



November 2024

PROGRESS  PATIENTS

Enabling a better future for people with rare immune disorders

Forward-Looking Statements

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X4's Momentum Addressing Unmet Needs in Rare Immune Disorders

Fully integrated company delivering on the promise of mavorixafor

PROVEN SUCCESS IN RARE DISEASE DRUG DEVELOPMENT & COMMERCIALIZATION

XOLREMDI® (mavorixafor) approved by FDA in April 2024 - first therapy indicated for patients with WHIM syndrome¹

- U.S. launch ongoing with **patients on commercial product** and target physician engagement on track
- Disease awareness campaign bearing fruit, with **knowledge of and screening for WHIM increasing**
- EU MAA submission expected by early 2025

BALANCE SHEET SUPPORTS CONTINUED GROWTH

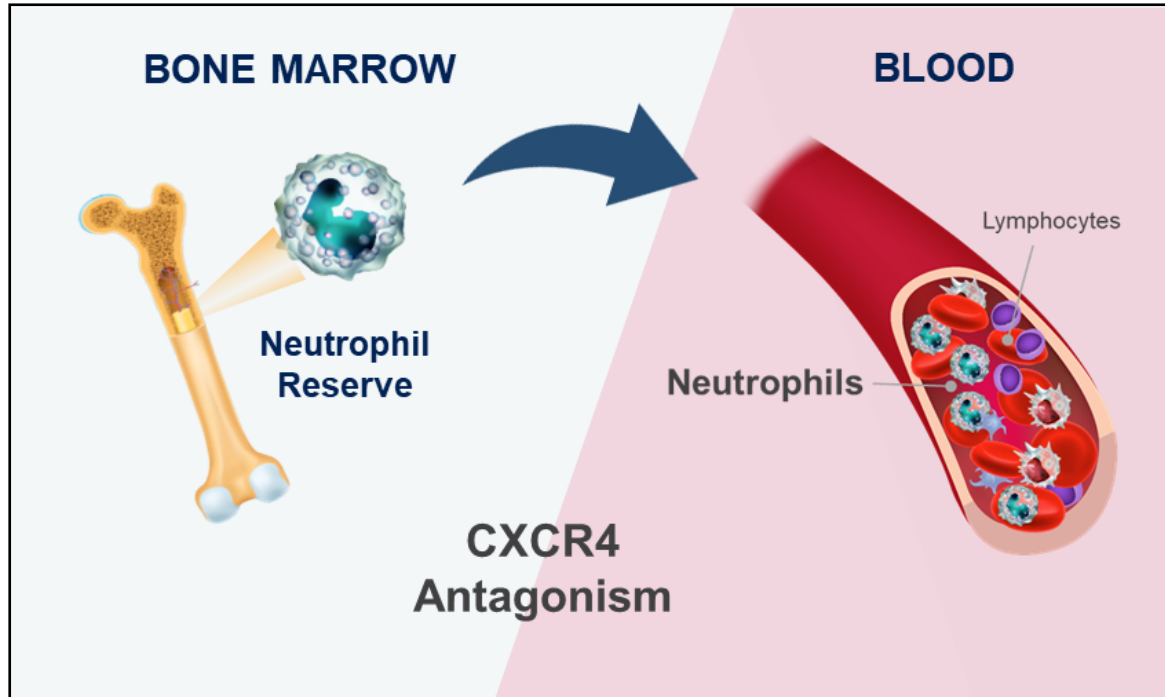
- Funds of \$136 million as of 9/30/2024
- Balance sheet expected to fund operations into late 2025²

NEXT VALUE DRIVER: MAVORIXAFOR IN CHRONIC NEUTROPENIA

- Successful Phase 2 results in CN derisk ongoing pivotal 4WARD Phase 3 clinical trial
- **4WARD expected to fully enroll in mid-2025**

Mavorixafor: Pipeline in a Product via CXCR4 Antagonism

Validated mechanism shown to alleviate neutropenia and lymphopenia



Modified figure from reference 1

Targeted Mechanism


- CXCR4 regulates movement of white blood cells throughout the body²
- **CXCR4 antagonism** has been shown to increase the migration of cells from the bone marrow, increasing circulating levels of neutrophils and lymphocytes^{3,4}

Orally active CXCR4 Antagonist

- Mavorixafor has been shown to raise circulating blood levels of neutrophils and lymphocytes^{4,5,6}
- Clinical potential across multiple rare immunodeficiencies
- U.S. patent protection expected through 2038

Maximizing the Potential of Mavorixafor for Patients

Only oral agent targeting rare immunodeficiencies

	Indication	Pre-clinical	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	FDA Approved	EXPECTED MILESTONES	
	WHIM Syndrome (Warts, Hypogammaglobulinemia, Infections, Myelokathexis)	Approved in U.S. April 2024						Progress on U.S. commercialization EU MAA submission by early 2025
Mavorixafor	Chronic Neutropenia (Congenital, Autoimmune, Idiopathic)	Phase 3 Ongoing						Full enrollment expected in mid-2025
X4P-003	TBD							

WHIM Syndrome: a Combined Primary Immunodeficiency and CN Disorder¹

Heterogeneous presentation of symptoms caused by CXCR4 dysfunction²

Most frequently characterized by:



Neutropenia
(98%)



Hypogammaglobulinemia
(65%)



Recurrent infections
(92%)



Warts
(40%)

Fewer than 1 in 4 patients present with all 4 manifestations in the WHIM acronym (warts, hypogammaglobulinemia, infections, and myelokathexis)

Based on an international cohort of 66 patients with WHIM syndrome, which included pediatric (65%) and adult (35%) patients.

Lifelong impact²

Chronic, congenital disorder

Commonly presents in childhood, with median age of diagnosis of 5.5 years of age

Lower life expectancy vs. the general population^{3,4} due to sepsis, irreversible organ damage, recurrent pneumonia, and certain cancers

Ultra-rare population⁵

Estimated to be at least 1,000 people in the U.S.

Based on X4 market research 2019, 2020.

U.S. Launch in May 2024

For use in patients 12 years of age and older with WHIM syndrome (warts, hypogammaglobulinemia, infections and myelokathexis) to increase the number of circulating mature neutrophils and lymphocytes.

