

BrainStorm Cancer Therapeutics Redefining blood-brain barrier penetration

W. Mark Saltzman, Ph.D. Goizueta Foundation Professor Department of Biomedical Engineering Yale University Head, Jonathan Edwards College

Yale University

Minsoo Khang, M.S.

Graduate Student Department of Biomedical Engineering Yale University

Ranjit S. Bindra, M.D., Ph.D. Professor Department of Therapeutic Radiology Yale School of Medicine Co-Director, Brain Tumor Center Yale Cancer Center

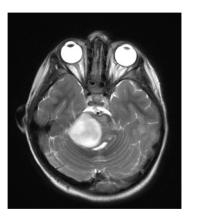
Philip Kong, Ph.D. Blavatnik Fellow Yale University



Defining the Clinical Problem

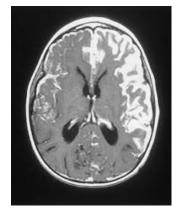
Many adult and pediatric CNS cancers are difficult to treat, and patients rarely survive more than 1-2 years...

Diffuse Intrinsic Pontine Glioma (DIPG)



Median Overall Survival: 4-17 months

Recurrent Medulloblastoma and Ependymoma

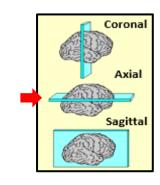


Median Overall Survival: 6 months-2 years

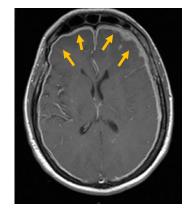
Recurrent Glioblastoma



Median Overall Survival: 6-12 months



Brain and Leptomeningeal Metastases



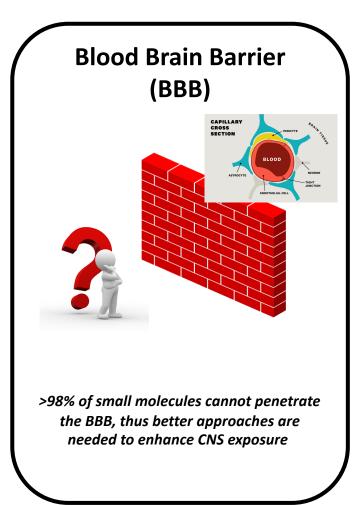
Median Overall Survival: 3-12 months

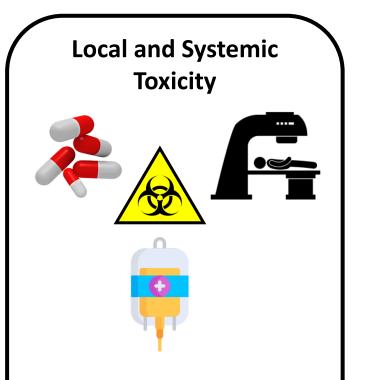


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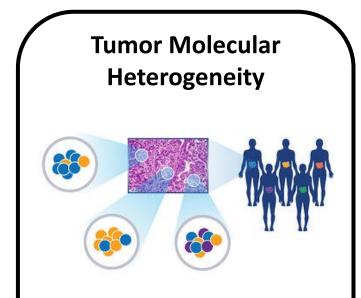
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What are the barriers to effective therapies for these tumors?





Drug combination therapies can effectively target CNS tumors, but local and systemic toxicities are dose-limiting...direct injection into the CNS is a potential solution



