

TOXPeer Preclinical Consultancy Services LLP

RORyt Antagonist Program for Psoriasis Indication

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Brief Profile

- Two novel series with several chemotypes having around 915 molecules synthesized
- Molecules were selected based on binding potency (<100 nM), invitro (IL-17 production in mouse and human CD4+/Th17 assay, ROR γ t selectivity), good DMPK and safety profile (hERG, safety receptor panel)
- Preclinical efficacy has been proven in the animal models of Psoriasis.
- Preliminary Human PoC has been shown in skin resident immune cell assay (3 donors)
- Potential for treatment in Multiple Sclerosis, Psoriasis and Arthritis
- **Stage of development:** Advanced Lead
- Patent in place

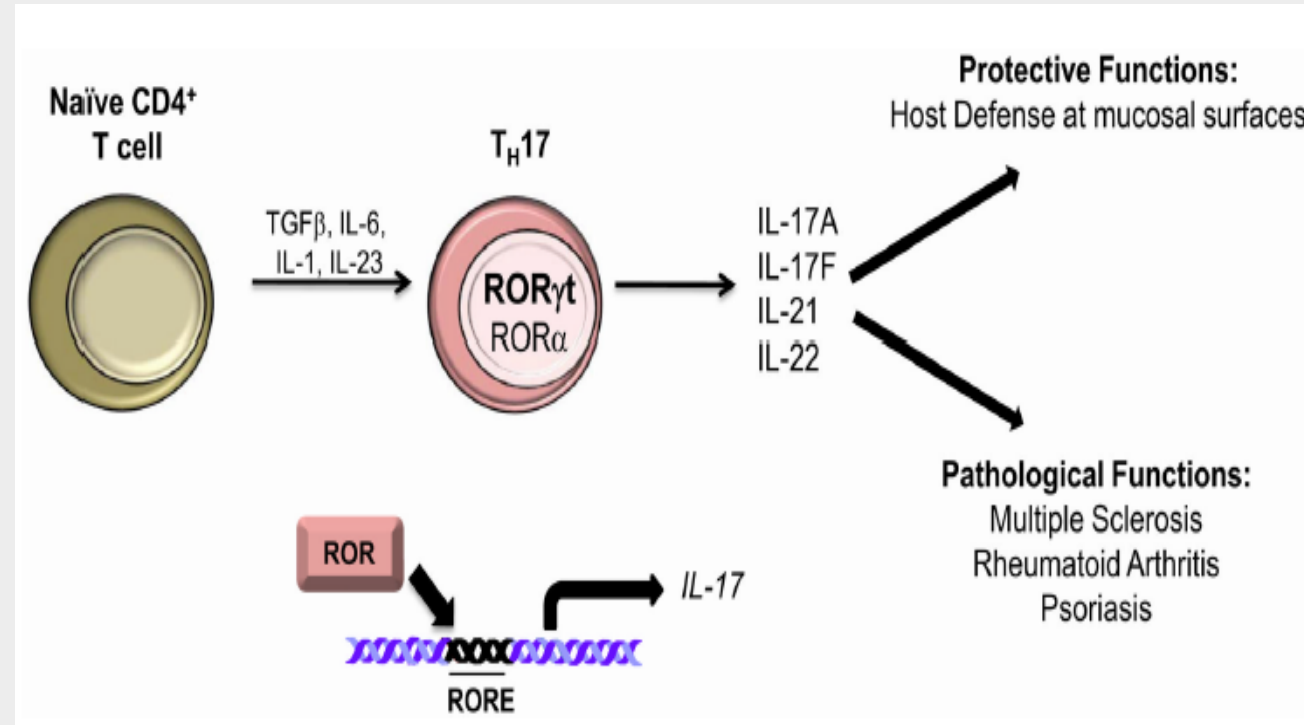
A ROR γ t Antagonist program with small molecules, primarily for the treatment of Psoriasis

Why Psoriasis?

- Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory skin disease affecting around 3% or 125 million of the world's population with variable morphology, distribution, severity and course
- Recent estimates indicate a global market size of ~\$15 billion for psoriasis, which is accounting for about 40% of all dermatological drug sales.
- Still there is huge unmet medical need, because the current treatment options are having multiple drawbacks.
- Topical agents, such as corticosteroids and vitamin D analogues, are generally ineffective for patients with more severe cases
- Biologics lack long term effectiveness and invite infections
- Need effective and safe oral Small molecule

Role of ROR γ t in Th17 cell Differentiation

- ROR γ t is a member of Nuclear Receptor family of transcription factors
- ROR γ t is necessary for Th17 cell differentiation and for the expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, such as IL-17



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