



Figure 1

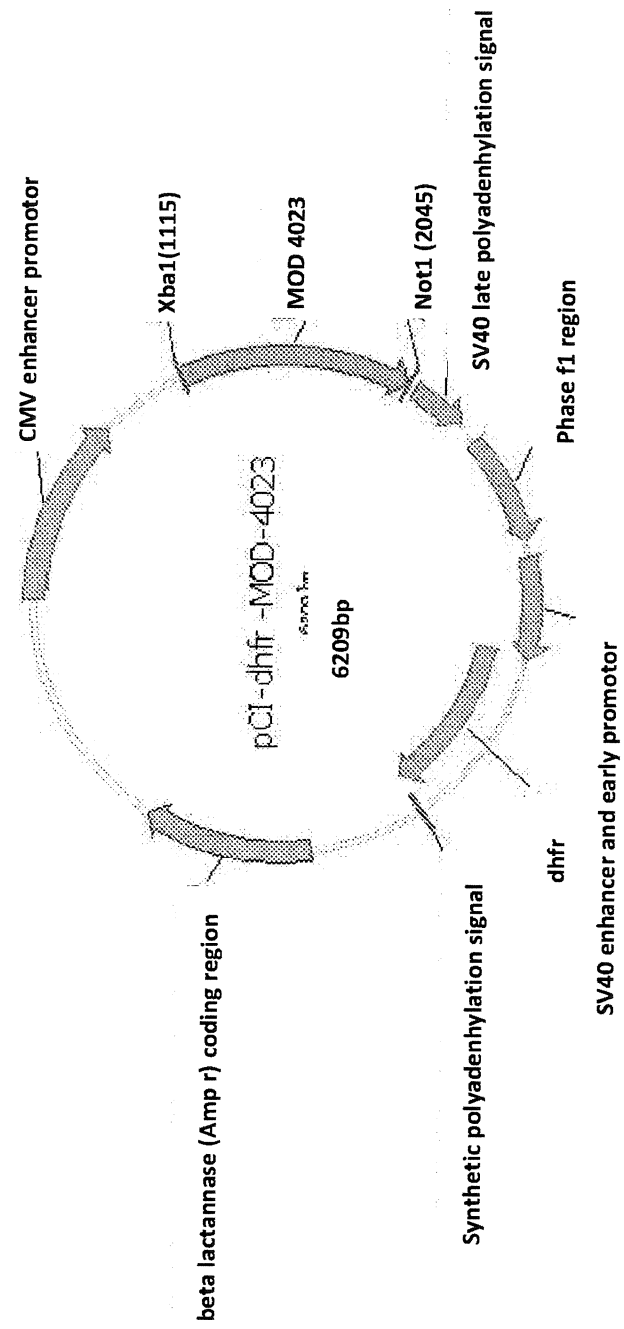


Figure 2

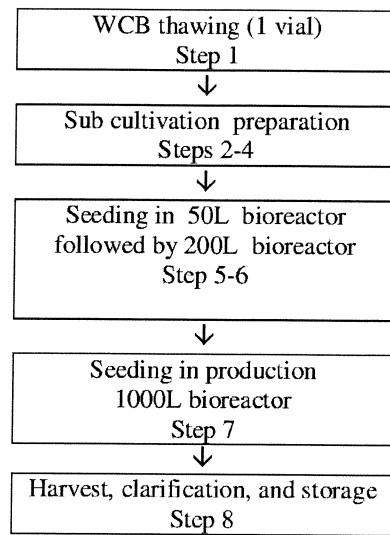
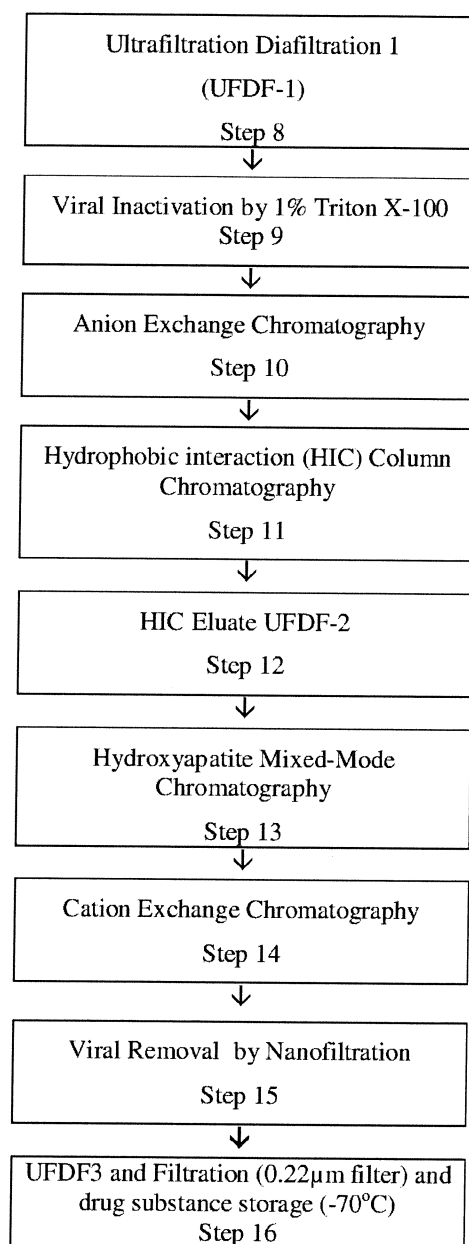
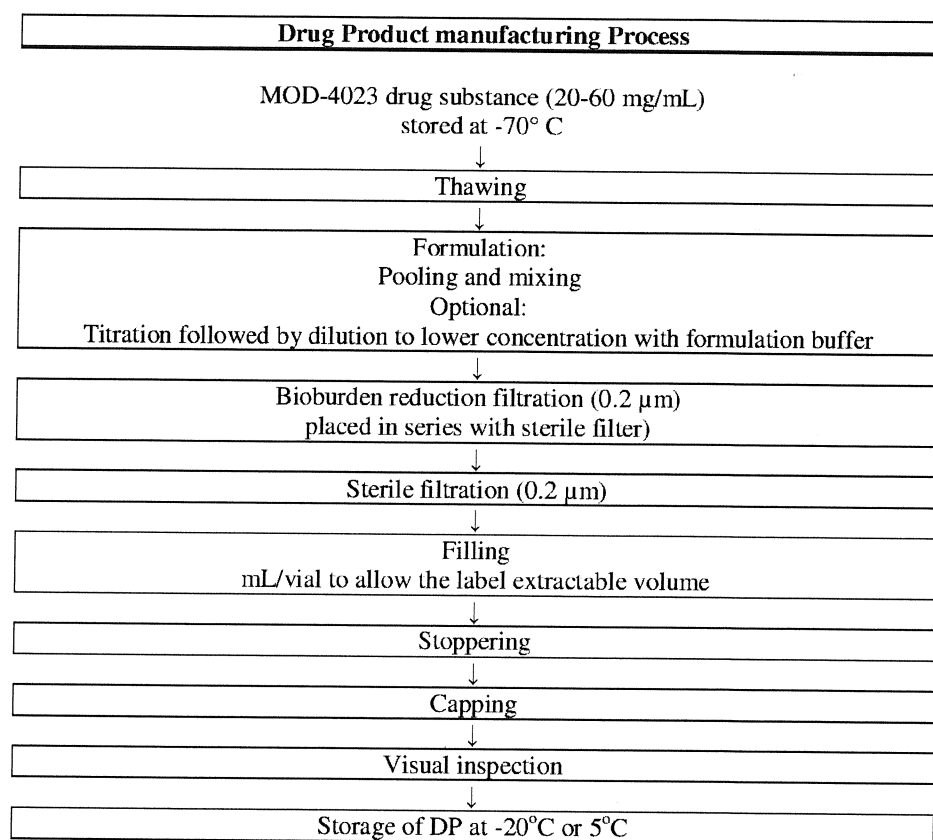


