



# REMAIN-1 Weight Maintenance Program Update

**March 2026**

NASDAQ:GUTS

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The study database has not been locked as this is an ongoing study, and the data are subject to further cleaning and validation.

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# Four pillars driving our conviction in Revita for post-GLP-1 weight maintenance

1

## The Clinical Signal Is Real

- Ablation length (i.e., dose)-responsive treatment effect in Revita arm
- ~70% reduction in weight regain with widening separation from sham in high GLP-1 responders

2

## Pivotal Is Built to Win

- Powered at >90% with conservative assumptions
- Dose-response and high-responder subgroup are well represented and pre-specified in pivotal SAP
- Fully randomized

3

## Clear Path to Commercial Value

- Favorable FDA De Novo feedback received
- Potential FDA De Novo submission in post-GLP-1 weight maintenance late Q4 2026
- Large, defined, and growing market with established patient journey on GLP-1s

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## Funded Through Definitive Data

- Cash runway extends into early 2027 and through pivotal readout in early Q4 2026
- Funded to key value inflection without planned incremental capital raise

# REMAIN-1 midpoint cohort study in weight maintenance

Sham-controlled pilot study validating design and powering assumptions for the REMAIN-1 Pivotal

## Patient population

- Adults with obesity (BMI 30-45 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)
- GLP-1 naïve; no T2D
- n≈45

## Efficacy endpoints

- % TBW change Revita vs sham at 3 and 6 months

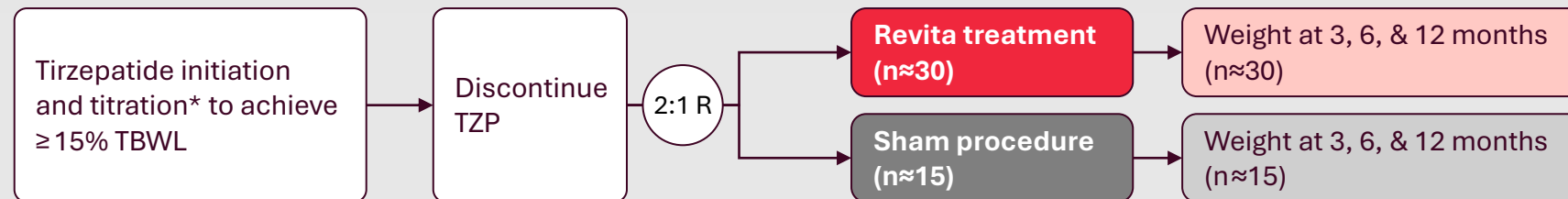
## Study design

- Randomized (2:1 Revita vs Sham), double-blind, sham-controlled
- TZP administration to achieve ≥ 15% TBWL, then discontinued
- Diet and lifestyle counseling throughout

## Anticipated milestones<sup>1</sup>

- ✓ Midpoint cohort 3-mo data: Sept '25
- ✓ Midpoint cohort 6-mo data: Jan '26
- Midpoint cohort 12-mo data: Q3 '26

