



Eledon
Pharmaceuticals

Corporate Overview

December 2024

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, 2023, 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.

Photo: Gertrude "Trudy" Elion, inventor of azathioprine and recipient of Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1988.



Eledon Company Highlights



Optimized & Differentiated Lead Asset

- Tegoprubart has demonstrated the ability to:
 - Engage B and T Cell targets
 - Decrease pro-inflammatory biomarkers
 - Prevent both human-to-human and pig-to-human organ transplant rejection
 - Achieve high kidney function (eGFR) levels post-transplant
- 150+ subjects of safety data
- Engineered to increase potency, half-life and manufacturability vs. other anti-CD40 approaches



Strong Financial Profile

- **\$78.2M in cash**, cash equivalents and short-term investments as of September 30, 2024
- Completed oversubscribed, underwritten offering priced at a premium on **October 28, 2024**, for **total gross proceeds of \$85M**
- Forecasted **sufficient to fund operations through the end of 2026**



Expected Milestones

- Continued enrollment in the kidney transplant Phase 1b; interim data expected mid-2025
- Enrollment in Phase 2 BESTOW trial of tegoprubart in kidney transplantation completed; top line data expected in 4Q 2025
- Continued enrollment in the investigator sponsored Phase 2 trial in islet cell transplantation for Type 1 diabetes; 9 patients of data expected Q4 2025

Our Mission:
One Transplant for Life

**Eledon is committed to
ensuring the greatest gift
will keep on giving**

We are tackling an urgent & significant need...

25,000 kidney transplants per year in the U.S. with 97,000+ Americans on the kidney transplant waiting list

Average age at transplant is 50 years old but an average kidney graft only functions 10-15 years

1 in 9 of the 97,000+ Americans on the kidney transplant waiting list have already had a transplant

Alternative to kidney transplant is dialysis which has an under 50% five-year survival rate

5,000 Americans per year die waiting for a kidney transplant

... with tegoprubart, our lead asset in Phase 2

Demonstrated ability in a Phase 1b clinical trial to protect transplanted kidneys and achieve high kidney function (eGFR)

Used to prevent rejection in pig-to-human cardiac & kidney xenotransplantation, opening a potential new source of organs

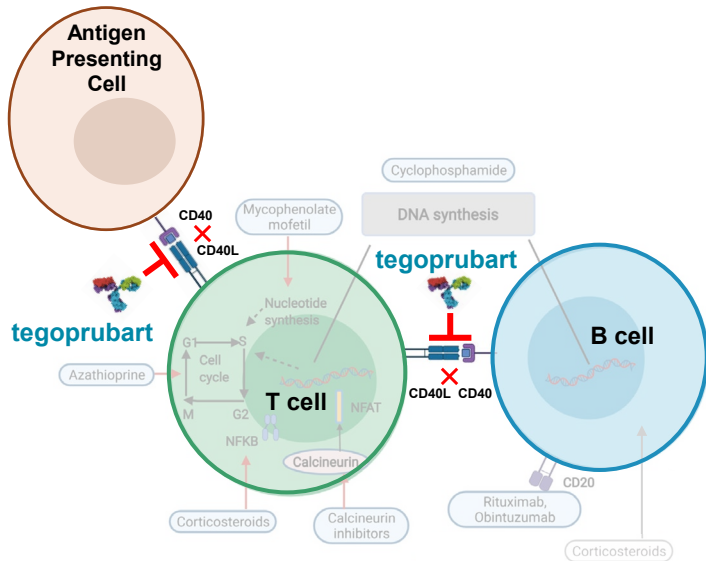
150+ subjects of safety data in multiple indications

Tegoprubart is a Pipeline in a Product Opportunity

INDICATIONS	DEVELOPMENT STAGE			NOTES
	PRE-CLINICAL	Early Human Trials/ PHASE 1	PHASE 2	
TRANSPLANTATION				
Kidney				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 BESTOW, ex-U.S. Phase 1b & Long-Term Extensions trials ongoing
Islet Cell				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U. Chicago investigator sponsored trial Received U.S. FDA Orphan Drug Designation
Liver				
XENOTRANSPLANTATION				
Kidney				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performed under U.S. FDA Expanded Access Protocol (EAP)
Heart				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performed under U.S. FDA Expanded Access Protocol (EAP)
NEUROINFLAMMATION				
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Received U.S. FDA Orphan Drug Designation Seeking non-equity dilutive financing to advance program to Phase 3

Mechanism Overview of CD40L Inflammatory Signaling

CD40/CD40L Pathway and Tegoprubart Site of Action



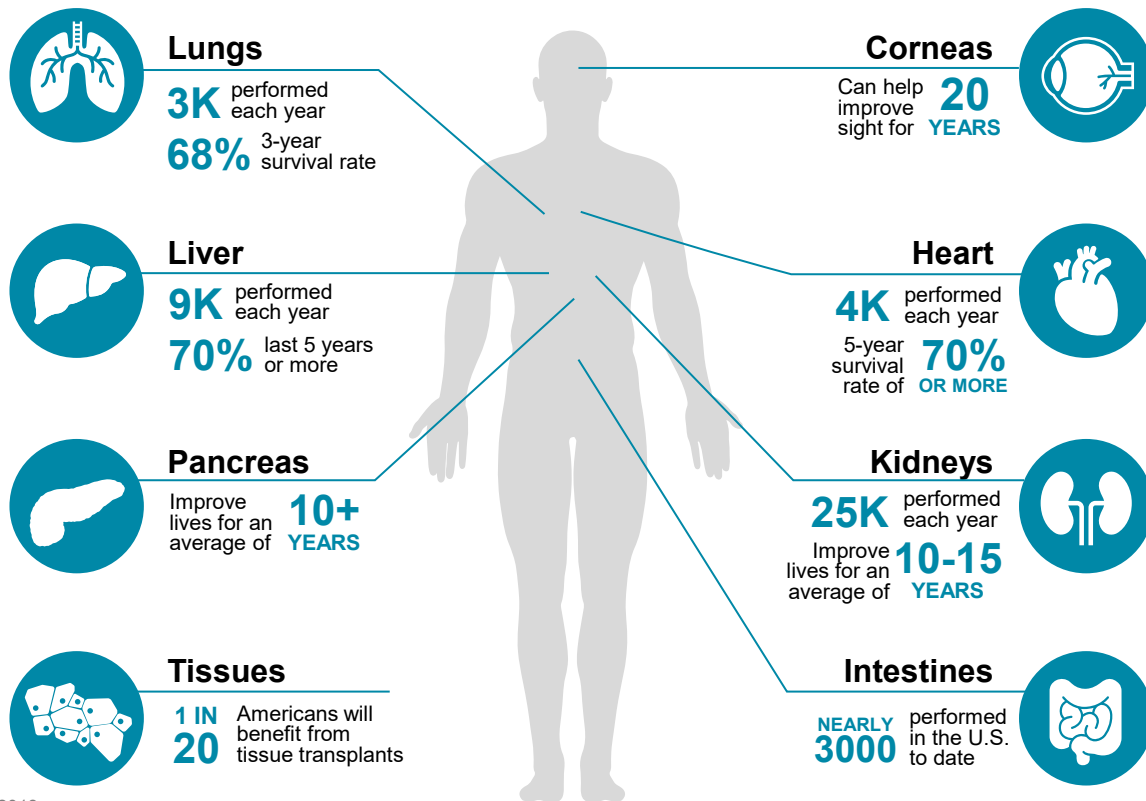
- Interaction of CD40 with CD40L on immune cells **mediates activation of the co-stimulatory immune pathway**, controlling "cross talk" between the adaptive and innate immune systems
- Maximal activation of inflammatory system is a 3-step process requiring co-stimulatory signaling
 - **Step 1:** Major 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 away 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

Tegoprubart: Potential Best-in-Class Anti-CD40/CD40L Antibody

Targeting CD40 Ligand vs. CD40 Receptor	
CD40L and CD40	CD40L only
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Blocking anti-CD40L also inhibits CD11 costimulatory receptors on antigen presenting cells, thus blocking the pro-inflammatory polarization of CD8⁺ Cytotoxic T cells
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Blocking CD40L also polarizes CD4⁺ lymphocytes to FoxP3⁺ Regulatory T cells (Tregs), thus creating a potentially more tolerogenic environment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ CD40L is more selectively expressed, providing the potential for additional safety and PK/PD/dosing advantages

