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ATX-01: a first-in-class disease-modifying therapy for Myotonic Dystrophy type 1 (DM1)



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ARTHEX's mission

We develop treatments for unmet medical needs modifying gene expression by controlling miRNA levels

Advantages of our strategy targeting miRNAs



Target specificity

miRNA target binding based on sequence complementarity. Potential off-target binding is easy to predict, investigate and mitigate

Pathway modulation

miRNAs are fine-tuned regulators of gene expression by inhibiting the synthesis of proteins* involved in key pathological pathways



ARTHEx has raised €6.9M in equity funds and >€4.5M in grants



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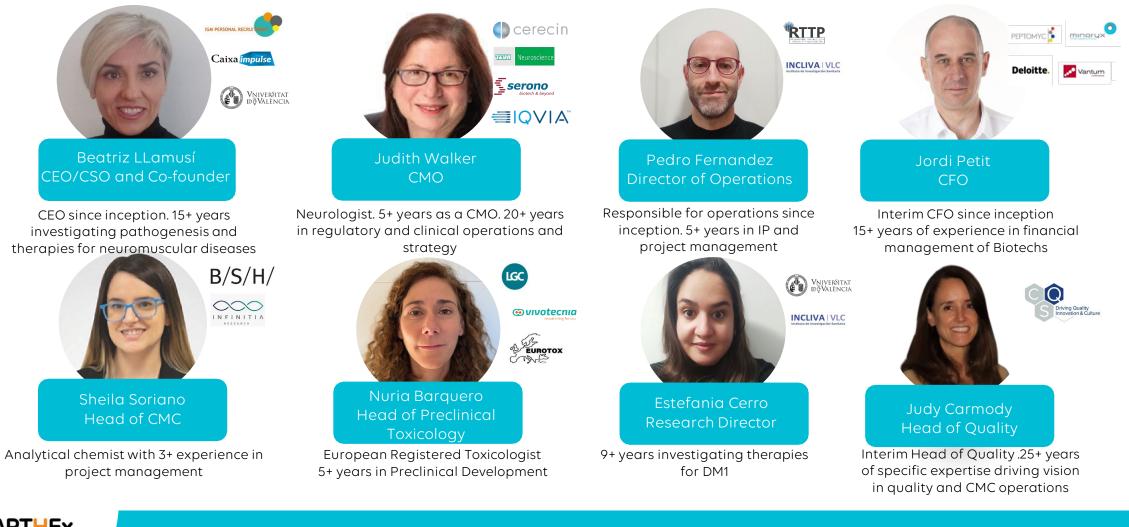






Meet our Dedicated Team

A team of fully dedicated experts with strong expertise in neuromuscular diseases, CMC, tox, and clinical development



Main international KOLs involved in our project

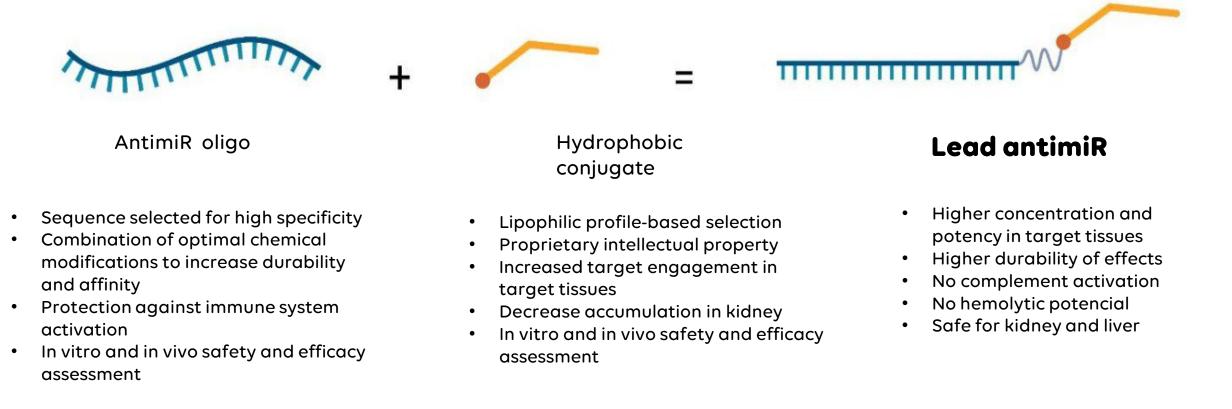
Arthex is working with the main international KOLs active in the field of RNA synthesis, RNA therapeutics, and clinical management, to support our development





