



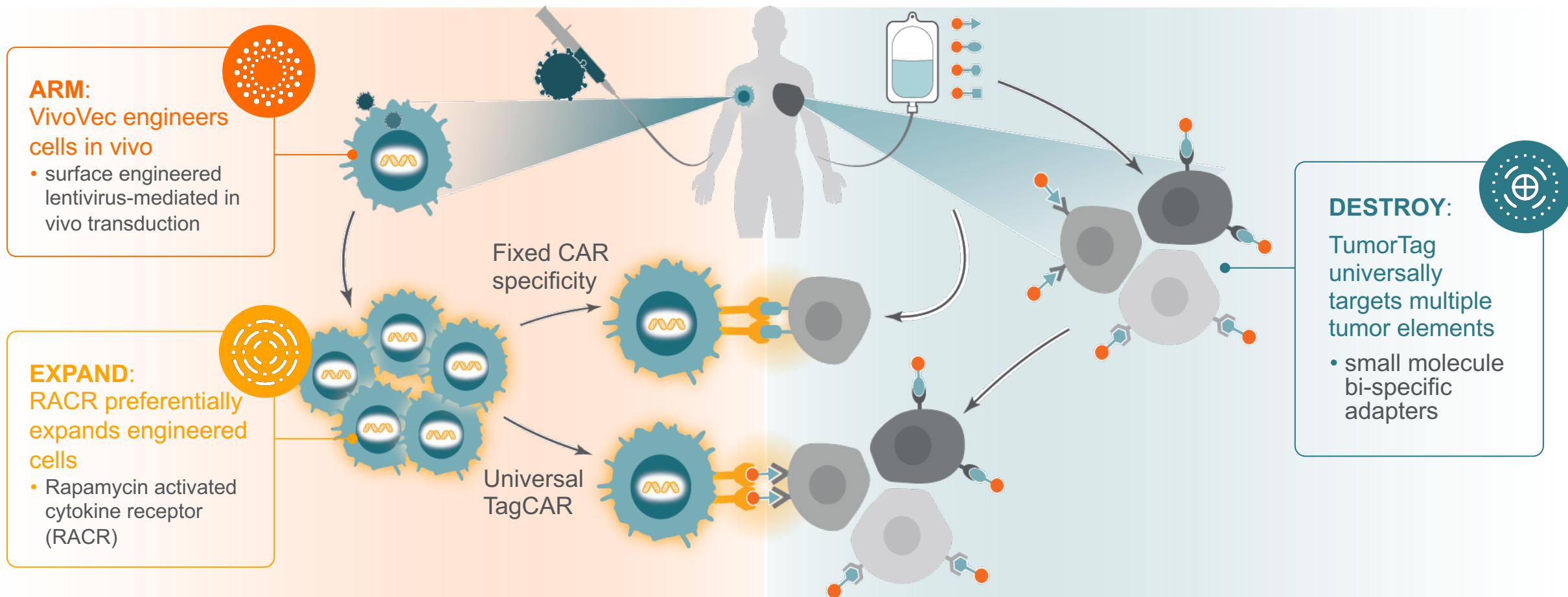
**Umoja**  
BIOPHARMA

# Preclinical Modelling of in vivo Engineered CAR-T Products

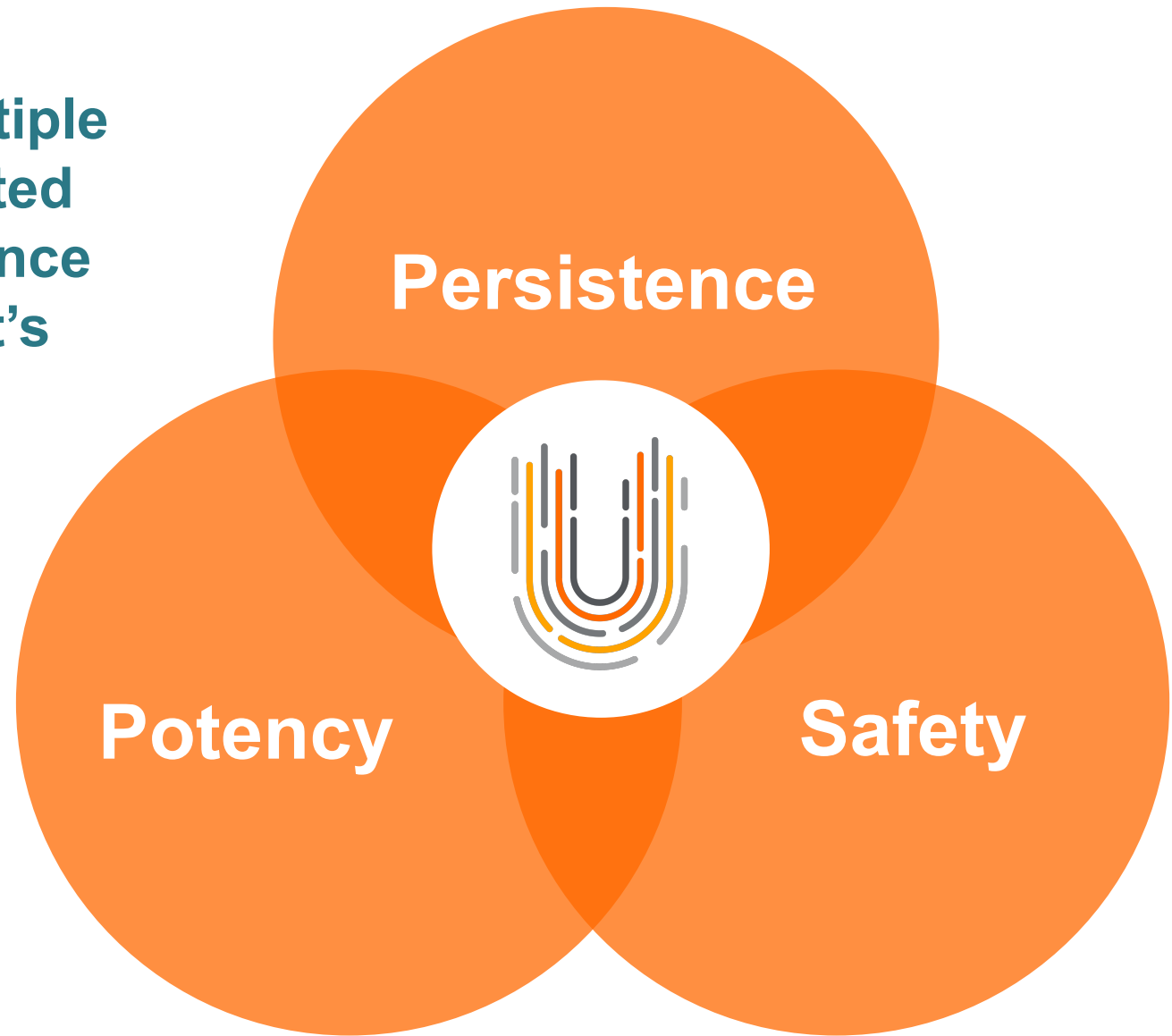
CAR-TCR Summit 2021

Shon Green

# Umoja's integrated immunotherapy platform provides solutions to the challenges in both blood and solid tumor CAR-T therapies

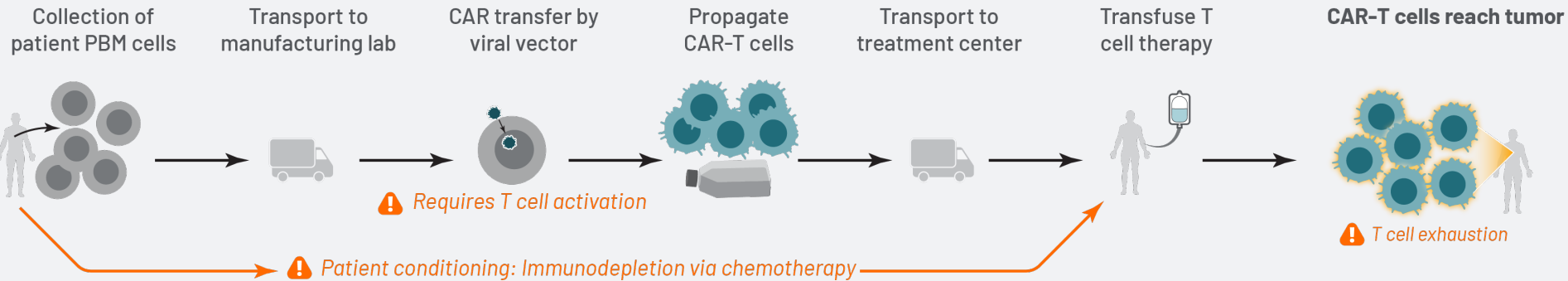


Umoja's platform captures multiple key potency attributes associated with autologous CAR-T cells since it is compatible with the patient's own immune system...



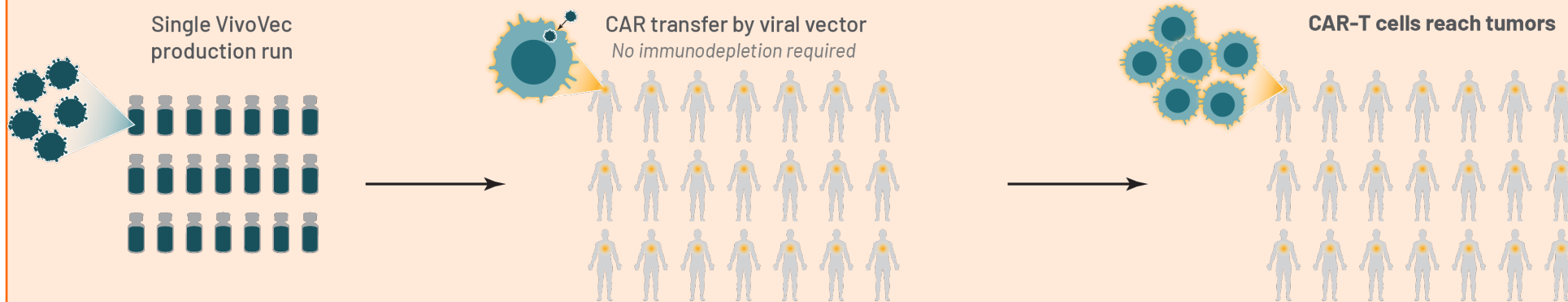
# ... while expanding convenience and scalability beyond allogeneic products

## Autologous or Allogeneic approaches require extensive ex vivo manipulations



Logistically complex and expensive, introduces less-than-ideal activation and expansion conditions that may lead to unfavorable T cell health

