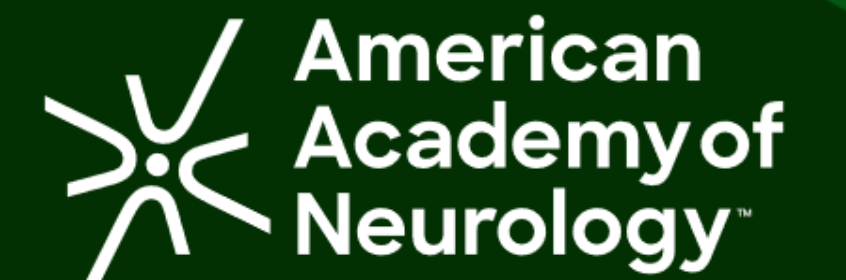


Greater clinical benefit with tiomolibdate choline versus standard-of-care in neurologic WD patients in the Phase 3 FoCus trial

Peter Hedera, MD, PhD
Department of Neurology
University of Louisville



Disclosures

- Travel expenses to attend and present at AAN 2026 were paid for by Monopar Therapeutics
- Dr. Peter Hedera serves as a member of the DMC for Ultragenyx UX-701 for Wilson disease

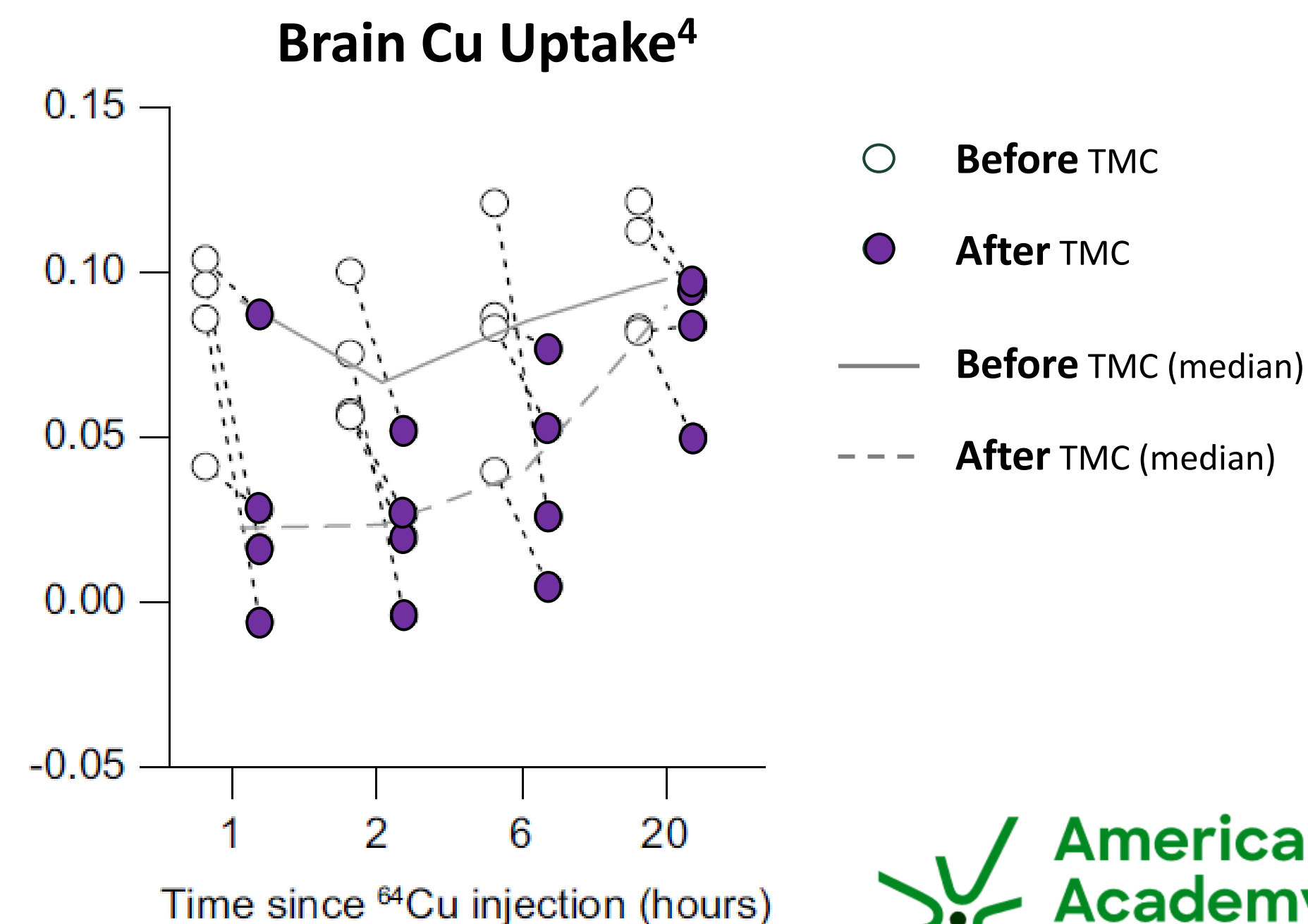
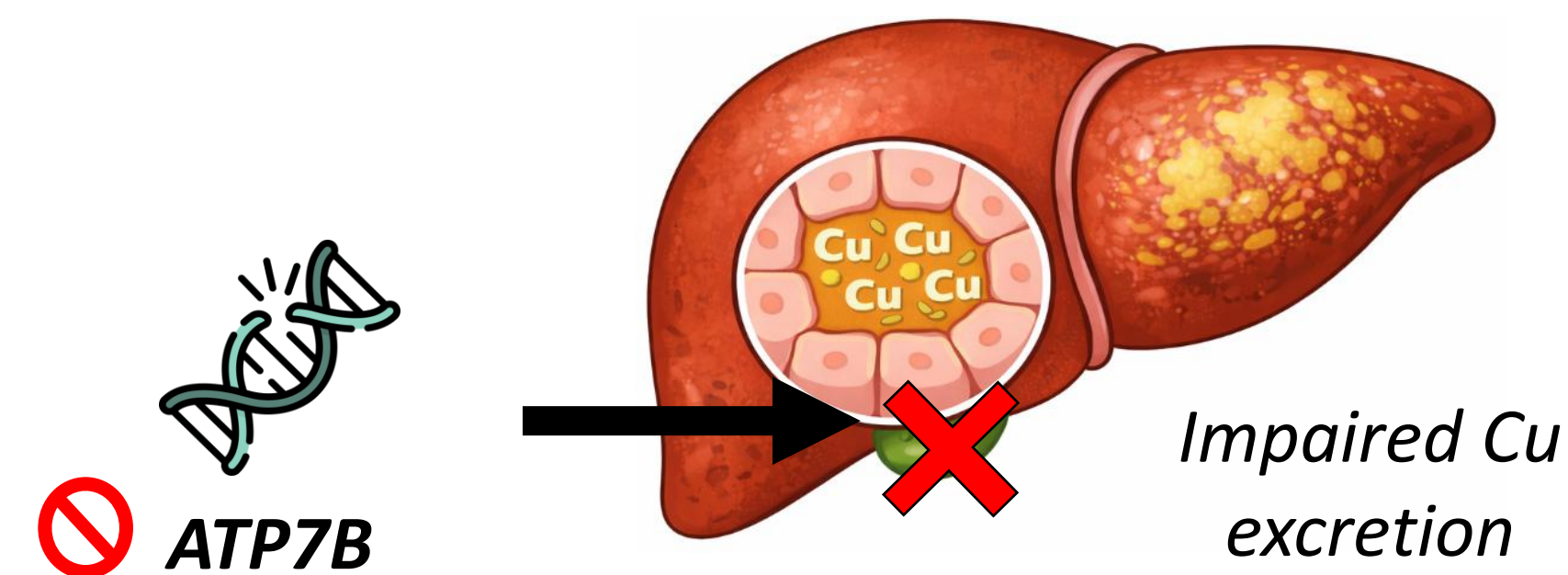
Wilson Disease and Tiomolibdate Choline

Wilson disease (WD) is a genetic disorder of copper (Cu) overload due to *ATP7b* dysfunction

Tiomolibdate choline (TMC) is an investigational, first-in-class albumin tripartite complex (ATC) activator that binds Cu with high selectivity and affinity¹

