

Foxy-5
A unique Phase 1 opportunity to combat the spreading of cancer



Why WntResearch is developing novel anti-cancer drugs

 Approximately 55 000 Swedish citizens are diagnosed with cancer every year (Cancerfonden 2012).

• Approximately 23 000 Swedish citizens die every year from cancer (Cancerfonden 2012).



Agenda

- Company and background
- What is cancer?
- What is Foxy-5?
- Phase 1/1b studies
- Phase 2 study
- **Box-5**
- Questions



WntResearch summary

- Founded in 2007 and listed on AktieTorget in 2010 (ticker: WNT)
- Focused on cancer therapy
 - Proprietary products and technology to combat cancer metastasis (spreading)
 - Phase 1 Clinical Trial initiated in 2013 (will finalize in spring 2015)
 - New exploratory phase 1b will be initiated in 2015
 - Unique profile with significant market potential
 - One of the first metastasis specific products to enter clinical development
- Experienced and dedicated management team
- Lean and focused organization
 - Virtual structure supported by Eurostars grant
- Finance
 - Raised equity: €8.4M
 - Eurostars grant and commitments from partners: €4.2M (3 + 1.2)



WntResearch Management

Nils Brünner, CEO



- Professor, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Copenhagen
- Published more than 350 scientific papers within cancer research with a focus on translational cancer research
- Has filed several patent applications and serves as medical advisor for a number of biotech companies.
- CEO WntResearch since 2012

Thomas Feldthus, CFO



- 20 years of industry experience within life science
- Co-founder of three biotech companies including Saniona and Symphogen
- Raised more than €200 million in venture capital
- Negotiated numerous collaboration and license agreements

Tommy Andersson Co-founder and CSO



- Professor Experimental Pathology at the Medical Faculty, Lund University
- Published more than 100 peer-reviewed papers on intracellular signaling, cell adhesion and migration
- Inventor on the three patent families that form the basis for WntResearch

Ulla Hald BuhlIR and Clinical Operation



- 17 years of Clinical Drug Development experience
- Director IR & Communications and Member of top Management
- Chief Clinical Operations and advisor in IR and Clinical Drug Development
- for biotech companies (two of them listed)
- Co-founder of two biotech Companies



What is cancer and why is it so difficult to treat?

A disease affecting the DNA in cells and with constant changes due to continous mutations



Cancer Therapeutics

An Area with Significant Medical Needs and Market Potential

Cancer remains a disease with high unmet medical need

- Cancer affects one in three individuals and is the leading cause of death below the age of 75 in most Western countries. A 30-50% increase in cancer incidence is expected over the next 12-15 years
- The overall mortality rates remain virtually constant despite enormous R&D efforts

Cancer combination therapies represent the way forward

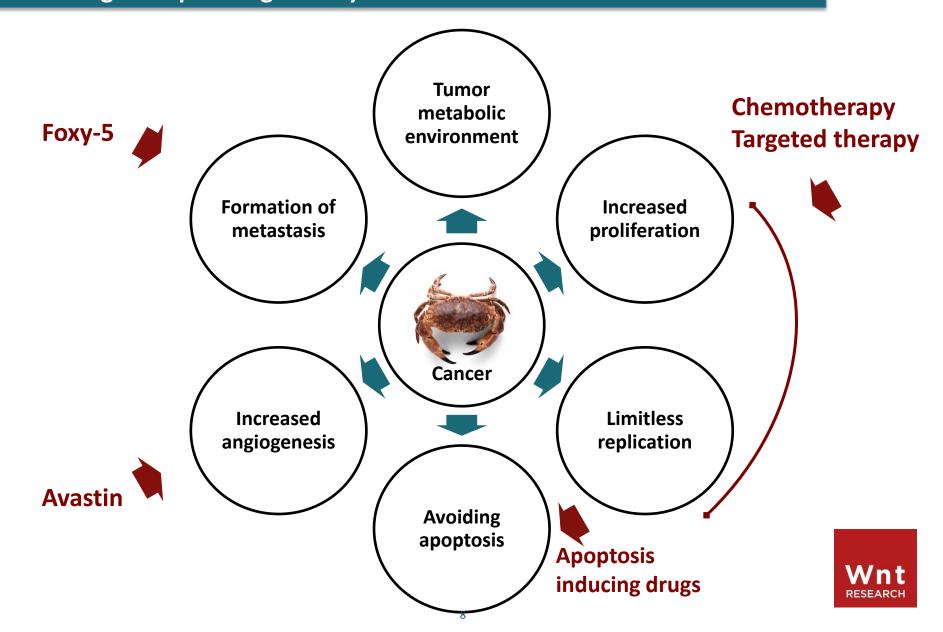
 Combination of surgery, radiation, chemotherapy, targeted therapies and antiangiogenesis therapies

