



STRADEFY

IMPROVED INTRAPERITONEAL
DELIVERY OF CHEMO FOR
PERITONEAL CARCINOMATOSIS



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IMPROVED INTRAPERITONEAL DELIVERY OF CHEMO
FOR METASTATIC ABDOMINAL CANCERS



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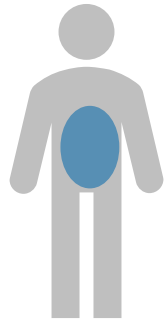
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PERITONEAL CARCINOMATOSIS (PC)

Late Stage Manifestation Of GI+GYN Cancer



- Fast disease progression + poor prognosis
- **Systemic chemotherapy not effective** due to poor intraperitoneal penetrance
- Current approach uses **surgical removal** of primary tumor and **hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy**

Primary Malignancy	Incidence	Outcome
Colorectal	39.4/100K	Poor
Gastric	~10/100K	Poor
Epithelial Ovarian	~10/100K women	For stage III -> 15-20% 5-year survival
Peritoneum	0.6/100K	Median survival <2-years

IP CHEMOTHERAPY IS EFFECTIVE, BUT CURRENT METHODS ARE TOXIC AND NOT EASILY TOLERATED



IP/IV therapy improve overall survival 15.9 months

Only 42% of patients in IP/IV therapy group completed 6 cycles of therapy due to toxicity, and QoL was significantly worse
N Engl J Med 2006;354:34-43.

**The
New York
Times**

Effective Ovarian Cancer Treatment Is Underused, Study Finds

Denise Grady, Aug 2015

**JOURNAL OF
CLINICAL
ONCOLOGY**

16-month survival benefit with IP/IV chemo

Between 2003 and 2012, fewer than 50% of eligible patients received this method of treatment

J Clin Oncol 2015 33:2841

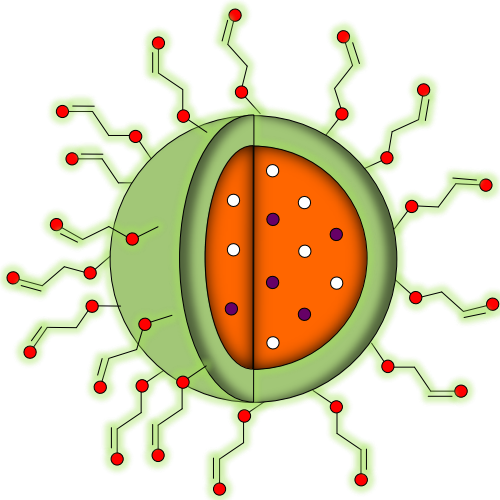
TOXICITY OF IP CHEMOTHERAPY IS A MAJOR HURDLE FOR COMPLIANCE

Optimization of Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy Administration is Needed

BIODEGRADABLE BIOADHESIVE NANOPARTICLE (BNP) DRUG-DELIVERY PLATFORM

MAJOR COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES:

