

Your FCS has run wild for too long—

TAME IT WITH

Tryngolza[®]
(olezarsen) 80 mg
injection

TRYNGOLZA is the first FDA-approved prescription medicine for adults with FCS

TRYNGOLZA is a prescription medicine used along with diet to lower triglycerides, which may help you take control of your FCS.



FCS=familial chylomicronemia syndrome.

Not a real patient; actor portrayal.

INDICATION

TRYNGOLZA (olezarsen) is a prescription medicine used along with diet to reduce triglycerides (fat in the blood) in the treatment of adults with a condition that keeps the body from breaking down fats called familial chylomicronemia syndrome (FCS). It is not known if TRYNGOLZA is safe and effective in children.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Do not use TRYNGOLZA if you have had a serious allergic reaction to TRYNGOLZA or any of the ingredients in TRYNGOLZA.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout, and full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Patient Information](#) for TRYNGOLZA.



Not a real patient; actor portrayal.

What's inside?

In this brochure, you'll learn about how **TRYNGOLZA** [*trin-GOLE-zah*] works, what it may do for you, what the potential side effects are, how you take it, and how you receive your prescription. While this brochure provides important information on TRYNGOLZA, it's important to work closely with your doctor and/or your care team.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout, and full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Patient Information](#) for TRYNGOLZA.



Table of Contents

What is familial chylomicronemia syndrome (FCS)?	4
What is TRYNGOLZA?	6
How was TRYNGOLZA studied?	8
How well does TRYNGOLZA work?	11
Is TRYNGOLZA safe for me?	14
How do I take TRYNGOLZA?	15
What support can I count on?	16

Please see Important Safety Information throughout, and full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Patient Information](#) for TRYNGOLZA.

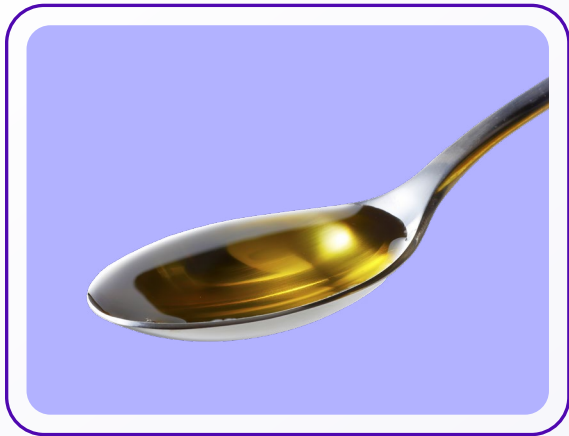


FCS is a challenging condition to live with and manage

Familial chylomicronemia syndrome (FCS) is a rare genetic form of severe hypertriglyceridemia (sHTG) that can be diagnosed through your doctor's assessment (clinical diagnosis), with support from a genetic test. Please note that not all genetic variants associated with FCS have been identified, so your doctor may still diagnose you with FCS even if your genetic test results don't confirm FCS.

.....

FCS affects between **1 and 13 of every 1 million people in the United States.** So, you are one of the very few people who knows how tough it is to manage life with FCS.



One tablespoon of olive oil contains the total amount of fat that people with FCS are advised not to exceed in 1 day (about 20 grams).

Due to your body's difficulty processing triglycerides, their levels in your blood **can be 10 to 100 times above the typical levels**. This can result in symptoms such as lipemic blood (shown here), eruptive xanthomas (small, yellowish bumps on the skin that contain fatty deposits), and lipemia retinalis (abnormal appearance of the retinal blood vessels).

This buildup of triglycerides in your blood can also put you at a **very high risk for pancreatitis**—an extremely painful and potentially life-threatening condition. You may have already suffered bouts of pancreatitis or experienced severe abdominal pain in the past—that's likely due to your very high triglyceride levels.



Risks associated with FCS

People with FCS have difficulty breaking down a type of dietary fat called **triglycerides**, which are the most common type of fat in your body. **Dietary triglycerides come from foods such as butter, oils, and other fats.**

hypertriglyceridemia
be diagnosed. The
triglyceride
support



Lipemic blood sample (characterized by a layer of fat on the top after processing in the lab) from a person with a triglyceride level of 3500 mg/dL.