Figure 3

**Figure 4**

**Figure 5**

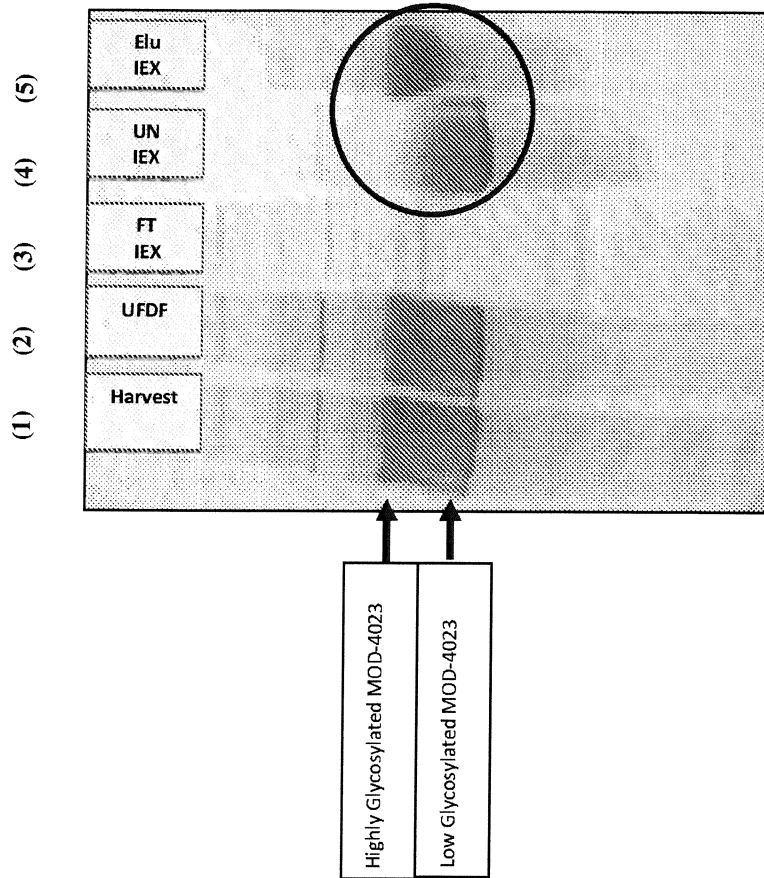


Figure 6

Sample Name	Content O-Glycan mean values [mol O-glycan/mol Protein]*
DS Batch#1	12.1
DP Batch	12.3
DS Batch#2	11.5
DS Batch#3	11.5
DS Batch#4	11.9
Mean	11.9
SD	0.4
%CV	3.4

