



# Expert insights on Huntington's Disease and SOM3355

## Webinar

December 10, 2025

**DRUG DISCOVERY & DEVELOPMENT**  
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Segment 1 – Huntington's Disease and the patient journey

Segment 2 – Treatment options and medical need

**Q&A**

Segment 3 – SOM3355 as a potential game changer in the treatment landscape

Segment 4 – Phase 3 pivotal study

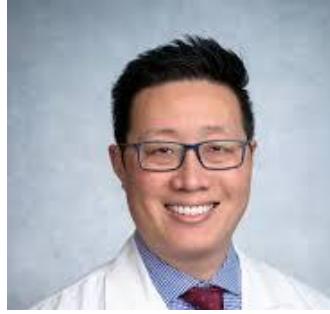
**Q&A**

Closing Remarks



## **Daniel Claassen, MD, MS**

- Professor of Neurology at Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, TN (US)
- CEO at Huntington Study Group (HSG)



## **Victor Sung, MD**

- Professor of Neurology, UAB School of Medicine, University of Alabama (US)

Dr. Claassen and Dr. Sung, participated to almost all clinical trials in Huntington disease with symptomatic and disease-modifying treatments.



## **Silvia Panigone, PhD, MBA**

SOM CEO and  
Chair of the Board



## **Rossella Medori MD, PhD**

SOM Chief Medical Officer

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# Segment 1

## Huntington's Disease and the patient journey

## Huntington's Disease and epidemiology

A rare genetic progressive neurodegenerative disease characterized by motor, behavioral and psychiatric symptoms, and cognitive decline evolving until loss of autonomy.

Under-estimated reported prevalence is 5-15 cases per 100'000 and over 250'000 in North America at risk

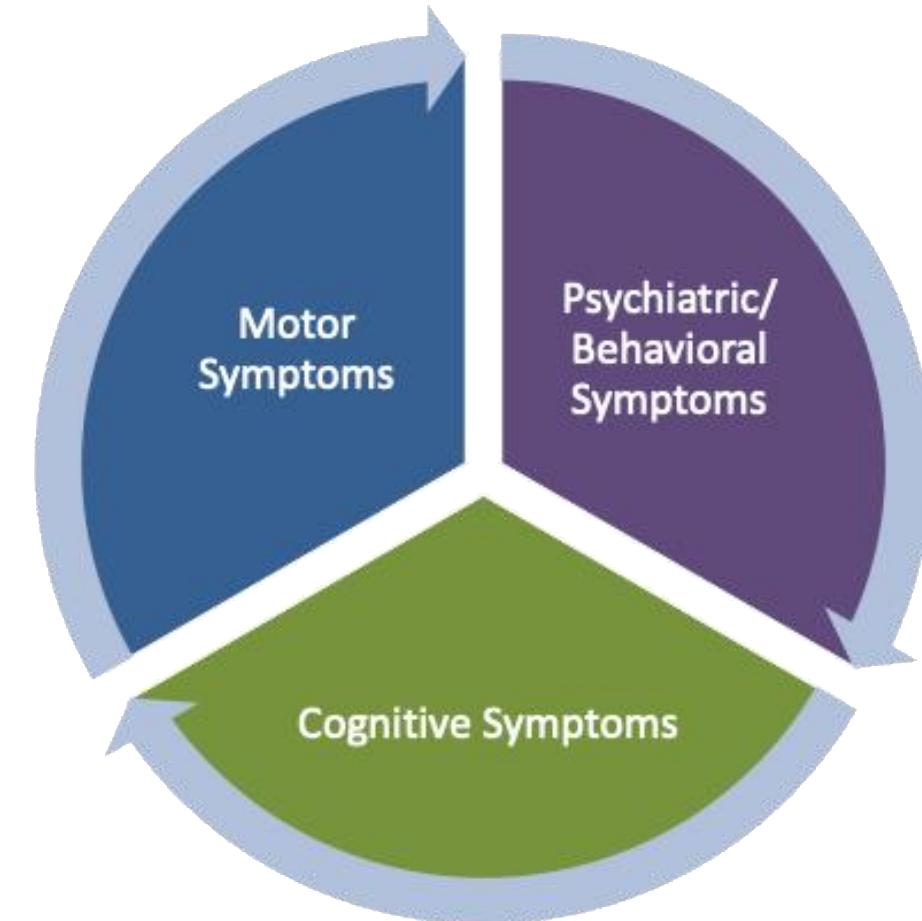
## Cause and age of onset

An autosomal dominant mutation in the Huntington gene (HTT)