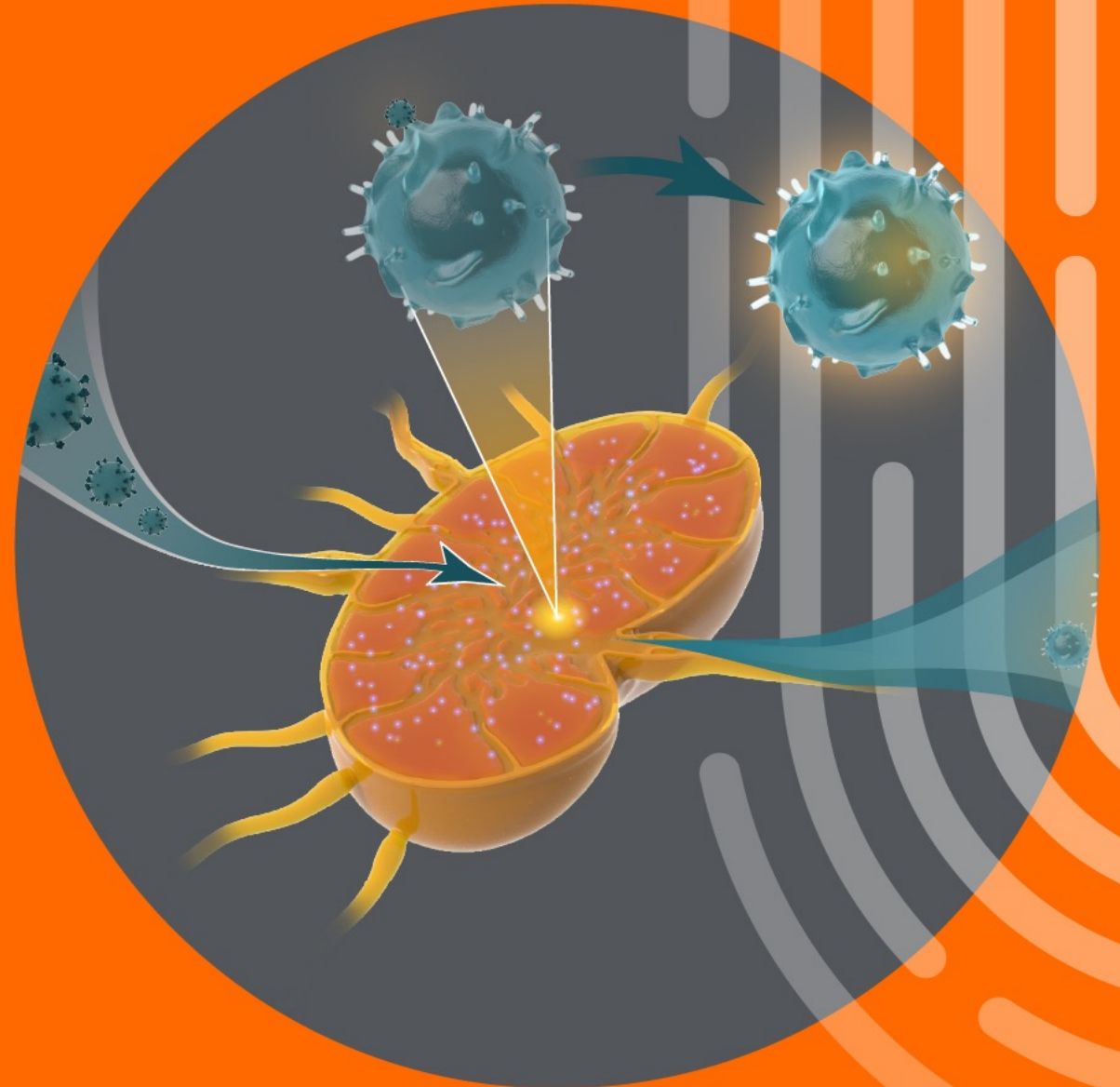
## VivoVec — one manufacturing process treats thousands of patients in vivo



One lot treats many patients who “manufacture” their own CAR-T cells with minimal manipulation and with potentially enhanced potency

# VivoVec

in vivo CAR T  
cell generation



# VivoVec platform solves the technical barriers to *in vivo* genetic engineering of T cells

## Technical hurdles for *in vivo* genetic engineering

"Condition"/activate T cells for efficient transduction

In vivo expansion of engineered T cells

Avoid exhaustion during expansion

VSV-G enveloped lenti particles are highly immunogenic and rapidly rejected

## VivoVec Solutions

✔ **Lentivirus surface engineering for efficient T cell activation and transduction *in vivo***

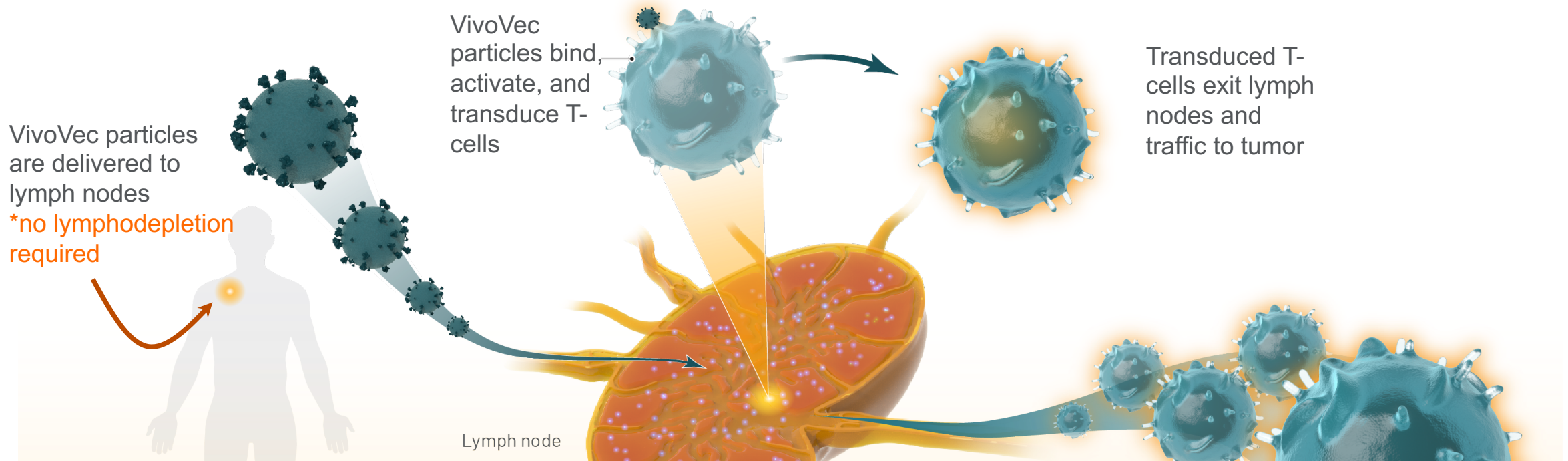
✔ **Drug-regulated cytokine receptor in the payload enables *in vivo* stimulation and expansion of transduced cells**

✔ **"Natural" expansion process in the body maintains high potency**

✔ **Novel glycoprotein reduces potential for immunogenicity (relative to VSV-G)**

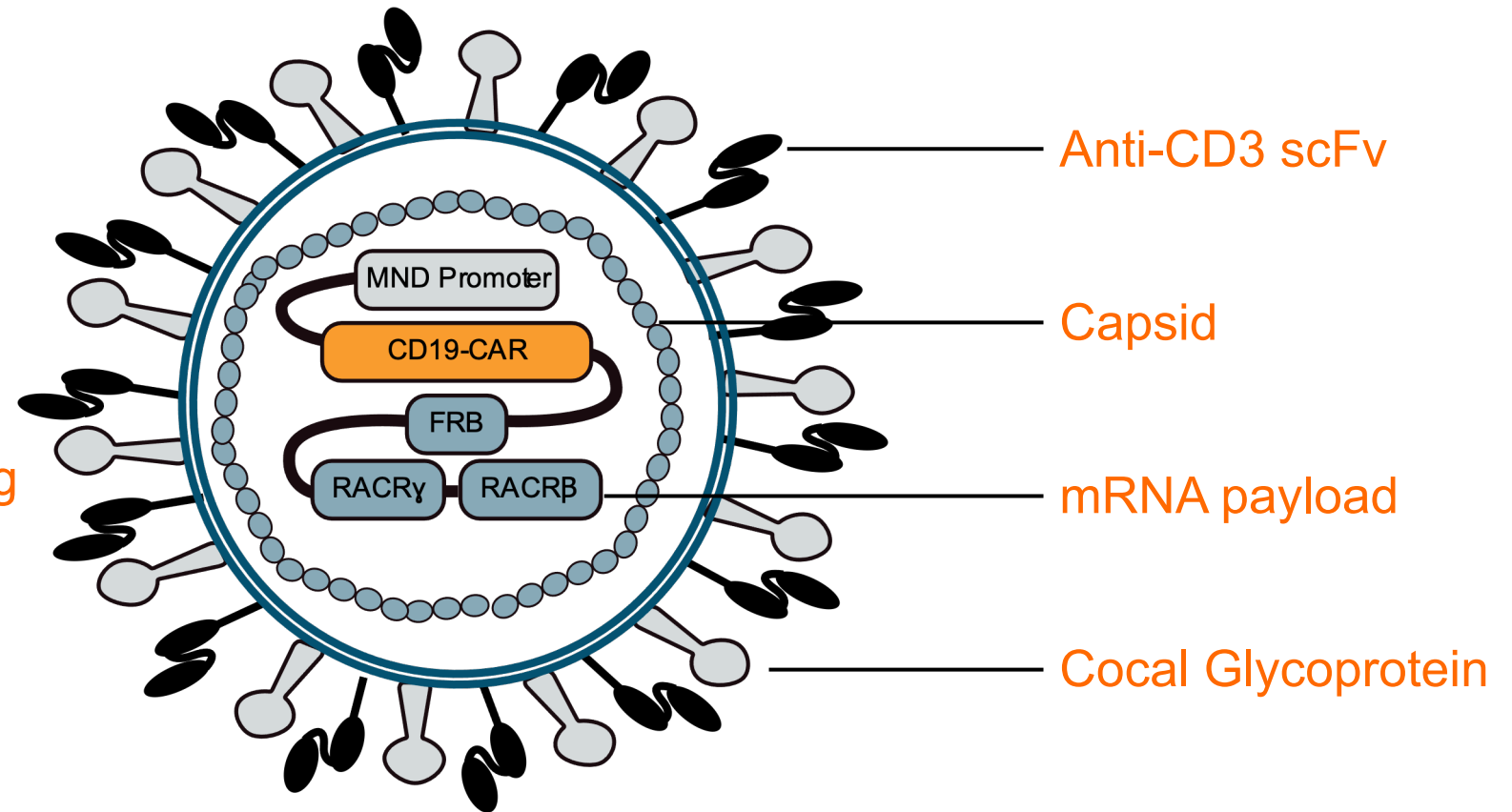
# Foundational concept: lymph nodes are nature's optimized T cell "manufactory"

