

A 3D rendering of a DNA double helix structure, colored in shades of blue and purple. The helix is set against a background of a white hexagonal grid on a dark blue field. A bright, multi-colored starburst light is positioned at the center of the grid, overlapping the DNA structure.

## Epigenetics & BET Inhibition

Q1 2017 – Cowen Conference

TSX: RVX

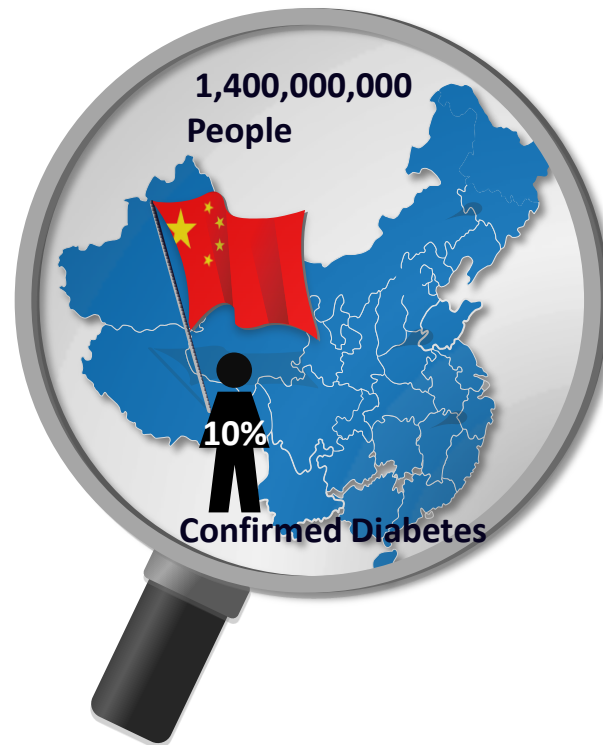
1. **Corporate Overview**
2. **Market Opportunity**
3. **BET Inhibition Technology**
4. **Clinical Trial Updates**
5. **Key Market Research: Prescribers & Payers**
6. **Summary**



- This presentation may contain certain forward-looking information as defined under applicable Canadian securities legislation, that are not based on historical fact, including without limitation statements containing the words "believes", "anticipates", "plans", "intends", "will", "should", "expects", "continue", "estimate", "forecasts" and other similar expressions. In particular, this presentation includes forward looking information relating to the Company's clinical trials and the potential role of apabetalone in the treatment of CVD, DM, chronic kidney disease, Orphan diseases, and peripheral artery disease. Our actual results, events or developments could be materially different from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. We can give no assurance that any of the events or expectations will occur or be realized. By their nature, forward-looking statements are subject to numerous assumptions and risk factors including those discussed in our Annual Information Form and most recent MD&A which are incorporated herein by reference and are available through SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). The forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement and are made as of the date hereof. The Company disclaims any intention and has no obligation or responsibility, except as required by law, to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

<b>Founded</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>Ticker</b>	<b>TSE-RVX</b>
<b>Market Cap</b>	<b>~\$210 MM</b>
<b>Shares Outstanding</b>	<b>105.4MM</b> <b>~120MM fully diluted</b>
<b>Cash Burn</b>	<b>~\$2.2 MM per month</b>
<b>Top Shareholders</b>	<b>Eastern Capital</b> <b>Shenzhen Hepalink</b> <b>NGN Capital</b>





- Shenzhen Hepalink & Resverlogix announced a major licensing & milestone deal that could exceed USD \$450MM
- Largest single molecule deal in China history
- Apabetalone targets 140 MM China diabetes & CKD patients
- The market is 10% of the population and growing at 15% per year





**Market Opportunity**

# Unmet Need Segment is Still 70%

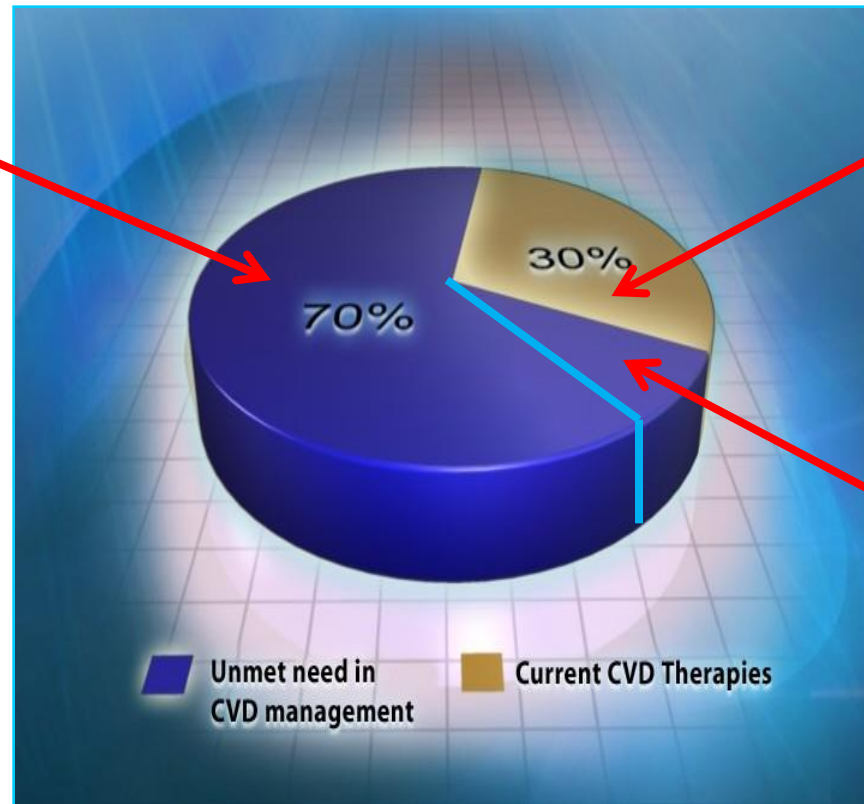
- Cardiovascular disease is still the number one killer of both males and females and costs the US healthcare system over \$500B per year

## Current CVD Therapies

- Statins are the top medication used to treat CVD
- Despite maximized use, current therapies only manage about 30% of CVD events

## New LDL Modulators

- Several new types of LDL modulators are in clinic. Leading are the very expensive PCSK9's



## Opportunity

- Huge market potential resides in the remaining 70% unmet need in CVD management

# The Opportunity: Residual Risk in CVD Pipeline Value



Deutsche Bank  
Markets Research

Global

Health Care  
Pharmaceuticals

Industry  
Cardiovascular  
Disease

Date  
29 February 2012

Industry Update

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Research Analyst  
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CV pipeline drugs: improving outcomes or reducing returns?

- Deutsche Bank estimates CVD Residual Risk Market worth **\$90B**
- Strong pipeline value attributed for Phase 3 residual risk assets
  - **\$13B Pipeline Value** for Torcetrapib (2006) Failed Phase 3
  - **\$8B Pipeline Value** for Dalcetrapib (2012) Failed Phase 3
  - **\$10B Pipeline Value** for Daralpadib (2014) Failed Phase 3
  - **\$8B Pipeline Value** for Evacetrapib (2015) Failed Phase 3

Sources: Lehman Brothers - PharmaPipelines. 2007; Deutsche Bank - Cardiovascular Disease Industry Update. 2012



# Current Target High Risk Vascular Patient Groups



▶ **Phase 3: ACS with diabetes / low HDL – Peak Market 3,600,000**



▶ **Phase 3 Sub Group: CKD pre-dialysis – Peak Market 4,500,000**



▶ **Phase 2 Dialysis – Target Patient Market - Peak Market 1,300,000**



▶ **Phase 3 Sub Group AD/MCI Diabetics – Peak Market 1,300,000**



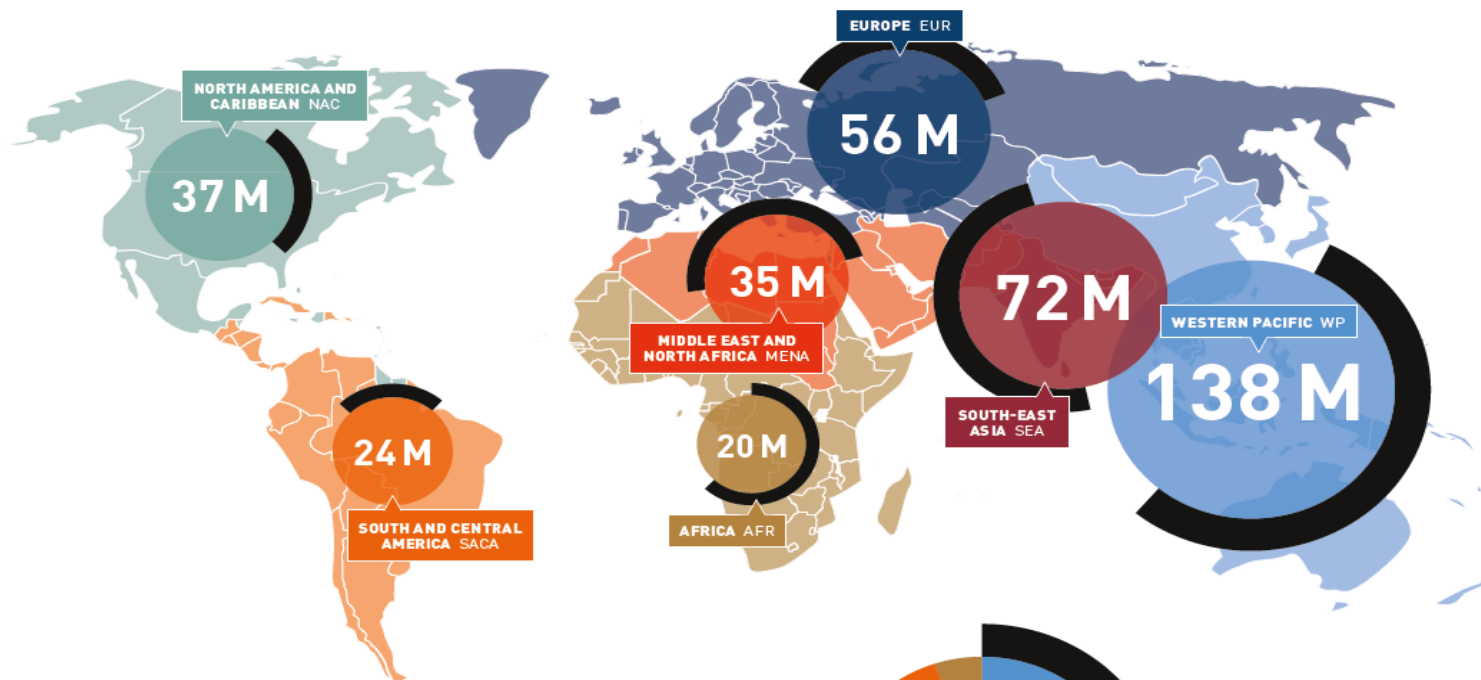
▶ **Phase 2 Orphan FSHD\*/DMD/IgA Nephro – Peak Market 300,000+**

