

Disclaimer

This presentation contains "forward-looking" statements that are based on the beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to management of Kadmon Holdings, Inc. (the "Company"). All statements other than statements of historical fact contained in this presentation are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include information concerning the initiation, timing, progress and results of clinical trials of the Company's product candidates, the timing or likelihood of regulatory filings and approvals for any of its product candidates, and estimates regarding the Company's expenses, future revenues and future capital requirements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "expects," "plans," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "predicts," "potential" or "continue" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. There are important factors that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including those factors discussed under the caption entitled "Risk Factors" in the Company's filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), including the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2020, filed pursuant to Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, with the SEC.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements represent the Company's beliefs and assumptions only as of the date of this presentation. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, it cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Except as required by law, the Company assumes no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements for any reason after the date of this presentation to conform any of the forward-looking statements to actual results or to changes in its expectations.

About Kadmon





In-house Research



Clinical Pipeline



Commercial Operation

- Clinical stage biopharmaceutical company headquartered in New York, NY (NYSE: KDMN)
- FDA approved product: REZUROCK™ (belumosudil) 200 mg once daily (QD) for the treatment of adult and pediatric patients 12 years and older with chronic GVHD after failure of at least two prior lines of systemic therapy
- Therapeutic areas of interest beyond cGVHD:
 - Fibrotic diseases
 - Immuno-oncology

Kadmon Pipeline

CANDIDATE	INDICATION	STATUS
KD025 (Selective ROCK2 inhibitor)	Systemic Sclerosis	Phase 2 clinical trials ongoing
KD033 (anti-PD-L1/IL-15 fusion protein)	Immuno-oncology	Phase 1 dose escalation/expansion trial ongoing
KD045 (pan-ROCK inhibitor)	Fibrotic Diseases	IND-enabling activities ongoing

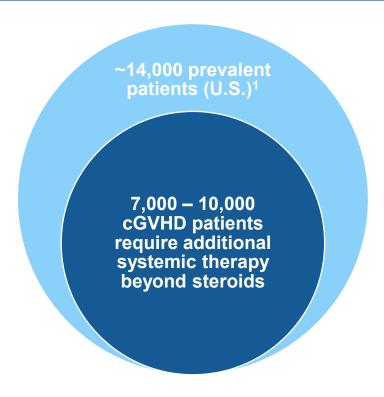




Pathophysiology

- cGVHD occurs following allogeneic HSCT when donor immune cells contained in the allograft mount an attack against the recipient antigens
- Cells in the graft see recipient tissue as foreign
- The process involves inflammation, cell-mediated immunity, humoral immunity and fibrosis
- cGVHD may impact one or many organs such as the mouth, eyes, skin, joints/fascia,
 GI tract, liver and lungs
- Clinical manifestations nearly always present within the first years following transplant

Significant cGVHD Market with Unmet Medical Needs



Significant cGVHD market

- 5,000 new cGVHD patients/year¹
- 5-year OS of 55%²

Unmet therapeutic needs

- Steroids are SoC in frontline treatment¹
 - 80% of cGVHD patients require additional treatment beyond initial therapy³
 - Patients cycle through lines of therapy every 2-4 months¹

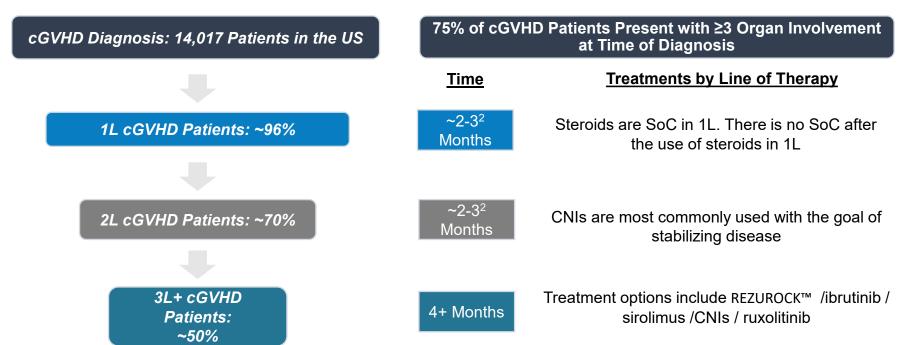
OS, overall survival; SoC, standard of care.

^{1.} Bachier CR et al. 2019 epidemiology and real-world treatment of chronic graft-versus-host disease post allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation: a US claims analysis. Proceedings from the 61st American Society of Hematology Annual Meeting & Exposition; December 7-10, 2019; Orlando, FL. Abstract 2109. 2. Arora M et al. Chronic GVHD risk score: a Center for International Blood and Marrow Transplant Research analysis. *Blood*. 2011; 117(24): 6714-6720. 3. Lee SJ et al. Success of Immunosuppressive Treatments in Patients with Chronic Graft-versus-Host Disease. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*. 2018; 24(3): 555-562.

