UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES

CHILD (7-12) ASSENT TO PARTICIPATE IN RESEARCH

A Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Multi-Center Study with an Open-Label Extension to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of SRP-4045 and SRP-4053 in Patients with Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy

Protocol Number: 4045-301

My name is [redacted].

You are being asked to be in a research study. Research studies are done to find out if there are better ways to treat people who have a disease and to learn more about the disease. This form will tell you about the study and help you decide if you want to take part. You can think about it and talk about it with your family or friends before you decide. It is okay to say no if you don’t want to be in the study. If you say yes, you can change your mind and stop being in the study at any time without getting in trouble. If you decide you want to be in the study, an adult (usually a parent or guardian) will also need to agree for you to be in this study.

What is this study about?

We are doing this research study to find out if two medicines (called SRP-4045 and SRP-4053) can help people who have a disease called Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD). We also want to find out if the medicines are safe to take without making people feel sick.

People with DMD have a problem making a muscle protein called dystrophin. Dystrophin is important for protecting muscles from damage When they are being used, doing things like walking and playing. People with DMD are not able to make enough dystrophin to protect their muscles. The medicines in this research study are being tested to see if they might allow the body to make more dystrophin (but in a slightly different form) in people with a specific type of DMD, and whether this might help protect their muscles.

The study is being done for Sarepta Therapeutics, Inc. (called the Sponsor), who is developing (making) the medicines. These medicines are experimental, meaning that they are still being tested and they have not been approved to be given to patients except for research. So, we do not know how these medicines will affect a person or if they will work to help make a person’s muscle function or their DMD better.

Why am I invited to be in this study?

You have been asked to take part in this research study because you have Duchenne muscular dystrophy (also known as DMD). Duchenne is something you were born with.

If you have DMD, one of the building blocks of your muscles (called dystrophin) is not made properly. Dystrophin is needed to keep your muscles healthy and without it, they get worn out more quickly. This means that your muscles get weak and you might have problems with some things like walking, running and climbing stairs.

How long will I be in the study?

The study is about 204 weeks long (about 4 years). This includes a screening part which is when you will be checked to see if it is OK for you to be in the study. This part will last about 5 to 8 weeks.. After the screening part of the study, the main part will last about 96 weeks (2 years). After this there will be another part that will last about 96 weeks. You can stop at any time if you decide you don't want to be in the study any more.

What will I need to do (what will be done to me) if I am in this study?

It is important that you do everything the doctors and nurses tell you to do, and you go to all your study appointments. You have to tell them how you are feeling and tell them about any medicines you are taking, especially if you are not feeling well while you are in this study.

More information about the visits and tests is below.

Screening Phase

If you decide you want to be in this study and the study doctor and your parents (or guardians) agree, the study doctor will ask you questions about your past health and how you're doing now, will examine you (like a regular check-up), ask for blood and urine (pee) samples for lab tests, and see how you are able to do certain activities, to see if this study is right for you.

During the screening part you will have to attend 4 visits.

Visit 1: This will be done at your [redacted] Site

1. The study and the tests will be explained to you by the study doctor. You will have time to ask your study doctor questions. Once all your questions have been answered and you **and** your parents (or guardians) agree for you to participate, you will be asked to sign this form.

2. You and your parents (or guardians) will be asked about how you are feeling and about any changes in your health.

3. You and your parents (or guardians) will be asked about any physical therapy that you may be doing and medicines that you may be taking.

4. The study doctor will examine you and will check your blood pressure, heart rate, breathing, temperature, weight, and height.

5. You will have blood and urine (pee) tests done to check your general health and some of the blood will be used to check what kind of DMD you have. The blood will be taken from a vein in your arm. You might feel a pinch when the needle goes in. The nurse might put some cream on your arm to numb it before (so you can't feel it as much). For the urine test, you will be asked to collect some urine (pee) in a cup.

6. [redacted]

Visits 2 and 3: These will be done at the [redacted] Site [redacted]

You will have to do other tests when you go to the [redacted] Site to see how your muscles, lungs, and heart are working. [redacted]

1. The tests to be performed at this location will be explained to you by the study doctor. You will have time to ask questions. Once all your questions have been answered and you **and** your parents (or guardians) agree for you to participate, you will be asked to sign this form.

2. You will do a breathing test to see how well your lungs work. You will be asked to breathe in and out through a tube to see how much air you can move in and out of your lungs.

3. Two tests will be done to see how your heart beats and moves in your chest. For these tests, a technician will put wires and a probe on your chest. These tests don't hurt, but pulling off the sticky pads used with the wires can feel like taking off a Band-Aid.

