



**NASAL  
INNOVATION  
FORUM**

# **Intranasal Nose to Brain ST266 Amnion Cell Derived Secretome Delivery to Non-Human Primates and Clinical Translation**

**IPAC-RS Nasal Innovation Forum - September 18, 2025**

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# Presentation Overview

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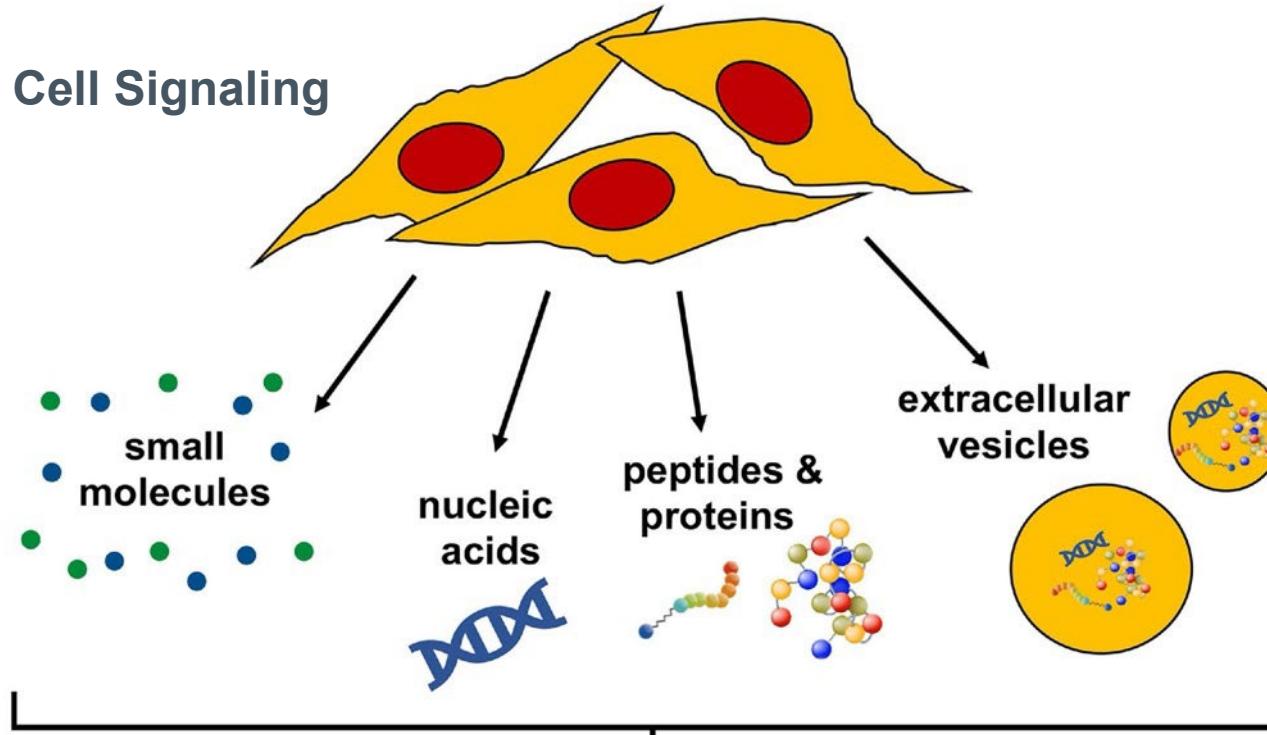


- ST266 cell secretome – “Cell therapy without the cell”
- Intranasal Nose-to-Brain Delivery
- In vivo preclinical studies:
  - Observed ST266 biological effects of intranasal delivery
- Clinical Translation
- Case study

# ST266 “Cell Therapy without the Cell”: Secreted Cell Products that are Anti-inflammatory, Anti-apoptotic, Promote Cell Survival



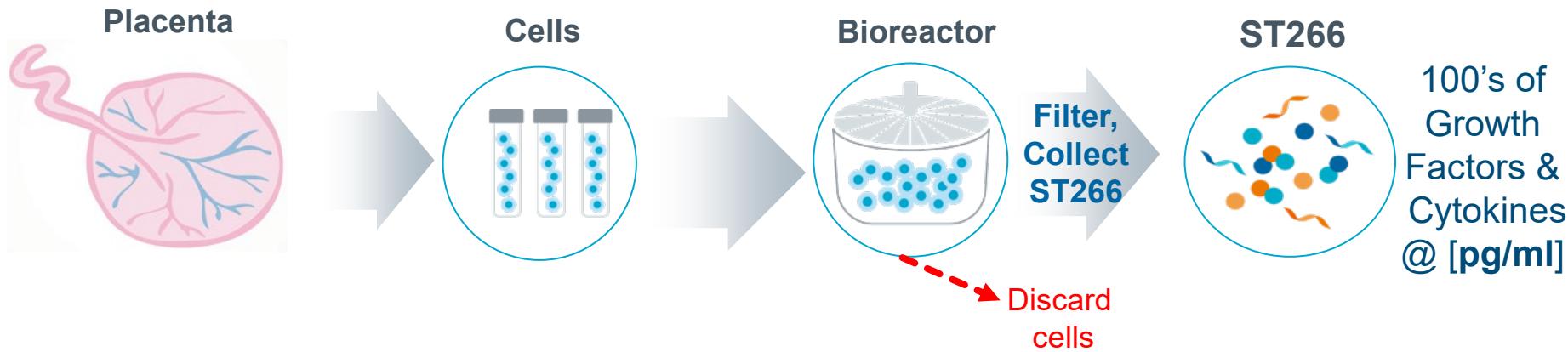
## Paracrine Cell Signaling



# ST266 (formerly ACCS): Anti-Inflammatory, Neuroprotective, Anti-Apoptotic Growth Factors & Cytokines Derived from Proprietary Placenta Amnion Cells



- Noveome collects and grows placenta-derived amnion cells to produce ST266 in a **GMP** manufacturing process.

