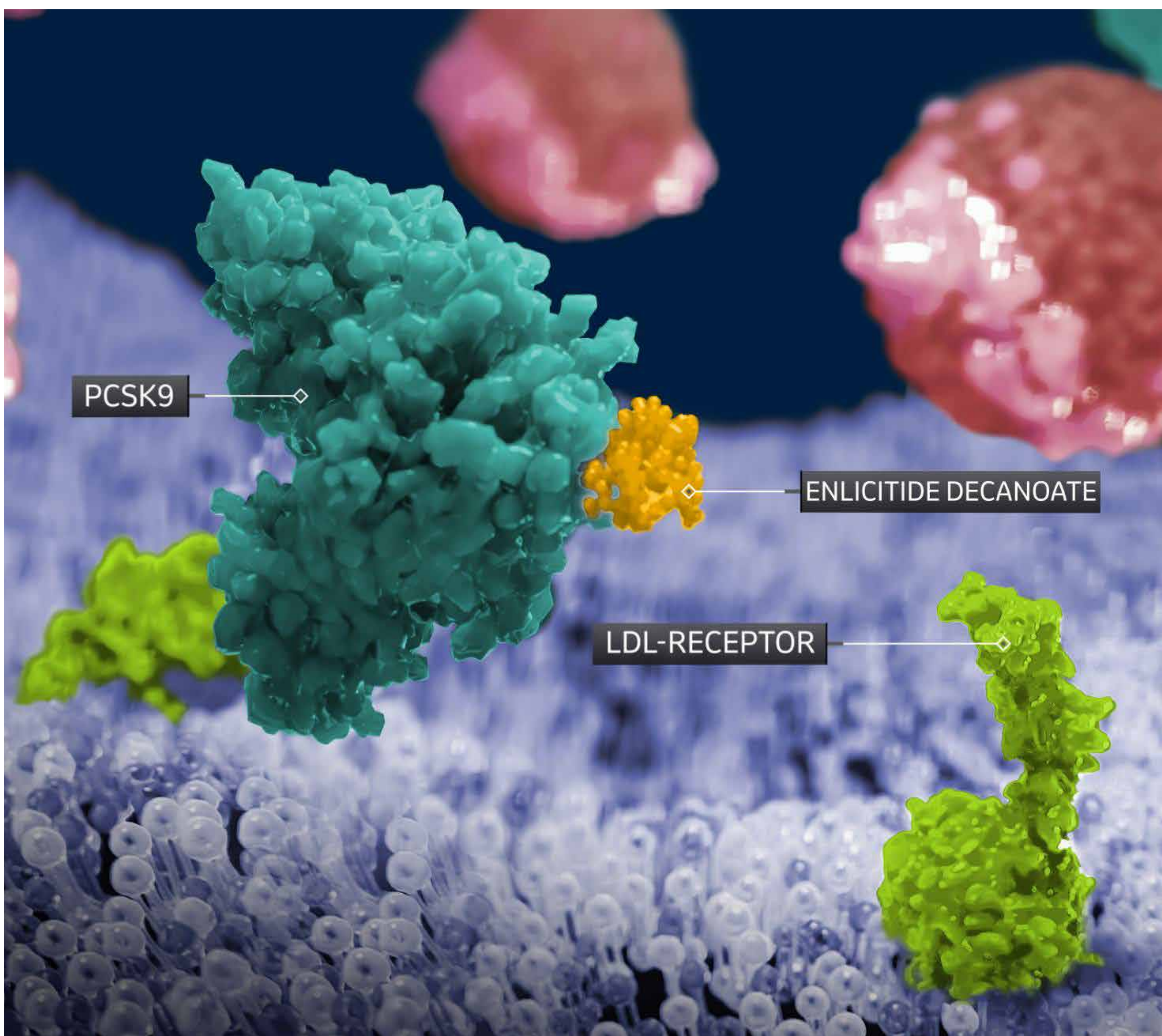


Enlicitide Decanoate (MK-0616)

Oral PCSK9 Inhibitor

CORALreef Phase 3 Clinical Trial Program



Our investigational approach to lowering LDL cholesterol

Enlicitide decanoate is an investigational, oral PCSK9 inhibitor designed to help lower LDL-C via the same biological mechanism as approved injectable, monoclonal antibody PCSK9 inhibitors but in a once daily pill form. Enlicitide is a novel macrocyclic peptide that binds to PCSK9 and is intended to inhibit the interaction of PCSK9 with LDL receptors.