4. Additional tests will be performed to see how strong your muscles are. For example, you will be asked to walk as far as you can for 6 minutes, [redacted] Your parent (or guardian) will not be allowed to stay in the room with you while the doctors and nurses are giving you these tests, so you can pay attention to doing the tests.

[redacted]

Visit 4: [redacted]

1. The tests to be performed [redacted] will be explained to you by the study doctor. You will have time to ask questions. Once all your questions have been answered and you **and** your parents (or guardians) agree for you to participate, you will be asked to sign this form.

2. You [redacted] will have a small operation so that a very small piece of muscle can be taken from your arm and tested. This is called a biopsy and will be done after you have been given a general anesthetic (to make you sleep).This will be done once during the Screening part of the study and again after you have been in the study for about 1 year. In addition to the muscle biopsy, blood will also be taken from your arm.

A muscle biopsy is an operation to take out a small bit of your muscle so it can be studied. You will be given a medicine to make you sleep through the whole operation, which may take up to 1 hour to complete. Once you are asleep, the doctor will make a cut [redacted] in the skin of your upper arm and take out [redacted] small pieces of your muscle. [redacted] The small cut in your skin will be closed with stitches that usually go away by themselves. The cut in your skin will be covered with bandages. After you wake up, you may feel a little dizzy or sick. The doctor may ask you to stay at the hospital for a few hours until you are totally awake and feel OK to go home.

[redacted]

Placebo-Controlled Period, Open-Label Phase and Follow Up Period

If you finish the Screening part of the study and you and your parents (or guardians) want you to be in this research study and the study doctor says OK, you will go to your [redacted] study site and start receiving study medicine. The study medicine is given into the blood through through a vein (IV), and getting the medicine takes between 35 and 60 minutes.

To be sure that the medicine is working, boys in the study will be randomly chosen (like tossing a coin) to be given either the real medicine (either SRP-4045 or SRP-4053, depending on your type of DMD) or a pretend one (called a placebo). The placebo will look just the same as the real medicine but will have no actual medicine in it. In the placebo-controlled period of the study boys will get either real medicine or placebo for up to 96 weeks (about 2 years). In the open-label period of the study (up to 96 weeks) all of the boys will get real medicine. No one will know which boys received the real medicine in the placebo-controlled period of the study until the whole study is finished, not even the doctors or your parents (or guardians).

At your [redacted] Site you will also have certain medical tests done, and answer some questions. [redacted]

<u>Weekly Visits [redacted] – Once a week for up to 192 weeks (almost:</u>

You will go to your [redacted] Site each week to get the study medicine and do the 6 things listed below. Each of these visits will last a few hours.

1. You and your parents (or guardians) will be asked about how you are feeling and about any changes in your health.

2. You and your parents (or guardians) will be asked about any physical therapy that you may be doing and medicines that you may be taking.

3. The study doctor will examine you and will check your blood pressure, heartbeat, breathing, temperature, and every 4 weeks your weight will be measured.

4. You will have blood and urine (pee) tests <u>before</u> you get your next dose of the study medicine (real or placebo) so the study doctor can check your health during the study. The blood will be drawn from a vein in your arm. You might feel a pinch when the needle goes in. The nurse might put some cream on your arm to numb it before (so you can't feel it as much). You will have blood taken [redacted] before you get the study medicine or placebo once a week for the first 8 weeks of the study, and again at week 12. After this you will only need your blood drawn before getting your medicine once every 3 months while you are taking the real study medicine or placebo. In the open-label part of the study when all the boys are receiving the real study medicine, you will have blood taken every week of the first month, every two weeks for a month, a month later, and then every 3 months. The last time blood will be taken is 4 weeks after your last infusion of study medicine or placebo (37 visits total). For the urine test, you will be asked to collect some urine (pee) in a cup.

5. In the placebo-controlled part of the study, you will receive an infusion (like an injection) of real study medicine or placebo through a needle to a vein in your arm once a week for up to 96 weeks. After this part of the study is over, you will continue to get an infusion every week but it will definitely be the real study medicine. These infusions will take about an hour. The nurse might put some cream on your arm to numb it before (so you can't feel it as much). Once the infusion is finished, you will have to wait another hour, then if the study doctor says you are doing fine and everything is done, you may go home.

At some of these visits, more blood will be drawn <u>after</u> you get your infusion (13 visits total). These tests will help us understand how the body takes up the study medicine and where it goes in the body. At 13 visits you will have a small amount of blood taken [redacted] after you get the study medicine.

[redacted].

In addition to the tests listed above, you will have to go to the [redacted] site about every 3 (and later every 6) months to have tests that measure the strength of your muscles, lungs, and heart. These are just like the tests you will do during the Screening part of the study. [redacted]

1. A breathing test to measure how your lungs work. You will be asked to breathe in and out through a tube to see how much air you can move in and out of your lungs.

