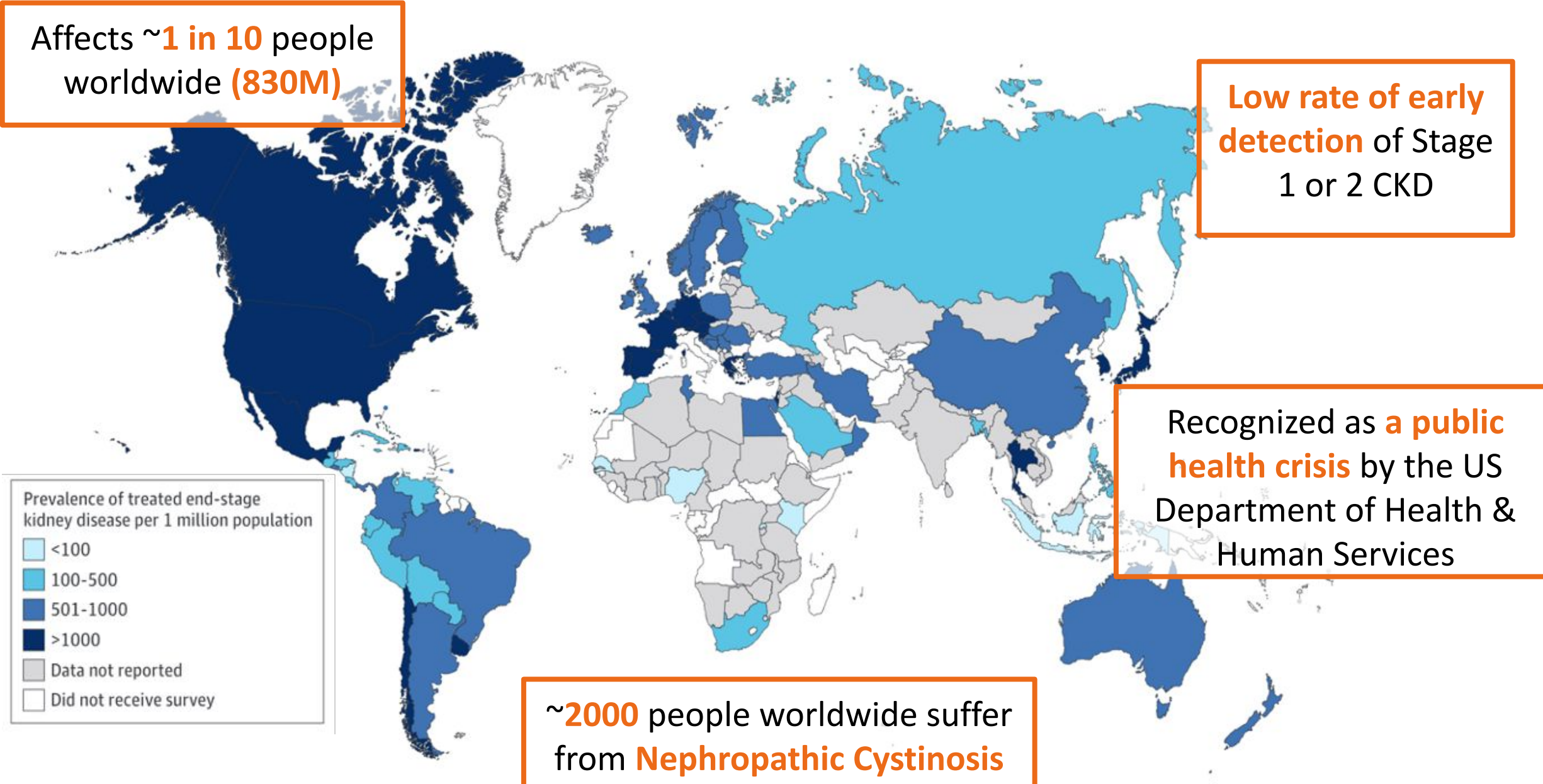
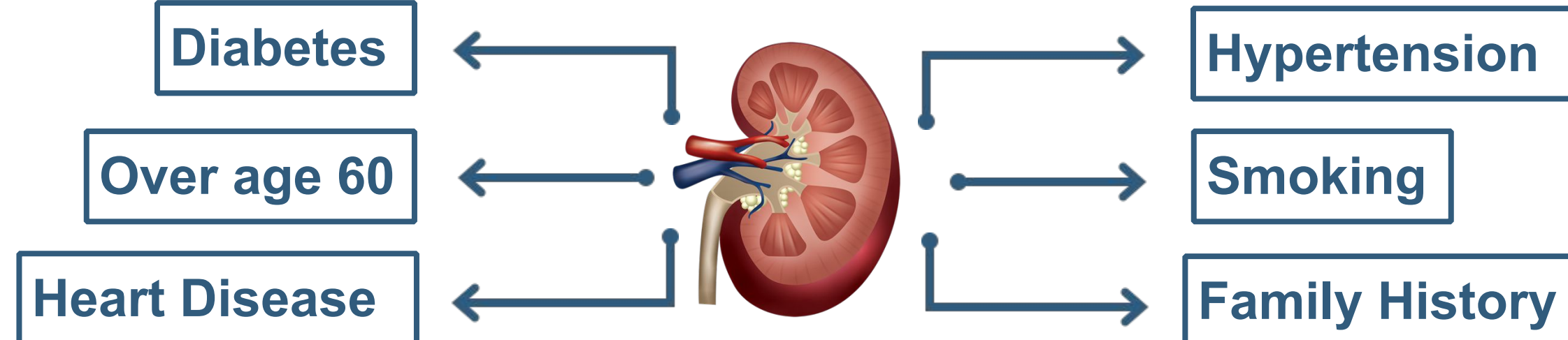


