

The logo for NanOlogy features a stylized teal 'N' composed of two overlapping circles. To the right of the 'N', the word 'NanOlogy' is written in a teal, sans-serif font. The background is a light gray oval containing a faint, 3D-rendered white graphic of a molecular or nanoscale structure.

# NanOlogy

*Aiming to improve solid tumor response without adding toxicity*

# Key Unmet Need in Solid Tumor Treatment

## Landscape

A new era of systemic cancer therapies (e.g., immunoncology, TKIs, PARPis, etc.) are rapidly becoming SOC across the solid tumor disease spectrum



## Key Issue

These newer therapies tend to be less effective in solid tumors



## Reasons

- Complex TME
- Bioavailability
- Resistance
- Toxicity




## Consequence

5000+ clinical trials combining newer therapies with other systemic agents to increase response



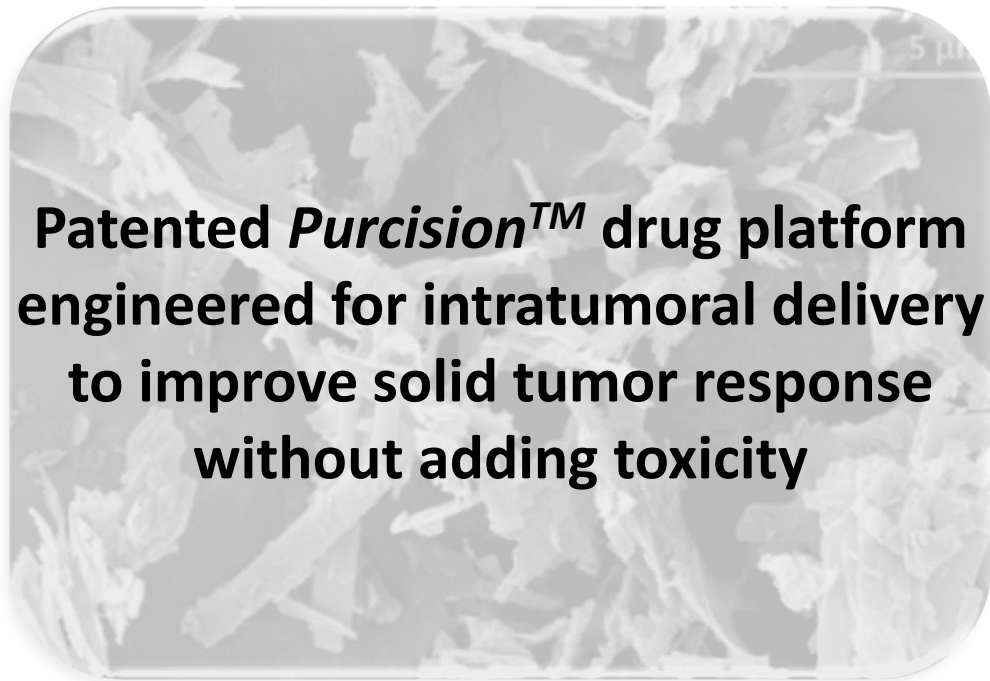
## Problems

- Stacked systemic toxicities
- Limited contribution to product lifecycle



*An unmet medical need exists to improve solid tumor treatment while tackling the problems associated with systemic combinatorial therapy*

# NanOlogy Approach



## ✓ Opportunity

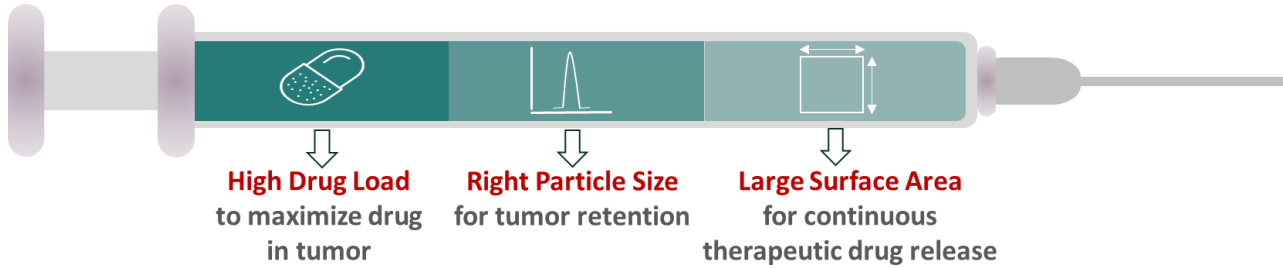
- Improvements in technology now allow local access to solid tumors throughout the body
- Growing recognition of the importance of treating the primary tumor throughout the disease spectrum
- Systemic combination therapies limited by toxicity