PCSK9 plays a role in cholesterol homeostasis by regulating levels of the LDL receptor, which is responsible for the uptake of cholesterol into cells. Inhibition of PCSK9 is designed to prevent the interaction of PCSK9 with LDL receptors. This results in greater numbers of LDL receptors available on the cell surface to remove LDL cholesterol from the blood.



There are four main studies in the CORALreef global clinical trial program evaluating the efficacy and safety of enlicitide in over 18,000 adults who have hypercholesterolemia (commonly known as high LDL-C or "bad cholesterol") despite taking therapies like statins to treat their condition. These studies include adults with increased risk for atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease events. The program aims to evaluate the efficacy of enlicitide when added to background therapies, including statins, in lowering LDL-C levels, as well as its safety and tolerability.

Participants enrolled in these studies will continue to receive their prescribed background therapies, including at least a moderate or high intensity statin (unless they have documented intolerance to statins in the past). CORALreef Lipids also includes participants who are on low-intensity or no statins, but only if they had documented intolerance to statins in the past.

	 NCT05952856 ↗	 NCT05952869 ↗	 NCT06450366 ↗	 NCT06008756 ↗
Study title	A Study of Enlicitide Decanoate (Oral PCSK9 Inhibitor) in Adults with Hypercholesterolemia	A Study of Enlicitide Decanoate (Oral PCSK9 Inhibitor) in Adults with Heterozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia	A Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Enlicitide Decanoate (Oral PCSK9 Inhibitor) Compared with Ezetimibe or Bempedoic Acid or Ezetimibe and Bempedoic Acid in Adults with Hypercholesterolemia	Enlicitide Decanoate (Oral PCSK9 Inhibitor) Cardiovascular Outcomes Study
Study design	• Randomized • Double-Blind • Placebo-Controlled	• Randomized • Double-Blind • Placebo-Controlled	• Randomized • Double-Blind	• Randomized • Double-Blind • Placebo-Controlled
Treatment arms	• Enlicitide • Placebo	• Enlicitide • Placebo	• Enlicitide • Ezetimibe • Bempedoic Acid • Ezetimibe + Bempedoic Acid	• Enlicitide • Placebo
Primary endpoints	• Mean percent change from baseline in LDL-C at Week 24 • Number of participants with one or more AEs • Number of participants who discontinue study drug due to an AE	• Mean percent change from baseline in LDL-C at Week 24 • Number of participants with one or more AEs • Number of participants who discontinue study drug due to an AE	• Mean Percent Change from Baseline in LDL-C at Day 56	• Time to First Occurrence of Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) Death-Based Major Adverse Cardiovascular Events (MACE)-Plus,* assessed up to approximately 6 years
Actual enrollment	2,912	303	301	14,706
Estimated primary completion date	Completed July 2025	Completed April 2025	Completed February 2025	November 2029

In addition, CORALreef Extension ([NCT06492291](#) ↗) is an extension study for participants who were enrolled in the Lipids, HeFH or AddOn trials and wished to continue to receive enlicitide as part of a clinical trial. Enlicitide is also being evaluated in CORALreef Combination ([NCT07216482](#) ↗) and CORALreef Pediatric ([NCT07058077](#) ↗).

Abbreviations

PCSK9 Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9	HeFH Heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia	LDL-C Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol	AE Adverse event	*CHD Death-Based MACE-Plus is defined as any of the following: coronary heart disease death, ischemic stroke (fatal and nonfatal), acute limb ischemia or major amputation, or urgent arterial revascularization (coronary, cerebrovascular, or peripheral).
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