
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549**

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended **March 31, 2024**

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001- 41942

Fractyl Health, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware

27-3553477

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

3 Van de Graaff Drive

Suite 200

Burlington

MA

01803

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(781) 902-8800

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$0.00001 par value per share	GUTS	The Nasdaq Global Market

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T ($\$ 232.405$ of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Non-accelerated filer

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of May 3, 2024, the number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding was approximately

47,896,908

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Except where the context otherwise requires or where otherwise indicated, the terms "Fractyl," "Fractyl Health," "we," "us," "our," "our company," "Company" and "our business" refer to Fractyl Health, Inc and its subsidiaries.

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Fractyl Health, Inc. Our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or GAAP. Our fiscal year ends on December 31 of each year. References to the first quarter of 2024 and the first quarter of 2023 refer to the quarter ended March 31, 2024 and the quarter ended March 31, 2023, respectively. Our most recent fiscal year ended on December 31, 2023.

Certain monetary amounts, percentages and other figures included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q have been subject to rounding adjustments. Percentage amounts included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q have not in all cases been calculated on the basis of such rounded figures, but on the basis of such amounts prior to rounding. For this reason, percentage amounts in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may vary from those obtained by performing the same calculations using the figures in our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Certain other amounts that appear in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may not sum due to rounding.

TRADEMARKS AND TRADENAMES

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q includes our trademarks and trade names, including, without limitation, REVITA, REJUVA and our logo, which are our property and are protected under applicable intellectual property laws. This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q also contains trademarks, trade names and service marks of other companies, which are the property of their respective owners. Solely for convenience, trademarks, trade names and service marks referred to in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may appear without the ®, ™ or SM symbols, but such references are not intended to indicate, in any way, that we or the applicable owner will not assert, to the fullest extent permitted under applicable law, our or its rights or the right of any applicable licensor to these trademarks, trade names and service marks. We do not intend our use or display of other parties' trademarks, trade names or service marks to imply, and such use or display should not be construed to imply, a relationship with, or endorsement or sponsorship of us by, these other parties.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements that can involve substantial risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including statements regarding our future results of operations and financial position, business strategy, prospective products, product approvals, research and development costs, future revenue, timing and likelihood of success, plans and objectives of management for future operations, future results of anticipated products and prospects, plans and objectives of management are forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as "anticipate," "believe," "contemplate," "continue," "could," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "plan," "potential," "predict," "project," "should," "target," "will," or "would" or the negative of these terms or other similar expressions, although not all forward-looking statements contain these words. Forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q include, but are not limited to, statements about:

- the timing, progress and results of preclinical and clinical studies for our current and future product candidates, including statements regarding the timing of initiation and completion of studies and related preparatory work, the period during which the results of the studies will become available and our research and development programs;
- the timing, scope or likelihood of regulatory submissions, filings, clearances and approvals, including final regulatory approval or clearance of our product candidates;
- our ability to develop and advance product candidates into, and successfully complete, clinical studies;
- our expectations regarding the size of the patient populations for our product candidates, if approved or cleared for commercial use;
- the implementation of our business model and our strategic plans for our business, product candidates and technology;
- our commercialization, marketing and manufacturing capabilities and strategy, as well as our product development strategy;
- the pricing and reimbursement of our product candidates, if approved or cleared;
- the scalability and commercial viability of our manufacturing methods and processes, including our plans to maintain our in-house manufacturing facility, even after commercialization of any of our product candidates;
- the rate and degree of market acceptance and clinical utility of our product candidates;
- our ability to establish or maintain collaborations or strategic relationships or obtain additional funding;
- our competitive position;
- the scope of protection we and/or any future licensors are able to establish and maintain for intellectual property rights covering our product candidates;
- developments and projections relating to our competitors and our industry;
- our expectations related to the use of proceeds from our initial public offering ("IPO");
- our estimates regarding expenses, future revenue, capital requirements and needs for additional financing;
- the period over which we estimate our existing cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to fund our future operating expenses and capital expenditure requirements;
- the impact of laws and regulations;
- our expectations regarding the time during which we will be an emerging growth company and smaller reporting company under the JOBS Act; and
- the impact of adverse macroeconomic conditions, geopolitical events, and potential future public health crises, including epidemics and pandemics.

We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about our business, the industry in which we operate and financial trends that we believe may affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects, and these forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or development. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions, described in Part II, Item 1A, *Risk Factors* and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Because forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, some of which cannot be predicted or quantified, you should not rely on these forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. The events and circumstances reflected in our forward-looking statements may not be achieved or occur and actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Except as required by applicable law, we do not plan to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements contained herein, whether as a result of any new information, future events or otherwise.

In addition, statements that "we believe" and similar statements reflect our beliefs and opinions on the relevant subject. These statements are based upon information available to us as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and while we believe such information forms a reasonable basis for such statements, such information may be limited or incomplete, and our statements should not be read to indicate that we have conducted an exhaustive inquiry into, or review of, all potentially available relevant information. These statements are inherently uncertain and you are cautioned not to unduly rely upon these statements.

SUMMARY RISK FACTORS

Our business is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including those described in *Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors*. You should carefully consider these risks and uncertainties when investing in our common stock. The principal risks and uncertainties affecting our business include the following:

- We have a limited operating history in developing medical devices and biopharmaceutical products, have not completed any pivotal clinical studies and have no products approved from commercial sale in the United States, which may make it difficult for you to evaluate our current business and predict our future success and viability;
- We have incurred significant net losses since inception and we expect to continue to incur significant net losses for the foreseeable future and may never achieve or sustain profitability;
- We will require substantial additional capital to finance our operations. If we are unable to raise such capital when needed, or on acceptable terms, we may be forced to delay, reduce and/or eliminate one or more of our research and drug development programs or future commercialization efforts;
- The regulatory approval process of the FDA, comparable foreign regulatory authorities and notified bodies, are lengthy, time-consuming and inherently unpredictable, and even if we complete the necessary clinical studies, we cannot predict when, or if, we will obtain regulatory approval or certification for any of our product candidates, and any such regulatory approval or certification may be for a more narrow indication than we seek;
- Clinical studies are expensive, time-consuming, difficult to design and implement, and have an uncertain outcome. Further, we may encounter substantial delays in our clinical studies;
- We currently conduct and may in the future conduct clinical studies for our product candidates outside the United States, and the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities may not accept data from such studies;
- We may not be able to file investigational device exemptions ("IDEs") or IDE supplements or comparable documents in foreign jurisdictions to commence additional clinical studies on the timelines we expect, and even if we are able to, the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities may not permit us to proceed;
- We are substantially dependent on the success of our lead product candidate, Revita, and if we are unable to obtain marketing approval or certification for and commercialize any of our current or future product candidates in a timely manner, our business will be harmed;
- Our long-term prospects depend in part upon discovering, developing and commercializing product candidates, which may fail in development or suffer delays that adversely affect their commercial viability. We intend to identify and develop novel product candidates, which makes it difficult to predict the time, cost and potential success of our current product candidates, and other product candidates we may develop in the future;
- Additional time may be required to develop and obtain regulatory approval or certification for our Rejuva gene therapy candidates because we expect them to be regulated as a combination product;
- We cannot be certain that our Rejuva gene therapy candidates will successfully complete preclinical and clinical studies, or that they will not cause significant adverse events or toxicities. There can be no assurance that any development problems we experience in the future related to our Rejuva gene therapy candidates or any of our research programs will not cause significant delays or unanticipated costs, or that such development problems can be solved;
- We may not be able to gain the support of leading hospitals and key thought leaders, or to publish the results of our clinical studies in peer-reviewed journals, which may make it difficult to establish the Revita DMR Procedure and/or our Rejuva gene therapy candidates as a standard of care, if approved, and may limit our revenue growth and ability to achieve profitability;
- We have not yet studied the ability of Revita to be used in repeated procedures. If we are unable to demonstrate the safety and improved glycemic effects of Revita for repeat use, it could have a material adverse effect on the clinical utility and commercial adoption of the device;

- We have never obtained marketing approval for a product candidate in the United States and we may be unable to obtain, or may be delayed in obtaining, marketing approval for any product candidate in the United States;
- We substantially rely, and expect to continue to rely, on third parties, including independent clinical investigators and contract research organizations ("CROs"), to conduct certain aspects of our preclinical studies, and clinical studies. If these third parties do not successfully carry out their contractual duties, comply with applicable regulatory requirements or meet expected deadlines, we may not be able to obtain marketing authorization of or commercialize our product candidates and our business could be substantially harmed;
- If we decide to establish new collaborations in the future, but are not able to establish those collaborations on commercially reasonable terms, we may have to alter our development and commercialization plans;
- We contract with third parties for the manufacture of sub-assembly components for Revita and for the materials for our Rejuva gene therapy platform for preclinical studies and our ongoing clinical studies, and expect to continue to do so for additional clinical studies and ultimately for commercialization. This reliance on third parties increases the risk that we will not have sufficient quantities of our product candidates or such quantities at an acceptable cost, which could delay, prevent or impair our development or commercialization efforts;
- If we or our suppliers fail to comply with the FDA's quality system and/or good manufacturing practice regulations, this could impair our ability to market our products in a cost-effective and timely manner;
- We face the risk of product liability claims that could be expensive, divert management's attention and harm our reputation and business. We may not be able to maintain adequate product liability insurance;
- We rely on a variety of intellectual property rights, and if we are unable to obtain, maintain or protect our intellectual property, our business, financial situation, results of operations, and prospects will be harmed. If we are unable to obtain and maintain patent protection for our current product candidate, any future product candidates we may develop and our technology, or if the scope of the patent protection obtained is not sufficiently broad, our competitors could develop and commercialize products and technology similar or identical to ours, and our ability to successfully commercialize our current product candidate, any future product candidates we may develop and our technology may be adversely affected; and
- If we are unable to establish sales or marketing capabilities or enter into agreements with third parties to sell or market our product candidates, we may not be able to successfully sell or market our product candidates that obtain regulatory approval.

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PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

Fractyl Health, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands, except for share and per share information)

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 121,441	\$ 33,209
Accounts receivable	15	22
Inventory	73	73
Restricted cash, current	315	315
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,628	2,029
Total current assets	124,472	35,648
Restricted cash, long-term	4,255	4,255
Property and equipment, net	1,902	490
Right-of-use lease assets, operating	29,613	30,282
Other long-term assets	3,277	5,537
Total assets	\$ 163,519	\$ 76,212
Liabilities, Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,027	\$ 553
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	8,653	7,331
Operating lease liabilities, current	3,592	2,731
Warrant liabilities, current	—	573
Total current liabilities	13,272	11,188

Notes payable, long-term	28,695	55,152
Operating lease liabilities, long-term	28,246	28,508
Warrant liabilities, long-term	8,798	19,096
Other long-term liabilities	330	—
Total liabilities	79,341	113,944
Commitments and contingencies		
Convertible preferred stock (Series A, B, C-1, C-2, D, E and F), \$		
0.00001		
par value;		
no		
shares authorized and		
no		
shares issued or outstanding at March 31, 2024;		
78,112,639		
shares authorized and		
77,994,156		
shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2023; aggregate liquidation preference of \$		
0		
and \$		
379,081		287,330
at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively		—
Stockholders' equity (deficit):		
Preferred stock, \$		
0.00001		
par value;		
10,000,000		
shares authorized,		
no		
shares issued or outstanding at March 31, 2024;		
no		
shares authorized, issued or outstanding at December 31, 2023		—
		—

Common stock, \$

0.00001

par value;

300,000,000
shares authorized,

47,896,908

shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2024;

107,000,000
shares authorized,

2,105,815

shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2023

Additional paid-in capital

434,116 21,554

Accumulated deficit

()

349,938 346,616

) ()

Total stockholders' equity (deficit)

84,178 325,062

) ()

Total liabilities, convertible preferred stock and stockholders' equity (deficit)

163,519 76,212

\$ \$

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

Fractyl Health, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
(in thousands, except for share and per share information)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Revenue		
	\$ 33	\$ 5
Cost of goods sold	19	3
Gross profit	14	2
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	14,424	9,349
Selling, general and administrative	7,132	2,760
Total operating expenses	21,556	12,109
Loss from operations	(21,542)	(12,107)
Other income (expense), net:		
Interest income, net	1,098	417
Change in fair value of notes payable	(6,686)	(246)
Change in fair value of warrant liabilities	10,446	5)
Other (expense) income, net	(10)	9)
Total other income (expense), net	18,220	175
Net loss and comprehensive loss	(3,322)	(11,932)
Accretion of dividends on convertible preferred stock	(1,737)	(4,236)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	(5,059)	(16,168)
Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	\$ 0.17	\$ 7.87

Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, basic and diluted

29,736,911

2,055,399

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

Fractyl Health, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
(in thousands, except for share information)

	Series A, B, C-1, C-2, D, E and F Convertible Preferred Stock Shares	Amount	Common Stock Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
Balance at December 31, 2023							()
	77,994,156	287,330	2,105,815	—	21,554	346,616	325,062) \$)
Issuance of common stock in initial public offering, net of underwriting discounts, commissions and offering costs of \$							
	11,223	—	7,433,332	—	100,277	—	100,277
Conversion of convertible preferred stock into common stock upon initial public offering	()	()	—	—	—	—	—
	77,994,156	287,330	36,343,909	—	287,330	—	287,330
Conversion of 2022 Convertible Notes into common stock upon initial public offering))	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	1,841,321	—	19,150	—	19,150
Reclassification of warrant liability to equity upon initial public offering	—	—	—	—	425	—	425
Exercise of common stock warrants	—	—	38,544	—	—	—	—
Exercise of common stock options	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	133,987	—	163	—	163
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	5,217	—	5,217
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	()	()
	—	—	—	—	—	3,322)	3,322)
Balance at March 31, 2024							()
	—	—	47,896,908	—	434,116	349,938	84,178) \$)
Series A, B, C-1, C-2, D, E and F Convertible Preferred Stock Shares	— \$ —	—	Common Stock Shares	— \$ —	— \$ —	— \$ —	— \$ —
Balance at December 31, 2022							()
	77,994,156	287,330	2,055,399	—	17,206	269,525	252,319) \$)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	857	—	857
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	()	()
	—	—	—	—	—	11,932)	11,932)
Balance at March 31, 2023							()
	77,994,156	287,330	2,055,399	—	18,063	281,457	263,394) \$)
— \$ —	— \$ —	— \$ —	— \$ —	— \$ —	— \$ —	— \$ —	— \$ —

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

Fractyl Health, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	((
	\$ 3,322	\$ 11,932
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	53	80
Non-cash interest expense	2	—
Non-cash operating lease expense	669	227
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	1	—
Stock-based compensation expense	5,217	857
Change in fair value of warrant liabilities	((
	10,446	5
Change in fair value of notes payable, non-cash	((
	7,307	246
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	((
	7	5
Inventory	((
	—	73
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	((
	599	711
Accounts payable	((
	494	222
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	2,854	965
Operating lease liabilities	((
	599	222
Other long-term assets and liabilities	((
	67	187
Net cash used in operating activities	((
	11,711	9,550
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	((
	1,059	20

Net cash used in investing activities	(((
	1,059	20)
)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from initial public offering, net of underwriting discounts and commissions	103,695	—	—
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	163	—	—
Payments related to offering costs	(((
	2,854	—)
Principal payments on finance lease obligations	(((
	2	2)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(((
	101,002	2)
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(((
	88,232	9,572)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	37,779	53,524	
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$ 126,011	\$ 43,952	
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Interest paid	\$ 621	\$ —	
Payment for operating leases within operating activities	\$ 482	\$ 391	
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Conversion of convertible preferred stock into common stock upon initial public offering	\$ 287,330	\$ —	
Conversion of 2022 Convertible Notes into common stock upon initial public offering	\$ 19,150	\$ —	
Reclassification of warrant liability to equity upon initial public offering	\$ 425	\$ —	
Finance lease right-of-use asset obtained in exchange for lease liability	\$ 427	\$ —	
Reclassification of deferred offering costs to additional paid-in capital	\$ 3,418	\$ —	
Purchases of property and equipment included in accounts payable	\$ 20	\$ —	

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

Fractyl Health, Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(in thousands, except share and per share information)

1. Nature of the Business

Fractyl Health, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated on August 30, 2010 under the name MedCatalyst, Inc. The Company subsequently changed its name to Fractyl Laboratories Inc. on January 10, 2012 and subsequently to Fractyl Health, Inc. on June 9, 2021. The Company is a metabolic therapeutics company focused on pioneering new approaches to the treatment of metabolic diseases, including type 2 diabetes ("T2D") and obesity. The Company's goal is to transform metabolic disease treatment from chronic symptomatic management to durable disease modifying therapies that target the organ level root causes of T2D and obesity. The Revita DMR System ("Revita"), the Company's lead product candidate, is an outpatient procedural therapy designed to durably modify duodenal dysfunction, a major pathologic consequence of a high fat and high sugar diet, which can initiate T2D and obesity in humans. The Company is evaluating Revita in its pivotal Revitalize-1 study and is currently enrolling patients with inadequately controlled T2D despite being on up to three anti-diabetic agents ("ADAs") and daily insulin. The Company is also planning to evaluate Revita in a two-part, parallel cohort, randomized, open-label clinical study, which is referred to as the Remain-1 study, for weight maintenance in patients with obesity who have lost at least 15% total body weight on GLP-1RA therapy and wish to discontinue their GLP-1RA without weight regain. In addition, the Company is developing Rejuva, a novel, locally administered, adeno-associated virus delivered pancreatic gene therapy platform. Rejuva is designed to enable long term remission of T2D and obesity by durably altering metabolic hormone function in the pancreatic islet cells of patients. The Company believes Revita and Rejuva, if approved, have the potential to revolutionize treatment across the spectrum of T2D and obesity, align the clinical and economic interest of key stakeholders around the long term regression of metabolic disease, and, at their fullest potential, significantly reduce the burden of metabolic disease globally.

Initial Public Offering ("IPO")

On February 6, 2024, the Company completed its IPO, pursuant to which it issued and sold

7,333,333
shares of its common stock at a price to the public of \$

15.00
per share, resulting in gross proceeds of approximately \$

110,000
and net proceeds of approximately \$

98,882
, after deducting the underwriting discount of approximately \$

7,700
and offering expenses of approximately \$

3,418

On March 5, 2024, the Company issued an additional

99,999
shares of its common stock pursuant to the partial exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares at the IPO public price of \$

15.00
per share, for additional gross proceeds of approximately \$

1,500
and net proceeds of approximately \$

1,395
, after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions of approximately \$

105

Liquidity

Under ASC 205-40, *Going Concern*, management must evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued. This evaluation initially does not take into consideration the potential mitigating effect of management's plans that have not been fully implemented as of the date the financial statements are issued. When substantial doubt exists, management evaluates whether the mitigating effect of its plans sufficiently alleviates substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The mitigating effect of management's plans, however, is only considered if both (1) it is probable that the plans will be effectively implemented within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued, and (2) it is probable that the plans, when implemented, will mitigate the relevant conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued. Generally, to be considered probable of being effectively implemented, the plans must have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors ("Board") before the date that the financial statements are issued.

The future success of the Company is dependent on its ability to develop its product candidates and ultimately upon its ability to attain profitable operations. The Company is subject to a number of risks similar to other early-stage life science companies, including, but not limited to, successful discovery and development of its product candidates, raising additional capital with favorable terms, development by its competitors of new technological innovations, protection of proprietary technology and market acceptance of the Company's products. The successful discovery and development of

product candidates requires substantial working capital which may not be available to the Company on favorable terms or not at all.

The Company has a history of operating losses and had an accumulated deficit of \$

349,938

as of March 31, 2024. The Company has financed its operations to date primarily through sales of its convertible preferred stock, sales of its common stock in the IPO and debt financing. While a pilot commercial launch was initiated in Germany in the first quarter of 2023, the Company does not anticipate generating revenue from product sales in the United States unless and until it successfully completes clinical development and obtains marketing approvals from one or more of the product candidates. As a result, management expects continuing operating losses in the future. The Company believes that its cash and cash equivalents of \$

121,441

as of March 31, 2024 will be sufficient to fund the Company's operating plan through 2025.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP, for interim financial reporting and as required by Regulation S-X, Rule 10-01. The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP and include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. These interim financial statements, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments, which include only normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position and results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023. The results of operations for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2024, any other interim periods, or any future year or period. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP have been condensed or omitted from this report, as is permitted by such rules and regulations. Accordingly, these unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023 and notes thereto, included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on April 1, 2024. The accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the audited consolidated financial statements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting periods. Significant estimates relied upon in preparing these condensed consolidated financial statements include, but are not limited to, the fair value of common stock, the fair value of preferred and common stock warrants, the fair value of convertible notes payable, the fair value of stock-based awards, the incremental borrowing rate for lease accounting and the accrual of research and development expenses. Estimates are periodically reviewed in light of changes in circumstances, facts and experience. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Deferred Public Offering Costs

Deferred public offering costs, which primarily consist of direct, incremental legal and accounting fees relating to the planned IPO, are capitalized within other long-term assets. The deferred public offering costs are offset against IPO proceeds upon the consummation of the offering. As of December 31, 2023, the Company had deferred offering-related costs of \$

2,180

. Upon closing of the Company's IPO in February 2024, total deferred offering costs of \$

3,418

were transferred to additional paid-in capital to offset the IPO proceeds. The Company had

no

deferred offering costs as of March 31, 2024.

Leases

The Company has entered into operating leases for office and laboratory spaces and finance leases for certain laboratory equipment, which are accounted for in accordance with ASC 842, *Leases*.

The Company determines whether an arrangement is or contains a lease based on the unique facts and circumstances present in the arrangement at inception. Operating leases are included in right-of-use lease assets ("ROU assets") and current and long-term lease liabilities on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets. Lease expenses for operating leases are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term as an operating expense. Assets subject to finance leases are included in property and equipment, net, on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets. Current and long-term portion of the related lease liabilities of the finance leases are included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities and other long-term liabilities, respectively, on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets. Lease expenses for finance leases consist of depreciation of the assets, which is recognized on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the assets as an operating expense, and interest expense using the effective interest method over the lease term.

At the lease commencement date, the Company recognizes an ROU asset and a lease liability based on the present value of fixed lease payments over the expected lease term. The Company typically only includes an initial lease term in its assessment of a lease arrangement. Options to renew a lease are not included in the Company's assessment unless there is a reasonable certainty that the Company will renew. Certain adjustments to the ROU asset may be required for items such as incentives received. The interest rate implicit in the lease contracts is typically not readily determinable. As a result, the Company utilizes its incremental borrowing rate to discount lease payments, which reflects the fixed rate at which the Company could borrow on a collateralized basis the amount of the lease payments in the same currency, for a similar term, in a similar economic environment.

The Company has elected the short-term lease recognition exemption for short-term leases, which allows the Company not to recognize lease liabilities and ROU assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheets for leases with an original lease term of twelve months or less. Rent expenses for short-term leases are directly expensed as operating expenses in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

The Company has elected to not separate lease and non-lease components. Only the fixed costs for lease components and their associated non-lease components are accounted for as a single lease component and recognized as part of the ROU asset and lease liability. Variable lease costs such as taxes, operating expenses and other expenses are based on actual costs incurred and are directly expensed as operating expenses in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Assumptions made by the Company at the commencement date are re-evaluated upon occurrence of certain events, including lease modification. A lease modification results in a separate contract when the modification grants the lessee an additional right of use not included in the original lease and when lease payments increase commensurate with the standalone price for the additional right of use. When a lease modification results in a separate contract, it is accounted for in the same manner as a new lease.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company measures all stock options and other stock-based awards based on their fair value on the date of the grant. Those awards typically have a graded vesting schedule and compensation expense for awards with only service conditions is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is generally the vesting period of the respective award. Compensation costs recognized for performance-based awards reflect the number of awards that are expected to vest during the requisite service period and are recognized using an accelerated attribution method. Upon final determination of the performance conditions achieved, the compensation costs are adjusted to reflect those awards that ultimately vest. Historical performance patterns, to the extent that they are indicative to the performance conditions to be achieved, are used in developing estimates for the probability of attaining these performance conditions.

The Company classifies stock-based compensation expense in its condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss in the same manner in which the award recipient's payroll costs are classified or in which the award recipient's service payments are classified.

Prior to the completion of the Company's IPO, the Company determined the fair value of the underlying common stock by taking into consideration the results obtained from third-party valuations and additional factors that are deemed relevant, which incorporates significant judgments and estimates. After the completion of the Company's IPO, the Company considers the fair value of its common stock to equal to the closing price of its common stock traded on the Nasdaq Global Market.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which incorporates assumptions and estimates, to measure the fair value of its option awards on the date of grant of each stock option award. Prior to February 2024, the Company had been a private company and lacked company-specific historical and implied volatility information. The Company estimated its expected stock volatility based on an analysis of reported data for a publicly traded peer group of companies that granted options with substantially similar terms and expects to continue to do so until such time as it has adequate historical data regarding the volatility of its own traded stock price. The expected term assumption for employee grants is determined by using the "simplified" method for awards that qualify as "plain-vanilla" options. The risk-free interest rate is based on the rate of the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant of the award for time periods approximately equal to the expected term of the award. Expected dividend yield is based on the fact that the Company has never paid cash dividends on common stock and does not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Forfeitures are accounted for as they occur.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has not adopted any accounting pronouncements during the three months ended March 31, 2024.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has evaluated recently issued accounting pronouncements and determined that there are no such pronouncements that have a material impact on its condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

3. Fair Value Measurements

The following tables present information about the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and indicate the level of fair value hierarchy utilized to determine such fair values:

	Fair Value measurements as of March 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Cash equivalents—money market funds	\$ 64,949	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 64,949
	<u>\$ 64,949</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 64,949</u>
Liabilities:				
Warrant liabilities, long-term	—	—	8,798	8,798
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>8,798</u>	<u>8,798</u>
Notes payable, long-term	—	—	28,695	28,695
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>28,695</u>	<u>28,695</u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

	Fair Value measurements as of December 31, 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Cash equivalents—money market funds	\$ 9,779	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,779
	<u>\$ 9,779</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 9,779</u>
Liabilities:				
Warrant liabilities, current	\$ 9,779	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,779
	<u>\$ 9,779</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 9,779</u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Warrant liabilities, long-term

		19,096	19,096
Notes payable, long-term		—	—
		—	55,152
		—	55,152

\$ — \$ — \$ 74,821 \$ 74,821

During the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, there were

no

transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3.

See Note 5—"Notes Payable" for the discussion of the fair value methodology of the notes payable and a rollforward of the fair value. See Note 6—"Warrant Liabilities" for the discussion of the fair value methodology of the stock warrants and a rollforward of the fair value.

4. Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Payroll and payroll-related expenses	\$ 4,965	\$ 3,500
External research and development services	2,622	1,711
Professional fees and consulting services	967	2,118
Other current liabilities	99	2
	<hr/> <u>8,653</u>	<hr/> <u>7,331</u>

5. Notes Payable

Notes payable, long-term consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
2022 Convertible Notes	\$ —	27,162
2023 Notes	28,695	27,990
	<hr/> <u>28,695</u>	<hr/> <u>55,152</u>

2022 Convertible Notes

On January 11, 2022, the Company entered into a financing arrangement with certain lenders (the "2022 Lenders") in which the Company issued convertible promissory notes in exchange for an aggregate principal amount of \$

20,075

(the "2022 Convertible Notes"). Under the original terms of the 2022 Convertible Notes, interest accrued on the unpaid principal balance of the 2022 Convertible Notes at the rate of

3

% per year until paid or converted in full. Subject to the conversion provisions, all principal and accrued interest on the 2022 Convertible Notes was to be due and payable on July 11, 2023 (the "Original Maturity Date").

On July 11, 2023 (the "reissuance date"), the Company paid \$

78

to settle in full the outstanding principal and accrued interest owed to one of the lenders under the 2022 Convertible Notes and issued amended and restated convertible promissory notes to certain of the lenders (the "Continuing 2022 Lenders") in replacement of, but not in payment of, the remainder of the 2022 Convertible Notes. As part of these amendments, among other changes, the Continuing 2022 Lenders agreed to extend the maturity date of the outstanding principal and accrued but unpaid interest on the 2022 Convertible Notes to December 31, 2024. Following these amendments, \$

20,899

in aggregate principal under the 2022 Convertible Notes remained outstanding and accrued interest at the rate of

10

% per year until they were paid or converted in full. In connection with entering into these amendments, the Company issued to the Continuing 2022 Lenders warrants to purchase shares of the Company's common stock with par value of \$

0.00001

per share. The warrants were recorded as part of the warrant liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

The Company elected to apply the fair value option ("FVO") to the 2022 Convertible Notes in accordance with ASC 825. Accordingly, the 2022 Convertible Notes are marked to market at the end of each reporting period, with changes in fair value recognized as a component of other income (expense) in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Prior to the Company's IPO in February 2024, the fair value had been estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation model to calculate equity values at different points in time leading up to a conversion event. The Company assessed the assumptions and estimates used in the valuation model at each financial reporting period as additional information impacting the assumptions is obtained. Assumptions and estimates impacting the fair value measurement included the fair value per share of the underlying shares, the expected time to conversion events (IPO or non-IPO), risk-free interest rate, expected volatility of the price of the underlying shares and scenario weightings. The Company determined the fair value per share of the underlying shares by taking into consideration the most recent sales of its convertible preferred stock, results obtained from third-party valuations and additional factors that are deemed relevant. The Company historically had been a private company and lacked company-specific historical and implied volatility

information of its stock. Therefore, it estimated its expected stock volatility based on the historical volatility of publicly traded peer companies for a term equal to the expected time to conversion events. The risk-free interest rate was determined by reference to the U.S. Treasury yield curve for time periods approximately equal to the expected time to conversion events. Scenario weightings were based on management's best estimate of the probabilities of the occurrence of each conversion event considered.

Upon the closing of the IPO on February 6, 2024, all of the outstanding principal plus accrued interest under the 2022 Convertible Notes were converted into

1,841,321
shares of the Company's common stock at a conversion price of \$

12.00
per share, which is

80
% of the IPO price of \$

15.00
per share. The 2022 Convertible Notes were marked to market to its fair value as of the time of the conversion before being reclassified to equity. The fair value at the time of the conversion was calculated by multiplying the number of shares of common stock that the 2022 Convertible Notes were converted into by the fair value per share on the conversion date, which is the closing price of the Company's common stock on the NASDAQ Global Market on that date.

The following table provides a rollforward of the fair value of the 2022 Convertible Notes:

	Fair Value
Balance as of December 31, 2023	\$ 27,162
Decrease in fair value	(8,012)
Conversion into common stock	(19,150)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	\$ —

2023 Notes

On September 7, 2023, the Company entered into a credit agreement with certain lenders (the "2023 Lenders") that provides for term loans in an aggregate principal amount of \$

45,000
(the "Applicable Commitments") in two tranches (the "2023 Notes"). The first tranche with a principal amount of \$

30,000
was extended on September 7, 2023. The second tranche with a principal amount of \$

15,000
may be extended upon the Company's achievement of certain funding milestones as defined in the 2023 Notes, by July 31, 2024. The 2023 Notes also provide for a third tranche with an uncommitted principal amount of \$

20,000
that may be extended to the Company, subject to the lenders' prior written consent in their sole discretion.

The outstanding balances under the 2023 Notes bear interest at a floating annual rate equal to the greater of

5.5
% above the Wall Street Journal prime rate or

13.25
%. On and prior to September 30, 2024,

6.0
% of the interest is payable in kind (the "PIK interest") and added to the outstanding principal amount of the loans. Beginning September 30, 2026, the Company is required to make principal payments in the amount of

1.5
% of the aggregate principal amount outstanding, including accrued PIK interest, each month. The first principal payment date can be extended to September 30, 2027, at the Company's option, if certain financing milestones as defined in the 2023 Notes are achieved on or prior to September 30, 2026. In addition, upon any principal payment, the Company is required to make an additional payment to the 2023 Lenders a

6.0
% fee (the "Exit Fee") over the principal and accrued PIK interest paid. The aggregate Exit Fee of the 2023 Notes should equal to

6.0
% of the total Applicable Commitments of \$

45,000
plus all accrued PIK interest. All remaining outstanding principal balance, accrued interest and Exit Fee on the 2023 Notes shall be due and payable on the maturity date of September 7, 2028 .

In connection with the issuance of the 2023 Notes, the Company issued to the 2023 Lenders warrants to purchase, at the holders' choice, shares of the Company's Series F Convertible Preferred Stock, the most senior series of Preferred Stock of the Company that is then authorized, or the Company's common stock. The warrants were recorded as part of the warrant liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

The Company elected to apply the FVO to the 2023 Notes in accordance with ASC 825. Accordingly, the 2023 Notes are marked to market at the end of each reporting period, with changes in fair value recognized as a component of other income (expense) in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. The fair value was estimated using a discounted cash flow model by discounting projected future cash flows associated with the 2023 Notes to their present value. The discount rate used in the model is based on observable market yields for similarly rated instruments, adjusted for any specific risks inherent in the 2023 Notes. Accrued interest on the 2023 Notes is incorporated into the determination of the fair value of the 2023 Notes.

This fair value measurement is based on significant inputs that are not observable in the market and represent a Level 3 measurement. The following table provides a rollforward of the fair value of the 2023 Notes:

	Fair Value
Balance as of December 31, 2023	\$ 27,990
	1,326
Increase in fair value	()
Payment of interest	621)
	28,695
Balance as of March 31, 2024	<u><u>\$</u></u>

The 2023 Notes are subject to specific financial covenants, which include (i) a minimum liquidity covenant that requires the Company to maintain a minimum \$

10,000 balance in cash and/or certain permitted cash equivalent investments, subject to certain exceptions, and (ii) a financing milestone covenant requiring that (a) we have received proceeds from an equity financing or series of financings (including the net proceeds from the IPO) of at least \$

40,000 during the period commencing on September 7, 2023 and ending on or prior to February 15, 2024, and (b) we have received equity financing or series of financings of at least \$

100,000 (inclusive of such equity financing or series of financings in the preceding clause (a)) during the period commencing as of September 7, 2023 and prior to June 30, 2024. In addition, the 2023 Notes also contain customary events of default, subject to rights and remedies generally applicable to federal law or the laws of the State of Delaware. As of March 31, 2024, the Company was in compliance with the financial covenants and other terms of the arrangement.

6. Warrant Liabilities

2014 Warrant

In January 2014, the Company issued a fully vested warrant to purchase

118,483 shares of the Company's Series B convertible preferred stock (the "2014 Warrant") in connection with a loan and security agreement entered into in January 2014. The 2014 Warrant was immediately exercisable at an exercise price of \$

1.266 per share and has a contractual term of ten years from issuance. The fair value of the 2014 Warrant at issuance was \$

48 and was recorded as part of the warrant liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

In January 2024, the 2014 Warrant was amended to extend the expiration date to the earlier of (i) the date that is 30 calendar days after the closing of the Company's IPO and (ii) July 31, 2024. Upon the closing of the Company's IPO on February 6, 2024, the amended expiration date of the 2014 Warrant was determined to be March 7, 2024.

The Company remeasures the fair value of the 2014 Warrant at the end of each reporting period, with any adjustments being recorded as a component of other income (expense) in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Upon the closing of the IPO on February 6, 2024, the warrant to purchase

118,483 shares of the Company's Series B convertible preferred stock was converted to a warrant to purchase

55,211 shares of the Company's common stock. Accordingly, the 2014 Warrant was remeasured upon the closing of the IPO and marked to market to its fair value before being reclassified to equity. The fair value of the 2014 Warrant was determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model with the following assumptions:

	February 6, 2024	December 31, 2023
Risk-free interest rate	4.8 %	4.7 %

Expected term (in years)

0.1 0.1

Expected volatility

38% 47%

Expected dividend yield

0% 6%

Fair value of common stock per share

\$ 10.40 —

Fair value of Series B convertible preferred stock per share

\$ — 6.12

This fair value measurement of the 2014 Warrant was based on significant inputs that are not observable in the market and represented a Level 3 measurement. The following table provides a rollforward of the fair value of the Company's warrant liability:

	Fair Value
Balance as of December 31, 2023	\$ 573
Change in fair value	(148)
Reclassification to equity	(425)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	\$ —

The 2014 Warrant was fully cashless exercised on the amended expiration date of March 7, 2024, as a result of which a total of 38,544 shares of common stock were issued to the warrant holder.

July 2023 Warrants

In July 2023, the Company issued fully vested warrants to purchase shares of the Company's common stock in connection with the issuance of the amended and restated 2022 Convertible Notes (the "July 2023 Warrants"). The July 2023 Warrants were immediately exercisable for a variable number of shares based on the principal amount of the 2022 Convertible Notes, as amended, of \$

20,899, and an exercise price, at the holders' choice, of (a) \$

17.9927 per share, (b) the lowest original issue price of shares of Preferred Stock of the Company issued in the Company's next bona fide private preferred equity financing round, (c) in the event of any convertible note or similar convertible security financing, the conversion price contemplated by such convertible security, or (d) in the event of an IPO, the per share offering price to the public in such IPO. The July 2023 Warrants have a contractual term of ten years from issuance. They were not exercised from their inception through March 31, 2024.

The fair value of the July 2023 Warrants at issuance was \$

9,876

and was recorded as part of the warrant liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. The Company remeasures the fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any adjustments being recorded as a component of other income (expense) in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Prior to the Company's IPO in February 2024, the fair value was determined using the Monte-Carlo simulation model, which was based on significant inputs that are not observable in the market and represented a Level 3 measurement. After the completion of its IPO, the fair value of the July 2023 Warrants was determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model with the following assumptions:

	March 31, 2024
Risk-free interest rate	4.2 %
Expected term (in years)	9.3
Expected volatility	57 %
Expected dividend yield	0 %

The following table provides a rollforward of the fair value of the July 2023 Warrants:

	Fair Value
Balance as of December 31, 2023	\$ 16,419

Decrease in fair value	(8,768)
Balance as of March 31, 2024			
		<u>7,651</u>	<u>\$</u>

September 2023 Warrants

In September 2023, in connection with the issuance of the 2023 Notes, the Company issued fully vested warrants to purchase, at the holders' choice, shares of the Company's Series F Convertible Preferred Stock, the most senior series of Preferred Stock of the Company that is then authorized, or the Company's common stock (the "September 2023 Warrants"). The September 2023 Warrants are immediately exercisable for a variable number of shares based on a total fixed dollar value of \$

4,200
, and an exercise price, at the holders' choice, of (a) \$

17.9927
per share of common stock or \$

8.3843
per share of Series F Convertible Preferred Stock, (b) the lowest original issue price of any series of Preferred Stock issued by the Company after the issuance date of the September 2023 Warrants, (c) the conversion or exercise price

of any convertible debt security, option, or warrant issued by the Company after the issuance date of the September 2023 Warrants, or (d) the price at which the Company's common equity was first sold to the public by the Company in a firm-commitment underwritten offering or otherwise. The September 2023 Warrants have a contractual term of ten years from issuance. They were not exercised from their inception through March 31, 2024.

The fair value of the September 2023 Warrants at issuance was \$

2,592

and was recorded as part of the warrant liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. The Company remeasures the fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any adjustments being recorded as a component of other income (expense) in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Prior to the Company's IPO in February 2024, the fair value was determined using the Monte-Carlo simulation model, which was based on significant inputs that are not observable in the market and represented a Level 3 measurement. After the completion of its IPO, the fair value of the September 2023 Warrants was determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model with the following assumptions:

	March 31, 2024
Risk-free interest rate	4.2 %
Expected term (in years)	9.4
Expected volatility	57 %
Expected dividend yield	0 %

The following table provides a rollforward of the fair value of the September 2023 Warrants:

	Fair Value
Balance as of December 31, 2023	\$ 2,677
Decrease in fair value	(1,530)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	\$ 1,147

7. Commitments and Contingencies

Leases

The following table summarizes the future minimum lease payments for operating and finance leases as of March 31, 2024:

Year Ending December 31, 2024 (Remaining)	
2025	\$ 3,095
2026	5,441
	5,599

2027

5,638

2028

5,749

Thereafter

34,278

Total future minimum lease payments

59,800

Please see Note 7—"Leases" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 for further discussion of the Company's material lease agreements.

Guarantees and Indemnification Obligations

The Company enters into standard indemnification agreements in the ordinary course of business. Pursuant to these agreements, the Company indemnifies and agrees to reimburse the indemnified party for losses and costs incurred by the indemnified party in connection with any patent, copyright, trade secret or other intellectual property or personal right infringement claim by any third party with respect to the Company's technology. The term of these indemnification agreements is generally perpetual after execution of the agreement. In addition, the Company has entered into indemnification agreements with members of its board of directors that will require the Company, among other things, to indemnify them against certain liabilities that may arise by reason of its status or service as directors or officers. The

maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is unlimited. To date, the Company has

no
incurred any losses or any material costs related to this indemnification obligation and

no
claims with respect thereto were outstanding. The Company does not believe that the outcome of any claims under indemnification arrangements will have a material effect on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows, and it has

no

t accrued any liabilities related to such obligations in its condensed consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

8. Convertible Preferred Stock

The Company issued Series A, Series B, Series C-1, Series C-2, Series D, Series E and Series F convertible preferred stock (collectively, the "Convertible Preferred Stock"). The holders of Convertible Preferred Stock had liquidation rights in the event of a deemed liquidation that, in certain circumstances, is not solely within the control of the Company. Therefore, the Convertible Preferred Stock was classified outside of stockholders' deficit at December 31, 2023. The Company had authorized

78,112,639
shares of \$

0.00001

par value convertible preferred stock as of December 31, 2023. Upon the closing of the IPO on February 6, 2024, all of the Company's Convertible Preferred Stock shares were automatically converted into

36,343,909
shares of the Company's common stock.

As of December 31, 2023, Convertible Preferred Stock consisted of the following:

				December 31, 2023		
	Convertible Preferred Shares Authorized	Convertible Preferred Shares Issued and Outstanding		Carrying Value	Liquidation Preference	Common Stock Issuable Upon Conversion
Series A Convertible Preferred Stock						
	5,500,000	5,500,000		\$ 6,510	\$ 9,633	2,562,900
Series B Convertible Preferred Stock						
	11,451,453	11,332,970		15,459	23,659	5,280,969
Series C-1 Convertible Preferred Stock						
	9,064,640	9,064,640		20,114	31,644	4,223,960
Series C-2 Convertible Preferred Stock						
	15,336,464	15,336,464		47,129	70,214	7,146,525
Series D Convertible Preferred Stock						
	11,994,461	11,994,461		43,899	61,098	5,589,207

Series E Convertible Preferred Stock

12,838,573	12,838,573	54,373	67,527	5,982,550
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Series F Convertible Preferred Stock

11,927,048	11,927,048	99,846	115,306	5,557,798
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78,112,639	77,994,156	287,330	\$ 379,081	36,343,909
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In January 2014, the Company issued a fully vested warrant to purchase

118,483

shares of the Company's Series B Convertible Preferred Stock. In September 2023, the Company issued fully vested warrants to purchase, at the holders' choice, a variable number of shares of the Company's Series F Convertible Preferred Stock, the most senior series of Preferred Stock of the Company that is then authorized, or the Company's common stock. The number of shares exercisable under these warrants is based on a fixed dollar value and an exercise price at the holders' choice, as defined in the warrant agreement. In March 2024, all the warrants to purchase the Company's Convertible Preferred Stock were converted into warrants to purchase the Company's common stock. Please see Note 10—"Convertible Preferred Stock" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 for further discussion of the convertible preferred stock.

9. Preferred and Common Stock

Preferred Stock

On January 26, 2024, the Company's board of directors approved an Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, authorizing the Company to issue

10,000,000
shares of undesignated preferred stock at \$

0.00001
par value per share. There were

no
shares of such preferred stock outstanding as of March 31, 2024.

Common Stock

As of December 31, 2023, the Company's then effective certificate of incorporation, as amended and restated, authorized the Company to issue

107,000,000
shares of \$

0.00001
par value common stock. On January 26, 2024, the Company's board of directors approved an Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, authorizing the Company to issue

300,000,000
shares of common stock at \$

0.00001
par value per share.

On January 26, 2024, the Company's board of directors also approved a 1-for- 2.146 reverse stock split of its issued and outstanding shares of common stock. Accordingly, all share and per share amounts for all periods presented in the accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto have been adjusted retroactively, where applicable, to reflect the reverse common stock split and adjustment of the Convertible Preferred Stock conversion ratios.

10. Stock-Based Compensation

2011 Stock Incentive Plan

The Company's 2011 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended, (the "2011 Plan") provided for the Company to grant restricted stock, restricted stock units, incentive stock options and nonqualified stock options with respect to shares of common stock to employees, officers, directors, consultants and advisors of the Company. Incentive stock options could only be granted to employees. The 2011 Plan is administered by the board of directors, or at the discretion of the board of directors, by a committee of the board of directors. The exercise prices, vesting schedules and other restrictions of awards were determined at the discretion of the board of directors or by a committee of the board of directors if so delegated, except that the exercise price per share of stock options could not be less than

100

% of the fair market value of a share of common stock on the date of grant and the term of stock option could not be greater than ten years. Upon the effective date of the 2024 Incentive Award Plan, as discussed below, the Company ceased granting equity awards under the 2011 Plan.

2024 Incentive Award Plan

On January 26, 2024, the Company's board of directors adopted the 2024 Incentive Award Plan (the "2024 Plan"), which became effective on February 1, 2024. The number of shares of the Company's common stock initially reserved for issuance under the 2024 Plan was

4,298,825

shares, which is eligible for an annual increase on the first day of each calendar year beginning on January 1, 2025 and ending on and including January 1, 2034 equal to the lesser of (i)

5

% of the aggregate number of shares of Common Stock outstanding on the final day of the immediately preceding calendar year and (ii) such smaller number of shares of Common Stock as determined by the Board.

2024 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

On January 26, 2024, the Company's board of directors adopted the 2024 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "2024 ESPP Plan"), which became effective on February 1, 2024. The number of shares of the Company's common stock initially reserved for issuance under the 2024 ESPP Plan was

487,070

shares, which is eligible for an annual increase on the first day of each calendar year beginning on January 1, 2025 and ending on and including January 1, 2034 equal to the lesser of (i)

1

% of the shares of Common Stock outstanding on the final day of the immediately preceding calendar year and (ii) such smaller number of shares of Common Stock as determined by the Board.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

The Company recorded stock-based compensation expense related to stock options and restricted stock units in the following expense categories within its condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Research and development	\$ 1,975	\$ 520
Selling, general and administrative	3,242	337
	<u>5,217</u>	<u>857</u>

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company granted certain restricted stock units which have a one-year cliff vesting with performance conditions based on the timing of occurrence of certain changes in control or financing event. Upon the completion of the Company's IPO in February 2024, the performance condition was achieved, which resulted in \$

2,749

stock-based compensation expense being recognized in the three months ended March 31, 2024.

During the three months ended March 31, 2024, the Company granted to its employees and directors stock options to purchase a total of

2,138,736

shares of common stock, among which options to purchase

1,157,600

shares of common stock were performance-based awards with the number of shares eligible to vest based on the achievement of certain

operational metrics. During the three months ended March 31, 2024, the Company recognized stock-based compensation expense of \$

961

related to these performance-based awards using an accelerated attribution method based on estimated probability of attaining the operational metrics as of March 31, 2024.

11. Net Loss Per Share

The following securities that could potentially dilute basic net loss per share in the future were not included in the computation of diluted net loss per share for the periods presented, because to do so would have been antidilutive:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2024	2023
Series A Convertible Preferred Stock	2,562,900	—
Series B Convertible Preferred Stock	5,280,969	—
Series C-1 Convertible Preferred Stock	4,223,960	—
Series C-2 Convertible Preferred Stock	7,146,525	—
Series D Convertible Preferred Stock	5,589,207	—
Series E Convertible Preferred Stock	5,982,550	—
Series F Convertible Preferred Stock	5,557,798	—
Outstanding stock options	10,634,230	8,917,324
Outstanding restricted stock units	604,509	—
Common stock warrants	161,616	161,616
Series B Convertible Preferred Stock warrants	55,211	—
Total	11,400,355	45,478,060

The table presented above does not include the number of shares that may be issued upon exercises of the common stock or preferred stock warrants issued in connection with the 2022 Convertible Notes and the 2023 Notes because the number of shares to be issued under these warrants are variable based on a variable exercise price at the warrant holders' option.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes and other information included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. In addition to historical data, this discussion contains forward-looking statements about our business, results of operations, cash flows, financial condition and prospects based on current expectations that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results could differ materially from such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to those differences include, but are not limited to, those identified below and those discussed in Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the section titled "Forward-Looking Statements" included elsewhere herein. Additionally, our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any period in the future. We use words such as "anticipate," "believe," "continue," "could," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "plan," "predict," "project," "potential," "seek," "should," "will," "would," and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements.

Business Overview

We are a metabolic therapeutics company focused on pioneering new approaches to the treatment of metabolic diseases, including type 2 diabetes and obesity. We aim to develop durable disease-modifying therapies that are designed to provide long-term maintenance of metabolic health without requiring lifetime treatment by targeting the organ-level root causes of T2D and obesity.

Since our formation in 2010, we have devoted substantially all of our efforts and financial resources to organizing and staffing our company, business planning, raising capital, acquiring or discovering product candidates and securing related intellectual property rights and conducting discovery, research and development activities for our product candidates. The Revita DMR System, or Revita, is approved in Europe under a Conformité Européenne, or CE mark and has received reimbursement authorization through NUB in Germany for the treatment of T2D. In the first half of 2023, we initiated a limited commercial pilot in a single center in Dusseldorf, Germany. We do not have any products approved for sale in the United States. To date, we have financed our operations primarily through the proceeds from sales of our convertible preferred stock, sales of our common stock in our initial public offering and debt financing.

We have incurred significant operating losses since our inception. Our ability to generate product revenue sufficient to achieve profitability will depend heavily on the successful development and commercialization of one or more of our current or future product candidates in the United States. For the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, we incurred net losses of \$3.3 million and \$11.9 million respectively. As of March 31, 2024, we had an accumulated deficit of \$349.9 million. We expect to continue to incur significant losses for the foreseeable future and we expect these losses to increase substantially if and as we:

- advance the development of Revita and Rejuva through preclinical and clinical development, and, if approved by the FDA or other comparable foreign regulatory authorities, commercialization;
- incur manufacturing costs for our product candidates;
- increase our manufacturing capacity;
- seek regulatory approvals for any of our product candidates that successfully complete clinical studies;
- increase our research and development activities to identify and develop new product candidates;
- hire additional personnel;
- expand our operational, financial and management systems;
- invest in measures to protect and expand our intellectual property;
- establish a sales, marketing, medical affairs and distribution infrastructure to commercialize any product candidates for which we may obtain marketing approval and intend to commercialize;
- expand our manufacturing and develop our commercialization efforts; and
- operate as a public company.

We do not anticipate generating revenue from product sales in the United States unless and until we successfully complete clinical development and obtain marketing approvals for one or more of our product candidates, if ever. We are

currently establishing our commercial infrastructure to support the anticipated marketing and distribution of our product candidates. Subject to receiving marketing approval, we may need to enter into arrangements with third parties for the sale, marketing and distribution of our product candidates. Accordingly, if we obtain marketing approval for any of our product candidates, we will incur significant additional commercialization expenses related to product manufacturing, marketing, sales and distribution.

As a result, we will need substantial additional funding to support our continuing operations and pursue our growth strategy. Until such time as we can generate significant revenue from product sales, we expect to finance our operations through a combination of equity offerings, debt financings, collaborations with other companies and strategic alliances. We may not be able to raise additional funds or enter into such other agreements or arrangements when needed on favorable terms, or at all. If we fail to raise capital or enter into such agreements as and when needed, we would have to significantly delay, reduce or eliminate the development and commercialization of one or more of our product candidates or delay our pursuit of potential in-licenses or acquisitions.

Recent Developments

IPO

We completed our IPO on February 6, 2024, in which we issued and sold 7,333,333 shares of our common stock at a price to the public of \$15.00 per share, resulting in gross proceeds to us of approximately \$110.0 million and net proceeds to us of approximately \$98.9 million, after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions of approximately \$7.7 million and offering expenses of approximately \$3.4 million. On March 5, 2024, we issued an additional 99,999 shares of our common stock pursuant to the partial exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares from us at the IPO price to the public of \$15.00 per share, resulting in additional net proceeds of approximately \$1.4 million, after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions of approximately \$0.1 million.

Ongoing Germany Real-World Registry

In April 2023, we initiated the Germany Real-World Registry, a prospective, post-market, clinical follow-up study to evaluate the Revita DMR Procedure in patients with inadequately controlled T2D. Our target inclusion criteria includes patients ages 18 and over, with a baseline HbA1c between 7.0% and 10.0%, a BMI of less than or equal to 45 and on at least one ADA. The study will assess change in HbA1c, change in number of ADAs, safety and tolerability, quality of life and patient reported outcomes, and healthcare utilization expenditure over five years in patients with T2D after receiving the Revita DMR procedure in a real-world setting.

As of April 15, 2024, we have treated 33 patients with DMR and enrolled 26 patients in the registry study with interim follow-up data from 19 patients. At three months post-procedure, we observed a reduction from median baseline HbA1c of greater than 1% and a reduction from baseline weight of greater than 15 pounds. Of the 19 patients, 95% remained stable or reduced their prescribed ADAs, 4 patients stopped at least one prescribed ADA, and of those, 2 patients discontinued all their previously prescribed ADAs. We believe these results suggest a significant overall improvement in metabolic health. Patient related outcomes (PROs) questionnaires were provided to participants at 3 months follow up, with the majority responding that they would undergo the Revita DMR procedure again if it were necessary (90%) and would recommend the procedure to a friend or relative (95%). At 6 months post-DMR (n=14), average percent body weight loss was greater than 8% with median HbA1c falling from 9.2 at baseline to 7.6%. We believe these data continue to reflect better glucose control, despite all patients stabilizing or reducing the number of ADAs. No device or procedure-related serious adverse events have been reported to date.

We plan to continue to enroll more patients in the Germany Real-World Registry across several centers and will continue to report on clinical, health economic, and patient-relevant outcomes from this study on an ongoing basis.

Components of our Condensed Consolidated Results of Operations

There have been no material changes to the components of our results of operations described in Part II, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of our Annual Report, except as stated below.

The following table reflects our research and development expense, including direct program-specific expense summarized by program, indirect expenses, and personnel-related expenses recognized during each period presented:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Direct program-specific expenses:		
Revita	\$ 4,634	\$ 2,915
Rejuva	710	823
Total direct program-specific expenses	5,344	3,738
Indirect expenses	2,372	888
Personnel-related expenses (including stock-based compensation)	6,708	4,723
Total research and development expenses	<u>\$ 14,424</u>	<u>\$ 9,349</u>

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Estimates

Our management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or GAAP. The preparation of unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements, as well as the reported expenses incurred during the reporting periods. Our estimates are based on our historical experience, known trends and events, and various other factors that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities and recorded amounts of expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. We evaluate our estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. Our actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Our significant accounting policies are described in more detail in Note 2 to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as well as Note 2 to our audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023 included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on April 1, 2024. There have been no material changes to the accounting policies most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our unaudited condensed consolidated financial condition and results of operations contained in our Annual Report.

Results of Operations

Three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

The following table summarizes our condensed consolidated results of operations for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,		Amount	Change
	2024	2023		
Revenue	\$ 33	\$ 5	\$ 28	560.0%
Cost of goods sold	19	3	16	533.3%
Gross profit	14	2	12	600.0%
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	14,424	9,349	5,075	54.3%
Selling, general and administrative	7,132	2,760	4,372	158.4%
Total operating expenses	21,556	12,109	9,447	78.0%
Loss from operations	(21,542)	(12,107)	(9,435)	77.9%
Other income (expense), net	18,220	175	18,045	10,311.4%
Net loss and comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (3,322)</u>	<u>\$ (11,932)</u>	<u>\$ 8,610</u>	<u>(72.2 %)</u>

Revenue and Cost of Goods Sold

Revenue and cost of goods sold during the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 was related to our pilot commercial launch in Germany that was initiated in the first quarter of 2023.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses increased by \$5.1 million, or 54.3%, during the three months ended March 31, 2024 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2023, primarily due to increased personnel-related expenses as well as clinical and facilities expenditures. Personnel-related expenses, including salaries, bonuses and other compensatory benefits, increased by \$0.5 million as a result of the expansion of our workforce and our effort to bring certain clinical and scientific resources in house. In addition, stock-based compensation increased by \$1.5 million primarily due to new option grants issued as well as the achievement of the performance condition under certain restricted stock units as a result of the completion of our IPO, which resulted in \$0.8 million stock-based compensation being recognized in the three months ended March 31, 2024. Clinical study expenses increased by \$2.3 million due to the progress made in Revitalize-1. Allocated facilities expenses increased by \$1.4 million as our new office and laboratory space lease in Burlington, MA, commenced on November 1, 2023. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$0.7 million in engineering and medical affairs expenditures primarily as a result of reduced product development effort and the timing of the expenditures incurred with the collaborative medical research projects.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$4.4 million, or 158.4%, during the three months ended March 31, 2024 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2023, primarily due to the increased personnel-related expenses as well as professional services, facilities, and insurance expenses. Personnel-related expenses, including salaries, bonuses and other compensatory benefits, increased by \$0.4 million as a result of the expansion of our workforce. In addition, stock-based compensation increased by \$2.9 million primarily due to new option grants issued as well as the achievement of the performance condition under certain restricted stock units as a result of the completion of our IPO, which resulted in \$1.9 million stock-based compensation being recognized in the three months ended March 31, 2024. Professional services expenses increased by \$0.5 million primarily due to the increased legal, audit and accounting expenses incurred to operate as a public company. Insurance expenses increased by \$0.2 million mainly due to higher public company D&O insurance premium. Allocated facilities expenses increased by \$0.2 million as our new office and laboratory space lease in Burlington, Massachusetts, commenced on November 1, 2023.

Other Income (Expense), Net

Other income (expense), net changed by \$18.0 million during the three months ended March 31, 2024 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2023. The change was primarily due to the change in fair value of notes payable and warrants, and increased interest income.

We recognized a gain of \$8.0 million from the decrease in fair value of the 2022 Convertible Notes during the three months ended March 31, 2024, compared to a loss of \$0.2 million from the increase in fair value of the 2022 Convertible Notes during the three months ended March 31, 2023, resulting in a total fluctuation of \$8.2 million between the two comparative periods. The decrease in fair value of the 2022 Convertible Notes during the three months ended March 31, 2024 was primarily driven by the decline in our common stock value after IPO. Upon the closing of the IPO on February 6, 2024, all of the outstanding principal plus accrued interest under the 2022 Convertible Notes were converted into our common stock. The 2022 Convertible Notes were marked to market to its fair value as of the time of the conversion before being reclassified to equity. The gain from the decrease in fair value of the 2022 Convertible Notes was offset by a loss of \$1.3 million from the increase in fair value of the 2023 Notes during the three months ended March 31, 2024 mainly due to interest accrual on the 2023 Notes.

We recognized a gain of \$10.4 million from the decrease in fair value of warrant liabilities during the three months ended March 31, 2024, which consisted of \$8.8 million gain related to the July 2023 Warrants, \$1.5 million gain related to the September 2023 Warrants and \$0.1 million gain related to the 2014 Warrants. The decrease in the fair value of the underlying stocks to be purchased under these warrants, which is our common stock, resulted in the decrease of the fair value of these warrants.

In addition, interest income earned from our cash deposits increased by \$0.7 million due to higher deposit balances upon the completion of our IPO as well as higher interest rates.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We believe that we maintain a level of liquidity sufficient to allow us to meet our cash needs in the short-term. Over the long-term, we manage our cash and capital structure to maximize shareholder return, maintain its financial condition and maintain flexibility for future strategic initiatives. We continuously assess our working capital needs, debt and leverage levels, debt maturity schedule, capital expenditure requirements and future investments.