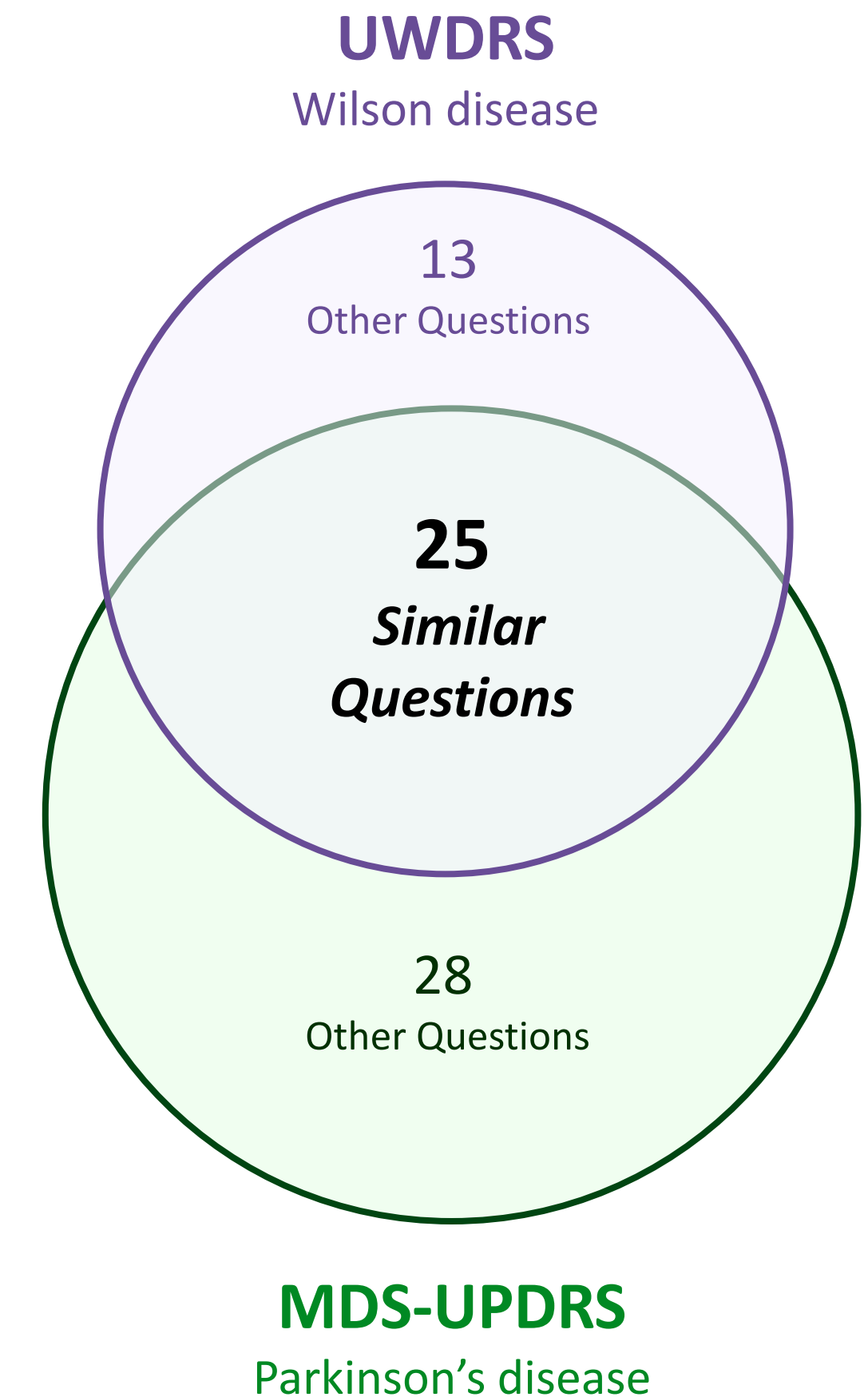
The stable albumin tripartite complex (TMC-albumin-Cu) **mobilizes and sequesters** toxic Cu and prevents it from crossing the blood-brain barrier^{2,3}