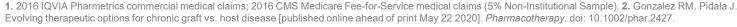


cGVHD Patients Cycle Through Multiple Lines of Therapy with Roughly 50% Reaching 3L of Treatment¹

Patient Population by Progression



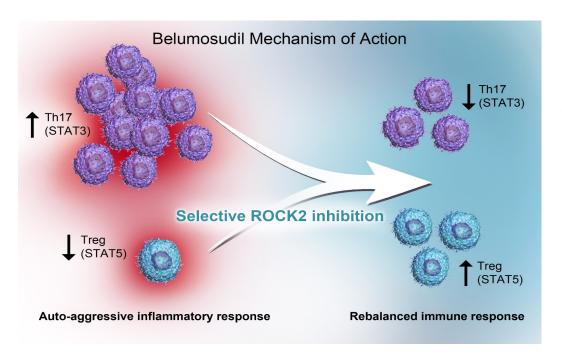
CNI, calcineurin inhibitor; L, line of therapy; QoL, quality of life.







ROCK2 Plays a Key Role in Immune Diseases



ROCK2 inhibition rebalances immune response to treat immune dysfunction

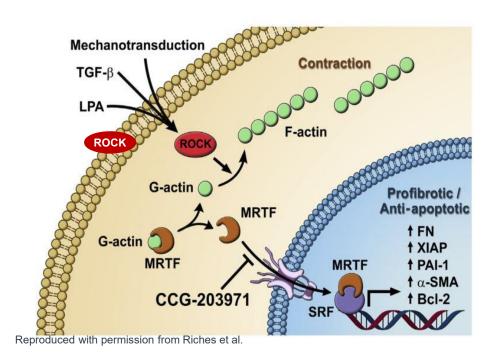
- ROCK2 inhibition rebalances the immune system
 - Downregulates pro-inflammatory Th17 cells
 - Increases Treg cells

Th17 cell, T helper 17 cell; Treg cell, regulatory T cell; STAT3, signal transducer and activator of transcription 3; STAT5, signal transducer and activator of transcription 5.

1. Zanin-Zhorov A et al. Selective oral ROCK2 inhibitor down-regulates IL-21 and IL-17 secretion in human T cells via STAT3-dependent mechanism. *Proc Natl Acad Sci.* 2014; 111(47): 16814-16819. 2. Flynn R et al. Targeted Rho-associated kinase 2 inhibition suppresses murine and human chronic GVHD through a Stat3-dependent mechanism. *Blood.* 2016; 127(17): 2144-2154.



ROCK Is an Intracellular Integrator of Profibrotic Signals



ROCK regulates multiple profibrotic processes, including myofibroblast activation

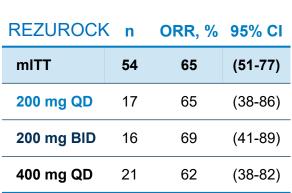
- ROCK is downstream of major profibrotic mediators
- ROCK mediates stress fiber formation
- ROCK regulates transcription of profibrotic genes



Clinical Studies

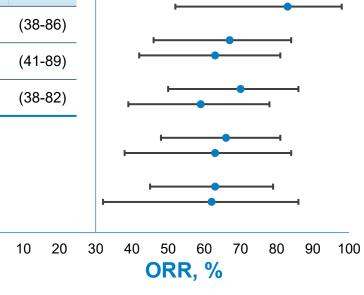
KD025-208 and KD025-213 ROCKstar Trials

KD025-208: High ORRs in Advanced cGVHD Patients^{1,2}



0

mITT, modified intention-to-treat



mITT

200 mg QD (n=17, 65%) 200 mg BID (n=16, 69%) 400 mg QD (n=21, 62%)

NIH severity

Severe (n=42, 60%) Nonsevere (n=12, 83%)

Time from diagnosis to study enrollment

>50th percentile (n=27, 67%) ≤50th percentile (n=27, 63%)

Organs involved

≥4 (n=27, 70%) <4 (n=27, 59%)

Prior lines of systemic therapy

≥2 (n=35, 66%) <2 (n=19, 63%)

Best response to line of therapy

Refractory (n=35, 63%) Responsive (n=13, 62%)

Pooled responses across arms, unless stated



KD025-208 Conclusions 1,2

ORR was 65% in the mITT population

 Responses were observed in all affected organ systems, including in organs with fibrotic disease

AEs were overall consistent with those expected in patients with cGVHD who were receiving corticosteroids and other immunosuppressants

Sustained and clinically meaningful outcomes

- The median DOR was 35 weeks in responders
- 28% of patients remained on REZUROCK for >18 months
- 67% of patients reduced their CS dose
- 19% of patients discontinued CS therapy
- 50% of patients experienced clinically meaningful improvement in LSS scores from baseline
- FFS rate at 1 year: 47%
- OS rate at 2 years: 82%



The ROCKstar Study: Design and End Points



- Aged ≥12 years
- Underwent an HCT
- Had active cGVHD
- 2 to 5 prior lines of systemic therapy for cGVHD
- Systemic therapy for cGVHD is indicated
- STRATIFICATION FACTORS
- Prior ibrutinib (Y/N)
- Severe cGVHD (Y/N)



