





Quell Therapeutics: A "Disruptive and Ambitious" Vision

Be the leading Cell Therapy player in the Immune Dysregulation field

Disruptive, transformative and <u>valued</u> therapies addressing unmet medical needs

Keeping the patient central in all our efforts

Founded on the most engaging culture



Quell Therapeutics: Leadership in Engineered Treg Cell Therapies





Our Scientific Founders



Prof. Giovanna Lombardi Kings College, London



Prof. Alberto Sanchez-Fueyo Kings College, London



Prof. Elmar Jaeckel Hannover Medical School



Prof. Hans Stauss Royal Free, UCL, London



Prof. Emma Morris Royal Free Hospital, UCL, London



Dr. Marc Martinez-Llordella Kings College, London Treg Biologist, Treg Manufacturing Process Expertise, ThRIL Study (Liver Tx), ONE/TWO Study (Kidney Tx)

Academic/Clinical Liver Tx Hepatologist, Treg Translational Scientist, Tolerance Induction, ThRIL / LIFT Studies (Liver Tx)

Academic/Clinical Hepatologist, Metabolic & Autoimmune Diseases, Treg Translational Scientist

Immunologist, T Cell Engineering Expertise, T Cell Receptors (TCRs)

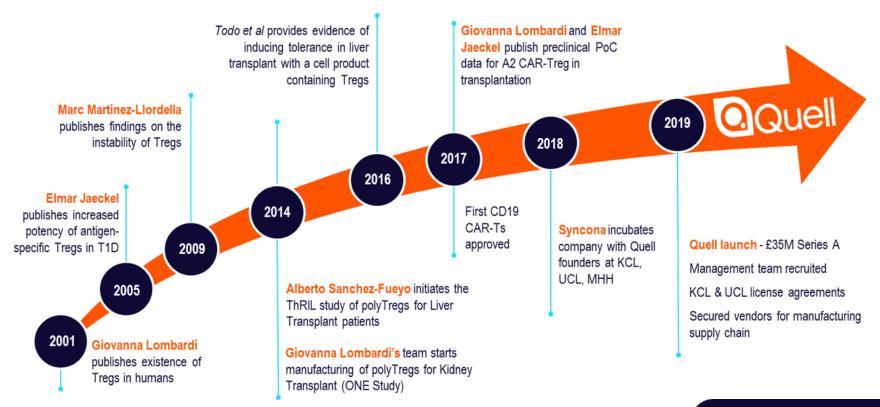
Principal Investigator on Multiple Cell Therapy trials, Regulatory & Clinical Development Expertise

Treg Biology and Immunology Expert

Quell Management Team member – VP Biology



Evolution of Treg Science and the Landscape



Quell Leadership Team



lain McGill, CEO

Commercial leadership, Transplantatinon, Immunology, Oncology







Luke Henry, VP Operations & Corporate Devt PhD Oncology, Cell Therapy, Strategic Consulting







Natalie Belmonte, SVP Research & Translation

Cell therapy R&D Biotech Development Lead







Marc Martinez-Lordella, VP Biology
KCL Senior Lecturer; Treg Biologist; Founder at Quell





UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA



Bernd Schmidt, VP Product Delivery (CMC)
Broad experience in Product Development, Manufacture & Supply



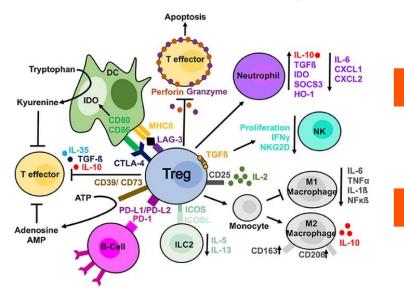
AstraZeneca **2**

Tregs: Master controllers of Immune & Tissue homeostasis

Multiple mechanisms of <u>localized</u> immunosuppressive activity

Classical Tregs

- CD4+ CD25+ Foxp3+
- 5-10% of CD4+ T cells (thymus & peripheral-derived)
- Recognize self antigens through their TCR(αβ)
- TCR activation promotes immunosuppressive activity