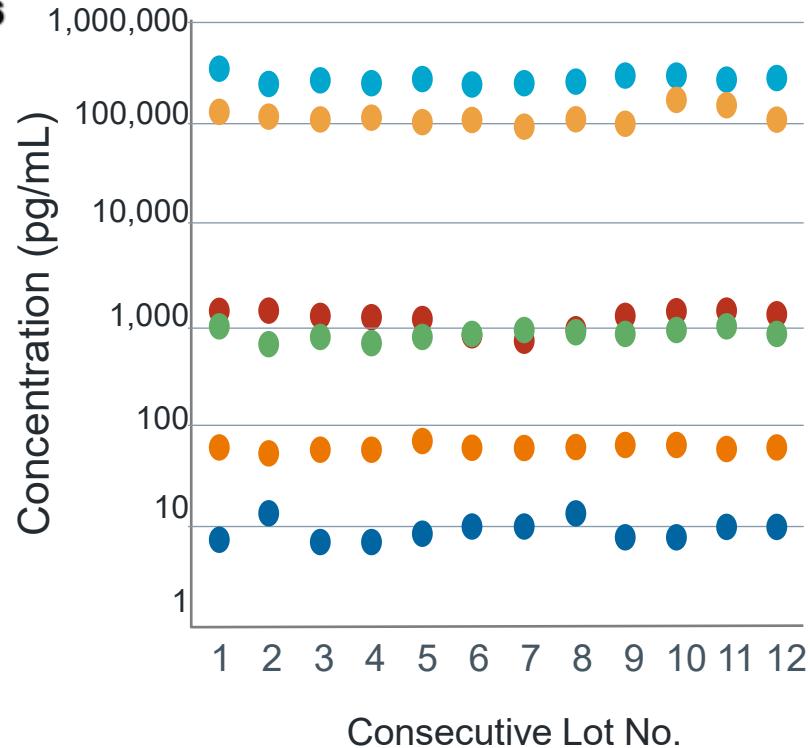
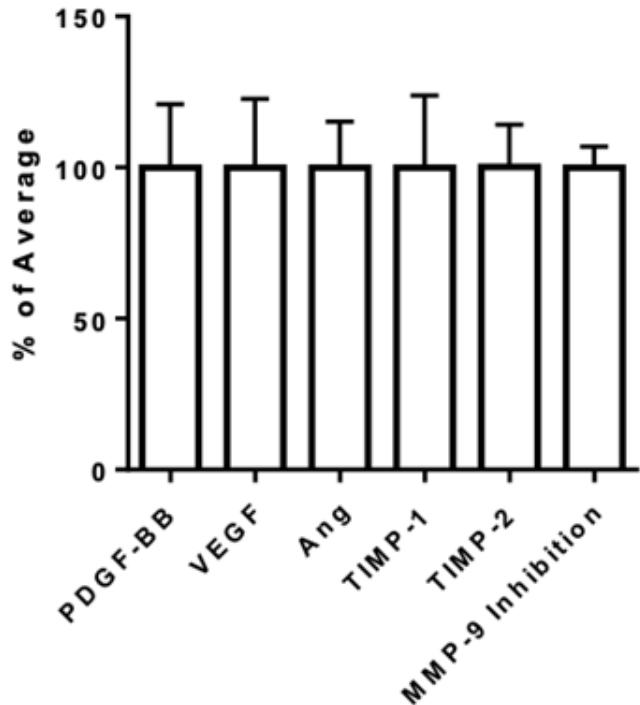


Steed DL, et al. Amnion-derived cellular cytokine solution (ACCS) : a physiological combination of cytokines for wound healing. *Eplasty*. 2008 Apr 7;8:e18.

# Reproducibility of Manufacture: 12 Consecutive Lots $\pm$ 2 Std Dev



## Lot-to-Lot Consistency of ST266



# ST266 Properties: Cell Therapy Without Cells

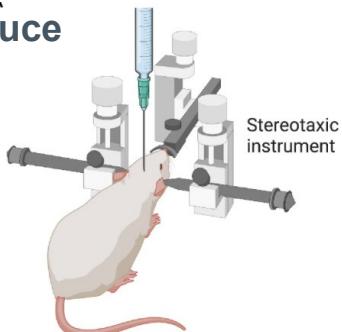
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- Neuroprotective
- Anti-inflammatory
- Anti-apoptotic
- Regenerative
- Decreases vascular permeability

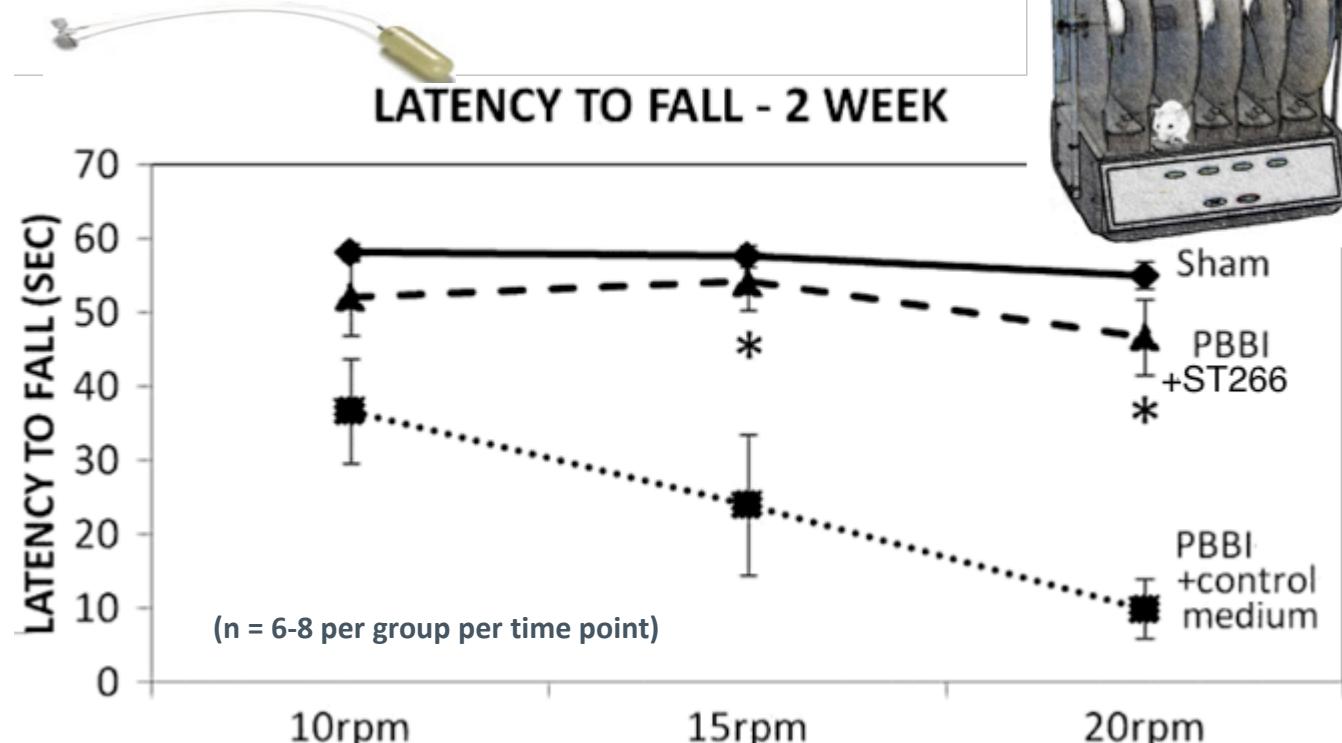
# ST266 Motor Function Neuroprotection and Anti-inflammatory Activity Following Penetrating Ballistic Brain Injury (PBBI)