In addition to prescribing a very low-fat and alcohol-free diet—the standard of care in FCS—your doctors may have tried to lower your triglyceride levels with traditional lipid-lowering medications. **There were no FDA-approved therapies specifically to lower triglyceride levels in people with FCS—until now.**

FCS=familial chylomicronemia syndrome.

You can finally tame your triglycerides with TRYNGOLZA

TRYNGOLZA is the first FDA-approved prescription medicine used along with diet to lower triglycerides in adults with FCS.

It is not known if TRYNGOLZA is safe and effective in children.



Not a real patient; actor portrayal.
FCS=familial chylomicronemia syndrome.

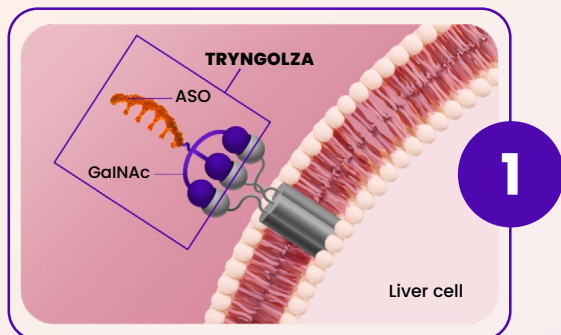
SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Before using TRYNGOLZA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you: are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, and are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if TRYNGOLZA can harm your unborn baby, or if it passes into your breast milk and if it can harm your baby.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

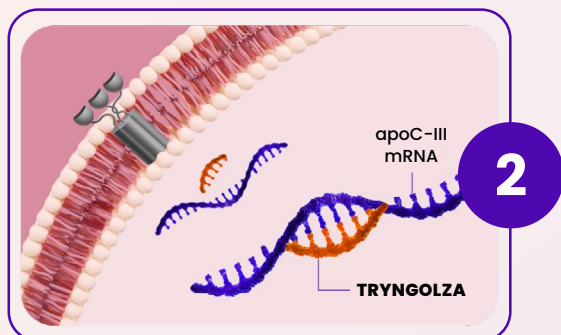
Please see Important Safety Information throughout, and full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Patient Information](#) for TRYNGOLZA.

TRYNGOLZA in action



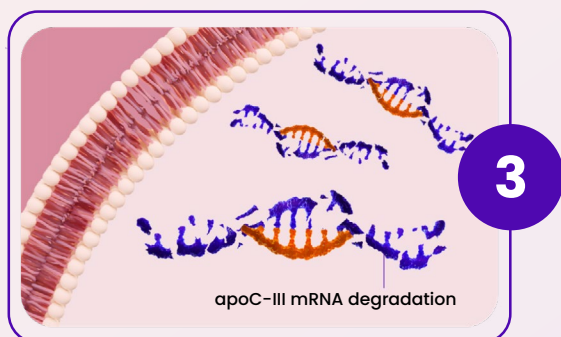
Targeting liver cells

GalNAc in TRYNGOLZA enables targeted delivery of TRYNGOLZA to the liver, where apoC-III is made.



Selectively binding to apoC-III mRNA

After binding to the cell, TRYNGOLZA is brought into the cell and the ASO binds to the apoC-III mRNA.



Breaking down apoC-III mRNA

The binding of TRYNGOLZA leads to the breakdown of the apoC-III mRNA and reduces apoC-III in the blood, resulting in reduced triglyceride levels.

In a clinical trial, TRYNGOLZA reduced fasting apoC-III levels by 80% compared with placebo over 1 year.

apoC-III=apolipoprotein C-III; ASO=antisense oligonucleotide; GalNAc=N-acetylgalactosamine; mRNA=messenger ribonucleic acid.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What are the possible side effects of TRYNGOLZA?

TRYNGOLZA can cause side effects including allergic reactions that may be serious. Allergic reactions can include redness of the skin, red itchy bumps (hives), swelling of the face, chills or trouble breathing. Stop taking TRYNGOLZA and call your healthcare provider or get emergency help right away if you have any of these symptoms.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout, and full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Patient Information](#) for TRYNGOLZA.



TRYNGOLZA was studied in a randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind clinical trial

TRYNGOLZA was studied to determine whether it was safe and effective for lowering triglycerides in adults with FCS

None of the participants or healthcare professionals involved in the clinical trial knew who was being treated with TRYNGOLZA or taking the placebo (an inactive substance that looks the same as, and is given the same as, the active drug being studied). This is why the study is called a placebo-controlled, double-blind trial.

