

Korean Society for  
Extracellular Vesicles (KSEV)  
2023 Workshop

# KSEV 2023 산학협력 워크숍

일 시 | 2023년 6월 27일(화)

장 소 | 서울 COEX 회의실 307호



KOREAN SOCIETY FOR  
EXTRACELLULAR  
VESICLES





## 초대의 글

지난 3년간 모두를 움츠리게 하였던 COVID19의 규제도 점점 끝이 보이는 듯 합니다.

코로나 팬데믹(pandemic)에서 엔데믹(endemic)으로 전환되는 첫 행사로 그동안 위축되었던 학회 활동을 활성화하는 계기로 한국엑소좀학회와 한국엑소좀산업협의회가 공동으로 주최하는 산학 워크숍을 개최합니다.

회원들의 많은 참여와 관심을 부탁드립니다. 이번 하계 워크숍의 성공적인 개최를 통하여 회원들 간에 많은 소통을 기대합니다.

한국엑소좀학회 회장  
**박재성**

차세대 바이오 신약 및 진단기술로 주목받고 있는 엑소좀 산업의 발전을 위해 한국엑소좀학회(KSEV)와 엑소좀산업협의회(EVIA)가 공동으로 'KSEV 2023 산학협력 워크숍'을 작년에 이어 두번째로 개최하게 되었습니다.

엑소좀 임상개발의 현장 경험을 접할 수 있는 소중한 자리에 여러분을 초대합니다.

산, 학, 관이 함께 고민하면서 협력 네트워크를 더욱 긴밀히 구축하는 의미있는 계기가 되리라 기대하며, 엑소좀 산업의 지속적인 발전과 글로벌 도약을 함께 모색해 보는 시간이 되길 기원합니다.

감사합니다.

한국엑소좀학회 산학협력위원장  
엑소좀산업협의회 회장  
**배신규**

KSEV 2023 산학협력 워크숍

PROGRAM

- 일시 : 6월 27일(화), 13:00-17:35
- 장소 : 코엑스 회의실 307호
- 사회 : 문지숙 교수 (차의과학대학교)

시 간		내 용	연 사	좌 장
13:00 -13:15	15'	■ 등록 및 개회		
13:15 -13:20	5'	■ 개회사: KSEV 회장	박재성 회장 (포항공과대학교)	
13:20 -13:25	5'	■ 인사말: KSEV 산학협력체 위원장	배신규 대표 (㈜엠디문)	
<b>Plenary Lecture</b>				
13:25-14 :05	40'	■ Plenary Lecture: Development of Extracellular Vesicle-based Medicine for Lung Diseases	Prof. Yu Fujita (The Jikei University School of Medicine, Japan)	문지숙 교수 (차의과학대학교)
<b>Session 1</b>				
14:05 -14:25	20'	■ 첨단재생의료 임상연구 심의현황 및 발전방향	박성원 팀장 (보건복지부)	문지숙 교수 (차의과학대학교)
14:25 -14:45	20'	■ 세포외소포 치료제 규제체계 및 개발지원	최미라 과장 (식약처)	
14:45 -15:15	30'	Coffee Break I		
<b>Session 2</b>				
15:15 -15:35	20'	■ Non-clinical and clinical development of BG-Platform based therapeutic exosome (BRE-AD01) for atopic dermatitis	김 수 대표 (㈜브렉소젠)	허재영 교수 (건국대학교병원)
15:35 -15:55	20'	■ Exosome-Based Delivery of Proteins with Therapeutic Potentials: from the bench to the clinic	최철희 대표 (일리아스바이오로지스)	
15:55 -16:15	20'	■ Exosome-based BALF liquid biopsy in lung cancer	이계영 대표 (엑소시그널)	
16:15 -16:45	30'	Coffee Break II		
<b>Session 3</b>				
16:45 -17:05	20'	■ 진단분야 EV 관련 임상연구 현황	김동욱 교수 (부산대학교)	김세중 교수 (분당서울대학교 병원)
17:05 -17:25	20'	■ Advances in therapeutic applications of extracellular vesicles	김한상 교수 (연세대학교세브란스병원)	
17:25 -17:35	10'	■ 맺음말 / 폐회	박재성 회장 (포항공과대학교)	

## KSEV 2023 산학협력 워크숍

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Korean Society for  
Extracellular Vesicles(KSEV)  
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# Plenary Lecture

좌장: 문지숙 교수  
(차의과학대학교)



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KSEV 2023  
산학협력 워크숍

Plenary Lecture

# Development of Extracellular Vesicle-based Medicine for Lung Diseases

Prof. Yu Fujita  
(The Jikei University School of Medicine, Japan)



KOREAN SOCIETY FOR  
EXTRACELLULAR  
VESICLES



## Yu Fujita

Division Chief, Associate Professor  
 Division of Next-Generation Drug Development Research  
 Research Center for Medical Sciences  
 The Jikei University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan  
 yuugot@jikei.ac.jp

### Educational Background & Professional Experience

2007	The Jikei University School of Medicine, Japan	MD
2012	Division of Molecular and Cellular Medicine, National Cancer Center Research Institute, Japan. (Prof Takahiro Ochiya Lab)	Research Resident
2015	The Jikei University School of Medicine, Japan	PhD
2015	Department of Pathology, UCSD, USA	Postdoc
2016	Sanford Burnham Prebys Medical Discovery Institute, USA	Postdoc
2018	Division of Respiratory Diseases, The Jikei University School of Medicine, Japan	Assistant Professor
2020	Head of Department of Translational Research for Exosomes, The Jikei University School of Medicine, Japan	PI
2023	Division of Next-Generation Drug Development Research Research Center for Medical Sciences, The Jikei University School of Medicine	Associate Professor

### List of Major Publications

1. Kadota T, et al. J Extracell Vesicles 2021 Aug;10(19):e12124.
2. Fujita Y, et al. J Extracell Vesicles 2021 Jun;10(8):e12092.
3. Khateb A, et al. Nat Commun 2021 Sep;12(1):5397.
4. Fujita Y, et al. Cell Rep 2018 Sep;24(12):3296-3311.
5. Moroishi T, et al. Cell 2016 Dec;167(6):1525-1539.
6. Fujita Y, et al. J Extracell Vesicles 2015 Nov;11(4):28388.

KSEV 2023 Workshop 2023.6.27

## Development of Extracellular Vesicle-based Medicine for Lung Diseases



*Extracellular Vesicles*



**Yu Fujita, MD, PhD.**  
The Jikei University School of Medicine  
Division of Next-generation Drug Development Research  
yuugot@jikei.ac.jp



## Cell to Cell Communications



### **Secreted factors**

- Cytokine
- Chemokine
- EVs



**Direct, paracrine, and endocrine signaling**

→ **Extracellular vesicles as novel intercellular signaling tools**

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Nature.com

## Extracellular vesicles (EVs) released by a variety of cells

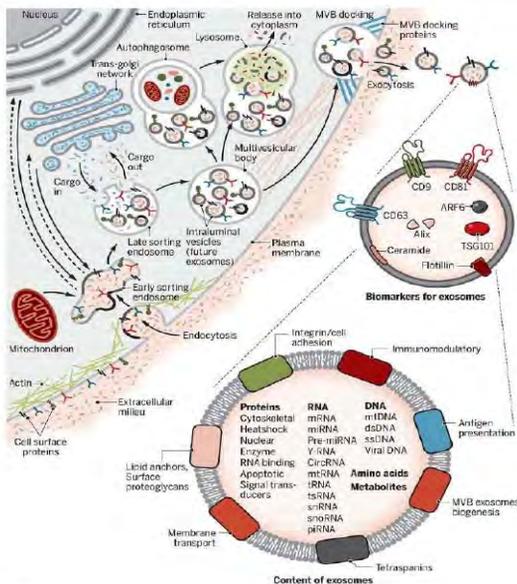
### EVs :

- ✓ Including exosomes, microparticles, and apoptotic body
- ✓ Encapsulating various molecules as modulators of intercellular communication through their cargo
- ✓ The transfer playing a key role for life support

Although it was considered cellular garbage, it contains genetic information such as **microRNAs**.



## Biogenesis of exosome, and functions



### High stability due to lipid bilayers



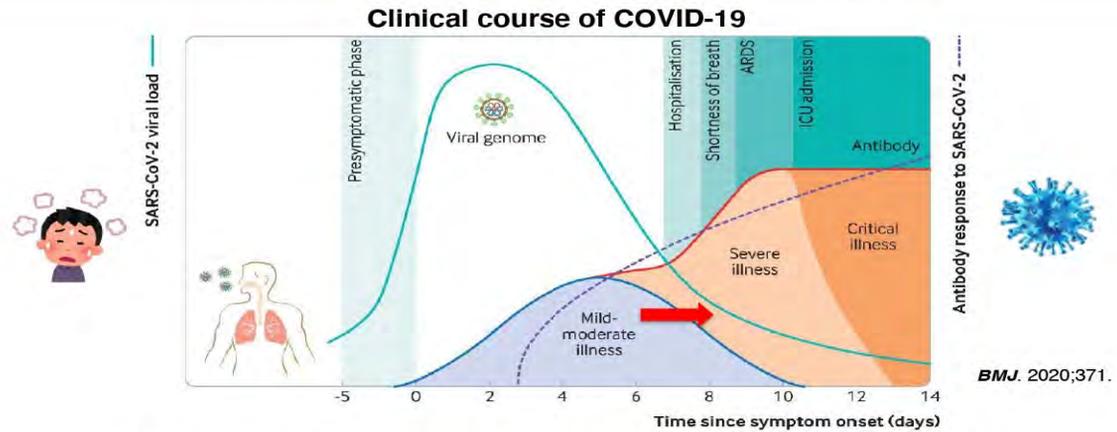
Fujita et al. *Trend Mol Med* 2015

Compositions (protein, microRNA etc)

↓  
Cell type-specific cargos  
Surrounding environment of the cells

↓  
• Detection of specific compositions leads to disease diagnosis and prediction of therapeutic effects.

## Severe / critical COVID-19 infection

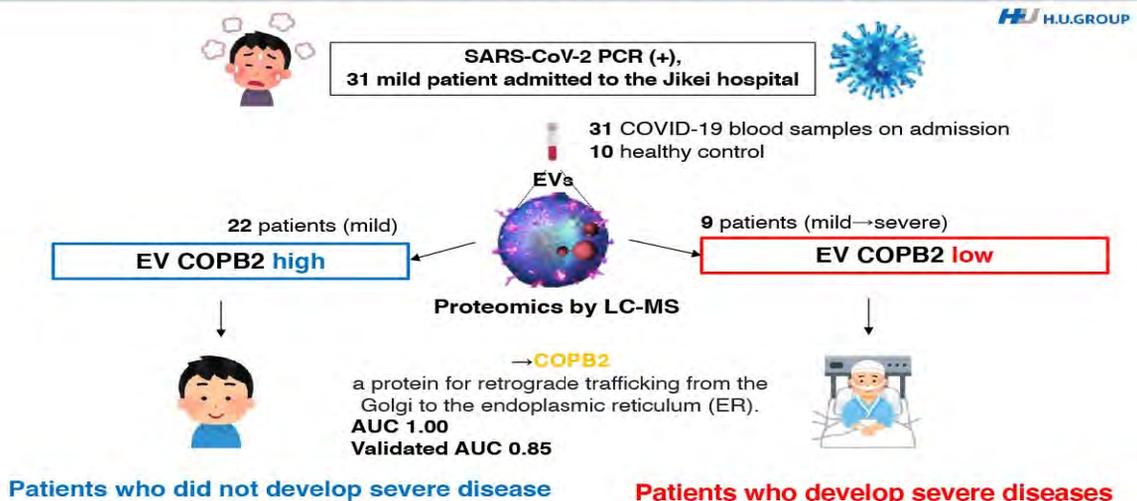


It is important to stratify the disease severity at the time of PCR (+).

**Biomarkers are needed that can determine whether a patient is severely ill at the time of admission.**

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## Early prediction of COVID-19 severity by EV COPB2



Exosomal COPB2 is likely secreted by infected cells, and the purpose might be to protect against infection or to eliminate the virus from infected cells.

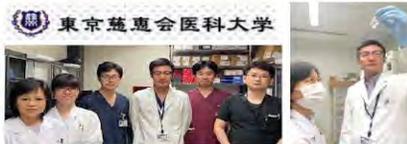
10

Fujita et al. *J Extracell Vesicles*. 2021 Jun;(8)e12092.

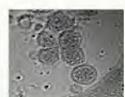
## Translational Research for EVs



The roles of cells and their EVs in lung homeostasis and pathology will be analyzed and applied to EV drug discovery.



Fujita Y, et al. *J Extracell Vesicles*, 2015. (EVs in COPD pathogenesis)  
Kadota T, et al. *J Extracell Vesicles*, 2021. (EV-therapy for IPF)  
Fujita Y, et al. *in preparation* (EV-therapy for lung inflammation)



Elucidation of pathogenesis

Moroishi T, et al. *Cell*, 2016  
Fujita Y, et al. *J Extracell Vesicles*, 2021  
Zhang Y, et al. *Lung Cancer*, 2022

Bronchial epithelial cell-EVs

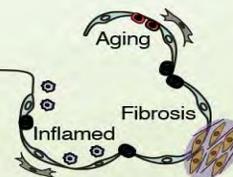
basal AT2 immune

• Cell-cell interaction in COPD by scRNAseq  
Watanabe N, et al. *AJRCMB*, 2022.  
• Spatial transcriptome analysis in IPF  
Watanabe N, et al. *in preparation*

Lung fibroblast-EVs

Kadota T, et al. *AJRCMB*, 2020. (EVs in IPF pathogenesis)  
Fujita Y, et al. *AJRCMB*, 2023. (EVs and cancer progression)

EV drug discovery research for intractable respiratory diseases

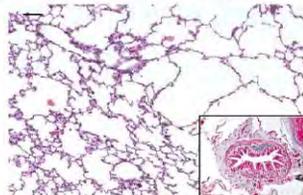


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## Lung diseases

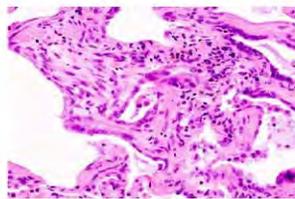
### Representative aging-related lung diseases

**COPD**  
(Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases)  
the 4<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in the world



1) emphysema and large air space  
2) small airway fibrosis

**IPF**  
(Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis)



septal thickness and myofibroblastic changes



**Fibrosis is common feature between COPD and IPF.**

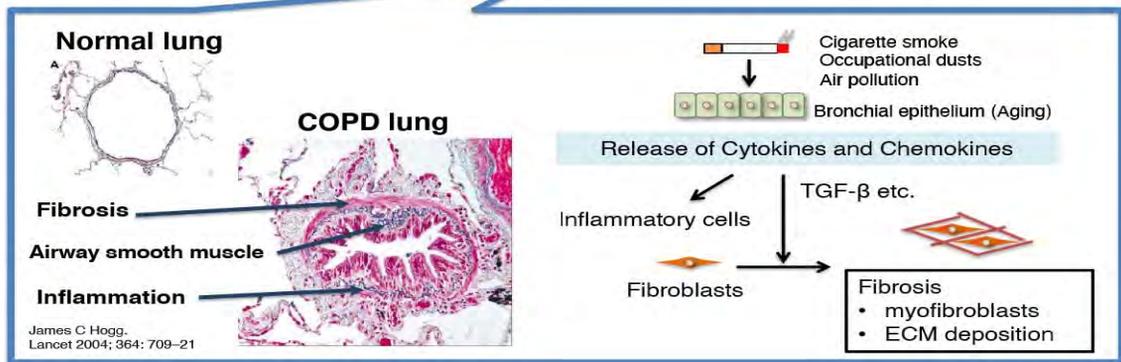
→ It is fully unknown of the molecular mechanisms regulating lung fibrosis.

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## COPD

### Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD)

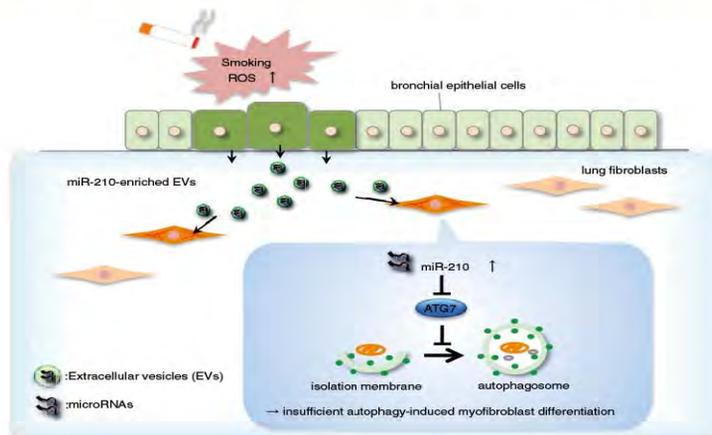
- ❖ COPD is an irreversible pulmonary disease.
- ❖ Cigarette smoke is the most cause of COPD.
- ❖ More than 3 million people died of COPD. (6% of all deaths worldwide from WHO)
- ❖ COPD is characterized by **small airway fibrosis** and **structural destruction**.



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## EVs from smoking exposed epithelium

### Modulation of airway remodeling by EV miR-210 from smoking exposed-bronchial epithelial cells in COPD pathogenesis



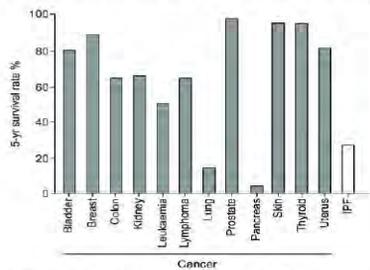
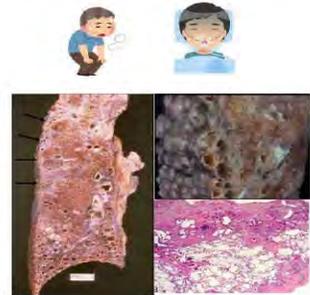
Fujita Y, et al. *J Extracell Vesicles*. 2015;10:3402/jev.v4.28388.

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# IPF

## Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF)

- Lethal lung disease characterized by replacement of normal lung tissue with fibrosis.
- A variety of pro-inflammatory and pro-fibrogenic signalings including TGF- $\beta$ , Wnt/ $\beta$  catenin, and IL-17A, are involved in the IPF pathogenesis.
- Senescence of bronchial epithelial cells is involved in lung fibrosis.
- The median survival is 3 years after diagnosis.



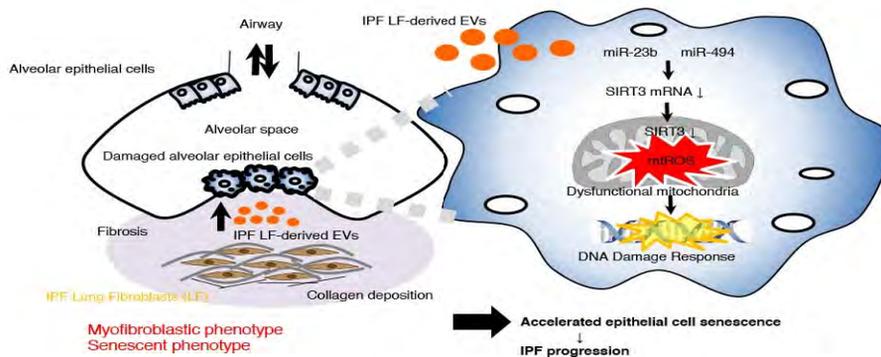
The clinical impact of anti-fibrotic drugs:  
The drugs have been shown to slow the disease progression but not significantly impact mortality.

→ need novel drug modalities

5 year survival of IPF patients and various types of cancer patients  
16  
*Eur Respir Rev* 2012

## EVs from IPF lung fibroblasts

### EVs from IPF fibroblast accelerate epithelial cell senescence through miR23b/494-SIRT3 signaling

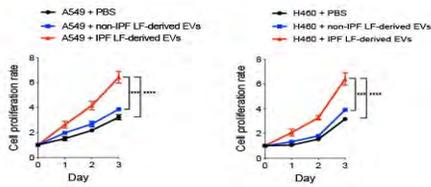


Kadota T & Fujita Y, et al. *Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol*. 2020;63(5):623-636.

## EVs from IPF lung fibroblasts

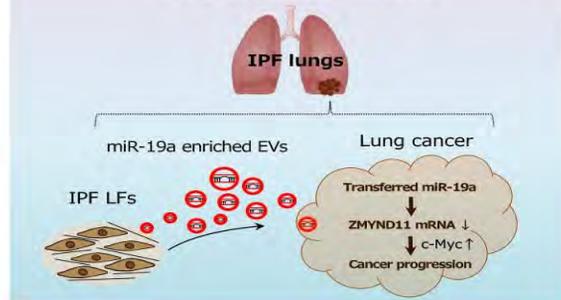
**IPF lung fibroblast-derived EVs lead to promotion of lung cancer malignancy via miR-19a-ZMYND11 signaling.**

**Cancer Proliferative Effects of IPF lung fibroblast-derived EVs**

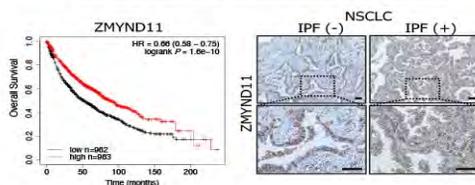


IPF is associated with increased lung cancer risk.

**NSCLC combined with IPF**



**IPF lung fibroblast-derived EV miR-19a/ZMYND11**



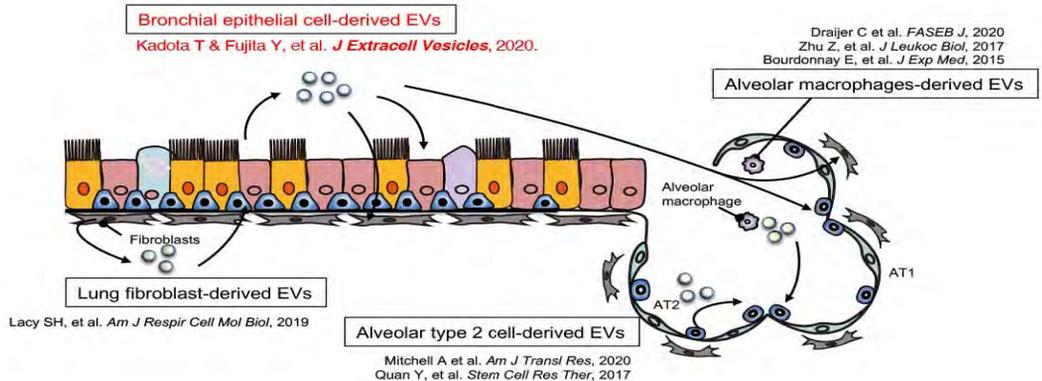
Fujita Y & Fujimoto S, et al. *Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol.* 2023

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## EV-based therapeutics for lung diseases

**Lung resident cell-derived EV application in preclinical models of lung diseases**

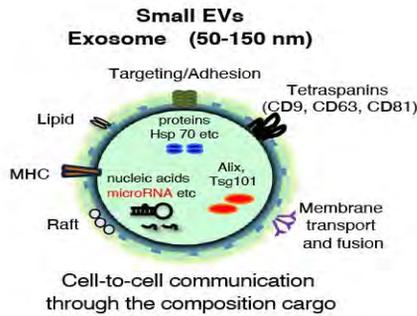
**The therapeutic effects for lung injury, inflammation, and fibrosis**



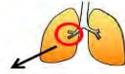
Kadota T & Fujita Y\*, et al. *Eur Respir Rev*, 2022

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## EVs from HBEC (human bronchial epithelial cells)



### HBEC-derived EVs (electron microscope)



Fujita Y, et al. *Trends Mol Med* 2015  
Fujita Y, et al. *Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol* 2018

#### Human bronchial epithelial cell (HBEC)-derived EVs:

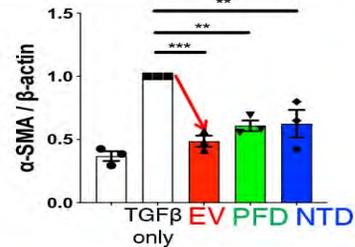
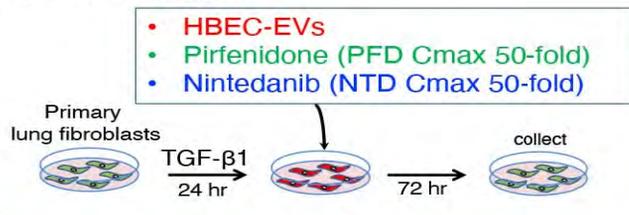
They contains various therapeutic microRNAs. We identified that these exosomal microRNAs are key regulators as modes of actions for IPF therapy (lung fibrosis, inflammation, and senescence).

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## The effects of HBEC-EVs by ultracentrifuge

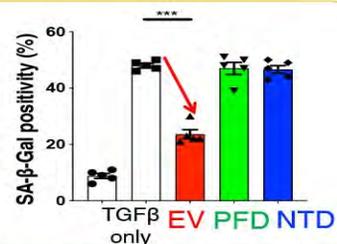
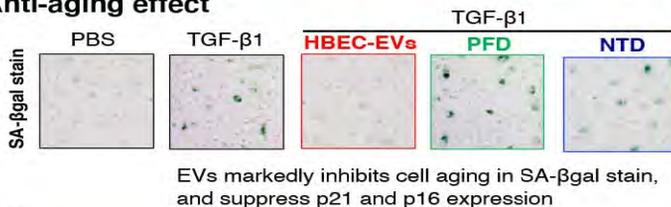
### 1) Anti-fibrotic effect of HBEC-EVs

#### Anti-fibrotic effect



### 2) Anti-aging effect of HBEC-EVs

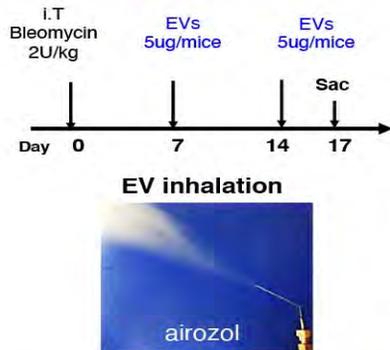
#### Anti-aging effect



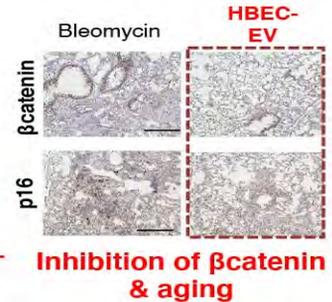
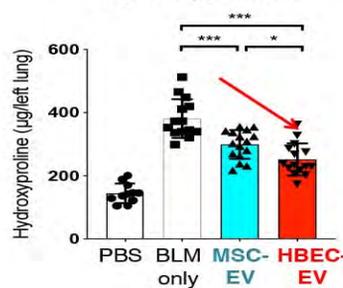
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Kadota T & Fujita Y, et al. *J Extracell Vesicles* 2021;10(10):e12124

## Inhaled HBEC-derived EV-based therapeutics



### Anti-fibrotic effect (hydroxyproline)



**HBEC-EVs**  
unique 6 microRNAs  
(-16, 26a, 26b, 141, 148a, 200a)

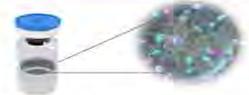
WNT/β-catenin suppression  
Anti-fibrosis and -senescence

**HBEC-EVs have the therapeutic potential for IPF mainly via miRNA transfer**

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Kadota T & Fujita Y, et al. *J Extracell Vesicles* 2021;10(10):e12124

## EV medicine for IPF



### [Inhaled EV therapeutics derived from allogeneic HBECs]

#### 1. Dosage forms

- EV concentrated solution • Inhalation administration with ultrasonic nebulizer

#### 2. Assumed indications/effects

- Anti-fibrotic, anti-aging, and anti-inflammatory effects through 6 EV microRNAs
- Multiple-targeted multifunctional biological nanoparticles

#### 3. Advantages over existing drugs

- better anti-fibrotic/-aging effects than pirfenidone/nintedanib (Cmax 50-fold)
- better anti-fibrotic/-aging effects than a competitive R&D product (MSC-EVs)

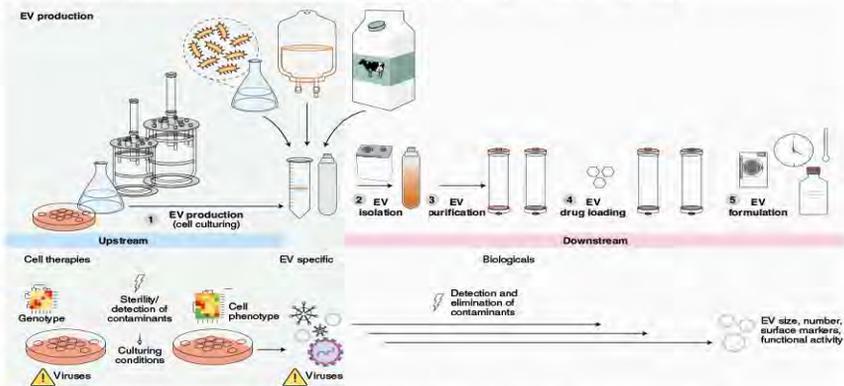
#### 4. Safety

- EV: MHC-2(-) and HLA-G(+)  
→ No/low inflammatory immune response by activation of immune privileges

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## EV manufacturing process

While upstream processing can adapt safety and quality concepts used in the production of cells for cell therapies, downstream processing can partially adapt concepts used in the production of biologicals.



- Negative of viral infection of raw material cells, and safety of immortalized cells
- Establishment of a scaled-up culture process
- Technology for efficient purification of EVs from large volumes of culture supernatant
- Determination of quality standards for EVs

**Urgent need to ensure safety and equivalence assurance of EVs in drug development**

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Herrmann et al. *Nat Nanotechnol.* 2021;16,748-759.

