

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 September 2023

INVESTOR WEBINAR PRESENTATION

Melbourne, Australia; 18 September 2023: Cynata Therapeutics Limited (ASX:CYP) (“CYP”, “Cynata” or “the Company”) is pleased to invite shareholders to attend an investor webinar hosted by *The Watchlist*, to be held on Tuesday 19 September 2023, at 12:00pm AEST/ 10:00am AWST.

During the webinar, Dr Kilian Kelly (Cynata’s CEO & MD) will provide an overview of the Company’s strategic direction and clinical development pipeline.

Following the presentation, attendees will have the opportunity to ask questions during a moderated Q & A session.

Attendees are required to register in advance for the webinar – using the following link:

https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_2c9lxYzPRFWM9bkGTwmccQ

The event is free to attend. After registering, attendees will receive an email with login details. A recorded copy of the webinar will be made available following the event.

An updated version of the Company’s Investor Presentation is attached to this announcement. The presentation delivered during the webinar will be an abbreviated version of this Investor Presentation.

-ENDS-

Authorised for release by Dr Kilian Kelly, CEO & Managing Director

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About Cynata Therapeutics (ASX: CYP)

Cynata Therapeutics Limited (ASX: CYP) is an Australian clinical-stage stem cell and regenerative medicine company focused on the development of therapies based on Cymerus™, a proprietary therapeutic stem cell platform technology. Cymerus™ overcomes the challenges of other production methods by using induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) and a precursor cell known as mesenchymoangioblast (MCA) to achieve economic manufacture of cell therapy products, including mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs), at commercial scale without the limitation of multiple donors.

Cynata’s lead product candidate CYP-001 met all clinical endpoints and demonstrated positive safety and efficacy data for the treatment of steroid-resistant acute graft-versus-host disease (GvHD) in a Phase 1 trial. A Phase 2 clinical trial in GvHD under a cleared US FDA IND, as well as trials of Cymerus products in osteoarthritis (Phase 3) and diabetic foot ulcers (DFU) are currently ongoing, while a trial in renal transplant is expected to commence in the near future. In addition, Cynata has also demonstrated utility of its Cymerus technology in preclinical models of numerous diseases, including critical limb ischaemia, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, asthma, heart attack, sepsis, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and cytokine release syndrome.

Cynata Therapeutics encourages all current investors to go paperless by registering their details with the designated registry service provider, Automic Group.



A Next Generation Stem Cell Therapeutics Company

Investor Presentation

September 2023

Company highlights

Cynata is a clinical stage biotech developing its proprietary Cymerus platform technology for the scalable manufacture of mesenchymal stem cell (MSC) therapeutic products to treat serious disorders



Unique Manufacturing

Single donation from a single donor
iPSC strategy overcomes suboptimalities in conventional MSC manufacturing



Strong safety and efficacy

Positive pre-clinical and clinical data
supporting versatility and efficacy of Cynata's MSCs; including in world-first iPSC trial in aGvHD Phase 1



Multiple clinical trials

Rich clinical pipeline:

- **aGvHD** (Phase 2)
- **DFU** (Phase 1)
- **Osteoarthritis** (Phase 3)
- **Renal** (Phase 1)



Large addressable market

Combined market opportunity of clinical trials underway and in planning is **~US\$28bn¹**







Well funded

Well-funded to complete planned clinical trials with **~A\$16m in cash²**

OA and renal trials **fully funded by external partners**

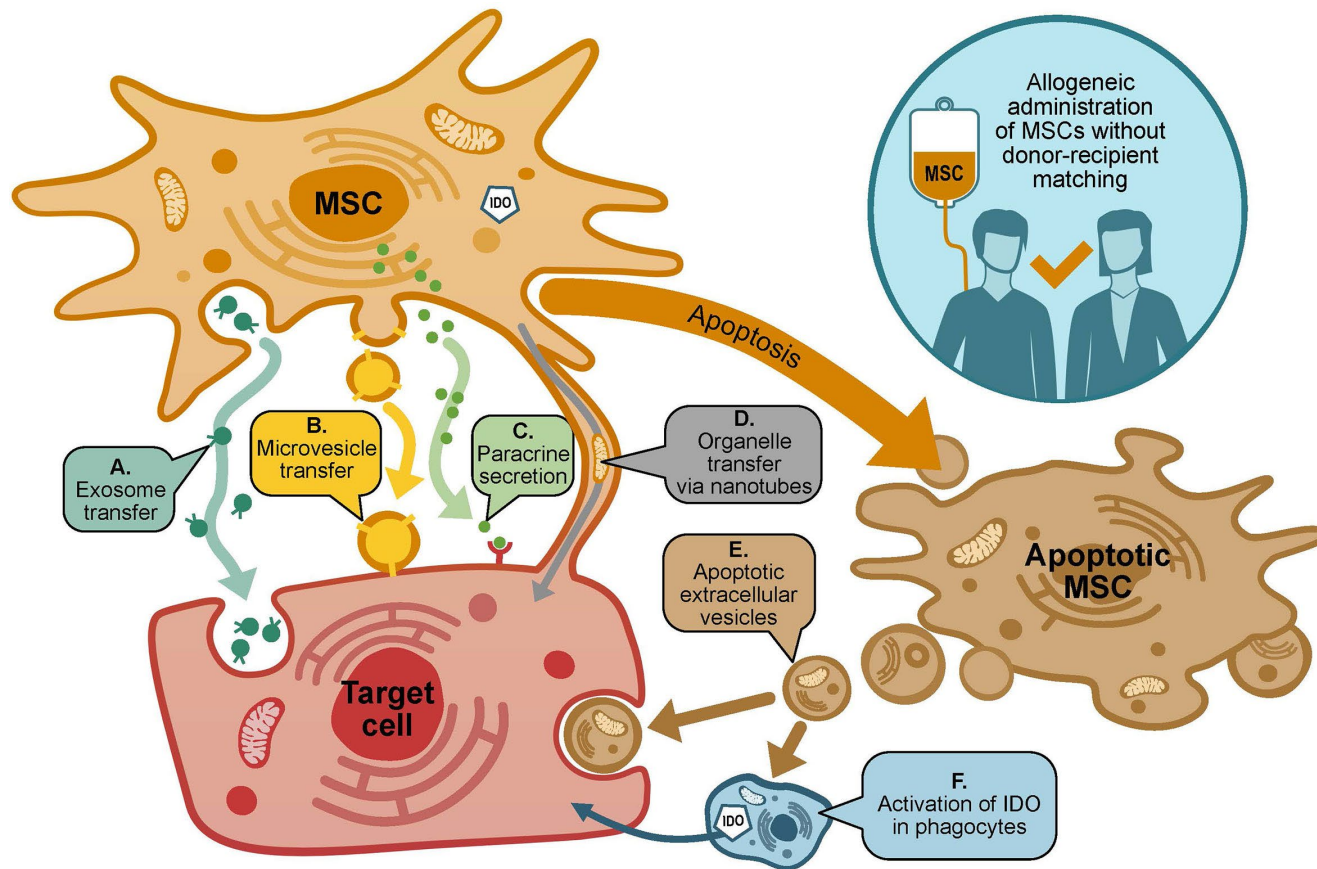
Cynata has an advanced and diverse clinical pipeline