TMC is an **oral, once daily** small molecule



FoCus Phase 3 RCT in WD Patients

- The Phase 3 FoCus RCT enrolled 207 patients with WD onto **TMC (n=137)** or standard of care (**SoC, n=70**) for **48 weeks**, with optional 5-year extension on TMC
- Over half of enrolled patients (56% TMC; 50% SoC) demonstrated **neurologic symptoms at baseline**
 - Defined as baseline **Unified WD Rating Scale (UWDRS) Part III** score greater than minimum clinically important difference (**MCID**) of 4.668
 - UWDRS Part III assessment was **rater-blinded**



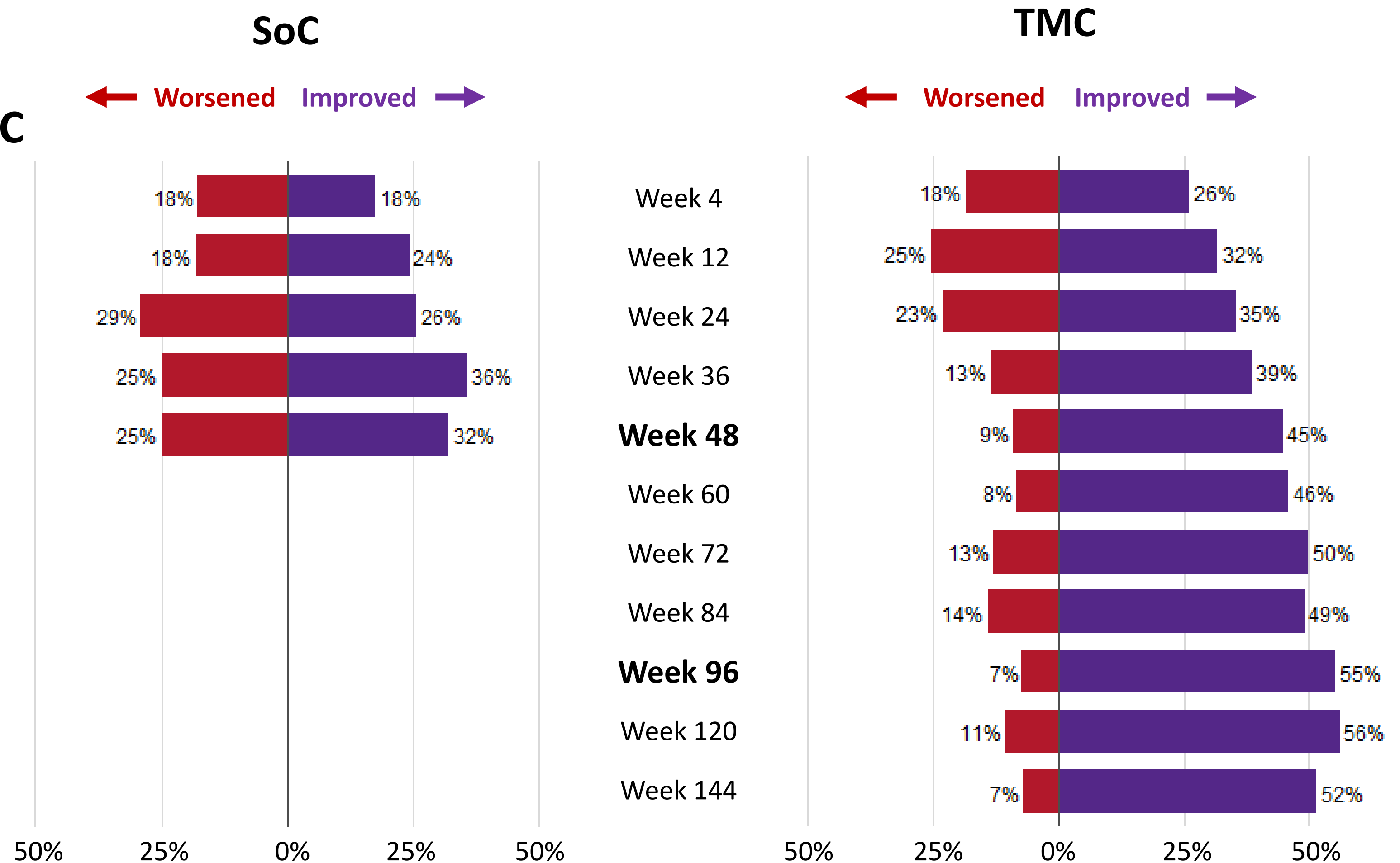
More Patients with Neurologic Symptoms Improved and Fewer Worsened with TMC vs. SoC