**Total Target High Risk Market opportunity: 10++ Million patients top 7 markets**

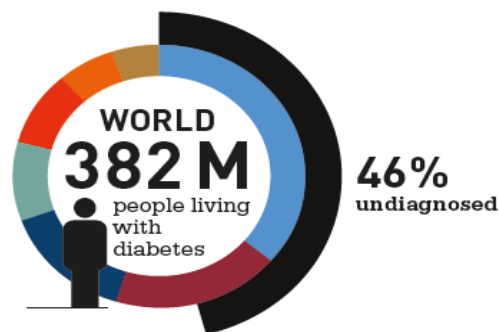
*\*FSHD market size outside of US only.*

# 70% Unmet Need in CVD Management: A Growing Problem - Diabetes

International Diabetes Federation 2013



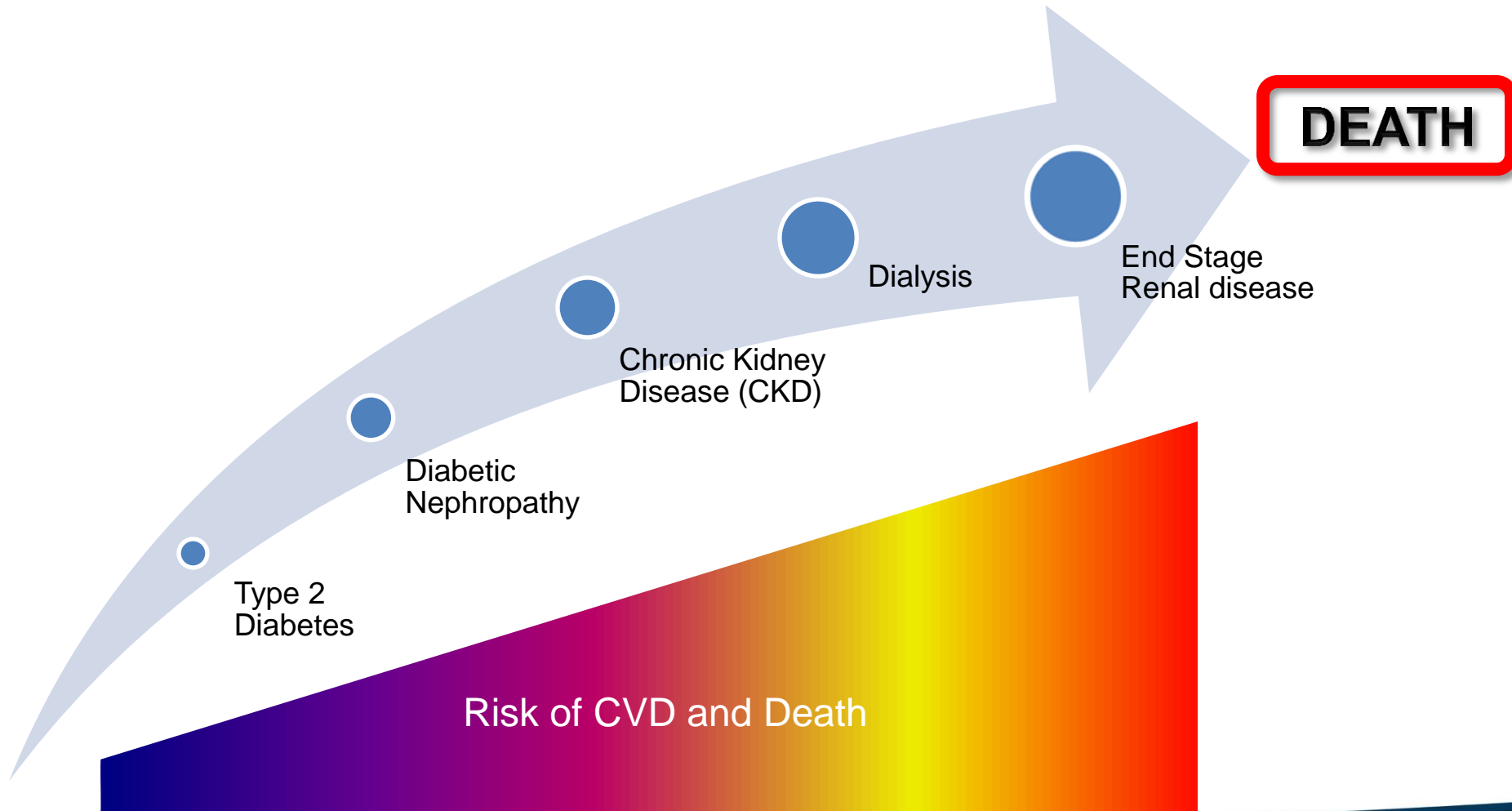
**“Approximately 68% of patients with diabetes over the age of 65 will die from Cardiovascular disease (CVD)”**



IDF Diabetes Atlas | Sixth edition

# 70% Unmet Need: Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)

Type 2 diabetes patients have an increased risk for kidney risk and CVD events



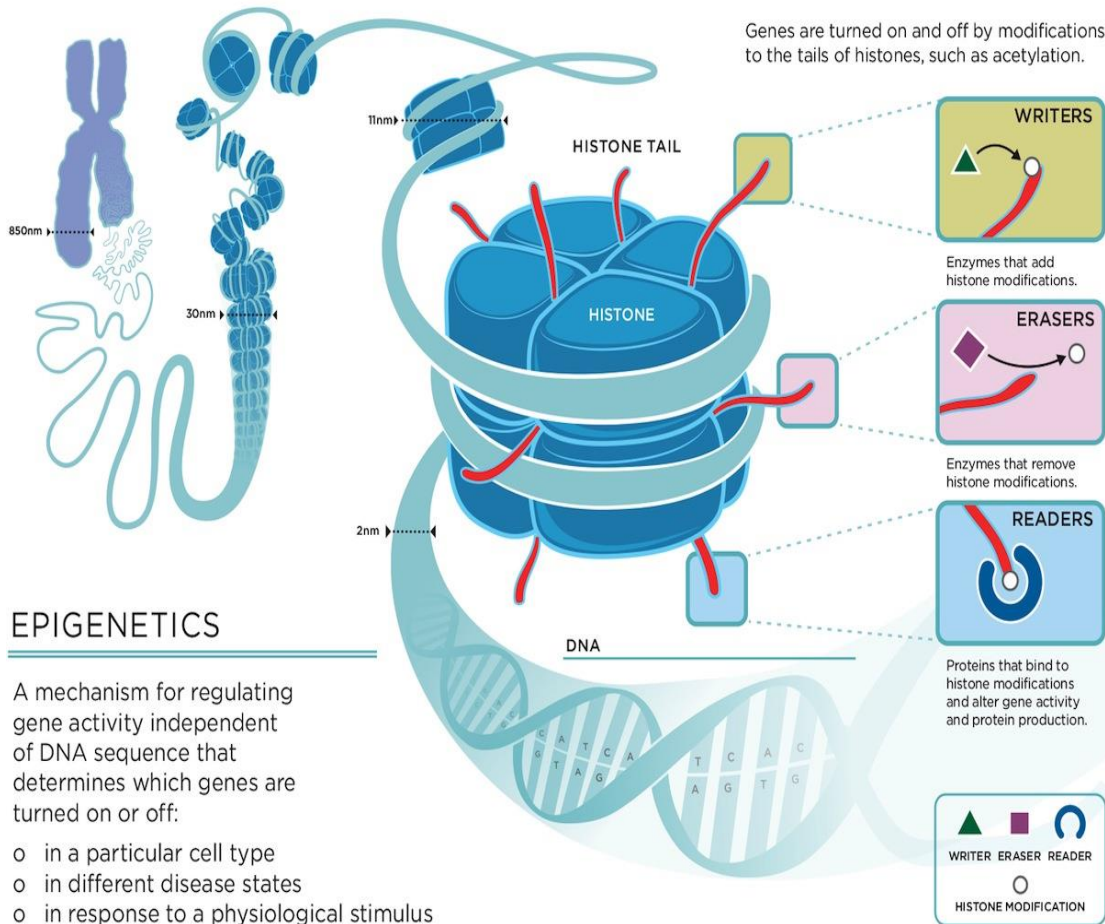


## BET Inhibition Technology

- CVD and CKD are multifactorial diseases driven by dysregulated genes and pathways, such as inflammation and calcification
- BET proteins (epigenetic readers) regulate the genes and pathways underlying this pathology
- Apabetalone inhibits BET proteins selectively and is the only clinical candidate in a phase 3 CVD outcome trial in high risk diabetes and CKD patients



CHROMOSOME    CHROMATIN FIBRE    NUCLEOSOME



## EPIGENETICS

A mechanism for regulating gene activity independent of DNA sequence that determines which genes are turned on or off:

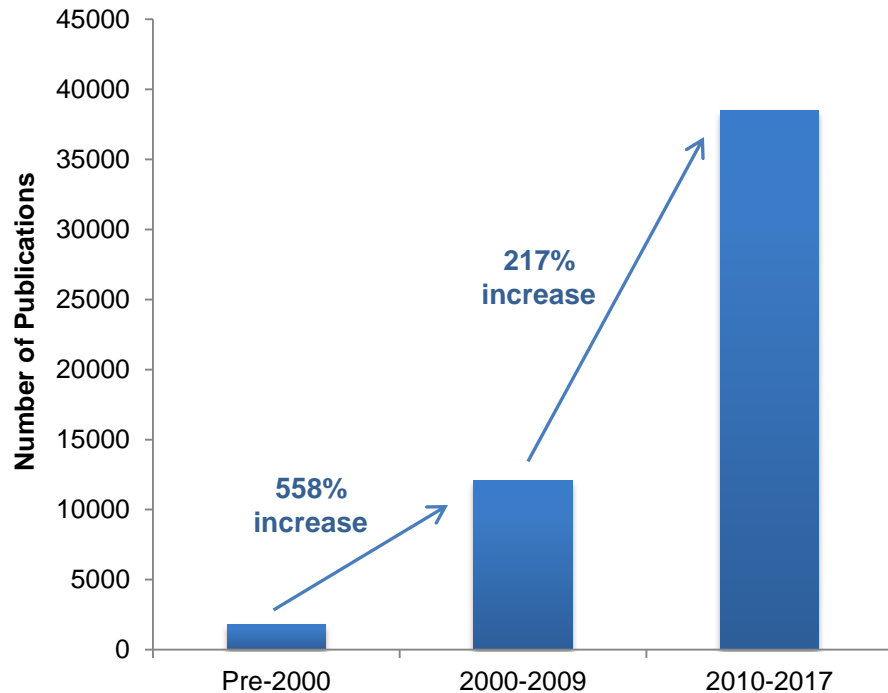
- o in a particular cell type
- o in different disease states
- o in response to a physiological stimulus

- The Epigenetic code refers to secondary modifications to chromatin components that regulate its activity
- Transcription is regulated by addition, removal or recognition of these modifications (writers, erasers, readers)
- Acetylation is associated with active transcriptional regions of chromatin
- BET (Bromodomain and Extraterminal Domain) proteins bind to acetylated lysines on histones and recruit additional transcription factors

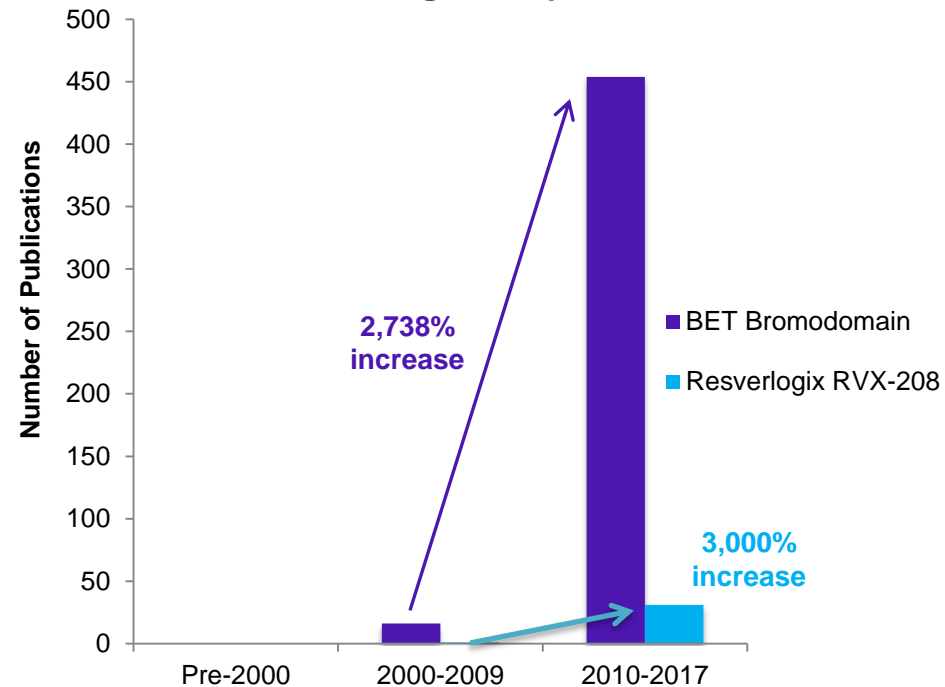
COPYRIGHT © 2012 - RICHARD E. BALLERMANN

