



MAGIC

Next-generation models and genetic therapies for rare neuromuscular diseases

Grant agreement No. 101080690

D9.1 Exploitation Plan (first release)

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Other contributors	Bi/ond, UCL Business

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Abbreviations

AAV	Adeno-associated virus
DDT	Drug development tools
EMA	European medicines agency
FTO	Freedom to operate
GMP	Good manufacturing practice
IP	Intellectual property
IPC	(MAGIC) Intellectual property committee
IPR	Intellectual property rights
KER	Key exploitable result
LV	Lentiviral vector
MAA	Marketing authorisation application
MAGIC	Next-generation models and genetic therapies for rare neuromuscular diseases
OOC	Organ-on-chip
SWOT	Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats
TRL	Technology readiness level



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Executive Summary

About the MAGIC project

The MAGIC project addresses a critical challenge in the field of genetic therapies for neuromuscular and musculoskeletal disorders, particularly focusing on severe genetic conditions like muscular dystrophy. The primary issue at hand is the lack of advanced, humanized models for developing effective therapies, hindering the translation of genetic treatments into clinical practice. Currently, treatments for these disorders primarily manage symptoms, with only a few gene therapies or genome editing strategies approved.

MAGIC's primary goal is to pioneer cutting-edge models and therapeutic approaches to overcome these limitations. This involves the creation of **innovative models for human skeletal muscle disorders** and the development and validation of **new gene therapy vectors** and **genome editing strategies**. The ultimate objective is to reduce premature mortality and the healthcare burden associated with these disorders by providing **precision medicine tools** to healthcare systems.

The project brings together a multidisciplinary consortium from seven European countries, the UK, Switzerland, and the USA, encompassing expertise in muscle development, disease, and regeneration, as well as various related fields such as bioengineering, modelling, viral vector engineering, gene therapy, and patient advocacy.

In summary, the MAGIC project aims to revolutionize the treatment landscape for severe muscular dystrophies and myopathies by equipping healthcare systems with advanced precision medicine tools, emphasizing patient engagement, and fostering knowledge dissemination to drive future advancements in the field.

About this Deliverable

The objective of this Deliverable is to set out the draft initial Exploitation Plan for the MAGIC project, with reference to the necessary initial steps for the project consortium partners, the establishment of the project's Intellectual Property Committee (hereinafter IPC), and the creation of frameworks to guide and support longer-term exploitation strategies relevant to each of the project's key commercial and non-commercial outcomes (its "Key Exploitable Results", hereinafter KERs). In its first iteration, the focus of this Deliverable will be in setting out the exploitation framework:

- In **breadth** by establishing the list of KERs, to be agreed by the Intellectual Property Committee in December 2023 (Month 7), and the list of metrics and datapoints to be tracked and updated for each KER,



- In **depth** by carrying out the primary detailed analysis of the project's largest and most central KER, Next-generation modular neuromuscular organ-on-chip devices, protocols" (KER 1) as an exemplar.

Thereafter, following approval by the Project Officer of the draft framework set out in this Deliverable as above, this approach will be followed throughout the duration of the project, with similarly detailed analyses to be carried out upon each of the other agreed KERs on a periodic basis.

The MAGIC Exploitation Plan is therefore intended to be a **live document** that will evolve during the lifespan of the project, and in particular will be submitted in its revised form at Month 18 (with the Periodic Report) and finally at Month 42 (as Deliverable 9.3). Each updated version will contain a detailed analysis of each the KERs, associated exploitation activities thereto, copies of the guidance provided by the IPC to members of the MAGIC consortium, and any extra-KER IP-generating activities that may have occurred. The intention throughout will not be to duplicate the reporting obligations set out in the "mainline" Periodic reports due for the MAGIC project, rather to provide a genuinely useful framework for the practical tracking of the project's exploitation activities, centred on the KERs and regardless of the Work Packages and the activities of specific partners taken in isolation.

Key Exploitable Results Summary

As agreed by the Intellectual Property Committee on 12th December 2023 (Month 7), the initial high-level structure for MAGIC exploitation management activities is to be structured through division into nine Key Exploitable Results (KERs) as follows:

#	KER Description	Month 48 (MAGIC)	Month 60 (Commercial)	Month 72 (Clinical)
1	Next-generation modular neuromuscular organ-on-chip devices, protocols	TRL 8 (2+ validated prototypes)	TRL 9 (1+ model devices)	2+ new or repurposed therapies
2	MAGIC datasets inc. Duchenne datasets	TRL 9 (platform live)	N/A	N/A
3	Muscle-specific AAVs with tropism for myofibres, MuSCs & cardiomyocytes	TRL 5 (2+ AAVs)	TRL 7 (1+ licences)	TRL7 (1+ clinical trial)
4	New muscle fibroblast-specific AAVs	TRL 5	TRL 7 (1 licence)	TRL7 (1 clinical trial)
5	New muscle-specific LV with tropism for myofibres and MuSC	TRL 5	TRL 7 (1 licence/spin-off)	TRL7 (1 clinical trial)
6	Regulatory elements driving muscle/fibroblast specific transgene expression	TRL 4	TRL 7 (1+ licences)	TRL7
7	Gene editing strategy based upon utrophin upregulation	TRL 5	TRL 7 (1 licence/spin-off)	TRL7 (1 clinical trial)
8	LMNA CRISPR-based editing strategies	TRL 5	TRL 7 each: (1 licence/spin-off)	TRL7 (1 clinical trial)
9	COL6 CRISPR-based editing strategies	TRL 5	(Strategy: 1 licence/spin-off)	TRL6/7 (protocol submitted)

As can be seen in the above table, each KER has already (in the proposal and Description of Action) been assigned a predicted Technology Readiness Level (hereinafter TRL) progression, based on the expected outcomes of the MAGIC project within its planned duration, the commercial objectives planned for one year after the end of the project (at Month 60) and the longer-term clinical objectives planned for one year thereafter again. The TRL scale referred to for these assignments corresponds to the one set out in the Horizon Europe Work Programme:

- **TRL 1** = basic principles observed
- **TRL 2** = technology concept formulated
- **TRL 3** = experimental proof of concept
- **TRL 4** = technology validated in lab



- **TRL 5** = technology validated in relevant environment (industrially relevant environment in the case of key enabling technologies)
- **TRL 6** = technology demonstrated in relevant environment (industrially relevant environment in the case of key enabling technologies)
- **TRL 7** = system prototype demonstration in operational environment
- **TRL 8** = system complete and qualified
- **TRL 9** = actual system proven in operational environment (competitive manufacturing in the case of key enabling technologies; or in space)

However, for certain KERs above there is a critical distinction to be made between the TRLs of the medical devices to be developed, and the TRLs of the clinical trials associated thereto. Therefore, the IPC will be tasked with monitoring the ongoing accuracy of the list of KERs and may propose certain KERs being divided into twin tracks (e.g. device vs. Clinical) when it comes to TRL monitoring and reporting. These changes, if any, will be reflected in subsequent versions of this Deliverable.

This Exploitation Plan will, over time, work towards a comprehensive and useful picture of the individual exploitation strategies relevant to each of the KERs, on topics including

- Innovativeness introduced compared to already existing products/services
- Unique Selling Point (competitive advantages)
- Product/Service Market Size
- Market Trends/Public Acceptance
- Product/Service Positioning
- Legal or normative or ethical requirements (need for authorisations, compliance to standards, norms, etc.)
- Competitors
- Prospects/Customers
- Cost of Implementation
- Time to market
- Foreseen Product/Service Price
- External experts/partners to be involved
- Status of IPR: Background (type and partner owner)
- Status of IPR: Foreground (type and partner owner)
- Status of IPR: Exploitation Forms (type and partner owner) e.g. direct industrial use, patenting, technology transfer, license agreement, publications, standards, etc.
- Which MAGIC partner contributes to what (main contributions in terms of know how, patents, etc.)



- Sources of financing foreseen after the end of the project (venture capital, loans, other grants, etc.)
- Potential customers, initially:
 - Larger pharma companies operating in the organ-on-chip and gene therapy domains
 - SMEs operating in the organ-on-chip and gene therapy domains
 - Biotech companies focused on meat cultivation
 - Biotech companies focused on next-generation vaccines
 - Biotech companies focused on oncolytic viruses

For each KER, and where applicable, future iterations of this Exploitation Plan will also include updated estimates of possible revenues along with a “SWOT” analysis specific only to exploitation concerns (and not the wider issues around scientific or management matters).

Key Exploitation Objectives

- To set out the final identification of the outcomes of the MAGIC project, along with their commercial potential (the KERs);
- Appropriate protection of intellectual property arising from each Work Package and in relation to each KER;
- Assessment of freedom to operate with respect to planned future commercial exploitation;
- Obtaining ethical, regulatory, and scientific advice and wider protocol assistance for project activities;
- IPR
- Providing potential commercial partners, and other stakeholders, with the necessary information for further development, including information outlining commercial opportunities to formulate a specific business plan where appropriate;
- To ensure that manufacturing protocols, processes, and technologies are appropriately documented and validated;
- A description of the preliminary exploitation activities for each KER;
- the clarification of any ownership and IPR protection matters with respect to the KERs;
- The description of relevant business scenarios and marketing strategies for each commercial outcome;
- The specification of any necessary agreements, business models, collaborators, and/or approvals required for each exploitation strategy.

