

RYSTIGGO[®]
(rozanolixizumab-noli)
Injection For Subcutaneous Use
140 mg/mL

REACH HIGHER

with RYSTIGGO*

A targeted **GENERALIZED
MYASTHENIA GRAVIS (gMG)**
treatment for adults

*Based on MG-ADL and QMG results at Day 43 vs placebo in the MycarinG clinical trial. Results may vary. No head-to-head trials were conducted.

MG-ADL=Myasthenia Gravis Activities of Daily Living; QMG=Quantitative Myasthenia Gravis.

INDICATION

RYSTIGGO is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with a disease called generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG) who are anti-acetylcholine receptor (AChR) antibody positive or anti-muscle-specific tyrosine kinase (MuSK) antibody positive.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

RYSTIGGO may increase the risk of infection and could cause aseptic meningitis. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have signs or symptoms of an infection or meningitis during treatment with RYSTIGGO. Swelling and rash have also occurred. Tell your healthcare provider immediately about any undesirable reactions you experience after administration. The most common side effects of RYSTIGGO include headache, infections, diarrhea, fever, hypersensitivity reactions, and nausea.

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 20-21 and the full [Prescribing Information](#) at [RYSTIGGO.com](#).



Actor portrayals.

About generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG)

Myasthenia gravis (MG) is a rare, chronic autoimmune disorder involving your nerves and muscles.

Generalized myasthenia gravis, or gMG, is a more severe type of MG that can weaken muscles throughout the body

gMG results from harmful antibodies produced by your immune system that get in the way of signaling in the neuromuscular junction, or NMJ. The NMJ is where nerves meet the muscles they control.



In people with gMG, these **harmful antibodies** remain in your body longer than normal, where they continue to interfere with communication between nerves and muscles.

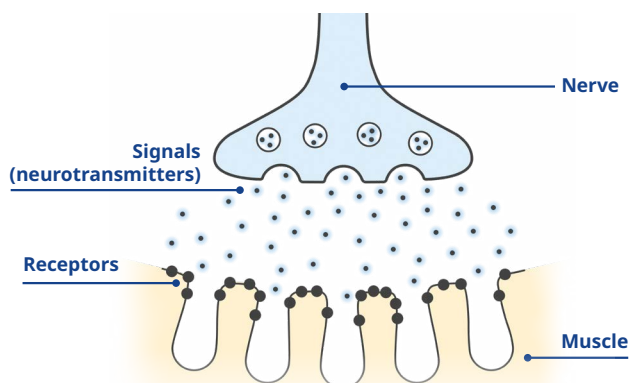
DID YOU KNOW?

UP TO

95% of people with gMG

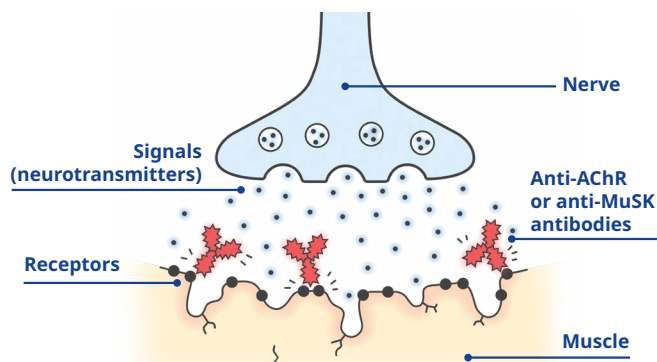
have anti-acetylcholine receptor (AChR) or anti-muscle-specific tyrosine kinase (MuSK) antibodies

Healthy NMJ



Signals are sent from nerves and received by muscles as part of normal muscle function and movement

NMJ impacted by gMG



Harmful antibodies block these signals, resulting in damage to muscle cells and the symptoms of gMG

About generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG), continued

Everyone experiences gMG differently

Symptoms vary from person to person. While **most people with gMG experience muscle weakness and muscle fatigue**, these symptoms can range from mild to severe, and can affect any part of your body. Symptoms may also fluctuate throughout the day, and from one day to the next.

gMG symptoms can make a variety of familiar activities—like climbing stairs, chewing, brushing your teeth, or combing your hair—very challenging.

