Date: June 6, 2019

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Australia

NOXOPHARM CORPORATE PRESENTATION
June 2019

SYDNEY, June 6, 2019: Noxopharm Ltd (ASX: NOX) (Noxopharm or ‘Company’) is pleased to provide the market with its updated corporate presentation for June 2019.

The presentation can also be found by visiting the Noxopharm website www.noxopharm.com and going to the Investors/ASX Announcements page.

About Veyonda®

Veyonda® (previously known as NOX66) is an innovative dosage formulation of the experimental anti-cancer drug, idronoxil. Idronoxil inhibits the oncogene, Ecto-NOX disulfide-thiol exchanger type 2, leading to inhibition of the key secondary pro-survival messenger, sphingosine-1-phosphate. This enhances the DNA-damaging effects of both radiotherapy and cytotoxic chemotherapy, in turn triggering up-regulation of the body’s innate immune system.

About the DARRT program

The Company’s DARRT (Direct and Abscopal Response to Radiotherapy) Program is testing the ability of Veyonda® to increase tumour response to palliative dosages of radiotherapy. The DARRT treatment regimen entails a 5-day course of radiotherapy (20-30 Gy) in 5 fractionated dosages targeting a single tumour, with Veyonda® administered daily for up to 3 weeks. The rationale of DARRT is to combine the radio-enhancing properties of Veyonda® that stem from its inhibition of sphingosine-1-phosphate pro-survival functions, combined with its ability to stimulate the body’s first line immune defence cells against cancer. The clinical outcome being sought is greater shrinkage of irradiated tumours and shrinkage of non-irradiated tumours (abscopal response). The DARRT treatment regimen is being tested initially in prostate cancer, but in due course is to be extended into other forms of solid cancer that the Company believes will assist the Veyonda® marketing approval process.

About LuPIN-1

LuPIN-1 is a dose escalation and dose expansion trial of men with mCRPC progressing despite having received docetaxel, cabazitaxel and either abiraterone or enzalutamide. All men enrolled are being administered up to 6 cycles of 177Lu-PSMA-617 at six-weekly intervals. The first eight men received 400 mg of Veyonda® daily on days 1-10 of each cycle. Following a safety data review, the dose for patients 9-16 was escalated to 800 mg of Veyonda®. Once the next safety data review of these 8 patients treated with 800 mg was concluded, an additional 16 patients were recruited at this dose, bringing the total patients recruited to 32 (8 x 400 mg, 24 x 800 mg). The trial now will enroll 56 men.
About CEP

The Company’s CEP Program (Chemotherapy Enhancement Program) is testing the ability of Veyonda® to restore sensitivity of cancer cells to carboplatin in patients whose late-stage cancers have stopped responding to chemotherapy, and to do that to the extent that the dosage of carboplatin can be lowered to a level unlikely to cause serious adverse side-effects. The clinical outcome being sought is the ability to offer a well-tolerated chemotherapy regimen to patients considered unsuitable for standard dosage due to age or illness.

About Noxopharm

Noxopharm is a clinical-stage Australian drug development company with offices in Sydney, New York and Hong Kong. The Company has a primary focus on the development of drugs based on a phenolic chemical structure, with Veyonda® the first pipeline product. The pipeline includes a number of other drug candidates for both oncology (within NOX) and non-oncology indications (in subsidiary company, Nyrada Inc).

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Forward Looking Statements

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Metastatic disease typically involves multiple tumors including:

- A primary tumor
- A number of visible (on scanning) secondary tumors, and
- Multiple less visible secondaries (micro-metastases)

The challenges in the treatment of metastatic disease are:

- Extensive tumor load
- Resistance to chemotherapy/radiotherapy due to prior treatment
- Presence of ultra-resistant cancer stem cells
- Different mutational profiles in different tumors within the 1 patient
- Creation by the cancer cells of a defensive shield against the immune system, and
- Elimination of immune cells from individual tumors

Metastatic disease rarely is curable once established

*Veyonda® is being developed as a universal treatment of metastatic disease*
Idronoxil (IDX) discovered and pan-anticancer activity identified

1994

Idronoxil (IDX) discovered and pan-anticancer activity identified

Novogen Ltd
(ASX:NRT)
(Nasdaq:NVGN)

