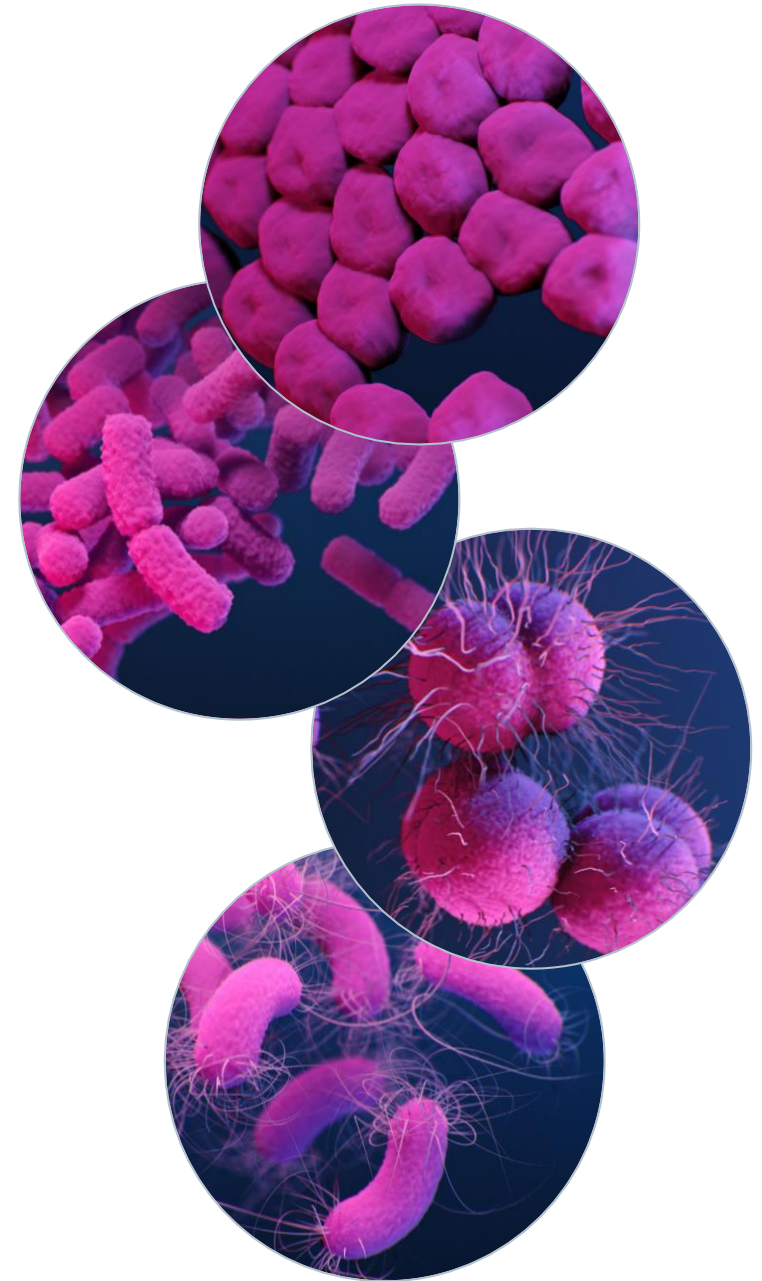




# Phase 3 ATTACK Topline Results for Sulbactam-Durlobactam

Nasdaq: ETTX

October 2021



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# Primary Efficacy and Safety Objectives of ATTACK Were Achieved