Figure 7

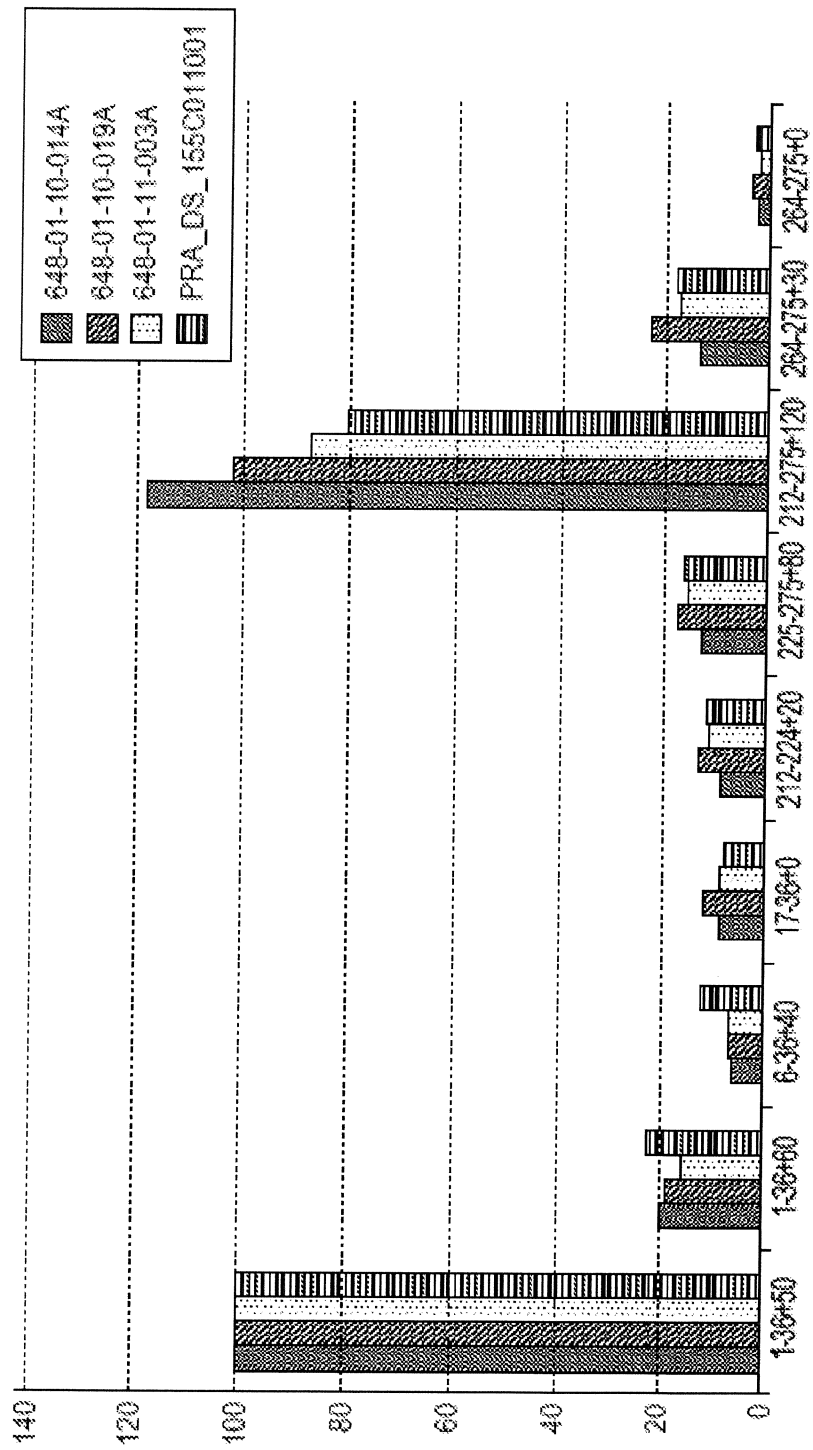
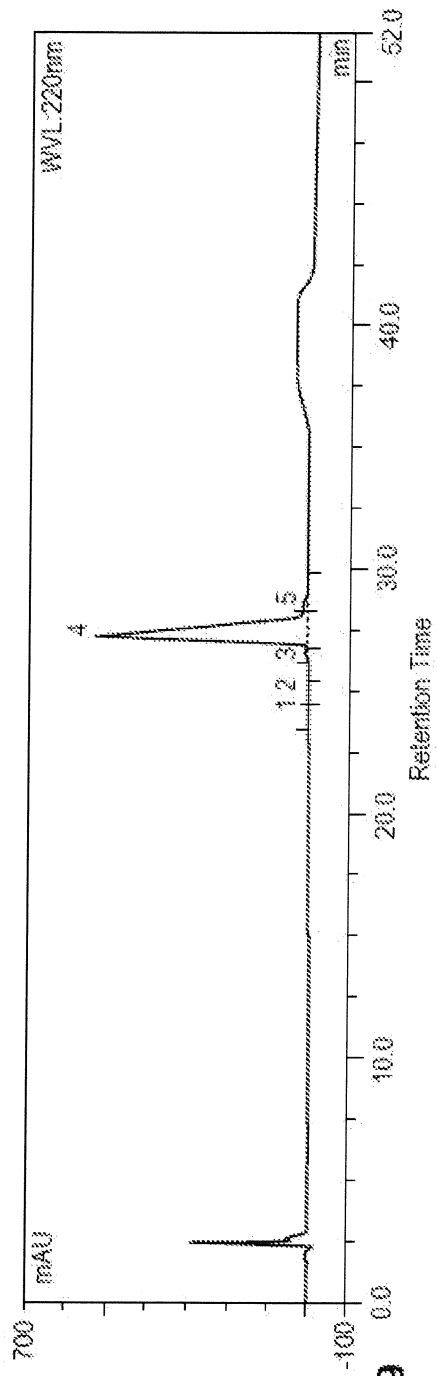
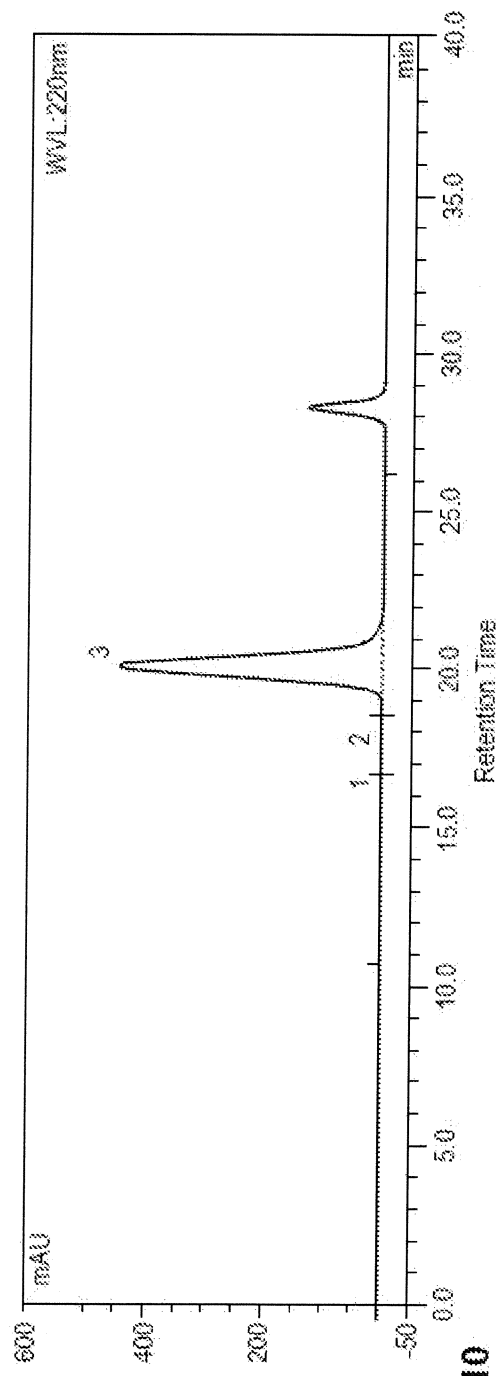


