

# Programa Cooperación Farma-Biotech

## Neurociencias

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### Methylthioadenosine (MTA)

Immunomodulation and Neuroprotection for the Multiple Sclerosis Treatment



Barcelona, 15 de febrero 2011

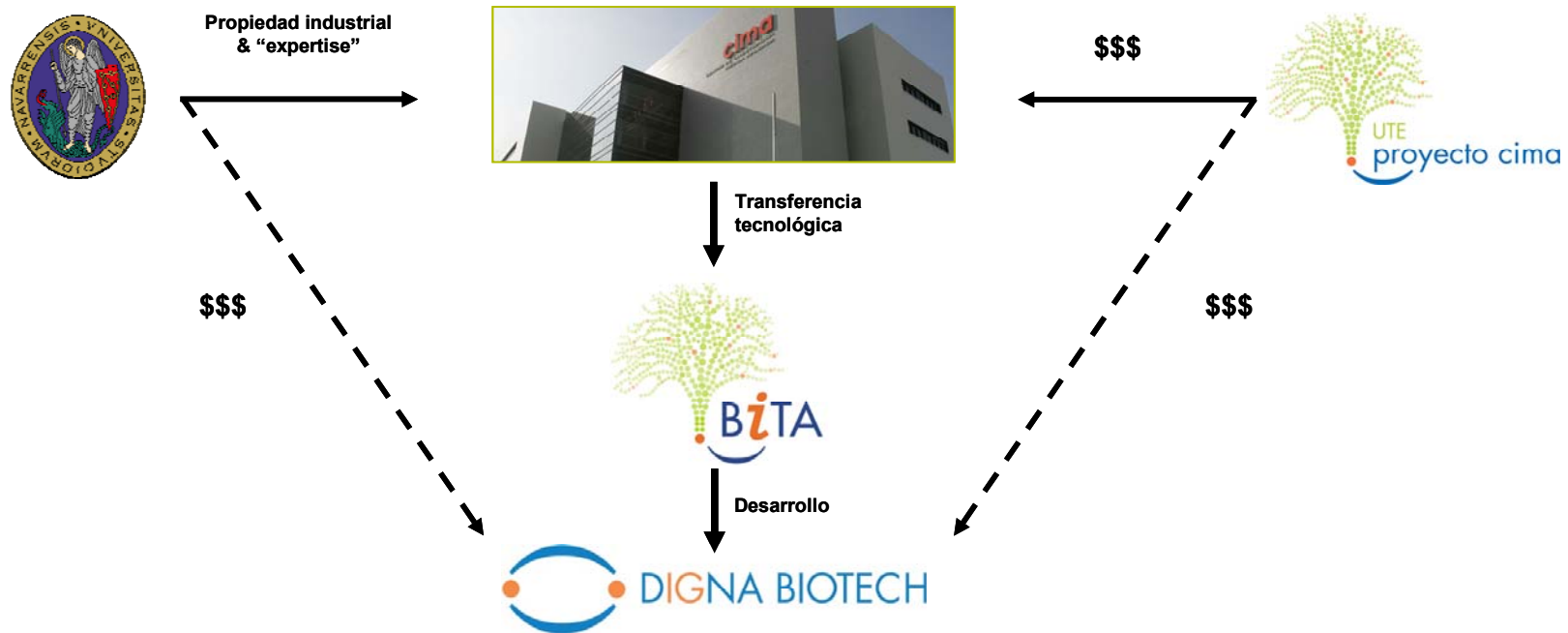
# DIGNA BIOTECH is a company that “manages” science

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- DIGNA BIOTECH is a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company developing therapeutic and diagnostic products discovered primarily at the University of Navarra’s CIMA (Center for Applied Medical Research).
- The company started operations in 2004 and is funded jointly by two Foundations - linked to the University of Navarra -, and a group of 15 investors.
- Currently, DIGNA BIOTECH has a portfolio of 31 products to be developed in 36 different indications under a €66.1 M investment plan (€32.9 M already invested).
- The company expects its first therapy product to be in the market in 2014.

