

ISB 2001, A FIRST-IN-CLASS TRISPECIFIC BCMA AND CD38 T CELL ENGAGER DESIGNED TO OVERCOME MECHANISMS OF ESCAPE FROM TREATMENTS FOR MULTIPLE MYELOMA BY TARGETING TWO ANTIGENS

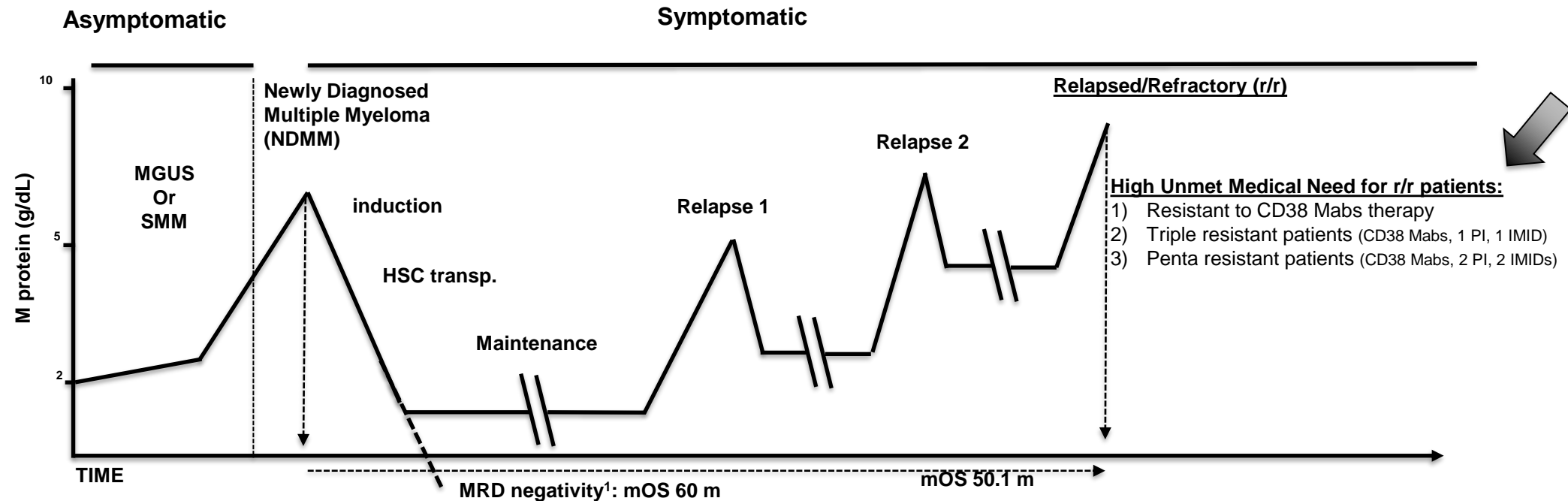
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By Mario Perro, PhD
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PRESENTED AT THE 64TH AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEMATOLOGY ANNUAL MEETING
NEW ORLEANS, LA | DECEMBER 10, 2022
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Treatment Paradigm: High Unmet Medical Need Remains in Patients with Relapsed/Refractory Multiple Myeloma (RR MM)



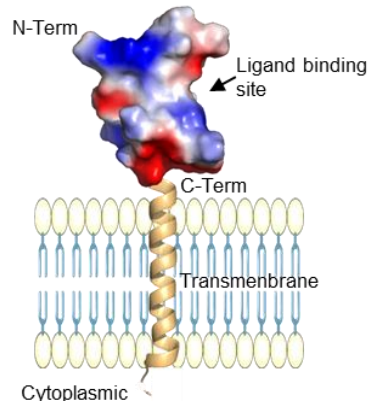
Treatment for Relapsed/Refractory Setting

Previous therapeutic treatment for r/r MM
 Post CD38 MAbs therapy²: mOS 8.6 months
 Recently approved immunotherapy treatment for r/r MM