2. Two tests will be done to see how your heart beats and moves in your chest. For these tests, a technician will put wires and a probe on your chest. These tests don't hurt, but pulling off the sticky pads used with the wires can feel like taking off a Band-Aid.

3. More tests will be performed to see how strong your muscles are. [redacted] Your parents (or guardians) will not be allowed in the room with you so you can pay attention to doing these tests.

4. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]-

You will have a second muscle biopsy in your other arm after being in the study for about 1 year.[redacted] You will have a small operation so that [redacted] tiny pieces of muscle can be taken from your other arm and tested. [redacted]

Can I stop being in the study?

Yes. You may stop being in the study at any time and you won't get into any trouble and will still get care from your regular doctor. If you want to stop being in the study, you or your parents (or guardians) can tell the study doctor.

What bad things might happen to me if I am in the study?

Some bad things can happen when people take study medicine in a research study. These things don't always happen, but they do happen sometimes. [redacted] we will carefully monitor your kidney function during the trial.

Several boys with DMD are receiving SRP-4045 (one of the medicines) in a research study. As of 01 March 2016, 12 patients have received the drug. The most common health problems they had were headache, vomiting, pain in joints or muscles, stuffy nose, sore throat, nausea, neck pain, pain in the arms or legs and pain associated with something the patient did as part of the study. Most of these problems were mild, and not thought to be related to the medicine. While some information about SRP-4045 is available now, some risks remain unknown. If we learn anything new about the risks of SRP-4045 we will let you and your parents/guardians know.

Several boys are receiving SRP-4053 in a research study similar to this one. As of 22 February 2016, 25 patients with DMD had received SRP-4053 in the study. The most common health problems they had were cough, headache, fever, stuffy nose, sore throat and stomach pain. There were several boys who sometimes experienced fever on the days of their infusions, and this was thought to be related to the study medicine. Most of these boys recovered the same day and the fever was considered mild. Most health problems in the study were mild, were not serious, and were not thought to be related to SRP-4053. While some information about SRP-4053 is available now, some risks remain unknown. If we learn anything new about the risks of SRP-4053 we will let you and your parents/guardians know.

We do not know what the study medicine might do to unborn babies of boys that use it. You should not become a father to a baby during the study or for 90 days after the end of the study. If this is possible or if you have any questions, you should ask the study doctor.

Some bad things can also happen with some of the tests you will have as part of the study. For example, drawing blood or starting study drug infusions may cause pain, dizziness and fainting, bleeding, bruising, or swelling where the needle goes in. It can also sometimes cause an infection, but that doesn't happen often.

The tests of your heart don't hurt, but pulling off the sticky pads used with the wires can feel like taking off a Band-Aid. The pads may make your skin itchy or red.

The muscle biopsies may cause pain, a scar where the stitches were, infection, bruising, or numbness.

There may be other effects that may be harmful, which we do not know at this time. Your DMD may not get better or may become worse while you are in this study.

What good things might happen to me if I am in the study?
There might not be any benefits (good things) that happen to you by being in this research study. You may experience some good things, but we can't promise that any will happen. Even if you do not benefit from being in this study, the study doctors might learn something that could help other boys with DMD.

Will I be given anything for being in this study?
No, you will not be paid to be in this study.

What happens to the information that is learned about me in the study?
What is learned about you will be shared with the study doctors and nurses and other people involved in the research study, your own doctor and other people who need it to care for you, researchers who run other studies using the study medicines (SRP-4045 and SRP-4053), the Sponsor (Sarepta Therapeutics, Inc.) and other people and companies the Sponsor works with, and government agencies and others who make sure that the study is done correctly. The information we learn about you may also be used for research reports and/or presentations, but the reports or presentations will not use your name.

Who can I talk to about the study?
If you have any questions about taking part in this research study, if you feel that the study is hurting you or making you feel sick, or if you want to stop being in the study, you or your parents (or guardians) may contact:

[redacted]

Please talk this over with your parents before you decide whether or not to participate. We will also ask your parents to give their permission for you to take part in this study. But even if your parents say "yes" you can still decide not to do this.

If you don't want to be in this study, you don't have to participate. Remember, being in this study is up to you and no one will be upset if you don't want to participate or even if you change your mind later and want to stop.

Signing your name at the bottom means that you agree to be in this study. Your doctors will continue to treat you whether or not you participate in this study. You and your parents will be given a copy of this form after you have signed it.

Name of Subject Date

SIGNATURE OF PERSON OBTAINING ASSENT
In my judgment the participant is voluntarily and knowingly agreeing to participate in this research study.

Name of Person Obtaining Assent Contact Number

Signature of Person Obtaining Assent Date