## Dramatic growth of publications over the past decade in Epigenetics and BET Inhibition

### Publications on Epigenetics

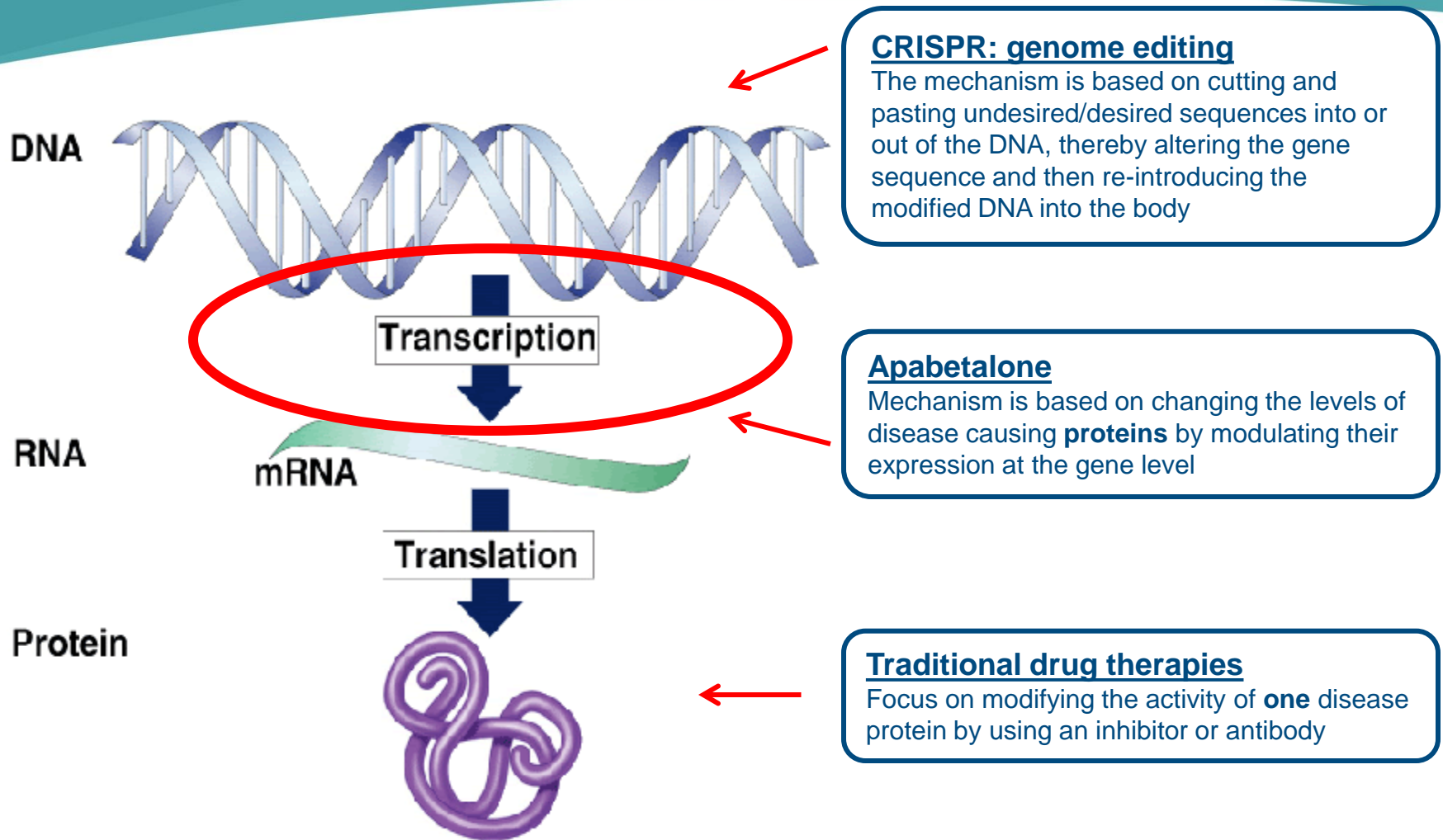


### Publications on BET Bromodomain and Resverlogix Compounds



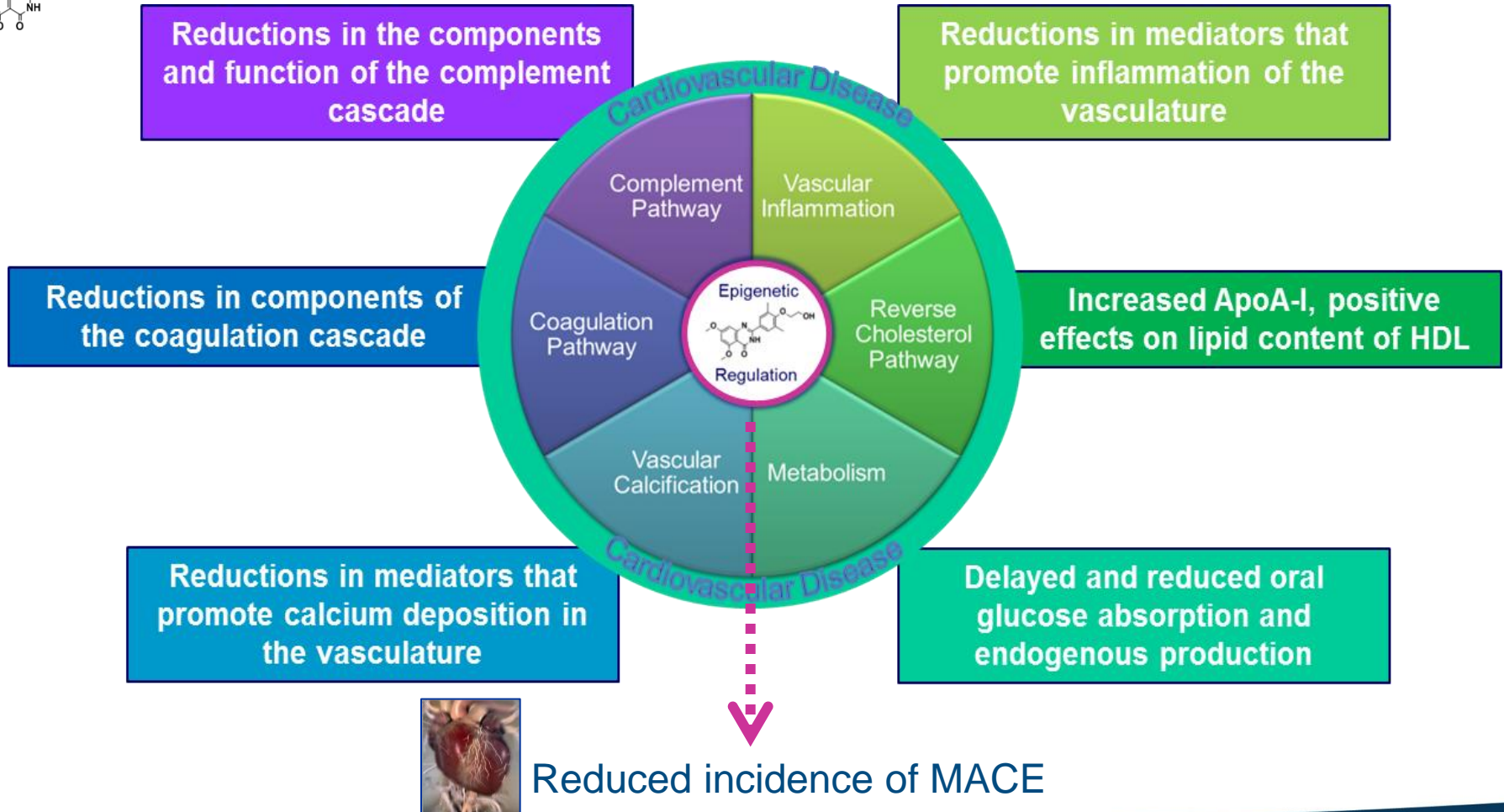
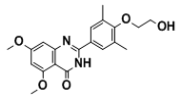
Source: PubMed Database: Historical Review Q1 2017

# Apabetalone Unique Mechanism



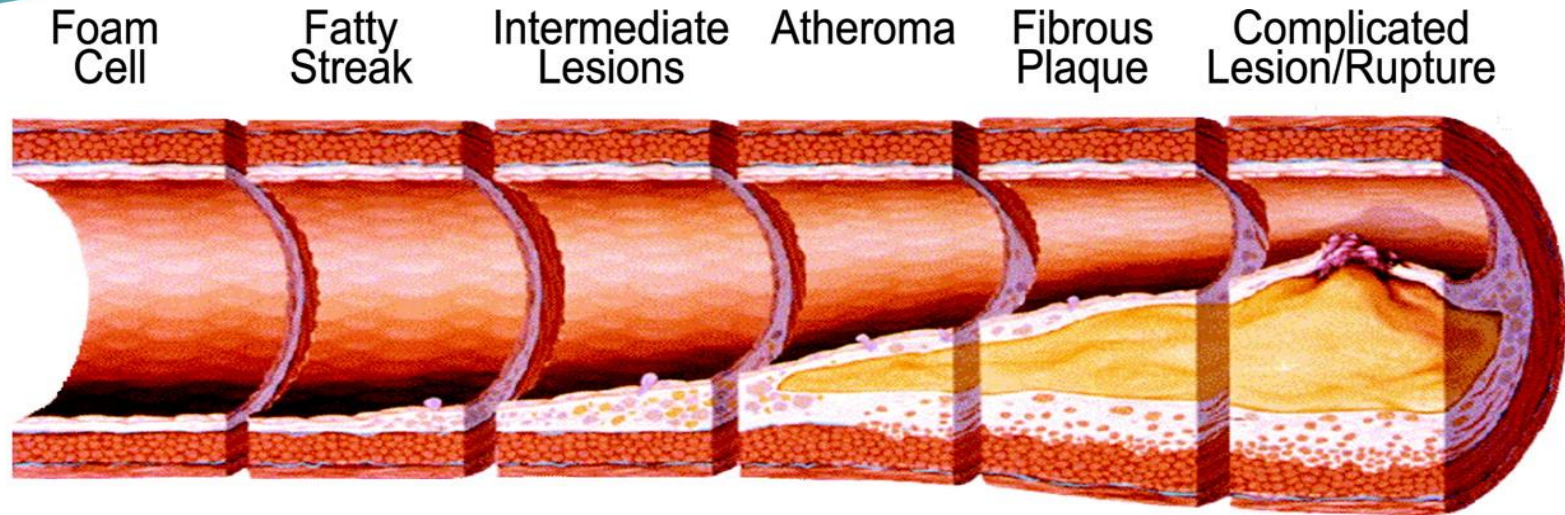
# BET Inhibition Impacts Pathways that Drive CVD

Apabetalone, a bromodomain extra-terminal (BET) protein inhibitor, inhibits BRD4, thereby regulating the expression of genes and restoring the function of pathways underlying the pathogenesis of CVD





# Apabetalone Reduces Inflammation Key Driver of CVD Risk



1° & Messenger Inflamm. Cyto/Chemokines	Cellular Adhesion Molecules	Plaque Destabilization	Plaque Rupture
IL-1	sICAM	IL-18*	PAPP-A*
TNF- $\alpha$	sVCAM	oxLDL*	sCD40L*
MCP-1*	sSelectins	Lp-PLA <sub>2</sub> *	
		GPx-1*	
		MPO*	
		MMPs*	
		MCP-1*	
		PIGF*	

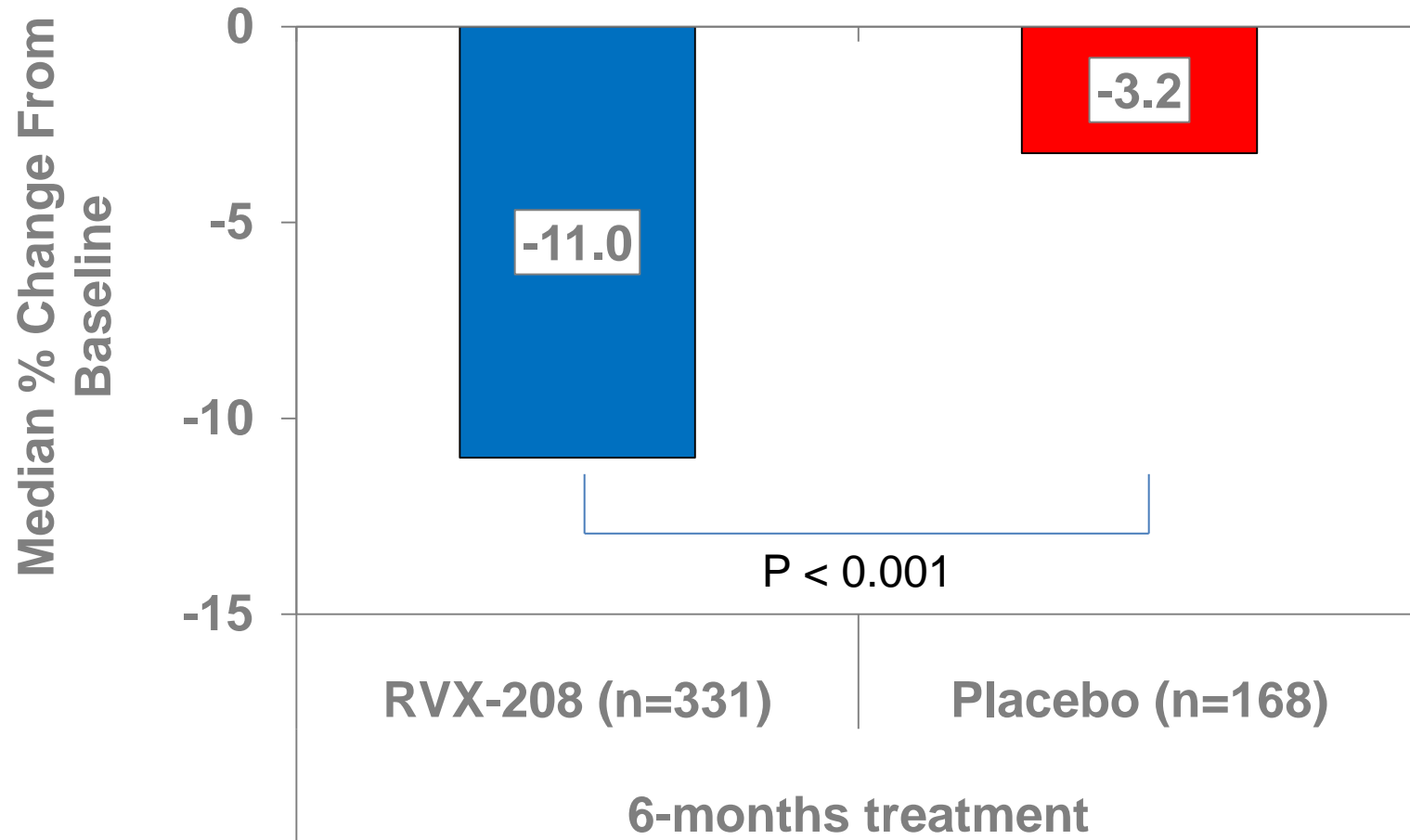
  

→  
**Acute Phase Reactants**  
 CRP\*, sPLA<sub>2</sub>\*, SAA, Fibrinogen, WBCC

Source: Koenig, W. and Khuseyinova, N. (2007). "Biomarkers of Atherosclerotic Plaque Instability and Rupture." *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol*; 27: 15-26



# Apabetalone Improves Calcification Markers ALP Reduction Impact



## Strong independent literature on link between ALP and CKD outcomes and mortality Large population studies demonstrating link between ALP and CKD

