

Alterity Annual General Meeting

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Clinical Target – Parkinsonian Disorders Significant unmet medical need



- Parkinsonian disorders include Parkinson disease and atypical forms such as Multiple system atrophy (MSA) and Dementia with Lewy Bodies
 - Atypical forms have ancillary symptoms and a limited response to available treatments
- Parkinsonism is a syndrome of motor symptoms that include slowness of movement, stiffness and tremor
- First therapeutic target for PBT434 Multiple System Atrophy (MSA), a devastating and rapidly progressive neurological disease with no approved treatments
- Alterity is targeting these neurodegenerative diseases which share a unifying feature α-synuclein aggregation and increased iron in areas of pathology

Orphan Designation PBT434 for the treatment of MSA

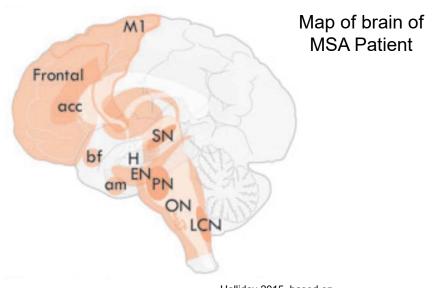


- In January 2019, US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) granted Orphan Drug Designation for PBT434
 - 7 years of market exclusivity for use of PBT434 in the treatment of MSA
 - Development incentives of the Orphan Drug Act 1983, including tax credits for qualified clinical testing
- In November 2019, we received positive opinion from the Committee for Orphan Medicinal Products of the European Medicines Agency (EMA) for PBT434
 - Anticipate a decision on Orphan Designation from the European Commission in the near term

Multiple System Atrophy A form of atypical parkinsonism

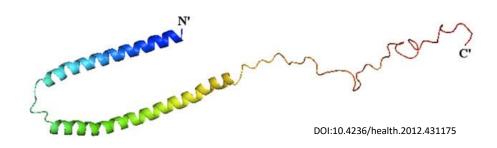
- Orphan disease
- No drug approved for treatment of MSA
- Characterized by Parkinsonism (motor symptoms), difficulty maintaining blood pressure and/or problems with gait, balance and coordinating movements
- Hallmark of MSA: accumulation of α-synuclein and neuron loss in multiple brain regions





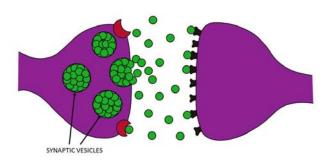
PBT434 Targets Alpha-Synuclein







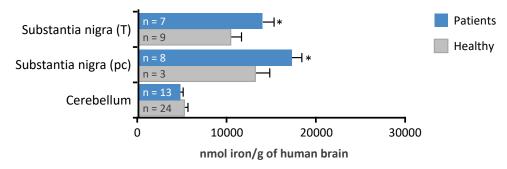
- α-synuclein is an established disease target
- Abundant protein in the brain
- Critical for normal function of neurons
- Key protein involved in neurotransmission
 - Enables neurotransmitter release through synaptic vesicle fusion to nerve terminal



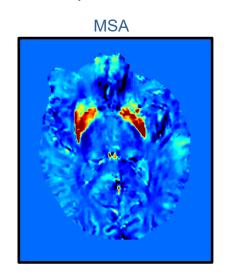
Brain Iron Increased in Areas of Pathology

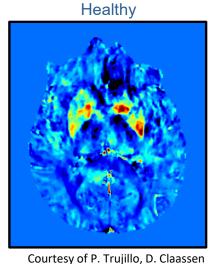


Parkinson's disease

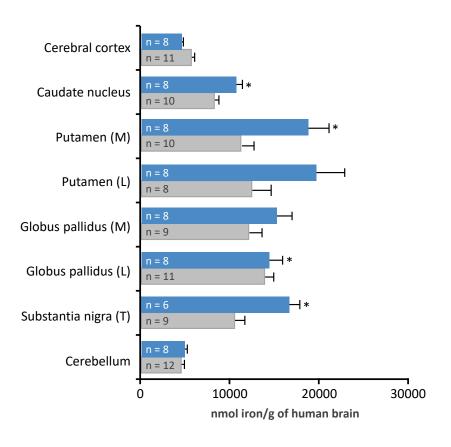


Specialized MRI to Measure Brain Iron





Multiple System Atrophy

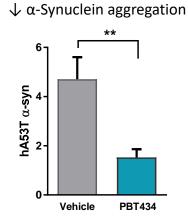


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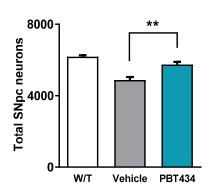
PBT434 is Efficacious in Parkinsonian Disease Animal Models



