

# 对我国未来生物医药产业发展的思考

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## 加强生物医药产业的创新能力与创新体系建设

1. 重点发展生物技术药物、化学药新品种、现代中药、先进医疗器械、新型药用辅料包装材料与制药设备等
2. 积极推进实现国产化替代，减少生物医药行业的“卡脖子”环节
3. 传统制药公司、生物技术公司等为创新主体，以高校和科研院所为技术支撑
4. 政府创新基金、风险投资公司、私人资本等投入，加速高端人才的聚集
5. CRO和中介机构为创新载体，并与高水平临床研究机构合作等
6. 创新监管政策环境，监管科学如何跟上生物医药创新步伐
7. 改革市场准入环节，医保谈判、集中采购、医保报销等
8. 加强知识产权保护，抢占世界生物医药行业的制高点
9. 加强国际合作，融入全球生物医药创新体系

# 生物技术药物

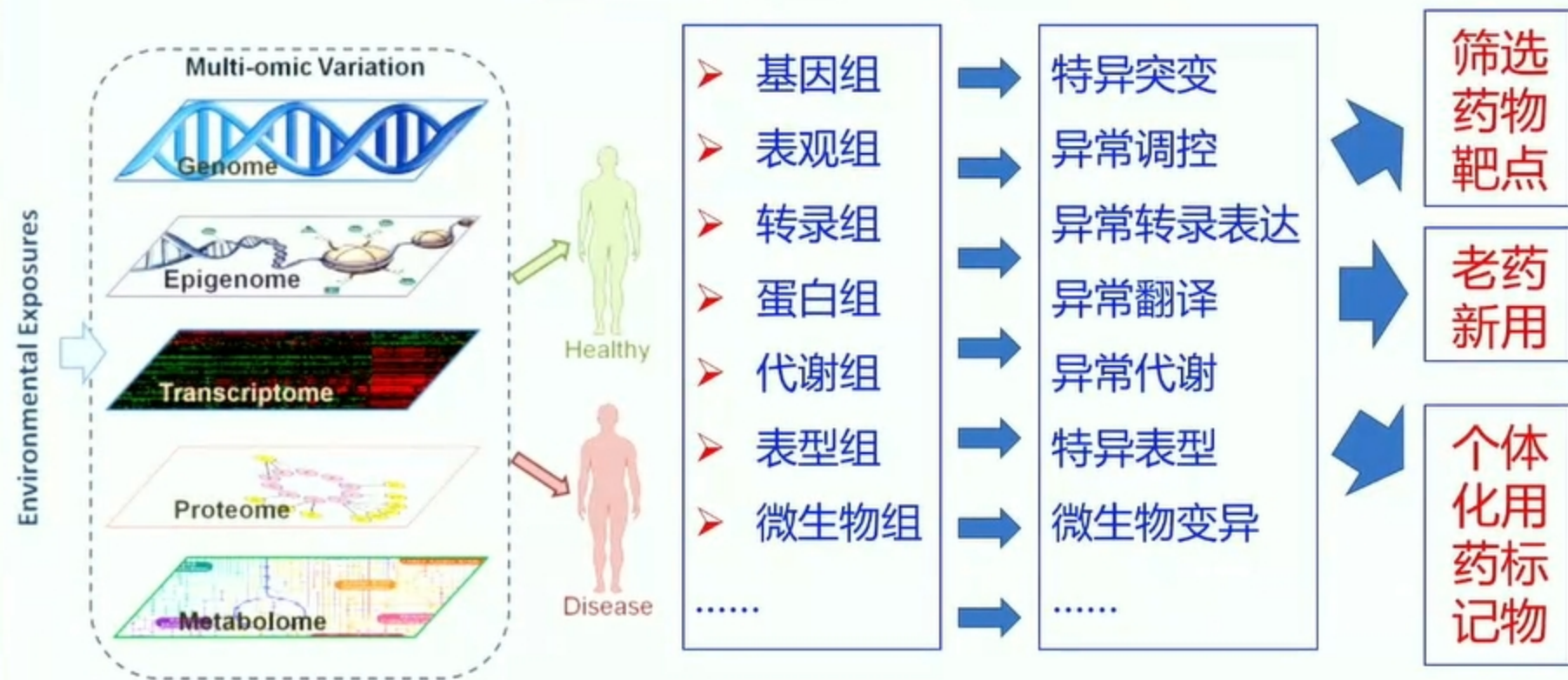
生物技术药物是指采用DNA重组技术或其它创新生物技术生产的治疗药物

- 抗体药物
- 疫苗
- 细胞因子与重组蛋白药物
- 基因治疗
- 核酸类：反义核酸、RNA干扰等
- 其它

## 生物治疗

- 免疫治疗：包括抗体、免疫细胞、细胞因子与疫苗等治疗 ( Immunotherapy , including vaccine, immune cell Therapy, cytokine, monoclonal antibodies).
- 基因治疗 ( Gene Therapy )
- 干细胞与组织工程等 ( Stem Cell Therapy and Tissue Engineering )
- 其它：如纤溶酶原激活剂、重组血浆因子、生长因子、融合蛋白等。

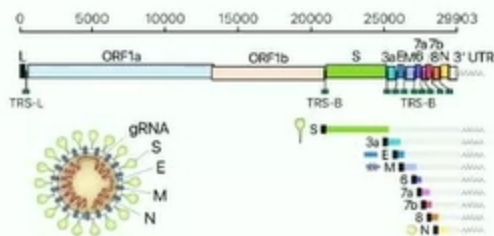
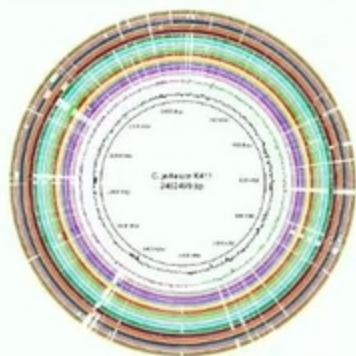
# 多组学与生物药物研发和应用



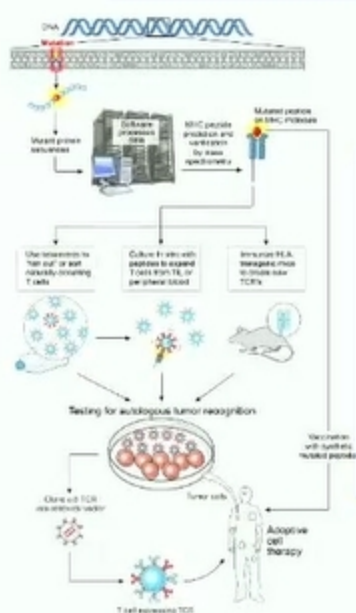
# 基因组学、蛋白组学以及生物信息学为疫苗研发带来新机遇

## 细菌与病毒等病原基因组序列开发疫苗

Nature Genetics | VOL 51 | JUNE 2019 | 923  
| [www.nature.com/naturegenetics](http://www.nature.com/naturegenetics)



高通量二代测序技术，采用全外显子测序分析肿瘤细胞的突变位点 **Mining the mutanome!**



候选的突变多肽应用于肿瘤病人的个体化治疗

免疫细胞治疗

CAR-T细胞治疗

肿瘤蛋白或多肽疫苗

*Personalized Immunotherapy*

# “结构生物学指导疫苗设计”，将为新型疫苗的设计带来新的突破。

辉瑞、GSK相继通过FDA委员会评审，  
最终结果将于5月揭晓

A prefusion-stabilized RSV F subunit vaccine elicits B cell responses with greater breadth and potency than a postfusion F vaccine

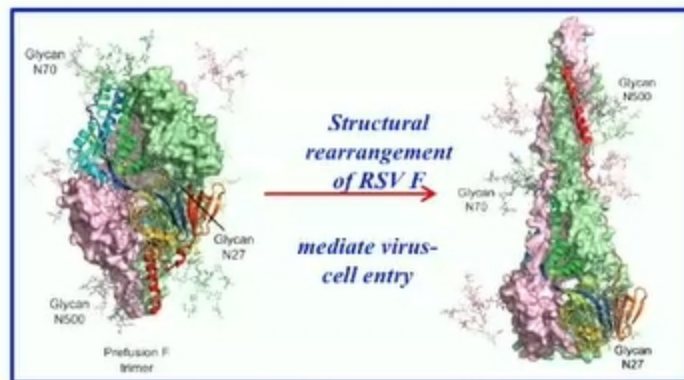
Lauren A. Chang<sup>1†</sup>, Emily Phung<sup>1†</sup>, Michelle C. Crank<sup>1||</sup>, Kaitlyn M. Morabito<sup>1</sup>, Tonya Villafana<sup>2</sup>, Filip Dubovsky<sup>2¶</sup>, Judith Falloon<sup>2#</sup>, Mark T. Esser<sup>2</sup>, Bob C. Lin<sup>1</sup>, Grace L. Chen<sup>1\*\*</sup>, Barney S. Graham<sup>1††</sup>, Tracy J. Ruckwardt<sup>1\*</sup>

*Science transl Med, 2022, Dec.*

## Structure of RSV Fusion Glycoprotein Trimer Bound to a Prefusion-Specific Neutralizing Antibody

Jason S. McLellan,<sup>1\*</sup> Man Chen,<sup>1</sup> Sherman Leung,<sup>1</sup> Kevin W. Graepel,<sup>1</sup> Xiulian Du,<sup>1</sup> Yongping Yang,<sup>1</sup> Tongqing Zhou,<sup>1</sup> Ulrich Baxa,<sup>2</sup> Etsuko Yasuda,<sup>3</sup> Tim Beaumont,<sup>3</sup> Azad Kumar,<sup>1</sup> Kayvon Modjarrad,<sup>1</sup> Zizheng Zheng,<sup>4</sup> Min Zhao,<sup>4</sup> Ningshao Xia,<sup>4</sup> Peter D. Kwong,<sup>1\*</sup> Barney S. Graham<sup>1</sup>

*Science, 2013, 340: 1113-1117*



↓ 设计RSV疫苗

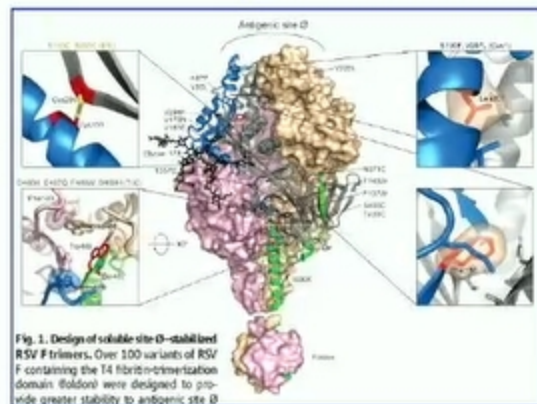
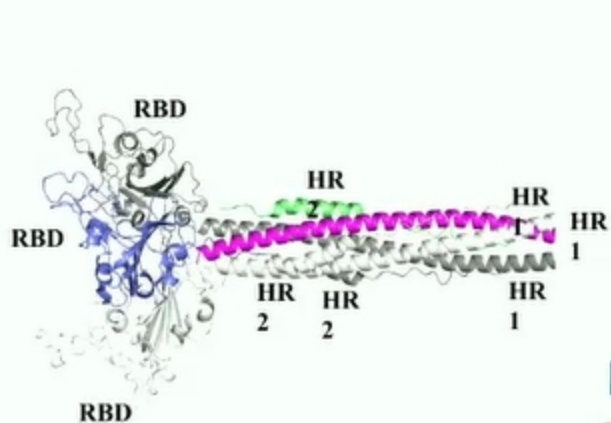


Fig. 1. Design of soluble site-D-stabilized RSV F trimers. Over 100 variants of RSV F containing the T4 fibrin-oligomerization domain (bolded) were designed to provide greater stability to antigenic site D.

## 三价重组蛋白新冠疫苗 (XBB.1.5+BA.5+Delta mutant trimer)

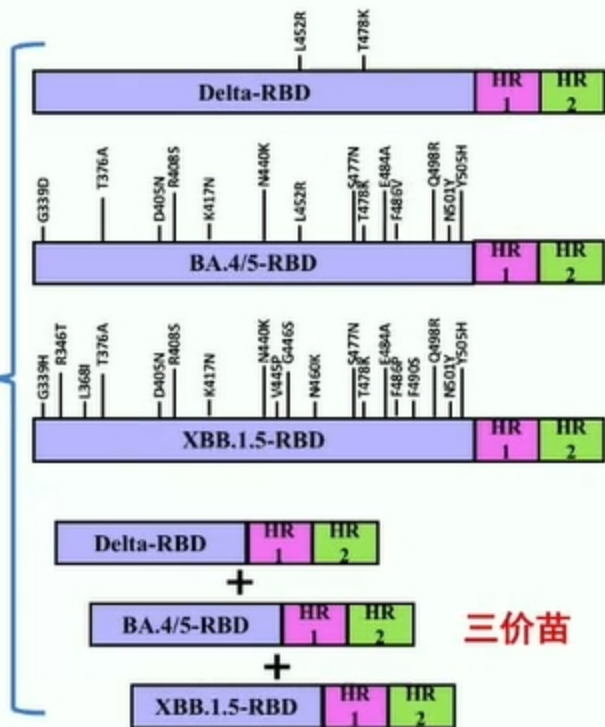


已完成

He C, et al. Nature Communications, 2022

设计抗原三聚体模式图

- > HR1和HR2能够自发形成六螺旋簇结构
- > 以HR作为三聚化标签能够避免引入任何非新冠的氨基酸序列





# 合成生物学是21世纪生物学的新兴学科，代表了生物系统设计的新趋势， 同样也是疫苗设计的新方向

Synthetic biology  
speeds vaccine  
development

*Nature*, 28 September 2020

## Synthetic Generation of Influenza Vaccine Viruses for Rapid Response to Pandemics

Philip R. Dormitzer,<sup>1\*</sup> Pirada Suphaphiphat,<sup>1</sup> Daniel G. Gibson,<sup>2,3,4</sup> David E. Wentworth,<sup>2</sup>  
Timothy B. Stockwell,<sup>2</sup> Mikkel A. Algire,<sup>2</sup> Nina Alperovich,<sup>2</sup> Mario Barro,<sup>5</sup> David M. Brown,<sup>2</sup>

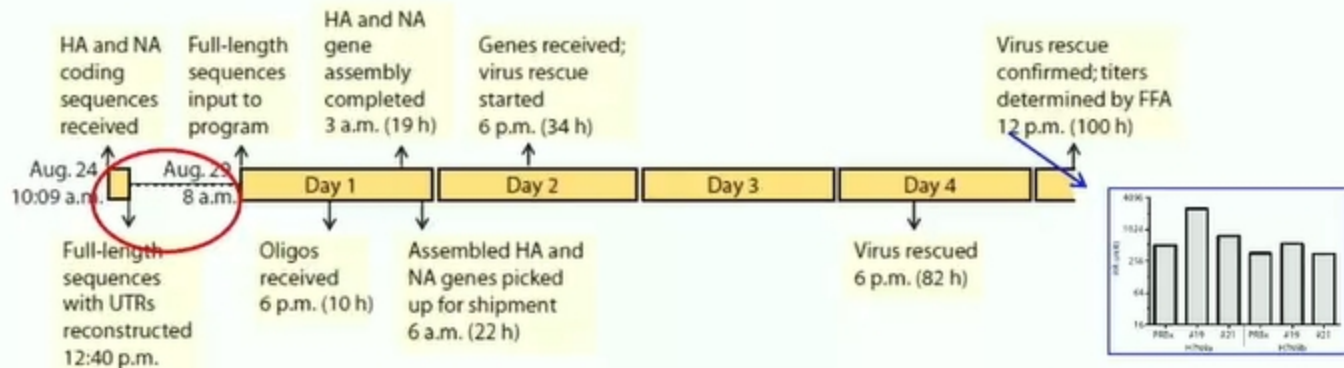
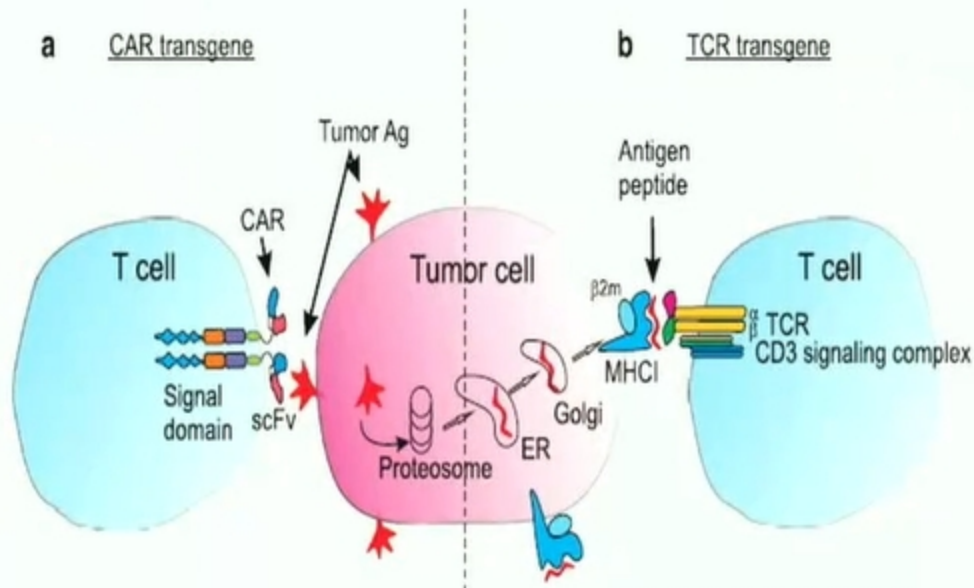


