

Commercial Readiness for Acquired Hypothalamic Obesity

September 24, 2025

Forward-looking Statements

This presentation contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and that involve risks and uncertainties, including without limitation statements regarding the potential, safety, efficacy, and regulatory and clinical progress of our products and product candidates, including setmelanotide, and including the anticipated timing for our expectations surrounding regulatory submissions, approvals and timing thereof, our business strategy and plans, including regarding commercialization of setmelanotide and our other product candidates, the announcement of data from our clinical trials, including our global Phase 3 trial evaluating setmelanotide in patients with acquired hypothalamic obesity, the ongoing enrollment of patients in our clinical trials, the potential benefits of any of the Company's products or product candidates for any specific disease indication or at any dosage, expectations surrounding the potential market opportunity for our product candidates, anticipated milestones, our future financial performance and the sufficiency of our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments to fund our operations, and strategy, prospects and plans, including regarding the commercialization of setmelanotide, our anticipated financial performance for any period of time, our participation in investor events, including our Commercial Readiness in acquired Hypothalamic Obesity event and webcast, and the timing of any of the foregoing. Statements using words such as "expect", "anticipate", "believe", "may" and similar terms are also forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to, our ability to enroll patients in clinical trials, the outcome of clinical trials, the impact of competition, the ability to achieve or obtain necessary regulatory approvals, risks associated with data analysis and reporting, our liquidity and expenses, the impact of global events on our business and operations, including our preclinical studies, clinical trials and commercialization prospects, and general economic conditions, and other risks as may be detailed from time to time in our Annual Reports on Form 10-K and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and other reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligations to make any revisions to the forward-looking statements contained in this presentation or to update them to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this presentation, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

Speaker Disclosures

Dr. Shoemaker and Dr. Blevins have been compensated for their time to prepare for and participate in today's investor presentation. Karmelo Bragg and his mother Miracle Bragg were compensated for their time to participate in the making of the video about Karmelo's experience with acquired HO.

Today's Speakers



David Meeker, MD
Chairman, President, and CEO



Jennifer Lee
*Executive Vice President,
Head of North America*



Ashley Shoemaker, MD, MSCI
*Associate Professor of Pediatrics,
Vanderbilt University Medical Center*



Lewis Blevins, MD
*Medical Director,
UCSF Medical Center*

Agenda

Welcome & Introduction

David Connolly, *Head of Investor Relations and Corporate Communications*

Setmelanotide Overview

David Meeker, MD, *Chairman, President, and CEO*

Physician Panel

Ashley Shoemaker, MD, MSCI, *Associate Professor of Pediatrics, Vanderbilt University Medical Center*
Lewis Blevins, MD, *Medical Director, UCSF Medical Center*
Moderator: David Meeker, MD, Chairman, President, and CEO

