30 August 2017

ATL1102 'Black Hole' MS data to be presented at the world's largest international MS conference - 7th Joint ECTRIMS-ACTRIMS Meeting

Antisense Therapeutics Ltd (ASX:ANP) reports today that data showing ATL1102 significantly reduces the number of active multiple sclerosis (MS) brain lesions that convert to 'Black Holes' [areas of axonal (nerve fiber) loss or permanent tissue damage] is to be presented at the 7th Joint ECTRIMS-ACTRIMS Meeting in Paris, France 25-28 October 2017. The Joint ECTRIMS-ACTRIMS Meeting is the world's largest international conference devoted to basic and clinical research in MS.

The late breaker abstract entitled **"ATL1102 treatment reduces conversion of active multiple sclerosis lesions into persistent black holes**" has been selected by the ECTRIMS-ACTRIMS Scientific Programme Committee to be given as a poster presentation by lead author, Dr Frederik Barkhof, Professor of Neuroradiology, Department of Radiology and Nuclear Medicine, VU University Medical Centre, Amsterdam, on Friday, 27 October 2017.

Professor Barkhof, said "the ATL1102 'Black Holes' data is most compelling which is reflected in its selection for late-breaker poster presentation".

Importantly, the positive effect of ATL1102 suggests that along with its action in reducing the number of new inflammatory brain lesions, ATL1102 may also be neuroprotective by reducing damage to axons in the lesions and thereby slow the MS disease progression.

Further information on the meeting can be found at https://www.ectrims-congress.eu/2017.html

Contact Information:

Website: www.antisense.com.au
Managing Director: Mark Diamond +61 (0) 3 9827 8999

ECTRIMS – European Committee For Treatment And Research In Multiple Sclerosis
ACTRIMS – American Committee For Treatment And Research In Multiple Sclerosis

Antisense Therapeutics Limited (ASX: ANP) is an Australian publicly listed biopharmaceutical drug discovery and development company. Its mission is to create, develop and commercialise second generation antisense pharmaceuticals for large unmet markets. The products in ANP's development pipeline are in-licensed from Ionis Pharmaceuticals Inc., world leaders in antisense drug development and commercialisation. ATL1102 (injection) has successfully completed a Phase II efficacy and safety trial, significantly reducing the number of brain lesions in patients with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS). ATL1103 drug designed to block GHr production successfully reduced blood IGF-I levels in Phase II clinical trials in patients with the growth disorder acromegaly.

About Multiple Sclerosis (**MS**) MS is a life-long, chronic disease that progressively destroys the central nervous system (CNS). It affects approximately 400,000 people in North America and more than 2 million worldwide. It is a disease that affects more women than men, with onset typically occurring between 20 and 40 years of age. Symptoms of MS may include vision problems, loss of balance, numbness, difficulty walking and paralysis. In Australia MS affects over 20,000 people. **Relapsing-Remitting MS (RR-MS):** People with this type of MS experience clearly defined attacks of worsening neurologic function. These attacks—which are called relapse or exacerbations —are followed by partial or complete recovery periods (remissions), during which no disease progression occurs. Approximately 85% of people are initially diagnosed with relapsing-remitting MS. **Secondary-Progressive MS** (**SP-MS)** occurs when after an initial period of relapsing-remitting MS, many people develop a secondary-progressive disease course in which the disease worsens more steadily, with or without occasional flare-ups, minor recoveries (remissions), or plateaus. Before the disease-modifying medications became available, approximately 50% of people with relapsing-remitting MS developed this form of the disease within 10 years. The market for drugs treating RR-MS has been valued at more than USD$20 billion. There are limited treatment options for SP-MS patients. The market potential for SP-MS treatments has been estimated at US$7billion.

About ATL1102 ATL1102 is an antisense inhibitor of CD49d, a subunit of VLA-4 (Very Late Antigen-4). Antisense inhibition of VLA-4 expression has demonstrated activity in a number of animal models of inflammatory disease including asthma and MS with the MS animal data having been published in a peer reviewed scientific journal. ATL1102 was shown to be highly effective in reducing MS lesions in a Phase IIa clinical trial in RR-MS patients. The ATL1102 Phase IIa clinical data has been published in the medical Journal ***Neurology*** (Limmroth, V. et al Neurology, 2014; 83(20): 1780-1788).