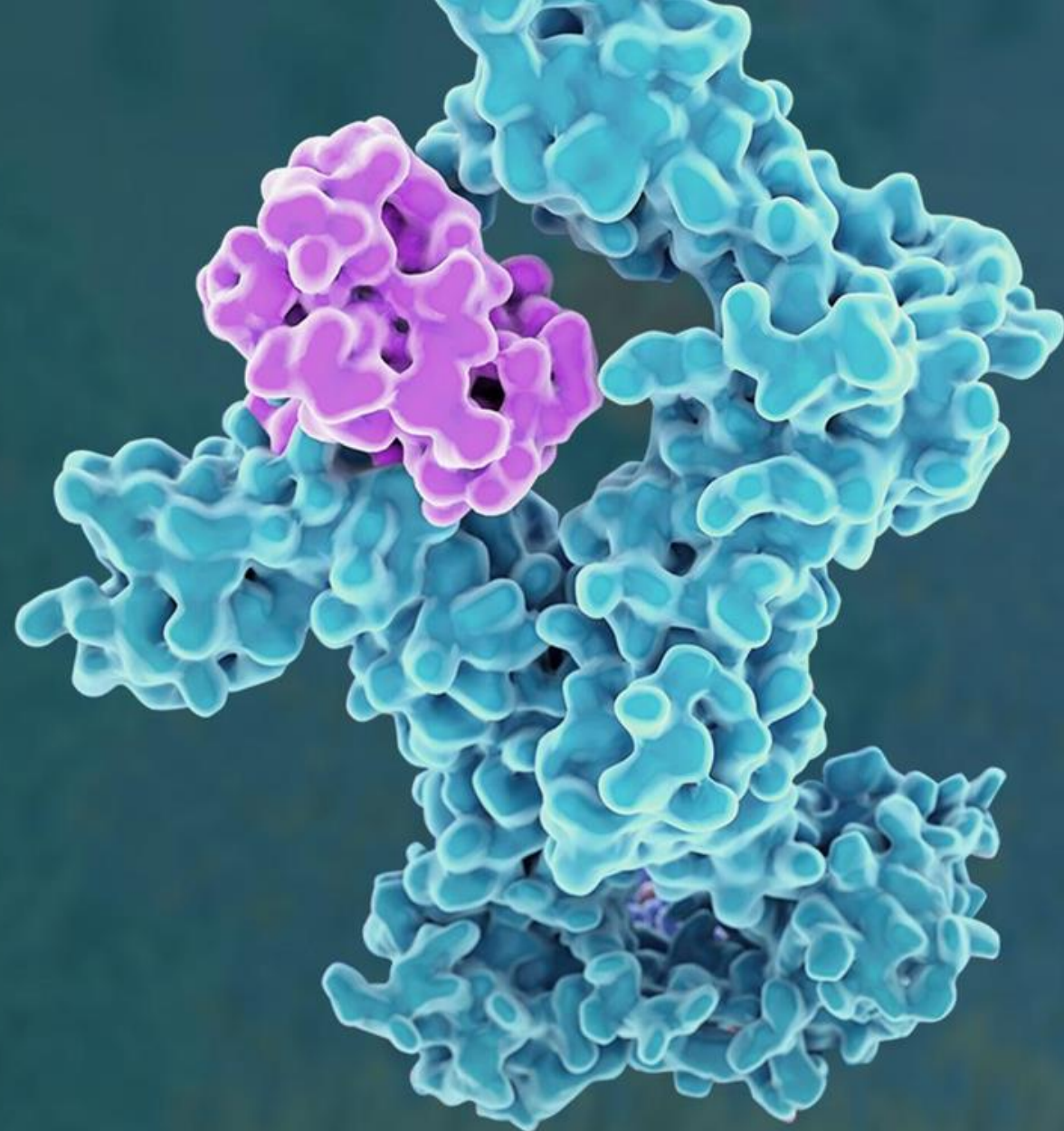


Sept 7, 2024

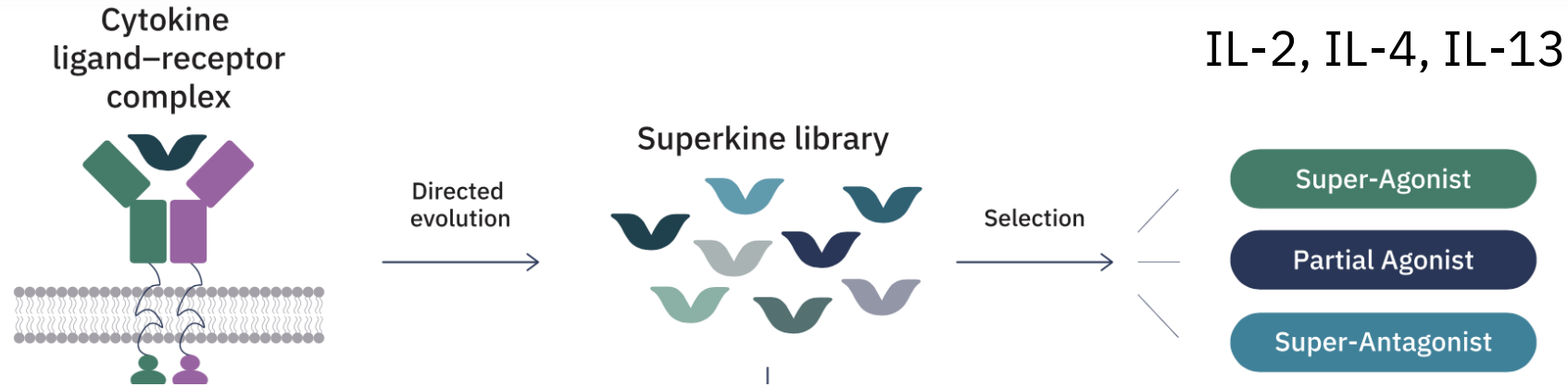
**MDNA113, an IL-13R $\alpha$ 2 Tumor Targeting and Conditionally Activatable anti-PD1-IL-2<sup>SK</sup> BiSKIT Shows Enhanced Safety and Potent Therapeutic Efficacy**



MEDICENNA

The Promise of IL-2 Therapy 2024

# Directed Evolution Platform Generated Unique Library of Superkines



## IL-2 Superkines

### Super-Agonists

### Super-Antagonists

MDNA11

(Albumin-fused  
' $\beta$ -enhanced not- $\alpha$ ' IL-2<sup>SK</sup>)