Treat until clinically significant progression or unacceptable toxicity

PRIMARY END POINT

ORR, according to the 2014 NIH cGVHD Consensus Criteria

SECONDARY END POINTS

- Safety
- DOR
- TTR
- LSS score
- CS and CNI doses
- FFS
- OS

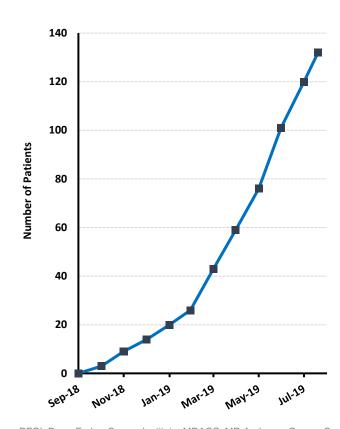
BID, twice a day; DOR, duration of response; FFS, failure-free survival; HCT, hematopoietic cell transplant; LSS, Lee Symptom Scale; NIH, National Institutes of Health; OS, overall survival; QD, every day.

Cutler C et al. Belumosudil for chronic Graft-Versus Host Disease (cGVHD) after 2 or more lines of therapy: The ROCKstar Study. *Blood*. 2021. blood.2021012021. doi: https://doi.org/10.1182/blood.2021012021.

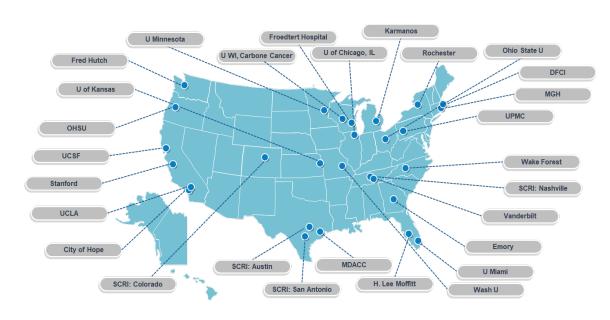


^{*}In the PI, one non-GVHD patient in the 200mg QD arm was omitted from the primary analysis (N=65).

The ROCKstar Study: Fully Enrolled in Less Than 10 Months



- Enrolled at 28 U.S. sites
- First Patient In: Oct 2018; Last Patient In: Aug 2019



The ROCKstar Study: Diverse Patient Population

Select Demographics and Baseline Characteristics

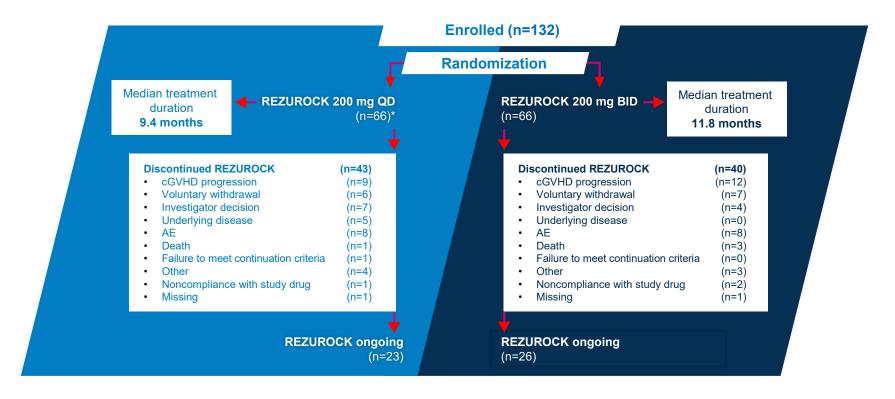
Demographics	REZUROCK 200 mg QD (n=66) *	REZUROCK 200 mg BID (n=66)	Overall (N=132)
Median age, y (range)	53 (21-77)	57 (21-77)	56 (21-77)
Male, %	64	50	57
Median prior lines of systemic therapy, n	3	4	3
Median time from cGVHD diagnosis to enrollment, mo	25	30	28
NIH moderate cGVHD, n (%)	18 (27)	23 (35)	41 (31)
NIH severe cGVHD, ^a n (%)	46 (70)	43 (65)	89 (67)
Median prednisone dose, mg/kg/d	0.19	0.20	0.19
≥4 organs involved, n (%)	33 (50)	35 (53)	68 (52)
Prior ibrutinib treatment, ^a n (%)	22 (33)	23 (35)	45 (34)
Prior ruxolitinib treatment, n (%)	20 (30)	18 (27)	38 (29)
Refractory to last prior lines of systemic therapy, n (%)	44 (79)	35 (65)	79 (72)

^aStratification factor.



^{*}In the PI, one non-GVHD patient in the 200mg QD arm was omitted from the primary analysis (N=65). Cutler C et al. Belumosudil for chronic Graft-Versus Host Disease (cGVHD) after 2 or more lines of therapy: The ROCKstar Study. *Blood*. 2021. blood.2021012021. doi: https://doi.org/10.1182/blood.2021012021.

