

Prescient to Present at AVID 2022 Meeting

MELBOURNE Australia, 3 May 2022: Prescient Therapeutics Limited ("Prescient"; ASX: PTX), a clinical stage oncology company developing personalised therapies to treat cancer, is today presenting at the 9th Australasian Vaccines and Immunotherapeutics Development Meeting (AVID 2022), a scientific conference attended by researchers, clinicians and biopharmaceutical industry experts that focusses on immunotherapeutic drug development.

Prescient will present selected technical progress on its OmniCAR platform during the Cellular Immunotherapy session, which will be chaired by Professor Phil Darcy of the Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre. The presentation is attached.

Ends -

To stay updated with the latest company news and announcements, <u>please update your details</u> on our investor centre.

About Prescient Therapeutics Limited (Prescient)

Prescient Therapeutics is a clinical stage oncology company developing personalised medicine approaches to cancer, including targeted and cellular therapies.

Cell Therapies

OmniCAR: is a universal immune receptor platform enabling controllable T-cell activity and multi- antigen targeting with a single cell product. OmniCAR's modular CAR system decouples antigen recognition from the T-cell signalling domain. It is the first universal immune receptor allowing post- translational covalent loading of binders to T-cells. OmniCAR is based on technology licensed from Penn; the SpyTag/SpyCatcher binding system licensed from Oxford University; and other assets.

The targeting ligand can be administered separately to CAR-T cells, creating on-demand T-cell activity post infusion and enables the CAR-T to be directed to an array of different tumour antigens. OmniCAR provides a method for single-vector, single cell product targeting of multiple antigens simultaneous or sequentially, whilst allowing continual re-arming to generate, regulate and diversify a sustained T-cell response over time.

Prescient is developing OmniCAR programs for next-generation CAR-T therapies for Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML); Her2+ solid tumours, including breast, ovarian and gastric cancers; and glioblastoma multiforme (GBM).

Cell Therapy Enhancements: Prescient has several other initiatives underway to develop new cell therapy approaches.

Targeted Therapies

PTX-100 is a first in class compound with the ability to block an important cancer growth enzyme known as geranylgeranyl transferase-1 (GGT-1). It disrupts oncogenic Ras pathways by inhibiting the activation



of Rho, Rac and Ral circuits in cancer cells, leading to apoptosis (death) of cancer cells. PTX- 100 is believed to be the only GGT-1 inhibitor in the world in clinical development. PTX-100 demonstrated safety and early clinical activity in a previous Phase 1 study and recent PK/PD basket study of hematological and solid malignancies. PTX-100 is now in a Phase 1b expansion cohort study in T cell lymphomas.

PTX-200 is a novel PH domain inhibitor that inhibits an important tumour survival pathway known as Akt, which plays a key role in the development of many cancers, including breast and ovarian cancer, as well as leukemia. Unlike other drug candidates that target Akt inhibition, PTX-200 has a novel mechanism of action that specifically inhibits Akt without non-specific kinase inhibition effects. This highly promising compound has previously generated encouraging Phase 2a data in HER2-negative breast cancer and Phase 1b in recurrent or persistent platinum resistant ovarian cancer, with a Phase 1b/2 trial currently underway in relapsed and refractory AML.

The CEO and Managing Director of Prescient Therapeutics Limited has approved the release of this announcement.

Find out more at www.ptxtherapeutics.com or connect with us via Twitter @PTX_AUS and LinkedIn.

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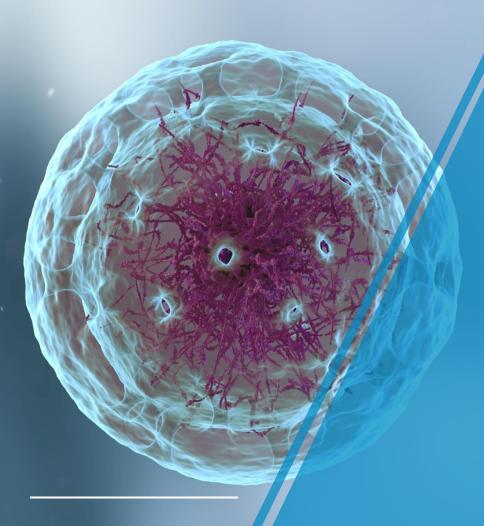


factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Prescient to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, the following: the risk that our clinical trials will be delayed and not completed on a timely basis; the risk that the results from the clinical trials are not as favourable as we anticipate; the risk that our clinical trials will be more costly than anticipated; and the risk that applicable regulatory authorities may ask for additional data, information or studies to be completed or provided prior to their approval of our products. Given these uncertainties, undue reliance should not be placed on such forward-looking statements. The Company disclaims any obligation to update any such factors or to publicly announce the results of any revisions to any of the forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect future events or developments except as required by law.

