

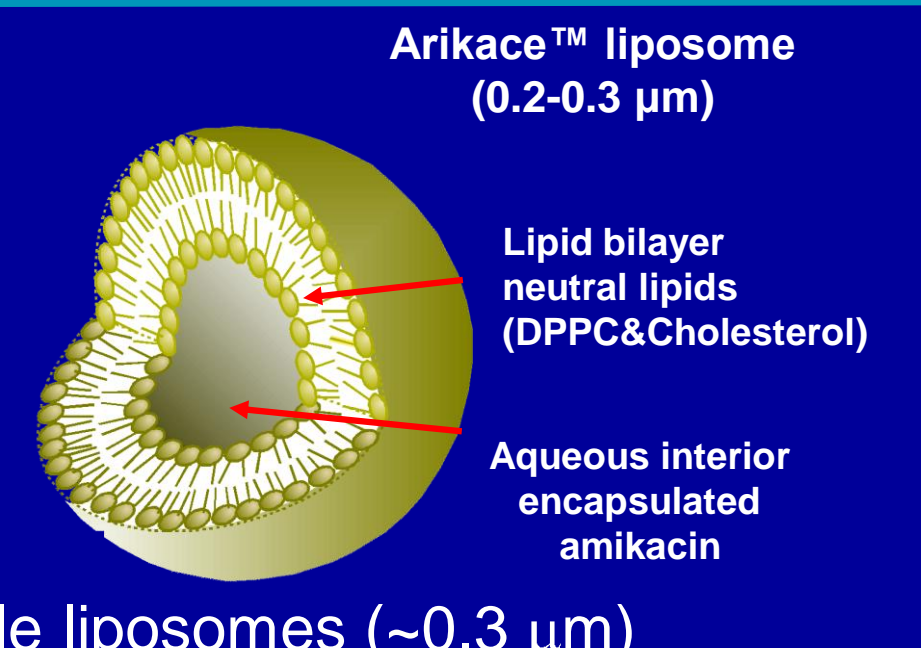


Evaluation of Two Phase II Blinded and Placebo-Controlled Studies of Nebulized Liposomal Amikacin (Arikace™) in the Treatment of Cystic Fibrosis Patients with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Lung Infection

L. Dupont¹, J.P. Clancy¹, P. Minic¹, C.H. Goss¹, S. Fustic¹, H. Mazurek¹, J.A. Nick¹, J. Billings¹, R.C. Rubenstein¹, E. Solyom¹, A. Sannuti¹, N. Lechtzin¹, A. Feketeova¹, S.Z. Nasr¹, E. Csiszer¹, G. Sawicki¹, K.R. Young¹, A.L. Quittner², J.F. Lymp³, N. Hamblett³, L. Saiman¹, J.R.W. Govan⁴, J. Burns³, B.W. Ramsey³ & R. Gupta⁵
 CF Arikace™ Study Group¹, Univ. of Miami², Seattle Children's Hospital³, Univ. of Edinburgh⁴ & Transave, Inc., Monmouth Jct., NJ⁵

Arikace™-Liposomal Amikacin: Preclinical Summary

- Arikace™ is a sustained-release lipid formulation of amikacin for inhalation, being developed for lung infections due to susceptible pathogens
- Key Features of Arikace™**
 - Charge neutral highly biocompatible liposomes (~0.3 μm) packed with amikacin
 - Penetration of drug into biofilm
 - High lung C_{max}, AUC, and t_{1/2} → Improved AUC; MIC ratio
 - Potent PsA killing, including resistant isolates
 - Virulence factors secreted by *Pseudomonas* facilitate further release of amikacin from Arikace™
 - Normal BAL macrophage activity
 - Toxicology in dogs and rats (3-6 months) supports long-term clinical studies



