



Pipeline: Respiratory, Inflammation & Autoimmunity (RIA)

Inhaled therapeutic leadership; spearheading immunology biologics

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Respiratory: Transform patient outcomes in asthma, COPD & IPF



Respiratory: Industry-leading portfolio

Phase I		Phase II		Phase III / Registration	
Small molecule		Large molecule	Small molecule	Large molecule	Small molecule
AZD1419 TLR9 asthma		brodalumab* IL17R asthma	AZD2115 MABA COPD	benralizumab IL5R severe asthma	PT003 LAMA/LABA COPD
AZD7624 ip38 COPD		AZD9412 Inhaled IFN β COPD	PT008 ICS asthma	tralokinumab IL13 severe asthma	PT001 LAMA COPD
AZD7594 iSGRM asthma		tralokinumab IL13 IPF	AZD0548 (abediterol) LABA asthma	benralizumab IL5R COPD	Duaklir LAMA/LABA COPD
AZD7594 iSGRM COPD		MEDI9929* TSLP asthma	AZD0548 (abediterol) LABA COPD		
PT010 LAMA/LABA/ICS asthma		AZD9412 Inhaled IFN β asthma	PT010 LAMA/LABA/ICS COPD		
AZD8999 MABA asthma			PT009 ICS/LABA COPD		
AZD8999 MABA COPD					

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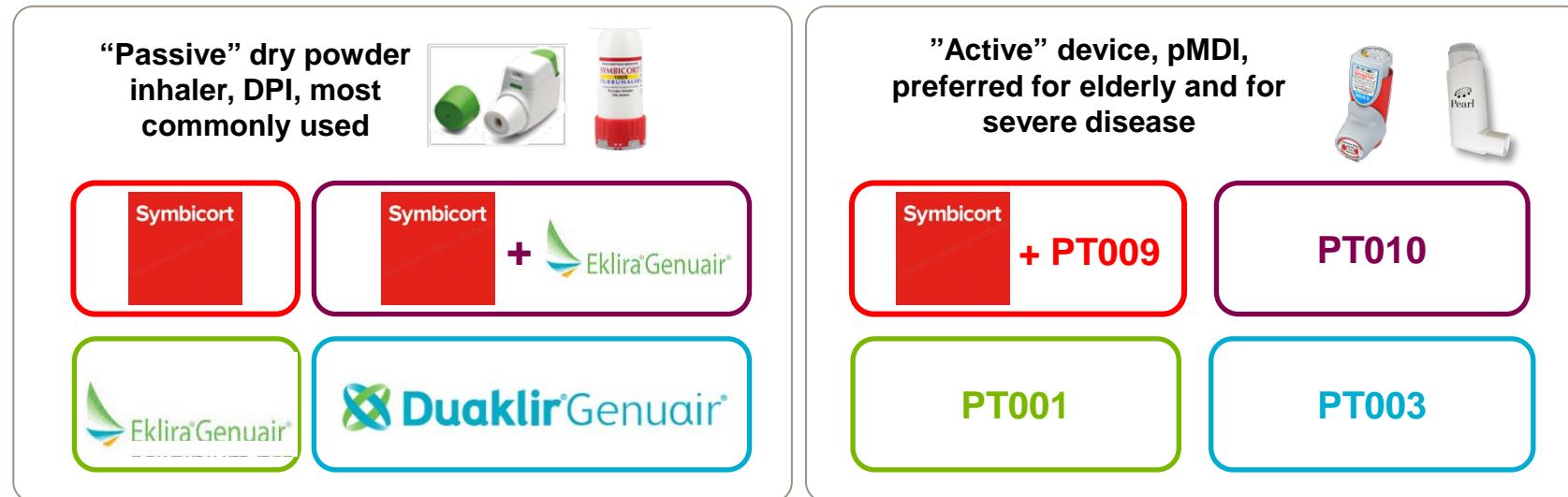
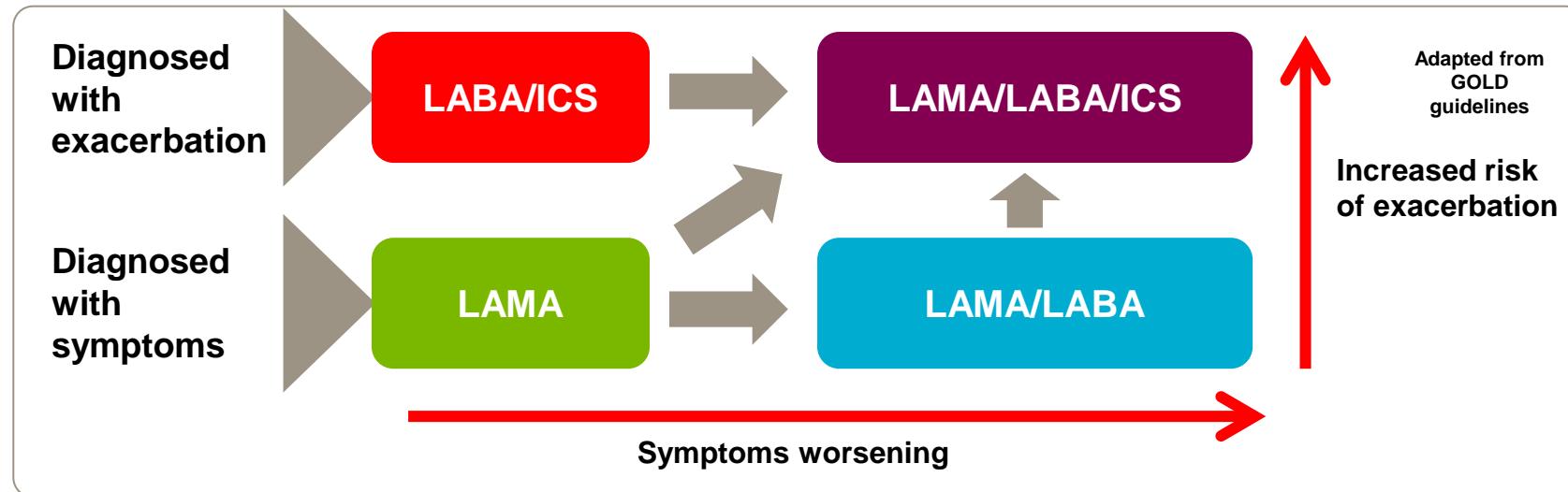
Disease area