Global Clinical Need



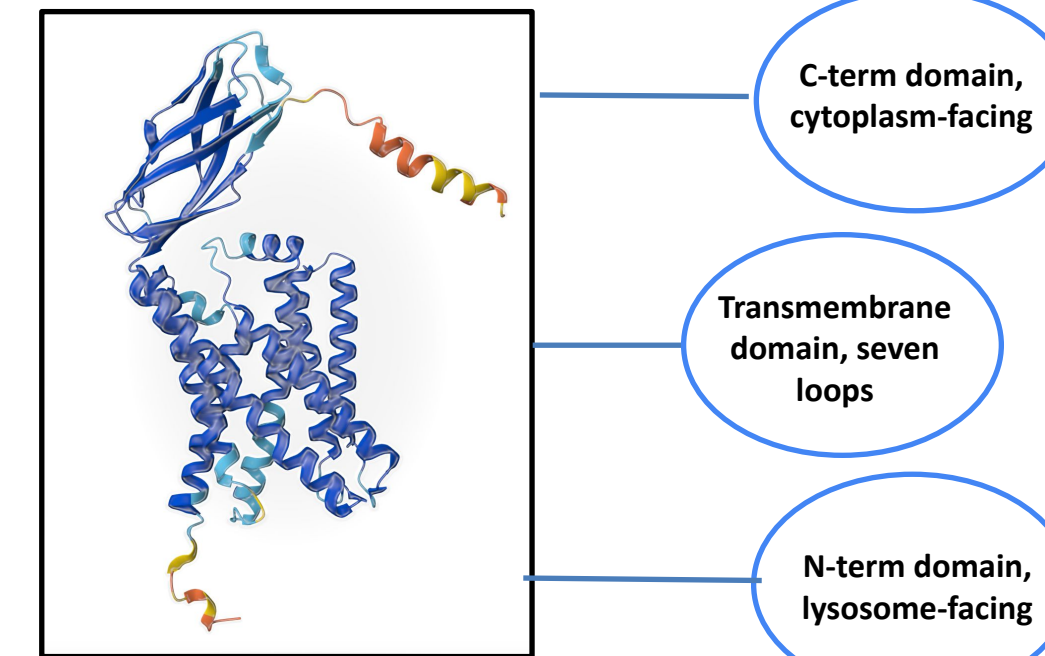
Common Causes of CKD



Orphan Disease Indication

Cystinosis (CTNS) is an amino acid transporter residing in the lysosomal membrane.