IP Management Provisions

The management of IP in MAGIC will be coordinated by its Intellectual Property Committee (IPC), with its terms of reference established below, in alignment with the operation of various other MAGIC consortium bodies. Amongst other responsibilities, the IPC is tasked with ensuring that throughout the project there is effective communication between partners regarding IP and IPR matters.

In the Consortium Agreement, the partners also established the core principles for IP ownership and management during the project, with the overarching goal that of managing IP in the most effective fashion for the proper exploitation of the project's outputs, whilst recognising each partner's contribution in a fair manner. The core principles are:

- Background IP remains the property of the party or parties introducing it. Access rights to necessary background IP are to be granted to all parties requiring them, on a royalty-free basis for the execution of the project and on fair and reasonable terms for exploitation of unencumbered IP, providing that the party is free to license the Background IP required;
- Access rights to the foreground IP ("results") necessary for execution of the project are to be granted on a royalty-free basis;
- Access rights to the foreground IP ("results") necessary for exploitation are to be granted on fair and reasonable conditions, and consideration will be made of cross-licensing arrangements wherever appropriate;
- All publications will be peer reviewed by relevant partners in accordance with the DESCA model consortium agreement framework to ensure that no commercial IP is to be disseminated without appropriate protection;
- Any dispute or conflict arising from the share of IP and its subsequent implementation was to be settled within the MAGIC consortium with the Chair of the IPC acting as the mediator. In the event that an acceptable solution could not be reached, the partners have agreed that disputes are to shall be submitted to mediation in accordance with the [World Intellectual Property Organization Mediation Rules](#). If mediation has not succeeded after sixty days, the dispute will be referred to the courts of Brussels (in English).

External IP & Freedom to Operate (FTO)

Disclaimer

The below provides a non-exhaustive summary of the possible freedom to operate afforded to the MAGIC consortium in key relevant fields of activity, to the best of our knowledge. This analysis is provided without warranty as to its accuracy, completeness, and/or utility for any particular purpose, and will be subject to change.

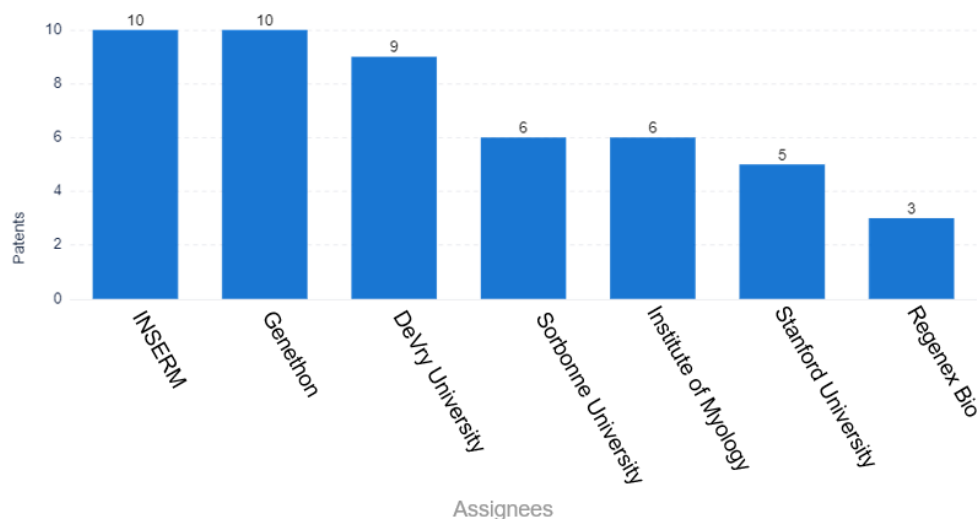
Muscle-on-a-chip

After conducting preliminary research in the field of muscle-on-chip area, University College London has identified five patent families. Three other families have elapsed or have been withdrawn due to literary and patented prior art or for other reasons determined by the assignees. A continuous monitoring of those patent applications and future ones will be conducted.

