

**cytoTIL™ therapy  
engineered with mbIL15  
demonstrates enhanced  
*in vivo* persistence in the  
absence of IL-2, paving  
the way for durable efficacy  
and improved safety in  
patients with solid tumor  
malignancies**

Mithun Khattar, Rachel Burga, Alex Storer, Kyle Pedro, Colleen Foley, Scott Lajoie, Alonso Villasmil Ocando, Jack Tremblay, Dan Thornton, Stanley Tam, Gwen Wilmes, Gabriel Helmlinger, Jeremy Tchaicha, Dhruv Sethi, Michelle Ols, Gary Vanasse, Jan ter Meulen, and Shyam Subramanian

mb = membrane-bound



**OBSIDIAN**  
THERAPEUTICS

Pioneering engineered cell & gene therapies

# Un-engineered TILs have shown promising clinical results in solid tumors, but systemic IL2 AE's limit patient eligibility

## Benefits of TIL Therapy

- Recognize multiple tumor antigens without an engineered binder (polyclonal)
- Targets intracellular tumor antigens
- Traffics into solid tumors

→ On track to be 1st cell therapy approved for solid tumors

- Positive interim Ph2 data
  - Lifileucel in Melanoma: 3% CR, 36.4% ORR
  - LN-145 in Cervical Cancer: 11% CR, 44% ORR

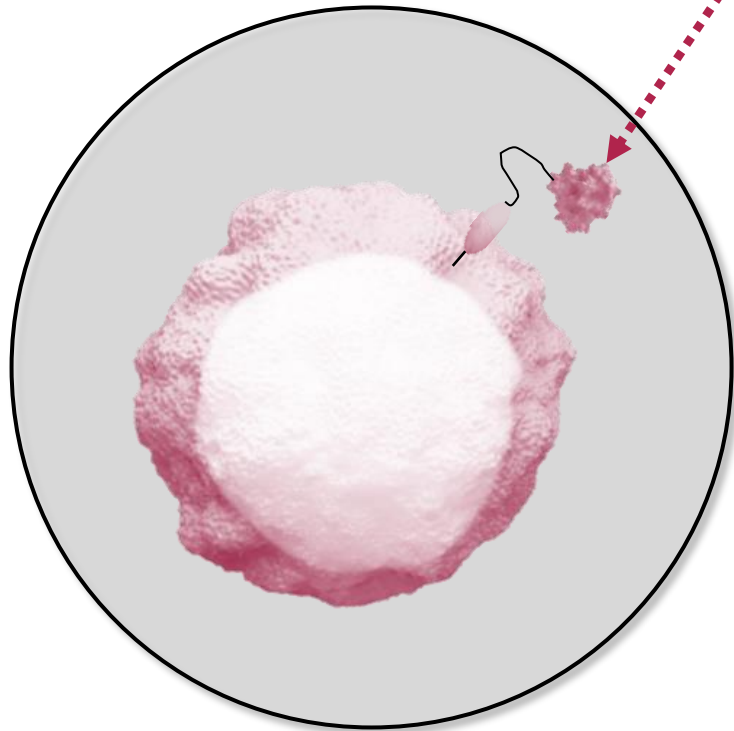
## Challenges

IL2 therapy is highly toxic:

- TIL therapy in combination with systemic IL2 is associated with a high degree of Grade 3/4 AEs including cardiac & pulmonary.
- Risk of capillary leak syndrome and multi-organ dysfunction
  - Can be severe and result in death
- Black Box Warning\* requires hospitalization and availability of ICU
- Limited to patients with normal cardiac and pulmonary functions



