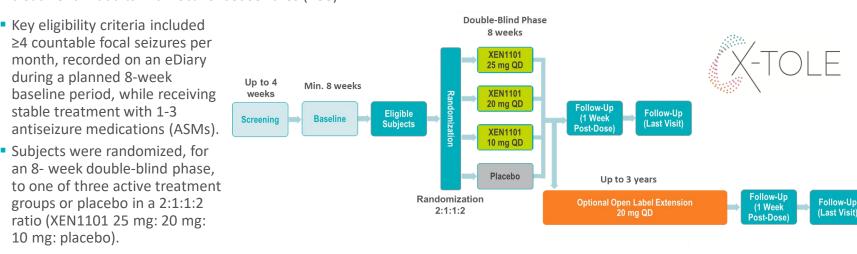
# Phase 2b Efficacy and Safety of XEN1101, a Novel Potassium Channel Modulator, In Adults With Focal Epilepsy (X-TOLE)

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- XEN1101 is a novel, small molecule, selective KCNQ2/3 (Kv7.2/7.3) potassium channel opener being developed for the treatment of focal onset seizures and major depressive disorder. Its pharmacokinetic properties support once daily oral dosing without the need for titration at initiation of dosing or tapering at termination of dosing. XEN1101 demonstrates higher in vitro and in vivo potency compared to the first generation Kv7.2-7.5 opener, ezogabine, and lacks the chemical properties that could form pigmented dimers.
- XEN1101 has been evaluated in Phase I clinical studies, including a companion pharmacodynamic crossover study using transcranial magnetic stimulation. These data demonstrated that dosing XEN1101 up to 25 mg QD was generally well tolerated and reduced cortical excitability, with a strong pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic relationship in healthy volunteers. These studies were used to inform dose selection for the recently completed Phase 2b X-TOLE study.
- X-TOLE is a Phase 2b randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel group, dose-ranging, multicenter study with an optional 3-year open-label extension (OLE). X-TOLE evaluated clinical efficacy, safety, and tolerability of XEN1101 administered as adjunctive treatment in adults with focal onset seizures (FOS).



#### PRIMARY OBJECTIVES **ENDPOINTS** To assess the efficacy of XEN1101 compared to placebo on focal Median percent change (MPC) in monthly (28 days) focal seizure frequency from baseline to DBP for seizure frequency in adults with focal epilepsy taking 1 to 3 ASMs in the double-blind period (DBP) Clinically significant changes in clinical laboratory findings Clinically significant changes in 12-lead ECG To assess the safety and tolerability of XEN1101 in adults with focal Change in suicidality risk as assessed by the C-SSRS including increase in suicidal thoughts or an attempt epilepsy taking 1 to 3 ASMs in the DBP Clinically significant changes in vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, or weight · Clinically significant changes in urological symptoms including retention as measured by the American Urological Association (AUA) Symptom Index **SECONDAY OBJECTIVES ENDPOINTS**

frequency from baseline compared to DBP

• Responders are defined as patients experiencing ≥50% reduction in monthly (28 days) focal seizure

Clinician Global Impression of Change (CGI-C) and Patient Global Impression of Change (PGI-C) scores

· Percent change from baseline in weekly focal seizure frequency for each week of the DBP

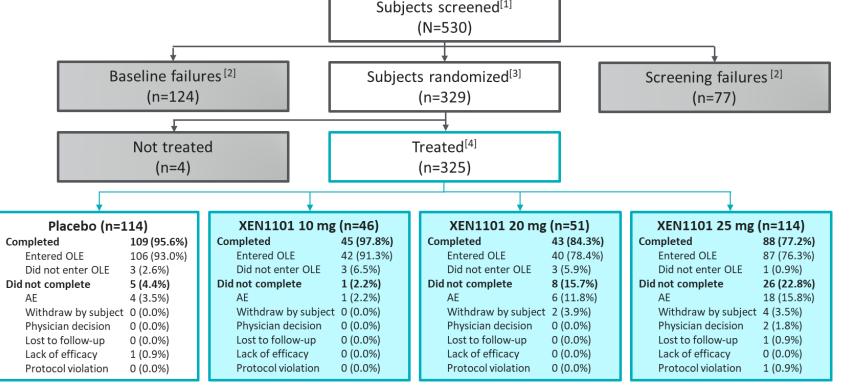
## STUDY DISPOSITION: SAFETY POPULATION

To evaluate the 50% XEN1101 responder rates in comparison to

To evaluate trends in focal seizure frequency over time in the DBP

To assess the effect of XEN1101 vs placebo on seizure severity and

impact in adults with focal epilepsy taking 1 to 3 ASMs in the DBP



- [1] Subjects screened are all subjects who signed informed consent and were entered into the clinical database.
- [2] This category includes screening failures as well as subjects that did not enter baseline for any other reason.
- [3] All subjects who were provided a treatment assignment and recorded in the interactive response technology database, regardless of whether the treatment kit was used.
  [4] Subjects in the Safety Population.

