

iSBTc Oncology Biologics Development Primer

February 28-29, 2008

Dendritic Cell Based Products

RNA electroporated CD14-derived Dendritic Cells

Overview

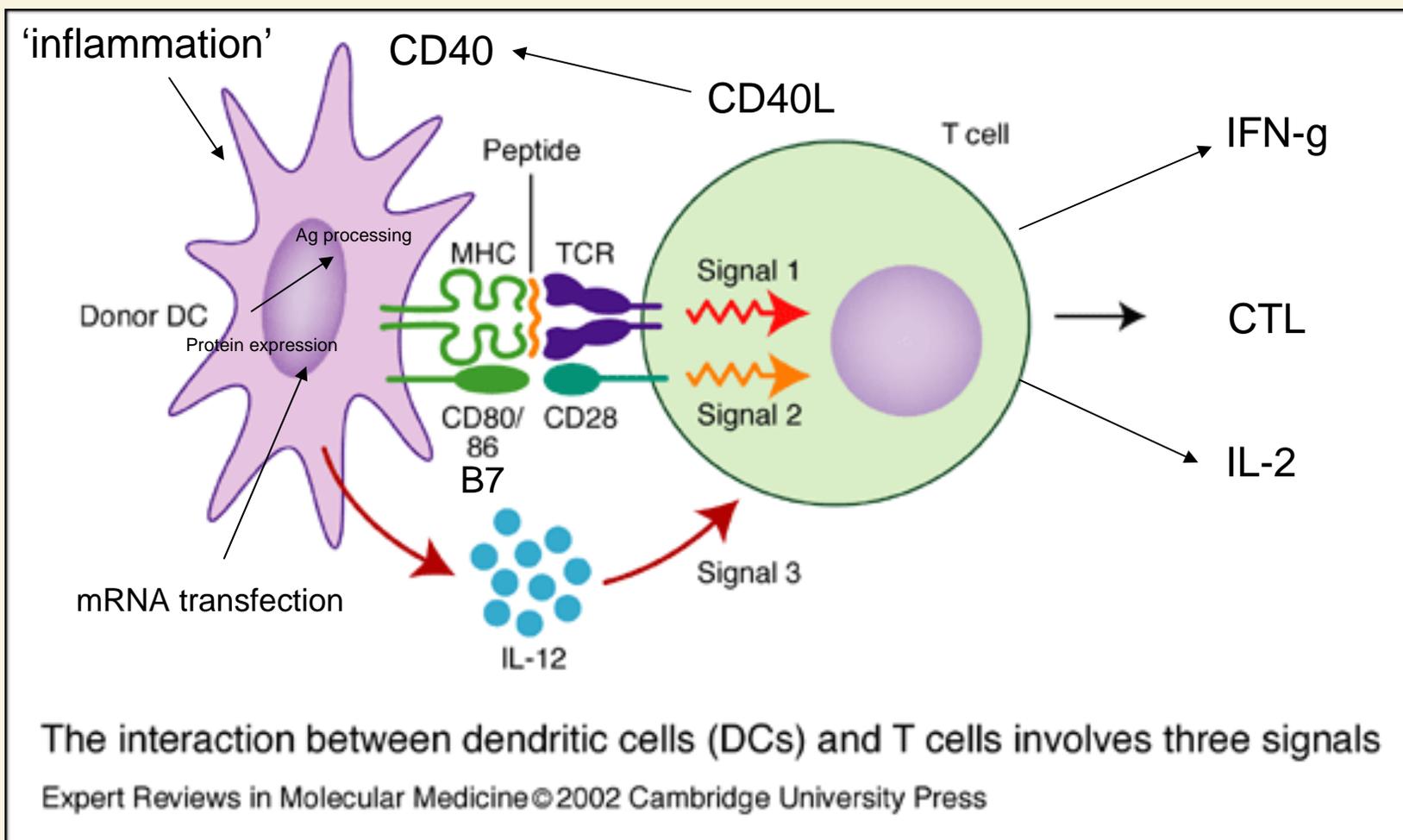
- Introduction to DCs and Arcelis™
- Issue 1: Non-Clinical Package
- Issue 2: Phase 1 Considerations
- Issue 3: Translational Package
- Issue 4: Product Optimization
- Issue 5: Suitable Study Designs
- Issue 6: Combination Therapy
- Issue 7: cGMP Manufacturing
- Discussion

Dendritic cells (DCs):

- **Link between innate and adaptive immunity**
- Organize and transfer information from the outside world to the cells of the adaptive immune system
- Versatile controller of the immune system
- **Peripheral monocyte or bone-marrow-derived**
- **Immature - self tolerance**
- **Mature – induction of antigen specific immunity**
- **Impaired DC function leads to or associated with:**
 - **Autoimmunity: lupus, arthritis, psoriasis**
 - **Allergy**
 - **Cancer**

Dendritic Cell – T-cell:

