### **Developing Xanamem**<sup>™</sup>



Presented by, Dr. Bill Ketelbey CEO & Managing Director



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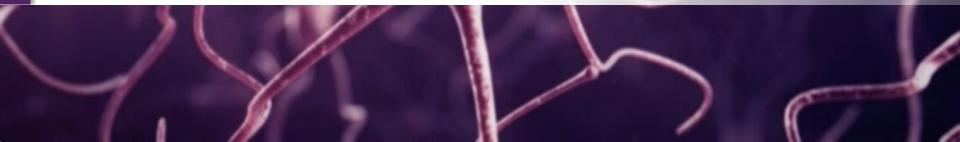
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Focusing on an innovative approach, through the inhibition of cortisol production, for treating **cognitive impairment** in chronic neurodegenerative and metabolic diseases.



#### Xanamem<sup>™</sup>: A prime investment opportunity

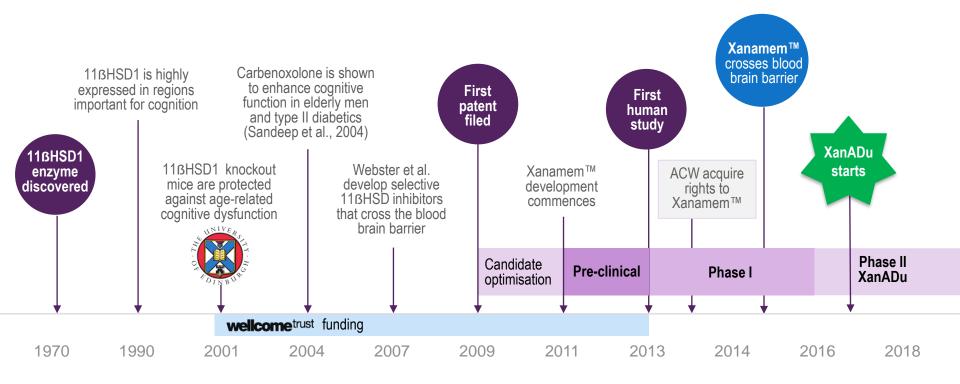
- Alzheimer's a significant unmet need in a huge and growing global market
- Xanamem<sup>™</sup>'s innovative, differentiated mechanism of action targeting the stress hormone cortisol
- Evidence Xanamem<sup>™</sup> is **both symptomatic and disease modifying**
- Phase II study **funded through to completion**

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- Patent protected to 2031 composition of matter
- Value enhancing additional indications in substantive markets of interest to big pharmaceutical companies – Alzheimer's disease, Diabetes, Parkinson's disease

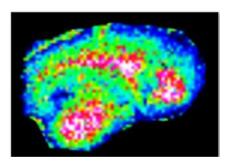


#### Actinogen's journey of discovery





#### Xanamem<sup>™</sup> unique value proposition

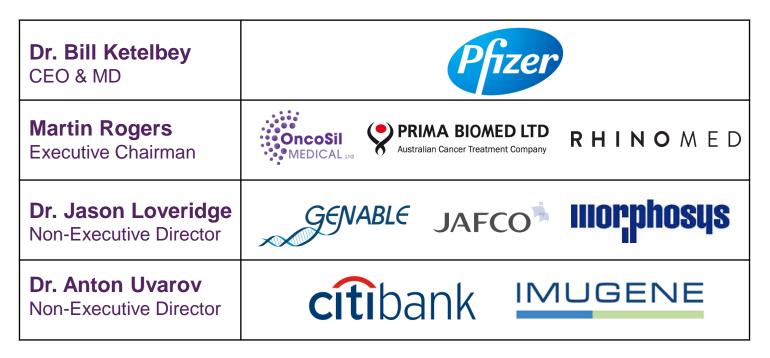




- High potency at low oral doses
- Highly selective and specific enzyme binding
- Safe and well tolerated in humans
- Delivered to the brain to target site of action
- Established proof of principle in models of Alzheimer's Disease