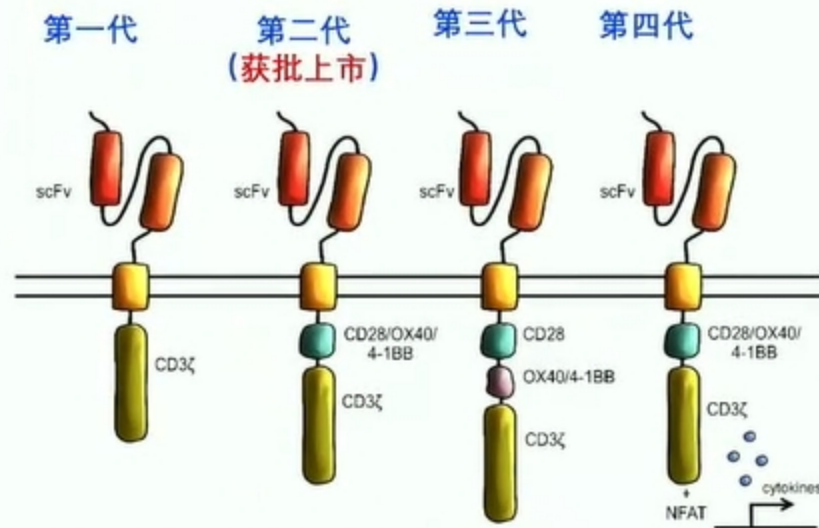
Fig. 4. Timeline of the proof-of-concept synthesis of H7N9 influenza viruses. HA and NA genome

Novartis 公司采用这种技术，进行新型流感病毒快速测序、分析、克隆、表达、生产，已可将疫苗的研发和制备时间缩短至一周之内。

# CAR-T细胞治疗

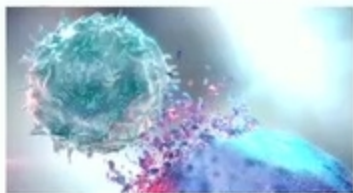


## ◆ CAR-T结构设计的更新迭代



## ◆ CAR基因递送系统的发展

病毒载体 (Retrovirus, Lentivirus), 非病毒载体 (mRNA 电转染, CRISPR/Cas9 (Zhang J, ..., Huang H, Nature, 2022))



# CAR-T在血液系统肿瘤治疗中获得成功

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Chimeric Antigen Receptor T Cells for Sustained Remissions in Leukemia

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

BRIEF REPORT

## Chimeric Antigen Receptor–Modified T Cells for Acute Lymphoid Leukemia

Stephan A. Grupp, M.D., Ph.D., Michael Kalos, Ph.D., David Barrett, M.D., Ph.D.,  
Richard Aplenc, M.D., Ph.D., David L. Porter, M.D., Susan R. Rhee, M.D.,  
David T. Teachey, M.D., Anne Chew, Ph.D., Bernd Hauck, Ph.D.,  
J. Fraser Wright, Ph.D., Michael C. Milone, M.D., Ph.D.,  
Bruce L. Levine, Ph.D., and Carl H. June, M.D.


Cell

## Genetic Inactivation of CD33 in Hematopoietic Stem Cells to Enable CAR T Cell Immunotherapy for Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Article

## Analysis of Factors Predicting Treatment Response of 254 Patients Who Received CD19-Targeted CAR-T Cell Therapy for Relapsed/Refractory (R/R) B-Cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (B-ALL)

Xian Zhang, MD, Junfang Yang, MD, Yanze Shi, Dan Song, Jingjing Li, Xin-an Lu, PhD, Fei Wu, Jianqiang Li, Ph. D.,  
Dandan Chen, Xiangqun Li, Zhongwei Xu, Shuqiang Liu, Ziyu Li, Kui Yling, Wenya Wang, Peihua Lu

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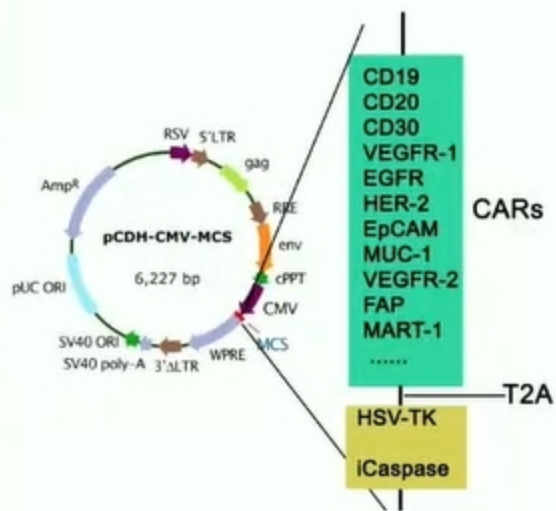
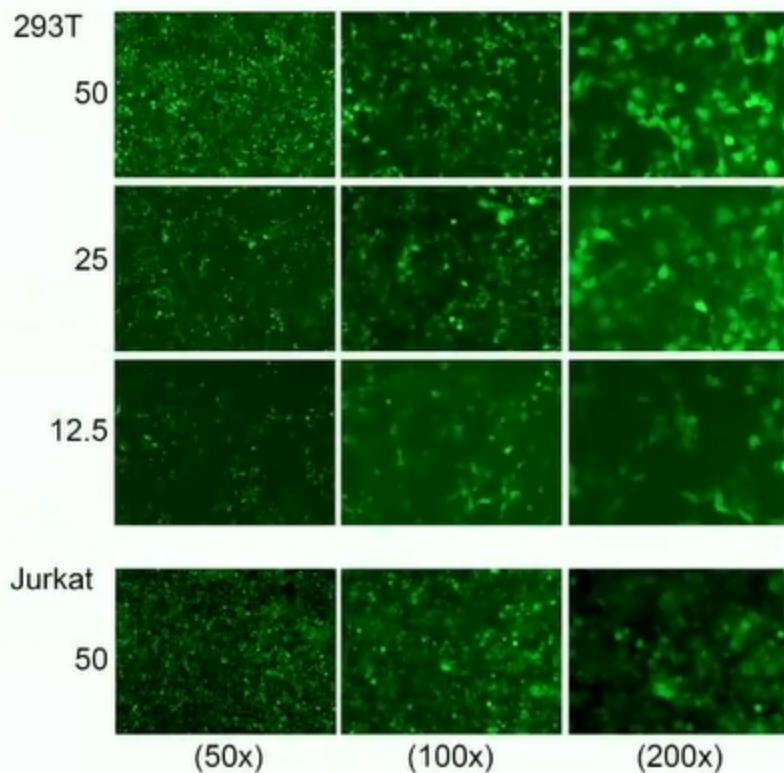
Blood (2019) 134 (Supplement\_1): 224.

<https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2019-125503>

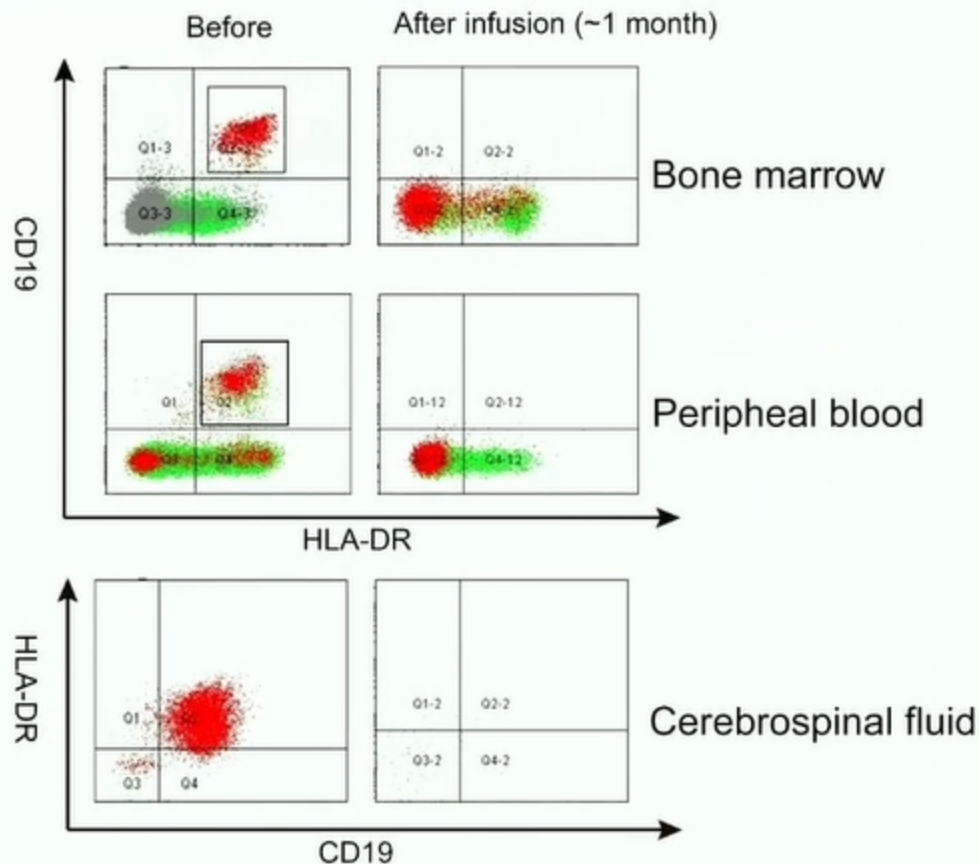


## 全球已上市多款用于血液肿瘤治疗的CAR-T细胞治疗产品

序列	商品名	靶点	公司	上市时间	适应症	在中国上市情况
1	Kymriah	CD19	诺华	2017年8月30日	B细胞急性淋巴细胞白血病（ALL），弥漫性大B细胞淋巴瘤（DLBCL）	
2	Yescarta	CD19	吉利德（Kite）	2017年10月18日	复发性或难治性大B细胞淋巴瘤的成年患者	批准（2021年6月） 复兴凯特
3	Tecartus	CD19	吉利德（Kite）	2020年7月24日	复发/难治性套细胞淋巴瘤成人患者	
4	Breyanzi (liso-cel)	CD19	BMS(Juno Therapeutics)	2021年2月5日	复发性或难治弥漫性大B细胞淋巴瘤	批准（2021年9月） 药明巨诺
5	Abecma (ide-cel)	BCMA	BMS/Bluebird bio	2021年3月26日	复发/难治性多发性骨髓瘤	
6	CARVYKTI (clita-cel)	BCMA	传奇生物	2021年6月	复发/难治大B（DLBCL、PMBCL、FL-DLBCL等）	NDA申请受理



# A CR case of CD19 CART trials for relapsed refractory patient



# CAR-T在实体肿瘤也正在取得进展

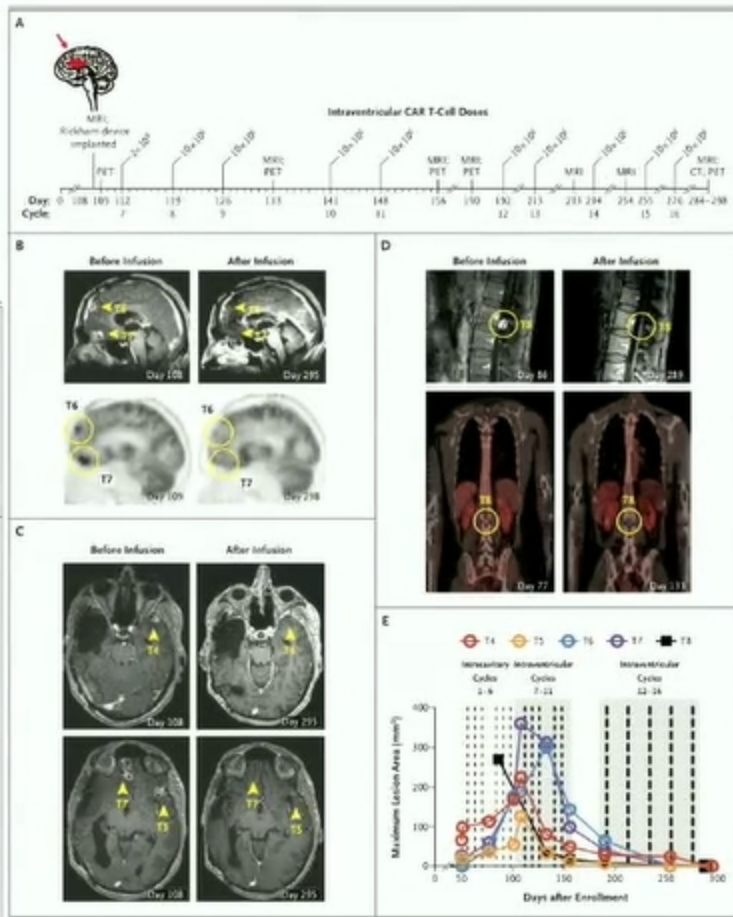
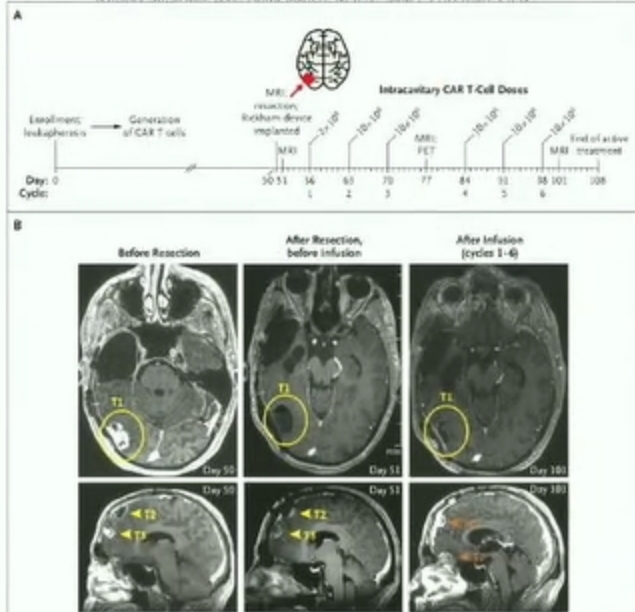
## 局部给药

THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

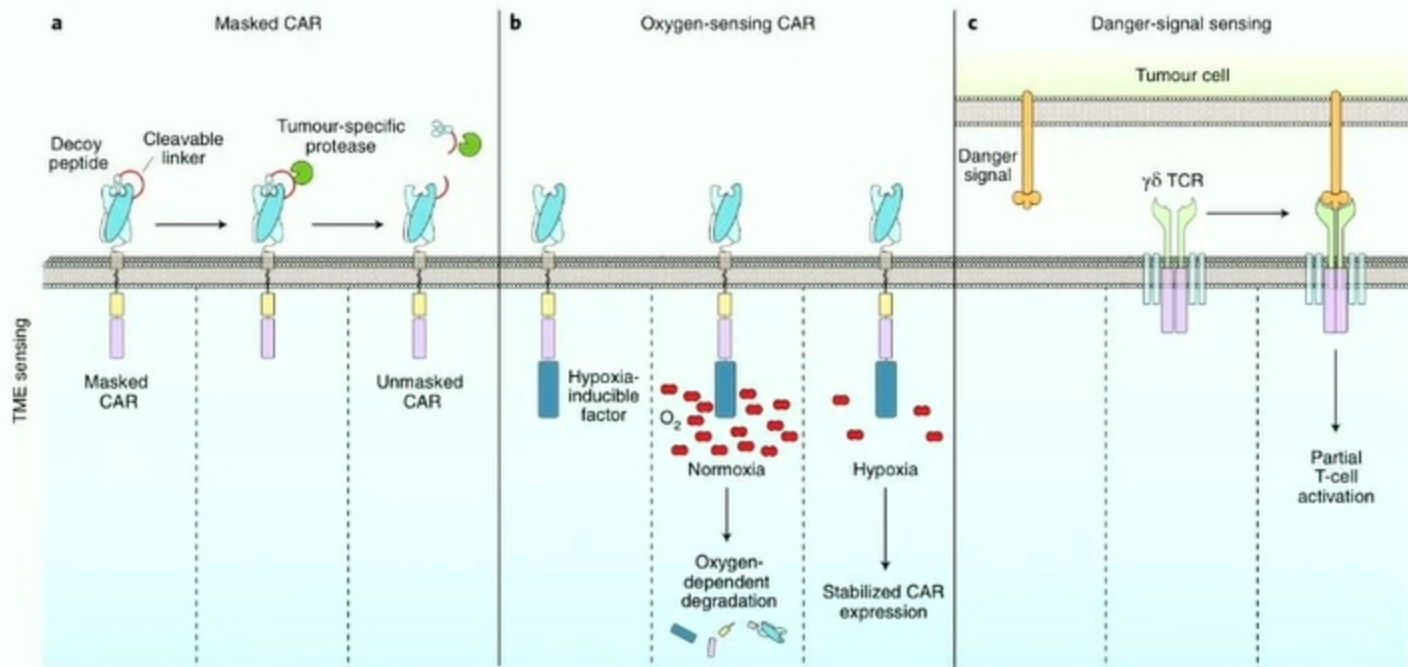
### BRIEF REPORT

## Regression of Glioblastoma after Chimeric Antigen Receptor T-Cell Therapy

Christine E. Brown, Ph.D., Dany Alizadeh, Ph.D., Kerote Starr, M.S.,  
Lihong Weng, M.D., Jamie R. Wagner, B.A., Araceli Naranjo, B.A.,  
Julie R. Ostberg, Ph.D., M. Suzette Blanchard, Ph.D., Julie Kilpatrick, M.S.N.,  
Jennifer Simmons, B.A., Anita Kotien, M.B.S., Saad I. Privesan, Ph.D.



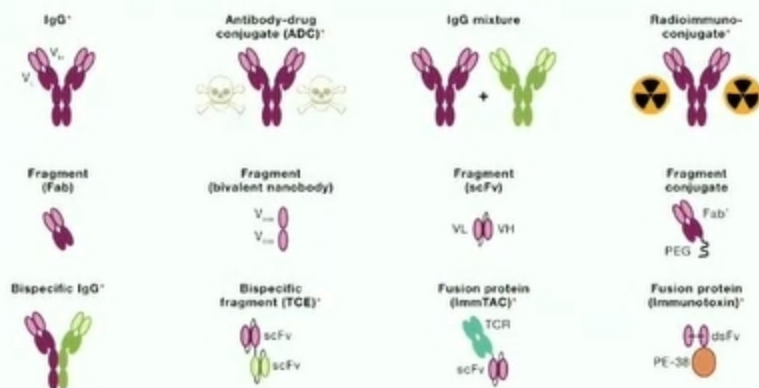
# 肿瘤微环境响应的CAR-T细胞





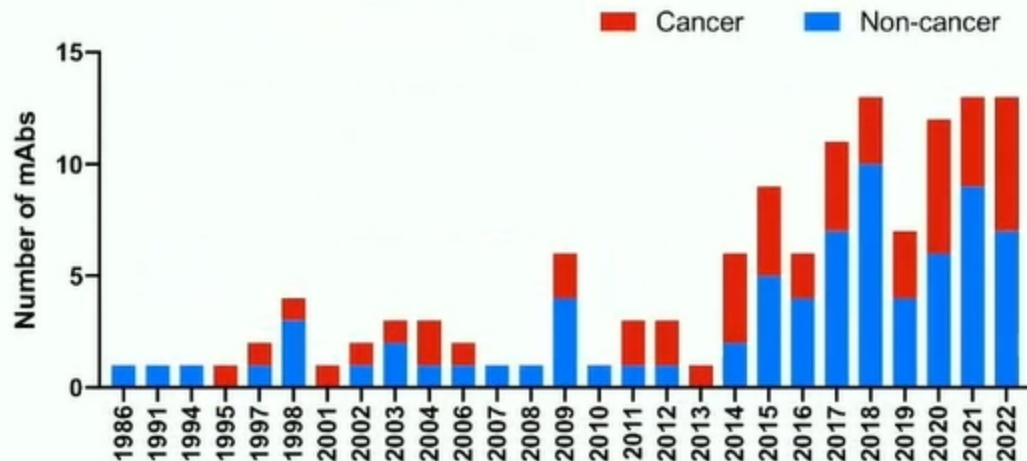
# 抗体药物

1. 单克隆抗体
2. 抗体偶联药物 (antibody-drug conjugates, ADCs)
3. 双特异性抗体和多特异性抗体
4. 放射性同位素抗体偶联物 (RDC)
5. 抗体-细胞因子融合蛋白
6. 抗体-免疫毒素融合蛋白



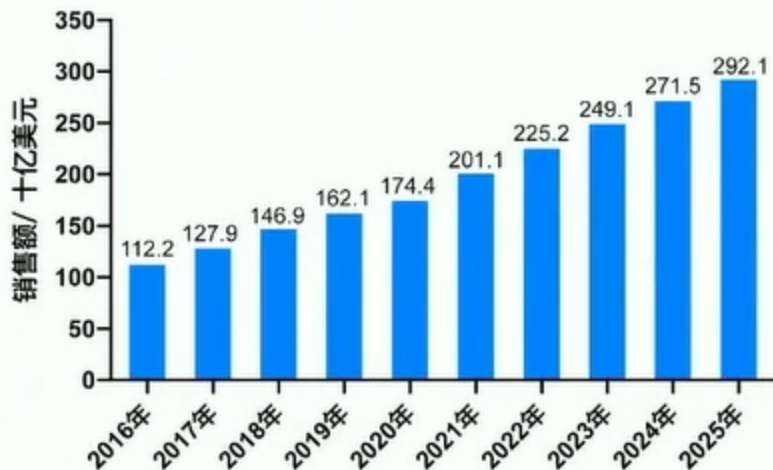
## 抗体药物市场不断扩大

1986-2022年欧美抗体新药获批数量（单位：个）



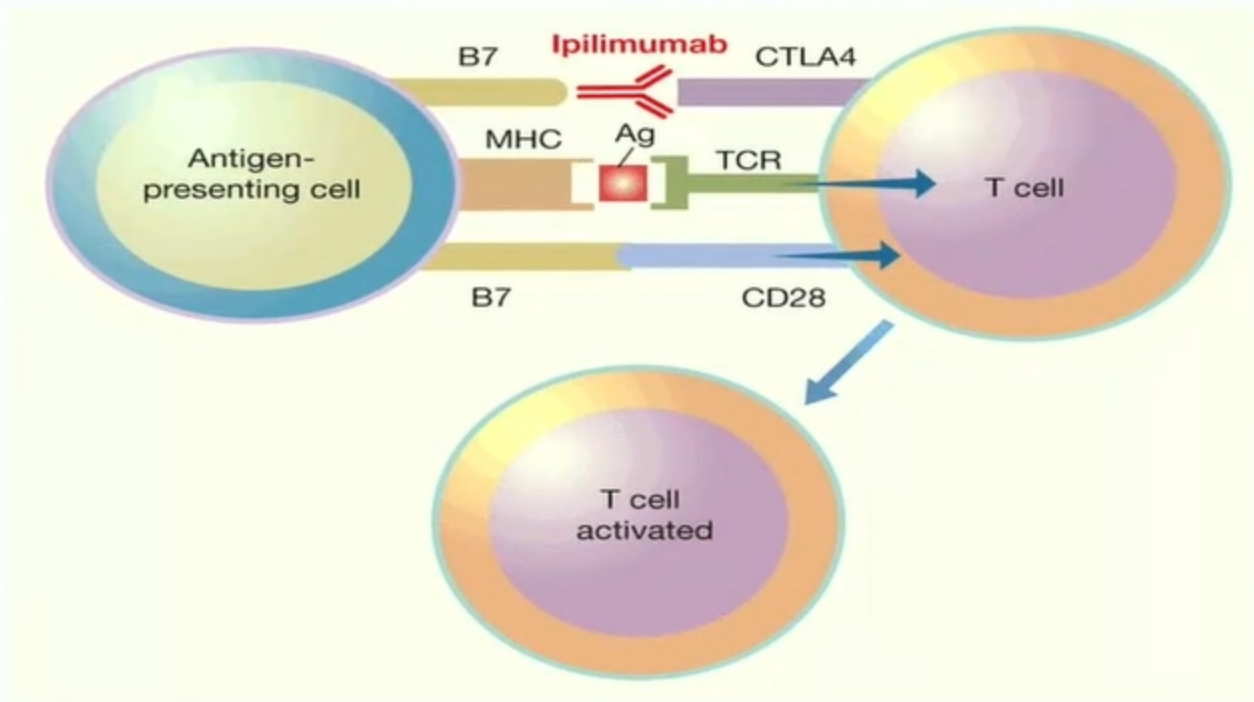
截至2023年4月底，FDA累计批准了**121**款抗体新药，中国累计批准**74**款抗体药物，其中**23**款国产抗体药物在国内获批。

2016-2025年全球单抗药物销售额增长及预测

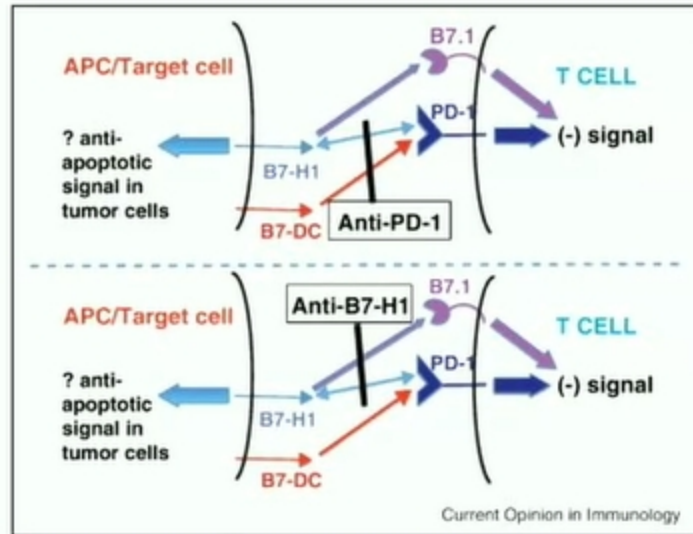


2022年全球抗体药物市场规模达到**2200**亿美元

## Melanoma antibody (ipilimumab) approved



## Anti-PD-1 Antibody Active Against Various Cancers



- objective responses, 28 percent of patients with melanoma,
- 27 percent with renal cell cancer, and 18 percent with NSCLC.
- Many of the responses were ongoing for more than one year.
- Grade 3 or 4 drug-related adverse events were seen in 14 percent of patients

*New England Journal of Medicine June 2, 2012  
ASCO, June 1 to 5 in Chicago.*

# 如何提高Anti-PD-1 等免疫检测点的疗效?

## Overcoming resistance to checkpoint blockade therapy by targeting PI3K $\gamma$ in myeloid cells

Olivier De Henau<sup>1</sup>, Matthew Rausch<sup>2</sup>, David Winkler<sup>2</sup>, Luis Felipe Camposato<sup>1</sup>, Gillian Liu<sup>1</sup>, Daniel Hirschhorn-Cymerman<sup>1</sup>, Sachna Bhalaji<sup>1</sup>, Arnau Glosch<sup>1</sup>, Melissa Pirk<sup>2</sup>, Jeremy Tschach<sup>1</sup>, Mark Douglas<sup>1</sup>, Thomas Tibbitts<sup>1</sup>, Supata Sharma<sup>1</sup>, Jennifer Proctor<sup>2</sup>, Nicole Kosmider<sup>2</sup>, Kerry White<sup>2</sup>, Howard Stern<sup>2</sup>, John Soglia<sup>2</sup>, Julian Adams<sup>2</sup>, Vito J. Palombella<sup>2</sup>, Karen McGovern<sup>2</sup>, Jeffery L. Kutnik<sup>2</sup>, Jedd D. Wolchok<sup>1,3</sup> & Taha Merghoub<sup>1</sup>

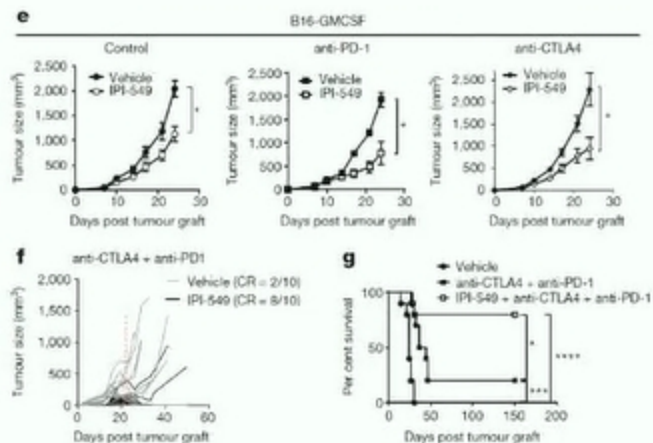


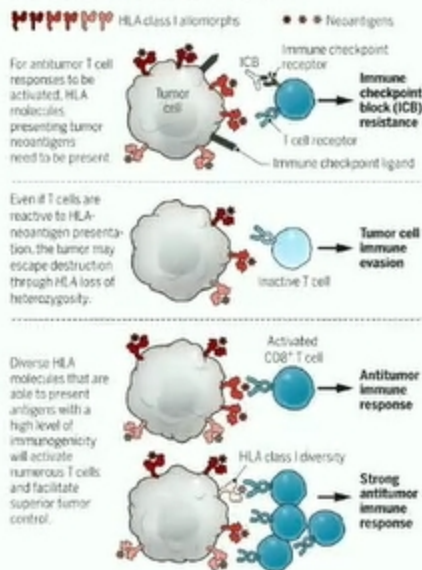
Figure 4 | Resistance to checkpoint blockade therapy is overcome when combined with selective PI3K $\gamma$  inhibition. **a**, Therapy regimen. **b**, Mean tumour volume of subcutaneous 4T1 tumour in control, anti-

PI3K 抑制剂  
IC50=0.7 nm

## Enhancing responses to cancer immunotherapy

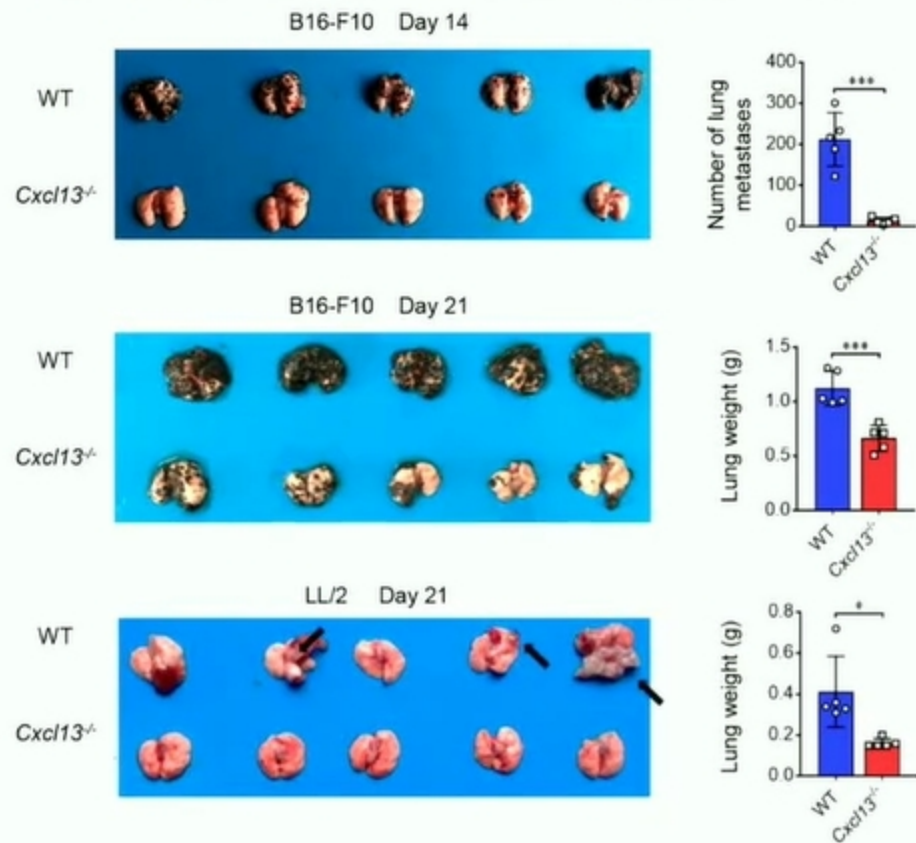
### Tumor cell killing by T cells

T cell activation and tumor cell killing depends on multiple factors involving antigen presentation and T cell activation.



