

Goldman Sachs US Emerging & SMID Cap Growth Conference

Chip Baird, Chief Financial Officer November 19, 2015 at the forefront of therapies for rare and orphan diseases

Safe Harbor

This presentation will contain, "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 relating to preclinical and clinical development of Amicus' candidate drug products, the timing and reporting of results from preclinical studies and clinical trials evaluating Amicus' candidate drug products, financing plans, and the projected cash position for the Company. Words such as, but not limited to, "look forward to," "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "intend," "potential," "plan," "targets," "likely," "may," "will," "would," "should" and "could," and similar expressions or words identify forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based upon current expectations that involve risks, changes in circumstances, assumptions and uncertainties. The inclusion of forward-looking statements should not be regarded as a representation by Amicus that any of its plans will be achieved. Any or all of the forward-looking statements in this press release may turn out to be wrong. They can be affected by inaccurate assumptions Amicus might make or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties. For example, with respect to statements regarding the goals, progress, timing and outcomes of discussions with regulatory authorities, and in particular the timing of an NDA submission for migalastat monotherapy, and the potential goals, progress, timing and results of preclinical studies and clinical trials, actual results may differ materially from those set forth in this release due to the risks and uncertainties inherent in the business of Amicus, including, without limitation: the potential that results of clinical or pre-clinical studies indicate that the product candidates are unsafe or ineffective; the potential that it may be difficult to enroll patients in our clinical trials; the potential that regulatory authorities may not grant or may delay approval for our product candidates; the potential that preclinical and clinical studies could be delayed because we identify serious side effects or other safety issues; the potential that we will need additional funding to complete all of our studies and, our dependence on third parties in the conduct of our clinical studies. Further, the results of earlier preclinical studies and/or clinical trials may not be predictive of future results. With respect to statements regarding projections of the Company's cash position, actual results may differ based on market factors and the Company's ability to execute its operational and budget plans. In addition, all forward looking statements are subject to other risks detailed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 and Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2015. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forwardlooking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. All forward-looking statements are qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement, and Amicus undertakes no obligation to revise or update this news release to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof. This caution is made under the safe harbor provisions of Section 21E of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.



Company Mission



Amicus Therapeutics is a biotechnology company at the forefront of developing advanced therapies to treat a range of devastating rare and orphan diseases



Advanced Product Pipeline





Corporate and Program Highlights

Focus on Execution Around 4 Strategic Priorities

- EU Regulatory Process on Track for Galafold[™] (migalastat HCl) for Fabry
- Working to determine optimal U.S. approval pathway for migalastat
- Planning to initiate Phase 1/2 study of novel ERT (ATB200 + chaperone) for Pompe
- Significant momentum for Zorblisa™ (SD-101) Phase 3 study rolling NDA initiated





Galafold[™] Personalized Medicine for Fabry Disease

Fabry Disease Overview

Fatal Lysosomal Storage Disorder with Significant Unmet Needs



- Deficiency of α -Gal A enzyme leading to GL-3 accumulation
- >800 known mutations
- Symptoms include pain, gastrointestinal problems, angiokeratomas
- Cardiovascular disease, renal failure, and stroke are leading causes of morbidity and mortality





Two Global Registration Studies

Results for Galafold in Fabry Patients with Amenable Mutations



Data in ERT-naïve (Study 011) and ERT switch (Study 012) patients show:

Reduction in **disease substrate**

Stability of kidney function

Reduction in cardiac mass (LVMi)

Improvement in gastrointestinal symptoms¹



Phase 3 (Study 011) Primary Efficacy Endpoint

Statistically Significant Reduction in Disease Substrate (Kidney IC GL-3)*



*All patients with evaluable paired biopsies and amenable GLA mutations in GLP-validated HEK assay – post hoc at month 6 and pre-specified at month 12 ¹Data points are baseline corrected; represent mean ± standard error (SEM) change from baseline in the mean number of GL-3 inclusions per capillary after 6 months of treatment with Galafold or placebo. ²Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) model with covariate adjustment for baseline value and factors for treatment group and treatment by baseline interaction. P-value corresponding to least-square mean difference between Galafold and placebo is displayed. ³MMRM Pbo change M6 to M12. **Pre-specified Stage 1 primary analysis was a responder analysis; migalastat 41%, placebo 28%, p=NS



Phase 3 (Study 012) Primary Efficacy Endpoint

Met Co-Primary Endpoints Showing Comparability of Kidney Function in Patients Switched from ERT to Galafold

Annualized Rate of Change in eGFR and mGFR at Month 18 (ml/min/1.73 m²)





Phase 3 (Study 012) Cardiac Data

Reductions in LVMi Observed in Patients Switched from ERT Through Month 18*



*Mean change to month 18 (mITT; amenable mutations) **Statistically significant (95% CI does not overlap zero)



Note: Mean and 95% confidence intervals on change from baseline are plotted

Phase 3 (Study 011+041) Cardiac Data

Galafold also has Persistent and Increasing Effect on LVMi Over Longer Periods of Time (Up to 36 Months)



*Mean change to last available time point (average 22 months) in all patients with amenable mutations with baseline and post-baseline values.