Asthma
COPD
IPF

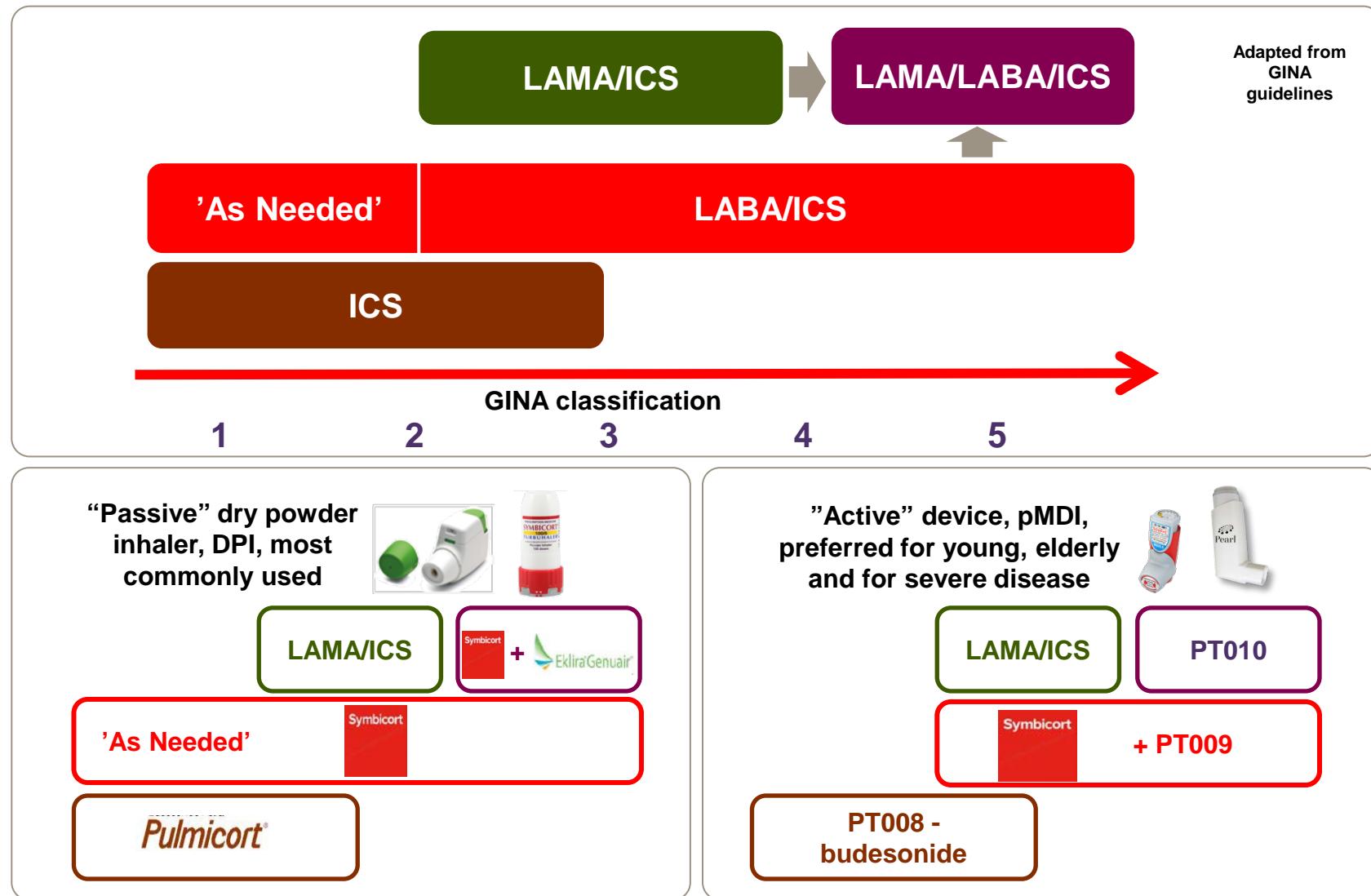
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