For adults with **GENERALIZED MYASTHENIA GRAVIS (gMG)**

Imagine your ZILLIONS

Discover the **first FDA-approved, self-administered treatment** for adults with gMG who are anti-acetylcholine receptor (AChR) antibody positive.

INDICATION

ZILBRYSQ is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with a disease called generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG) who are anti-acetylcholine receptor (AChR) antibody positive. It is not known if ZILBRYSQ is safe and effective in children.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION INCLUDING BOXED WARNING

ZILBRYSQ is a medicine that affects part of your immune system. ZILBRYSQ may lower the ability of your immune system to fight infections. ZILBRYSQ increases your chance of getting serious meningococcal infections. You must complete or update your meningococcal vaccine(s) at least 2 weeks before your first dose of ZILBRYSQ. If you have not completed your vaccinations or have not been vaccinated and ZILBRYSQ must be started right away, you should receive the required vaccine(s) as soon as possible and receive antibiotics to take for as long as your healthcare provider tells you. **Call your healthcare provider or get emergency medical care right away if you get any signs and symptoms of a meningococcal infection. Do not use ZILBRYSQ if you** have a serious meningococcal infection when you are starting ZILBRYSQ treatment. ZILBRYSQ may also increase the risk of other types of serious infections caused by encapsulated bacteria, including *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have new signs or symptoms of infection. Pancreatitis and pancreatic cysts have happened in people who use ZILBRYSQ. The most common side effects of ZILBRYSQ include injection site reactions, upper respiratory tract infections, and diarrhea.

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-21 and the accompanying Medication Guide.

About generalized myasthenia gravis

Everyone experiences gMG differently

Myasthenia gravis (MG) is a rare, chronic autoimmune disorder involving your nerves and muscles. Generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG) is a more severe type of MG that can weaken muscles throughout the body.

Symptoms of gMG can make a variety of familiar activities—like climbing stairs, chewing, swallowing, brushing your teeth, or combing your hair—very challenging.

It can also cause debilitating muscle weakness and fatigue that can feel like it's taking over your life—socially, emotionally, and physically.

While **most people with gMG experience muscle weakness and fatigue**, these symptoms can range from mild to severe, and can affect any part of your body. Symptoms may also fluctuate throughout the day, and from one day to the next.

Rethinking your treatment goals

While some treatments can help ease symptoms, they may not address any underlying causes of gMG.

DID YOU KNOW?

AROUND

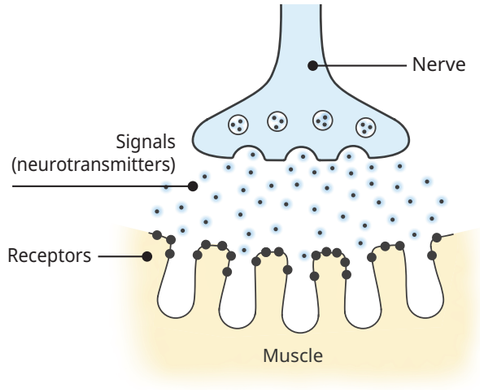
50% **of people with MG**

experience moderate-to-severe symptoms—despite receiving treatment

How gMG affects your body

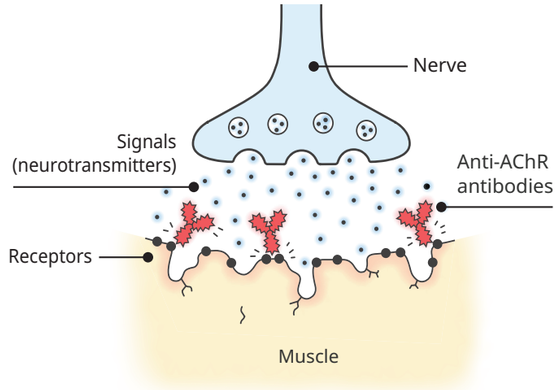
gMG is caused by harmful antibodies in your immune system called anti-acetylcholine receptor (anti-AChR) antibodies. Anti-AChR antibodies activate complement proteins, which damage your muscles and interrupt signals between your muscles and your brain. Anti-AChR antibodies are the most common cause of gMG.

Healthy neuromuscular junction



Signals are sent from nerves and received by muscles as part of normal muscle function and movement.