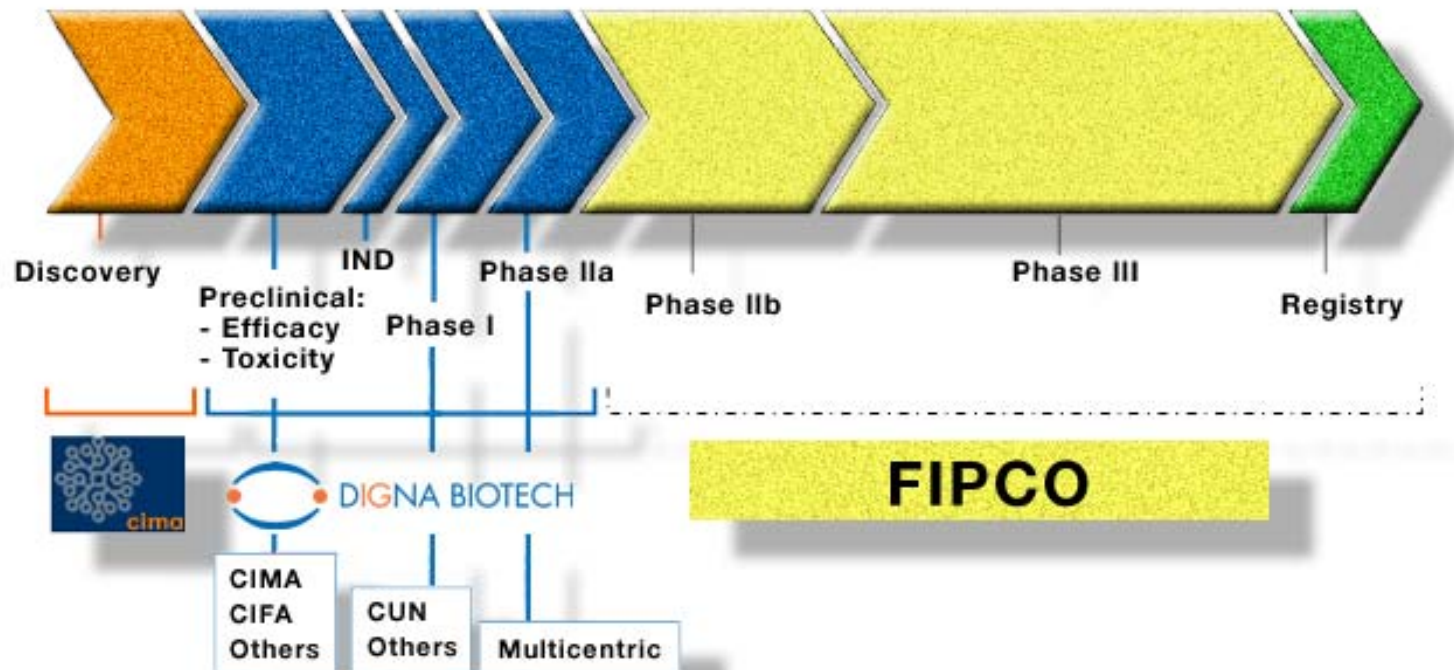
# CIMA is one of the most important private biomedical research center of Europe

- The University of Navarra is a Spanish private academic institution with internationally recognized medical research.
- The University together with a group of 15 investors have committed €152 M during the 2003-2012 period to create Spain's largest private biomedical research center.



# DIGNA BIOTECH'S GOAL

- DIGNA BIOTECH intends to bring the products discovered at CIMA into clinical development - up to the “proof of concept” stage -, and to reach licensing agreements with the pharmaceutical industry to ensure the marketing of those products.



# The University of Navarra provides additional structure for the development of new drugs

UNIVERSITY OF NAVARRA  
Additional Research Centers



**University Schools**

- **Medicine**
- **Pharmacy (GMPs)**
- **Biology**



**C.I.F.A. (GLPs)**

- **Preclinical efficacy assays**
- **Toxicology**
- **Pharmacokinetic**



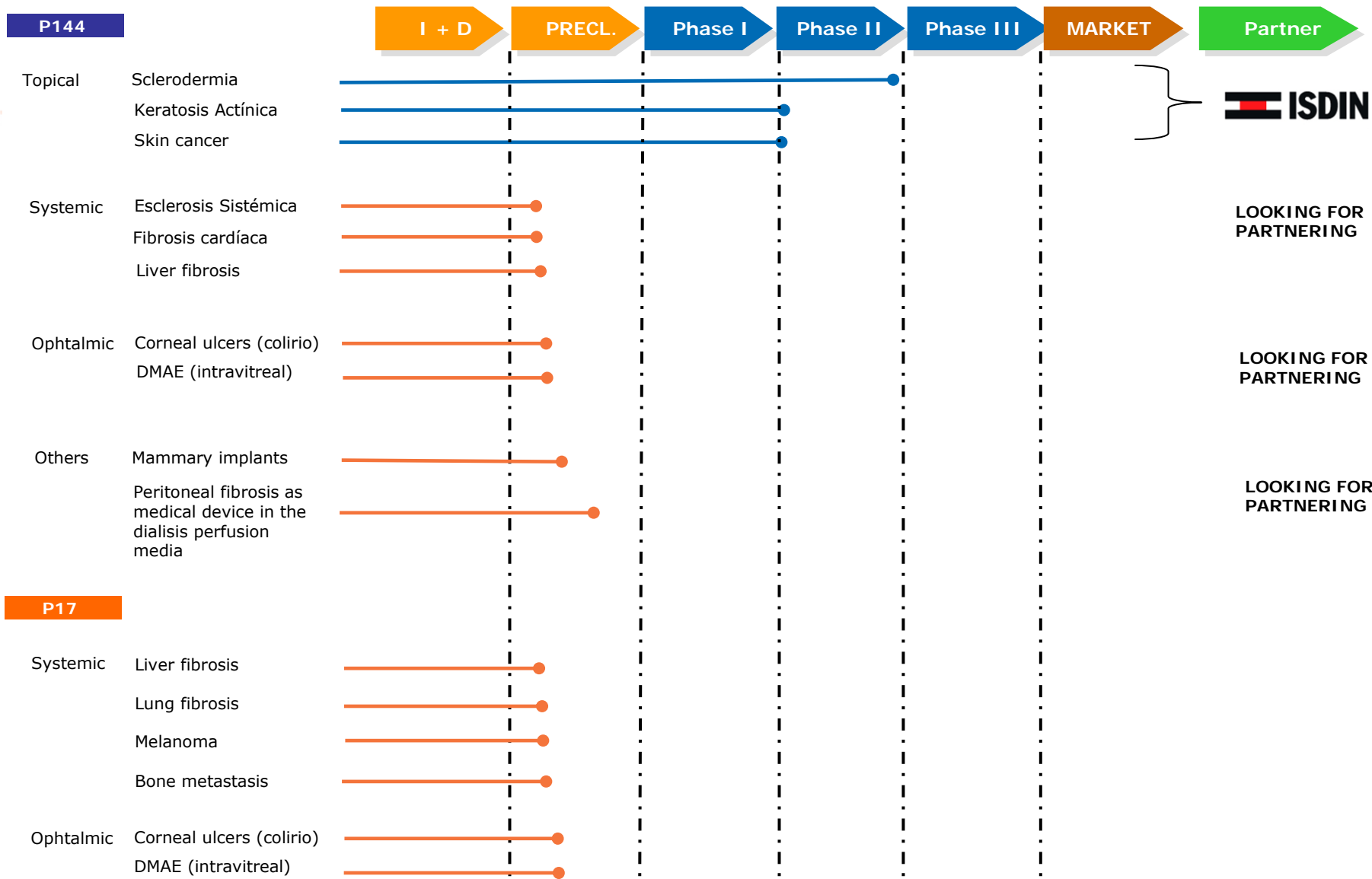
**University of Navarra  
Clinic (GCPs)**

