



Eledon
Pharmaceuticals

Targeted Immunology CD40/CD40L Therapeutics

Transplantation | Autoimmunity | ALS

June 2021

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements that involves substantial risks and uncertainties. Any statements about the company's future expectations, plans and prospects, including statements about its strategy, future operations, development of its product candidates, and other statements containing the words "believes," "anticipates," "plans," "expects," "estimates," "intends," "predicts," "projects," "targets," "could," "may," and similar expressions, constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, although not all forward-looking statements include such identifying words. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding: expectations regarding the timing for the commencement and completion of product development or clinical trials; the rate and degree of market acceptance and clinical utility of the company's products; the company's commercialization, marketing and manufacturing capabilities and strategy; the company's intellectual property position and strategy; the company's ability to identify additional products or product candidates with significant commercial potential; the company's estimates regarding expenses, future revenue, capital requirements and needs for additional financing; developments relating to the company's competitors and industry; and the impact of government laws and regulations.

Actual results may differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements as a result of various important factors, including: the ability to develop commercially viable product formulations; the sufficiency of the company's cash resources; the ability to obtain necessary regulatory and ethics approvals to commence additional clinical trials; whether data from early clinical trials will be indicative of the data that will be obtained from future clinical trials; whether the results of clinical trials will warrant submission for regulatory approval of any investigational product; whether any such submission will receive approval from the United States Food and Drug Administration or equivalent foreign regulatory agencies and, if we are able to obtain such approval for an investigational product, whether it will be successfully distributed and marketed. These risks and uncertainties, as well as other risks and uncertainties that could cause the company's actual results to differ significantly from the forward-looking statements contained herein, are discussed in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020, and other filings with the SEC which can be found at www.sec.gov. Any forward-looking statements contained in this presentation speak only as of the date hereof and not of any future date, and the company expressly disclaims any intent to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.



Single Focus: Developing Best-in-Class Immune-Modulating Therapeutics with Validated Biology



Optimized & Differentiated Lead Asset: AT-1501

- Targeting CD40/CD40L pathway validated by extensive historical proof-of-concept data
- Engineered to increase potency, half-life and manufacturability vs. other anti-CD40 approaches
- Targeting both potential first-in-class and potential best-in-class indications



4 Shots on Goal in Conditions with Few or No Approved Medicines and High Morbidity

- Financed to support up to four clinical trials in: Solid Organ Transplantation (Kidney), Islet Cell Transplantation for Type 1 Diabetes, Autoimmune Nephritis, and Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)
- Next generation antibody in pre-clinical development and future combination therapies possible

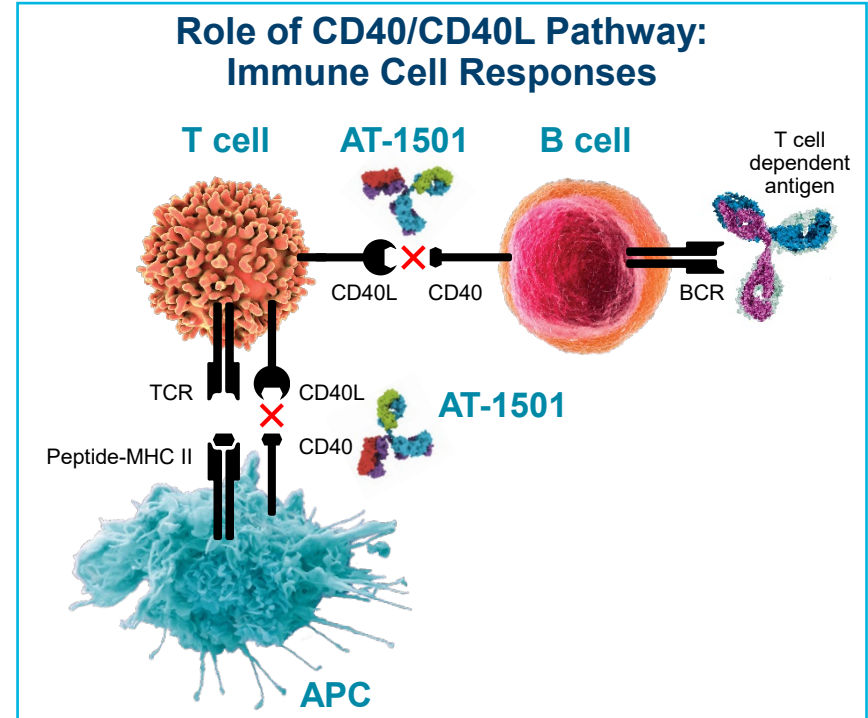


Near-Term Milestones and Strong Financial Profile

- Multiple interim and top-line data readouts expected beginning in 1H 2022
- \$108M in cash and cash equivalents (as of March 31, 2021) expected sufficient to fund operations well into 2023

