

Secretion of Ciliary Neurotrophic Factor by NT-501 Encapsulated Cell Technology in Patients With Retinal Degenerative Disorders

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Financial Disclosures

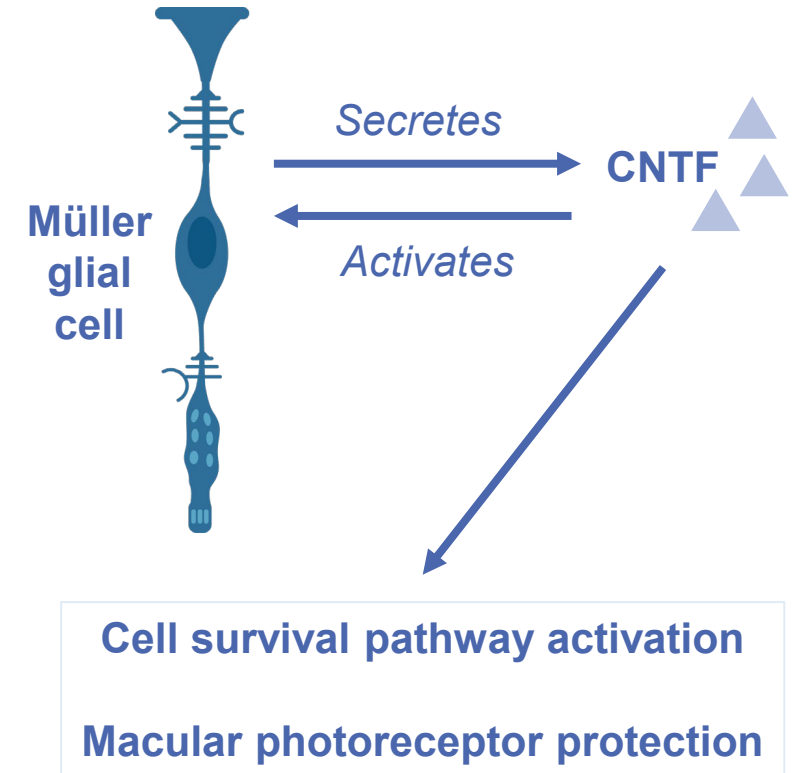
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Retinal Degenerative Diseases

- Retinal degenerative diseases are a group of chronic conditions that are a significant cause of vision loss worldwide and impact quality of life^{1,2}
- In chronic retinal degenerative diseases, damage to the retina leads to vision loss^{1,2}
- Progressive death of photoreceptors and retinal pigment epithelium cells are hallmarks of these diseases^{1,2}
- Despite the impact on vision loss, few effective treatments are available for chronic neurodegenerative conditions of the retina, such as macular telangiectasia type 2³

CNTF Protects and Preserves Photoreceptors

- Under pathological conditions, Müller glial cells can protect photoreceptors from cell death through the production of neurotrophic factors, including CNTF¹
- Neuroprotective factors, including CNTF, provide structural and neuroprotective support by activating cell survival pathways¹⁻³
- ECT enables continual release of CNTF to the retina over long periods of time, without triggering an immune response⁴⁻⁶