Break

U.S. Commercial Strategy

Jennifer Lee, *Executive Vice President, Head of North America*

Q&A

Closing

David Meeker, MD, *Chairman, President, and CEO*

Setmelanotide Overview

David Meeker, MD

Chairman, CEO and President

Rhythm is Ready for a Successful U.S. Launch



**Significant
unmet need**

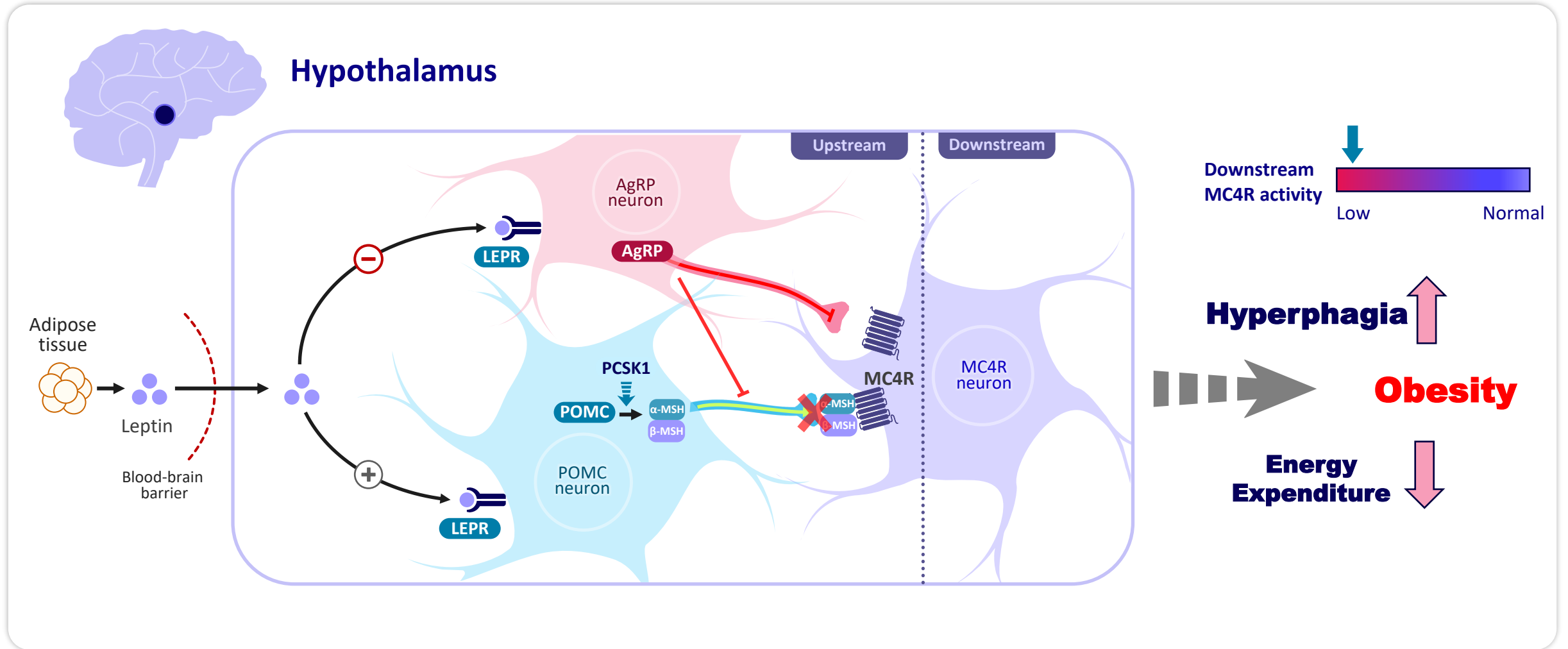


**Setmelanotide's
proven
efficacy**



**Transformative
opportunity**

MC4R Pathway Biology is Clear



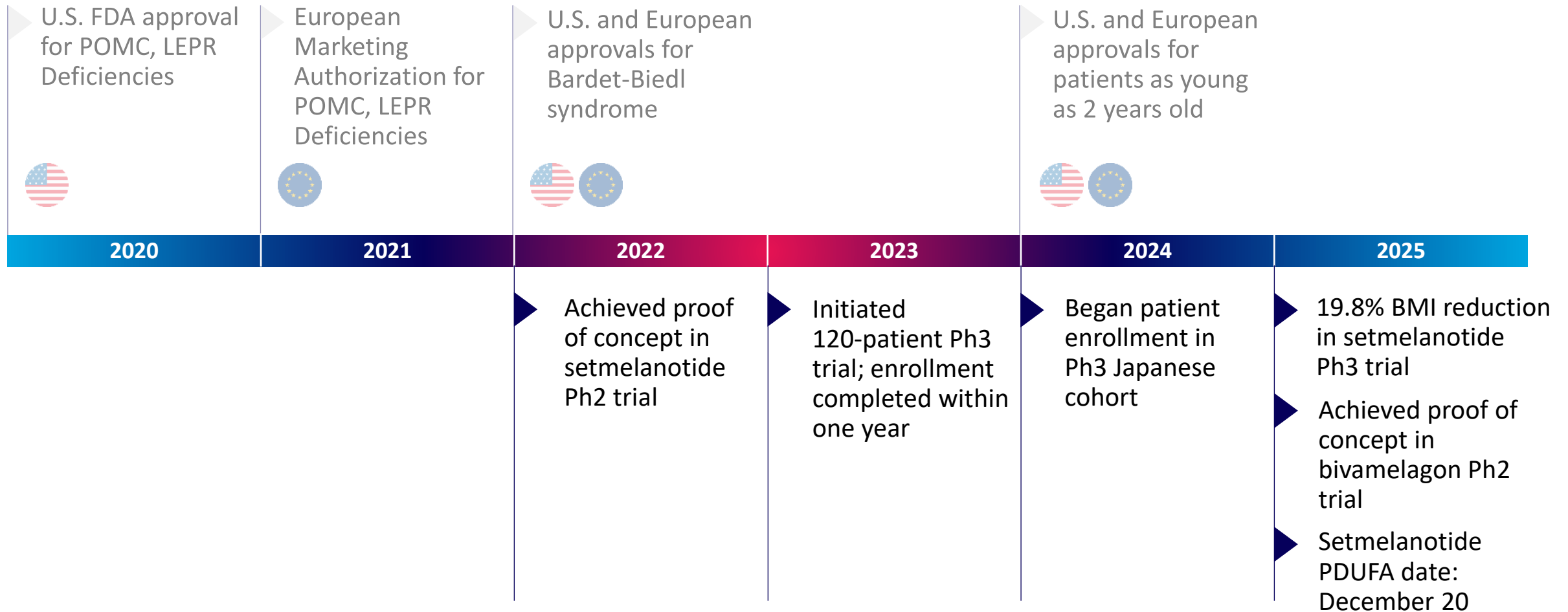
AgRP, agouti-related peptide; LEPR, leptin receptor; MC4R, melanocortin-4 receptor; MSH, melanocyte-stimulating hormone; PCSK1, proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 1; POMC, proopiomelanocortin.

1. Abuzzahab et al. *Horm Res Paediatr.* 2019;91:128-136. 2. Erfurth. *Neuroendocrinology.* 2020;110:767-779. 3. Rose et al. *Obesity (Silver Spring).* 2018;26:1727-1732. 4. Roth. *Front Endocrinol (Lausanne).* 2011;2:49.

IMCIVREE (setmelanotide) has Secured Multiple FDA Approvals, EU Authorizations for Label Expansion



Rapid Development in Acquired Hypothalamic Obesity



IMCIVREE™
(setmelanotide) injection

Solid Global
Foundation
in Place

>25

countries where
IMCIVREE is available

>350

employees in

15

different countries

7

country-level
distribution
partnerships

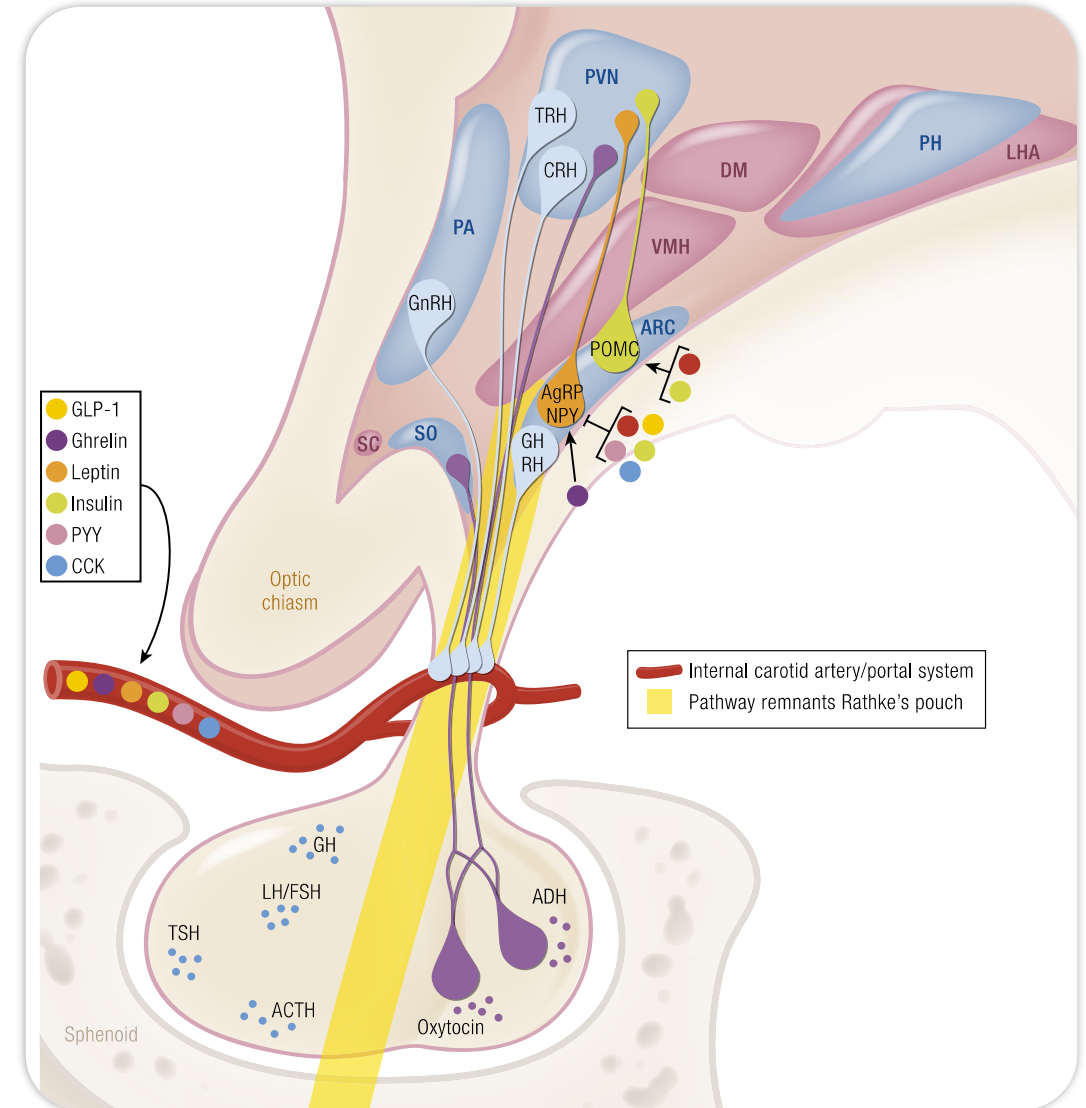
Hypothalamic Obesity: A Rare, Acquired Form of Obesity Following Injury to the Hypothalamic Region

Craniopharyngioma (CP) and **other suprasellar brain tumors** and treatment – tumor resection surgery and radiation – is most common cause

MC4R pathway deficiency following injury to hypothalamic region causes reduced energy, hyperphagia and rapid-onset, severe obesity

No approved treatments available

van Iersel et al. Endo Rev. 2020 (PMID: 30247642)



Severe, Life-long Burden for Patients with Acquired HO

Frequent visits with multiple specialists, a complex regimen of medications, and hospitalization

“Treatment of patients with tumor/treatment-related hypothalamic obesity in the first two years following surgical treatment or radiotherapy”

Müller et al., 2025

scientific reports

3.7

average hospitalizations during the two years following index;