Teclistamab (BCMAxCD3)³: mOS 18.3 months
 Ide-cel (BCMA CAR-T)⁴: mOS 19.4 months

ISB 2001 (BCMA X CD38 X CD3) : First TREAT™ Trispecific Antibody for R/R MM

BCMA



BCMA is a member of the TNFR superfamily

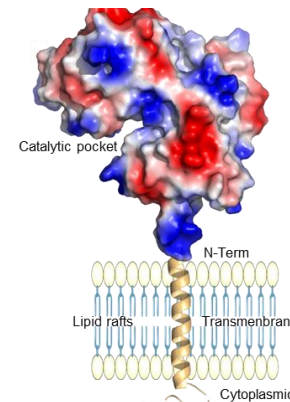
PROS⁸: Validated target, recently approved for BCMA-targeting CAR T (Ide-cel⁹) and TCE (teclistamab¹⁰)

CONS: High concentration of shed BCMA in the blood may interfere with efficacy^{11, 12, 13}

RESISTANCE MECHANISMS:

1) Downregulated upon therapy^{14,15,16,17}

CD38



CD38 is a receptor for CD31 and an ectoenzyme with NADase activity⁵

PROS: Validated target, high expression on MM cells

CONS: Also expressed at lower levels on healthy cells

RESISTANCE MECHANISMS

1) Downregulated upon therapy^{6,7}

Targeting two antigens on MM cells may overcome mechanisms of antigen escape.

TNFR: tumor necrosis factor receptor
TCE: T cell engager
CAR-T: chimeric antigen receptor;
BCMA: B cell maturation antigen