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Supplemental COVID-19 Risk Factors

Please see our website: Supplemental COVID-19 Risk Factors





OmniCAR -

A Covalent Universal Immune Receptor Platform for CAR-T Therapy

AVID2022

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Key Challenges Confronting the field of CAR-T





Time and Cost

of delivering treatment



Targets

Finding targets that work;
Antigen heterogeneity - esp. in solid tumours



Safety

CAR-T can have serious safety concerns



Exhaustion

Persistent stimulation of CAR-Immune cells leads to exhaustion



No Control

Clinicians have no control of cells post infusion

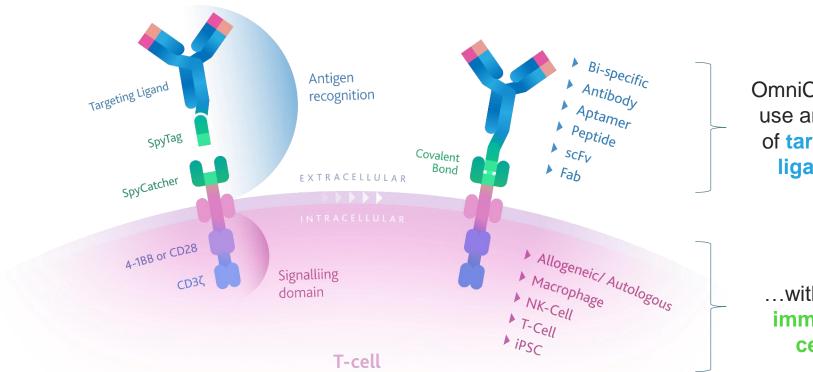


Escape

Antigen loss leads to relapse

The modularity of the OmniCAR platform





OmniCAR can use any type of targeting ligand...

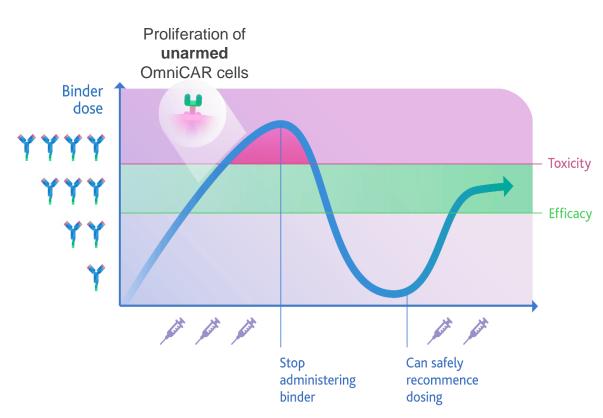
...with any immune cell

Adapted from Powell, DJ et al, JACS; 2020

Safety: Built-in on/off switch

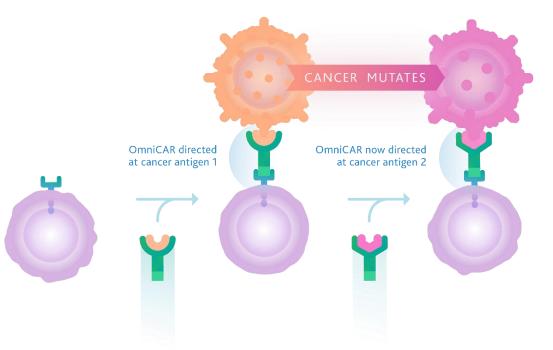


- Cell activity can be switched off at-will
- Cells remain viable but inactive
- OmniCAR can be safely reactivated
- No uncontrolled activity
- Ongoing stimulation for greater efficacy & persistence



Target Multiple Antigens Sequentially

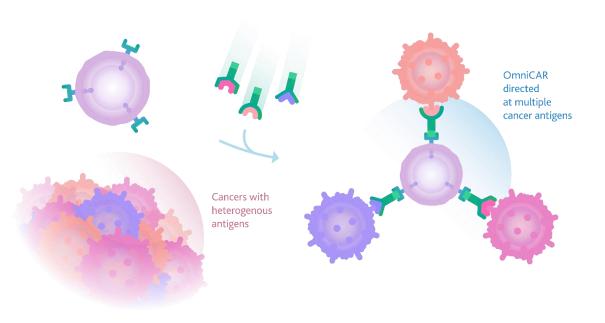




- Switching binder redirects the T-cell
- Uses single vector/cell product
- Addresses escape
- Useful for rapidly mutating cancers, esp those that cannot afford time for another CAR-T production run
 - E.g. AML