23%

included ICU admission in the first year

12

average number of general practitioner visits and

20

specialist visits, during the two years following index

5.5

average active prescriptions per quarter

22.1

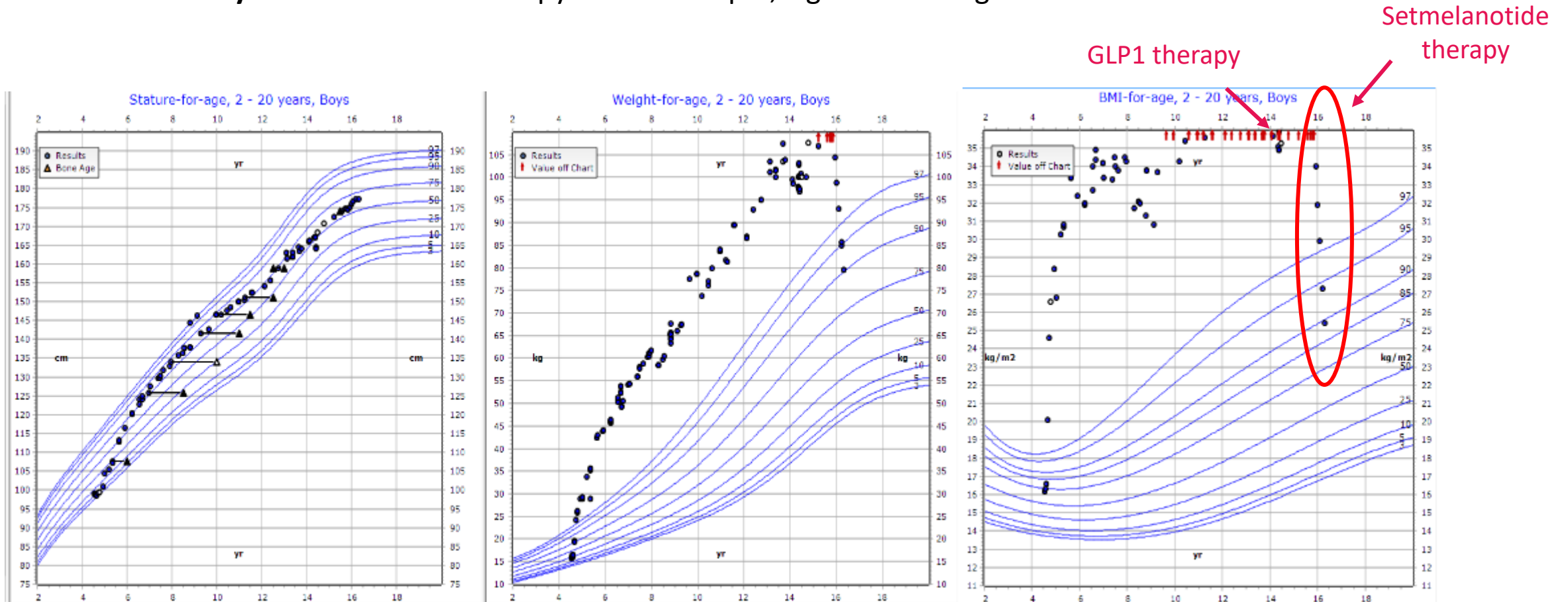
average number of unique medications over 2 years

89%

were receiving ≥ 3 therapies for neuroendocrine dysfunction

HO: Aggressive, Rapid Weight Gain follows Therapy for CP

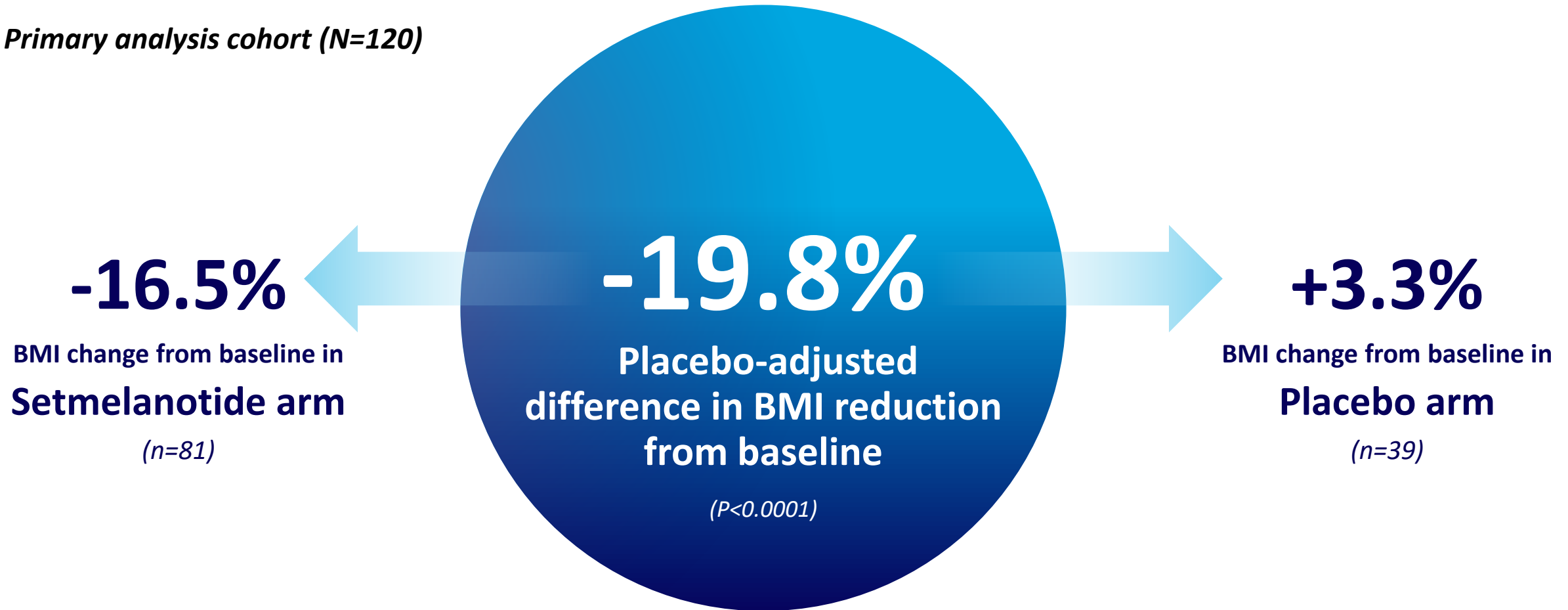
Patient Case Study: Setmelanotide therapy achieved rapid, significant weight loss



Patient case of M. Jennifer Abuzzahab, MD, Pediatric Endocrinologist, at Children's Minnesota