*Ph1/2 ABILITY Study*

**MDNA113**

**(Bifunctional IL-2<sup>SK</sup>)**

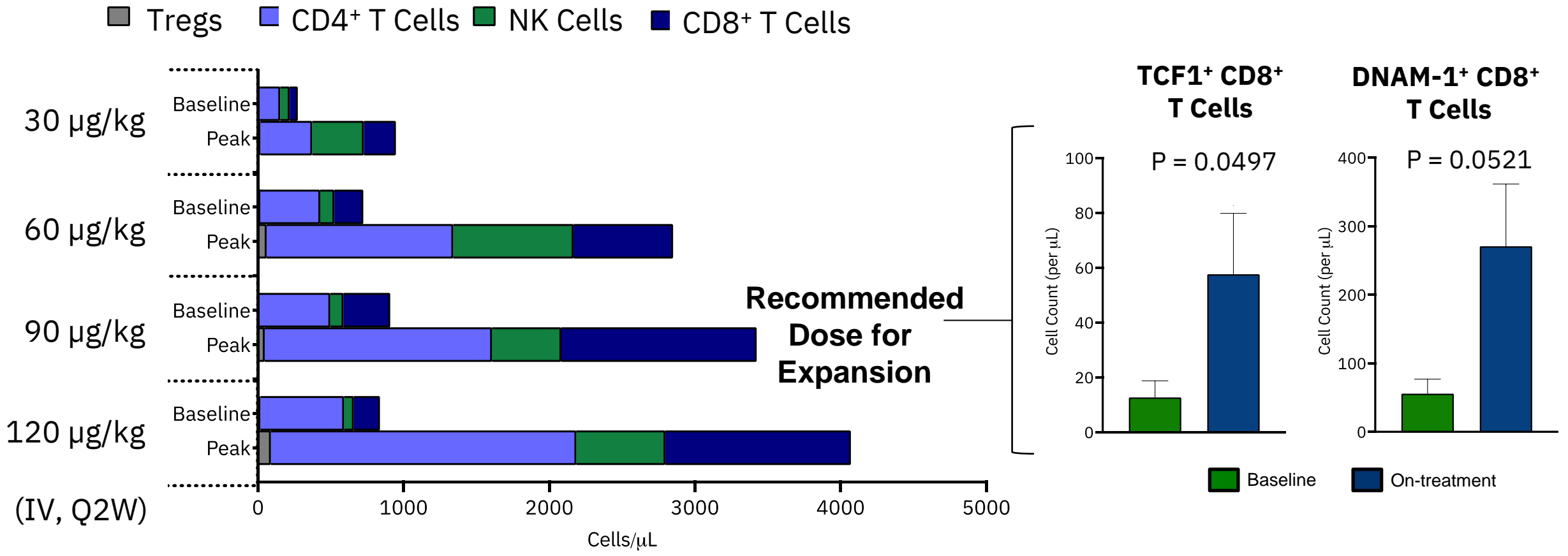
- Tumor targeting
- Activatable

MDNA209

**Oncology**

**Autoimmune Disease**

# MDNA11 Activates Effector Immune Cells & Demonstrates Single Agent Efficacy



## Single Agent Activity in CPI Resistant Patients (N = 14)

- 1 Complete Response (melanoma)
- 3 Partial Responses (melanoma, small bowel cancer, PDAC)
- 3 Durable (> 6 months) Stable Disease



# MDNA113 is a Tumor-Targeting Protease-Activatable Anti-PD1-IL-2<sup>SK</sup>

Design to Widen Therapeutic Index:

- Reduces risk of systemic toxicity
- Maximizes therapeutic activity at the tumor site

## THERAPEUTIC 'BiSKIT' CORE

- **Anti-PD1-IL-2<sup>SK</sup>** is a potent activator of immune effector function
- **cis-binding** to IL-2R and PD1 maximizes synergy between immune activation and immune checkpoint blockade

## TUMOR TARGETING + MASKING DOMAIN

- **IL-13<sup>SK</sup>** has high selectivity for IL-13R $\alpha$ 2, a tumor associated antigen
- Targets and retains MDNA113 within the TME
- Sterically attenuates activity of IL-2<sup>SK</sup>

**Protease  
Sensitive Linker  
(PSL)**

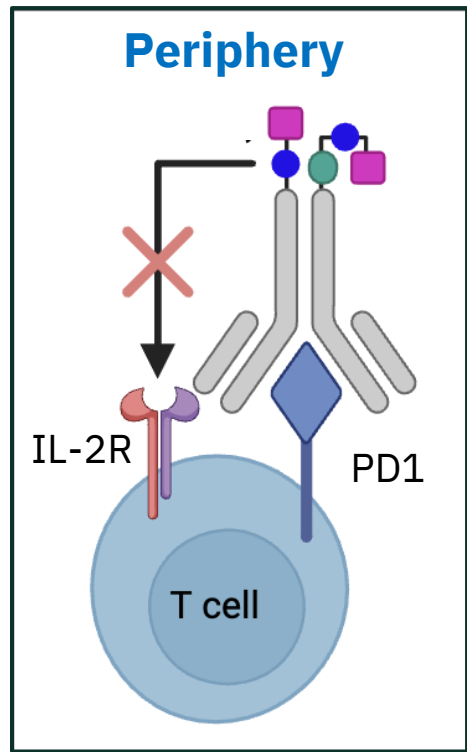
|  
Cleavage within TME

↓  
**Restores IL-2<sup>SK</sup>  
Activity at  
Tumor Site**

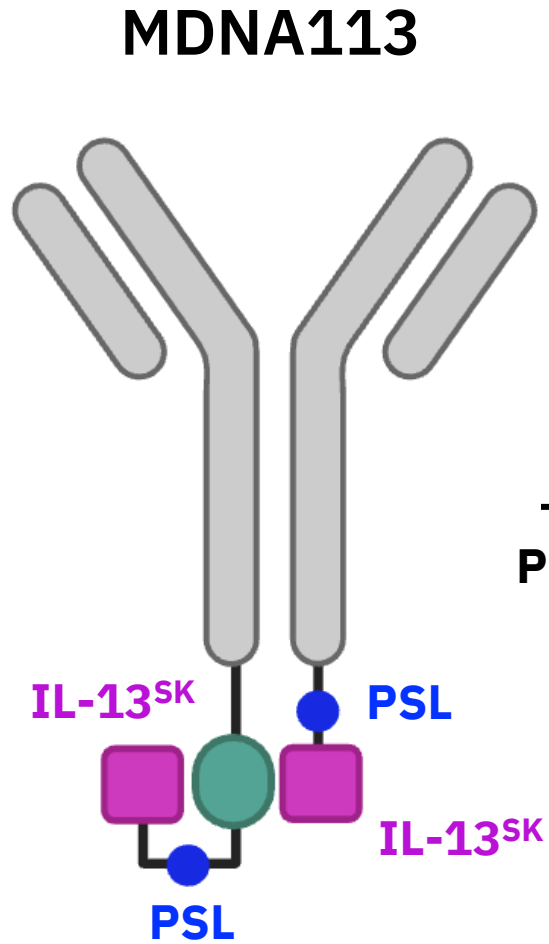
BiSKIT: Bifunctional SuperKine for ImmunoTherapy



