Phase 1 First-In-Human Study of KSI-301: A Novel Anti-VEGF Antibody Biopolymer Conjugate With Extended Durability

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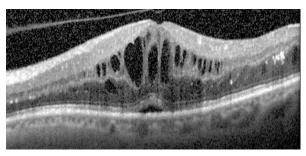
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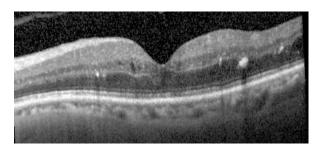
Key Points

- KSI-301 is a novel Antibody Biopolymer
 Conjugate built on Kodiak's ABC Platform
- Intravitreal KSI-301 inhibits VEGF with enhanced durability, tissue bioavailability, biocompatibility, and stability
- Phase 1a single ascending dose study results:
 - Well-tolerated at all dose levels
 - Rapid-onset, high-magnitude BCVA gains and OCT retinal thickness reductions, with improvements sustained to 12 weeks
- Objective: first line agent for both induction and maintenance therapy of VEGF-mediated retinal vascular diseases

Baseline

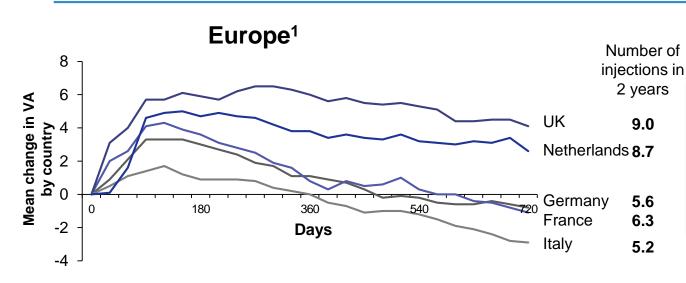




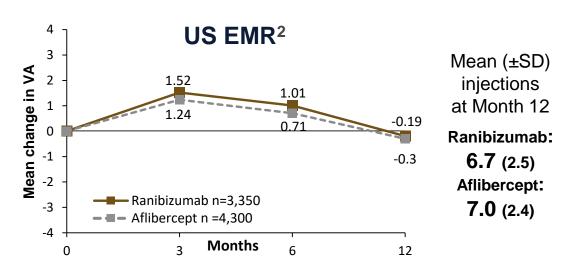


Week 12

Real-world outcomes emphasize the **limitations** of current anti-VEGF therapies



Without high intensity treatment, **gradual VA loss** can begin after only 3 months of therapy



Minimal visual gains are achieved in real-world practice

Patients and physicians need VEGF inhibitors with extended durability

The AURA Study, adapted from Holz FG et al. Br J Ophthalmol 2015; 99 (2): 220–226.

Adapted from Lotery A, et al. Eye (Lond). 2017 Dec;31(12):1697-1706.
 EMR= Electronic Medical Records

Designer medicines to solve the real-world effectiveness problem

KSI-301 is an antibody biopolymer conjugate intended to be

Same where it matters

- Clinically proven target: VEGF
- Antibody-based biologic
- Intravitreal injection
- Optically clear solution
- No ocular residues

Different where it matters

- Designed-in ocular durability
- Fast systemic clearance
- Improved bioavailability
- Improved biocompatibility
- Improved stability



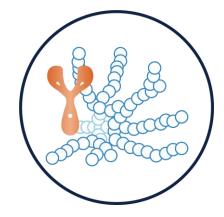
Antibody

IgG1 with inert immune effector function



Biopolymer

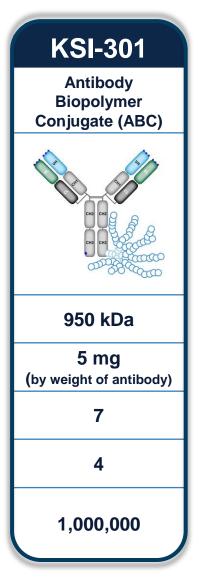
Optically clear, high molecular weight phosphorylcholine polymer



