

# Researchers to Present New Data on Asfotase Alfa in Pediatric Patients with Hypophosphatasia at the American Society for Bone and Mineral Research 2014 Annual Meeting

-- Meeting to Include Late-Breaking Survival Data in Pediatric HPP Patients Treated with Asfotase Alfa --

CHESHIRE, Conn.--(BUSINESS WIRE)-- Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (NASDAQ:ALXN) today announced that new data from multiple studies of asfotase alfa in pediatric patients with hypophosphatasia (HPP) will be presented at the American Society for Bone and Mineral Research (ASBMR) 2014 Annual Meeting, which takes place September 12-15, 2014 in Houston, Texas. The meeting will feature a late-breaking abstract of survival data in pediatric patients with HPP at high risk of death who were treated with asfotase alfa, along with results from two studies in patients with perinatal, infantile and juvenile HPP who were treated with asfotase alfa for up to three years.

Abstracts summarizing the asfotase alfa studies were published today on the ASBMR website and are available to conference registrants and ASBMR members at: <u>http://www.asbmr.org/ASBMR-abstracts</u>.

The asfotase alfa survival data in pediatric patients will be presented in an oral session on Sunday, September 14, 2014 from 3:30 - 3:45 p.m. Central Daylight Time (CDT):

 Abstract 1097: "Improved Survival with Asfotase Alfa Treatment in Pediatric Patients with Hypophosphatasia at High Risk of Death," Whyte MP, et al.

Data in juvenile patients with HPP who were treated with asfotase alfa will be presented during a plenary oral session on Sunday, September 14, 2014 from 10:00 -10:15 a.m. CDT:

• Abstract 1081: "Asfotase Alfa: Sustained Improvements in Hypophosphatasia-related Rickets, Physical Function, and Pain During 3 Years of Treatment for Severely Affected Children," Madson KL, et al.

Data in patients with perinatal and infantile HPP who were treated with asfotase alfa will be presented in an oral poster session on Friday, September 12, 2014 from 5:20 - 5:25 p.m. CDT, and will also be part of a welcome reception and plenary poster session from 5:30 - 7:00 p.m. CDT that same day:

• Abstract FR0435: "Enzyme-Replacement Therapy in Life-Threatening Hypophosphatasia: The 3-Year Experience with Asfotase Alfa," Whyte MP, et al.

## About Hypophosphatasia (HPP)

Hypophosphatasia (HPP) is a genetic, chronic and progressive ultra-rare metabolic disease characterized by defective bone mineralization that can lead to destruction and deformity of bones, profound muscle weakness, seizures, respiratory failure and premature death.<sup>1-6</sup>

HPP is caused by mutations in the gene encoding an enzyme known as tissue non-specific alkaline phosphatase (TNSALP).<sup>1,2</sup> The genetic deficiency in HPP can affect people of all ages.<sup>1</sup> HPP is classified by the age of the patient at the onset of symptoms of the disease, and pediatric-onset HPP is defined as first symptom prior to 18 years of age.<sup>1</sup>

HPP can have devastating consequences for patients at any stage of life.<sup>1</sup> Pediatric patients with HPP have a high mortality rate; mortality in these patients is primarily due to respiratory failure.<sup>1,5</sup> In patients surviving to adolescence and adulthood, long-term clinical sequelae include recurrent and non-healing fractures, debilitating weakness, severe pain, and the requirement for ambulatory assistive devices such as wheelchairs, wheeled walkers and canes.<sup>1,4</sup>

## About Asfotase Alfa

Asfotase alfa is an investigational, highly innovative, first-in-class targeted enzyme replacement therapy. Asfotase alfa is designed to address the underlying cause of HPP by normalizing the genetically defective metabolic process, and preventing or

reversing the severe and potentially life-threatening complications of life-long dysregulated mineral metabolism.

In 2013, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) granted Breakthrough Therapy designation for asfotase alfa. According to the FDA, a Breakthrough Therapy designation is designed to expedite the development of a drug to treat a serious or life-threatening disease when preliminary clinical evidence indicates that the drug may demonstrate substantial improvement over existing therapies on one or more clinically significant endpoints. The Breakthrough Therapy designation is part of the FDA Safety and Innovation Act (FDASIA) of 2012.<sup>6</sup>

## **About Alexion**

Alexion is a biopharmaceutical company focused on serving patients with severe and rare disorders through the innovation, development and commercialization of life-transforming therapeutic products. Alexion is the global leader in complement

inhibition and has developed and markets Soliris<sup>®</sup> (eculizumab) as a treatment for patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) and atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome (aHUS), two debilitating, ultra-rare and life-threatening disorders caused by chronic uncontrolled complement activation. Soliris is currently approved in nearly 50 countries for the treatment of PNH and in nearly 40 countries for the treatment of aHUS. Alexion is evaluating other potential indications for Soliris in additional severe and ultra-rare disorders beyond PNH and aHUS, and is developing other highly innovative biotechnology product candidates, including asfotase alfa, across multiple therapeutic areas. This press release and further information about Alexion can be found at: www.alexionpharma.com.

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## Safe Harbor Statement

This news release contains forward-looking statements, including statements related to potential medical benefits of asfotase alfa for hypophosphatasia (HPP). Forward-looking statements are subject to factors that may cause Alexion's results and plans to differ from those expected, including, for example, decisions of regulatory authorities regarding marketing approval or material limitations on the marketing of asfotase alfa for HPP, delays in arranging satisfactory manufacturing capabilities and establishing commercial infrastructure for asfotase alfa for HPP, the possibility that results of clinical trials are not predictive of safety and efficacy results of asfotase alfa in broader or different patient populations, the risk that third party payors (including governmental agencies) will not reimburse for the use of asfotase alfa (if approved) at acceptable rates or at all, the risk that estimates regarding the number of patients with asfotase alfa and observations regarding the natural history of patients with asfotase alfa and observations regarding the natural history of patients with asfotase alfa are inaccurate, and a variety of other risks discussed in Alexion's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2014. Alexion does not intend to update any of these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, except when a duty arises under law.

## References

1. Rockman-Greenberg C. Hypophosphatasia. *Pediatr Endocrinol Rev.* 2013;10(suppl 2):380-388.

2. Whyte MP. Hypophosphatasia: nature's window on alkaline phosphatase function in humans. In: Bilezikian JP, Raisz LG, Martin TJ, eds. *Principles of Bone Biology.* Vol 1. 3rd ed. San Diego, CA: Academic Press; 2008:1573-1598.

3. Whyte MP, Greenberg CR, Salman N, et al. Enzyme-replacement therapy in life-threatening hypophosphatasia. *N Engl J Med.* 2012;366(10):904-913.

4. Seshia SS, Derbyshire G, Haworth JC, Hoogstraten J. Myopathy with hypophosphatasia. *Arch Dis Child*. 1990; 65(1):130-131.

5. Baumgartner-Sigl S, Haberlandt E, Mumm S, et al. Pyridoxine-responsive seizures as the first symptom of infantile hypophosphatasia caused by two novel missense mutations (c.677T > C, p.M226T; c.1112C > T, p.T371I) of the tissue-nonspecific alkaline phosphatase gene. *Bone*. 2007; 40(6):1655-1661.

6. Public Law 112-144. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 9, 2012. <u>http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-112publ144.pdf</u>.

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