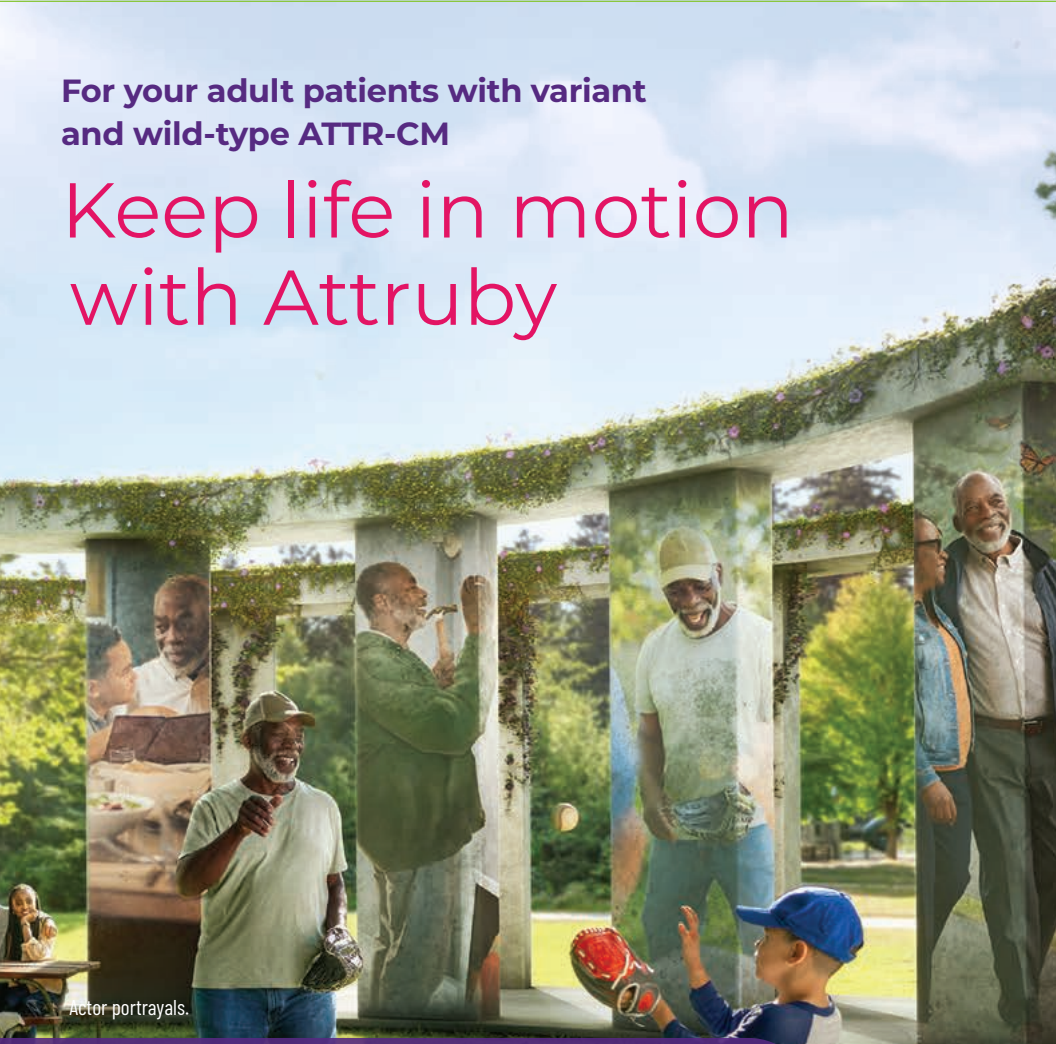
For your adult patients with variant and wild-type ATTR-CM

Keep life in motion with Attruby



Actor portrayals.

1 IN 25 Black Americans carries a gene that increases their risk of ATTR-CM[1]

ATTR-CM=transthyretin amyloid cardiomyopathy.

INDICATION

Attruby® (acoramidis) is indicated for the treatment of the cardiomyopathy of wild-type or variant transthyretin-mediated amyloidosis (ATTR-CM) in adults to reduce cardiovascular death and cardiovascular-related hospitalization.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Adverse Reactions

Diarrhea (11.6% vs 7.6%) and upper abdominal pain (5.5% vs 1.4%) were reported in patients treated with Attruby versus placebo, respectively. The majority of these adverse reactions were mild and resolved without drug discontinuation.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and accompanying Full Prescribing Information for Attruby.