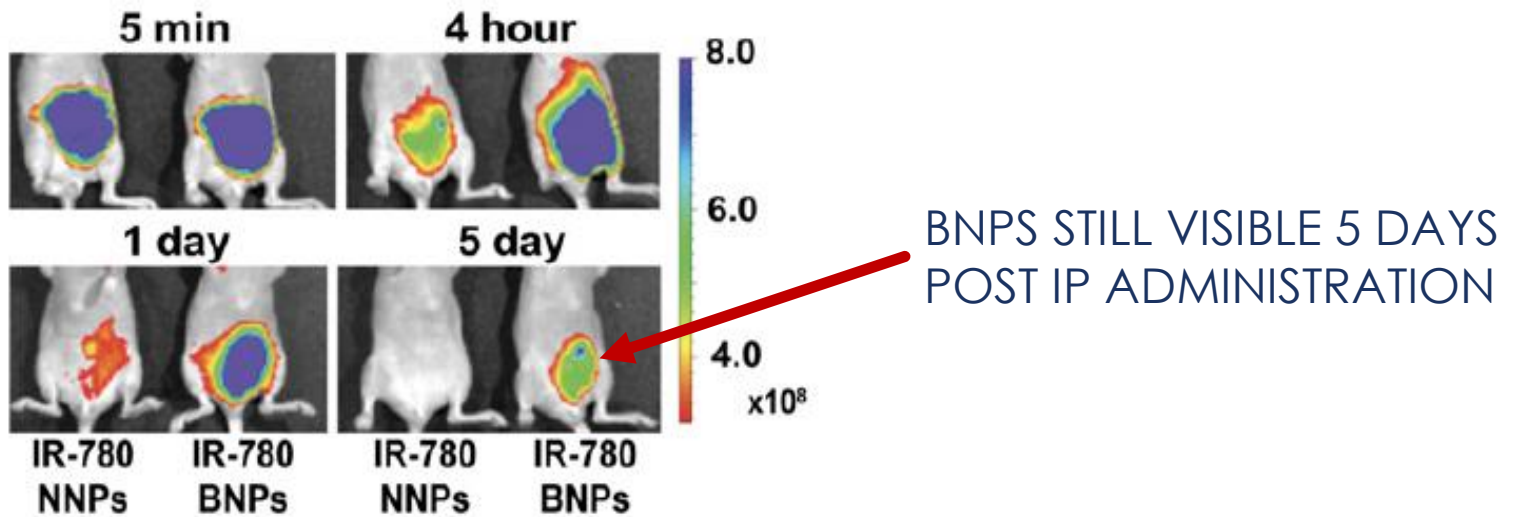
Biodegradable poly-lactic acid (PLA) encapsulation of hydrophobic bio-actives, hydrophilic hyperbranched polyglycerols (HPG) surface that permits covalent bonding to proteins:



- A. SAFER, LOCALIZED TREATMENT:** non-surgical, non-XRT, alternative treatment that eliminates systemic toxicity concerns.
- B. CONTROLLED DRUG RELEASE:** tunable, local pharmacokinetics improves efficacy vs drug alone.
- C. RETENTION IN TUMOR MATRIX:** with increased uptake by tumor cells, and decrease clearance rate.

BNP RETENTION IN THE PERITONEAL SPACE

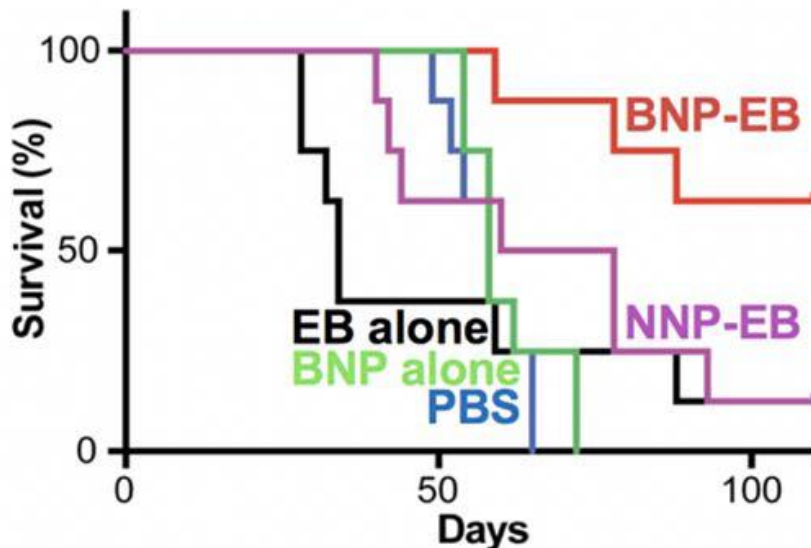
Nanoparticles were loaded with IR Imaging agents to compare NNP and BNP retention in the peritoneum



BNPS COULD DELIVER MORE SUSTAINED DOSE OF CHEMOTHERAPY VIA DECREASE CLEARANCE AND INCREASED UPTAKE INTO CANCER CELLS

TREATMENT UTERINE SEROUS CARCINOMA MOUSE MODEL

Intraperitoneal xenograft mouse model derived from the primary USC cell line, USC-ARK-2



IP administration of BNP encapsulated epothilone B (BNP-EB) significantly improves survival