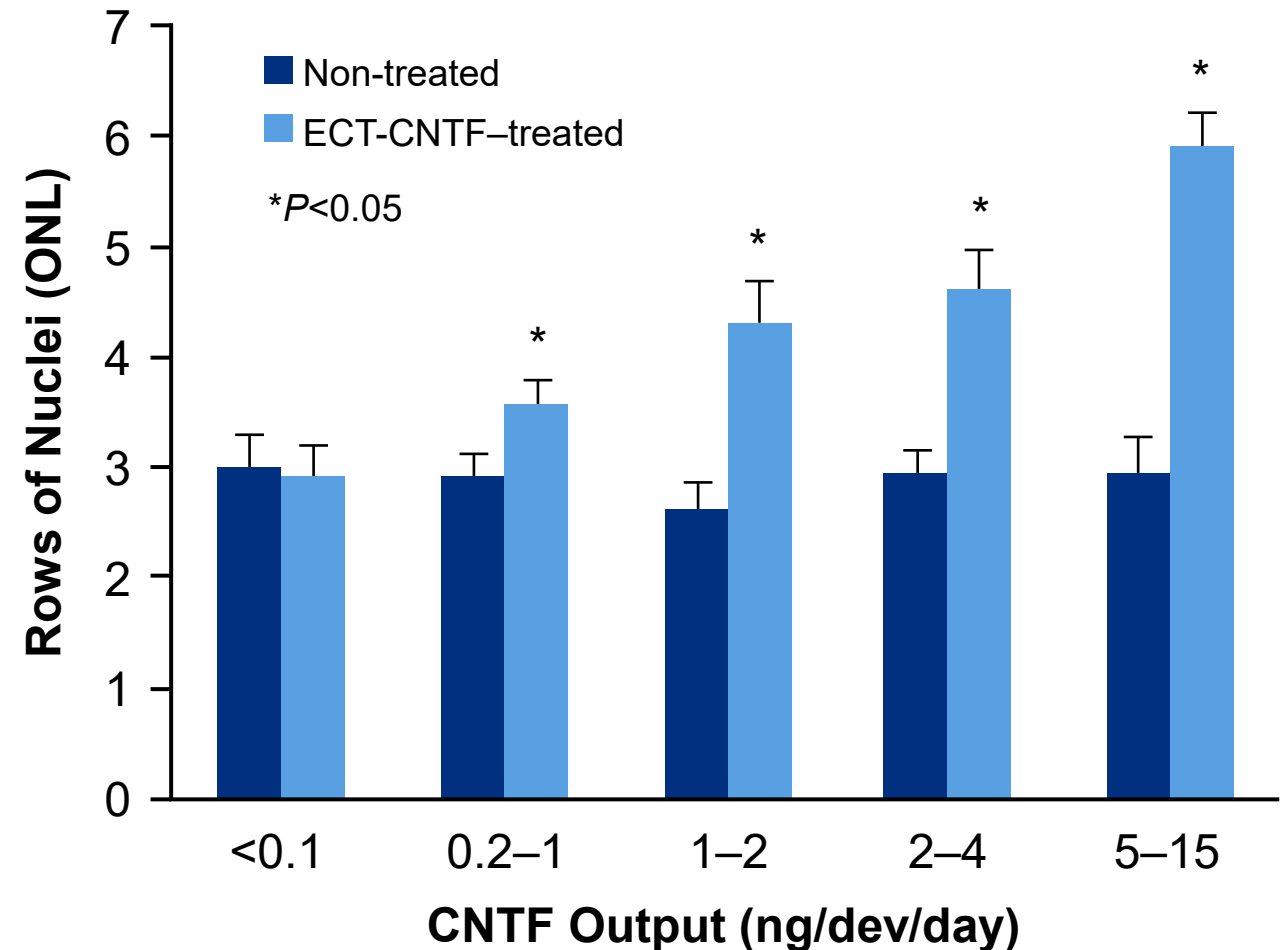
CNTF, ciliary neurotrophic factor; ECT, encapsulated cell therapy.

1. Bringmann A, et al. *Prog Retin Eye Res.* 2006;25:397-424. 2. Rhee KD, et al. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 2013;110:E4520-E4529. 3. Cayouette M, et al. *J Neurosci.* 1998;18:9282-9293.