Umoja leverages a deep understanding of the human immune system's physiology for its proprietary approach to in vivo T cell engineering



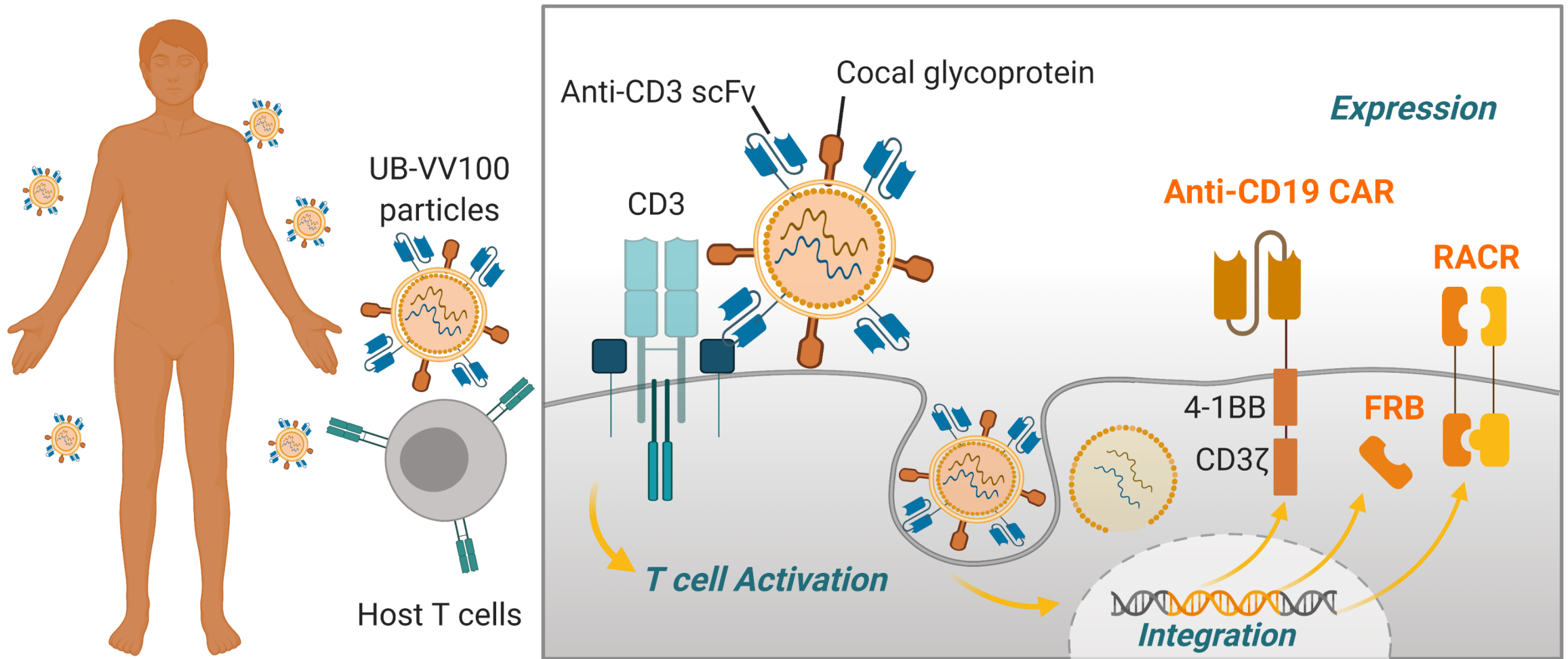
# UB-VV100: Umoja's first in vivo CAR product for the treatment of B cell malignancies

- A 3<sup>rd</sup> generation, self-inactivating, replication-incompetent lentivirus
- Designed for direct injection into patients to target T cells
- Delivers a payload consisting of a 2<sup>nd</sup> gen anti-CD19 CAR and a rapamycin-activated cytokine receptor (RACR) system.



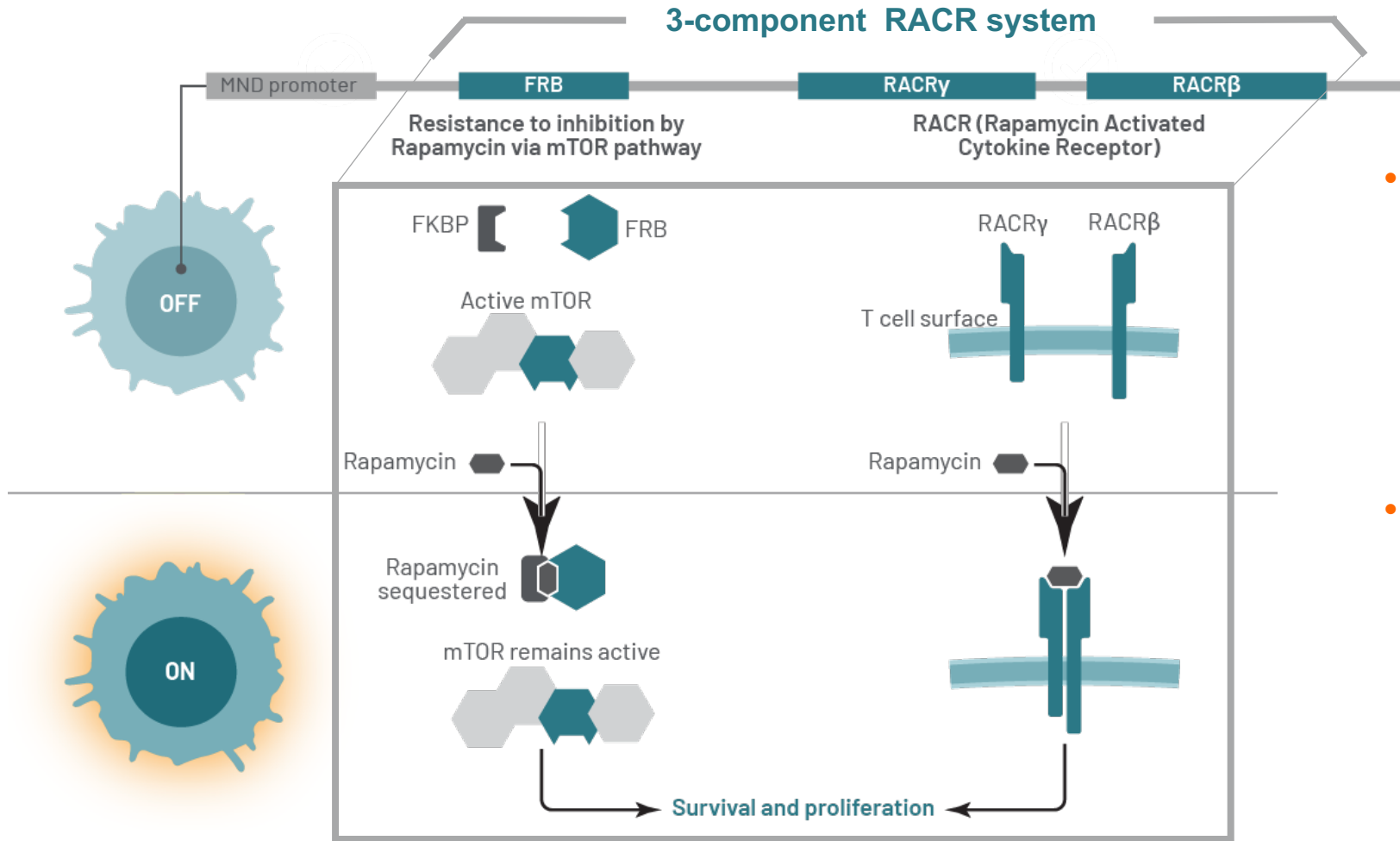


# UB-VV100's MOA has multiple steps



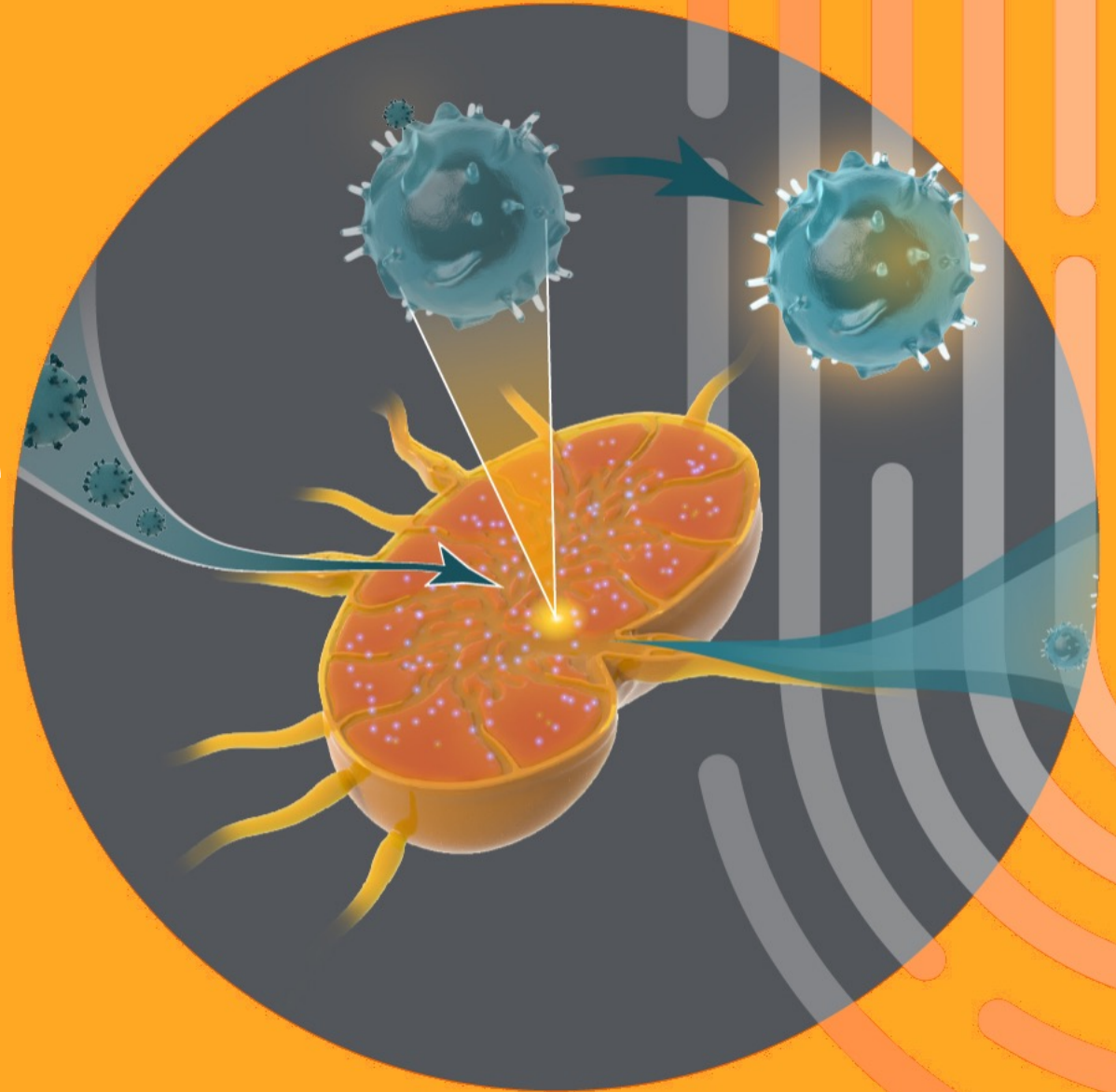
# RACR: Rapamycin Activated Cytokine Receptor provides control over expansion

