

# LPCN 2401 for Obesity Management

# Unprecedented Demand and Usage of GLP-1 Receptor Agonists<sup>1-3</sup>

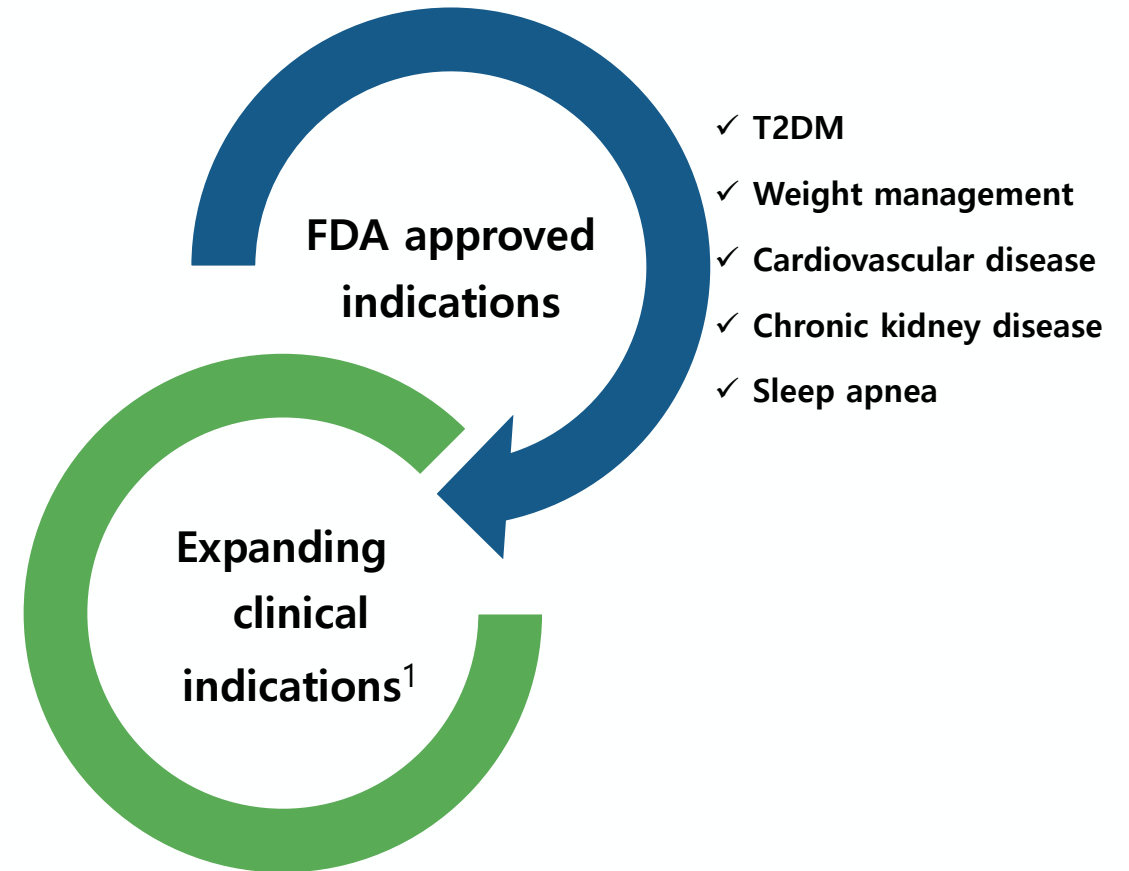
## GLP-1 market trending toward oral once daily dosing

Semaglutide: \$30 billion sales in the US in 2024<sup>4</sup>

Tirzepatide: \$14 billion sales in the US in 2024<sup>5</sup>

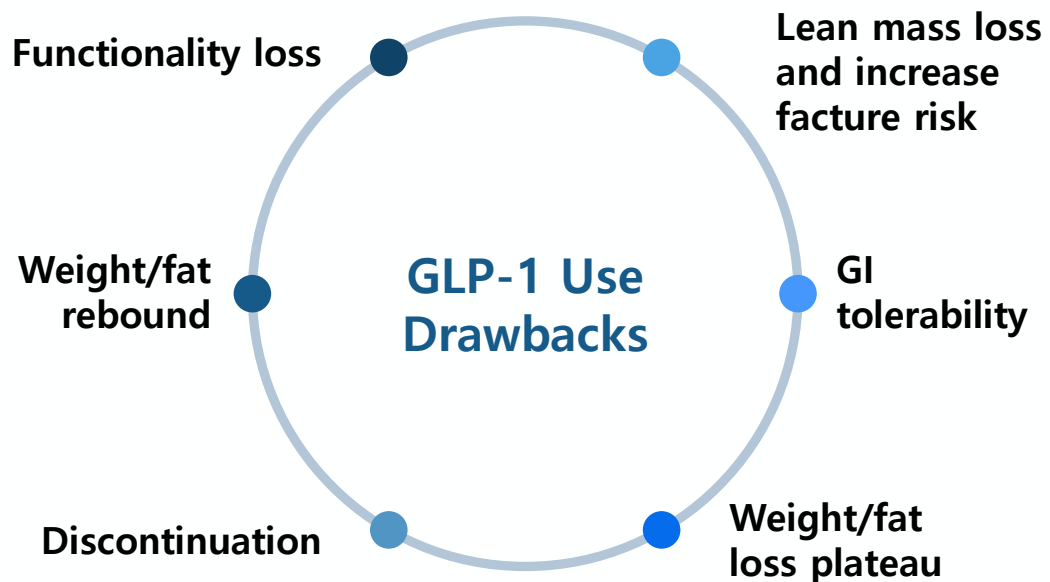
As of 2024, around 12 percent of U.S. adults reported having used a GLP-1 medication at some point<sup>6</sup>