Anti-metastatic therapies represent a huge medical need

- The primary tumor is rarely the cause of death of cancer patients
- Mortality is the result of cancer cell spreading (metastasis) to other organs
- Current therapeutics don't target the metastatic process
- Introduction of new anti-metastatic therapies in combination with existing therapies



Tumor Formation Requires Several Changes in Cancer Cells Existing therapies targets only a few of them



Foxy-5

A Potential Blockbuster Product

Indication Breast, colon and prostate cancer

Class Peptide

MoA Reconstitute the Wnt-5a signaling pathway of cancer cells thereby

inhibiting cancer cell migration and their ability to form metastases

Objective Develop a product with a unique and distinct MoA to be used in

combination with other cancer therapies

Market > \$1 billion

Stage Clinical trials

Launch Potentially in 2019

IP Position Patent protection at least until 2026 (USA 2028)

Next Key Event Completion of Phase 1 spring 2015

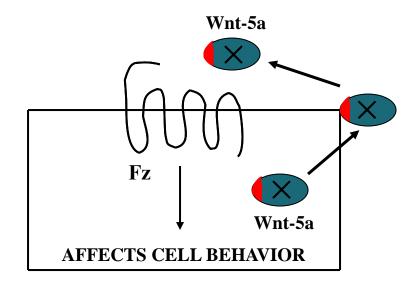
Initiation of Phase 1b mid 2015

Initiation of Phase 2 late 2015/early 16



The Wnt-5a protein

- 43 kDa cystein rich glycosylated protein
- Role in development and cancer
- A secreted and extracellular protein
- Auto or paracrine signalling primarily via a 7TM Frizzled (Fz) receptor
- The auto and paracrine functions are aided by a heparan sulphate binding domain (red) whereby
 - Wnt-5a binds to the membrane and is
 - effectively presented to the Fz receptor
 - following which it induces intracellular signalling