Reduce inflammation PROMOTE TISSUE REPAIR

Both contact-dependent & paracrine factors



Treg Cell Therapy: Restoring immune balance in disease

1st Gen

Polyclonal Tregs

- Selected & expanded Tregs
- Clinical safety & feasibility demonstrated in >100 patients
- Evidence of efficacy in GvHD (Di Ianni et al, 2011; Martelli et al, 2014)
- Biological effect demonstrated in liver transplant (Sanchez-Fueyo et al 2019)

2nd Gen

Donor-reactive Tregs

- Superior potency vs polyTregs
- Limited to organ transplant
- Significant challenges in manufacturing
- Initial evidence of efficacy in Liver Transplant (Todo et al, 2016))

Now/Future

Engineered Tregs

Tissue-targeting of Tregs with CAR/TCR technology

Modular technology to optimize Treg phenotype and function

Scalable manufacturing



Increase antigen-specificity

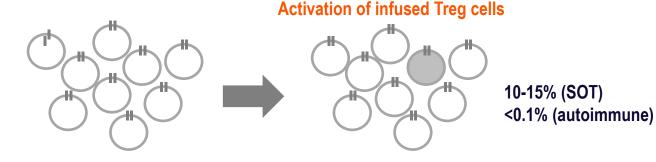
Optimize Tregs with engineering technologies / synthetic biology

Quell

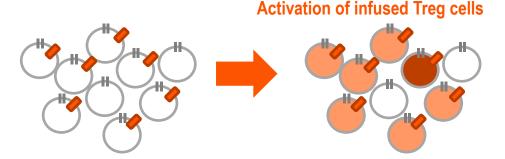
CAR Technology enhance the therapeutic potential of Tregs

CAR-mediated Antigen-specificity drives increased suppression in Tregs through broader activation

Polyclonal Treg therapy



CAR-Treg therapy



60-80% CAR-Treg

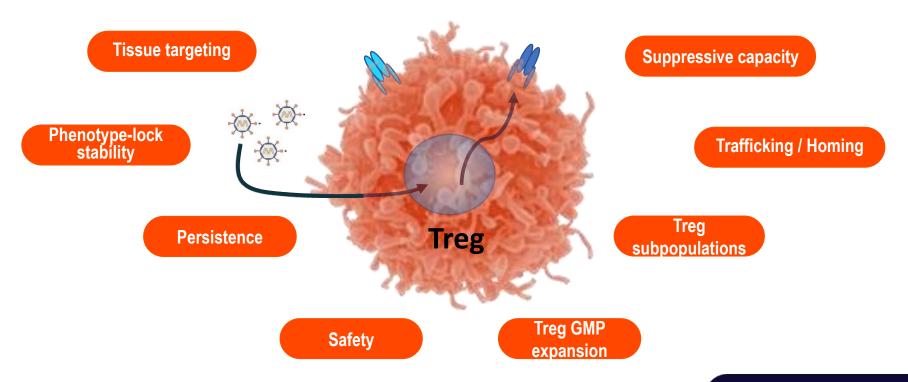




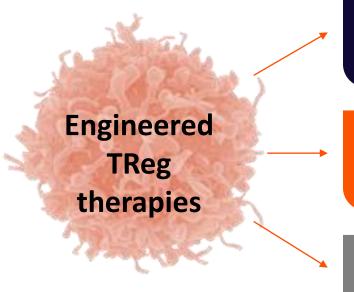


Multi-modular Engineered Treg Therapies

Optimized for Efficacy, Safety & Manufacturability



Significant Clinical Opportunity for Engineered Treg Therapies



Solid Organ Transplant

- Drive tolerance to an <u>alloantigen</u> response
- Opportunity to withdraw patients off chronic immuno-suppression drug regimens

Autoimmune Diseases

- Drive tolerance to an autoantigen response
- Address underlying disease pathophysiology to modify the course of disease
- Broad patient opportunity across multiple diseases

Inflammatory Disorders

- Reduce inflammation to promote tissue repair and tissue homeostasis
- Broad patient opportunity across autoinflammatory & neuroinflammatory disorders