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GLP Certificate holder

MEDITox

PRECLINICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

vaccines, ophthalmic diseases, osteoarthritis, inflammatory diseases, oncology

COMPREHENSIVE PRECLINICAL SAFETY PROGRAM

human & veterinary drugs, biological, medical devices, food/feed additives, chemicals

DISEASE MODELS

chronic glaucoma, influenza, osteoarthritis, diabetes, contact dermatitis

ACCREDITED BREEDING FACILITY

Beagle dogs, non-human primates



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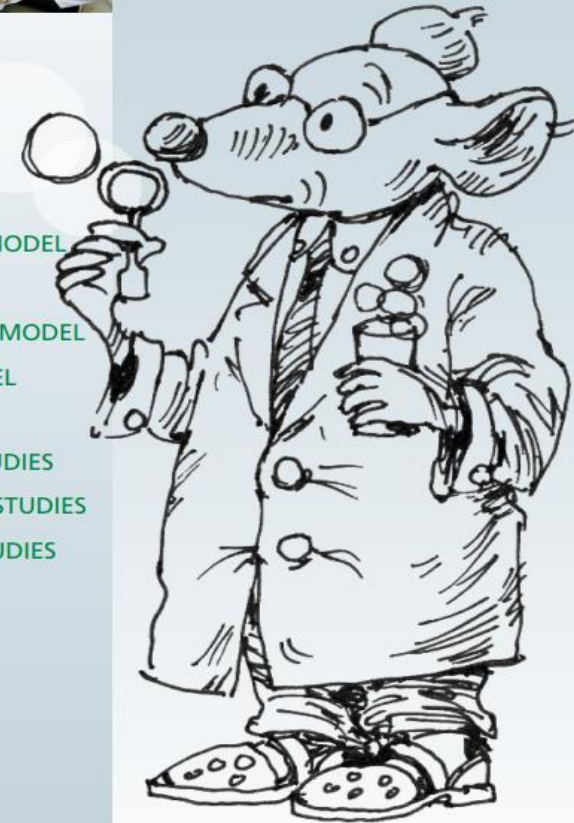


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CHRONIC GLAUCOMA
OSTEOARTHRITIS MODEL
COLORECTAL CARCINOMA MODEL
CHRONIC COLITIS MODEL
NON-ALCOHOLIC STEATOSIS MODEL
CONTACT DERMATITIS MODEL

TARGET ANIMAL SAFETY STUDIES
DENTAL HYGIENE EFFICACY STUDIES
IMMERSION / WASH OUT STUDIES

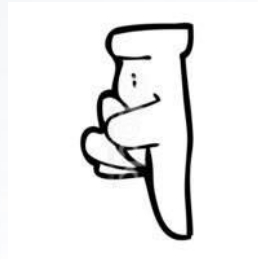




Do you know what is the main goal of preclinical toxicology?

No, it is not to prove your drug candidate/product is safe

A major objective of preclinical toxicology is to **provide appropriate information** for a compound **to proceed safely through clinical trials to registration.**



...You are inventing; we are able to move your thoughts in the right direction.
Let's work together...

- Argentina
- Australia
- Canada
- India
- Israel
- Singapore
- USA



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Spain

France

Belgie
Belgique
Belgium

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Netherlands

Danmark
Denmark

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Norway

Sverige
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Finland

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Estonia

Latvija
Latvia

Lietuva
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Česká Rep
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Slovensko
Slovakia

Österreich
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Slovenija
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Italy

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Turkmenistan

Kazakhstan

Tajikistan

Kyrgyzstan



Main activities

Preclinical R&D

Preclinical development in area of vaccines, ophthalmic diseases, osteoarthritis, diabetes, inflammation bowel disease

Comprehensive toxicology/safety program

Human & veterinary drugs, biological, medical devices, food/feed additives, chemicals & agrochemicals

Disease models

Chronic glaucoma, osteoarthritis, influenza, wound healing, diabetes type II,

Laboratory animal breeding

Non-human primates, dogs

Certification

Good Laboratory Practice Certificate OECD GLP

[C(97)186 Final] Pharmaceuticals, medical devices and food additives
(PHARMA)