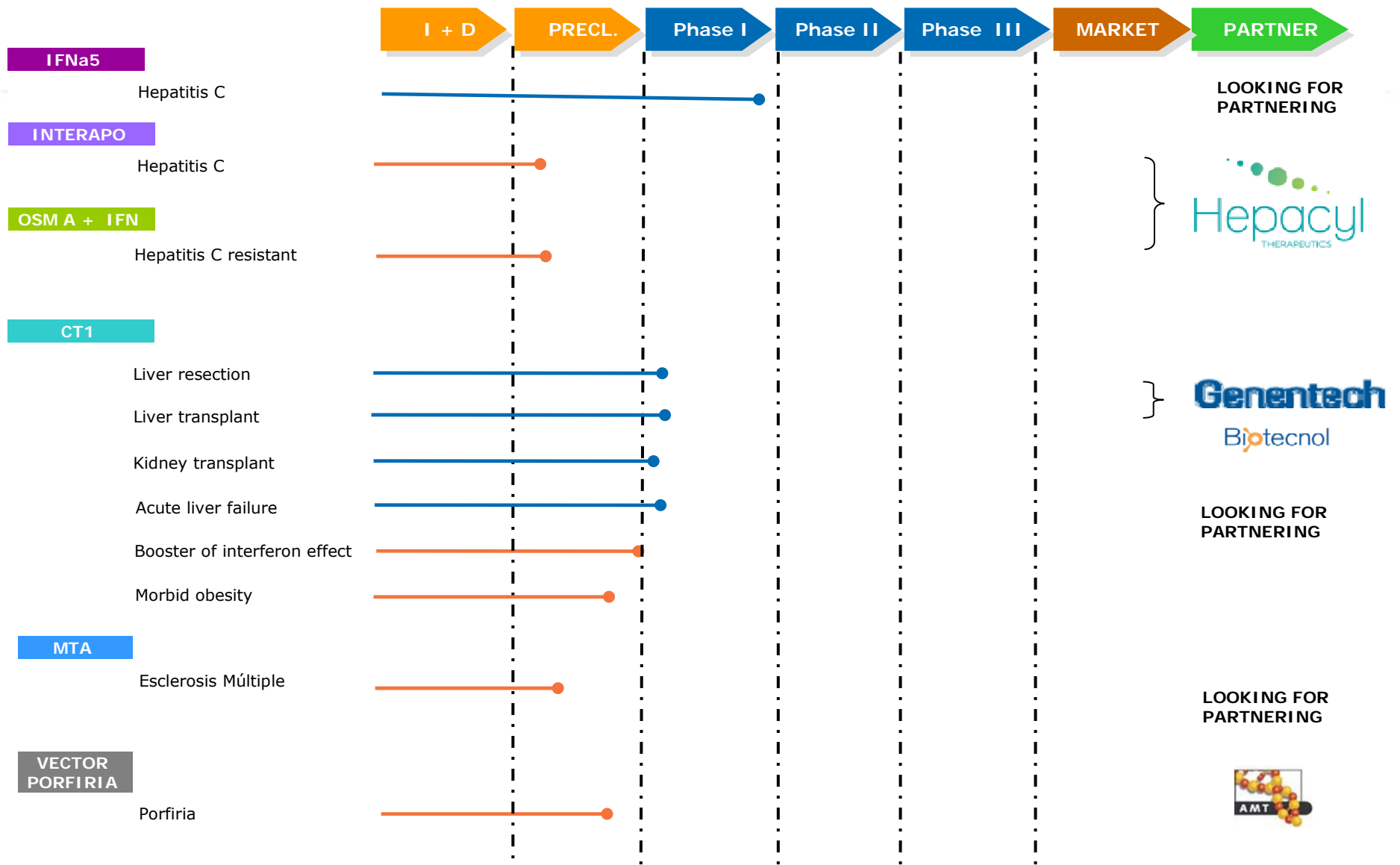
- **Phase I unit**
- **Ethical Review Board**
- **Biology**



