

## Lebrikizumab delivered long-term disease control for up to four years in patients with moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis

- In the ADLong Phase 3b study\*, 94% of patients achieved meaningful skin improvement (EASI-75) with up to four years of lebrikizumab treatment, reinforcing the sustained response achieved over time in patients with moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis<sup>1</sup>.
- 75% of patients achieved near-complete skin clearance (EASI-90) and 78% experienced meaningful itch relief (Pruritus NRS  $\leq 4$ ), one of the most bothersome symptoms for patients.
- At AAD, Almirall and its partners also presented more than 15 posters across atopic dermatitis, psoriasis, actinic keratosis and acne, strengthening its commitment to improving patient outcomes and aligned with its leadership in medical dermatology.

**BARCELONA, Spain. March, 27th, 2026** – Almirall, S.A. (ALM), a global biopharmaceutical company focused on medical dermatology, today presented positive long-term interim results from the ongoing Phase 3b ADLong study evaluating the efficacy and safety of lebrikizumab in adults and adolescents with moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis (AD). Lebrikizumab delivered near-complete skin clearance and itch relief for up to four years for patients with moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis, while maintaining its established safety profile. Interim findings from the first year of the ADLong Phase 3b study were presented at the American Academy of Dermatology (AAD) Annual Meeting, taking place March 27-31 in Denver<sup>2</sup>.

“At Almirall, we are committed to advancing skin science with meaningful therapies that improve patients’ lives. These interim data from the ADLong study further support the long-term value of lebrikizumab in treating patients with moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis, highlighting its potential to fundamentally improve disease control and positively transform patients’ quality of life” said Karl Ziegelbauer, Chief Scientific Officer at Almirall.

“Long-term efficacy is essential in moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis, a disease characterized by chronic inflammation and unpredictable flares. When a treatment can offer patients sustained control of both skin symptoms and itch over several years, it has the potential to transform daily life and redefine what we consider achievable in AD management,” said Prof Weidinger, University Medical Center Schleswig-Holstein, Department for Dermatology and Allergy.

In the ADLong study, the majority of patients achieved near-complete skin clearance and clinically meaningful itch relief with up to four years of continuous lebrikizumab treatment. Most patients (77%) were on lebrikizumab monotherapy, and the majority of patients (80%) achieved these results without topical corticosteroids. In addition, 80% achieved these outcomes with lebrikizumab monthly maintenance dosing during the study.

Efficacy results at week 48 of ADLong, up to four years of continuous treatment	
EASI-75**	94%
EASI-90 <sup>†</sup>	75%
IGA 0,1 <sup>‡</sup>	68%
Pruritus NRS $\leq 4$ <sup>§</sup>	78%

\*Data are reported as observed

\*\* EASI=Eczema Area and Severity Index; EASI-75=75% reduction in EASI from baseline

<sup>†</sup> EASI-90=90% reduction in EASI from baseline

<sup>‡</sup> IGA 0,1=Investigator's Global Assessment 0 or 1 ("clear" or "almost clear")

<sup>§</sup> Pruritus NRS=Numeric Rating Scale rating itch from 0-10 with 10 being worst imaginable itch within the past 24 hours

The safety of lebrikizumab in this first year of the ADlong study was consistent with the established safety profile in patients with moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis, and no new safety signals were observed. The majority of adverse events were mild or moderate and did not lead to discontinuation. Reported treatment-related adverse events in the study included nasopharyngitis, URTI and conjunctivitis.

The ADlong study is ongoing and will continue for an additional year of treatment. These results reinforce the sustained response achieved with lebrikizumab over time in patients with moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis<sup>3</sup>, building on recently published findings showing that continued treatment for two years enabled a substantial proportion of responder population (41%) to achieve complete skin clearance and itch relief<sup>4</sup>.

At AAD, Almirall and its partners shared new data and more than 15 posters across atopic dermatitis, psoriasis, actinic keratosis and acne, reinforcing its commitment to improving patient outcomes through advancing science and a diverse portfolio that uses novel modalities to address debilitating conditions such as hidradenitis suppurativa, alopecia areata, and atopic dermatitis.

### About ADlong

ADlong (NCT05916365) open-label extension study is evaluating the long-term safety and efficacy of lebrikizumab 250 mg dosed every four weeks (Q4W) in patients with moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis for a total of 108 weeks. Adult and adolescent patients (ages 12–17, weighing ≥40 kg) from Germany and Poland who completed the 100-week ADjoin extension study, including responders from the ADvocate 1 and 2 trials (52 weeks), ADore trial (52 weeks) and the ADhere (16 weeks) trial, were eligible to enroll in ADlong. Patients (N=174) in this analysis receive open-label lebrikizumab 250 mg Q4W, regardless of their previous treatment in ADjoin (Q2W or Q4W dose). The approved maintenance dose of lebrikizumab is 250 mg once monthly, after taking lebrikizumab every two weeks for the four-month initial dosing phase (or later once achieving adequate clinical response)<sup>5</sup>. Intermittent use of topical rescue medications and short-term systemic treatments was allowed<sup>6</sup>. If response was below EASI50, Q2W could be used and thereafter Q4W could be resumed.

