

# Interim Analysis of INOpulse Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension Long-Term Extension Study (PAH-201)

September, 2015

# Forward Looking Statements

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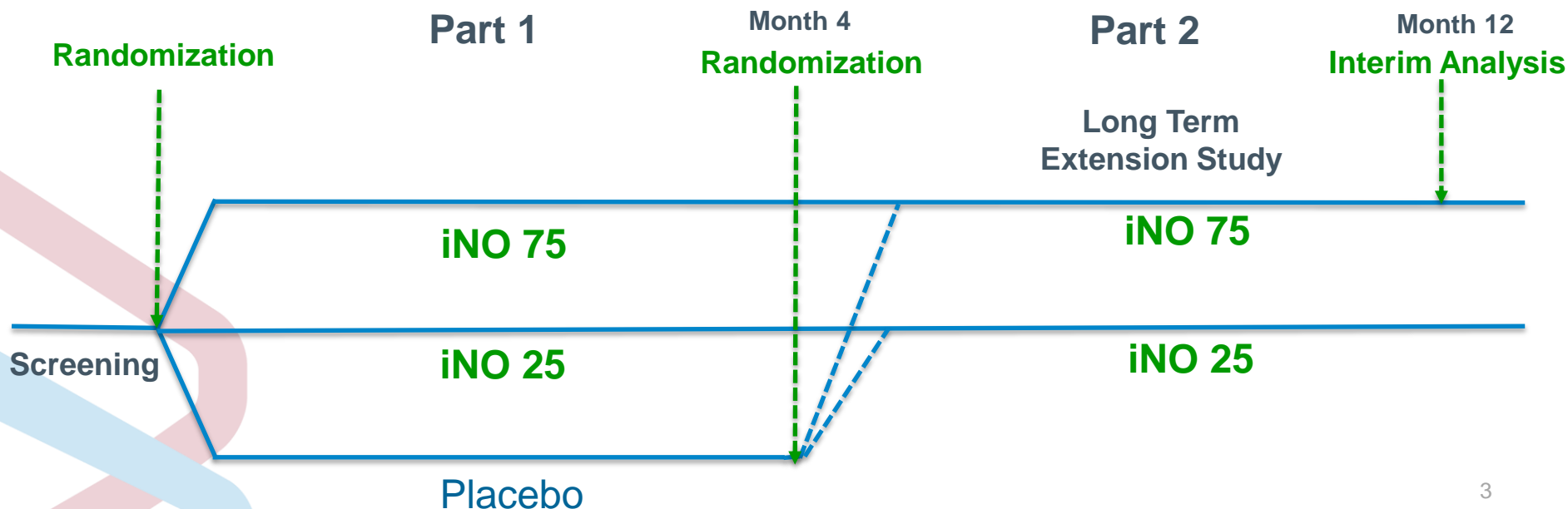
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We may not actually achieve the plans, intentions or expectations disclosed in our forward-looking statements, and you should not place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements. Actual results or events could differ materially from the plans, intentions and expectations disclosed in the forward-looking statements we make due to a number of important factors, including risks and uncertainties relating to: the timing and outcomes of our ongoing and expected clinical trials for our product candidates; our ability to successfully develop, commercialize and market any of our product candidates; our ability to obtain, maintain and enforce intellectual property rights; competition; our reliance on third parties; our ability to obtain necessary financing; and those risk factors discussed in the “Risk Factors” section and elsewhere in our most recent Form 10-K and other periodic filings we make with the SEC.

All forward-looking statements contained in this presentation reflect our current views with respect to future events. We assume no obligation, except as required by applicable law, to update any forward-looking statements publicly, or to update the reasons why actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future.

# Part 2 of INOpulse PAH Phase 2 Study

- Following 16 weeks of blinded therapy (Part 1) placebo subjects were randomized to receive either 25 mcg/kg/IBD per hour (iNO 25) or iNO 75; treated patients remained on assigned dose from Part 1
  - 66 patients completed Part 1
  - 65 of 66 entered the Long Term Extension Study (Part 2)
- An Interim Analysis was performed after 12 months from baseline in Part 1
  - 57 subjects with 6MWD data
  - 42 patients with PVR data
  - Data indicates a clinically significant and sustained benefit for patients on iNO 75 when combined with Long Term Oxygen Therapy (LTOT)
  - iNO was generally well tolerated and safety profile is similar to Part 1



# Data Collected for Analysis by Group

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	6MWD (n)	PVR (n)
<b>iNO 25</b>		
<b>LTOT</b>	16	13
<b>Non-LTOT</b>	10	6
<b>iNO 75</b>		
<b>LTOT</b>	20	14
<b>Non-LTOT</b>	11	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>42</b>