Mechanism Overview of CD40L Inflammatory Signaling

- Interaction of CD40 with CD40L on immune cells **mediates activation of the co-stimulatory immune pathway**, controlling "cross talk" between the adaptive and innate immune systems
- Maximal activation of inflammatory system is a 3-step process requiring co-stimulatory signaling
 - **Step 1:** Major histocompatibility complexes (MHC) and CD3/TCR engagement
 - **Step 2:** CD40 and CD40L binding resulting in cell division and clonal expansion
 - **Step 3:** Pro-inflammatory response by polarized T cells expressing inflammatory chemokines and cytokines
- Blocking CD40L shifts polarization from pro-inflammatory signaling to T cell anergy, apoptosis, and polarization to a Treg environment
 - Blocking CD40L thus **does not generally result in lymphopenia** often seen with immunosuppressive agents



AT-1501: Potential Best-in-Class Anti-CD40/CD40L Antibody

| Targeting CD40 Ligand vs. CD40 Receptor | | IgG1 vs. fusion protein, pegylated FAB or IgG4 |
|--|---|--|
| CD40L and CD40 | CD40L only | |
| Targeting both anti-CD40L and anti-CD40 inhibits B cell polarization and class switching, as well as inhibits the pro-inflammatory polarization of CD4 ⁺ Helper T cells | ✓ Blocking anti-CD40L also inhibits CD11 costimulatory receptors on antigen presenting cells, thus blocking the pro-inflammatory polarization of CD8 ⁺ Cytotoxic T cells | ✓ Up to over 2x times longer half-life |
| | ✓ Blocking CD40L also polarizes CD4 ⁺ lymphocytes to FoxP3 ⁺ Regulatory T cells (Tregs), thus creating a potentially more tolerogenic environment | ✓ Manufacturing advantages |
| | ✓ CD40L is more selectively expressed, providing the potential for additional safety and PK/PD/dosing advantages | ✓ Less anti-drug antibodies |

Eledon's Preclinical Efforts and CD40L Historical Data Have Guided Our Choice of Clinical Development Programs

ALS

- Over 70% of ALS patient blood samples exhibit a clear costimulatory activation signature ^a
- Soluble CD40L levels in circulation of ALS patients correlate with rate of disease progression ^b
- Blocking CD40 ligand delays disease onset and extends survival in preclinical models of ALS ^a

Kidney Transplant

- Blocking CD40L prevented acute and long-term solid organ transplant rejection in multiple animal species
- AT-1501 and historical anti-CD40L antibodies have been shown to prevent allograft transplant rejection as monotherapies in multiple animal models including in non-human primates

Islet Cell Transplant

- In non-human primate islet cell transplant models, blocking CD40L compared to immunosuppressive cocktails containing tacrolimus resulted in prolonged graft function, improved islet cell survival and reduced renal toxicity
- AT-1501 induced long-term metabolic control in the absence of exogenous insulin in nonhuman primates

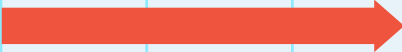

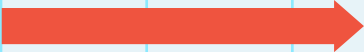


Autoimmune Nephritis

- Blocking CD40L signaling in preclinical models of Autoimmune Nephritis ameliorated proteinuria, reduced autoantibodies, decreased immune cell infiltration, and improved survival ^{c,d}
- Blocking CD40L in patients with SLE improved levels of dsDNA autoantibodies as well as clinical outcomes ^e

Note: SLE refers to Systemic Lupus Erythematosus.

Source: (a) Lincecum, 2010. (b) Henkel, 2013. (c) Early, 1996. (d) Kalled, 1999. (e) Boumpas, 2003; Kalunian, 2002.

