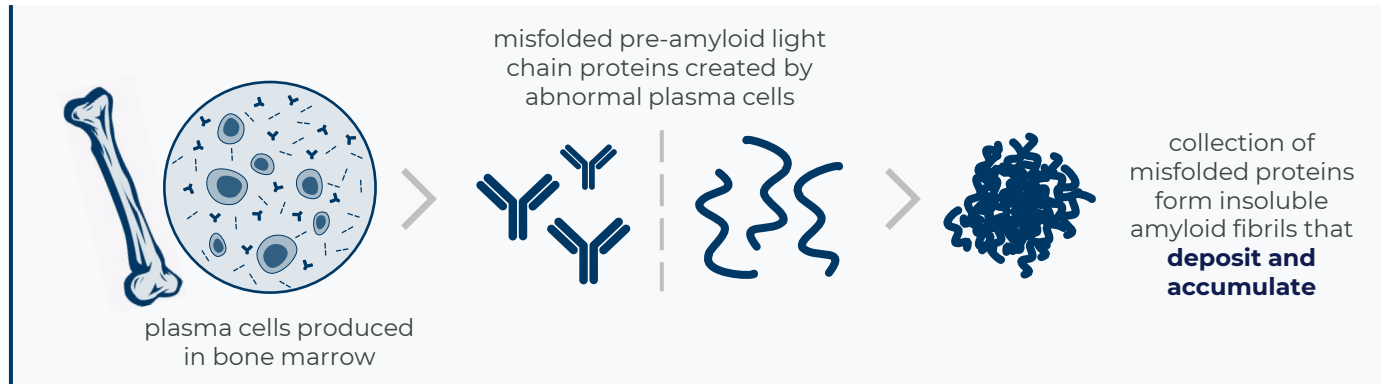
Progressive accumulation of toxic amyloid fibrils in tissues and organs

AL amyloidosis: fatal disease caused by the deposition of light chain amyloid fibrils, leading to multiorgan dysfunction and failure

- Primarily impacts kidney and heart in **>60% of patients**
- Median OS in most severe stage (IIIb) is **4 months**

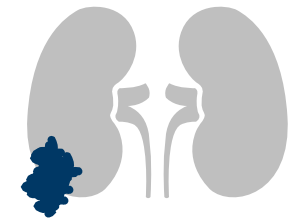
ATTR amyloidosis: fatal disease caused by the deposition of TTR amyloid fibrils, leading to cardiomyopathy and polyneuropathy

- With a cardiopathy, life expectancy **1-5 years** with only **1-2 years NYHA class III-IV patients**

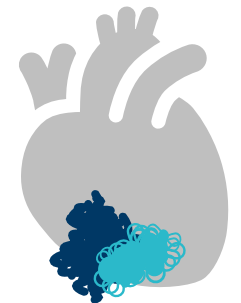


amyloid deposition

primarily impacting:



kidneys and/or heart



Amyloid deposition leads to progressive organ damage or failure that can ultimately be fatal