Over 150 GLP-1 drug candidates in development for multiple indications<sup>7</sup>



# Limitations of GLP-1 Use and Unmet Medical Needs

2 out of 3 patients on drugs like Wegovy stop within a year<sup>1</sup>



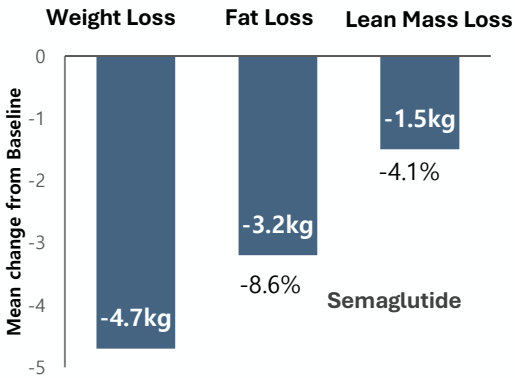
## Unmet Medical Needs

- Improve quality weight loss
- Preserve lean mass/functionality
- Improve tolerability & compliance
- Amplify weight/fat loss
- Prevent weight/fat rebound

# Drawbacks of Approved GLP-1 Receptor Agonists

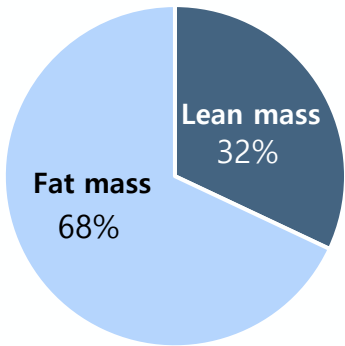
## Rapid loss of lean mass and functionality in elderly GLP-1 users

### Low Quality Weight Loss<sup>1</sup>



Significant weight loss is from lean mass loss in **16 weeks**<sup>1</sup>

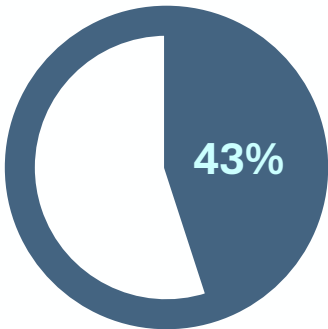
### Lean Mass Loss<sup>1</sup>



The median percentage of total body weight loss that is due to lean mass:

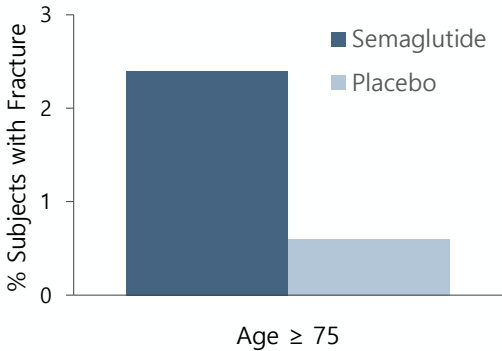
- 32% in **16 weeks**<sup>1</sup> (elderly 60+)
- 35% in 24 weeks<sup>3</sup> (adults 18-80)

### Functionality Loss<sup>1</sup>



43% of elderly (60+) lost ≥10% Stair Climb Power from baseline in **16 weeks** of GLP-1 use<sup>1</sup>

### Fracture Risk<sup>2,3</sup>



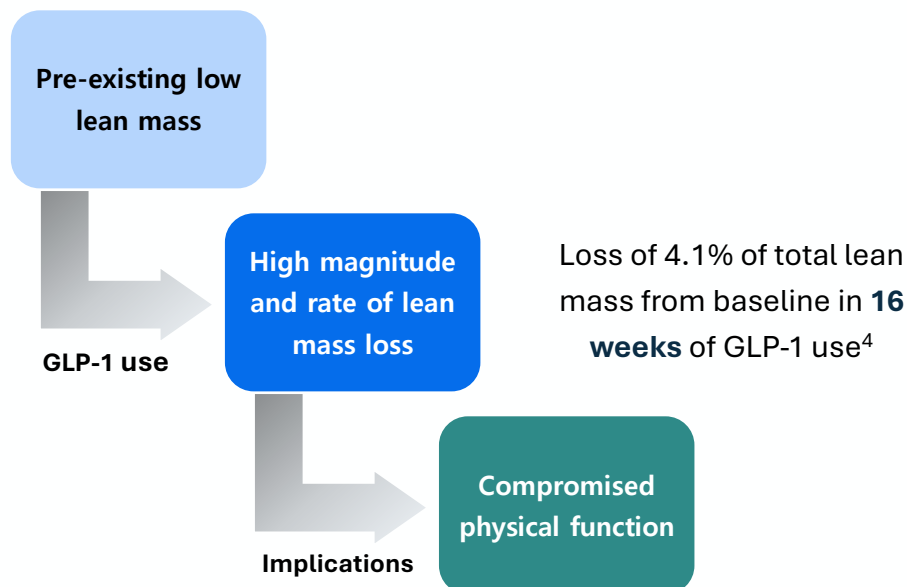
Patients on semaglutide had significantly more fractures of the hip and pelvis<sup>2</sup>

