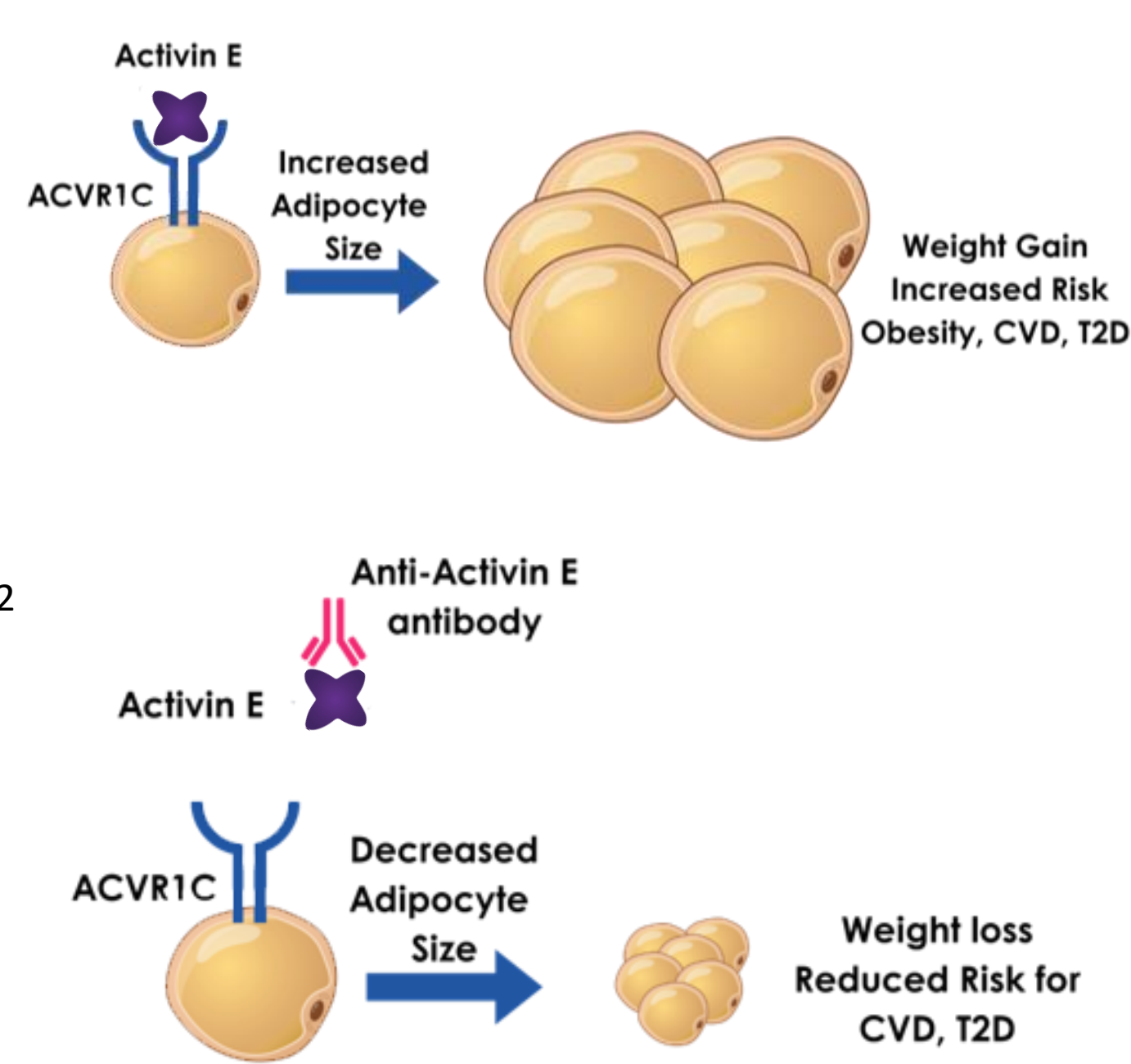


Therapeutic Targeting of Activin E

Why Target Activin E?