## Study design



\*Tirzepatide run-in modeled from SURMOUNT-4 trial.<sup>2</sup>

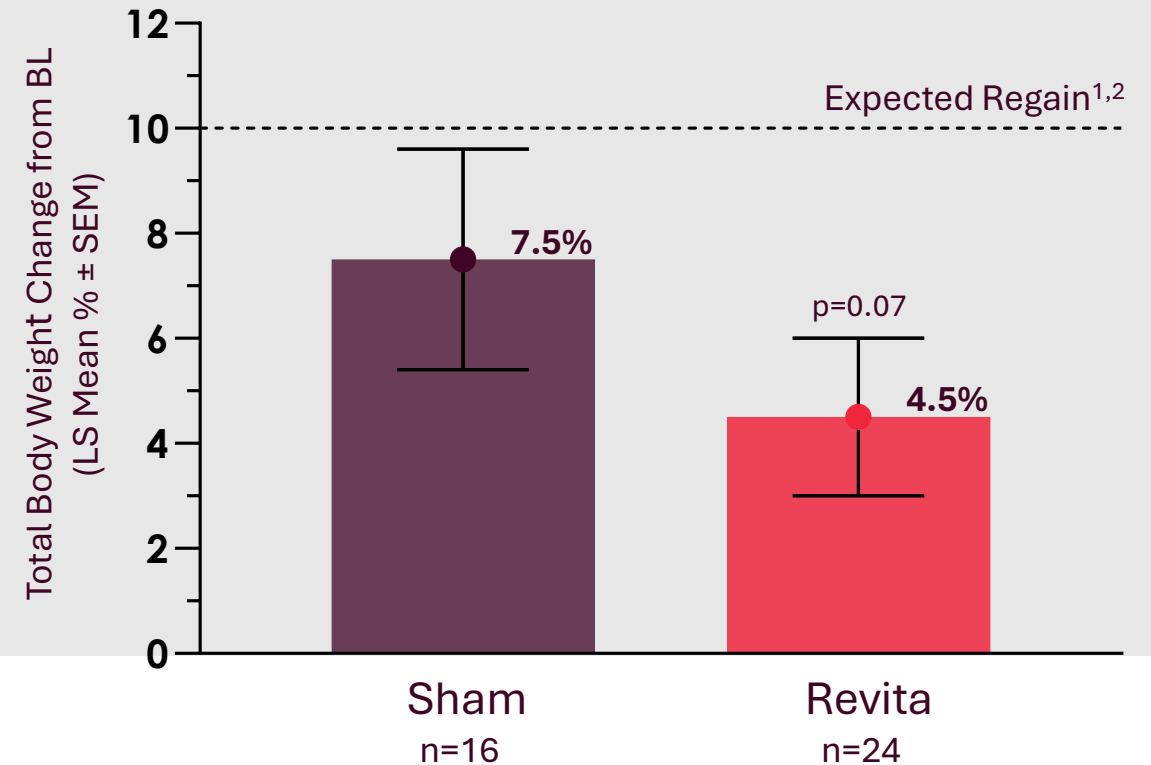
<sup>1</sup>These forward-looking statements are based on management's current estimates and expectations. Refer to the latest disclosures filed with the SEC for a discussion regarding Risk Factors to these and other estimates and expectations. <sup>2</sup>Aronne et al. *JAMA*. 2023 Dec 11;331(1):38–48.

Abbreviations: GLP-1, glucagon-like peptide; R, randomization; T2D, type 2 diabetes; TBW, total body weight; TBWL, total body weight loss; TZP, tirzepatide.

# REMAIN-1 midpoint cohort confirms Revita activity and informs pivotal execution

- Revita reduced post-tirzepatide weight regain vs. sham at 6 months ( $p=0.07$ ,  $n=40^3$ )
- Early analysis suggested site-level heterogeneity potentially attenuating treatment effect in some patients
- Investigation of this site heterogeneity uncovered shorter ablation length (dose response) as the key driver of efficacy rather than site operational issues

## 6-Month Body Weight Change<sup>3</sup>



Change from baseline through 6 months analyzed using a mixed model for repeated measures (MMRM); LS mean ± SEM shown; one-sided p-value reported.

<sup>1</sup>Aronne et al. *JAMA*. 2023 Dec 11;331(1):38–48. <sup>2</sup>Wilding et al. *Diabetes Obes Metab*. 2022 Aug;24(8):1553-1564.

<sup>3</sup> Excluded 5 subjects per protocol from efficacy analysis; included in safety assessment Abbreviations: BL, baseline; LS, least-squares; SEM, standard error of the mean.

# What the Midpoint Cohort exploratory analyses taught us and how the pivotal is built to win

*Midpoint Cohort learnings have been systematically incorporated into Pivotal Cohort design and execution*

## Midpoint Observation

### **Dose-response observed**

Strong correlation between ablation length and weight maintenance across all 29 Revita participants, as in prior Revita T2D work<sup>1</sup>

### **Greatest effect size in participants with most weight lost on GLP-1s**

High GLP-1 responders (total body weight loss of > 17.5% on GLP-1s) showed clinically meaningful and widening separation vs. sham through 6 months



## Pivotal Optimization

### **Pivotal mean ablation length > 16 cm**

Pivotal study enriched for participants receiving longer ablation length treatments. Dose-response pre-specified in pivotal SAP

### **Pivotal mean run-in weight loss 18.3%**

Pivotal study enriched for participants with higher run-in total body weight loss. High GLP-1 responder population pre-specified in pivotal SAP