All the participants in the study:

- Were 18 years and older
- Had fasting triglyceride levels ≥ 880 mg/dL
- Followed a low-fat FCS diet of ≤ 20 grams fat per day for at least 4 weeks prior to and during the study
- Were identified to have a genetic variant known to be associated with FCS*

Patient demographic and baseline characteristics were generally similar among participants:

- 71% of all participants had a history of documented acute pancreatitis in the prior 10 years
- 32% in the TRYNGOLZA group had diabetes vs 26% in the placebo group
- Average fasting triglyceride level at baseline was 2604 mg/dL among all participants
- Most participants were taking stable doses of lipid-lowering treatments like statins, omega-3 fatty acids, and fibrates

*The TRYNGOLZA Prescribing Information does not require a genetic diagnosis of FCS. FCS=familial chylomicronemia syndrome.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout, and full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Patient Information](#) for TRYNGOLZA.

45 participants were randomly assigned to
2 different groups:



22 who took TRYNGOLZA
once monthly and followed
a low-fat FCS diet*



23 who took placebo
once monthly and followed
a low-fat FCS diet*

All participants were assessed to understand how effective TRYNGOLZA had been at lowering their triglyceride levels compared with placebo at 6 months (the primary endpoint, or main question of the trial).

*A low-fat FCS diet was defined as ≤ 20 grams fat per day.
FCS=familial chylomicronemia syndrome.



Watch Genevie's TRYNGOLZA journey

Genevie, living with FCS and a paid speaker for Ionis.



Please see Important Safety Information throughout, and full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Patient Information](#) for TRYNGOLZA.

Questions the clinical trial of TRYNGOLZA was designed to answer

What was the main question (or primary endpoint) that the clinical trial of TRYNGOLZA was aiming to answer?

- All participants were assessed to understand how effective TRYNGOLZA had been at lowering their triglyceride levels compared with placebo at 6 months

What else did the study look at?

Select secondary questions included:

- Fasting triglycerides compared with placebo at 1 year
- Attacks of pancreatitis. Pancreatitis is inflammation of the pancreas that is extremely painful and potentially life-threatening



SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What are the possible side effects of TRYNGOLZA? (continued)

The most common side effects of TRYNGOLZA include injection site reactions (such as redness or pain at the injection site), decreased platelet count (blood cells that help to clot blood), and joint pain or stiffness.

These are not all the possible side effects of TRYNGOLZA. Tell your healthcare provider or treatment team about any side effect you may have.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/safety/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout, and full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Patient Information](#) for TRYNGOLZA.

TRYNGOLZA significantly lowered triglyceride levels at 6 months, and levels continued to decrease over 1 year

In a clinical trial, the “**mean**” represents the **average** value of an outcome across all participants. The significant decrease in average triglyceride levels at 6 months, with continued reductions over 1 year, are shown below.

Main question



43%

average decrease in fasting triglycerides at 6 months compared with placebo*

Secondary question

57% average decrease in fasting triglycerides observed at 1 year compared with placebo*

TRYNGOLZA **reduced triglycerides** in participants with different genetic causes for their FCS.



*Baseline average fasting triglycerides were 2604 mg/dL.
FCS=familial chylomicronemia syndrome.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

