



CRS 2022 Annual Meeting & Expo

Advanced Delivery Science

July 11 – 15, 2022 | Montreal Congress Center, Montreal Canada

Accelerating the Development of RNA-Based Medicines Using the Genomic Medicine Toolkit: A Case Study on Developing a COVID-19 mRNA-LNP Vaccine

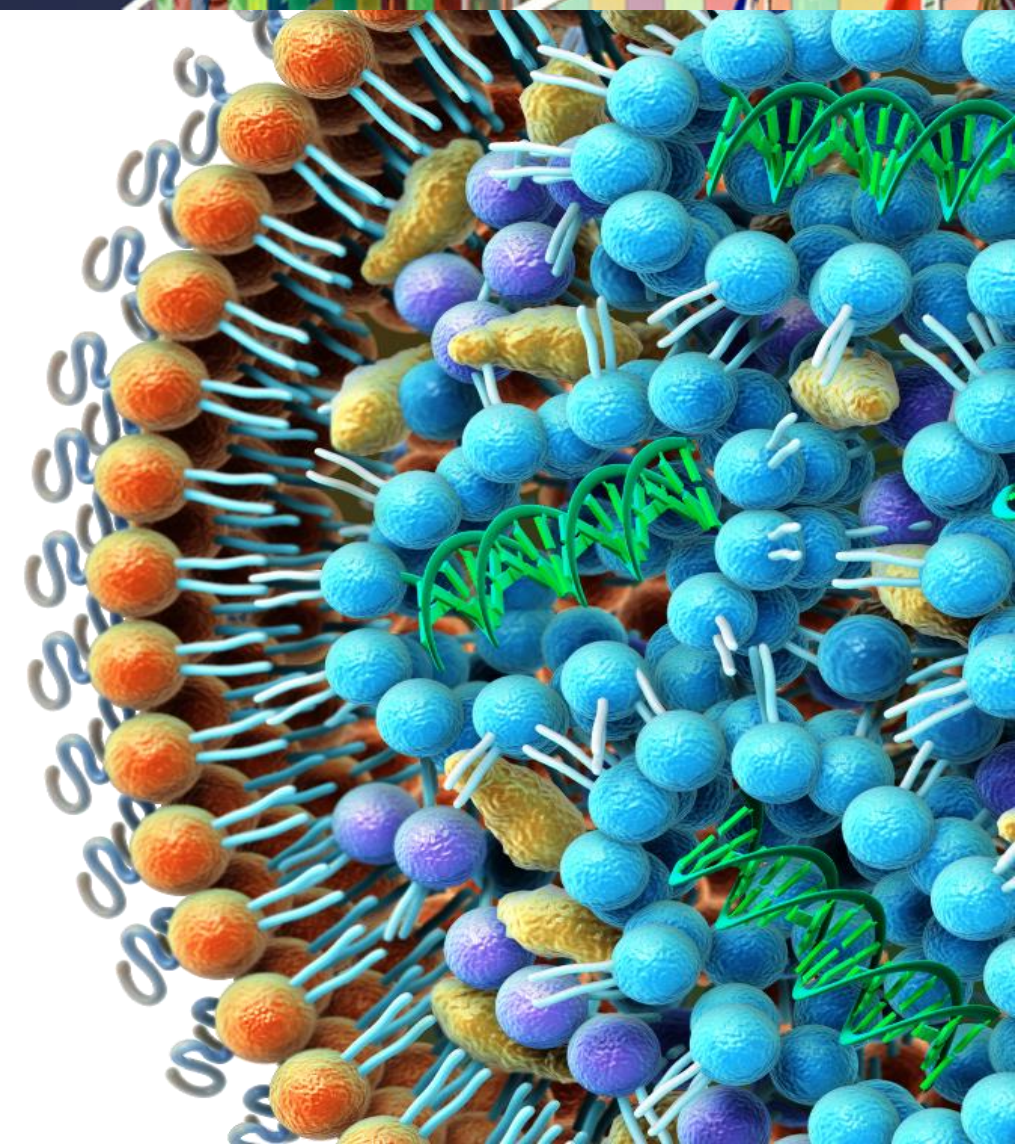
Serra Gürcan, PhD

Martin Rabel, PhD, Pharmacist

12th July 2022



Create Transformative Medicines™



Our Mission

To accelerate the creation of transformative medicine that significantly impacts human well being.



We are part of the Danaher Life Sciences family



A Global Leader in Nanoparticle Solutions



**Our
Headquarters**



Leading

End-to-End
Nanoparticle
Solutions
Provider

150+

Contract Service
Projects
Supported

700+

Systems Placed

Universal

Application
Across Payloads,
Delivery
Technologies &
Drug Products

5

Nanomedicine
Innovation
Network Centers

225+

Cumulative
Publications in
Peer Reviewed
Journals

2

cGMP Manufacturing
Lines Under
Development in
Vancouver

~125

Patents Granted
or Pending for
Proprietary
Technology
Platforms

1

Genomic Medicines are the Future: The Genomic Medicine Toolkit

Genomic Medicines are the Future

Treating Disease at Its Fundamental Level

Silence Genes



siRNA & other
non-coding

Express Genes

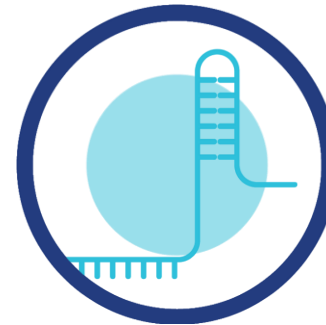


Messenger
RNA



DNA

Edit Genes



CRISPR & other
gene editing

**Target Any Gene
Any Way**

Designed Not Discovered

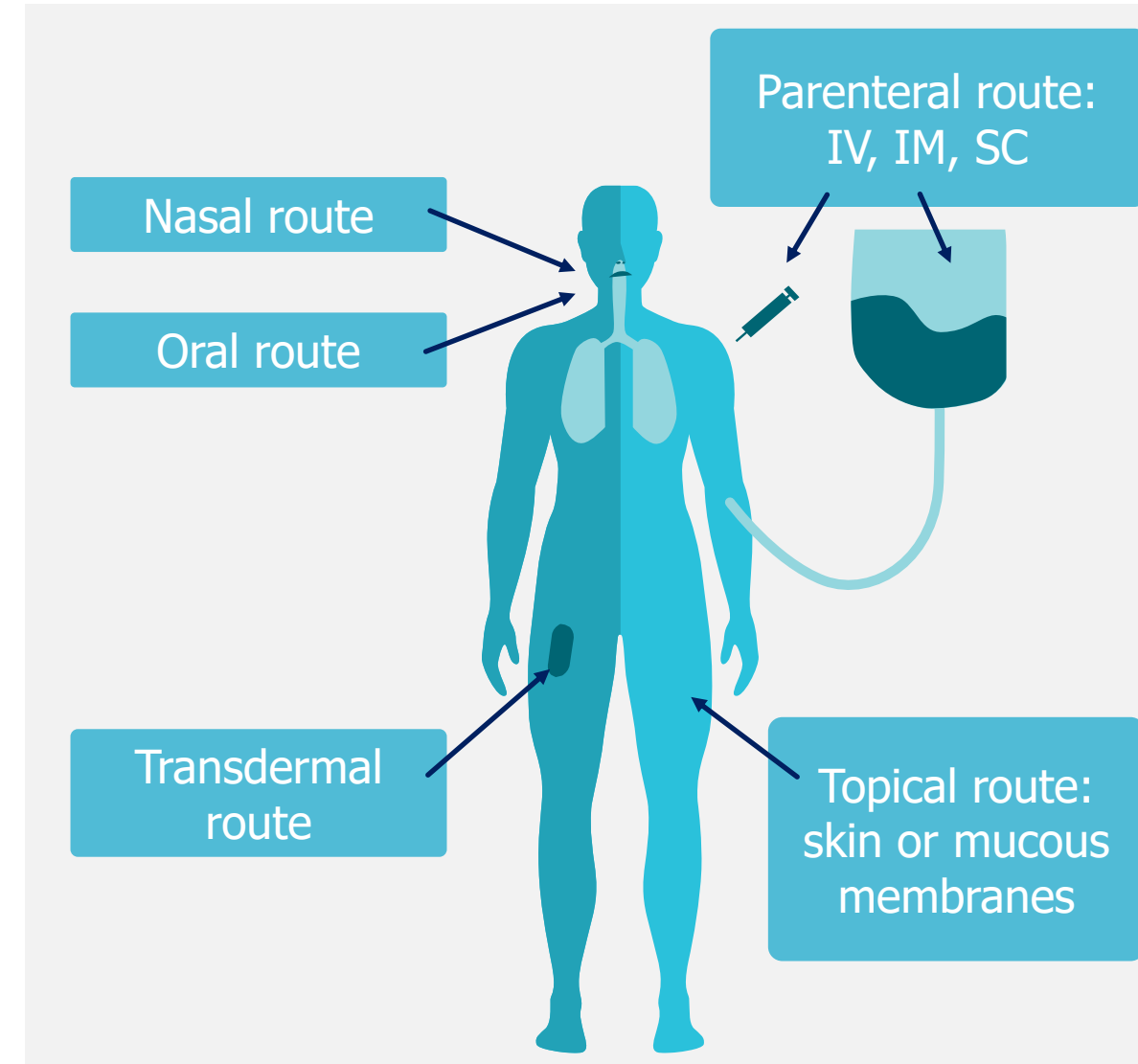
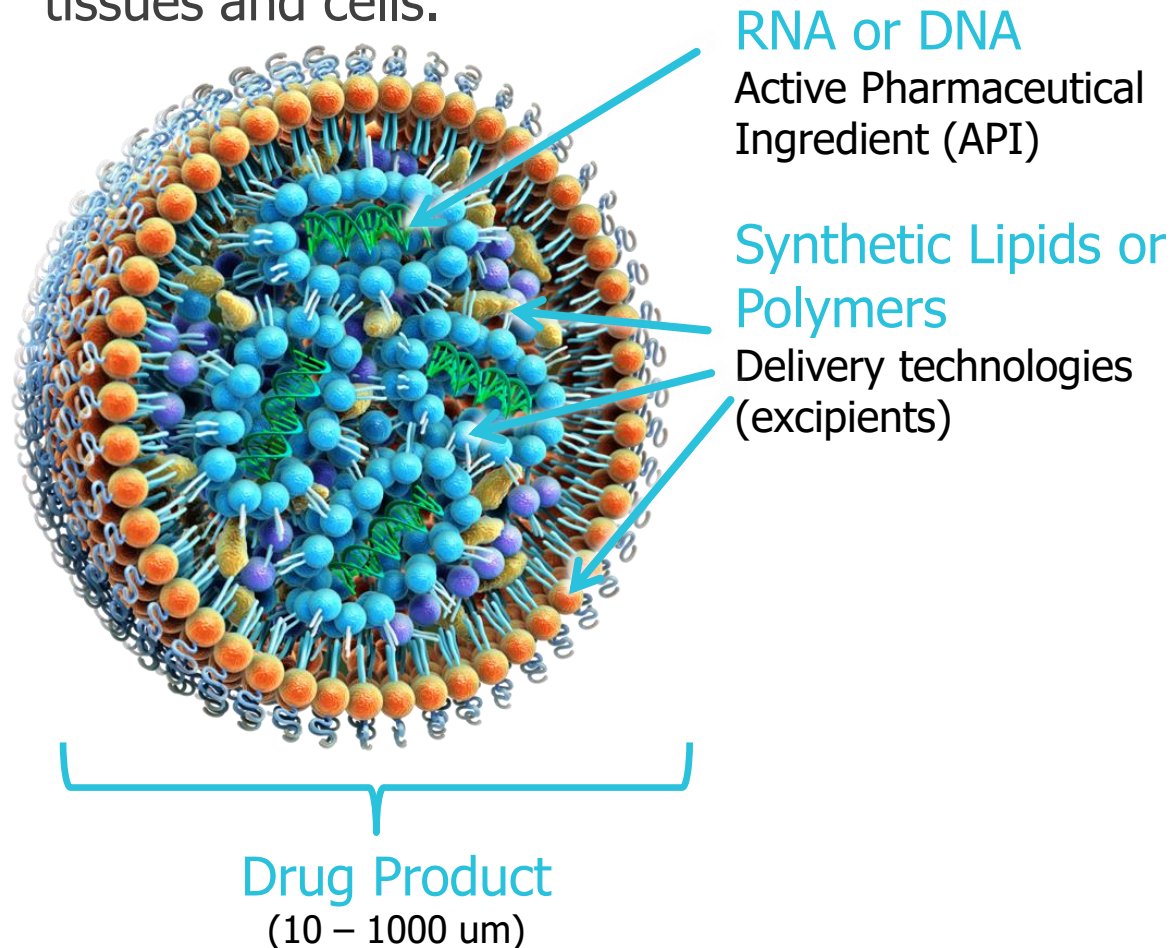
Validated & Ready for
Mainstream

Manufacturable

Limitless Possibilities

Genomic Medicines = Nucleic Acid + Delivery

RNA & DNA are large molecules that require nanoparticle delivery technologies to get into tissues and cells.



Pillars of a Successful Genomic Medicine

PNI Capabilities



Target

Identify specific gene targets and need to silence, express, or edit



Payload— Genetic API

Choose modality appropriate for target modulation



Delivery— Nanoparticle

Protect, transport, and release API into target cells



Manufacturing

Scalable production for all stages of development

Full Stack of Technology to Enable the Genomic Medicine Revolution

Genomic Medicine Toolkit



Disease Target

Biological insights can identify target gene(s) driving disease



Genetic Payload Platform

Proprietary self-amplifying mRNA (SAM) to express specific proteins, including antigens used in RNA vaccines against COVID-19

RNA/DNA can also silence or edit target gene(s)



GenVoy™ Delivery Platform

Lipid nanoparticles (LNP), derived from a proprietary lipid library, that protect and deliver nucleic acids (RNA, DNA, derivatives) to target cells

Rapidly develop at lab scale and seamless translation to the clinic



NanoAssemblr® Manufacturing Platform

Proprietary, scalable, continuous flow, and single-use microfluidic mixing technology for controlled and precise nanoparticle encapsulated genetic medicine development & manufacturing

Produce the best drugs — faster, easier, and with the least risk possible — from μL lab scale to GMP scale



Drug Development Expertise

Leverage world-leading expertise in LNPs and genetic medicine development

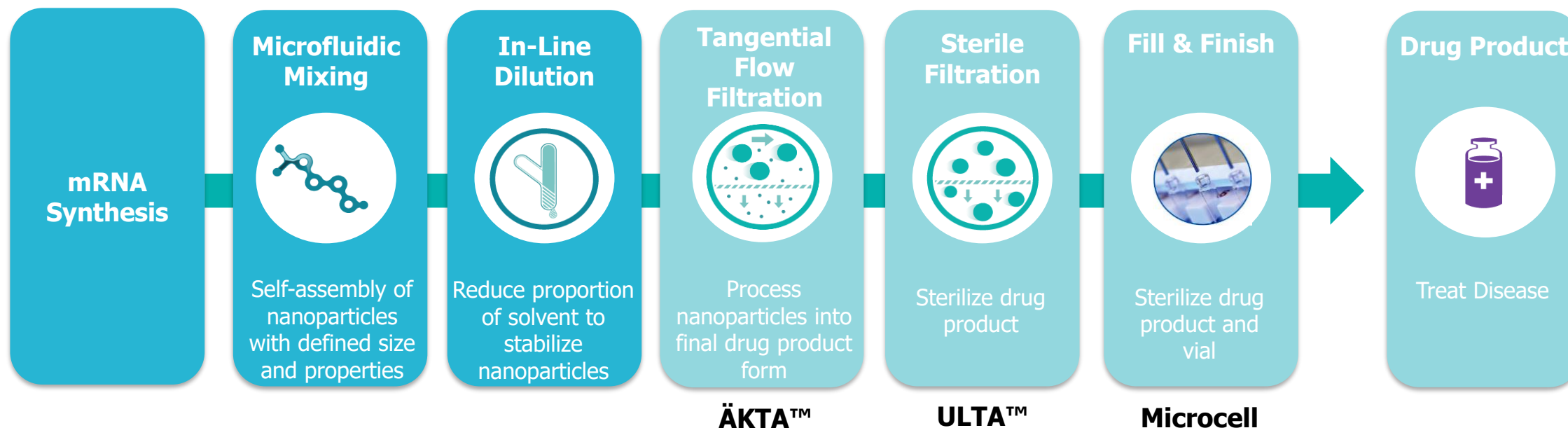
End-to-End Manufacturing of Genomic Medicines

Enabling (bio)pharma companies and CDMOs with no technology access fees or royalties associated with PNI instruments



NanoAssemblr® Instruments

Downstream Processing



PNI LNP Expertise & Partner Product Portfolio

2

Genetic Payload Platform: PNI-RNA Technology

Full Stack of Technology to Enable the Genomic Medicine Revolution

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DNA or RNA?