## 1. Induce PBBI

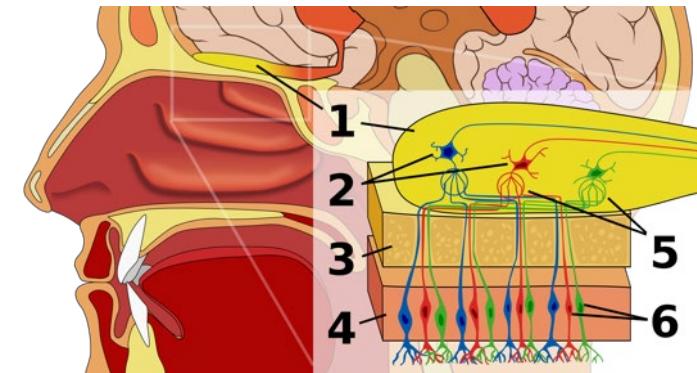
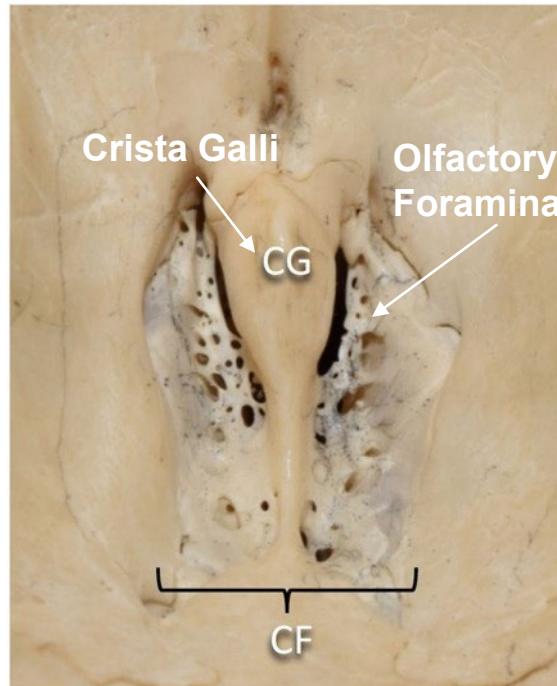
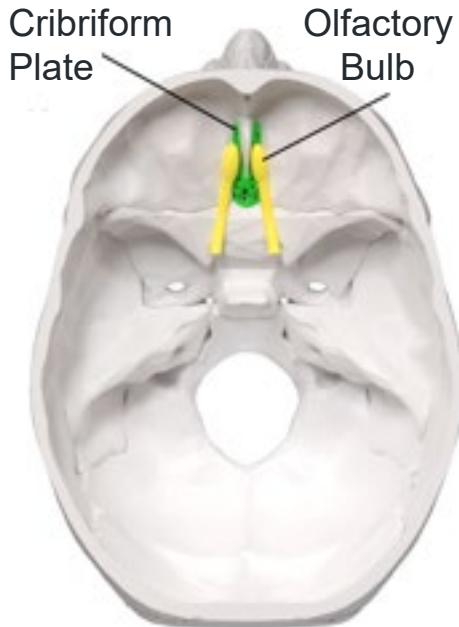


- ↑ Motor function
- ↓ Neutrophil infiltration-1<sup>st</sup> inflammatory response
- ↓ Axon degeneration
- ↓ Microglial inflammatory reactivity

## 2. Intracerebroventricular ST266 delivery 1 $\mu$ L/hr with SQ osmotic minipump for 1 to 4 weeks



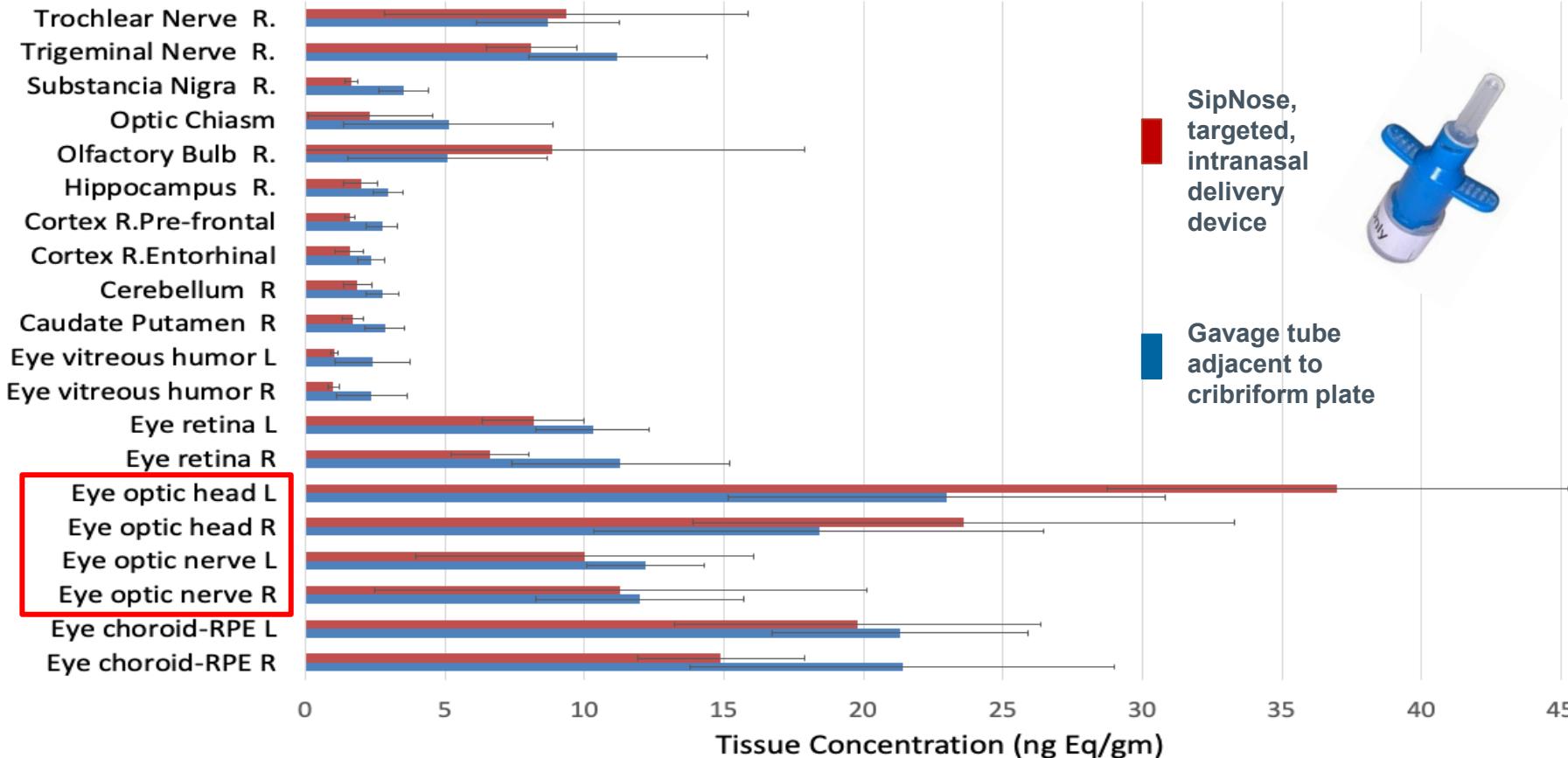
1989 – Professor William Frey II, University of Minnesota described intranasal macromolecule brain delivery via the olfactory neural pathway. (WO/1991/007947)<sup>1</sup>



1. Olfactory Bulb
2. Mitral Cells
3. Cribriform Plate
4. Olfactory Epithelium
5. Glomerulus
6. Olfactory Receptor Neurons