Rational design of microRNA inhibitors Enhanced AntimiR delivery (EntRyTM) platform

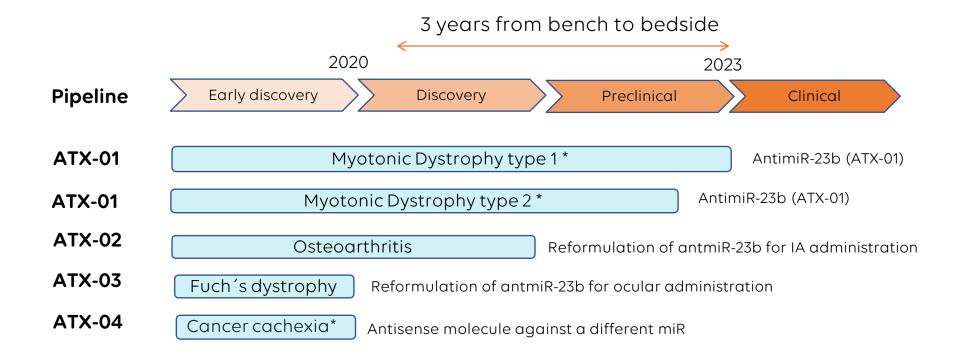
Arthex is developing antiense oligonucleotides that inhibit microRNAs (AntimiR* technology) with a high level of specificity. The combination of antimiR specificity and conjugate-mediated enhancement of potency and delivery, allows highly effective target engagement in selected tissues, and reduced toxicity.





AntimiR oligonucleotides to treat unmet medical needs

Developing antimiR-based treatments for unmet medical needs.





Myotonic Dystrophy (DM1), remains an unmet need

- Monogenic autosomal dominant progressive disease that primarily affects muscle
- Rare, highly disabling disease.
- Shortened life expectancy (45-60 years).
- Orphan disease. Global Prevalence= 1/3000-8000*
- Estimated patient numbers based on diagnosis:
 - 40 000 in US and 70 000 in EU.
 - Underdiagnosed disease so true prevalence likely higher
- Adult and pediatric.

Major Effects of Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1

Cognitive Function: Intellectual impairment, behavioral and psychological disorders, excessive daytime sleepiness Vision: Cataracts, retinal damage Endocrine System: Diabetes, low thyroid hormone levels Respiratory System: Breathing difficulties, aspiration, sleep apnea, high risk pneumonia Skin: Pilomatrixomas Immune: Hypogammalobulinemia Reproductive System in Men: Low testosterone levels, erectile dvsfuntion. testicular failure and gonadal altrophy.

Cardiovascular System: Heart condition abnormalities, arrhymias, cardiomyopathy

Bone: Anomalies

Gastrointestinal Tract: Swallowing issues, abdominal pain, irritable bowel syndrome, constipation/diarrhea, poor nutrition and weight loss, chronic infections

