



## Taking up the Fight

### Taking up the Fight Against CPMS

Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is a lifelong commonly fatal disease. It is one of the most common diseases of the central nervous system in young adults. An estimated 2.5 million people in the world have MS, approximately 400,000 in North America.

There are two dominant forms of MS: Relapsing Remitting (RRMS) and Chronic Progressive (CPMS), each representing 50% of the MS patient population. While the trigger for MS has yet to be established, MS is understood to be an autoimmune disease, where the patient's immune system attacks the myelin sheath surrounding nerve cells. By destroying myelin, the immune system damages the protective insulation of nerve cells, impacting their function. This can be compared to a loss of insulating material around an electrical wire, which interferes with the transmission of signals.

BioMS is attempting to bring new hope to patients with CPMS. More than 100 patients have received MBP8298 treatments through several Phase I clinical trials conducted since 1992. In the most recent Phase I clinical trial, consisting of 41 patients and 15 placebo, 80% of the patients receiving MPB8298 responded with complete or partial antibody suppression. No clinically relevant side effects were observed in any of these patients.

In another recently completed physician sponsored trial, BioMS sought to assess the clinical progression (or "decline") by such standard measures as the Expanded Disability Status Score ("EDSS") and the 22 metre Timed Walk. Patients also had levels of their anti-Myelin Basic Protein ("anti-MBP") antibodies in the cerebrospinal fluid measured. The preliminary results reinforced the results observed in the Phase I trial.

#### Some of the results include findings that:

- A high percentage of patients had complete or partial anti-MBP suppression after receiving intravenous injections of MBP8298, confirming the results of the Phase I study.
- Three times more patients who received MBP8298 and showed complete or partial anti-MBP suppression also showed some clinical stabilization as measured by the EDSS and the 22m Timed Walk, when compared to the placebo group.
- No clinically relevant peptide-related side effects were observed.