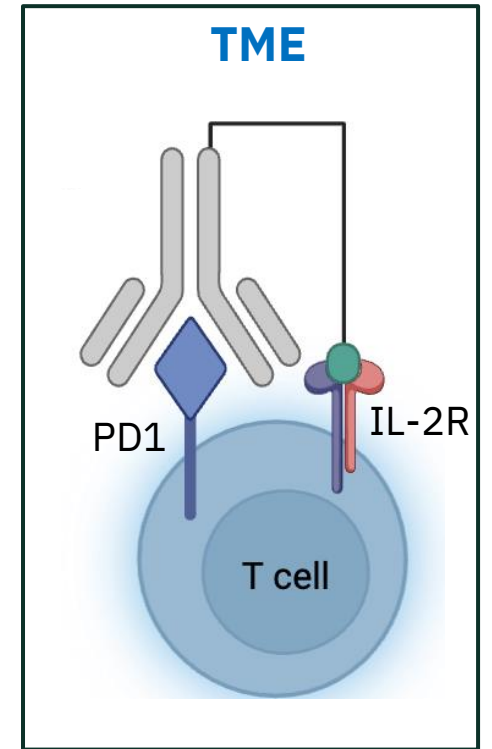
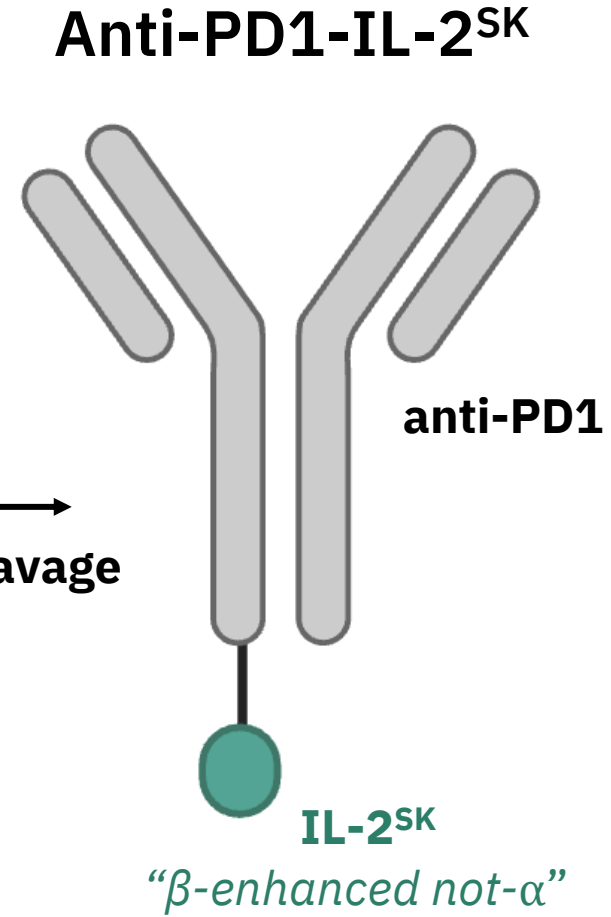
# MoA of MDNA113



**Attenuated**  
IL-2R Agonism



Protease Cleavage

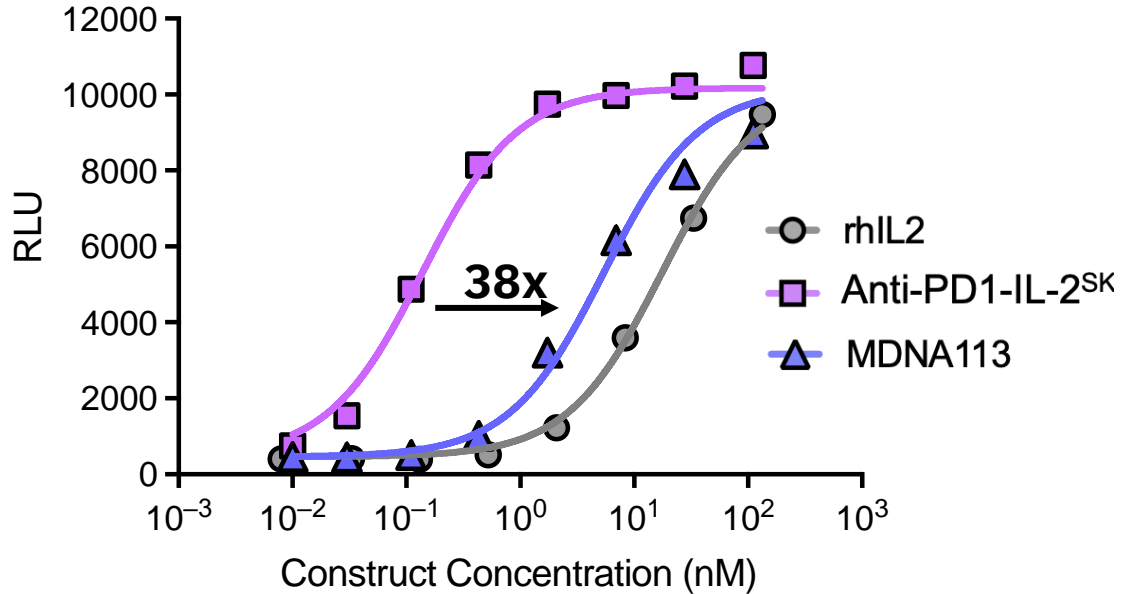


**Fully Restored**  
IL-2R Agonism

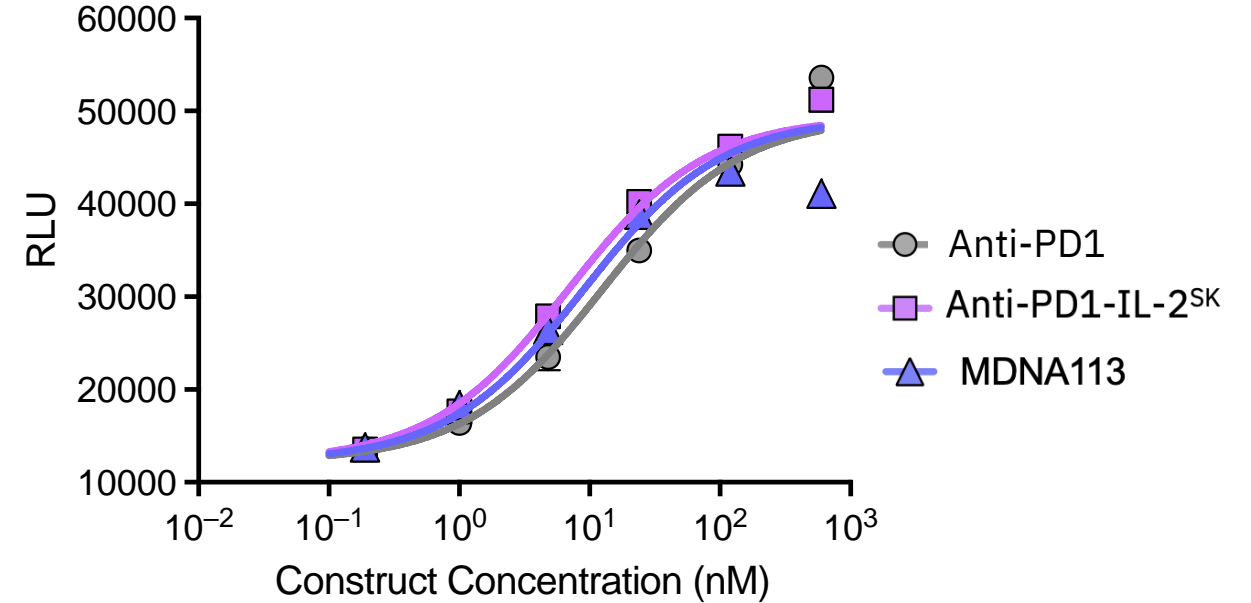


# Attenuated IL-2R Signaling with No Impact on PD1/PDL-1 Blockade

## IL-2R Agonism is Attenuated



## PD-1/PDL-1 Blockade is Maintained



	EC <sub>50</sub> (pM)
rhIL-2	17,260
Anti-PD1-IL-2 <sup>SK</sup>	137
MDNA113	5,313