⁵Morandi F. et al. *Front. Imm.* 2018

¹⁰Moreau P et. al. *NEJM* 2022

¹⁵Brudno et. al. *JCO* 2018

⁶Saltarella I. et al. *Cells* 2020

¹¹Sanchez et. al. *BMJ* 2012

¹⁶Ali et. al. *Blood* 2016

⁷Nijhof, I. S. et al. *Blood* 2016

¹²Pillariseti et. al. *Blood* 2020

¹⁷Green et. al. *Blood* 2018

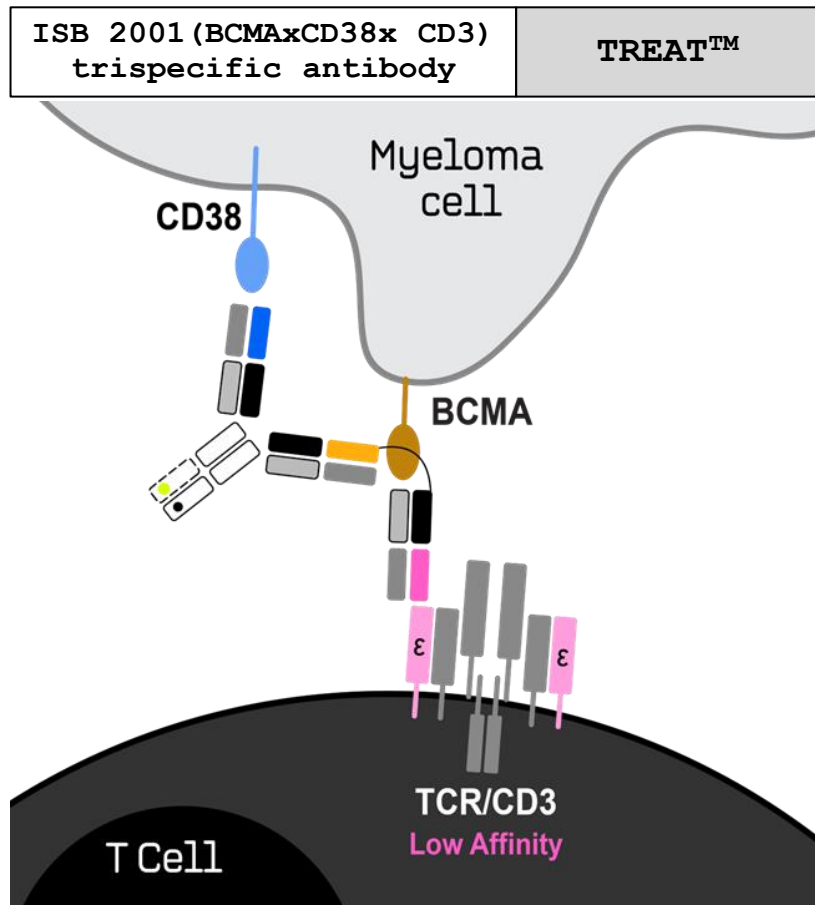
⁸Shah N et. al. *Leukemia* 2020

¹³Chen H et. al. *Leuk Res.* 2019

⁹Usmani SZ et. al. *Lancet* 2021

¹⁴Cohen et. al. *JCI* 2019

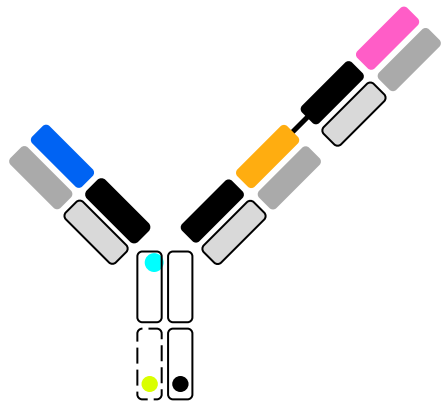
ISB 2001 (BCMA X CD38 X CD3) : First TREAT™ Trispecific Antibody for R/R MM



