Biologically selective drug-eluting stent

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Expert Team

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The Problems with the Current Drug-Eluting Stents (DES): In-Stent Re-Stenosis, Clotting, Requirement for Dual Anti-Platelet Therapy

- DES have sirolimus, everolimus, paclitaxel etc → stop growth of Endothelium: increases clotting risk.
- Therefore, patients with DES need strong, long-term anti-coagulants: increases bleeding risk.
- STILL: After DES treatment, re-stenosis remains a significant problem: need for Coronary Bypass Surgery.
The Problems with the Current Drug-Eluting Stents: Clotting, Requirement for Anti-Coagulants, and In-Stent Re-Stenosis

Cassese S, Heart 2013;0:1-7
Bhatt. DL Cardiovascular Intervention. 2015
Piccolo, Lancet 2019; 393: 2503–10

Portion of the patients with restenosis at the 1st year follow-up angiography (%)

- BMS: 30.1%
- 1st generation DES: 14.6%
- 2nd generation DES: 12.2%

Cardiac death or myocardial infarction
- DES: 16.7%
- BMS: 14.5%

Target-vessel revascularization
- DES: 15%
- BMS: 9.6%
Market Opportunity

- Over 1 million coronary stents placed each year in the US alone.
- 10% of current DES fail due to in-stent restenosis over 5 years.
- Cumulatively, 100,000 interventions for stent failures/year in the US alone.
- Re-imbursement for DES typically > $1,500 per stent placed.
- If capture just 5% of the coronary DES market: $75 MM in revenues/year.
- Total Addressable Market: > $1.5 B per year.
The Solution: A “smart” Drug Combination: Drug-Eluting Stent that Releases Fas Ligand (FasL) with Nitric Oxide (NO)

Next-generation drug-eluting stent: Differentiates between endothelial and smooth muscle cells: Inhibits and kills Smooth Muscle, while sparing the critical Endothelium that lines the artery.

Smooth Muscle Cells are Sensitized to FasL by the Release of NO: Results in Smooth Muscle Cell death.

In contrast, Endothelial Cells Resist the FasL-NO combination.

This FasL-NO combination leads to
- More-potent inhibition of in-stent restenosis; AND
- Resistance to in-stent clotting
FasL-NO Drug Combination is both Highly Potent, and Highly Selective, In Vitro:

**FasL-NO inhibits smooth muscle cell growth more potently** than DES drugs everolimus and sirolimus

**FasL-NO does not affect** endothelial cells’ viability and proliferation

FasL-NO Eluting Stents are *Highly Potent and Selective* in Arteries: Bioreactor Studies, and In Vivo:

Bioreactor culture of stented arteries

Endothelial cell recovery Day-14

Rabbit Arterial Stent Implants
Intended Use of Blavatnik Funds

**Design FasL-NO-eluting stent prototype:**
- Stent material – Nitinol, Cobalt-Chromium, or Stainless Steel
- Prototype fabrication: outsource to Confluent Medical Inc.

Confluent offers technologies to bring Nitinol, Cobalt Chromium, and Stainless Steel stents to market:
- Design services
- Finite element analysis
- Mechanical properties testing
- Balloon/stent pillowing

**Approximate Budget:**
1. Develop prototypes with EVAc coating and characterize elution profiles – at Yale, ~ $70K.
2. Confluent prototypes Nitinol and CoCr stents with EVAc polymer coating, characterize stability/flaking/etc. ~ $180k for Confluent.
3. Confluent characterizes stent mechanics and stability – total of ~ $180k for Confluent.
4. Basic rodent toxicology studies - outsourced to WuXi Apptek, ~ $50k.
5. TOTAL: ~ $300k.
Potential Pathway to Liquidity

- Proof-of-concept design - stent/coating/drug combination – *Blavatnik application*

- Proof-of-concept efficacy - pig coronary model (currently NIH-funded)

- Pharm/toxicology characterization, stability, potency data for IND filing

- Exit pre-Phase I, or post-Phase I-II.

**Start-up company during pre-clinical characterization, before Phase-I.**

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A Quantum Advancement in Drug-Eluting Stents

Value Proposition:

1,000,000 patients could benefit annually:

• Higher quality-adjusted-life years without need for additional interventions, such as repeat stenting or coronary artery bypass surgery.

• Much shorter antiplatelet treatment (free of >$200 per month and high bleeding risk).