Gene therapies for muscular diseases

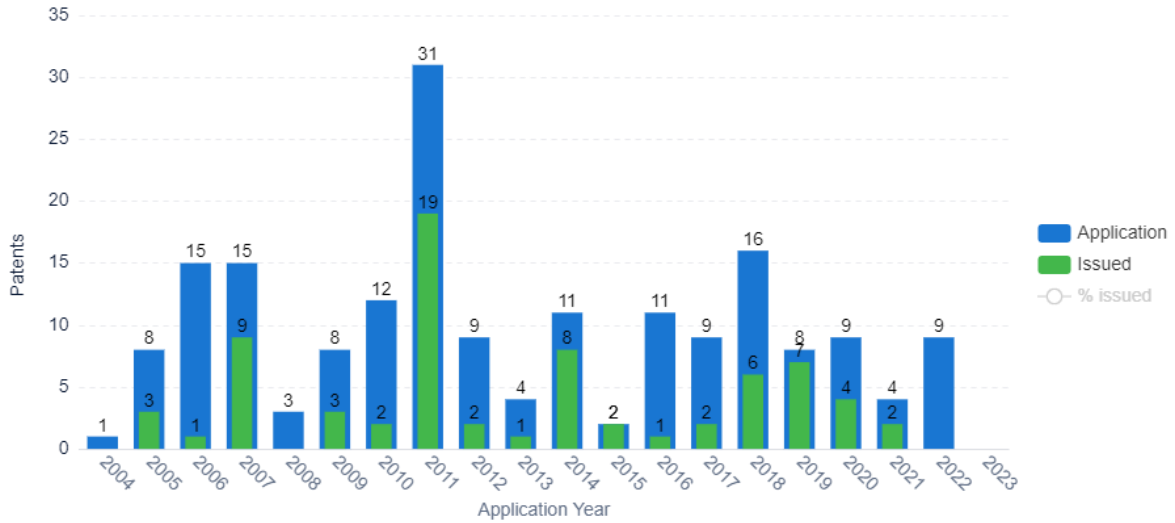
The IP situation for the gene therapy field is highly fragmented and complex. WP2 of this research programme will develop novel tissue- and cell-specific adeno-associated (AAV) and lentiviral vectors (LVs).

There are 18 patent records for AAV vectors with muscle tropism:

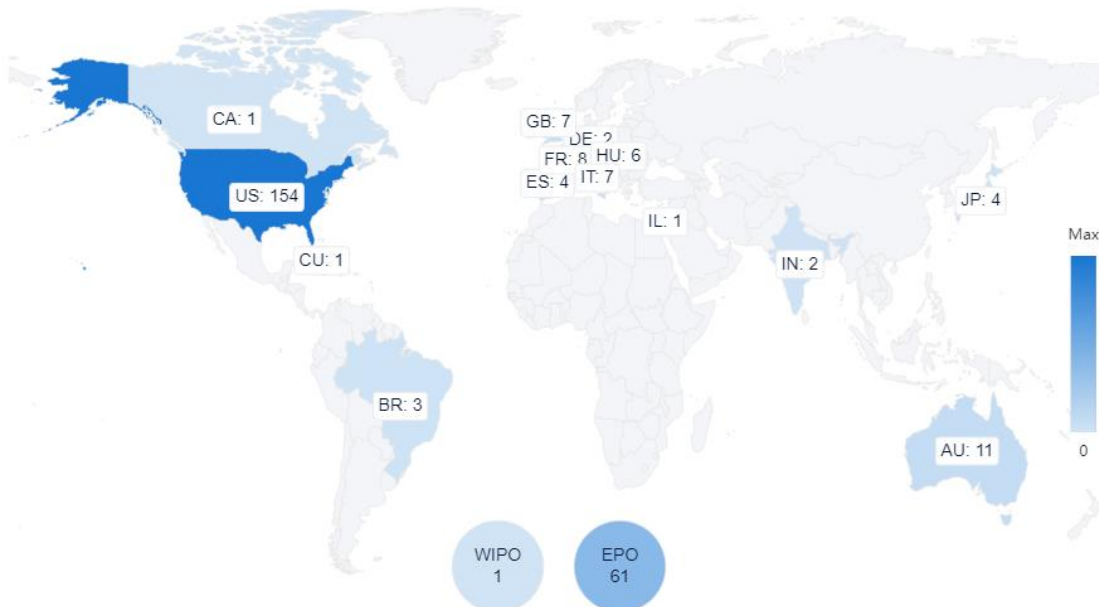


Muscular dystrophies

Filed patents in the last 20 years in the Muscular Dystrophies field. Granted patents in green:



Above: Territories chosen by assignees for protection:





Exploitation Risk Mapping & Management

Finally, a risk mapping exercise will be carried out by the MAGIC consortium for each KER where deemed relevant by the IPC, to help understand the current risk exposure for the exploitation of MAGIC results, and to ensure that any applicable risks can be categorized and managed appropriately. The results of this exercise are displayed below, split into six risk categories:

- **Risk Factor 1** = Partnership Risks
- **Risk Factor 2** = Technology Factors
- **Risk Factor 3** = Intellectual Property Risk Factors
- **Risk Factor 5** = Financial Risk Factors
- **Risk Factor 6** = Environmental Risk Factors

These categories can be plotted onto an individual project-level risk management table for each KER, such as the example provided here:

KER #	Risk	Importance	Probability	Intervention	Feasibility
Partnership Risk Factors	Detail	1-10	1-10	Detail	1-10
Technological Risk Factors	Detail	1-10	1-10	Detail	1-10
Market Risk Factors	Detail	1-10	1-10	Detail	1-10
Financial Risk Factors	Detail	1-10	1-10	Detail	1-10
Environment Risk Factors	Detail	1-10	1-10	Detail	1-10