IP ADMINISTRATION OF BNP-EB ENHANCES SURVIVAL IN MICE

KEY VALUE INFLECTION POINTS OF THE BIOADHESIVE TECHNOLOGY

- **2016: Won YCCI (\$50,000) and CBIF (\$30,000) Awards**
 - Formulation development; Pilot clinical trial
- **2017: Blavatnik Development Award of \$140,000**
 - Key Milestone:
 - Develop manufacturing process at CRO (Particle Science)
- **2018: Leveraged into \$2.6M Melanoma Prevention Grant from NCI**

Blavatnik Success Story: Utilized Blavatnik Funds to de-risk technology attracting a €3M Series A investment from Truffle Capital to found Nanosive, a start-up employing BNPs for adhesive sunscreen and cosmetic applications

DEVELOPMENT OF A LOCALIZED BNP-BASED THERAPY FOR UTERINE CANCER

Goal: Utilize BNPs for retention of chemotherapy within the peritoneum to prevent metastasis

In Vitro SCREENING	2 months <i>(Yale)</i>	Controlled release and efficacy studies in cell lines; final selection of active(s)	\$50K
Pilot MANUFACTURING and QA Testing	4 months <i>(CRO: Particle Sciences)</i>	Adapt manufacturing processes developed from sunscreen scale-up	\$50K
In Vivo Pre-clinical PK Studies	4 months <i>(CRO: Biomodels)</i>	Assessment of BNP and cargo PK, dose response, and toxicity	\$50K
In Vivo Pre-clinical EFFICACY	4 months <i>(CRO: Biomodels)</i>	Models in Uterine, Colon and Ovarian Cancer	\$150K
FUTURE DIRECTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Co-delivery of chemotherapeutic and immuno-stimulatory BNPs• Other models (e.g. cutaneous lymphoma, glioblastoma)		

APPENDIX



PIVOTAL TRIALS FOR IP CHEMOTHERAPY – OVARIAN CANCER

Study	Control Arm	Experimental Arm	Median Survival (IP)	Median Survival (IV)	Benefit
GOG 104	Cisplatin 100 mg/m ² IV, Cyclophosphamide 600 mg/m ² IV, Every 3 wks, 6X	Cisplatin 100 mg/m ² IP, Cyclophosphamide 600 mg/m ² IV, Every 3 wks, 6X	Overall Survival 49 months	Overall Survival 41 months	+8 months (P = 0.02)
GOG 114	Cisplatin 75 mg/m ² IV, Paclitaxel 135 mg/m ² (24-h) IV, Every 3 wks, 6X	Carboplatin (AUC 9) IV, every 28 days x 2, Cisplatin 100 mg/m ² IP, Paclitaxel 135 mg/m ² (24-h) IV, Every 3 wks, 6X	Overall Survival 62 months	Overall Survival 53 months	+9 months (P = 0.05)
GOG 172	Cisplatin 75 mg/m ² IV, paclitaxel 135 mg/m ² (24-h) IV, Every 3 wks, 6X	Paclitaxel 135 mg/m ² (24-h) IV, Cisplatin 100 mg/m ² IP, Paclitaxel 60 mg/m ² IP on day 8, Every 3 weeks, 6X	Overall Survival 65 months	Overall Survival 49 months	+16 months (P = 0.03)
GOG 252	Paclitaxel 80 mg/m ² weekly IV, Carboplatin (AUC 6) IV, Bevacizumab 15 mg/kg IV, Bevacizumab every 3 weeks (maintenance)	1. Paclitaxel 80 mg/m ² weekly IV, Carboplatin (AUC 6) IP., Bevacizumab 15 mg/kg IV, Bevacizumab every 3 weeks (maintenance) 2. Paclitaxel 135 mg/m ² day 1 IV. (24-h); Cisplatin 75 mg/m ² day 2 IP.; Paclitaxel 60 mg/m ² day 8 IP.; Bevacizumab 15 mg/kg IV, Bevacizumab every 3 weeks (maintenance)	Progression Free Survival 1. 27.3 months 2. 26.0 months	Progression Free Survival 24.9 months	No observed benefit