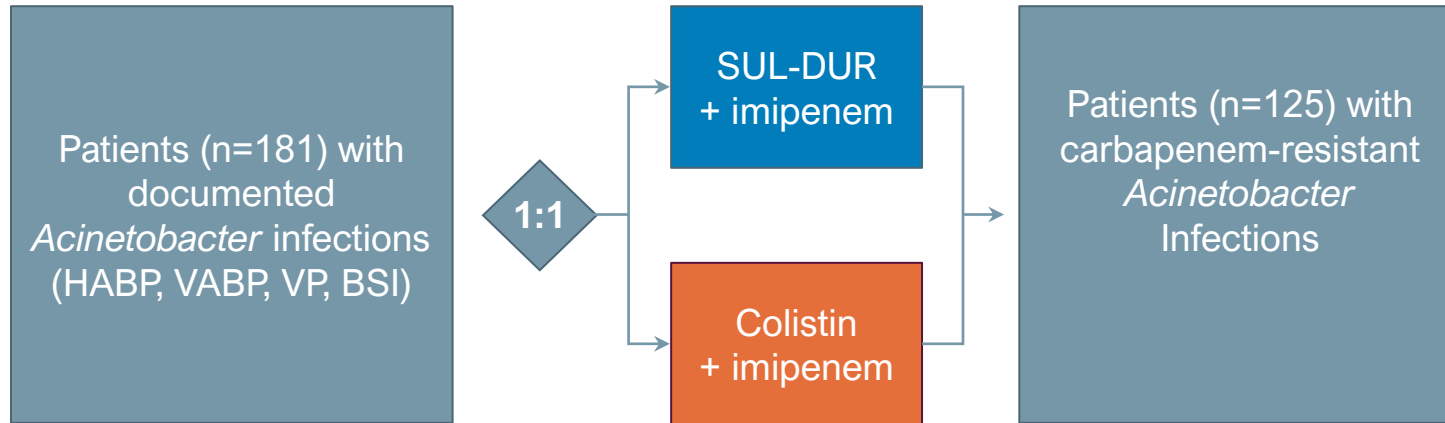
Robust positive SUL-DUR results

- Non-inferiority in 28-day all-cause mortality vs. colistin in patients with carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii-calcoaceticus* infections and overall trend favoring SUL-DUR
- Statistically significant higher clinical cure rate at Test of Cure compared to colistin
- Favorable safety profile compared to colistin with a statistically significant reduction in nephrotoxicity
- Additional analyses of non-inferiority at 28-days and 14-days support primary efficacy results
- Part B (including colistin-resistant *Acinetobacter*) mortality rate consistent with Part A
- Comparable baseline demographics in both treatment groups
- Overall adverse events (AEs) in the safety population comparable between treatment groups

# ATTACK: Single Global Phase 3 Pivotal Trial – Part A



Head-to-head vs. colistin in carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter* infections



~95% of all baseline *Acinetobacter* isolates tested were carbapenem-resistant

## Endpoints

### Primary efficacy analysis:

- 28-day all-cause mortality (ACM) in CRABC m-MITT population

### Primary safety analyses:

- Nephrotoxicity (RIFLE criteria)
- Overview of AEs

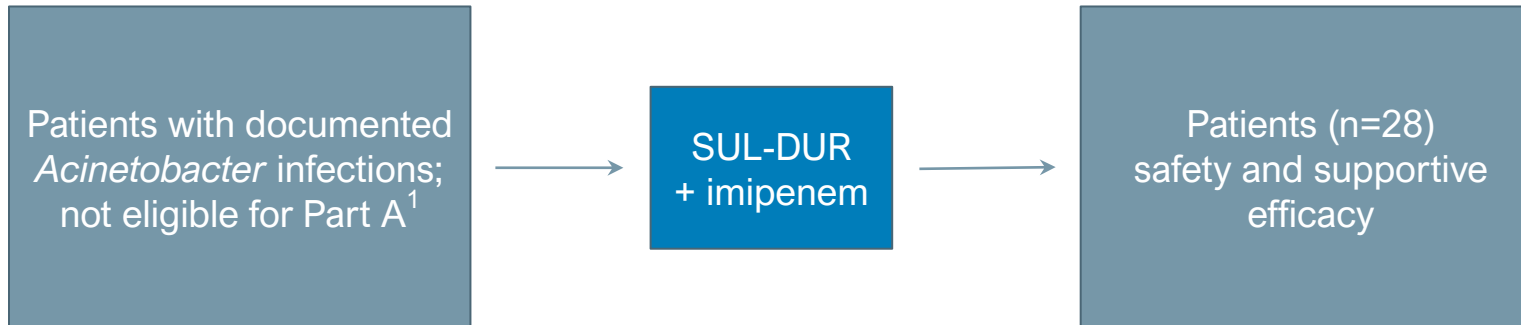
### Select secondary analyses:

- 28-day ACM in ITT and m-MITT populations
- 14-day ACM in m-MITT and CRABC m-MITT populations
- Clinical cure at EOT, TOC, and LFU in CRABC m-MITT

HABP: Hospital-acquired bacterial pneumonia; VABP: Ventilator-associated bacterial pneumonia; VP: Ventilated pneumonia. BSI: Bloodstream infection; SUL-DUR: sulbactam-durlobactam; ACM: All-Cause Mortality; CRABC: Carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii-calcoaceticus* Complex; m-MITT: Microbiologically Modified Intent-to-Treat; RIFLE: Risk, Injury, and Failure; and Loss, and End-stage kidney disease; TOC: Test of Cure; EOT: End of Treatment; LFU: Late Follow Up.

