Biologically selective drug-eluting stent

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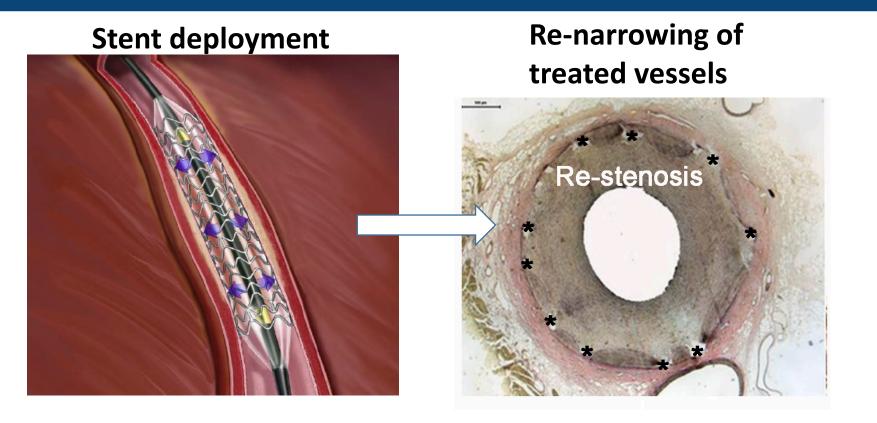
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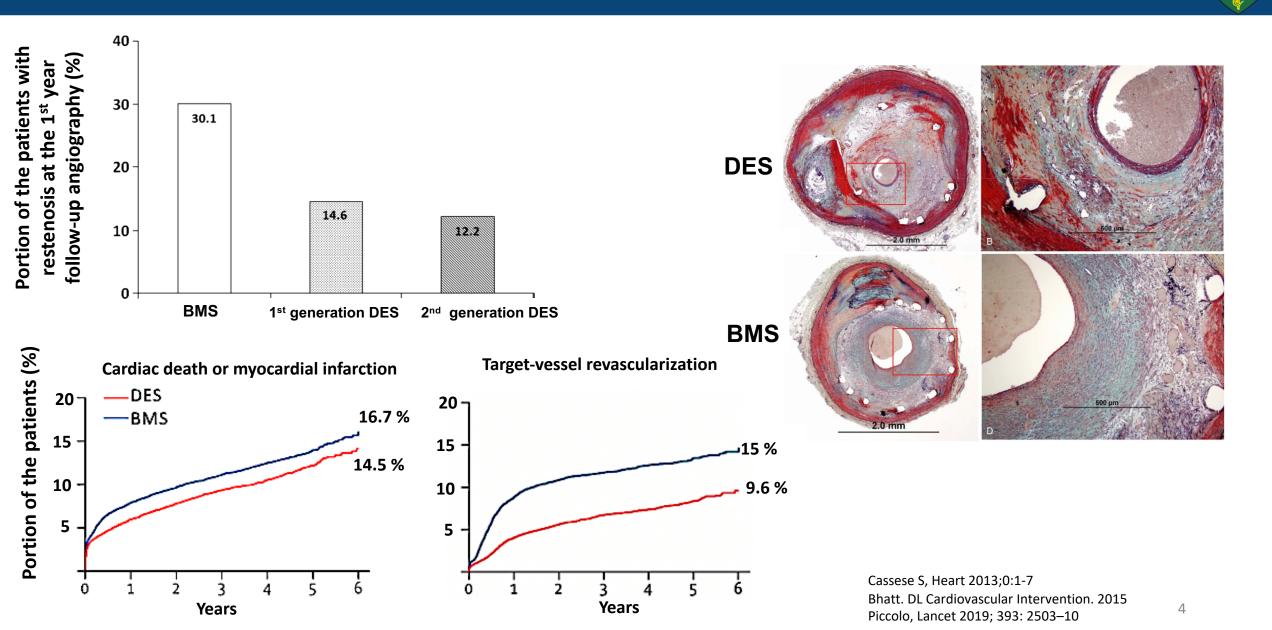
The Problems with the Current Drug-Eluting Stents (DES): In-Stent Re-Stenosis, Clotting, Requirement for Dual Anti-Platelet Therapy



> DES have sirolimus, everolimus, paclitaxel etc > stop growth of Endothelium: increases clotting risk.