AT-1501: Pipeline in a Product Opportunity

| Product Candidate | Indication | Development Stage | | | | Anticipated Milestones |
|-------------------|--|--|---------|---------|---------|--|
| | | Pre-clinical | Phase 1 | Phase 2 | Phase 3 | |
| AT-1501 | Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) |  | | | | Phase 2 results expected in 1H 2022 |
| | Kidney Transplantation |  | | | | Initiate NHP study, readout expected late 2022 Explore ex-US clinical study |
| | Islet Cell Transplantation for Type 1 Diabetes |  | | | | Enroll first Phase 2 patient in Canada Interim data readout expected in 1H 2022 |
| | Autoimmune Nephritis |  | | | | Initiate Phase 2 trial in late 2021 |
| AT-2001 | Autoimmune Indications |  | | | | Lead optimization |

Note: Development plans and timelines may change, including based on US and global regulatory interactions.

AT-1501 Phase 1a/1b Single Ascending Dose Trial Completed in Healthy Subjects and ALS Patients

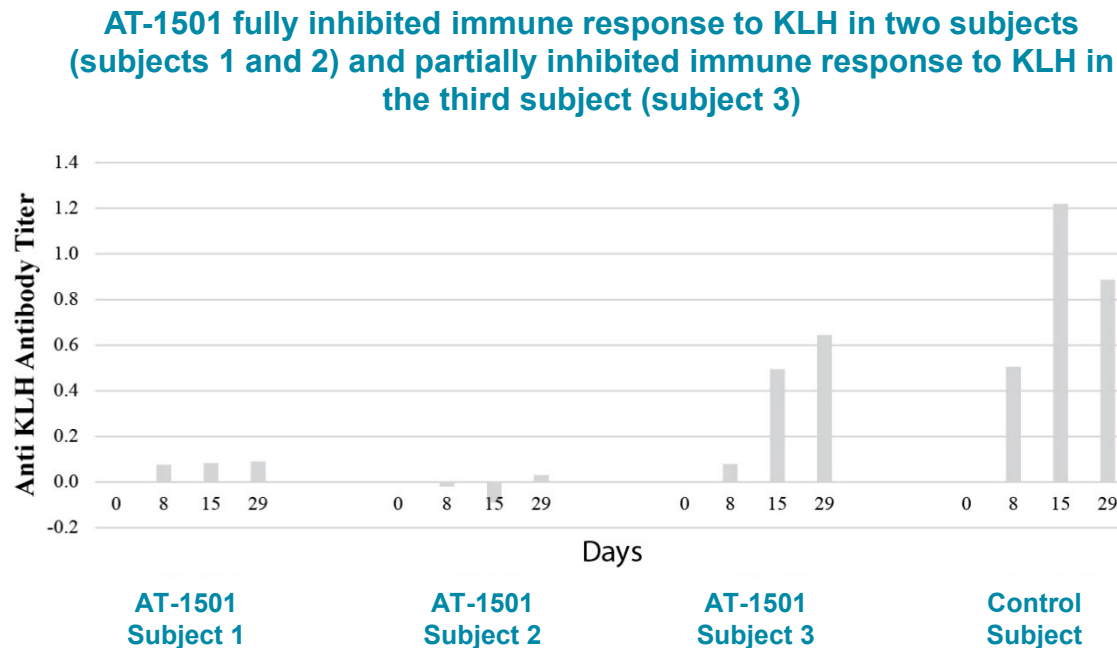
Healthy Volunteers or ALS Patients Receiving Either AT-1501 (mg/kg, IV) or Placebo

| Subjects | Healthy | Healthy | ALS | Healthy | Healthy | Healthy | 1501 | Placebo |
|--------------|---------|---------|-----|---------|---------|---------|------|---------|
| Dose (mg/kg) | 0.5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | NA | NA |
| n= | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 24 | 8 |

| Number of Subjects (%) Experiencing TEAEs by Maximum Toxicity Grade | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Grade 1 (% Subjects Experiencing Events) | 3 (50.0%) | 2 (66.7%) | 2 (66.7%) | 2 (66.7%) | 1 (33.3%) | 1 (16.7%) | 11 (45.8%) | 5 (62.5%) |
| Grade 2 (% Subjects Experiencing Events) | — | — | 1 (33.3%) | — | — | 1 (16.7%) | 2 (8.3%) | — |
| Grade 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Grade 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Grade 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Phase 1 KLH Challenge Demonstrates Functional Activity