	Target area	Trial phase	Market opportunity
Cynata Sponsored	 Acute Graft vs Host Disease (aGvHD) CYP-001	Phase 2 underway	US\$0.6bn ²
	 Diabetic Foot Ulcers (DFU) CYP-006TK	Phase 1 underway	US\$9.6bn ³
Partnered	 Osteoarthritis (OA) CYP-004 <i>(managed by USYD, funded by NHMRC)</i>	Phase 3 underway	US\$11.6bn ⁴
	 Renal Transplantation (Renal) CYP-001 <i>(managed and funded by LUMC)</i>	Phase 1 approved	US\$5.9bn ⁵

Why Mesenchymal Stem Cells (MSCs)?

MSCs play a central co-ordinating role in many of the body's mechanisms of defence, repair and regeneration: the “sensor and switcher of the immune system”¹

They are able to be used therapeutically without matching the donor and the recipient



MSCs promote an immunomodulatory and immunoregulatory environment via multifactorial mechanisms, including secretion of proteins / peptides / hormones; transfer of mitochondria; and transfer of exosomes or microvesicles containing RNA and other molecules

Medical Applications of Mesenchymal Stem Cells

MSCs are the subject of intense development worldwide

Promising potential as medical treatments

MSCs are being developed as potential therapeutic products for diseases including:

- ✓ Diabetes (type 1 and type 2)
- ✓ Heart disease; heart attack
- ✓ Circulatory disease
- ✓ Chronic skin wounds; skin burns
- ✓ Inflammatory joint disease, e.g., arthritis
- ✓ Respiratory disease
- ✓ Stroke
- ✓ Spinal cord injury
- ✓ Liver disease

Global interest in MSCs continues to grow

>1,200¹

Clinical trials of MSCs have been initiated in the past decade

Approved

MSC products are already marketed in **Asia (including Japan)** and **Europe**

This widespread interest brings into sharp focus the need for a **robust, scalable and economic manufacturing process**

Cynata's uniquely scalable and consistent process overcomes challenges associated with conventional methods of MSC production



Manufacturing

Cynata's process utilizes induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs)

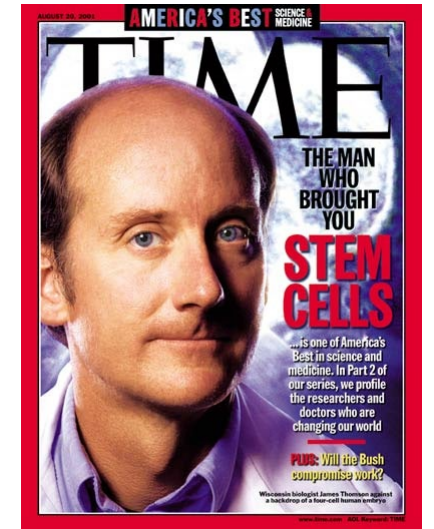
- iPSCs are mature cells from adult donors that are reprogrammed to be capable of:
 - effectively limitless proliferation in cell culture
 - differentiation into any adult cell type (including MSCs)