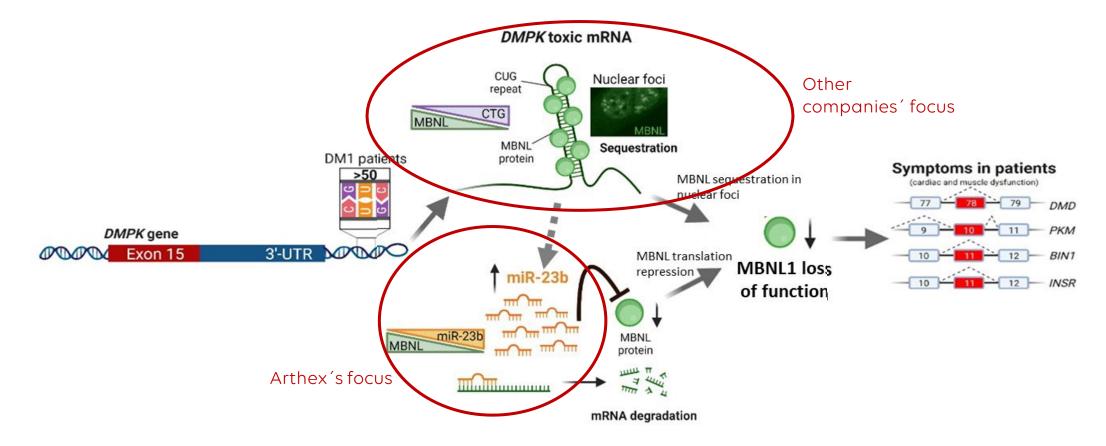
Muscle: Weakness, wasting (atropy), myotonia, pain

Reproductive System in Women: Weakened uterine muscle, pregnancy-related complications, and gynecological problems.



Myotonic dystrophy type 1 (DM1) is a complex disease with a well-described molecular origin of symptoms

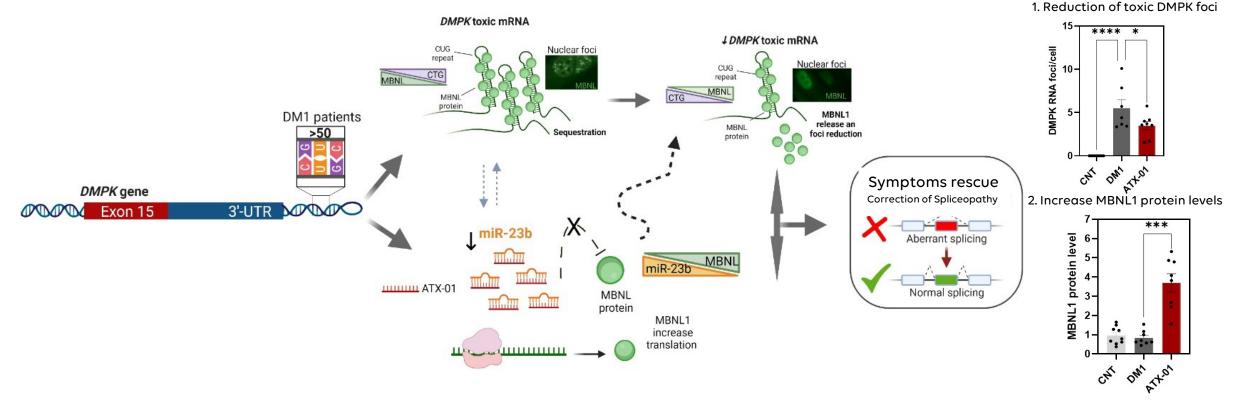
Genetic origin: abnormal DNA expansion (CTG repeats) in a non-coding region of DMPK gene. Symptoms origin: MBNL loss of function, which produces mis-splicing of MBNL-regulated transcripts.





ATX-01 is a first in class therapy directly addressing the phenotypical cause of the disease

ATX-01 is a 16nt length antisense oligonucleotide linked to a hydrophobic conjugate. ATX-01 inhibits miR23-b, whereas the conjugate allows the delivery of the oligonucleotide to the most relevant tissues affected in DM1, namely, muscle, heart and nervous system. "Dual target therapeutic approach": Inhibition of miR-23b reduces the expression of the toxic DMPK foci at the origin of the disease, and upregulates MBNL proteins, rescuing disease phenotypes in *in vitro* and *in vivo* models of disease.

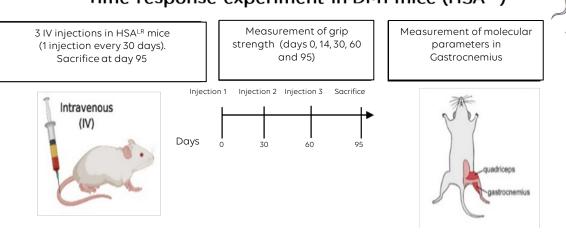




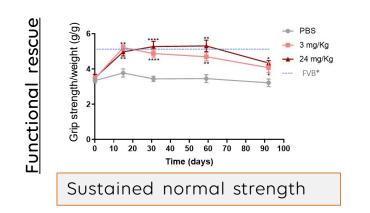
* Studies performed in human DM1 and control primary myoblasts treated with ATX-01 50nM.