## Summary

- ❖ In lungs, EVs have diverse functions including pathogenic and therapeutic potential.
- ❖ We are developing a novel EV therapeutic strategy using inhalation of HBEC-derived EVs for IPF.
- ❖ Transition of EV-based therapeutics to clinical products have many challenges and considerations.
- ❖ Especially the manufacturing, It needs to develop efficient solutions to cultivate EV-producing cells at high density and to purify EVs with specific features or contents.

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# Session 1

좌장: 문지숙 교수  
(차의과학대학교)



KOREAN SOCIETY FOR  
EXTRACELLULAR  
VESICLES



KSEV 2023  
산학협력 워크숍

Session 1

## 강연 1 : 첨단재생의료 임상연구 심의현황 및 발전방향

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KOREAN SOCIETY FOR  
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### Educational Background & Professional Experience

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2021-2023	국립정신건강센터	기획조정과장
2021-2021	기획조정실 재정운영담당관실	서기관
2018-2021	연금정책국 국민연금정책과	사무관

## 첨단재생의료 임상연구 심의현황 및 발전방향

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박 성 원

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2020.8월 첨단재생의료 및 첨단바이오의약품 안전 및 지원에 관한 법률이 본격 시행됨에 따라 첨단재생의료 및 첨단바이오의약품 심의위원회(이하 “심의위원회”)를 구성하고 사무국을 설치하였음.

첨단재생의료 임상연구 및 이에 대한 심의위원회 심의 과정을 설명하고, 심의 방향, 심의 사례 등을 공유하여 향후 첨단재생의료 임상연구 활성화를 위한 발전방향을 제시하고자 함.

# 첨단재생의료 임상연구

## 심의사례 및 연구계획 작성 안내

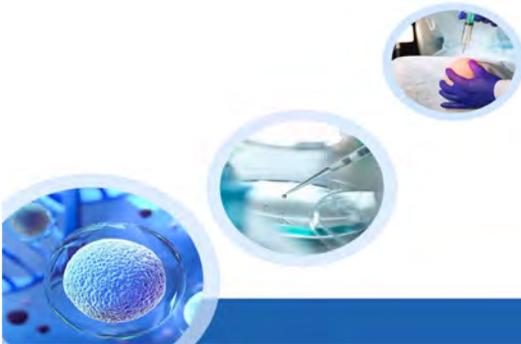


보건복지부

첨단재생의료 및 첨단바이오의약품 심의위원회 사무국

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- I 첨단재생의료 임상연구 개요
- II 관리체계 및 심의절차
- III 심의위원회 심의현황
- IV 임상연구계획 작성 개요
- V 임상연구 활성화 지원



# I 첨단재생의료 임상연구 개요



## 1 첨단재생의료 임상연구 개요

### “첨단재생의료”란? (법 제2조제1호)

- ☑ 사람의 신체 구조 또는 기능을 재생·회복·형성하거나 질병을 치료·예방하기 위하여 인체세포등을 이용하여 실시하는  
①세포치료, ②유전자치료, ③조직공학치료, ④융복합치료



### “첨단재생의료 분야”란? (시행령 제2조제1호)

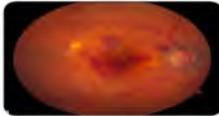
<b>세포치료</b> 	사람·동물로부터 유래한 세포를 이용하여 사람을 대상으로 하는 치료	<b>유전자치료</b> 	유전물질을 인체로 전달하거나 유전물질이 변형·도입된 사람 또는 동물의 세포를 인체로 전달하는 치료
<b>조직공학 치료</b> 	조직의 재생, 복원, 대체 등을 목적으로 사람·동물 유래 세포·조직에 공학기술을 적용하여 사람을 대상으로 하는 치료	<b>융복합치료</b> 	세포, 유전자, 조직공학치료 중 둘 이상 혼합한 치료 또는, 위 각각의 치료에 의료기기법 제2조제1항에 따른 의료기기를 물리적·화학적으로 결합한 치료

# 1 첨단재생의료 임상연구 개요

## “첨단재생의료” 최근 사례

### 세포치료제

- 줄기세포치료 통한 노인성 황반 변성치료, 시력회복 ('18, 미국)
- 세포치료제 사용해 화상흉터 완치 ('17, 영국)



### 유전자치료제

- 면역세포 유전자치료제로 백혈병 치료, 9년째 재발 없이 생활
- 제1호 고위험 임상연구 승인 받은 서울대병원 소아백혈병 환자 CAR-T치료 ('21.12~)



### 조직공학제제

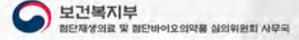
- 줄기세포 증식 후 3D 프린팅 기술로 인공방광제작, '13년 까지 7명 이식 수술 진행
- 돼지심장 환자에게 이식, 이식 후 2개월 동안 생존 ('22.1)
- \* 잠복바이러스 감염으로 사망
- 인공 자궁 장기 이식(17)



# 1 첨단재생의료 임상연구 개요

## 의료행위 및 의약품 환자적용 절차





# 1 첨단재생의료 임상연구 개요

## “첨단재생의료 분야”란? (시행령 제2조제1호)

### 세포치료 예시



- 호르몬 음성 유방암 환자를 대상으로 자가 유래 사이토카인 유도 살해 세포 치료 연구
- 전두측두치매 환자 대상 동종 뱀줄유래 중간엽 줄기세포 치료 연구
- 무릎 골관절염 환자 대상 유도만능줄기세포(역분화줄기세포) 유래 연골세포 치료 연구
- 말초동맥질환자 대상 줄기세포유래 내피세포 이식치료의 안전성유효성 평가를 위한 연구

### 유전자치료 예시



- 재발성·불응성 소아청소년 급성림프모구 백혈병 환자에 자신의 T 세포를 분리하여 CD19 CAR 수용체의 유전자를 도입한 세포(CD19 CAR-T)를 이용한 치료 연구

### 조직공학 치료예시

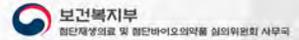


- 무릎 관절연골 전층 결손 환자를 대상으로 인공 연골젤의 안전성 및 유효성 평가연구
- \*태아연골조직유래 줄기세포를 이용하여 세포와 세포가 분비한 세포외기질만으로 3차원 인공연골 제작
- 장골의 분절성 골소실로 인한 골이식술이 필요한 환자를 대상으로 인체유래 지방줄기세포를 활용한 인공골막의 안전성 및 유효성 평가 연구

### 융복합치료 예시



- 호흡기도(기관, trachea) 재생을 위한 환자 맞춤형 바이오프린팅 기관 실용화 연구
- \* 줄기세포와 연골세포를 함유한 콜라겐으로 구성된 바이오잉크로 고분자 스케폴드 위에 세포 프린팅하여 기관 결손부위에 맞는 인공호흡기도 제작



# 1 첨단재생의료 임상연구 개요

## “첨단재생의료 임상연구”란? (법 제2조제3호)

- ☞ 환자의 삶의 질 향상 및 질병 치료 확대를 목적으로 사람을 대상으로 첨단재생의료에 관하여 실시하는 연구

- 단, 최소한의 조작을 통하여 시술하는 것으로서 비급여 대상인 미용·성형 목적의 시술 제외 (법 제2조제1호, 동법 시행령 제2조제2항)



## “위험도 구분”이란? (법 제2조제3호)

- ☞ 사람의 생명·건강에 미치는 위험도에 따라 고위험, 중위험, 저위험으로 구분

### 고위험

- ☞ 생명 및 건강에 미치는 영향이 불확실하거나 그 위험도가 큰 임상연구

### 중위험

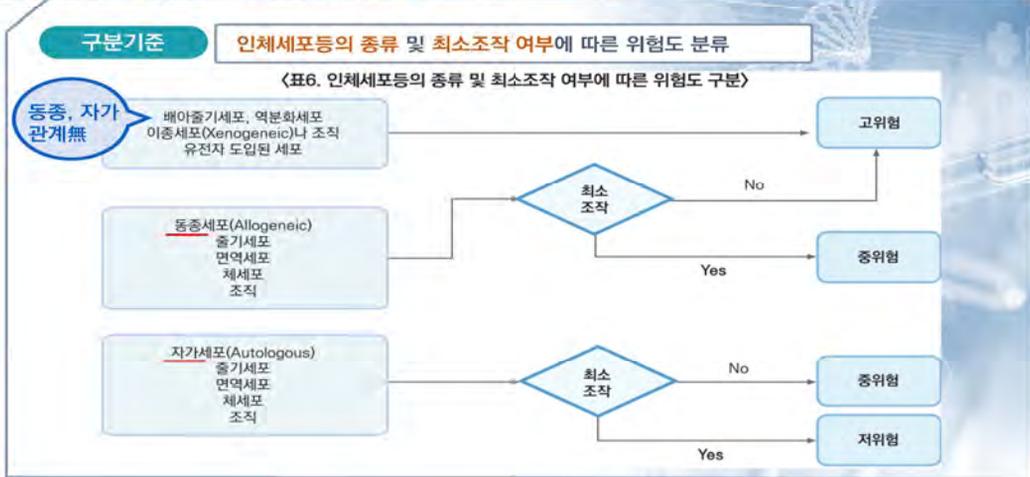
- ☞ 생명 및 건강에 부정적인 영향을 미칠 우려가 있어 상당한 주의를 요하는 임상연구

### 저위험

- ☞ 생명 및 건강에 미치는 영향이 잘 알려져 있고 위험도가 미미한 임상연구

# 1 첨단재생의료 임상연구 개요

## “임상연구 위험도 구분” (시행령 제4조)



# 1 첨단재생의료 임상연구 개요

## “임상연구 위험도 구분” (시행령 제4조)

**구분기준** 인체세포등의 종류 및 최소조작 여부에 따른 위험도 분류

〈표6. 인체세포등의 종류 및 최소조작 여부에 따른 위험도 구분〉

**동종, 자가 관계無**  
배아줄기세포, 역분화세포  
이종세포(Xenogeneic)나 조직  
유전자 도입된 세포

**작성에서**

**2. 임상연구의 위험도에 대한 자체 구분**

(사례1) 본 연구에서 이용하는 인체세포등은 동종(다른사람) 유래 자연살해세포로서 다른사람의 체대혈에서 분리된 단핵세포들을 이용하여 사이토카인 처리 및 체외에서 14일 동안의 배양 공정으로 생산된 바, 최소조작 이상의 처리를 거쳤으므로 고위험에 해당함

(사례2) 동 연구는 자가혈액에서 분리된 림프구를 ○○○, ◇◇◇이 고상화된 □□□에 AA가 포함된 BBB 배지와 자가혈장, CCC, DDD를 사용하여 배양하여 체외 증식과정을 거쳤으므로 중위험에 해당함

※본 예시는 참고사항으로 심의사례를 바탕으로 요약·재구성하여 작성된 것임. 실제 연구계획서 작성 시에는 보다 구체적이고 상세한 기술이 필요함

# 1 첨단재생의료 임상연구 개요

## “임상연구 위험도 구분” (시행령 제4조)

④ **최소조작**이란 “세포·조직을 생물학적 특성이 유지되는 범위에서 단순분리, 세척, 냉동, 해동 등의 조작”을 의미

### 「최소조작 해당하는 경우」

- 배양 없이 단순 분리된 자가골수 유래 줄기세포를 사용하는 경우
- 지방에서 세포복합체인 기질혈관분획(SVF)을 분리하기 위하여, 효소처리 후 효소 잔여물, 처리시간, 효소농도 등에 의한 생물학적 특성의 변화가 없는 경우
- 세포나 조직을 액체질소에 저장할 때 특성 변화를 막기 위하여 생물학적 특성의 변화 없이 동결보존제를 사용하는 경우

### 「최소조작 해당하지 않는 경우」

예) 사이토카인 등

- 골수유래 말초혈액 줄기세포에 특정 단백질을 일정 기간동안 처리하여 혈관내피세포로 분화시키는 경우
- 제대혈 유래 단핵세포에 사이토카인 처리 및 체외에서 14일 동안의 배양 공정을 거치는 경우

# 1 첨단재생의료 임상연구 개요

## 임상연구와 임상시험 비교

	임상시험 (식약처)			첨단재생의료 임상연구 (복지부)
	제약사주도	연구자주도		
대상	참여를 희망하는 모든 환자			참여를 희망하는 중증·희귀·난치 질환자
규모	大	中		小
목적	허가용	허가용	학술연구용	학술 전용(非상업용)
분야	의약품 전체	의약품 전체	의약품 (첨단재생의료 임상연구에 해당하는 의약품 제외)	첨단재생의료 (세포, 유전자, 조직공학치료 등)
효과	제품화			후보물질 확인 및 데이터 축적
주요내용	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 의약품 의료기기 개발목적</li> <li>· 식약처에서 안전성·유효성 확인 후 실시 가능</li> <li>· 임상시험 통과 시 환자에 판매 가능 (학술연구용은 제외)</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 새로운 치료제 후보물질 등 연구 목적적용</li> <li>· 심의위원회 또는 식약처의 안전성·유효성 확인 후 실시가능</li> <li>· 제품화 위해서는 임상시험 별도 필요</li> </ul>

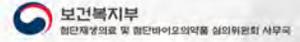
## II 관리체계 및 심의절차



### 1 첨단재생의료 임상연구 관리체계

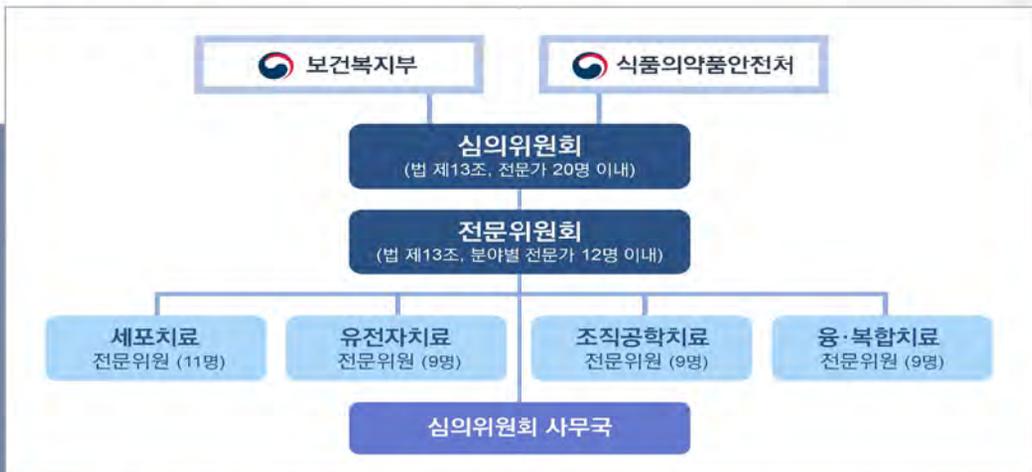
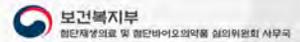


## 2 임상연구 주요 위법 제재 사항



벌칙	주요내용
5년이하 징역 또는 5천만원 이하 벌금	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 미지정 재생의료기관의 임상연구 실시</li> <li>· 동의를 받지 않은 임상연구의 실시</li> <li>· 미승인 혹은 승인 내용과 다른 임상연구 실시</li> </ul>
3년이하 징역 또는 3천만원 이하 벌금	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 미지정 시설로부터 공급받은 인체세포등으로 임상연구 실시</li> </ul>
1년이하 징역 또는 1천만원 이하 벌금	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 거짓·부당한 방법으로 재생의료기관 지정</li> <li>· 임상연구 거짓·과대광고</li> </ul>
과태료	주요내용
1천만원 이하	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 임상연구 기록 관리·보관 미흡</li> <li>· 이상반응 미보고</li> <li>· 임상연구 관련 비용 청구</li> </ul>
행정처분	주요내용
시정명령	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 임상연구 기록관리 보관미흡</li> <li>· 미지정 시설로부터 공급받은 인체세포등으로 임상연구 실시</li> <li>· 이상반응 미보고</li> </ul>

## 3 심의체계



- 심의업무 세포치료 연구과제 집중\*에(21년12월 기준, 81.5%(총27건 중 22건) 따라 기존 4개 전문위원회와 병행하여, T/F위원회\*를 추가로 구성·운영
- \* ①세포치료, ②세포치료 TF, ③ 유전자치료, ④ 조직·융복합치료 TF

## 4 심의 진행 절차



## III 심의위원회 심의현황



# 1 심의현황

✓ '21년 1월 ~ '23년 5월까지 까지 총 27차례의 심의위원회 개최 및 심의



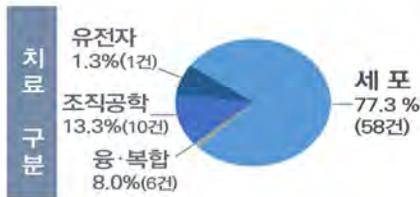
▶ '21년 1·2차 심의위원회(1,22-)

- 심의위원회 구성 및 운영에 관한 제반 규정 및 심의신청에 필요한 가이드라인 마련

▶ '21년 3~10차, '22년 1~12차, '23년 1~5차

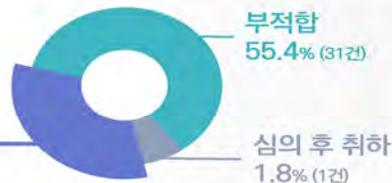
- 심의체계 및 기준 등 심의기반 마련과 운영 관련 논의
- 연구계획 심의업무 수행

✓ 심의 과제 분석 : '23년 5월 기준, 총 75건 신청 (반려 등 11건)



## ✓ 심의 결과 분석

적합  
42.9% (24건)



※ 접수 된 64건 중, 심의완료 된 56건 분석

**적합 임상연구 24건**

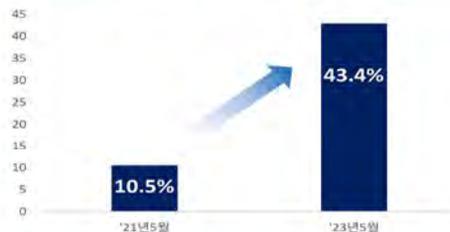
고위험 11건    중위험 10건    저위험 3건

적합 임상연구 24건 중,

- **고위험** 임상연구 11건, **중위험** 10건, **저위험** 3건
- **재생의료기관** 통보 완료 20건, 미통보 4건\*

\* 미통보 4건은 식약처 심사 中

### 임상연구 적합 비율 증가



✓ **적합 심의 사례**

**적합 24건 중, 심의위원회 상정횟수 2회 이상이 16건**  
**재심의 평균횟수 1.9회**

⇒ 연구자가 심의위원회의 보완 요청사항을 보완 또는 수용하여 재심의 시 심의위원회 적합 의결

**적합건 보완 요청 사례**

	심의위원회 보완요청	연구자 보완 / 수용 내용
<b>연구 설계 관련</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 기도손상치료 대상자(1명) 선정기준 명확화 필요</li> <li>• 적응증인 베헤트장염의 자연 치료를 고려하고 실제 유효성을 정확하게 분석할 수 있는 방안이 필요</li> <li>• 소수 환자를 대상으로 하는 임상 연구의 효과적인 결과를 도출하기 위해 간암환자 대상자 선정기준을 Child-Pugh A등급으로 국한할 것을 권고함</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 인공기도 크기(길이, 원주각도)를 변경하여 대상환자를 좁게 한정</li> <li>• 연구대상자 선정기준 변경(자연치유배제) 계양 평가 기준 변경(면적으로 변경), 유효성 평가항목 추가(내시경 평가 지표 포함)</li> <li>• 권고 수용</li> </ul>

✓ **적합 심의 사례**

**적합 24건 중, 심의위원회 상정횟수 2회 이상이 16건**  
**재심의 평균횟수 1.9회**

⇒ 연구자가 심의위원회의 보완 요청사항을 보완 또는 수용하여 재심의 시 심의위원회 적합 의결

**적합건 보완 요청 사례**

	심의위원회 보완요청	연구자 보완 / 수용 내용
<b>안전성-유효성 자료 관련</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 뇌 내 기구 보유시 발생 가능한 감염 문제등 안전성확인필요</li> <li>• 고위험 연구에서 DSMC(독립적 안전성 모니터링 위원회) 설치를 기본적으로 요구</li> <li>• 동맥폐색질환 기준 줄기세포 치료 다수 존재하므로 기존 치료보다 우수하다는 유효성 근거 제출 필요</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 국내임상시험 결과 자료 제출</li> <li>• DSMC 운영 수용</li> <li>• 표준요법인 수술과 증재술로 현재 사용하고 있는 동물모델에서 시술 불가능함</li> <li>• 허가받은 제품이 없어 비교 불가함</li> </ul>

✓ **적합 심의 사례**

적합 24건 중, 심의위원회 상정횟수 2회 이상이 16건  
재심의 평균횟수 1.9회

**적합 건 보완 요청 사례**

**인체세포등  
준비자료 관련**

**심의위원회 보완요청**

- 미세구 규격 자료 관련하여 미세구 크기  $a \pm 50 \mu m \Rightarrow a \pm 10 \mu m$  으로 조절하여 수행 권고
- 동결 제품의 유효기간에 대한 안정성 자료 제출 필요
- ✓ 계획일정에 따라 자료 제출하며, 제출된 부분에 한해서 인정해주는 관리 방법 적용 예정
- 세포 passage에 따른 mutation 확인 자료 제출 요망 (핵형분석, CGH array 등)

**연구자 보완 / 수용 내용**

- 권고 수용
- 동결 제품은 현재 6개월까지 확보
- ✓ 관리방법에 대해 연구자 수용
- 세포 passage에 따른 mutation 확인 자료 제출

✓ **심의 결과 분석**



**부적합 주요 사유**

**연구 설계 관련**

- 연구대상자 선정제외 기준 불분명
- 목적에 맞는 연구 설계 등의 부적절(대조군 미설정 등)
- 임상연구 실시방법 (투여량, 방법, 기간 등)의 근거자료 미비

**안전성·유효성 자료 관련**

- 연구 내용에 따른 필요한 비임상시험자료 미제출 또는 미시행 근거 부족
- 연구에서 실시할 투여 방법과 다른 투여 방법으로 수행한 시험자료 제출
- 병합치료의 경우, 병용약물/시술의 안전성 근거 부족

**인체세포등 준비자료 관련**

- 투여용 인체세포등 채취·처리·검사·보관 등 구체적 절차 및 방법 작성미비
- 사용할 인체세포등에 대한 경험적·실험적 자료가 아닌 참고문헌으로 대체

### 부적합 심의 사례

\* 연구과제 당 여러 사유로 인해 부적합 의결되는 경우가 다수

#### 연구 설계 관련

##### 연구 대상자 선정·제외 기준 불분명

- ✓ 고형성 종양에 대해 진행하는 연구로 대상종양이 광범위하게 설정되어 있어, 연구를 통해 보고자 하는 결과가 다소 불분명

##### 실험 설계 등의 부적절(대조군 미설정, 대기관 연구 수행 등)

- ✓ 연구목적에 따라 대조군 설정 필요
- ✓ 연구책임자의 이해상충이 존재하여 편향된 연구결과를 초래할 수 있으므로 대기관 연구 설계를 권고



##### 임상연구 실시방법의 (투여량, 방법, 기간등) 근거자료 미비

- ✓ 투여용량이 부정확함
- ✓ 투여방법을 명확히 제시 필요 (단회/반복)



### 부적합 심의 사례

\* 연구과제 당 여러 사유로 인해 부적합 의결되는 경우가 다수

#### 안전성·유효성 자료 관련

##### 연구 내용에 따른 필요한 비임상시험자료 미제출 또는 미시행 근거 부족

- ✓ 암세포를 이용하여 인체세포등을 제조하는 경우 종양원성시험 자료 또는 미시행 근거 미비
- ✓ 연구의 이론적 근거가 될 수 있는 효력시험 자료 또는 미제출 근거 미비

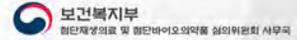
##### 연구에서 실시할 투여방법과 다른 투여 방법 자료 제출

- ✓ 연구계획 상의 투여방법(예: 동맥투여)과 다른 투여방법(예: 정맥투여) 관련 자료 제출

##### 병합치료의 경우, 병용약물/기술의 안전성 근거 부족

- ✓ 세포치료와 병합하여 사용하려는 항체의약품의 안전성 관련 자료 미비





### ✓ 부적합 심의 사례

\* 연구과제 당 여러 사유로 인해 부적합 의결되는 경우가 다수

#### 인체세포등 준비자료 관련

• **투여용 인체세포등** 채취·처리·검사·보관 등 구체적 절차 및 방법 작성미비

✓ 원료세포등을 나노셀룰로오즈 이용하여 폴리도파민 코팅하는 등의 구체적 제조 절차 및 방법 작성 필요

• 사용할 인체세포등에 대한 경험적·실험적 자료가 아닌 **참고문헌**으로 대체

✓ 제조 및 품질 확인 **계획만을 제시**하였다는 한계가 있어 적은 양일지라도 실제 연구에 사용될 세포를 이용해 분리, 사이토카인 처리, 배양 등을 수행한 결과 제출을 권고

## 2 주요 승인 연구과제



### 중위험 임상연구 제 1 호 승인

'21.5.27

호르몬 음성/HER2 음성 유방암에서 수술 전 항암요법과 자가 사이토카인 유도 살해 세포 병합 투여의 유효성과 안전성을 평가하기 위한 1b/2상 임상 연구

국립암센터,  
엄현석 교수



### 고위험 임상연구 제 1 호 승인

'21.12.8

재발성 또는 불응성 CD19 양성 B세포 급성 림프모구 백혈병인 소아 및 청소년 대상 병원 생산 CD19 키메라 항원수용체 T세포 (SNUH-CD19-CAR-T)의 제 1b상 임상연구

서울대학교병원,  
강형진 교수



## 고위험 임상연구 제1호 연구 개시 후 성과

“연구기관인 병원이 CAR-T를 직접 생산 및 환자 투여 후 치료관리까지 가능한  
통합 시스템을 구축했다는 데 큰 의미” (서울대병원 연구진)

- 서울대병원은 자체 생산한 카티 (CAR-T)\* 치료제를 18세 백혈병 환자에게 투여(2.28)
- 골수검사(3.28)에서 백혈병 세포가 완전히 사라진 것이 확인
- 현재까지 6명의 환자에게 CAR-T 투여 완료



## 3 심의 방향



### 1) 연구 방향을 제시하는 적극적 심사 진행

- ✓ 적합·부적합 여부만 판단하는 법률상 심의 방식에서 벗어나  
조건부 적합 및 재심의 결정 후 보완 방향 제시 등을 통해  
연구계획 보완 후 연구 기회 부여

#### 심의 사례

연구계획에 대해서 임상연구를 허용하되  
1차적으로 저용량을 투여하고 안전성 확인 후 증량하는 방식으로 안전성 확보

당초 제출한 연구계획에 대해 위원회의 “저용량 투여 1년 후 검증하여 용량  
증량 진행(fibonacci scheme)제안”에 대한 수용조건으로 조건부 적합 의결

⇒ 연구자가 수용, 최종 적합된 사례



## 2) 폭넓은 연구 기회 부여 노력 (연구의 안전성에 초점)

- ✓ 연구활성화라는 법 취지에 따라 연구의 안전성이 확보되어 있다면 유효성이 예상되는 경우 Pilot 연구 등을 허용하여 연구 기회 제공

### 심의사례

법 제12조에 따라 고위험 연구는 ①현재 이용가능한 치료법이 없거나 ②다른 치료법과 비교하여 현저히 효과가 우수할 것으로 예측되는 치료법에 해당하는지 여부를 추가적으로 판단

통증 완화 외 근본적인 치료가 가능한 치료제가 없는 경우(예: 골관절염 등) 유효성에 대해서 기존 치료법과의 비교 요건을 폭넓게 인정



## 3) 연구의 시급성 및 필요성 고려하여 심의진행

- ✓ 임상연구제도의 취지에 따라 치료가 시급하고 더 이상의 치료 방법이 없어 해당 연구를 통한 치료가 필요할 경우, 연구를 허용하여 희귀·난치환자에 치료 기회 제공

### 심의사례

법 제14조제2항에 따라 연구의 과학적·윤리적 타당성 외 연구의 시급성 및 필요성을 비중 있게 고려

희귀유전질환인 소아조로증에 대한 대체치료제가 없고, 만 5세 환아의 빠른 노화 진행에 따른 뇌혈관 협착 가능성으로 인해 시급성 및 필요성이 인정되어 적합 의결

## IV 임상연구계획 작성 개요



### 1 임상연구계획 목차

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0. 연구계획의 요약</li> <li>1. 연구계획의 개요</li> <li>2. 임상연구의 위험도에 대한 자체 구분</li> <li>3. 인체세포등의 정보, 채취·처리·검사·보관 절차 및 방법             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3-1. 인체세포등의 일반 정보</li> <li>3-2. 인체세포등의 채취·처리·검사·보관 절차 및 방법                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3-2-1. 인체세포등의 채취</li> <li>3-2-2. 인체세포등의 처리</li> <li>3-2-3. 투여용 인체세포등의 검사</li> <li>3-2-4. 투여용 인체세포등의 보관 및 이동</li> <li>3-2-5. 인체세포등의 기록, 관리 등</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>4. 임상연구의 안전성·유효성에 대한 근거             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4-1. 안전성 관련 비임상시험 자료</li> <li>4-2. 유효성 관련 비임상시험 자료</li> <li>4-3. 임상연구/임상시험 자료</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. 임상연구의 실시방법</li> <li>6. 연구대상자 선정기준 및 수</li> <li>7. 연구대상자의 동의 및 개인정보 보호 대책</li> <li>8. 이상반응 발생 시의 조치 매뉴얼 등 연구대상자 안전관리 방안</li> <li>9. 임상연구 참여로 인한 사고 발생 시 연구대상자에 대한 보상 대책 및 관련 규약</li> <li>10. 임상연구를 통해 생성된 자료의 기록, 수집 및 보관 등 관리 방안</li> <li>11. 연구비 규모 및 재원 조달 방안</li> <li>12. 임상연구 인력·시설·장비 운용 계획</li> <li>13. 참고문헌</li> <li>14. 제출서류 (별도제출)</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

제시한 목차를 기준으로 작성할 것을 권장하지만 개별 연구의 특수성을 고려하여 목차 추가 가능

\* 제출된 연구계획 요건 검토 후, 요건을 미충족할 경우에는 접수를 반려할 수 있음.

