

Rare diseases / Orphan Drugs

- Orphan drugs are for diagnosis, prevention or treatment of diseases that are **both** <u>rare</u> and <u>life-threatening</u> or chronically debilitating
- Without incentives / support, there would be insufficient return on investment for companies to develop such treatments
- Close to 7,000 described rare diseases
- Collectively, these disorders affect 6–7% of the population in the developed world
- Less than 10% of patients afflicted with rare diseases are treated today, and the unmet medical need remains high
- Over 80% of rare diseases are genetic in origin

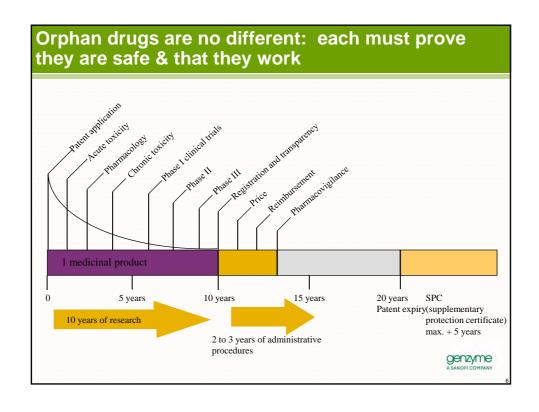
genzyme

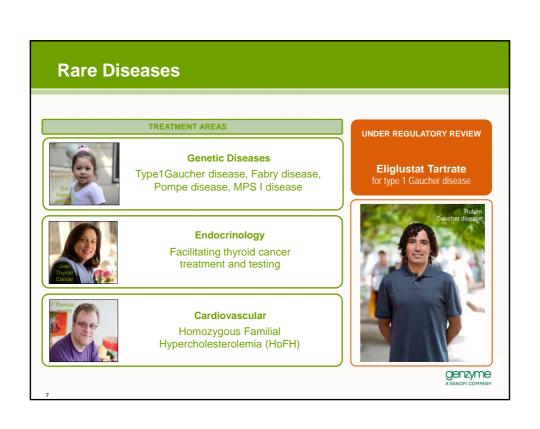
The Orphan Drug legislation

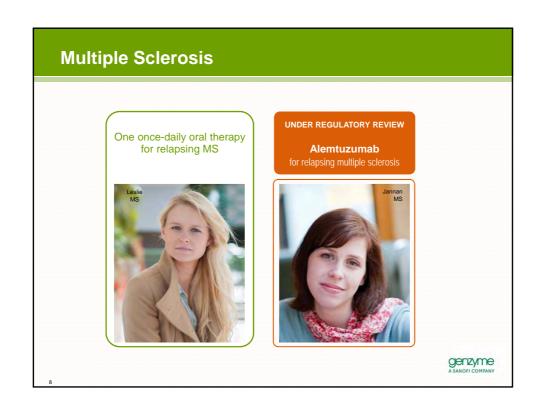
- Made a societal commitment: "patients suffering from rare conditions should be entitled to the same quality of treatment as other patients"
- Defined which diseases / drugs deserve special treatment
 - RARITY is not enough
 - Needs to be life-threatening or chronically debilitating
 - And no satisfactory existing treatment / new one offers "significant benefit"
- According to EU Regulation:
 - Rare disease = disease with 5 patients/ 10.000 inhabitants (250 000 in EU)
- According to the US Regulation:
 - Rare disease = less than 200 000
- Ultra-orphan drugs

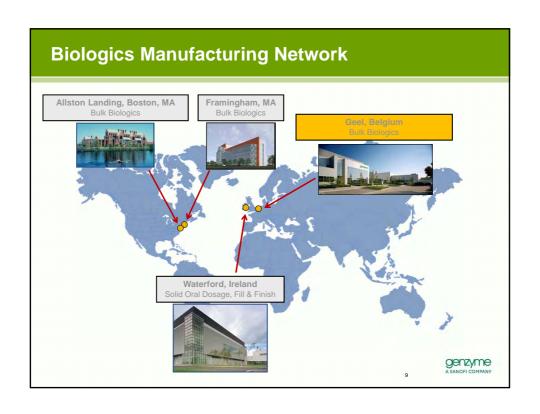
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Products for conditions with a prevalence of less than 1 in 50.000









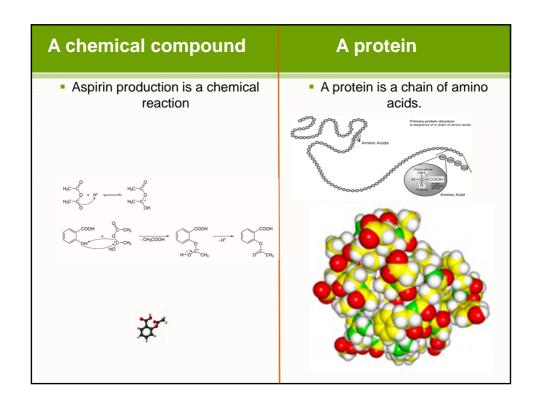
Biopharmaceuticals

- have large molecular weights, high structural complexity
- are heterogeneous in terms of molecular species
- are heterogeneous in terms of impurity profile
- are sensitive to physical conditions
- are depending on starting materials, master cell banks or expression systems;
- Post-translational modifications



Glycosylation

- Correct folding
- Potency
- Effector functions/Receptor binding
- Immunogenicity
- Pharmacokinetics
- Stability