The ROCKstar Study: Patient Disposition



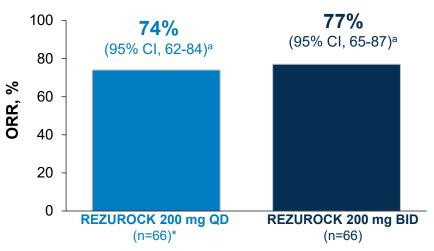
^{*}In the PI, one non-GVHD patient in the 200mg QD arm was omitted from the primary analysis (N=65).

Cutler C et al. Belumosudil for chronic Graft-Versus Host Disease (cGVHD) after 2 or more lines of therapy: The ROCKstar Study. *Blood*. 2021. blood.2021012021. doi: https://doi.org/10.1182/blood.2021012021.



The ROCKstar Study: Primary Endpoint Met

REZUROCK achieved clinically meaningful and statistically significant ORRs in both arms



- Follow-up analysis occurred 12 months after the last patient was enrolled
- Seven patients achieved CR in all affected organs
- Statistical significance is achieved if the lower bound of the 95% CI of ORR exceeds 30%

CR, complete response.

aP<.0001.

^{*}In the PI, one non-GVHD patient in the 200mg QD arm was omitted from the primary analysis (N=65).





The ROCKstar Study: Responses Observed Across All Key Subgroups

Group name	ORR, % (95% Cla)	
All patients (N=132)	76 (68-83)	⊢
REZUROCK 200 mg QD (n=66)*	74 (62-84)	├
REZUROCK 200 mg BID (n=66)	77 (65-87)	├
Severe cGVHD at screening ^b		
Yes (n=89)	75 (65-84)	├
No (n=43)	77 (61-88)	├
Best response to last prior line of system	mic therapy	
Refractory (n=79)	75 (64-84)	├
Nonrefractory (n=31)	74 (55-88)	├
Duration of cGVHD before enrollment		
>50th percentile (n=66)	68 (56-79)	\longrightarrow
≤50th percentile (n=66)	83 (72-91)	├
	$\overline{1}$	
	20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90
		ORR, %

^aCl is calculated using the Clopper-Pearson interval (exact) method.

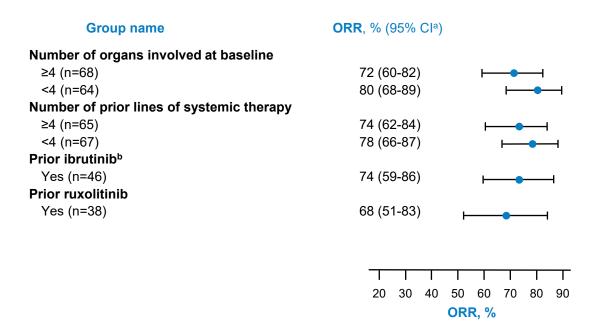
Response assessments performed on or after the initiation of a new systemic therapy for cGVHD were excluded from the analysis. Pooled responses across arms, unless stated. Cutler C et al. Belumosudil for chronic Graft-Versus Host Disease (cGVHD) after 2 or more lines of therapy: The ROCKstar Study. *Blood*. 2021. blood.2021012021. doi: https://doi.org/10.1182/blood.2021012021.



bStratification factor.

^{*}In the PI, one non-GVHD patient in the 200mg QD arm was omitted from the primary analysis (N=65).

The ROCKstar Study: Responses Observed Across All Key Subgroups



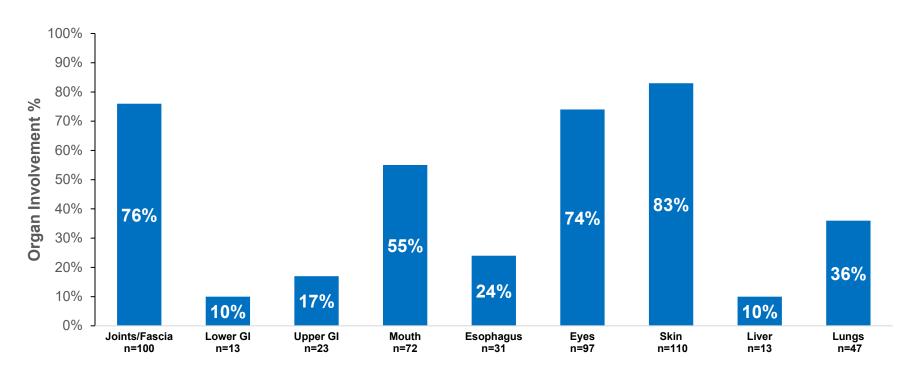
Response assessments performed on or after the initiation of a new systemic therapy for cGVHD were excluded from the analysis. Pooled responses across arms, unless stated. Cutler C et al. Belumosudil for chronic Graft-Versus Host Disease (cGVHD) after 2 or more lines of therapy: The ROCKstar Study. *Blood*. 2021. blood.2021012021. doi: https://doi.org/10.1182/blood.2021012021.