1. The data were adapted from Veru Corporate Presentation Jones Healthcare and Technology Innovation Conference, April 8-9, 2025  
2. Wegovy label (Revised 03/2024)  
3. <https://investor.regeneron.com/news-releases/news-release-details/interim-results-ongoing-phase-2-courage-trial-confirm-potential>

# Target Population - Elderly GLP-1 Users, Most Vulnerable Population

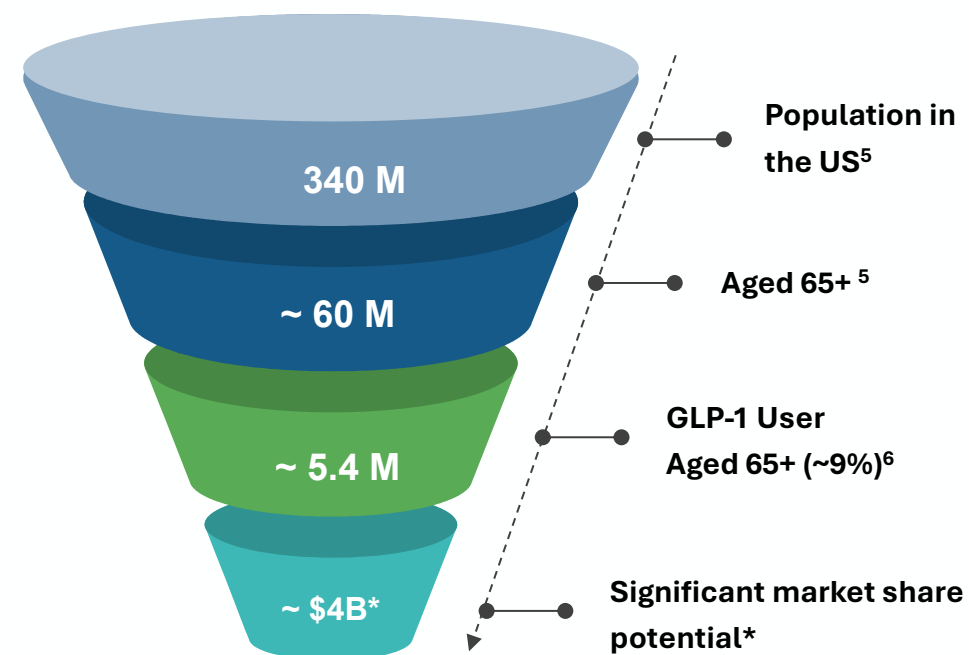
8 years of expected age-related stair climb power loss in 4 months of GLP-1 use

## GLP-1 Use Related Decline in Elderly



- Muscle mass decreases at an annual rate of 1% after about age 60<sup>1</sup>
- Muscle strength declines by 1.5% annually between ages 50 and 60 and by 3% thereafter<sup>2</sup>
- Older patients lose 1.38% stair climb power each year with aging<sup>3</sup>

## Estimated Elderly GLP-1 Users



\*10% market share with price assumption \$7,500 per year

# LPCN 2401 Once Daily Oral Treatment for Obesity and Weight Management

Proven potential to improve body composition - quality weight loss with quality fat loss

## Product Candidate Attributes

- Proprietary androgen receptor agonist, testosterone ester(s), targeted for once-a-day treatment - “LPCN 2401”
  - Androgen receptor agonist with  $\alpha$ -tocopherol for once-a-day treatment – “LPCN 2401+E”

## Targeted Mechanism of Actions

	Fat	Muscle	Bone
Androgen Receptor Agonist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Induces lipolysis<sup>1</sup></li><li>• Lowers lipogenesis<sup>1</sup></li><li>• Inhibits expression of adipocytokines (e.g., leptin, TNF-<math>\alpha</math>, IL-6, IL-1)<sup>2</sup></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Stimulates muscle satellite activator, FGF2<sup>3</sup></li><li>• Modulates muscle growth suppressors MRF4 and myostatin (GDF8) expression in skeletal muscle<sup>3</sup></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Acts directly on osteoblasts and consequently promotes bone formation<sup>4</sup></li><li>• Increases AR expression level in osteoblasts<sup>4,5</sup></li></ul>

