



**Endeavor
Health**



Eloralintide Plus Tirzepatide: Phase 2 Efficacy, Safety, and Tolerability Results

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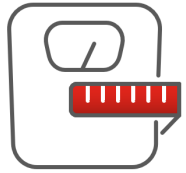
PRESENTER DISCLOSURE

[Liana K. Billings]

Consulting honoraria: Amgen, Bayer, Eli Lilly and Company, Novo Nordisk, Roche, and Sanofi

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Amylin Receptor Agonists: An Emerging Class of Therapeutics for Weight Management and Diabetes

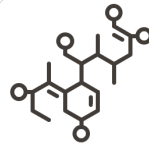


For adults living with obesity with type 2 diabetes ...



... incretin-based therapies are effective, but unmet needs remain¹

- May not result in optimal weight loss
- Not all people can tolerate adverse events

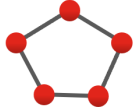


... therapies with alternative mechanisms of action may be needed

- Amylin^{2,3} is a hormone co-secreted with insulin
 - Promotes satiation
 - Regulates glucose homeostasis

Eloralintide: A Novel Selective Amylin Receptor Agonist (SARA)

Molecular Design¹



- Novel synthetic molecule
- C-20 fatty diacid moiety enables albumin binding and prolongs half-life

Pharmacokinetics^{1,2}



- Mean half-life enables **weekly** SC dosing

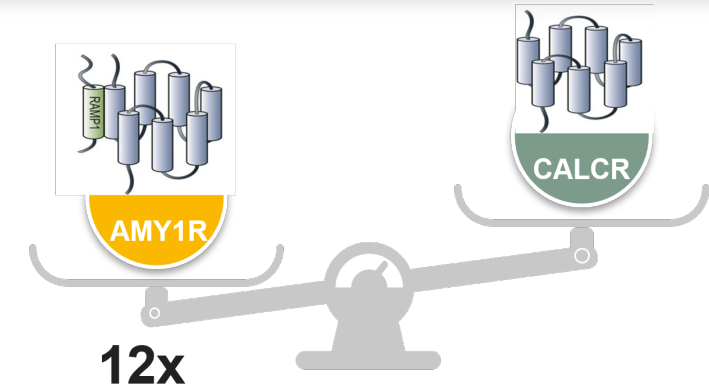
Mechanism of Action¹



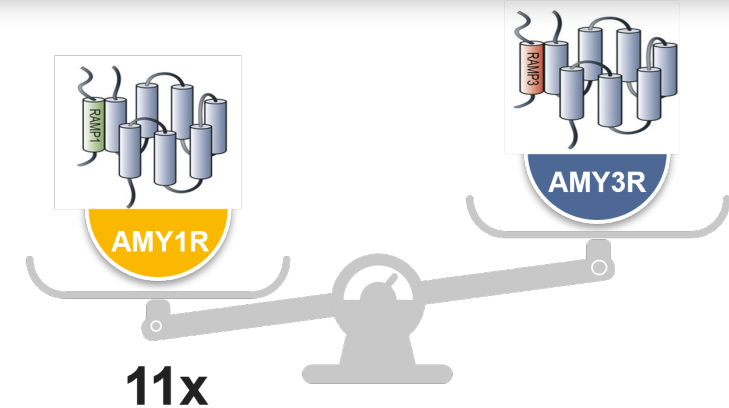
- Agonist of **AMY1 Receptors**
 - 12x Selective over CalcR
 - 11x Selective over AMY3R