Durable neuro benefit with TMC sustained over time (shown out to ~3 years at the right)

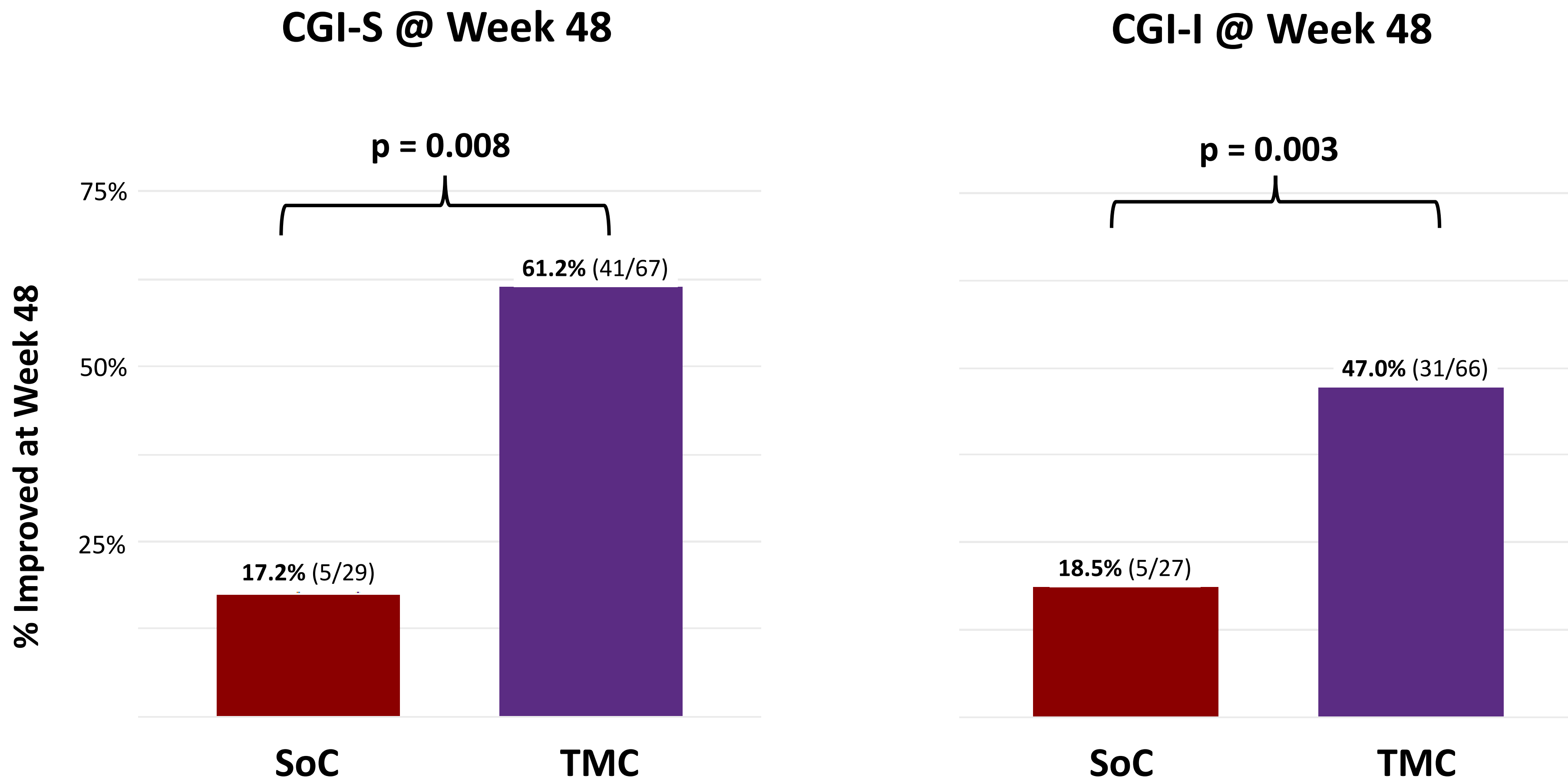
Significantly more likely to worsen on SoC vs TMC at Week 48 ($p = 0.038$)