1999

ENOX2 target identified

Purdue Uni

1999

Inhibitory effect on pro-survival signaling via S-1-P identified

Yale, Purdue, John Wayne Cancer Foundation

2000

Enters clinical program as intravenous dosage form (phenoxodiol)

Novogen Ltd

2000

2007

Enters Phase 3 multinational trial (OVATURE)

Novogen Ltd

2002-2006

Phase 1 and Phase 2 trials of IV phenoxodiol for restoration of platinum-sensitivity in platinum-refractory ovarian cancer

Novogen, Yale

2009

OVATURE fails

Novogen Ltd

2012

Failure identified as formulation problem. NOX66 created.

Milligene Pty Ltd

2014

NOX66 combined with EBRT to achieve complete abscopal response in a patient with mCRPC.

Milligene Pty Ltd

2016

NOXOPHARM Ltd

2009

NOX66 created.

Milligene Pty Ltd

2007

OVATURE fails

Novogen Ltd

2009

Novogen Ltd
Active ingredient IDRONOXIL (IDX)
- Oral and IV formulations previously known as phenoxodiol
- Over 20 years of pre-clinical and clinical research
- 61 PubMed publications

Re-formulated as a suppository (NOX66)
- Using proprietary flavonoid delivery technology - LIPROSE
- Protecting against Phase 2 metabolism
- Providing an optimal pharmacokinetic profile with extended half-life

Minimized $C_{max}$ peak while keeping a therapeutic concentration for >12 hours to allow for twice-daily dosing

Proprietary dose formulation that delivers idronoxil continuously over 12 hours to enable prolonged anti-cancer activity

Is a convenient-to-use, self-administered dosage form given twice daily to provide continuous 24-hour cover
TARGET: Ecto-NADH oxidase disulfide-thiol exchanger Type 2 (ENOX2)

Human genome has two genes (ENOX1 and ENOX2) controlling expression of externally-located enzyme (ENOX) that regulates the transmembrane proton pump.

- Human cells overwhelmingly express ENOX1
- Rapidly dividing cells express both ENOX1 and ENOX2
- Cancer cells only express ENOX2

Idronoxil inhibits ENOX2; has no effect on ENOX1

EFFECT OF ENOX2 INHIBITION:

Build-up of protons in plasma membrane inhibits sphingosine kinase which blocks production of sphingosine-1-phosphate a key secondary messenger driving critical pro-survival/growth signaling pathways:

RAS-RAF-MEK-ERK / Akt-PI3K-mTOR / CDK-regulated mitosis / DNA repair

No known off-target activity in most body functions

Rarely mild anemia and GI toxicity

All cancer phenotypes responsive to IDX

Wide range of anti-cancer effects

Increased DNA fragmentation activates STING and innate immunity

Veyonda® - First in Class

➢ Inhibitor of pro-survival mechanisms in cancer cells

➢ Activator of STING mechanisms

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- RAS-RAF-MEK-ERK / Akt-PI3K-mTOR / CDK-regulated mitosis / DNA repair
Veyonda® - First in Class

- Inhibitor of pro-survival mechanisms in cancer cells
- Activator of STING mechanisms

