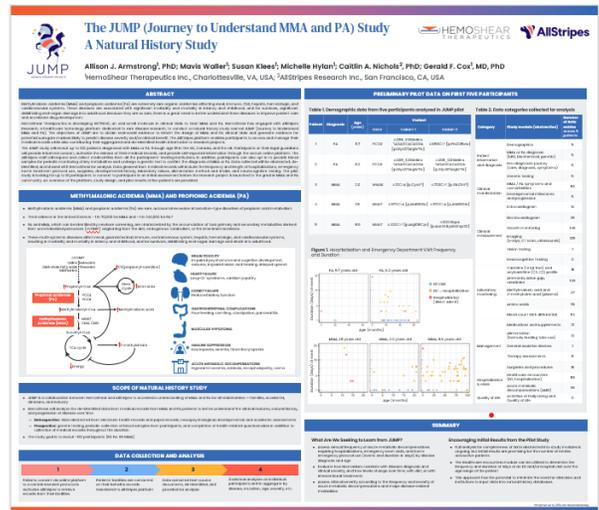


HemoShear Therapeutics Presents Pilot Data from MMA and PA Natural History Study

Allison Armstrong, PhD, Executive Director of HemoShear’s MMA and PA program, presented a scientific poster on initial pilot results of the company’s natural history study at the Society for Inherited Metabolic Disorders conference this week. The study, called JUMP (Journey to Understand MMA and PA), is gathering real-world data on patients’ medical experiences over the natural course of these disorders to inform the design of HemoShear’s clinical trials and potentially support future regulatory submissions. JUMP is aiming to recruit up to 120 patients diagnosed with methylmalonic acidemia (MMA) or propionic acidemia (PA) in the US, Canada, and the UK. You can read the poster [here](#).

“MMA and PA are ultra-rare genetic metabolic disorders, and there is a great need to better understand the patient journey to improve care and accelerate development of potential therapies,” says Dr. Armstrong. “We are encouraged with the preliminary JUMP study data, demonstrating that we can collect and analyze a wealth of medical information about the variable experiences of these devastating disorders.”

The poster includes preliminary data on five patients in the JUMP pilot, including underlying genetic variants and frequency and duration of hospitalizations.



“While our Phase 2 [HERO](#) (Help Reduce Organic Acids) clinical trial is actively recruiting at least 12 patients with MMA and PA, we are working to design our pivotal program,” says HemoShear Chief Medical Officer Pat Horn, MD, PhD. “Data collected in the JUMP natural history study will help determine potential clinical study endpoints likely to predict disease severity and clinical benefit.”

HemoShear collaborated with healthcare technology company AllStripes Research Inc., to conduct [JUMP](#). The AllStripes platform enables study participants to access and manage their medical records while also contributing their aggregated and de-identified health information to HemoShear for analysis. In the future, clinicians, academic researchers, and patient advocacy groups will have the opportunity to access the deidentified data.