

# GAMECHANGER





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By Ian King, Editor

I have a friend that lost 90 pounds in about nine months...

But not right away. For decades, he tried everything to shred the pounds.

He did every diet on the market — low calorie, keto, paleo ... he worked out trying cardio, weights, classes ... he drank a gallon of water a day and still couldn't move the needle on the scale!

Until he finally found this...

You might be familiar with some of the incredible type 2 diabetes drugs like Ozempic and Mounjaro. They are complete game changers for the entire healthcare industry.

However, the side effect that really caught the spotlight was weight loss.

Now, there's a company working specifically on a weight loss drug.

As you can imagine, it would be a holy grail in medicine.

According to the World Obesity Atlas, the global obesity rate has jumped from 23.9% in 2008 to 39% today. It's expected to reach 51%, or over 4 billion people, by 2035.

At that point, the total cost of treating obesity-related illnesses is expected to reach \$4 trillion annually.

The potential for a weight-loss drug is huge.

But this company ... it's doing something nobody else is doing. It's a biotech breakthrough of truly unparalleled caliber.

In one fell swoop, they could be the leader in four different markets ... totaling more than \$1 trillion annually.

Now, I want to be completely honest with you.

It is more speculative ... because of the nature of its work. It could soar 50-fold in the next couple of years ... or go totally flat.

This is why I've laid out the risk-reward balance here for you before you decide to invest.

Based on the clinical trials, I think the odds are in our favor here. And this company could be an absolute gamechanger that I wouldn't want you to miss.

## Leader for Obesity Fighting Drug

The stock I'm talking about is **Altimune (Nasdaq: ALT)**.

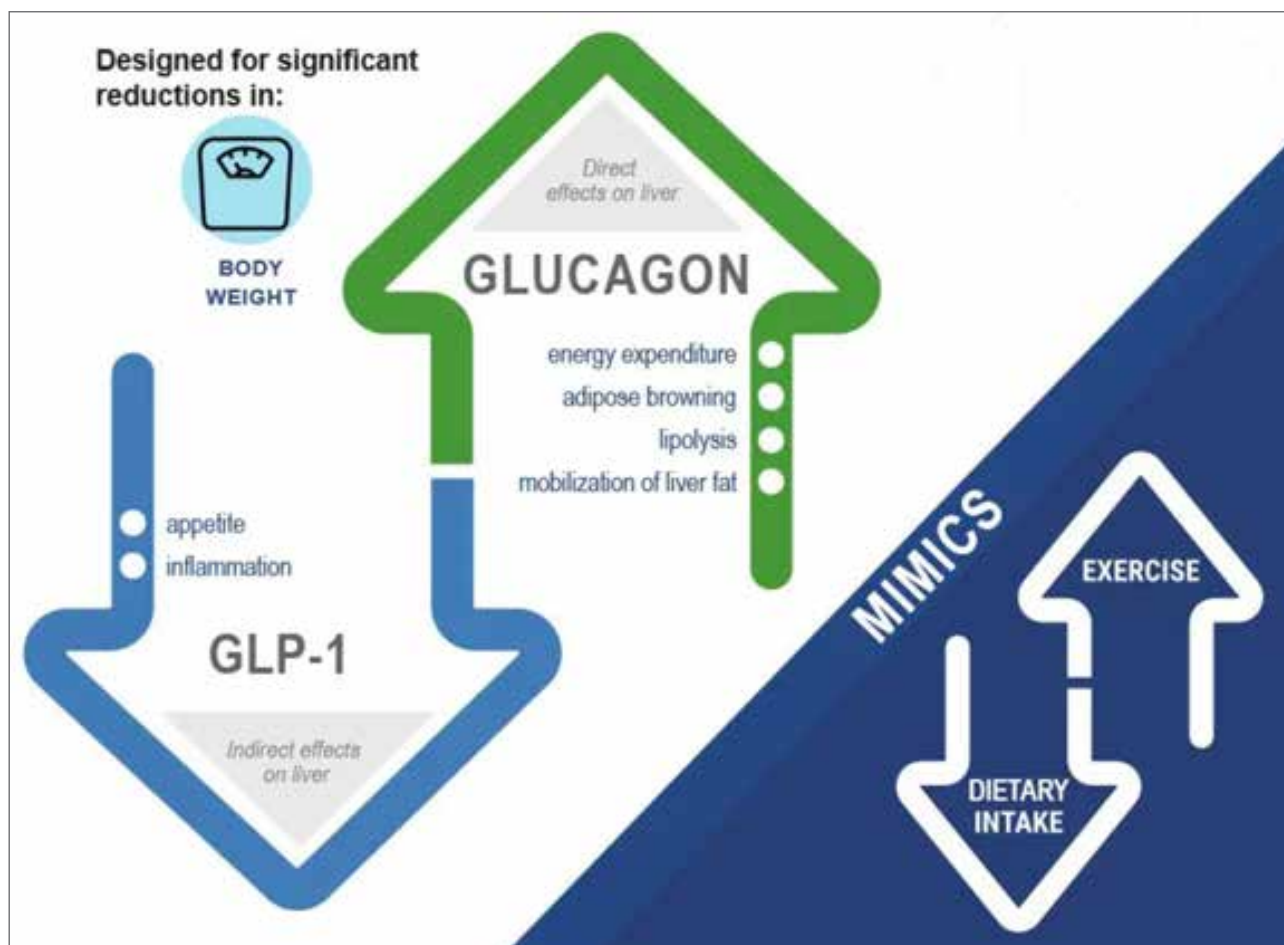
Altimune is a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company that focuses on peptide-based therapeutics. Peptide-based therapeutical drugs mimic naturally occurring peptides such as enzymes, hormones, and immune response mediators.

