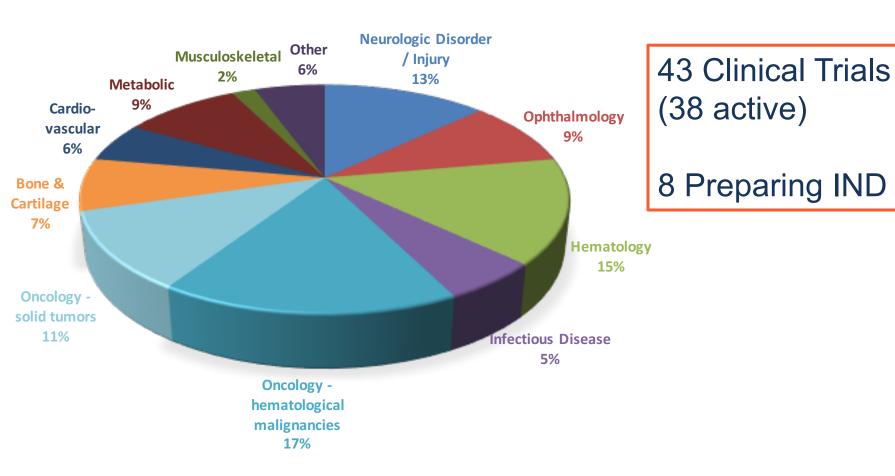


Clinical Program Review: Oncology

Ingrid Caras, Ph.D.
Associate Director, Therapeutics
California Institute for Regenerative Medicine

Diverse Clinical Stage Portfolio

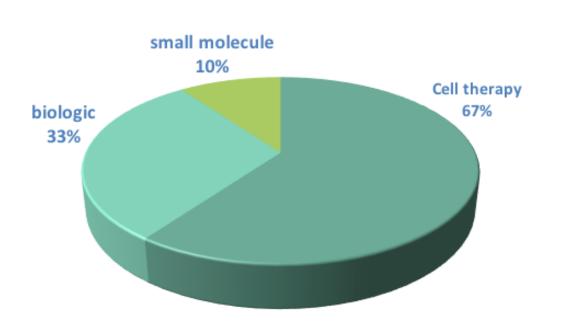




10 Active Oncology Clinical Trials



Oncology Clinical Trials



Therapeutic Modality

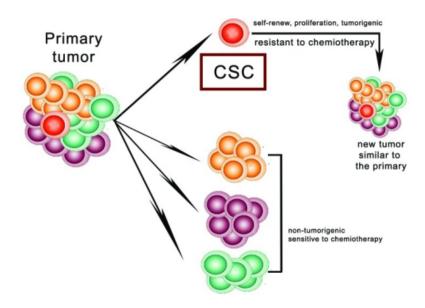
6 Cell Therapy

3 Biologic

1 Small Molecule



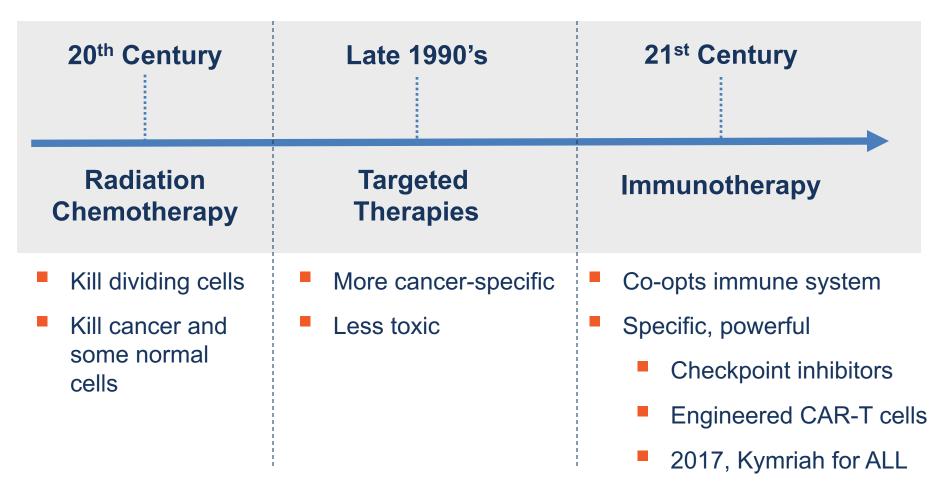
Cancer Stem Cell Concept



- Tumor growth is fueled by small numbers of self-renewing CSC
- CSC are resistant to radiation and chemotherapy and can re-grow the tumor and drive relapse after remission
- Explains why tumors recur after initially successful therapy
- CSC can spread to distant sites and drive metastases
- CSC must be eradicated to achieve a cure



Evolution of Cancer Treatment





Active Clinical Trials

Hematological Malignancies

Indication	Investigator / Organization	Phase	Status	Targeted Enrollment
Multiple Myeloma	Spear/Poseida	Phase 1	Enrolling	40
Acute myeloid leukemia	Chao/Forty Seven Inc.	Phase 1b	Enrolling	96
Chronic lymphocytic leukemia	Kipps/UCSD	Phase 1b/2a	Enrolling	56
Hematologic malignancies	Finnegan/Angiocrine	Phase 1	Initiating	12
Acute myeloid leukemia	Delaney/Nohla	Phase 2	Initiating	220
Immunosuppressed patients with persistent viral infections	Pulsipher/CHLA	Phase 1/2	Initiating	60

Active Clinical Trials

Solid Tumors

Indication	Investigator / Organization	Phase	Status	Targeted Enrollment
Malignant Glioma	Brown/COH	Phase 1	Enrolling	100
Synovial Sarcoma and Advanced tumors	Ribas/UCLA	Phase 1	Initiating	12
Colorectal cancer and solid tumors	Chao/Forty Seven Inc.	Phase 1b/2a	Enrolling	112
Solid Tumors	Slamon/UCLA	Phase 1	Enrolling	84



Immunotherapy: CAR-T for Malignant Glioma

Investigator: Christine Brown, M.D.

