

Multiple System Atrophy (MSA)

New Opportunity with Rapid Entry to Clinic

- Orphan disease: ~3 in 100,000 over age 50
- Mean survival time: 5-10 years
- An aggressive form of Parkinson's disease
- Rapid progression due to prion-like propagation of toxic oligomers of α -synuclein (αS)



Experienced Leadership Team



Enrique Alvarez DVM, MA

Co-Founder

VP Research and Development



Susan Froshauer, PhDChief Executive Officer



Andrew Miranker, PhD
Co-Founder
Chief Scientific Officer

Pangolin Tackles Misassembled Oligomers

- In vivo, most of the human proteome is unstructured
- Unstructured proteins tend to self-associate into oligomers
- Misassembled oligomers are toxic
- Pangomer[™] chemistry enables the creation of novel agents that selectively neutralize these toxins
- New drugs will be first-in-class with potential for disease-modification



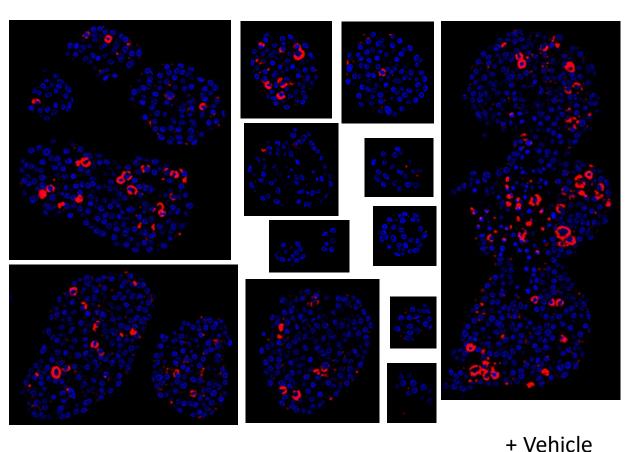
Pangolin Tackles Misassembled Oligomers

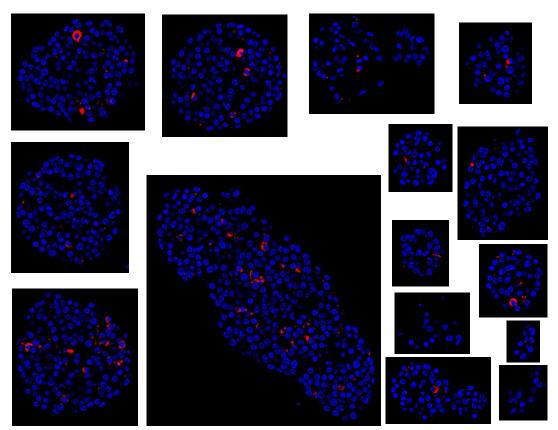
Many diseases are caused by the missassembly of multiple copies of <u>unstructured</u> proteins

Key Examples	Unstructured Target
Multiple System Atrophy (MSA)	αS
Type II diabetes	IAPP
Alzheimer's	Αβ
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)	SOD
Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)	Tau

Pangolin Technology in Action

Rescue of Human Insulin Secreting Cells with a Diabetes Specific Pangomer™

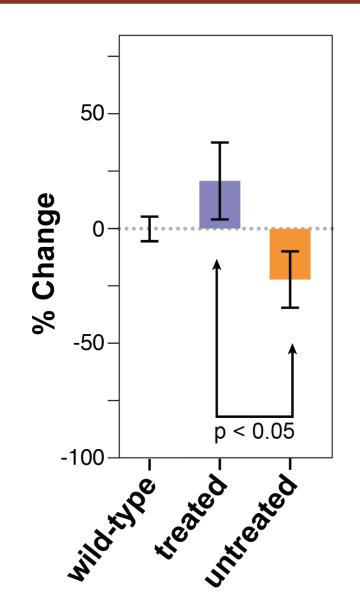




Human islets challenged with high glucose for seven days stained for Death Receptor and Nuclei

Pangolin Technology in Action

In vivo rescue of insulin secretion function in transgenic, diabetic mice treated with disease-specific Pangomer analogue ADM-116

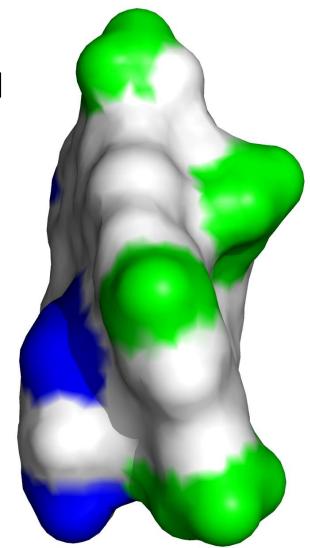




The Pangomer™ Drug Design Platform

The Pangomer™ IP is a small molecule, foldamer-scaffold that can be modified without impacting its core fold

locations that uniquely allow for optimization of pharmacodynamic, biodistribution, formulation properties without affecting target binding