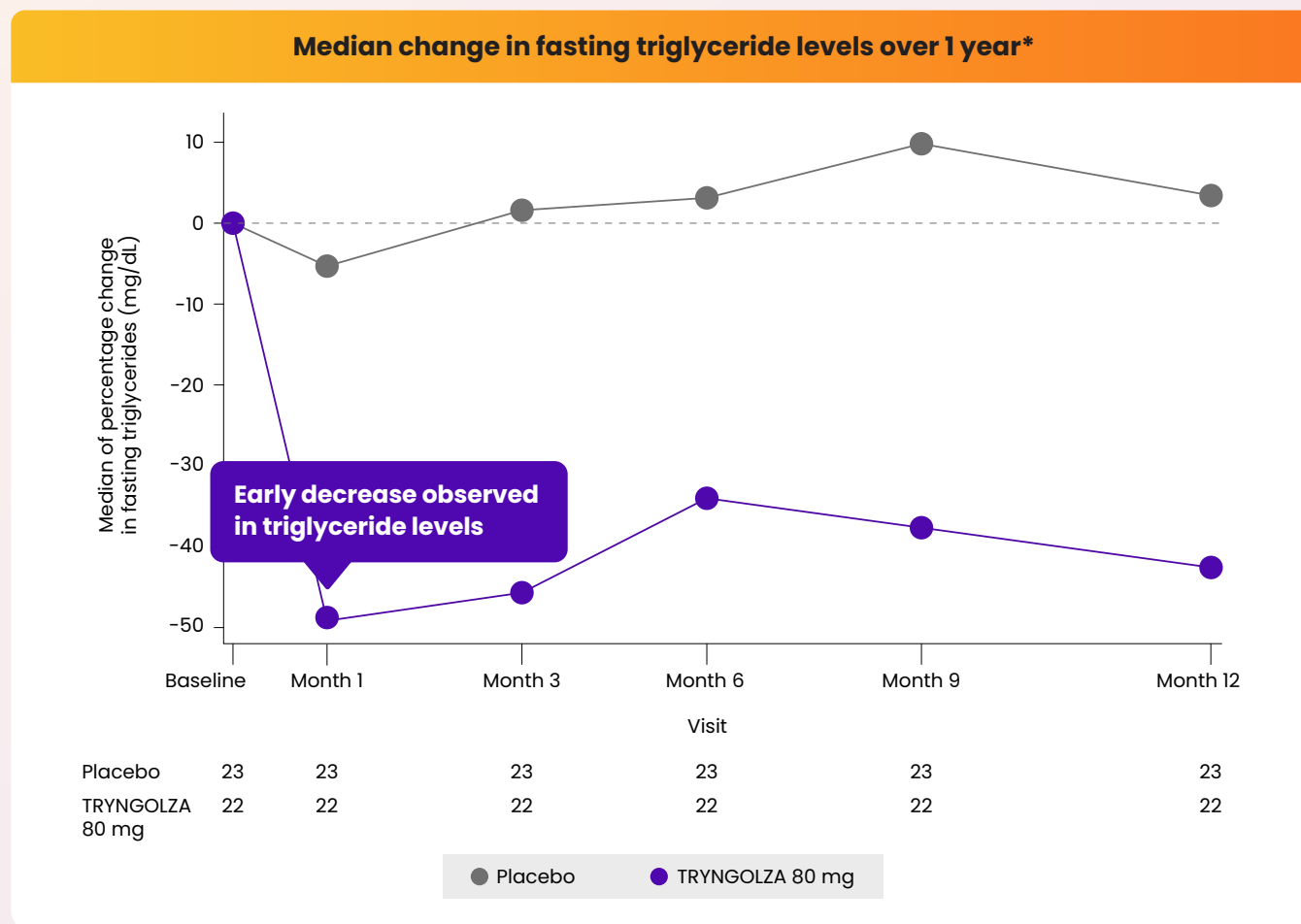
Do not use TRYNGOLZA if you have had a serious allergic reaction to TRYNGOLZA or any of the ingredients in TRYNGOLZA.

Before using TRYNGOLZA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you: are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, and are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if TRYNGOLZA can harm your unborn baby, or if it passes into your breast milk and if it can harm your baby.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout, and full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Patient Information](#) for TRYNGOLZA.

Consistent triglyceride lowering over 1 year

In a clinical trial, the “**median**” represents the middle value when all data points are arranged in order. Consistent triglyceride lowering was observed over 1 year, as seen in median values below.



*Baseline median fasting triglycerides were 2303 mg/dL.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

What are the possible side effects of TRYNGOLZA?