**8x larger sample size with > 90% powering in Pivotal Cohort**

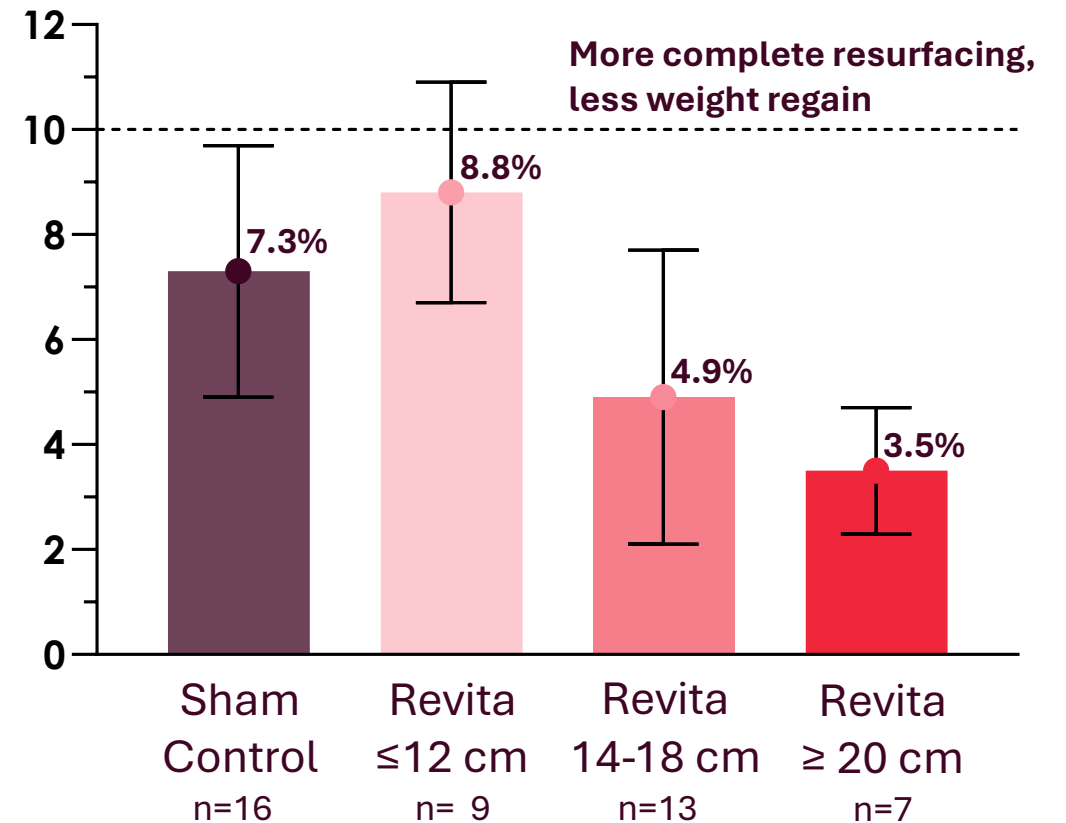
<sup>1</sup>Rajagopalan et al Diabetes Care 2016 Dec;39(12):2254-2261

# Dosing: Ablation completeness drives treatment effect and pivotal is optimized accordingly

- **Dose-response:** Significant correlation between ablation length and weight maintenance treatment effect (p=0.048 per Pivotal Cohort key secondary endpoint; n=29 Revita arm<sup>1</sup>)
- Participants receiving >14 cm ablations regained ~ 50% the weight of sham at 6-months

**Pivotal Cohort mean and median ablation length is 16cm, providing ample opportunity to demonstrate enhanced clinical signal**

## 6-Month Body Weight Change<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Dose-response assessed by Spearman rank correlation between ablation count and weight regain at week 26 within the blinded DMR arm. <sup>2</sup>Observed means and SEM at Week 26. DMR patients (n=29) stratified by ablation tercile. Dashed line = expected weight regain based on SURMOUNT-4 GLP-1 withdrawal data. Mean run-in TBWL balanced across groups.