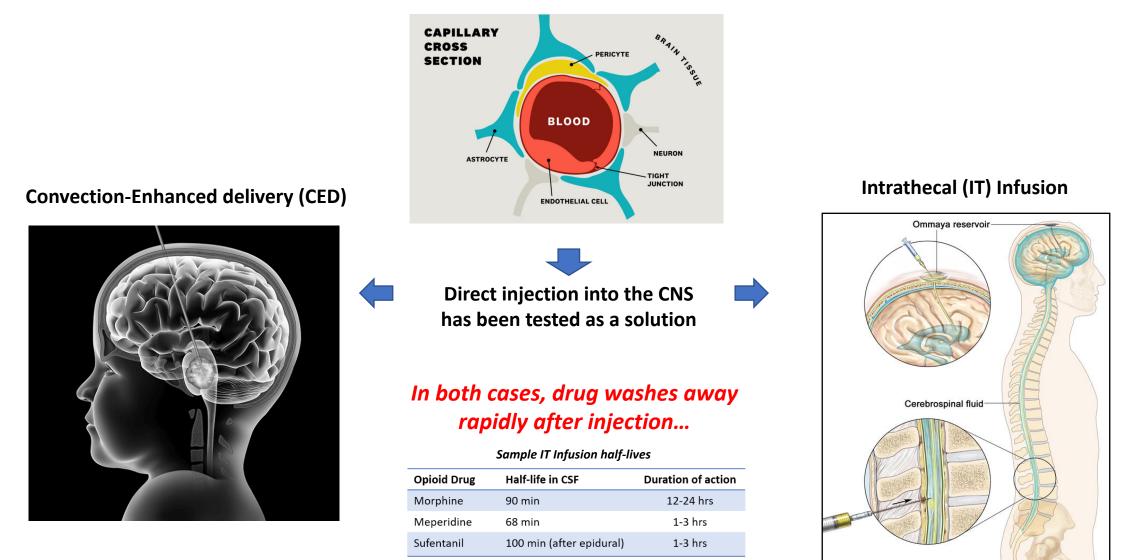
Intra- and inter-tumor heterogeneity is common in CNS cancers and brain metastases, suggesting a need for drug regimens with activity across many tumor types

A Comprehensive Cancer Cestignated by the National Cancer Institute

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https://blog.crownbio.com/hs-fs/hubfs/assets/tumorheterogeneity.jpg?width=400&name=tumorheterogeneity.jpg

The Blood Brain Barrier is a Treatment Efficacy Barrier



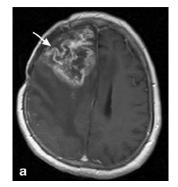
>98% of small molecules do not penetrate the BBB

Dose-Limiting Local and Systemic Toxicities

1. Radiation therapy is active against many CNS tumors, but it is locally toxic, and typically not curative

Severe cognitive decline over time

Radiation necrosis



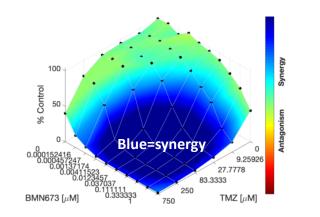
2. Combinations of chemo and systemic therapies can increase efficacy, but systemic toxicity is dose-limiting

8 Open Access Full Text Article

PARP inhibitor + TMZ chemotherapy synergy in medulloblastoma cells *in vitro*

Craniospinal irradiation (CSI)

Corona



Drug Design, Development and Therapy

Dovepress o scientific and medical research

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Risk of severe hematologic toxicities in cancer patients treated with PARP inhibitors: a metaanalysis of randomized controlled trials BMN673 (PARPi) doses over 1 mg are severely toxic to the bone marrow



https://www.nature.com/articles/nrneurol.2012.182/figures/1 https://www.researchaate.net/figure/Radiation-necrosis-close-to-the-site-of-the-primary-tumor-in-a-50-year-old-woman-after_fig2_2624336 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gow/omc/articles/PMC5648323/ https://www.reddit.com/r/interestingas/tuck/comments/cyw12s/the_lethal_dose_of_fentaryl_2_milligrams_compared/

How will CNS-directed nanoparticles address these issues?



Advantages of our proposed approach

- Higher doses in the CSF and brain will be possible
 - Minimize systemic drug exposure/toxicity
 - Allows combinations with systemic drugs





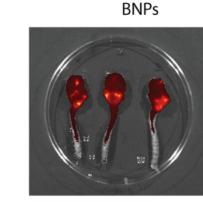
Sample Data: Successful Development of IT Nanoparticle Delivery Strategies...