Rethinking your treatment goals

While some treatments can help ease symptoms, they may not all target any underlying causes of gMG.

DID YOU KNOW?

AROUND
50% of people with MG
still have moderate-to-severe
symptoms despite receiving treatment

Your voice matters

Because people with MG may appear healthy on the outside, family, friends, and healthcare providers may not realize how symptoms impact your daily life.

Share your gMG challenges with your doctor to help them better understand your experience with this condition.



If you're not satisfied with your progress, ask if a **targeted treatment** option may be right for you. Scan the QR code or visit [RYSTIGGO.com/resources](https://www.rystiggo.com/resources) to get the Doctor Discussion Guide.

gMG GLOSSARY

Acetylcholine receptor antibody: A protein found in the blood of many people with gMG. The AChR antibody affects signals that are sent from nerves to muscles.

Muscle-specific tyrosine kinase antibody: A type of antibody that may disrupt communication between nerve and muscle. A small number of people with gMG are anti-MuSK antibody positive.

Autoimmune: When the immune system mistakenly attacks the body's healthy cells, tissues, and structures.

Chronic: Long-lasting, persistent, or constant. A chronic disease is one with symptoms that occur over a long period of time.

RYSTIGGO clinical trial results

RYSTIGGO was studied in MycarinG, a clinical trial of 200 adult participants with anti-AChR or anti-MuSK antibody-positive gMG

Clinical trial participants received RYSTIGGO 7 mg/kg (66 participants), RYSTIGGO 10 mg/kg (67 participants), or placebo, a treatment with no active medicine inside (67 participants).

Participants in the study:

- Received 1 dose each week for **6 weeks** in addition to their current gMG treatment
- Followed the 6-week treatment period with an observation period of **up to 8 weeks**

gMG GLOSSARY

Placebo: An inactive substance that appears identical to the treatment being tested and is given in the same way, used in clinical trials to compare to the active medicine.



Actor portrayals.

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RYSTIGGO clinical trial results, continued

The main goal (primary endpoint) of the MycarinG study was to see how RYSTIGGO improved Myasthenia Gravis Activities of Daily Living (MG-ADL) scores compared with placebo

MG-ADL scores are evaluated using the MG-ADL scale, a tool doctors use to measure participants' ability to complete 8 functional activities: talking, chewing, swallowing, breathing, brushing teeth or combing hair, rising from a chair, double vision, and eyelid droop. Participants scored themselves, and their scores were reviewed by doctors in the trial.

A total MG-ADL score ranges from 0-24, with **a lower score indicating less impairment and an improved ability to complete everyday tasks.**

Individual results may vary, and not all people taking RYSTIGGO (rozanolixizumab-noli) will experience improvements.



Significant improvement in MG-ADL scores with RYSTIGGO by the end of the 6-week treatment period in the clinical study

As determined by improvement from baseline on Day 43 of the study; -3.4 points in the RYSTIGGO-treated group (133 people) vs -0.8 in the placebo group (67 people).

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Infection: RYSTIGGO may increase the risk of infection. In clinical studies, the most common infections were upper respiratory tract infections, COVID-19, urinary tract infections, and herpes simplex infections. Your healthcare provider should check you for infections before starting and during treatment with RYSTIGGO. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any history of infections. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have signs or symptoms of an infection during treatment with RYSTIGGO. Some of the signs and symptoms may include fever, chills, frequent and/or painful urination, cough, runny nose, wheezing, shortness of breath, fatigue, sore throat, excess phlegm, nasal discharge, back pain, and/or chest pain.

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RYSTIGGO clinical trial results, continued

Other important study goals

Clinical studies may include additional goals (secondary endpoints) to help learn more about a treatment. While secondary endpoints are a part of the planned study design, caution must be used when interpreting them as conclusions cannot be drawn. Results may vary.