- 4 healthy volunteers received keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH), a potent immune challenge, via subcutaneous injection
- Subjects 1-3 also received simultaneous 8 mg/kg IV AT-1501
- More closely resembling potential clinical use, AT-1501 subjects were not pre-treated with the study drug 3 to 7 days prior to receiving KLH



Kidney Transplant Market Opportunity



- Over **23,000 U.S. kidney transplants per year** and ~193,000 Americans have a functioning kidney transplant



- Over **20% incidence of new onset diabetes in first 6 months post-transplant** in CNi treated patients
- **CNIs** are also associated with **kidney- and neuro-toxicity**
- **Fewer than 50% of transplanted kidneys** from deceased donors **function more than 10 years**



- ~90,000 Americans face a **3-5 year wait for a kidney**



- Up to **15% of transplants per year are re-transplants** further limiting organ availability for new patients

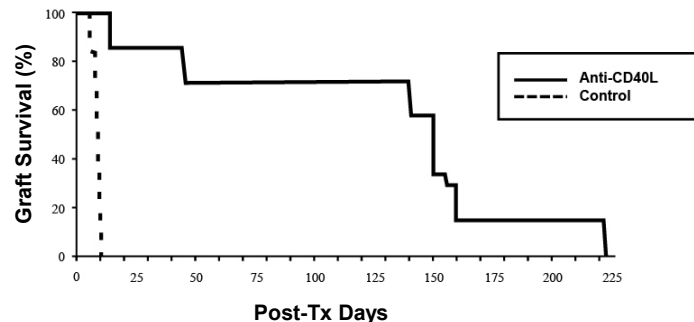


- **~450% increase in annual medical cost** to treat transplant patients who experience renal graft failure

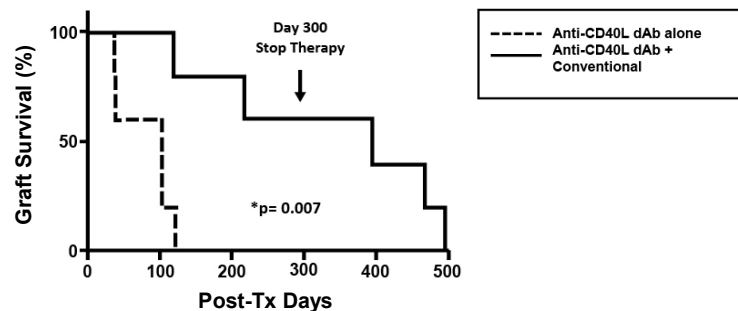
AT-1501 has
**potential to reduce
drug-associated morbidity
and improve graft survival**
associated with standard of
care regimens, such as
those including calcineurin
inhibitors (CNIs)

Anti-CD40L Antibodies Prevent Renal Allograft Transplant Rejection in Nonhuman Primate Models

Short term exposure to **anti-CD40L antibody** inhibits acute renal allograft transplant rejection in nonhuman primates



Inhibition of renal allograft transplant rejection in nonhuman primates after short term anti-CD40L antibody exposure in conjunction with induction immunotherapy, steroids, and mycophenolate mofetil, showed **persistent effect even after therapy was discontinued**



Islet Cell Transplant Market Opportunity



- ~1.3M Americans live with Type 1 diabetes (T1D)



- ~70,000 (5%) estimated to have Brittle form of T1D



- BT1D patients have difficult-to-manage glucose levels with **severe blood glucose fluctuations despite treatment** and **higher risk of diabetes related death**