保证HLA表达的多态性，提高向T细胞提呈抗原的能力，有望强化ICBs疗效。

# CXCL13 as a Novel Immune Checkpoint for Regulatory B Cells and Its Role in Tumor Metastasis

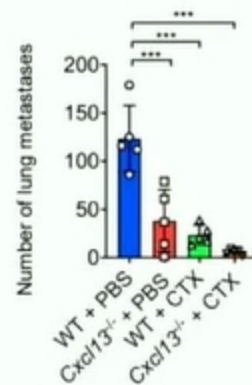


# CXCL13 deficiency enhanced the metastasis inhibitory ability of chemotherapy

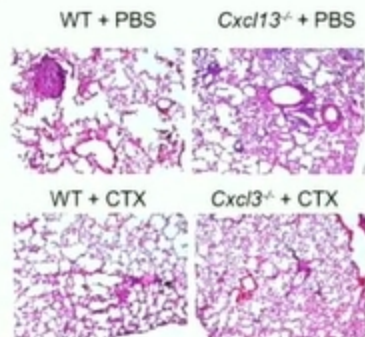
A



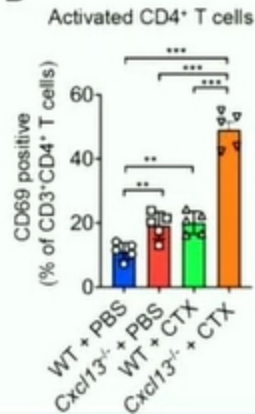
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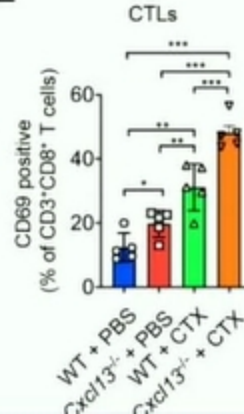
C



D



E



# 抗体-化疗药物偶联药物 (ADC) 是当前研发的热点, 竞争极为激烈

## 全球15款ADC药物获批上市

Brand Name	Company	Target	Payload	Indication	Launch Year	
1	Mylotarg	Pfizer/Wyeth	CD33	Calicheamicin	Acute myeloid leukemia	2000.05 Relaunched in 2017.09
2	Adcetris	Seattle Genetics Millennium/Takeda	CD30	MMAE	Hodgkin lymphoma, large cell lymphoma	2011.08
3	Kadcyla	Genentech/Roche	HER2	DMI	HER2+ Breast cancer	2013.02
4	Besponsa	Pfizer/Wyeth	CD22	Calicheamicin	Acute lymphoblastic leukemia	2017.08
5	Lumoxiti	AstraZeneca	CD22	Pseudomonas exotoxin	Relapsed or refractory hairy cell leukemia	2018.09
6	Polivy	Genentech/Roche	CD79b	MMAE	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2019.07
7	Padcev	Astellas/Seattle Genetics	Nectin-4	MMAE	Advanced or metastatic urothelial cancer	2019.12
8	Enhertu	AstraZeneca/ Daiichi Sankyo	HER2	Dxd	Metastatic breast cancer	2019.12
9	Trodelyv	Immunomedics	Trop-2	SN-38	Triple-negative breast cancer	2020.04
10	Blenrep	GlaxoSmithKline	BCMA	MMAF	Relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma	2020.08
11	Akalux	RakutenMedical	EGFR	IRDye700DX	Head and neck cancer	2020.09
12	Zynlonta	ADC Therapeutics	CD19	SG3199	Large B-cell lymphoma	2021.04
13	Aidixi	RemeGen	HER2	MMAE	HER2+ Gastric carcinoma	2021.06
14	Tivdak	Seagen	Tissue factor	MMAE	Cervical cancer	2021.09
15	Elahere	ImmunoGen, Inc	FR $\alpha$	DM4	Ovarian cancer	2022.11

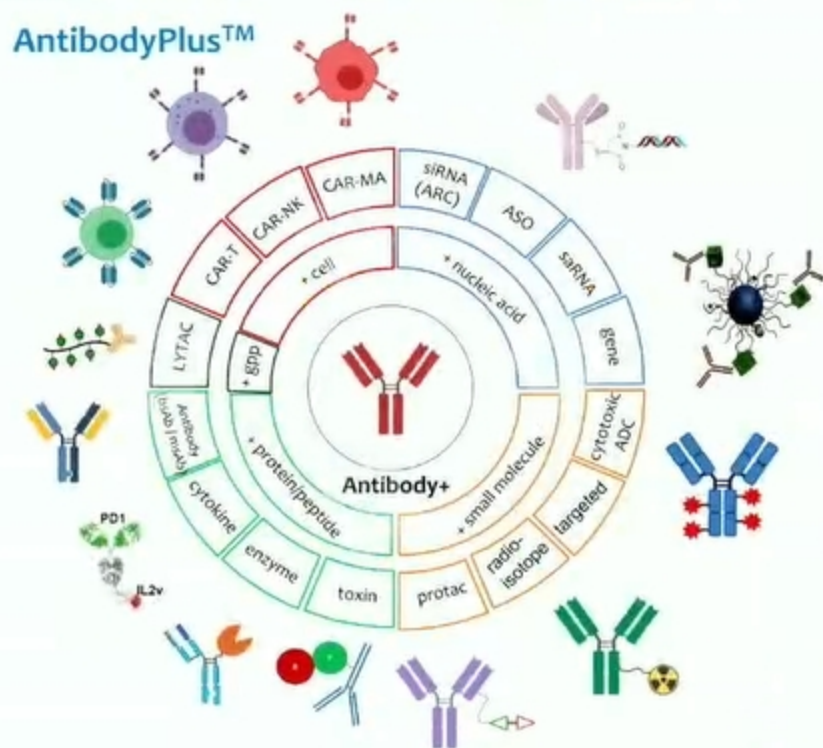


- 2019年以来, ADC领域进入收获爆发期
- 全球处于活跃状态的ADC药物共836个, 大多处于早期研究阶段, I期以上共322个。



# 抗体药物的发展趋势

- 从鼠源性抗体、人源化抗体到全人源体
- 抗体多功能化和高效化  
Antibody-drug conjugate (ADC)、Bispecific antibodies、Immunotoxin、Immunocytokine、Antibody-enzyme、Radioimmunoconjugates、Antibody-siRNA conjugates
- 抗体小型化：VHH、scFv、Fab、Diabody
- 抗体的适应症不断扩大：从肿瘤、自身免疫性疾病、感染性疾病等到疼痛、高血脂、老年性痴呆症等



# 肿瘤疫苗

nature  
cancer

REVIEW ARTICLE

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s43018-022-00418-6>

Check for updates

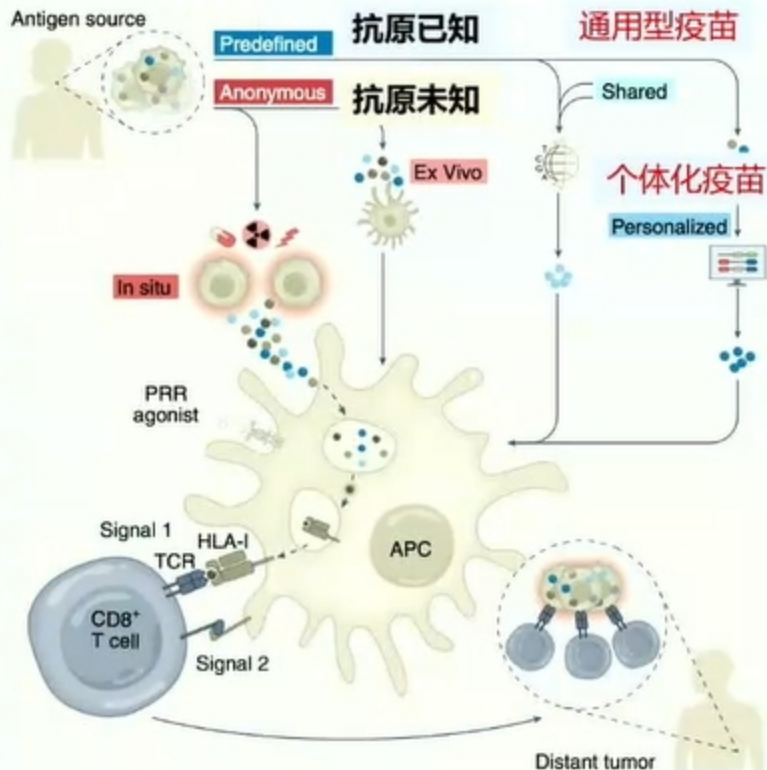
## Cancer vaccines: the next immunotherapy frontier

Matthew J. Lin<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Judit Svensson-Arelund<sup>1,2,3,5</sup>, Gabrielle S. Lubitz<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Aurélien Marabelle<sup>6</sup>, Ignacio Melero<sup>7</sup>, Brian D. Brown<sup>2</sup> and Joshua D. Brody<sup>1,2,3</sup>✉

After several decades, therapeutic cancer vaccines now show signs of efficacy and potential to help patients resistant to other standard-of-care immunotherapies, but they have yet to realize their full potential and expand the oncologic armamentarium. Here, we classify cancer vaccines by what is known of the included antigens, which tumors express those antigens and where the antigens colocalize with antigen-presenting cells, thus delineating predefined vaccines (shared or personalized) and anonymous vaccines (ex vivo or in situ). To expedite clinical development, we highlight the need for accurate immune monitoring of early trials to acknowledge failures and advance the most promising vaccines.

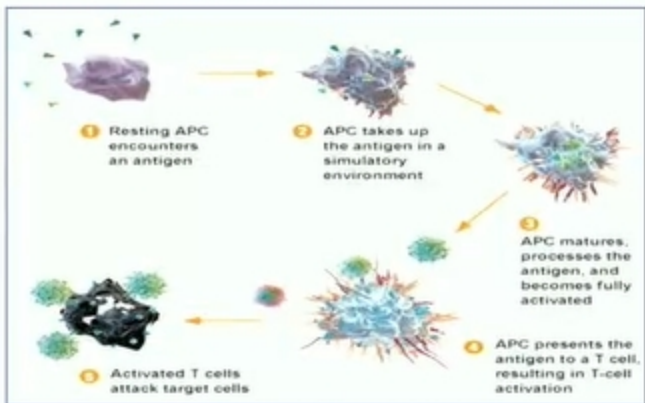
Vaccines aiming to prevent infectious diseases are among the greatest medical advances of the 20th century, but the concepts underlying vaccination extend beyond prevention. Therapeutic vaccines designed to treat infections have moved into late-stage clinical trials with promising results<sup>1</sup>, made possible by a burgeoning understanding of fundamental immunology that has enabled more potent vaccine formulation. Treating established malignancy with vaccines traces back to William Coley's injection of tumors with killed *Streptococcus* and *Serratia* in the 1910s<sup>2</sup> and Hovd Old's similar approach with *Bacillus Calmette-Guérin* (BCG)

to newly prime tumor-reactive T cells. Concurrent progress in easier-to-use therapies has also diminished vaccine enthusiasm. For example, when the sipuleucel-T vaccine was approved with a small survival benefit, enzalutamide (an oral therapy) demonstrated greater survival benefit in higher-risk patients<sup>3</sup>. Similarly, the glycoprotein 100 (gp100) vaccine given with inpatient high-dose interleukin (IL)-2 demonstrated improved survival the same year that ipilimumab (an outpatient therapy) was approved, demonstrating a more significant survival benefit that was not enhanced by co-administration with the gp100 vaccine<sup>4</sup>. Along the same



# 2010年4月29日，肿瘤治疗性细胞疫苗由美国FDA批准上市

- 美国FDA批准了首个前列腺癌治疗性疫苗——**Provenge**（Dendreon制药公司）上市。这是肿瘤治疗性疫苗划时代的发展事件。该疫苗对512名受试者进行的临床试验显示，采用Provenge治疗之后患者的总体生存期比对照组延长了4.1个月，前者平均存活时间为25.8个月，后者平均存活时间为21.7个月。3年之后，用Provenge治疗的患者有32%仍然存活，而对照组只有23%存活。不过，Provenge也有副作用，主要是发烧、发冷、疲劳和疼痛



**FDA Approves New Prostate Cancer Therapy**

The article snippet discusses the approval of Provenge, a personalized cancer vaccine for prostate cancer. It mentions that the vaccine is made from the patient's own cells and is designed to stimulate the immune system to attack cancer cells. The approval is based on clinical trial results showing improved survival compared to a placebo.