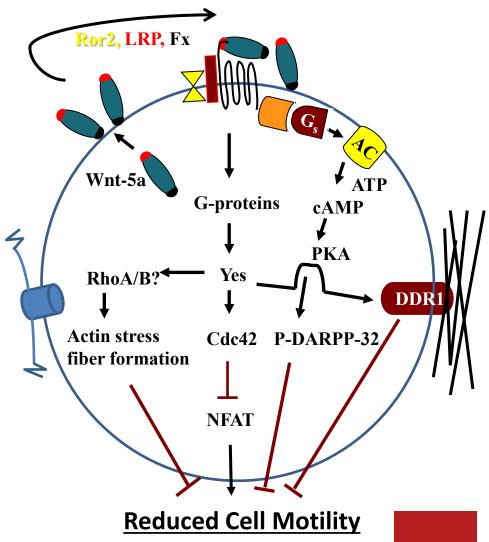




Mode of Action

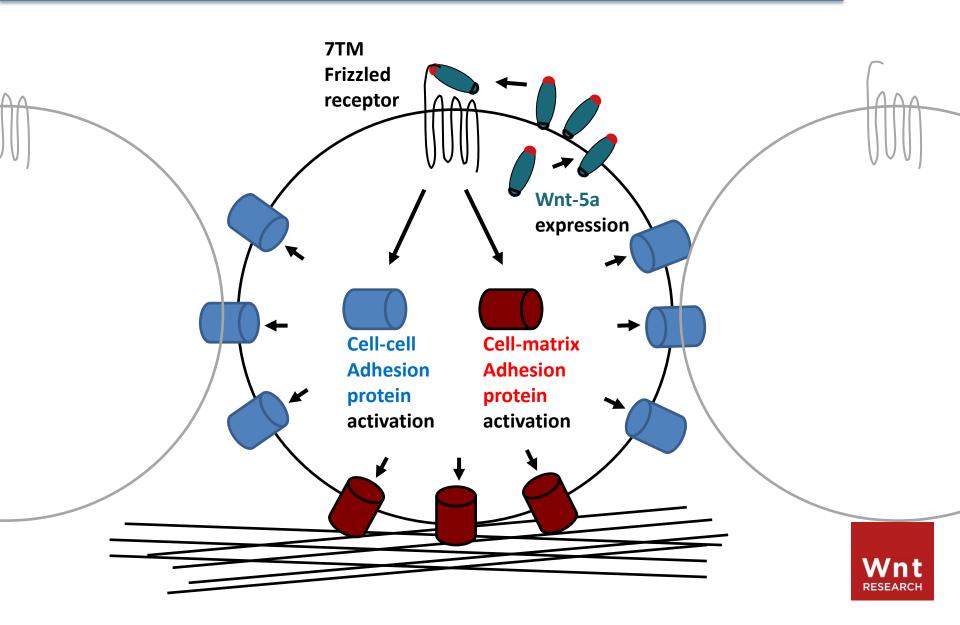
Wnt-5a and Foxy-5 transform cells to a immotile cell phenotype

- Wnt-5a activates a number of pathways, which prevent cell motility
 - activation of cell-cell adhesion proteins
 - activation of cell-matrix adhesion proteins
 - phosphorylation of DARPP-32 leading to suppressed filopodia formation and enhanced CREB activity
 - impairment of NFAT activity leading to impaired migration
 - reduction in ERK ½ signaling leading to impaired migration
- Reconstitution of Wnt-5a signaling at cell surface initiates all the above mentioned events