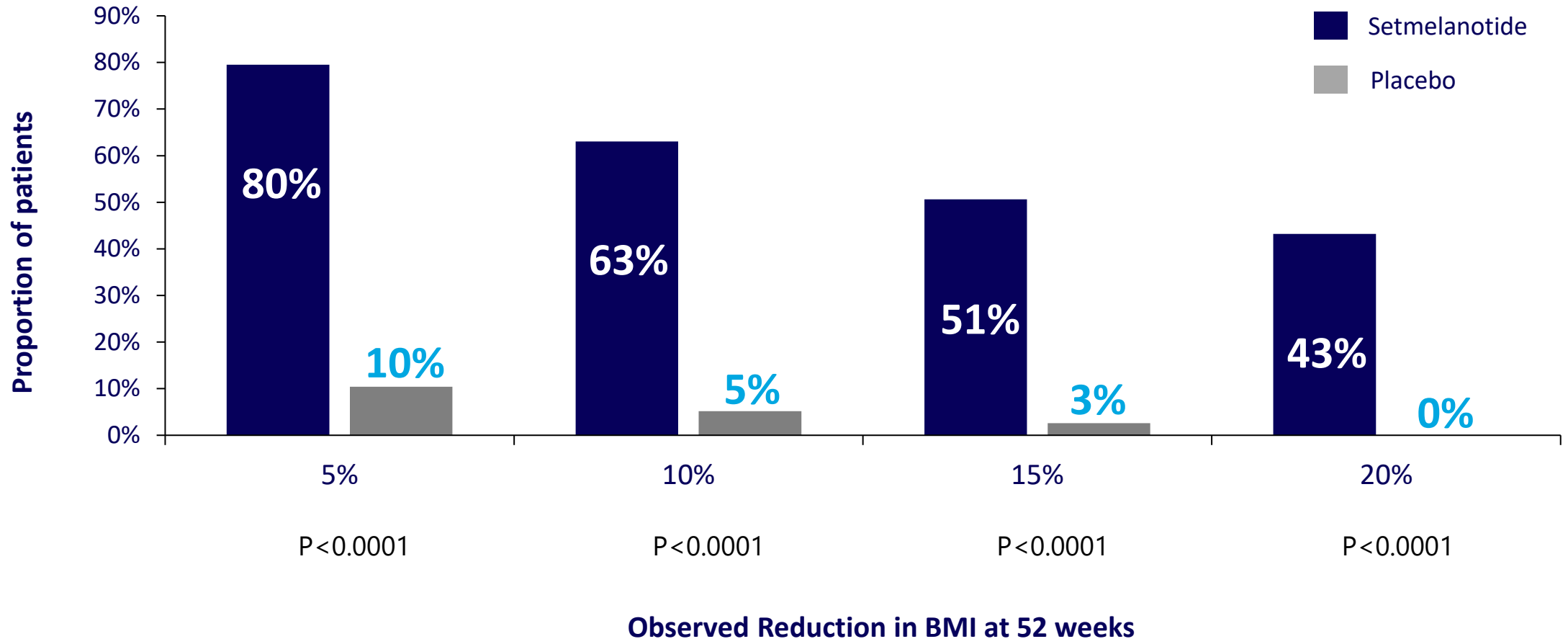
Setmelanotide Achieved Statistically Significant and Highly Clinically Meaningful Reduction in BMI in Phase 3 Acquired HO Trial

Primary analysis cohort (N=120)

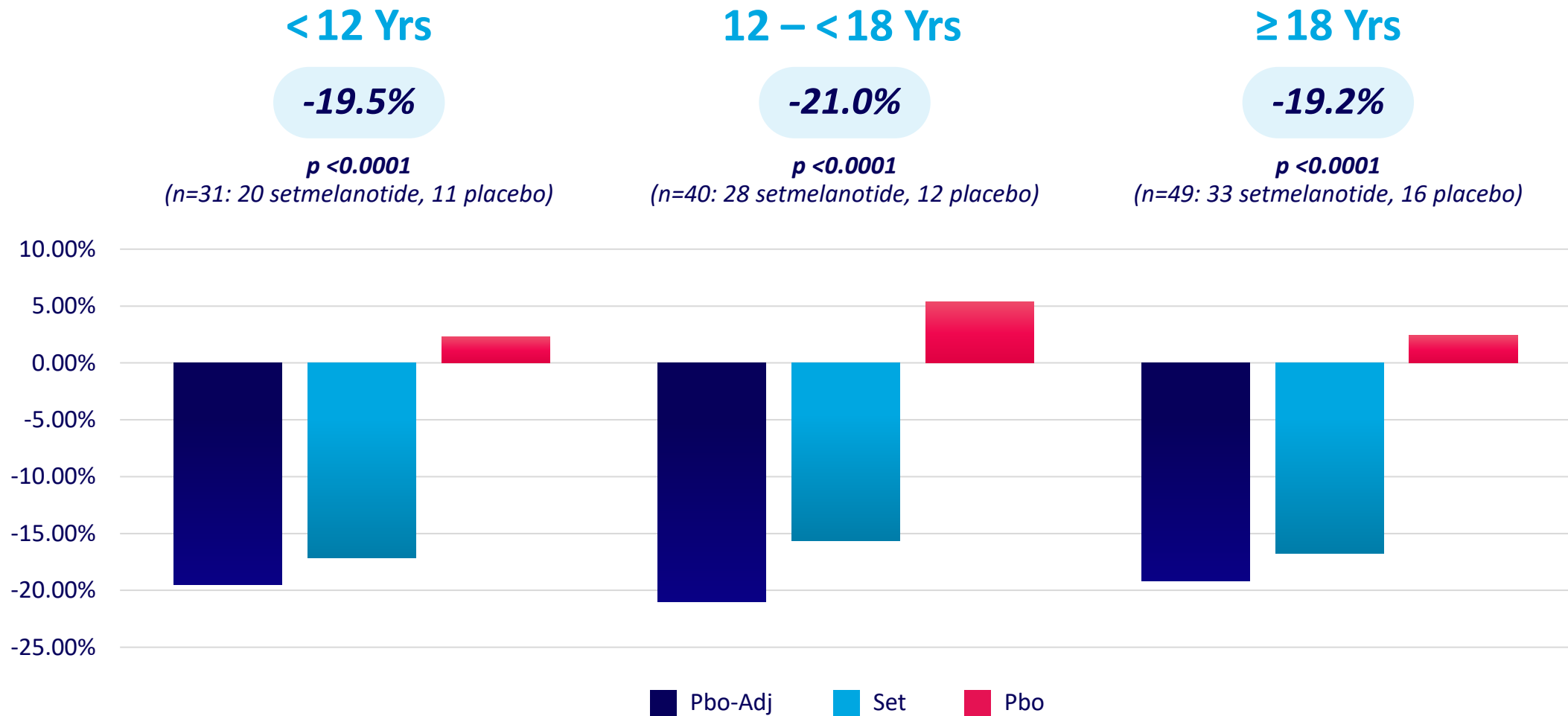


NOTE: Shown are the least square (LS) means for setmelanotide and placebo groups and the LS mean difference in mean percentage change from baseline in BMI at Week 52, obtained from an analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) model. Rubin's Rule was used to provide the overall estimates of differences in LS means and p-value.

Consistent Response to Setmelanotide Therapy Observed across Majority of Patients in Phase 3 Trial in Acquired HO