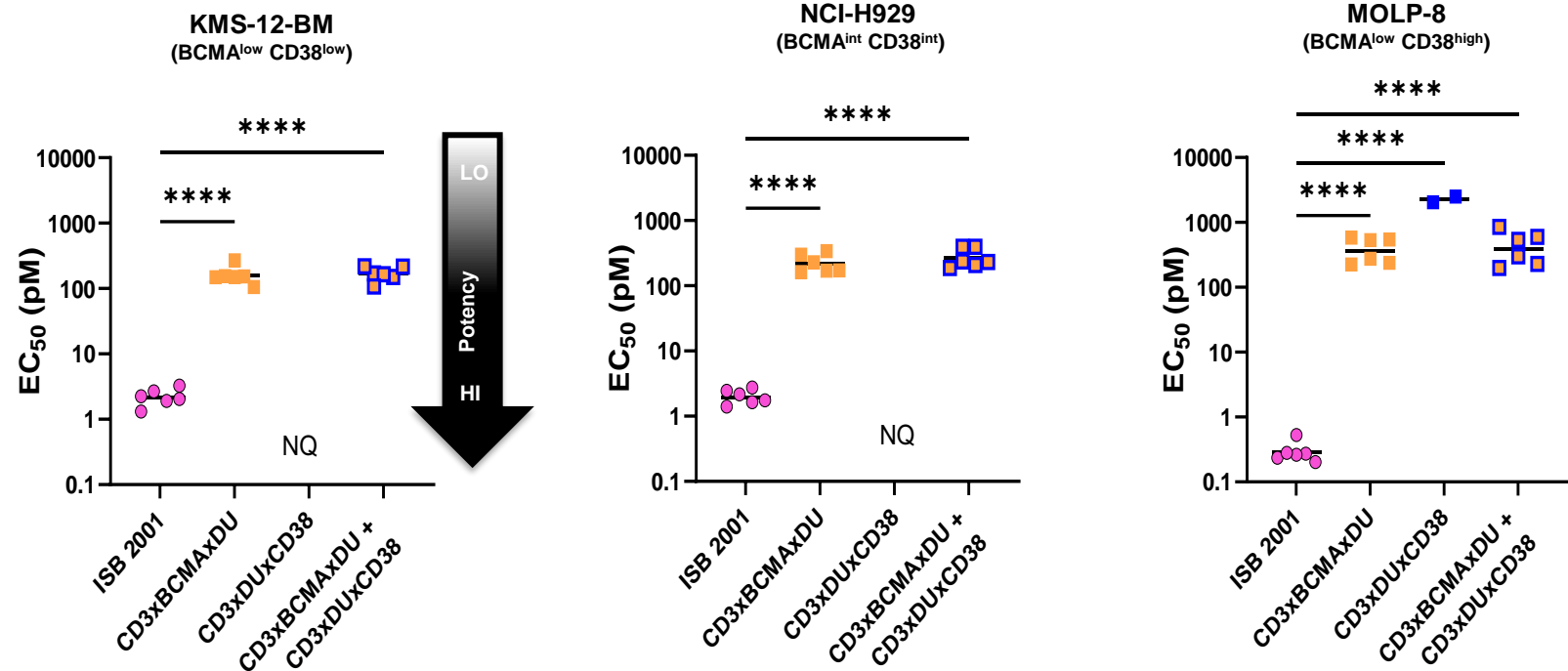
KEY ATTRIBUTES

- Three proprietary fragment antigen-binding arms: CD3ε on T cells; BCMA and CD38 on MM cells
- Heterodimerisation based on the BEAT® platform in a TREAT™ format
- Binding arms derived from synthetic phage display library with common light chain (Vk3-15 + IgkJ1)
- Increased binding specificity to MM cells due to enhanced avidity-based binding of the two TAA binders
- IND-enabling studies are ongoing, and a first-in-human study is expected to start in 2023

ISB 2001 Designed to Mediate Potent MM Cell Killing via Dual Targeting Avidity-Driven Tumor Binding



- IgG1
- - - IgG3
- TCR constant alpha
- TCR constant beta
- Fc silencing (L234A, L235A, P329A)



Expression sABC	CD38 mean	BCMA mean
KMS-12-BM	28 000	9 000
NCI-H929	85 000	52 000
MOLP-8	512 000	3 200

**=p <0.01
 ***= p <0.001
 ****= p <0.0001

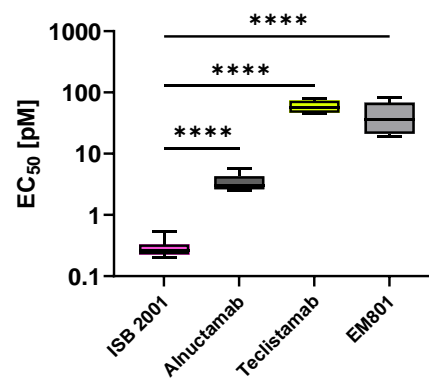
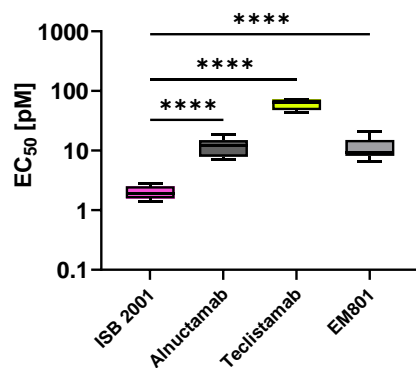
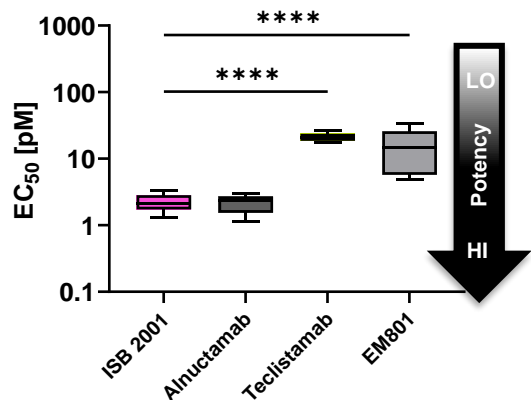
NQ: Not Quantifiable
 DU: Dummy (irrelevant binder)

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ISB 2001 Possesses the Highest Cytotoxic Potency on Myeloma Cell lines with Low to Intermediate Expression of BCMA Compared to Benchmarks