UWDRS III at 48 weeks:

SoC	TMC
32% improved	45% improved
25% worsened	9% worsened



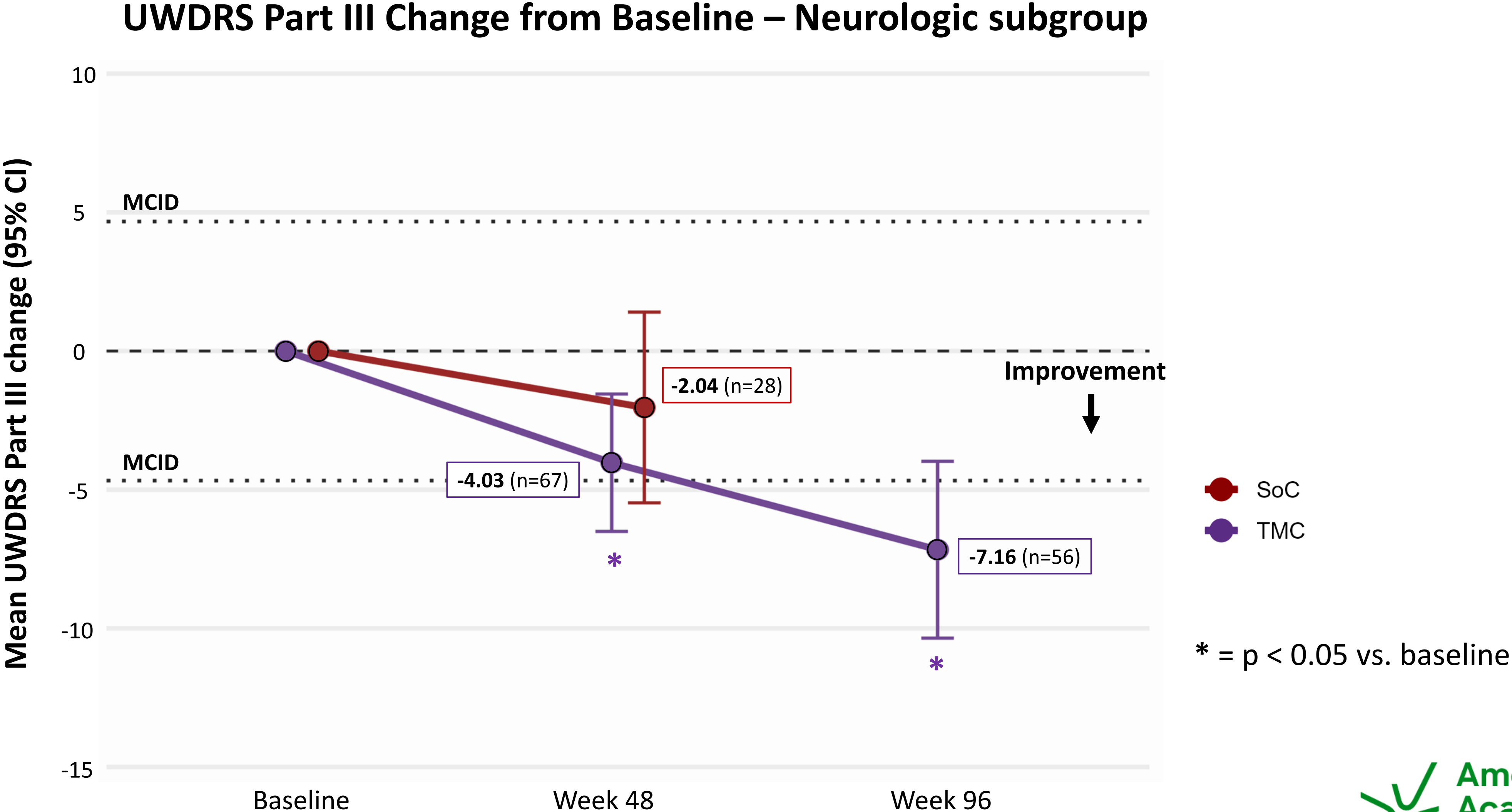
Patients with Neurologic Symptoms Achieved Greater Global Clinical Improvement on TMC vs. SoC



P-value for comparison of mean change from baseline in score.