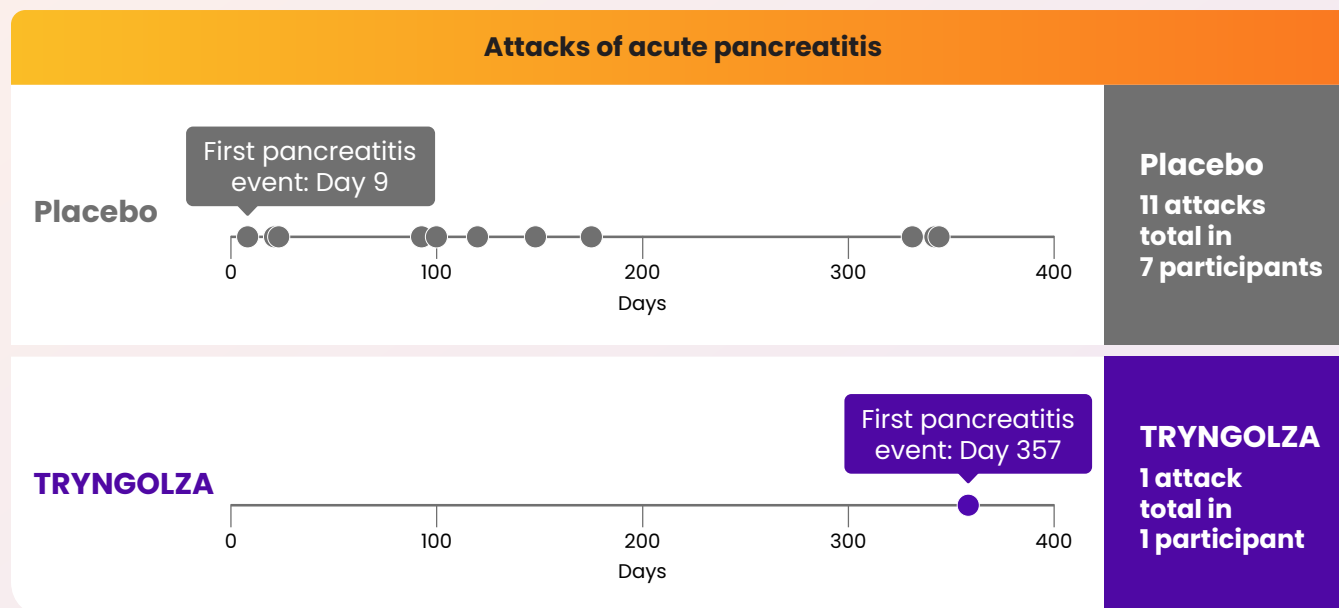
TRYNGOLZA can cause side effects including allergic reactions that may be serious. Allergic reactions can include redness of the skin, red itchy bumps (hives), swelling of the face, chills or trouble breathing. Stop taking TRYNGOLZA and call your healthcare provider or get emergency help right away if you have any of these symptoms.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout, and full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Patient Information](#) for TRYNGOLZA.

Fewer participants experienced attacks of acute pancreatitis over 1 year

There were fewer attacks of acute pancreatitis in participants taking TRYNGOLZA compared with placebo.

Secondary question



All of these participants had a prior history of pancreatitis within 10 years prior to screening.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What are the possible side effects of TRYNGOLZA? (continued)

The most common side effects of TRYNGOLZA include injection site reactions (such as redness or pain at the injection site), decreased platelet count (blood cells that help to clot blood), and joint pain or stiffness.

These are not all the possible side effects of TRYNGOLZA. Tell your healthcare provider or treatment team about any side effect you may have.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/safety/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout, and full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Patient Information](#) for TRYNGOLZA.

Some clinical trial participants experienced side effects while taking TRYNGOLZA

The safety of TRYNGOLZA was studied in 66 participants with FCS in the clinical trial with 23 participants receiving placebo. Side effects were reported among 22 participants who took TRYNGOLZA 80 mg once monthly and followed a low-fat FCS diet, and 21 who took TRYNGOLZA 50 mg once monthly and followed a low-fat FCS diet. TRYNGOLZA 80 mg is the only FDA-approved and available dose.

Do not use TRYNGOLZA if:

- You have had a serious allergic reaction to olezarsen or any of the ingredients in TRYNGOLZA. See the [Patient Information](#) for a complete list of ingredients

What are the possible side effects of TRYNGOLZA?

TRYNGOLZA can cause side effects including allergic reactions that may be serious. Allergic reactions can include redness of the skin, red itchy bumps (hives), swelling of the face, chills or trouble breathing. Stop taking TRYNGOLZA and call your healthcare provider or get emergency help right away if you have any of these symptoms.

In the clinical trial, the most common side effects with TRYNGOLZA were:

Adverse reactions occurred in >5% of participants treated with TRYNGOLZA and at >3% higher frequency than placebo.