# ATTACK: Single Global Phase 3 Pivotal Trial – Part B

Open label arm enrolling patients not eligible for Part A



### Endpoints

**Efficacy:**

- 28-Day ACM in ITT population
- 14-Day ACM in m-MITT population

**Safety:**

- Overview of AEs

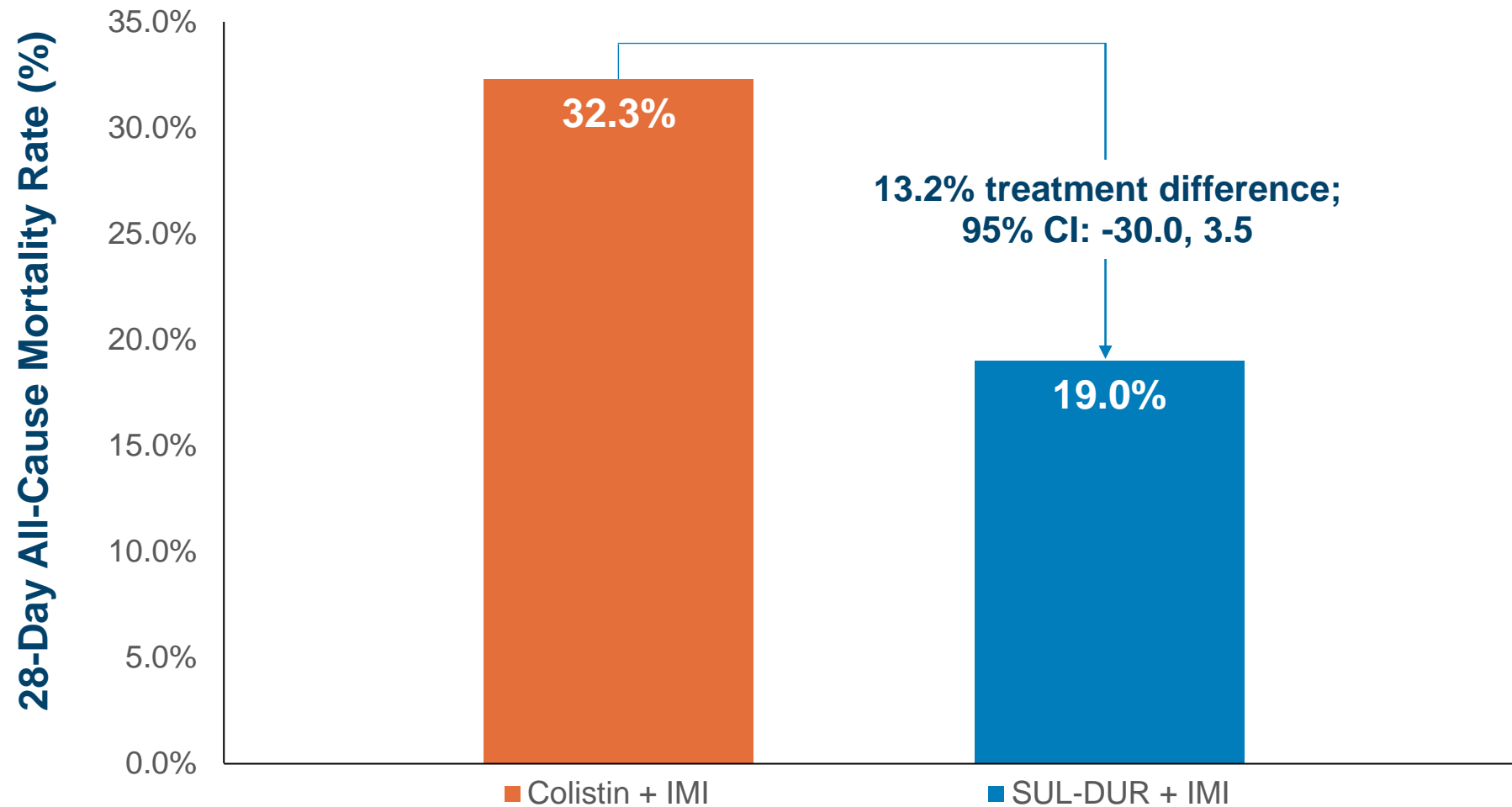
# Key Baseline Demographics Comparable Across Treatment Groups

