



Intron<sub>x</sub>

Creating novel antifungals that target  
the Achilles' heel of fungal pathogens:

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# Self-Splicing RNAs

Yale Innovation Summit: June 1, 2023

# Founders



## Anna Marie Pyle, PhD

- Yale, Sterling Professor, NAS
- Howard Hughes Medical Institute
- RIGImmune



## Kevin Palisi, MBA

- Ancora Search
- Korn Ferry
- RIGImmune

## Business Advisors

### Marco Taglietti, MD

- Former President & CEO of SCYNEXIS, Inc
- Former President, Forest Research Inst.

### Martin Driscoll

- Executive Chair, RIGImmune, Inc.
- Chef Executive Officer, OncoNano Medicine, Inc.
- Former CEO, Springbank

## Scientific Advisory Board

### Gene Yeo, PhD, MBA

- Professor of Cellular and Molecular Medicine, UCSD

### Jim Collins, PhD

- Termeer Professor at Institute for Medical Engineering & Science, MIT

### Amanda Hargrove, PhD

- Assoc. Professor of Chemistry, Duke University
- SAB, Arrakis Therapeutics

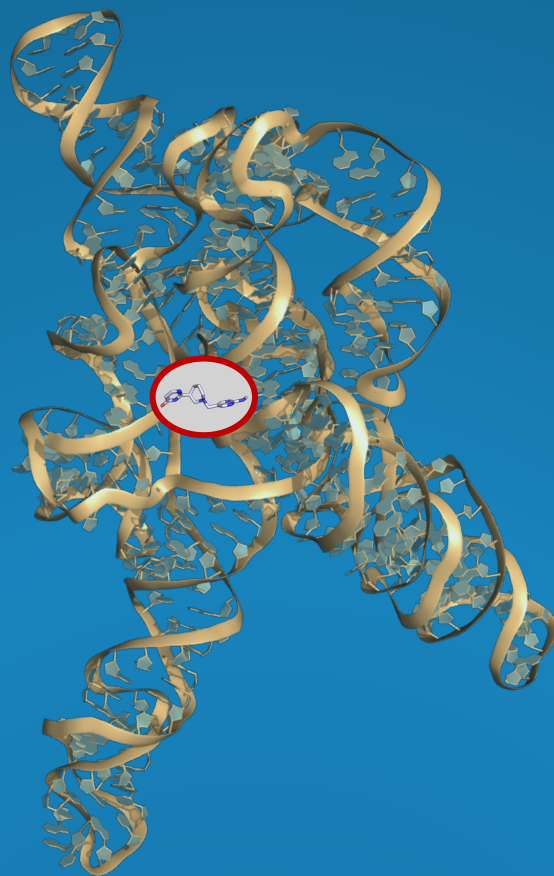
### Will Blake, PhD

- CTO, Human Based R&D
- Danaher Corporation

### Juan Valcarcel Juarez, PhD

- Group Leader, Centre de Regulació Genòmica, Barcelona







# Intron<sub>X</sub> Company Overview



- 01** **Small molecule targeting of RNA molecules** unique to pathogens
- 02** **Active small molecules** targeting fungal RNA splicing identified, patented
- 03** Patented **high-throughput assay** for specific RNA targeting
- 04** Not found in mammals, fungal RNA splicing is an **ideal target**, enabling treatments for **Systemic Invasive Fungal Infections (IFI)**
- 05** **Broad expertise** in RNA targeting and infectious disease
- 06** Validation of platform allows expansion to **human-specific RNA splicing disorders**

# The need for antifungal solutions

**Pathogenic fungi are a major public health threat, causing..**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
|  <p>Chronic lung infections</p>              |  <p>Transplant failure (bone marrow)</p>     |
|  <p>Neonatal mortality</p>                   |  <p>Disrupted cancer chemotherapy</p>        |
|  <p>Implant malfunction (stents, joints)</p> |  <p>Immunocompromised patient infections</p> |

To meet this need,

we developed Intronistats, which target RNA enzymes that are unique to fungi and yeast

## Fungal infections are hard to kill without making people sicker

Fungi are eukaryotes, like humans

We share a similar proteome and cellular organization

As a result, available antifungal drugs can be highly toxic to humans and animals

# Existing drugs do not meet the needs of patients

## Invasive Fungal Infections (IFI)

listed as top Urgent Threats, CDC and WHO

- ⊗ High mortality (20-40%)
- ⊗ Growing multi-drug resistance
- ⊗ Emerging untreatable pathogens, e.g., Candida auris