Thus an ideal starting material for cellular production processes



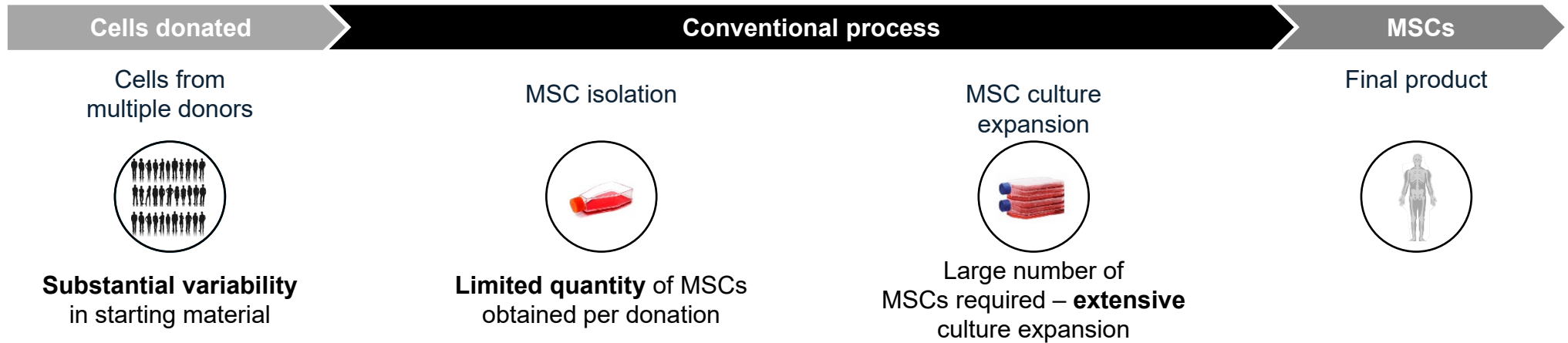
- iPSCs are derived from adult cells, avoiding ethical controversy associated with embryonic stem cells
- Cynata is the most advanced company worldwide developing iPSC-derived cell therapies
- Generation of human iPSCs first reported by two independent groups almost simultaneously:
 - Shinya Yamanaka, Kyoto University (awarded Nobel Prize in 2012)
 - James Thomson, University of Wisconsin-Madison



Cymerus™ iPSC-based manufacturing process

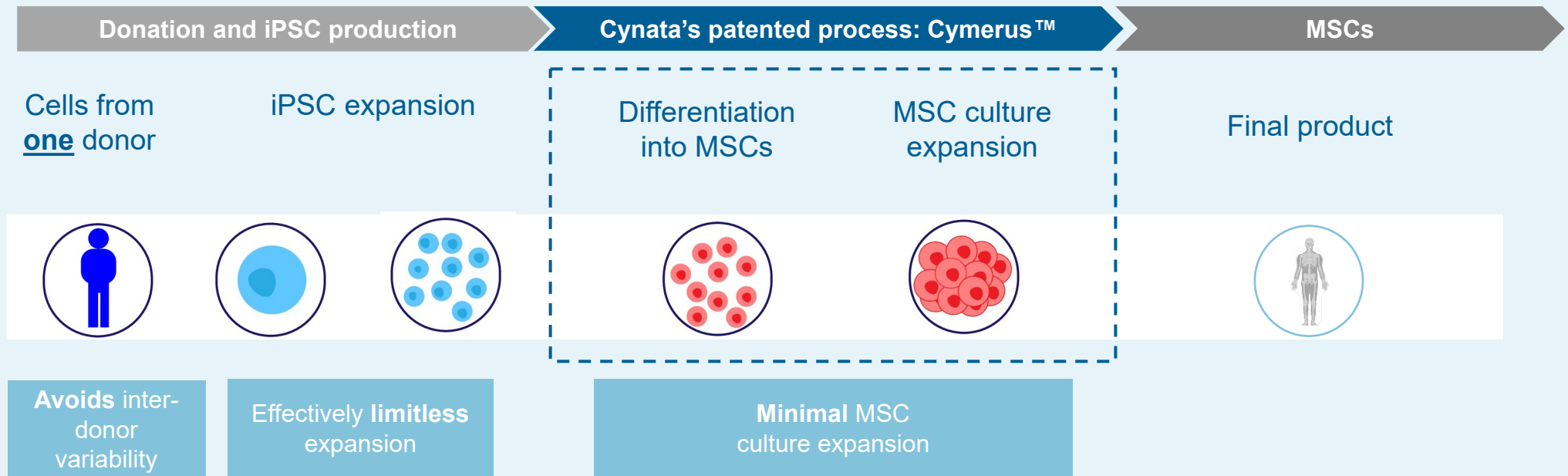
Conventional process

Major challenges include inter-donor variability and functional changes during MSC expansion



Cynata's Cymerus™ iPSC-based process

Avoids inter-donor variability and need for extensive MSC expansion



Strategic partnership with Fujifilm provides commercial benefits

Cynata executed a Strategic Partnership Agreement with Fujifilm, with Fujifilm involved in the path to market¹

Strategic benefits for Cynata

- ✓ Fujifilm is one of the largest conglomerates in the world with a significant network and assets in the biotechnology space and recent multi-billion dollar investments in expanding its business as a comprehensive healthcare company
- ✓ Fujifilm Cellular Dynamics Inc (FCDI: subsidiary of Fujifilm) developed the original iPSC line used in Cynata's Cymerus manufacturing process
- ✓ Parties now working towards establishing Cymerus manufacturing process at FCDI with Cynata's progress showcasing Fujifilm's iPSC platform
- ✓ Significant institutional shareholder; representing a 4.5% shareholding





Preclinical Data

MSCs from different sources have different properties




A comparative analysis of the MSC transcriptome: Human iPSC-derived MSCs and their tissue-derived counterparts

Margeaux Hodgson-Garms^{1,2}, James Carthew¹, Mikael Martino², Kilian Kelly³, Jessica E Frith^{1,2}

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Background

- Multipotent mesenchymal stromal cells (MSCs) have considerable therapeutic potential and are one of the most popular and versatile cell therapies¹.
- Traditionally sourced from tissue donations, clinical translation is affected by donor-dependence and significant batch-batch, source-based, and intra-population heterogeneity. This limits

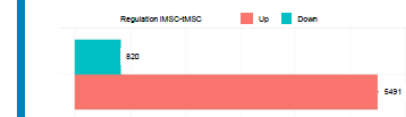
MSCs cluster primarily by tissue/ source.

