RYSTIGGO®
(rozanolixizumab-noli)

Injection For Subcutaneous Use 140 mg/mL

REACH HIGHER

with RYSTIGGO*

A targeted **GENERALIZED MYASTHENIA GRAVIS (gMG)**treatment for adults

*Based on MG-ADL and QMG results at Day 43 vs placebo in the MycarinG clinical trial. Results may vary. No head-to-head trials were conducted.

 $\mbox{MG-ADL=Myasthenia}$ Gravis Activities of Daily Living; QMG=Quantitative Myasthenia Gravis.

INDICATION

RYSTIGGO is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with a disease called generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG) who are acetylcholine receptor (anti-AChR) antibody positive or muscle-specific tyrosine kinase (anti-MuSK) antibody positive.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

RYSTIGGO may increase the risk of infection and could cause aseptic meningitis. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have signs or symptoms of an infection or meningitis during treatment with RYSTIGGO. Swelling and rash have also occurred. Tell your healthcare provider immediately about any undesirable reactions you experience after administration. The most common side effects of RYSTIGGO include headache, infections, diarrhea, fever, hypersensitivity reactions, and nausea.

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 17-18 and the accompanying full Prescribing Information.



About generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG)

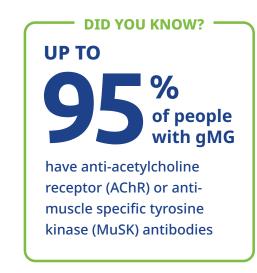
Myasthenia gravis (MG) is a rare, chronic autoimmune disorder involving your nerves and muscles.

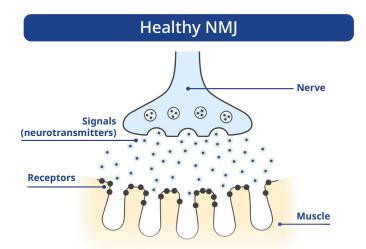
Generalized myasthenia gravis, or gMG, is a more severe type of MG that can weaken muscles throughout the body

gMG results from harmful antibodies produced by your immune system that get in the way of signaling in the neuromuscular junction, or NMJ. The NMJ is where nerves meet the muscles they control.

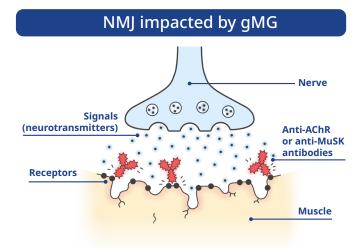


In people with gMG, these **harmful antibodies** remain in your body longer than normal, where they continue to interfere with communication between nerves and muscles.





Signals are sent from nerves and received by muscles as part of normal muscle function and movement



Harmful antibodies block these signals, resulting in damage to muscle cells and the symptoms of qMG

About generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG)

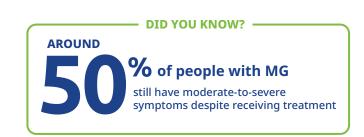
Everyone experiences gMG differently

Symptoms vary from person to person. While **most people with gMG experience muscle weakness and muscle fatigue**, these symptoms can range from mild to severe, and can affect any part of your body. Symptoms may also fluctuate throughout the day, and from one day to the next.

gMG symptoms can make a variety of familiar activities—like climbing stairs, chewing, brushing your teeth, or combing your hair—very challenging.

Rethinking your treatment goals

While some treatments can help ease symptoms, they may not all target any underlying causes of gMG.



Your voice matters

Because people with MG may appear healthy on the outside, family, friends, and healthcare providers may not realize how symptoms impact your daily life.



Share your gMG challenges with your doctor to help them better understand your experience with this condition.

If you're not satisfied with your progress, **ask if a targeted** treatment option may be right for you.

gMG GLOSSARY

Acetylcholine receptor antibody: A protein found in the blood of many people with gMG. The AChR antibody affects signals that are sent from nerves to muscles.

Muscle-specific tyrosine kinase antibody: A type of antibody that may disrupt communication between nerve and muscle. A small number of people with gMG are anti-MuSK antibody positive.