## 2 임상연구계획 개요 작성

1. 연구명 : 임상연구의 내용을 구체적으로 알 수 있도록 서술
2. 연구배경 : 연구 대상질환 정보, 연구의 필요성 등 구체적으로 서술
3. 연구목표 : 검증하고자 하는 가설 및 입증 하고자 하는 구체적 효능·효과 기술
4. 실시기간 : 임상관찰 및 연구수행 등을 고려, 실시기간 설정 및 기재 (장기추적조사 실시기간 제외)
5. 이해상충 : 연구에 참여하는 모든 연구원의 이해상충 유무 및 조치방안 기술

## 3 임상연구 위험도 자체 구분

**구분필요성** : 위험도의 구분에 따라 심의절차 및 제출자료등이 달라짐 (고위험 임상연구의 경우 추가적인 식약처 승인 절차 진행)

〈표5. 위험도 별 임상연구의 차이점〉

	고위험	중위험	저위험
심의절차	심의위 심의 후 식약처 승인 필요	심의위 심의	심의위 심의
처리기간	120일	90일	90일
인체세포등 수급 방법	세포처리시설	세포처리시설	재생의료기관 내 자체 처리 가능 (법 제10조제3항)

**인체세포등 수급방법** : 임상연구를 하는 경우 인체세포등을 세포처리시설\*로부터 공급받는 것이 필수  
\* 세포처리시설은 재생의료기관 외부 또는 내부 기관 모두 이용 가능

세포처리시설에서 공급받을 시, 이용하는 세포처리시설의 식약처 허가증 제출  
※ 세포처리시설 허가증의 취급 인체세포등에 연구에서 사용하려는 세포 포함 필수

### 3 임상연구 위험도 자체 구분

**구분필요성** 위험도의 구분에 따라 심의절차 및 제출자료등이 달라짐  
(고위험 임상연구의 경우 추가적인 **식약처 승인 절차** 진행)

〈표5. 위험도 별 임상연구의 차이점〉

	고위험	중위험	저위험
심의절차	세포처리시설 허가증 - 임상연구 사용 인체세포등과 불일치로 접수 반려 사례		
처리기간	* 사례1. (사용하려는 세포가 취급 인체세포등에 없는 경우) 연구계획 사용 예정세포      허가증 내 세포처리시설 취급 인체세포등 동종 면역세포                      자가 - 면역세포 / 동종 - 줄기세포		
인체세포등 수급 방법	* 사례2. (유전자 도입 여부가 일치하지 않는 경우) 연구계획 사용 예정세포      허가증 내 세포처리시설 취급 인체세포등 유전자 변형시간 자가유래 T세포      자가 - 면역세포 - 마에단* *유전물질 또는 유전물질이 도입된 세포 해당여부		

**인체세포등 수급방법**

세포처리시설에서 공급받을 시, 이용하는 **세포처리시설의 식약처 허가증** 제출  
 ※ 세포처리시설 허가증의 취급 인체세포등에 연구에서 사용하려는 세포 포함 필수

### 4 인체세포등의 채취·검사·처리·보관 절차 및 방법

**인체세포등의 일반 정보 작성** 가이드라인에 포함된 표를 기준으로 작성하되,  
연구자의 필요에 의한 경우 수정 또는 자유롭게 기술 가능

**채취·검사·처리·보관 절차 및 방법 구분기준**

채취	인체세포등을 기증자로부터 얻는 과정 ▲ 채취조건 ▲ 채취 절차 ▲ 채취량 ▲ 채취 장소 ▲ 채취 재료·기구 장비 ▲ 기술·방법 등을 서술
처리	인체세포등을 조작·가공·제작하는 절차와 공정
검사	인체세포등의 품질 관리 기준 및 시험방법
보관 및 이동	인체세포등의 처리 후 포장·보관 절차, 방법 및 관리 ▲ 포장된 인체세포등을 임상연구 실시 장소로 옮기는 절차 및 이동 과정 등
기록 및 관리	인체세포등의 수급, 처리, 보관 등에 대한 기록과 관리 방법 ▲ 인체세포등에 대한 고유식별번호 부여 체계 및 방법 등



## 6 임상연구 실시방법 및 연구대상자 관련 내용 등

### 임상연구 실시방법

#### 연구설계

- 연구 목적에 따라 **대조군이 없는 단일군 설계 가능**

#### 투여방법·경로·투여계획 (투여량, 횟수, 주기)

- 전임상과 임상연구의 투여 방법과 경로는 기본적으로 동일**
- 안전하고 효과적으로 투여될 수 있도록 적절한 투여경로, 방법, 주기 등을 정하고 그 근거를 기술

#### 연구대상자 방문주기 및 방문차수별 검사

- 적절한 환자 모니터링을 할 수 있도록 방문 횟수 및 주기 설정
- 연구의 안전성·유효성 확인에 필요한 적절한 검사 항목 설정

### 연구대상자 선정기준 및 수

#### 연구대상자의 선정·제외기준

- 질병 특성과 연구목적을 감안

#### 연구대상자의 중지·탈락기준 설정

- 임상연구 진행 및 연구대상자 안전 고려

#### 연구대상자 수

- 연구 목적 등에 따른 연구대상자 수 및 설정 근거 기술



## 6 임상연구 실시방법 및 연구대상자 관련 내용 등

### 연구 윤리 관련 사항 등

#### 연구대상자의 동의 및 개인정보 보호 대책

- 연구대상자나 법정대리인에게 **충분한 설명을 제공 및 동의수진**

#### 이상반응 발생시 조치 매뉴얼

- 임상연구 진행 중 발생할 수 있는 부작용 및 예측되는 이상반응 등을 **상세 나열**
- 주의사항 및 조치사항 구체적 기술(정해진 기한 내 안전관리정보 시스템에 기록 및 안전관리기관 보고 등)

#### 연구 중 사고발생시 보상대책 및 관련 규약

- 연구 시작 전 반드시 **보험 가입**
- 연구대상자에 대한 보상·배상 치료방법 등 대책을 구체적 기술
- 피해자보상에 대한 규약 제출 필요**



## 6 임상연구 실시방법 및 연구대상자 관련 내용 등

보건복지부  
첨단재생의료 및 첨단바이오의약품 심의위원회 사무국

### 임상연구 자료의 관리방안

생성된 임상연구  
자료의 기록·수집·보관

- 임상연구 자료는 임상연구 실시시점부터 10년 동안 보관
- 장기추적을 수행하는 경우 기록의 관리·보관 기간은 연장 가능

### 연구비 규모 및 재원조달방안

자체조달 또는 국가연구비  
또는 외부지원

- 연구대상자 수 등에 따른 연구비 규모의 타당성 확인
- 책임연구자가 국가에서 지원하는 다른 연구비를 받는 경우, 임상연구비 지원 시 3책5공\*을 확인
  - \* 주관연구책임자 동시 수행 연구개발 과제 최대 3건, 공동연구책임자로 동시수행 연구개발 과제 최대 5건 이내

### 연구 인력·시설·장비 운용계획

실시기관 지정 시 내용이 아닌  
해당 연구 관련 내용으로 작성

- 기관 전체의 현황이 아닌 해당 임상연구에 인력, 활용되는 시설 및 장비에 대한 운용계획 작성
- 연구담당자가 다수일 경우 각 담당자의 역할 구체적 명시



보건복지부  
첨단재생의료 및 첨단바이오의약품 심의위원회 사무국

## V 임상연구 활성화 지원



# 1 연구자 제도 이해도·편의성 제고

## 1-가. 연구계획 사전상담 운영

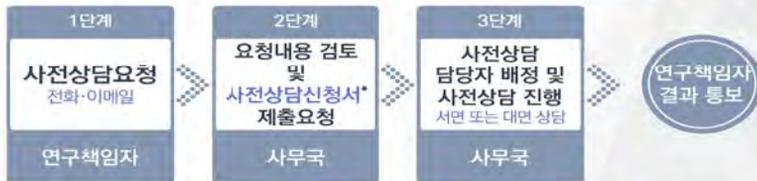
사전상담  
범위

1. 연구계획 심의 신청 시 법령에 따른 자료 제출 여부 확인
2. 연구계획이 가이드라인을 준수하여 작성되었는지 여부 확인

※ 연구계획에 대한 검토 및 최종 의결은 심의위원회 권한이므로 사전상담내용이 심의결과를 구속하지 않음에 유의

※ 문의 및 사전상담요청

Tel. 02-6456-8404,5  
Email [sarmrc@korea.kr](mailto:sarmrc@korea.kr)



\* 첨단재생의료포털 알림마당 > 자료실 > 가이드라인 게시물 첨부파일 다운로드 및 "사전상담 신청서" 작성

## 1-나. 재생의료기관 대상 "시도별 찾아가는 설명회" 상시 추진

추진내용

첨단재생의료포털([www.k-arm.go.kr](http://www.k-arm.go.kr))에서 재생의료실시기관 대상 설명회 신청\* 공지 및 연구계획 부적합 의결되었거나 신규 지정된 재생의료기관 대상으로 개별 안내

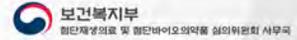
\* 전북지역대상 제2차 설명회 개최 완료(3.30) / 신청기관 지역 중심으로 설명회 개최 예정(7월, 서울지역 진행 예정)

# 1 연구자 제도 이해도·편의성 제고

## 1-다. 임상연구계획 작성 가이드라인 개정본 발간

✓ 첨단재생의료포털([www.k-arm.go.kr](http://www.k-arm.go.kr)) 알림마당 > 자료실 참고





# 1 연구자 제도 이해도·편의성 제고

## 1-다. 임상연구계획 작성 가이드라인 개정본(2023.5) 발간



- ✓ 제도 시행 초기임을 고려, 연구자 등의 임상연구 제도 이해도 제고  
⇒ 「I.서론」을 신설하여 제도 도입배경, 임상시험과 임상연구의 차이, 심의절차 및 심의제도의 이해 등을 추가



- ✓ 연구자 친화적인, 연구계획 작성에 실제 도움이 되도록 작성  
⇒ 서술문 형식으로 설명을 풀어쓰고 관련 법령, 실제심의 사례, 다빈도 오류 등을 추가  
⇒ 「IV. 첨단재생의료 임상연구에 관한 실시계획 작성」부분에 있어서는 각 항목별 작성 예시를 추가



- ✓ 연구계획 작성시 가급적 연구자의 재량 및 판단을 존중  
⇒ 안전성·유효성에 대한 근거, 인체세포 등의 제조품질 자료에 있어 일반적 원칙을 제시하고 제출자료의 **면제·대체·같은** 가능한 경우를 예시적으로 서술, 연구자의 판단 근거를 지원

➔ 내용 보완 및 심의사례 추가 등 지속적 업데이트 예정



# 1 연구자 제도 이해도·편의성 제고

## 1-라. 임상연구자(적합의결 연구과제 대상) 정기협의체 운영

운영 목적

1. 임상연구 심의 과정에서의 애로사항, 건의사항 등을 청취하여 다음 연구자들을 위해 제도·절차 개선 및 임상연구 발전방안 논의 지속
2. 적합 의결 이후에도 연구자와 소통을 통해 임상연구가 원활히 진행될 수 있도록 적극적 지원

※ 1차('22.12.20.), 2차('23.3.15.), 3차('23.6.13) 개최 완료

## 1-마. 첨단재생의료 임상연구 소식지 발간

주요 내용

1. 첨단재생의료 심의 동향(임상연구과제 적합의결 현황)
2. 전문가 INSIGHT 기고문
3. 지역별 찾아가는 설명회 등 관련 행사 소식
4. 임상연구 관련 자주 묻는 질문과 답

※ 제1호('22.11.20.), 제2호('23.1.20.), 제3호('23.3.30), 제4호('23.5.26)

## 1-바. (23년 가이드라인개정에 따른) 연구계획서 표준안 제공

주요 내용

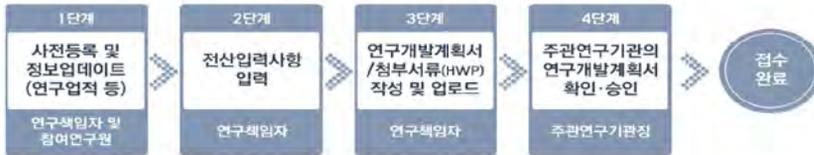
주요 목차가 나열되어 있고, 작성 내용 및 작성 요령이 간단하게 명시되어 연구자가 연구계획서를 수월하게 작성할 수 있도록 제반 지원

## 2 임상연구 활성화 위한 제도적 지원

(재생의료정책과, 재생의료진흥재단과 협업)

### 1 임상연구 비용 지원 (재단 임상연구지원사업)

- “심의회” 심의를 통해 “적합” 통보를 받은 첨단재생의료 임상연구 계획에 한해 지원
- 위험도별 차등 지원 (고위험 10억 이내/년, 중위험 5억 이내/년, 저위험 3억 이내/년)
- 보건의료기술 종합정보시스템([www.htdream.kr](http://www.htdream.kr)) 에서 지원 절차 진행



### 2 기타 제도적 지원

- 범부처 재생의료기술개발사업 진행
  - \* 참고) 보건의료기술 종합정보시스템 또는 사업단 홈페이지 ([kfrm.org](http://kfrm.org)) 공고
- 치료제 생산용 바이러스 및 인체이식용 생체 소재 기술 연구개발(R&D) 지원 (각 2개 기관 협약 완료)
- 병원내 GMP시설을 공동연구시설로 하여 병원과 기업 간의 공동연구 지원 (2개 기관 협약 완료)

감사합니다.



KSEV 2023  
산학협력 워크숍

Session 1

## 강연 2 : 세포외소포 치료제 규제체계 및 개발지원

최미라 과장  
(식약처)



KOREAN SOCIETY FOR  
EXTRACELLULAR  
VESICLES



## CHOI, MIRA

Ministry of Food and Drug Safety(MFDS)  
keumchoi@korea.kr

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### **Educational Background & Professional Experience**

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2006~Present	MFDS	Director
2004~2006	Yale University	Post-Doctoral Fellow
1998~2004	University of Southern California	Ph.D.
1990~1998	Seoul National University	Bachelor and MS

## 세포외소포체 기반 치료제 규제체계 및 개발지원

최미라

*식품의약품안전처 세포유전자치료제과*

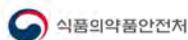
세포외소포체에 기반한 치료제(세포외소포 치료제)도 다른 의약품(생물의약품 포함)과 마찬가지로 의약품 안전관리체계하에서 관리되고 있음. 그럼에도 기존 의약품과는 다른 형태의 물질로서 허가심사 등 안전관리에 따른 몇가지 규제적 고려사항이 있음. 첫째는 세포외소포 치료제의 분류에 관한 사항임. 현재 세포외소포 치료제는 생물의약품으로 분류하여 관리하고 있으며, 약사법령 및 생물학적제제 등의 품목허가심사규정을 적용하고 있음. 둘째로는 허가심사 기준에 관한 사항임. 복합적이고 다양성(Heterogeneity)를 가진 세포외소포치료제의 특수성을 고려하여 심사기준을 18년에 제시하였으며, 최신의 과학적 지식을 반영하여 23년에 개정작업을 추진 중임. 세번째는 이와 같은 혁신치료제에 대한 환자치료기회 확대를 위해 정부의 적극적 지원임. 벤처 중심의 제품화 경험이 적은 기업체가 많음을 고려하여 맞춤형 지원 및 소통채널 확대가 중요함. 네번째는 산업계, 학계 등과 협업을 통해 국제 규제조화 및 글로벌 리더십의 확보임.

2023 한국엑소좀학회 하계 워크숍(23.6.27)

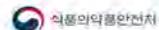
## 세포외소포 치료제 규제체계 및 개발지원

식품의약품안전처

최미라



### 발표 순서

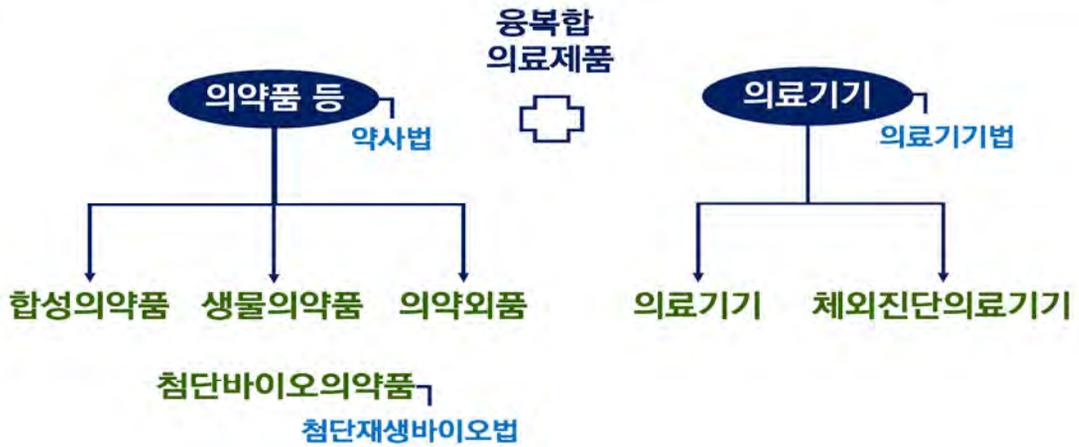
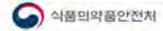


1. 의료제품 안전관리 개요
2. 세포외소포 치료제 분류 및 규제체계
3. 세포외소포 치료제 심사 시 고려사항
4. 세포외소포 치료제 개발지원
5. 2023년 주요추진 업무

1

## 의료제품의 종류

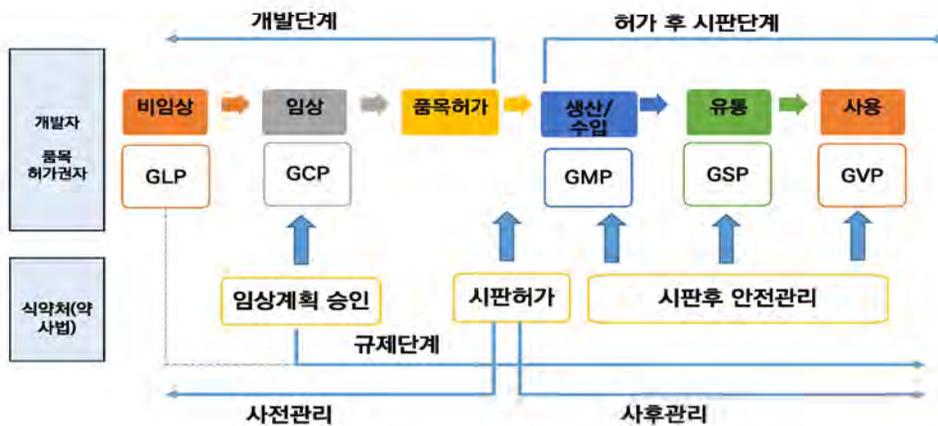
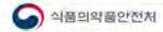
### 1. 의료제품 안전관리 개요



2

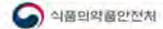
## 개발부터 환자 사용까지 전주기 관리

### 1. 의료제품 안전관리 개요



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## 세포외소포 치료제 규제 시 고려사항



어떻게 분류하여 관리할 것인가?

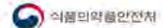
어떻게 심사할 것인가?

어떻게 개발지원 할 것인가?

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## 생물의약품의 세부 분류

### 2. 세포외소포체 분류 및 규제



*\*(근거) 첨단재생바이오법 및 생물학적제제 등의 품목허가심사 규정*

### 생물의약품

사람이나 다른 생물체에서 유래된 것을 원료 또는 재료로 하여 제조한 의약품으로서 보건위생상 특별한 주의가 필요한 의약품

#### 생물학적제제

생물체에서 유래된 물질이나 생물체를 이용하여 생성시킨 물질을 함유한 의약품으로서 물리적·화학적 시험만으로는 그 역가와 안전성을 평가할 수 없는 백신·혈장분획제제 및 항독소

#### 유전자재조합의약품

유전자조작기술을 이용하여 제조되는 펩타이드 또는 단백질 등이 유효성분

#### 세포배양의약품

세포배양기술을 이용하여 제조되는 펩타이드 또는 단백질 등이 유효성분

#### 첨단바이오의약품

#### 세포치료제

사람 또는 동물의 살아 있는 세포를 체외에서 배양·증식하거나 선별하는 등 물리적, 화학적 또는 생물학적 방법으로 조작하여 제조

#### 유전자치료제

유전물질의 발현에 영향을 주기 위하여 투여하는 것으로서 유전물질을 함유한 의약품 또는 유전물질이 변형·도입된 세포를 함유한 의약품

#### 조직공학제제

조직의 재생, 복원 또는 대체 등을 목적으로 사람 또는 동물의 살아 있는 세포나 조직에 공학기술을 적용하여 제조

#### 이종이식제제

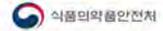
동물의 살아있는 장기를 물리적·화학적 또는 생물학적 방법으로 조작하여 제조

기타 식약처장이 인정하는 의약품

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## 세포외소포 치료제 분류

### 2. 세포외소포체 분류 및 규제



사람 유래 세포외소포 치료제

생물의약품 중 기타 식약처장이 인정하는 제제(2018.12)

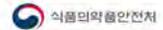
미생물 유래 세포외소포 치료제

생물의약품 중 기타 식약처장이 인정하는 제제(2023.4)

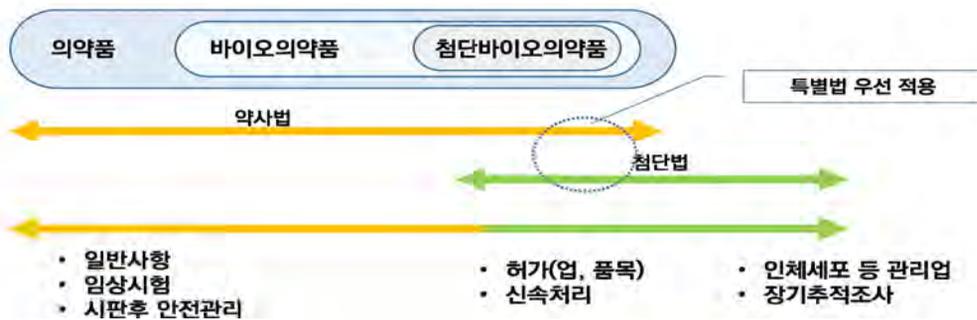
6

## 세포외소포 치료제 규제체계

### 2. 세포외소포체 분류 및 규제



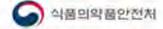
약사법 vs. 첨단재생바이오법



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## 세포외소포 치료제 관련 법령 등

### 2. 세포외소포체 분류 및 규제



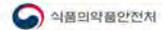
	생물의약품	첨단바이오횜약품
법	약사법	첨단재생바이옜법 첨단재생의료 및 첨단바이옜약품 안전 및 지원에 관한 법률
시행령 시행규칙	의약품안전규칙 의약품 등의 안전에 관한 규칙	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>첨단재생의료 및 첨단바이옜약품 안전 및 지원에 관한 법률 시행령</li> <li>첨단재생의료 안전 및 지원에 관한 규칙</li> <li>첨단바이옜약품 안전 및 지원에 관한 규칙</li> </ul>
고시	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>의약품 임상시험 계획 승인에 관한 규정</li> <li>생물학적제제 등의 품목허가·심사 규정</li> <li>의약품등의 사전 검토에 관한 규정</li> <li>의약품등의 독성시험 기준</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>인체세포등 및 첨단바이옜약품의 허가 및 안전 등에 관한 규정</li> <li>첨단바이옜약품 품목허가심사 규정</li> <li>첨단바이옜약품 장기추적조사 관리기준</li> </ul>

※ (다른 법률과의 관계) 첨단바이옜약품에 관하여 법에서 규정한 것을 제외하고는 '약사법'을 따르도록 하고 있음(법 제3조)

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## 세포외소포 치료제 가이드라인

### 3. 심사 시 고려사항



#### 임상시험승인 시 검토사항 ▶

품질 + 안전성 및 유효성(비임상시험자료) + 제조시설(GMP)

#### 〈 품질 〉

- ❖ 생물학적제제 등 기준 및 시험방법(2022)
- ❖ 세포치료제 세포은행 평가 가이드라인(2021)
- ❖ 생물의약품 외래성바이러스부정시험 가이드라인(2010)
- ❖ 세포치료제 기증자 적합성 평가 가이드라인(2021)
- ❖ 무균공정밸리데이션 가이드라인(2012)
- ❖ 생물의약품의 제조방법 변경에 따른 비교동등성 평가 가이드라인(2022)
- ❖ 생물의약품 안정성시험 가이드라인(2015)

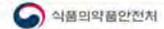
#### 〈 비임상, 임상 〉

- ❖ 임상시험의 전반적인 고려사항(2009)
- ❖ 의약품 임상시험 통계 가이드라인(2016)
- ❖ 생물의약품 비임상시험 가이드라인(2014)
- ❖ '의약품등의 독성시험기준' 해설서(2022)
- ❖ 의약품 비임상시험 가이드라인(2015)
- ❖ 심혈관계 안전성약리 평가법 해설서(2021)
- ❖ 의약품 안전성약리시험 가이드라인(2015)
- ❖ 세포외소포치료제 품질, 비임상 및 임상 평가 가이드라인(2018)

9

# 세포외소포 치료제 가이드라인

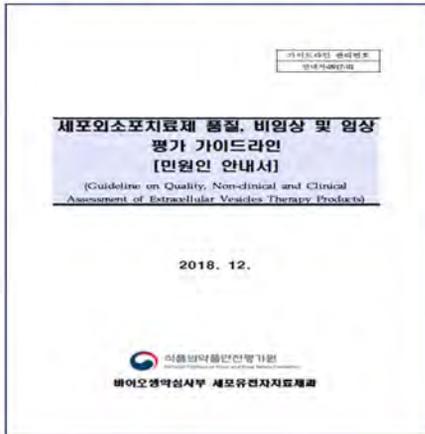
## 3. 심사 시 고려사항



### 임상시험승인 시 검토사항 ▶

품질 + 제조시설(GMP) + 안전성 및 유효성(비임상시험자료)

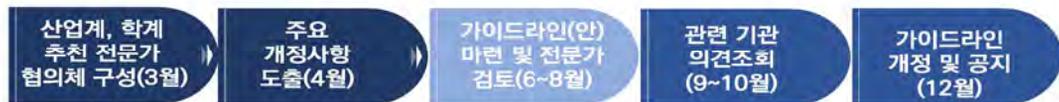
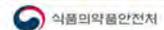
### 세포외소포 치료제 품질/비임상/임상평가 가이드라인(2018.12)



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# 가이드라인 개정 추진(23.3~)

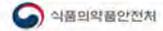
## 3. 심사 시 고려사항



- 엑소좀학회, 바이오의약품협회, 응용약물학회 등 추천 전문가(13인)
  - 가이드라인 적용 범위 및 용어 명확화
  - 품질관리를 위한 분석방법 및 평가항목 제시
  - 특성분석 방법론 고찰
  - 제제특성을 고려한 분포시험 방법 제시
- 일본 PMDA 및 ISEV 가이드라인 비교 검토
- 개정사항에 대한 전문가 의견 반영

## 개발 단계 지원체계

### 4. 개발 지원



### 규제 서비스

#### 품목 분류

\*응복합 의료제품 민원조정 및 처리절차 등에 관한 규정

#### 사전검토

\*약사법제35조의6(의약품등의 품목허가 등의 사전검토)  
\*의료제품 사전검토에 관한 규정

#### 규제과학 상담 R&D 컨설턴트

\*개발초기 단계 규제상담

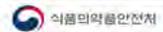
#### 바이오챌린저

\*제품화 임박한 제품 밀착 상담

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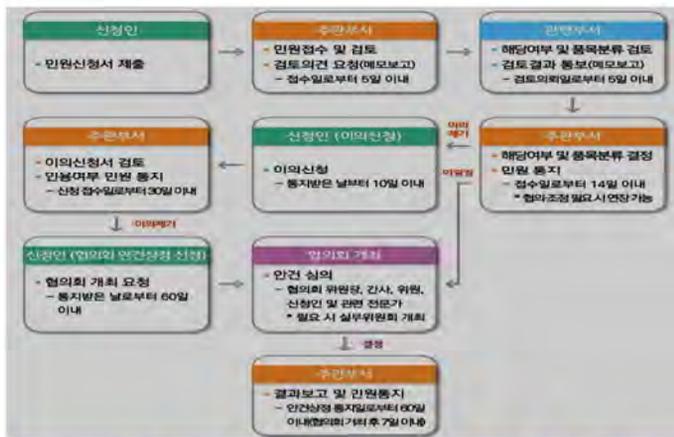
## 품목분류 신청 절차

### 4. 개발 지원



응복합 의료제품 ▶ 의약품/생물의약품/의약외품 + 의료기기

의약품통합정보시스템(nedrug.mfds.go.kr)

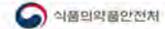


→ 규제혁신 2.0 과제 : 의료제품 분류기준 및 분류 절차 체계화

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## 사전검토 신청

4. 개발 지원



### 사전검토

제35조의6(의약품등의 품목허가 등의 사전 검토) ① 제31조에 따라 의약품등의 품목허가를 받거나 품목신고를 하려는 자와 제34조에 따라 임상시험을 하려는 자는 허가·신고·승인 등에 필요한 자료의 작성기준에 관하여 미리 식품의약품안전처장에게 검토를 요청할 수 있다.

