



HuMax-IL8™

**A Human Therapeutic Monoclonal Antibody Targeting
Interleukin-8 (IL-8)**

Therapeutic application as anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory agent in IL-8-overexpressing indications.

NON-CONFIDENTIAL BROCHURE

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HuMax-IL8, a human antibody with therapeutic efficacy in inflammation, angiogenesis and cancer

- IL-8 is a chemokine acting on leukocytes, endothelium and cancer cells.
- IL-8 plays a major role in inflammatory diseases involving neutrophil activation, in tumor growth and in angiogenesis. Hence, monoclonal antibodies targeting IL-8 potentially have broad application in both inflammation and oncology.

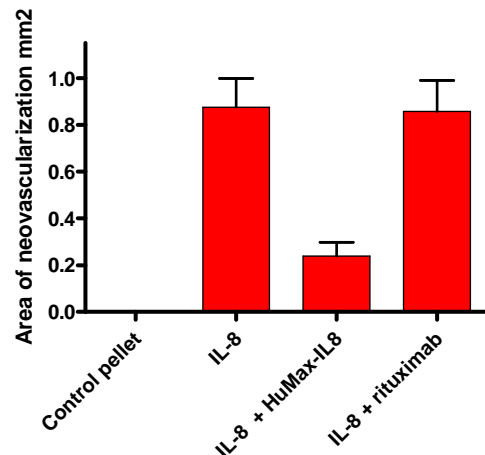
Inflammation

- HuMax-IL8 potently neutralizes binding of IL-8 to its receptors (CXCR1 and CXCR2), and inhibits IL-8-induced neutrophil chemotaxis and activation.
- Proof-of-concept and clinical efficacy for HuMax-IL8 was demonstrated in a human inflammatory disease:
 - A phase I/II study was conducted in patients suffering from palmoplantar pustulosis, a form of psoriasis¹
 - Treatment of patients with HuMax-IL8 was well tolerated.
 - HuMax-IL8 significantly reduced clinical disease activity at all five endpoints, including a $\geq 50\%$ reduction in the formation of fresh pustules.
 - HuMax-IL8 effectively inhibited IL-8 *in situ*, as observed by rapid decrease of IL-8 concentration at the site of inflammation immediately following Ab infusion.

Angiogenesis and cancer

- HuMax-IL8 potently inhibits IL-8-induced angiogenesis in a murine *in vivo* corneal pocket model:

HuMax-IL8 inhibits IL-8-induced corneal neovascularization. Corneal neovascularization was induced by implantation of pellets containing IL-8 in the corneal pocket of mice. HuMax-IL8 or rituximab (negative control) were administered i.p. daily for 9 days. One day after the last administration, neovascularization was determined.



In conclusion, HuMax-IL8 is a promising candidate for treatment of inflammatory diseases and cancer.

¹ Skov L. et al, *J. Immunol.* 2008 **181:669-79**: IL-8 as antibody therapeutic target in inflammatory diseases: reduction of clinical activity in palmoplantar pustulosis.