Good Laboratory Practice Certificate OECD GLP [C(97)186 Final]

Chemicals, agrochemicals (REACH)

Authorization for Using of Experimental Animals

The Central Committee for Animal Protection of the Ministry of Agriculture

Authorization for Breeding of Experimental Animals

The Central Committee for Animal Protection of the Ministry of Agriculture

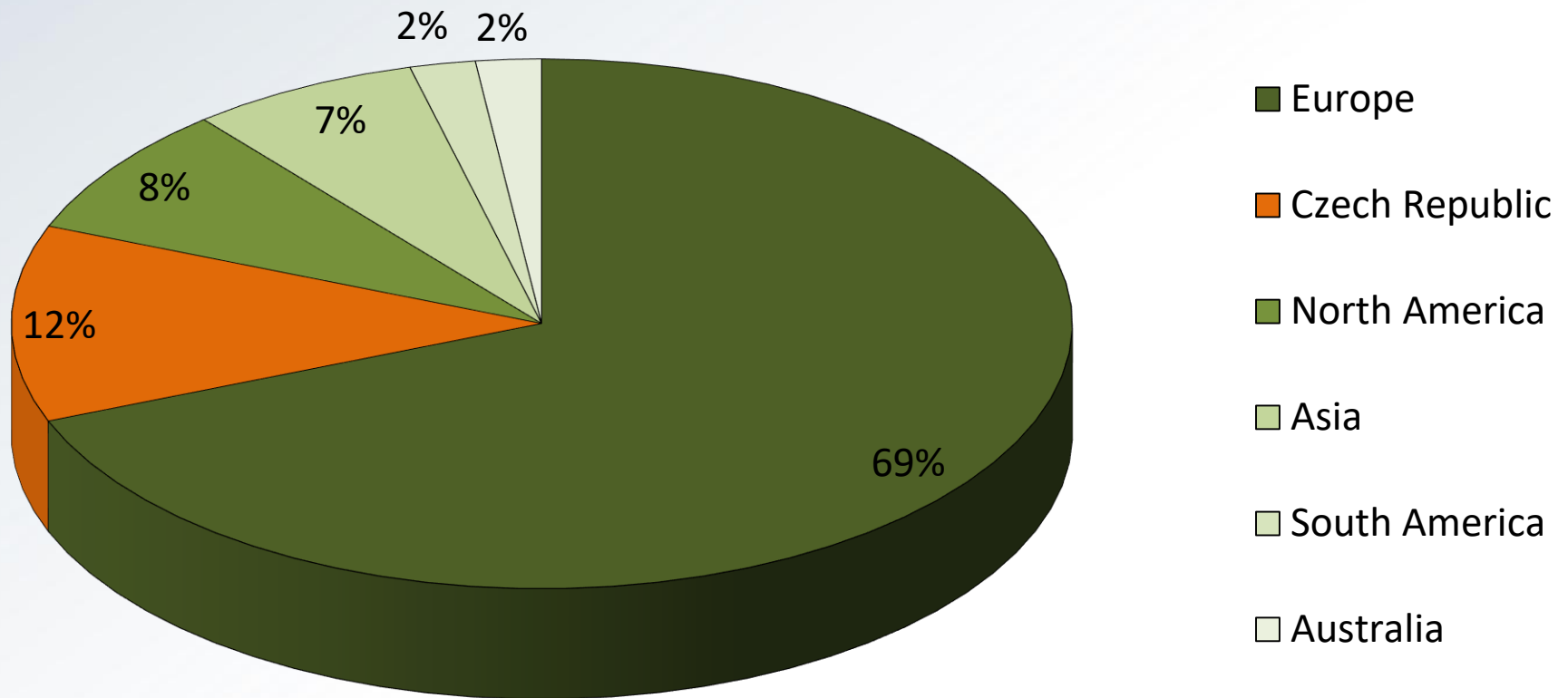
Approval for handling with GMO in compliance with Act

No. 153/2000 Coll.