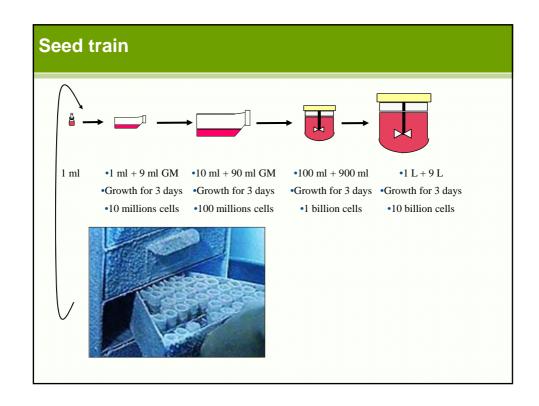


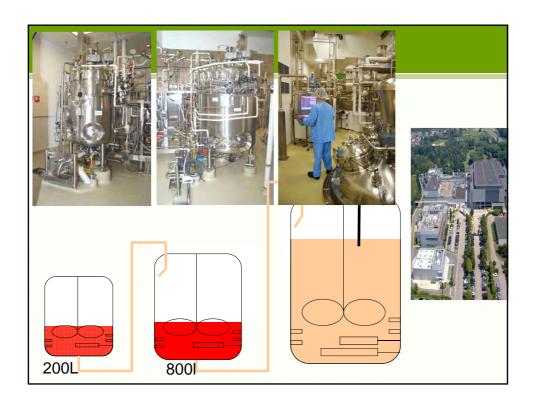
alglucosidase alfa

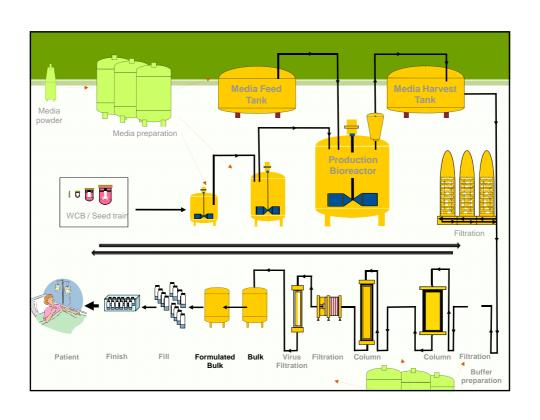
Genetic defect in the cell: Pompe disease

- Pompe Disease is a debilitating, progressive life-threatening genetic <u>rare</u> muscle <u>disease</u>
 - Symptoms include: severe muscle degeneration, progressive respiratory failure
- Cause: genetic defect protein, α-glucosidase, resulting in accumulation of glycogen in muscles
- Broad spectrum of clinical symptoms:
 - Early progressive form (EOPD);
 baby dies without treatment in first year
 - Late progressive form (LOPD): after the age of 1 year (infants, children, adults)

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Our Personalized Approach

- Strong relationships with patients and patient communities
- World-class research targeted for unmet medical needs
- Compassionate and committed employees







Regenerative medicine with ATMP

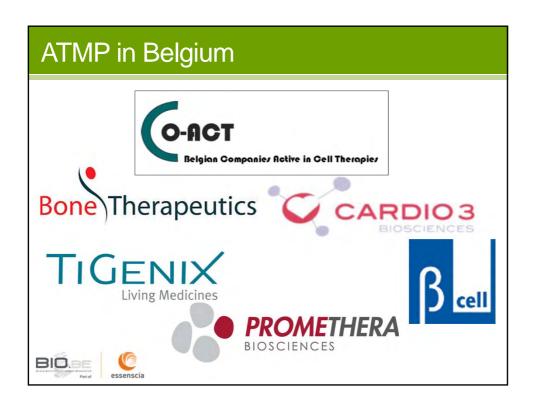
Medicinal Products Medical Tissue Cell Therapy Gene Therapy Biotech Chemicals Devices Engineering (e.g. insulin) (e.g. aspirin) matrices, scaffolds)

Advanced Therapies (ATMPs)

- Is just at the beginning of its journey
- Has in it the promise to make the step from treatment to cure, also for old unmet medical needs







TiGenix

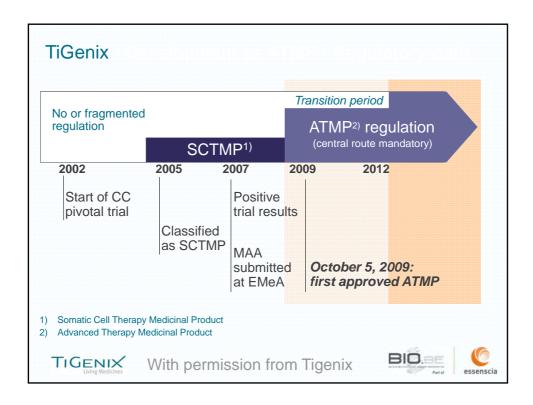
- Founded in 2000, spin-off of Universities of Leuven and Gent (B)
- Listed on NYSE Euronext Brussels and Merged with Cellerix SA in 2011
- European leader in cell therapy Living medicines
- ChondroCelect, autologous cell-based product for cartilage repair, first and only approved cell-base product in Europe (ATMP)

TIGENIX Living Medicines

With permission from Tigenix







ATMP in Belgium

- Regulatory framework in place: medicinal product
 - Specific challenges, but it can be done
 - Correct implementation is condition for the field to develop
 - Hospital exemption
 - Cell & Tissue legislation: autologous vs allogeneic
 - Being the only country introducing exclusive obligation to cooperate with hospital based tissue banks
- The work does not stop at regulatory approval...
 - The market access & reimbursement hurdle is high
 - Need for harmonization