Interaction between innate and adaptive immunity facilitated by IL-12



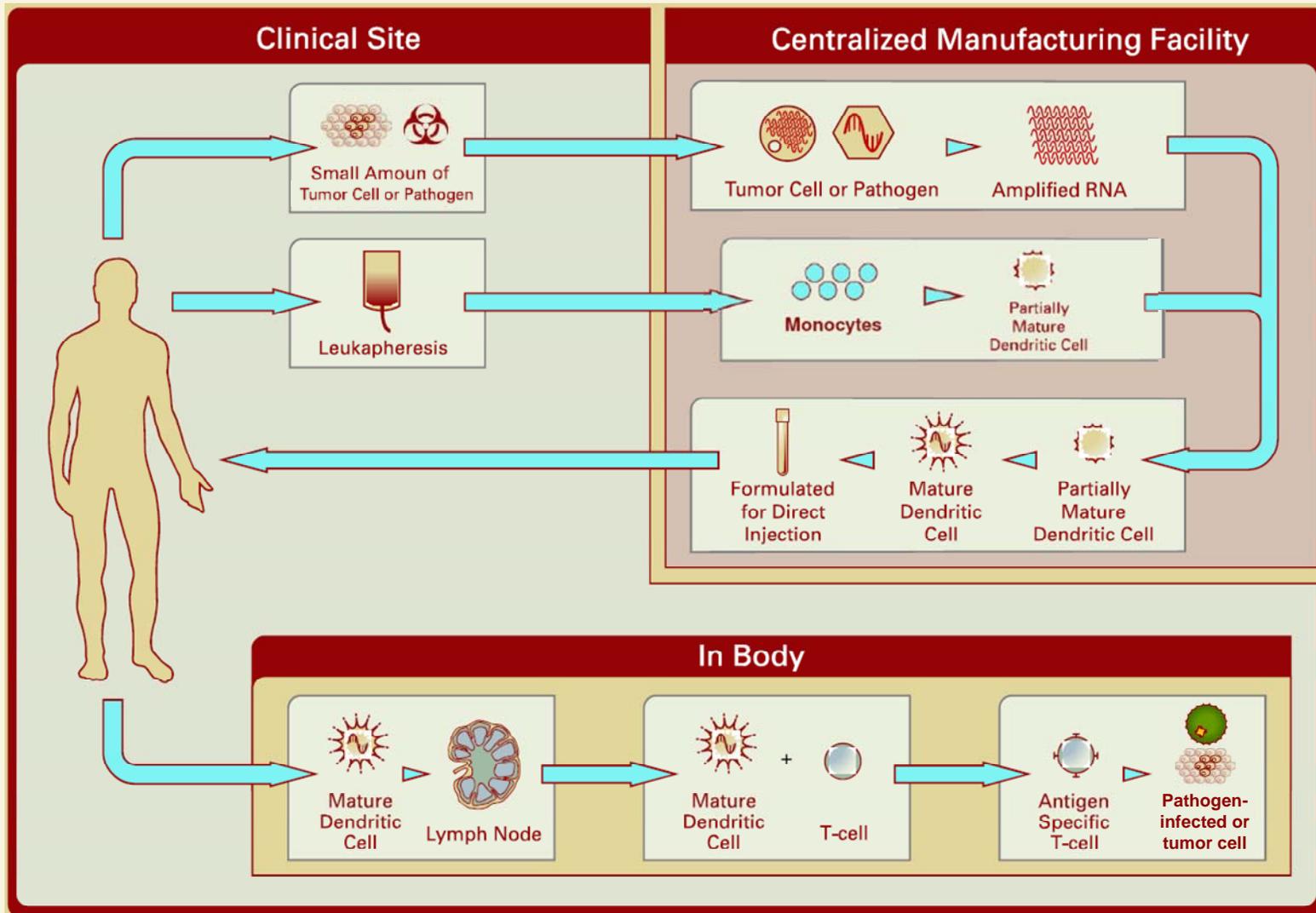
Present Use of DCs in Clinical Studies

- Various strategies of differentiation
- Various loading strategies
 - Passive vs. active
 - Peptides, RNA, DNA constructs
- Various clinical administration strategies
 - Intradermal
 - Intranodal
 - Subcutaneous
 - Intravenous

Argos Autologous RNA-Loaded Dendritic Cell Immunotherapy: Arcelis™

- Powerful Antigen Presenting Platform
 - **Monocyte-derived dendritic cells** (DCs)
- Effective Antigen Amplification Platform
 - **RNA-based**
 - Polyvalent
 - Captures “private mutations”
- Advanced Processes
 - **Centralized manufacturing**
 - Automated, functionally closed
- Ability to induce effective CD8 response without the need to activate CD4+ compartment (HIV)

Arcelis™ Platform Overview



Arcelis™ Platform in Three Clinical Settings

- Renal Cell Carcinoma (RCC)
 - Single agent
 - Combination with TKI
- Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)
 - Hematologic tumor
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
 - Infectious disease