# cytoTIL15: A regulated interleukin-15 engineered TIL therapy to drive potent and durable anti-tumor responses



## Benefits of TIL-endogenous mbIL15 vs. systemic IL2

- ✓ Drive antigen-independent **TIL expansion & persistence**
- ✓ Drive **adjacent NK cell expansion & activity**
- ✓ Drive phenotype towards **CD8+** and **memory** T-cells
- ✓ **Unlike IL2**, suppresses activation-induced cell death, doesn't affect Tregs or cause capillary leak syndrome-associated toxicity
- ✓ IL15 expression of cytoTIL15 controlled by acetazolamide (ACZ), via **cytoDRIVE® technology**



# cytoTIL15 engineering results in an improved TIL product, demonstrating antitumor potency without need for IL2

cytoTIL15 demonstrate enhanced persistence and improved phenotype while maintaining potency



## Engineering

Successful  
**transduction** & IL15  
expression



## Persistence

Demonstrated  
superior persistence  
*in vitro* & *in vivo*  
**without IL2**



## Phenotype

Exhibit desired  
phenotype, skewing  
toward **CD8+** T-cells

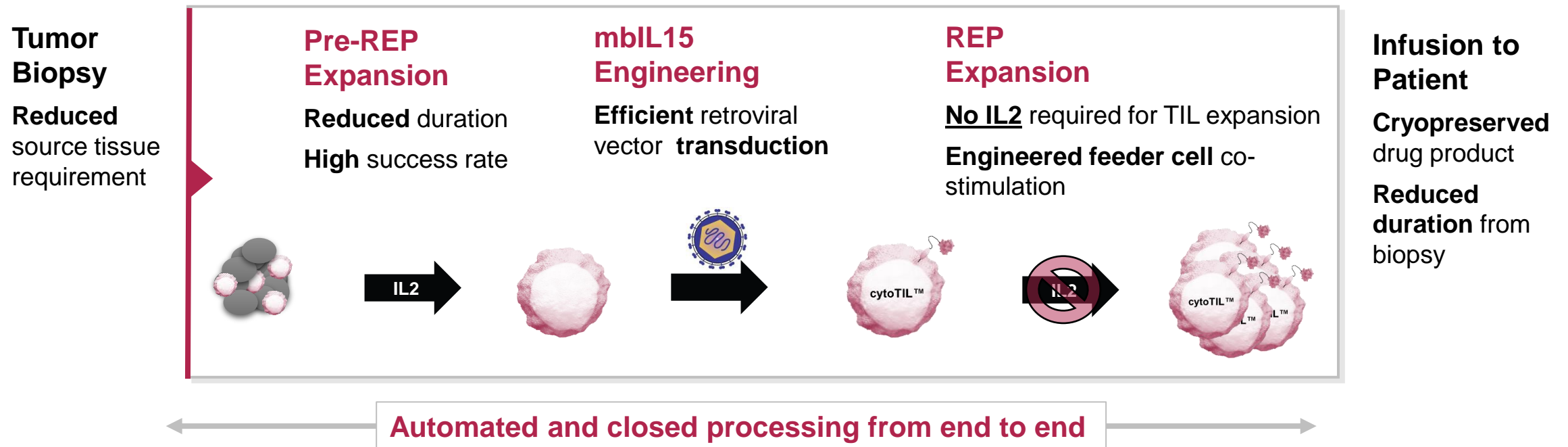


## Potency

Maintains anti-tumor  
reactivity with  
potential for **lower  
cell dose** vs.  
conventional TILs



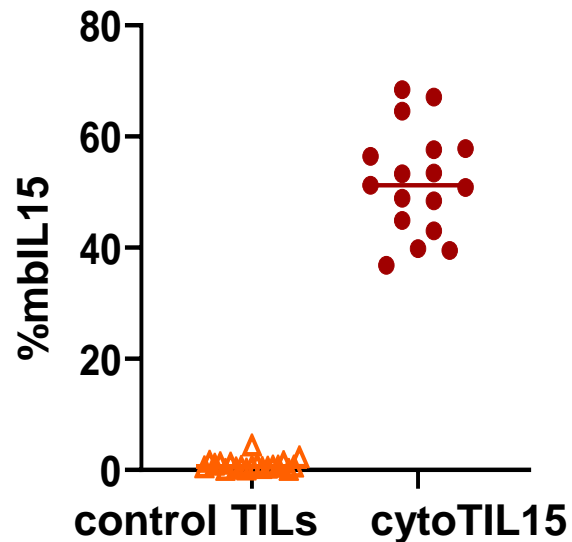
# cytoTIL15 manufacturing process uses novel engineered feeders for REP expansion with no exogenous cytokines



