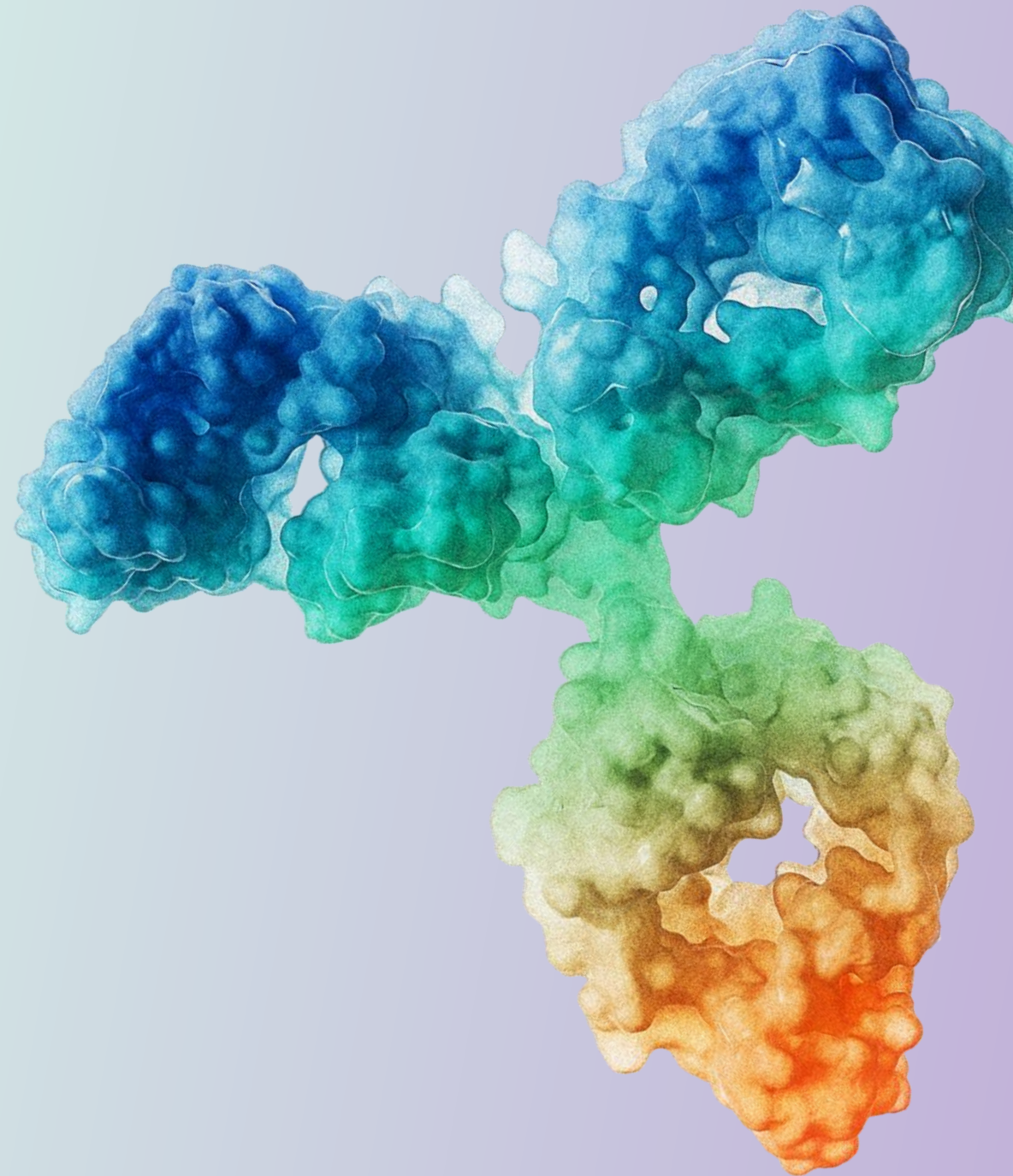




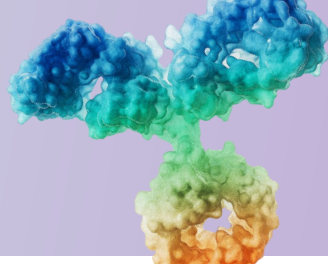
Antibody-mediated blockade of Activin E improves body composition in obese non-human primates