Neuromuscular junction impacted by gMG



Harmful antibodies get in the way of these signals and activate the complement system, resulting in damage to the muscle cells and the symptoms of gMG.

Because people with MG may appear healthy on the outside, family, friends, and healthcare providers may not realize how symptoms impact your daily life.

gMG GLOSSARY

Acetylcholine receptor antibody: A protein found in the blood of many people with gMG. The anti-AChR antibody affects signals that are sent from nerves to muscles.

Autoimmune: When the immune system mistakenly attacks the body's healthy cells, tissues, and structures.

Chronic: Long-lasting, persistent, or constant. A chronic disease is one with symptoms that occur over a long period of time.

Complement system: Part of the immune system composed of proteins that are released to enhance (complement) the ability of immune cells to do their jobs in protecting against disease.

We'd like to help you better understand how ZILBRYSQ works.

Scan code or visit **ZILBRYSQ.com/how-zilbrysq-works** to see how ZILBRYSQ works inside the body.

Understanding ZILBRYSQ

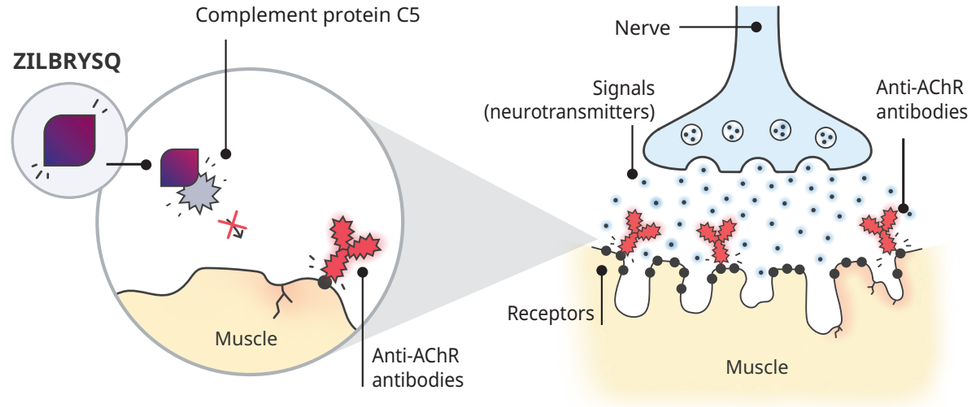
ZILBRYSQ targets a source of gMG symptoms

ZILBRYSQ blocks C5, a specific complement protein involved in muscle cell damage for people with anti-acetylcholine receptor (AChR) antibody-positive generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG). This muscle cell damage can interrupt the signals between nerves and muscles, which is a known cause of gMG symptoms.

ZILBRYSQ, by reducing the cause of muscle cell damage, can help improve those signals between nerves and muscles.*

*The exact mechanism by which ZILBRYSQ works in gMG is unknown.

ZILBRYSQ blocks C5 to help reduce damage



Neuromuscular junction

Less muscle damage can help to improve signaling

Important Safety Information Including Boxed Warning

ZILBRYSQ is a medicine that affects part of your immune system. ZILBRYSQ may lower the ability of your immune system to fight infections. ZILBRYSQ increases your chance of getting serious meningococcal infections caused by *Neisseria meningitidis* bacteria. Meningococcal infections may quickly become life-threatening or cause death if not recognized and treated early.

ZILBRYSQ®
(zilucoplan) Injection

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-21 and the accompanying Medication Guide.

About ZILBRYSQ self-administration

ZILBRYSQ is self-administered and can be taken at home or away*

ZILBRYSQ is a once-daily, subcutaneous injection—this means it is injected under the skin but not in the muscle. ZILBRYSQ comes in a portable, ready-to-use prefilled syringe. No infusion centers or doctors' offices are necessary to administer.

*You or your caregiver will receive training from your healthcare provider on the right way to prepare and inject ZILBRYSQ.

There are 3 different colors of syringe plunger based on dose. Your doctor will prescribe the correct dosage for you depending on your body weight.

More than 8 out of 10

84.1% of people said they were confident in administering ZILBRYSQ.†

†Based on a Self-Injection Assessment Questionnaire© (SIAQ) of 63 people to help understand the self-injection experience.

