



Corporate Overview



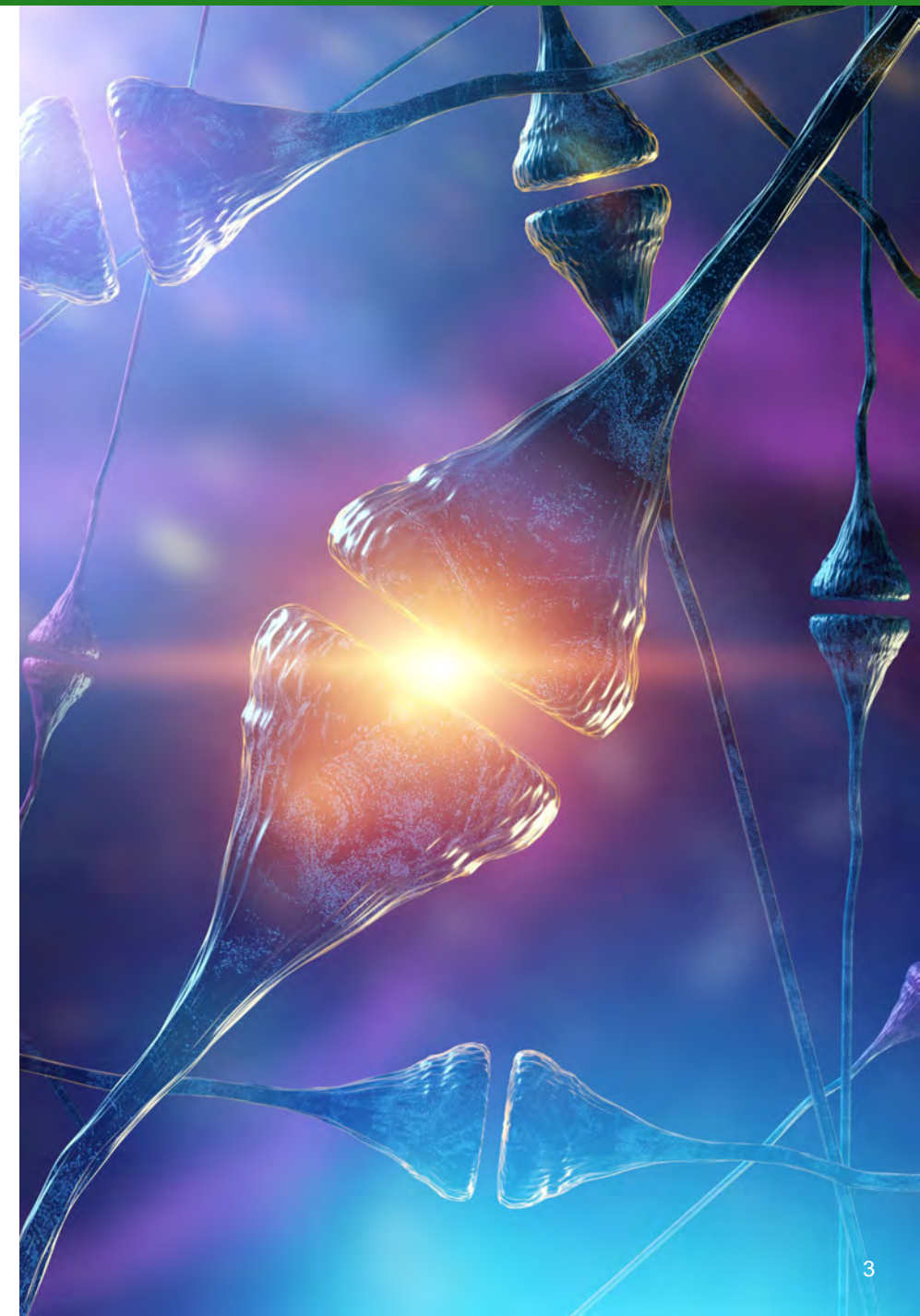
AVENUE THERAPEUTICS, INC. | NASDAQ: ATXI | March 2023

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Executive Summary

- Avenue Therapeutics is a specialty pharmaceutical company focused on the development and commercialization of therapies for the treatment of rare and neurologic diseases
- In February 2023, we executed a license with AnnJi Pharmaceutical for AJ201; this business development effort brings a cutting-edge asset into Avenue's pipeline that is the lead molecule in the clinic to treat Spinal and Bulbar Muscular Atrophy (Kennedy's Disease), a debilitating rare neuromuscular disorder
- We expect that our diversified portfolio of three assets, with AJ201 leading the way, will deliver for investors in the near term, and patients in the longer term:
 - **AJ201** (Phase 1b/2a) for Spinal and Bulbar Muscular Atrophy (SBMA)
 - **IV Tramadol** (Phase 3) for acute postoperative surgical pain
 - **BAER-101** (Phase 1b) for epilepsy and acute anxiety



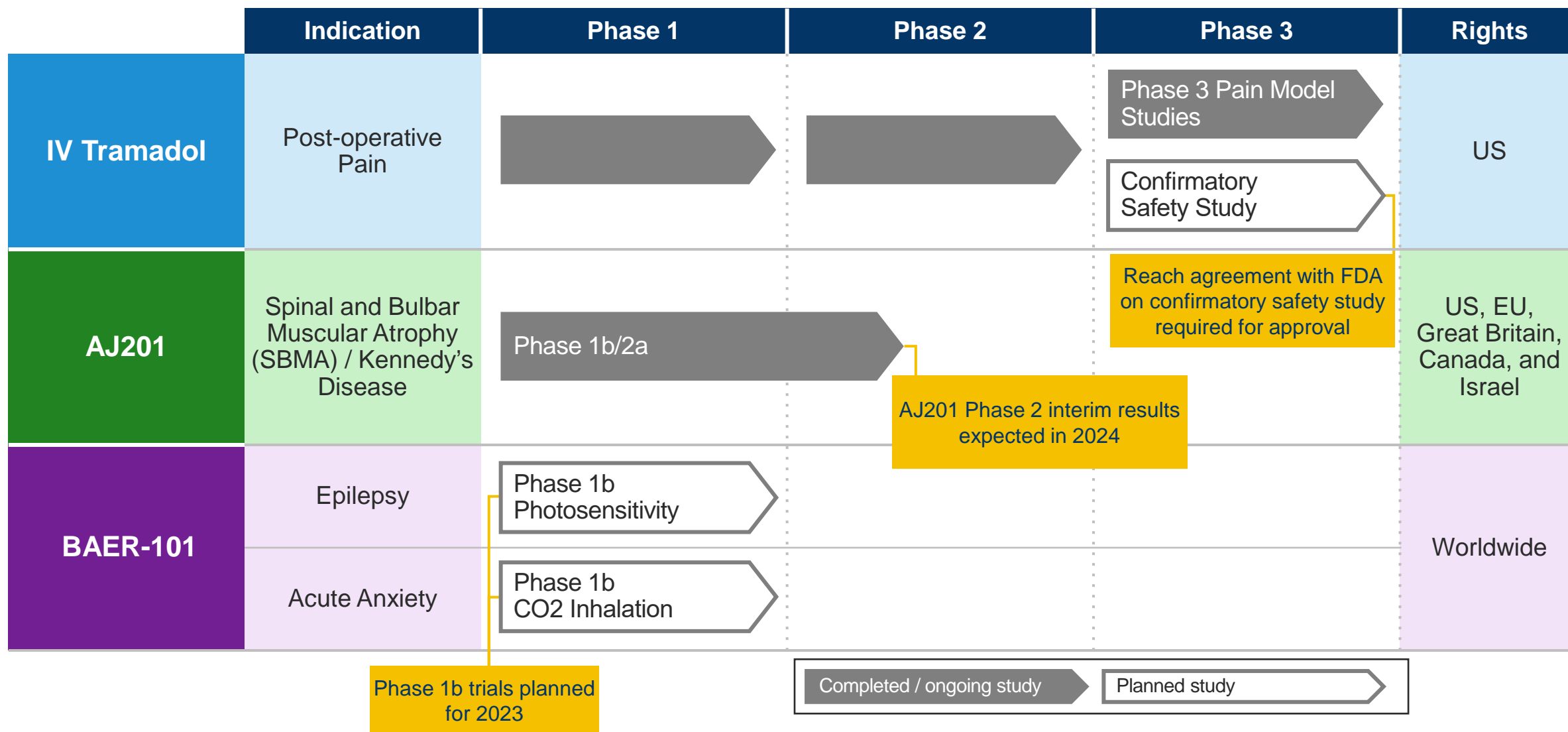
Our clinical stage assets address large unmet patient and market needs in the neurologic therapeutic space