As of March 31, 2024, we had approximately \$121.4 million of cash and cash equivalents. On February 6, 2024, we completed our IPO, in which we issued and sold 7,333,333 shares of our common stock at a price to the public of \$15.00 per share, resulting in net proceeds to us of approximately \$98.9 million, after deducting the underwriting discounts and other offering expenses. On March 5, 2024, we issued an additional 99,999 shares of our common stock pursuant to the partial exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares at the IPO public price of \$15.00 per share, for additional net proceeds of approximately \$1.4 million, after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions.

Loan and Security Agreements

2022 Convertible Notes

On January 11, 2022, we entered into a financing arrangement with certain lenders in which we issued the 2022 Convertible Notes in exchange for an aggregate principal amount of \$20.1 million. On July 11, 2023, we repaid \$0.1 million in cash to one of the original lenders and issued amended and restated convertible notes to certain of the lenders in replacement of, but not in payment of, the remainder of the 2022 Convertible Notes. Following these amendments, \$20.9 million in aggregate principal under the 2022 Convertible Notes remained outstanding, accruing interest at the rate of 10% per year until they were paid or converted in full. Pursuant to the terms of the Convertible Notes, effective upon the closing of our IPO on February 6, 2024, all of the outstanding principal plus accrued interest under the 2022 Convertible Notes of \$22.1 million automatically converted into 1,841,321 shares of our common stock at a conversion price equal to 80% of the public offering price per share of \$15.00, or \$12.00.

2023 Notes

On September 7, 2023, we entered into a credit agreement, as amended from time to time, with Symbiotic Capital Opportunities Holding, L.P. and Catalio Structured Opportunities AIV I LP, or the Lenders, that provides for term loans in an aggregate principal amount of \$45.0 million, or the 2023 Notes, payable in two tranches. The first tranche, with a principal amount of \$30.0 million, was extended on September 7, 2023, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$28.4 million. The second tranche, with a principal amount of \$15.0 million, may be extended upon our achievement of certain operating and funding milestones as defined in the 2023 Notes, by July 31, 2024. The 2023 Notes also provide for a third tranche with an uncommitted principal amount of \$20.0 million that may be extended to us, subject to the Lenders' prior written consent in their sole discretion.

The credit agreement, as amended, contains the following financial covenants: (i) a minimum liquidity covenant requiring us to maintain a minimum \$10.0 million balance in cash and cash equivalents on deposit in accounts, subject to certain exceptions, and (ii) a financing milestone covenant requiring that (a) we have received proceeds from an equity financing or series of financings (including the net proceeds from the IPO) of at least \$40.0 million during the period commencing on September 7, 2023 and ending on or prior to February 15, 2024, and (b) we have received equity financing or series of financings of at least \$100.0 million (inclusive of such equity financing or series of financings in the preceding clause (a)) during the period commencing as of September 7, 2023 and prior to June 30, 2024.

The outstanding balances under the 2023 Notes bear interest at a floating annual rate equal to the greater of 5.5% above the Wall Street Journal prime rate or 13.25%. On and prior to September 30, 2024, 6.0% of the interest is payable in kind and added to the outstanding principal amount of the 2023 Notes. Beginning September 30, 2026, we are required to make principal payments in the amount of 1.5% of the aggregate principal amount outstanding, including accrued PIK interest, each month. The first principal payment date can be extended to September 30, 2027, at our election, if certain financing milestones as defined in the 2023 Notes are achieved on or prior to September 30, 2026. In addition, upon any principal payment, we are required to make an additional payment to the Lenders a 6.0% fee, or the Exit Fee, over the principal and accrued PIK interest paid. The aggregate Exit Fee of the 2023 Notes should equal to 6.0% of the total

commitment of \$45.0 million plus all accrued PIK interest. All remaining outstanding principal balance, accrued interest and Exit Fee on the 2023 Notes shall be due and payable on the maturity date of September 7, 2028.

As of March 31, 2024, the balance of the 2023 Notes was carried at its fair value of \$28.7 million.

Funding Requirements

We expect our expenses to increase in connection with our ongoing research and development activities, particularly as we advance our product candidates. Identifying potential product candidates and conducting preclinical testing and clinical studies is a time consuming, expensive and uncertain process that takes years to complete, and we may never generate the necessary data or results required to obtain regulatory approval and achieve product sales in the United States or elsewhere. Revita is approved in Europe under a CE mark and has received reimbursement authorization through NUB in Germany for the treatment of T2D. We initiated a pilot commercial launch of Revita in Germany in the first quarter of 2023. In the United States, we do not have any products approved for sale and have not generated any revenue from any sources, including product sales. Our product candidates, if approved, may not achieve commercial success. In addition, we expect to incur additional costs associated with operating as a public company. As a result, we expect to incur substantial operating losses and negative operating cash flows for the foreseeable future, and we will need to obtain substantial additional funds to achieve our business objectives.

As of March 31, 2024, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$121.4 million. Based on our current business plans, we believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents will enable us to fund our operating expenses, debt repayment obligations and capital expenditure requirements through 2025. We have based this estimate on assumptions that may prove to be wrong, and we could exhaust our available capital resources sooner than we expect.

Because of the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with product development, and because the extent to which we may enter into collaborations with third parties for the development of our product candidates is unknown, we may incorrectly estimate the timing and amounts of increased capital outlays and operating expenses associated with completing the research and development of our product candidates. Our funding requirements and timing and amount of our operating expenditures will depend on many factors, including, but not limited to:

- the scope, progress, results and costs of research and development for our current and future product candidates, including our current and planned Revita clinical studies, and ongoing preclinical development for our current and future product candidates;
- the scope, prioritization and number of our research and development programs;
- the scope, costs, timing and outcome of regulatory review of our product candidates;
- the costs of securing manufacturing materials for use in preclinical and clinical studies and, for any product candidates for which we receive regulatory approval, use as commercial supply;
- our ability to seek, establish and maintain a collaboration to develop our product candidate with a collaborator, including the financial terms and any cost-sharing arrangements of any such collaboration;
- the costs and timing of future commercialization activities for any of our product candidates for which we receive regulatory approval;
- the amount and timing of revenue, if any, received from commercial sales of any product candidates for which we receive regulatory approvals;
- the costs and timing of preparing, filing and prosecuting patent applications, maintaining and enforcing our intellectual property and proprietary rights and defending any intellectual property-related claims;
- the extent to which we may acquire or in-license other products, product candidates, technologies or intellectual property, as well as the terms of any such arrangements; and
- the costs of continuing to expand our operations and operating as a public company.

Our expectation with respect to our ability to fund current planned operations is based on estimates that are subject to risks and uncertainties. Our operating plan may change as a result of many factors currently unknown to management and there can be no assurance that the current operating plan will be achieved in the time frame anticipated by us, and we may need to seek additional funds sooner than planned.

Adequate additional funds may not be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all. Market volatility resulting from pandemics, monetary policy changes, or other factors could also adversely impact our ability to access capital as and when needed. To the extent that we raise additional capital through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, your ownership interest will be diluted, and the terms of these securities may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect your rights as a common stockholder. Additional debt financing and convertible preferred equity financing, if available, may involve agreements that include covenants limiting or restricting our ability to take specific actions, such as incurring additional debt, making capital expenditures or declaring dividends and may require the issuance of warrants, which could potentially dilute your ownership interest.

If we raise additional funds through collaborations, strategic alliances or licensing arrangements with third parties, we may have to relinquish valuable rights to our technologies, future revenue streams, research programs or product candidates or grant licenses on terms that may not be favorable to us. If we are unable to raise additional funds through equity or debt financings when needed, we may have to significantly delay, reduce or eliminate some or all of our product development or future commercialization efforts, or grant rights to develop and market product candidates that we would otherwise prefer to develop and market ourselves.

For additional information on risks associated with our substantial capital requirements, please see Part II. *Item 1A. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Financial Condition and Capital Requirements.*

We will require substantial additional capital beyond the proceeds from our IPO to finance our operations. If we are unable to raise such capital when needed, or on acceptable terms, we may be forced to delay, reduce and/or eliminate one or more of our research and development programs or future commercialization efforts.

Cash Flows

Three Months Ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

The net change in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
(in thousands)		
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (11,711)	\$ (9,550)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,059)	(20)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	101,002	(2)
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>\$ 88,232</u>	<u>\$ (9,572)</u>

Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities of \$11.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024 was primarily driven by personnel-related expenses, including salaries, bonuses, and other compensatory benefits, and spending on our ongoing Revitalize-1 study, Rejuva-related research activities, as well as professional services related to our corporate and general administrative activities. Cash used in operating activities resulted primarily from our net loss of \$3.3 million adjusted for net non-cash income of \$11.8 million, primarily consisting of \$7.3 million gain from change in fair value of notes payable (non-cash portion), \$10.4 million gain from change in fair value of warrant liabilities, offset by \$5.2 million stock-based compensation and \$0.7 million non-cash operating lease expense. Cash used in operating activities was also impacted by changes in working capital and other assets and liabilities of \$3.4 million.

Cash used in operating activities of \$9.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 was primarily driven by personnel-related expenses, including salaries, bonuses, and other compensatory benefits, spending on our ongoing Revitalize-1 study, Rejuva-related research activities, product engineering as well as professional services related to our corporate and general administrative activities. Our net loss of \$11.9 million was partially offset by non-cash items totaling \$1.4 million, primarily consisting of \$0.9 million stock-based compensation, \$0.2 million non-cash operating lease expense

and \$0.2 million loss from change in fair value of convertible notes payable. Cash used in operating activities was also impacted by changes in working capital and other assets and liabilities of \$1.0 million.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 were related to the purchase of property and equipment. The increase in the three months ended March 31, 2024 compared with the three months ended March 31, 2023 was primarily due to our spending on leasehold improvement and office furniture as we moved into our new office and laboratory space in Burlington, MA.

Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities of \$101.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024 was primarily driven by the \$103.7 million capital raised from the IPO, net of discounts and commissions, partially offset by \$2.9 million payments of public offering costs made to third-party service providers. We also received proceeds of \$0.2 million from stock option exercises.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

We have entered into arrangements that contractually obligate us to make payments that will affect our liquidity and cash flows in future periods.

As of March 31, 2024, our lease commitments reflect payments due for our operating and finance leases. The operating leases include corporate office space in Lexington, MA that will expire in April 2024, and new corporate office and laboratory space in Burlington, MA that will expire in June 2034. The finance leases represent leases of laboratory equipment used in our Rejuva pre-clinical activities. As of March 31, 2024, our future contractual commitments for our leases were \$59.8 million. For additional information on our leases and timing of future payments, please see Note 7—"Commitments and Contingencies" to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on this Form 10-Q.

We have also entered into contracts in the normal course of business with various third parties for clinical trials, preclinical research studies, manufacturing, and other services and products for operating purposes. These contracts typically do not contain any minimum purchase commitments and provide for termination upon notice. Payments due upon cancellation generally consist only of payments for services provided or expenses incurred, including non-cancellable obligations of our service providers, up to the date of cancellation. For example, on April 3, 2024, we entered into a Master Services Agreement and two Scopes of Work with Forge Biologics, Inc. (wholly owned subsidiary of Ajinomoto Co.) ("Forge") to produce cGMP-grade RJVA-001 for Fractyl's first-in-human clinical studies. Forge will perform process and analytical development, manufacturing scale-up, and cGMP manufacturing in its facility in Columbus, Ohio. The scope of the services between Fractyl and Forge are intended to support CTA-enabling nonclinical studies, as well as the manufacture of cGMP-grade RJVA-001 for a first-in-human clinical study. The Master Services Agreement terminates at the later of completion of services under all Statements of Work or April 2, 2030. The Master Services Agreement includes customary terms relating to, among others, indemnification, intellectual property protection, confidentiality, payments, remedies, terminations and warranties.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2—"Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for more information.

JOBS Act Accounting Election

We are an "emerging growth company" within the meaning of the Jumpstart Our Business Act of 2012, or JOBS Act. Section 107(b) of the JOBS Act provides that an emerging growth company can leverage the extended transition period, provided in Section 102(b) of the JOBS Act, for complying with new or revised accounting standards. Thus, an emerging growth company can delay the adoption of new or revised accounting standards that have different effective dates for public and private companies until those standards apply to private companies. We have elected to use this extended transition period and, as a result, our financial statements may not be comparable to companies that comply with public company effective dates. We have also elected to rely on other exemptions provided by the JOBS Act, including without

limitation, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

We would cease to be an emerging growth company on the date that is the earliest of (1) the last day of the fiscal year in which we have total annual gross revenues of \$1.235 billion or more; (2) the last day of our fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of the completion of our IPO; (3) the date on which we have issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt during the previous three years or (4) the date on which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer under the rules of the SEC.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

We are exposed to interest rate risk, credit risk, foreign currency risk, and inflation risk. These market risks arise in the normal course of business. During the three months ended March 31, 2024, there have been no material changes to the information included under Part II, Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls and Procedures

In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In addition, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and that management is required to apply judgment in evaluating the benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their costs.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, evaluated, as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based on that evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that, as of March 31, 2024, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended March 31, 2024 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

We are not subject to any material legal proceedings.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below and the other information in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and in Part I. Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. Our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects could be materially and adversely affected if any of these risks occurs. This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q also contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. See "Forward-Looking Statements." Our actual results could differ materially and adversely from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain important factors, including those set forth below.

Risks Related to Our Financial Condition and Capital Requirements

We have a limited operating history in developing medical devices and biopharmaceutical products, have not completed any pivotal clinical studies and have no products approved for commercial sale in the United States, which may make it difficult for you to evaluate our current business and predict our future success and viability.

Medical device and biopharmaceutical product development is a highly speculative undertaking and involves a substantial degree of risk. We are an organ-editing metabolic therapeutics company with a limited operating history in developing medical devices and biopharmaceutical products, which makes it difficult to evaluate our business and prospects in future product development. We have no products approved for commercial sale in the United States and have not generated any revenue from product sales. We received a CE mark for Revita in Europe in 2016, and have received reimbursement authorization through NUB in Germany for the treatment of T2D. To date, we have devoted substantially all of our resources and efforts to increasing our manufacturing capacity, raising capital, discovering, identifying and developing potential product candidates, securing related intellectual property rights and undertaking preclinical and clinical studies of our product candidates, including the ongoing Revitalize-1 pivotal clinical study of Revita in patients with inadequately controlled T2D despite being on up to three ADAs and 20 to 100 units of insulin daily. We have not yet demonstrated our ability to successfully complete any pivotal clinical studies, submit a Premarket Approval application, or PMA, a new drug application, or NDA, or biologic license application, or BLA, or similar marketing authorization application, manufacture a commercial-scale product or arrange for a third party to do so on our behalf, or conduct sales and marketing activities necessary for successful product commercialization. As a result, it may be more difficult for you to accurately predict our future success or viability to develop new medical devices and biopharmaceutical products than it could be if we had a longer operating history.

In addition, we may encounter unforeseen expenses, difficulties, complications, delays and other known and unknown factors and risks frequently experienced by medical device and biopharmaceutical companies developing products in rapidly evolving fields. We also may need to transition from a company with a research focus to a company capable of supporting commercial activities. If we do not adequately address these risks and difficulties or successfully make such a transition, our business will suffer.

We have incurred significant net losses since inception and we expect to continue to incur significant net losses for the foreseeable future and may never achieve or sustain profitability.

We have incurred net losses since inception, have not generated any significant revenue from product sales to date and have financed our operations primarily through the proceeds from sales of our convertible preferred stock, sales of our common stock in our initial public offering and debt financing. We have incurred a net loss of approximately \$3.3 million and \$77.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and for the year ended December 31, 2023, respectively. As of March 31, 2024, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$349.9 million. Our losses have resulted principally from expenses incurred in research and development of our product candidates, as well as management and administrative costs and other expenses that we have incurred while building our business infrastructure. Our lead product candidate, Revita, is currently undergoing a pivotal clinical study in patients with inadequately controlled T2D despite being on up to three ADAs and 20 to 100 units of insulin daily. We expect that it will be several years, if ever, before we have a

commercialized product in the United States and generate significant revenue from product sales. Even if we succeed in receiving marketing approval or certification for and commercializing one or more of our product candidates, we expect that we will continue to incur substantial research and development and other expenses as we discover, develop and market additional potential product candidates.

We expect to continue to incur significant losses for the foreseeable future, and we expect these losses to increase substantially if and as we:

- advance the development of our lead product candidate, Revita, and our Rejuva gene therapy candidates through preclinical and clinical development, and, if approved or certified by the FDA, other comparable foreign regulatory authorities or notified bodies, commercialization;
- incur manufacturing costs for our product candidates;
- increase our manufacturing capacity;
- seek regulatory approvals or certifications for any of our product candidates that successfully complete clinical studies;
- increase our research and development activities to identify and develop new product candidates;
- hire additional personnel;
- expand our operational, financial and management systems;
- invest in measures to protect and expand our intellectual property;
- establish a sales, marketing, medical affairs and distribution infrastructure to commercialize any product candidates for which we may obtain marketing approval and intend to commercialize;
- expand our manufacturing and develop our commercialization efforts; and
- operate as a public company.

To date, we have generated revenue from our pilot commercial launch of Revita in Germany. To become and remain profitable, we must succeed in developing and eventually commercializing product candidates that generate significant revenue. This will require us to be successful in a range of challenging activities, including completing preclinical and clinical studies of our product candidates, obtaining regulatory approval, and manufacturing, marketing and selling any product candidates for which we may obtain regulatory approval, as well as discovering and developing additional product candidates. We may never succeed in these activities and, even if we do, may never generate any revenue in the United States or revenue that is significant enough to achieve profitability.

The net losses we incur may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter such that a period-to-period comparison of our results of operations may not be a good indication of our future performance. The size of our future net losses will depend, in part, on the rate of future growth of our expenses and our ability to generate revenue. Our prior losses and expected future losses have had and will continue to have an adverse effect on our working capital and our ability to achieve and maintain profitability.

Even if we achieve profitability, we may not be able to sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis. Our failure to become and remain profitable would depress the value of our company and could impair our ability to raise capital, expand our business, maintain our development efforts, obtain product approvals, diversify our offerings or continue our operations. A decline in the value of our company could also cause you to lose all or part of your investment.

We require substantial additional capital to finance our operations. If we are unable to raise such capital when needed, or on acceptable terms, we may be forced to delay, reduce and/or eliminate one or more of our research and drug development programs or future commercialization efforts.

Developing medical devices or biopharmaceutical products, including conducting preclinical and clinical studies, is a very time-consuming, expensive and uncertain process that takes years to complete. Our operations have consumed substantial amounts of cash since inception, and we expect our expenses to increase in connection with our ongoing activities, particularly as we initiate and conduct clinical studies of, and seek marketing approval or certification for our current and any future product candidates. Even if one or more of the product candidates that we develop is approved or certified for commercial sale, we anticipate incurring significant costs associated with commercializing any approved or

certified product candidate. Our expenses could increase beyond expectations if we are required by the FDA or other comparable foreign regulatory authorities or notified bodies to perform clinical studies or preclinical studies in addition to those that we currently anticipate. Other unanticipated costs may also arise. In addition, if we obtain marketing approval or certification for any of our product candidates, we expect to incur significant commercialization expenses related to product sales, marketing, manufacturing and distribution. Because the design and outcome of our anticipated clinical studies are highly uncertain, we cannot reasonably estimate the actual amounts necessary to successfully complete the development and commercialization of any product candidate we develop. We also expect to incur additional costs associated with operating as a public company. Accordingly, it is likely that we will need to obtain substantial additional funding beyond the proceeds from our IPO in order to maintain our continuing operations in the future.

As of March 31, 2024, we had approximately \$121.4 million in cash and cash equivalents. Based on our current business plans, we believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to fund our operating expenses and capital expenditures requirements through 2025. Our estimate as to how long we expect our existing cash and cash equivalents to be able to continue to fund our operating expenses and capital expenditures requirements is based on assumptions that may prove to be wrong, and we could use our available capital resources sooner than we currently expect. Changing circumstances, some of which may be beyond our control, could cause us to consume capital significantly faster than we currently anticipate, and we may need to seek additional funds sooner than planned.

Our future funding requirements will depend on many factors, including, but not limited to:

- the initiation, progress, timeline, cost and results of our clinical studies for our product candidates;
- the initiation, progress, timeline, cost and results of additional research and preclinical studies related to pipeline development and other research programs we initiate in the future;
- the cost and timing of manufacturing activities as we advance our product candidates through clinical development and commercialization;
- the potential expansion of our current development programs to seek new indications;
- the potential negative impact of future health crises, including epidemics and pandemics, on our business;
- the outcome, timing and cost of meeting regulatory requirements established by the FDA and other comparable foreign regulatory authorities or notified bodies;
- the ability of healthcare providers to obtain coverage and adequate reimbursement by third-party payors for procedures using our products, if approved (or certified), and any additional products we commercialize, as well as any future changes to coverage or reimbursement policies that may increase our competition or reduce reimbursement for procedures using our products, if approved (or certified);
- the cost of filing, prosecuting, defending and enforcing patent claims and other intellectual property rights, in-licensed or otherwise;
- the effect of competing technological and market developments;
- the payment of licensing fees, potential royalty payments and potential milestone payments;
- the cost of general operating expenses;
- the cost and timing of completion of commercial-scale manufacturing and product development activities;
- market acceptance of our product candidates, if cleared, approved or certified;
- the cost of establishing sales, marketing, and distribution capabilities for any product candidates for which we may receive regulatory approval or certification in regions where we choose to commercialize our products, if approved (or certified), on our own; and
- the cost of operating as a public company.

We plan to use our existing cash and cash equivalents to complete the ongoing Revitalize-1 pivotal clinical study of Revita and fund the Remain-1 study; fund the continued preclinical development of our Rejuva gene therapy candidates; and for working capital and other general corporate purposes, including medical education and other commercial readiness activities. Advancing the development of our product candidates will require a significant amount of capital. Our existing

cash and cash equivalents will not be sufficient to fund all of the activities that are necessary to complete the development and commercialize our product candidates, if approved (or certified).

We will be required to obtain further funding through public or private equity offerings, debt financings, collaborations and licensing arrangements or other sources, which may dilute our stockholders or restrict our operating activities. Other than our credit agreement, we do not have any committed external source of funds. Adequate additional financing may not be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all. Additionally, the impact of global macroeconomic events on the capital markets may affect the availability, amount and type of financing available to us in the future. Our failure to raise capital as and when needed or on acceptable terms would have a negative impact on our financial condition and our ability to pursue our business strategy, and we may have to delay, reduce the scope of, suspend or eliminate one or more of our research-stage programs, clinical studies or future commercialization efforts.

Our credit agreement contains restrictive and financial covenants that may limit our operating flexibility.

Our credit agreement contains certain restrictive covenants that either limit our ability to, or require a mandatory prepayment in the event that we (i) engage in businesses other than businesses in which we are currently engaged or businesses reasonably related or complementary thereto, or (ii) subject to certain baskets and exceptions, incur additional indebtedness or liens, make certain investments, make certain payments of indebtedness, pay dividends or make any other distributions, merge with other companies or consummate certain changes of control, acquire other companies, transfer or dispose of certain assets, and enter into transactions with affiliates, among other things. We therefore may not be able to engage in any of the foregoing transactions unless we obtain the consent of all or a majority of the lenders under the credit agreement or prepay our outstanding obligations under the credit agreement. The credit agreement contains the following financial covenants: (i) a minimum liquidity covenant requiring us to maintain a minimum \$10.0 million balance in cash and cash equivalents on deposit in accounts, subject to certain exceptions, and (ii) a financing milestone covenant requiring that (a) we have received proceeds from an equity financing or series of financings (including the net proceeds from the IPO) of at least \$40.0 million during the period commencing on September 7, 2023 and ending on or prior to February 15, 2024, and (b) we have received equity financing or series of financings of at least \$100.0 million (inclusive of such equity financing or series of financings in the preceding clause (a)) during the period commencing as of September 7, 2023 and prior to June 30, 2024. Our obligations under the credit agreement are collateralized by substantially all of our assets, including our intellectual property, but excluding certain customary and agreed upon assets. Additionally, we may not be able to generate sufficient cash flow or sales to pay the principal and interest under the credit agreement. Furthermore, our future working capital, borrowings or equity financings could be unavailable to repay or refinance the amounts outstanding under the credit agreement. In the event of a liquidation, the lenders and the agent under the credit agreement would be repaid all outstanding principal and interest prior to distribution of assets to unsecured creditors, and the holders of our common stock would receive a portion of any liquidation proceeds only if all of our creditors then existing, including the agent and lenders under the credit agreement, were first repaid in full.

Raising additional capital may cause dilution to our existing stockholders, restrict our operations or require us to relinquish rights to our product candidates on unfavorable terms to us.

We may seek additional capital through a variety of means, including through public or private equity offerings, debt financings, including our credit agreement, or other sources, including up-front payments and milestone payments from strategic collaborations. To the extent that we raise additional capital through the sale of equity or convertible debt or equity securities, your ownership interest will be diluted, and the terms may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect your rights as a stockholder. Such financing may result in dilution to stockholders, imposition of debt covenants, increased fixed payment obligations or other restrictions that may affect our business. If we raise additional funds through up-front payments or milestone payments pursuant to strategic collaborations with third parties, we may have to relinquish valuable rights to our product candidates, or grant licenses on terms that are not favorable to us. In addition, we may seek additional capital due to favorable market conditions or strategic considerations even if we believe we have sufficient funds for our current or future operating plans.

Unfavorable global economic conditions, including any adverse macroeconomic conditions or geopolitical events, including the conflict between Ukraine and Russia, the conflict between Israel and Hamas, and recent bank failures affecting the financial services industry, have affected and could further adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity, either directly or through adverse impacts on certain of the third parties on which we rely to conduct certain aspects of our preclinical studies or clinical studies.

Our results of operations could be adversely affected by general conditions in the global economy and in the global financial markets. Global economic and business activities continue to face widespread uncertainties, and global

credit and financial markets have experienced extreme volatility and disruptions in the past several years, including severely diminished liquidity and credit availability, rising inflation and monetary supply shifts, rising interest rates, labor shortages, declines in consumer confidence, declines in economic growth, increases in unemployment rates, recession risks, and uncertainty about economic and geopolitical stability. A severe or prolonged economic downturn, or additional global financial or political crises, could result in a variety of risks to our business, including delayed clinical studies or preclinical studies, delayed approval (or certification) of our product candidates, delayed ability to obtain patents and other intellectual property protection, weakened demand for our product candidates, if approved (or certified), or our ability to raise additional capital when needed on acceptable terms, if at all. The extent of the impact of these conditions on our operational and financial performance, including our ability to execute our business strategies and initiatives in the expected timeframe, as well as that of third parties upon whom we rely, will depend on future developments which are uncertain and cannot be predicted. A weak or declining economy also could strain our suppliers, possibly resulting in supply disruption. Any of the foregoing could harm our business and we cannot anticipate all of the ways in which the current economic climate and financial market conditions could adversely impact our business. Furthermore, our stock price may decline due in part to the volatility of the stock market and the general economic downturn.

Actual events involving limited liquidity, defaults, non-performance or other adverse developments that affect financial institutions, transactional counterparties or other companies in the financial services industry or the financial services industry generally, or concerns or rumors about any events of these kinds or other similar risks, have in the past and may in the future lead to market-wide liquidity problems. For example, on March 10, 2023, Silicon Valley Bank was closed by the California Department of Financial Protection and Innovation, which appointed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or FDIC, as receiver. Similarly, on March 12, 2023, Signature Bank and Silvergate Capital Corp. were each swept into receivership, and on May 1, 2023, First Republic Bank was also swept into receivership. Although a statement by the Department of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve and the FDIC indicated that all depositors of Silicon Valley Bank would have access to all of their money after only one business day of closure, including funds held in uninsured deposit accounts, borrowers under credit agreements, letters of credit and certain other financial instruments with Silicon Valley Bank, Signature Bank or any other financial institution that is placed into receivership by the FDIC may be unable to access undrawn amounts thereunder. If any of the banks which hold our cash deposits were to be placed into receivership, we may be unable to access such funds. As of March 31, 2024, substantially all of our cash on deposit was maintained at two financial institutions in the United States, and our current deposits are in excess of federally insured limits. If further failures in financial institutions occur where we hold deposits, we could experience additional risk. Any such loss or limitation on our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments would adversely affect our business. In addition, if any of the third parties on which we rely to conduct certain aspects of our preclinical studies or clinical trials are unable to access funds pursuant to such instruments or lending arrangements with such a financial institution, such parties' ability to fulfill their obligations to us could be adversely affected.

Our ability to utilize our net operating loss carryforwards, research and development tax credit carryforwards, and certain other tax attributes to offset taxable income or taxes may be limited.

As of December 31, 2023, we had U.S. federal and state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$230.5 million and \$220.9 million, respectively, which begin to expire at various dates beginning in 2030. Portions of these net operating loss carryforwards could expire unused and be unavailable to offset future income tax liabilities. Under the legislation enacted in 2017, commonly referred to as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, or the Tax Act, as modified by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security, or the CARES Act, U.S. federal net operating losses incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, may be carried forward indefinitely, but the deductibility of such federal net operating losses in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020, is limited. It is uncertain how various states will respond to the Tax Act and the CARES Act.

In addition, as of December 31, 2023, we had U.S. federal and state research and development tax credit carryforwards of \$10.6 million and \$4.4 million, respectively. The federal research and development tax credit carryforwards will expire at various dates beginning in 2031. The state research and development tax credit carryforwards will expire at various dates beginning in 2027. We may not be able to utilize these credits for federal and state income tax purposes before they expire.

In addition, under Sections 382 and 383 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and corresponding provisions of state law, if a corporation undergoes an "ownership change," which is generally defined as a greater than 50% change, by value, in its equity ownership over a three-year period, the corporation's ability to use its pre-change net operating loss carryforwards and other pre-change tax attributes to offset its post-change income or taxes may be limited. The completion of our IPO, together with other transactions that have occurred since our inception, may trigger such an

ownership change pursuant to Section 382. To date, we have not completed an analysis under Section 382. We may experience ownership changes as a result of subsequent shifts in our stock ownership, some of which may be outside of our control. If an ownership change occurs and our ability to use our net operating loss carryforwards is materially limited, it would harm our future results of operations by effectively increasing our future tax obligations.

Risks Related to Development, Regulatory Approval and Commercialization

The regulatory approval process of the FDA, comparable foreign regulatory authorities and notified bodies, are lengthy, time-consuming and inherently unpredictable, and even if we complete the necessary clinical studies, we cannot predict when, or if, we will obtain regulatory approval or certification for any of our product candidates, and any such regulatory approval or certification may be for a more narrow indication than we seek.

The research, testing, manufacturing, labeling, approval, certification, selling, import, export, marketing, and distribution of medical devices and biopharmaceutical products are subject to extensive regulation by the FDA and other regulatory authorities in and outside the United States. We are currently in clinical-stage development of Revita, which is an investigational medical device, and are conducting preclinical development of our Rejuva PGTx candidates along with a device delivery system, which together with the gene therapy candidate, we anticipate will be regulated as a combination biologic-device.

In the United States, before we can market a new medical device, we must first receive either clearance under Section 510(k) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, or the FDCA, or approval of a PMA, from the FDA, unless an exemption applies. We expect Revita to be subject to the requirement for approval of a PMA. In the process of obtaining PMA approval, the FDA must determine that a proposed device is safe and effective for its intended use based, in part, on extensive data, including, but not limited to, technical, preclinical, clinical, manufacturing and labeling data. The PMA process is typically required for devices that are deemed to pose the greatest risk, such as life sustaining, life supporting or implantable devices. We plan to seek approval of a PMA from the FDA for the Revita DMR Procedure to improve glycemic control and eliminate insulin needs in T2D patients who are inadequately controlled on insulin.

Modifications to products that are approved through a PMA generally require FDA approval. Both the PMA approval and the 510(k) clearance process can be expensive, lengthy and uncertain. The process of obtaining a PMA is costly and uncertain and generally takes from one to three years, or even longer, from the time the application is submitted to the FDA. In addition, a PMA generally requires the performance of one or more clinical studies. Despite the time, effort and cost, a device may not be approved by the FDA. Any delay or failure to obtain necessary regulatory approvals could harm our business. Furthermore, even if we are granted regulatory approvals, they may include significant limitations on the indicated uses for the device, which may limit the market for the device.

Similarly, we are not permitted to market any biological product in the United States or in foreign jurisdictions until we receive approval of a biologics license application, or BLA, from the FDA or approval of similar foreign applications from comparable foreign authorities. We anticipate that each of our Rejuva gene therapy candidates will be regulated as a biological product or biological product-device combination product, requiring approval of a BLA or a similar approval from comparable foreign authorities, and as the case may be, certification from a notified body. We have not previously submitted a BLA to the FDA, or similar approval filings to comparable foreign authorities. A BLA and similar approval filings must include extensive preclinical and clinical data and supporting information to establish the product candidate's safety and effectiveness for each desired indication. The BLA must also include significant information regarding the chemistry, manufacturing and controls for the product, including with respect to chain of identity and chain of custody of the product. Similar requirements may apply in foreign jurisdictions.

To the extent we intend to sell medical devices in member states of the European Union, or EU, our products must comply with the general safety and performance requirements of the Medical Devices Regulation, or MDR (Regulation (EU) No 2017/745), which repeals and replaces the Medical Devices Directive, or the MDD. Compliance with these requirements is a prerequisite to be able to affix the European conformity, or CE mark to our products, without which they cannot be sold or marketed in the EU. All medical devices placed on the market in the EU must meet the general safety and performance requirements laid down in Annex I to the MDR, including the requirement that a medical device must be designed and manufactured in such a way that, during normal conditions of use, it is suitable for its intended purpose. Medical devices must be safe and effective and must not compromise the clinical condition or safety of patients, or the safety and health of users and – where applicable – other persons, provided that any risks which may be associated with their use constitute acceptable risks when weighed against the benefits to the patient and are compatible with a high level of protection of health and safety, taking into account the generally acknowledged state of the art. To demonstrate compliance

with the general safety and performance requirements, we must undergo a conformity assessment procedure, which varies according to the type of medical device and its (risk) classification. Except for low risk medical devices (Class I), where the manufacturer can self-assess the conformity of its products with the general safety and performance requirements (except for any parts which relate to sterility, metrology or reuse aspects), a conformity assessment procedure requires the intervention of a notified body. Notified bodies are independent organizations designated by EU member states to assess the conformity of devices before being placed on the market. The notified body would typically audit and examine the technical file and the manufacturer's quality system (notified bodies must presume that quality systems which implement the relevant harmonized standards—ISO 13485:2016 for Quality Management Systems—conform to these requirements), design and final inspection of our devices. If satisfied that the relevant product conforms to the relevant general safety and performance requirements, the notified body issues an EU certificate, which the manufacturer uses as a basis for its own declaration of conformity. The manufacturer may then apply the CE mark to the device, which allows the device to be placed on the market throughout the EU. If we fail to comply with applicable laws and regulations, we would be unable to affix the CE mark to our products, which would prevent us from selling them within the EU. See Part I, Item 1. Business—Government Regulations—Regulation of Medical Devices in the European Union for more information.

The CE mark for Revita was issued under the MDD, which has now been superseded by the MDR and we are currently working on obtaining MDR certification. Under the recently extended MDR transitional provisions, both (i) devices lawfully placed on the market pursuant to the MDD prior to May 26, 2021 and (ii) legacy devices lawfully placed on the market after May 26, 2021, in accordance with the transitional provisions of the MDR, may generally continue to be made available on the market or put into service, provided that the requirements of the transitional provisions are fulfilled. In particular, no substantial change must be made to the device as such a modification would trigger the obligation to obtain a new certification under the MDR and therefore to have a notified body conducting a new conformity assessment of the devices. Once our devices are certified under the MDR, we must inform the notified body that carried out the conformity assessment of the medical devices that we market or sell in the EU, of any planned substantial changes to our quality system or substantial changes to our medical devices that could affect compliance with the general safety and performance requirements laid down in Annex I to the MDR or cause a substantial change to the intended use for which the device has been CE marked. The notified body will then assess the planned changes and verify whether they affect the products' ongoing conformity with the MDR. If the assessment is favorable, the notified body will issue a new certificate or an addendum to the existing certificate attesting compliance with the general safety and performance requirements and quality system requirements laid down in the Annexes to the MDR. The notified body may disagree with our proposed changes and product introductions or modifications could be delayed or canceled, which could adversely affect our ability to grow our business.

The aforementioned EU rules are generally applicable in the European Economic Area, or EEA (which consists of the 27 EU member states plus Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland). Non-compliance with the above requirements would therefore also prevent us from selling our products, if approved, in Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland. We cannot be certain that transitioning towards the MDR will not have any material impact on our sales in the EU and EEA and, if we were considered noncompliant and unable to sell our products in the EU and EEA, it could harm our business, operating results, prospects and financial condition.

As a result of the UK leaving the EU, since January 1, 2021, the regulatory framework and regimes for medical devices in the UK and EU have diverged. Northern Ireland has adopted a hybrid approach as a result of the divergence in accordance with the Northern Ireland Protocol. Great Britain's national legislation remains based on the (EU) MDD as implemented nationally, however, amendments to the existing legislation are being drawn up by the Government, the core elements of which are expected to apply from July 1, 2025. The Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency, or MHRA, has stated that specific rules relating to post-market surveillance will be introduced in advance of the broader legislative overhaul, with such changes expected to apply from mid-2024. The MHRA has also recently confirmed that, subject to certain conditions, general medical devices compliant with the (EU) MDD or EU active implantable medical devices directive, or AIMDD, with a valid declaration and CE marking can be placed on the Great Britain market up until the sooner of expiry of certificate or June 30, 2028. The MHRA has indicated that the legislative amendments will include a requirement for newly certified devices to carry a UKCA mark.

The UKCA mark is not recognized in the EU, EEA or Northern Ireland markets, so relevant products require a CE mark for sale in these markets.

Our product candidates could fail to receive regulatory approval or certification from the FDA, a comparable foreign regulatory authority or notified body for many reasons, including:

- disagreement with the design or conduct of our clinical studies;

- failure to demonstrate to the satisfaction of regulatory agencies or notified bodies that our product candidates are safe and effective, or have a positive benefit/risk profile for its proposed indication;
- serious and unexpected adverse device effects experienced by participants in our clinical studies;
- failure of clinical studies to meet the level of statistical significance required for approval or certification;
- disagreement with our interpretation of data from preclinical or clinical studies;
- the insufficiency of data collected from clinical studies of our product candidates to support the submission and filing of a IND, PMA or BLA or other submission or to obtain regulatory approval or certification;
- failure to obtain approval of our manufacturing processes or facilities of third-party manufacturers with whom we contract for clinical and commercial supplies or our own manufacturing facility; or
- changes in the approval or certification policies or regulations that render our preclinical and clinical data insufficient for approval or certification.

This lengthy approval process as well as the unpredictability of future clinical study results may result in our failing to obtain regulatory approval or certification to market our product candidates, which would significantly harm our business, results of operations and prospects. The FDA, a comparable foreign regulatory authority or notified body may require more information, including additional preclinical or clinical data to support approval or certification, which may delay or prevent approval or certification and our commercialization plans, or we may decide to abandon the development program. If we were to obtain approval or certification, regulatory authorities or notified bodies may approve or certify any of our product candidates for fewer or more limited indications than we request (including failing to approve or certify the most commercially promising indications), may grant approval contingent on the performance of costly post-marketing clinical studies, or may approve or certify a product candidate with a label that does not include the labeling claims necessary or desirable for the successful commercialization of that product candidate. Even if our product candidates meet their safety and efficacy endpoints in clinical studies, the regulatory authorities or notified bodies may not complete their review processes in a timely manner, or we may not be able to obtain regulatory approval or certification.

We expect the novel nature of certain of our product candidates to create further challenges in obtaining regulatory approval or certification. The FDA may also require a panel of experts to deliberate on the adequacy of the safety and efficacy data to support approval. The opinion of the panel, although not binding, may have a significant impact on our ability to obtain approval of the product candidates based on the completed clinical studies, as the FDA often adheres to the panel's recommendations. In addition, we may experience delays or rejections based upon additional government regulation from future legislation or administrative action, or changes in regulatory authority policy during the period of product development, clinical studies and the review process. Accordingly, the regulatory approval pathway for our product candidates may be uncertain, complex, expensive and lengthy, and approval may not be obtained.

In addition, the FDA and comparable foreign regulatory authorities may change their approval policies and new regulations may be enacted. For instance, the EU pharmaceutical legislation is currently undergoing a complete review process, in the context of the Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe initiative, launched by the European Commission in November 2020. The European Commission's proposal for revision of several legislative instruments related to medicinal products (potentially reducing the duration of regulatory data protection, revising eligibility for expedited pathways, etc.) was published on April 26, 2023. The proposed revisions remain to be agreed and adopted by the European Parliament and European Council (not expected before early 2025) and may have a significant impact on the biopharmaceutical industry in the long term.

Clinical studies are expensive, time-consuming, difficult to design and implement, and have an uncertain outcome. Further, we may encounter substantial delays in our clinical studies.

Before obtaining regulatory approvals or certification for the commercial sale of any of our product candidates, we must demonstrate through lengthy, complex and expensive preclinical and clinical studies that our product candidates are both safe and effective for use in each target indication. Clinical testing is expensive and takes many years to complete, and is subject to uncertainty. Our clinical studies may not be conducted as planned or completed on schedule, if at all. Failure can occur at any time during the clinical study process. Even if our clinical studies are completed as planned, their results may not support the safety and effectiveness of our product candidates for their targeted indications or support continued clinical development of such product candidates. Our future clinical study results may not be successful.

In addition, even if our planned studies are successfully completed, the FDA or foreign regulatory authorities or notified bodies may not interpret the results as we do, and more studies could be required before we submit our product candidates

for approval or certification. To the extent that the results of the studies are not satisfactory to the FDA or foreign regulatory authorities or notified bodies for support of a marketing application or certification, we may be required to expend significant resources, which may not be available to us, to conduct additional studies in support of potential approval of our product candidates.

We may experience delays in conducting any clinical studies and we do not know whether our clinical studies will begin on time, need to be redesigned, recruit and enroll patients on time or be completed on schedule, or at all. Events that may prevent successful or timely completion of clinical development include:

- inability to generate sufficient data to support the initiation of clinical studies;
- delays in sufficiently developing, characterizing or controlling a manufacturing process suitable for advanced clinical studies;
- delays in reaching agreement with the FDA or other regulatory authorities as to the design or implementation of our clinical studies;
- delays in or failure to obtain regulatory clearance to commence a clinical study;
- delays in or failure to reach an agreement on acceptable terms with clinical study sites or prospective CROs, the terms of which can be subject to extensive negotiation and may vary significantly among different clinical study sites;
- delays in or failure to obtain IRB or ethics committee approval at each site;
- delays in or failure to recruit suitable patients to participate in a clinical study;
- delays in or failure to have patients complete a clinical study or return for post-treatment follow-up;
- clinical sites, CROs or other third parties deviating from study protocol or dropping out of a study;
- failure to perform in accordance with the FDA's good clinical practice, or GCP, requirements, or applicable regulatory guidelines in other countries;
- failure in addressing patient safety concerns that arise during the course of a study, including occurrence of adverse events associated with the product candidate;
- failure to add a sufficient number of clinical study sites; or
- failure to manufacture sufficient quantities of product candidates for use in clinical studies.

If we are required to conduct additional clinical studies or other testing of our product candidates beyond those that we currently contemplate, if we are unable to successfully complete clinical studies of our product candidates or other testing, if the results of these studies or tests are not positive or are only modestly positive or if there are safety concerns, we may:

- incur unplanned costs;
- be delayed in obtaining marketing approval or certification for our product candidates or not obtain marketing approval or certification at all;
- obtain marketing approval or certification in some countries and not in others;
- obtain marketing approval or certification for indications or patient populations that are not as broad as intended or desired;
- obtain marketing approval or certification with labeling that includes significant use or distribution restrictions or safety warnings, including boxed warnings;
- be subject to additional post-marketing testing requirements; or
- have the product removed from the market after obtaining marketing approval or certification.

We could encounter delays if a clinical study is suspended or terminated by us, by the IRBs of the institutions in which such studies are being conducted, by the Data Safety Monitoring Board, or DSMB, for such study or by the FDA or

other regulatory authorities. These authorities may impose such a suspension or termination due to a number of factors, including failure to conduct the clinical study in accordance with regulatory requirements or our clinical protocols, inspection of the clinical study operations or study site by the FDA or other regulatory authorities resulting in the imposition of a clinical hold, unforeseen safety issues or adverse side effects, failure to demonstrate a benefit, changes in governmental regulations or administrative actions or lack of adequate funding to continue the clinical study. We may also seek feedback from the FDA or other regulatory authorities on our clinical development program, and the FDA or such regulatory authorities may not provide such feedback on a timely basis, or such feedback may not be favorable, which could further delay our development programs.

We also cannot with any certainty whether or when we might complete a given clinical study. If we experience delays in the commencement or completion of our clinical studies, or if we terminate a clinical study prior to completion, the commercial prospects of our product candidates could be harmed, and our ability to generate revenues from our product candidates may be delayed. In addition, any delays in our clinical studies could increase our costs, slow down the development and approval or certification process and jeopardize our ability to commence product sales and generate revenues. Any of these occurrences may harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, many of the factors that cause, or lead to, a delay in the commencement or completion of clinical studies may also ultimately lead to the denial of regulatory approval of our product candidates.

We currently conduct and may in the future conduct clinical studies for our product candidates outside the United States, and the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities may not accept data from such studies.

We are currently engaging in clinical studies that involve clinical sites in the United States and EU. We could also in the future plan to conduct one or more future clinical studies of our product candidates outside the United States, including in Europe. The acceptance of study data from clinical studies conducted outside the United States or another jurisdiction by the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities or notified bodies may be subject to certain conditions or may not be accepted at all. In cases where data from clinical studies conducted outside the United States are intended to serve as the sole basis for marketing approval in the United States, the FDA will generally not approve the application on the basis of foreign data alone unless (i) the data are applicable to the United States population and United States medical practice; (ii) the studies were performed by clinical investigators of recognized competence and (iii) the data may be considered valid without the need for an on-site inspection by the FDA or, if the FDA considers such an inspection to be necessary, the FDA is able to validate the data through an on-site inspection or other appropriate means. Additionally, the FDA's clinical study requirements, including sufficient size of patient populations and statistical powering, must be met. Many foreign regulatory bodies have similar approval requirements. In addition, such foreign studies would be subject to the applicable local laws of the foreign jurisdictions where the studies are conducted. There can be no assurance that the FDA or any comparable foreign regulatory authority or notified body will accept data from studies conducted outside of the United States or the applicable jurisdiction. If the FDA or any comparable regulatory authority or notified body does not accept such data, it would result in the need for additional studies, which would be costly and time-consuming and delay aspects of our business plan, and which may result in our product candidates not receiving approval or clearance for commercialization in the applicable jurisdiction.

We may not be able to file IDEs or IDE supplements or comparable documents in foreign jurisdictions to commence additional clinical studies on the timelines we expect, and even if we are able to, the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities may not permit us to proceed.

In order to conduct a clinical investigation involving human subjects for the purpose of demonstrating the safety and effectiveness of a medical device, if necessary, for a PMA, 510(k) premarket notification or de novo classification request, a company must, among other things, apply for and obtain institutional review board, or IRB, approval of the proposed investigation. In addition, if the clinical study involves a "significant risk" (as defined by the FDA) to human health, the sponsor of the investigation must also submit and obtain FDA approval of an IDE application and follow applicable IDE regulations. Unless IDE-exempt, nonsignificant risk devices are still subject to certain abbreviated IDE requirements; however, an IDE application is not required if such abbreviated requirements are met. We may not be able to obtain any necessary FDA and/or IRB approval to undertake clinical studies in the United States for future devices we develop and intend to market in the United States. If we do obtain such approvals, the FDA may find that our studies do not comply with the IDE or other regulations governing clinical investigations or the data from any such studies may not support marketing authorization of the investigational device. Moreover, certainty that clinical studies will meet desired endpoints or produce meaningful or useful data and be free of unexpected adverse effects cannot be assured, and such uncertainty could preclude or delay marketing authorization resulting in significant financial costs and reduced revenue. Similar requirements may apply in jurisdictions outside the United States.

While we plan to submit IDEs or comparable documents for Revita, we may not be able to file such IDEs or comparable documents on the timeline we expect. For example, we may experience manufacturing delays or other delays. Moreover, we cannot be sure that submission of an IDE or comparable document will result in the FDA or other comparable foreign regulatory authorities allowing further clinical studies to begin, or that, once begun, issues will not arise that suspend or terminate clinical studies. Additionally, even if such regulatory authorities agree with the design and implementation of the clinical studies set forth in an IDE, we cannot guarantee that such regulatory authorities will not change their requirements in the future. In addition, the FDA may disapprove of our IDE or withdraw approval of a previously-approved IDE if it finds that:

- we have not complied with certain requirements of the IDE regulations, any other applicable regulations or statutes, or any condition of approval imposed by an IRB or the FDA;
- the application or a report contains untrue statements or omits required material information;
- we fail to respond to a request for additional information within the time prescribed by the FDA;
- there is reason to believe that the risks to the human subjects are not outweighed by the anticipated benefits to the subjects or the importance of the knowledge to be gained;
- the informed consent is inadequate;
- the investigation, as proposed, is scientifically unsound;
- there is reason to believe that the device as used is ineffective; or
- it is unreasonable to begin or to continue the investigation due to the way in which the device is used or the inadequacy of:
- the report of prior investigations or the investigational plan;
- the methods, facilities, and controls used for the manufacturing, processing, packaging, storage, and, where appropriate, installation of the device; or
- the monitoring and review of the investigation.

Although we would expect to submit a compliant, truthful and complete application, we cannot guarantee that the FDA would approve it. If the FDA were to disapprove our IDE application or propose to withdraw prior approval, we would have the right to request a regulatory hearing. However, we cannot guarantee what the outcome of such a hearing would be. If we are required and fail to obtain approval of an IDE, the FDA may prohibit us from conducting our investigation, or place us on a "clinical hold," which could result in significant delay to our clinical studies or prevent us from completing them at all.

We may not be able to file INDs or IND amendments or comparable documents in foreign jurisdictions to commence additional clinical studies on the timelines we expect, and even if we are able to, the FDA may not permit us to proceed.

While we plan to submit INDs or comparable documents for our Rejuva gene therapy candidates, we may not be able to file such INDs or comparable documents on the timeline we expect. For example, we may experience manufacturing delays or other delays with IND-enabling studies. Moreover, we cannot be sure that submission of an IND or comparable document will result in the FDA or other comparable foreign regulatory authorities allowing further clinical studies to begin, or that, once begun, issues will not arise that suspend or terminate clinical studies. Additionally, even if such regulatory authorities agree with the design and implementation of the clinical studies set forth in an IND, we cannot guarantee that such regulatory authorities will not change their requirements in the future. These considerations also apply to new clinical studies we may submit as amendments to existing INDs or to a new IND. Any failure to file INDs on the timelines we expect or to obtain regulatory approvals for our study may prevent us from completing our clinical studies or commercializing our product candidates on a timely basis, if at all.

Interim, topline and preliminary data from our clinical studies that we announce or publish from time to time may change as more patient data become available and are subject to audit and verification procedures that could result in material changes in the final data.

From time to time, we may publicly disclose preliminary or topline data from our preclinical and clinical studies, which is based on a preliminary analysis of then-available data, and the results and related findings and conclusions are

subject to change following a more comprehensive review of the data related to the particular study or study. We also make assumptions, estimations, calculations and conclusions as part of our analyses of data, and we may not have received or had the opportunity to fully and carefully evaluate all data. As a result, the topline or preliminary results that we report may differ from future results of the same studies, or different conclusions or considerations may qualify such results, once additional data have been received and fully evaluated. Topline and preliminary data also remain subject to audit and verification procedures that may result in the final data being materially different from the topline or preliminary data we previously published. As a result, topline and preliminary data should be viewed with caution until the final data are available.

From time to time, we may also disclose interim data from our preclinical and clinical studies. Interim data from clinical studies that we may complete are subject to the risk that one or more of the clinical outcomes may materially change as patient enrollment continues and more patient data become available. Adverse differences between interim data and final data could significantly harm our business prospects. Further, disclosure of interim data by us or by our competitors could result in volatility in the price of our common stock.

In addition, the information we choose to publicly disclose regarding a particular study or clinical study is based on what is typically extensive information, and you or others may not agree with what we determine is material or otherwise appropriate information to include in our disclosure. If the interim, topline, or preliminary data that we report differ from actual results, or if others, including regulatory authorities, disagree with the conclusions reached, our ability to obtain approval for, and commercialize, our product candidates may be harmed, which could harm our business, operating results, prospects or financial condition.

Our product candidates may cause serious adverse events or undesirable side effects or have other properties which may cause us to suspend or discontinue clinical studies, delay or prevent regulatory approval or certification, limit the commercial profile of an approved label, or result in significant negative consequences following marketing approval, if any.

Undesirable side effects that may be caused by our product candidates could cause us or regulatory authorities to interrupt, delay or halt clinical studies and could result in a more restrictive label than anticipated or the delay or denial of regulatory approval or certification by the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities or notified bodies. Results of our clinical studies could reveal a high and unacceptable severity and prevalence of side effects or unexpected characteristics.

If unacceptable side effects or deaths arise in the development of our product candidates, we, the FDA, the IRBs at the institutions in which our studies are conducted, DSMB or other regulatory authorities could suspend or terminate our clinical studies or the FDA or other regulatory authorities could order us to cease clinical studies or deny approval or certification of our product candidates for any or all targeted indications. Undesirable side effects or deaths in clinical studies with our product candidates may cause the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities to place a clinical hold on the associated clinical studies, to require additional studies, or otherwise to delay or deny approval or certification of our product candidates for any or all targeted indications. Such side effects could also affect patient recruitment or the ability of enrolled patients to complete the study or result in potential product liability claims. In addition, these side effects may not be appropriately recognized or managed by the treating medical staff. We expect to have to train medical personnel using our product candidates to understand the side effect profiles for our clinical studies and upon any commercialization of any of our product candidates. Inadequate training in recognizing or managing the potential side effects of our product candidates could result in patient injury or death. Any of these occurrences may harm our business, financial condition and prospects significantly.

Additionally, if one or more of our product candidates receives marketing approval or certification and we or others later identify undesirable side effects or adverse events caused by such products, a number of potentially significant negative consequences could result, including but not limited to:

- regulatory authorities or notified bodies may suspend, limit or withdraw approvals or certifications of such product, or seek an injunction against its manufacture or distribution;
- regulatory authorities or notified bodies may require additional warnings on the label, or issue safety alerts, Dear Healthcare Provider letters, press releases or other communications containing warnings or other safety information about the product;

- we may be required to change the way the product is administered or conduct additional clinical studies or post-approval studies;
- we may be required to create a risk evaluation and mitigation strategy, or REMS, or similar mitigation plans in the case of our Rejuva gene therapy candidates, which could include a medication guide outlining the risks of such side effects for distribution to patients;
- we may be subject to fines, injunctions or the imposition of criminal penalties;
- we could be sued and held liable for harm caused to patients; and
- our reputation may suffer.

Any of these events could prevent us from achieving or maintaining market acceptance of the particular product candidate, if approved or certified, and could seriously harm our business.

In previous clinical studies conducted by third parties involving viral vectors for gene therapy, some patients experienced serious adverse events, including the development of leukemia due to vector-related insertional oncogenesis. If our vectors demonstrate a similar effect, we may be required to halt or delay clinical development of our Rejuva gene therapy candidates or future gene therapy candidates.

A significant risk in any gene therapy product based on viral vectors is that the vector will insert in or near cancer-causing oncogenes leading to uncontrolled clonal proliferation of mature cancer cells in the patient. For example, in 2003, clinical studies using early versions of murine gamma-retroviral vectors, which integrate with, and thereby alter, the host cell's DNA, have led to several well-publicized adverse events, including reported cases of leukemia. The cause of these adverse events was shown to be insertional oncogenesis, which is the process whereby the corrected gene inserts in or near a gene that is important in a critical cellular process like growth or division, and this insertion results in the development of a cancer, often leukemia. Using molecular diagnostic techniques, it was determined that clones from these patients showed retrovirus insertion in proximity to the promoter of the *LMO2* proto-oncogene. Earlier generation retroviruses like the one used in these two studies have been shown to preferentially integrate in regulatory regions of genes that control cell growth.

These well-publicized adverse events led to the development of new viral vectors, such as AAV vectors, which is what we use for our planned Rejuva gene therapy candidates, with the goal of potentially improved safety profiles, as well as the requirement of enhanced safety monitoring in gene therapy clinical studies, including routine performance of vector copy number analysis on all production lots to monitor the number of insertion events per cell. Notwithstanding the potential safety improvements of AAV vectors, the risk of insertional oncogenesis remains a significant concern for gene therapy, and we cannot be certain that it will not occur in any of our clinical studies. There is also the potential risk of delayed adverse events following exposure to gene therapy products due to persistent biological activity of the genetic material or other components of products used to carry the genetic material. The FDA has stated that AAV vectors possess characteristics that may pose risks of delayed adverse events. If any such adverse events occur, advancement of our preclinical and clinical studies could be halted or delayed, which would have a material adverse effect on our business and operations.

Although Revita has received Breakthrough Device designation, there can be no guarantee that the designation will benefit the development and regulatory approval process.

Revita has received Breakthrough Device designation from the FDA for the hydrothermal ablation of the duodenal mucosa to improve glycemic control and eliminate insulin needs in T2D patients who are inadequately controlled on long-acting insulin therapy. Breakthrough Device designation is available to medical devices that meet certain eligibility criteria, including that there is a reasonable expectation that the device will provide for more effective treatment or diagnosis of life-threatening or irreversibly debilitating diseases or conditions, and that the device meets one of the following criteria: (i) the device represents a breakthrough technology, (ii) no approved or cleared alternatives exist, (iii) the device offers significant advantages over existing approved or cleared alternatives, or (iv) the availability of the device is in the best interest of patients. In granting breakthrough device designation to Revita, the FDA found the following: there is a reasonable expectation that Revita will provide for more effective treatment or T2D patients who are inadequately controlled on long-acting insulin therapy; Revita represents a breakthrough technology; Revita, if found to be safe and effective, could offer significant advantages over existing approved or cleared alternatives; and the availability of Revita, if found to be safe and effective, would be in the best interest of patients. Breakthrough Device designation provides certain benefits to device developers, including more interactive and timely communications with FDA staff, use of post-market data collection,

when scientifically appropriate, to facilitate expedited and efficient development and review of the device, opportunities for efficient and flexible clinical study design, and prioritized review of premarket submissions.

However, we may not experience a faster development process or review, and Breakthrough Device designation has no bearing on whether or not we will obtain approval, as compared to conventional FDA procedures. Breakthrough Device designation does not alter or convey any advantage in the regulatory review and approval standard for medical devices. Further, the FDA may rescind Breakthrough Device designation if it believes that the designation is no longer supported by data from our clinical development program.

If healthcare providers are unable to obtain coverage or adequate reimbursement for procedures performed with our products, if approved, such products will not likely be widely used.

In the United States, the commercial success of Revita and any future products will depend, in part, on the extent to which governmental payors at the federal and state levels, including Medicare and Medicaid, private health insurers and other third-party payors provide coverage for and establish adequate reimbursement levels for procedures utilizing our products, if approved.

Hospitals and other healthcare providers that purchase our product, if approved, for treatment of their patients generally rely on third-party payors to pay for all or part of the costs and fees associated with our products, if approved, as part of a "bundled" rate for the associated procedures. The existence of coverage and adequate reimbursement for our products, if approved, and the procedures performed with them by government and private payors is critical to market acceptance of our existing and future products. Neither hospitals nor physicians are likely to use our product, if approved, and any future products if they do not receive adequate reimbursement for the procedures utilizing such products.