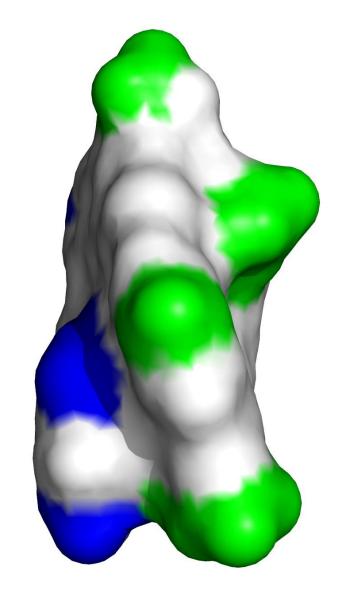


locations can be modified to create selective binders to new disease targets

Fundamentals of the Pangomer™ Scaffold

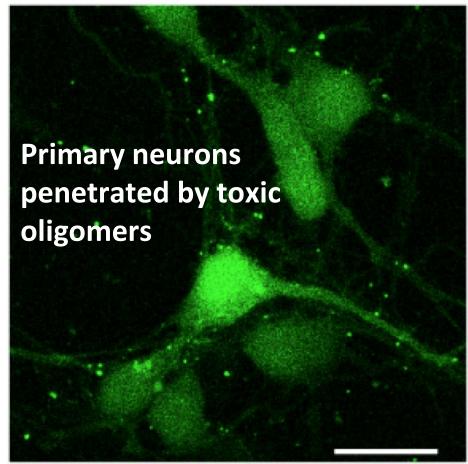
- Achieves disease-specificity by inducing structure in the target protein
- Foldamer class: small molecules that can function like proteins
- Defined folded structure with a grease stabilized core and derivitizable surface
- Water soluble analogues (>20mM) can cross cell membranes
- Designed to avoid common classes of false-positive binders

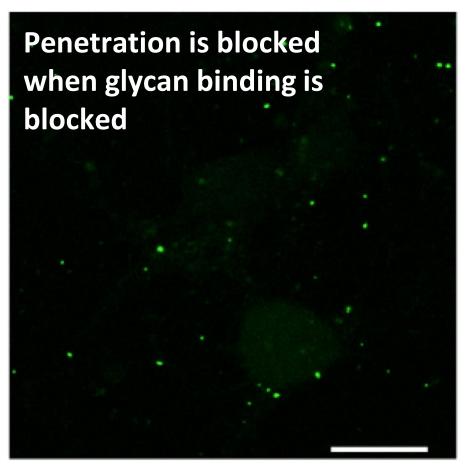




Pangolin in Unique Position to Address MSA

MOA: toxic oligomers of α -Synuclein propagate through the brain

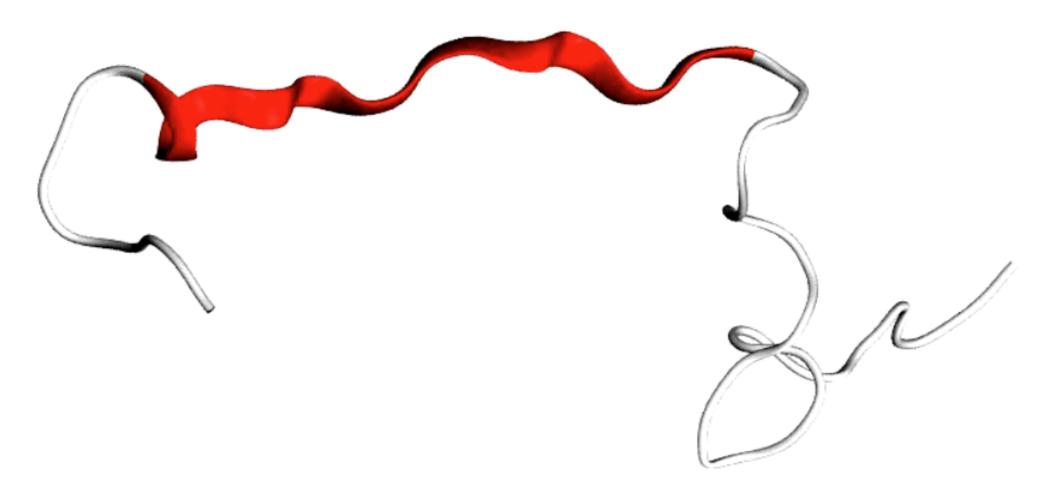






Our discovery: neuron specific glycans are required

Pangomer™ Design Step 1 Identify a Disease-Relevant Region

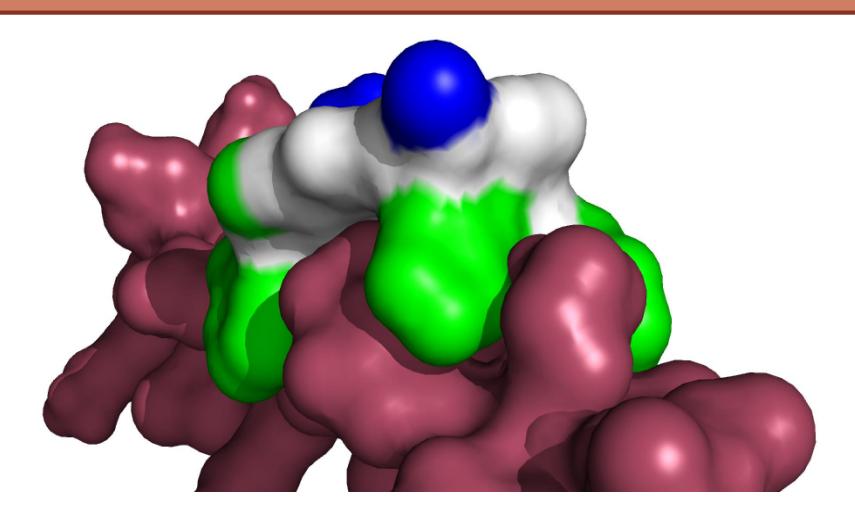




Pangomer™ Design Step 2 Computer impose an α-helix conformation



2019 Blavatnik Achievements







Funding requested to advance MSA-specific analogues to animal testing

- Translational diabetes work:
 \$100K, Jun 2017, Blavatnik Fund for Innovation at Yale
 \$500K, Jan 2018, State of CT Biosciences Innovation Fund
- Multiple System Atrophy (MSA):
 \$100K, Jun 2019, Blavatnik Fund for Innovation at Yale
- Seeking \$300K for chemistry and in vitro proof-of-concept





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