About batoclimab

An Investigational Therapy

At Immunovant, we are pursuing a patient-focused development approach to meet the complex and variable needs of people with autoimmune disease.

- Designed to reduce harmful IgG autoantibodies that may cause debilitating symptoms[1]
- A fully human, monoclonal antibody designed to block FcRn[1]

Understanding autoimmune disease

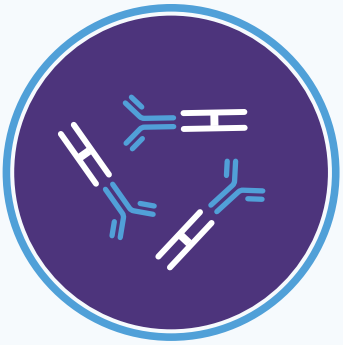
In many autoimmune diseases, harmful IgG autoantibodies attack the body, causing potentially debilitating symptoms[3]

Immunolglobulin G (IgG) antibody

A protein in the immune system that helps identify foreign substances and marks them for destruction by other immune cells[2]

Neonatal Fc receptor (FcRn)

Binds to IgG antibodies to keep them circulating inthe bloodstream[2]



Challenges in treating autoimmune diseases caused by harmful IgG autoantibodies:

- Unpredictability of symptoms that wax and wane[4]
- Side effects from older, broad-spectrum immunosuppresants or steroids may make it difficult to stay on therapy[5–7]
- Treatments don't always sufficiently control symptoms[5]
- Some treatment options require invasive infusions that must be performed by a medical professional [6,8]

Batoclimab has several attributes that may help address patient needs:

- More targeted approach vs. broad-spectrum immunosuppresants[1]
- Observed potency with up to 78% IgG reduction in a Phase 1 study[1]
- Tailored dosing to address varying symptoms across severity and stage of disease[9]
- Subcutaneous injection that may enable self-adminstration[9]

FcRn-targeted therapies may help transform care for people with autoimmune disease.

Batoclimab is currently being studied in multiple autoimmune diseases with high unmet need, including Myasthenia Gravis, Thyroid Eye Disease (TED), Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (CIDP), and Graves' Disease.

Learn more about our goal of reframing expectations in autoimmune disease at **Immunovant.com**

References: References: 1. Collins J et al. Presented at the AAN 2019 Virtual Annual Meeting; May 4-10, 2021: P5-079. **2.** Patel DD, Bussel JB. Neonatal Fc receptor in human immunity: Function and role in therapeutic intervention. *J Allergy Clin Immunol.* 2020;146:467-78. **3.** Silosi, I, et al. The role of autoantibodies in health and disease. *Romanian Journal of Morphology and Embryology*. 2016;57(2 Suppl):633-638. **4.** Gilhus NE et al. Myasthenia gravis. *Nat Rev Dis Primers.* 2019;5(1). **5.** Bacci ED et al. Understanding side effects of therapy for myasthenia gravis and their impact on daily life. *BMC Neurol.* 2019;19:1-13. **6.** Menon D et al. Novel treatments in myasthenia gravis. *Front Neurol.* 2020;11:538:1-12. **7.** Liu D et al. A practical guide to the monitoring and management of the complications of systemic corticosteroid therapy. *Allergy Asthma Clin Immunol.* 2013;9:30:1-25. **8.** Gable KL et al. Antagonism of the neonatal Fc receptor as an emerging treatment for myasthenia gravis. *Front Immunol.* 2019;10:1-9. **9.** Phase 3 Study to Assess the Efficacy and Safety of Batoclimab as Induction and Maintenance Therapy in Adult Participants With Generalized Myasthenia Gravis; NCT05403541. Available at: https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT05403541?term=batoclimab&draw=2&rank=1. Accessed June 7, 2022.

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