Demographics: European and US Phase 2 Studies Total Number of Patients = 105

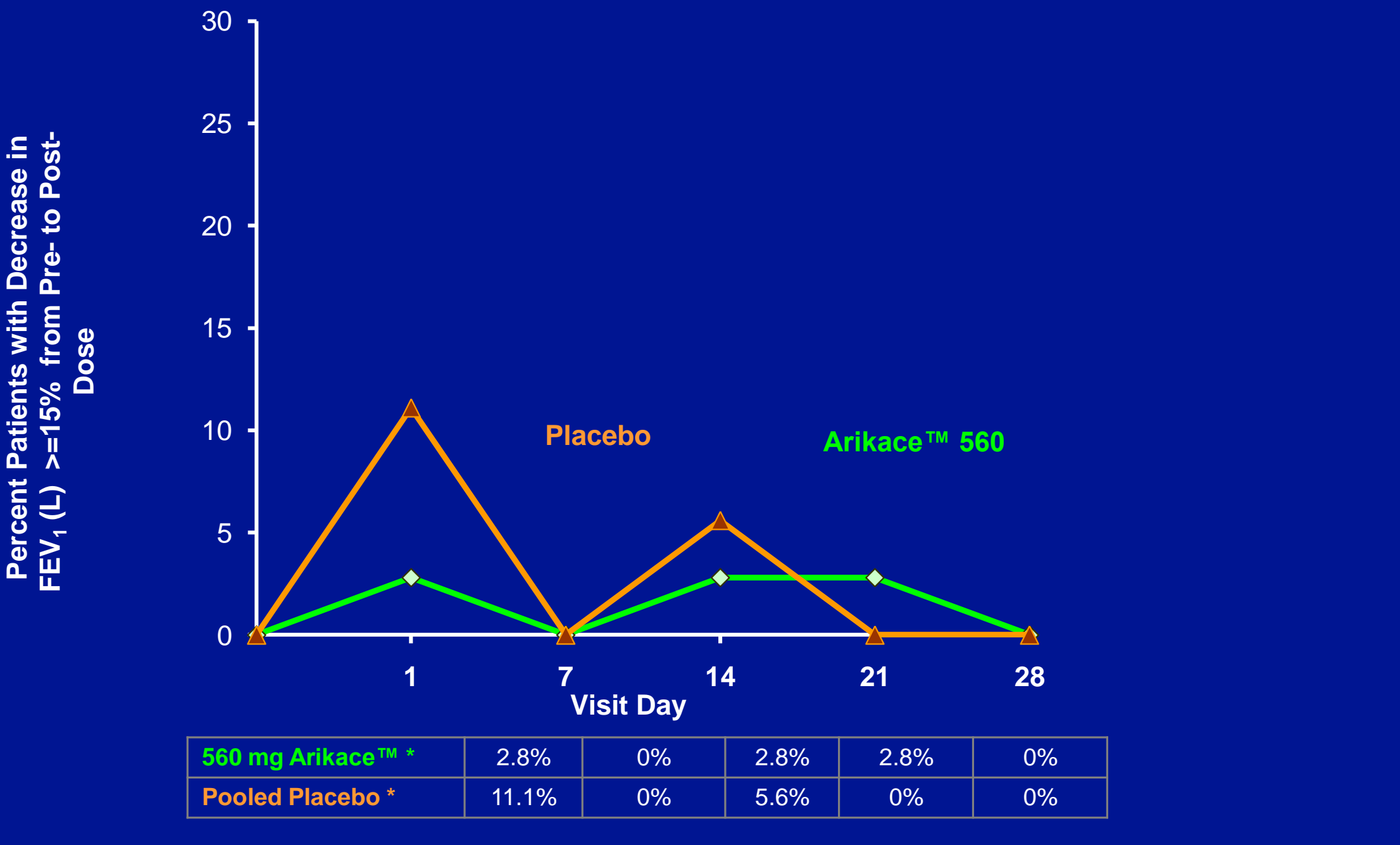
- Europe – TR02-105**
 - N = 15 sites
 - N = 64 enrolled (mITT)
 - Randomized, double-blind placebo controlled
 - 280 mg, 560 mg vs placebo
 - Once daily x 28 days
 - f/u x 28 days
 - N = 42 (active)
 - N = 22 (placebo)
 - Age: 16 (6-29 yr)
 - TOBI® use ~18%
 - Mucoid PsA ~85%
- US – TR02-106**
 - N = 18 sites
 - N = 41 enrolled (mITT)
 - Randomized, double-blind placebo controlled
 - 70 mg, 140 mg vs placebo
 - Once daily x 28 days
 - f/u x 28 days
 - N = 12 (active)
 - N = 7 (placebo)
 - DSMB review and FDA recommendation
 - Drop low doses
 - Prolong off drug observation
 - 560 mg vs placebo x 28 days
 - f/u x 56 days
 - N = 15 (active)
 - N = 7 (placebo)
 - Age: 27 (9-68 yr)
 - TOBI® use ~35.0%. Median 5 cycles in prior 12 months
 - Mucoid PsA ~89%

CF-PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS – COHORT 3

		Arikace™ 560 mg (N=36)	Pooled Placebo (N=36)
Age (yrs)	Mean (SD)	23.0 (12.6)	20.3 (7.7)
Gender	Male	21 (58.3%)	16 (44.4%)
	Female	15 (41.7%)	20 (55.6%)
FEV ₁ (L)	Mean (SD)	2.190 (0.873)	2.133 (0.702)
FEV ₁ (% Predicted)	Mean (SD)	66.389 (17.443)	67.861 (19.357)
FEF _{25-75%} (L/sec)	Mean (SD)	1.692 (0.933)	1.528 (0.874)
FVC (L)	Mean (SD)	3.014 (1.196)	3.077 (1.089)
BMI (kg/m ²)	Mean (SD)	20.379 (4.064)	19.900 (3.458)

P-value assessed by ANOVA for continuous variables and chi-square statistic for categorical