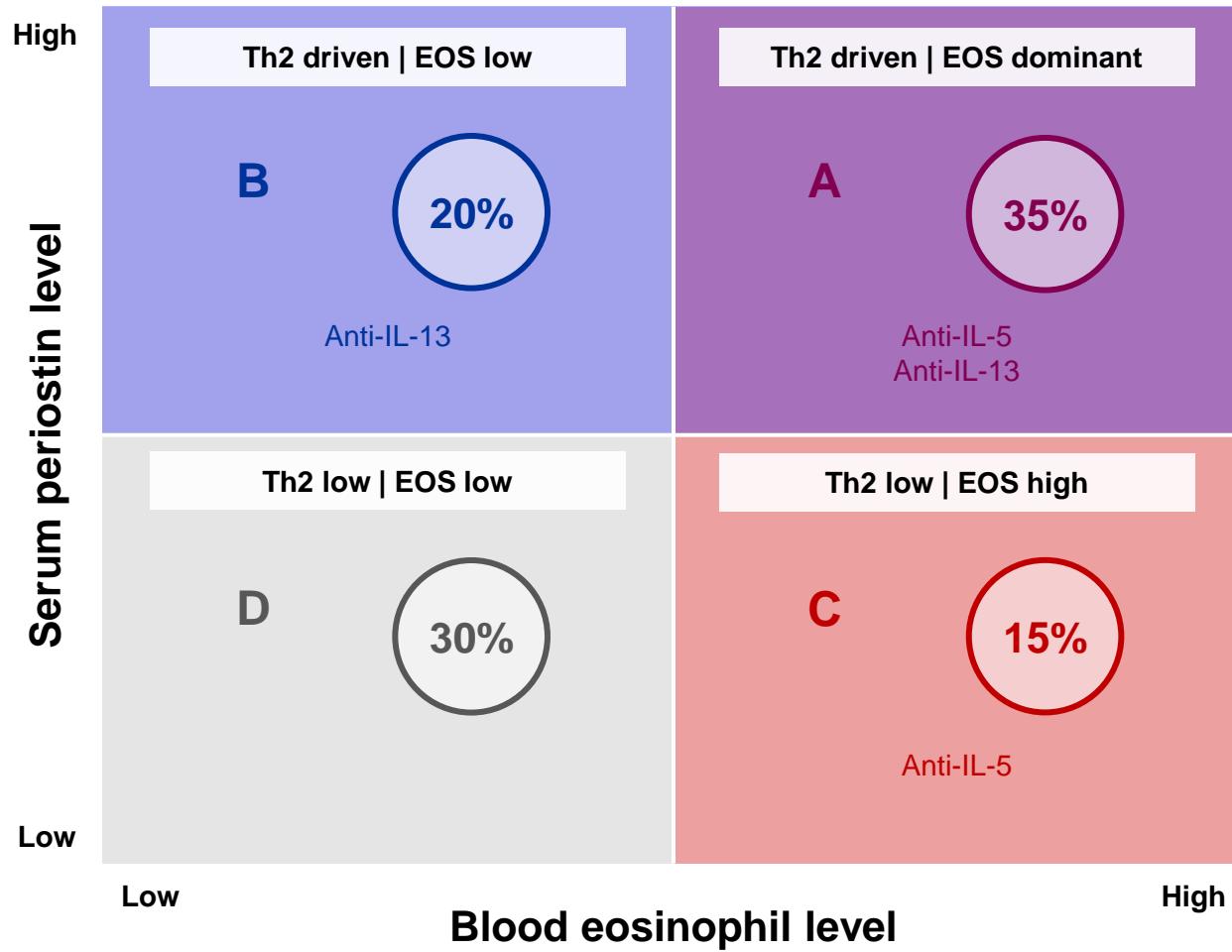
COPD: Inhaled portfolio addresses all disease severities and provides device choice