Selective for AMY1R

Potency of AMY1R vs Calcitonin Receptor

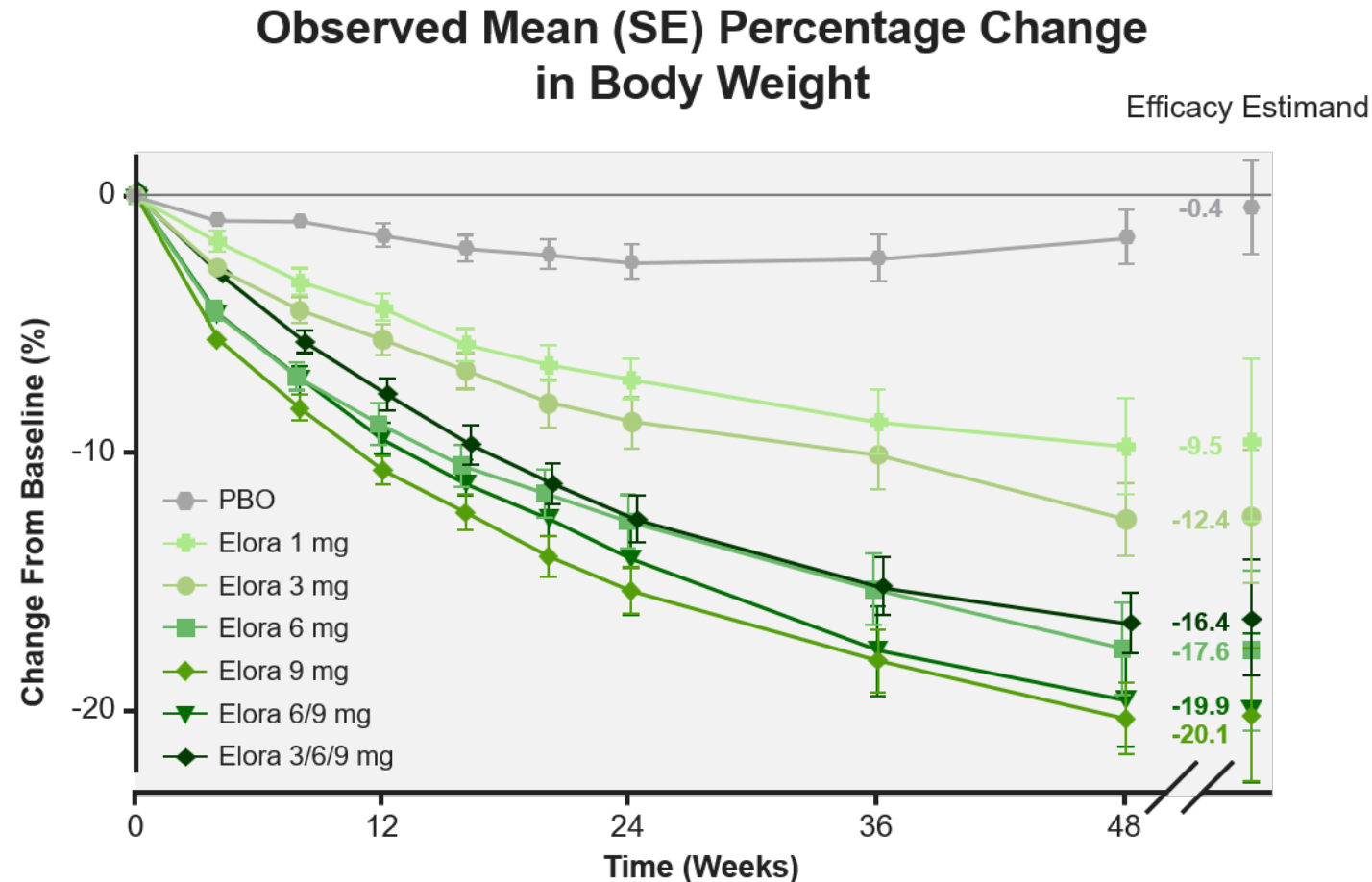


Potency of AMY1R vs AMY3R



Phase 2 Clinical Study

Eloralintide in Obesity or Overweight Without T2D

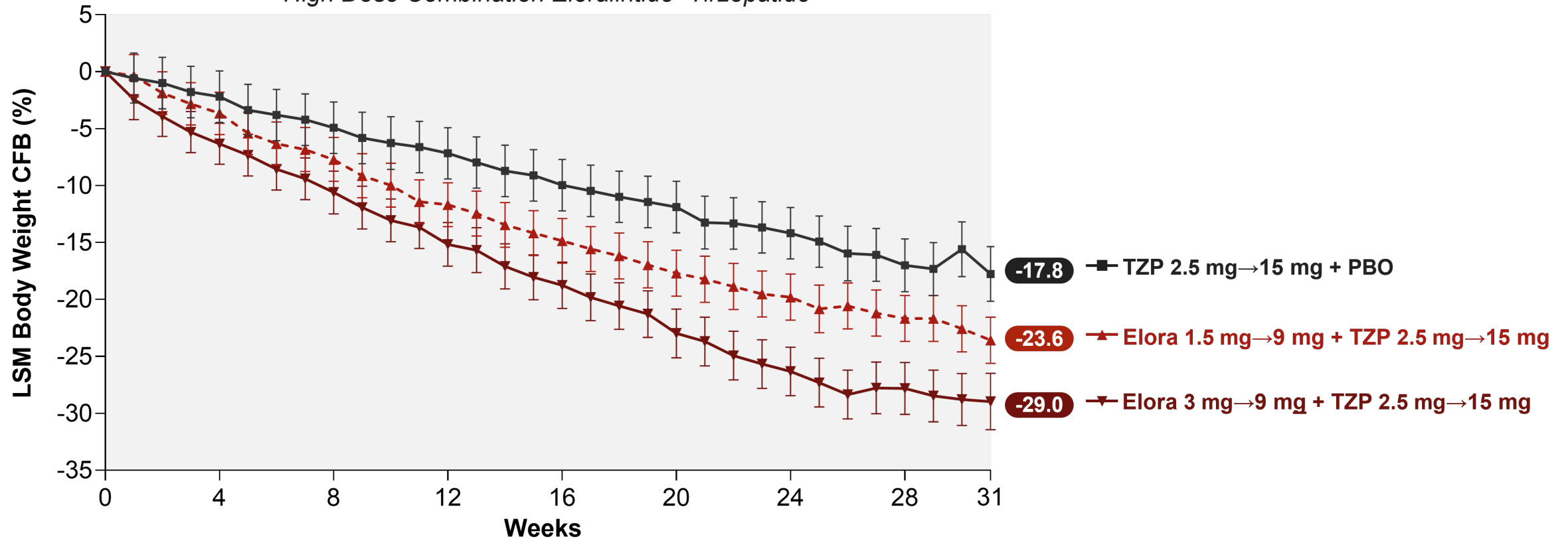


In the Phase 2 LAA1 study, eloralintide alone resulted in up to 20% body weight reduction at 48 weeks in participants with obesity or overweight without T2D

Phase 1b Clinical Study: Eloralintide + Tirzepatide in Obesity or Overweight Without T2D

Percent Change in Body Weight Over 31 Weeks

High Dose Combination Eloralintide+Tirzepatide



Up to 29% body weight reduction in participants with obesity or overweight at 31 weeks with eloralintide + tirzepatide, with a generally favourable GI and safety profile

Note: Tirzepatide is a long-acting dual glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide/glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist, approved for weight management, type 2 diabetes and obstructive sleep apnoea [Mounjaro (tirzepatide) [summary of product characteristics]. Utrecht, the Netherlands: Eli Lilly Nederland B.V., 2026]. Modelled LSM [90% CI]
Bhattacharya et al. Oral presentation at: EASD 2026. Presentation number 76.
CFB=change from baseline; Elora=eloralintide; LSM=least squares means; PBO=placebo; T2D=type 2 diabetes; TZP=tirzepatide.

The Current Phase 2 Study Evaluates Eloralintide Alone and in Combination With Tirzepatide in Participants With Obesity or Overweight With T2D

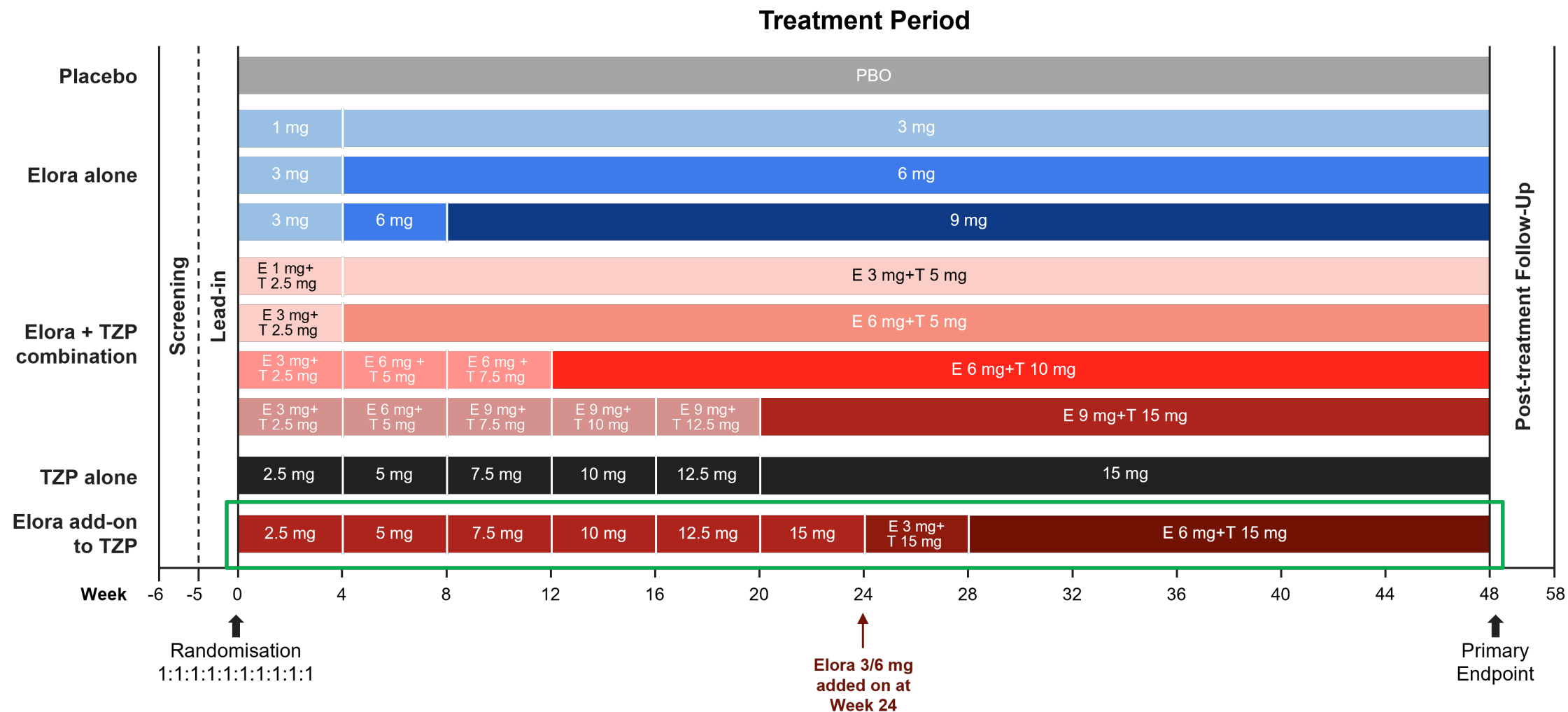
Key Inclusion Criteria

- Adults **with** T2D
- HbA1c $\geq 7.0\%$ [53 mmol/mol] to $\leq 10.5\%$ [91 mmol/mol] at screening
- BMI ≥ 27 kg/m²
- Treated with diet and exercise alone or with stable dose of metformin $\pm$ SGLT-2i for ≥ 3 months

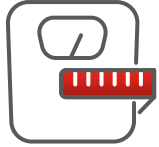
Key Exclusion Criteria

- T1D
- Elevated resting pulse rate (>100 bpm) or reduced resting pulse rate (<60 bpm)
- Ongoing or history of bradyarrhythmia and/or sinus bradycardia

Phase 2 Study Design in Obesity With T2D: Randomised, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial



Primary and Selected Secondary/Exploratory Endpoints



Primary Endpoint

Percent change in body weight from baseline at Week 48 for elora + TZP vs. PBO



Secondary Endpoints

At Week 48:

- Percent change in body weight from baseline for
 - Elora + TZP vs. TZP alone
 - Elora + TZP vs. elora alone
 - Elora alone vs. PBO
- Change from baseline in HbA1c; achievement of HbA1c <7% and <5.7%
- Safety and tolerability



Exploratory Endpoints

At Week 48:

- Proportion of participants reaching body weight reduction of $\geq 15\%$, $\geq 20\%$, $\geq 25\%$, $\geq 30\%$

Note: Change from baseline at Week 48 unless stated otherwise.