Our strategy creates new classes of **small-molecule** antifungals that **maximize efficacy** and **minimize toxicity**

Antifungal Classes	Polyenes	Azoles	Echinocandins
<b>Year of Introduction</b>	1960-	1980-	2000-
<b>Number of Compounds</b>	1 (Amphotericin B)	5	3
<b>Type of Compounds</b>	Large Molecule	Small Molecule	Large Molecule
<b>Antifungal Activity</b>	Broad	Broad	Narrow
<b>Safety</b>	Highly Toxic	Moderately Toxic	Well Tolerated
<b>Resistance</b>	Growing	Major concern	Growing
<b>Flexibility</b>	Only IV	IV/Oral	Only IV

# A new strategy:

Target RNAs unique to fungal pathogens

## Leverage the unique features of fungal metabolism to build a new generation of nontoxic drugs

> Candida albicans

> Aspergillus

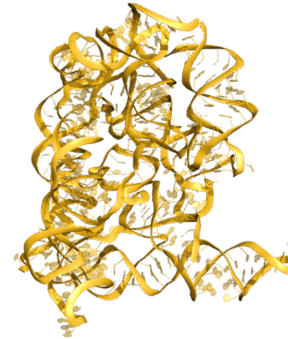
> Candida auris

> Cryptococcus

> Candida parapsilosis

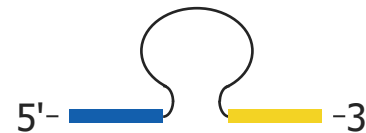
...and more

*Same RNA Target is shared by these pathogens*

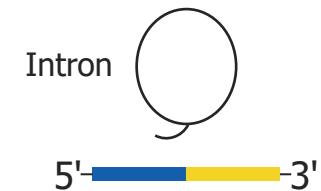


The genes of these pathogenic fungi contain something that animals don't have:

**Specialized RNA enzymes called "self-splicing introns"**



**Unspliced**



**Spliced**

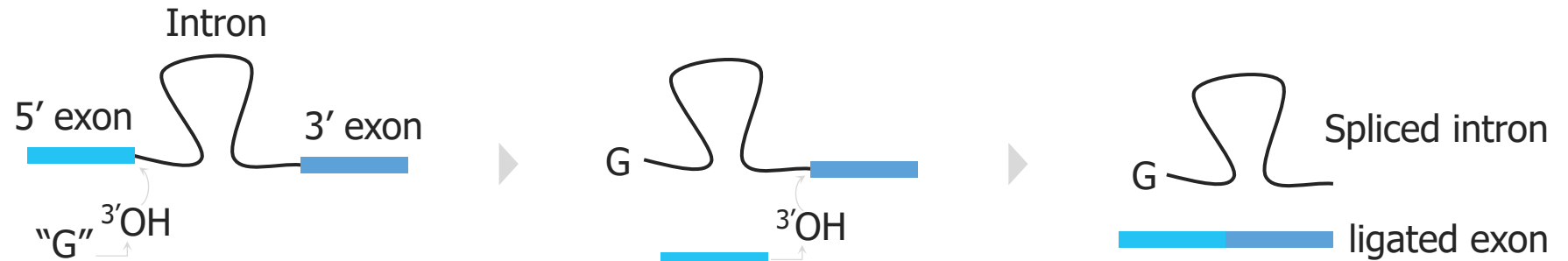
# We patented a fast, sensitive assay to find pan-fungal drugs

## Molecular Beacon Assay

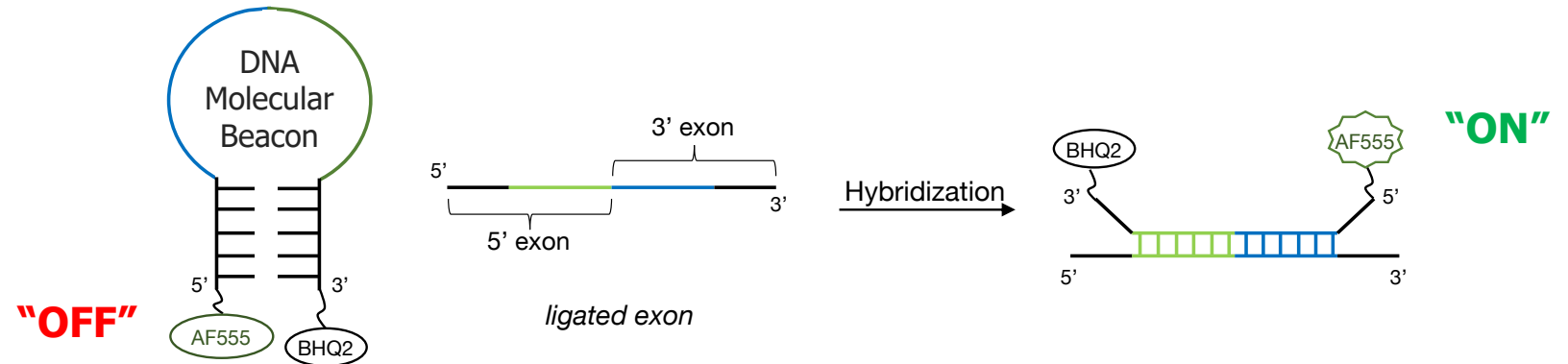
To sensitively monitor intron self-splicing and the effect of drugs, we needed a new type of assay: **A bright Molecular Beacon.**