RACR: *in vivo* CAR T cell expansion

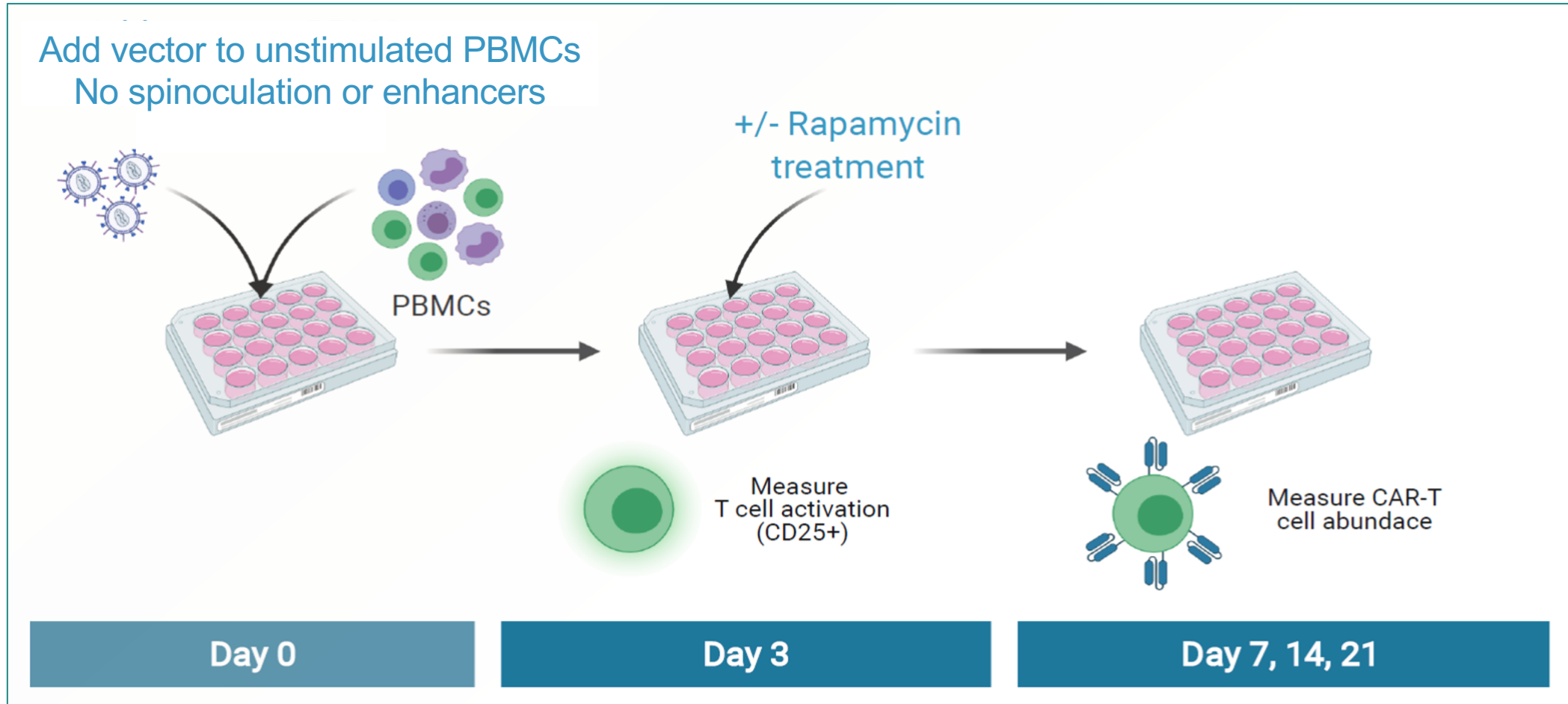


- Rapamycin activates the RACR system which replicates common  $\gamma$  chain cytokine activating STAT5 signaling for robust proliferation and survival
- Naked intracellular FRB domain provides rapamycin resistance to transduced cells while non transduced T and B cells are repressed through mTOR inhibition

# Preclinical models to evaluate in vivo-generated CAR T cells

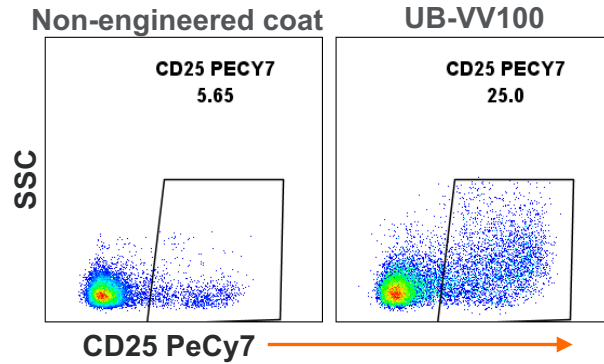


# Methodology for testing UB-VV100 transduction efficiency in vitro

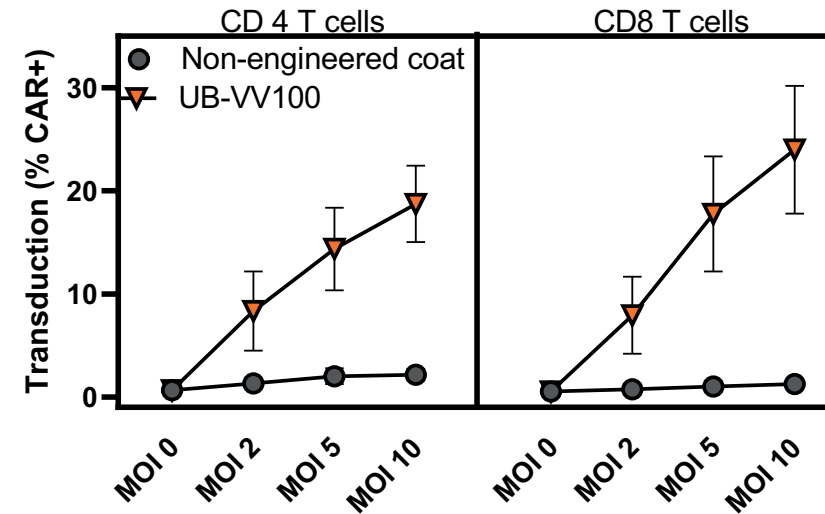
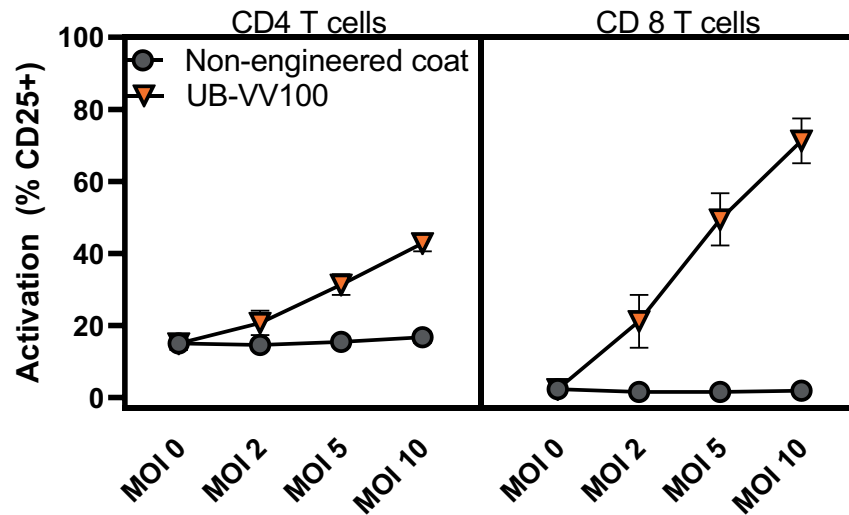
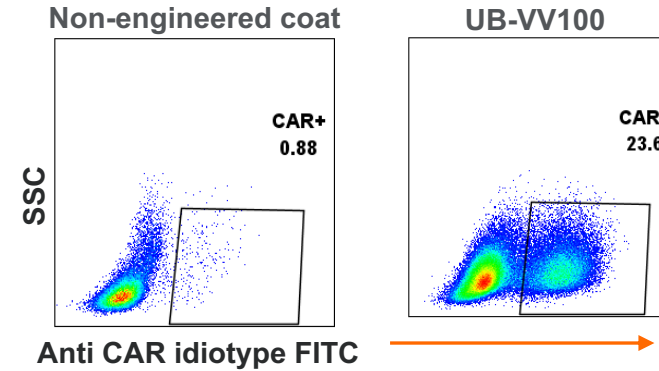