DNA Vaccine

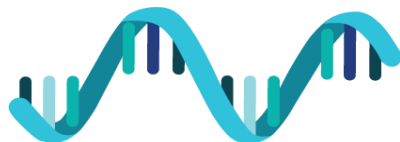
DNA



Replication



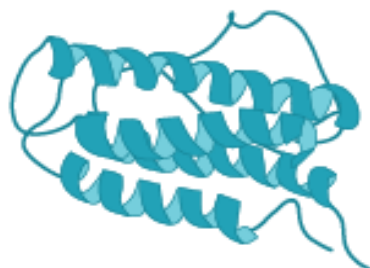
RNA



Transcription



Protein

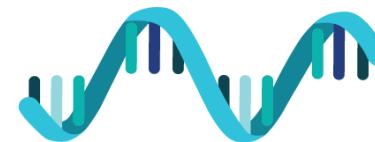


Translation



RNA Vaccine

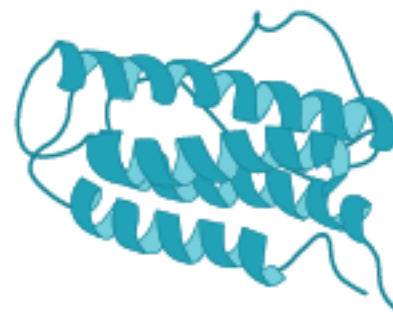
RNA



Translation

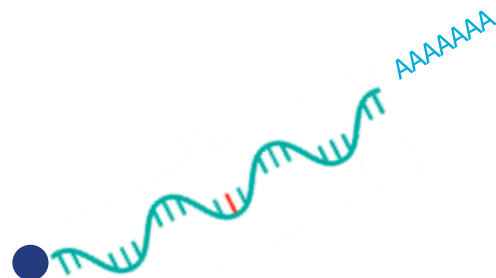


Protein



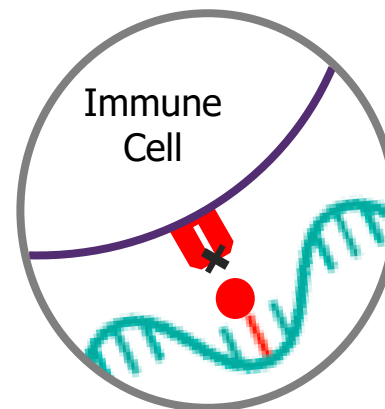
Genetic
Payload
Platform

Not All mRNA is Created Equal



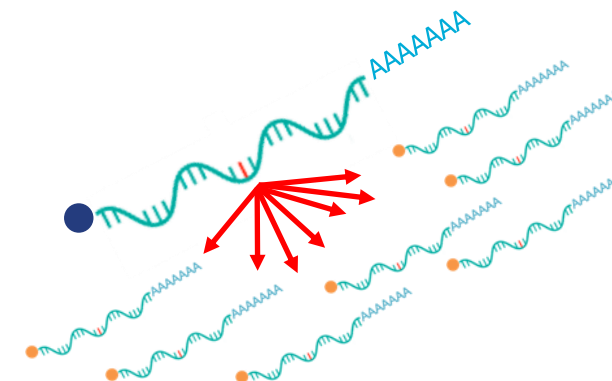
Unmodified mRNA

Enhanced stability and translation by adding structural motifs at 3' and 5' locations



Base-Modified mRNA

Drives RNA translation, base modification leading to reduced innate immune response



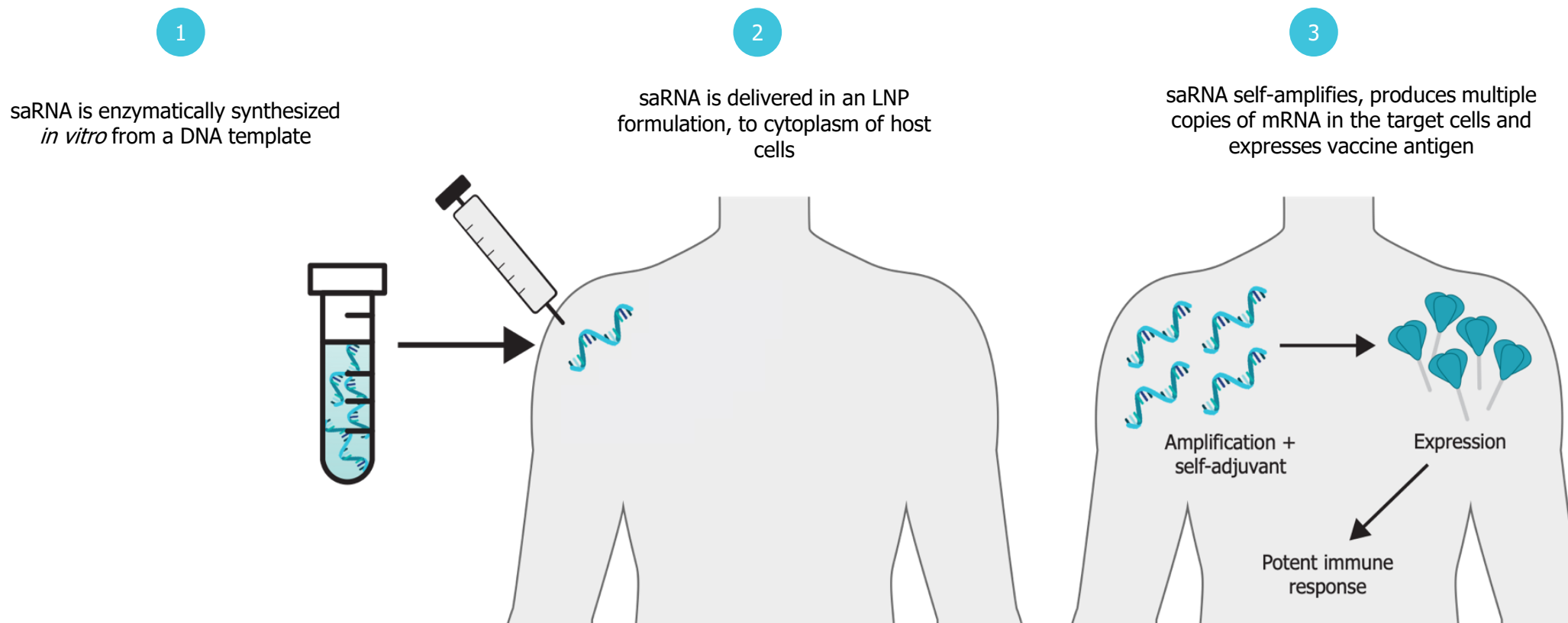
Self-Amplifying mRNA (saRNA)

Contains genes of alphavirus that encode the non-structural proteins that replicate RNA and act as "adjuvant"



Why saRNA?

Potential to be 10x – 100x more potent than mRNA vaccines



- Self-amplifying RNA encodes nonstructural proteins of the alpha virus that are translated into replicases that make many more copies
- saRNA can reduce doses by a factor of 100 thus reducing manufacturing burden

3

Lipid Nanoparticles for RNA delivery: GenVoy™ Delivery Platform

Full Stack of Technology to Enable the Genomic Medicine Revolution

Genomic Medicine Toolkit



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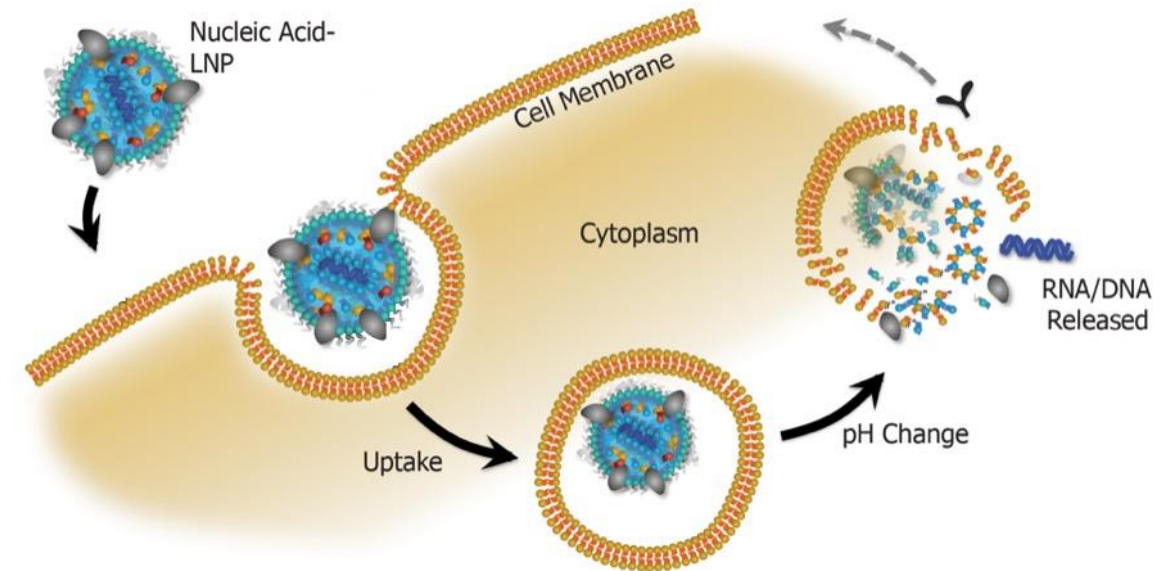
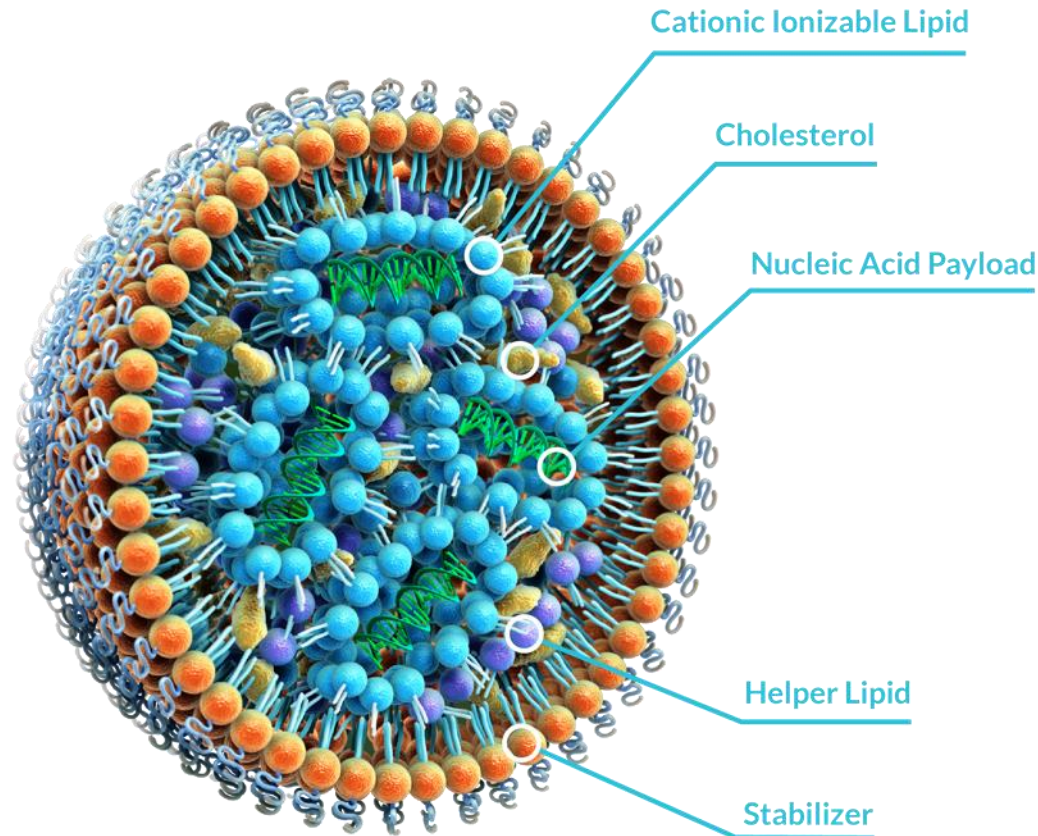


Drug Development Expertise

Leverage world-leading expertise in LNPs and genetic medicine development

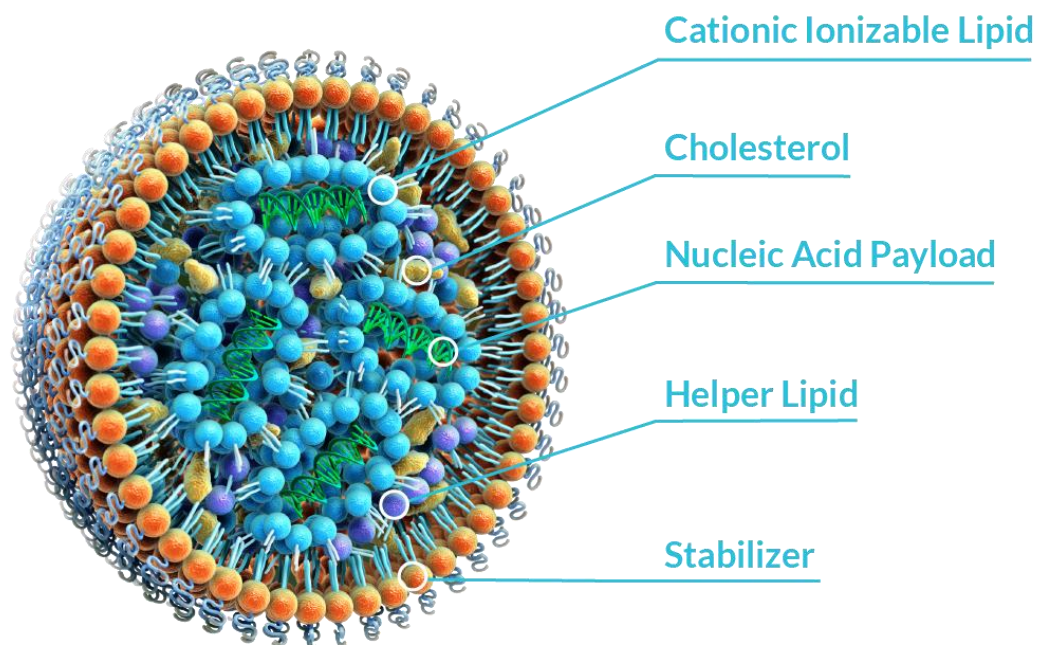
How is RNA Delivered?

Lipid nanoparticles (LNPs) are the most clinically advanced non-viral gene delivery system.



GenVoy
Delivery
Platform

Why PNI's GenVoy™ LNP Delivery Platform?



Lipid Nanoparticle (LNP) with genetic payload in green

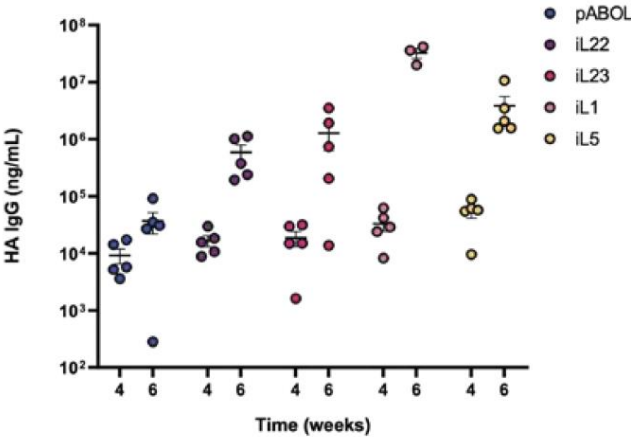
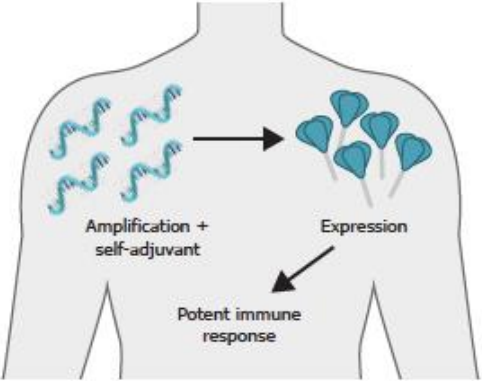
PNI has developed a diverse structural and functional Ionizable lipid library for LNP development:

- PNI engineers LNP specifically for the intended use:
 - Vaccine LNP are engineered to be immunogenic and for intramuscular administration
 - Cell Therapy LNP are engineered for ex vivo applications and optimized for culture media
 - Gene Therapy LNP are engineered to mitigate immune response & for intravenous administration
- **POC data sets available for proprietary lipids enabling Cell Therapy, Protein Replacement therapy, and Vaccine applications**

- PNI proprietary lipids are covered by PNI lipid patents/patent applications.