ABC Platform Medicines

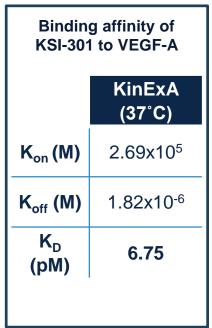
KSI-301 bioconjugate **optimizes** both **size and formulation strength** to improve durability

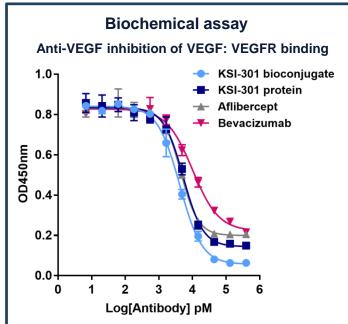
Drug/Candidate:	Brolucizumab	Ranibizumab	Aflibercept		
Molecule type	Single-chain Antibody fragment	Antibody fragment	Recombinant fusion protein		
Molecular structure			C12 C12 C13		
Molecular weight	26 kDa	6 kDa 48 kDa			
Clinical dose	6 mg	0.3-0.5 mg	2 mg		
Equivalent molar dose	22	1	2		
Equivalent ocular PK	<1	1	1.5		
Equivalent ocular concentration at 3 months	10	1	1,000		

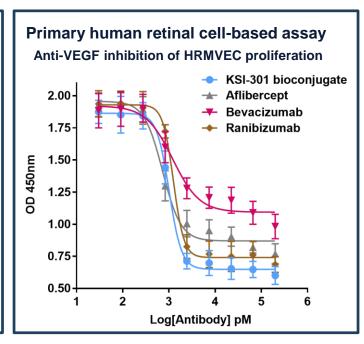


KSI-301 bioconjugate is more potent in vitro than unconjugated anti-VEGFs

In vitro assays demonstrate KSI-301 bioconjugate has a **deeper potency** compared to bevacizumab, ranibizumab, and aflibercept because of the special nature of its phosphorylcholine biopolymer







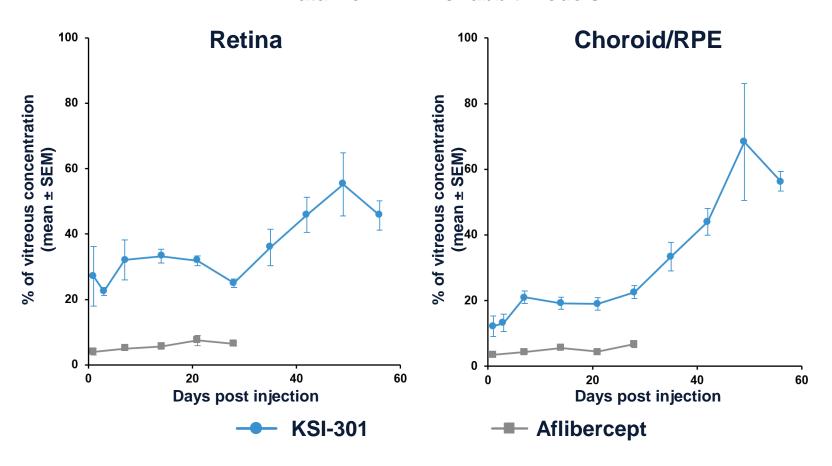
KSI-301 has high binding affinity to VFGF

KSI-301 bioconjugate has a deeper potency than other anti-VEGFs and even its unconjugated starting protein

Kodiak data on file

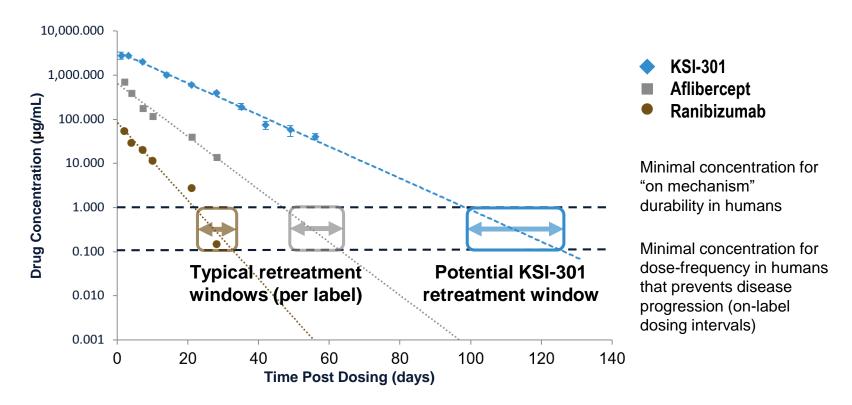
KSI-301 bioconjugate has **greater bioavailability** because of its phosphorylcholine biopolymer

