

Zilurgisertib in Participants With Fibrodysplasia Ossificans Progressiva: Results From the PROGRESS Clinical Study

AUTHOR'S CONCLUSION¹

- Participants who received zilurgisertib developed fewer new areas of abnormal bone growth than those who received placebo
- Participants treated with zilurgisertib also had less total abnormal bone growth and experienced fewer flare-ups than those who received placebo
- Zilurgisertib was generally well tolerated, with no side effects that caused participants to lower their treatment dose or stop treatment altogether
- Results from the PROGRESS study suggest that zilurgisertib may be a promising treatment option for adolescents and adults with fibrodysplasia ossificans progressiva (FOP)

What is FOP?

FOP is a disease where bone forms in places it should not, such as muscles and soft tissues, making movement difficult. This happens because of changes in a protein called ALK2²

What is zilurgisertib, and how does it work?

Zilurgisertib is an investigational medicine being studied in participants with FOP that is designed to work by selectively blocking the ALK2 protein¹

PROGRESS: A CLINICAL STUDY OF ZILURGISERTIB IN PARTICIPANTS WITH FOP

PARTICIPANTS¹

- Female and male participants aged 12 years or older
- Participants diagnosed with FOP who had disease activity in the past year
- Disease severity score (CAJIS) of less than 24^a

STUDY DETAILS¹

- Participants were randomly placed into 1 of 2 groups:

Zilurgisertib (n=32)

100 mg once daily

Placebo (n=31)

(sugar pill)

- Neither participants nor doctors knew who was getting which treatment for the first 24 weeks
- After 24 weeks, 60 participants knowingly received zilurgisertib during the open-label extension period

OUTCOME MEASURES¹

- The main outcome was the percentage of participants who developed new areas of abnormal bone growth at 24 weeks
- The study also looked at the number of new areas of abnormal bone growth, the total amount of new bone formed, and how many FOP flare-ups occurred

Zilurgisertib is an investigational product and not approved for any indication by the FDA or any other regulatory authority

PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS



Zilurgisertib group:

- **46.9%** female³
- Average age of 20.5 years¹

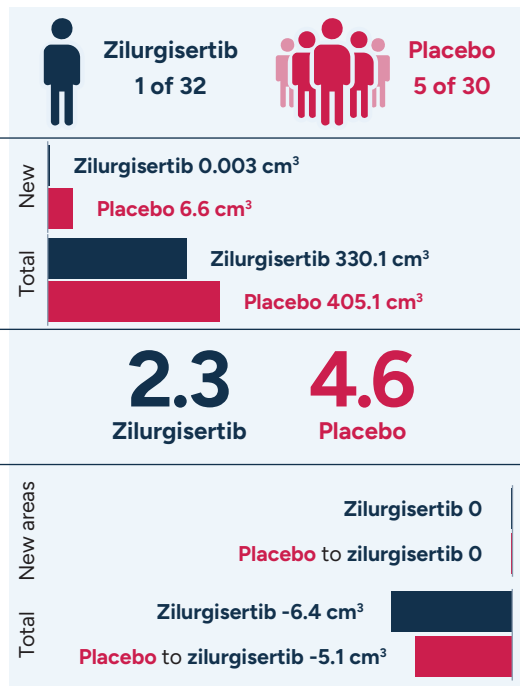


Placebo group:

- **54.8%** female³
- Average age of 22.0 years¹

EFFICACY RESULTS

- The number of participants with **new areas of abnormal bone growth** at 24 weeks was **lower with zilurgisertib** than **placebo**¹
- **Amount of new abnormal bone** growth was **lower with zilurgisertib** than **placebo** at Week 24¹
- **Amount of total abnormal bone** growth was **lower with zilurgisertib** than **placebo** at Week 24³
- Number of **yearly new FOP flares** was **lower with zilurgisertib** than **placebo** (number estimated based on number of flares at Week 24)¹
- At 48 weeks, **no participants had new areas of abnormal bone growth**¹
- **Mean total lesion volume decreased** from Week 24 to Week 48 for those who stayed on **zilurgisertib** or switched from **placebo** to **zilurgisertib**¹



SAFETY RESULTS¹

- Most side effects experienced by participants treated with **zilurgisertib** were mild or moderate through Week 24
- No side effects led participants treated with **zilurgisertib** or **placebo** to leave the study or stop taking treatment^b
- Safety was similar between adults and adolescents
- The most common side effects for more than 10% of participants in the **zilurgisertib** group were^c:
 - FOP flare** 25.0% (8/32)
 - Upper respiratory infection** 21.9% (7/32)
 - Nausea** 12.5% (4/32)
 - Joint pain** 18.8% (6/32)
 - Headache** 21.9% (7/32)
 - Nose bleed** 12.5% (4/32)

ALK2, activin receptor-like kinase 2; CAJIS, Cumulative Analogue Joint Involvement Scale; FDA, US Food and Drug Administration; FOP, fibrodysplasia ossificans progressiva.

^aCAJIS score assesses overall and regional mobility burden across 15 anatomical sites, with higher scores (out of 30) indicating greater joint impairment and functional limitation.⁴ ^bOne death, reported as unrelated to study drug, occurred in the open-label extension (Week 69) after the data cutoff. The participant experienced traumatic intracranial hemorrhage following a fall.³ ^cThe numbers shown are the number of participants who experienced the side effect divided by the total number of participants in the zilurgisertib group.¹

The PROGRESS study was sponsored by Incyte Corporation (Wilmington, DE, USA). Mirum Pharmaceuticals, Inc. has an exclusive license agreement with Incyte Corporation for worldwide rights to zilurgisertib for FOP.

1. Pignolo RJ, et al. Presented at EASL 2026. Poster presentation #MON-756. 2. Rivera LM, et al. *Biomedicines*. 2024;12(4):779. 3. Data on File.

Mirum Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Dec 2025. 4. Kaplan FS, et al. *Bone*. 2017;101:123-128.

CA-ZGB-2600001; 08/2026.

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