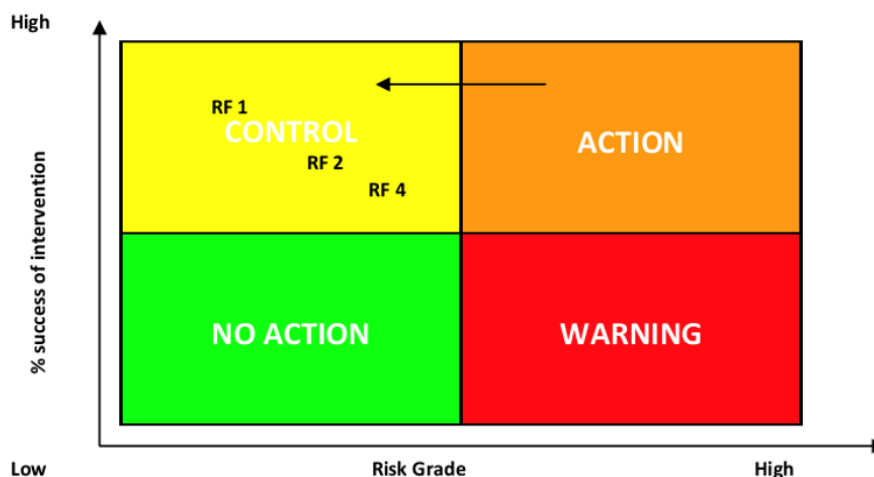
Once plotted, risks will be allocated to Priority Maps (an Excel spreadsheet, a template for which is to be appended to the Deliverable), of which each is divided in 4 quadrants characterized as:

the **“No Action”** quadrant shows risks with little influence on exploitation;

the **“Control”** quadrant shows factors to be monitored periodically to exploit project results in the proper manner;

the **“Action”** quadrant shows risks which require immediate interventions and implementation of contingency plans. Thanks to such interventions, these factors will move toward the “Control” quadrant;

the **“Warning”** quadrant shows the most critical factors, the ones for which it is difficult to have an impact with immediate interventions. High number of factors in this quadrant could lead the project to face high risks of failing in exploiting its results.



Horizon Results Booster

The MAGIC consortium, in accordance with advice from the IPC, also intends to consider making an application to the **Horizon Results Booster** programme between Month 18 (the periodic report) and Month 42 (the end of the project) to support the work of the IPC and the partners, and to guide the updating and finalisation of this Exploitation Plan prior to its submission as Deliverable 9.3 at the end of the MAGIC project. Horizon Results Booster services that may be of use in support of MAGIC objectives are:

Service 1: Portfolio Dissemination & Exploitation Strategy (PDES):

This service is divided into 3 modules that can be ordered individually or, in cases of project groups, combining modules A and B in a package:

- **Module A:** identifying and creating the portfolio of R&I project results.
- **Module B:** helping projects that already have a portfolio of R&I results to design and execute a portfolio dissemination plan.
- **Module C:** assisting projects to improve their existing exploitation strategy.

Service 2: Business Plan Development (BPD):

This service targets projects approaching the preparation of a Business Plan or willing to improve their existing Business Plan.

Service 3: Go-to-Market Support (G2M):

This service provides assistance, coaching, mentoring, contacts with the market stakeholders:

- **Pitching:** coaching individual projects or project groups in presenting their product(s) or service(s) to potential investors, identification of relevant events for



Key Exploitable Result 1: Novel chip for skeletal muscle models

Below follows an initial analysis of the first Key Exploitable result of MAGIC, the novel chip for skeletal muscle models (incorporating relevant protocols) and is provided as an “in depth” exemplar of how the MAGIC consortium will analyse, update, and monitor the other identified KERs as agreed by the IPC in December 2023 (Month 7).

Innovativeness introduced compared to already existing Products/Services	The novel chip for skeletal muscle models is the only one combining microfluidic channel and 3D tissues. This combination allows the insertion of the drug in a dynamic fashion, thereby unblocking PK/PD studies The drug application protocol to supply these drugs/compounds/treatments in a dynamic and physiological manner and PK/PD assays in Bi/ond platform is also highly innovative.
Unique Selling Point (competitive advantages)	The novel chip, along with the robust and reproducible protocol, guarantees the formation of 3D tissues with a low amount of cells, and combines skeletal with other cell types (endothelial/immune/neuronal cells). Thanks to chip miniaturization, the chip will allow to save more than 80% of material costs compared to products currently available in the market.



