



BioAtla Announces First Patient Treated in CAB-AXL-ADC Phase 1/2 Clinical Trial BA3011-001

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CAB-AXL-ADC in clinical testing for treatment of several solid tumor cancers

SAN DIEGO, CA - February 28, 2018 - BioAtla[®] LLC, a global biotechnology company focused on the development of Conditionally Active Biologic (CAB) protein therapeutics, announced today the treatment of the first patient in its clinical trial BA3011-001 for BioAtla's BA3011, a novel conditionally active AXL-targeted antibody-drug conjugate (CAB-AXL-ADC). This is a multi-center, open-label, Phase 1/2 study ([NCT03425279](#)) designed to evaluate the safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics, immunogenicity and antitumor activity of BA3011 in patients with advanced solid tumors including non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), castration resistant prostate cancer and pancreatic cancer. CAB-AXL-ADC is BioAtla's first CAB investigational product to enter clinical trials.

The first patient in the BA3011 clinical study was enrolled and dosed at [Sarah Cannon Research Institute](#) at Tennessee Oncology in Nashville, TN under the direction of the trial's principal investigator, Howard A. "Skip" Burris III, MD. Dr. Burris, a recognized leader in clinical oncology, serves as chief medical officer and president of clinical operations at Sarah Cannon. "Innovative advancements in the treatment of cancer include tumor specific activation of therapy and promoting appropriate immune response. Providing access to cutting-edge therapies in clinical trials, such as the BA3011 clinical study, further supports our mission to advance care for people facing cancer in communities across the U.S. and UK," said Dr. Burris.

The AXL receptor tyrosine kinase is often highly expressed in several cancer types that can lead to poor prognosis. A principal role of AXL appears to be in sustaining a major mechanism of resistance to diverse anticancer therapies. In addition, AXL is a factor in the repression of the innate immune response which may also limit response to treatment including immuno-oncology (IO) therapy. While this makes the AXL receptor an attractive target for tumor therapy, the AXL receptor is also prevalent in normal tissue of several organs in the body. To minimize on-target off-tumor toxicity of binding to AXL receptors on normal cells, BioAtla applies its proprietary CAB technology to develop its CAB antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) targeting AXL with the intent to activate binding to the AXL receptor only in the tumor microenvironment and deliver the toxic payload to the cancerous cells.

About Conditionally Active Biologics (CABs)

[Conditionally Active Biologic](#) proteins are generated using BioAtla's proprietary protein discovery, evolution and expression technologies. These proteins can be monoclonal antibodies, enzymes and other proteins designed with functions dependent on changes in microphysiological conditions (e.g., pH level, oxidation, temperature, pressure, presence of certain ions, hydrophobicity and combinations thereof) both outside and inside cells.

Studies have shown that cancerous tumors create highly specific conditions at their site that are not present in normal tissue. These [cancerous microenvironments](#) are primarily a result of the well understood unique glycolytic metabolism associated with cancer cells, referred to as the Warburg Effect. CAB proteins are designed to deliver their therapeutic payload and/or recruit the immune response in specific and selected locations and conditions within the body and to be active only in the presence of a particular cellular microenvironment. In addition, the activation is designed to be reversible to repeatedly switch "on and off" should the CAB move from a diseased to a normal cellular microenvironment and vice versa. CABs can be developed in a variety of formats including antibodies, antibody drug conjugates (ADCs), bi-specifics, chimeric antigen receptor T-cells (CAR-Ts) and combination therapies.