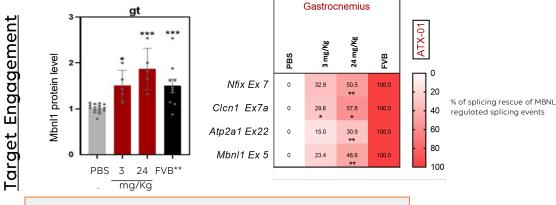
Robust POC of maintainance of effects with repeat dosing in a murine adult onset model of DM1 Time-response experiment in DM1 mice (HSALR)

Sustained rescue of phenotypes in HSA^{LR} DM1 mouse model treated with once-monthly dose



Upregulation of MBNL1 using ATX01 maintains muscle force and splicing rescue

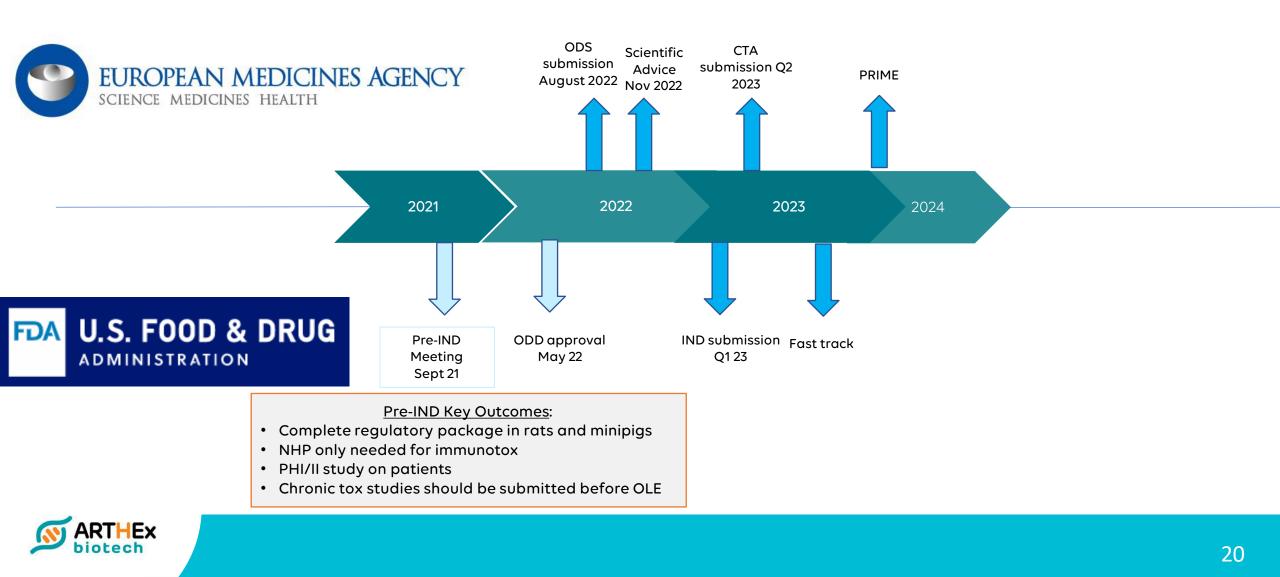




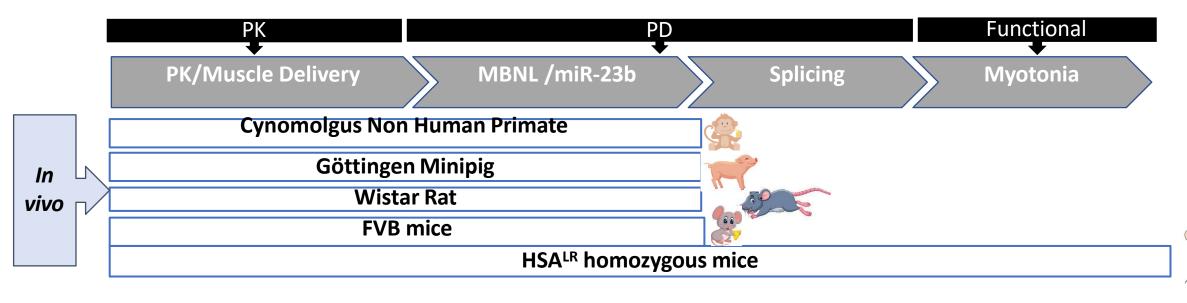