Issue 1: Non-Clinical Package

Issue 1: Non-Clinical Package Chemistry Manufacturing Controls

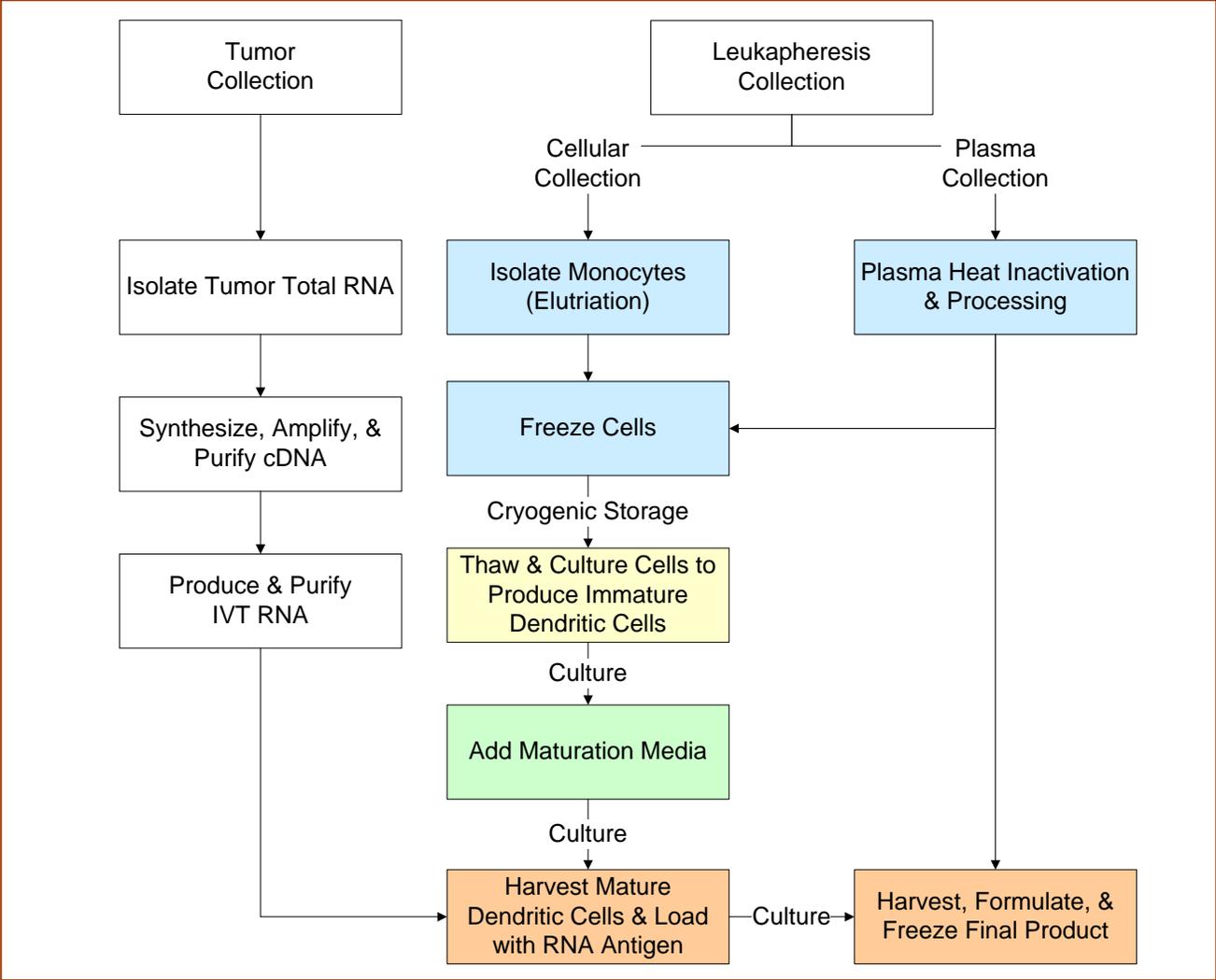
- Celltherapy not a “well defined drug”
- Product defined through process and controls
- Product Characterization
 - In-process QC
 - Sterility
 - Phenotypic Characterization
 - Viability
 - Stability
 - Release
 - Controlled Storage
 - Controlled Shipment

Issue 1: Non-Clinical Package

Chemistry Manufacturing Controls

- Translate academic bench research into a GMP compliant manufacturing process
 - Academia → Development Stage Manufacturing
 - Local → Central
 - Fresh Leukapheresis → Day old
 - Conventional Cell-culture → Functionally closed
 - Experience/Art → Standardized/Reproducible

Current Processing Overview - Oncology



Issue 1: Non-Clinical Package Toxicology

- Autologous product
- Conventional test not applicable
- Lack of adequate animal models
- Academic Human Data specific to the product
 - Immunological and clinical responses in metastatic renal cancer patients vaccinated with tumor RNA-transfected dendritic cells. *Cancer Res.* 2003; 63(9): 2127-33
- Collective Published Evidence in the field
 - The first 1000 dendritic cell vaccinees. *Cancer Invest.* 2003; 21(6): 873-86

Issue 2: Phase 1 Considerations

Issue 2: Phase 1 Considerations

- Choice of clinical setting - RCC
 - Tumor type
 - “susceptible to immunotherapy”
 - Only curative treatment: High dose IL-2
 - Extent of tumor
 - Adjuvant vs. MRD vs. bulky
 - Primary removed per standard of care
 - Medical Need and Market Potential
 - 2004: chemo/radio-resistant, just IFN and IL-2
 - Pre-existing evidence
 - Immunological and clinical responses in metastatic renal cancer patients vaccinated with tumor RNA-transfected dendritic cells. *Cancer Res.* 2003; 63(9): 2127-33
 - Comparison of “academic” product and data with “corporate” data