Balanced between Part A and Part B

	PART A SUL-DUR + IMI n = 64	PART A Colistin + IMI n = 64	PART B SUL-DUR + IMI n = 28
<b>Age – Mean (Years)</b>	61.6	65.1	56.2
<b>Age Group (%)</b>			
<65 years	56.3	48.4	67.9
65 – 75 years	25.0	18.8	17.9
>75 years	18.8	32.8	14.3
<b>Gender (% Male)</b>	71.9	76.6	75.0
<b>Severity of Illness (%)</b>			
APACHE II Score 10-19/SOFA Score 7-9/qSOFA Score 2	73.4	68.8	67.9
APACHE II Score 20-30/SOFA Score ≥10/qSOFA Score 3	25.0	31.3	32.1
<b>Infection Type (%)</b>			
Bacteremia	3.1	1.6	60.7
HABP	37.5	48.4	14.3
VABP	59.4	46.9	25.0
VP	0.0	3.1	0.0
<b>Duration of ICU Stay at Baseline (%)</b>			
No ICU Stay	32.8	29.7	17.9
<5	3.1	4.7	3.6
5-14	35.9	37.5	14.3
>14	28.1	28.1	64.3
<b>Charlson Comorbidity Index – Mean</b>	4.6	4.8	2.7

# Achieved Primary Efficacy Endpoint

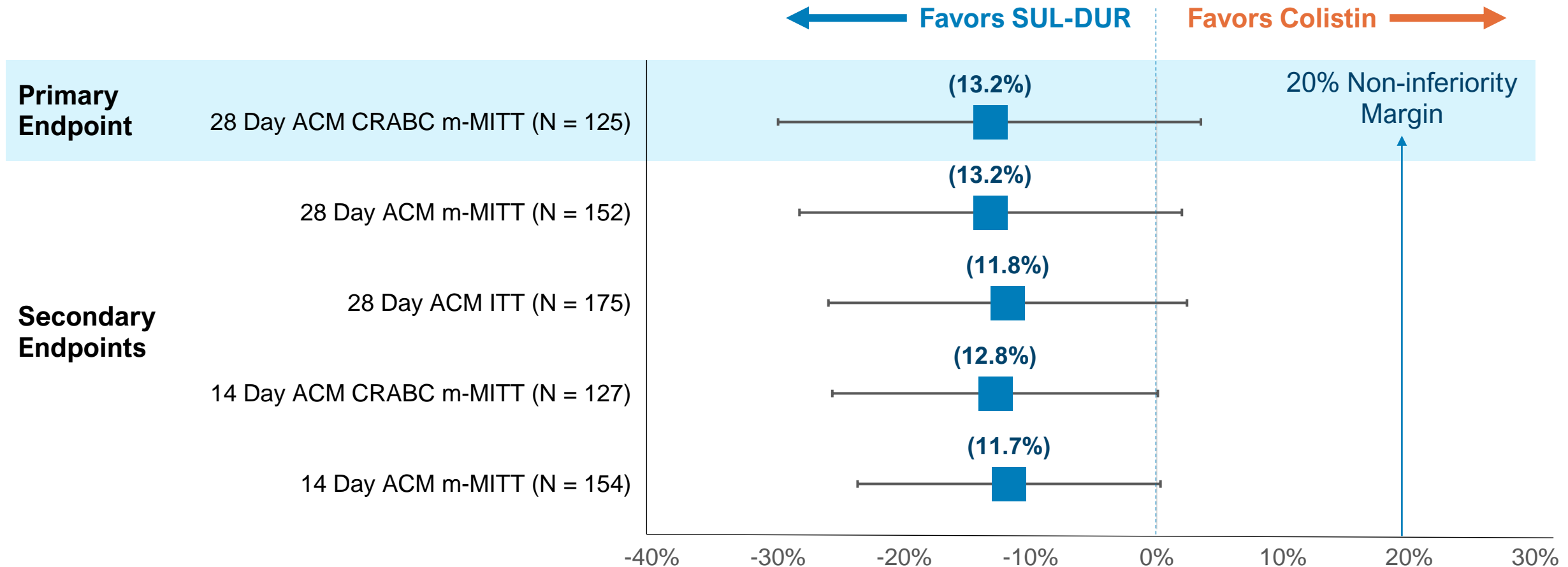
SUL-DUR non-inferiority on 28-day all-cause mortality vs. colistin