1. US Patent 5624898

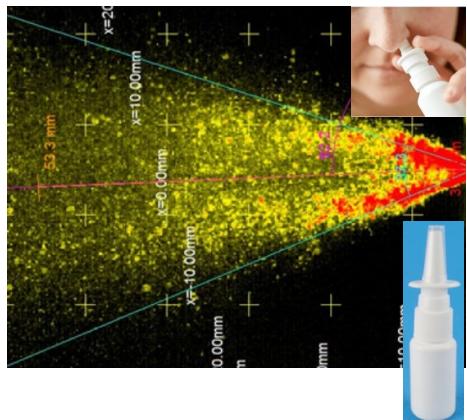
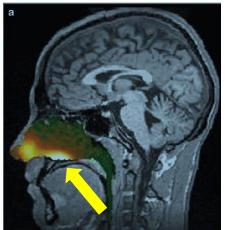
# Intranasal [125-I] Labeled ST266 Brain Distribution in Non-Human Primates (N=3)/Group – Highest Concentration: **Optic Nerve Head**



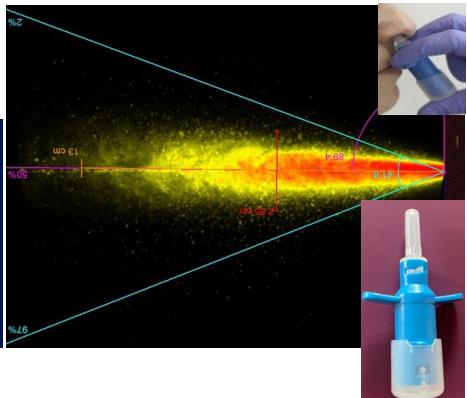
# SipNose Device Targets the Cribriform Plate and Olfactory Nerves to Bypass the Blood Brain Barrier



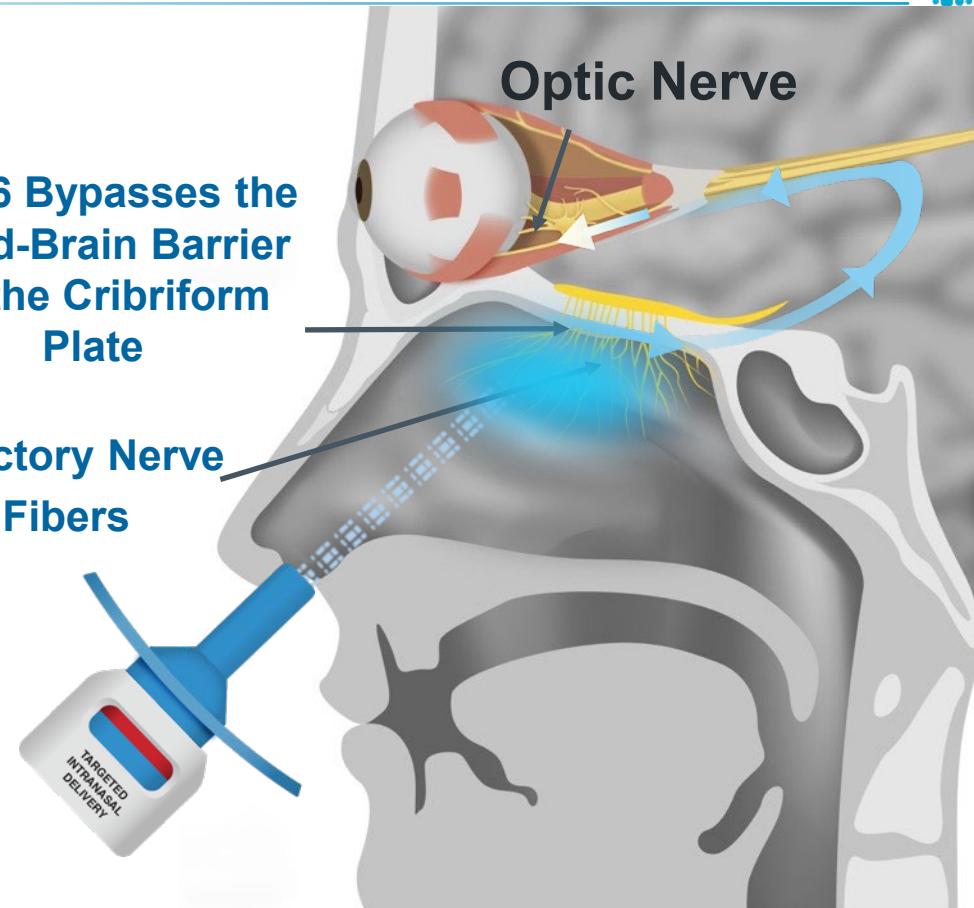
Commercial  
Nasal Pump  
(wide angle)



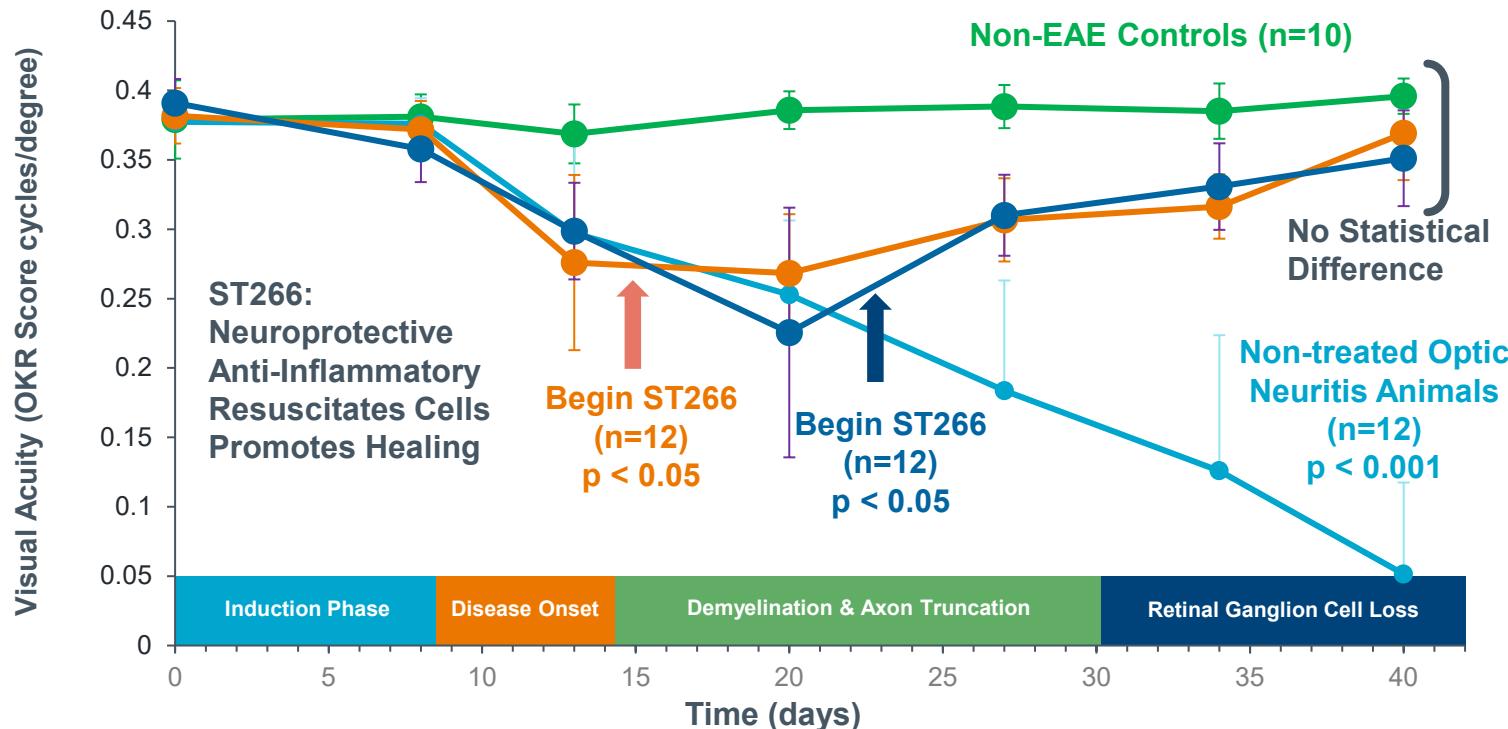
SipNose  
Delivery  
(narrow angle)