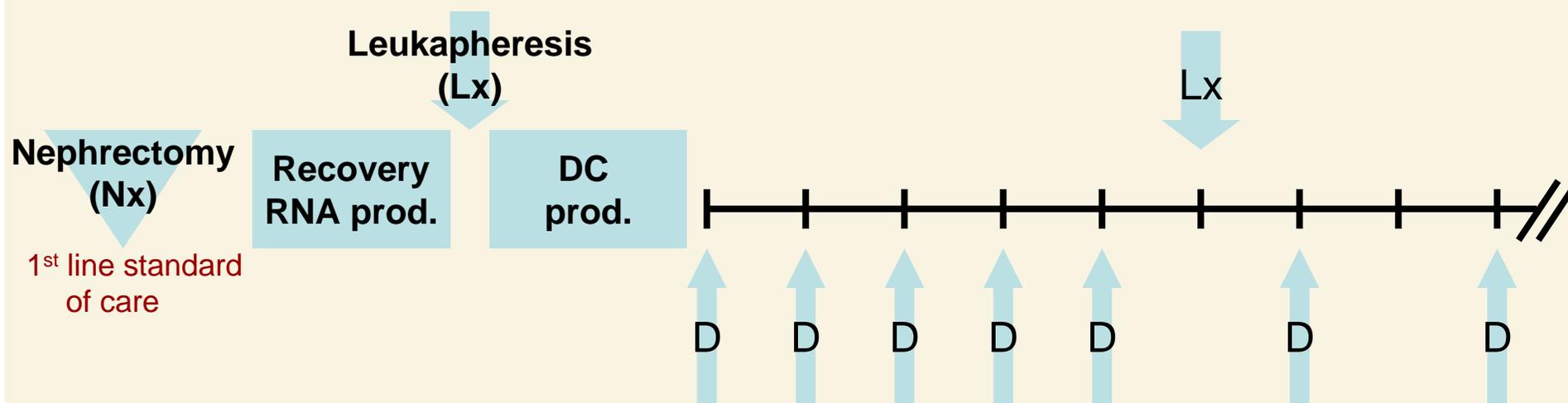
Issue 2: Phase 1 Considerations

- Endpoints
 - Safety
 - Dose: Conventional dose escalation/MTD not applicable
 - General CTCAE
 - Special considerations re: auto-immunity
 - Lab panel: RF, ANA, etc.
 - Renal function: contra-lateral kidney in place
 - Biologic activity
 - Large volume IM blood draws for ELISpot
 - IM leukapheresis
 - Clinical activity
 - Indicator lesion(s) – RECIST
 - Survival endpoints

A PHASE I/II STUDY IN PATIENTS WITH STAGE IV RENAL CELL
CARCINOMA (RCC) VACCINATED WITH AUTOLOGOUS
DENDRITIC CELLS (DCS) TRANSFECTED WITH AUTOLOGOUS
AMPLIFIED TUMOR-DERIVED mRNA

*JJ Knox, DK Ornstein, WK Rathmell, MK Wong, M Jewett, LH Finke,
F Miesowicz, CA Nicolette, G Batist*

Completed Phase 1/2 RCC Trial - Design



Dosing Regimen:

- 5 x every 2 weeks
- 4 x every 4 weeks
- Every 12 weeks until progression
- Follow up for survival

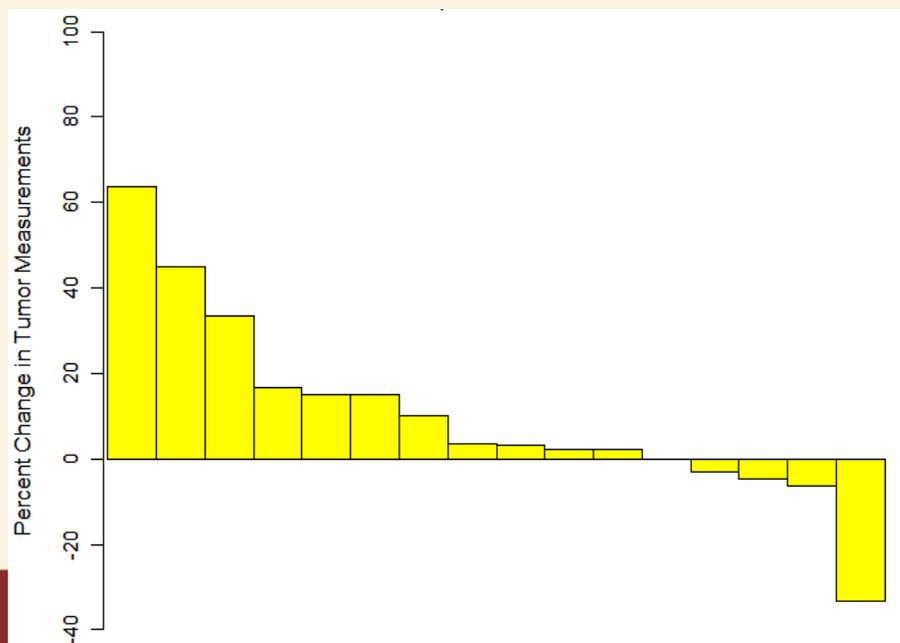
Phase I/II RCC Study - Safety

- No autoimmune AEs, No kidney function impairment
- No drug related SAEs and no drug related Grade III or IV AEs
- 88% of all AEs were Grade I or II
 - 54% of AEs were related to MB-002
 - 95% of MB-002s related AEs were due to injection site reactions