Altimune is currently working on glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) agonists. This type of drug mimics the action of the hormone called glucagon-like peptide 1.

These drugs were first developed for diabetes because when someone eats, blood sugar levels start to rise, and these drugs stimulate the body to produce more insulin.

The extra insulin helps lower blood sugar levels.

GLP-1s also appear to help curb hunger.



These drugs also slow food movement from the stomach into the small intestine. As a result, you feel full faster and longer, so you eat less. GLP-1s have also been shown to reduce the risk of liver disease.

Altimune focuses on these last two use cases — obesity and liver disease — for its GLP-1 drug candidate, Pemvidutide.

## Promising Results

Pemvidutide is the leading drug candidate for obesity under development at Altimune, which recently wrapped up Phase 2 clinical trials.

The company hopes to bring this drug to market as a competitor to the current popular weight-loss drugs, such as Novo Nordisk's Ozempic and Eli Lilly's Mounjaro.

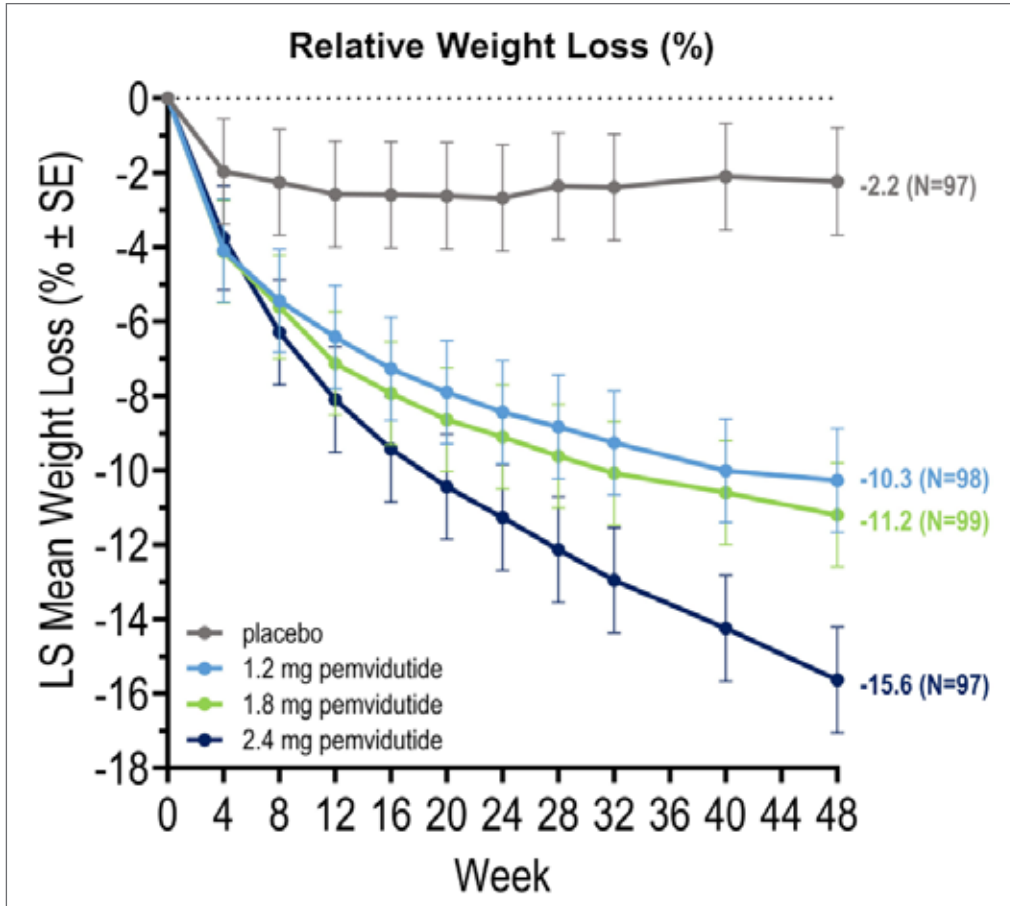
Although there are other drugs on the market, there is plenty of room for Pemvidutide in the future, considering 108 million people in the U.S. alone deal with obesity — nearly a third of the population.

According to the World Obesity Atlas, the global obesity rate rose from 23.9% in 2008 to 39% today and is expected to reach 51%, or over 4 billion people, by 2035.