# Patient selection: Revita effect is largest and growing in those who need it the most<sup>1</sup>

In participants who were high GLP-1 responders<sup>1</sup>, Revita showed **early and sustained separation vs sham through 6 months** (per Pivotal Cohort pre-specified SAP; p=0.004)

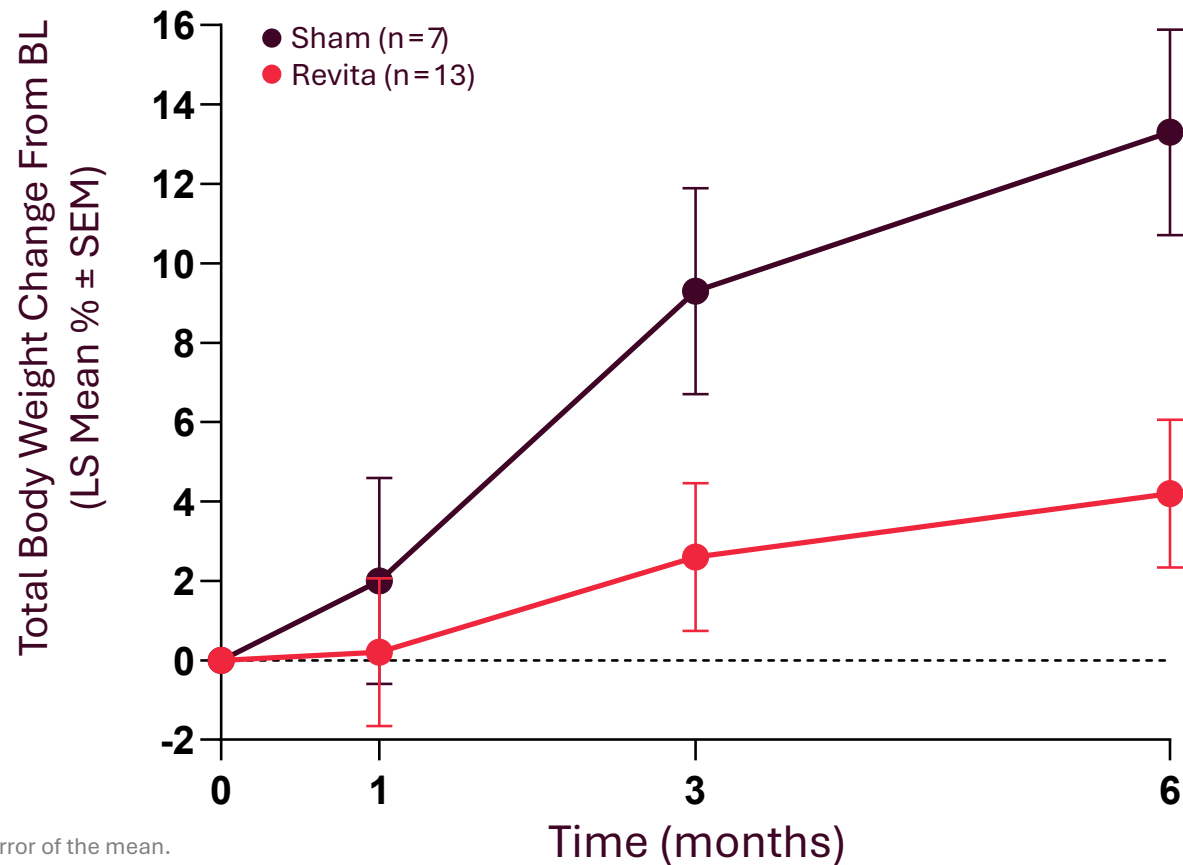
Curve trajectories continue to diverge at 6 months, **indicating potential for sustained biological activity**

**Pivotal Cohort mean run-in weight loss 18.3%**; treatment effect in high GLP-1 responders is a pre-specified subgroup in pivotal SAP

<sup>1</sup>Participants with run-in weight loss above a median ~ 18%.