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CNTF Provided Photoreceptor Protection in a Preclinical Study¹

- In the rapid retinal degeneration *rcd-1* canine model, ECT devices were intravitreally implanted into dogs at 7 weeks of age
- Doses greater than 0.2 ng/day were seen to provide photoreceptor protection, with greater protection seen at higher doses

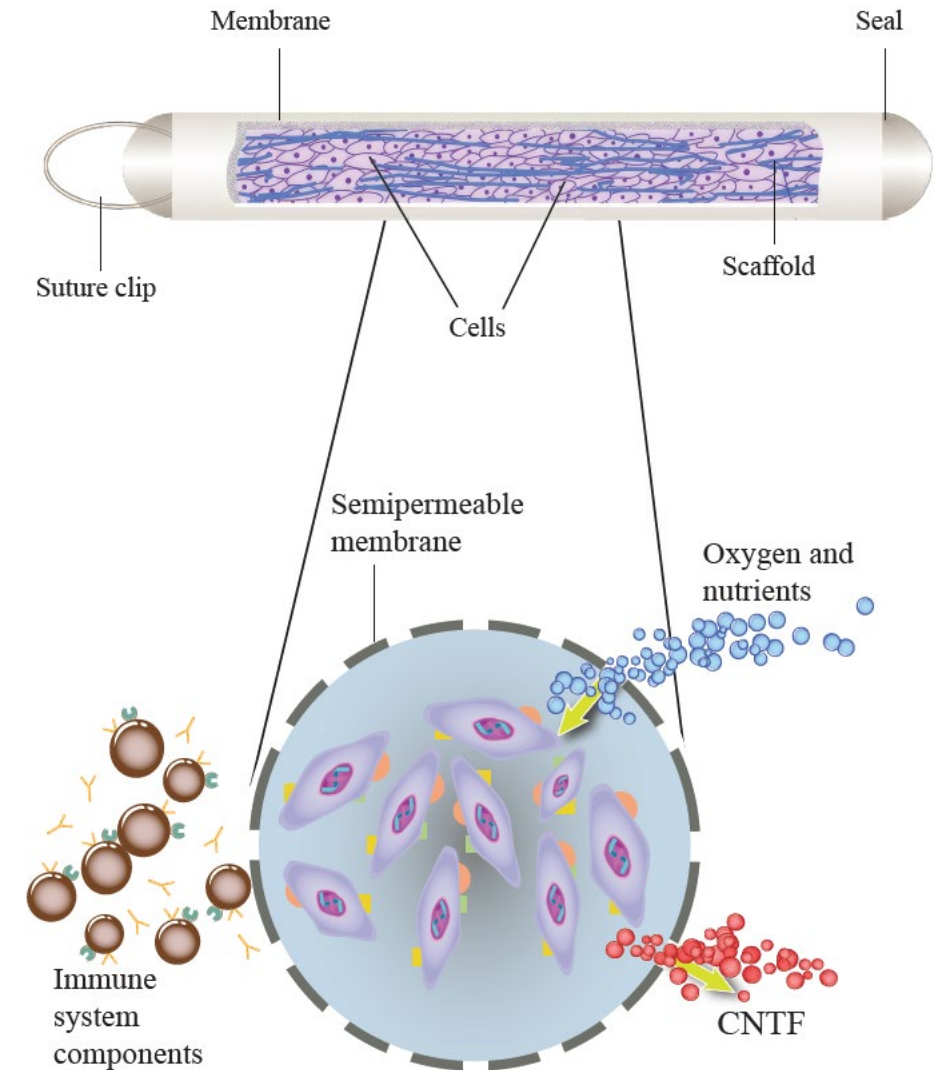


CNTF, ciliary neurotrophic factor; dev, device; ECT, encapsulated cell therapy; ng, nanogram, ONL, outer nuclear layer;

1. Tao W, et al. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 2002;43:3292-3298. Figure reproduced with permission of Association for Research in Vision & Ophthalmology, from Encapsulated cell-based delivery of CNTF reduces photoreceptor degeneration in animal models of retinitis pigmentosa, Tao W, et al, 43(10), 2002; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

Encapsulated Cell Therapy Enables Long-term CNTF Delivery

- Revakinagene taroretcel-lwey (formerly known as NT-501) is a first-in-class ECT^{1,2}
 - Houses NTC-201-6A cells¹
 - Allogeneic retinal pigment epithelial cells expressing recombinant human CNTF¹
 - Surgically implanted into the vitreous cavity and stably anchored to the sclera¹
 - Developed to release long-term sustained levels of CNTF³
 - **Revakinagene taroretcel-lwey was approved by the FDA for the treatment of MacTel on March 5, 2025¹**



CNTF, ciliary neurotrophic factor; ECT, encapsulated cell therapy; FDA, Food and Drug Administration; MacTel, macular telangiectasia type 2.