- > Therefore, patients with DES need strong, long-term anti-coagulants: increases bleeding risk.
- > STILL: After DES treatment, re-stenosis remains a significant problem: need for Coronary Bypass Surgery.

The Problems with the Current Drug-Eluting Stents: Clotting, Requirement for Anti-Coagulants, and In-Stent Re-Stenosis





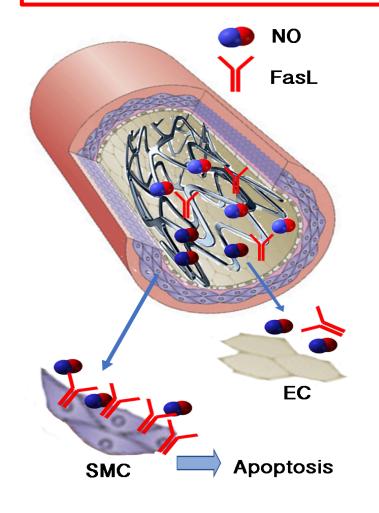
> Over 1 million coronary stents placed each year in the US alone.

- > 10% of current DES fail due to in-stent restenosis over 5 years
- > Cumulatively, 100,000 interventions for stent failures/year in the US alone.
- ➢ Re-imbursement for DES typically > \$1,500 per stent placed.
- ➢ If capture just 5% of the coronary DES market: \$75 MM in revenues/year.
- ➤ Total Addressable Market: > \$1.5 B per year.

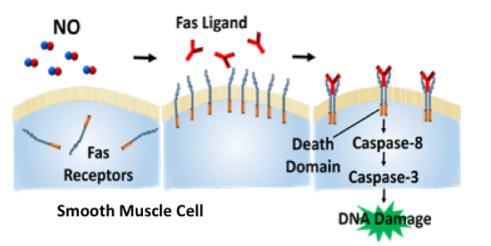
The Solution: A "smart" Drug Combination: Drug-Eluting Stent that Releases Fas Ligand (FasL) with Nitric Oxide (NO)



Next-generation drug-eluting stent: Differentiates between endothelial and smooth muscle cells: Inhibits and kills Smooth Muscle, while sparing the critical Endothelium that lines the artery.

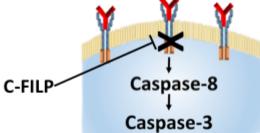


Smooth Muscle Cells are Sensitized to FasL by the Release of NO: Results in Smooth Muscle Cell death.



Endothelial Cells Resist the FasL-NO combination.

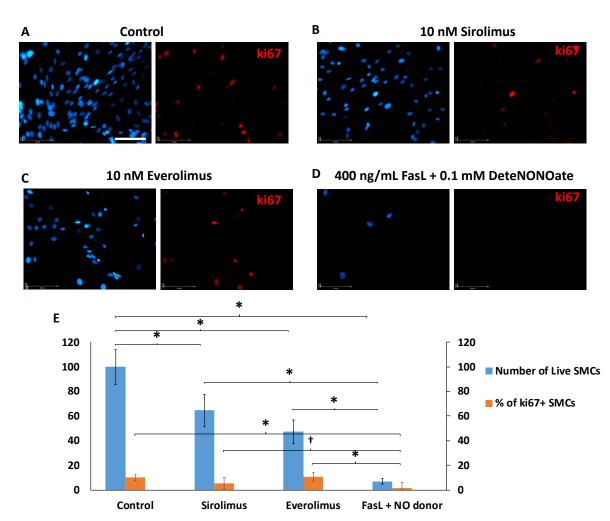
In contrast,



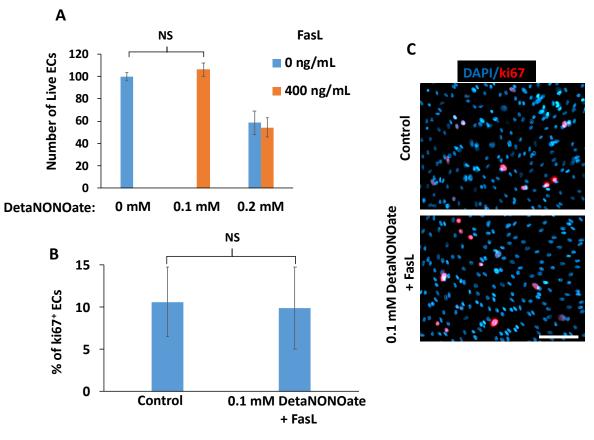
This FasL-NO combination leads to

- More-potent inhibition of in-stent restenosis; AND
- Resistance to in-stent clotting