Elevation of MBNL1 and splicing rescue at day 95 after initiation of treatment

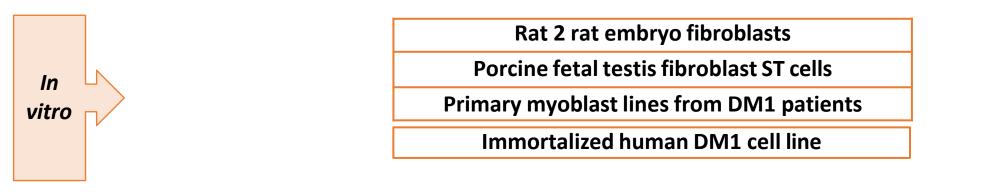


The regulatory strategy considers US and EU and takes advantage of schemes available for innovative products in rare indications



Data from in vitro and in vivo models demonstrate that ATX-01 is efficiently delivered to muscle and drives disease modification





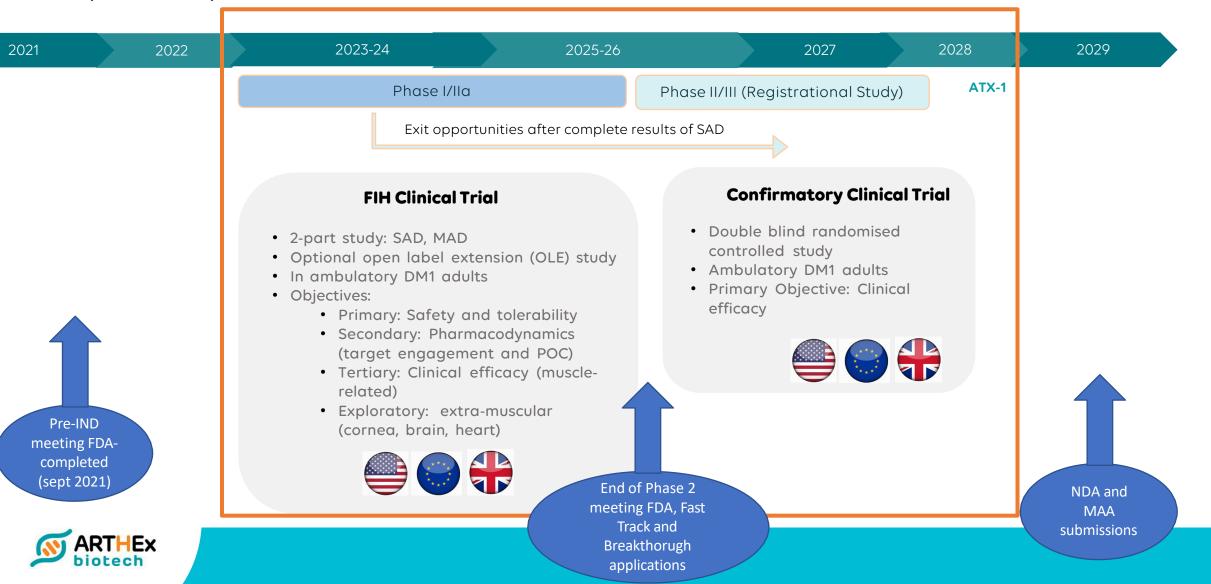


CMC and Preclinical developmental plans are on track for IND submission in Dec 2022