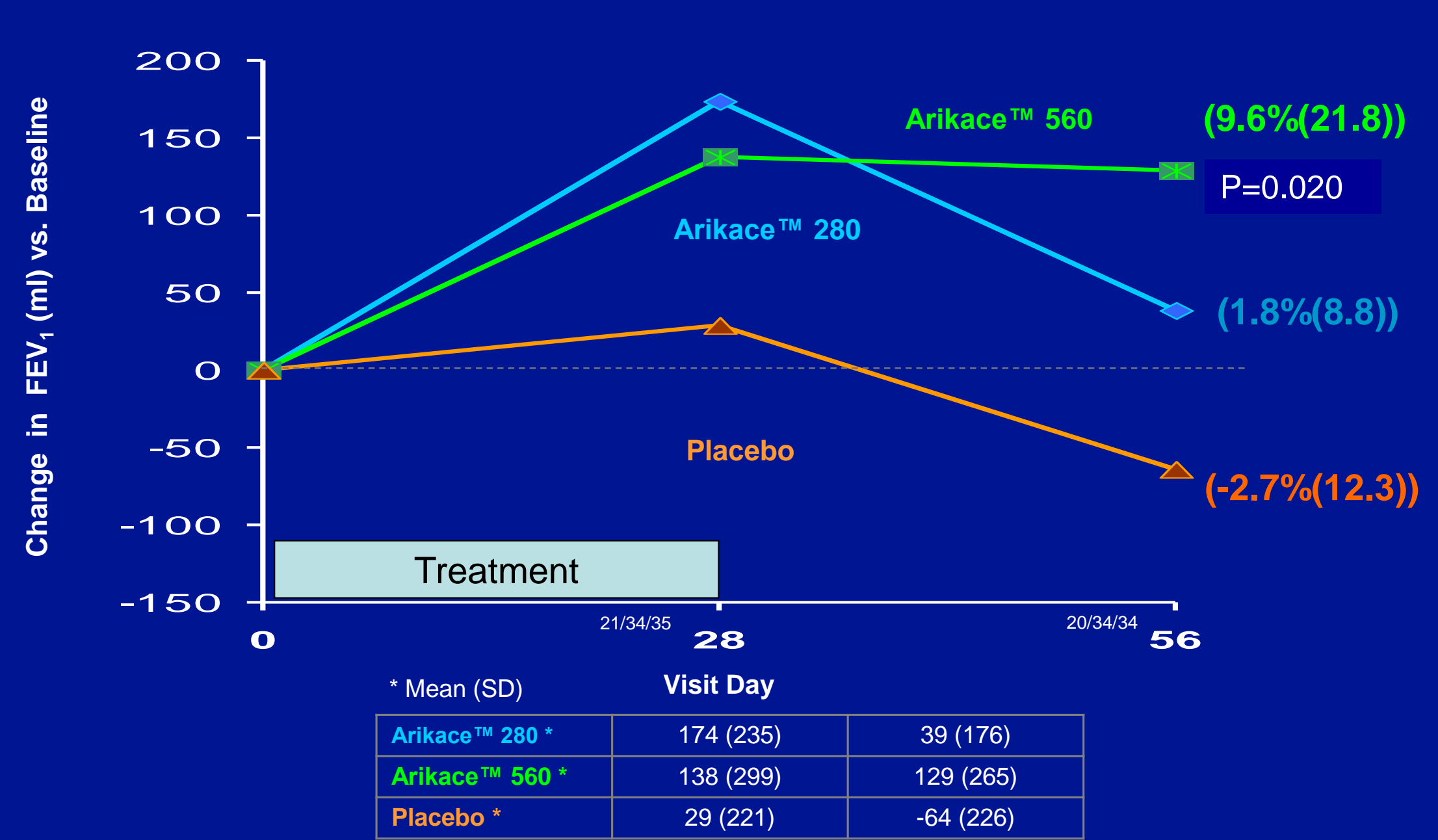
Acute Tolerability: Decrease in FEV₁ (L) of >=15% from Pre- to Post-dose: Pooled Data: TR02-105 & 106