CLINICAL EPIDEMIOLOGY www.jasn.org

### Serum Alkaline Phosphatase Predicts Mortality among Maintenance Hemodialysis Patients

Deborah L. Regidor,\* Csaba P. Kovcsdy,<sup>†</sup> Rajnish Mehrotra,<sup>‡§</sup> Mehdi Rambod,\*  
Jonathan J. Taliercio, MD,<sup>1</sup> Jesse D. Schold, PhD,<sup>1,2</sup> James F. Simon, MD,<sup>1</sup>  
Susana Arrigain, MA,<sup>2</sup> Anne Tang, MS,<sup>2</sup> Georges Saab, MD,<sup>3</sup>  
Joseph V. Nally Jr, MD,<sup>1,4</sup> and Sankar D. Navaneethan, MD, MPH<sup>1,4</sup>

### Outcome predictability of serum alkaline phosphatase in men with pre-dialysis CKD

Csaba P. Kovcsdy<sup>1,2</sup>, Vitalie Ureche<sup>3</sup>, Jun L. Lu<sup>4</sup> and Kamyar Kalantar-Zadeh<sup>5,6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Division of Nephrology, Salem Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Charlottesville, VA, USA, <sup>2</sup>Department of Medicine, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, USA, <sup>3</sup>Harold Simmons Center for Chronic Disease, UCLA Medical Center, Torrance, CA, USA and <sup>4</sup>Harold Simmons Center for Chronic Disease, UCLA Medical Center, Torrance, CA, USA  
Correspondence and offprint requests to: Csaba P. Kovcsdy, MD, Division of Nephrology, Salem Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Charlottesville, VA, USA; e-mail: kovcsdy@va.gov

### AJKD

Original Investigation

### Prognostic Importance of Serum Alkaline Phosphatase in CKD Stages 3-4 in a Clinical Population

Jonathan J. Taliercio, DO,<sup>1</sup> Jesse D. Schold, PhD,<sup>1,2</sup> James F. Simon, MD,<sup>1</sup>  
Susana Arrigain, MA,<sup>2</sup> Anne Tang, MS,<sup>2</sup> Georges Saab, MD,<sup>3</sup>  
Joseph V. Nally Jr, MD,<sup>1,4</sup> and Sankar D. Navaneethan, MD, MPH<sup>1,4</sup>

### Serum Alkaline Phosphatase and Phosphate and Risk of Mortality and Hospitalization

Paul Muntner,<sup>†</sup> Maria Coco,\* William Southern,\* Irwin Lotwin,\* and Michal L. Melamed\*  
<sup>1</sup>Department of Medicine, Montefiore Medical Center, Bronx, New York; and <sup>†</sup>University of Alabama at Birmingham

Life Science Journal, 2011;8(4)

<http://www.americanscience.org>

### Bone Specific Alkaline Phosphatase and Cardiovascular Morbidity among Patients on Maintenance Hemodialysis

Emam Waked<sup>1</sup>, Faten El Shanawani<sup>2</sup>, Manar Raafat Anna Metwally<sup>3</sup>, Ashraf Abdel- Khalek<sup>3</sup>, Mona Hassan<sup>2</sup> and Hoda Abu taleb<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Nephrology<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>Clinical chemistry<sup>2</sup>, <sup>3</sup>Intensive care<sup>3</sup> and <sup>4</sup>Environment research<sup>4</sup>, Departments, Theodor Bilharz Research Institute, Giza, Egypt

### Serum Alkaline Phosphatase and Mortality in African Americans with Chronic Kidney Disease

Srinivasan Beddhu,\*<sup>†</sup> Xiulian Ma,<sup>†</sup> Bradley Baird,<sup>†</sup> Alfred K. Cheung,\*<sup>†</sup> and Tom Greene\*<sup>†</sup>

\*Veterans Affairs Salt Lake City Healthcare System, Salt Lake City, Utah; and <sup>†</sup>Department of Medicine, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah

### High alkaline phosphatase levels in hemodialysis patients are associated with higher risk of hospitalization and death

Margaret J. Blayney<sup>1</sup>, Ronald L. Pisoni<sup>1</sup>, Jennifer L. Bragg-Gresham<sup>1</sup>, Juergen Bommer<sup>2</sup>, Luis Piera<sup>3</sup>, Akira Saito<sup>4</sup>, Takashi Akiba<sup>5</sup>, Marcia L. Keen<sup>6</sup>, Eric W. Young<sup>1,7</sup> and Friedrich K. Port<sup>1</sup>

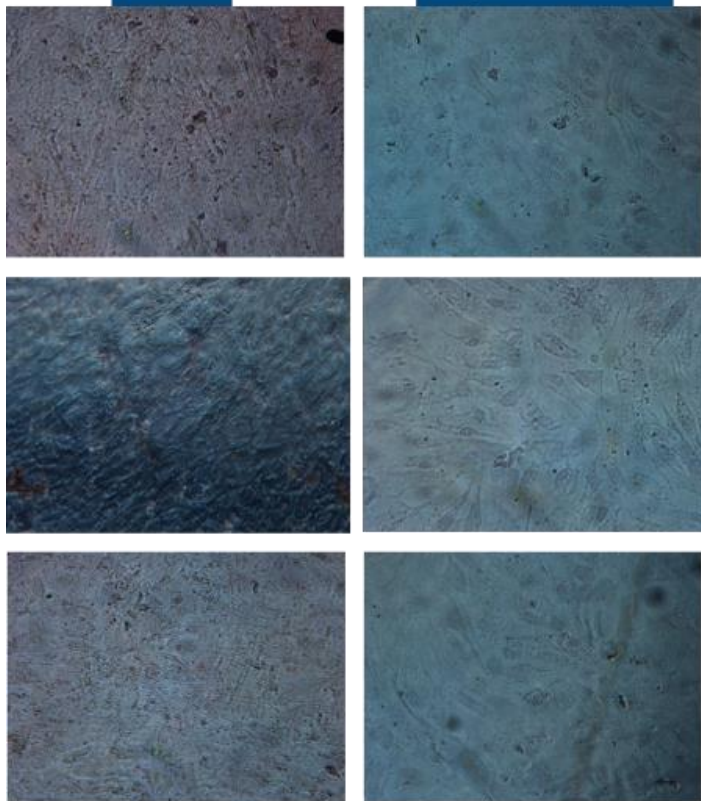
<sup>1</sup>Arbor Research Collaborative for Health, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA; <sup>2</sup>Dialysis Center, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany; <sup>3</sup>Hospital General Vall d'Hebron, Barcelona, Spain; <sup>4</sup>School of Medicine, Tokai University, Kanagawa, Japan; <sup>5</sup>Division of Blood Purification, Kidney Center, Tokyo Women's Medical University, Tokyo, Japan; <sup>6</sup>Amgen, Thousand Oaks, California, USA and <sup>7</sup>VAMC/University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA

# Apabetalone Reduces Expression of Calcification - Key Driver of CVD Risk

## Basal Conditions 20 days

DMSO

25 $\mu$ M RVX-208

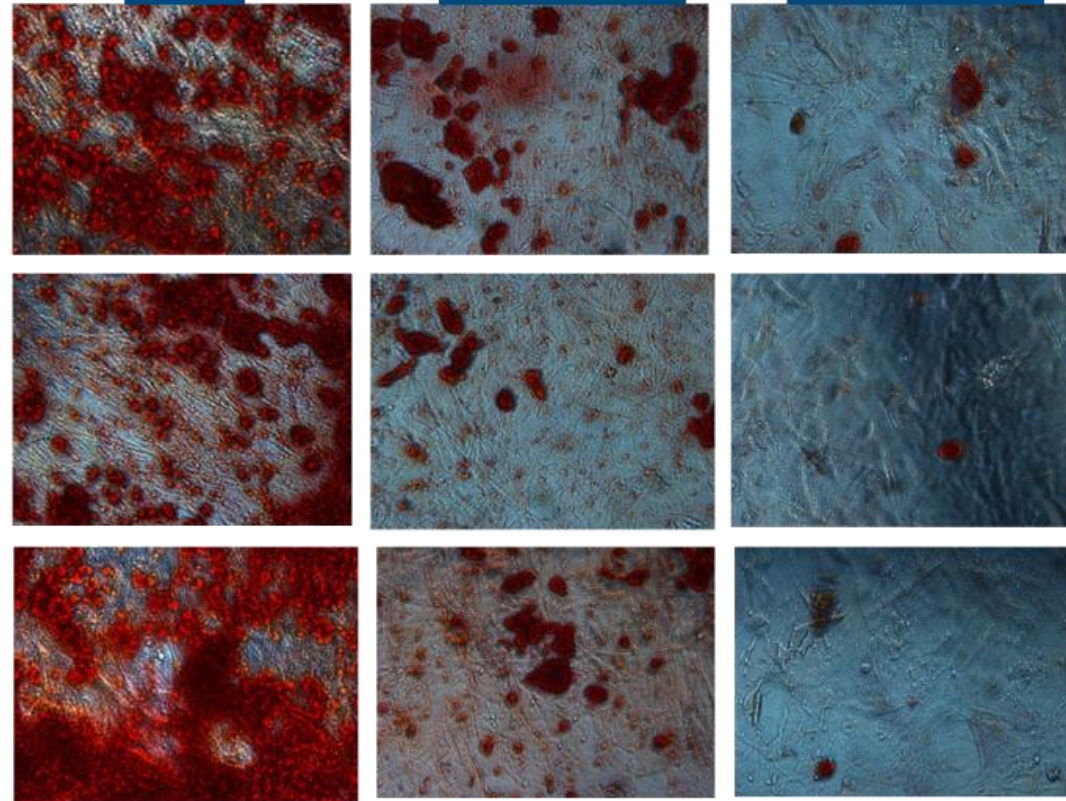


## Osteogenic Conditions 20 days

DMSO

5 $\mu$ M RVX-208

25 $\mu$ M RVX-208





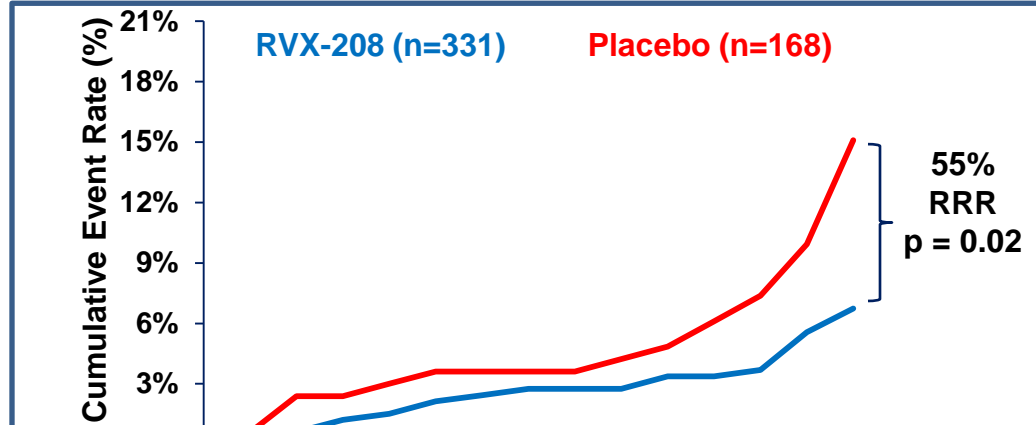


## Apabetalone Clinical Results: MACE

# Clinical Results: Efficient MACE Reduction



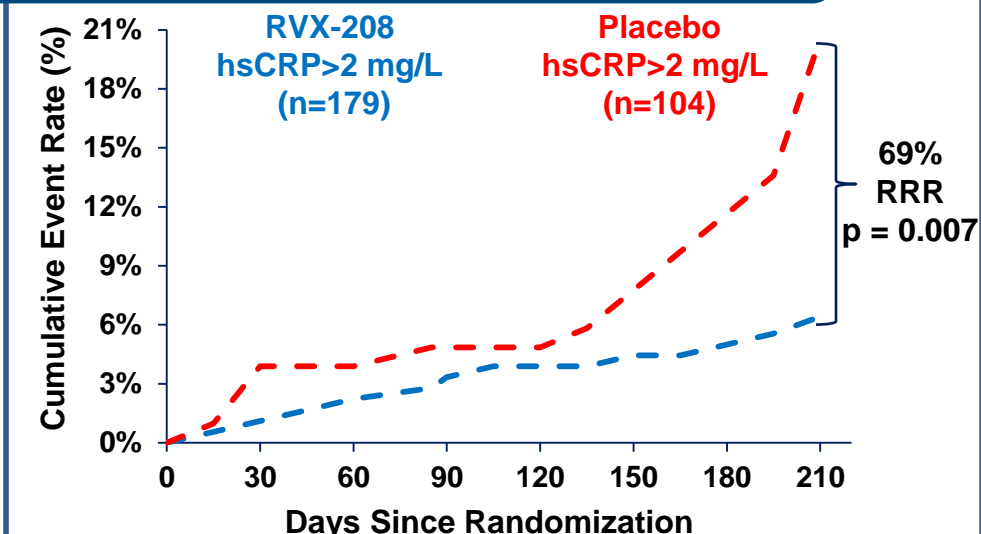
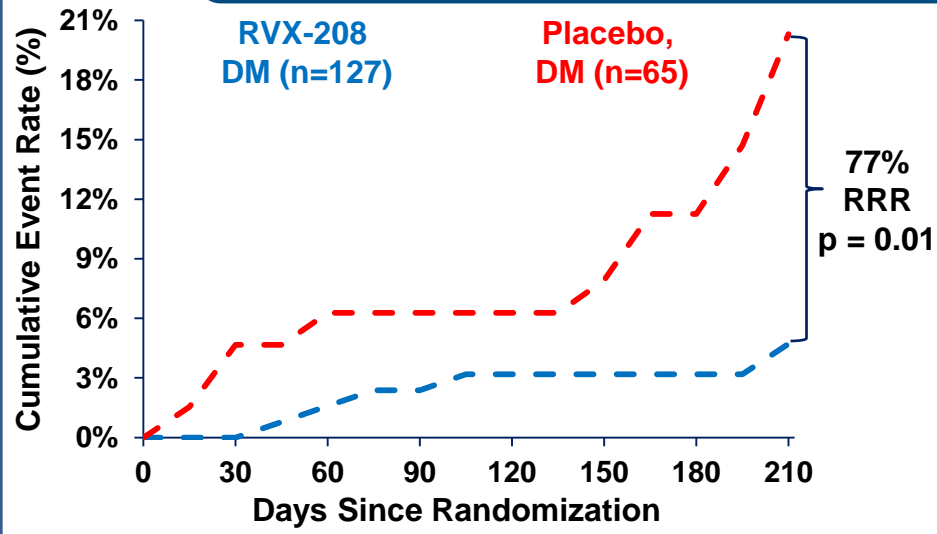
**MACE:** Major Adverse Cardiac Events including: death, myocardial infarction, stroke, coronary revascularization, hospitalization for acute coronary syndrome or heart failure



Note: Patients were censored at 30 days after the last dose of study medication.

Source: RVX data on file – ASSURE and SUSTAIN Safety Population. Log-Rank test for between group comparison

Decrease in MACE was most profound in patients who had a higher level of inflammation



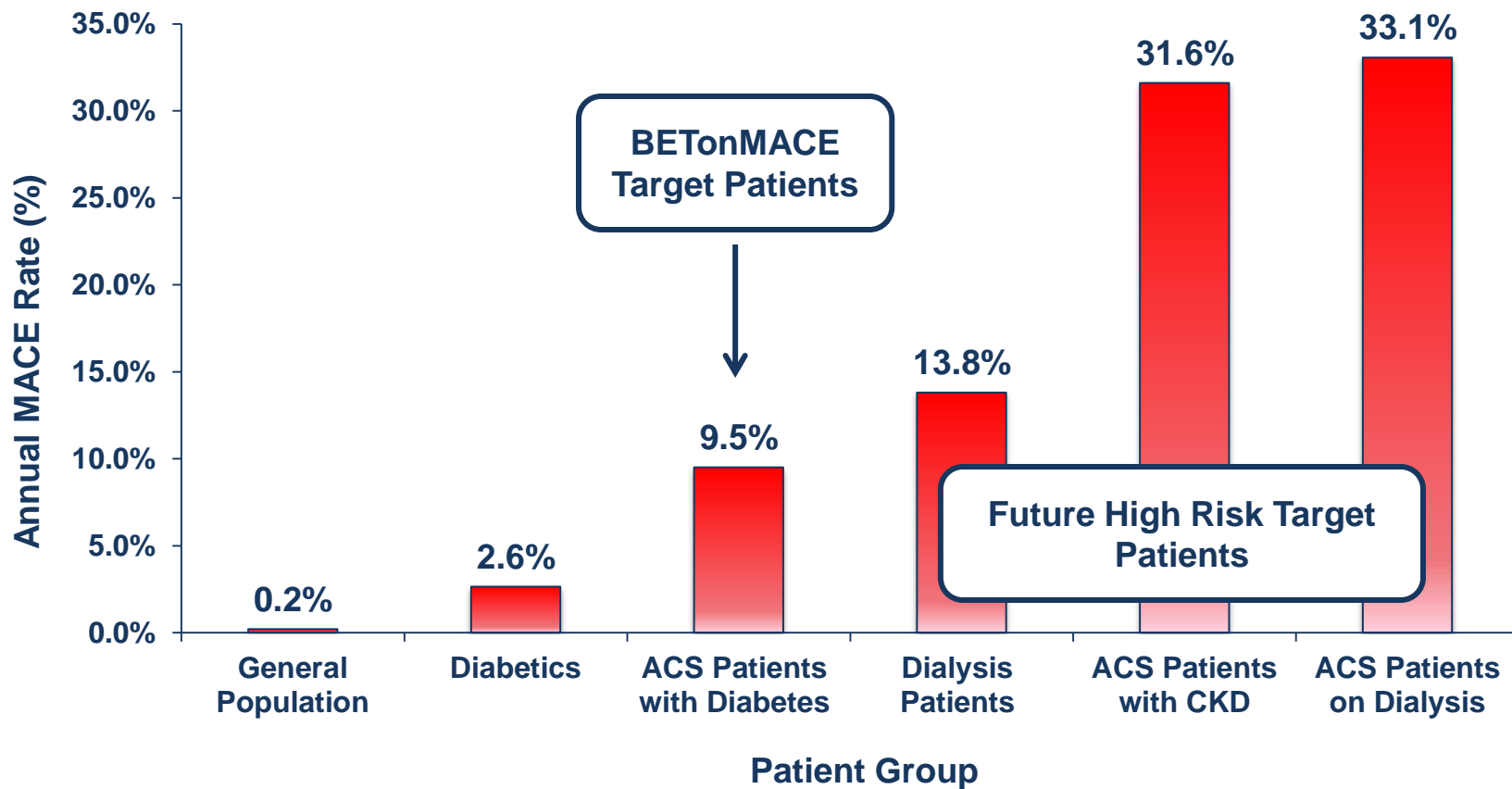


# Patient Enrichment Strategy

## Initial 3 Target Indications (Diabetes, CKD, Dialysis)



### Relative Annual Major Adverse Cardiac Event (MACE) Rates In Various Patient Groups



Sources: Calculated from CDC Heart Disease Facts; Holden, SE. et al. 2015; White, WB. et al. 2013; Kim, H. et al. 2015; Cardarelli, F. et al. 2008; Okada, T. et al. 2008