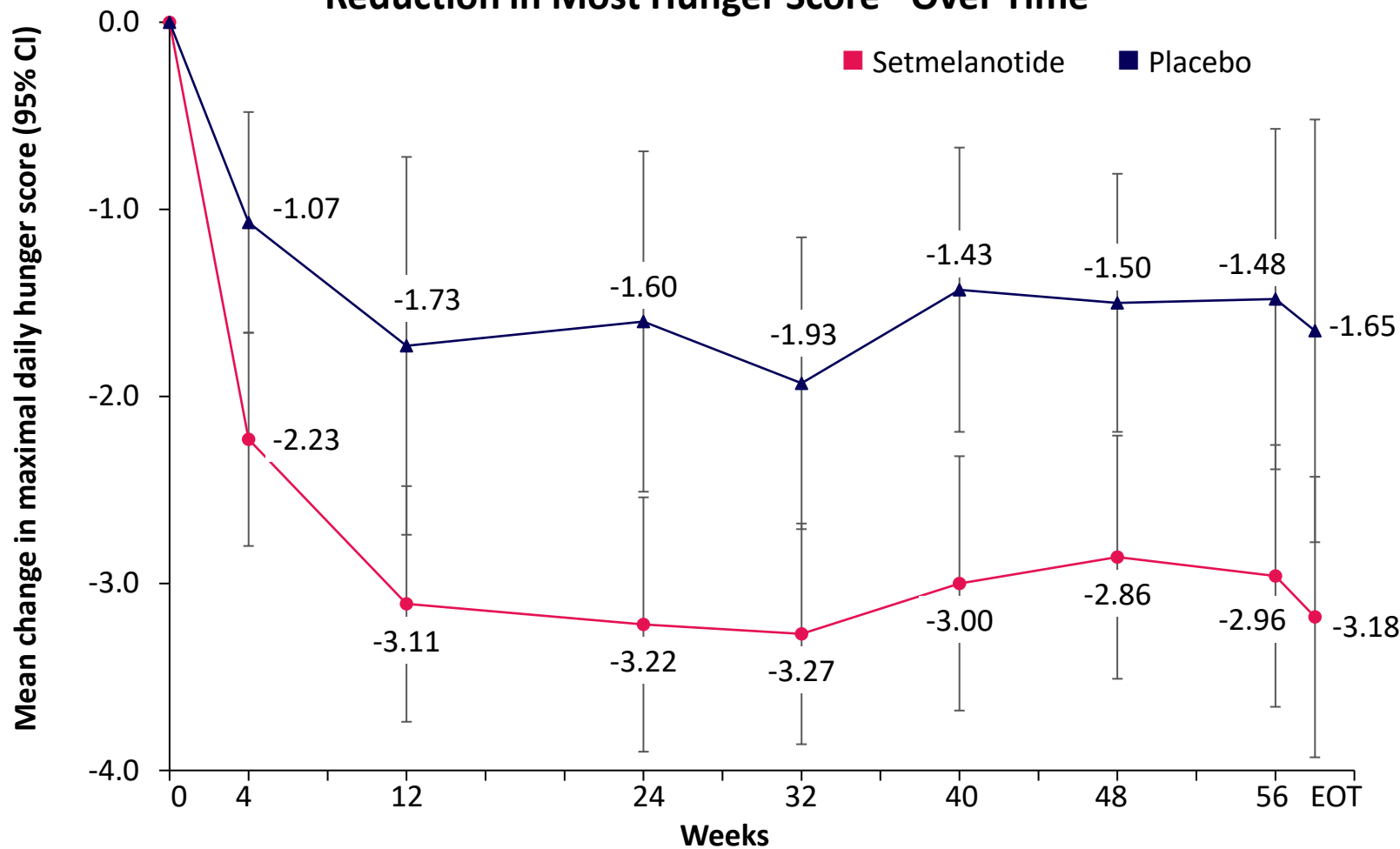


Mean BMI Reduction Consistent Across Stratified Age Groups in Phase 3 Trial Evaluating Setmelanotide in Acquired HO



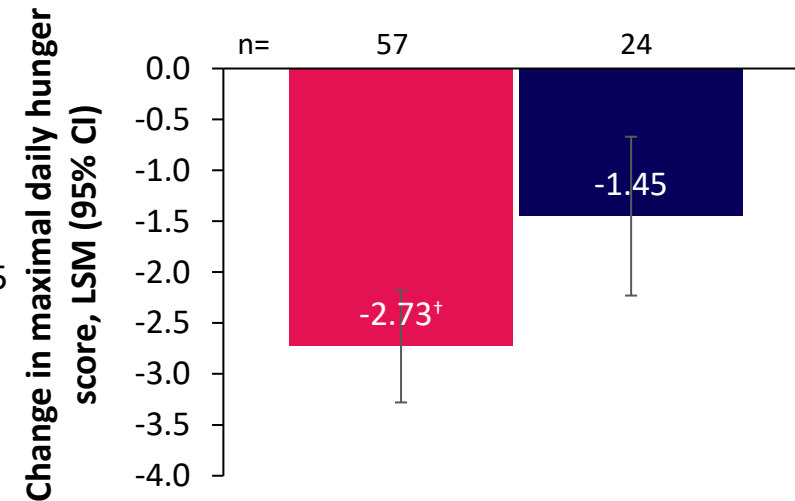
Rapid and Statistically Significant Reduction in Most Hunger Score With Setmelanotide vs Placebo (Participants Aged ≥12 Years)

Reduction in Most Hunger Score* Over Time



Setmelanotide, n	57	52	53	44	50	46	44	44	39
Placebo, n	24	18	19	23	22	19	18	17	15

52-Week Most Hunger Score* Reduction

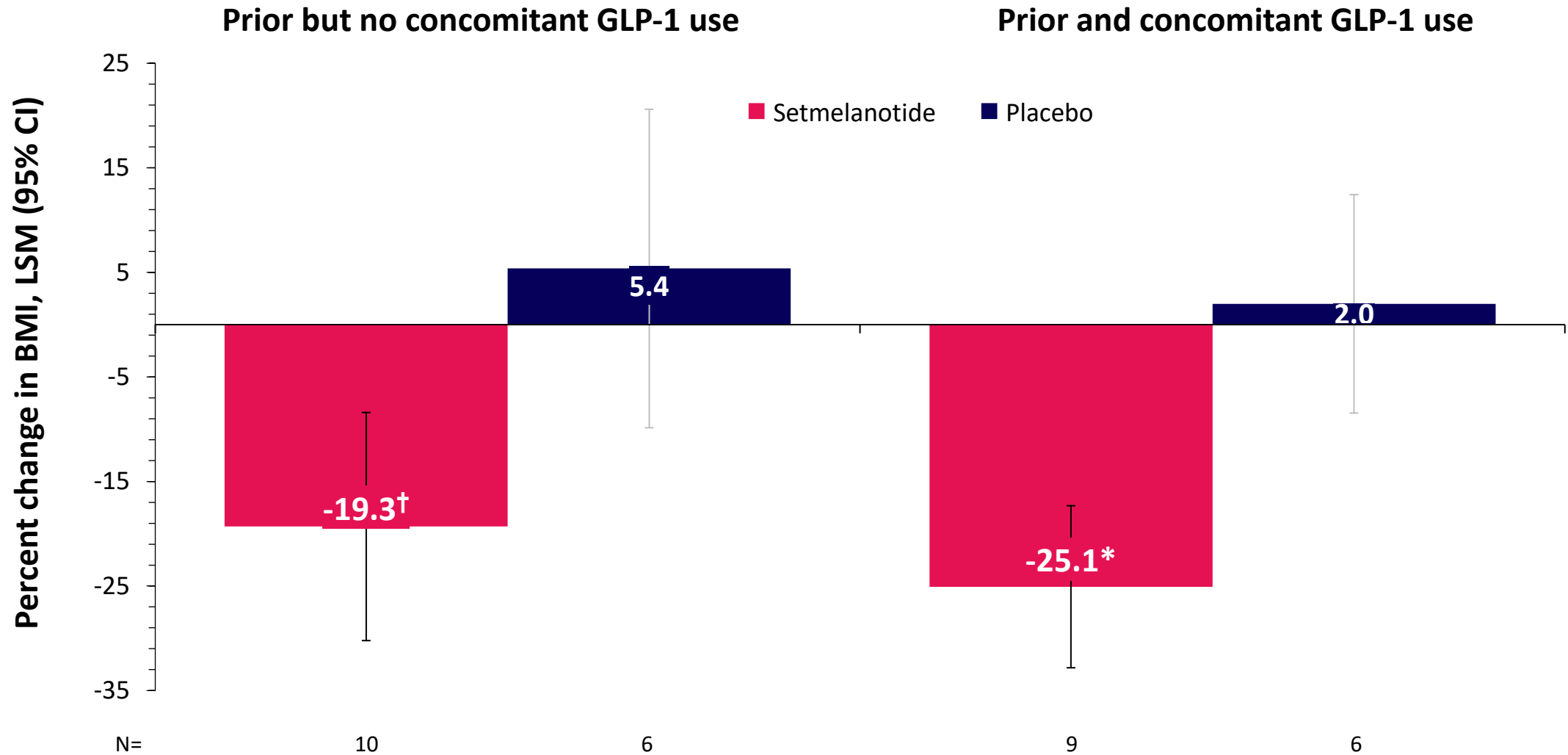


PBO-adjusted difference **-1.28**

[†]P=0.0086 vs placebo.