Pipeline Asset	AJ201	IV Tramadol	BAER-101	
Indication	Spinal and Bulbar Muscular Atrophy (Kennedy's Disease)	Post operative pain	Epilepsy and acute anxiety	
Mechanism	Activation of Nrf1 / Nrf2 and promotion of AR degradation	Opioid agonist & inhibitor of norepinephrine & serotonin re-uptake	Selective GABA-A 2, 3 receptor positive allosteric modulator	
Key therapeutic value proposition	No FDA approved therapies exist for SBMA patients	Fills in the gap in acute care space between IV acetaminophen/NSAIDS and conventional narcotics	A safer and more tolerable benzodiazepine	
Comparable companies and transactions	Reata Pharma (Market cap \$3.1B*)	Cadence Pharmaceuticals (acquired by Mallinckrodt for \$1.4B in March 2014)	Cerevel Therapeutics (Market cap ~\$4.3B*)	



Growing neuro portfolio

Our pipeline has potential near-term value inflection points



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AJ201

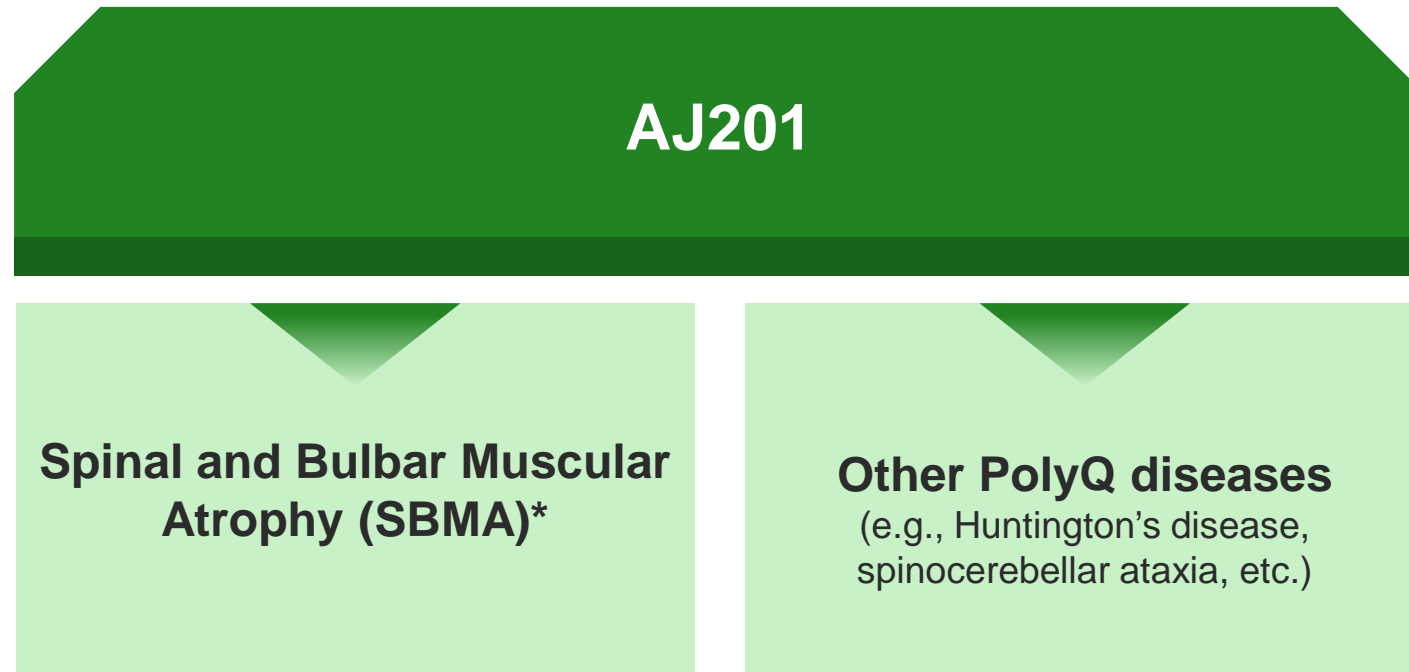
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IV Tramadol

3

BAER-101

AJ201 is being developed for Spinal and Bulbar Muscular Atrophy and may address other PolyQ diseases



