

# Takeda R&D Partnering Areas of Interest 2022



## Oncology

### DISEASE AREAS

- Hematologic malignancies
- Solid tumors

### INTERESTS

- Novel innate immune cell targets, next gen innate cell engagers, therapies, platforms
- Allogeneic cell therapies and enabling technology
- Novel targets related to genomic instability/mutation
- Translational datasets (longitudinal, transcriptomic samples from SOC-experienced patients)
- Asset combination approaches with Takeda innate immune cell therapy programs

## Rare Genetics & Hematology

### DISEASE AREAS

- Lysosomal storage disorders/inborn errors of metabolism (liver metabolic & neurometabolic)
- Rare non-malignant hematologic diseases
- Rare renal disorders

### INTERESTS

- Next-generation gene therapy/gene editing technologies, prioritizing in vivo approaches
- Non-viral gene therapy delivery technologies that allow re-dosing
- Gene therapy enhancements: transgene & promoter engineering, BBB crossing technologies; reducing pre-existing immunity for AAV GT

## Neuroscience

### DISEASE AREAS

- Neurodegeneration (AD/PD) [precision medicine approaches]
- Huntington's Disease
- Hereditary ataxias (FA)
- Neuromuscular (ALS, DM1, FSHD, DMD)
- Hypersomnia, epilepsy

### INTERESTS

- Novel small molecule RNA modulation and protein degrader platforms
- Enhanced BBB and skeletal muscle RNA delivery technology
- Next gen oligo constructs with improved cellular trafficking and potency
- Non-viral and viral gene delivery to brain, muscle
- Longitudinal patient data sets, biomarkers, imaging tools

## Gastroenterology

### DISEASE AREAS

- Celiac disease (including RCD2) and IBD (including fibrostenotic)
- Liver disease (F3/F4 NASH and rare fibrotic diseases)
- Motility disorders

### INTERESTS

- Targeted-delivery technologies to gut or liver, including cell-specific approaches
- Novel anti-fibrotics for liver (including cell therapy and DNA & RNA base-editing approaches) and fibrostenotic IBD
- Assets and approaches to modulate GI neuroinflammation
- Single-cell profiling technologies; translational patient datasets
- Commensal microbiota enhancing approaches
- Clinical stage assets that are novel, first-in-class, or highly differentiated