



About TWi Biotechnology, Inc.

TWi Biotechnology is a biotech company located in Taipei, Taiwan, dedicated to developing new drugs for the treatment of rare diseases. The main strategy of TWi Biotechnology is to reposition clinically proven drugs to treat diseases currently without suitable therapy, especially focusing on those severe and incurable rare diseases.

In order to accelerate innovation, and to provide effective and safe new medicines to patients with urgent needs, TWi Biotechnology cooperates with contracted research organizations and academic research centers to conduct regulatorily required non-clinical and clinical studies. After clinical results are obtained, TWi Biotechnology will seek global development partner(s) for late phase development and/or product registration in major global markets.



Artist / Hsu, Jo-Chun

Hsu, Jo-Chun was born in Taiwan in 1991. She graduated with a master's degree from the Department of Art and Design, National Tsing Hua University. She has won many awards, including the Excellence Award in the Ink Painting Category of the National Student Art Exhibition. Jo-Chun was born with a rare disease commonly known as "butterfly disease". In the world of painting, Jo-Chun temporarily forgets the physical pain.



Sponsor: TWi Biotechnology

The EBSHield Study for Epidermolysis Bullosa Simplex

The EBSHield study is an international, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, parallel group, vehicle-controlled, Phase 2/3 study with open-label extension to evaluate the efficacy and safety of diacerein 1% ointment (AC-203) for the treatment of severe and intermediate epidermolysis bullosa simplex (EBS).

The EBSHield study is an international clinical trial with global research sites*. Participants will be randomized in a double-blind design to receive the active drug or vehicle for 8 weeks. Then, after completion of the 8-week follow-up period, all participants will continue to receive the active drug for 24 weeks. Participants will have the ointment applied once daily, assist in keeping a patient diary, rate pain and pruritus, and fill in the questionnaire of the Quality of Life in Epidermolysis Bullosa .








TWiB email address:
twib-ebs@twibiotech.com





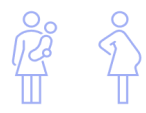
We are looking for patients with **Epidermolysis Bullosa Simplex (EBS)** to join our study.

◆ **Inclusion criteria (You must have...)**

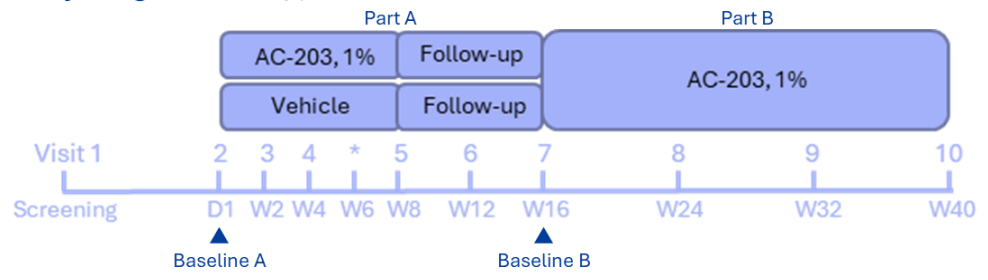
- ☑ ≥ 6 months of age 
- ☑ Clinically diagnosed severe EBS or intermediate EBS 
- ☑ Autosomal dominant *KRT5* or *KRT14* gene mutation 
- ☑ EBS lesions ≥ 5% body surface area (BSA) 
- ☑ Treatment area IGA score ≥3 

Note: If you would like to clarify whether you meet the criteria, please consult your doctor.

◆ **Exclusion criteria (You must not have...)**

- ☒ Other clinically significant skin disease(s) 
- ☒ Current cancer or a history of treatment for a cancer within 5 years 
- ☒ Pregnant or breastfeeding/lactating 

Study design Total study period: 44 weeks



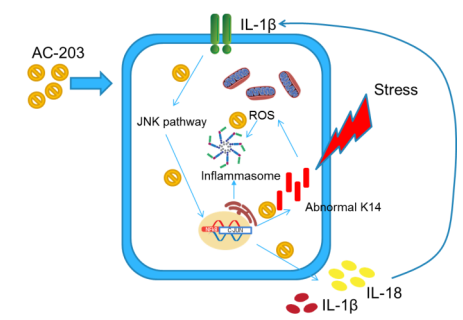
How AC-203 Works in EBS

KRT5 or *KRT14* Mutations

- > A key genetic feature in most of EBS patients.
- > Leads to keratin aggregation and chronic inflammation, resulting in the cell death of basal keratinocytes in the epidermis, thereby inducing blisters.

AC-203

- > Acts through inhibiting IL-1 β (a pro-inflammatory cytokine) and JNK pathway (regulating cell fate).
- > Reduces the aberrant assembly of K5 and K14 keratin proteins and keratin aggregates.
- > Reduces IL-1 β and IL-18 (pro-inflammatory cytokines).
- > Inhibits NLRP3 inflammasome complex.
- > AC-203 breaks the pathogenic cycle and reduces chronic inflammation and keratin aggregates to protect keratinocytes from stress. Thereby reducing blister count and the overall severity of EBS lesions.



Proposed mechanisms of AC-203

Excellent Safety Profile Based on Phase 1 and 2 Clinical Trials

- * No skin irritation
- * No skin sensitization
- * No phototoxicity
- * The active pharmaceutical ingredient has been used in an oral form for over 30 years.