# PAH Therapy at Start of Part 2

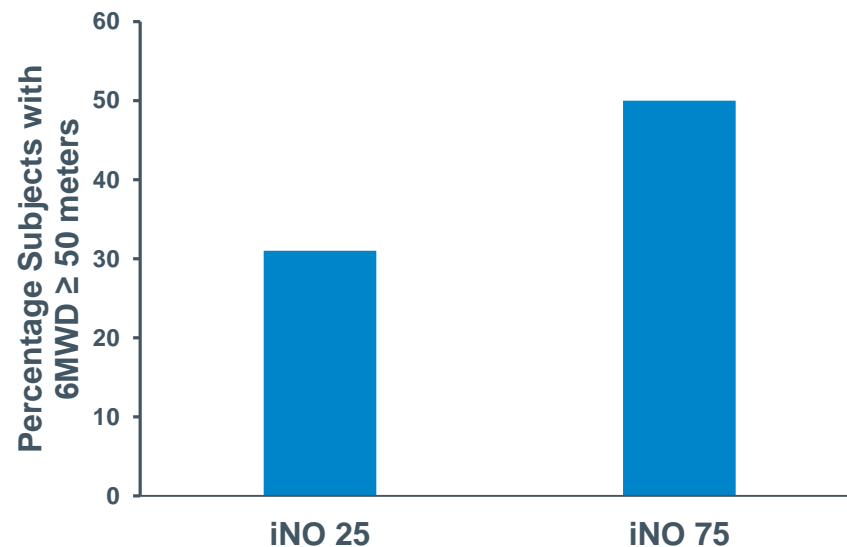
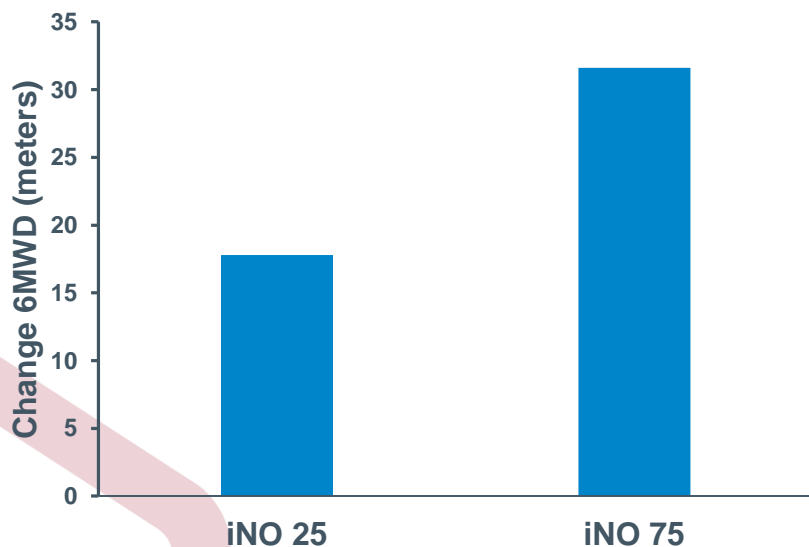
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	<b>iNO 25</b>	<b>iNO 75</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Monotherapy</b>	9 (28%)	7 (21%)	16 (24%)
<b>Dual Therapy</b>	16 (50%)	15 (46%)	31 (48%)
<b>Triple Therapy</b>	7 (22%)	11 (33%)	18 (28%)
<b>IV Prostacyclin</b>	12 (38%)	19 (58%)	31 (48%)