Elora=eloralintide; HbA1c=glycated haemoglobin; PBO=placebo; TZP=tirzepatide.

Efficacy Analysis

- Conducted on all randomised participants according to the efficacy estimand, where data were included prior to discontinuation of study treatment

Clinical Interpretation of Efficacy Estimand

How will the drug work in clinical practice assuming all are willing and able to take the drug as prescribed?

(Stay ON TREATMENT)

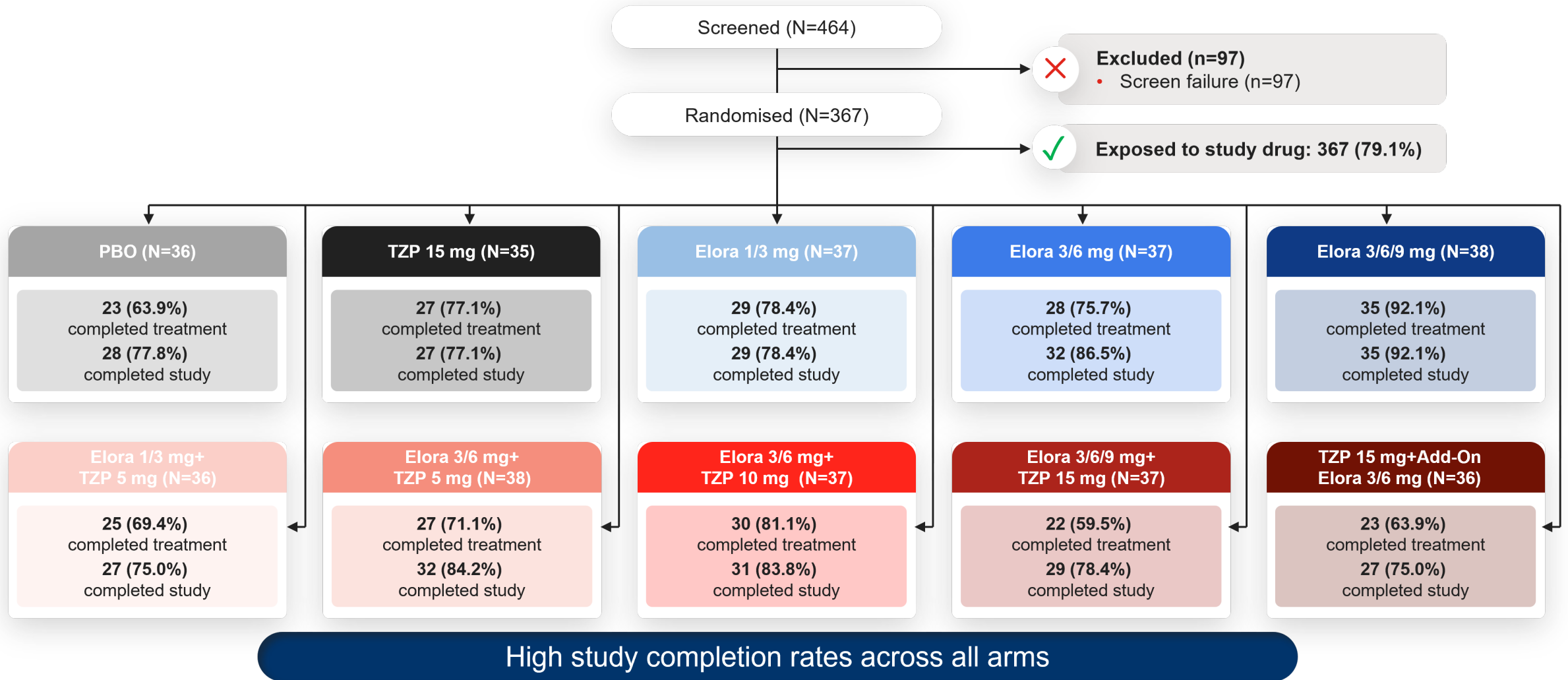
**Efficacy estimand
was prespecified for Phase 2**

Safety Analysis

- Included all randomised participants who received at least 1 dose of study drug, and data were included regardless of study treatment adherence

Observed mean over time shown for several key endpoints

Participant Disposition



Note: Study completion treatment period is defined as completing both the 48-week treatment period, regardless of completion of study intervention.
Elora=eloralintide; n=number of participants in the specified category; N=all randomly assigned participants; PBO=placebo; TZP=tirzepatide.

Baseline Demographics and Clinical Characteristics

Characteristic	TOTAL (N=367)	PBO (N=36)	Elora			Elora+TZP				TZP	TZP+Add-On Elora
			1/3 mg (N=37)	3/6 mg (N=37)	3/6/9 mg (N=38)	1/3 mg +5 mg (N=36)	3/6 mg +5 mg (N=38)	3/6 mg +10 mg (N=37)	3/6/9 mg +15 mg (N=37)	15 mg (N=35)	15 mg +3/6 mg (N=36)
Age, years	55.1 (9.7)	51.9 (8.2)	56.8 (8.4)	55.7 (9.9)	54.1 (10.3)	56.1 (8.3)	58.2 (9.0)	54.8 (8.4)	52.4 (10.6)	57.7 (10.4)	53.3 (12.0)
Female, n (%)	201 (54.8)	19 (52.8)	20 (54.1)	21 (56.8)	21 (55.3)	19 (52.8)	21 (55.3)	20 (54.1)	20 (54.1)	21 (60.0)	19 (52.8)
Race, n (%)											
Asian	7 (1.9)	0	1 (2.7)	0	1 (2.6)	2 (5.6)	0	0	2 (5.4)	0	1 (2.8)
Black or African American	34 (9.3)	5 (13.9)	2 (5.4)	2 (5.4)	5 (13.2)	3 (8.3)	4 (10.5)	0	3 (8.1)	2 (5.7)	8 (22.2)
White	321 (87.5)	30 (83.3)	34 (91.9)	34 (91.9)	32 (84.2)	31 (86.1)	34 (89.5)	36 (97.3)	31 (83.8)	32 (91.4)	27 (75.0)
Not reported	5 (1.4)	1 (2.8)	0	1 (2.7)	0	0	0	1 (2.7)	1 (2.7)	1 (2.9)	0
Weight, kg	105.4 (24.1)	107.1 (24.8)	98.7 (18.4)	105.6 (25.5)	103.6 (26.7)	102.2 (17.1)	106.5 (27.2)	106.3 (21.8)	110.3 (28.6)	105.4 (24.7)	108.6 (24.7)
BMI, kg/m ²	38.0 (7.47)	37.9 (7.01)	36.2 (5.37)	38.4 (7.99)	36.5 (7.92)	36.9 (5.50)	38.5 (8.40)	38.4 (7.30)	39.9 (8.88)	38.1 (7.18)	39.1 (8.32)
Waist circumference, cm	118.2 (16.0)	115.5 (13.8)	114.1 (10.4)	116.7 (15.3)	114.9 (15.6)	117.7 (11.6)	120.3 (16.4)	122.0 (17.2)	121.0 (21.3)	118.1 (16.1)	121.8 (18.5)
Pulse, bpm	74.8 (8.64)	73.3 (7.62)	77.6 (9.75)	72.9 (6.06)	74.5 (7.95)	75.6 (9.22)	73.2 (8.92)	74.0 (8.69)	76.6 (8.81)	75.2 (8.07)	74.9 (10.41)
Blood pressure, mm Hg											
Systolic	129.3 (13.0)	128.5 (12.3)	132.0 (13.5)	128.3 (14.4)	125.8 (11.8)	128.6 (15.6)	132.9 (13.5)	129.1 (12.5)	127.2 (13.9)	132.1 (10.1)	128.4 (11.3)
Diastolic	80.7 (8.25)	81.2 (8.50)	82.3 (9.73)	79.8 (7.89)	82.0 (7.85)	77.7 (9.22)	82.3 (7.10)	80.7 (8.70)	79.3 (7.54)	81.0 (6.79)	80.9 (8.64)
HbA1c, %	8.14 (1.19)	7.98 (1.21)	8.33 (1.18)	8.18 (1.27)	8.26 (1.15)	8.02 (1.00)	8.09 (1.15)	8.12 (1.28)	8.31 (1.23)	7.95 (1.23)	8.16 (1.29)
Fasting glucose, mg/dL	165.5 (52.3)	155.4 (49.2)	175.6 (62.7)	163.8 (60.0)	163.3 (49.4)	166.0 (45.6)	165.2 (55.6)	168.4 (54.2)	179.3 (54.2)	153.9 (46.9)	163.0 (42.1)

