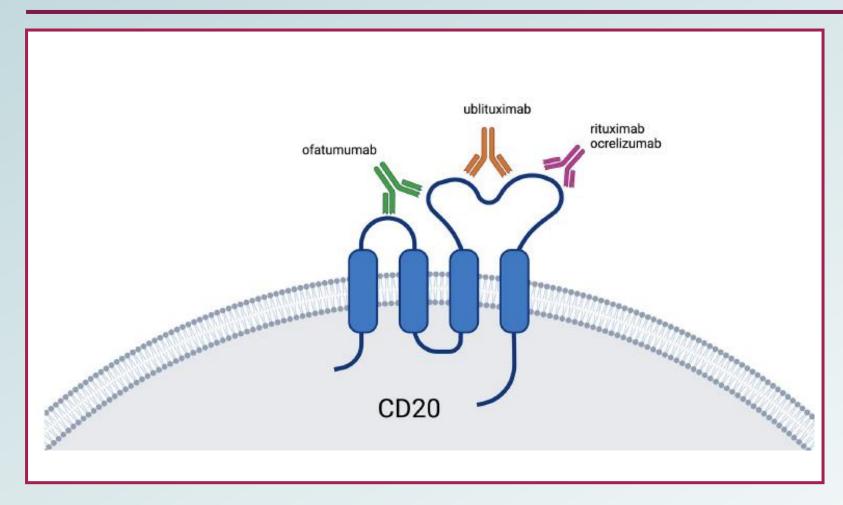
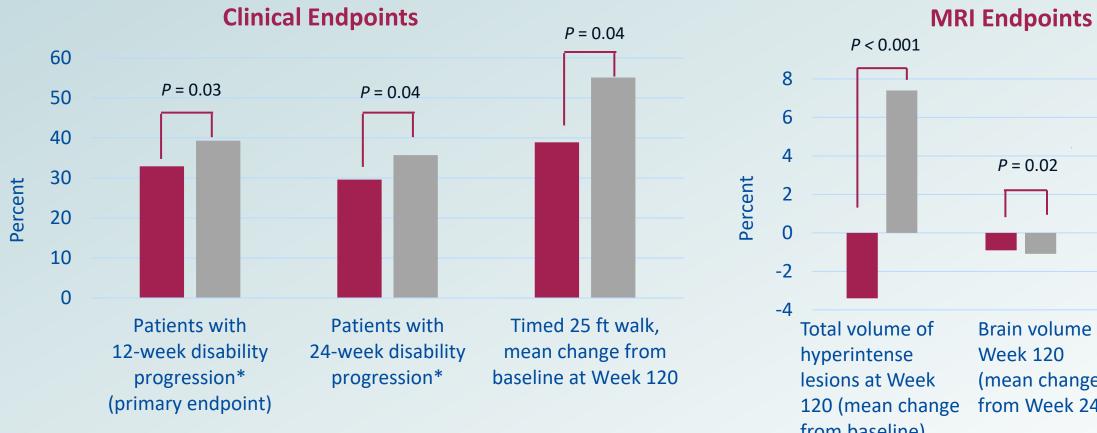
Ocrelizumab Binds to CD20 Surface Antigen of B Cells



- Binds to same epitope as rituximab
- Leads to depletion of CD20expressing B cells
- Approved for treatment for RRMS, active SPMS, and PPMS

PPMS, primary progressive multiple sclerosis; RRMS, relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis; SPMS, secondary progressive multiple sclerosis. Bar-Or A et al. *CNS Drugs*. 2021;35:985-997. Illustration adapted from Stathopoulos P et al. *Neurotherapeutics*. 2022;19:691-710. Copyright© 2022 by the authors (CC BY 4.0).

Ocrelizumab Efficacy in PPMS: Results from Phase 3 Placebo-Controlled Trial



Brain volume at Week 120 (mean change from Week 24) from baseline)

Ocrelizumab

Placebo

*Percentage of patients with sustained increase in EDSS score of ≥1 point. EDSS, Expanded Disability Status Scale; PPMS, primary progressive multiple sclerosis. Montalban X et al. N Engl J Med. 2017;376:209-220.

Ocrelizumab Safety: 7-Year Safety Analysis

Combined analysis of patients who received ocrelizumab in any clinical trial and open label extension, for up to 7 years.

Low Discontinuation Rates	Serious Infections
 Discontinuation due to AEs – 3.19% Comparable to placebo – 3.35% Most common reasons Malignancies Infusion-related reactions Infections 	 Numerically lower with ocrelizumab than control Rates stable over time Differential effect on innate and adaptive immune system Innate – limited effect Neutrophil change transient, no increased rate of neutropenia Little change in levels of NK cells Adaptive – greater effect Initial decrease in lymphocytes, maintained over time
Infusion Related Reactions	
Majority mild to moderateDecreased with number of infusions	Decreased IgG levels
 Managed with premedication, adjusting infusion rates, and symptomatic treatment 	Malignancy (including female breast cancer)
	 No increased risk compared with matched MS and general populations Includes data from clinical trial population and postmarketing surveillance

Includes data from clinical trial population and postmarketing surveillance

AE, adverse event; NK, natural killer. Hauser SL et al. *Neurology*. 2021;97:e1546-e1559.