# All-Cause Mortality Analyses Favor SUL-DUR

Favorable mortality difference for SUL-DUR vs. colistin across all study populations evaluated to date

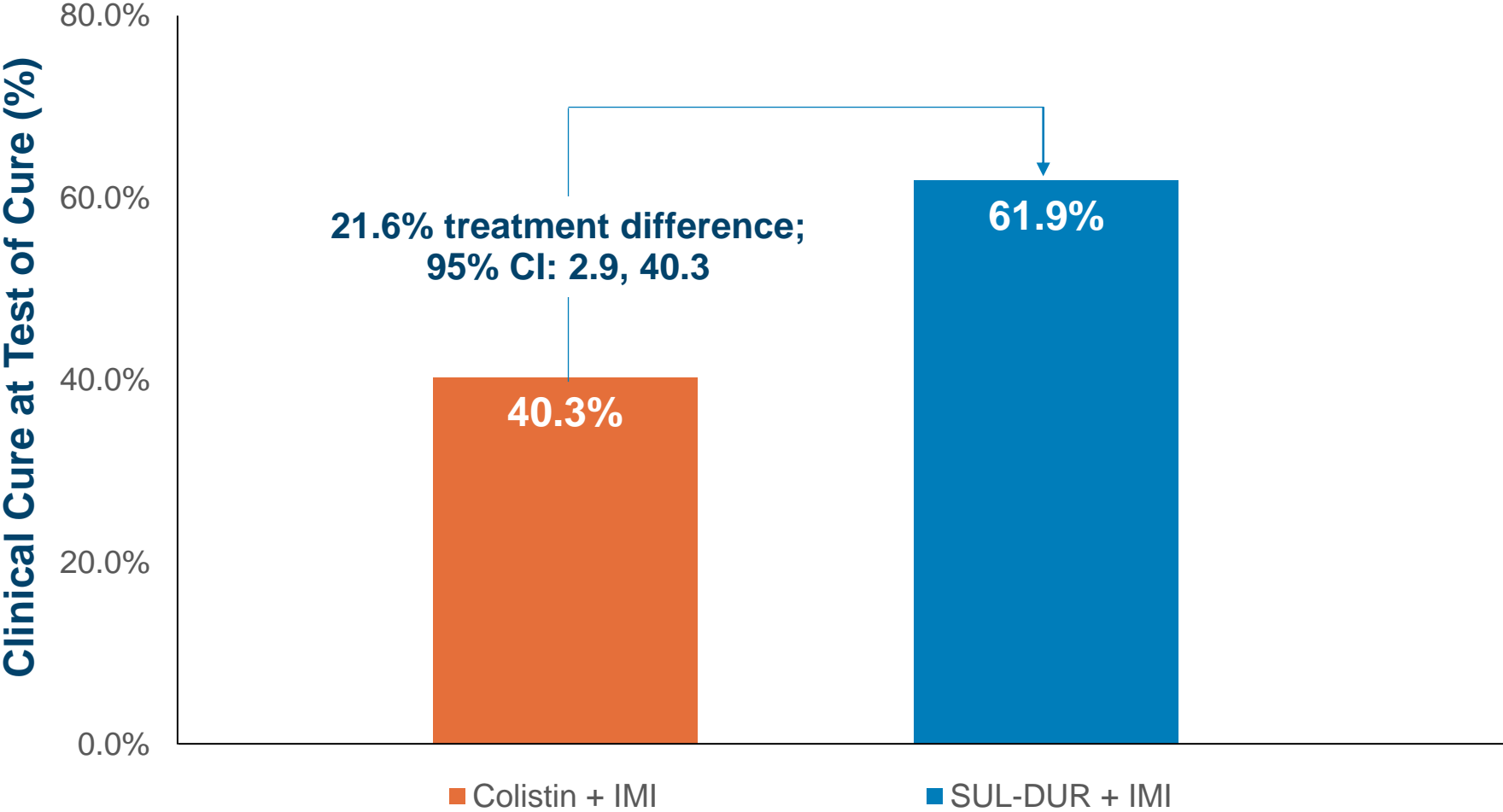
## Mortality Rate Treatment Difference and 95% Confidence Interval