Figure 8

**Figure 9****Figure 10**

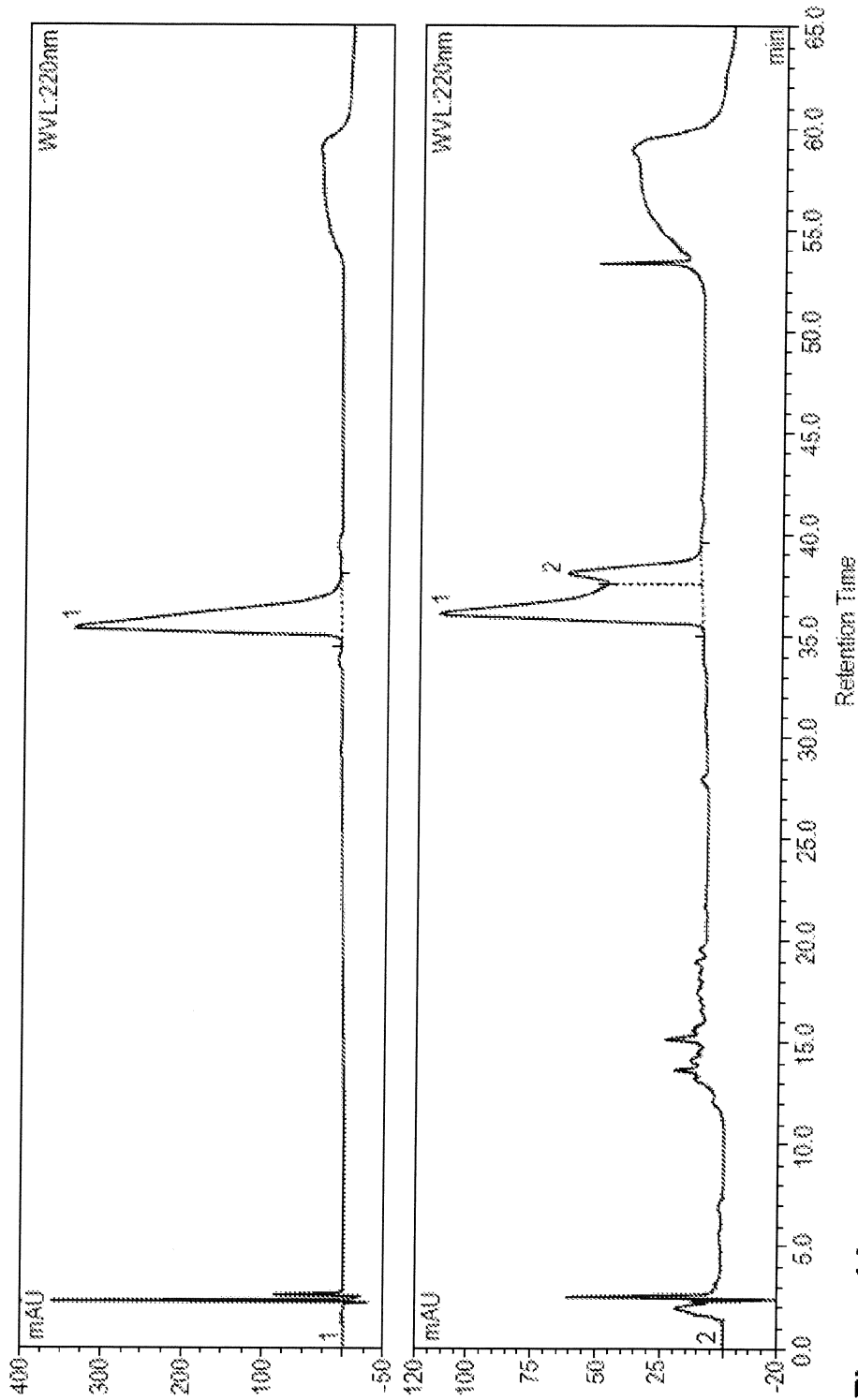
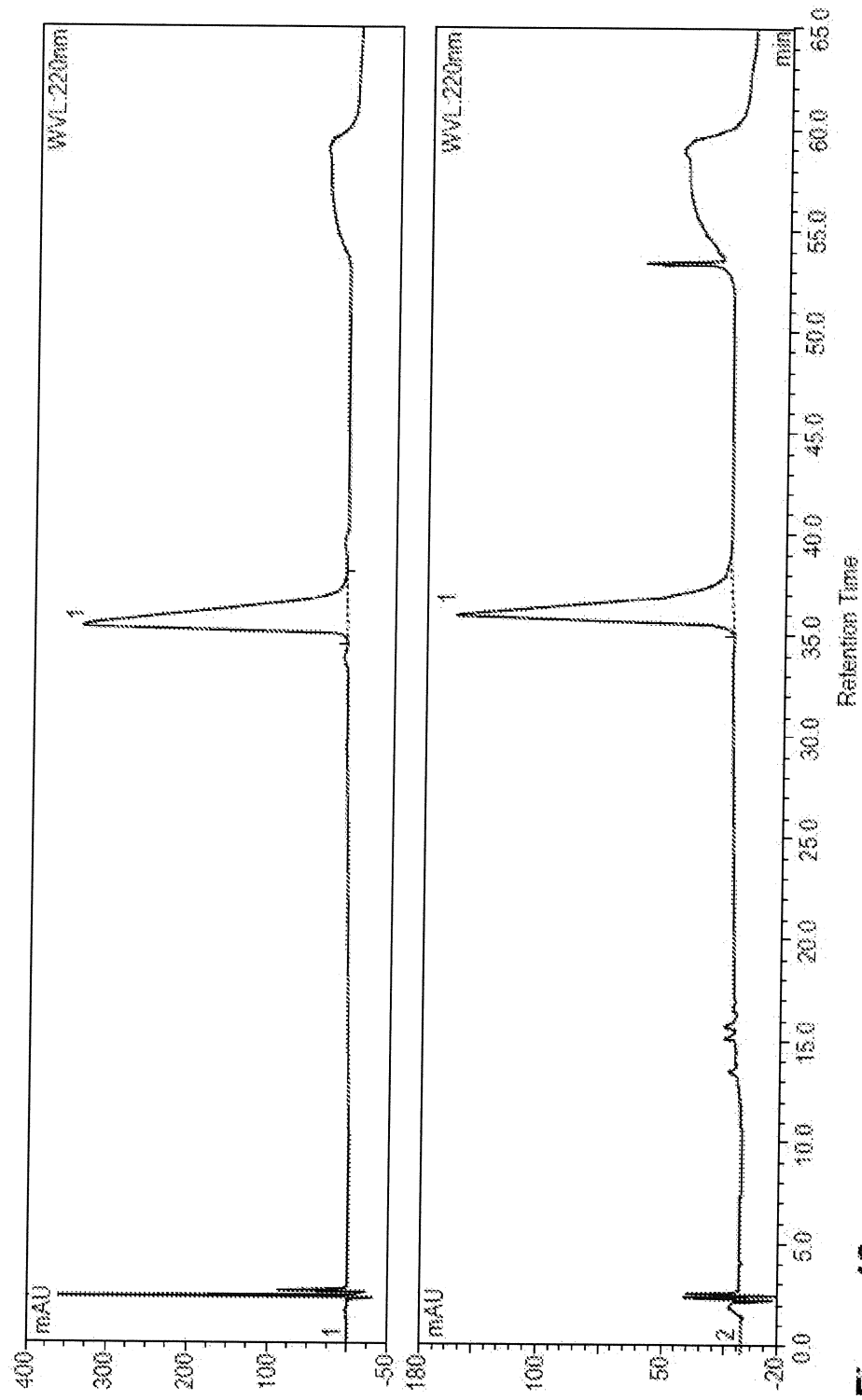