1. Biochimie,87(1):39-43, 2005

2. J Endocr Soc. 2019 Jan 1; 3(1): 91–107

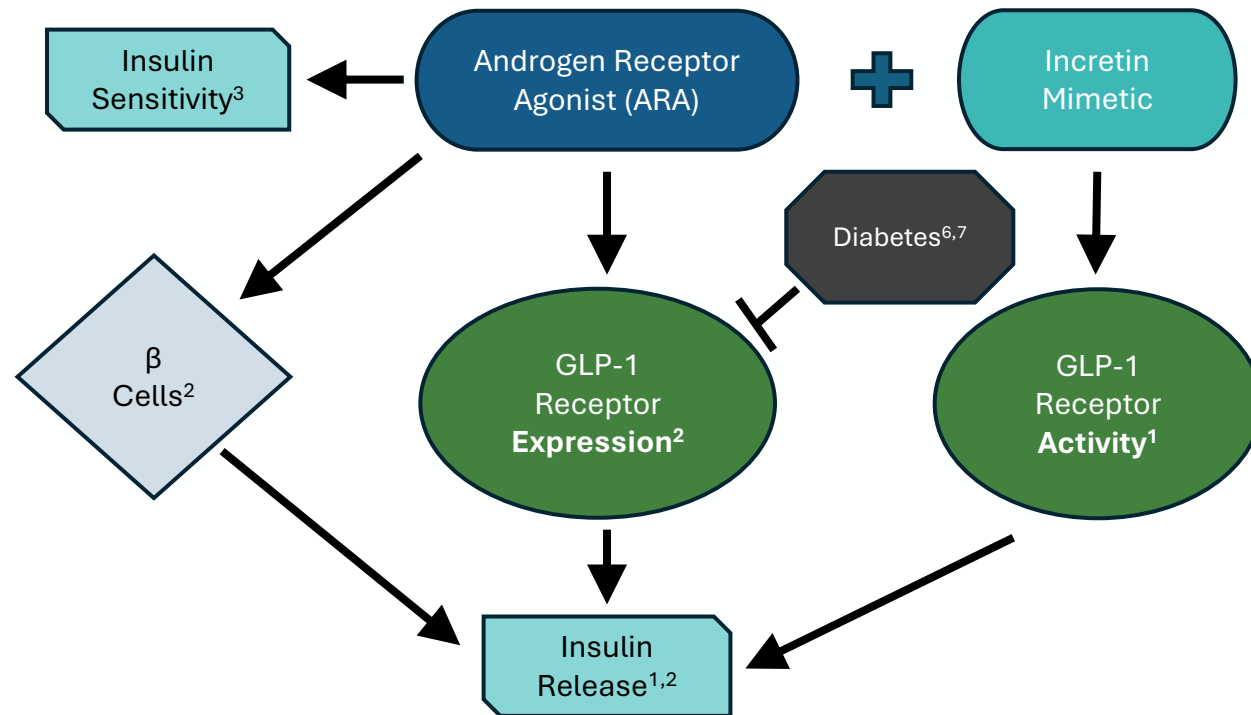
3. J Clin Endocrinol Metab, 104(6): 2094–2102, 2019

4. Clin. Interv. Aging 2016, 11, 1317–1324

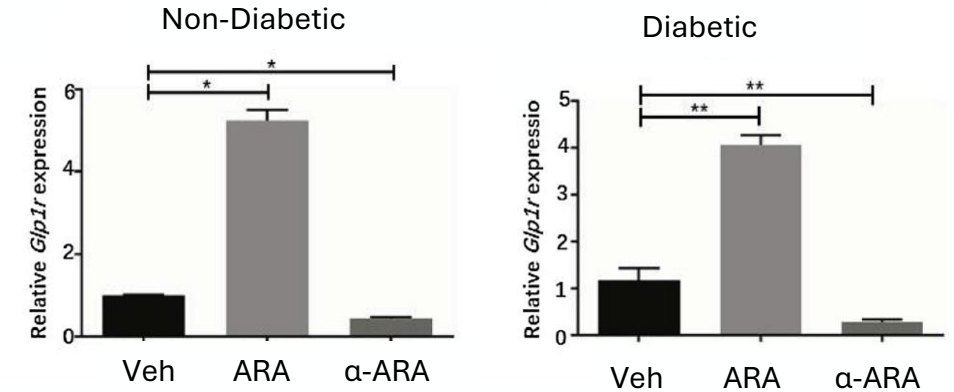
5. Horm. Metab. Res. 2004, 36, 674–678

# LPCN 2401: Potential to Amplify Effects of Incretin Mimetics

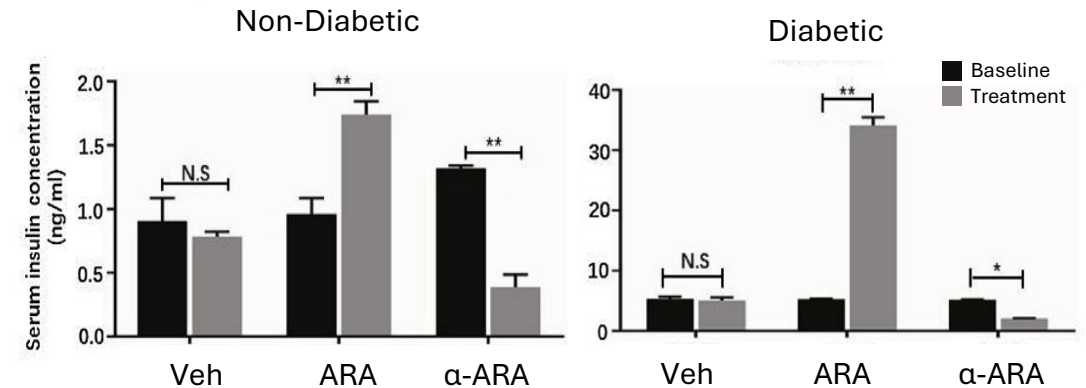
ARA may increase weight loss through increased expression and activity of GLP1R<sup>4,5</sup>



