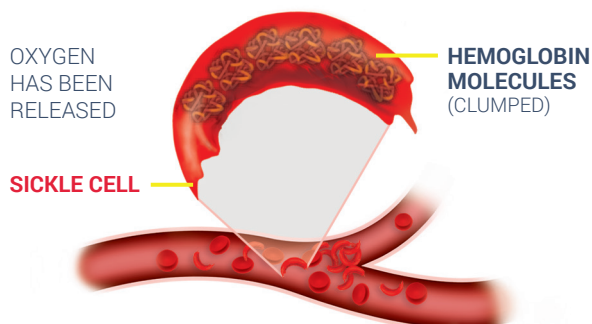
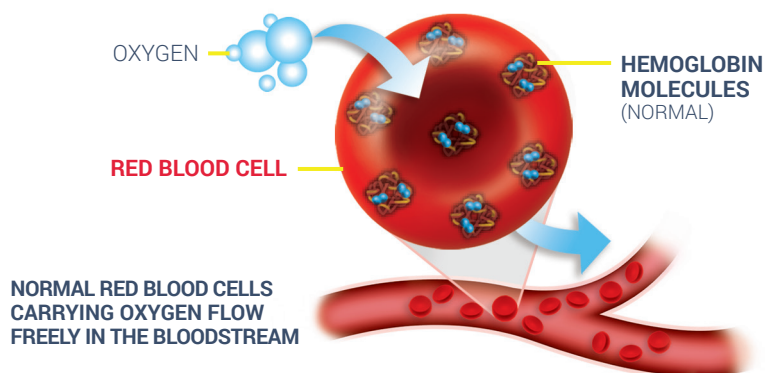


GBT440

An investigational drug for sickle cell disease

Sickle cell disease is a lifelong, inherited blood condition that affects 100,000 Americans each year, half of whom are children.

In the body, tissue and organs need a steady supply of oxygen to work well. Oxygen is delivered to tissues and organs by hemoglobin, molecules inside red blood cells. Red blood cells that contain normal hemoglobin are round, which allows them to move easily through blood vessels to deliver oxygen.



In sickle cell disease, hemoglobin molecules become sticky after they release oxygen to tissues and organs. When too many hemoglobin molecules stick together, they cause red blood cells to lose their normal shape and become rigid. Sickle-shaped red blood cells get stuck in blood vessels and block the flow of blood and oxygen to the body. This can cause severe pain, called a sickle cell crisis, anemia, fatigue, organ damage, stroke, and other complications.

GBT440 works by helping hemoglobin hold onto more oxygen as the red blood cells travel through the body, which keeps these cells in their normal shape and helps stop sickling. By stopping sickling, red blood cells can move normally through the body, delivering oxygen to tissues and organs.