Age of onset - generally around 35-40 years

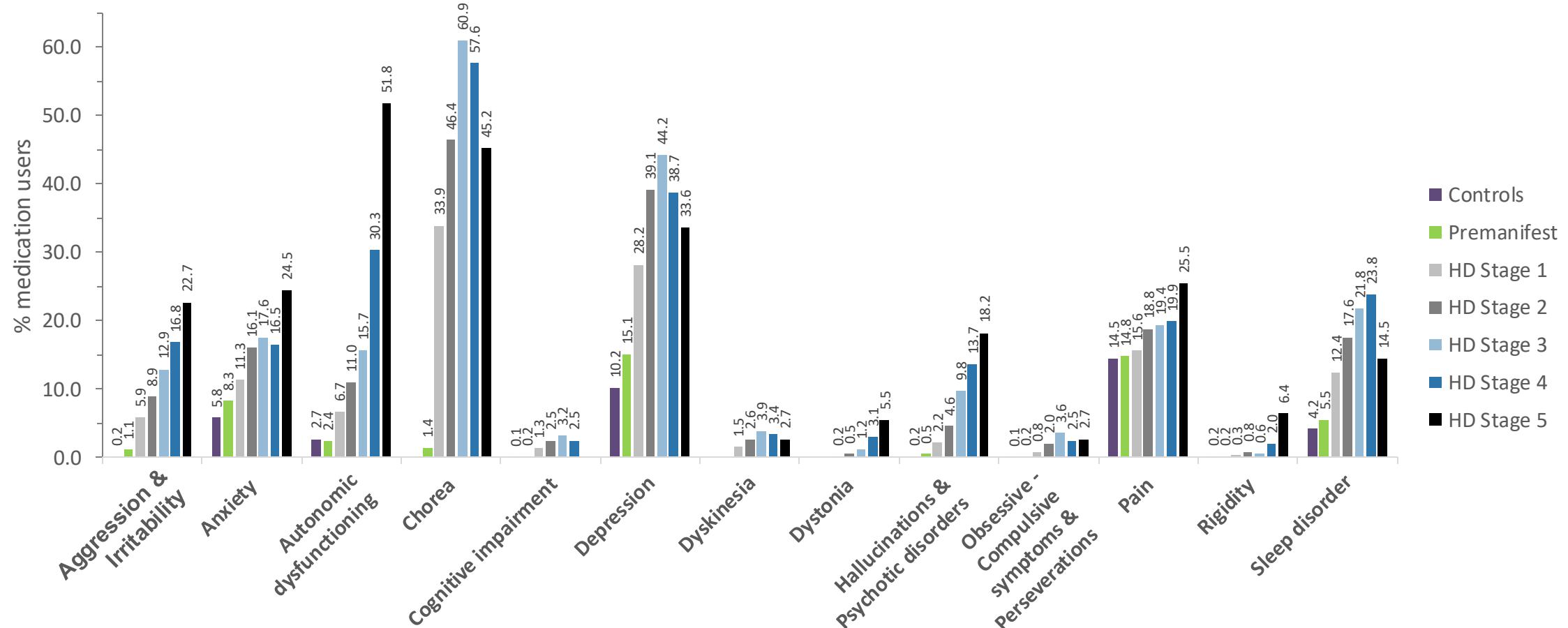
## Diagnosis

Based on family/personal history, neurological examination of movement disorders (chorea, dystonia, UHDRS), psychiatric examination, genetic positive DNA test

