VANQUISH-1:

Phase 3 Trial with Enrollment of a Diverse Population to Test Efficacy of Subcutaneous VK2735 in Adult Participants with Obesity or Overweight With Weight-Related Comorbidity

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INTRODUCTION

- In 2022, approximately 2.5 billion adults were overweight, of which 890 million were living with obesity (WHO, 2025)
- Obesity can cause weight-related co-morbidities, such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, stroke, and liver disease
- The clinical benefits of 5% to >10% weight reduction have been demonstrated (Dhar, 2025; Tahrani, 2022)
- Glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1)/glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) dual receptor agonists may potentiate the satiety and insulin-sensitizing effects of GLP-1 receptor activation, leading to enhanced clinical benefits (Douros, 2025)
- VK2735 is a long-acting dual agonist of the GLP-1/GIP receptors that has demonstrated significant weight reduction in the Phase 2 VENTURE study (Bays, 2026)

OBJECTIVE

Analyze preliminary baseline demographic data from the randomized population of the VANQUISH-1 study

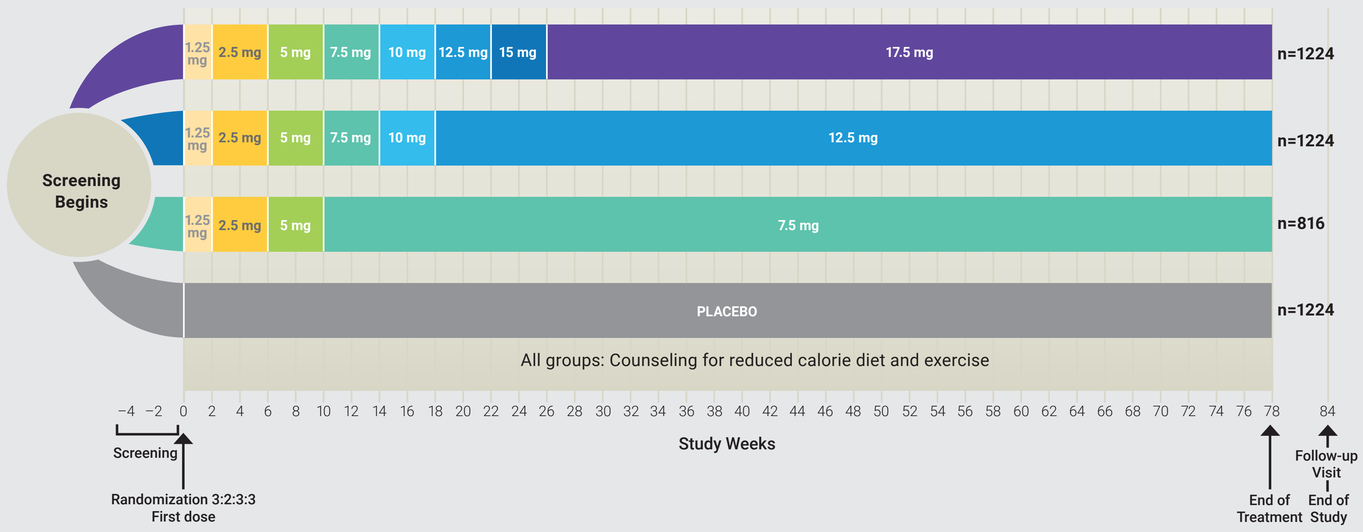
METHODS

VANQUISH-1

- Phase 3, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study intended to evaluate the safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics, and weight loss efficacy of subcutaneously administered VK2735 after 78 weeks of treatment
- Study completed enrollment of adults with obesity (BMI ≥30 kg/m^2), or over–weight (BMI ≥27 kg/m^2) with ≥1 weight-related comorbid condition in Nov 2025
- Primary endpoint is percent change in body weight from baseline to Week 78 versus placebo
- A diversity action plan (gender, race/ethnicity, age, socioeconomic status) was implemented to promote broad, inclusive participation to optimize study generalizability

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) Comparison Data

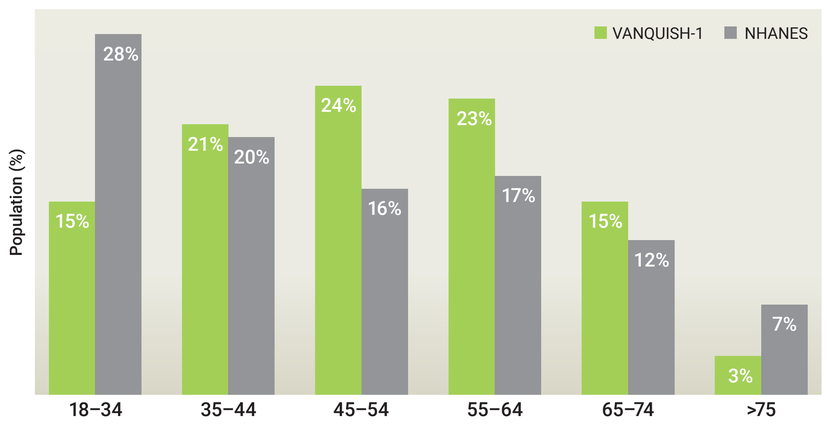
- Randomized VANQUISH-1 study population was compared with a nationally representative sample of US adults with a BMI ≥27 kg/m^2 and no diagnosis of diabetes from the 2022-2023 NHANES data set (https://wwwn.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/)
  - NHANES population did not necessarily have weight-related comorbid condition(s)
- NHANES data are provided for context and qualitative comparison to adult US population and to assess generalizability of study results