IgG1 vs. fusion protein or pegylated FAB
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Up to over 2x times longer half-life
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Manufacturing advantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Less anti-drug antibodies

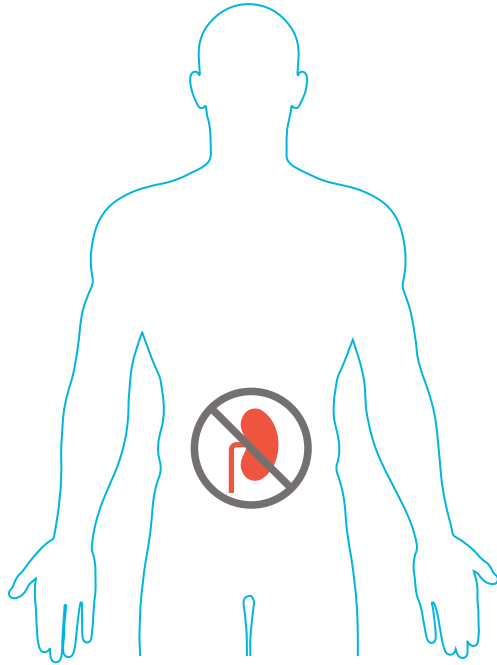
Every Transplant Begins with Altruism & Each Donor Can Provide Multiple Organ Types



~60% of organ transplants in U.S. are kidneys

Note: Numbers are for the U.S. in 2018.
Sources: Adapted from baptisthealth.com; USDHHS.

Immunosuppression is Necessary to Protect Transplanted Organs



Without immunosuppression, the **host** sees **donor** kidney as “foreign” and attacks (i.e., rejects) it

Immunosuppression must be taken for life or the organ will be rejected even years after the transplant

Kidney Transplantation is a Large but Highly Concentrated Market

Large patient population



25,000+



21,000+

255,000+

188,000+

Kidney transplants annually

People living with a functioning kidney transplant



97,000+
Americans
on transplant
waiting list

5,000 Americans per year die waiting for a kidney transplant
~11% of U.S. adults on waitlist are waiting for **repeat transplants**

**Limited expert
centers and
doctors**



**~250 transplant
centers** in the U.S.



~1,200 surgeons
perform abdominal organ
transplants in the U.S.

Kidney Transplantation Immunosuppression Market Represents a Multi-Billion Dollar Commercial Opportunity

End stage renal disease & transplant

\$50+ billion annual U.S. Medicare expenditure including kidney transplantation costs of **\$440,000+ / transplant**

Medicare covers cost of immunosuppressive transplant drugs, regardless of patient age, if patient does not have other insurance

Global organ transplant **immunosuppressant market size** estimated **\$5.3+ billion**



Astellas reported **tacrolimus** global revenues of over **\$1.4B** in **FY2023**
(Prograf, first FDA approval 1994)

Graft failure of transplanted kidneys is the norm and expensive



Average age of transplant is **50 years old** but



Average graft only **functions 10-15 years** so patients typically return to dialysis or need a repeat transplant



Patients returning to **dialysis**: costs \$100,000+, ▼ quality of life, **<50% 5-year survival rate**

Re-transplants deplete an already inadequate **donor organ pool**

\$150,000+ average incremental U.S., medical costs per patient year after graft failure

Over 30-50% of Kidney Transplants Fail Within 10 Years on Current Transplant Standard of Care Immunosuppression

Transplant immunosuppression has high toxicity...

Tacrolimus Adverse Events (6 months post transplant)

Diabetes / Impaired Fasting Glucose	34%
Renal Impairment	24%
Tremor	22%
Serious Infection	19%
Hypertension	15%

... and compliance issues...

