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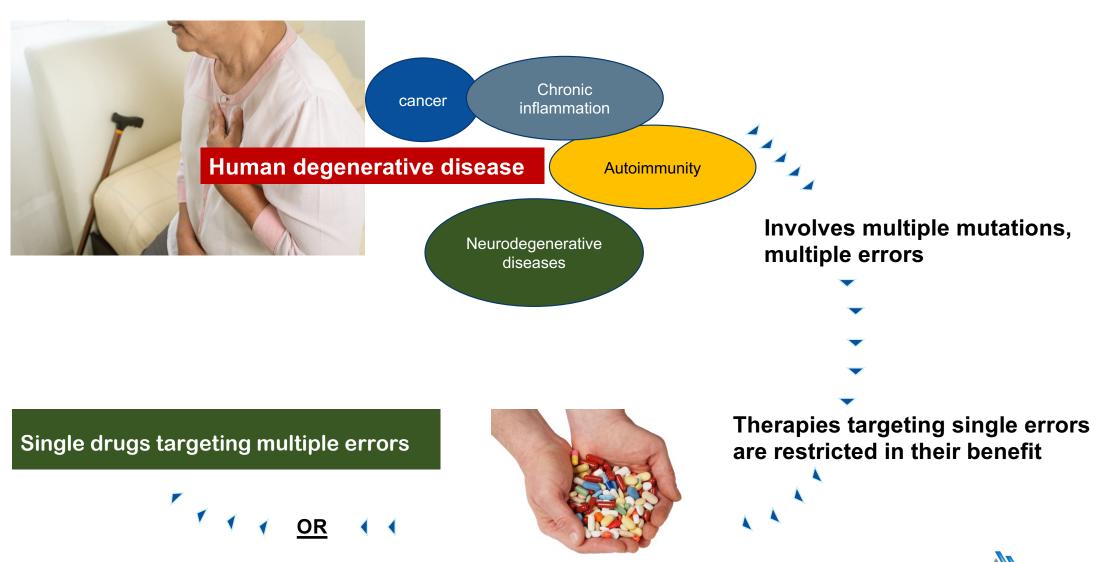
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Veyonda® currently is not approved for use in Australia or any other country.





The choice is polypharma



Introducing idronoxil (Veyonda®)

A novel multi kinase and membrane NAD(P)H-oxidase inhibitor targeting aberrant protein behaviour

inflammatory

effects

stimulatory

effects

NOXOPHARM

Protein Protein thiol-Primary biochemical targets Sphingomyelin phosphorylation, disulfide pathway dephosphorylation, exchange dimerisation Primary biological outcomes Pro-survival/ Protein Protein pro-death signaling folding function Anti-Immuno-Anti-cancer Primary functional outcomes

effects

Four R&D Businesses in One Company



Veyonda[®]

Cancer treatment enhancement



Cancer Research
Pipeline

Cancer growth factor inhibitors



Veyonda[®]

Septic shock



pharmorage

Chronic inflammatory diseases/autoimmune diseases



Veyonda[®]

Cancer treatment enhancement



A revolutionary concept in cancer therapy involving a drug (Veyonda®) with multiple mechanisms of action that aims to boost the effectiveness of other standard anti-cancer therapies



IONIC - checkpoint inhibitor therapy



DARRT - radiotherapy



Programs

CEP - chemotherapy



LuPIN - radioligand therapy



Veyonda®

Cancer treatment enhancement



Checkpoint inhibitor therapy

Challenge

- PD-1 inhibitor therapy relies on the presence of effector T-cells to take advantage of drug action
- ~95% of human tumours appear to lack effective immune function ('COLD')

ldronoxil

- Inhibits sphingosine kinase 1, blocking S1P production
- → upregulation of CD4+ and CD8+ T-cells
- → restoration of immune function in tumours ('COLD' to 'HOT')



Phase Ib trial

Veyonda + nivolumab

Cohort 1: 15 patients refractory to PD-1 inhibitor therapy

Cohort 2: 15 patients PD-1 inhibitor therapy naive



Rationale

- Sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) key regulator of immune cell trafficking
- Most tumours over-express S1P
- High to low S1P gradient between tumour and blood causes egress of T-cells







Cancer treatment enhancement



External beam radiotherapy

Challenge

- Low-dose EBRT triggers an immune response within single irradiated tumours
- On very rare occasions, that immune response shifts from a local to a systemic level → abscopal response



Idronoxil

- Inhibits autophagy
- Activates immune function



Rationale

- Immune (interferon)
 response to low-dose EBRT
 stems from damage to
 mitochondrial DNA
- That damage is repaired by autophagy
- Blocking autophagy extends the interferon response → augmented abscopal response