EASD 2026

Presenter: Cory Schwartz, iBio, Inc



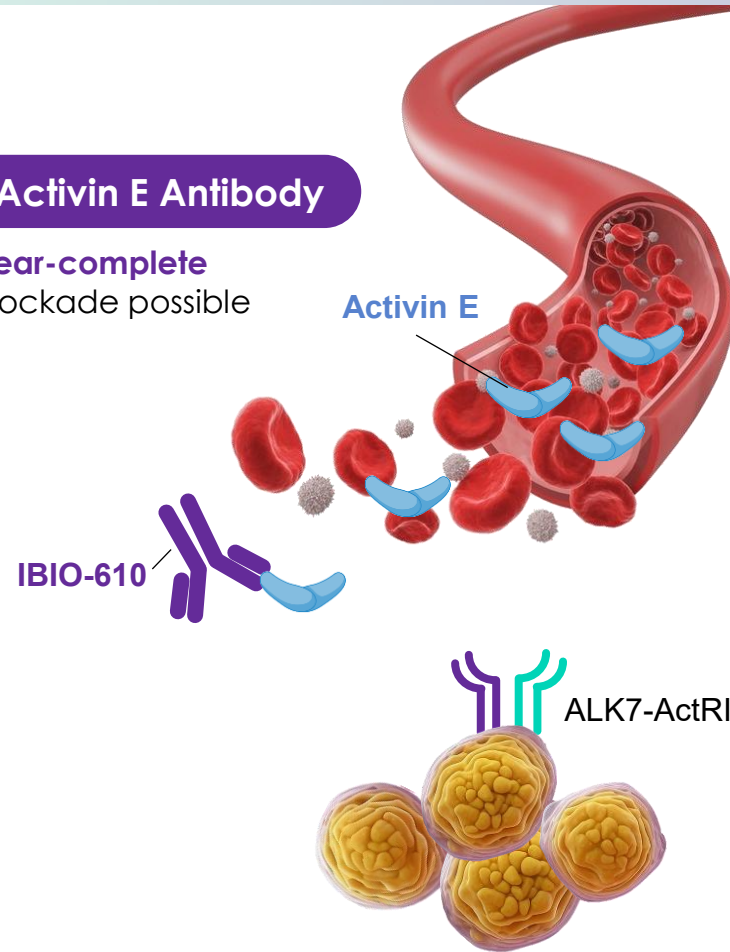
Targeting Activin E-ALK7 Axis for the Treatment of Obesity



- Activin E is a liver-derived TGF- β family ligand that signals through ALK7 in adipose tissue and regulates fat storage.¹
- Human loss-of-function genetics in the Activin E–ALK7 pathway are associated with favorable fat distribution and lower T2D risk.^{2,3}
- Independent genetic and RNA-silencing studies support inhibition of this pathway as a potential strategy to reduce adiposity.¹