Regulatory roadmap validated in a pre-IND meeting with FDA in September 2021

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	[CMC actity	ities							
DRF in rats			Rat- GLP (6 week	s)				М	inipi <mark>3- GLP (13 weeks)</mark>			
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				others transporters								
		Evaluation of Plasma Protein Binding										
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	Studi	es that will <mark>su</mark>	pport the PhI	/lla								
	Proposed to the FDA					Chronic GLP tox studies that will support						
	GLP design: IV biweekly injections. Total of 3					long-term treatment in subsequent trials						
	administrations. Recovery period of 8 weeks.					(In parallel to PhI/IIa)						
_	Fin	ished studies, report avo	ailable under request									

The Clinical Development Plan is streamlined, adaptive and global (EU + US)



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Arthex holds method protection for ATX-01 (and other compounds) in DM1, and is pursuing composition of matter protection for ATX-01 and its ENTRYTM delivery platform

Patent WO2018050930 / PCT/EP2017/073685

- Method protection: therapeutic use of specific sequences of antimiR-23b and antimiR-218 against myotonic dystrophy (including ATX-01)
- Granted in US, JP and AU
 - provisional applications filed in US and AU to expand the protection to the product
- In process in EPO, HK, CA and IL.
- Freedom to operate with the chemical modifications used
- Protection provided until 2036

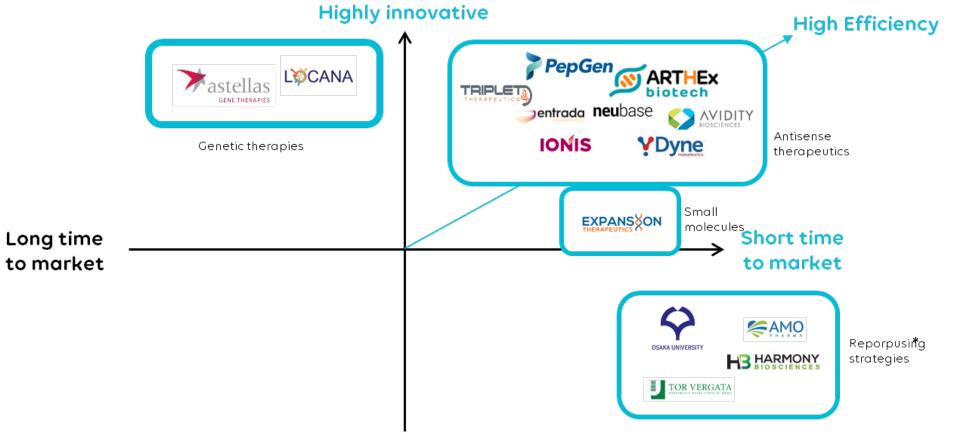
Patent 2: filed in May 2022

- Type of protection
 - Composition of matter of ATX-01 and ENTRY™ technology platform
- Protection provided until 2042



We occupy a very strong position in the market

Arthex' innovative dual-effect approach and the tissue delivery strategy, enable low therapeutic doses of ATX-01. ATX-01 has shown target engagement in all the main tissues affected in DM1, including heart and brain, which are not reached by other ASO-based therapies.







Main risks are

- ATX-01 is a first-in-class treatment
- Two direct competitors (Dyne and Avidity) are already in clinical pase
- Other antisense oligonucleotides against DM1 have underwent serious events in clinical phase (recently, Avidity's Marina Study of AOC-1001)
- Current inflation & deflation is against our needs of funding situation: a delay in closing current series A will significantly harm the Project
- We have never tested the chronic toxicology

Our competitive advantage

ENTRY platform (fatty acid)

Team up with pharma partners

Current toxicology is clean in 4 species



Series A will support completion of the Phase I/II study and the chronic tox to support the registrational trial





3-25M +OLE (€ 12M)*

Provided safety and data from molecular biomarkers or patient's benefit is confirmed:

- OLE of up to 1 year of duration
- With all patients included in the PhI/IIa

+PhII/III (€ 40M)**

PhII/III with at least 100 new patients treated at the selected dose 1 year



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