# Anti-CD3 + Coccal viral envelope facilitates activation and transduction of T cells

## Day 3 Activation



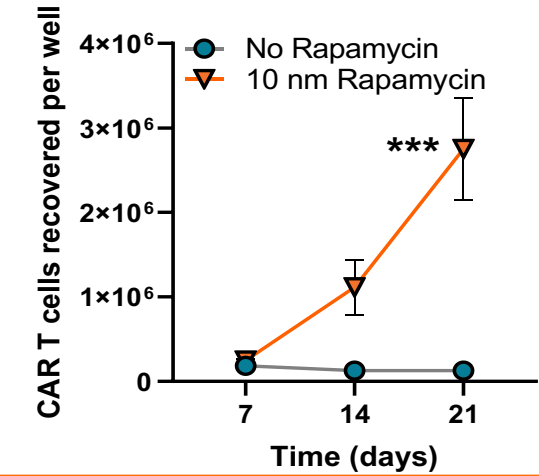
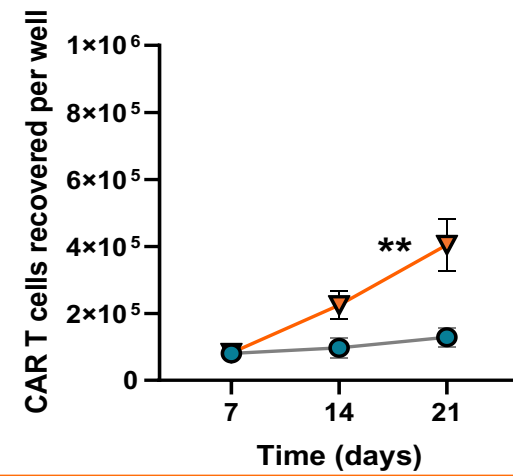
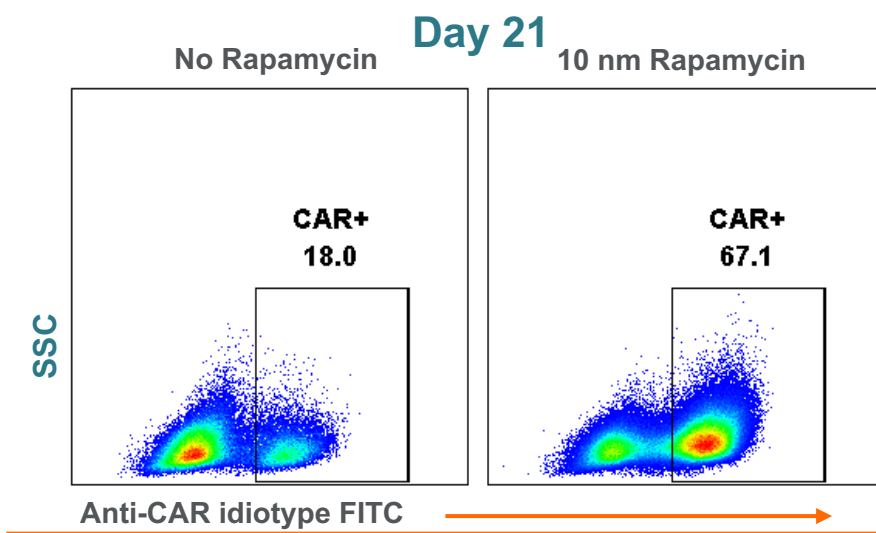
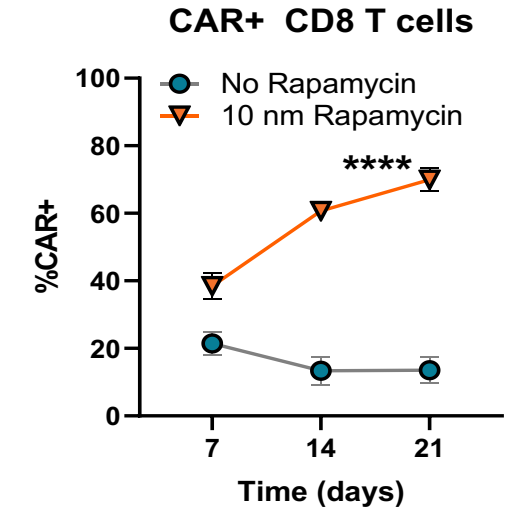
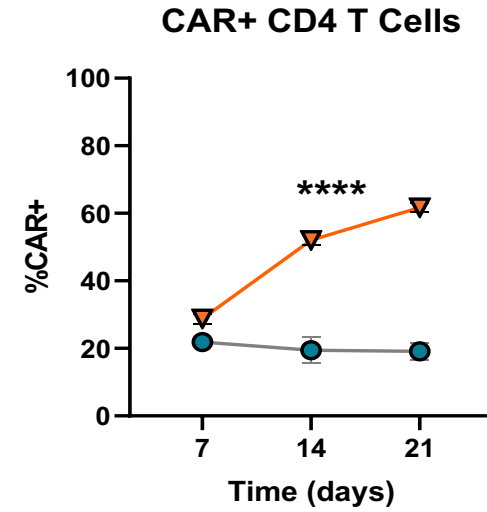
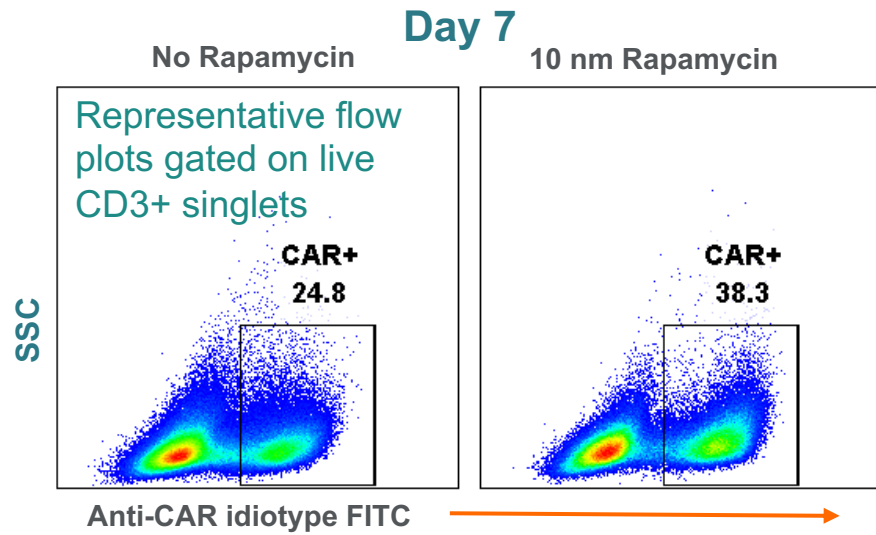
## Day 7 Transduction



N= 3  
PBMC  
donors

Error bars  
represent ±  
1 SEM

# RACR engine drives enrichment and proliferation of CAR T cells in vitro



Error bars indicate  $\pm 1$  SEM. \*\*, \*\*\*, and \*\*\*\* indicate p values of  $<0.01$ ,  $<0.001$ , and  $<0.0001$ , 2-way ANOVA multiple comparisons for rapamycin treatment over time.

# Choosing the Right Animal Model for the Right Question

## Key Challenges:

- To understand the pharmacology and the toxicology of a proposed drug, non-clinical models in which your drug is pharmacologically active are highly desired (and often required).
- Human specific, autologous, immune-modulating and/or immune activating therapies present a unique challenge to model in non-human species.
- Engineered T cell therapies and immunotherapies in general have a complex MOA and require complex systems to model.

## Umoja's approach requires overcoming additional challenges:

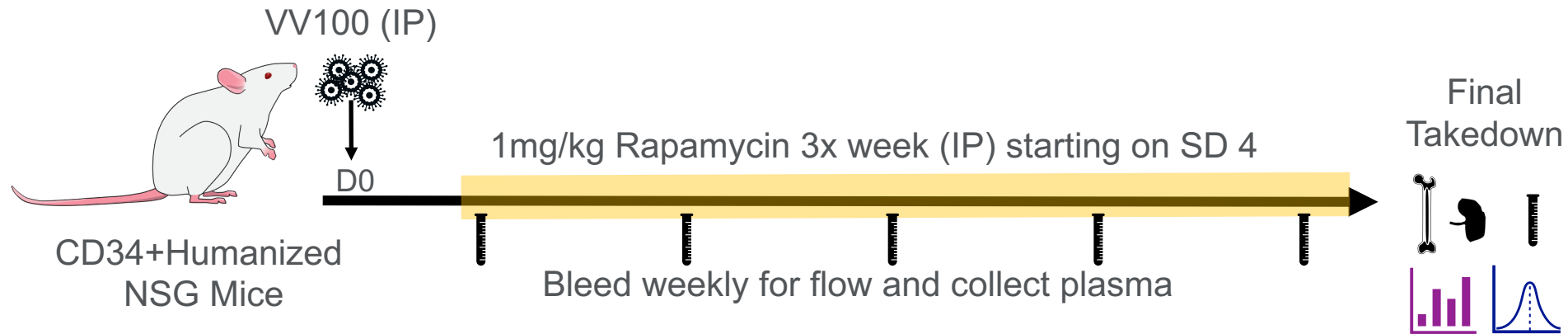
- To model in vivo transduction of T cells we must use humanized mice
- To more closely mimic the environment in a patient we must limit allo and xeno activation of PBMCs/T cells

# Humanized Mouse Models for in vivo Pharmacology

	Humanized CD34+ HSC-engrafted NSG	Humanized PBMC-engrafted NSG
Pros	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better resemblance of human IS dependent on model variant used</li> <li>• Supports limited tumor cells/PDX growth (only SC)</li> <li>• No/low GvHD</li> <li>• Can include huBLT engraftment for T cell education on human MHC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less cost than CD34-humanized</li> <li>• Supports tumor cells/PDX growth with limitations</li> <li>• Greater control of donor material and cohort size</li> </ul>
Cons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost and time</li> <li>• Allo-response to tumor</li> <li>• Low numbers of NK cells (improved with SRG-15) and low myeloid (improved with NSG-SM3)</li> <li>• hHSC donor &amp; engraftment variability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allo-response to tumor</li> <li>• Incomplete IS (&gt;95% T cells, no real B cells or myeloid)</li> <li>• Rapid GvHD limiting duration and confounding results (<b>unless use NSG MHCI/II KO</b>)</li> <li>• Low numbers of NK cells (improved with SRG-15)</li> <li>• hPBMC donor and engraftment variability</li> </ul>



