













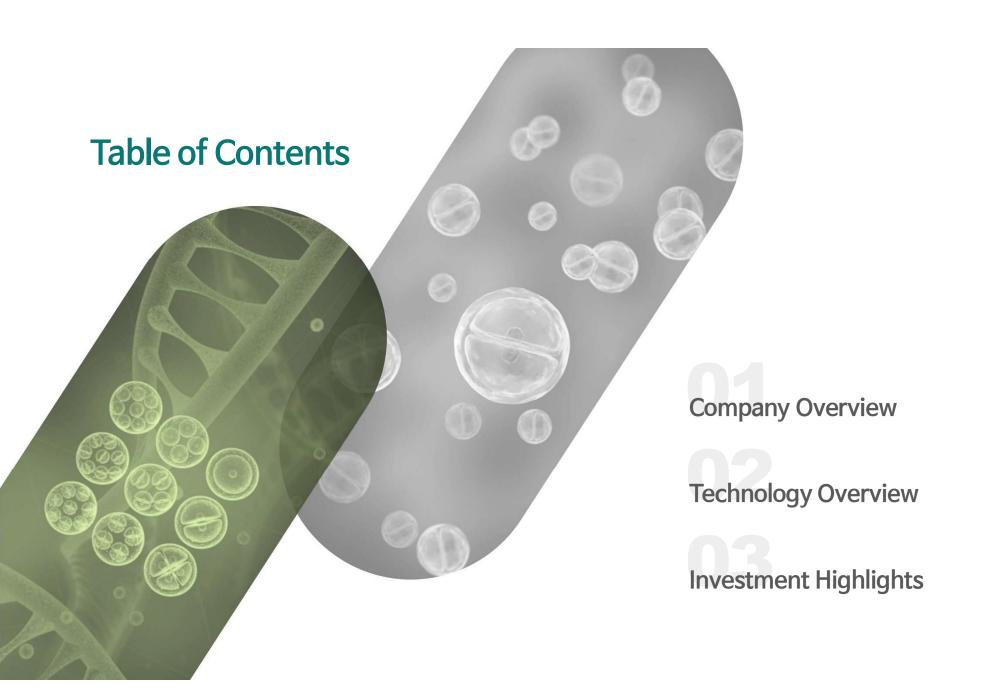
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# 1.Company Overview

# 신약개발부터 헬스케어제품까지 '글로벌 바이오 헬스케어 그룹으로 성장'

설립연도	1999.12
대표이사	박영철
상장일	2016.7 (KOSDAQ 142760)
시가 <del>총</del> 액	4055억원 (2022.02.10 기준)
사업분야	신약 개발, 의약품 및 헬스케어, 건강기능식품 등
임직원수	67 명 (2020. 7 기준)



2020.12	과기정통부 주관 우수기업연구소 선정
2020.11	MucoMax® 듀얼항원발현 기반 '노인성 근감소성 치료제개발' 정부과제 선정
2020.10	뒤센 근디스트로피 치료제(BLS-M22) 임상 1상 완료
2020.05	2020년도 BIG3(빅3)분야 중소벤처기업 혁신성장 지원 기업 최종 선정 '바이오헬스분야 R&D'
2020.03	영국 Financial Times, '아시아·태평양지역 고속성장 기업' 선정: 전체순위 9위
2019.11	고분자량 폴리감마글루탐산, 세계일류상품 선정 / 산업통상자원부
2019.10	미국 특허권 취득 〈폴리감마글루탐산: 자궁경부상피이형증 치료용도〉
2019.09	이스라엘 와이즈만연구소와 p53 신약개발사 '퀸트리젠' 공동설립
2019.06	자궁경부상피이형증 치료제(BLS-H01) 임상3상 IND 승인 / 식품의약품안전처
2019.01	BLS-M22 개발단계 희귀의약품 지정 / 식품의약품안전처
2018.12	제25회 기업혁신대상 '국무총리상' 수상
2018.11	뒤쉔 근디스트로피 치료제(BLS-M22) 임상 승인 / 식품의약품안전처
2018.08	중소기업기술혁신대전기술혁신분야 국무총리상 수상
2018.05	자궁경부전암 치료제 후파백(BLS-M07) 보건복지부 과제 선정
2017.12	뒤쉔 근디스트로피 치료제(BLS-M22) 희귀의약품 지정 승인 / 미국 FDA
2017.09	생산라인, 대전에서 익산 국가식품클러스터로 이전 증축
2017.08	자궁경부전암 치료제(BLS-M07) 임상 2b상 개시
2016.09	자궁경부전암 치료제(BLS-M07) 임상 2a상 완료
2016.07	코스닥(KOSDAQ) 시장 기술특례상장
2016.04	자궁경부상피이형증 치료제(BLS-H01) 임상 2b상 완료
2014.11	코넥스(KONEX) 시장 상장
2012.09	건강기능식품기능성원료 (면역기 <del>능증</del> 진) 인정
2007.12	대한민국 10대 신기술상 수여 / 산업통상자원부
2000.07	바이오리더스 기업 부설 연구소 인정 / 한국산업기술진흥협회

# 1.1 사업부문

## 신약개발 및 헬스케어 사업 부문간 시너지 효과 극대화

## 글로벌 신약 개발

## P53 reactivator 퀸트리젠(Quintrigen)

- 바이오리더스-와이즈만연구소 공동 출자
- p53 변이암 치료제 개발 (전체 암종의 50%이상 타겟)
- 지분 참여(70%)에 따른 개발 이익 확보
- 동물실험 결과 우수한 항암효능 및 약동력학 지표 확인