Many private payors currently base their reimbursement policies on the coverage decisions and payment amounts determined by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, or CMS, which administers the Medicare program. Others may adopt different coverage or reimbursement policies for procedures performed with our products, if approved, while some governmental programs, such as Medicaid, have reimbursement policies that vary from state to state, some of which may not pay for the procedures performed with our products in an adequate amount, if at all. A Medicare national or local coverage decision denying coverage for our products or for procedures using our products could result in private and other third-party payors also denying coverage for our products or procedures using our products. Third-party payors also may deny reimbursement for our products or procedures using our products if they determine that a product used in a procedure was not medically necessary, was not used in accordance with cost-effective treatment methods, as determined by the third-party payor, or was used for an unapproved use. Unfavorable coverage or reimbursement decisions by government programs or private payors underscore the uncertainty that our product face in the market and could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Many hospitals, clinics and other health care providers in the United States participate in group purchasing organizations, or GPOs, which may incentivize their members to make a relatively large proportion of purchases of medical technology from a limited number of vendors of similar products that have contracted with the GPO to offer discounted prices to the GPO's members. Accordingly, the commercial success of our products may also depend to some extent on our ability to either negotiate favorable purchase contracts with key group purchasing organizations and/or persuade hospitals and clinics to purchase our product "off contract." The healthcare industry in the United States has experienced a trend toward cost containment as government and private payors seek to control healthcare costs by paying service providers lower rates. While we believe that hospitals will be able to obtain coverage for procedures using our products, the level of payment available to them for such procedures may change over time. State and federal healthcare programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid, closely regulate provider payment levels and have sought to contain, and sometimes reduce, payment levels. Private payors frequently follow government payment policies and are likewise interested in controlling increases in the cost of medical care. In addition, some payors are adopting pay-for-performance programs that differentiate payments to healthcare providers based on the achievement of documented quality-of-care metrics, cost efficiencies, or patient outcomes. These programs are intended to provide incentives to providers to deliver the same or better results while consuming fewer resources. Because of these programs, and related payor efforts to reduce payment levels, hospitals and other providers are seeking ways to reduce their costs, including the amounts they pay to medical device manufacturers. We may not be able to sell our product profitably if third-party payors deny or discontinue coverage or reduce their levels of payment below that which we project, or if our production costs increase at a greater rate than payment levels. Adverse changes in payment rates by payors to hospitals could adversely affect our ability to market, sell our products, and negatively affect our financial performance.

In international markets, medical device regulatory requirements and healthcare payment systems vary significantly from country to country, and many countries have instituted price ceilings on specific product lines. We cannot assure you that our products will be considered cost-effective by international third-party payors, that reimbursement will be available or, if available, that the third-party payors' reimbursement policies will not adversely affect our ability to sell our product profitably. Any failure to receive regulatory or reimbursement approvals would negatively affect market acceptance of our products in any international markets in which those approvals are being sought.

Additional time may be required to develop and obtain regulatory approval or certification for our Rejuva gene therapy candidates because we expect it to be regulated as a combination product.

We expect our Rejuva gene therapy candidates to require the development of a drug delivery device, such that the gene therapy candidate and drug delivery device may be regulated as a biologic-device combination product that requires coordination within the FDA and similar foreign regulatory agencies and notified bodies for review of its device and biologic components. Although the FDA and similar foreign regulatory agencies and notified bodies have systems in place for the review and approval or certification of combination products such as our Rejuva gene therapy candidates, we may experience delays in the development, approval or certification, and commercialization of our Rejuva gene therapy candidates due to regulatory timing constraints and uncertainties in the product development and approval or certification process.

Obtaining and maintaining regulatory approval or certification of our product candidates in one jurisdiction does not mean that we will be successful in obtaining regulatory approval or certification of our product candidates in other jurisdictions.

Obtaining and maintaining regulatory approval, clearance, or certification of our product candidates in one jurisdiction does not guarantee that we will be able to obtain or maintain regulatory approval, clearance, or certification in any other jurisdiction, while a failure to obtain or delay in obtaining regulatory approval, clearance, or certification in one jurisdiction may have a negative effect on the regulatory approval, clearance, or certification process in others. For example, even if the FDA grants marketing approval of a product candidate, comparable regulatory authorities in foreign jurisdictions must also approve the manufacturing, marketing and promotion of the product candidate in those countries. Approval or certification procedures vary among jurisdictions and can involve requirements and administrative review periods different from, and greater than, those in the United States, including additional preclinical or clinical studies as clinical studies conducted in one jurisdiction may not be accepted by regulatory authorities or notified bodies in other jurisdictions. In some cases, the price that we intend to charge for our products, if approved, is also subject to approval. We may also submit marketing applications or certifications in other countries. Regulatory authorities and notified bodies in jurisdictions outside of the United States have requirements for approval and certification of product candidates with which we must comply prior to marketing in those jurisdictions. Obtaining foreign regulatory approvals or certifications and compliance with foreign regulatory requirements could result in significant delays, difficulties and costs for us and could delay or prevent the introduction of our products, if approved, in certain countries. If we fail to comply with the regulatory requirements in international markets and/or receive applicable marketing approvals and/or certifications, our target market will be reduced and our ability to realize the full market potential of our product candidates will be harmed.

Even if we receive regulatory approval or certification of our product candidates, we will be subject to ongoing regulatory obligations and continued regulatory review, which may result in significant additional expense and we may be subject to penalties if we fail to comply with regulatory requirements or experience unanticipated problems with our product candidates.

The regulations to which we are subject are complex and have become more stringent over time. Regulatory changes could result in restrictions on our ability to continue or expand our operations, higher than anticipated costs, or lower than anticipated sales. Even after we have obtained the proper approval or certification to market a device, biological product, or combination product, we will have ongoing responsibilities under FDA regulations and applicable foreign laws and regulations.

Any regulatory approvals or certifications that we receive for our product candidates will require surveillance to monitor the safety and efficacy of the product candidate. In addition, if the FDA or a comparable foreign regulatory authority or notified body approves or certifies our product candidates, the manufacturing processes, labeling, packaging, distribution, adverse event reporting, storage, advertising, promotion, import, export and recordkeeping for our product candidates will be subject to extensive and ongoing regulatory requirements. These requirements include submissions of

safety and other post-marketing information and reports, registration, as well as continued compliance with current good manufacturing practice requirements, or cGMPs, or similar foreign requirements, good clinical practice requirements, or GCPs, for any clinical studies that we conduct post-approval, and applicable product tracking and tracing requirements for certain drug and biological products. As such, we and our contract manufacturers will be subject to continual review and inspections to assess compliance with cGMP or similar foreign requirements and adherence to commitments made in any marketing application and previous responses to inspectional observations. Accordingly, we and others with whom we work must continue to expend time, money and effort in all areas of regulatory compliance, including manufacturing, production and quality control. In addition, the FDA and foreign regulatory authorities could require us to conduct another study to obtain additional safety or biomarker information.

Further, we will be required to comply with FDA and other regulatory authorities' promotion and advertising rules, which include, among others, restrictions on promoting products for uses or in patient populations that are not described in the product's approved uses (known as "off-label use"), limitations on industry-sponsored scientific and educational activities and requirements for promotional activities involving the internet and social media. Although the FDA and other regulatory authorities do not regulate a physician's choice of drug treatment made in the physician's independent medical judgment, they do restrict promotional communications from companies or their sales force with respect to off-label uses of products for which marketing clearance or certification has not been issued. Later discovery of previously unknown problems with our product candidates, including adverse events of unanticipated severity or frequency, or with our third-party suppliers or manufacturing processes, or failure to comply with regulatory requirements, may result in revisions to the approved labeling to add new safety information; imposition of post-market studies or clinical studies to assess new safety risks; or imposition of distribution restrictions or other restrictions under a REMS or similar program for our gene therapy candidates, if approved.

Other potential consequences include, among other things:

- restrictions on the marketing or manufacturing of our product candidates, withdrawal of the product from the market or product recalls;
- fines, untitled letters, warning letters or holds on clinical studies;
- refusal by the FDA or similar foreign authorities to approve pending applications or supplements to approved applications filed by us or suspension or revocation of license approvals or similar approvals;
- product seizure or detention, or refusal to permit the import or export of our product candidates; and
- injunctions or the imposition of civil or criminal penalties.

FDA and other regulatory authorities' policies may change and additional government regulations may be enacted that could prevent, limit or delay regulatory approval or certification of our product candidates. We cannot predict the likelihood, nature or extent of government regulation that may arise from future legislation or administrative or executive action, either in the United States or abroad. If we are slow or unable to adapt to changes in existing requirements or the adoption of new requirements or policies, or if we are not able to maintain regulatory compliance, we may lose any marketing approval or certification that we may have obtained and we may not achieve or sustain profitability.

For instance, the regulatory landscape related to clinical trials in the EU recently evolved. The EU Clinical Trials Regulation, or CTR, which was adopted in April 2014 and repeals the EU Clinical Trials Directive, became applicable on January 31, 2022. While the Clinical Trials Directive required a separate clinical trial application, or CTA, to be submitted in each member state in which the clinical trial takes place, to both the competent national health authority and an independent ethics committee, the CTR introduces a centralized process and only requires the submission of a single application for multi-center trials. The CTR allows sponsors to make a single submission to both the competent authority and an ethics committee in each member state, leading to a single decision per member state. The assessment procedure of the CTA has been harmonized as well, including a joint assessment by all member states concerned, and a separate assessment by each member state with respect to specific requirements related to its own territory, including ethics rules. Each member state's decision is communicated to the sponsor via the centralized EU portal. Once the CTA is approved, clinical study development may proceed. The CTR foresees a three-year transition period. The extent to which ongoing and new clinical trials will be governed by the CTR varies. Since January 31, 2023, submissions for all new clinical trials must be made under the CTR. Clinical trials for which an application was submitted (i) prior to January 31, 2022 under the Clinical Trials Directive, or (ii) between January 31, 2022 and January 31, 2023 and for which the sponsor has opted for the application of the EU Clinical Trials Directive remain governed by said Directive until January 31, 2025. After this date, all

clinical trials (including those which are ongoing) will become subject to the provisions of the CTR. Compliance with the CTR requirements by us and our third-party service providers, such as CROs, may impact our developments.

The EU landscape concerning medical devices recently evolved. On May 25, 2017, the MDR entered into force, which repeals and replaces the MDD and the AIMDD. Unlike directives, which must be implemented into the national laws of the EU member states, regulations are directly applicable (i.e., without the need for adoption of EU member state laws implementing them) in all EU member states and are intended to eliminate current differences in the regulation of medical devices among EU member States.

The MDR, among other things, is intended to establish a uniform, transparent, predictable and sustainable regulatory framework across the EU and EEA for medical devices and to ensure a high level of safety and health while supporting innovation. See "Government Regulations—Regulation of Medical Devices in the European Union" for more information.

These modifications may have an effect on the way we intend to develop our business in the EU and EEA. For example, as a result of the transition towards the new regime, notified body review times have lengthened, and product introductions could be delayed or canceled, which could adversely affect our ability to grow our business.

We expect our Rejuva gene therapy candidates will be, and future gene therapy candidates may be, regulated as biological products, or biological product-device combination products, and therefore may be subject to competition sooner than anticipated.

The Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act of 2009, or BPCIA, was enacted as part of the Affordable Care Act to establish an abbreviated pathway for the approval of biosimilar and interchangeable biological products. The regulatory pathway establishes legal authority for the FDA to review and approve biosimilar biologics, including the possible designation of a biosimilar as "interchangeable" based on its similarity to an approved biologic. Under the BPCIA, an application for a biosimilar product may not be submitted to the FDA until four years following the date that the reference product was first licensed by the FDA. In addition, an application for a biosimilar product cannot be approved by the FDA until 12 years after the reference product was approved under a BLA. The law is complex and is still being interpreted and implemented by the FDA. As a result, its ultimate impact, implementation, and meaning are subject to uncertainty. While it is uncertain when processes intended to implement BPCIA may be fully adopted by the FDA, any of these processes could have a material adverse effect on the future commercial prospects for our biological products.

We believe that any of the product candidates we develop that is approved in the United States as a biological product under a BLA, if any, should qualify for the 12-year period of exclusivity. However, there is a risk that this exclusivity could be shortened due to congressional action or otherwise, or that the FDA will not consider the subject product candidates to be reference products for competing products, potentially creating the opportunity for generic competition sooner than anticipated. Moreover, the extent to which a biosimilar, once approved, will be substituted for any one of the reference products in a way that is similar to traditional generic substitution for non-biological products is not yet clear, and will depend on a number of marketplace and regulatory factors that are still developing.

In addition, the approval of a biologic product biosimilar to one of our product candidates could have a material adverse impact on our business as it may be significantly less costly to bring to market and may be priced significantly lower than our products.

Disruptions at the FDA and other government agencies or notified bodies caused by funding shortages or global health concerns could hinder their ability to hire, retain or deploy key leadership and other personnel, or otherwise prevent new or modified products from being developed, cleared or approved, or commercialized in a timely manner or at all, which could negatively impact our business.

The ability of the FDA, similar foreign regulatory authorities and notified bodies to review and authorize or certify new products can be affected by a variety of factors, including government budget and funding levels, statutory, regulatory, and policy changes, the FDA's ability to hire and retain key personnel and accept the payment of user fees, and other events that may otherwise affect the FDA's ability to perform routine functions. Average review times at the agency have fluctuated in recent years as a result. In addition, government funding of other government agencies that fund research and development activities is subject to the political process, which is inherently fluid and unpredictable. Disruptions at the FDA and other agencies, such as the European Medicines Agency, or the EMA, following its relocation to Amsterdam and corresponding staff changes, may also slow the time necessary for new products or modifications to cleared or approved products to be reviewed and/or approved by necessary government agencies, which would adversely affect our business.

For example, over the last several years, the U.S. government has shut down several times and certain regulatory agencies, such as the FDA, have had to furlough critical employees and stop critical activities.

Separately, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the FDA postponed most inspections of domestic and foreign manufacturing facilities at various points. Even though the FDA has since resumed standard inspection operations of domestic manufacturing facilities where feasible, the FDA has continued to monitor and implement changes to its inspectional activities to ensure the safety of its employees and those of the firms it regulates as it adapts to the evolving COVID-19 pandemic, and any resurgence of the virus or emergence of new variants may lead to further inspectional delays. Regulatory authorities outside the United States have adopted similar restrictions or other policy measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. If a prolonged government shutdown occurs, or if global health concerns continue to prevent the FDA or other regulatory authorities or notified bodies from conducting their regular inspections, reviews, or other regulatory activities, it could significantly impact the ability of the FDA or other regulatory authorities or notified bodies to timely review and process our regulatory submissions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

For instance in the EU, notified bodies must be officially designated to certify products and services in accordance with the MDR. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly slowed down their designation process and the current designated notified bodies are facing a large amount of requests with the new regulation and notified body review times have lengthened. This situation could impact our ability to grow our business in the EU and EEA and the ability of the notified body to timely review and process our regulatory submissions and perform its audits.

A recall of our products, if approved, either voluntarily or at the direction of the FDA or another governmental authority, or the discovery of serious safety issues with our products, could have a significant adverse impact on us.

The FDA and similar foreign governmental authorities have the authority to require the recall of commercialized medical devices in the event of material deficiencies or defects in design or manufacture or in the event that a product poses an unacceptable risk to health. Manufacturers may, under their own initiative, recall a product if any material deficiency in a device is found. A government-mandated or voluntary recall by us or one of our distributors could occur as a result of an unacceptable risk to health, component failures, manufacturing errors, design or labeling defects or other deficiencies and issues. Recalls of any of our products would divert managerial and financial resources and have an adverse effect on our reputation, results of operations and financial condition, which could impair our ability to produce our products in a cost-effective and timely manner in order to meet our customers' demands. We may also be required to bear other costs or take other actions that may have a negative impact on our future sales and our ability to generate profits.

Further, under the FDA's medical device reporting regulations, we are required to report to the FDA any incident in which a commercialized medical device product may have caused or contributed to a death or serious injury or in which our product malfunctioned and, if the malfunction were to recur, would likely cause or contribute to death or serious injury. Repeated product malfunctions may result in a voluntary or involuntary product recall, which could divert managerial and financial resources, impair our ability to manufacture our products in a cost-effective and timely manner and have an adverse effect on our reputation, results of operations and financial condition.

In the EU, we must comply with the EU medical device vigilance system. Under this system, serious incidents and Field Safety Corrective Actions, or FSCAs must be reported to the relevant authorities of the EU. These reports will have to be submitted through EUDAMED—once functional—and aim to ensure that, in addition to reporting to the relevant authorities of the EU member states, other actors such as the economic operators in the supply chain will also be informed. Until EUDAMED is fully functional, the corresponding provisions of the MDD continue to apply. FSCAs must be communicated by the manufacturer or its legal representative to its customers and/or to the end users of the device through Field Safety Notices, or FSNs. For similar serious incidents that occur with the same device or device type and for which the root cause has been identified or a FSCA implemented or where the incidents are common and well documented, manufacturers may provide periodic summary reports instead of individual serious incident reports. Any adverse event involving our products, whether in the United States or abroad, could result in future voluntary corrective actions, such as recalls or customer notifications, or agency action, such as inspection, mandatory recall or other enforcement action. Any corrective action, whether voluntary or involuntary, as well as defending ourselves in a lawsuit, will require the dedication of our time and capital, distract management from operating our business and may harm our reputation and financial results.

If we obtain approval or certification of any of our product candidates, we may be subject to enforcement action if we engage in the off-label promotion of our products.

If we obtain approval or certification for any product candidates, our promotional materials and training methods must comply with FDA and other applicable laws and regulations, including the prohibition on the promotion of off-label use. Physicians may use our products off-label, as the FDA does not restrict or regulate a physician's choice of treatment within the practice of medicine. For example, we are pursuing market authorization for Revita to improve glycemic control and eliminate insulin needs in T2D patients inadequately controlled on insulin, but physicians may decide to use Revita for other, non-approved, T2D patient populations. If the FDA determines that our promotional materials or training constitutes promotion of an off-label use, it could request that we modify our training or promotional materials or subject us to regulatory or enforcement actions, including the issuance of an untitled letter, a warning letter, injunction, seizure, civil fine and criminal penalties. It is also possible that other federal, state or foreign enforcement authorities might take action if they consider our promotional or training materials to constitute promotion of an unapproved use, which could result in significant fines or penalties under other statutory authorities, such as laws prohibiting false claims for reimbursement. In that event, our reputation could be damaged and adoption of the products would be impaired. Although our policy is to refrain from statements that could be considered off-label promotion of our products, the FDA or another regulatory agency could disagree and conclude that we have engaged in off-label promotion. In addition, the off-label use of our products may increase the risk of injury to patients, and, in turn, the risk of product liability claims. Product liability claims are expensive to defend and could divert our management's attention, result in substantial damage awards against us and harm our reputation.

Risks Related to Our Business and Strategy

We are substantially dependent on the success of our lead product candidate, Revita. If we are unable to obtain marketing approval or certification for and commercialize any of our current or future product candidates in a timely manner, our business will be harmed.

Our future success is dependent on our ability to timely advance and complete clinical studies, obtain marketing approval or certification for and successfully commercialize Revita. In 2016, Revita was CE marked under the MDD. The certificate was renewed under the MDD on March 8, 2021. However, we have only received reimbursement authorization for this product in Germany for the treatment of T2D. We are investing significant efforts and financial resources in the research and development of Revita as well as our Rejuva gene therapy candidates. We are currently conducting a pivotal clinical study of Revita in patients with inadequately controlled T2D despite being on up to three ADAs and 20 to 100 units of insulin daily. Revita will require additional clinical development, evaluation of clinical manufacturing activities, marketing approval from government regulators, substantial investment and significant marketing efforts before we can generate any revenues from product sales in the United States. We are not permitted to market or promote Revita or any other product candidate, before we receive marketing approval or certification from the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities or notified bodies, and we may never receive such marketing approvals or certifications.

The success of Revita will depend on several factors, including the following:

- the successful and timely completion of our ongoing or planned clinical studies;
- the initiation and successful patient enrollment and completion of additional clinical studies on a timely basis;
- maintaining and establishing relationships with CROs and clinical sites for clinical development, both in the United States and internationally;
- the frequency and severity of adverse events in the clinical studies;
- the efficacy, safety and tolerability profiles that are satisfactory to the FDA or any comparable foreign regulatory authority or notified bodies for marketing approval or certification;
- the timely receipt of marketing approvals or certifications from applicable regulatory authorities or notified bodies;
- the extent of any required post-marketing approval commitments to applicable regulatory authorities;
- maintaining our manufacturing facility and certain regulatory requirements thereof;

- the maintenance of existing or the establishment of new supply arrangements with third-party drug product suppliers and manufacturers for clinical development;
- the maintenance of existing, or the establishment of new, scaled production arrangements with third-party manufacturers to obtain finished products that are appropriate for commercial sale of our product candidates, if approved or certified;
- the protection of our rights in our intellectual property portfolio;
- the successful launch of commercial sales following any marketing approval or certification;
- a continued acceptable safety profile following any marketing approval;
- commercial acceptance by patients, the medical community and third-party payors; and
- our ability to compete with other therapies.

We do not have complete control over many of these factors, including certain aspects of clinical development and the regulatory submission process, potential threats to our intellectual property rights and the manufacturing, marketing, distribution and sales efforts of any future collaborator. If we are not successful with respect to one or more of these factors in a timely manner or at all, we could experience significant delays or an inability to successfully commercialize Revita, which would materially harm our business. If we do not receive marketing approvals or certification under the MDR for Revita, we may not be able to continue our operations.

Our long-term prospects depend in part upon discovering, developing and commercializing product candidates, which may fail in development or suffer delays that adversely affect their commercial viability. We intend to identify and develop novel product candidates, which makes it difficult to predict the time, cost and potential success of our current product candidates, and other product candidates we may develop in the future.

Our future results of operations are dependent on our ability to successfully discover, develop, obtain regulatory approval or certification for and commercialize product candidates beyond those we currently have in preclinical studies and clinical development. A product candidate can unexpectedly fail at any stage of preclinical and clinical development. The historical failure rate for product candidates is high due to risks relating to safety, efficacy, clinical execution, changing standards of medical care and other unpredictable variables. The results from preclinical or early clinical studies of a product candidate may not be predictive of the results that will be obtained in later stage clinical studies of the product candidate.

The success of the product candidates we have or may develop will depend on many factors, including the following:

- the success of our research methodology in identifying potential indications or product candidates;
- generating sufficient data to support the initiation or continuation of clinical studies;
- obtaining regulatory permission to initiate clinical studies;
- contracting with the necessary parties to conduct clinical studies;
- successful enrollment of patients in, and the completion of, clinical studies on a timely basis;
- the timely manufacture of sufficient quantities of the applicable product candidate for use in clinical studies;
- the possible occurrence of adverse events in our clinical studies; and
- any potential interruptions or delays resulting from factors related to the COVID-19 pandemic or any future public health crises, including epidemics and pandemics.

In addition, our strategy includes identifying, developing and commercializing our Rejuva gene therapy candidates by using an AAV vector for endoscopic delivery of transgenes, such as GLP-1 receptor analog, to the pancreas to enable long-term remission of T2D by potentially restoring insulin production in patients with advanced disease. Our future success depends on the successful development of our Rejuva gene therapy platform. To date, very few products that utilize gene transfer have been approved in the United States or Europe and no gene therapy products that utilize an endoscopic

method of administration have been approved. In addition, there have been a limited number of clinical studies of gene transduction technologies as compared to other, more conventional forms of therapy.

Although several AAV vectors have been tested in numerous clinical studies and are currently used in FDA-approved products, we cannot be certain that our Rejuva gene therapy candidates will successfully complete preclinical and clinical studies, or that it will not cause significant adverse events or toxicities. We also cannot be certain that we will be able to avoid triggering toxicities in our future preclinical or clinical studies or that our endoscopic method of administration will not cause unforeseen side effects or other challenges. Any such results could impact our ability to develop a product candidate, including our ability to enroll patients in our clinical studies. As a result of these factors, it is more difficult for us to predict the time and cost of our Rejuva gene therapy candidates' development, and we cannot predict whether the application of our approach to gene therapy, or any similar or competitive programs, will result in the identification, development, and regulatory approval of Rejuva, or that other gene therapy programs will not be considered better or more attractive. There can be no assurance that any development problems we experience in the future related to our Rejuva gene therapy candidates or any of our research programs will not cause significant delays or unanticipated costs, or that such development problems can be solved. We may also experience delays and challenges in achieving sustainable, reproducible, and scalable production. Any of these factors may prevent us from completing our preclinical or clinical studies or commercializing any gene therapy candidates we may develop on a timely or profitable basis, if at all.

Even if we successfully advance any other product candidates into clinical development, their success will be subject to all of the clinical, regulatory and commercial risks described elsewhere in this "Risk Factors" section. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that we will ever be able to discover, develop, obtain regulatory approval or certification of, commercialize or generate significant revenue from our other product candidates.

We may not be able to gain the support of leading hospitals and key thought leaders, or to publish the results of our clinical studies in peer-reviewed journals, which may make it difficult to establish the Revita DMR Procedure and/or our Rejuva gene therapy candidates as a standard of care, if approved, and may limit our revenue growth and ability to achieve profitability.

Our strategy includes developing relationships with leading hospitals and key thought leaders in the industry. If these hospitals and key thought leaders determine that the Revita DMR Procedure and/or our Rejuva gene therapy candidates are not clinically effective, or that alternative technologies or products are more effective, or if we encounter difficulty promoting adoption of or establishing the Revita DMR Procedure and/or our Rejuva gene therapy candidates as a standard of care, once approved or certified, our revenue growth and our ability to achieve profitability could be significantly limited.

We believe that the successful completion of our clinical studies of the Revita DMR Procedure and our Rejuva gene therapy candidates, publication of scientific and medical results in peer-reviewed journals, and presentation of data at leading conferences are critical to the broad adoption of the Revita DMR Procedure and our Rejuva gene therapy candidates. Publication in leading medical journals is subject to a peer-review process, and peer reviewers may not consider the results of studies involving the Revita DMR Procedure and/or our Rejuva gene therapy candidates sufficiently novel or worthy of publication.

We have not yet studied the ability of Revita to be used in repeated procedures. If we are unable to demonstrate the safety and improved glycemic effects of Revita for repeat use, it could have a material adverse effect on the clinical utility and commercial adoption of the device.

We have not yet studied the ability of Revita to be used in repeat procedures. Although, in a long-term follow-up study of the PP population in our Revita-1 study, we observed a statistically significant mean HbA1c reduction of 1.0% (n=27) at 24 months in patients who underwent the Revita DMR Procedure, in combination with at least one ongoing OAD and lifestyle counseling, we cannot be certain that patients will be able to have repeat procedures in the future. If we are unable to demonstrate the safety of Revita for repeat use, it could have a material adverse effect on the clinical utility and commercial adoption of Revita because providers, referring physicians, payors and patients may not find the product to be a compelling treatment option for T2D patients. To the extent any of the aforementioned groups do not accept Revita as a compelling treatment option for T2D patients, it could significantly harm our business, financial condition and prospects.

We have never obtained marketing approval for a product candidate in the United States and we may be unable to obtain, or may be delayed in obtaining, marketing approval for any product candidate in the United States.

We have never obtained marketing approval for a product candidate in the United States. It is possible that the FDA may refuse to accept for substantive review any PMAs, BLAs or similar applications that we submit for our product candidates or may conclude after review of our data that our applications are insufficient to obtain marketing approval of our product candidates. We believe our proposed approach of treating T2D and obesity through the Revita DMR Procedure and our Rejuva gene therapy candidates is novel and, as a result, the process for, and the outcome of, our efforts to seek FDA approval is especially uncertain. If the FDA does not accept or approve our PMAs or BLAs for our product candidates, it may require that we conduct additional clinical, preclinical, or manufacturing validation studies and submit that data before it will reconsider our applications. Depending on the extent of these or any other FDA-required studies, approval of any PMA or BLA that we submit may be delayed or may require us to expend more resources than we have available. It is also possible that additional studies, if performed and completed, may not be considered sufficient by the FDA to approve our PMAs or BLAs.

Any delay in obtaining, or an inability to obtain, marketing approvals would prevent us from commercializing our product candidates, generating revenues, and achieving and sustaining profitability. If any of these outcomes occur, we may be forced to abandon our development efforts for our product candidates, which could significantly harm our business.

If we are unable to obtain a billing code from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services so that procedures using Revita, if approved, are covered under Medicare and Medicaid, this could have a negative impact on our intended sales and would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

We plan to submit an application to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for a billing code so that procedures using Revita, if approved, are covered under Medicare and Medicaid. However, there can be no assurance that our application will be successful, or that we will be able to obtain a code in a timely manner. In the event that we do not obtain a billing code for Revita, our customers may be unable to obtain reimbursement to cover the cost of their purchases under private or government-sponsored insurance plans, which could have a negative impact on our sales and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. In addition, Medicare and its administrative contractors as well as other insurers must find that Revita meets their medical necessity requirements for the treatment of patients with T2D on long-acting insulin or they will not pay for the treatment. In addition, there is a risk that the payment amount for Revita could be too low or too high to incentivize customer adoption.

If Revita, our Rejuva gene therapy candidates or any of our other future product candidates is approved or certified and fail to achieve and sustain sufficient market acceptance, we will not generate expected revenue and our business may be harmed.

Commercialization of Revita, our Rejuva gene therapy candidates and any of our other future product candidates in the United States and other jurisdictions in which we intend to pursue marketing approval or certification for such product candidates is a key element of our strategy. To be commercially successful, we must establish through clinical studies and convince physicians, hospitals and other healthcare providers, as well as potential patients, that the Revita DMR Procedure and our Rejuva gene therapy candidates are superior and attractive alternatives to currently available treatment options. Acceptance of our Rejuva gene therapy candidates and the Revita DMR Procedure depends on establishing their safety and effectiveness, including the Revita DMR Procedure's durability in treating T2D, and educating our target audience about their distinct characteristics, potential benefits, safety and ease-of-use. If we are not successful in establishing safety, effectiveness and ease of use, and conveying that our product candidates, if approved or certified, or the procedures and treatment they enable, provide superior results compared to existing technologies, practices and/or therapies, or that these product candidates improve patient outcomes, we may experience reluctance or refusal on the part of physicians, hospitals and other healthcare providers to accept and order, and third-party payors to pay for the treatment or procedures performed with, our product candidates, or patients may elect not to undergo the Revita DMR Procedure or take our Rejuva gene therapy candidates.

We believe that physicians, hospital and other healthcare providers will not widely accept our product candidates unless they are able to determine that our product candidates provide a benefit to patients and are a superior alternative to currently available interventions and easily integrated into their current endoscopy suite. Physicians, hospitals and other healthcare providers may be hesitant to change their medical treatment practices for the following reasons, among others:

- comfort and experience with current treatment regimens;

- long-standing relationships with competitors and distributors that sell other products and such parties' negative selling efforts;
- perceived liability risks generally associated with the use of new products and procedures;
- lack or perceived lack of long-term clinical data relating to safety or effectiveness, including durable effectiveness;
- difficulty in using Revita;
- higher cost or perceived higher cost of our product candidate compared to currently available treatments; and
- the additional time commitment that may be required for training.

These hurdles may make it difficult to demonstrate to physicians, hospitals and other healthcare providers that the Revita DMR Procedure and our Rejuva gene therapy candidates are an appropriate option for treating metabolic diseases, such as T2D and obesity, may be superior to available treatments and may be more cost-effective than alternative technologies. Furthermore, we may encounter significant difficulty in gaining inclusion in metabolic disease treatment guidelines and gaining broad market acceptance by healthcare providers, third-party payors and patients for our products, if approved, or procedures in which our products are used.

In addition, patient satisfaction with the Revita DMR Procedure and our Rejuva gene therapy candidates will be an important factor in providers' decisions to use our products. The success of any particular procedure using our products, and a patient's satisfaction with the procedure, is dependent on the technique and execution of the procedure by the endoscopist. Even if our products are manufactured exactly to specification, there is a risk that the endoscopist may not perform the procedure to specifications, leading to patient dissatisfaction with the procedure. If patients do not have a good outcome following procedures conducted using our products, providers' views of our products may be negatively impacted.

If we fail to successfully commercialize our products, if approved or certified, we may never receive a return on the significant investments in product development, sales and marketing, regulatory, manufacturing and quality assurance we have made, or further investments we intend to make, and we may fail to generate revenue or gain economies of scale from such investments.

Our future growth depends on physician awareness and adoption of the Revita DMR Procedure.

We intend to focus our sales, marketing and training efforts on diabetologists, gastroenterologists and interventional endoscopists. However, the initial point of contact for many patients suffering from T2D may be primary care physicians, or PCPs, or other referring medical professionals, such as nurse practitioners or physician assistants, who commonly see patients who have, or who are at risk of developing, T2D. We believe that education of PCPs, and other medical professionals caring for patients with metabolic diseases, about the clinical merits and patient benefits of the Revita DMR Procedure and our Rejuva gene therapy candidates is an important element of the adoption and market acceptance of our product candidates. If we fail to educate PCPs and other medical professionals, or if we educate them but they disagree with the clinical merits, patient benefits and ease-of-use of the DMR procedure using Revita and/or our Rejuva gene therapy candidates, or do not modify their current referral pattern to refer T2D and/or obesity patients to diabetologists, gastroenterologists and interventional endoscopists to perform the DMR procedure using Revita, our ability to achieve our projected revenues may be impaired.

The training required for endoscopists to use Revita could reduce the market acceptance of our products.

As with any new method or technique, endoscopists must undergo a training program before they are qualified to perform DMR procedure using Revita and administer our Rejuva gene therapy candidates. Endoscopists may not achieve the technical competency necessary to perform the procedure. We could also experience difficulty in meeting expected levels of endoscopists' completing our training program. This could happen due to there being less demand than expected, the length of time necessary to train each endoscopist being longer than we anticipate and/or the capacity of our future sales representatives to train endoscopists being lower than expected.

We have never commercialized a product candidate before and may lack the necessary expertise, personnel and resources to successfully commercialize any products on our own or together with suitable collaborators.

We have never commercialized a product candidate, and we currently have no sales force, marketing or distribution capabilities. We will have to develop our own sales, marketing and supply organization or outsource these activities to a third party to commercialize our products. If we decide to license our product candidate to others, we may need to rely on the marketing assistance and guidance of those collaborators.

Factors that may affect our ability to commercialize our product candidates on our own include recruiting and retaining adequate numbers of effective sales and marketing personnel, obtaining access to or persuading adequate numbers of physicians to prescribe our product candidates and other unforeseen costs associated with creating an independent sales and marketing organization. Developing a sales and marketing organization will be expensive and time-consuming and could delay the launch of our product candidates. We may not be able to build an effective sales and marketing organization. If we are unable to build our own distribution and marketing capabilities or to find suitable partners for the commercialization of our product candidates, we may not generate revenues from them or be able to reach or sustain profitability.

The medical device, diabetes management and biopharmaceutical markets are highly competitive. We face significant competition, and if our competitors develop and market technologies or products more rapidly than we do or that are more effective, safer or less expensive than the product candidates we develop, our commercial opportunities will be negatively impacted.

If our device product candidates receive marketing authorization or are cleared, approved or certified by regulatory authorities or notified bodies, when we commercialize our products we will compete with commercial medical device and diabetes management companies that offer a wider variety of products, services and procedures within the diabetic care categories. Some of these product offerings include: lifestyle and diet services, pharmaceuticals, and bariatric surgeries, in particular gastric bypass surgeries. Most of our expected competitors are either publicly traded or are divisions of publicly traded companies and have a number of competitive advantages over us, including:

- greater name and brand recognition, and financial and human-capital resources;
- longer commercial histories and better-established, broader operations and product lines and pipelines;
- larger sales forces and more established distribution networks;
- greater experience in conducting research and development, manufacturing, clinical studies, preparing regulatory submissions and obtaining regulatory clearance, approval or certification for product candidates;
- substantial intellectual property portfolios;
- larger and better-established customer bases and more extensive relationships with physicians, including diabetologists and endocrinologists, providing them with more opportunities to interact with stakeholders involved in purchasing decisions; and
- better-established, larger-scale and lower-cost manufacturing capabilities and supplier relationships.

We believe that the principal competitive factors in our target markets include:

- safety and impact of products and procedures on the health of the patient;
- acceptance by diabetologists, endocrinologists, PCPs and other healthcare providers;
- reputation among physicians, hospitals and other healthcare providers;
- effectiveness, ease-of-use and reliability of the Revita DMR Procedure;
- capital and per-procedure economics of the DMR procedure using Revita;
- capital and per-treatment economics of our Rejuva gene therapy candidates;
- ability to implement a consumables-based model for product candidates;
- innovation in product candidate offerings;

- effective manufacturing, sales, marketing and distribution channels; and
- technical superiority of the Revita DMR Procedure in comparison to current treatment options.

We cannot assure you that we will effectively compete or that we will be successful in the face of increasing competition from existing and new products and technologies introduced by competitors, including pharmaceutical therapies to treat the same metabolic diseases as those targeted by our product candidates. We cannot assure you that our future competitors do not have or will not develop products or technologies that enable them to produce competitive products with greater capabilities or at lower costs than our product candidates. Any failure to compete effectively could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

In addition, the biotechnology and biopharmaceutical industries are characterized by rapidly advancing technologies, intense competition and a strong emphasis on proprietary and novel products and product candidates. Our competitors have developed, are developing or may develop products, product candidates and processes competitive with our product candidates. Any product candidates that we successfully develop and commercialize, such as our Rejuva gene therapy candidates, will compete with existing therapies and new therapies that may become available in the future. We believe that a significant number of products are currently under development, and may become commercially available in the future, for the treatment of conditions for which we may attempt to develop product candidates.

In particular, there is intense competition in the field of gene therapy we are pursuing. We have competitors both in the United States and internationally, including major multinational biopharmaceutical companies, established biotechnology companies, specialty biopharmaceutical companies, emerging and start-up companies, universities and other research institutions. We also compete with these organizations to recruit management, scientists and clinical development personnel, which could negatively affect our level of expertise and our ability to execute our business plan. We will also face competition in establishing clinical study sites, enrolling subjects for clinical studies and in identifying and in-licensing new product candidates.

We have chosen to initially address a well-validated biochemical target, and therefore expect to face competition from existing products and products in development for each of our product candidates. There are a large number of companies developing or marketing gene therapies, including many major pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. Many of these current and potential competitors have significantly greater financial, manufacturing, marketing, drug development, technical and human resources and commercial expertise than we do. Large pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, in particular, have extensive experience in clinical testing, obtaining regulatory approvals, recruiting patients and manufacturing biotechnology products. These companies also have significantly greater research and marketing capabilities than we do and may also have products that have been approved or are in late stages of development, and collaborative arrangements in our target markets with leading companies and research institutions. Established biopharmaceutical and biotechnology companies may also invest heavily to accelerate discovery and development of novel compounds or to in-license novel compounds that could make the product candidates that we develop obsolete. Smaller or early-stage companies may also prove to be significant competitors, particularly through collaborative arrangements with large and established companies, as well as in acquiring technologies complementary to, or necessary for, our programs. As a result, our competitors may succeed in obtaining approval from the FDA or other comparable foreign regulatory authorities or in discovering, developing and commercializing products in our field before we do.

Our commercial opportunity could be reduced or eliminated if our competitors develop and commercialize products that are safer, more effective, have fewer or less severe effects, are more convenient, have a broader label, are marketed more effectively, are reimbursed or are less expensive than any products that we may develop. Our competitors also may obtain marketing approval from the FDA or other comparable foreign regulatory authorities for their products more rapidly than we may obtain approval for ours, which could result in our competitors establishing a strong market position before we are able to enter the market. Even if the product candidates we develop achieve marketing approval, they may be priced at a significant premium over competitive products if any have been approved by then, resulting in reduced competitiveness. Technological advances or products developed by our competitors may render our technologies or product candidates obsolete, less competitive or not economical. If we are unable to compete effectively, our opportunity to generate revenue from the sale of our products we may develop, if approved, could be adversely affected.

We may not be able to develop new product candidates or enhance the capabilities of our existing product candidates to keep pace with our industry's rapidly changing technology and customer requirements, which could have a material adverse impact on our revenue, results of operations and business.

Our industry is characterized by rapid technological changes, frequent new product introductions and enhancements and evolving industry standards. Our success depends on our ability to develop new product candidates and applications for our technology in new markets that develop as a result of technological and scientific advances, while improving the performance and cost-effectiveness of our existing product candidates. New technologies, techniques or products could emerge that might offer better combinations of price and performance than the products and systems that we plan to sell. Existing markets for our intended product candidates are characterized by rapid technological change and innovation. It is critical to our success that we anticipate changes in technology and customer requirements and physician, hospital and healthcare provider practices and successfully introduce new, enhanced and competitive technologies to meet our prospective customers' needs on a timely and cost-effective basis. At the same time, however, we must carefully manage our introduction of new product candidates. If potential customers believe that such product candidates will offer enhanced features or be sold for a more attractive price, they may delay purchases until such product candidates are available. We may also have excess or obsolete inventory of older products as we transition to new product candidates, and we have no experience in managing product transitions. If we do not successfully innovate and introduce new technology into our anticipated product lines or manage the transitions of our technology to new product offerings, our revenue, results of operations and business will be adversely impacted.

Competitors may be able to respond more quickly and effectively than we can to new or changing opportunities, technologies, standards or customer requirements. We anticipate that we will face strong competition in the future as expected competitors develop new or improved products and as new companies enter the market with new technologies.

If the market opportunity for any product candidate that we develop is smaller than we believe, our revenue may be adversely affected and our business may suffer.

Our projections of addressable patient populations that may benefit from treatment with our product candidates are based on our estimates. These estimates, which have been derived from a variety of sources, including scientific literature, surveys of clinics, patient foundations and market research, may prove to be incorrect. Further, our internal estimates are based in large part on current patterns of treatment selection by diabetologists. Additionally, the potentially addressable patient population for our product candidates may not ultimately be amenable to treatment with our product candidates. Our market opportunity may also be limited by future competitor treatments that enter the market. If any of our estimates prove to be inaccurate, the market opportunity for any product candidate that we develop could be significantly diminished and have an adverse material impact on our business.

If the quality of our product candidates does not meet the expectations of diabetologists, gastroenterologists, interventional endoscopists, endocrinologists, PCPs or other referring physicians, or patients, then our brand and reputation could suffer and our business could be adversely impacted.

In the course of conducting our business, we must adequately address quality issues that may arise with our product candidates, as well as defects in third-party components included in our product candidates. Although we have established internal procedures to detect and address quality issues, there can be no assurance that we will be able to eliminate or mitigate risks that may arise from these issues. If the quality of our product candidates does not meet the expectations of diabetologists, gastroenterologists, interventional endoscopists, endocrinologists, PCPs or other referring physicians, or patients, then our brand and reputation could suffer, and our business could be adversely impacted.

Our sales cycle will be lengthy and variable, which makes it difficult for us to forecast revenue and other operating results.

If Revita is approved, we expect that our sales process will involve numerous interactions with multiple individuals within an organization and will often include in-depth analysis by potential customers of our products, performance of proof-of-concept studies, preparation of extensive documentation and a lengthy review process. As a result of these factors and the budget cycles of our potential customers, the time from initial contact with a customer to our receipt of a purchase order will vary significantly and could be up to 12 months or longer. Given the length and uncertainty of our anticipated sales cycle, we likely will experience fluctuations in our product sales on a period-to-period basis. Expected revenue streams are highly dependent on adoption of our consumables-based business model, and we cannot assure you that our potential clients will follow a consistent purchasing pattern. Moreover, it is difficult for us to forecast our revenue from product candidates that are not yet approved for commercialization, as such revenue is dependent upon our ability to establish, and then convince the medical community and third-party payors of, the clinical utility and economic benefits of our product candidates.

Third-party payors may choose not to cover the DMR procedure using Revita or they may require extensive and/or independently performed clinical studies prior to covering or maintaining coverage of the DMR procedure using Revita.

Our success depends on the medical and third-party payor communities' acceptance of our product candidates as tools and/or therapies that are useful to diabetologists, gastroenterologists and interventional endoscopists in treating patients with T2D and other metabolic diseases. The safety and effectiveness of the Revita DMR Procedure and our Rejuva gene therapy candidates have not been established, and we cannot assure you that any data that we or others generate will be consistent with the preclinical and clinical studies we have completed, or those we intend to complete. Even if our clinical studies demonstrate safety and effectiveness sufficient to gain regulatory approval for Revita or our Rejuva gene therapy candidates, certain diabetologists, gastroenterologists, interventional endoscopists, hospitals, ambulatory surgery centers and third-party payors may not find data from our clinical studies compelling or may prefer to see longer-term effectiveness data before adopting or covering the DMR procedure using Revita and/or our Rejuva gene therapy candidates. If providers do not adopt or third-party payors do not provide coverage for the DMR procedure using Revita and/or our Rejuva gene therapy candidates, our business will be materially and adversely affected.

We depend on our information technology systems, and any failure of these systems could harm our business.

We depend on information technology systems for significant elements of our operations, including the storage of data and retrieval of critical business information. We have installed, and expect to expand, a number of enterprise software systems that affect a broad range of business processes and functional areas, including systems handling human resources, financial controls and reporting, contract management, regulatory compliance and other infrastructure operations. These information technology systems may support a variety of functions, including storage of clinical data, laboratory operations, test validation, quality control, customer service support, billing and reimbursement, research and development activities and general administrative activities.

Information technology systems are vulnerable to damage from a variety of sources, including network failures, malicious or accidental human acts and natural disasters. Despite network security and back-up measures, some of our servers are potentially vulnerable to physical or electronic break-ins, computer viruses and similar disruptive problems. Failures or significant downtime of our information technology systems or those used by our third-party service providers could prevent us from conducting our general business operations. Any disruption or loss of information technology systems on which critical aspects of our operations depend could have an adverse effect on our business. Further, we store highly confidential information on our information technology systems, including information related to clinical data, product designs and plans to create new products. If our systems are compromised by a physical or electronic break-in, computer virus or other malicious or accidental human action, our confidential information could be compromised, stolen or destroyed.

Negative public opinion and increased regulatory scrutiny of gene therapy may damage public perception of the safety of our Rejuva gene therapy candidates, and any of our potential future gene therapy candidates, and adversely affect our ability to conduct our business or obtain regulatory approvals for our Rejuva gene therapy candidates.

Our Rejuva PGTx candidate involves introducing genetic material into a patient's pancreas via endoscopic administration. Gene therapy remains a novel technology, with only a limited number of gene therapy approved to date. Public perception may be influenced by claims that gene therapy is unsafe, and gene therapy may not gain the acceptance of the public or the medical community. In particular, our success will depend upon physicians who specialize in the treatment of metabolic diseases targeted by our current or future gene therapy candidates, prescribing treatments that involve the use of our current or future gene therapy candidates in lieu of, or in addition to, existing treatments with which they are familiar and for which greater clinical data may be available. More restrictive government regulations or negative public opinion would have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects and may delay or impair the development, commercialization or demand of our current and future gene therapy candidates we develop. Potential serious adverse events in our clinical studies, or other clinical studies involving gene therapy or our competitors' products, even if not ultimately attributable to the relevant product candidates, and the resulting publicity, could result in increased government regulation, unfavorable public perception, potential regulatory delays in the testing or approval of our current and future gene therapy candidates, stricter labeling requirements for those product candidates that are approved and a decrease in demand for any such product candidates.

Risks Relating to Our Dependence on Third Parties

We substantially rely, and expect to continue to rely, on third parties, including independent clinical investigators and CROs, to conduct certain aspects of our preclinical studies, and clinical studies. If these third parties do not successfully carry out their contractual duties, comply with applicable regulatory requirements or meet expected deadlines, we may not be able to obtain marketing authorization of or commercialize our product candidates and our business could be substantially harmed.

We substantially rely, and expect to continue to rely, on third parties, including independent clinical investigators and third-party CROs, to conduct certain aspects of our preclinical studies and to monitor and manage data for our ongoing preclinical programs. We rely on these parties for execution of our preclinical and clinical studies, and control only certain aspects of their activities. Nevertheless, we are responsible for ensuring that each of our studies and studies is conducted in accordance with the applicable protocol, legal, regulatory and scientific standards, and our reliance on these third parties does not relieve us of our regulatory responsibilities. We, our third-party contractors and CROs are required to comply with GCP requirements, which are regulations and guidelines enforced by the FDA and comparable foreign regulatory authorities for all of our products candidates in clinical development. Regulatory authorities enforce these GCPs through periodic inspections of study sponsors, principal investigators and study sites. If we or any of these third parties or our CROs fail to comply with applicable GCPs, the clinical data generated in our clinical studies may be deemed unreliable and the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities may require us to perform additional clinical studies before approving our marketing applications. We cannot assure you that upon inspection by a given regulatory authority, such regulatory authority will determine that any of our clinical studies comply with GCP regulations. In addition, our clinical studies must be conducted with product produced under cGMP or similar foreign regulations. Our failure to comply with these regulations may require us to repeat clinical studies, which would delay the regulatory approval process. Moreover, our business may be adversely affected if any of these third parties violates federal or state fraud and abuse or false claims laws and regulations.

In addition, the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authority may conclude that our financial relationships with principal investigators, some of whom we engage as consultants, have created a conflict of interest or otherwise affected interpretation of the study. The FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authority may therefore question the integrity of the data generated at the applicable clinical study site and the utility of the clinical study itself may be jeopardized. This could result in a delay in approval, or rejection, of our marketing applications by the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authority, as the case may be, and may ultimately lead to the denial of marketing approval of one or more of our product candidates.

Further, there is no guarantee that any such CROs, investigators or other third parties on which we rely will devote adequate time and resources to our development activities or perform as contractually required. These third parties may also have relationships with other commercial entities, including our competitors, for whom they may also be conducting clinical studies or other product development activities, which could affect their performance on our behalf. If independent investigators or CROs fail to devote sufficient resources to the development of our product candidates, or if CROs do not successfully carry out their contractual duties or obligations or meet expected deadlines, if they need to be replaced or if the quality or accuracy of the clinical data they obtain is compromised due to the failure to adhere to our clinical protocols, regulatory requirements or for other reasons, our clinical studies may be extended, delayed or terminated and we may not be able to obtain regulatory approval for or successfully commercialize our product candidates. As a result, our results of operations and the commercial prospects for our product candidates would be harmed, our costs could increase and our ability to generate revenues could be delayed or precluded entirely.

Our CROs have the right to terminate their respective agreements with us in the event of an uncured material breach. In addition, some of our CROs have an ability to terminate their respective agreements with us if it can be reasonably demonstrated that the safety of the subjects participating in our clinical studies warrants such termination, if we make a general assignment for the benefit of our creditors or if we are liquidated.

If any of our relationships with these third-party CROs terminate, we may not be able to enter into arrangements with alternative CROs or to do so on commercially reasonable terms. Switching or adding additional CROs involves additional cost and requires management time and focus. In addition, there is a natural transition period when a new CRO commences work. As a result, delays occur, which can materially impact our ability to meet our desired clinical development timelines. Additionally, CROs may lack the capacity to absorb higher workloads or take on additional capacity to support our needs. Though we carefully manage our relationships with our CROs, there can be no assurance that

we will not encounter similar challenges or delays in the future or that these delays or challenges will not have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and prospects.

If we decide to establish new collaborations in the future, but are not able to establish those collaborations on commercially reasonable terms, we may have to alter our development and commercialization plans.

Our development programs and the potential commercialization of our product candidates will require substantial additional cash to fund expenses. We may seek to selectively form collaborations to expand our capabilities, potentially accelerate research and development activities and provide for commercialization activities by third parties. Any of these relationships may require us to incur non-recurring and other charges, increase our near and long-term expenditures, issue securities that dilute our existing stockholders, or disrupt our management and business.

We may face significant competition in seeking appropriate collaborators and the related negotiation process is time-consuming and complex. Whether we reach a definitive agreement for a collaboration will depend, among other things, upon our assessment of the collaborator's resources and expertise, the terms and conditions of the proposed collaboration and the proposed collaborator's evaluation of a number of factors. Those factors may include the design or results of clinical studies, the likelihood of approval by the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities, the potential market for the subject product candidate, the costs and complexities of manufacturing and delivering such product candidate to patients, the potential of competing drugs, the existence of uncertainty with respect to our ownership of intellectual property and industry and market conditions generally. The potential collaborator may also consider alternative product candidates or technologies for similar indications that may be available to collaborate on and whether such collaboration could be more attractive than the one with us for our product candidate. Further, we may not be successful in our efforts to establish a collaboration or other alternative arrangements for future product candidates because they may be deemed to be at too early of a stage of development for collaborative effort and third parties may not view them as having the requisite potential to demonstrate safety and efficacy.

In addition, there have been a significant number of recent business combinations among large companies in our industry that have resulted in a reduced number of potential future collaborators. Even if we are successful in entering into a collaboration, the terms and conditions of that collaboration may restrict us from entering into future agreements on certain terms with potential collaborators.

If and when we seek to enter into collaborations, we may not be able to negotiate collaborations on a timely basis, on acceptable terms, or at all. If we are unable to do so, we may have to curtail the development of a product candidate, reduce or delay its development program or one or more of our other development programs, delay its potential commercialization or reduce the scope of any sales or marketing activities, or increase our expenditures and undertake development or commercialization activities at our own expense. If we elect to increase our expenditures to fund development or commercialization activities on our own, we may need to obtain additional capital, which may not be available to us on acceptable terms or at all. If we do not have sufficient funds, we may not be able to further develop our product candidates or bring them to market and generate product revenue.

We may enter into collaborations in the future with third parties for the development and commercialization of product candidates. If those collaborations are not successful, we may not be able to capitalize on the market potential of these product candidates.

We may seek third-party collaborators in the future for the development and commercialization of one or more of our product candidates. Our likely collaborators for any future collaboration arrangements include large and mid-size pharmaceutical companies, regional and national pharmaceutical companies and biotechnology companies. We will likely have limited control over the amount and timing of resources that our collaborators dedicate to the development or commercialization of our product candidates. Our ability to generate revenues from these arrangements will depend on our collaborators' abilities and efforts to successfully perform the functions assigned to them in these arrangements.

Collaborations involving our product candidates could pose numerous risks to us, including the following:

- collaborators have significant discretion in determining the efforts and resources that they will apply to these collaborations and may not perform their obligations as expected;
- collaborators may deemphasize or not pursue development and commercialization of our product candidates or may elect not to continue or renew development or commercialization programs based on clinical study results,

changes in the collaborators' strategic focus, including as a result of a sale or disposition of a business unit or development function, or available funding or external factors such as an acquisition that diverts resources or creates competing priorities;

- collaborators may delay clinical studies, provide insufficient funding for a clinical study program, stop a clinical study or abandon a product candidate, repeat or conduct new clinical studies or require a new formulation of a product candidate for clinical testing;
- collaborators could independently develop, or develop with third parties, products that compete directly or indirectly with our product candidates if the collaborators believe that competitive products are more likely to be successfully developed or can be commercialized under terms that are more economically attractive than ours;
- a collaborator with marketing and distribution rights to multiple products may not commit sufficient resources to the marketing and distribution of our product relative to other products;
- collaborators may not properly obtain, maintain, defend or enforce our intellectual property rights or may use our proprietary information and intellectual property in such a way as to invite litigation or other intellectual property related proceedings that could jeopardize or invalidate our proprietary information and intellectual property or expose us to potential litigation or other intellectual property related proceedings;
- disputes may arise between the collaborators and us that result in the delay or termination of the research, development or commercialization of our product candidates or that result in costly litigation or arbitration that diverts management attention and resources;
- collaborations may be terminated and, if terminated, may result in a need for additional capital to pursue further development or commercialization of the applicable product candidates;
- collaboration agreements may not lead to development or commercialization of product candidates in the most efficient manner or at all; and
- if a collaborator of ours were to be involved in a business combination, the continued pursuit and emphasis on our drug development or commercialization program could be delayed, diminished or terminated.

Our employees, independent contractors, consultants, commercial collaborators, principal investigators, CROs, suppliers and vendors may engage in misconduct or other improper activities, including noncompliance with regulatory standards and requirements.

We are exposed to the risk that our employees, independent contractors, consultants, commercial collaborators, principal investigators, CROs, suppliers and vendors may engage in misconduct or other improper activities. Misconduct by these parties could include failures to comply with FDA or foreign regulations, provide accurate information to the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory agencies or notified bodies, comply with federal, state and foreign health care fraud and abuse and compliance laws and regulations, accurately report financial information or data or disclose unauthorized activities to us. In particular, sales, marketing and business arrangements in the health care industry are subject to extensive laws and regulations intended to prevent fraud, submission of false claims, misconduct, kickbacks, self-dealing and other abusive practices. These laws and regulations may restrict or prohibit a wide range of pricing, discounting/rebating, marketing and promotion, consulting, sales commission, customer incentive programs and other business arrangements. Misconduct by these parties could also involve the improper use of information obtained in the course of clinical studies, which could result in regulatory sanctions and serious harm to our reputation. It is not always possible to identify and deter misconduct by these parties, and the precautions we take to detect and prevent this activity may not be effective in controlling unknown or unmanaged risks or losses or in protecting us from governmental investigations or other actions or lawsuits stemming from a failure to comply with these laws or regulations. If any such actions are instituted against us, and we are not successful in defending ourselves or asserting our rights, those actions could have a significant impact on our business, including the imposition of significant penalties, including civil, criminal and administrative penalties, damages, fines, disgorgement, individual imprisonment, exclusion from participation in government funded healthcare programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid, integrity oversight and reporting obligations, contractual damages, reputational harm, diminished profits and future earnings and the curtailment or restructuring of our operations.

Risks Related to Manufacturing

We contract with third parties for the manufacture and supply of sub-assembly components for Revita and for the materials for our Rejuva gene therapy platform for preclinical studies and our ongoing clinical studies, and expect

to continue to do so for additional clinical studies and ultimately for commercialization. This reliance on third parties increases the risk that we will not have sufficient quantities of our product candidates or such quantities at an acceptable cost, which could delay, prevent or impair our development or commercialization efforts.

We do not currently have the infrastructure or internal capability to manufacture supplies of our product candidates for use in development and commercialization. We rely, and expect to continue to rely, on third-party manufacturers for the production of sub-assembly components for Revita and for the materials for our Rejuva gene therapy platform for preclinical and clinical studies under the guidance of members of our organization. We do not have long-term supply agreements. We currently manage the final assembly and testing of Revita at our headquarters located in Burlington, Massachusetts, except for the sterilization of the Revita DMR catheter, which is outsourced to a third party. Furthermore, the materials for our product candidates are sourced, in some cases, from a single-source supplier. If we were to experience an unexpected loss of supply of any of our product candidates or any of our future product candidates for any reason, whether as a result of manufacturing, supply or storage issues or otherwise, we could experience delays, disruptions, suspensions or terminations of, or be required to restart or repeat, any pending or ongoing clinical studies. For example, the extent to which any future public health crises, including epidemics and pandemics, such as COVID-19, impact our ability to procure sufficient supplies for the development of our products and product candidates will depend on the severity and duration of the spread of the disease and the actions undertaken to contain the disease or treat its effects.