ZILBRYSQ®
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Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-21 and the accompanying Medication Guide.

Storing ZILBRYSQ

- Always store ZILBRYSQ in the original carton
- You can store ZILBRYSQ one of two ways:
  - In a refrigerator between 36°F to 46°F (2°C to 8°C) until the expiration date on the carton. Do not freeze ZILBRYSQ‡
  - At room temperature in the original carton for a single period of up to 3 months‡
- **Do not** place ZILBRYSQ back in the refrigerator after storing at room temperature
- **Do not** use ZILBRYSQ if it has not been used within 3 months of storing at room temperature
- **Do not** use ZILBRYSQ if the expiration date on the carton has passed or the carton seals have been broken

‡Before injecting ZILBRYSQ, let the prefilled syringe warm up to room temperature (up to 86°F [30°C]), on a clean flat surface for 30 to 45 minutes. Do not warm the ZILBRYSQ prefilled syringe in any other way (for example in a microwave, in hot water, or in direct sunlight). Pharmacy prior to dispensing: Store ZILBRYSQ prefilled syringes refrigerated at 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F) in the original carton until dispensing.

Keep ZILBRYSQ prefilled syringes and all medicines out of the reach of children.

Scan code or visit ZILBRYSQ.com/injection-training for more information on self-administering ZILBRYSQ.

Important Safety Information Including Boxed Warning

ZILBRYSQ is only available through a program called the ZILBRYSQ Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS). Do not use ZILBRYSQ if you have a serious meningococcal infection when you are starting ZILBRYSQ treatment. **ZILBRYSQ may also increase the risk of other types of serious infections** caused by encapsulated bacteria, including *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have new signs or symptoms of infection.

ZILBRYSQ clinical trial results

ZILBRYSQ was studied in a large clinical trial specifically for adults with anti-AChR antibody-positive gMG

174 participants of the 12-week trial were randomly divided into 2 groups to receive either ZILBRYSQ or a placebo:

- 0.3 mg/kg of ZILBRYSQ (86 participants)
- A placebo (88 participants)

They administered 1 dose each day for 12 weeks, in addition to their current generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG) treatment.

Significant improvements in the activities of daily living

ZILBRYSQ significantly improved activities of daily living such as breathing, talking, swallowing, and being able to rise from a chair.

As determined by improvement in the Myasthenia Gravis Activities of Daily Living (MG-ADL) score from baseline to Week 12 of the study; -4.4 points in the ZILBRYSQ-treated group (86 participants) vs -2.3 in the placebo group (88 participants). Individual results may vary, and not all people taking ZILBRYSQ will experience improvements.

Rapid improvements in daily living

Participants receiving ZILBRYSQ experienced significant improvement in activities of daily living at Week 12. Improvements were seen in some participants as early as Week 1.

As determined by improvement in the MG-ADL score from baseline to Week 12 of the study; -4.4 points in the ZILBRYSQ-treated group (86 participants) vs -2.3 in the placebo group (88 participants). Some saw results as early as Week 1 based on the difference between ZILBRYSQ vs placebo. Individual results may vary, and not all people taking ZILBRYSQ will experience improvements.

Results were measured using the MG-ADL scale
Study participants scored themselves on 8 functional activities commonly affected by gMG. A total MG-ADL score ranges from 0-24, with higher scores indicating more impairment and lower scores indicating less impairment.

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Improvement in gMG symptoms

73% of participants receiving ZILBRYSQ experienced improvement in gMG symptoms at Week 12.

73% (63 out of 86 participants) in the 0.3 mg/kg group compared to 46% (40 out of 88 participants) in the placebo group, as determined by improvement in MG-ADL score from baseline without rescue therapy at Week 12 of the study. Response was defined as at least a 3-point improvement in MG-ADL score from baseline without rescue therapy by Week 12.

14% of participants receiving ZILBRYSQ achieved Minimal Symptom Expression (MSE) at Week 12

14% (12 of 86) of participants in the clinical trial reported few to no symptoms, also known as MSE, compared with those taking a placebo at 5.8% (5 of 88).

MSE was an other secondary outcome, not a main focus of study. Therefore, caution must be used when interpreting as conclusions cannot be drawn. Results may vary.

