



Restoring Balance. Renewing Life.

JP Morgan Presentation

Andrew Cheng, MD, PhD
President & CEO



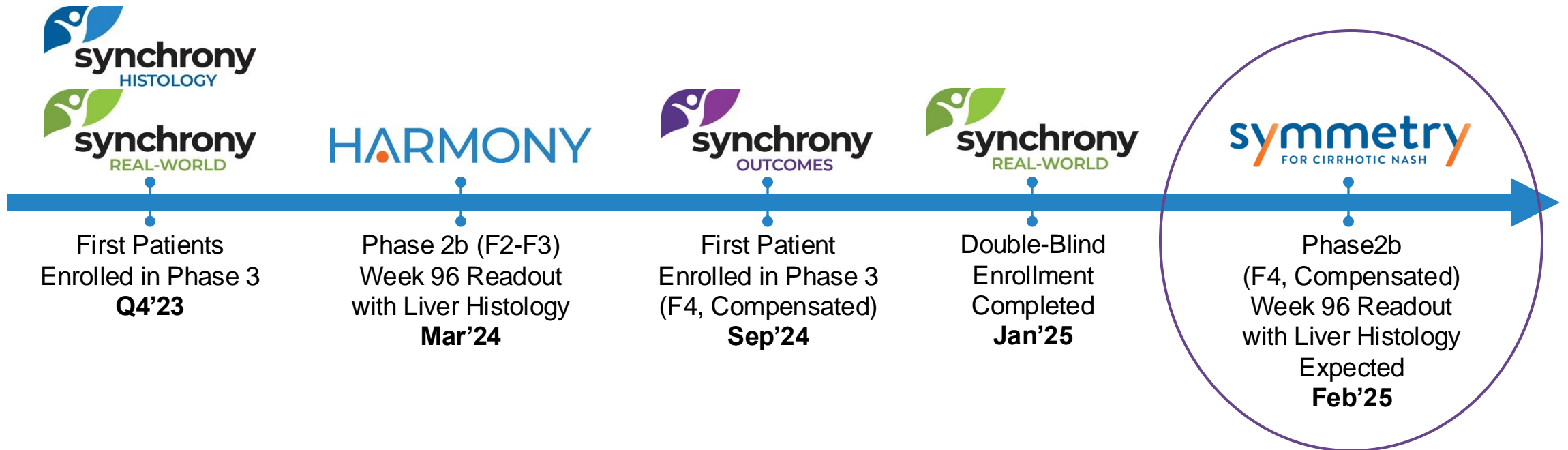
January 14, 2025



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» Recent Progress & Near-Term Milestones for Efruxifermin (EFX)



Cash sufficient to fund our Phase 3 SYNCHRONY *Histology* and *Real-World* studies through their respective primary endpoints and our current operating plan into the second half of 2027, with ~\$787M cash on hand¹ as of September 30, 2024

Akero Therapeutics Completes Enrollment of the Double-Blind Portion of the Phase 3 SYNCHRONY *Real-World* Study Evaluating Efruxifermin (EFX) in Patients with Non-Invasively Diagnosed MASH or MASLD

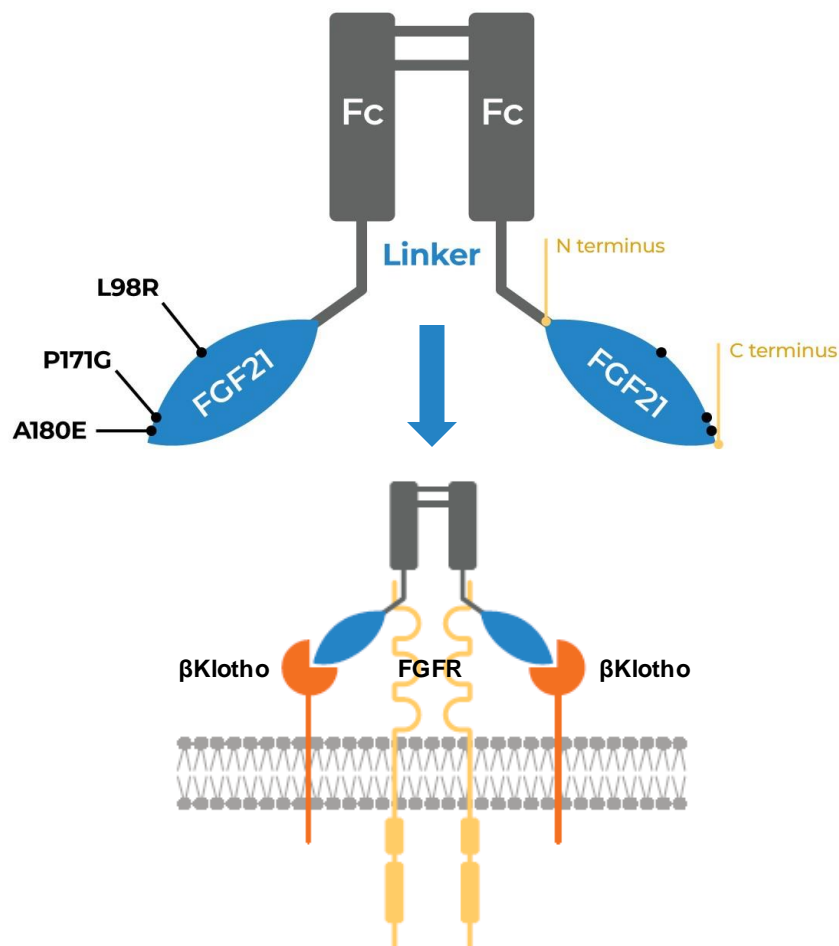
-- 601 patients have been enrolled in the double-blind portion of the SYNCHRONY Real-World study since initiation in November 2023 --

-- Data from SYNCHRONY Real-World study anticipated in the first half of 2026 --

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., January 13, 2025 – Akero Therapeutics, Inc. (Nasdaq: AKRO), a clinical-stage company developing transformational treatments for patients with serious metabolic diseases marked by high unmet medical need, today announced it has completed enrollment of patients in the double-blind portion of the Phase 3 SYNCHRONY *Real-World* study of EFX in patients with metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis (MASH) or metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease (MASLD) (F1-F4).



EFX Bivalent Structure Potentially Optimal for MASH Efficacy, With Convenient Once-weekly Dosing



Bivalent FGF21 Analog Brings:



High β -Klotho affinity



High systemic exposure



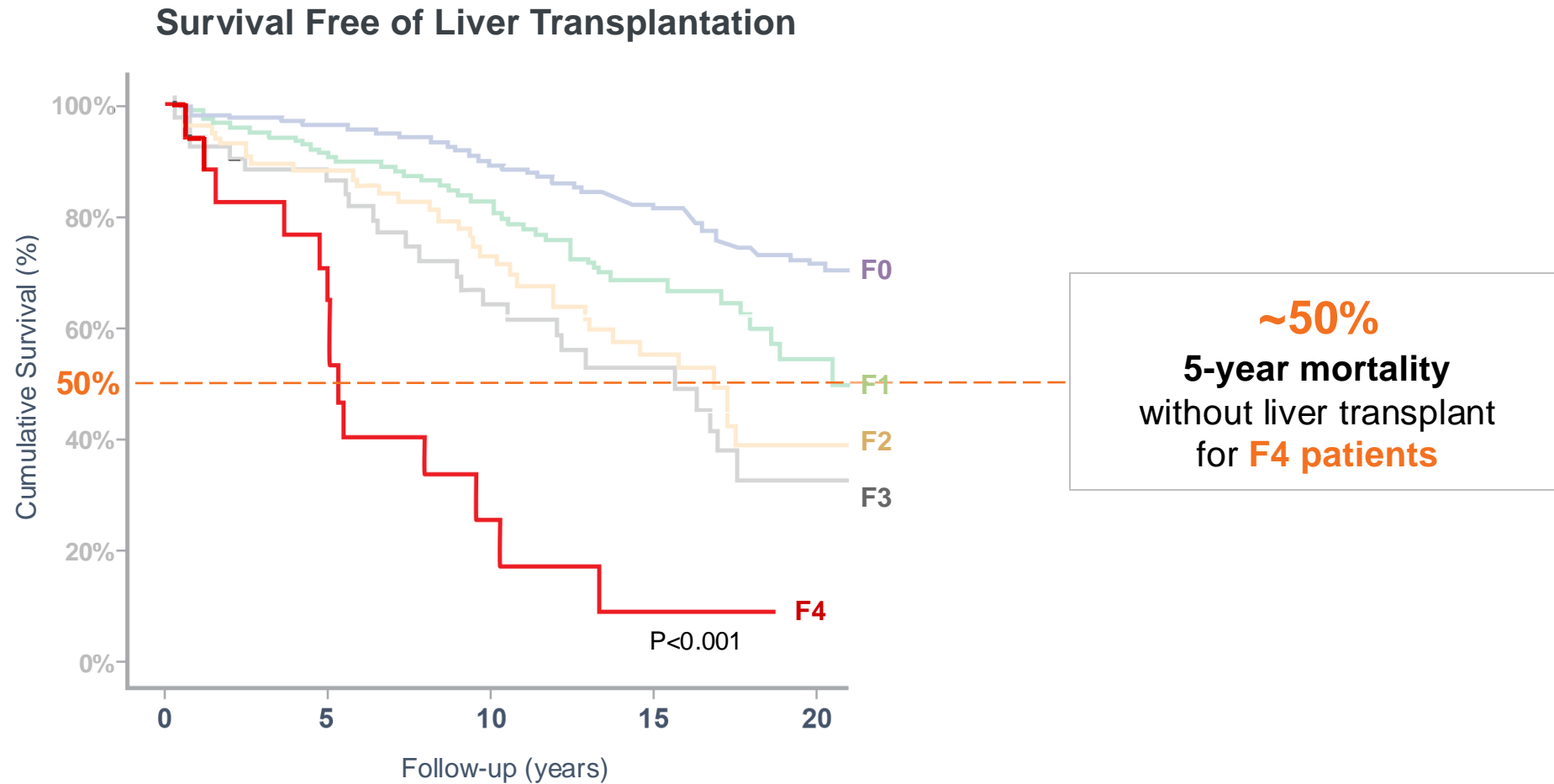
Maintained agonism of FGFRs throughout weekly dosing interval



Sustained pharmacodynamic effect through week 96 (F2-F3) and week 36 (F4, compensated)

Stanislaus, S *et al.* (2017) *Endocrinology* 158(5): 1314-27; Lee, S *et al.* (2018) *Nature* 553: 501-505; Kharitonov, A *et al.* (2007) *Endocrinology* 148(2):774-781

» High Risk of Mortality Associated with Cirrhosis Due to MASH



Phase 2b SYMMETRY Trial Design: Compensated Cirrhosis Due to MASH (F4) with Liver Histology at 36 and 96 weeks

Key Inclusion Criteria¹

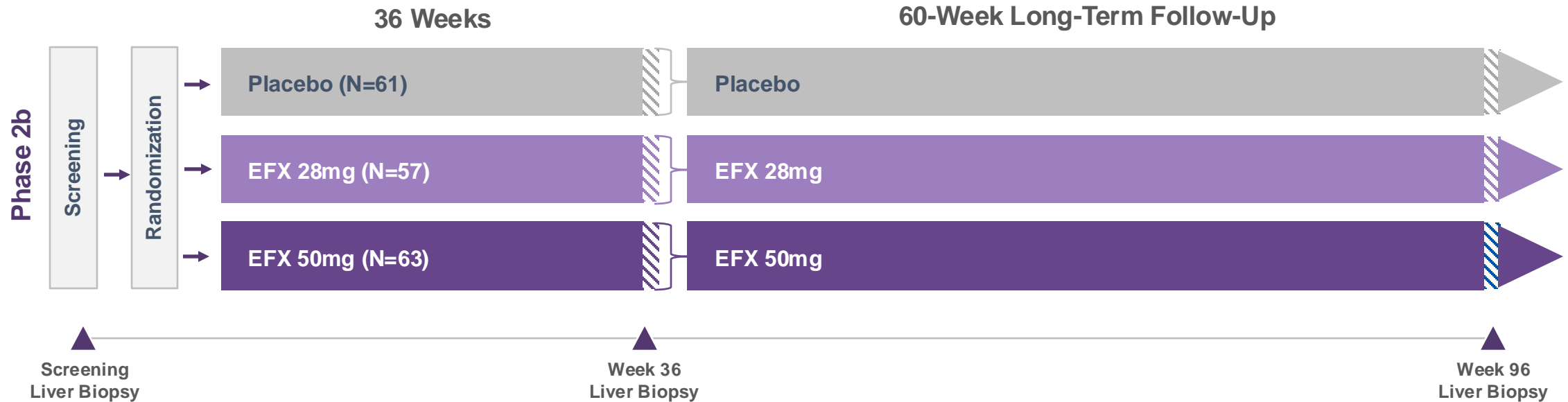
- F4 MASH (compensated)
- T2D or 2 of 4 components of metabolic syndrome²

Phase 2b Primary Endpoint

- ≥1 Stage Fibrosis Improvement with no Worsening of MASH at Week 36
- **Not powered for week 96 endpoints**

Key Secondary Efficacy Endpoints

- MASH Resolution
- Glycemic Control
- Fibrosis Markers
- Weight Change
- Lipoproteins
- Liver Injury Markers

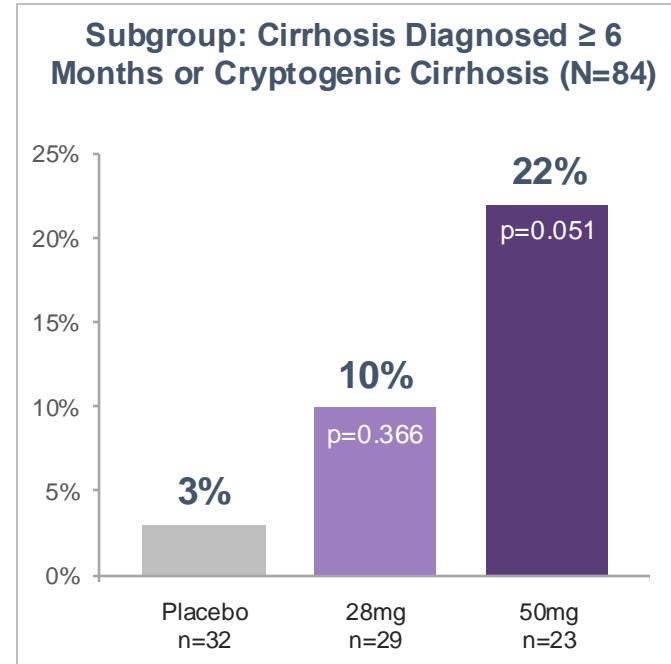
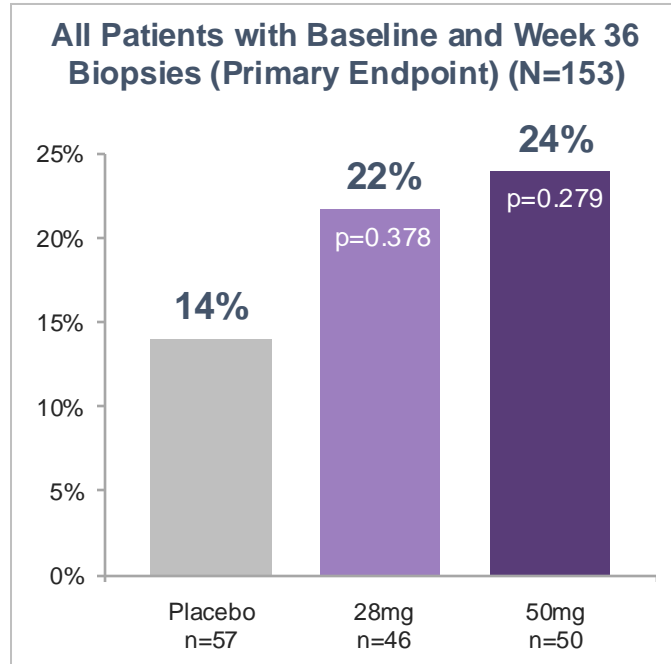


¹ All patients had biopsy-proven compensated cirrhosis (fibrosis stage 4) due to definitive MASH or cryptogenic cirrhosis presumed secondary to MASH. Subjects with cryptogenic cirrhosis were limited to approximately 20% of the total study population.

