

Alyglo™
immune globulin
intravenous, human-stwk
10% liquid



It's
glo
time

If you're living with primary immunodeficiency (PI), it's time to meet ALYGLO™—
an immunoglobulin (IG) replacement therapy with an extra-purified formulation.^{1,2}

ALYGLO™ is indicated for the treatment of primary humoral immunodeficiency (PI) in adults aged 17 years and older. This includes, but is not limited to, congenital agammaglobulinemia, common variable immunodeficiency (CVID), Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, and severe combined immunodeficiencies.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- Thrombosis (blood clot formation) can happen with ALYGLO. Factors that increase this risk include advanced age, prolonged immobility, certain medical conditions, and cardiovascular risk factors.
- ALYGLO may affect the kidneys. In some cases, it can lead to acute renal failure or death.
- If you're at risk for blood clots or kidney problems, your doctor should give you ALYGLO at the lowest effective dose and infusion rate. Staying well-hydrated before treatment is essential.

For more information about ALYGLO, please see accompanying Product Information, including Boxed Warning, or talk to your doctor.

Less sick time

MORE YOU TIME



ALYGLO is an immunoglobulin or “IG” replacement therapy that is given through an IV, which is why it’s often called “IVIG.”³ By replacing missing antibodies, ALYGLO can help reduce sick time so you have more time for the things that make you shine.¹

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT.)

- ALYGLO is not suitable for people who have had severe allergic reactions to immune globulin or those with IgA deficiency and a history of hypersensitivity.



In a clinical study, ALYGLO was found to be effective at reducing risk of infection from PI and its impact on daily living.¹

- ALYGLO was studied in 33 adults ages 17–70 in North America¹
- **One of the goals of the study** was to measure how many acute serious bacterial infections (ASBIs) patients had over 1 year. ASBIs are short-term but serious infections that need immediate medical care. Examples include bacterial pneumonia and bacterial meningitis.² The FDA standard for efficacy—that is, if an IG treatment works—is <1 ASBI per patient year¹
- **The study also evaluated the impact of ALYGLO in people’s lives**, including incidence of other infections, missed days of work or school, number of unscheduled physician visits, and days on therapeutic antibiotics¹

ALYGLO CLINICAL STUDY RESULTS

Patients receiving ALYGLO experienced an average of only:

0.03
SERIOUS
INFECTIONS
per year

2.4
INFECTIONS
OF ANY KIND
per year

0.2
DAYS OF
HOSPITALIZATION
per year

6
DAYS OF MISSED
WORK OR SCHOOL
per year

Another goal of the study was to evaluate the safety of ALYGLO. In the study, the most common side effects included¹:

- Headache (39%)
- Nausea (33%)
- Fatigue (18%)
- Nasal congestion (15%)
- Rash (12%)
- Joint pain (9%)
- Diarrhea (9%)
- Muscle pain/aches (6%)
- Infusion site pain/swelling (6%)
- Abdominal pain/discomfort (6%)
- Cough (6%)
- Dizziness (6%)

¹The FDA defines ASBIs as: bacterial pneumonia, bacteremia/sepsis, bacterial meningitis, visceral abscesses, and osteomyelitis/septic arthritis.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT.)

- If you experience any signs of hypersensitivity during the infusion, treatment should be stopped and epinephrine (an emergency medication) should be administered immediately.

For more information about ALYGLO, please see accompanying Product Information, including Boxed Warning, or talk to your doctor.

Less contaminants

MORE PURITY



IVIG is made from donated human blood plasma and contains certain immunoglobulins called IgG—a type of antibody that fights infection.³ All IVIG treatments are manufactured with the goal of providing pure IgG. However, other impurities that can cause side effects can remain in the treatment.²

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT.)

- ALYGLO may cause hyperproteinemia, increased serum viscosity, and hyponatremia (low sodium levels).

Alyglo™
immune globulin
intravenous, human-stwk
10% liquid

ALYGLO goes an extra step for people living with PI.

Like all IVIG treatments, the production of ALYGLO includes multiple purification steps³:

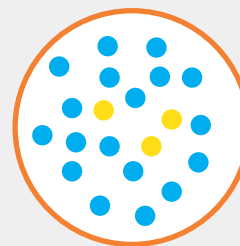
- Initial donor screening
- Viral removal/inactivation
- Filtration for impurities

However, during the production of ALYGLO, **we take an extra step to remove a molecule called “clotting factor XIa,”** which has been linked to blood clots, resulting in stroke, heart attack, or pulmonary embolism.² While the extra step does not completely eliminate the risk of blood clots, ALYGLO provides you with a safe, effective, and clean IVIG treatment.