UMAP clustering of MSC transcriptomes indicates that tissue/ source of origin accounts for most MSC heterogeneity (Fig.3A). MSC tissue/ sources formed clades within themselves. BM.MSC and AT.MSCs branched latest while iMSC and UC.MSCs branched earlier indicating comparatively less similarity (Fig.3B).

A

Differentially expressed (DE) genes were identified between iMSC and tissue-derived MSCs.

820 genes were upregulated in tissue-derived MSCs (tMSCs) while 5491 genes were upregulated in iMSCs (Fig. 4A). Gene Ontology (GO) term enrichment analysis was used to query DE genes for enriched biological processes (BP). BP including telomere maintenance and RNA catabolism processes were enriched in genes upregulated in iMSCs, while genes upregulated in iMSCs were enriched for humoral immune response and complement processes (Fig. 4B).



● Downregulated ● Upregulated

The diagram illustrates a hierarchical clustering of biological processes. The terms are organized into groups based on color coding:

- Red terms (indicated by a large blue arrow):**
 - te-03 Regulation of establishment of protein localization to telomere
 - 2e-04 Positive regulation of establishment of protein localization to telomere
 - 4e-03 Regulation of establishment of protein localization to chromosome
 - 2e-03 Positive regulation of protein localization to chromosome, telomeric region
 - 2e-02 Enzyme-directed rRNA pseudouridine synthesis
 - 2e-02 Nuclear polyadenylation-dependent rRNA catabolic process
 - 2e-02 Nuclear ncRNA surveillance
 - 2e-02 Nuclear polyadenylation-dependent tRNA catabolic process
 - 2e-02 Nuclear polyadenylation-dependent ncRNA catabolic process
 - 2e-02 tRNA surveillance
 - 1e-02 Regulation of lipopolysaccharide-mediated signaling pathway
 - 2e-02 Response to magnesium ion
 - 2e-02 T cell immune response
 - 2e-02 T cell activation
- Green terms (indicated by a green arrow):**
 - 2e-05 Humoral immune response
 - 2e-05 B cell differentiation
 - 2e-05 B cell proliferation
- Yellow terms (indicated by a yellow arrow):**
 - 2e-06 Complement cascade
 - 1e-02 Regulation of insulin-like growth factor receptor signaling pathway
 - 4e-04 Type B pancreatic cell proliferation
 - 2e-03 Regulation of neuroinflammatory response

Figure 4. Differential expression iMSC vs iBMCs (A). DeSeq2 was used to identify genes upregulated (N=5491) or downregulated (N=820) between iMSC and iBMCs. Top biological processes enriched in DE genes (B). GO term enrichment analysis was used to identify the top 10 strongly enriched BP terms both upregulated and downregulated in iMSCs. GO term tree generated based on shared gene membership. Point size is representative of enrichment score. Point colour indicates if gene members are up or down regulated. Plots were generated with $P < 1.0^{-4}$.

0.16% of variation between MSC tissue/sources. PCA loading identified *UC* and *LIN28B* was found to drive separation of iMSCs from tMSCs, with *UC*, *UC* MSC and *AT* MSCs (Fig 5B).

Intrapopulation variance was quantified as a factor of cell-cell gene variance within the top 200 most variable genes.

Mean cell-cell transcriptomic variance was observed to be significantly lower in iMSCs than tMSCs. Furthermore, mean cell-cell variance was comparable between iMSC populations while tMSC populations showed significant donor-donor differences.

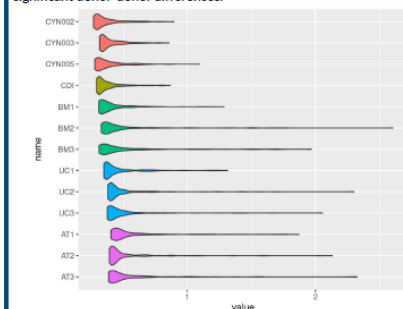


Figure 6. Violin plots of cell-cell variance across top 200 most variable genes. The top 200 most variable genes were identified using DeSeq2. Gene-wise variance from the median was calculated for each cell and single-cell. Variance scores (x) are presented as a violin plot. Tissue/ source is indicated by colour. Plot was produced using Seurat.

Conclusions

Key Findings:

- 1) Tissue/ source is the primary driver of MSC heterogeneity.
- 2) iMSCs are most closely related to UC.MSCs, while BM.MSCs and AT.MSCs are more closely related to each other.
- 3) Tissue origin from tissue-derived MSCs by the upregulation of telomeres linked to telomere maintenance and RNA expression and the downregulation of humoral immune response and complement processes.
- 4) iMSCs exhibit less batch-batch heterogeneity than tissue-derived MSCs, furthermore they also exhibit significantly less intra-population variation.

This data set provides a comprehensive profile of MSC transcriptomes at a single-cell level, allowing us to develop a better understanding of the sources of MSC heterogeneity and improve predictability of clinical outcomes. Moreover, this study confirms that iMSCs successfully bypass much of the inherent heterogeneity that affects the clinical application of tissue-derived MSCs, validating their promise as an off-the-shelf cell therapy.