The total cost of treating obesity-related illnesses is expected to reach \$4 trillion annually. To put that in perspective, that would be the equivalent of 2020's global healthcare expenses due to COVID-19 recurring annually.

Pemvidutide's phase 2 trial involved administering varying doses of the drug to approximately 320 overweight or obese subjects for 48 weeks.

Altimune released topline results from this trial back in November of 2023.



The results were overwhelmingly positive and showed that the subjects achieved significant weight loss on the drug.

At the lowest dosage, patients saw a 10.3% decrease in weight. At the highest, patients saw an average 15.6% decrease in weight.

This compares to just a 2.2% decrease in weight in patients who were on the placebo, showing that the drug clearly works.

The drug also had good safety and tolerability results, with most adverse effects ranging from mild to moderate nausea and vomiting.

Following a successful phase 2, Altimmune is preparing to meet with the Food & Drug Administration (FDA) in the third quarter (Q3), allowing them to design and tailor the phase 3 trial to show the FDA requirements.

## MASH

In addition to obesity, Altimmune is studying Pemvidutide for metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis (MASH).

MASH is a progression of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), where excess fat in the liver causes chronic inflammation, leading to fibrosis and, eventually, cirrhosis.

Approximately 80 million people in the U.S. suffer from NAFLD, and currently, there are no approved treatments for MASH. Pemvidutide could be the first drug for the condition, and so far, the results seem promising.

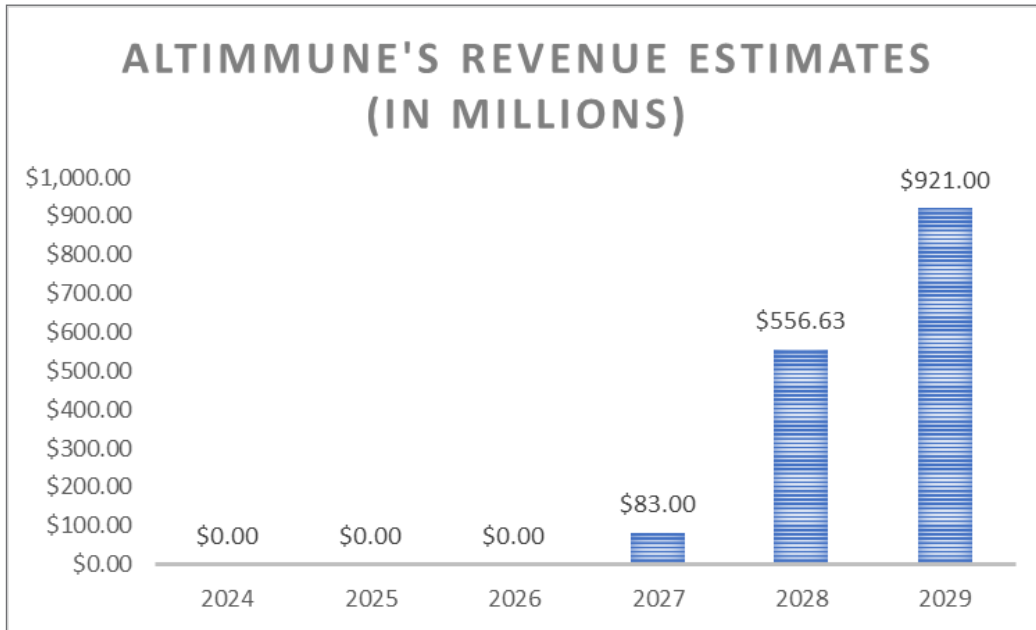
A phase 1b study of Pemvidutide in patients with NAFLD showed significant reductions in liver fat content, markers of liver inflammation, and body weight after only 12 weeks.

The next phase of this study is already underway and is expected to report topline results in the first quarter (Q1) of 2025.

## Revenues and Estimates

Considering Pemvidutide recently wrapped its phase 2 trials, Wall Street analysts are budgeting another year for phase 3 trials and a little less than a year for FDA approvals, priming the company to start generating revenues in 2027.

Once this drug is commercialized, the company expects to generate revenues that grow rapidly, given the demand and market opportunity for GLP-1s.



However, we don't have to wait this long to benefit from the stock. Because Altimune has two major catalysts coming down the pipeline this year:

**Catalyst No. 1:** The phase 2b MASH trial is expected to be reported in early 2025.

**Catalyst No. 2:** The final phase 3 obesity trials are expected to start by the end of 2024.

In the meantime, the market overreaction to the interim data from the obesity trial has brought the stock down to a more favorable entry point.

Given the excitement around obesity drugs, this could be one of the biggest drugs of all time.

It currently has a \$454 million market cap — making it a small-cap stock.

This is a big opportunity.

I believe if they continue to show that their drug is effective, you could see tremendous gains — and it already looks promising.

**Action to Take: Buy Altimune (Nasdaq: ALT).**

Regards,

Ian King  
Editor



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