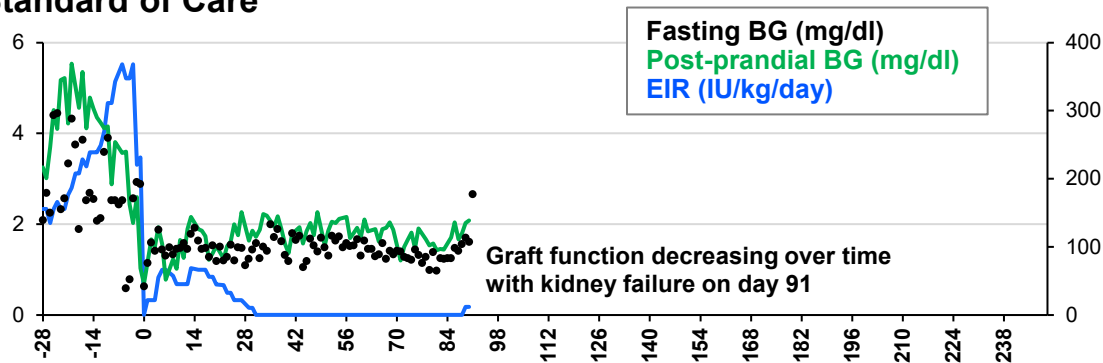


- Minimally invasive islet cell transplantation underutilized in part because of **need for multiple transplant grafts** (usually within 90 days) in part due to immunosuppressive regimens with **CNIs, that may be toxic to transplanted insulin producing islet cells**

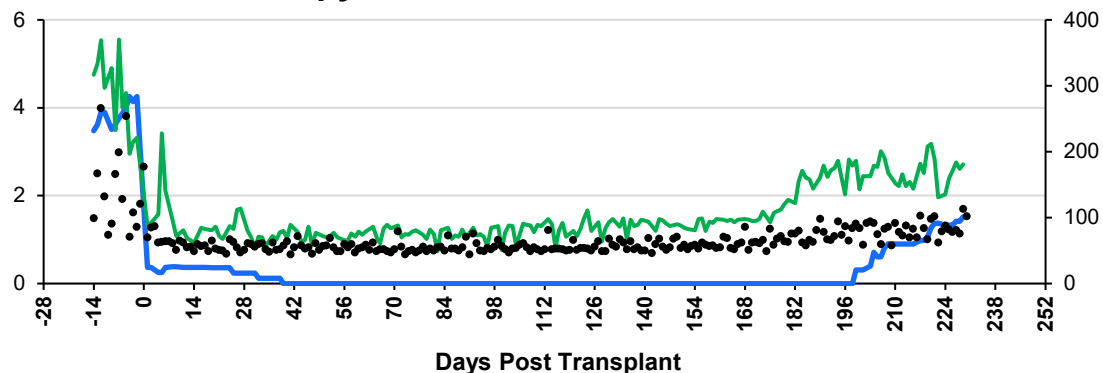
AT-1501 has
**potential to unlock
islet cell transplant market
by improving islet cell
graft survival &
reducing side effects**
associated with standard of
care regimens, such as
those including calcineurin
inhibitors (CNIs)

Non-Human Primate Islet Cell Transplant Model: SOC Versus AT-1501 Blood Glucose Stabilization