#### **Leadership Team**





### **Clinical Advisory Board:**

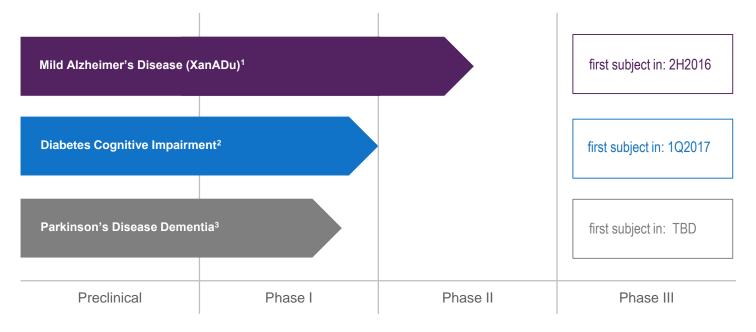
world renowned neuroscience leaders

<b>Professor Craig Ritchie</b> Chair, Xanamem <sup>™</sup> Clinical Advisory Board	THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH
<b>Professor Colin Masters</b> Xanamem™ Clinical Advisory Board	THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE FLOORER A MENTAL HEATH THE Royal INSTITUTE OF NEUROSCIENCE & MENTAL HEATH MELBOURNE HOSpital
<b>Professor Jeffrey Cummings</b> Xanamem™ Clinical Advisory Board	Cleveland Clinic



#### Xanamem<sup>™</sup> research pipeline

#### milestone timelines are estimates

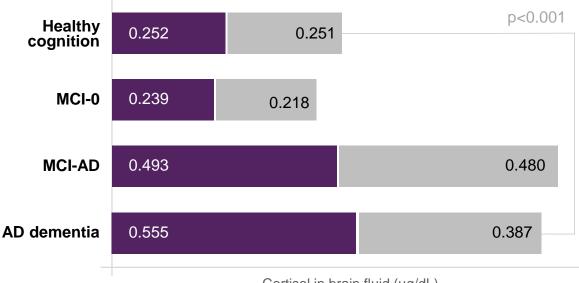


<sup>1</sup> Trial initiated 2016.

<sup>2</sup> Phase II trial design complete. Final operational planning underway. Trial expected to start late 2016.
<sup>3</sup> Planning ongoing for Phase II trial design



#### **Cortisol and Alzheimer's disease**



Cortisol in brain fluid (µg/dL)

Neuroendocrine dysfunction leading to elevated cortisol precedes disease state in AD dementia

Elevated cortisol was associated with progressive cognitive decline

The transitional stage between 'normal' functional ability and a full-blown clinical picture of dementia is described as mild cognitive impairment (MCI). The term MCI refers to decrease in cognitive function, from a formerly normal level towards a mildly impaired level. (Kornhuber et al., 2009).

Source: Popp et *al.*, 2015 MCI-AD = MCI of Alzheimer's type MCI-O = MCI of other type



#### Publications confirm links to cortisol and AD

Research

Original Investigation

the rate of AD progression.

for the Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Inkiative



Signalar Signalasen, MSc Objective: We investigated the associations of morning and evening salivary cortisol levels with

and at ingine taken regression analysis was used to extinct the store among cortisol levels, brain volumes, and cognitive functionion, adjustion

Gudny Eiriksdottir, MSc

Melissa E. Garcia, MPH

Tamara B. Harris, MD

Vilmundur Gudnason,

Lenore J. Launer, PhD

MD, PhD

dementia.

Unperture the streadysted the esociations of incriming and evening advice y corosin even with regional brain volumes and cognitive functioning in community-dwelling older persons without

Method: From the Age, Gene/Environment Susceptibility (AGESI-Reykjavik Study, we included

4,244 persons without dementia (age 76 ± 5 years, 58% women) who had 1.57 brain MRI,

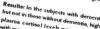
Notion a monor without while the leger (0 ≤ 0 years, 100% whome) who has a set or entry who assessment of cognitive functioning, and saliva collected at home 45 minutes after awakening

and at night. Linear regression analysis was used to estimate the cross-sectional relationship

Plasma cortisol, amyloid- $\beta$ , and cognitive decline in preclinical Alzheimer's disease. Pietrzak et al for the AIBL Research Group, 2016, Under review for publication.