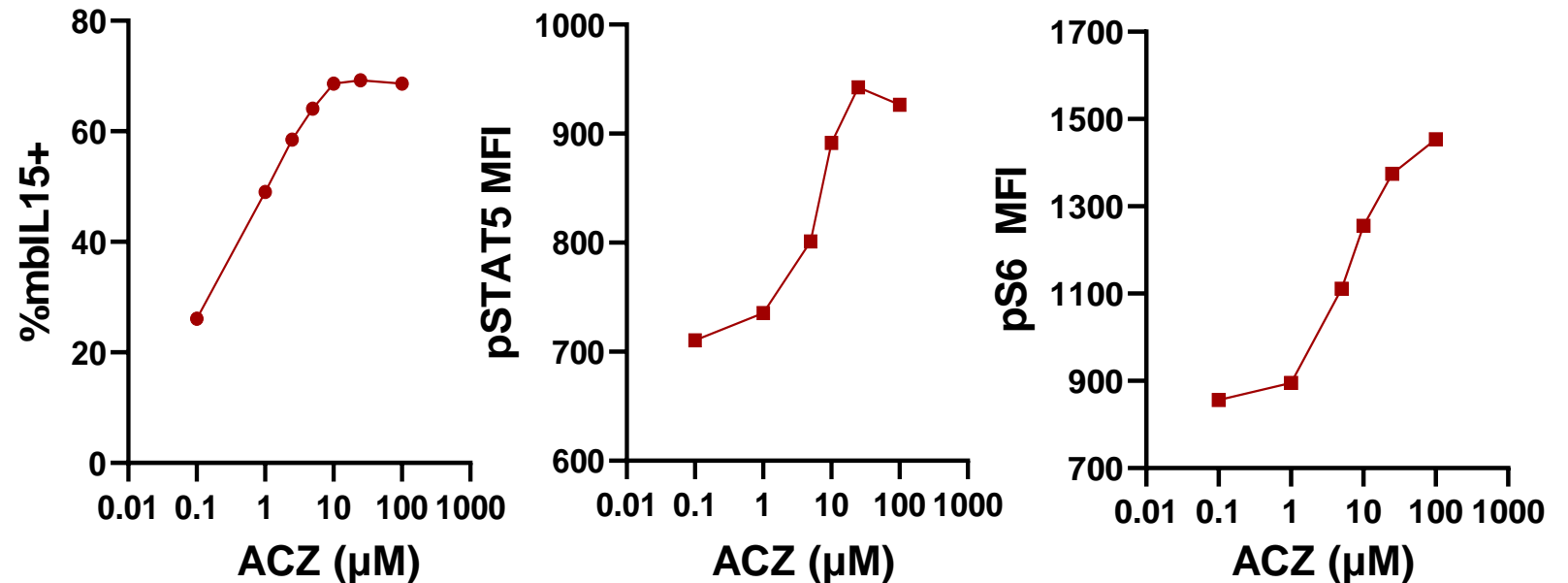


**cytoTIL15** is engineered to express membrane-bound IL15 (mbIL15), regulated by ACZ in a dose-dependent fashion

## IL15 expression Post-REP



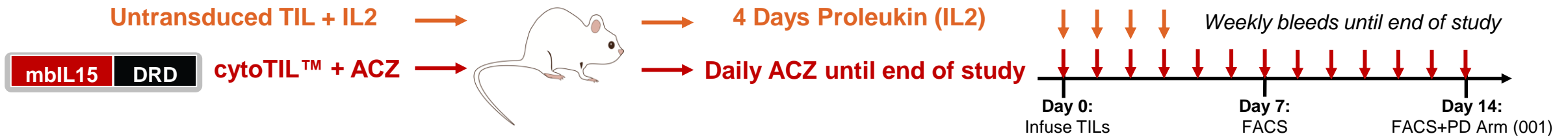
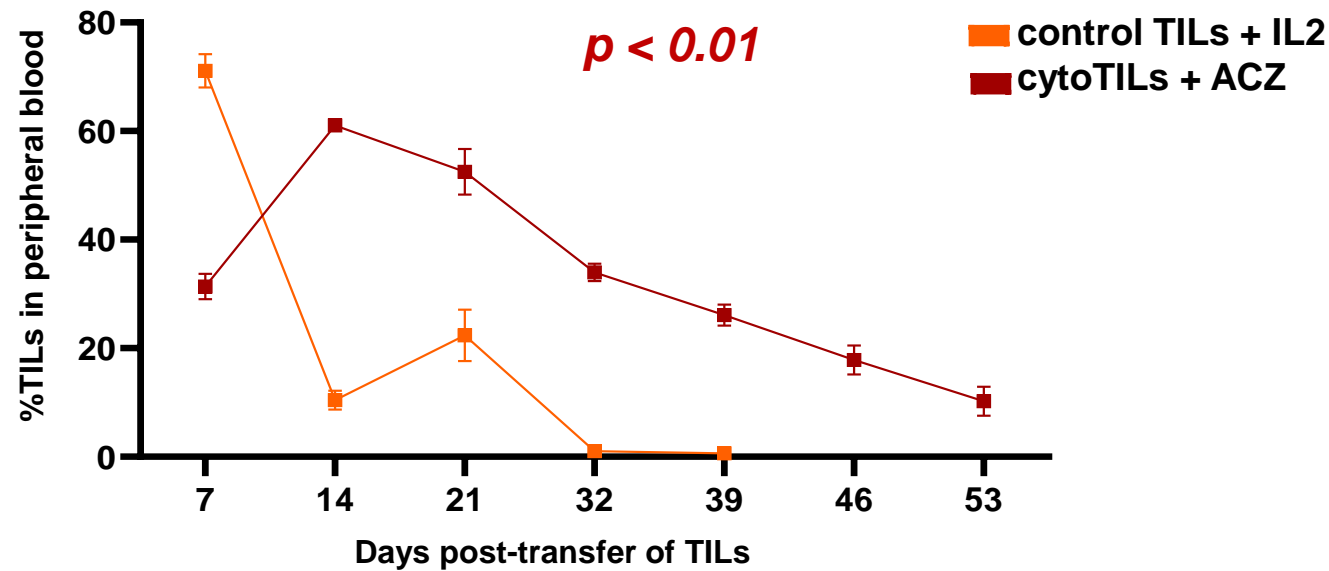
## Regulation of IL15 expression, pSTAT5 & pS6 signaling by ACZ



- *Graph on the left shows membrane IL15 expression on TILs at the end of the REP.*
- *Graphs in the right panel show membrane IL15 expression, pSTAT5 and pS6 levels on cytoTIL15 cultured overnight with different concentrations of ACZ as marked.*