항암제 시장 'Game Changer'

## Platform 기반 신약 개발

## **HumaMAX®** MucoMAX®

- 자궁경부이형성증 (CIN1)
- 자궁경부전암 (CIN2/3)
- 신종코로나바이러스 (COVID-19)
- 뒤센 근이영양증 (DMD)
- 노인성근감소증 (Sarcopenia)
- 난치성 고형암
- 섬유화질환

시장규모 총 100조원 추정

## 컨슈머사업

## 신약 개발 기반기술 매출 성장 Driver

- 1) 헬스케어(건강기능식품)
- 면역증진 개별인정형 기능성 원료 보유
- B2C(홈쇼핑, 온라인): 면역88, 면역엔 PGA-K.
- B2B: 이뮨푸드, 멕시뮨
- 2) 스킨케어(화장품)
- 브랜드개발: DOCTORS PGA, She's Ready, BEYUL
- 글로벌 브랜드 도약(국가별 독점계약): 시노팜 (중국) Bella Tech(동남아), BE international (말레이시아)

안정적인 운영자금 확보

# 1.2 대표이사 및 경영진

# 신약개발 경험 및 노하우를 쌓아온 핵심 경영진

## 박영철 회장



- · 바이오리더스 대표이사
- · LionBridge 한국 대표 (미국 나스닥 시장 상장사)
- · SLD 한국 대표 (영국 런던증권거래소 상장)
- · 대우그룹 회장 직속 해외사업 담당
- · 한미중견기업인연합회(KABLF) 회장
- ㆍ 서울대학교 글로벌 협상 조정 최고위 과정

## 이천수 사장

- · (현)넥스트비티 대표이사(KOSDAQ)
- · (현)바이오리더스 사장(KOSDAQ)
- · 동구바이오제약 대표
- ㆍ 슈넬생명과학 대표이사
- · 광동제약 상무
- · 대웅제약

## 함경수 박사

- · 바이오리더스 기술연구소 고문
- · 한국생화학 분자생물학회 회장
- ㆍ 조선대학교 의과대학 교수
- 연세대학교 의과대학 생화학과 조교수
- · 미 하버드대 연구원

# 1.3 Pipeline

# **Clinical Development**

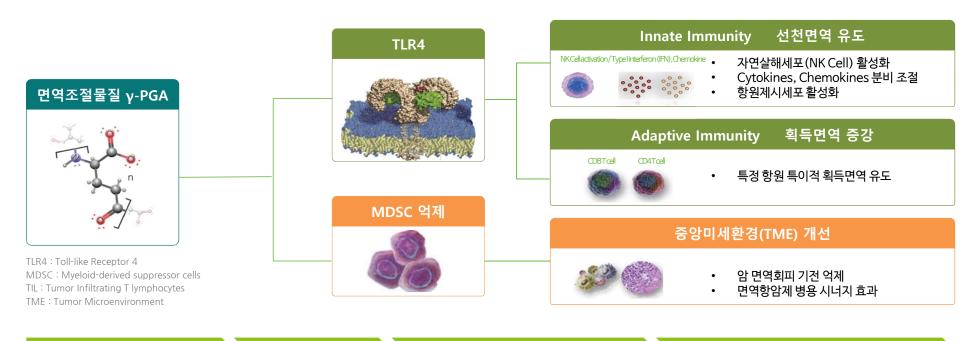
Platform	Deuts	Indication	Pagagrah	Nonclinical -	Clinical		
Plationii	Drug	indication	Research	Noncimical	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
MucoMax <sup>®</sup>	BLS-M07	CIN* 2/3	•	•	•	•	•
	BLS-M22+	DMD**	•	•	•	·····o	
HumaMax®	BLS-H01	CIN* 1	•	•	•	•	O
		COVID-19	•	•	•	•	

Platform	Drug	Indication	Research	Nonclinical	Phase I
P53 Reactivator	P53	Solid Cancer	•	•	
		Blood Cancer	•	•	
Dual Antigen	BLS-A01	COVID-19 (v)	•		
MucoMax <sup>®</sup>	BLS-M32	Sarcopenia	•	•	
HumaMax <sup>®</sup>	BLS-H01	Chemoprotectant	•		
		Cancer	•		

<sup>\*</sup>CIN: Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia \*\*DMD: Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy <sup>†</sup>BLS-M22: Orphan Drug Designation in FDA & MFDS

# 2.1 HumaMax

## 면역세포 활성화 물질 $\gamma$ -PGA 자체 개발, COVID-19, 항암 등 다양한 적응증 진행



면역조절물질 γ-PGA

TLR 매개 신호 전달

항암/항바이러스 등 면역 치료 효력 유도

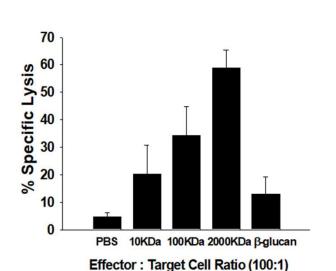
- First-in-class 의약 신소재 폴리감마글루탐산( $\gamma$ -PGA) 면역 조절 효력 기반의 플랫폼
- r-PGA의 경구 투약 → TLR4 (Toll-Like Receptor4)신호기반 면역 증진 → 장관 면역 반응 유도 → 면역세포 활성화로 질환 치료
- 식품 유래 성분 바이오신약 물질로 높은 안전성
- COVID-19 치료제 및 항암보호제(BLS-H01), 백신 아쥬반트(BLS-H03),