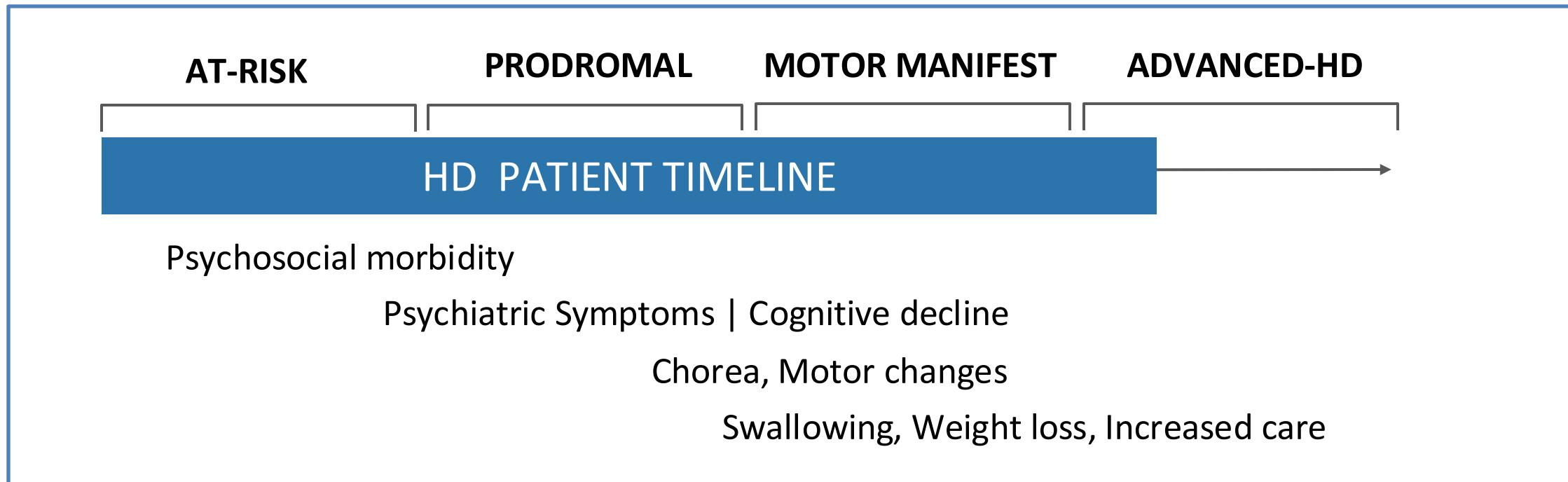


# Huntington's Complex Symptomatology Across the Disease Stages

## Most often reported HD-related indications per disease group in adult subjects



# Disease Progression and Patient Journey



- All patients require coordinated multidisciplinary care throughout the course of disease
- **Patients Referral:**
  - 30-40% are self referred to CoE; remain at their primary doctor for long time.
  - when come to CoE, patients often believe to be early symptomatic while they are already at moderate stage

## Segment 2

### Treatment options and medical need

## In the US, only 20-30%\* HD patients are under pharmacological treatments

### Approved Therapies

- FDA approved therapies are solely for chorea
- Approved therapies are VMAT2 Inhibitors, dopamine depleting agents:
  - Tetrabenazine
  - Deutetrabenazine (Austedo®)
  - Valbenazine (Ingrezza®)
- Antipsychotics are used off-label to treat the behavior and neuropsychiatric symptoms

