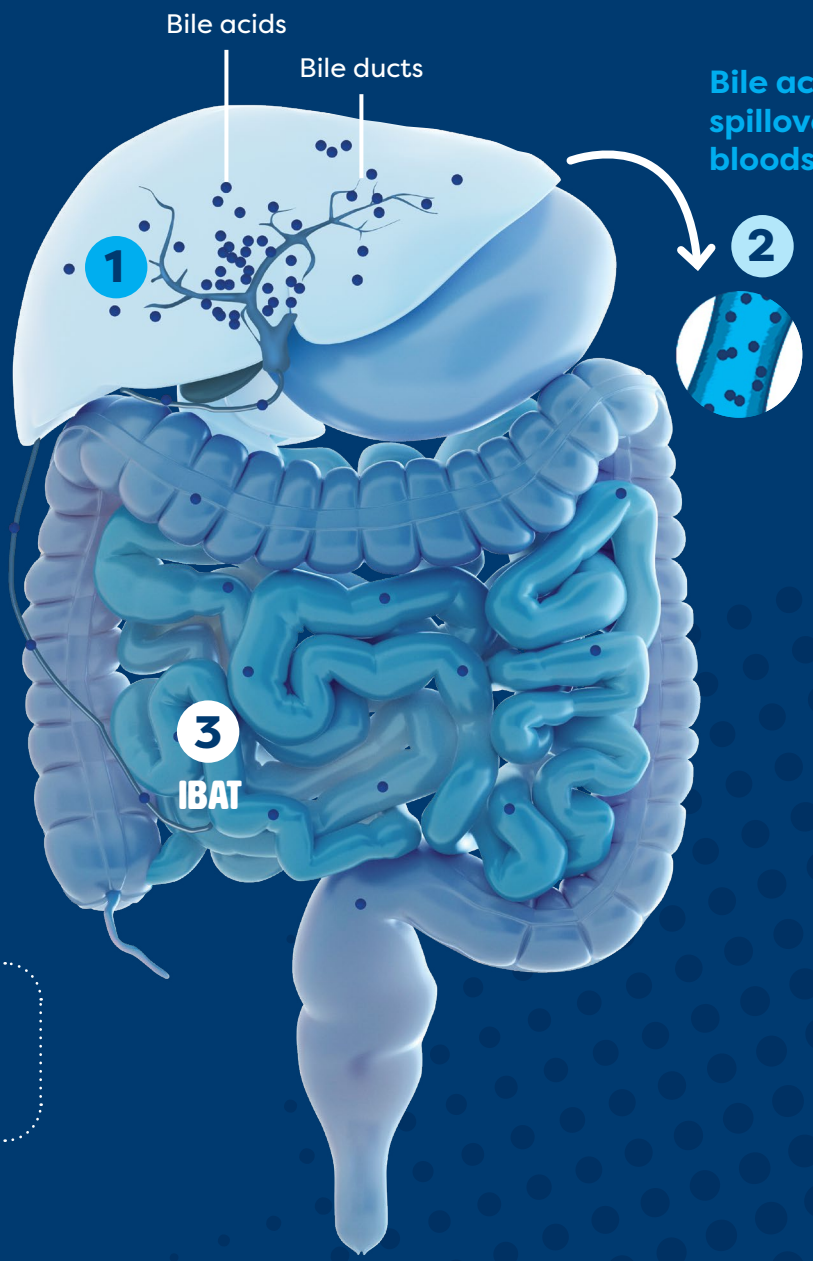
THE LIVER AND CHOLESTATIC PRURITUS (ITCH)

How does Alagille syndrome affect the liver and cause cholestatic pruritus? (It's more than just itching!)

1. People with Alagille syndrome have too few or malformed bile ducts, which **prevents bile from flowing out of the liver.**

2. When bile is not flowing out of the liver, **bile acids—a part of bile—build up in the liver and the blood.**

3. 95% of bile acids made by the liver are **recycled in the intestine through the ileal bile acid transporter (IBAT)** and go back to the liver.



Bile is a fluid that is created in the liver and then released into the intestines.