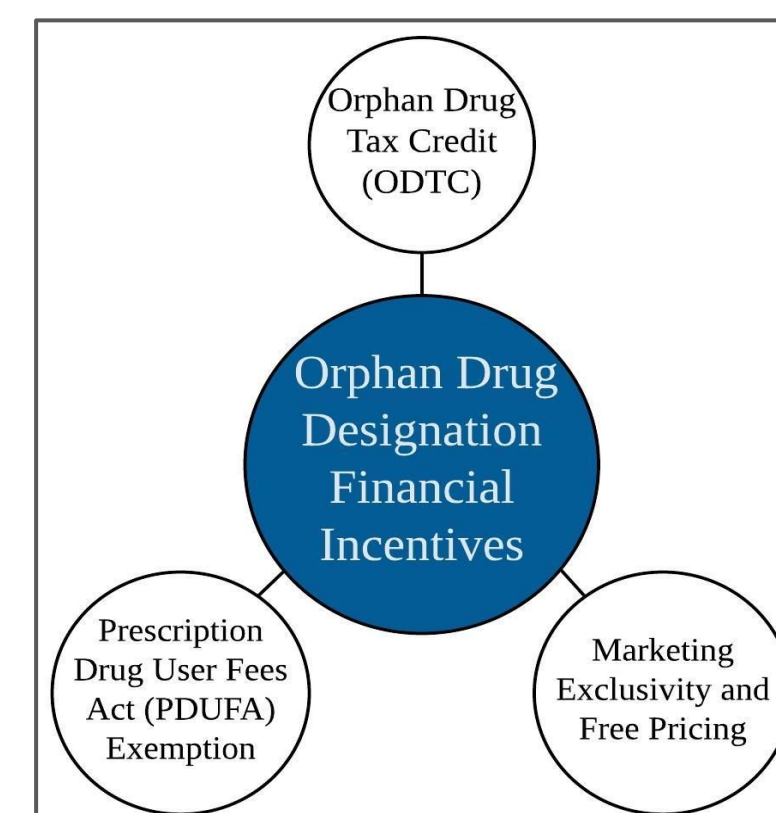
Accumulation of cystine in cell lysosome across all organs. Patients predominantly present with kidney injury.



Current therapies solely address cystine accumulation without targeting the underlying kidney injury. As a result, patient progression to kidney failure is inevitable.

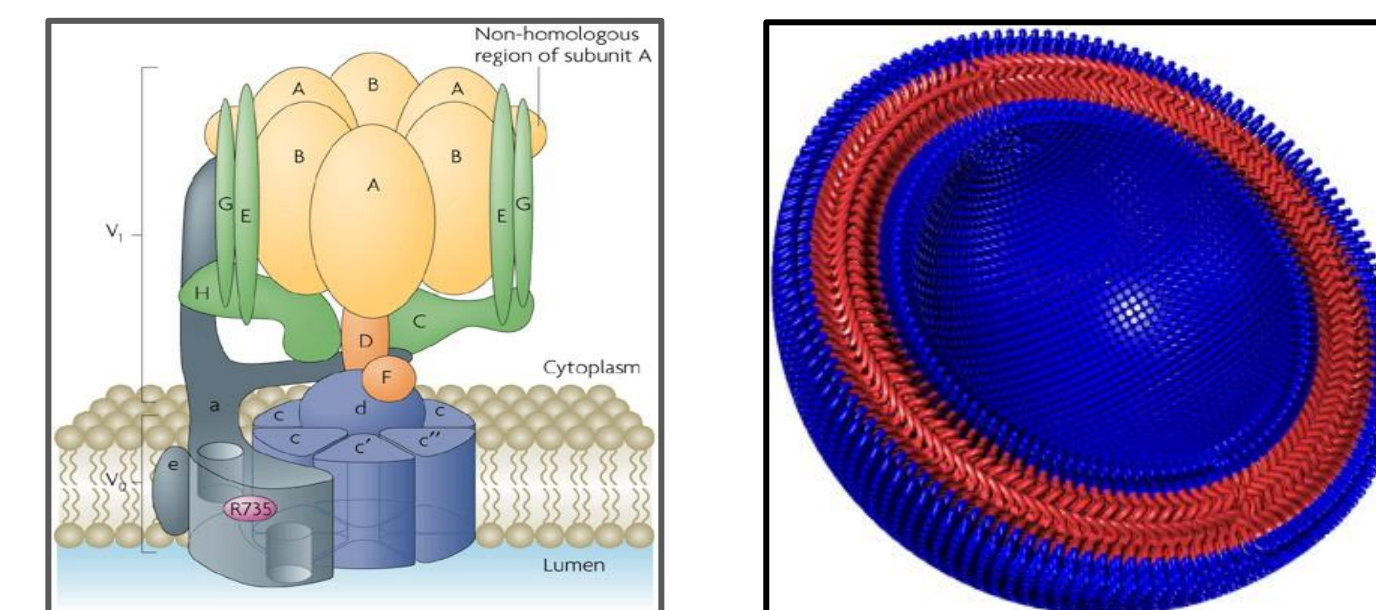
Our Distinctive Edge

- Access to KOLs in both therapeutics and diagnostics
- Previously established *in vitro* and *in vivo* models of cystinosis (CTNS -/-)
- Access to UCSF SMDC facility
- FDA's Orphan Disease Designation



Our Integrated Solution

- We have identified a small molecule drug (XTA) that corrects unaddressed cellular dysfunctions associated with disease progression.
- XTA upregulates ATP6V0A1.
- XTA does not correct cystine accumulation in the lysosomes.



