The First and Only FDA-Approved Treatment for Friedreich Ataxia (FA) in Patients 16 Years and Older

UNDERSTANDING YOUR TREATMENT WITH SKYCLARYS

SKYCLARYS® (omaveloxolone) 50 mg capsules

Jacob: Youth mentor, motivational speaker

Taking SKYCLARYS since 2023

Patients featured are paid spokespersons for Biogen.

WHAT IS SKYCLARYS?

- SKYCLARYS® (omaveloxolone) is used for the treatment of Friedreich ataxia in adults and children aged 16 years and older. It is not known if SKYCLARYS is safe and effective for use in children younger than 16 years of age

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What are the possible side effects of SKYCLARYS?

SKYCLARYS may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Increase in blood liver enzymes:** Some people taking SKYCLARYS have had an increase in the level of liver enzymes in their blood. Your healthcare provider will do liver function tests
  - before you start taking SKYCLARYS
  - every month for the first 3 months after starting your treatment with SKYCLARYS
  - during certain times as needed while taking SKYCLARYS

If your liver enzymes increase, your healthcare provider may change your dose, stop treatment for some time, or completely stop treatment with SKYCLARYS.

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SKYCLARYS was studied in the MOXIe trial

The MOXIe clinical trial was the largest FA study of its kind

The MOXIe trial included 103 people across 3 continents, aged 16 to 40 years old, with a genetically confirmed diagnosis of FA. Patients were randomly assigned to either the SKYCLARYS or placebo treatment group. This clinical trial looked at changes in the modified Friedreich Ataxia Rating Scale (mFARS) after 48 weeks of treatment with SKYCLARYS compared to the untreated patients in the placebo group. Disease progression was measured by changes in patients' scores using the mFARS in both SKYCLARYS and untreated patients.

How is FA progression measured?

In the MOXIe trial, the primary endpoint of the study was measured using the mFARS. The mFARS is a neurological exam commonly used in clinical trials to help physicians assess disease progression by evaluating 4 key areas related to everyday activities:

Mouth and throat function | **Upper limb coordination** | **Lower limb coordination** | **Upright stability**

The mFARS exam is scored on a scale of 0 to 93, with higher scores meaning greater physical impairment. While rates of progression depend on several factors and can vary from person to person, **people with FA typically progress at an average rate of about 2 points per year**.

There are many ways to measure FA disease progression. It's important to remember the rate of FA progression is different for each person and your doctor will decide which is best for assessing your FA.

Chris: Fisherman, outdoorsman

Taking SKYCLARYS since 2023

SKYCLARYS was shown to slow FA progression

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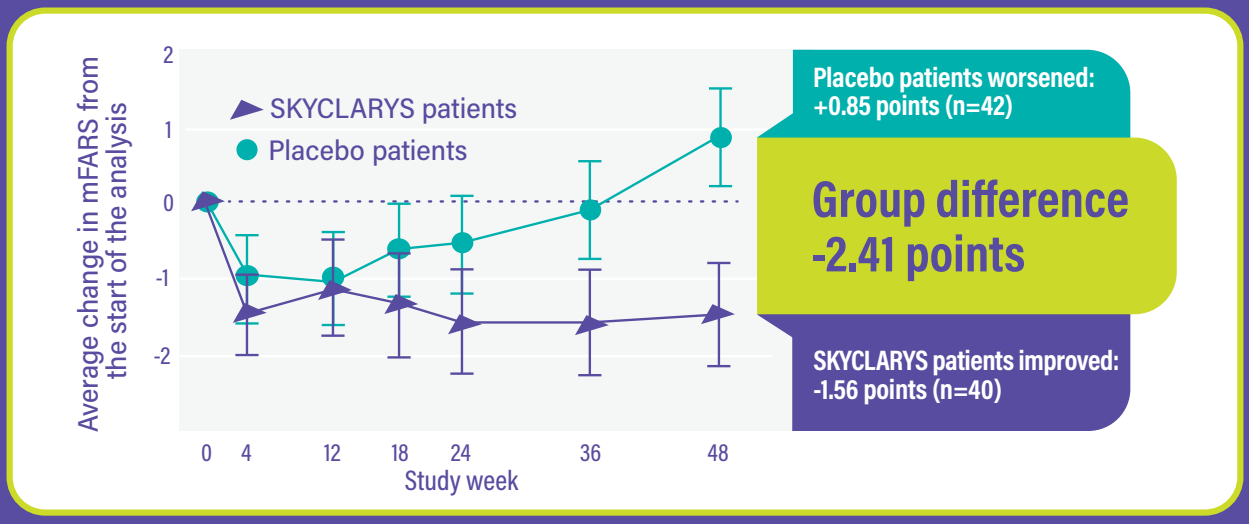
Results from the MOXIe trial

At the end of the 48-week MOXIe trial, treatment with SKYCLARYS resulted in statistically lower scores on the mFARS compared with untreated patients at 48 weeks.*

This means that, on average, patients taking SKYCLARYS had less physical impairment after 48 weeks of treatment compared with untreated patients.