- Injection-site reactions (such as redness or pain at the injection site): 19% of participants taking TRYNGOLZA vs 9% taking placebo
- Decreased platelet count (blood cells that help to clot blood): 12% of participants taking TRYNGOLZA vs 4% taking placebo
- Joint pain or stiffness: 9% of participants taking TRYNGOLZA vs 0% taking placebo

These are not all the possible side effects of TRYNGOLZA. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away while taking TRYNGOLZA. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Before starting TRYNGOLZA, it is important to talk to your doctor about all the benefits and risks associated with taking TRYNGOLZA.

Stay on your low-fat diet (less than 20 grams of fat each day) while using TRYNGOLZA.

FCS=familial chylomicronemia syndrome.

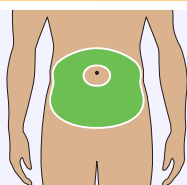
Please see Important Safety Information throughout, and full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Patient Information](#) for TRYNGOLZA.

Your triglycerides may be tamed with a once-monthly, convenient single-dose autoinjector

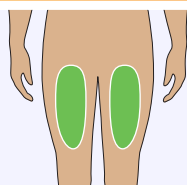
TRYNGOLZA is a subcutaneous (under the skin) injection you give yourself once a month via autoinjector

- TRYNGOLZA comes in a **single-dose autoinjector**—you will use a new autoinjector each time you take TRYNGOLZA
- You or someone you trust should plan to inject TRYNGOLZA on the **same day each month**. Talk to your doctor or someone on your care team about setting a day that works best for you
- You can contact your **Ionis Every Step™ Patient Education Manager** for more details of injecting TRYNGOLZA

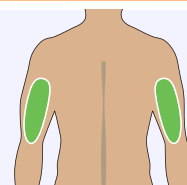
TRYNGOLZA should be injected into 1 of the following areas:



Stomach
Appropriate for self-injection



Front of the thigh
Appropriate for self-injection



Back of the upper arm
For healthcare providers or caregivers only to administer the injection

With proper storage, TRYNGOLZA can be taken at home or while traveling

- **Store the autoinjector in the refrigerator** between 36 °F and 46 °F (2–8 °C) in the original carton
- **If refrigeration isn't possible**, such as during travel, the autoinjector may be stored at room temperature between 59 °F and 86 °F (15–30 °C) in the original carton for up to 6 weeks

Additional instructions and information on storing and injecting TRYNGOLZA can be found in the Instructions for Use found inside the TRYNGOLZA packaging.



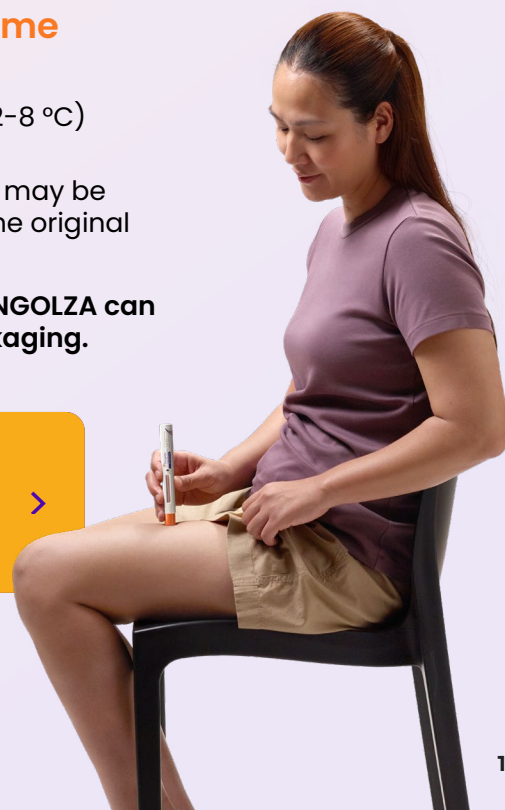
The TRYNGOLZA autoinjector is convenient to use.

Watch the TRYNGOLZA injection training video.



Please see Important Safety Information throughout, and full Prescribing Information and Patient Information for TRYNGOLZA.

Not a real patient; actor portrayal.





We're by your side at Ionis Every Step™ for TRYNGOLZA

We know how difficult living with familial chylomicronemia syndrome (FCS) can be, but with Ionis Every Step, you are not alone. That is why we provide a suite of services when you are prescribed TRYNGOLZA and a dedicated partner for your treatment journey—your **Ionis Every Step Patient Education Manager**.