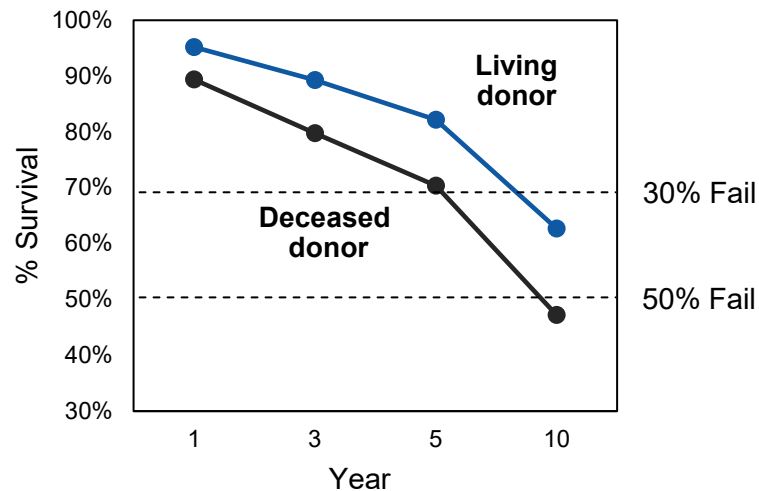
Up to **15 pills per day for life**

Nearly all patients miss doses and ~25% of patients are considered non-adherent

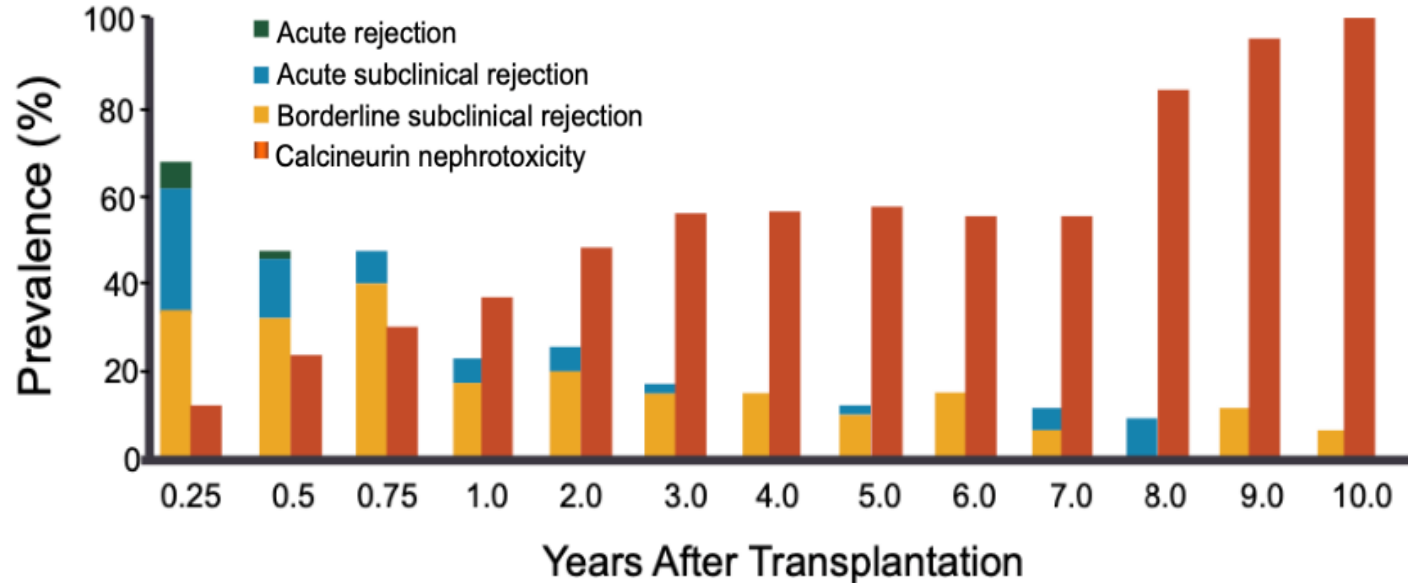


...so Kidney Transplants typically only function 10-15 years

Kidney Graft Survival

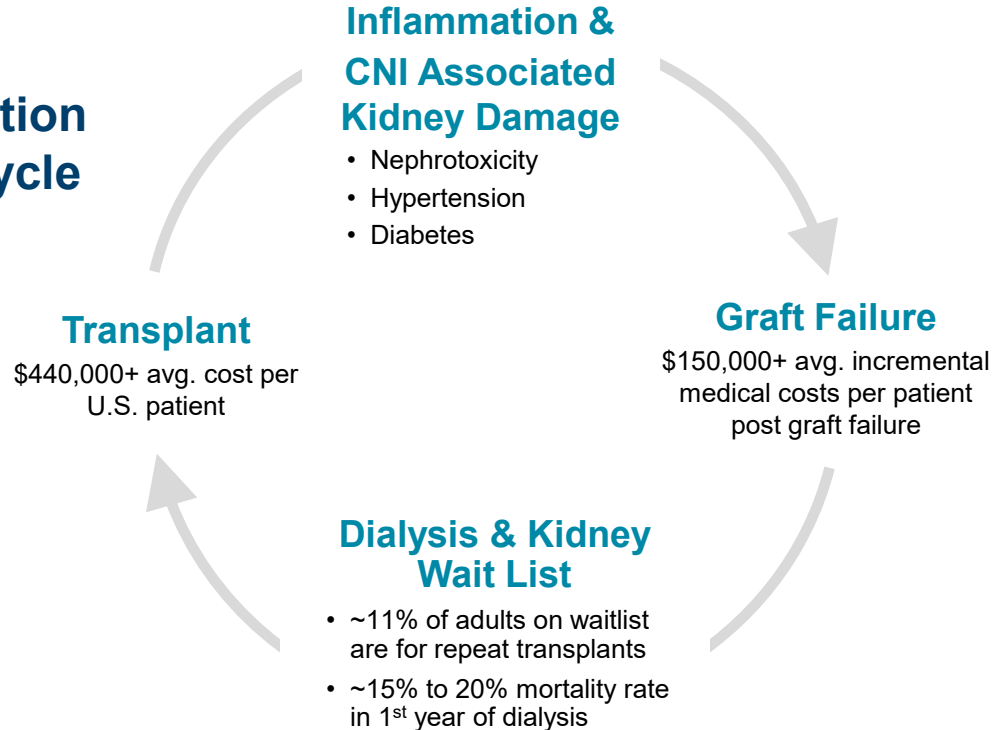


Calcineurin Inhibitor (CNI) Side Effects Play a Leading Role in Kidney Graft Pathology Over Time

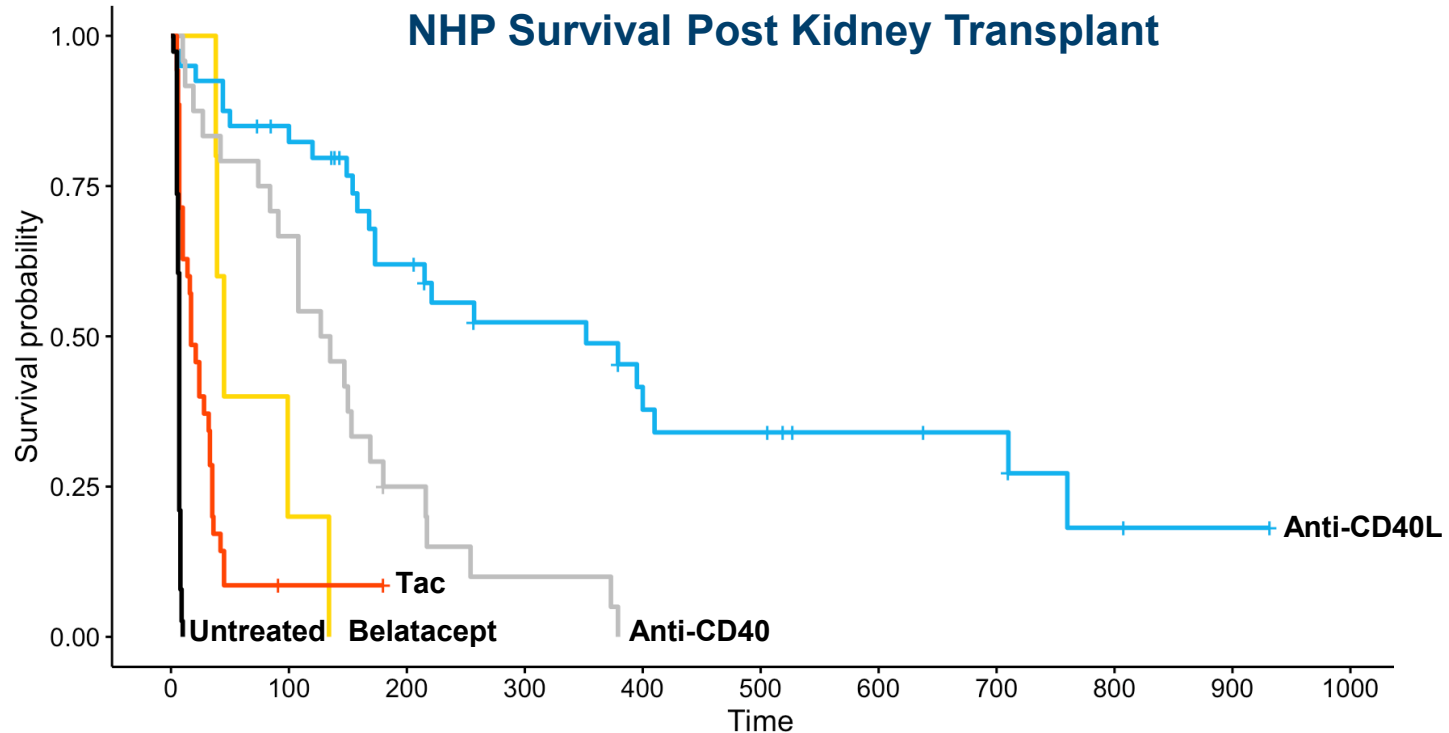


Removing CNIs May Ameliorate the Kidney Transplantation Graft Failure Cycle

Kidney Transplantation and Graft Failure Cycle



Inhibition of CD40L Improved Survival vs. Other Approaches in Non-Human Primate (NHP) Kidney Transplantation Monotherapy Studies

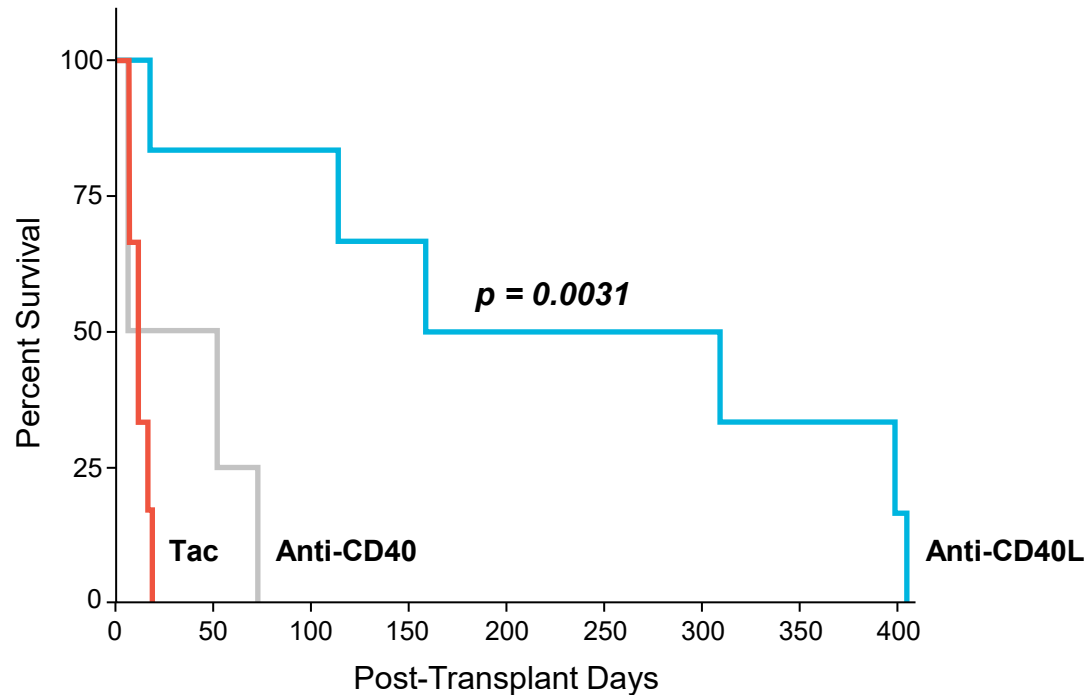


Sources: Perrin, 2022; Song, 2014; Song, 2016; Duan, 2017.