Multiple anti-cancer biologies able to attack metastatic disease

**Monotherapy effect:**
- Cytostasis
- Cytotoxicity

**Chemo-enhancing effect:**
- Inhibit DNA repair
- Inhibit MDR mechanisms

**Radio-enhancing effect:**
- Inhibit DNA repair
- STING agonism
## Safety of Veyonda® and IDX in >400 Patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors/Study/SAS</th>
<th>Formulation</th>
<th>Combination</th>
<th>Patients (N)</th>
<th>Cancer type(s)</th>
<th>Safety related to Veyonda®/idronoxil/phenoxodiol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Howes, 2011</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Breast, prostate</td>
<td>No AEs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Souza, 2006</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Various solid TUs</td>
<td>Lymphocytopenia (Gr3 n=9); hypersensitivity; Gr1-2 nausea, elevated ALP &amp; ALT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choueiri, 2006</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Various solid TUs</td>
<td>Gr3 emesis &amp; fatigue (n=1); Gr 3 rash (n=1); &lt;Gr 3 fatigue, nausea, diarrhoea, emesis, cough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soukup, 2016 (review)</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Various solid TUs</td>
<td>No &gt;Gr2 AEs; Gr1-2 fatigue, nausea, elevated ALP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelly, 2011</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>C/Cisplatin or paclitaxel</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Ovarian, fallopian tube, primary peritoneal CA</td>
<td>Gr 4: hospitalization, hypomagnesemia, neutropenia (n=1 each); 3 discontinuations; Gr 3: 14 haematological events, 12 non-haematological events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fotpoulou, 2014</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>C/Carboplatin</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>Platinum-resistant ovarian CA</td>
<td>Neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, diarrhoea; 6 deaths due to PD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibney, 2010</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Prostate CA</td>
<td>No toxicities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soukup, 2016 (review)</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Haematological CA</td>
<td>No toxicities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soukup, 2016 (review)</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Cisplatin</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Renal CA</td>
<td>DLT diarrhoea (n=2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soukup, 2016 (review)</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>CRPC</td>
<td>Vomiting, lethargy, fatigue (n=3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soukup, 2016 (review)</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>SCC/adeno CA cervix, vagina, vulva</td>
<td>Severe AE prolonged aPTT (n=1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soukup, 2016 (review)</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Docetaxel</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Ovarian, fallopian, primary peritoneal CA</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEP-1 (data on file)</td>
<td>Suppository</td>
<td>M&amp;C/Carboplatin</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Refractory solid TUs</td>
<td>Gr2 anaemia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DARRT-1 (data on file)</td>
<td>Suppository</td>
<td>C/Palliative Radiotherapy</td>
<td>24 (to date)</td>
<td>mCRPC</td>
<td>To date: mild fatigue, mild dry mouth, oral mucositis, stomatitis, moderate sinus arrhythmia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LuPIN-1 (investigator initiated study)</td>
<td>Suppository</td>
<td>C/¹⁷⁷ Lutetium PSMA-167</td>
<td>16 (to date)</td>
<td>mCRPC</td>
<td>Gr &gt;2: haematologic, fatigue (n=3 each), pneumonitis (n=1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAS Cat. A (TGA) (data on file)</td>
<td>Suppository</td>
<td>C/Docetaxel C/Palliative RT</td>
<td>9 (to date)</td>
<td>Various solid TUs</td>
<td>Severe perianal rash (n=1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Veyonda® - Clinical Program

- Inhibitor of pro-survival mechanisms in cancer cells
- Activator of STING mechanisms

Multiple anti-cancer biologies able to offer 4 ways to attack metastatic disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CEP</th>
<th>Chemo-Enhancement Program</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chemo-enhancement effect:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Inhibit DNA repair</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Inhibit MDR mechanisms</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>DARRT</th>
<th>Direct and Abscopal Response to Radiotherapy</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Radio-enhancement effect:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Inhibit DNA repair</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- STING agonism</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LuPIN</th>
<th>Lutetium-PSMA in Combination with NOX66</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Radio-enhancement effect:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Inhibit DNA repair</td>
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<td>- STING agonism</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IONIC</th>
<th>Immuno-Oncology with NOX66 in Combination</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Immuno-oncology effect:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- STING agonism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Noxopharm is pursuing a combination of Veyonda® + cytotoxic chemotherapy as a treatment for late-stage metastatic disease burden because:

- Chemotherapy is the mainstay treatment of most forms of cancer\(^1\)
- Off-target toxicity and development of tumour resistance make chemotherapy less practical in late-stage disease\(^1,2\)
- **IDX** enhances the anti-cancer activity of many cytotoxics by up to 2,000x and reverses resistance to drugs including alkylating agents and anthracyclines\(^3\)
- Noxopharm believes CEP offers an expedited means of obtaining a New Drug Approval and coming to market