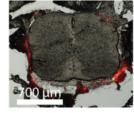
1. We can now deliver NPs into the CSF space

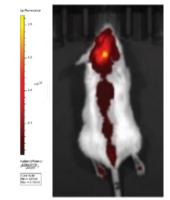


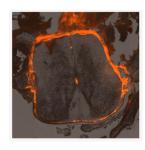
12hr

NNPs

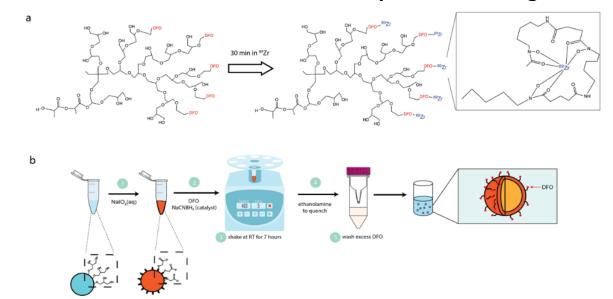




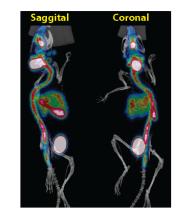


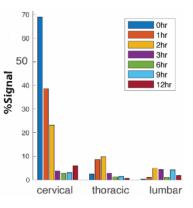


2. PET tracers for nanoparticle tracking



3. Detection of IT NPs in vivo







Minsoo Khang Grad Student (Saltzman Lab)



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Why our team?