Figure 11

**Figure 12**

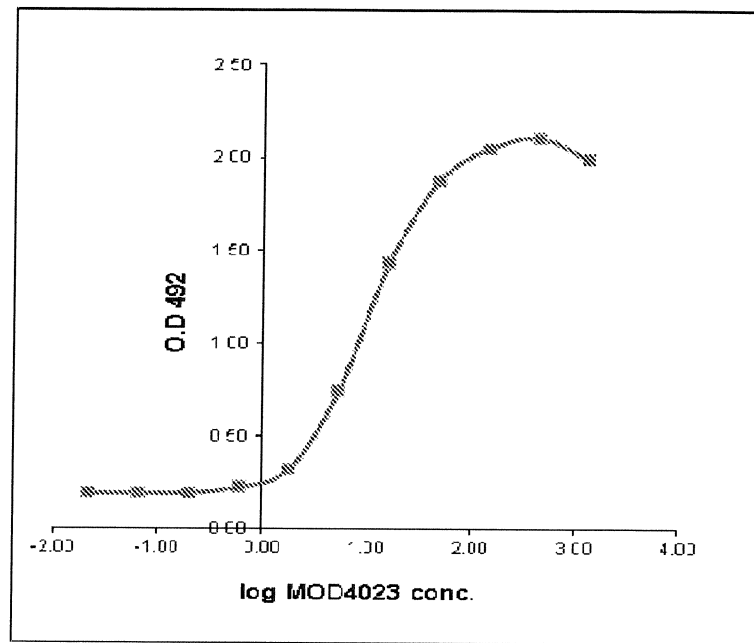


Figure 13

Column/Operation	Log10 Reduction of Model Virus			
	MuLV	PRV	Reo-3	MVM
Inactivation with Triton X-100	≥ 4.74	≥ 5.16	N/A	N/A
DEAE- Sepharose	> 4.02	> 3.01	N/A	1.22
CHT	2.59	4.11	N/A	1.32
SP Sepharose	≥ 4.95	5.72	2.07	3.87
Nano filtration	≥ 6.88	≥ 7.76	≥ 7.46	7.20
Overall reduction	≥ 23.18	≥ 25.76	≥ 9.53	13.61
Theoretical maximal viral load per dose	< 6.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Safety margin	≥ 16.28	N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 14