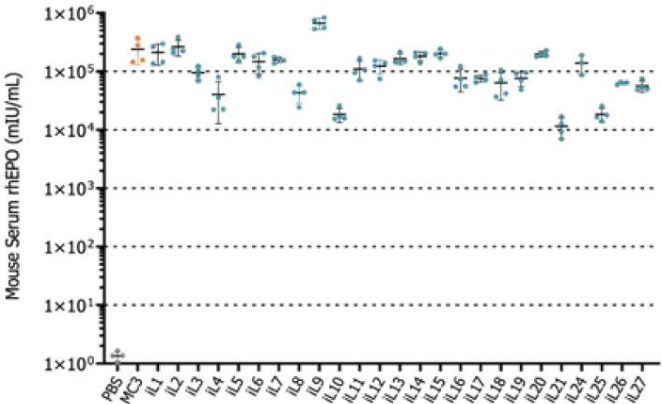
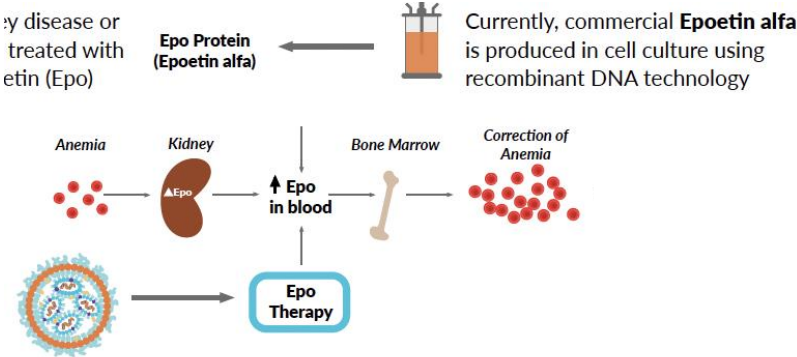
PNI GenVoy™ LNPs Enable Delivery for Key Applications in Genomic Medicine

Vaccines



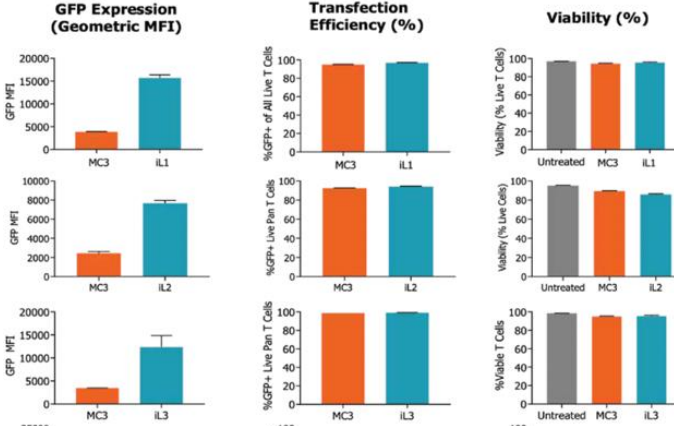
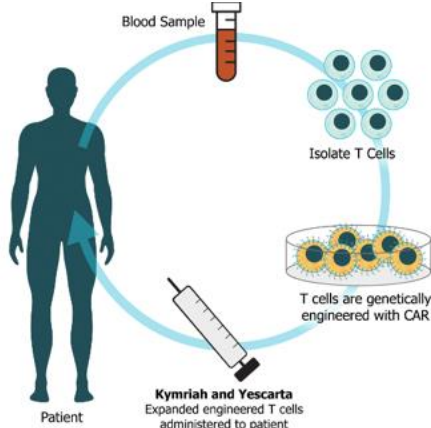
HA IgG Generation in Mice

Gene Therapy



Epo Production in Mice

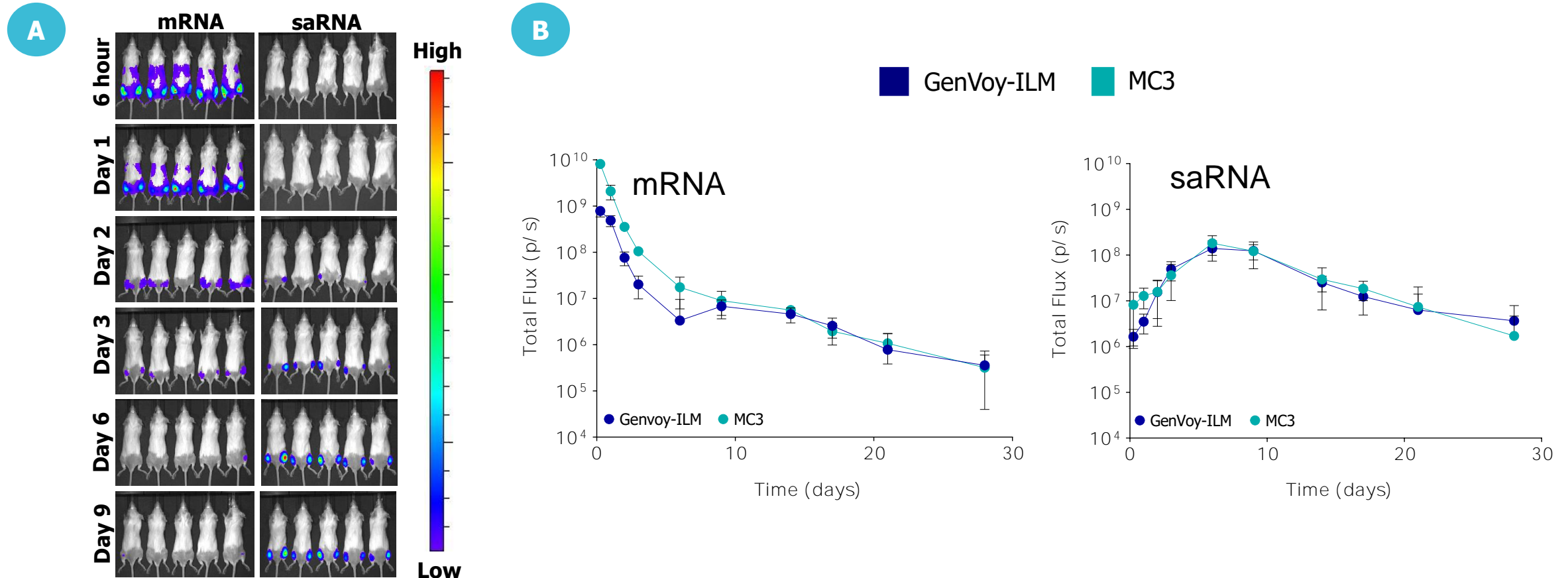
Cell Therapy (ex vivo)



GFP Expression in Primary Human T Cells

PNI GenVoy™ LNPs for Vaccine Development

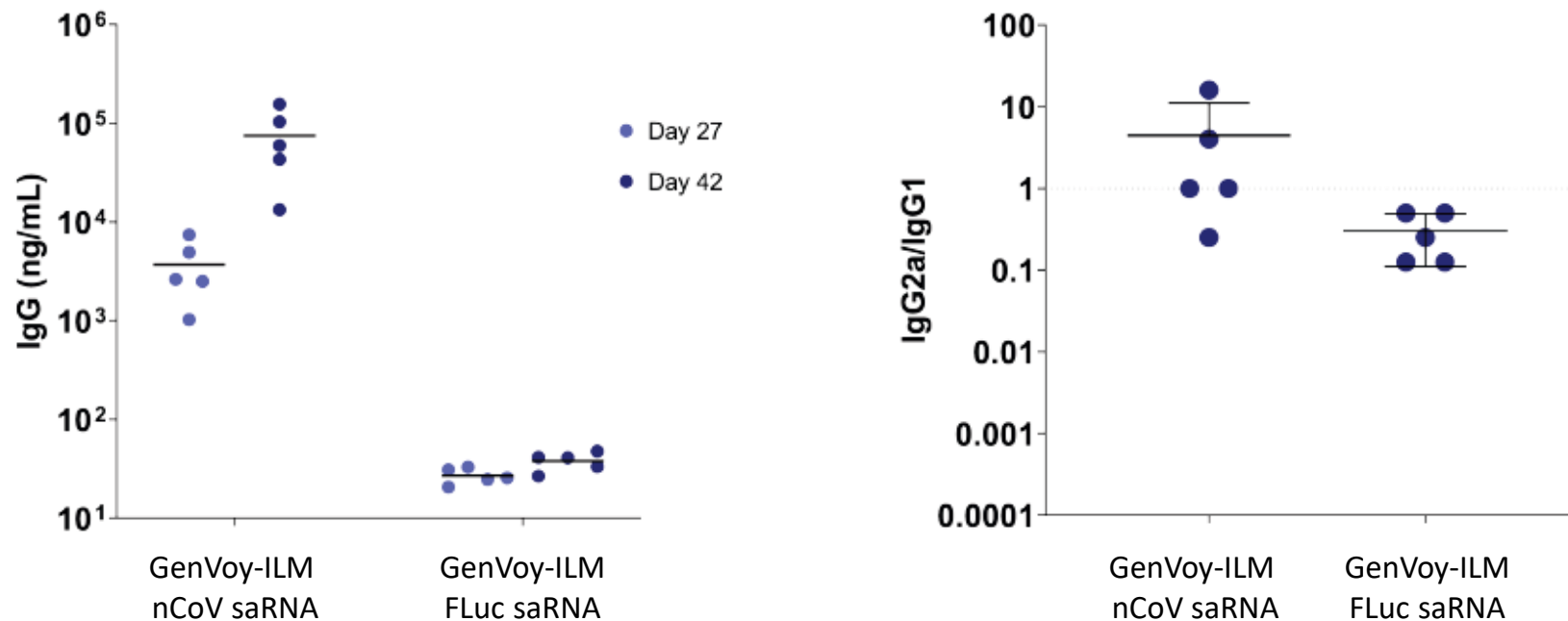
GenVoy-ILM™ LNPs are an Effective *In Vivo* Delivery Vehicle for Both mRNA and saRNA



GenVoy-ILM and MC3 LNPs were prepared with 0.1 mol% DiD, encapsulating mRNA (5 µg/leg) or saRNA (1 µg/leg) encoding for FLuc. Female BALB/c mice (n=5) were injected IM with LNPs, and protein expression was determined using luminescence imaging (IVIS® Spectrum) over 28 days. Mice were injected IP with D-luciferin (150mg/kg) 15 minutes before imaging. (A) shows representative luminescence images of mice injected with GenVoy-ILM LNPs over 9 days. (B) shows the change in luminescence (total flux p/s) over 28 days post-IM injection with LNPs containing mRNA (left) and saRNA (right). Results are shown as the mean ± SD.

PNI GenVoy™ LNPs for Vaccine Development

GenVoy-ILM LNPs elicited IgG response against SARS-CoV-2 spike protein in mice with a skew towards IgG2a indicative of Th1 response.



Also studied:

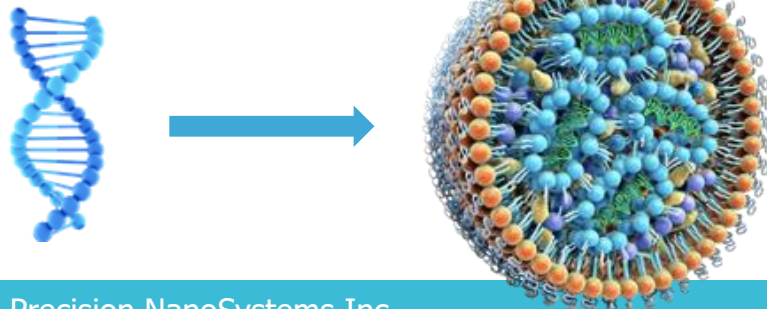
- GFP saRNA vs mRNA dose response in HEK293 cells
- FLuc saRNA vs mRNA expression and clearance in mice following IM injection

PNI GenVoy™ LNPs for Gene Therapy Applications

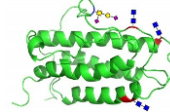
We developed, formulated and scaled up a model messenger RNA therapeutic

Anemia caused by kidney disease or cancer chemotherapy is treated with recombinant erythropoietin (Epo)

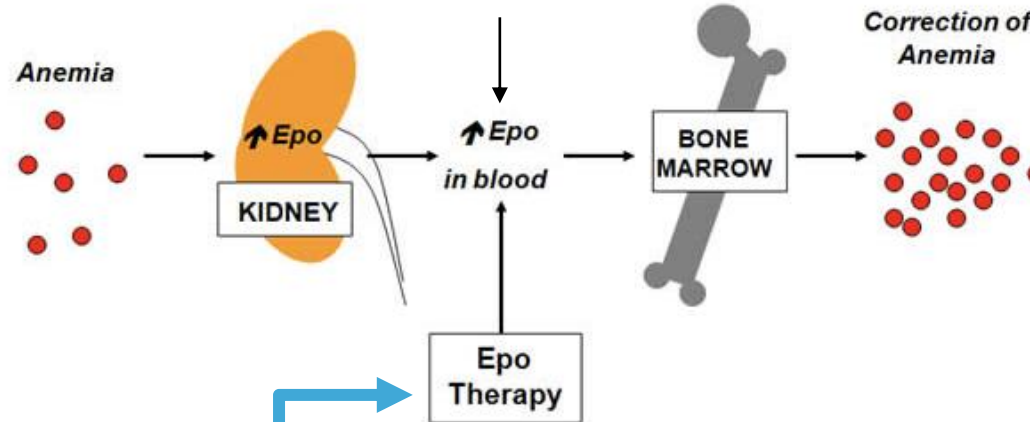
1. We encoded human Epo in mRNA (850 bp), packaged it in a non-viral carrier using NxGen Technology



Epo Protein
(Epoetin alfa)

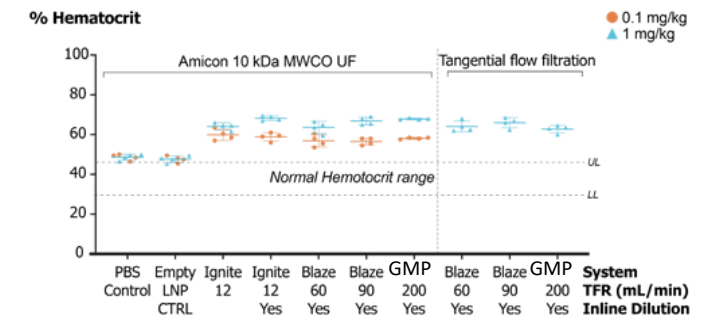


Currently, commercial **Epoetin alfa** is produced in cell culture using recombinant DNA technology



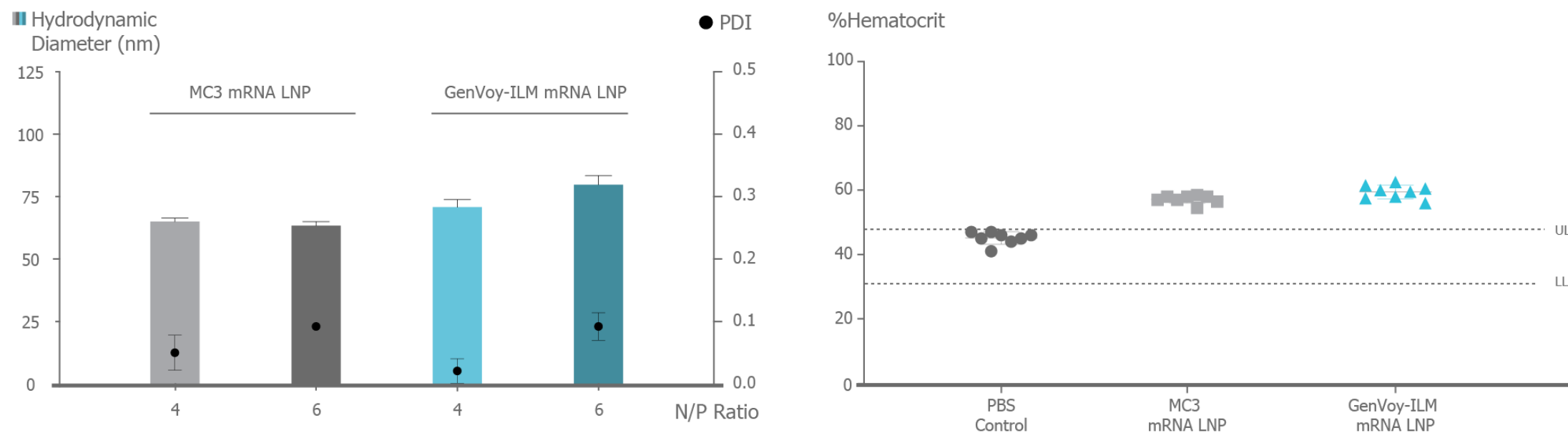
2. The LNP delivers the mRNA to liver cells which express EPO protein, which stimulates red blood cell production

3. We observed an increase in red blood cell production in mice with consistent results across scales and NanoAssemblr instruments



PNI GenVoy™ LNPs for Gene Therapy Applications

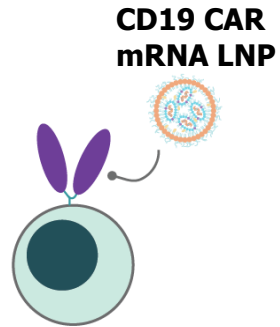
GenVoy-ILM mRNA-LNP showed similar biophysical and biological behaviour when compared to mRNA-LNP containing the ionizable cationic lipid, MC3, which is used in the FDA approved RNA-LNP Onpattro®.



GenVoy
Delivery
Platform

PNI GenVoy™ LNPs for Cell Therapy Development

Enable Gene Editing and Delivery in Human Primary T Cells using Lipid Nanoparticles:
Seamlessly Scalable from Discovery to Preclinical



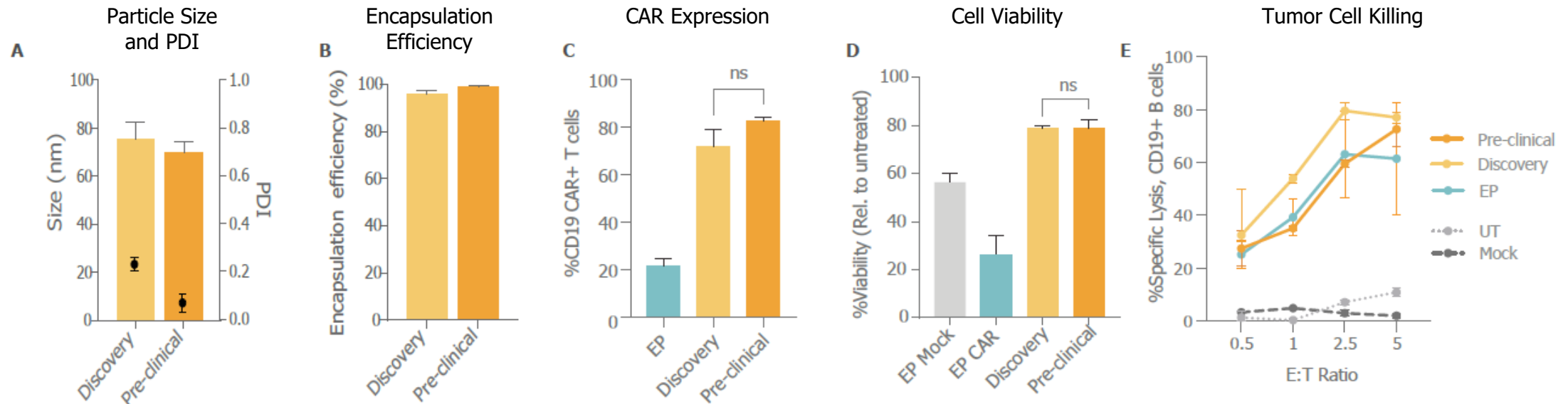
Discovery
Sufficient RNA-LNP
for ~10 million CAR T



New



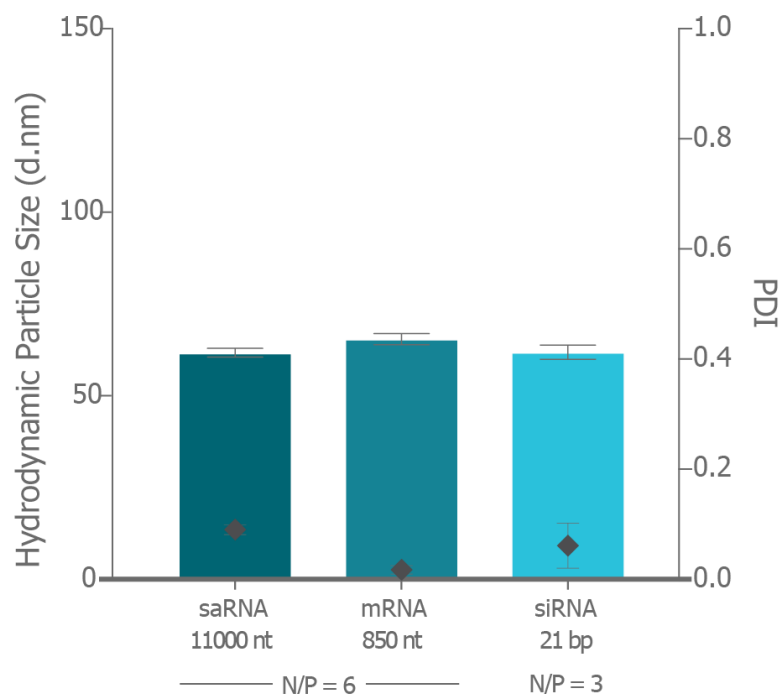
Preclinical
Sufficient RNA-LNP for
~700 million CAR T



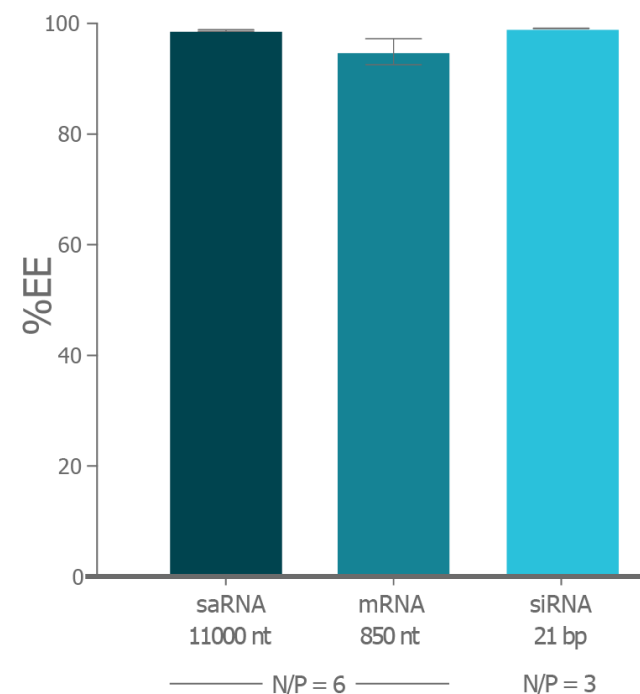
PNI GenVoy™ LNPs Can Encapsulate a Variety of Payloads

GenVoy-ILM allows encapsulation, delivery, and manufacturing of nearly any encoded antigen including large sequences over 10 kb.