② 식품의약품안전처장은 제1항에 따라 검토 요청을 받으면 이를 확인한 후 그 결과를 신청인에게 서면(전자문서를 포함한다)으로 알려야 한다.

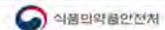
③ 식품의약품안전처장은 제31조 및 제34조에 따른 허가·신고·승인 등을 할 때에 제2항에 따른 검토 결과를 고려하여야 한다.

- 의약품통합정보시스템(nedrug.mfds.go.kr)을 통해 신청
- 수수료 / 1회 보완 / 보완 사항 설명회의 신청 가능
- <사례>
  - 완제의약품 안전성시험계획의 적절성(시험 시점 및 항목이 타당한지)
    - \* (제출자료) 완제의약품 안정성 시험 계획 표
  - 비임상 효력시험 질환모델 및 시험설계의 적절성

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## 개발 단계에 따른 맞춤형 상담

4. 개발 지원



### 규제과학 상담

- 월1회(두번째 수요일) 담당 심사자 직접 대면상담/오송 / 회사별 약 1시간 배정
- 식약처 홈페이지(mfds.go.kr) > 통합상담예약 > 세포유전자치료제과
- 2014년부터 시행, 960회 상담 제공

### 바이오챌린저

- 국내 최초 개발 제품으로 제품화가 임박할 경우 선정하여 밀착 상담
- 바이오챌린저 선정 공고 -> 신청 -> 심의 -> 선정
- 2014년부터 현재까지 9개 제품이 선정되었음

### 허가심사 교육

- 첨단바이오의약품 허가교육 워크숍(연2회), 글로벌 바이오컨퍼런스(8.30~9.1)
- 한국규제과학센터 주관 '의약품 규제과학 전문가' 교육 및 인증시험 운영

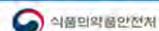
### 산업계 소통채널

- 다이나믹바이오(바이오의약품협회), 산업계 간담회 '공감'

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## 2023년 가이드라인 제개정 계획

### 5. 주요추진 업무



- 세포치료제 품질관리 시험항목 가이드라인 개정(6.23 개정)
  - 무균시험 검체수 및 검체량의 합리적 조정(소규모, 소용량일 때 시험검체 축소)
  - 배양기반 신속 무균시험법 인정 및 제출자료 요건 제시
  - 동종세포치료제 외래성바이러스 부정시험 주기적 수행 인정
- 세포치료제 세포은행 가이드라인 개정
- 생균치료제 정의 신설 및 심사평가 가이드라인 개정
- 첨단바이오의약품 규제과학 상담 사례집

Korean Society for  
Extracellular Vesicles(KSEV)  
2023 Workshop

## Session 2

좌장: 허재영 교수  
(건국대학교병원)



KOREAN SOCIETY FOR  
EXTRACELLULAR  
VESICLES



KSEV 2023  
산학협력 워크숍

Session 2

**강연 3 : Non-clinical and clinical development  
of BG-Platform based therapeutic  
exosome (BRE-AD01) for atopic  
dermatitis**

김 수 대표  
((주)브렉소젠)



KOREAN SOCIETY FOR  
EXTRACELLULAR  
VESICLES



## Sue Kim

Brexogen Inc.  
sue.kim@brexogen.com

### Educational Background & Professional Experience

2019-Current	Brexogen Inc.	CEO
2016-2019	Stem Cell Center, Asan Institute for Life and Science, Asan Medical Center	Deputy Director
2013-2016	Research Institution, Prostemics Co., Ltd.	R&D Director
2012-2013	Clinical and Regulatory Operation, KCRN Research	Project Manager
2010-2013	Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, University of Illinois	Postdoctoral Research Associate
2009-2010	Catholic High Performance Cell Therapy Center, The Catholic University of Korea	Postdoctoral fellow
2008-2009	Australian Animal Health Laboratory, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization	Postdoctoral fellow

### Research Interests

Stem Cell, Extracellular vesicles, Autoimmune disease, Metabolic disease, Cardiovascular disease

### List of Major Publications

1. Lee HR, Kim S, Shin S, Jeong SY, Lee DW, Lim SU, Kang JY, Son MY, Lee C, Yu KR, Kim M, Oh IH. iPSC-Derived MSCs Are a Distinct Entity of MSCs with Higher Therapeutic Potential than Their Donor-Matched Parental MSCs. *Int J Mol Sci.* 2023;24(1):881.
2. Kim J, Lee SK, Jung M, Jeong SY, You H, Won JY, Han SD, Cho HJ, Park S, Park J, Kim TM, Kim S. Extracellular vesicles from IFN- $\gamma$ -primed mesenchymal stem cells repress atopic dermatitis in mice. *J Nanobiotechnology.* 2021;19:372.
3. Kim J, Lee SK, Jeong SY, Cho HJ, Park J, Kim TM, Kim S. Cargo proteins in extracellular vesicles: potential for novel therapeutics in non-alcoholic steatohepatitis. *J Nanobiotechnology.* 2022;10;20(1):526.
4. Kim S, Park J, Kim TM. Mesenchymal Stem Cell-derived Extracellular Vesicles for Skin Wound Healing. *Adv Exp Med Biol.* 2021;1310:495-507.
5. Kim S, Kim TM. Mesenchymal stem-like cells from pluripotent stem cells for producing extracellular vesicles. *World J Stem Cells.* 2019;26;11(5):270-280.
6. Kim W, Lee SK, Kwon YW, Chung SG, Kim S. Pioglitazone-Primed Mesenchymal Stem Cells Stimulate Cell Proliferation, Collagen Synthesis and Matrix Gene Expression in Tenocytes. *Int J Mol Sci.* 2019;20(3). pii: E472.
7. Kim S, Lee SK, Kim HJ, Kim TM. Exosomes Secreted from Induced Pluripotent Stem Cell-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells Accelerate Skin Cell Proliferation. *Int J Mol Sci.* 2018;19(10). pii: E3119.

## Non-clinical and clinical development of BG-Platform based therapeutic exosome (BRE-AD01) for atopic dermatitis

Seon Yeong Jeong, Seul Ki Lee, Jimin Kim, Minyoung Jung, Insook Cho, Seungtaek Oh, Sue Kim

*Brexogen Inc., Songpa-gu, Seoul, 05855, South Korea*

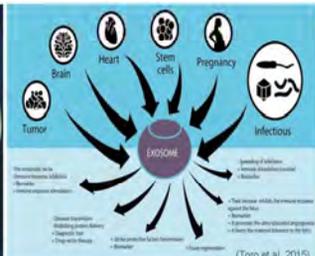
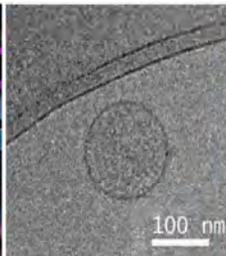
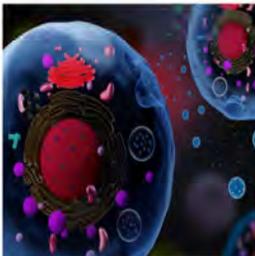
Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic inflammatory skin disorder characterized by immune dysregulation, pruritus, and abnormal epidermal barrier function. Compared with conventional mesenchymal stem cell (MSC), induced pluripotent stem cell (iPSC)-derived mesenchymal stem cell (iMSC) is recognized as a unique source for producing extracellular vesicles (EVs) because it can be obtained in a scalable manner with an enhanced homogeneity. In this study, we investigated whether, EVs from IFN- $\gamma$  stimulated of iMSCs (BRE-AD01) have immune-regulatory, anti-inflammatory, and tissue-repairing potential in a mice model of AD. After DNCB was applied to the dorsal skin of NC/Nga mice for three weeks, AD symptoms were assessed. Then mice were treated with the BRE-AD01 or a JAK inhibitor (Baricitinib) for four weeks. AD symptoms were demonstrated in the DNCB application mice, such as increased dermatitis score, scratching number, serum IgE level, epidermal thickness, and immune cell infiltration. Also, BRE-AD01 decreased the expression of IL-4R $\alpha$ , IL-13R $\alpha$ 1, TSLP, and their corresponding intracellular signaling molecules activated in AD-like mice. Furthermore, BRE-AD01 decreased atopic dermatitis score, which was supported by reduced inflammatory cell infiltration and mast cells in AD skin. Impaired skin barrier, as evidenced by upregulation of keratin, filaggrin, and ceramide synthase, was also observed in AD mice that received BRE-AD01. The results of our study may contribute to developing novel cell-free therapeutic strategies for AD. BRE-AD01 is currently undergoing phase 1 clinical trials in patients with atopic dermatitis.

## Non-clinical and clinical development of BG-Platform based therapeutic exosome (BRE-AD01) for atopic dermatitis

 **BREXOGEN**  
NOVEL THERAPEUTIC EXOSOME

### 1. EXOSOME (Extracellular Vesicles, EVs)

- 세포에서 분비되는 안정적 지질 이중막구조의 나노사이즈(30~200nm) 미세소포체
- **Biomacromolecules** (단백질, miRNA, 지질 등) 성분을 포함하고 있으며, 세포간 상호작용을 조절하는 신호 전달 매개체로 표적 세포의 성장, 이동, 분화, 사멸을 포함한 **세포 행동을 조절**
- 분비한 세포의 특성을 잘 반영하고 있어 **Biomarker**, 세포 투과성이 높아 (혈액뇌장벽 투과 가능) **DDS (drug delivery system)**, 세포치료를 증가하는 효과를 지니며 세포 이식과정에서 발생할 수 있는 부작용 (합병증이나 염증 및 면역 거부 반응 등)을 피할 수 있어 **Therapeutic agent**로도 활발하게 개발되고 있음
- 세포치료제와 다르게 **Off-the-Shelf** 로 의약품 개발이 가능
- 엑소좀을 분비하는 세포 자체의 특성을 조절하여 **Exosomal therapeutic cargo**를 이용한 **치료제 개발** 가능



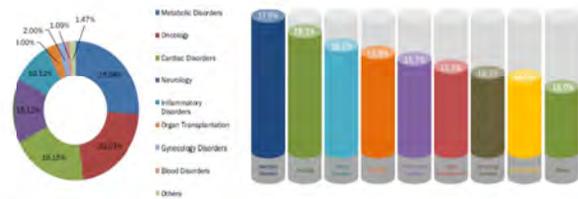
## 2. Therapeutic EXOSOME

### 엑소좀 치료제 관련 시장 및 개발 현황

Global exosome therapeutics market (Overview)



Global exosome therapeutics market (Application, 2021)



## 3. BREXOGEN Platform Technology

### 독자적인 “Natural Biomacromolecule Cargo-controlled Exosome” 기술

Consistent Exosome Quality w/Cells	Exosome Cargo Molecules Control	Exosome Manufacturing and Analysis
<p>엑소좀 생산에 특화된 줄기세포주 기술</p> <p><b>BxC (iPSC derived MSC)</b></p> <p>BxC (homogenous iPSC-MSC)를 통하여 의약품 규격의 안정적인 엑소좀 생산</p>	<p>Natural Biomacromolecule Cargo 조절 기술</p> <p><b>Cargo Controlled Exosome</b></p> <p>엑소좀 본연의 특성을 유지하며, 엑소좀 내 Target Biomacromolecule Cargo 조절 기술</p>	<p>Large-scale High purity Quality Controlled 엑소좀 생산기술</p> <p><b>Clinical grade CMC Data</b></p> <p>국내 기업 최초 미국 FDA 규격의 임상시험용 엑소좀 생산 및 분석 기술 확보</p>

#### 4. Therapeutic Exosome Program

Area	Indication	MOA	2023				2024				2025			
			1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Therapeutic Exosome	Atopic Dermatitis <b>BRE-AD01</b>	Reduced IL-4R/IL-13R Skin barrier regeneration	Phase I				Phase II							
	Myocardial infarction <b>BRE-MI01</b>	Cardiac Regeneration Anti-fibrosis	Pre-Clinical				IND				Phase I			
	NASH <b>BRE-NA01</b>	Liver cell regeneration Anti-inflammation Fibrosis suppression	Discovery				Pre-Clinical				IND			

#### 5. BRE-AD01 경쟁력

SANOFI  
REGENERON



**Dupixent (targeting IL-4/IL-13 signaling)**

- 2017년 출시
- 2021년 매출 7조 536억원 (국내: 772억원)
- 적용의 불편함 (피하주사), 중증 환자에서만 사용 가능

NEXT



**JAK inhibitors**

- Olumiant (Baricitinib, panJAK)
- Rinvoq (Upadacitinib, JAK1)
- Cibinqo (Abrocitinib, JAK1)
- 유럽, 일본에서 판매 허가
- 미국 허가 (Upadacitinib, Abrocitinib)
- 미국 FDA review 중 (Baricitinib)
- 제한점: 감염반응, 대상포진, 심혈관 등 여러 부작용 위험 (black box warning)

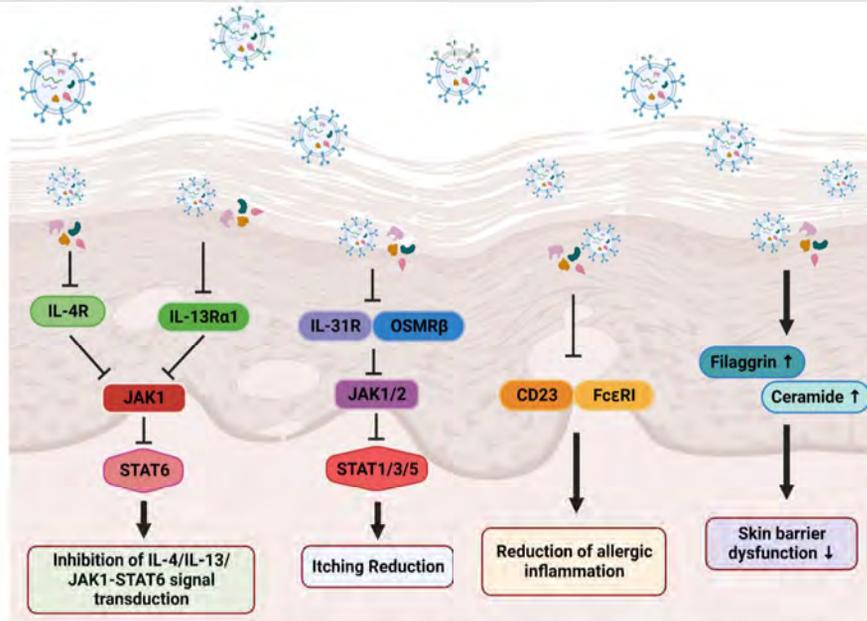
NEXT

BREXOGEN

**BRE-AD01 (8xC-117e)**

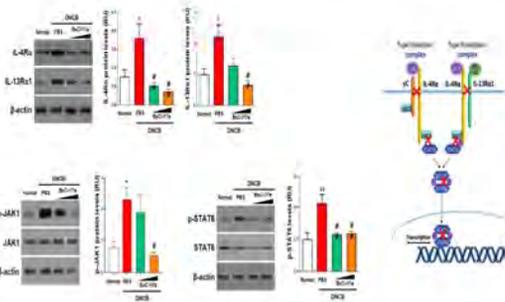
- 현재 미국에서 환자 대상 임상 1상 진행
- 최초의 줄기세포-엑소좀 아토피치료제
- Novel한 Th2 면역반응조절 효과  
→ IL-4Rα/IL-13Rα1 발현 자체 감소 (Dupixent과 차별성을 갖는 면역조절 기전)
- JAK-STAT signalling 조절 (Baricitinib 보다 강력하고 빠른 억제 효과)
- 높은 Itching reduction 효과
- 피부장벽 재생 효과
- 아토피 피부염 Curing potential 보유
- 다양한 제형 적용 가능 (Topical, SC injection)

### 6. BRE-AD01 기전

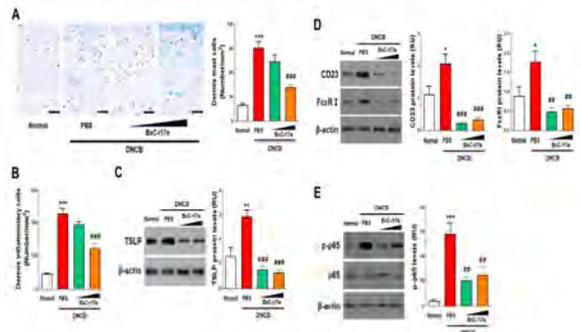


### 7. BRE-AD01 유효성

1. Control of Th2 immune (IL-4/IL-13/STAT6) signaling pathway in NC/Nga mice with DNCB-induced AD by Bx-C-117e



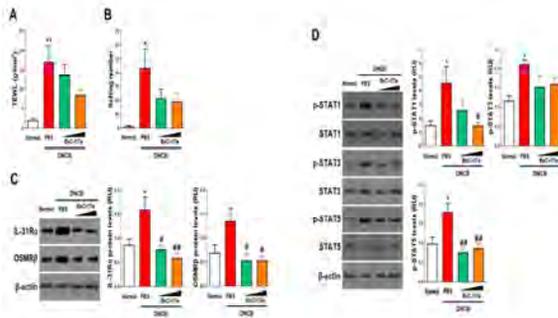
2. Attenuation of skin inflammation (CD23/FcεRI) in NC/Nga mice with DNCB-induced AD by Bx-C-117e



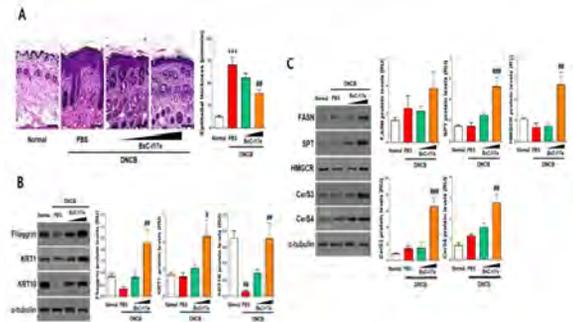
Journal of Nanobiotechnology, 2022

## 7. BRE-AD01 유효성

3. Reduction of pruritus (IL-31Ra/OSMR $\beta$ ) in NC/Nga mice with DNCB-induced AD by BxC-17e



4. Amelioration of skin-barrier (Flaggrin) and lipid synthesis (Ceramide) in epidermis from NC/Nga mice with DNCB-induced AD by BxC-17e



Journal of Nanobiotechnology, 2022

BREXOGEN

Brexogen Novel Therapeutic Exosome 9

BREXOGEN  
NOVEL THERAPEUTIC EXOSOME

THANK YOU

For questions, e-mail to [sue.kim@brexogen.com](mailto:sue.kim@brexogen.com)

KSEV 2023  
산학협력 워크숍

Session 2

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**강연 4 : Exosome-Based Delivery of Proteins  
with Therapeutic Potentials: from  
the bench to the clinic**

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최철희 대표  
(일리아스바이오로지스)



KOREAN SOCIETY FOR  
EXTRACELLULAR  
VESICLES



## Chulhee Choi

CEO, ILIAS Biologics Incorporated  
cchoi@iliasbio.com

### Educational Background & Professional Experience

2015-present	ILIAS Biologics Incorporated	CEO
2005-2022	KAIST, Department of Bio and Brain Eng.	Professor
2002-2005	Ewha Womans University	Assistant Professor
1999-2002	UAB, Department of Cell Biology	Post-doc, Research Instructor
1997-1999	Yonsei University College of Medicine	PhD (Microbiology)
1995-1999	Severance Hospital	Residency (Neurology)
1985-1991	Yonsei University College of Medicine	MD

### Research Interests

Exosome therapeutics, Exosome Engineering, Drug Development, Cell Signaling, Neuroscience

### List of Major Publications

1. Choi H, et al. Quantitative Biodistribution and Pharmacokinetics Study of GMP-Grade Exosomes Labeled with <sup>89</sup>Zr Radioisotope in Mice and Rats. *Pharmaceutics*, 2022; 14(6)
2. Choi H, et al. Strategies for targeted delivery of exosomes to the brain: advantages and challenges. *Pharmaceutics*, 2022 Mar 18; 14(3): 672
3. Kim S, et al. Exosome-based delivery of super-repressor IκBα ameliorates kidney ischemia-reperfusion injury. *Kidney International*, 2021 May 27
4. Mizaaghasi A, et al. Biodistribution and Pharmacokinetics of Liposomes and Exosomes in a Mouse Model of Sepsis. *Pharmaceutics*, 2021 Mar 22; 13(3), 427
5. Sheller-Miller S, et al. Exosomal delivery of NF-κB inhibitor delays LPS-induced preterm birth and modulates fetal immune cell profile in mouse models *Sci Adv*, 2021; 7(4)
6. Choi H, et al. Exosome-based delivery of super-repressor IκBα relieves sepsis-associated organ damage and mortality. *Sci Adv*, 2020 Apr 8; 6(15)
7. Sheller-Miller S, et al. Cre-reporter mouse model to determine exosome communication and function during pregnancy. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*, 2019
8. Yim N, et al. Exosome engineering for efficient intracellular delivery of soluble proteins using optically reversible protein-protein interaction module. *Nature Communications*, 2016

# Exosome-based delivery of therapeutic proteins: from the bench to the clinic

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Chulhee Choi, MD, PhD

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*ILIAS Biologics Incorporated, Daejeon 34014, Republic of Korea*

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As biocompatible drug carriers, exosomes have many advantages such as innate stability, low immunogenicity, target tissue tropism, and excellent cell membrane penetrating ability. In addition, the ability to cross various biological barriers such placental barrier or blood brain barrier (BBB) and broad surface engineering capability pose great potential to exosomes as next-generation therapeutics for high-risk pregnancies and CNS diseases. Naïve exosomes derived from various types of stem cells have been widely tested for their immune modulatory and regenerative properties. To enhance the therapeutic effects, exosomes can be engineered for loading of various active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) or active targeting by surface modification. Considering the major mode of EV-mediated cargo delivery, payloads should be loaded as free forms inside the lumen of EVs for efficient intracellular delivery. To achieve active loading of soluble proteins as free forms into the exosomes, we have adapted an optogenetic approach called EXPLOR<sup>®</sup> (EXosome engineering for Protein Loading via Optically Reversible protein interaction). We have demonstrated that various proteins such as antibodies, signaling molecules and enzymes up to 150 kDa in size can be loaded into the exosomes as free forms, which can be efficiently delivered into the cytosol or target organelles upon uptake by target cells *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Among our exosome-based therapeutics pipelines, anti-inflammatory exosomes (ILB-202) loaded with super-repressor I $\kappa$ B (Exo-srI $\kappa$ B) have been thoroughly studied for their *in vitro* anti-inflammatory activities and *in vivo* efficacy in various preclinical disease models such as sepsis, ischemia/reperfusion-induced kidney injury and inflammation-associated preterm birth. With favorable safety profiles and scalable manufacturing of GMP-grade exosomes, ILB-202 is now in clinical stage development for various acute inflammatory diseases.



## Exosome-Based Delivery of Proteins with Therapeutic Potentials: from the bench to the clinic

**Chulhee Choi, MD, PhD**  
 ILIAS Biologics Inc., Daejeon 34014, South Korea

**Relentless Innovators**  
 We transform scientific imagination into reality to  
 advance human health

Prologue  
**ILIAS by Numbers**

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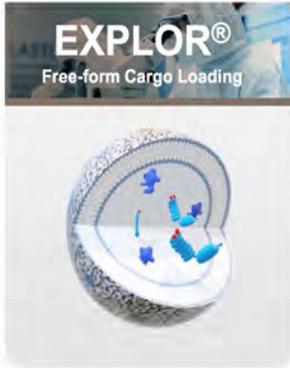
### Multi-Platform Technology Company for Exosome Therapeutics

<b>2015</b>	<b>75+</b>	<b>\$55.1M</b>	<b>\$9.6M</b>	<b>22</b>
Founded in S. Korea	Employees	Fund Raising	Grant funding	Scientific Publications
US Subsidiary (2019)	16 PhD, 37 MS	Series C (2022) Series B (2020) Series A (2018) Angel (2016-'17)	Incl. NIH Grant \$275K	EXPLOR, <i>Nat. Commun.</i> , 2016 Sepsis & Preterm, <i>Sci. Adv.</i> , 2020 & '21 AKI, <i>Kidney Int.</i> , 2021 ALD/CPIP, <i>Pharmaceutics</i> , 2023
<b>3 Major Platform</b>		<b>70 Patents</b>		<b>19</b>
EXPLOR® Exosome engineering for protein loading Exo-Target® Exosome surface engineering for targeting Pure-Exo® Robust and scalable exosome manufacturing		 47 patents worldwide    23 patents in S. Korea		<b>Research Collaborations</b>
<b>Pipelines (1 Clinical Phase)</b>				<b>27</b>
Inflammatory Diseases (ILB-202) CNS and Oncology		FIH Phase IA in Australia for CSA-AKI Preclinical or Discovery stage		<b>SAB members</b>

Therapeutic Exosome Development

**ILIAS's Proprietary Exosome Platforms**

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ILIAS developed three major platform technology for enhancing

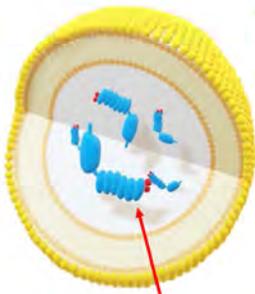
- 1) Exosome efficacy: **EXPLOR®**, EXPAND™, EXOTAC™
- 2) Tissue targetability: **EXO-Target®**, Exo-STAMP™
- 3) Scalable production of GMP-grade exosomes: **Pure-Exo®**

ILIAS The Global Leader in Exosome Therapeutics

**ILB-202: Novel Exosome-based Therapeutics with NF-κB Inhibition**

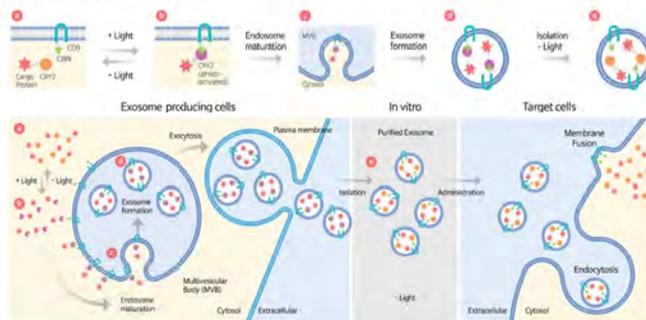
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ILB-202 is a concentrated preparation of cell-derived small EVs (smaller than 200 nm) containing **super-repressor IκB** (srIκB, a dominant active mutant of inhibitor κB protein). ILB-202 is currently purified from a 100-L culture of a HEK293F™ cell clone genetically engineered for active loading of srIκB according to **EXPLOR® technology**.

