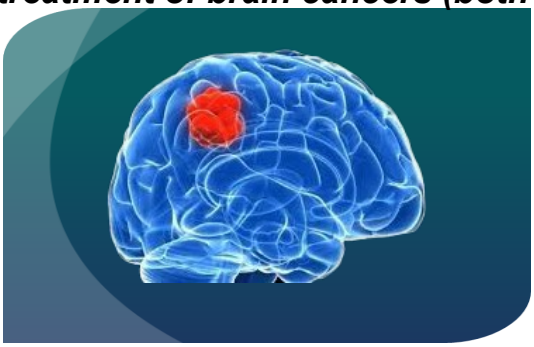
TRXE-009 (Trilexium)

For cancers of neural tube and neural crest cells in adults and children

A breakthrough chemotherapy candidate displaying the first preferential cytotoxic activity against cancer cells of neural tube and neural crest origin.

A cytotoxic chemotherapy being developed for the treatment of brain cancers (both adults and children) and malignant melanoma.

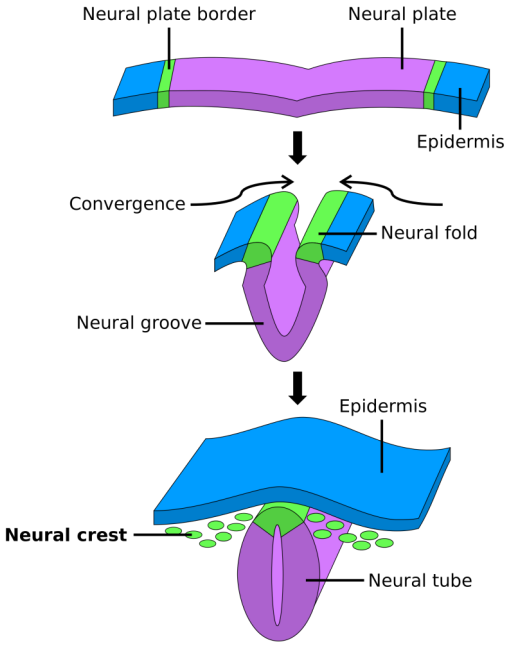


Adult primary brain cancers
* Glioblastoma multiforme (GBM)

Pediatric primary brain cancers
* Medulloblastoma
* Diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma

Malignant melanoma

Malignant melanoma with secondary brain metastases



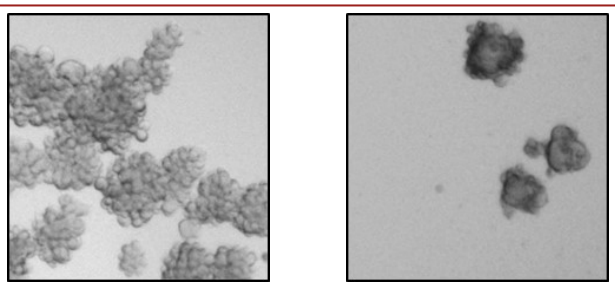
The neural crest

What brain cancer (in children and adults), neuroblastoma (in children), and melanoma have in common is a link to a group of neural crest and neural tube stem cells that emerges in early embryonic development.

Early in embryonic development, the neural tube (which goes on the form the spinal cord and the brain) separates from the epidermis (which goes on to form the skin). At that point of separation, cells known as the neural crest appear and migrate out to form different tissues. Neural crest cells give rise to peripheral nerve cells, the cartilage and bone structures of the head, parts of the heart and adrenal gland, and melanocytes (melanin-producing cells) in the skin.

TRXE-009

An entirely novel anti-cancer drug candidate that for the first time targets cancers of neural tube/ neural crest origin (i.e. brain cancer and melanoma) and offers an opportunity to kill these cells irrespective of where they are in the body.



GBM cells collected from a patient following unsuccessful treatment and grown in cell culture under conditions that promotes an aggressive stem cell-like state.
* Cells on left grown in the absence of TRXE-009.
* Cells on right grown in the presence of TRXE-009.