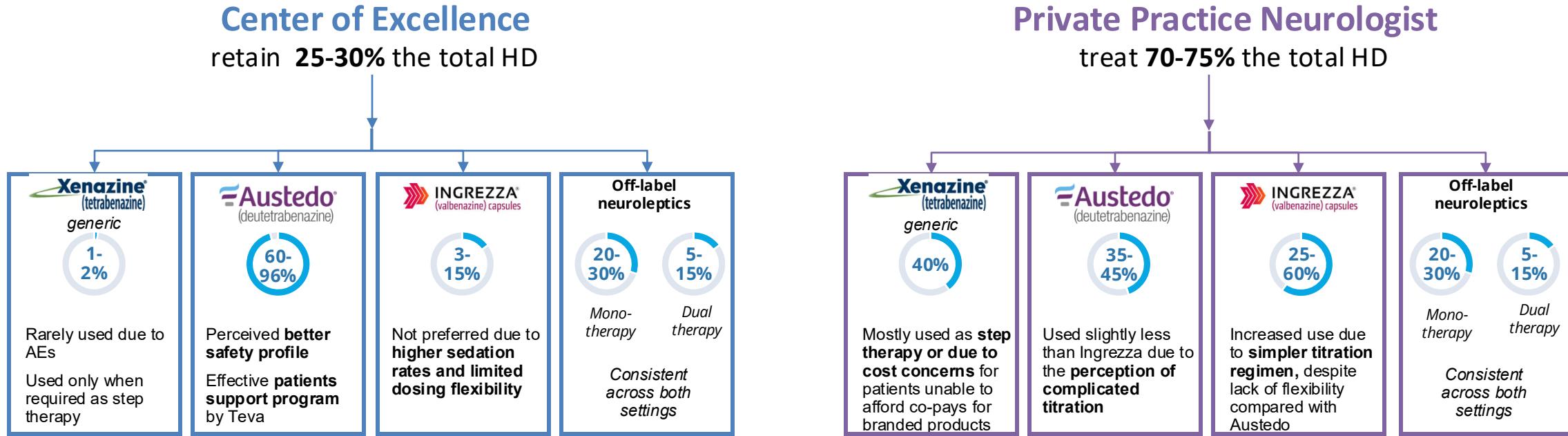
### Limitations

- Side effects cannot be distinguished from disease progression (akathisia, depression, parkinsonism, somnolence)
- All approved drugs have Black Box Warning for suicidality and depression
- Titration to adjust the dose
- No approved treatments for behavior and neuropsychiatric symptomatology or cognitive decline

#### \* Sources:

- 1) Longitudinal Treatment Patterns of Chorea in North American Patients with Huntington's Disease: Data from Enroll-HD; Stimming; Neuro Ther Dec 2024
- 2) Alira Health Analysis – Primary Market Research (KOL N=5, PAG N=2, Payer N=5) committed by SOM

## Out of the 20-30% patients treated



**VMAT2 are the first line when chorea symptoms occur first**

**Viceversa neuroleptics are the first line when neuro-psychiatric symptomatology occurs first**

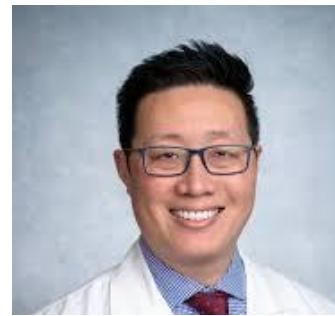
- Under development gene therapy & disease modifying approaches:
  - Slowing down disease progression, prolonging patients' life
  - Pre-symptomatic and early symptomatic patients
- Still a massive need for a chronic treatment of symptoms, even more if disease slows down its progression
- Emerging trends and increased interest for:
  - **non-dopamine depletion agents**
  - **replacement of antipsychotics**

## Q&A



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## Segment 3

# SOM3355 as a potential game changer in the treatment landscape

- **SOM3355 is a specific beta-blocker used safely as a mild anti-hypertensive for 40 years, currently on the market only in Japan, South Korea and China.**
- **SOM discovered its multimodal MoA: selective beta1-blocker, VMAT1 and VMAT2 inhibitor making it a different class of molecule for the symptomatic treatment of Huntington's Disease (HD).**
- **It has achieved positive results in both proof-of-concept and phase 2b clinical studies in Huntington's patients and showed efficacy and tolerability for the treatment of symptoms beyond chorea including behavioural and neuropsychiatric ones, with a very safe profile.**
- **Received positive feedback from both EMA and FDA corroborating the positioning as symptomatic treatment of Huntington's disease beyond chorea.**
- **SOM is committed to move forward with a Phase 3 pivotal study.**

## Beta Adrenergic Properties

- $\beta$ -1-adrenergic blockers used to treat akathisia and anxiety
- Long-term use of  $\beta$ -Blocker in HD reported to delay onset and progression of Huntington
- SOM3355 unique action among  $\beta$ -Blocker