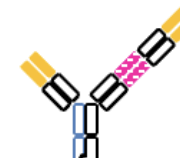
Killing Myeloma Cells



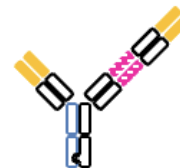
TECLISTAMAB
IgG4 LALA



ALNUCTAMAB
IgG1 PG-LALA



EM-801
IgG1 PG-LALA



ISB 2001
IgG1 PA-LALA



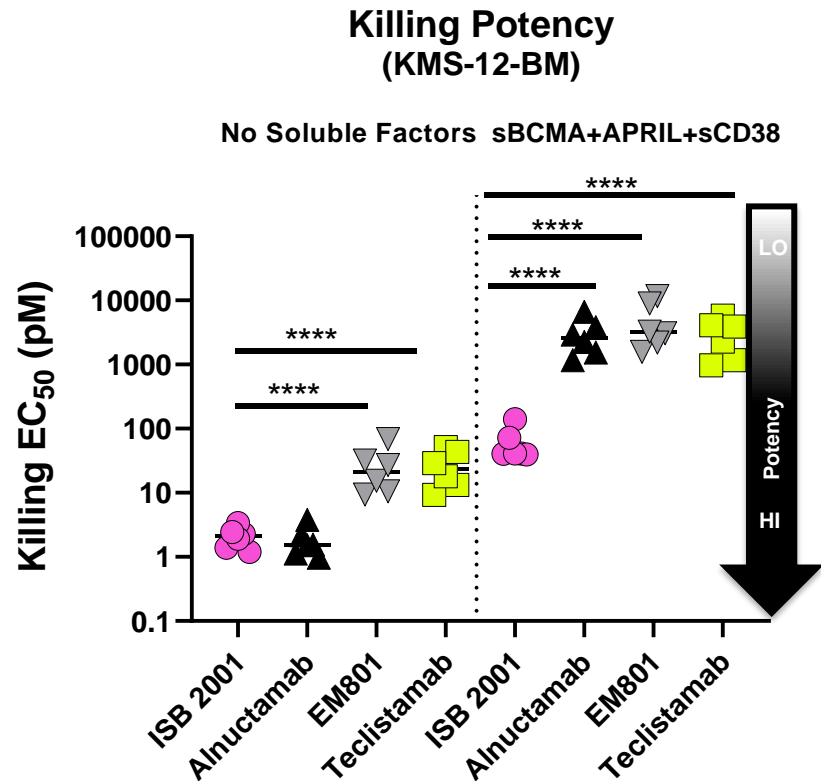
CD3 VH or VL

BCMA VH or VL

CD38 VH or VL

**=p <0.01
***= p <0.001
****= p <0.0001

ISB 2001 Potency is Less Affected by the Presence of Soluble Factors Compared to BCMA-Specific T-Cell Engager Benchmarks



Tumor Killing EC ₅₀ (pM)	ISB 2001	Alnuctamab	EM801	Teclistamab
No Soluble Factors	2.1	1.9	27.1	27.4
sBCMA+APRIL+sCD38	62.5	3059.7	5144.1	3037.6
Fold Difference (sEC ₅₀ /EC ₅₀)	30	1647	190	111

**=p <0.01
 ***= p <0.001
 ****= p <0.0001

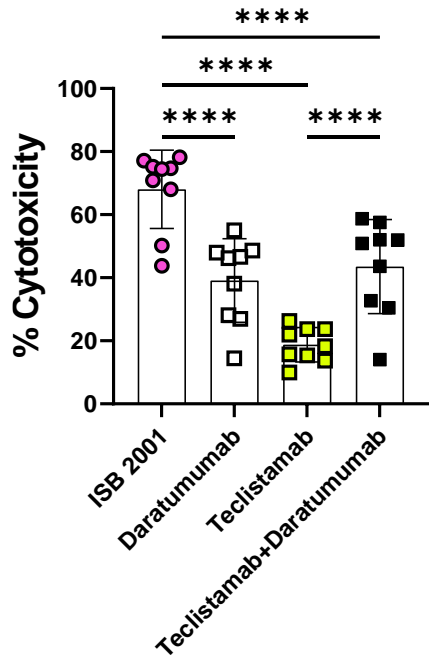
Each dot represents a single donor.
 Bar shows the mean of the data by samples.
 Paired one-way ANOVA shows differences between the treatments and those were then compared using Tukey HSD post Hoc comparison.