Standard of Care



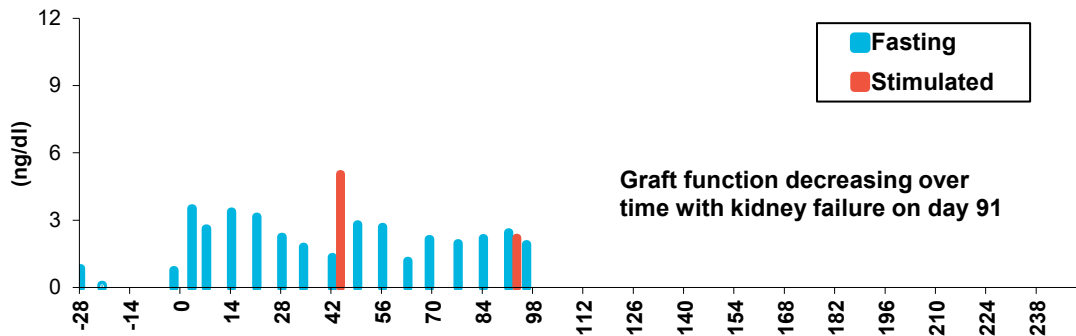
AT-1501 Mono Therapy



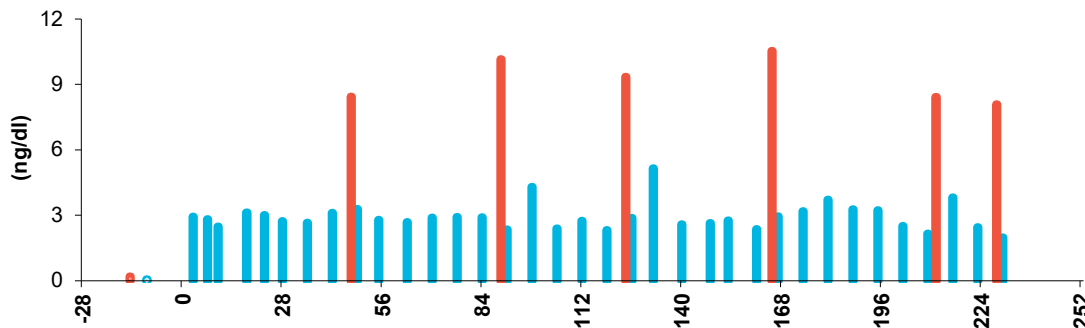
In animals whose islet cells were ablated to induce T1D and who then underwent islet cell transplantation, **AT-1501 provided for better blood glucose level stabilization and less drug related animal morbidity and mortality** than standard of care

Non-Human Primate Islet Cell Transplant Model: SOC Versus AT-1501 C-peptide Levels

Standard of Care



AT-1501 Mono Therapy



- C-peptide levels are a surrogate biomarker of insulin production, islet cell viability and function
- In response to meal stimulation, functioning islets produce more insulin and thus C-peptide
- **Animals receiving AT-1501 showed better islet cell function than those receiving standard of care**

Phase 2 Islet Cell Transplantation for T1D Study Design

DESIGN

- 52-week, open label, single dose level study
- Initial group of up to 6 subjects with Type 1 Diabetes (T1D) at a single Canadian site (up to 12 subjects overall)
- Islet cell transplant combined with induction therapy plus AT-1501 and mycophenolate mofetil every third week by IV infusion

PLANNED DATA GENERATION

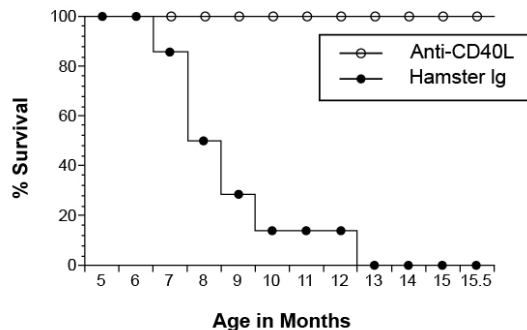
- **Safety & tolerability**
- **Graft function & insulin independence**
 - e.g., C-peptide, HbA1C
- **Number of hypoglycemic events**
- **Need for repeat islet cell transplant(s)**

Autoimmune Nephritis Market Opportunity

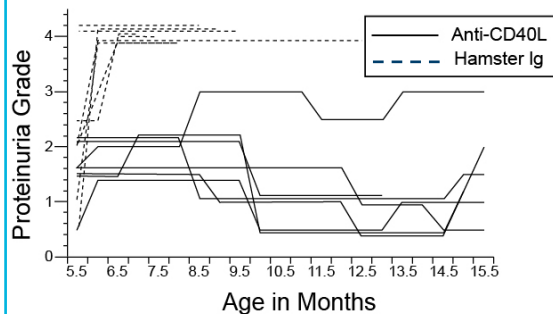
- | Autoimmune Nephritis represents a group of individual rare, inflammatory kidney diseases including Lupus Nephritis (LN), Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) and IgA Nephropathy (IgAN)
- | These diseases may be debilitating and costly - often leading to end-stage renal disease, dialysis, renal transplant, and even death
- | Kidney damage occurring with these conditions is associated with leakage of blood proteins into the urine (proteinuria). Reduction in proteinuria may be adequate as a primary endpoint for accelerated registration pathways
- | No FDA or EMA approved therapies for IgAN or FSGS, and only 2 approved therapies for LN

Blocking CD40L Ameliorates Glomerulosclerosis and Proteinuria in Historical Autoimmune Nephritis Rodent Models

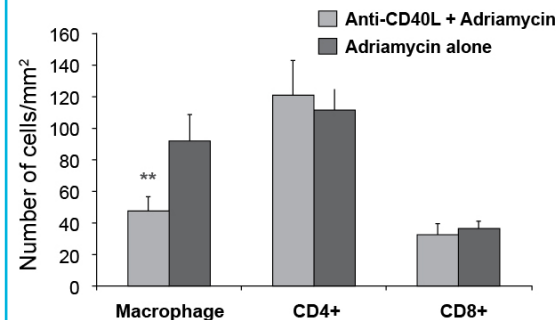
Blocking CD40L improved survival in a Lupus Nephritis mouse model