## ✓ Solution

- Proprietary Purcision technology platform engineers patented large surface area microparticles (LSAMs) of pure drug optimized for intratumoral delivery
  - High drug load
  - Optimal particle size for tumor retention
  - Increased surface area for therapeutic drug release
  - Established in a wide range of classic and new oncology drugs
  - Clinical evidence supporting technology

# Purcision™ Technology

## Particle attributes for optimal intratumoral delivery

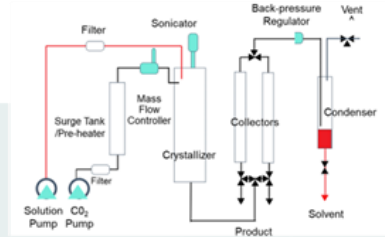


## Proprietary Purcision technology platform enables LSAMs

### Drug Substance

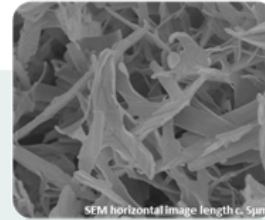


- ✓ Large and bulky crystals
- ✓ Large variability in particle size
- ✓ High bulk density prevents suspendability
- ✓ Homogeneous suspensions are not feasible
- ✓ Poor drug release due to small surface area
- ✓ Largely limited to IV delivery in solution



- ✓ GMP commercial scale production
- ✓ API crystals dissolved in organic solvent and injected into precipitation chamber
- ✓ Sonicated into small uniform droplets via sonic probe
- ✓ Solvent stripped away from droplets via supercritical fluid carbon dioxide used as *antisolvent*
- ✓ Stable microparticles of pure drug precipitated and collected on harvesting filters
- ✓ **Feasibility established in multiple oncology drugs (taxanes, cisplatin, TKIs, PARPis, others)**

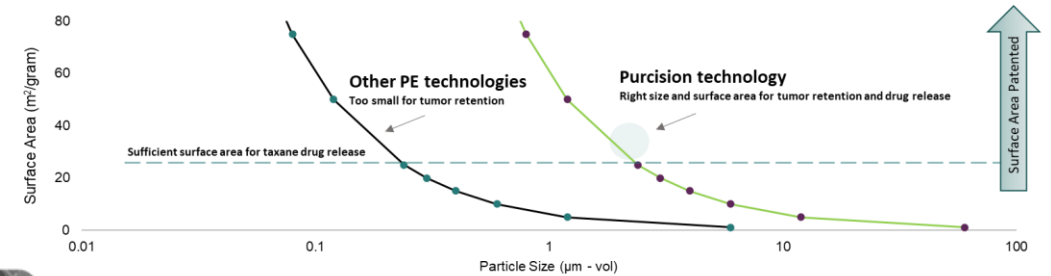
### LSAMs



- ✓ Pure drug with narrow mean particle size distribution
- ✓ Bulk density decreased allowing excellent suspension uniformity
- ✓ Microparticles each containing billions of drug molecules suspended in diluent for local delivery
- ✓ Excellent suspension uniformity
- ✓ Large particle size and disproportionately large surface area allows for:
  - ✓ Tumor retention
  - ✓ Continuous therapeutic drug release

## Uniqueness of the Purcision technology platform

- Different from all conventional particle engineering (PE) technologies (spray drying, milling, CESS, RESS)
- Unique ability to engineer **large particles of 100% drug with the surface area of a much smaller particle**
- **Disproportionate surface area to particle size ratio** is optimal for intratumoral delivery
- Large particle size allows for **tumor retention** and large surface area for **continuous therapeutic drug release**
- **Composition of matter patent** valid until June 2036