Summary information

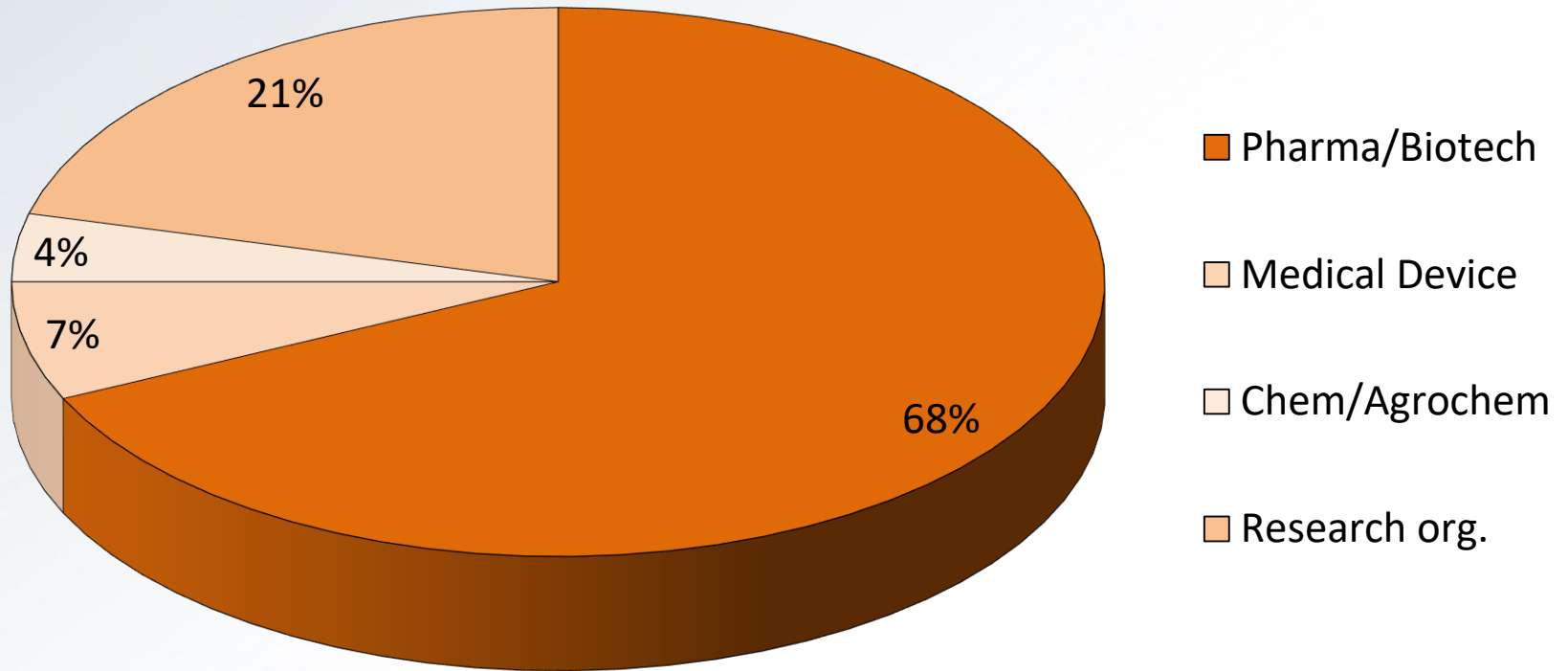
Structure of clients





Summary information

Structure of clients





Selected R&D projects

FLUVAC

Live attenuated replication-defective influenza vaccine

Austria (AGBT), Germany, Russia, Slovenia, Czech Republic

ANTIFLU

Innovative anti-influenza drugs excluding viral escape

Denmark, France, Germany (MPI), Hungary, Israel, United Kingdom, Czech Republic

OSTEOGROW

Novel morphogenetic protein-6 biocompatible carrier device

Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia (UZ), Czech Republic, Sweden

MOTIF

Microbicide optimization through innovative formulation for vaginal and rectal delivery

Czech Republic, France, Italy, United Kingdom (KCL)