AJ201 adds a cutting-edge asset to Avenue's neurologic asset portfolio



First-in-Class

**Rare Neuro
Disease**

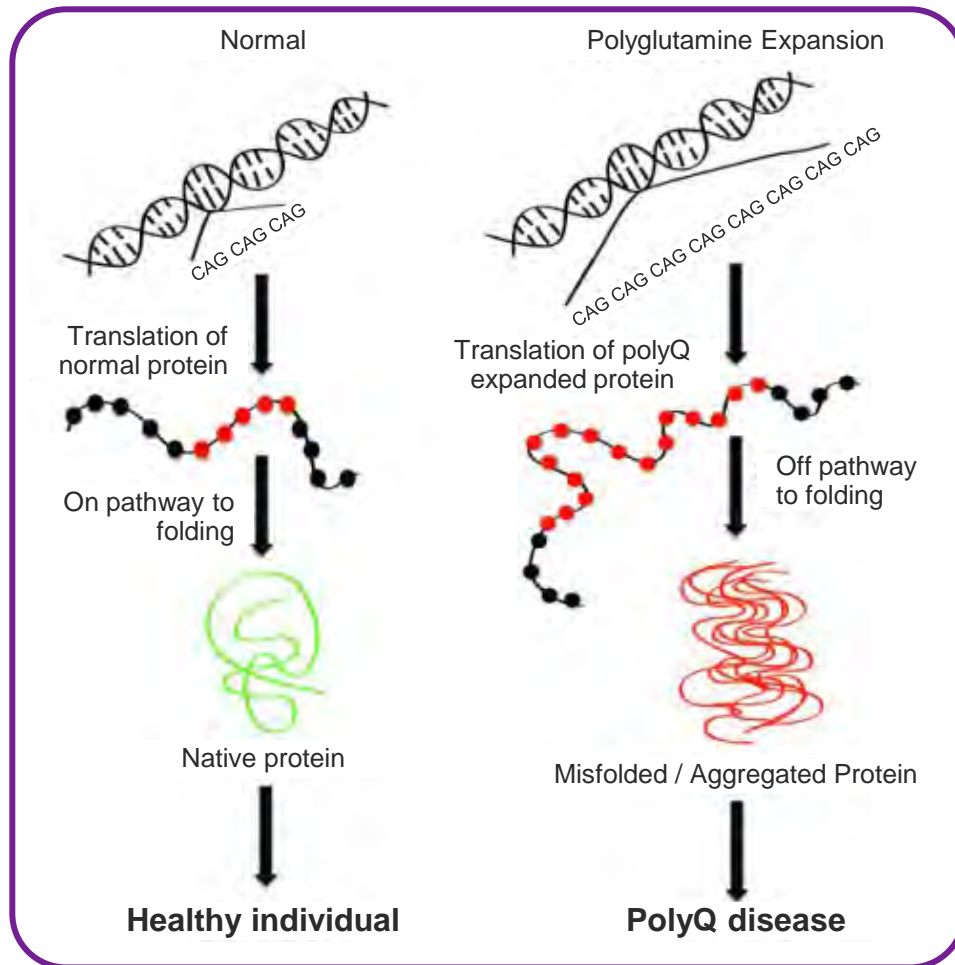
**No Effective
Treatments**

**Ongoing
Phase 1b/2a
Clinical Trial**

**Potential to
Treat Other
PolyQ
Diseases**

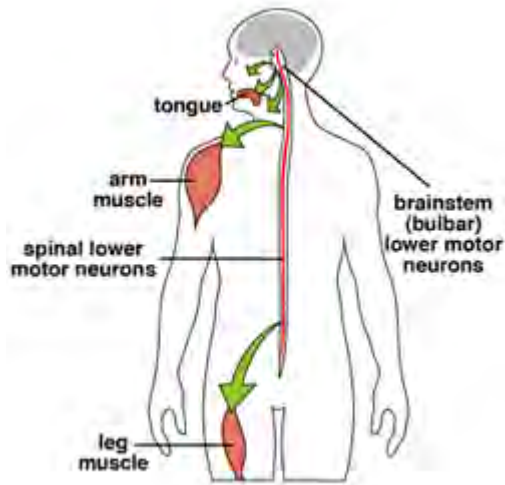
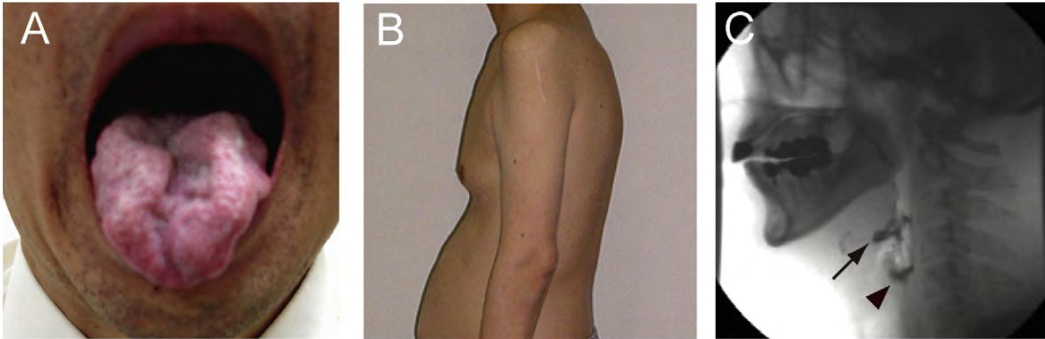
**AJ201 was licensed from AnnJi Pharmaceutical in Q1 2023
with an impressive preclinical and clinical package**

SBMA is a polyglutamine (PolyQ) disease, which is characterized by mutant protein aggregation and progressive neurodegeneration



- At least nine neurodegenerative diseases (NDD) are caused by the expansion of CAG repeats encoding polyglutamine (polyQ) tracts in affected genes, resulting in aggregation of the mutant proteins in brain and other tissues
- Misfolded / aggregated protein causes toxicity as well as nerve and muscle death
- PolyQ diseases include:
 - Huntington's disease (HD)
 - Dentato-rubro-pallido-luysian atrophy (DRPLA)
 - Six types of spinocerebellar ataxias ((SCAs) 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 17)
 - Spinal and Bulbar Muscular Atrophy (SBMA)

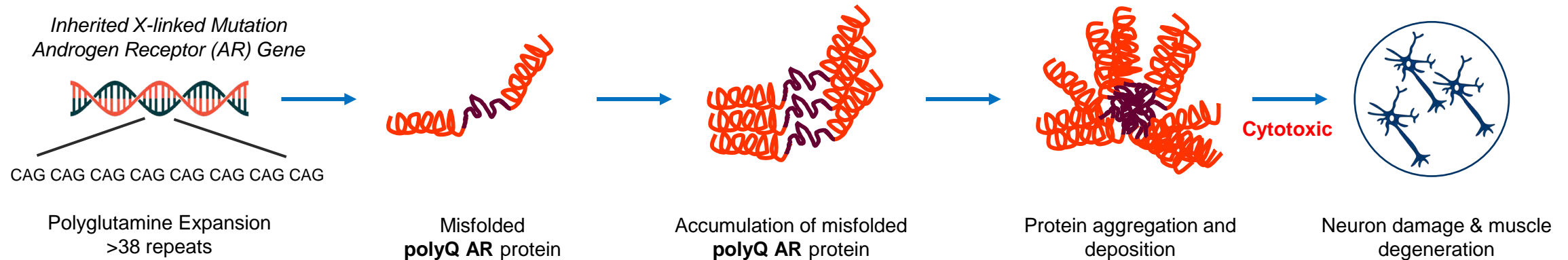
SBMA affects multiple organ systems with symptoms worsening over time



- SBMA is an X-linked polyQ disease, which results in only men developing the full spectrum of symptoms
- Although there is a range of cited prevalence rates in the literature, a recent study used genetic analysis to estimate disease prevalence of 1:6,887 males¹.
- Age of onset of the disease ranges from 18-64
- Weakening of the bulbar muscles affects chewing, speech and swallowing; SBMA also affects muscles in the limbs, leading to difficulty walking and injury caused by falling
- No FDA approved treatment for SBMA exists; patients are currently managed with physical therapy, steroids, and pain management

AJ201 is a pleiotropic small molecule that may treat SBMA by enhancing mutant protein degradation and decreasing neuroinflammation

SBMA disease pathway



AJ201 potential therapeutic activity

Mutant Androgen Receptor (AR)
Degradation

Nrf1 Pathway Activation

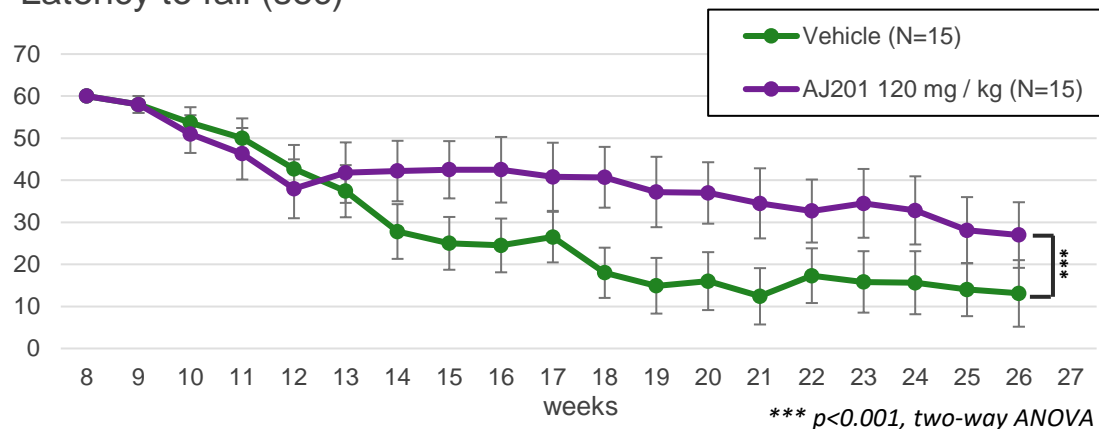
Nrf2 Pathway Activation

The development of AJ201 is supported by preclinical efficacy data in SBMA models

AJ201 led to improved motor function in symptomatic animals compared with vehicle control

Grip test in SBMA disease mouse model (AR97Q)

Latency to fall (sec)