GLP-1 expression increase with ARA<sup>2</sup>



Insulin activity increase with ARA<sup>2</sup>

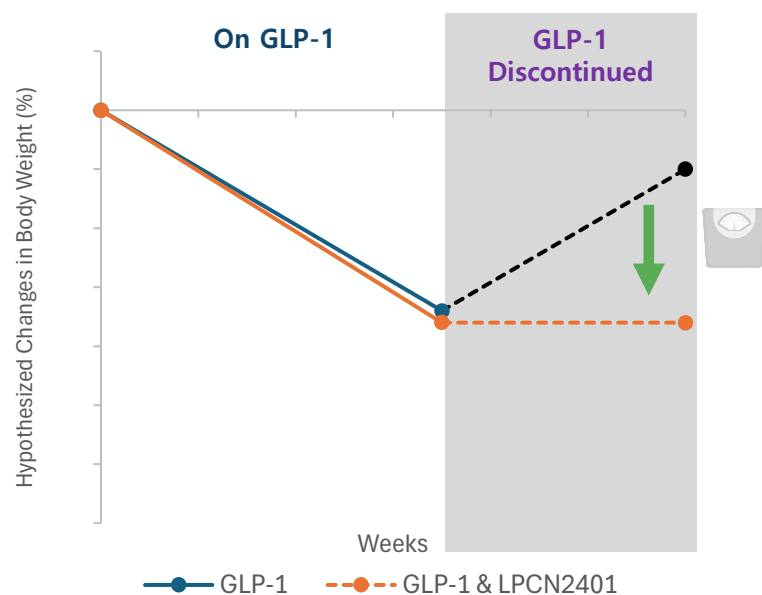


ARA: Androgen receptor agonist; α-ARA: Androgen receptor antagonist

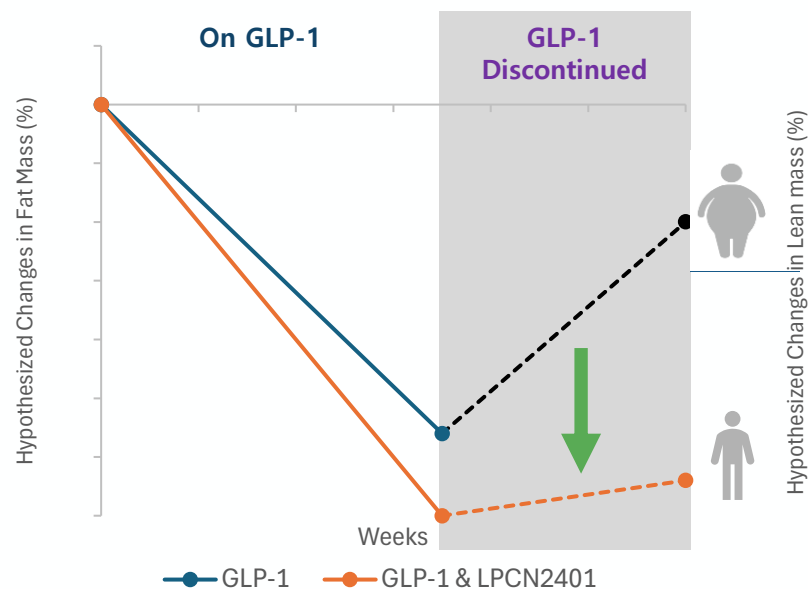
# LPCN 2401 Novel Oral Treatment for Obesity Management

Hypothesized benefits - improve body composition and functionality in weight management

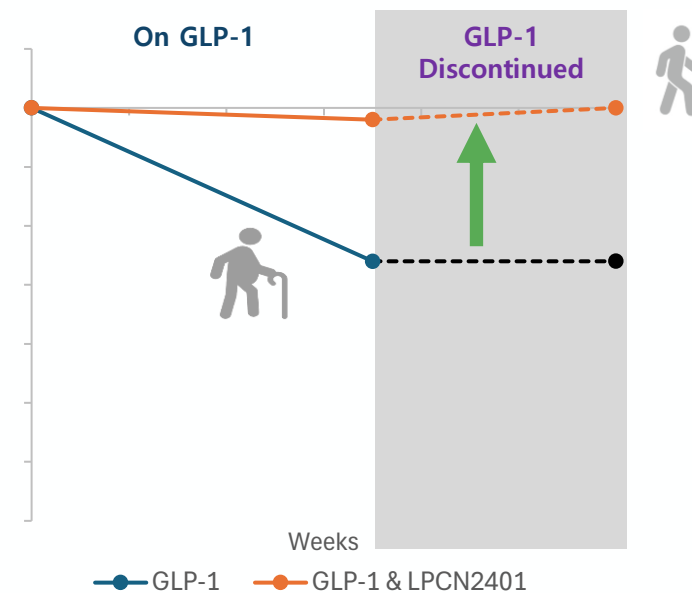
Quality weight loss  
Minimize weight rebound