1. Activin E Antibody

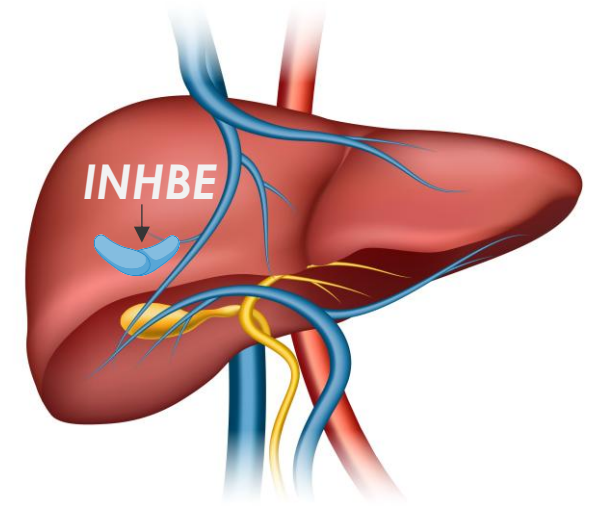
Near-complete
blockade possible



INHBE

2. INHBE siRNA

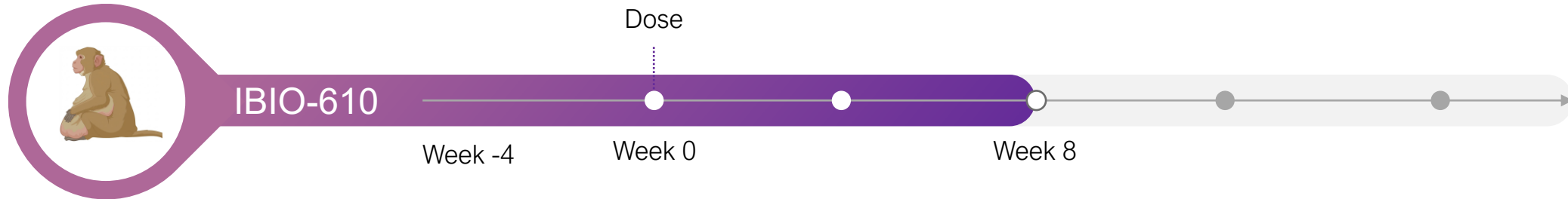
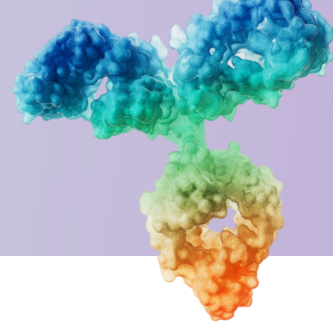
Up to 85% reduction
observed



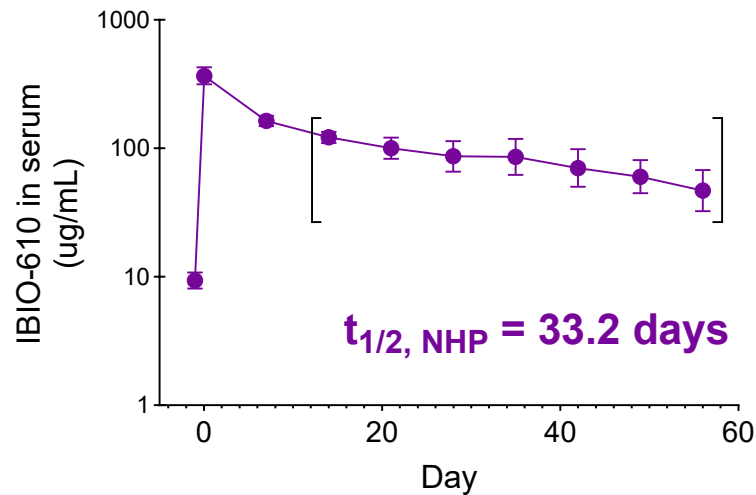
3. ALK7 Receptor Targeting siRNA or Antibody



