Section 708A Cleansing Statement

2 July 2021

ASX Limited
Level 4, Rialto North Tower
525 Collins Street
Melbourne Vic 3000

To whom it may concern,

This notice is given by Patrys Limited (**Company**) under Section 708A(5)(e) of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) (**Corporations Act**).

The Company hereby confirms that:

(a) it has issued 2,500,000 fully paid ordinary shares (**Shares**), at an issue price of $0.0072 (0.72 cents) per Share in relation to the exercise of unquoted options;

(b) the Shares were issued without disclosure to investors under Part 6D.2 of the Corporations Act;

(c) the Company is providing this notice under paragraph 5(e) of section 708A of the Corporations Act;

(d) as at the date of this notice the Company, as a disclosing entity under the Corporations Act, has complied with:

(i) the provisions of Chapter 2M of the Corporations Act as they apply to the Company; and

(ii) section 674 of the Corporations Act as it applies to the Company; and

(e) as at the date of this announcement, there is no excluded information of the type referred to in Sections 708A(7) and 708A(8) of the Corporations Act.

An Appendix 2A relating to the issue of shares will follow shortly.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors and for further information, please contact:

Patrys Limited:
Melanie Leydin
Company Secretary
P: +61 3 9670 3273
info@patrys.com

Registered Office Address
Level 4, 100 Albert Road
South Melbourne VIC 3205

About Patrys Limited

Based in Melbourne, Australia, Patrys (ASX:PAB) is focused on the development of its deoxymab platform of cell-penetrating antibodies as therapies for a range of different cancers. More information can be found at www.patrys.com.

About Patrys' deoxymab platform:

Patrys' deoxymab platform is based on the deoxymab antibody that was first identified as an autoantibody in a mouse model of the human disease systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). While most antibodies bind to cell surface markers, deoxymab penetrates into the cell nuclei and binds directly to DNA where it inhibits DNA repair processes. Cancer cells often have high levels of mutations and underlying deficiencies in the DNA repair mechanisms. For these reasons, the additional inhibition of the DNA repair processes by deoxymab can kill cancer cells, but appears to have little impact on normal cells. As a single agent, deoxymab has been shown to significantly enhance the efficacy of both chemo- and radiotherapies. Further, deoxymabs can be conjugated to nanoparticles to target delivery of chemotherapeutics and imaging agents to tumours.

Patrys has developed two humanised forms of deoxymab, both which have improved activity over the original deoxymab antibody. PAT-DX1 is a dimer (two joined subunits) of the short chain from the binding domain of deoxymab, while PAT-DX3 is a full-sized IgG antibody. In a range of pre-clinical studies, PAT-DX1 has shown significant ability to kill cancer cells in cell models, human tumour explants, xenograft, and orthotopic models. PAT-DX1 has been shown to cross the blood brain barrier, reduce tumour size, and increase survival in multiple animal models of brain cancer, other cancers, and cancer metastases. PAT-DX1 is tumour-agnostic, meaning that it can target many different tumour types in the body, regardless of specific tumour antigens. Patrys believes that PAT-DX1 may have application across a wide range of cancers including gliomas, melanomas, prostate, breast, pancreatic, and ovarian cancers.

Deoxymabs, such as PAT-DX1 and PAT-DX3, can be used to target nanoparticles carrying a payload of anti-cancer drugs specifically to tumours. This allows specific delivery of cancer drugs to multiple types of cancer while having minimal impact on normal, healthy cells.

Patrys' rights to deoxymab are part of a worldwide license to develop and commercialise a portfolio of novel anti-DNA antibodies and antibody fragments, variants and conjugates discovered at Yale University as anti-cancer and diagnostic agents. Six patents covering the unconjugated form of deoxymab (and derivatives thereof) have already been granted (Europe, Japan, China, and 3 in the USA), and one patent covering nanoparticle conjugation has been granted (Australia).