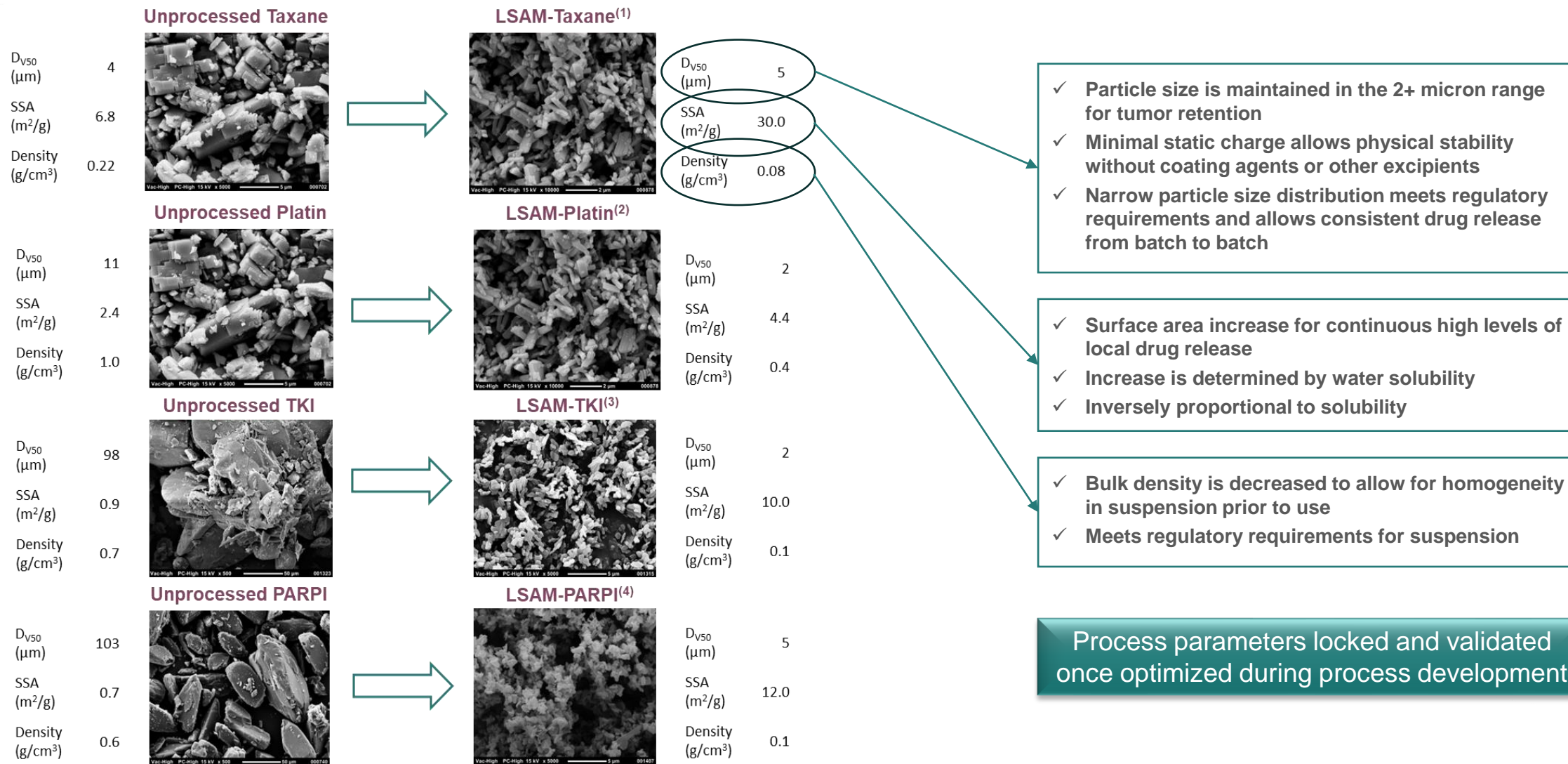


Extensive global IP portfolio with over 100 issued patents through 2038 on key patents including:

- ✓ **Composition of matter, formulations, use, technology**
- ✓ **IT LSAM with any systemic immune checkpoint inhibitor**

# Purcision™ Technology

Feasibility established in a wide range of oncology molecules



# NanOlogy Highlights



Purcision technology platform validated for wide range of oncology drugs



LSAM-PTX (paclitaxel) and LSAM-DTX (docetaxel) in clinical development



8 INDs across multiple indications and routes of local administration



7 clinical trials / 6 solid tumors / 175 subjects

Excellent safety



Encouraging tumor and immune response data

IND-enabling studies underway for LSAM-cisplatin



Feasibility studies completed on LSAM-TKIs and LSAM-PARPIs

## Current Programs

Pancreas 

Lung 

Peritoneal/Ovarian 

Bladder 

Prostate 

Renal (Open IND) 