Ocular tissue bioavailability after single intravitreal injection Data from *in vivo* rabbit models



KSI-301 bioconjugate has potential for **extended durability** and **more flexible retreatment window**

KSI-301 bioconjugate has a flatter (better) ocular PK curve. This translates into multi-Log concentration advantage versus other biologics.

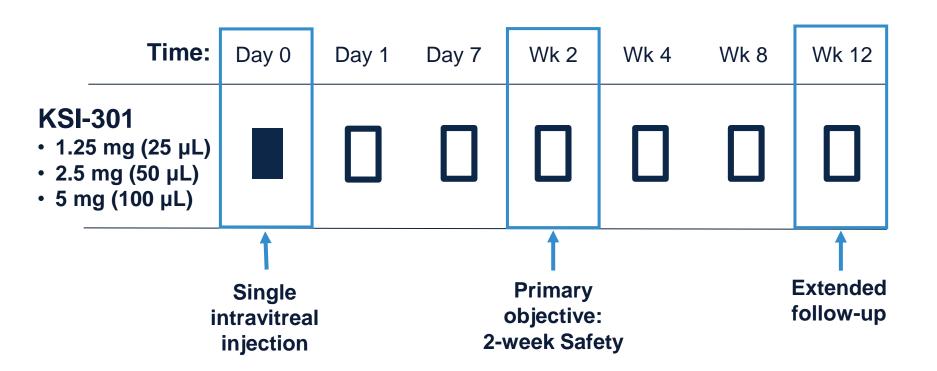


Rabbit *in vivo* PK modeled to human doses and dosing intervals

Lucentis data: Gaudrealt et al (2007) IOVS 46(2) 726 Gaudrealt et al (2007) Retina 27(9) 1260 Bakri et al (2007) Ophthalmol 114(12) 2179
Aflibercept data: EVER Congress Portoroz Slovenia (2008) Struble (Covance) Koehler-Stec (Regeneron). Aflibercept data adjusted arithmetically to reflect 2,000µg dose administered (based on rabbit in vivo dosing of 500 µg).

KSI-301 data adjusted arithmetically to reflect 5,000 µg dose administered (based on rabbit in vivo dosing of 725 µg). Error bars reflects standard error of the mean

KSI-301 Phase 1 clinical study: single ascending dose study design



- Eyes with diabetic macular edema (DME), one eye per subject
- 9 subjects 3 per dosing cohort, 7-day safety review between each cohort
- Conducted at 5 US sites
- Single dose with observation to 12 weeks (no retreatment)

Demographic and ocular baseline characteristics

Demographics, n=9	
Age (years, mean)	62
Gender	7M, 2F

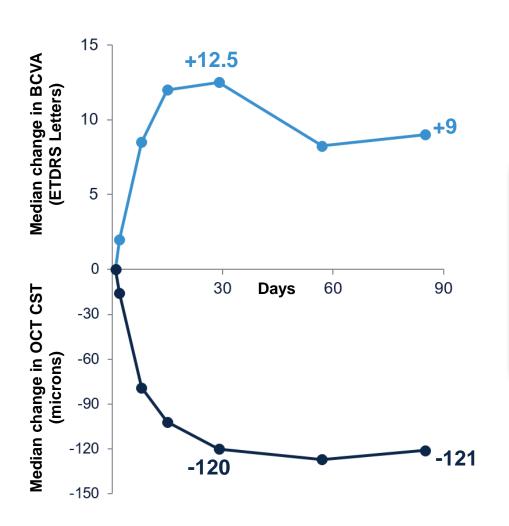
Ocular Characteristics, Study Eye, n=9							
Previously received Anti-VEGF	8/9						
# of anti-VEGF treatments in last year - median (range)	3 (0, 7)						
Time since last anti-VEGF, days - median (range)	95 (52, >365)						
IOP, mmHg - mean (SD)	15 (2)						
OCT Central Subfield Thickness, microns - mean (SD)	565 (182)						
Baseline BCVA, ETDRS letters - mean (SD)	47 (12)						
Baseline BCVA, Snellen equivalent	20/100						