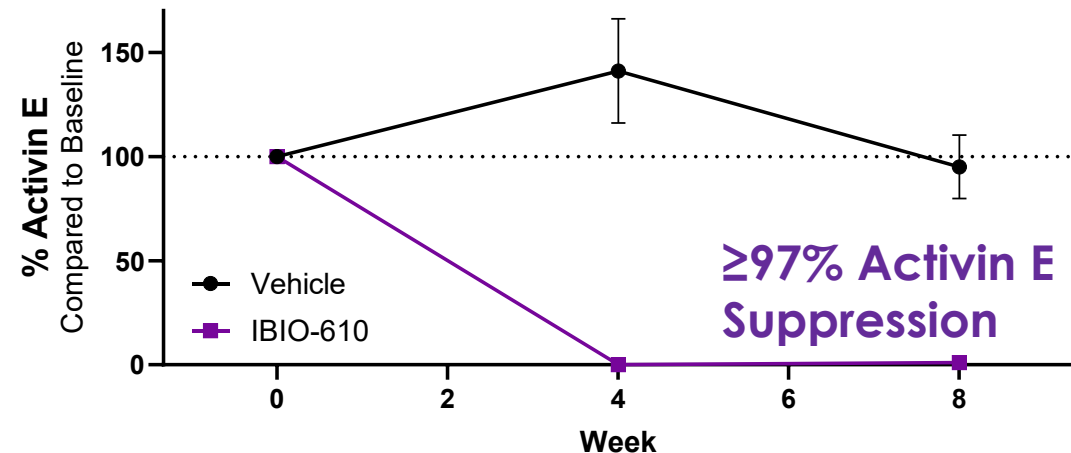
A Single Dose of IBIO-610 Produces Durable Activin E Suppression in Obese NHPs