## Potential Programs

Brain

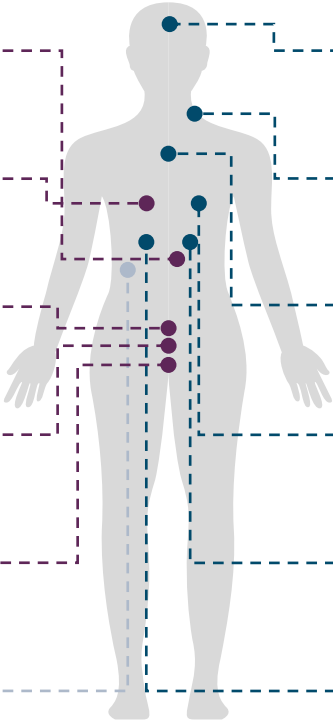
Head and Neck

Esophageal

Breast

Gastric

Liver



# NanOlogy Development Assets & Pipeline

Product	Therapeutic Area	Delivery	Feasibility	IND	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
<b>LSAM-PTX for Sterile Suspension</b>	Lung Cancer	Intratumoral	[Progress bar: Feasibility to Phase 2]				
	Locally Advanced Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma	Intratumoral	[Progress bar: Feasibility to Phase 2]				
	Prostate Cancer	Intratumoral	[Progress bar: Feasibility to Phase 2]				
	Peritoneal Malignancies / Ovarian Cancer	Intraperitoneal	[Progress bar: Feasibility to Phase 2]				
	Mucinous Cystic Pancreatic Neoplasms	Intracystic	[Progress bar: Feasibility to Phase 1]				
<b>LSAM-DTX for Sterile Suspension</b>	Non-Muscle Invasive Bladder Cancer	Resection Bed Injection & Intravesical Instillations	[Progress bar: Feasibility to Phase 2]				
	Muscle Invasive Bladder Cancer	Resection Bed Injection & Intravesical Instillations	[Progress bar: Feasibility to Phase 2]				
	Renal Cell Carcinoma	Intratumoral	[Progress bar: Feasibility to Phase 1]				
	Prostate Cancer	Intratumoral	[Progress bar: Feasibility to Phase 1]				
<b>LSAM-Cisplatin for Sterile Suspension</b>	Diffuse Intrinsic Pontine Glioma	Intratumoral	[Progress bar: Feasibility to Phase 1]				
	Solid Tumors	Intratumoral	[Progress bar: Feasibility to Phase 1]				
<b>LSAM-PTX for Inhalation</b>	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer	Nebulized Inhalation	[Progress bar: Feasibility to Phase 1]				
<b>Submicron Particle Paclitaxel for Topical Application</b>	Cutaneous Metastases of Breast Cancer	Topical	[Progress bar: Feasibility to Phase 2]				
<b>LSAM-PARPs for Sterile Suspension</b>	Solid Tumors	Intratumoral	[Progress bar: Feasibility to Phase 1]				
<b>LSAM-TKIs for Sterile Suspension</b>	Solid Tumors	Intratumoral	[Progress bar: Feasibility to Phase 1]				