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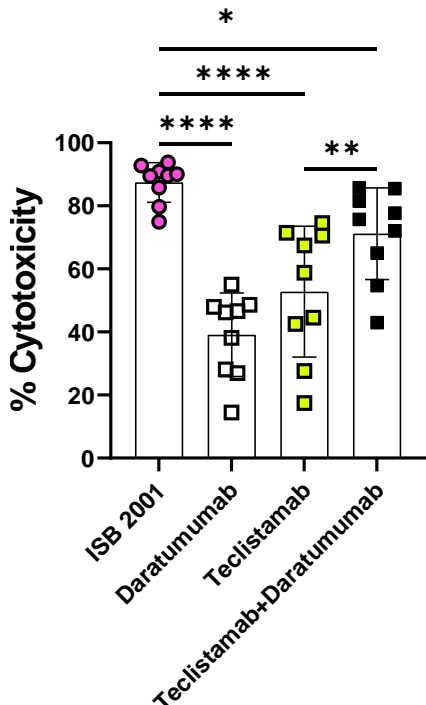
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ISB 2001 Potency Is Superior to the Combo of Teclistamab + Daratumumab

ISB 2001 or Teclistamab at 10 pM
Daratumumab at 100 nM



ISB 2001 or Teclistamab at 100 pM
Daratumumab at 100 nM



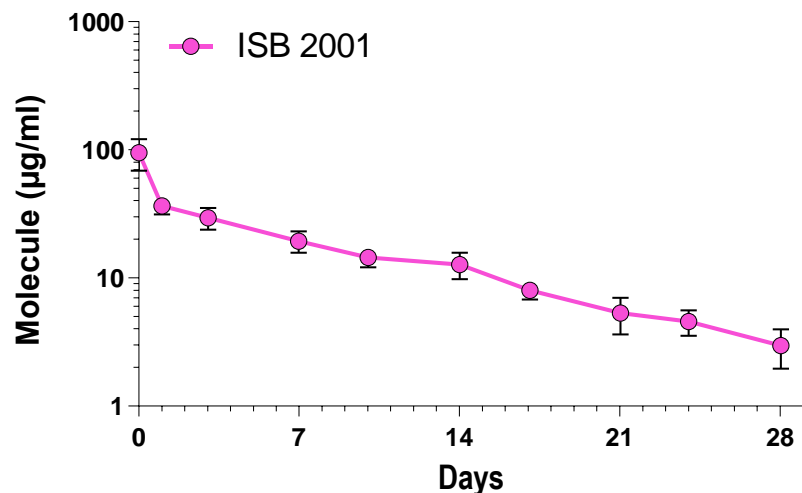
MMAK assay of tumor cell line KMS-12-BM. The tumor cells were incubated for 48 hours with human PBMCs from healthy donors at a 5:1 effector to target ratio. 10 pM or 100 pM of ISB2001, teclistamab in the presence of 100 nM of daratumumab were added to the culture. The percentage of cytotoxicity are displayed.

*=p <0.05
**=p <0.01
***= p <0.001
****= p <0.0001

ISB 2001 Exhibits Desirable PK and Enables 100% Complete Responses *in vivo* in a BCMA^{low} and CD38^{low} MM Model