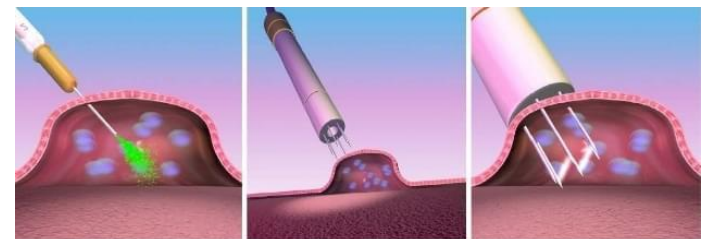
New R&D project

Project of IMI - Call 21: **Development of therapeutics and diagnostics combatting coronavirus infections**

The project aims at developing novel and effective gene-based vaccines that activate the immune response against 2019-nCoV by means of innovative genetic strategies based on gene engineering and a multi-purpose and efficient device based on the mechanism of in vivo electroporation mediated gene transfer (EGT).

MediTox s.r.o. shall cover non-clinical part (studies in rats, dog and NHP) of the project using advantage of

- broad skills in non-clinical toxicology
- and EGT technology already implemented



Injection of plasmid

Electrode Insertion

Electroporation



Species available

Non-rodent

Non-human primates, dogs, rabbits, ferrets, cats, pigs, mini pigs

Rodent

Mice, rats, hamsters, guinea pigs

In vitro

Bacteria (*S. tph*, *E. Coli*), mammalian cells (human lymphocytes, erythrocytes, murine fibroblasts, etc.)

Administration routes available

Buccal, cutaneous, intra-articular, intra-cardial, intra-dermal, intra-muscular, intra-nasal, intra-peritoneal, intra-vitreous, intra-venous, ocular, oral, rectal, subcutaneous, vaginal

Implantation (bone, muscle, subcutis)



Genetic toxicology

Gene mutation in bacteria (Ames test)

S. tph., *E. coli*,
OECD, ICH,

Mammalian chromosome aberration test *in vitro*

Human lymphocytes
OECD, ICH

Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test *in vitro*

Human erythrocytes
OECD, ICH

Cytotoxicity test *in vitro*

Murine fibroblasts
ISO 10993

Test under preparation

In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test (MLA)
(proposed put in operation: January 2021)

OECD, ICH

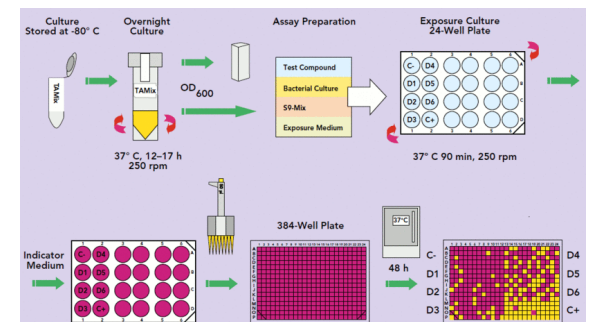


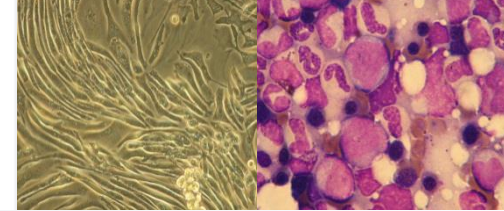
Newly implemented tests/studies

Mutagenicity in bacteria – micro-fluctuation method:

... based on the same principle as the Ames test but uses a liquid, low-volume microplate version of the fluctuation method.

- Advantage**
- low compound requirement
 - increased throughput as compared to the standard format
 - processing several replicates at once
 - easy colorimetric readout
 - less S9 use and less production of hazardous waste due to the low-volume multiwell format.





Test under development

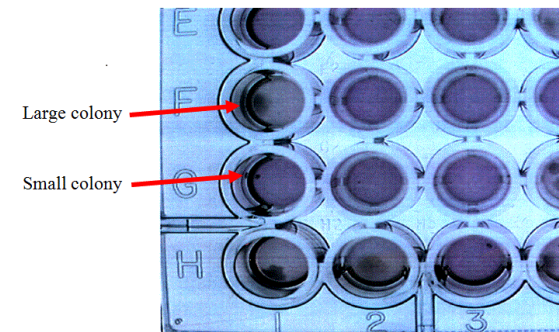
In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test (MLA)

The MLA test belongs to the basic battery of genotoxic tests and in some countries is explicitly required by regulatory authorities.