# THERAPEUTIC PIPELINE: PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

Candidate	Mechanism Of Action	Competitors	IP Expiration	Status
<b>PEPTIDES</b>				
<i>P144</i>	TGF- $\beta$ 1 inhibitor topic	1st topical iTGF $\beta$	2019	Orphan
<i>P17</i>	TGF- $\beta$ 1 inhibitor i.v	2 Clinical (Ph. I & III); 10 Precl.	2023	---
<b>RECOMBINANT PROTEINS</b>				
<i>CT-1</i>	IL-6 cytokine family	1st-in-class	2021	Orphan
<i>IFN <math>\alpha</math>5</i>	Type I IFN	INF alfa 2	2019	----
<i>EDA</i>	TLR-4 agonist	1st-in-class	2024	----
<b>SMALL MOLECULES</b>				
<i>MTA</i>	Inmunomodulador antioxidante	1st-in-class	2025	
<i>4-PBA</i>	Histone deacetylase inhibitor	1st-in-class	2029	----
<b>GENE THERAPY</b>				
<i>AAV Deaminase</i>	Gene replacement	1st-in-class	2027	Orphan







# DIGNA BIOTECH evolution 2005-2010

<b>2005:</b>	<b>7 patents</b>	<b>4 products</b>	<b>4 people</b>	<b>Capital: 1,7 M</b>
<b>2010:</b>	<b>30 patents</b>	<b>31 products</b>	<b>20 people</b>	<b>Capital: 15,5 M</b>
			Total revenues:	11,4 M
			Public funding:	15,5 M
			Total Investment:	32,4 M

Licensing products: 6

Compromised investment in licesing (2007-2012): 20,5 M

Products with in vivo PoC: 31

Phase II/III	1
Phase I/II	2 (1 reprofiling)
Phase I	1
Pre-clinic late stage	2
Pre-clinic early stage	9
Research	16

# THE PRODUCT

## Methylthioadenosine (MTA)

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- Digna Biotech holds the IP rights for three patents filled **worldwide:**
- Use of 5'-Methylthioadenosine (MTA) in the prevention and/or treatment of autoimmune diseases and/or transplant rejection (2025).  
**Granted in EU, US, RU and MX.**
- Synergistic combinations of 5'-Methylthioadenosine (2029)
- Neuroprotective properties of 5'-Methylthioadenosine (2029)

# THE PRODUCT

## Methylthioadenosine (MTA)

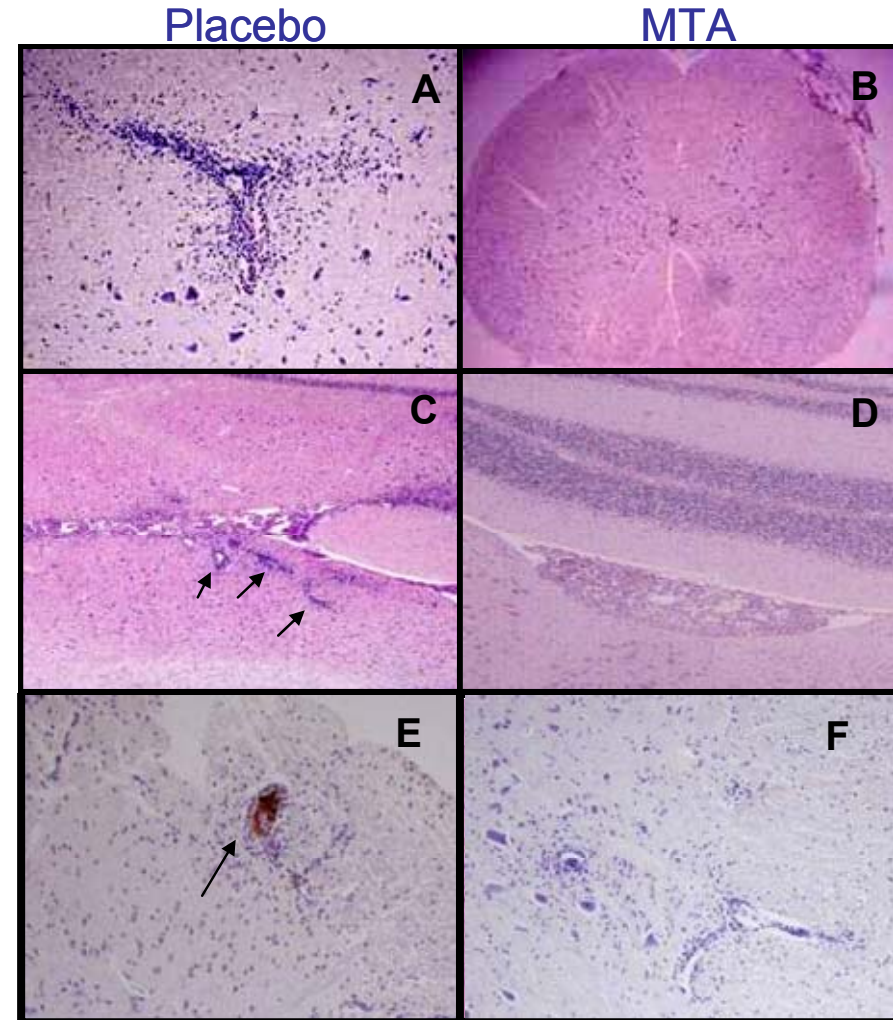
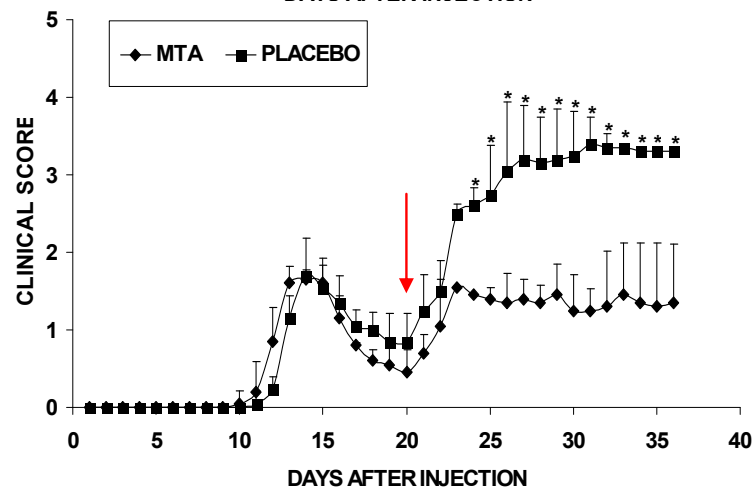
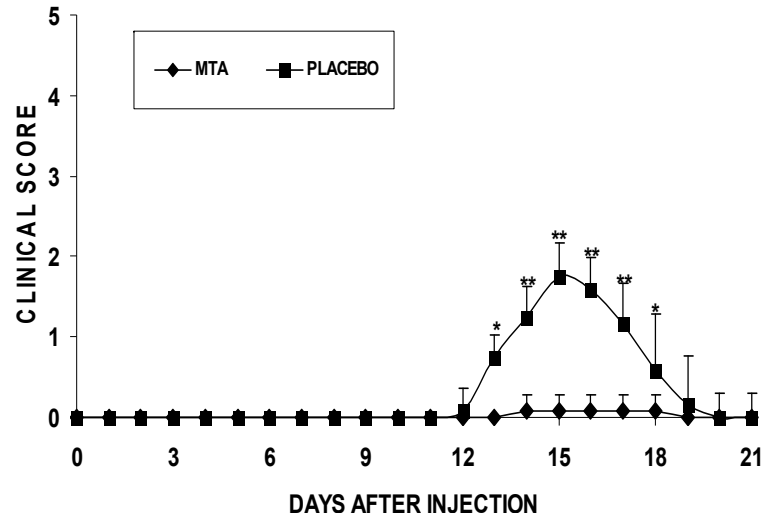
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- Active ingredient GMP production available.
- Positive PoC in MS animal models (Acute and chronic relapsing EAE) via i.p. / oral.
- Novel MoA: exogenous MTA inhibits in a reversible, non-toxic, and dose-dependent manner, the activation of peripheral human lymphocytes. *Ann Neurol. 2006 Sep; 60(3):323-34.*
- PoC neuroprotection.
- Preliminary PK i.p / oral available
- Genotoxicity studies available: no genotoxic.
- Development plan designed until Phase I:
  - 18-24 months
  - 3 M €
- Failure risk before end of Phase I is very low:

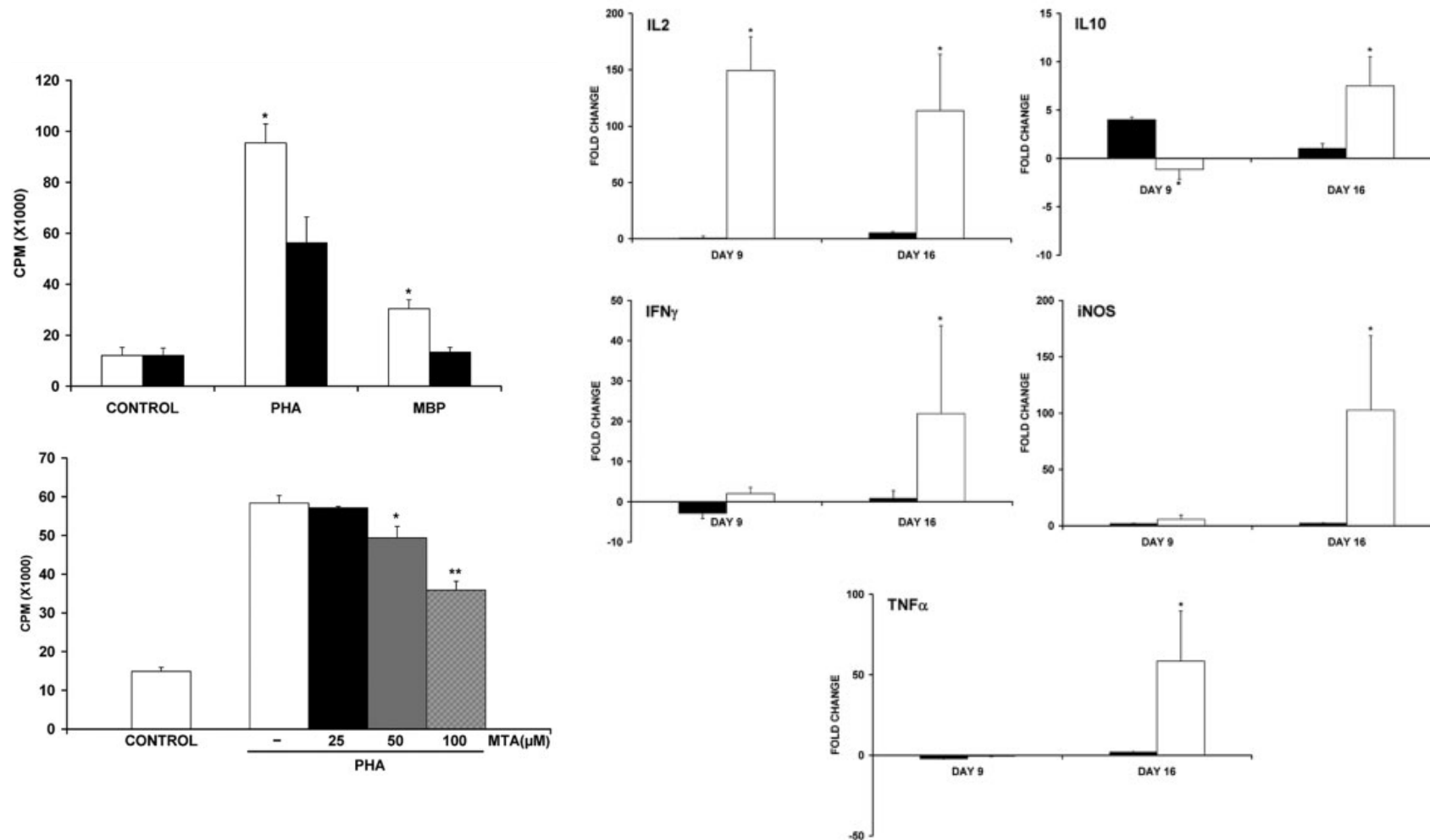
Available (as reference only) documentation of a failed development of MTA as AINE.

