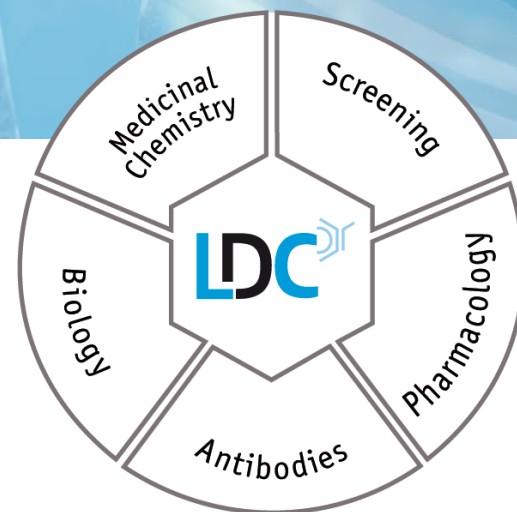


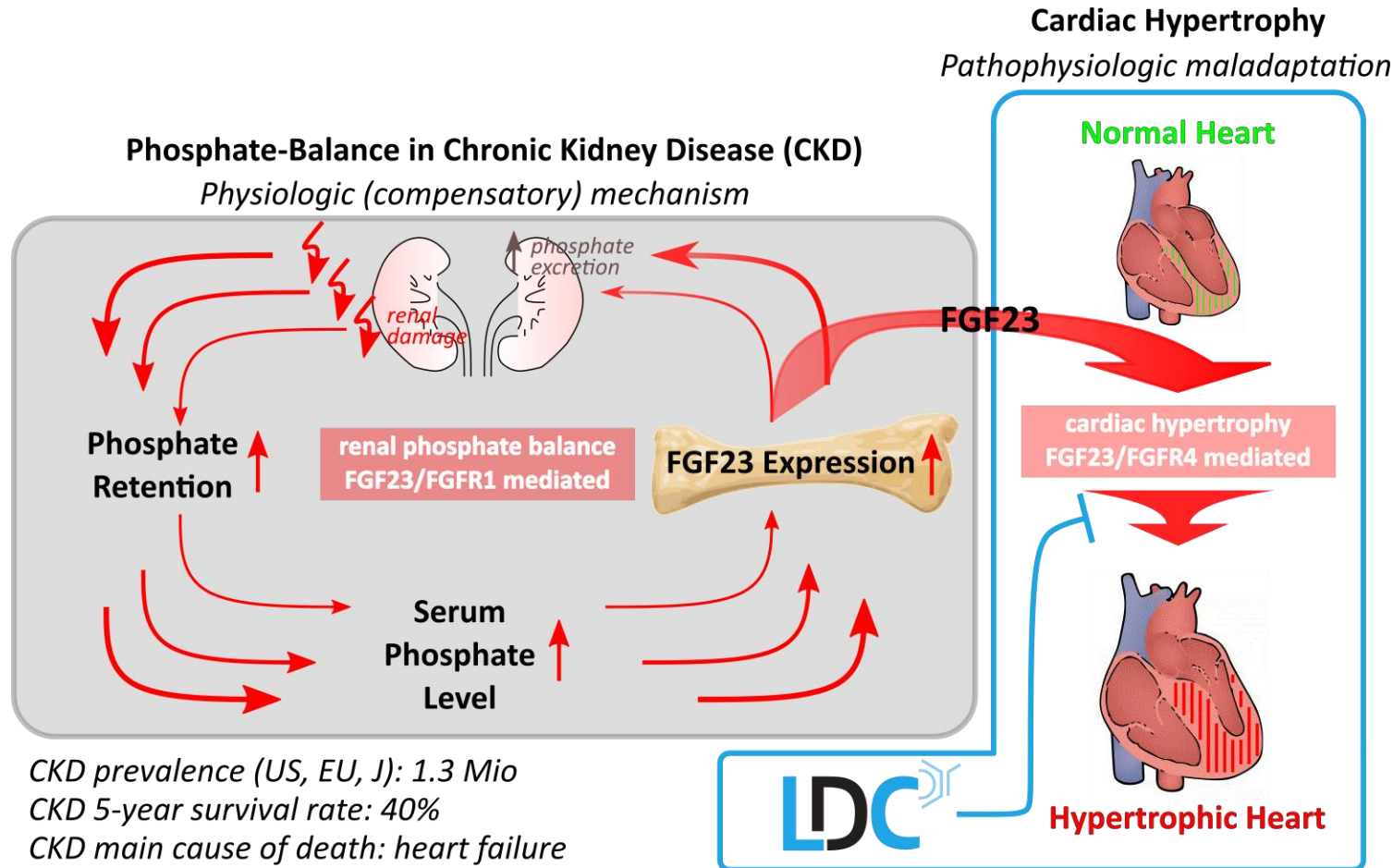
The background of the slide is a blue-tinted image of a DNA double helix structure, with the strands appearing as glowing, translucent blue ribbons.

PAVING THE WAY FOR INNOVATIVE MEDICINES

A Novel FGFR4 Antibody to Treat
Cardiac Death in Chronic Kidney
Disease (CKD)



FGFR4 Antibody & Heart Failure in CKD



FGFR4 Antibody: Executive Summary



• Target rationale

- **Basic principle:** Left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH) in CKD mediated by FGF23/FGFR4 overdrive
 - Elevated serum phosphate levels as symptom of CKD stimulate FGF23 expression in bone
 - Cardiac FGF23/FGFR4 overstimulation leads to LVH and increased adverse cardiovascular events
 - In vivo PoP study in 5/6 nephrectomy rat model*: FGF23/FGFR4 interaction, and (ii) LVH
- **Aim:** Development of an antibody specifically interfering with FGFR4/FGF23 interaction without compromising FGFR1/FGF23 (phosphate level regulation) and FGFR4/FGF19 (bile acid level regulation) interactions

• Key achievements & USPs

- Immunisation of 8 chickens and 6 rabbits completed
 - ~20 Mio B-cells screened, and 550 FGFR4 binders identified
 - Characterisation of 59 recombinant purified monoclonal antibodies
- Selection of several candidates for in vivo profiling – selection criteria:
 - Inhibition of (i) FGF23 binding to FGFR4 and (ii) FGF23-induced signalling
 - Lack of inhibition on FGF19-induced bile acid regulation

• Current activities & next steps

- In vivo PoC studies in mice (with 2 candidates): FGF23 induced LVH ± FGF23-AB in progress
- Selection of best possible candidate for humanization

* A. Grabner et al., Cell Metab. 22, 1020–1032 (2015).



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