^aCI is calculated using the Clopper-Pearson interval (exact) method.

bStratification factor.

ROCKstar: Organ Involvement at Baseline

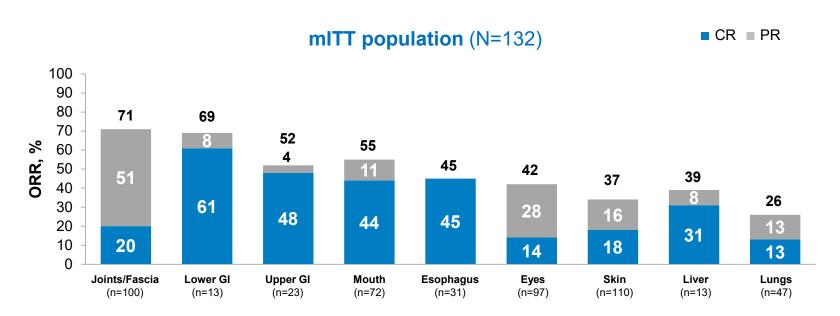


Pooled involvement across arms



ROCKstar: Complete Responses Observed in All Organ Systems

CR Observed in All Organs



Pooled responses across arms

The ROCKstar Study: Safety and Tolerability

Commonly reported AEs, n (%)	REZUROCK 200 mg QD (n=66)	REZUROCK 200 mg BID (n=66)	Overall (N=132)	
All grades in ≥20% of patients				
Fatigue	30 (46)	20 (30)	50 (38)	
Diarrhea	23 (35)	21 (32)	44 (33)	
Nausea	23 (35)	18 (27)	41 (31)	
Cough	20 (30)	17 (26)	37 (28)	
Upper respiratory tract infection	17 (26)	18 (27)	35 (27)	
Dyspnea	21 (32)	12 (18)	33 (25)	
Headache	13 (20)	18 (27)	31 (24)	
Liver-related AEs	12 (18)	19 (29)	31 (24)	
Peripheral edema	17 (26)	13 (20)	30 (23)	
Vomiting	18 (27)	10 (15)	28 (21)	
Muscle spasms	13 (20)	13 (20)	26 (20)	
Grade ≥3 in ≥5% of patients				
Pneumonia	6 (9)	4 (6)	10 (8)	
Hypertension	4 (6)	4 (6)	8 (6)	
Hyperglycemia	3 (5)	3 (5)	6 (5)	

- AEs were overall consistent with those expected in patients with cGVHD receiving corticosteroids and other immunosuppressants
 - There was 1 reported case of Epstein-Barr virus and 1 reported case of CMV reactivation

Safety overview	REZUROCK 200 mg QD (n=66)	REZUROCK 200 mg BID (n=66)	Overall (N=132)
Median duration of treatment, mo	9.4	11.8	10.4
Any AE, n (%)	65 (99)	66 (100)	131 (99)
Grade ≥3 AEs, n (%)	37 (56)	34 (52)	71 (54)
SAEs, n (%)	27 (41)	23 (35)	50 (38)
Drug-related AEs, n (%)			
Any related AE	49 (74)	40 (61)	89 (67)
Related SAEs	5 (8)	2 (3)	7 (5)
On study deaths, ^a n (%)	4 (6)	4 (6)	8 (6)

^aREZUROCK QD: aspiration pneumonia; hemoptysis; MODS/septic shock; relapse AML.
^aREZUROCK BID: cardiac arrest (2); infection; respiratory failure.

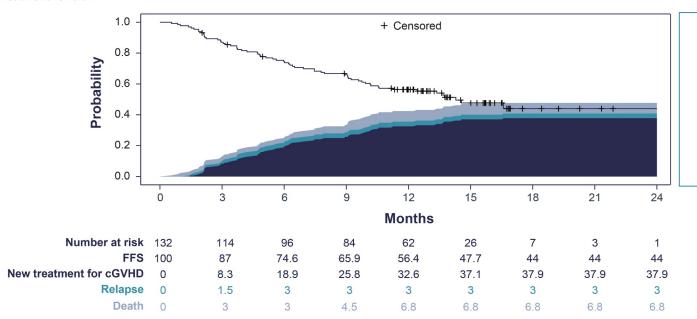
AE, adverse event; AML, acute myeloid leukemia; MODS, multiple organ dysfunction syndrome; SAE, serious adverse event.



The ROCKstar Study: Failure Free Survival

Kaplan-Meier Plot of FFS

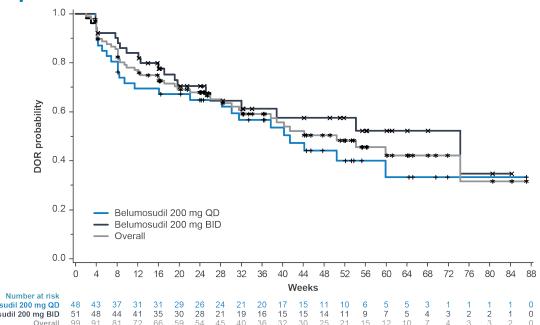
Treatment: Overall



An FFS rate of 56% was maintained at 12 months.