1. ENCELTO [package insert]. Cumberland, RI: Neurotech Pharmaceuticals, Inc; March 2025. 2. Lally D, Elliott D. Phase 2 safety study of bilateral ciliary neurotrophic factor-producing revakinagene taroretcel in participants with macular telangiectasia type 2 [abstract]. Presented at: Annual EURETINA; September 19-22, 2024; Barcelona, Spain. 3. Kauper K, et al. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 2023;64:3680.

Assessing the Long-term Durability of Revakinagene Taroretcel-lwey

- **Objective:** To examine drug-release levels and long-term function of explanted revakinagene taroretcel-lwey following implant durations of 0.5 to 14.5 years in people with retinal degenerative disease
- Participants were enrolled in the following trials:
 - Retinitis pigmentosa^a: Phase 1 and three Phase 2 trials
 - Atrophic age-related macular degeneration^b: Phase 2 trial
 - MacTel^c: Phase 3 trial



MacTel, macular telangiectasia type 2.

^aNCT00063765, NCT00447993, NCT00447980, and NCT01530659. ^bNCT00447954. ^cNCT03319849.

Analysis of Long-term Durability of CNTF Release From Revakinagene Taroretcel-Iwey

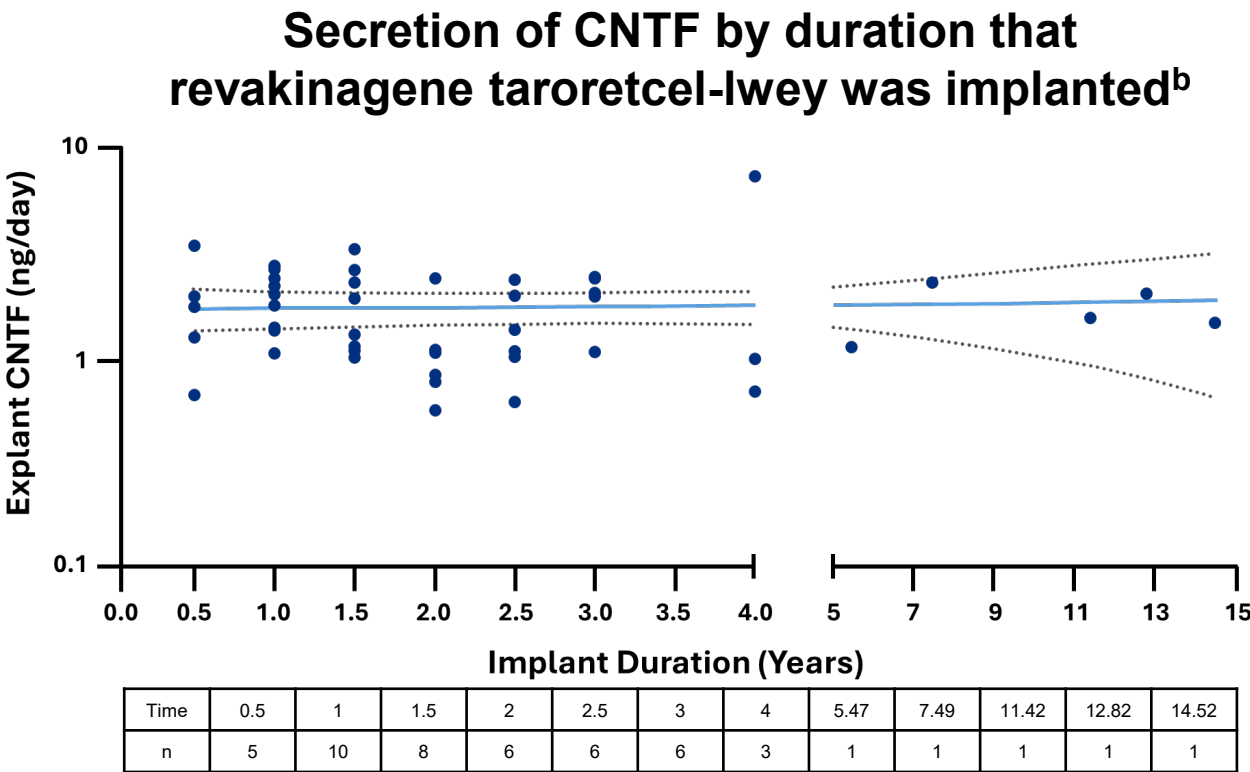
- Revakinagene taroretcel-Iwey explants were collected and assessed for:
 - Rate and potency of CNTF produced^a
 - Histology of the encapsulated cells producing CNTF^b
 - Samples were scored by three independent analysts on cell morphology and cell density
- Serum from select patients were evaluated for:
 - Detectable levels of CNTF
 - Antibodies against CNTF
 - Antibodies against the NTC-201-6A cell line