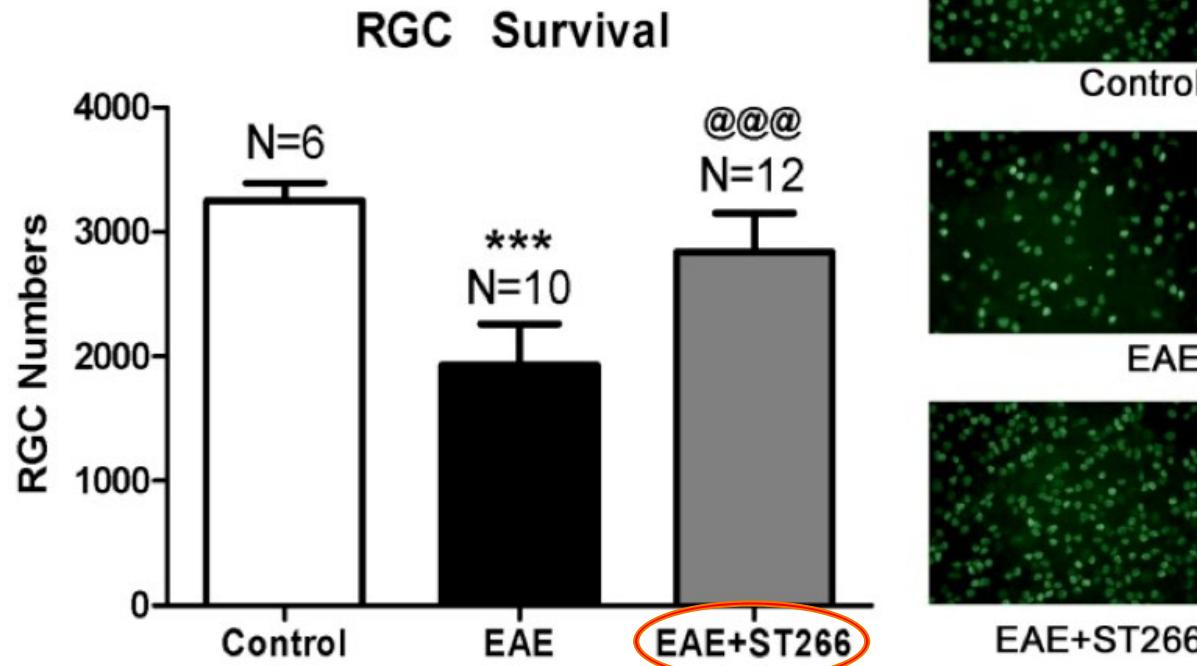
**ST266 Bypasses the Blood-Brain Barrier via the Cribriform Plate**



# Intranasal ST266 Restores Vision in Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis (EAE) Mouse Model of Optic Nerve Disease



# Intranasal ST266 Enhances of Brn3a labeled Retinal Ganglion Cell (RGC) Survival

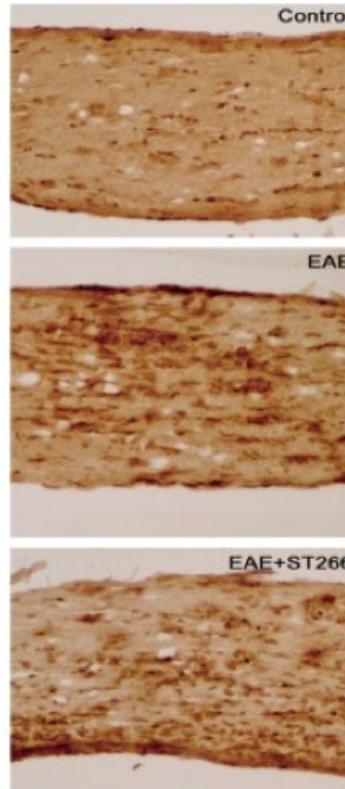
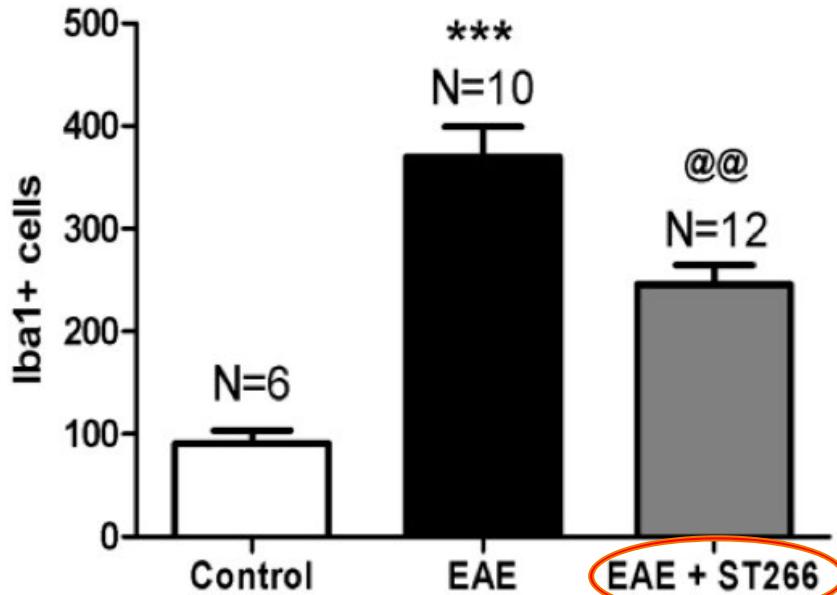