Safety outcomes: **every dose level well-tolerated** through 12 week follow-up period

- No dose limiting toxicities
- No drug-related adverse events or drug-related serious adverse events
- No intraocular inflammation
- Optically clear media after each injection
- No anti-drug antibodies detected in any patient
- Systemic levels 1/3 of bevacizumab C_{max} and 1/6 of D28 level (1.25mg dose)¹

Number of patients with any AE = 4	N	Serious	Related
Ocular AEs			
Foreign body sensation	1	N	N
Subconjunctival hemorrhage	2	N	N
Floaters (reported in both eyes)	1	N	N
Visual flashes	1	N	N
Non-Ocular AEs			
Fall	1	N	N
Worsening of coronary artery disease	1	Υ	N
Swollen feet	1	N	N

Improvements in vision and retinal thickness after **single-dose** KSI-301 through 12 weeks



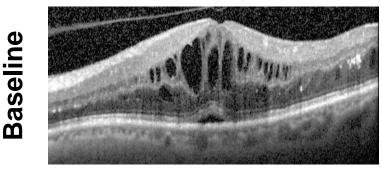
Rapid, high magnitude responses as early as 1 week after dosing

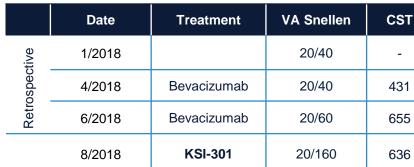
Durable improvements out to 12 weeks

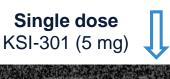
Median changes from baseline to week 12 pooled across 3 dose groups (n=9 patients total)

Case example: resolution of macular edema sustained through 12 weeks in patient with prior suboptimal response

Clinical history summary (site reported):

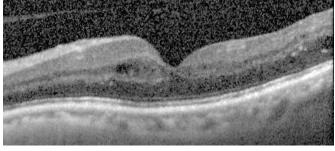


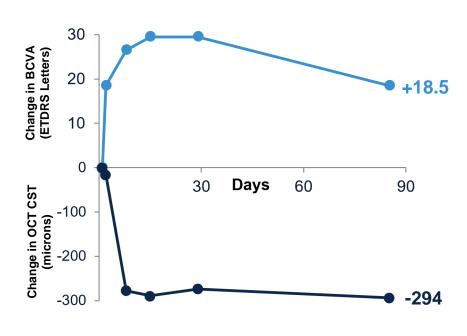


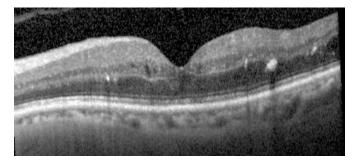


Week 4

Week 12





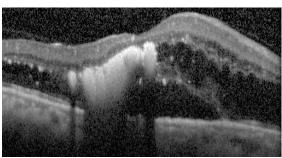


Change from baseline to week 12

Case example: improvement through 12 weeks of subretinal fluid in patient with extensive foveal lipid exudates

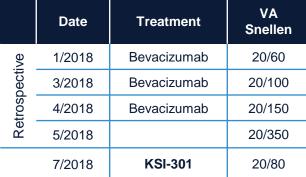
Baseline

Week 4

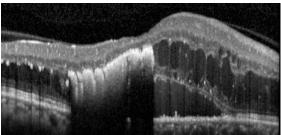


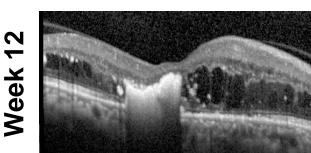
Baseline



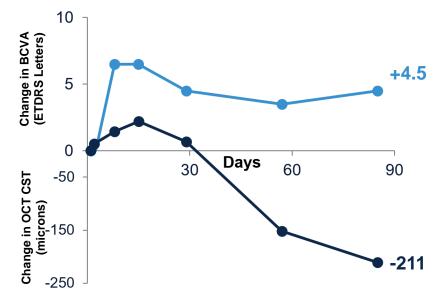


Single dose KSI-301 (1.25 mg)