O-link Glycan Profile of MOD-4023

Structure	Glycan Units	% Peak Area	
		MOD-4023 sample#1	MOD-4023 sample#2
Galb1,3-GalN 	1.76	5.4	6.4
SAa2,3-Gal (peeling) 	2.25	11.2	14.2
Unknown	2.97	5.6	6.1
SAa2,3-Galb 1,2-GalN 	3.02	71.0	69.8
SAa2,3-Galb 1,3-(SAa2,6)-GalN 	4.72	6.8	3.5

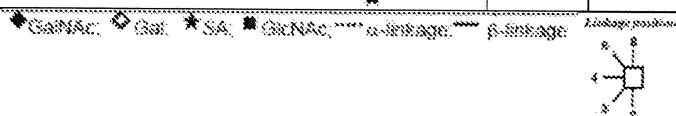


Figure 15A

Sialic Acid Type in MOD-4023 Samples

Sialic Acid Type	MOD-4023 sample#1	MOD-4023 sample#2
	% abundance (average)	% abundance (average)
Neu5Gc ¹	n.d	0.45
Neu5Ac ²	98.65	95.95
Unknown	n.d.	0.45
Neu5,9Ac2 ³	1.35	3.1

¹Neu5Gc-NGNA²Neu5Ac- NANA³Neu5,9Ac2 -di acetylated NANA

n.d –not detected

Figure 15B

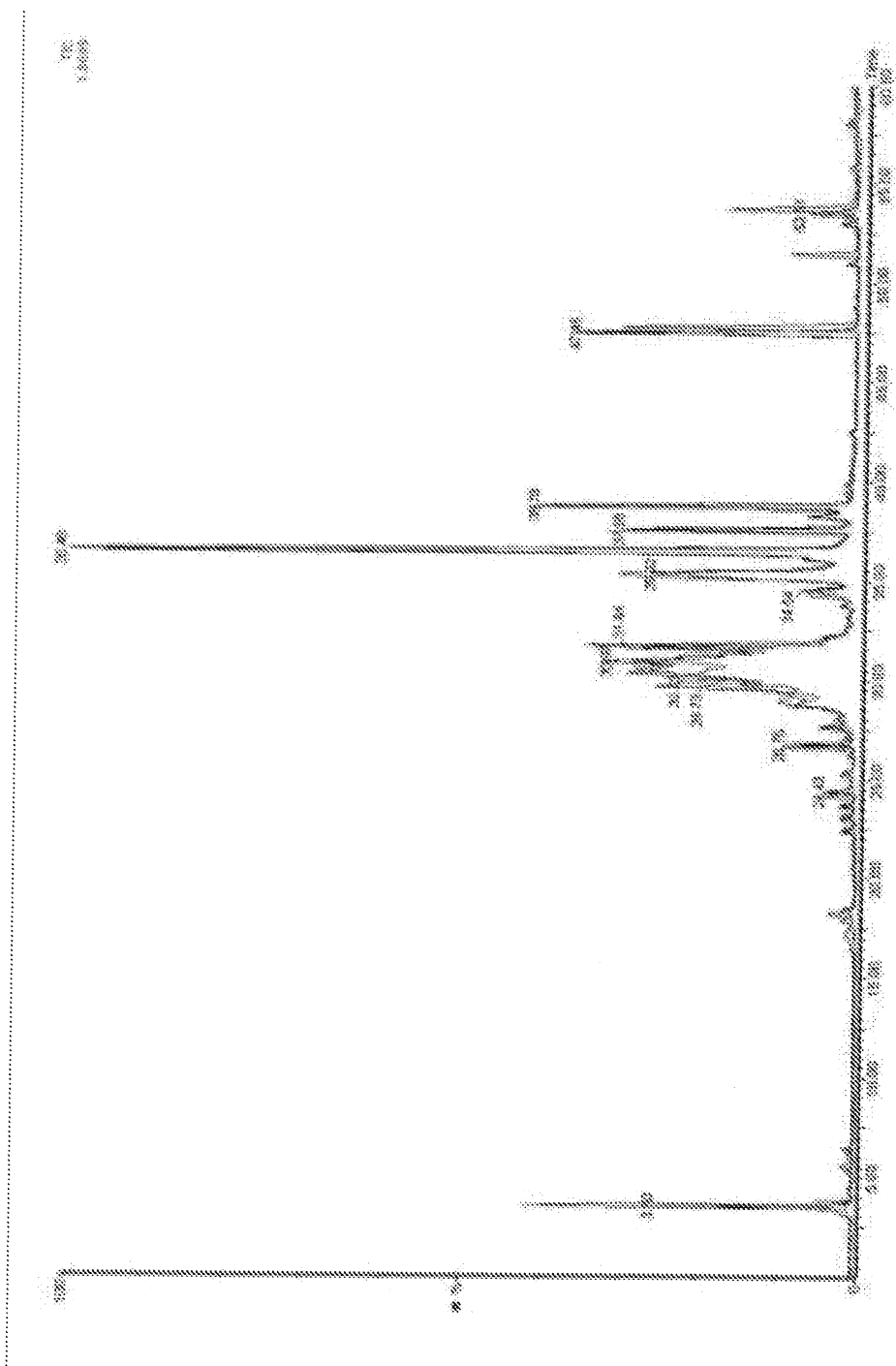


Figure 16

m/z observed	z	M observed	Possible assignment	Calculated expected mass	Detected at t _R [min]		
					648-01-10- 018A	648-01-10- 019A	648-01-11- 003A
1384.4	4	5533.6	SSSSKAPPPSLPSPSRILPGPSDTPILPQFFETI FLSR [+ 5 HexNAc-Hex] (SEQ ID NO: 15)	5533.7	35.4	35.4	35.4
1475.8	4	5892.2	SSSSKAPPPSLPSPSRILPGPSDTPILPQFFETI FLSR [+ 6 HexNAc-Hex] (SEQ ID NO: 15)	5892.8	34.5	34.5	34.6
1174.1	4	4692.4	APPPSLPSPSRILPGPSDTPILPQFFETIPLSR [+ 4 HexNAc-Hex] (SEQ ID NO: 11)	4692.3	35.6	35.6	35.6
837.8	3	2510.4	LPGPSDTPILPQFFETIPLSR [+ 1 HexNAc-Hex] (SEQ ID NO: 10)	2510.3	38.1	38.1	38.1
1025.4	2	2048.8	SVEGSGCGPSSSSSK [+ 2 HexNAc-Hex] (SEQ ID NO: 11)	2048.8	22.4	22.6	22.4