Up to 72% of clinical study participants responded to RYSTIGGO by Day 43 compared with 31% in the placebo group

72% (46 of 64) of people in the 7 mg/kg RYSTIGGO group and 69% (43 of 62) of people in the 10 mg/kg RYSTIGGO group **responded to treatment** by Day 43, compared with 31% (20 of 64) of people in the placebo group. Response was defined as at least a 2-point improvement in MG-ADL score from baseline by Day 43.



People in the clinical study taking RYSTIGGO saw improvement in fatigue scores at Week 6

As measured by improvement from baseline in the MG Symptoms PRO (MG Symptoms Patient-Reported Outcomes) assessment for physical fatigue. MG Symptoms PRO is an assessment that helps capture how gMG symptoms affect your daily life. It asks about your experience with things like physical fatigue, muscle weakness, and challenges with facial drooping, speaking, and swallowing.

Physical fatigue measurements included body and muscle limb weakness, a feeling of heaviness, or a lack of energy and strength on Day 43 of the study. Reductions were -25.5 points in the RYSTIGGO 10 mg/kg group (67 people), -19.3 in the RYSTIGGO 7 mg/kg group (66 people), and -10.6 in the placebo group (67 people).

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Aseptic Meningitis: RYSTIGGO could cause aseptic meningitis. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any signs or symptoms of meningitis during treatment with RYSTIGGO such as severe headache, neck stiffness, drowsiness, fever, sensitivity to light, painful eye movements, nausea, and vomiting.

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RYSTIGGO clinical trial results, continued



Taking RYSTIGGO led to a significant improvement in muscle strength at Week 6 of the clinical study

As determined by improvement from baseline in **Quantitative Myasthenia Gravis (QMG) score*** on Day 43 of the study; -5.4 points in the 7 mg/kg RYSTIGGO group (66 people), -6.7 points in the RYSTIGGO 10 mg/kg group (67 people), vs -1.9 points in the placebo group (67 people).



100% of participants with anti-MuSK antibody-positive gMG responded to RYSTIGGO

All 12 participants with anti-MuSK antibody-positive gMG who received RYSTIGGO **improved their MG-ADL scores.**

Improvement was defined as at least a 2.0-point improvement in the total MG-ADL score compared to baseline at Week 6.

The study did not compare improvements in anti-MuSK antibody-positive participants to those who were anti-AChR antibody-positive and received RYSTIGGO (120 participants).

*QMG is a tool doctors use to measure participants' muscle strength based on 13 different assessments. A lower score indicates less impairment.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Hypersensitivity Reactions: RYSTIGGO can cause swelling and rash. Your healthcare provider should monitor you during and after treatment and discontinue RYSTIGGO if needed. Tell your healthcare provider immediately about any undesirable reactions you experience after administration.

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RYSTIGGO clinical trial results, continued

Additional RYSTIGGO clinical trial results

Additional study outcomes

Clinical studies may include other preplanned outcomes (exploratory outcomes) that are not the main focus of the study. Caution must be used when interpreting as conclusions cannot be drawn. Results may vary.



Minimal Symptom Expression (MSE) is sometimes used as a treatment goal for gMG and is defined as a total MG-ADL score of 0 or 1

Over 25% of participants receiving RYSTIGGO in the clinical trial reached MSE. 26% (17 of 66) of people in the 7 mg/kg RYSTIGGO group and 28% (19 of 67) of people in the 10 mg/kg RYSTIGGO group reached MSE, compared with 3% (2 of 67) people in the placebo group.



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Actor portrayals.