² Obesity, dyslipidemia, elevated blood pressure, and elevated fasting glucose.

» Summary of Week 36 SYMMETRY Liver Histology

Fibrosis Improvement ≥1 Stage Without Worsening of MASH at Week 36



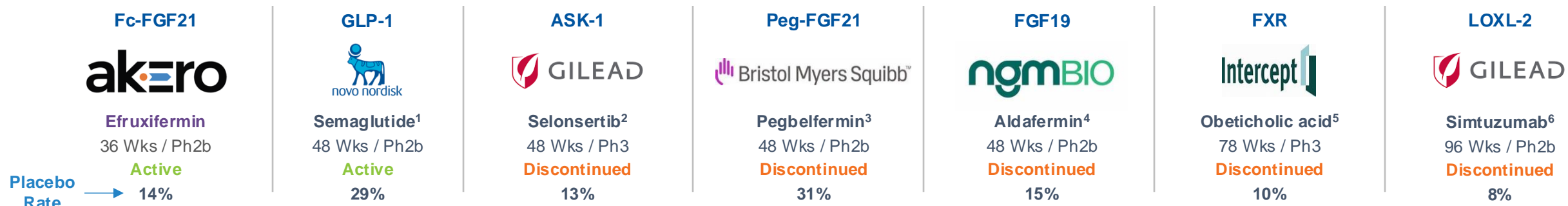
Statistically significant fibrosis improvement without worsening of MASH in patients with cirrhosis has not been reported for any investigational drug to date.

Longer duration of cirrhosis at baseline may increase proportion of liver with features of F4 cirrhosis versus F3, thus reducing probability of reversal to F3 for placebo patients.

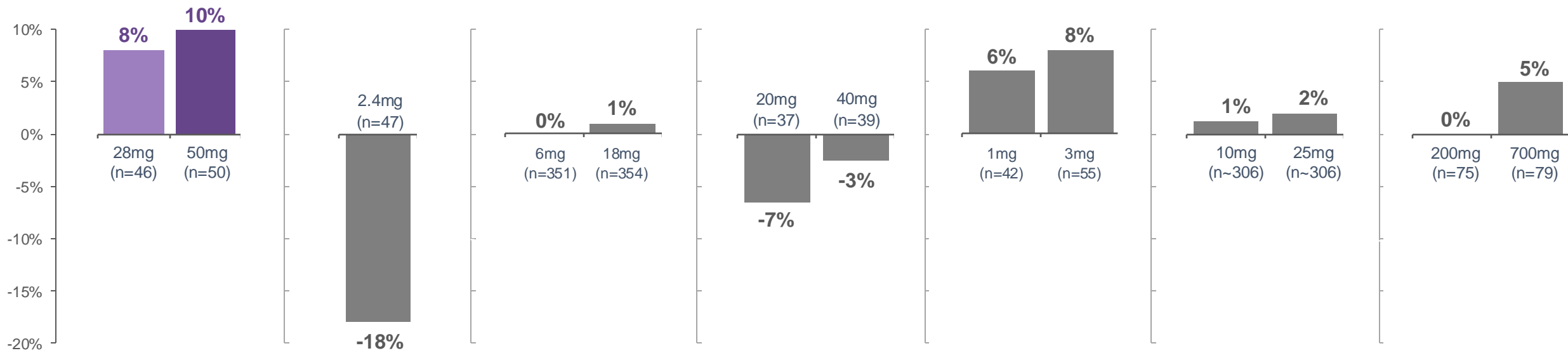
4 patients experienced 3- or 2-stage fibrosis improvement without worsening of MASH at Week 36



Landscape for Cirrhosis Due to MASH: Placebo-Corrected Fibrosis Improvement With No Worsening of MASH



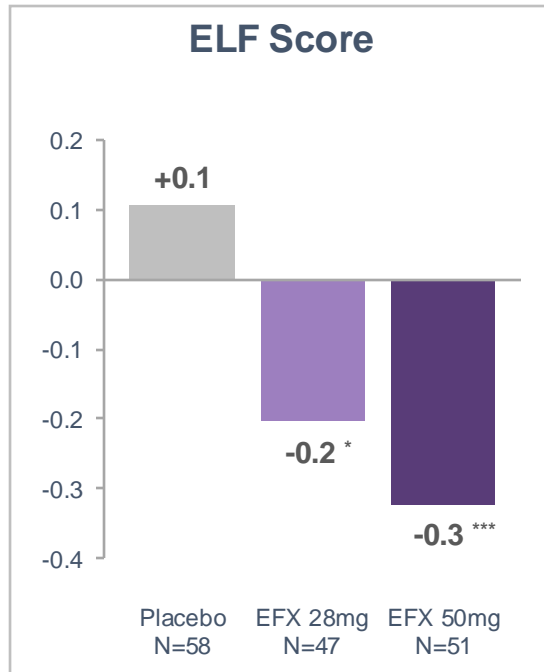
By Treatment Duration



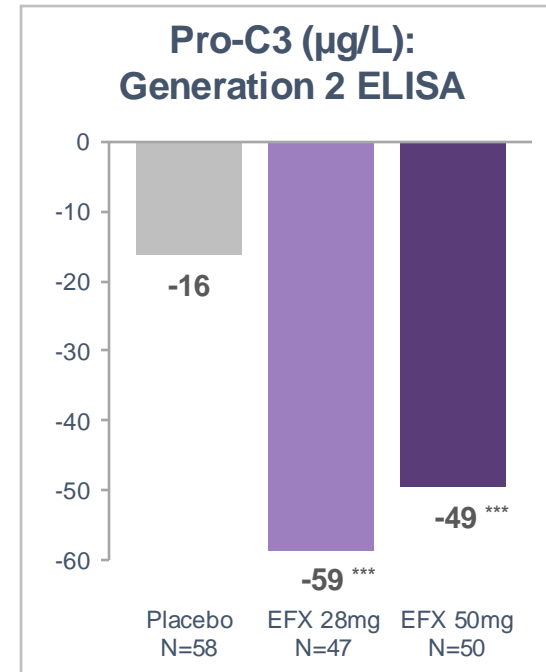
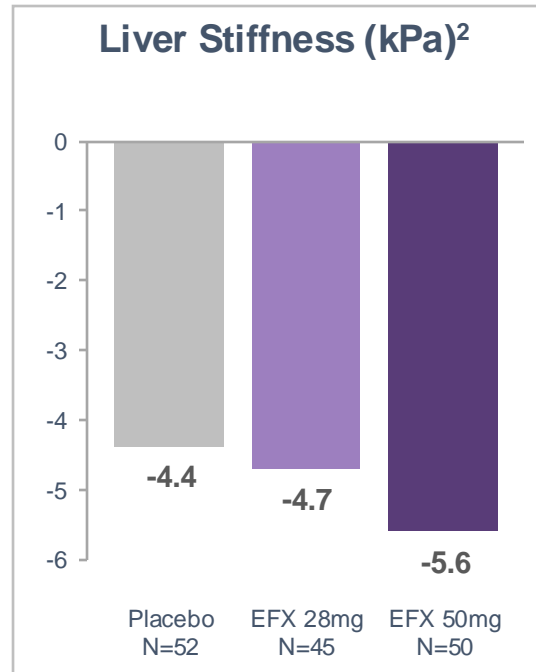
¹ Loomba, R et al. (2023) *Lancet Gastro Hep* 8:511-22; ² Harrison, SH et al. (2020) *J Hepatol* 73(1):26-39; ³ Abdelmalek, MF et al. (2023) *Clinical Gastro Hep* 23:S1542-3565; ⁴ NGM Bio (2023) *September Corporate Overview*; ⁵ Intercept (2022) *September 30 Press Release*; ⁶ Harrison, SA et al. (2018) *Gastroenterology* 155:1140-1153. Includes results from publicly reported placebo-controlled studies in patients with compensated cirrhosis due to MASH reporting either ≥ 1-stage fibrosis improvement and no worsening of MASH (EFX, semaglutide, selonsertib, pegbelfermin, obeticholic acid) or only ≥ 1-stage fibrosis improvement (aldafermin, simtuzumab); numerical values represent percent responders. Note: These data are derived from different clinical trials at different points in time, with differences in trial design and patient populations. No head-to-head clinical trials have been conducted.