As presented at ENDO 2025

Significant BMI Reductions Observed in Patients With Prior or Concomitant Use of GLP-1RA



[†]P=0.0046 and *P<0.0001 vs placebo.

BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence interval; GLP-1RA, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; LSM, least squares mean.

Setmelanotide Was Generally Well Tolerated With No New AE Signals

	Setmelanotide (n=81)	Placebo (n=39)	Overall (n=120)
≥1 AE of any cause	81 (100.0)	35 (89.7)	116 (96.7)
≥1 Drug-related AE	71 (87.7)	26 (66.7)	97 (80.8)
≥1 Serious AE	23 (28.4)	3 (7.7)	26 (21.7)
≥1 Drug-related serious AE	1 (1.2)*	0	1 (0.8)
≥1 AE that resulted in death	1 (1.2)	0	1 (0.8)
≥1 AE leading to study drug withdrawal	6 (7.4)	3 (7.7)	9 (7.5)
≥1 AE leading to study discontinuation	4 (4.9)	0	4 (3.3)
Most common (≥20% in setmelanotide arm)			
Skin hyperpigmentation	45 (55.6)	3 (7.7)	48 (40.0)
Nausea	41 (50.6)	12 (30.8)	53 (44.2)
Headache	31 (38.3)	12 (30.8)	43 (35.8)
Vomiting	32 (39.5)	7 (17.9)	39 (32.5)
Diarrhea	19 (23.5)	8 (20.5)	27 (22.5)
Injection site reaction	19 (23.5)	9 (23.1)	28 (23.3)

One serious AE was considered related to the study drug (setmelanotide): hypernatremia (sodium levels 150-158 mmol/L [normal upper limit 145 mmol/L]); resolved after 2 days with treatment

One death due to seizures in a patient with a history of seizure disorder, which was not considered related to the study drug

Safety was generally consistent with previously reported AEs in other clinical trials

Significant Global Market Opportunity in aHO



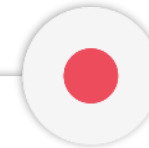
~10,000

estimated U.S. prevalence¹



~10,000

estimated European prevalence²



5,000 – 8,000

estimated Japanese prevalence³



~500

Estimated incidence in each U.S., Europe and Japan^{1, 2, 3}

1. U.S. estimates based on reported incidence of hypothalamic obesity following craniopharyngioma and long-term survival rates, (Zacharia, et al., *Neuro-Oncology* 14(8):1070–1078, 2012. doi:10.1093/neuonc/nos142; and Muller, et al., *Neuro-Oncology* 17(7), 1029–1038, 2015 doi:10.1093/neuonc/nov044.); 2. European estimates limited to the EU4 (Germany, France, Spain, Italy), UK and the Netherlands and prevalence of 0.1-0.3 in 10,000 patients; 3. Rhythm estimates the prevalence of acquired hypothalamic obesity in Japan to be approximately 5,000 to 8,000 based on our review of tumor registries and claims data; Prevalence is 2-3 times higher than in the USA & Europe due to a higher reported frequency of craniopharyngioma.

Karmelo

The story of a brain tumor survivor
with acquired hypothalamic obesity

Physician Panel

Ashley Shoemaker, MD, MSCI

Lewis Blevins, MD

Moderator: David Meeker, MD

Break

U.S. Commercial Strategy

Jennifer Lee

Executive Vice President, Head of North America

Excitement Building for Launch in Acquired Hypothalamic Obesity



**RYTM is getting
ready to launch**



**Addressing a severe
unmet need**



**Transformative
opportunity**

Focus for Today

What we've done



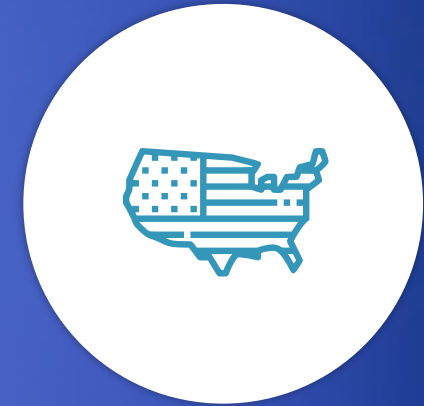
**Building on
success in BBS**

What we've learned



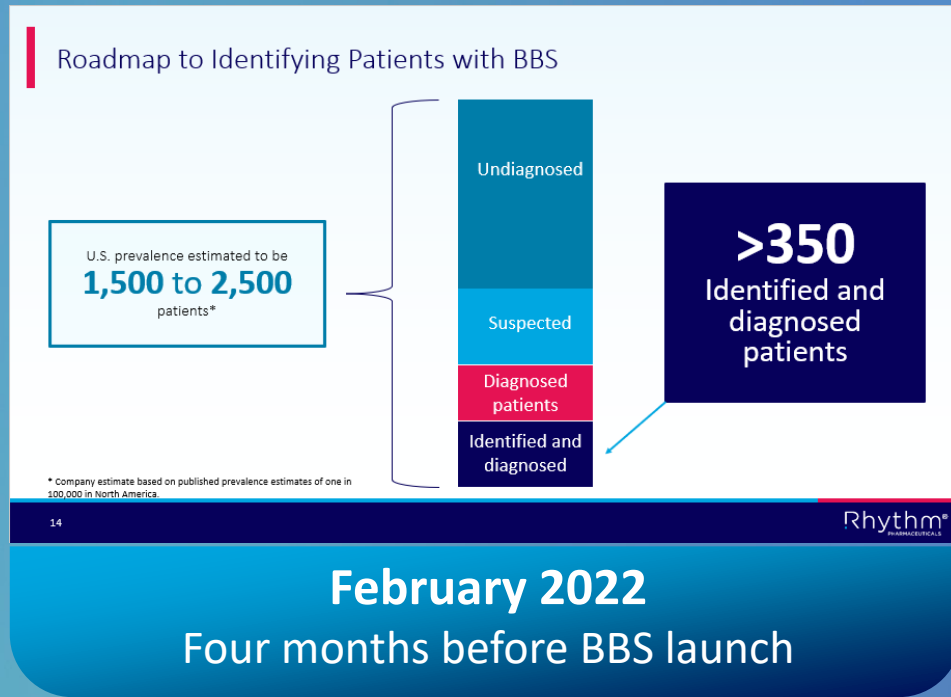
**Market research
validates unmet need**