CEP-1: Chemo-Enhancement Program

CEP-1 Phase 1b Study (Completed)
- Open label study; 19 patients with end-stage solid cancers (breast, lung, prostate, ovarian)
- Dose-finding (400 mg/800 mg Veyonda®) with low-dose carboplatin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dose cohort</th>
<th>Assessment time point*</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Partial response</th>
<th>Stable disease</th>
<th>Progressive disease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cohort 1</strong> Veyonda® 400mg, n (%)</td>
<td>Cycle 3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>4 (80.0)</td>
<td>1 (20.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cycle 6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>1 (50.0)</td>
<td>1 (50.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cohort 2</strong> Veyonda® 800mg, n (%)</td>
<td>Cycle 3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>7 (77.8)</td>
<td>2 (22.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cycle 6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1 (16.7)</td>
<td>4 (66.7)</td>
<td>1 (16.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RECIST 1.1 Data for evaluable patients after 3 and 6 cycles

- Of the 9 patients allocated to the higher dosage (800 mg) of Veyonda®, 5/9 (56%) showed stable disease (no tumour growth and no new tumours) or a partial response after 6 cycles
- Veyonda® generally well tolerated with only one serious adverse event (anaemia) considered possibly related to Veyonda®

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DARRT: Radio-Enhancement Program

Rationale: Single course of Veyonda® + palliative external beam RT to a single lesion

- DNA repair inhibition boosts effect of RT on irradiated lesion
- STING agonist effect produces anti-cancer effect in non-irradiated lesions (abscopal effect)
DARRT: Radio-enhancement Program

DARRT-1 Phase 1b Study (Current)

- Open label study; 24 patients with mCRPC post-taxane and abiraterone/enzalutamide
- Treatment regimen = 10 days Veyonda®: palliative EBRT (20-25 Gy) in 5 fractionated doses to a single lesion
  - Dose escalation arm: 12 patients: 400 mg/800 mg/1200 mg Veyonda®
  - Dose expansion arm: 12 patients: 1200 mg Veyonda®

At 24 weeks of follow up of 12 patients in the Dose Escalation Arm:

- Safety and tolerability: All three doses continued to be well tolerated and no serious side-effects were reported as being related to Veyonda®
- Tumour size: Disease control (stabilization of tumour volume) was highly durable with 50% of patients remaining progression-free at 6 months
- Pain: 5 of 7 patients maintained pain responses (≥ 30% falls) at 6 months as compared to 3 months, with two of these patients being completely pain-free at 6 months
- PSA: 5/14 patients (36%) experienced a clinically meaningful PSA response (≥ 50% fall) during the follow up period

Note: PSA responses in trials of palliative external beam radiotherapy alone range from 5-9%

LuPIN: Radio-enhancement Program

Rationale: To boost effectiveness of most radiopharmaceuticals which is limited by degree of expression of target receptor on cancer cells via

- DNA repair inhibition to boost DNA-damaging effect of isotope on cancer cell
- STING agonist effect to stimulate innate immune cell function in all lesions.

LuPIN-1 Phase 1b Study (Current)

- Open label study; 56 patients with mCRPC post-taxane and abiraterone/enza
tamide
- Treatment regimen = 6 cycles of 10 days Veyonda® + single intravenous $^{177}$lutetium-PSMA-617
  - Dose escalation: 8 patients 400 mg Veyonda®; 24 patient 800 mg; 24 patients 1200 mg Veyonda®

Objectives:

- To achieve higher response rates, with more patients able to complete the 6-course Lu-PSMA treatment without relapsing
- To achieve greater depth of response as measured by PSA levels
- To achieve more durable responses as measured by improved time to progression and overall survival.
Interim data

First 16 subjects:

- All of whom have received ≥ 2 doses of $^{177}$Lu-PSMA-617
- 4/16 have already completed the planned 6 cycles
- Patients 1-8 received 400 mg of Veyonda®
- Patients 9-16 received 800 mg of Veyonda®

69% overall PSA response rate (≥ 50% PSA fall) compares favourably with PSA response rates of $^{177}$Lu-PSMA-617 alone, ranging between 31% - 61%.