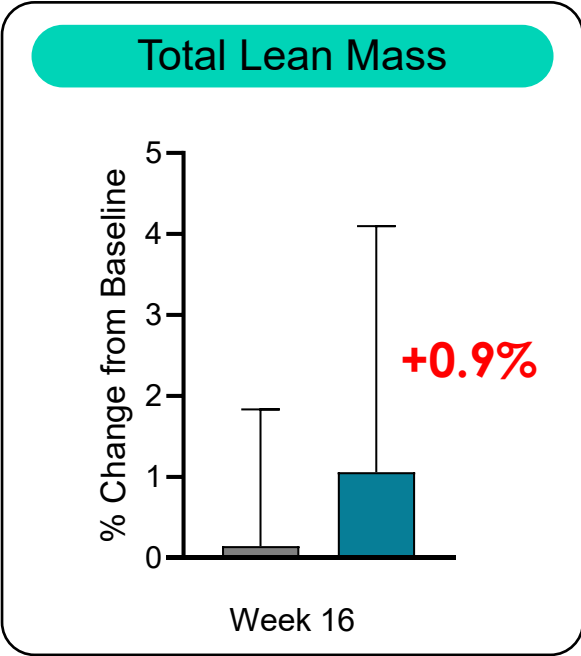
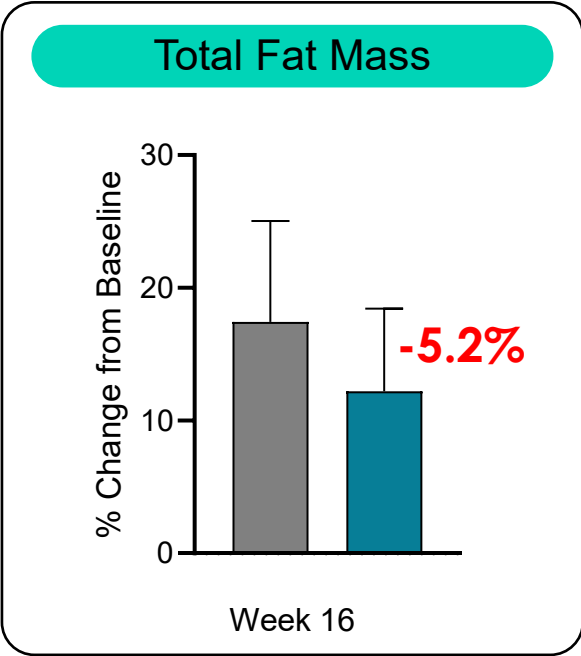
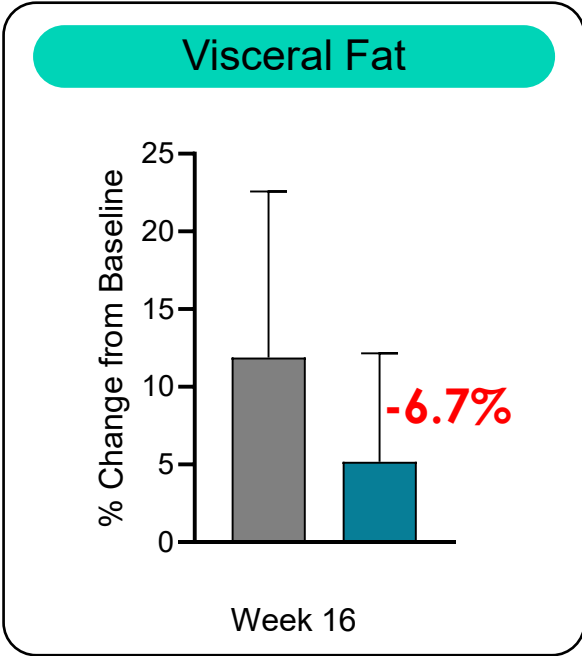
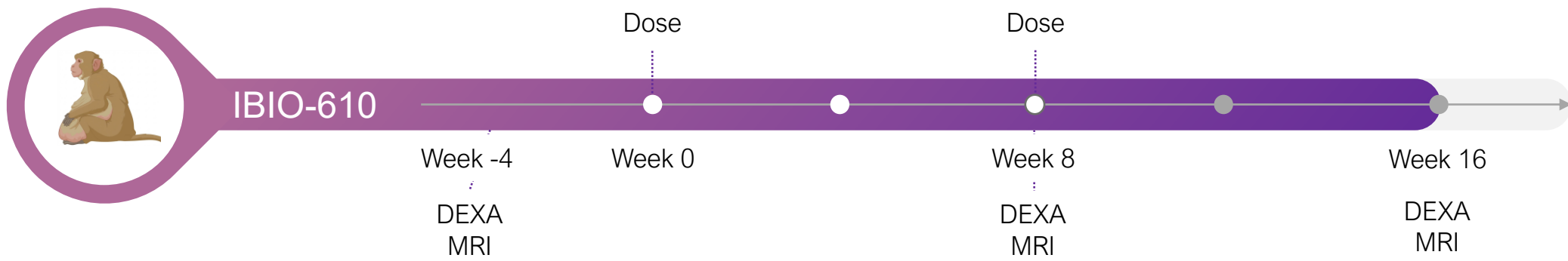
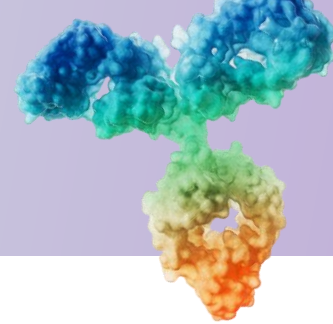
Obese NHP Pharmacokinetics



Obese NHP Activin E Suppression



IBIO-610 Shows Improved Selective Fat Reduction and Lean Mass Preservation in Obese Non-Human Primates



Body Composition in NHPs After Activin E Pathway Inhibition

Data	IBIO-610 (NHP)
Reduction visceral fat	-6.7%
Reduction total fat	-5.2%
Increase lean mass	+0.9%