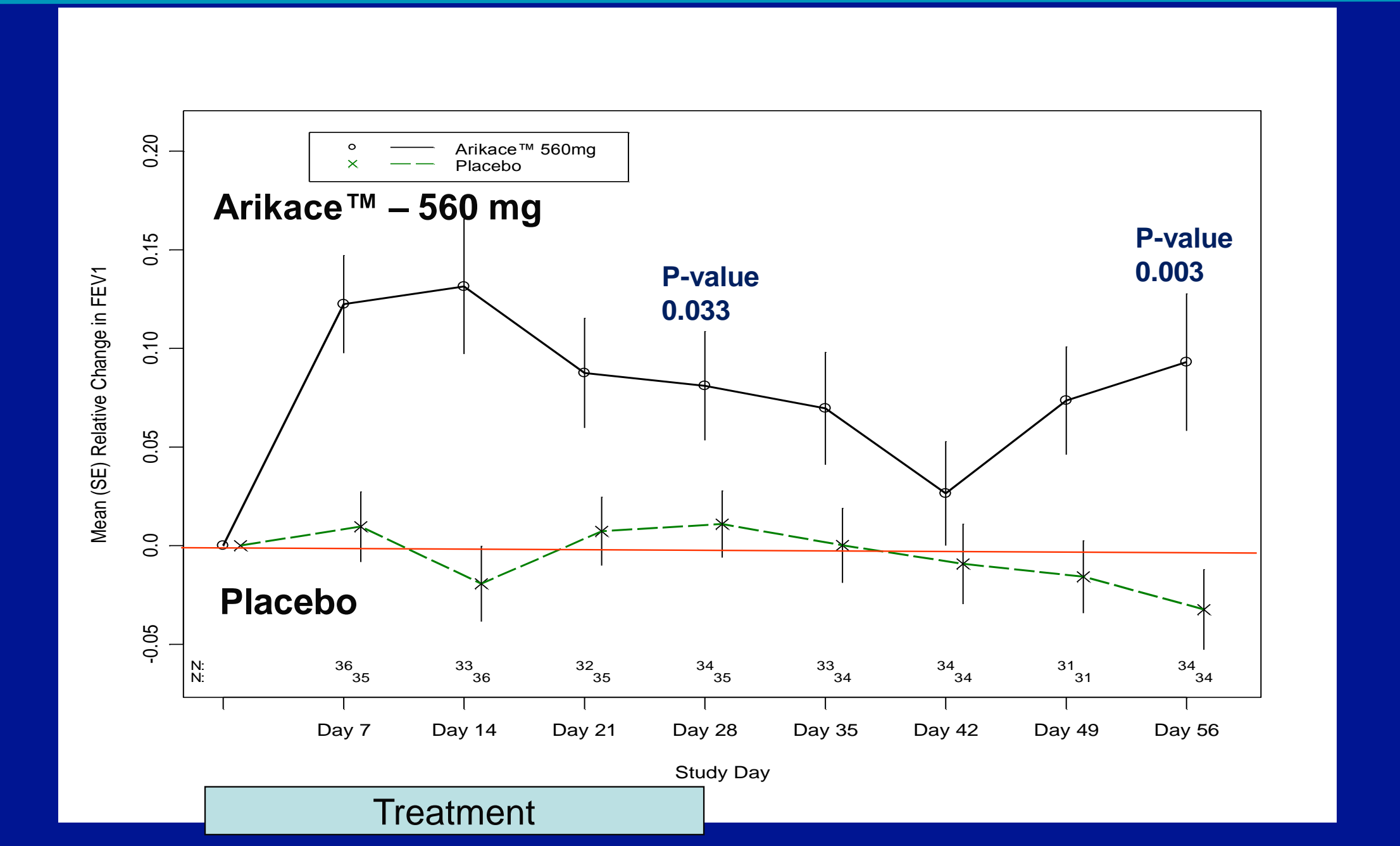
RESULTS: PK DATA

- High levels of Amikacin achieved in Sputum
 - C_{max} Mean (CV): 3496 (0.973) mcg/g
 - AUC Mean (CV):
 - 280 mg Cohort: 13120 (1.63) μg/g*hr
 - 560 mg Cohort: 22445 (0.831) μg/g*hr
- High patient variability, but sputum AUC values are dose proportional
- Serum PK data demonstrate low systemic exposure
 - C_{max} Mean (SD): 2.27 (1.58) μg/mL

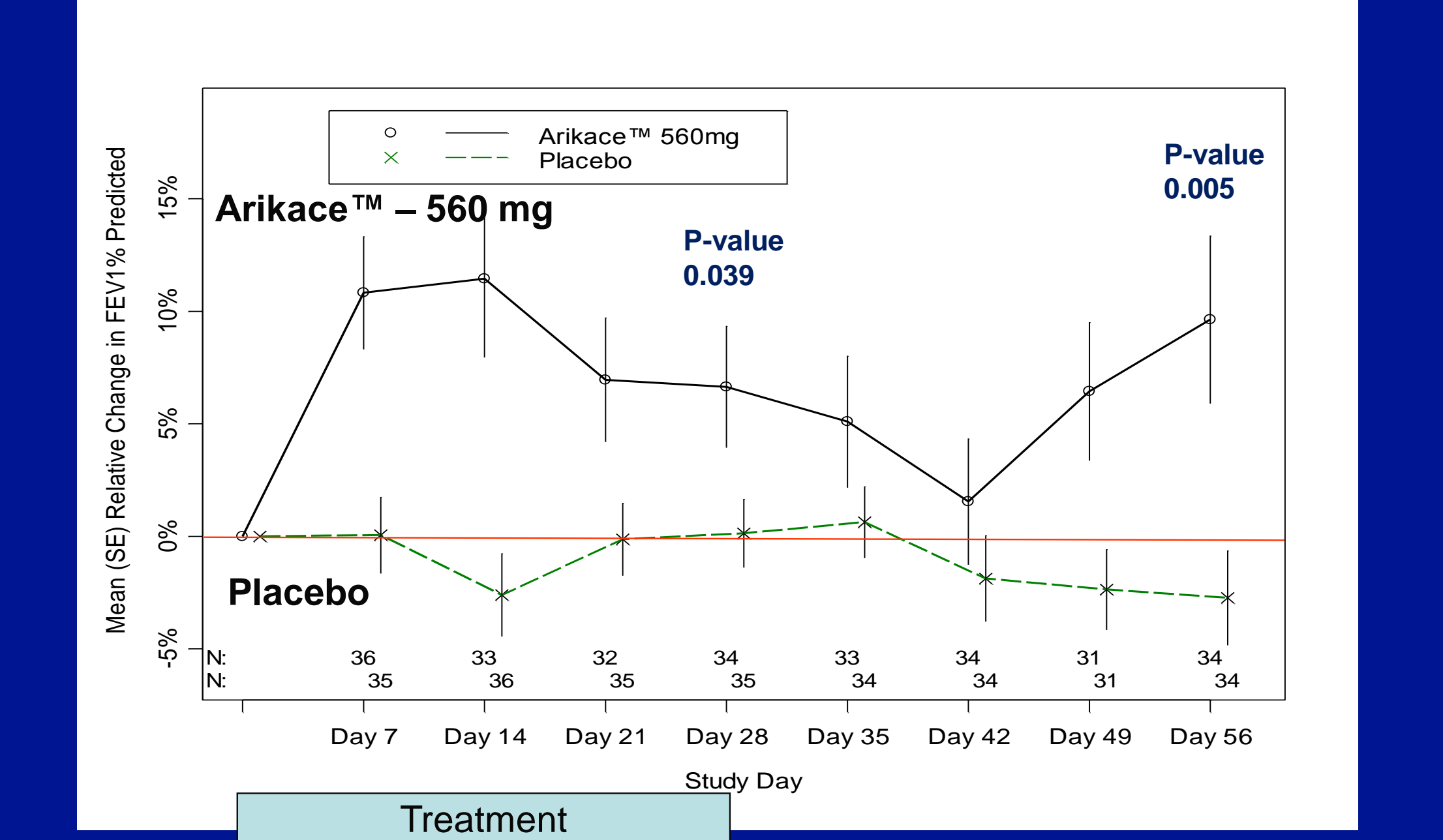
Change in FEV₁ (mL) from Baseline: Pooled Data: TR02-105 & TR02-106



