6 March 2015

ATL1103 Phase II Trial Data to be presented at ENDO 2015

Antisense Therapeutics Limited (ASX:ANP) is pleased to advise that Dr Peter Trainer, Professor of Endocrinology, The Christie NHS Foundation Trust, UK, and Chief Investigator for the Company's ATL1103 Phase II study, will present on the ATL1103 project and the previously announced Phase II trial results at the world's largest endocrinology meeting, ENDO 2015, March 5-8, San Diego, California.

Dr Trainer will provide an update on the trial data first presented at the 7th International Congress of the GRS and IGF-1 Society in Singapore in October last year, including new graphical data that models the effect of longer and higher dosing of ATL1103 (see attached slide) based on the analysis of data generated post dosing (after 13 weeks) in the Phase II clinical trial.

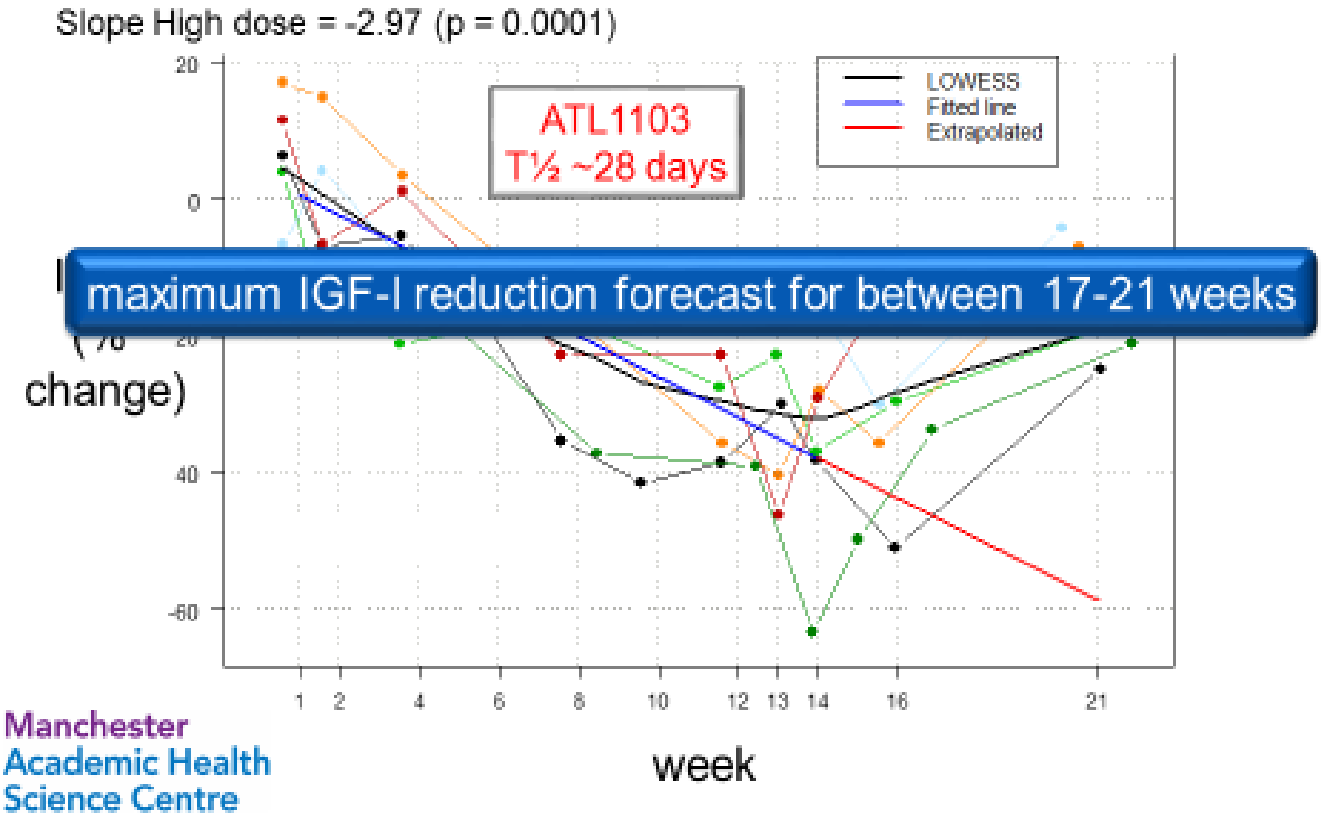
The modelling of the effects on sIGF-I in patients receiving the higher mg/kg dosing in the Phase II trial at the 400mg/week dose suggests that maximum sIGF-I levels are anticipated between 17 to 21 weeks post initiation of dosing.

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ATL1103 is a second generation antisense drug designed to block growth hormone receptor (GHr) expression thereby reducing levels of the hormone insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) in the blood and is a potential treatment for diseases associated with excessive growth hormone and IGF-I action. These diseases include acromegaly, an abnormal growth disorder of organs, face, hands and feet, diabetic retinopathy, a common disease of the eye and a major cause of blindness, diabetic nephropathy, a common disease of the kidney and major cause of kidney failure, and some forms of cancer. Acromegalic patients are known to have significantly higher blood IGF-I levels than healthy individuals. Reduction of these levels to normal is accepted by clinical authorities as the primary marker of an effective drug treatment for the disease. GHr is a clinically validated target in the treatment of acromegaly. In the case of diabetic retinopathy, published clinical studies have shown that treatments producing a reduction in IGF-I levels retarded the progression of the disease and improve vision in patients. Scientific papers have been published on the suppression of blood IGF-I levels in mice (Tachas et al., 2006, J Endocrinol 189, 147-54) and inhibition of retinopathy in a mouse retinopathy model (Wilkinson-Berka et al., 2007, Molecular Vision 13, 1529- 38;)using an antisense drug to the GHr. ANP have also reported that ATL1103 suppressed circulating levels of IGF-I in primates. In a Phase I study in normal volunteers, ATL1103 was assessed as being safe and well tolerated, while also demonstrating a preliminary indication of drug activity including suppression of IGF-I and the target GHR (growth hormone binding protein) levels. ATL1103 commercialisation is covered by patents to at least 2024, with the potential for extensions up to 2029 in some countries and 2030 in the US.

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. ANP has 4 products in its development pipeline that it has in-licensed from Isis Pharmaceuticals Inc., world leaders in antisense drug development and commercialisation - ATL1102 (injection) which 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 which in a Phase II clinical trial, successfully reduced blood IGF-I 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.

Modelling of impact of dosing for longer in high mg/kg patients



Manchester Academic Health Science Centre