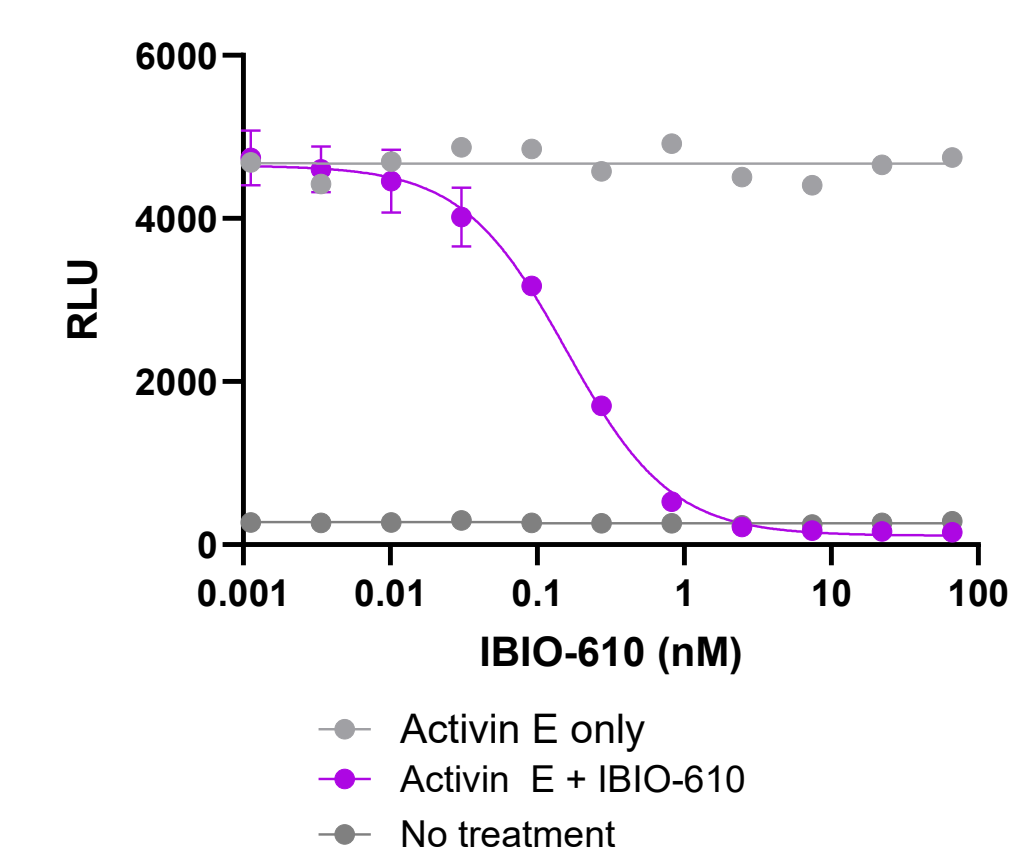
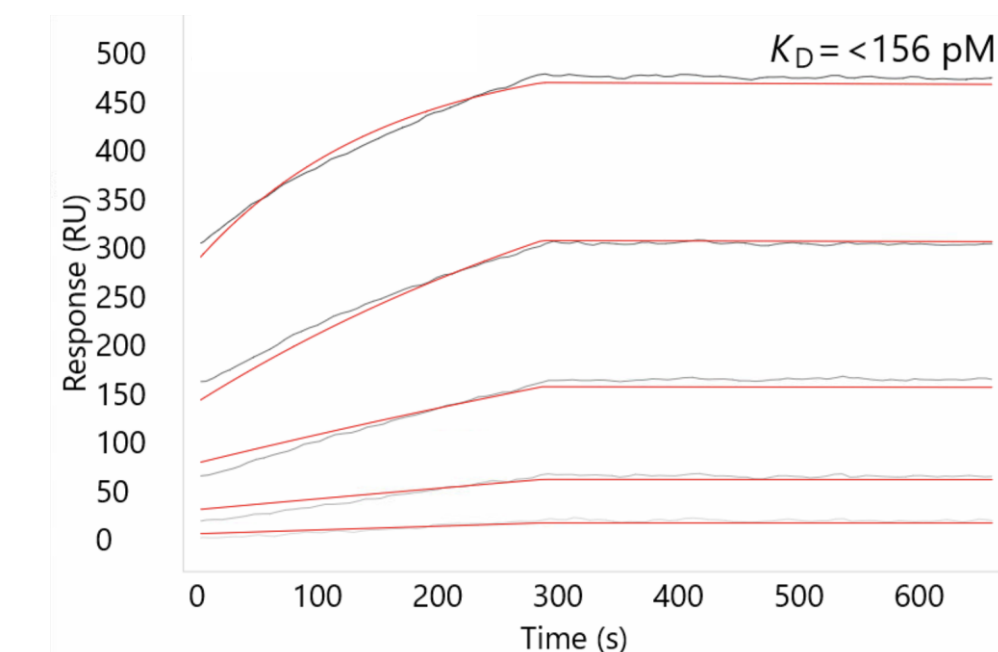
- Activin E: Liver-derived TGFβ-family hepatokine^{1,2}
- Strong genetic evidence links Activin E signaling to adiposity, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease^{1,2}
- Genetic loss-of-function reduces fat accumulation and disease risk^{1,2}
- Validated by preclinical RNA-targeting therapies
- Challenging target for antibody discovery due to difficulties working with active recombinant protein, overcome by iBio AI-enabled discovery platform