READ ON TO
learn about a treatment option

WHY

Livmarli®

(maralixibat) oral solution or tablets

LIVMARLI is an FDA-approved medicine for cholestatic pruritus (itch) in patients with Alagille syndrome who are **3 months of age and older.**

SEE LIVMARLI IN ACTION!

Visit **LIVMARLI.com** to learn more about how LIVMARLI works in the body to reduce cholestatic pruritus.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What are the possible side effects of LIVMARLI (maralixibat) oral solution and tablets?

LIVMARLI can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Liver injury.** Changes in certain liver tests are common in patients but may worsen during treatment with LIVMARLI. These changes may be a sign of liver injury and can be serious. Your health care provider should do blood tests and physical exams before starting and during treatment to check your liver function.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information and Instructions for Use.

Livmarli®
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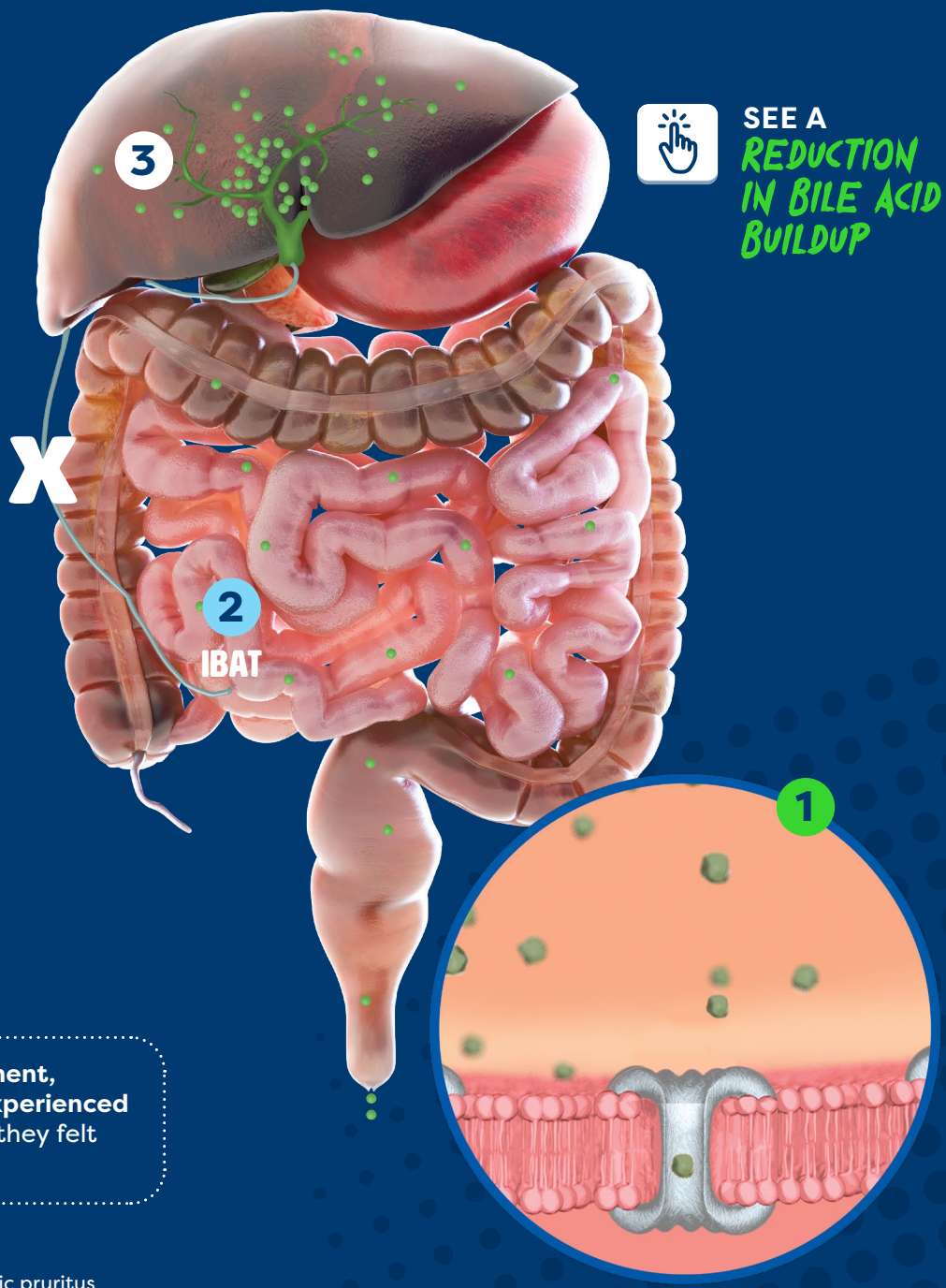
HOW DOES LIVMARLI WORK TO REDUCE CHOLESTATIC PRURITUS (ITCH) IN THE BODY?