# Intranasal ST266 Reduces Inflammation



Reduced Iba1 microglia expression

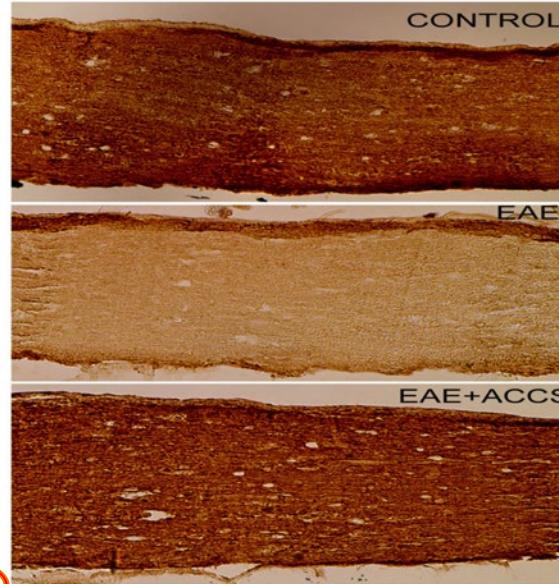
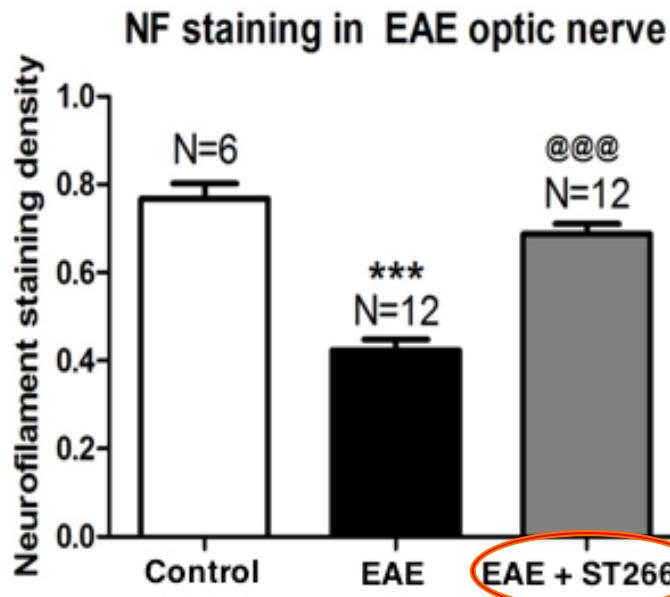
## Inflammation



\*\*\* p < 0.001 vs control

@@ p < 0.01 vs EAE

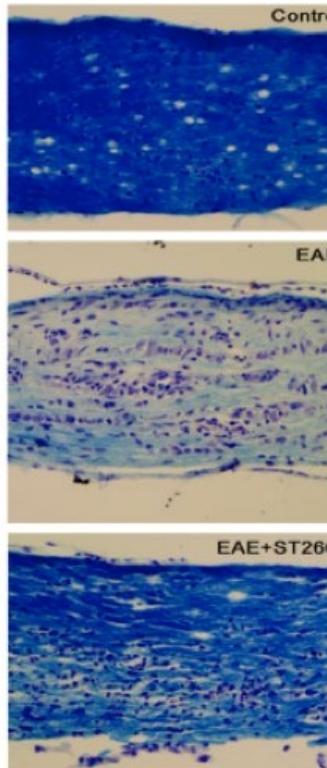
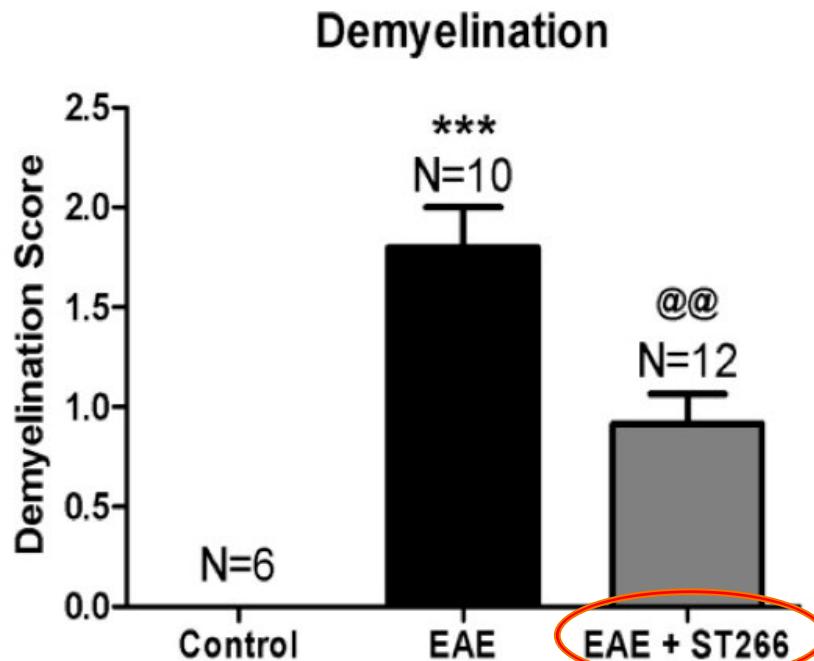
# Early ST266 Treatment Attenuates Axonal Loss