Note: In aggregated data from published studies, NHPs receiving anti-CD40L (e.g., 5c8, AI794, IDEC-131) immunomodulation monotherapy post kidney transplantation had longer average survival than those receiving anti-CD40 monotherapy (e.g., 4D11, cH5D12, Chi220, ASKP1240), tacrolimus monotherapy or untreated controls. Meta-analysis not based on head-to-head studies. Differences between any individual programs may vary. Tac = tacrolimus.

NHP Renal Xenotransplantation Experience has Demonstrated Advantage of Blocking CD40L vs. Tacrolimus or CD40

NHP Survival Post Xeno Kidney Transplant



Phase 1b and Phase 2 Kidney Transplantation Studies are Enrolling in Parallel

Phase 1b

Up to 24 participants
undergoing kidney
transplantation

*Canada, UK
and Australia*

52-week, open label, single arm study

ATG induction therapy plus

CNI-free maintenance therapy with tegoprubart

(as a replacement for tacrolimus) as part of a
maintenance immunosuppressive regimen including
mycophenolate and a corticosteroid taper

Primary endpoints:

- Safety & tolerability

Secondary endpoints:

- Graft function (eGFR)
- Participant and graft survival
- Biopsy proven acute rejection (BPAR)
- Immune cell infiltrate of graft biopsy
- Biomarker measures of kidney injury and rejection risk

Phase 2 “BESTOW”

~120 participants (60/arm)
undergoing kidney
transplantation

*U.S. and
other countries*

52-week, head-to-head, superiority study

ATG induction therapy plus

CNI-free maintenance therapy with tegoprubart or tacrolimus

as part of a maintenance immunosuppressive regimen
including mycophenolate and a corticosteroid taper

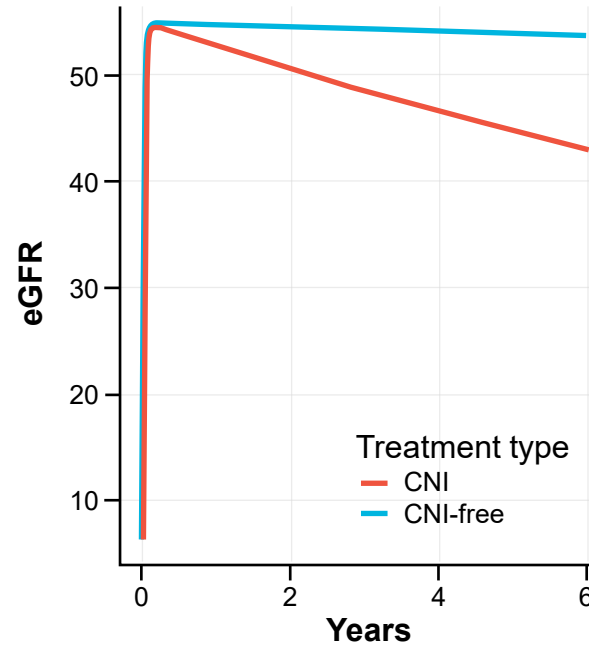
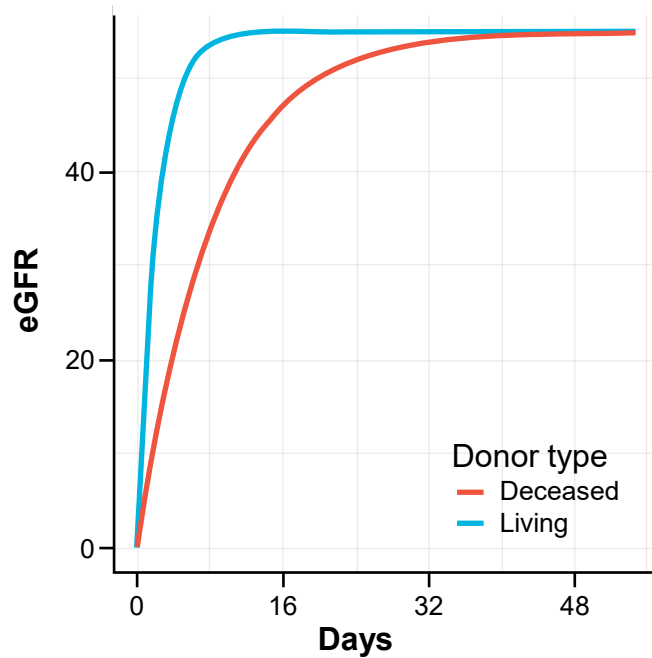
Primary endpoints:

- Graft function (eGFR)
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Secondary endpoints:

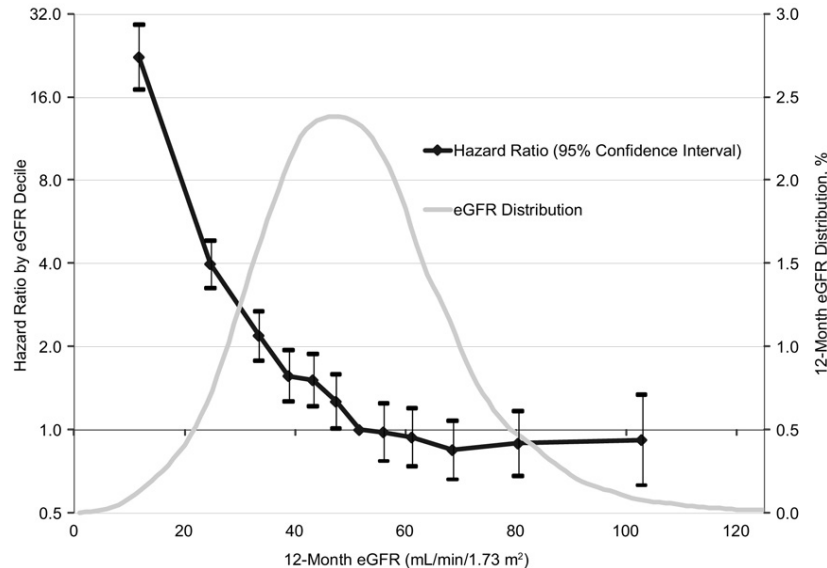
- Participant and graft survival
- Biopsy proven acute rejection (BPAR)
- Immune cell infiltrate of graft biopsy
- Rate of new onset diabetes mellitus (NODAT)
- Biomarker measures of kidney injury and rejection risk

eGFRs Over Time Post Transplant: Mean ~53 mL/min/1.73m² After 12 Months Using CNIs



Kidney Allograft Function is an Early Predictor of Future Graft Failure

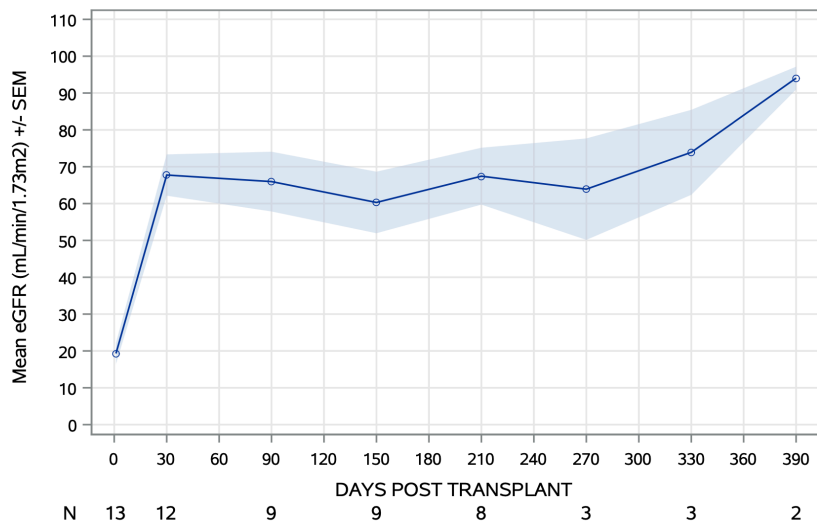
eGFR at 12 months is associated with 10-year death-censored graft failure (n = 13,661 patients)