1. **LIVMARLI targets and temporarily blocks something called the ileal bile acid transporter (IBAT).** In doing so, LIVMARLI lowers bile acids in the body (as measured by levels in the blood).

2. **LIVMARLI blocks bile acids from going back into the liver** and **increases the amount of bile acids removed from the body** in feces.

3. In the clinical study for LIVMARLI, **reductions in bile acid buildup were associated with decreases in intensity of cholestatic pruritus.**



SEE A *REDUCTION IN BILE ACID BUILDUP*

During the first year of treatment, more than 80% of patients experienced less cholestatic pruritus than they felt at the start with LIVMARLI.

The way LIVMARLI improves cholestatic pruritus is not completely known. It may involve inhibition of the IBAT, which interrupts bile acid recycling to the liver and decreases serum bile acids.

DISCOVER HOW *LIVMARLI TARGETS THE IBAT*

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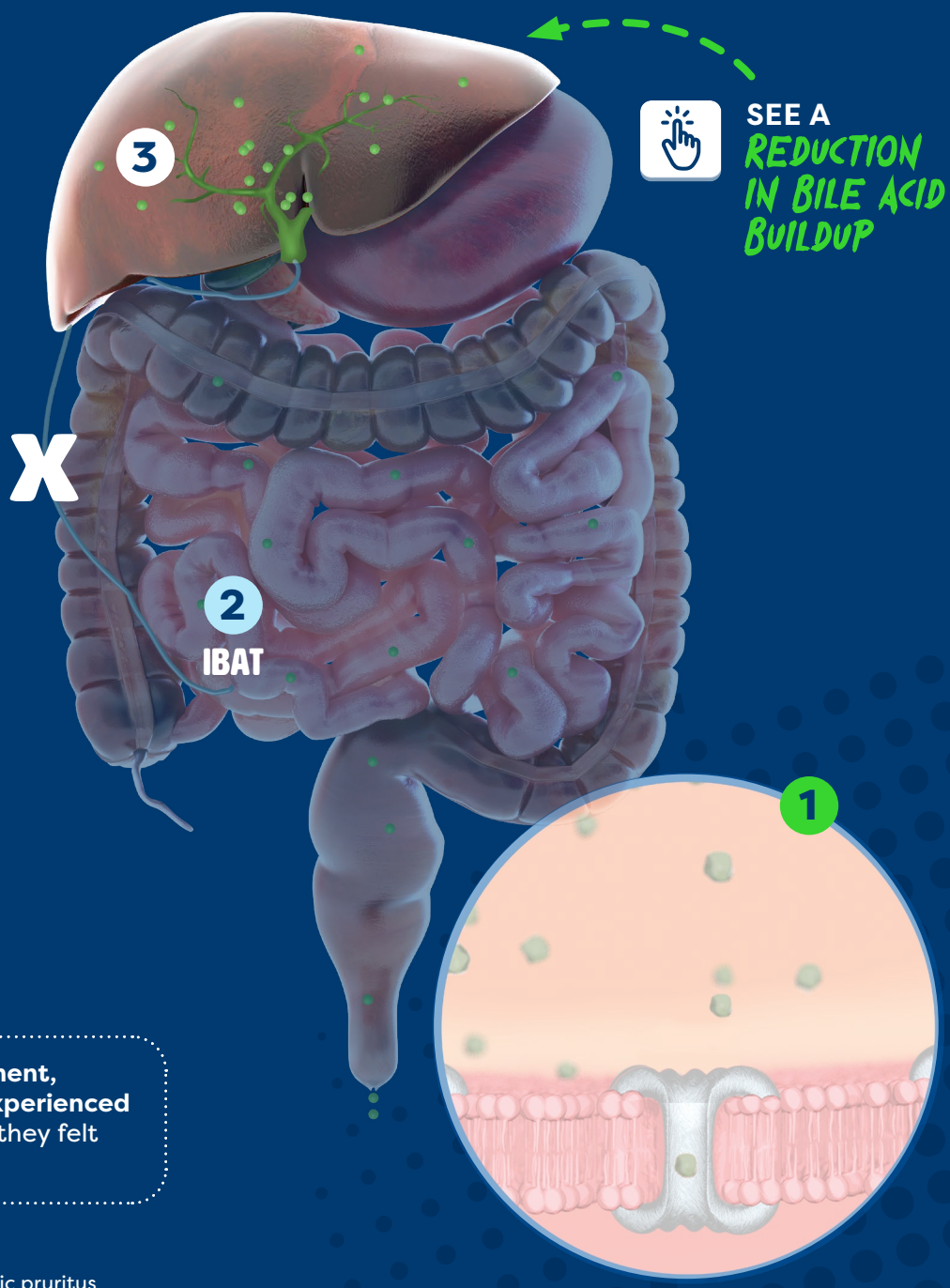