Mutagenic effect is based on change of impossibility of cells to synthesize thymidinkinase - mutant cells are able to proliferate in the presence of TFT, whereas normal cells, which contain the TK enzyme, are not.

Advantage: Detection of point mutations and chromosomal aberrations (deletions, mitotic recombination, aneuploidy) in cell culture of mouse lymphoma cells 178Y/Tk+/- in one test

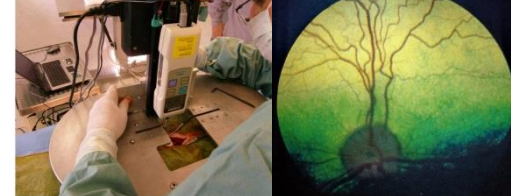
Full implementation expected: 2021





General toxicology

| | |
|---|---|
| Maximum tolerated dose (single dose) | Rodents, non-rodents 3 – 5 dose levels |
| Dose range finding study (7 – 90 days) | Rodents, non-rodents 3 – 5 dose levels |
| Pilot, Proof-of-concept studies | Rodents, non-rodents |
| Single dose (acute) toxicity | Rodents, OECD |
| Extended single dose toxicity study | Rodents CPMP/ICH/286/95, ICH M3R2 |
| Repeated dose toxicity study (1 week – 6 months) | Rodents, OECD, ICH |
| Repeated dose toxicity study (1 week – 12 months) | Non-rodents, OECD ICH |



Safety pharmacology

Safety Pharmacology: CNS, CVS

ICH S7

Pharmacokinetics/Toxicokinetics/BEQ/BA

TK/PK/BA/BEQ studies, rodents, non-rodents (in-life phase)

ICH, VICH, OECD

Non-clinical safety

Non-clinical safety studies for the conduct of human clinical trials for pharmaceuticals

ICH

Preclinical safety evaluation of biotechnology-derived products, rodents, non-rodents

ICH

Preclinical pharmacological and toxicological testing of vaccines, rodents, non-rodents

ICH

Nonclinical evaluation for anticancer pharmaceuticals, rodents, non-rodents

ICH



Medical device biocompatibility

Tests for genotoxicity, carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity

ISO 10993-3,
OECD 471, 473, 475, 474, 487, 490

Tests for *in vitro* cytotoxicity

ISO 10993-5

Tests for local effects after implantation, rodents, non-rodents

ISO 10993-6

Tests for irritation and skin sensitization

ISO10993-10,
OECD 404, 405, 406, 429, 431, 438

Tests for systemic toxicity, rodents, non-rodents

ISO 0993-11, OECD 407, 408, 420, 423



Veterinary drug and feed assessment

Target animal safety studies

VICH, EFSA

Oral hygiene and anti-plaque efficacy study in dogs

VOHC

Immersion/wash out study of spot-on veterinary products in dogs

VICH

Feed safety studies

VICH, EFSA

Palatability study, rodents, non-rodents

EFSA



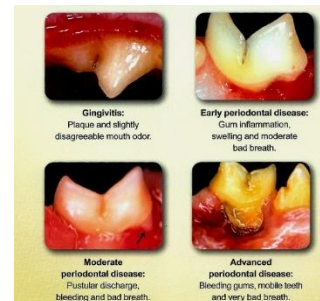
Newly implemented tests/studies

Oral hygiene and anti-plaque efficacy study in dogs (by VOHC)

The key to management of gum disease (for humans or pets!) is prevention. As long as the surfaces of the teeth are cleaned frequently, the gums will stay healthy. Excellent oral health is maintained by daily oral hygiene. Except of daily brushing, **daily chewing activities** can also be effective in maintaining oral health.