AJ201 oral gavage 120 mg/kg QD

Grip test once a week

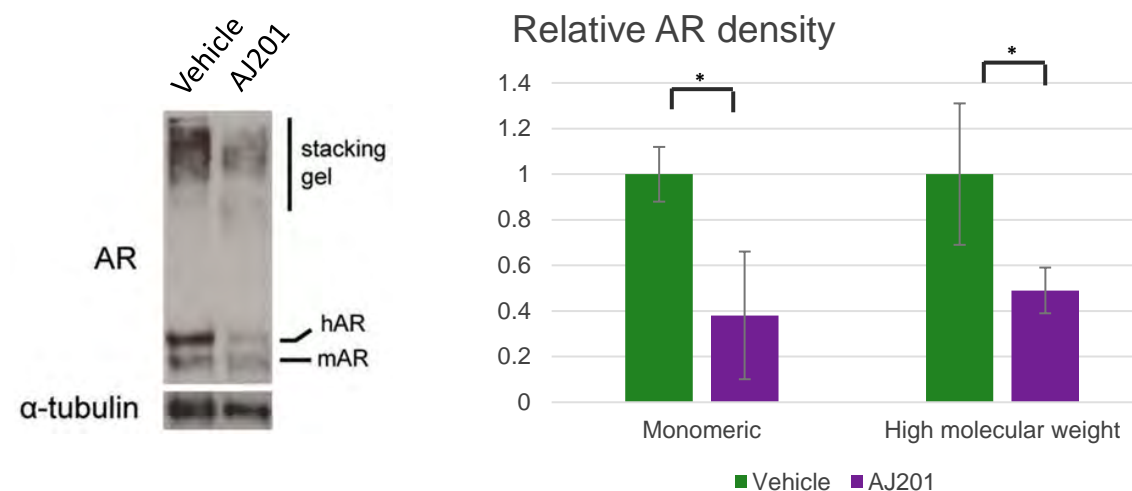


After birth

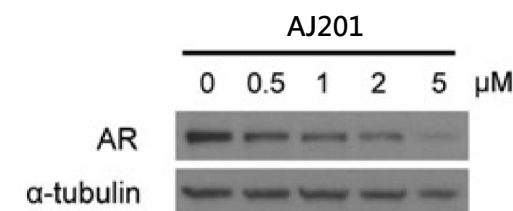
onset

10 16 26 week

AJ201 reduced levels and accumulation of the mutant AR protein in mouse muscle tissues



AJ201 enhanced degradation of mutant AR in SBMA patient fibroblasts

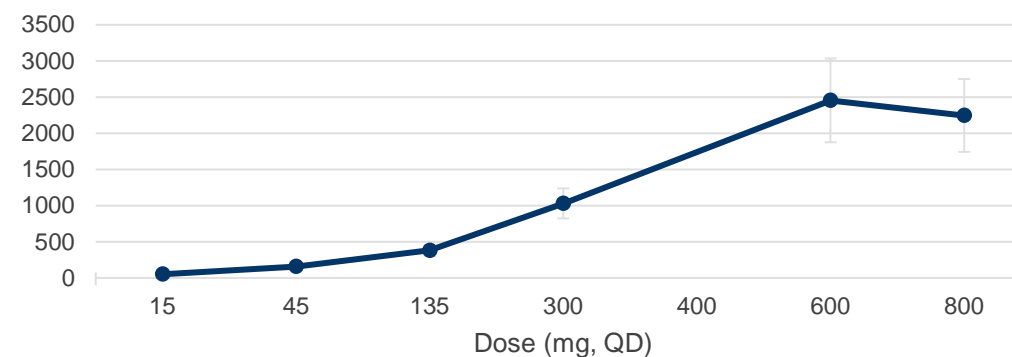


The Phase 1 SAD and MAD in healthy volunteers showed a favorable pharmacokinetic and safety profile

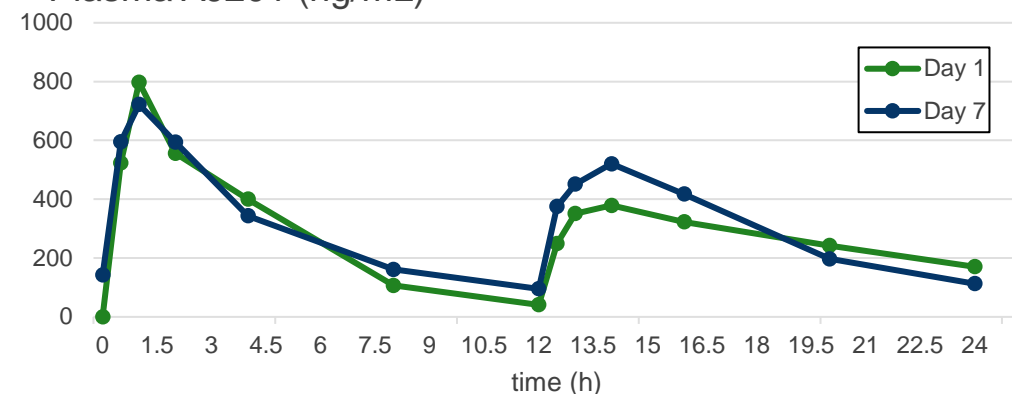
SAD and MAD* study overview

- A total of 72 subjects enrolled; no subjects were withdrawn due to safety concerns
- Well-tolerated with no serious adverse events (SAEs)
- Treatment-emergent AEs observed: 84% mild, 15% moderate, and 0.5% severe
- No significant food effect on drug absorption
- Dose-proportional exposure over 40 folds of dose range from 15 mg to 600 mg; drug absorption plateaued above 600 mg; No drug accumulation over repeated daily treatment

SAD cohorts
 AUC_{0-last} (hr*ng/mL)



MAD cohort 9
Plasma AJ201 (ng/mL)

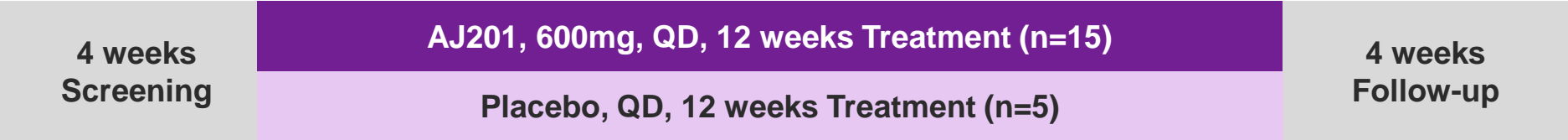


Phase 1b/2a study of AJ201 in SBMA patients is expected to read out top-line data in 2024

Phase 1b/2a multicenter double blind randomized clinical trial overview

Primary Objective	Assessing the safety, tolerability of AJ201 in subjects with clinically and genetically defined SBMA
Secondary Objective	Assessing the pharmacokinetics (PK), and pharmacodynamics (PD) of AJ201 in skeletal muscles
Exploratory Objective	To evaluate the proposed clinical assessments in subjects with SBMA as potential clinical outcome measures for future Phase II and III efficacy studies
Enrollment	20 early SBMA patients of ≥18 years old in the US
Regimen	Oral administration of 600 mg once daily for 12 weeks with 4 weeks follow-up
Six sites	Stanford University (Dr. John Day), University of California, Irvine (Dr. Tahseen Mozaffar), National Institutes of Health (Dr. Chris Grunsiech), Mayo Clinic Jacksonville (Dr. Bjorn Oskarsson), Mayo Clinic Rochester (Dr. Eric Sorenson), Washington University in St. Louis (Dr. Alan Pestronk)

Phase 1b/2a study design



Hypothesis: AJ201 reduces the levels of mutant AR proteins and activate antioxidant response in muscles. This might translate into clinical benefits in SBMA patients in future efficacy study of longer treatment duration and larger population

AJ201 is the lead clinical program targeting SBMA

Product	Developer	MoA	Preclinical	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Approved
Leuprorelin	Takeda	Gonadotropin releasing hormone stimulants					<i>Japan only & Limited efficacy</i>
AJ201	AnnJi	Activation of Nrf1 / Nrf2 and promotion of AR degradation					
NIDO361	Nido Biosciences	AR BF3 modulator					
AAV-miRNA	University of Pennsylvania	Gene therapy to knockdown mutant AR					

AJ201 has orphan disease designations to enable a robust market presence

Orphan drug status granted

Indication	US FDA	EMA
SBMA	✓	✓
Huntington's disease	✓	
Spinocerebellar ataxia	✓	

Intellectual property overview

- Orphan drug designation (ODD) provides 7 years of market exclusivity in the US and 10 years in the EU
- Patents to provide market protection for other PolyQ diseases through 2040