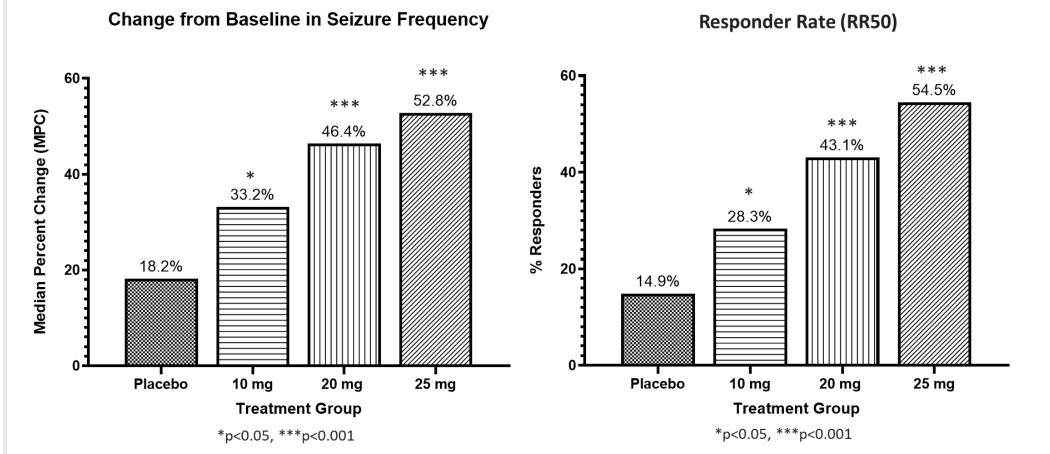
#### DEMOGRAPHICS AND BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS (SAFETY POPULATION)

Arms well balanced and representative of a difficult to treat adult FOS patient population

	Placebo (N=114)	XEN1101 10mg (N=46)	XEN1101 20mg (N=51)	XEN1101 25mg (N=114)	TOTAL (N=325)
Age in years, Mean (SD)	42.9 (13.7)	40.0 (12.1)	41.7 (13.6)	38.7 (13.1)	40.8 (13.3)
Age at study entry category					
≥ 65, n (%)	5 (4.4)	2 (4.3)	4 (7.8)	1 (0.9)	12 (3.7)
< 65, n (%)	109 (95.6)	44 (95.7)	47 (92.2)	113 (99.1)	313 (96.3)
Gender					
Female, n (%)	61 (53.5)	27 (58.7)	26 (51.0)	54 (47.4)	168 (51.7)
Male, n (%)	53 (46.5)	19 (41.3)	25 (49.0)	60 (52.6)	157 (48.3)
Region					
Europe, n (%)	67 (58.8)	31 (67.4)	32 (62.7)	68 (59.6)	198 (60.9)
North America, n (%)	47 (41.2)	15 (32.6)	19 (37.3)	46 (40.4)	127 (39.1)
CYP3A4 Inducer Use					
No, n (%)	45 (39.5)	21 (45.7)	22 (43.1)	49 (43.0)	137 (42.2)
<b>Yes</b> , n (%)	69 (60.5)	25 (54.3)	29 (56.9)	65 (57.0)	188 (57.8)
Background ASM Use					
1, n (%)	12 (10.5)	4 (8.7)	2 (3.9)	11 (9.6)	29 (8.9)
2, n (%)	46 (40.4)	18 (39.1)	20 (39.2)	47 (41.2)	131 (40.3)
3, n (%)	56 (49.1)	24 (52.2)	29 (56.9)	56 (49.1)	165 (50.8)
Number of Pre-study ASMs failed					
Median [Q1, Q3]	6.0 [3.0, 8.0]	5.0 [4.0, 9.0]	6.0 [4.0, 9.0]	5.5 [3.0, 9.0]	6.0 [4.0, 9.0]