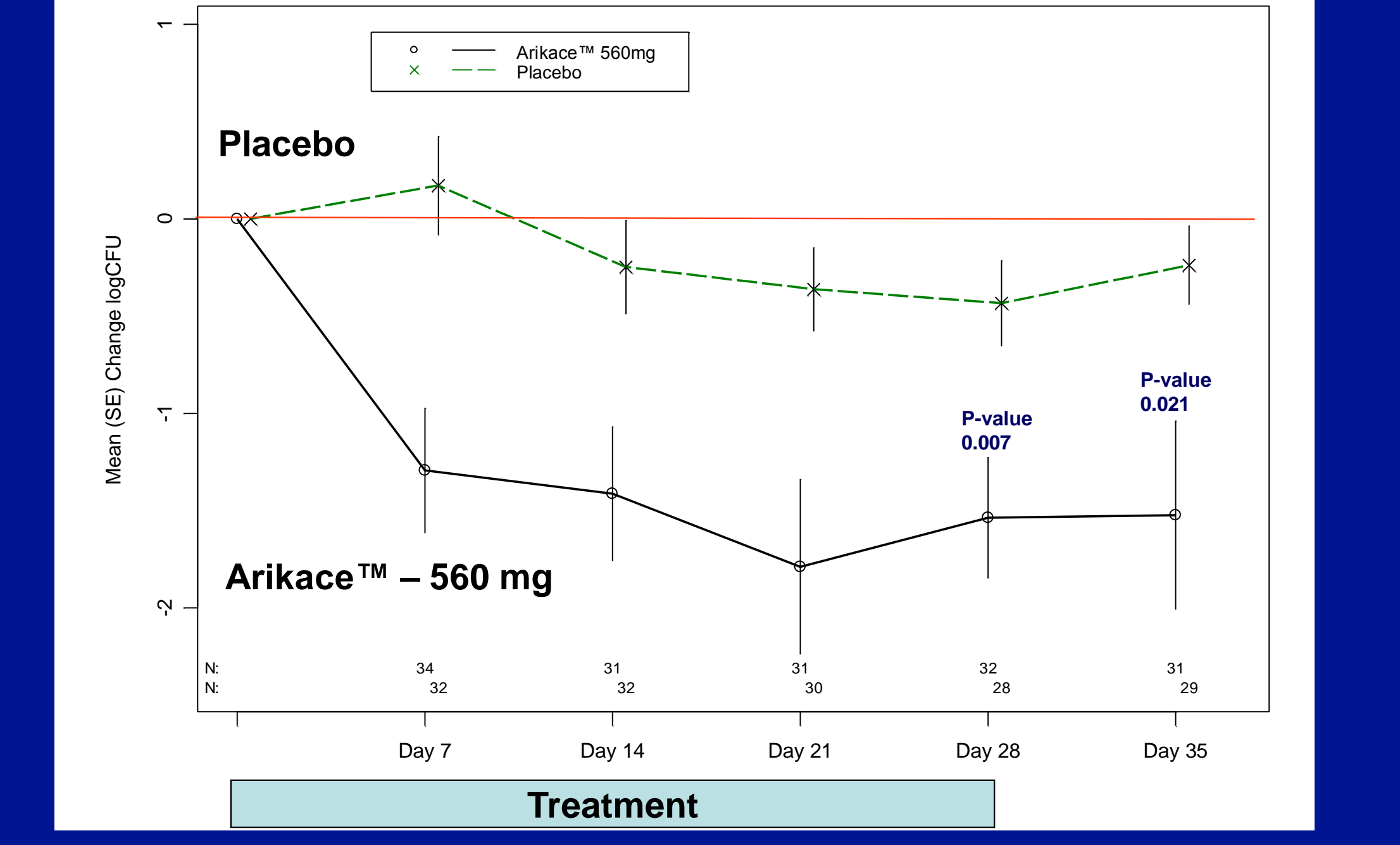
Relative Change in FEV₁ (L) from Baseline Pooled Data: TR02-105 & TR02-106