# 2.1 HumaMax

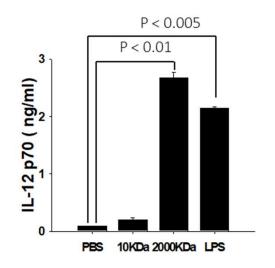
## γ-PGA의 면역 활성 증진 결과

## ● 동물 모델에서의 면역 활성 증가

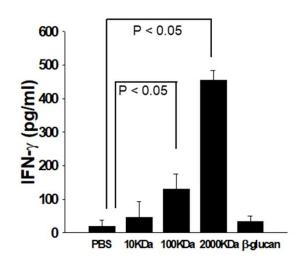
**NK Cell Activity** 



Dendritic cell activation by γ-PGA

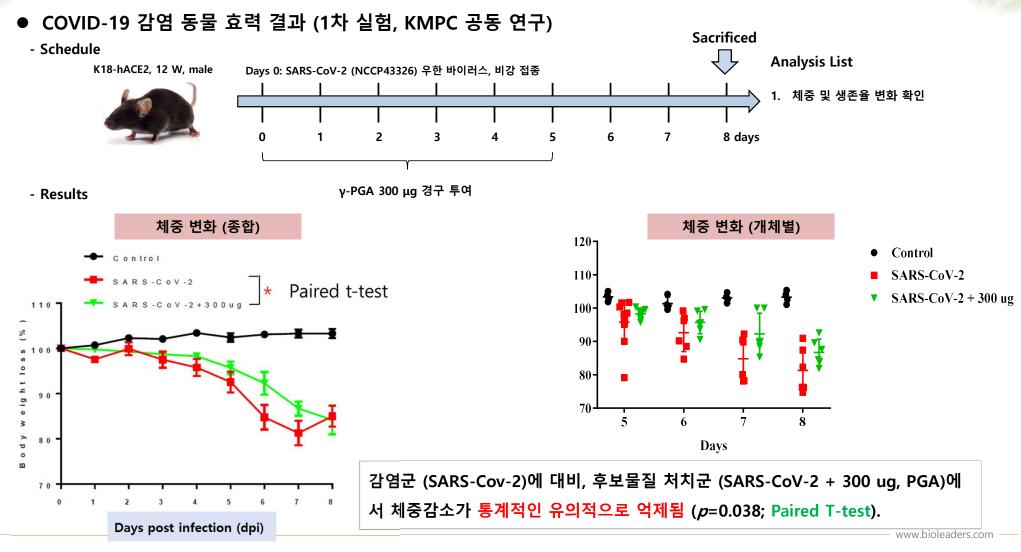


IFN-y Levels from Spleen Samples



- 고분자 γ-PGA 경구 투여에 의한 NK 세포 활성화 결과
  - 1) γ-PGA 투여 후 IL12, IFN-γ 수치 상승이 확인됨.
  - 2) 높은 수준의 사이토카인이 NK 세포 또는 T 세포를 활성화하여 체내 면역 반응을 증가시킴.
- 증가된 면역 활성은 외부 바이러스 감염시 나타나는 염증 억제, 바이러스 제거에 효과적임

# 2.1 HumaMax



# 2.1 HumaMax: BLS-H01

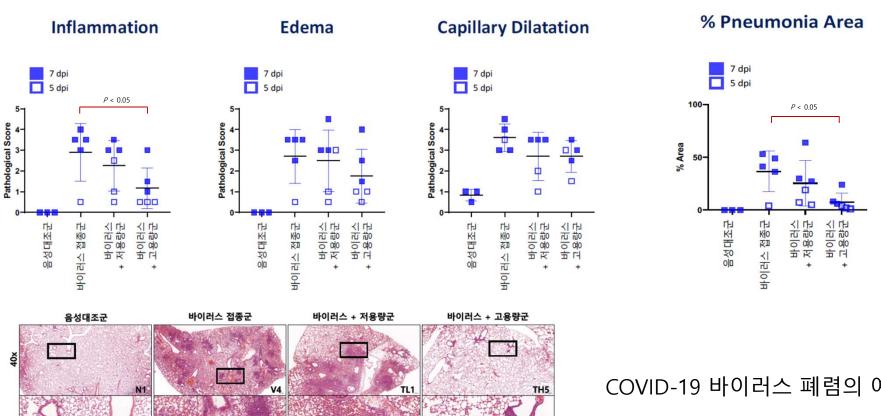
# 변이 COVID-19 동물모델 효능 확인 (국가마우스표현형 사업단)