- Participants were randomized to receive a once-weekly subcutaneous injection of placebo or VK2735
- A total of 4660 participants were randomized from 138 US study sites
- The duration of the study is 78 weeks, with a 6-week follow-up period

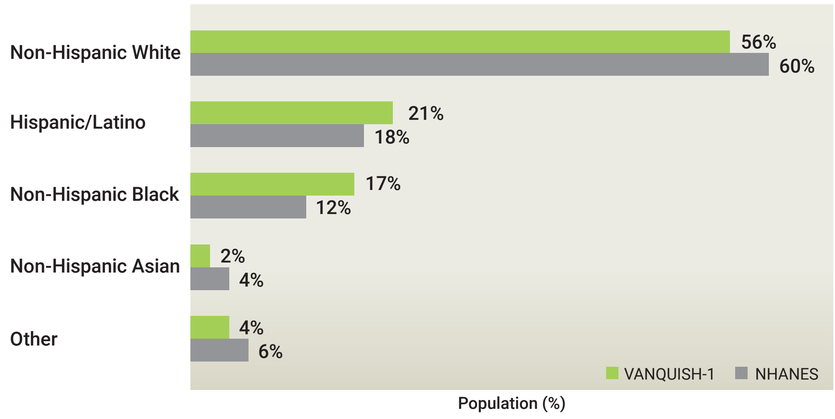
STUDY PARTICIPANTS REPRESENT A DIVERSE POPULATION ACROSS A BROAD SPECTRUM OF AGE, GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY, AND COMORBIDITIES

Age



- VANQUISH-1 participant age was well distributed and similar to the NHANES population
- VANQUISH-1 has fewer participants in the extremes of the age groups, though the percentage ≥65 was similar (see table below)

Race/Ethnicity



- Race/ethnicity were similar between VANQUISH-1 and NHANES, with slightly higher proportions of Hispanic/Latino and Non-Hispanic Black in VANQUISH-1 compared to the NHANES population

CONCLUSIONS

These preliminary baseline data demonstrate that the VANQUISH-1 population reflects a clinically relevant and diverse U.S. population with overweight or obesity without diabetes, supporting the generalizability of forthcoming efficacy and safety outcomes

Additional Baseline Characteristics

Characteristic	VANQUISH-1 (N=4660)	NHANES*
Age, mean (SD) years	50.4 (13.81)	47.6 (13.97)
≥65 years	17%	19%
Sex, F:M	65%:35%	51%:49%
Waist circumference, mean (SD) cm	116.2 (16.13)	109.2 (11.35)
BMI, mean (SD) kg/m^2	38.3 (7.31)	33.7 (5.10)
BMI category		
27 to <30	5%	33%
30 to <35	33%	36%
35 to <40	28%	16%
≥40	33%	15%

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; F, female; M, male.

*NHANES weighted population estimate varies by characteristic; N=~120,000,000

- A higher percentage of VANQUISH-1 participants are women vs the NHANES population
- Waist circumference and BMI category skewed higher in VANQUISH-1 population

Baseline Comorbidities

Comorbidity	VANQUISH-1 (N=4660)
MAFLD	6%
Asthma	11%
Osteoarthritis	17%
Sleep apnea	20%
Dyslipidemia	36%
Hypertension	39%
Prediabetes*	53%

Abbreviations: MAFLD, metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease.

*Prediabetes defined as fasting plasma glucose (FPG) 100 – 125 mg/dL or hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) 5.7 – 6.4%.

- VANQUISH-1 participants had a wide distribution of comorbid conditions
- More than half of the VANQUISH-1 participants had evidence of prediabetes at baseline

Baseline Lab Values

Measurement, mean (SD)	VANQUISH-1 (N=4660)
HbA1c, %	5.5 (0.40)
Glucose, mg/dL	97.2 (11.18)
Insulin, µIU/mL	16.4 (15.66)
Total Cholesterol, mg/dL	192.6 (39.69)
Triglyceride, mg/dL	126.8 (61.85)
hsCRP, mg/L	6.0 (8.82)

Abbreviations: HbA1c, hemoglobin A1c; hsCRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein.

- Lab values are as expected for this patient population

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DISCLOSURES

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