Antibody Testing and Engineering

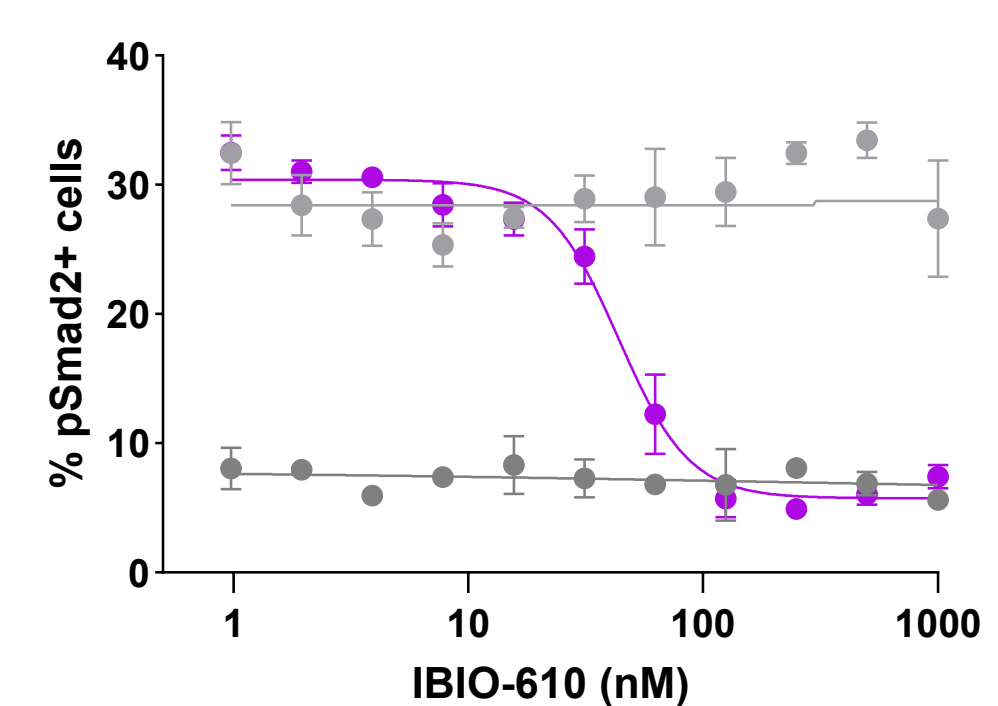
Lead Activin E antagonist antibody (IBIO-610) has high affinity binding to Activin E

$K_D < 156$ pM



Potent neutralization of Activin E-mediated signaling in cell-based reporter assay

$IC_{50} \approx 150$ pM (treated with 200 pM Activin E)