# 2.1 HumaMax: BLS-H01

# 델타 변이 COVID-19 동물모델 효능 확인 (국가마우스표현형 사업단)

## 조직병리 (폐)

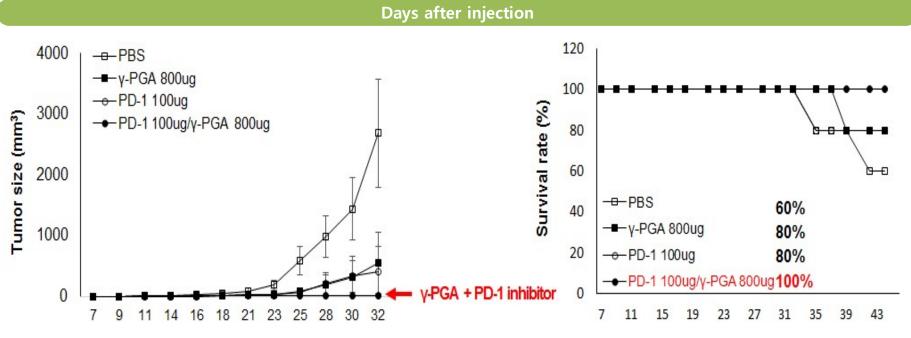


COVID-19 바이러스 폐렴의 예방 및 치료 식약처 2상 임상시험 IND 승인

# 2.1 HumaMax: BLS-H01

## BLS-H01 (면역 항암제 병용)

- 종양미세환경(tumor microenvironment, TME)에서 골수유래 억제세포들(myeloid derived suppressor cell, MDSC)은 종양 특이적 T-cell의 작용을 저해하여 종양 성장과 전이 촉진
- BLS-H01의 x-PGA가 MDSC를 억제하는 기전을 통해 T세포의 활성화에 따른 항암효과 발생



C57BL/6 mouse – B16(Murine melanoma cell line)

r-PGA exhibits a synergistic anti-tumor effect in combination with anti-PD-1 mAb

# 2.1 HumaMax: 2022 AACR



### Oral administration of poly gamma glutamic acid significantly enhances the antitumor immune response of Doxorubicin in a murine cancer model through regulating tumor microenvironment

Solmin Jung, Yena Oh, Jaepyeong Jang, Yeondong Cho, Do young Lee, Youngcheol Park, Kawngil Jeong

BioLeaders Corporation, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea

#### **ABSTRACT**

Immunogenic cell death (ICD) is a cell death refer to trigger an immune response against dead-cell antigens, especially which derive from cancer cells. Several studies have been reported that ICD can be highly induced by chemotherapy drugs, such as doxorubicin (DOX), through facilitating tumor antigen presentation to dendritic cells, resulting activation of T cells. However, these immunogenic effects may be highly related with the immunosuppressive tumor microenvironment (TME), through an equilibrium between immune control and immunosurveillance evaded tumor growth. Most current treatment strategies harnessing the tumor microenvironment focus on T cell-immune response, either by promoting activating signals or suppressing inhibitory ones. In this study, we suggest that novel herapeutic approach to induce the activation signal as well as suppression the inhibitory signal using combination treatment to both DOX and toy gamma glutamic acid (y-POA), y-POA is a sale and edible biomaterial naturally secreted by Bacillus subilities which has been successfully variable to the clinical trial 2 study, which investigated its therapeutic efficacy and safety aspects in CIN 1 (Cervical Intrapethiesial Neoplasia, grade 1) patients. The anti-cancer effect of y-PGA is through modulation of innate immune responses, such as activation of NK cells and macrophages. We hypothesized that modulation of immunosuppressive factors in the TME by y-PGA can increase the responsiveness of tumor tissues to chemotherapy and boost T-cell immunity. Specifically, y-PGA is used to reduce the tumor associated inflammatory cytokines and macrophages. Moreover, y-PGA can restore the DOX-triggered downregulation of NK cell activity, resulting in the enhanced apoptosis of cancer cells. The combinatory realment of DOX and v-PGA showed synergistic anti-tumor efficacy compared to either monotherapy (DOX or v-PGA) in murine cancer model. We showed that v-PGA administration with DOX was advantageous as followings: 1) elevation of NK cells activity, 2) strong induction of ICD through activation of antigen presenting cells, 3) enhancement of T-cell immunity via regulation of pro-inflammatory cylokines and TGF-β in TME. Collectively, we suggest that γ-PGA can function as an immunotherapeutic agent modulating TME to exert synergistic antitumor effects when used in combination with conventional chemotherapy.



#### **RESULTS**

# v-PGA is not absorbed but interacts with immune cells in the intestinal mucosa

Figure 1: (A) Preparation of radioactive isotope (Idodine, 123) labeled y-PGA and its distribution in mouse body (B) Synthesis of gadolinium-conjugated y-PGA (Bz-DPTA-Gd) and its distribution within each organ (C) Uptake and distribution of y-PGA into Pyer's patches in the small intestine mucosa

# γ-PGA induced activation of macrophage was mediated by TLR4

Figure 3: Solutions isolated until TLP4-detective (CSPIHes), TCR2-detective (CSPIHes), TCR2-detective (CSPIHes), TCR2-detective (CSPIHes), TCR2-detective (CSPIHes), TCR2-detective (SPIHes), TCR2-

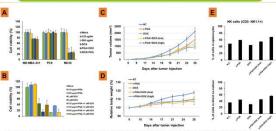


Figure 5: Tumor cells were treated with v-PGA orfand DOX as indicated, (A, B) Cell visibility of tumor cells (MDABA-231, PC3, and MC38) are determined by CCK-8 assay. Mice were challenged with MC38 tumor cells and followed by treatment the DOX (low or high doses) orfand 40 pg of y-PGA three times a veek: (C) Tumor size and (D) body velight were measured up to 25 days. (B) The splenocytes isolated from mice (Top) and the cells co-cultured with macrophage (Bottom) were analyzed by FACS.