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RYSTIGGO clinical trial results, continued

Long-term study outcomes

- After the MycarinG clinical trial, all patients had the opportunity to participate in two long-term follow-up studies—and knew they would be receiving RYSTIGGO
 - MycarinG study participants who were taking RYSTIGGO continued their treatment cycles and those who initially received placebo switched to RYSTIGGO
 - The final long-term study included 88 people taking the RYSTIGGO 7 mg/kg dose and 77 people taking the RYSTIGGO 10 mg/kg dose
- The main goal of the longer studies was to evaluate safety by monitoring the number of participants who experienced a side effect related to treatment
- The long-term studies for RYSTIGGO did not include a placebo comparison; therefore, caution must be used when interpreting the significance of the results

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Before taking RYSTIGGO, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you have a history of infection or think you have an active infection or have received or are scheduled to receive a vaccine (immunization). The use of vaccines during RYSTIGGO treatment has not been studied, and the safety with live or live-attenuated vaccines is unknown. Administration of live or live-attenuated vaccines is not recommended during treatment with RYSTIGGO. Completion of age-appropriate vaccines according to vaccination guidelines before starting a new treatment cycle with RYSTIGGO is recommended.

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The safety of RYSTIGGO in the clinical trial

Side effects in the clinical trial

This chart includes side effects experienced by at least 5% of people treated with RYSTIGGO during the clinical trial. They were also felt more often in the RYSTIGGO group than in the placebo group.

Side effect	RYSTIGGO (133 people)	Placebo (67 people)
Headache	44%	19%
Any infection	23%	19%
Upper respiratory tract infection	8%	6%
Diarrhea	20%	13%
Fever	17%	2%
Hypersensitivity reactions	11%	5%
Nausea	10%	8%
Administration site reactions	8%	3%
Abdominal pain	8%	6%
Joint pain/stiffness	7%	3%



For more RYSTIGGO safety information, scan the QR code, visit [RYSTIGGO.com](https://www.rystiggo.com), or ask your doctor.

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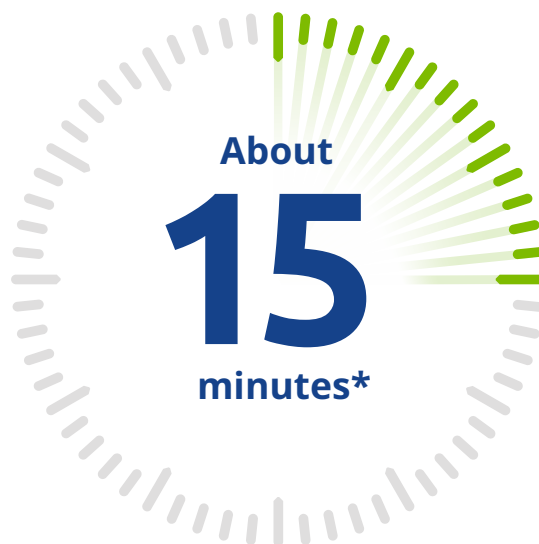
Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 20-21 and the full [Prescribing Information](https://www.rystiggo.com) at [RYSTIGGO.com](https://www.rystiggo.com).

What to expect during your RYSTIGGO infusions

How RYSTIGGO is given

- Once prepared by a healthcare professional, in about 15 minutes*
- As a subcutaneous infusion, where a needle is inserted under the surface of the skin†
- Followed by an additional 15-minute period for routine monitoring, once the infusion is complete
- Routine lab monitoring not required

*There are 3 recommended doses of RYSTIGGO, based on body weight. Preparation and infusion time may vary by patient, dosage, and/or infusion provider or provider location.



Where RYSTIGGO is given

- Infusion center
- Doctor's office
- Outpatient hospital clinic
- At home with nurse assistance (based on eligibility)‡

†In the lower abdomen below the belly button. Do not receive RYSTIGGO in areas where the skin is tender, bruised, red, or hard, or contains tattoos, scars, or stretch marks. Rotate infusion sites for subsequent administrations.

‡At-home infusions, with nurse assistance, are available based on insurance eligibility determination.

gMG GLOSSARY

Infusion: A method of delivering medicine to the body. Subcutaneous (under the skin) infusions are typically administered by a healthcare professional using an infusion pump to regulate the rate at which medicine is delivered.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

The most common side effects of RYSTIGGO include headache, infections, diarrhea, fever, hypersensitivity reactions, and nausea.

