

## [288] ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE BASED TREATMENT FOR CYSTIC FIBROSIS

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- **Investment Rational**

SpliSense is developing antisense oligonucleotide (ASO) based therapies to target genetic diseases caused by splicing mutations. Our current focus is two novel targets in Cystic Fibrosis (CF). The technology is relevant to additional targets in CF and other genetic diseases. SpliSense is currently funded by Integra Holdings.

- **Business Strategy**

Splisense has already developed a compound with the potential to completely cure the lung disease in CF patient carrying a specific splicing mutation. This compound is the first CF therapy resulting in production of a normal functional CFTR protein. The technology will be applied to treatments for other splicing mutations causing genetic diseases.

- **Core Technology**

ASOs are short RNA-like sequences that specifically bind the target RNA and modulate its splicing. ASOs are chemically modified for stability and cell uptake. No vectors or delivery envelopes are needed. ASO correction of splicing leads to production of normal RNA and functional proteins. This technology treats the underlying cause of disease and is highly effective in other genetic diseases.

- **Product Profile/Pipeline**

SpliSense pipeline includes two targets in CF:

- Target 1: 3849+10Kb C->T mutation carried by >1100 CF patients in USA and Europe. There is no effective treatment available for CF patients with this mutation. SpliSense has already developed a compound correcting the splicing of this mutation. Starting preclinical development.
- Target 2: Exon 10 is a splicing variant in all CF patients. Exon 10 inclusion can augment the efficacy of any other mutation specific CF therapy and thus is relevant to all CF patients. Discovery stage.

- **What's Next?**

SpliSense first project is entering preclinical development and is expected to reach clinical trials in early 2020.

The second project is in the process of screening for a lead ASO modulating exon 10 splicing. We plan to further expand our targets to splicing mutations in CF and other genetic diseases.