Parexel analysis of 12 novel cell and gene therapies (CAGTs) approved in 18 indications by FDA, 2017-2022



CAGTs uniformly qualified for orphan drug and breakthrough therapy designations, targeted heavily pretreated cancers and genetic diseases, and took a median of 6.9 years from Phase 1 trials to FDA approval

Trade Name (generic) Drug Class (molecular target)	FDA Programs for Potentially Expedited Clinical Development				FDA Programs for Potentially Expedited Regulatory Review				Start ID	roval	nent ars)	드	
	FT	OD	AA	BTD	PR	1st Cycle Review	Other Regulatory Programs	RPDPRV	FIH Trial Start or FDA IND Filing Date	FDA Approval Date	Development Time (Years)	First Approved I the U.S.	FDA-Approved Indication
Kymriah (tisagenlecleucel) CAR T-cell therapy - Autologous (CD19)		1		1	1	1	ODAC Meeting	1	04/2012	08/2017	5.4	/	patients 3-25 years with B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia (B-ALL) r/r after 2 lines
sBLA #1		/		/	/	/			_	05/2018	_		adults with LBCL, including DLBCL, r/r after 2 lines
sBLA #2		/	/		/	1	Assessment Aid, RMAT		_	05/2022	_		adults with follicular lymphoma (FL) r/r after 2 lines
Yescarta (axicabtagene ciloeucel) CAR T-cell therapy - Autologous (CD19)		1		1	1	1	OCE-CBER review		11/2008	10/2017	8.9	1	adults with LBCL including DLBCL r/r after 2 lines
sBLA #1		1	1	1	1				_	03/2021	_		adults with r/r follicular lymphoma (FL) after 2 lines
sBLA#2		/		/	1		Assessment Aid		_	04/2022	_		adults with LBCL r/r after 1st line chemotherapy
Luxturna (onasemnogene abeparvovecl) Gene therapy – AAV2 vector (hRPE65)		1		1	1	1		1	06/2007	12/2017	10.5	1	patients with confirmed biallelic RPE65 mutation- associated retinal dystrophy
Zolgensma (pralsetinib) Gene therapy – AAV9 vector (SMN1)	1	1		1	1	1		1	08/2013	05/2019	5.8	1	children under 2 years with spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) with bi-allelic SMN1 mutations
Tecartus (brexucabtagene autoleucel) CAR T-cell therapy - Autologous (CD19)		1	1	1	1				10/2015	07/2020	4.8	1	adult patients with r/r mantle cell lymphoma (MCL)
sBLA #1		/		1	/		Assessment Aid		_	10/2021	_		adults with r/r B-ALL
Breyanzi (lisocabtagene maraleucel)* CAR T-cell therapy - Autologous (CD19)		1		1		1	OCE-CBER review, RMAT		05/2015	02/2021	5.7	1	adults with LBCL including DLBCL r/r after 2 lines
sBLA #1		/		1	1		RMAT		_	06/20 22	_		adults with LBCL r/r after 1st line chemotherapy or not eligible for HSCT
Abecma (idecabtagene vicleucel) CAR T-cell therapy - Autologous (BCMA)		1		1	1				09/2015	03/2021	5.5	1	adults with r/r multiple myeloma after 4+ lines
Carvykti (ciltacabtagene autoleucel) CAR T-cell therapy - Autologous (BCMA)		1		1	1	/			10/2015	02/2022	6.4	1	adults with r/r multiple myeloma after 4+ lines
Zynteglo (betibeglogene autotemcel) Gene therapy – LV1 vector (βΑ ^(T87Q) -globin)	1	1		1	1	1	CTGTAC Meeting	1	12/2012	08/2022	9.7		adult and pediatric patients with beta-thalassemia who require regular red blood cell transfusions
Skysona (elivaldogene autotemcel) Gene therapy – LV2 vector (ABCD1 cDNA)		1	1	1	1	1	CTGTAC Meeting	1	03/2013	09/2022	9.5		early active cerebral adrenoleukodystrophy (CALD)
Hemgenix (etranacogene dezaparvovec) Gene therapy – AAV5 vector (h-FIX Padua)		1		1	1				06/2015	11/2022	7.4	1	adults with Hemophilia B (congenital Factor IX deficiency)
Adstiladrin (nadofaragene firadenovec) Gene therapy – AAV vector (IFNα2b)	1	1		1	1		Assessment Aid		06/2005	12/2022	17.5	1	adults with high-risk Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG)-unresponsive NMI bladder cancer
TOTALS % of novel CAGT approvals (n=12)	3 25%	12 100%	2 17%	12 100%	11 92%	8 67%		5 42%		Median: Mean:	6.9 yrs 8.1 yrs	10 83%	

⁽¹⁾ LentiGlobin BB305 lentivirus

Molecular Target Acronyms: ABCD1 cDNA: adrenoleukodystrophy complementary DNA; βA(T87Q)-globin: beta-globin gene derivative; BCMA: B-cell maturation antigen; CD19: cluster of differentiation 19; h-FIX Padua: hyperactive factor IX variant R338L; hRPE65v2: human retinal pigment epithelium 65 protein; IFNα2b: human interferon alpha-2b; RPE65: human retinal pigment epithelium 65 protein; SMN1 — spinal muscular dystrophy 1 gene.

Sources & Methodology: Parexel compiled this proprietary analysis from primary FDA data sources, including clinical review memos and other review documents obtained from the <u>FDA Biological Approvals by Year</u> website, <u>agency press releases</u>, and other FDA databases, such as the <u>Orphan Drug Designations and Approvals database</u>. To determine the first-in-human (FIH) trial start date for cell and gene therapies that were developed ex-U.S. prior to the FDA IND filing, we relied on medical literature searches via <u>PubMed</u> and FIH clinical trials registered on <u>clinical trials.gov</u>. We also used the <u>Federal Register database</u> to search for "Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension" documents to confirm U.S. IND dates listed in FDA review documents, whenever possible.

Regulatory Acronyms and Terms: AAV: adeno-associated virus; AA: Accelerated Approval; Assessment Aid; BTD: Breakthrough Therapy Designation; CBER: Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research; CAGT: cell and gene therapy; CTGTAC: Cellular, Tissue, and Gene Therapies Advisory Committee; DLBCL: diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; FIH: first in human; FT: Fast Track; HSCT: hematopoietic stem cell transplant; IND: investigational new drug application; LBCL: large B-cell lymphoma; LV: lentiviral; NMI: non-muscle invasive; OCE: Oncology Center of Excellence; OD: Orphan Drug; ODAC: Oncology Drug Advisory Committee; PR: Priority Review; sBLA: supplementary Biologics License Application; r/r: relapsed or refractory; RMAT: regenerative medicine advanced therapy designation; RPDPRV: rare pediatric disease priority review voucher.

⁽²⁾ Lenti-[

[§] This chart includes all Biological License Applications (BLAs) approved by the FDA between January 1, 2017, and December 31, 2022, that were classified by the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER) as either "autologous T cell immunotherapies" or "gene therapies." It includes original filings and supplemental BLAs (new indications).