This is a scalable tool that enables sensitive high-throughput screening for drugs targeting the splicing of any gene, in any organism.

### Group I Intron Splicing Pathway



### Molecular Beacon Hybridization

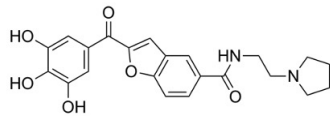
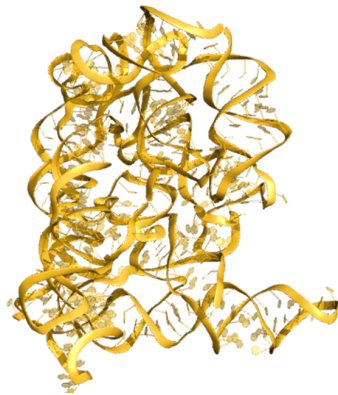


**The assay, and selected compounds are within the IP portfolio available to Intron<sub>x</sub>**

Omran, Liu and Fedorova, NAR 2022

# Our discovery engine has already produced novel antifungal compounds

## V1 Intronistats (POC)



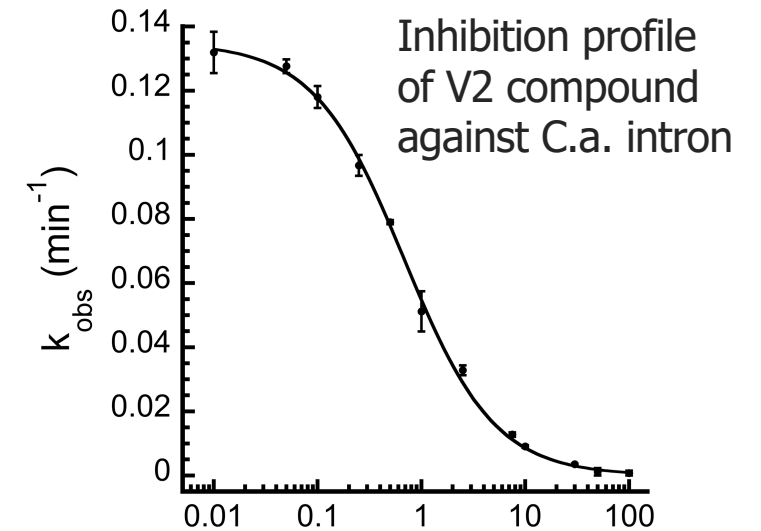
$K_i = 0.36 \mu\text{M}$   
MIC: 3  $\mu\text{g/ml}$   
in-vivo activity

Fedorova, Pyle et al, Nature Chem Biol 2018  
Granted patents on V1 intronistat families

## V2 Intronistats: Pan-fungal, target specific sites on group I introns



**Cryo-EM structure**  
of C.a. intron bound to small  
molecule cofactor.



**$K_i = 0.68 \pm 0.03 \mu\text{M}$**   
sub-micromolar V2 compound



# Business Model, Near Term Strategy, Milestones



## Business Model

- > License existing antifungal assets
- > Internal development of new compound classes, partnering for co-development of leads
- > Adapt platform for new fungal and mammalian RNA targets



## Near Term Strategy

- > Raise seed financing
- > Pursue non-dilutive federal, state and foundation funding
- > Execute Yale licensing agreement
- > Hire identified executive team
- > Transfer academic laboratory activities to Intron<sub>x</sub> lab



## Milestone

### Series Seed Funds

- > Continue high-throughput screening to identify additional antifungal scaffolds
- > SAR and optimization of identified compounds, moving to clinical candidate stage
- > Achieve scalable screening process against identified in mammalian splicing disorders

# Thank You!



For more information, contact us at;



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