## CVD/Diabetes



**Prof. Kausik K. Ray**  
Chair  
Imperial College, London



**Dr. Gregory G. Schwartz**  
Member  
VA-Denver



**Dr. Stephen Nicholls**  
Member  
SAHMRI, Adelaide



**Dr. Henry N. Ginsberg**  
Member  
Columbia University



**Dr. Peter P. Toth**  
Member  
University of Illinois



**Dr. Kamyar Kalantar-Zadeh**  
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*Chair Nephrology UC Irvine*

## CKD/Dialysis



**Dr. Kamyar Kalantar-Zadeh**  
Chair  
*UC Irvine Chief Nephrology*



**Prof. Vincent Brandenburg**  
Member  
*University Hospital RWTH Aachen*



**Dr. Carmine Zoccali**  
Member  
*University Pisa*



**Dr. Marcello Tonelli**  
Member  
*University of Calgary Chair Medical Research*

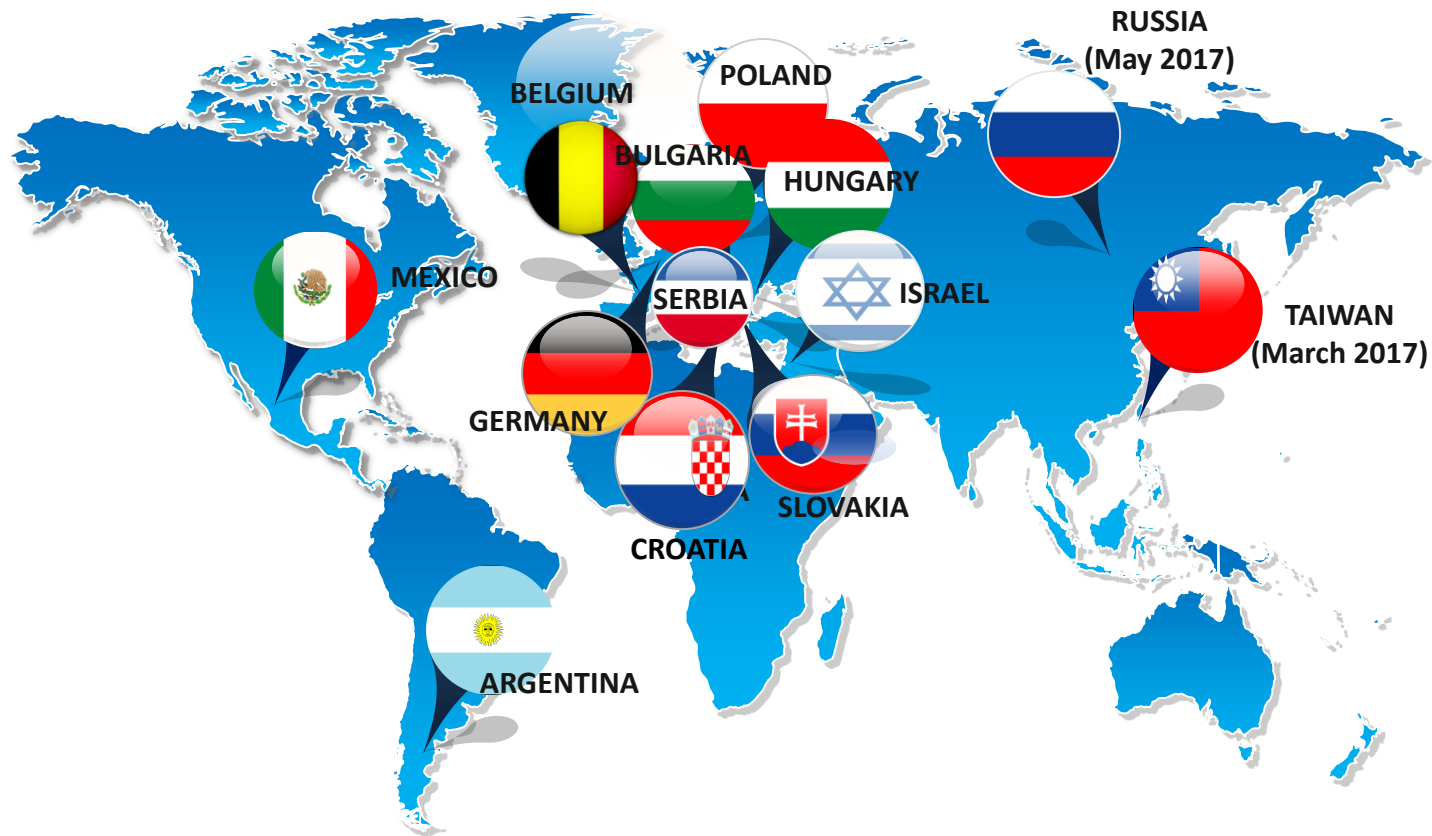


**Dr. Srinivasan Beddhu**  
Member  
*University of Utah*



## BETonMACE and BETonRENAL Clinical Update

# BETonMACE Commenced November 2015



Apabetalone has already been tested in over 1,000 patients in 18 countries around the world.

## **Primary Objective**

To evaluate if treatment with apabetalone as compared to placebo increases time to the first occurrence of triple MACE. Triple MACE is defined as a single composite endpoint of: 1) CV Death or 2) Non-Fatal MI or 3) Stroke.

## **Key Inclusion Criteria**

- Type II Diabetes Mellitus
  - HbA1c > 6.5% or history of diabetes medications
- CAD event 7 days - 90 days prior to screening
  - Myocardial infarction (MI), unstable angina or percutaneous coronary intervention
- HDL < 1.04 for males and < 1.17 for females

## **Primary Endpoint**

Time from randomization to the first occurrence of adjudication-confirmed triple MACE defined as a single composite endpoint of: 1) CV Death or 2) Non-Fatal MI or 3) Stroke.

## **Secondary Endpoint**

Time from randomization to the first occurrence of adjudication-confirmed MACE including:

- revascularization and unstable angina
- changes in apoA-I, apoB, LDL-C, HDL-C, and TG
- changes in HbA1c, fasting glucose, and fasting insulin
- changes in ALP and eGFR

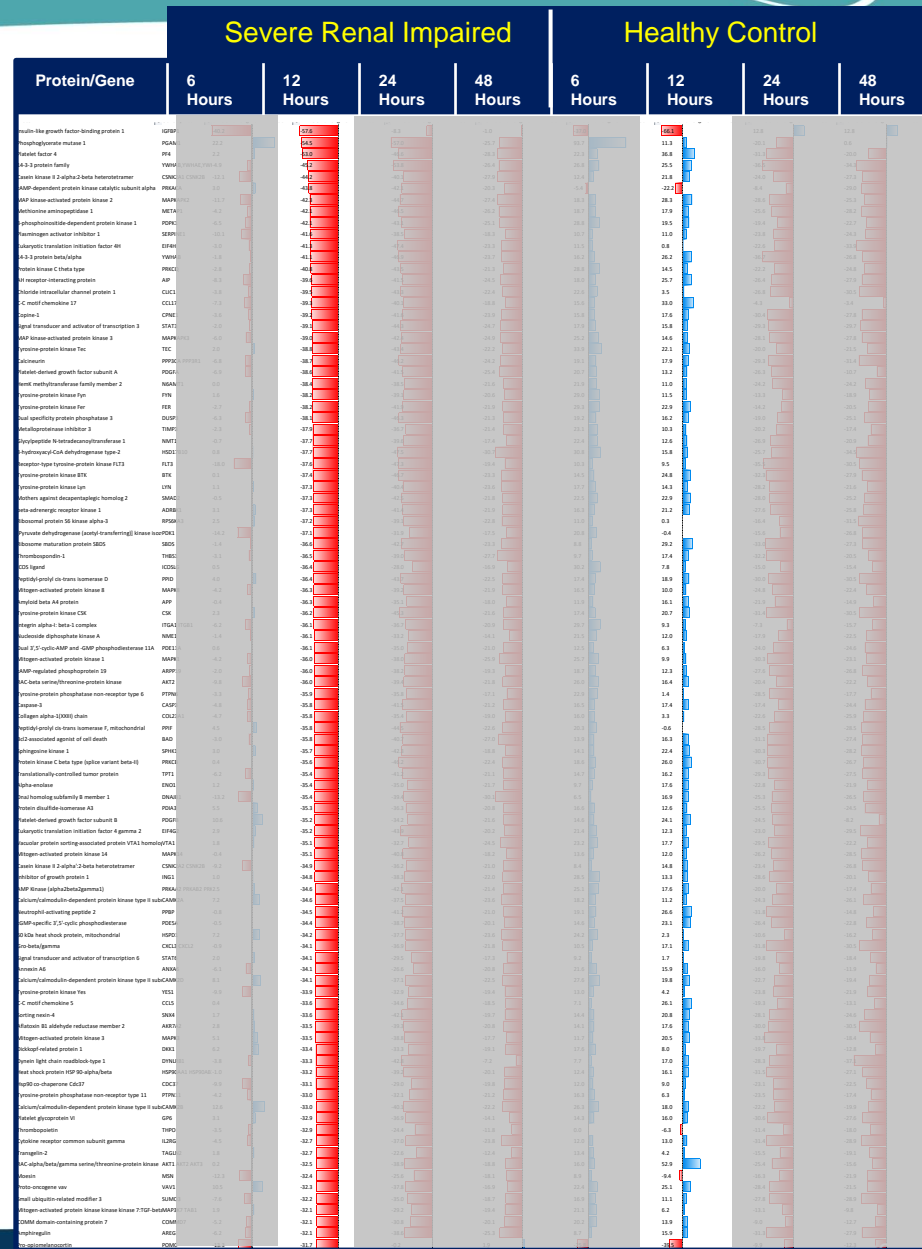


# Proteomic Analysis of CKD PK Study



Top 100 proteins from Somalogic, ranked by magnitude of effect at 12 hours post dose vs baseline, compare biomarkers of severe renally impaired patients versus healthy controls