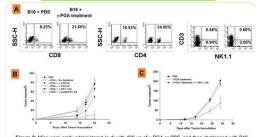


Figure 2: Mice were orally administered (q,d) with 400 µg of γ-PGA or PBS, and then challenged with B16 tumor cells one week later. (A) Subsets of immune cells infiltrating tumor tissues were analyzed by flow cytometry, (B 4.5 Respective ambidices were used to statin hymphocyte subset depletion 5 days after γ-PGA treatment. One week after γ-PGA treatment, mice were challenged with (B) B16 or (C) TC-1 P3 tumor cells. Tumor size was measured up to 24 days after tumor injection.

#### Modulation of MDSCs by v-PGA

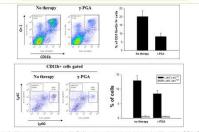
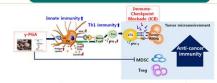


Figure 4. Mice were challenger with 816 autor calls and administrate cally with y-CoL. The splace-opies were included from race and the subpopulations of the myelocid-driven suppression (MDSGs) were analyzed by FACS. (A) Treatment with y-PGA resulted in 3-folds reduction in MDSG (CD11b\*Gr1- Gells), compared to the control (on behapy). (B) Further analysis on the MDSG showed that there was a significant reduction in glycoylic MDSG (LyGG\*LyGB\*\*\*) but not in monospic MDSG (LyGG\*LyGB\*\*\*).

#### SUMMARY



- · y-PGA is edible and known as safe biodegradable material originally isolated from Korean fermented soybean paste
- y-PGA induces TLR4-dependent antitumor immunity, and mediates antitumor immunity via the activation of NK cells and CD8\* T cells
- · The antitumor activity of y-PGA was not attributed to the direct cytotoxic effects, but come through modulation of immune suppressive factors in tumor microenvironment (TME)
- · y-PGA would be a novel cancer therapeutics, and achieve substantial synergistic efficacy when used in combination with other chemo-drugs or immune checkpoint inhibitors.

# 2.2 MucoMax

# 신개념 경구용 백신, 다양한 질환에 적용 가능



타겟선정

후보물질 확보

장용코팅 제제

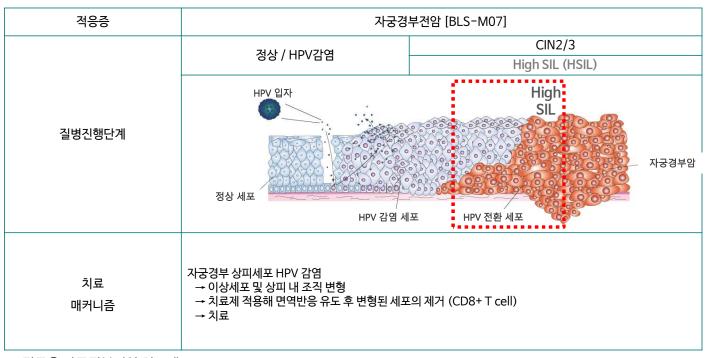
소장 흡수

타겟 특이적 면역 반응 유도

- First-in-class 경구용 점막 면역 백신 플랫폼 기술로 체내 면역반응을 유도
- 타겟 선정 → 유전자 재조합을 통한 후보물질 확보 → 경구 투약 → 소장 흡수 및 점막 면역 유도 → 항원 특이적 면역 반응을 이용한 질환 치료
- 프로바이오틱스 전달체를 이용한 경구 투여 방식으로 기존 치료제와 비교해 안전성과 복약 편의성 높음
- 점막 면역을 통해 질병 및 감염으로부터 보호 가능
- 자궁경부전암 치료제(BLS-M07), 뒤센 근디스트로피 치료제(BLS-M22)

## MucoMAX BLS-M07: First-in-class 자궁경부전암 혁신신약

## BLS-M07치료제 개념



- 경구용 자궁경부전암 치료제
- 고대구로병원 중심으로 17개 기관에서 임상 2b 상 완료
- 임상 1/2a 상에서 75% 치료 입증
- 임상결과 학회 발표 (2021 AACR-NCI-EORTC)
- 2022년 1사분기 임상3상 IND







The future of cancer therapy

### A double-blind randomized, placebo-controlled phase 2b trial of oral administration with human papillomavirus (HPV) type 16 E7-expressing Lactobacillus-based vaccine, BLS-ILB-E710c, for the treatment of Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN2/3)

Jae Kwan Lee<sup>1</sup>, Seung Hun Song<sup>2</sup>, Young Tae Kim<sup>3</sup>, Chi-Heum Cho<sup>4</sup>, Chan Joo Kim<sup>5</sup> and Young-Chul Park<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Korea University Gure Hospital, Gure-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea, <sup>2</sup> Comprehensive Greecologic Cancer Center, CHA Bundang Medical Center, CHA University, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea, <sup>3</sup> Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Interestly Desput. Republic of Korea, <sup>6</sup> Biol.eaders Corporation, Yongin, Republic of Korea, <sup>8</sup> Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University, Deagu, Republic of Korea, <sup>8</sup> Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Beguing the Comprehensive Corporation, Yongin, Republic of Korea, <sup>8</sup> Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea, <sup>8</sup> Biol.eaders Corporation, Yongin, Republic of Korea, <sup>8</sup> Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea, <sup>8</sup> Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. University Departmen

[1]Pearson's chi-square test

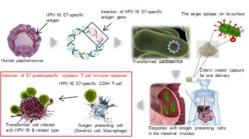
#### **ABSTRACT**

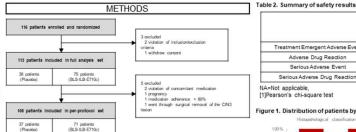
Background: Despite preventive HPV vaccines is implemented worldwide, current treatments for high grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia are ablative, and no pharmacological treatments are available. Here we evaluated safety of BLS-ILB-F710c, HPV 16 F7-expressing Lactobacillus-based vaccine, and explored its efficacy for histopathological regression in