MTA has been previously tested in 53 humans without relevant signs of toxicity:  
100 mg every 8 hours for 3 days in 3 HC (*Stramentinoli U.S. patent 4,454,122. Filed: Aug 6, 1982; Issued: Jun 12, 1984.*)  
600 mg/day for 1 month (*Moratti U.S. patent 5,753,213. Filed Mar 13, 1990; Issued May 19, 1998.*)

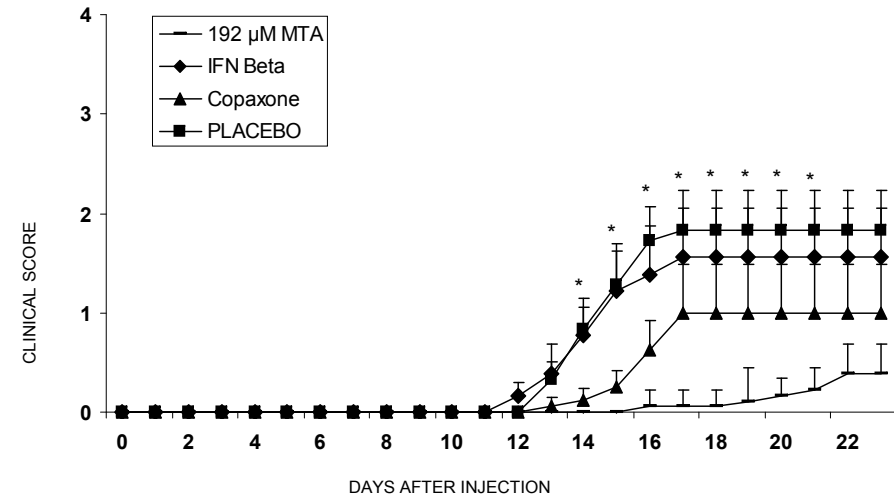
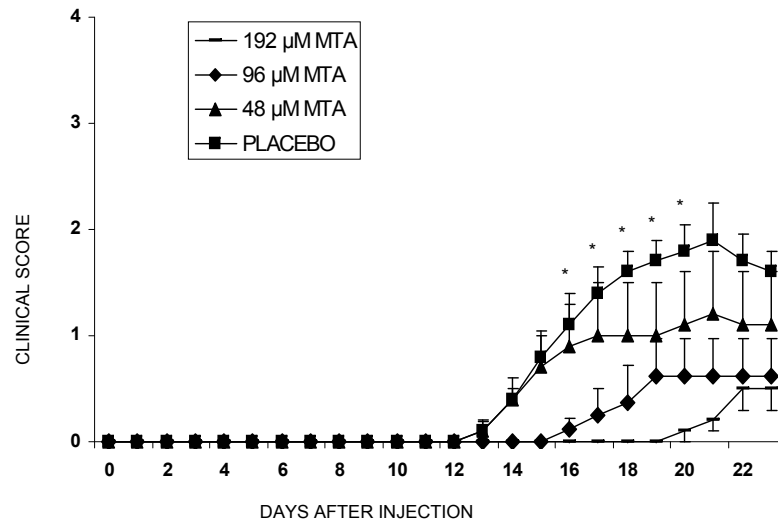
# MTA treatment is effective in the acute and chronic-relapsing model of the disease



# MTA inhibits the T-cell proliferation, reduces the expression of proinflammatory cytokines and enhances the expression of IL10