**Positive impact on akathisia and anxiety; potentially contributing to delay progression of HD**

## VMAT2 Inhibition With Dopamine Modulation

- Binding to VMAT2 in a different binding side than tetrabenazine (TBZ) with similar inhibition potency of TBZ
- 10-fold less potent than TBZ in inhibiting serotonin (5HT) uptake

**Lack of the side effects caused by dopamine depletion (depression, parkinsonism, fatigue)**

## VMAT1 Inhibition

- Bind to VMAT1 with same potency as VMAT2
- Located in the CNS, in other regions of VMAT2
- Linked to the emotional brain circuits. A few antipsychotics inhibit VMAT1 (eg. Ziprasidone)

**Possible antipsychotic and antianxiety effects and limitation of dopamine depletion side effects**

## Efficacy

- In the Phase 2b double blinded, 12-weeks, placebo-controlled study, 140 pts with 2 doses, **SOM3355 300mg BID** (the highest dose) **showed statistically significant reduction in the TMC scores** compared to placebo ( $p=0.04$ ) at endpoint with reductions from baseline that reached -4.73, similar to changes reported by marketed drugs
- The Clinician and Patient global impressions of change (**CGI-C and PGI-C**) **showed significantly higher percentage of patients improved for SOM3355 300mg BID compared to placebo**
- **Improvement was also seen in Anxiety, Apathy, Compulsive, Disruptive and Irritable behaviors and Perseverative Thinking** by Problem Behaviors Assessment (PBA-s) in HD patients who had these disturbances, although mild, at baseline while some of them showed mild worsening on placebo

## Safety

- **At Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) - No case of worsening of depression. Depressive symptoms improved** in the 300mg BID SOM3355 group with mild depression at baseline
- **No increased suicidality** at Columbia-Suicide Severity Rating Scale (C-SSRS) on Drug . Of 21 patients with history of suicidality at screening or baseline, only three patients reported suicidality during the study and they were all in the placebo group
- **No somnolence** according to the Epworth Sleepiness scale (ESS) was reported, on the contrary, improvement in the daytime sleepiness was observed in some cases
- **No akathisia** according to Barnes Akathisia Scale was reported in all treatment groups
- **No changes in cognitive function** according to MoCA
- **No fatigue or falls** compared to placebo

## Safety and Cardiovascular Safety

### **Related Treatment Emergent Adverse Events of special interest (related and possibly related)**

- Bradycardia : 2 cases in 200 mg BID and 6 cases in 300 mg BID group
- Syncope : 1 case in each of the 3 treatment groups
- Hypotension : 1 case in 200mg BID and 1 in 300mg BID group
- Suicidal ideation : 1 case in Placebo group (SAE)
- Delusion worsening requiring neuroleptic: 1 case in 300mg BID assessed as not related by the investigator

**Heart rate** - expected, dose-related decrease in heart rate within the normal range and return to baseline after discontinuation. More importantly, a **plateau effect** was reached with 200 mg BID.

**No effect on QT prolongation**

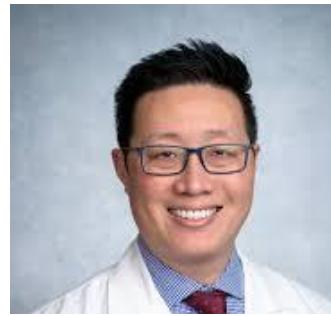
**No dose adjustment needed**

- What is catching your attention on SOM3355?
- For which patients would you use it, if the profile is confirmed in Phase 3?



