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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
11 April 2018

PHASE 2 CLINICAL TRIAL OF BNC210 FOR TREATMENT OF POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER FULLY RECRUITED

Topline Data to be Reported in the Second Half of 2018

Bionomics Limited (ASX:BNO, OTCQX:BNOEF), a global, clinical stage biopharmaceutical company, today announces that the RESTORE trial, a Phase 2 clinical trial designed to evaluate the safety and efficacy of BNC210 for the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), is fully recruited.

“Full recruitment in the RESTORE trial marks a significant achievement for Bionomics. The program is supported by earlier clinical studies examining the biological effects of BNC210 on the brain, on anxiety-induced behaviour in patients with Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) and the ability to suppress panic attacks,” said Dr. Deborah Rathjen, CEO and Managing Director of Bionomics. “We look forward to reporting topline data from this study in the second half of this year.”

The RESTORE trial is a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled Phase 2 clinical trial designed to enroll up to 192 adult patients diagnosed with PTSD at sites across the United States and Australia. The primary endpoint of this study is a decrease in PTSD symptoms as measured by the Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale (CAPS-5). Secondary endpoints include a decrease in symptoms of anxiety as measured by the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A) and symptoms of depression as measured by the Montgomery and Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS).

Bionomics will host two Key Opinion Leader events focused on the potential of BNC210 to treat PTSD in New York on April 13, 2018 and in London on April 17, 2018. The New York event will feature a presentation by Murray B. Stein, MD, MPH, FRCPC, Distinguished Professor of Psychiatry and Family Medicine & Public Health, and Vice Chair for Clinical Research in Psychiatry at the University of California San Diego (UCSD). Dr Stein is also a Staff Psychiatrist at the VA San Diego Healthcare System where he treats individuals with anxiety, and trauma and stressor-related disorders, including PTSD.

The London event will be co-chaired by Professor Allan Young, MB ChB, MPhil, PhD, FRCPsych, FRCPC, FRSB., Director of the Centre for Affective Disorders in the Department of Psychological Medicine at King’s College London. Professor Young was the Principal Investigator for the positive trial of BNC210 in GAD patients. Presentations will be given by experts, Professors Mario F. Juruena, MD, MPhil, Dip CBT, MSc, PhD. and Edgar Jones, PhD, DPhil, also from The Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience (IoPPN) at King’s College London which is one of the world’s leading postgraduate teaching and research centres in mental health sciences and the second most cited research centre in the world for psychiatry and psychology.

BNC210 is a novel, first-in-class, negative allosteric modulator of the α7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor.

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About Bionomics Limited

Bionomics (ASX: BNO) is a global, clinical stage biopharmaceutical company leveraging its proprietary platform technologies to discover and develop a deep pipeline of best in class, novel drug candidates. Bionomics' lead drug candidate BNC210, currently in Phase 2 for the treatment of generalized anxiety disorder and for post-traumatic stress disorder, is a novel, proprietary negative allosteric modulator of the alpha-7 (α7) nicotinic acetylcholine receptor. Bionomics has a strategic partnership with Merck & Co., Inc (known as MSD outside the United States and Canada).

www.bionomics.com.au

About BNC210

BNC210 is a novel small molecule, orally-administered drug candidate being developed for anxiety and trauma- and stressor-related disorders, that we believe has similar efficacy but improved tolerability compared to currently available drugs such as benzodiazepines, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, or SSRIs, and serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors, or SNRIs. BNC210 is a first-in-class highly-selective negative allosteric modulator of the alpha-7 nicotinic acetylcholine (alpha-7) receptor. Acetylcholine and the alpha-7 receptor are increasingly being implicated in the symptoms of anxiety and depression. Furthermore, the alpha-7 receptor is highly expressed in the amygdala, which forms part of the emotional centre of the brain. To date, BNC210 has been evaluated in seven completed clinical trials in over 200 subjects. Recruitment has just been completed in a Phase 2 PTSD trial.

Factors Affecting Future Performance

This announcement contains "forward-looking" statements within the meaning of the United States' Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Any statements contained in this announcement that relate to prospective events or developments, including, without limitation, statements made regarding Bionomics' drug candidates (including BNC210, BNC101 and BNC105), its licensing agreements with Merck & Co. and any milestone or royalty payments thereunder, drug discovery programs, ongoing and future clinical trials, and timing of the receipt of clinical data for our drug candidates are deemed to be forward-looking statements. Words such as "believes," "anticipates," "plans," "expects," "projects," "forecasts," "will" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

There are a number of important factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those indicated by these forward-looking statements, including unexpected safety or efficacy data, unexpected side effects observed in clinical trials, risks related to our available funds or existing funding arrangements, our failure to introduce new drug candidates or platform technologies or obtain regulatory approvals in a timely manner or at all, regulatory changes, inability to protect our intellectual property, risks related to our international operations, our inability to integrate acquired businesses and technologies into our existing business and to our competitive advantage, as well as other factors. Results of studies performed on our drug candidates and competitors' drugs and drug candidates may vary from those reported when tested in different settings.