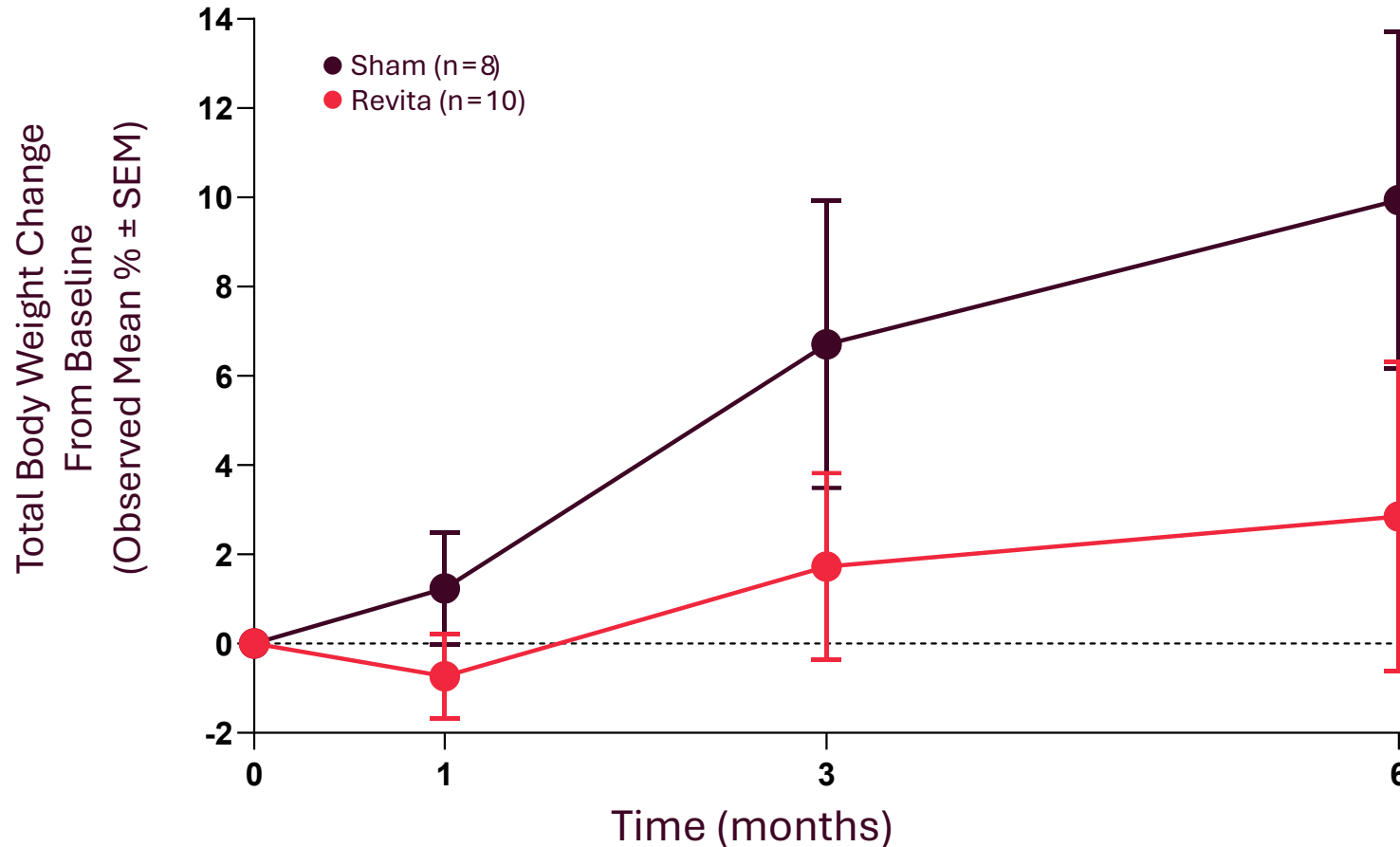
Abbreviations: BL, baseline; GLP-1, glucagon-like peptide-1; LS, least-squares; SEM, standard error of the mean.