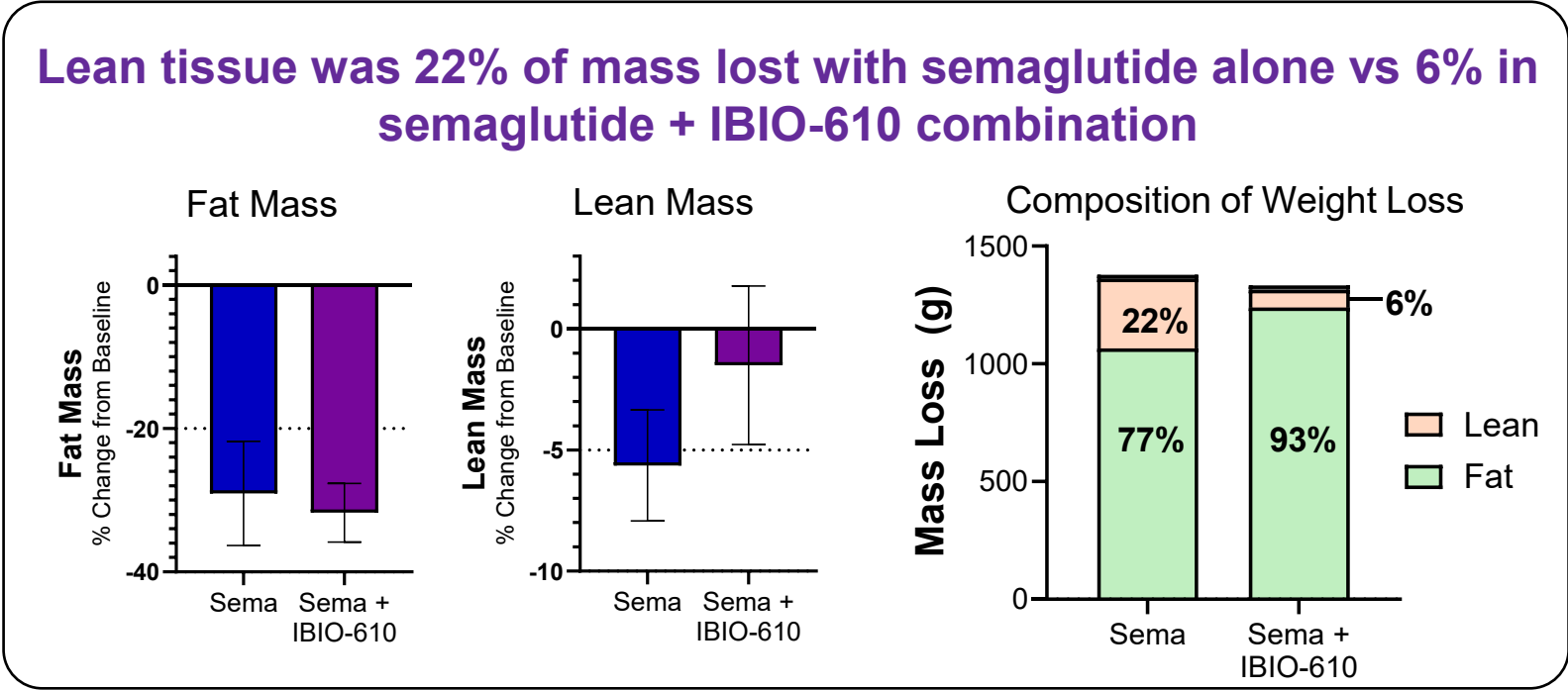
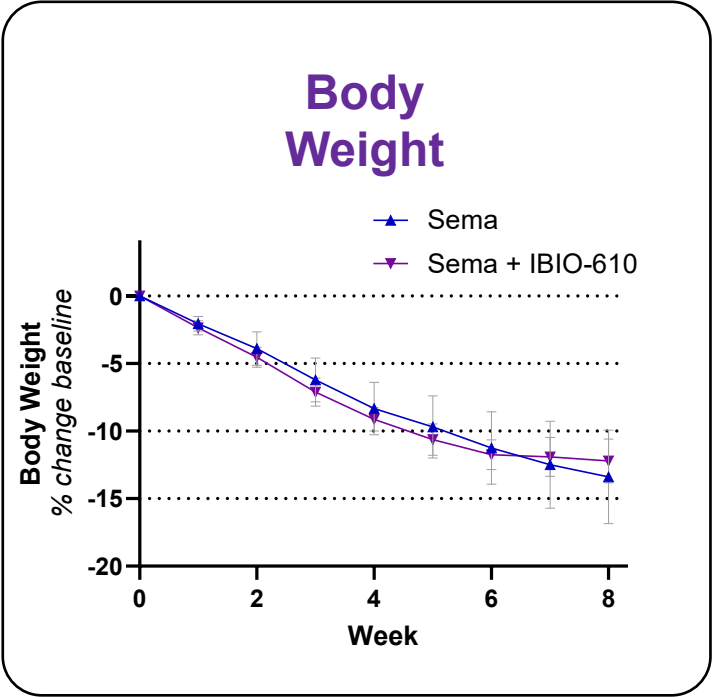
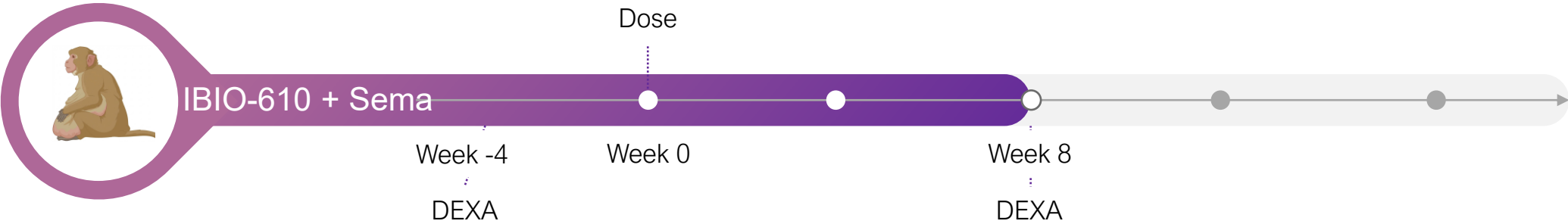
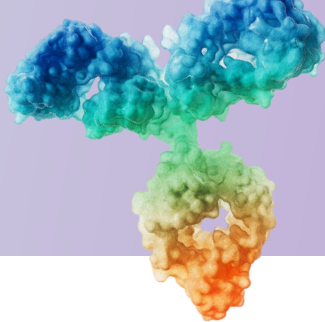
Group 1