Amyloidosis portfolio strategy

CAEL-101, NI006 novel mAb depleters designed to bind and clear amyloid fibrils

AL amyloidosis



45k Top 8

c.20k US, EU5

CAEL-101
AL-CM

Phase III programme enrollment ongoing

ATTR-CM



274k Top 8

44k US, 39k EU5

NI006
ATTR-CM

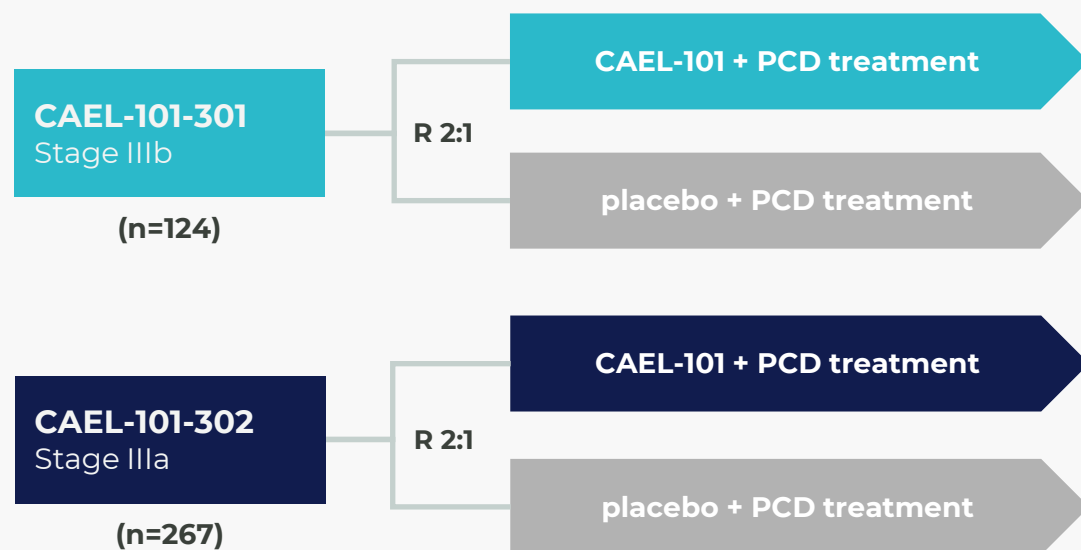
Planning to initiate Phase III 2023

Ability to clear toxic fibril deposition in tissues may reverse course of disease

CAEL-101 in AL amyloidosis

Tailored to address mortality cause by removing amyloid fibrils, improving overall survival

Phase III CAEL-101 twin study



Minimum 12-month active treatment QW IV infusions for 4 weeks, then Q2W

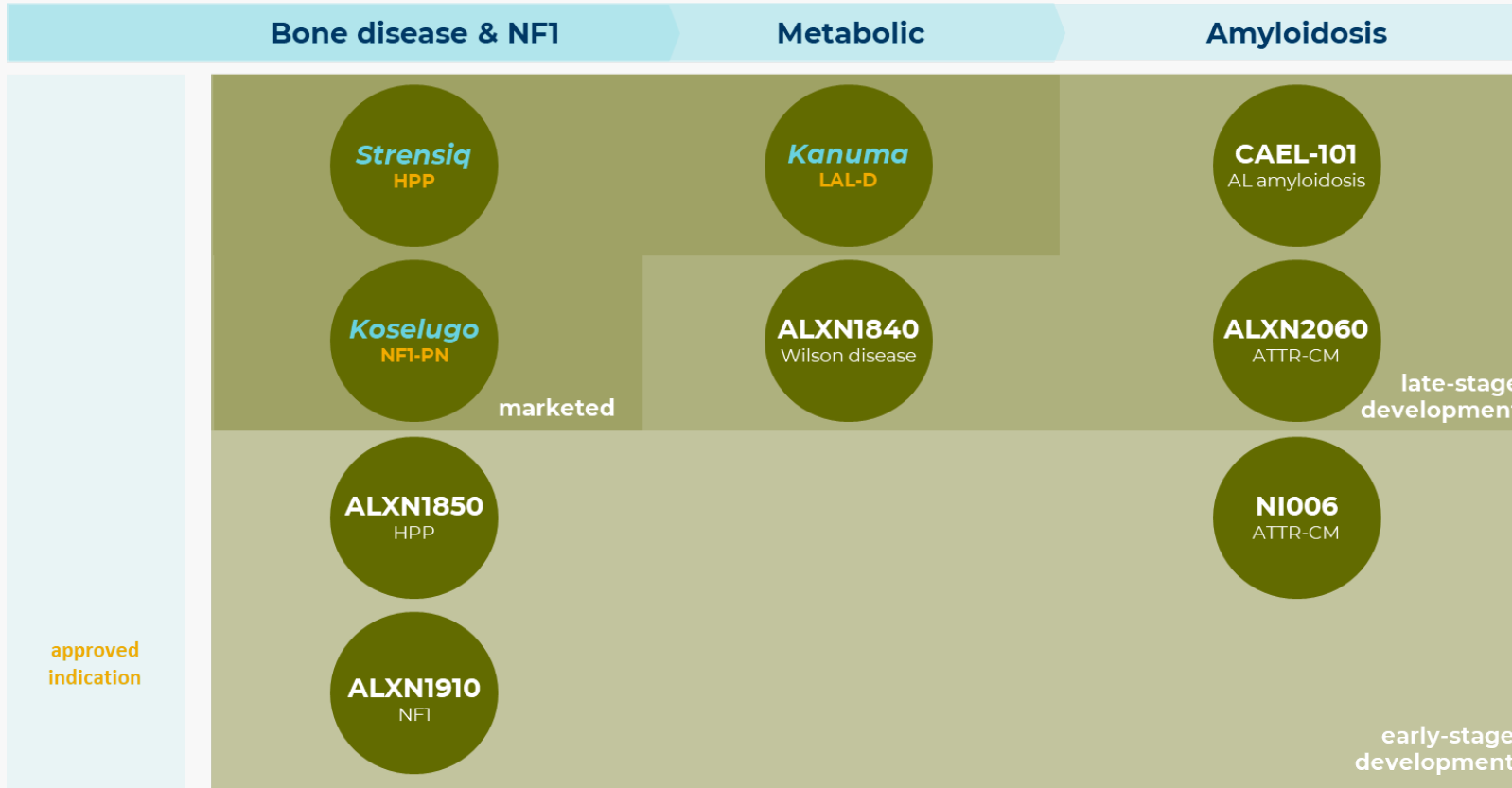
Designed to show overall survival benefit given CAEL-101 targeted MoA to bind and clear amyloid fibrils