Drug Related Adverse event	N=20
General/administration site (i.e., injection site rxn, axillary pain, fatigue, flu-like illness)	70%
Skin/subcutaneous tissue (i.e., rash, pruritis, urticaria)	30%
Musculoskeletal (i.e., arthralgia, stiffness)	20%
Nervous system (i.e., headache)	10%
Lymph Node pain	5%
Pharyngolaryngeal pain	5%

Phase I/II RCC Study – Clinical Activity

- Clinical Endpoints
 - Predominantly stable disease
 - No confirmed objective response
 - Disease stabilization upon induction treatment in 5 out 6 subjects who experienced progression between Dx and start of treatment



Phase I/II RCC Study - Activity

- Immune Response (ELISPOT)
 - RCC patients were deficient in T cell IFN- γ and IL-2 production pre-treatment
 - Patients recovered some but not all immune deficiency
 - MB-002 treatment induced an increase in tumor antigen-specific* T cells in 8 of 12 Pts
 - 7 of 12 patients had response to more than one RCC biology relevant antigens post-treatment

RCC Study - Activity

	Arcelis	IFN alone	Nexavar	Sutent
Predominant MSKCC score	0-2	0-2	0-2	0-2
Progression-free survival (months)	6.9	4.1	5.7	11
Median overall survival (months)	24.7	11.1	17.8	TBD
Side-effect profile	No serious side effects	Fatigue, Depression	GI, skin toxicities	Hematologic, GI toxicities

Report Card: First Corporate Study

- Signals of clinical activity
 - PD to SD
 - PFS and OS
- Cytokine maturation product has incomplete biologic activity
 - IL-2 but no IFN- γ
- Feasibility
 - Central manufacturing
 - Central immune monitoring

Lessons Learned: First Corporate Study

- RCC induces profound immune suppression
- **Healthy volunteer material, although essential for process development and qualification work has limitations**
- Further translational research needed to tackle RCC impact on immune system
- **Further product optimization needed for full biologic activity in the RCC advanced stage background**

Issue 3: Translational Package

Issue 3: Translational Package

- Multiple procurement protocols –
Non-Treatment Studies
 - Tissue
 - Blood draws & Leukapheresis
 - RCC: No systemic treatment, TKI
 - HIV: pre-ART and on ART
 - CLL: Leukemia cells vs. healthy monocytes
- PoP studies
 - VHL typing and immune response mapping

Issue 4: Product Optimization

Arcelis™

Three Generations of Products

1st Generation

Academic Product

- Total tumor RNA
- Passive transfection

2nd Generation

MB-002

- **Amplified total tumor mRNA**
- **Active electroporation**
- **Cytokine maturation**

3rd Generation

AGS-003

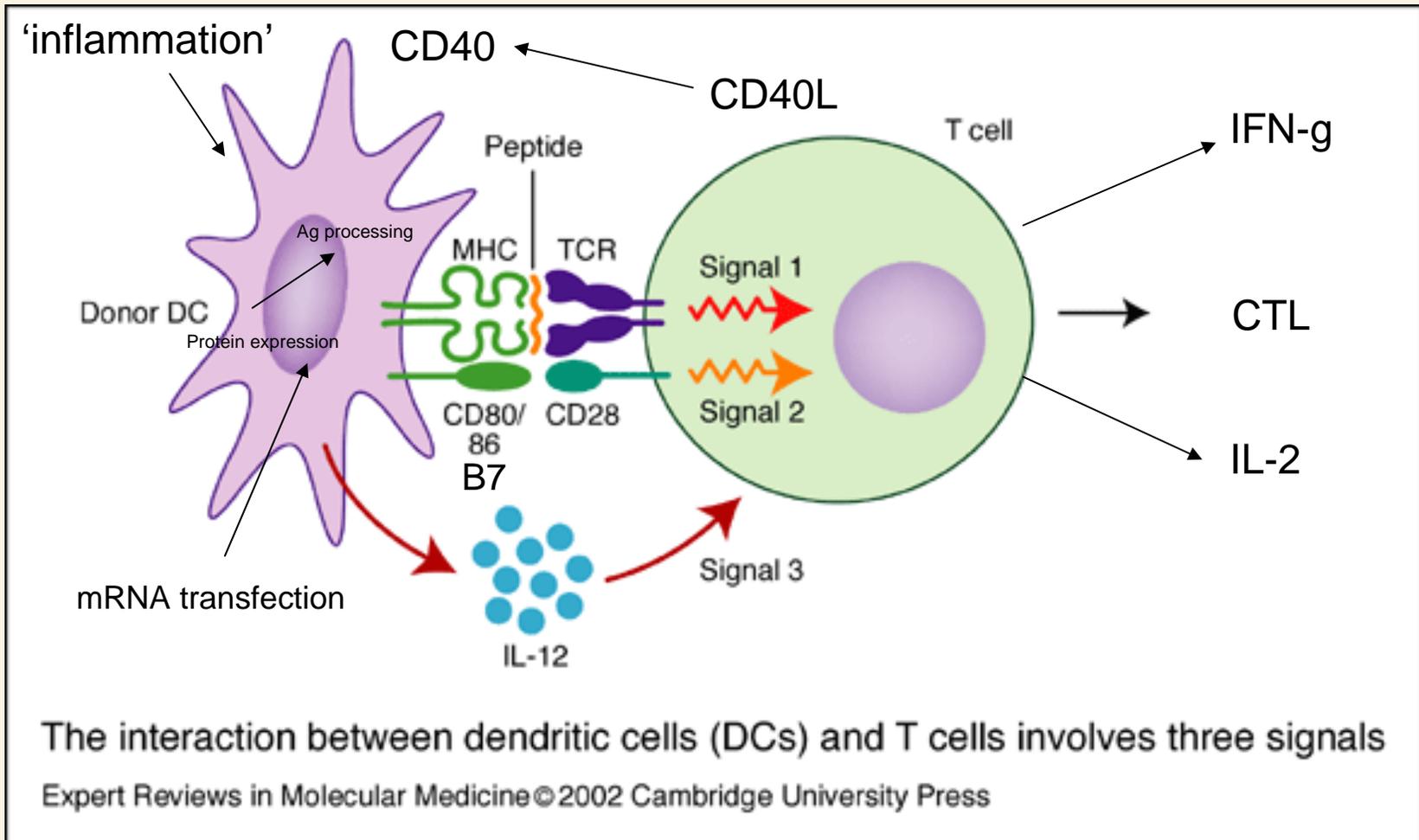
- Amplified total tumor mRNA
- Active electroporation
- **PME CD40L maturation**
- **Elutra FT improved monocytes**