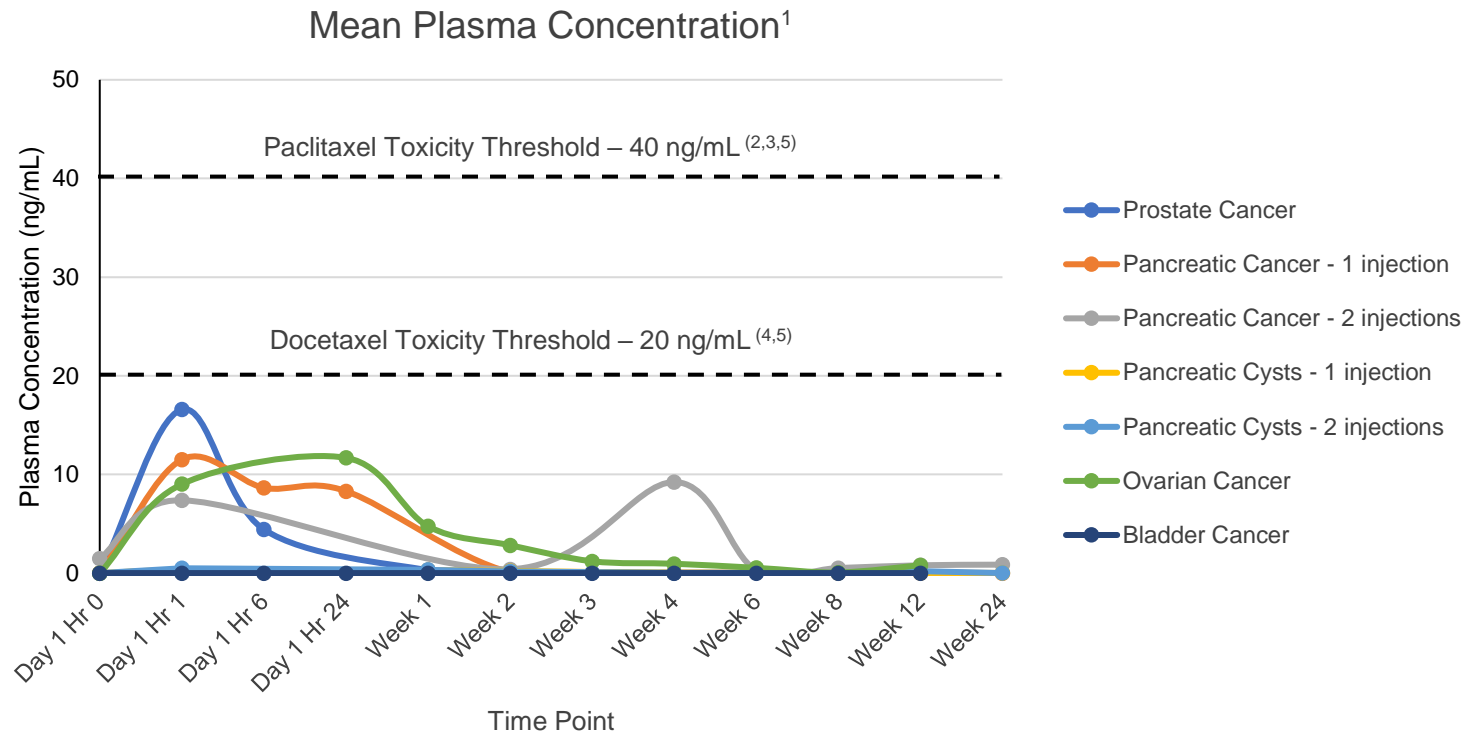
# Excellent Safety Profile Established in 175 Patients

	Clinical Trial	Subjects	Events		Systemic SAEs			Local SAEs		
			TEAE	SAE	Possibly Related	Probably Related	Definitely Related	Possibly Related	Probably Related	Definitely Related
LSAM-PTX	Pancreatic Cancer	54	435	54	0	0	0	6	0	0
	Pancreatic Cysts	19	99	5	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Peritoneal Malignancies	21	332	24	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Ovarian Cancer	10	208	13	0	0	0	7	0	0
	Prostate Cancer	17	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lung Cancer	18	217	23	1	0	0	0	0	0
LSAM-DTX	Bladder Cancer (NMIBC)	19	144	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bladder Cancer (MIBC)	17	74	3	0	0	0	0	0	0



# Plasma Levels from Clinical Trials

*Subtoxic plasma drug concentrations at all timepoints demonstrated by clinical PK analysis*



**Avoids the systemic toxicities associated with systemic cancer treatments:**

- Neutropenia
- Thrombocytopenia
- Peripheral neuropathy
- Alopecia
- Nausea & vomiting
- Colitis & severe diarrhea
- Rash & pruritis
- Hepatotoxicity
- Dose reduction or discontinuation

1. LSAM-DTX in bladder cancer only; all others LSAM-PTX  
2. Clin Cancer Res 1999;5:767-774  
3. S07-GM-01-2017  
4. British Journal of Cancer (2007) 97, 290 – 296  
5. LLOQ paclitaxel = 25 pg/mL; LLOQ docetaxel = 10 ng/mL



# Clinical Highlights

*Phase 2a dose-rising/expansion single arm trial of intratumoral LSAM-PTX in LAPC (n=54)*



## Clinical Data<sup>1,2,3</sup>

- Safe/well tolerated; mild/mod transient abdominal pain; no reports of pancreatitis
- Results from 2-injection cohort:
  - 8/22 (36%) downstaged from nonresectable to resectable
  - 6 resected ; 5/6 R0 (83%); complete/major pathologic response in 4/6 samples
  - mOS: 35.2M/18.9M (resected/nonresected subjects)
- Evidence of tissue/peripheral immunomodulation
- CSR to FDA 4Q2023

*Phase 2a dose-rising/expansion single arm trial of intratumoral LSAM-PTX in lung cancer (n=18)*