# Change in 6MWD with 8 to 12 months of Treatment with iNO 25 and iNO 75 with LTOT

$\Delta$ 6MWD (meters)	N	Mean	SE
iNO 25	16	17.8	11.8
iNO 75	20	31.6	13.2

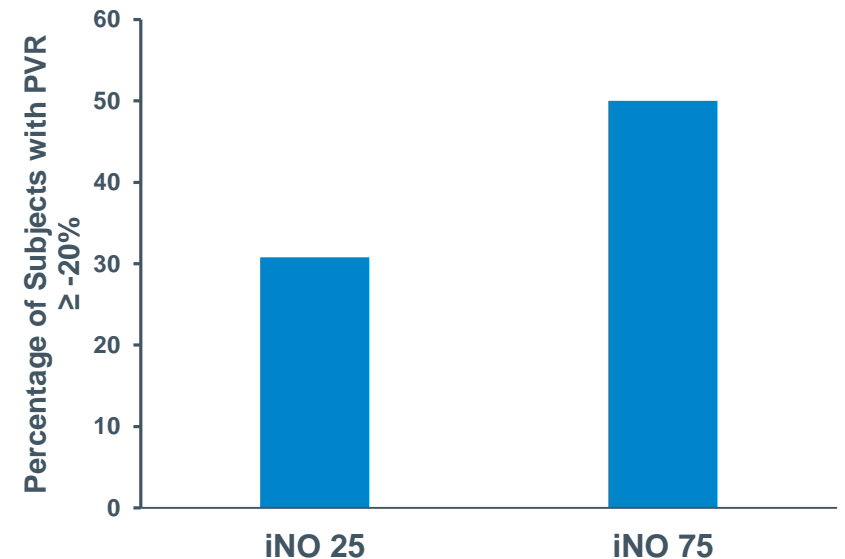
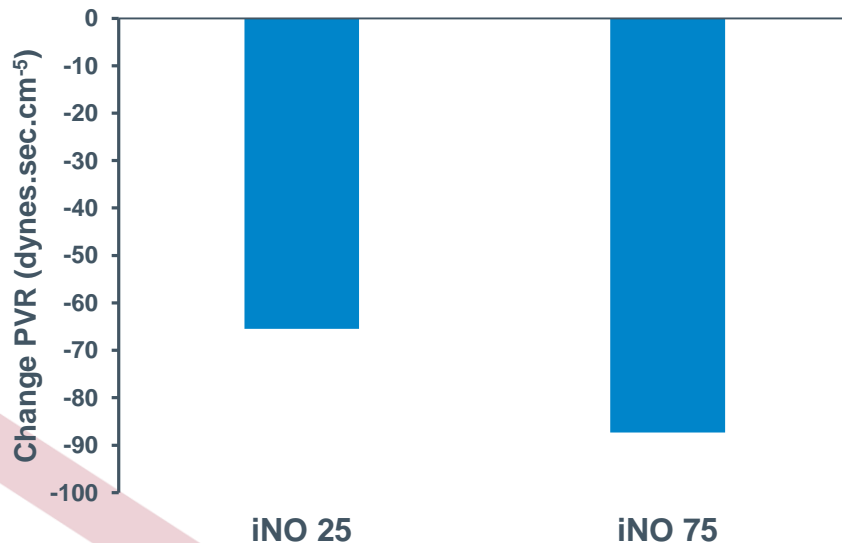
% $\Delta$ 6MWD $\geq$ 50 meters	N	%
iNO 25	16	31.3
iNO 75	20	50



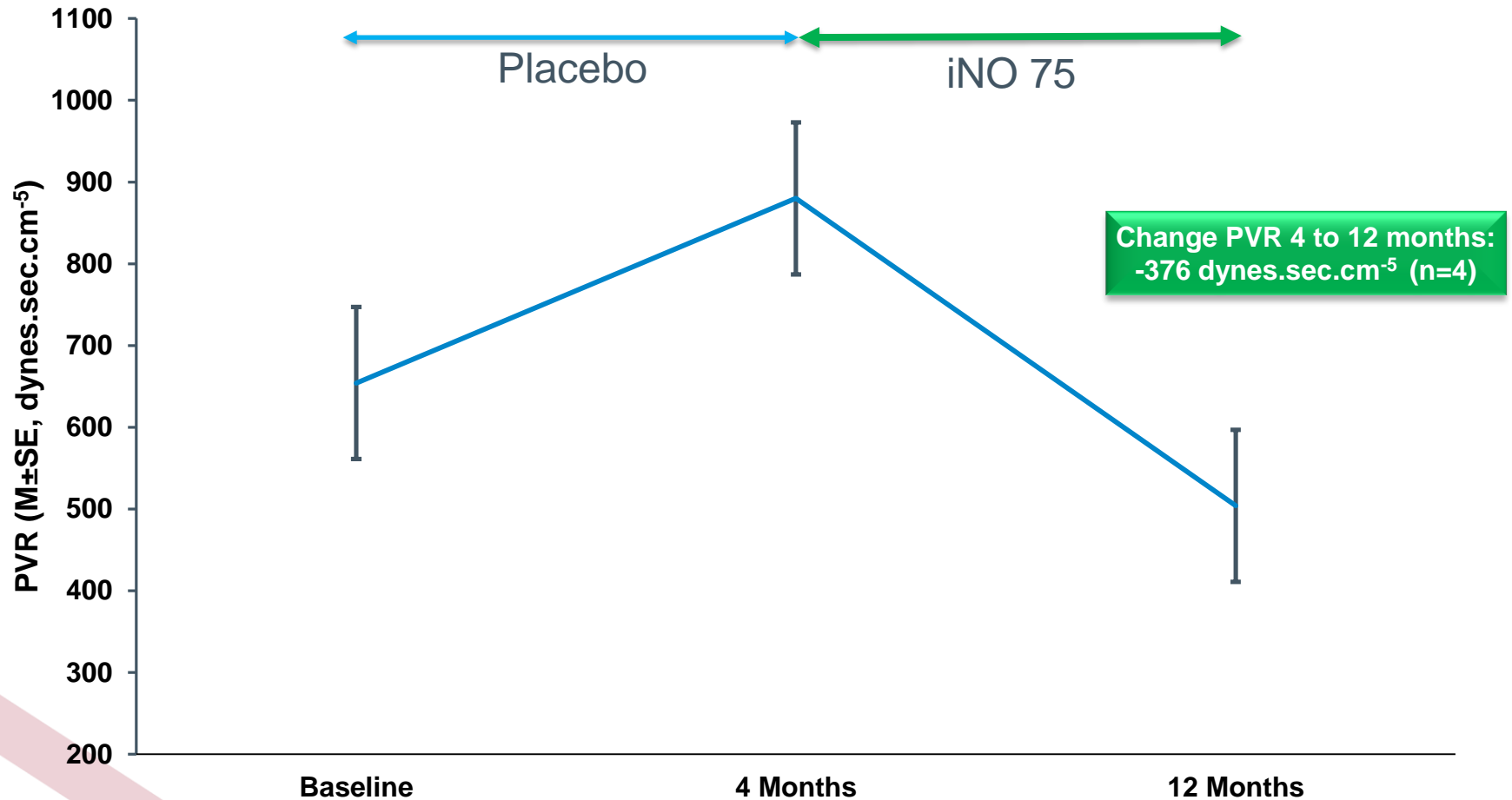
# Change in PVR with 8 to 12 months of Treatment with iNO 25 and iNO 75 with LTOT