### About Lebrikizumab

Lebrikizumab (LEB) is a monoclonal antibody that selectively targets the cytokine IL-13 with high affinity, blocking its downstream signaling<sup>7,8,9,10,11</sup>, while avoiding broader immunosuppression<sup>12,13</sup> and preserving IL-13 physiological clearance<sup>14</sup>. Lebrikizumab is approved in Europe, under the brand name Ebglyss®, for the treatment of moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis in adults and adolescents 12 years and older with a body weight of at least 40 kg who are candidates for systemic therapy<sup>15</sup>.

Almirall has licensed the rights to develop and commercialize lebrikizumab for the treatment of dermatology indications, including atopic dermatitis, in Europe, while Eli Lilly and Company retains rights for development and commercialization in the U.S. and the rest of the world outside Europe.

### About Almirall

Almirall is a global biopharmaceutical company dedicated to medical dermatology. We closely collaborate with leading scientists, healthcare professionals, and patients to deliver our purpose: *to transform the patients' world by helping them realize their hopes and dreams for a healthy life*. We are at the forefront of science to deliver ground-breaking, differentiated medical dermatology innovations that address patients' needs.

Almirall, founded in 1944 and headquartered in Barcelona, is publicly traded on the Spanish Stock Exchange (ticker: ALM, total revenue in 2025: €1114.5 MM, over 2100 employees globally). Almirall products help to improve the lives of patients every day and are available in over 100 countries.

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\*These results are interim findings from the first year of the ADlong Phase 3b study and will be publicly disclosed at the American Academy of Dermatology (AAD) Annual Meeting, taking place March 27-31, 2026, in Denver (US)

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<sup>1</sup> *Thaçi, et al. Late breaking news EADV 2024, D1T01.2*

<sup>2</sup> *Weidinger S, et al. Efficacy and Safety of Lebrikizumab is Maintained up to 4 Years in Patients With Moderate-to-Severe Atopic Dermatitis: first year of ADlong Long-Term Extension Trial. American Academy of Dermatology Annual Meeting. March 2026*

<sup>3</sup> *Thaçi, et al. Late breaking news EADV 2024, D1T01.2*

<sup>4</sup> *Simpson E, Biedermann T, Kircik L, et al. Raising the bar of efficacy in Atopic Dermatitis: deep response in week 16 responders treated with lebrikizumab over 2 years. J Dermatolog Treat. 2026;37(1):2631233. doi:10.1080/09546634.2026.2631233*

<sup>5</sup> *European Medicines Agency (EMA). Ebglyss: EPAR—Product Information. Accessed February 7, 2026.*

<sup>6</sup> *Weidinger S, et al. Efficacy and Safety of Lebrikizumab is Maintained up to 4 Years in Patients With Moderate-to-Severe Atopic Dermatitis: first year of ADlong Long-Term Extension Trial. American Academy of Dermatology Annual Meeting. March 2026*

<sup>7</sup> *Moyle M, Cevikbas F, Harden JL, Guttman-Yassky E. Understanding the immune landscape in atopic dermatitis: the era of biologics and emerging therapeutic approaches. Exp Dermatol. 2019;28(7):756-768.*

<sup>8</sup> *Okragly AJ, Ryuzoji A, Wulur I, Daniels M, Van Horn RD, Patel CN, et al. Binding, neutralization and internalization of the interleukin-13 antibody, lebrikizumab. Dermatol Ther (Heidelb). 2023;13(7):1535-1547.*

<sup>9</sup> *Ultsch M, Bevers J, Nakamura G, et al. Structural basis of signaling blockade by anti-IL-13 antibody lebrikizumab. J Mol Biol. 2013;425(8):1330-1339.*

<sup>10</sup> *Tsuji G, Yamamura K, Kawamura K, Kido-Nakahara M, Ito T, Nakahara T. Novel therapeutic targets for the treatment of atopic dermatitis. Biomedicines. 2023;11:1303.*

<sup>11</sup> *Furue M, Ulzii D, Nakahara T, Tsuji G, Furue K, Hashimoto-Hachiya A, et al. Implications of IL-13Rα2 in atopic skin inflammation. Allergol Int. 2020;69:412-416.*

<sup>12</sup> *Moyle M, Cevikbas F, Harden JL, Guttman-Yassky E. Understanding the immune landscape in atopic dermatitis: the era of biologics and emerging therapeutic approaches. Exp Dermatol. 2019;28(7):756-768.*

<sup>13</sup> *Gonçalves F, Freitas E, Torres T. Selective IL-13 inhibitors for the treatment of atopic dermatitis. Drugs Context. 2021;10:2021-1-7. doi:10.7573/dic.2021-1-7.*

<sup>14</sup> *Moyle M, Cevikbas F, Harden JL, Guttman-Yassky E. Understanding the immune landscape in atopic dermatitis: the era of biologics and emerging therapeutic approaches. Exp Dermatol. 2019;28(7):756-768.*

<sup>15</sup> *European Medicines Agency (EMA). Ebglyss: EPAR—Product Information. Accessed February 7, 2026. [https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/product-information/ebglyss-epar-product-information\\_en.pdf](https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/product-information/ebglyss-epar-product-information_en.pdf)*