Stages of Kidney Disease	Improved detection of CKD	Proteinuria
Stage 1	✓	
Stage 2	✓	
Stage 3	✓	✓
Stage 4	✓	✓
Kidney Failure	✓	✓

For patients with nephropathic cystinosis, our combination therapy is a breakthrough treatment that prevents rather than merely delays kidney failure by **addressing both cystine accumulation and underlying cellular dysfunction**. Our robust companion diagnostic enables us to establish a **novel trial endpoint** to detect our therapeutic's ability to rescue kidney injury in early stage CKD patients.

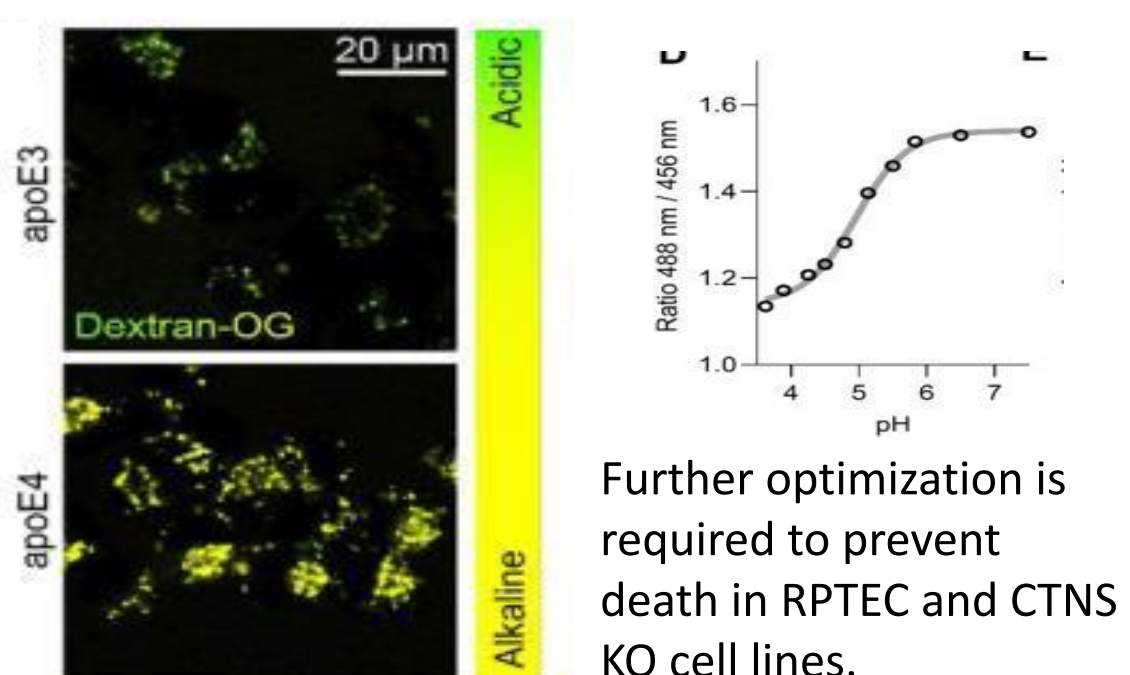
Current Scientific Aims

Benchtop Research

Proteomics Study Sandler-Moore Mass Spectrometry Core Facility

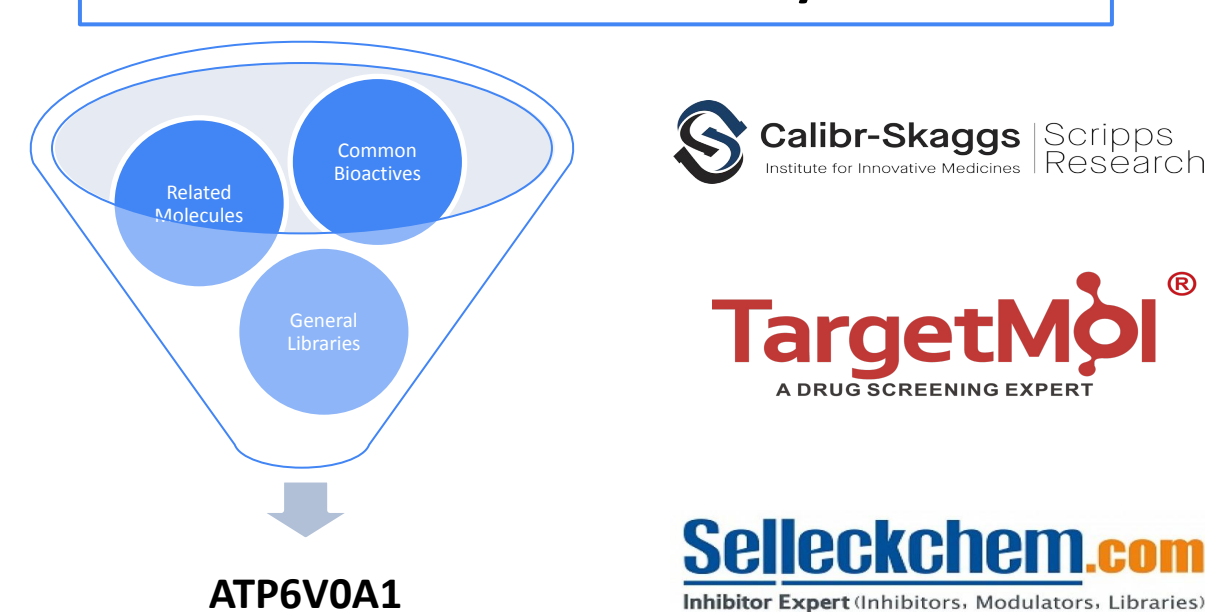
- Additional molecular mechanistic insights:
- mTORC1 Pathway
 - TGFβ Signaling
 - Mitochondrial Function
 - Inflammation
 - Vesicular Transport