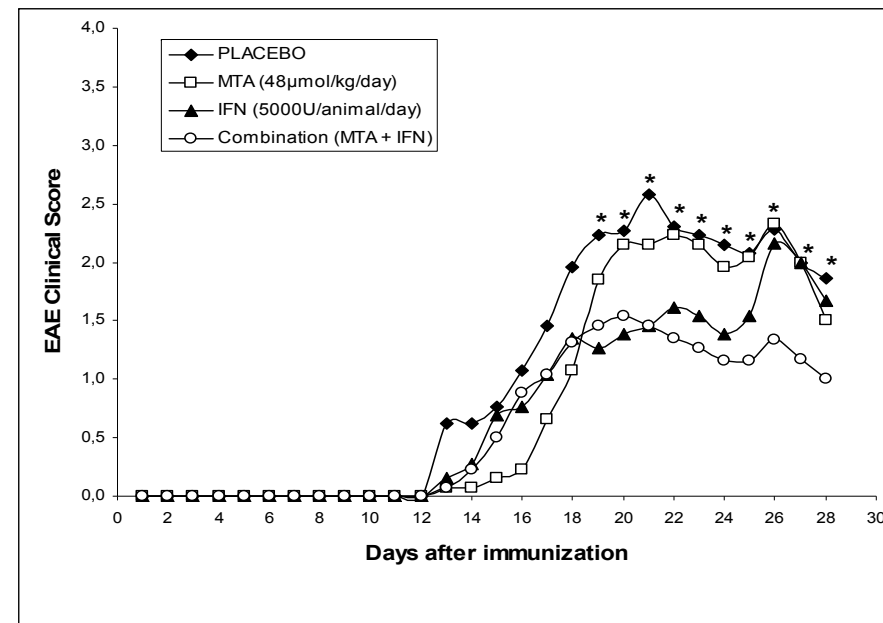
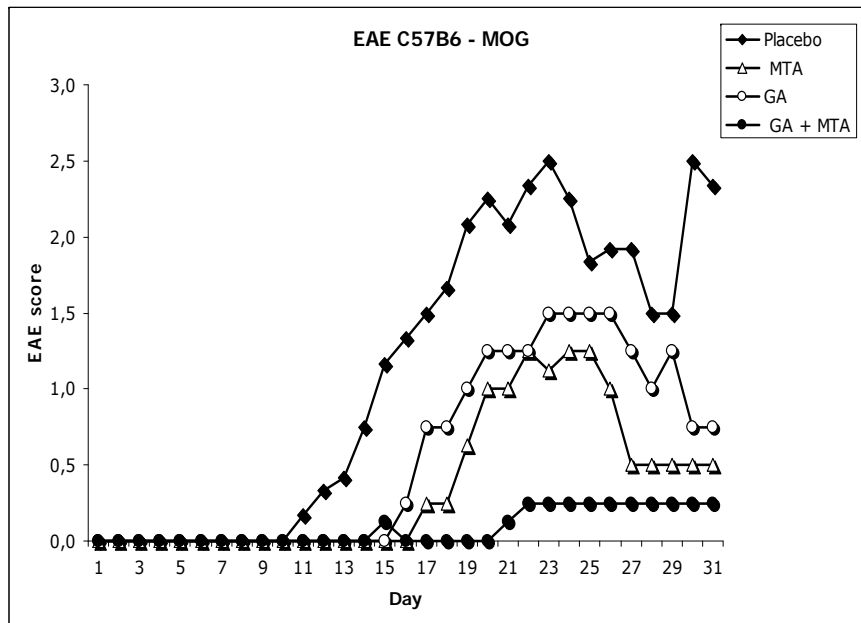


# MTA effect is dose-dependent and the higher dose showed the best result when compared with Interferon- $\beta$ and Copaxone



Promotes the greatest benefit compared to approved therapies

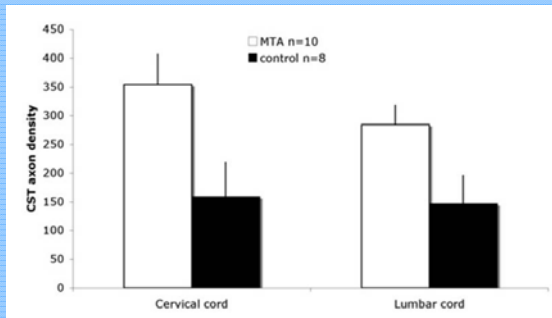
# MTA shows synergistic effects with the current therapies for Multiple Sclerosis