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What to expect during your RYSTIGGO infusions, continued

What to tell your healthcare provider

Before receiving RYSTIGGO (rozanolixizumab-noli), tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have a history of infection or think you have an active infection
- Have received or are scheduled to receive a vaccine (immunization).
The use of vaccines during RYSTIGGO treatment has not been studied, and the safety with live or live-attenuated vaccines is unknown. Administration of live or live-attenuated vaccines is not recommended during treatment with RYSTIGGO. Completion of age-appropriate vaccines according to vaccination guidelines before starting a new treatment cycle with RYSTIGGO is recommended
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed
 - Pregnancy Registry: There is a pregnancy exposure registry that monitors pregnancy outcomes in women exposed to RYSTIGGO during pregnancy. Patients or their healthcare providers may contact UCBCares® at 1-844-599-CARE (2273) or email ucbcares@ucb.com, so that information about the exposure of RYSTIGGO during pregnancy and/or breastfeeding can be collected
- Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements

TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR



- What is a subcutaneous infusion like?
- Is there anything I need to do to prepare?
- What else can I expect on my infusion days?

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RYSTIGGO treatment cycles

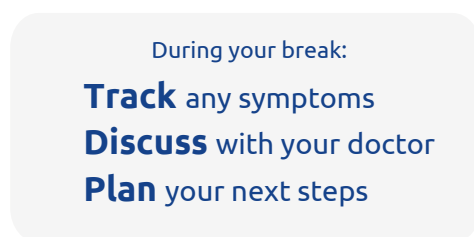
One infusion a week for 6 weeks, followed by a treatment break designed by you and your care team

Each 6-week dosing period is called a **treatment cycle**. Every cycle is followed by a break. The length of your break is unique to you.

FIRST TREATMENT CYCLE



TREATMENT BREAK | length may vary*



NEXT TREATMENT CYCLE



*In a long-term study, the shortest length of time between the start of treatment cycles was 9 weeks (63 days). The safety of starting later cycles sooner than 63 days from the start of the previous cycle has not been established.

The length of the treatment break is flexible

- Your doctor may adjust the length of your treatment break based on how your body responds to RYSTIGGO
- Your treatment break will be specific to your individual treatment needs
- Always take RYSTIGGO as prescribed; even if you begin to feel better, do not skip an infusion or discontinue treatment without speaking to your doctor

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Aseptic Meningitis: RYSTIGGO could cause aseptic meningitis. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any signs or symptoms of meningitis during treatment with RYSTIGGO such as severe headache, neck stiffness, drowsiness, fever, sensitivity to light, painful eye movements, nausea, and vomiting.

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RYSTIGGO treatment cycles, continued

Communicating with your doctor will help them personalize your treatment schedule to best meet your needs

During your treatment break:



Track

RYSTIGGO (rozanolixizumab-noli) works only during a treatment cycle, so it's important to keep an eye out for any symptoms that may return during your break.



Discuss

Stay in touch with your doctor during both treatment and break, and be sure to mention any side effects or symptoms you experience.



Plan

Your doctor will use the information you provide, along with medical evaluation, to determine if you need additional cycles, and when to start them.

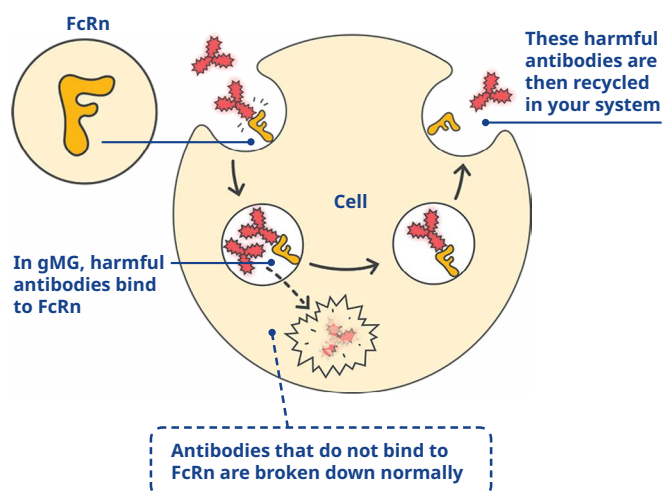
Actor portrayals.