# Statistically Significant Difference in Clinical Cure

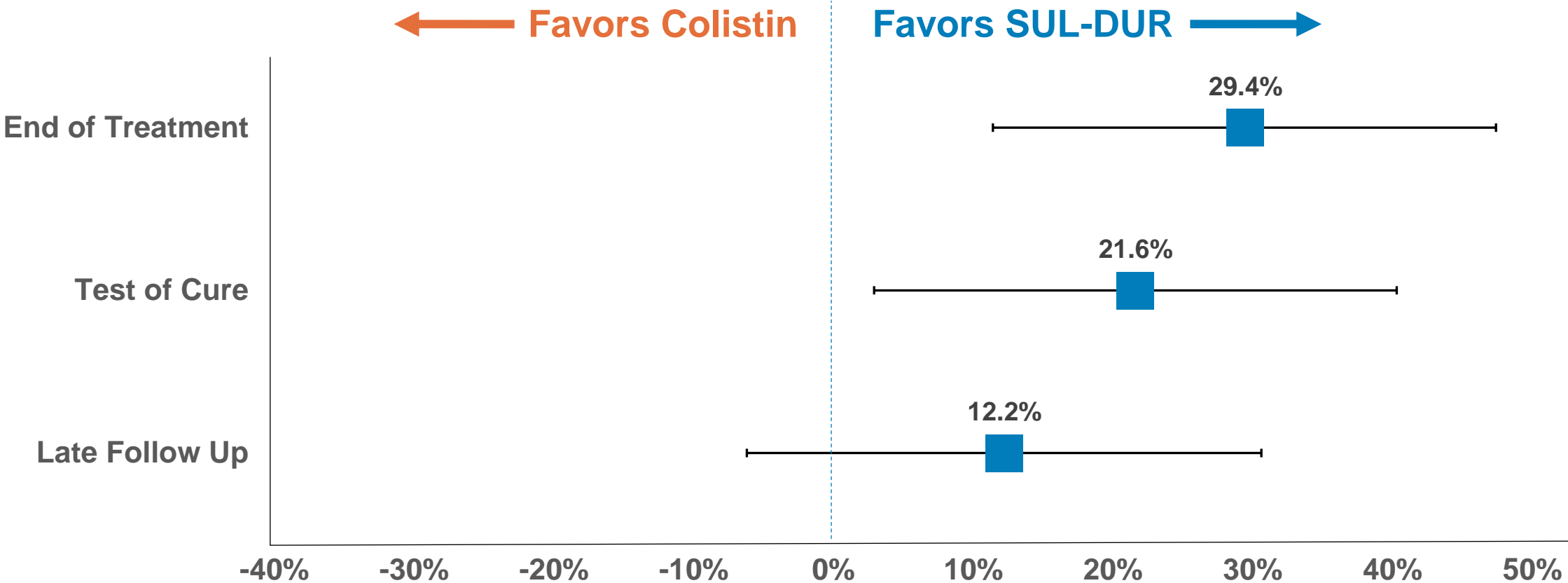
SUL-DUR compared to colistin at Test of Cure



# Clinical Cure Rates Favor SUL-DUR at All Measured Timepoints

Statistically significant difference in clinical cure at End of Treatment and Test of Cure

