TITAN

415 Days. **Lived.**

ELIAS ANIMAL HEALTH

His story: Metastatic disease stasis/slow progression

Titan presented as an 8-year old castrated male Labrador Retriever, weighing 37 kg, with OSA of the right proximal tibia. After completing the ELIAS cancer immunotherapy (ECI)® treatment. Titan returned for scheduled monitoring.

At 101 days post diagnosis, Titan's radiographs revealed a pulmonary mass which was described as highly suspicious for a metastasis. However, a follow up radiographic exam one-month later failed to find the suspicious mass and the radiologic report commented that "the previously identified pulmonary mass regressed or may have been mis-identified." Titan continued on study.

At 213 days post-diagnosis, Titan was confirmed to have pulmonary metastases, ending his disease-free interval. No further medical treatment for cancer was administered.

Four additional radiographic examinations over the next 6 months showed the continued presence of progressive metastatic disease. **The unusually slow progression of metastatic disease in Titan permitted him to lead an active and relatively normal lifestyle despite his condition.**

It is surmised that a sustained and persistent immune response to OSA was generated by the therapy resulting in the regression of the initial pulmonary mass and the significant slowing of overall metastatic progression afterwards. Titan was eventually euthanized due to progressive metastatic disease. He had an overall survival time of 415 days post diagnosis and 202 days with pulmonary metastases.

About ELIAS Cancer Immunotherapy

As an immunotherapy, ECI harnesses the dog's own immune system to target and kill cancer cells. Results of a single arm, 14-dog study examining ECI osteosarcoma treatment were presented at the 2018 Veterinary Cancer Society with the study researchers determining it to be well-tolerated. Median survival time for dogs completing the osteosarcoma protocol was 415 days, exceeding median survival historically reported for patients receiving amputation plus chemotherapy. The potential of improved disease survival outcomes and better quality of life for cancer patients is suggested by this data.