See full prescribing information at xolremdi.com

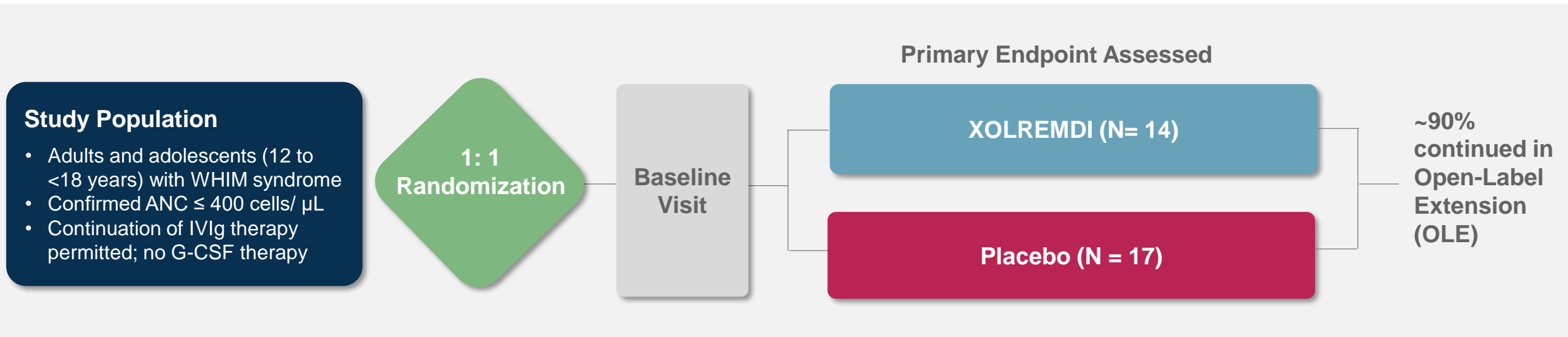


 **XOLREMDI**®
(mavorixafor) capsules

(zōl-RĚM-dee)

4WHIM: the Largest Phase 3 Clinical Trial to Date in WHIM Syndrome

XOLREMDI was studied in a global, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, Phase 3 trial conducted in 31 patients with WHIM syndrome



Primary endpoint

- Improvement in absolute neutrophil count (ANC) as measured by the mean time above ANC threshold of 500 cells/μL at 13, 26, 39, and 52 weeks

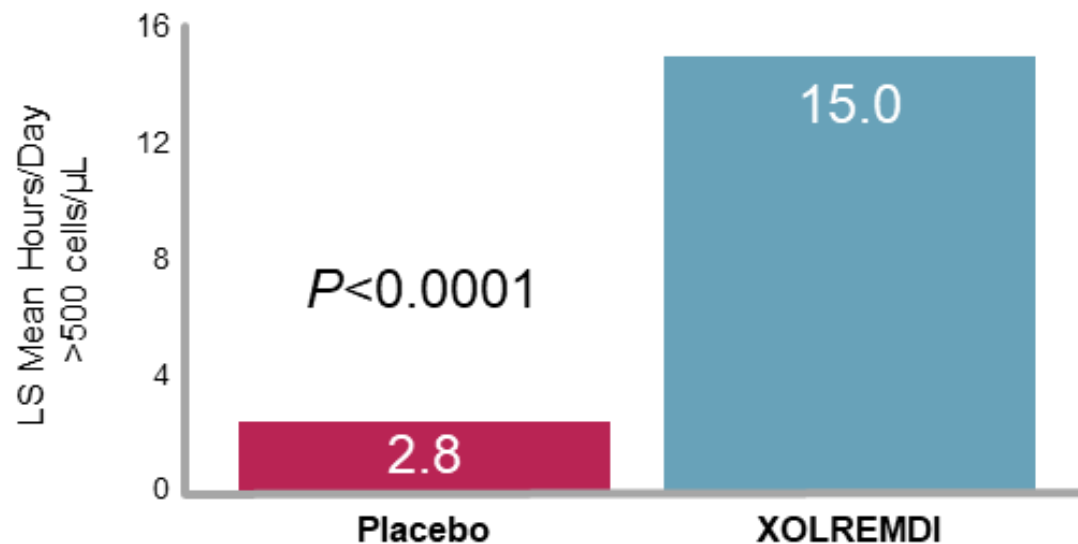
Secondary endpoints

- Improvement in absolute lymphocyte count (ALC) as measured by the mean time above ALC threshold of 1000 cells/μL at 13, 26, 39, and 52 weeks
- Composite endpoint: Analysis of total infection score (rate, severity) and total wart change score

4WHIM: XOLREMDI Significantly Increased Time Patients Stayed Above Key Immune Cell Count Thresholds over 52 Weeks versus Placebo

Primary endpoint

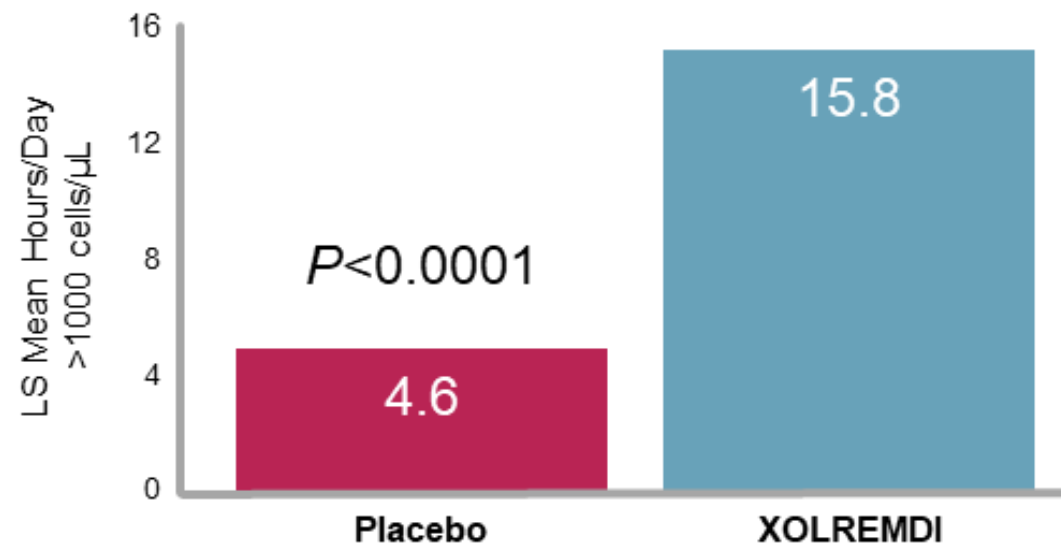
Significantly increased mean hours per day above the threshold for neutrophils