Lysosomal pH Tracking

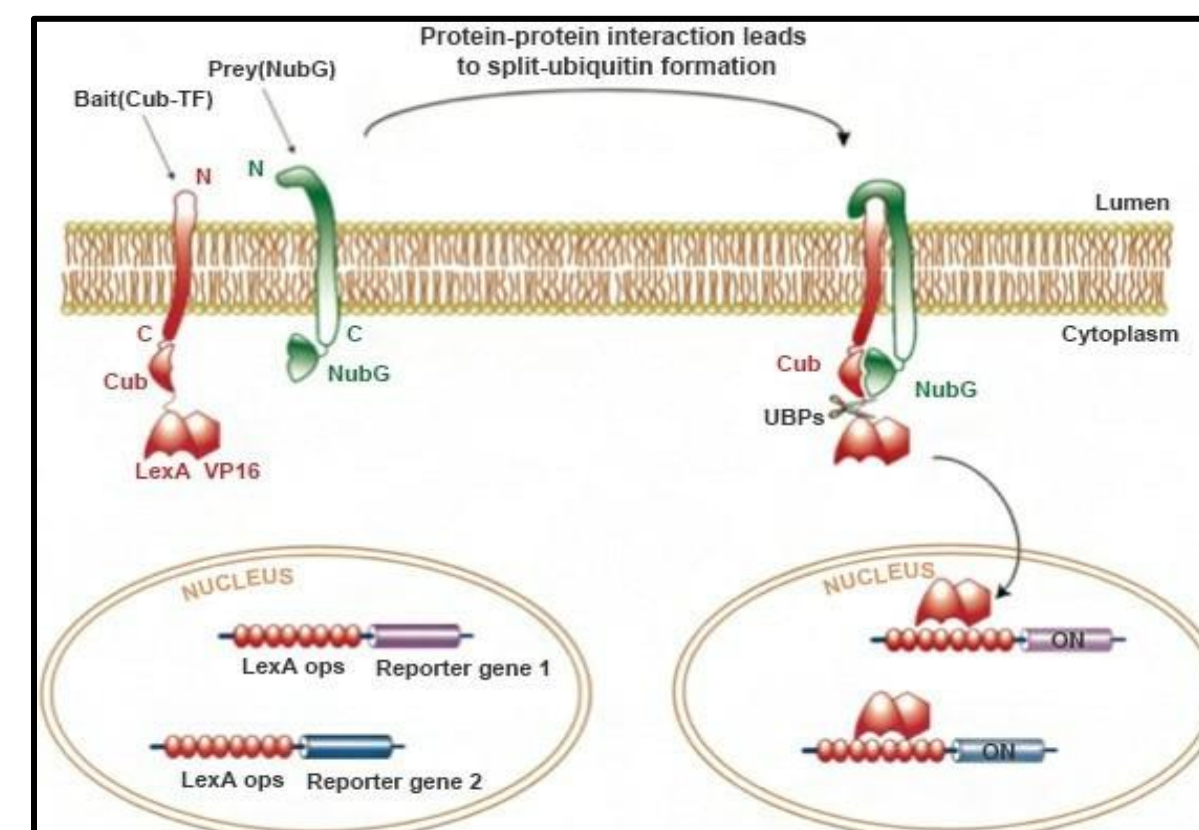


Library Screening

Small Molecule Discovery Center



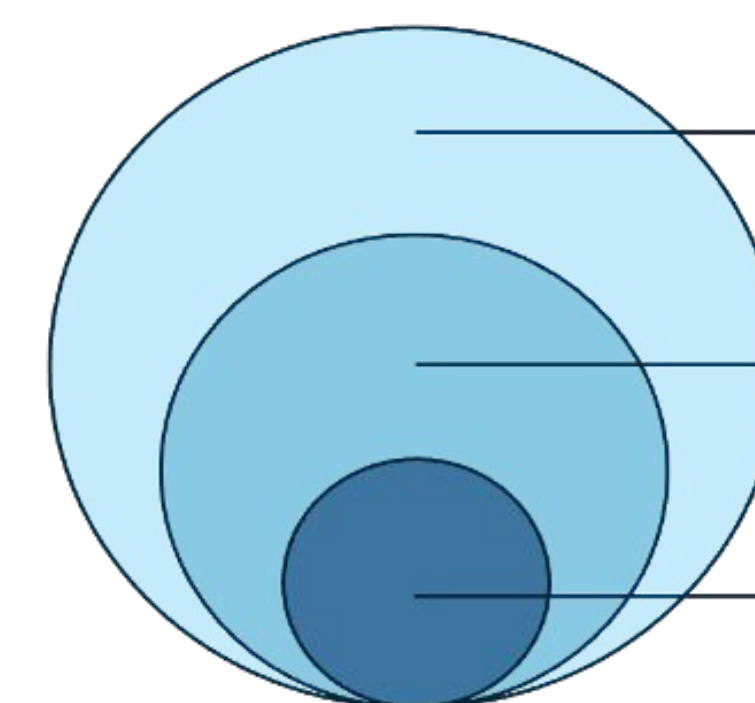
Mechanism Deconvolution



Key Questions:

- What protein-protein interactions does wild-type CTNS participate in?
- Are any of these PPIs disrupted by the clinically-relevant mutations?
- Is this consistent with our findings?