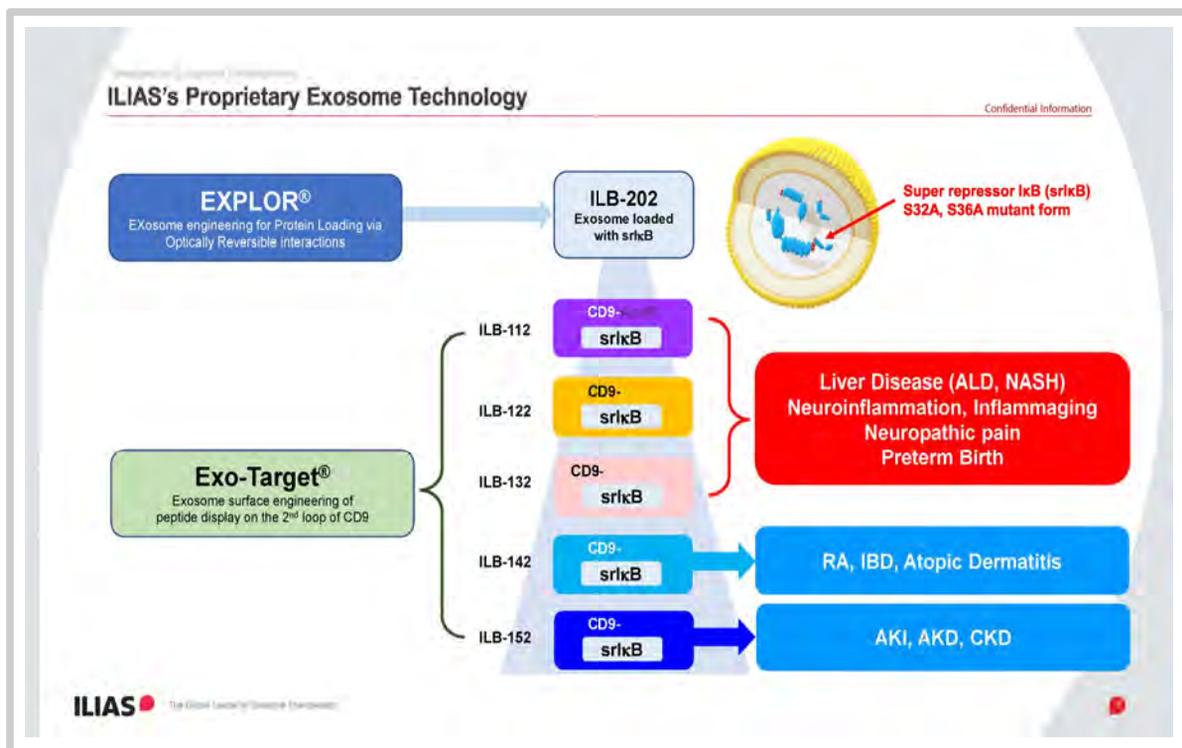
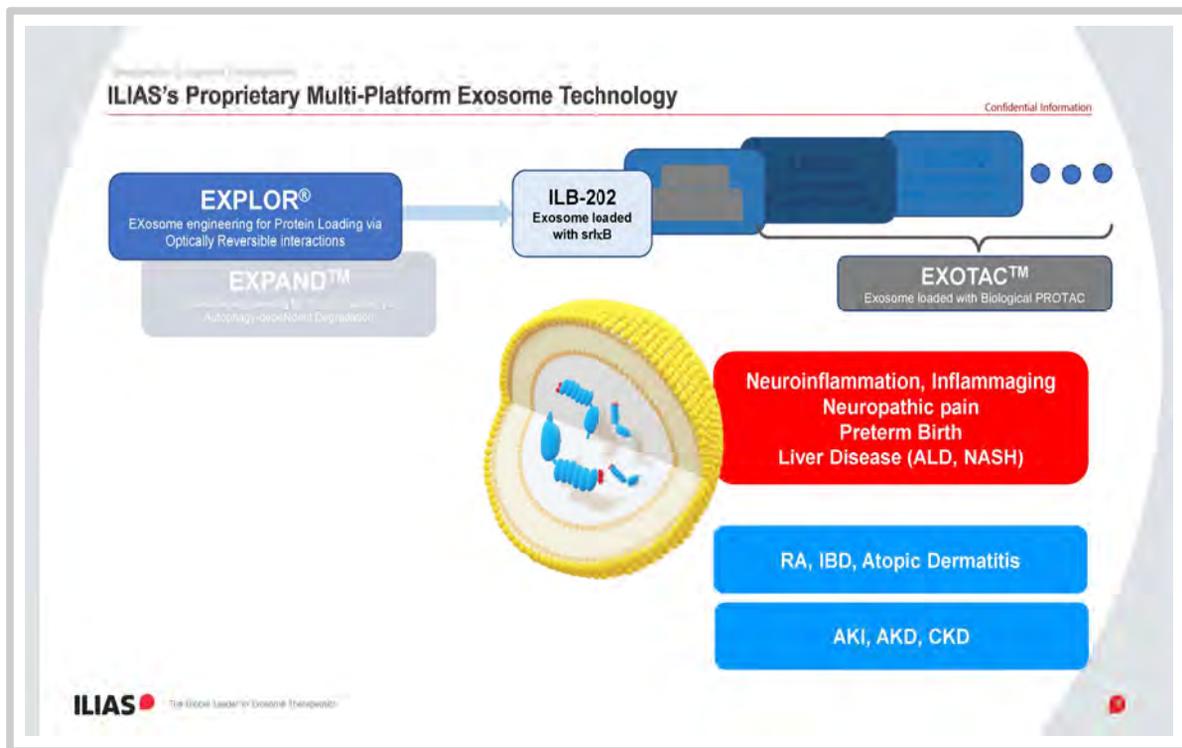


Super repressor IκB (srIκB) S32A, S36A mutant form

Mechanism overview

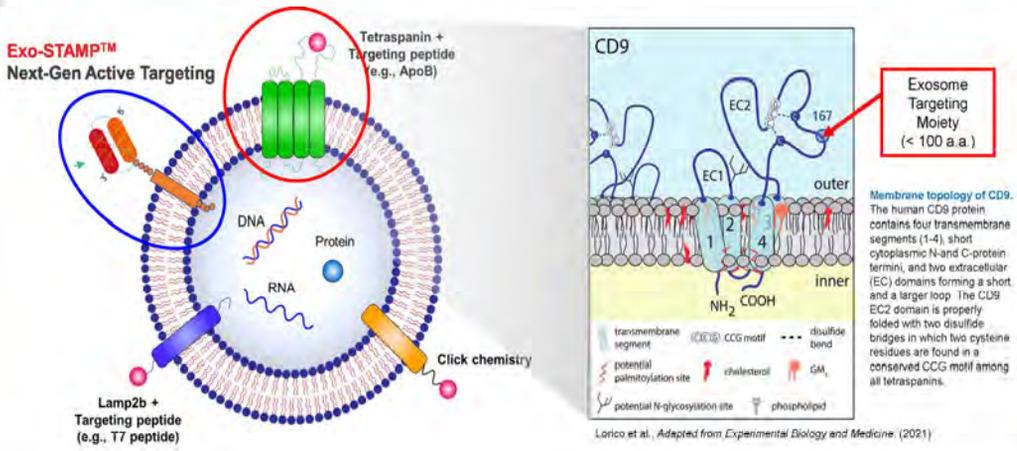


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Exo-Target®: Targeted Drug Delivery Strategy

Confidential Information

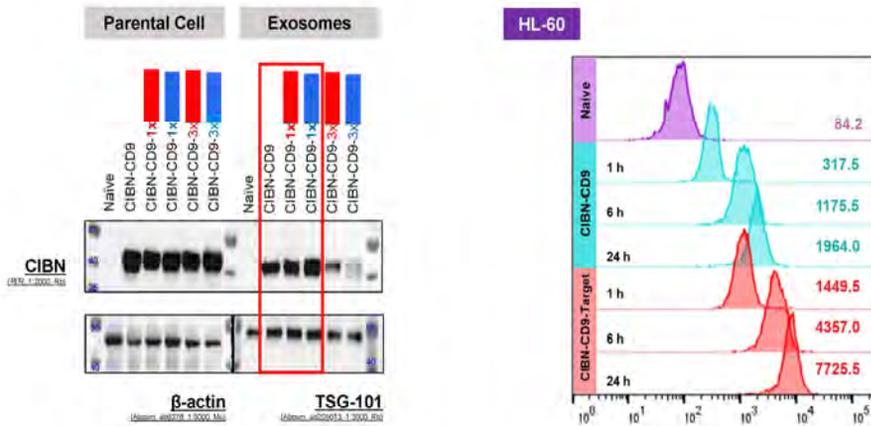


Choi H., et al., (2022) *Pharmaceutics*

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Exo-Target®: Cellular uptake using CIBN targeting peptide

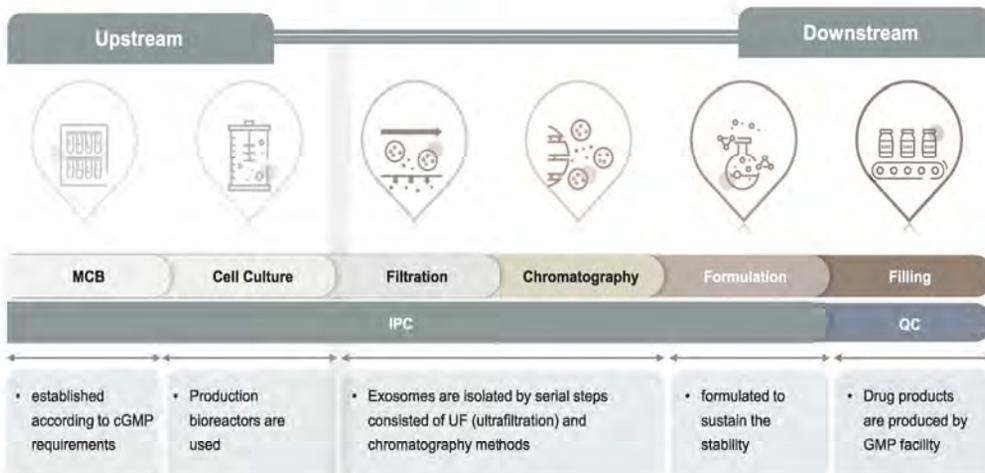
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### Pure-Exo®: Large Scale & High-quality Production

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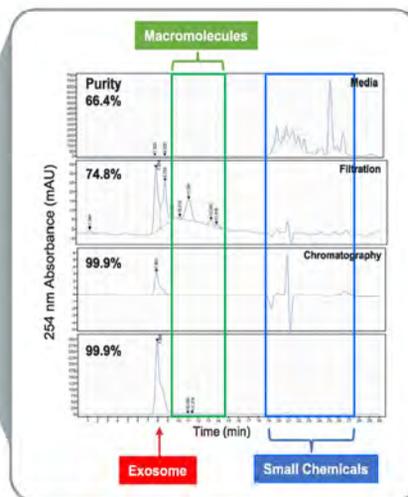


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10

### Pure-Exo®: Large Scale & High-quality Production

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11

ILIAS Exosome Engineering Platform

## Pure-Exo®: Large Scale & High-quality Production

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### Production

Seed culture -5L → Main culture 25-100L → Production scale-up 50-1000L

• Optimization for 1000-L scale culture in 3D stirred bioreactor with fed-batch mode

### Exosome Characterization

#### Nanotracking analysis

#### TEM analysis

#### Immunoblot analysis

#### SEC-HPLC

ILIAS Exosome Engineering Platform

ILIAS Exosome Engineering Platform

## Pure-Exo®: Established Therapeutic Exosome Producing Cell Master Cell Bank (MCB)

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### The high-quality MCB established which satisfied the ICH Q5D guidelines

#### Development

**ILIAS**

- MCB production for ILB-202 was done by the KBIO Health Biopharmaceutical manufacturing center in June 2020
- MCB was characterized and tested by Sartorius in accordance with ICH Q5D guidelines – Derivation and characterization of cell substrates used for production of biotechnological/biological products
- The test results confirmed that all conditions recommended in the guidelines were satisfied, which leads the completion of the construction of a high-quality MCB

#### Test & Characterize

#### Master Cell Bank Characterization and Testing

Assay	Assay description	Test Results	P/T
Identity	DNA barcoding assay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirmed species of origin as Homo Sapiens</li> <li>• Met standard criteria</li> <li>• Confirmed enough gene copy number</li> </ul>	Pass
	DNA amplicon-unique gene		
	mRNA sequencing		
Sterility	Determination of gene copy number	No evidence of fungal or bacterial contamination	Pass
	Direct inoculation		
Mycoplasma	Mycoplasma test according to EP USP	No mycoplasma detected	Pass
	In vitro assay		
Adventitious agents (in vitro/vivo)	In vitro assay	No adventitious agents detected	Pass
	In vivo assay		
Transmission Electron Microscopy	Examination of cell profiles by TEM	No viruses or virus like particles, bacteria or yeast were observed	Pass
	Human viruses		
Bovine and Porcine viruses	PCR test	No target virus detected	Pass
	Simian viruses		
Reverse Transcriptase activity	PCR test	No target virus detected	Pass
	TRPERT Assay		

ILIAS Exosome Engineering Platform

ILIAS<sup>®</sup> Exosome Characterization Platform

## Pure-Exo<sup>®</sup>: Large scale, High-quality production with batch-to-batch

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ility

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### Testing methods and acceptance Criteria

Drug Substances (의약품 성분명)	Tests	Acceptance Criteria	Drug Product (의약품 성분명)	Tests	Acceptance Criteria
<b>General properties</b>	Appearance	Colorless to yellow and clear to opalescent solution that may contain translucent to white particles	<b>General properties</b>	Appearance	Colorless to yellow and clear to opalescent solution that may contain translucent to white particles
	pH	7.2-8.2		pH	7.2-8.2
<b>Identity</b>	sNRP protein	Detector	<b>Identity</b>	Capacity	200 to 300 mg/batch
	Exosome Particle Concentration	≥ 5.0E+11/ml		Deliverable volume	>2ML /kg
<b>Strength</b>	Total Protein	Report result	<b>Strength</b>	Subvisible particles	Report result
	sNRP protein	Report result		sNRP protein	Detector
<b>Purity</b>	Purity	≥ 90%	<b>Purity</b>	Exosome Particle Concentration	3.0E+11 - 7.0E+11 /ml
	Host cell protein	Report result		Total Protein	Report result
<b>Impurity</b>	Host cell DNA	Report result	<b>Impurity</b>	sNRP protein	Report result
	Exosome	≤ 5 EU/mL		Purity	≥ 90%
<b>Potency</b>	In vitro TNF-α assay	50%~100% relative potency	<b>Potency</b>	In vitro TNF-α assay	50%~100% relative potency
	Endotoxin	≤ 5 EU/mL		Endotoxin	≤ 5 EU/mL
<b>Safety</b>	In vitro adenovirus test	No detection	<b>Safety</b>	Serum	No growth

### Exosome batch analysis & comparability

Tests	Acceptance Criteria	2020S2101	2020S2103	2020S2105	2020S2104	2020S2106
<b>General properties</b>	Appearance	Colorless to yellow and clear to opalescent solution that may contain translucent to white particles	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
	pH	7.2 to 8.2	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.9
<b>Identity</b>	sNRP protein	Detector	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
	Exosome particle Concentration	≥ 5.0E+11 /ml	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
<b>Strength</b>	Total Protein	Report result	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported
	sNRP protein	Report result	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported
<b>Purity</b>	Purity	≥ 90%	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
	Host cell protein	Report result	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported
<b>Impurities</b>	Host cell DNA	Report result	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported
	Exosome	≤ 5 EU/mL	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
<b>Potency</b>	In vitro TNF-α assay	50%~100% relative potency	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
	Endotoxin	≤ 5 EU/mL	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
<b>Safety</b>	In vitro adenovirus test	No detection	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
	Adenovirus virus	No detection	No detection	No detection	No detection	No detection

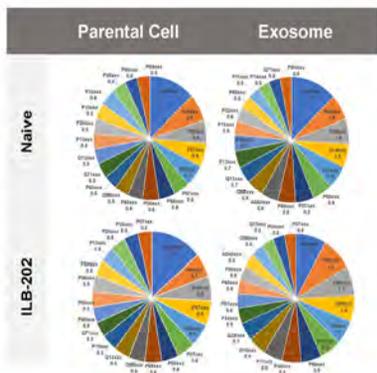
ILIAS<sup>®</sup> Exosome Characterization Platform

## EV<sup>2</sup>aluation<sup>™</sup>: Multi-omics analysis for characterization of extracellular vesicles

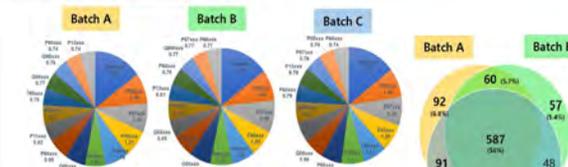
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### Characterization

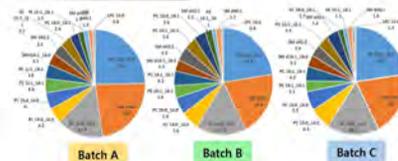
### Batch Compatibility



### Proteomics



### Lipidomics

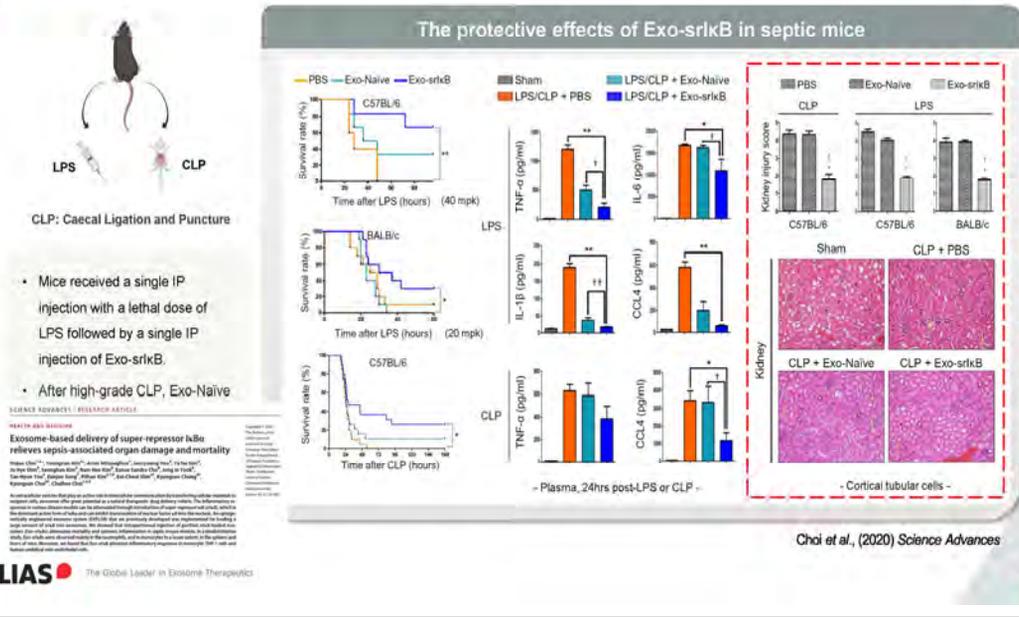


Unpublished Data



**ILB-202: In vivo Efficacy in Sepsis and Septic AKI**

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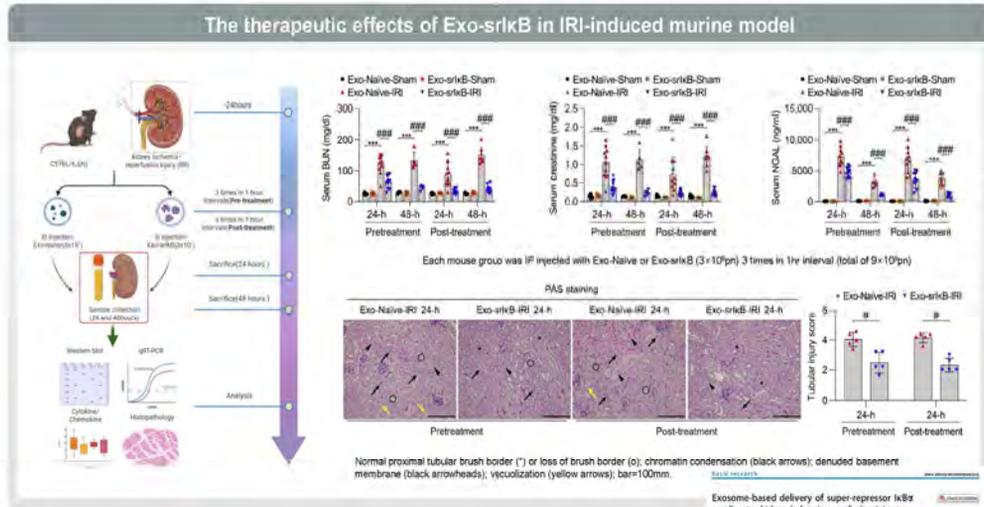
**ILB-202: In vivo Efficacy Ameliorating Ischemic AKI**

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**ILB-202: In vivo Efficacy Ameliorating Ischemic AKI**

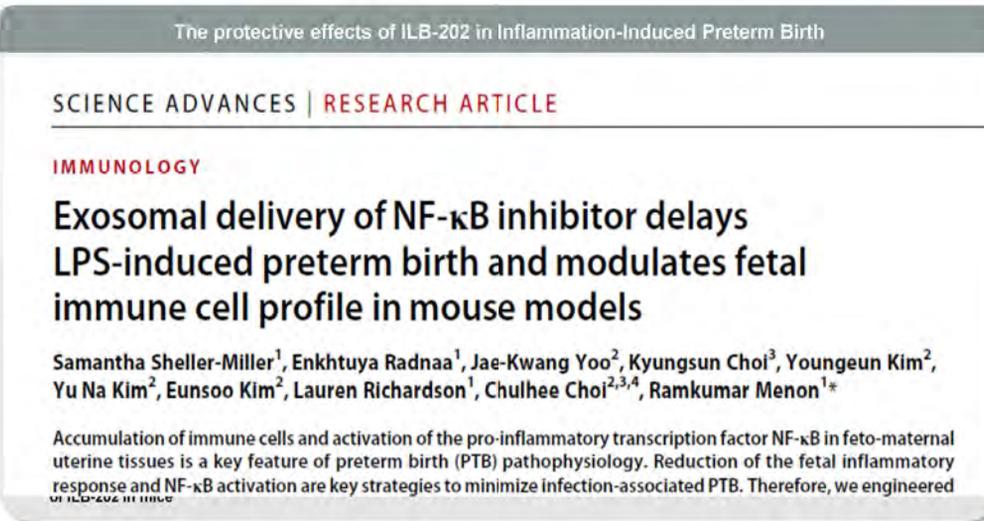
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**ILB-202: Preterm Birth (PTB) Therapeutics**

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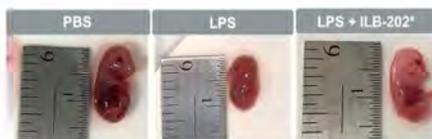
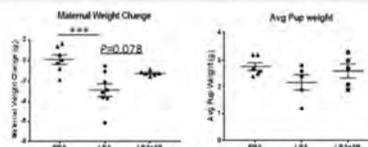
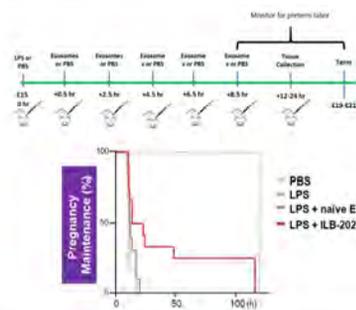
ILIAS The Global Leader in Disease Therapeutics

Sheller-Miller et al. (2021) Science Advances

## ILB-202: Preterm Birth(PTB) Therapeutics

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### The protective effects of ILB-202 in Inflammation-Induced Preterm Birth



- Systemic administration of ILB-202 delayed LPS-induced preterm birth model in mice around 24 h (≈ 3 weeks in human)
- Systemic treatment of ILB-202 (IV, IM, IP) delayed preterm birth induced by ascending infection with pathogenic *E. coli* in mice.
- Injection with low dose LPS induced intra-uterine growth restriction (IUGR) in mice, which was protected by ILB-202 in mice

SCIENCE ADVANCES | RESEARCH ARTICLE

IMMUNOLOGY

Exosomal delivery of NF- $\kappa$ B inhibitor delays LPS-induced preterm birth and modulates fetal immune cell profile in mouse models

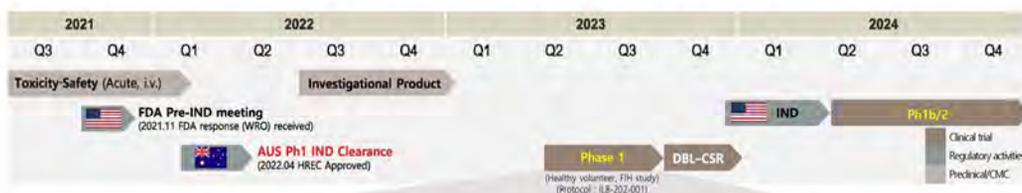
Sunavalli, Shalini; Miller, Elizabeth; Reddy, Jay; Wang, Yifan; Anagnostou, Chafiq; Youniss, Waleed; Yu, Rui; Zhang, Rui; Lomon-Rodriguez, Christine; Guo, Jiahua; et al. *Science Advances* 2022, 8(12):eabj1111. DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abj1111

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## ILB-202: First-In-Human (FIH) study

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### Phase 1 clinical study on acute kidney injury is planned in 2023



#### Objectives

- **Primary:**  
Confirm Favorable Safety and Tolerability of ILB-202 Administered Intravenously (i.v.)
- **Exploratory:**
  - Explore the markers of immune cell activation following a single i.v. infusion of ILB-202.
  - Evaluate the pharmacokinetics (PK) and pharmacodynamics (PD) of ILB-202

#### Study Design

- Randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind single ascending dose (SAD) trial
- A total of 3 dose cohorts planned in 18 healthy volunteers
- i.v. infusion within 2 hours (± 30 minutes)
- PK and PD blood samples: Pre-dose, 1 hour (during infusion), 3 hours and 24 hours after commencement of dosing

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## Executive Summary

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### EXPLOR®: Novel and Versatile Technology of Free Form Loading of Macromolecules into the Exosomes for Intracellular Delivery

- EXPLOR® platform enables the **intracellular delivery of macro-molecules by free-form loading into the exosomes**
- EXPLOR® has wide applicability for various cargo proteins with therapeutic potential including **signaling proteins, intracellular antibodies (intrabodies), biological PROTACs (EXOTAC™), organelle-specific proteins, and gene-editing proteins**

### Exo-Target® Improves Delivery Efficiency to the Specific Organs

- Exo-Target® is an advanced technology to enable **site-specific delivery of therapeutic exosomes with reduced off-target effects by surface display of targeting moiety**

### Pure-Exo® enables scalable production of GMP-grade exosomes

- Pure-Exo® is an integrated manufacturing technology along with state-of-art quality control analysis of GMP-grade exosomes in 100L scale

### Proof-of-Concept: ILB-202 for Inflammatory Diseases

- ILB-202 alleviates inflammatory responses by **suppression of NF- $\kappa$ B activity**
- ILB-202 improved survival in **septic animal models** and ameliorated **IRI (ischemic reperfusion injury)-induced AKI (acute kidney injury) and alcohol-induced liver injury in vivo**
- First-In-Human study (Phase IA)** for health volunteers is planned in 2023, Australia

### Business Strategy

- Collaboration for platform-based R&D to leverage the broad potential of EXPLOR® and Exo-Target®
- Co-development or out licensing of internal assets including ILB-202 and other pipelines
- Providing state-of-art quality control service of exosomes including multi-omics analysis

ILIAS  The Global Leader in Exosome Therapeutics

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Confidential Information

ILIAS    
Biologics

Cheol Hyoung Park, *Ph.D.*  
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Yura Ahn, *M.S.*  
Woon Ko, *M.S.*  
Jiae Jeon, *M.S.*  
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Eunchong Han, *M.S.*

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Taejong Kim, *M.D., Ph.D.*

 **ROKIT**  
GENOMICS  
Sewon Kim, *Ph.D.*

 **HANNAM UNIVERSITY**  
Hannam University  
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 **SNUH**  
Chan Wook Park, *M.D.*  
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In Ho Song, *Ph.D.*

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College of Medicine  
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Hyunbo Shim, *Ph.D.*  
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Robert Raffai, *Ph.D.*

 **EMORY UNIVERSITY**  
Hanjoong Jo, *Ph.D.*

 **UC San Diego**  
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Emily (Shizhen) Wang, *Ph.D.*

ILIAS  The Global Leader in Exosome Therapeutics



KSEV 2023  
산학협력 워크숍

Session 2

## 강연 5 : Exosome-based BALF liquid biopsy in lung cancer

이계영 대표  
(엑소시그널)



KOREAN SOCIETY FOR  
EXTRACELLULAR  
VESICLES



## Kye Young Lee

Precision Medicine Lung Cancer Center  
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### Educational Background & Professional Experience

1979-1997	Seoul National University, College of Medicine	MD, MS, PhD
1997-1999	Stanford University School of Medicine	Post-doc Research Fellow
2005-present	Konkuk University Medical Center	Professor
2017-2018	Korean Association for Lung Cancer	CEO

### Research Interests

Translational lung cancer research based on exosomes  
Cancer stem cell biology

### List of Major Publications

1. Kim IA, Hur JY, Kim HJ, Kim WS, Lee KY. Extracellular Vesicle-Based Bronchoalveolar Lavage Fluid Liquid Biopsy for EGFR Mutation Testing in Advanced Non-Squamous NSCLC. *Cancers (Basel)*. 2022 May 31;14(11):2744.
2. Hur JY, Lee KY. Characteristics and Clinical Application of Extracellular Vesicle-Derived DNA. *Cancers (Basel)*. 2021 Jul 29;13(15):3827.
3. Kim IA, Hur JY, Kim HJ, Park JH, Hwang JJ, Lee SA, Lee SE, Kim WS, Lee KY. Targeted Next-Generation Sequencing Analysis for Recurrence in Early-Stage Lung Adenocarcinoma. *Ann Surg Oncol*. 2021 Jul;28(7):3983-3993
4. Seung Eun Lee, Ha Young Park, Jae Young Hur, Hee Joung Kim, In Ae Kim, Wan Seop Kim, Kye Young Lee. Genomic profiling of extracellular vesicle-derived DNA from bronchoalveolar lavage fluid of patients with lung adenocarcinoma. *Transl Lung Cancer Res*. 2021 Jan; 10(1): 104-116
5. Wu YL, Tsuboi M, He J, John T, Grohe C, Majem M, Goldman JW, Laktionov K, Kim SW, Kato T, Vu HV, Lu S, Lee KY, Akewanlop C, Yu CJ, de Marinis F, Bonanno L, Domine M, Shepherd FA, Zeng L, Hodge R, Atasoy A, Rukazenzov Y, Herbst RS; ADAURA Investigators. Osimertinib in Resected EGFR-Mutated Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2020 Oct 29;383(18):1711-1723.
6. Hur JY, Lee JS, Kim IA, Kim HJ, Kim WS, Lee KY. Extracellular vesicle-based EGFR genotyping in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid from treatment-naive non-small cell lung cancer patients. *Transl Lung Cancer Res*. 2019 Dec;8(6):1051-1060
7. Lee JS, Hur JY, Kim IA, Kim HJ, Choi CM, Lee JC, Kim WS, Lee KY. Liquid biopsy using the supernatant of a pleural effusion for EGFR genotyping in pulmonary adenocarcinoma patients: a comparison between cell-free DNA and extracellular vesicle-derived DNA. *BMC Cancer*. 2018 Dec 10;18(1):1236.
8. Hur JY, Kim HJ, Lee JS, Choi CM, Lee JC, Jung MK, Pack CG, Lee KY. Extracellular vesicle-derived DNA for performing EGFR genotyping of NSCLC patients. *Mol Cancer*. 2018 Jan 27;17(1):15.