Severe neutropenia threshold = 500 cells/µL

Key secondary endpoint

Significantly increased mean hours per day above the threshold for lymphocytes

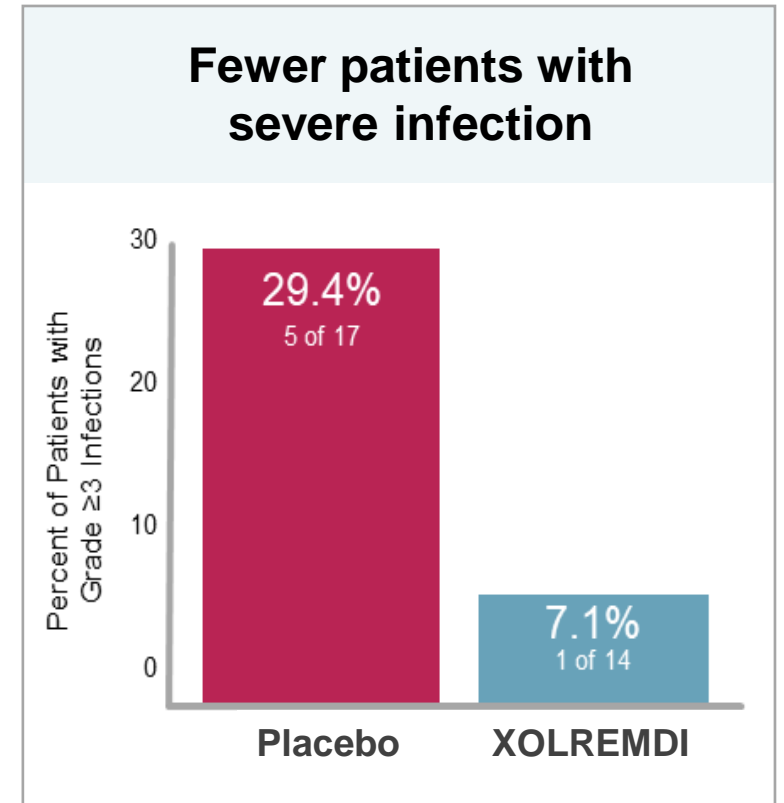
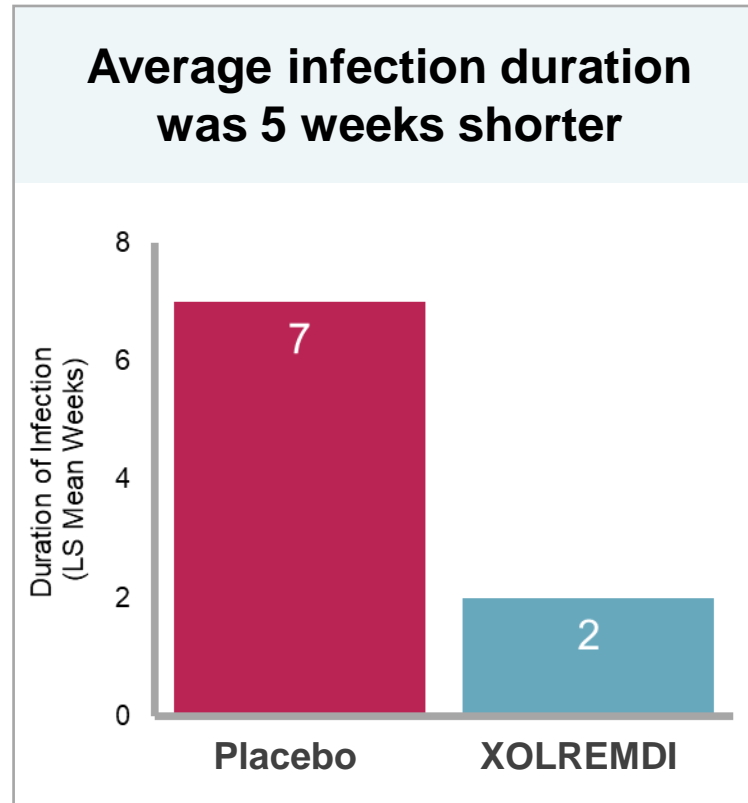
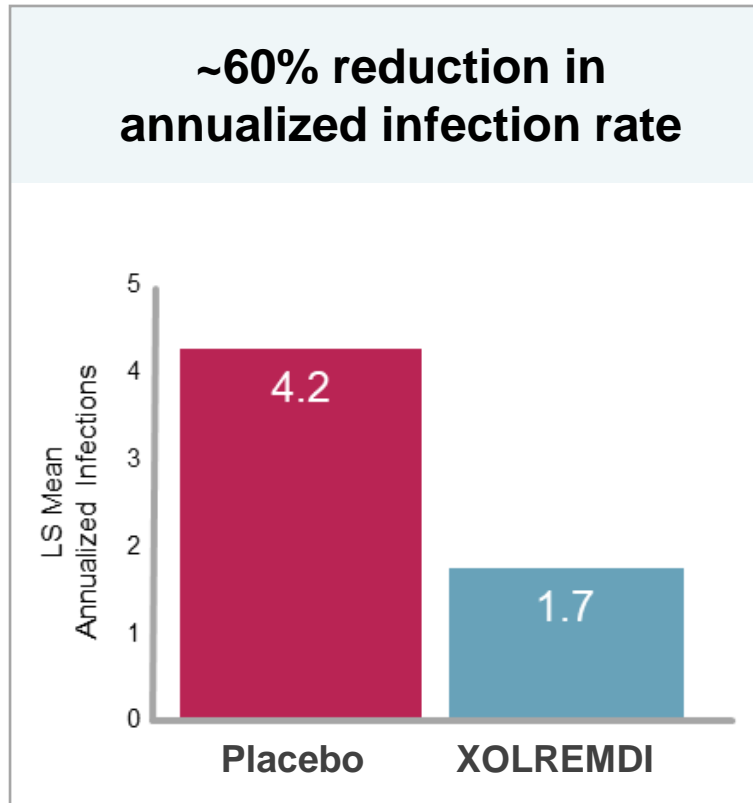


Severe lymphopenia threshold = 1000 cells/µL

4WHIM: ANC Increase Resulted in Clinical Infection Benefits^{1,2}

Mean ANC increases of >500 cells/ μ L reduced infection rate, duration, and severity

Total infection score³ 40% lower for those on XOLREMDI versus placebo



No difference in wart change scores between XOLREMDI and placebo arms

4WHIM: Treatment Generally Well Tolerated; Majority of Adverse Reactions Mild to Moderate in Severity

Adverse Reactions Section of Product Label¹
 (≥10% and at a frequency higher than placebo in 4WHIM)

Adverse Reaction	XOLREMDI (n=14)	Placebo (n=17)
Thrombocytopenia	3 [^]	0
Pityriasis	2	0
Rash	2	0
Rhinitis	2	0
Epistaxis	2	1
Vomiting	2	1
Dizziness	2	1

[^]Serious adverse reactions of thrombocytopenia occurred in 3 of the 14 patients who received XOLREMDI, two of which occurred in the setting of infection or febrile neutropenia.

Warnings and Precautions: Embryo-fetal toxicity and QTc interval prolongation.

Published Phase 3 trial data results² showed:

- XOLREMDI (mavorixafor) was generally well tolerated in participants with WHIM syndrome
- No discontinuations occurred due to treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs), and none were deemed related to treatment
- No treatment-related serious TEAEs were observed



Addressing High Unmet Need with Targeted Innovation



First and only FDA-approved therapy indicated for WHIM syndrome



Targets the underlying cause of WHIM syndrome via CXCR4 antagonism



Demonstrated efficacy & safety profile with oral formulation



Potential to address high burden of disease and strengthen patients' immune function



Supporting Patient Diagnosis

- Educating on WHIM syndrome
- Providing diagnostic support
- Engaging at key medical conferences

Establishing XOLREMDI as Standard of Care in WHIM syndrome

- Targeting key hematologists & immunologists
- Communicating targeted MOA and clinical profile
- Driving adoption and uptake

Gaining Broad Access

- Mitigating access barriers
- Providing full suite of patient support services

X4Connect[™]

XOLREMDI® U.S. Launch Update – November 2024



Driving disease awareness to support patient identification and diagnosis across the U.S.

100% of launch targets reached: 3,400+ unique HCPs¹

- 50+ conferences attended since launch (national / regional / local)
- Physician peer-to-peer speaker program launched
- Patient campaign initiated
- Favorable reimbursement decisions and access:
 - Published policies represent >150 million covered lives

Recent Tracking Study of Likely XOLREMDI Prescribers²

- Knowledge of WHIM syndrome increased to >75%
- ~60% of HCPs report increases in screening for WHIM syndrome
- >80% of HCPs considering prescribing XOLREMDI for WHIM patients

WHIM Syndrome WHIM syndrome is a rare and chronic immune deficiency in which the body's immune system does not function properly and has trouble fighting infections.