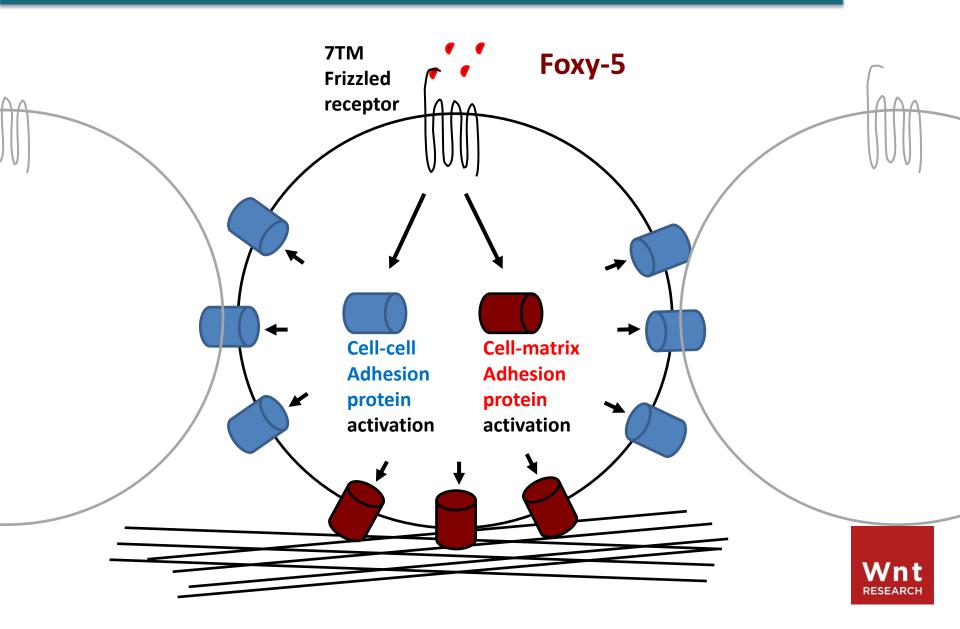
Mode of Actions

Wnt-5a Inhibits Cancer Cell Metastasis Formation



Mode of Actions

Foxy-5 Inhibits Cancer Cell Metastasis Formation



Foxy-5

A Hexa-peptide derived from Wnt-5a

rWnt-5a not suitable as a therapeutic agent

- Large protein (43 kDa)
- Binds rapidly to heparan sulfate proteoglycans on the same or neighboring cells and is subsequently presented to frizzled receptors on respective cells
- Heparan sulfate proteoglycans are linear polysaccharides, which are found in all animal tissue at the cell surfaces and extracellular matrix proteins

Foxy-5 peptide

- Comprises a Wnt-5 specific sequence of 6 amino acids plus a formyl group
- Mimics the signaling and functional effects of Wnt-5a
- Does not include the heparan sulfate proteoglycan binding domain
- The N-formyl group protects against the digestion of the peptide



Clinical evidence and preclinical research

Clinical studies

- Wnt-5a protein expression -> good prognosis in breast cancer
- Wnt-5a protein expression -> good prognosis in colon cancer
- Wnt-5a protein expression -> good prognosis in prostate cancer
- No or low expression of Wnt-5a -> shorter recurrent-free survival due to increased metastasis
- No or low expression of Wnt-5a -> reduced overall survival

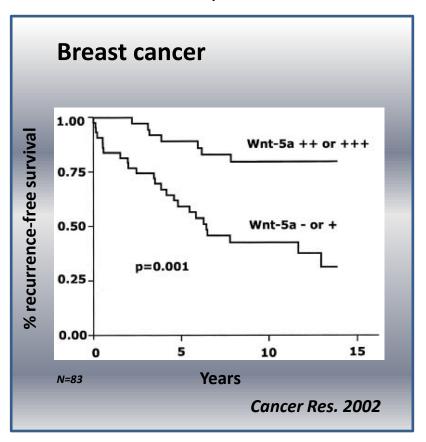
Proof of principle studies

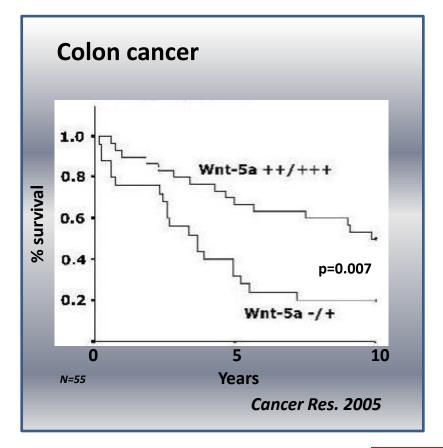
- Foxy-5 is a small molecule that mimics the effect of Wnt-5a
- Foxy-5 and Wnt-5a binds to frizzled receptors
- Foxy-5 and Wnt-5a inhibits breast, colon and prostate cancer cell motility in vitro
- Foxy-5 inhibits metastases to the liver and lungs in a breast cancer mouse model (PoC)
- Foxy-5inhibits metastases to the lungs in a human breast cancer model in mice (PoC)



Clinical evidence of Wnt-5a role in cancer progression

Wnt-5a expression in primary tumors results in good prognosis in breast, colon and prostate cancer





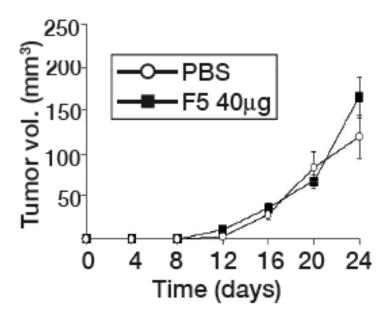


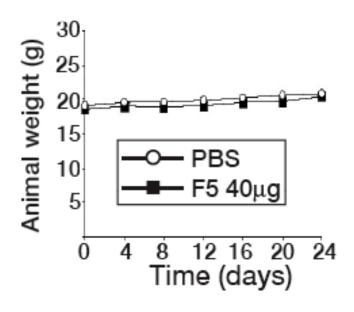
The 4T1 mouse mammary preclinical cancer model