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AJ201

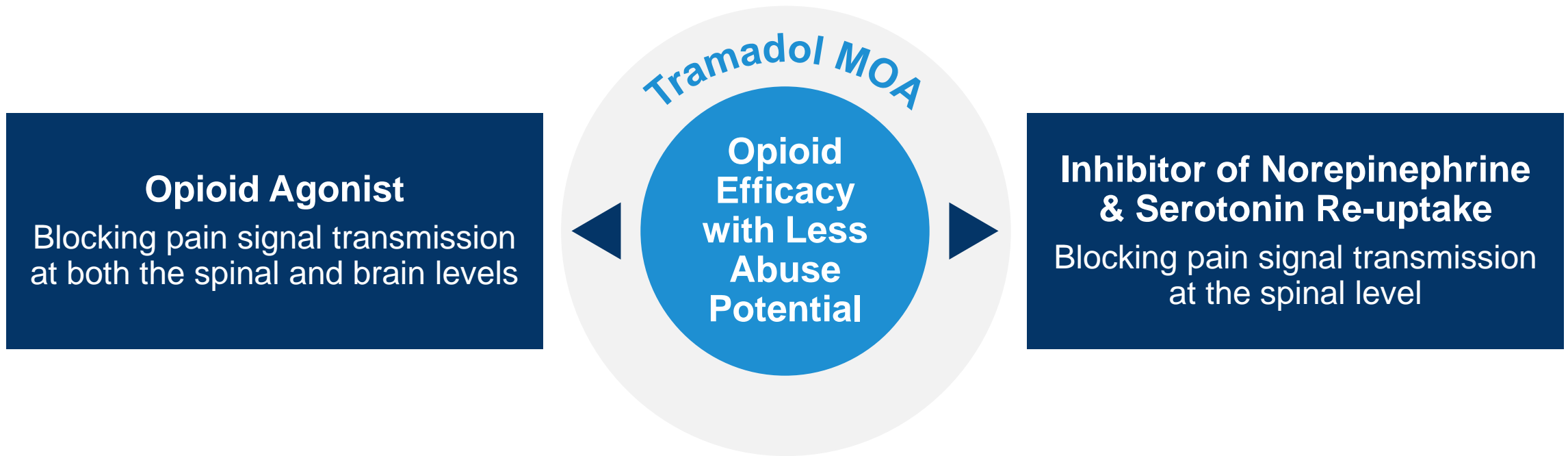
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IV Tramadol

3

BAER-101

Tramadol has a unique dual mechanism of action among IV analgesics



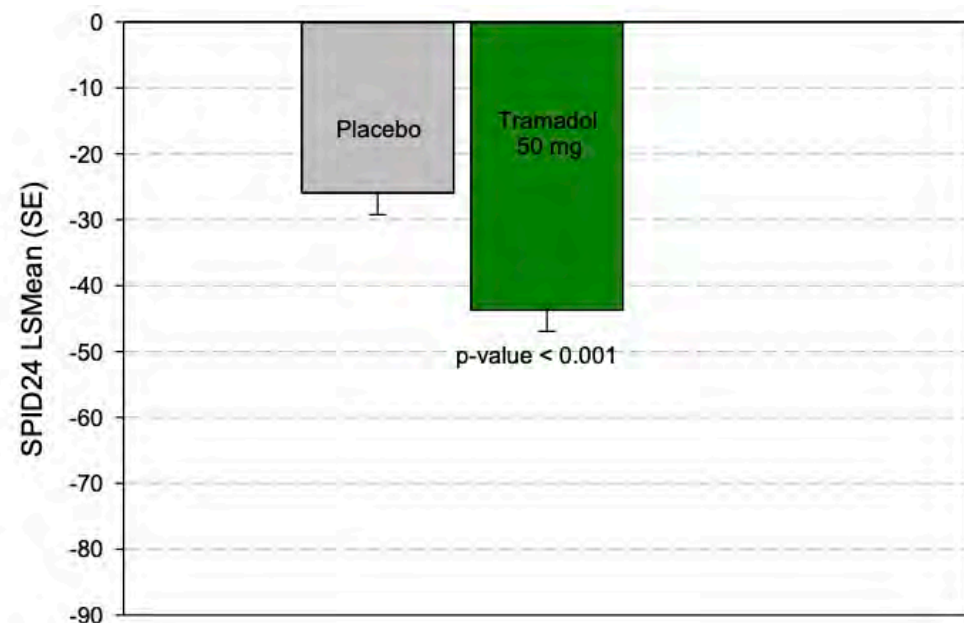
Schedule IV versus Conventional Narcotics (Schedule II)

**IV Tramadol has been safely used in Europe for 30 years –
Approximately 370 million doses were administered in Europe from 2010 to 2019**

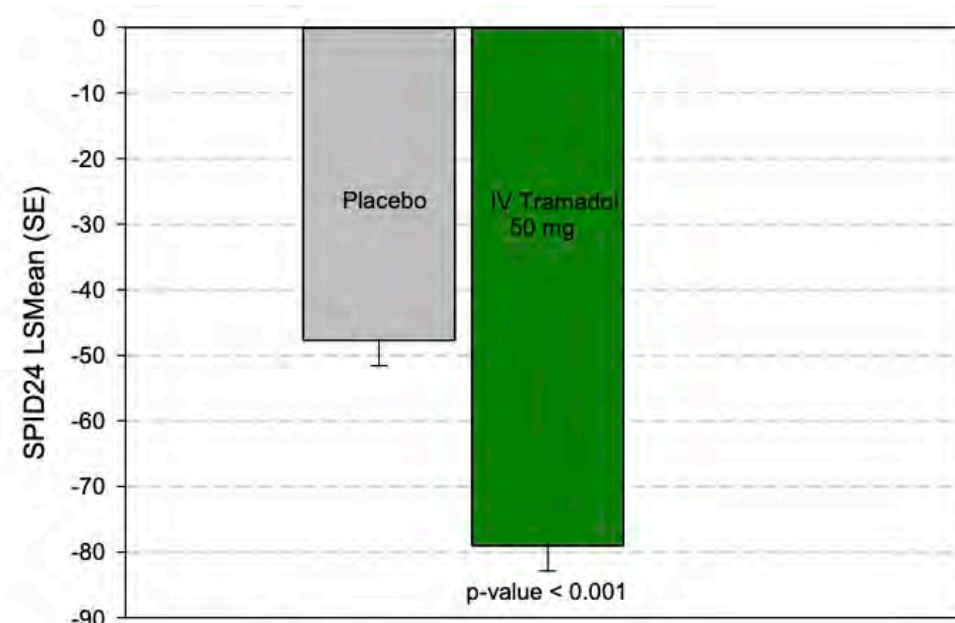
Safety and efficacy profiles have been demonstrated in two Phase 3 trials in over 700 patients

Both pain relief study models show benefit of Tramadol over placebo

Study AVE-901-102 (Bunionectomy) SPID24



Study AVE-901-103 (Abdominoplasty) SPID24



p-value is comparing IV tramadol to placebo.

IV Tramadol 50 mg achieved primary endpoint and all key secondary endpoints

Regulatory history and now a path forward for IV Tramadol NDA

2019

December 2019: We submitted a New Drug Application (“NDA”) for IV Tramadol and received a Complete Response Letter (CRL) from the FDA in October 2020.

2021

February 2021: We addressed the manufacturing issue identified in the CRL and resubmitted the NDA for IV Tramadol.

June 14, 2021: We announced that we had received a second CRL from the FDA regarding our NDA for IV Tramadol. While efficacy and safety endpoints were met in clinical trials, the FDA expressed a desire for additional safety data related to opioid stacking, which was not directly addressed in the two Phase 3 trials.

2022

August 9, 2022: We met with the FDA to discuss a study design to address the agency’s concern regarding opioid stacking, when rescue medicine is required in addition to IV tramadol, for patients with acute pain in the hospital monitored post surgical clinical setting.