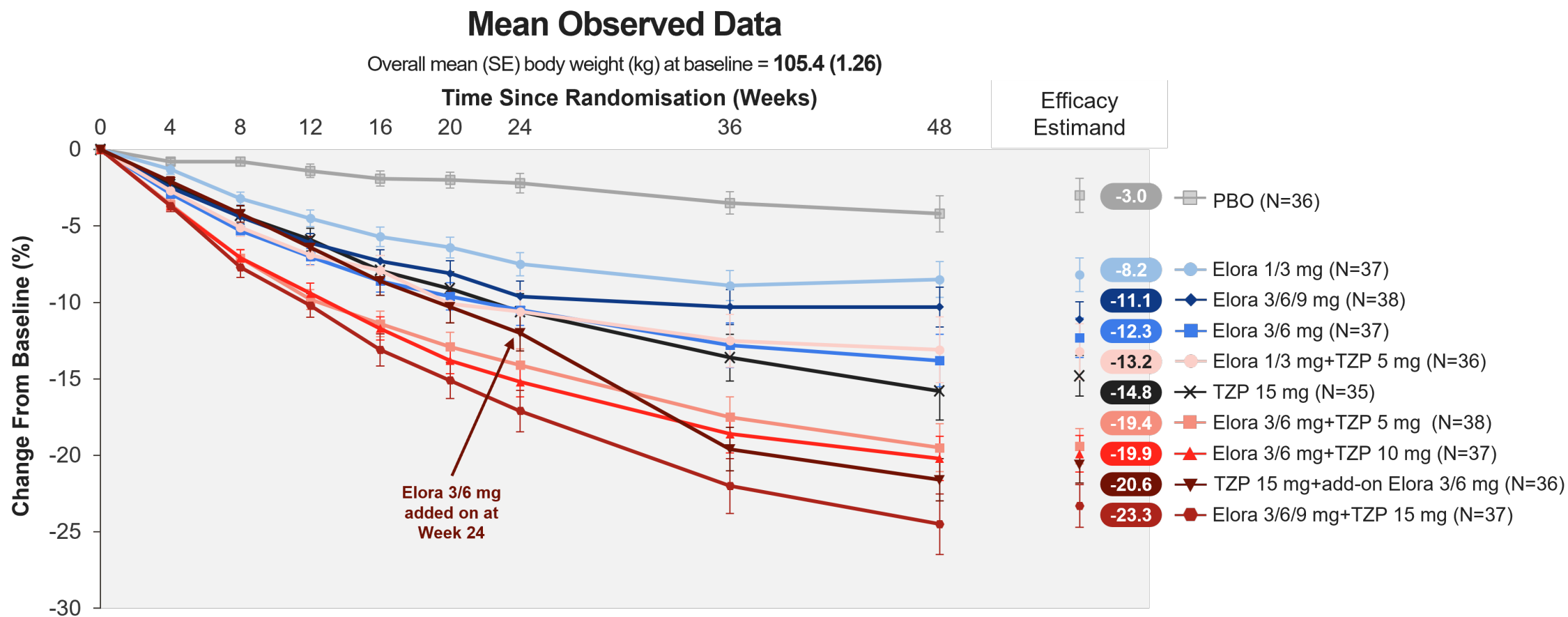
- Baseline use of statin and SGLT-2 inhibitors were well balanced overall

Baseline characteristics were well balanced overall

Notes: Data are shown as mean (SD) unless stated otherwise. Data from all randomised participants.

BMI=body mass index; bpm=beats per minute; Elora=eloralintide; HbA1c=glycated haemoglobin; n=number of participants in the specified category; N=all randomly assigned participants; PBO=placebo; SD=standard deviation; SGLT-2=sodium-glucose co-transporter-2; TZP=tirzepatide.

Primary Endpoint: Percent Change in Body Weight



Eloralintide alone and eloralintide in combination with tirzepatide were associated with clinically meaningful weight reduction

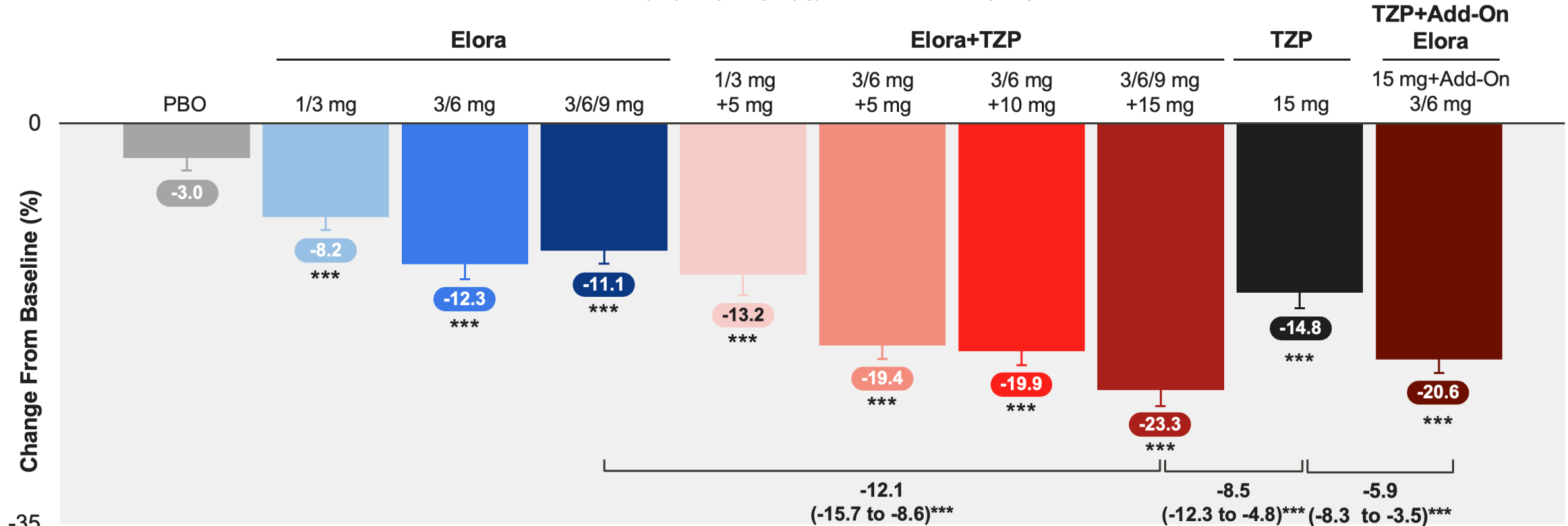
Notes: Percent change in body weight from baseline to Week 48 is the primary endpoint for the 4 Elora+TZP combination arms vs. PBO only. Elora alone comparisons vs. PBO are secondary endpoints. Data in time course plot are shown as observed mean (SE). Additionally, EE, evaluated using MBE (SE) conducted using cMMRM from all randomised participants, at Week 48 are shown.

cMMRM=constrained mixed model for repeated measures; Elora=eloralintide; MBE=model-based estimate; N=number of participants in the population; PBO=placebo; SE=standard error; TZP=tirzepatide.