Attruby®
(acoramidis) 356 mg tablet

Heart disease remains the leading cause of death in the Black community[2,3]

54% higher **cardiovascular mortality** rate than White adults

Risk of **heart failure** compared with White adults

↑70% HIGHER IN BLACK MEN

↑50% HIGHER IN BLACK WOMEN

2x **higher risk of hospitalization** due to heart failure compared with White adults

Actor portrayals.

Could it be ATTR-CM?

ATTR-CM is a progressive life-threatening disease[4]

TTR is essential for everyday function[5]

TTR (transthyretin) is a key protein that binds to and **transports vitamin A** and **thyroxine** throughout the body

Unstable TTR can lead to profound consequences[6-8]

When TTR is destabilized, it breaks apart into monomers, which misfold and accumulate as toxic amyloid fibrils in the myocardium

How does ATTR-CM affect Black Americans?

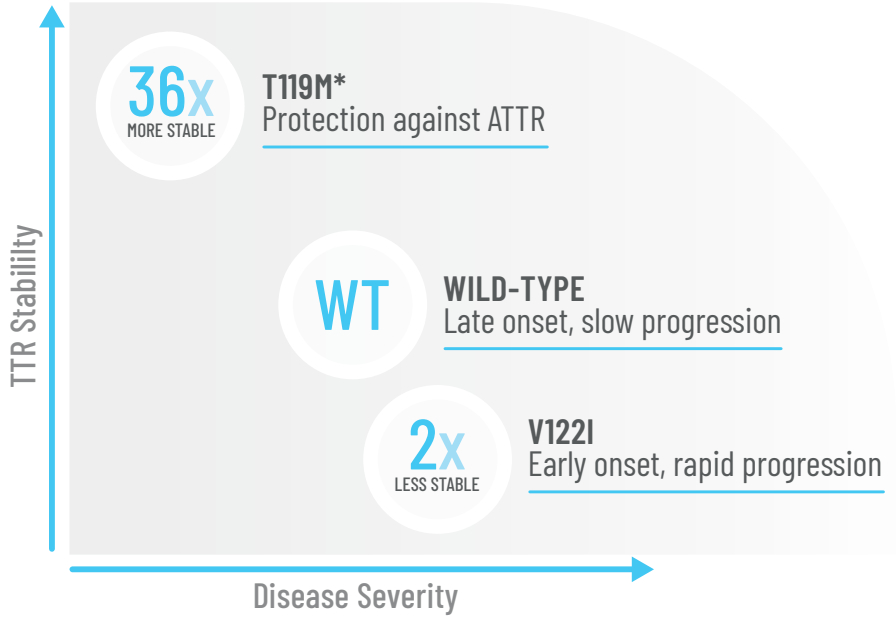
The **hereditary**, or variant, form of ATTR-CM is particularly relevant in Black Americans due to a genetic mutation that decreases the stability of TTR.[1]

10x **more prevalent** in Black Americans versus individuals of European descent[1,9]

ATTR-CM=transthyretin amyloid cardiomyopathy; TTR=transthyretin.

1 IN 25 of your Black patients carries a gene that increases their risk of ATTRv-CM[1]

V122I reduces the stability of the TTR tetramer[10,11]



*T119M is a protective, naturally occurring stabilizing variant of TTR.[10]

DID YOU KNOW?

15x **V122I is 15x** more prevalent than **sickle cell disease** in Black Americans[1,12]

ATTR-CM=transthyretin amyloid cardiomyopathy; ATTRv=hereditary transthyretin-mediated amyloidosis; TTR=transthyretin; WT=wild-type.

The cost of waiting is greater in variant ATTR-CM

5.7 YEARS **5.7 years mean diagnositic delay in patients with variant ATTR-CM[13]**

Patients with variant ATTR-CM generally progress faster and have poorer outcomes than those with wild-type ATTR-CM[11]

Timely identification is critical— especially in patients with variant ATTR-CM

Actor portrayals.

Attruby is proven to significantly reduce the combination of ACM and cumulative frequency of CVH at **30 months**[14,15]*†

Consistent treatment benefit across variant and wild-type ATTR-CM[14]

Subgroup	No (%) of Patients	Win Ratio (95% CI)
Overall	611 (100.0)	1.5 [1.1, 2.0]
ATTR-CM Genotype		
ATTRv-CM	**59 (9.7)**	**2.4 [1.1, 5.0]**
ATTRwt-CM	552 (90.3)	1.4 [1.0, 2.0]

*F-S test, *P*=0.018.[14]

†Attruby was assessed in adults with hereditary or wild-type cardiac amyloidosis for efficacy (N=611) and safety (N=632) over 30 months in a Phase 3, randomized (2:1), double-blind, placebo-controlled study. The primary endpoint was a 4-part hierarchical composite (ACM, CVH, CFB in NT-proBNP, CFB in 6MWD).[14,15]

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

Adverse Reactions (cont'd)

Discontinuation rates due to adverse events were similar between patients treated with Attruby versus placebo (9.3% and 8.5%, respectively).