References and Acknowledgments

1. ClinicalTrials.gov. Search of: Mesenchymal Stem Cell - List Results - ClinicalTrials.gov. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=stem+cell&term=Mesenchymal+Stem+Cell&rank=1&list=active>
2. Wilson, A., Hodgson-Garris, M., Frith, J. E. & Genevieve, P. Multiplicity of mesenchymal stromal cells: Finding the right route to therapy. *Front. Immunol.* 10 (2019).
3. Mesenchymal, M. et al. 2009. Guidelines for defining multipotential mesenchymal stromal cells. The International Society for Cellular Therapy position statement. *Cytotherapy*, 8(4), pp.315-317.
4. Ge, S. X., Son, E. W. & Yao, R. IDEP: an integrated web application for differential expression and pathway analysis of RNA-Seq data. *BMC Bioinformatics*, 2018 19:129, 1-24 (2018).

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Australian Govt. RTP Stipend
Monash University Dpt. of Materials Science and Engineering
Monash University Graduate Research Completion Award



Key Findings include:

- Source is the primary driver of MSC heterogeneity (variability)
- Cymerus MSCs differ from tissue-derived MSCs by upregulation of biological processes linked to telomere maintenance and RNA catabolism, and downregulation of humoral immune response and complement processes
- Cymerus MSCs exhibit less batch-batch variability than tissue-derived MSCs, and significantly less intra-population variability
- Cymerus MSCs successfully bypass much of the inherent variability that affects tissue-derived MSCs

transcriptomes from 72,709 individual MSCs sequenced at a depth of >100,000 reads/cell.

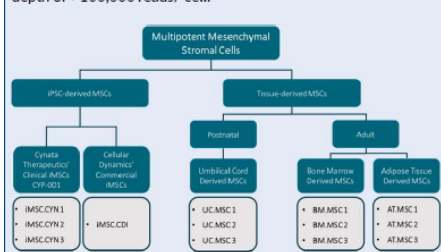


Figure 2. Schematic outline of the source and labelling of MSC populations used

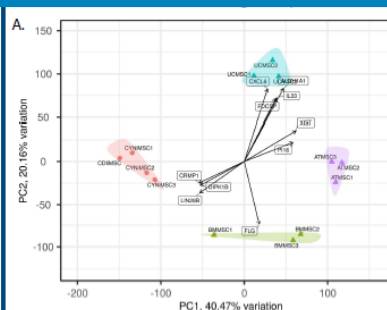
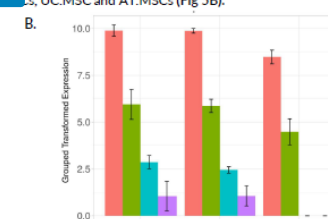


Figure 5. PCA of MSC populations (A). PCA was used to visualise components of MSC tissue/ source separation. Populations are coloured by tissue/ source and marker shape indicates iMSC vs tMSC grouping. PCATools Package was used to identify loading genes driving iMSC/ tMSC separation. Expression of major loading genes *CRMP1*, *DIPK1B*, and *LIN28B* (B). Expression of loading genes is presented as bar plots with MSC tissue/ source indicated by colour. Bar is mean grouped transformed expression \pm SD.



Efficacy of Cymerus MSCs vs conventional MSCs in AMI model

Key results from a pre-clinical study in rats illustrate that Cymerus MSCs provide better therapeutic effects compared with bone marrow MSCs derived via conventional manufacture

Context

- Pre-clinical rat model of myocardial ischemia-reperfusion (heart attack)
- Rats were randomly assigned to (i) Cymerus MSC group, (ii) Bone Marrow (BM) MSC group and (iii) control