*In the population of patients without pes cavus (high arch; n=82).

Set your sights on your long-term treatment goals

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

What are the possible side effects of SKYCLARYS? (cont'd)

SKYCLARYS may cause serious side effects, including (cont'd):

- **Increase in a blood protein called B-Type Natriuretic Peptide (BNP).** BNP tells how well your heart is working. Your healthcare provider will check your BNP levels before your treatment with SKYCLARYS. Tell your healthcare provider if you have signs and symptoms of your heart not working well such as too much fluid in your body (fluid overload). Signs and symptoms may include:
  - sudden weight gain (3 pounds or more of weight gain in 1 day, or 5 pounds or more of weight gain in 1 week)
  - swelling in your arms, hands, legs, or feet (peripheral edema)
  - fast heartbeat (palpitations)
  - shortness of breath

If you have symptoms of fluid overload that is considered a side effect of SKYCLARYS, your healthcare provider may stop treatment with SKYCLARYS.

- **Changes in cholesterol levels.** Increases in low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) or bad cholesterol and decreases in high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) or good cholesterol have happened during treatment with SKYCLARYS. Your healthcare provider will check your cholesterol levels before and during your treatment with SKYCLARYS

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Your treatment journey is a marathon, not a sprint

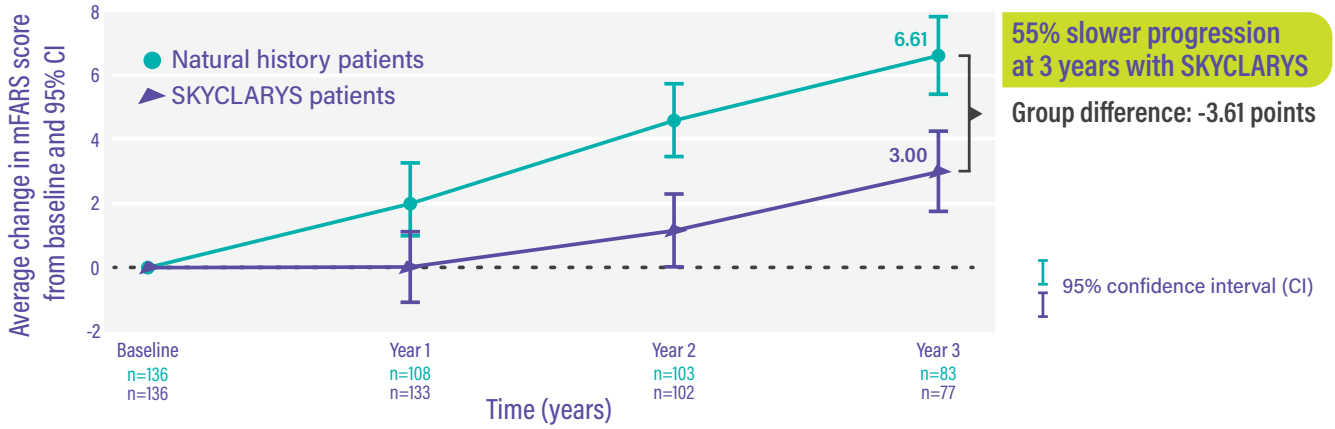
Results from a 3-year exploratory analysis

At the end of the MOXIe trial, all patients who participated were given the option to continue in a longer-term study called an open-label extension study.

Before participating in the open-label extension study, patients were asked to temporarily stop taking their treatment. Then, all patients were given SKYCLARYS, including those who were in the placebo group during the MOXIe trial.

Comparing SKYCLARYS treatment to natural progression

After 3 years, researchers took the results from the open-label extension study and compared them with a matched set of untreated patients in the Friedreich Ataxia Clinical Outcome Measures Study (FA-COMS). FA-COMS is an ongoing natural history study that monitors more than a thousand FA patients to understand more about how the condition progresses.



This kind of study is called an "exploratory analysis" and is not the same as a clinical trial. Because of that, there are some limitations and the results should be interpreted cautiously.