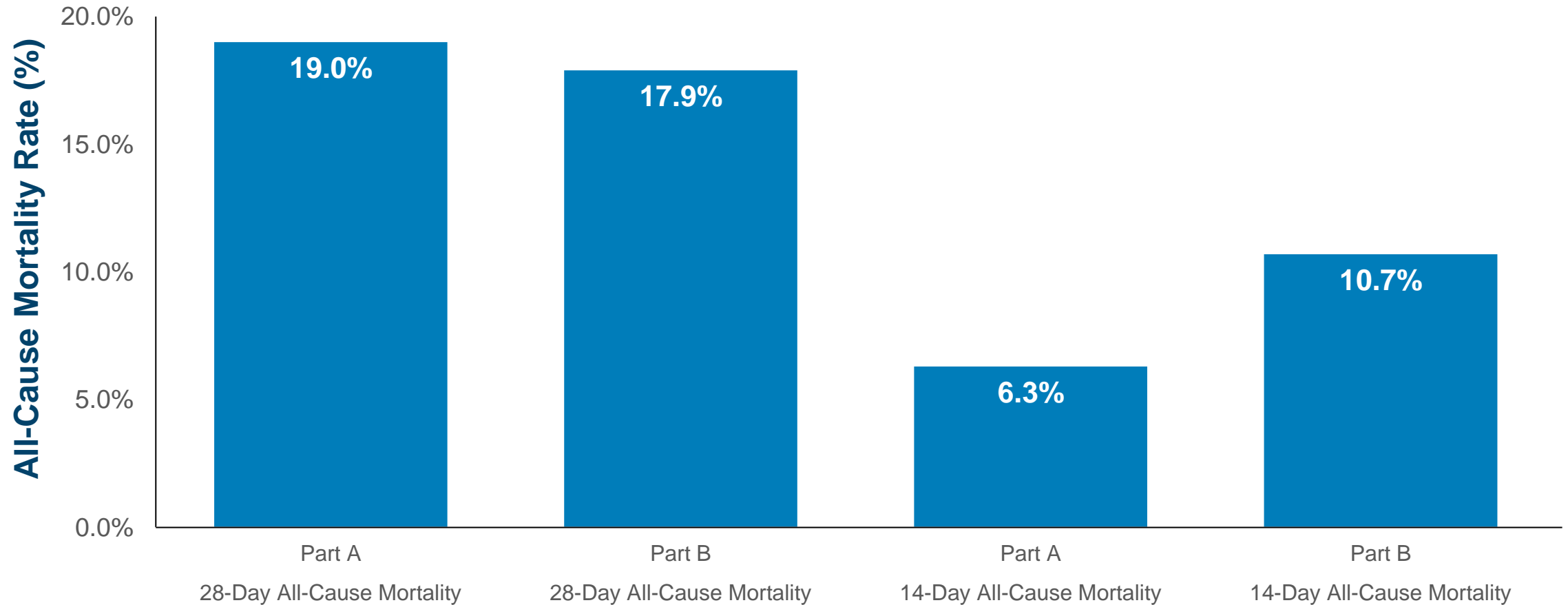
## Clinical Cure Rate Treatment Difference and 95% Confidence Interval