**Statistically significant (95% CI does not overlap zero)

Sample size differences due to subjects not yet reaching a given timepoint or due to missing Echos





Phase 3 (Study 011) Patient-Reported Outcomes

Statistically Significant Reduction in Diarrhea Reported with Galafold vs. Placebo at Month 6 was Persistent and Durable Through Month 24



Improvements in Indigestion and Favorable Trends in Reflux and Constipation Also Observed with Galafold

¹Schiffmann, et al., WORLDSymposium[™] 2015 GSRS is Gastrointestinal Symptoms Rating Scale





Safety Summary – Study 011

Most Common Treatment Emergent Adverse Events (≥ 10% of Subjects)

	Baseline to Month 6		Months 7-12		Open-Label Extension (Months 13-24)	
Adverse event	Placebo* (n=33)	Migalastat (n=34)	Placebo- Migalastat* (n=30)	Migalastat (n=33)	Placebo- Migalastat* (n=28)	Migalastat (n=29)
Any Event	91%	91%	80%	79%	86%	83%
Headache	21%	35%			11%	10%
Fatigue	12%	12%				
Nausea	9%	12%				
Nasopharyngitis	6%	15%				
Paresthesia	12%	9%				
Procedural Pain			10%	12%		
Proteinuria					18%	14%
Bronchitis					11%	10%



Safety Summary – Study 012 Common AEs (≥10%)

	Migalastat	ERT
N subjects	36	21
n subjects with TEAEs (%)	34 (94%)	20 (95%)
Nasopharyngitis	33%	33%
Headache	25%	24%
Dizziness	17%	10%
Influenza	14%	19%
Abdominal Pain	14%	10%
Diarrhea	14%	10%
Nausea	14%	10%
Back Pain	11%	14%
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	11%	5%
Urinary Tract Infection	11%	5%
Cough	8%	24%
Vomiting	8%	14%
Sinusitis	8%	14%
Arthralgia	8%	10%
Bronchitis	6%	14%
Edema Peripheral	6%	10%
Vertigo	3%	10%
Dry Mouth	3%	10%
Gastritis	3%	10%
Pain In Extremity	3%	10%
Dyspnea	3%	10%
Procedural Pain		10%



Galafold Regulatory Status

EU Timelines Under Accelerated Assessment on Track to Support Year-End 2015/Early 2016 CHMP Opinion – Working to Determine Optimal U.S. Approval Pathway

Anticipated Timing	Milestone	
2Q15	Accelerated Assessment Granted (150 day review)	\checkmark
2Q15	MAA Submitted	\checkmark
2Q15	MAA Validated	\checkmark
4Q15	Day 120 questions	\checkmark
Late 2015/Early 2016	CHMP opinion	
1H16	Final EU decision	



Global Fabry Market

Global Fabry Market Exceeded \$1.1B in FY14 and Tracking Toward \$2B by 2021



Fabry ERT sales increased **13.8% in 2014**, continuing trend of doubledigit annual growth¹



Galafold Commercial Opportunity

Attractive Commercial Opportunity with Significant Number of Patients with Amenable Mutations



Global Pre-Commercial Activities

Amicus is Building on Global Galafold Experience to Prepare for Successful Launch





Zorblisa™ for Epidermolysis Bullosa (EB)

Epidermolysis Bullosa (EB)

Rare, Devastating, Connective Tissue Disorder with No Approved Treatments



- Multiple genes cause disease which results in fragility of skin and can also affect internal organs
- Diagnosed from infancy to adulthood
- Severe blistering, open wounds and scarring in response to minor friction to the skin
- Disfiguring, excruciatingly painful, and can be fatal
- Given lack of treatment, any reduction in disease symptoms would be considered meaningful
- 30,000 40,000 <u>diagnosed</u> patients in major global regions



Three Major EB Subtypes

Three Major EB Subtypes Differ By Physical Manifestations, Genetic Makeup, and Prognosis



Skin structure

EB subtypes

Represent ~99% of EB Population

Subtypes	Symptoms	Frequency	Mortality risk
Junctional	 External blistering Internal blistering (oral tract, internal organs) Severe complications can become fatal early in life 	~5%	
Dystrophic	 External blistering Narrowing of esophagus Higher risk of aggressive skin cancer Associated with mortality 	~20%	
Simplex	 Localized and generalized external blistering 	~75%	