## Percentage of Patients Alive: ITT Population (95% CI)

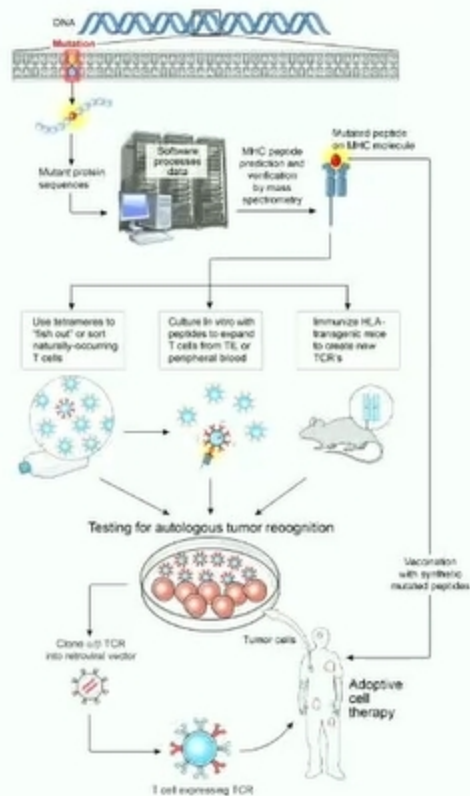
	1 year	2 years	3 years
<b>PROVENGE</b>	<b>81.1%</b> (76.9, 85.3) n=274	<b>52.1%</b> (46.4, 57.7) n=129	<b>31.7%</b> (25.7, 37.8) n=49
<b>Control</b>	<b>72.4%</b> (65.6, 79.1) n=123	<b>41.2%</b> (33.5, 49.9) n=55	<b>23.0%</b> (15.5, 30.5) n=19

**Dendreon**  
Targeting Cancer, Transforming Lives™

**PROVENGE**  
(sipuleucel-T)

## 基因组学为肿瘤免疫治与基因治疗带来新机遇

# Cancer Immunotherapy based on Immunogenic Tumor Mutation by DNA & RNA Sequencing



高通量二代测序技术，采用全外显子测序分析肿瘤细胞的突变位点 **Mining the mutanome!**



候选的突变多肽应用于肿瘤病人的个体化治疗

**免疫细胞治疗**

**CAR-T细胞治疗**

**肿瘤蛋白或多肽疫苗**

*Personalized Immunotherapy*

## 搜索 “neoantigen vaccine” 106 studies ( 正在开展67项 )

Neoantigen: peptides、DNA、RNA、DC

适应症：肺癌、黑色素瘤、肾癌、脑胶质瘤、胰腺癌、结直肠癌、食管癌、尿路上皮癌、膀胱癌、前列腺癌、肝癌、三阴性乳腺癌、滤泡型淋巴瘤等多种实体瘤及慢性淋巴细胞性白血病

开展国家：美国 ( 54 )、中国 ( 32 )、德国 ( 2 )、丹麦 ( 2 )

### 华西医院正在开展的五个临床方案：

Row	Saved	Status	Study Title	Conditions	Interventions	Locations
1		Unknown	<a href="#">Personalized DC Vaccine for Lung Cancer</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell Lung</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biological: DC vaccine</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• China West Hospital Chengdu Sichuan, China</li></ul>
2		Not yet recruiting	<a href="#">Personalized Immune Cell Therapy Targeting Neoantigen of Malignant Solid Tumors</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Carcinoma</li><li>• Melanoma</li><li>• Bladder Cancer</li><li>• Colorectal Cancer</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biological: Tumor antigen-sensitized DC vaccine and their sensitized T cells subcutaneous administration.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• West China Hospital Chengdu Sichuan, China</li></ul>
3		Recruiting	<a href="#">Personalized DC Vaccine for Postoperative Cancer</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Gastric Cancer</li><li>• Hepatocellular Carcinoma</li><li>• Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer</li><li>• Colon Rectal Cancer</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biological: DC vaccine subcutaneous administration</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Qiu Li Chengdu, Sichuan, China</li></ul>
4		Not yet recruiting	<a href="#">Tumor Antigen-sensitized DC Vaccine as an Adjuvant Therapy for Esophagus Cancer</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Carcinoma</li><li>• Esophagus Cancer</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biological: Tumor antigen-sensitized DC vaccine</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• West China Hospital Chengdu, Sichuan, China</li></ul>
5		Not yet recruiting	<a href="#">A Translational Study of Tumor Antigen-pulsed DC Vaccine for ESCC</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biological: ODC vaccine; NeoDC vaccine</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• West China Hospital Chengdu, Sichuan, China</li></ul>

Clinical Trial注册登记号：

NCT02956551 ( 2016.11.07 )

NCT05235607 ( 2022.02.11 )

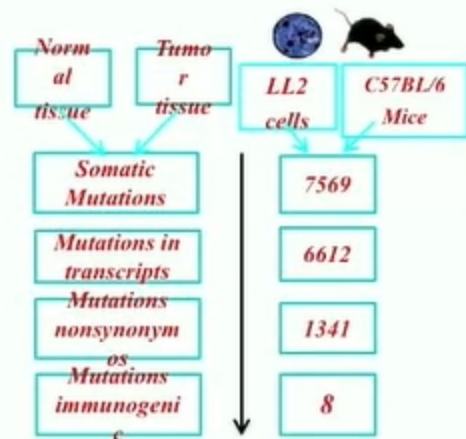
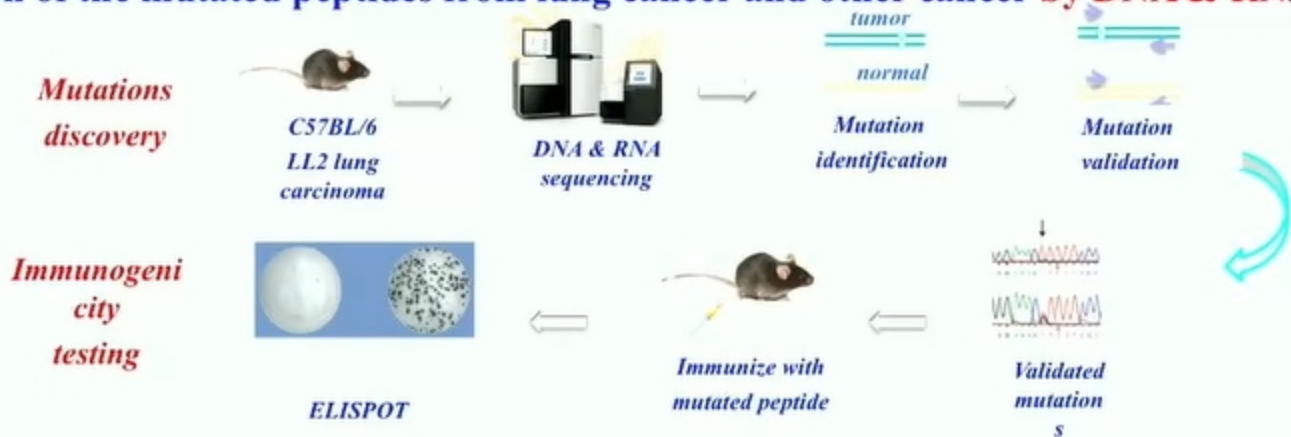
NCT04147078 ( 2019.10.31 )

NCT05023928 ( 2021.08.27 )

NCT05317325 ( 2022.04.07 )

## 通过DNA, RNA测序进行肺癌等肿瘤的突变表位鉴定

The identification of the mutated peptides from lung cancer and other cancer by DNA & RNA Sequencing



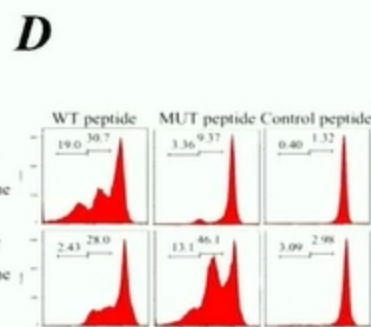
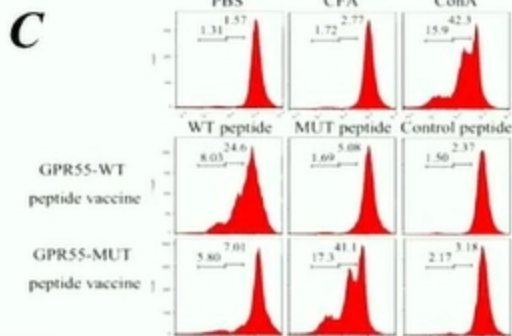
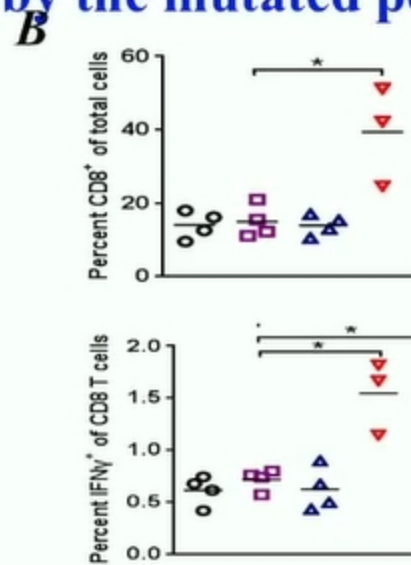
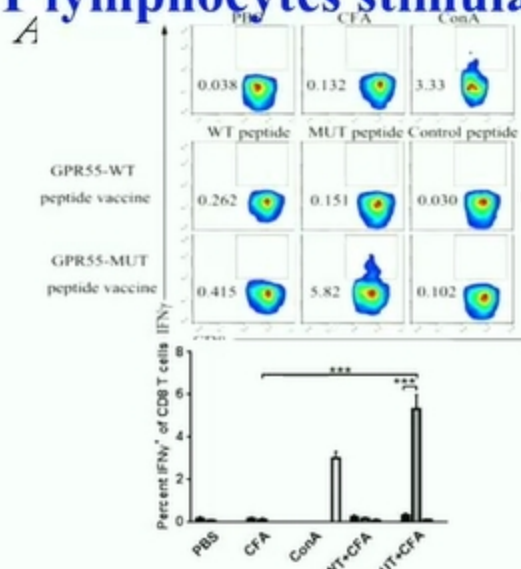
8 mutated peptides were identified:

Mutation	Gene Symbol	allele	ref pep	var pep
MUT01	Mtnr	H-2-Db	FSRANLHGII	FSIANLHGII
MUT02	Rab3gap	H-2-Kb	SLDEYWKL	SLYEYWKL
MUT03	Neur14	H-2-Kb	SCVRRDGH	SSVRRDGH
MUT04	Kat8	H-2-Kb	VCLKWAPP	VCLKWAPL
MUT05	Mast1	H-2-Kb	LSPIHDSAI	LSPIHYSAI
MUT06	Zscan21	H-2-Kb	LTLHYRTH	LTLHYRTL
MUT07	Mrpl1	H-2-Kb	SLYPCVNSL	SLYPFVNSL
MUT08	Supt6	H-2-Kb	DLIEFAQV	YLIEFAQV

非同义突变

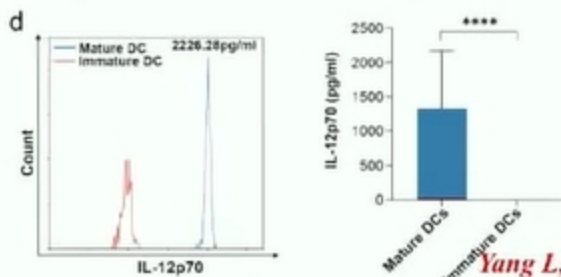
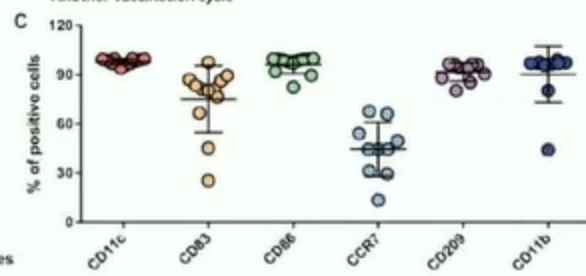
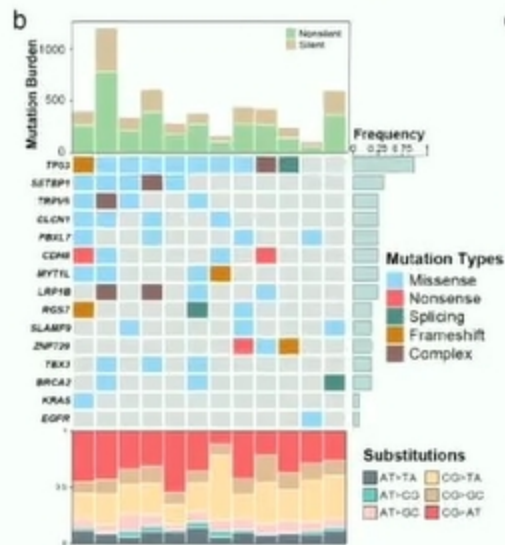
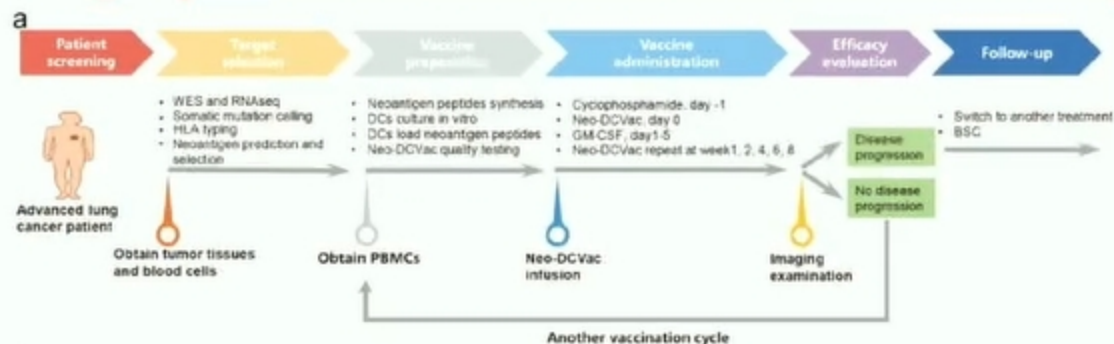
# T淋巴细胞被突变肽段刺激

## T lymphocytes stimulated by the mutated peptides



# 针对肺癌的个性化新抗原刺激的DC疫苗的临床试验研究

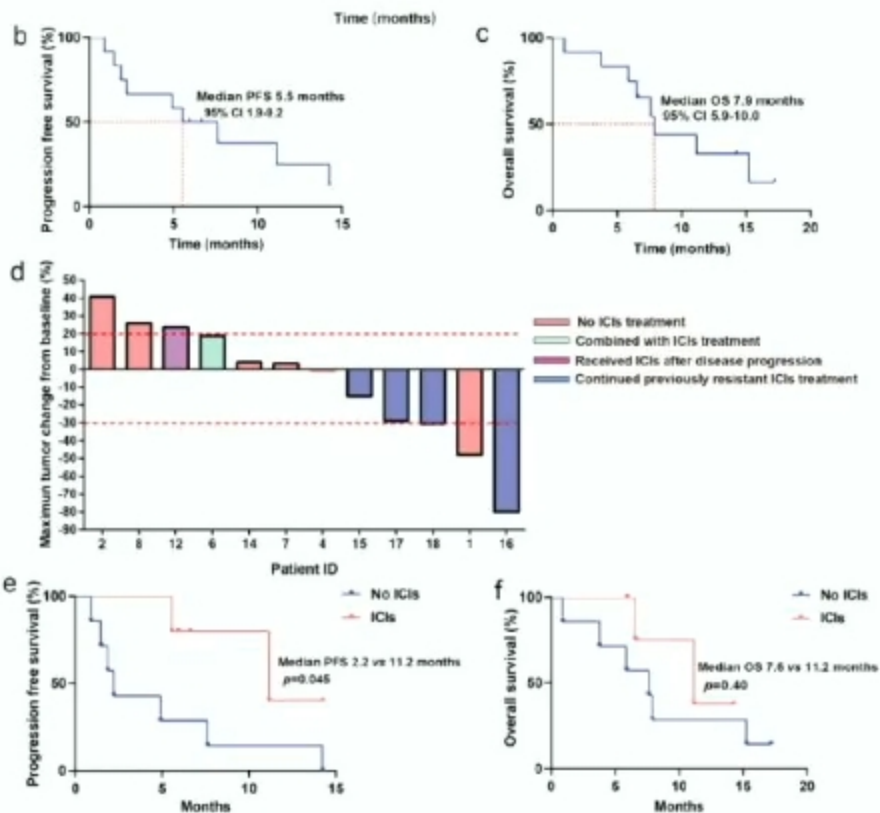
## Personalized neoantigen pulsed dendritic cell vaccine for advanced lung cancer in clinical