## Exosome-based BALF liquid biopsy in lung cancer

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Kye Young Lee, CEO

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*Exosignal, Inc. 120-1 Neungdong-ro Gwangjin-gu Seoul, Republic of Korea*

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Even though innovative anti-cancer therapies, such as targeted agents and immune checkpoint inhibitors, are most developed in the field of lung cancer, the improvement in lung cancer mortality rate is insignificant because diagnostic rate of early stage lung cancer with high cure possibility is still quite low. The introduction of low-dose CT into screening has shown the effect of lowering the lung cancer mortality rate by 20% in high-risk groups such as smokers, but the demand for LDCT screening is increasing in Asian countries where the frequency of lung cancer in non-smoking women is increasing. Although LDCT is a very sensitive test method for early lung cancer diagnosis, the clinical need for differential diagnosis of malignancy of lung nodule(s) found in LDCT is increasing as the false positive rate is high. International research on early diagnosis of lung cancer through the development of biomarkers using blood, especially NGS using cfDNA, is active, but the sensitivity for stage 1 lung cancer is very low, around 20%. In addition, lung biopsy is essential to confirm lung cancer in patients with pulmonary nodules found on LDCT. If the nodule is small, deep, ground glass-type, or consolidation type, percutaneous lung biopsy under CT-guide is not possible. Because of the risk, surgical biopsy is performed in the majority of patients. Because surgery is determined only by radiologic findings, unnecessary surgery is performed or lung cancer surgery is performed without preoperative tumor evaluation, which increases the risk of recurrence after surgery. In other words, conventional lung biopsy for identifying lung cancer cells has critical limitations in early diagnosis of lung cancer. Against this background, innovation is needed in lung cancer diagnosis. Exosignal Co., Ltd. is developing a method for diagnosing lung cancer by analyzing exosomes isolated from bronchoalveolar lavage fluid. In particular, by developing a companion diagnostic kit for EGFR-TKIs using exosomal DNA from BALF, it can be applied to actual clinical practice by confirming performance showing sensitivity specificity and concordance of 95% or more compared to conventional biopsy in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer. By detecting mutant EGFR DNA in patients with peripheral pulmonary lesions (PPLs), early stage mutant EGFR lung cancer was diagnosed without invasive biopsy and neoadjuvant EGFR-TKI treatment became possible. The same kit is being developed for patients with KRAS mutated lung adenocarcinoma, and a multiplex methylation PCR kit is being clinically developed by BALF liquid biopsy using exosomal DNA for patients without a driver oncogene. Patients having difficulty in NGS due to tissue shortage caused by small biopsy issue is researching and developing NGS using BALF exosomal DNA, with the goal of ultimately developing a diagnostic platform that can noninvasively diagnose all lung cancer patients at an early stage without biopsy by fusing small RNA sequencing and proteomics.

**Key words** : Exosomes, exosomal DNA, BALF, liquid biopsy, early lung cancer



# Exosome-based BALF liquid biopsy in lung cancer

Kye Young Lee, CEO

Exosignal, Inc.



## Deadly lung cancer, why?

- Annual incidence of 2.21 million and 1.76 million death globally : about 20% of 5 year survival rate
- In spite of anti-smoking campaign and development of targeted therapy and immune check point inhibitors
- Aggressive tumor biology (?)
- Lungs are vital organ with a anatomic complexity (?)
- The key is the lack of definite diagnostic tool of early lung cancer detection



## 비소세포폐암 5년 생존율 (%)

	1기			2기		3기		4기			
Type	IA1	IA2	IA3	IB	IIA	IIB	IIIA	IIIB	IIIC	IVA	IVB
임상 병기	92	83	77	68	60	53	36	26	13	10	0
최종 병기	90	85	80	73	65	56	41	24	12	-	-

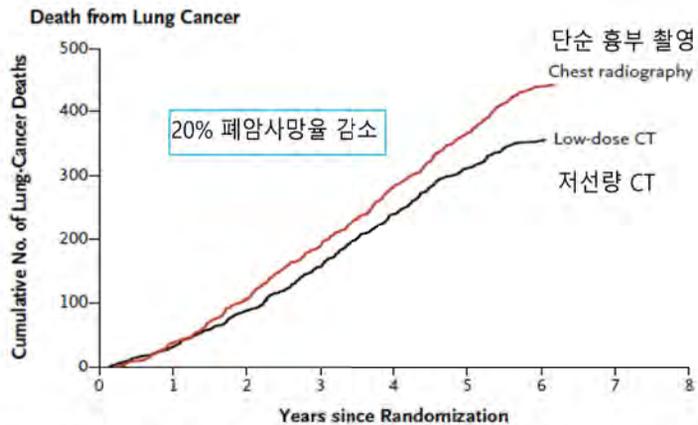
진단시 병기별 환자 분포	25%	10%	20%	45%
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- 수술 가능 1,2기 초기 폐암이 적고,  
전이성 4기가 절대적으로 많다.  
- 수술 후 재발율이 높다.



- 조기폐암 진단을 항상  
- 수술 후 재발 방지 전략

## 조기폐암진단 (Low Dose CT)



미국 국가 조기폐암 검진 사업 (NLST) : 55세 이상 흡연 고위험자 5만여명



## Two steps of lung cancer screening



Biomarkers for CT screening  
(pre-Test Biomarker)

Biomarkers for invasive procedure  
(post-Test Biomarker)

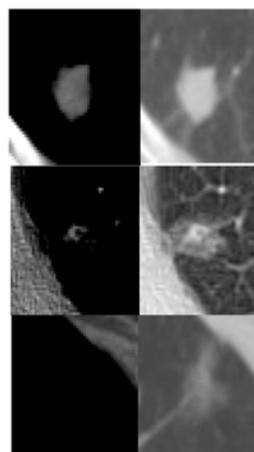
Ideally a single biomarker that fits all(?)

## 저선량 CT에서 발견되는 폐결절

고형성 폐결절  
(solid nodule)

부분적 고형성 폐결절  
(partly solid nodule:  
mixed nodular GGO)

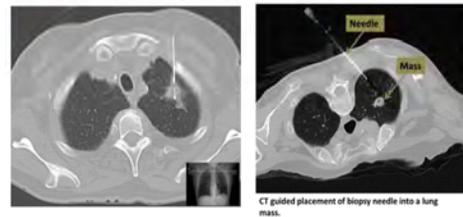
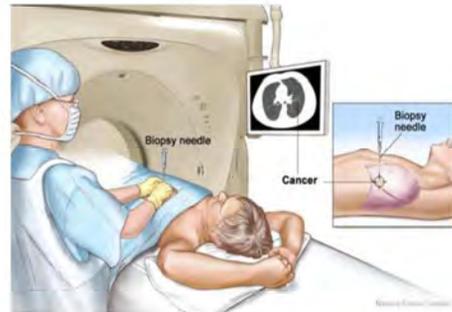
순수 간유리 폐결절  
(pure nodular GGO)



발견된 폐결절이 폐암인지 아닌지 확인 검사 필요  
매년 추적 CT 검사 시행하거나 혹은 조직검사 혹은 수술적 절제  
**Great unmet need to confirm if malignancy or not, by liquid biopsy**

## Percutaneous Lung Biopsy

- Complication rate : 10-20%
  - hemoptysis, pneumothorax, infection, air embolism, needle track seeding
- Highly invasive procedure, but unavoidable
- **Inaccessible in most of early lung cancer**
  - small lesion
  - adjacent to heart and vessels, deep location
  - ground glass nodules
  - surgical biopsy in most cases
- **Rebiopsy or even the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> biopsy**



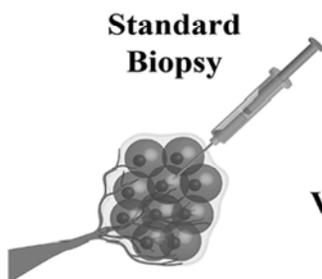
## Lung Biopsy Issue



- **Procedures : invasive and complications**
  - percutaneous needle biopsy (PCNB)
  - transbronchial biopsy
  - thoracoscopic biopsy : video-assisted thoracic surgery (VATS)
  - open biopsy
- ***Small biopsy issue d/t Tissue is the issue in the era of precision medicine.***
- Driver oncogenes : EGFR, KRAS, BRAF, ALK, ROS1, NTRK, etc
- Peripheral type lung cancer : adenocarcinoma
- Never smoker, female and East Asian Countries
- Size, location, characteristics (GGN, cystic/cavitary, consolidation-type)
  - : **surgical biopsy w/o pre-op evaluation**

## Paradigm shift of lung cancer diagnosis (from tissue biopsy to liquid biopsy)

*Cell-based Dx* → *Gene/Molecular Dx*



**Standard Biopsy**

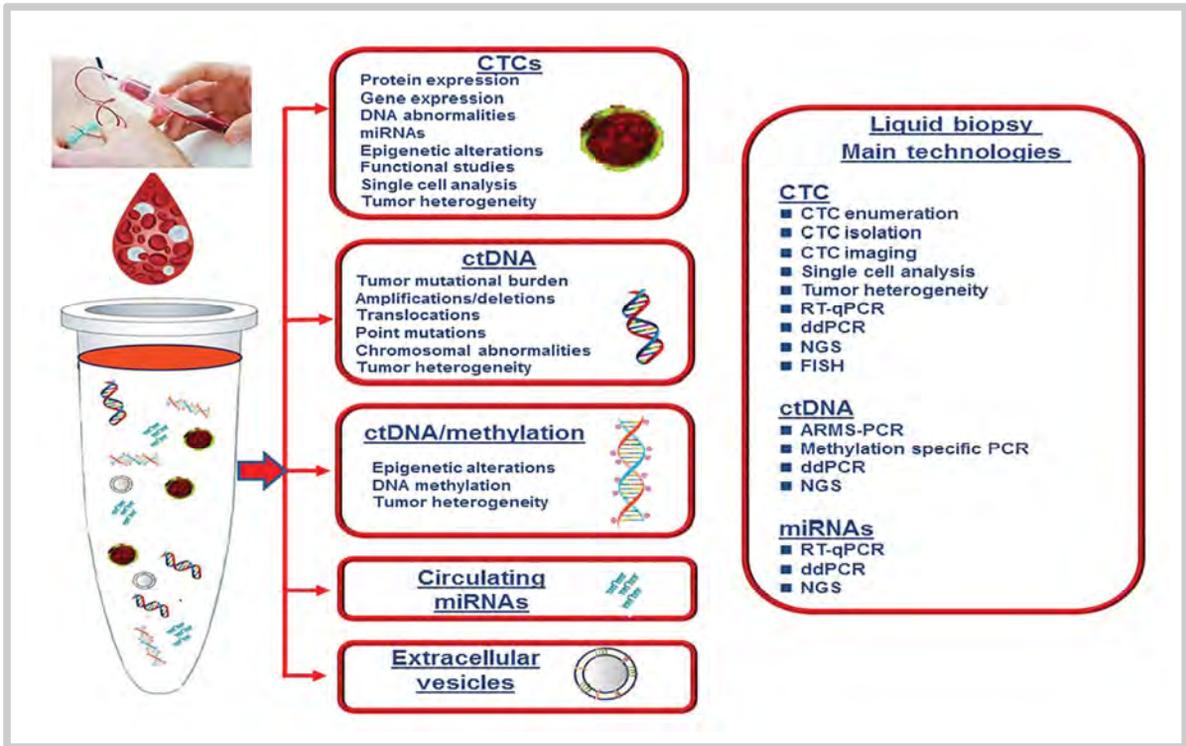
Time-Intensive Procedure  
Localized Sampling of Tissue  
Not Easily Obtained  
Some Pain/Risk  
Invasive

VS.

**Liquid Biopsy**



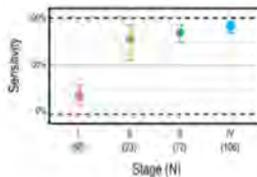
Quick  
Comprehensive Tissue Profile  
Easily Obtained  
Minimal Pain/Risk  
Minimally Invasive



## GRAIL and CCGA (Circulating cell-free genome atlas)

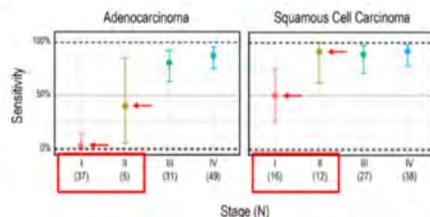
- Initially compared ctDNA to methylation assay, methylation favored
- ESMO 2019 showed results from 261 lung cancer and 884 healthy controls

### Lung Cancer Detection Varies by Subtype at 99.4% Specificity

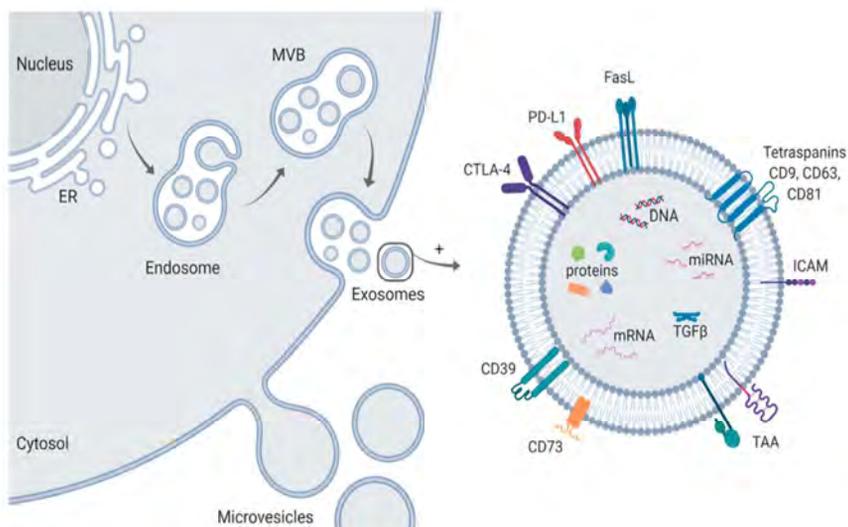


- Overall lung cancer sensitivity: 71.6% (95% CI: 65.8-77.0%)

- Detection rate affected by early-stage adenocarcinomas
  - Detection higher in squamous cell carcinoma
- Consistent with prior report showing ctDNA detection was higher in squamous cell carcinoma than adenocarcinoma<sup>1</sup>



## Exosomes/Extracellular Vesicles : The Messengers of Cancer Cells



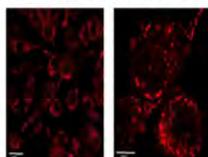
### Extracellular vesicles contain cell-specific mutant oncogenic DNA



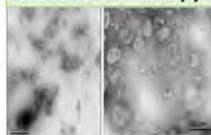
- **PC9 cells** : EGFR exon19 mutant cells – gefitinib sensitive
- **PC9/GR cells** : exon 19 del + T790M 2<sup>nd</sup> mutation – gefitinib resistant
- **H1975 cells** : exon 21 L858R + T790M de novo mutation
- Isolation of EVs by ultracentrifuge from culture supernatant



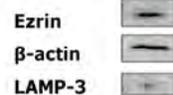
- Characterization of EV



#### Electron Microscopy



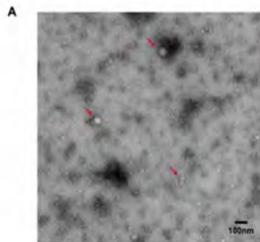
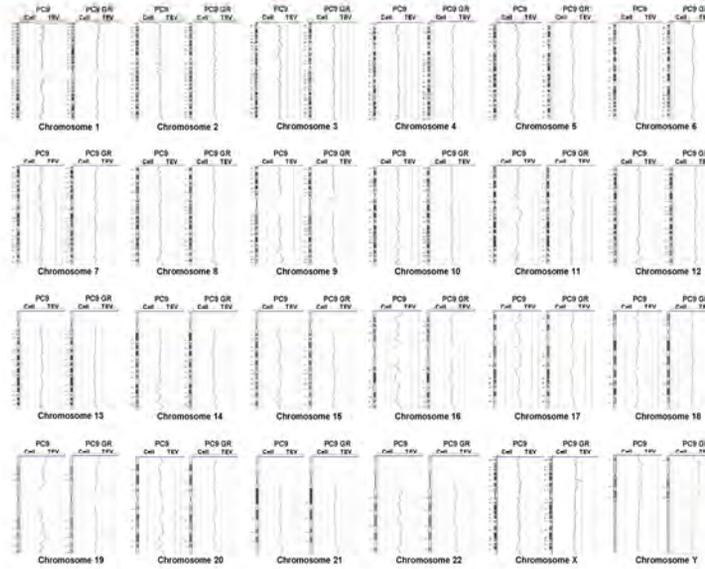
#### Western Blotting



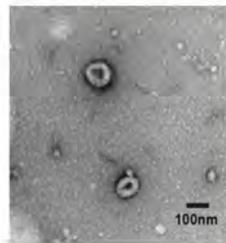
- EV DNA extraction and EGFR genotyping

	Cellular DNA	EV DNA
PC9 cells	19 del	19 del
PC9/GR cells	19 del + T790M	19 del + T790M
H1975 cells	L858R + T790M	L858R + T790M

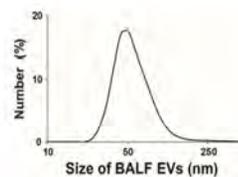
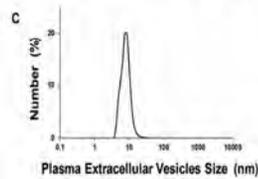
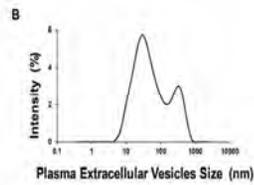
### Chromosome ideogram of EV DNA in PC-9 vs. PC-9/GR Cells



EM finding in isolated plasma EVs

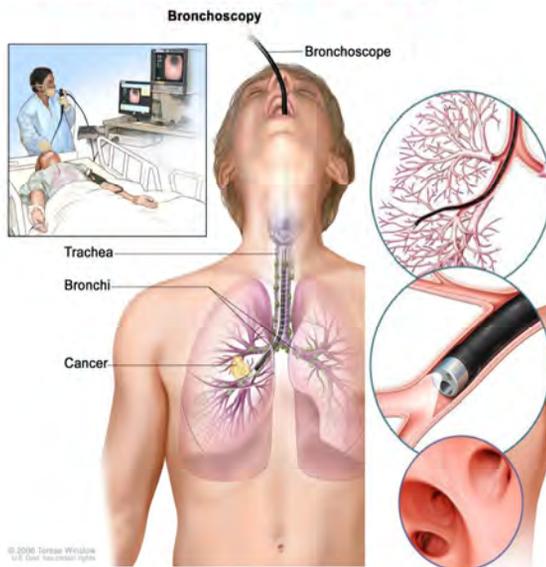


EM finding in isolated BALF EVs

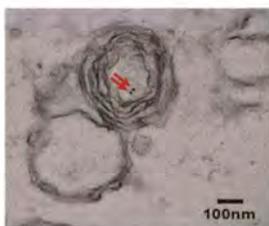
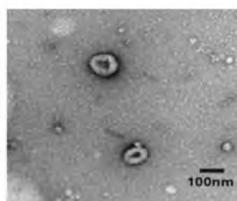
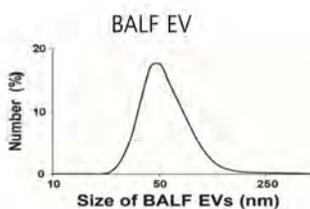


## Broncho-Alveolar Lavage fluid(BAL) Liquid Biopsy

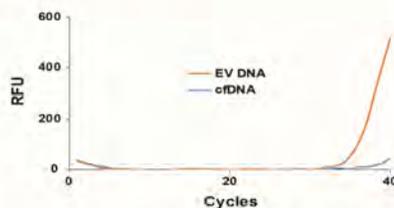
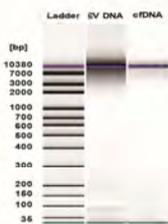
- Relatively noninvasive procedure
- Just endoscopy under sedation
- **Unique accessible way to tumor and or TME site without biopsy**
- 100-300 ml saline infusion and retrieval of BALF by gentle negative pressure
- Bronchoalveolar lining cells and noncellular components containing EV shed from TME
- **Highly enriched tumor cell released EV**
- **Advantage in peripheral lung tumor, especially adenocarcinoma**



## Detection of oncogenic dsDNA in EVs isolated from BALF of EGFR-mutated NSCLC patients



Immuno-EM by anti-dsDNA Ab



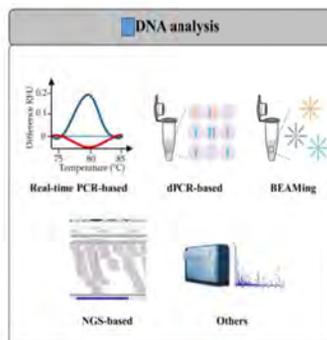
(JY Hur, KY Lee, et al. *Molecular Cancer* (2018) 17:15)



Table 1. Comparison of EV DNA and cfDNA

	EV DNA	cfDNA
Origin	Actively shed or secreted by cancer cells	Passive product of cell death
Size	Long (~10 kb)	~200 bp
Stability	High stability due to protection by double layered membrane	Short half-life (2-2.5 hr)
Isolation	Technically sophisticated	Easy and convenient

EV, extracellular vesicle; cfDNA, cell-free DNA.



## Performance of EV-based BALF liquid biopsy for EGFR mutation testing in advanced non-squamous NSCLC

EGFR genotype	Tissue	BALF (n=224)		Tissue	plasma (n=110)	
		Mutant type	Wild type		Mutant type	Wild type
Mutant type	93	91	2	66	32	34
Wild type	131	3	128	44	6	38
<b>Sensitivity</b>	<b>97.8%</b> (91/93) (95% CI, 92.4-99.7)			<b>48.5%</b> (32/66) (95% CI, 36.6-61.1)		
<b>Specificity</b>	<b>96.9 %</b> (128/131) (95% CI, 93.5-99.5)			<b>86.3%</b> (41/49) (95% CI, 72.6-94.8)		
<b>PPV</b>	<b>96.8%</b> (91/94)			<b>84.2%</b> (32/38)		
<b>NPV</b>	<b>98.4%</b> (128/130)			<b>52.7%</b> (38/72)		
<b>Concordance rate</b>	<b>97.7%</b> (91+128)/224			<b>63.6%</b> (32+38)/110		

PPV, positive predictive value; NPV, negative predictive value;

(IA KIM, et al. Cancers 2022)



## Turnaround time(TAT)

**Table 4.** Comparison of the turnaround time of EGFR mutation testing using BALF v/s. tissue samples.

Sample Type	Mean (Days)	Median (Days)	p-Value
BALF	2.6 ± 2.03	2	<0.001
Tissue	13.9 ± 12.4	12	

## Early stage mEGFR adenocarcinoma cases detected by BALiquid w/o tissue biopsy

46/M never smoker : BALiquid L858R



70/F never smoker : BALiquid L858R



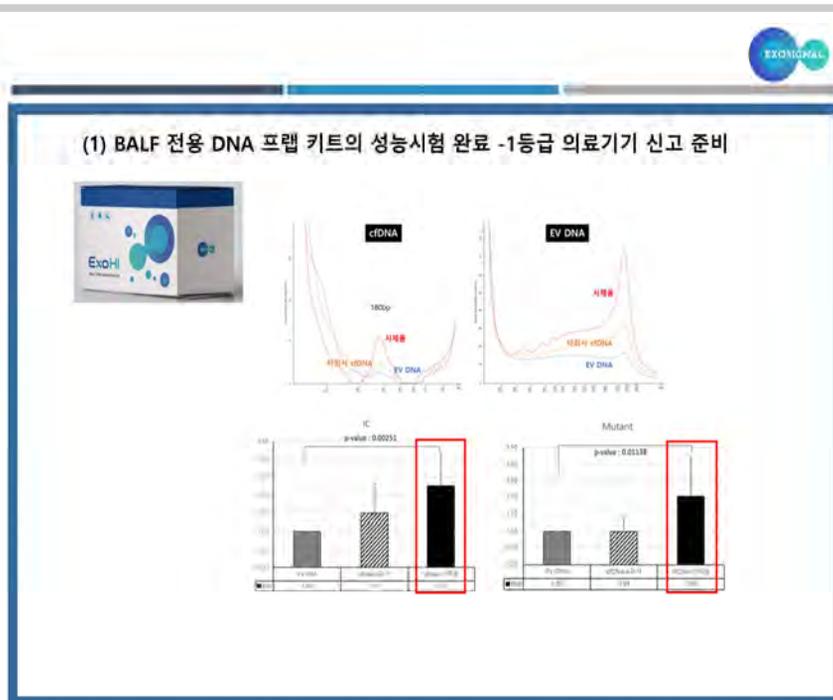
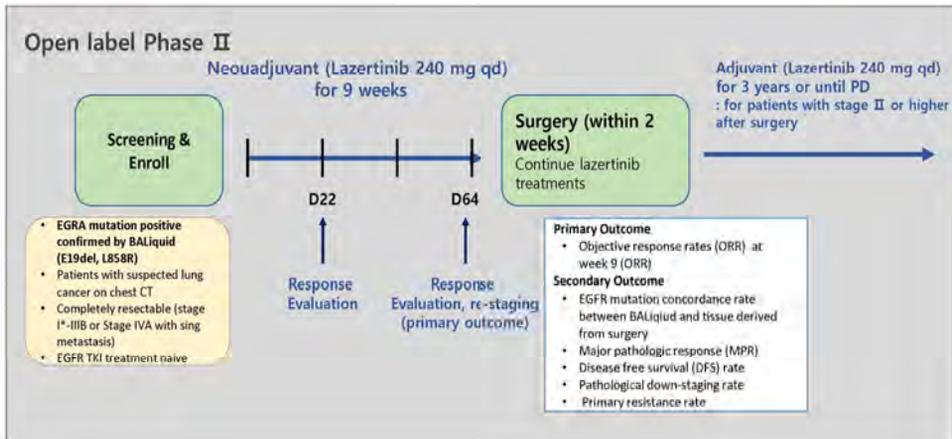
73/F never smoker : BALiquid L861Q



76/M never smoker : BALiquid E19del

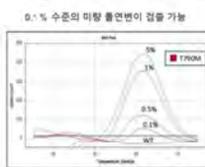
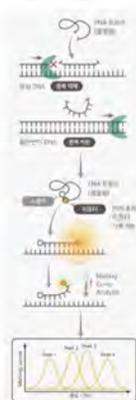


## A Phase 2, Single Center, Single Arm, Prospective Study of Neoadjuvant Lazertinib Therapy in Resectable EGFR-Mutation Positive Lung Adenocarcinoma Patients Detected by Bronchoalveolar lavage fluid(BALF) Liquid Biopsy (NeoLazBAL)

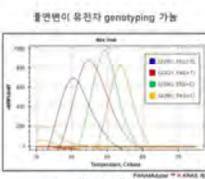




(2) BALF 전용 EGFR 돌연변이 검출 키트 개발



0.1% 수준의 미량 돌연변이 검출 가능

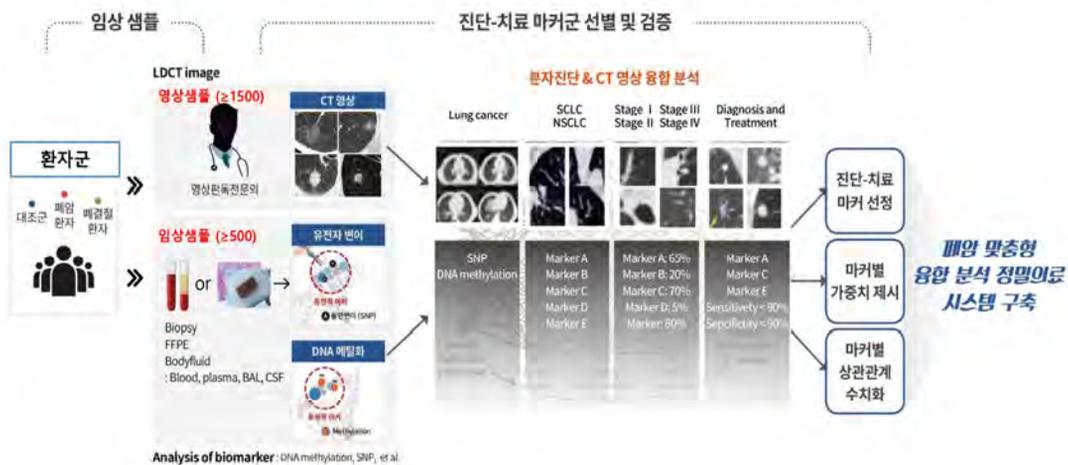


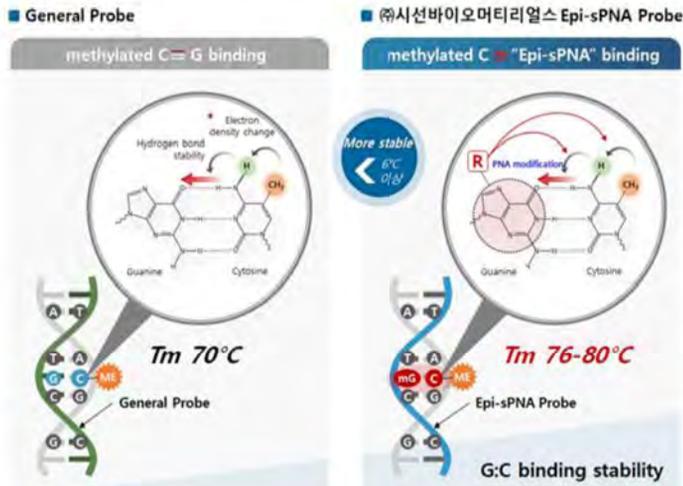
돌연변이 유전자 genotyping 가능

출처: 파나진 홈페이지

(3) 추후 KRAS 돌연변이 검출 키트로 확대

“저선량 흉부 CT와 DNA 메틸화 통합분석을 통한 폐암 선별 및 예후예측 모델 개발”





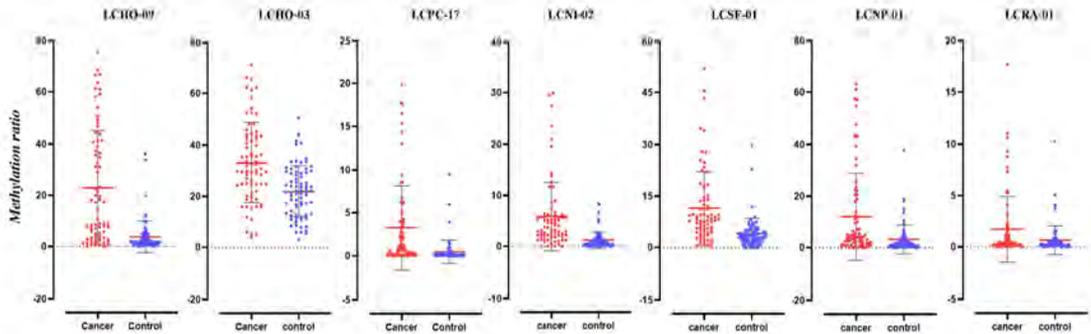
Epi-sPNA probe기반 Epi-TOP™ DNA 메틸화 검출 원천기술

We are showing vision about Future vision

### 폐암 특이적 메틸화 마커 7개 선정



대조군 (정상인)과 표적군 (암환자) 간 메틸화 정도 차이가 가장 높았던 마커 7개를 선별



- Methylation percentage ratios of the 7 markers (Control Vs Cancer)
- Control : Nodule, GGN, Pneumonia, Tbc, COPD, IPF
- Cancer : 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E

# NGS using BALF EV DNA

## Original Article

### Genomic profiling of extracellular vesicle-derived DNA from bronchoalveolar lavage fluid of patients with lung adenocarcinoma

Seung Eun Lee<sup>1\*</sup>, Ha Young Park<sup>2\*</sup>, Jae Young Hur<sup>1,3\*</sup>, Hee Joung Kim<sup>3,4</sup>, In Ae Kim<sup>3,4</sup>, Wan Seop Kim<sup>1</sup>, Kye Young Lee<sup>3,4\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Pathology, Konkuk University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea; <sup>2</sup>Department of Pathology, Busan Paik Hospital, Inje University College of Medicine, Gimhae, Korea; <sup>3</sup>Precision Medicine Lung Cancer Center, Konkuk University Medical Center, Seoul, Korea; <sup>4</sup>Department of Internal Medicine, Konkuk University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

*Contributions:* (I) Conception and design: JY Hur, SE Lee, HY Park, KY Lee; (II) Administrative support: WS Kim, KY Lee; (III) Provision of study materials or patients: WS Kim, KY Lee; (IV) Collection and assembly of data: JY Hur, SE Lee, HY Park, IA Kim, HJ Kim; (V) Data analysis and interpretation: All authors; (VI) Manuscript writing: All authors; (VII) Final approval of manuscript: All authors.