LNP size unaffected by RNA payload size



Encapsulation efficiency unaffected by RNA payload size



Formulations were made using GenVoy-ILM™ reagent on the NanoAssemblr™ Ignite® (Total Flow Rate = 12 mL/min). Particles were then diluted, concentrated and had buffer exchanged. The subsequent particles were sterile filtered using 0.2 µm filters. The particle size and polydispersity (PDI) were determined by DLS (Malvern ZetaSizer). Encapsulation efficiency was measured using a Ribogreen-based RNA assay.

4

RNA - Lipid Nanoparticle Assembly using Microfluidics

Full Stack of Technology to Enable the Genomic Medicine Revolution

Genomic Medicine Toolkit



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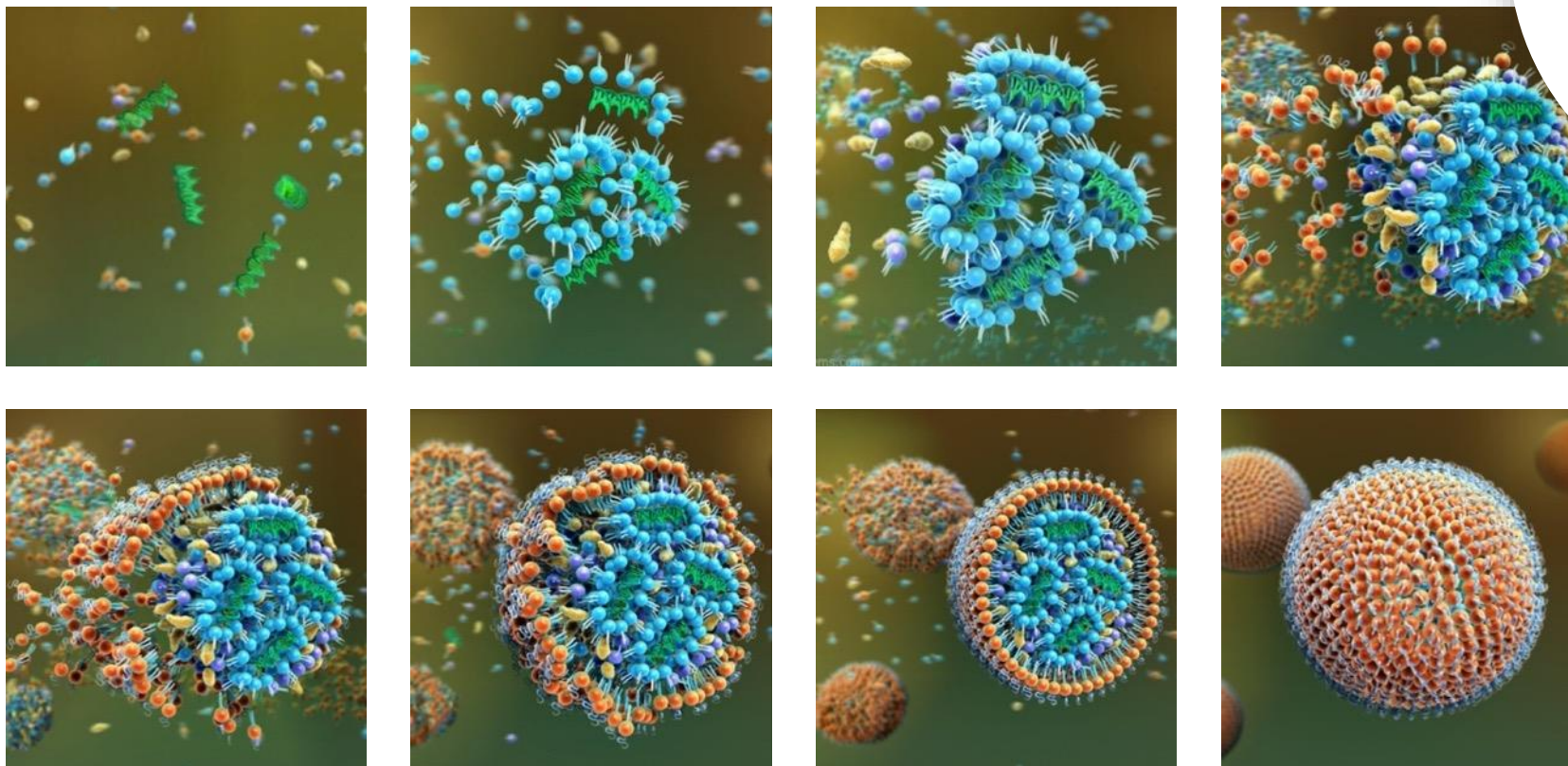
Leverage world-leading expertise in LNPs and genetic medicine development

Bottom-Up Assembly Using Microfluidics

Optimal Nanoparticles are Achieved by Controlling the Self-Assembly Process



NanoAssembly
Manufacturing
Platform



NXGen™

Lipid
molecules

RNA
molecules

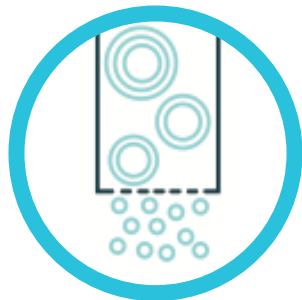


NxGen
microfluidic
mixing



RNA-LNP

Unprecedented Performance and Capabilities That Are Uniquely Addressing Key Manufacturing Pain Points and Bottlenecks



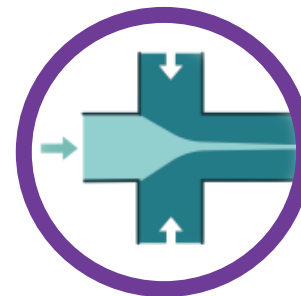
Sonication/Extrusion

- Limited applications
- Difficult to reproduce
- Harsh process conditions
- Difficult to scale



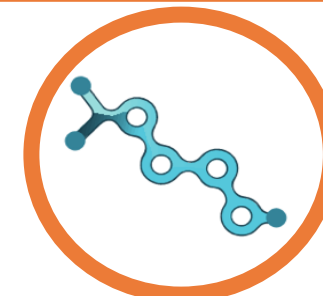
T-tube and Impingement Jet Macromixing

- Limited applications
- Difficult to reproduce
- Not suited for rapid development
- + Gentler process conditions
- + Demonstrated scale-up for limited applications



Other Microfluidic Approaches

- Challenges scaling up
- Not designed for specific nanoparticle manufacturing
- + Expanded applications
- + Reproducible
- + Non-turbulent process conditions
- + Suited to small volume formulations



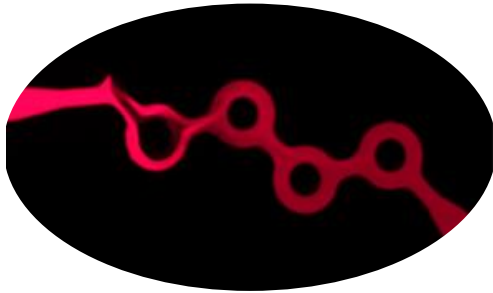
NxGen Microfluidics

- + Easy to scale
- + Broad range of applications
- + Potential multi-mixer integration opens possibilities
- + Reproducible
- + Non-turbulent process conditions
- + Compatible with series mixing and other complex architectures

PNI/Pall NxGen technology comes with freedom of usage (IP protected)

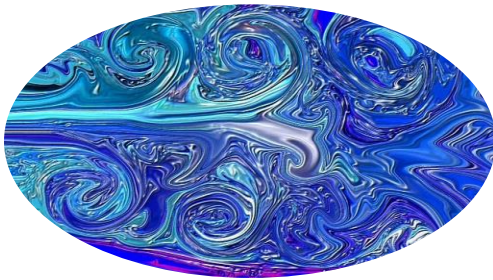
Uniform Scalable Nanoparticle Manufacture Using NxGen

PNI's NxGen Time-Invariant Mixing

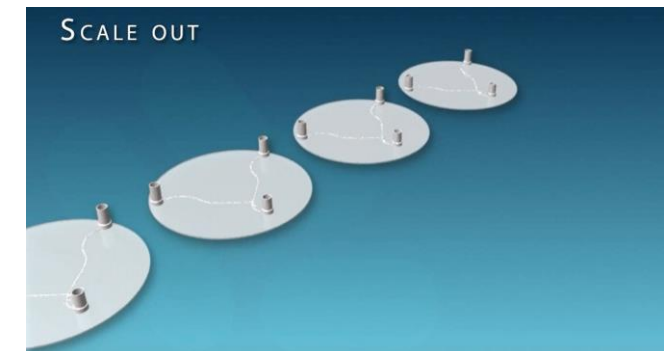
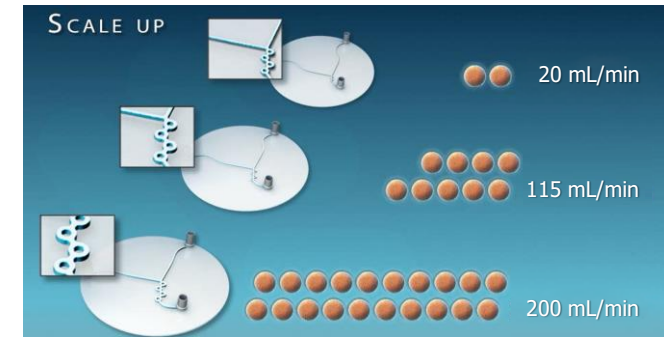
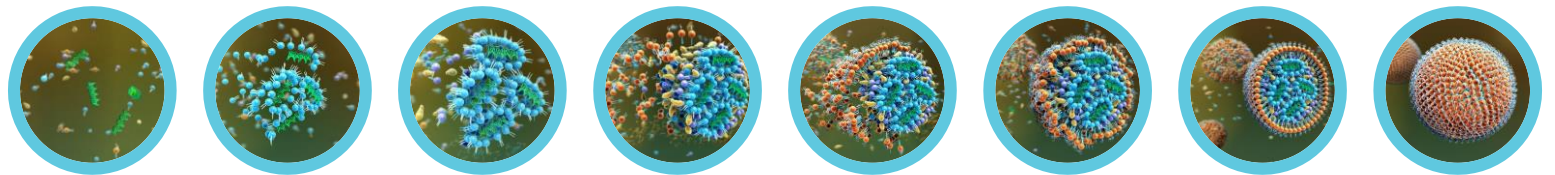


Mixing and particle formation consistent over time

Unsteady Turbulent Mixing (Non-PNI Mixing Method)



Mixing conditions constantly changing over time



The NanoAssemblr Manufacturing Platform

Scalable Solutions from Research Through to Commercial



Existing preclinical systems to accelerate drug development through de-risking MFG runs at bench scale

NanoAssemblr®
Systems



Meets all safety and controlled space requirements when working with solvents including 21 CFR part 11 compliance.

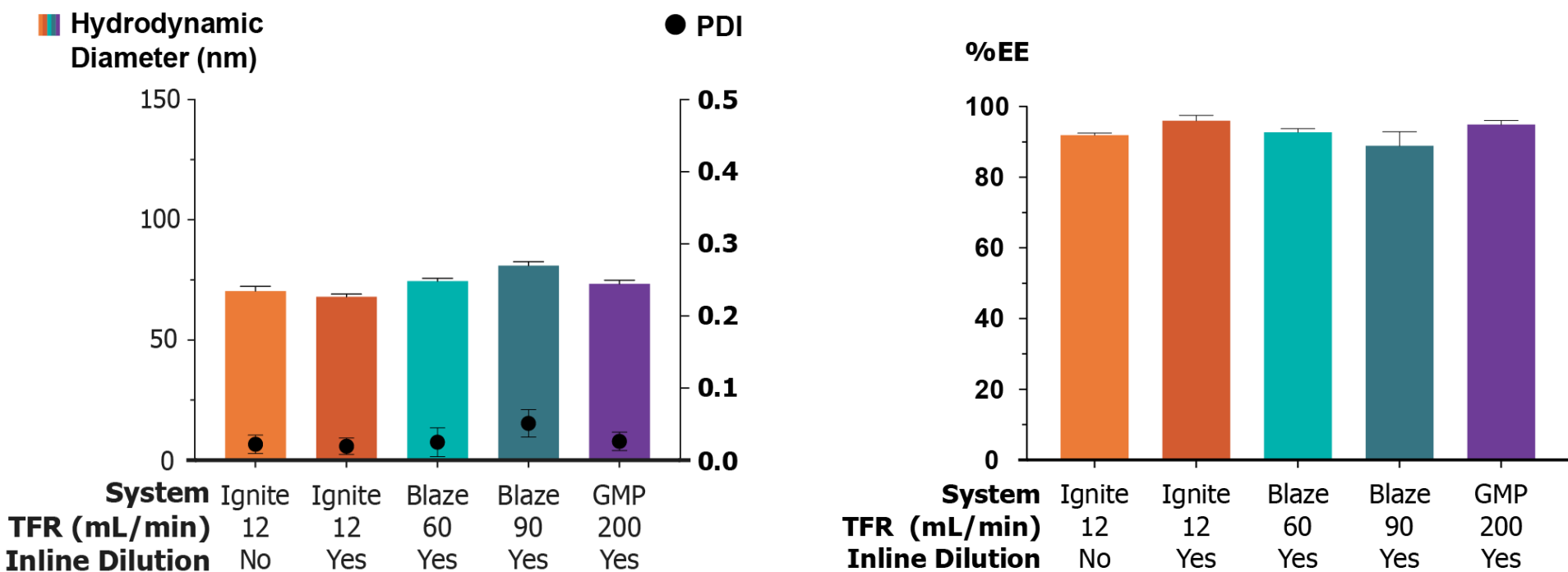
NanoAssemblr®
Consumables

Spark NxGen	NxGen	NxGen NxGen 500	NxGen 500	NxGen 500	NxGen 500
Up to 250 µl	Up to 20 mL Up to 20 mL/min*	Up to 60 mL Up to 200 mL/min*	Up to 10 L Up to 115 mL/min*	Up to 200 mL/min*	Up to 1.6 L/min*

*Pre-dilution flow rates

Scale from Preclinical to Commercial Manufacture with Consistent Quality

PNI's NanoAssemblr® technology allows LNP formulations to be scaled from pre-clinical volumes through to GMP manufacture



The mRNA-LNPs were prepared from the GenVoy-ILM reagent and Epo-encoded mRNA using NanoAssemblr® Ignite, Blaze and GMP systems. The Epo mRNA-LNP were diluted, purified and concentrated. The final Epo mRNA-LNPs were sterile-filtered using 0.2 µm filters. Size and polydispersity (PDI) were determined by DLS. Encapsulation efficiency was measured using a RiboGreen-based RNA assay.