Potent neutralization of Activin E-mediated signaling in human adipocytes

$IC_{50} \approx 150$ pM (treated with 200 pM Activin E)

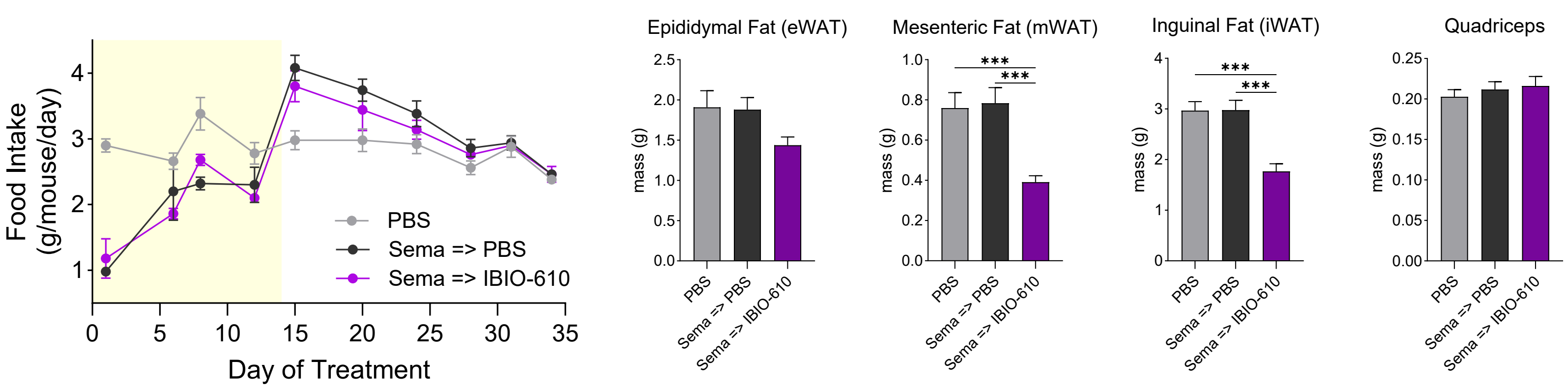
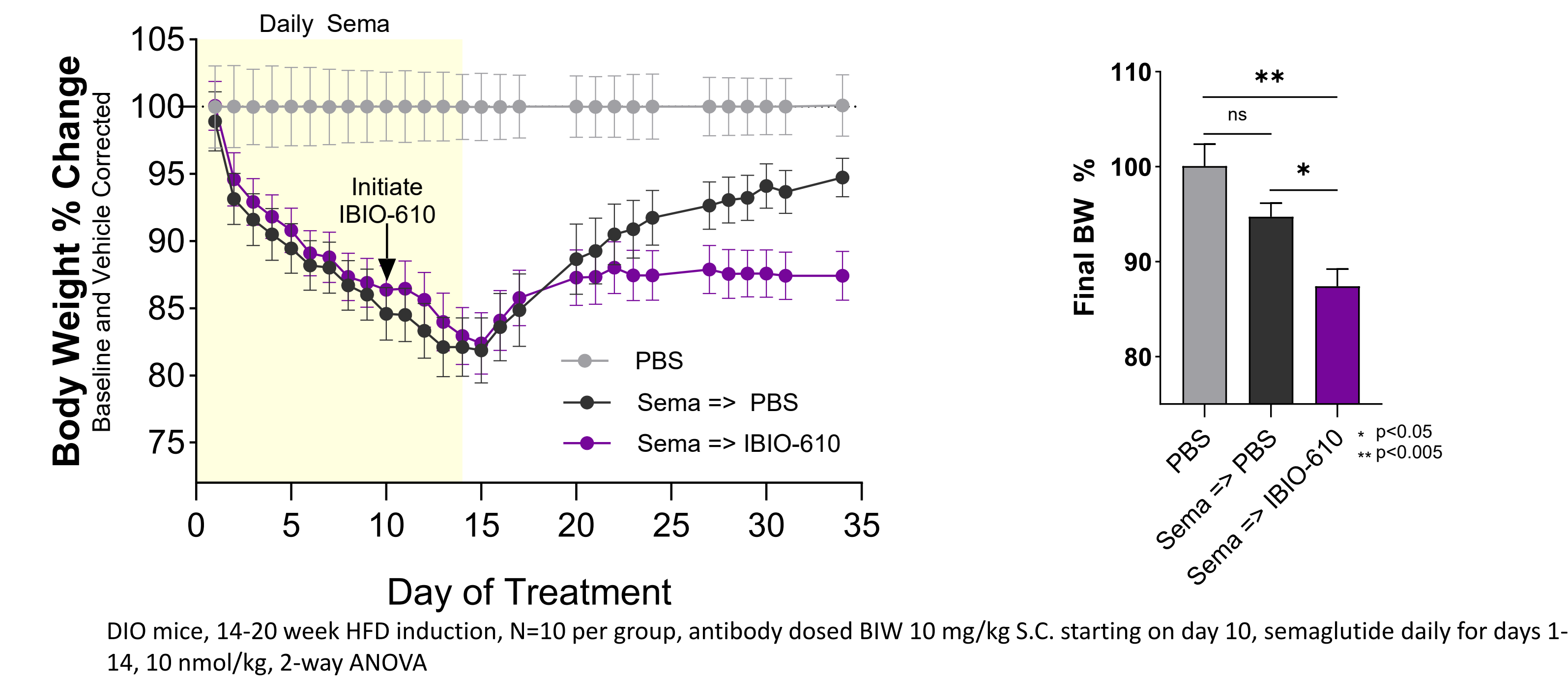
Clone	k_a (1/Ms)	k_d (1/s)	KD (M)	Ratio (IgG4/IgG4 HLE)
IBIO-610 WT IgG4	7.02E+05	1.95E-03	2.78E-09	4.3
IBIO-610 (HLE IgG4)	4.09E+05	2.68E-04	6.54E-10	