FasL-NO inhibits smooth muscle cell growth *more potently* than DES drugs everolimus and sirolimus

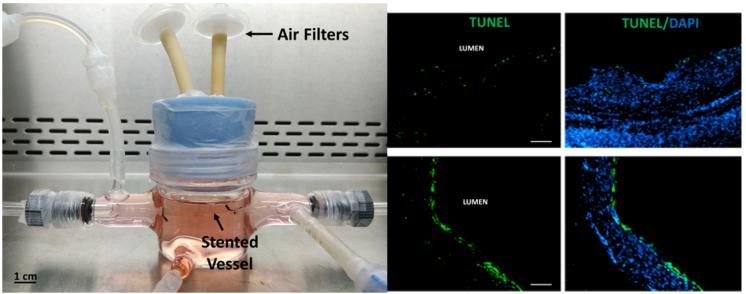


FasL-NO *does not affect* endothelial cells' viability and proliferation

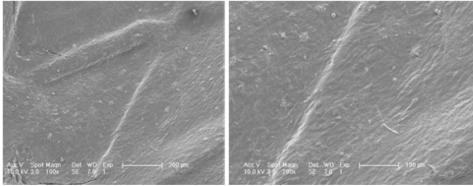


FasL-NO Eluting Stents are *Highly Potent and Selective* in Arteries: Bioreactor Studies, and In Vivo:

Bioreactor culture of stented arteries



Endothelial cell recovery Day-14

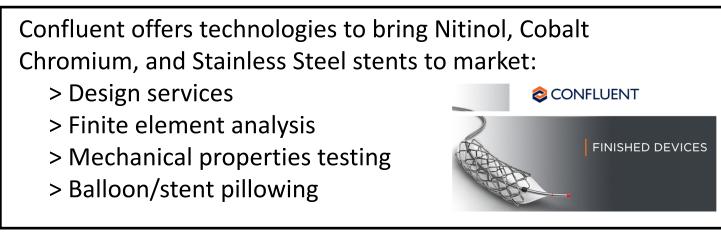


Control **FasL-NO** Stent Stent **Rabbit Arterial Stent Implants Control stent** FasL - NO stent 1 month 1 month

200 µm

Design FasL-NO-eluting stent prototype:

- Stent material Nitinol, Cobalt-Chromium, or Stainless Steel
- Prototype fabrication: outsource to Confluent Medical Inc.



Approximate Budget:

- 1. Develop prototypes with EVAc coating and characterize elution profiles at Yale, ~ \$70K.
- 2. Confluent prototypes Nitinol and CoCr stents with EVAc polymer coating, characterize stability/flaking/etc.
- 3. Confluent characterizes stent mechanics and stability total of ~ \$180k for Confluent.
- 4. Basic rodent toxicology studies outsourced to WuXi Apptek, ~ \$50k.
- 5. TOTAL: ~ \$300k.

Proof-of-concept design - stent/coating/drug combination – Blavatnik application

Proof-of-concept efficacy - pig coronary model (currently NIH-funded)

> Pharm/toxicology characterization, stability, potency data for IND filing

Exit pre-Phase I, or post-Phase I-II.

Start-up company during pre-clinical characterization, before Phase-I.

Founders:

Mehmet H. Kural, PhD Laura E. Niklason, MD PhD W. Mark Saltzman, PhD



A Quantum Advancement in Drug-Eluting Stents

Value Proposition:

- 1,000,000 patients could benefit annually:
- Higher quality-adjusted-life years without need for additional interventions,

such as repeat stenting or coronary artery bypass surgery.

 Much shorter antiplatelet treatment (free of >\$200 per month and high bleeding risk).