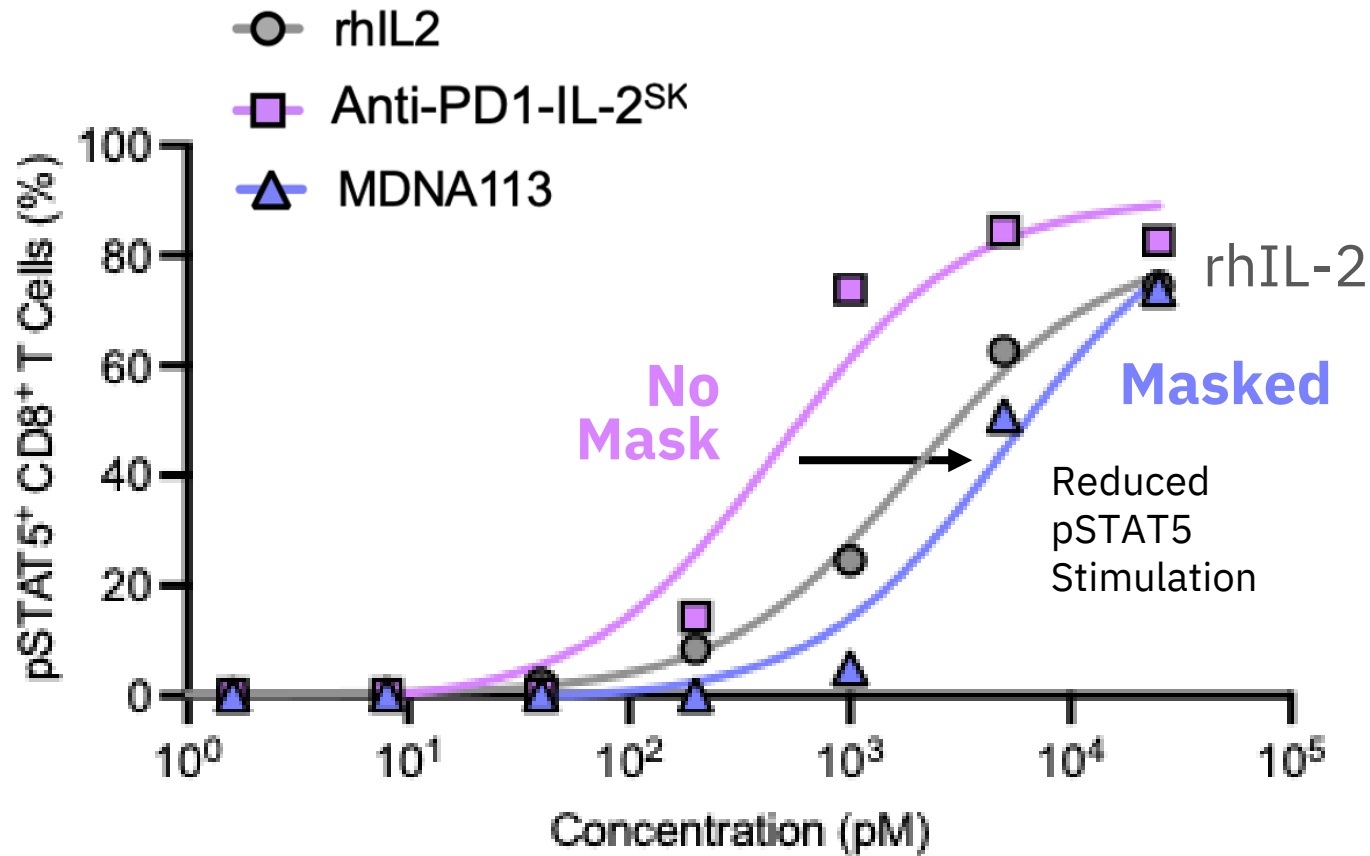
	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)
Anti-mPD1	15.5
Anti-PD1-IL-2 <sup>SK</sup>	8.8
MDNA113	11.0

Jurkat IL-2Rβγ bioassay lacking CD25 expression  
 RLU = relative luminescence unit

PD-1 reporter assay: co-culture of PD-1 reporter cells  
 and PD-L1 aAPC/CHO-K1 cells.



# Attenuated pSTAT5 Signaling in Human CD8<sup>+</sup> T Cells

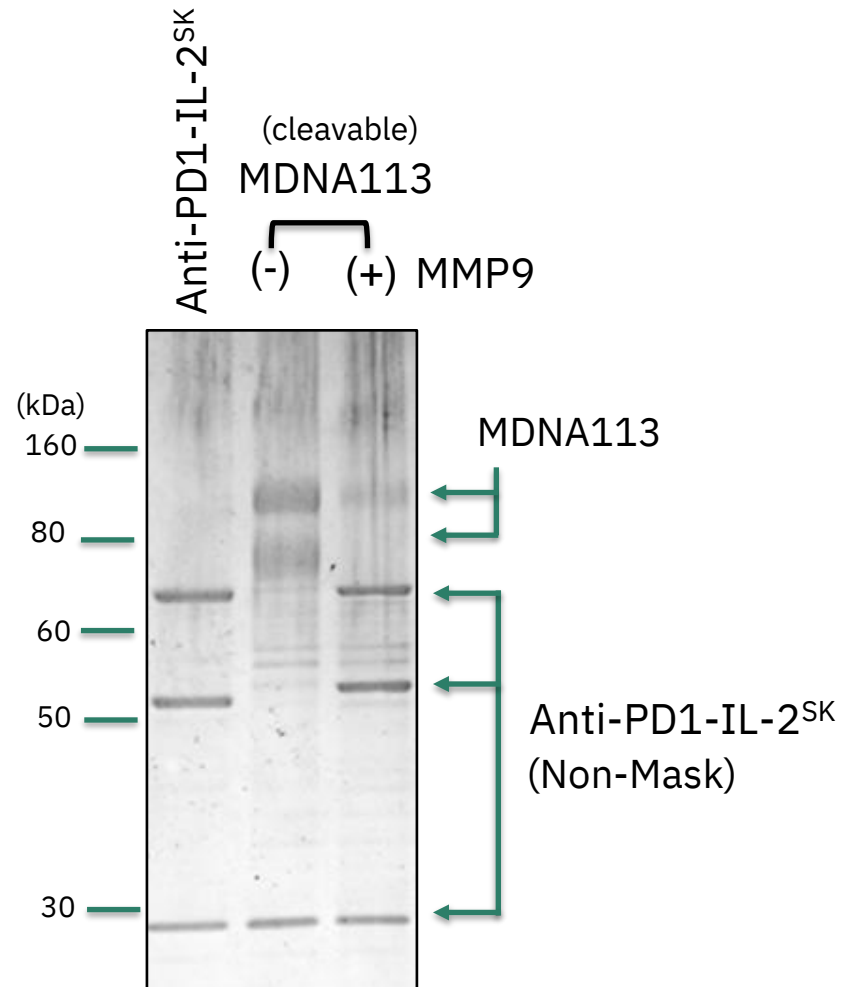


EC <sub>50</sub> (pM)	CD8 <sup>+</sup> T Cell
rhIL-2	2113
Anti-PD1-IL-2 <sup>SK</sup>	512.8
MDNA113	3,674.3