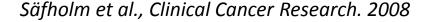
- 4T1 cell line is a subline derived from a spontaneously arisen tumour in a Balb/c mouse
- It has no endogenous expression of Wnt-5a
- Addition of Wnt-5a or Foxy-5 have no effect on 4T1 cell apoptosis or proliferation but impairs cell migration in vitro
- 4T1 cells form a primary tumour already 7-10 days after inoculation into the mammary fat pad of mice
- Metastasizes to the lungs and liver (bone and brain takes longer) occur via the hematogenous route and can be detected 4 weeks after cell inoculation



Foxy-5 has no effect on primary 4T1 tumours or animal weight





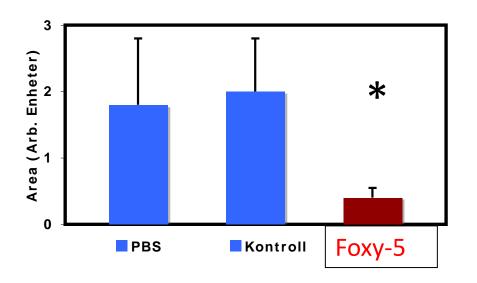


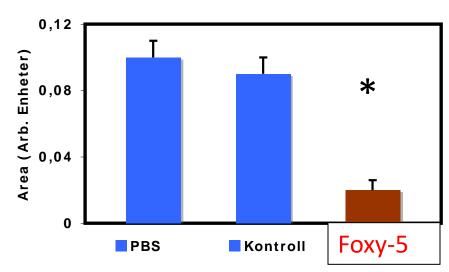


Effect of Foxy-5 on formation of 4T1 breast cancer cell metastases to lungs and liver in mice

LUNGS

LIVER





***** P< 0.05



New data from the laboratory

Professor Tommy Andersson has shown that Foxy-5 is inhibiting metastatic spread from a prostate cancer grown in mice.

Manuscript submitted



Pre-clinical toxicity studies

- 4 weeks acute tox studies in rats and dogs
- Long-term toxicity studies in rats and dogs: ongoing



Foxy 5 preclinical toxicology

Preparation before the clinical phase 1 study (finalized)

- Pilot and short term (4 weeks) dosing studies (according to ICH in two species (rats and dogs))
- Dose levels up to 8 mg/kg in rats and 2.5 mg/kg in dogs administered daily as bolus doses for 4 weeks
- No meaningful treatment related findings
- NOEL of 8 mg/kg in rats and of 2.5 mg/kg in dogs
- Kinetics revealed a clear dose response
- No accumulation
- t½ of approx. 0.5 hours in both species used

Preparation before the clinical phase II study (ongoing)

- 28 weeks in rats
- 36 weeks in dogs



Clinical development program with Foxy-5



Phase 1 clinical program

Classical dose escalating trial with 3+3 cohort design

- Classical Phase 1 dose escalating trial with a 3+3 cohort design in patients with metastatic solid tumors and no or low Wnt-5a expression in primary tumor
 - Primary Objective
 - Evaluate the safety and tolerability
 - Secondary Objectives
 - Determine maximum tolerated dose (MTD) and dose-limiting toxicity (DLT)
 - Characterize the single and multiple dose pharmacokinetic (PK) profile
 - Characterize the pharmacodynamic (PD) profile
 - Assess preliminary evidence of antimetastatic tumor activity (CTC and biomarkers)
 - Final results expected 2015

The dose steps are:

- Step 1: 0.013 mg/kg on all dosing days
- Step 2: 0.026 mg/kg on all dosing days
- Step 3: 0.052 mg/kg on all dosing days
- Step 4: 0.104 mg/kg on all dosing days
- Step 5: 0.208 mg/kg on all dosing days
- Step 6: 0.416 mg/kg on all dosing days
- Step 7: 0.832 mg/kg on all dosing days
- Step 8: 1.3 mg/kg on all dosing days