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and accompanying Full Prescribing Information for Attruby.

3 MONTHS **Rapid observable difference** in time to first event (ACM or CVH) **as early as Month 3**[14]

42% RRR **in the composite of ACM and recurrent CVH** in a post hoc analysis[16‡]

50% RRR **in CVH frequency**
The mean number of CVH events was 0.3 per year for treated patients compared with 0.6 per year for placebo[14,15]

Demonstrated safety profile[14]

No contraindications

There was a higher frequency of **GI adverse reactions** such as diarrhea 11.6% versus 7.6% and upper abdominal pain 5.5% versus 1.4% in the Attruby versus placebo group, respectively

Discontinuations due to adverse events were similar for Attruby (9.3%) and placebo (8.5%)

‡RRR was calculated using the negative binomial regression model. The total number of events for Attruby compared with placebo (2:1 randomized) was 79 vs 52 for ACM, respectively, and 182 vs 170 for CVH, respectively.[16]

6MWD=6-minute walk distance; ACM=all-cause mortality; ATTR-CM=transthyretin amyloid cardiomyopathy; ATTRv=hereditary transthyretin-mediated amyloidosis; ATTRwt=wild-type transthyretin-mediated amyloidosis; CFB=change from baseline; CVH=cardiovascular-related hospitalization; F-S test=Finkelstein-Schoenfed test; GI-gastrointestinal; NT-proBNP=N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide; RRR=relative risk reduction.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

Laboratory Tests

Mean increase in serum creatinine of 0.2 and 0.0 mg/dL and a mean decrease in eGFR of 8.2 and 0.7 mL/min/1.73 m^2 was observed in the adults with ATTR-CM treated with Attruby versus placebo, respectively, at Day 28 and then stabilized.

These changes were reversible after treatment discontinuation.

Attruby® (acoramidis) 356 mg tablet

Attruby® (acoramidis) is a TTR stabilizer proven to make an impact in both wild-type and variant ATTR-CM patients[14]

TTR supports overall health and function.
Unstable TTR can lead to severe consequences.[5,17]

Scan to learn more about Attruby in patients with variant ATTR-CM

References: 1. Quarta CC, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2015;372(1):21-29. **2.** He J, et al. *Ann Intern Med.* 2023;176(9):1200-1208. **3.** Cleveland Clinic. May 15, 2022. Accessed May 23, 2025. https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/articles/23051-ethnicity-and-heart-disease **4.** Angueira A, et al. *JAMA Cardiol.* 2025;10(2):112-113. **5.** Liz MA, et al. *Neurol Ther.* 2020;9(2):395-402. **6.** Ruberg FL, et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2019;73(22):2872-2891. **7.** Witteles RM, et al. *JACC Heart Fail.* 2019;7(8):709-716. **8.** Kittleson MM, et al. *Circulation.* 2020;142(1):e7-e22. **9.** Yamashita T, et al. *Amyloid.* 2005;12(2):127-130. **10.** Hammarström P, et al. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* 2002;99(Suppl 4):16427-16432. **11.** Hornstrup LS, et al. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol.* 2013;33(6):1441-1447. **12.** Kayle M, et al. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2024;73(12):248-254. **13.** Rozenbaum MH, et al. *Cardiol Ther.* 2021;10(1):141-159. **14.** Attruby. Prescribing information. BridgeBio Pharma, Inc.; 2024. **15.** Gillmore JD, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2024;390(2):132-142. **16.** Judge DP, et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2025;85(10):1003-1014. **17.** Christoffersen M, et al. *JAMA Cardiol.* 2025;10(2):155-163.

ATTR-CM=transthyretin amyloid cardiomyopathy; TTR=transthyretin.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

Use in Specific Populations

Pregnancy & Lactation: There are no data on the use of Attruby in pregnant women. Animal data have not shown developmental risk associated with the use of Attruby in pregnancy.

There are no available data on the presence of Attruby in either human or animal milk or the effects of the drug on the breastfed infant or maternal milk production.

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