$\Delta$ PVR (dynes.sec.cm <sup>-5</sup> )	N	Mean	SE
iNO 25	13	-65.5	48.9
iNO 75	14	-87.3	53.7

Percentage $\Delta$ PVR $\geq$ -20%	N	%
iNO 25	13	30.8
iNO 75	14	50



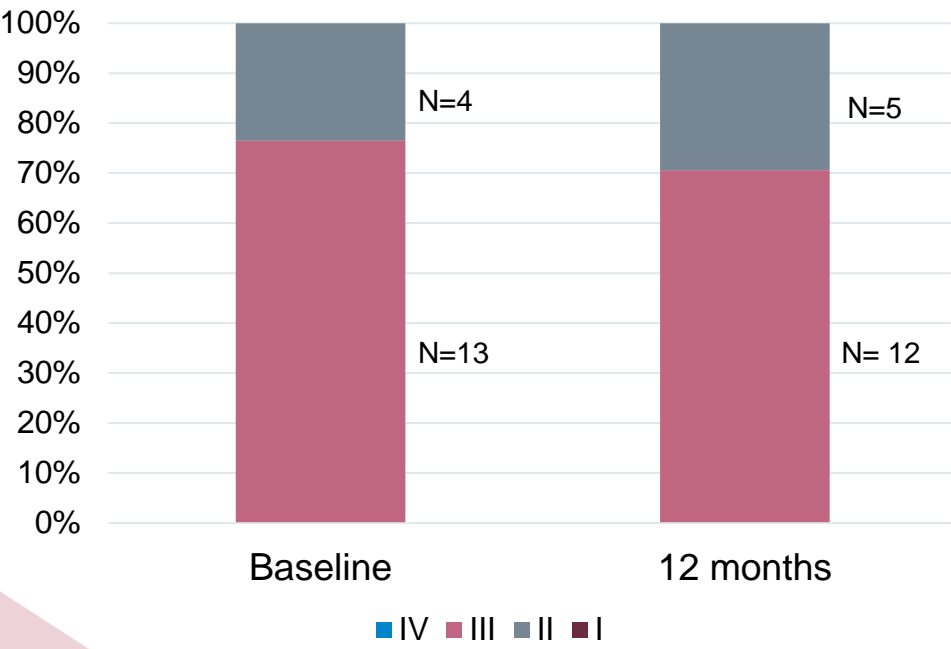
# LTOT Patients on Placebo in Part 1 Who Transferred to iNO 75 Did Particularly Well