Primary Endpoint: Percent Change in Body Weight

Efficacy Estimand at Week 48

Overall mean (SE) body weight (kg) at baseline = 105.4 (1.26)



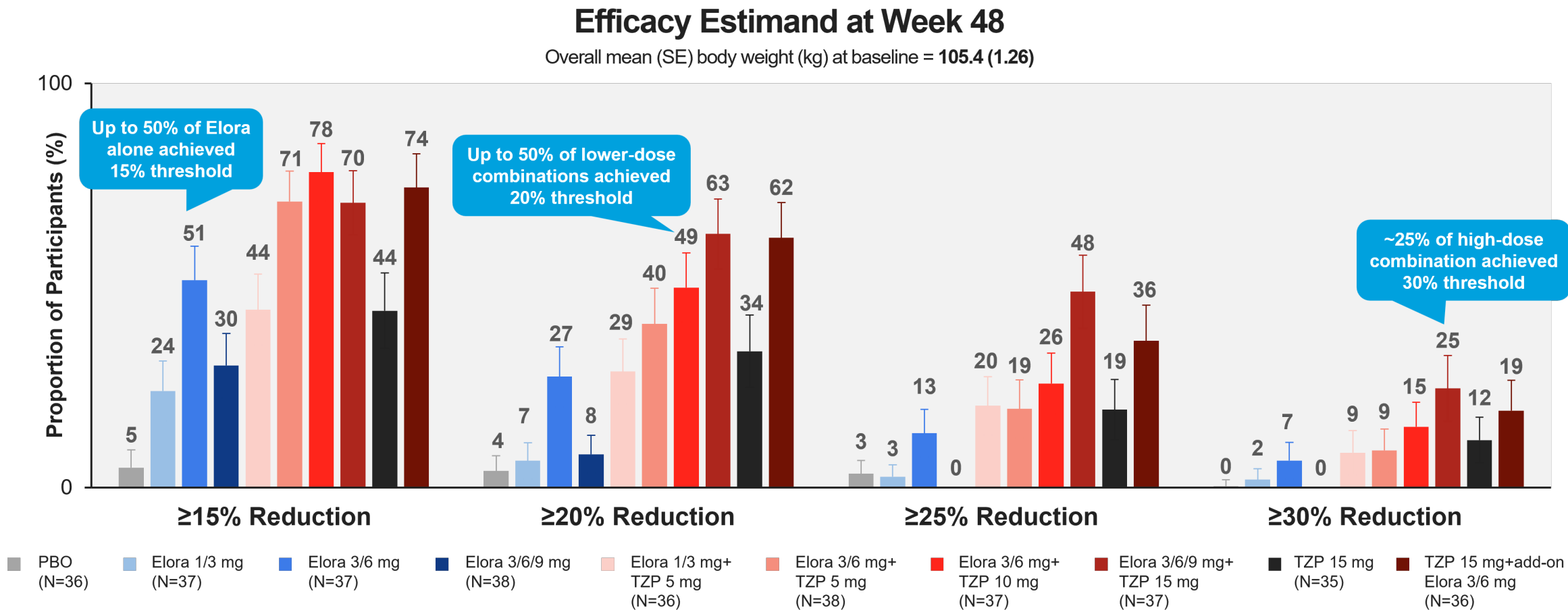
**Eloralintide in combination with tirzepatide
was associated with significantly greater body weight reduction vs. either therapy alone**

All arms vs. PBO: ***p<0.001. p-values are for MBE change difference vs. PBO.

Notes: Percent change in body weight from baseline to Week 48 is the primary endpoint for the 4 Elora+TZP combination arms vs. PBO only. Elora alone comparisons vs. PBO are secondary endpoints. Data shown are efficacy estimand, evaluated using MBE (SE) conducted using cMMRM from all randomised participants, at Week 48. p-values are for MBE percent change difference for all arms vs. PBO, and specific analyses indicated by brackets for Elora 3/6/9 mg+TZP 15 mg vs. Elora 3/6 mg, Elora 3/6/9 mg+TZP 15 mg vs. TZP 15 mg, and for TZP 15 mg+add-on Elora 3/6 mg vs. TZP 15 mg: ***p<0.001.

cMMRM=constrained mixed model for repeated measures; Elora=eloralintide; MBE=model-based estimate; PBO=placebo; SE=standard error; TZP=tirzepatide.

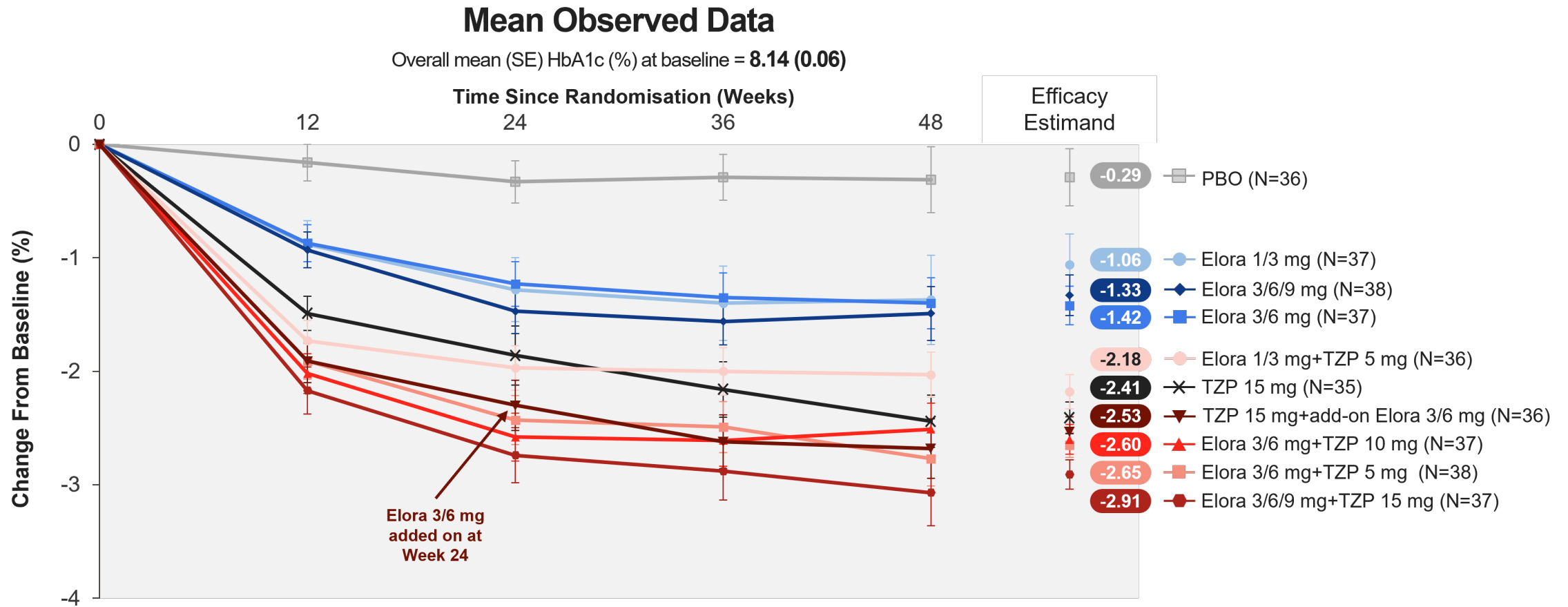
Proportion of Participants Reaching Weight Reduction Thresholds



Eloralintide in combination with tirzepatide was associated with higher proportions of participants achieving body weight reduction across all thresholds vs. either therapy alone

Note: Data shown are efficacy estimand, evaluated using MBE (SE) conducted using cMMRM from all randomised participants, at Week 48.
cMMRM=constrained mixed model for repeated measures; Elora=eloralintide; MBE=model-based estimate; N=number of participants in the population; PBO=placebo; SE=standard error; TZP=tirzepatide.