ALYGLO is produced using cation exchange (CEX) chromatography, which results in extra-purified IVIG.

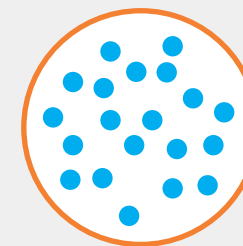
BEFORE CEX CHROMATOGRAPHY:

16% of residual factor XIa remained²



AFTER CEX CHROMATOGRAPHY:

>99% of factor XIa is removed from treatment.²



- Clotting factor XIa
- IgG (a type of antibody that fights infection)

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT.)

- Aseptic Meningitis Syndrome (AMS) is a rare condition that can occur after receiving ALYGLO, especially with high doses or rapid infusion. Symptoms usually start within a few hours to 2 days after treatment. If AMS occurs, stopping ALYGLO usually leads to improvement within several days without lasting effects.

For more information about ALYGLO, please see accompanying Product Information, including Boxed Warning, or talk to your doctor.

It's time to

GET STARTED



ALYGLO is 1 infusion every 3-4 weeks administered in your own home or an infusion clinic.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT.)

- Hemolysis, a breakdown of red blood cells, may occur. Some patients may experience delayed hemolytic anemia due to increased sequestration of red blood cells. Severe hemolysis-related kidney dysfunction or disseminated intravascular coagulation has been reported.

Alyglo™
immune globulin
intravenous, human-stwk
10% liquid

What to expect with ALYGLO.

- 1** **Your doctor prescribes ALYGLO:** When your doctor diagnoses you with PI, you may receive a prescription for IG replacement therapy like ALYGLO.
- 2** **A specialty pharmacy provides the treatment:** After your doctor prescribes ALYGLO, you may be referred to a specialty pharmacy that stocks and administers the treatment. A nurse from the specialty pharmacy may work directly with you to schedule the first infusion.
- 3** **Your treatment may be administered in your own home or at an infusion clinic:** ALYGLO dosing depends on body weight.¹ Total infusion time depends on dose and rate of infusion.¹ Some people have a shorter infusion, while others may require more time. Your healthcare team can determine your infusion schedule (every 3 or 4 weeks) depending on your clinical needs.

Learn how we can help cover the cost of ALYGLO.

ALYGLO co-pay assistance can help address any worries about out-of-pocket expenses associated with ALYGLO. When you're prescribed ALYGLO, co-pay assistance can help you avoid treatment delays or lengthy approval processes.



For more information on ALYGLO co-pay assistance, scan the QR code.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT.)

- Transfusion-Related Acute Lung Injury (TRALI) is a rare complication characterized by severe respiratory distress, pulmonary edema, and fever. Patients with TRALI may need oxygen therapy and ventilator support.

For more information about ALYGLO, please see accompanying Product Information, including Boxed Warning, or talk to your doctor.



Alyglo™
*immune globulin
intravenous, human-stwk
10% liquid*

**If you've been recently diagnosed with PI,
talk to your doctor about ALYGLO—
a safe, effective, and extra-purified IVIG.**



Learn more at **ALYGLO.com**

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT.)

- ALYGLO is made from human blood, which may carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents (such as viruses).
- After receiving ALYGLO, some antibodies from the treatment may temporarily show up in blood tests. This could lead to misleading results, so your healthcare provider will consider this when interpreting lab results.
- Common side effects include headache, nausea/vomiting, fatigue, nasal/sinus congestion, rash, arthralgia, diarrhea, muscle pain/aches, infusion site pain/swelling, abdominal pain/discomfort, cough, and dizziness.

References: **1.** ALYGLO Prescribing Information. GC Biopharma; 2023. **2.** Kang GB, Huber A, Lee J, et al. Cation exchange chromatography removes FXIa from a 10% intravenous immunoglobulin preparation. *Front Cardiovasc Med.* 2023;10:1253177. **3.** Immunoglobulin replacement therapy. Immune Deficiency Foundation. Accessed April 30, 2024. <https://primaryimmune.org/understanding-primary-immunodeficiency/treatment/immunoglobulin-replacement-therapy>

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout. For more information about ALYGLO, please see accompanying Product Information, including Boxed Warning, or talk to your doctor.