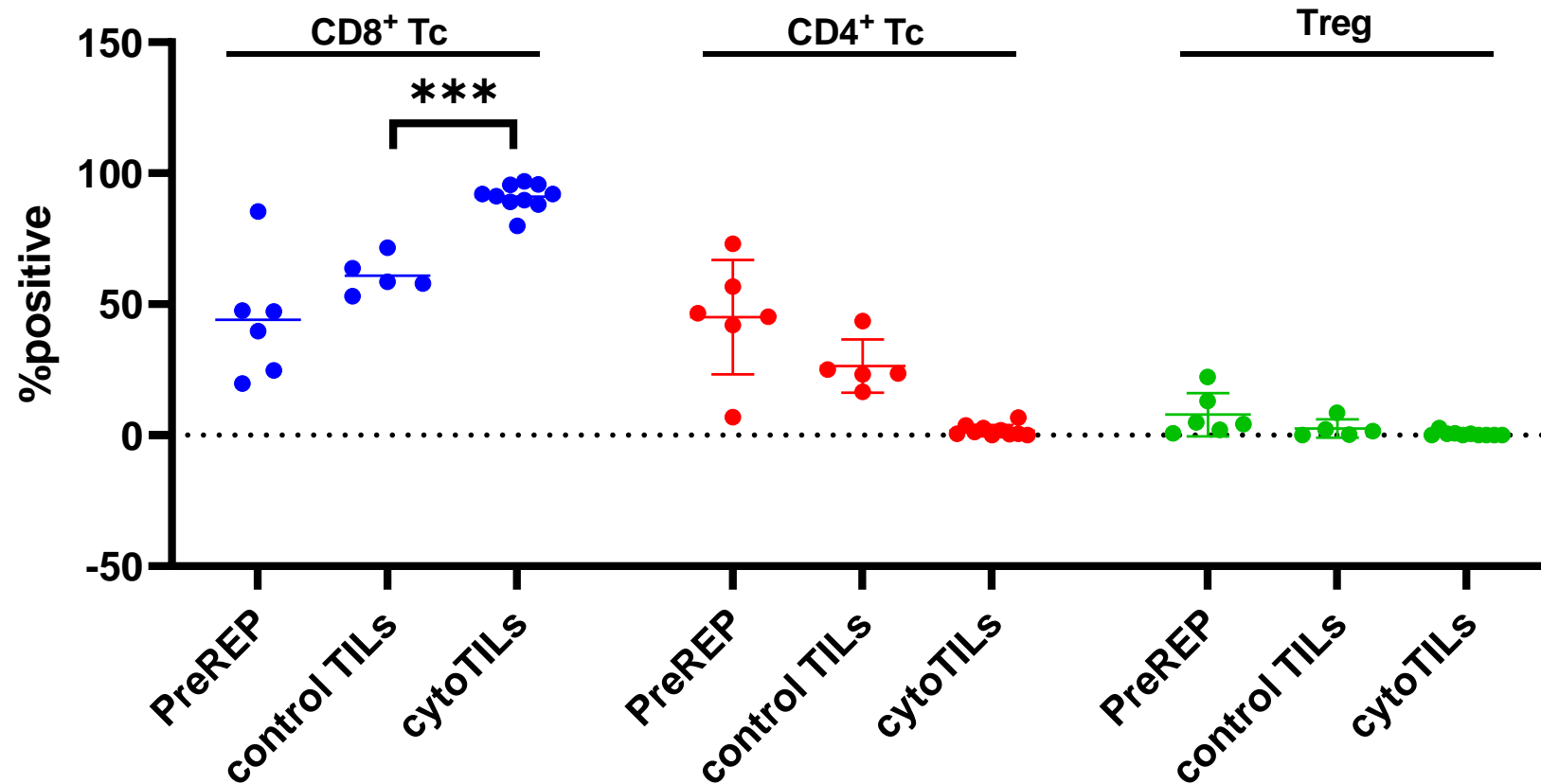


# cytoTIL15 demonstrate enhanced persistence *in vivo*



Curve comparisons performed between treatment groups with AUC summary metrics from Day 7 to endpoint (Day 39/Day42) using Mann-Whitney two-sided tests