Change in HbA1c (%)



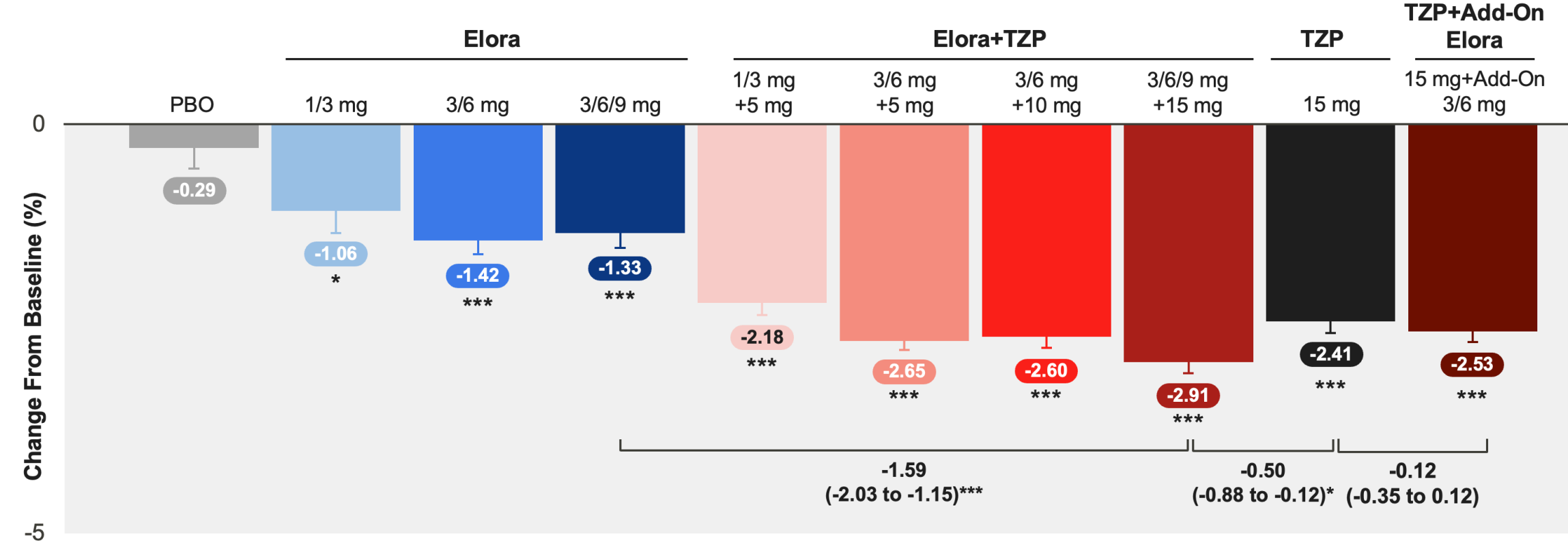
Eloralintide alone and eloralintide in combination with tirzepatide were associated with clinically meaningful glycaemic control

Notes: Data in time course plot are shown as observed mean (SE). Additionally, EE, evaluated using MBE (SE) conducted using cMMRM from all randomised participants, at Week 48 are shown.
cMMRM=constrained mixed model for repeated measures; EE=efficacy estimand; Elora=eloralintide; HbA1c=glycated haemoglobin; MBE=model-based estimate; N=number of participants in the population; PBO=placebo; SE=standard error; TZP=tirzepatide.

Change in HbA1c (%)

Efficacy Estimand at Week 48

Overall mean (SE) HbA1c (%) at baseline = 8.14 (0.06)



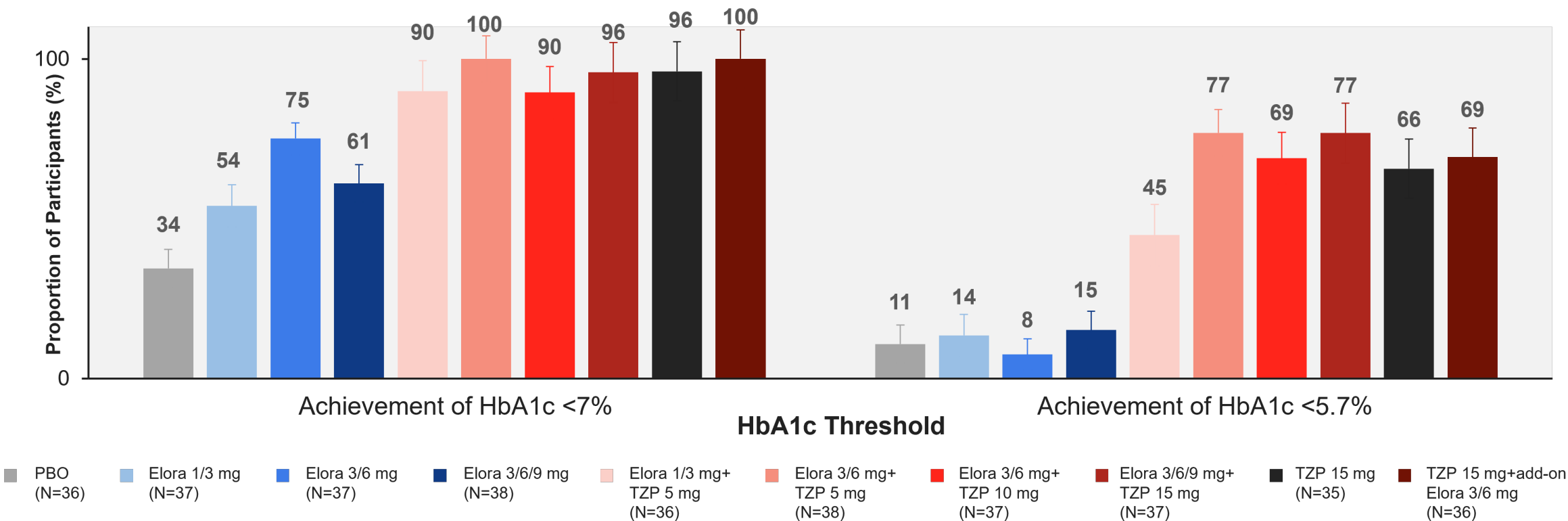
Eloralintide in combination with tirzepatide was associated with better glycaemic control vs. either alone

All arms vs. PBO: *p<0.05, ***p<0.001. p-values are for MBE change difference vs. PBO.
Notes: Data shown are efficacy estimand, evaluated using MBE (SE) conducted using cMMRM from all randomised participants, at Week 48. p-values are for MBE percent change difference for all arms vs. PBO, and specific analyses indicated by brackets for Elora 3/6/9 mg+TZP 15 mg vs. Elora 3/6/9 mg, Elora 3/6/9 mg+TZP 15 mg vs. TZP 15 mg, and for TZP 15 mg+add-on Elora 3/6 mg vs. TZP 15 mg; ***p<0.001.
cMMRM=constrained mixed model for repeated measures; Elora=eloralintide; HbA1c=glycated haemoglobin; MBE=model-based estimate; N=number of participants in the population; PBO=placebo; SE=standard error; TZP=tirzepatide.

Proportion Reaching HbA1c Threshold

Efficacy Estimand at Week 48

Overall mean (SE) HbA1c (%) at baseline = 8.14 (0.06)



The majority of participants achieved normoglycaemia with combination therapy

Notes: Data shown are efficacy estimand, evaluated using MBE (SE) conducted using cMMRM from all randomised participants, at Week 48.
Elora=eloralintide; HbA1c=glycated haemoglobin; MBE=model-based estimate; N=number of participants in the population; PBO=placebo; SE=standard error; TZP=tirzepatide.

Overall Summary of Safety Observations

Reports of TEAEs were similar across treatment arms

Event, n (%)	Elora					Elora+TZP				TZP	TZP+Add-On Elora
	TOTAL (N=367)	PBO (N=36)	1/3 mg (N=37)	3/6 mg (N=37)	3/6/9 mg (N=38)	1/3 mg +5 mg (N=36)	3/6 mg +5 mg (N=38)	3/6 mg +10 mg (N=37)	3/6/9 mg +15 mg (N=37)	15 mg (N=35)	15 mg +3/6 mg (N=36)
Participants with ≥1 TEAE	285 (77.7)	28 (77.8)	24 (64.9)	30 (81.1)	29 (76.3)	26 (72.2)	34 (89.5)	29 (78.4)	31 (83.8)	25 (71.4)	29 (80.6)
Participants with ≥1 serious AE	24 (6.5)	3 (8.3)	3 (8.1)	4 (10.8)	0	8 (22.2)	1 (2.6)	3 (8.1)	2 (5.4)	0	0
Discontinuation from study treatment due to AE	42 (11.4)	6 (16.7)	1 (2.7)	4 (10.8)	0	4 (11.1)	7 (18.4)	4 (10.8)	10 (27.0)	1 (2.9)	5 (13.9)
Discontinuation from study due to AEs	15 (4.1)	1 (2.8)	0	1 (2.7)	0	3 (8.3)	3 (7.9)	2 (5.4)	2 (5.4)	1 (2.9)	2 (5.6)
Death ^{a,b}	1 (0.3)	0	0	0	0	1 (2.8)	0	0	0	0	0

Overall, study and treatment discontinuation rates due to AEs were low

One death reported from motor vehicle accident

Generally favourable AE profile with few study discontinuations due to AEs across arms

^aAll deaths were adjudicated by an external committee of physicians as to whether the death was a cardiovascular-related death or not. ^bDeaths are also included as serious AEs and discontinuations due to AEs.