Target Multiple Antigens Simultaneously



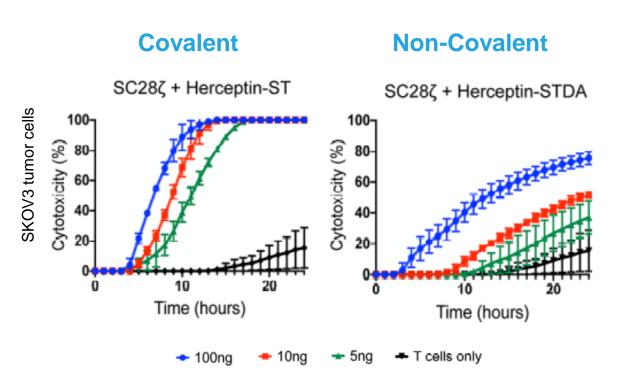


- Multiple antigen targeting with single vector/cell product
- Could broaden anti-tumour immune response
- Address antigen escape
- Tailor arming combinations and proportions
- Utility in many solid tumours

Covalent Binding:

Superior tumor killing & other advantages

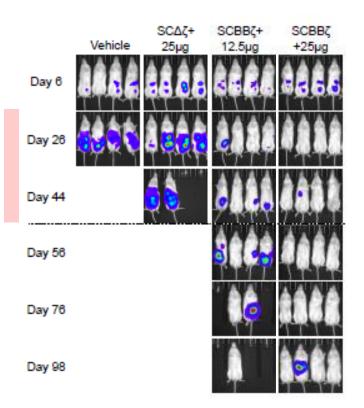




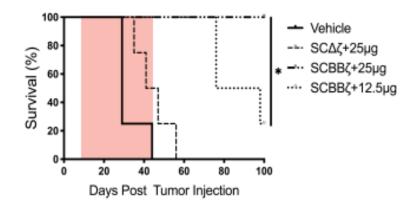
- Covalent binding improves
 SpyCatcher T-cell loading and
 tumour cell lysis
- Covalent binding has additional advantages in:
 - Efficacy
 - Predictability
 - Clinical utility
 - Regulatory considerations

Control: Dose-dependent CAR-T activity





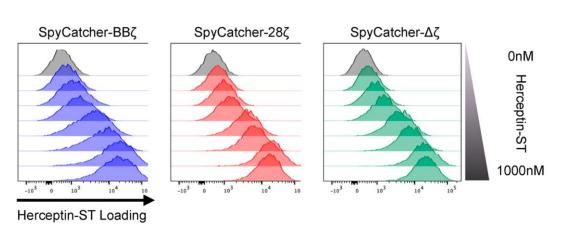
- Ovarian cancer model, using anti-HER2 OmniCAR
- Loading more binder results in **proportionate killing** of cancer...
- ...and proportionate survival

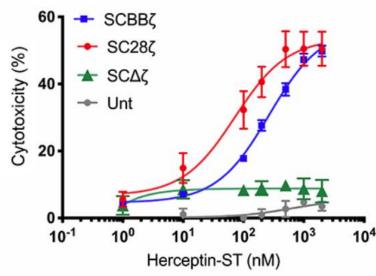


Flexible Loading and Dose-Dependent Lysis



 OmniCAR T-cells capable of being armed with varying amounts of SpyTagged targeting ligand Increasing targeting ligand concentration results in increased lytic capacity

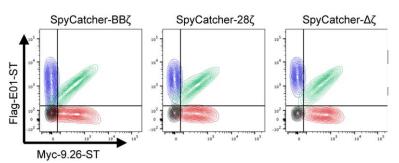




Equal Arming & Equal Tumour Killing



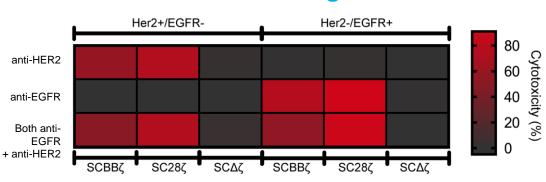
Equal arming



CAR-T equally armed with:

Both anti-EGFR + anti-HER2
anti-EGFR
anti-HER2
control

Specifically directed, at-will killing



- Only kills cells that the CAR-T is armed against
- OmniCAR CAR-T cells have similar specific tumour killing capacity, whether **dual**-armed or **single**-armed

V3 of OmniCAR: Stronger, Faster, Better

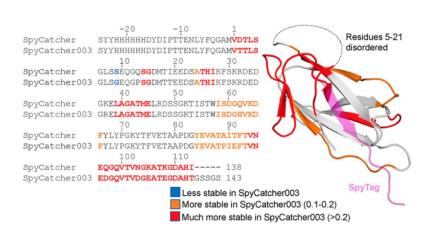


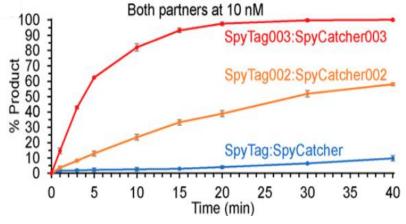
Approaching infinite affinity through engineering of peptide-protein interaction

Anthony H. Keeble^{a,1}, Paula Turkki^{b,c,1}, Samuel Stokes^a, Irsyad N. A. Khairil Anuar^a, Rolle Rahikainen^a, Vesa P. Hytönen^{b,c,2}, and Mark Howarth^{a,2}

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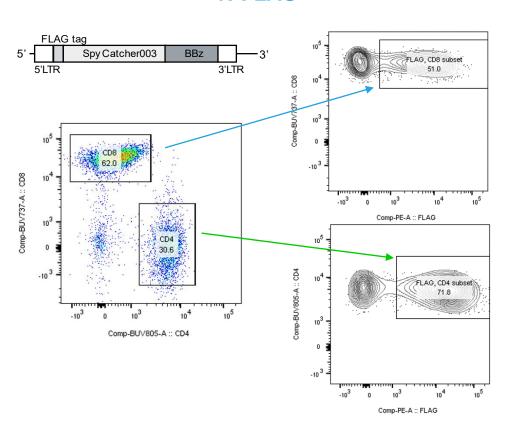


Reaction rates of v003 compared to previous versions

OmniCAR V3 construct

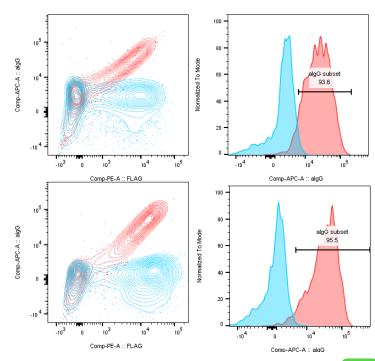


N-FLAG



Highly efficient arming

Almost 100% arming within 1 hr

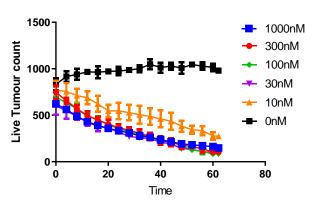


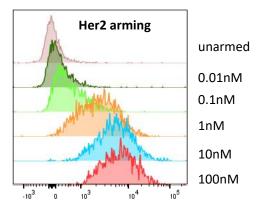
HER2 armed (1hr) + algG + aFLAG

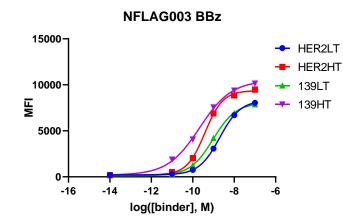


Dose response: High potency with less binder required









EC50 in the very low nM range

	HER2LT	HER2HT	139LT	139HT
NFlag003 EC50 (nM)	2.001	0.3878	0.9588	0.2147

Potency of OmniCAR comparable to conventional CAR

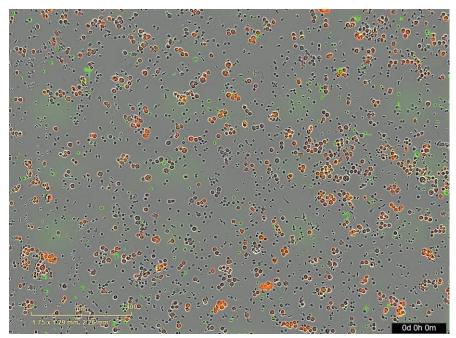


Conventional CAR T (Her2)