Autoimmune: When the immune system mistakenly attacks the body's healthy cells, tissues, and structures.

Chronic: Long-lasting, persistent, or constant. A chronic disease is one with symptoms that occur over a long period of time.

Measuring the effectiveness of RYSTIGGO

RYSTIGGO was studied in a large clinical trial (200 participants) specifically for people with gMG

The RYSTIGGO clinical trial included adults with gMG who were anti-AChR or anti-MuSK antibody positive.

200 people were divided into 3 groups:

Those taking 7 mg/kg of RYSTIGGO (66 participants)

Those taking 10 mg/kg of RYSTIGGO (67 participants)

Those taking placebo (67 participants)

People in the study:

- Received 1 dose each week for 6 weeks in addition to their current gMG treatment
- Followed the 6-week treatment period with an observation period of up to 8 weeks



UCB is grateful to all those living with gMG, and the doctors and nurses, who participated in this trial.



Measuring the effectiveness of RYSTIGGO





About the MG-ADL scale used in the trial

The main results in the trial used the MG-ADL (Myasthenia Gravis Activities of Daily Living) scale, a tool doctors use to measure participants' ability to complete 8 functional activities: talking, chewing, swallowing, breathing, brushing teeth or combing hair, rising from a chair, double vision, and eyelid droop. Participants scored themselves, and their scores were reviewed by doctors in the trial.

A total MG-ADL score ranges from 0-24, with a lower score indicating less impairment and an improved ability to complete everyday tasks.



Scan code to download the MG-ADL tool.

RYSTIGGO clinical trial results

Significant improvement in activities of daily living

Participants receiving RYSTIGGO **experienced significant improvement in MG-ADL** by the end of the 6-week treatment period.

Learn more about the MG-ADL scale on page 5.

As determined by improvement from baseline on Day 43 of the study; -3.4 points in the RYSTIGGO-treated group (133 people) vs -0.8 in the placebo group (67 people).

Individual results may vary, and not all people taking RYSTIGGO will experience improvements.



Rapid improvement by the end of Week 6

RYSTIGGO was shown to significantly improve MG-ADL scores by the end of the 6-week treatment period. Improvements were seen in some participants as early as 1 week after their first dose.

35% (23 out of 66 people) of the 7 mg/kg group and 38% (25 out of 66) of the 10 mg/kg group responded to treatment by Day 8, compared with 24% (16 out of 67) of the placebo group.



The first treatment of its kind for anti-MuSK antibody-positive gMG

All 12 participants with anti-MuSK antibody-positive gMG who received RYSTIGGO improved their MG-ADL scores.

Caution must be used when interpreting as conclusions cannot be drawn. Results may vary.

The study did not compare improvements in anti-MuSK antibody-positive participants to those who were anti-AChR antibody-positive and received RYSTIGGO (120 participants).



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

The most common side effects of RYSTIGGO include headache, infections, diarrhea, fever, hypersensitivity reactions, and nausea.

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 17-18 and the full Prescribing Information at <u>RYSTIGGO.com</u>.

RYSTIGGO clinical trial results





Over 25% of participants receiving RYSTIGGO (rozanolixizumab-noli) in the clinical trial achieved MSE

Minimal Symptom Expression (MSE) is sometimes used as a treatment goal for gMG, and is defined as a total MG-ADL score of 0 or 1. People who reach MSE experience minimal symptoms as assessed by the MG-ADL scale.

MSE was an exploratory outcome in the clinical trial, not a primary or secondary outcome. Caution must be used when interpreting as conclusions cannot be drawn. Results may vary.

26% (17 out of 66 people) in the 7 mg/kg group and 28% (19 out of 67 people) in the 10 mg/kg group, compared with 3% (2 out of 67 people) in the placebo group.



Talk to your doctor about RYSTIGGO and your gMG treatment goals.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

RYSTIGGO may increase the risk of infection. In clinical studies, the most common infections were upper respiratory tract infections, COVID-19, urinary tract infections, and herpes simplex infections. Your healthcare provider should check you for infections before starting and during treatment with RYSTIGGO. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any history of infections. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have signs or symptoms of an infection during treatment with RYSTIGGO.