We received the meeting minutes, and the FDA stated that the proposed new study design appears reasonable and seems to address many of their concerns.

The Company intends to continue the dialogue with the FDA and submit a detailed protocol to gain alignment on a single safety study – the outcomes of this study could form the basis for resubmission of the NDA for IV tramadol

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AJ201

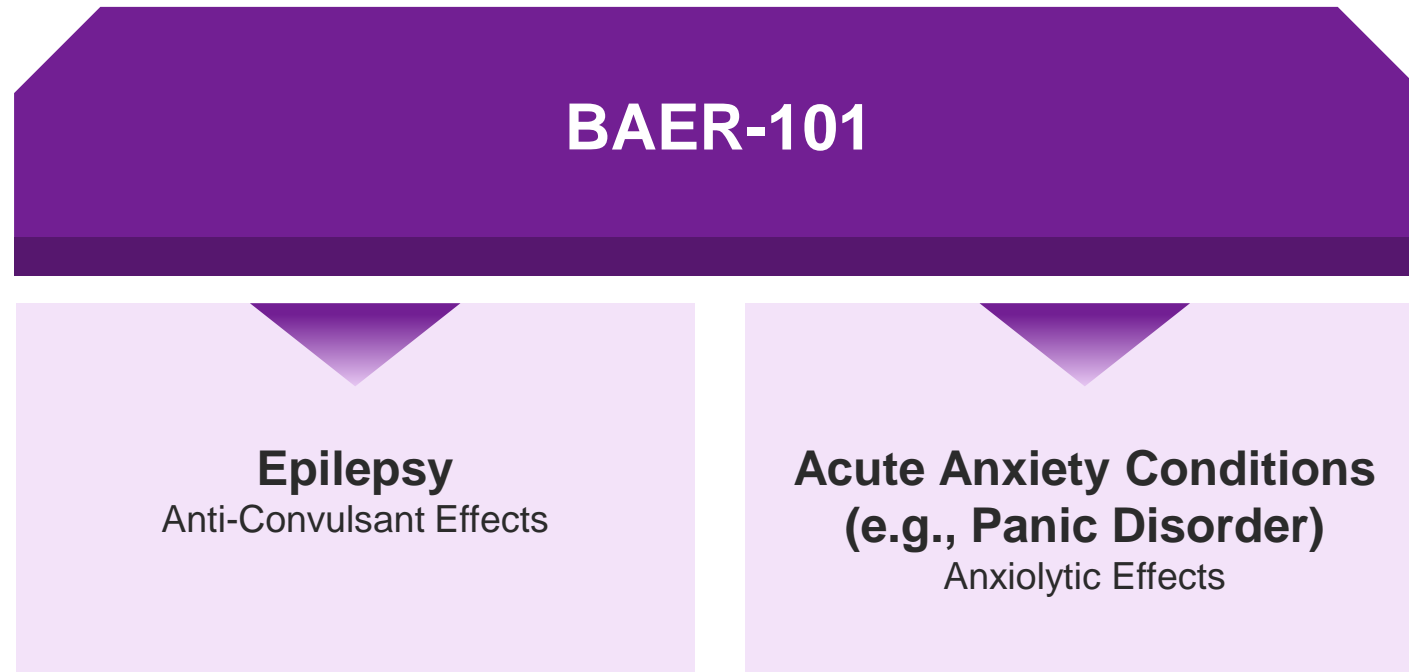
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IV Tramadol

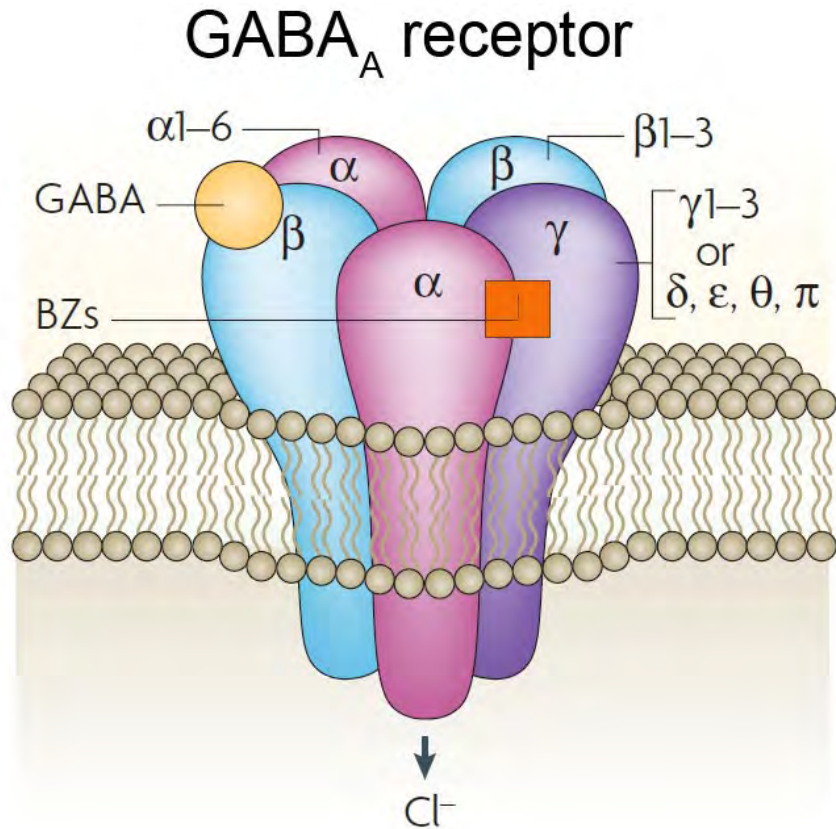
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BAER-101

BAER-101 is being developed for epilepsy and acute anxiety



BAER-101 is a selective GABA α receptor agonist that produces anticonvulsant and anxiolytic activity



- GABA receptors are the major inhibitory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain
- GABA receptors have three major subunits α β γ , which are organized into a pentameric structure
- Each subunit has multiple subtypes (e.g., $\alpha 1$, $\alpha 2$, $\alpha 3$, $\alpha 5$), and these have different dominant functions

BAER-101 targets GABA $\alpha 2$ and $\alpha 3$ subtypes more than $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 5$, which should have important clinical consequences

BAER-101 may have a more tolerable side effect profile compared to nonselective benzodiazepines due to greater GABA subtype selectivity

Predicted effect of targeting GABA_A subtypes

Therapeutic Effect		GABA _A subtypes			
		α1	α2	α3	α5
Positive	Anti-convulsant	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	
	Anxiolysis		✓✓	✓✓	
	Analgesia		✓✓	✓	✓✓
	Muscle Relaxation		✓✓	✓✓	
Negative	Sedation	✓✓			
	Cognitive Impairment	✓✓			✓✓
	Tolerance	✓✓			✓
	Addiction	✓✓	✓		

Benzodiazepines

- Benzodiazepines (BZDs) are **non-selective** agonists of the alpha subunits α1, α2, α3 and α5
- BZDs have an extensive adverse event profile that can limit the dose and its effectiveness: somnolence, sedation, cognitive impairment, overuse, misuse and addiction

