

A Novel Therapeutic Strategy for Nephropathic Cystinosis

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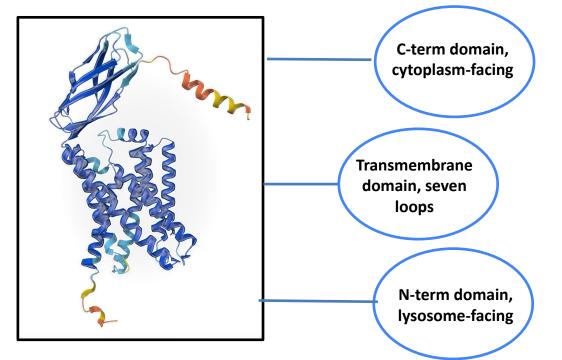


Global Clinical Need Affects ~1 in 10 people worldwide (83 Low rate of early detection of Stage 1 or 2 CKD Recognized as a public health crisis by the US Department of Health & **Human Services** Did not receive survey ~2000 people worldwide suffer from Nephropathic Cystinosis **Common Causes of CKD** Diabetes **Hypertension** Over age 60 **Smoking Heart Disease** Family History

Orphan Disease Indication

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

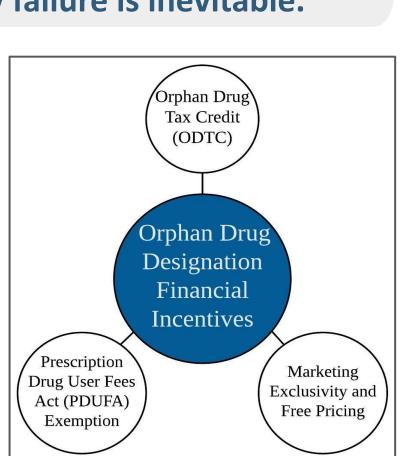
Accumulation of cystine in cell lysosome across all organs. Patients predominantly present with kidney injury.



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

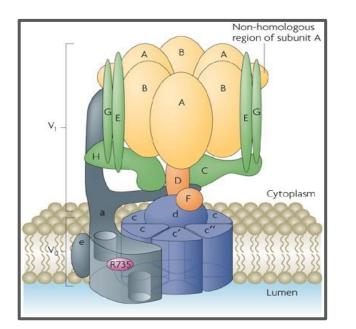
Our Distinctive Edge

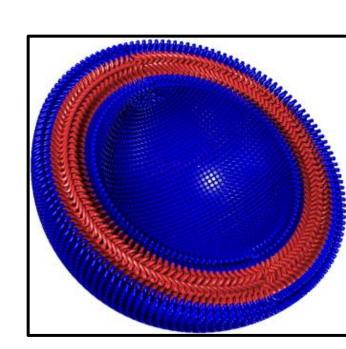
- Access to KOLs in both therapeutics and diagnostics
- Previously established in vitro and in vivo models of cystinosis (CTNS -/-)
- Access to UCSF SMDC facility
- FDA's Orphan Disease Designation

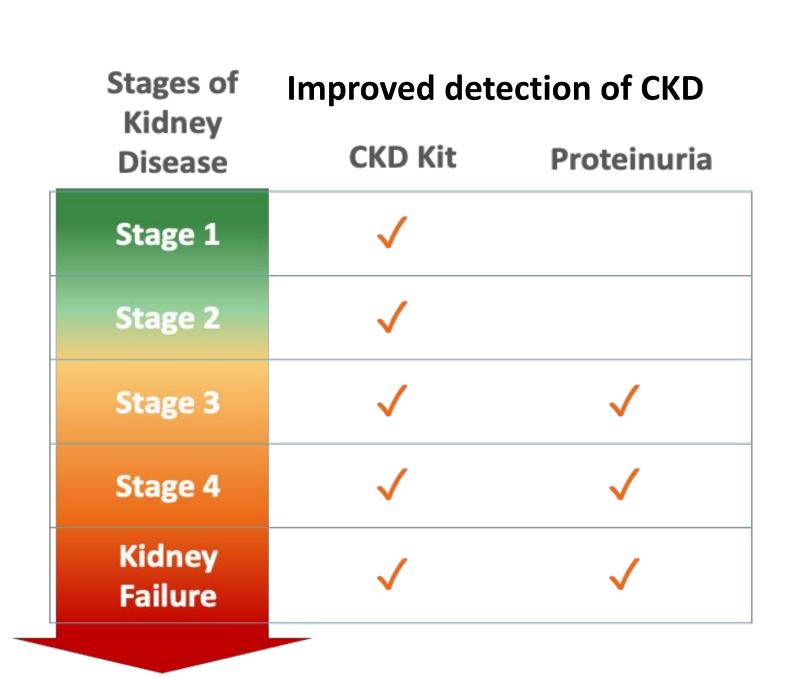


Our Integrated Solution

- 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.







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.