Adapted from Emmett L, et al. 2019

**Clinical Strategy**

- **CEP**
  - Chemo-Enhancement Program
  - Considered likely quickest way to achieve NDA
  - Select cancer type with poor therapeutic options (e.g. sarcomas)
  - Opportunity for Accelerated Approval, Orphan Drug designation, Pediatric Review Voucher
  - Timetable: Commence Phase 1b study Q4 2019; Phase 2 adaptive trial 2021; NDA grant 2023

- **DARRT**
  - Direct and Abscopal Response to Radiotherapy
  - High priority given prevalence of mCRPC and unmet need
  - Complete DARRT-1
  - Q3 2020 commence DARRT-2 Phase 2 adaptive trial in late-stage mCRPC
  - Investigate use of Veyonda® + low-dose EBRT in earlier-stage prostate cancer (e.g., pre-castration Rx; non-mCRPC)

- **LuPIN**
  - Lutetium-PSMA in Combination with NOX66
  - Continue with LuPIN-1; anticipated completion end-2020
  - Future development to be subject of discussion with owner of Lu-PSMA drug candidate
  - Explore benefit of Veyonda® with other radiopharmaceuticals in cancers other than prostate cancer

- **IONIC**
  - Immuno-Oncology with NOX66 in Combination
  - Veyonda® + checkpoint inhibitor (PD-1 or PD-L1) with or without low-dose EBRT considered likely preferred regimen
  - Pre-clinical studies current
  - Timetable: Commence Phase 1b study Q2 2020
Phase 1b, open label; Veyonda® + doxorubicin; metastatic soft tissue sarcomas

- **Design:** Dose escalation and dose expansion study
  - Dose escalation: 400, 600, 800, 1200, 1800 mg Veyonda® (up to 30 patients)
  - Dose expansion: MTD Veyonda® dose (16 patients)

- **Sites:** U.S.; multiple

- **Title:** A dose escalation and dose expansion study of Veyonda® (idronoxil suppository) plus doxorubicin in anthracycline-naïve, adult patients with soft tissue sarcoma

- **Eligibility:** Anthracycline naïve adult patients with metastatic soft tissue sarcoma for whom treatment with doxorubicin is considered to be appropriate.

- **Objectives:** MTD, safety, PK, QoL, efficacy (RECIST, PERCIST, PFS, OS)
Intellectual Property

- Family of 5 PCT patents; final specifications lodged with USPO in 2017
- Based on LIPROSE drug delivery technology involving proprietary suppository formulation
- Key claims relate to protection of IDX from Phase 2 metabolism and sustained half-life
- Other claims relate to use (chemo-enhancement, radio-enhancement, etc)
- Patents currently in national phase in 80 countries
- Patent Attorneys: Freehills Patent Attorneys (Australia); ParkerHighlander (USA)
Multiple anticipated milestones

<table>
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<tr>
<th>TIMING</th>
<th>STUDY</th>
<th>MILESTONE</th>
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<td>3Q 19</td>
<td>CEP-2</td>
<td>File IND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4Q 19</td>
<td>CEP-2</td>
<td>Initiate study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3Q19</td>
<td>DARRT-1</td>
<td>Data: Interim results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4Q 19</td>
<td>DARRT-1</td>
<td>Data: Interim results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1Q 20</td>
<td>DARRT-1</td>
<td>Data: Interim results</td>
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<tr>
<td>3Q 19</td>
<td>LuPIN-1</td>
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<td>2Q 20</td>
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</table>
Senior Management

Graham Kelly | Executive Chairman
BSc, BVSc, PhD

Greg van Wyk  CEO
MBBCh, BBA, MEc
Greg is a medical doctor who prior to joining NOX had a 11-year career as a Medical Director in Eli Lilly, leading medical teams in Australasia and North-Western Europe across a range of therapeutic areas including oncology. Greg also has post-graduate degrees in management and economics.

Gisela Mautner  Global Medical Director
MD-PhD (TU-LMU Munich) MPH (Harvard) MBA (Kellogg) FACPE (Australia)
Gisela is a medical doctor with over 20 years’ experience in the pharma/biotech industry in Europe, USA and Australasia. In her early career Gisela was a research scientist at NIH, Bethesda, MD. Since then she has focused on bringing new drugs and therapies to market in senior roles in Medical Affairs at Merck, Bayer and Amgen.
## Key Metrics

| Number of Shares | 121,902,310 shares outstanding  
Free float 66.8%  
25,282,956 options (expiring 2020-22) |
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Market Cap (13 March 2019)</td>
<td>AU$74M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPO price</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 month high/low</td>
<td>$1.64/0.36</td>
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</table>
| Cash position | • AU$ 6.2M (31 March 2019)  
• AU$4M anticipated July 2019 (Aust Govt R&D Rebate) |