Zorblisa being developed for all major EB subtypes



ZorblisaTM Overview

Patented High Concentration Allantoin with Breakthrough Therapy Designation

Novel, Proprietary Topical Cream Promotes Healing of Wounds in EB and is Differentiated by Applicability for All Major EB Subtypes

Active ingredient	 Allantoin
RoA	 Proprietary topical cream containing 6% allantoin, applied to entire body once daily
Proposed Indication	 All major EB subtypes (Simplex, Dystrophic and Junctional)
Phase of development	 Phase 3 registration study ongoing
Proposed MOA*	 Aids inflammatory response, bactericidal effects, loosens protein bridges, promotes collagen
Formulation	 Patented formula to deliver high concentration in highly stable, soluble form





*Margraf and Covey 1977; Meixell and Mecca 1966; Settle 1969; Meixell and Mecca 1966; Flesch 1958, Fisher 1981; Cajkovac et al., 1992, Medda 1976

Phase 2a Study: Individual Patient Data One-year old girl with EB Simplex

As Depicted Below, Phase 2a Study Demonstrated Significant Healing of Wounds



Baseline

Following 2 months of treatment



Following 2 months of treatment









Phase 2b (Study 003) Design

48 EB patients (age \geq 6 months)* - 1:1:1 Randomization - Daily Topical Application

Zorblisa 6% (n=15)	42/44 patients entered extension study
	Open-Label Zorblisa (6%)
Zorblisa 3% (n=16)	
Placebo (n=17)	
3-Month Double-Blind Treatment Period Assessments: 0, 14, 30, 60, 90 Days	Optional Extension (SD-004)
 Primary Efficacy Endpoint: Target Wound Healing at Month 1 Baseline wound: Chronic (≥ 21 days), size 5-50 cm² 	 Key Statistical Assumptions: Placebo response rate: 10% Zorblisa response rate: 50% 16 patients/arm = 70% power

*Initial Disease Severity: Mean target lesion size (cm²) 14.0 (range 5-39); mean lesional BSA: 19.4% (range 0.4-48%); mean wound age (days): 182 (range 21-1,639) EB Subtypes enrolled: Simplex (n=11), Recessive Dystrophic (n=29), and Junctional (n=8)

Phase 2b (Study 003) Primary Endpoint Results % Patients with Complete Closure of Target Wounds

Zorblisa 6% Demonstrated Higher Proportion of Complete Target Wound Closure at Pre-Specified Endpoint and Subsequently During the Study

ITT Population (n=48)			
	Ν	Month 1 (pre-specified primary endpoint)	Month 2 (Phase 3 primary endpoint)
Placebo	17	41%	41%
Zorblisa 3%	16	38%	44%
Zorblisa 6%	15	53%	60%

Evaluable Population (n=45)			
	Ν	Month 1 (pre-specified primary endpoint)	Month 2 (Phase 3 primary endpoint)
Placebo	17	41%	41%
Zorblisa 3%	16	38%	44%
Zorblisa 6%	12	67%	82% (p=0.04)*

*Zorblisa 6% vs placebo, unadjusted p=0.04

Excluded from Evaluable population: 1 patient (due to lost to follow-up), 2 patients (did not have single identified and qualified target lesion)



Phase 2b (Study 003) Efficacy Results Subgroup of Patients with Baseline Target Wounds $\geq 10cm^2$ (n=19)

Greatest Separation Between Zorblisa and Placebo at Month 2 in Subjects with Baseline Wounds \geq 10 cm²



Amicus Therapeutics

Phase 2b (Study 003) Individual Patient Data

8 year old female with EB (Recessive Dystrophic)





2-Months Post-Treatment

3 year old male with EB (Simplex)



Baseline



2-Weeks Post-Treatment



Phase 2b (Study 003) Safety Summary

Adverse Events Similar Across Treatment Arms of Placebo, Zorblisa 3%, and Zorblisa 6%

- Treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAE) generally similar across treatment groups
- No deaths and no severe TEAEs
- No serious adverse events reported in Zorblisa 6% group

Treatment Emergent Adverse Events ≥10% Frequency

	Placebo	Zorblisa 3%	Zorblisa 6%
N subjects	17	16	15
N subjects with TEAEs (%)	12 (70.6)	13 (81.3)	9 (60.0)
Nasopharyngitis	12%	25%	7%
Pyrexia	12%	19%	33%
Application Site Pain	6%	19%	13%
Pain	-	-	13%
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders	35%	19%	20%
Pruritus	6%	13%	13%
Rash	12%	-	7%
Rash Erythematous	12%	-	-
Cough	6%	-	13%
Oropharyngeal Pain	12%	-	-
Rhinorrhea	-	-	13%
Vomiting	6%	6%	13%
Headache	12%	-	7%