The ROCKstar Study: DOR

Kaplan-Meier Plot of DOR



Overall, 44% of patients have remained on REZUROCK therapy for >1 year.

The median DOR was

54 weeks, and 60% of responders maintained responses for ≥20 weeks.

Note: The median DOR in the REZUROCK PI is different from what was reported in the ROCKstar study due to a difference in the final FDA analysis.



REZUROCK Prescribing Information: ORR and DOR

The efficacy of REZUROCK was based on overall response rate (ORR) through Cycle 7 Day 1 where overall response included complete response or partial response according to the 2014 NIH Response Criteria. The ORR results are presented in **Table 5**. The ORR was 75% (95% CI: 63, 85). The median duration of response, calculated from first response to progression, death, or new systemic therapies for chronic GVHD, was 1.9 months (95% CI: 1.2, 2.9). The median time to first response was 1.8 months (95% CI: 1.0, 1.9). In patients who achieved response, no death or new systemic therapy initiation occurred in 62% (95% CI: 46, 74) of patients for at least 12 months since response.

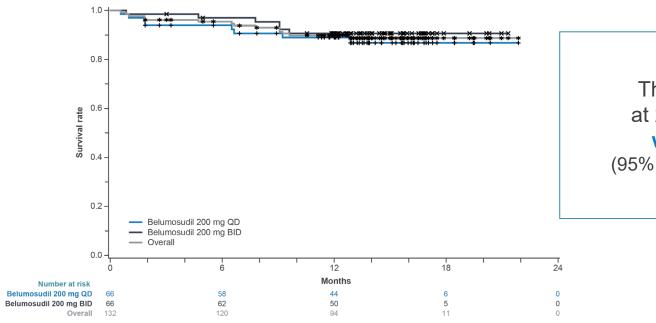
Table 5: Overall Response Rate through Cycle 7 Day 1 for Patients with Chronic GVHD in Study KD025-213

	REZUROCK 200 mg once daily (N=65)
Overall Response Rate (ORR)	49 (75%)
95% Confidence Interval ^a	(63%, 85%)
Complete Response	4 (6%)
Partial Response	45 (69%)

a Estimated using Clopper-Pearson method

The ROCKstar Study: Overall Survival

Kaplan-Meier plot of OS



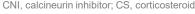
The OS rate at **24 months** was **89%** (95% CI, 82%-93%).

The ROCKstar Study: Additional Efficacy End Points

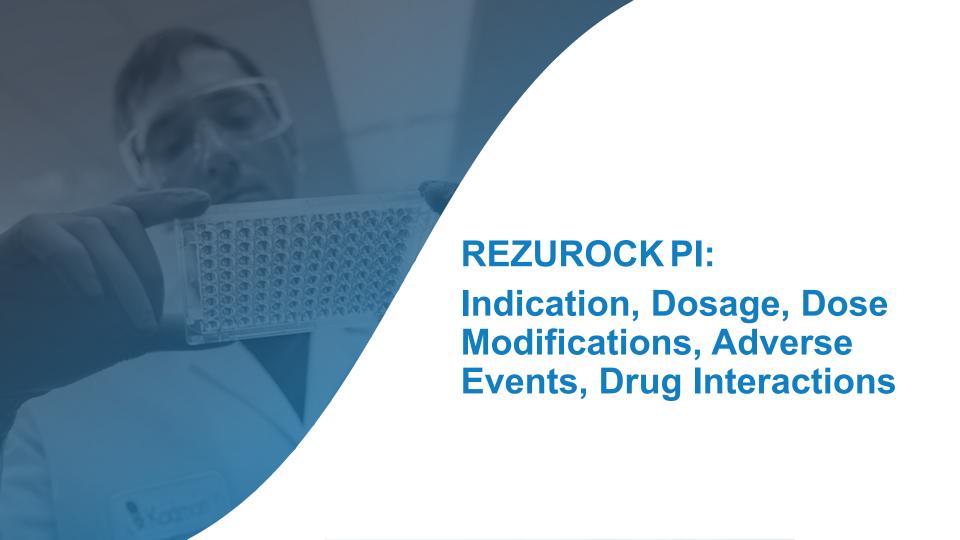
- Overall, 64% of patients were able to reduce their CS dose, and 21% discontinued CS therapy
 - The mean CS dose was reduced by 44%; 52% in responders and 17% in non-responders
- Overall, 45% of patients were able to reduce their CNI dose, and 22% discontinued CNI therapy
- Overall, clinically meaningful improvement in LSS score from baseline was observed in 60% of patients

Cutler C et al. Belumosudil for chronic Graft-Versus Host Disease (cGVHD) after 2 or more lines of therapy: The ROCKstar Study. Blood. 2021. blood.2021012021. doi:

Both responders and non-responders achieved clinically meaningful improvements in LSS



https://doi.org/10.1182/blood.2021012021.