MCF7 (2:1 ratio) Caspase 3/7

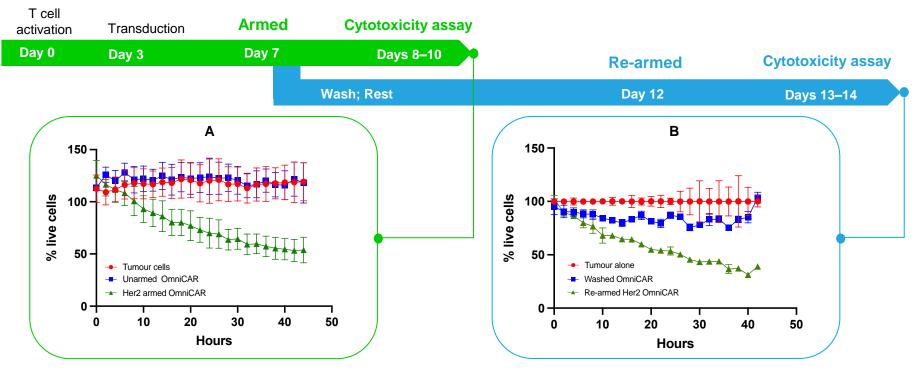
OmniCAR T (Her2)

MCF7 (2:1 ratio) Caspase 3/7



Re-Arming: OmniCAR Her2 can be Re-Armed



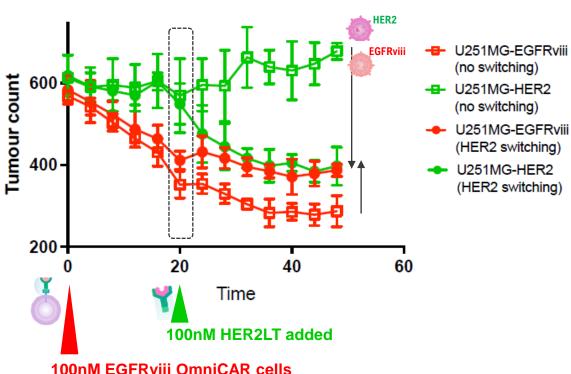


- OmniCAR T cells can be re-armed
- Re-arming results in same levels and kinetics of cytotoxicity as pre-armed

Redirection: Adding new ST-binder can re-direct cytotoxicity



Antigen Target Re-direction in Coculture of U251 GBM Cells expressing HER2 or EGFRviii



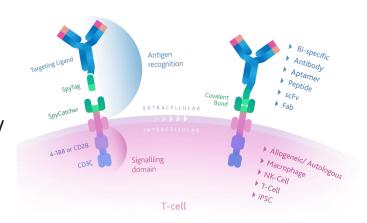
added

- Rapid cytotoxicity to EGFRviii
- Rapid switching and cytotoxicity against HER2+ tumours upon administration of new binder
- OmniCAR cells can be re-directed to different antigens upon administration of a different SpyTagged binder without new cells

Summary and Conclusions

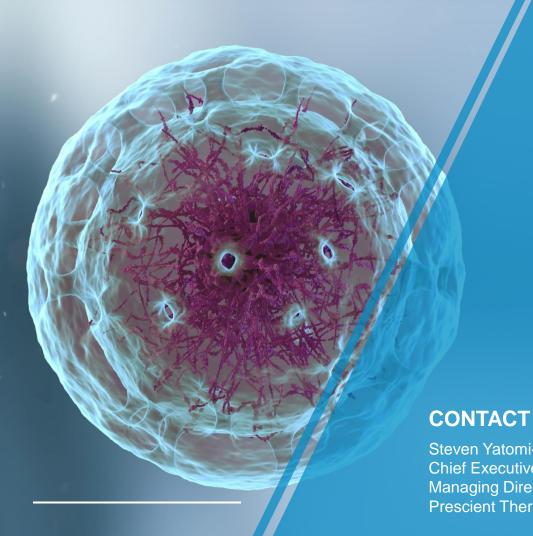


- OmniCAR is a universal, modular CAR system
- Agnostic on antigen; targeting ligand; immune cell
- Modularity does not appear to compromise cytotoxicity
- Covalent modularity enables:
 - Control of cytotoxicity
 - Predictable loading
 - Multi-valence
 - Target re-redirection



Special thanks to Phil Darcy and his team at Peter Mac







Thank you.

Steven Yatomi-Clarke Chief Executive Officer & **Managing Director Prescient Therapeutics Limited**

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