## Clinical Data<sup>4</sup>

- Safe/well tolerated; no confirmed drug-related SAEs
- OS at 3,6,12M: 71% (12/17), 47% (8/17), and 25% (4/16)
- DCR evaluable subjects at 3,6M: 80% (8/10) and 86% (6/7)
- Evidence of peripheral immunomodulation
- CSR to FDA 1Q2024

*Phase 1/2 dose-rising/expansion single arm trial of IMI/IVT LSAM-DTX in hrNMIBC (n=19) and MIBC (n=17)*



## Clinical Data<sup>5</sup>

- Safe/well tolerated; no confirmed drug-related SAEs
- Results from the hrNMIBC arm
  - CR 4M 15/19 (79%) (all doses)
  - CR > 7M 7/9 (78%) (high dose cohort)
- Evidence of tissue immunomodulation
- CSR to FDA in 2022

1. [Sharma et. al. Pancreas Mar 2023](#)
2. [Hendifar et. al. AACR pancreatic cancer conf Sep 2023](#)
3. [Gopakumar et. al. AACR pancreatic cancer conf Sep 2023](#)
4. [Mehta et. al. NACLC poster presentation Dec 2023](#)
5. [Kates et. al. Journal of Urology May 2022](#)

# Other Clinical Trials

	Indication	Subjects	Trial Phase	Dose	Dose Range	Clinical Data
LSAM-PTX	Pancreatic Cysts (MCN/IPMN) <a href="#">NCT03188991</a>	19	<a href="#">Phase 2a</a>	<b>EUS-FNI</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 intracystic injection</li> <li>• 2 intracystic injections (0,3M)</li> </ul>	Equal to volume aspirated from cyst 6, 10, and 15mg/mL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe/well tolerated</li> <li>• Cyst volume reduction in 14/19 (74%) subjects</li> <li>• Evidence of epithelial lining necrosis (-DNA or endomicroscopy)</li> <li>• PK analysis of cyst fluid at 3M &gt; 250ng/mL (ULOQ) paclitaxel</li> </ul>
	Peritoneal Malignancies <a href="#">NCT00666991</a>	21	<a href="#">Phase 1</a>	<b>Intraperitoneal</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 to 6 intraperitoneal infusions</li> </ul>	50 – 275mg/m <sup>2</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe/well tolerated</li> <li>• 6/21 (29%) subjects (salvage patients) survived &gt; 1 year</li> <li>• Peritoneal fluid concentrations 450-2900 times greater than peak plasma drug concentrations/plasma concentration subtoxic at all timepoints</li> </ul>
	Ovarian Cancer <a href="#">NCT03029585</a>	10	<a href="#">Phase 2</a>	<b>Intraperitoneal</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 intraperitoneal instillation at end of debulking surgery</li> </ul>	100 – 200mg/m <sup>2</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe/well tolerated</li> <li>• PFS 60% ≥ 6M</li> <li>• ORR 50% (CR 20%; PR 30%)</li> <li>• OS 70% &gt; 1 year</li> </ul>
	Prostate Cancer <a href="#">NCT03077659</a>	16	Phase 1	<b>TRUS-guided-FNI</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 intralobular injection</li> <li>• 28 days before prostatectomy</li> </ul>	20% lobe volume (up to 5 mL) 6, 10, and 15mg/mL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe/well tolerated; no reports of prostatitis</li> <li>• Mean tumor volume reduction 46%</li> <li>• Mean PSA-density decrease 35%</li> </ul>

# Clinical Immunomodulation in Pancreas, Bladder, Lung

- MultiOmyx™ multiplex immunofluorescence analysis of tumor tissue in pancreas<sup>1</sup>/bladder<sup>2</sup> trials pre/post LSAM investigational drug injection
  - Increases in cytotoxic T cells
  - Increases in NK cells
  - Decreases in MDSCs
  - Increased density of PD-L1
- Flow cytometry analysis of blood in pancreas<sup>3</sup>/lung<sup>4</sup> trials pre/post LSAM investigational drug injection
  - Increases in cytotoxic T cells
  - Increases in NK cells
  - Decreases in MDSCs
- Preclinical synergy shown with LSAM investigational drug + immune checkpoint inhibitors in metastatic breast cancer<sup>5</sup> and melanoma<sup>6</sup> models

Supports further clinical research to improve response of solid tumors to systemic immunoncology agents without adding to toxicity



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