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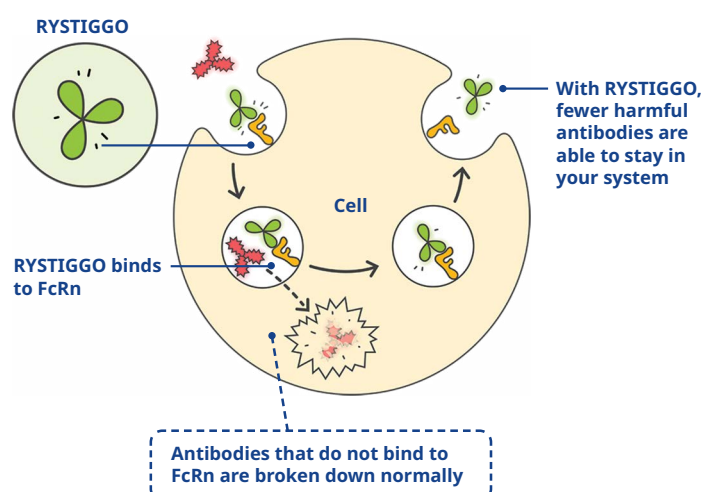
How RYSTIGGO works

RYSTIGGO targets FcRn, a protein in your immune system

FcRn allows harmful antibodies to be recycled



RYSTIGGO binds to FcRn, blocking harmful antibodies from being recycled



In gMG, harmful anti-AChR or anti-MuSK antibodies can remain in your system because of an immune system protein called FcRn, or the neonatal Fc receptor.

FcRn can stop harmful antibodies from being broken down by your cells' natural waste clearance system.

RYSTIGGO works by specifically targeting FcRn and blocking it from extending the life of these harmful antibodies.

This helps ensure they are broken down in the cell normally.

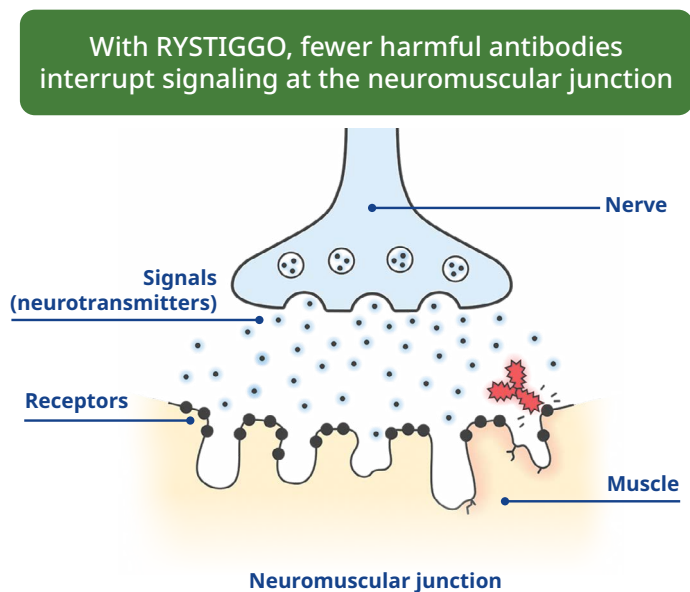
IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Hypersensitivity Reactions: RYSTIGGO can cause swelling and rash. Your healthcare provider should monitor you during and after treatment and discontinue RYSTIGGO if needed. Tell your healthcare provider immediately about any undesirable reactions you experience after administration.

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How RYSTIGGO works, continued



During a RYSTIGGO treatment cycle, there are fewer harmful antibodies in the way of signaling between nerves and muscles.

Individual results may vary, and not all people will experience improvements.

The exact mechanism by which RYSTIGGO works in gMG is unknown.



We'd like to help you better understand targeted gMG treatment.