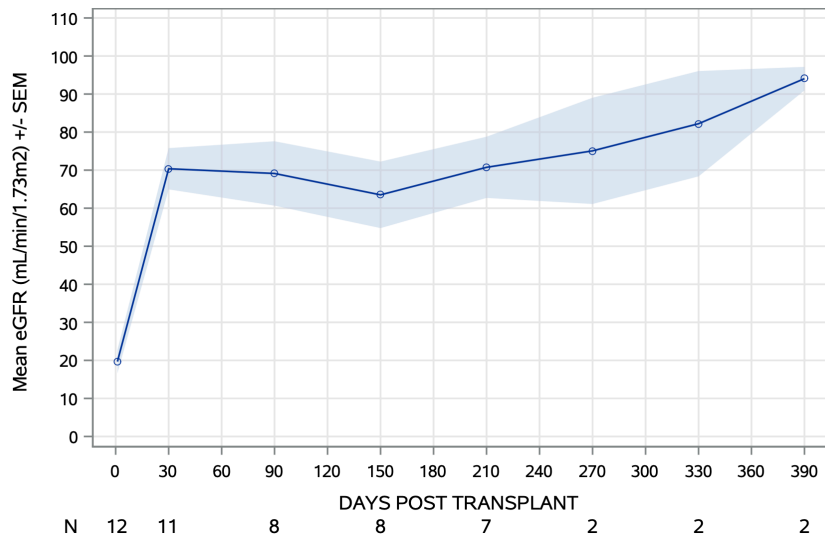
- Median eGFR of 50 mL/min/1.73m² at 12 months (95th percentile of 83 mL at 12 months)
- Graft function measured using eGFR at 12 months post transplant is associated independently with subsequent graft failure
- Of multiple covariates, **12-month eGFR is the strongest predictor of graft failure**

Phase 1b Kidney Transplantation Aggregate Mean eGFR

All Subjects



Excluding Subject with Surgical Complication (ATN) on Day 0



Note: ATN = Acute Tubular Necrosis. Estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) as of March 2024, calculated using the chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration (CKD-EPI) creatinine equation. N is the number of participants at that time contributing data to mean eGFR calculation. Graphs use end of treatment last value.

Phase 1b Kidney Transplantation: Demographics and Disposition

Age/ Gender	Ethnicity	Donor	Underlying Disease	Donor Age	HLA Mismatch
60/F	White	Living	Polycystic Kidney Disease	40	5
77/F	White	Deceased	Diabetes	42	5
62/M	White	Living	Cystic Disease	55	4
68/M	White	Living	Diabetes	57	4
23/F	Asian	Living	Glomerulonephritis	49	2
44/M	White	Deceased	Polycystic Kidney Disease	42	4
65/M	White	Living	Diabetes	64	2
57/F	White	Living	Diabetes	45	6
35/M	Other	Living	Glomerulonephritis	59	5
56/F	White	Living	Cystic Disease	54	4
59/M	White	Living	Diabetes	63	6
38/M	Asian	Deceased	FSGS	32	5
68/M	Other	Deceased	Diabetes	38	5

- **Median recipient age: 59 y.o.**
(vs. CPI median of 51 y.o.)
- **Median donor age: 49 y.o.**
(vs. CPI median of 44. y.o.)
- **Mean HLA mismatch: 4.4 / 6**

Phase 1b Kidney Transplantation: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events*

System Organ	Preferred Term	N (%)
Gastrointestinal	Diarrhea	5 (38%)
	Constipation	5 (38%)
	Nausea	4 (31%)
	Vomiting	3 (23%)
Infections	Polyomavirus (BK) viremia	5 (38%)
	Cytomegalovirus viremia	2 (15%)
	Upper respiratory tract infection	2 (15%)
	Urinary tract infection	2 (15%)
Procedural Complication	Transplant surgery complications	3 (23%)
	Procedural pain	3 (23%)
Blood and Lymphatic System	Leukopenia	4 (31%)
	Neutropenia	4 (31%)
Cardiac	Tachycardia	4 (31%)
General	Peripheral edema	2 (15%)
	Pyrexia	2 (15%)
Metabolism	Hypophosphatemia	3 (23%)
	Hypoglycemia	2 (15%)
Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue	Pain	4 (31%)
Skin and Subcutaneous tissue	Alopecia	2 (15%)
Vascular	Hypertension	2 (15%)
	Hypotension	3 (23%)

*Occurring in 2 or more study subjects as of data cut off. Of all the reported TEAEs, 7 events experienced by 3 subjects are reported as serious. These SAEs include neutropenia, acute kidney injury, T-cell rejection, Polyomavirus viremia, anterior abdominal wall collection, and hyperkalemia

- **No cases of hyperglycemia, new onset diabetes or tremor**
- 1 participant discontinued study on day 217 due to alopecia and fatigue, 1 participant discontinued study on day 54 due to Polyomavirus viremia, and 1 participant discontinued study on day 176 due to rejection (Banff score 2B)
- 1 participant experienced a surgical procedure related kidney damage (Acute Tubular Necrosis) on day 0, prior to tegoprubart administration, which impacted their kidney function. The subject remains in the study
- BK infections were controlled by temporarily decreasing immunosuppression, and CMV infections were controlled by antivirals

Islet Cell Transplant Opportunity



~2 million Americans live with **Type 1 diabetes (T1D)**

~33% of people with T1D report **Impaired Awareness of Hypoglycemia** regardless of CGM or AID usage



~12% of people with T1D **experience recurrent severe hypoglycemic events** annually, putting them at higher risk for adverse outcomes

~5% to 8% of adults with T1D **experience Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA)** annually, often as a result of poor glycemic control

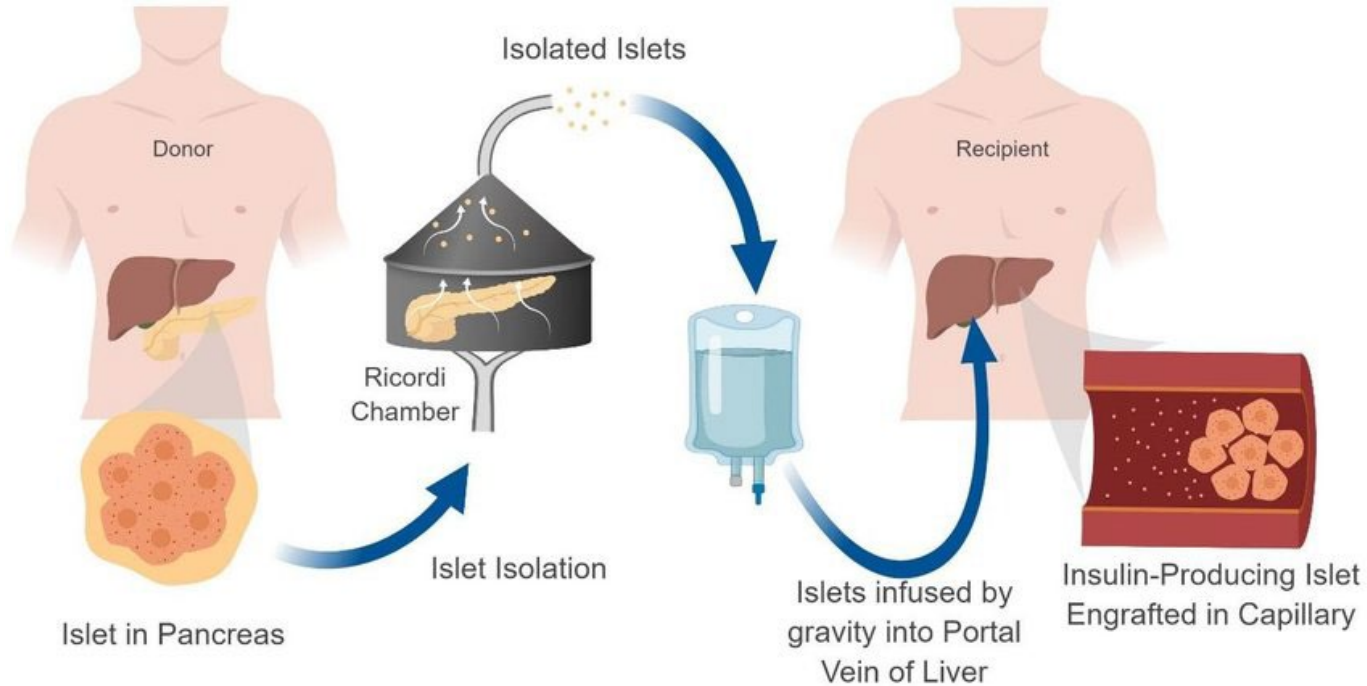


Currently, **islet cell transplantation is underutilized** in part due to immunosuppressive regimens with CNIs that may (i) be toxic to transplanted insulin producing islet cells resulting in the need for multiple transplants and (ii) cause significant side effects