5

Analytical Requirements to Assess RNA-LNPs

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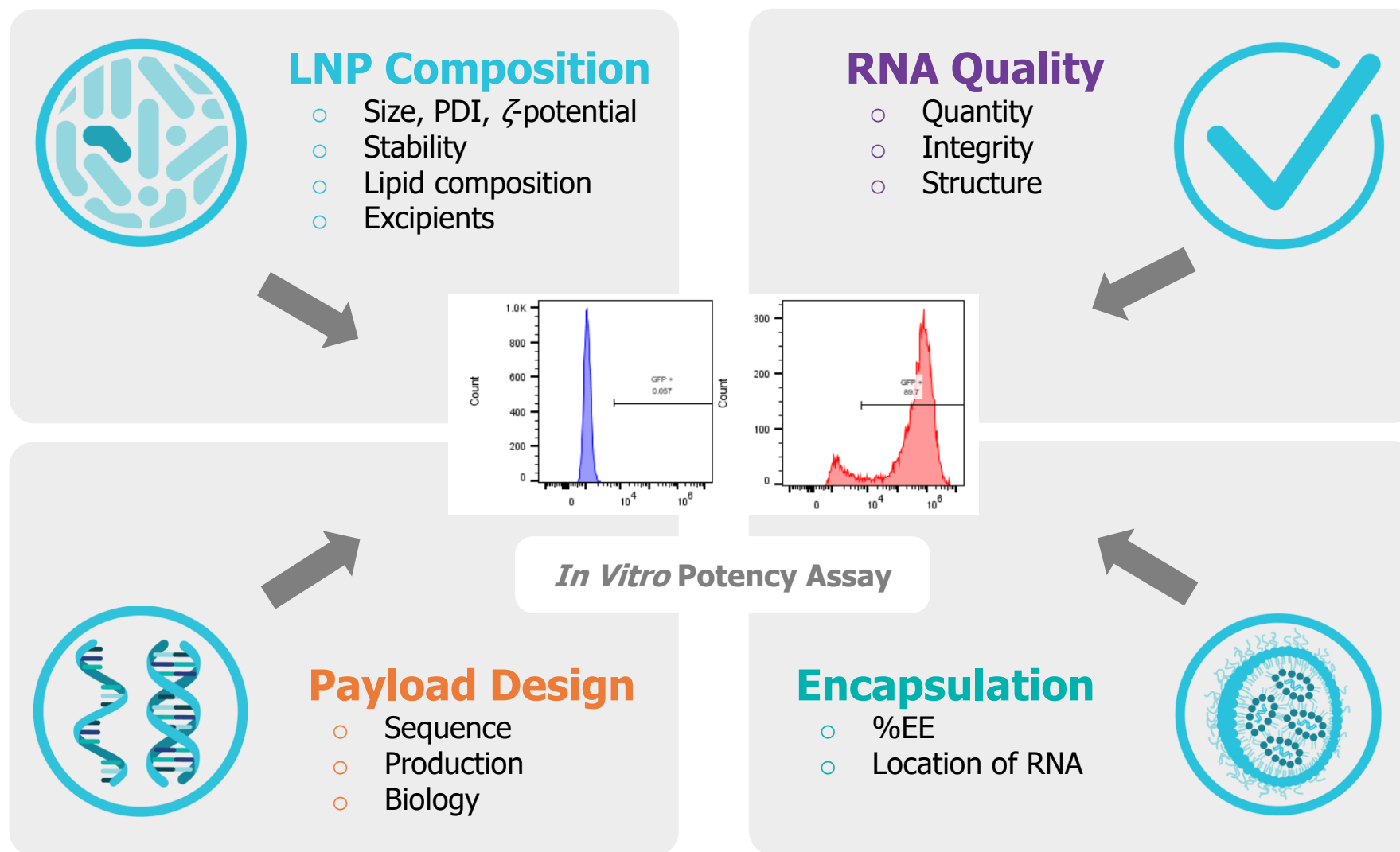
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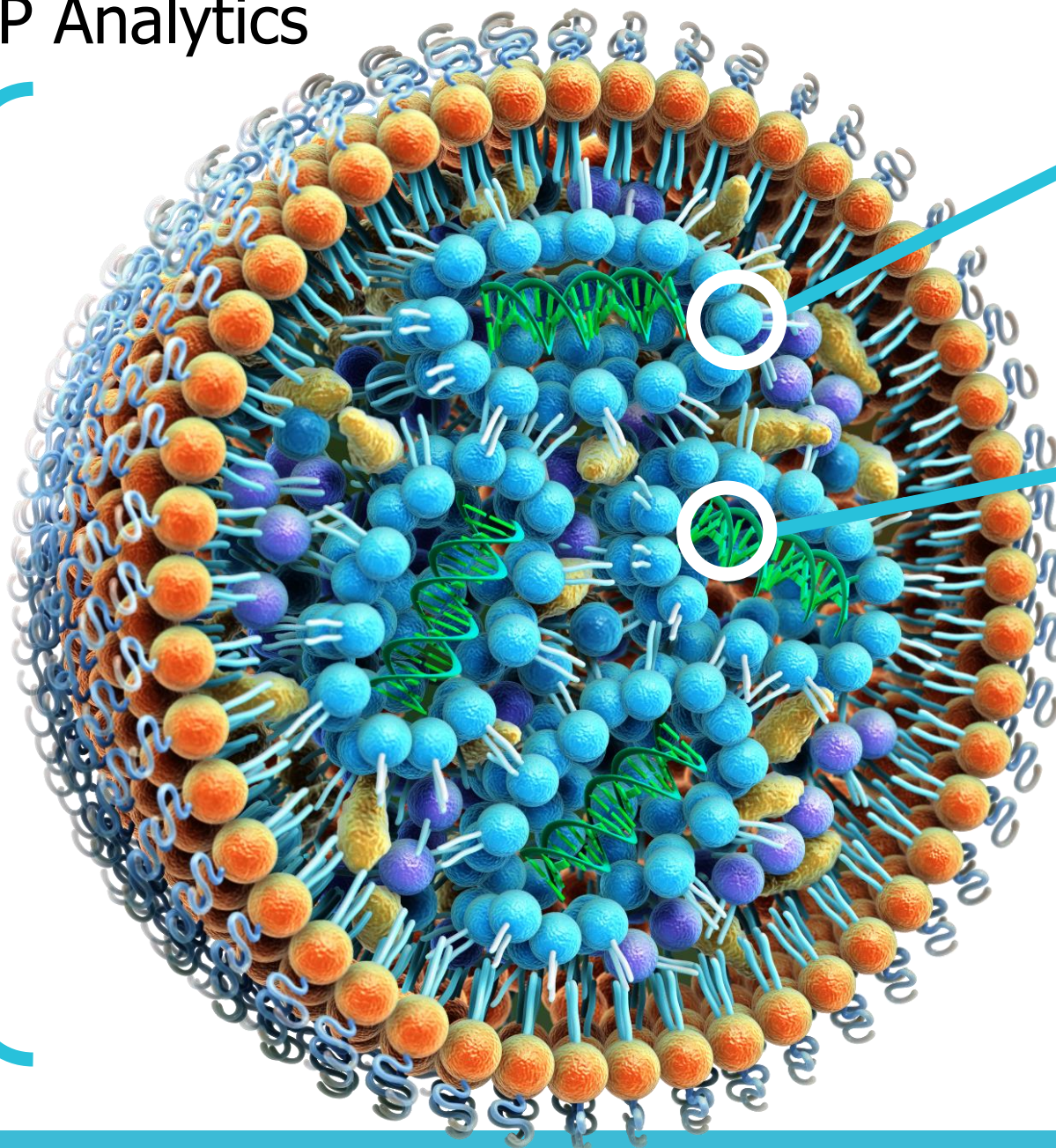
mRNA-LNP Vaccines Are Analytically Complex Drugs



Common LNP Analytics

Whole Particle:

- Dynamic Light Scattering
- NTA
- Electron microscopy (cryo-TEM)
- Zeta potential



Lipid Components

- LC-MS
- UPLC-ELSD
- UHPLC-CAD

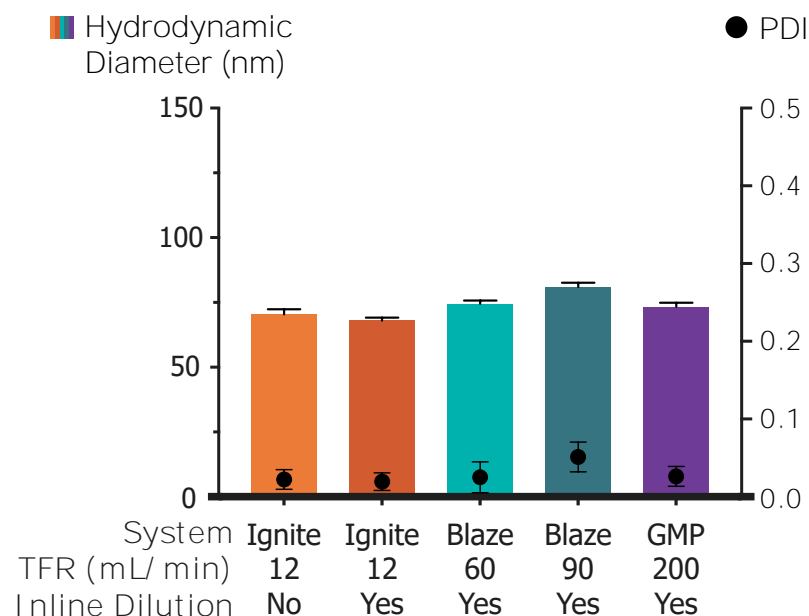
Nucleic Acid

- RiboGreen/PicoGreen
- BioAnalyzer
- IPRP-UPLC-UV
- LC-MS

Analytics: Particle size, Distribution, Zeta Potential

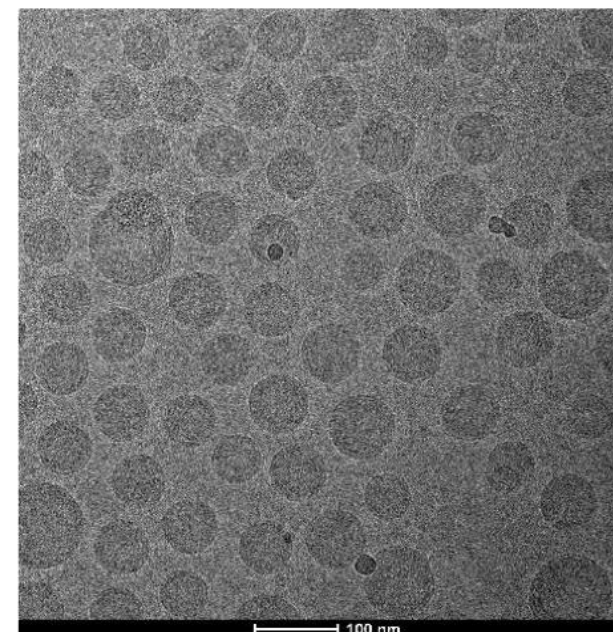
Dynamic Light Scattering

- Study size distribution
- Calculates hydrodynamic radius based on scattering intensity



Cryo-TEM

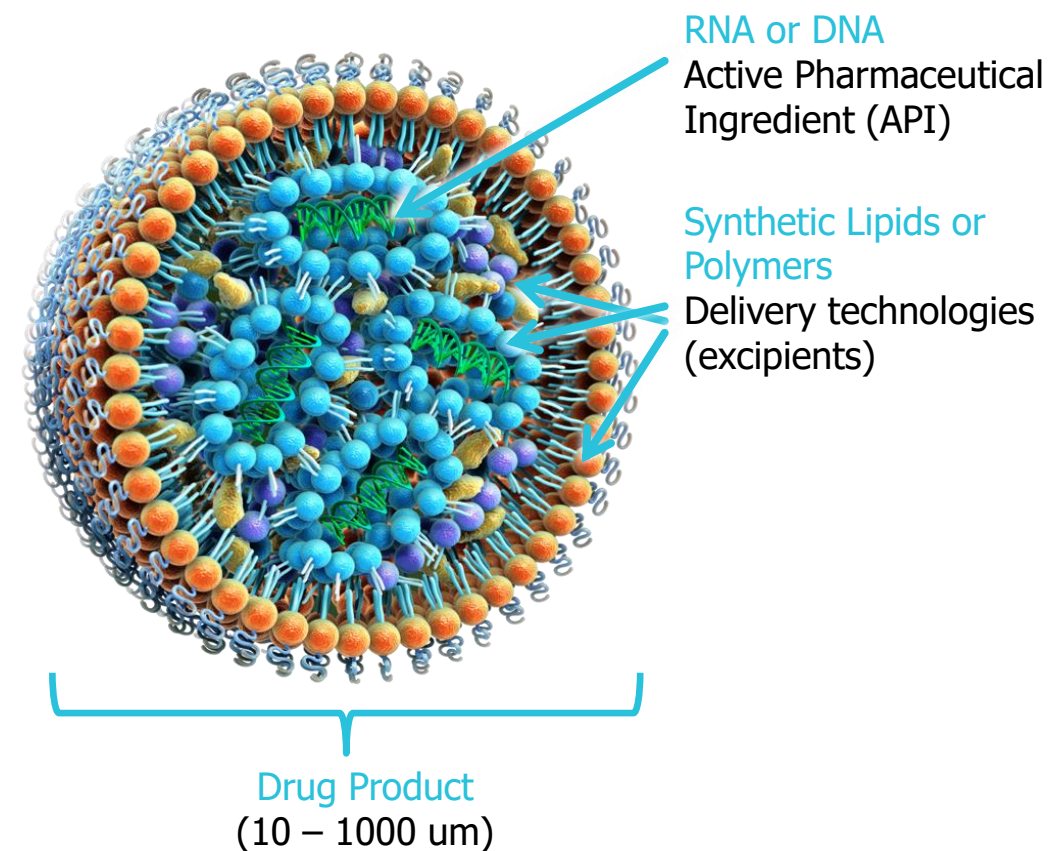
- Particle morphology
- Electron beam on flash-frozen samples



LNPs Pose a Challenge for RNA Characterization

mRNA-LNPs contain a highly ordered structure of lipids, RNA and excipients resulting in **unique analytical challenges**:

- Drug product is not in solution but is a suspension prone to aggregation, precipitation and sample losses when transferred
- High lipid/excipient concentration greatly impacts RNA assays (matrix effects, sample handling, light scattering, fluorescence quenching, etc.)
- Particle physical characteristics (size, PDI) impact assay efficacy
- Drug product may contain populations of encapsulated and free RNA
 - Extraction of RNA is often required
- mRNA is highly structured and prone to degradation



Analysis of mRNA Encapsulation

Therapeutic dose of drug product is largely defined by **concentration** of **encapsulated** nucleic acid API



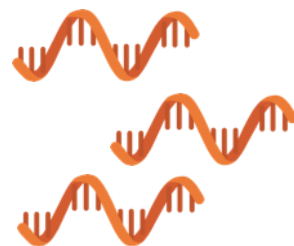
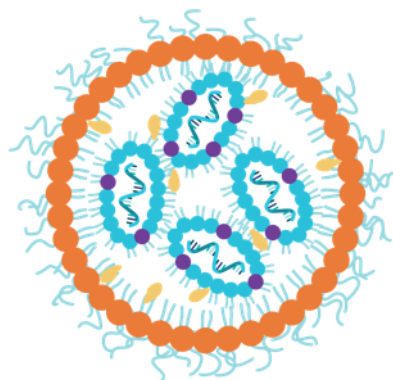
Encapsulated mRNA:

- Low immunogenicity
- Protected from Nucleases
- High transfectability

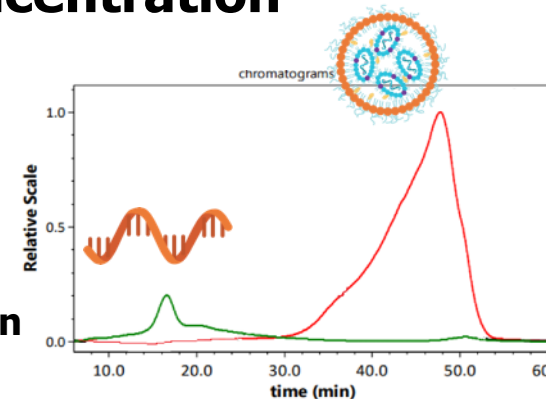


Free mRNA:

- Immunogenic
- Unstable
- Poor Cellular Uptake

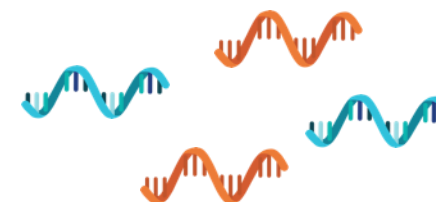


Separation



Size exclusion chromatography (SEC)
Field-Flow Fractionation (FFF)
Capillary Electrophoresis (CE)
Analytical Ultracentrifugation (AUC)

Disruption



'Total mRNA'

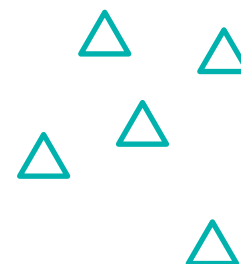
Fluorescent assays (E.g. Ribogreen™)

In general, therapeutic efficacy of LNP formulations improves with increased mRNA % encapsulation efficiency (%EE)

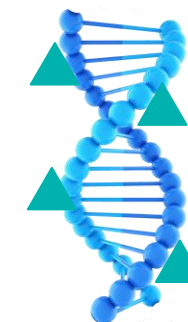
$$\%EE = \frac{\text{Encapsulated mRNA}}{\text{Total mRNA}} \times 100\%$$

Analytics: Encapsulation Efficiency

- RiboGreen is a dye that fluoresces when bound to RNA
- UV quantification is prone to interference from proteins and lipids
- Relatively standard assay that is readily available
- Linear over a wide concentration range

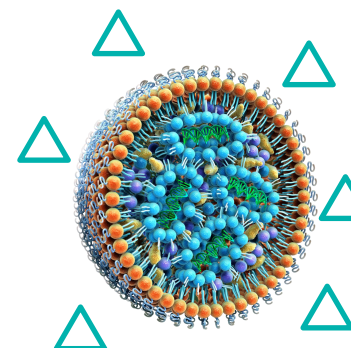


Unbound RiboGreen
(low fluorescence)



RiboGreen bound to
RNA (high fluorescence)