Amplify fat loss  
Minimize fat regain



Improve lean mass  
Preserve functionality





# LPCN 2401 Novel Oral Adjunct Treatment with GLP-1

Targeted to aid in chronic weight/diabetes management

## Quality Weight Loss

Preserve lean mass

Primarily fat loss

Amplify fat loss

More abdominal fat loss

Attenuate functionality loss

Improve bone health

LPCN 2401 + GLP-1 agonist treatment

## Maintain Weight Loss

Minimize fat regain

Minimize weight regain

Maintain/improve functionality

Improve lean mass

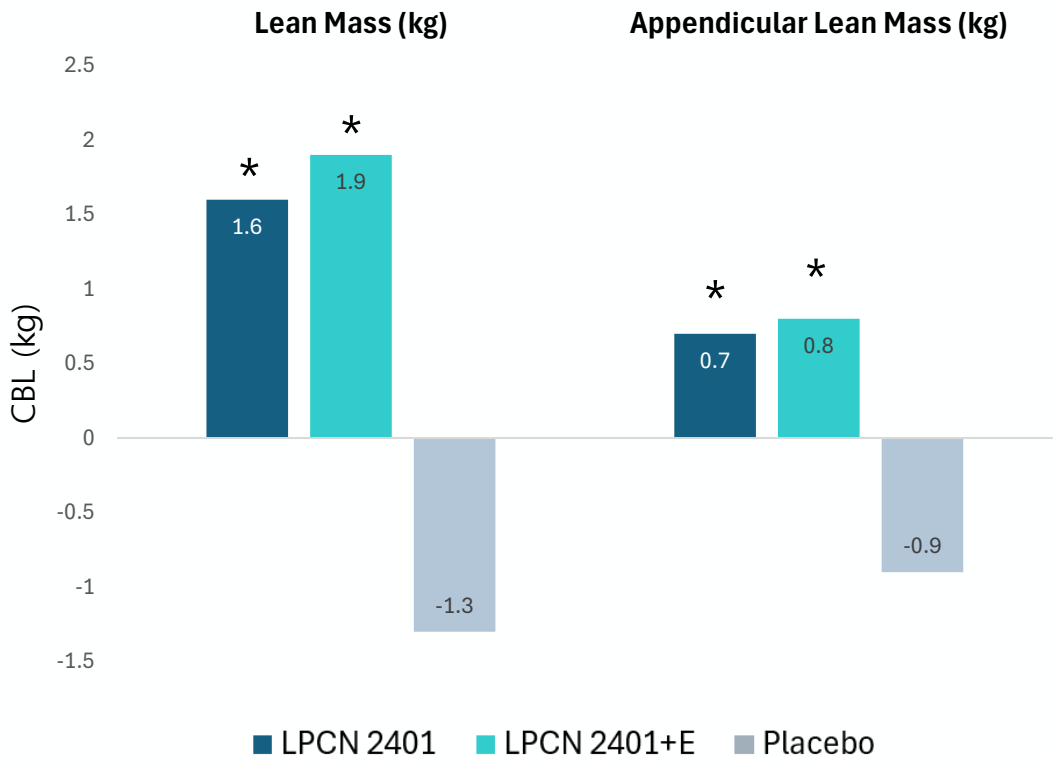
Sustain HbA1c improvement

LPCN 2401 treatment post GLP-1 cessation

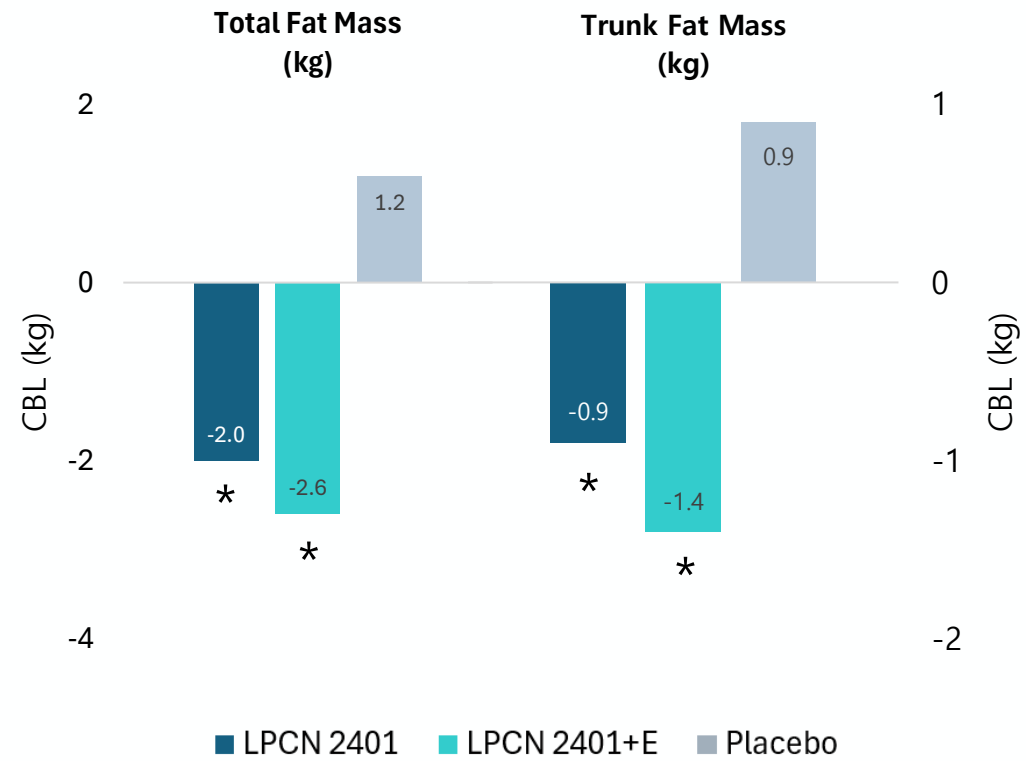
# LPCN 2401 – Clinical Data Show Significant Improvement in Body Composition