### High GLP-1 Responders<sup>1</sup> Change in Body Weight Over Time



# Right “dose” in the right patient: Revita showed large and growing treatment effect through 6 months

## Change in Body Weight in Optimized Patient Cohort<sup>1</sup>



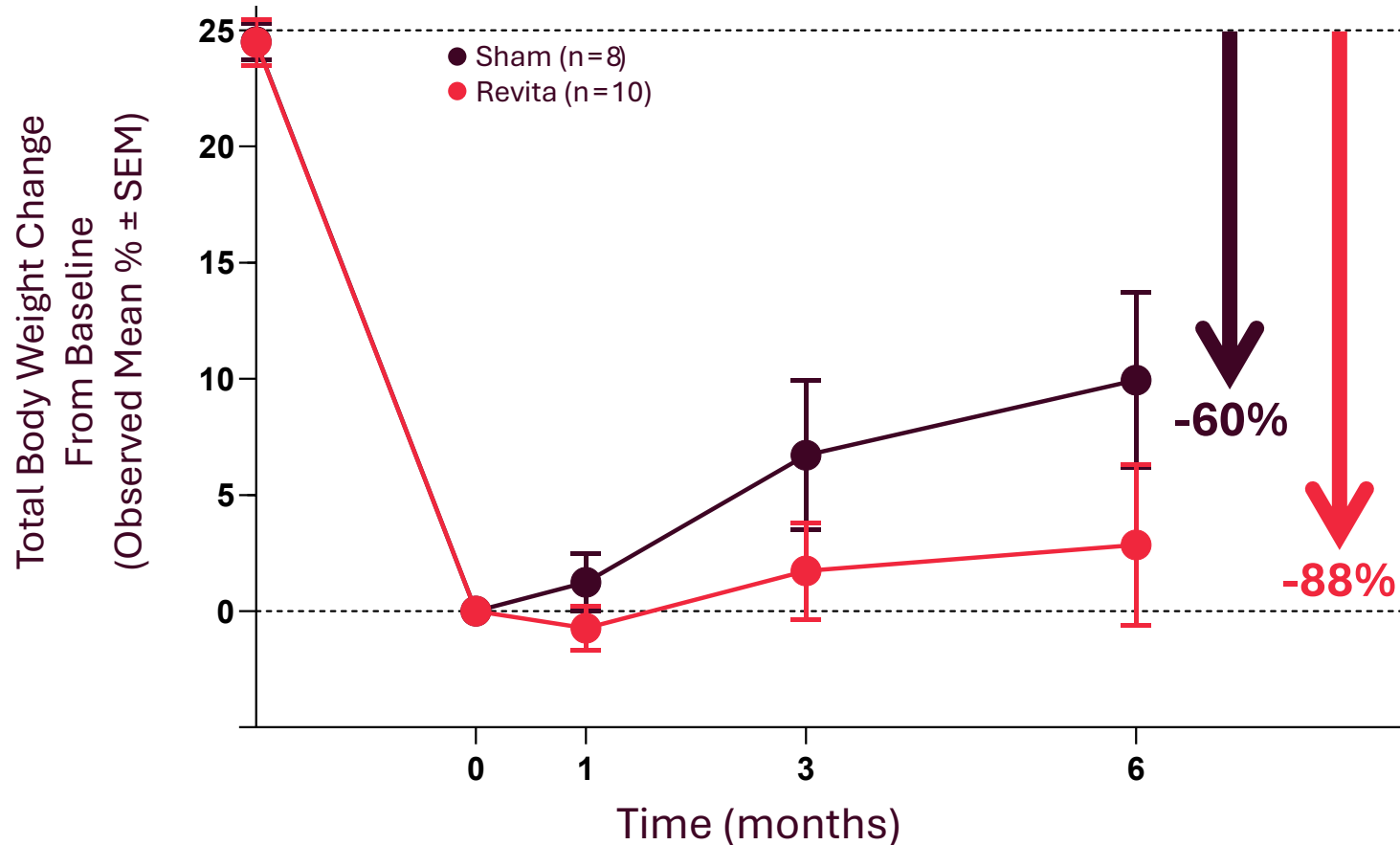
This optimized cohort reflects the profile of the Pivotal Cohort population — participants with high GLP-1 weight loss and per-protocol ablation standards

Revita-treated participants experienced only 2.9% weight regain at six months, compared to 9.9% in the sham arm in this optimized patient cohort

<sup>1</sup>Participants with run-in weight loss above ~18% with > 14 cm of duodenal ablation. Abbreviations: GLP-1, glucagon-like peptide-1; SEM, standard error of the mean.

# Right “dose” in the right participant: Revita showed up to 88% weight loss maintenance at 6 months

Change in Body Weight in Optimized Patient Cohort<sup>1</sup>



This optimized cohort reflects the profile of the Pivotal Cohort population — participants with high GLP-1 weight loss and per-protocol ablation standards

In this cohort, **Revita patients retained 88% of GLP-1 induced weight loss at six months** compared to only 60% in sham participants

<sup>1</sup>Participants with run-in weight loss above ~18% with > 14 cm of duodenal ablation. Abbreviations: GLP-1, glucagon-like peptide-1; SEM, standard error of the mean.