# Intranasal ST266 Reduces Nerve Demyelination in a Mouse Model of Optic Nerve Disease



\*\*\* p < 0.001 vs control  
@@ p < 0.01 vs EAE



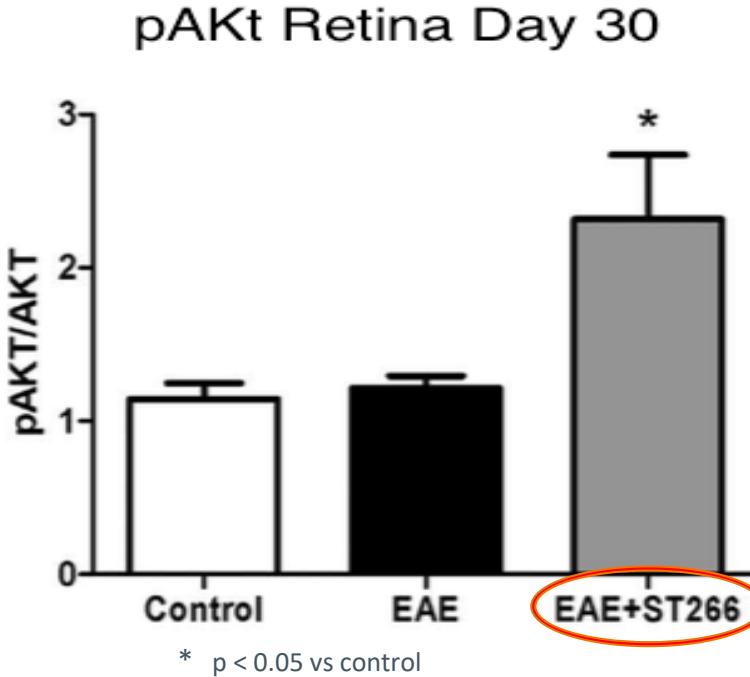
**Luxol Fast Blue Stain**

Control

EAE Disease

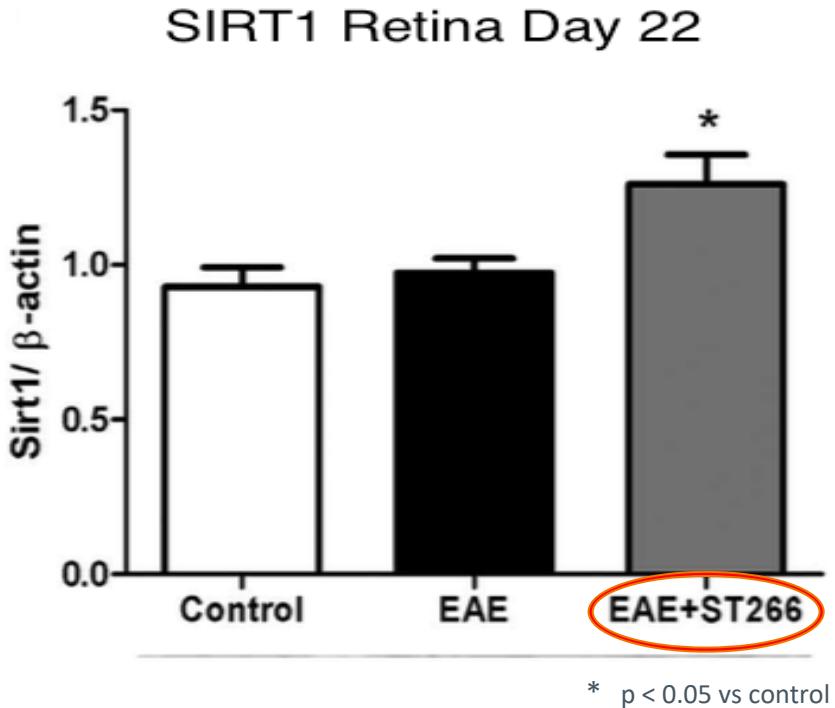
EAE Disease + ST266

# Mechanism: ST266 Upregulates pAKt Cell Survival Pathway



- Reduces oxidative stress
- Inhibits cell death genes
- Inhibits apoptosis
- Neuronal survival enhanced via PI3 kinase

# Mechanism: Intranasal ST266 Upregulated Retinal SIRT1

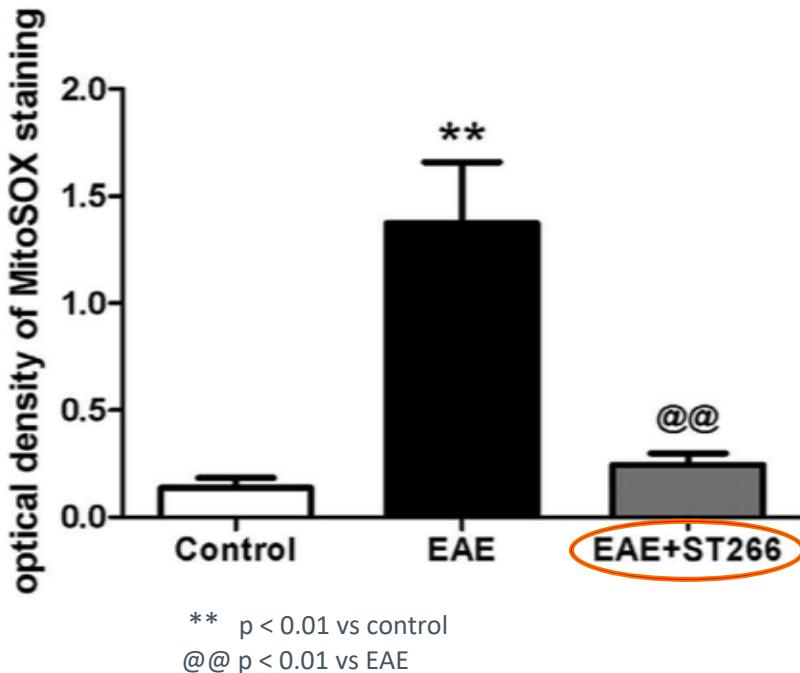


- **SIRT1 promotes cell stress responses and cell survival**
- **Anti-inflammatory properties**
- **Activation of SIRT1 prevents RGC loss**

# Mechanism: Intranasal ST266 Suppresses Reactive Oxygen Species Accumulation in EAE: Present in normal cells at low and stationary levels in



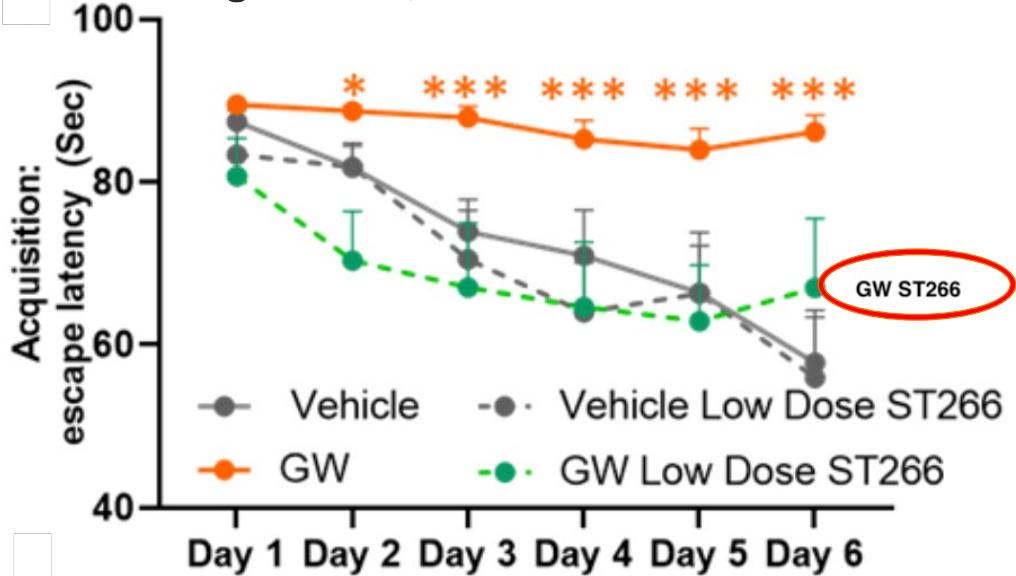
Optic Nerve MitoSOX Staining Day 42



- Decreases mitochondrial oxidization by superoxide
- Can cause irreversible damage to DNA