Aring and Demontia Research Center, NY University Medical Center, 550 RestAvenue, New York New York 10016, USA Laboratory of Neuroendocriticalogy, Rockefeller University, 1230 York Avenue, New York, New York 10021, USA Department of Psychiatry, University of California and VA Medical Center, 2350 La Julia Village Drive, San Diego, California 92161, USA Correspondence should be addresed to STL. (Isolensit manuface summitted cal)

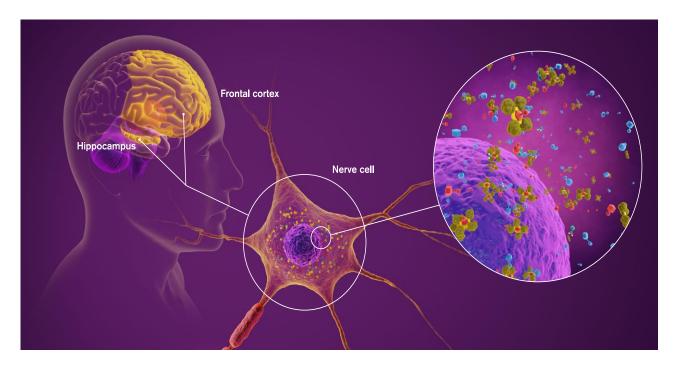
wated glucocorticoid levels produce hippocampal dysfunction and correlate with individual ficits in spatial learning in aged rats. Previously we related persistent cortisol increases to memory pairments in elderly humans studied over five years. Here we demonstrate that aged humans with significant prolonged cortisol elevations showed reduced hippocampal volume and deficits in hippocampus-dependent memory tasks compared to normal-cortisol controls. Moreover, the degree of hippocampal atrophy correlated strongly with both the degree of cortisol elevation over time and current basal cortisol levels. Therefore, basal cortisol elevation may cause hippocampal damage and impair hippocampus-dependent learning and memory in humans.



with more rapidly increasing symptoms of dementia and more rapidly decreasing performance on neuropsychological tests associated with temporal lobe function. No associations were observed between

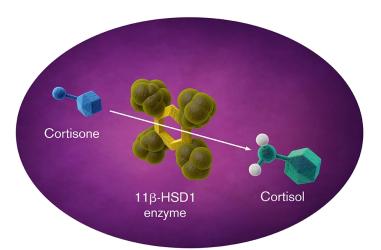


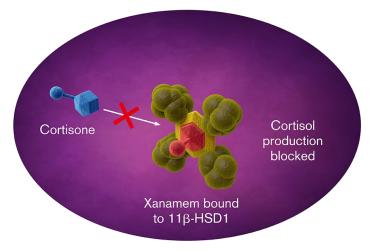
#### Targeting elevated cortisol at the site of action





#### Xanamem<sup>™</sup> - inhibiting action of 11βHSD1





11βHSD1 enzyme activates cortisone producing cortisol

Xanamem<sup>™</sup> binds to 11βHSD1, blocking cortisol production

\*11 $\beta$ -HSD1 =11 $\beta$ -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1



#### Xanamem™

Symptomatic and disease modifying effects in mouse models



Significant improvement in cognition in only 28 days treatment which continues out to 41 weeks.

UE 2316 The mean plus the SEM. \*\* = P< 0.004, \* = P<0.01 Tg2576 rodent model of Alzheimer's disease. Source: Sooy et al., 2015. Endocrinology 156(12):4592-4603.