What we're focused on



**U.S. launch
strategic priorities**

Leveraging Data and Persistent Patient Finding Drive BBS Growth

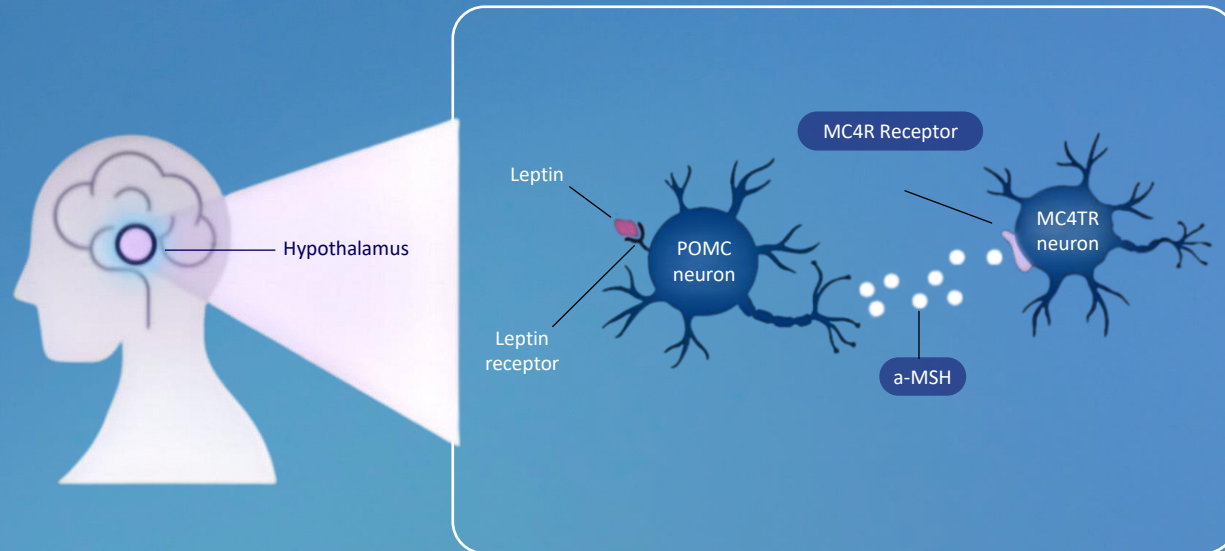


Steady growth
over the last
three years



Education and Engagement with Health Care Providers Drives Awareness

Differentiating MC4R disease and burden of hyperphagia



Efficacy and safety of setmelanotide, a melanocortin-4 receptor agonist, in patients with Bardet-Biedl syndrome and Alström syndrome: a multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial with an open-label period



Andrea M Haq, Wendy K Chung, Håine Dollfus, Robert M Haws, Gabriel A Martos-Moreno, Christine Poitou, Jack A Yanovski, Robert S Mittleman, Guojun Yuan, Elizabeth Forsythe, Karine Clément, Jesús Argente

Summary

Background Impaired ciliary signalling in the melanocortin-4 receptor (MC4R) pathway might contribute to obesity in patients with Bardet-Biedl syndrome and Alström syndrome, rare genetic diseases associated with hyperphagia and early-onset severe obesity. We aimed to evaluate the effect of setmelanotide on body weight in these patients.

Methods This multicentre, randomised, 14-week double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial followed by a 52-week open-label period, was performed at 12 sites (hospitals, clinics, and universities) in the USA, Canada, the UK, France, and Spain. Patients aged 6 years or older were included if they had a clinical diagnosis of Bardet-Biedl syndrome or Alström syndrome and obesity (defined as BMI >97th percentile for age and sex for those aged 6–15 years and ≥ 30 kg/m² for those aged ≥ 16 years). Patients were randomly assigned (1:1) using a numerical randomisation code to receive up to 3–0 mg of subcutaneous setmelanotide or placebo once per day during the 14-week double-blind period, followed by open-label setmelanotide for 52 weeks. The primary endpoint, measured in the full analysis set, was the proportion of patients aged 12 years or older who reached at least a 10% reduction in body weight from baseline after 52 weeks of setmelanotide treatment. This study is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov, NCT03746522.

Findings Between Dec 10, 2018, and Nov 25, 2019, 38 patients were enrolled and randomly assigned to receive setmelanotide (n=19) or placebo (n=19; 16 with Bardet-Biedl syndrome and three with Alström syndrome in each group). In terms of the primary endpoint, 32–39% (95% CI 16–7 to 51–4; p=0–0006) of patients aged 12 years or older with Bardet-Biedl syndrome reached at least a 10% reduction in body weight after 52 weeks of setmelanotide. The most commonly reported treatment-emergent adverse events were skin hyperpigmentation (23 [61%] of 38) and injection site erythema (18 [48%]). Two patients had four serious adverse events (blindness, anaphylactic reaction, and suicidal ideation); none were considered related to setmelanotide treatment.

Interpretation Setmelanotide resulted in significant body weight reductions in patients with Bardet-Biedl syndrome; however, these results were inconclusive in patients with Alström syndrome. These results support the use of setmelanotide and provided the necessary evidence for approval of this drug as the first treatment for obesity in patients with Bardet-Biedl syndrome.

Funding Rhythm Pharmaceuticals.

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Introduction

The central hypothalamic melanocortin pathway is a key regulator of energy balance.¹ Pathway disruption leading to impaired melanocortin-4 receptor (MC4R) signalling probably contributes to hyperphagia (a pathological insatiable hunger) and decreased energy expenditure, resulting in early-onset severe obesity (ie, BMI ≥ 35 kg/m² or $\geq 120\%$ of the 95th percentile).¹ Bardet-Biedl syndrome is a rare autosomal recessive pleiotropic and genetically heterogeneous disease that arises from impaired primary cilia function.² This syndrome is associated with hyperphagia, early-onset severe obesity, and other clinical features (including polydactyly and retinal degeneration).^{3,4} Obesity is present in 72–92% of patients with Bardet-Biedl

syndrome, with frequent onset during infancy.^{5,6} Obesity and hyperphagia are among the most distressing manifestations of Bardet-Biedl syndrome,⁴ with a substantial burden to patients and their caregivers.^{5,6} Alström syndrome, a rare genetic disease also associated with cilia dysfunction, is characterised by early-onset obesity, hyperphagia, and multisystem dysfunction (including visual and auditory impairments, renal dysfunction, and cardiomyopathy).⁷

Bardet-Biedl syndrome and Alström syndrome are associated with rare genetic variants. Variants in 27 genes have been identified and are known to cause Bardet-Biedl syndrome, and the associated proteins assist in formation or function of cilia.^{8–11} Alström syndrome is caused by

Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol 2022

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See Online/Comment
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Division of Pediatric Endocrinology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada (Prof A M Haq MD); Department of Pediatrics, Division of Molecular Genetics, Columbia University, New York, NY, USA (Prof W K Chung MD); Department of Medical Genetics, CARIG, Hôpital Universitaire de Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France (Prof H Dollfus MD); Marshfield Clinic Research Institute, Marshfield, WI, USA (R M Haws MD); Department of Pediatrics and Pediatric Endocrinology, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesús, CIBER Fisiopatología de la Obesidad y Nutrición (CIBEROBN), Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid, Spain (G A Martos-Moreno MD); Department of Nutrition, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, Paris, France (Prof C Poitou MD); Prof K Clément MD; Sorbonne Université, INSERM, NeuroGen Research Unit, Paris, France (Prof C Poitou, Prof K Clément); Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA (Prof J A Yanovski MD); Rhythm Pharmaceuticals, Boston, MA, USA (R S Mittleman MD, G Yuan PhD); University College London, Great Ormond Street Institute of Child Health, London, UK

Experienced Rare Disease Team in Place to Support Ongoing Growth in BBS

**Territory
managers
in the field**



**Access team
supporting
reimbursement**



Rhythm
InTune
Support made personal

Market Insights: What we've Learned about the HO Opportunity



Diagnosis



**Disease
management**



Access

Current Challenges with Diagnosing and Treating HO

**Distinct and
variable
presentation**

**Underdiagnosed
and treated as
general obesity**

**Further education
needed on signs
and symptoms**



Immediately after the surgery, I was ravenously hungry. I gained 20 pounds in two weeks, and that was on just what the hospital was feeding me. I was hungry a lot, and I have struggled with fatigue ever since then.”

- Brain Tumor Survivor

Patient Care Highly Complex Following Hypothalamic Injury

Shock of tumor diagnosis



Multiple interventions for hormonal insufficiencies

Transient weight changes with corticosteroids or other therapies

Primary concerns following hypothalamic injury



Pituitary insufficiencies

Hypothalamic obesity
(Hyperphagia and fatigue)

Diabetes insipidus

Urgent need for new and effective treatment options for hypothalamic obesity

Setmelanotide Product Profile Resonates with Endocrinologists

In a hypothetical placebo-controlled trial, how compelling would you find
15% BMI reduction vs 0% for placebo?