RiboGreen cannot
bind to RNA
encapsulated in LNP



A modified protocol
to release the RNA
is required

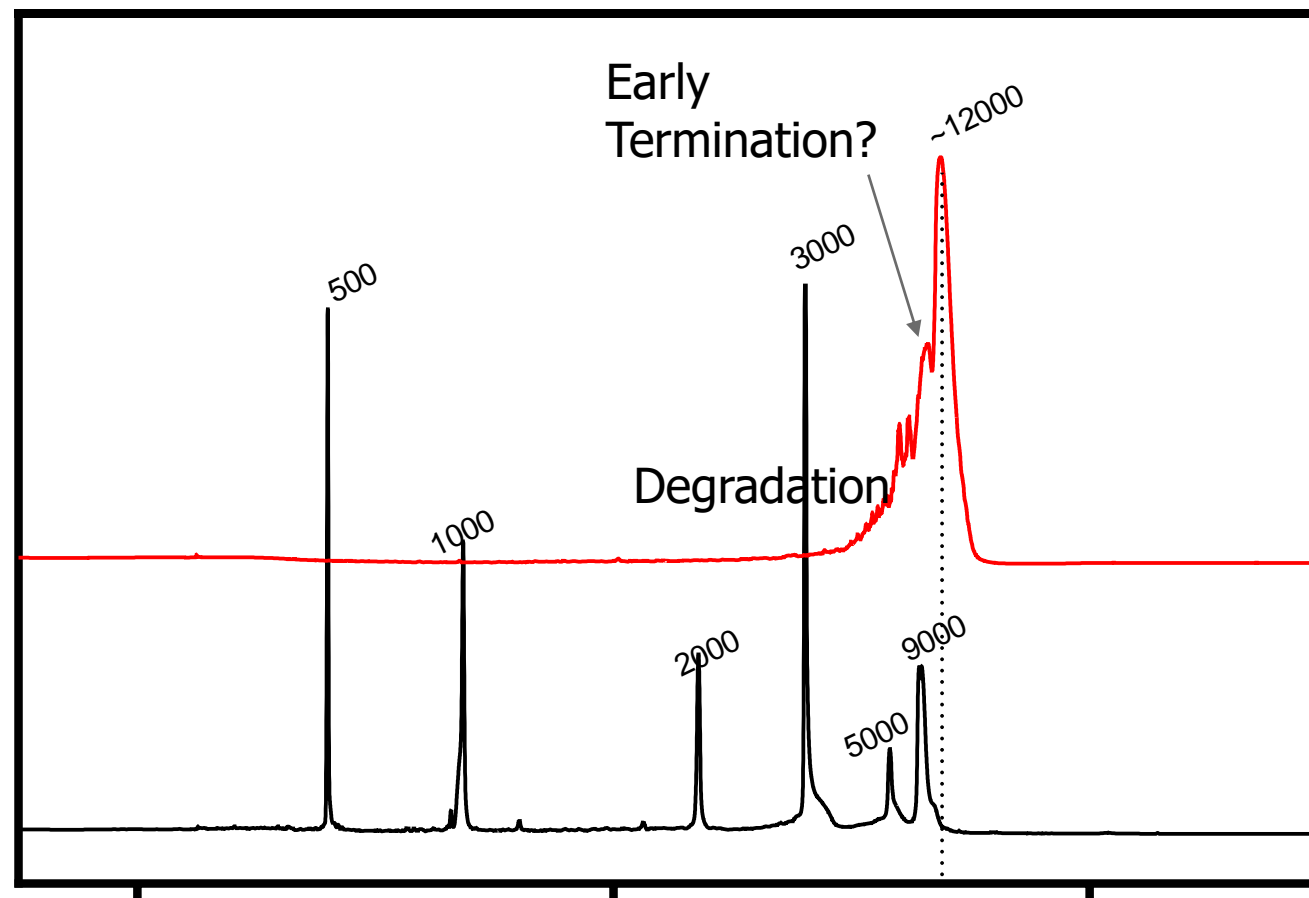
Characterization of RNA: Integrity using Capillary Electrophoresis



Sciex PA800Plus CE



Custom method
development

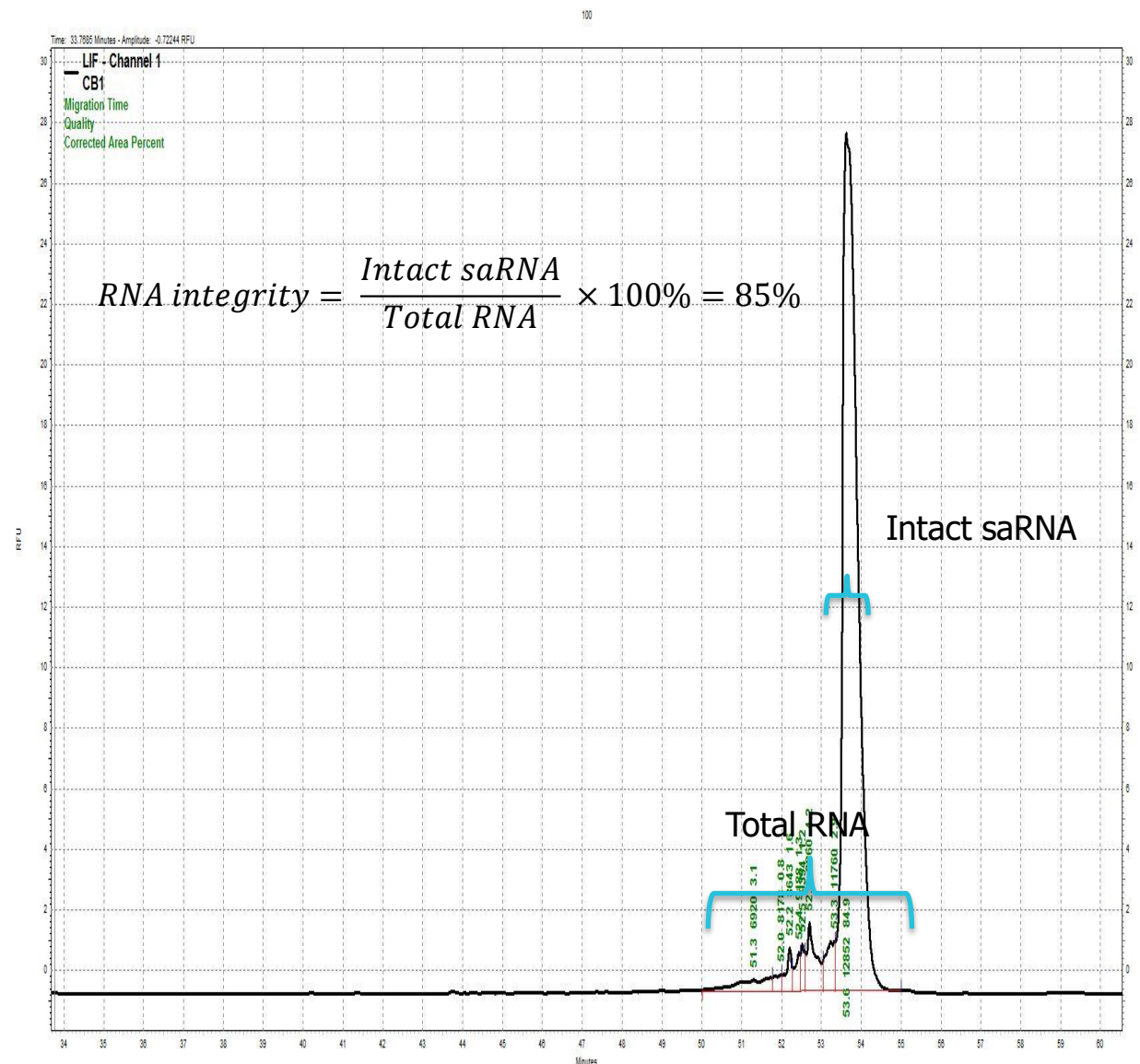


- RNA-LNP production can involve high shear forces, low pH and high temperatures resulting in degradation of mRNA

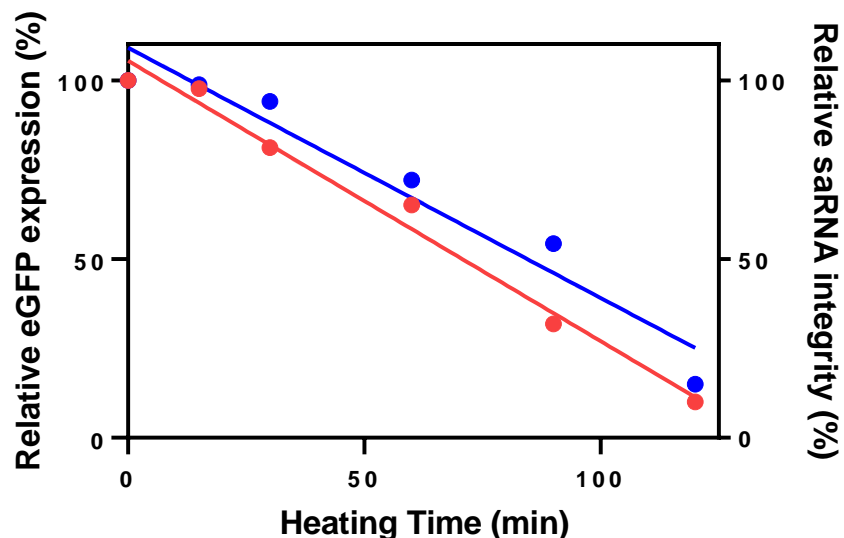
Characterization of RNA: Integrity using Capillary Electrophoresis

Resulting method provides:

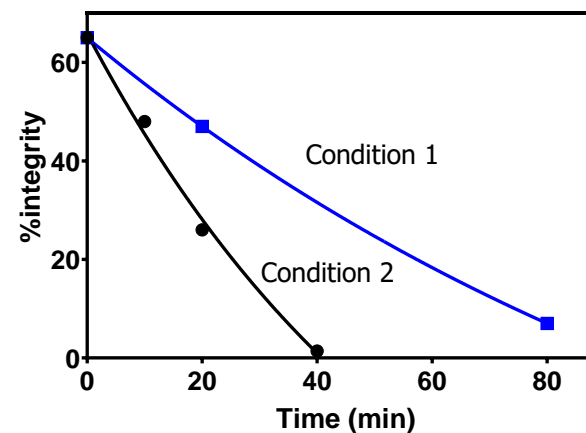
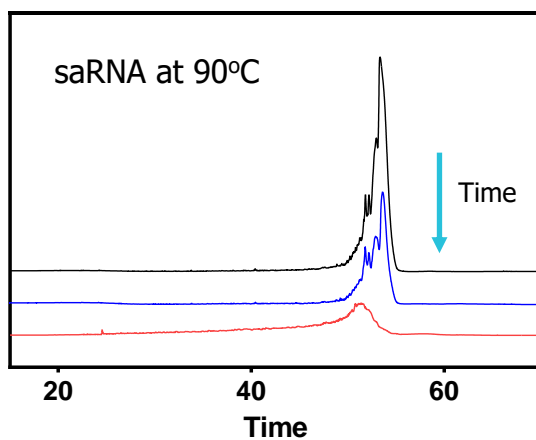
- Identity via sizing
- Concentration
- Resolution of impurities
- RNA integrity
- Stability profiling



Impact of RNA Quality on Potency

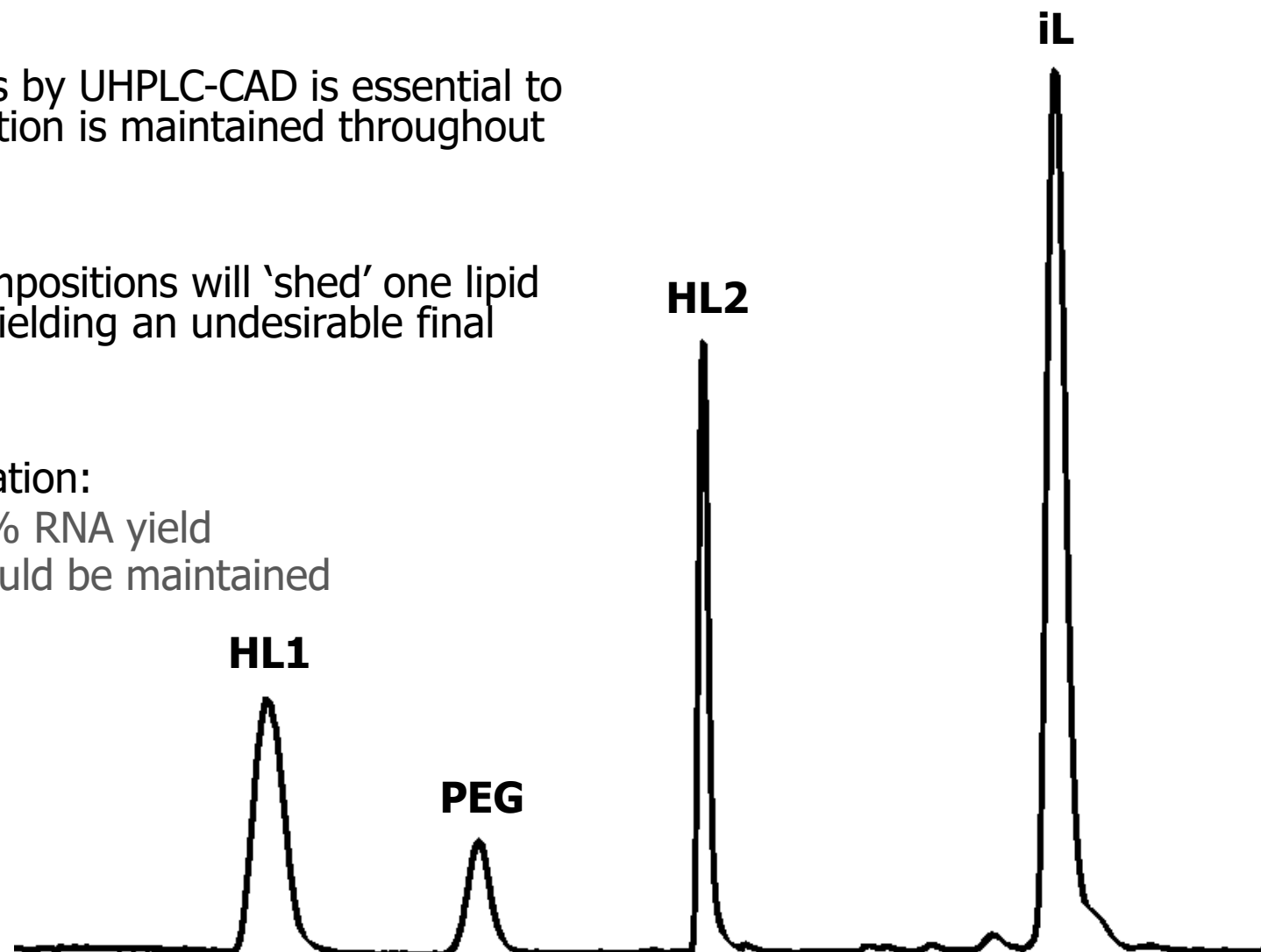


- eGFP sa-mRNA employed as a model to assess impact of sa-mRNA integrity on potency
- Integrity by CE correlates ($r=0.92$) very well with *in vitro* potency
- CE enables screening formulation conditions to optimize saRNA stability



Lipid Analysis Can Identify Process Issues

- Routine lipid analysis by UHPLC-CAD is essential to ensure LNP composition is maintained throughout formulation process
- Why? Some LNP compositions will 'shed' one lipid during formulation yielding an undesirable final composition
- Formulation optimization:
 - Target high % RNA yield
 - N:P ratio should be maintained



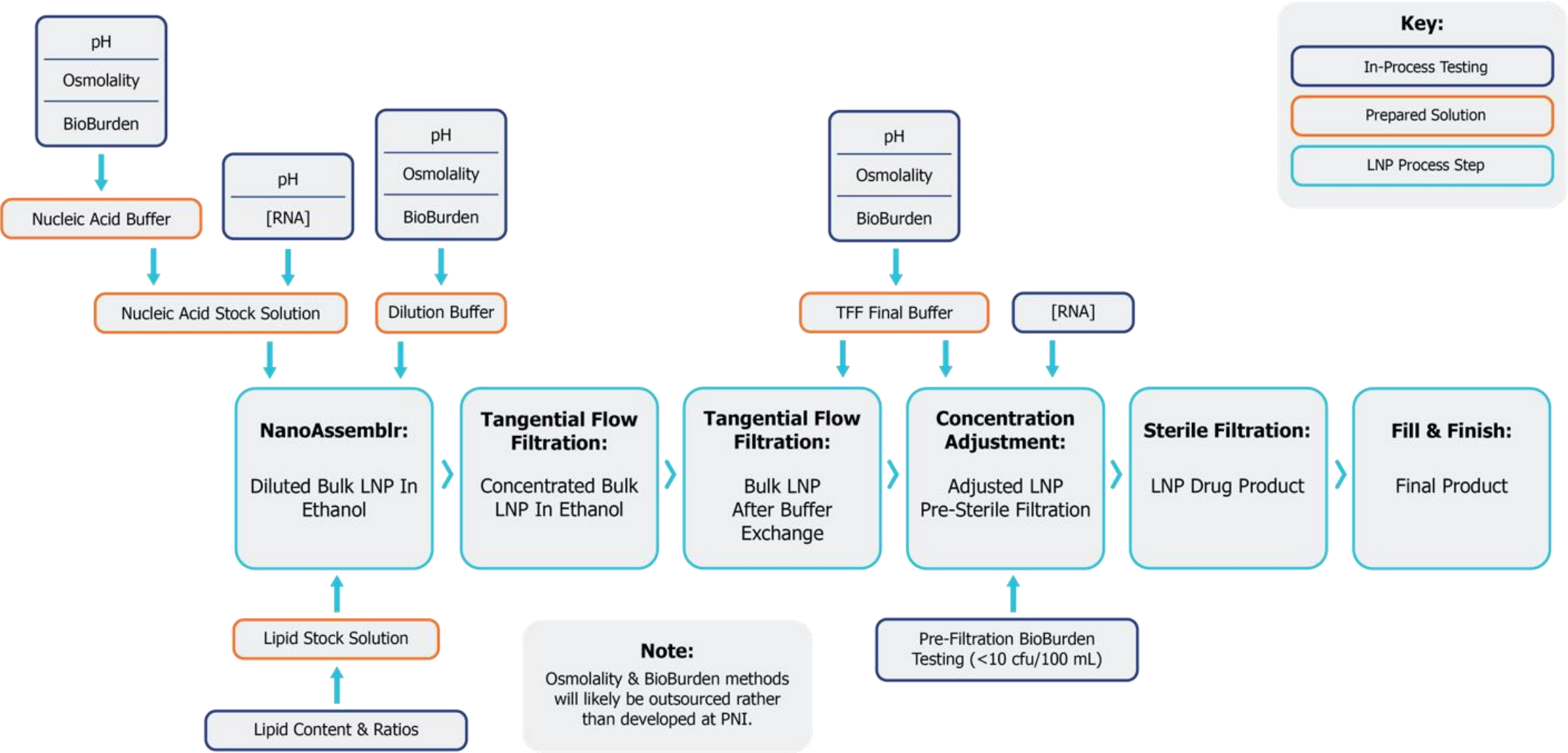
iL: ionizable lipid
HL1: helper lipid 1
HL2: helper lipid 2

