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ATL1102 Early Access Program Update

- Manufacture of ATL1102 drug compound for Early Access Program for the treatment of MS patients to be completed before the end of 2015
- The objective of the Early Access Program is to help MS patients with this severe debilitating disease who have no other treatment options
- Observational study to be conducted in parallel with the Program and data collected to be used in support of the further clinical development of ATL1102

Antisense Therapeutics Limited ("ANP" or "the Company") is pleased to provide this update in relation to the ATL1102 Early Access Program (EAP) in Europe for the treatment of Multiple Sclerosis (MS) patients not responding to other treatments.

ANP has now executed an agreement for the manufacture of an initial quantity of new ATL1102 drug compound for use in the EAP. The objective of the EAP is to help MS patients with this severe debilitating disease who have no other treatment options. ANP's partner, myTomorrows, will be seeking EAP approvals in European countries including Germany, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Finland and several East European countries and the reimbursement for drug supply from bodies such as relevant healthcare insurers. It is anticipated that the timeline for individual country approvals will be staggered with approval in the first country (Germany) anticipated in Q2' 2016.

In parallel, ANP's partner, myTomorrows, is preparing a pre-registration observational study in Germany with the support of Professor Volker Limmroth, (MD PhD Professor of Neurology, Chairman Department of Neurology and Palliative Care Medicine, Cologne City Hospitals, University of Cologne) who was Principal Investigator of ANP's previously conducted ATL1102 Phase IIa study. myTomorrows will bear costs for the observational study including the approvals process, data management and doctor's fees. The observational study can start as soon as patients have been supplied with product through the EAP which is anticipated to start in Q2'2016.

The observational study will collect real world data of the type collected in clinical practice including information on the safety of ATL1102, which may be supportive in the further clinical development of ATL1102. The program will also provide first-hand experience of the use of ATL1102 in order to enhance the drug's future prospects.

The manufacture of the new ATL1102 compound is scheduled to be completed before the end of this calendar year. The compound will then be formulated into injectable product in Q1' 2016 for use in the EAP and the observational study. It is estimated that this initial manufacture for the commencement of the EAP would be sufficient to supply approximately 30 patients for their first year of treatment. A significant proportion of the cost of manufacture is expected to be reimbursed through the EAP program. Beyond this initial manufacture and in the event of the manufacture of additional quantities of ATL1102 at a larger scale to support potential future need, ANP anticipates to recover all costs of manufacture and additional revenue via the EAP.

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About Antisense Therapeutics Limited

Antisense Therapeutics Limited 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. Antisense Therapeutics has 4 products in its development pipeline that it has in-licensed from Isis Pharmaceuticals Inc. (ISIS), a world leader in antisense drug development and commercialisation - ATL1102 (injection) which has successfully completed a Phase IIa trial in patients with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS), ATL1103 drug designed to block GHr production which in a Phase II clinical trial reduced blood IGF-1 levels in patients with the growth disorder acromegaly, ATL1102 (inhaled) which is at the pre-clinical research stage as a potential treatment for asthma and ATL1101 a second-generation antisense drug at the pre-clinical stage being investigated as a potential treatment for cancer.

About myTomorrows

MyTomorrows is an online platform that is creating freedom of choice for physicians and patients with unmet medical needs by offering earlier access to medicines that show promising results during clinical trials, but are not officially registered yet. With the support of their doctors, patients who suffer from cancer, a neurological disorder, a rare disease or a severe depression, can have earlier access to such medicines. For more information about myTomorrows, please visit the website www.mytomorrows.com.

About MS

Multiple Sclerosis (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 and the current market for MS drugs is estimated at more than USD$14 billion. 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:** 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** 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.

ATL1102 background Information

ATL1102 is a second generation antisense inhibitor of CD49d, a subunit of VLA-4 (Very Late Antigen-4). In inflammation, white blood cells (leukocytes) move out of the bloodstream into the inflamed tissue, for example, the Central Nervous System (CNS) in MS, and the lung airways in asthma. The inhibition of VLA-4 may prevent white blood cells from entering sites of inflammation, thereby slowing progression of the disease. 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 by the Company to reduce MS lesions in a Phase IIa clinical trial in RRMS patients and the data have been published (Limmroth, V. et al Neurology, 2014; 83(20): 1780-1788).