» Evidence of Anti-Fibrotic Activity: Analysis of Noninvasive Fibrosis Markers

Change¹ From Baseline to Week 36



* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, versus placebo
(Mixed Model Repeated Measures [MMRM])



*** p<0.001, versus placebo (MMRM¹)

¹ LS Mean (ELF Score, Pro-C3 and FAST Score); Arithmetic Mean (Liver Stiffness); ² Measured by FibroScan

Source Data: Week 36 Interim Full Analysis Set (non-missing values only, no imputation); Topline preliminary data

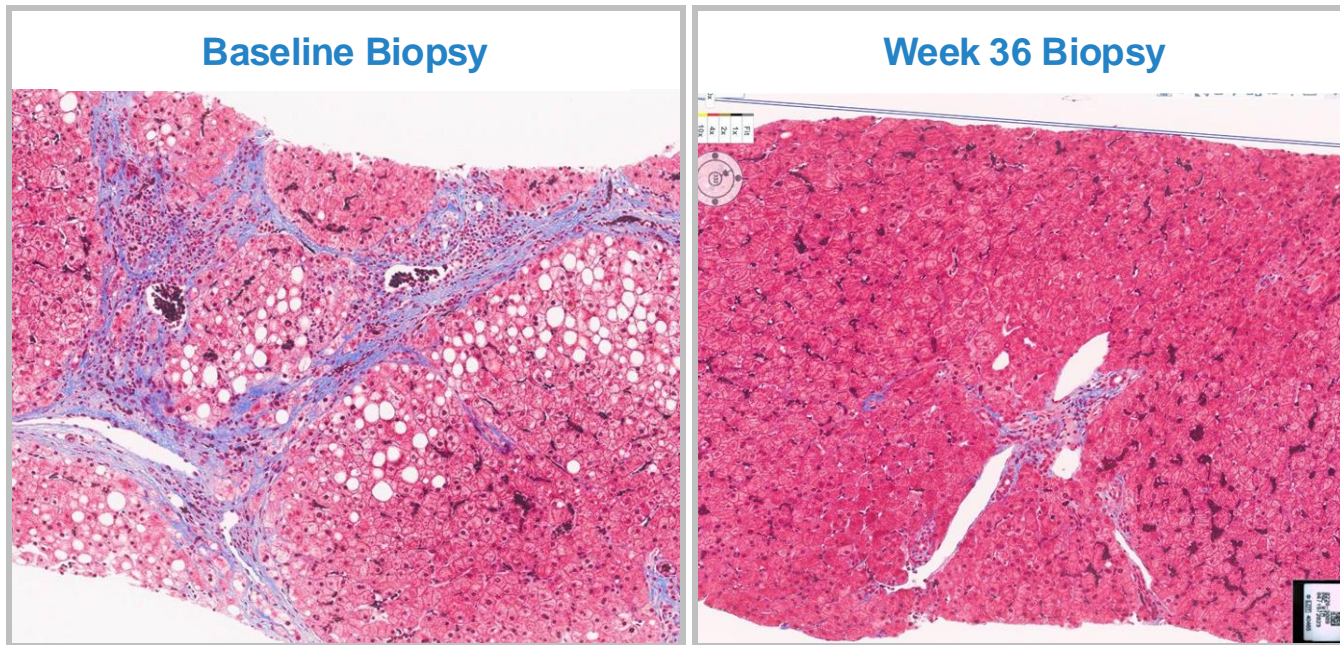
» Case Study: 3-Stage Fibrosis Improvement & MASH Resolution

Histological Observations Consistent with Noninvasive Tests

Patient Background & Weight Loss During Study

69-year-old female; T2D; cirrhosis diagnosed 17.4 months prior to first dose; no GLP-1 use at baseline; weight loss of 2 Kg (-3%) at Week 36

Comparison of Biopsy Features



Comparison of Histology and Fibrosis Markers

Fibrosis Stage

Measure	Baseline	Week 36	Change
Fibrosis Stage	4	1	-3

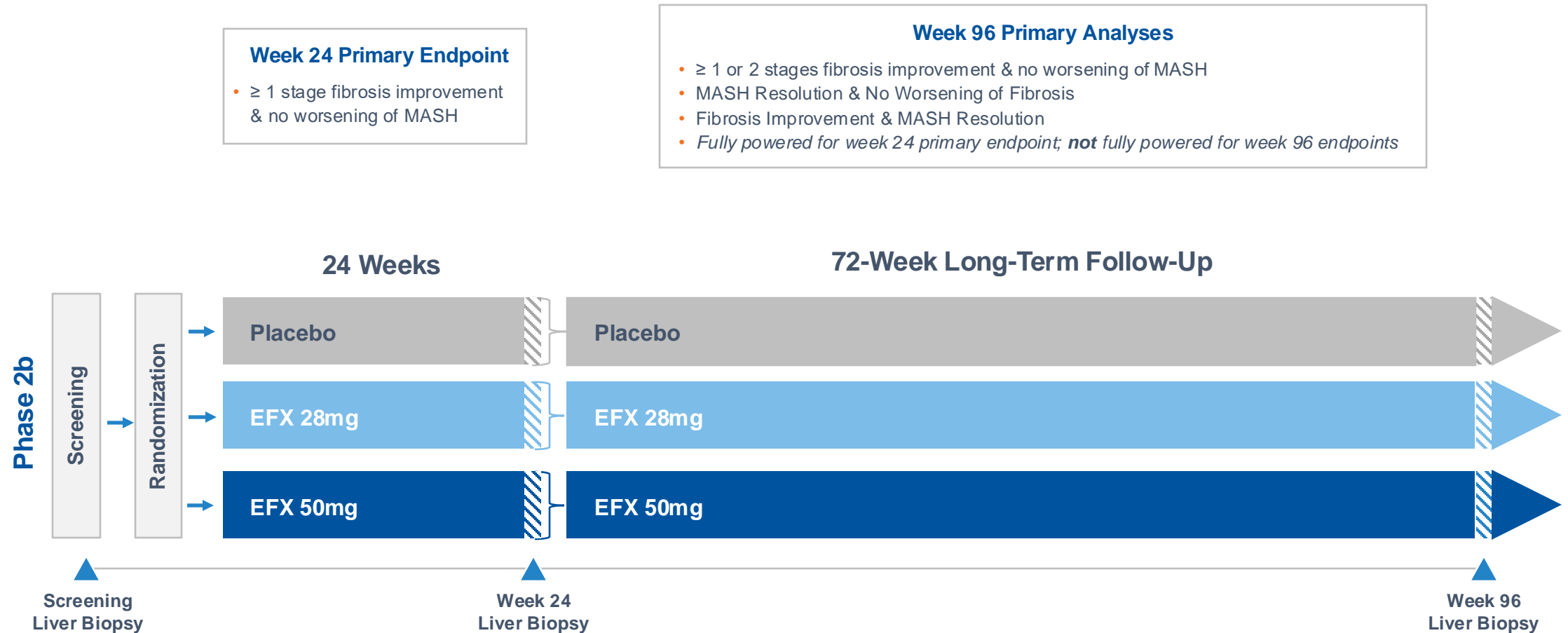
MASLD Activity Score

Measure	Baseline	Week 36	Change
Total Score	5	0	-5
Steatosis	1	0	-1
Ballooning	2	0	-2
Lobular Inflammation	2	0	-2

Non-Invasive Fibrosis Markers

Measure	Baseline	Week 36	Change
ALT (U/L)	29	14	-52%
AST (U/L)	32	20	-38%
Pro-C3 (µg/L)	73	54	-26%
ELF Score	10.57	9.44	-1.13
FAST Score	0.45	0.15	-0.30

Phase 2b HARMONY Trial Design: Pre-Cirrhotic (F2-F3) MASH with Liver Histology at 24 and 96 weeks