1337.7	5	8020.2	APPPSLPSPSRILPGPSDTPILPQSSSSSKAPPP SLPSPSRILPGPSDTPILPQ [+ 8 HexNAc-Hex] (SEQ ID NO: 14)	8019.8	31.2	31.2	31.3
1793.8 (averaged)	6	10787	SVEGSGCGPSSSSSKAPPPSLPSPSRILPGPSDTP ILPQSSSSSKAPPPSLPSPSRILPGPSDTPILPQ [+ 12 HexNAc-Hex] (SEQ ID NO: 17)	10787 (average)	30.5	30.3	30.4
1139.6	3	3415.8	APPPSLPSPSRILPGPSDTPILPQ [+ 3 HexNAc-Hex] (SEQ ID NO: 16)	3415.6	31.4	31.4	31.5
890.4	2	1598.8	LPGPSDTPILPQ [+ 1 HexNAc-Hex] (SEQ ID NO: 12)	1598.8	31.1	31.1	31.1

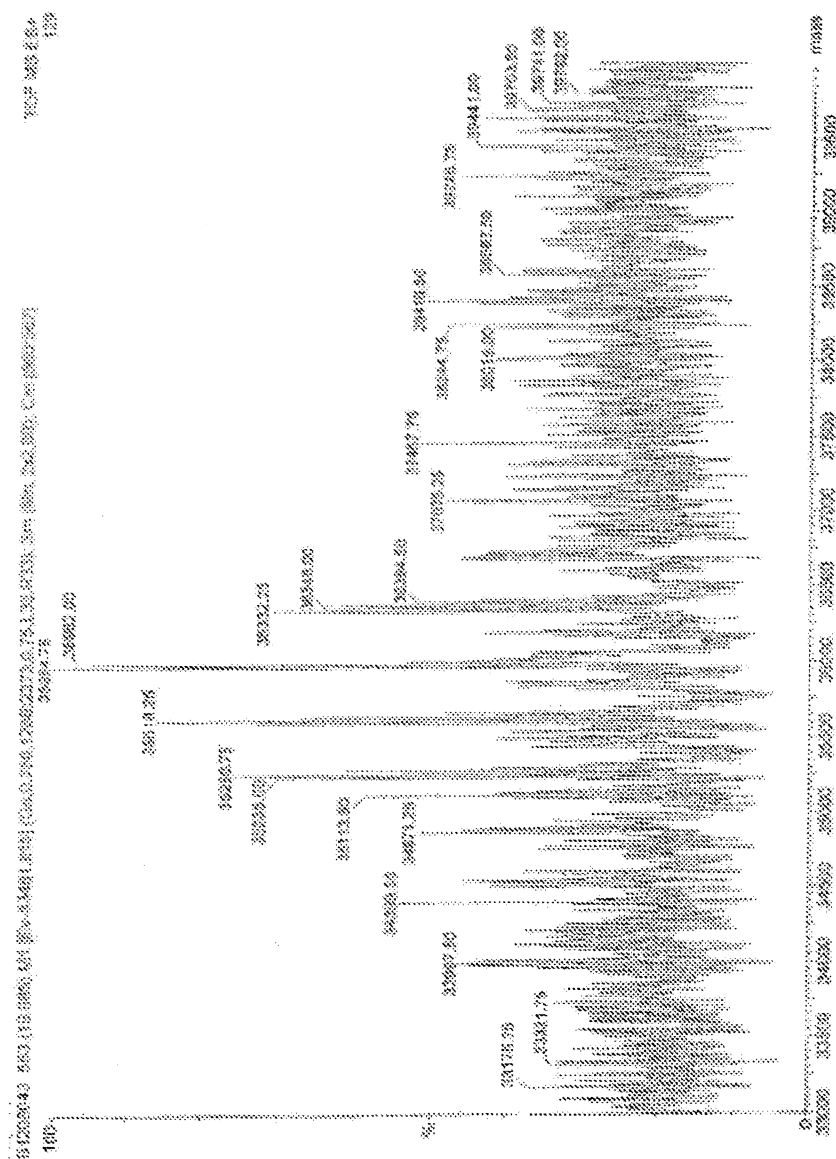
Figure 17

1 **SSSSKAPPPSLPSPRLPGPS**DTPILPQFF 30

Figure 18

211 RSVEGSCGF**SSSSKAPPPSLPSPRLPGPS** 240
241 DTPILPQ**SSSSKAPPPSLPSPRLPGPS**DT 270
271 PILPQ

Figure 19



Purity by RP-HPLC	RP-HPLC Method	DS GMP1 1008137	DS GMP2 1009976	DS GMP3 1016455	DS GMP4 1016456	DS GMP5 1019182	DS GMP6 1025279	DS GMP7 1025281	DS GMP8 1025282	Range
main peak	RP-HPLC separates molecules according to their polarity. A mobile phase gradient from a more polar to a less polar solvent is used to elute molecules with a strong polarity earlier than less polar molecules. RP-HPLC separates MOD-4023 Drug Substance into a main peak and minor peaks, representing product-related variants. The related forms are separated from the native protein using UV detection at 220 nm	97.3% Area	97.5% Area	97.7% Area	97.9% Area	97.8% Area	97.4% Area	97.4% Area	97.6% Area	≥ 94.0% Area