More on MSE
MSE is sometimes used as a treatment goal for gMG, and is defined as a total MG-ADL score of 0 or 1. People who reach MSE experience minimal symptoms as assessed by the MG-ADL scale.

Important Safety Information Including Boxed Warning

In addition to increasing your chance of getting serious meningococcal infections, ZILBRYSQ may also cause inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis) and other pancreatic problems. Pancreatitis and pancreatic cysts have happened in people who use ZILBRYSQ. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your pancreas before you start treatment with ZILBRYSQ. **Call your healthcare provider right away** if you have pain in your stomach area (abdomen) that will not go away.

ZILBRYSQ long-term study results

ZILBRYSQ continued to be studied long-term to assess safety and tolerability after the 12-week clinical trial

The ongoing study was designed to measure safety. In addition to studying safety, participants continued to be measured in their response to treatment. These results were not the main focus of this study and therefore do not have the same relevance. Discuss any questions you may have with your healthcare team.

During this study:

183 participants took 0.3 mg/kg of ZILBRYSQ during the long-term study, including:

- Those previously on a placebo in the 12-week clinical trials (90 participants)
- Those already receiving 0.3 mg/kg of ZILBRYSQ (93 participants)

Participants self-administered ZILBRYSQ every day, in addition to their current generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG) treatment. This study is ongoing.

Long-term results with ZILBRYSQ*

Side effects seen in the long-term study were similar to those seen in the 12-week clinical trial. Please see page 13 for more information.

After an additional 84 weeks of taking ZILBRYSQ in the long-term study, participants still experienced improvements in their activities of daily living.

From baseline of a 12-week study, a difference of -7.01 points was observed in the ZILBRYSQ-treated group at Week 84 in an ongoing long-term study. Individual results may vary, and not all people taking ZILBRYSQ will experience improvements.

*At the time of data collection, participants were taking ZILBRYSQ for a median of 1.8 years (0.11–5.1 years).

Learn more about results with ZILBRYSQ by scanning the QR code or visiting ZILBRYSQ.com/results.

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Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-21 and the accompanying Medication Guide.

After an additional 84 weeks in the long-term study

88.6% (109 of 123) of participants receiving ZILBRYSQ experienced improvement in gMG symptoms as determined by Myasthenia Gravis Activities of Daily Living (MG-ADL) score from baseline without rescue therapy.

49.6% (61 of 123) of participants receiving ZILBRYSQ reported few to no symptoms, also known as MSE.

In the long-term study, MSE was an exploratory outcome, not a main focus of study. Therefore, caution must be used when interpreting as conclusions cannot be drawn. Results may vary.

Important Safety Information Including Boxed Warning

The most common side effects of ZILBRYSQ include injection site reactions, upper respiratory tract infections, and diarrhea.

Before you use ZILBRYSQ, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you have an infection or fever; are pregnant or plan to become pregnant; or are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. **Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take,** including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

ZILBRYSQ safety

Safety of ZILBRYSQ in the 12-week clinical trial

The following side effects were experienced by 5% or more participants receiving ZILBRYSQ and more frequently than those taking a placebo in the clinical trial:

Side effect	ZILBRYSQ (86 participants)	Placebo (88 participants)
Injection site reactions	29%	16%
Upper respiratory tract infections	14%	7%
Diarrhea	11%	2%
Urinary tract infection	8%	5%
Nausea or vomiting	8%	7%
Lipase increased	7%	0%
Amylase increased	5%	1%

Additional safety information

- ZILBRYSQ increases your chance of getting serious meningococcal infections
  - For more information about meningococcal vaccinations, see page 14
- ZILBRYSQ may also increase the risk of other types of serious infections caused by encapsulated bacteria, including *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
  - Certain people may be at risk of serious infections with gonorrhea. Talk to your healthcare provider about whether you are at risk for gonorrhea infection, about gonorrhea prevention, and about regular testing
- Pancreatitis and pancreatic cysts have happened in people who use ZILBRYSQ. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your pancreas before you start treatment with ZILBRYSQ
- No participants taking ZILBRYSQ stopped treatment due to injection site reaction

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Safety of ZILBRYSQ in the long-term study

The following side effects were experienced by participants in the ongoing long-term study:

Side effect	All ZILBRYSQ (200 participants)
COVID-19	32%
Worsening myasthenia gravis	29%
Headache	20%
Nasopharyngitis	19.5%
Diarrhea	16.5%
Nausea	16%
Arthralgia	16%
Upper respiratory tract infection	16%
Fatigue	15%
Pancreatitis	1.9%
Pancreatic cysts	1.4%

Safety data was collected on May 11, 2023.