Why is it called WHIM syndrome?
WHIM syndrome is named after four manifestations:
• Warts
• Hypogammaglobulinemia (low antibody levels)
• Infections (frequent bacterial and viral infections)
• Mycobacteria (overgrowth of infection-fighting white blood cells in some tissues)

You could have some of these, all of these, and even other potential symptoms or consequences that are not in the name of the disease.^{1,2}

How WHIM syndrome may affect daily life
Living with WHIM is unpredictable. Uncertainty about how you will feel the next day, making time for doctor's appointments, or even scheduling treatments can be very disruptive to daily living.

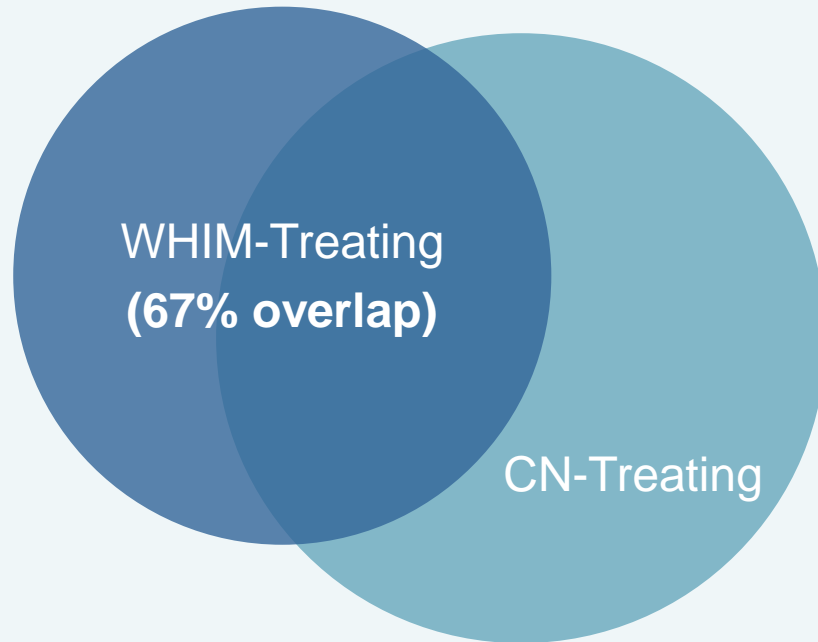
Talk to your doctor about your symptoms and ask if it could be WHIM syndrome.

"The next time from day to day... I'm going to feel okay but then because there isn't really a predictor but it's not a constant. It's always going to be this way."
- patient living with WHIM

"We work day to day... we don't plan long term... we never know how things are going to look so we're always kind of on edge."
- caregiver of a person with WHIM

WHIM Experience Builds Strong Foundation in Chronic Neutropenia (CN)

Hematologists* in United States



Significant Overlap Between WHIM and CN Treating Physicians; Similar Dynamic with U.S. Patient Advocacy Organizations

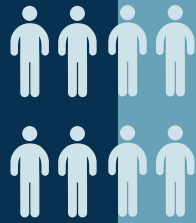
- 67% of targeted WHIM hematologists would also be potential prescribers for CN, if approved in U.S.
- X4 engaged with U.S. immunodeficiency and neutropenia patient advocacy groups that serve the WHIM and CN communities



Chronic Neutropenia: No Innovation in More Than 30 Years

~50,000¹

U.S. Prevalence: total diagnosed with Chronic Neutropenia (CN)



~15,000¹

Estimated subset with highest unmet need: minimum addressable market for mavorixafor in CN

1
Only One

Therapy Approved for Severe Chronic Neutropenia



Injectable Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor (G-CSF)

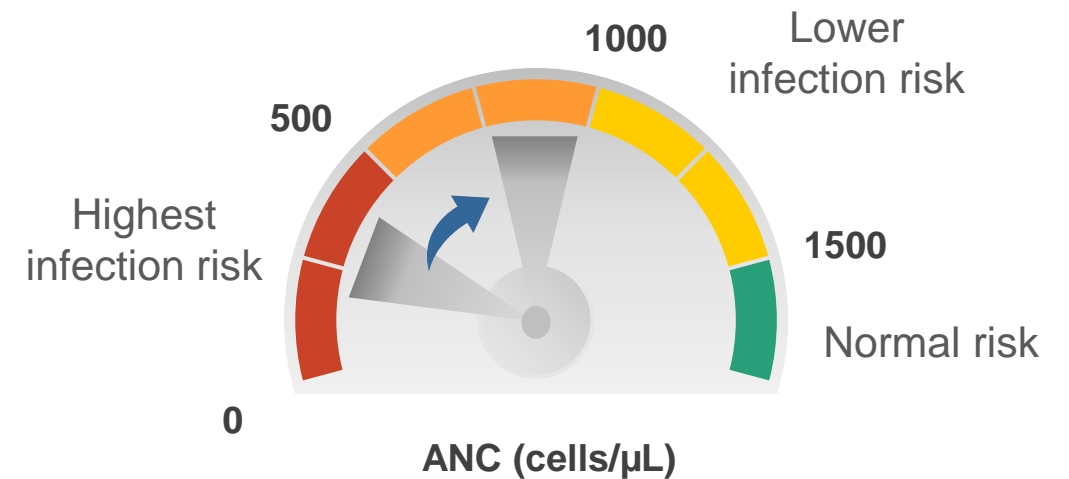
- Approved to treat severe chronic neutropenia in 1995²
- Used as a chronic daily injection or as rescue during serious infection episodes
- **Frequent treatment-related / treatment-limiting bone pain other adverse events, and long-term risk of myelodysplastic syndrome and/or leukemia**

Innovation needed to address unmet patient needs

Risk of Serious, Recurrent Infections Correlates with Neutrophil Counts in CN¹

NIH Classification ²	Absolute Neutrophil Count (ANC)
Severe (Grade 4)	<500 cells/ μ L
Moderate (Grade 3)	500 - 1,000 cells/ μ L
Mild (Grade 2)	1,000 - 1,500 cells/ μ L
Non-clinical (Grade 1)	1,500 = Lower Limit of Normal (LLN)

Increasing Neutrophil Counts >500 cells/ μ L Clinically Meaningful^{6,7,8}



- Frequent and/or serious infections are the primary clinical consequence of chronic neutropenic disorders³
- Infections may lead to frequent hospitalizations or result in life-threatening complications, including death^{4,5}

Unmet Needs in Chronic Neutropenia: Patients and Physicians Eager for Innovation



“The administration [of G-CSF] is painful and also can have **long-term consequences.**”

Jolan Walter, MD, PhD



“It is a medical need to improve the infection rate of the patient by a less aggressive or **less painful treatment.**”

Jean Donadieu, MD, PhD



“Often, the **effective [G-CSF] dose is also a toxic dose**, so you have to slowly back down off the dose.”

Peter Newburger, MD



“If I get the **extreme bone pain**, I am unable to sleep. It's unreal ...I **dread injecting every day.** I dread it. It's the worst part of my day.”

Vanessa, CN Patient



“**You're fighting a medicine** that's there to make you feel better or fend off infections ...[but it] makes you feel like absolute crap.”