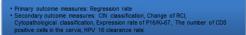
Methods: Safety and efficacy of BLS-ILB-E710c were assessed in CIN2/3 associated with HPV16 and its related HPV types in a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase 2b study. Total of 116 patients was recruited from seventeen hospitals in South Korea, and were randomized (2:1) to receive 1000 mg BLS-ILB-E710c or placebo for 5 days at 1, 2, 4, and 8 weeks. The primary endpoint was histopathological regression to CIN1 or normal pathology at 16 weeks after the first dose. Full analysis set (FAS) and Per-protocol set (PPS) analyses were based on patients receiving at least one oral vaccination, and on patients receiving four rounds of oral vaccination without protocol violations, respectively. The safety population included all patients who enrolled. The trial is registered at clinicaltrials.gov (number NCT03274206

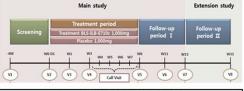
Findings: Total of 116 patients were randomized, and 113 received either BLS-ILB-E710c (n=75) or placebo (n=38). The oral vaccination was well tolerated and no serious vaccinerelated AEs occurred. No differences were showed between the BLS-ILB-E710c and placebo groups for patient background and adverse events. In the full analysis set (FAS) no statistically significant difference was noted between the two groups of histopathological regression at 16 weeks. However, the distribution by Bethesda system (for cervical cytology) in CIN2 patients showed significant differences between two groups (P=0.0304), which can affect histopathological regression. Sub-group analysis in FAS is performed to reduce the bias; histopathological classification (CIN2, CIN3) and cytological classification (≤ASCUS, LSIL, HISL). Therefore, in CIN3 sub-group, BLS-ILB-E710c recipients showed 13.33% of higher histopathological regression at 32 weeks than placebo recipients, and interestingly represented the statistically significant difference when histopathological regression at 32 weeks compared with 16 weeks (percentage point difference 34.87 [95% CI 7.78-61.96]; P=0.0216). In BLS-ILB-E710c recipients of CIN3 sub-group with histographological regression E7-specific CD8+ T lymphocyte immune responses were induced at 32 weeks (P= 0.0323). In addition, in HSIL sub-group, BLS-ILB-E710c recipients showed higher histopathological regression at 32 weeks than placebo recipients in similar with CIN3 sub-group analysis.

Acknowledgment: This research was supported by a grant of the Korea Health Technology R&D Project through the Korea Health Industry Development Insstitute (KHIDI), funded by the Ministry of Health & Welfare, Republic of Korea(grant number : HI18C0567)









#### SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS Table 1. Histopathological regression rate at 16 weeks

	Placebo (N=38) n (%)	BLS-ILB-E710c (N=75) n (%)
Number of subjects	38	73
Regression <sup>[1]</sup>	14 (36.84)	28 (38.36)
Treatment difference		
Difference of proportions		1.51
95% Confidence interval <sup>[2]</sup>		[-17.45, 20.48]
p-value[3]		0.8760

[2] Wald Asymptotic confidence Interval [3] Pearson's chi-square test

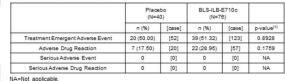


Figure 1. Distribution of patients by histopathological/cytological classification



Figure 2. Distribution of patients by cytological classification in CIN2/3 patient

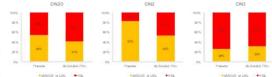


Figure 3. Histopathological regression rate in CIN3/HSIL\_sub-group

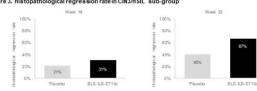


Figure 4. Histopathological regression rate at 32 weeks compared with 16 weeks according to

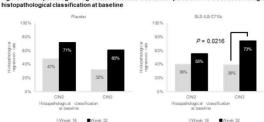
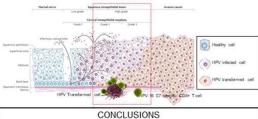


Figure 5, E7-specific CD8+ T lymphocyte in BLS-ILB-E710c recipients of CIN3 sub-group gical regression



Figure 6. Proposed BLS-ILB-E710c Action Mechanism



> The phase 3 clinical trial, which is currently in preparation, is planned to be conducted on patients who need actual medical treatment (CIN3 and high risk CIN2) rather than natients who are expected to have a spontaneous regression (low risk CIN 2).

## 뒤센 근디스트로피 치료 혁신신약 개발

## **Duchenne's Muscular Dystrophy (DMD)**

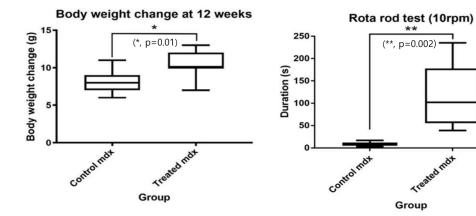
- 디스트로핀 당단백질 복합체 결함으로 발생
- 골격근에 진행성의 변성
- 남아 3,500명에 1명 비율로 발병
- 20세 전반에 대부분 사망
- 현재 효과적인 치료제 부재
- 시장규모: 약 1조 원 (2019년 조사 자료; GlobalData)

