Explore a New Approach to Type 1 Diabetes

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If you were recently diagnosed with type 1 diabetes (T1D), you may be able to join the CNP-103 Clinical Trial for teens and adults ages 12–35. We are researching a new investigational therapy that aims to target the root cause of the disease rather than just managing the symptoms.

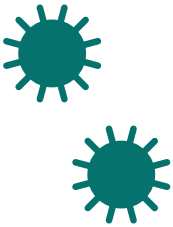
If you qualify, you will receive the assigned study treatment, study procedures, and study checkups at no cost. We may also be able to help pay for your travel to the clinic.

Why Is the Study Being Done?

Scientists believe that it is very important for the body to keep making its own insulin. Even small amounts of natural insulin help keep blood sugar levels steady. This makes it easier to avoid dangerous low blood sugar (hypoglycemia) and helps people stay healthier as they grow older.[1,2]

Right now, the main way to treat T1D is to give the body the insulin it can no longer make itself. People use tools like insulin pumps and glucose monitors to help, but these take a lot of work every single day. Even with these tools, people who have T1D may still face challenges. **This is why we are researching a new approach using an investigational therapy called CNP-103.**

What Is the Study Therapy?



In T1D, the body's immune system accidentally attacks the cells that make insulin. The study therapy, CNP-103, is designed to stop those harmful attacks.

This study is looking at 2 main things:

- **Safety:** How safe is the study therapy for the body?
- **Effectiveness:** Can the study therapy protect the insulin-producing cells to support better blood sugar control?

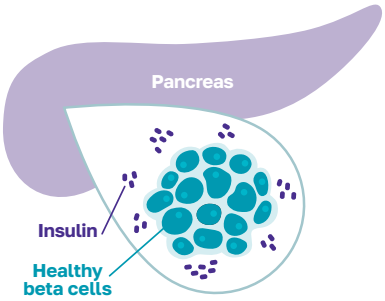
1. Epidemiology of Diabetes Interventions and Complications (EDIC) Research Group. Epidemiology of Diabetes Interventions and Complications (EDIC). Design, implementation, and preliminary results of a long-term follow-up of the Diabetes Control and Complications Trial cohort. *Diabetes Care*. 1999;22(1):99-111. doi:10.2337/diacare.22.1.99.
2. Diabetes Control and Complications Trial Research Group. The effect of intensive treatment of diabetes on the development and progression of long-term complications in insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. *N Engl J Med*. 1993;329(14):977-986. doi:10.1056/NEJM199309303291401.

What Happens in the Pancreas?

Healthy Pancreas

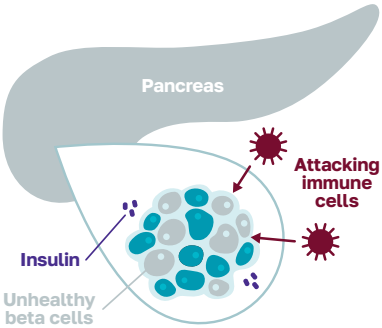
In a healthy body, the immune system protects you from unwanted things like germs and infections. It leaves your insulin-producing cells (called beta cells) alone, allowing them to produce the insulin your body needs to regulate blood sugar.

- Insulin allows your body to take the energy from the food you eat and move it into your body's cells, where it's used for energy.



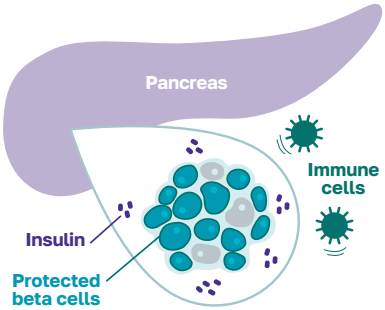
Pancreas with T1D

In people with T1D, the immune system mistakenly attacks the beta cells in the pancreas. The damage from this attack leads to the beta cells not being able to produce insulin properly. Without insulin, sugar stays in the blood and makes the sugar levels in your blood too high, causing your body to not get enough energy where it needs it (in its cells).



Pancreas with T1D After CNP-103

CNP-103 is designed to "retrain" your immune cells to recognize beta cells as friendly. By calming this autoimmune attack, the goal is to protect your remaining beta cells so they can continue to naturally produce insulin.



To Join This Study, You Must:

- Be 12 to 35 years of age
- Have been diagnosed with T1D in the past 6 months
- Be using standard diabetes treatments, including insulin therapy, a nutrition plan, regular exercise, or other relevant care (you will be able to stay on these treatments during the study)
- NOT be taking medicines for T1D that affect the immune system (e.g., cyclosporin, azathioprine, methotrexate, rituximab)

There are additional requirements, which will be explained to you by the study doctor.

Participation in this study will last about 13 months and includes up to 10 visits to the study site.

You will receive your assigned study treatment through an IV, or intravenous infusion, into your arm. This will take a few hours, and you will be closely watched during that time.

In this study, some people will get the study therapy and others will get a placebo (a "look-alike" treatment with no medicine in it). Placebos help researchers find out how well a study therapy may work by giving them something to compare it to. In this study, you are more likely to get the study therapy than the placebo.

Resources for You

We know that choosing to join a clinical research study is a big decision, especially when navigating a new diagnosis of T1D. We have made resources available to help answer any questions you may have and to support your participation. We encourage you to visit the study website for more information.

Thank you for your interest in the CNP-103 Clinical Trial. To learn more, scan the QR code to visit www.T1D103clinicalstudy.com.

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