The safety of RYSTIGGO in the clinical trial

Side effects in the clinical trial

This chart includes side effects experienced by at least 5% of people treated with RYSTIGGO during the clinical trial. They were also felt more often in the RYSTIGGO group than in the placebo group.

Side effect	RYSTIGGO (133 people)	Placebo (67 people)
Headache	44%	19%
Any infection	23%	19%
Upper respiratory tract infection	8%	6%
Diarrhea	20%	13%
Fever	17%	2%
Hypersensitivity reactions	11%	5%
Nausea	10%	8%
Administration site reactions	8%	3%
Abdominal pain	8%	6%
Joint pain/stiffness	7%	3%



For more information about the safety of RYSTIGGO, ask your doctor or visit RYSTIGGO.com.



What to expect with RYSTIGGO

Once prepared by a healthcare professional, RYSTIGGO is given in about 15 minutes*

- As a subcutaneous infusion, where a needle is inserted under the surface of the skin.[†]
- At an infusion center, doctor's office, or outpatient hospital clinic. At-home infusions with nurse assistance may also be available.[‡]
- Followed by an additional 15-minute period for routine monitoring, once the infusion is complete.

Your doctor can provide more information about subcutaneous infusions and what to expect on infusion days.



^{*}There are 3 recommended doses of RYSTIGGO, based on body weight. Preparation and infusion time may vary by patient, dosage, and/or infusion provider or provider location.

[†]In the lower abdomen below the belly button. Do not receive RYSTIGGO in areas where the skin is tender, bruised, red, or hard, or contains tattoos, scars, or stretch marks.

*At-home infusions, with nurse assistance, are available based on insurance eligibility determination.

qMG GLOSSARY

Infusion: A method of delivering medicine to the body. Subcutaneous (under the skin) infusions are typically administered by a healthcare professional using an infusion pump to regulate the rate at which medicine is delivered.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

RYSTIGGO could cause aseptic meningitis. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any signs or symptoms of meningitis during treatment with RYSTIGGO.

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 17-18 and the full Prescribing Information at <u>RYSTIGGO.com</u>.

What to expect with RYSTIGGO





Before receiving RYSTIGGO (rozanolixizumab-noli), tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have a history of infection or think you have an active infection.
- Have received or are scheduled to receive a vaccine (immunization).
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed.
- Are taking any medicines, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

RYSTIGGO can cause swelling and rash. Your healthcare provider should monitor you during and after treatment and discontinue RYSTIGGO if needed. Tell your healthcare provider immediately about any undesirable reactions you experience after administration.

RYSTIGGO treatment cycles

You'll receive one dose per week for 6 consecutive weeks

This 6-week period is called a treatment cycle. Every cycle is followed by a break. The length of your break is unique to you.



^{*}In a long-term study, the shortest length of time between the start of treatment cycles was 9 weeks (63 days). The safety of starting later cycles sooner than 63 days from the start of the previous cycle has not been established.

Because everyone responds to RYSTIGGO differently, the length of your break will be specific to your individual treatment needs, and your doctor may adjust it following any future RYSTIGGO treatments.

Always take RYSTIGGO as prescribed. Even if you begin to feel better, **do not skip an infusion or discontinue treatment** without speaking to your doctor.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

The use of vaccines during RYSTIGGO treatment has not been studied, and the safety with live or live-attenuated vaccines is unknown. Administration of live or live-attenuated vaccines is not recommended during treatment with RYSTIGGO. Completion of age-appropriate vaccines according to vaccination guidelines before starting a new treatment cycle with RYSTIGGO is recommended.



RYSTIGGO treatment cycles



During your treatment break:



Track

RYSTIGGO (rozanolixizumab-noli) works only during a treatment cycle, so it's important to keep an eye out for any symptoms that may return during your break.



Discuss

Stay in touch with your doctor during both treatment and break, and be sure to mention any side effects or symptoms you experience.