Ranjit S. Bindra, M.D., Ph.D. Professor Yale Radiation Oncology

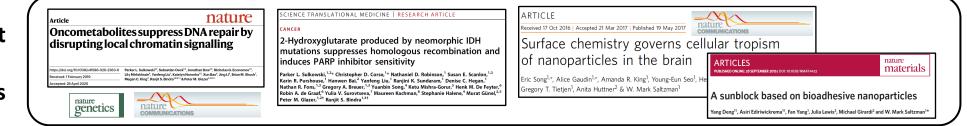


Bridging the realms of translational cancer research and nanomedicine



W. Mark Saltzman, Ph.D. Professor Yale Biomedical Engineering



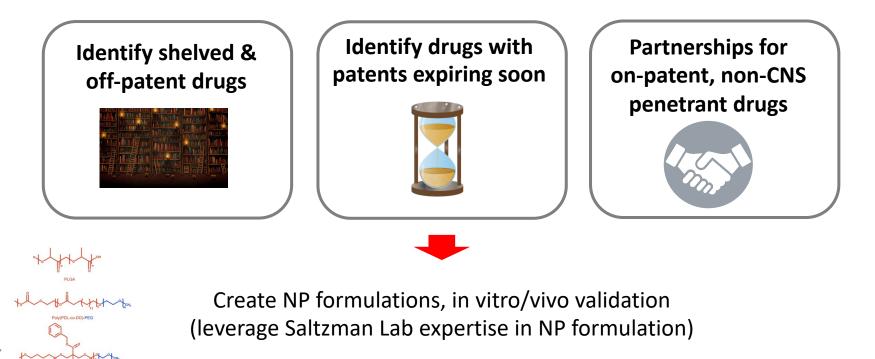


Innovative Academic Collaboration



Biotech Start-up Veterans

BrainStorm's Overall Strategy



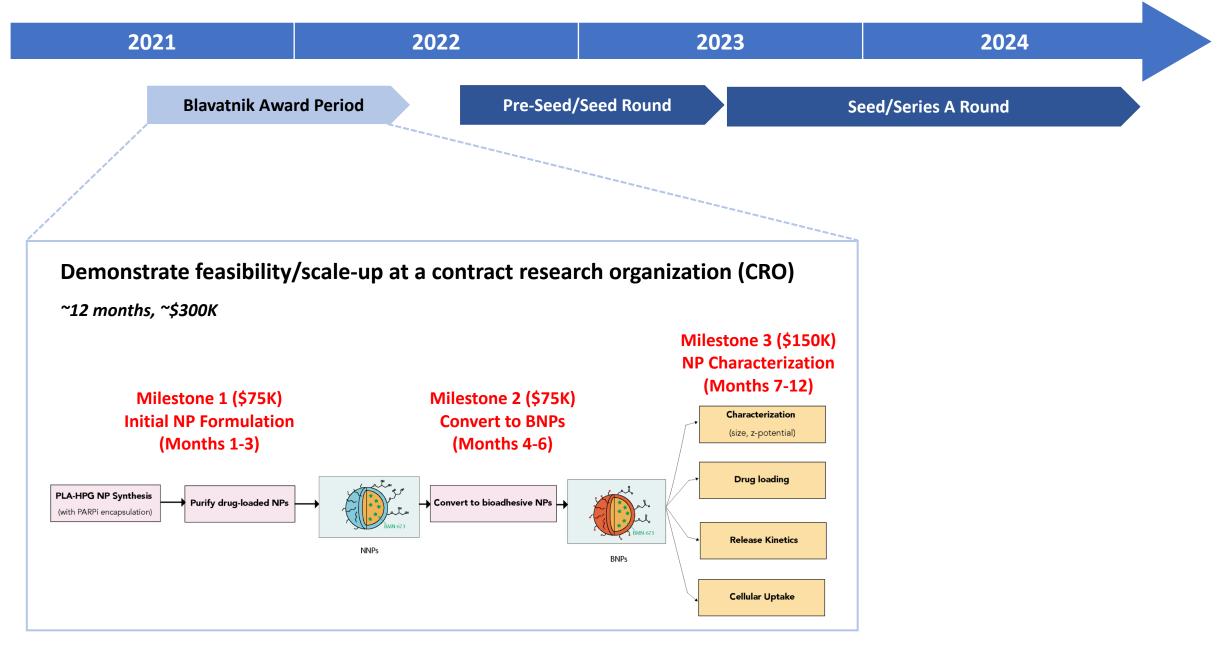


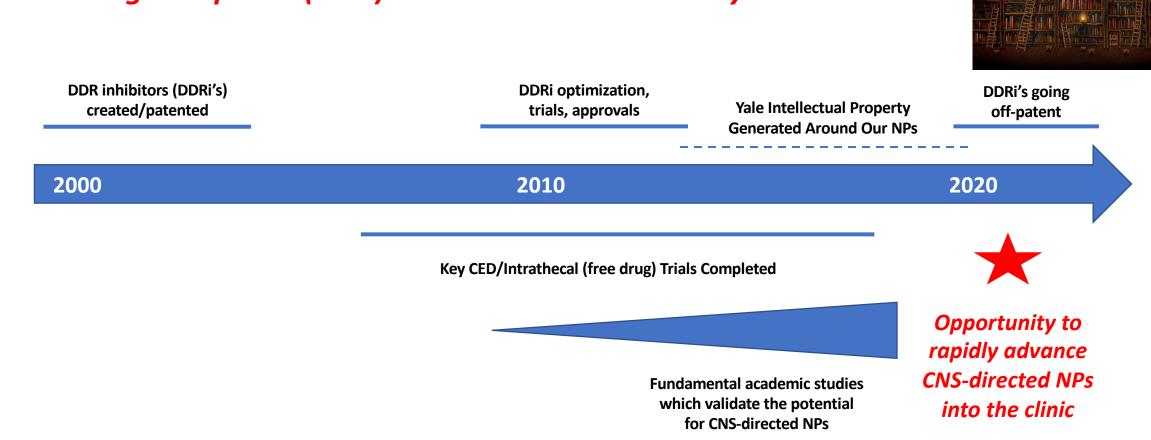
IND-enabling work (in-licensing as indicated)



Translate into phase I trials... (Leverage Bindra Lab brain tumor biomarkers + bench-to-bedside expertise)

How a Blavatnik Award will help launch BrainStorm









Why Now?



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