Institution: City of Hope



Rationale

- Malignant glioma is a highly lethal disease with low survival rates
- Engineered CAR-T-cells are a promising strategy to treat cancer
- Developed a CAR-T cell therapy targeting IL-13 receptor alpha 2 (IL13Rα2) expressed on malignant glioma cells
- CAR-T cell persistence is critical for durable effect
- Use stem cell memory T-cells which have stem cell-like properties
 i.e. self-renew and differentiate drive long-term persistence
- Progression from earlier CIRM grant

Goal and Design

- Phase 1 trial of stem cell memory CAR-T cells targeting IL13Rα2 for patients with malignant glioma
- Objectives: Safety and Efficacy, Route of delivery and Dose

Status

Enrolling patients



Immunotherapy CAR-T for Multiple Myeloma

Investigator: Matthew Spear, M.D.

Institution: Poseida Therapeutics



Rationale

- Multiple myeloma (MM) is an incurable and ultimately fatal disease
- BCMA (B-Cell Maturation Antigen) expressed on MM cells is an attractive target for a CAR-T approach
- Using autologous stem cell memory T-cells designed to increase T-cell persistence

Goal and Design

- Phase 1 FIH clinical trial of stem cell memory CAR-T cells targeting BCMA
- Objectives: Safety and Efficacy

Status

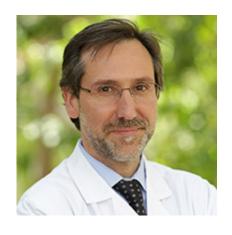
Initiating trial



Immunotherapy: TCR for Synovial Sarcoma

Investigator: Antoni Ribas, M.D.

Institution: UCLA



Rationale

- NY-ESO-1 is a tumor antigen expressed in many advanced cancers including synovial sarcomas
- T-cells engineered to target NY-ESO-1 have shown remarkable antitumor efficacy BUT the T-cells don't persist and patients relapse
- Approach: engineer both T-cells and stem cells and co-administer
- T-cells provide immediate effect while engrafted stem cells will provide a renewable source of engineered T-cells

Goal and Design

- Phase 1 clinical trial of dual cell therapy combining stem cells and T-cells engineered with an NY-ESO-1 TCR
- Objectives: Safety, Feasibility, Efficacy

Status

Initiating trial



CD47 Blockade: Novel Immunotherapy Approach



Macrophage engulfing a cancer cell

- CD47 is over-expressed on cancer and csc and is an important mechanism for immune evasion from macrophages
- CD47 blockade takes the brakes off macrophages and enables them to eliminate cancer and csc
- CD47 blockade is a novel Immunotherapy approach with broad applications spanning multiple tumor types



CD47 Blockade Development History

Preclinical Evidence for csc-targeting

- CD47 blockade prevents transfer of human AML by eliminating csc
- CD47 blockade prevents tumor growth and metastasis of solid cancers in mice

2010

Disease Team 1

Research IND
Concept

Disease Team 3

Phase 1
solid tumor trial in US

AML trial in UK

2014



Investigator: Mark Chao, MD, PhD

Company: Forty Seven Inc.



2 Active CIRM2.0 CLIN2 Trials

Phase 1b in AML

- High-risk patients
- Combo with chemotherapy

Phase 1b/2a Colorectal Cancer

Combination with cetuximab

CSC-Targeted Therapies

Investigator:

Thomas Kipps, MD, PhD

Institution: UCSD/Oncternal



Investigator:
Dennis Slamon, MD

Institution: UCLA



Rationale

- Biologic or small molecule targeting pathways important for csc
- Prevent transfer and propagation of human cancers in mice by eliminating csc
- Progressions from DT1 and DT3

Goal and Design

- Kipps: Phase 1b/2a trial in CLL testing cirmtuzumab in combination with ibrutinib
- Slamon: Phase 1 trial in advanced solid tumors

Status

Initiating/in progress



Cord Blood Expansion Cell Therapies

Investigator: Colleen Delaney, M.D. MSc

Institution: Nohla Therapeutics



Investigator: Paul Finnegan, M.D., M.B.A.

Institution: Angiocrine Bioscience



Rationale

- Cord blood expansion cell therapies –stem and progenitor cells
- Designed to improve/provide immune reconstitution after high-dose chemotherapy

Goal and Design

- Nohla: Phase 2 clinical trial in AML patients
- Angiocrine: Phase 1 trial in hematological cancers

Status

Initiating trial



Oncology Clinical Trials Summary

- Diverse oncology portfolio
- Majority cell therapies
- Cutting edge immunotherapy approaches
- Cancer-stem cell targeted therapies
- Programs funded by CIRM from inception



COURAGEOUS

Karl Trede

Diagnosed with throat cancer, then later lung cancer, for which there was no effective treatment

Every Moment Counts