#### Xanamem<sup>™</sup> development: proposed study design

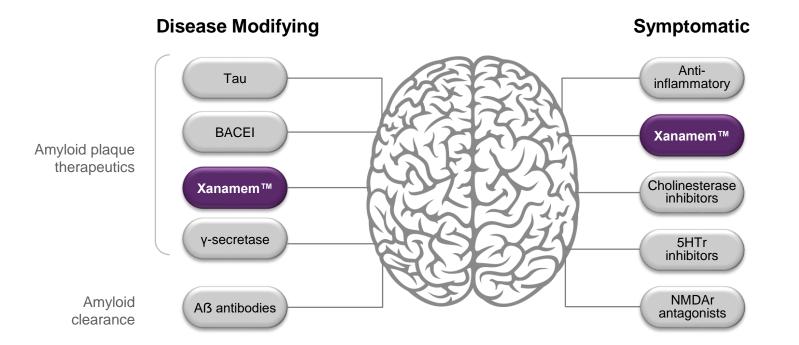
XanADu – Phase II double blind, randomised, placebo-controlled study to assess the efficacy of Xanamem<sup>™</sup> in participants with mild AD

Treatment course <b>12 weeks</b>	<b>200</b> Mild Alzheimer's patients	Co-primary end points ADAS-Cog ADCOMS +
Xanamem™ twice daily dosage <b>35mg</b>	Being trialled in AUS, USA and UK	Secondary end-points Multiple: MMSE CDR-SOB, RAVLT, NPI, NTP & CSF Aß and Tau

ADCOMS: AD Composite Score. Wang et al., 2016. J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiatry 0:1-7. Clinicaltrials.gov: NCT02727699.



#### Xanamem<sup>™</sup> potential for dual mechanism of action





#### **Target clinical positioning**

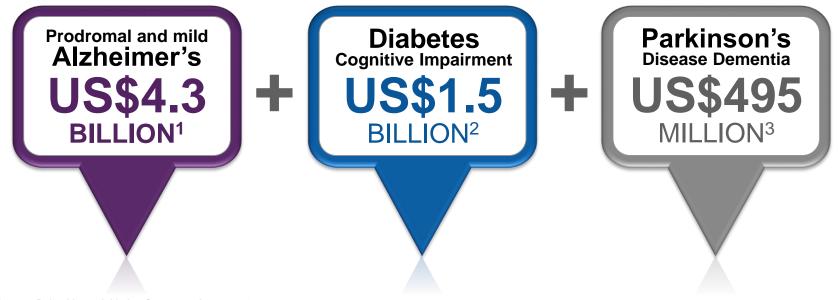
An oral agent that provides durable symptomatic and disease modifying benefits in mild Alzheimer's disease by direct inhibition of excess cortisol production.

Xanamem<sup>™</sup> is a novel agent likely to be used in combination with other AD therapies.





#### Xanamem's<sup>™</sup> estimated market share Global peak sales in 2031



<sup>1</sup> Reference Baker Young Initiation Coverage, August 2015. <sup>2</sup> Price comparator Aricept, assumes 10% market share at peak sales, optimistic scenario.

<sup>3</sup> Price comparator Exelon patch, assumes 10% market share at peak sales, optimistic scenario.



#### **ACW** financials

Key Corporate Data	
Market Cap*	~AU\$43 million
Entity	Public company listed on the Australia Stock Exchange (ACW)
Share Price*	AU\$0.071
Shares on issue^	~606 million
Cash position**	AU\$7.87 million
Ownership by top 20	55%

\*market cap and share price data as at 24 Jun, 2016

> post placement and SPP

\*\*As at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2015, Appendix 4D.



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## THANK YOU Actinogen



# **Supplemental Slides**



# Alzheimer's disease is emerging as the most significant health challenge of our time



One person every 3 seconds

Globally there were ~10M new cases of dementia in 2015





#### Total cost rise to US\$2 trillion by 2030

Dementia will become a trillion dollar disease by 2018

The World Alzheimer's Report was independently researched by King's College London and supported by BupaC.