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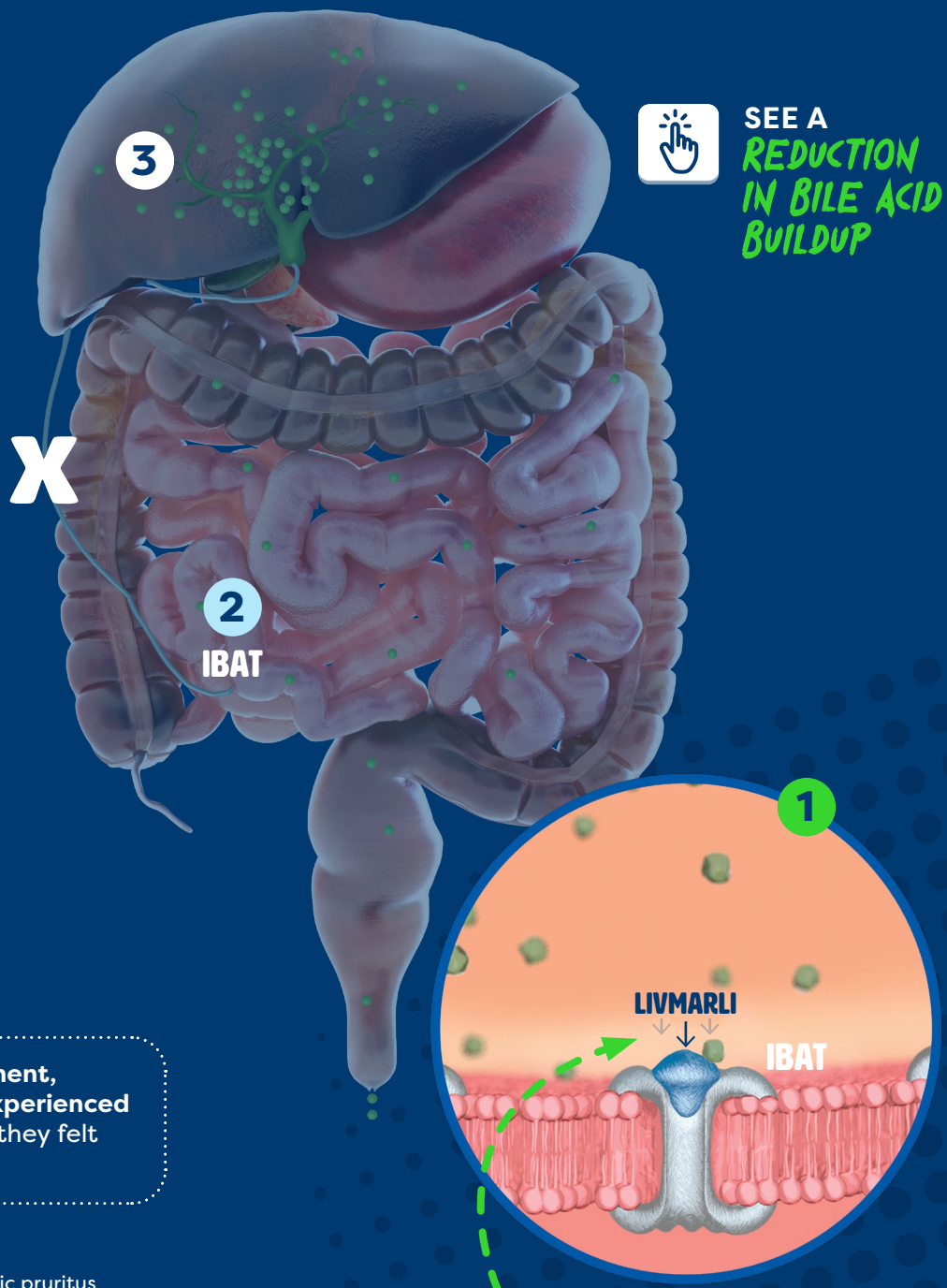

