CLINICAL STUDY RESULTS

A study to evaluate ASP0367 in participants with primary mitochondrial myopathy

(MOUNTAINSIDE)

Thank you!

Astellas is grateful to you for taking part in this clinical study. We think it's important that you and the general public know the results of clinical studies. Astellas reviewed all the study information and created a report of the results. This is a summary of that report.

Overall Summary:

In this study, ASP0367 was given to people with primary mitochondrial myopathy, or PMM for short. The researchers wanted to learn about the safety of ASP0367 and find a dose that improved how far people with PMM could walk.

The study was stopped early as ASP0367 didn't seem to improve how far people could walk.

Why was the study needed?

Mitochondria are tiny structures in the cells which produce most of the energy needed by the body. Primary mitochondrial myopathy, or PMM for short, are a group of genetic conditions that affect how much energy the mitochondria produce. PMM mainly affects muscles as they need a lot of energy to work properly.

When this study started there was no known cure, but treatment was available to control symptoms.

ASP0367 was being developed to help people with PMM.

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What were the study treatments?

In this summary, **study treatment** means the treatment given to people during the study. The study treatments were ASP0367 and a placebo. A placebo looks like ASP0367 but doesn't have the active ingredient in it.

ASP0367 was the study treatment that the researchers wanted to learn more about.

To make the study as fair as possible, the study treatment that people received was decided by chance, not by the researchers or the study doctors.

Study treatments were given as tablets. All doses of ASP0367 were measured in milligrams (mg).

When the study started, people took the study treatment for up to 78 weeks. This included an initial study treatment, followed by an extension. While the study was ongoing, the study treatment was provided for just up to 24 weeks.

For the initial study treatment, people took 1 of the study treatments as shown here:

ASP0367 75 mg	**11** people took 3 tablets of ASP0367 25 mg together, once a day.
ASP0367 30 mg	**12** people took 3 tablets of ASP0367 10 mg together, once a day.
Placebo	**11** people took 3 placebo tablets together, once a day.

Out of the 34 people who took the initial study treatment, 13 people continued with ASP0367 30 mg in the extension. These people were:

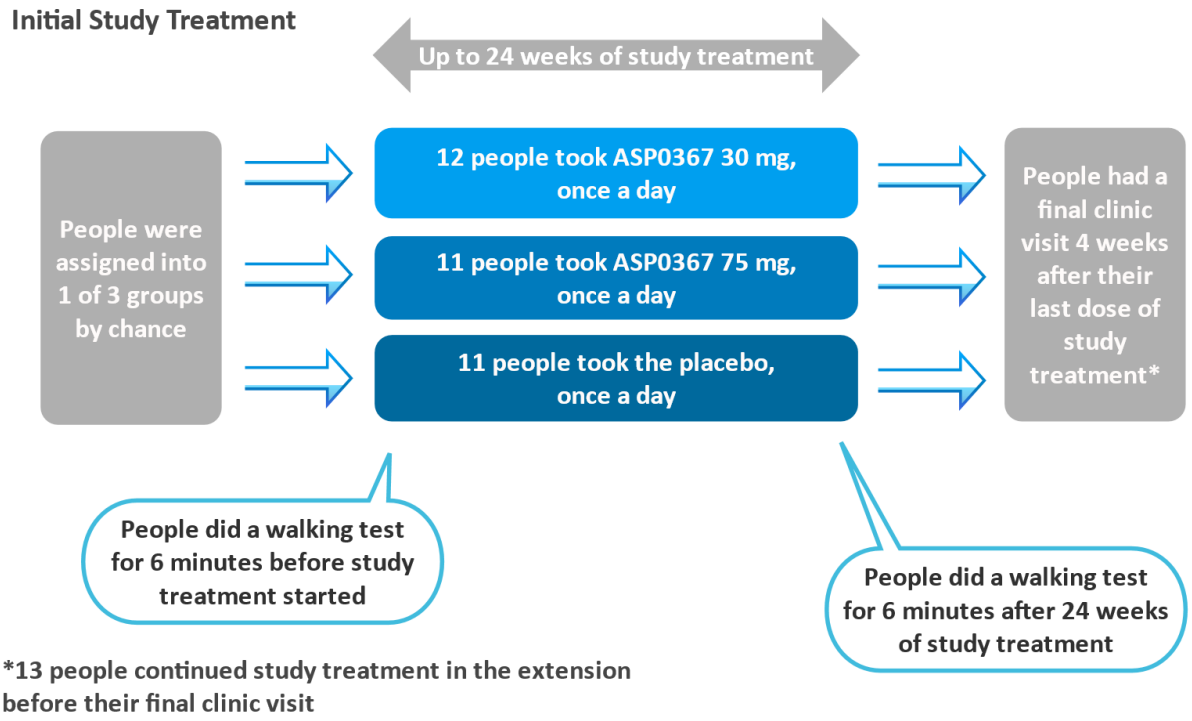
- 10 people who took ASP0367
- 3 people who took placebo

Who took part in this study?