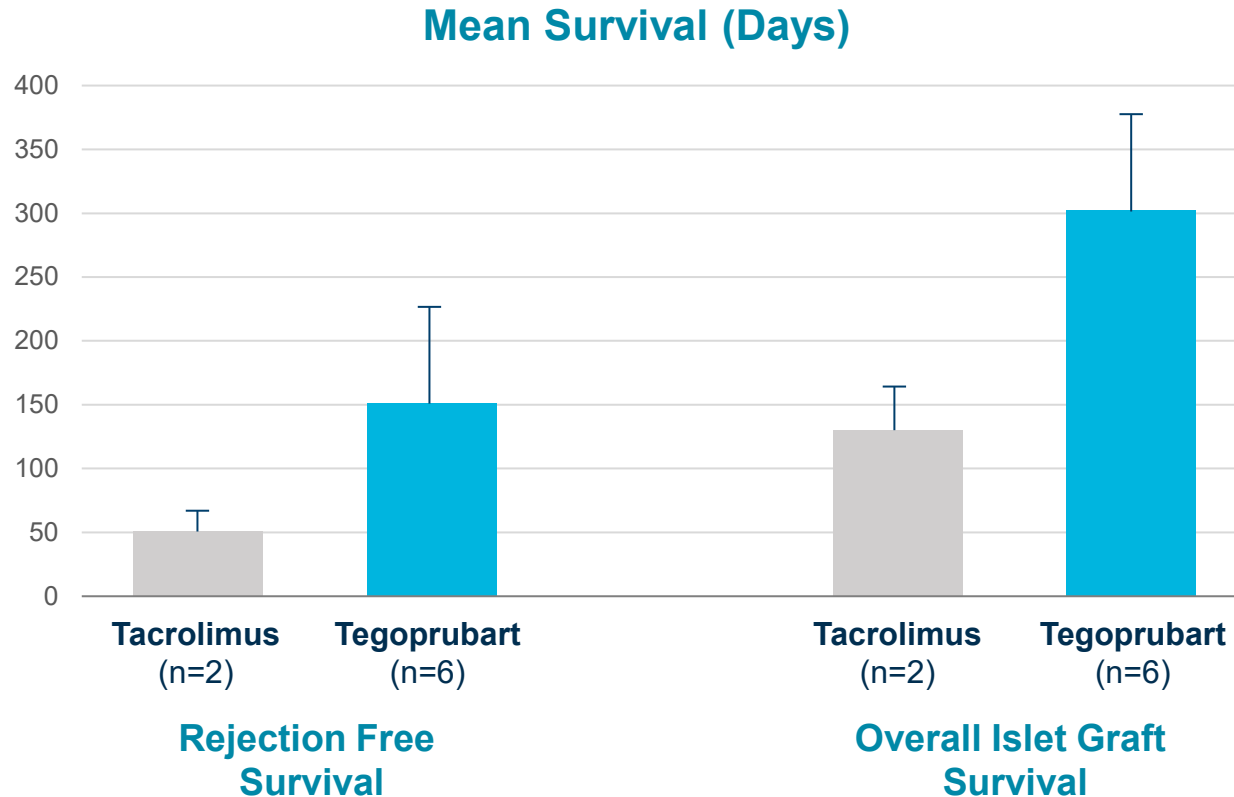
Tegoprubart may unlock the islet cell transplant market by potentially:

1. Improving islet cell graft survival regardless of cell source (e.g., manufactured) and/or the use of a pouch
2. Reducing side effects associated with standard of care regimens including islet cell death

Islet Cell Transplant Procedure

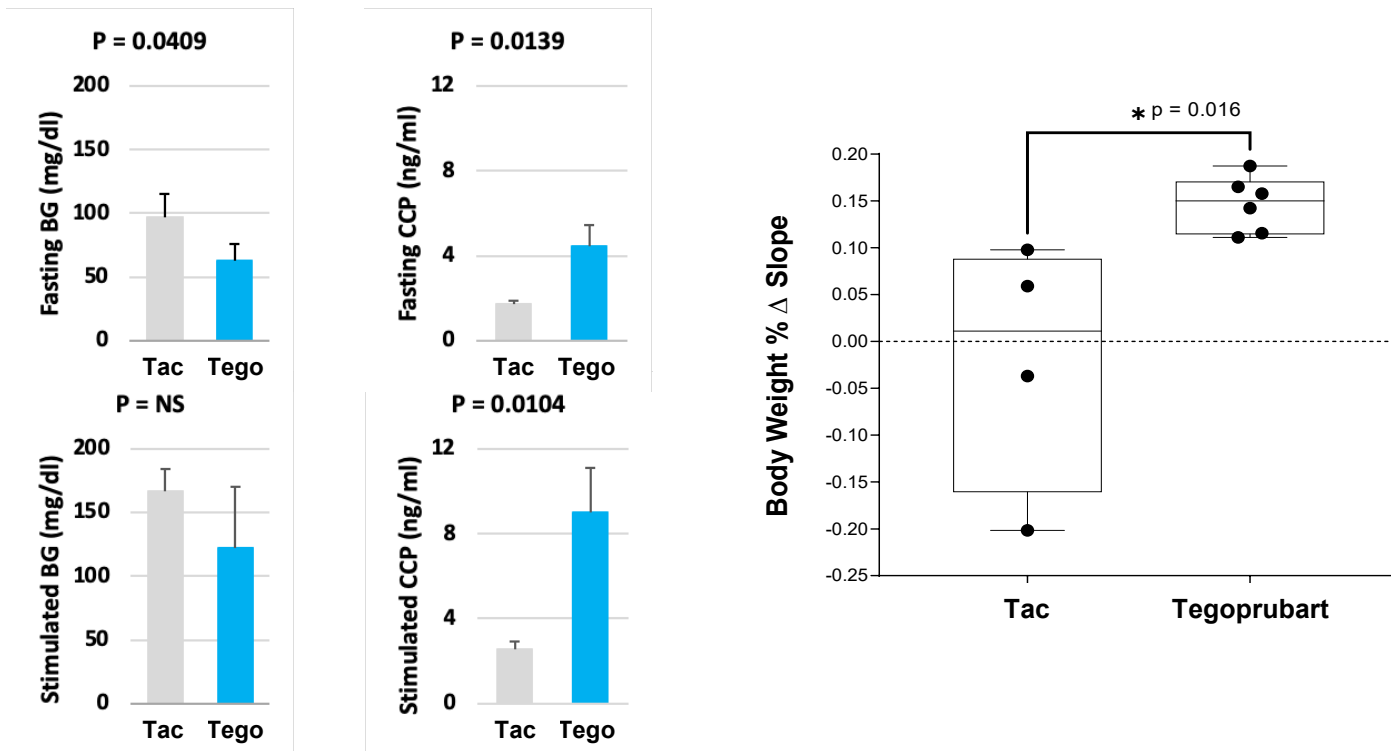


Tegoprubart Prolonged Graft Survival vs. Tacrolimus Containing Regimen (CIS) in a Non-Human Primate Islet Cell Transplant Model...



