

CONTAGIOUS IDEAS

to cure serious infections

Melinta's mission is to meet the continually evolving threat of bacterial infections by discovering, developing, and commercializing a continual stream of novel antibiotics.

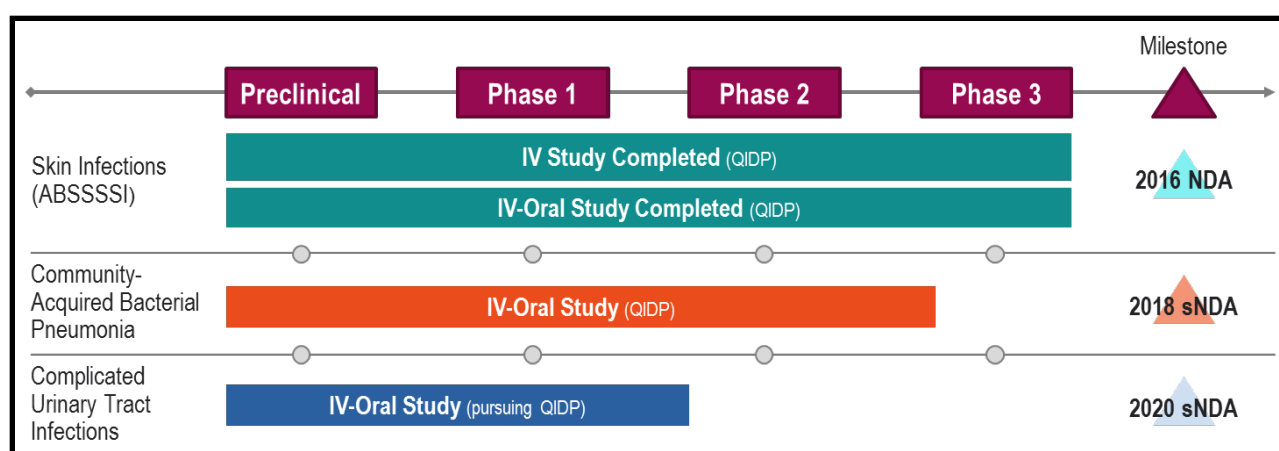
Baxdela

Our lead candidate, Baxdela (delafloxacin), is an experimental drug candidate currently in clinical development belonging to the well-established quinolone class of antibiotics, which are currently used in one out of three hospital-treated infections.

Baxdela is currently being assessed in Phase 3 studies, known as PROCEED, for the treatment of patients with hospital-treated skin infections, also known as acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections (ABSSSI) caused by a variety of bacteria, including MRSA.

Melinta has initiated a Phase 3 program in hospital-treated community-acquired bacterial pneumonia (CABP) and plans to develop additional indications such as complicated urinary tract infections (cUTI). Quinolones are considered a standard of care in the treatment of CABP and cUTI.

Melinta has received Qualified Infectious Disease Product (QIDP) designation from the U.S. FDA for the ABSSSI and CABP indications, which provides Baxdela with priority review and extends its market exclusivity period by an additional 5 years beyond the 5 years provided by Hatch-Waxman legislation.



ESKAPE Pathogen Program

In addition to our late stage portfolio, we have an active research platform based on Nobel Prize-winning science and a powerful, proprietary drug discovery platform. In our ESKAPE Pathogen Program, we are focused on developing breakthrough antibiotics for bacterial "superbugs". ESKAPE pathogens include *Enterococcus faecium*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Enterobacter species* and *Escherichia coli*.

We have successfully designed three novel classes of antibiotics that show potent activity in the laboratory and in animal infection models. In our lead class, known as the pyrrolocytosines, several compounds have demonstrated comprehensive activity across the full set of bacterial "superbugs." We believe this new class of antibiotic could be transformational in the fight against this urgent threat. Based on significant recent progress, our ESKAPE Pathogen Program is poised to deliver compounds to enter development in 2016 for advancement to human clinical trials in 2017.

Oxazolidinone and Macrolide Programs

Melinta Therapeutics' early stage pipeline also includes novel compounds in established antibiotic classes in preclinical and clinical testing. The Oxazolidinone Program and Macrolide Program utilize the Company's proprietary technology that allows for the precise targeting of binding sites within the bacterial ribosomes to improve and optimize drug properties and performance.

Radezolid is a second-generation oxazolidinone; Melinta scientists analyzed the ribosomal binding region of oxazolidinones with an aim to create compounds with higher binding affinity to overcome resistance to linezolid, minimal off-target activity, a pharmacokinetic profile supporting intravenous or oral bioavailability and a broader spectrum of antimicrobial activity than is currently available in the class.

An oral formulation of radezolid was assessed in two Phase 2 clinical trials in uncomplicated skin and skin structure infections and in community acquired bacterial pneumonia. In these studies, radezolid showed encouraging clinical cure rates and activity against a number of pathogens. Radezolid is currently being developed for topical applications.

In our Macrolide program, we have created enhanced macrolides that overcome resistance, have a broader spectrum of antimicrobial activity than current macrolides, and retain or improve the properties for an oral therapy.