Note: Data are reported for the safety population, as defined by all participants who were randomly assigned a study intervention and who received ≥1 dose of study intervention. MedDRA Version 29.0.

AE=adverse event; Elora=eloralintide; MedDRA=Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities; n=number of participants in the specified category; N=number of participants in the population; PBO=placebo; TEAE=treatment-emergent AE; TZP=tirzepatide.

Most Frequently Observed AEs

(Cumulative Incidence ≥5%)

Event, n (%)	TOTAL (N=367)	PBO (N=36)	Elora			Elora+TZP				TZP	TZP+Add-On Elora
			1/3 mg (N=37)	3/6 mg (N=37)	3/6/9 mg (N=38)	1/3 mg +5 mg (N=36)	3/6 mg +5 mg (N=38)	3/6 mg +10 mg (N=37)	3/6/9 mg +15 mg (N=37)	15 mg (N=35)	15 mg +3/6 mg (N=36)
Participants with ≥1 TEAE	285 (77.7)	28 (77.8)	24 (64.9)	30 (81.1)	29 (76.3)	26 (72.2)	34 (89.5)	29 (78.4)	31 (83.8)	25 (71.4)	29 (80.6)
Nausea	95 (25.9)	4 (11.1)	5 (13.5)	11 (29.7)	6 (15.8)	5 (13.9)	15 (39.5)	12 (32.4)	18 (48.6)	9 (25.7)	10 (27.8)
Diarrhoea	89 (24.3)	7 (19.4)	9 (24.3)	10 (27.0)	7 (18.4)	7 (19.4)	10 (26.3)	6 (16.2)	11 (29.7)	8 (22.9)	14 (38.9)
Constipation	77 (21.0)	3 (8.3)	0	10 (27.0)	5 (13.2)	8 (22.2)	16 (42.1)	13 (35.1)	5 (13.5)	7 (20.0)	10 (27.8)
Fatigue	50 (13.6)	3 (8.3)	2 (5.4)	5 (13.5)	4 (10.5)	6 (16.7)	9 (23.7)	2 (5.4)	9 (24.3)	5 (14.3)	5 (13.9)
Decreased appetite	43 (11.7)	0	2 (5.4)	6 (16.2)	3 (7.9)	3 (8.3)	6 (15.8)	5 (13.5)	9 (24.3)	6 (17.1)	3 (8.3)
Vomiting	33 (9.0)	2 (5.6)	2 (5.4)	1 (2.7)	0	1 (2.8)	5 (13.2)	4 (10.8)	9 (24.3)	4 (11.4)	5 (13.9)
Urinary tract infection	31 (8.4)	1 (2.8)	1 (2.7)	5 (13.5)	3 (7.9)	3 (8.3)	4 (10.5)	5 (13.5)	2 (5.4)	3 (8.6)	4 (11.1)
Headache	26 (7.1)	5 (13.9)	2 (5.4)	0	4 (10.5)	2 (5.6)	5 (13.2)	2 (5.4)	2 (5.4)	1 (2.9)	3 (8.3)
Eructation	24 (6.5)	0	1 (2.7)	2 (5.4)	1 (2.6)	2 (5.6)	3 (7.9)	4 (10.8)	3 (8.1)	3 (8.6)	5 (13.9)
Asthenia	24 (6.5)	0	2 (5.4)	5 (13.5)	3 (7.9)	1 (2.8)	5 (13.2)	4 (10.8)	2 (5.4)	0	2 (5.6)
Dyspepsia	23 (6.3)	2 (5.6)	0	1 (2.7)	2 (5.3)	2 (5.6)	3 (7.9)	6 (16.2)	2 (5.4)	3 (8.6)	2 (5.6)
Alopecia	20 (5.4)	1 (2.8)	2 (5.4)	2 (5.4)	1 (2.6)	2 (5.6)	4 (10.5)	4 (10.8)	2 (5.4)	1 (2.9)	1 (2.8)

No new safety concerns with eloralintide alone or in combination with tirzepatide

Note: Data are reported for the safety population, as defined by all participants who were randomly assigned a study intervention and who received ≥1 dose of study intervention. MedDRA Version 29.0.
Elora=eloralintide; MedDRA=Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities; n=number of participants in the specified category; N=number of participants in the population; PBO=placebo; TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event; TZP=tirzepatide.

Most Frequently Observed AEs (Cumulative Incidence ≥5%)

Event, n (%)	TOTAL (N=367)	PBO (N=36)	Elora			Elora+Tirzepatide		Nausea/Fatigue/Vomiting incidence was similar between TZIP alone and Elora + TZIP add-on			
			1/3 mg (N=37)	3/6 mg (N=37)	3/6/9 mg (N=38)	1/3 mg +5 mg (N=36)	3/6 mg +5 mg (N=38)				
Participants with ≥1 TEAE	285 (77.7)	28 (77.8)	24 (64.9)	30 (81.1)	29 (76.3)	26 (72.2)	34 (89.5)	29 (78.4)	31 (83.8)	25 (71.4)	23 (60.0)
Nausea	95 (25.9)	4 (11.1)	5 (13.5)	11 (29.7)	6 (15.8)	5 (13.9)	15 (39.5)	12 (32.4)	18 (48.6)	9 (25.7)	10 (27.8)
Diarrhoea	89 (24.3)	3 (8.3)	5 (13.5)	10 (27.0)	5 (13.2)	8 (22.2)	10 (26.3)	6 (16.2)	11 (29.7)	8 (22.9)	14 (38.9)
Constipation	77 (21.0)	3 (8.3)	2 (5.4)	5 (13.5)	3 (7.9)	4 (11.1)	16 (42.1)	13 (35.1)	5 (13.5)	7 (20.0)	10 (27.8)
Fatigue	50 (13.6)	3 (8.3)	2 (5.4)	5 (13.5)	4 (10.5)	6 (16.7)	9 (23.7)	2 (5.4)	9 (24.3)	5 (14.3)	5 (13.9)
Decreased appetite	43 (11.7)	0	2 (5.4)	6 (16.2)	3 (7.9)	3 (8.3)	6 (15.8)	5 (13.5)	9 (24.3)	6 (17.1)	3 (8.3)
Vomiting	33 (9.0)	2 (5.6)	2 (5.4)	1 (2.7)	0	1 (2.8)	5 (13.2)	4 (10.8)	9 (24.3)	4 (11.4)	5 (13.9)
Urinary tract infection	31 (8.4)	1 (2.8)	1 (2.7)	5 (13.5)	2 (7.9)	2 (5.6)	4 (10.5)	5 (13.5)	2 (5.4)	3 (8.6)	4 (11.1)
Headache	26 (7.1)	1 (2.8)	1 (2.7)	2 (5.4)	1 (2.6)	1 (2.8)	5 (13.2)	3 (8.3)	4 (10.8)	2 (5.4)	3 (8.3)
Eructation	24 (6.5)	0	1 (2.7)	2 (5.4)	1 (2.6)	2 (5.6)	3 (7.9)	2 (5.4)	5 (13.2)	1 (2.9)	5 (13.9)
Asthenia	24 (6.5)	0	2 (5.4)	5 (13.5)	3 (7.9)	1 (2.8)	5 (13.2)	2 (5.4)	5 (13.2)	2 (5.6)	2 (5.6)
Dyspepsia	23 (6.3)	2 (5.6)	0	1 (2.7)	2 (5.3)	2 (5.6)	3 (7.9)	2 (5.4)	3 (7.9)	2 (5.6)	2 (5.6)
Alopecia	20 (5.4)	1 (2.8)	2 (5.4)	2 (5.4)	1 (2.6)	2 (5.6)	4 (10.5)	4 (10.8)	2 (5.4)	1 (2.9)	1 (2.8)