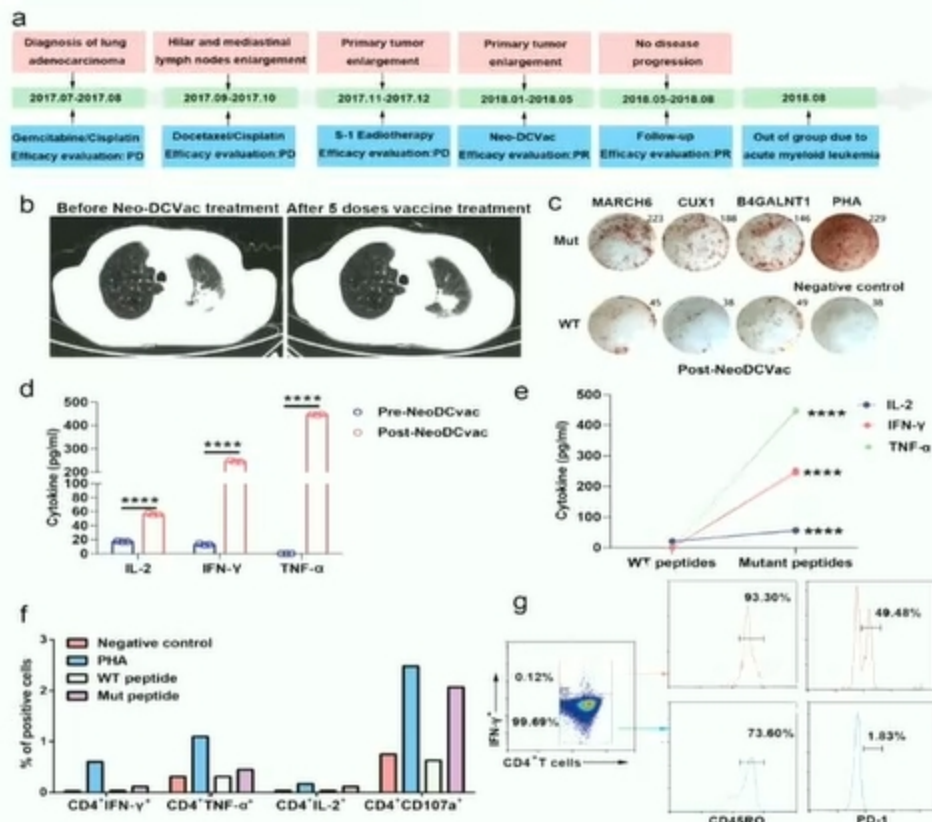
# 有效性评估 (Overall effectivity of Neo-DCVac therapy)

## *Synergistic therapeutic effects of Neo-DCVac with ICIs*



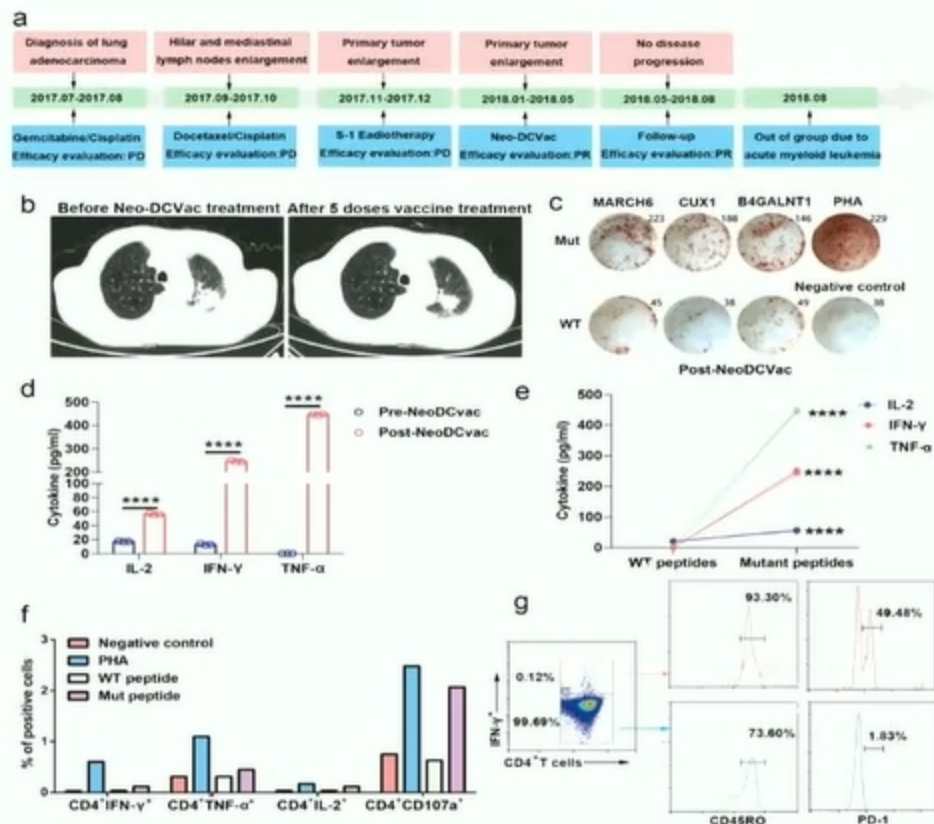
# 新抗原DC疫苗的免疫临床反应 (1#病人, 转移性肺腺癌)

## Clinical and immune responses to personalized Neo-DCVac in patient 1 with metastatic lung adenocarcinoma.



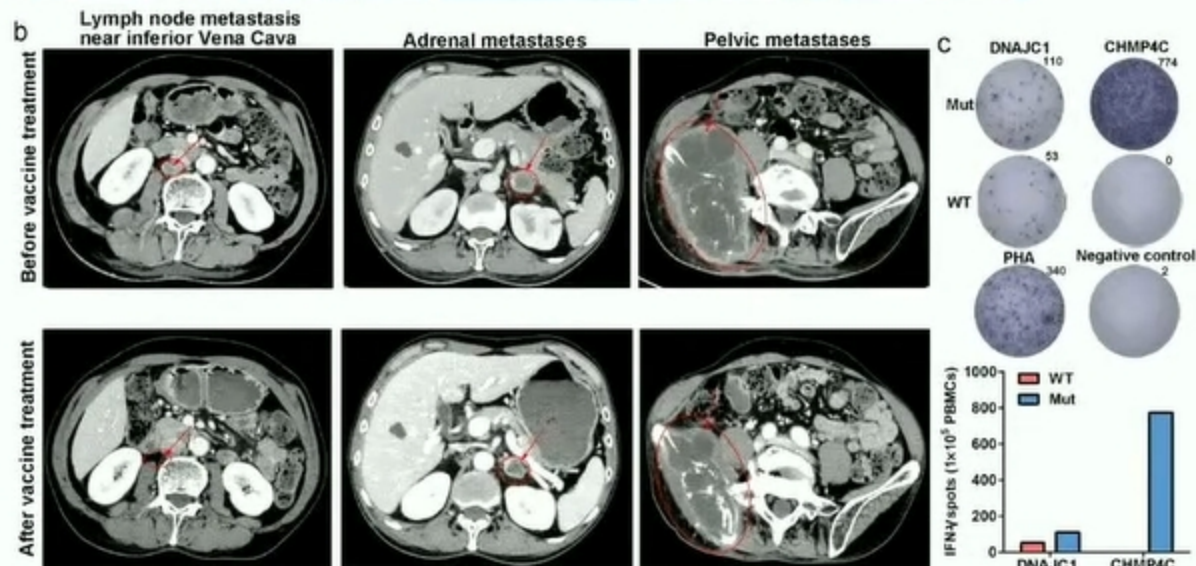
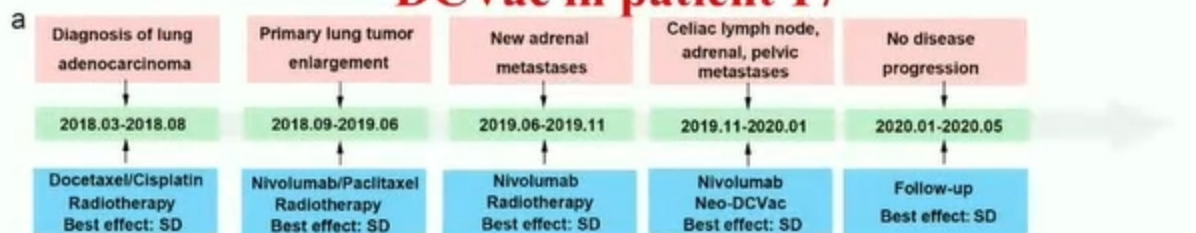
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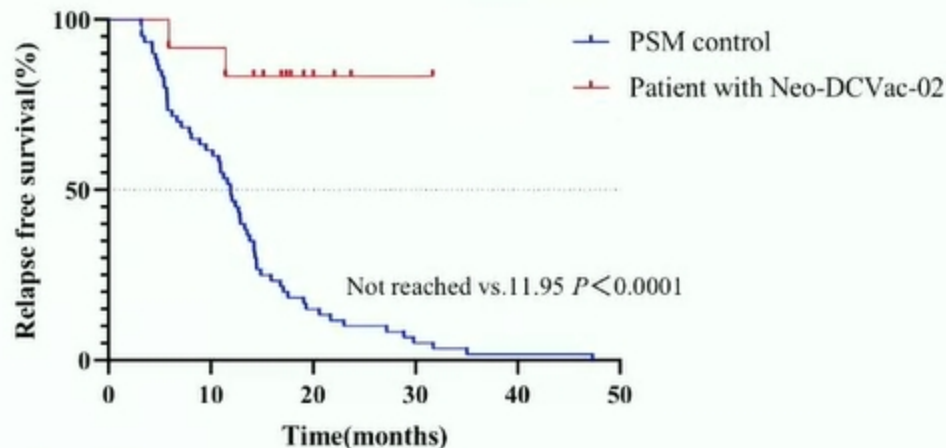
## 新抗原DC疫苗的临床试验免疫反应 (17#病人)

### Clinical and immune responses to personalized Neo-DCVac in patient 17



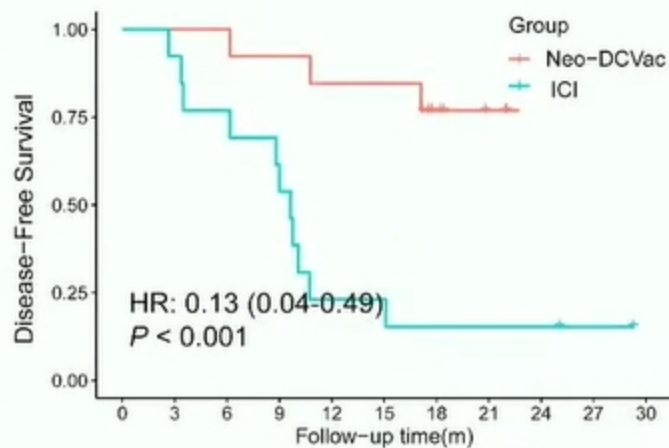
## 在验证了安全性和耐受性的基础上，正在开展针对食管癌、肝癌等术后辅助治疗的突变新抗原的个体化疫苗的临床研究

### 高复发风险肝癌术后辅助治疗



中位随访19.07个月，12名患者中有2名通过MRI确认临床复发，未达到中位无进展生存期

### 高复发风险食管癌术后辅助治疗

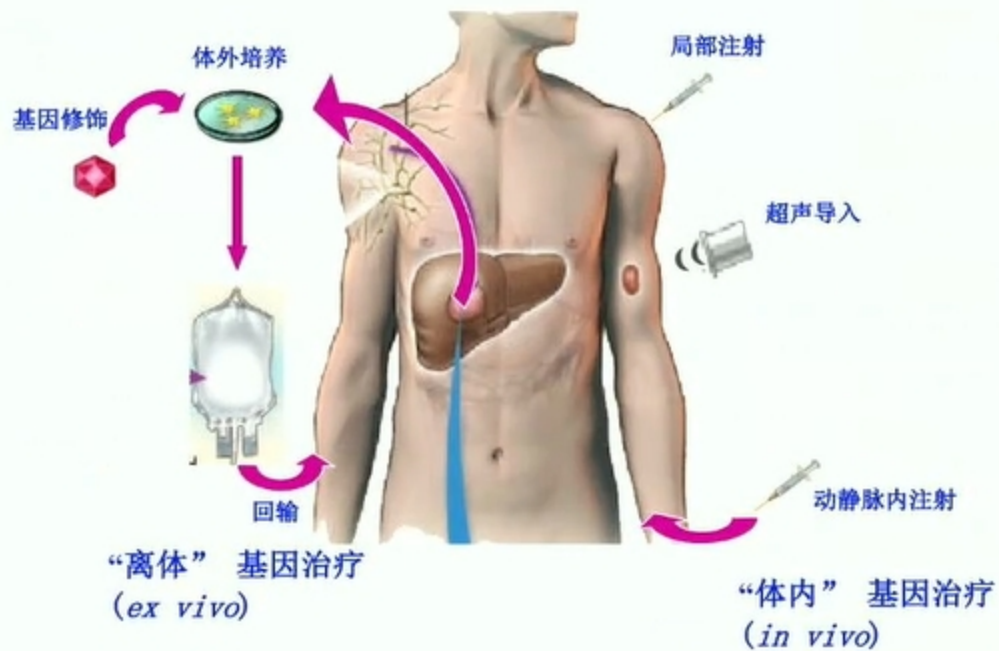


- 绝大部分 ( 14/16, 87.5% ) 患者诉疫苗免疫后精神、食欲较前有所缓解；
- 其他有3名患者疫苗免疫后出院体重明显增加 ( 未行其他任何营养治疗 )

# 主营业务：1、产品研发及转化（肿瘤新抗原筛选和应用集成平台）



## 基因治疗的方式 (The Ways in Gene Therapy)



2012年7月20日，欧洲EMA批准治疗脂蛋白酶缺乏症 ( LPLD ) Glybera (AAV-LDL)(alipogene tiparvovec)上市，这是西方国家批准的第一个上市的基因治疗产品。

### First Gene Therapy in Western World Receives Positive Opinion in Europe from CHMP

20 Jul 2012

uniQure's gene therapy Glybera® recommended for approval

**AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands | July 20, 2012 |**

- First gene therapy in the Western world to reach important regulatory approval milestone, culminating 40 years of research
- First therapy for LPL deficient patients, a severe disease with no alternative treatment
- Validates uniQure's unique AAV-based gene therapy platform, consisting of a modular, plug-and-play vector system and unrivaled GMP manufacturing capabilities on a commercial scale
- Heralds new phase in uniQure's development, including potential revenues from sales and partnerships
- Technology platform can now be leveraged to find solutions for many more severe genetic and other disorders

罕见病，125万欧元/病人





# 重组VEGF基因治疗药物用作治疗外周动脉疾病在俄罗斯 获准上市

Neovasculogen(血管内皮生长因子)刺激血管生成

the VEGF-containing plasmid therapy product

In phase 3 testing—a doubling in pain-free walking distance in 120 people given Neovasculogen compared to 25 taking a placebo.