Increased human FcRn binding at low pH

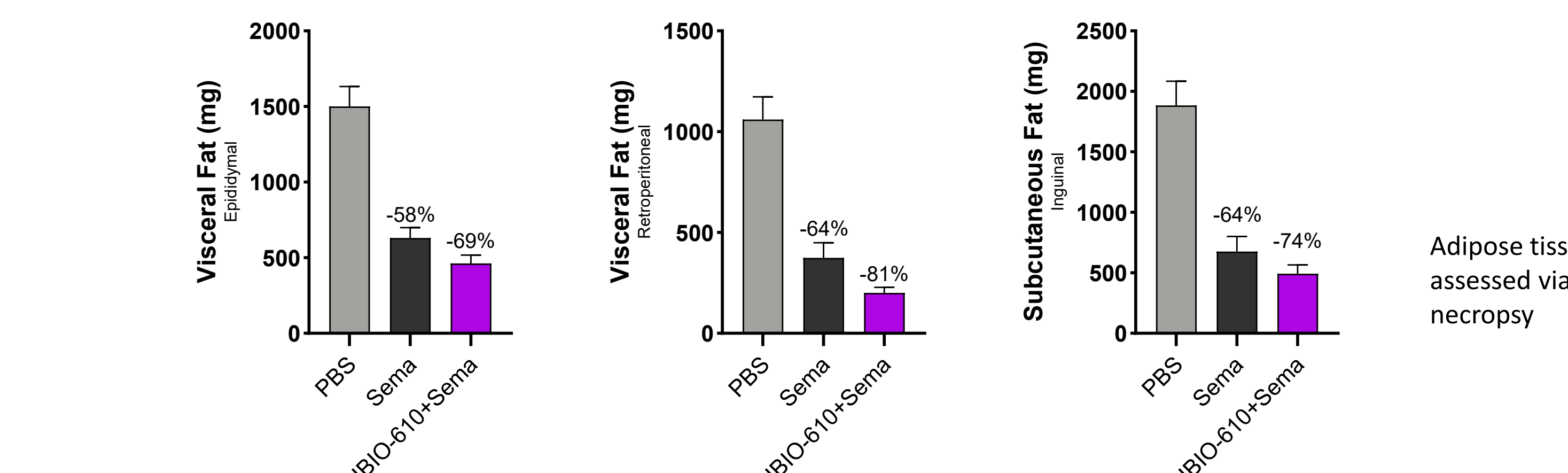