We expect to continue to rely on third-party manufacturers for the commercial supply of any of our product candidates for which we obtain marketing approval. We may be unable to maintain or establish required agreements with third-party manufacturers or to do so on acceptable terms. Even if we are able to establish agreements with third-party manufacturers, reliance on third-party manufacturers entails additional risks, including:

- the failure of the third party to manufacture our product candidates according to our schedule, or at all, including if our third-party contractors give greater priority to the supply of other products over our product candidates or otherwise do not satisfactorily perform according to the terms of the agreements between us and them;
- the reduction or termination of production or deliveries by suppliers, or the raising of prices or renegotiation of terms;
- the termination or nonrenewal of arrangements or agreements by our third-party contractors at a time that is costly or inconvenient for us;
- the breach by the third-party contractors of our agreements with them;
- the failure of third-party contractors to comply with applicable regulatory requirements;
- the failure of the third party to manufacture our product candidates according to our specifications;
- the mislabeling of clinical supplies, potentially resulting in the wrong dose amounts being supplied or study drug or placebo not being properly identified;
- clinical supplies not being delivered to clinical sites on time, leading to clinical study interruptions, or of drug supplies not being distributed to commercial vendors in a timely manner, resulting in lost sales; and
- the misappropriation of our proprietary information, including our trade secrets and know-how.

We do not have complete control over all aspects of the manufacturing process of, and are dependent on, our contract manufacturing partners for compliance with cGMP or similar foreign regulations for manufacturing both active drug substances and finished drug products. For example, we are dependent on our contract manufacturing partners for the production of sub-assembly components of Revita, such as the Revita DMR catheter and Revita console. We rely on a third party manufacturer to manufacture and supply cGMP-grade RJVA-001 for Fractyl's first-in-human clinical trials. Third-party manufacturers may not be able to comply with cGMP regulations or similar regulatory requirements outside of the United States. If our contract manufacturers cannot successfully manufacture material that conforms to our specifications and the strict regulatory requirements of the FDA or others, they will not be able to secure and/or maintain marketing approval for their manufacturing facilities. In addition, we do not have control over the ability of our contract manufacturers to maintain adequate quality control, quality assurance and qualified personnel. If the FDA or a comparable foreign regulatory authority does not approve these facilities for the manufacture of our product candidates or if it withdraws any such approval in the future, we may need to find alternative manufacturing facilities, which would significantly impact our ability to develop, obtain marketing approval for or market our product candidates, if approved.

Our failure, or the failure of our third-party manufacturers, to comply with applicable regulations could result in sanctions being imposed on us, including fines, injunctions, civil penalties, delays, suspension or withdrawal of approvals, license revocation, seizures or recalls of product candidates or drugs, operating restrictions and criminal prosecutions, any of which could significantly and adversely affect supplies of our product candidates or drugs and harm our business and results of operations.

Our current and anticipated future dependence upon others for the manufacture of our product candidates or drugs may adversely affect our future profit margins and our ability to commercialize any product candidates that receive marketing approval on a timely and competitive basis.

If we or our suppliers fail to comply with the FDA's good manufacturing practice regulations, this could impair our ability to market our products in a cost-effective and timely manner.

We and our third-party suppliers and manufacturers are required to comply with the FDA's cGMPs, which in the case of medical devices is known as the Quality System Regulation, or QSR. The QSR covers the methods and documentation of the design, testing, production, control, quality assurance, labeling, packaging, sterilization, storage and shipping of our device product candidates. The FDA audits compliance with the QSR and similar cGMPs for biologics through periodic announced and unannounced inspections of manufacturing and other facilities. The FDA may conduct inspections or audits at any time. If we or our suppliers or manufacturers have significant non-compliance issues or if any corrective action plan that we or our suppliers propose in response to observed deficiencies is not sufficient, the FDA could take enforcement action, including any of the following sanctions:

- untitled letters, warning letters, fines, injunctions, consent decrees and civil penalties;
- customer notifications or repair, replacement, refunds, recall, detention or seizure of our products;
- operating restrictions or partial suspension or total shutdown of production;
- refusing or delaying approval of a PMA, BLA or supplements thereto for new products or modified products;
- withdrawing approvals that have already been granted;
- refusal to grant export approval for our products; or
- criminal prosecution.

Any of these sanctions could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition.

Outside the United States, our products and operations are also often required to comply with standards set by industrial standards bodies, such as the International Organization for Standardization, or ISO. Foreign bodies may evaluate our products or the testing that our products undergo against these standards. The specific standards, types of evaluation and scope of review differ among foreign bodies. We intend to comply with the standards enforced by such foreign bodies as needed to commercialize our products. If we fail to adequately comply with any of these standards, a foreign body may take adverse actions similar to those within the power of the FDA. Any such action may harm our reputation and business, and could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We depend on third-party sole-source suppliers for certain sub-assembly components of Revita, and any interruption in our relationship with such third-party sole-source suppliers may materially adversely affect our business.

We rely upon third-party suppliers for the manufacture of sub-assembly components of Revita. We do not have long-term supply agreements with any of our suppliers, some of which are single- or sole-source suppliers of the relevant sub-assembly component. For example, we order sub-assembly components on a purchase-order basis from several key suppliers. We have not yet identified and qualified second-source replacements for many of our critical single-source suppliers. Thus, in the event that our relationship with any of our single- or sole-source suppliers terminates in the future, we may have difficulty maintaining sufficient supplies of key sub-assembly components of our product candidate. We may also have difficulty obtaining similar sub-assembly components from other suppliers that are acceptable to the FDA or other regulatory agencies or notified bodies, and the failure of our suppliers to comply with strictly enforced regulatory requirements could expose us to regulatory action including warning letters, product recalls, termination of distribution,

product seizures or civil penalties. Where practicable, we are currently seeking, or intend to seek, second-source manufacturers for our single-source components.

Changes in methods of our Rejuva gene therapy candidate manufacturing or formulation may result in additional costs or delay.

As gene therapy candidates proceed through preclinical studies to late-stage clinical studies towards potential approval and commercialization, it is common that various aspects of the development program, such as manufacturing methods and formulation, are altered along the way in an effort to optimize processes and product characteristics. Such alterations can also occur due to changes in manufacturers. Such changes carry the risk that they will not achieve our intended objectives. Any such changes could cause our Rejuva gene therapy candidates to perform differently and affect the results of planned clinical studies or other future clinical studies conducted with the materials manufactured using altered processes. Such changes may also require additional testing, FDA notification or FDA approval. This could delay completion of clinical studies, require the conduct of bridging clinical studies or the repetition of one or more clinical studies beyond those we currently anticipate, increase clinical study costs, delay approval of our Rejuva gene therapy candidates and jeopardize our ability to commence sales and generate revenue. In addition, we may be required to make significant changes to our upstream and downstream processes across our pipeline, which could delay the development of any future gene therapy candidates.

Any contamination or interruption in our Rejuva gene therapy candidates' manufacturing process, shortages of raw materials or failure of our suppliers of plasmids and viruses to manufacture and deliver necessary components could result in delays in our Rejuva gene therapy candidates' preclinical and clinical development or marketing schedules.

Given the nature of gene therapy manufacturing, there is a risk of contamination. Any contamination could adversely affect our ability to produce our Rejuva gene therapy candidates or future gene therapy candidates on schedule and could, therefore, harm our results of operations and cause reputational damage. Additionally, although our Rejuva gene therapy candidates will be tested for contamination prior to release, if a contaminated product was administered to a patient in any future clinical studies, it could result in harm to the patient. Some of the raw materials required in the manufacturing process are derived from biologic sources. Such raw materials are difficult to procure and may be subject to contamination or recall. A material shortage, contamination, recall or restriction on the use of biologically derived substances in the manufacture of our Rejuva gene therapy candidates could adversely impact or disrupt the commercial manufacturing or the production of preclinical and clinical material, which could adversely affect our development timelines and our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

If our facilities are damaged or become inoperable, we will be unable to continue to research, develop and manufacture our product candidates and, as a result, there will be an adverse impact on our business until we are able to secure a new facility.

We do not have redundant facilities. We currently perform substantially all of our research and development, manufacturing and back office activity and maintain most of our raw material and finished goods inventory in a single location in Burlington, Massachusetts. Our facility and equipment would be costly to replace and could require substantial lead time to repair or replace. The facility may be harmed or rendered inoperable by natural or man-made disasters, including, but not limited to, tornadoes, flooding, fire and power outages, which may render it difficult or impossible for us to perform our research, development, manufacturing and commercialization activities for some period of time. The inability to perform those activities, combined with our limited inventory of reserve raw materials and finished product candidates, may result in the inability to manufacture our product candidates during such periods and the delay of our ongoing or future clinical studies, including our ongoing Revitalize-1 pivotal clinical study of Revita and the Remain-1 pivotal clinical study. Although we possess insurance for damage to our property and the disruption of our business, this insurance may not be sufficient to cover all of our potential losses and this insurance may not continue to be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all.

Risks Related to Legal and Regulatory Compliance Matters

We face the risk of product liability claims that could be expensive, divert management's attention and harm our reputation and business. We may not be able to maintain adequate product liability insurance.

Our product candidates may contain undetected defects. Any such defects may prevent or impair our customers' ability to use our product candidates, if approved, and may damage our customers' businesses and could harm our reputation. If that occurs, we may incur significant costs, the attention of our key personnel could be diverted or other significant customer relations problems may arise. We may also be subject to warranty and liability claims for damages related to defects in our product candidates. A material liability claim or other occurrence that harms our reputation or decreases market acceptance of our product candidates could harm our business and operating results.

Our business exposes us to the risk of product liability claims that are inherent in the testing, manufacturing and marketing of medical devices or biopharmaceutical products. This risk exists even if a device is cleared, approved or certified for commercial sale by the FDA, foreign regulatory authorities or notified bodies and manufactured in facilities licensed and regulated by the FDA or an applicable foreign regulatory authority. Our products are designed to affect, and any future products will be designed to affect, important bodily functions and processes and may contain undetected defects. Any side effects, manufacturing defects, misuse or abuse associated with our products or our products in development could result in patient injury or death. The medical device and biopharmaceutical industries have historically been subject to extensive litigation over product liability claims, and we cannot offer any assurance that we will not face product liability suits. We may be subject to product liability claims if Revita or other products or product candidates cause, or merely appear to have caused, patient injury or death. In addition, an injury that is caused by the activities of our suppliers, such as those who provide us with sub-assembly components necessary to manufacture Revita, may be the basis for a claim against us. Product liability claims may be brought against us by consumers, healthcare providers or others selling or otherwise coming into contact with our products, among others. If we cannot successfully defend ourselves against product liability claims, we will incur substantial liabilities and reputational harm. In addition, regardless of merit or eventual outcome, product liability claims may result in:

- costs of litigation;
- distraction of management's attention from our primary business;
- the inability to commercialize our product candidates;
- decreased demand for our products or, if cleared, approved or certified, products in development;
- damage to our business reputation;
- product recalls or withdrawals from the market;
- withdrawal of clinical study participants;
- substantial monetary awards to patients or other claimants; or
- loss of revenue.

While we may attempt to manage our product liability exposure by proactively recalling or withdrawing from the market any defective products, any recall or market withdrawal of our products may delay the supply of those products to our customers and may impact our reputation. We can provide no assurance that we will be successful in initiating appropriate market recall or market withdrawal efforts that may be required in the future or that these efforts will have the intended effect of preventing product malfunctions and the accompanying product liability that may result. Such recalls and withdrawals may also be used by our competitors to harm our reputation for safety or be perceived by patients as a safety risk when considering the use of our products, either of which could have an adverse impact on our business.

In addition, although we have product liability and clinical study liability insurance that we believe is appropriate, this insurance is subject to deductibles and coverage limitations. Our current product liability insurance may not continue to be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all, and, if available, coverage may not be adequate to protect us against any future product liability claims. If we are unable to obtain insurance at an acceptable cost or on acceptable terms or otherwise protect against potential product liability claims, we could be exposed to significant liabilities. A product liability claim, recall or other claim with respect to uninsured liabilities or for amounts in excess of insured liabilities could have an adverse impact on our business.

We are subject to applicable fraud and abuse, transparency, and other healthcare laws and regulations. If we are unable to comply, or have not fully complied, with such laws, we could face substantial penalties.

There are numerous U.S. federal and state, as well as foreign, laws pertaining to healthcare fraud and abuse, including anti-kickback, false claims and physician transparency laws. Our business practices and relationships with

physicians, hospitals and other healthcare providers are subject to scrutiny under these laws. The laws that may affect our ability to operate include, but are not limited to:

- the federal Anti-Kickback Statute, which prohibit any person or entity from, among other things, knowingly and willfully soliciting, receiving, offering or paying any remuneration, directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind, to induce or reward either the referral of an individual for, or the purchase, order or recommendation of an item or service reimbursable, in whole or in part, under a federal healthcare program, such as the Medicare and Medicaid programs. In addition, a person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of the statute or specific intent to violate it in order to have committed a violation. The U.S. government has interpreted this law broadly to apply to the marketing and sales activities of manufacturers. Violations of the federal Anti-Kickback Statute may result in significant civil monetary penalties, plus up to three times the remuneration involved. Civil penalties for such conduct can further be assessed under the federal False Claims Act. Violations can also result in criminal penalties, including significant criminal fines and imprisonment of up to 10 years. Similarly, violations can result in exclusion from participation in government healthcare programs, including Medicare and Medicaid. Moreover, the government may assert that a claim including items or services resulting from a violation of the federal Anti-Kickback Statute constitutes a false or fraudulent claim for purposes of the federal civil False Claims Act;
- the federal civil and criminal false claims laws and civil monetary penalties laws, including the federal civil False Claims Act, which prohibit, among other things, individuals or entities from knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, claims for payment from Medicare, Medicaid or other federal healthcare programs that are false or fraudulent. These laws can apply to manufacturers who provide information on coverage, coding, and reimbursement of their products to persons who bill third-party payors. Private individuals can bring FCA "qui tam" actions, on behalf of the government and such individuals, commonly known as "whistleblowers," may share in amounts paid by the entity to the government in fines or settlement. When an entity is determined to have violated the federal civil FCA, the government may impose significant civil fines and penalties for each false claim, plus treble damages, and exclude the entity from participation in Medicare, Medicaid and other federal healthcare programs;
- the federal Civil Monetary Penalties Law, which prohibits, among other things, offering or transferring remuneration to a federal healthcare beneficiary that a person knows or should know is likely to influence the beneficiary's decision to order or receive items or services reimbursable by the government from a particular provider or supplier;
- the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, or HIPAA, which created additional federal criminal statutes that prohibit, among other things, executing a scheme to defraud any healthcare benefit program and making false statements relating to healthcare matters. Similar to the federal Anti-Kickback Statute, a person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of the statute or specific intent to violate it to have committed a violation;
- the federal transparency requirements under the Physician Payments Sunshine Act, created under the Affordable Care Act, which requires, among other things, certain manufacturers of drugs, devices, biologics and medical supplies reimbursed under Medicare, Medicaid, or the Children's Health Insurance Program to report to CMS information related to payments and other transfers of value provided to physicians (defined to include doctors, dentists, optometrists, podiatrists and chiropractors), certain non-physician providers (physician assistants, nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, anesthesiologist assistants, certified registered nurse anesthetists, anesthesiology assistants and certified nurse midwives), and teaching hospitals and physician ownership and investment interests, including such ownership and investment interests held by a physician's immediate family members;
- the FDCA, which prohibits, among other things, the adulteration or misbranding of drugs, biologics and medical devices;
- federal and state consumer protection and unfair competition laws, which broadly regulate marketplace activities and activities that potentially harm consumers;
- state and foreign law equivalents of each of the above federal laws, such as anti-kickback and false claims laws, that may impose similar or more prohibitive restrictions, and may apply to items or services reimbursed by any non-governmental third-party payors, including private insurers; and

- state and foreign laws that require companies to implement compliance programs, comply with the pharmaceutical industry's voluntary compliance guidelines and the relevant compliance guidance promulgated by the federal government, or to track and report pricing, gifts, compensation and other remuneration provided to physicians and other health care providers or marketing expenditures; and state and local laws that require the registration of medical device sales representatives.

These laws and regulations, among other things, constrain our business, marketing and other promotional and research activities by limiting the kinds of financial arrangements we may have with hospitals, physicians, and other healthcare providers and potential purchases of our products, when approved. We have entered into consulting agreements with physicians, including some who have ownership interests in us, which could be viewed as influencing the purchase of or use of our products in procedures they perform. Compensation under some of these arrangements includes the provision of stock or stock options. Due to the breadth of these laws, the narrowness of statutory exceptions and regulatory safe harbors available, and the range of interpretations to which they are subject, it is possible that some of our current or future practices might be challenged under one or more of these laws.

To enforce compliance with the healthcare regulatory laws, certain enforcement bodies have recently increased their scrutiny of interactions between medical device and pharmaceutical manufacturers and healthcare providers, which has led to a number of investigations, prosecutions, convictions and settlements in the healthcare industry. Responding to investigations can be time-and resource-consuming and can divert management's attention from the business. Additionally, as a result of these investigations, manufacturers may have to agree to additional compliance and reporting requirements as part of a consent decree or corporate integrity agreement. Any such investigation or settlement could increase our costs or otherwise have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Even an unsuccessful challenge or investigation into our practices could cause adverse publicity, and be costly to respond to.

Any action brought against us for violations of these laws or regulations, even if successfully defended, could cause us to incur significant legal expenses and divert our management's attention from the operation of our business. We may be subject to private qui tam actions brought by individual whistleblowers on behalf of the federal or state governments, with potential liability under the federal False Claims Act including mandatory treble damages and significant per-claim penalties.

If our operations are found to be in violation of any of the federal, state and foreign laws described above or any other current or future fraud and abuse or other healthcare laws and regulations that apply to us, we may be subject to significant penalties, including significant criminal, civil, and administrative penalties, damages, fines, exclusion from participation in government programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid, imprisonment, contractual damages, reputation harm and disgorgement and we could be required to curtail, restructure or cease our operations. Any of the foregoing consequences will negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Healthcare reform initiatives and other administrative and legislative proposals in the United States may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

There have been and continue to be proposals by the federal government, state governments, regulators, and third-party payors to control or manage the increased costs of healthcare and, more generally, to reform the United States healthcare system. Outside of the United States, foreign governments and regulatory authorities may implement new requirements that could impact our business and market acceptance. Certain of these proposals could limit the prices we are able to charge for our products or limit coverage of, or lower reimbursement for, procedures associated with the use of our products, once approved, and could limit the acceptance and availability of our products. The cost containment measures that payors and providers are instituting and the effect of any healthcare reform initiative implemented in the future could impact our revenue from the sale of our products. The Affordable Care Act, or ACA, made a number of substantial changes in the way healthcare is financed by both governmental and private insurers. Among other ways in which it may affect our business, the ACA:

- imposed a new federal excise tax on the sale of certain medical devices, which was suspended, effective January 1, 2016, and permanently repealed in December 2019;
- established a new Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute to oversee and identify priorities in comparative clinical effectiveness research in an effort to coordinate and develop such research;

- implemented payment system reforms including a national pilot program on payment bundling to encourage hospitals, physicians and other providers to improve the coordination, quality and efficiency of certain healthcare services through bundled payment models; and
- expanded the eligibility criteria for Medicaid programs.

Certain provisions of the ACA have been subject to judicial and Congressional challenges. While Congress has not passed comprehensive repeal legislation, bills affecting the implementation of certain taxes under the ACA have been signed into law, including the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, enacted on December 22, 2017, or TCJA), which includes a provision repealing, effective January 1, 2019, the tax-based shared responsibility payment imposed by the ACA on certain individuals who fail to maintain qualifying health coverage for all or part of a year that is commonly referred to as the "individual mandate." Since its enactment, there have been judicial, executive and Congressional challenges to certain aspects of the ACA. On June 17, 2021, the U.S. Supreme Court dismissed the most recent judicial challenge to the ACA brought by several states without specifically ruling on the constitutionality of the ACA. Additionally, earlier in 2021, President Biden issued an executive order to initiate a special enrollment period to allow people to obtain health insurance coverage through the ACA marketplace, and instructs certain governmental agencies to review and reconsider their existing policies and rules that limit access to healthcare, among others. We cannot predict how the Supreme Court ruling, other litigation, or the healthcare reform measures of the Biden administration will impact our business.

In addition, other legislative changes have been proposed and adopted since the ACA was enacted. On August 2, 2011, the Budget Control Act of 2011 was signed into law, which, among other things, includes reductions to Medicare payments to providers of, on average, 2% per fiscal year, which went into effect on April 1, 2013, which, due to subsequent legislative amendments, will stay in effect through 2032, unless additional congressional action is taken.

Additionally, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, among other things, reduced Medicare payments to several providers, and increased the statute of limitations period for the government to recover overpayments to providers from three to five years. The Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015, or MACRA, enacted on April 16, 2015, repealed the formula by which Medicare made annual payment adjustments to physicians and replaced the former formula with fixed annual updates and a new system of incentive payments that are based on various performance measures and physicians' participation in alternative payment models such as accountable care organizations. It is unclear what effect new quality and payment programs, such as MACRA, may have on our business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows. These new laws may result in additional reductions in Medicare and other healthcare funding, which could have a material adverse effect on customers for our products, once approved, and accordingly, our financial operations. We cannot assure you that the ACA, as currently enacted or as amended in the future, will not harm our business and financial results, and we cannot predict how future federal or state legislative or administrative changes relating to healthcare reform will affect our business.

There has been increasing legislative and enforcement interest in the United States with respect to specialty drug pricing practices. Specifically, there have been several recent U.S. Congressional inquiries and proposed federal and state legislation designed to, among other things, bring more transparency to drug pricing, reduce the cost of prescription drugs under Medicare, review the relationship between pricing and manufacturer patient programs, and reform government program reimbursement methodologies for drugs. Although a number of these and other proposed measures may require authorization through additional legislation to become effective, and the current administration may reverse or otherwise change these measures, Congress has indicated that it will continue to seek new legislative measures to control drug costs. The continuing efforts of the government, insurance companies, managed care organizations and other payors of healthcare services to contain or reduce costs of healthcare and/or impose price controls may adversely affect:

- the demand for our product candidates, if we obtain regulatory approval;
- our ability to set a price that we believe is fair for our approved products;
- our ability to generate revenue and achieve or maintain profitability;
- the level of taxes that we are required to pay; and
- the availability of capital.

We expect that other healthcare reform measures that may be adopted in the future may result in more rigorous coverage criteria and lower reimbursement and downward pressure on the price that we receive for our products, once approved. Any reduction in reimbursement from Medicare or other government-funded programs may result in a similar

reduction in payments from private payors. The implementation of cost-containment measures or other healthcare reforms may prevent us from being able to generate revenue, attain profitability or commercialize our products, once marketing clearance is obtained.

We may not be able to successfully commercialize our product candidates due to unfavorable pricing regulations or third-party coverage and reimbursement policies, which could make it difficult for us to sell our product candidates profitably.

Patients who receive treatment for their conditions, and their prescribing physicians, generally rely on third-party payors to reimburse all or part of the costs associated with those treatments. Patients are unlikely to use our product candidates, once approved, unless coverage is provided and reimbursement is adequate to cover all or a significant portion of the cost of our product candidates. Therefore, coverage and adequate reimbursement are critical to a new product's acceptance. Coverage decisions may depend upon clinical and economic standards that disfavor new products when more established or lower cost therapeutic alternatives are already available or subsequently become available.

Third-party payors, whether foreign or domestic, or governmental or commercial, are developing increasingly sophisticated methods of controlling healthcare costs. There is significant uncertainty related to the insurance coverage and reimbursement of newly approved products or procedures using these products. In the United States, there is no uniform policy among third-party payors for coverage and reimbursement. Third-party payors often rely upon Medicare coverage policy and payment limitations in setting reimbursement policies, but also have their own methods and approval processes apart from Medicare coverage and reimbursement determinations. Therefore, one third-party payor's determination to provide coverage for a product does not assure that other payors will also provide coverage for the product or procedures that use the product.

Coverage and reimbursement by a governmental and other third-party payors may depend upon a number of factors, including the third-party payor's determination that use of a product or service and its use for a particular patient is:

- a covered benefit under its health plan;
- safe, effective and medically necessary;
- appropriate for the specific patient;
- cost-effective; and
- neither experimental nor investigational.

Obtaining coverage and reimbursement approval for a product or procedure from a government or other third-party payor is a time-consuming and costly process, with uncertain results, that could require us to provide supporting scientific, clinical and cost effectiveness data for the use of our product candidates to the payor. We may not be able to provide data sufficient to satisfy governmental and third-party payors that procedures using our products should be covered and reimbursed. There may be significant delays in obtaining such coverage and reimbursement for newly approved product candidates or the related procedures, and coverage may not be available, or may be more limited than the purposes for which the product is approved by the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities.

Reimbursement may not be available for procedures using any product that we commercialize and, if coverage and reimbursement are available, the level of reimbursement may not be adequate. Our inability to promptly obtain coverage and adequate reimbursement rates from both government-funded and private payors for procedures using any approved product candidates that we develop could have a material adverse effect on our operating results, our ability to raise capital needed to commercialize product candidates and our overall financial condition.

Outside of the United States, many countries require approval of the sale price of a product before it can be marketed, and the pricing review period only begins after marketing or product licensing approval is granted. To obtain reimbursement or pricing approval in some of these countries, we may be required to conduct a clinical study that compares the cost-effectiveness of our product candidate to other available therapies. In some foreign markets, pricing remains subject to continuing governmental control even after initial approval is granted. As a result, we might obtain marketing approval for a product candidate in a particular country, but then be subject to price regulations that delay our commercial launch of the product, possibly for lengthy time periods, and negatively impact the revenue, if any, we are able to generate

from the sale of the product in that country. Adverse pricing limitations may hinder our ability to recoup our investment in one or more product candidates, even if such product candidates obtain marketing approval.

Changes in and actual or perceived failures to comply with U.S. and foreign privacy and data protection laws, regulations and standards may adversely affect our business, operations and financial performance.

We and our partners may be subject to federal, state, and foreign data protection laws and regulations (i.e., laws and regulations that govern data privacy and security). The legislative and regulatory landscape for privacy and data protection continues to evolve, and there has been an increasing focus on privacy and data protection issues, which may affect our business and may increase our compliance costs and exposure to liability. In the United States, numerous federal and state laws and regulations, including state security breach notification laws, federal and state health information privacy laws (including HIPAA), and federal and state consumer protection laws, govern the collection, use, disclosure, and protection of personal information. Each of these laws is subject to varying interpretations by courts and government agencies, creating complex compliance issues. If we fail to comply with applicable laws and regulations we could be subject to penalties or sanctions, including criminal penalties if we knowingly obtain or disclose individually identifiable health information from a covered entity in a manner that is not authorized or permitted by HIPAA or applicable state laws.

We are subject to rapidly evolving data protection laws, rules and regulations in foreign jurisdictions. For example, the European Union General Data Protection Regulation, or the EU GDPR, governs certain collection and other processing activities involving personal data about individuals in the European Economic Area, or the EEA, and the UK General Data Protection Regulation and UK Data Protection Act 2018, or the UK GDPR, governs similar collection and other processing activities involving personal data about individuals in the United Kingdom. References to the GDPR in this Annual Report on Form 10-K include both the EU GDPR and the UK GDPR. Among other things, the GDPR imposes requirements regarding processing health and other sensitive data, obtaining informed consent of individuals, providing notice to individuals regarding data processing activities, responding to data subject requests, taking certain measures when engaging third-party processors, notifying data subjects and regulators of data breaches, implementing safeguards to protect the security and confidentiality of personal data, and strict rules and restrictions on the international transfers of personal data. The GDPR imposes substantial fines for breaches and violations, which can be up to the greater of €20 million (£17.5 million for the UK) or 4% of our annual global revenue and confers a private right of action on data subjects and consumer associations to lodge complaints with supervisory authorities, seek judicial remedies and obtain compensation for damages resulting from violations of the GDPR. Further, the GDPR regulates transfers of personal data subject to the GDPR to third countries that have not been found to provide adequate protection to such personal data, including the United States in certain circumstances, unless a valid GDPR transfer mechanism (e.g., the European Commission approved Standard Contractual Clauses, or the EU SCCs, and the UK International Data Transfer Agreement/Addendum, or the UK IDTA) has been put in place. Where relying on the EU SCCs or UK IDTA for data transfers, we may also be required to carry out transfer impact assessments to assess whether the recipient is subject to local laws which allow public authority access to personal data. The efficacy and longevity of current transfer mechanisms between the EEA and the United States remains uncertain. The international transfer obligations under the EEA and UK data protection regimes will require significant effort and cost, and may result in us needing to make strategic considerations around where EEA and UK personal data is located and which service providers we can utilize for the processing of EEA and UK personal data. If we are unable to transfer personal data between and among countries and regions in which we operate, it could affect the manner in which we provide our services, the geographical location or segregation of our relevant systems and operations, and could adversely affect our financial results.

Although the UK is regarded as a third country under the EU GDPR, the European Commission has adopted an adequacy decision in favor of the UK, enabling data transfers from EEA member states to the UK without additional safeguards. The UK government has confirmed that personal data transfers from the UK to the EEA remain free flowing. The relationship between the UK and the EU in relation to certain aspects of data protection law remains unclear, and it is unclear how UK data protection laws and regulations will develop in the medium to longer term, and how data transfers to and from the UK will be regulated in the long term. Further, the UK Government has introduced a Data Protection and Digital Information Bill ("UK Bill") into the UK legislative process. The aim of the UK Bill is to reform the UK's data protection regime following Brexit. If passed, the final version of the UK Bill may have the effect of further altering the similarities between the UK and EEA data protection regime and threaten the UK adequacy decision from the European Commission. The respective provisions and enforcement of the EU GDPR and UK GDPR may further diverge in the future and create additional regulatory challenges and uncertainties. This lack of clarity on future UK laws and regulations and their interaction with EU laws and regulations could add legal risk, complexity and cost to our handling of personal data

and our privacy and data security compliance programs and could require us to implement different compliance measures for the UK and the EEA.

Compliance with U.S. and foreign privacy and security laws, rules and regulations could require us to take on more onerous obligations in our contracts, require us to engage in costly compliance exercises, restrict our ability to collect, use and disclose data, or in some cases, impact our or our partners' or suppliers' ability to operate in certain jurisdictions. Each of these constantly evolving laws can be subject to varying interpretations. If we fail to comply with any such laws, rules or regulations, we may face government investigations and/or enforcement actions, fines, civil or criminal penalties, private litigation or adverse publicity that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property

We rely on a variety of intellectual property rights, and if we are unable to obtain, maintain or protect our intellectual property, our business, financial situation, results of operations, and prospects will be harmed. If we are unable to obtain and maintain patent protection for our current product candidate, any future product candidates we may develop and our technology, or if the scope of the patent protection obtained is not sufficiently broad, our competitors could develop and commercialize products and technology similar or identical to ours, and our ability to successfully commercialize our current product candidate, any future product candidates we may develop and our technology may be adversely affected.

Our commercial success will depend, in part, on our ability to obtain and maintain intellectual property protection for our product candidates and related technologies, including Revita, both in the United States and elsewhere, successfully defend our intellectual property rights against third-party challenges and successfully enforce our intellectual property rights to prevent third-party infringement. As with other medical device companies, we rely primarily upon a combination of patents, trademarks and trade secret protection, as well as nondisclosure, confidentiality and other contractual agreements, to protect the intellectual property related to our brands, products and other proprietary technologies.

We cannot provide any assurances that any of our pending patent applications will mature into issued patents and, if they do, that such patents will include, claims with a scope sufficient to protect our product candidates or otherwise provide any competitive advantage. Our patents and any patent issuing from any of our patent applications would not prevent third-party competitors from creating, making and marketing alternative systems, devices and/or methods capable of performing similar procedures that fall outside the scope of our patent claims. There can be no assurance that any such alternative systems, devices and methods will not be equally effective as ours or that we will be able to obtain or maintain patent protection at all. Moreover, other parties have developed technologies that may be related to or competitive with our approach, and may have filed or may file patent applications and may have received or may receive patents that may overlap or conflict with our patents or patent applications. Such third-party patent positions may limit or even eliminate our ability to obtain or maintain patent protection for certain inventions. Additionally or alternatively, such third-party patent rights may represent alternative or pre-existing technologies not protected by our own intellectual property that could be used to compete with us.

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to obtain, maintain, expand, enforce, and defend the scope of our patent portfolio or other intellectual property rights, including the amount and timing of any payments we may be required to make in connection with the filing, defense and enforcement of any patents or other intellectual property rights. The process of obtaining patent protection is expensive and time-consuming, and we may not be able to file or prosecute all necessary or desirable patent applications at a reasonable cost or in a timely manner. We may choose not to seek patent protection for certain innovations or product candidates and may choose not to pursue patent protection in certain jurisdictions. It is also possible that we will fail to identify patentable aspects of our research and development output before it is too late to obtain patent protection. Moreover, under the laws of certain jurisdictions, patents or other intellectual property rights may be unavailable or limited in scope and, in any event, any patent protection we obtain may be limited. For example, under the laws of many jurisdictions, patent protection is not available or is limited for surgical methods and certain other medical procedures. As a result, some of our product candidates may not be protected by patents in one or more jurisdictions, or, possibly, in any jurisdiction. We generally apply for patents in those countries where we intend to make, have made, use or sell product candidates and where we assess the risk of infringement to justify the cost of seeking patent protection. However, we do not and will not seek protection in all countries where we intend to sell product candidates and we may not accurately predict all the countries where patent protection would ultimately be desirable. If we fail to timely file a patent application in any such country or major market, we may be precluded from doing so at a later date. Competitors may use our technologies in jurisdictions where we have not obtained patent protection to develop their own products and, further, may export otherwise infringing products to territories in which we have patent protection that may not be sufficient to terminate infringing activities. Several of our pending patent applications are in the early stages, and the deadline for deciding whether and in which jurisdictions to pursue protection has not yet expired for those

applications. Prior to the applicable deadlines, we will need to decide whether and where to pursue protection, and we will not have the opportunity to obtain protection in jurisdictions where we elect not to seek protection. For other of our pending applications, the applicable timelines for deciding where to seek protection have passed, and we have made decisions, on an application-by-application basis, to pursue protection for each of those applications in a limited number of jurisdictions.

Furthermore, we cannot guarantee that any patents will be issued from any pending or future patent applications, or that any current or future patents, will provide us with any meaningful protection or competitive advantage. Even if issued, patents may be challenged, including with respect to ownership, narrowed, invalidated, held unenforceable or circumvented, any of which could limit our ability to prevent competitors and other third parties from developing and marketing similar products or limit the duration of patent protection we may have for our product candidates and technologies. Other companies may also design around technologies we have patented or developed. In addition, the issuance of a patent does not give us the right to practice the patented invention. Third parties may have blocking patents that could prevent us from marketing our product candidates or practicing our own patented technology, including Revita. The risks described herein with respect to patents and patent applications we own similarly apply to any patents or patent applications that we may license in the future. These and other factors may prevent us from realizing any competitive advantage from patents.

The strength of patent rights generally, and particularly the patent positions of medical device companies, can be highly uncertain and involve complex legal, scientific and factual questions for which important legal principles remain unresolved. The standards that the United States Patent and Trademark Office, or the USPTO, and its foreign counterparts use to grant patents are not always applied predictably or uniformly. Changes in either the patent laws, implementing regulations or the interpretation of patent laws may diminish the value of our rights. The legal systems of certain countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States, and many companies have encountered significant problems in protecting and defending such rights in foreign jurisdictions.

Because patent applications in the United States, Europe and many other jurisdictions are typically not published until 18 months after filing, or in some cases not at all, and because publications of discoveries in scientific literature lag behind actual discoveries, we cannot be certain that we were the first to make the inventions claimed in our pending patent applications, or that we were the first to file for protection of the inventions set forth in our applications. We can give no assurance that all of the potentially relevant prior art relating to our patents or patent applications has been found; overlooked prior art could be used by a third-party to challenge the validity, enforceability and scope of our patents, or prevent a patent from issuing from a pending patent application. As a result, we may not be able to obtain or maintain protection for certain inventions. Therefore, the validity, enforceability and scope of our patents in the United States, Europe and in other countries cannot be predicted with certainty and, as a result, any patents that we own or license may not provide sufficient protection against our competitors.

The issuance of a patent is not conclusive as to its inventorship, ownership, scope, validity or enforceability. Third parties may challenge any existing patent or future patent we own or license through adversarial proceedings in the issuing offices or in court proceedings, including as a response to any assertion of our patents against them. In any of these proceedings, a court or agency with jurisdiction may find our patents invalid and/or unenforceable, or even if valid and enforceable, insufficient to provide protection against competing products and services to achieve our business objectives. We may be subject to a third-party pre-issuance submission of prior art to the USPTO, or reexamination by the USPTO if a third-party asserts a substantial question of patentability against any claim of a U.S. patent we own or license. The adoption of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act, or the Leahy-Smith Act, in September 2011 established additional opportunities for third parties to invalidate U.S. patent claims, including *inter partes* review and post-grant review proceedings. Outside of the United States, patents we own or license may become subject to patent opposition or similar proceedings, which may result in loss of scope of some claims or the entire patent. Competitors may claim that they invented the inventions claimed in our patents or pending applications prior to the inventors of our intellectual property, or may have filed for protection for certain inventions before we did. We may need to participate in interference or derivation proceedings, which may result in the loss of some or all of the patent protection at issue. Furthermore, an adverse decision in an interference or derivation proceeding can result in a third party receiving the patent right sought by us, which in turn could affect our ability to develop, market or otherwise commercialize our product candidates. Any of these proceedings may be very complex and expensive, and may divert our management's attention from our core business. If any of our patents, should they issue, are challenged, invalidated, circumvented by third parties or otherwise limited or expire prior to the commercialization of our product candidates, and if we do not own or have exclusive rights to other enforceable patents protecting our product candidates or other technologies, competitors and other third parties could market products and use processes that are substantially similar or identical to, or superior to, ours and our business would suffer.

We will not seek to protect our intellectual property rights in all jurisdictions throughout the world and we may not be able to adequately enforce our intellectual property rights even in the jurisdictions where we seek protection.

Filing, prosecuting and defending patents on product candidates or the related technologies in all countries and jurisdictions throughout the world would be prohibitively expensive, and we will only pursue patent protection in selected jurisdictions outside the United States. The requirements for patentability differ in various countries. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as federal and state laws in the United States, and the laws of some foreign countries do not provide patent protection for certain types of inventions that are patentable in the United States. As a result, certain aspects of our technology may not be protectable by patents or may be difficult to protect in certain jurisdictions outside the United States, including in Europe, and our intellectual property rights outside the United States could be less extensive than those in the United States. Consequently, we may not be able to prevent third parties from practicing our inventions in all countries outside the United States, or from selling or importing products made using our inventions in and into the United States or other jurisdictions. The statutory deadlines for pursuing patent protection in individual foreign jurisdictions are based on the priority date of each of our patent applications. For some of the patent families owned by us, the relevant statutory deadlines have not yet expired, and we will need to decide whether and where to pursue protection outside the United States before expiration of the applicable deadlines. For other of the patent families owned by us, the relevant statutory deadlines have expired, and thus, we will only have the opportunity to pursue protection in the limited jurisdictions previously selected.

Competitors may use our technologies in jurisdictions where we do not pursue and obtain patent protection to develop their own products and further, may export otherwise infringing products to territories where we have patent protection, but enforcement is not as strong as that in the United States. These products may compete with our products, if approved, and our patents or other intellectual property rights may not be effective or sufficient to prevent them from competing. Even if we pursue and obtain issued patents in particular jurisdictions, our patent claims or other intellectual property rights may not be effective or sufficient to prevent third parties from so competing.

The laws of some foreign countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. Many companies have encountered significant problems in protecting and defending intellectual property rights in certain foreign jurisdictions. The legal systems of some countries, particularly developing countries, do not favor the enforcement of patents and other intellectual property protection, especially those relating to medical technology. For example, an April 2021 report from the Office of the United States Trade Representative identified a number of countries, including India and China, where challenges to the procurement and enforcement of patent rights have been reported. Several countries, including India and China, have been listed in the report every year since 1989. This could make it difficult for us to stop the infringement of our patents or the misappropriation or other violation of our other intellectual property rights. For example, many foreign countries have compulsory licensing laws under which a patent owner must grant licenses to third parties. In addition, many countries limit the enforceability of patents against third parties, including government agencies or government contractors. In these countries, patents may provide limited or no benefit. Patent protection must ultimately be sought on a country-by-country basis, which is an expensive and time-consuming process with uncertain outcomes. Accordingly, we may choose not to seek patent protection in certain countries, and we will not have the benefit of patent protection in such countries.

Furthermore, proceedings to enforce our patent rights in foreign jurisdictions could result in substantial costs and divert our efforts and attention from other aspects of our business, could put our patents at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly, could put our patent applications at risk of not issuing and could provoke third parties to assert claims against us. We may not prevail in any lawsuits that we initiate and the damages or other remedies awarded, if any, may not be commercially meaningful. We may choose not to initiate lawsuits because the expected benefit is not sufficient. Accordingly, our efforts to enforce our intellectual property rights outside the United States may be inadequate to obtain a significant commercial advantage from the intellectual property.

Intellectual property litigation could cause us to spend substantial resources and distract our personnel from their normal responsibilities.

The medical device industry has been characterized by extensive litigation regarding patents, trademarks, trade secrets, and other intellectual property rights, and companies in the industry have used intellectual property litigation to gain a competitive advantage. Litigation or other legal proceedings related to intellectual property claims, with or without merit, is unpredictable and generally expensive and time-consuming. Competitors may infringe our patents, should they issue, or other intellectual property, or we may be required to defend against claims of infringement, misappropriation or other violation of third party intellectual property. To counter infringement or unauthorized use, we may be required to file infringement claims, which can be expensive and time-consuming. Any claims we assert against perceived infringers could provoke these parties to assert counterclaims against us alleging that our patents are invalid or unenforceable or that we infringe their intellectual property. In addition, in a patent infringement proceeding, a court may decide that a patent of ours is invalid or unenforceable, in whole or in part, construe the patent's claims narrowly or refuse to stop the other party from

using the technology at issue on the grounds that our patents do not cover the technology in question. An adverse result in any litigation proceeding could put one or more of our patents at risk of being invalidated, held unenforceable or interpreted narrowly, which could adversely affect our competitive business position, business prospects and financial condition.

Even if resolved in our favor, litigation or other legal proceedings relating to intellectual property claims may cause us to incur significant expenses and could distract our technical and management personnel from their normal responsibilities. Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during this type of litigation. In addition, there could be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions or other interim proceedings or developments and if securities analysts or investors perceive these results to be negative, it could have a substantial adverse effect on the price of our common stock. Such litigation or proceedings could substantially increase our operating losses and reduce the resources available for development activities or any future sales, marketing or distribution activities.

We may not have sufficient financial or other resources to adequately conduct such litigation or proceedings. Some of our competitors may be able to sustain the costs of such litigation or proceedings more effectively than we can because of their greater financial resources and more mature and developed intellectual property portfolios. Accordingly, despite our efforts, we may not be able to prevent third parties from infringing, misappropriating, or otherwise violating, or successfully challenging our intellectual property rights. Uncertainties resulting from the initiation or continuation of patent litigation or other proceedings could have a material adverse effect on our ability to compete in the marketplace.

Our commercial success depends significantly on our ability to operate without infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating the intellectual property rights of third parties.

The medical device industry is subject to rapid technological change and substantial litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights. Our competitors in both the United States and abroad, many of which have substantially greater resources and have made substantial investments in patent portfolios and competing technologies, may have applied for or obtained or may in the future apply for and obtain, patents that will prevent, limit or otherwise interfere with our ability to make, use, market and sell our product candidates and technology.

Numerous third-party patents exist in the fields relating to our product candidates, and it is difficult for industry participants, including us, to identify all third-party patent rights relevant to our product candidates and technologies. There may be issued U.S. or European patents of which we are not aware, held by our competitors or third parties that, if found to be valid and enforceable, could be alleged to be infringed by some of our product candidates or technologies, including Revita. There may be patents of which we are not aware, that if they result in issued patents, could be alleged to be infringed by some of our product candidates or technologies, including Revita. Moreover, because some patent applications are maintained as confidential for a certain period of time, we cannot be certain that third parties have not filed patent applications that cover our product candidates and technologies.

It is also possible that we have failed to identify relevant third-party patents or applications. For example, it is difficult for industry participants, including us, to identify all third-party patent rights that may be relevant to our product candidates or technology because database searching is imperfect due to differences in terminology among patents, incomplete databases and the difficulty in assessing the meaning of patent claims. We may fail to identify relevant patents or patent applications or may identify pending patent applications of potential interest but incorrectly predict the likelihood that such patent applications may issue with claims of relevance to our product candidates or technology. In addition, we may be unaware of one or more issued patents that would be infringed by the manufacture, sale or use of a current or future product candidate, or we may incorrectly conclude that a third-party patent is invalid, unenforceable or not-infringed by our activities. Additionally, pending patent applications that have been published can, subject to certain limitations, be later amended in a manner that could cover our product candidates and technologies. After issuance, the scope of patent claims remains subject to construction as determined by an interpretation of the law, the written disclosure in a patent and the patent's prosecution history. Our interpretation of the relevance or the scope of a patent or a pending application may be incorrect, which may negatively impact our ability to market our product candidates. Our determination of the expiration date of any patent in the United States, the European Union or elsewhere that we consider relevant may be incorrect, which may negatively impact our ability to develop and market our product candidates.

Patents could be issued, now or in the future, to third parties that we may ultimately be found to infringe. Third parties may have or obtain valid and enforceable patents or proprietary rights that could block us from developing product candidates using our technology. Our failure to obtain or maintain a license to any technology that we require may

materially harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Furthermore, we would be exposed to a threat of litigation. In addition, we may be required or choose to enter into a license agreement to avoid or settle litigation.

Intellectual property rights of third parties could adversely affect our ability to commercialize our product candidates, and we might be required to litigate or obtain licenses from third parties in order to develop or market our product candidates. Such litigation or licenses could be costly or not available on commercially reasonable terms.

From time to time, we may be party to, or threatened with, litigation or other proceedings with third parties, including non-practicing entities, who allege that our product candidates, components of our product candidates and/or proprietary technologies infringe, misappropriate or otherwise violate their intellectual property rights. The types of situations in which we may become a party to such litigation or proceedings include:

- we may initiate litigation or other proceedings against third parties seeking to invalidate the patents held by those third parties or to obtain a judgment that our product candidates, technologies, or processes do not infringe those third parties' patents;
- we may participate at substantial cost in International Trade Commission proceedings to abate importation of products or product candidates that would compete unfairly with our product candidates;
- if our competitors file patent applications that claim technology also claimed by us, we may be required to participate in interference, derivation or opposition proceedings to determine the priority of invention, which could jeopardize our patent rights and potentially provide a third-party with a dominant patent position;
- if third parties initiate litigation claiming that our processes or product candidates infringe their patent or misappropriate or otherwise violate other intellectual property rights, we will need to defend against such proceedings;
- if third parties initiate litigation or other proceedings seeking to invalidate patents owned by us or to obtain a declaratory judgment that their product or technology does not infringe our patents, we will need to defend against such proceedings;
- we may be subject to ownership disputes relating to intellectual property, including disputes arising from conflicting obligations of employees or consultants or others who are involved in developing our product candidates; and
- if a license to necessary technology is terminated, the licensor may initiate litigation claiming that our processes or product candidates infringe their patent or misappropriate or otherwise violate other intellectual property rights and/ or that we breached our obligations under the license agreement, and we would need to defend against such proceedings.

These lawsuits and proceedings, regardless of merit, are time-consuming and expensive to initiate, maintain, defend or settle, and could divert the time and attention of managerial and technical personnel, which could materially adversely affect our business. Any such claim could also force us to do one or more of the following:

- incur substantial monetary liability for infringement, appropriation or other violations of intellectual property rights, which we may have to pay if a court decides that the product candidate or technology at issue infringes, misappropriates or violates the third party's rights, and if the court finds that the infringement was willful, we could be ordered to pay treble damages and the third party's attorneys' fees;
- pay substantial damages to our customers or end users to discontinue use or replace infringing technology with non-infringing technology;
- stop manufacturing, selling, using, exporting or licensing the product candidate or technology incorporating the allegedly infringing technology or stop incorporating the allegedly infringing technology into such product candidate or technology;
- obtain from the owner of the infringed intellectual property right a license, which may require us to pay substantial upfront fees or royalties to sell or use the relevant technology and which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all;

- redesign our product candidates and technology so they do not infringe, misappropriate or violate the third party's intellectual property rights, which may not be possible or may require substantial monetary expenditures and time;
- enter into cross-licenses with our competitors, which could weaken our overall intellectual property position;
- lose the opportunity to license our technology to others or to collect royalty payments based upon successful protection and assertion of our intellectual property against others;
- find alternative suppliers for non-infringing product candidates and technologies, which could be costly and create significant delay; or
- relinquish rights associated with one or more of our patent claims, if our claims are held invalid or unenforceable.

The medical device industry is characterized by extensive litigation regarding patents and other intellectual property rights. As we continue to develop and, if approved, commercialize our current product candidates and future product candidates, competitors may claim that our products, product candidates or technology infringe, misappropriate or otherwise violate their intellectual property rights as part of business strategies designed to impede our successful commercialization. As we gain greater visibility and market exposure as a public company, the risk increases that our product candidates or technologies may be subject to claims of infringement, misappropriation or other violation of the intellectual property rights of third parties. There may be third-party patents or patent applications with claims related to a product candidate or our technology, such as to Revita. Because patent applications can take many years to issue, third parties may have currently pending patent applications that may later result in issued patents that our product candidates may infringe, or which such third parties claim are infringed by our technologies. The outcome of intellectual property litigation is subject to uncertainties that cannot be adequately quantified in advance. The coverage of patents is subject to interpretation by the courts, and the interpretation is not always uniform. If we are sued for patent infringement, to prevail, we would need to demonstrate that our product candidates, products, technologies or methods either do not infringe the patent claims of the relevant patent or that the patent claims are invalid or unenforceable, and we may not be able to do this. Even if we are successful in these proceedings, we may incur substantial costs and the time and attention of our management and scientific personnel could be diverted in pursuing these proceedings. Some of our competitors may be able to sustain the costs of complex intellectual property litigation more effectively than we can because they have substantially greater resources. In addition, intellectual property litigation, regardless of its outcome, may cause negative publicity, adversely impact prospective customers, cause shipment delays of product candidates, or prohibit us from manufacturing, marketing or otherwise commercializing our product candidates and technology. Any uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of any litigation could have a material adverse effect on our ability to raise additional funds or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operation, financial condition or cash flows.

In addition, we may indemnify our customers and distributors against claims relating to the infringement of intellectual property rights of third parties related to our product candidates or technologies. Third parties may assert infringement claims against our customers or distributors. These claims may require us to initiate or defend protracted and costly litigation on behalf of our customers or distributors, regardless of the merits of these claims. If any of these claims succeed, we may be forced to pay damages on behalf of our customers, suppliers or distributors, or may be required to obtain licenses for the products they use. If we cannot obtain all necessary licenses on commercially reasonable terms, our customers may be forced to stop using our product candidates.

Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during this type of litigation. There could also be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions or other interim proceedings or developments. If securities analysts or investors perceive these results to be negative, it could have a material adverse effect on the price of our common stock. The occurrence of any of these events may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operation, financial condition, prospects or cash flows.

Changes in patent law could diminish the value of patents in general, thereby impairing our ability to protect our existing and future product candidates and technologies.

Patent reform legislation could increase the uncertainties and costs surrounding the prosecution of our patent applications and the enforcement or defense of our patents. On September 16, 2011, the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act or the Leahy-Smith Act was signed into law. The Leahy-Smith Act includes a number of significant changes to U.S. patent law. These include provisions that affect the way patent applications are prosecuted, redefine prior art, and may also affect

patent litigation. The USPTO developed new regulations and procedures to govern administration of the Leahy-Smith Act, including switching the United States patent system from a “first-to-invent” system to a “first-to-file” system. Under a “first-to-file” system, assuming the other requirements for patentability are met, the first inventor to file a patent application generally will be entitled to the patent on an invention regardless of whether another inventor had made the invention earlier. For example, a third party that files a patent application before us at the USPTO could therefore be awarded a patent covering an invention of ours even if we had made the invention before it was made by such third party. This will require us to be cognizant going forward of the time from invention to filing of a patent application and be diligent in filing patent applications, but circumstances could prevent us from promptly filing patent applications on our inventions. Additional provisions of the Leahy-Smith Act allow third-party submission of prior art to the USPTO during patent prosecution and set forth additional procedures to attack the validity of a patent through various proceedings, including post-grant review and inter partes review proceedings, administered by the USPTO. Because of a lower evidentiary standard in USPTO proceedings compared to the evidentiary standard in U.S. federal courts necessary to invalidate a patent claim, a third party could potentially provide evidence in a USPTO proceeding sufficient for the USPTO to hold a claim invalid even though the same evidence would be insufficient to invalidate the claim if first presented in a district court action. Accordingly, a third party may attempt to use the USPTO procedures to invalidate our patent claims that would not have been invalidated if first challenged by the third party as a defendant in a district court action. It is not clear what, if any, impact the Leahy-Smith Act will have on the operation of our business. The Leahy-Smith Act and its implementation could increase the uncertainties and costs surrounding the prosecution of our patent applications and the enforcement or defense of our patents, should they issue, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operation, financial condition or cash flows.

In addition, patent reform legislation may pass in the future that could lead to additional uncertainties and increased costs surrounding the prosecution, enforcement and defense of our patents and applications. Furthermore, the U.S. Supreme Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit have made, and will likely continue to make, changes in how the patent laws of the United States are interpreted. Similarly, foreign courts have made, and will likely continue to make, changes in how the patent laws in their respective jurisdictions are interpreted. We cannot predict future changes in the interpretation of patent laws or changes to patent laws that might be enacted into law by United States and foreign legislative bodies. Those changes may materially affect our patents or patent applications and our ability to obtain additional patent protection in the future.

Obtaining and maintaining patent protection depends on compliance with various procedural, document submission, fee payment and other requirements imposed by governmental patent agencies, and our patent protection could be reduced or eliminated for non-compliance with these requirements.

The USPTO and various foreign patent offices require compliance with a number of procedural, documentary, fee payment and other similar provisions during the patent application process. Periodic maintenance fees, renewal fees, annuity fees and various government fees are due to be paid to governmental patent agencies over the lifetime of a patent. Future maintenance fees will also need to be paid on other patents that may be issued to us. We have systems in place to remind us to pay these fees, and we employ outside firms to remind us or our licensor to pay annuity fees due to patent agencies on our patents and pending patent applications. In certain cases, an inadvertent lapse can be cured by payment of a late fee or by other means in accordance with the applicable rules. However, there are situations in which noncompliance can result in abandonment or lapse of the patent or patent application, resulting in partial or complete loss of patent rights in the relevant jurisdiction. In such an event, our competitors might be able to enter the market and this circumstance would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operation, financial condition, prospects or cash flows.

Patent terms may not be sufficient to effectively protect our product candidates and business for an adequate period of time.

Patents have a limited lifespan. In the United States, the natural expiration of a utility patent is generally 20 years after its first effective non-provisional filing date. Although various extensions may be available, the term of a patent, and the protection it affords, is limited. Even if patents covering our product candidates, proprietary technologies and their uses are obtained, once the patent has expired, we may be open to competition, which may harm our business prospects. In addition, although upon issuance in the United States a patent's term can be extended based on certain delays caused by the USPTO, this extension can be reduced or eliminated based on certain delays caused by the patent applicant during patent prosecution. Given the amount of time required for the development, testing and regulatory review of new products, patents protecting such products might expire before or shortly after such products are commercialized. If we do not have sufficient patent terms to protect our products, proprietary technologies and their uses, our business would be seriously harmed. As our patents expire, the scope of our patent protection will be reduced, which may reduce or eliminate any competitive

advantage afforded by our patent portfolio. As a result, our reduced patent portfolio may not provide us with sufficient rights to exclude others from commercializing products similar or identical to ours.

If our trademarks and trade names are not adequately protected, then we may not be able to build name recognition in our markets of interest and our business may be adversely affected.

We rely on trademarks and tradenames to distinguish our product and technology from the products of our competitors. Our registered or unregistered trademarks or trade names may be challenged, opposed, infringed, circumvented or declared generic or determined to be infringing on other marks. We may not be able to protect our rights to these trademarks and trade names, which we rely on to build name recognition among potential partners and customers in our markets of interest. At times, competitors may adopt trade names or trademarks similar to ours, thereby impeding our ability to build brand identity and possibly leading to market confusion. In addition, there could be potential trade name or trademark infringement claims brought by owners of other registered trademarks or trademarks, such as those that incorporate variations of our registered or unregistered trademarks or trade names. An adverse decision in a trademark or trade name suit may subject us to damages, and may result in the need to redesign or rename the infringing brand, which could be costly and time-consuming. Over the long term, if we are unable to establish name recognition based on our trademarks and trade names, then we may not be able to compete effectively and our business may be adversely affected. Moreover, as our products mature, our reliance on our trademarks to differentiate us from our competitors will increase, and as a result, if we are unable to prevent third parties from adopting, registering or using trademarks and trade dress that infringe, dilute or otherwise violate our trademark rights, or engaging in conduct that constitutes unfair competition, defamation or other violation of our rights, our business could be materially adversely affected. We may license our trademarks and trade names to third parties, such as distributors. Though these license agreements may provide guidelines for how our trademarks and trade names may be used, a breach of these agreements or misuse of our trademarks and tradenames by our licensees may jeopardize our rights in or diminish the goodwill associated with our trademarks and trade names. Our efforts to enforce or protect our proprietary rights related to trademarks and trade names, may be ineffective and could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could adversely impact our financial condition or results of operations.

If we are unable to protect the confidentiality of our trade secrets and other proprietary information, our business and competitive position may be harmed.

In addition to patent protection, we also rely on confidential proprietary information, including trade secrets and know-how, to develop and maintain our competitive position. However, trade secrets and other proprietary information can be difficult to protect and some courts are less willing or unwilling to protect trade secrets and proprietary information. We seek to protect our confidential proprietary information, in part, by entering into confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants, vendors, collaborators and others, upon the commencement of their relationships with us. These agreements require that all confidential information developed by the individual or made known to the individual by us during the course of the individual's relationship with us be kept confidential. Our agreements with employees, business consultants, and our personnel policies, also provide that any inventions conceived by the individual in the course of rendering services to us shall be our exclusive property. However, we may not obtain these agreements in all circumstances, the assignment of intellectual property rights may not be self-executing, and individuals with whom we have these agreements may not comply with their terms or may have preexisting or competing obligations to third parties of which we are not aware. Thus, despite such agreements, such inventions may become assigned to third parties. Monitoring unauthorized uses and disclosures of our intellectual property is difficult, and we do not know whether the steps we have taken to protect our intellectual property will be effective. In the event of unauthorized use or disclosure of our trade secrets or proprietary information, these agreements, even if obtained, may not provide meaningful protection, particularly for our trade secrets or other confidential information. To the extent that our employees, consultants or contractors use technology or know-how owned by third parties in their work for us, disputes may arise between us and those third parties as to the rights in related inventions. To the extent that an individual who is not obligated to assign rights in intellectual property to us is rightfully an inventor of intellectual property, we may need to obtain an assignment or a license to that intellectual property from that individual, or a third-party or from that individual's assignee. Such assignment or license may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all, and the failure to obtain rights in such intellectual property by assignment or license could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Adequate remedies may not exist in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure of our proprietary information. We may not prevail in any lawsuits that we initiate and the damages or other remedies awarded, if any, may not be commercially meaningful. We and our contractors and partners operate in certain countries that are at heightened risk of theft of technology, data and intellectual property through direct or indirect intrusion by private parties or international

actors, including those affiliated with or controlled by state actors. The disclosure of our trade secrets would impair our competitive position and may materially harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, it is possible that others will independently develop the same or similar technology or otherwise obtain access to our unpatented technology, and in such cases we could not assert any trade secret rights against such parties. Costly and time consuming litigation could be necessary to enforce and determine the scope of our proprietary rights, and failure to maintain trade secret protection could adversely affect our competitive business position. In addition, others may independently discover or develop our trade secrets and proprietary information, and the existence of our own trade secrets affords no protection against such independent discovery.