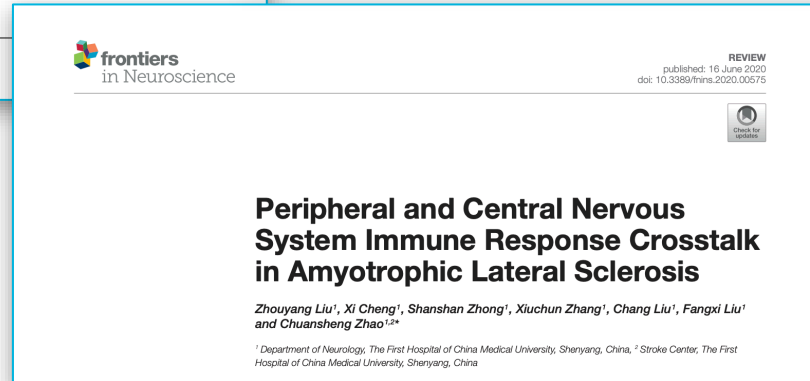
Blocking CD40L improved proteinuria in a Lupus Nephritis mouse model



Treatment with anti-CD40L reduced tissue damage and macrophage infiltration in Adriamycin induced glomerulosclerosis mouse model



Autoimmune Pathogenesis of ALS is Increasingly Recognized



ALS Overview & Market Opportunity

Characterized
by **gradual,
progressive
muscle
weakness**

Affects
**~30,000
Americans**

~5,000
new cases
diagnosed
annually in the
US and
~600,000 cases
globally

Average age
of **55** at time
of diagnosis

Only **10%**
of ALS cases
are **hereditary**

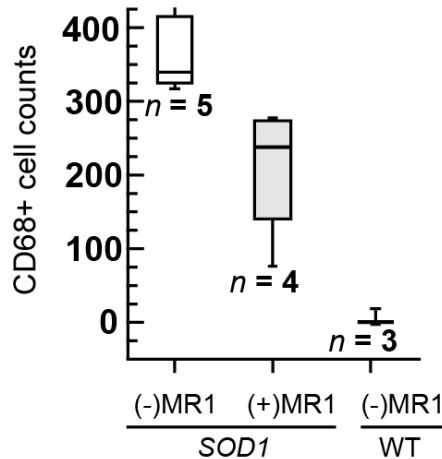
People with ALS ultimately **lose the ability to ambulate**, lose the ability to swallow, and when breathing muscles become affected, need permanent ventilatory support to assist with breathing

50% and 80% of ALS patients die within **3 and 5 years** from diagnosis, respectively.
Most people die from respiratory failure or cachexia

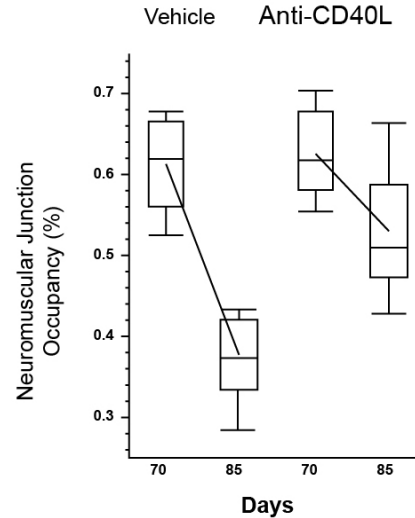
Very high 5-year ALS morbidity and mortality despite two FDA approved treatments

Anti-CD40L Historical Antibody Improves Motor Neuron Survival & Decreases Inflammation in Peripheral Nerves of ALS Mice

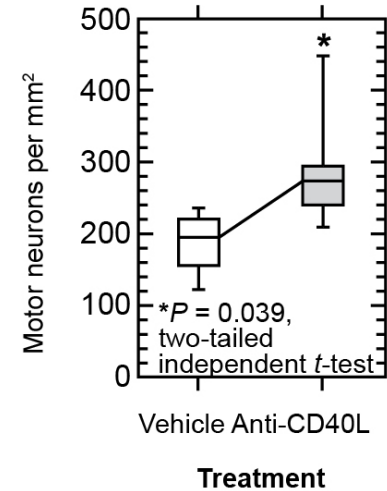
Anti-CD40L (MR1) treatment reduces macrophage infiltrate and “attack” of denervated peripheral nerves in skeletal muscle