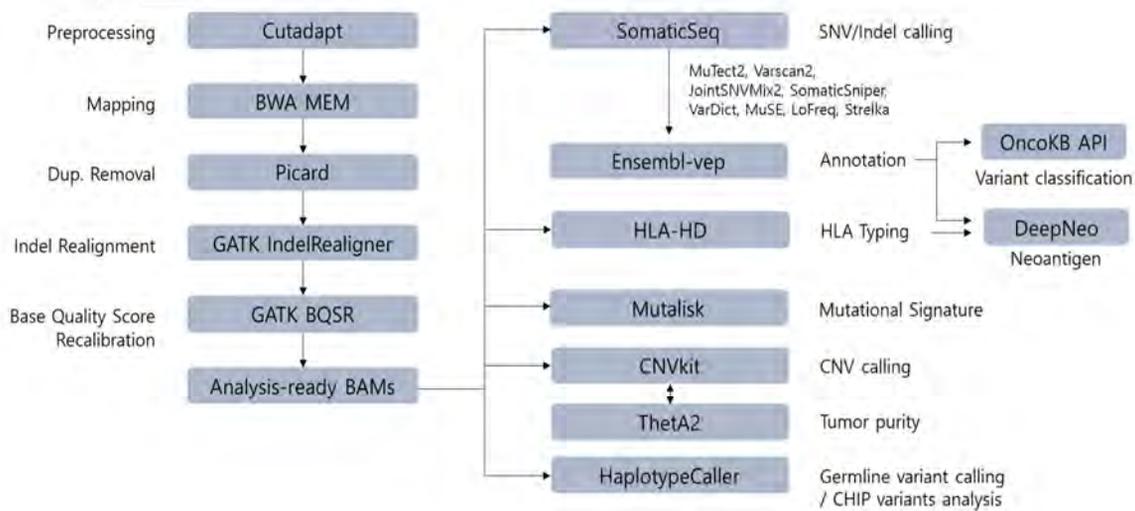
\*These authors contributed equally to this work.

*Correspondence to:* Prof. Kye Young Lee, MD, PhD. Precision Medicine Lung Cancer Center, Konkuk University Medical Center and Department of Pulmonary Medicine, Konkuk University School of Medicine, 120-1 Hwayang-dong, Gwangjin-Gu, Seoul 05030, Korea. Email: kyleemd@knh.ac.kr.

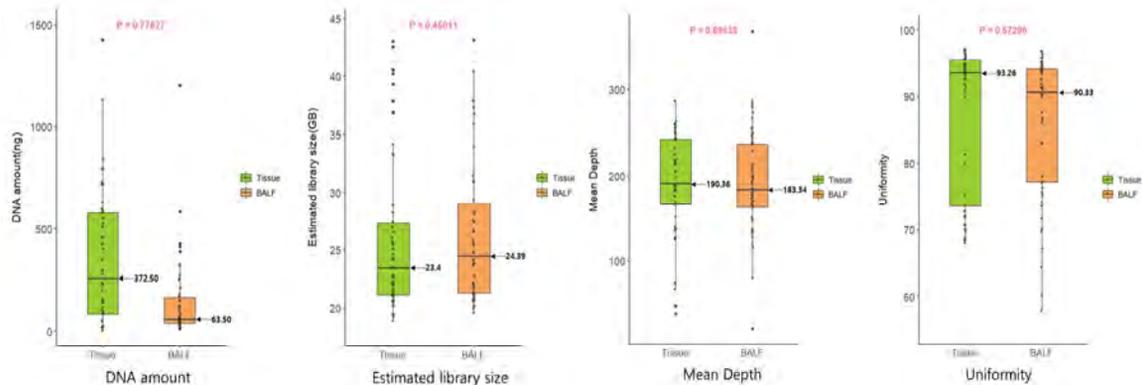
*(Accepted in Trans Lung Cancer Research)*

## Assessment of TMB based on WES using EV DNA obtained from BALF in advanced NSCLC patients

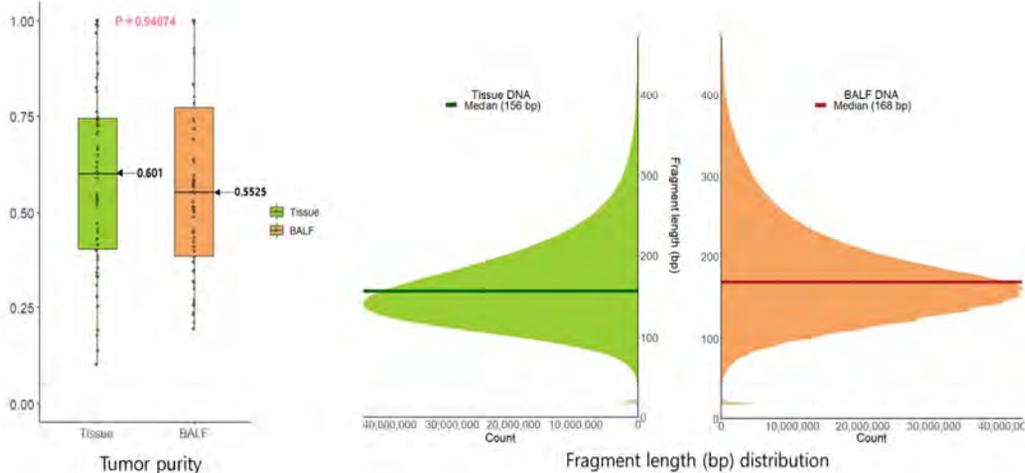
### Workflow of NGS



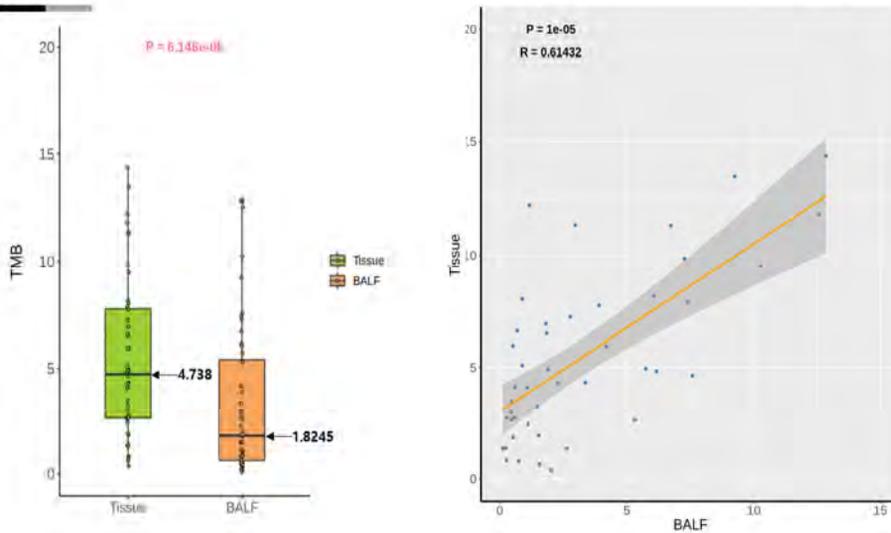
## Sequencing/Alignment statistics (n=54)



## Sequencing/Alignment statistics (n=54)



## TMB correlation between BALF and tissue (N=44)



## BAL proteomics

CANCER GENOMICS & PROTEOMICS 12: 79-88 (2015)

### Quantitative Proteomics of Bronchoalveolar Lavage Fluid in Lung Adenocarcinoma

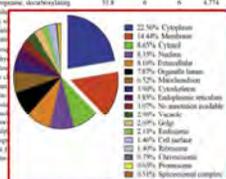
SALEH A. ALMATROODI<sup>1,2</sup>, CHRISTINE F. McDONALD<sup>2</sup>, ALLISON L. COLLINS<sup>2</sup>, IAN A. DARBY<sup>1</sup> and DODE S. POUNDJOS<sup>1</sup>

- 8(control) + 8(patients) BAL proteins
- Demethylation labeling
- w/ LTQ Orbitrap Elite

Table 1. List of airway-associated proteins in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid from lung adenocarcinoma patients versus control.

No.	Protein name <sup>a</sup>	Protein accession	MW (kDa) <sup>b</sup>	pI (pI) <sup>b</sup>	Protein name	Protein accession	MW (kDa) <sup>b</sup>	pI (pI) <sup>b</sup>	Cell Abundance <sup>c</sup>
1	ACTN4_HUMAN	Actin cytoplasmic 4	108.3	19	6	1,095			
2	ADP1_HUMAN	ADP-ATP translocase 2	12.4	9	2	10,611			
3	ANXA1_HUMAN	Annexin A1	36.2	12	12	6,203			
4	ANXA2_HUMAN	Annexin A2	38.4	17	17	5,799			
5	BAD17_HUMAN	Tangentialin-2	66.6	16	11	7,615			
6	BAD27_HUMAN	Clara cell secretory	30.4	5	4	5,842			
7	BAD39_HUMAN	6-Phosphogluconate 4-epimerase, decarboxylating	51.8	6	6	4,774			
8	BAD52_HUMAN	cDNA FLJ12525, highly similar to							
9	BAD53_HUMAN	actin cytoplasmic 4							
10	BZ2149_HUMAN	Phosphoglycerate							
11	CHST1_HUMAN	Hydrolase glycosyl							
12	CHST1_HUMAN	Carbohydrate							
13	CSDA_HUMAN	Catalase							
14	ELAC1_HUMAN	Chloride channel subunit							
15	CXCL1_HUMAN	Cytokine chemokine subunit							
16	CYTB_HUMAN	Cytochrome b							
17	EPOR_HUMAN	Erythropoietin receptor							
18	ENSA_HUMAN	HEA class B domain							
19	FBN1_HUMAN	fibronectin, DIF-like							
20	GRP78_HUMAN	78 kDa glucose chaperone							
21	HA_HUMAN	Hyaluronic acid							
22	ILK1_HUMAN	Integrin alpha 1							

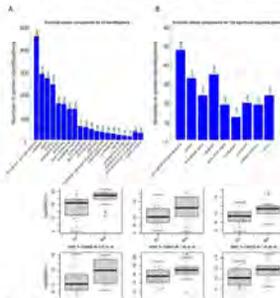
1,100 proteins (DEPs = 33)



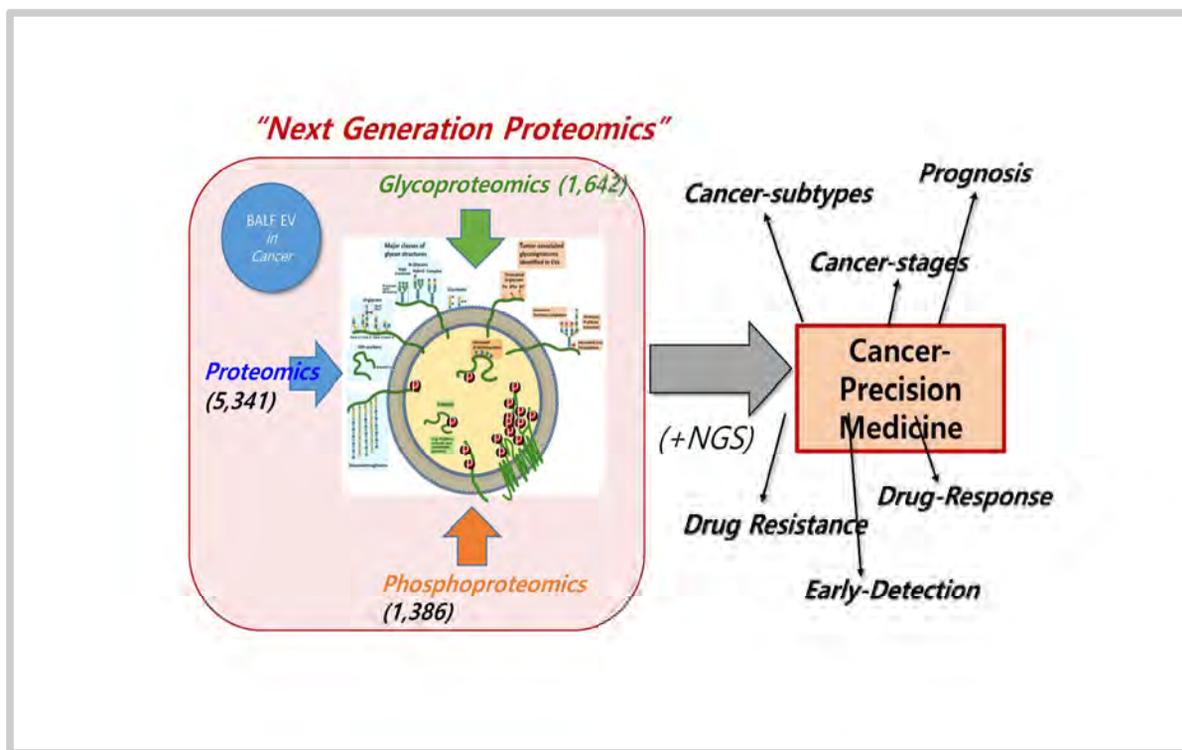
## SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

### Bronchoalveolar Lavage Proteomics in Patients with Suspected Lung Cancer

Open Access Article. Published by Springer Nature. This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.



90 BAL: suspected lung cancer + 13 patients (2 years)  
5779 and 2195 proteins w/ gene codes  
DEPs = 131 proteins  
: large overlap detected in tissue samples



## EV-based BALF liquid biopsy in peripheral pulmonary lesions(PPLs)

- PCR-based EGFR genotyping using BALF EV DNA
  - female
  - never or minimal ex-smoker
  - GGNs
  - East Asians
- Developing PCR-based KRAS genotyping kit
- Multiplex methylation PCRs
- Targeted and whole exome NGS
- WGS
- Exosomal small RNA sequencing : miRNAs and LncRNAs
- EV proteomics or Glycomics



Ultimate goals  
 90% sensitivity  
 90% specificity

***Thank you for attention!!!***



Korean Society for  
Extracellular Vesicles(KSEV)  
2023 Workshop

# Session 3

좌장: 김세중 교수  
(분당서울대학교병원)



KOREAN SOCIETY FOR  
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KSEV 2023  
산학협력 워크숍

Session 3

## 강연 6 : 진단분야 EV 관련 임상연구 현황

김동욱 교수  
(부산대학교)



KOREAN SOCIETY FOR  
EXTRACELLULAR  
VESICLES



## Dong Uk Kim

Pusan National University Hospital  
amlm374@gmail.com

### Educational Background & Professional Experience

1994-2000	Pusan National University College of Medicine	M.D.
2001-2003	Pusan National University Postgraduate School	Master Degree
2008-2013	Pusan National University Postgraduate School	Doctor Degree
2000-2005	Intern and Resident, Department of Internal Medicine, Pusan National University Hospital, Busan, South Korea	
2005-2008	Military Service in Korean Army	
2008-2010	Fellowship, Gastroenterology and Hepatology Section, Department of Internal Medicine, Pusan National University Hospital, Busan, South Korea	
2015-2017	Postdoctoral fellow, Department of Pathology, UT MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, USA	
2020-now	associate professor, Gastroenterology Section, Department of Internal Medicine, Pusan National University, Yangsan, South Korea	

### Research Interests

Liquid biopsy as a diagnostic or prognostic biomarker in pancreato-biliary malignancy and development of endoscopic device

### List of Major Publications

1. "Circulating nucleic acid associate with outcome of patients with pancreatic cancer" (Gastroenterology. 2019;156:108-118)
2. "Primary Needle-Knife Fistulotomy Versus Conventional Cannulation Method in a High-Risk Cohort of Post-Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography Pancreatitis" (American journal of gastroenterology. 2020;115(4):616-624)
3. "Usefulness of intraductal RFA in patients with malignant biliary obstruction" (Medicine. 2020;99:33)
4. "Characterisation of circulating tumour cell phenotypes identifies a partial-EMT sub-population for clinical stratification of pancreatic cancer" (British Journal of Cancer. 2021; 124:1970-1977)
5. "Vimentin-Positive Circulating Tumor Cells as Diagnostic and Prognostic Biomarkers in Patients with Biliary Tract Cancer" (Journal of Clinical Medicine. 2021;10:4435)
6. "Circulating Tumor Cell Clusters Are Cloaked with Platelets and Correlate with Poor Prognosis in Unresectable Pancreatic Cancer" (Cancers. 2021;13:5272)

# 진단분야 EV 관련 임상연구 현황

Pusan National University Hospital  
Dong Uk Kim

## Liquid biopsy as circulating biomarkers

### Standard Biopsy



- Time-Intensive Procedure
- Localized Sampling of Tissue
- Not Easily Obtained
- Some Pain/Risk
- Invasive

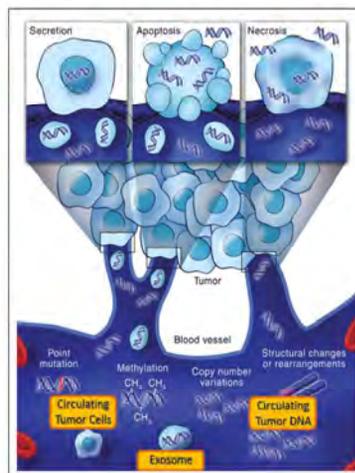
### Liquid Biopsy



- ✓ Quick
- ✓ Comprehensive Tissue Profile
- ✓ Easily Obtained
- ✓ Minimal Pain/Risk
- ✓ Minimally Invasive

## Liquid biopsy as circulating biomarkers

Passive from Apoptotic and Necrotic cells versus Active secretion from tumor cells



J Clin Oncol. 2014 Feb 20;32(6):579-86.

## Exosomes (Extracellular vesicles; EVs)

- Exosomes are nanoscale membrane vesicles first described in the 1980s

THE JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY  
© 1987 by The American Society of Biological Chemists, Inc.

Vol. 262, No. 19, Issue of July 5, pp. 9412-9420, 1987  
Printed in U.S.A.

### Vesicle Formation during Reticulocyte Maturation

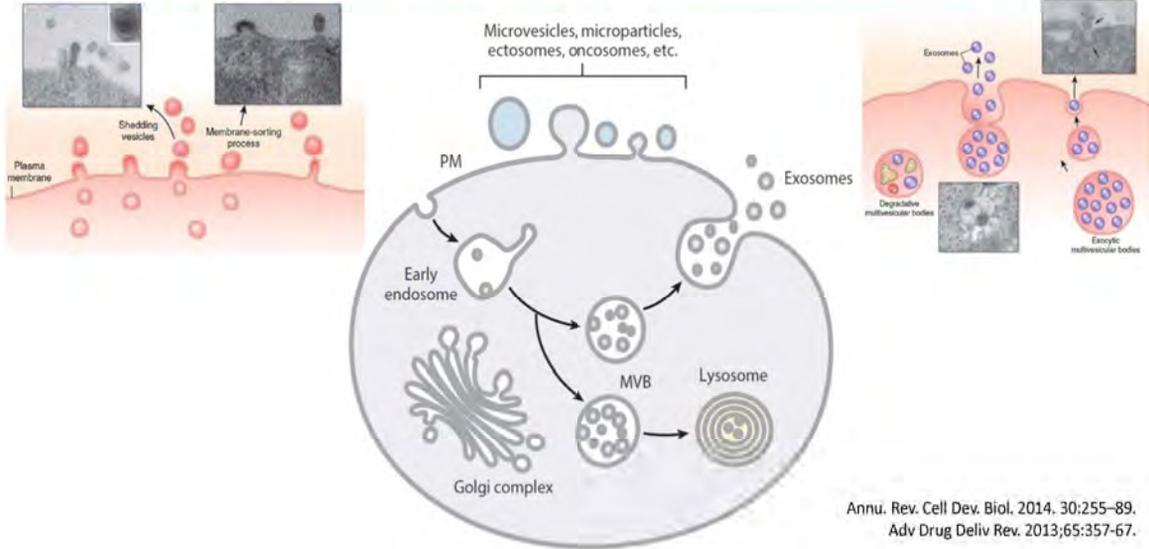
ASSOCIATION OF PLASMA MEMBRANE ACTIVITIES WITH RELEASED VESICLES (EXOSOMES)\*

(Received for publication, December 9, 1986)

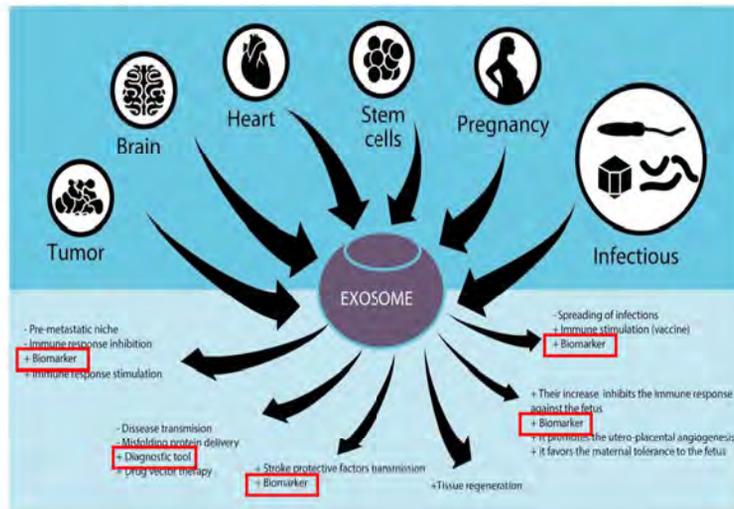
**Rose M. Johnstone, Mohammed Adam, James R. Hammond‡, Linda Orr§, and Claire Turbide**

From the Department of Biochemistry, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, H3G 1Y6 Canada

## EVs of different intracellular origins



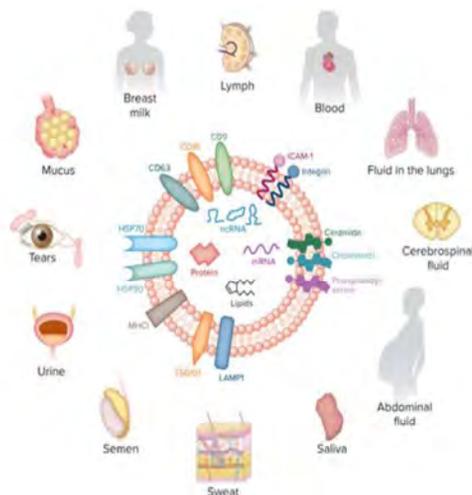
## Role of exosomes in different tissues and their potential use in human diseases



Frontiers in Immunology. 2015.00203

## Exosomes and biological fluids

- Exosomes can be found in many biological fluids,
  - including blood, tears, urine, semen, sweat, saliva, stools, cerebrospinal, epididymal, amniotic, serous fluids (including pleural, pericardial, and peritoneal fluids), bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, synovial fluid, and breast milk



## Exosomes and tumor markers

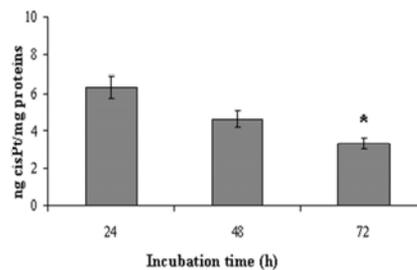
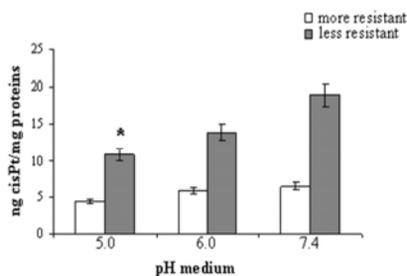
- Since tumors massively release exosomes, they circulate through the body and can be detected and characterized in plasma samples of tumor patients
- tumor microenvironment acidity is a key factor in influencing both the amount and the characteristics of the exosome released by tumor cells.
- In fact, acidity significantly increases exosome release by tumor cells, which correlates with the number of exosomes that circulate through the body of a tumor patient.