Analytical Methods Overview

	Test	Method	Release Testing	In Process Testing
Analytical Requirements for Injectable Drugs (USP/Ph.Eur. methods available)	Appearance	Visual Inspection: USP <790> / Ph.Eur. 2.9.20	X	
	pH	Potentiometric: USP <791> / Ph.Eur 2.2.3	X	(X)*
	Osmolality	Freezing Point Depression: USP <785> / Ph.Eur. 2.2.35	X	(X)*
	Bacterial Endotoxins	USP<85> / Ph.Eur 2.6.14.	X	
	Sterility/BioBurden	USP<71> / Ph.Eur 2.6.1.	X	(X)*
	Particulate Matter	USP<788> / Ph.Eur 2.9.19.	X	
	Elemental Impurities	USP<233> / Ph.Eur 2.4.20	X	
LNP Specific Analytics (not available)	RNA Identity/Integrity	Capillary Electrophoresis or Bioanalyzer	X	X**
	Particle Size/PDI	Dynamic Light Scattering	X	X**
	RNA Content/Encapsulation	Ribogreen Assay	X	X**
	Lipid Content	UPLC-CAD	X	X**
	Lipid:RNA Ratio	Calculation	X	
	Potency Bioassay	In Vitro Assay	X	

*applied for all aqueous buffer systems **applied for all LNP processing steps

RNA-LNP Production: In-Process Testing



6

Case Study: Using the Genomic Medicine Toolkit to Develop Novel RNA-based Vaccines

Full Stack of Technology to Enable the Genomic Medicine Revolution

Genomic Medicine Toolkit



Disease Target

Biological insights can identify target gene(s) driving disease



Genetic Payload Platform

Proprietary self-amplifying mRNA (SAM) to express specific proteins, including antigens used in RNA vaccines against COVID-19

RNA/DNA can also silence or edit target gene(s)



GenVoy™ Delivery Platform

Lipid nanoparticles (LNP), derived from a proprietary lipid library, that protect and deliver nucleic acids (RNA, DNA, derivatives) to target cells

Rapidly develop at lab scale and seamless translation to the clinic



NanoAssemblr® Manufacturing Platform

Proprietary, scalable, continuous flow, and single-use microfluidic mixing technology for controlled and precise nanoparticle encapsulated genetic medicine development & manufacturing

Produce the best drugs — faster, easier, and with the least risk possible — from μL lab scale to GMP scale



Drug Development Expertise

Leverage world-leading expertise in LNPs and genetic medicine development

Key Pre-Clinical and Process Development Requirements for RNA-LNP Drug Product

RNA LNP Formulation

Lipid composition
Molar ratio
N/P ratio
Drug substance

Downstream Processing

Buffers
Buffer exchange (TFF)
Sterile filtration

Biological Assay*

In vitro/in vivo activity
Toxicity
PK/BD

Particle Formation

(microfluidic parameters)

Flow rate ratio
Total flow rates
Dilution rates

Analytics

Analytical methods for lipids,
RNA, LNP, endotoxin,
osmolality, etc.
Target spec's—materials & DP

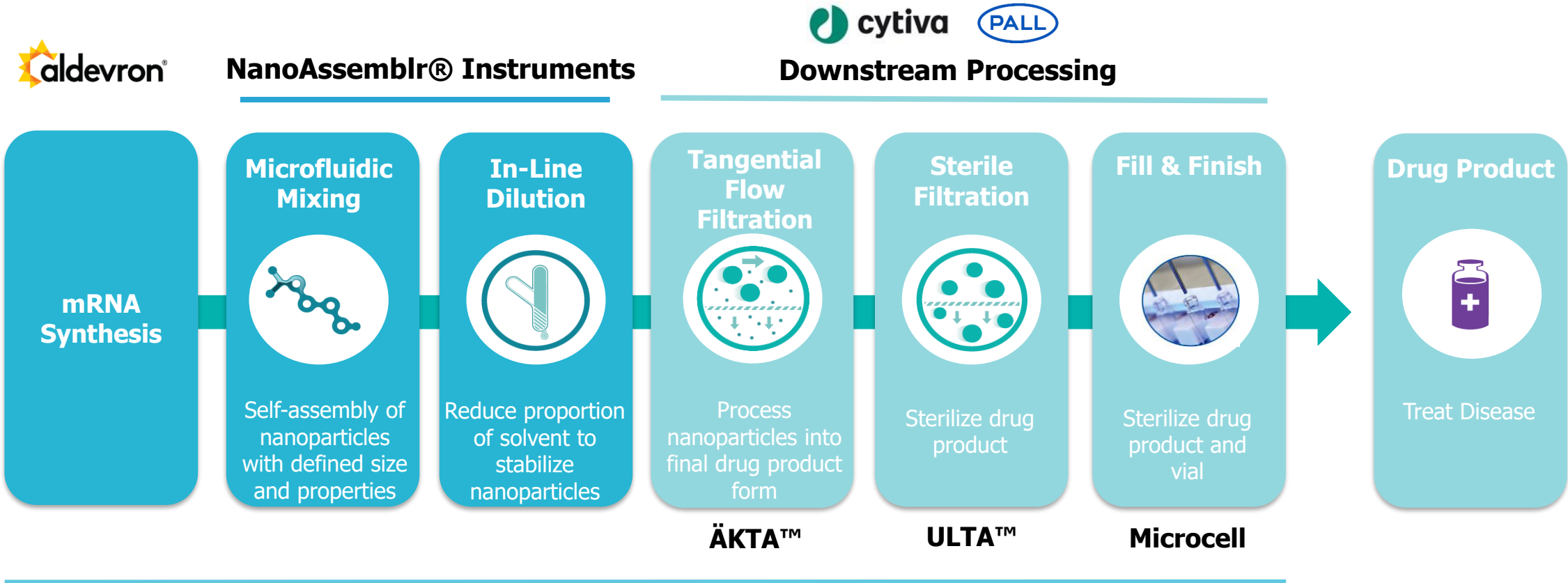
Initial Stability

In-process
Long-term storage

***consider adding a benchmark formulation**

End-to-End Manufacturing of Genomic Medicines

Enabling (bio)pharma companies and CDMOs with no technology access fees or royalties associated with PNI instruments



PNI LNP Expertise & Partner Product Portfolio

PNI's Covid-19 saRNA-LNP Program

- In October 2020, PNI received \$18.2 million from Canadian Strategic Innovation Fund (SIF) to develop cost-effective made-in-Canada COVID-19 self-amplifying RNA (saRNA) vaccine
- PNI also received a contribution of CAD \$25.1 million through SIF to build a Genomic Medicine Biomanufacturing Centre with the goal of producing vaccines and other genetic medicines in Canada



Q1 2021

SARS-CoV-2 *in vivo* and *in vitro*: Lead candidate selection



Q2 2021

Safety tox study initiation



Q4 2021

GMP Vaccine Manufacturing Capability



2022

Manufacture Clinical Vaccine Batch & Start Phase I/II clinical trial



Genomic Medicine Biomanufacturing Centre
Vancouver, Canada – Opening 2023

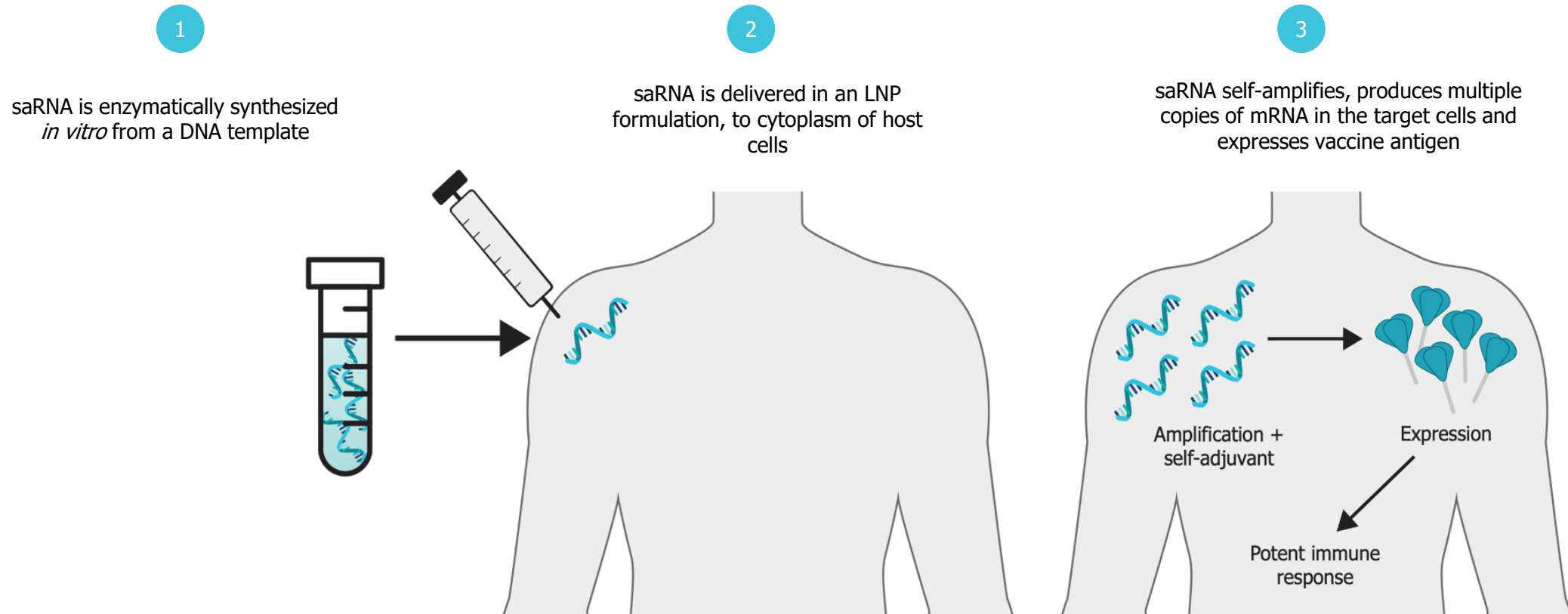
STRATEGIC INNOVATION FUND

Process Development Objectives

- To scale up SARS-CoV-2 self-amplifying RNA-Lipid nanoparticle using PNI developed ionizable lipid and formulation from 0.2, to 50 mg scale using PNI's Manufacturing Platform (NanoAssemblr® Ignite™, Blaze™, GMP)
 - A phase I vaccine trial with saRNA-LNP requires 50 – 100 mg scale
- To optimize the down-stream processing (TFF/Sterile filtration)
 - TFF type, Material, MWCO
 - Processing buffers
 - TFF shear rate
 - TFF scalability
- To select a lead saRNA-LNP formulation and define a manufacturing process based on formulation activity, stability, scalability, repeatability and critical process parameters

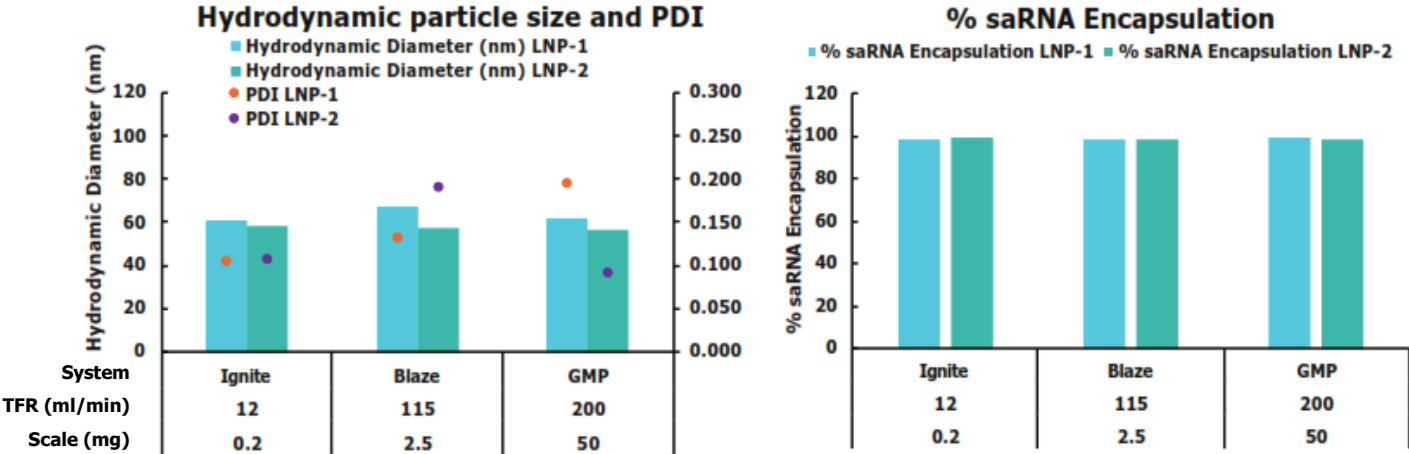
Why saRNA?

Potential to be 10x – 100x more potent than mRNA vaccines



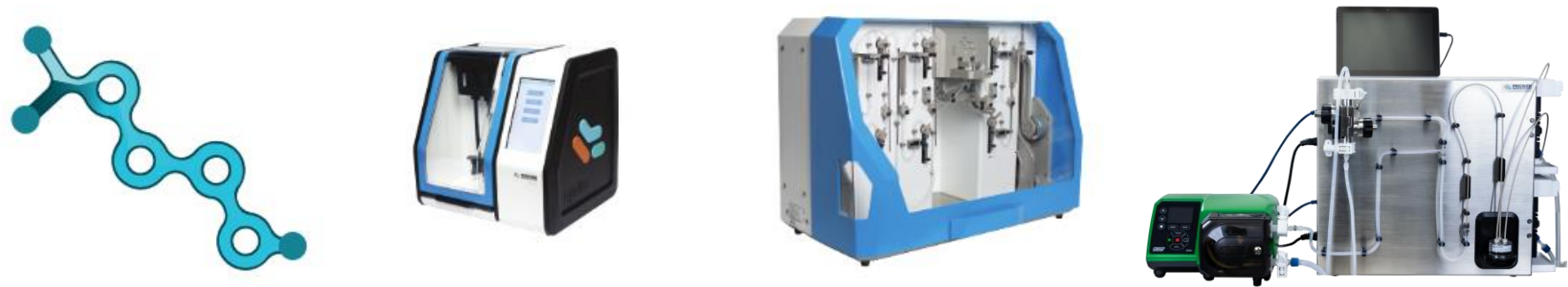
- Self-amplifying RNA encodes nonstructural proteins of the alpha virus that are translated into replicases that make many more copies
- saRNA can reduce doses by a factor of 100 thus reducing manufacturing burden

Self-Amplifying RNA-LNPs Have Equivalent Size, PDI and Encapsulation Across Scales (Ignite-Blaze-GMP)



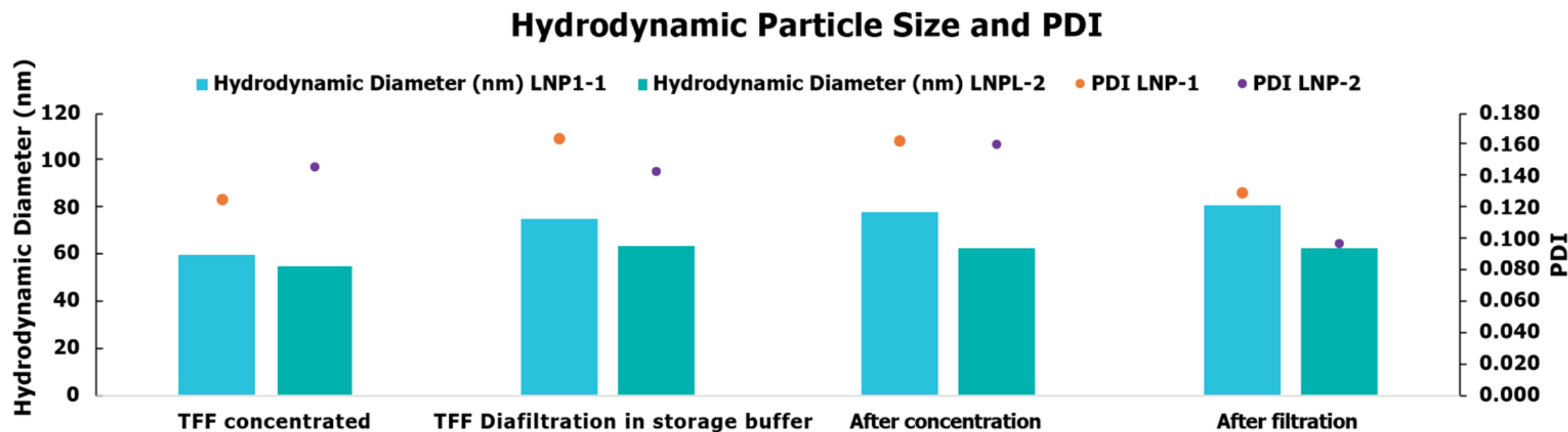
- SARS-CoV-2 self-amplifying RNA-LNP made with PNI proprietary ionizable lipid had similar Critical Quality Attributes (CQAs) such as size (~60 nm), polydispersity (<0.2) and encapsulation efficiency (>90%) across all scales tested with two different LNP compositions.