Market Analysis and Competitors

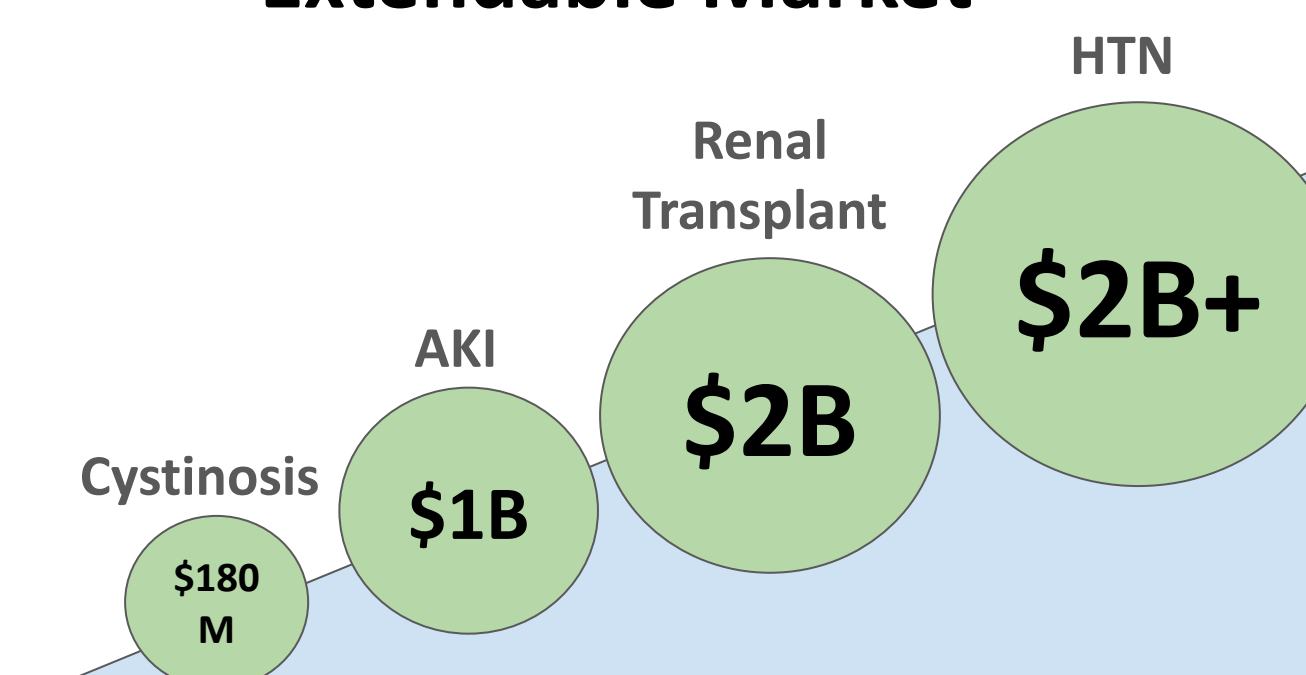


Total Available Market
\$180M Nephropathic Cystinosis patients Worldwide

Serviceable Available Market
\$95M Nephropathic Cystinosis patients in North America, Europe and Asia

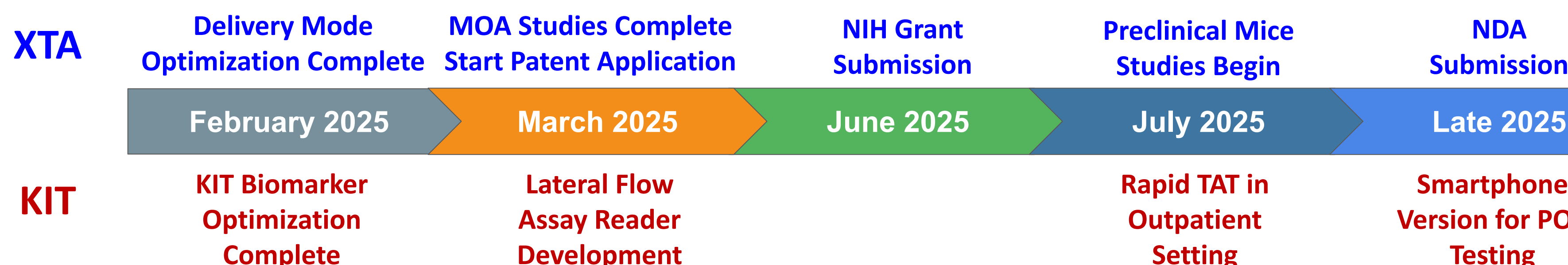
Serviceable Obtainable Market
\$53M Nephropathic Cystinosis patients in United States & United Kingdom

Extendable Market



Test	KIT	NephroCheck*
Intended Use	Native Injury (+Transplant Rejection)	AKI
Estimation	Quantitative (Risk Estimate)	Qualitative (AKI vs No AKI)
Sensitivity	96%	76%
Specificity	98%	51%
NPV	99%	88%
PPV	90%	31%
Sample Type	Urine	Urine
Biomarkers	6 DNA and Protein	2 Proteins
Methodology	ELISA	POC \$5,000
Price	\$2740 for transplant CMS Native kidney injury TBA	\$85
TAT	1 day	20 min in ICU

Project Timeline



Conclusion

Operating at the cutting-edge of CKD research, the Sarwal Lab is well equipped to translate their in-vitro validation of XTA to preclinical mouse models. Built upon a robust scientific understanding of the molecular mechanisms of action, drug-drug interactions, polymer chemistry, and kidney injury biomarkers, we are excited to address the unmet clinical need of nephropathic cystinosis. We foresee this novel therapeutic strategy and companion diagnostic serving as a **comprehensive solution for both early detection and treatment for kidney disease**.

Acknowledgements

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