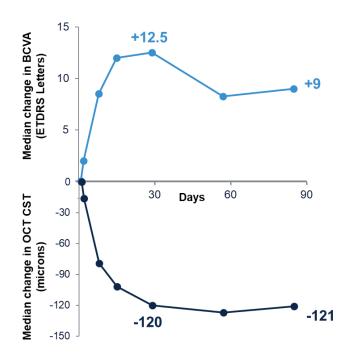
Change from baseline to week 12

Important early development questions successfully addressed in KSI-301 Phase 1 study



Key Takeaways

- KSI-301 is a novel Antibody Biopolymer
 Conjugate that inhibits VEGF
- Phase 1a single ascending dose study results:
 - Well-tolerated at all dose levels
 - Rapid-onset, high-magnitude improvements sustained to 12 weeks
- Objective: the "go-to drug" for induction and maintenance therapy of retinal vascular diseases



- Phase 1b evaluating multiple doses in treatment-naïve wet AMD, DME, and RVO currently enrolling (NCT03790852)
- Phase 2 in treatment-naïve wAMD starting in 2019 with dosing as infrequently as Q20W and all patients ≥Q12W
- Additional studies in DME, NPDR in planning
- Dedicated China pivotal programs in planning

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Phase 1b open-label study in wet AMD, DME and RVO

Primary Endpoint

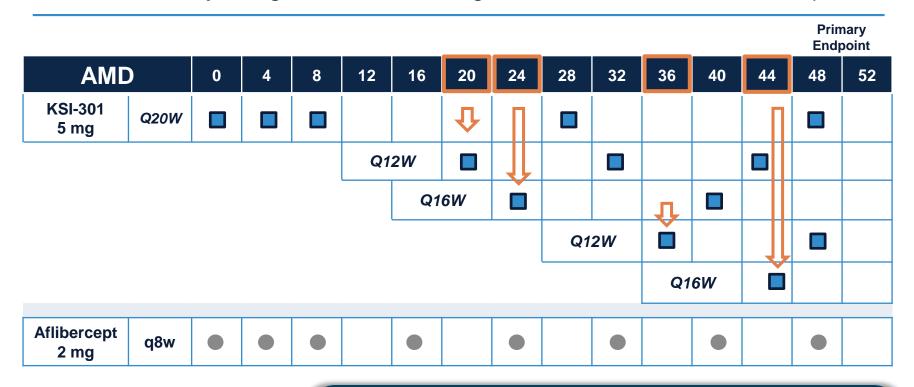
Week		0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
KSI-301 5 or 2.5 mg	wAMD										
	DME/ DR										
	RVO										

- = KSI-301 injection
- = Dosing as needed (PRN)
- = Retreatment criteria assessment

- Study now recruiting (NCT03790852)
- Open-label study to further explore KSI-301 safety, bioactivity, durability (~50 patients)
- Anti-VEGF treatment naïve patients only
- 3 loading doses followed by indication-specific reevaluation and retreatment criteria
- OCT Angiography to generate novel data for "on mechanism" durability

Phase 2 study in wet AMD (US/EU)

Pivotal study design, head-to-head against standard of care aflibercept



- = KSI-301 injection
- = Aflibercept injection
- = Disease Activity
 Assessment Visit
- = Disease Activity Dosing Adjustment

- All patients ≥Q12W with KSI-301
- As infrequent as Q20W dosing with KSI-301
- Non-inferiority pivotal design study
- Estimated ~400 patients (US/EU)
- On track to begin enrolling in 2Q 2019, with interim and primary readouts in 2020 and 2021