CNTF, ciliary neurotrophic factor; ELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

^aAssay utilized the Human CNTF Quantikine® ELISA Kit (R&D Systems), a sandwich-type ELISA. ^bHematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining was used to analyze cell morphology and cell density.

Long-term CNTF Release^a After Revakinagene Taroretcel-lwey Implantation

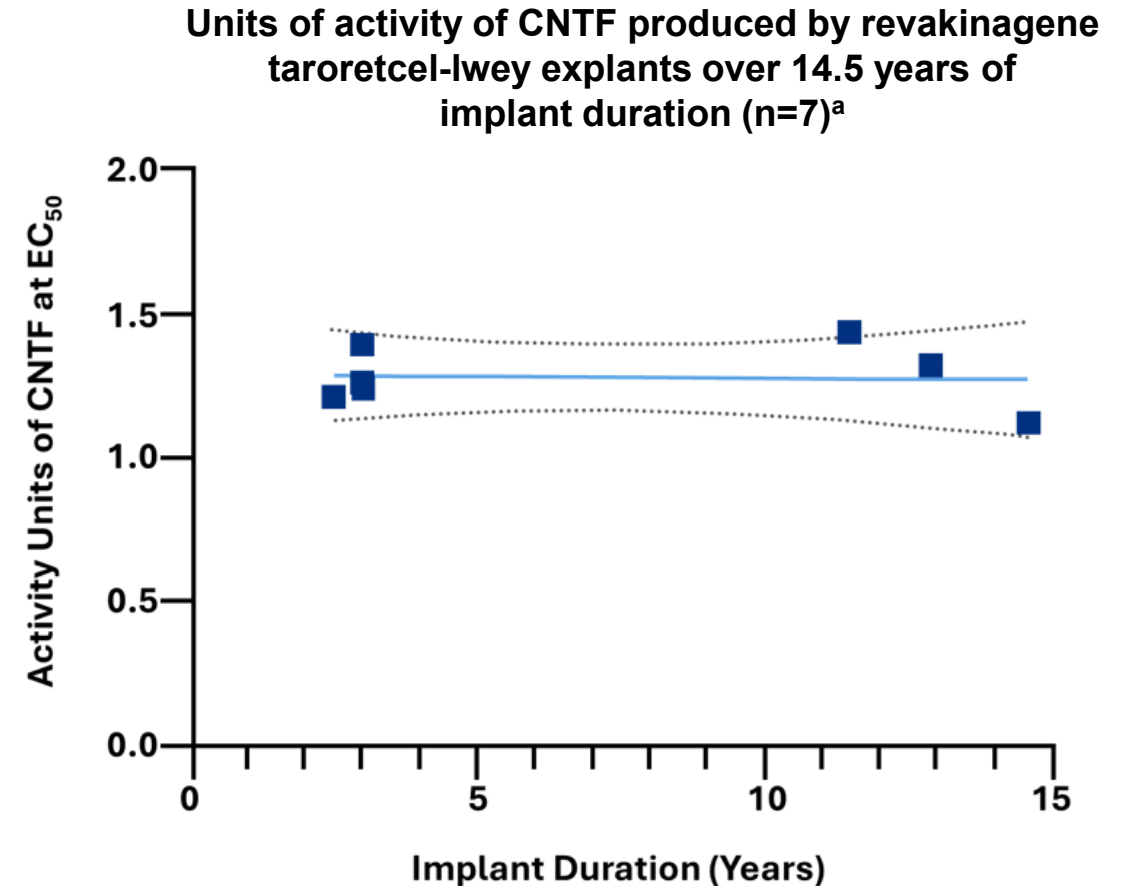
- An analysis of 49 revakinagene taroretcel-lwey explants from implant durations of up to 14.5 years demonstrated consistent release of CNTF
- The geometric mean of protein release was 1.6 ng/day (95% CI, 1.4–1.8)