We also seek to preserve the integrity and confidentiality of our data and other confidential information by maintaining physical security of our premises and physical and electronic security of our information technology systems. While we have confidence in these individuals, organizations and systems, agreements or security measures may be breached and detecting the disclosure or misappropriation of confidential information and enforcing a claim that a party illegally disclosed or misappropriated confidential information is difficult, expensive and time-consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. Further, we may not be able to obtain adequate remedies for any breach.

We may be subject to claims asserting that our employees, consultants or advisors have wrongfully used or disclosed alleged trade secrets of their current or former employers or claims asserting ownership of what we regard as our own intellectual property.

We may also employ individuals, such as employees, consultants or advisors, who were previously or are concurrently employed at or providing consulting services for research institutions and/or other medical device companies, including our competitors or potential competitors. Although we try to ensure that our employees, consultants and advisors do not use the intellectual property, proprietary information, know-how or trade secrets of others in their work for us, we may be subject to claims that these employees, consultants or advisors, or we, have inadvertently or otherwise used or disclosed trade secrets or other proprietary information of their former or concurrent employers, or that patents and applications we have filed to protect inventions of these employees, consultants or advisors, even those related to one or more of our product candidates or technologies, are rightfully owned by their former or concurrent employer. Additionally, we may be subject to claims from third parties challenging our ownership interest in intellectual property we regard as our own, based on claims that our employees, consultants or advisors have breached an obligation to assign inventions to another employer, to a former employer, or to another person or entity. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these claims. Even if we are successful in defending against these claims, litigation could result in substantial costs and be a distraction to management. If we fail in defending any such claims, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable personnel or intellectual property rights. An inability to incorporate such technologies or features would have a material adverse effect on our business and may prevent us from successfully commercializing our product candidates. Moreover, any such litigation or the threat thereof may adversely affect our ability to hire employees or contract with independent contractors. A loss of key personnel or their work product could hamper or prevent our ability to commercialize our product candidates, which would have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may enter into licenses to intellectual property. If we were to lose our rights to licensed intellectual property, we may not be able to continue developing or commercializing a product candidate, if approved, that relied on such licensed intellectual property.

We may in the future be party to license agreements under which we are granted rights to material intellectual property that is important to our business. We would expect any such license agreements to impose various obligations on us, including but not limited to, diligence obligations and the payment of milestones and/or royalties. If we fail to comply with our obligations under these agreements, or we are subject to a bankruptcy, the licensor may have the right to terminate the license, in which event we would not be able to market products covered by the license. Our business could suffer, for example, if any material licenses terminate, if the licensors fail to abide by the terms of the license, if the licensed patents or other rights are found to be invalid or unenforceable, or if we are unable to enter into necessary licenses on acceptable terms.

We may need to obtain licenses from third parties to advance our research or allow commercialization of our product candidates, and we cannot provide any assurances that third-party patents or other forms of intellectual property do not exist that might be enforced against our current product candidates or future products in the absence of such a license. We may fail to obtain any of these licenses on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. The licensing and acquisition of third-party intellectual property rights is a competitive area, and a number of more established companies are also pursuing

strategies to license or acquire third-party intellectual property rights that we may consider attractive or necessary. These established companies may have a competitive advantage over us due to their size, cash resources and greater clinical development and commercialization capabilities. In addition, companies that perceive us to be a competitor may be unwilling to assign or license rights to us. Even if we are able to obtain a license, it may be non-exclusive, thereby giving our competitors access to the same technologies licensed to us. In that event, we may be required to expend significant time and resources to develop or license replacement technology. If we are unable to do so, we may be unable to develop or commercialize the affected product candidates, which could materially harm our business and the third parties owning such intellectual property rights could seek either an injunction prohibiting our sales, or, with respect to our sales, an obligation on our part to pay royalties or other forms of compensation.

Additionally, we may collaborate with academic institutions to accelerate our preclinical research or development under written agreements with these institutions. These institutions may provide us with an option to negotiate a license to any of the institution's rights in technology resulting from the collaboration. Regardless of such option, we may be unable to negotiate a license within the specified timeframe or under terms that are acceptable to us. If we are unable to do so, the institution may offer the intellectual property rights to others, potentially blocking our ability to pursue our program. If we are unable to successfully obtain rights to required third-party intellectual property or to maintain the existing intellectual property rights we have, we may have to abandon development of such program and our business and financial condition could suffer.

We may not have the right to control the preparation, filing, prosecution, maintenance, enforcement, and defense of patents and patent applications covering the drug candidates that we license from third parties. It is possible that the licensors' infringement proceeding or defense activities may be less vigorous than if we conduct them ourselves. Therefore, we cannot be certain that these patents and patent applications will be prepared, filed, prosecuted, maintained, enforced, and defended in a manner consistent with the best interests of our business. If our licensors fail to prosecute, maintain, enforce and defend such patents, or lose rights to those patents or patent applications, the rights we have licensed may be reduced or eliminated, and our right to develop and commercialize any of our drugs that are subject of such licensed rights could be adversely affected.

Licensing of intellectual property involves complex legal, business and scientific issues. Disputes may arise between us and our licensors regarding intellectual property subject to a license agreement, including:

- the scope of rights granted under the license agreement and other interpretation-related issues;
- whether and the extent to which our technology and processes infringe on intellectual property of the licensor that is not subject to the licensing agreement;
- our right to sublicense patent and other rights to third parties under collaborative development relationships;
- our right to transfer or assign the license;
- our diligence obligations with respect to the use of the licensed technology in relation to our development and commercialization of our product candidates, and what activities satisfy those diligence obligations;
- the priority of invention of patented technology; and
- the inventorship and ownership of inventions and know-how resulting from the joint creation or use of intellectual property by our licensors and us and our partners.

In addition, license agreements are often complex, and certain provisions in such agreements may be susceptible to multiple interpretations. The resolution of any contract interpretation disagreement that may arise could narrow what we believe to be the scope of our rights to the relevant intellectual property or technology or broaden what we believe to be the scope of a licensor's rights to our intellectual property and technology, or increase what we believe to be our financial or other obligations under a relevant agreement, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. If disputes over intellectual property impair our ability to maintain any future licensing arrangements on acceptable terms, we may be unable to successfully develop and commercialize the affected product candidates. Furthermore, certain of our future agreements with third parties may limit or delay our ability to consummate certain transactions, may impact the value of those transactions, or may limit our ability to pursue certain activities. For example, we may in the future enter into license agreements that are not assignable or transferable, or that require the licensor's express consent in order for an assignment or transfer to take place.

Numerous factors may limit any potential competitive advantage provided by our intellectual property rights.

The degree of future protection afforded by our intellectual property rights is uncertain because intellectual property rights have limitations, and may not adequately protect our business, provide a barrier to entry against our competitors or potential competitors, or permit us to maintain any competitive advantage. Moreover, if a third party has intellectual property rights that cover a product candidate or the practice of our technology, such as Revita, we may not be able to fully exercise or extract value from our intellectual property rights. We cannot ensure that:

- any of our pending patent applications, if issued, will include claims having a scope sufficient to protect our product candidates or otherwise provide any competitive advantage;
- any of our pending patent applications will issue as patents at all;
- we were the first to make inventions covered by any of our existing patent applications;
- we were the first to file patent applications for our inventions;
- we have not omitted that should be listed as inventors or included individuals that should not be listed as inventors in our patents and patent applications, which may cause these patents or patents issuing from these patent applications to be held invalid or unenforceable;
- others will not develop similar or alternative technologies that do not infringe our intellectual property, incorporate technology from the public domain, or will otherwise be able to design around our patents, should they issue;
- others will not use preexisting technology to effectively compete against us;
- any of our patents, if issued, will ultimately be found to be valid and enforceable;
- there are no prior public disclosures that could invalidate our patents, or parts of our patents;
- that there are no unpublished, third-party patent applications or applications maintained in secrecy that may later issue with claims covering our product candidate or technology;
- third parties will not compete with us in jurisdictions where we do not pursue and obtain patent protection;
- the laws of foreign countries will protect our proprietary rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States;
- the inventors of our patents or patent applications will not become involved with competitors to develop products or processes that design around our patents;
- any patents issued to us will provide a basis for an exclusive market for our commercially-viable products, if approved, or provide us with any competitive advantages, or will not be challenged by third parties; or
- our commercial activities or products will not infringe upon the patents or proprietary rights of others.

Should any of these events occur, they could significantly harm our business and results of operations.

Risks Related to Employee Matters and Managing Our Growth

If we are unable to establish sales or marketing capabilities or enter into agreements with third parties to sell or market our product candidates, we may not be able to successfully sell or market our product candidates that obtain regulatory approval.

We currently do not have and have never had a marketing or sales team. In order to commercialize any product candidates, if approved, we must build marketing, sales, distribution, managerial and other non-technical capabilities or make arrangements with third parties to perform these services for each of the territories in which we may have approval to sell or market our product candidates. We may not be successful in accomplishing these required tasks.

Establishing an internal sales or marketing team with technical expertise and supporting distribution capabilities to commercialize our product candidates will be expensive and time-consuming, and will require significant attention of our executive officers to manage. Any failure or delay in the development of our internal sales, marketing and distribution capabilities could adversely impact the commercialization of any of our product candidates that we obtain approval or certification to market, if we do not have arrangements in place with third parties to provide such services on our behalf.

Alternatively, if we choose to collaborate, either globally or on a territory-by-territory basis, with third parties that have direct sales forces and established distribution systems, either to augment our own sales force and distribution systems or in lieu of our own sales force and distribution systems, we will be required to negotiate and enter into arrangements with such third parties relating to the proposed collaboration. If we are unable to enter into such arrangements when needed, on acceptable terms, or at all, we may not be able to successfully commercialize any of our product candidates that receive regulatory approval or certification or any such commercialization may experience delays or limitations. If we are unable to successfully commercialize our approved product candidates, either on our own or through collaborations with one or more third parties, our future product revenue will suffer and we may incur significant additional losses.

Our success is highly dependent on our ability to attract and retain highly skilled executive officers and employees.

To succeed, we must recruit, retain, manage and motivate qualified clinical, scientific, technical and management personnel, and we face significant competition for experienced personnel. We are highly dependent on the principal members of our management and scientific and medical staff. In particular, we are highly dependent on the management and business expertise of Harith Rajagopalan, M.D., Ph.D., our Chief Executive Officer, Jay D. Caplan, our President and Chief Product Officer, and Lisa A. Davidson, our Chief Financial Officer, each of whom is employed by us at will. If we do not succeed in attracting and retaining qualified personnel, particularly at the management level, it could adversely affect our ability to execute our business plan and harm our results of operations. In particular, the loss of one or more of our executive officers could be detrimental to us if we cannot recruit suitable replacements in a timely manner. The competition for qualified personnel in the medical device and pharmaceutical industries is intense and as a result, we may be unable to continue to attract and retain qualified personnel necessary for the future success of our business. We could in the future have difficulty attracting experienced personnel to our company and may be required to expend significant financial resources in our employee recruitment and retention efforts.

Many of the other medical device and pharmaceutical companies that we compete against for qualified personnel have greater financial and other resources, different risk profiles and a longer history in the industry than we do. They also may provide more diverse opportunities and better prospects for career advancement. Some of these characteristics may be more appealing to high-quality candidates than what we have to offer. If we are unable to continue to attract and retain high-quality personnel, the rate and success at which we can discover, develop and commercialize our product candidates will be limited and the potential for successfully growing our business will be harmed.

In order to successfully implement our plans and strategies, we will need to grow the size of our organization, and we may experience difficulties in managing this growth.

As of April 30, 2024, we have 111 full-time employees, including 90 employees engaged in research and development. In order to successfully implement our development and commercialization plans and strategies, and as we are operating as a public company, we expect to need additional managerial, operational, sales, marketing, financial and other personnel. Future growth would impose significant added responsibilities on members of management, including:

- identifying, recruiting, integrating, maintaining and motivating additional employees;
- managing our internal development efforts effectively, including the clinical, FDA and other comparable foreign regulatory agencies' or notified bodies' review process of our current product candidates and any other product candidate we develop, while complying with any contractual obligations to contractors and other third parties we may have; and
- improving our operational, financial and management controls, reporting systems and procedures.

Our future financial performance and our ability to successfully develop and, if approved, commercialize Revita and any other product candidate will depend, in part, on our ability to effectively manage any future growth, and our management may also have to divert a disproportionate amount of its attention away from day-to-day activities in order to devote a substantial amount of time to managing these growth activities.

We currently rely, and for the foreseeable future will continue to rely, in substantial part on certain independent organizations, advisors and consultants to provide certain services, including key aspects of clinical development and manufacturing. We cannot assure you that the services of independent organizations, advisors and consultants will continue to be available to us on a timely basis when needed, or that we can find qualified replacements. In addition, if we are unable to effectively manage our outsourced activities or if the quality or accuracy of the services provided by third party service

providers is compromised for any reason, our clinical studies may be extended, delayed or terminated, and we may not be able to obtain marketing approval of any current or future product candidates or otherwise advance our business. We cannot assure you that we will be able to manage our existing third party service providers or find other competent outside contractors and consultants on economically reasonable terms, or at all.

If we are not able to effectively expand our organization by hiring new employees and/or engaging additional third party service providers, we may not be able to successfully implement the tasks necessary to further develop and commercialize Revita and any other current or future product candidates and, accordingly, may not achieve our research, development and commercialization goals.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Common Stock

The price of our stock may be volatile, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

The trading price of our common stock may be highly volatile and subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors, some of which we cannot control. The stock market in general, and pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies in particular, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of these companies. The trading prices for common stock of other pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies have also been highly volatile as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Broad market and industry factors may negatively affect the market price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance. In addition to the factors discussed in this *Part II. Item 1A. Risk Factors* and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, these factors include:

- the timing and results of preclinical and clinical studies of our product candidates or those of our competitors;
- the success of competitive products or announcements by potential competitors of their product development efforts;
- regulatory actions with respect to our product candidates or our competitors' products;
- actual or anticipated changes in our growth rate relative to our competitors;
- regulatory or legal developments in the United States and other countries;
- developments or disputes concerning patent applications, issued patents or other proprietary rights;
- the recruitment or departure of key personnel;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic collaborations, joint ventures, collaborations or capital commitments;
- actual or anticipated changes in estimates as to financial results, development timelines or recommendations by securities analysts;
- fluctuations in the valuation of companies perceived by investors to be comparable to us;
- market conditions in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology sector;
- changes in the structure of healthcare payment systems;
- share price and volume fluctuations attributable to inconsistent trading volume levels of our shares;
- announcement or expectation of additional financing efforts;
- sales of our common stock by us, our insiders or our other stockholders;
- expiration of market stand-off or lock-up agreements;
- the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, or any future public health crises, including epidemics and pandemics, and actions taken to slow their spread; and
- general economic, industry and market conditions.

The realization of any of the above risks or any of a broad range of other risks, including those described in this *Part II. Item 1A. Risk Factors*, could have a dramatic and adverse impact on the market price of our common stock.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or reports, or if they publish adverse or misleading research or reports, regarding us, our business or our market, our stock price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our common stock will be influenced by the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us, our business or our market. If any of the analysts who cover us issue adverse or misleading research or reports regarding us, our business model, our intellectual property, our stock performance or our market, or if our results of operations fail to meet the expectations of analysts, our stock price would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of us or fail to publish reports on us regularly, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause our stock price or trading volume to decline.

Our principal stockholders and management own a significant percentage of our stock and will be able to exert significant control over matters subject to stockholder approval.

As of March 31, 2024, our executive officers, directors, holders of 5% or more of our capital stock and their respective affiliates beneficially owned approximately 56% of our voting stock. Therefore, these stockholders are able to influence us through this ownership position. These stockholders may be able to determine all matters requiring stockholder approval. For example, these stockholders may be able to control elections of directors, amendments of our organizational documents or approval of any merger, sale of assets or other major corporate transaction. This may prevent or discourage unsolicited acquisition proposals or offers for our common stock that you may feel are in your best interest as one of our stockholders. The interests of this group of stockholders may not always coincide with your interests or the interests of other stockholders and they may act in a manner that advances their best interests and not necessarily those of other stockholders, including seeking a premium value for their common stock, and might affect the prevailing market price for our common stock.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market could cause our stock price to fall.

Our common stock price could decline as a result of sales of a large number of shares of common stock or the perception that these sales could occur. These sales, or the possibility that these sales may occur, might also make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate.

As of March 31, 2024, we had outstanding a total of 47,896,908 shares of our common stock. All shares of our common stock that were sold in our IPO are freely tradable without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, unless held by our "affiliates" as defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act. The resale of the remaining 40,463,576 shares, or approximately 84% of our outstanding shares of common stock, is currently prohibited or otherwise restricted as a result of securities law provisions, market standoff agreements entered into by certain of our stockholders with us or lock-up agreements entered into by our stockholders with the underwriters in connection with our IPO. However, subject to applicable securities law restrictions, these shares will be able to be sold in the public market beginning 181 days after the date of our IPO. We have filed a registration statement on Form S-8 under the Securities Act to register shares issued upon the exercise of stock options, RSUs and warrants outstanding under our equity incentive plans or pursuant to future awards granted under those plans. Accordingly, shares registered under the registration statement on Form S-8 will become available for sale in the public market to the extent permitted by the provisions of applicable vesting schedules, market stand-off agreements and/or lock-up agreements, and subject, in the case of affiliates, to volume, manner of sale and other limitations under Rule 144.

Upon the completion of our IPO in February 2024, the holders of approximately 38,518,563 shares, or approximately 80% of our outstanding shares as of March 31, 2024, of our common stock will have rights, subject to some conditions, to require us to file registration statements covering the sale of their shares or to include their shares in registration statements that we may file for ourselves or our other stockholders. Once we register the offer and sale of shares for the holders of registration rights, these shares will be able to be sold in the public market upon issuance, subject to the IPO lock-up agreements described above.

In addition, in the future, we may issue additional shares of common stock, or other equity or debt securities convertible into common stock, in connection with a financing, acquisition, employee arrangement or otherwise. Any such issuance could result in substantial dilution to our existing stockholders and could cause the price of our common stock to decline.

We do not currently intend to pay dividends on our common stock and, consequently, your ability to achieve a return on your investment will depend on appreciation of the value of our common stock.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our equity securities. We currently anticipate that we will retain future earnings for the development, operation and expansion of our business and do not anticipate declaring or paying any cash dividends for the foreseeable future. Any return to stockholders will therefore be limited to any appreciation in the value of our common stock, which is not certain. Furthermore, we are a party to a credit agreement that contains negative covenants that limit our ability to pay dividends. For more information, see *Part I. Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources*.

Provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and Delaware law might discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company or changes in our management and, therefore, depress the market price of our common stock.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that could depress the market price of our common stock by acting to discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company or changes in our management that the stockholders of our company may deem advantageous. These provisions, among other things:

- establish a classified board of directors so that not all members of our board are elected at one time;
- permit only the board of directors to establish the number of directors and fill vacancies on the board;
- provide that directors may only be removed "for cause" and only with the approval of two-thirds of our stockholders;
- authorize the issuance of "blank check" preferred stock that our board could use to implement a stockholder rights plan (also known as a "poison pill");
- eliminate the ability of our stockholders to call special meetings of stockholders;
- prohibit stockholder action by written consent, which requires all stockholder actions to be taken at a meeting of our stockholders;
- prohibit cumulative voting;
- authorize our board of directors to amend the bylaws;
- establish advance notice requirements for nominations for election to our board or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at annual stockholder meetings; and
- require a super-majority vote of stockholders to amend some provisions described above.

In addition, Section 203 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, or the DGCL, prohibits a publicly-held Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination with an interested stockholder, generally a person which together with its affiliates owns, or within the last three years has owned, 15% of our voting stock, for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder, unless the business combination is approved in a prescribed manner.

Any provision of our certificate of incorporation, bylaws or Delaware law that has the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control could limit the opportunity for our stockholders to receive a premium for their shares of our capital stock and could also affect the price that some investors are willing to pay for our common stock.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws provide for an exclusive forum in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware for certain disputes between us and our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers or employees.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws provide that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (or, in the event that the Court of Chancery does not have jurisdiction, the federal district court for the District of Delaware or other state courts of the State of Delaware) is the exclusive forum for any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf, any action asserting a claim of breach of fiduciary duty, any action asserting a claim against us arising pursuant to the DGCL, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or our amended and restated bylaws, or any action asserting a claim against us that is governed by the internal affairs doctrine; provided that, the

exclusive forum provision will not apply to suits brought to enforce any liability or duty created by the Exchange Act or any other claim for which the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction; and provided further that, if and only if the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware dismisses any such action for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, such action may be brought in another state or federal court sitting in the State of Delaware. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws also provide that the federal district courts of the United States of America will be the exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause or causes of action against any defendant arising under the Securities Act. Such provision is intended to benefit and may be enforced by us, our officers and directors, employees and agents, including the underwriters and any other professional or entity who has prepared or certified any part of this prospectus. Nothing in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or amended and restated bylaws preclude stockholders that assert claims under the Exchange Act from bringing such claims in state or federal court, subject to applicable law.

We believe these provisions may benefit us by providing increased consistency in the application of Delaware law and federal securities laws by chancellors and judges, as applicable, particularly experienced in resolving corporate disputes, efficient administration of cases on a more expedited schedule relative to other forums and protection against the burdens of multi-forum litigation. This choice of forum provision may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or any of our directors, officers, other employees or stockholders, which may discourage lawsuits with respect to such claims or make such lawsuits more costly for stockholders, although our stockholders will not be deemed to have waived our compliance with federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. Furthermore, the enforceability of similar choice of forum provisions in other companies' certificates of incorporation has been challenged in legal proceedings, and it is possible that a court could find these types of provisions to be inapplicable or unenforceable. While the Delaware courts have determined that such choice of forum provisions are facially valid, a stockholder may nevertheless seek to bring a claim in a venue other than those designated in the exclusive-forum provisions, and there can be no assurance that such provisions will be enforced by a court in those other jurisdictions. If a court were to find the choice of forum provision that will be contained in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

General Risks

Our information technology systems, or those of any of our CROs, manufacturers, other contractors, consultants, collaborators or potential future collaborators, may fail or suffer security or data privacy breaches or other unauthorized or improper access to, use of, or destruction of our proprietary or confidential data, employee data, or personal data, which could result in additional costs, loss of revenue, significant liabilities, harm to our brand and material disruption of our operations.

Despite the implementation of security measures, our information technology systems and those of our current and any future CROs and other contractors, consultants, collaborators and third-party service providers, are vulnerable to damage from computer viruses, cybersecurity threats, unauthorized access, natural disasters, terrorism, war and telecommunication and electrical failure. The size and complexity of our information technology systems make such systems potentially vulnerable to service interruptions or to security breaches from inadvertent or intentional actions by our employees or vendors, or from attacks by malicious third parties. Such attacks are increasing in their frequency, levels of persistence, levels of sophistication and intensity, and are being conducted by sophisticated and organized groups and individuals with a wide range of motives and expertise, especially given increased vulnerability of corporate information technology systems as distributed work environments have become prevalent. In addition to unauthorized access to or acquisition of personal data, confidential information, intellectual property or other sensitive information, such attacks could include the deployment of harmful malware and ransomware, and may use a variety of methods, including denial-of-service attacks, social engineering and other means, to attain such unauthorized access or acquisition or otherwise affect service reliability and threaten the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information. Like many other companies, we experience attempted cybersecurity actions on a frequent basis, and the frequency of such attempts could increase in the future. While we have invested in the protection of data and information technology, there can be no assurance that our efforts will prevent or quickly identify service interruptions or security breaches. The techniques used by cybercriminals change frequently, may not be recognized until launched and can originate from a wide variety of sources, including outside groups such as external service providers, organized crime affiliates, terrorist organizations or hostile foreign governments or agencies. We cannot assure that our data protection efforts and our investment in information technology will prevent significant breakdowns, data leakages or breaches in our systems or those of our third-party services providers or partners.

If such an event were to occur and cause interruptions in our operations or result in the unauthorized acquisition of or access to health-related or other personal information, it could result in a material disruption of our drug discovery and development programs and our business operations, whether due to a loss of our trade secrets or other similar disruptions. Some of the federal, state and foreign government requirements include obligations of companies to notify individuals of security breaches involving particular personally identifiable information, which could result from breaches experienced by us or by our vendors, contractors, or organizations with which we have formed strategic relationships. Notifications and follow-up actions related to a security breach could impact our reputation, cause us to incur significant costs, including legal expenses and remediation costs. For example, the loss of clinical study data from completed or future clinical studies could result in delays in our regulatory approval or certification efforts and significantly increase our costs to recover or reproduce the lost data. We also rely on third parties to manufacture our product candidates, and similar events relating to their computer systems could also have a material adverse effect on our business. To the extent that any disruption or security breach were to result in a loss of, or damage to, our data, or inappropriate disclosure of confidential or proprietary information, we could be exposed to litigation and governmental investigations, the further development and commercialization of our product candidates could be delayed, and we could be subject to significant fines or penalties for any noncompliance with certain state, federal and/or international privacy and security laws.

Our insurance policies may not be adequate to compensate us for the potential losses arising from any such disruption, failure or security breach. In addition, such insurance may not be available to us in the future on economically reasonable terms, or at all. Further, our insurance may not cover all claims made against us and could have high deductibles in any event, and defending a suit, regardless of its merit, could be costly and divert management attention.

Our operations are vulnerable to interruption by fire, severe weather conditions, power loss, telecommunications failure, terrorist activity, future pandemics and other events beyond our control, which could harm our business.

Our facilities are located in regions which experience severe weather from time to time. We have not undertaken a systematic analysis of the potential consequences to our business and financial results from a major tornado, flood, fire, earthquake, power loss, terrorist activity, future pandemics or other disasters and do not have a recovery plan for such disasters. In addition, we do not carry sufficient insurance to compensate us for actual losses from interruption of our business that may occur, and any losses or damages incurred by us could harm our business. The occurrence of any of these business disruptions could seriously harm our operations and financial condition and increase our costs and expenses.

We are an “emerging growth company,” and we cannot be certain if the reduced reporting requirements applicable to emerging growth companies will make our common stock less attractive to investors.

We are an “emerging growth company,” as defined in the JOBS Act. For as long as we continue to be an emerging growth company, we intend to take advantage of exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including:

- not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act;
- not being required to comply with any requirement that may be adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding the communication of critical audit matters in the auditor’s report on financial statements;
- reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and our other periodic reports and proxy statements; and
- exemptions from the requirements of holding nonbinding advisory stockholder votes on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved.

We cannot predict if investors will find our common stock less attractive because we rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile.

We will remain an emerging growth company until the earliest to occur of: (1) the last day of the fiscal year in which we have more than \$1.235 billion in annual revenue; (2) the date we qualify as a “large accelerated filer,” with at

least \$700 million of equity securities held by non-affiliates; (3) the date on which we have issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt securities during the prior three-year period; and (4) the last day of the fiscal year ending after the fifth anniversary of our IPO.

Under the JOBS Act, emerging growth companies can also delay adopting new or revised accounting standards until such time as those standards apply to private companies. We intend to take advantage of the extended transition period for adopting new or revised accounting standards under the JOBS Act as an emerging growth company. As a result of this election, our financial statements may not be comparable to companies that comply with public company effective dates.

We are a "smaller reporting company" and the reduced disclosure requirements applicable to smaller reporting companies may make our common stock less attractive to investors.

We are considered a "smaller reporting company." We are therefore entitled to rely on certain reduced disclosure requirements for as long as we remain a smaller reporting company, such as being permitted to provide only two years of audited financial statements, in addition to any required unaudited interim financial statements, with correspondingly reduced *Part I. Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* disclosure in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and scaled executive compensation information. If we qualify as a smaller reporting company because we meet the revenue limits under the definition of a smaller reporting company, we will be a "low-revenue smaller reporting company." Low-revenue smaller reporting companies are not required to obtain an external audit on the effectiveness of their internal control over financial reporting under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or Section 404. These exemptions and reduced disclosures may make it harder for investors to analyze our results of operations and financial prospects. We cannot predict if investors will find our common stock less attractive because we may rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock and our stock prices may be more volatile.

The requirements of being a public company may strain our resources, result in more litigation and divert management's attention.

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, or the Dodd-Frank Act, the listing requirements of Nasdaq and other applicable securities rules and regulations. Complying with these rules and regulations has increased and will increase our legal and financial compliance costs, make some activities more difficult, time consuming or costly and increase demand on our systems and resources. The Exchange Act requires, among other things, that we file annual, quarterly and current reports with respect to our business and results of operations. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. We are required to disclose changes made in our internal control and procedures on a quarterly basis. In order to maintain and, if required, improve our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting to meet this standard, significant resources and management oversight may be required. As a result, management's attention may be diverted from other business concerns, which could adversely affect our business and results of operations. We may also need to hire additional employees or engage outside consultants to comply with these requirements, which will increase our costs and expenses.

In addition, changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure are creating uncertainty for public companies, increasing legal and financial compliance costs and making some activities more time consuming. These laws, regulations and standards are subject to varying interpretations, in many cases due to their lack of specificity and, as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices. We intend to invest resources to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards, and this investment may result in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management's time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities. If our efforts to comply with new laws, regulations and standards differ from the activities intended by regulatory or governing bodies due to ambiguities related to their application and practice, regulatory authorities may initiate legal proceedings against us and our business may be adversely affected.

These new rules and regulations may make it more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance and, in the future, we may be required to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain coverage. These factors could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our board of directors, particularly to serve on our audit committee and compensation committee, and qualified executive officers.

By disclosing information in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and in future filings required of a public company, our business and financial condition will become more visible, which we believe may result in threatened or actual litigation, including by competitors and other third parties. If those claims are successful, our business could be seriously harmed. Even if the claims do not result in litigation or are resolved in our favor, the time and resources needed to resolve them could divert our management's resources and seriously harm our business.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud. As a result, stockholders could lose confidence in our financial and other public reporting, which would harm our business and the trading price of our common stock.

Effective internal controls over financial reporting are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and, together with adequate disclosure controls and procedures, are designed to prevent fraud. Any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation could cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. In addition, any testing by us conducted in connection with Section 404, or any subsequent testing by our independent registered public accounting firm, may reveal deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses or that may require prospective or retroactive changes to our financial statements or identify other areas for further attention or improvement. Inferior internal controls could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our stock.

We will be required to disclose changes made in our internal controls and procedures on a quarterly basis and our management will be required to assess the effectiveness of these controls annually. However, for as long as we are a smaller reporting company, our independent registered public accounting firm will not be required to attest to the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404. An independent assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting could detect problems that our management's assessment might not. Undetected material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting could lead to restatements of our financial statements and require us to incur the expense of remediation.

Changes in our effective tax rate or tax liability may have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

We are subject to income taxes in the United States. Our effective tax rate could be adversely affected due to several factors, including:

- changes in the relative amounts of income before taxes in the various jurisdictions in which we operate that have differing statutory tax rates;
- changes in the United States tax laws and regulations or the interpretation of them, including the Tax Act, as modified by the CARES Act;
- changes to our assessment about our ability to realize our deferred tax assets that are based on estimates of our future results, the prudence and feasibility of possible tax planning strategies, and the economic and political environments in which we do business;
- the outcome of current and future tax audits, examinations, or administrative appeals; and
- limitations or adverse findings regarding our ability to do business in some jurisdictions.

New income or other tax laws or regulations could be enacted at any time, which could adversely affect our business operations and financial performance. Further, existing tax laws and regulations could be interpreted, modified, or applied adversely to us. For example, the Tax Act enacted many significant changes to the U.S. tax Laws. Future guidance from the IRS and other tax authorities with respect to the Tax Act may affect us, and certain aspects of the Tax Act could be repealed or modified in future legislation. For example, the CARES Act and the Inflation Reduction Act modified and introduced certain provisions to the Tax Act. Changes in corporate tax rates, the realization of net operating losses, and other deferred tax assets relating to our operations, the taxation of foreign earnings, the deductibility of expenses under the Tax Act, the corporate minimum tax and excise tax under the Inflation Reduction Act or future reform legislation could have a material impact on the value of our deferred tax assets and could increase our future U.S. tax expense.

If our product candidates are approved, we expect to generate a portion of our future revenue internationally and are subject to various risks relating to international operations, which could adversely affect our operating results.

We believe that a portion of our future revenue will come from international sources as we plan to seek regulatory approvals of our product candidates in international markets and, if approved, to establish overseas operations. Engaging in international business involves a number of difficulties and risks, including:

- required compliance with existing and changing foreign healthcare and other regulatory requirements and laws, such as those relating to patient privacy or handling of bio-hazardous waste;
- required compliance with anti-bribery laws, such as the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and U.K. Bribery Act, data privacy requirements, labor laws and anti-competition regulations;
- export or import restrictions;
- various reimbursement and insurance regimes;
- laws and business practices favoring local companies;
- longer payment cycles and difficulties in enforcing agreements and collecting receivables through certain foreign legal systems;
- political and economic instability;
- potentially adverse tax consequences, tariffs, customs charges, bureaucratic requirements and other trade barriers;
- foreign exchange controls;
- difficulties and costs of staffing and managing foreign operations;
- difficulties protecting or procuring intellectual property rights; and
- existence of additional third-party intellectual property rights of potential relevance.

If the value of the U.S. dollar increases relative to foreign currencies in the future, in the absence of a corresponding change in local currency prices, our future revenue could be adversely affected as we convert future revenue from local currencies to U.S. dollars.

If we dedicate resources to our international operations and are unable to manage these risks effectively, our business, operating results and prospects will suffer.

New tax legislation may impact our results of operations and financial condition.

The U.S. government may enact significant changes to the taxation of business entities including, among others, an increase in the corporate income tax rate and the imposition of minimum taxes or surtaxes on certain types of income. For example, the recently enacted Inflation Reduction Act, among other changes, introduced a 15% corporate minimum tax on certain U.S. corporations and a 1% excise tax on certain stock redemptions by U.S. corporations. If such changes are enacted or implemented, we are currently unable to predict the ultimate impact on our business.

Taxing authorities may successfully assert that we should have collected or in the future should collect sales and use, value added or similar taxes, and any such assessments could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Sales and use, value added and similar tax laws and rates vary greatly by jurisdiction. Certain jurisdictions in which we do not collect such taxes may assert that such taxes are applicable or that our presence in such jurisdictions is sufficient to require us to collect taxes, which could result in tax assessments, penalties and interest, and we may be required to collect such taxes in the future. Such tax assessments, penalties and interest or future requirements may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Further, in June 2018, the Supreme Court held in *South Dakota v. Wayfair, Inc.* that states could impose sales tax collection obligations on out-of-state sellers even if those sellers lack any physical presence within the states imposing the sales taxes. Under the *Wayfair* decision, a person requires only a "substantial nexus" with the taxing state before the state may subject the person to sales tax collection obligations therein. An increasing number of states (both before and after the publication of the *Wayfair* decision) have considered or adopted laws that attempt to impose sales tax collection obligations on out-of-state sellers. The Supreme Court's *Wayfair* decision has removed a significant impediment to the enactment and enforcement of these laws, and it is possible that states may

seek to tax out-of-state sellers on sales that occurred in prior tax years, which could create additional administrative burdens for us, put us at a competitive disadvantage if such states do not impose similar obligations on our competitors, and decrease our future sales, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Use of Proceeds

On February 6, 2024, in connection with our IPO, we issued and sold 7,333,333 shares of our common stock at a price to the public of \$15.00 per share. All shares issued and sold were registered pursuant to a registration statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-276046), as amended (the "Registration Statement"), which was declared effective by the SEC on February 1, 2024.

Information related to our intended use of the net proceeds from our IPO is included in the "Use of Proceeds" section of our final prospectus filed with the SEC on February 2, 2024 pursuant to Rule 424(b)(4) under the Securities Act, and there has been no material change in the expected use of the net proceeds from our IPO from that described in such prospectus.

Purchases of equity securities by the issuer and affiliated purchasers

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

(a) Disclosure in lieu of reporting on a Current Report on Form 8-K.

On April 25, 2024, the Company entered into a Master Services Agreement with Velocity Global, LLC ("Velocity") pursuant to which, effective May 1, 2024, Velocity will serve as the legal employer of record of Timothy Kieffer, Ph.D., the Company's Chief Scientific Officer, and on May 10, 2024, Dr. Kieffer entered into a corresponding employment agreement with Velocity. Under the Master Services Agreement, Velocity will make Dr. Kieffer's services available to the Company, and Fractyl will reimburse Velocity for the compensation and benefits it provides to Dr. Kieffer. In conjunction with Dr. Kieffer's transition to Velocity, Dr. Kieffer will be converted from part-time status (at 50%) to full-time status. As an employee of Velocity, Dr. Kieffer will be entitled to receive an annual base salary of USD\$450,000 (currently approximately CAD\$607,762 based on a 12 month average exchange rate of USD\$1.00 to CAD\$1.35). Dr. Kieffer will also receive a sign-on bonus in the amount of USD\$18,750 (currently approximately CAD\$25,323 based on a 12 month average exchange rate of USD\$1.00 to CAD\$1.35) and will be eligible to receive an annual performance bonus with a target payout of 40% of his annual base salary. The determination and payout of the annual bonus will be subject to the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors, based on achievement of performance goals and contingent upon Dr. Kieffer's continued services to the Company. Dr. Kieffer will receive comparable benefits from Velocity as is offered by the Company to its other executive officers, including medical, dental, and life insurance. Dr. Kieffer will also remain eligible for annual equity grants from the Company, as determined by the Company's Board of Directors.

(b) Material changes to the procedures by which security holders may recommend nominees to the board of directors.

None.

(c) Insider Trading Arrangements and Policies.

During the three months ended March 31, 2024, no director or officer of the Company adopted or terminated a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" or "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement," as each term is defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K.

Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filing Date	Filed/Furnished Herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit		
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Fractyl Health, Inc.	8-K	001-41942	3.1	2/6/2024	*
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Fractyl Health, Inc.	8-K	001-41942	3.2	2/6/2024	*
4.1	Specimen Stock Certificate evidencing the shares of common stock.	S-1	333-276046	4.1	12/14/2023	*
4.2	Fifth Amended and Restated Investors' Rights Agreement, dated June 9, 2021, by and among Fractyl Health, Inc. and certain of its stockholders.	S-1	333-276046	4.2	12/14/2023	*
10.1	Fractyl Health, Inc. Amended and Restated 2011 Stock Incentive Plan and forms of award agreements thereunder.					*
10.2	Employment Letter Agreement, dated January 26, 2024, by and between Fractyl Health, Inc. and Harith Rajagopalan, M.D., Ph.D.	S-1/A	333-276046	10.5	1/29/2024	*
10.3	Employment Letter Agreement, dated January 26, 2024, by and between Fractyl Health, Inc. and Lisa A. Davidson.	S-1/A	333-276046	10.6	1/29/2024	*
10.4	Employment Letter Agreement, dated January 26, 2024, by and between Fractyl Health, Inc. and Jay D. Caplan.	S-1/A	333-276046	10.7	1/29/2024	*
10.5	Employment Letter Agreement, dated January 26, 2024, by and between Fractyl Health, Inc. and Sarah Toomey.	S-1/A	333-276046	10.8	1/29/2024	*
10.6	First Amendment to Severance Agreement and Change in Control Agreement, by and between the Registrant and Timothy Kieffer, Ph.D. (effective February 1, 2024).	S-1/A	333-276046	10.12	1/29/2024	*
10.7#	Employment Letter Agreement, dated March 8, 2024, by and between Fractyl Health, Inc. and Adrian Kimber.					*
10.8#	Master Services Agreement as Amended and Statement of Work dated April 25, 2024 by and between Velocity Global, LLC. and Fractyl Health, Inc.					*
10.9	Employment Agreement dated May 10, 2024 by and between Velocity Global International Ltd., and Timothy Kieffer.					*
10.10	Fractyl Health, Inc. 2024 Incentive Award Plan and forms of award agreements thereunder.	10-K	001-41942	10.14	4/1/2024	*

10.11	Fractyl Health, Inc. 2024 Employee Stock Purchase Plan.	S-1/A	333-276046	10.16	1/29/2024	
10.12	Fractyl Health, Inc. Non-Employee Director Compensation Program.	S-1/A	333-276046	10.17	1/29/2024	
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer					*
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer					*
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer					**
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer					**
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document – the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.					*
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema With Embedded Linkbase Documents					*
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL document)					*

* Filed herewith

** Furnished herewith

Schedules have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(a)(5) of Regulation S-K. The Registrant undertakes to furnish supplemental copies of any of the omitted schedules upon request by the SEC

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Fractyl Health, Inc.

Date: May 13, 2024

By: _____ */s/ Harith Rajagopalan*
Harith Rajagopalan
President, Chief Executive Officer, and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 13, 2024

By: _____ */s/ Lisa A. Davidson*
Lisa A. Davidson
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

Fractyl Health, Inc.

2011 Stock Incentive Plan

(as amended and restated June 9, 2021)

1. Purpose

The purpose of this 2011 Stock Incentive Plan (the "Plan") of Fractyl Health, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Company"), is to advance the interests of the Company's stockholders by enhancing the Company's ability to attract, retain and motivate persons who are expected to make important contributions to the Company and by providing such persons with equity ownership opportunities and performance-based incentives that are intended to better align the interests of such persons with those of the Company's stockholders. Except where the context otherwise requires, the term "Company" shall include any of the Company's present or future parent or subsidiary corporations as defined in Sections 424(e) or (f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and any regulations promulgated thereunder (the "Code") and any other business venture (including, without limitation, joint venture or limited liability company) in which the Company has a controlling interest, as determined by the Board of Directors of the Company (the "Board").

2. Eligibility

All of the Company's employees, officers, directors, consultants and advisors are eligible to be granted options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and other stock-based awards (each, an "Award") under the Plan. Each person who receives an Award under the Plan is deemed a "Participant."

3. Administration and Delegation

(a) Administration by Board of Directors. The Plan will be administered by the Board. The Board shall have authority to grant Awards and to adopt, amend and repeal such administrative rules, guidelines and practices relating to the Plan as it shall deem advisable. The Board may construe and interpret the terms of the Plan and any Award agreements entered into under the Plan. The Board may correct any defect, supply any omission or reconcile any inconsistency in the Plan or any Award in the manner and to the extent it shall deem expedient to carry the Plan into effect and it shall be the sole and final judge of such expediency. All decisions by the Board shall be made in the Board's sole discretion and shall be final and binding on all persons having or claiming any interest in the Plan or in any Award. No director or person acting pursuant to the authority delegated by the Board shall be liable for any action or determination relating to or under the Plan made in good faith.

(b) Appointment of Committees. To the extent permitted by applicable law, the Board may delegate any or all of its powers under the Plan to one or more committees or subcommittees of the Board (a "Committee"). All references in the Plan to the "Board" shall

mean the Board or a Committee of the Board to the extent that the Board's powers or authority under the Plan have been delegated to such Committee.

4. Stock Available for Awards.

(a) Number of Shares. Subject to adjustment under Section 8, Awards may be made under the Plan for up to 25,740,000 shares of common stock, \$0.00001 par value per share, of the Company (the "Common Stock"). If any Award expires or is terminated, surrendered or canceled without having been fully exercised, is forfeited in whole or in part (including as the result of shares of Common Stock subject to such Award being repurchased by the Company at the original issuance price pursuant to a contractual repurchase right), or results in any Common Stock not being issued, the unused Common Stock covered by such Award shall again be available for the grant of Awards under the Plan. Further, shares of Common Stock tendered to the Company by a Participant to exercise an Award shall be added to the number of shares of Common Stock available for the grant of Awards under the Plan. However, in the case of Incentive Stock Options (as hereinafter defined), the foregoing provisions shall be subject to any limitations under the Code. Shares issued under the Plan may consist in whole or in part of authorized but unissued shares or treasury shares.

(b) Substitute Awards. In connection with a merger or consolidation of an entity with the Company or the acquisition by the Company of property or stock of an entity, the Board may grant Awards in substitution for any options or other stock or stock-based awards granted by such entity or an affiliate thereof ("Substitute Awards"). Substitute Awards may be granted on such terms as the Board deems appropriate in the circumstances, notwithstanding any limitations on Awards contained in the Plan. Substitute Awards shall not count against the overall share limit set forth in Section 4(a), except as may be required by reason of Section 422 and related provisions of the Code.

5. Stock Options

(a) General. The Board may grant options to purchase Common Stock (each, an "Option") and determine the number of shares of Common Stock to be covered by each Option, the exercise price of each Option and the conditions and limitations applicable to the exercise of each Option, including conditions relating to applicable federal or state securities laws, as it considers necessary or advisable. An Option that is not intended to be an Incentive Stock Option (as hereinafter defined) shall be designated a "Nonstatutory Stock Option".

(b) Incentive Stock Options. An Option that the Board intends to be an "incentive stock option" as defined in Section 422 of the Code (an "Incentive Stock Option") shall only be granted to employees of the Company, any of the Company's present or future parent or subsidiary corporations as defined in Sections 424(e) or (f) of the Code, and any other entities the employees of which are eligible to receive Incentive Stock Options under the Code, and shall be subject to and shall be construed consistently with the requirements of Section 422 of the Code. The Company shall have no liability to a Participant, or any other party, if an Option (or any part thereof) that is intended to be an Incentive Stock Option is not an Incentive Stock Option or for any action taken by the Board, including without limitation the conversion of an Incentive Stock Option to a Nonstatutory Stock Option.

(c)Exercise Price. The Board shall establish the exercise price of each Option and specify the exercise price in the applicable option agreement. The exercise price shall be not less than 100% of the Fair Market Value (as defined below) on the date the Option is granted.

(d)Duration of Options. Each Option shall be exercisable at such times and subject to such terms and conditions as the Board may specify in the applicable option agreement.

(e)Exercise of Option. Options may be exercised by delivery to the Company of a written notice of exercise signed by the proper person or by any other form of notice (including electronic notice) approved by the Board together with payment in full as specified in Section 5(f) for the number of shares for which the Option is exercised. Shares of Common Stock subject to the Option will be delivered by the Company as soon as practicable following exercise.

(f)Payment Upon Exercise. Common Stock purchased upon the exercise of an Option granted under the Plan shall be paid for as follows:

(1)in cash or by check, payable to the order of the Company;

(2)when the Common Stock is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), except as may otherwise be provided in the applicable option agreement, by (i) delivery of an irrevocable and unconditional undertaking by a creditworthy broker to deliver promptly to the Company sufficient funds to pay the exercise price and any required tax withholding or (ii) delivery by the Participant to the Company of a copy of irrevocable and unconditional instructions to a creditworthy broker to deliver promptly to the Company cash or a check sufficient to pay the exercise price and any required tax withholding;

(3)when the Common Stock is registered under the Exchange Act and to the extent provided for in the applicable option agreement or approved by the Board, in its sole discretion, by delivery (either by actual delivery or attestation) of shares of Common Stock owned by the Participant valued at their fair market value as determined by (or in a manner approved by) the Board ("Fair Market Value"), provided (i) such method of payment is then permitted under applicable law, (ii) such Common Stock, if acquired directly from the Company, was owned by the Participant for such minimum period of time, if any, as may be established by the Board in its discretion and (iii) such Common Stock is not subject to any repurchase, forfeiture, unfulfilled vesting or other similar requirements;

(4)to the extent permitted by applicable law and provided for in the applicable option agreement or approved by the Board, in its sole discretion, by (i) delivery of a promissory note of the Participant to the Company on terms determined by the Board, or (ii) payment of such other lawful consideration as the Board may determine; or

(5)by any combination of the above permitted forms of payment.

6. Restricted Stock; Restricted Stock Units.

(a)General. The Board may grant Awards entitling recipients to acquire shares of Common Stock ("Restricted Stock"), subject to the right of the Company to repurchase all or part of such shares at their issue price or other stated or formula price (or to require forfeiture of such shares if issued at no cost) from the recipient in the event that conditions specified by the Board in the applicable Award are not satisfied prior to the end of the applicable restriction period or periods established by the Board for such Award. Instead of granting Awards for Restricted Stock, the Board may grant Awards entitling the recipient to receive shares of Common Stock or cash to be delivered at the time such Award vests ("Restricted Stock Units") (Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units are each referred to herein as a "Restricted Stock Award").

(b)Terms and Conditions for All Restricted Stock Awards. The Board shall determine the terms and conditions of a Restricted Stock Award, including the conditions for vesting and repurchase (or forfeiture) and the issue price.

(c)Additional Provisions Relating to Restricted Stock.

(1)Dividends. Participants holding shares of Restricted Stock will be entitled to all ordinary cash dividends paid with respect to such shares, unless otherwise provided by the Board. Unless otherwise provided, by the Board, if any dividends or distributions are paid in shares, or consist of a dividend or distribution to holders of Common Stock other than an ordinary cash dividend, the shares, cash or other property will be subject to the same restrictions on transferability and forfeitability as the shares of Restricted Stock with respect to which they were paid. Each dividend payment will be made no later than the end of the calendar year in which the dividends are paid to shareholders of that class of stock or, if later, the 15th day of the third month following the date the dividends are paid to shareholders of that class of stock.

(2)Stock Certificates. The Company may require that any stock certificates issued in respect of shares of Restricted Stock shall be deposited in escrow by the Participant, together with a stock power endorsed in blank, with the Company (or its designee). At the expiration of the applicable restriction periods, the Company (or such designee) shall deliver the certificates no longer subject to such restrictions to the Participant or if the Participant has died, to the beneficiary designated, in a manner determined by the Board, by a Participant to receive amounts due or exercise rights of the Participant in the event of the Participant's death (the "Designated Beneficiary"). In the absence of an effective designation by a Participant, "Designated Beneficiary" shall mean the Participant's estate.

7. Other Stock-Based Awards

Other Awards of shares of Common Stock, and other Awards that are valued in whole or in part by reference to, or are otherwise based on, shares of Common Stock or other property, may be granted hereunder to Participants ("Other Stock-Based Awards"), including without limitation stock appreciation rights ("SARs") and Awards entitling recipients to receive shares of Common Stock to be delivered in the future. Such Other Stock-Based Awards shall also be available as a form of payment in the settlement of other Awards granted under the Plan or as payment in lieu of compensation to which a Participant is otherwise entitled. Other Stock-Based Awards may be paid in shares of Common Stock or cash, as the Board shall determine. Subject

to the provisions of the Plan, the Board shall determine the terms and conditions of each Other Stock-Based Award, including any purchase price applicable thereto.

8. Adjustments for Changes in Common Stock and Certain Other Events

(a) Changes in Capitalization. In the event of any stock split, reverse stock split, stock dividend, recapitalization, combination of shares, reclassification of shares, spin-off or other similar change in capitalization or event, or any dividend or distribution to holders of Common Stock other than an ordinary cash dividend, (i) the number and class of securities available under this Plan, (ii) the number and class of securities and exercise price per share of each outstanding Option, (iii) the number of shares subject to and the repurchase price per share subject to each outstanding Restricted Stock Award, and (iv) the terms of each other outstanding Award shall be equitably adjusted by the Company (or substituted Awards may be made, if applicable) in the manner determined by the Board. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, in the event the Company effects a split of the Common Stock by means of a stock dividend and the exercise price of and the number of shares subject to an outstanding Option are adjusted as of the date of the distribution of the dividend (rather than as of the record date for such dividend), then an optionee who exercises an Option between the record date and the distribution date for such stock dividend shall be entitled to receive, on the distribution date, the stock dividend with respect to the shares of Common Stock acquired upon such Option exercise, notwithstanding the fact that such shares were not outstanding as of the close of business on the record date for such stock dividend.

(b) Reorganization Events.

(1) Definition. A "Reorganization Event" shall mean: (a) any merger or consolidation of the Company with or into another entity as a result of which all of the Common Stock of the Company is converted into or exchanged for the right to receive cash, securities or other property or is cancelled, (b) any exchange of all of the Common Stock of the Company for cash, securities or other property pursuant to a share exchange transaction or (c) any liquidation or dissolution of the Company.

(2) Consequences of a Reorganization Event on Awards Other than Restricted Stock Awards. In connection with a Reorganization Event, the Board may take any one or more of the following actions as to all or any (or any portion of) outstanding Awards other than Restricted Stock Awards on such terms as the Board determines: (i) provide that Awards shall be assumed, or substantially equivalent Awards shall be substituted, by the acquiring or succeeding corporation (or an affiliate thereof), (ii) upon written notice to a Participant, provide that the Participant's unexercised Awards will terminate immediately prior to the consummation of such Reorganization Event unless exercised by the Participant within a specified period following the date of such notice, (iii) provide that outstanding Awards shall become exercisable, realizable, or deliverable, or restrictions applicable to an Award shall lapse, in whole or in part prior to or upon such Reorganization Event, (iv) in the event of a Reorganization Event under the terms of which holders of Common Stock will receive upon consummation thereof a cash payment for each share surrendered in the Reorganization Event (the "Acquisition Price"), make or provide for a cash payment to a Participant equal to the excess, if any, of (A) the Acquisition Price times the number of shares of Common Stock subject to the Participant's Awards (to the

extent the exercise price does not exceed the Acquisition Price) over (B) the aggregate exercise price of all such outstanding Awards and any applicable tax withholdings, in exchange for the termination of such Awards, (v) provide that, in connection with a liquidation or dissolution of the Company, Awards shall convert into the right to receive liquidation proceeds (if applicable, net of the exercise price thereof and any applicable tax withholdings) and (vi) any combination of the foregoing. In taking any of the actions permitted under this Section 8(b), the Board shall not be obligated by the Plan to treat all Awards, all Awards held by a Participant, or all Awards of the same type, identically.

For purposes of clause (i) above, an Option shall be considered assumed if, following consummation of the Reorganization Event, the Option confers the right to purchase, for each share of Common Stock subject to the Option immediately prior to the consummation of the Reorganization Event, the consideration (whether cash, securities or other property) received as a result of the Reorganization Event by holders of Common Stock for each share of Common Stock held immediately prior to the consummation of the Reorganization Event (and if holders were offered a choice of consideration, the type of consideration chosen by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Common Stock); provided, however, that if the consideration received as a result of the Reorganization Event is not solely common stock of the acquiring or succeeding corporation (or an affiliate thereof), the Company may, with the consent of the acquiring or succeeding corporation, provide for the consideration to be received upon the exercise of Options to consist solely of common stock of the acquiring or succeeding corporation (or an affiliate thereof) equivalent in value (as determined by the Board) to the per share consideration received by holders of outstanding shares of Common Stock as a result of the Reorganization Event.

(3)Consequences of a Reorganization Event on Restricted Stock Awards. Upon the occurrence of a Reorganization Event other than a liquidation or dissolution of the Company, the repurchase and other rights of the Company under each outstanding Restricted Stock Award shall inure to the benefit of the Company's successor and shall, unless the Board determines otherwise, apply to the cash, securities or other property which the Common Stock was converted into or exchanged for pursuant to such Reorganization Event in the same manner and to the same extent as they applied to the Common Stock subject to such Restricted Stock Award. Upon the occurrence of a Reorganization Event involving the liquidation or dissolution of the Company, except to the extent specifically provided to the contrary in the instrument evidencing any Restricted Stock Award or any other agreement between a Participant and the Company, all restrictions and conditions on all Restricted Stock Awards then outstanding shall automatically be deemed terminated or satisfied.

9.General Provisions Applicable to Awards

(a)Transferability of Awards. Except as the Board may otherwise determine or provide in an Award, Awards shall not be sold, assigned, transferred, pledged or otherwise encumbered by the person to whom they are granted, either voluntarily or by operation of law, except by will or the laws of descent and distribution or, other than in the case of an Incentive Stock Option, pursuant to a qualified domestic relations order, and, during the life of the Participant, shall be exercisable only by the Participant. References to a Participant, to the extent relevant in the context, shall include references to authorized transferees.

(b) Documentation. Each Award shall be evidenced in such form (written, electronic or otherwise) as the Board shall determine. Each Award may contain terms and conditions in addition to those set forth in the Plan.

(c) Board Discretion. Except as otherwise provided by the Plan, each Award may be made alone or in addition or in relation to any other Award. The terms of each Award need not be identical, and the Board need not treat Participants uniformly.

(d) Termination of Status. The Board shall determine the effect on an Award of the disability, death, termination or other cessation of employment, authorized leave of absence or other change in the employment or other status of a Participant and the extent to which, and the period during which, the Participant, or the Participant's legal representative, conservator, guardian or Designated Beneficiary, may exercise rights under the Award.

(e) Withholding. The Participant must satisfy all applicable federal, state, and local or other income and employment tax withholding obligations before the Company will deliver stock certificates or otherwise recognize ownership of Common Stock under an Award. The Company may decide to satisfy the withholding obligations through additional withholding on salary or wages. If the Company elects not to or cannot withhold from other compensation, the Participant must pay the Company the full amount, if any, required for withholding or have a broker tender to the Company cash equal to the withholding obligations. Payment of withholding obligations is due before the Company will issue any shares on exercise or release from forfeiture of an Award or, if the Company so requires, at the same time as is payment of the exercise price unless the Company determines otherwise. If provided for in an Award or approved by the Board in its sole discretion, a Participant may satisfy such tax obligations in whole or in part by delivery of shares of Common Stock, including shares retained from the Award creating the tax obligation, valued at their Fair Market Value; provided, however, except as otherwise provided by the Board, that the total tax withholding where stock is being used to satisfy such tax obligations cannot exceed the Company's minimum statutory withholding obligations (based on minimum statutory withholding rates for federal and state tax purposes, including payroll taxes, that are applicable to such supplemental taxable income). Shares surrendered to satisfy tax withholding requirements cannot be subject to any repurchase, forfeiture, unfulfilled vesting or other similar requirements.

(f) Amendment of Award.

(1) The Board may amend, modify or terminate any outstanding Award, including but not limited to, substituting therefor another Award of the same or a different type, changing the date of exercise or realization, and converting an Incentive Stock Option to a Nonstatutory Stock Option. The Participant's consent to such action shall be required unless (i) the Board determines that the action, taking into account any related action, would not materially and adversely affect the Participant's rights under the Plan or (ii) the change is permitted under Section 8 hereof.

(2) The Board may, without stockholder approval, amend any outstanding Award granted under the Plan to provide an exercise price per share that is lower than the then-current exercise price per share of such outstanding Award. The Board may also, without

stockholder approval, cancel any outstanding award (whether or not granted under the Plan) and grant in substitution therefor new Awards under the Plan covering the same or a different number of shares of Common Stock and having an exercise price per share lower than the then-current exercise price per share of the cancelled award.

(g) Conditions on Delivery of Stock. The Company will not be obligated to deliver any shares of Common Stock pursuant to the Plan or to remove restrictions from shares previously delivered under the Plan until (i) all conditions of the Award have been met or removed to the satisfaction of the Company, (ii) in the opinion of the Company's counsel, all other legal matters in connection with the issuance and delivery of such shares have been satisfied, including any applicable securities laws and any applicable stock exchange or stock market rules and regulations, and (iii) the Participant has executed and delivered to the Company such representations or agreements as the Company may consider appropriate to satisfy the requirements of any applicable laws, rules or regulations.

(h) Acceleration. The Board may at any time provide that any Award shall become immediately exercisable in full or in part, free of some or all restrictions or conditions, or otherwise realizable in full or in part, as the case may be.

10. Miscellaneous

(a) No Right To Employment or Other Status. No person shall have any claim or right to be granted an Award, and the grant of an Award shall not be construed as giving a Participant the right to continued employment or any other relationship with the Company. The Company expressly reserves the right at any time to dismiss or otherwise terminate its relationship with a Participant free from any liability or claim under the Plan, except as expressly provided in the applicable Award.

(b) No Rights As Stockholder. Subject to the provisions of the applicable Award, no Participant or Designated Beneficiary shall have any rights as a stockholder with respect to any shares of Common Stock to be distributed with respect to an Award until becoming the record holder of such shares.

(c) Effective Date and Term of Plan. The Plan as amended and restated, shall become effective on the date on which it is approved by the Company's stockholders.. No Awards shall be granted under the Plan after June 9, 2031,, but Awards previously granted may extend beyond that date.