Asthma: Inhaled portfolio addresses all GINA steps and provides device choice



Severe asthma: Targeting distinct patient subsets

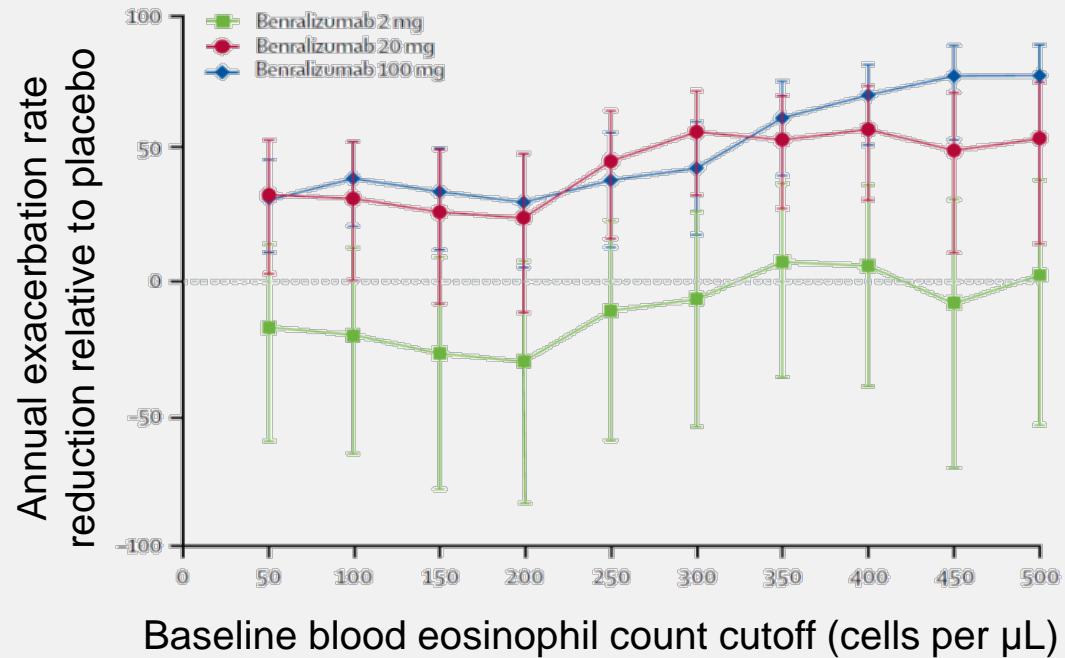


Benralizumab (severe asthma): Only IL5 receptor mAb in Phase III

Phase IIb data

- Potent reduction in eosinophils
- Reduction in asthma exacerbation
- Improvement in lung function

Exacerbation rate reduction



Regulatory submission expected 2016

Source: M. Castro et al., Lancet Resp Med, 2014

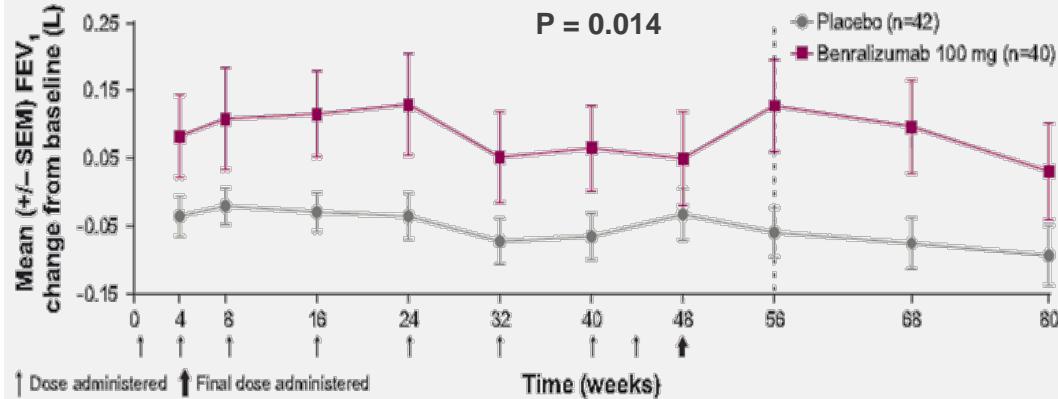


Benralizumab (COPD): First mAb to show eosinophilic inflammation reduction

Phase IIa data

- First anti-IL5 / IL5R to demonstrate lung function improvement
- Primary endpoint not achieved, but trend toward reduction of exacerbations with elevated eosinophils
- Improvement in symptom scores

Mean change from baseline in FEV₁ over time (PP population)