Scan the QR code or visit [RYSTIGGO.com/how-rystiggo-works](https://www.rystiggo.com/how-rystiggo-works) for a video showing how RYSTIGGO works inside the body.

gMG GLOSSARY

Antibody: A protein that is part of the immune system. When acting normally, antibodies protect you by attacking foreign substances that enter the body such as bacteria and viruses.

FcRn: An immune system protein that can keep antibodies—including anti-AChR and anti-MuSK antibodies—in your system for longer than normal.

Immune system: A system that helps protect your body from infection and disease using specialized cells and organs.

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Communication is key

Get ready for your appointment

Preparing for your appointment in advance can help you evaluate and remember all the updates you want to share with your doctor

Whether you've recently been diagnosed with gMG, are rethinking your gMG treatment options, or are simply focused on maintaining progress, building a strong relationship with your doctor and care team is important.

Because no two people living with gMG are alike, this collaboration will help your care team tailor a treatment plan to your needs, so you can get the most out of RYSTIGGO.

Getting started

Think about how gMG has affected your regular daily activities, such as talking, eating, seeing, breathing, moving, and more.

- **How has that affected you physically, socially, and emotionally?**
- **What are some of your treatment goals—what is most important to you about your treatment?**



Scan the QR code or visit [RYSTIGGO.com/resources](https://www.rystiggo.com/resources) to get the Doctor Discussion Guide.

Communication is key, continued



Find education and support

The **RYSTIGGO Doctor Discussion Guide** can help you get the conversation started. The **Caregiver's Guide** has advice for those supporting a loved one with gMG.

Visit [RYSTIGGO.com/resources](https://www.rystiggo.com/resources) to download these and other resources, for help finding an infusion provider, and more.



Connect with the gMG community

Visit [RYSTIGGO.com/gmg-community](https://www.rystiggo.com/gmg-community) to connect with advocacy organizations supporting people living with gMG, and learn more about local gMG resources that may help.



Share your RYSTIGGO story

Your story is unique, just like you. Visit [RYSTIGGO.com/share-your-story](https://www.rystiggo.com/share-your-story) or call **833-279-1996** (Mon-Fri, 8:00 AM-7:00 PM ET) to learn how you can help inspire others living with generalized myasthenia gravis.

“ I wanted to share my story because...if I'm able to help anybody know there are options out there. It's the least I want to do. ”

— Person living with gMG
On RYSTIGGO since 2024

ONWARD[®] personalized support



ONWARD

PERSONALIZED SUPPORT DESIGNED
TO MOVE YOU FORWARD

ONWARD was created with the help of rare disease patients and healthcare providers.

Once prescribed RYSTIGGO, you can begin a support experience that is there for you every step of the way.

Personalized support offerings include:



A medically trained ONWARD Care Coordinator personally assigned to you.*



Help with reviewing insurance coverage and potential financial assistance options, even if you're uninsured.



Tools and resources to help you get started on and continue your prescribed treatment.



Information on symptom tracking and ongoing treatment support.

*ONWARD Care Coordinators do not provide medical advice and will refer you to your healthcare professional for any questions related to your treatment plan.

ONWARD is provided as a service of UCB and is intended to support the appropriate use of UCB medicines. ONWARD may be amended or canceled at any time without notice. Some program and eligibility restrictions may apply.



Join the ONWARD support program

To enroll, **ask your doctor** to sign you up, scan the **QR code**, or call **1-844-ONWARD-1** (1-844-669-2731) M-F 8:00 AM-8:00 PM ET.

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Important Safety Information

What is the most important information I should know about RYSTIGGO (rozanolixizumab-noli)?