Kevin, CN Patient

Significant Opportunity to Address Unmet Needs in CN Community

**50,000¹ Diagnosed U.S. CN Population
~15,000 with High Unmet Needs**

High unmet needs in ~15,000 patients in the U.S.¹

- Patients diagnosed with idiopathic, autoimmune, or congenital CN (Phase 3 trial target population)
- Adolescents and adults with history of serious/recurrent infections and/or previous/ongoing treatment with G-CSF

Current use of G-CSF within these high unmet need patient populations

- ~51% of patients on chronic G-CSF therapy
- ~49% of patients not on chronic G-CSF therapy

Broad Opportunity for Mavorixafor: Monotherapy or in Combination with G-CSF

Mavorixafor Monotherapy

To treat those:

- Naïve to G-CSF
- Intolerant or unresponsive to G-CSF
- Using G-CSF acutely, on demand

To enable a meaningful reduction in G-CSF dosing, lessening pain, discomfort, and long-term risk of malignancies

Mavorixafor + G-CSF

Successful Phase 2 Study of Mavorixafor in Chronic Neutropenia

Phase 2 Study Enrolled a Total of 23 Participants

Assessed Safety and Durability of ANC Levels over 6-Month Period¹



Participant Disposition (n=23)

Type of CN

Idiopathic 15

Congenital³ 6

Cyclic 2

Sex

Male 10

Female 13

Mean Age 34

Mavorixafor Monotherapy

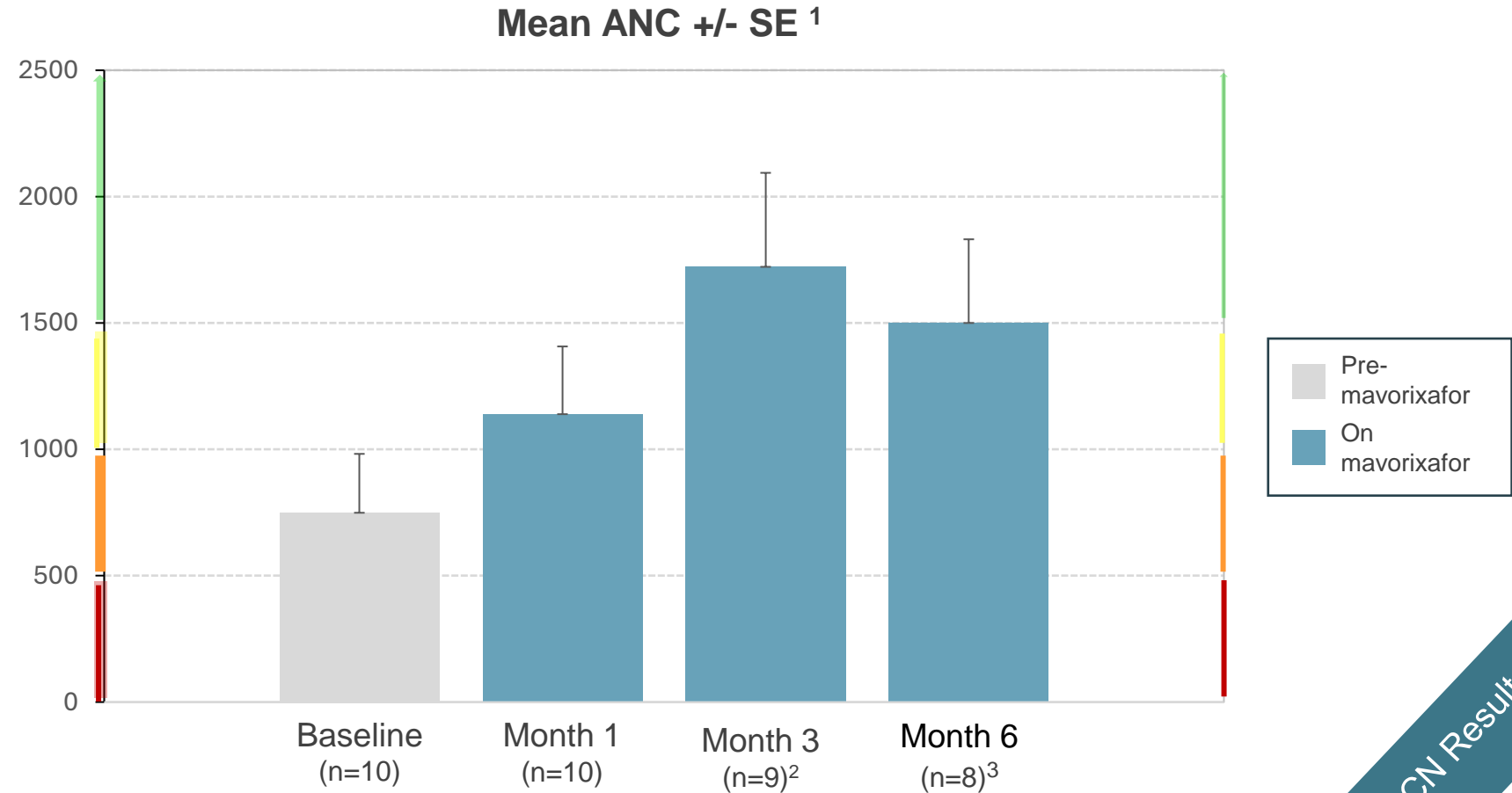
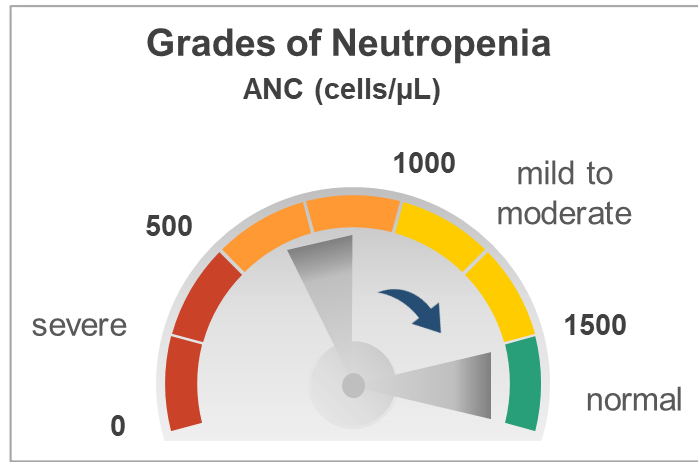
	Baseline
Total	10