Phase III on track for completion 2018

Source: Brightling et al., Lancet Resp Med, 2014

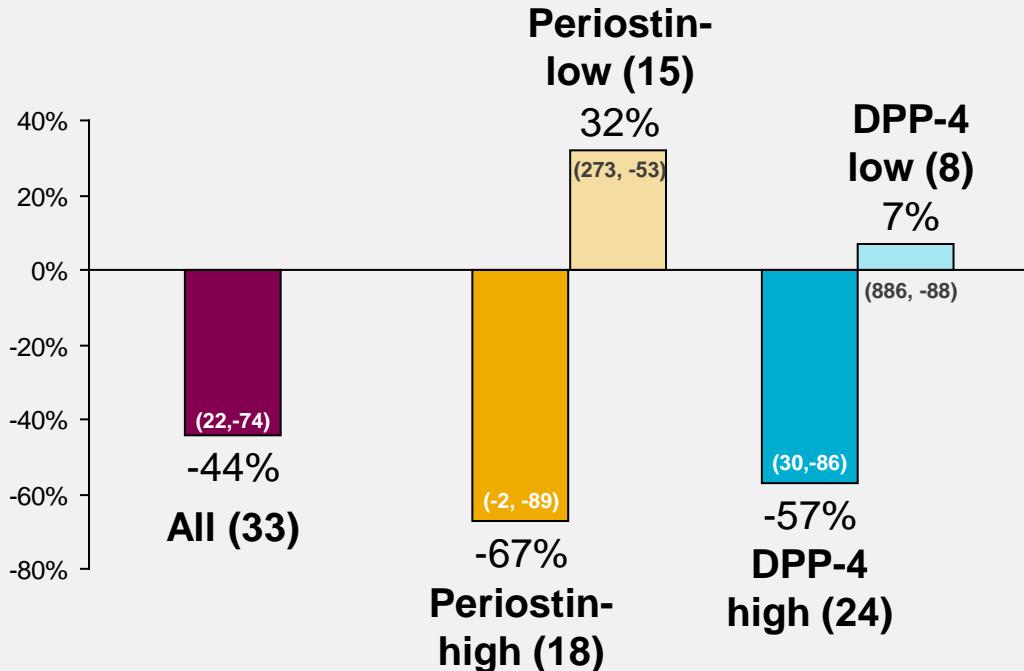


Tralokinumab (severe asthma): Targeting IL13, a central TH2 cytokine

Phase IIb data

- Identified potential responder population
- Identified promising biomarkers
- Efficacy across AER, FEV1, ACQ-6 and AQLQ in subgroups

AER for tralokinumab 300 mg Q2W vs placebo over 52 weeks



**Phase III on track for completion 2017
Phase II ongoing in IPF**

AER – Asthma Exacerbation Rate, FEV1 – Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 second, ACQ-6 – Asthma Control Questionnaire,
AQLQ – Asthma Quality of life Questionnaire



Inflammation & Autoimmunity: Series of first & best-in-class assets

Phase I	Phase II		Phase III / Registration	
Large molecule	Large molecule	Small molecule	Large molecule	Small molecule
MEDI5872* B7RP1 <i>SLE</i>	mavrilimumab GM-CSFR <i>rheum arthritis</i>	RDEA3170 SURI <i>gout</i>	brodalumab* IL17R <i>psoriatic arthritis</i>	lesinurad SURI <i>gout</i>
MEDI4920 CD40L <i>Sjögren's</i>	sifalimumab IFNa <i>SLE</i>	anifrolumab IFNaR <i>SLE</i>	brodalumab* IL17R <i>psoriasis</i>	
MEDI-551 CD19 <i>MS</i>	MEDI7183* α4β7 <i>Crohn's disease</i>			
	MEDI7183* α4β7 <i>ulcerative colitis</i>			
	MEDI2070* IL23 <i>Crohn's disease</i>			
			Disease area	
			Rheumatology	Dermatology
			Gastroenterology	Neuroscience

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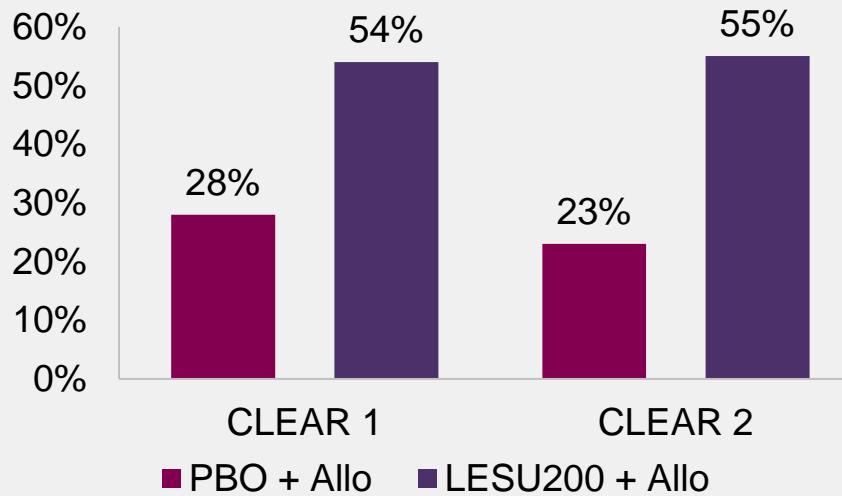


Lesinurad (gout): Progressing to regulatory submission

Lesinurad in gout

- Gout affects ~15m patients
 - Potential to cause bone, joint, kidney damage and associated with CV disease and its co-morbidities
- Xanthine oxidase (XO) inhibitors act to control production of uric acid
- 40–70% of patients are not at goal on XO inhibitors alone
- Lesinurad and RDEA3170 increase excretion of uric acid
- RDEA3170 Ph II studies progressing with focus in mono and FDC
- **Lesinurad EU / US submission planned Q4 2014 for use w/XO**

CLEAR 1 and CLEAR 2: Proportion of patients achieving sUA <6 mg/dL at Month 6 – NRI