Key Results

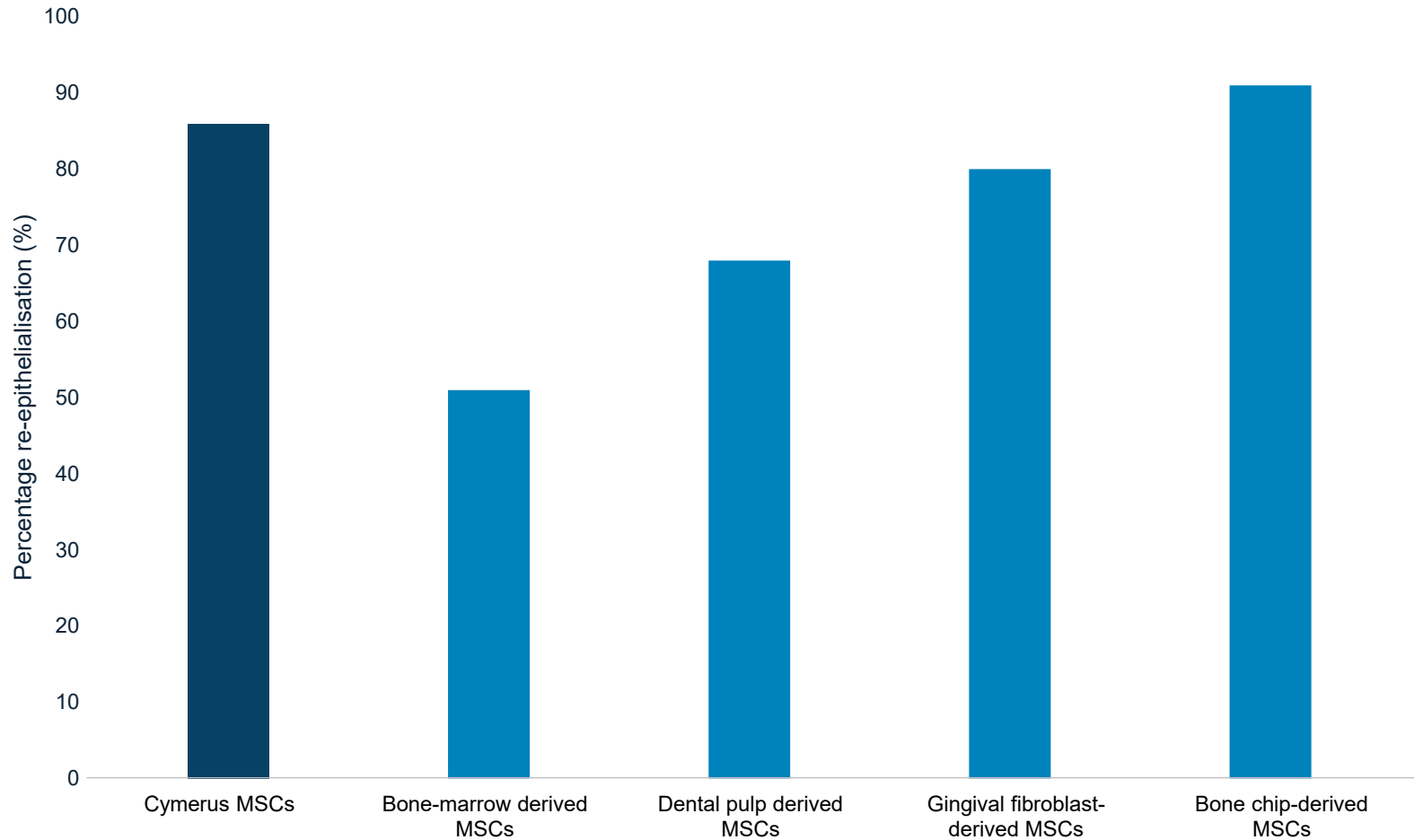
	Cymerus MSCs	BM-MSCs (conventional MSCs)
Left Ventricle (LV) function <i>(Measured by fractional shortening)</i>	Significantly improved (P = 0.01)	Did not significantly improve (P = 0.63)
Number of capillaries in peri-infarct zone	High (compared to control) (P = 0.001)	High (compared to control) (P = 0.003)
Arteriogenesis in the peri-infarct zone <i>(increase in the diameter of arterial vessels)</i>	Enhanced arteriogenesis vs. controls and BM MSCs (P = 0.01)	Did not enhance arteriogenesis

Explanation

- The beneficial effects of MSC transplantation are attributable to the capacity of MSCs to secrete a wide range of cytokines, chemokines and growth factors.
- The degree of expression of a number of relevant cytokines by Cymerus MSCs was **2-4x higher** than by BM-MSCs, which may explain the enhanced neovascularisation exhibited by Cymerus MSCs.

Efficacy of Cymerus MSCs vs conventional MSCs in DFU model

Preclinical model of Diabetic Wounds demonstrate efficacy of Cymerus MSCs



Key findings

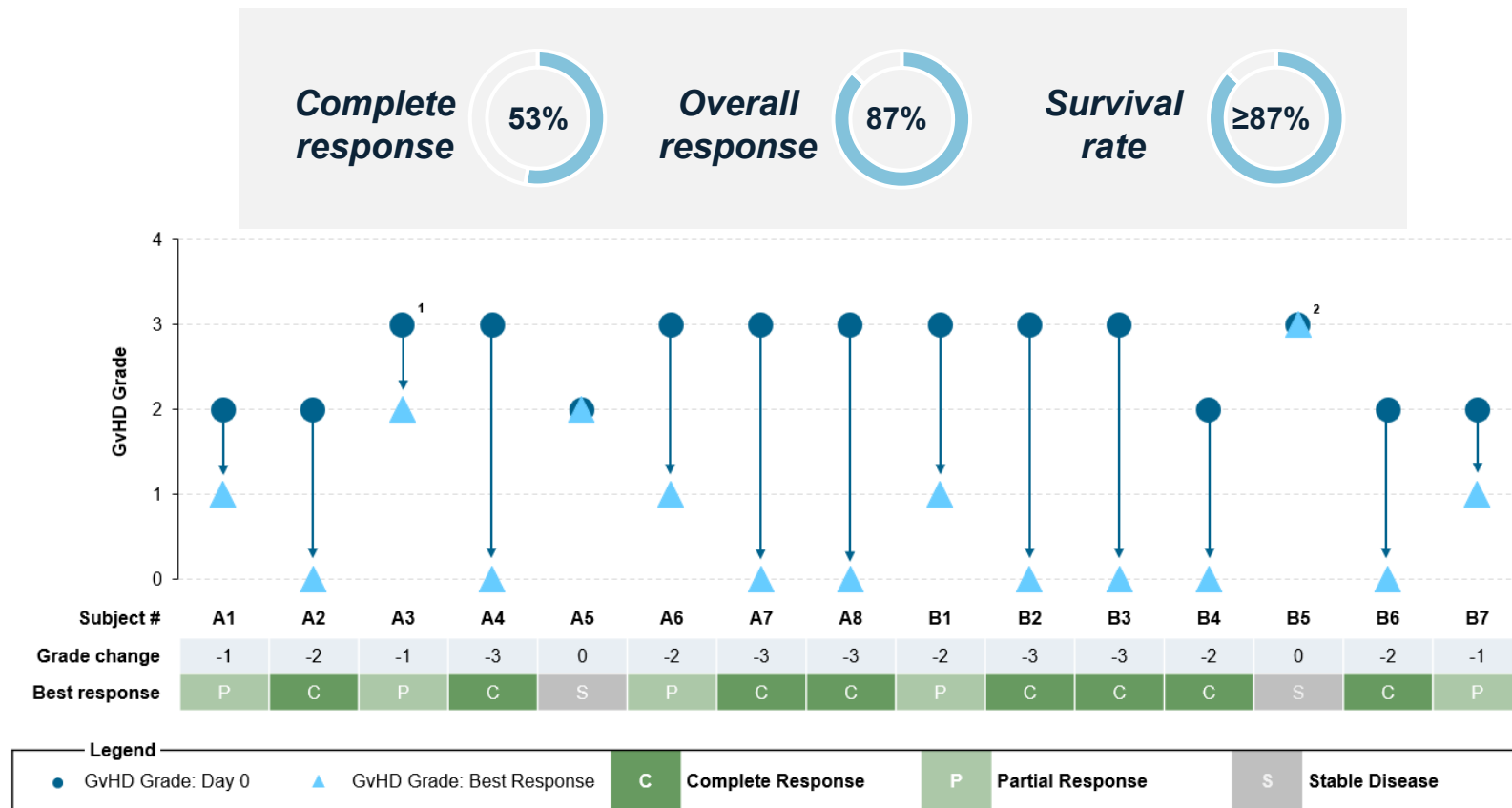
- Primary outcome measure was the extent of re-epithelialisation (skin restoration) of the diabetic wound surface after 3 days, which is the speed of wound healing
- Comparator MSCs were derived using conventional manufacturing
- Cymerus MSCs resulted in significantly greater re-epithelialisation (86%) compared with bone marrow MSCs (51%)
- Although gingival fibroblasts and bone chip MSCs produced similar results, there are major challenges associated with producing clinical-grade cells from these sources at commercial scale