REZUROCK Prescribing Information: Indication and Dosage

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

REZUROCK is indicated for the treatment of adult and pediatric patients 12 years and older with chronic graft-versus-host disease (chronic GVHD) after failure of at least two prior lines of systemic therapy.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Recommended Dosage

The recommended dose of REZUROCK is 200 mg given orally once daily until progression of chronic GVHD that requires new systemic therapy.

Instruct the patient on the following:

- Swallow REZUROCK tablets whole. Do not cut, crush, or chew tablets.
- Take REZUROCK with a meal at approximately the same time each day [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].
- If a dose of REZUROCK is missed, instruct the patient to not take extra doses to make up the missed dose.

Treatment with REZUROCK has not been studied in patients with pre-existing severe renal or hepatic impairment. For patients with pre-existing severe renal or hepatic impairment, consider the risks and potential benefits before initiating treatment with REZUROCK [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

REZUROCK Prescribing Information: Dose Modifications

2.2 Dose Modifications for Adverse Reactions

Monitor total bilirubin, aspartate aminotransferase (AST), and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) at least monthly.

Modify the REZUROCK dosage for adverse reactions as per **Table 1**.

Table 1: Recommended Dosage Modifications for REZUROCK for Adverse Reactions

Adverse Reaction	Severity*	REZUROCK Dosage Modifications
Hepatotoxicity [see	Grade 3 AST or ALT (5x to	Hold REZUROCK until recovery of
Adverse Reactions	20x ULN) or	bilirubin, AST and ALT to Grade 0-1,
(6.1)]	Grade 2 bilirubin (1.5x to 3x	then resume REZUROCK at the
	ULN)	recommended dose.
	Grade 4 AST or ALT (more	Discontinue REZUROCK
	than 20x ULN) or	permanently.
	Grade ≥ 3 bilirubin (more	
	than 3x ULN)	
Other adverse	Grade 3	Hold REZUROCK until recovery to
reactions [see		Grade 0-1, then resume REZUROCK
Adverse Reactions		at the recommended dose level.
(6.1)]	Grade 4	Discontinue REZUROCK
		permanently.

^{*}Based on CTCAE v 4.03

REZUROCK Prescribing Information: Dose Modifications for Drug Interactions

2.3 Dosage Modification Due to Drug Interactions

Strong CYP3A Inducers

Increase the dosage of REZUROCK to 200 mg twice daily when coadministered with strong CYP3A inducers [see Drug Interactions (7.1)].

Proton Pump Inhibitors

Increase the dosage of REZUROCK to 200 mg twice daily when coadministered with proton pump inhibitors [see Drug Interactions (7.1)].

REZUROCK Prescribing Information: Contraindications, Warnings, Precautions

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

None.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

Based on findings in animals and its mechanism of action, REZUROCK can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. In animal reproduction studies, administration of belumosudil to pregnant rats and rabbits during the period organogenesis caused adverse developmental outcomes including embryofetal mortality and malformations at maternal exposures (AUC) less than those in patients at the recommended dose. Advise pregnant women of the potential risk to a fetus. Advise females of reproductive potential and males with female partners of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with REZUROCK and for at least one week after the last dose [see Use in Specific Populations (8.1, 8.3), Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)].

REZUROCK Prescribing Information: Discontinuations

Permanent discontinuation of REZUROCK due to adverse reactions occurred in 18% of patients. The adverse reactions which resulted in permanent discontinuation of REZUROCK in > 3% of patients included nausea (4%). Adverse reactions leading to dose interruption occurred in 29% of patients. The adverse reactions leadin to dose interruption in \geq 2% were infections (11%), diarrhea (4%), and asthenia, dyspnea, hemorrhage, hypotension, liver function test abnormal, nausea, pyrexia, edema, and renal failure with (2% each).

The most common (≥ 20%) adverse reactions, including laboratory abnormalities, were infections, asthenia, nausea, diarrhea, dyspnea, cough, edema, hemorrhage, abdominal pain, musculoskeletal pain, headache, phosphate decreased, gamma glutamyl transferase increased, lymphocytes decreased, and hypertension.