34 people with PMM took part. They had symptoms such as muscle weakness, tiredness, or couldn't exercise.
13 were men and 21 were women.
They were from 18 to 65 years old.

What happened to people during the study?

This is what happened to people during the initial study treatment.



*13 people continued study treatment in the extension before their final clinic visit

What were the main questions this study planned to answer?

- How far could people walk after 24 weeks of study treatment?
- Did people have any medical problems from ASP0367 during the study?

What were the main study results?

The results presented in this summary are from this study only.

How far could people walk after 24 weeks of study treatment?

In the study, people were asked to walk for 6 minutes on a long straight flat corridor. The total distance walked was measured.

This was done before the study treatment started and after 24 weeks of study treatment.

After 24 weeks of study treatment, people on any dose of ASP0367 walked slightly further for 6 minutes than people that took the placebo. However, the difference was not large enough to be sure if ASP0367 really improved the distance walked.

What medical problems did people have during this study?

Much research is needed to know whether a treatment causes a medical problem. When new treatments are being studied, researchers keep track of all medical problems that people have while they are in the study. These problems are called **adverse events** and are recorded whether or not they might be caused by the study treatment received.

Did people have any adverse reactions during this study?

An adverse event that the study doctor thinks **might have been caused by a study treatment** is called an **adverse reaction**. This summary provides information on the adverse reactions recorded **during this study only**. Other studies may record different adverse reactions.

An adverse reaction is considered serious when it is fatal, life-threatening, causes lasting problems or the person needs hospital care.

A summary of the adverse reactions that happened during the study for people who only took the **initial study treatment** is shown here:

Summary of adverse reactions during the initial study treatment	ASP0367 (any dose) (out of 23 people)	Placebo (out of 11 people)
How many people had adverse reactions?	11 people (47.8%)	3 people (27.3%)
How many people stopped study treatment because of adverse reactions?	2 people (8.7%)	None
How many people had serious adverse reactions?	1 person (4.3%)	None

A summary of the adverse reactions that happened during the study for people who took the study treatment **during the initial study treatment and extension** is shown here:

Summary of adverse reactions during the initial study treatment and extension	ASP0367 (any dose) (out of 23 people)	Placebo, then ASP0367 30 mg (out of 3 people)
How many people had adverse reactions?	13 people (56.5%)	None
How many people stopped study treatment because of adverse reactions?	2 people (8.7%)	None
How many people had serious adverse reactions?	1 person (4.3%)	None

- For the ASP0367 (any dose) group, this includes adverse reactions that happened **at any time** during the study.
- For the placebo, then ASP0367 group, this only includes adverse reactions that happened when people took ASP0367 30 mg in the **extension** (no adverse reactions in the extension).

What adverse reactions did people have during the study?

Adverse reactions that happened during the study **in at least 2 people** who only took the **initial study treatment** are shown here:

Adverse reaction during the initial study treatment	ASP0367 (any dose) (out of 23 people)	Placebo (out of 11 people)
Headache	2 people (8.7%)	None
Heartburn (Gastroesophageal reflux disease)	2 people (8.7%)	None
Blood test results:		
Rise in liver enzyme levels in the blood (ALT increased)	3 people (13.0%)	None
Rise in liver enzyme levels in the blood (AST increased)	3 people (13.0%)	None
Rise in blood levels of CPK, an enzyme that helps the body produce energy (CPK increased)	3 people (13.0%)	1 person (9.1%)

2 people had other adverse reactions during the **extension**. Both took ASP0367 throughout the study.

- 1 person had swelling in the hands and feet (odema peripheral) and a migraine.
- 1 person's urine smelt strange (urine odor abnormal).

Did people have serious adverse reactions during this study?

An adverse reaction is considered serious when it is fatal, life-threatening, causes lasting problems or needs hospital care.

1 person who took ASP0367 passed away during the study. The study doctor thought this death was caused by the study treatment, but this person's primary mitochondrial myopathy (PMM) and other serious conditions may have been involved.

Another person who took ASP0367 during the extension passed away. Their death was not thought to be caused by the study treatment.

How has this study helped patients?

Clinical studies help researchers and health authorities answer research questions so they can decide on new treatments. This study helped researchers learn more about the safety of ASP0367 and if it helped improve how far people with PMM could walk.

This study was stopped early because there was not a large enough difference in how far people could walk between people who took ASP0367 and people who took the placebo.

This summary provides the main results from this one study. Other studies of ASP0367 may provide new or different results. Researchers review the results of many studies before they decide on a new treatment.

Where can I learn more about this study?

When was the study done?	From May 2021 until May 2024
Where was the study done?	11 medical centers in the United States

More information about the study is shown here:

Study Title	A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Phase 2 Study to Assess the Efficacy, Safety and Tolerability of ASP0367 in Participants with Primary Mitochondrial Myopathy
Study Number	0367-CL-1201
ClinicalTrials.gov (US number)	NCT04641962 https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04641962
Study Sponsor	**Astellas Pharma Inc.** https://www.clinicaltrials.astellas.com/

This summary was completed by Astellas in March 2025.

Thank you for taking part in this important research!