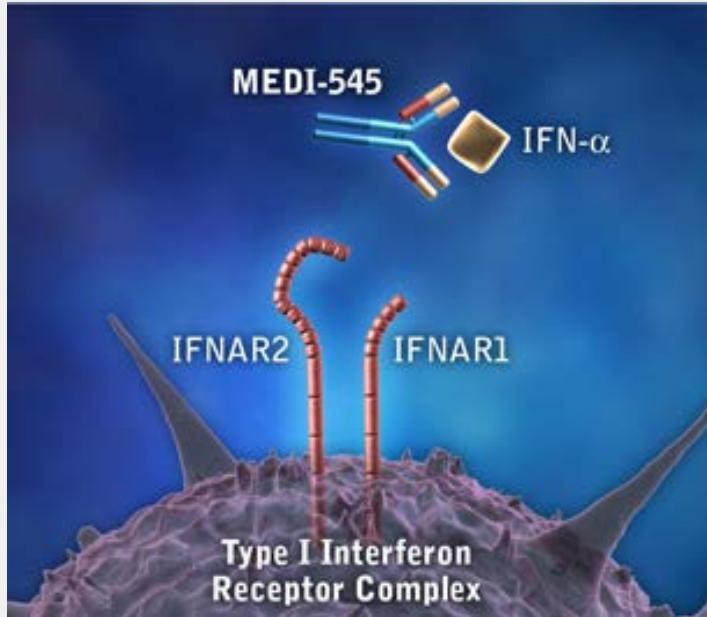


- AE profile, incl. renal AE of lesinurad 200mg+allopurinol comparable to allopurinol alone
- Increases in serum creatinine observed lesinurad 200mg plus allopurinol vs. allopurinol alone (5.9-6.0% vs. 1.0-3.4%, >1.5x increase vs. baseline)



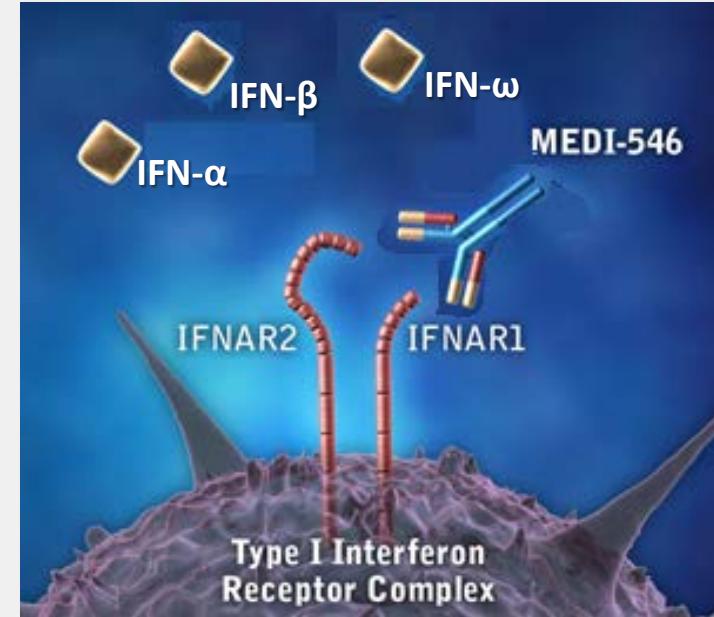
Targeting IFN α / IFN α R in lupus

Sifalimumab binds directly to IFN α neutralising IFN α subtypes



Phase IIb lupus study validates interferon targeting: Primary and secondary endpoints achieved

Anifrolumab targeting broader spectrum of interferons (IFN α , IFN β , and IFN ω)



Receptor-targeting potentially better efficacy: Greater PD suppression (70–90% vs. 30–40% for sifalimumab)

Anifrolumab Phase II presentation expected mid-2015
Phase III start expected 2015



Sifalimumab (lupus): Significant improvement in SLE responder index and organ specific measurements

	Endpoint at day 365		
	SRI (4)	SRI (6)	SRI (8)
All-comers population			
Placebo (%) (N=98 - 108)	45.4	37.4	24.5
1200 mg dose (%), (N=98 - 107)	59.8	53.3	41.8
Effect size (%)	14.4	15.9	17.3
P-value*	0.031	0.016	0.008
Dx+ population			
Placebo (%), (N=79 - 88)	42.0	33.3	20.3
1200 mg dose (%), (N=80 - 87)	57.5	51.7	41.3
Effect size (%)	15.4	18.4	21.0
P-value*	0.038	0.012	0.004



24.5% treatment difference in
CLASI-4 response
1200 mg dose vs placebo**

SRI(x) SLE Responder Index(x=reduction in SLEDAI required for response)

*P-value < 0.098 is considered to be statistically significant for the final analysis after adjusting for the interim analysis using O'Brien-Fleming type Lan-DeMets alpha spending function approach to control type I error rate at 0.1 for the primary endpoint