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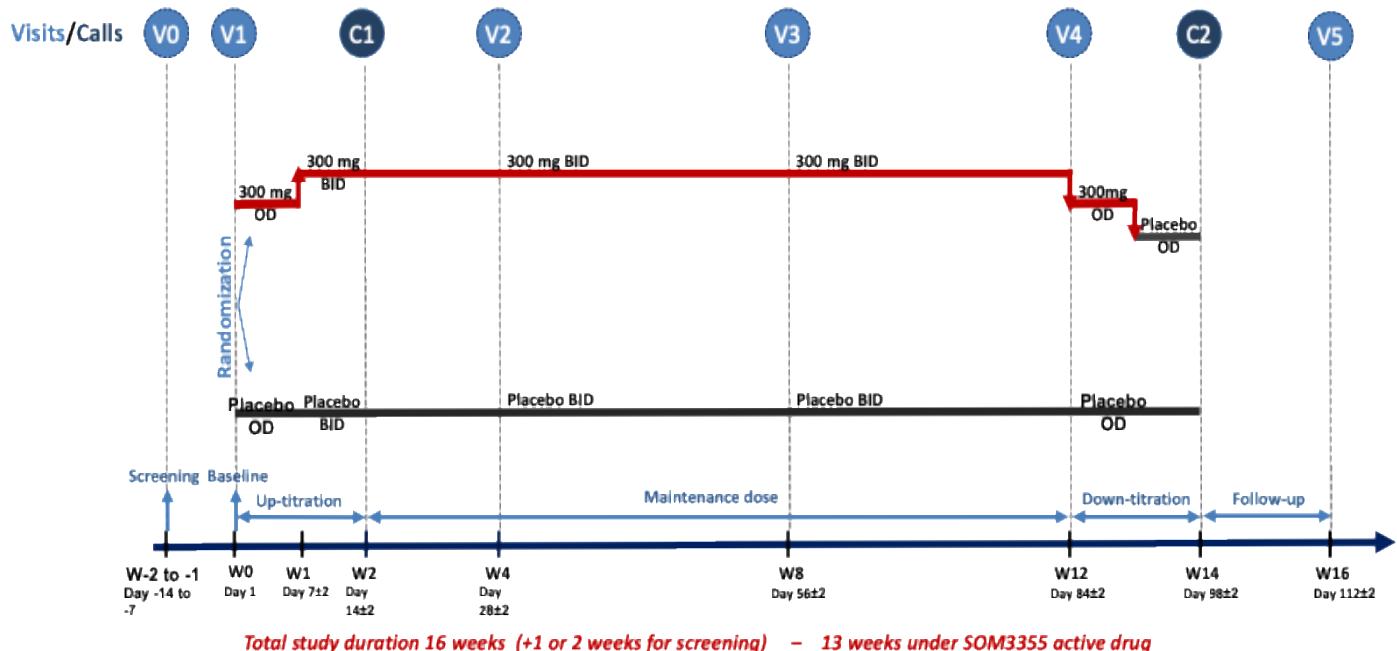
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## Segment 4

# Phase 3 Pivotal Study

## Phase 3 Pivotal Study

- End-of-Phase 2 meeting with FDA defined a clear registrational path
- One pivotal study
- 12-weeks placebo controlled, one dose (300mg BID), double blinded with less than 120 evaluable patients to drive to approval
- Followed by Open Label Extension up to 9 months



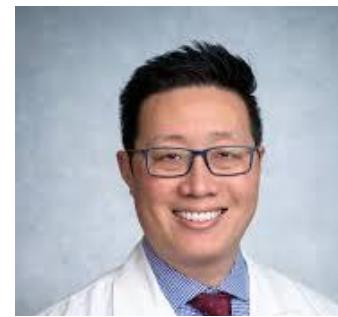
- Protocol under final drafting:
  - replication of endpoints to confirm Phase 2 safety & efficacy data
  - incorporation of additional efficacy endpoints, as recommended by regulators, to more characterize the drug's clinical potential
- Planned to start by end 2026

- Given what we just reviewed as the potential final protocol, which endpoints - if demonstrated – would most strengthen your belief that SOM3355 could be considered the drug of choice for the symptomatic treatment of Huntington patients?
- How comfortable are you with this study design in terms of recruitment and study completion?



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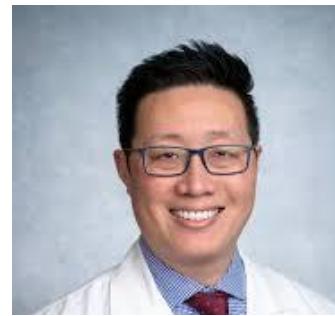
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# Thank you for your attendance

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