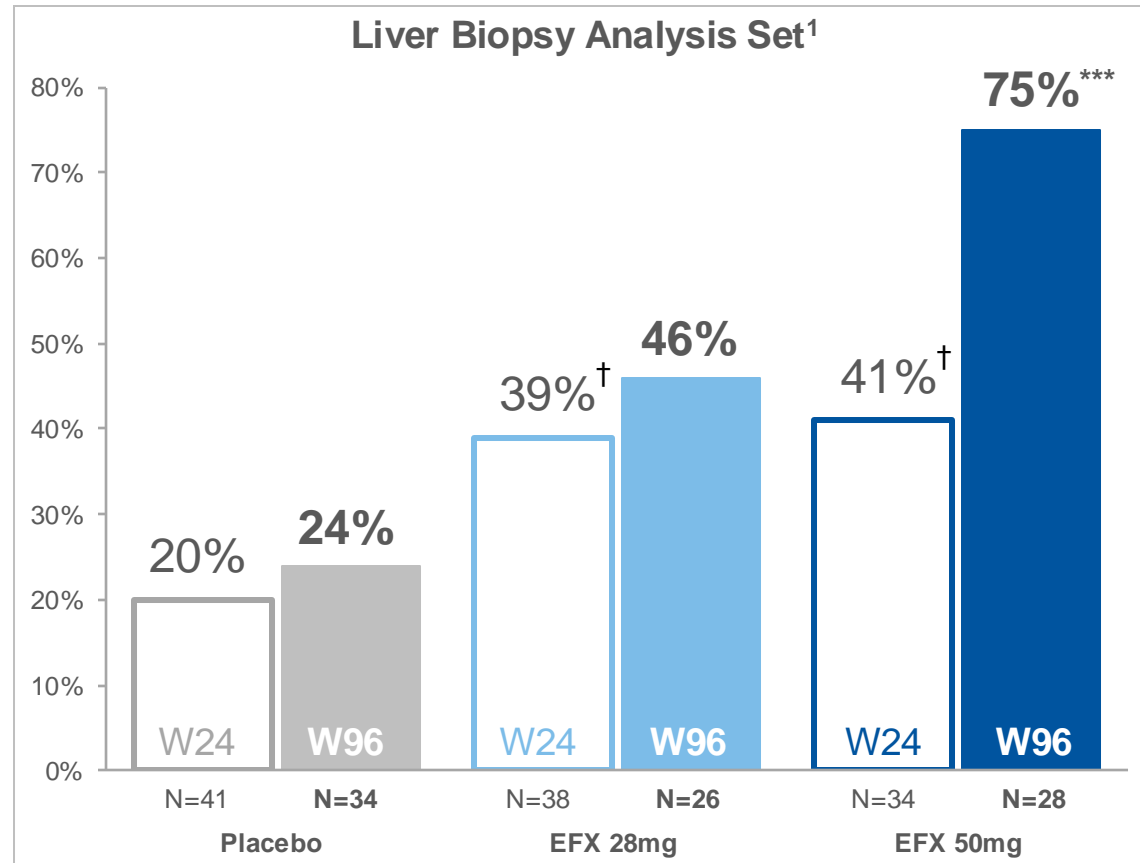




Substantial Improvement in Fibrosis Between Weeks 24 and 96 for Participants Treated with 50mg EFX



Fibrosis Improvement ≥ 1 Stage & No Worsening of MASH at Weeks 24 and 96

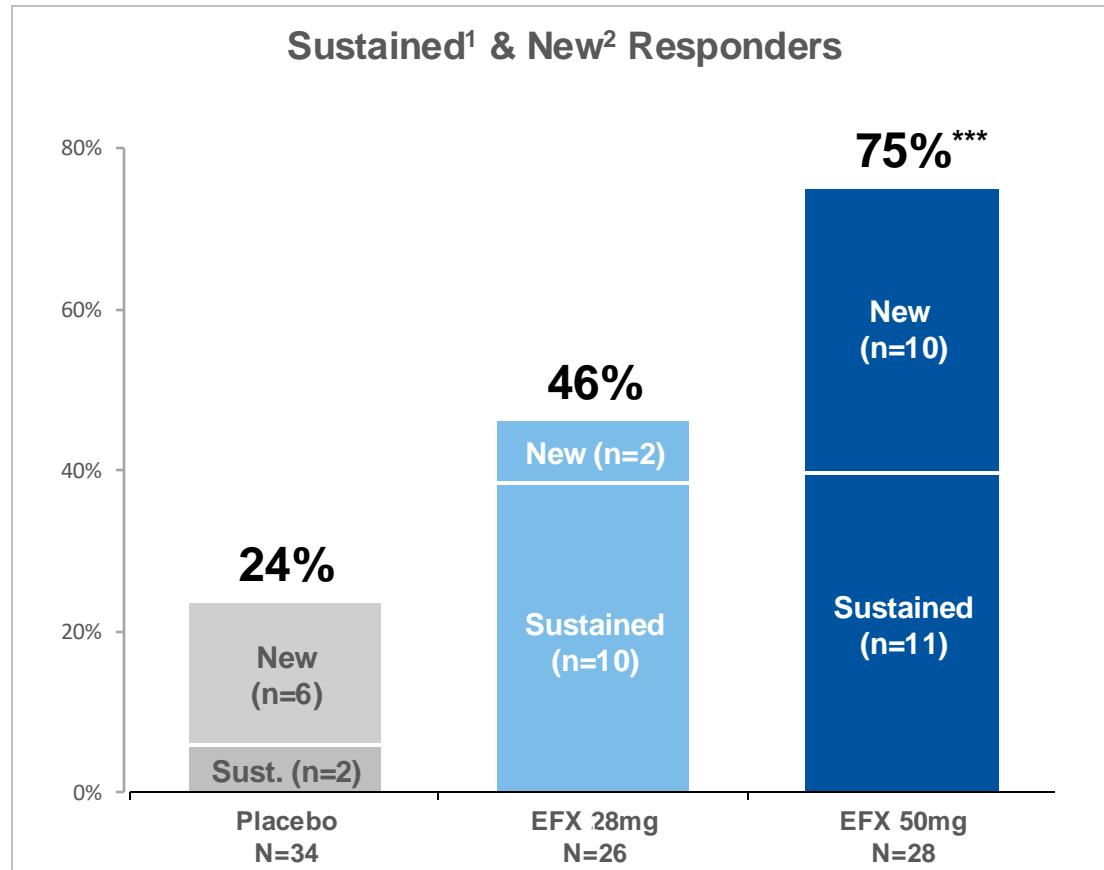


¹ All participants with baseline and specified timepoint

† p<0.05, versus placebo at W24; *** p<0.001, versus placebo at W96 (Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel Test [CMH])

» ≥1 Stage Fibrosis Improvement & No Worsening of MASH: Sustained, Broad and Durable Response

Fibrosis Improvement ≥1 Stage & No Worsening of MASH at Week 96



¹ Responder at Weeks 24 & 96; ² Responder at Week 96

*** p<0.001, versus placebo (CMH)

Proportion of Week 24 Responders with Sustained Response at Week 96^{3,5}

Placebo (N=5)	EFX 28mg (N=12)	EFX 50mg (N=12)
2 (40%)	10 (83%)	11 (92%)

Proportion of Week 24 Non-Responders with New Response at Week 96^{4,5}

Placebo (N=29)	EFX 28mg (N=14)	EFX 50mg (N=16)
6 (21%)	2 (14%)	10 (63%)