Mavorixafor + G-CSF

	Baseline
Stable G-CSF	4
Adjusted G-CSF ⁴	9

Mavorixafor Monotherapy Durably and Meaningfully Increased Mean ANC

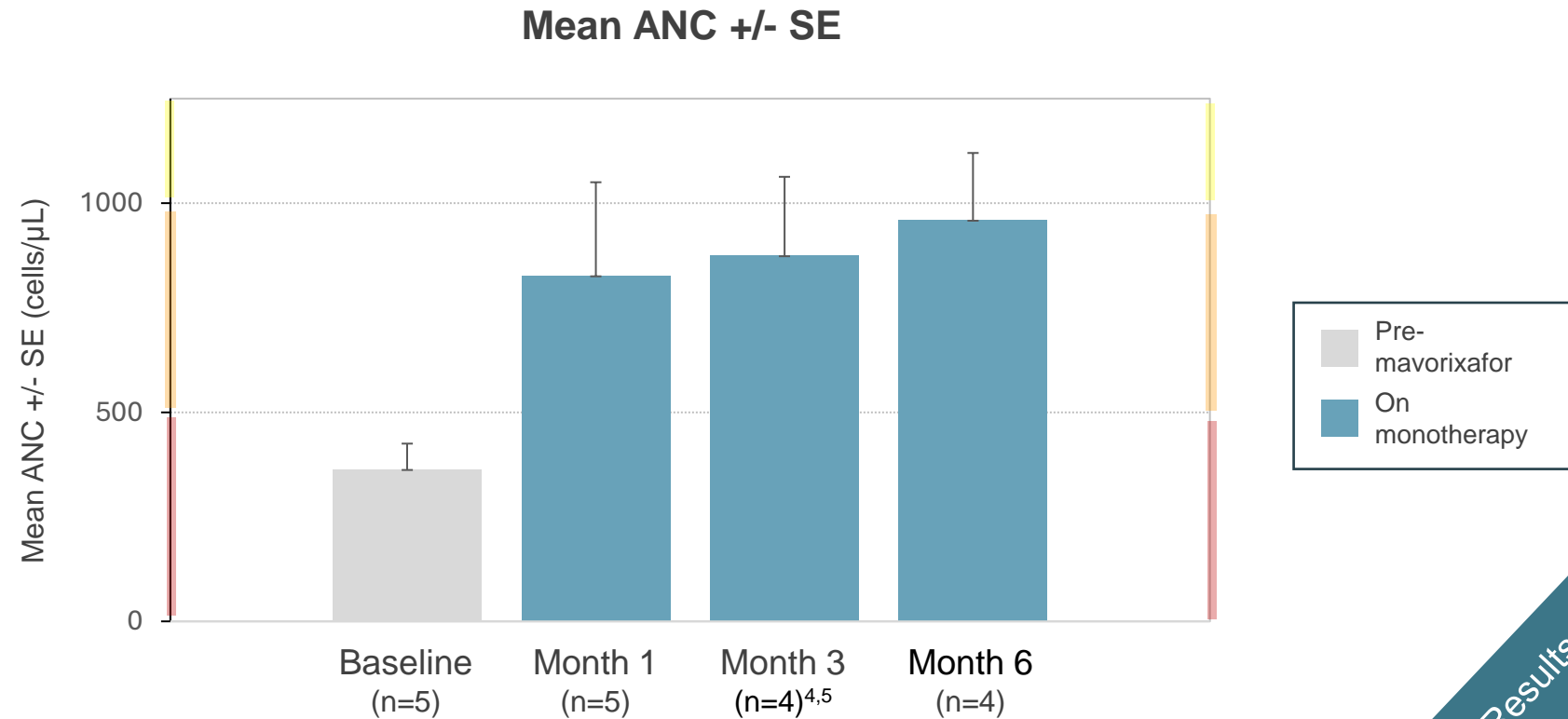
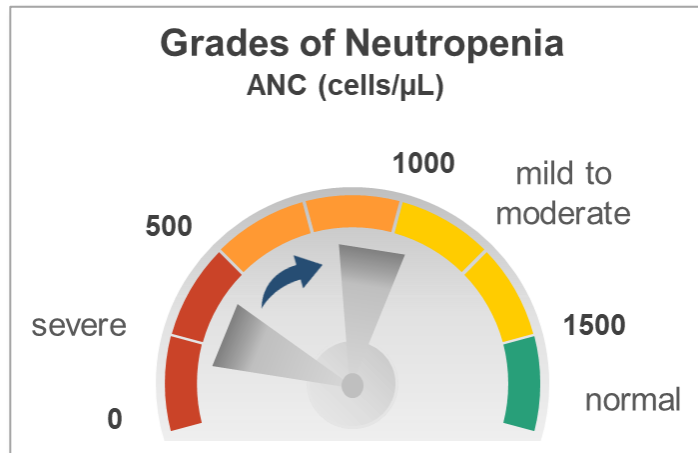
- Mean ANC reached normal levels (ANC $\geq 1,500$ cells/ μL) at 3 and 6 months of treatment



Phase 2 CN Results

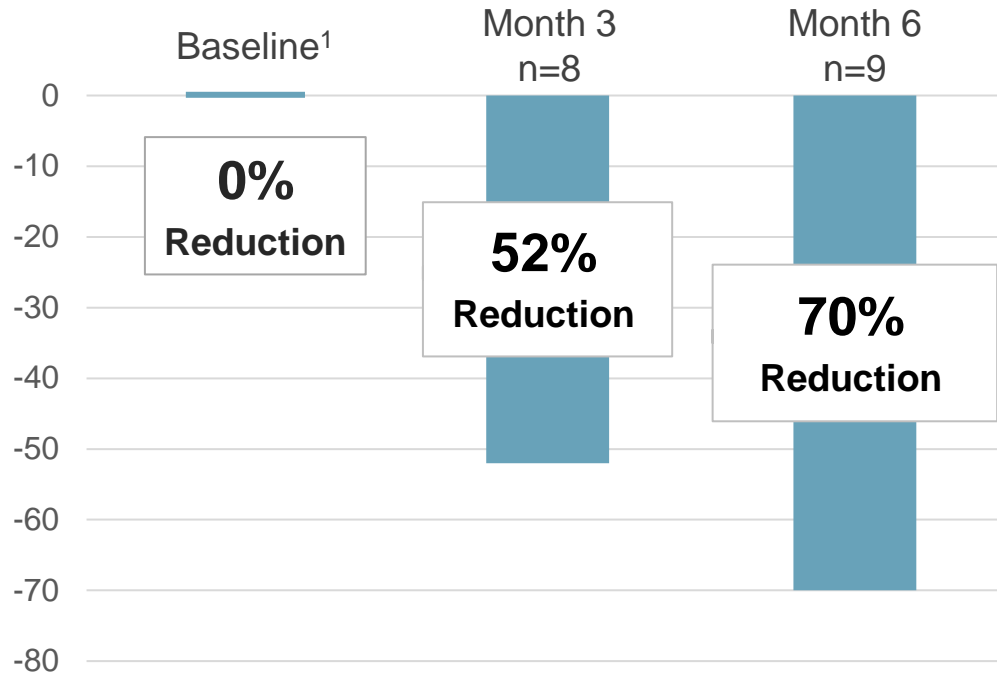
Mavorixafor Monotherapy Durably and Meaningfully Increased Mean ANC in Severe CN

- Physicians typically target ANC between 800 and 1,000 cells/ μ L in severe CN patients^{1,2,3}
- Those with severe CN achieved >2x Baseline mean ANC through Month 6



Physicians Substantially Reduced G-CSF, Maintaining Normal Mean ANC

Mean G-CSF Reduction Over Time



Key Takeaways

G-CSF:

- Given the option, physicians chose to substantially reduce injectable G-CSF therapy in 9 of 12 (75%) eligible¹ patients
- 89% (8 of the 9) had G-CSF adjusted at earliest possible timepoint (following Month 2 visit)
- **33% (3 of 9) of participants with dose adjustments taken completely off G-CSF prior to Month 6 visit**
- Potential to improve patients' quality of life and lower long-term risk of malignancy from chronic G-CSF use

ANC:

- Mean ANC maintained at normal levels (>1,500 cells/ μ L) through Month 6

	Baseline	Month 3 (8 adjusted)	Month 6 (9 adjusted)
Mean ANC (cells/ μ L)	>1,500	>1,500	>1,500

Neutrophil Functionality Assessed in Participants Enrolled in Phase 2 Sub-Study

Purpose:

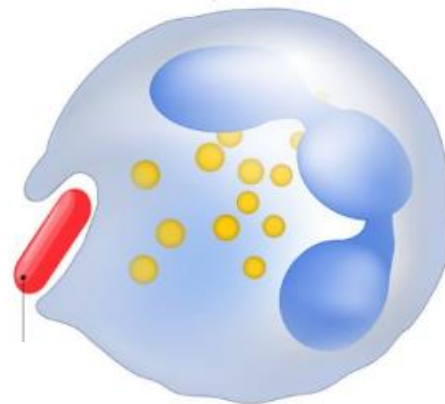
Demonstrate functionality of neutrophils in blood of individuals with CN, including those with congenital CN and genetic variants associated with neutrophil maturation arrest

Neutrophil Functionality Assays¹

Phagocytosis² (data to follow)

Assessment of neutrophils' ability to engulf pathogens

Pathogen such as *E. coli*



ROS production (data on file)

Assessment of neutrophils' ability to produce ROS (reactive oxygen species) to damage/kill pathogens

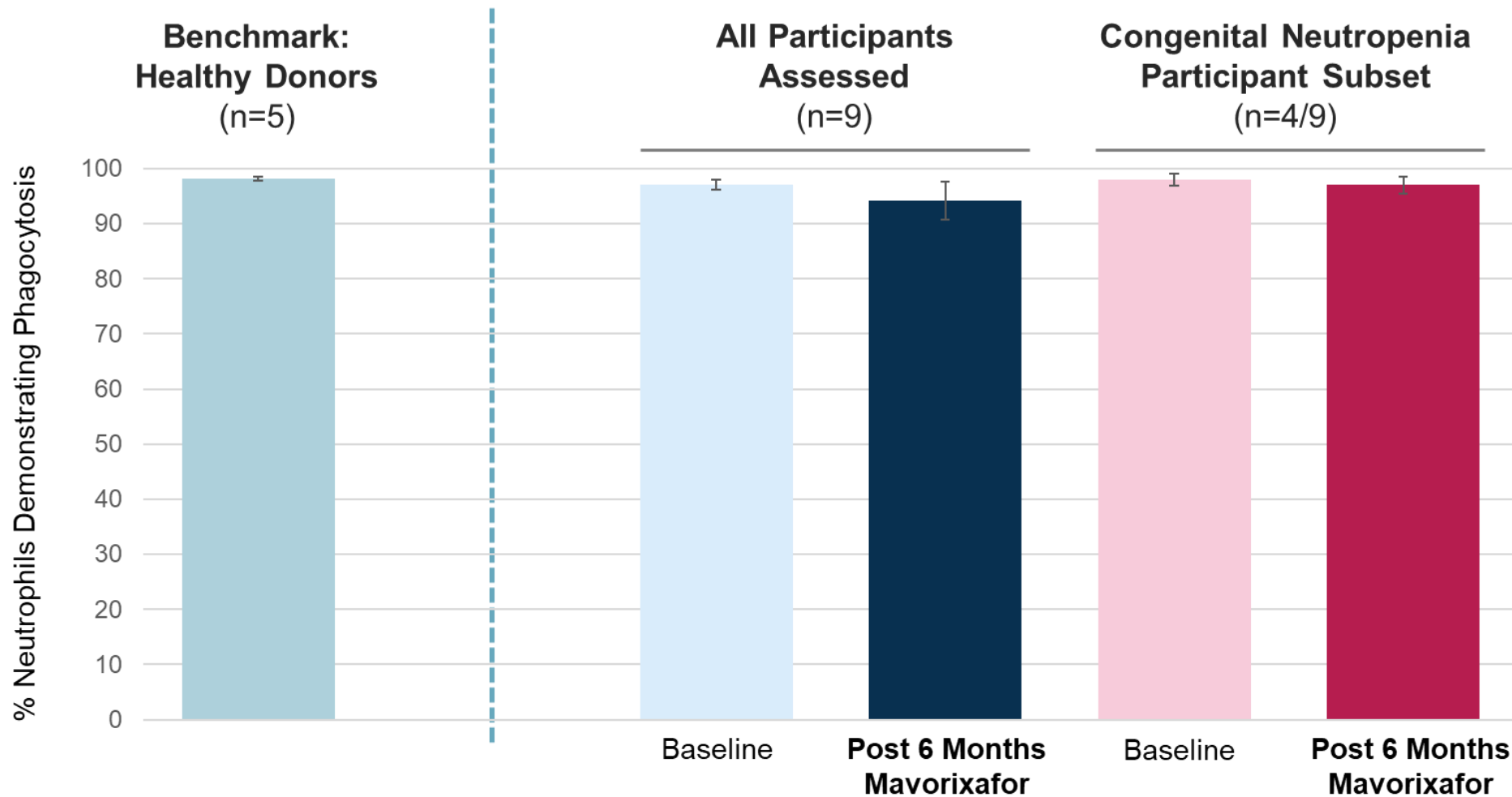
Participant Disposition Well Balanced

Phase 2 Sub-Study (n)³	9
Idiopathic / Congenital	5 / 4
Mav Mono / Mav + G-CSF	4 / 5
Healthy Donors (n)	5

Neutrophil function studies assessed *ex vivo* blood neutrophil responses to bacterial challenge (opsonized *E. coli*) from clinical samples drawn from participants during the study.

Neutrophil Functionality Comparable to Healthy Donors Pre- and Post-Mavorixafor

Meaningful increases in circulating functional neutrophils expected to reduce infection risk



Mean percentage of functional neutrophils remained comparable to healthy donor controls prior to and following 6 months of mavorixafor treatment

Phase 2 Chronic Neutropenia Study Safety Summary

Chronic mavorixafor generally well tolerated as monotherapy and in combination with G-CSF

→ Overall safety profile consistent with prior studies

→ No new safety issues observed when dosed in combination with G-CSF

→ No deaths and no drug-related serious adverse events (SAEs)

→ Most frequent treatment-related TEAEs¹ were GI related (nausea and diarrhea); 3 discontinuations in total (all early in study execution)²

Treatment-related TEAEs Occurring in >20% of Participants

All mild to moderate

	Combination (n=13), n (%)	Monotherapy (n=10) n (%)	Overall (n=23) n (%)
Any Related AE	10 (76.9)	7 (70.0)	17 (73.9)
Nausea	4 (30.8)	5 (50.0)	9 (39.1)
Diarrhea	4 (30.8)	3 (30.0)	7 (30.4)

Phase 2 Results Support Mavorixafor Potential in CN and Raise Confidence in Success of Ongoing Phase 3 4WARD Trial

Key Questions

- Does mavorixafor monotherapy durably sustain ANC at clinically meaningful levels?
- Are physicians and patients willing and able to adjust G-CSF with mavorixafor treatment?
- Can G-CSF be reduced while maintaining clinically meaningful ANC levels?
- Are neutrophils mobilized by mavorixafor functional?