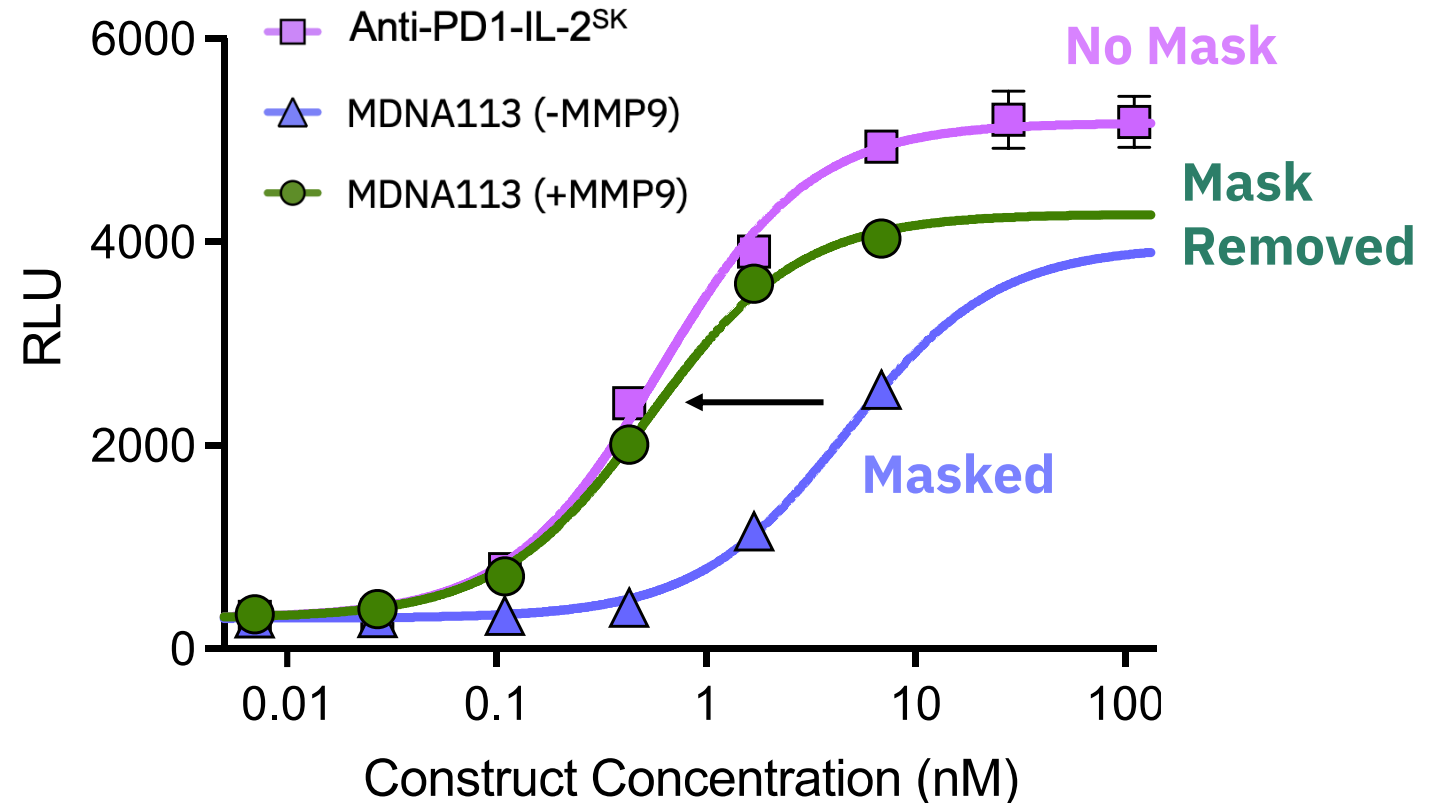
Human PBMCs rested in complete media prior to stimulation for 15 min. Analysis by flow cytometry.  
Average of 3 healthy PBMC donors



# MMP9 Cleavage Releases IL-13<sup>SK</sup> and Restores IL-2R Agonism



## Cell Based IL-2R Signaling



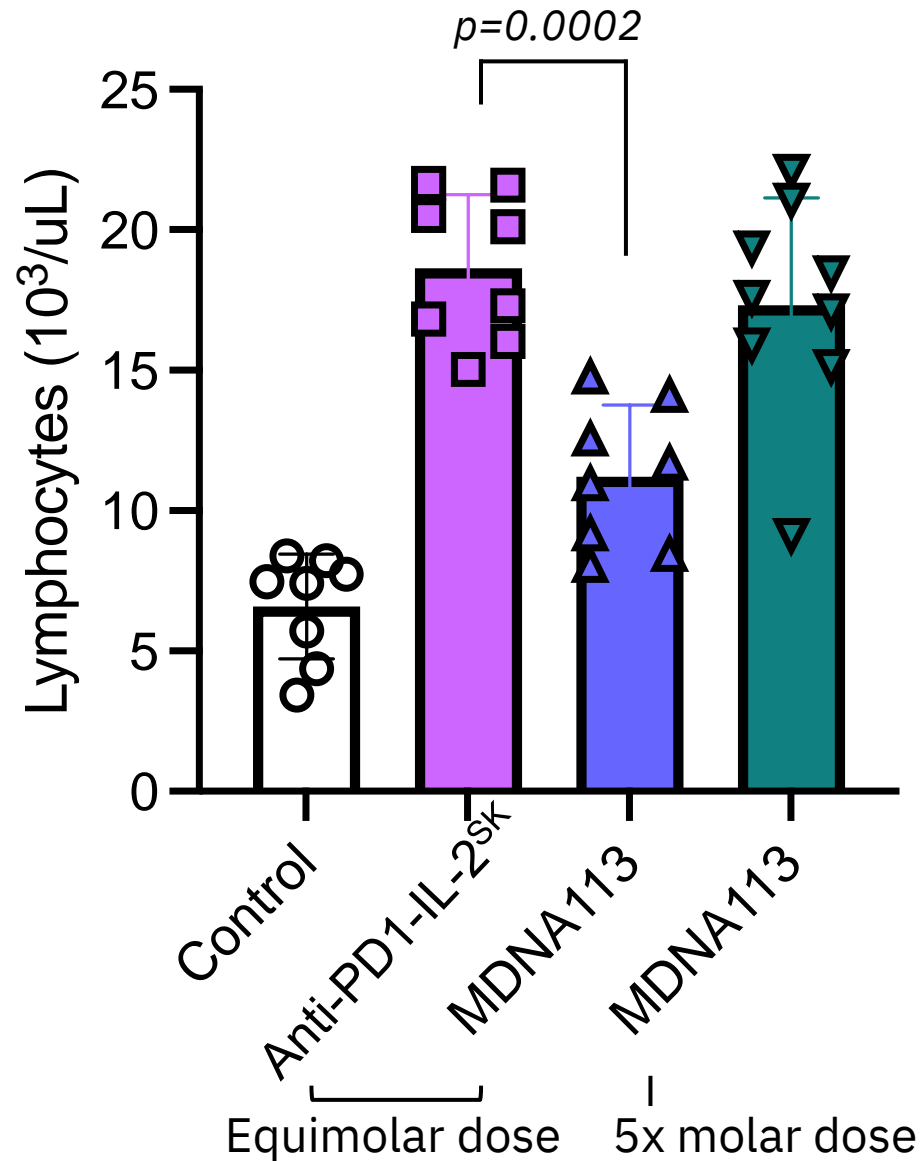
rMMP9 incubation at 5 µg/mL at 37°C for 1 h