Anti-CD40L treatment reduces macrophage infiltrate resulting in increased neuromuscular junction occupancy



Anti-CD40L treatment reduces neuroinflammation in the spinal cord resulting in improved motor neuron survival



Phase 2 ALS Study Design

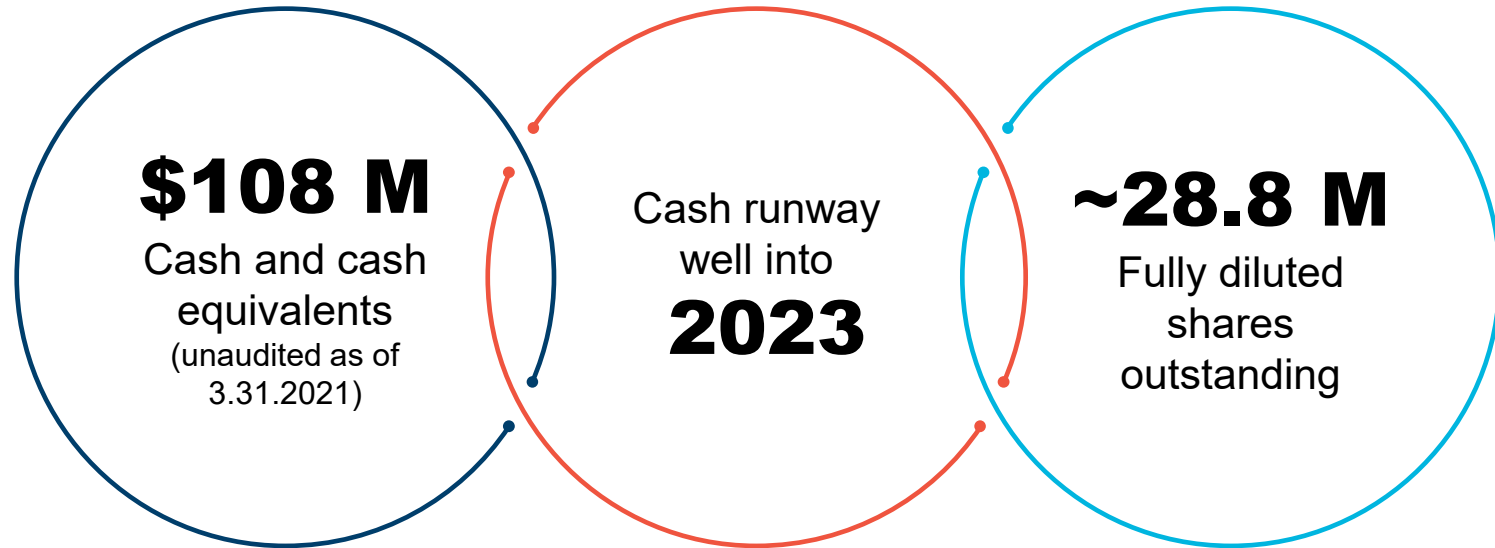
DESIGN

- 12-week, open label, multiple ascending dose level study
- Four dose cohorts of up to ~18 patients each
- Each subject serves as own control by comparing changes from baseline

PLANNED DATA GENERATION

- **Safety & tolerability**
- **Biomarkers of CD40L target engagement**
 - e.g., CXCL13
- **Pro-inflammatory chemokines and cytokines upregulated in ALS**
 - e.g., TNF- α , MCP1, IL-6, Enraged
- **Exploratory endpoints**
 - e.g., ALS Functional Rating Scale, respiratory function, Neurofilament Light Chain

Strong Financial Profile



2021 Execution Priorities

- Continue to enroll ALS Phase 2 study
- Begin enrollment of Islet Cell Transplantation for Type 1 Diabetes Phase 2 study
- Explore launching ex-US Kidney Transplantation clinical study
- Initiate Kidney Transplantation non-human primate study
- Initiate Phase 2 Autoimmune Nephritis study
- Advance AT-1501 subcutaneous formulation



Targeting interim and top-line Phase 2 data readouts in up to 4 indications in 2022, with the first data readouts beginning in 1H2022



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