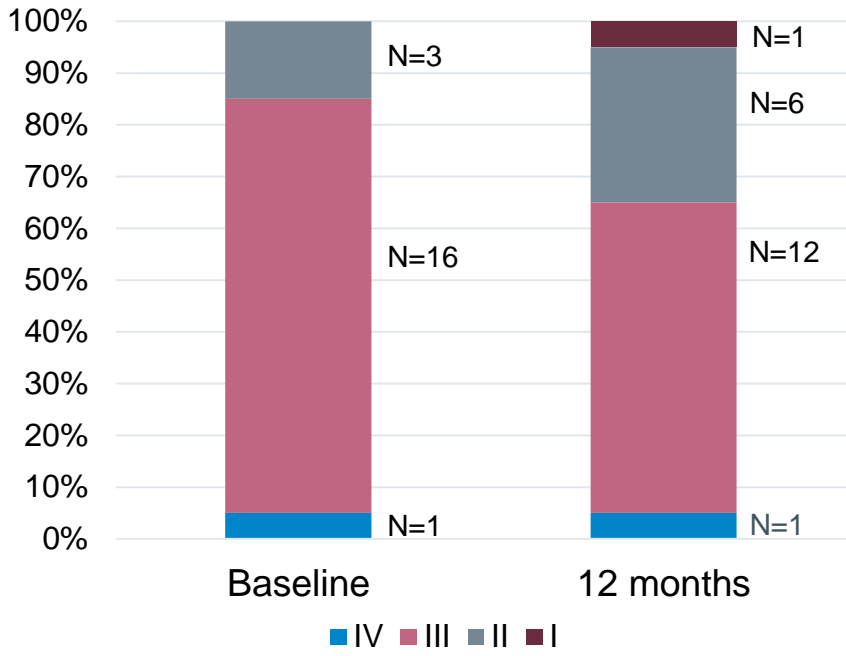


# LTOT Patients on iNO 75 Showed Improvements in WHO Functional Class

iNO 25 in LTOT patients



iNO 75 in LTOT patients



# LTOT Patients on iNO 75 Who Stayed on Therapy for $\geq 12$ hours a Day Improved Even More

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$\Delta$ 6MWD (meters)	N	MEAN	SE
iNO 75 < 12 hrs	9	19.6	21.9
iNO 75 $\geq 12$ hrs	11	41.4	16.4

# Improvements in 6MWD Were Not Correlated with Changes in PAH Therapies

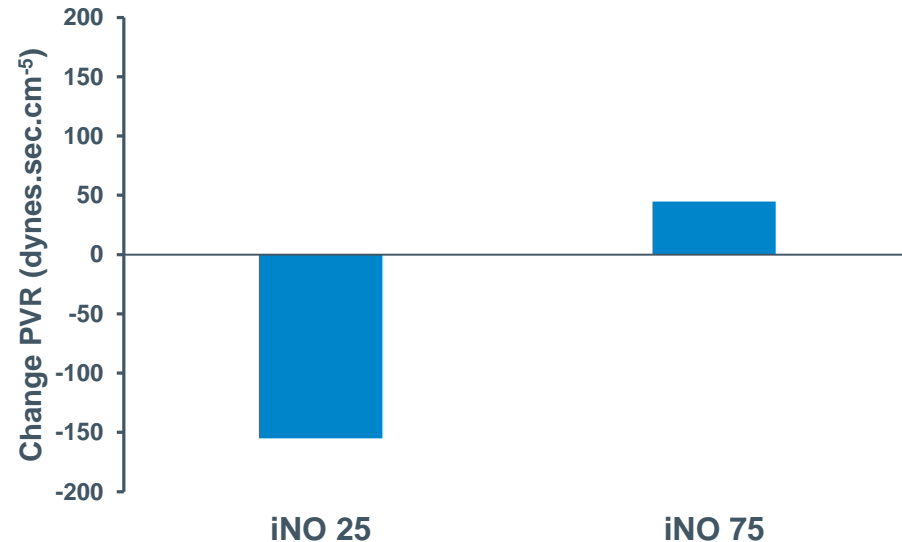
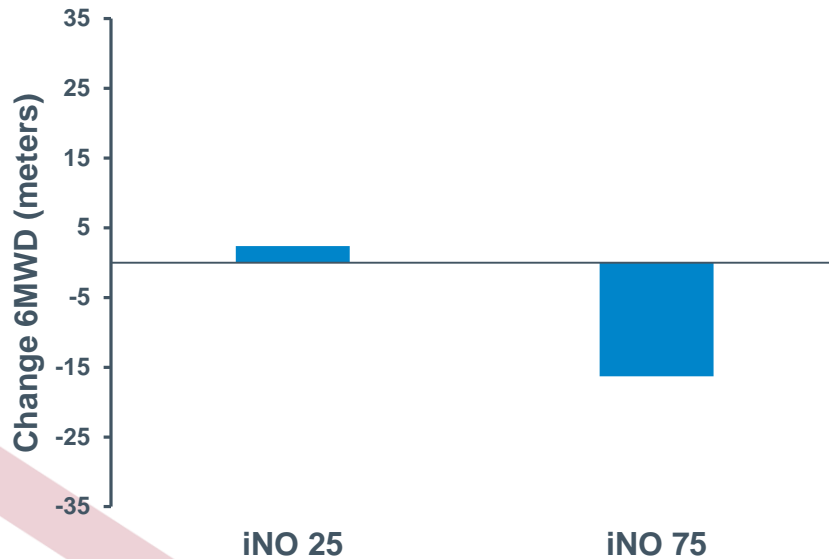
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Medications Added in Part 2	iNO 25	iNO 75
Added 1 oral medication	4	0
Added IV prostacyclin	3	0
10% increase in prostacyclin dose	1	0