<p>Product/Service Market Size</p>	<p>From 2022-2029 the global Organ-on-chip (OOC) market is projected to experience significant growth, with a compound annual growth rate of 33.0% (growing at an average rate of €71.2M per year).</p> <p>In 2028 the Total Addressable Market is projected to be €520M. The skeletal muscle protocol in Bi/ond's proprietary hardware can be seen as a preclinical tool with the potential to improve the drug development process. This protocol fits into the wider drug discovery market, valued at €55.9B worldwide in 2021, and in which developing a successful medicine costs over €1,8B (where 75% of costs represent the cost of failed drugs). Bi/ond will start to gain foothold into this market, by providing human-relevant biological models for muscular dystrophies.</p>
<p>Market Trends/Public Acceptance</p>	<p>Organ-on-chip (hereinafter OOC) devices are currently categorized as unregulated Drug Development Tools (hereinafter DDTs). As of today, there is no mandatory certification required for organ-on-a-chip devices since they are primarily used as research tools. The regulatory landscape for OOC devices shows promising prospects. Both the EMA and FDA are actively exploring novel DDTs like OOC devices to support and potentially accelerate therapeutic development. In the EU, the standardization of OOC devices in the regulatory preclinical phases is under study by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (EC JRC) and the European Committee for Standardization (CEN). The MAGIC consortium will closely monitor these developments and actively participate in the process.</p> <p>As an active participant in the commission established by CEN, CENELEC, and ETSI, the MAGIC partner Bi/ond is actively engaged in all meetings pertaining to hardware and biological standardization. This involvement allows Bi/ond to make valuable contributions to the development of a regulatory roadmap OOC devices. Additionally, Bi/ond's collaboration with key opinion leaders and relevant stakeholders enables it to explore regulatory science applications for these innovative technologies.</p> <p>Pharma investment into gene and cell therapies is also generally on the rise worldwide, including in relation to EU animal reduction efforts. Regulators are increasingly open to non-animal alternatives (e.g. see the FDA modernization act dated</p>



	January 2023), and there is increasing research interest in Induced pluripotent stem cells, organoids, and 3D constructs.
Product/Service Positioning	At this early stage (and therefore subject to revision), there are two main business model that we can't disclosed given the public nature of the file.
Legal or normative or ethical requirements (need for authorisations, compliance to standards, norms, etc.)	Again, OOC devices are currently categorized as unregulated Drug Development Tools (DDTs). As of today, there is no mandatory certification required for organ-on-a-chip devices since they are primarily used as research tools. Bi/ond will get in touch with the FDA to get information on specific assays. The chip including electrodes, falls under the category of low voltage equipment, thereby necessitating the requirement for CE marking. The Low Voltage Directive (LVD 2014/35/EU) covers health and safety risks on electrical equipment operating with an input or output voltage of between i) 50 and 1000 V for alternating current and ii) 75 and 1500 V for direct current. After the project, Bi/ond will outsource the production to facilities who can provide these necessary certifications.
Competitors	Can't be disclosed
Prospects/Customers	Pharmaceutical Companies Hospitals Academia CROs (starting from EU and later moving to the USA)
Cost of Implementation (before Exploitation)	MAGIC partner Bi/ond will likely need to invest an additional €3.5M to scale up the technology, regulatory and quality requirements for the novel chip, and for its and commercialization in EU.
Time to market	Final product market entry expected in 2027.
Foreseen Product/Service Price	Can't be disclosed publicly.
External Experts/Partners to be involved	Bi/ond will work with external consultants regarding CE marking needed in the future. The production of some components of the interface will also be outsourced. The production of the chip will be performed by the Bi/ond team in the ELSE KOOI Laboratory facility at the Delft University of Technology. After testing the prototype internally in Bi/ond, UCL will be a beta tester of the chip created.



<p>Status of IPR: Background (type and partner owner)</p>	<p>Owned patent no. EP3487625 “Versatile 3D stretchable micro-environment for organ-on-chip devices fabricated with standard silicon technology” on the architecture and functionality of Bi/ond microchip platform.</p> <p>Patent application “All-in-one microchamber for 3d muscular tissues”, Patent application number EP4143296 on the architecture of the MUSbit microchip architecture.</p>
<p>Status of IPR: Foreground (type and partner owner)</p>	<p>Given the Bi/ond know-how in microfabrication this partner does expect that possible patents on hardware components will be solely created and owned by Bi/ond.</p>
<p>Status of IPR: Exploitation Forms (type and partner owner) e.g. direct industrial use, patenting, technology transfer, license agreement, publications, standards, etc.</p>	<p>Direct industrial use Patenting Publication after patenting Licence agreement.</p>
<p>Which partner contributes to what (main contributions in terms of know how, patents, etc.)</p>	<p>Given its expertise, Bi/ond expects to be the major, or sole, contributor, both in terms of IP and know-how for this KER.</p>
<p>Sources of financing foreseen after the end of the project (venture capital, loans, other grants, etc.)</p>	<p>VC and grants (if applicable). Internal revenues (Bi/ond)</p>