... And Tegoprubart was Associated With Better Metabolic Control as Well as Healthier Animals Overall as Demonstrated by Body Weight

Tegoprubart vs. Tacrolimus Regimens in NHP Islet Cell Transplantation Model



Phase 1/2 Study Assessing the Use of Tegoprubart to Prevent Islet Cell Transplant Rejection in Participants with Type 1 Diabetes

DESIGN

- 52-week, open label, single dose level study
- Initial group of up to 3 participants with Type 1 Diabetes (T1D) at the University of Chicago
 - Trial designed for up to 9 participants
- Islet cell transplant combined with induction therapy plus tegoprubart and mycophenolate mofetil (MMF) every third week by IV infusion
- Financing principally from Breakthrough T1D (a.k.a. JDRF) and The Cure Alliance

PLANNED DATA GENERATION

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

Subject 1: Transplant Details, Insulin Use & HbA1c

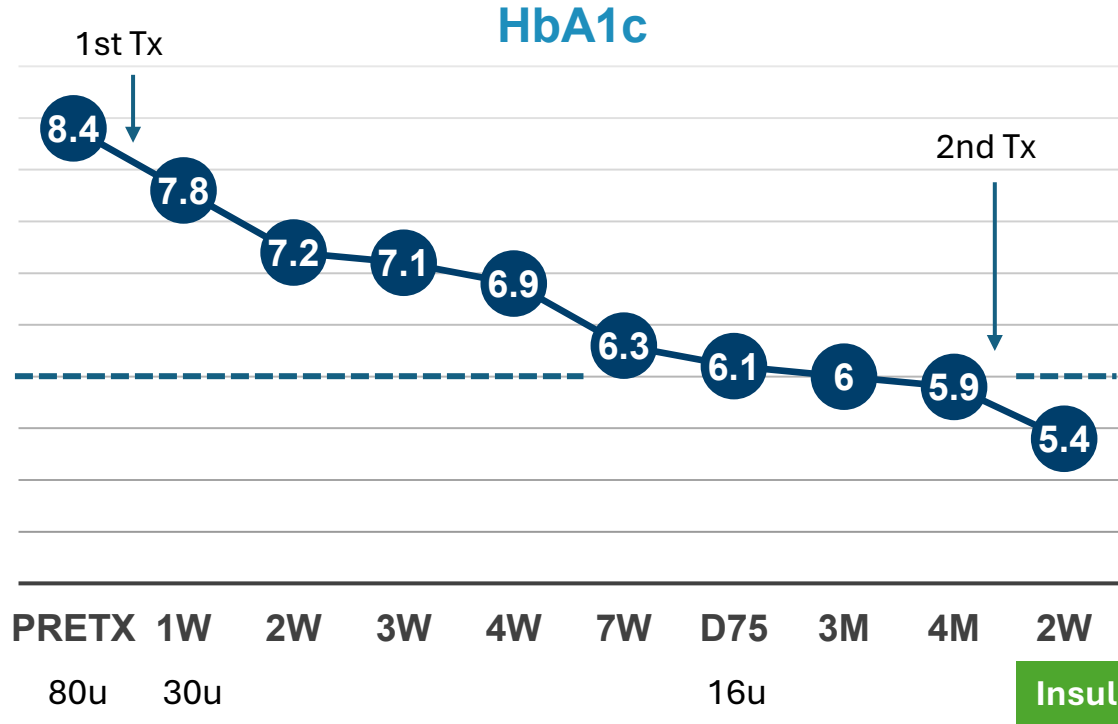
- ❖ 42 years old female
- ❖ Weight 88kg (BMI 30)

- **Transplant #1** (April 2024)

- Islet IEQ= **363,000**
- Islet IEQ/kg= **4,092**

- **Transplant #2** (Aug. 2024)

- Islet IEQ= **505,000**
- Islet IEQ/kg= **5,500**

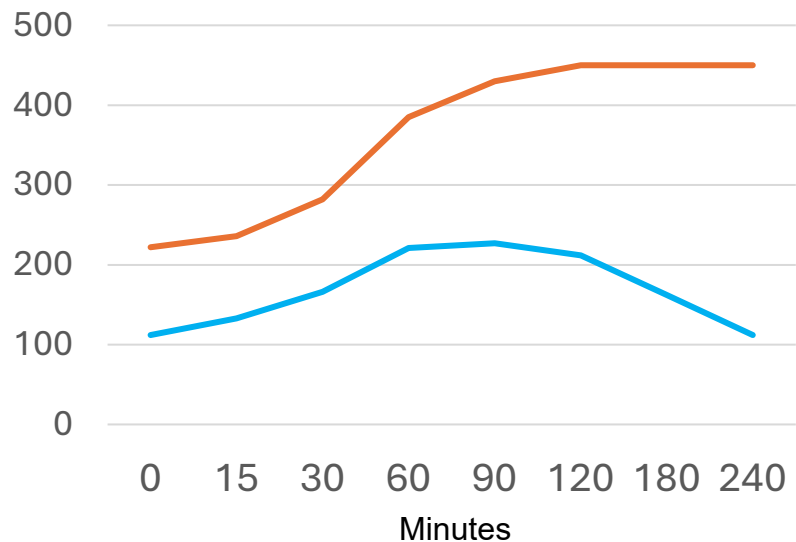


Daily insulin use:

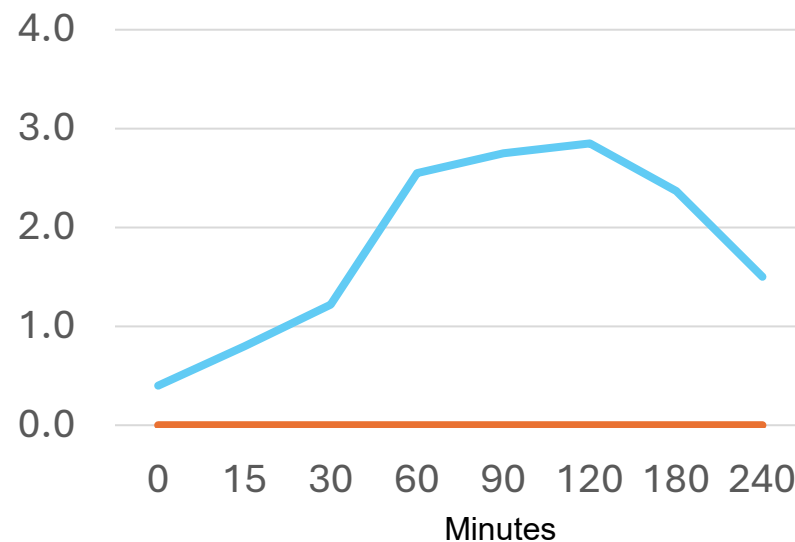
Subject 1: Mixed Meal Tolerance Test

— PreTx — Day 75

Glucose (mg/dl)



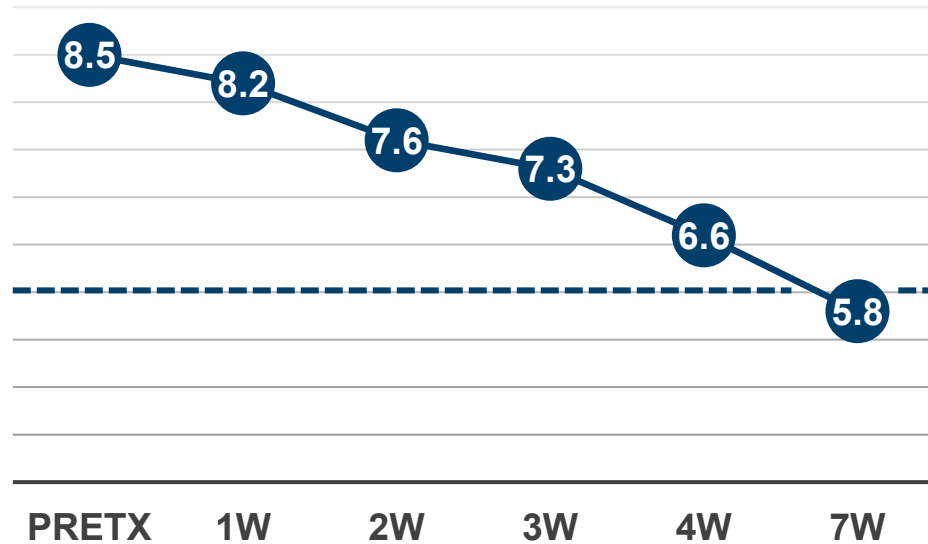
C peptide (ng/ml)



