RESULTS

Liver Fat Content

- We measured liver fat content by MRI-PDF on Day 1, Day 2, and Day 36.
- A single dose of NGM313 resulted in reductions from baseline in absolute liver fat content of 3.5%, and relative reduction of 3%, at Day 36.
- 63% patients in the NGM313 group achieved ≥30% reduction in liver fat content after a single dose of Day 36.
- Additionally, significant reductions in serum ALT, AST, triglycerides and LDL-C, and an increase in HDL-C, were observed with NGM313 therapy.1, 4

Conclusive FGF21 analogues have demonstrated changes in imaging and biological parameters consistent with improved liver fat content after a single dose in NAFLD.

- NGM313 was safe and well tolerated in obese, insulin-resistant, non-diabetic subjects with NAFLD.
- Administration of a single dose of NGM313 produced robust metabolic effects.
- Improved whole-body insulin sensitivity (↓EGP, ↑GDR, ↑MCR, ↑SI)
- Improved lipid profile (↓triglycerides, ↓LDL-C, ↑HDL-C)
- Fasting glucose concentrations were reduced by NGM313.
- Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) levels were reduced following treatment.

- NGM313 has potential to be an effective treatment for non-alcoholic steatohepatitis and type 2 diabetes.

- NGM313 was well-tolerated in obese, insulin-resistant, non-diabetic subjects with NAFLD.
- Administration of a single dose of NGM313 produced robust metabolic effects.
- Improved whole-body insulin sensitivity (↓EGP, ↑GDR, ↑MCR, ↑SI).
- Reduced HA1c and fasting glucose levels.
- FGF21 analogues have demonstrated changes in imaging and biological parameters consistent with improved liver fat content after a single dose in NAFLD.

- No safety issues have been associated with FGF21 analogs in clinical development.
- No significant change in blood pressure.
- No previous studies demonstrated multiple-dosing studies showed no significant change in bone mineral density or bone turnover markers.

METHODS

- Baseline Patient Characteristics
- Baseline and follow-up visits were conducted on Day 1, Day 28, Day 36, and Day 58.
- Baseline visits were performed on Day 1 and Day 28.
- Subjects attended all visits and completed the study.

-Twenty-five insulin-resistant patients with NAFLD were randomized 2:1 to either a single dose of NGM313 240 mg SC (n=17) or placebo (n=8) for 36 days.

- Primary objectives
- Change in insulin sensitivity from baseline to Day 29.
- Change in liver fat content from baseline to Day 36.
- Change in whole-body insulin sensitivity.

-Whole-body insulin sensitivity was determined by a two-step hyperinsulinemic, euglycemic clamp performed at Day 1 and Day 29.

- Steady State conditions were maintained with a single dose of NGM313.

- Glucose fasting concentrations were also reduced by NGM313.

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