### Highly significant dose response for reduction in focal seizures, across primary & secondary FOS endpoints

## Highly significant and dose-dependent reduction in seizures



#### Marked reduction in FOS (MPC from baseline)

	Placebo (N=114)	XEN1101 10mg (N=46)	XEN1101 20mg (N=51)	XEN1101 25mg (N=112)
Monthly Seizure Frequency in Baseline; n	114	46	51	112
Median [Q1,Q3]	13.4 [8.0, 30.1]	17.4 [8.0, 55.6]	14.5 [7.5, 36.4]	12.8 [8.4, 24.6]
Monthly Seizure Frequency in the DBP; n	114	46	51	112
Median [Q1, Q3]	10.5 [5.4, 25.1]	10.9 [3.5, 41.2]	5.2 [3.0, 24.9]	5.3 [2.5, 13.6]
Percent Change from Baseline to the DBP; n	114	46	51	112
Median [Q1, Q3]	-18.2 [-37.3, 7.0]	-33.2 [-61.8, 0.0]	-46.4 [-76.7, -14.0]	-52.8 [-80.4, -16.9]
P-value from ranked ANCOVA model				
P-value for pairwise comparison vs. placebo (2-sided)		0.035	<.001	<.001
Primary Dose Response test p-value (2-sided)	<.001			

# Clinically meaningful & statistically significant, dose-dependent improvements in CGI-C/PGI-C

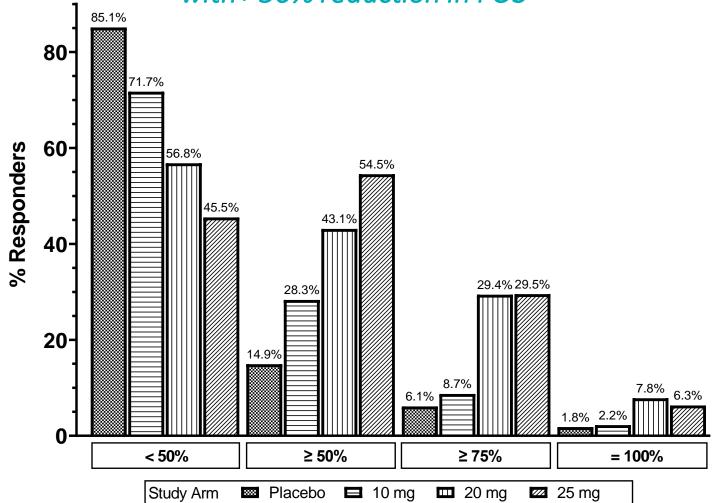
Secondary endpoints - Clinician Global Impression of Change and Patient Global Impression of Change:

	Placebo (N=114)	XEN1101 10mg (N=46)	XEN1101 20mg (N= 51)	XEN1101 25mg (N=112)			
Clinician - Global Impression of Change							
At least much improved, (% of subjects)	22.8%	23.9%	33.3%	46.4%			
Difference (vs Placebo)		1.1	10.5	23.6			
OR (vs Placebo)		1.02	1.67	2.94			
95% CI for OR		(0.45, 2.30)	(0.80, 3.48)	(1.64, 5.24)			
p-value (2-sided)		0.964	0.173	<0.001			
Patient - Global Impression of Change							
At least much improved, (% of subjects)	21.9%	34.8%	37.3%	42.9%			
Difference (vs Placebo)		12.9	15.3	20.9			
OR (vs Placebo)		1.88	2.10	2.66			
95% CI for OR		(0.88, 3.99)	(1.02, 4.33)	(1.48, 4.75)			
p-value (2-sided)		0.103	0.044	0.001			