VS

BAER-101

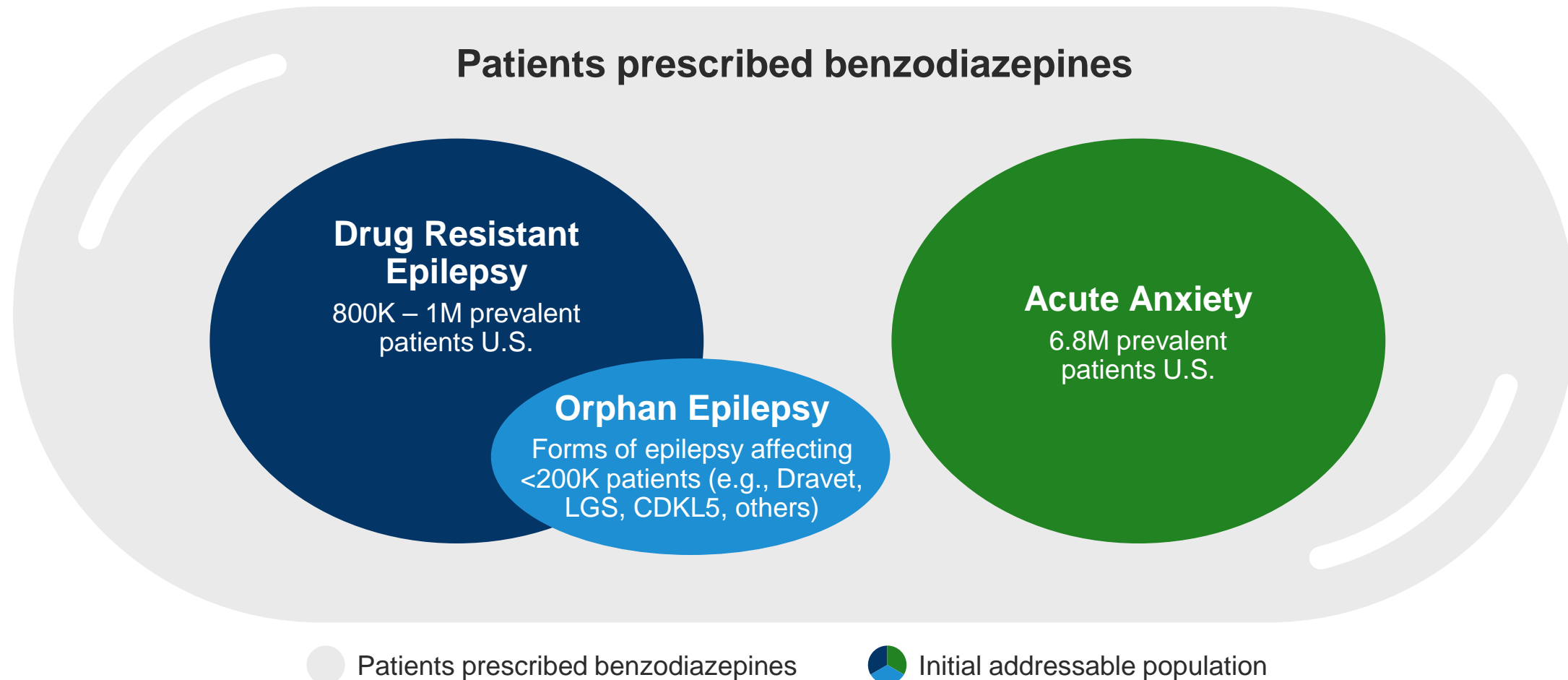
- BAER-101 is a **selective agonist** at the α2 and α3 subunits
- The goal of BAER-101 is to provide anticonvulsant and anxiolytic activity by minimizing adverse events and risk of tolerance and abuse

Epilepsy and acute anxiety patients are prescribed benzodiazepines, but have significant unmet needs for therapies with improved safety profiles

	Epilepsy	Acute Anxiety Conditions
U.S. Prevalence	3 - 4M patients (~65M patients worldwide)	~6M patients (~360M patients with any anxiety condition worldwide)
Disease	Epilepsy is a chronic disease that manifests as recurrent seizures from abnormal electrical discharge in the brain	Panic disorder is a common form of an acute anxiety disorder manifesting as frequent panic attacks unrelated to specific situations
Treatment	Use of one or more anti-epileptic drugs (e.g., benzodiazepines are a class of anti-epileptic drugs that are used to treat seizures)	Combination of cognitive behavioral therapy and pharmacotherapy (e.g., benzodiazepines, tricyclics, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, and serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors)
Unmet Need	Benzodiazepines are effective, but not well tolerated due to significant side effects including sedation, cognitive impairment, ataxia and addiction	

BAER-101 can target the large market of patients prescribed BZDs by targeting drug resistant epilepsy, orphan epilepsy, or acute anxiety

Addressable market



BAER-101 has a compelling profile to address this market



**Selective
in vitro profile**

**Preclinical
disease model
efficacy**

**Preclinical
disease model
safety and
reduced abuse
liability**

**High receptor
occupancy**

**Safety
in humans
demonstrated
in clinical
trials in
>700 patients**

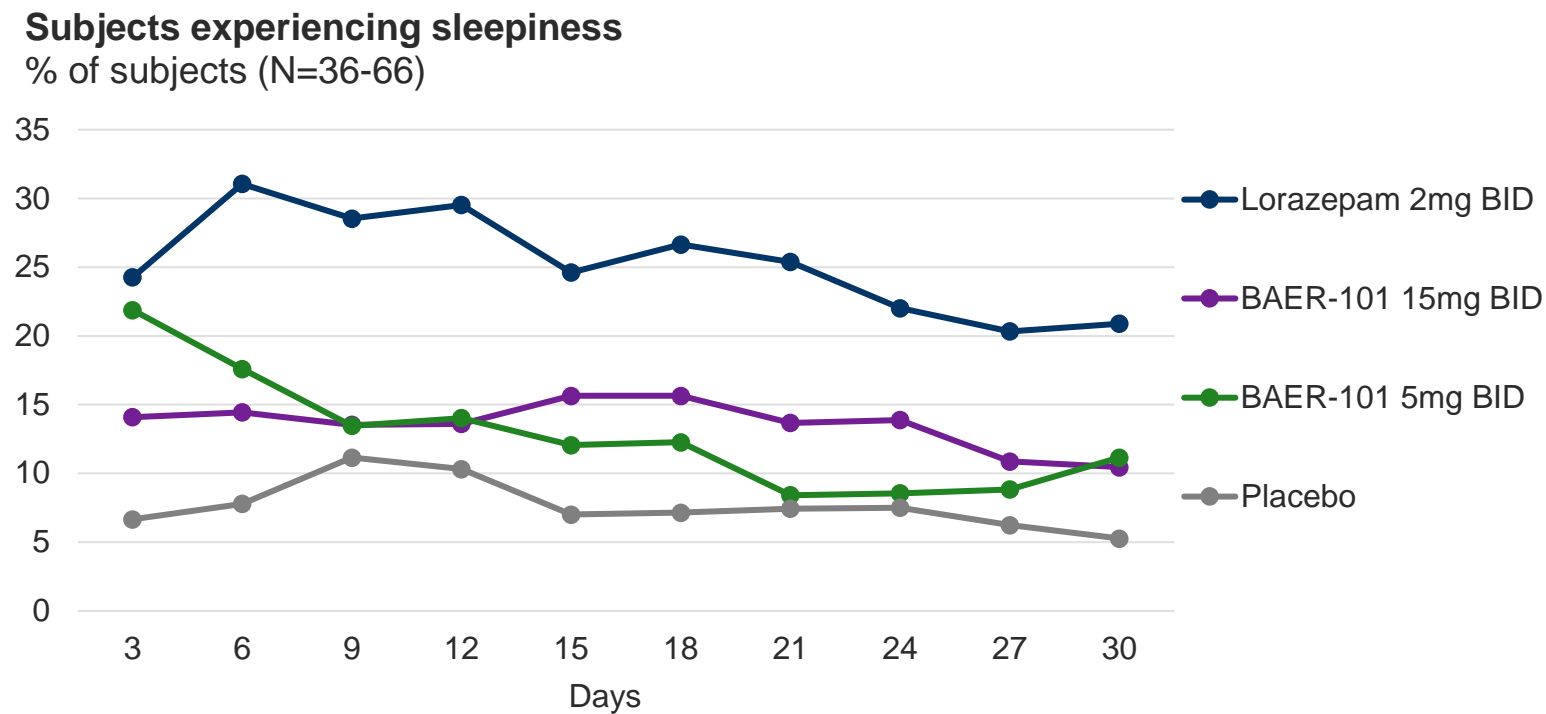
**BAER-101 was licensed from AstraZeneca (where it was called AZD7325)
in December 2019 with an extensive preclinical and clinical package**