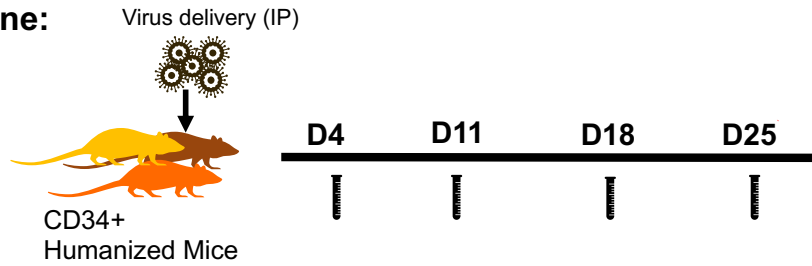
# Mouse models used for evaluating VV100 activity: CD34+ HuNSG



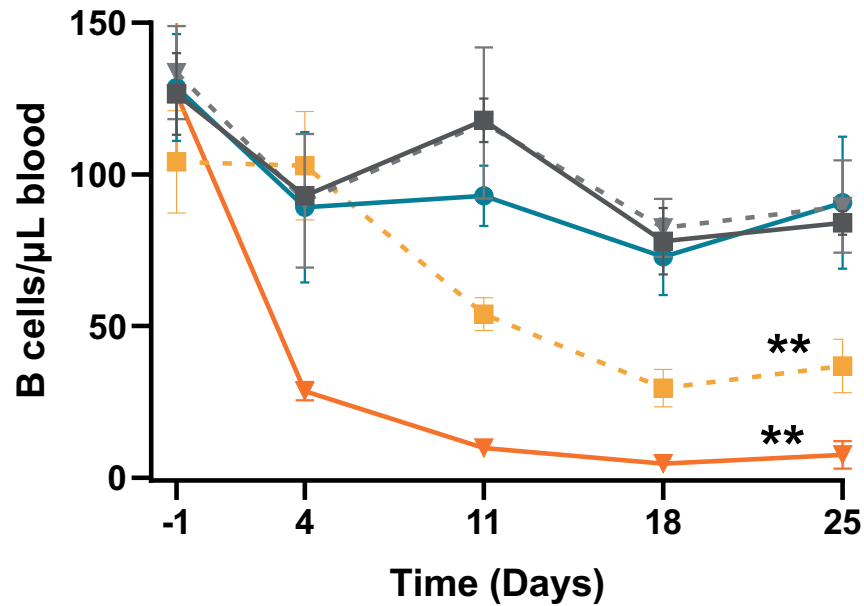
Feature	
Appropriate primary target cell population exists? (i.e. human T cells)	✓
Appropriate CAR target exists? (i.e. CD19-expressing cells)	✓
Does model mimic disease state in humans?	X
Does model mimic baseline activation state of T cells in humans	✓

# UB-VV100 injection into CD34-humanized mice results in dose-dependent B cell depletion and CAR T expansion

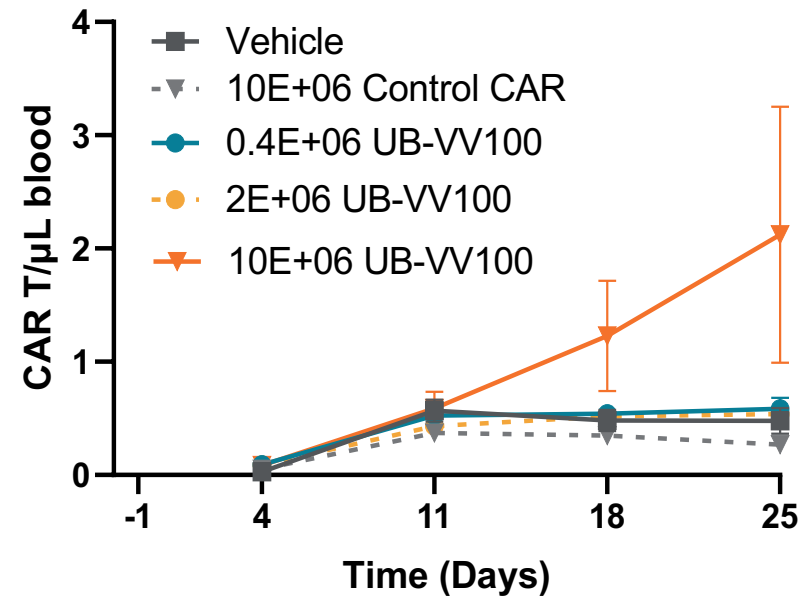
Timeline:



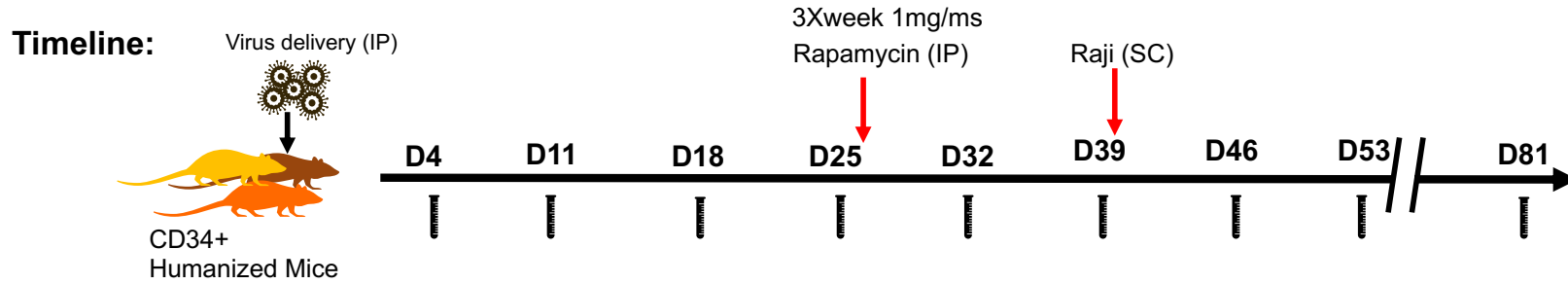
### Circulating B cells



### Circulating CAR T cells

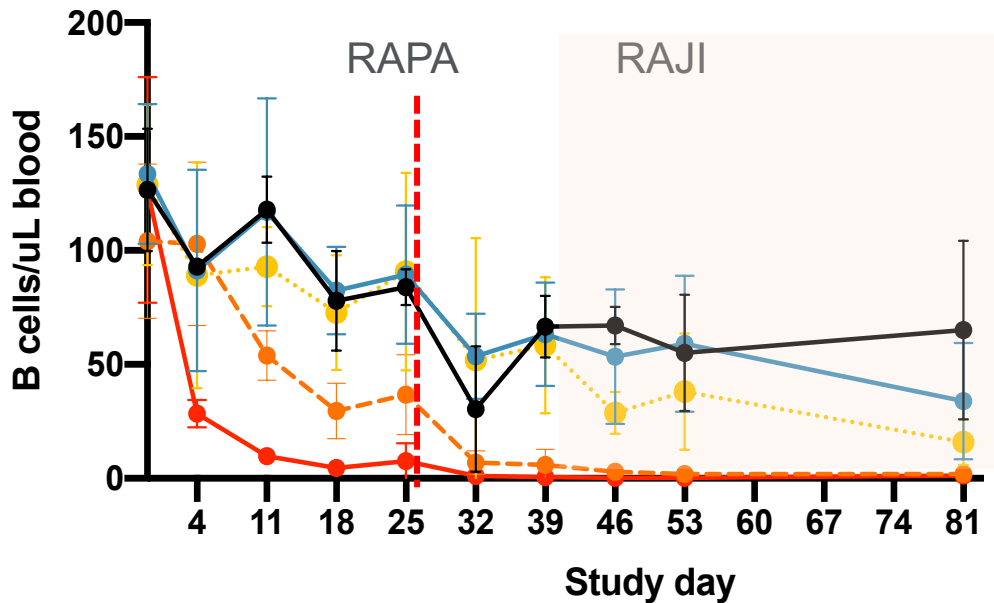


# Onset of rapamycin dosing on D26 correlated with more complete and lasting B cell depletion in the 2 million TU dose level

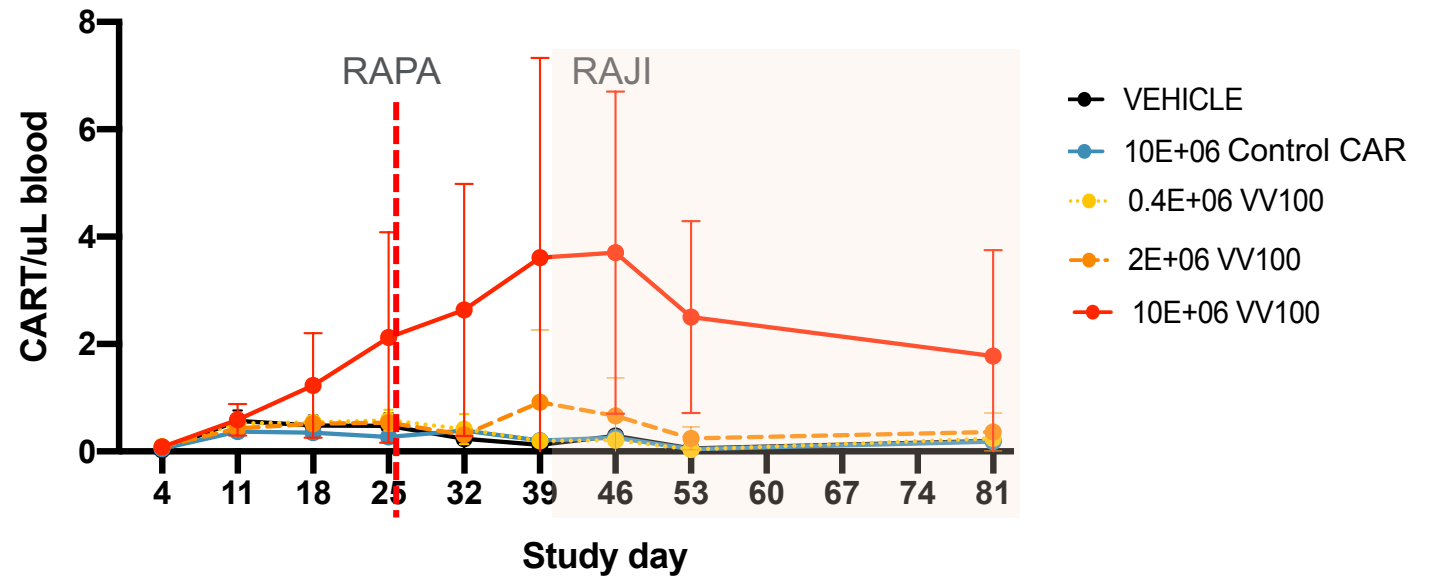


- A sharp decrease in B cells was detected in the 2 million TU group one week after onset of rapa dosing
- This corresponded with a detectable expansion of CAR+ T cells in the blood that began prior to Raji implantation