(d) Amendment of Plan. The Board may amend, suspend or terminate the Plan or any portion thereof at any time; provided that if at any time the approval of the Company's stockholders is required as to any modification or amendment under Section 422 of the Code or any successor provision with respect to Incentive Stock Options, the Board may not effect such modification or amendment without such approval. Unless otherwise specified in the amendment, any amendment to the Plan adopted in accordance with this Section 10(d) shall apply to, and be binding on the holders of, all Awards outstanding under the Plan at the time the amendment is adopted, provided the Board determines that such amendment does not materially and adversely affect the rights of Participants under the Plan.

(e)Authorization of Sub-Plans. The Board may from time to time establish one or more sub-plans under the Plan for purposes of satisfying applicable blue sky, securities or tax laws of various jurisdictions. The Board shall establish such sub-plans by adopting supplements to this Plan containing (i) such limitations on the Board's discretion under the Plan as the Board deems necessary or desirable or (ii) such additional terms and conditions not otherwise inconsistent with the Plan as the Board shall deem necessary or desirable. All supplements adopted by the Board shall be deemed to be part of the Plan, but each supplement shall apply only to Participants within the affected jurisdiction and the Company shall not be required to provide copies of any supplement to Participants in any jurisdiction which is not the subject of such supplement.

(f)Compliance with Code Section 409A. No Award shall provide for deferral of compensation that does not comply with Section 409A of the Code, unless the Board, at the time of grant, specifically provides that the Award is not intended to comply with Section 409A of the Code. The Company shall have no liability to a Participant, or any other party, if an Award that is intended to be exempt from, or compliant with, Section 409A is not so exempt or compliant or for any action taken by the Board.

(g)Governing Law. The provisions of the Plan and all Awards made hereunder shall be governed by and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware, excluding choice-of-law principles of the law of such state that would require the application of the laws of a jurisdiction other than such state.

**FRACTYL HEALTH, INC.
STOCK OPTION GRANT NOTICE
2011 STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN**

FOR GOOD AND VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, Fractyl Health, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Company"), hereby grants to the Optionee named below, a stock option (the "Option") to purchase any part or all of the specified number of shares of its Common Stock ("Option Shares"), upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Stock Option Grant Notice (the "Grant Notice"), at the specified purchase price per share without commission or other charge. The Option is granted pursuant to the Company's 2011 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended (the "Plan"), attached hereto, and the Stock Option Agreement (the "Option Agreement"), attached hereto and promulgated under the Plan and in effect as of the date of this Grant Notice.

Optionee: #####PARTICIPANT_NAME###

Date of Grant: #####GRANT_DATE###

Vesting Commencement Date: #####ALTERNATIVE_VEST_BASE_DATE###

Number of Options Shares: #####TOTAL_AWARDS###

Exercise Price (Per Share): #####GRANT_PRICE###

Total Exercise Price: #####TOTAL_EXERCISE_PRICE###

Expiration Date: #####EXPIRY_DATE###

Type of Grant: #####DICTIONARY_AWARD_NAME###¹

Exercise Schedule: Same as Vesting Schedule

Vesting Schedule: #####VEST_SCHEDULE_DESCRIPTION###

Payment: By one or a combination of the following items (described in the Plan):
[x] By cash or check
[] By net exercise, if the Company has established procedures for net exercise

Additional Terms/Acknowledgements: The undersigned Optionee acknowledges receipt of, and understands and agrees to, this Grant Notice, the Option Agreement, and the Plan. Further, by their signatures below, the Company and the Optionee agree that the Option is governed by this Grant Notice and by the provisions of the Plan and Option Agreement, both of which are attached to and made a part of this Grant Notice. Optionee acknowledges receipt of copies of the Plan and the Option Agreement, represents that the Optionee has read and is familiar with their provisions, and hereby accepts the Option subject to all of their terms and conditions. Optionee further acknowledges that, as of the Date of Grant, this Grant Notice, the Option Agreement and the Plan set forth the entire understanding between Optionee and the Company regarding the acquisition of stock in the Company and supersede all prior oral and written agreements on that subject, with the exception of options previously granted under the Plan.

The Exercise Price (Per Share) has been set at no less than one hundred percent (100%) of the fair market value of the Common Stock on the Date of Grant based on what the Company regards as good faith compliance with the applicable guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") under Section 409A of the Code ("Section 409A") in order to avoid the Option being treated as deferred compensation under Section 409A. However, the Company can give no assurance that the IRS will agree that the Exercise Price (Per Share) is at least one hundred percent (100%) of the fair market value of the Common Stock on the Date of Grant. Accordingly, by signing below, Optionee agrees and acknowledges that the Company and each of its officers, employees, directors and stockholders shall not be liable to Optionee or any other person for any applicable taxes, interest, penalties or other costs associated with the Option if the IRS were to determine that the Option constitutes deferred compensation under Section 409A. The undersigned Optionee should consult with his or her own tax advisor concerning the tax consequences of the Option as deferred compensation under Section 409A.

***Optionee understands and acknowledges that:** (i) the vesting of the Option Shares will terminate upon a Termination of Service (as defined in the Plan) to the Company; (ii) the Option may generally only be exercisable for a short period of time following a Termination of Service, and will thereafter terminate; and

(iii) the Option Shares are subject to a Right of Repurchase and a Right of First Refusal in favor of the Company as set forth in the Option Agreement.
FRACTYL HEALTH, INC.

By: ###SIGNATURE###
Title: CFO
Date: ###ACCEPTANCE_DATE###

OPTIONEE:

By: ###PARTICIPANT_NAME###
Date: ###ACCEPTANCE_DATE###

Attachments: 2011 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended

¹ If this is an Incentive Stock Option, it (plus other outstanding Incentive Stock Options) cannot be first exercisable for more than \$100,000 in value (measured by exercise price) in any calendar year. Any excess over \$100,000 is a Nonstatutory Stock Option.

Fractyl Health, Inc.
Stock Option Agreement
Granted Under 2011 Stock Incentive Plan, as Amended

1. Grant of Option.

This agreement, together with the terms of Schedule 1 attached hereto that are applicable to the jurisdiction in which the Participant is resident, evidences the grant by Fractyl Health, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Company"), on, ###GRANT_DATE### (the "Grant Date") to ###PARTICIPANT_NAME###, an employee of the Company (the "Participant"), of an option to purchase, in whole or in part, on the terms provided herein and in the Company's 2011 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended (the "Plan"), a total of ###TOTAL_AWARDS### shares (the "Shares") of common stock, \$0.00001 par value per share, of the Company ("Common Stock") at ###GRANT_PRICE### per Share. Unless earlier terminated, this option shall expire at 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on ###EXPIRY_DATE###: (the "Final Exercise Date").

It is intended that the option evidenced by this agreement shall be an incentive stock option as defined in Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and any regulations promulgated thereunder (the "Code"), to the extent permitted by the Code. However, Participant acknowledges that, to the extent that the option does not qualify as an incentive stock option (as defined in Section 422 of the Code), including because the aggregate fair market value (determined as of the time an option is granted) of all Shares with respect to which incentive stock options (as defined in Section 422 of the Code), including, without limitation, this option, are first exercisable for the first time by Participant in any calendar year exceeds \$100,000 (or such other limitation as imposed by Section 422(d) of the Code), this option and such other options (or the applicable portion thereof) shall be treated as not qualifying under Section 422 of the Code but rather shall be considered non-statutory stock options. Participant further acknowledges that the rule set forth in the preceding sentence shall be applied by taking "incentive stock options" into account in the order in which they were granted. Except as otherwise indicated by the context, the term "Participant", as used in this option, shall be deemed to include any person who acquires the right to exercise this option validly under its terms.

2. Vesting Schedule.

This option will become exercisable ("vest") as to ###VEST_SCHEDULE_DESCRIPTION###. "Vesting Commencement Date" means ###ALTERNATIVE_VEST_BASE_DATE###.

The right of exercise shall be cumulative so that to the extent the option is not exercised in any period to the maximum extent permissible it shall continue to be exercisable, in whole or in part, with respect to all Shares for which it is vested until the earlier of the Final Exercise Date or the termination of this option under Section 3 hereof or the Plan.

3. Exercise of Option.

(a) **Form of Exercise.** Elections to exercise this option shall be done through the Solium Shareworks or its successor by the Participant prior to the Final Exercise Date. The Participant may purchase less

than the number of shares covered hereby, provided that no partial exercise of this option may be for any fractional share or for fewer than ten whole shares.

(b) Continuous Relationship with the Company Required. Except as otherwise provided in this Section 3, this option may not be exercised unless the Participant, at the time he or she exercises this option, is, and has been at all times since the Grant Date, an employee or officer of, or consultant or advisor to, the Company or any parent or subsidiary of the Company as defined in Section 424(e) or (f) of the Code (an "Eligible Participant").

(c) Termination of Relationship with the Company. If the Participant ceases to be an Eligible Participant for any reason, then, except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) below, the right to exercise this option shall terminate three months after such cessation (but in no event after the Final Exercise Date), provided that this option shall be exercisable only to the extent that the Participant was entitled to exercise this option on the date of such cessation. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Participant, prior to the Final Exercise Date, violates the non-competition or confidentiality provisions of any employment contract, confidentiality and nondisclosure agreement or other agreement between the Participant and the Company, the right to exercise this option shall terminate immediately upon written notice to the Participant from the Company describing such violation.

(d) Exercise Period Upon Death or Disability. If the Participant dies or becomes disabled (within the meaning of Section 22(e)(3) of the Code) prior to the Final Exercise Date while he or she is an Eligible Participant and the Company has not terminated such relationship for "cause" as specified in paragraph (e) below, this option shall be exercisable, within the period of one year following the date of death or disability of the Participant, by the Participant (or in the case of death by an authorized transferee), provided that this option shall be exercisable only to the extent that this option was exercisable by the Participant on the date of his or her death or disability, and further provided that this option shall not be exercisable after the Final Exercise Date.

(e) Termination for Cause. If, prior to the Final Exercise Date, the Participant's employment is terminated by the Company for Cause (as defined below), the right to exercise this option shall terminate immediately upon the effective date of such termination of employment. If the Participant is party to an employment or severance agreement with the Company that contains a definition of "cause" for termination of employment, "Cause" shall have the meaning ascribed to such term in such agreement. Otherwise, "Cause" shall mean willful misconduct by the Participant or willful failure by the Participant to perform his or her responsibilities to the Company (including, without limitation, breach by the Participant of any provision of any employment, consulting, advisory, nondisclosure, non-competition or other similar agreement between the Participant and the Company), as determined by the Company, which determination shall be conclusive. The Participant's employment shall be considered to have been terminated for "Cause" if the Company determines, within 30 days after the Participant's resignation, that termination for Cause was warranted.

4. Company Right of First Refusal.

(a) Notice of Proposed Transfer. If the Participant proposes to sell, assign, transfer, pledge, hypothecate or otherwise dispose of, by operation of law or otherwise (collectively, "transfer") any Shares acquired upon exercise of this option, then the Participant shall first give written notice of the proposed transfer (the "Transfer Notice") to the Company. The Transfer Notice shall name the proposed transferee and state the number of such Shares the Participant proposes to transfer (the "Offered Shares"), the price per share and all other material terms and conditions of the transfer.

(b) Company Right to Purchase. For 30 days following its receipt of such Transfer Notice, the Company shall have the option to purchase all or part of the Offered Shares at the price and upon the terms set forth in the Transfer Notice. In the event the Company elects to purchase all or part of the Offered Shares, it shall give written notice of such election to the Participant within such 30-day period. Within 10 days after his or her receipt of such notice, the Participant shall tender to the Company at its principal offices the certificate or certificates representing the Offered Shares to be purchased by the Company, duly endorsed in blank by the Participant or with duly endorsed stock powers attached thereto, all in a form suitable for transfer of the Offered Shares to the Company. Promptly following receipt of such certificate or certificates, the Company shall deliver or mail to the Participant a check in payment of the purchase price for such Offered Shares; provided that if the terms of payment set forth in the Transfer Notice were other than cash against delivery, the Company may pay for the Offered Shares on the same terms and conditions as were set forth in the Transfer Notice; and provided further that any delay in making such payment shall not invalidate the Company's exercise of its option to purchase the Offered Shares.

(c) Shares Not Purchased By Company. If the Company does not elect to acquire all of the Offered Shares, the Participant may, within the 30-day period following the expiration of the option granted to the Company

under subsection (b) above, transfer the Offered Shares which the Company has not elected to acquire to the proposed transferee, provided that such transfer shall not be on terms and conditions more favorable to the transferee than those contained in the Transfer Notice. Notwithstanding any of the above, all Offered Shares transferred pursuant to this Section 4 shall remain subject to the right of first refusal set forth in this Section 4 and such transferee shall, as a condition to such transfer, deliver to the Company a written instrument confirming that such transferee shall be bound by all of the terms and conditions of this Section 4.

(d) Consequences of Non-Delivery. After the time at which the Offered Shares are required to be delivered to the Company for transfer to the Company pursuant to subsection (b) above, the Company shall not pay any dividend to the Participant on account of such Offered Shares or permit the Participant to exercise any of the privileges or rights of a stockholder with respect to such Offered Shares, but shall, insofar as permitted by law, treat the Company as the owner of such Offered Shares.

(e) Exempt Transactions. The following transactions shall be exempt from the provisions of this Section 4:

- (1) any transfer of Shares to or for the benefit of any spouse, child or grandchild of the Participant, or to a trust for their benefit;
- (2) any transfer pursuant to an effective registration statement filed by the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"); and

(3) the sale of all or substantially all of the outstanding shares of capital stock of the Company (including pursuant to a merger or consolidation); provided, however, that in the case of a transfer pursuant to clause (1) above, such Shares shall remain subject to the right of first refusal set forth in this Section 4.

(f) Assignment of Company Right. The Company may assign its rights to purchase Offered Shares in any particular transaction under this Section 4 to one or more persons or entities.

(g) Termination. The provisions of this Section 4 shall terminate upon the earlier of the following events:

(1) the closing of the sale of shares of Common Stock in an underwritten public offering pursuant to an effective registration statement filed by the Company under the Securities Act; or

(2) the sale of all or substantially all of the outstanding shares of capital stock, assets or business of the Company, by merger, consolidation, sale of assets or otherwise (other than a merger or consolidation in which all or substantially all of the individuals and entities who were beneficial owners of the Company's voting securities immediately prior to such transaction beneficially own, directly or indirectly, more than 75% (determined on an as-converted basis) of the outstanding securities entitled to vote generally in the election of directors of the resulting, surviving or acquiring corporation in such transaction).

(h) No Obligation to Recognize Invalid Transfer. The Company shall not be required (1) to transfer on its books any of the Shares which shall have been sold or transferred in violation of any of the provisions set forth in this Section 4, or (2) to treat as owner of such Shares or to pay dividends to any transferee to whom any such Shares shall have been so sold or transferred.

(i) Legends. The certificate representing Shares shall bear a legend substantially in the following form (in addition to, or in combination with, any legend required by applicable federal and state securities laws and agreements relating to the transfer of the Company securities):

"THE SHARES REPRESENTED BY THIS CERTIFICATE ARE SUBJECT TO A RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL IN FAVOR
OF THE COMPANY, AS PROVIDED IN A CERTAIN STOCK OPTION AGREEMENT WITH THE COMPANY."

5. Agreement in Connection with Initial Public Offering.

The Participant agrees, in connection with the initial underwritten public offering of the Common Stock pursuant to a registration statement under the Securities Act, (i) not to (a) offer, pledge, announce the intention to sell, sell, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or

warrant to purchase, or otherwise transfer or dispose of, directly or indirectly, any shares of Common Stock or any other securities of the Company or (b) enter into any swap or other agreement that transfers, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of shares of Common Stock or other securities of the Company, whether any transaction described in clause (a) or (b) is to be settled by delivery of securities, in cash or otherwise, during the period beginning on the date of the filing of such registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission and ending 180 days after the date of the final prospectus relating to the offering (plus up to an additional 34 days to the extent requested by the managing underwriters for such offering in order to address NASD Rule 2711(f) of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority or any similar successor provision), and (ii) to execute any agreement reflecting clause (i) above as may be requested by the Company or the managing underwriters at the time of such offering. The Company may impose stop-transfer instructions with respect to the shares of Common Stock or other securities subject to the foregoing restriction until the end of the "lock-up" period.

6. Tax Matters.

(a) Withholding. No Shares will be issued pursuant to the exercise of this option unless and until the Participant pays to the Company, or makes provision satisfactory to the Company for payment of, or otherwise enables the Company and its affiliates to receive funding for (by way of using ongoing wages of the Participant or otherwise) any federal, state or local withholding taxes required by law to be withheld in respect of this option. The Participant will indemnify and hold harmless the Company and any of its affiliates with respect to any taxes in relation to this option.

(b) Disqualifying Disposition. If the Participant disposes of Shares acquired upon exercise of this option within two years from the Grant Date or one year after such Shares were acquired pursuant to exercise of this option, the Participant shall notify the Company in writing of such disposition.

7. Transfer Restrictions.

(a) This option may not be sold, assigned, transferred, pledged or otherwise encumbered by the Participant, either voluntarily or by operation of law, except by will or the laws of descent and distribution, and, during the lifetime of the Participant, this option shall be exercisable only by the Participant.

(b) The Participant agrees that he or she will not transfer any Shares issued pursuant to the exercise of this option unless the transferee, as a condition to such transfer, delivers to the Company a written instrument confirming that such transferee shall be bound by all of the terms and conditions of Section 4 and Section 5; provided that such a written confirmation shall not be required with respect to (1) Section 4 after such provision has terminated in accordance with Section 4(g) or (2) Section 5 after the completion of the lock-up period in connection with the Company's initial underwritten public offering.

8. Provisions of the Plan.

This option is subject to the provisions of the Plan (including the provisions relating to amendments to the Plan), a copy of which is furnished to the Participant with this option.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Company has caused this option to be executed under its corporate seal by its duly authorized officer. This option shall take effect as a sealed instrument.

FRACTYL HEALTH, INC.

By: ####SIGNATURE####

Name: Lisa Davidson

Title: CFO

PARTICIPANT'S ACCEPTANCE

The undersigned hereby accepts the foregoing option and agrees to the terms and conditions thereof. The undersigned hereby acknowledges receipt of a copy of the Company's 2011 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended.

PARTICIPANT:

Name: **####PARTICIPANT_NAME###**

Address: **####HOME_ADDRESS###**

Date: **####ACCEPTANCE_DATE###**

SCHEDULE 1

This Schedule 1 to the Fractyl Health, Inc. 2011 Stock Incentive Plan (the "Plan") Incentive Stock Option Agreement ("Option Agreement") includes special terms and conditions applicable to Participants in the countries below. These terms and conditions are in addition to or substitute for, as applicable, those set forth in the Option Agreement. Any capitalized term used in this Schedule without definition shall have the meaning ascribed to such term in the Plan or the Option Agreement, as applicable.

Each Participant is advised to seek appropriate professional advice as to how the relevant exchange control and tax laws in the Participant's country may apply to the Participant's individual situation.

UNITED KINGDOM

Eligible Participants. For the purpose of options awarded in the UK, only employees are Eligible Participants. Other Participants who are not employees are not eligible to receive options in the UK.

Tax Matters. The following is added to Section 6 ("Tax Matters") of the Option Agreement.

(a) Tax Indemnity. The Participant will be liable for and agrees to indemnify and keep indemnified the Company, any subsidiary and his/her employing company, if different, from and against any liability for or obligation to pay any Tax Liability (a "Tax Liability" being any liability for income tax, employee's National Insurance contributions and, at the discretion of the Company, employer's National Insurance Contributions) that is attributable to: (1) the grant or exercise of, or any benefit derived by the Participant from, the option; (2) the acquisition by the Participant of the Shares on exercise of the option; (3) any restrictions on the Shares lapsing; or (4) the disposal of any Shares, (each of those events referred to as a "Taxable Event").

(b) Election. Participant undertakes that, upon request by the Company, he/she will join with his/her Employer in electing pursuant to Section 431(1) of the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003 ("ITEPA") that, for relevant tax purposes, the market value of the Shares acquired on exercise of the Option on any occasion will be calculated as if the Shares were not restricted and Sections 425 to 430 (inclusive) of ITEPA are not to apply to such Shares.

(c) Tax Liability. The option cannot be exercised until the Participant has made such arrangements as the Company may require for the satisfaction of any Tax Liability that may arise in connection with the exercise of the option and/or the acquisition of the Shares by the Participant. The Company shall not be required to issue, allot or transfer Shares until the Participant has satisfied this obligation.

Data Privacy.

This provision shall be added as Section 9 ("Data Privacy") of the Option Agreement.

By acceptance of this option, the Participant acknowledges and consents to the collection, use, processing and transfer of personal data as described below. The Company, its affiliates and the Participant's employer hold certain personal information (including sensitive personal information) such as the Participant's name, home address and telephone number, date of birth, social security number or other employee tax identification number, salary, nationality, job title, and any equity compensation grants or Shares awarded, cancelled, purchased, vested, unvested or outstanding in the Participant's favor, for the purpose of managing and administering the Plan ("Data"). By participating in the Plan, the Participant agrees that the Company and its affiliates may hold and process such Data, and may transfer Data to any third parties assisting the Company or its affiliates in the implementation, administration and management of the Plan. These recipients may be located in the United States, the European Economic Area, or elsewhere. The Participant hereby authorizes them to receive, possess, process, use, hold, retain and transfer the Data, in electronic or other form, for the purposes of implementing, administering and managing participation in the Plan and in the course of the Company's business, including any requisite transfer of such Data as may be required for the administration of the Plan on behalf of the Participant to a third party with whom the Participant may have elected to have payment made pursuant to the Plan. The Participant may, at any time, review Data, require any necessary amendments to it or withdraw the consent herein in writing by contacting the Company; however, withdrawing the consent may affect the Participant's ability to participate in the Plan and receive the benefits intended by this Option.

SWITZERLAND

Data Privacy.

This provision shall be added as Section 9 ("Data Privacy") of the Option Agreement.

By acceptance of this option, the Participant acknowledges and consents to the collection, use, processing and transfer of personal data as described below. The Company, its affiliates and the Participant's employer hold certain personal information (including sensitive personal information) such as the Participant's name, home address and telephone number, date of birth, social security number or other employee tax identification number, salary, nationality, job title, and any equity compensation grants or Shares awarded, cancelled, purchased, vested, unvested or outstanding in the Participant's favor, for the purpose of managing and administering the Plan ("Data"). By participating in the Plan, the Participant agrees that the Company and its affiliates may hold and process such Data, and may transfer Data to any third parties assisting the Company or its affiliates in the implementation, administration and management of the Plan. These recipients may be located in the United States, the European Economic Area, or elsewhere. The Participant hereby authorizes them to receive, possess, process, use, hold, retain and transfer the Data, in electronic or other form, for the purposes of implementing, administering and managing participation in the Plan and in the course of the Company's business, including any requisite transfer of such Data as may be required for the administration of the Plan on behalf of the Participant to a third party with whom the Participant may have elected to have payment made pursuant to the Plan. The Participant may, at any time, review Data, require any necessary amendments to it or withdraw the consent herein in writing by contacting the Company; however, withdrawing the consent may affect the Participant's ability to participate in the Plan and receive the benefits intended by this Option.

GERMANY

Terms and Conditions.

The Participant is aware of and consents to the fact that this Option Agreement is not part of the Participant's employment contract with the employing entity. In particular, neither the Option Agreement nor any other financial benefit conferred upon the Participant in connection with this Option Agreement is part of the Participant's entitlement to remuneration or benefits in terms of the employment with the employing entity.

Notifications.

Exchange Control Information. Cross-border payments in excess of €12,500 must be reported monthly to the German Federal Bank. If the Participant receives cross-border payments made upon this Option Agreement in excess of €12,500, the Participant must report by the fifth day of the month following the month in which the payment was received. The report must be filed electronically. The form of report can be accessed via the German Federal Bank's website at www.bundesbank.de and is available in both German and English.

**FRACTYL HEALTH, INC.
STOCK OPTION GRANT NOTICE
2011 STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN**

FOR GOOD AND VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, Fractyl Health, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "**Company**"), hereby grants to the Optionee named below, a stock option (the "**Option**") to purchase any part or all of the specified number of shares of its Common Stock ("**Option Shares**"), upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Stock Option Grant Notice (the "**Grant Notice**"), at the specified purchase price per share without commission or other charge. The Option is granted pursuant to the Company's 2011 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended (the "**Plan**"), attached hereto, and the Stock Option Agreement (the "**Option Agreement**"), attached hereto and promulgated under the Plan and in effect as of the date of this Grant Notice.

Optionee:	####PARTICIPANT_NAME###
Date of Grant:	###GRANT_DATE###
Vesting Commencement Date:	###ALTERNATIVE_VEST_BASE_DATE###
Number of Options Shares:	###TOTAL_AWARDS###
Exercise Price (Per Share):	###GRANT_PRICE###
Total Exercise Price:	###TOTAL_EXERCISE_PRICE###
Expiration Date:	###EXPIRY_DATE###
Type of Grant:	###DICTIONARY_AWARD_NAME###
Exercise Schedule:	Same as Vesting Schedule
Vesting Schedule:	###VEST_SCHEDULE_DESCRIPTION###

Payment: By one or a combination of the following items (described in the Plan):

By cash or check

By net exercise, if the Company has established procedures for net exercise

Additional Terms/Acknowledgements: The undersigned Optionee acknowledges receipt of, and understands and agrees to, this Grant Notice, the Option Agreement, and the Plan. Further, by their signatures below, the Company and the Optionee agree that the Option is governed by this Grant Notice and by the provisions of the Plan and Option Agreement, both of which are attached to and made a part of this Grant Notice. Optionee acknowledges receipt of copies of the Plan and the Option Agreement, represents that the Optionee has read and is familiar with their provisions, and hereby accepts the Option subject to all of their terms and conditions. Optionee further acknowledges that, as of the Date of Grant, this Grant Notice, the Option Agreement and the Plan set forth the entire understanding between Optionee and the Company regarding the acquisition of stock in the Company and supersede all prior oral and written agreements on that subject, with the exception of options previously granted under the Plan.

The Exercise Price (Per Share) has been set at no less than one hundred percent (100%) of the fair market value of the Common Stock on the Date of Grant based on what the Company regards as good faith compliance with the applicable guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service ("**IRS**") under Section 409A of the Code ("**Section 409A**") in order to avoid the Option being treated as deferred compensation under Section 409A. However, the Company can give no assurance that the IRS will agree that the Exercise Price (Per Share) is at least one hundred percent (100%) of the fair market value of the Common Stock on the Date of Grant. Accordingly, by signing below, Optionee agrees and acknowledges that the Company and each of its officers, employees, directors and stockholders shall not be liable to Optionee or any other person for any applicable taxes, interest, penalties or other costs associated with the Option if the IRS were to determine that the Option constitutes deferred compensation under Section 409A. The undersigned Optionee should consult with his or her own tax advisor concerning the tax consequences of the Option as deferred compensation under Section 409A.

*Optionee understands and acknowledges that: (i) the vesting of the Option Shares will terminate upon a Termination of Service (as defined in the Plan) to the Company; (ii) the Option may generally only be exercisable for a short period of time following a Termination of Service, and will thereafter terminate; and (iii) the Option Shares are subject to a Right of Repurchase and a Right of First Refusal in favor of the Company as set forth in the Option Agreement.

FRACTYL HEALTH, INC.

By: ####SIGNATURE####

Title: CFO

Date: ####ACCEPTANCE_DATE####

OPTIONEE:

By: ####PARTICIPANT_NAME####

Date: ####ACCEPTANCE_DATE####

Attachments: 2011 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended

Fractyl Health, Inc.
Nonstatutory Stock Option Agreement
Granted Under 2011 Stock Incentive Plan, as Amended

1. Grant of Option.

This agreement, together with the terms of Schedule 1 attached hereto that are applicable to the jurisdiction in which the Participant is resident, evidences the grant by Fractyl Health, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Company"), on, ####GRANT_DATE#### (the "Grant Date") to ####PARTICIPANT_NAME####, an employee of the Company (the "Participant"), of an option to purchase, in whole or in part, on the terms provided herein and in the Company's 2011 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended (the "Plan"), a total of ####TOTAL_AWARDS#### shares (the "Shares") of common stock, \$0.00001 par value per share, of the Company ("Common Stock") at ####GRANT_PRICE#### per Share. Unless earlier terminated, this option shall expire at 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on ####EXPIRY_DATE####: (the "Final Exercise Date").

It is intended that the option evidenced by this agreement shall not be an incentive stock option as defined in Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and any regulations promulgated thereunder (the "Code"). Except as otherwise indicated by the context, the term "Participant", as used in this option, shall be deemed to include any person who acquires the right to exercise this option validly under its terms..

2. Vesting Schedule.

This option will become exercisable ("vest") as to ####VEST_SCHEDULE_DESCRIPTION####. "Vesting Commencement Date" means ####ALTERNATIVE_VEST_BASE_DATE####.

The right of exercise shall be cumulative so that to the extent the option is not exercised in any period to the maximum extent permissible it shall continue to be exercisable, in whole or in part, with respect to all Shares for which it is vested until the earlier of the Final Exercise Date or the termination of this option under Section 3 hereof or the Plan.

3. Exercise of Option.

(a) Form of Exercise. Elections to exercise this option shall be done through the Solium Shareworks or its successor by the Participant prior to the Final Exercise Date. The Participant may purchase less

than the number of shares covered hereby, provided that no partial exercise of this option may be for any fractional share or for fewer than ten whole shares.

(b) Continuous Relationship with the Company Required. Except as otherwise provided in this Section 3, this option may not be exercised unless the Participant, at the time he or she exercises this option, is, and has been at all times since the Grant Date, an employee, officer or director of, or consultant or advisor to, the Company or any other entity the employees, officers, directors, consultants, or advisors of which are eligible to receive option grants under the Plan (an "Eligible Participant").

(c) Termination of Relationship with the Company. If the Participant ceases to be an Eligible Participant for any reason, then, except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) below, the right to exercise this option shall terminate three months after such cessation (but in no event after the Final Exercise Date), provided that this option shall be exercisable only to the extent that the Participant was entitled to exercise this option on the date of such cessation. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Participant, prior to the Final Exercise Date, violates the non-competition or confidentiality provisions of any employment contract, confidentiality and nondisclosure agreement or other agreement between the Participant and the Company, the right to exercise this option shall terminate immediately upon written notice to the Participant from the Company describing such violation.

(d) Exercise Period Upon Death or Disability. If the Participant dies or becomes disabled (within the meaning of Section 22(e)(3) of the Code) prior to the Final Exercise Date while he or she is an Eligible Participant and the Company has not terminated such relationship for "cause" as specified in paragraph (e) below, this option shall be exercisable, within the period of one year following the date of death or disability of the Participant, by the Participant (or in the case of death by an authorized transferee), provided that this option shall be exercisable only to the extent that this option was exercisable by the Participant on the date of his or her death or disability, and further provided that this option shall not be exercisable after the Final Exercise Date.

(e) Termination for Cause. If, prior to the Final Exercise Date, the Participant's employment or other relationship with the Company is terminated by the Company for Cause (as defined below), the right to exercise this option shall terminate immediately upon the effective date of such termination of employment or other relationship. If the Participant is party to an employment, consulting or severance agreement with the Company that contains a definition of "cause" for termination of employment or other relationship, "Cause" shall have the meaning ascribed to such term in such agreement. Otherwise, "Cause" shall mean willful misconduct by the Participant or willful failure by the Participant to perform his or her responsibilities to the Company (including, without limitation, breach by the Participant of any provision of any employment, consulting, advisory, nondisclosure, non-competition or other similar agreement between the Participant and the Company), as determined by the Company, which determination shall be conclusive. The Participant's employment or other relationship shall be considered to have been terminated for "Cause" if the Company determines, within 30 days after the Participant's resignation, that termination for Cause was warranted.

4. Company Right of First Refusal.

(a) Notice of Proposed Transfer. If the Participant proposes to sell, assign, transfer, pledge, hypothecate or otherwise dispose of, by operation of law or otherwise (collectively, "transfer") any Shares acquired upon exercise of this option, then the Participant shall first give written notice of the proposed transfer (the "Transfer Notice") to the Company. The Transfer Notice shall name the proposed transferee and state the number of such Shares the Participant proposes to transfer (the "Offered Shares"), the price per share and all other material terms and conditions of the transfer.

(b) Company Right to Purchase. For 30 days following its receipt of such Transfer Notice, the Company shall have the option to purchase all or part of the Offered Shares at the price and upon the terms set forth in the Transfer Notice. In the event the Company elects to purchase all or part of the Offered Shares, it shall give written notice of such election to the Participant within such 30-day period. Within 10 days after his or her receipt of such notice, the Participant shall tender to the Company at its principal offices the certificate or certificates representing the Offered Shares to be purchased by the Company, duly endorsed in blank by the Participant or with duly endorsed stock powers attached thereto, all in a form suitable for transfer of the Offered Shares to the Company. Promptly following receipt of such certificate or certificates, the Company shall deliver or mail to the Participant a check in payment of the purchase price for such Offered Shares; provided that if the terms of payment set forth in the Transfer Notice were other than cash against delivery, the Company may pay for the Offered Shares on the same terms and conditions as were set forth in the Transfer Notice; and provided further that any delay in making such payment shall not invalidate the Company's exercise of its option to purchase the Offered Shares.

(c) Shares Not Purchased By Company. If the Company does not elect to acquire all of the Offered Shares, the Participant may, within the 30-day period following the expiration of the option granted to the Company under subsection (b) above, transfer the Offered Shares which the Company has not elected to acquire to the proposed transferee, provided that such transfer shall not be on terms and conditions more favorable to the transferee than those contained in the Transfer Notice. Notwithstanding any of the above, all Offered Shares transferred pursuant to this Section 4 shall remain subject to the right of first refusal set forth in this Section 4 and such transferee shall, as a condition to such transfer, deliver to the Company a written instrument confirming that such transferee shall be bound by all of the terms and conditions of this Section 4.

(d) Consequences of Non-Delivery. After the time at which the Offered Shares are required to be delivered to the Company for transfer to the Company pursuant to subsection (b) above, the Company shall not pay any dividend to the Participant on account of such Offered Shares or permit the Participant to exercise any of the privileges or rights of a stockholder with respect to such Offered Shares, but shall, insofar as permitted by law, treat the Company as the owner of such Offered Shares.

(e) Exempt Transactions. The following transactions shall be exempt from the provisions of this Section 4:

- (1) any transfer of Shares to or for the benefit of any spouse, child or grandchild of the Participant, or to a trust for their benefit;
- (2) any transfer pursuant to an effective registration statement filed by the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"); and

(3) the sale of all or substantially all of the outstanding shares of capital stock of the Company (including pursuant to a merger or consolidation); provided, however, that in the case of a transfer pursuant to clause (1) above, such Shares shall remain subject to the right of first refusal set forth in this Section 4.

(f) Assignment of Company Right. The Company may assign its rights to purchase Offered Shares in any particular transaction under this Section 4 to one or more persons or entities.

(g) Termination. The provisions of this Section 4 shall terminate upon the earlier of the following events:

(1) the closing of the sale of shares of Common Stock in an underwritten public offering pursuant to an effective registration statement filed by the Company under the Securities Act; or

(2) the sale of all or substantially all of the outstanding shares of capital stock, assets or business of the Company, by merger, consolidation, sale of assets or otherwise (other than a merger or consolidation in which all or substantially all of the individuals and entities who were beneficial owners of the Company's voting securities immediately prior to such transaction beneficially own, directly or indirectly, more than 75% (determined on an as-converted basis) of the outstanding securities entitled to vote generally in the election of directors of the resulting, surviving or acquiring corporation in such transaction).

(h) No Obligation to Recognize Invalid Transfer. The Company shall not be required (1) to transfer on its books any of the Shares which shall have been sold or transferred in violation of any of the provisions set forth in this Section 4, or (2) to treat as owner of such Shares or to pay dividends to any transferee to whom any such Shares shall have been so sold or transferred.

(i) Legends. The certificate representing Shares shall bear a legend substantially in the following form (in addition to, or in combination with, any legend required by applicable federal and state securities laws and agreements relating to the transfer of the Company securities):

"THE SHARES REPRESENTED BY THIS CERTIFICATE ARE SUBJECT TO A RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL IN FAVOR
OF THE COMPANY, AS PROVIDED IN A CERTAIN STOCK OPTION AGREEMENT WITH THE COMPANY."

5. Agreement in Connection with Initial Public Offering.

The Participant agrees, in connection with the initial underwritten public offering of the Common Stock pursuant to a registration statement under the Securities Act, (i) not to (a) offer, pledge, announce the intention to sell, sell, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or warrant to purchase, or otherwise transfer or dispose of, directly or indirectly, any shares of Common Stock or any other securities of the Company or (b) enter into any swap or other agreement that transfers, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of shares of Common Stock or other securities of the Company, whether any transaction described in clause (a) or (b) is to be settled by delivery of securities, in cash or otherwise, during the period beginning on the date of the filing of such registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission and ending 180 days after the date of the final prospectus relating to the offering (plus up to an additional 34 days to the extent requested by the managing underwriters for such offering in order to address NASD Rule 2711(f) of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority or any similar successor provision), and (ii) to execute any agreement reflecting clause (i) above as may be requested by the Company or the managing underwriters at the time of such offering. The Company may impose stop-transfer instructions with respect to the shares of Common Stock or other securities subject to the foregoing restriction until the end of the "lock-up" period.

6. Withholding.

No Shares will be issued pursuant to the exercise of this option unless and until the Participant pays to the Company, or makes provision satisfactory to the Company for payment of, any federal, state or local withholding taxes required by law to be withheld in respect of this option.

7. Transfer Restrictions.

(a) This option may not be sold, assigned, transferred, pledged or otherwise encumbered by the Participant, either voluntarily or by operation of law, except by will or the laws of descent and distribution, and, during the lifetime of the Participant, this option shall be exercisable only by the Participant.

(b) The Participant agrees that he or she will not transfer any Shares issued pursuant to the exercise of this option unless the transferee, as a condition to such transfer, delivers to the Company a written instrument confirming that such transferee shall be bound by all of the terms and conditions of Section 4 and Section 5; provided that such a written confirmation shall not be required with respect to (1) Section 4 after such provision has terminated in accordance with Section 4(g) or (2) Section 5 after the completion of the lock-up period in connection with the Company's initial underwritten public offering.

8. Provisions of the Plan.

This option is subject to the provisions of the Plan (including the provisions relating to amendments to the Plan), a copy of which is furnished to the Participant with this option.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Company has caused this option to be executed under its corporate seal by its duly authorized officer. This option shall take effect as a sealed instrument.

FRACTYL HEALTH, INC.

By: ####SIGNATURE####

Name: Lisa Davidson

Title: CFO

PARTICIPANT'S ACCEPTANCE

The undersigned hereby accepts the foregoing option and agrees to the terms and conditions thereof. The undersigned hereby acknowledges receipt of a copy of the Company's 2011 Stock Incentive Plan, as

amended.

PARTICIPANT:

Name: **####PARTICIPANT_NAME####**
Address: **####HOME_ADDRESS####**
Date: **####ACCEPTANCE_DATE####**

SCHEDULE 1

This Schedule 1 to the Fractyl Health, Inc. 2011 Stock Incentive Plan (the "Plan") Incentive Stock Option Agreement ("Option Agreement") includes special terms and conditions applicable to Participants in the countries below. These terms and conditions are in addition to or substitute for, as applicable, those set forth in the Option Agreement. Any capitalized term used in this Schedule without definition shall have the meaning ascribed to such term in the Plan or the Option Agreement, as applicable.

Each Participant is advised to seek appropriate professional advice as to how the relevant exchange control and tax laws in the Participant's country may apply to the Participant's individual situation.

UNITED KINGDOM

Eligible Participants. For the purpose of options awarded in the UK, only employees are Eligible Participants. Other Participants who are not employees are not eligible to receive options in the UK.

Tax Matters. The following is added to Section 6 ("Tax Matters") of the Option Agreement.

(a) **Tax Indemnity.** The Participant will be liable for and agrees to indemnify and keep indemnified the Company, any subsidiary and his/her employing company, if different, from and against any liability for or obligation to pay any Tax Liability (a "Tax Liability" being any liability for income tax, employee's National Insurance contributions and, at the discretion of the Company, employer's National Insurance Contributions) that is attributable to: (1) the grant or exercise of, or any benefit derived by the Participant from, the option; (2) the acquisition by the Participant of the Shares on exercise of the option; (3) any restrictions on the Shares lapsing; or (4) the disposal of any Shares, (each of those events referred to as a "Taxable Event").

(b) **Election.** Participant undertakes that, upon request by the Company, he/she will join with his/her Employer in electing pursuant to Section 431(1) of the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003 ("ITEPA") that, for relevant tax purposes, the market value of the Shares acquired on exercise of the Option on any occasion will be calculated as if the Shares were not restricted and Sections 425 to 430 (inclusive) of ITEPA are not to apply to such Shares.

(c) **Tax Liability.** The option cannot be exercised until the Participant has made such arrangements as the Company may require for the satisfaction of any Tax Liability that may arise in connection with the exercise of the option and/or the acquisition of the Shares by the Participant. The Company shall not be required to issue, allot or transfer Shares until the Participant has satisfied this obligation.

Data Privacy.

This provision shall be added as Section 9 ("Data Privacy") of the Option Agreement.

By acceptance of this option, the Participant acknowledges and consents to the collection, use, processing and transfer of personal data as described below. The Company, its affiliates and the Participant's employer hold certain personal information (including sensitive personal information) such as the Participant's name, home address and telephone number, date of birth, social security number or other employee tax identification number, salary, nationality, job title, and any equity compensation grants or Shares awarded, cancelled, purchased, vested, unvested or outstanding in the Participant's favor, for the purpose of managing and administering the Plan ("Data"). By participating in the Plan, the Participant agrees that the Company and its affiliates may hold and process such Data,

and may transfer Data to any third parties assisting the Company or its affiliates in the implementation, administration and management of the Plan. These recipients may be located in the United States, the European Economic Area, or elsewhere. The Participant hereby authorizes them to receive, possess, process, use, hold, retain and transfer the Data, in electronic or other form, for the purposes of implementing, administering and managing participation in the Plan and in the course of the Company's business, including any requisite transfer of such Data as may be required for the administration of the Plan on behalf of the Participant to a third party with whom the Participant may have elected to have payment made pursuant to the Plan. The Participant may, at any time, review Data, require any necessary amendments to it or withdraw the consent herein in writing by contacting the Company; however, withdrawing the consent may affect the Participant's ability to participate in the Plan and receive the benefits intended by this Option.

SWITZERLAND

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This provision shall be added as Section 9 ("Data Privacy") of the Option Agreement.

By acceptance of this option, the Participant acknowledges and consents to the collection, use, processing and transfer of personal data as described below. The Company, its affiliates and the Participant's employer hold certain personal information (including sensitive personal information) such as the Participant's name, home address and telephone number, date of birth, social security number or other employee tax identification number, salary, nationality, job title, and any equity compensation grants or Shares awarded, cancelled, purchased, vested, unvested or outstanding in the Participant's favor, for the purpose of managing and administering the Plan ("Data"). By participating in the Plan, the Participant agrees that the Company and its affiliates may hold and process such Data, and may transfer Data to any third parties assisting the Company or its affiliates in the implementation, administration and management of the Plan. These recipients may be located in the United States, the European Economic Area, or elsewhere. The Participant hereby authorizes them to receive, possess, process, use, hold, retain and transfer the Data, in electronic or other form, for the purposes of implementing, administering and managing participation in the Plan and in the course of the Company's business, including any requisite transfer of such Data as may be required for the administration of the Plan on behalf of the Participant to a third party with whom the Participant may have elected to have payment made pursuant to the Plan. The Participant may, at any time, review Data, require any necessary amendments to it or withdraw the consent herein in writing by contacting the Company; however, withdrawing the consent may affect the Participant's ability to participate in the Plan and receive the benefits intended by this Option.

GERMANY

Terms and Conditions.

The Participant is aware of and consents to the fact that this Option Agreement is not part of the Participant's employment contract with the employing entity. In particular, neither the Option Agreement nor any other financial benefit conferred upon the Participant in connection with this Option Agreement is part of the Participant's entitlement to remuneration or benefits in terms of the employment with the employing entity.

Notifications.

Exchange Control Information. Cross-border payments in excess of €12,500 must be reported monthly to the German Federal Bank. If the Participant receives cross-border payments made upon this Option Agreement in excess of €12,500, the Participant must report by the fifth day of the month following the month in which the payment was received. The report must be filed electronically. The form of report can be accessed via the German Federal Bank's website at www.bundesbank.de and is available in both German and English.

FRACTYL HEALTH, INC.

Restricted Stock Unit Agreement
Granted Under 2011 Stock Incentive Plan

Grant of Restricted Stock Units.

This agreement (the “Agreement”) evidences the grant by Fractyl Health, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the “Company”), on ###GRANT_DATE### (the “Grant Date”), to ###PARTICIPANT_NAME###, a director of the Company (the “Participant”), of an award of ###TOTAL_AWARDS### restricted stock units (“Restricted Stock Units” or “RSUs”) on the terms provided herein and in the Company’s 2011 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended (the “Plan”). Each vested Restricted Stock Unit represents the right to receive one share (“Share”) of common stock, \$0.00001 par value per share, of the Company (“Common Stock”), or in the Company’s discretion, an amount in cash equal to the Fair Market Value of such Share, subject to the terms hereof. Unless earlier terminated, the RSUs shall expire and be forfeited for no consideration at 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the seventh anniversary of the Grant Date (the “Expiration Date”).

Except as otherwise indicated by the context, the term “Participant”, as used in this Agreement, shall be deemed to include any person who acquires the right to the RSUs validly under their terms.

Vesting Schedule.

Subject to Section 4 and Section 5 of this Agreement, the RSUs will become non-forfeitable (“vest”) upon the satisfaction of both an event condition (the “Event Condition”) and a service condition (the “Service Condition”) on or before the Expiration Date. The Event Condition will be satisfied on the first to occur of (i) a Change in Control (as defined below) or (ii) the earliest of (x) the date six months after the closing of the sale of shares of Common Stock in an underwritten public offering pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (a “Public Offering”) or of a merger of the Company with, or the acquisition of the Company (or of Company securities) by, a publicly traded special purpose acquisition company (the “SPAC”) following which the securities of the SPAC or the Company are listed on a national exchange (a “SPAC Transaction”), (y) such earlier date on or following closing of a Public Offering that the managing underwriters of the Public Offering and the Company permit open market transfers of the shares underlying the RSUs notwithstanding Section 7 and (z) March 15 of the calendar year following the effective date of a Public Offering or closing of a SPAC Transaction (the “March 15th Date”). The Service Condition will be satisfied as to 100% of the RSUs in a single installment on the first anniversary of the Grant Date.

For purposes of this Agreement, “Change in Control” means (i) a merger or consolidation of the Company with or into any other corporation or other entity or person, (ii) a sale, lease, exchange or other transfer in one transaction or a series of related transactions of all or substantially all of the Company’s assets, or (iii) any other transaction, including the sale by the Company of new shares of its capital stock or a transfer of existing shares of capital stock of the Company, the result of which is that a third party that is not an affiliate of the Company or its stockholders (or a group of third parties not affiliated with the Company or its stockholders) immediately prior to such transaction acquires or holds capital stock of the Company representing a majority of the Company’s outstanding voting power immediately following such transaction; provided that the following events shall not constitute a “Change in Control”: (A) a transaction (other than a sale of all or substantially all of the Company’s assets) in which the holders of the voting securities of the Company immediately prior to the merger or consolidation hold, directly or indirectly, a majority of the voting securities in the successor corporation or its parent immediately after the merger or consolidation; (B) a sale, lease, exchange or other transaction in one transaction or a series

of related transactions of all or substantially all of the Company's assets to an affiliate of the Company; (C) an initial public offering of any of the Company's securities or any other transaction or series of related transactions principally for bona fide equity financing purposes; (D) a reincorporation of the Company solely to change its jurisdiction; or (E) a transaction undertaken for the primary purpose of creating a holding company that will be owned in substantially the same proportion by the persons who held the Company's securities immediately before such transaction.

Settlement Upon Vesting.

As soon as administratively practicable following the vesting of any Restricted Stock Units pursuant to Section 2 of this Agreement, but in no event later than the earlier of (i) 60 days after the applicable vesting date or (ii) the March 15th Date if the RSUs vest as a result of an Event Condition that is a Public Offering or SPAC Transaction, the Company shall deliver to Participant (or Participant's permitted transferee, if applicable) a number of Shares (either by delivering one or more certificates for such shares or by entering such shares in book entry form, as determined by the Company in its sole discretion) equal to the number of RSUs subject to this award that vest on the applicable vesting date or, in the Company's discretion, an amount in cash equal to the Fair Market Value of such Shares or a combination thereof, in each case, unless such RSUs terminate prior to the given vesting date pursuant to Section 5 of this Agreement; provided, however, that if the RSUs vest as a result of an Event Condition that is a Change in Control, the Company may delay settlement of the RSUs in the same manner in which payment of the consideration payable to the stockholders of the Company is delayed in connection with the Change in Control, subject to the requirements of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

Without limiting the generality of Section 9(e) of the Plan, the Company shall have the authority and the right to deduct or withhold, or to require Participant to remit to the Company, an amount sufficient to satisfy all applicable federal, state and local taxes required by law to be withheld with respect to any taxable event arising in connection with the Restricted Stock Units, including instructing a broker on Participant's behalf to sell shares of Common Stock otherwise issuable to Participant upon vesting of the RSUs and submit the proceeds of such sale to the Company. The Company shall not be obligated to deliver any new certificate representing Shares to Participant or Participant's legal representative or enter such share of Common Stock in book entry form unless and until Participant or Participant's legal representative shall have paid or otherwise satisfied in full the amount of all federal, state and local taxes applicable to the taxable income of Participant resulting from the vesting of the Restricted Stock Units or the issuance of Shares.

Continuous Relationship with the Company Required.

Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, the RSUs shall not vest unless the Participant, on the applicable vesting date, is, and has been at all times since the Grant Date, an employee, officer or director of, or consultant or advisor to, the Company or any other entity the employees, officers, directors, consultants, or advisors of which are eligible to receive grants under the Plan (an "Eligible Participant").

Termination of Relationship with the Company.

Except as provided in subsection (b) below or determined by the Board or a Committee, if the Participant ceases to be an Eligible Participant for any reason, all Restricted Stock Units which have not vested prior to or in connection with such cessation will thereupon automatically be forfeited, terminated and cancelled as of the applicable cessation date without payment of any consideration by the Company, and Participant, or Participant's beneficiary or personal representative, as the case may be, shall have no

further rights hereunder. No portion of the RSUs which has not become vested as of the date on which Participant ceases to be an Eligible Participant shall thereafter become vested.

Notwithstanding subsection (a) above, if the Participant ceases to be an Eligible Participant for any reason prior to the occurrence of the Event Condition, then all RSUs for which the Service Condition has been satisfied shall vest upon the subsequent occurrence of the Event Condition if the Event Condition occurs prior to the Expiration Date.

Unsecured Obligation to RSUs.

Unless and until the RSUs have vested, Participant will have no right to receive Common Stock, or other payment, in respect of the RSUs. Prior to the settlement of any vested RSUs under Section 3, the RSUs will represent an unsecured obligation of the Company, payable (if at all) only from the general assets of the Company.

Agreement in Connection with Initial Public Offering.

The Participant agrees, in connection with the initial Public Offering, (i) not to (a) offer, pledge, announce the intention to sell, sell, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or warrant to purchase, or otherwise transfer or dispose of, directly or indirectly, any shares of Common Stock or any other securities of the Company or (b) enter into any swap or other agreement that transfers, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of shares of Common Stock or other securities of the Company, whether any transaction described in clause (a) or (b) is to be settled by delivery of securities, in cash or otherwise, during the period beginning on the date of the filing of such registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission and ending 180 days after the date of the final prospectus relating to the offering (plus up to an additional 34 days to the extent requested by the managing underwriters for such offering in order to address FINRA Rule 2241 or NYSE Rule 472(f)(4) or any similar successor provision), and (ii) to execute any agreement reflecting clause (i) above as may be requested by the Company or the managing underwriters at the time of such offering. The Company may impose stop-transfer instructions with respect to the shares of Common Stock or other securities subject to the foregoing restriction until the end of the "lock-up" period.

Withholding.

No Shares will be issued pursuant to the settlement of the RSUs unless and until the Participant pays to the Company, or makes provision satisfactory to the Company for payment of, any federal, state, local, non-U.S., social or other taxes required by law to be withheld in respect of the RSUs.

Transfer Restrictions.

The RSUs may not be sold, assigned, transferred, pledged or otherwise encumbered by the Participant, either voluntarily or by operation of law, except by will or the laws of descent and distribution.

The Participant agrees that he or she will not transfer any Shares issued pursuant to the settlement of the RSUs unless the transferee, as a condition to such transfer, delivers to the Company a written instrument in a form reasonably satisfactory to the Company confirming that such transferee shall be bound by all of the terms and conditions of Section 7 until the completion of the lock-up period in connection with the Company's initial Public Offering.

Provisions of the Plan.

This award is subject to the provisions of the Plan (including the provisions relating to amendments to the Plan), a copy of which is furnished to the Participant with this award. In the event of a conflict between the provisions of the Plan and this Agreement, the provisions of the Plan shall control.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Company has caused this award to be executed under its corporate seal by its duly authorized officer. This award shall take effect as a sealed instrument.

FRACTYL HEALTH, INC.

By:

Name:

Title:

PARTICIPANT'S ACCEPTANCE

The undersigned hereby accepts the foregoing award and agrees to the terms and conditions thereof. The undersigned hereby acknowledges receipt of a copy of the Company's 2011 Stock Incentive Plan.

PARTICIPANT:

####REQUIRED_SIGNATURE####
####PARTICIPANT_NAME####

Address: ####HOME_ADDRESS####

Date: ####ACCEPTANCE_DATE####

Employment Agreement

This Employment Agreement (this “Agreement”), dated as of March 8, 2024, is made by and between Fractyl Health, Inc. a Delaware corporation (together with any successor thereto, the “Company”), and Adrian Kimber (“Executive”) (collectively referred to herein as the “Parties” or individually referred to as a “Party”), and will become effective on the Effective Date (as defined below).

RECITALS

A. It is the desire of the Company to assure itself of the services of Executive as of the Effective Date and thereafter by entering into this Agreement.

B. Executive and the Company mutually desire that Executive provide services to the Company on the terms herein provided.

AGREEMENT

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and of the respective covenants and agreements set forth below, the Parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Employment.

(a) General. Commencing April 1, 2024 or another date mutually agreed by the Parties (the date Executive actually commences employment with the Company, the “Effective Date”), the Company shall employ Executive, and Executive shall be employed by the Company, for the period and in the positions set forth in this Section 1.

(b) At-Will Employment. The Company and Executive acknowledge that Executive’s employment shall be at-will, as defined under applicable law, and that Executive’s employment with the Company may be terminated by either Party at any time for any or no reason (subject to the notice requirements of Section 3(b)). This “at-will” nature of Executive’s employment shall remain unchanged during Executive’s tenure as an employee and may not be changed, except in an express writing signed by Executive and a duly authorized officer of the Company. If Executive’s employment terminates for any reason, Executive shall not be entitled to any payments, benefits, damages, award or compensation other than as provided in this Agreement or otherwise agreed to in writing by the Company or as provided by applicable law. The term of this Agreement (the “Term”) shall commence on the Effective Date and end on the date this Agreement is terminated under Section 3.

(c) Positions and Duties. During the Term, Executive shall serve as Chief Commercial Officer of the Company, with such responsibilities, duties and authority normally associated with such position and as may from time to time be assigned to Executive by the Chief Executive Officer of the Company (the “CEO”). Executive shall devote substantially all of Executive’s working time and efforts to the business and affairs of the Company (which shall include service to its affiliates, if applicable) and shall not engage in outside business activities (including serving on outside boards or committees) without the consent of the Board of Directors of the Company or an authorized committee thereof (in either case, the “Board”), provided that Executive shall be permitted to (i) manage Executive’s personal, financial and legal affairs, (ii) participate in trade associations, (iii) serve on the board of directors of not-for-profit or tax-exempt charitable organizations, and (iv) with the prior consent of the Board, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed, serve on the board of directors of one for-profit company that does not compete with the Company, in each case, subject to compliance with this Agreement and provided that such activities do

not materially interfere with Executive's performance of Executive's duties and responsibilities hereunder. Executive agrees to observe and comply with the rules and policies of the Company as adopted by the Company from time to time, in each case, as amended from time to time, and as delivered or made available to Executive (each, a "Policy").

2. Compensation and Related Matters.

(a)Annual Base Salary. During the Term, Executive shall receive a base salary at a rate of \$475,000 per annum, which shall be paid in accordance with the customary payroll practices of the Company and shall be pro-rated for partial years of employment. Such annual base salary shall be reviewed (and may be adjusted) from time to time by the Board (such annual base salary, as it may be adjusted from time to time, the "Annual Base Salary").

(b)Annual Cash Bonus Opportunity. During the Term, Executive will be eligible to participate in an annual incentive program established by the Board. Executive's annual incentive compensation under such incentive program (the "Annual Bonus") shall be targeted at 40% of Executive's Annual Base Salary (such target, as may be adjusted by the Board from time to time, the "Target Annual Bonus"). The Annual Bonus payable under the incentive program shall be based on the achievement of performance goals to be determined by the Board. The payment of any Annual Bonus pursuant to the incentive program shall be subject to Executive's continued employment with the Company through the date of payment, except as otherwise provided in Section 4(b). For the first year of the Annual Bonus, the Executive will receive three quarterly payments equal to \$47,500 on the first regular pay cycle after June 28, 2024, September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2024. A final payment will be made that is net of the performance achievement determined by the Board and these quarter payments at the same time all other executive bonuses are paid in 2025.

(c)Benefits. During the Term, Executive shall be eligible to participate in employee benefit plans, programs and arrangements of the Company, subject to the terms and eligibility requirements thereof and as such plans, programs and arrangements may be amended or in effect from time to time. In no event shall Executive be eligible to participate in any severance plan or program of the Company, except as set forth in Section 4 of this Agreement.

(d)Vacation. During the Term, Executive shall be entitled to paid personal leave in accordance with the Company's Policies. Any vacation shall be taken at the reasonable and mutual convenience of the Company and Executive.

(e)Business Expenses. During the Term, the Company shall reimburse Executive for all reasonable travel and other business expenses incurred by Executive in the performance of Executive's duties to the Company in accordance with the Company's expense reimbursement Policy.

(f)Key Person Insurance. At any time during the Term, the Company shall have the right (but not the obligation) to insure the life of Executive for the Company's sole benefit. The Company shall have the right to determine the amount of insurance and the type of policy. Executive shall reasonably cooperate with the Company in obtaining such insurance by submitting to physical examinations, by supplying all information reasonably required by any insurance carrier, and by executing all necessary documents reasonably required by any insurance carrier, provided that any information provided to an insurance company or broker shall not be provided to the Company without the prior written authorization of Executive. Executive shall incur no financial obligation by executing any required document and shall have no interest in any such policy.

(g) **Stock Options.** Subject to approval by the Company's Board of Directors, it is expected that you will be awarded an incentive stock option to purchase 250,000 shares of the Company's common stock, as of the Effective Date of this letter (the "Option"). The Option would be subject to the terms and conditions of the Company's 2024 Incentive Award Plan (the "Plan") and the Company's standard form of incentive stock option agreement that you will sign in connection with receiving the option, providing for the vesting of the option over four years, with 25% of the shares vesting on the first anniversary of the date of the grant of option and the remaining 75% of the shares vesting on a monthly basis thereafter. The option exercise price per share will be equal to the fair market value of a share of common stock on the date of grant as determined in accordance with the Plan.

