Media Release

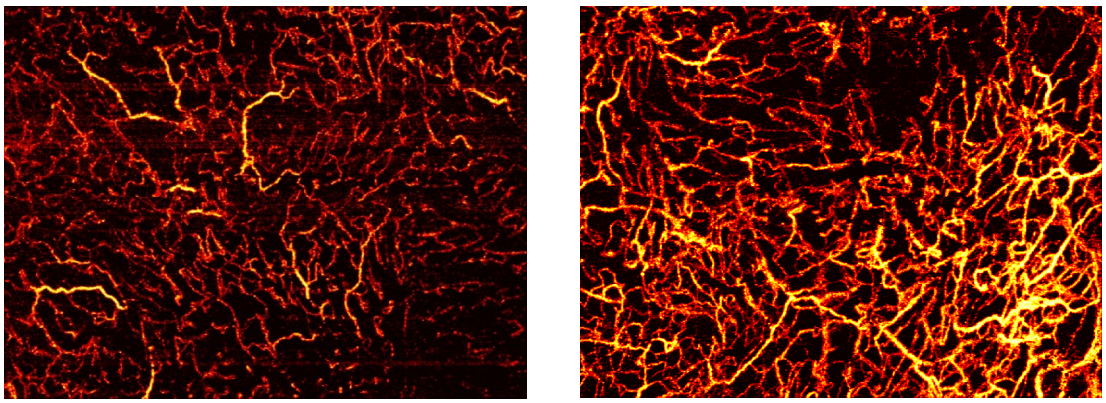
18 February 2025

Syntara's topical anti-fibrotic drug leads to significant normalisation of skin in established scars

- **Advanced non-invasive imaging technology reveals pan-LOX inhibition leads to extracellular matrix remodelling and significant improvement in scar vascularisation**
- **In a global first for a drug, SNT-6302[1] treated scars become structurally and biologically closer to normal uninjured skin**
- **No changes observed for placebo-treated patients**
- **Syntara now finalising the next stage of clinical development plans for its skin scarring program**

Syntara Limited (ASX:SNT), a clinical-stage drug development company, is pleased to announce new findings from a subgroup analysis of patients (n=14) from the placebo-controlled SOLARIA2, a trial focussed on the safety and tolerability of Syntara's topical pan-lysyl oxidase (pan-LOX) inhibition for skin scarring.

These newly obtained[2] findings use advanced imaging technology (Optical Coherence Tomography, OCT) to analyse a 14-patient subset.[3] After just three months, patients receiving SNT-6302 treatment showed significant improvements in scar vascularisation (p=0.03) and extracellular matrix remodelling (p=0.03) compared to placebo-treated patients.[2]



Images at day one (L) and day 90 (R) show a significant increase in blood vessel density following SNT-6302 treatment, that is similar to normal uninjured skin.

The use of OCT enables accurate measurement of changes in the deeper part of scar tissue, thus providing insights into the underlying biological composition of scars. This imaging analysis[2] provides compelling evidence in support of SNT-6302, with scars appearing structurally and biologically closer to normal, uninjured skin. Importantly, these data also corroborate previously reported[4] biochemical data obtained from the SOLARIA2 patient scar biopsies (n=42) which demonstrated that just 3 months treatment led to significant reductions in collagen (p<0.01) and protein content of established scars many years after injury.

Dr Mark Fear, the lead researcher for the SOLARIA2 trial at the burn injury research unit at University of Western Australia and the Fiona Wood Foundation, commented:

"SOLARIA2 represents a paradigm shift in scarring treatment. OCT provides a non-invasive objective measurement of scar structure and clearly shows the positive changes that occur due to inhibition of lysyl oxidases. For the first time, we've seen pharmaceutical intervention safely and effectively reverse the molecular and structural changes of established scars. The learnings from this study will shape future clinical approaches to scar management and prevention."

With these new findings from SOLARIA2, Syntara is finalising future clinical development plans for its skin scarring program and considering the significant potential application(s) in both the prevention and treatment of scarring. Additional information will be provided in the near term.

Gary Phillips, CEO of Syntara, stated:

"These new findings significantly enhance our understanding of scarring and the impact of topical pan-LOX inhibitors. Combining these insights with global input from patients and clinicians, we are now in a good position to advance the development of a first-in-class treatment for scarring that addresses significant cosmetic and functional challenges."