## Exosomes and tumor markers

- the acidic pH of the tumor microenvironment plays a determinant role in at least three essential features:
  - (i) the increased exosome release by tumor cells
  - (ii) determining the exosome cargo, including some tumor biomarkers
  - (iii) it is associated with a reduced size as compared to the heterogeneous size of those released at physiological pH

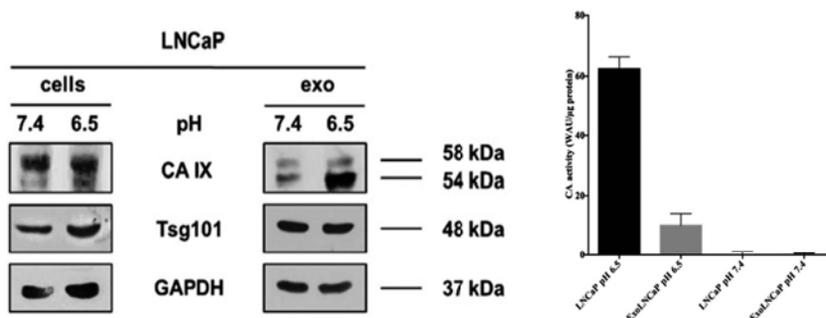
## Exosomes and tumor markers

- The reason why tumor cells increase the release of exosomes in acidic conditions may be related to the attempt to eliminate toxic molecules that tend to accumulate in the tumor microenvironment
- Exosome Release and Low pH Belong to a Framework of Resistance of Human Melanoma Cells to Cisplatin



## Exosomes and tumor markers

- Between the molecules delivered by tumor exosomes, there are ion transporters (e.g., carbonic anhydrase IX) that are significantly increased in exosomes released in acidic conditions and conserve their full enzymatic function



## Exosomes and tumor markers

- Circulating exosomes deliver known tumor markers, such as PSA and CEA, and express proteins with enzymatic activity and nucleic acids
- Exosome plasmatic levels are consistently higher in tumor patients than in controls

## Potential diagnostic markers of exosomes

- Physical property
- Protein
- miRNA
- DNA

Diagnostic



## Exosomes and tumor-specific biomarkers

Tumor	Biomarkers	Source
Breast cancer	Breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP)	Plasma
	Her2	Plasma Serum
	Glypican-1	Serum
	Fibronectin	Plasma
	Periostin	Plasma
	Del-1	Plasma
	miR-101, miR-372, and miR-373	Serum
	miR-1246 and miR-21	Plasma

## Exosomes and tumor-specific biomarkers

Colorectal cancer	Hsp60	Plasma
	TSAP6/CEA	Plasma
	Glypican-1	Plasma
	CEA	Serum
	CD147	Serum
		Plasma
	let-7a, miR-1229, miR-1246, miR-150, miR-21, miR-223, and miR-23a	Serum
	miR-19	Serum
	miR-4772-3p	Serum
	miR-21	Serum
miR-221	Serum	

## Exosomes and tumor-specific biomarkers

Tumor	Biomarkers	Source
Gastric cancer	GKN1	Serum
	TGF- $\beta$ 1	Plasma
	RNA	Bile
	miR-423-5p	Serum
Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma	miR-21	Serum
Hepatocellular carcinoma	miR-18a, miR-221, miR-222, and miR-224	Serum
	miR-718	Serum
Laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma	miR-21 and HOTAIR (lncRNA)	Serum

## Exosomes and tumor-specific biomarkers

Lung cancer	NY-ESO-1	Plasma
	miR-125a-5p, miR-145, and miR-146a	Serum
	miR-151a-5p, miR-30a-3p, miR-200b-5p, miR-629, miR-100, and miR-154-3p	Plasma
Melanoma	Caveolin-1	Plasma
	HSP70 and HSP90	Plasma
	MIA and S100B	Serum
Oral squamous cell carcinoma	CAV-1	Plasma

## Exosomes and tumor-specific biomarkers

Ovarian cancer	EpCAM, CD24, and CA-125	Plasma
	TGF-beta1 and MAGE3/6,	Plasma
	miR-21, miR-214, miR-200a, miR-200b, miR-200c, miR-203, miR-205, and miR-141	Serum
	miR-21, miR-100, miR-200, miR-320, and miR373	Serum

## Exosomes and tumor-specific biomarkers

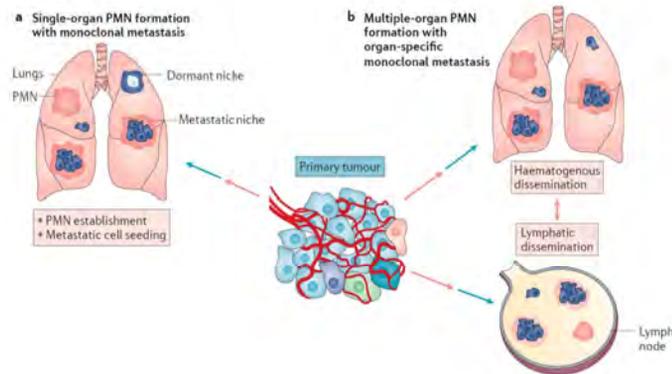
Pancreatic cancer	CD44v6, Tspan 8, EpCAM, and CD104	
	miR-1246	Serum
	miR-3976	Urine
	miR-4306	
	miR-4644	
	KRAS	Serum
	P53 mutations	
	miR-17-5p and miR-21	Serum
Pancreatic cancer	miR-10b, miR-21, miR-30c, miR-181a, and miR-let7a	Serum
	Glypican-1	Plasma
	miR-191, miR-21, and miR-451a	Serum
	miR-451a	Plasma

## Exosomes and tumor-specific biomarkers

Tumor	Biomarkers	Source
Prostate cancer (PCa)	PSA	Plasma
		Urine
	CA IX	Plasma
	Survivin	Plasma
	Exosome levels	Plasma
	PTEN	Plasma
	miR-141 and miR-375	Serum
	miR-1290 and miR-375	Plasma
	miR-141	Serum

## Exosome and metastasis

- a crucial role in tumor metastasis, passing through either the generation of a metastatic niche or a tumor-like transformation of mesenchymal stem cells in organs that are targets of metastasis



## Exosome and tumor markers

- Another hurdle was the claim for the specificity of some markers identified on circulating exosomes of tumor patients that turned out not to be so specific for a given tumor.
- One example is glypican-1
  - which has been proposed as a specific marker of pancreatic cancer but also showed a high expression level in exosome purification from other cancers.
  - Too often, the specificity of an exosome-related tumor biomarker was not tested by comparing different cancer patients.

## Exosome and tumor markers

---

- One of the most effective mechanisms by which exosomes may up-load their content into target cells is the fusion between their membrane and the plasma membrane of a target cell.
- Through the above mechanism, exosomes released by a primary tumor may contribute to the metastatic process once they get to a metastatic organ via the bloodstream.

## Exosome and tumor markers

---

- This is further supported by a recent report showing that exosomes obtained from cancer patients' plasma deliver proteins and molecules with evident enzymatic activity and an intraluminal pH suitable for enzyme activation.
- Notably, it was also shown that in vitro, the acidic condition increases the expression of exosomes and proteins with enzymatic activity, such as carbonic anhydrase.

## Exosome and tumor markers

- On the one hand, this information further highlights the importance of exosomes as a natural delivery system for a broad array of molecules
- On the other hand, it suggests that the research of disease biomarkers should also be directed to functional molecules rather than the mere expression of a protein.

## Circulome

- defined as a collection of circulating molecules, cells, factors, proteins and other macromolecules.
- referring the information and biomarker sets derived from a combination of multiple types of liquid biopsies.

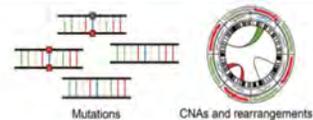
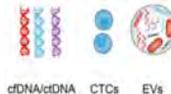


### Circulome

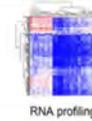
### Components

### Analysis and extractable information

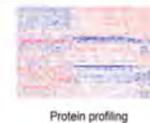
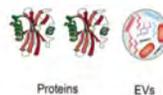
#### Genomics



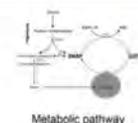
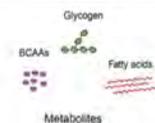
#### Transcriptomics



#### Proteomics



#### Metabolomics



Molecular Cancer (2021) 20:34



KSEV 2023  
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Session 3

## 강연 7 : Advances in therapeutic applications of extracellular vesicles

김한상 교수  
(연세대학교세브란스병원)



KOREAN SOCIETY FOR  
EXTRACELLULAR  
VESICLES



## Han Sang Kim

Division of Medical Oncology, Department of Internal Medicine, Yonsei University  
College of Medicine  
modeerfhs@yuhs.ac

### Educational Background & Professional Experience

2008	Yonsei University College of Medicine	M.D.
2012	Yonsei University College of Medicine	M.S. (Internal Medicine)
2018	Yonsei University College of Medicine	Ph.D. (Pharmacology)

### Research Interests

Cancer Metastasis; Extracellular vesicles and particles; Colorectal Cancer

### List of Major Publications

- Hoshino A\*, **Kim HS\***, Linda Bojmar\*, Lyden D et al. Extracellular Vesicle and Particle Biomarkers Define Multiple Human Cancers. *Cell* 2020. 2020;182(4):1044-1061. \*co-first
- Zhang H, Freitas D\*, **Kim HS\***, Lyden D, et al., Identification of novel nanoparticles and distinct exosome subsets via asymmetric-flow field-flow fractionation. *Nat Cell Biol*. 2018;20(3):332-343. \*co-second
- Becker A\*, Thakur BK\*, Weiss JM, **Kim HS**, Peinado H, Lyden D. Extracellular Vesicles in Cancer: Cell-to-Cell Mediators of Metastasis. *Cancer Cell*. 2016;30(6):836-848.
- Choi J\*, Cho HY\*, Jeon J, Kim K, Han YD, Ahn JB, Wortzel I, Lyden D, **Kim HS#**. Detection of circulating KRAS mutant DNA in extracellular vesicles using droplet digital PCR in patients with colon cancer. *Front Oncol*. 2022;12:1067210. #co-correspondence
- Seo D\*, **Kim HS\***, Ahn JB, Park YR. Investigation of the trajectory of muscle and body mass as a prognostic factor in colorectal cancer patients: A longitudinal cohort study. *JMIR Public Health Surveill*. 2023;9:e43409.
- Kim S\*, **Kim HS\***, Kim E, Lee MG, Shin E, Paik S, Kim S. Neopepsee: accurate genome-level prediction of neoantigens by harnessing sequence and amino acid immunogenicity information. *Ann Oncol*. 2018;29(4):1030-1036. \*co-first



## Advances in therapeutic applications of extracellular vesicles

Han Sang Kim,  
Associate Professor  
Division of Medical Oncology, Department of Internal Medicine,  
Yonsei Cancer Center, Severance Hospital,  
Yonsei University College of Medicine



### Disclosures of Conflicts of Interest (COI)

- I have no conflict of interest to disclose.
- It is important to be transparent and honest about any potential conflicts of interest, but in this case, I can confidently say that I have none.

### Exosome Diagnostic And Therapeutic Market Statistics - 2030

#### The global exosome diagnostic and therapeutic market size

- \$224.34 million in 2020
- \$2.9 billion by 2030, growing at a CAGR of 29.4% from 2021 to 2030

#### Application

- Infectious disease
- Autoimmune disease
- Cardiovascular diseases
- Central nervous system-related disease
- Cancer

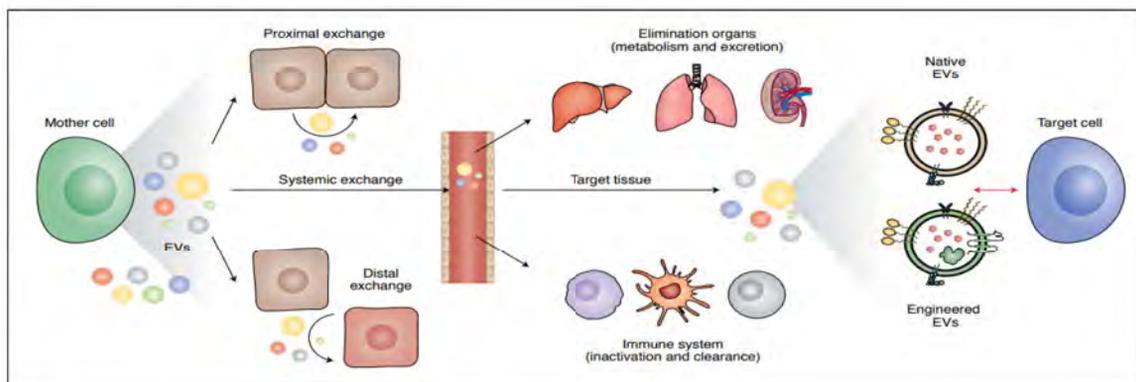
#### Payloads

- Biomolecules (proteins, metabolites, and nucleic acids)
- short interfering ribonucleic acid (RNAs)
- antisense oligonucleotides
- chemotherapeutic agents
- immune modulators

System Biosciences, Inc, Malvern Instruments Ltd, NanoScmix, Inc, Sismic Ltd, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., NX Pharmagen, Exiqon A/S, Aethlon Medical, Inc., Capricor Therapeutics, Inc., Exosome Diagnostic, Inc., etc

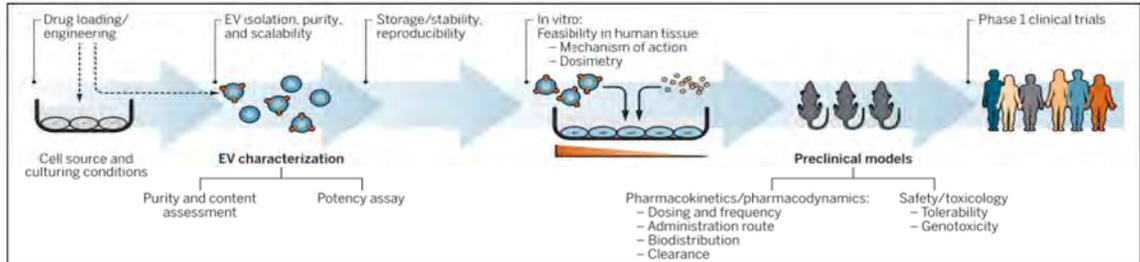
<https://www.alliedmarketresearch.com/exosome-diagnostic-and-therapeutic-market> 3

### EV-mediated cell cross-talk, clearance mechanisms and immune responses



- 1) Heterogeneous mixtures of different subpopulations
- 2) After entering the systemic circulation, they must avoid elimination organs
- 3) Target-tissue efficiency depends on the degree of functionalization and target-cell interaction

Flowchart illustrating important considerations for developing EV therapeutics



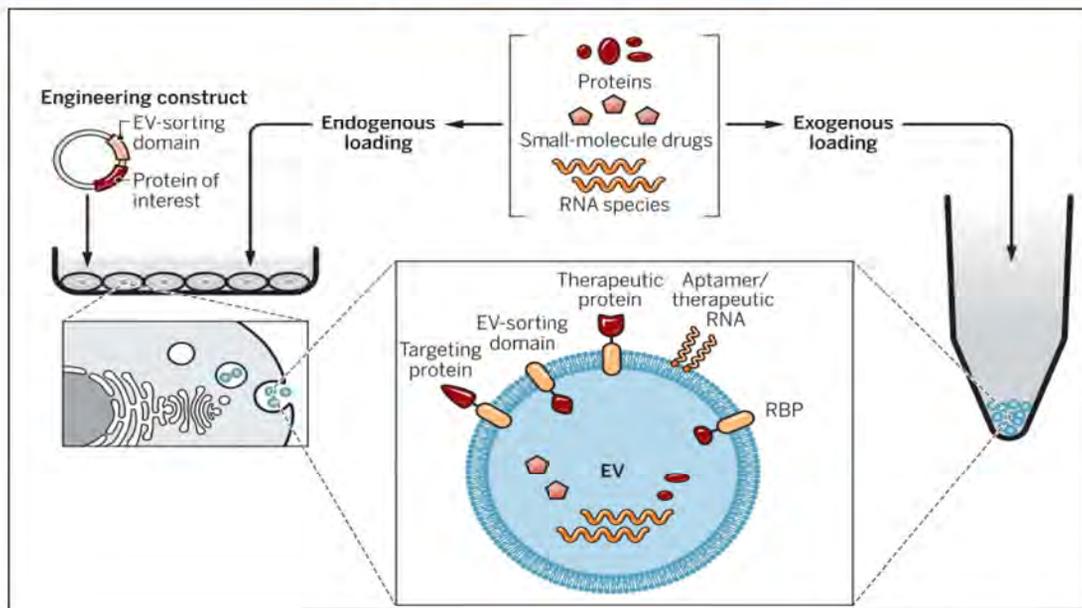
Wiklander et al., Sci. Transl. Med. 11, eaav8521 (2019) 5

Summary of the MISEV guidelines defined in 2018

Parameters to be determined	Readout and relevance
Size distribution should be analysed using techniques such as nanoparticle tracking analysis and tunable resistive pulse sensing.	Size and yield
Single EVs should be visualized at high resolution, using for example electron microscopy or single-particle analysers.	Morphology and presence of a bilayer
No broadly applicable molecular markers were proposed. However, at least one transmembrane or cytosolic protein should be analysed to demonstrate the characteristics of EVs.	Differentiation from cell debris
No recommendations were made for universal negative markers. However, contaminants and major constituents of non-EV structures should be carefully depleted.	Degree of purity of the EV formulation
The generalized term 'extracellular vesicles' should be used when a clear identification of the subpopulation is lacking.	Avoiding misuse of nomenclature

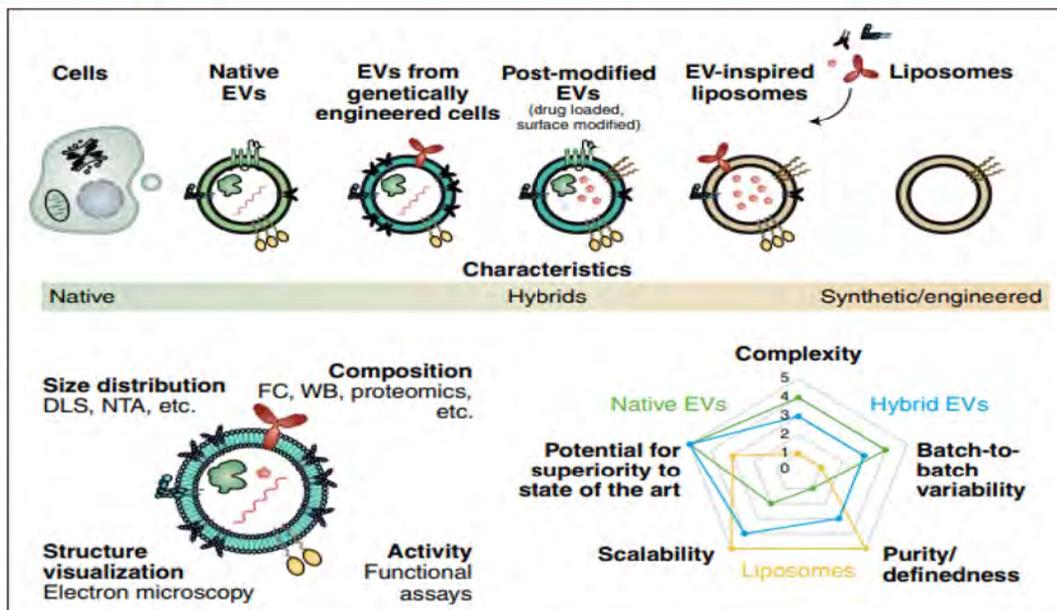
Nature Nanotechnology | VOL 16 | July 2021 | 748-759 6

### EV engineering and loading strategies



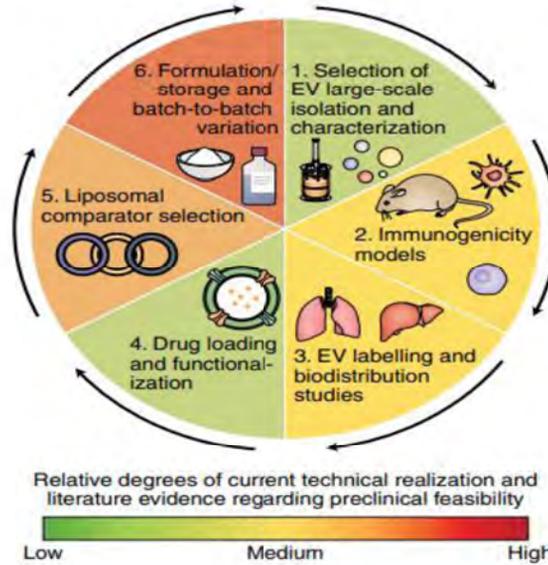
Wiklander et al., Sci. Transl. Med. 11, eaav8521 (2019) 7

### EVs can be grouped on the basis of the origin of their constituents into native EVs



Wiklander et al., Sci. Transl. Med. 11, eaav8521 (2019) 8

EVs can be grouped on the basis of the origin of their constituents into native EVs



Nature Nanotechnology | VOL 16 | July 2021 | 748-759 9



<http://www.prweb.com/releases/2018/05/prweb15476972.htm> 10

## The Therapeutic Potential of Exosomes

### 2020

- Melbourne-based Exopharm announced the first dosing under its first human clinical trial, becoming the first company to test the therapeutic capacity of exosomes for wound healing
- The Phase I study is testing Exopharm's Plexaris product, a cell-free formulation of exosomes from platelets, which in preclinical animal studies have shown a regenerative effect, improving wound closure and reducing scarring.

<https://exopharm.com/> 11

## The Therapeutic Potential of Exosomes

### 2021 Direct Biologics

- Granted approval by the U.S. FDA to conduct a clinical trial under an Investigational New Drug (IND) application for use of its ExoFlo™ product in the treatment of COVID-19 induced ARDS
- Approved IND applications for “post-acute COVID-19 syndrome” and “chronic post-COVID-19”

### 2021 Organicell

- Received 18 eINDs (Emergency INDs) from the U.S. FDA for Zofin™, an exosome therapeutic derived from perinatal sources.
- The U.S. FDA has also approved Organicell for four Phase I/II randomized, placebo-controlled trials investigating the therapeutic potential of Zofin™ for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), osteoarthritis (OA), COVID-19

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### The Therapeutic Potential of Exosomes

#### 2022 ILIAS Biologics Inc.

- Received approval by the Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC) in Australia to initiate a Phase 1, the first-in-human trial of ILB-202, exosome therapeutics for the treatment of cardiac surgery-associated acute kidney injury (AKI).
- Three proprietary platform technologies, EXPLOR<sup>®</sup>, Exo-Target<sup>®</sup>, and Pure-Exo<sup>®</sup>.
- EXPLOR<sup>®</sup> makes it possible to load large therapeutic molecules into exosomes, which can subsequently target previously undruggable intracellular pathways.
- Exo-Target<sup>®</sup> allows active targeting of its engineered exosomes to specific organs or cells.
- Pure-Exo<sup>®</sup> enables the manufacturing of high-purity exosomes on a commercial scale

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### Recent disease treatment and tissue regeneration with EVs derived from MSCs

**Table 1. Recent disease treatment and tissue regeneration with EVs derived from MSCs.** BM, bone marrow; ESC-MSCs, embryonic stem cell-derived MSCs; hiPSCs, human induced pluripotent stem cells; IL-10, interleukin-10; NK, natural killer; PEG, polyethylene glycol; SEC, size exclusion chromatography; TFF, tangential flow filtration; TNF- $\alpha$ , tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ ; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor; UC, ultracentrifugation.

Indication	EV source	Isolation method	Outcome in target disease/ injured tissue
<b>Respiratory</b>			
Pulmonary hypertension	Human umbilical cord Wharton's jelly MSCs	Ultrafiltration followed by PEG precipitation and SEC or by UC	In a murine model of hypoxia-induced pulmonary hypertension, MSC-derived EVs inhibited pulmonary infiltration of macrophages and suppressed production of proinflammatory and pro-proliferative factors. CM depleted of EVs had no effect (29).
Neonatal hyperoxic lung injury	Human umbilical cord blood MSCs	Differential centrifugation with UC	MSC-derived EVs were as effective as parental MSCs in attenuating both H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> -induced cell death in rat lung epithelial L2 cells in vitro and hyperoxic lung injuries in vivo. VEGF mRNA and protein within MSC-derived EVs were identified as the critical paracrine factors responsible (30).
Acute respiratory illness	Swine BM MSCs	Differential centrifugation with UC	In a pig model of influenza virus, intratracheal administration of MSC-EVs reduced virus shedding, influenza virus replication in the lungs, virus-induced production of proinflammatory cytokines, and influenza virus-induced lung lesions (31).
<b>Renal</b>			
Acute kidney injury (AKI)	Human BM MSCs	Differential centrifugation with UC	In a mouse model of glycerol-induced AKI, the administration of MSC-EVs accelerated functional recovery by inducing the proliferation of tubular cells. Ribonuclease treatment abolished the therapeutic benefit, suggesting that this effect was mediated by horizontal transfer of mRNA (32).
Kidney inflammation	Swine adipose MSCs	Differential centrifugation with UC	In a porcine model of metabolic syndrome and renal artery stenosis, MSC-EVs attenuated renal inflammation and improved medullary oxygenation and fibrosis. The reno-protective effects of MSC-EVs were attributed to vesicular IL-10 (33).
Renal ischemic reperfusion injury	Human umbilical cord MSCs	Differential centrifugation with UC	MSC-EVs improved tubular injury and protected renal functions after acute kidney injury in rats by a process involving the modulation of NK cells (34).

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### Recent disease treatment and tissue regeneration with EVs derived from MSCs

<b>Hepatic</b>			
Hepatic injury	Human and murine BM MSCs	Differential centrifugation with UC	In a lethal murine model of hepatic failure induced by D-galactosamine/TNF- $\alpha$ , MSC-EVs reduced hepatic injury, modulated cytokine expression, and increased survival (35).
Liver fibrosis	Human umbilical cord MSCs	Differential centrifugation with UC on a sucrose cushion	MSC-EVs ameliorated carbon tetrachloride (CCl <sub>4</sub> )-induced liver fibrosis in mice by inhibiting epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition and protecting hepatocytes (36).
<b>Neurological</b>			
Global cerebral ischemia	Murine adipose and BM MSCs	ExoQuick TC kit (Systems Biosciences)	MSC-EVs restored basal synaptic transmission and synaptic plasticity and improved spatial learning and memory in mice (37).
Traumatic brain injury (TBI)	Human BM MSCs	Chromatography	MSC-EVs administered after induction of TBI in mice rescued pattern separation and spatial learning impairments (38).
Acute spinal cord injury (SCI)	Human BM MSCs	TFF	MSC-EVs attenuated neuroinflammation and improved functional recovery in a rat model of SCI (39).
<b>Musculoskeletal</b>			
Osteoarthritis (OA)	Murine BM MSCs	Differential centrifugation with UC	In a collagenase-induced OA model, MSC-EVs protected mice from joint damage (prevented both cartilage and bone degradation) (40).
Inflammatory arthritis	Mouse BM MSCs	Differential centrifugation with UC	MSC-EVs exerted an anti-inflammatory role on T and B lymphocytes in vitro and suppressed inflammation in vivo, with smaller-sized EVs exerting a more efficient response (41).
Osteochondral defects	Human ESC-MSCs	TFF, sucrose density gradient UC	MSC-EVs completely regenerated osteochondral defects in a rat model after 12 weeks (42).
Bone fractures	Human BM MSCs	Differential centrifugation with UC	MSC-EVs enhanced fracture healing in a mouse femoral bone fracture model. A similar therapeutic effect was observed with CM; however, the bone healing effect was abolished by depleting the CM of EVs (43).
Osteoporotic bone fractures	hiPSC-MSCs	Ultrafiltration and UC	MSC-EVs enhanced bone regeneration and angiogenesis in critical-sized calvarial defects in ovariectomized rats in a dose-dependent manner (44).

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### Recent disease treatment and tissue regeneration with EVs derived from MSCs

Indication	EV source	Isolation method	Outcome in target disease/injured tissue
<b>Cardiovascular</b>			
Myocardial infarction (MI)	Rat BM MSCs	Total exosome isolation reagent (Invitrogen)	MSC-EVs reduced apoptosis and the myocardial infarct size and up-regulated myocardial LC3B expression as well as improved heart function in rat models of myocardial ischemia reperfusion injury (45).
MI	Human ESC-MSCs	TFF followed by sucrose density gradient UC	MSC-EVs reduced myocardial ischemia/reperfusion injury in a mouse model of MI (28).
Critical limb ischemia	Mouse BM MSCs	Differential centrifugation with iodixanol gradients UC	Administration of MSC-EVs to mice in vivo increased both blood reperfusion and the formation of new blood vessels and accelerated recovery of hindlimb ischemia (46).

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### Clinical trials of EV-based therapies

**Table 2. Clinical trials of EV-based therapies.** CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen; GM-CSF, granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor; imDCs, immature DCs; mDCs, mature DCs; N/A, not applicable; siRNA, small interfering RNA.

Indication	Phase, patients	EV source	EV manipulation	Results/status
Melanoma (54)	Phase 1, n = 15	imDCs, autologous	Pulsed with peptides	Safe, well tolerated; 2 stable disease, 1 minor response, 1 partial response, 1 mixed response
Non-small cell lung cancer (93)	Phase 1, n = 4	imDCs, autologous	Pulsed with peptides	Safe, well tolerated; 4 stable disease (where 2 had initial progression)
Non-small cell lung cancer (95) [NCT01159288]	Phase 2, n = 22	mDCs, autologous	Pulsed with peptides	32% with stable disease, primary endpoint (>50%) not reached
Colon cancer (105)	Phase 1, n = 40	Ascites, autologous	± GM-CSF-induced CEA	Safe, well tolerated; 1 stable disease, 1 minor response (both in CEA group).
CKD (67)	Phase 2/3, n = 40	MSCs, allogeneic	Unmodified	Safe, well tolerated; improved kidney function (improved eGFR, s-creatinine, and b-urea); decreased inflammation (↓IL-10, ↑TGF-β1, ↓TNF-α)
Colon cancer [NCT01294072]	Phase 1, n = 35	Plant derived	Loaded with curcumin	Active, not recruiting
Radiation and chemotherapy induced oral mucositis [NCT01668849]	Phase 1, n = 60	Grape derived	Unmodified	Active, not recruiting

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### Clinical trials of EV-based therapies

Type 1 diabetes [NCT02138331]	Phase 1, n = 20	MSCs, allogeneic	Unmodified	Unknown status
Malignant ascites and pleural effusion [NCT01854866]	Phase 2, n = 30	Tumor derived	Loaded with chemotherapeutic drugs	Unknown status
Malignant pleural effusion [NCT02657460]	Phase 2, n = 90	Malignant pleural effusion	Loaded with methotrexate	Recruiting
Ulcers (wound healing) [NCT02565264]	Phase 1, n = 5	Plasma, autologous	Unmodified	Recruiting
Acute ischemic stroke [NCT03384433]	Phase 1/2, n = 5	MSCs, allogeneic	Enriched by miR-124	Not yet recruiting
Insulin resistance and chronic inflammation in polycystic ovary syndrome [NCT03493984]	N/A	Plant derived (ginger and/or aloe)	Unmodified	Not yet recruiting
Metastatic pancreatic cancer [NCT03608631]	Phase 1, n = 28	MSCs, allogeneic	KrasG12D siRNA (iExosomes)	Not yet recruiting
MHS [NCT03437759]	Phase 1, n = 44	MSCs, allogeneic	Unmodified	Recruiting
Bronchopulmonary dysplasia [NCT03857841]	Phase 1, n = 18	MSCs	Not specified (UNEX-42)	Not yet recruiting

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## Take Home Message

- **Intense research within the field of EVs over the last decade has increased our understanding of EVs**
  - biogenesis
  - molecular content
  - biological function
- **Choosing and characterizing an appropriate cell source for EV production according to the intended therapeutic use is of utmost importance.**
  - The well-studied MSCs and DCs are likely to be used, at least in certain disease settings, owing to their immunomodulatory properties and previous safe use in clinical settings.
- **The expansion format and culturing conditions of cells (2D/3D versus suspension culture, effects of culture media on yield, and composition of EVs)**
- **The potency of the isolated EVs must be assessed in standardized potency assays,**

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