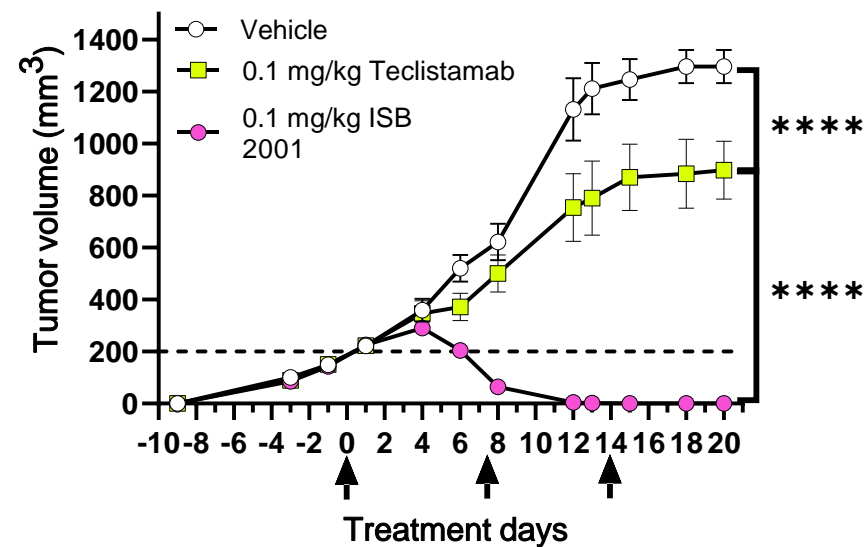
ISB 2001 Half-Life in Tg32 (huFcRn Tg) Mice

Pharmacokinetic 5 mg/kg single dose i.v.



Molecule	Half-Life (days)	Cmax (µg/ml)	AUC (µg.days/ml)
ISB 2001	7.6 ± 0.9	95 ± 26	417 ± 75

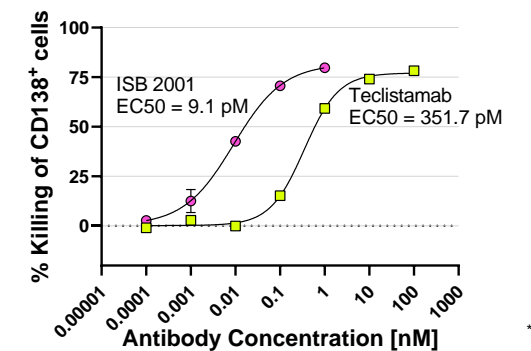
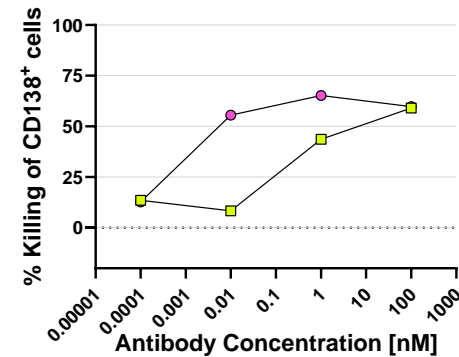
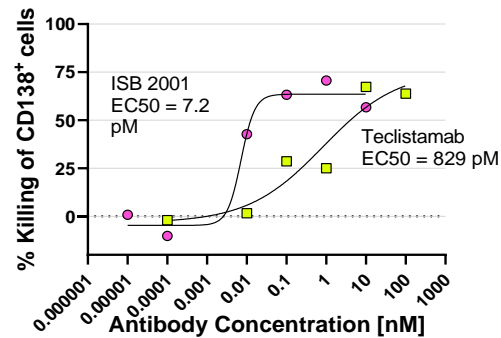
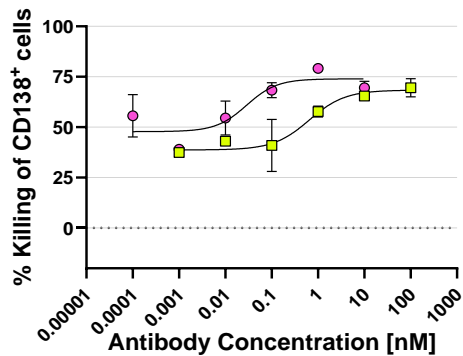
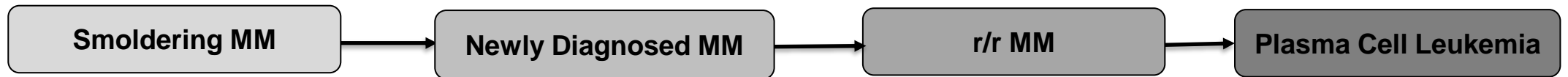
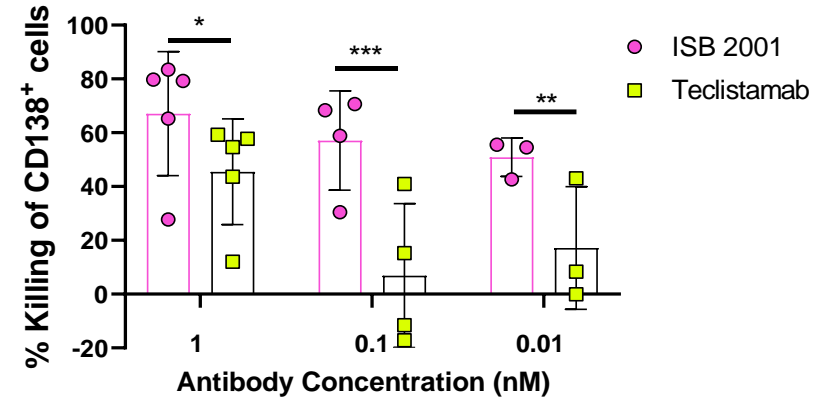
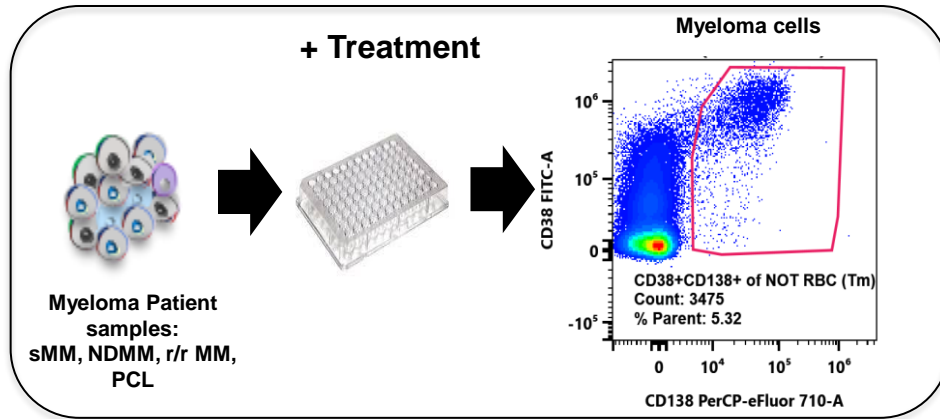
Efficacy in NSG-PBMC transfer Mouse Model (KMS-12-BM)