# All-Cause Mortality Rate in Part B Consistent with Part A

Low all-cause mortality in Part B

## CRABC m-MITT Mortality Rates



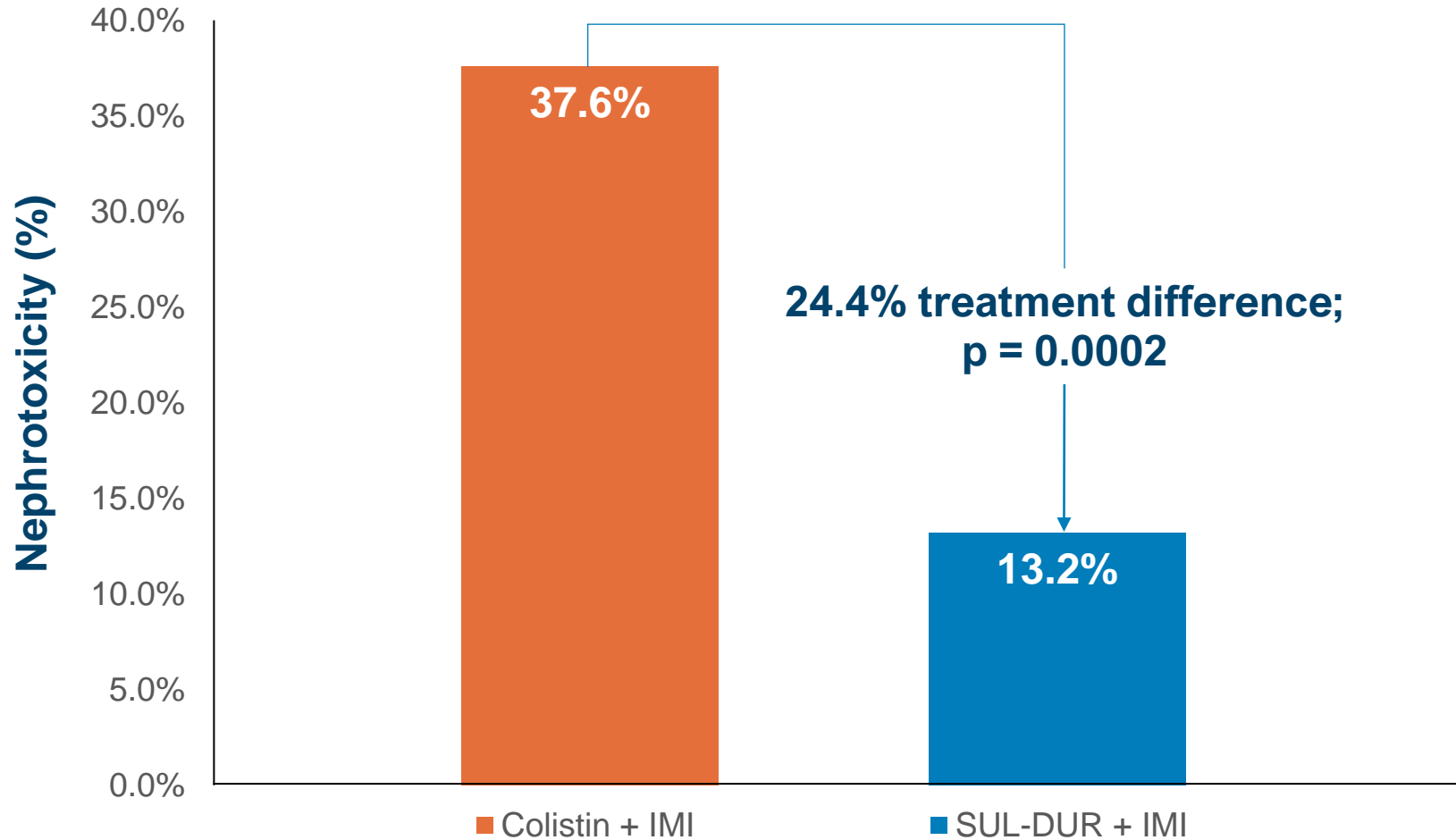
# Comparable Adverse Events Between Treatment Groups

SUL-DUR compared to colistin

	PART A SUL-DUR + IMI (N=91)	PART A Colistin + IMI (N=86)	PART B SUL-DUR + IMI (N=28)
Any Adverse Event (AE) (%)	87.9	94.2	89.3
<u>Drug-Related TEAEs (%)</u>	12.1	30.2	10.7
Serious AEs (%)	39.6	48.8	32.1
<u>Drug-Related Serious AEs (%)</u>	1.1	2.3	3.6
TEAEs Leading to Discontinuation of Study Drug	11.0	16.3	14.3
Serious TEAEs Leading to Discontinuation of Study Drug	7.7	8.1	10.7

# Statistically Significant Reduction in Nephrotoxicity

SUL-DUR vs. colistin as measured by the RIFLE classification



# A Significant Milestone for Patients, a Pivotal Moment for Entasis

- SUL-DUR first to achieve statistical non-inferiority in 28-day all-cause mortality in patients with CRAB
- Statistically significant difference in clinical cure at Test of Cure
- Favorable safety profile with statistically significant reduction in nephrotoxicity
- If approved, SUL-DUR could become the first pathogen-targeted treatment in patients with high unmet need
- Target NDA submission in mid-2022
- Collaborate with Zai Lab to prepare regulatory submission in China
- Prepare and invest for the future, commercialization of SUL-DUR and advancement of our innovative pipeline, including zoliflodacin in Phase 3
- Address global health urgent threats for patients in need