Fatigue incidence in Elora alone similar to PBO

Vomiting incidence in Elora alone similar to PBO

Nausea/Fatigue/Vomiting incidence was higher with Elora+TZIP vs. TZIP alone

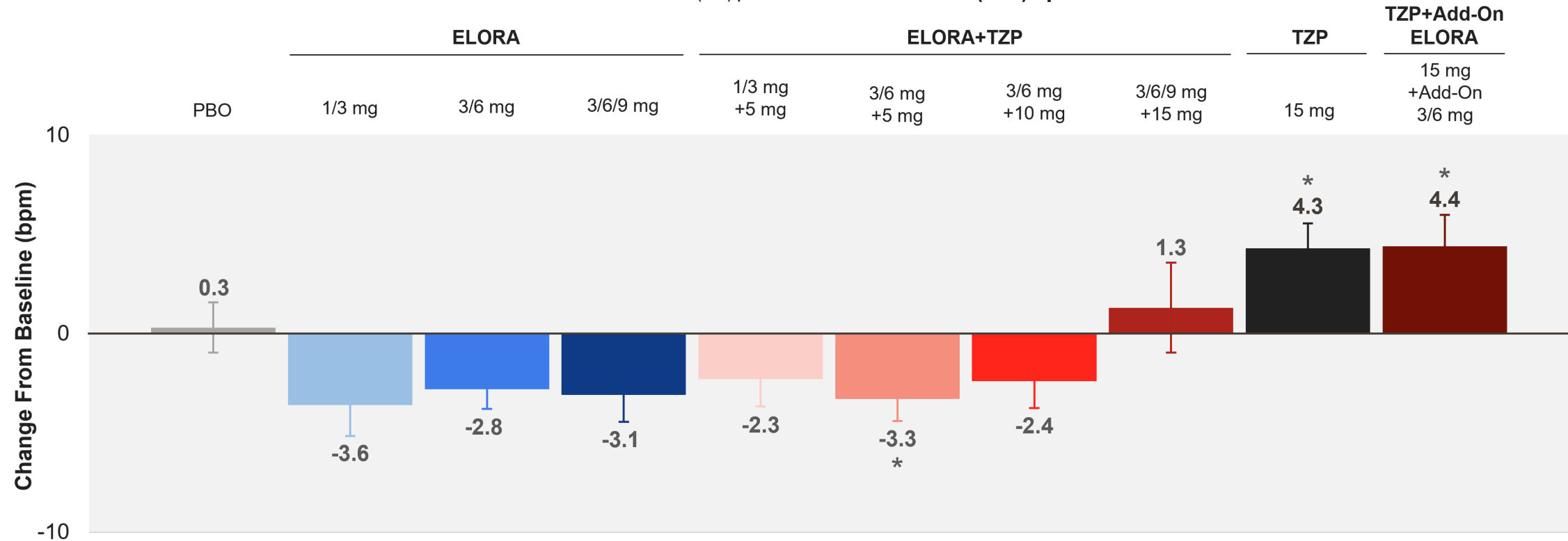
No new safety concerns with eloralintide alone or in combination with tirzepatide

Note: Data are reported for the safety population, as defined by all participants who were randomly assigned a study intervention and who received ≥1 dose of study intervention. MedDRA Version 29.0.

Elora=eloralintide; MedDRA=Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities; n=number of participants in the specified category; N=number of participants in the population; PBO=placebo; TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event; TZIP=tirzepatide.

Change in Pulse Rate

Safety Population at Week 48
Overall mean (SE) pulse rate at baseline = 74.8 (0.45) bpm

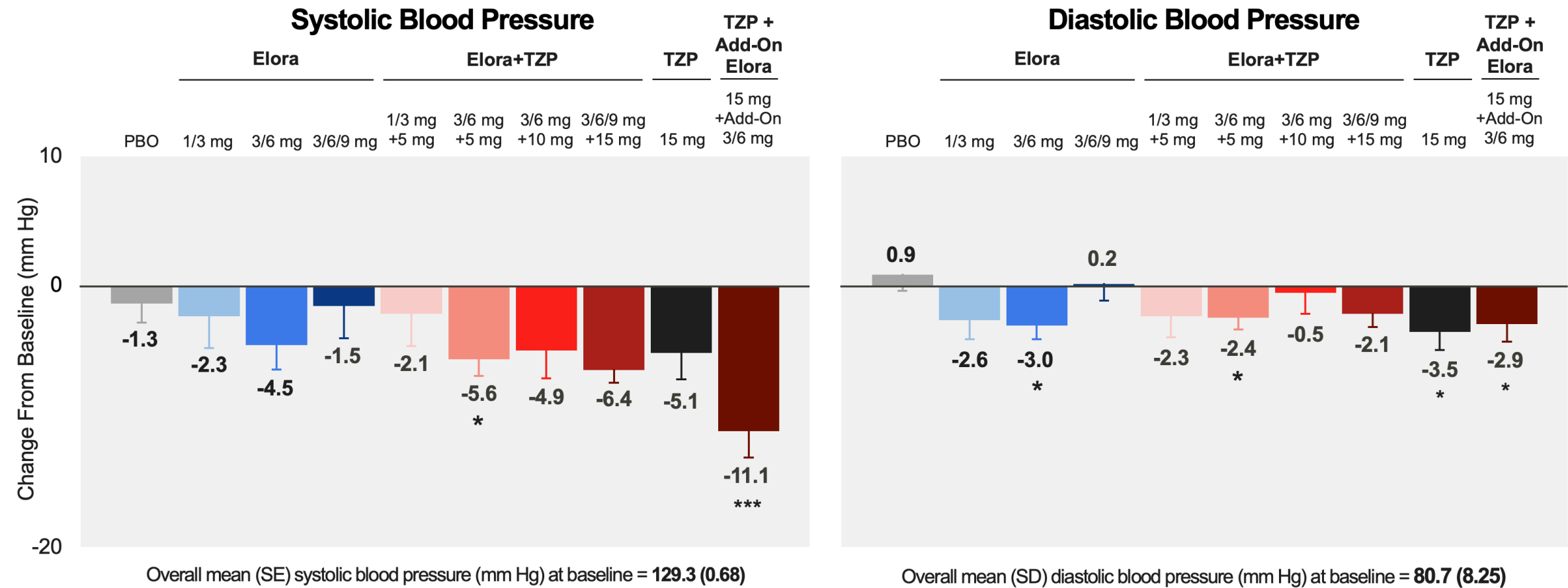


The total proportion of participants reporting treatment-emergent bradycardia/sinus bradycardia was 1.1%

All arms vs. PBO: *p<0.05. p-values are for MBE change difference vs. PBO at Week 48.
Notes: Data in bar plot are shown as MBE (SE) values at Week 48. Pulse data are reported for the safety population, as defined by all participants who were randomly assigned a study intervention and who received ≥1 dose of study intervention. Data included regardless of study drug adherence.
Elora=eloralintide; MBE=model-based estimate; N=number of participants in the population; PBO=placebo; SE=standard error; TZP=tirzepatide.

Change in Systolic and Diastolic Blood Pressure

Safety Population at Week 48



Modest blood pressure reductions were observed with weight loss

All arms vs. PBO: *p<0.05; ***p<0.001. p-values are for MBE change difference vs. PBO.
Notes: Data are reported for the safety population, as defined by all participants who were randomly assigned a study intervention and who received ≥1 dose of study intervention. Data included regardless of study drug adherence.
Elora=eloralintide; MBE=model-based estimate; N=number of participants in the population; PBO=placebo; SE=standard error; TZP=tirzepatide.

Overall Conclusions

- **Eloralintide alone** produced clinically meaningful, dose-dependent reductions in weight and glycaemia, comparable to standard therapies in people with obesity and T2D



Up to 12%
weight reduction over 48 weeks



Up to 1.4%
in HbA1c improvement



Up to 15%
of participants achieving
normoglycaemia

- **Eloralintide in combination with tirzepatide** produced additive reductions in weight and glycaemic improvement, with a level of weight reduction not achieved by other therapies



Up to 23%
weight reduction over 48 weeks



Up to 2.9%
in HbA1c improvement



Up to 77%
of participants achieving
normoglycaemia



The safety profile was generally favourable and generally consistent with standard therapies for this population

These findings support the combination of eloralintide and tirzepatide as a potential addition to the expanding therapeutic landscape for adults with obesity and T2D