Jurkat IL-2R $\beta\gamma$  bioassay lacking CD25 expression  
RLU = relative luminescence unit





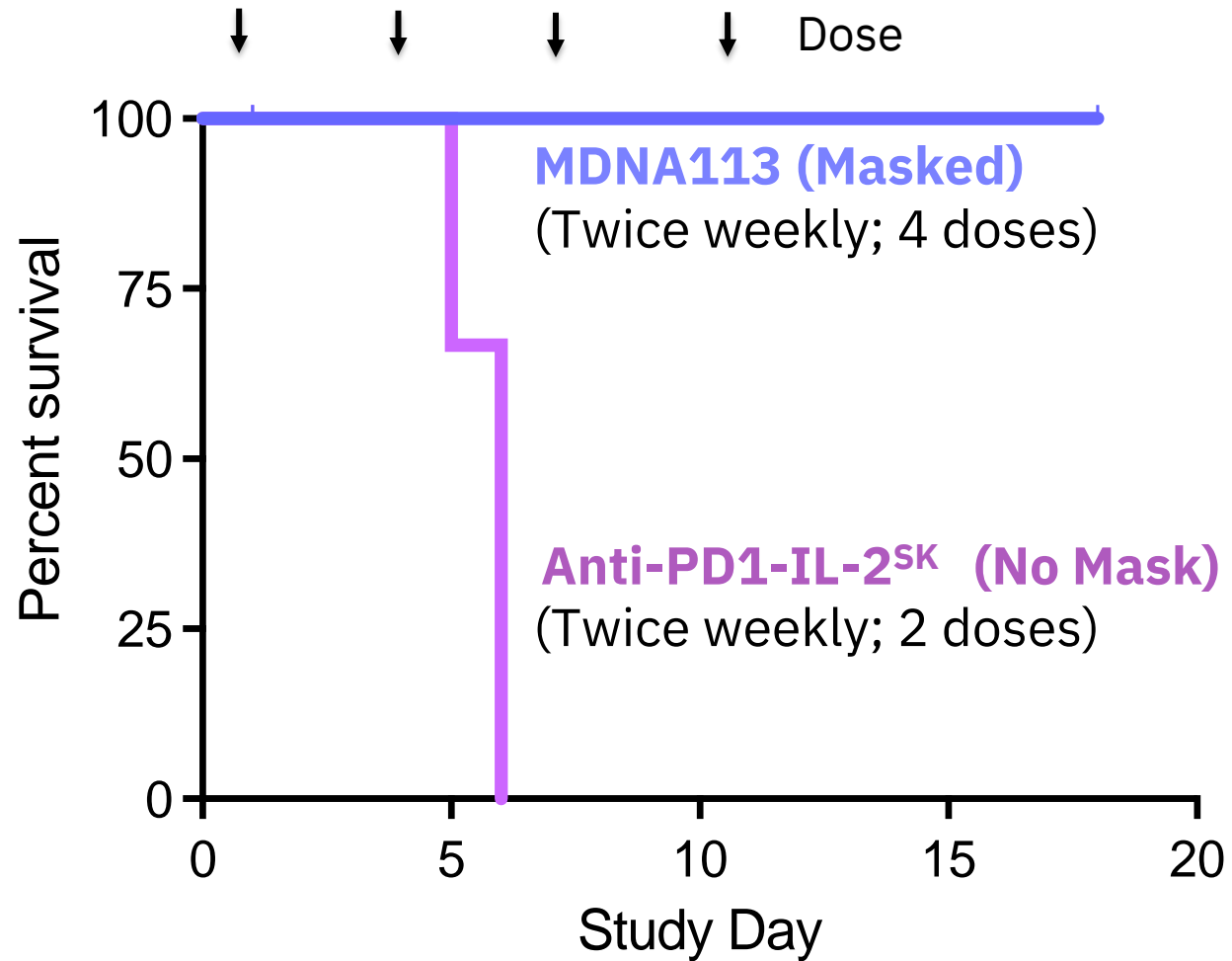
# Partially Attenuated Peripheral Lymphocyte Expansion in Mice