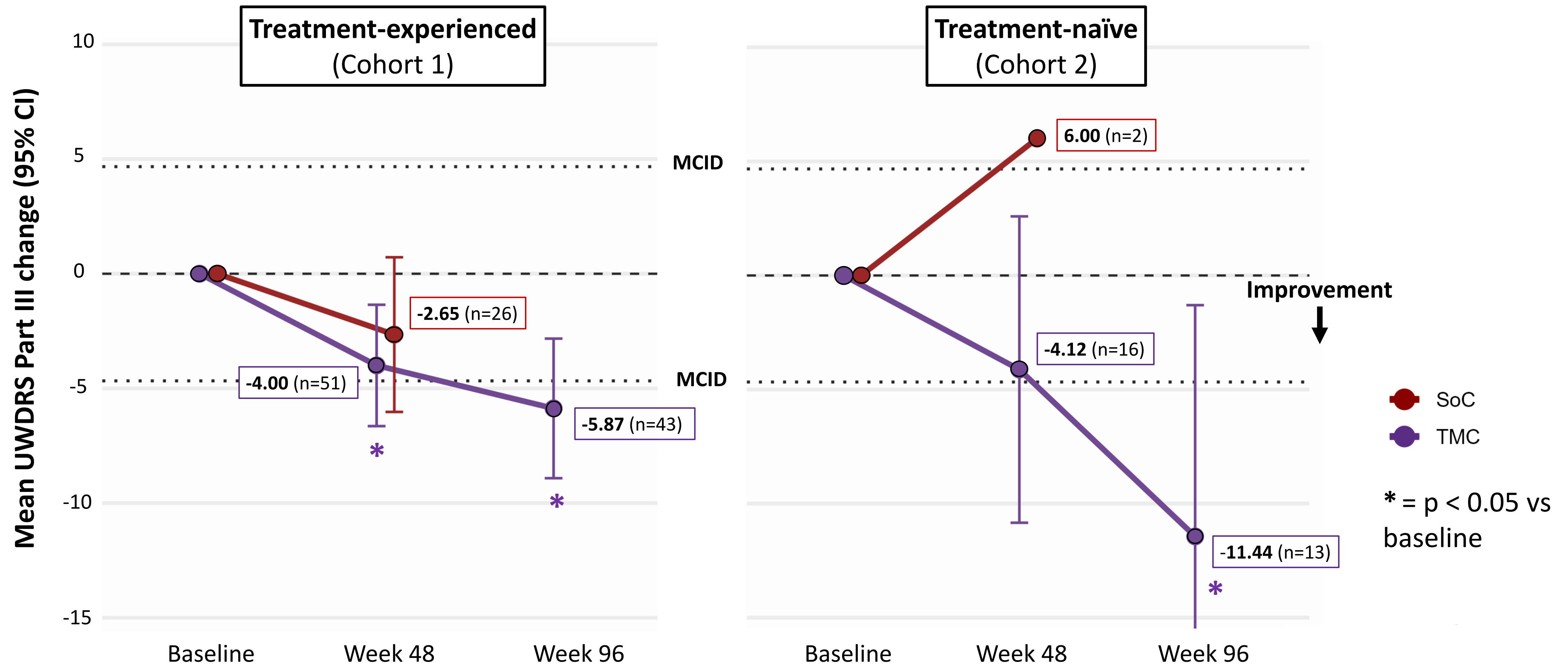


TMC Neurologic Benefit Increased Over Time



Consistent Neurologic Benefit with TMC Regardless of Cohort

UWDRS Part III Change from Baseline – Neurologic subgroup by Cohort



Favorable Safety Profile Across All Treated WD Patients in Ph 2 & Ph 3 Studies

Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) on TMC	
Number of patients	266
Median time on treatment (years)	2.58
Total patient-years (PYs)	645.6
Patients with any drug-related SAE	13 (4.9%)
Neurologic	2 (0.8%)
Psychiatric	1 (0.4%)

No deaths occurred that were deemed related to TMC. Data through 01-Sep-2022.

Questions?

