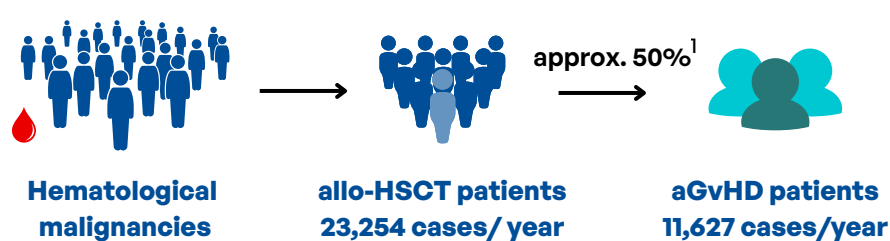


Acute Graft-versus-Host Disease (aGvHD)

aGvHD is a severe immune complication of allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (allo-HSCT), in which the **donor's cells attack the recipient's tissues**. It occurs usually within **100 days of transplantation**.

POPULATION



RELATED FACTORS

- HLA compatibility** donor - recipient
- Pre-graft conditioning**
- Age:** older patients more at risk

SYMPTOMS

4 grades (I to IV) define the disease severity, depending on symptoms' intensity of the affected organs. The diagnosis is mainly clinical and can sometimes be confirmed by biopsy.

3 main tissues affected:

GI aGvHD

Severe diarrhea, abdominal pain

Liver aGvHD

Jaundice, liver dysfunction/failure

Skin aGvHD

Skin: Rash, itching



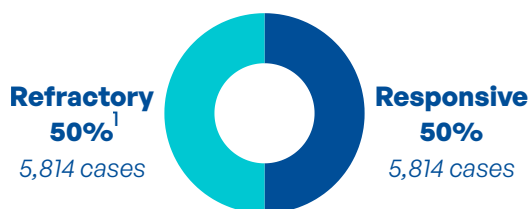
Iatrogenic Dysbiosis

Profound imbalance of intestinal microbiota caused by medical treatments; antibiotics and chemotherapies received by patient.

→ Associated with higher mortality due to the immune dysregulation and inflammation triggered by this intestinal dysbiosis.

TREATMENT OF aGvHD WITH GASTROINTESTINAL INVOLVEMENT (GI-aGvHD)

1 First line treatment: Steroids
Mostly effective in patients with mild to moderate disease.



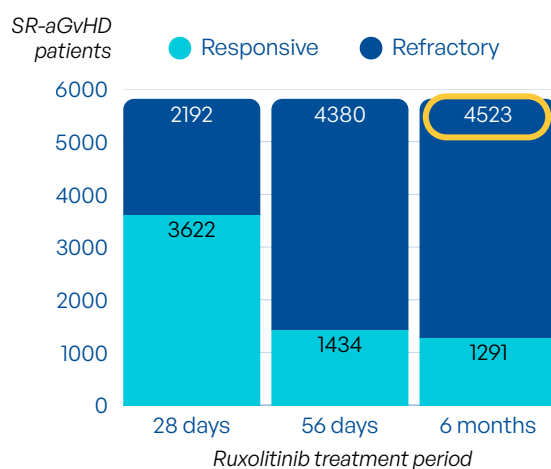
2 Second line treatment: Ruxolitinib
Standard of care, duration of response to ruxolitinib has been shown to be limited².

Ruxolitinib refractory:

4,523 cases (SR-RR-aGvHD*)

= 39% of all aGvHD patients

→ **Unmet Medical Need in 3L aGvHD**



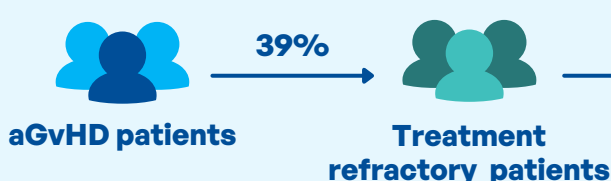
3 Third line treatment: no approved therapies

New approaches to specifically treat GI-aGvHD are currently being studied in clinical trials, including a gut microbiome modulation intervention, that has recently demonstrated promising clinical benefit for patients with GI-aGvHD (in third line treatment)^{3,4}.

80% of 3L aGvHD patients have GI symptoms

*SR: Steroid Refractory patients; RR: Ruxolitinib Refractory patients

SURVIVAL RATES



1-y OS*: 15%², supporting the urgent need for better outcomes.

*1-y OS: Overall Survival at 1 year

MaaT Pharma is dedicated to advancing immune-modulating therapies to improve survival rates in oncology, leveraging the transformative potential of microbiome science.

Sources:
 1. Greinix HT et al., Improved outcome of patients with graft-versus-host disease after allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation for hematologic malignancies over time: an EBMT mega-file study. *Haematologica*. 2022 May
 2. S. Abedin et al., « Ruxolitinib resistance or intolerance in steroid-refractory acute graft-versus-host disease - a real-world outcomes analysis », *Br. J. Haematol.*, vol. 195, no 3, p. 429-432, nov. 2021, doi:10.1111/bjh.17700.
 3. Malard F, et al. Pooled allogeneic faecal microbiota MaaT013 for steroid-resistant gastrointestinal acute graft-versus-host disease: a single-arm, multicentre phase 2 trial. *EClinicalMedicine*. 2023;62:102111. doi:10.1016/j.eclinm.2023.102111.
 4. Malard F, et al. MaaT013 for ruxolitinib-refractory acute graft-versus-host disease with gastrointestinal involvement: Results from the ARES phase III trial. *Blood*. 2025;146(Suppl 1):817. doi:10.1182/blood-2025-817.