Subject 2: Transplant Details, Insulin Use & HbA1c

- ❖ 30 years old female
- ❖ Weight 50kg (BMI 21)
- **Transplant** (July 2024)
 - Islet IEQ= **326,000**
 - Islet IEQ/kg= **6,775**

HbA1c



Daily insulin use:

60u

17u

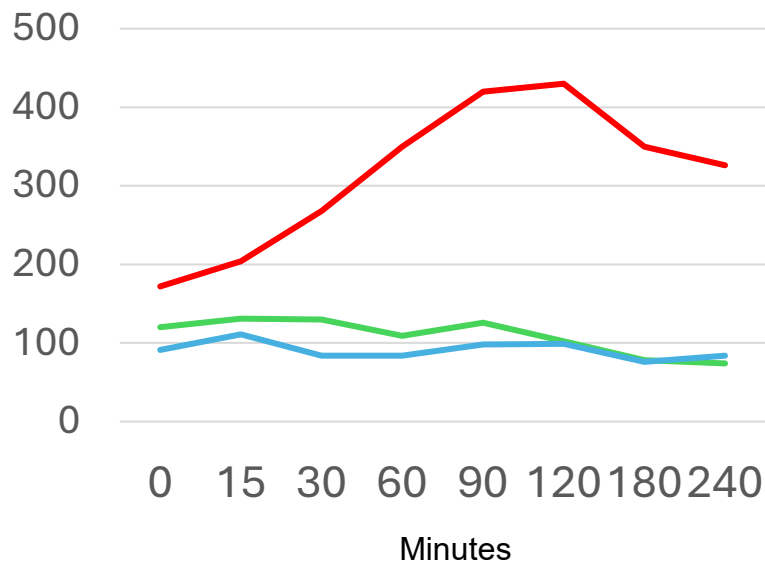
15u

Insulin free

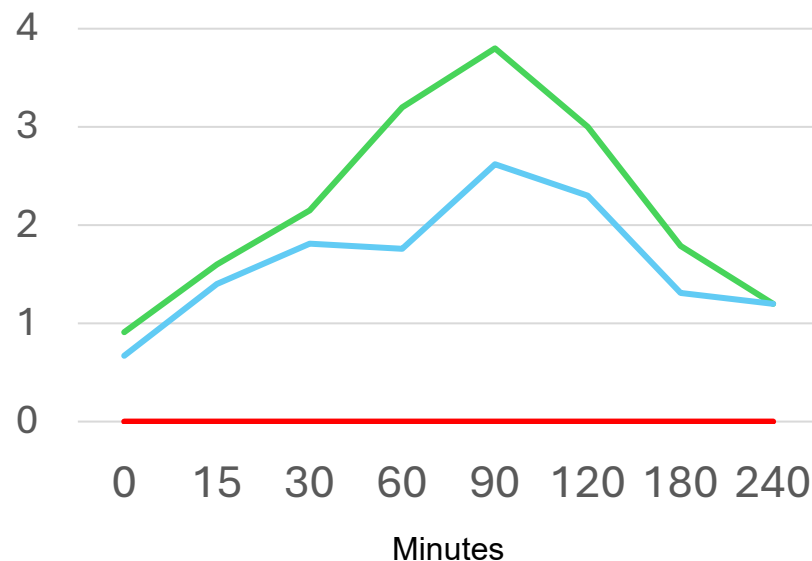
Subject 2: Mixed Meal Tolerance Test

— PreTx — Day 30 — Day 75

Glucose (mg/dl)



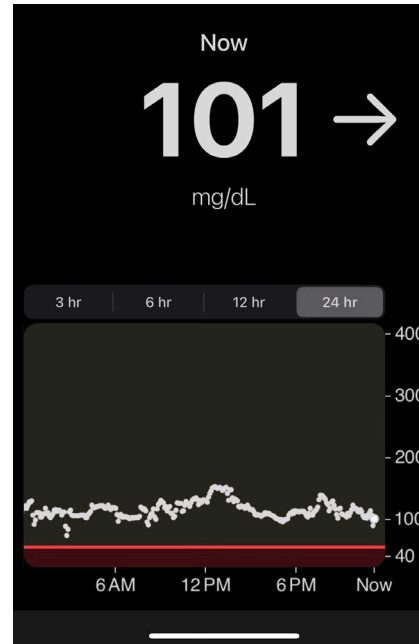
C peptide (ng/ml)



Subject 3: Transplant Details

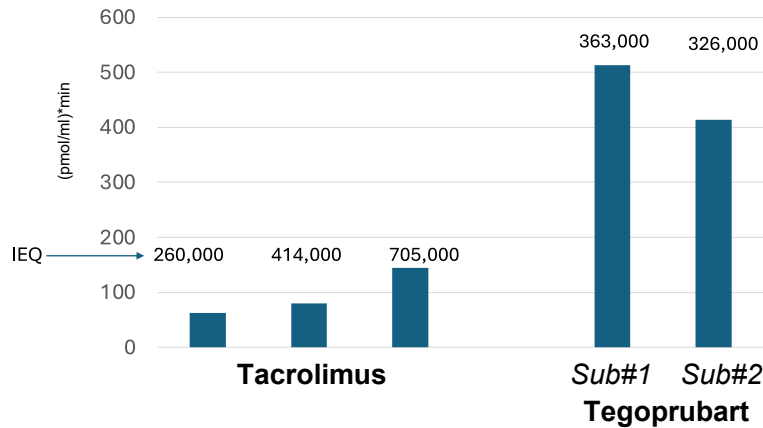
- ❖ 37 years old male
- ❖ Weight 92kg (BMI 30)
- ❖ Baseline HbA1C 9.3%
- **Transplant** (October 2024)
 - Islet IEQ= **376,000**
 - Islet IEQ/kg= **4,086**
- **Insulin use per day**
 - Baseline: 90u
 - Day 3 discharge: 29u

Day 3: Blood glucose control

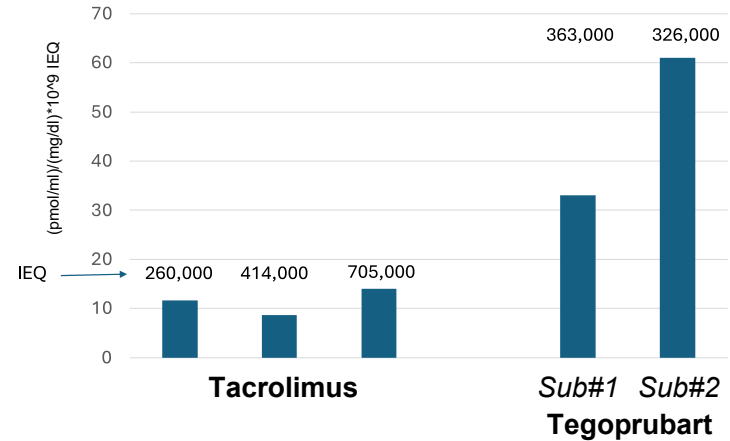


Day 75 Graft Function in First 2 Islet Transplant Subjects

Mixed Meal Tolerance Test (AUC C-peptide)



Mixed Meal Tolerance Test (AUC C-peptide / AUC Glucose / IEQ)



Note: IEQ = Islet Equivalents, at time of transplant, defined per standard as each equaling a single spherical islet of 150 µm in diameter.
Source: Witkowski, IPITA 2024.

Islet Cell Transplant Safety Summary

- First 2 subjects achieved blood glucose control in normal range without insulin support
- No severe hypoglycemic episodes
- No infections
- No evidence of nephrotoxicity or neurotoxicity
- No hypertension
- No signs of rejection
- All labs remained within normal limits or not clinically significant / consistent with MMF use



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