Test procedure:

- Day 0 - scaling and polishing the teeth – plaque and calculus scores are zero, gingivitis scoring
- Day 1 – x - providing the product tested, daily assessment of general health state
- Day x - gingivitis, calculus and plaque scoring by trained scorer according to scoring system by Hennet et al. (Res Vet Sci. 2006; 80: 175-80)



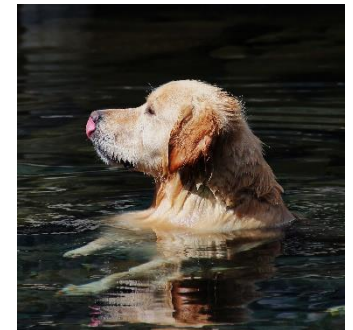


Newly implemented tests/studies

The immersion/washout study of spot on veterinary products

The study documents the impact of dogs with spot-on products on the aquatic environment, especially its remains in surface waters bathing of treated dogs

- Advantage**
- standardized immersion bathtubs covered with inert plastic material
 - standardized water temperature allowing standard condition for spot-on product washing into the water
 - standardized water sampling protocol
 - GLP-compliant study





Disease models

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Chronic glaucoma (chemically induced) | Dog |
|---------------------------------------|-----|

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Acute contact dermatitis | Pigs |
|--------------------------|------|

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Human influenza | Ferret |
|-----------------|--------|

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Osteoarthritis (CLT) | Dog |
|----------------------|-----|

Models under development

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| AOM/DSS induced colorectal cancer | Mouse |
|-----------------------------------|-------|

| | |
|--|--------|
| Chronic glaucoma (chymotrypsin, laser) | Rabbit |
|--|--------|

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Knee osteoarthritis (ACLT) | Rabbit |
|----------------------------|--------|

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) | Mouse |
|--------------------------------------|-------|



Experimental chronic glaucoma, dogs

„More than 70 million people worldwide suffer from glaucoma. Glaucoma is leading cause of blindness.“

Induced by intraocular injection of chymotripsine

Revealing characteristic clinical signs

- elevation of IOP
- corneal opacity
- dilated episcleral blood vessels at the corneal edge
- reduced or absent pupillary reflex
- uveitis.





Ferret model for safety and efficacy of influenza therapy

Ferrets (*Mustela putoria*) emulate numerous clinical features associated with human disease; this is especially the case with regard to influenza

Clinical and clinical laboratory features shared by humans and ferret model following virus infection

- Fever
- Nasal secretion
- Coughing
- Serum abnormalities
- Weight loss and/or anorexia
- Lethargy
- Lymphopenia
- Transmission to susceptible contacts
- Hypercytokinemia
- Distribution of sialic acid in respiratory tract





Models under development

AOM/DSS induced colorectal cancer (mice)

AOM/DSS model is well established approach to study colonic cancer development in short time period, however the tumor progression and overall survival need to be established in given doses of AOM and DSS in ideal time schedule.

Animal model: B6 mice - recently the most commonly used strain with good average sensitivity to the method (develop enough tumors with high overall survival)

Animal sex: male - more predictive, less risk of false positive results (females are less sensitive to CRC development)

Full implementation expected: 2021





Models under development

Knee osteoarthritis (rabbit)

The prevention and treatment of knee osteoarthritis (OA) is increasingly important in the context of the aging population, both in terms of health-related quality of life and financial burden of disease. Animal models provide practical and clinically relevant ways to study both the natural history and response to treatment.

The rabbit anterior cruciate ligament transection (ACLT) model is increasingly being used in early OA studies.

Animal model: albino rabbit (no single „gold standard“ exists)

Advantage:

- easy to use
- rapid and severe changes in articular cartilage and subchondral bone
- knee biomechanics cartilage capable of regeneration

Full implementation expected: 2021





Models under development

Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, NASH (mice)

Among the emerging chronic liver diseases, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and its more advanced form, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), are becoming a major health problem. In the Western world, prevalence is estimated to be around 20 to 30% of the adult population, as the disease is associated with obesity and diabetes.

The ideal animal model to accurately simulate NASH is not yet available

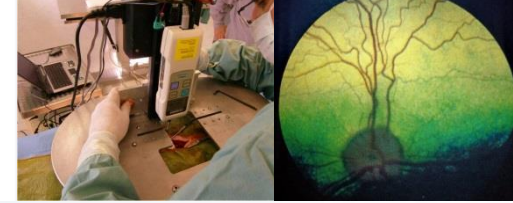
Animal model: transgenic strains of mice having genetically engineered liver enzymatic activity.

Dietary model: methionine and choline, HF diet, cholesterol and choline diet etc.