# Alzheimer's cannot currently be prevented, cured, or even slowed



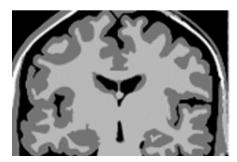
50% of 85 year olds have Alzheimer's Disease

### 1 in 3 seniors will die with Alzheimer's disease or other dementia

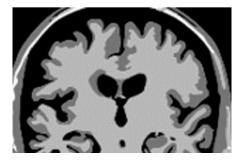
The Alzheimer's Association Facts and Figures, 2014.



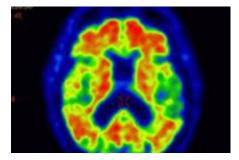
#### Hallmarks of Alzheimer's Disease



Normal brain (volumetric MRI)



Neural death and brain shrinkage

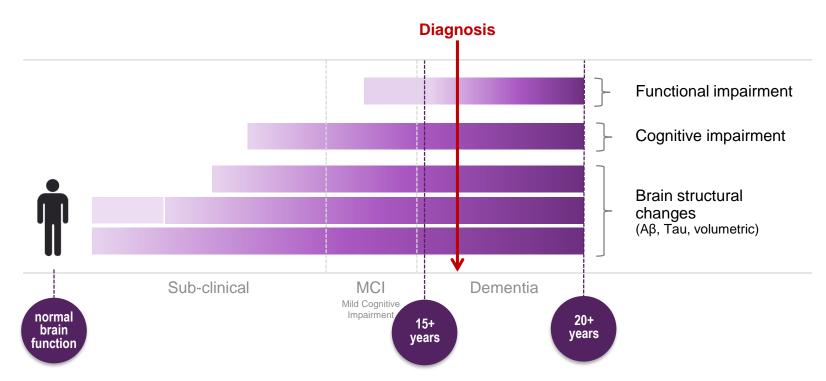


Abnormal β-amyloid plaque build up (red)

Alzheimer's research aspiration - earlier detection and treatment to slow disease progression



### **Disease progression and diagnosis**

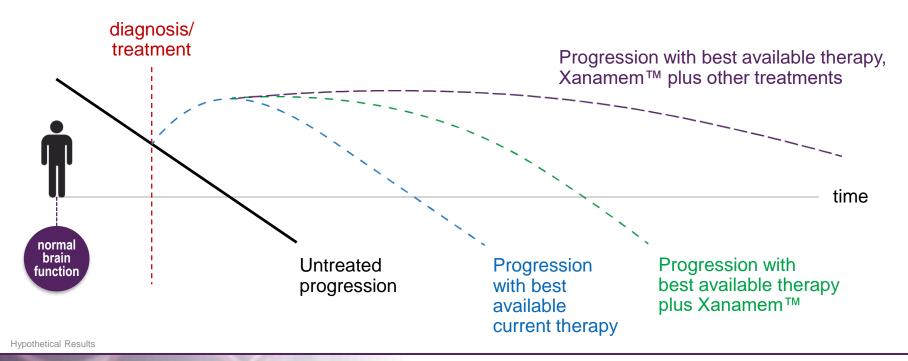


Source: adapted from http://ww.re-cognitionhealth.com



### Clinical goal for Xanamem<sup>™</sup>

Filling an unmet need in the market





# Focusing on markets with high risk of progressive cognitive decline





#### **Unmet need in Diabetes Cognitive Impairment**



#### **422M**<sup>1</sup> Suffer from Diabetes globally



### Twice the risk of dementia

14.77M<sup>2</sup> suffer from dementia



No-one is looking for a solution

<sup>1</sup> WHO Diabetes Fact Sheet March, 2016. <sup>2</sup> Biessels et al., 2006.



#### **Unmet need in Parkinson's Disease Dementia**







31%

Progress from MCI to dementia 100% penetrance after 10 years

symptomatic relief

Treatments are short term

<sup>1</sup> Parkinson's Disease Foundation <u>http://www.pdf.org/en/parkinson\_statistics. Medtrack</u> Report, 2015.