Circulating B cells (by flow cytometry)

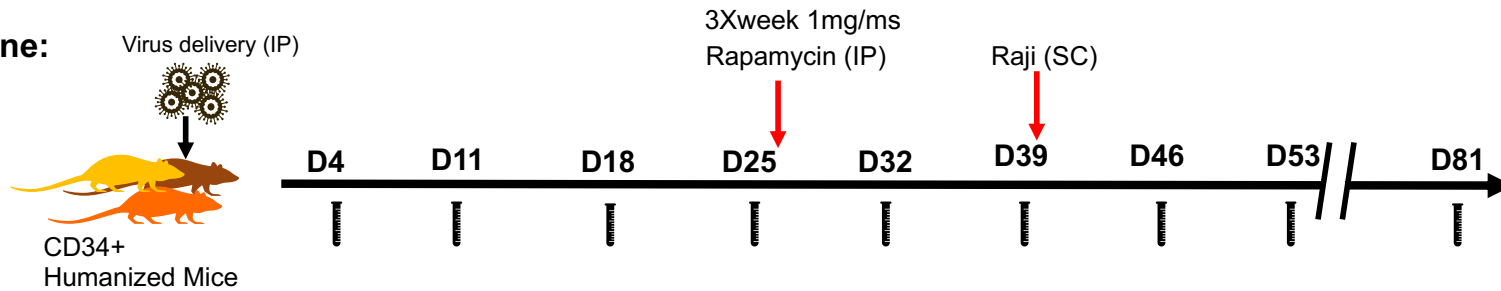


Circulating CAR-T cells (by flow cytometry)

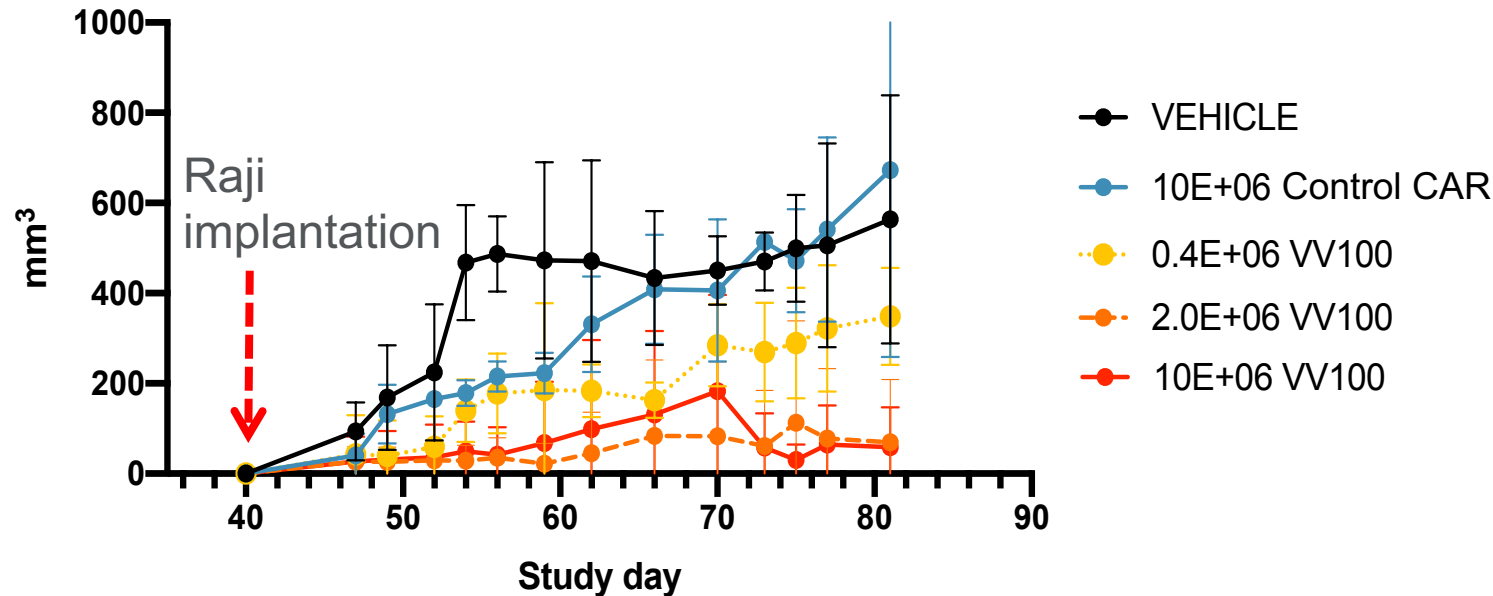


# Previous treatment with UB-VV100 inhibits Raji solid tumor growth in a dose-dependent manner

Timeline:

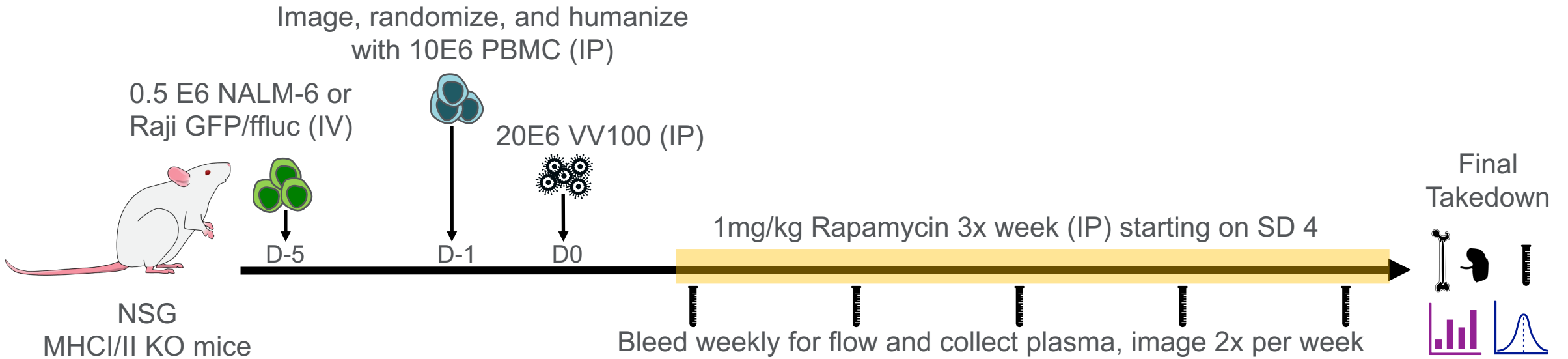


tumor volume



Tumors failed to develop or grew to a very small size in the 10 million and 2 million dose groups

# Mouse models used for evaluating VV100 activity: PBMC NSG MHCII KO



## Feature

Appropriate primary target cell population exists? (i.e. human T cells)



Appropriate CAR target exists? (i.e. CD19-expressing cells)



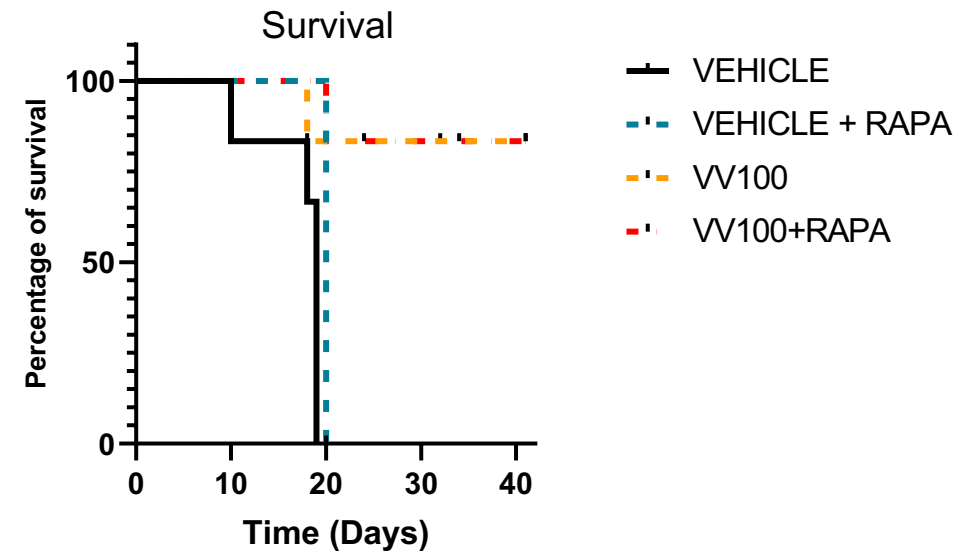
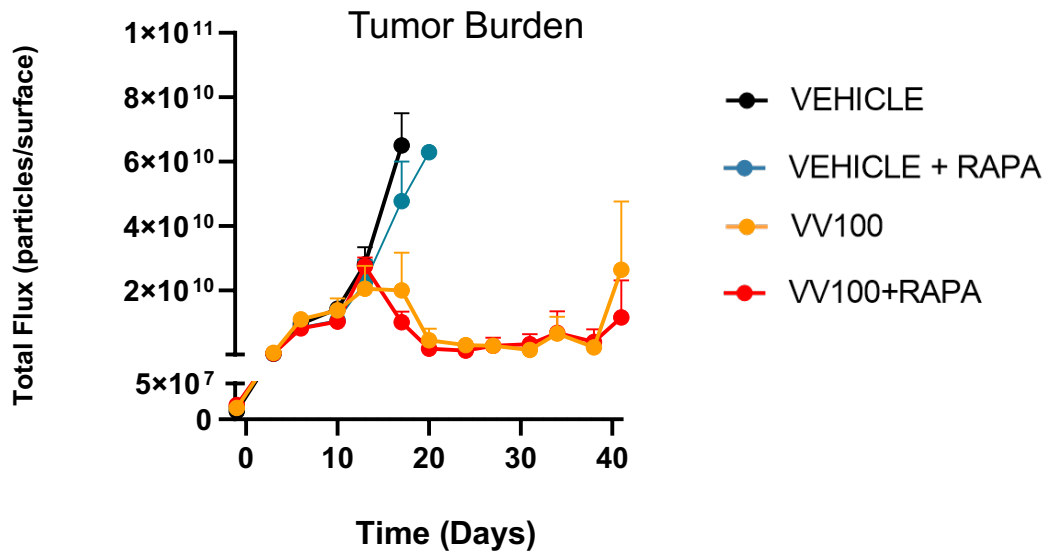
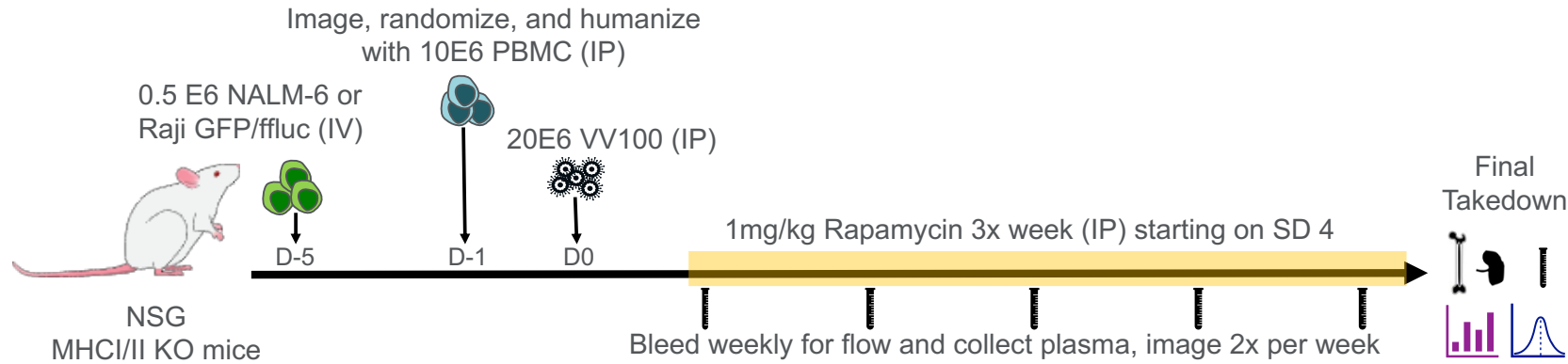
Does model mimic disease state in humans?