SWOT Analysis

Internal Factors

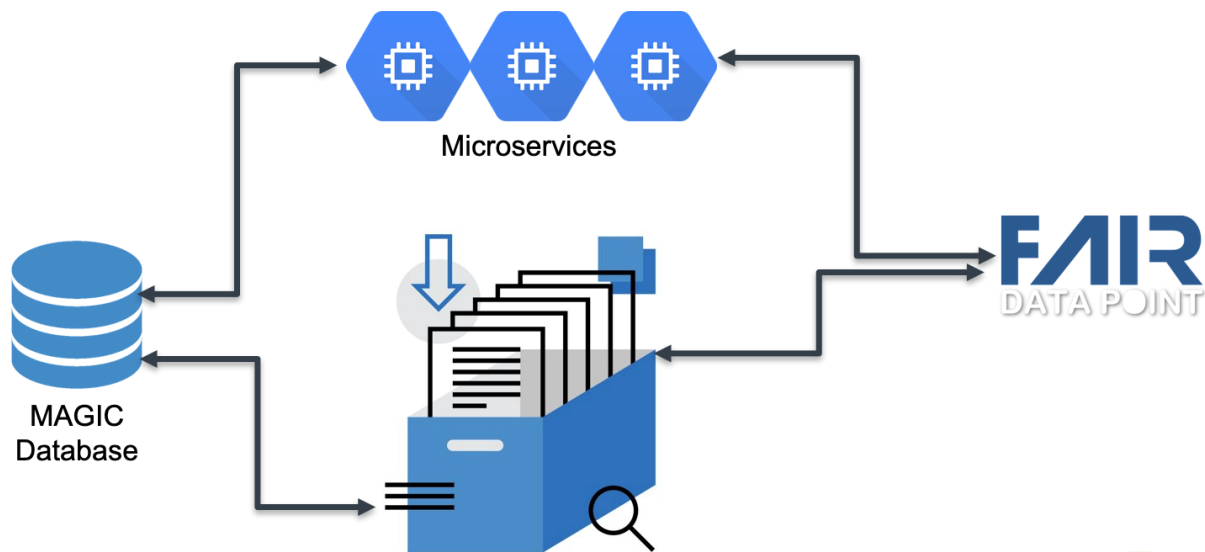
STRENGTHS +	WEAKNESSES -
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cutting-edge technology and innovation: Bi/ond chips excel in throughput, cost-efficiency, cell handling, and functionality, offering highly customizable solutions. Bi/ond differentiate themselves through vascularized models, sensor integration, and AI-powered insights. - Positioning in the European OOC innovation ecosystem: Bi/ond collaborates with renowned academic institutions, industry leaders, regulatory agencies, and stakeholders, leveraging collective expertise and resources. - Strong leadership and diverse expertise: Bi/ond's capable management team, supported by a trusted advisory board, leads a team of 12 experts with extensive knowledge in microelectronics, biology engineering, and business development. - Industry reputation and recognition: Bi/ond's presence in prominent market reports solidifies its position as a key player in the OOC industry, affirming its credibility & expertise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited experience in scaling operations: Bi/ond is an early stage and young company with less marketing power than big players in the OOC field. - Testing the various business models to establish a strong foundation for successful market entry.



External Factors

OPPORTUNITIES +	THREATS -
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing adoption of OOC technology for drug development of novel therapeutic treatment , leading to cost reduction and accelerated release of viable drugs to the market. - Emergence of OOCs as improved in-vitro research models and alternatives to animal testing, driven by regulatory bodies such as FDA and EMA. - Unmet need for improved disease models tailored for muscular dystrophies, presenting a unique opportunity for niche market development and cooperation with regulatory agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapid advancements in OOC value chain technologies: These advancements may render Bi/ond solutions outdated or irrelevant, risking its innovation. - Cost and complexity of OOC device development and manufacturing: These factors may impede portfolio diversification and market expansion, posing a growth challenge. • Regulatory and standardization barriers: These barriers can directly impede Bi/ond’s market entry and indirectly affect its ability to expand, particularly concerning its pharma customers, limiting our reach and growth potential.

Key Exploitable Result 2: MAGIC Datasets



As set out in the Data Management Plan, the typical types of the data generated and re-used by MAGIC will be:

- Imaging data
- Muscle physiology data
- Genetic data
- Genomic data
- Molecular data
- Biochemical data
- Cellular data (re-used)
- Immunocytochemical / protein expression data
- Bioprocessing data

For certain MAGIC datasets publication through the DDF repository and other external public repositories (e.g. EGA, ENA, GEO and hPSCreg) will depend on the data maturity, typically following scientific publications, for utilization by stakeholders beyond the consortium. The Executive Board, consisting of one representative of all partners, will ensure data is released in accordance with the obligation to disseminate results (Article 17 of Grant Agreement), and that the MAGIC consortium adheres to agreed publication policies and processes while also ensuring that:

- Intellectual Property (IP) issues are considered, by taking advice from the MAGIC Exploitation Manager and Intellectual Property Committee (IPC).
- Publication impact is maximized, which could involve delaying publication.