Phase II DARRT trial

Multi-national (*U.S., Australia, France, Hungary*)

~100 patients; prostate, breast, lung cancers refractory to standard therapies

Primary end-points: incidence of abscopal responses (RECIST), PFS



Veyonda®

Cancer treatment enhancement



Radioligand therapy

Challenge

- radiotherapy by radioligands dependent on expression of antigen target on cancer cells
- ¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA therapy limited by rate of expression of PSMA on prostate cancer cells

Idronoxil

- Blocks cell division (G₂M)
 → greater DNA damage
- Blocks DNA repair
 (topoisomerases 1 and 2;
 PARP1) → greater
 cytotoxicity



LuPIN phase I/II study

- 56 mCRPC patients
- Post-enza/abir and 2x taxanes
- mOS = <u>19.7 months</u>



Rationale

- One strategy is to increase PSMA expression
- Another is to enhance the damage inflicted by the available radioactivity





Veyonda[®]

Cancer treatment enhancement



Chemotherapy

Challenge

High rates of inherent and acquired resistance in most tumour types to cytotoxic chemotherapies due to over-expression of pro-survival mechanisms



- Blocks external membrane
 NADH oxidase function → interfers with protein folding
- Blocks S1P expression → reduction in major pro-survival signaling
- Enhanced ceramide expression → increased prodeath signaling
- Increases immune cell recruitment



Phase Ib CEP-2 trial

IND granted July 2021

Multiple U.S. sites planned

First-line therapy doxorubicin and Veyonda in patients with soft tissue sarcomas



Rationale

 Priming cytotoxic effects of chemo drugs by reducing pro-survival signaling





Cancer Research
Pipeline

'Helper' growth factor inhibitors



Many cancers, particularly the highly aggressive cancers, coopt supporting healthy cells to supply growth factors that drive cancer cell growth.

Noxopharm has identified a novel family of drugs with potential to block these signals



Programs



Brain cancer (GBM)

Pancreatic cancer



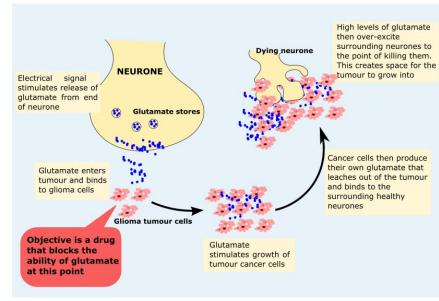


Brain cancer program

Noxopharm and U.S. National Cancer Institute to Collaborate on Promising New Approach to Treatment of Brain Cancer*

Major discovery by NOX scientists of new family of molecules

- Killing brain cancer cells directly
- Blocking 'helper' growth signals







Veyonda®

Septic shock

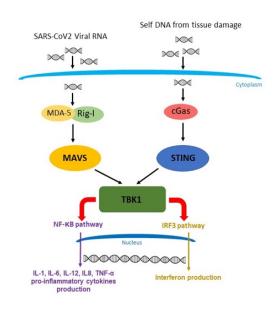


Challenge

To block the inappropriate hyper-inflammatory response to damage caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, without blocking a protective anti-viral immune response

Idronoxil

- Potent inhibitor of cGAS-STING /TBK1 signaling pathway → blocking release of proinflammatpry cytokines
- Upregulates NK and T-cell function



Phase I pilot trial completed

- Hospitalised patients with moderate to severe ARDS requiring supplementary O₂
- Veyonda added to SOC
- Treatment well-tolerated
- 37/38 patients recovered/1 death
- Pro-inflammatory cytokines all contained

Phase 2 randomised controlled study proposed for Veyonda to be tested in hospitalized COVID-19 patients with mild hypoxia.

Anti-inflammatory drug offering broadspectrum cytokine inhibition, but without immune-suppression



pharmorage

Chronic inflammatory diseases/autoimmune diseases

pharmorage

Pharmorage, a collaboration between NOX and Hudson Institute of Medical Research.

Based on identification of a new family of drug compounds with highly selective activity against cGAS-STING/TBK1 signaling*

* ASX: 23 August 2021



STING/TBK1 antagonists now centre of major industry interest as new drug class



Key Metrics

(at 8 September 2021)

| Market cap | A\$153m |
|-------------------|-----------|
| | |
| Share price | A\$0.53c |
| | |
| Issued shares | ~288.3m |
| | |
| Cash (at 30/6/21) | A\$26.8 m |
| | |

Anticipated News Flow (next 6 months)

- Progress in IONIC-1, DARRT-2 & CEP-2
- Phase 2 COVID-19 clinical trial update
- Oncology drug pipeline progress
- Pharmorage drug discovery progress