94% extremely compelling
or compelling

100% would prescribe
setmelanotide to
patients with HO

(N=50)



I love seeing that there is improvement in a patient-centered outcome – that being the change in hunger. For me, it's not all weight-centric all the time – I think we get really focused on that"

- Endocrinologist

Anticipate Strong Commercial, Medicaid Coverage for Setmelanotide for HO

Anticipate similar or better coverage than BBS

Vast majority of commercial and Medicaid lives covered

Prior authorizations aligned with label



*Adjusted to include only patients <18yo in states where approvals for reimbursement are limited to EPSDT

Strategic Priorities for IMCIVREE Launch in Hypothalamic Obesity



**Differentiating
MC4R pathway
diseases**



**Expediting
patient
diagnosis**

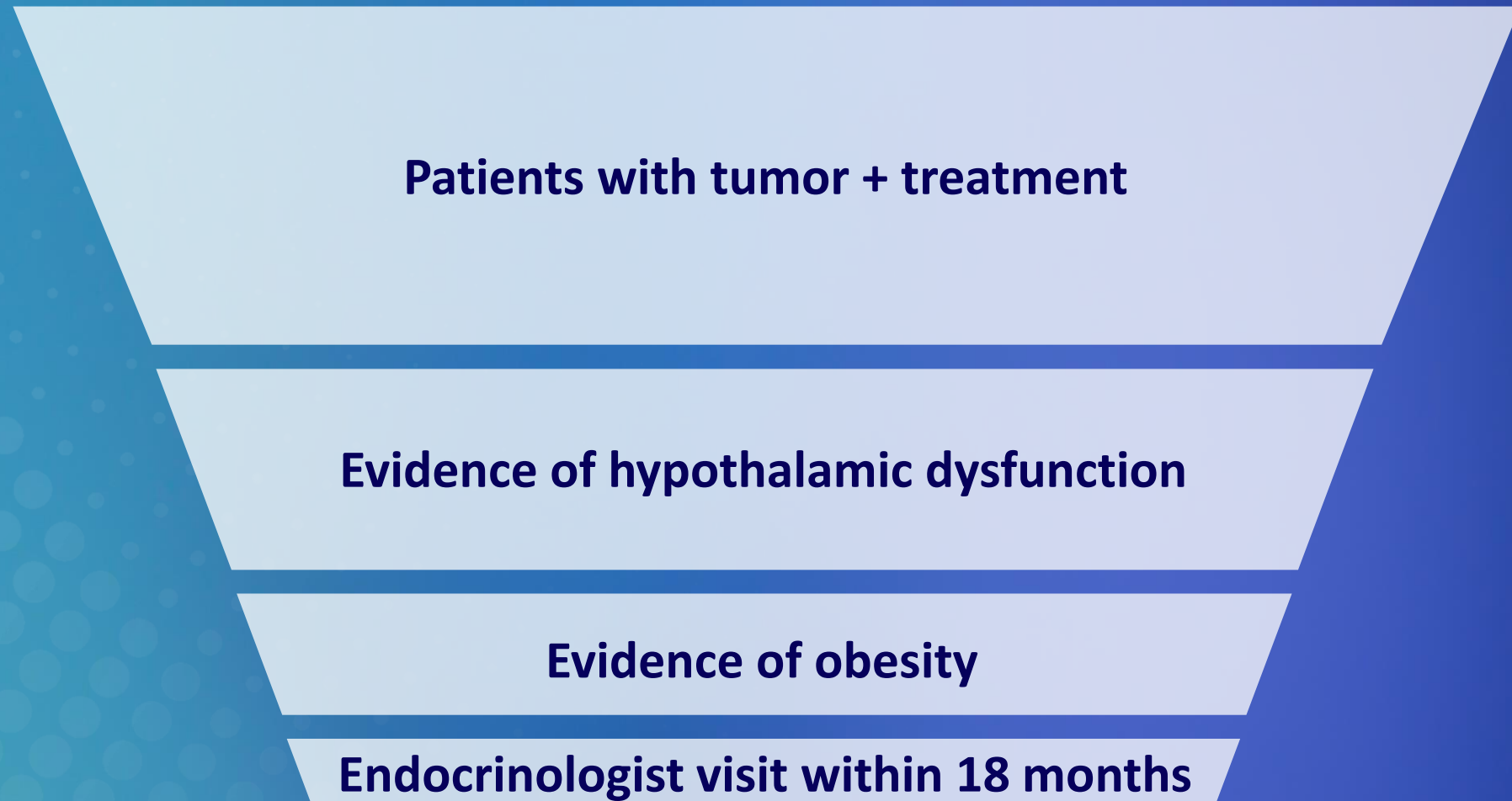


**Establishing
IMCIVREE as *the*
foundational
treatment upon
approval**



**Securing
market access**

Data-driven Approach to Identifying Patients



Specialty Opportunity Focused on Endocrinologists

Territory Manager Coverage

**~2,400
Top targets**

~5,000
Endocrinologists potentially caring for
a patient with acquired HO

Immediate Focus on Patients Diagnosed or Suspected of Having HO

~2,000

patients diagnosed or suspected to
have acquired hypothalamic obesity

The Right Teams are in Place



**Area development managers
and medical science liaisons
remain in the field**

**Scaled access and patient
support teams for launch**

Hypothalamic Disease Education Programming Underway

DIFFERENT OBESITY™
Acquired Hypothalamic Obesity

Healthcare Professional Site Find a Healthcare Provider

LEARN ABOUT HO UNDERSTAND THE CAUSE RECOGNIZE THE SIGNS TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR RESOURCES GET CONNECTED

Actor portrayal

Her soccer dreams didn't change. Her brain did.

Not all obesity is the same. Issues with weight, hunger, and fatigue after a brain tumor could be a sign of **acquired hypothalamic obesity** (acquired HO)—a specific medical condition that can happen when part of the brain is injured.

How is acquired HO different from general obesity?
LEARN ABOUT HO

Why does acquired HO lead to rapid, sustained weight gain?
UNDERSTAND THE CAUSE

What are the symptoms of acquired HO?
RECOGNIZE THE SIGNS

DifferentObesity.com

Educational program sponsored by Rhythm Pharmaceuticals for patients and families

Understanding Acquired Hypothalamic Obesity
Physician & Brain Tumor Survivor Perspectives

Thursday, August 21st at 7:30pm ET / 6:30pm CT / 5:30pm MT / 4:30pm PT



Jacqueline Chan, MD, FAAP, DABOM
Pediatric Endocrinologist Associate
Professor Pediatric at University of Utah



Lainey
Living with Acquired HO



DECEMBER

20

PDUFA

Closing

David Meeker, MD

Chairman, CEO and President

Expanding the Opportunity for IMCIVREE (setmelanotide)

Dec. 20, 2025



Bivamelagon, RM718 May Extend MC4R Franchise Well into 2040s



Bivamelagon (LB54640)

- Daily oral, highly selective MC4R agonist
- Achieved positive Ph2 results as announced in July 2025
- Phase 3 trial anticipated to begin 2026



RM-718

- 7-amino acid peptide administered QW
- In vivo results: supportive of no off-target cardiovascular effects, like setmelanotide; No hyperpigmentation observed
- Ongoing Ph1 trial in healthy volunteers and patients with acquired hypothalamic obesity

Key Takeaways

1

Clear **unmet need** for an effective treatment for **acquired hypothalamic obesity**

2

Rhythm is **getting ready** to launch

3

Acquired HO is a **transformative global opportunity** for Rhythm

Q&A