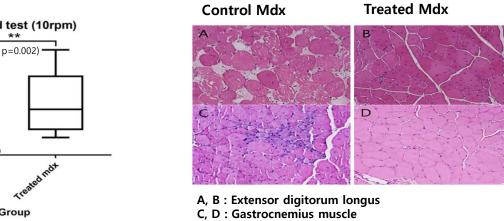
DMD 질환 관련 PRV 취득 기업들				
Year	Company	Drug	Comments	
2017	MARATHON	MARATHON Emflaza (deflazacort)		
2016	SAREPTA	Exondys51 (eteplirsen)	Press release	
2016	2017.02 Sold for \$125 million (약 1409억원)		GILEAD	

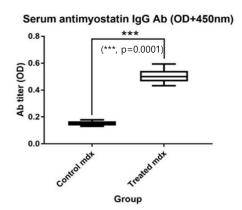
## 개발현황

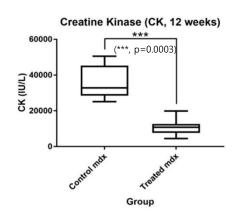
- ▶ 미국 FDA로부터 희귀의약품 지정(ODD) 승인
  - 임상 2상 이후 조건부 판매 가능
  - 시판허가 후 7년간 마케팅 독점권 부여
  - 제품 승인 시 양도 가능한 PRV (~2억\$) 부여
- ▶ 식품의약품안전처, 개발단계 희귀의약품 지정 (2019.01)
- ▶ 삼성서울병원과 공동연구개발 협약
  - 임상1상 완료, 2상 준비 중
- ▶ 보건복지부 첨단의료기술개발 과제 선정 (2015~2018)
- ▶ 노인 근감소증(Sarcopenia)으로 적응증 확대 추진
  - 생공연 노화제어전문연구단 협업
  - 중기부 Big-3 정부과제 선정 (2020.11 ~2022.10)

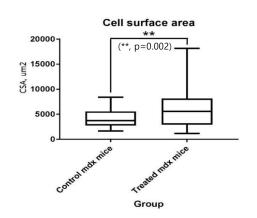
## MucoMAX BLS-M22: non Clinical Study











[Samsung Medical Center, Jeehun Lee MD, PhD, Manuscript in preparation]

# MucoMAX BLS-M22: Phase 1 study & results

A Dose Block-randomized, Double-blind, Placebo-controlled and Dose-escalation Phase 1 Clinical trial to Evaluate Safety of BLS-M22 Following Single/Multiple Oral Administration in Healthy Adult Volunteer

## Study design

Sponsor	Bioleaders Corp., Yongin, Korea
Study site	Samsung Medical Center(SMC), Seoul, Korea
Principal investigator	Jeongyoul Kim
Study duration	Nov 27 <sup>th</sup> 2018~Mar 26 <sup>th</sup> 2020 (Study approval to LPO)
Enrollments	37 subjects
Study objective	Safety evaluation for administration of BLS-M22 in healthy volunteers

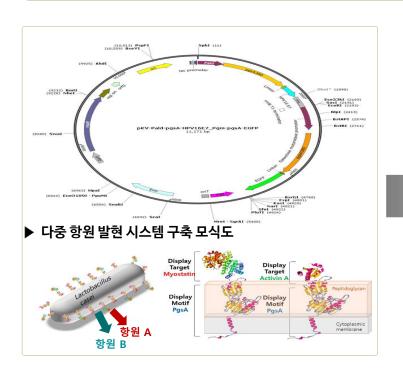
## **Study arms and interventions**

Arm	Interventions
Cohort 1: Dosage of 500 mg, single dose • Groups: BLS-M22 or Placebo • Subjects (n): 7 for BLS-M22 group, and 2 for Placebo group	Biological: Two capsules (250 mg/capsule) of BLS-M22, Oral administration Other: Two capsules (250 mg/capsule) of Placebo, Oral administration
Cohort 2: Dosage of 1,000 mg, single dose • Groups: BLS-M22 or Placebo • Subjects (n): 7 for BLS-M22 group, and 2 for Placebo group	Biological: Four capsules (250 mg/capsule) of BLS-M22, Oral Administration Other: Four capsules (250 mg/capsule) of Placebo, Oral Administration
Cohort 3: Dosage of 2,000 mg, single dose  • Groups: BLS-M22 or Placebo  • Subjects (n): 7 for BLS-M22 group, and 2 for Placebo group	Biological: Eight Capsules (250 mg/capsule) of BLS-M22, Oral Administration Other: Eight capsules (250 mg/capsule) of Placebo, Oral Administration
Cohort 4: Dosage of 2,000 mg, multiple doses (1 dose per day; 14 days)  • Groups: BLS-M22 or Placebo  • Subjects (n): 8 for BLS-M22 group, and 2 for Placebo group	Biological: Eight capsules (250 mg/capsule) of BLS-M22, Oral Administration Other: Eight capsules (250 mg/capsule) of Placebo, Oral Administration

# 2.2 MucoMax

## 다중 항원 디스플레이 기술

- 유산균을 항원 전달체로 이용 → 다중 항원 표면 발현 → <mark>다중 항체</mark> 생성 유도
- 다중항원 표면 발현 시스템 : 기존 단일항원 디스플레이 기술을 업그레이드 [특허 출원]
- 이중항체보다 안전성 매우 우수