95% confidence interval (CI) means that if the study were repeated with a similar patient population and the same study design, the results would likely fall in this range 95% of the time.

Results may take time

Lower mFARS scores were observed in patients treated with SKYCLARYS after 3 years compared with a matched set of patients from FA-COMS.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

What are the possible side effects of SKYCLARYS? (cont'd)

The most common side effects of SKYCLARYS include: increased liver enzymes (ALT/AST), headache, nausea, stomach pain, tiredness, diarrhea, and muscle pain.

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Regular testing will help your doctor monitor your progress

SKYCLARYS® (omaveloxolone) 50 mg capsules

Understanding possible side effects on SKYCLARYS

Some patients taking SKYCLARYS in the MOXIe trial saw an increase in liver enzymes, an increase in B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP, a protein that tells how well your heart is working), and changes in cholesterol levels.

Because of these possible side effects, your doctor will monitor:

Your liver function
- Before treatment
- Once a month for 3 months
- Periodically during treatment

Your BNP levels and signs of fluid overload
- Before treatment

You will also need to look out for signs of fluid overload throughout your treatment and tell your healthcare provider if you have:
- Sudden weight gain of 3 pounds in a day or 5 pounds in a week
- Swelling in your arms, hands, legs, or feet
- Fast heartbeat
- Shortness of breath

Your cholesterol levels
- Before treatment
- Periodically during treatment

In the MOXIe trial, the most common side effects* were:

Elevated liver enzymes

Headache

Nausea

Stomach pain

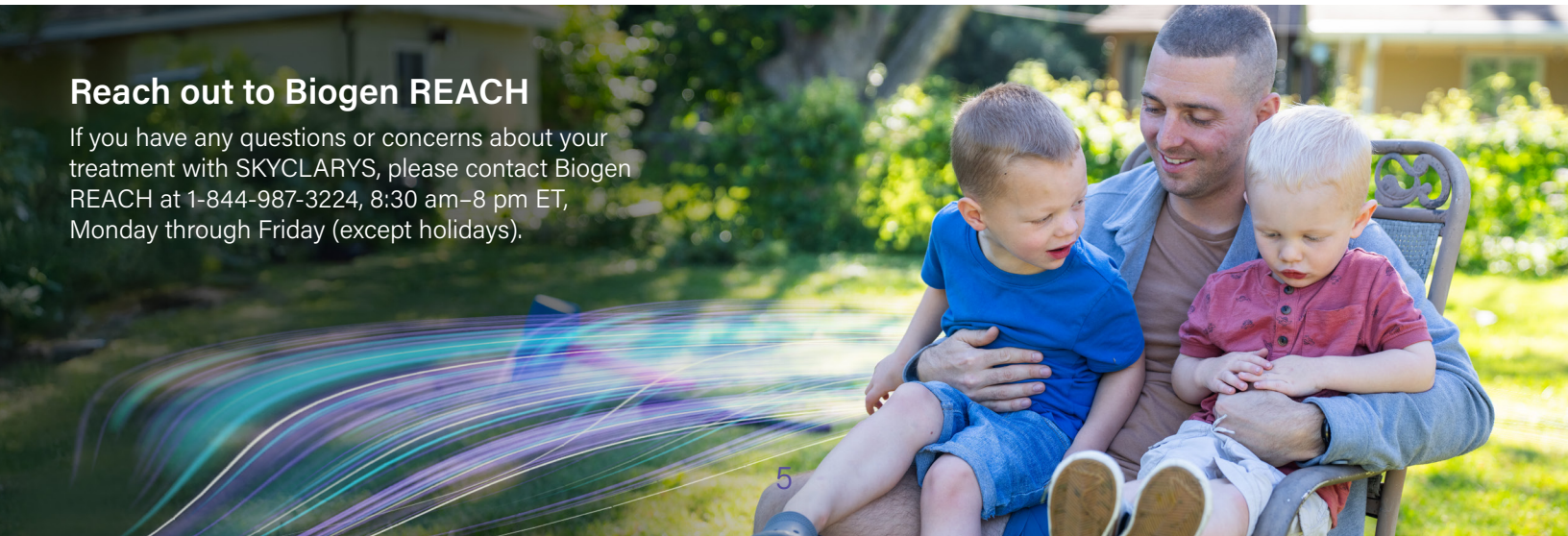
Tiredness

Some people also experienced diarrhea and muscle aches and pain. These are not all the possible side effects of SKYCLARYS. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.

*Defined as affecting 20% or more of patients and more patients on SKYCLARYS than untreated patients.