Additional safety information

- Side effects seen in the ongoing long-term study were similar to those seen in the 12-week clinical trial
- 9.5% of participants stopped taking ZILBRYSQ due to side effects*
- In the long-term study, 5% (10 of 213) of participants showed signs of morphea (a skin condition that causes painless, discolored patches on the skin, which may become firm, dry, and smooth over time)
  - Most cases had a time to onset longer than one year after start of treatment and were mild to moderate in severity
  - One participant stopped taking ZILBRYSQ due to morphea

*At the time of data collection, participants were taking ZILBRYSQ for a median of 1.8 years (0.11–5.1 years).

ZILBRYSQ REMS and vaccination requirements

Before starting treatment with ZILBRYSQ, you must complete or update your meningococcal vaccine(s)

ZILBRYSQ is a medicine that affects part of your immune system

- ZILBRYSQ may lower the ability of your immune system to fight infections
- ZILBRYSQ increases your chance of getting serious meningococcal infections. Meningococcal infections may quickly become life-threatening or cause death if not recognized and treated early

ZILBRYSQ is only available through a program called the ZILBRYSQ REMS (Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy)

To learn more about the ZILBRYSQ REMS, visit ZILBRYSQREMS.com.

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Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-21 and the accompanying Medication Guide.

Before you can receive ZILBRYSQ, your healthcare provider must:

Counsel you about the risk of serious meningococcal infection.

Give you a **Patient Guide** and **Patient Safety Card** which explains the signs and symptoms and risk of serious meningococcal infection.

Make sure you have completed your meningococcal vaccine(s) at least 2 weeks prior to your first dose of ZILBRYSQ.

If your healthcare provider decides that **you must start treatment with ZILBRYSQ right away** and **you have not completed or updated your meningococcal vaccines** at least 2 weeks prior, you should receive the required vaccine(s) as soon as possible and you should also receive antibiotics to take for as long as your healthcare provider tells you.

If you have had meningococcal vaccines in the past, your healthcare provider may decide that you need to get revaccinated. **Talk to your healthcare provider about which vaccinations are needed to begin treatment with ZILBRYSQ.**

ZILBRYSQ REMS and vaccination requirements (continued)

Support at every step of your treatment journey

ONWARD®, a UCB-sponsored patient support program, can provide you with a dedicated care coordinator to help you know what to expect from your treatment.

The ONWARD team works closely with **PANTHERx Rare**, the specialty pharmacy that will dispense your medication and can help facilitate your access to required vaccines. Here's how PANTHERx Rare will support you.

Vaccination status and tracking

- Once you receive your ZILBRYSQ prescription, PANTHERx Rare may contact your healthcare provider for your vaccination history (if not provided already)
- If vaccination is required, PANTHERx Rare will track timing for vaccination and boosters to communicate scheduled doses with you and your healthcare provider, as appropriate

Vaccination support

To support you, PANTHERx Rare will:

- Monitor all aspects of your treatment journey as it relates to accessing vaccinations required by the REMS requirements
- Help you access vaccinations by identifying local resources (retail/community pharmacies, or local health departments) within your geographic location that can administer required vaccinations
- Follow up with your healthcare provider to document vaccinations received in your medical records as appropriate

Learn more on page 23 about how ONWARD continues to support you throughout your treatment journey.

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Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-21 and the accompanying Medication Guide.

Keep your Patient Safety Card with you at all times

Your healthcare provider will give you a Patient Safety Card that explains the risk of serious meningococcal infection.

Carry your card with you at all times during treatment and for 2 months after your last ZILBRYSQ dose.

- Your risk of meningococcal infection may continue for several weeks after your last dose of ZILBRYSQ
- It is important to show the card to any healthcare provider who treats you. The information will help them diagnose and treat you quickly

Call your healthcare provider or get emergency medical care right away if you get any of these signs and symptoms of a meningococcal infection:

- fever
- fever with high heart rate
- headache and fever
- confusion
- muscle aches with flu-like symptoms
- fever and a rash
- headache with nausea or vomiting
- headache with a stiff neck or stiff back
- eyes sensitive to light

Scan the code or visit ZILBRYSQ.com/vaccination-requirements to learn more about REMS and vaccination requirements.