RYSTIGGO may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Infection:** RYSTIGGO may increase the risk of infection. In clinical studies, the most common infections were upper respiratory tract infections, COVID-19, urinary tract infections, and herpes simplex infections. Your healthcare provider should check you for infections before starting and during treatment with RYSTIGGO. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any history of infections. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have signs or symptoms of an infection during treatment with RYSTIGGO. Some of the signs and symptoms may include fever, chills, frequent and/or painful urination, cough, runny nose, wheezing, shortness of breath, fatigue, sore throat, excess phlegm, nasal discharge, back pain, and/or chest pain.
- **Aseptic Meningitis:** RYSTIGGO could cause aseptic meningitis. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any signs or symptoms of meningitis during treatment with RYSTIGGO such as severe headache, neck stiffness, drowsiness, fever, sensitivity to light, painful eye movements, nausea, and vomiting.
- **Hypersensitivity Reactions:** RYSTIGGO can cause swelling and rash. Your healthcare provider should monitor you during and after treatment and discontinue RYSTIGGO if needed. Tell your healthcare provider immediately about any undesirable reactions you experience after administration.

Before taking RYSTIGGO, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have a history of infection or think you have an active infection
- Have received or are scheduled to receive a vaccine (immunization). The use of vaccines during RYSTIGGO treatment has not been studied, and the safety with live or live-attenuated vaccines is unknown. Administration of live or live-attenuated vaccines is not recommended during treatment with RYSTIGGO. Completion of age-appropriate vaccines according to vaccination guidelines before starting a new treatment cycle with RYSTIGGO is recommended.
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed.
 - **Pregnancy Registry:** There is a pregnancy exposure registry that monitors pregnancy outcomes in women exposed to RYSTIGGO during pregnancy. Patients or their healthcare providers may contact UCBCares® at 1-844-599-CARE (2273) or email ucbcares@ucb.com, so that information about the exposure of RYSTIGGO during pregnancy and/or breastfeeding can be collected.

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

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Please see the full [Prescribing Information](#) at [RYSTIGGO.com](https://www.rystiggo.com).

Important Safety Information, continued

What are the possible side effects of RYSTIGGO?

RYSTIGGO may cause serious side effects, including:

- See "**What is the most important information I should know about RYSTIGGO?**"

The most common side effects of RYSTIGGO include:

- headache
- infections
- diarrhea
- fever
- hypersensitivity reactions
- nausea

These are not all the possible side effects of RYSTIGGO. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist. Tell your healthcare provider about any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088. You may also report side effects to UCB, Inc. by calling 1-844-599-CARE [2273].

Please see the accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#) and talk to your healthcare provider about your condition or your treatment. For more information, go to www.RYSTIGGO.com or call 1-844-599-2273.

What is RYSTIGGO?

RYSTIGGO is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with a disease called generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG) who are anti-acetylcholine receptor (AChR) antibody positive or anti-muscle-specific tyrosine kinase (MuSK) antibody positive.

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Please see the full [Prescribing Information](#) at RYSTIGGO.com.

RYSTIGGO[®]
(rozanolixizumab-noli)
Injection For Subcutaneous Use

REACH HIGHER with RYSTIGGO*

Ask your doctor about
a targeted treatment for
adults with **GENERALIZED
MYASTHENIA GRAVIS (gMG)**

*Based on MG-ADL and QMG results at Day 43 vs placebo in the Mycaring clinical trial. Results may vary. No head-to-head trials were conducted.

MG-ADL=Myasthenia Gravis Activities of Daily Living; QMG=Quantitative Myasthenia Gravis.



Scan the QR code or visit [RYSTIGGO.com](https://www.rystiggo.com)
to sign up for emails.

INDICATION

RYSTIGGO is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with a disease called generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG) who are anti-acetylcholine receptor (AChR) antibody positive or anti-muscle-specific tyrosine kinase (MuSK) antibody positive.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

RYSTIGGO may increase the risk of infection and could cause aseptic meningitis. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have signs or symptoms of an infection or meningitis during treatment with RYSTIGGO. Swelling and rash have also occurred. Tell your healthcare provider immediately about any undesirable reactions you experience after administration. The most common side effects of RYSTIGGO include headache, infections, diarrhea, fever, hypersensitivity reactions, and nausea. You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088. You may also report side effects to UCB, Inc. by calling 1-844-599-CARE [2273].

Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 20-21
and the accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#) at [RYSTIGGO.com](https://www.rystiggo.com).



Actor portrayals.



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