**mITT Population with a CLASI Activity Score ≥10 at Baseline

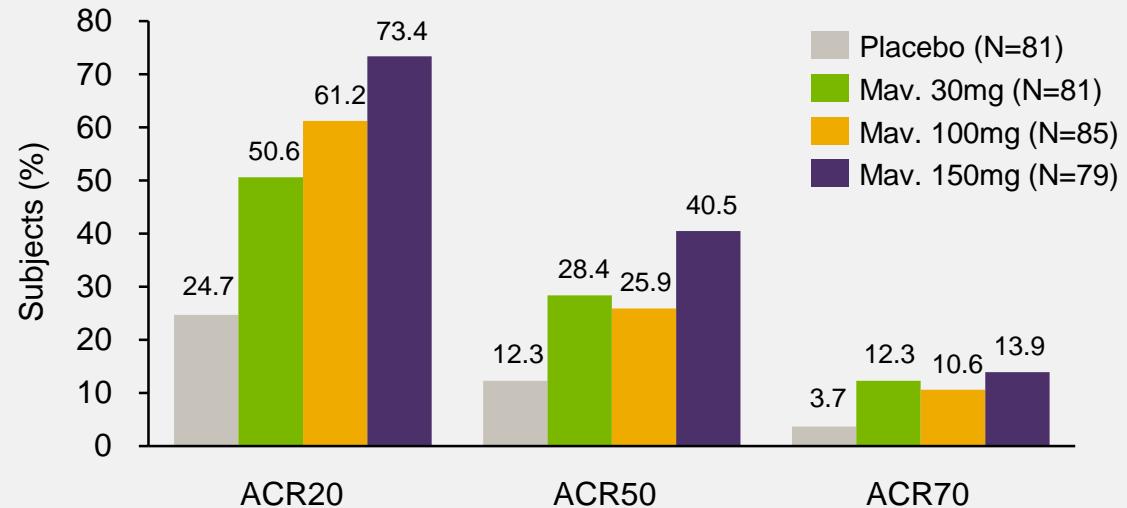


Mavrilimumab (RA): First-in-class anti-GM-CSFR α antibody

Phase IIb data

- 45–74% of patients on anti-TNF fail to achieve an ACR50
- Mavrilimumab inhibits macrophage activation, differentiation and survival

ACR efficacy responses at day 169



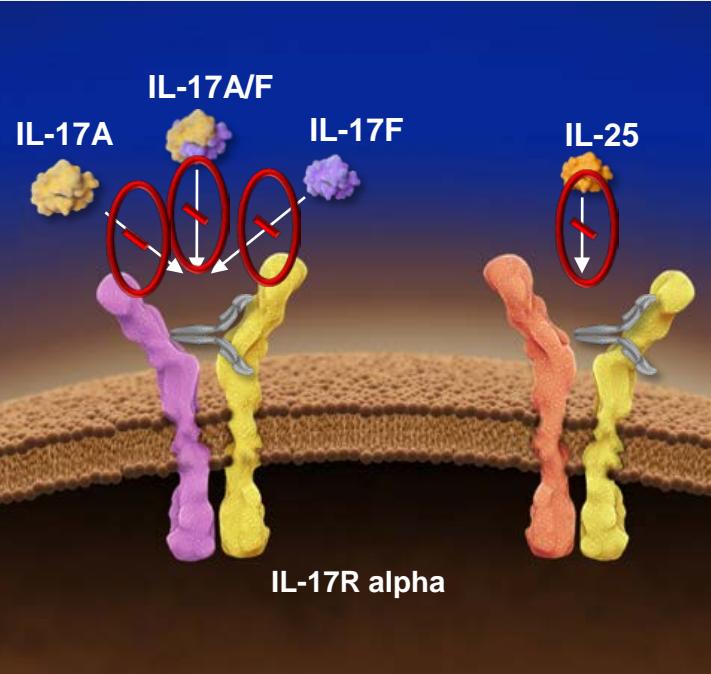
Phase IIb results

- Co-primary endpoints: DAS28, ACR20 highly significant
- Significant benefit after one week
- Significant improvements in patient-reported outcomes
- No apparent safety signals

Source: Clin Pharmacol Ther. 92(3):352-9, 2012



Brodalumab (psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis, asthma): Unique receptor-targeting approach



Targeting IL17 receptor and inhibiting
signaling of multiple ligands

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Psoriasis

- Three Phase III studies; two with H2H superiority study design vs. Stelara (ustekinumab) and placebo
- First and second Phase III studies achieved primary and secondary endpoints
- Remaining Phase III psoriasis H2H comparator data in Q4 2014