CI, confidence interval; CNTF, ciliary neurotrophic factor; ELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; n, number of explants; ng, nanogram.
^aAs measured by an ELISA (Quantikine ELISA, R&D Systems). ^bSamples were grouped by the nearest half year for implant durations <3 years. The solid line indicates the mean CNTF level, and the dotted lines indicates the range of the 95% CI.

CNTF From Revakinagene Taroretcel-lwey Explants Compared With Reference

- Explant release of CNTF was tested for bioactivity relative to a reference protein using a modification of the CNTF bioassay
- Specific activity of the samples averaged 1.26 activity units over that of the reference protein, indicating bioactivity
- Samples were not significantly different from each other over the duration of the implant period



CI, confidence interval; CNTF, ciliary neurotrophic factor; EC₅₀, half-maximal effective concentration.

^aSeven samples were analyzed, two of which were analyzed twice, and the results were averaged. The small volume of available sample necessitated using a single point, at historical EC₅₀, bioassay setup. The solid line indicates the mean CNTF level, and the dotted lines indicates the range of the 95% CI.

Revakinagene Taroretcel-lwey Explant Histology Over Time

- Cell morphology from 48^a revakinagene taroretcel-lwey explants was similar across explant times, up to 14.5 years
- Cell density from explants was also similar
 - This was true even for the explants with the longest implant duration