³ Among Week 24 responders with Week 96 biopsies

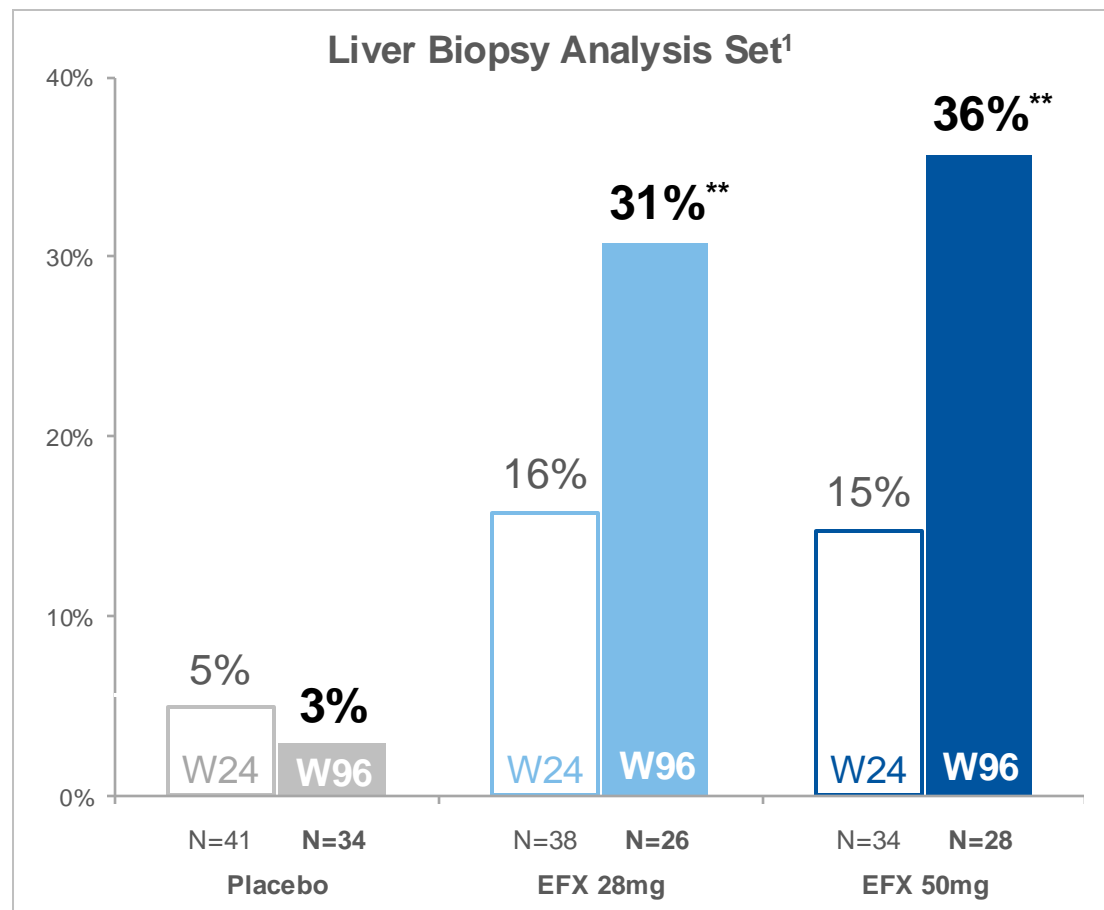
⁴ Among Week 24 non-responders with Week 96 biopsies

⁵ Not analyzed for statistical significance

» Rate of 2-Stage Fibrosis Improvement Doubled from Week 24 to 96



Fibrosis Improvement 2 Stages & No Worsening of MASH, Weeks 24 and 96



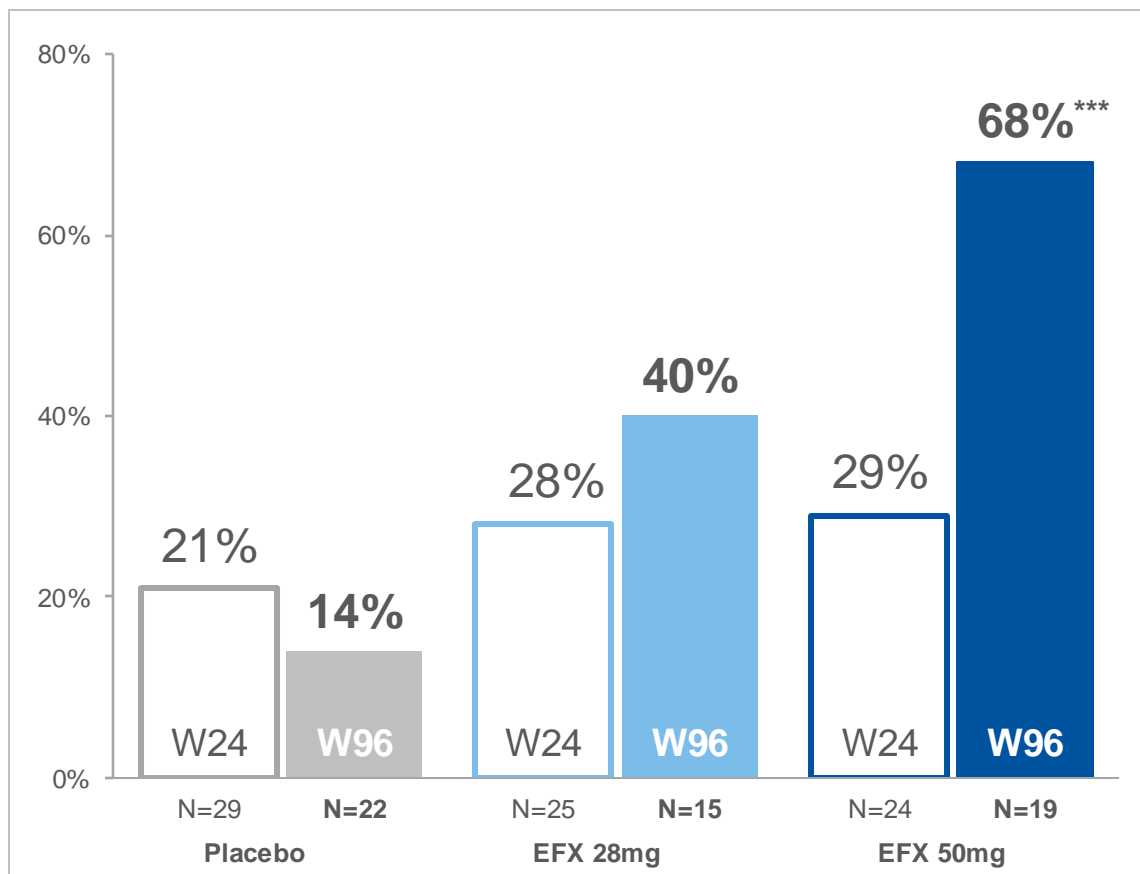
¹ All subjects with baseline and Week 24 or Week 96 biopsies

** p<0.01, *versus placebo (CMH)



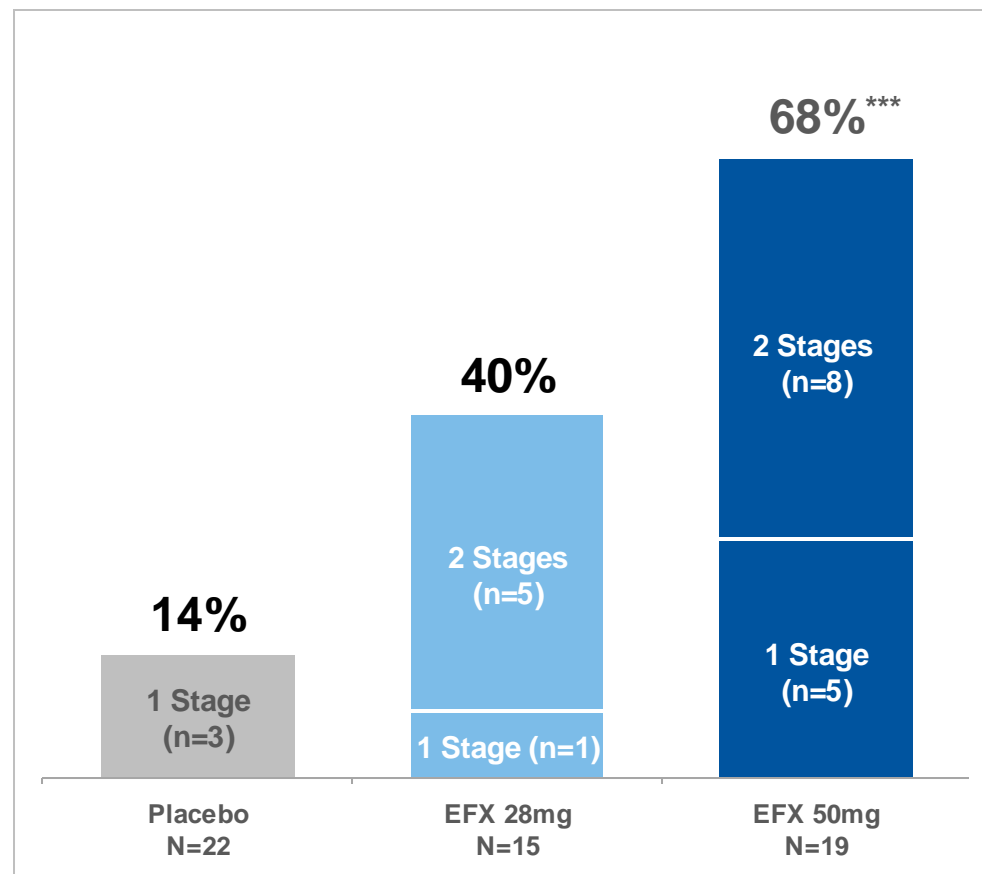
Substantial Improvement in Fibrosis Between Weeks 24 and 96 for EFX-Treated Patients with **F3 Fibrosis** at Baseline