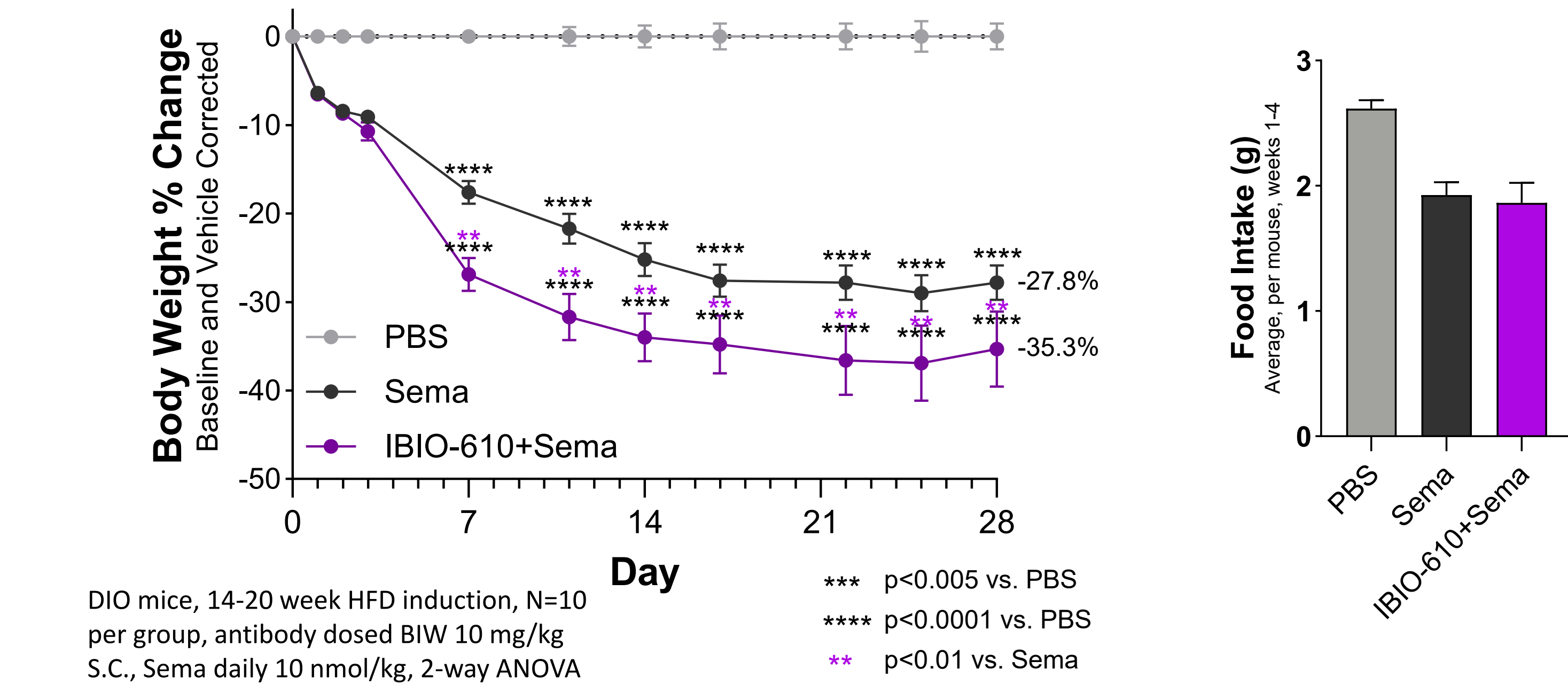
FcRn affinity >4x enhancement over standard IgG