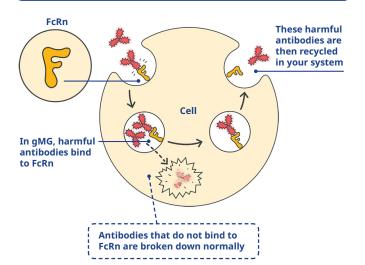
Plan

Your doctor will use the information you provide, along with medical evaluation, to determine if you need additional cycles, and when to start them.

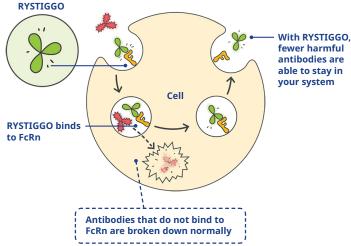
How RYSTIGGO works

RYSTIGGO targets FcRn, a protein in your immune system

FcRn allows harmful antibodies to be recycled



RYSTIGGO binds to FcRn, blocking harmful antibodies from being recycled



In gMG, harmful anti-AChR or anti-MuSK antibodies can remain in your system because of an immune system protein called FcRn, or the neonatal Fc receptor.

FcRn can stop harmful antibodies from being broken down by your cells' natural waste clearance system. RYSTIGGO works by specifically targeting FcRn and blocking it from extending the life of these harmful antibodies.

This helps ensure they are broken down in the cell normally.

RYSTIGGO® (rozanolixizumab-noli) Injection For Subcutaneous Use

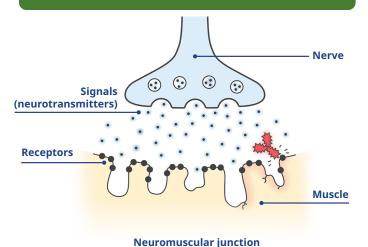
IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

The most common side effects of RYSTIGGO include headache, infections, diarrhea, fever, hypersensitivity reactions, and nausea.

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 17-18 and the full Prescribing Information at <u>RYSTIGGO.com</u>.

How RYSTIGGO works

With RYSTIGGO (rozanolixizumab-noli), fewer harmful antibodies interrupt signaling at the neuromuscular junction





We'd like to help you better understand targeted gMG treatment.

Scan code or visit **RYSTIGGO.com/how- rystiggo-works** for a video showing how
RYSTIGGO works inside the body.

During a RYSTIGGO treatment cycle, there are fewer harmful antibodies in the way of signaling between nerves and muscles.

Individual results may vary, and not all people will experience improvements.

The exact mechanism by which RYSTIGGO works in gMG is unknown.

gMG GLOSSARY

Antibody: A protein that is part of the immune system. When acting normally, antibodies protect you by attacking foreign substances that enter the body such as bacteria and viruses.

FcRn: An immune system protein that can keep antibodies—including anti-AChR and anti-MuSK antibodies—in your system for longer than normal.

Immune system: A system that helps protect your body from infection and disease using specialized cells and organs.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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Communication is key

The importance of working closely with your care team

Whether you're new to gMG, adding a treatment, or focused on maintaining your progress, building a strong relationship with your doctor and care team is important.

Because no two people living with gMG are alike, this collaboration will help your care team tailor a treatment plan to your needs, so you can get the most out of RYSTIGGO.



Find education and support

The **RYSTIGGO Doctor Discussion Guide** can help you get the conversation started. The **Caregiver's Guide** has advice for those supporting a loved one with gMG.

Visit <u>RYSTIGGO.com/resources</u> to download these and other resources, for help finding an infusion provider, and more.



Connect with the gMG community

Visit <u>RYSTIGGO.com/gmg-community</u> to connect with advocacy organizations supporting people living with gMG, and learn more about local gMG resources that may help.



Share your RYSTIGGO story

Your story is unique, just like you. **Visit <u>RYSTIGGO.com/share-your-story</u>** or **call 833-279-1996** to learn how you can help inspire others living with generalized myasthenia gravis.