Vehicle

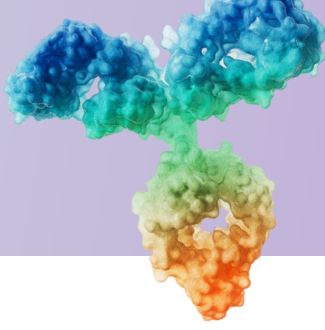
Group 2

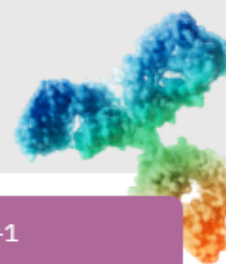
IBIO-610

IBIO-610 Improves the Quality of GLP-1-Induced Weight Loss in Obese NHPs



Acknowledgements





Targeting Activin E

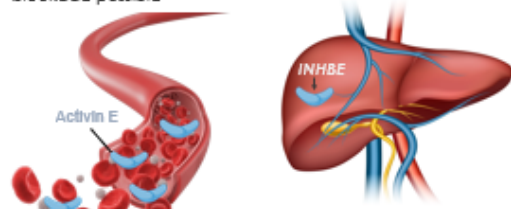
Human loss-of-function genetics point to the Activin E-ALK7 pathway as a potential obesity therapeutic target

- Activin E is a liver-derived TGF- β family ligand that signals through ALK7 in adipose tissue and regulates fat storage.¹
- Human loss-of-function genetics in the Activin E-ALK7 pathway are associated with favorable fat distribution and lower T2D risk.^{2,3}
- Independent genetic and RNA-silencing studies support inhibition of this pathway as a potential strategy to reduce adiposity.¹