Important Safety Information Including Boxed Warning

What is the most important information I should know about ZILBRYSQ?

ZILBRYSQ is a medicine that affects part of your immune system. ZILBRYSQ may lower the ability of your immune system to fight infections.

- ZILBRYSQ increases your chance of getting serious meningococcal infections caused by *Neisseria meningitidis* bacteria. Meningococcal infections may quickly become life-threatening or cause death if not recognized and treated early.
  - You must complete or update your meningococcal vaccine(s) at least 2 weeks before your first dose of ZILBRYSQ.
  - If you have not completed your meningococcal vaccines and ZILBRYSQ must be started right away, you should receive the required vaccine(s) as soon as possible.
  - If you have not been vaccinated and ZILBRYSQ must be started right away, you should also receive antibiotics to take for as long as your healthcare provider tells you.
  - If you had a meningococcal vaccine in the past, you might need additional vaccines before starting ZILBRYSQ. Your healthcare provider will decide if you need additional meningococcal vaccines.
  - Meningococcal vaccines do not prevent all meningococcal infections. **Call your healthcare provider or get emergency medical care right away if you get any of these signs and symptoms of a meningococcal infection:**
    - fever
    - fever with high heart rate
    - headache and fever
    - confusion
    - muscle aches with flu-like symptoms
    - fever and a rash
    - headache with nausea or vomiting
    - headache with a stiff neck or stiff back
    - eyes sensitive to light

ZILBRYSQ®
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Your healthcare provider will give you a Patient Safety Card about the risk of serious meningococcal infection. Carry it with you at all times during treatment and for 2 months after your last ZILBRYSQ dose. Your risk of meningococcal infection may continue for several weeks after your last dose of ZILBRYSQ. It is important to show this card to any healthcare provider who treats you. This will help them diagnose and treat you quickly.

ZILBRYSQ is only available through a program called the ZILBRYSQ Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS). Before you can receive ZILBRYSQ, your healthcare provider must:

- enroll in the ZILBRYSQ REMS program.
- counsel you about the risk of meningococcal infections.
- give you the Patient Guide, including information about the signs and symptoms of meningococcal infection.
- give you a **Patient Safety Card** about your risk of meningococcal infection, as discussed above.
- make sure that you are vaccinated against serious infections caused by meningococcal bacteria and that you receive antibiotics if you need to start ZILBRYSQ right away and you are not up to date on your vaccines.

ZILBRYSQ may also increase the risk of other types of serious infections caused by encapsulated bacteria, including *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae.*

- Certain people may be at risk of serious infections with gonorrhea. Talk to your healthcare provider about whether you are at risk for gonorrhea infection, about gonorrhea prevention, and about regular testing.

Call your healthcare provider right away if you have new signs or symptoms of infection.

Important Safety Information Including Boxed Warning (continued)

Who should not use ZILBRYSQ?

- **Do not use ZILBRYSQ if you** have a serious meningococcal infection when you are starting ZILBRYSQ treatment.

Before you use ZILBRYSQ, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have an infection or fever.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if ZILBRYSQ will harm your unborn baby.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if ZILBRYSQ passes into your breast milk. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby if you use ZILBRYSQ.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

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What are the possible side effects of ZILBRYSQ?

ZILBRYSQ may cause serious side effects, including:

- See **"What is the most important information I should know about ZILBRYSQ?"**
- **Inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis) and other pancreatic problems.** Pancreatitis and pancreatic cysts have happened in people who use ZILBRYSQ. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your pancreas before you start treatment with ZILBRYSQ.
  - **Call your healthcare provider right away** if you have pain in your stomach area (abdomen) that will not go away. Your healthcare provider will tell you if you should stop using ZILBRYSQ. The pain may be severe or felt going from your abdomen to your back. The pain may happen with or without vomiting. These may be symptoms of pancreatitis.

The most common side effects of ZILBRYSQ include:

- injection site reactions.
- upper respiratory tract infections.
- diarrhea.