Immature DCs

Mature DCs

Dendritic Cell – T-cell:

Interaction between innate and adaptive immunity facilitated by IL-12



Issue 4: Product Optimization

- Rational
 - Immune monitoring told us that cytokine maturation process does not yield the full biologic activity when applied to RCC subjects
 - Safety and clinical data quite encouraging
- Action taken
 - Take CD40L co-stimulation into the manufacturing process and optimize maturation and loading protocol
 - Cut turn around time
 - Move to functionally closed systems
 - Start robotized manufacturing program
- Implementation
 - Tech Transfer and qualification
 - Regulatory submission

Issue 5: Suitable Study Designs

Issue 5: Suitable Study Designs

1. Confirmation of biologic rational
 - When going back to the clinic, first confirm that with the PME-CD40L product shows desired biologic activity: IL-2 & IFN- γ by ELISpot
 - Confirm similar safety profile
 - Build on legacy data from previous studies
2. Conserve resources in a VC funded start-up environment
 - a. Start with a small PoP sample with a strict go/no-go criterion for in vivo biologic activity
 - b. Adapt to single stage or two stage phase 2 design
3. Collect information on accepted oncology clinical endpoints
 - RECIST endpoints
 - PFS, OS

AGS-003-004

A PHASE I/II STUDY TESTING THE BIOLOGIC ACTIVITY AND SAFETY OF AGS-003 AS AN IMMUNOTHERAPEUTIC IN SUBJECTS WITH NEWLY DIAGNOSED ADVANCED STAGE RENAL CELL CARCINOMA (RCC)

AGS-003-004

Study Overview

- Step I:
 - Objective:
 - > 5/8 subjects with polyvalent IL-2 and IFN- γ immune monitoring
 - AND
 - safety similar to first study
- Step II:
 - Two stage design
 - 18 + 17
 - Objective:
 - 3 PR / 18
 - 5 PR / 35
 - Monitor pertinent accepted clinical endpoints
 - Continue thorough immune monitoring

Immune Monitoring: First data with AGS-003

SUMMARY OF IMMUNE MONITORING DATA									
AGS-003	Pre-Vaccination				Post-Vaccination				
	Screening Visit		At 1st Vaccine		After 3 rd Vaccine		After 5 th Vaccine		
	Patient ID	IFN- γ	IL-2	IFN- γ	IL-2	IFN- γ	IL-2	IFN- γ	IL-2
	001	F	-	F,G	G,S,F	F	G,F,S	F,G	-
	002	-	-	-	S	F,S	S	ND	ND
	003	-	S	-	-	F,S	S,F	-	-
	004	-	-	-	F	F,S	S,F	S,F	-
	005	-	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	S,G,T,F	S,G,F

MB-002	Pre-Vaccination				Post-Vaccination				
	Screening Visit		At 1st Vaccine		After 3 rd Vaccine		After 5 th Vaccine		
	Patient ID	IFN- γ	IL-2	IFN- γ	IL-2	IFN- γ	IL-2	IFN- γ	IL-2
	AA-AAAA	-	-	-	-	-	S,G,F	-	S,F
	AA-AAAF	-	-	-	-	-	S,G,F	-	S,G,F
	AA-AAAI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	AA-AAAL	-	-	-	-	-	R, G	-	R,G,F
	AA-AAAK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	AA-AAAH	-	-	G	G	G	S, G	G	S,G,F
	AA-AAAB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	AA-AAAM	-	-	-	-	-	S,G,T,F	-	G,T,F
	AA-AAAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	AA-AAAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	AA-AAAU	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND	-	ND
	AA-AAAV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGS-003-004

Study Overview (Step II)