Synergism with GLP-1

Prevention of Weight and Fat Regain after GLP-1 Cessation

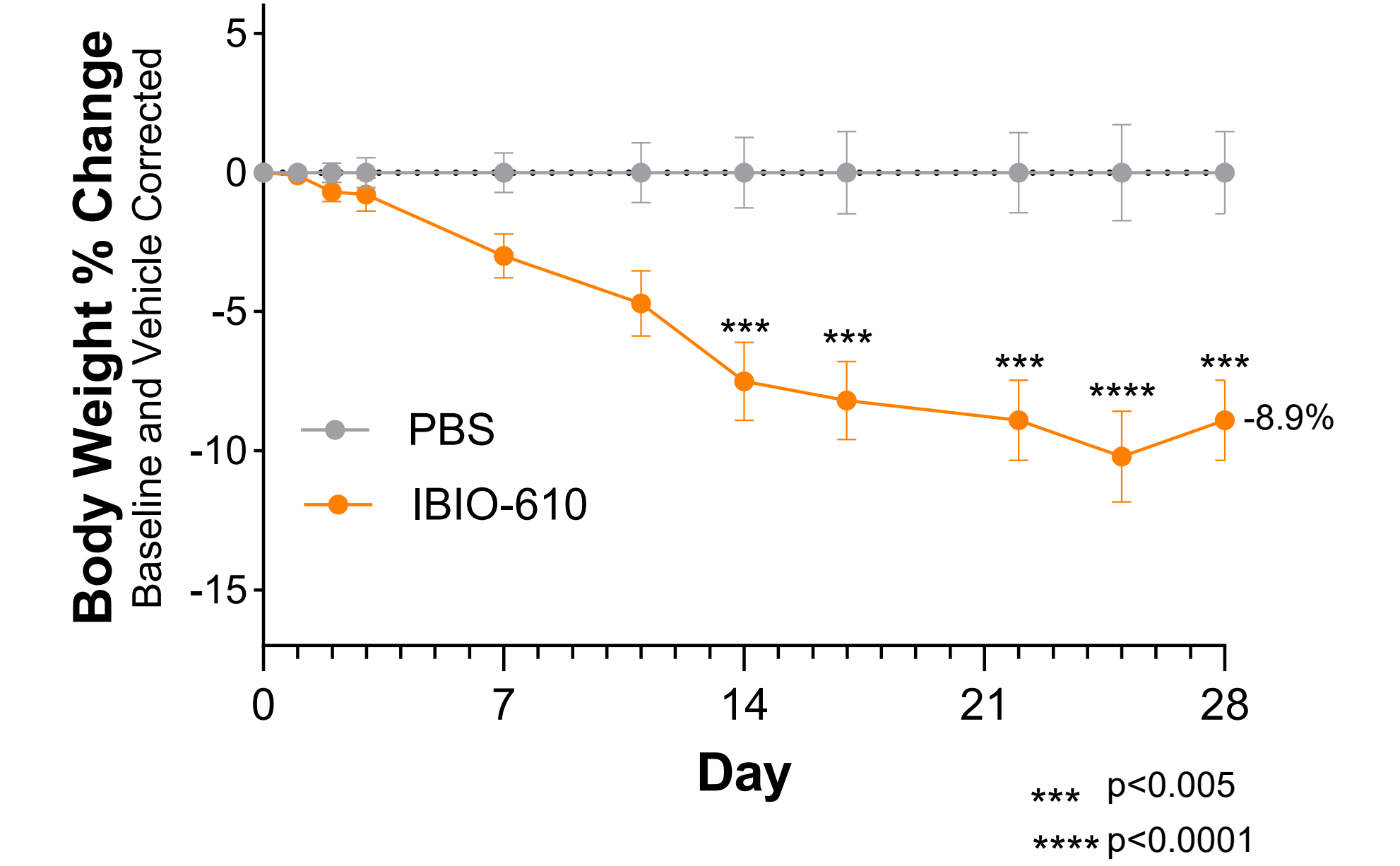


Combination with GLP-1 for Enhanced Weight Loss



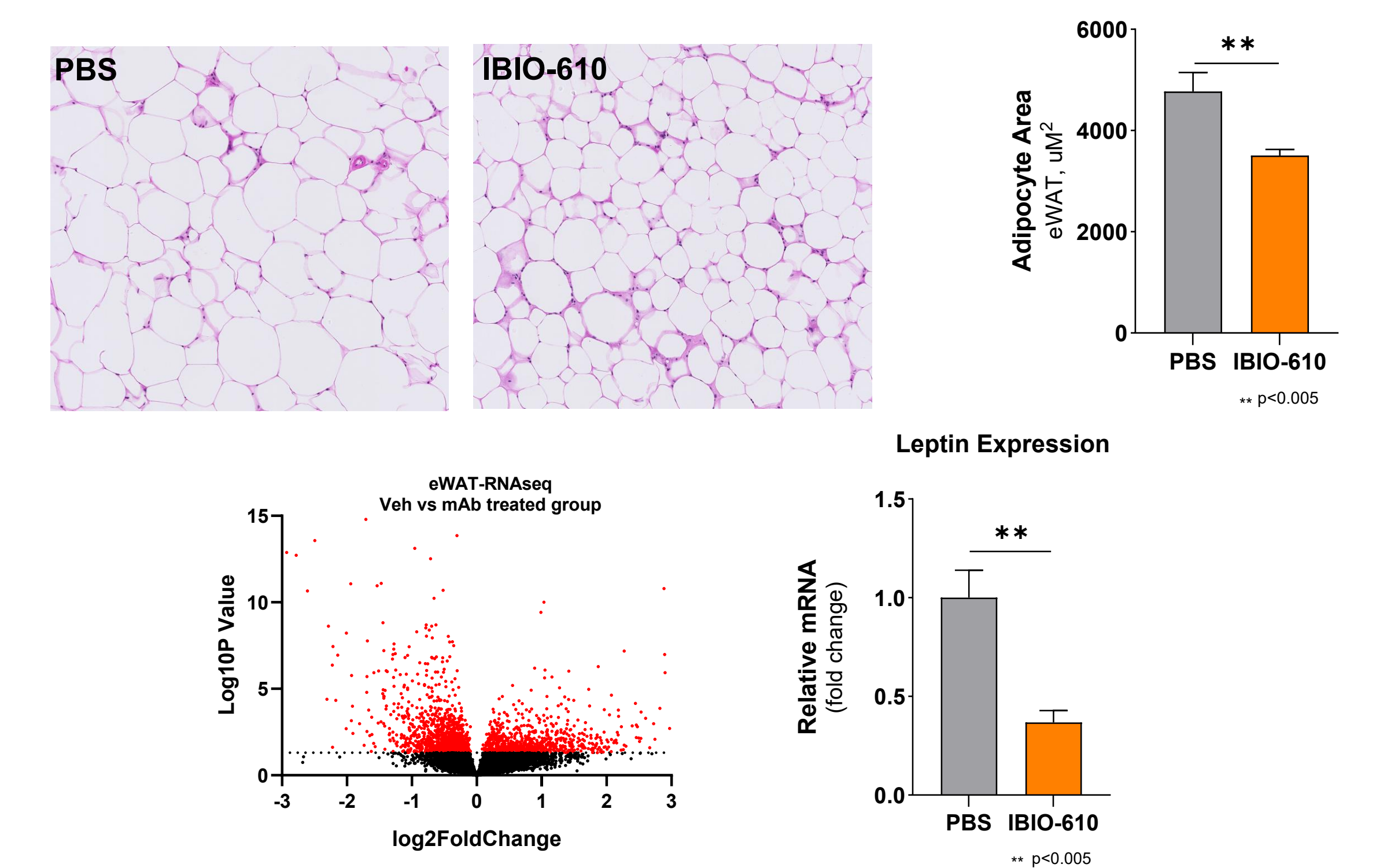
Monotherapy Weight Loss

Fat-Selective Weight Loss



All weight loss from fat, not lean, mass
Body composition measured via DEXA

Impact on Adipose Tissue



Activin E Antagonism represents a potential novel solution for fat selective weight loss as a monotherapy, GLP-1 combination, or as maintenance therapy