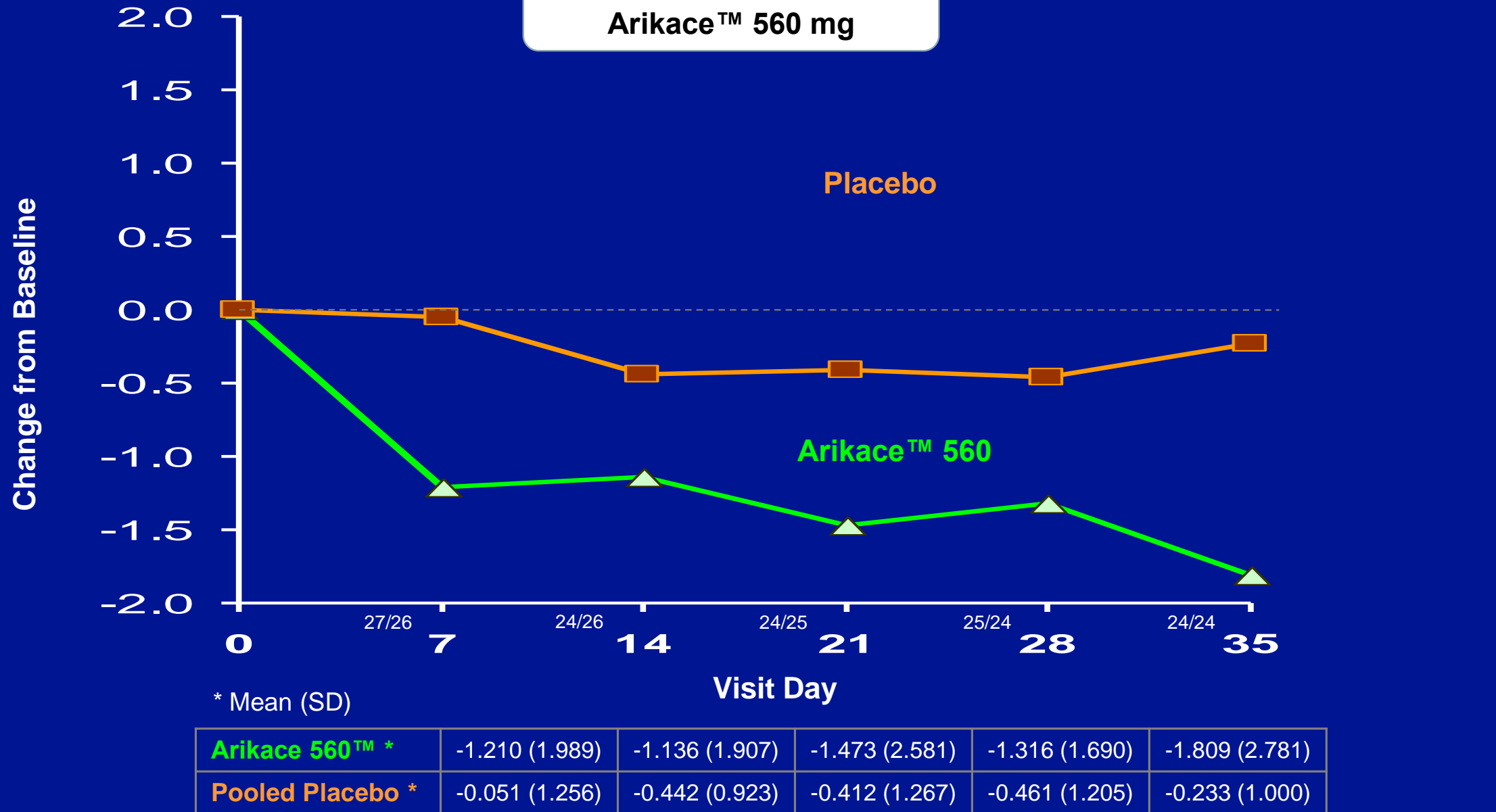
Relative Change in FEV₁ % Predicted: Pooled Data TR02-105 and TR02-106