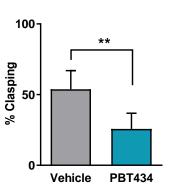
Parkinson's disease Model



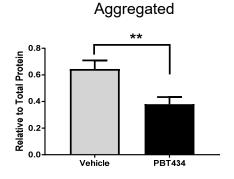
Preserves nigral neurons

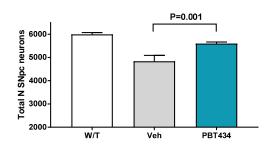


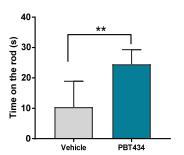
Improves motor function



Atypical Parkinson's Model



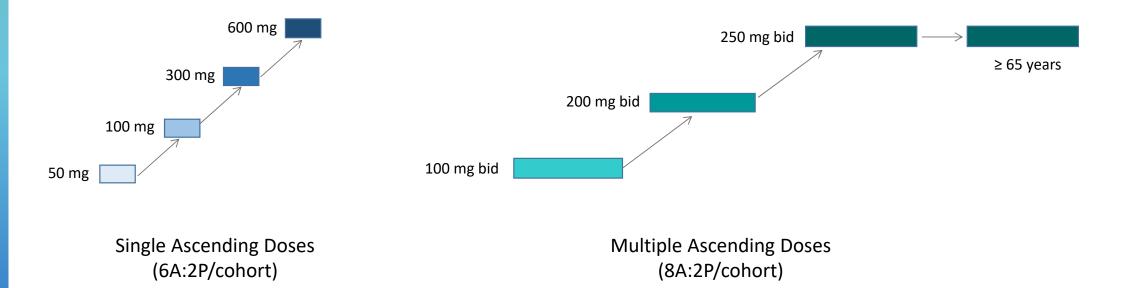




Phase 1 Design



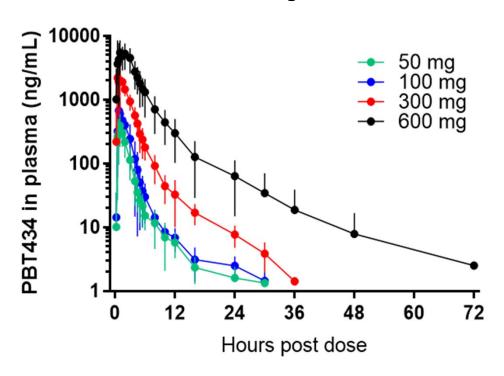
• Population: Healthy adult and older adult (≥65 yo) volunteers



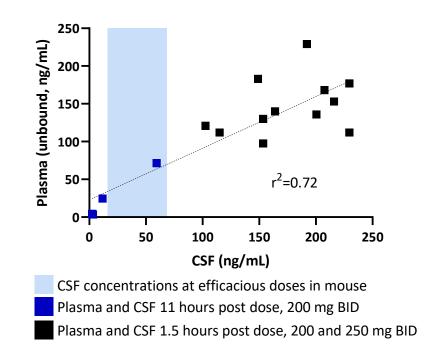
Plasma and Spinal Fluid Concentrations of PBT434



Plasma after Single Doses



Spinal Fluid at Steady-State



Takeaways

- PBT434 demonstrated dose dependent pharmacokinetics with a mean elimination half-life up to 9.3 hrs
- CSF concentrations of PBT434 at doses ≥ 200 mg BID were greater than those associated with robust efficacy in animal models of PD and MSA

Safety of PBT434



- All adverse events (AEs) were mild to moderate in severity
- No serious AEs or AEs leading to discontinuation in any subject
- Headache was the most common AE in subjects receiving 8 days PBT434
- The AE profile was similar for adult and ≥ 65 year-old volunteers
- No clinically significant findings were observed in vital signs, clinical laboratory parameters or 12-lead ECGs

Summary



- ✓ Targeting Orphan disease with no approved treatments.
 - Potential peak sales of US\$750 million (U.S. only)
- Development team with proven track record at FDA
- ✓ Lead drug candidate passed Phase 1
 - PBT434 was well tolerated with an AE profile comparable to placebo
 - PBT434 achieved CSF concentrations exceeding those associated with robust efficacy in MSA animal model of MSA
- ✓ Phase 2 planning ongoing
 - Preparing for FDA interaction
 - Phase 2 optimization study to start in near term
- ✓ Strong pipeline potential