Partial  
attenuation  
compensated by  
increased dose



# Attenuated IL-2R Agonism Increases *In Vivo* Tolerability

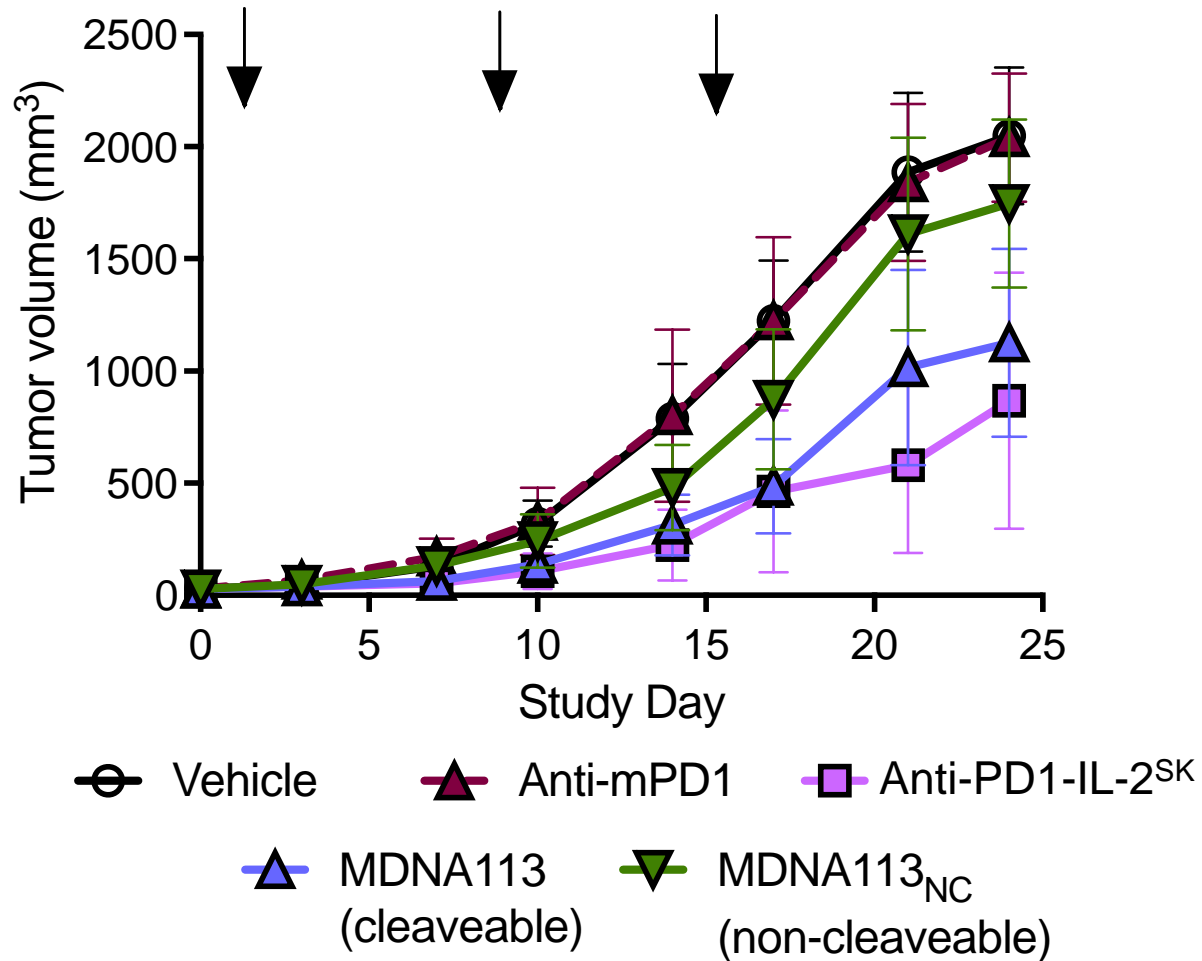


C57Bl/6 mice were treated with equimolar doses of Anti-PD1-IL-2<sup>SK</sup> and MDNA113 on a twice weekly schedule at 4 mg/kg

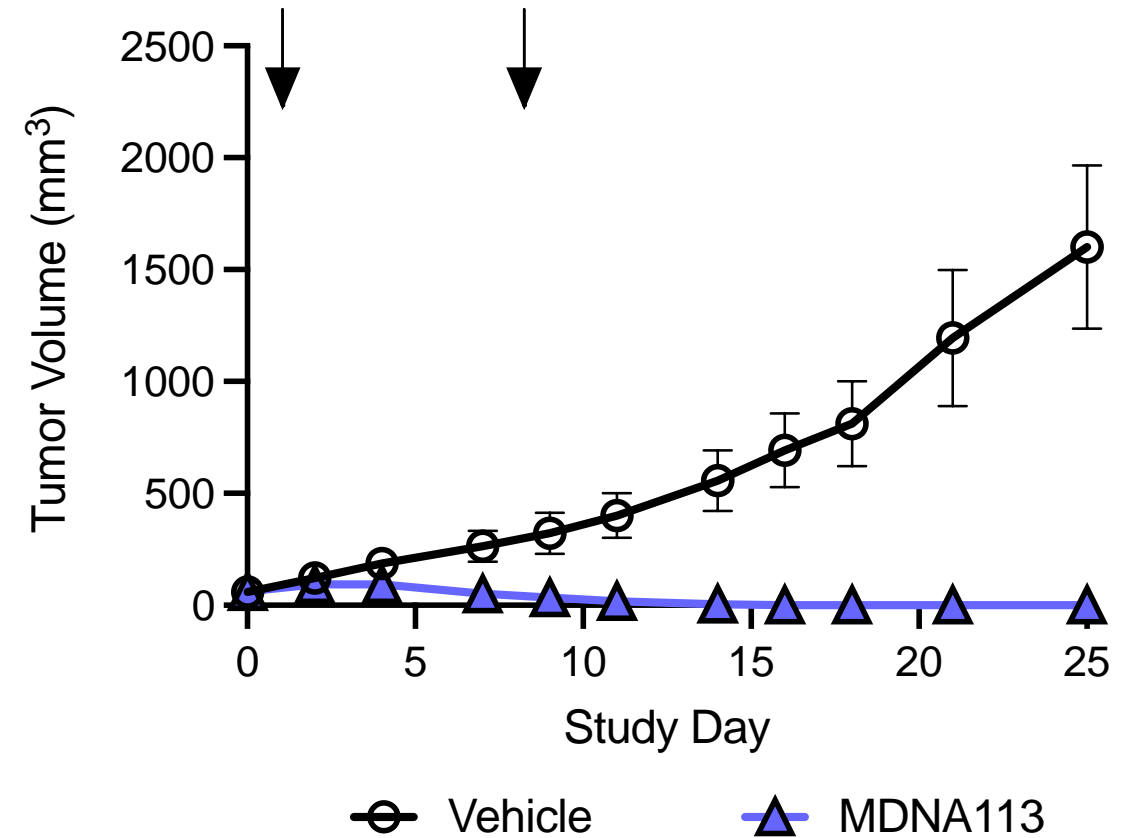


# MDNA113 Inhibits MC38 Tumor Growth in Mice

## MC38 (No IL-13R $\alpha$ 2) Tumor Model



## MC38-IL-13R $\alpha$ 2 Tumor Model



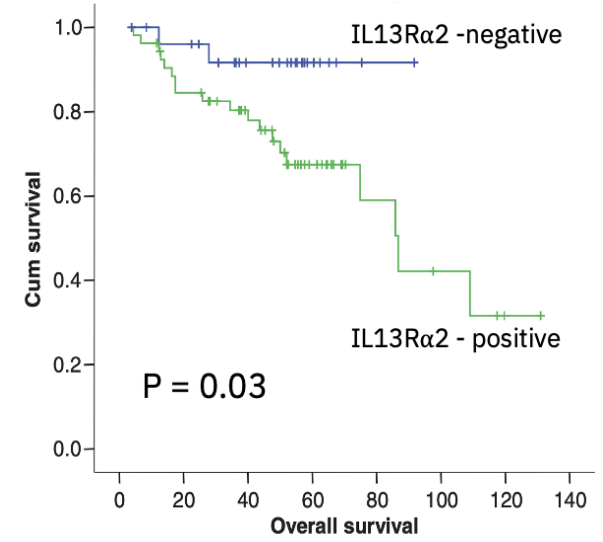
All dosed once weekly at molar equivalent dose (20 mg/kg; IP)