Fibrosis Improvement ≥ 1 Stage & No Worsening of MASH¹ at Weeks 24 and 96



¹ All participants with baseline F3 fibrosis and on-treatment biopsy at specified timepoint
*** p<0.001, versus placebo at W96 (CMH)

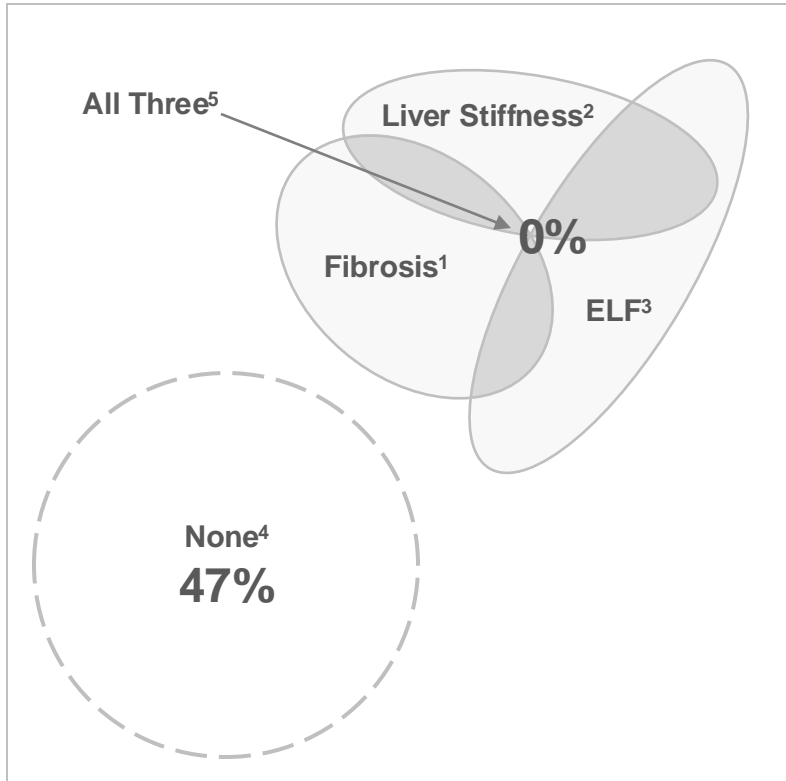
1- vs 2-Stage Fibrosis Improvement & No Worsening of MASH² at Week 96



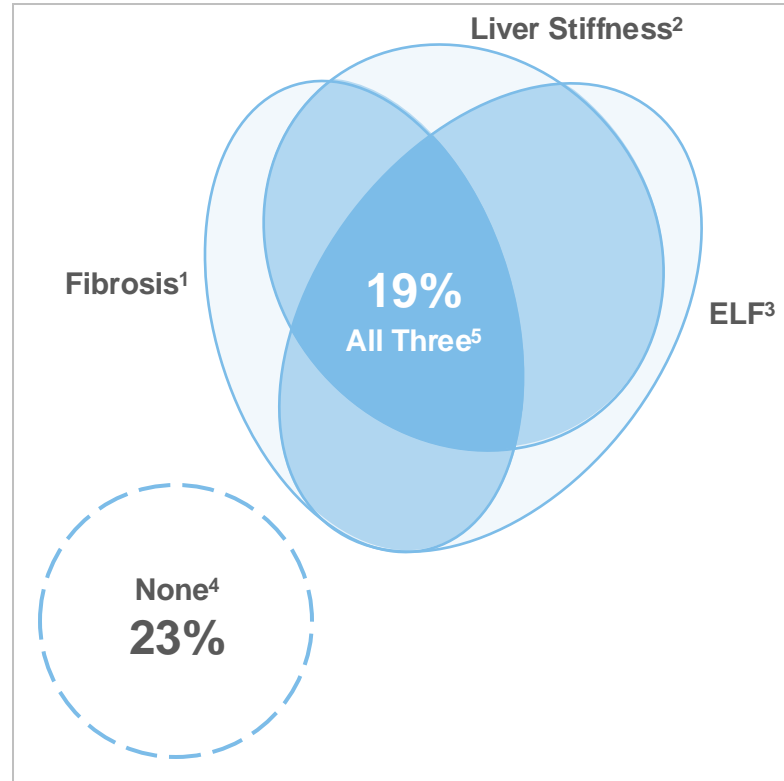
² All participants with baseline F3 fibrosis and Week 96 biopsy
*** p<0.001, versus placebo (CMH)

» Overlap of Imaging and Circulating Biomarkers of Fibrosis at 96 Weeks Corroborates Conventional Histopathology only in EFX-treated Individuals

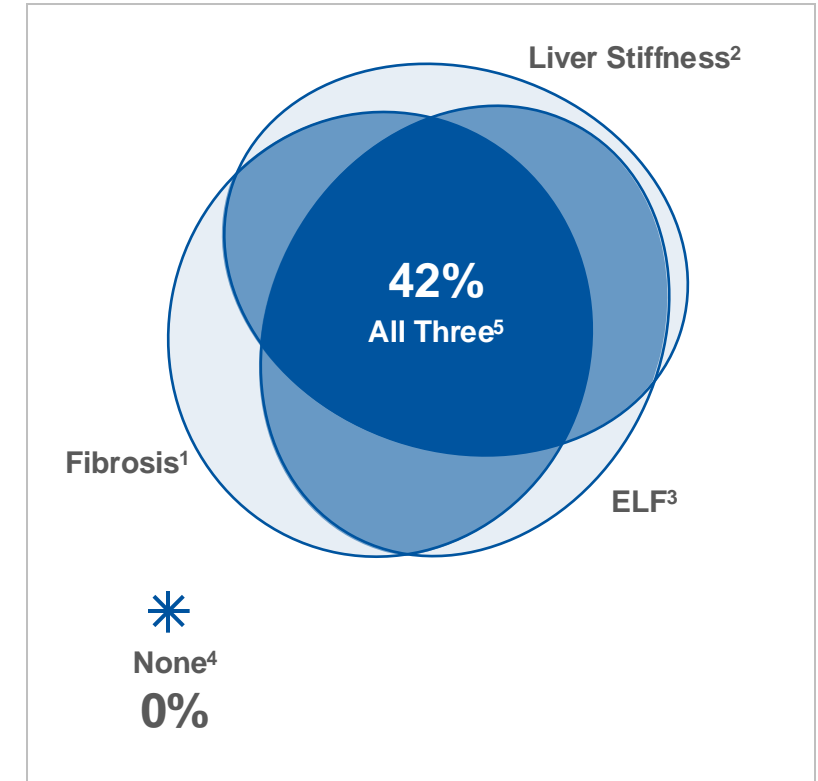
Placebo (N=32)



EFX 28 mg (N=26)



EFX 50 mg (N=24)



¹ Proportion with **histological fibrosis response** (improvement ≥ 1 stage without MASH worsening); ² Proportion with **liver stiffness response** ($\geq 30\%$ reduction by FibroScan [VCTE]); ³ Proportion with **ELF response** (≥ 0.5 reduction in ELF Score); ⁴ None: Proportion without any of fibrosis improvement, liver stiffness response, or ELF response; ⁵ All Three: proportion with fibrosis improvement, liver stiffness response, and ELF response

» Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events (TEAE) From Baseline through Week 96