Scalability Across Platform was achieved for LNP-1 and LNP-2



Simplified Scale-up of mRNA-LNP Using NxGen™

In Process Data for saRNA-LNP Using Blaze (2.5 mg scale)

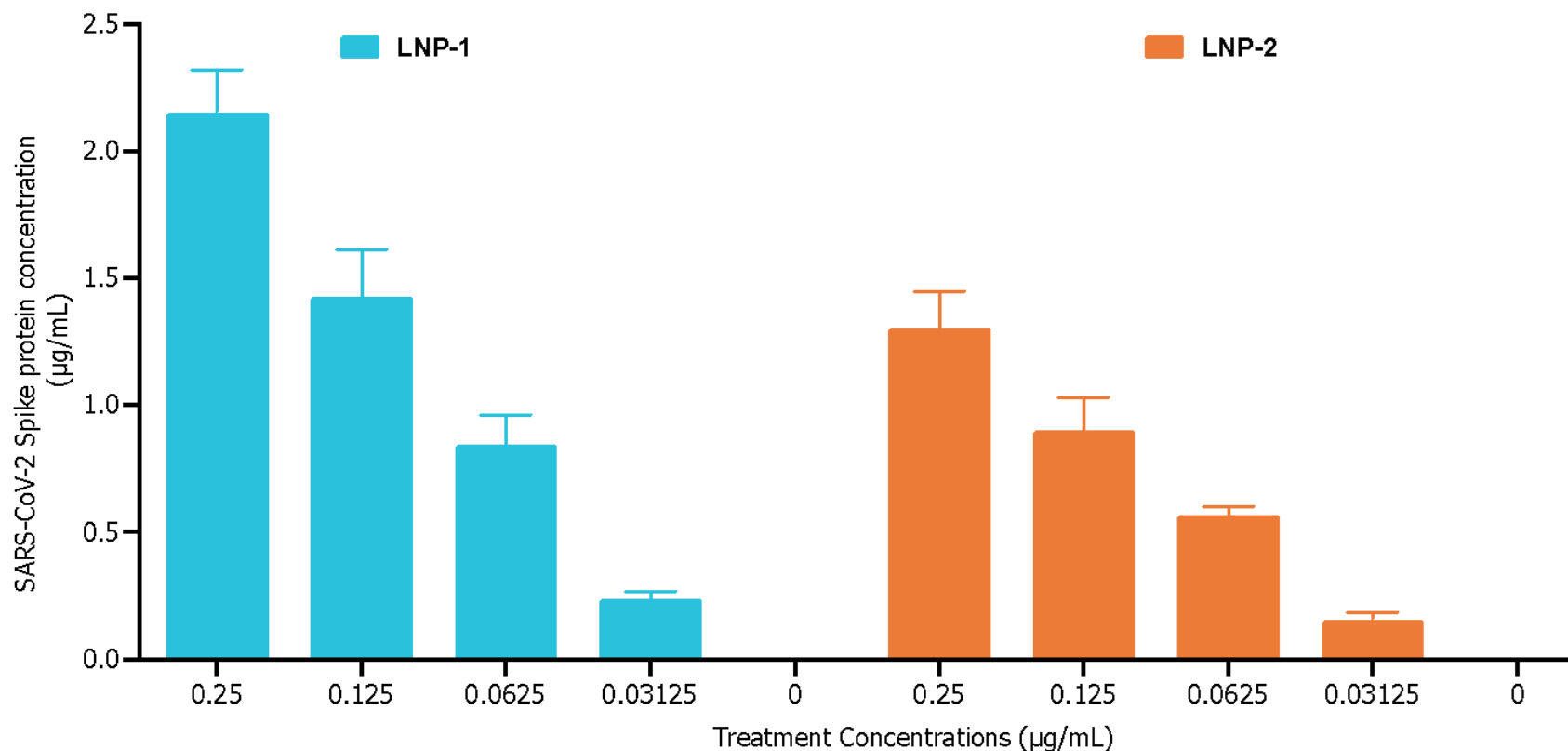


- At the 2.5 mg scale LNP-1 showed a slight particle size increase during the TFF process

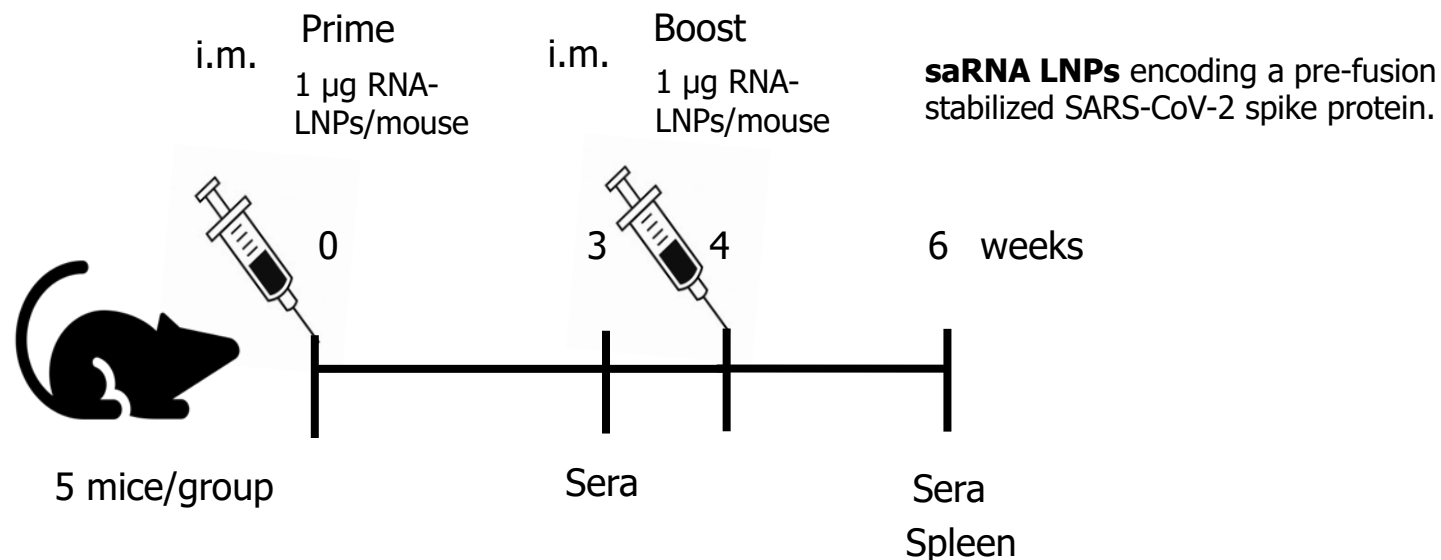
In Vitro Activity saRNA LNPs Using Two Novel Lipid Compositions

ELISA quantification of the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein expression in HEK-293 cells after transfection with saRNA LNPs

- Both LNPs showed an activity dose response *in vitro*
- LNP-1 is more active in-vitro than LNP-2



In Vivo Testing of saRNA LNPs



Sera



- SARS CoV2 specific IgG ELISA
- Cytokine measurements/Neutralization assays

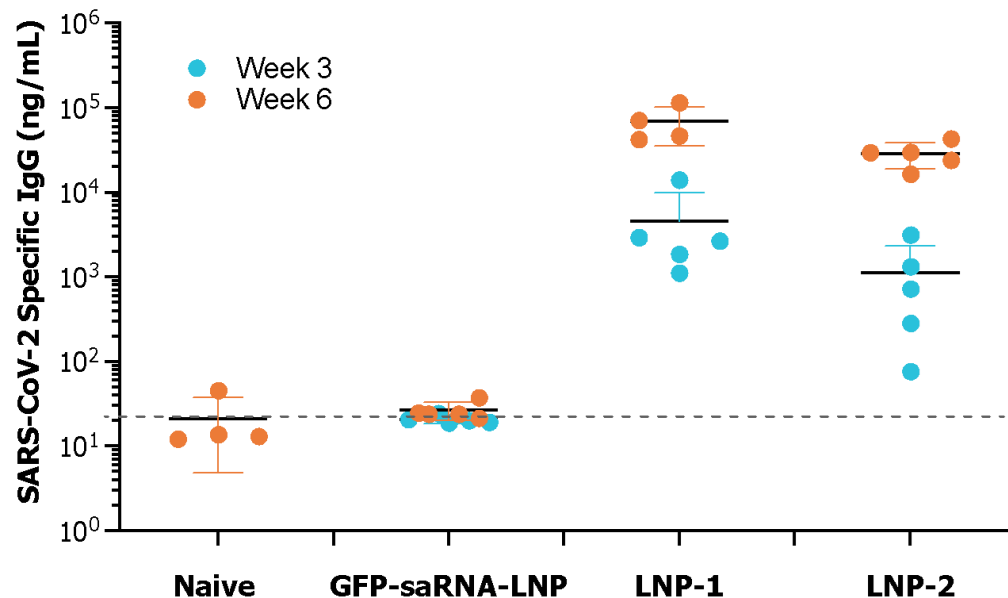
Spleen



- Isolation of splenocytes
- *Ex vivo* restimulation with SARS-CoV-2 peptides
- Intracellular cytokine staining/Cytokine measurements

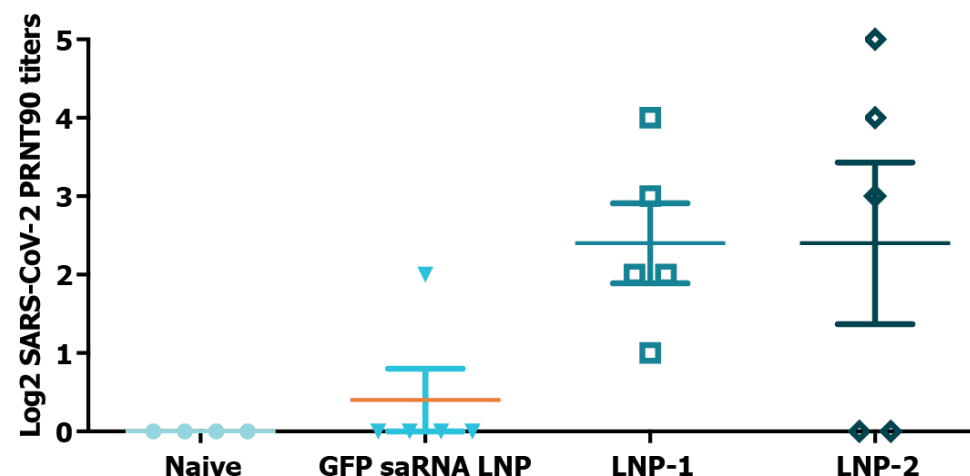
In Vivo Activity of saRNA LNPs Using Novel Lipid Compositions

SARS-CoV-2 Specific Serum IgG Measurements at Week 3 & 6



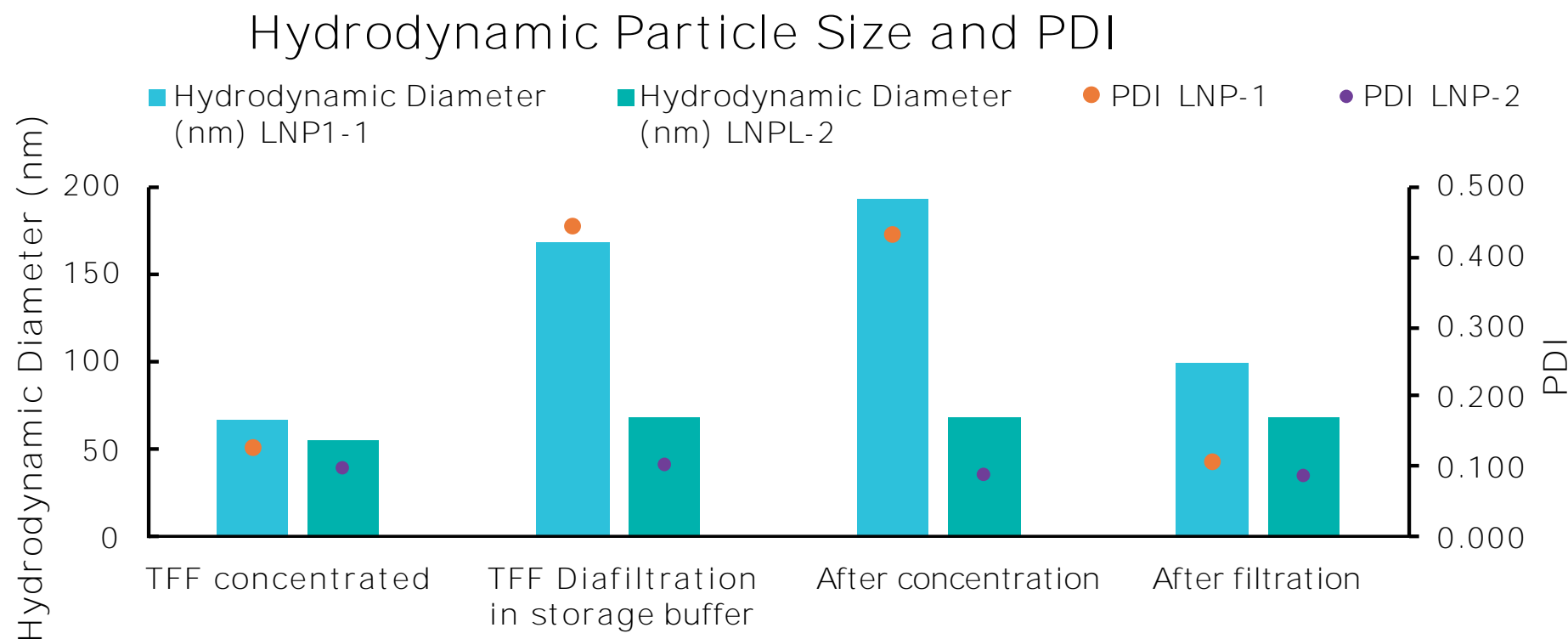
Neutralizing antibodies against SARS-CoV-2

pRNT90 Values (SARS-CoV-2 real virus particles)



- Both LNP-1 and LNP-2 efficiently induced SARS CoV2 specific IgG response in mice
- As observed *in vitro*, LNP-1 showed slightly higher activity as compared to LNP-2
- Both LNP-1 and LNP-2 generated neutralizing antibodies against the SARS-CoV-2 virus
- Both LNP-1 and LNP-2 also showed effective cellular and humoral immune responses (data not shown)

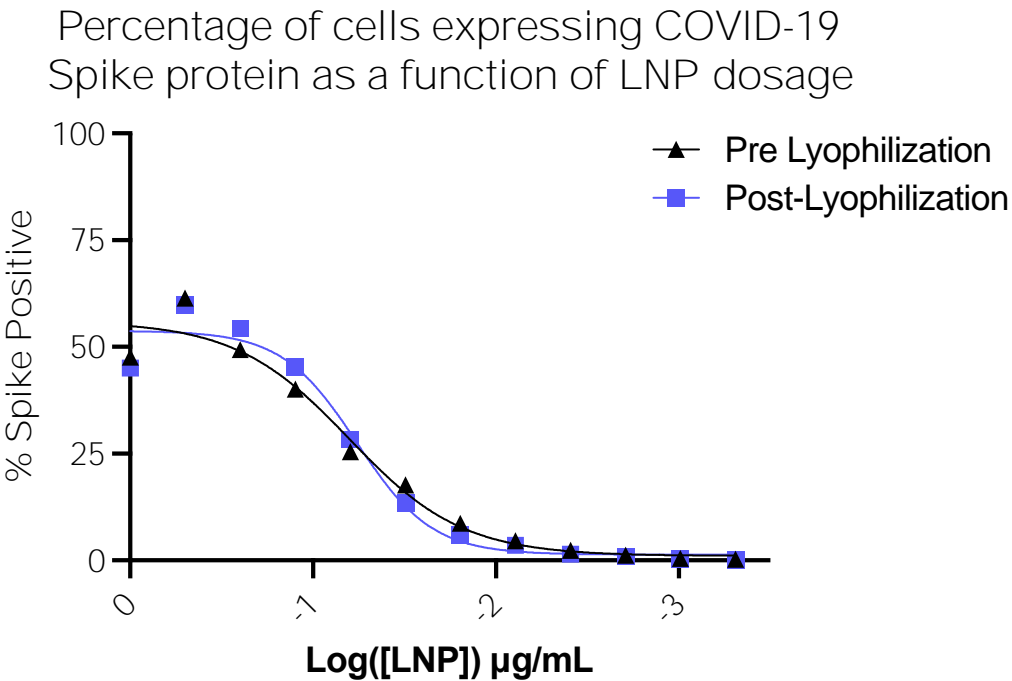
LNP Composition Was Selected Based on Stability and Robustness During TFF Process



- At the 50 mg scale LNP-1 showed particle size increase during down-stream processing (TFF)
- RNA encapsulation > 90% for both formulations for all processing steps
- LNP-2 particle size stable throughout TFF and was selected as the lead clinical formulation

PNI's Lyophilized saRNA-LNP Vaccine Candidate Retains Activity

	Before Lyophilization	After Lyophilization
Size (d.nm)	71	89
PDI	0.074	0.09
% saRNA encapsulation	97	95
EC50 (ug/mL)	0.063	0.057



BHK 570 cells transfected in a 96-well plate with SARsCov-2-SARNA LNP in a dose response manner from 1 to 0.00049 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

- Similar particle characteristics and in vitro potency following lyophilization cycle

Acknowledgements

Funding:

- Government of Canada Strategic Innovation Fund

Collaborators:

- Dr. Robin Shattock & Team at Imperial College London
- Dr. Yvonne Perrie & Team at University of Strathclyde

PNI departments:

- Clinical Manufacturing
- Research
- Engineering & Operations
- Preclinical
- Process Development
- Analytical Development
- Quality Control
- Quality Assurance
- Project Management
- RNA Development Services
- Sales and Marketing

Accelerating Tomorrow's Genomic Medicines

From idea to approved medicine.



Genomic Vaccines

Prophylactic & therapeutic
Infectious disease & oncology
Population-based to
individualized



Gene Therapy

Silence, express, or edit gene(s)
Focus on rare diseases
Population-based to
individualized




Cell Therapy

Immune cells including T-Cells
Focus on oncology
Autologous & allogenic

These therapeutic modalities have broad application in the prevention and treatment of diseases including infectious diseases, rare diseases and cancer

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Thank you for listening!

Questions?