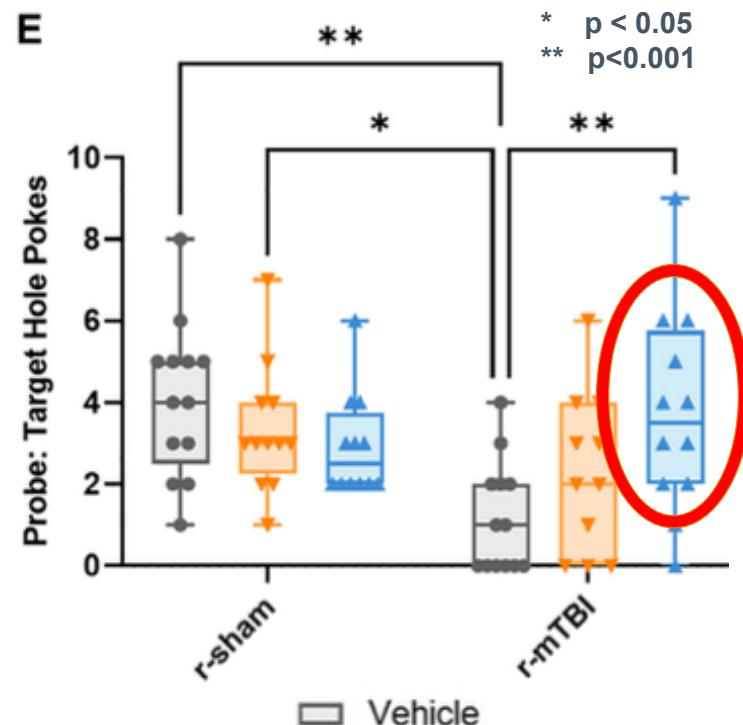
# Intranasal ST266 Improved Cognitive Deficits in Barnes Learning Maze: Gulf War Neurochemical and Repeat Mild TBI Mouse Models

## Gulf War Model: DEET, Nerve Agent DFP, Cortisone

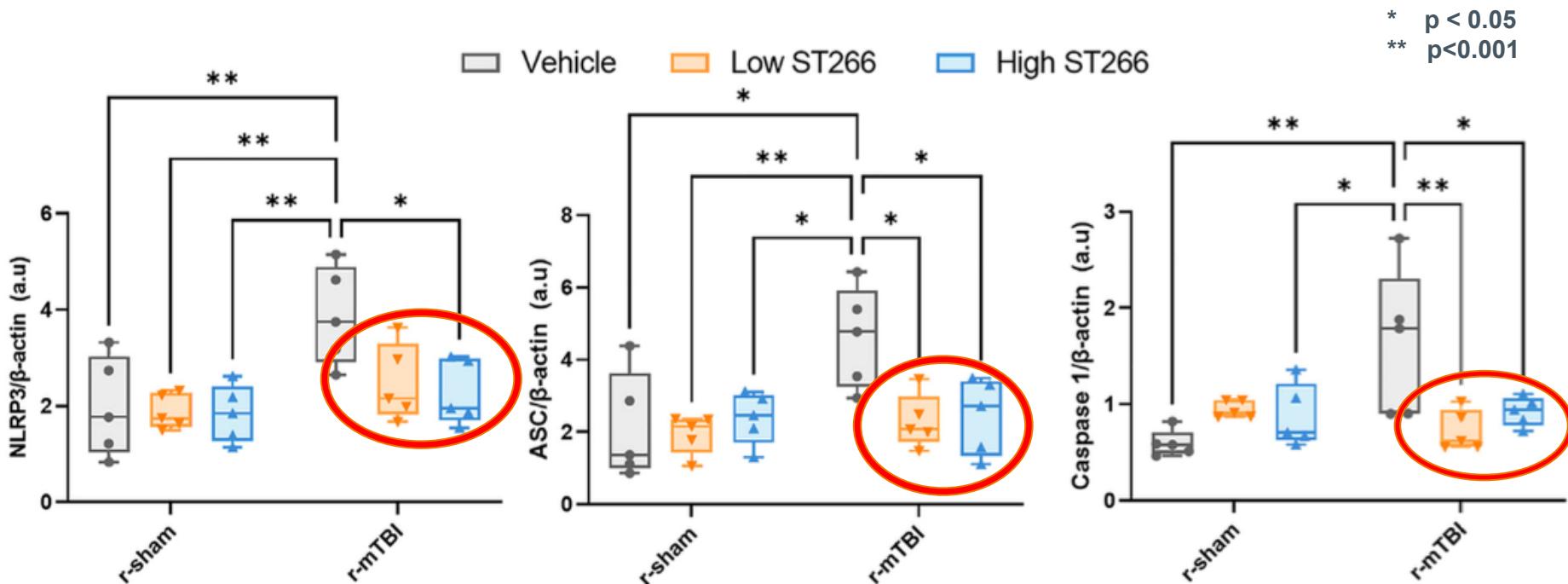


Browning et al MHSRS 2024  
Conference, Orlando FL

## Repeat Mild Traumatic Brain Injury



# Intranasal ST266 significantly attenuated inflammatory biomarkers NLRP3, ASC, and Caspase-1 following Repeated Mild TBI.



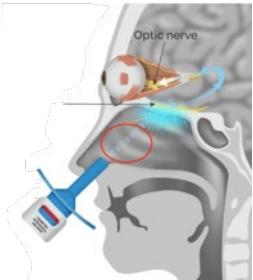
# Dose Escalating Clinical Study in Glaucoma Suspects (ClinicalTrials.gov : NCT0390178)



Cohort	Nostril	Administered Dose	Days	Total Daily Dose	N
1	alternating	200 µL	14	200 µL	3
2	bilateral	200 µL	14	400 µL	3
3	bilateral	200 µL	28	400 µL	3

## Inclusion criteria (any of):

- ocular hypertension
- optic nerve cupping
- family history of glaucoma



SipNose Ltd  
Cribriform Targeted  
Device  
9 Subjects

## Exclusion criteria included:

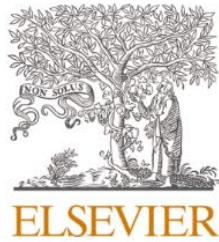
- IOP > 29mmHg either eye
- High risk factors of ocular hypertension
- Evidence of angle closure
- Recent laser or incisional glaucoma surgery
- Subjects requiring glaucoma medication
- History or evidence of sinus or nasal pathology
- Current use of intranasal medication
- Stroke or TIA within past 5 years
- Neurocognitively impaired assessed by RBANS

# Phase 1 Intranasal ST266 in Glaucoma Suspects Safety Trial

ClinicalTrials.gov : NCT0390178



- Intranasal ST266 Safety established, supports use for optic neuropathies
- Published unexpected neuroprotective efficacy observation:



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

## Otolaryngology Case Reports

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/xocr](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/xocr)

- Resolution of COVID-19 induced anosmia following treatment with ST266  
Devica L. Bhutania, Ahmara G. Rossa,b, Amanda Y. Lehmana, Kenneth S. Shindler  
Otolaryngol Case Rep. 2022 Nov;25:100475. doi: 10.1016/j.xocr.2022.100475.
- 28-days of intranasal ST266 resolved 13-months complete anosmia

# Summary: Intranasal ST266 Neuroprotective Therapy

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- Demonstrated noninvasive, cribriform plate targeted delivery of large molecular weight ST266 proteins to the brain and optic nerve
- ST266 secretome neuroprotective efficacy via multiple signaling pathways
  - Optic neuritis model → Preserved retinal ganglion cells
  - Brain injury models → Decreases microglial inflammation, optic nerve demyelination, NLRP3 inflammasome
  - Improved Barnes Maze learning and cognitive performance in GW and TBI models
- Phase 1 dose escalation safety study of ST266 in glaucoma suspect
- Unexpected resolution of Covid-19 induced anosmia

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