Clinical Trials

GvHD Phase 1: Primary Evaluation Period (up to Day 100)

The first completed clinical trial of an iPSC-derived product



Published in Nature Medicine³



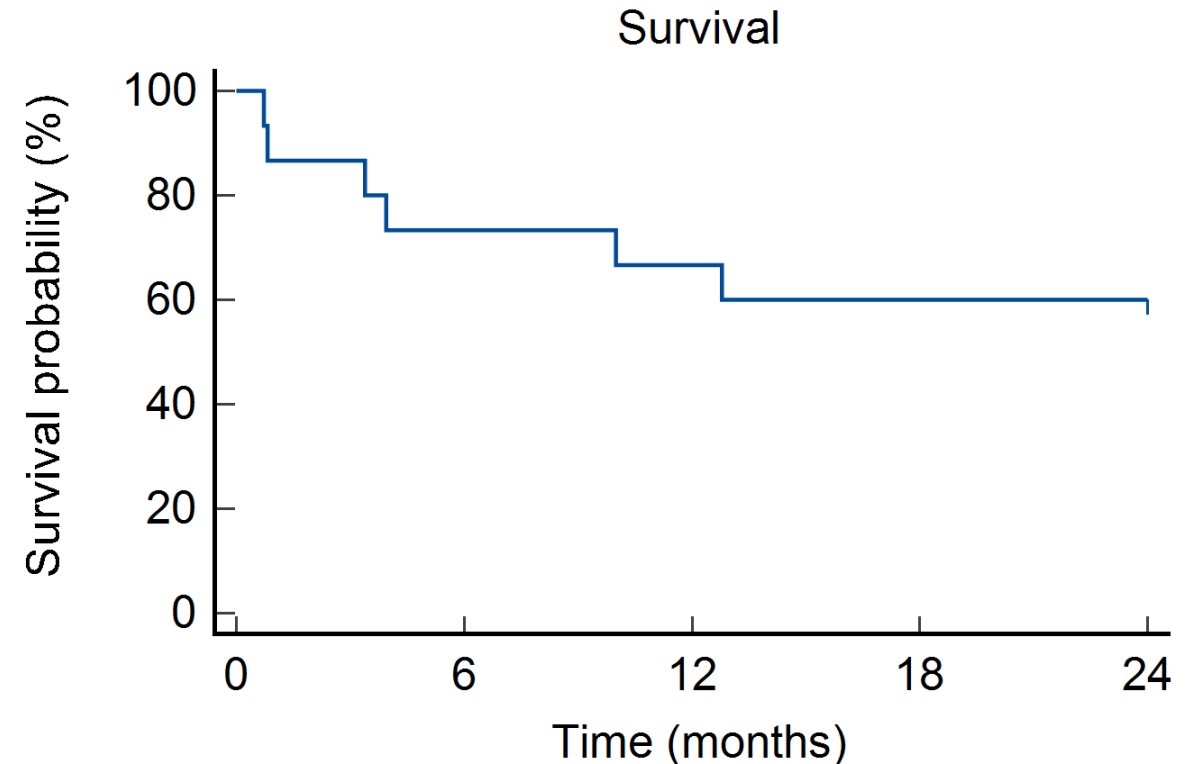
No treatment-related serious adverse events or safety concerns identified

GvHD Phase 1: 2-Year Overall Survival

2-year overall survival (OS) rate in subjects treated with CYP-001 was 60% (9/15 subjects)





- Compares very favourably with previously reported outcomes in SR-aGvHD studies:
 - In the Ph 3 study of ruxolitinib OS at 18 months was just 38% in the ruxolitinib group and 36% in the “best available therapy” control group¹