ONWARD™ personalized support



ONWARD was created with the help of rare disease patients and healthcare providers.

Once prescribed RYSTIGGO (rozanolixizumab-noli), you can begin a support experience that is there for you every step of the way.

Personalized support offerings include:



A medically trained ONWARD Care Coordinator personally assigned to you.*



Help with reviewing insurance coverage and potential financial assistance options, even if you're uninsured.



Tools and resources to help you get started on and continue your prescribed treatment.



Guidance with symptom tracking and ongoing treatment support.

*ONWARD Care Coordinators do not provide medical advice and will refer you to your healthcare professional for any questions related to your treatment plan.



Join the ONWARD support program

To enroll, **ask your doctor** to sign you up, scan the **QR code**, or call **1-844-ONWARD-1** (1-844-669-2731) M-F 8:00 AM-8:00 PM ET.

Important Safety Information

WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT INFORMATION I SHOULD KNOW ABOUT RYSTIGGO (rozanolixizumab-noli)?

RYSTIGGO may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Infection:** RYSTIGGO may increase the risk of infection. In clinical studies, the most common infections were upper respiratory tract infections, COVID-19, urinary tract infections, and herpes simplex infections. Your healthcare provider should check you for infections before starting and during treatment with RYSTIGGO. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any history of infections. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have signs or symptoms of an infection during treatment with RYSTIGGO. Some of the signs and symptoms may include fever, chills, frequent and/or painful urination, cough, runny nose, wheezing, shortness of breath, fatigue, sore throat, excess phlegm, nasal discharge, back pain, and/or chest pain.
- **Aseptic Meningitis:** RYSTIGGO could cause aseptic meningitis. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any signs or symptoms of meningitis during treatment with RYSTIGGO such as severe headache, neck stiffness, drowsiness, fever, sensitivity to light, painful eye movements, nausea, and vomiting.
- **Hypersensitivity Reactions:** RYSTIGGO can cause swelling and rash. Your healthcare provider should monitor you during and after treatment and discontinue RYSTIGGO if needed. Tell your healthcare provider immediately about any undesirable reactions you experience after administration.

Before taking RYSTIGGO, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have a history of infection or think you have an active infection
- Have received or are scheduled to receive a vaccine (immunization). The use of vaccines during RYSTIGGO treatment has not been studied, and the safety with live or live-attenuated vaccines is unknown. Administration of live or live-attenuated vaccines is not recommended during treatment with RYSTIGGO. Completion of age-appropriate vaccines according to vaccination guidelines before starting a new treatment cycle with RYSTIGGO is recommended
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.



Important Safety Information (continued)

WHAT ARE THE POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS OF RYSTIGGO?

RYSTIGGO may cause serious side effects, including:

See "What is the most important information I should know about RYSTIGGO?"

The most common side effects of RYSTIGGO include:

- headache
- infections
- diarrhea
- fever
- · hypersensitivity reactions
- nausea

These are not all the possible side effects of RYSTIGGO. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist. Tell your healthcare provider about any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects.

Please see the accompanying full Prescribing Information and talk to your healthcare provider about your condition or your treatment. For more information, go to www.RYSTIGGO.com or call 1-844-599-2273.

WHAT IS RYSTIGGO?

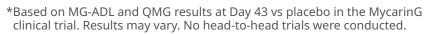
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RYSTIGGO®
(rozanolixizumab-noli)
Injection For Subcutaneous Use

REACH HIGHER

with RYSTIGGO*

Ask your doctor about a targeted treatment for adults with **GENERALIZED**MYASTHENIA GRAVIS (gMG)



MG-ADL=Myasthenia Gravis Activities of Daily Living; QMG=Quantitative Myasthenia Gravis.



Sign up for emails by scanning the QR code or visiting RYSTIGGO.com

OLUNTEE

INDICATION

RYSTIGGO is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with a disease called generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG) who are acetylcholine receptor (anti-AChR) antibody positive or muscle-specific tyrosine kinase (anti-MuSK) antibody positive.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 17-18 and the full Prescribing Information at RYSTIGGO.com.