	Stage I	Stage II	Stage IIIa	Stage IIIb
# risk factors ¹ evaluated	0	1	2	2
median OS (months)	130	54 – 72	24	4
<i>other assets in development focused on earlier stages</i>				
CAEL-101				
			CAEL-101-302 HLR >2023	CAEL-101-301 HLR >2023

First-and-only medicine for both Stage IIIa and IIIb AL amyloidosis patients

Expanding beyond Complement

Initial expansion opportunities in skeletal manifestations, metabolic and amyloidosis



Strensiq in HPP is \$1bn+ franchise and growing

Opportunity to expand geographic reach in HPP with ALXN1850

Novel amyloid fibril depleters with CAEL-101, NI006

Opportunity to treat range of NF1 patients with Koselugo and NF1 patients with skeletal manifestations with ALXN1910



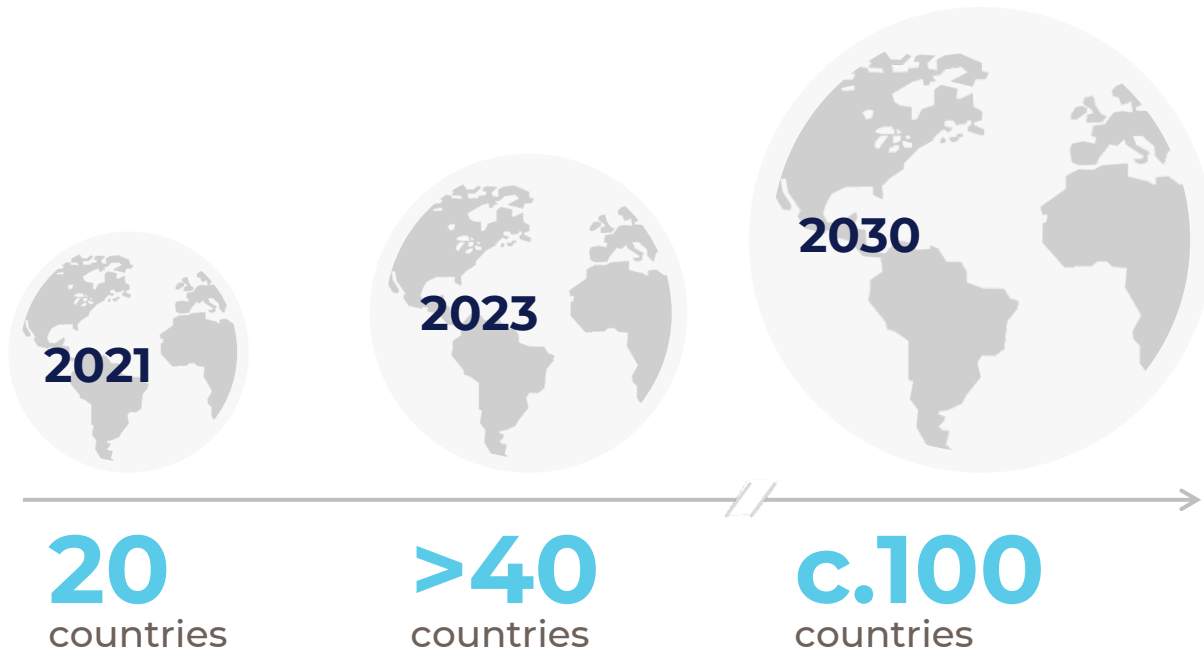
GEOGRAPHIC
Expansion

ALEXION[®]
AstraZeneca Rare Disease

Geographic expansion

Ambition to expand direct presence into nearly 100 countries by 2030

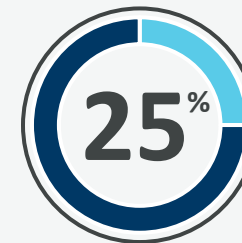
Leveraging AstraZeneca's geographic footprint to enable rapid expansion, predominantly in EM¹