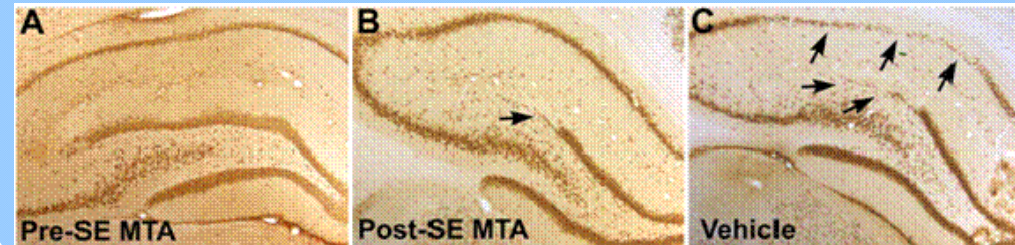
Suitable for polytherapy

# MTA not only has an immunomodulatory effect, but also it has a neuroprotective effect

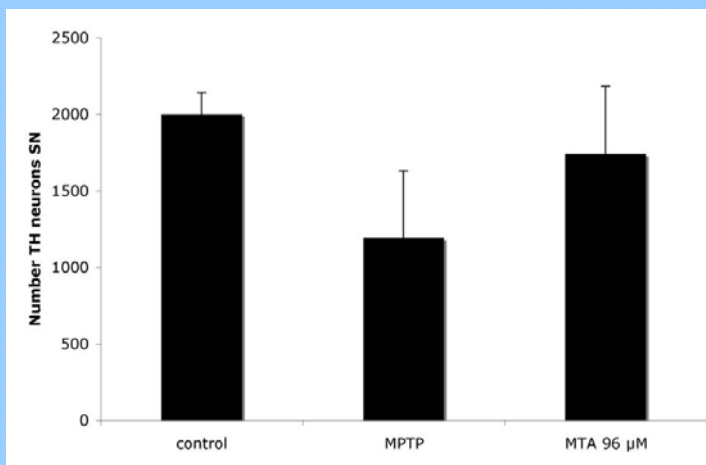
## Multiple Sclerosis



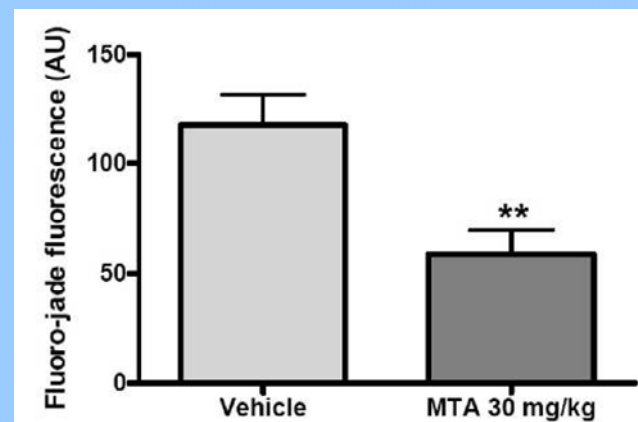
## Epilepsy



## Parkinson

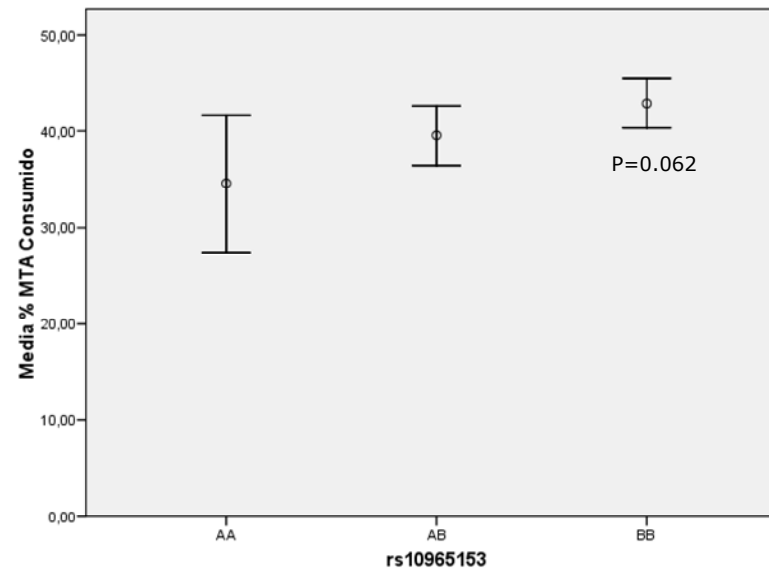
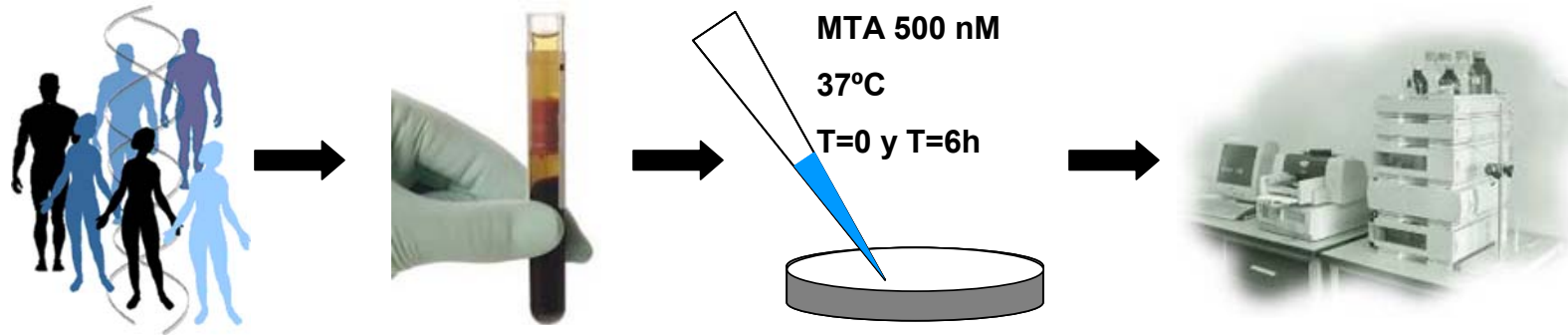


## Global ischemia





# A potential biomarker for individuals with high or low consumption of MTA has been identified



**Figure 1:** MTA consumption in the different rs10965153 SNP (A= Thymine y B= Cytosine). Results show percentage of consumption as mean  $\pm$  SD.

## In summary

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- MTA exhibits a novel MoA: exogenous MTA inhibits in a reversible, non-toxic, and dose-dependent manner, the activation of peripheral human lymphocytes (Ann Neurol. 2006 Sep; 60(3):323-34).
- Positive PoC in MS animal models (Acute and chronic relapsing EAE).
- MTA administration promotes the greatest benefit compared to interferon- $\beta$  or Copaxone in the EAE models.
- In combination studies, MTA synergizes with Copaxone in the EAE model.
- Synergistic studies with interferon- $\beta$  showed additive effect.
- Oral administration reproduced i.p. effect.
- Neuroprotection studies were positive.
- A potential biomarker has been identified and could be used to adjust the therapeutic dose.