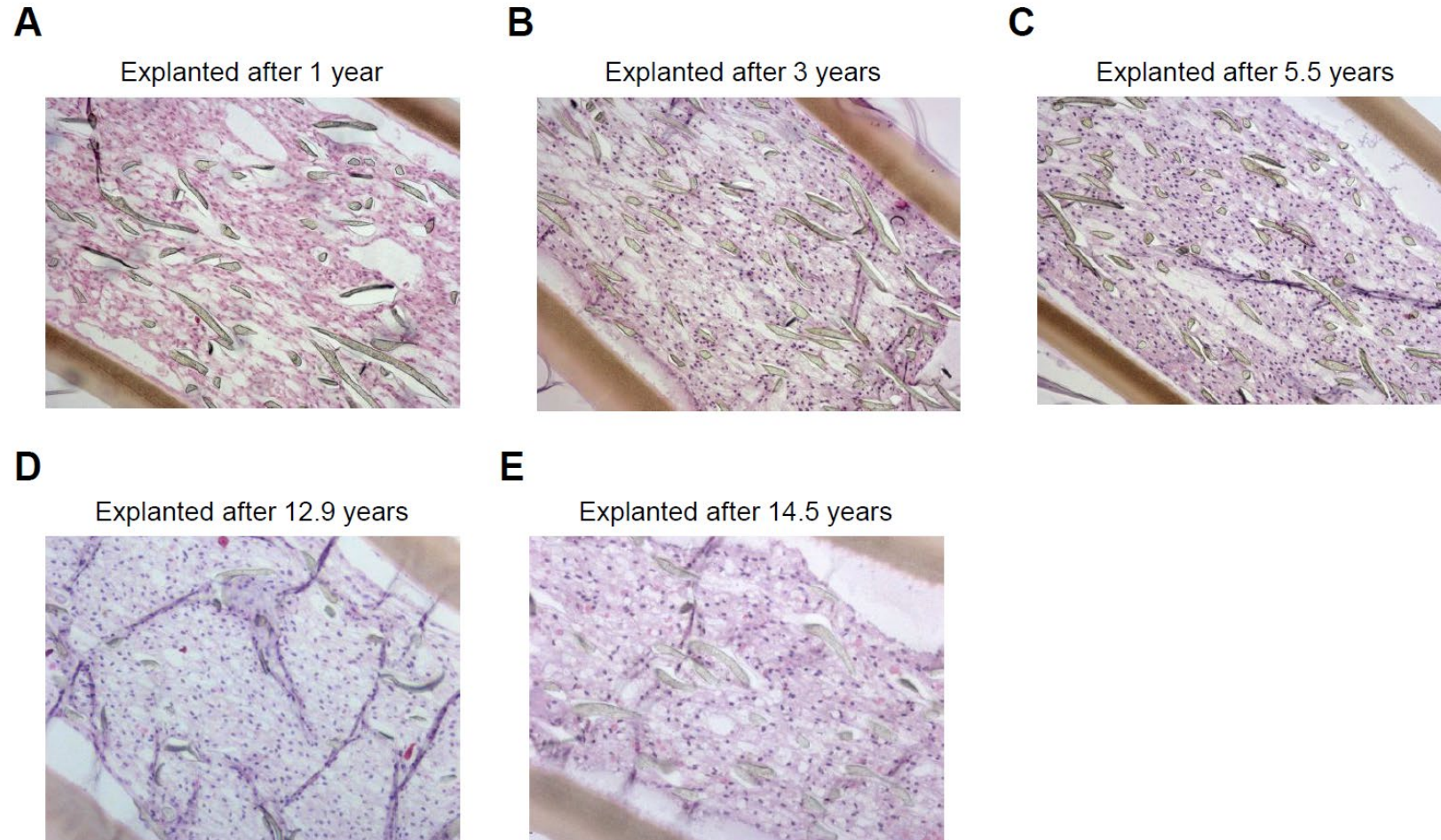


Figure shows representative histologic (hematoxylin and eosin–stained) sections of encapsulated NTC-201-6A cells from revakinagene taroretcel-lwey explants that had been inserted in patients for 1 to 14.5 years (A–E). ^aOne explant did not have a sample evaluable for histological analysis.

Serum Analysis From Explanted Patients

- An analysis of serum samples^a demonstrated:
 - No detectable levels of CNTF
 - No antibody levels against CNTF over participants' baseline level
 - No antibody levels against the NTC-201-6A cell line over participants' baseline level

CNTF, ciliary neurotrophic factor; ELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

^aAnalyzed by ELISA.

Conclusions

- This study found that revakinagene tarorectel-lwey released **consistent levels of bioactive CNTF** at time points as long as **14.5 years**
- Histological evaluation determined that cells from revakinagene tarorectel-lwey explants that had been implanted for up to 14.5 years were **similar in cell density and morphology**
- The CNTF output (1.6 ng/day) has been shown to be **effective in slowing photoreceptor loss** in the rapid retinal degeneration *rca-1* canine model¹
- These findings suggest that revakinagene tarorectel-lwey has the potential to be a long-term **therapeutic option for chronic retinal degenerative diseases**

CNTF, ciliary neurotrophic factor; ng, nanogram.

1. Tao W, et al. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 2002;43:3292-3298.

Acknowledgements

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