Tell your healthcare provider about any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. These are not all the possible side effects of ZILBRYSQ. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at www.fda.gov/medwatch or 1-800-FDA-1088. You may also report side effects to UCB, Inc. by calling 1-844-599-CARE [2273].

See the detailed Instructions for Use that comes with ZILBRYSQ for information on how to prepare and inject a dose of ZILBRYSQ, and how to properly throw away (dispose of) used ZILBRYSQ prefilled syringes.

What is ZILBRYSQ?

- ZILBRYSQ is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with a disease called generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG) who are anti-acetylcholine receptor (AChR) antibody positive.
- It is not known if ZILBRYSQ is safe and effective in children.

Please see the full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide for ZILBRYSQ, including the Boxed Warning regarding serious meningococcal infections. Please see the Instructions for Use for the ZILBRYSQ Single-Dose Prefilled Syringe. Talk to your healthcare provider about your condition or your treatment. For more information, go to www.ZILBRYSQ.com or call 1-844-599-2273.

Communication is key

The importance of working closely with your care team

Whether you're new to generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG), adding a treatment, or focused on maintaining your progress, building a strong relationship with your doctor and care team is important.

Because no two people living with gMG are alike, this collaboration will help your care team tailor a treatment plan to your needs, so you can get the most out of ZILBRYSQ.

Find education and support

The ZILBRYSQ **Doctor Discussion Guide** can help you get the conversation started. The **Caregiver's Guide** has advice for those supporting a loved one with gMG. Visit **ZILBRYSQ.com/resources** to download these and other resources.

Connect with the gMG community

Visit **ZILBRYSQ.com/gmg-community** to connect with advocacy organizations supporting people living with gMG, and learn more about local gMG resources that may help.

Share your ZILBRYSQ story

Your story is unique, just like you. **Visit ZILBRYSQ.com/share-your-story** or **call 833-279-1996** to learn how you can help inspire others living with gMG.

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Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-21 and the accompanying Medication Guide.

ONWARD® personalized support

ONWARD
PERSONALIZED SUPPORT DESIGNED TO MOVE YOU FORWARD

ONWARD was created with the help of rare disease patients and healthcare providers.

Once prescribed ZILBRYSQ, you can begin a support experience that is there for you every step of the way.

Personalized support offerings include:

- A medically trained ONWARD Care Coordinator personally assigned to you.*
- Help with reviewing insurance coverage and potential financial assistance options, even if you're uninsured.
- Tools and resources to help you get started on and continue your prescribed treatment.
- Guidance with symptom tracking and ongoing treatment support.

*ONWARD Care Coordinators do not provide medical advice and will refer you to your healthcare professional for any questions related to your treatment plan.

Join ONWARD

To enroll, **ask your doctor** to sign you up, scan the **QR code**, or call **1-844-ONWARD-1** (1-844-669-2731) M-F 8:00 AM-8:00 PM ET.

ONWARD is provided as a service of UCB and is intended to support the appropriate use of UCB medicines. ONWARD may be amended or canceled at any time without notice. Some program and eligibility restrictions may apply.

ZILBRYSQ®
(zilucoplan) Injection

Ask your doctor about ZILBRYSQ

The **first FDA-approved, self-administered treatment** for adults with generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG) who are anti-acetylcholine receptor (AChR) antibody positive.

Scan the code or visit ZILBRYSQ.com to sign up for emails on the latest updates and information about ZILBRYSQ.

INDICATION
ZILBRYSQ is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with a disease called generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG) who are anti-acetylcholine receptor (AChR) antibody positive. It is not known if ZILBRYSQ is safe and effective in children.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION INCLUDING BOXED WARNING
ZILBRYSQ is a medicine that affects part of your immune system. ZILBRYSQ may lower the ability of your immune system to fight infections. ZILBRYSQ increases your chance of getting serious meningococcal infections. You must complete your meningococcal vaccine(s). **Do not use ZILBRYSQ if you** have a serious meningococcal infection when you are starting ZILBRYSQ treatment. ZILBRYSQ may also increase the risk of other types of serious infections caused by encapsulated bacteria, including *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae.* Pancreatitis and pancreatic cysts have happened in people who use ZILBRYSQ. The most common side effects of ZILBRYSQ include injection site reactions, upper respiratory tract infections, and diarrhea.

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 18-21 and the accompanying Medication Guide.