We are pursuing out-license of praliciguat for late-stage development and commercialization in DN. We believe that olinciguat has the potential to: 1.) Improve symptoms of SCD and other sickle cell associated organ failure, 2.) Decrease the proportion of sickled cells, 3.) Improve local blood flow to organs, and 4.) Reduce the proportion of genetically susceptible red blood cells.

Our lung-targeted sGC stimulator will be administered via inhalation and will be aimed at increasing exposure in the lung. Preclinically, our lead molecule is highly retained in the lung with greater than 50-fold selectivity for lung over plasma. In addition, in preclinical studies, IW-6463 has shown the potential to be pharmacologically active. Food interaction results indicate that IW-6463 may be expected to be pharmacologically active.

We completed a Phase 1 first-in-human study in Q4 2019. The three-stage study evaluated: a) safety and tolerability, b) blood pressure, and c) pharmacokinetics. Study results demonstrated that IW-6463 was well tolerated across the tested dose levels. PK data obtained from the CSF demonstrate penetration of IW-6463 into the CNS at levels expected to be pharmacologically active. Food interaction results indicate that IW-6463 may be expected to be pharmacologically active.