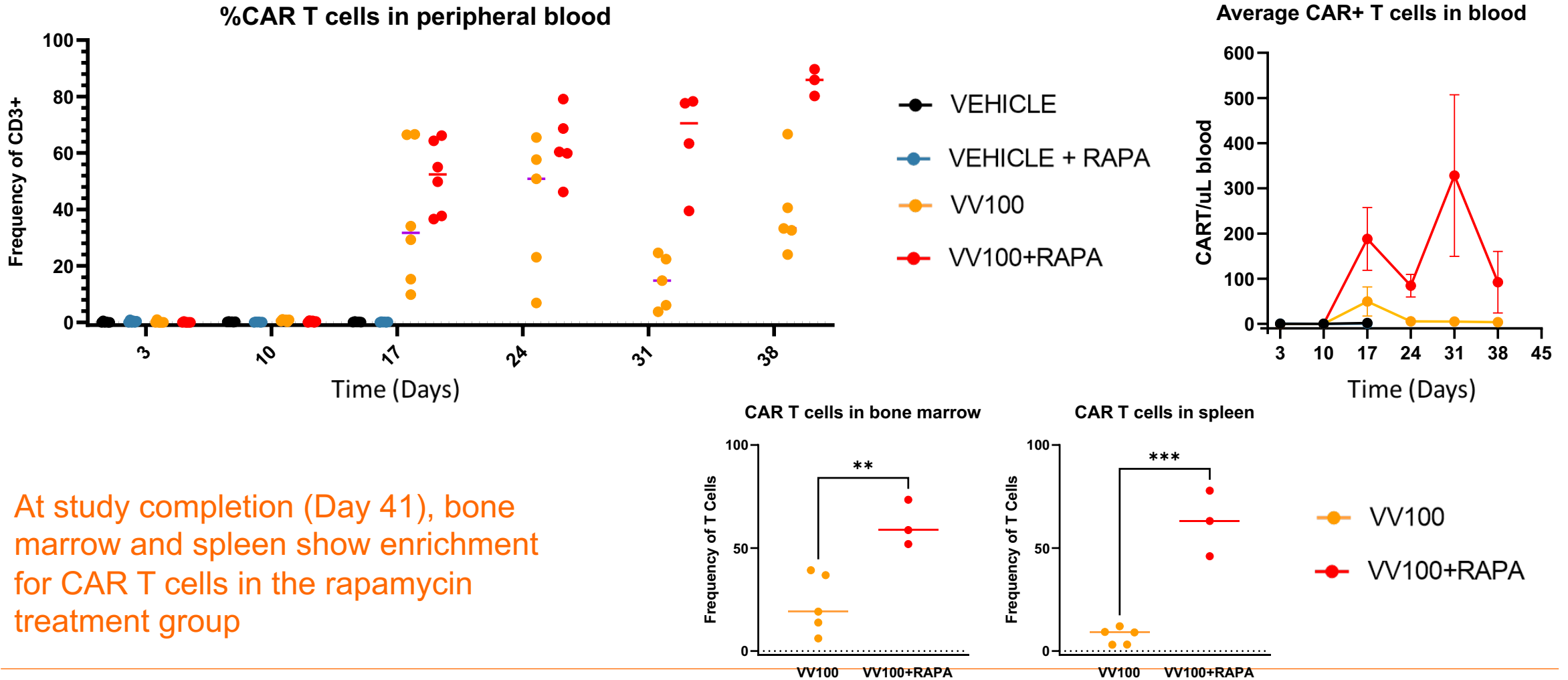
Does model mimic baseline activation state of T cells in humans

X

# UB-VV100 prolongs survival and slows tumor progression in a NALM6 systemic tumor model in PBMC-humanized NSG DKO mice



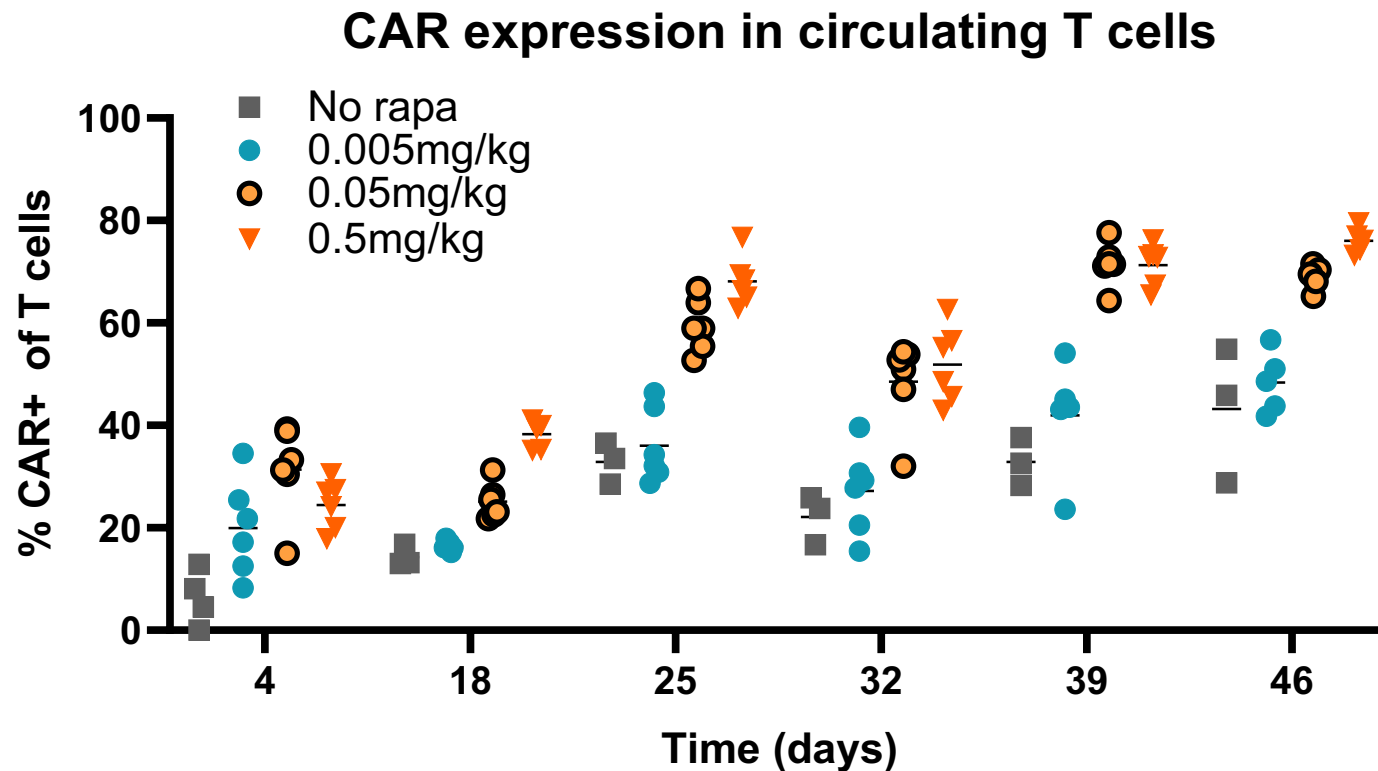
# Rapamycin treatment enhances CAR T cell expansion in blood, bone marrow, and spleen



At study completion (Day 41), bone marrow and spleen show enrichment for CAR T cells in the rapamycin treatment group

# Mouse models used for evaluating RACR activity:

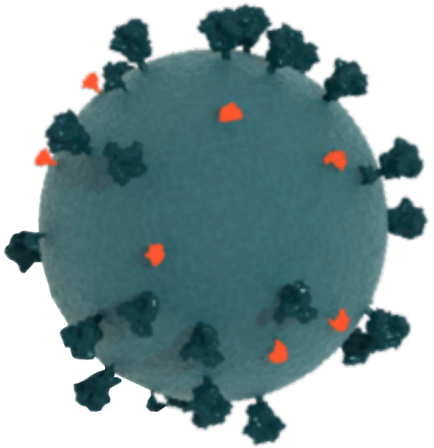
NSG MHCII KO mice systemically implanted with Raji tumor cells and treated with ex-vivo manufactured CAR T cells, followed by rapamycin 5X week (IP)



Rapamycin promotes enrichment (and expansion) of CAR T cells in vivo in a dose-dependent manner



# Our preliminary data using PBMC cultures and humanized NSG mice demonstrates that UB-VV100 can:



**ARM** T cells in vitro and in vivo using only its surface engineering without other additives or stimulants



**EXPAND** transduced cells in vitro and in vivo using rapamycin to engage the RACR system



**TARGET** and destroy normal and malignant B cells in vitro and in vivo



# Thank you

[UMOJA-BIOPHARMA.COM](http://UMOJA-BIOPHARMA.COM)