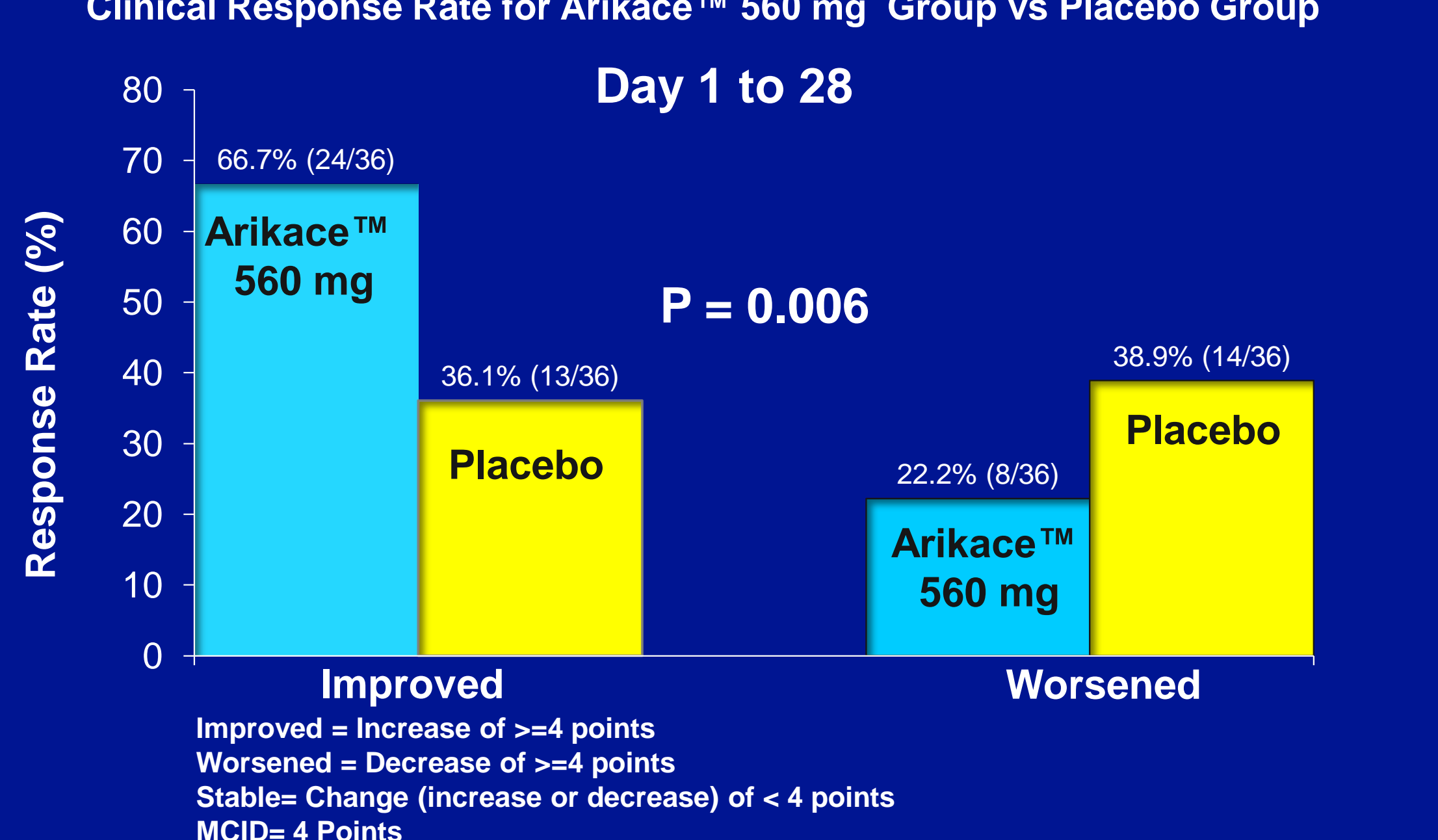
Change in Bacterial Density (Log₁₀ CFU): All Phenotypes Pooled Data: TR02-105 & TR02-106



Change in Bacterial Density (Log₁₀ CFU): Mucoid Phenotype: Pooled Data: TR02-105 & TR02-106



CFQR - Respiratory Scale: Clinical Response Rate Pooled Data: TR02-105 & TR02-106



CF Phase 2 Summary Observations: Safety

- Overall, Arikace™ 70 mg, 140 mg, 280 mg and 560 mg, administered once daily for 28 days was well tolerated
- No unexpected AEs were observed
- There were no appreciable changes in acute tolerability
- There was improvement in oxygen saturation
- No differences between groups in overall rates of AEs
- AEs were consistent with underlying CF disease although a trend towards mild to moderate dysphonia was reported in the higher dose Arikace™ group
- In summary, nebulized Arikace™ is well-tolerated and demonstrates adverse effects that are consistent with those expected in a population of CF patients receiving inhalation medicines

CF Phase 2 Summary Observations: Efficacy

- Patients receiving Arikace™ demonstrated superior clinical benefit vs patients receiving placebo
 - Statistically superior and sustained reduction in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* density, including mucoid strains (~2.0 log reduction)
 - Clinically meaningful and statistically significant evidence of clinical benefit as measured by improvement in respiratory symptoms of CFQR- Respiratory Scale (67% on Arikace™ improving versus 36% on placebo)
- Patients receiving 560 mg of Arikace™ demonstrated improvement in lung function over baseline while patients on placebo declined over time. A statistically significant treatment effect of FEV₁ % predicted of 12.5% was observed at one month after discontinuing study drug.

Summary Observations: Efficacy

- Dose proportional and high levels of Amikacin achieved in Sputum with low systemic exposure
- PK/PD
 - High sputum C_{max} and AUC with low serum concentrations
 - High C_{max} and AUC:MIC ratio
 - Prolonged t_{1/2}: once daily dosing
 - Dose proportional and statistically significant correlation between AUC and microbiologic activity and improvement in lung function
 - No appreciable shift in MICs

