

Main Changes to DISC2 Concept



1. Award duration:

 Therapeutic Candidate (TC) Awards: Change maximum duration from 2 years to 3 years

2. Budget:

- TC: Baseline increased from \$900K to \$1.5M direct costs:
 - Scaled baseline from 24 months to 36 months
 - Accounted for an overall increase in project costs from 2017-2022 (*)
- Up to an additional \$200K may be requested with strong justification for:
 - Activities related to obtaining and/or sharing development compatible lines (**), testing
 multiple lines to ensure quality of selected DC, and addressing scientific diversity.

^(*) Weighted average between: Predoc/Post doc stipends up by ~20% since 2017 (CIRM) / Personnel salary cap raised by 15% since 2017 (CIRM) / Cost of goods/general inflation up 14% since 2017 (US gov data)

^(**) CIRM will be requiring development compatible PSC lines for relevant DC awards, and where appropriate, encouraging the inclusion of multiple lines to improve rigor and address diversity.



Main Changes to DISC2 and TRAN Concept



 Allow 90 days to launch awards (originally PA allowed 120 days, reduced to 30 days in 2020 for urgent programs. Changed to 60 days in 2021 but remains challenging now that more awards are being made per cycle. 90 days is a more comfortable window that allows project teams to hire/place key personnel



Main Changes to CLIN2 Concept



Basis for award maximum and co-funding amounts

Clinical trial studies where testing of a therapeutic candidate in a given disease indication and using a given route of administration are:

- First in-human studies
 - Award Max: \$12M (non-profit), \$8M (for-profit)
 - Co-funding: None (non-profit), 30% (for-profit)
- Succeeding studies
 - Award Max: \$15M non-profit and for-profit
 - Co-funding: 40% non-profit and for-profit



Main Changes to CLIN1 Concept



Addition of Allogeneic Donor Cell Eligibility from DISC/TRAN Concepts

- For all projects developing an allogeneic cell therapy:
 - The line proposed for development must have been consented for research and commercial use.
 - Cells must meet the donor eligibility requirements as described in "Guidance for Industry: Eligibility Determination for Donors of Human Cells, Tissues, and Cellular and Tissue-Based Products (August 2007);"

(https://www.fda.gov/downloads/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Guidances/Tissue/ucm091345.pdf) Or, if not: A plan is presented to address donor eligibility requirements



Global Changes to CLIN and TRAN Concepts



- Data Sharing Plan requirements
 - Make data sharing itself a requirement in addition to the currently required sharing plan

- Updated DEI language
 - Updating to reflect consolidation of DEI sections & Board feedback

- Removing expired references to CIRM 2.0, streamlining format
 - Creating easier to read templates that present key information clearer



Global Changes to CLIN and TRAN Concepts



- Consistency of eligible candidates across concepts
 - For example, allow min manipulated bone marrow, cord, unmodified HSC in TRAN, which is allowed in DISC and CLIN
 - Question: Do we align DISC0 genetic research definition with gene therapy definition (i.e., expand candidates eligible as gene therapy)?



Gene Therapy vs Genetic Research



Current Gene Therapy Definition

CIRM considers gene therapy to mean a human therapeutic intervention intended to:

- 1) alter the genomic sequence of cells or
- alter the cellular lineage or function via gene delivery (i.e., direct lineage reprogramming).

The intervention may include strategies to repair a disease-causing gene sequence, remove or inactivate a disease-causing gene, or introduce new or modified genes that augment the therapeutic potential of the target cells.

Gene therapy approach must be intended to replace, regenerate, or repair the function of aged, diseased, damaged, or defective cells, tissues, and/or organs.

Definition initially approved by ICOC prior to Proposition 14

DISC0 Genetic Research Definition

CIRM considers genetic research to mean:

 research that alters genomic sequences of cells (edit, remove, or add DNA sequences)

or

introduces or directly manipulates nucleic acids (such as mRNAs, antisense oligonucleotides) in cells.

Proposition14 allows funding of "genetic research"