Phase 2 Findings

- ➔ **Yes**, mavorixafor durably and meaningfully increased mean ANC
- ➔ **Yes**, physicians chose to reduce G-CSF dosing in the majority of eligible participants
- ➔ **Yes**, mavorixafor enabled reductions in G-CSF dosing while maintaining mean ANC at normal levels
- ➔ **Yes**, neutrophils mobilized by mavorixafor were durably functional in idiopathic and congenital CN participants

Meaningful increases in circulating functional neutrophils expected to reduce infection risk in CN Phase 3 population

4WARD Phase 3 Trial On Track to Fully Enroll in Mid-2025 – November 2024 Update

~40% of planned sites now initiated; participants being dosed across multiple countries

Recruitment, screening, and dosing ongoing

- Expect majority of sites to be initiated in early 2025

4WARD Plan	Status
20 – 25 countries	On Track Protocol authorizations in ~85% of targeted countries
90 – 110 sites	On Track ~40% of planned sites initiated



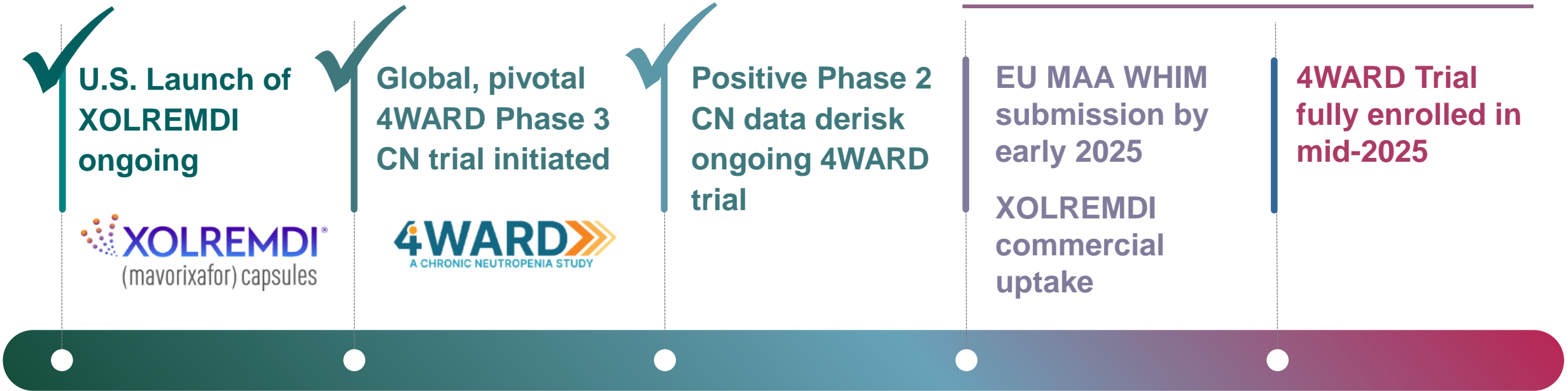
12-Month, Global, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Phase 3 Trial

Oral, Once-Daily Mavorixafor (50%)
+/- G-CSF

Placebo (50%)
+/- G-CSF

- **150 participants** with congenital, acquired primary autoimmune, or idiopathic chronic neutropenia
- **Primary Endpoint:** ANC response¹ and annualized infection rate

Continuing to Deliver Progress for Patients



Potential Market Opportunities

WHIM
>1,000 U.S. patients

Chronic Neutropenia
>15,000 U.S. patients

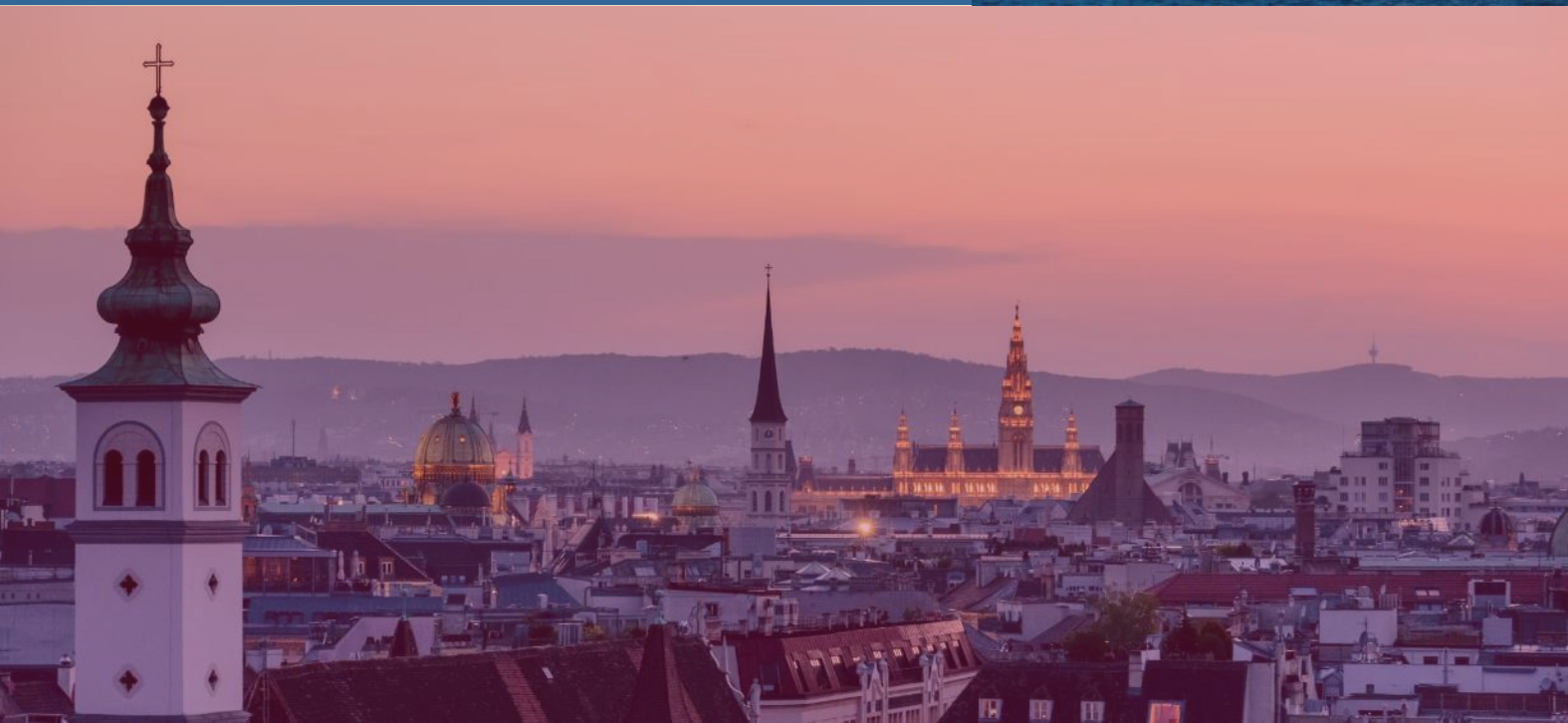


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Balance Sheet Supports Expected Upcoming Milestones

\$136 million¹

Funds expected to support operations into late 2025²

Top-tier Life Science-Focused Institutional Shareholder Base

Analyst Coverage

B RILEY FBR

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