Nature Medicine, March 06 2012

## 美国FDA批准一种新的基因治疗药物Luxturna上市， 用于治疗遗传性失明

- ✓ 2017年10月12日，Spark Therapeutics的RPE65基因疗法产品Luxturna以罕见的16:0投票比获得了全部FDA咨询委员会委员的支持，赞成其上市用于治疗RPE65突变引起的莱伯氏先天性黑蒙症 (LCA)，这些患者患有可能会导致失明的遗传性视力丧失。
- ✓ 2017年12月19日，美国FDA批准了基因治疗药物Luxturna上市，它是美国批准的第一个直接给药的基因疗法。

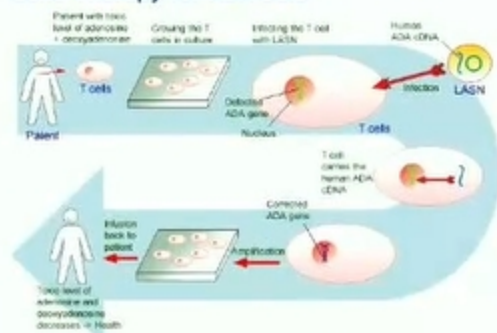
Now Approved



  
**LUXTURNA™**  
voretigene neparvovec-rzyl  
for subretinal injection

# 国际首个干细胞基因疗法 Strimvelis 获欧盟批准 上市用于ADA-SCID儿童患者的治疗

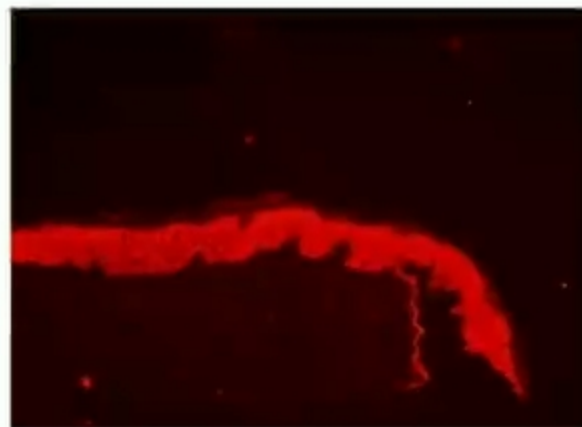
Gene Therapy for ADA-SCID



- ① 2016年5月31日，欧洲EMA批准 GSK的干细胞基因疗法 Strimvelis用于腺苷脱氨酶（ADA）缺乏性重度联合免疫缺陷症（ADA-SCID）儿科患者的治疗，这是首个体外修饰的造血干细胞基因治疗产品上市，开启了罕见遗传性疾病临床治疗的新篇章。
- ② Strimvelis是将自体CD34+ 细胞中转入正常功能的ADA基因并回输进行的离体（ex-vivo）干细胞基因疗法，Strimvelis 只需给药一次，用于不能进行骨髓移植的ADA-SCID 患者的治疗。
- ③ Strimvelis 的获批是基于18 例ADA-SCID 患者接受 Strimvelis 治疗的数据，这些患者目前仍然存活，中位随访时间为7年。

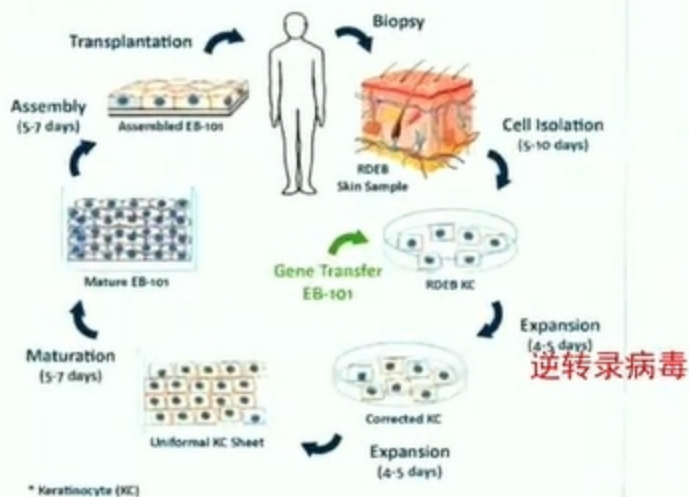
## 大疱性表皮松解症的基因治疗

- 大疱性表皮松解症是一类可能危及生命的遗传性疾病，其中最严重的一种类型称为隐性营养不良型大疱性表皮松解症（recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa, RDEB），中国发病率约为百万分之四。
- RDEB患者由于编码胶原蛋白VII的基因COL7A1发生突变导致VII型胶原蛋白功能失常，它对将表皮与真皮组织结合在一起非常重要。
- RDEB患者皮肤上经常出现水疱和伤口，伴随着剧痛。
- 皮肤损伤不但会带来危及生命的感染，很多患者可能发展为鳞状细胞癌。



**EB-101细胞疗法**是美国Abeona公司开发的一种基于患者自身皮肤细胞的疗法，获得美国FDA的孤儿药和罕见儿科疾病认定以及欧洲EMA孤儿药的认定。

**EB-101: Ex-vivo Cell Therapy** - gene therapy correction of patient cells to replace COL7A1 cDNA



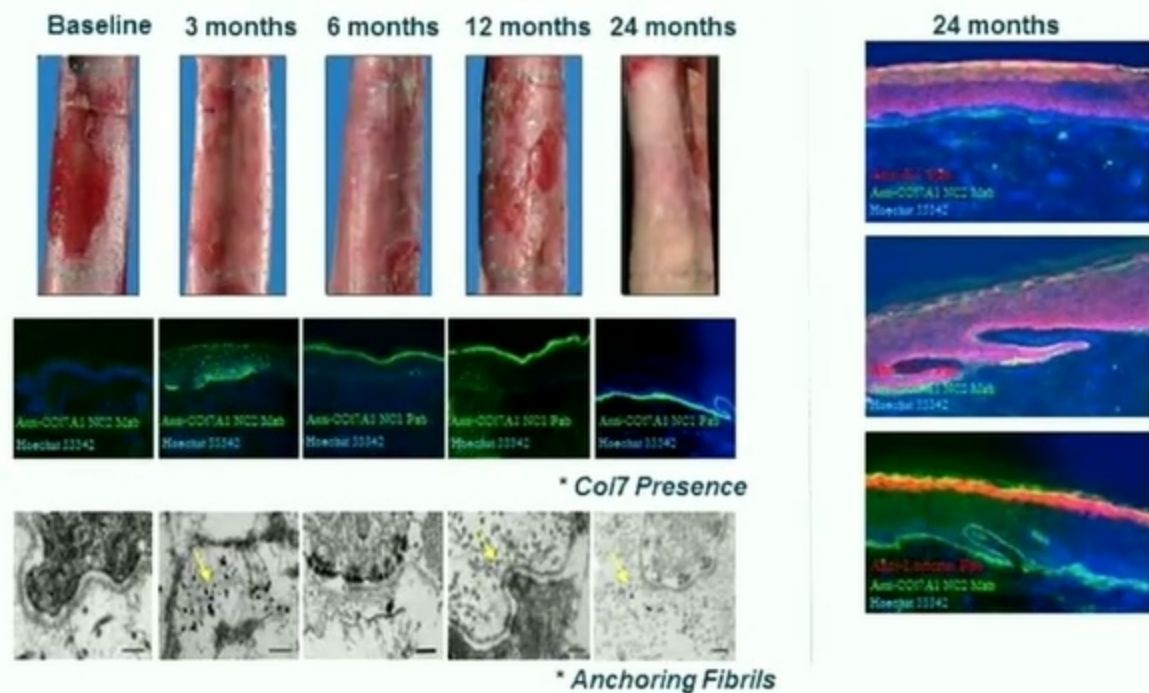
**EB-101: gene-corrected skin treatment**



EB-101 ready for application



在临床1/2期试验中，EB-101达到了疗效和安全性的主要终点。治疗后3个月，100%接受治疗的伤口得到愈合；2年后，仍有88%接受治疗的伤口保持愈合。





金唯科生物  
Gene Vector

## 重组AAV基因治疗中试生产及产品研发平台



1. 成都市温江区与四川大学生物治疗国家重点实验室-共建**成都医学城基因治疗公共研发平台**（包括**重组AAV产品中试平台**，**重组AAV产品质量研究平台**和**临床前动物实验平台**）

## 组建约100人研发团队，研发40-50项基因治疗产品

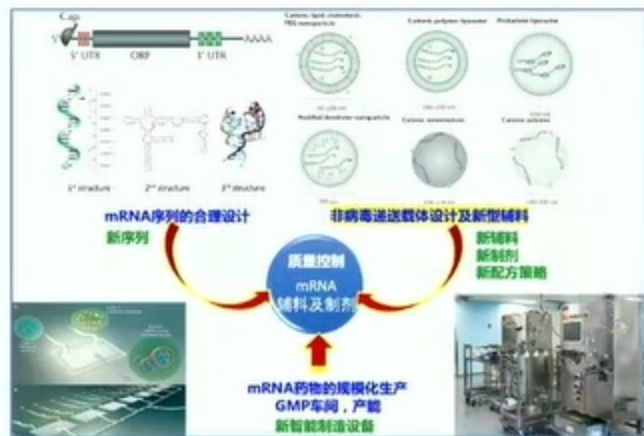
1. **遗传代谢疾病**：鸟氨酸氨甲酰基转移酶缺乏症、苯丙酮尿症、酪氨酸血症、精氨酸血症、谷氨酸血症、I型粘多糖贮积症、II型粘多糖贮积症、III型粘多糖贮积症、IV型粘多糖贮积症、V型粘多糖贮积症、VI型粘多糖贮积症、VII型粘多糖贮积症、威尔逊氏病、高血脂症等；
2. **眼睛遗传疾病**：先天性黑蒙症、眼白化病、无脉络膜症、老年黄斑变性等；
3. **血液遗传疾病**：A型血友病、B型血友病、 $\beta$ 地中海贫血症、 $\alpha$ 地中海贫血症、镰刀形细胞贫血症、骨髓增生异常综合症等；
4. **神经系统疾病**：ASL，帕金森综合症、Canavan病、阿兹海默综合征等；
5. **肌肉系统疾病**：肌营养不良症、髓性肌萎缩、心衰、心肌肥大等；
6. **其他疾病**：HIV、乙肝等；
7. **恶性肿瘤**





## 聚焦产业化难点

- 突破全球专利壁垒
- 安全高效
- 放大生产



## 突破三大底层关键技术

### 关键难点

mRNA序列

递送载体

放大生产

### 解决思路

新结构5'-UTR、免疫增强子IE

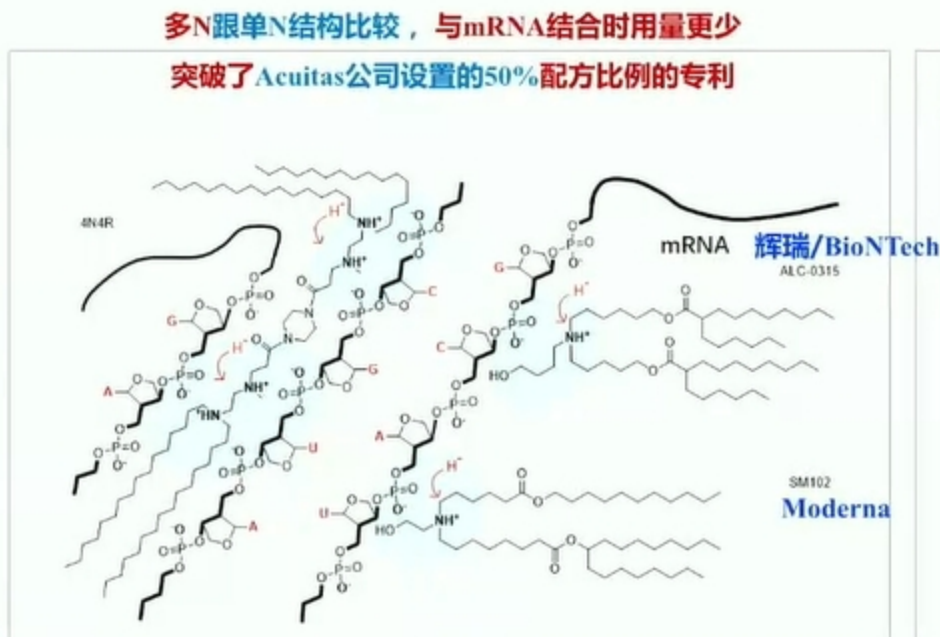
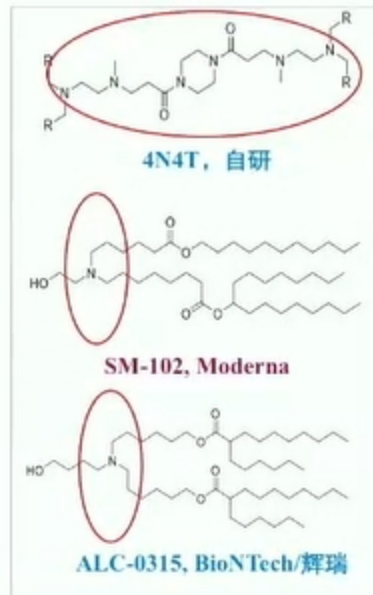
新结构脂质、新配方、新载体

构建新的智能制造设备

### 研究目标

创制安全高效的mRNA新药

## 底层技术突破--2. LNP, 新型可电离脂质, 新结构, 新配方



Chen K and Song X\*, et al. Adv Funct Mater 2022 (IF 19.92)

## 底层技术突破--2. LNP，新型可电离脂质，新结构

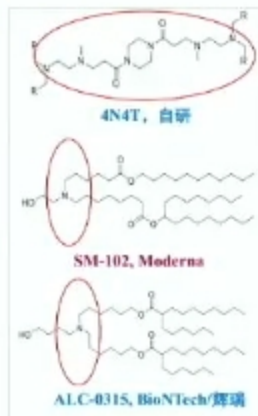
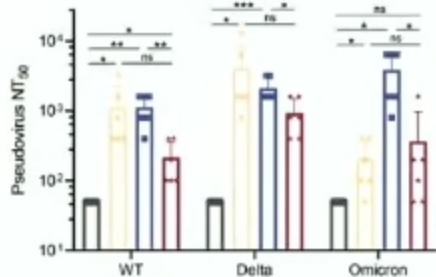
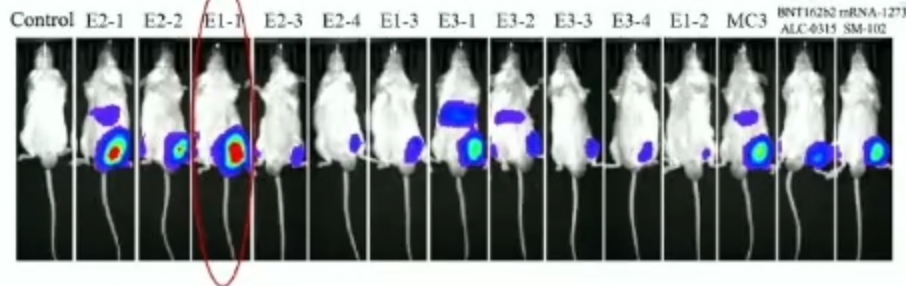
人工智能优化设计，全新结构，具有自主知识产权

可电离、可生物降解，安全、高效

辉瑞/BioNTech

Moderna

首创机器学习算法  
优化设计

### 早期安全性评价



- 恒河猴, mRNA 30  $\mu$ g、100  $\mu$ g、200  $\mu$ g剂量组, 溶剂对照组
- SD大鼠, mRNA 30  $\mu$ g、100  $\mu$ g剂量组, 溶剂对照组, 生理盐水组
- Balb/c小鼠, 未处理组、生理盐水组, 溶剂对照组, 空白制剂组, mRNA 5  $\mu$ g、10  $\mu$ g、20  $\mu$ g、30  $\mu$ g剂量组