Main task: to select the as best transgenic strain and dietary model as possible

Full implementation expected: 2021/2022





Experimental facilities available

Besides of common conventional and SPF experimental facility for studies in rodents and dogs:

- reconstructed experimental facility for studies in NHP
- experimental facility for studies in cats
- BSL II experimental facility for studies in rodents, rabbits and ferrets
- Experimental facility for studies in mini pigs
- Fully equipped surgical room for conducting studies requiring surgery



References

Alzprotect, France

Amega Biotech, Argentina

BIOVET AD, Belgium

California Univ, USA

Celon Pharma, Poland

CONTIPRO a.s., CR

DECHRA, USA/UK

DelSiTech Ltd., Finland

EMS, Brazil

Evestra, Germany

Faraday, Inc., USA

FATRO, Italy

GATT Technologies, The Netherlands

Immuneed, Sweden

INEB, Portugal

Klifovet, Germany

KRKA, Slovenia

Lesaffre, France

Mabion, Poland

Nicox, France/Italy

NovoNordisk, Denmark

Olainfarm, Latvia

Orexo, Sweden

Oxford University, UK

Rottapharm, Italy

Sanofi Group (Zentiva)

Sunpharma, India

Univ Hospital Basel, Switzerland

University of Zagreb, Croatia

Triveritas, USA/UK

Vetcare Oy, Finland

Virbac, France

General service flow chart

| Event | Responsibility | Approximate duration |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1.RFQ | Sponsor | N/A |
| 2.Proposal/Quotation | CRO | 3 – 7 days |
| 3.PQ assessment | Sponsor | 2 – 4 weeks, preferably as soon as possible |
| 4.If PQ agreed by Sponsor, preparation of Contract | CRO | 1 – 2 weeks |
| 5.Contract comments | Sponsor | 2 – 4 weeks, preferably as soon as possible |
| 5.1 TIDS available to CRO | Sponsor | 1 – 2 weeks, preferably as soon as possible after PQ/Contract approval |
| 5.2 TIDS comments by CRO | CRO | 3 - 7 days |
| 5.3 Preparation and internal approval of Application for Ethical Approval (EA) | CRO | 3 – 5 days after TIDS is completed |
| 6. Application for Ethical Approval assessment | State Authority (Ministry of Health) | 6 – 8 weeks (up to 40 working days from the submission + 1 - 2 weeks for administration) |
| 6.1 Preparation of SP and discussion with Sponsor | CRO/Sponsor | 2 – 4 weeks (study pa prepared within EA approval period) |
| 6.2 Request for test system | CRO | Rodents: 2 – 6 weeks Non-rodents 1 - 6 months (depending on species) before planned study start, usually just after Contract is approved |
| 6.3 Test item delivery to the Test facility | Sponsor | 1 - 2 weeks before planned start of the study at the latest |
| 7. Performing of the study | CRO | As soon as possible after getting Ethical Approval, duration depends on study type |
| 8. Audited Draft Report submission | CRO | Within 3 - 10 weeks after the end of in-life phase of the study (depending on study type) |
| 8.1. Sponsor comments and discussion | Sponsor/CRO | 2 – 6 weeks, preferably as soon as possible |
| 9. Submission of Final Report | CRO | 1 – 2 weeks after Sponsor approved the Draft Report |

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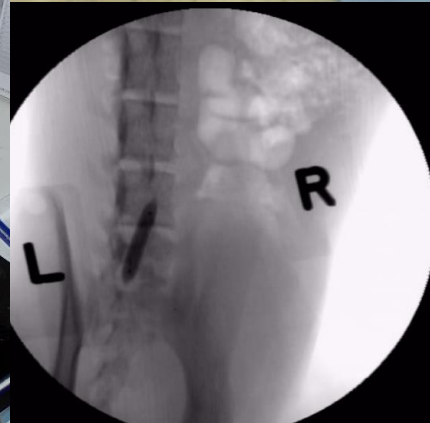
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**ANIMAL MODELS OF SELECTED
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CARDIOLOGY DISEASES

HUNTINGTON'S DISEASE MODEL

DIABETES / OBESITY MODEL

OPHTHALMOLOGY DISEASES

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