Biomarkers for effect of Foxy-5 in Phase 1 and 1b

- Only patients with no or low Wnt-5a expression in primary tumour are enrolled
 - Patient tumors are screened for Wnt5a immunoreactivity before entering the clinical trial
- Number of circulating cancer cells are measured at day 0, 12 and 19 posttreatment
- Based on results from our in vitro work we also determine
 - Blood levels NGAL and 15-PGDH before and after treatment
 - Tumor tissue levels of NGAL and 15-PGDH by IHC before and after treatment
 - Changes in gene expression in tumor tissue following Foxy-5 treatment



Phase 1 clinical program

EudraCT no.: 2012-004200-35

- The study is conducted at the University Hospital in Herlev and at the University Hospital Rigshospitalet at the Phase 1 Unit
- We have now initiated dose level 8 (is one dose level above the dose used in mouse studies)
- Until now no drug related toxicity to determine DLT has been observed
- An exploratory phase 1b study will be initiated 2015 to optimize conditions for forthcoming phase 2 study.



Phase 1b

An exploratory study with focus on effect

- Primary goal is to further explore the most efficient dose of Foxy-5 for the upcoming phase 2-study. This means that we will increase the dose of Foxy-5 further.
- The trial will focus on potential biologic effects of Foxy-5. We will by CT scans determine the number of new metastases during treatment. Moreover, we will continue to count circulating tumor cells but add an additional method for such determinations.
- It will include studies on tumor biopsies and blood biomarkers in selected patients. We will determine Foxy-5 induced changes in tumor tissue gene expression. Moreover, we will analyse blood for changes in selected biomarkers.

The goal of the phase 1b study is to obtain more information on the biological effects of Foxy-5 treatment to be used when designing the phase 2 study.



Phase 2 Program

Overall considerations

- Select from breast-, prostate-, or colon cancer with low or no Wnt-5a cancer cell protein expression
- Select group of patients with very low or no metastatic burden
- Select patients with high-risk of later metastases development
- Select patients with a high prevalence
- Select patients with no or very few competing trials



Phase 2 plan

Indication and design of phase 2 studies

- Clinical Advisory Board
- Phase 1 and Phase 1b studies
- Pre-clinical data

Patients with stage 3-N2 colon cancer

Inclusion criteria: Patients with stage 3-N2 colorectal cancer and with Wnt5a

negative cancer cells

Endpoint: Time to recurrence and overall survival

Number of patients: 2 x 100

Study design: Randomized between standard treatment and standard

treatment plus Foxy-5



New important publication

Borcherding et al., Cancer Research, March, 2015: Paracrine Wnt5a signaling inhibits expansion of tumor-initiating cells

This could be very important as Foxy-5 is expected to be given together with chemotherapy



WntResearch has its second drug candidate in preclinical development

Box-5



Foxy-5

Indication Breast cancer, colorectal cancer and prostate cancer

Classification Peptide

MoA Reconstruct the Wnt-5a-signaling in order to prevent formation of

metastases

Goal Develop a product with a distinct and unique MoA to be used in

combination with other anti-cancer treatments

Market > \$1 billion

Present phase Clinical phase 1

Market

introduction Potentially during 2019

IP position Patent protection to at least 2026 (USA 2028)

Next milestone Finalize and report phase 1 study 2015

Expected exit At the end of phase 2 study (2016/17)



Why invest in WntResearch?

- Foxy-5 is a truly innovative, high-quality asset in cancer
- "First in class therapy for mimicking the Wnt-5a"
 - Represents a paradigm shift in cancer treatment
 - Directed against metastasis the main factor of death in cancer
- Lead program and technical validation by the Eurostars program
- Cost effective development
 - An experienced management team
 - Slim and focused business and virtual set-up
- Simple business model with manageable exit costs
 - Phase 1 during 2013-15
 - Phase 1b 2015
 - Phase 2 during 2015-17
- Transparent and easy exit strategy within a period of 3-4 years
 - Dividends in the event of licensing of Foxy-5
 - Capital gains on the case of M & A



Thank you for listening...

... any questions?