TEAE Overview	Placebo (N=43)	EFX 28mg (N=40)	EFX 50mg (N=43)
TEAE Leading to Death	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Serious Adverse Event (SAE)	4 (9%)	4 (10%)	7 (16%)
Drug-Related SAE	0 (0%)	1 (2%) ^a	1 (2%) ^b
Drug-Related TEAE Leading to Discontinuation	0 (0%)	4 (10%) ^{c,d}	3 (7%) ^{e,f}
Most Frequent (≥15%) Drug-Related TEAEs	Placebo	EFX 28mg	EFX 50mg
Diarrhea	7 (16%)	16 (40%)	16 (37%)
Nausea	5 (12%)	12 (30%)	14 (33%)
Increased Appetite	3 (7%)	7 (18%)	10 (23%)
Injection Site Erythema	6 (14%)	8 (20%)	7 (16%)
Injection Site Bruising	2 (5%)	6 (15%)	3 (7%)

^a Post week 24: pancreatitis (not confirmed on imaging and discharged within 24 hours)

^b Previously reported: esophagitis

^c Previously reported: (1) increased appetite & weight gain; (2) diarrhea;

^d Post week 24: (1) pancreatitis (SAE reported above); (2) diarrhea

^e Previously reported: (1) esophagitis & vomiting; (2) nausea

^f Post week 24: (1) diarrhea

Blood Pressure

- No statistical difference versus placebo in systolic & diastolic BP at week 96

Markers of Liver Function and Hemostasis

- Remained stable, including platelets, bilirubin, INR¹, MELD² and CP³ score

Progression to Cirrhosis

- Balanced across dose groups

Bone Mineral Density

- At week 48, no significant changes versus placebo for lumbar spine and femoral neck regions
- At week 96, significant reductions versus placebo for lumbar spine (3-4%, both EFX groups) and femoral neck regions (< 3%, 50mg EFX only)
- One vertebral fracture (L1) observed in placebo group; no vertebral fractures observed in EFX groups

» Phase 3 SYNCHRONY Trial Designs: Histology (F2-F3) and Real-World (F1-F3)

Phase 3 SYNCHRONY program (N ~3500) is comprised of two efficacy studies with both histology and long-term clinical outcomes endpoints and a third one-year study evaluating safety and tolerability

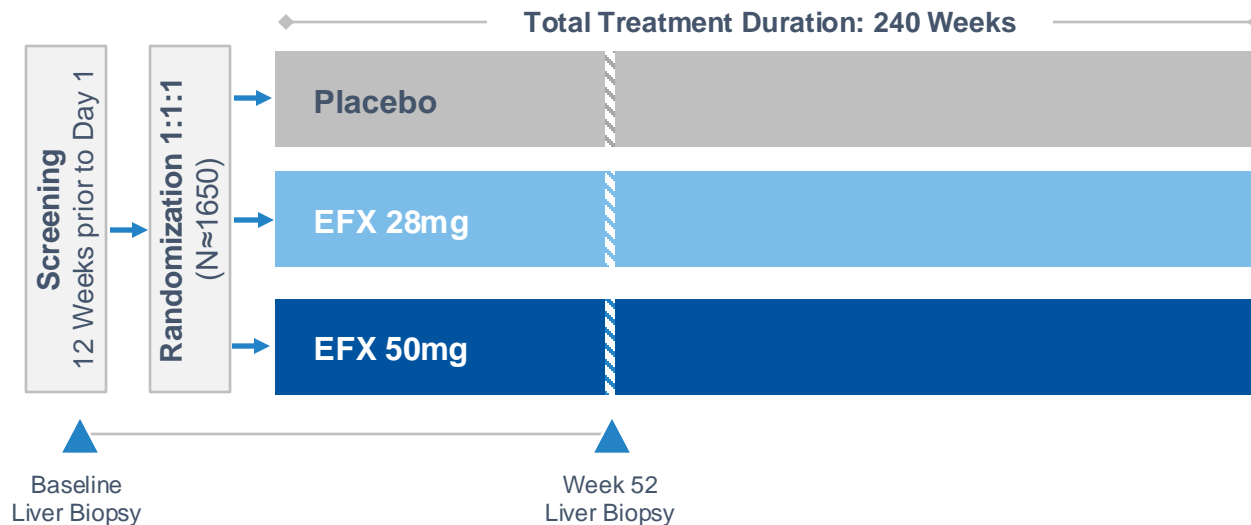


Primary Histology Endpoint
≥ 1-stage fibrosis improvement and
MASH resolution at Week 52

Patient Population
Biopsy-confirmed F2-F3 MASH

Readout Expected
1H 2027

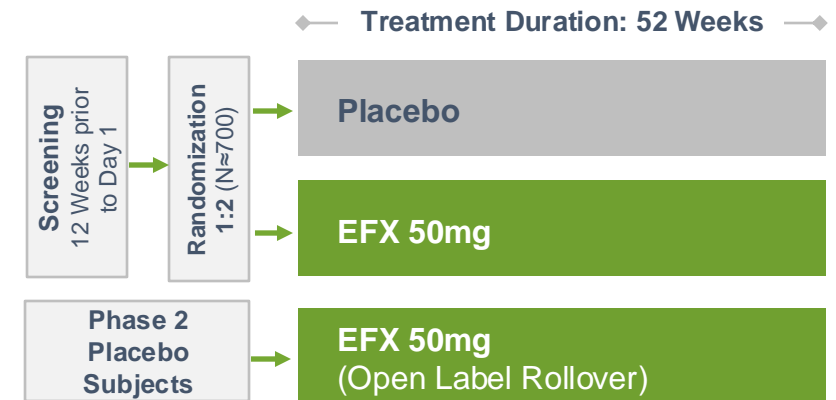
Primary Outcomes Endpoint
Evaluated at 240 Weeks



Primary Endpoint
Safety & Tolerability

Patient Population
MASH/MASLD

Readout Expected
1H 2026



Double-Blind Enrollment Completed

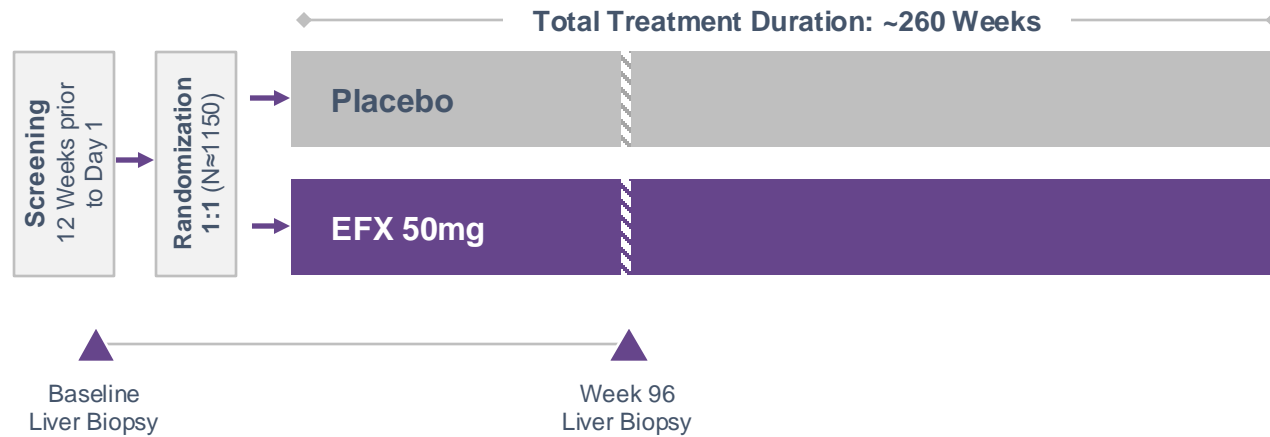
» Phase 3 SYNCHRONY Trial Design: Outcomes (F4, Compensated)



Patient Population
Cirrhosis Due to MASH
(F4, Compensated)

Primary Histology Endpoint
≥ 1-stage fibrosis improvement and
no worsening of MASH at Week 96

Primary Outcomes Endpoint
Time to first occurrence of
protocol-specified clinical events



Key Secondary Efficacy Endpoints for All Phase 3 Studies

- Fibrosis Markers
- Lipoproteins
- Glycemic Control
- Weight Change
- Liver Injury Markers



NASDAQ: AKRO

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