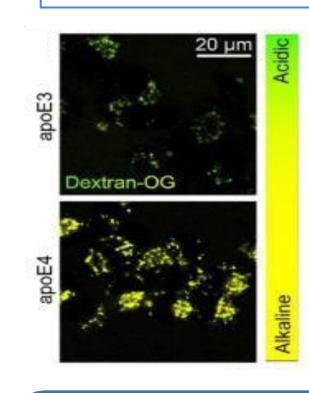
Current Scientific Aims

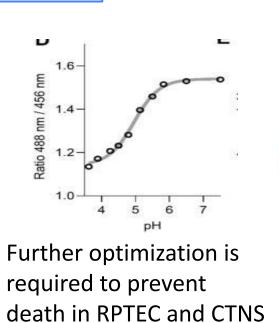
Benchtop Research

Sandler-Moore Mass **Proteomics Study** Spectrometry Core

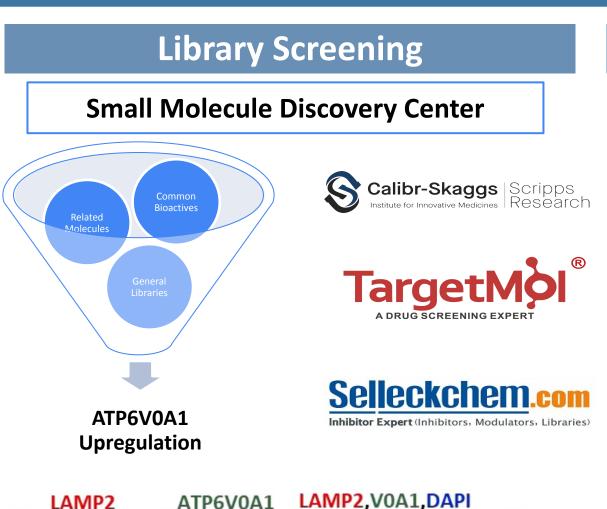
Additional molecular mechanistic insights:

- mTORC1 Pathway
- TGFBeta Signaling
- Mitochondrial Function
- Inflammation Vesicular Transport
- Lysosomal pH Tracking



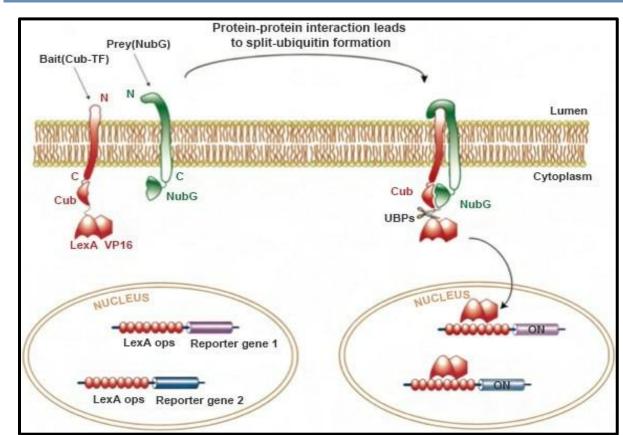


KO cell lines.



Opregu	iation		
LAMP2	ATP6V0A1	LAMP2,V0A1,D	API
			Normal RPTEC
100			Cystinosis RPTEC

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

Worldwide

Serviceable Available Market

Nephropathic Cystinosis patients

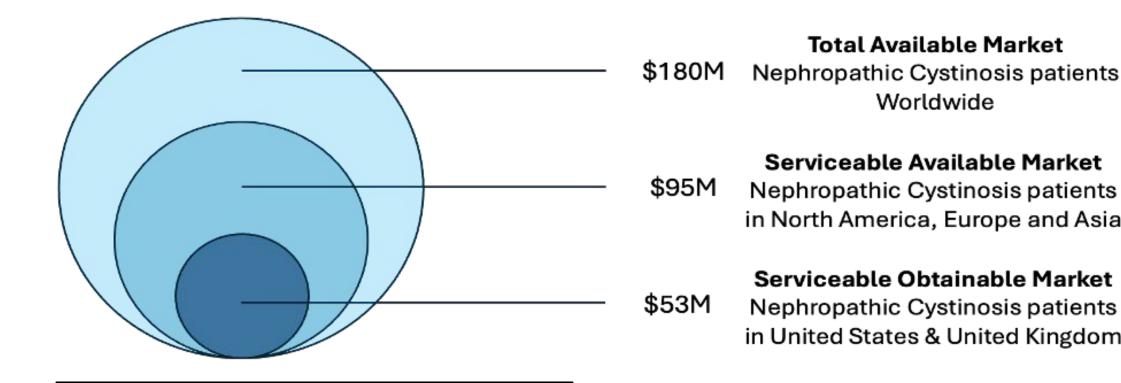
in North America, Europe and Asia

Serviceable Obtainable Market

Nephropathic Cystinosis patients

in United States & United Kingdom

Extendable Market





- Cystagon (exp. 2026)
 - Taken 4 times daily
 - Limited to children 6+ years - Costs \$10,000 annually
- Procysbi (exp. 2034)
- Taken two times daily
- Limited to children 1+ years

- Costs \$300,000 annually

HTN Renal **Transplant** \$2B+ AKI \$2B **Cystinosis** \$1B \$180

TOIS							
	B it	NephroCheck*					
Test	KIT	NephroCheck*					
Intended Use	Native Injury (+Transplant Rejection)	AKI					
Estimation	Quantitative (Risk Estimate)	Qualitative (AKI vs No AKI)					
Sensitivity Specificity	96% 98%	76% 51%					
NPV PPV	99% / 90%	88% / 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

XTA	Delivery Mode Optimization Complete	MOA Studies Complete Start Patent Application	NIH Grant Submission	Preclinical Mice Studies Begin	NDA Submission
	February 2025	March 2025	June 2025	July 2025	Late 2025
KIT	KIT Biomarker Optimization Complete	Lateral Flow Assay Reader Development		Rapid TAT in Outpatient Setting	Smartphone Version for POC Testing

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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