Emerging Markets represent significant growth opportunity to 2030



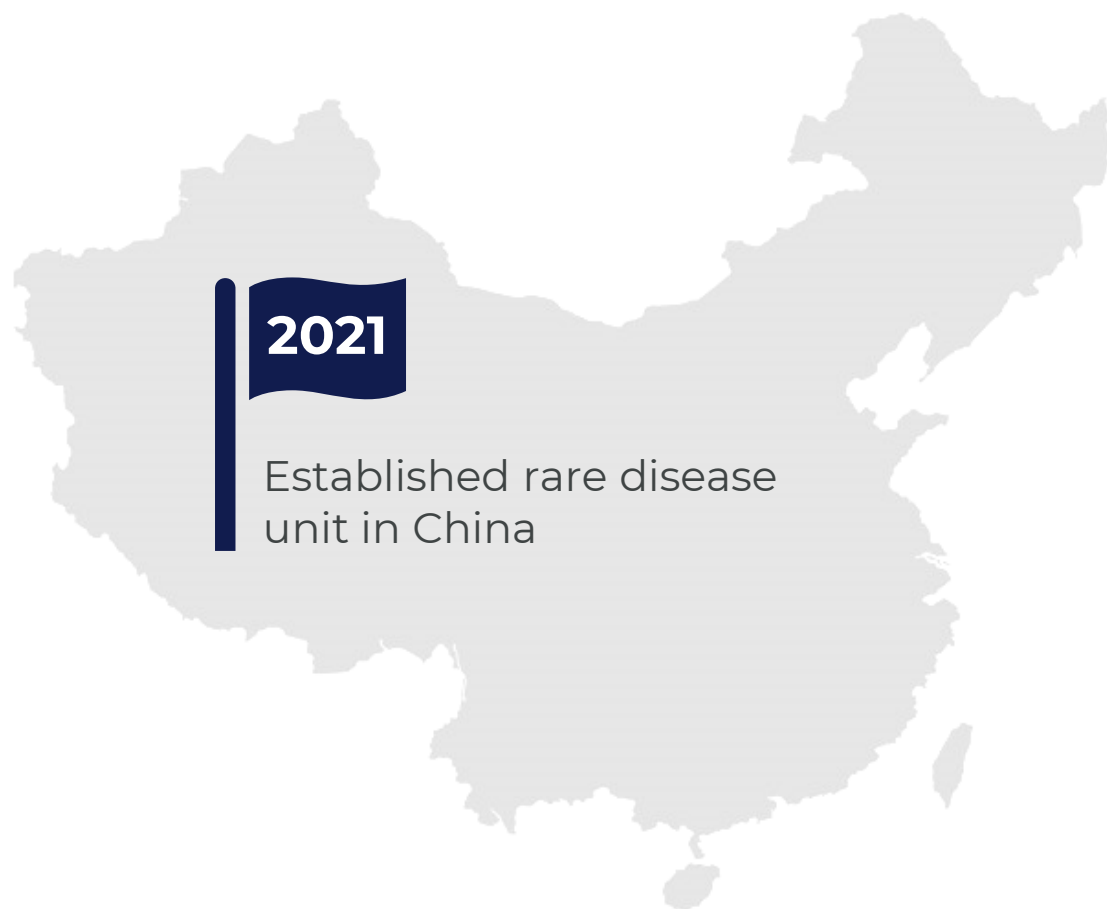
High-teens % CAGR
for EM revenues to 2030



c.25% of international² revenue
comes from EM by 2030

China represents significant opportunity for rare disease

Ambition to launch 10 trials with 10 potential approvals by 2028



Complement

PNH	Soliris	2023 Approval ¹
	ALXN2050	
aHUS	Soliris	2023 Approval ¹
gMG	Soliris	2023 Approval
	ALXN2050	
	ALXN1720	
NMOSD	Soliris	2023 Approval