Psoriatic arthritis

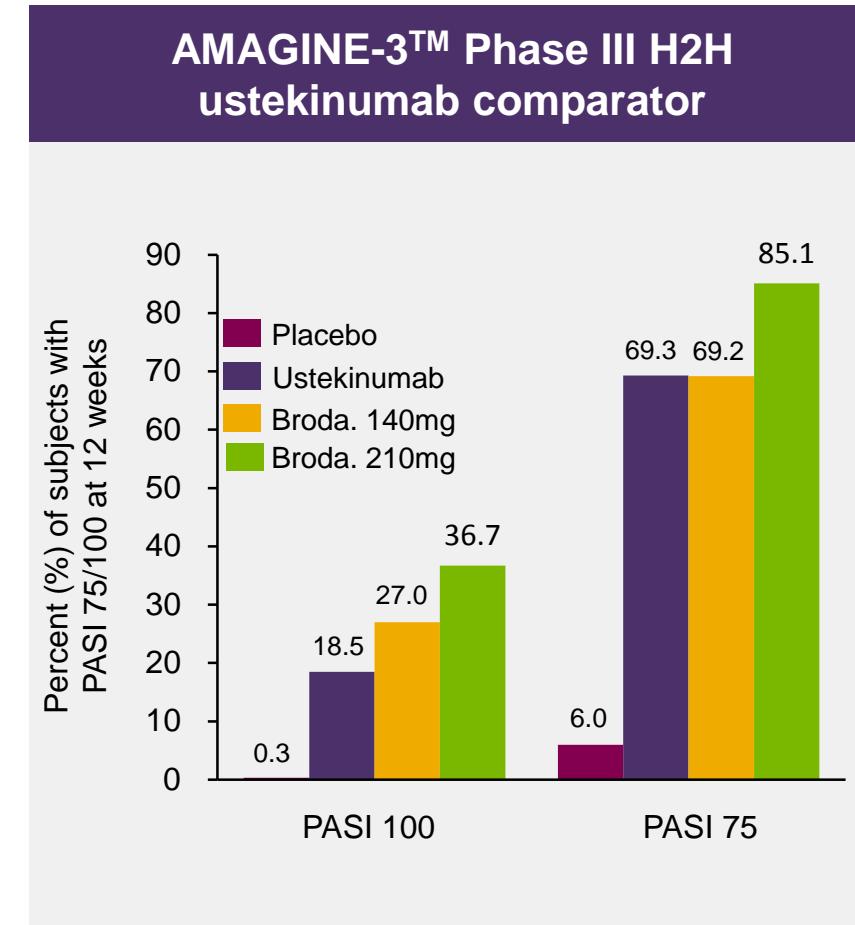
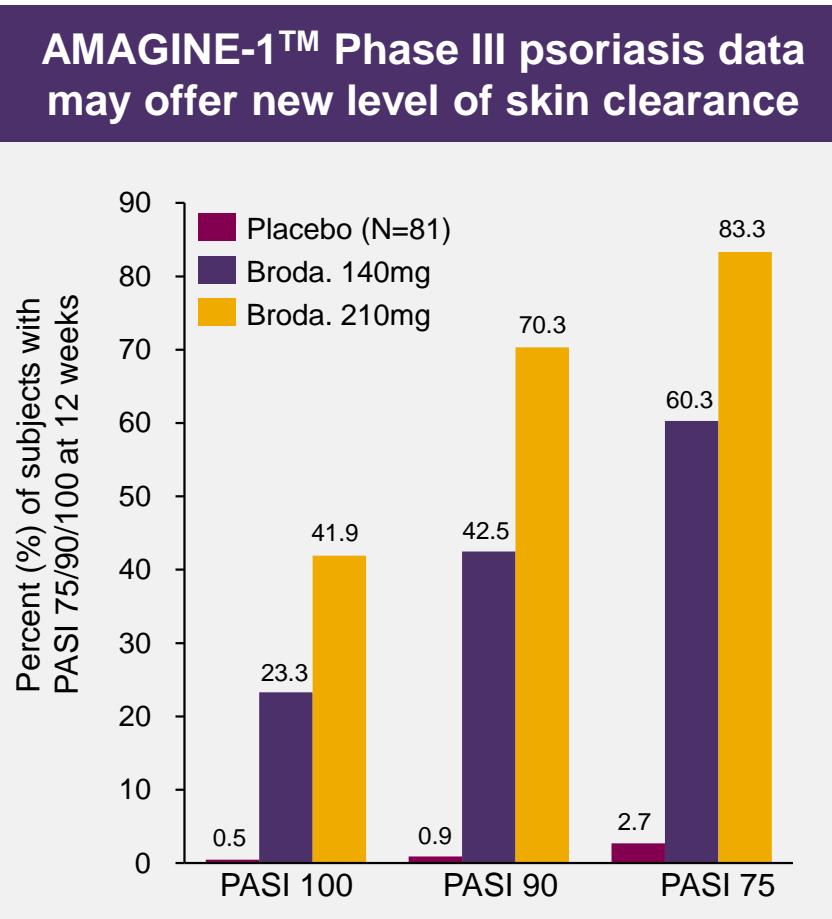
- Phase III on track

Asthma

- Opportunity for lifecycle management



Brodalumab (psoriasis): Positive Phase III data



Phase III AMAGINE-2™ H2H comparator study expected in Q4 2014

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Respiratory, Inflammation & Autoimmunity: Lifecycle management of first & best-in-class medicines

Highlighted Phase III and Phase II molecules:

benralizumab	severe asthma	COPD		
tralokinumab	severe asthma	IPF	atopic derm	
brodalumab*	psoriasis	psoriatic arthritis	asthma	
sifalimumab/ anifrolumab	SLE	lupus nephritis	myositis	Sjögren's
MEDI7183*	Crohn's disease	ulcerative colitis		
	Lead indication	LCM pursuing now	LCM for future	

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2015: Duaklir launch, potential approval, submissions and Phase III starts

Duaklir	Launch of LAMA-LABA in Genuair device in EU
lesinurad	Potential approval of first new MOA for gout in combination with XO
brodalumab*	Submission of IL17R for psoriasis
PT003	Submission of first pMDI LAMA-LABA
Phase III starts	PT010 triple COPD, sifalimumab/anifrolumab, mavrilimumab

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Summary

Strong respiratory portfolio broadened through Pearl and Almirall

Positive data for first and best-in-class molecules in portfolio

Most comprehensive portfolio of personalised precision therapies





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