# Inconsistent Results for Patients *Not* on LTOT

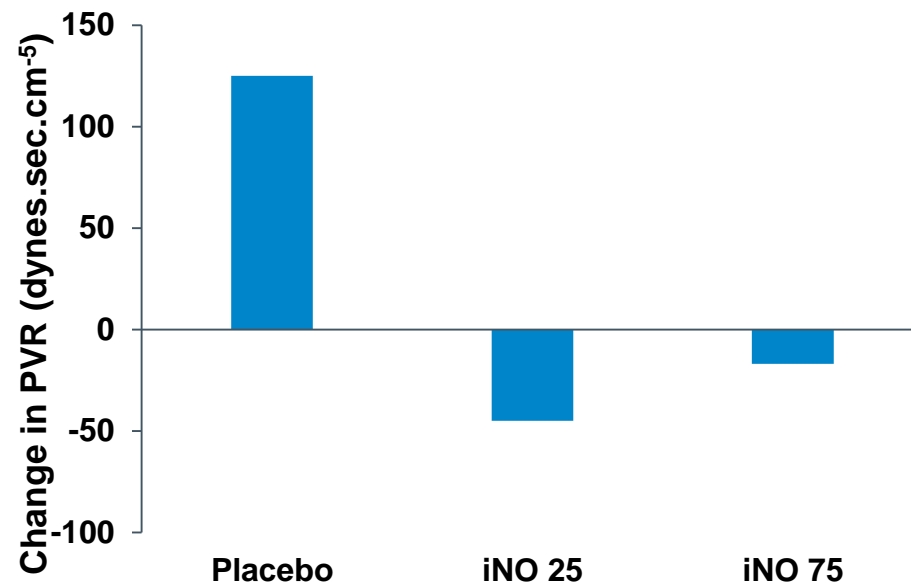
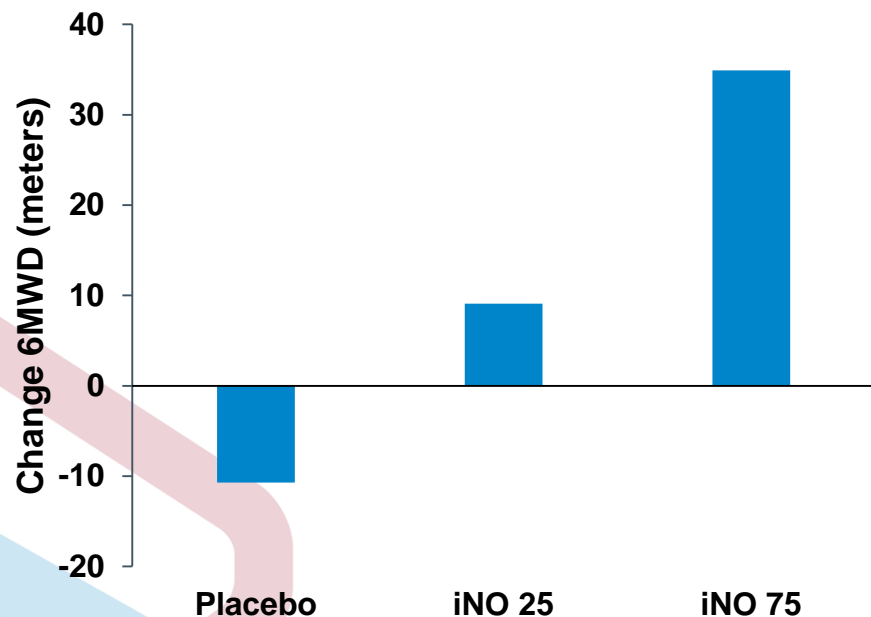
$\Delta$ 6MWD (meters)	N	Mean	SE
iNO 25	10	2.4	22.7
iNO 75	11	-16.3	18.7