Beyond Complement

Amyloidosis	CAEL-101	
HPP	Strensiq	
	ALXN1850	



ORGANIC
INNOVATION

Scientific Bridges

ALEXION[®]
AstraZeneca Rare Disease

Accelerating discovery and research

Scientific bridges enable collaboration across Alexion and AstraZeneca

Library exchange

Collaborating to discover large molecules

(V_HH library, full length antibody library, humanized mouse)

Advancing small molecule discovery

Potential to apply oral Factor D in non-rare applications

Genomic Medicines

Potential to build genomic medicines portfolio with existing AstraZeneca capabilities

Three genomic medicine projects underway

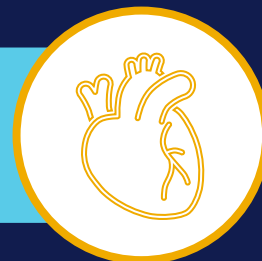
Leveraging existing AstraZeneca capabilities and applying to rare disease

Gene therapy



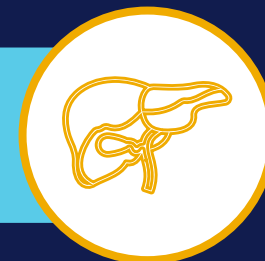
- Novel AZN AAV capsids
- In-house promoters

Antisense oligonucleotides



- Innovative ASO-mediated exon skipping

Gene editing



- AstraZeneca proprietary CRISPR platform
- Superior safety profile

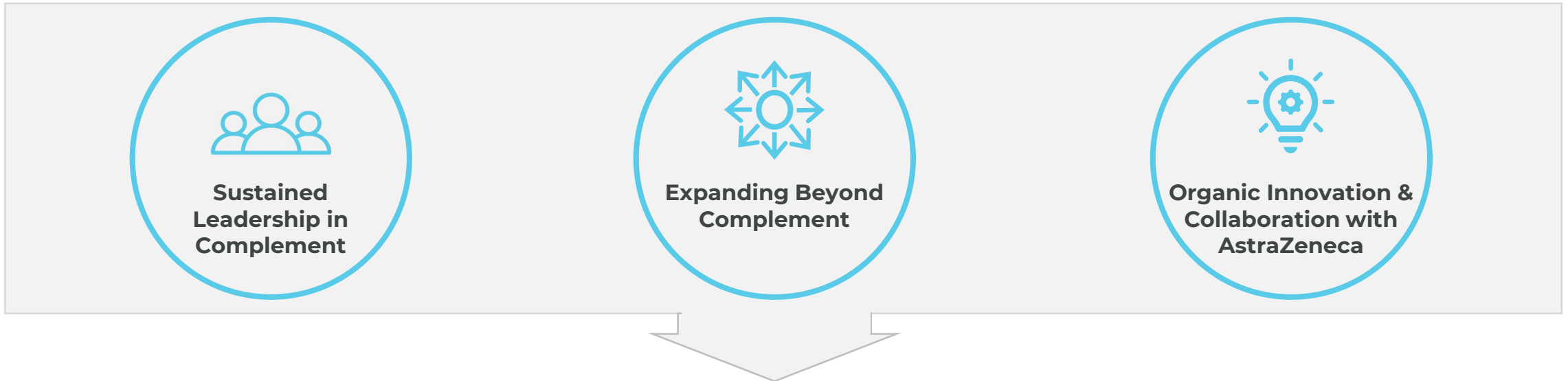


CLOSING
Summary

ALEXION[®]
AstraZeneca Rare Disease

Alexion, AstraZeneca Rare Disease

Supporting AstraZeneca's industry-leading growth profile, delivering pioneering science



Alexion by 2030

>5 NME launches

5-6x patient growth across portfolio

Expand into c.100 countries, Emerging Market high-teens % revenue CAGR

Leading rare disease company by 2027¹

RARE DISEASE
INVESTOR EVENT

Q&A Session



Marc Dunoyer
Chief Executive Officer,
Alexion



Gianluca Pirozzi
SVP, Head of
Development & Safety



Scott Weintraub
VP, Global Marketing &
Commercial Strategy



Sharon Barr
SVP, Head of Research
& Product Development

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