- Open-label, multi-center, two-stage, Phase I/II single agent clinical study
- Subjects with newly diagnosed metastatic clear cell RCC
- Primary endpoints:
 - Clinical response: PR and CR (RECIST)
 - Immune response
- Secondary endpoints:
 - Overall and progression free survival (RECIST)
 - AGS-003 production feasibility
 - Safety
 - Exploratory assays of T cell functionality and AGS-003 immunogenicity

Issue 6: Combination Therapy

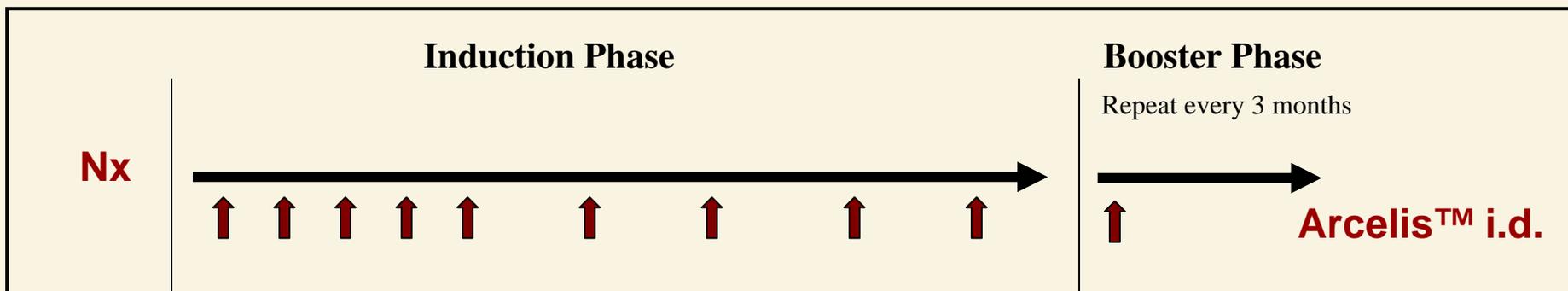
Arcelis TKI Combination - Rationale

- SORAFENIB BUT NOT SUNITINIB INHIBITS HUMAN T-CELL FUNCTION (iSBTc Oct 2007)
- Supported by four independent groups
 - Immatics (Germany)
 - Cleveland Clinic
 - Dana Farber
 - Argos (leukapheresis material from TKI treated patients and *in vitro* studies)
- Arcelis / Sunitinib combination
 - First protocol to clear FDA and Health Canada

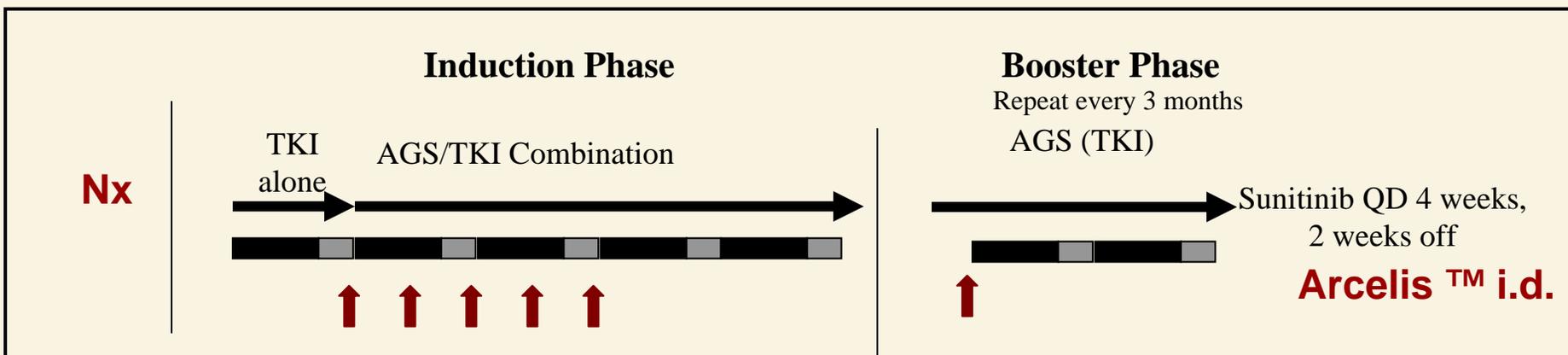
Dual Track Ph II Clinical Study Program:

- Newly diagnosed advanced stage RCC -

Single Agent first line (2 Stage “Simon Design”)



Combination with Sunitinib first line (Single stage design)



Nx - nephrectomy ↑ - Arcelis™ Dosing

AGS-003-006

A Phase II Study Testing the Safety and Activity of
AGS-003 as an Immunotherapeutic in Subjects with
Newly Diagnosed Advanced Stage Renal Cell
Carcinoma in Combination with Sunitinib

Arcelis TKI Combination - Design

- Multi-center single stage Phase II Study
- Centers in US and Canada
 - Plenty of very supportive interaction with FDA and Health Canada leading up to the IND and CTA submissions
- Newly diagnosed RCC or metachronous metastatic disease
 - Leukapheresis prior or after surgery
 - RNA from nephrectomy or metastectomy specimen
 - Cycled into Sunitinib (at reconstitution and prior to leuk drop)
- Requires a DMC