AstraZeneca completed 10 clinical studies and demonstrated safety across trials at selected doses

- BAER-101/AZD7325 was tested in over 700 subjects (healthy volunteers and patients)
- Side effects were mild or moderate with the most common side effects being dizziness and somnolence
- In two Phase 2 studies, BAER-101 was tested in patients with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), but missed the primary endpoint
 - A sub analysis of the data with removal of dropouts and non-compliant patients (as measured by drug plasma levels), showed a dose-related anxiolytic signal and a correlation between average exposure and efficacy
 - Further, Cerevel's darigabat (a similar molecule) also missed the primary endpoint in the truncated GAD study and showed promising results in two Phase 1b studies in epilepsy and acute anxiety
- BAER-101 was also tested in a human abuse liability study where risk abuse with BAER-101 appeared lower than lorazepam (a BZD)

Clinical studies demonstrate positive sedation and cognition effects

Example: subset analysis from Phase 2 generalized anxiety study



Compared to the benzodiazepine lorazepam, two dosing regimens of BAER-101 led to less sedation as captured by the measurement of sleepiness

We plan to initiate two Phase 1b studies that have the potential to translate well into later development programs

Epilepsy: Photosensitivity Study

- The epilepsy photosensitivity model is a clinical translational model that provides proof-of-principle for antiepileptic activity in early clinical development
- Testing new antiepileptic drugs in this clinical model can provide data that translates well into larger and other epilepsy populations

WARNING!

The following contains bright, flashing lights and/or imagery that may cause discomfort and/or seizures for those with photosensitivity epilepsy.
Viewer discretion is advised.

Acute Anxiety: Hypercapnia CO2 Inhalation Model

- The CO2 inhalation challenge is a clinical translational model well-established in both healthy volunteers and in patients with panic disorder that provides proof-of-principle for anxiolytic activity in early clinical development
- The model is sensitive to drugs used to treat anxiety disorders (including benzodiazepines & SSRIs) and emerging new treatments with novel mechanisms



BAER-101 is differentiated from others in the class

Differentiation vs other selective GABA α therapies

Company	Asset	Selectivity	Phase	Indications
Avenue Therapeutics	BAER-101	α 2/3-preferring	Phase 1	Epilepsy and panic disorder
Cerevel (Nasdaq: CERE)	darigabat	α 2/3/5-preferring	Phase 2	Epilepsy and panic disorder
Engrail Therapeutics	ENX101	α 2/3/5-preferring	Phase 1b	Epilepsy
Saniona (OMX: Sanion)	SAN711	α 3-preferring	Phase 1	Migraine and pain
RespireRx (OTC: RSPI)	KRM-II-81	α 2/3-preferring	Preclinical	TBD

- BAER-101 is selective to the α 2/3 receptor subunits and BAER-101 does not have high activity with the α 5 subunit
- Furthest along GABA α compound in clinical development is darigabat from Cerevel, which targets the α 5 subunit in addition to the α 2/3 receptor subunits
 - Targeting the α 5 receptor subunit is associated with tolerance development and this is potentially detrimental to developing a clinically effective drug for chronic use as resistance to the drug can occur over time. In addition, the α 5 receptor subunit is also associated with sedation
 - BAER-101, unlike darigabat, is less likely to lead to treatment resistance and sedation

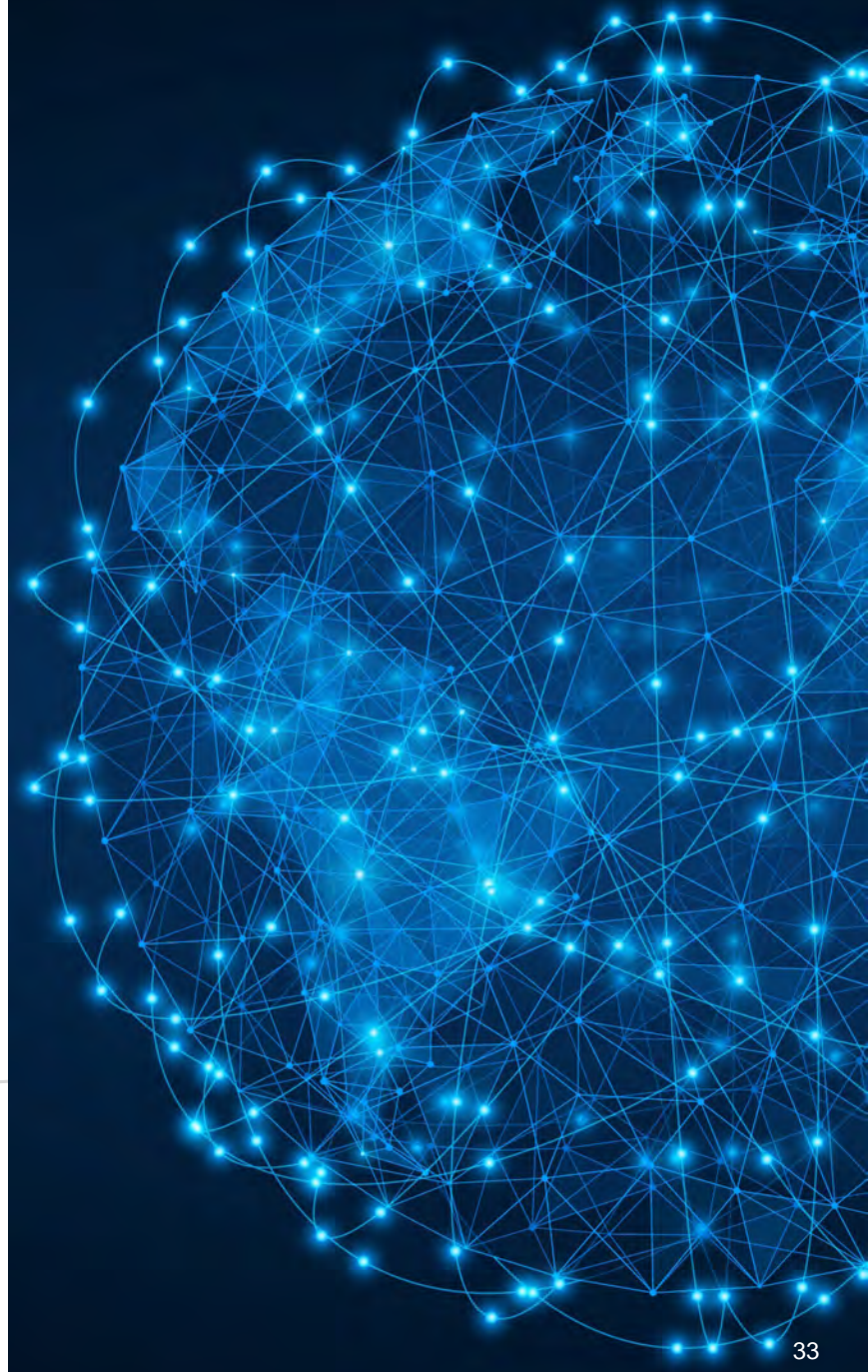
Company Overview

We are searching the world for first-rate neuro / rare disease assets with these characteristics

**Imaging and
Biomarker
Driven
Endpoints**

**Feasible
Clinical
Development
Programs with
Reasonable
Costs**

**Clinical Stage
with Human
Data**



We are led by an experienced management team and board of directors

Management



Alexandra MacLean MD
CEO



David Jin
Interim CFO



Michael Ryan
VP Clinical Operations &
Program Management



Board of Directors

Lindsay Rosenwald MD
CEO, Fortress Biotech

Jay Kranzler MD PhD
CEO, Urica Therapeutics

Neil Herskowitz
Founder, ReGen Capital

Curtis Oltmans
Chief Legal Officer, Fulcrum
Therapeutics

Faith Charles
Partner, Thompson Hine LLP

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