Phase 2 results demonstrate increased lean mass and decreased fat mass at Week 20

## Lean Mass

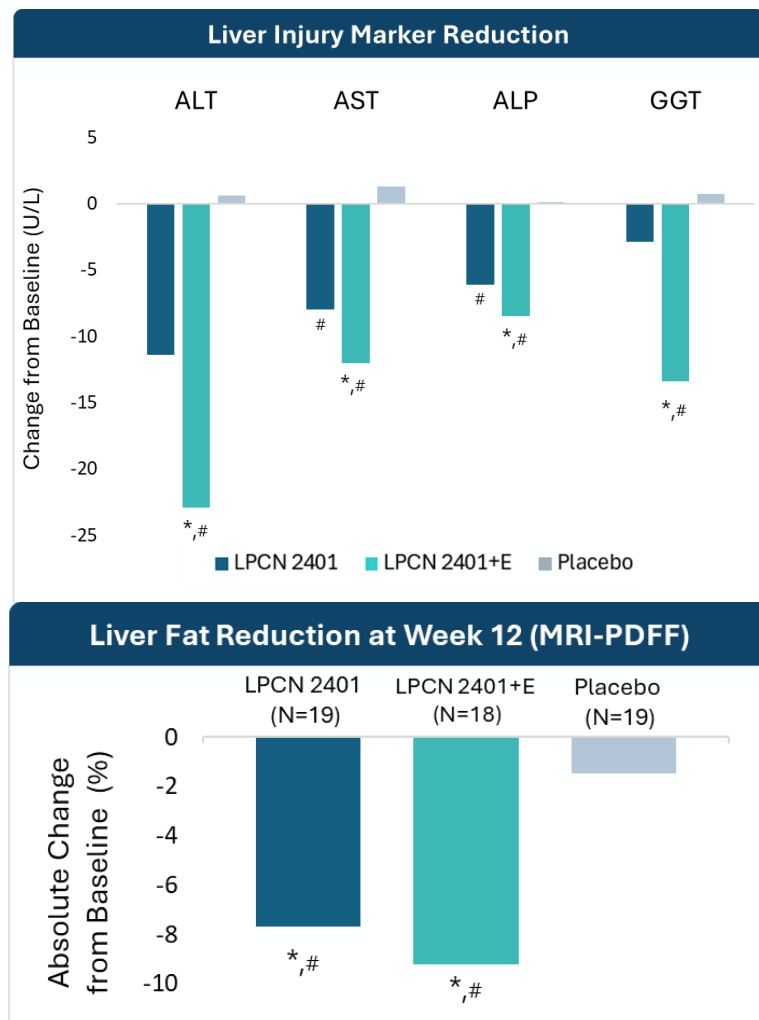


## Fat Mass



# LPCN 2401 Safety Data Support Differentiated Product Profile

Well-tolerated with liver benefits and no safety signals upon 72-week exposure



- POC study in relevant obese and overweight population
- Frequency and severity of TEAEs with LPCN 2401 were comparable to placebo
- Frequency of SAEs with LPCN 2401 were comparable to placebo
- No reported cases of hepatocellular carcinoma or Drug Induced Liver Injury (“DILI”)

# LPCN 2401 POC Phase 2 Study Objectives

## Quality Weight Loss Phase

- **Objective 1**
  - Assess the **co-administration of LPCN 2401** and incretin mimetic for weight loss and prevention of functional loss associated with incretin mimetic monotherapy

## Weight Maintenance Phase

- **Objective 2:**
  - Evaluate the use of LPCN 2401 **upon stopping incretin mimetic** to prevent fat/weight rebound (LPCN 2401 naive)
- **Objective 3:**
  - Assess the **continued use of LPCN 2401** after discontinuing incretin mimetic to prevent fat/weight rebound

# LPCN 2401 - Potential for Differentiated Benefit to Risk Profile

A liver beneficial approach<sup>6</sup> with no increased risk of adverse cardiovascular outcomes<sup>7</sup>

## LPCN 2401 Target Attributes

- Oral, QD, prodrug of bioidentical hormone
- Fat loss amplification
  - Lower fat mass (preferentially VAT and android fat)
- Improve/preserve lean mass
  - Muscle mass, quality, and functionality
  - Bone health
- GLP amplification: through genomic and non-genomic pathways
- GI side effects: minimal
- Muscle spasm AE: none observed
- Liver Health: beneficial effects (MASH resolution, injury markers improvement)
- Impact on sex hormone (FSH, LH, and Estradiol): minimal

## Competitive Landscape\*

- **Myostatin /activin receptor modulators** (e.g. bimagrumab, taldefgrobep, KER-065, garetosmab, and trevogrumab)<sup>1,2</sup>
  - Invasive - IV/SC
  - Moderate to high GI side effects <sup>2,3</sup>
  - Reports of muscle spasms <sup>2,3</sup>
  - Increased serum alkaline phosphatase <sup>3</sup>
  - Sex hormone changes (FSH/LH) <sup>4</sup>
  - Unclear muscle functionality improvement
  - High discontinuation & long term exposure risks unknown
- **SARM** (e.g. Enobosarm) <sup>5</sup>
  - Oral
  - Bone health concerns (estradiol suppression?)
  - Liver toxicity concerns