$\Delta$ PVR (dynes.sec.cm <sup>-5</sup> )	N	Mean	SE
iNO 25	6	-155	92.5
iNO 75	9	44.8	58.8



# As a Reminder: LTOT Patients on iNO 75 Also Demonstrated Improvement in 6MWD and PVR in Part 1 of the Phase II Study

LTOT Patients	N	6MWD (meters)	PVR (dynes.sec.cm <sup>-5</sup> )
Placebo	10	-10.7	125.5
iNO 25	15	9.1	-47.1
iNO 75	18	34.9	-17.5



\* p<0.05 vs. placebo

# Hypothesis for Phase III Trial

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- **The outcome of this interim analysis supports the hypothesis generated in Part 1 of the Phase 2 study**
  - The optimal benefit of iNOpulse is with the iNO 75 dose in patients on LTOT who stay on the therapy for at least 12 hours each day
- **This is the population that will be studied in the Phase III program for which the FDA recently issued a Special Protocol Assessment (SPA)**
  - The European Medicines Agency (EMA) has also agreed to the protocol, through a Scientific Advice Working Party (SAWP)

# Phase III Protocol

- **Two Trials:**
  - One with 2 arms (iNO 75 and Placebo)
  - One with 3 arms (iNO 75, iNO 50, and Placebo)
  - Each arm will comprise approximately 90 subjects
- **All subjects will be on LTOT**
- **The Primary endpoint is improvement in 6MWD compared to the placebo arm after 16 weeks**
- **The Secondary endpoint is Time to Clinical Worsening (TTCW) with analysis pooled across both trials**
- **Patients will stay on therapy until the last patient last visit**
- **Each trial is 90% powered for a 40 meter improvement in the 6MWD compared to the placebo arm, and for a positive trend on TTCW**
- **Each trial will have a run-in period of 2 weeks to ensure compliance. Subjects who do not stay on the therapy for at least 16 hours a day during this period will be excluded and replaced**

# INOpulse Mark 2 is Substantially Lighter and More Intuitive

## INOpulse DS



- ~8 lbs. in weight
- LCD display with multiple menus/settings designed for use by RT's in hospital
- Needs a backpack or wheeled bag to carry

## INOpulse



Drug and battery indicator

Alarm indicator and silence button

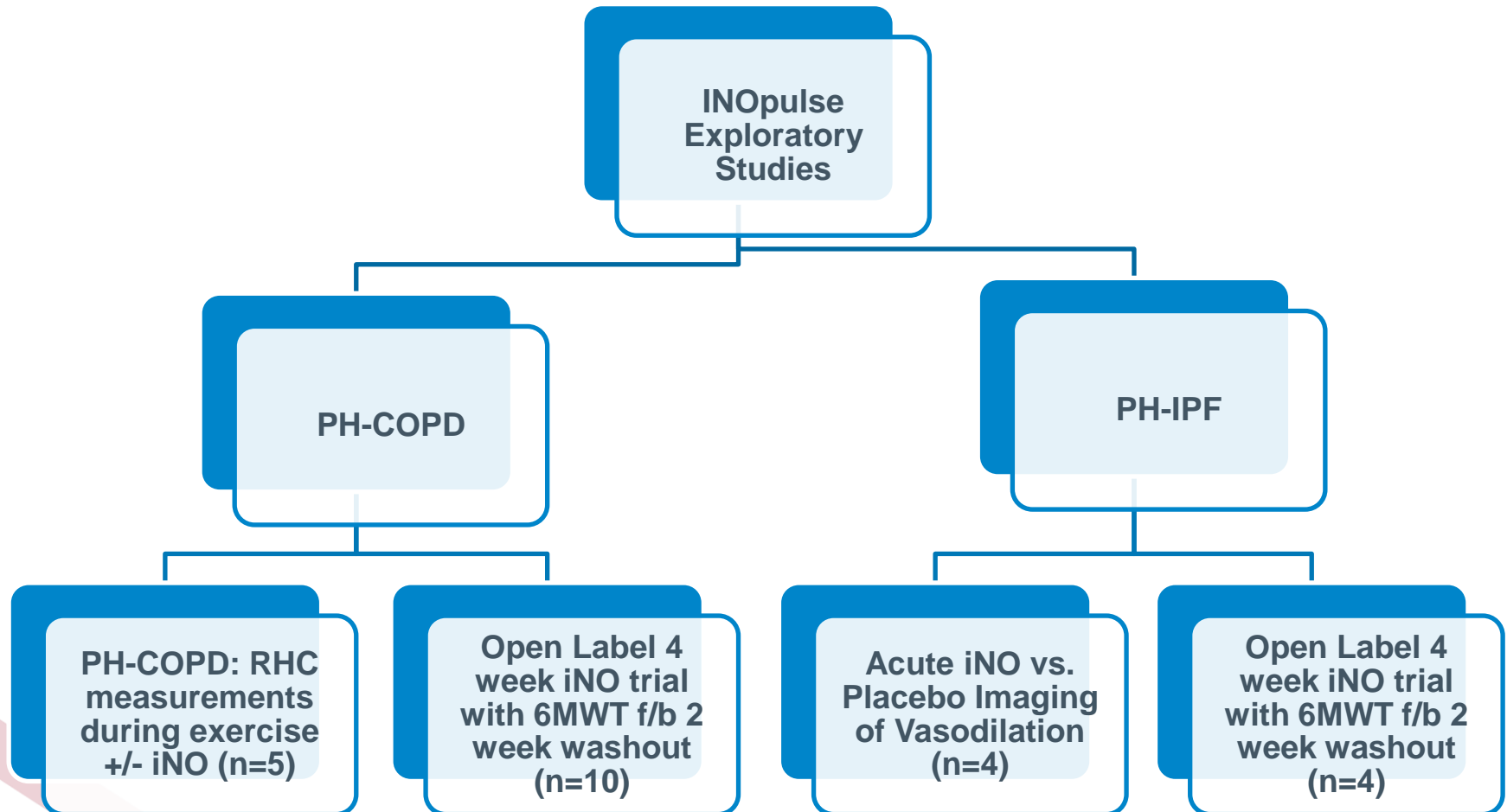
Physicians can set dose and download usage data