REZUROCK Prescribing Information: Adverse Reactions

Table 2: Nonlaboratory Adverse Reactions in \geq 10% Patients with Chronic GVHD Treated with REZUROCK

	REZUROCK 200 mg once daily (N=83)		
Adverse Reaction	All Grades (%)	Grades 3-4 (%)	
Infections and infestations			
Infection (pathogen not specified) ^a	53	16	
Viral infection ^b	19	4	
Bacterial infection ^e	16	4	
General disorders and administration s	ite conditions	I	
Asthenia ^d	46	4	
Edema ^e	27	1	
Pyrexia	18	1	
Gastrointestinal			
Nauseaf	42	4	
Diarrhea	35	5	
Abdominal paing	22	1	
Dysphagia	16	0	
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal			
Dyspneah	33	5	
Coughi	30	0	
Nasal congestion	12	0	
Vascular		I	
Hemorrhagel	23	5	
Hypertension	21	7	
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue		I	
Musculoskeletal paink	22	4	

	REZUROCK 200 mg once daily (N=83)		
Adverse Reaction	All Grades (%)	Grades 3-4 (%)	
Muscle spasm	17	0	
Arthralgia	15	2	
Nervous system			
Headachel	21	0	
Metabolism and nutrition			
Decreased appetite	17	1	
Skin and subcutaneous	1	1	
Rash ^m	12	0	
Pruritus ⁿ	11	0	

a infection with an unspecified pathogen includes acute sinusitis, device related infection, ear infection, folliculitis, gastroenteritis, gastrointestinal infection, hordeolum, infectious colitis, lung infection, skin infection, tooth infection, urinary tract infection, wound infection, upper respiratory tract infection, pneumonia, conjunctivitis, sinusitis, respiratory tract infection, bronchitis, sepsis, septic shock.



b includes influenza, rhinovirus infection, gastroenteritis viral, viral upper respiratory tract infection, bronchitis viral, Epstein-Barr viremia, Epstein-Barr virus infection, parainfluenzae virus infection, Varicella zoster virus infection, viral infection.

c includes cellulitis, Helicobacter infection, Staphylococcal bacteremia, catheter site cellulitis, Clostridium difficile colitis, Escherichia urinary tract infection, gastroenteritis Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas infection, urinary tract infection bacterial.
d includes fatigue, asthenia, malaise.

e includes edema peripheral, generalized edema, face edema, localized edema, edema.

f includes nausea, vomiting.

g includes abdominal pain, abdominal pain upper, abdominal pain lower.

h includes dyspnea, dyspnea exertional, apnea, orthopnea, sleep apnea syndrome.

i includes cough, productive cough.

j includes contusion, hematoma, epistaxis, increased tendency to bruise, conjunctival hemorrhage, hematochezia, mouth hemorrhage, catheter site hemorrhage, hematuria, hemothorax, purpura.

k includes pain in extremity, back pain, flank pain, limb discomfort, musculoskeletal chest pain, neck pain, musculoskeletal pain.

¹ includes headache, migraine.

m includes rash, rash maculo-papular, rash erythematous, rash generalized, dermatitis exfoliative.

n includes pruritus, pruritus generalized.

REZUROCK Prescribing Information: Lab Abnormalities

Table 3: Selected Laboratory Abnormalities in Patients with Chronic GVHD Treated with REZUROCK

	REZUROCK 200 mg once daily		
	Grade 0-1 Baseline	Grade 2-4 Max Post	Grade 3-4 Max Post
Parameter	(N)	(%)	(%)
Chemistry			
Phosphate Decreased	76	28	7
Gamma Glutamyl Transferase Increased	47	21	11
Calcium Decreased	82	12	1
Alkaline Phosphatase Increased	80	9	0
Potassium Increased	82	7	1
Alanine Aminotransferase Increased	83	7	2
Creatinine Increased	83	4	0
Hematology			
Lymphocytes Decreased	62	29	13
Hemoglobin Decreased	79	11	1
Platelets Decreased	82	10	5
Neutrophil Count Decreased	83	8	4

REZUROCK™ (belumosudil) Overall Clinical Summary

Despite Available Options, There Remains a Significant Unmet Need for New cGVHD Treatments

- cGVHD is a severe complication following allogeneic HCT that leads to inflammation and fibrosis in multiple tissues and organs and occurs in approximately 50% of transplant patients^{1,2}
- Standard treatments result in roughly 50% of patients progressing to last line (3rd or 4th line) therapies³
- REZUROCK was well tolerated in two Phase 2 clinical trials and achieved meaningful outcomes
- ORR of 75% across QD and BID treatment arms in the ROCKstar Study⁴
- Responses were observed across all key subgroups and in all affected organ systems, including organs with fibrotic disease manifestations
- Additional end point data, including PK and PD data, are expected in 2021

^{1.} Bachier CR et al. 2019 epidemiology and real-world treatment of chronic graft-versus-host disease post allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation: a US claims analysis. Proceedings from the 61st American Society of Hematology Annual Meeting & Exposition; December 7-10, 2019; Orlando, FL. Abstract 2109. 2. Lee SJ et al. Success of Immunosuppressive Treatments in Patients with Chronic Graft-versus-Host Disease. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*. 2018; 24(3): 555-562. 3. Gonzalez RM, Pidala J. Evolving. 4. Cutler C et al. Belumosudil for chronic Graft-Versus Host Disease (cGVHD) after 2 or more lines of therapy: The ROCKstar Study. *Blood*. 2021. blood.2021012021. doi: https://doi.org/10.1182/blood.2021012021.