Intellectual Property Committee

Task 9.3

UCL, in conjunction with other partners' technology transfer offices, will set up an IP Committee (IPC) to monitor IPR and oversee its management (ownership, rights allocation, IP back/foreground etc).

The IPC will be chaired by a representative of UCL Business (initially Alberto Gatta)

The IPC's role is to "manage the expected foreground IP generated within the project" and to "cooperate with appropriate partners to formulate a plan to bring the novel therapeutic solutions into the neuromuscular clinic"

Draft Terms of Reference to be proposed in the Exploitation Strategy (draft strategy to be circulated in mid-November)

The IPC consists of representatives of the partners' tech transfer offices or dealing with legal and innovation management matters. Its main role will be to monitor IPR and oversee its management (ownership, rights allocation, IP back/foreground etc). IT shall ensure that IPR policy included in the Consortium Agreement is adhered to.

The IPC will actively seek out and recommend new ideas, directions and opportunities for achieving the intended commercial and financial impacts of the MAGIC project and ensuring that it fully realises its innovative potential. Meetings held between MAGIC partners and organisations external to the consortium that may potentially have a commercial interest in the project's outputs will be minuted and transmitted to the IPC, insofar as permitted by commercial confidentiality allows.

In order to ensure proper balance and dialogue between the General Assembly and IPC regarding the project's innovative potential in different areas, a representative of each will sit on the opposite board.

Terms of Reference

- Reviewing and updating the current MAGIC Exploitation Plan as appropriate;
- Maintaining and reviewing the MAGIC KER list, and wider lists of MAGIC Results and Background;
- Making recommendations to the General Assembly regarding decisions pertaining to MAGIC exploitation and impact matters;
- Identification, monitoring and logging of potentially valuable MAGIC results outside of the established KERs;
- Liaison with MAGIC partners' Technology Transfer Offices, the Project Coordinator, the Scientific Coordinator and the General Assembly regarding the effective implementation of the MAGIC Exploitation Plan.



- BI/OND Solutions BV (BIOND), Netherlands
 - Cinzia Silvestri
- Stichting Duchenne Data Foundation (DDF), Netherlands
 - Elvina Sakellariou
- VIVEbiotech sl (VIVE), Spain
 - Giovanna Zanella
 - Marie Fertin
- ReiThera srl (RT), Italy
 - Angelo Raggioli
- Siegfried DiNAMIQS (DNMQS), Switzerland
 - Eduard Ayuso
 - Vincent Zuliani
- The Francis Crick Institute Limited (CRICK), UK
 - Marion Rees
- King's College London (KCL), UK
 - Andrea Serio
- Muscular Dystrophy Group of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (MDUK), UK
 - Kate Adcock
- University College London (UCL), UK
 - Professor Francesco Saverio Tedesco
 - Alberto Gatta (UCLB)

Observers:

- Martin Scott (University College London - ERIO)
- Cristina Romano (University College London - ERIO)

Quorum & voting:

- 2/3 of members present or represented for quorum
- 2/3 of votes to carry (see Decisions below)



Decisions:

- Approval of exploitation Deliverables prior to being submitted to SC for final approval
- Formal recommendations to the SC regarding exploitation and IP matters

Communication:

- Microsoft Teams scheduled meetings
- Microsoft Teams *ad hoc* discussions
- Email



Exploitation Workshop

As Task 9.2 of the MAGIC project, UCL in conjunction with RT, BIOND, DNQS and VIVE is to organise a dedicated workshop inviting up to 20 relevant external stakeholders to gain feedback on exploitation potential as well as identifying possible new exploitation partners.

This activity will be facilitated by the uptake of MAGIC's new vectors by leading pharma/biotechs with established presence in the neuromuscular areas such as Sarepta, Pfizer and Novartis.

This workshop is scheduled to be held prior to Month 40 of the project, and the specific plans for its coordination will be provided here in future iterations of this Deliverable.



Intellectual Property Committee Kick-off Meeting – Agenda

Date	12th December 2023 - 15:00 London, 16:00 Brussels
IPC meeting n.	1
Platform	MS Teams

Items for Discussion/Decision:

1. Introductions
2. General structure & role of the Intellectual Property Committee (re. MAGIC Task 9.3, general discussion)
3. Specific discussion & proposed amendments to the draft Terms of Reference (provided on Page 29 of Deliverable 9.1)
4. Approval of Deliverable 9.1 (Draft Exploitation Plan) for submission to the EU (subject to any agreed changes to Terms of Reference)
5. Summary of agreed action points