Figure 21

Purity by SEC-HPLC	SEC-HPLC Method	DS GMP1 1008137	DS GMP2 1009976	DS GMP3 1016455	DS GMP4 1016456	DS GMP5 1019182	DS GMP6 1025279	DS GMP7 1025281	DS GMP8 1025282	Range
SEC-HPLC Monomer	Size Exclusion HPLC is a chromatographic technique that separates molecules according to size. Within the fractionation range chosen, larger molecules elute earlier than smaller molecules. The separation mechanism is non-adsorptive and molecules are eluted under isocratic conditions. SE-HPLC enables monomers to be separated from higher molecular weight forms (such as dimers and polymers) of the target molecule.	> 99.1% Area	> 99.2% Area	98.2% Area	97.8% Area	98.2% Area	96.5% Area	97.1% Area	97.5% Area	2 92.0% Area

Figure 22

Potency	Method	DS GMP1 1008137	DS GMP2 1009976	DS GMP3 1016455	DS GMP4 1016456	DS GMP5 1019182	DS GMP6 1025279	DS GMP7 1025281	DS GMP8 1025282	Range
Bioidentity Test	Weight Gain Assay (USP) is performed according to the Bioidentity Test, described in USP edition 35 Somatotropin monograph. Hypophysectomized rats (rats from which the pituitary gland has been removed) lose their ability to gain weight. Injections of MOD-4023 to these rats result in weight gain. Based on the measured weight gain after a defined period of time and the amount of MOD-4023 injected, the specific activity of MOD-4023 is determined.	6 USP Somatotropin units per mg	4.77 USP Somatotropin units per mg	4.5 USP Somatotropin units per mg	3.5 USP Somatotropin units per mg	3.2 USP Somatotropin units per mg	2.3 USP Somatotropin units per mg	3.4 USP Somatotropin units per mg	3.0 USP Somatotropin units per mg	Not Less than 2 USP Somatotropin units per mg
Cell based assay	Pro-B cell line Baf/BO.3 was used for the assessment of hGH potency, demonstrating an hGH dose-dependent proliferative response, as measured by the stimulation of cellular division. MOD-4023 can also induces a dose-dependent cell proliferation response by binding to the human growth hormone receptor (hGHR) on the Baf/HGHR/BO.3 surface.	1.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.1	The relative potency of the sample versus the Reference Standard should be within 0.7-1.4.

Figure 23

Impurity	Method	DS GMP1 1008197	DS GMP2 1009376	DS GMP3 1016455	DS GMP4 1016456	DS GMP5 1019182	DS GMP6 1025279	DS GMP7 1025281	DS GMP8 1025282	Range
HCP	CHO host cell proteins (HCP) in MOD-4023 is determined using a validated ELISA kit F550 from Ognus Technologies, which is a complete kit for the quantitative determination of Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) host cell proteins.	23 ng/mg (ppm)	14 ng/mg (ppm)	12 ng/mg (ppm)	< 12 ng/mg (ppm)	7 ng/mg (ppm)	13 ng/mg (ppm)	5 ng/mg (ppm)	5 ng/mg (ppm)	≤ 100 ng/mg (ppm)
DNA	Residual DNA content is determined using quantitative real-time PCR (qPCR).	< 1 µg/mg (ppb)	< 1 µg/mg (ppb)	< 1 µg/mg (ppb)	< 1 µg/mg (ppb)	< 1 µg/mg (ppb)	< 1 µg/mg (ppb)	< 1 µg/mg (ppb)	< 1 µg/mg (ppb)	≤ 10 µg/mg (ppb)
MTX	Quantitation of residual methotrexate in bulk Drug Substance is performed using a liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry limit test	< 50 ng/mL	< 50 ng/mL	< 50 ng/mL	< 50 ng/mL	< 50 ng/mL	< 50 ng/mL	< 50 ng/mL	< 50 ng/mL	< 50 ng/mL
PG	Determination of residual propylene glycol in DS is performed by a headspace gas chromatographic method using an RTX-35 30 meter megabore column and FID detector	< 60 µg/mL	< 60 µg/mL	≤ 60 µg/mL	< 60 µg/mL	≤ 60 µg/mL	≤ 60 µg/mL	≤ 60 µg/mL	≤ 60 µg/mL	≤ 60 µg/mL
Triton	Triton is detected using a validated RP-HPLC method with UV detection at 210nm.	≤ 2.5 µg/mL	≤ 2.5 µg/mL	≤ 2.5 µg/mL	≤ 2.5 µg/mL	≤ 2.5 µg/mL	≤ 2.5 µg/mL	≤ 2.5 µg/mL	≤ 2.5 µg/mL	≤ 2.5 µg/mL
Insulin	Quantitation of residual insulin in bulk Drug Substance is performed using a commercial ELISA kit (Mergodia)	< 115 µg/mL	< 115 µg/mL	< 115 µg/mL	< 115 µg/mL	< 115 µg/mL	< 115 µg/mL	< 115 µg/mL	< 115 µg/mL	≤ 115 µg/mL
DMSO	Quantitation of DMSO is performed using a gas chromatography method employing a DB-624 30 meter Megabore column	< 250 µg/mL	< 250 µg/mL	< 250 µg/mL	< 250 µg/mL	< 250 µg/mL	< 250 µg/mL	< 250 µg/mL	< 250 µg/mL	< 250 µg/mL
Bioburden	Bioburden test is based on USP <61> and EP 2.6.12	0 cfu /10 mL	0 cfu /10 mL	0 cfu /10 mL	0 cfu /10 mL	0 cfu /10 mL	0 cfu /10 mL	0 cfu /10 mL	0 cfu /10 mL	≤ 10 cfu /10 mL

Figure 24