## 国际上已批准的25种干细胞和体细胞治疗药物上市

### 干细胞产品20种,软骨细胞产品4种,成纤维细胞产品1种

序号	上市时间	国家	商品名(公司)	细胞来源	适应症
1	2008	印度	ReliNethra (Reliance Life Sciences)	角膜缘干细胞	广泛的角膜缘干细胞缺损及Stevens-Johnson综合征
2	2009.01	比利时	ChondroCelect (Tigenix, 武田)	自体软骨细胞	膝关节软骨缺损
3	2010.03	德国	T2C-001 ( T2cure GmbH )	自体骨髓来源的内皮祖细胞	心肌梗塞
4	2010.07	澳大利亚	MPC ( Mesoblast )	间充质前体细胞	骨修复
5	2010.11	韩国	Cureskin(S.Biomedics Co Ltd )	自体成纤维细胞	疤痕修复
6	2011.07	韩国	Cellgram-AMI (Pharmicell Co. Ltd. )	骨髓间充质干细胞	急性心肌梗死
7	2011.11	美国	Hemacord (纽约血液研究中心)	异体脐带血造血祖细胞	造血系统紊乱患者的造血干细胞移植
8	2011	韩国	Queencell ( Anterogen Co. Ltd. )	脂肪间充质干细胞	皮下组织缺损
9	2012.01	韩国	Cartistem (Medipost Co. Ltd. )	异体脐带间充质干细胞	退行性关节炎和关节软骨损伤
10	2012.01	韩国	Cuepistem (Anterogen Co. Ltd )	自体脂肪间充质干细胞	复杂性克隆恩氏并发肛瘘
11	2012.05	加拿大, 新西兰	Prochymal(remestemcel-L) (Osiris Therapeutics Inc./Mesoblast Ltd. )	异体骨髓间充质干细胞	儿童急性移植抗宿主疾病
12	2012	美国	DUCORD ( Duke University)	造血干细胞	造血祖细胞移植
13	2012	美国	HPC ( University of Colora )	造血干细胞	造血祖细胞移植
14	2015.01	韩国	Neuronata-R ( Corestem Inc. )	骨髓间充质干细胞	肌萎缩性侧索硬化
15	2015.02	欧洲	Holoclar ( 意大利ChiesiFarmaceutici )	自体人角膜上皮细胞	中重度角膜缘干细胞缺乏症
16	2015.09	日本	Temcell HS Inj (JCR Pharmaceuticals )	异体骨髓间充质干细胞	儿童急性移植抗宿主疾病
17	2016.09	欧盟	Strimvelis(Orchard Therapeutics )	自体造血干细胞	腺苷脱氨酶缺乏症
18	2016.11	美国	MACI ( VericelCorporation)	自体软骨细胞	成人软骨缺损
19	2017	印度	Stempeucel ( Stempeutics Research )	异体骨髓间充质干细胞	Buergers病引起的血栓闭塞性动脉炎
20	2017.05	澳大利亚	Ortho-ACI (Orthocell Ltd)	自体软骨细胞	软骨和关节修复
21	2017	欧盟	Spheroux; Co- Don Ag	自体软骨细胞	软骨和关节修复
22	2018.03	比利时	Alofisel ( TiGenix , 武田 )	同种异体脂肪间充质干细胞	克罗恩病的肛周瘘
23	2018.04	日本	Stemirac ( Nipro Corp. )	人骨髓间充质干细胞	脊髓损伤
24	2018.04	日本	RNL Astrostem(RNL Bio)	自体脂肪间充质干细胞	阿尔茨海默症
25	2021	日本	Alofisel ( TiGenix , 武田 )	同种异体脂肪间充质干细胞	克罗恩病的肛周瘘

## 美国食品与药物管理局首次批准个人化的细胞美容疗法

- **Fibrocell Science**
- **laViv®(azficel—T)**是一种自体细胞产品，以受术者**皮肤纤维母细胞**为基础。
- 该产品可商业性地用于成人受术者面部皱纹。
- 每个疗程费用由**1600美元至3300美元**不等

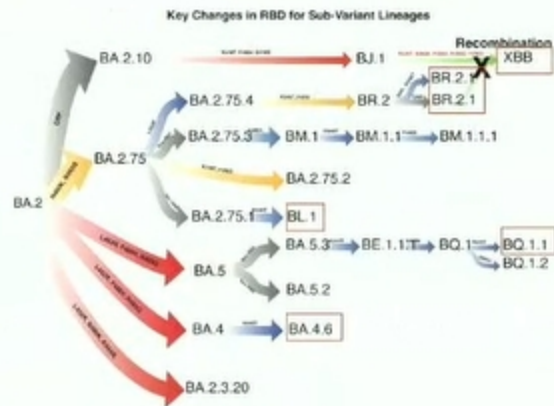
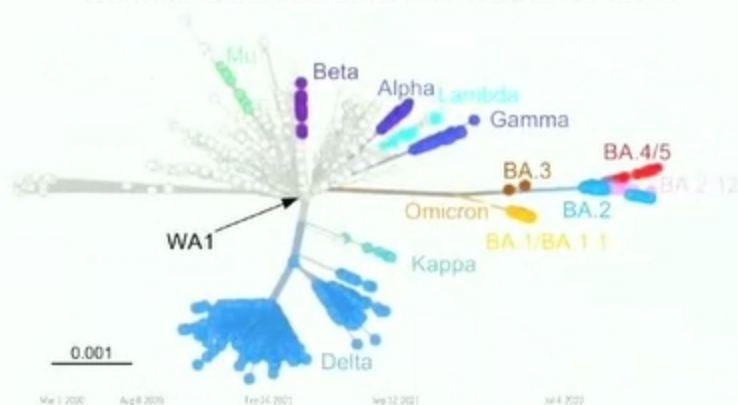


# 变异株新冠疫苗研发

- 近期，世界卫生组织谈及了重点值得关注的新冠病毒变异株，例如**南非或印度变异株以及 Omicron等**
- 现有的几类新冠疫苗对于**南非或印度变异株以及 Omicron等**产生的中和抗体滴度下降



Genetic Distance of SARS-CoV-2 Variants



**亟待开发针对变异株的新冠疫苗！**

nature

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NEWS | 01 May 2023 | Correction [04 May 2023](#)

## COVID's future: mini-waves rather than seasonal surges

- 新冠病毒由于自身快速变异和人类免疫力短暂的特点，这种小规模波浪式反复流行，与流感和引起感冒的冠状病毒的季节性流行模式不同。
- 未来新冠病毒每年的感染率为50%，而流感病毒的感染率则是约20%。
- 专家预计重复感染率达到65%以上
- 过去1年半死亡人数是流感的10倍
- 再感染者全因死亡率和住院风险增加，且至少患有一种后遗症；感染次数越多，累计后遗症风险越高。

*Nature*, 2023, 617: 229-230; *Nature*, 2023, 616: 650-652

nature

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NEWS FEATURE | 26 April 2023 | Clarification [11 May 2023](#)

## Are repeat COVID infections dangerous? What the science says

### REINFECTION RISKS

Does getting COVID-19 more than once increase your risk of health problems or of hospitalization? In an analysis of around 295,000 people who had at least one bout of COVID-19 and were followed over a year, reinfection was not harmless: the cumulative risks increased the more often someone had COVID-19. The excess burden indicates how many more people per 1,000 had each health problem after infection compared with no infection.

■ One infection (234,990 people) ■ Two infections (28,509 people) ■ Three or more infections (1,023 people)

2023年4月10日，美国政府启动了50亿美元的新冠疫苗接种和治疗方法研发计划（Project NextGen）

目标：研发更有效的新新冠疫苗，预防新冠病毒各种变异株和其他冠状病毒

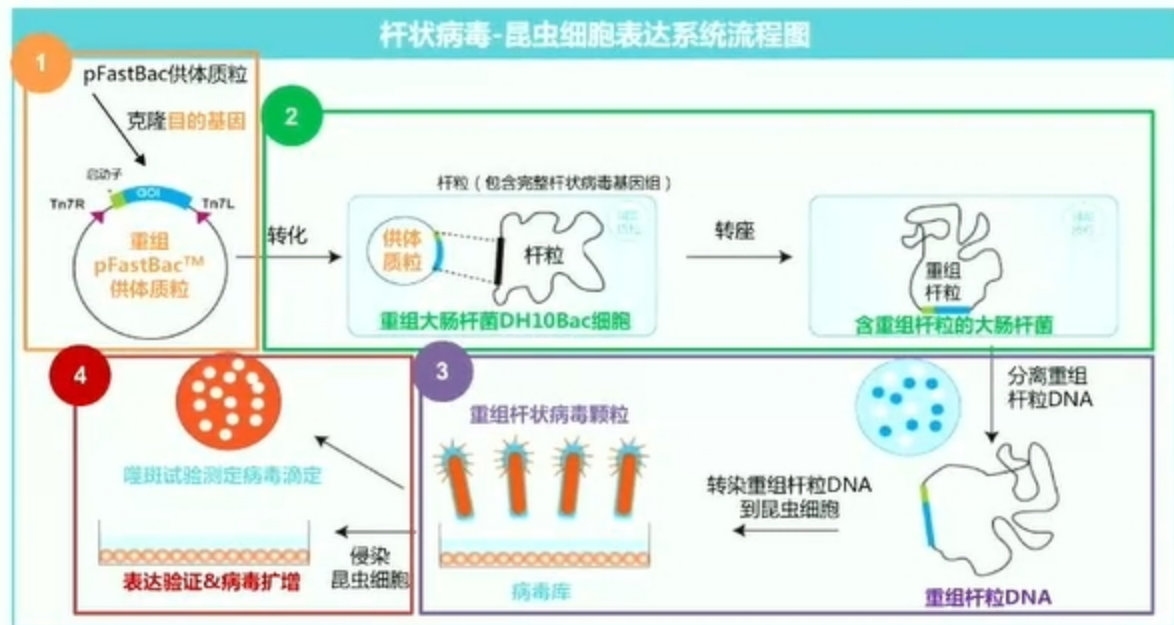
## Project NextGen Leverages \$5 Billion for COVID Vaccine Development

The next phase of COVID-19 funding will seek new vaccines and better treatments for the vulnerable.

# “杆状病毒-昆虫细胞”表达系统制备新冠重组蛋白

Bac-to-Bac杆状病毒-昆虫细胞表达系统——用于制备重组杆状病毒，在昆虫细胞中表达特定的基因

- ① 克隆目的基因（病毒S-RBD蛋白基因）到pFastBac™供体质粒
- ② 转化pFastBac™至大肠杆菌DH10Bac的杆粒，获得重组杆粒
- ③ 采用蓝白斑法筛选获得重组杆粒，转染Sf9昆虫细胞和杆状病毒，产生重组杆状病毒
- ④ 重组杆状病毒进一步侵染昆虫细胞，表达S-RBD蛋白基因，获得新冠疫苗抗原蛋白



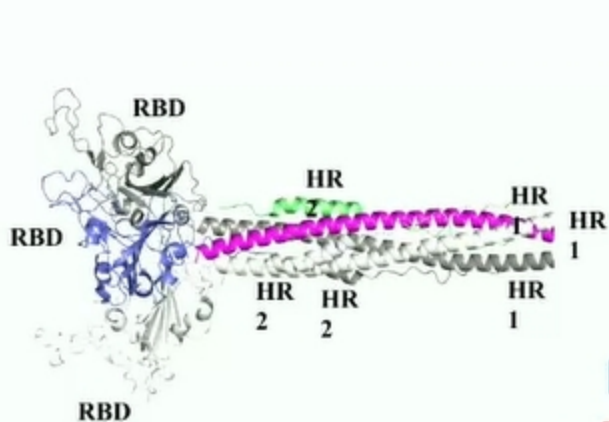
昆虫细胞技术生产平台优势<sup>1</sup>

- ✓ 成熟的蛋白生产平台
- ✓ 更强的免疫原性
- ✓ 构建速度快
- ✓ 产量高
- ✓ 生物安全性好

注1：参考文献：Estudo da toxicidade de proteínas (Cry) recombinantes de Bacillus thuringiensis, utilizando o sistema de expressão baseado em baculovirus e células de inseto



## 三价重组蛋白新冠疫苗 (Delta+BA.5+XBB.1.5 mutant trimer)

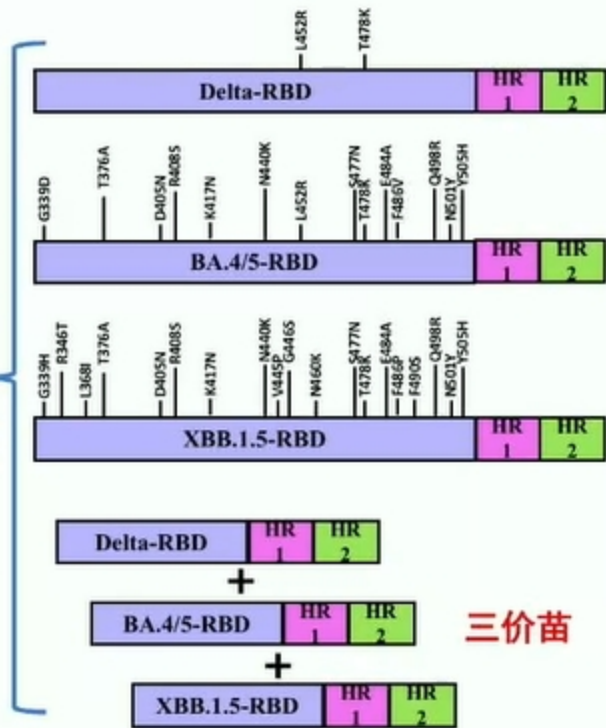


已完成

He C, et al. Nature Communications, 2022

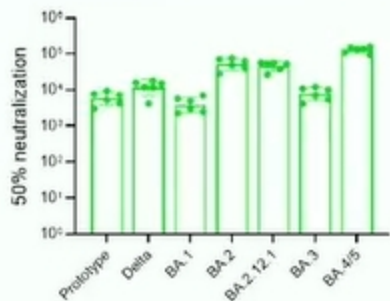
设计抗原三聚体模式图

- > HR1和HR2能够自发形成六螺旋簇结构
- > 以HR作为三聚化标签能够避免引入任何非新冠的氨基酸序列

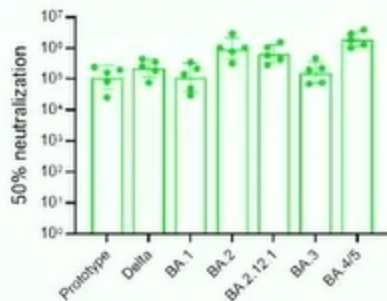


# 针对Omicron变异株的 鼻喷重组变异新型冠状病毒疫苗 (Sf9细胞)

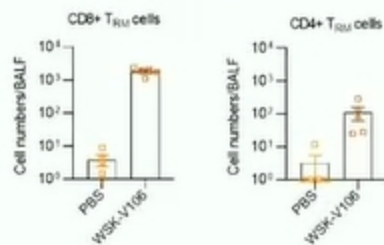
Neutralizing antibody titers in sera



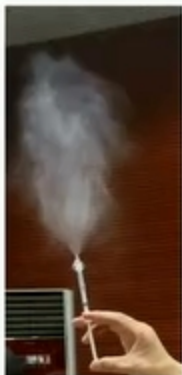
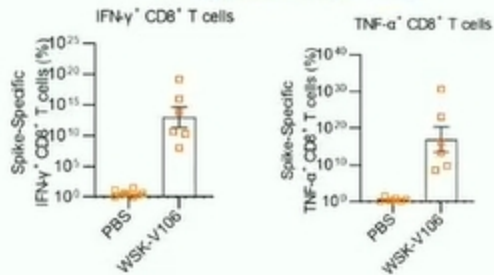
Neutralizing antibody titers in BALF



T<sub>RM</sub> in BALF



Specific T cells in lung



- ◆ 冠状病毒是一种RNA病毒。人类中**15% ~ 30%**的普通感冒由冠状病毒229E、NL63、OC43、HKU1引起;剩下的两种则是令人闻之丧胆的SARS(非典型肺炎)以及MERS-CoV(中东呼吸综合征冠状病毒)。
- ◆ SARS-CoV-2是一种新型冠状病毒，是导致当前COVID-19大流行的原因。
- ◆ M<sup>pro</sup>是理想的冠状病毒靶标：在人体中没有同源蛋白，而且在SARS-CoV-2突变体中高度保守，并且在其它冠状病毒中同源性也很高 (>80%)。

SY110与国内外其他小分子抗新冠病毒药物关键参数比较

	SY110	PF-07321332 (辉瑞)	S-217622 (日本盐野义)	Molnupiravir (默沙东)	VV116 (君实生物)
作用靶标	M <sup>pro</sup>	M <sup>pro</sup>	M <sup>pro</sup>	RdRP	RdRP
分子水平活性(Ki/IC <sub>50</sub> )	0.007 μM	0.010 μM	0.013 μM	2.8 μM	0.67 μM
细胞抗病毒活(EC <sub>50</sub> )	0.297 μM	0.884 μM	0.29 μM	0.30 μM	0.35 μM
大鼠口服生物利用度(F)	82.8%	50%	96.7%	N.A.	49.9%
比格犬口服生物利用度(F)	132.0%	N.A.	64.7%	N.A.	87.4%
人肝微粒体稳定性(T <sub>1/2</sub> )	44.94min	21.18min	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
安全性	√	√	√	√	√
降低住院率	N.A.	89%	100%	30%	N.A.
服用方式	口服, 单用	口服, 与利托纳韦联用	口服, 单用	口服, 单用	口服, 单用
生产成本	低	高	高	低	低