- ~2.5 lbs. in weight
- Easy to use user interface
- Fits in small hip/shoulder bag; Per usability testing, patients could carry in purse



# Additional Work Planned in COPD and IPF in 2015/2016

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*THANK YOU*

# Efficacy of Other Approved Drugs for Reference

Ref.	Type of patients	Therapy	Background therapy	Difference from baseline
<b>PAH Specific Background Therapy</b>				
A	NYHA class: III (94%) 12 weeks, n=67	inhaled iloprost	Bosentan	6MWD +29* (m)
B	NYHA class: 98% III, 2% IV 12 weeks, n=235	inhaled treprostinil	bosentan or sildenafil	6MWD +20 (m) (median)
C	WHO Class: II≈32%, III≈65% 16 weeks, n=341	tadalafil	bosentan (subset)	6MWD +19 (m) #
D	WHO Class: II ≈61%, III≈32% 16 weeks, n=587	macitentan	PDE5i or inhaled PGI2	6MWD +12.5(m)
E	WHO Class: II=42%, III=53% 12 weeks, n=396	riociguat	ERA or inhaled oral,SC, PGI2	6MWD +29 (m)
<b>No PAH Specific Background Therapy</b>				
F	WHO Class II≈58% III≈41% 12 weeks, n=278	sildenafil (80 mg)	No PAH specific Therapy	6MWD +45(m)
G	WHO Class III≈85% IV≈15% 12 weeks, n=32	bosentan	No PAH specific Therapy	6MWD +51(m) (median)
H	WHO Class III≈76% IV≈24% 12 weeks, n= 81	IV epoprostenol	No PAH specific Therapy	6MWD +31(m) (median)
I	WHO Class II≈33% III ≈66 12 weeks, n=349	Oral treprostinol	No PAH specific Therapy	6MWD +23 (m) (median)

WHO = world health organization, NYHA = New York Heart Association, OL = open label, ERAs = endothelin receptor antagonist, PGI2s = prostacyclin analogues, PDE5Is = phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitors, ≈ = approximately, \* indicates borderline significance (p=0.051), # indicates mean placebo-adjusted response for bosentan subgroup representing add-on treatment

Sources: A = McLaughlin et al. Am J Respir Crit Care Med Vol 174. pp 1257–1263, 2006. B = McLaughlin et al. Journal of the American College of Cardiology Vol. 55, No. 18, 2010. C = Barst et al. J Heart Lung Transplant 2011;30:632–43 D = Pulido et al. N Engl J Med 2013;369:809-18. E = Hossein-Ardeschir Ghofrani, et al. Engl J Med 2013; 369:330-340. F=Galie, et al. N Engl J Med 2005;353:2148-57. G =Channick et al. Lancet 2001; 358: 1119–23. H = Barst et al NEJM, 1996;334,296-301 I = Jing, et al. Circulation, 2013;127:624-633. J= Data on File