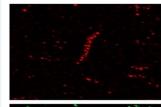
# Myostatin · Activin A

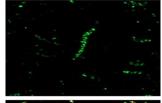
- BLS-M22 기반 다중항체 유도
- Muscle atrophy (근위축증) 치료제
- → BLS-M32 Sarcopenia (노인성 근감소증) 치료제

## HPV 16 E7 · PD-1

- BLS-M07 기반 면역관문억제 표적 다중항체 유도
- BLS-M07 적응증 확대 (HPV 유래 종양: 자궁경부암 및 두경부암)

## 동시 발현 확인





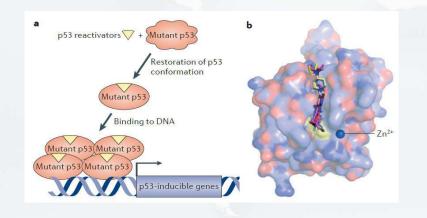


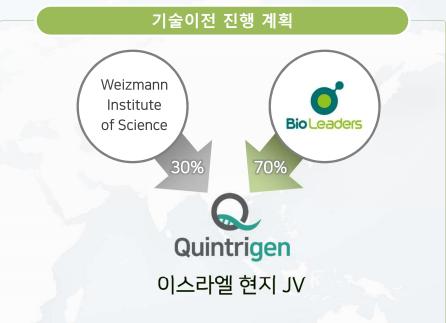
# 2.3 p53 Reactivator

# 이스라엘 와이즈만 연구소의 p53 재활성화 기술 이전 → 항암제 32조원 시장 공략

## P53 reactivation의 작용 mechanism

- ▶ p53 : 암 발생을 억제하는 기능을 갖고 있지만 여러 원인에 의해 돌연변이 가 발생하면 암 발생의 주요 원인이 됨
- ▶ 와이즈만 연구소의 p53 reactivation 돌연변이 된 p53을 기존 정상 상태 로 회복시키는 기술
- ▶ 대상암인 고형암 시장은 오는 2024년 약 64조원 규모로 성장, p53 혁신신약의 시장가치는 이의 절반 이상에 해당할 것으로 추정





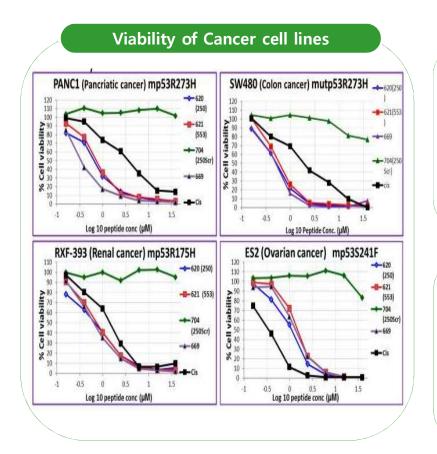
- 이스라엘 현지에 양사 합작법인(JV) 설립 완료
- 바이오리더스가 1천만달러 투자해 지분 취득 (70%)
- 현지 합작법인에 p53 기술이전 후 공동 개발 및 임상 추진 예정
- Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. 출신 신약개발 전문가 오르나 팔기(Orna Palgi) 박사 영입

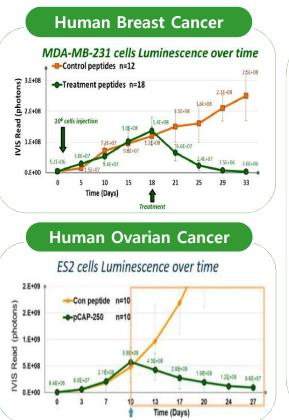
# 2.3 p53 Reactivator: Anti-tumor efficacy Studies

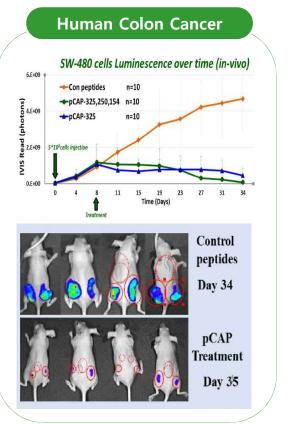
임상 후보 화합물 최종선정, 2022년 임상 진입 (미국, 한국)

Peptides dose response

## 비임상 효력 (항암 효능) 시험 결과







# 3. Investment Highlights



## First-in-class Platforms

- 신약개발 플랫폼기술
  - MucoMAX®,
  - HumaMAX®
- p53 reactivator platform
  - 이스라엘 와이즈만연구소 공동출자 JV 운용





# 기반기술의 우수성

- 독자개발 플랫폼 기반기술
- 적응증 별 강력한 임상, 비임상 데이터 확보
- BLS-M22의 FDA, MFDS 희귀의약품 지정
- 비임상 단계에서의 다양한 pipeline 구축



# 기반기술의 가시적 성과

- **HumaMAX®** 
  - BLS-H01: CIN 1 3상 승인 COVID-19 2상 승인
- MucoMAX®
  - BLS-M07: CIN 2/3 2/3상 신청
  - BLS-M22: DMD 1상 완료
  - BLS-M32: 노인성근감소증 후보물질 확보
- P53 reactivator
  - 임상진입 후보 확보



# **Upcoming events**

- 3상 임상시험 진행 (CIN 2/3)
- 2상 임상시험 진행 (DMD, COVID-19 치료제)
- 1상 임상시험 진행 (p53 항암제)
- 임상, 비임상 연구성과 해외 학회발표 (AACR, ASCO 등)
- 주요 적<del>응증</del> 및 기반기술 L/O