#### **VITAL SIGNS AND OTHER SAFETY**

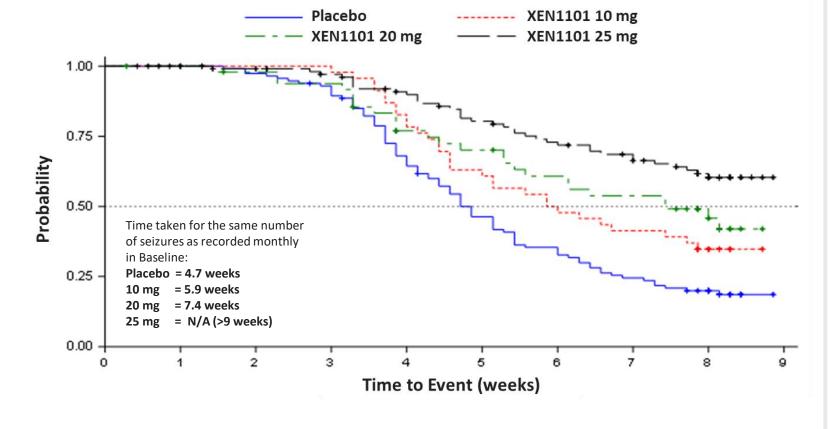
- There was no cardiovascular signal of concern based on vital signs from resting or orthostatic tests
- There were no safety signals of concern from physical or neurologic exams
- Mean ± SD body weight changes from baseline were 0.2±2.4 kg in placebo, 0.6 ± 2.3 kg at 10 mg, 1.6 ± 2.2 kg at 20 mg and 1.9 ± 2.9 kg at 25 mg.
- Changes in body weight ≥7% were seen in 3 (2.6%) subjects in placebo, 2 (4.3%) at 10 mg, 2 (3.9%) at 20 mg and 15 (13.2%) at 25 mg
- There were no signals of concern from electrocardiograms, safety labs or urinalysis
- There were no differences or signals between groups of urinary retention detected using the American Urological Association Symptoms Index

# Dose dependent increase in the number of responders with >50% reduction in FOS



# Exploratory endpoint: time to event analysis showed marked dose-dependent decrease in rate of seizure recurrence

TIME to Reach Baseline Monthly Focal Seizure Count during the DBP



## Safety and tolerability profile inline with commonly used ASMs

#### OVERALL ADVERSE EVENT PROFILE

- XEN1101 was generally well-tolerated in this study with adverse events (AEs) consistent with other commonly prescribed ASMs.
- The most common (>10%) treatment emergent adverse events across all XEN1101 dose groups were dizziness (24.6%), somnolence (15.6%) and fatigue (10.9%).
- Two AEs of urinary retention were reported in the active treatment groups, one of which required a dose reduction, and both subjects remained on drug with no other changes or intervention.
- TEAEs of weight increase were reported in 1 (0.9%) subject on placebo, 1 (2.2%) subjects at 10 mg, 2 (3.9%) subjects at 20 mg and in 3 (2.6%) subjects at 25 mg.
- There have been no TEAEs of pigmentary abnormalities reported during the double-blind phase of the study, or in preliminary analysis during the ongoing OLE to date.
- SAE incidence was low and balanced across groups.

#### TEAE profile consistent with other ASMs, with majority of TEAEs within the CNS

Summary of all treatment emergent adverse events (TEAEs) in the double-blind period within the safety population:

Subjects with n(%)	Placebo (N=114)	XEN1101 10mg (N=46)	XEN1101 20mg (N=51)	XEN1101 25mg (N=114)	XEN1101 Any dose (N=211)
At least one TEAE	71 (62.3)	31 (67.4)	35 (68.6)	97 (85.1)	163 (77.3)
At least one Serious TEAE	3 (2.6)	2 (4.3)	2 (3.9)	3 (2.6)	7 (3.3)
At least one TEAE leading to permanent treatment discontinuation	4 (3.5)	1 (2.2)	7 (13.7)	18 (15.8)	26 (12.3)
At least one serious TEAE leading to death	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

The most common TEAEs leading to discontinuation across XEN1101 groups were dizziness (4.7%), balance disorder (2.4%), dysarthria (1.9%), gait disturbance (1.9%).

Most common treatment emergent adverse events (AEs) ≥5% in any arm:

System Organ Class/ Preferred Term	Placebo (N=114) n (%)	XEN1101 10mg (N=46) n (%)	XEN1101 20mg (N=51) n (%)	XEN1101 25mg (N=114) n (%)	XEN1101 Any dose (N=211) n (%)
Overall	71 (62.3)	31 (67.4)	35 (68.6)	97 (85.1)	163 (77.3)
Nervous System Disorders	35 (30.7)	20 (43.5)	28 (54.9)	83 (72.8)	131 (62.1)
Dizziness	8 (7.0)	3 (6.5)	13 (25.5)	36 (31.6)	52 (24.6)
Somnolence	8 (7.0)	5 (10.9)	11 (21.6)	17 (14.9)	33 (15.6)
Headache	9 (7.9)	6 (13.0)	6 (11.8)	9 (7.9)	21 (10.0)
Balance disorder	2 (1.8)	2 (4.3)	4 (7.8)	13 (11.4)	19 (9.0)
Tremor	2 (1.8)	3 (6.5)	3 (5.9)	12 (10.5)	18 (8.5)
Aphasia	1 (0.9)	1 (2.2)	1 (2.0)	8 (7.0)	10 (4.7)
Ataxia	1 (0.9)	3 (6.5)	1 (2.0)	5 (4.4)	9 (4.3)
Dysarthria	0 (0.0)	1 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	8 (7.0)	9 (4.3)
Memory impairment	1 (0.9)	1 (2.2)	2 (3.9)	6 (5.3)	9 (4.3)
Disturbance in attention	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	3 (5.9)	5 (4.4)	8 (3.8)
Psychiatric Disorders	18 (15.8)	7 (15.2)	13 (25.5)	31 (27.2)	51 (24.2)
Confusional state	1 (0.9)	1 (2.2)	3 (5.9)	6 (5.3)	10 (4.7)
Anxiety	6 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	5 (9.8)	2 (1.8)	7 (3.3)
Hallucination	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (5.9)	0 (0.0)	3 (1.4)
General Disorders and	12 (10.5)	10 (21.7)	9 (17.6)	30 (26.3)	49 (23.2)
Administration Site Conditions					
Fatigue	6 (5.3)	5 (10.9)	4 (7.8)	14 (12.3)	23 (10.9)
Gait disturbance	1 (0.9)	2 (4.3)	2 (3.9)	8 (7.0)	12 (5.7)
Gastrointestinal Disorders	10 (8.8)	10 (21.7)	5 (9.8)	19 (16.7)	34 (16.1)
Nausea	3 (2.6)	1 (2.2)	1 (2.0)	7 (6.1)	9 (4.3)
Constipation	1 (0.9)	2 (4.3)	3 (5.9)	3 (2.6)	8 (3.8)
Eye Disorders	6 (5.3)	3 (6.5)	5 (9.8)	18 (15.8)	26 (12.3)
Vision blurred	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.0)	7 (6.1)	8 (3.8)
Infections and Infestations	13 (11.4)	6 (13.0)	6 (11.8)	6 (5.3)	18 (8.5)
Urinary tract infection	4 (3.5)	4 (8.7)	3 (5.9)	2 (1.8)	9 (4.3)

#### Low incidence of SAEs and balanced across treatment arms

Treatment emergent serious adverse events (SAEs) in double-blind period:

System Organ Class / Preferred Term	Placebo (N=114) n (%)	XEN1101 10mg (N=46) n (%)	XEN1101 20mg (N=51) n (%)	XEN1101 25mg (N=114) n (%)	XEN1101 Any dose (N=211) n (%)
Overall	3 (2.6)	2 (4.3)	2 (3.9)	3 (2.6)	7 (3.3)
Psychiatric disorders	0 (0.0)	1 (2.2)	2 (3.9)	1 (0.9)	4 (1.9)
Confusional state	0 (0.0)	1 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)
Psychogenic seizure	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.5)
Psychotic disorder	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)
Somatic delusion	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)
Nervous system disorders	2 (1.8)	1 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.8)	3 (1.4)
Dizziness	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.5)
Muscle spasticity	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.5)
Seizure	0 (0.0)	1 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)
Partial seizures	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Presyncope	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	0 (0.0)	1 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)
Hyponatraemia	0 (0.0)	1 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)
Infections and infestations	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Corona virus infection	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Injury, poisoning and procedural	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
complications					
Pneumothorax traumatic	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Rib fracture	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

## CONCLUSIONS

- XEN1101 showed dose-dependent, consistent, highly statistically significant and clinically meaningful reduction in FOS across endpoints in a patient population who had failed a median of 6 ASMs and 50.8% were on 3 background ASMs.
- XEN1101 was generally well tolerated with a similar low SAE incidence (3.3%) as seen in placebo (2.6%) and no deaths in the study
- The most common TEAEs leading to discontinuation across XEN1101 groups were dizziness (4.7%), balance disorder (2.4%), dysarthria (1.9%), gait disturbance (1.9%).
- There were no cardiovascular signals of concern in ECG or vitals signs.
- Based on the strong Phase 2b topline results from the X-TOLE study, Xenon intends to gather input from the U.S. FDA and other regulatory agencies to continue planning the future clinical development of XEN1101.