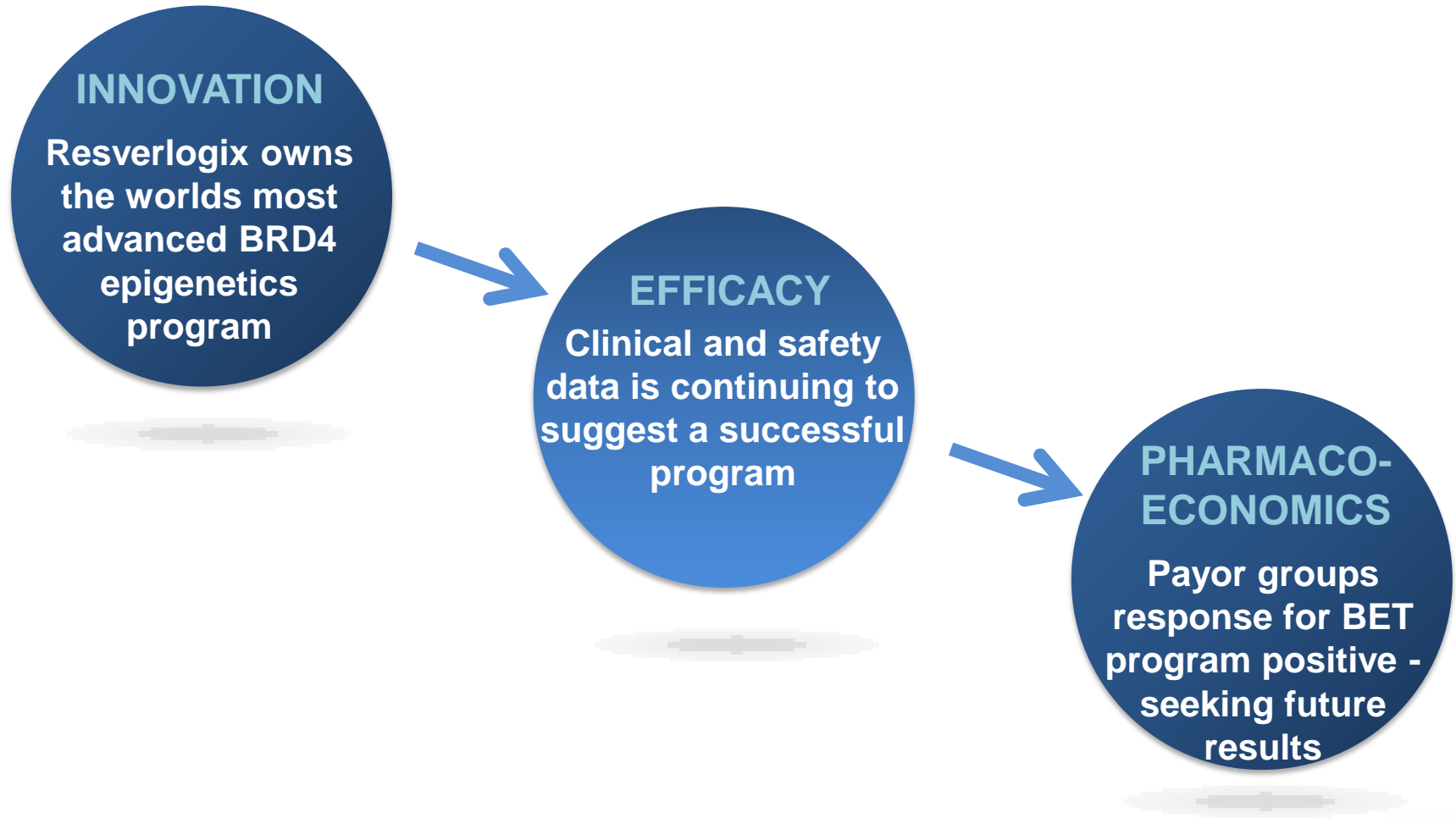
Many key proteins known to drive CKD risk were already significant at 12 hours post dose vs baseline





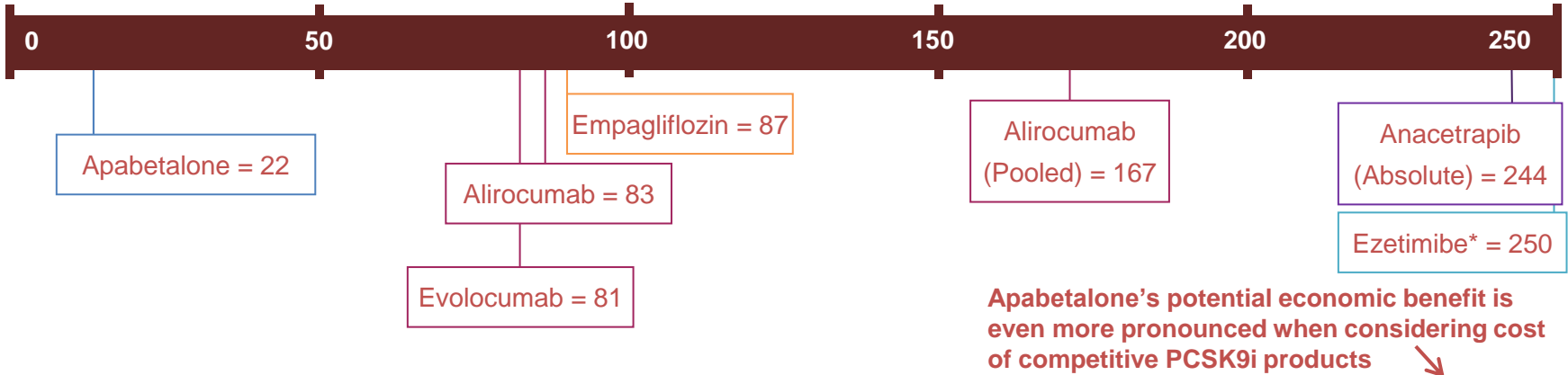
**Commercial Opportunity:  
Health Value Market Research**

## THREE CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT SUCCESS FACTORS IN PLACE



# BET NNT & Cost/Event Prevented Analysis Vs. comparators in their respective patient populations

Number Needed to Treat (NNT) per MACE event prevented (1 Year Kaplan Meier Estimate unless otherwise specified)



Trial	Molecule	Trial Size	Treatment Duration (Years)	Absolute NNT/Yr	Kaplan Meier (KM) NNT/Yr	Tier 2 Planned Annual Medication Cost/Patient	Annual Cost per Event Prevented (KM)
SUSTAIN/ASSURE	Apabetalone	497	0.4 – 0.5	23	22	\$2,400 - \$4,200	\$52,800 - \$92,400
ASSERT/SUSTAIN/ASSURE		798	0.25 – 0.5	11	22	\$2,400 - \$4,200	\$52,800 - \$92,400
ODYSSEY LONG-TERM	Alirocumab	2,338	1.6	97	83	\$14,560	\$1,208,480
POOLED ODYSSEY		3,459	1.6	NA	167	\$14,560	\$2,431,520
OSLER 1-2	Evolocumab	4,465	0.9	83	81	\$14,100	\$1,142,104
IMPROVE-IT	Ezetimibe	18,144	6.0	333	250*	\$2,844	~\$711,000
EMPA-REG OUTCOMES	Empagliflozin	7,042	3.1	194	87	\$4,126	\$358,769
DEFINE	Anacetrapib	1,612	1.5	244	NA	NA	NA

Note: Medication cost based on US WAC cost (PriceRx); Kaplan Meier estimates are based on digitized curves from publications

^No patient population standardization has been applied so additional population specific factors beyond severity can also influence NNT values

\*1 year showed no benefit to calculate NNT; estimated by taking 5 year KM rate of 50 x 5 years

# Price Band Research Report: Payer KOL Outreach



Organization	Lives Covered	MACE Reduction: Unmet need in Recent ACS and T2DM patients	MACE Reduction: Unmet need in CKD patients	ICER Threshold per annum
Payer 1	55 M	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	\$ < 100,000
Payer 2	65 M	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	\$ < 200,000
Payer 3	37 M	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	\$ < 100,000
Payer 4	40 M	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	\$ < 150,000
Payer 5	11 M	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	\$ < 150,000

- 5 Payers - **208 million** lives covered, Key C Suite executives contacts – President, Chief Medical Directors, COO, Executive VP Pharmacy
- Pricing bands support average ICER Target Threshold of approximately **\$140,000** USD
- Pricing bands support potential price of **\$6,000 - \$12,000** based on new enriched high risk patients

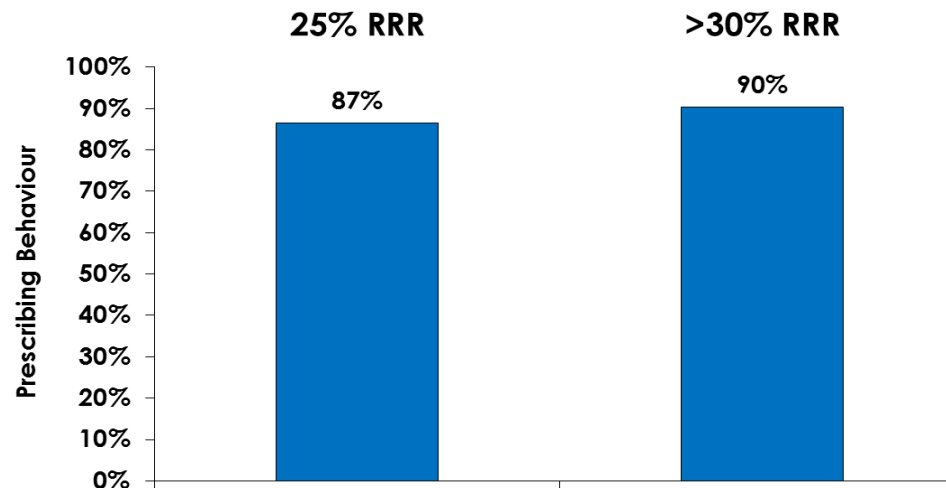


# Prescribing Behaviour: Physician Survey Findings



- Based on responses from 1,920 primary care physicians (n=625), cardiologists (n=550), endocrinologists (n=420) and nephrologists (n=325)

**If select BET inhibition in a large phase III prospective setting illustrates significant relative risk reduction of MACE, on top of standard of care, in diabetes patients with low HDL and an ACS co-morbidity, what would your level of interest be in prescribing this drug for the following risk reductions?**



**New Expanded Global SERMO Market Outreach Program Underway**

- **Phase 3 Company** focused on significant unmet need in high-risk CVD patient population with novel BET therapeutic - **apabetalone**
- **Scarcity & Health Proposition Value** highly differentiated MOA first and only in class small molecule 9 year lead. Strong reimbursement positioning. IP until 2034
- **Market potential** – targeting high-risk patient groups – 10MM in top 7 markets
- **Indication Expansion** of apabetalone in high-risk (dialysis) CKD patients – Phase 2 clinical trials to commence in early 2017
- **Safety profile** - to date, over 1,200 patients treated with no significant safety issues