**cytoTIL15** have higher CD8 T cell frequencies compared to control TILs, indicating better potency

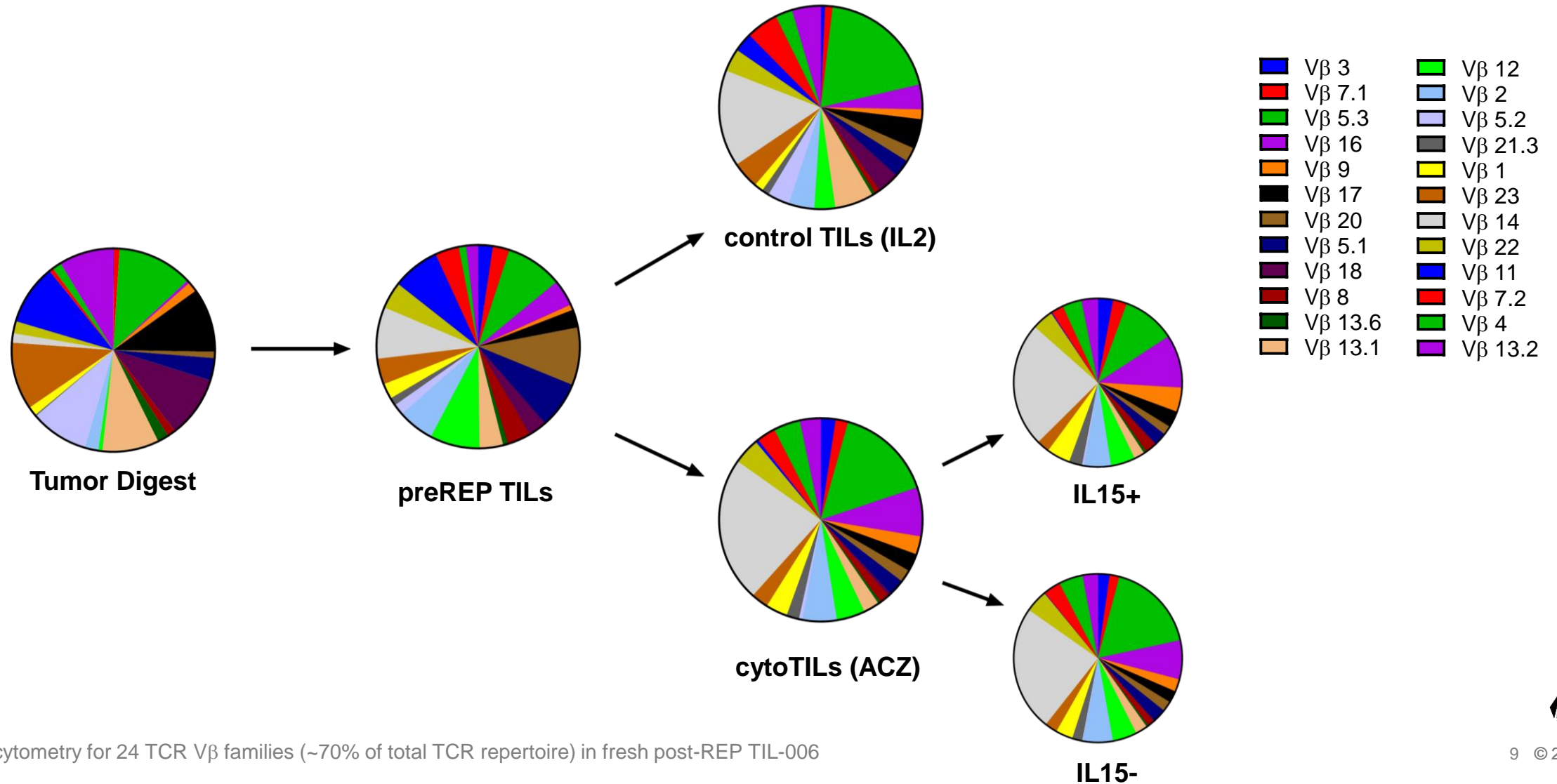


\*\*\*  $P < 0.0005$

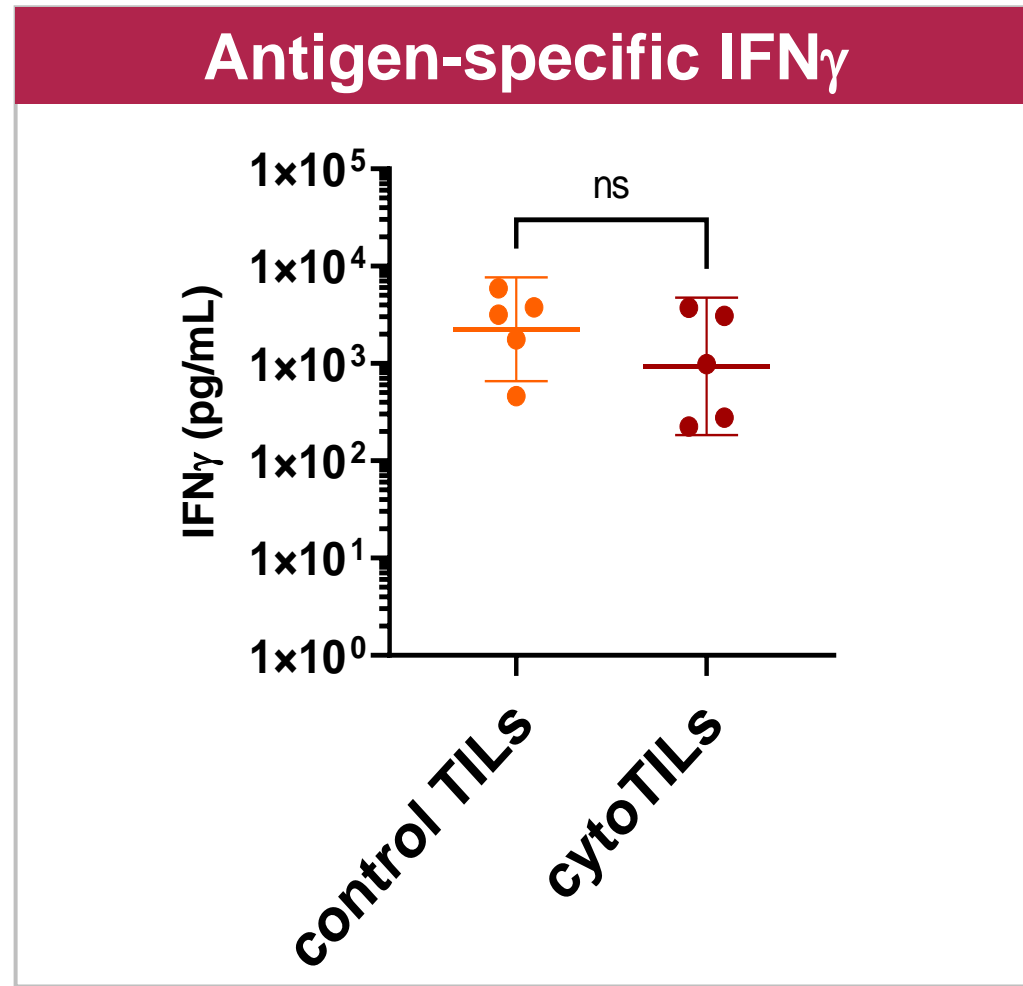




# cytoTIL15 maintain TCRV $\beta$ diversity through the manufacturing process



# cytoTIL15 maintain reactivity to HLA-matched tumor cell lines



ns: not significant ( $P>0.05$ )



# cytoTIL15: engineered to make TILs more effective for more patients



Engineered with mbIL15

---



Eliminates toxic IL2 regimen

---



Drives improved potency & persistence

---



IL15 expression controlled by acetazolamide (ACZ), via cytoDRIVE® technology