# Excellent safety and tolerability through 6 months

No new related Treatment-Emergent AEs between 3-month and 6-month follow-up

- No Treatment-Emergent Serious AEs related to device or procedure
- No TEAE-related study discontinuations
- Related TEAEs only mild in severity and temporary
- Safety and tolerability consistent with prior Revita clinical experience

Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs)	Revita (n=29)	Sham (n=16)	Total (N=45)
<b>Patients experiencing any TEAE</b> n, (%) of subjects with event	8 (28)	2 (13)	10 (22)
<b>TEAEs by grade, n (%)</b>	13	3	16
Grade ≥3 TEAEs	1 (8)	0 (0)	1* (6)
Grade 2 TEAEs	1 (8)	1 (33)	2** (13)
Grade 1 TEAEs	11 (85)	2 (67)	13 (81)
<b>Related TEAEs<sup>†</sup>, n</b>	4	0	4
Abdominal discomfort	1	0	1
Nausea	1	0	1
Dry mouth	1	0	1
Sore throat	1	0	1

\*1 SAE (cholecystitis) > 60 days post-randomization – unrelated to device or procedure. \*\*2 Grade 2 AEs (Revita-hypertension/worsening high blood pressure, Sham-urinary tract infection) >200 days post-randomization - unrelated to device or procedure. <sup>†</sup>Related TEAEs are defined as definitely or probably related to the device and or procedure. Interim data reported are subject to further clinical evaluation committee review and adjudication. Clavien-Dindo Classification<sup>1</sup>: Standardized FDA-recommended system for TEAE grading: Grade 1: Minor, any deviation from the normal course without requiring treatment. Grade 2: Requiring treatment. Grade 3: Requiring surgical, endoscopic, radiologic intervention. Grade 4: Life-threatening, requiring ICU. Grade 5: Death. <sup>1</sup>Dindo *et al. Annals of Surgery* 240(2):p 205-213. Abbreviations: AE, adverse event; ICU, intensive care unit; GLP-1, glucagon-like peptide-1; TEAE, treatment-emergent AE.

# Advancing toward a more efficient US regulatory path

FDA pre-submission feedback received; De Novo submission planned late Q4 2026

- **Received favorable pre-submission feedback from the FDA in March 2026**

- Safety profile of the Revita DMR System is consistent with a Class II (De Novo) device classification
- Company intends to submit De Novo marketing application in late Q4 2026<sup>1,2</sup>

## FDA Regulatory Pathways: De Novo vs. PMA

	De Novo Classification	PMA (Premarket Approval)
<b>Intended Device Risk</b>	Class I or II (low to mid risk)	Class III (high risk)
<b>Clinical Evidence Required</b>	“Reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness”	“Valid scientific evidence”
<b>Statutory FDA Review Timeline</b>	150 FDA days	180 FDA days
<b>Downstream Optionality</b>	Creates predicate for future 510(k)s	No predicate created
<b>Capital Efficiency</b>	Potentially more capital-efficient	Potentially capital-intensive

<sup>1</sup>These forward-looking statements are based on management’s current estimates and expectations. Refer to the latest disclosures filed with the SEC for a discussion regarding Risk Factors to these and other estimates and expectations 2. FDA pre-submission feedback is advisory and non-binding, and there is no assurance that FDA will accept a De Novo marketing application submission or that the Revita DMR System will receive marketing authorization

Source: FDA device classification regulations (21 CFR); FDA device classification regulations (21 CFR). *Both De Novo and PMA pathways require demonstration of reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness.*

Abbreviations: FDA, Food and Drug Administration; PMA, premarket approval.

# Large, defined, and growing market with a clear path to potential market adoption

## 1 Large & Growing Patient Population

**30M+ projected to be on GLP-1s.**

As drugs grow more effective, the need for a durable off-ramp from chronic therapy grows. This market expands with GLP-1 success.

## 3 Defined Population with Large Effect

**Clinically significant weight maintenance**

Large effect size and population clarity in high GLP-1 responders enable high-probability commercial conversion.

## 2 Dose-Dependent, Standardized Delivery

**Clear dose-response.**

All pivotal investigators successfully trained to achieve >14cm ablations. Anticipate standardizing dosing guidance in commercial setting.

## 4 Pivotal Data with Breakthrough Pathway

**Breakthrough Device. De Novo pathway.**

Anticipated pivotal read out early Q4. CMS Transitional Pass-Through de-risks reimbursement. Clear path from data to value.

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