\*select list with reported body composition improvement P2 results

1. J Bone Metab. 2020 Aug; 27(3): 151–165

2. J Cachexia Sarcopenia Muscle. 2020 Dec; 11(6): 1525–1534

3. JAMA Netw Open. 2021;4(1):e2033457.

4. Clin Endocrinol (Oxf) 2018 Jun;88(6):908-919

5. Sex Med Rev. 2019 Jan;7(1):84-94

6. Hepatol Commun. 2020 Aug 2;4(10):1430-1440

7. <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-issues-class-wide-labeling-changes-testosterone-products>

# LPCN 2401 – Regulatory Outlook on Efficacy

## Appropriate population and endpoints selection

Per FDA Guidance (2025)<sup>1,2</sup>, for efficacy claim related to changes in body composition, trial design should include **appropriate choice of population** and **selection of endpoints** that measure how a **patient feels, functions, or survives**, to potentially support such a claim

### Appropriate Population

#### Obese and overweight GLP-1 eligible

- Elderly
- Sarcopenic

### Appropriate Functional Endpoint

#### Stair climb performance measure

- Previously accepted by FDA<sup>3,4</sup>

✓ Pre-IND meeting completed

✓ Plan to meet with FDA to discuss appropriate population and endpoints for pivotal study

# Stair Climb Test: A Relevant Clinical Functional Measurement

Clinically relevant with patient-centric outcomes

## Regulatory Perspectives

- High reliability and validity<sup>1</sup>
- Well-defined, standardized, supporting multicenter trials<sup>1,2</sup>
- Regulatory precedents: DUVYZAT®, ELEVIDYS®

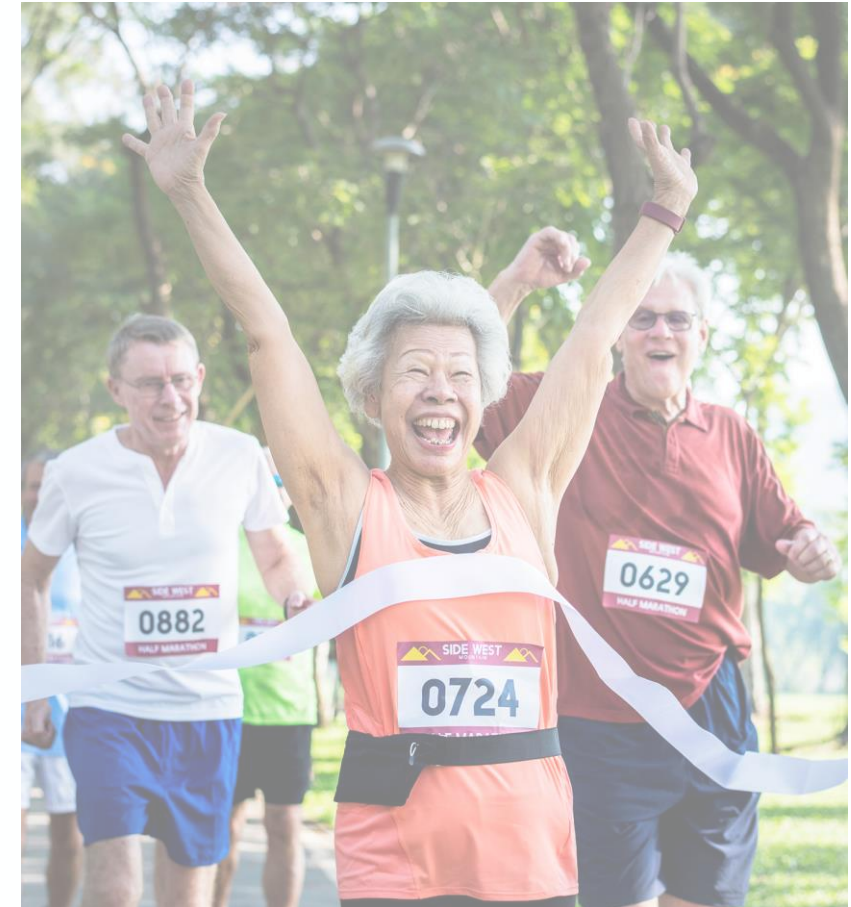
## Patient & Physician Perspectives

- Key physical function reflecting lower extremity strength & power<sup>1</sup>
- Physical mobility & function measurements<sup>1-3</sup>
- Predictor of physical decline & fall risk<sup>1</sup>
- Important function to activities of daily living<sup>1,4</sup>

# LPCN 2401: Key Takeaways

## Compelling Opportunity with favorable benefit to risk profile

- Addressing huge GLP-1 user market with unmet needs
- Differentiated oral product for use in combination with GLP-1 or as a monotherapy
- Positive Phase 2 results in relevant subjects
- Planned Clinical study with GLP-1 in appropriate population and endpoints
- Issued IP coverage through 2041 and pending applications
- Potential for line extensions







## Business Development Contacts

Kong Papangkorn, Ph.D.  
Business Development Manager  
[kp@lipocine.com](mailto:kp@lipocine.com)