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LIVMARLI HAS BEEN USED BY 1500+ PATIENTS TO HELP TREAT CHOLESTATIC PRURITUS (ITCH)*

*Includes clinical studies, early access program, and commercial treatment. Not all patients taking LIVMARLI will have the same experience.

VISIT LIVMARLI.COM TO HEAR FROM REAL PATIENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What are the possible side effects of LIVMARLI? (cont'd)

Tell your health care provider right away if you get any signs or symptoms of liver problems, including:

- nausea or vomiting
- your skin or the white part of your eye turns yellow
- dark or brown urine
- pain on the right side of your stomach (abdomen)
- fullness, bloating, or fluid in your stomach area (ascites)
- loss of appetite
- bleeding or bruising more easily than normal, including vomiting blood

- **Stomach and intestinal (gastrointestinal) problems.** LIVMARLI can cause stomach and intestinal problems, including diarrhea and stomach pain during treatment. Diarrhea can also cause the loss of too much body fluid (severe dehydration). Your health care provider may advise you to monitor for new or worsening stomach problems, including stomach pain, diarrhea, blood in your stool, or vomiting. Tell your health care provider right away if you have any new or worsening signs or symptoms of stomach and intestinal problems, including:
  - diarrhea
  - more frequent bowel movements than usual
  - stools that are black, tarry, or sticky, or have blood or mucous
  - severe stomach-area pain or tenderness
  - vomiting
  - urinating less often than usual
  - dizziness
  - headache
- A condition called **Fat-Soluble Vitamin (FSV) Deficiency caused by low levels of certain vitamins (vitamin A, D, E, and K) stored in body fat**. FSV deficiency is common in patients with Alagille syndrome but may worsen during treatment. Your health care provider should do blood tests before starting and during treatment, and may monitor for bone fractures and bleeding, which are common side effects

Tell your health care provider about all medicines that you take, as LIVMARLI may interact with other medicines. If you take a medicine that lowers cholesterol by binding bile acids, such as cholestyramine, colesevelam, or colestipol, take LIVMARLI at least 4 hours before or 4 hours after you take that medicine.

Your health care provider may change your dose, or temporarily or permanently stop treatment if you have certain side effects.

LIVMARLI is available in oral solution and tablet formulations. LIVMARLI is taken by mouth, 1 time each day, 30 minutes before a meal in the morning. For the oral solution, be sure to use the provided oral dosing dispenser to accurately measure the dose of medicine.

These are not all of the possible side effects of LIVMARLI. For more information, ask your health care provider or pharmacist. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

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