Issue 7: cGMP Manufacturing

Milestones in Process Development

1st Generation

Academic Product

- fresh monocytes
- open cell culture
- little GC

2nd Generation

MB-002

- day old monocytes
- flask culture
- establish GMP quality systems
- 12 weeks turn around
- establish clinical development & regulatory departments
- SOPs, practices, standards

3rd Generation

AGS-003

- PME CD40L process
- bag culture
- functionally closed systems

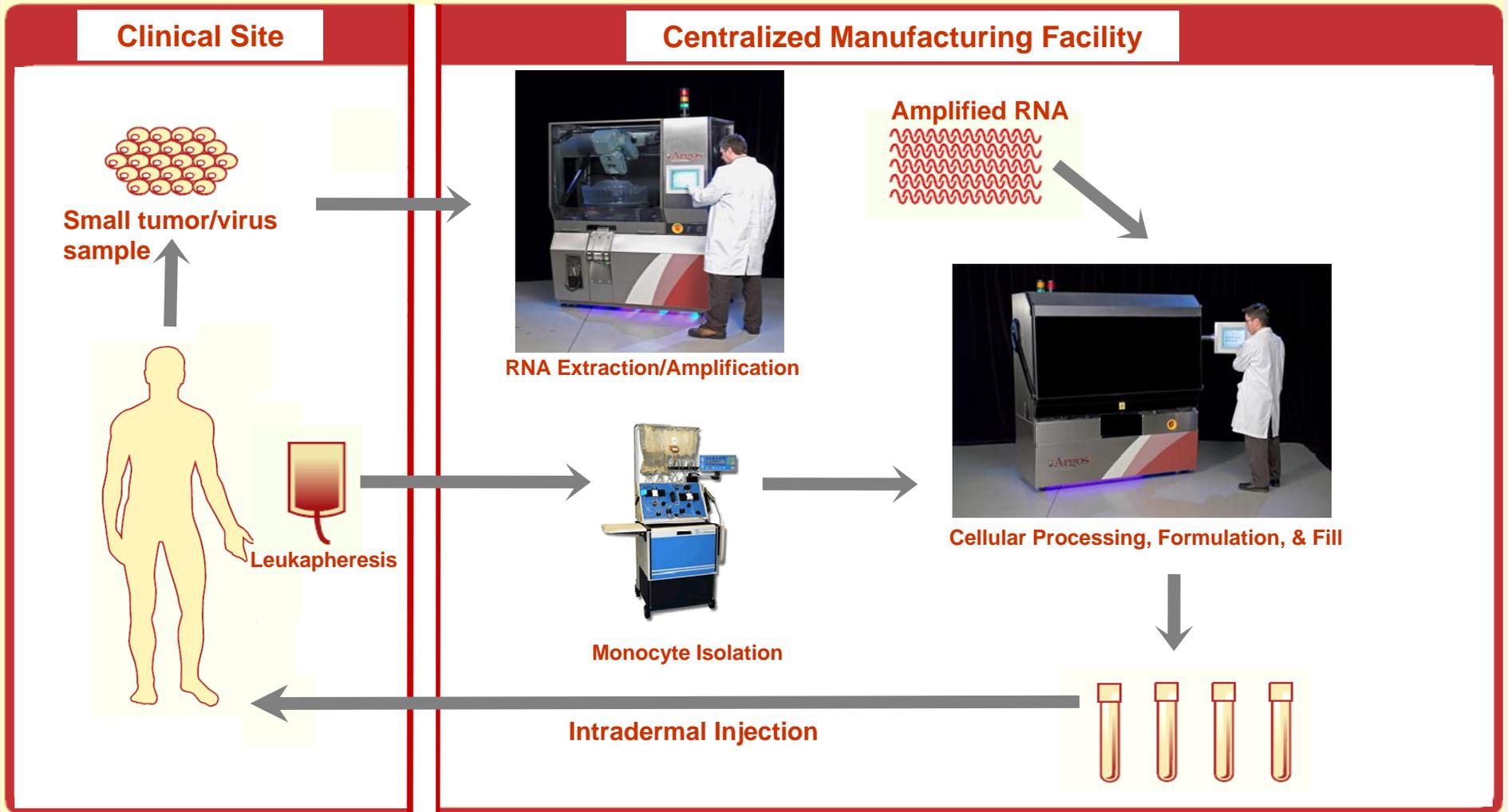
Robotized Automation

- more functionally closed systems
- modular, scalable manufacturing units

Immature DCs

Mature DCs

Automated Manufacturing Process



RNA Automated Processing



Conclusions

Case Studies: Lessons and Issues

Autologous RNA loaded DCs – Arcelis™

- Key Strategic Decisions
 - Are cooked fresh every morning
 - Stick to your biologic hypothesis
 - Ask every day: “what made us put this into the clinic?”
- Impact of Regulatory Interactions
 - Crucial and enabling
- Financial Considerations: Projected Costs vs. Reality
 - Cost: Follow press releases of companies in this space
 - BUT
 - **Personalized celltherapy can be done now!**
- Lessons Learned
 - Immune monitoring
 - Limitations of healthy volunteer material
 - Single agent vs. combination in present day oncology

Acknowledgments

- Clinical Investigators
- Healthy volunteers and patients on the non-treatment protocols
 - Samples, leukaphereses
- Patients and their families on the clinical studies
- Scientific founders and investors
- iSBTc allowing us to present