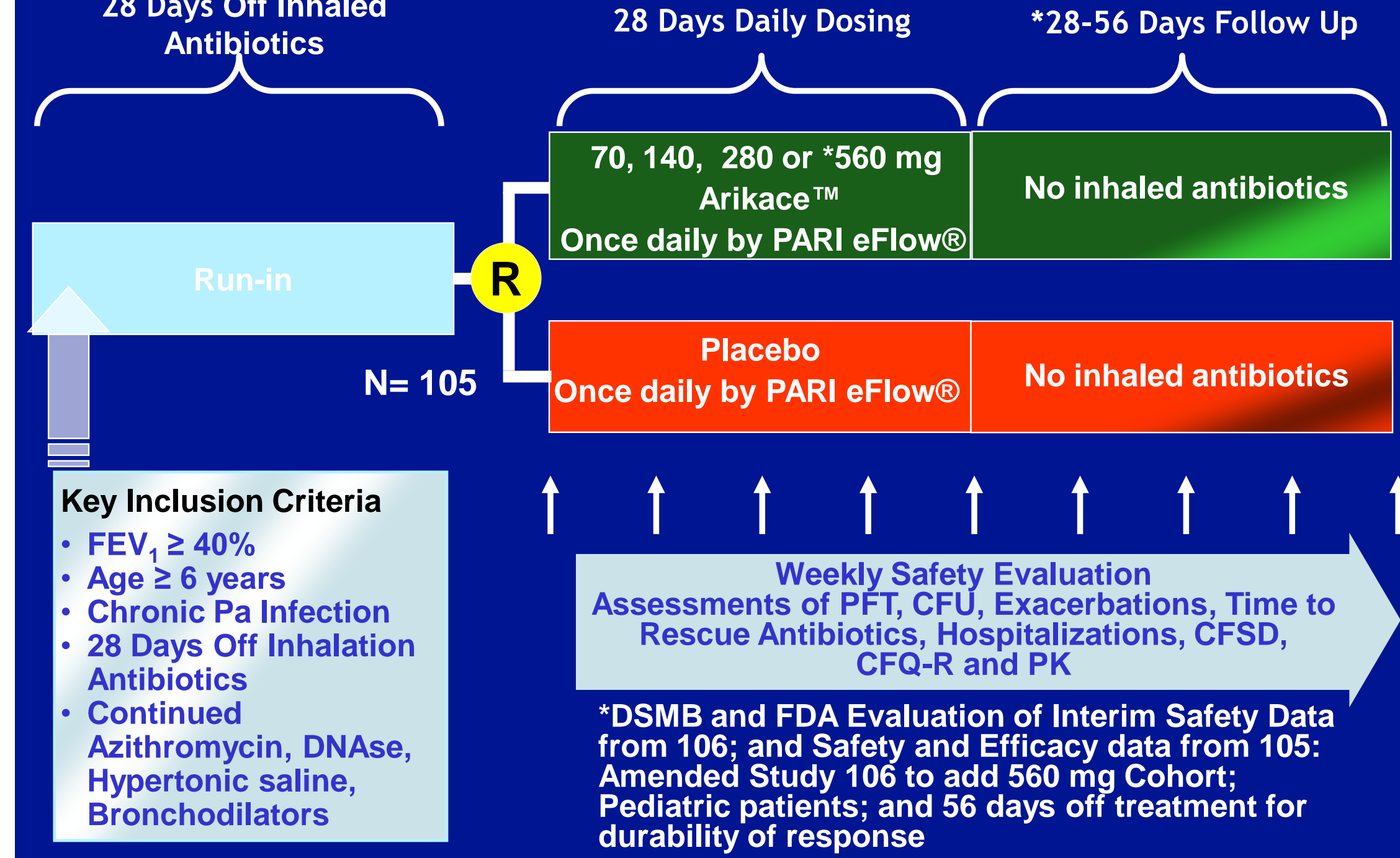
Overall Conclusion

- Arikace™ technology provides the following:**
- High levels of sustained release of antibiotic in the lung with drug concentrations well above the MICs for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* during the dosing interval
 - Penetration of drug into biofilm observed in non-clinical experiments
 - Increased microbiologic activity, including against mucoid and resistant isolates: significantly superior to placebo
 - Improvement in respiratory symptoms, and lung function: significantly superior to placebo
 - Sustained clinical benefit up to one month after discontinuing dosing of Arikace™

Arikace™ - Global CF Program Acknowledgements

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Principal Investigators | Cystic Fibrosis Foundation Therapeutics |
| Dr. Clancy | - CFFT TDN Study Review Committee |
| Dr. Young | Preston Campbell III, MD |
| Dr. Ahrens | Diana Wetmore, PhD |
| Dr. Aitken | - CF Therapeutics Development Network |
| Dr. Billings | Consulting Services Group |
| Dr. Faro | - Drug Safety Monitoring Board |
| Dr. Goss | University of Washington |
| Dr. Layish | Bonnie Ramsey, MD |
| Dr. Lechtzin | Jane Burns, MD |
| Dr. Light | Prof. Donald Patrick |
| Dr. Miller | Nicole Hamblett, PhD |
| Dr. Nasr | Jim Lymp, PhD |
| Dr. Nick | Prof. John Govan |
| Dr. Rubenstein | University of Miami |
| Dr. Sannuti | Alexandra Quittner, PhD |
| Dr. Sawicki | PARI Pharma GmbH |
| Dr. Taylor-Cousar | Accelsiors, AXIO, ICPD |
| Dr. Trapnell | |
| Dr. Wallace | |
| Dr. Woo | |

Arikace™ – CF Phase 2 Study Design: TR02-105 & 106



Arikace™ - TR02-105: STATISTICAL ASSUMPTIONS

- Primary Endpoint**
 - Safety and tolerability of study drug
- Secondary Objectives**
 - Pulmonary Function – Change from baseline to Day 28 and 56 for FEV₁ (L), FEV₁ % Predicted, FEF_{25-75%}, and FVC
 - Sputum Bacterial Density – Change from baseline
 - Time to end and duration of systemic anti-pseudomonal rescue treatment
 - QOL/PRO (change in CFQR)
- Sample Size**
 - Safety and tolerability: ~80% power to observe adverse events with a true toxicity rate as low as 8%
 - Efficacy: Power to detect between treatment groups difference in FEV₁ of 100ml is 31%; for a difference of 190ml, the power is 80%

Arikace™ - CF Program: PATIENT DISTRIBUTION