(h) **Signing Bonus.** Within thirty (30) days from Effective Date, Executive will be eligible to receive a one-time bonus of \$75,000 ("Signing Bonus"). If Executive's employment with the Company terminates prior to the first anniversary of the Effective Date due to Executive's resignation without Good Reason or the termination of Executive's employment by the Company for Cause, Executive shall be required and hereby agrees to repay the full gross amount of the Signing Bonus to the Company within fifteen (15) days following the Date of Termination. The Company shall be authorized, but not required, to deduct the amount of any such repayment obligation from any amounts otherwise payable by the Company to Executive.

3. Termination.

Executive's employment hereunder and the Term may be terminated by the Company or Executive, as applicable, without any breach of this Agreement under the following circumstances and the Term will end on the Date of Termination:

(a) Circumstances.

(i) **Death.** Executive's employment hereunder shall terminate upon Executive's death.

(ii) **Disability.** If Executive has incurred a Disability, as defined below, the Company may terminate Executive's employment.

(iii) **Termination for Cause.** The Company may terminate Executive's employment for Cause, as defined below.

(iv) **Termination without Cause.** The Company may terminate Executive's employment without Cause.

(v) **Resignation from the Company with Good Reason.** Executive may resign Executive's employment with the Company with Good Reason, as defined below.

(vi) **Resignation from the Company without Good Reason.** Executive may resign Executive's employment with the Company for any reason other than Good Reason or for no reason.

(b) **Notice of Termination.** Any termination of Executive's employment by the Company or by Executive under this Section 3 (other than termination pursuant to Section 3(a)(i)) shall be communicated by a written notice to the other Party hereto (i) indicating the specific termination provision in this Agreement relied upon, (ii) setting forth in reasonable detail the facts and circumstances claimed to

provide a basis for termination of Executive's employment under the provision so indicated, if applicable, and (iii) specifying a Date of Termination which, if submitted by Executive, shall be at least thirty (30) days following the date of such notice (a "Notice of Termination"); *provided, however,* that in the event that Executive delivers a Notice of Termination to the Company, the Company may, in its sole discretion, change the Date of Termination to any date that occurs following the date of the Company's receipt of such Notice of Termination and is prior to the date specified in such Notice of Termination, but the termination will still be considered a resignation by Executive. A Notice of Termination submitted by the Company may provide for a Date of Termination on the date Executive receives the Notice of Termination, or any date thereafter elected by the Company. The failure by either Party to set forth in the Notice of Termination any fact or circumstance which contributes to a showing of Cause or Good Reason shall not waive any right of the Party hereunder or preclude the Party from asserting such fact or circumstance in enforcing the Party's rights hereunder.

(c) Company Obligations upon Termination. Upon termination of Executive's employment pursuant to any of the circumstances listed in this Section 3, Executive (or Executive's estate) shall be entitled to receive the sum of: (i) the portion of Executive's Annual Base Salary earned through the Date of Termination, but not yet paid to Executive; (ii) any expense reimbursements owed to Executive pursuant to Section 2(e); and (iii) any amount accrued and arising from Executive's participation in, or benefits accrued under any employee benefit plans, programs or arrangements, which amounts shall be payable in accordance with the terms and conditions of such employee benefit plans, programs or arrangements (collectively, the "Company Arrangements"). Except as otherwise expressly required by law (e.g., COBRA) or as specifically provided herein, all of Executive's rights to salary, severance, benefits, bonuses and other compensatory amounts hereunder (if any) shall cease upon the termination of Executive's employment hereunder. In the event that Executive's employment is terminated by the Company for any reason, Executive's sole and exclusive remedy shall be to receive the payments and benefits described in this Section 3(c) or Section 4, as applicable.

(d) Deemed Resignation. Upon termination of Executive's employment for any reason, Executive shall be deemed to have resigned from all offices and directorships, if any, then held with the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

4. Severance Payments.

(a) Termination for Cause, or Termination Upon Death, Disability or Resignation from the Company Without Good Reason. If Executive's employment shall terminate as a result of Executive's death pursuant to Section 3(a)(i) or Disability pursuant to Section 3(a)(ii), pursuant to Section 3(a)(iii) for Cause, or pursuant to Section 3(a)(vi) for Executive's resignation from the Company without Good Reason, then Executive shall not be entitled to any severance payments or benefits, except as provided in Section 3(c).

(b) Termination without Cause, or Resignation from the Company with Good Reason. If Executive's employment terminates without Cause pursuant to Section 3(a)(iv), or pursuant to Section 3(a)(v) due to Executive's resignation with Good Reason, then except as otherwise provided under Section 4(c) and subject to Executive signing on or before the 21st day following Executive's Separation from Service (as defined below), and not revoking, a release of claims substantially in the form attached as Exhibit A to this Agreement (the "Release") and Executive's continued compliance with Section 5, Executive shall receive, in addition to payments and benefits set forth in Section 3(c), the following:

(i) an amount in cash equal to 1.0 times the Annual Base Salary, payable in the form of salary continuation in regular installments over the twelve (12)-month period following the date

of Executive's Separation from Service (the "Severance Period") in accordance with the Company's normal payroll practices;

(ii)to the extent unpaid as of the Date of Termination, an amount of cash equal to any Annual Bonus earned by Executive for the Company's fiscal year prior to the fiscal year in which the Date of Termination occurs, as determined by the Board in its discretion based upon actual performance achieved, which Annual Bonus, if any, shall be paid to Executive in the fiscal year in which the Date of Termination occurs when bonuses for such prior fiscal year are paid in the ordinary course to actively employed senior executives of the Company; and

(iii)if Executive timely elects to receive continued medical, dental or vision coverage under one or more of the Company's group medical, dental or vision plans pursuant to the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, as amended ("COBRA"), then the Company shall directly pay, or reimburse Executive for, the COBRA premiums for Executive and Executive's covered dependents under such plans, during the period commencing on Executive's Separation from Service and ending upon the earliest of (A) the last day of the Severance Period, (B) the date that Executive and/or Executive's covered dependents become no longer eligible for COBRA and (C) the date Executive becomes eligible to receive medical, dental or vision coverage, as applicable, from a subsequent employer (and Executive agrees to promptly notify the Company of such eligibility) (the "COBRA Continuation Period"). Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Company determines it cannot provide the foregoing benefit without potentially violating applicable law (including, without limitation, Section 2716 of the Public Health Service Act) or incurring an excise tax, the Company shall in lieu thereof provide to Executive a taxable monthly payment in an amount equal to the monthly COBRA premium that Executive would be required to pay to continue Executive's and Executive's covered dependents' group health coverage in effect on the Date of Termination (which amount shall be based on the premium for the first month of COBRA coverage), which payments shall continue for the remainder of the COBRA Continuation Period.

(c)Change in Control. In lieu of the payments and benefits set forth in Section 4(b), in the event Executive's employment terminates without Cause pursuant to Section 3(a)(iv), or pursuant to Section 3(a)(v) due to Executive's resignation with Good Reason, in either case, within three (3) months prior to or eighteen (18) months following the date of a Change in Control, subject to Executive signing on or before the 21st day following Executive's Separation from Service, and not revoking, the Release and Executive's continued compliance with Section 5, Executive shall receive, in addition to the payments and benefits set forth in Section 3(c), the following:

(i)an amount in cash equal to 1.0 times the Annual Base Salary, payable in equal installments over the twelve (12)-month period following the date of Executive's Separation from Service (the "CIC Severance Period") in accordance with the Company's normal payroll practices;

(ii)the payment set forth in Section 4(b)(ii);

(iii)the benefits set forth in Section 4(b)(iii), provided that for this purpose, the "Severance Period" will mean the CIC Severance Period;

(iv)an amount in cash equal to 1.0 times the Target Annual Bonus, payable in a lump sum on the Company's first ordinary payroll date that occurs after the Date of Termination; and

(v)all unvested equity or equity-based awards held by Executive under any Company equity compensation plans that vest solely based on continued employment or service shall immediately become 100% vested (for the avoidance of doubt, with any such awards that vest in whole or in part based on the attainment of performance-vesting conditions being governed by the terms of the applicable award agreement).

(d)Survival. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, the provisions of Sections 5 through 9 will survive the termination of Executive's employment and the termination of the Term.

5. Restrictive Covenants. As a condition to the effectiveness of this Agreement, Executive will execute and deliver to the Company prior to the Effective Date the Non-Disclosure, Non-Solicitation and Inventions Agreement attached as Exhibit B (the "Restrictive Covenant Agreement"). Executive agrees to abide by the terms of the Restrictive Covenant Agreement, which are hereby incorporated by reference into this Agreement. Executive acknowledges that the provisions of the Restrictive Covenant Agreement will survive the termination of Executive's employment and the termination of the Term for the periods set forth in the Restrictive Covenant Agreement.

6. Assignment and Successors.

The Company may assign its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any of its affiliates or to any successor to all or substantially all of the business or the assets of the Company (by merger or otherwise) and may assign or encumber this Agreement and its rights hereunder as security for indebtedness of the Company and its affiliates. This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Company, Executive and their respective successors, assigns, personal and legal representatives, executors, administrators, heirs, distributees, devisees, and legatees, as applicable. None of Executive's rights or obligations may be assigned or transferred by Executive, other than Executive's rights to payments hereunder, which may be transferred only by will or operation of law. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Executive shall be entitled, to the extent permitted under applicable law and applicable Company Arrangements, to select and change a beneficiary or beneficiaries to receive compensation hereunder following Executive's death by giving written notice thereof to the Company.

7. Certain Definitions.

(a)Cause. The Company shall have "Cause" to terminate Executive's employment hereunder upon:

(i)The Company's reasonable, good faith determination that Executive has refused to (A) substantially perform the duties associated with Executive's position with the Company or (B) carry out the reasonable and lawful instructions of the CEO or the Board concerning duties or actions consistent with the Executive's position with the Company;

(ii)Executive's breach of a material provision of this Agreement that, to the extent capable of cure, has remained uncured for a period of thirty (30) days following written notice from the Company;

(iii)Executive's conviction, plea of no contest, plea of *nolo contendere*, or imposition of unadjudicated probation for any felony or crime involving moral turpitude;

(iv) Executive's unlawful use (including being under the influence) or possession of

illegal drugs on the Company's (or any of its affiliate's) premises or while performing Executive's duties and responsibilities under this Agreement; or

(v)Executive's commission of any act of fraud, embezzlement, misappropriation, willful misconduct, or breach of fiduciary duty against the Company or any of its affiliates.

(b)Change in Control. "Change in Control" shall have the meaning set forth in the Fractyl Health, Inc. 2024 Incentive Award Plan, as in effect on the Effective Date.

(c)Code. "Code" shall mean the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the regulations and guidance promulgated thereunder.

(d)Date of Termination. "Date of Termination" shall mean (i) if Executive's employment is terminated by Executive's death, the date of Executive's death; or (ii) if Executive's employment is terminated pursuant to Section 3(a)(ii) – (vi) either the date indicated in the Notice of Termination or the date specified by the Company pursuant to Section 3(b), whichever is earlier.

(e)Disability. "Disability" shall mean, at any time the Company or any of its affiliates sponsors a long-term disability plan for the Company's employees, "disability" as defined in such long- term disability plan for the purpose of determining a participant's eligibility for benefits, *provided, however*, if the long-term disability plan contains multiple definitions of disability, "Disability" shall refer to that definition of disability which, if Executive qualified for such disability benefits, would provide coverage for the longest period of time. The determination of whether Executive has a Disability shall be made by the person or persons required to make disability determinations under the long-term disability plan. At any time the Company does not sponsor a long-term disability plan for its employees, "Disability" shall mean Executive's inability to perform, with or without reasonable accommodation, the essential functions of Executive's positions hereunder for a total of three months during any six-month period as a result of incapacity due to mental or physical illness as determined by a physician selected by the Company or its insurers and acceptable to Executive or Executive's legal representative, with such agreement as to acceptability not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed. Any refusal by Executive to submit to a medical examination for the purpose of determining Disability shall be deemed to constitute conclusive evidence of Executive's Disability.

(f)Good Reason. For the sole purpose of determining Executive's right to severance payments and benefits as described above, Executive's resignation will be with "Good Reason" if Executive resigns within ninety (90) days after any of the following events, unless Executive consents in writing to the applicable event: (i) a material reduction in Executive's Annual Base Salary or Target Annual Bonus (excluding any reduction in Annual Base Salary that is proportionate to a reduction of base salaries affecting substantially all other executive officers of the Company), (ii) a material decrease in Executive's authority or areas of responsibility as are commensurate with Executive's title or position with the Company, (iii) the relocation of Executive's primary office to a location more than twenty-five (25) miles from the Executive's primary office as of the date of this Agreement or (iv) the Company's breach of a material provision of this Agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no Good Reason will have occurred unless and until: (a) Executive has provided the Company, within sixty (60) days of Executive's knowledge of the occurrence of the facts and circumstances underlying the Good Reason event, written notice stating with specificity the applicable facts and circumstances underlying such finding of Good Reason; (b) the Company has had an opportunity to cure the same within thirty (30) days after the receipt of such notice; and (c) the Company shall have failed to so cure within such period.

8. Parachute Payments.

(a)Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement or any Company equity plan or agreement, in the event that any payment or benefit by the Company or otherwise to or for the benefit of Executive, whether paid or payable or distributed or distributable pursuant to the terms of this Agreement or otherwise (all such payments and benefits, including the payments and benefits under Section 4 hereof, being hereinafter referred to as the “Total Payments”), would be subject (in whole or in part) to the excise tax imposed by Section 4999 of the Code (the “Excise Tax”), then the Total Payments shall be reduced (in the order provided in Section 8(b)) to the minimum extent necessary to avoid the imposition of the Excise Tax on the Total Payments, but only if (i) the net amount of such Total Payments, as so reduced (and after subtracting the net amount of federal, state and local income and employment taxes on such reduced Total Payments and after taking into account the phase out of itemized deductions and personal exemptions attributable to such reduced Total Payments), is greater than or equal to (ii) the net amount of such Total Payments without such reduction (but after subtracting the net amount of federal, state and local income and employment taxes on such Total Payments and the amount of the Excise Tax to which Executive would be subject in respect of such unreduced Total Payments and after taking into account the phase out of itemized deductions and personal exemptions attributable to such unreduced Total Payments).

(b)The Total Payments shall be reduced in the following order: (i) reduction on a pro rata basis of any cash severance payments that are exempt from Section 409A of the Code (“Section 409A”), (ii) reduction on a pro rata basis of any non-cash severance payments or benefits that are exempt from Section 409A, (iii) reduction on a pro rata basis of any other payments or benefits that are exempt from Section 409A, and (iv) reduction of any payments or benefits otherwise payable to Executive on a pro rata basis or such other manner that complies with Section 409A; provided, in case of clauses (ii), (iii) and (iv), that reduction of any payments attributable to the acceleration of vesting of Company equity awards shall be first applied to Company equity awards that would otherwise vest last in time.

(c)All determinations regarding the application of this Section 8 shall be made by an accounting firm or consulting group with experience in performing calculations regarding the applicability of Section 280G of the Code and the Excise Tax selected by the Company (the “Independent Advisors”). For purposes of determinations, no portion of the Total Payments shall be taken into account which, in the opinion of the Independent Advisors, (i) does not constitute a “parachute payment” within the meaning of Section 280G(b)(2) of the Code (including by reason of Section 280G(b)(4)(A) of the Code) or (ii) constitutes reasonable compensation for services actually rendered, within the meaning of Section 280G(b)(4)(B) of the Code, in excess of the “base amount” (as defined in Section 280G(b)(3) of the Code) allocable to such reasonable compensation. The costs of obtaining such determination and all related fees and expenses (including related fees and expenses incurred in any later audit) shall be borne by the Company.

(d)In the event it is later determined that a greater reduction in the Total Payments should have been made to implement the objective and intent of this Section 8, the excess amount shall be returned promptly by Executive to the Company.

9. Miscellaneous Provisions.

(a)Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed, construed, interpreted and enforced in accordance with its express terms, and otherwise in accordance with the substantive laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts without reference to the principles of conflicts of law of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or any other jurisdiction that would result in the application of the laws

of a jurisdiction other than the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and where applicable, the laws of the United States.

(b) Validity. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision or provisions of this Agreement shall not affect the validity or enforceability of any other provision of this Agreement, which shall remain in full force and effect.

(c) Notices. Any notice, request, claim, demand, document and other communication hereunder to any Party shall be effective upon receipt (or refusal of receipt) and shall be in writing and delivered personally or sent by facsimile or certified or registered mail, postage prepaid, as follows:

- (i) If to the Company, to the CEO of the Company at the Company's headquarters,
- (ii) If to Executive, to the last address that the Company has in its personnel records for Executive, or
- (iii) At any other address as any Party shall have specified by notice in writing to the other Party.

(d) Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in several counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, but all of which together will constitute one and the same Agreement. Signatures delivered by facsimile or PDF shall be deemed effective for all purposes.

(e) Entire Agreement. The terms of this Agreement, and the Restrictive Covenant Agreement incorporated herein by reference as set forth in Section 5, are intended by the Parties to be the final expression of their agreement with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersede all prior understandings and agreements, whether written or oral, including any prior employment offer letter (other than the portion thereof constituting the Restrictive Covenant Agreement), employment agreement, or change in control severance agreement between Executive and the Company. The Parties further intend that this Agreement shall constitute the complete and exclusive statement of their terms and that no extrinsic evidence whatsoever may be introduced in any judicial, administrative, or other legal proceeding to vary the terms of this Agreement.

(f) Amendments; Waivers. This Agreement may not be modified, amended, or terminated except by an instrument in writing, signed by Executive and a duly authorized officer of Company. By an instrument in writing similarly executed, Executive or a duly authorized officer of the Company may waive compliance by the other Party with any specifically identified provision of this Agreement that such other Party was or is obligated to comply with or perform; *provided, however,* that such waiver shall not operate as a waiver of, or estoppel with respect to, any other or subsequent failure. No failure to exercise and no delay in exercising any right, remedy, or power hereunder will preclude any other or further exercise of any other right, remedy, or power provided herein or by law or in equity.

(g) Construction. This Agreement shall be deemed drafted equally by both the Parties. Its language shall be construed as a whole and according to its fair meaning. Any presumption or principle that the language is to be construed against any Party shall not apply. The headings in this Agreement are only for convenience and are not intended to affect construction or interpretation. Any references to paragraphs, subparagraphs, sections or subsections are to those parts of this Agreement, unless the context clearly indicates to the contrary. Also, unless the context clearly indicates to the contrary, (i) the plural includes the singular and the singular includes the plural; (ii) "and" and "or" are each used both conjunctively and disjunctively; (iii) "any," "all," "each," or "every" means "any and all," and "each and

every"; (iv) "includes" and "including" are each "without limitation"; (v) "herein," "hereof," "hereunder" and other similar compounds of the word "here" refer to the entire Agreement and not to any particular paragraph, subparagraph, section or subsection; and (vi) all pronouns and any variations thereof shall be deemed to refer to the masculine, feminine, neuter, singular or plural as the identity of the entities or persons referred to may require.

(h) Arbitration. Except as excluded herein below, any controversy, dispute or claim arising out of or relating to this Agreement, or breach thereof, or Executive's employment with or termination of employment from the Company (each, a "Covered Claim") shall be resolved by final and binding arbitration administered by JAMS. The arbitration shall be conducted by a single, neutral arbitrator, pursuant to JAMS's Employment Arbitration Rules & Procedures, available at <https://www.jamsadr.com/rules-employment-arbitration/English>, as in effect at the time of the initiation of arbitration, which the Company will provide to Executive upon reasonable request, in Boston, Massachusetts. Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, the arbitration provisions of this Agreement shall be governed by and enforceable pursuant to the Federal Arbitration Act, and, in all other respects, the arbitrator shall apply the substantive laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or applicable Federal law, with the same statutes of limitation and available remedies that would apply if the claims were brought in a court of law of competent jurisdiction. The costs unique to arbitration, including the arbitration administrative fees, arbitrator compensation and expenses, and any costs of any witnesses call by the arbitrator, that would not be incurred in a court proceeding shall be borne by the Company. Unless otherwise ordered by the arbitrator under applicable law, the Company and Executive shall each bear its, their, his, or her own expenses, such as expert witness fees, filing fees, and attorneys' fees and costs. Nothing herein shall prevent the Company or Executive from seeking a statutory award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs under applicable law. THE COMPANY AND EXECUTIVE RECOGNIZE THAT, BY AGREEING TO ARBITRATE THEIR DISPUTES, EACH WAIVE ITS, THEIR, HIS, OR HER RIGHT TO A TRIAL BY JURY OF ANY COVERED CLAIM. THE COMPANY AND EXECUTIVE WAIVE ITS, THEIR, HIS, OR HER RIGHT TO BRING ANY COVERED CLAIM AS PART OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH A CLASS OR COLLECTIVE ACTION. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Section shall not preclude either party from seeking a temporary restraining order or a preliminary injunction from a court of competent jurisdiction if such relief is not available in a timely fashion through arbitration. Further, this arbitration agreement shall not apply to: (a) claims for unemployment and workers' compensation benefits; (b) sexual harassment and sexual assault disputes arising under federal, state, local, or tribal law, unless Executive elects to arbitrate such disputes; (c) claims arising under the National Labor Relations Act or which are brought before the National Labor Relations Board; (d) claims brought before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or similar state or local agency, if Executive is required to exhaust Executive's administrative remedies; provided, that any appeal from an award or denial of an award by any such agency or any further action upon receipt of a right-to-sue letter shall be arbitrated pursuant to the terms of this Agreement; and (e) any other claim, which by law cannot be subject to mandatory arbitration.

(i) Enforcement. If any provision of this Agreement is held to be illegal, invalid or unenforceable under present or future laws effective during the Term, such provision shall be fully severable; this Agreement shall be construed and enforced as if such illegal, invalid or unenforceable provision had never comprised a portion of this Agreement; and the remaining provisions of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect and shall not be affected by the illegal, invalid or unenforceable provision or by its severance from this Agreement. Furthermore, in lieu of such illegal, invalid or unenforceable provision there shall be added automatically as part of this Agreement a provision as similar in terms to such illegal, invalid or unenforceable provision as may be possible and be legal, valid and enforceable.

(j) **Withholding.** The Company shall be entitled to withhold from any amounts payable under this Agreement any federal, state, local or foreign withholding or other taxes or charges which the Company is required to withhold. The Company shall be entitled to rely on the advice of counsel if any questions as to the amount or requirement of withholding shall arise.

(k) **Section 409A.**

(i) **General.** The intent of the Parties is that the payments and benefits under this Agreement comply with or be exempt from Section 409A and, accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted, this Agreement shall be interpreted to be in compliance therewith.

(ii) **Separation from Service.** Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, any compensation or benefits payable under this Agreement that is designated under this Agreement as payable upon Executive's termination of employment shall be payable only upon Executive's "separation from service" with the Company within the meaning of Section 409A (a "Separation from Service") and, except as provided below, any such compensation or benefits described in Section 4 shall not be paid, or, in the case of installments, shall not commence payment, until the thirtieth (30th) day following Executive's Separation from Service (the "First Payment Date"). Any installment payments that would have been made to Executive during the thirty (30) day period immediately following Executive's Separation from Service but for the preceding sentence shall be paid to Executive on the First Payment Date and the remaining payments shall be made as provided in this Agreement.

(iii) **Specified Employee.** Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, if Executive is deemed by the Company at the time of Executive's Separation from Service to be a "specified employee" for purposes of Section 409A, to the extent delayed commencement of any portion of the benefits to which Executive is entitled under this Agreement is required in order to avoid a prohibited distribution under Section 409A, such portion of Executive's benefits shall not be provided to Executive prior to the earlier of (i) the expiration of the six-month period measured from the date of Executive's Separation from Service with the Company or (ii) the date of Executive's death. Upon the first business day following the expiration of the applicable Section 409A period, all payments deferred pursuant to the preceding sentence shall be paid in a lump sum to Executive (or Executive's estate or beneficiaries), and any remaining payments due to Executive under this Agreement shall be paid as otherwise provided herein.

(iv) **Expense Reimbursements.** To the extent that any reimbursements under this Agreement are subject to Section 409A, (i) any such reimbursements payable to Executive shall be paid to Executive no later than December 31 of the year following the year in which the expense was incurred, (ii) Executive shall submit Executive's reimbursement request promptly following the date the expense is incurred, (iii) the amount of expenses reimbursed in one year shall not affect the amount eligible for reimbursement in any subsequent year, other than medical expenses referred to in Section 105(b) of the Code, and (iv) Executive's right to reimbursement under this Agreement will not be subject to liquidation or exchange for another benefit.

(v) **Installments.** Executive's right to receive any installment payments under this Agreement, including without limitation any continuation salary payments that are payable on Company payroll dates, shall be treated as a right to receive a series of separate payments and, accordingly, each such installment payment shall at all times be considered a separate and distinct payment as permitted under Section 409A. Except as otherwise permitted under Section 409A, no

payment hereunder shall be accelerated or deferred unless such acceleration or deferral would not result in additional tax or interest pursuant to Section 409A.

10. Executive Acknowledgement.

Executive acknowledges that Executive has read and understands this Agreement, is fully aware of its legal effect, has not acted in reliance upon any representations or promises made by the Company other than those contained in writing herein, and has entered into this Agreement freely based on Executive's own judgment.

[Signature Page Follows]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement on the date and year first above written.

FRACTYL HEALTH, INC.

By: /s/ Harith Rajagopalan
Name: Harith Rajagopalan
Title: CEO

EXECUTIVE

/s/ Adrian Kimber
Adrian Kimber

[Signature Page to Employment Agreement]

EXHIBIT A

Separation Agreement and Release

This Separation Agreement and Release ("Agreement") is made by and between Adrian Kimber ("Executive") and Fractyl Health, Inc. (the "Company") (collectively referred to as the "Parties" or individually referred to as a "Party"). Capitalized terms used but not defined in this Agreement shall have the meanings set forth in the Employment Agreement (as defined below).

WHEREAS, the Parties have previously entered into that certain Employment Agreement, dated as of ___, 2024 (the "Employment Agreement") and the Non-Disclosure, Non-Solicitation and Inventions Agreement, dated as of ___, 2024 (the "Restrictive Covenant Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, in connection with Executive's termination of employment with the Company or a subsidiary or affiliate of the Company effective ___, 20__, the Parties wish to resolve any and all disputes, claims, complaints, grievances, charges, actions, petitions, and demands that Executive may have against the Company and any of the Releasees as defined below, including, but not limited to, any and all claims arising out of or in any way related to Executive's employment with or separation from the Company or its subsidiaries or affiliates but, for the avoidance of doubt, nothing herein will be deemed to release any rights or remedies in connection with Executive's ownership of vested equity securities of the Company, vested benefits or Executive's right to indemnification by the Company or any of its affiliates pursuant to contract or applicable law (collectively, the "Retained Claims").

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the severance payments and benefits described in Section 4 of the Employment Agreement, which, pursuant to the Employment Agreement, are conditioned on Executive's execution and non-revocation of this Agreement, and in consideration of the mutual promises made herein, the Company and Executive hereby agree as follows:

1. Severance Payments and Benefits; Salary and Benefits. The Company agrees to provide Executive with the severance payments and benefits described in [Section 4(b)/4(c)] of the Employment Agreement, payable at the times set forth in, and subject to the terms and conditions of, the Employment Agreement. In addition, to the extent not already paid, and subject to the terms and conditions of the Employment Agreement, the Company shall pay or provide to Executive all other payments or benefits described in Section 3(c) of the Employment Agreement, subject to and in accordance with the terms thereof.

2. Release of Claims. Executive agrees that, other than with respect to the Retained Claims, the foregoing consideration represents settlement in full of all outstanding obligations owed to Executive by the Company, any of its direct or indirect subsidiaries and affiliates, and any of its or their current and former officers, directors, equityholders, managers, employees, agents, investors, attorneys, shareholders, administrators, affiliates, benefit plans, plan administrators, insurers, trustees, divisions, and subsidiaries and predecessor and successor corporations and assigns (collectively, the "Releasees"). Executive, on Executive's own behalf and on behalf of any of Executive's heirs, family members, executors, agents, and assigns, other than with respect to the Retained Claims, hereby and forever releases the Releasees from, and agrees not to sue concerning, or in any manner to institute, prosecute, or pursue, any claim, complaint, charge, duty, obligation, or cause of action relating to any matters of any kind, whether presently known or unknown, suspected or unsuspected, that Executive may possess against any of the Releasees arising from any omissions, acts, facts, or damages that have occurred up until and including the date Executive signs this Agreement, including, without limitation:

(a)any and all claims relating to or arising from Executive's employment or service relationship with the Company or any of its direct or indirect subsidiaries or affiliates and the termination of that relationship;

(b)any and all claims relating to, or arising from, Executive's right to purchase, or actual purchase of any shares of stock or other equity interests of the Company or any of its affiliates, including, without limitation, any claims for fraud, misrepresentation, breach of fiduciary duty, breach of duty under applicable state law, and securities fraud under any state or federal law;

(c) any and all claims for wrongful discharge of employment; termination in violation of public policy; discrimination; harassment; retaliation; breach of contract, both express and implied; breach of covenant of good faith and fair dealing, both express and implied; promissory estoppel; negligent or intentional infliction of emotional distress; fraud; negligent or intentional misrepresentation; negligent or intentional interference with contract or prospective economic advantage; unfair business practices; defamation; libel; slander; negligence; personal injury; assault; battery; invasion of privacy; false imprisonment; conversion; and disability benefits;

(d)any and all claims for violation of any federal, state, or municipal statute, including, but not limited to, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; the Civil Rights Act of 1991; the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; the Equal Pay Act; the Fair Labor Standards Act; the Fair Credit Reporting Act; the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967; the Older Workers Benefit Protection Act; the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974; the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act; the Family and Medical Leave Act; and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002;

(e) any and all claims for violation of the federal or any state constitution;

(f) any and all claims arising out of any other laws and regulations relating to employment or employment discrimination;

(g)any claim for any loss, cost, damage, or expense arising out of any dispute over the non-withholding or other tax treatment of any of the proceeds received by Executive as a result of this Agreement;

(h)any and all claims arising out of the wage and hour and wage payments laws and regulations of the state or states in which Executive has provided service to the Company or any of its affiliates (including without limitation the Massachusetts Payment of Wages Law); and

(i) any and all claims for attorneys' fees and costs.

Executive agrees that the release set forth in this section shall be and remain in effect in all respects as a complete general release as to the matters released. This release does not release claims that cannot be released as a matter of law, including, but not limited to, Executive's right to file a charge with or participate in a charge by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, or any other local, state, or federal administrative body or government agency that is authorized to enforce or administer laws related to employment, against the Company (with the understanding that Executive's release of claims herein bars Executive from recovering such monetary relief from Parent, the Company or any other Releasee), claims for unemployment compensation or any state disability insurance benefits pursuant to the terms of applicable state law, claims to continued participation in certain of the Company's group benefit plans

pursuant to the terms and conditions of COBRA, claims to any benefit entitlements vested as the date of separation of Executive's employment, pursuant to written terms of any employee benefit plan of the Company or its affiliates and Executive's right under applicable law, and any Retained Claims. This release further does not prevent Executive from (i) reporting possible violations of federal law or regulation to any governmental agency or entity in accordance with the provisions of any whistleblower protection provisions of state or federal law or regulation (including the right to receive an award for information provided to any such government agencies), (ii) exercising any rights Executive may have under Section 7 of the U.S. National Labor Relations Act, such as the right to engage in concerted activity, including collective action or discussion concerning wages or working conditions, or (iii) discussing or disclosing information about unlawful acts in the workplace, such as harassment or discrimination based on a protected characteristic or any other conduct that Executive has reason to believe is unlawful. This release further does not release claims for breach of Section 3(c) or Section 4 of the Employment Agreement.

3. Acknowledgment of Waiver of Claims under ADEA. Executive understands and acknowledges that Executive is waiving and releasing any rights Executive may have under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 ("ADEA"), and that this waiver and release is knowing and voluntary. Executive understands and agrees that this waiver and release does not apply to any rights or claims that may arise under the ADEA after the date Executive signs this Agreement. Executive understands and acknowledges that the consideration given for this waiver and release is in addition to anything of value to which Executive was already entitled. Executive further understands and acknowledges that Executive has been advised by this writing that: (a) Executive should consult with an attorney prior to executing this Agreement; (b) Executive has 21 days within which to consider this Agreement, and the Parties agree that such time period to review this Agreement shall not be extended upon any material or immaterial changes to this Agreement; (c) Executive has seven business days following Executive's execution of this Agreement to revoke this Agreement pursuant to written notice to the General Counsel of the Company; (d) this Agreement shall not be effective until after the revocation period has expired; and (e) nothing in this Agreement prevents or precludes Executive from challenging or seeking a determination in good faith of the validity of this waiver under the ADEA, nor does it impose any condition precedent, penalties, or costs for doing so, unless specifically authorized by federal law. In the event Executive signs this Agreement and returns it to the Company in less than the 21 day period identified above, Executive hereby acknowledges that Executive has freely and voluntarily chosen to waive the time period allotted for considering this Agreement.

4. Restrictive Covenants.

(a) Executive acknowledges and agrees that the restrictive covenants and other post-termination obligations set forth in the Restrictive Covenant Agreement, including without limitation Executive's obligations relating to confidentiality, non-use and non-disclosure of Proprietary Information (as defined in the Restrictive Covenant Agreement), cooperation and return of property, non-competition and non-solicitation, are hereby incorporated by reference and shall remain in full force and effect pursuant to their terms to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law.

(b) Executive's continued compliance with the terms of the Restrictive Covenant Agreement (as modified in Section 4(a) above) (collectively, the "Restrictive Covenants") is a material condition to receipt of the severance payments and benefits set forth in Section 1 of this Agreement. In the event Executive breaches any part of such Restrictive Covenants, then, in addition to any remedies and enforcement mechanisms set forth in the Employment Agreement and this Agreement, and any other remedies available to the Company (including equitable and injunctive remedies), Executive shall forfeit

any additional consideration owing and shall be obligated to promptly return to the Company (within fifteen (15) business days of any breach) the full gross amount of all severance payments and benefits provided.

5. Severability. In the event that any provision or any portion of any provision hereof or any surviving agreement made a part hereof becomes or is declared by a court of competent jurisdiction or arbitrator to be illegal, unenforceable, or void, this Agreement shall continue in full force and effect without said provision or portion of provision.

6. No Oral Modification. This Agreement may only be amended in a writing signed by Executive and a duly authorized officer of the Company.

7. Governing Law; Dispute Resolution. This Agreement shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 9(a), 9(c), and 9(g) of the Employment Agreement.

8. Effective Date. Executive has seven business days after Executive signs this Agreement to revoke it and this Agreement will become effective on the day immediately following the seventh business day after Executive signed this Agreement (the "Effective Date"). For the avoidance of doubt, if Executive revokes this Agreement as provided herein, the Parties' modification to the Restrictive Covenant Agreement set forth in Section 4(a) above shall be void and of no effect and, unless the Company has elected or elects in writing to expressly waive Executive's noncompetition obligations set forth in Section 1(a) of the Restrictive Covenant Agreement as provided in Section 3(g) of the Restrictive Covenant Agreement, including without limitation Section 1 of the Restrictive Covenant Agreement, shall remain in full force and effect.

9. Voluntary Execution of Agreement. Executive understands and agrees that Executive executed this Agreement voluntarily, without any duress or undue influence on the part or behalf of the Company or any third party, with the full intent of releasing all of Executive's claims against the Company and any of the other Releasees. Executive acknowledges that: (a) Executive has read this Agreement; (b) Executive has not relied upon any representations or statements made by the Company that are not specifically set forth in this Agreement; (c) Executive has been represented in the preparation, negotiation, and execution of this Agreement by legal counsel of Executive's own choice or has elected not to retain legal counsel; (d) Executive understands the terms and consequences of this Agreement and of the releases it contains; and (e) Executive is fully aware of the legal and binding effect of this Agreement.

[Signature Page Follows]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement on the respective dates set forth below.

EXECUTIVE

Adrian Kimber

FRACTYL HEALTH, INC.

Name:
Title:

EXHIBIT B

Restrictive Covenant Agreement

[attached]

Velocity Global™

MASTER SERVICES AGREEMENT

This Master Services Agreement is entered into and effective as of April 25, 2024 ("Effective Date") between Velocity Global, LLC, a Colorado limited liability company, located at 1701 Platte Street, Suite 210, Denver, CO 80202 ("Velocity Global"), and Fractyl Health, Inc. ("Client"), located at 3 Van de Graaff Drive, Suite 200, Burlington, Massachusetts, United States, 01803. Velocity Global and Client may be hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Parties" and individually as a "Party."

1. Definitions. As used in this Agreement:

- 1.1. "Affiliate(s)" means any entity which, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with a Party, in each case where the term "control" means possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of an entity, whether through ownership of voting securities, contractual interest or otherwise.
- 1.2. "Agreement" means this Master Services Agreement and all Statements of Work, exhibits and addenda hereto.
- 1.3. "Applicable Laws" means all applicable international, federal, state and/or local laws and regulations applicable to a Party's business and its receipt of the Services, exercise of its rights and/or performance of its obligations under this Agreement.
- 1.4. "Services" means those services provided to Client hereunder as described in each Statement of Work.
- 1.5. "Statement of Work" means the Velocity Global ordering document that refers to this Agreement and is executed from time-to-time by authorized representatives of both Parties, and that describes:
 - i. the Velocity Global Services to be provided;
 - ii. the payments and fees payable to Velocity Global for the Services; and
 - iii. any additional terms as agreed upon by Velocity Global and Client.
- 1.6. "Supported Worker(s)" means the worker(s) identified by Client via the Onboarding Form (as defined in each Statement of Work).
- 1.7. "Term" means the term of this Agreement as set forth in Section 6 below.

2. Services Provided; Platform; Integrations.

- 2.1. In consideration for the fees set forth in each applicable Statement of Work, Velocity Global will provide such Services to Client pursuant to this Agreement and each Statement of Work entered into in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, which upon execution by authorized representatives of each Party, will be attached to and become an integral part of this Agreement.
- 2.2. Client may enter into any Statement of Work with any of its Affiliates as the party to the Statement of Work. In these situations, the applicable Affiliate will be deemed the sole counterparty to the Statement of Work and an additional counterparty to this Agreement as it relates to the Statement of Work. For avoidance of doubt, Client and its applicable Affiliate(s) will be jointly and severally liable for all obligations under the applicable Statement of Work and this Agreement.
- 2.3. Client's access to and use of Velocity Global's global work platform available at cloud.velocityglobal.com, app.velocityglobal.com and/or their affiliated websites, web pages and mobile application (collectively, the "Platform"), including Client's license to access and use the Platform, are subject to and set forth in Velocity Global's Terms of Use available at <https://velocityglobal.com/legal/terms-of-use/> ("TOU").
- 2.4. Velocity Global offers optional integrations between the Platform and certain third-party systems, websites and/or applications ("Integration(s)"), including various applicant tracking system, recruiting and/or human resource information software applications ("Third Party Applications"). If Client wishes to take advantage of any Integrations, Client is responsible for requesting that Velocity Global perform the desired Integrations. By doing so, Client acknowledges that performance of the Integrations may require Velocity Global to share certain Confidential Information (as defined below) of the Client (including, to the extent necessary, any Personal Data, as defined below) with the providers

of such Third Party Applications ("Application Providers"). Client is responsible for notifying any Application Providers of the applicable Integration. Client acknowledges that, by clicking any button or otherwise performing any action in any Third Party Applications meant to send candidate or employee data to Velocity Global for hire, Client is requesting that Velocity Global hire the identified candidate/employee as a Supported Worker under its employer of record solution and that any such requests will be carried out in accordance with and subject to the terms of this Agreement. For avoidance of doubt, (a) all Third Party Applications are "third party sites" as contemplated in the TOU and Velocity Global subprocessors for the purposes of Exhibit 1 - Data Processing Addendum; (b) Client's access to and use of any Third Party Applications is governed by Client's agreement(s) with the applicable Application Provider(s) and Client agrees not to initiate any disputes or assert any claims or legal actions related to any Third Party Applications against Velocity Global; and (c) the Integrations are at all times subject to the latest version of the applicable Application Provider's terms of use relating to the application programming interfaces and/or webhooks provided by the Application Provider to enable the Integration. At any time during the Term, Velocity Global may choose to charge a separate fee for the Integration(s) as consideration for performing the Integration(s). If Velocity Global does so, it will provide no less than thirty (30) days' notice to Client of the change in fees and Client may elect to discontinue the Integration(s) rather than accepting the change in fees.

3. Velocity Global Obligations.

3.1. Velocity Global shall provide the Services outlined in each Statement of Work in a professional, workmanlike manner using no less than commercially reasonable industry practices.

3.2. Velocity Global may engage its Affiliates and/or subcontractors to support Velocity Global in its provision of the Services to Client, including but not limited to engaging Affiliates and/or in-country partners that are subcontracted by Velocity Global ("ICP(s)") to serve as the local employer of record of the Supported Employee(s). Velocity Global shall identify any such Affiliates, ICPs and/or subcontractors for Client promptly upon request. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Velocity Global shall be responsible for all acts and omissions of any such Affiliates, ICPs and/or subcontractors as it is for its own acts and omissions and Velocity Global remains fully responsible to Client for the performance of its obligations and the provision of the Services to Client under this Agreement.

4. Client Obligations.

4.1. Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, Client is responsible in all cases for identifying Supported Worker candidates and, if the Services include Velocity Global acting as the employer of record of any Supported Worker(s), the Client retains all responsibility for the day-to-day management and control of such Supported Workers' performance, training, assignments and work product.

4.2. Client shall pay all Invoice Amounts (as defined below) in accordance with the "Payment Terms" set forth in each Statement of Work. The Parties agree that any purchase order or similar instrument issued by Client is for administrative purposes only and that any provisions in such purchase order that conflict with or add to the terms of this Agreement shall not be binding on Velocity Global, unless the Parties expressly agree in a writing, separate from such purchase order, to be bound by any such provisions.

4.3. Client is solely responsible for compliance with any and all export controls laws and regulations, embargoes and sanctions compliance requirements that apply to Client or the Supported Worker(s) relating to the work performed by the Supported Worker(s) for Client or the data and any other items exchanged between Client and any Supported Workers ("Items"), including but not limited to any licensing requirements under the United States federal International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), Export Administration Regulations (EAR) or any applicable sanctions or embargoes issued by the United States government or any other government body. Client shall give written notice to Velocity Global of (a) the terms and conditions of any such compliance requirements, including any changes thereto; and (b) any request that Velocity Global facilitate importation of any Items (whether or not such Items are subject to any export control laws or regulations) to any Supported Worker(s) or other persons. Velocity Global will facilitate importation of Items to Supported Worker(s) or other persons identified by Client on the condition that Client, by making such a request, represents, warrants and covenants to Velocity Global that (a) if required, the Items are authorized by applicable governmental authorities for export to the applicable Supported Worker(s) or other persons under any applicable export controls laws or regulations, embargoes or sanctions compliance requirements; and (b) any and all documentation submitted by Client to governmental authorities relating to the Items, including but not limited to importation and exportation documentation and license applications, is and will be true and accurate in all material respects. Client's indemnification obligations relating to a breach of this Section 4.3 are excluded from the limitations of liability set forth below.

4.4. For the duration of the Term and one (1) year thereafter, Client shall not knowingly, without Velocity Global's prior written consent, directly or indirectly, separately or in association with others (including any intermediary), engage any of Velocity Global's ICPs for the provision of the same or similar Services that Velocity Global provides to Client under this Agreement.

5. Mutual Obligations.

5.1. Each Party shall comply with all Applicable Laws related to the provision or receipt of the Services, exercise of its rights and/or performance of its obligations under this Agreement.

5.2. Without limiting the generality of Section 5.1 above, each Party agrees that neither it nor any of its Affiliates nor any of its or their respective directors, officers, managers, members, employees, representatives or agents ("Representatives") will, directly or indirectly, promise, authorize or make any payment to, or otherwise contribute any item of value to, any non-U.S. government official in violation of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, as amended and including all rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, or any other applicable anti-bribery or anti-corruption law, including but not limited to the U.K. Bribery Act ("Applicable Anti-Bribery Laws"). Each Party represents and warrants to the other Party that, to the best of its knowledge, neither it nor any of its Representatives has violated or is, as of the Effective Date, in violation of any Applicable Anti-Bribery Laws.

6. Term and Termination.

6.1. The term of this Agreement begins on the Effective Date and continues until terminated in accordance with this Section 6.

6.2. This Agreement and/or any Statements of Work may be terminated by either Party (a) without cause by giving the other Party at least thirty (30) days' prior written notice of termination; (b) with immediate effect by giving written notice to the other Party if all or substantially all the assets of the other Party are transferred to an assignee for the benefit of creditors, to a receiver or trustee in bankruptcy; a proceeding is commenced by or against the other Party for relief under bankruptcy or similar laws and such proceeding is not dismissed within thirty (30) days; or the other Party is adjudged bankrupt or insolvent; or (c) for cause if the other Party materially breaches, defaults on or fails to perform any of its obligations under this Agreement ("Material Breach") if the Material Breach either (1) remains uncured for a period of fifteen (15) days after receipt of notice from the Party seeking termination ("Cure Period"); or (2) is of a nature that cannot be cured. The Party seeking termination shall send written notice of the Material Breach to the other Party specifying in detail the nature of the Material Breach and what, if any, actions can be taken to commence and continue with diligent efforts to cure or substantially cure the Material Breach. If the Material Breach is of a nature that cannot be cured, then the termination will become effective upon the other Party's receipt of notice. If the Material Breach is of a nature that can be cured, then the other Party will have the duration of the Cure Period to cure the Material Breach to the reasonable satisfaction of the Party seeking termination, failing which the termination will become effective upon the expiration of the Cure Period.

6.3. Notwithstanding any termination of this Agreement or any Statement of Work, (a) the obligations set forth in this Agreement and any applicable Statement of Work shall continue until Velocity Global completes Offboardings (as defined in Section 7 below) for all applicable Supported Workers in accordance with Section 7 below. The Parties acknowledge and agree that the timeframe to complete any Offboarding may exceed the notice period for termination set forth above depending on the circumstances; and (b) regardless of which Party gives notice of termination, Client remains responsible for payment of all Velocity Global invoices (including but not limited to invoices for any Offboarding Costs, as defined below) not subject to a good faith dispute as well as for any un invoiced billing amounts through the effective date of termination of the Agreement; provided that Velocity Global shall invoice Client for any such un invoiced billing amounts within the later of forty-five (45) days after the effective termination date of this Agreement or within thirty (30) days after Velocity Global's discovery of any such outstanding un invoiced billing amounts.

6.4. For avoidance of doubt, the full amount of any monthly fee set forth in any Statement of Work that is terminated in accordance with this Section 6, rather than any prorated amount of the monthly fee, will continue to apply up to and including the month in which the applicable Offboarding is completed.

6.5. Except as otherwise set forth in this Agreement or the TOU, upon the effective termination date of this Agreement (a) all rights, licenses and consents granted by one Party to the other under this Agreement and the TOU will immediately terminate; (b) Velocity Global may disable Client's account used to access the Platform and/or otherwise restrict Client's access to and use of the Platform; (c) each Party shall immediately cease using the other Party's Confidential Information (as defined below); and (d) except to the extent necessary to comply with document retention requirements under Applicable Laws or a Party's bona fide document retention or archival policies, each Party shall return all documents and tangible materials embodying or containing the other Party's Confidential Information to the other Party, or at the other Party's request destroy and certify to the destruction of such documents and tangible materials. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Client shall have access to and shall continue to use the Platform until Velocity Global completes Offboardings (as defined in Section 7 below) for all applicable Supported Workers in accordance with Section 7 below.

7. Offboardings.

7.1. At any time during the term of this Agreement, Client may request that Velocity Global end the employment of any Supported Worker employed under Velocity Global's employer of record solution, whether by termination, transfer, acceptance of a resignation or otherwise ("Offboarding(s)"). Thereafter, all communication with the Supported Worker(s) related to the Offboarding or the reason for the Offboarding must either be made by Velocity Global or be approved in advance by Velocity Global. Client's Offboarding request must include the name(s) of the applicable Supported Worker(s) and the reason for the Offboarding request. Client shall provide any other information related to the Offboarding request as reasonably requested by Velocity Global. Upon receiving such information, Velocity Global shall assess the situation and advise Client of the Offboarding options available under each Supported Worker's employment agreement and Applicable Laws in the country of employment, including the estimated costs associated with each Offboarding option that are required to be paid to the Supported Worker under their employment agreement and/or Applicable Laws in the country of employment to carry out the Offboarding ("Offboarding Costs").

7.2. Once Client directs Velocity Global to proceed with a particular Offboarding option or when a notice of termination of this Agreement and/or any SOW is sent by either Party, Velocity Global shall proceed with the Offboarding and keep Client apprised of the status of the Offboarding and procedures for communication with the affected Supported Worker(s). Velocity Global shall conduct all Offboardings in compliance with Applicable Laws and shall not unduly delay any Offboarding without Client's prior approval; however, Client will be responsible for any costs or other liabilities incurred by either Party to the extent caused by Client's failure to cooperate with the Offboarding process in accordance with Velocity Global's direction. For avoidance of doubt, there are no separate fees for any Offboardings, but Client is responsible for all Offboarding Costs that result from any Offboarding, plus any other amounts above the required Offboarding Costs that Client agrees to be paid to the Supported Worker in connection with the Offboarding.

8. Confidential Information.

8.1. Conflicts. If the Parties have executed a separate confidentiality or non-disclosure agreement ("NDA") and there is any conflict, discrepancy, or inconsistency between the terms of this Agreement and the NDA, the terms of this Agreement will control.

8.2. Definition of Confidential Information. "Confidential Information" means any and all business or technical information in any form or medium (whether oral, electronic or otherwise) disclosed or made available by one Party or its Affiliate ("Disclosing Party") to the other Party or its Affiliate ("Receiving Party") that is identified as or considered by the Disclosing Party to be confidential or proprietary, or which should reasonably be understood to be confidential or proprietary under the circumstances of disclosure. Confidential Information does not include information that the Receiving Party can show (a) is or has become publicly available without its breach of this Agreement; (b) was in its possession prior to disclosure free of any confidentiality restrictions; (c) was provided by a third party having a lawful right to make the disclosure free of any confidentiality restrictions; or (d) is required to be disclosed by Applicable Laws or a court order ("Order"), provided that the Receiving Party gives prompt written notice of the required disclosure to the Disclosing Party and cooperates with the Disclosing Party as reasonably necessary to allow the Disclosing Party to limit or eliminate such required disclosure to the extent permitted by Applicable Laws or the Order.

8.3. Protection of Confidential Information. The Receiving Party shall (a) not use the Confidential Information of the Disclosing Party for any purpose except the exercise of its rights or performance of its obligations under this Agreement; (b) except as permitted by and subject to its compliance with Section 8.2(d) above, not disclose or allow access to the Confidential Information of the Disclosing Party other than to its Representatives who need to know such Confidential Information for the Receiving Party to exercise its rights or perform its obligations under this Agreement and who are bound by confidentiality obligations at least as protective of the Confidential Information as the terms set forth in this Section 8; and (c) protect the Confidential Information of the Disclosing Party from unauthorized use, access or disclosure using at least the same degree of care it uses to protect its own Confidential Information and in no event less than a reasonable degree of care.

8.4. Remedies. Each Party agrees that it would be impossible to measure and calculate damages from any breach of this Section 8 and that remedies at law for any such breach, therefore, are not fully adequate and that the injury caused by any such breach constitutes irreparable harm. Accordingly, each Party agrees that if there is a breach or threatened breach of this Section 8, the non-breaching Party shall have, in addition to any other available right or remedy, the right to obtain an injunction from any court of competent jurisdiction restraining any such breach or threatened breach and specific performance of any and all such covenants and obligations.

8.5. Trade Secrets. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement, the Receiving Party's obligations under this Section 8 with respect to any Confidential Information of the Disclosing Party that constitutes a trade secret under any Applicable Laws will continue until the time that such Confidential Information ceases to constitute a trade secret under any Applicable Laws other than as a result of any act or omission of the Receiving Party.

8.6. Marketing. Velocity Global agrees not to use Client's name or logo, or Supported Workers names, case studies or testimonials without Client's prior written consent.

9. Privacy and Security. All terms and conditions relating to data privacy and information security are set forth in the TOU, which incorporates Velocity Global's privacy policy by reference, and Exhibit 1 - Data Processing Addendum, which is hereby incorporated by reference into this Agreement.

10. Intellectual Property. All terms and conditions relating to intellectual property rights as between Client and Velocity Global are set forth in the TOU. All terms and conditions relating to intellectual property rights in works developed by any Supported Workers are set forth in each Statement of Work.

11. Representations and Warranties; Disclaimer.

11.1. Each Party represents and warrants to the other Party that (a) it is duly organized, validly existing, and in good standing, as a corporation or other entity as represented herein under the Applicable Laws of its jurisdiction of incorporation, organization or chartering; (b) it has the full right, power and authority to enter into this Agreement, to grant any rights and licenses granted hereunder and to perform its obligations hereunder; (c) the execution of this Agreement by its representative whose signature is set forth below has been duly authorized by all necessary corporate action; and (d) when executed by such Party, this Agreement will constitute the legal, valid and binding obligation of such Party, enforceable against such Party in accordance with its terms.

11.2. In addition to the mutual representations and warranties set forth above, Velocity Global represents and warrants to Client that (a) Velocity Global will deliver the Services and perform its obligations under this Agreement in a professional and workmanlike manner in accordance with generally recognized industry standards for similar services and will devote adequate resources to perform its obligations under this Agreement; and (b) neither the Platform nor the Services nor any portion thereof violates, infringes or misappropriates any third-party intellectual property right or trade secret. Client's sole remedy for Velocity Global's misrepresentation and/or breach of warranty as it relates to Section 11.2(b) above is that Velocity Global will, at its option and expense, either (1) obtain for Client the right to continue using the affected portion(s) of the Platform and/or the Services in accordance with the rights granted to Client under this Agreement; (2) modify or replace the affected portion(s) of the Platform and/or the Services to make them non-infringing while providing reasonably similar functionality; or (3) if neither of the foregoing actions can be accomplished on a commercially reasonable basis, notify Client and either Party may then terminate this Agreement with immediate effect and Velocity Global will refund to Client a prorated amount of any prepaid fees.

11.3. EXCEPT FOR THE EXPRESS WARRANTIES SET FORTH IN SECTION 11.1 AND 11.2 ABOVE, THE SERVICES ARE PROVIDED ON AN "AS IS" BASIS. VELOCITY GLOBAL SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NON-INFRINGEMENT OR OTHERWISE, AND ALL WARRANTIES ARISING FROM COURSE OF DEALING, USAGE OR TRADE PRACTICE. WITHOUT LIMITING THE FOREGOING, VELOCITY GLOBAL MAKES NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND THAT THE SERVICES OR THE USE THEREOF WILL MEET CLIENT'S OR ANY OTHER PERSON'S REQUIREMENTS, OPERATE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION, ACHIEVE ANY INTENDED RESULT, BE COMPATIBLE OR WORK WITH ANY SOFTWARE, SYSTEM OR OTHER PRODUCTS OR SERVICES, OR BE SECURE, ACCURATE, COMPLETE, FREE OF HARMFUL CODE OR ERROR FREE. ALL THIRD-PARTY MATERIALS ARE PROVIDED "AS IS" AND ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OF OR CONCERNING ANY THIRD-PARTY MATERIALS IS STRICTLY BETWEEN CLIENT AND THE THIRD-PARTY OWNER OR DISTRIBUTOR OF THE THIRD-PARTY MATERIALS. THIS SECTION DOES NOT AFFECT ANY WARRANTIES WHICH CANNOT BE EXCLUDED OR LIMITED UNDER APPLICABLE LAWS.

12. Indemnification.

12.1. Mutual Indemnification Obligations. In addition to any indemnification obligations set forth in the TOU and each Statement of Work, each Party shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the other Party, the other Party's Affiliates and each of its and their respective employees, contractors, agents, representatives, members, managers, officers and directors ("**Indemnitees**") from and against any and all claims, actions, causes of action, demands, lawsuits, arbitrations, litigation, audits, notices of violation, proceedings, citations, summons, subpoenas or investigations of any nature, civil, criminal, administrative, regulatory or otherwise ("**Action(s)**"), damages, losses, liabilities, costs and expenses, including but not limited to reasonable attorney's fees, of any kind or nature (together with all Actions, "**Losses**") arising out of or relating to any third-party Action concerning the first Party's (a) breach of Section 2.4, 3, 4, 5, 6.3, 7, 8, 11 or 15 of this Agreement; or (b) gross negligence, willful misconduct or fraud in connection with the exercise of its rights or performance of its obligations under this Agreement.

12.2. Exclusions. None of the indemnification obligations set forth in Section 12.1 above or in the TOU or any Statement of Work apply to the extent that such obligations arise from, relate to or are caused by a breach of this Agreement by the Party seeking indemnification or the gross negligence, willful misconduct or fraud of the Party seeking indemnification.

12.3. Indemnification Procedure. Each Party shall promptly give notice to the other Party of any Losses for which the first Party believes it or any of its Indemnitees are entitled to indemnification under this Section 12 or any Statement of Work. The Party seeking indemnification shall reasonably cooperate with the other Party ("**Indemnitor**") at the Indemnitor's sole cost and expense. The Indemnitor shall promptly assume control of the defense of any applicable Actions with counsel reasonably acceptable to the applicable Indemnitees. The applicable Indemnitees may participate in the Action(s) with counsel of their own choosing at their own cost and expense. The Indemnitor shall not settle any Action without the prior written consent of all applicable Indemnitees, which shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed. If the Indemnitor fails or refuses to assume control of the defense of any applicable Action, the applicable Indemnitees may defend the Action, including settling any such Action after giving prior written notice to the Indemnitor, with counsel of their own choosing at the Indemnitor's sole cost and expense. The Indemnitees' failure to perform any of their obligations under this Section 12.3 will not relieve the Indemnitor of its obligations under this Section 12, except to the extent the Indemnitor can demonstrate with reasonably competent evidence that it has been materially prejudiced as a result of such failure.

13. Limitation of Liability.

13.1. Exclusion of Damages. EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT PROHIBITED UNDER APPLICABLE LAWS, IN NO EVENT WILL EITHER PARTY, ITS AFFILIATES OR ANY OF ITS OR THEIR RESPECTIVE REPRESENTATIVES BE LIABLE UNDER OR IN CONNECTION WITH THIS AGREEMENT OR ITS SUBJECT MATTER FOR ANY INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR PUNITIVE DAMAGES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY LOSS OF PROFITS, LOSS OF REVENUE, DATA, USE, GOODWILL OR OTHER INTANGIBLE LOSSES.

13.2. Cap on Monetary Liability. EXCEPT FOR CLIENT'S OBLIGATION TO PAY INVOICE AMOUNTS (AS DEFINED BELOW) IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT AND EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT PROHIBITED UNDER APPLICABLE LAWS OR CAUSED BY A PARTY'S GROSS NEGLIGENCE, WILLFUL MISCONDUCT, FRAUD OR VIOLATION OF APPLICABLE LAWS, IN NO EVENT WILL THE AGGREGATE LIABILITY OF EITHER PARTY, ITS AFFILIATES OR ANY OF ITS OR THEIR RESPECTIVE REPRESENTATIVES ARISING OUT OF OR RELATING TO THIS AGREEMENT (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INDEMNIFICATION OBLIGATIONS, EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY STATED OTHERWISE) EXCEED THE TOTAL INVOICE AMOUNTS PAID PLUS THE AMOUNT OF ANY INVOICE AMOUNTS DUE BUT NOT YET PAID BY CLIENT UNDER EACH STATEMENT OF WORK IN THE TWELVE (12) MONTH PERIOD PRECEDING THE EVENT GIVING RISE TO THE LIABILITY.