Targeting Activin E-ALK7

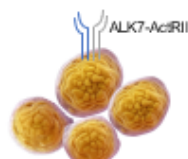
1. Activin E Antibody

Near-complete blockade possible



2. INHBE siRNA

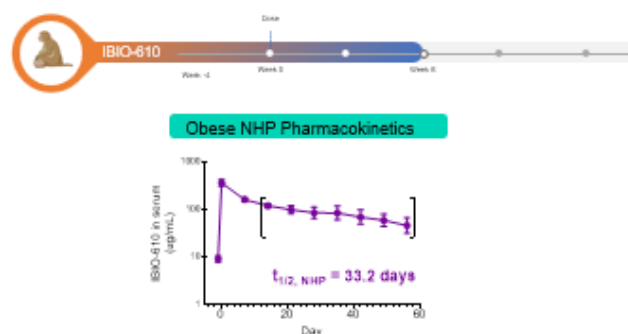
~85% reduction observed



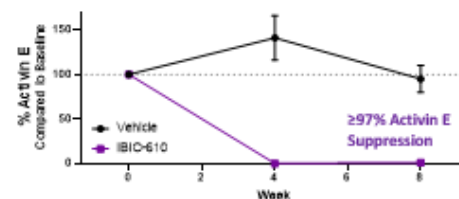
3. ALK7 Receptor Targeting siRNA or Antibody

Obese Non-human Primates – IBIO-610

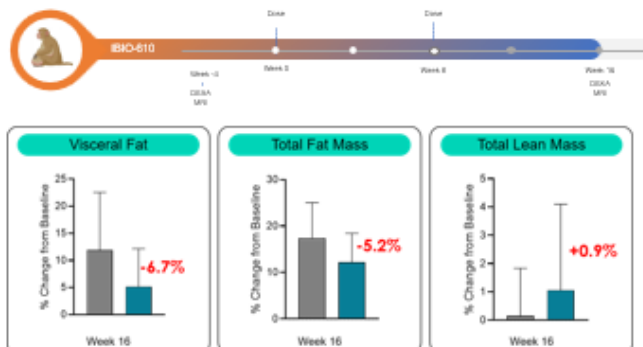
Pharmacokinetics



Obese NHP Activin E Suppression



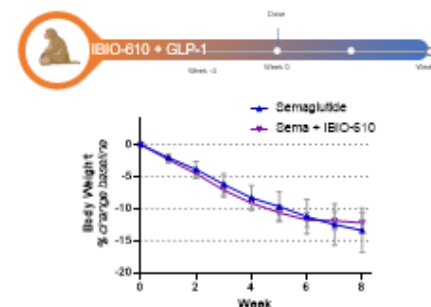
Obese NHP Activin E Body Composition



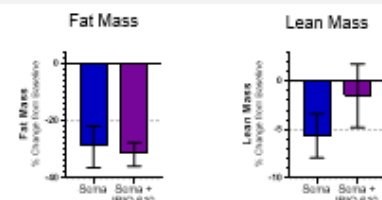
Non-Human Primates (NHP): Age 8-15 years, 18-22% body fat, n=4-6 per group, 50mg/kg IV dose at week 0 and week 8; Total fat mass and total lean mass determined via DEXA at baseline and week 16; Visceral fat determined by abdominal MRI at baseline and week 16

Obese NHPs – IBIO-610 + GLP-1

Body weight

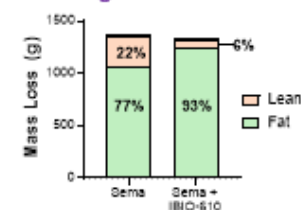


Body composition



Composition of weight loss

Lean tissue accounted for 22% of weight lost with semaglutide alone versus 6% with semaglutide + IBIO-610



Non-Human Primates (NHP): Age 8-15 years, 18-22% body fat, n=4-6 per group, IBIO-610 dosed 50mg/kg IV dose at week 0; Semaglutide titrated up to 30mg/kg and administered subcutaneously twice weekly; Total fat mass and total lean mass determined via DEXA at baseline and week 8; Approximately 1% of body mass change is neither lean nor fat mass. Data on file