Background to SOLARIA2

SNT-6302 was developed as a topical treatment targeting lysyl oxidase, providing strong enzyme inhibition in the skin with minimal systemic exposure. The SOLARIA2 trial sought to evaluate this approach in patients with long-standing scars, testing its ability to modify scar composition and reduce fibrosis.

SOLARIA2 was designed to build on the success of SOLARIA1 and the robust preclinical evidence demonstrating the efficacy of pan-LOX inhibition in reducing fibrosis. Scar formation and fibrosis are driven by excessive collagen deposition and cross-linking, a hallmark of conditions such as hypertrophic scars and keloids. The Phase 1c trial was a double blind 3-month study, with 42 adult patients with mature (>1-year post-injury) scars and at least 10 cm^2 in size. These patients applied either SNT-6302 or placebo cream three times a week, after a week of daily applications. SNT-6302 met its primary endpoint, demonstrating a good safety and tolerability profile.

In previously reported results of SOLARIA2, meaningful reductions in hydroxyproline (a key collagen component) were observed in the active treatment group, with a 30% decrease compared to placebo ($p<0.01$). Despite no immediate visual changes to scar appearance, likely due to the established nature of scars and variability in scar types, the data highlighted the potential of pan-LOX inhibition in scar remodelling.

#ENDS#

Footnotes:

1. SNT-6302 formerly known as PXS-6302, with change in name occurring upon company name change from Pharmaxis Ltd to Syntara Ltd.
2. https://medrxiv.org/cgi/content/short/2025.02.12.25321764v1
3. Subset of 14 patients [7 active and 7 placebo] were those that consented to additional measurements. The subset contained patients with scars of a similar type and age to the overall cohort.
4. PXS Announces Encouraging Results from Phase 1c Scar Study

SOURCE:
Syntara Limited (ASX: SNT),
Sydney, Australia
(ABN: 75 082 811 630)

AUTHORISED FOR RELEASE TO ASX BY:
Syntara Limited Disclosure Committee.

CONTACT:

Syntara investor / media relations:
Matthew Wright
NWR Communications
+61 451 896 420
matt@nwrcommunications.com.au

JOIN THE SYNTARA MAILING LIST HERE

About Syntara

Syntara Limited (ABN: 75 082 811 630) is a clinical stage drug development company targeting extracellular matrix dysfunction with its world-leading expertise in amine oxidase chemistry and other technologies to develop novel medicines for blood cancers and conditions linked to inflammation and fibrosis.

Lead candidate SNT-5505 is for the bone marrow cancer myelofibrosis which causes a build-up of scar tissue that leads to loss of red and white blood cells and platelets. SBT-5505 has already achieved FDA Orphan Drug Designation and clearance under an Investigational New Drug Application for development in myelofibrosis. After encouraging phase 2a trial results when used as a monotherapy in myelofibrosis, SNT-5505 is now being studied with a JAK inhibitor in a suboptimal response setting. Protocols for another two phase 1c/2 studies with SNT-5505 in patients with a blood cancer called myelodysplastic syndrome are in development and expected to commence recruitment by H1 2025.

Syntara is also advancing both oral and topical pan-LOX inhibitors in scar prevention and scar modification programs as part of an ongoing collaboration with Professor Fiona Wood and the University of Western Australia. SNT-4728 is being studied in collaboration with Parkinson's UK as a best-in-class SSAO/MAO-B inhibitor to treat sleep disorders and slow progression of neurodegenerative diseases like Parkinson's by reducing neuroinflammation.

Other Syntara drug candidates target fibrotic and inflammatory diseases such as kidney fibrosis, MASH, pulmonary fibrosis and cardiac fibrosis.

Syntara developed two respiratory products available in world markets (Bronchitol® for cystic fibrosis and Aridol®- a lung function test), which it sold in October 2023.

Syntara is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange, code SNT. The company's management and scientific discovery team are based in Sydney, Australia. www.syntaraTX.com.au.

Forward-Looking Statements

Forward-looking statements in this media release include statements regarding our expectations, beliefs, hopes, goals, intentions, initiatives or strategies, including statements regarding the potential of products and drug candidates. All forward-looking statements included in this media release are based upon information available to us as of the date hereof. Actual results, performance or achievements could be significantly different from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees or predictions of future results, levels of performance, and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond our control, and which may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the statements contained in this document. For example, despite our efforts there is no certainty that we will be successful in partnering any of the products in our pipeline on commercially acceptable terms, in a timely fashion or at all. Except as required by law we undertake no obligation to update these forward-looking statements as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.