13.3. Applicability of Limitations. THE LIMITATIONS SET FORTH IN THIS SECTION 13 APPLY WHETHER THE UNDERLYING ACTION(S) ARE BASED ON WARRANTY, CONTRACT, TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE) OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY, WHETHER OR NOT THE PARTY WHOSE LIABILITY IS LIMITED HAS BEEN INFORMED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES OR LIABILITIES AND EVEN IF A REMEDY SET FORTH IN THIS AGREEMENT IS FOUND TO HAVE FAILED OF ITS ESSENTIAL PURPOSE.

14. Relationship of the Parties. The Parties are separate and independent legal entities and the relationship of the Parties is that of independent contractors. Except as expressly stated otherwise, nothing in this Agreement will be construed as creating any agency, partnership, joint venture, employment, co-employer, fiduciary or other relationship between the Parties, and neither Party will have authority to contract for or bind the other Party in any manner whatsoever.

15. Taxes.

15.1. General. Unless specified otherwise in any SOW, all fees, pass-through costs, Deposits (as defined in any SOW) and any other costs incurred by Velocity Global that the Parties mutually agree will be invoiced to Client (collectively, "**Invoice Amounts**") are exclusive of all taxes and other governmental fees and charges and any penalties or interest thereto which may be incurred by or payable by Client, including but not limited to any applicable corporate tax, sales tax, VAT or GST ("**Taxes**"). Each Party shall be responsible, as required by Applicable Laws, for identifying and paying all Taxes charged to such Party in connection with all payments under this Agreement. For avoidance of doubt, (1) none of the Services constitute or include tax advice or are intended to shield Client from any tax liability; and (2) Client is solely responsible for any and all corporate taxes incurred by it in any jurisdiction in connection with its payments and purchases of the Services under this Agreement and the operation of its business in general.

15.2. Deduction or Withholding. All payments made by Client to Velocity Global under this Agreement will be made free and clear of any deduction or withholding, as may be required by

Applicable Laws. If any such deduction or withholding (including but not limited to cross-border withholding taxes) is required on any payment, Client shall pay the additional amount needed for the net amount received by Velocity Global to equal the amount due and payable under the applicable invoice.

16. Assignment. Velocity Global may assign and/or transfer all or any portion of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any third party, including but not limited to any Affiliate of Velocity Global, by providing notice to Client. Client shall not assign and/or transfer all or any portion of its rights or obligations under this Agreement to any third party without Velocity Global's prior written consent (not to be unreasonably withheld) and any such attempted assignment or transfer will be void. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Client may assign and/or transfer all or any portion of its rights or obligations under this Agreement in connection with a change of control event to an entity that acquires all or substantially all of the business or assets of Client, whether by merger, consolidation, reorganization, acquisition, sale or otherwise. No assignment or transfer of all or any portion of either Party's rights and obligations under this Agreement will relieve any Party of any of its obligations under this Agreement. This Agreement is binding upon and inures to the benefit of the Parties and their respective successors and permitted assigns and transferees.

17. No Third-Party Beneficiaries. The terms of this Agreement and a Party's performance of its obligations hereunder are not intended to benefit any person or entity not a party to this Agreement. The consideration provided by a Party under this Agreement only runs to the other Party. No person or entity not a party to this Agreement shall have any rights hereunder or the right to require performance by either Party.

18. Dispute Resolution. The Parties shall attempt to resolve any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this Agreement or any Services ("Dispute(s)") in good faith and in a timely manner. Where no resolution can be found, the Parties agree that all Disputes will be settled by final and binding arbitration in the state of Delaware, using the English language, before a single arbitrator. Disputes involving amounts greater than \$250,000 will apply the JAMS Comprehensive Arbitration Rules and Procedures and Disputes involving amounts less than or equal to \$250,000 will apply the JAMS Streamlined Arbitration Rules then in effect (together with the JAMS Comprehensive Arbitration Rules and Procedures, the "**JAMS Rules**"). The JAMS Rules are hereby incorporated by reference into this Section 18. Judgment on the arbitration award may be entered in any court of competent jurisdiction. Any arbitration under this Agreement will take place on an individual basis; class arbitrations and class actions are not permitted. EACH PARTY UNDERSTANDS THAT BY AGREEING TO THIS AGREEMENT, EACH PARTY IS WAIVING THE RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY AND TO PARTICIPATE IN A CLASS ACTION OR CLASS ARBITRATION RELATING TO THIS AGREEMENT OR ANY SERVICES. Notwithstanding the foregoing, each Party will have the right to bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction for injunctive or other equitable or conservatory relief, pending a final decision by the arbitrator. Payment for any and all reasonable JAMS filing, administrative and arbitrator fees will be in accordance with the JAMS Rules. Except in the case of arbitrations as set forth in this Section 18, each Party (a) irrevocably agrees that any Actions arising out of or relating to this Agreement or any Services will be brought exclusively in the state or federal courts located in the state of Delaware; (b) waives any objection to the venue of any such Actions or any argument of *forum non conveniens* for any such Actions; and (c) irrevocably consents to the jurisdiction of the applicable state or federal courts located in the state of Delaware in any such Actions.

19. Notices. Any notices required or permitted by this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be addressed to the other Party at the mailing address shown at the beginning of this Agreement and/or the email address set forth below. Any notices provided in accordance with this Section 19 will be deemed effectively given (a) when received if delivered by hand with signed confirmation of receipt; (b) when received, if sent by a nationally recognized overnight courier (signature required); (c) one (1) business day after being sent if by email, with confirmation of transmission; or (d) on the third day after the date mailed by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid.

Velocity Global email address for notices: Contracts@velocityglobal.com

Client email address for notices: lisa@fractyl.com and contracts@fractyl.com

20. Modification/Waiver. This Agreement may not be amended, modified, waived or changed in any respect except as agreed in writing and signed by both Parties. A waiver by either Party of any term or condition of this Agreement shall not be deemed or construed to be a waiver of any other term or condition of this Agreement or a waiver of such term or condition in the future.

21. Severability. If any provision or portion of any provision of this Agreement is held to be unenforceable, illegal or invalid, such provision or portion will be replaced with an enforceable, legal or valid provision which most closely achieves the effect of the original provision, and all other terms of this Agreement will remain in full force and effect.

22. Survival. The termination or expiration of this Agreement will not affect any of the terms of this Agreement which by their nature are intended to survive termination or expiration, including but not limited to Sections 6.3, 7.2 and 8-26.

23. Entire Agreement. Except as expressly stated otherwise, this Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement and supersedes all prior and contemporaneous understandings, agreements, representations or warranties, whether written or oral, with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement.

24. Force Majeure. In no event will Velocity Global be liable for any Losses arising from or relating to any interruption of the availability of the Platform or be deemed to have defaulted under or breached this Agreement when and to the extent any such Losses are caused by any circumstances beyond its reasonable control, including but not limited to any act of God; blockage, disturbance or encumbrance of the telecommunications, transport or procurement networks for whatever reason; poor quality or interruptions of electrical current; virus or computer pirate attacks, insurrections or acts of a similar nature; state of national emergency, war, embargo or the imposition of economic sanctions of any kind; total or partial strikes within or outside of the company; lock-out, social conflicts, sabotage or acts of vandalism; foul weather, pandemics, epidemics, earthquakes, explosion, fires, storms, flooding or other natural disasters; water damage; incapacity to obtain raw materials or supplies; or legal or regulatory modifications applicable to Velocity Global, its Affiliates, ICPs and/or subcontractors, the Platform or the Services; or any other governmental action taken in response to any of the foregoing events or conditions ("**Force Majeure Event**"). If any Force Majeure Event occurs that causes any material interruption of the availability of the Platform or the Services, Velocity Global shall give prompt written notice to Client stating the length of time the Force Majeure Event is expected to continue and use commercially reasonable efforts to remedy the interruption caused by the Force Majeure Event.

25. Governing Law. Except in the case of arbitrations as set forth above, the validity, interpretation, effect, and enforcement of this Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of Delaware without regard to its conflict of laws principles. The United Nations Convention for the International Sales of Goods does not apply to this Agreement.

26. Jurisdiction and Venue. Except in the case of arbitrations as set forth above, each Party (1) irrevocably agrees that any Actions arising out of or relating to this Agreement or the Services will be brought exclusively in the state or federal courts located in the state of Delaware; (2) waives any objection to the venue of any such Actions or any argument of *forum non conveniens* for any such Actions; and (3) irrevocably consents to the jurisdiction of the applicable state or federal courts located in the state of Delaware in any such Actions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, each Party has caused this Agreement to be duly executed effective as of the Effective Date.

Velocity Global

/s/ Jeff Woolard

Signatory:Jeff Woolard

Email of Signatory:jeffwoolward@velocityglobal.com

Timestamp:4/25/2024

Fractyl Health, Inc.

/s/ Sarah Toomey

Signatory:Sarah Toomey

Email of Signatory:stoomey@fractyl.com

Timestamp:4/25/2024

Velocity Global™

Exhibit 1 - Data Processing Addendum

[omitted]

ANNEX I

A. LIST OF PARTIES

[omitted]

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE TRANSFER

[omitted]

C. COMPETENT SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY

[omitted]

ANNEX II

TECHNICAL AND ORGANISATIONAL MEASURES INCLUDING TECHNICAL AND ORGANISATIONAL MEASURES TO ENSURE THE SECURITY OF THE DATA
[omitted]

Annex III

VELOCITY GLOBAL CURRENT SUBPROCESSORS

[omitted]

Annex IV - UK Addendum

This International Data Transfer Addendum to the EU Commission Standard Contractual Clauses, Version B1.0, in force 21 March 2022 (the "**Addendum**") has been issued by the Information Commissioner for Parties making Restricted Transfers. The Information Commissioner considers that it provides Appropriate Safeguards for Restricted Transfers when it is entered into as a legally binding contract. No revisions have been made to the language of this Addendum.

[omitted]

Velocity Global™

Exhibit to Master Services Agreement - Statement of Work

[omitted]

Velocity Global™

AMENDMENT TO MASTER SERVICES AGREEMENT

This Amendment to Master Services Agreement (this “**Amendment**”) is effective as of 2024-04-25 (“**Effective Date**”) and is by and between Velocity Global, LLC (“**Velocity Global**”) and Fractyl Health, Inc. (“**Client**”). Velocity Global and Client may be hereinafter collectively referred to as the “**Parties**” and individually as a “**Party**.” Capitalized terms not defined in this Amendment have the meanings given to those terms in the Master Services Agreement between Velocity Global and Client effective as of 2024-04-2025, as amended (if applicable) (the “**Agreement**”). The Parties hereby agree as follows:

WHEREAS, Velocity Global and Client have entered into certain Statements of Work under the Agreement for the provision of Velocity Global’s services to Client (“**SOWs**”); and

WHEREAS, the Parties desire to amend certain terms in the SOWs relating to equity-based compensation, as more fully set forth below.

NOW, THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, and intending to be legally bound hereby, the Parties hereby agree to the following:

1. “Payment and Processing” clause set forth in each of the SOWs is hereby replaced with the following:

“Payment and Processing. Velocity Global will provide timely payment and processing of the PEO Employee(s)/Supported Worker(s)’ compensation as necessary under Applicable Laws. Except to the extent set forth in the “Equity-Based Compensation” clause below or as otherwise agreed to by the Parties in writing, the Services do not include the granting, reporting or payment of any non-standard compensation such as equity or in-kind compensation.

Equity-Based Compensation. **“Equity-Based Compensation”** or **“EBC”** means any form of compensation based on the value of Client’s equity or stock, including without limitation, stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock units, performance stock units, phantom equity units, etc. Employee stock purchase plans (“**ESPPs**”) are not supported as part of Velocity Global’s employer of record services and Client shall not grant the right to participate in any ESPPs to any Supported Workers. If the applicable PEO Employee/Supported Worker is or will be employed by a third-party partner of Velocity Global in the relevant jurisdiction (“**In-Country Partner**” or “**ICP**”), Client shall not grant or pay any EBC to any such PEO Employees/Supported Workers without Velocity Global’s prior written consent, which may be withheld at Velocity Global’s sole discretion. If the applicable PEO Employee/Supported Worker is or will be employed in a jurisdiction that is on the list of viable EBC jurisdictions provided by Velocity Global to Client (and which may be updated by Velocity Global from time to time), Client must give Velocity Global prior written notice of its intent to grant or pay EBC to any such PEO Employees/Supported Workers. Upon Velocity Global’s receipt of notice from Client, Velocity Global will advise Client, based on the relevant jurisdiction, whether Client may grant or pay the applicable PEO Employee/Supported Worker EBC, and, if so, the terms on which such EBC can be granted or paid. Client shall provide Velocity Global all documents and other information needed for Velocity Global to comply with any withholding or reporting obligations in connection with Client’s grant or payment of EBC to any PEO Employee/Supported Worker promptly upon Velocity Global’s request. The Parties acknowledge that all grants and payments of EBC to any PEO Employee/Supported Worker must be made in accordance with the terms of Client’s corresponding EBC plan documents (“**EBC Plan**”). Client acknowledges that granting or paying EBC to any PEO Employee/Supported Worker may increase its risk of creating a co-employment relationship with the PEO Employee/Supported Worker and Client agrees that Velocity Global’s consent for Client to grant or pay EBC to any PEO Employee/Supported Worker does not constitute advice or representation with respect to co-employment or permanent establishment. Client shall indemnify, defend and hold Velocity Global and its officers, directors, employees, and agents harmless from any claim, loss, expense or other liability (including but not limited to reasonable attorney’s fees) arising out of or relating to (a) Client’s breach of this Equity-Based Compensation clause, or (b) any deficiencies in Client’s EBC Plan, including but not limited to noncompliance with any applicable tax laws and regulations such as Section 409A of the

United States Internal Revenue Code. Any such indemnification obligations are excluded from the limitations of liability set forth in the Agreement.

2. The following pricing terms are hereby added to the "Velocity Global Fees" table set forth in the SOWs:

"Equity-Based Compensation Services:

Award payroll processing: [omitted]. Fee will be triggered after there has been a Distribution Event and the equity amount has been processed via payroll. "Distribution Event" occurs when there is no substantial risk of forfeiture and shares (or cash equivalent) have been delivered to the participant (i.e., typically at exercise for stock options and at vest for RSUs).

Supplemental compliance reporting/filing of award: [omitted]. Fee will be triggered upon completion of the required reporting/filing. Requirements per country vary but typically, where supplemental compliance reporting is required, the reporting obligation occurs in the year after there has been a Distribution Event (i.e., typically at exercise for stock options and at vest for RSUs).

Registration of Client's EBC Plan (as defined in the "Equity-Based Compensation" clause) in-country: [omitted].

Equity-Based Compensation Services are optional add-ons if Client grants Equity-Based Compensation (as defined in the "Equity-Based Compensation" clause) to any PEO Employee/Supported Worker in accordance with the "Equity-Based Compensation" clause. Equity-Based Compensation Services are offered in select countries only and Velocity Global will advise Client in which countries it can offer Equity-Based Compensation Services upon request. The fees for Equity-Based Compensation Services set forth above are subject to change upon notice to Client."

3. This Amendment is governed by the terms and conditions of the Agreement. If there is any conflict between the Agreement, the SOWs and this Amendment, this Amendment prevails. Except as expressly modified herein, all terms and conditions of the Agreement and the SOWs remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused their duly authorized representatives to execute this Amendment effective as of the Effective Date.

Velocity Global
/s/ Jeff Woolard

Signatory:Jeff Woolard
Email of Signatory:jeffwoodward@velocityglobal.com
Timestamp:4/25/2024

Fractyl Health, Inc.
/s/ Sarah Toomey

Signatory:Sarah Toomey
Email of Signatory:stoomey@fractyl.com
Timestamp:4/25/2024

Velocity Global™

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

This employment agreement (this "Agreement") is made as of the 10th day of May, 2024

BETWEEN:

Velocity Global International Ltd.,

(the "Employer")

and

Timothy Kieffer,

(the "Employee").

WHEREAS the Employer is engaged in the business of, among other things, providing payroll, human resources, and payment services to clients (the "Business");

AND WHEREAS the Employer wishes to employ the Employee, and the Employee wishes to accept such employment, on the following terms and conditions;

AND WHEREAS the Employee agrees to work for the Employer while under contract to its client Fractyl Health, Inc.;

AND WHEREAS Fractyl Health, Inc. a metabolic therapeutics company is engaged in the business of providing new approaches for the treatment of type 2 diabetes (T2D) and obesity, (the "Client" or "Fractyl Health, Inc.");

AND WHEREAS the Employer wishes to assign the Employee to perform services within its client Fractyl Health, Inc.;

AND WHEREAS the parties acknowledge that any assignment of the Employee within Fractyl Health, Inc. and nothing contained herein shall be construed as establishing an employer-employee relationship between Fractyl Health, Inc. and the Employee;

IN CONSIDERATION of the mutual covenants herein contained (the receipt and sufficiency of which are acknowledged), the Parties agree as follows:

The preamble shall form an integral part of this Agreement.

1. Employment: The Employer agrees to employ the Employee, and the Employee agrees to work for the Employer, in the capacity set out in Schedule "A" for a term commencing on the date hereof (or the date indicated in Schedule "A", whichever is later) and continuing until terminated in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

2. Prior Service: For the purpose of calculating Employee's years of service and vacation entitlement, your prior service with Client will be recognized. As such, Employee's net service date will be recognized as September 12th, 2023.

3. Duties: Subject to reasonable direction by the Employer, the Employee shall perform the duties and have the responsibilities set out in Schedule "A". The Employee agrees that the Employee shall, as to the method and manner of performance of the duties and responsibilities and as to the specific nature thereof, be subject at all times to the absolute discretion and control of the Employer through the Representative set out in Schedule "A" or the authorized delegate(s) thereof and hereby also agrees to abide by the policies, instructions, and directions of the Employer as published or otherwise communicated from time to time.

It is understood and agreed that these duties and responsibilities are not exhaustive and may be changed from time to time at the sole discretion of the Employer or its Client, as approved by the Employer. The Employer may require the Employee to perform additional or other duties and responsibilities, consistent with the Employee's position, skills, and experience, from time to time and on an on-going basis. In this regard, the Employee may not refuse any reasonable employment request by the Employer or its Client, as approved by the Employer.

The Employee shall perform such duties faithfully and to the best of his/her abilities and shall not perform similar duties for any other person, firm, corporation, or other entity during the term of this Agreement, without the Employer's prior written consent, which consent is expressly understood as applying to the Client.

4. Provision of Services to the Employer's Client: The Employee agrees to work for the Employer while under contract to its client Fractyl Health, Inc. The Employer wishes to secure the services of the Employee as an employee to perform certain services for and on behalf of the Employer and its client, Fractyl Health, Inc., as set out in Schedule "A".

5. Time and Attention: Subject to statutory holidays and approved vacation, the Employee's normal working hours shall be as set out in Schedule "A" attached to this Agreement. The Employee acknowledges that his position may require overtime work and work at irregular hours from time to time.

6. Base Salary: Subject to the provisions of this Agreement, the Employer shall pay the Employee for the duties and responsibilities, an annual base salary, subject to applicable statutory deductions, at the rate or in the amount set out in Schedule "A" (the "Base Salary"). The Base Salary shall be paid semi-monthly, in arrears, or at such other frequency as the Employer may establish as its normal payroll practice. The Employee accepts this amount as payment in full for the duties and responsibilities to be provided by the Employee.

7. Signing Bonus: On the first payday after execution of this Agreement by the Employee, the Employer shall provide the Employee with a one-time signing bonus in the amount of \$25,323.42 CAD, less all applicable deductions required by law.

8. Variable Incentive: The Employee will be eligible to participate in the Employer's variable compensation program, subject to the general principles set out in the attached hereto as Variable Compensation Agreement. The Employer reserves the right to change, amend, or revise all or part of the general principles out in Variable Compensation Agreement and the criteria for earning the variable incentive compensation in its sole discretion, but acting reasonably, and any such changes will not be deemed a breach or termination of this Agreement so long as the altered program provides the opportunity to earn equivalent compensation.

9. Benefits: In addition to the Base Salary, the Employee may be eligible to participate in such benefits plans as amended from time to time, including medical, group insurance, and other benefits, based on eligibility, as are generally made available by the Employer to its employees.

10. Vacation: The Employee is entitled to unlimited vacation time. Pursuant to the Employment Standards Act (ESA), you must take at least two weeks of paid vacation each calendar year for the first five years of employment and three weeks of paid vacation each calendar year once you've completed five years of employment. It is the Client's expectation that you will take more than your statutory vacation entitlement each year. You are required to arrange vacation time having regard to the business, undertakings and best interests of the Client, your team and your duties and responsibilities. Vacation dates are subject to prior written approval by your manager. Since vacation is unlimited, there is no carry over into the following calendar year. At the time of termination of employment for any reason, you are not entitled to receive any payment in lieu of any vacation to which you were entitled, and which has not already been taken, except any payments in respect of vacation pay required by the Employment Standards Act (ESA).

The timing of vacation periods shall be within the discretion of the Employer, reasonably exercised so as not to unnecessarily inconvenience the Employee.

11. Expenses: The Employee shall be reimbursed, in accordance with the Employer's policies as amended from time, for eligible expenses incurred in the course of the Employee's duties and responsibilities hereunder and for which the Employee has received prior written authorization from the Employer. For all such expenses, the Employee shall promptly furnish to the Employer original receipts, statements, and vouchers no later than 30 days after the date of the expense.

12. Employer Policies: In addition to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the Employee's employment by the Employer shall be subject to the policies and procedures set forth in all applicable handbooks, policies and manuals (the "Policies"), which may be provided to the Employee during the course of his or her employment. The Employee acknowledges that the Policies may be modified by the Employer at any time, and that any such modifications shall apply to the Employee.

Additionally, while performing onsite work duties for any client of the Employer, the employee is expected to adhere to specific workplace policies of those clients and to familiarize themselves with those policies.

13. Background Checks: The Employee agrees that the Employer may conduct background checks (credit and criminal record) and that the Employee's continued employment is subject to the satisfactory completion of these checks. This Agreement is conditional upon the Employee's successful completion of pre-employment screening. Pre-employment screening is a mandatory part of the Employer's recruitment and selection process for all external hires and will include a criminal record check and reference checks.

14. Termination of Employment: Employee's employment hereunder and the Term may be terminated by the Employer or Employee, as applicable, without any breach of this Agreement under the following circumstances and the Term will end on the Date of Termination:

(a) Circumstances.

- i. *Death.* Employee's employment hereunder shall terminate upon Employee's death.
- ii. *Disability.* If Employee has incurred a Disability, as defined below, the Employer or the Client may terminate Employee's employment.

- iii. *Termination for Cause.* The Employer may terminate Employee's employment for Cause, as defined below.
- iv. *Termination without Cause.* The Employer may terminate Employee's employment without Cause.
- v. *Resignation from the Company with Good Reason.* Employee may resign Employee's employment with the Employer or Client with Good Reason, as defined below.
- vi. *Resignation from the Company without Good Reason.* Employee may resign Employee's employment with the Employer or Client for any reason other than Good Reason or for no reason.

(b) Notice of Termination. Any termination of Employee's employment by the Employer or by Employee under this Section 14 (other than termination pursuant to Section 14 (a)(i)) shall be communicated by a written notice to the other Party hereto (i) indicating the specific termination provision in this Agreement relied upon, (ii) setting forth in reasonable detail the facts and circumstances claimed to provide a basis for termination of Employee's employment under the provision so indicated, if applicable, and (iii) specifying a Date of Termination which, if submitted by Employee, shall be at least thirty (30) days following the date of such notice (a "Notice of Termination"). A Notice of Termination submitted by the Employer or Client may provide for a Date of Termination on the date Employee receives the Notice of Termination, or any date thereafter elected by the Employer. The failure by either Party to set forth in the Notice of Termination any fact or circumstance which contributes to a showing of Cause or Good Reason shall not waive any right of the Party hereunder or preclude the Party from asserting such fact or circumstance in enforcing the Party's rights hereunder.

(c) Employer Obligations upon Termination. Upon termination of Employee's employment pursuant to any of the circumstances listed in this Section 14, Employee (or Employee's estate) shall be entitled to receive the sum of: (i) the portion of Employee's Annual Base Salary earned through the Date of Termination, but not yet paid to Employee; (ii) any expense reimbursements owed to Employee; pursuant to Section 11; (iii) any amount accrued and arising from Employee's participation in, or benefits accrued under any employee benefit plans, programs or arrangements, which amounts shall be payable in accordance with the terms and conditions of such employee benefit plans, programs or arrangements (collectively, the "Client Arrangements"); (iv) any unpaid and accrued vacation pay earned up to the Date of Termination and the applicable notice period; and (v) any notice of termination, or pay in lieu thereof as required by the *Employment Standards Act*. Except as otherwise expressly required by the *Employment Standards Act*, other applicable provincial law or as specifically provided herein, all of Employee's rights to salary, benefits, bonuses and other compensatory amounts hereunder (if any) shall cease upon the termination of Employee's employment hereunder. In the event that Employee's employment is terminated by Employer for any reason, Employee's sole and exclusive remedy shall be to receive the payments and benefits described in this Section 14 (c), (e), (f) or (g) or Section 3 (e), as applicable.

(d) Deemed Resignation. Upon termination of Employee's employment for any reason, Employee shall be deemed to have resigned from all offices and directorships, if any, then held with the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

15. Severance Payments.

(a) Termination for Cause, or Termination Upon Death, Disability or Resignation from the Company Without Good Reason. If Employee's employment shall terminate as a result of Employee's death pursuant to Section 15 (a)(i) or Disability pursuant to Section 15(a)(ii), pursuant to Section 15 (a)(iii) for Cause, or pursuant to Section 15 (a)(vi) for Employee's resignation from the Employer and Client without Good Reason, then Employee shall not be entitled to any severance payments or benefits, except as provided in Section 14(c).

(b) Termination without Cause, or Resignation from the Company with Good Reason. If Employee's employment terminates without Cause pursuant to Section 15 (a)(iv), or pursuant to Section 15 (a)(v) due to Employee's resignation with Good Reason, then except as otherwise provided under Section 15 (c) and subject to Employee signing on or before the 21st day following Employee's Separation from Service (as defined below), and not revoking, a release of claims substantially in the form attached as Schedule "C" to this Agreement (the "Release") and Employee's continued compliance with Sections 16-18, Employee shall receive, in addition to payments and benefits set forth in Section 14 (c), the following:

- i. an amount in cash equal to 1.0 times the Annual Base Salary, payable in the form of salary continuation in regular installments over the twelve (12)-month period following the date of Employee's Separation from Service (the "Severance Period") in accordance with the Client's normal payroll practices;
- ii. to the extent unpaid as of the Date of Termination and the applicable notice period, an amount of cash equal to any Annual Bonus earned by Employee for the Client's fiscal year prior to the fiscal year in which the Date of Termination occurs, as determined by the Board in its discretion based upon actual performance achieved, which Annual Bonus, if any, shall be paid to Employee in the fiscal year in which the Date of Termination occurs when bonuses for such prior fiscal year are paid in the ordinary course to actively employed senior Employees of the Employer on assignment to the Client; and
- iii. The Employer shall directly pay, or reimburse Employee for, the benefit premiums for Employee and Employee's covered dependents under such plans, during the period commencing on Employee's Separation from Service and ending upon the earliest of (A) the last day of the Severance Period, (B) the date that Employee and/or Employee's covered dependents become no longer eligible under the benefits plan and (C) the date Employee becomes eligible to receive medical, dental or vision coverage, as applicable, from a subsequent employer (and Employee agrees to promptly notify the Company of such eligibility) (the "Benefit Continuation Period"). Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Client determines it cannot provide the foregoing benefit without potentially violating applicable law or incurring an excise tax, The Employer shall in lieu thereof provide to Employee a taxable monthly payment in an amount equal to the monthly benefits premium that Employee would be required to pay to continue Employee's and Employee's covered dependents' group health coverage in effect on the Date of Termination (which amount shall be based on the premium for the first month of benefits coverage), which payments shall continue for the remainder of the Benefit Continuation Period.

(c) Change in Control. In lieu of the payments and benefits set forth in Section 15(b), in the event Employee's employment terminates without Cause pursuant to Section 14(a)(iv), or pursuant to Section 14(a)(v) due to Employee's resignation with Good Reason, in either case, within three (3) months prior to or eighteen (18) months following the date of a Change in Control, subject to Employee signing on or before the 21st day following Employee's Separation from Service, and not revoking, the Release and Employee's continued compliance with Section 16 Employee shall receive, in addition to the payments and benefits set forth in Section 14(c), the following:

- i. an amount in cash equal to 1.0 times the Annual Base Salary, payable in equal installments over the twelve (12)-month period following the date of Employee's Separation from Service (the "CIC Severance Period") in accordance with the Client's normal payroll practices;
- ii. the payment set forth in Section 15 (b)(ii);
- iii. the benefits set forth in Section 15 (b)(iii), provided that for this purpose, the "Severance Period" will mean the CIC Severance Period;
- iv. an amount in cash equal to 1.0 times the Target Annual Bonus, payable in a lump sum on the Company's first ordinary payroll date that occurs after the Date of Termination; and.

v. The Employer recognizes that the Client is solely responsible for managing the Employees' equity based awards. All unvested equity or equity-based awards held by Employee under any Client equity compensation plans that vest solely based on continued employment or service to Client shall immediately become 100% vested (for the avoidance of doubt, with any such awards that vest in whole or in part based on the attainment of performance-vesting conditions being governed by the terms of the applicable award agreement).

(d) Survival. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, the provisions of Sections 14 through 30 will survive the termination of Employee's employment and the termination of the Term.

16. Non-Solicitation: Employee acknowledges and recognizes the highly competitive nature of the industry in which the Client is involved and agrees that he/she shall (i) have access to the Client's Confidential Information (as defined in Section 17), (ii) benefit from the Client's goodwill, and (iii) obtain a competitive advantage as to the Client, its customers and prospective customers. Accordingly, Employee agrees that during the "Restricted Period" (defined as the period of Employee's employment and one year after Employee's employment ends, regardless of the reason for it ending), Employee will not directly or indirectly, on Employee's own behalf or on behalf of another:

- (a) solicit or do business with any customers or prospective customers of the Client, including those with whom Employee had professional "Contact" during his engagement with the Client, for the purpose of providing or seeking to provide any products or services that relate, directly or indirectly, to the Client's business (the "Competitive Services"). "Contact" means any interaction, whether direct or indirect, between Employee and a Client customer or prospective customer that takes place in an effort to establish, maintain, service, provide services and/or further a business relationship on behalf of the Client;
- (b) solicit or do business with any customer or prospective customer of the Client -- about whom Employee obtained information, or became familiar with through Proprietary Information, during his employment with the Client -- for the purpose of providing or seeking to provide Competitive Services;
- (c) interfere in any way with the Employer's or Client's relationship with any customer, business partner, supplier or vendor; or
- (d) either alone or in association with others (i) solicit, induce or attempt to induce, any employee or independent contractor of the Employer or Client to terminate his or her employment or other engagement with the Employer or Client, or (ii) hire, or recruit or attempt to hire, or engage or attempt to engage as an independent contractor, any person who was employed or otherwise engaged by the Employer or Client at any time during the term of the Employee's assignment with the Client; provided, that this clause (iii) shall not apply to the recruitment or hiring or other engagement of any individual whose employment or other engagement with the Client has been terminated for a period of six months or longer.
- (e) Extension. If the Employee violates the provisions of any of the preceding paragraphs of this Section 16, the Employee shall continue to be bound by the restrictions set forth in such paragraph until a period of one year has expired without any violation of such provisions.

17. Confidentiality: It is essential to the success of the Employer that the business and the affairs of the Employer and the Client are kept in strictest confidence. Therefore, the Employee shall not, during his employment by the Employer or at any time thereafter, in any manner, except where authorized in writing or required by law or by the Employer or the Client in writing, divulge, disclose or communicate to any person, firm, corporation or other entity, or use for the Employee's own purpose or benefit or for any purpose or benefit other than that of the Employer or the Client, any Confidential Information that the Employee may acquire or have access to as a result of his/her employment.

"Confidential Information" includes, without limitation, any information or material relating to the business or affairs of the Employer or the Client and not generally known outside of the Employer or the Client or its

affiliates, whether or not originated by the Employee, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, information concerning: the Employer's or the Client's services, products and product designs, intellectual property, discoveries, inventions, trade secrets, designs, apparatuses, products, product improvements, product enhancements, processes, methods, techniques, formulas, structures, compositions, compounds, negotiation strategies and positions, projects, developments, plans (including business and marketing plans), research data, clinical data, financial data (including sales costs, profits, pricing methods), personnel data, computer programs (including software used pursuant to a license agreement), customer, prospect and supplier lists, contacts at or knowledge of customers or prospective customers of the Client, customer information or data, contracts, personnel, business methods, manner of operation, opportunities and any information regarding the financial affairs or position of the Employer or the Client or respective customers, production of legal materials, software development and design, business or software architecture, software not yet known to the public, clients or prospective clients, internal communications, events, or meetings, or any other research, development, operations, marketing, transactions, regulatory affairs, discoveries, inventions, methods, processes, articles, materials, algorithms, formulas, specifications, designs, drawings, data, strategies, plans, prospects, know-how and ideas, whether tangible or intangible, and including all copies, analyses and other derivatives thereof.

18. Ownership: The Employee agrees that any and all intellectual property rights in and to any and all innovations, improvements, inventions (whether patentable or not), discoveries, computer programs, works, processes, formulae, designs, methods, know-how, Confidential Information and other proprietary information (collectively, "Work Products"), which he/she may conceive or make or have conceived or made during the course of his employment with the Employer (including any and all agreements on behalf of Client), shall be and are the exclusive property of the respective Client. To the extent that any Work Product created by the Employee shall be considered a "work made in the course of employment" as that term is understood pursuant to the Copyright Act (Canada) (and any amendments or re-enhancements thereof), all rights therein shall be the property of the Employer. Employee agrees to assign and does hereby assign to the Client all his right, title and interest in and to all Developments and Work Products and all related patents, patent applications, copyrights and copyright applications ("Intellectual Property Rights").

The Employee hereby acknowledges and agrees that:

- (a) The Employee will not have or acquire any copyright or other intellectual property right in any manner whatsoever in or to any of the Work Product or Intellectual Property Rights;
- (b) The Employee irrevocably waives any moral rights he may have in the Work Product or any part or parts thereof. "Moral Rights" means any rights to claim authorship of the Work Product, to object to any modification of the Work Product, and any similar right that exists under judicial or statutory law of any country in the world or under any treaty, regardless of whether or not such right is called or generally referred to as a "moral right".
- (c) Employee will make full and prompt disclosure to the Employer and Client of all discoveries, inventions, improvements, enhancements, processes, methods, techniques, developments, trade secrets, computer programs, software, and other works of authorship, whether or not patentable or copyrightable, (i) which have been created, made, conceived or reduced to practice by the Employee or under his direction or jointly with others prior to the date hereof and which relate directly or indirectly to the business of the Employer or Client, except those "Prior Developments" listed and described on Schedule "B" attached hereto, or (ii) which are created, made, conceived or reduced to practice by him/her or under his/her direction or jointly with others during his employment by the Employer, whether or not during normal working hours or on the premises of the Employer or Client (all of which are collectively referred to in this Agreement as "Developments").

(d) Employee agrees to cooperate fully with the Employer or Client, both during and after his/her employment with the Employer, with respect to the procurement, maintenance and enforcement of copyrights, patents and other Intellectual Property Rights (both in Canada, the United States and foreign countries) relating to Developments. The Employee shall sign all papers, including, without limitation, copyright applications, patent applications, declarations, oaths, formal assignments, assignments of priority rights, and powers of attorney, which the Employer or Client may deem necessary or desirable in order to protect its Intellectual Property Rights in any Development. The Employee further agrees that if the Employer or Client is unable, after reasonable effort, to secure the signature of the Employee on any such papers, any executive officer of the Client shall be entitled to execute any such papers as the agent and the attorney-in-fact of the Employee, and the Employee hereby irrevocably designates and appoints each executive officer of the Client as his agent and attorney-in-fact to execute any such papers on his/her behalf, and to take any and all actions as the Client may deem necessary or desirable in order to protect its Intellectual Property Rights in any Development, under the conditions described in this sentence.

Notice: Employee represents that the Prior Developments identified in Schedule "C" attached hereto, if any, comprise all the Prior Developments that Employee has made or conceived prior to his employment by the Employer and Client. IF THERE IS ANY SUCH PRIOR DEVELOPMENTS TO BE EXCLUDED, EMPLOYEE SHOULD INITIAL HERE; OTHERWISE IT WILL BE DEEMED THAT THERE ARE NO SUCH EXCLUSIONS _____

In order to give full effect to the above provisions, the Employee agrees, whenever requested by the Employer or the Client and without any obligation of the Employer or the Client to pay any other compensation to him or her, at the Employer's or the Client's expense, to execute any and all assignments or other documents and do all other things which the Employer or the Client may deem necessary or appropriate in order to:

(a) assign, transfer, convey or otherwise make available to the Employer or the Client respectively the exclusive rights, title and interest in and to any Developments, Intellectual Property Rights and Work Product or any part or parts thereof; or
(b) apply for, prosecute and obtain patents, copyrights, trade mark registrations, industrial design registrations and any other registrations or grants of rights of a similar nature in US, Canada or in any other country in respect of the Developments, Intellectual Property Rights and Work Product or any part or parts thereof.

19. Certain Definitions.

- a. Cause. The Employer shall have "Cause" to terminate Employee's employment hereunder upon:
 - i. The Employer and Client's reasonable, good faith determination that Employee has engaged in misconduct that is incompatible with the fundamental terms of the employment relationship;
 - ii. Employee's commission of any act of fraud, embezzlement, misappropriation, willful misconduct, or breach of fiduciary duty against the Employer and Client or any of its affiliates; and
 - iii. Any grounds, including willful misconduct, consistent with the *Employment Standards Act* or found at common law for which an employer is entitled to dismiss an employee without notice.
- b. Change in Control. "Change in Control" shall have the meaning set forth in the Fractyl Health, Inc. 2024 Incentive Award Plan, as in effect on the Effective Date.

c. Date of Termination. "Date of Termination" shall mean (i) if Employee's employment is terminated by Employee's death, the date of Employee's death; or (ii) if Employee's employment is terminated pursuant to Section 3(a)(ii)– (vi)either the date indicated in the Notice of Termination or the date specified by the Company pursuant to Section 3(b), whichever is earlier.

d. Disability. "Disability" shall mean, at any time the Employer or any of its affiliates sponsors a long-term disability plan for the Employer's employees, "disability" as defined in such long-term disability plan for the purpose of determining a participant's eligibility for benefits, *provided, however*, if the long-term disability plan contains multiple definitions of disability, "Disability" shall refer to that definition of disability which, if Employee qualified for such disability benefits, would provide coverage for the longest period of time. The determination of whether Employee has a Disability shall be made by the person or persons required to make disability determinations under the long-term disability plan. At any time the Employer does not sponsor a long-term disability plan for its employees, "Disability" shall mean Employee inability to perform, with or without reasonable accommodation, the essential functions of Executive's positions hereunder for a total of three months during any six-month period as a result of incapacity due to mental or physical illness as determined by a physician selected by the Employer or its insurers and acceptable to Employee or Employee's legal representative, with such agreement as to acceptability not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed. Any refusal by Employee to submit to a medical examination for the purpose of determining Disability shall be deemed to constitute conclusive evidence of Employee's Disability.

e. Good Reason. For the sole purpose of determining Employee's right to severance payments and benefits as described above, Employee's resignation will be with "Good Reason" if Employee resigns within ninety (90) days after any of the following events, unless Employee consents in writing to the applicable event: (i) a material reduction in Employee's Annual Base Salary or Target Annual Bonus (excluding any reduction in Annual Base Salary that is proportionate to a reduction of base salaries affecting substantially all other executive officers of the Company), (ii) a material decrease in Employee's authority or areas of responsibility as are commensurate with Executive's title or position with the Company, (iii) if applicable, the relocation of Employee's primary office to a location more than twenty-five (25) miles from the Employee's primary office as of the date of this Agreement or (iv) the Company's breach of a material provision of this Agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no Good Reason will have occurred unless and until: (a) Employee has provided the Client, within sixty (60) days of Employee's knowledge of the occurrence of the facts and circumstances underlying the Good Reason event, written notice stating with specificity the applicable facts and circumstances underlying such finding of Good Reason; (b) the Employee has had an opportunity to cure the same within thirty (30) days after the receipt of such notice; and (c) the Client shall have failed to so cure within such period.

20. Return of Property: Upon the termination of his/her employment for any reason whatsoever, the Employee shall deliver to the Employer or the Client respectively, any and all Work Product, Confidential Information, records, manuals, training materials, keys, equipment (including, without limitation, any laptop computer, mobile phone or other wireless telecommunication devices) and other property belonging to the Employer or the Client within the Employee's possession or control, without retaining any copies thereof, as applicable.

21. Reasonableness of Covenants: The Employee acknowledges and agrees that the covenants set forth in Sections 16 (Non-Solicitation), 17 (Confidentiality) and 18 (Ownership) hereof are reasonable and necessary

to protect the proprietary and business interests of the Employer and constitute a material inducement to the Employer to enter into this Agreement and employ the Employee and that the Employer would not enter into this Agreement absent such inducement. The Employee waives any and all defenses to the strict enforcement thereof.

22. Equitable Remedies: The Employee acknowledges and agrees that a breach by him or her of any of the provisions of Sections 16 (Non-Solicitation), 17 (Confidentiality) and 18 (Ownership) hereof would cause irreparable harm to the Employer, which could not be adequately compensated for by damages, and in the event of such a breach (or the reasonable apprehension of such a breach) by the Employee of any such provisions, the Employee agrees that the Employer shall be entitled to temporary and permanent injunctive relief against any breach or further breach of the said provisions, without bond or security, and without a requirement that the Employer proves actual damages or establish the adequacy of any of the remedies available to it. The provisions of this Section shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any other remedy which the Employer may have in respect of any such breach.

23. Severability: In the event that any section, clause, or provision herein, or part thereof shall be deemed void, invalid, or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining sections, clauses or provisions, or part thereof, shall be and remain in full force and effect.

24. Amendment & Waiver: The terms of this Agreement may not be amended or revised except by an instrument in writing signed by both parties. No waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall be binding unless in writing and signed by the party entitled to grant the waiver. No failure to exercise or delay in exercising any right or remedy under this Agreement will be deemed to be a waiver of that right or remedy. No waiver of any breach of any provision of this Agreement will be deemed to be a waiver of any subsequent breach of that provision.

25. Entire Agreement: This Agreement, including the Schedule(s) referred to herein and attached hereto, constitutes the entire agreement between the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof, superseding all prior understandings and agreements, whether written or oral. There are no representations, warranties, conditions, terms or collateral contracts affecting the employment contemplated in this Agreement except as set out in this Agreement.

26. Survival: The covenants contained in this Agreement that are intended to survive the termination of the Employee's employment including, but not limited to, those in Sections 15 through 16 hereof, shall so survive and continue in full force and effect to bind the Employee in accordance with their terms.

27. Headings: The headings used in this Agreement are for convenience only and are not to be construed in any way as additions to or limitations of the covenants and agreements contained in it.

28. Assignment: The Employer at its discretion may assign this Agreement and its rights hereunder in whole or in part to any parent, associated, related or subsidiary company provided that said assignments shall not result in the Employee being regularly assigned to a position or to functions which are of a lesser status than those outlined herein. The Employee shall not have the right to assign this Agreement whatsoever in whole or in part.

29. Governing Law: This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the Province of British Columbia and the parties irrevocably attorn to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Province of British Columbia and all courts competent to hear appeals therefrom.

30. Other Agreement: The Employee represents that, except as the Employee has disclosed in writing to the Employer, the Employee is not bound by the terms of any agreement with any previous employer or other party to refrain from using or disclosing any trade secret or confidential or proprietary information in the course of his/her employment with the Company, to refrain from competing, directly or indirectly, with the business of such previous employer or any other party or to refrain from soliciting employees, customers or suppliers of such previous employer or other party. The Employee further represents that his/her performance of all the terms of this Agreement and the performance of his/her duties as an employee of the Employer do not and will not conflict with or breach any agreement with any prior employer or other party to which the Employee is a party (including without limitation any nondisclosure or non-competition agreement), and that the Employee will not disclose to the Employer or induce the Employer to use any confidential or proprietary information or material belonging to any previous employer or others.

31. Independent Legal Advice: The Employee acknowledges that he has: (a) been given sufficient time to review this Agreement; (b) read and understands the terms of this Agreement; (c) has been advised of the right, and has been provided with a reasonable opportunity, to obtain independent legal advice in connection with the execution of this Agreement prior to his/her execution hereof; (d) obtained or freely chosen not to obtain such independent legal advice; and (e) received a fully executed copy of this Agreement.

/s/Timothy
Kieffer _____
Employee Timothy Kieffer

May 10,
2024 _____
Date

Velocity Global International Ltd.

Per:
/s/ Mina Mikhail _____
Name: Mina Mikhail
Title: Counsel, Canada

May 10,
2024 _____
Date

SCHEDULE "A"

to Employment Agreement between

Velocity Global International Ltd., ("Velocity. Global" or "Employer") and Timothy Kieffer ("Employee")

Commencement Date: May 1st, 2024

Job Title: Chief Scientific Officer

Main Duties and Responsibilities Include:

Services provided to Client:

- Help oversee scientific projects for Revita and Rejuva; help define and execute publication and dissemination strategy for these academic collaborations.
- Strategically guide and participate in engagement with external audiences on Client science including publications, scientific exchanges with external audiences/KOLs, investor meetings, etc.
- Oversee the scientific vision for the development of the Revita and Rejuva candidates and additional downstream pipeline opportunities.
- Other projects as assigned from time to time.

Reports To ("Representative"): Harith Rajagopalan, MD, PhD

Local Office: Home Office – Vancouver, BC.

Hours: 40 hours per week.

Base Salary: CAD \$607,129.00 per annum.

Sign-on Bonus: \$25,323.42 CAD.

Expense Reimbursement or other Remuneration: Any business expenses will be reimbursed through Velocity Global's expense platform. All expenses require a receipt, statement, or voucher as outlined in clause 11 of this Employment Agreement. Expenses must be approved by both the Client and Velocity Global.

Annual Vacation Entitlement: Unlimited PTO.

Group Benefits Plan: The Employee and their dependents will be eligible to participate in the Employers Group Extended Benefits Plan (Standard Level). The employee will also be entitled to an additional 1x annual salary supplemental life-insurance plan with Canada Life Enhance Life/ADD.

SCHEDULE "B"

As used in this Agreement, the term "Prior Developments" shall mean any invention, modification, discovery, design, development, improvement, process, software program, work of authorship, documentation, formula, data, technique, know-how, trade secret or intellectual property right whatsoever or any interest therein (whether or not patentable or registrable under copyright, trademark or similar statutes or subject to analogous protection) created, made or conceived by Employee prior to Employee's employment with the Company and Client. Employee understands that it is only necessary to list the title of such Prior Developments and the purpose thereof, but not the details of the Prior Developments.

The following is a complete list of all Prior Developments and the purpose of the Prior Developments (please list any patents by patent number and any patents pending):

- Riedel MJ et al. DsAAV8-mediated expression of glucagon-like peptide-1 in pancreatic beta-cells ameliorates streptozotocin-induced diabetes. *Gene Ther.* 2010 Feb;17(2):171-80 (PMID:19865180)
- Provisional patent filing "Pancreatic islet cells that express therapeutic Proteins and methods of making the same"
- Zhao J et al. Differentiation of Human Pluripotent Stem Cells into Insulin-Producing Islet Clusters. *Differentiation of Human Pluripotent Stem Cells into Insulin-Producing Islet Clusters. J Vis Exp.* 2023 Jun 23;(196) (PMID: 37427943)

/s/ Timothy Kieffer
Employee Signature
Date: May 10, 2024

SCHEDULE "C"
Separation Agreement and Release

This Separation Agreement and Release ("Agreement") is made by and between Timothy Kieffer ("Executive") Fractyl Health, Inc. (the "Company"), and Velocity Global International Ltd. (the "Employer") (collectively referred to as the "Parties" or individually referred to as a "Party"). Capitalized terms used but not defined in this Agreement shall have the meanings set forth in the Employment Agreement (as defined below).

WHEREAS, the Parties have previously entered into that certain Employment Agreement, dated as of _____, 2024 (the "Employment Agreement") and the Non-Disclosure, Non-Solicitation and Inventions Agreement, dated as of _____, 2024 (the "Restrictive Covenant Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, in connection with Executive's termination of employment with the Employer and the Company or a subsidiary or affiliate of the Employer or the Company effective _____, 20____, the Parties wish to resolve any and all disputes, claims, complaints, grievances, charges, actions, petitions, and demands that Executive may have against the Employer or the Company and any of the Releasees as defined below, including, but not limited to, any and all claims arising out of or in any way related to Executive's employment with or separation from the Employer or Company or their subsidiaries or affiliates but, for the avoidance of doubt, nothing herein will be deemed to release any rights or remedies in connection with Executive's ownership of vested equity securities of the Company, vested benefits or Executive's right to indemnification by the Company or any of its affiliates pursuant to contract or applicable law (collectively, the "Retained Claims").

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the severance payments and benefits described in [Section 4] of the Employment Agreement, which, pursuant to the Employment Agreement, are conditioned on Executive's execution and non-revocation of this Agreement, and in consideration of the mutual promises made herein, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

1. Severance Payments and Benefits: Salary and Benefits. The Employer and Company agree to provide Executive with the severance payments and benefits described in [Section 4(b)/4(c)] of the Employment Agreement, payable at the times set forth in, and subject to the terms and conditions of, the Employment Agreement. In addition, to the extent not already paid, and subject to the terms and conditions of the Employment Agreement, the Employer and Company shall pay or provide to Executive all other payments or benefits described in [Section 3(c)] of the Employment Agreement, subject to and in accordance with the terms thereof.

2. Release of Claims. Executive agrees that, other than with respect to the Retained Claims, the foregoing consideration represents settlement in full of all outstanding obligations owed to Executive by the Employer or the Company, any of their direct or indirect subsidiaries and affiliates, and any of their or their current and former officers, directors, equity holders, managers, employees, agents, investors, attorneys, shareholders, administrators, affiliates, benefit plans, plan administrators, insurers, trustees, divisions, and subsidiaries and predecessor and successor corporations and assigns (collectively, the "Releasees"). Executive, on Executive's own behalf and on behalf of any of Executive's heirs, family members, executors, agents, and assigns, other than with respect to the Retained Claims, hereby and forever releases the Releasees from, and agrees not to sue concerning, or in any manner to institute, prosecute, or pursue, any claim, complaint, charge, duty, obligation, or cause of action relating to any matters of any kind, whether presently known or unknown, suspected or unsuspected, that Executive may possess against any of the Releasees arising from any omissions, acts, facts, or damages that have occurred up until and including the date Executive signs this Agreement, including, without limitation:

- (a) any and all claims relating to or arising from Executive's employment or service relationship with the Employer and the Company or any of their direct or indirect subsidiaries or affiliates and the termination of that relationship;
- (b) any and all claims relating to, or arising from, Executive's right to purchase, or actual purchase of any shares of stock or other equity interests of the Company or any of its affiliates, including, without limitation, any claims for fraud, misrepresentation, breach of fiduciary duty, breach of duty under applicable state law, and securities fraud under any state or federal law;
- (c) any and all claims for wrongful discharge of employment; termination in violation of public policy; discrimination; harassment; retaliation; breach of contract, both express and implied; breach of covenant of good faith and fair dealing, both express and implied; promissory estoppel; negligent or intentional infliction of emotional distress; fraud; negligent or intentional misrepresentation; negligent or intentional interference with contract or prospective

economic advantage; unfair business practices; defamation; libel; slander; negligence; personal injury; assault; battery; invasion of privacy; false imprisonment; conversion; and disability benefits;

(d) any and all claims for violation of any federal, state, or municipal statute, including, but not limited to, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; the Civil Rights Act of 1991; the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; the Equal Pay Act; the Fair Labor Standards Act; the Fair Credit Reporting Act; the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967; the Older Workers Benefit Protection Act; the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974; the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act; the Family and Medical Leave Act; and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002; the Employment Standards Act; and the Income Tax Act RSC, 1985, c.1;

(e) any and all claims for violation of the federal or any state constitution;

(f) any and all claims arising out of any other laws and regulations relating to employment or employment discrimination;

(g) any claim for any loss, cost, damage, or expense arising out of any dispute over the non-withholding or other tax treatment of any of the proceeds received by Executive as a result of this Agreement;

(h) any and all claims arising out of the wage and hour and wage payments laws and regulations of the state or states in which Executive has provided service to the Employer or Company or any of their affiliates (including without limitation the Massachusetts Payment of Wages Law and the Employment Standards Act); and

(i) any and all claims for attorneys' fees and costs.

Executive agrees that the release set forth in this section shall be and remain in effect in all respects as a complete general release as to the matters released. This release does not release claims that cannot be released as a matter of law, including, but not limited to, Executive's right to file a charge with or participate in a charge by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, or any other local, state, provincial, or federal administrative body or government agency that is authorized to enforce or administer laws related to employment, against the Employer or the Company (with the understanding that Executive's release of claims herein bars Executive from recovering such monetary relief from Parent, the Employer, the Company or any other Releasee), claims for unemployment compensation or any state disability insurance benefits pursuant to the terms of applicable state or provincial law, claims to continued participation in certain of the Company's group benefit plans pursuant to the terms and conditions of the plan, claims to any benefit entitlements vested as the date of separation of Executive's employment, pursuant to written terms of any employee benefit plan of the Employer or the Company or its affiliates and Executive's right under applicable law, and any Retained Claims. This release further does not prevent Executive from (i) reporting possible violations of federal law or regulation to any governmental agency or entity in accordance with the provisions of any whistleblower protection provisions of state, provincial or federal law or regulation (including the right to receive an award for information provided to any such government agencies), (ii) exercising any rights Executive may have under Section 7 of the U.S. National Labor Relations Act, such as the right to engage in concerted activity, including collective action or discussion concerning wages or working conditions, or (iii) discussing or disclosing information about unlawful acts in the workplace, such as harassment or discrimination based on a protected characteristic or any other conduct that Executive has reason to believe is unlawful. This release further does not release claims for breach of [Section 3(c)] or [Section 4] of the Employment Agreement.

3. Acknowledgment of Waiver of Claims under ADEA. Executive understands and acknowledges that Executive is waiving and releasing any rights Executive may have under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 ("ADEA"), and that this waiver and release is knowing and voluntary. Executive understands and agrees that this waiver and release does not apply to any rights or claims that may arise under the ADEA after the date Executive signs this Agreement. Executive understands and acknowledges that the consideration given for this waiver and release is in addition to anything of value to which Executive was already entitled.

Executive further understands and acknowledges that Executive has been advised by this writing that: (a) Executive should consult with an attorney prior to executing this Agreement; (b) Executive has 21 days within which to consider this Agreement, and the Parties agree that such time period to review this Agreement shall not be extended upon any material or immaterial changes to this Agreement; (c) Executive has seven business days following Executive's execution of this Agreement to revoke this Agreement pursuant to written notice to the General Counsel of the Company and the Employer; (d) this Agreement shall not be effective until after the revocation period has expired; and (e) nothing in this Agreement prevents or precludes Executive from challenging or seeking a determination in good faith of the validity of this waiver under the ADEA, nor does it impose any condition precedent, penalties, or costs for doing so, unless specifically authorized by federal law. In the event Executive signs this Agreement and returns it to the Company in less than the 21 day period identified above, Executive hereby acknowledges that Executive has freely and voluntarily chosen to waive the time period allotted for considering this Agreement.

4. Restrictive Covenants.

a) Executive acknowledges and agrees that the restrictive covenants and other post-termination obligations set forth in the Restrictive Covenant Agreement, including without limitation Executive's obligations relating to confidentiality, non-use and non-disclosure of Proprietary Information (as defined in the Restrictive Covenant Agreement), cooperation and return of property, non-competition and non-solicitation, are hereby incorporated by reference and shall remain in full force and effect pursuant to their terms to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law.

b) Executive's continued compliance with the terms of the Restrictive Covenant Agreement (as modified in Section 4(a) above) (collectively, the "Restrictive Covenants") is a material condition to receipt of the severance payments and benefits set forth in Section 1 of this Agreement. In the event Executive breaches any part of such Restrictive Covenants, then, in addition to any remedies and enforcement mechanisms set forth in the Employment Agreement and this Agreement, and any other remedies available to the Company and the Employer (including equitable and injunctive remedies), Executive shall forfeit any additional consideration owing and shall be obligated to promptly return to the Company and the Employer (within fifteen (15) business days of any breach) the full gross amount of all severance payments and benefits provided.

5. Severability. In the event that any provision or any portion of any provision hereof or any surviving agreement made a part hereof becomes or is declared by a court of competent jurisdiction or arbitrator to be illegal, unenforceable, or void, this Agreement shall continue in full force and effect without said provision or portion of provision.

6. No Oral Modification. This Agreement may only be amended in a writing signed by Executive and a duly authorized officer of the Company.

7. Governing Law; Dispute Resolution. This Agreement shall be subject to the provisions of [Sections 9(a), 9(c), and 9(g)] of the Employment Agreement.

8. Effective Date. Executive has seven business days after Executive signs this Agreement to revoke it and this Agreement will become effective on the day immediately following the seventh business day after Executive signed this Agreement (the "Effective Date"). For the avoidance of doubt, if Executive revokes this Agreement as provided herein, the Parties' modification to the Restrictive Covenant Agreement set forth in Section 4(a) above shall be void and of no effect and, unless the Company and the Employer has elected or elects in writing to expressly waive Executive's noncompetition obligations set forth in Section 1(a) of the Restrictive Covenant Agreement as provided in Section 3(g) of the Restrictive Covenant Agreement, including without limitation Section 1 of the Restrictive Covenant Agreement, shall remain in full force and effect.

9. Voluntary Execution of Agreement. Executive understands and agrees that Executive executed this Agreement voluntarily, without any duress or undue influence on the part or behalf of the Company or the Employer or any third party, with the full intent of releasing all of Executive's claims against the Company and any of the other Releasees. Executive acknowledges that: (a) Executive has read this Agreement; (b) Executive has not relied upon any representations or statements made by the Company or the Employer that are not specifically set forth in this Agreement; (c) Executive has been represented in the preparation, negotiation, and execution of this Agreement by legal counsel of Executive's own choice or has elected not to retain legal counsel; (d) Executive understands the terms and consequences of this Agreement and of the releases it contains; and (e) Executive is fully aware of the legal and binding effect of this Agreement.

[Signature Page Omitted]

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Harith Rajogapalan, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Fractyl Health, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) [omitted];

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 13, 2024

By: /s/ Harith Rajogapalan

Harith Rajogapalan, M.D., Ph.D.
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Lisa Davidson, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Fractyl Health, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) [omitted];

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 13, 2024

By:

/s/ Lisa Davidson

Lisa Davidson
Chief Financial Officer
(*Principal Financial Officer and
Principal Accounting Officer*)

**CERTIFICATION
PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Fractyl Health, Inc. (the "Company") for the period ended March 31, 2024 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1)The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2)The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 13, 2024

By: /s/ Harith Rajogaparan

Harith Rajogaparan, M.D., Ph.D.
Chief Executive Officer
(*Principal Executive Officer*)

CERTIFICATION

PURSUANT TO

**18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Fractyl Health, Inc. (the "Company") for the period ended March 31, 2024 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1)The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(2)The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 13, 2024

By: /s/ Lisa Davidson

Lisa Davidson
Chief Financial Officer
(*Principal Financial Officer and
Principal Accounting Officer*)