Your Patient Education Manager can:



Explain the process to get TRYNGOLZA



Answer your questions about TRYNGOLZA or FCS



Teach you how to inject TRYNGOLZA in person, over the phone, or virtually



Provide services and resources, like nutrition support, to help manage your treatment



See what services are available through the Ionis Every Step program.
Learn more.



Watch Aaron's TRYNGOLZA journey

Aaron, living with FCS and a paid speaker for Ionis.



Please see Important Safety Information throughout, and full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Patient Information](#) for TRYNGOLZA.

Supporting you and your care team, every step of the way

Ionis Every Step was created to help you get started on your prescribed medicine and provide ongoing support to manage your disease. Our dedicated team are trained to assist patients with FCS. We can help you navigate the insurance process and connect you with tools and programs based on your needs.

Insurance assistance

Ionis Every Step will work with you, your doctor, and the pharmacy to confirm what your health plan needs to cover your medicine. Then, they will work with your doctor to complete the process to get insurance approval and update you along the way.*

Financial assistance

Commercially insured patients may pay as little as \$0 out of pocket per fill.† Based on your insurance status, Ionis Every Step offers other financial support programs if your insurance does not cover TRYNGOLZA.‡

FCS=familial chylomicronemia syndrome.

*Insurance approval is not guaranteed. Ionis Every Step offers financial assistance programs for patients who are uninsured or denied coverage for their Ionis medication.

†Eligibility restrictions: This program is not available to individuals who use any state or federal government-funded health care program to cover a portion of medication costs, such as Medicare, Medicaid, TRICARE, Department of Defense, or Veterans Administration, or any other state or federal government-funded health care program.

‡Subject to program terms, conditions, and limits.

Getting started with Ionis Every Step for TRYNGOLZA

To access our support services, enroll in Ionis Every Step through one of the following ways:

1

Call Ionis Every Step at
1-844-789-8744
and ask to enroll

2

Complete the Patient
Consent Form online at
TRYNGOLZA.com/enroll

3

Fill out the TRYNGOLZA
Patient Enrollment and
Prescription Form in your
doctor's office

Have questions about access and coverage?

Call Ionis Every Step at **1-844-789-8744**

Monday to Friday, 8 AM to 8 PM ET.

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) throughout, and full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Patient Information](#) for TRYNGOLZA.

Tame your triglycerides with once-monthly TRYNGOLZA

Tryngolza[®]
(olezarsen) 80 mg injection

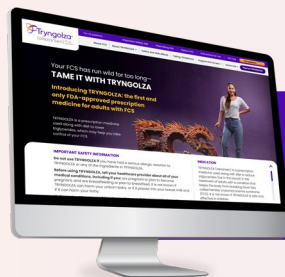
The first FDA-approved prescription medicine used along with diet to lower triglycerides in adults with FCS

In a clinical trial, TRYNGOLZA:

- ✓ significantly lowered average triglyceride levels at 6 months. Reductions also observed at 1 year
- ✓ was associated with fewer participants experiencing attacks of acute pancreatitis over 1 year
- ✓ was generally well tolerated. The most common side effects included injection-site reactions (such as redness or pain at the injection site), decreased platelet count (blood cells that help to clot blood), and joint pain or stiffness



Convenient autoinjector you can use at home or while traveling



Ready to take control of your FCS?
Learn more about TRYNGOLZA.

FCS=familial chylomicronemia syndrome.

INDICATION

TRYNGOLZA (olezarsen) is a prescription medicine used along with diet to reduce triglycerides (fat in the blood) in the treatment of adults with a condition that keeps the body from breaking down fats called familial chylomicronemia syndrome (FCS). It is not known if TRYNGOLZA is safe and effective in children.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Do not use TRYNGOLZA if you have had a serious allergic reaction to TRYNGOLZA or any of the ingredients in TRYNGOLZA.

Before using TRYNGOLZA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you: are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, and are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if TRYNGOLZA can harm your unborn baby, or if it passes into your breast milk and if it can harm your baby.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout, and full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Patient Information](#) for TRYNGOLZA.

TRYNGOLZA[®] is a registered trademark of Ionis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.
©2025 Ionis Pharmaceuticals, Inc. US-OLZ-2400081 v3.0 09/2025

IONIS