# IL-13R $\alpha$ 2 is Expressed in a Broad Range of Tumors

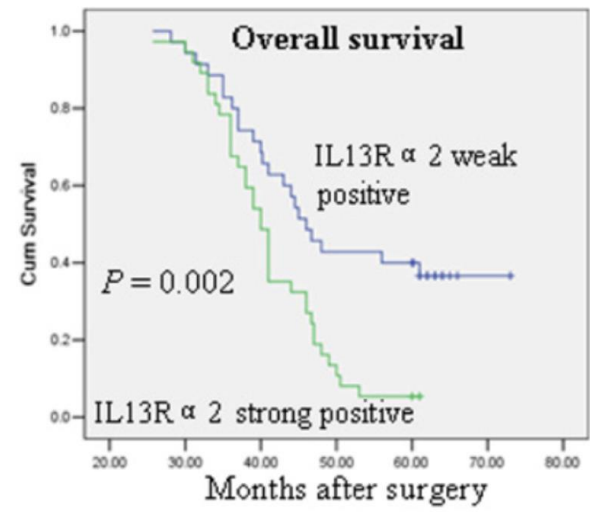
<p><b>Liver Cancer</b></p> <p><b>82%</b></p> <p>Hou et al., J Cancer Res &amp; Clinical Oncol (2009)</p>	<p><b>Breast Cancer</b></p> <p><b>75%</b></p> <p>Papageorgis et al., Br Cancer Res (2015)</p>	<p><b>Glioblastoma</b></p> <p><b>75%</b></p> <p>Joshi et al., Cancer Res (2000)</p>
<p><b>Pancreatic Cancer</b></p> <p><b>71%</b></p> <p>Shimamura et al. Clin Cancer Res (2010)</p>	<p><b>Colon Cancer</b></p> <p><b>66%</b></p> <p>Barderas et al., Cancer Res (2012)</p>	<p><b>Kidney Cancer</b></p> <p><b>53%</b></p> <p>Kang et al., J Per Med (2021)</p>
<p><b>Prostate Cancer</b></p> <p><b>47%</b></p> <p>Nagai et al., Cancer Reports (2023)</p>	<p><b>Lung Cancer</b></p> <p><b>44%</b></p> <p>Xie et al., Oncotarget (2015)</p>	<p><b>Head &amp; Neck Cancer</b></p> <p><b>33%</b></p> <p>Kawakami et al., Clin Cancer Res (2003)</p>
<p><b>Ovarian Cancer</b></p> <p><b>75%</b></p> <p>Kioi et al., Cancer (2006)</p>	<p><b>Mesothelioma</b></p> <p><b>50%</b></p> <p>Oncomine Cancer MicroArray (OMCA Database)</p>	<p><b>Melanoma</b></p> <p><b>32%</b></p> <p>Beardi et al., Clin Cancer Res (2013)</p>

## High IL-13R $\alpha$ 2 is Associated with Poor Clinical Outcome



Colon Cancer

Barderas et al.,  
Cancer Res, 2012



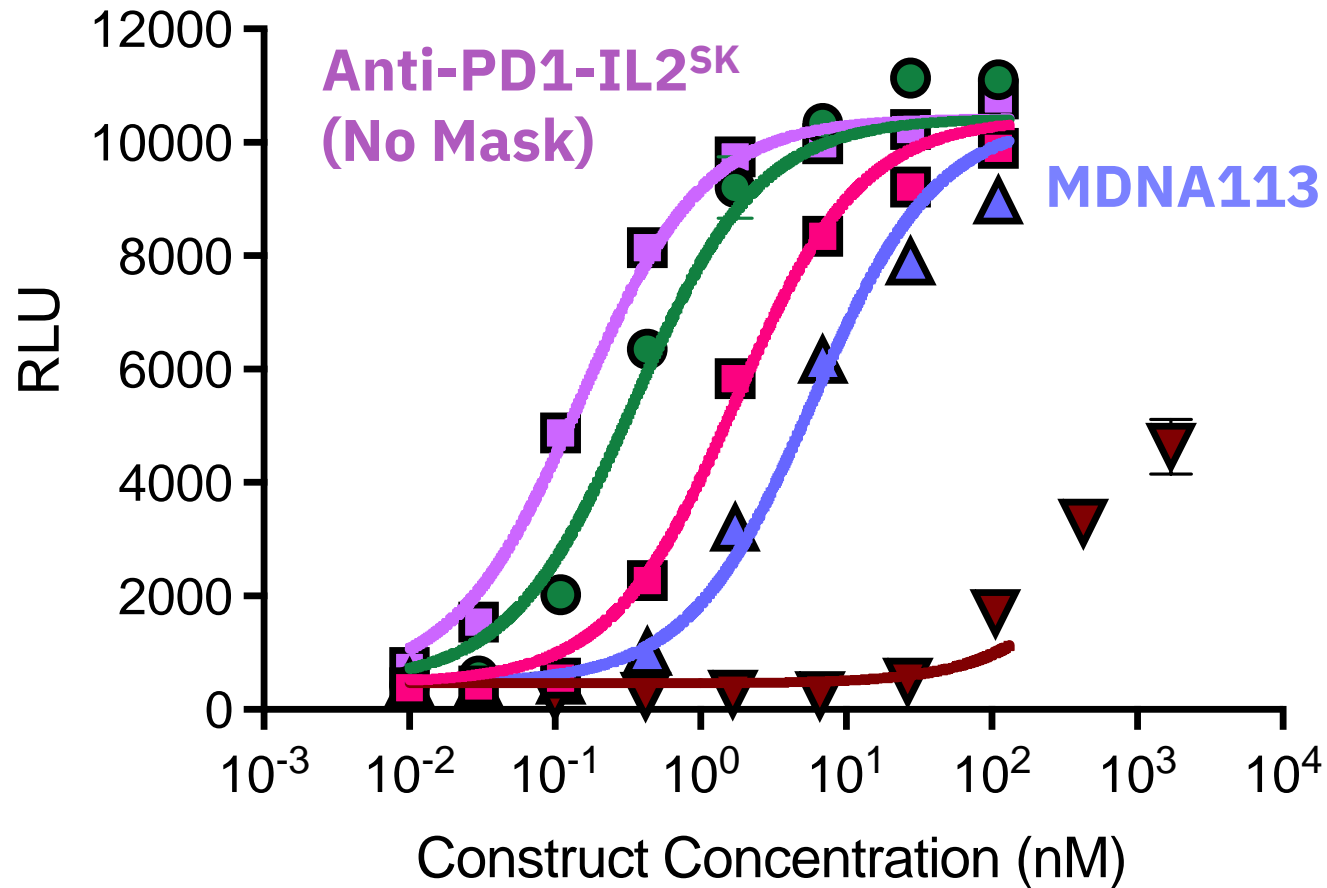
Lung Cancer

Xie et. al.  
Oncotarget, 2015



# Versatility of the IL-13<sup>SK</sup> Masking Platform

Different Variants of Masked Anti-PD1-IL-2<sup>SK</sup>  
With Differential Masking Effects



# Summary

- ❖ MDNA113 integrates tumor targeting and conditionally activatable features to mitigate risk of systemic toxicity and maximize therapeutic activity at tumor site
- ❖ Unique features of MDNA113:
  - Attenuated IL-2R agonism that is fully restored upon proteolytic activation in TME
  - Enhanced tolerability and potent therapeutic activity that is particularly effective against IL-13R $\alpha$ 2 expressing tumors
- ❖ Versatility of the IL-13<sup>SK</sup> tumor-targeting and proteolytic activatable platform provides opportunities for a broad range of therapeutic modalities



Thank you