Schedule your appointments

Lab tests are an important part of treatment with SKYCLARYS, particularly over the first few months. Talk with your doctor's office about making sure these appointments get scheduled as soon as possible.



Reach out to Biogen REACH

If you have any questions or concerns about your treatment with SKYCLARYS, please contact Biogen REACH at 1-844-987-3224, 8:30 am–8 pm ET, Monday through Friday (except holidays).

Know how long side effects may last

Most common side effects in the MOXIe trial were considered "transient," meaning they typically lasted less than 35 days

These tables show how long 51 patients taking SKYCLARYS and 52 patients taking placebo experienced some of the most common side effects reported in the clinical trial.

Data shown include side effects reported in greater than or equal to 20% of trial participants after 48 weeks.* They do not include any side effects that patients may have experienced if they continued taking SKYCLARYS after the trial ended. You should be aware that side effects can occur or reoccur at any point while taking SKYCLARYS.

The "median" length of time is different than the "average" length of time. A median is the middle value in a set of data, which means exactly half of the people experienced the side effect for less time, and half of the people experienced the side effect for more time. While the median divides the data set in half, quartiles divide it into quarters. **Quartile 1** is the point at which one-quarter (25%) of people experienced the side effect for less time. **Quartile 3** is the point at which three-quarters (75%) of people experienced the side effect for less time.

*Safety data was collected through the follow-up visit at week 52.

Length in days of side effects reported in ≥20% of patients

Elevated liver enzymes (ALT/AST)	SKYCLARYS (n=19)	Placebo (n=1)
Quartile 1	21	6
Median	33	6
Quartile 3	113	6
Headache	**SKYCLARYS (n=19)**	**Placebo (n=13)**
Quartile 1	1	3
Median	3	4
Quartile 3	19	182
Nausea	**SKYCLARYS (n=17)**	**Placebo (n=7)**
Quartile 1	3	1
Median	16	2
Quartile 3	67	38
Stomach pain	**SKYCLARYS (n=15)**	**Placebo (n=3)**
Quartile 1	2	2
Median	6	8
Quartile 3	49	15

Tiredness	SKYCLARYS (n=12)	Placebo (n=7)
Quartile 1	30	34
Median	80	225
Quartile 3	339	363
Diarrhea	**SKYCLARYS (n=10)**	**Placebo (n=5)**
Quartile 1	4	1
Median	7.5	3
Quartile 3	49	4
Muscle aches and pain	**SKYCLARYS (n=10)**	**Placebo (n=8)**
Quartile 1	8	10
Median	15.5	24
Quartile 3	136	36

ALT=alanine aminotransferase; AST=aspartate aminotransferase.

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The most common side effects of SKYCLARYS include: increased liver enzymes (ALT/AST), headache, nausea, stomach pain, tiredness, diarrhea, and muscle pain.

Before taking SKYCLARYS, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have liver problems
- have a history of heart problems, including heart failure
- have a high level of fat in your blood (high blood cholesterol)
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if SKYCLARYS will harm your unborn baby. Women who use hormonal birth control should use another form of birth control such as a non-hormonal intrauterine system or an extra non-hormonal birth control such as condoms while using SKYCLARYS and for 28 days after stopping SKYCLARYS
- Pregnancy exposure registry: There is a pregnancy registry for women who are pregnant and are taking SKYCLARYS. The purpose of this registry is to collect information about the health of you and your baby. Your healthcare provider can enroll you or you may enroll yourself by calling 1-866-609-1785 or by sending an email to SkyclarysPregnancySurveillance@ppd.com
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if SKYCLARYS passes into your breast milk. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby if you take SKYCLARYS

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements such as St. John's Wort.

- Taking SKYCLARYS with other medicines can cause serious side effects
- SKYCLARYS may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how SKYCLARYS works
- Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show to your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine

What should I avoid while taking SKYCLARYS?

- Do not drink grapefruit juice or eat grapefruit. These may change the amount of SKYCLARYS in your blood

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Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information.

YOU'VE MADE MOVES TO SLOW YOUR FA PROGRESSION*—NAVIGATE YOUR TREATMENT JOURNEY WITH CONFIDENCE

SKYCLARYS® (omaveloxolone) 50 mg capsules

Libby: Yoga enthusiast, interior designer

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***In a 48-week clinical trial, treatment with SKYCLARYS resulted in less physical impairment over time versus placebo, as measured by the modified Friedreich Ataxia Rating Scale.**

Scan the QR code and explore additional resources, including access and support, to help you get the most from your treatment with SKYCLARYS

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Intended for a US audience.

225 Binney Street, Cambridge, MA 02142

Biogen