Treatment	Complete Response
Teclistamab	0% (0/8 mice)
ISB 2001	100% (8/8 mice)

**=p <0.01
***= p <0.001
****= p <0.0001

ISB 2001 Exhibits Higher Potency ex vivo Compared to Teclistamab on MM Patient Samples



*=p <0.05
 **=p <0.01
 ***= p <0.001
 ****= p <0.0001

sMM: Smoldering Multiple Myeloma
 NDMM: Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma
 r/r MM: Relapsed Refractory Multiple Myeloma
 PCL: Plasma Cell Leukemia

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Conclusions: ISB 2001 Potential in Treatment of Multiple Myeloma

- Increased killing of tumor cells across variable levels of expression of both BCMA and CD38 compared to teclistamab, alnuctamab and EM-801
- Minimally affected by soluble factors (sCD38, sBCMA, APRIL) when compared to teclistamab, alnuctamab and EM-801, ensuring tumor killing potency is maintained
- Increased potency in vitro when compared to combination of daratumumab and teclistamab
- Demonstrates a half-life of more than 7 days in Tg32 mice, suggesting acceptable dosing regimen in clinic
- Superior potency relative to teclistamab, results in 100% complete remission in MM in vivo models
- Superior cytotoxicity over teclistamab in ex vivo assays in patient bone marrow aspirates
- The CTN and IND filing is planned for Q1 2023. Phase 1 is planned to initiate before mid-2023