Pivotal Phase 3 (Study 005) Underway

Phase 3 Initiated in 2Q15 and Currently Enrolling Patients Top-line data expected 2H 2016

Zorblisa 6%

~150 EB patients (age ≥ 1 month)1:1 Randomization - Daily Topical Application

Placebo

3-Month Double-Blind Treatment Period Assessments: 0, 14, 30, 60, 90 Days

Primary Efficacy Endpoint: Target Wound Healing at Month 2

- US and EU regulatory authorities agreed to target wound healing as primary endpoint
- Baseline wound: Chronic (≥ 21 days), size ≥10 cm²

Secondary Endpoints

 Time to target wound closure; Change in Body Surface Area (BSA) of lesions and blisters; itching; pain

Optional Extension (SD-006)

Open-Label Zorblisa (6%)

36/36 Patients Who Completed Study 005 Continued in Open-Label Extension (Nov. 2015)



Zorblisa Regulatory Pathway Rolling NDA Initiated 4Q15

FDA and EMA Aligned on Phase 3 Study Design

- Breakthrough Therapy Designation (BTD) based on Phase 2 POC
- Orphan drug designation
- Rolling NDA initiated 4Q15

- Orphan drug designation
- Approved Pediatric Investigation Plan (PIP)
- Defined registration pathway

 ROW regulatory path based on EMA and FDA submissions



Potential \$1B+ Global EB Commercial Opportunity for Zorblisa

Significant Global Commercial Opportunity Supported by Profound Unmet Clinical Need, Strong Stakeholder Support and High Orphan Prevalence

Diagnosed EB Patients by Geography

(US, EU3, Japan)



Significant Unmet Clinical Need

- No approved treatments, opportunity for first-in-class
- Compelling proof-of-concept in meaningful endpoints
- Studied in all EB subtypes

Strong Support Among Surveyed Stakeholders

- Physicians indicate usage in 100% patients due to product profile and urgent need
- Payers indicate support for broad reimbursement if approved

Large Commercial Opportunity

- 30,000 40,000 diagnosed in major markets
- Patients largely seen by neonatal wards, primary care physicians and dermatologists at major medical centers
- KOLs expect diagnosis rates to increase as EB is better characterized and awareness grows





Novel ERT for Pompe Disease

Pompe Disease Overview

Severe, Fatal, Progressive Neuromuscular Disease with Significant Unmet Need



- Deficiency of GAA leading to glycogen accumulation
- Age of onset ranges from infancy to adulthood
- Symptoms include muscle weakness, respiratory failure and cardiomyopathy
 - Respiratory and cardiac failure are leading causes of morbidity and mortality
 - Incidence 1:28,000¹



Elevated Glycogen in Muscle

Amicus Biologics Milestones Achieved

Significant Progress From Pompe Master Cell Banking to GMP Manufacturing in < 2 Years While Maintaining High Levels of M6P and Proper Glycosylation



- Master cell banking in 2013
- Cell line scaled to 250 L in 2014
- GMP batches completed 2Q15-3Q15 to initiate upcoming clinical study



ATB200 + Chaperone Preclinical Proof-of-Concept

Glycogen Clearance Correlates with Endocytic Vesicle Turnover in Skeletal Muscle of *Gaa* KO Mice¹

PAS-glycogen staining in Quadriceps





Untreated



Alglucosidase Alfa



ATB200+ AT2221



Wild Type

LAMP1 Immunohistochemical staining in Soleus



Untreated

Alglucosidase Alfa

ATB200+AT2221

Wild Type

¹Following 2 doses of 20mg/kg Alglucosidase Alfa or ATB200 + AT2221 in Gaa KO mice, skeletal muscles evaluated for glycogen clearance and proliferated lysosomes. Treatment with Alglucosidase Alfa modestly reduced glycogen or proliferated lysosomes while ATB200, co-administered with AT2221 significantly decreased the muscle pathology associated with Pompe disease.



ATB200 Summary and Next Steps

- Clinical trial material ready
- Pre-IND meeting completed to discuss Phase 1/2 safety and pharmacokinetic (PK) study in ERT-switch Pompe patients
- On track to initiate Phase 1/2 study pending IND clearance





Financial Summary

Financial Summary

Cash Position Provides Runway Under Current Operating Plan Into 1H17

Financial Position	September 30, 2015
Current Cash:	\$251.9M
Anticipated Year-end Cash Balance:	\$200-\$225M
Cash Runway:	1H17
Capitalization	
Shares Outstanding:	124,617,490





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