



## Heralding the Era of nanoXray™

### CONTACTS & KEY INFORMATION

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<b>Sector</b>	Nanomedicine/cancer
<b>Financing</b>	€12 million: Amorceage Rhône-Alpes, Cap Decisif, Matignon Technologies, OTC Asset Management
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### LEADERSHIP TEAM

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### NON-EXECUTIVE BOARD

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● **Pioneering nanomedicine.** Nanobiotix is an emerging nanomedicine company combining dramatic advances in nanotechnology and molecular biology to develop nanoXray™—a technology platform that is expected to be turned ‘on’ and ‘off’ *outside the body* to selectively treat a variety of cancers safely and noninvasively. NanoXray consists of non-drug nanoparticles, designed to be introduced by injection, which then attach themselves only to specifically targeted cancer cells. NanoXray nanoparticles are comprised of two parts: (1) an inorganic core which, through outside-the-body activation, is designed to cause destruction of the targeted cancer cells via a physical reaction, and (2) a coating layer on the surface that prevents interaction with biology and increases the targeting of cancer cells. After accumulation in targeted cancer cells, the core of the nanoparticles is activated by applying an external energy source—an X-ray—triggering the nanoparticles to attack *only* the cells they are attached to—cancer cells. In short, **the goal is to treat cancer with an injection and Xray.** The targeted mechanism of action explains the accuracy of nanoXray’s medicinal activity and expected excellent tolerance by the body. Because therapeutic activity is triggered externally, this implies **total control** of the nanoXray cancer therapy.

● **NanoXray™, designed to resolve cancer therapy’s biggest limitation.** Use of NanoXray is intended to resolve radiation therapy’s biggest drawback: destruction of healthy tissue and its subsequent deleterious side effects when a high dose of Xray is necessary. The core of a nanoXray nanoparticle is an inactive and inert substance—not a drug—that can subsequently be activated in order to locally (intratumor) increase the dose of Xray, which is then expected to lead to higher efficiency. After nanoXray nanoparticles accumulate in the target tissues, a standard X-ray is applied that is intended to generate a *local* therapeutic effect, designed to destroy *only the targeted tumor cells*. This mechanism suggests **total control** of the intended therapeutic effect.

● **Big problem, elegant solution.** One in four deaths in the U.S. is from cancer, making it the second-leading cause of death after heart attack. NanoXray offers a dramatic innovation in cancer therapy, based on a technology that is designed to allow **destruction of cancer cells only**. NanoXray thus offers a new treatment weapon that could be used alone, or in concert with existing anticancer protocols: chemotherapy, surgery, and immunotherapy. Because nanoXray does not interact with healthy cells, it is expected to **prevent the toxic side effects** associated with chemotherapy. Additionally, nanoXray offers the potential of an “on/off” therapy, because the **nanoparticles by themselves are not active**; there is a need for physical stimulation of these compounds, with an Xray, after injection. Efficacy is expected to be proportional to the duration of activation and the number of nanoXray sessions. Taking into account the mechanism of action of nanoXray, it is expected that administration of nanoXray will not have to be chronic, thus preventing the risk of an immune response and toxicity by accumulation. Indeed, use of **nontoxic nanoXray compounds should decrease the risk of adverse events**, allowing the use of **higher doses**, leading to **superior anticancer activity**.

#### n a n o X r a y ™ P l a t f o r m . . .

The nanoparticles that comprise the nanoXray™ platform allow for an extensive combination of therapeutic modalities and malignant pathologies. **Nbtxr3**, the first product to be developed from the nanoXray pipeline, also is the first-in-class product to be activated by radiotherapy. Below are the intended initial indications for Nbtxr3.

##### Prostate Cancer

The most common cancer, after skin cancer, in American men.

##### Breast Cancer

Worldwide, the second most common type of cancer after lung cancer.

##### Colon Cancer

Second leading cause of cancer related death in the Western world.

##### Lung Cancer

Most common cause of cancer related death in men annually worldwide.

##### Pancreatic Cancer

Early diagnosis is difficult, because symptoms are non-specific and varied.