

mRNA anticancer Vaccines breakthrough approach in cancer treatment

tTROP2, FGFR2c



mRNA vaccines in oncology - current status

- Several products at early or clinical exploratory stages
- Moderna, Biontech and Curevac having almost 70% of oncological vaccines in early pipeline
- Two targeting approaches: Multiply tumor associated antigens or sinle specific antigen
- Most indications in immunosensitive tumors: melanoma, NSCLC, glioblastoma



TROP2 and tTROP2 - small difference with huge biological impact





tTROP2 in solid tumors



83% Papillary thyroid carcinoma

80% of breast cancers 88% of TNBCs

55% of pancreatic cancers

56% of gastric carcinoma

68% of colon cancer



tTROP2 targets in solid tumors evidence





TROP2 expression in pancreatic cancer npg D Fong et al 1293 Α P<0.01 (log-rank) 0.8 0.6 nulative 0.4 2 TROP2 low (n=62) 0.2 TROP2 high (n=72) 0.0 10 20 50 30 60 0 40 Overall survival (months) 1.0 Low group 0.8 0.6



Fong et al., 2008; Ohmachi et al., 2006

Trerotola et al., 2021



FGFR2c biology



FGFR2c is the result of alternative splicing

FGF3 FGF4 FGF7 FGE10 FGF6 FGFG GRB MEK Ca2* MAPK Proliferation Differentiation Survival

> Oncogenic signalling EMT (pathogenic type) invasiveness

Lei et al., 2021



FGFR2c in solid tumors

Prostate and bladder cancer (overexpression not precisely determined)

> Endometrial cancer (>40% overexpression)



Pancreatic cancer (>70% overexpression)



Celon mRNA vaccines in oncology:

CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES
 New delivery, not yet used at Celon (NLP licence/technology) 	 Emerging (hot) technology with huge market potential for partnering
 Adjuvant selection 	 Entering novel (difficult to target molecular targets)
 Off-targeting risk 	Better safety/efficacy profile
	 Platform technology with ease- to-modife targets

CELON PHARMA

