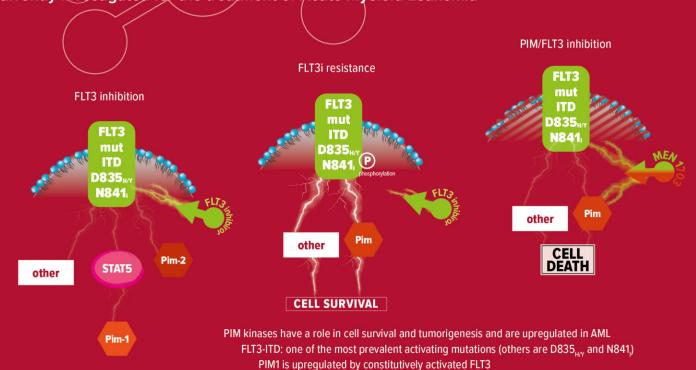


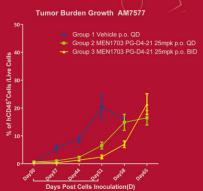
MEN1703 is a first-in-class orally available double inhibitor of FLT3 and PIM kinases with a unique activity profile currently investigated for the treatment of Acute Myeloid Leukemia

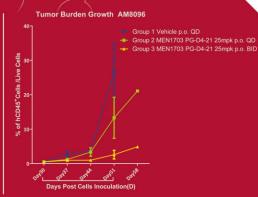


PIM can phosphorylate FLT3

PIM expression is controlled by Janus kinases activation by cytokines or TKRs through STAT

malignancy, with a median age of presentation beyond the sixth decade. The age-adjusted incidence rate of AML in the US has been described as 3.4 in 100,000 and in Europe its incidence has been observed at approximately 5-8 per 100,000. In the Western world, AML accounts for a quarter of all leukemias in adults, making it the most common form of leukemia in these areas.





Regardless specific prognostic factors, the overall 5-year survival for patients with AML is 25%, 40% for patients under age 60 years, and 10% for patients over age 60 years. Remission is achieved in the majority of patients, but relapse is common, particularly in older patients.

MEN1703 showed an inhibition of the tumor burden growth in FLT3-ITD and FLT3 wt patient derived xenograft models.



"A Phase I/II Study of SEL24/**MEN1703** in Patients With Acute Myeloid Leukemia" NCT03008187

AML is an aggressive and frequently lethal hematologic

The purpose of the clinical trial is to identify the highest dose of **MEN1703** drug with acceptable safety profile to be used in patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia.

The clinical trial encompasses two parts:

Part 1, ascending dose levels: the main purpose of this part of the clinical trial is to determine the highest dose of **MEN1703** considered to be well tolerated.

Part 2, expansion cohort: the main purpose of this part of the clinical trial is to assess the safety and anti-leukemia activity of **MEN1703** given at the highest tolerated dose in patient with Acute Myeloid Leukemia.