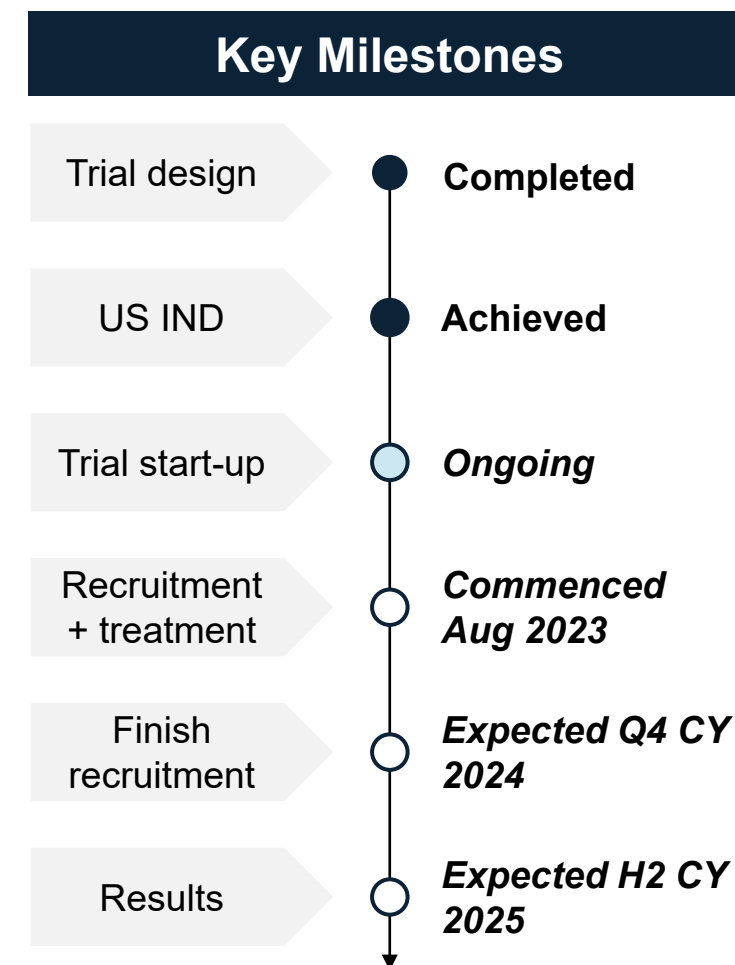
(2-year OS was not evaluable; ruxolitinib is approved by FDA & EMA for SR-aGvHD)
 - Several studies of MSCs from other sources in SR-aGvHD have reported 2-year OS rates ranging from 0-40%²⁻⁸



aGvHD | Phase 2 clinical trial





Cynata plans to commence recruitment during the current quarter, with results expected H2 CY 2025

 aGvHD	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Acute Graft vs Host Disease (aGvHD) is a complication that can occur after a bone marrow transplant when the donor's immune cells (from the "graft") attack the recipient of the transplant (the "host").
 Trial design	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Randomised controlled trial in ~60 patients with high risk aGvHDClinical sites across in USA, Europe and AustraliaPrimary objective to assess efficacy of CYP-001 in subjects by Overall Response Rate (ORR) at Day 28
 Strategic review	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Currently finalising trial startup activities including securing regulatory and ethics approval – relevant approvals in Australia and the US are securedEuropean regulatory approval process ongoing
 Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recruitment commenced August 2023Patient recruitment expected to conclude by the end of CY 2024Primary evaluation results expected in H2 CY 2025



DFU | Phase 1 clinical trial

High screening failure rate has resulted in slower than expected recruitment, Cynata has undertaken steps to accelerate recruitment rate with enrolment expected to be completed by the end of CY 2023

 Diabetic Foot Ulcers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diabetic Foot Ulcers (DFU) are sores on the feet of patients with diabetes (also known as diabetic wounds)
 Trial design	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 30 patients with DFU will be randomly assigned to receive CYP-006TK or standard care of treatment, over 4 weeks• The primary outcome measure of the trial is safety, while outcome measures include wound healing, pain and quality of life• Secondary outcome measures are measured at 12 and 24 weeks
 Strategic review	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Slower than expected recruitment driven by unexpectedly high screening failure rate as potential patients failed to meet trial eligibility criteria• Trial protocol has been updated to address this issue, making it easier for patients to enrol while optimising for likelihood of a positive trial outcome• Additional centres opened taking the total number of clinical centres to four
 Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patient recruitment expected to conclude in by the end of CY 2023• Primary evaluation results expected to be released by mid CY 2024



DFU | Initial clinical update

A review has been conducted of the first 6 patients who have completed at least the 28 day follow-up



Patient groups

- Three patients were randomised to Group 1 and were treated with CYP-006TK dressings for 4 weeks (dressings changed twice a week) and then reverted to standard care (SoC)
- Three patients were randomised to Group 2 and were treated with SoC throughout the study



Evaluation criteria

- Clinical assessment of ulcers
- Collection of 3-dimensional clinical photographs utilizing a stereovision camera and image management software to conduct 3D surface area calculations followed by blinded, independent quantitative assessments of the data by QuantifiCare. This is more sensitive and appropriate than 2D assessment *
- Monitoring of tolerability and adverse events



Positive initial data

- Average ulcer size notably decreased in the three patients treated with CYP-006TK compared with patients receiving SoC
- Average rate of ulcer healing was faster in patients treated with CYP-006TK compared with patients receiving SoC
- The study treatment was well tolerated and safe
- Full trial has not yet completed and final results may vary

Initial results are encouraging; suggestive of safety and efficacy of CYP-006TK in chronic wounds

DFU | Largest ulcer at baseline from each group

Day 0

Day 28

CYP-006TK



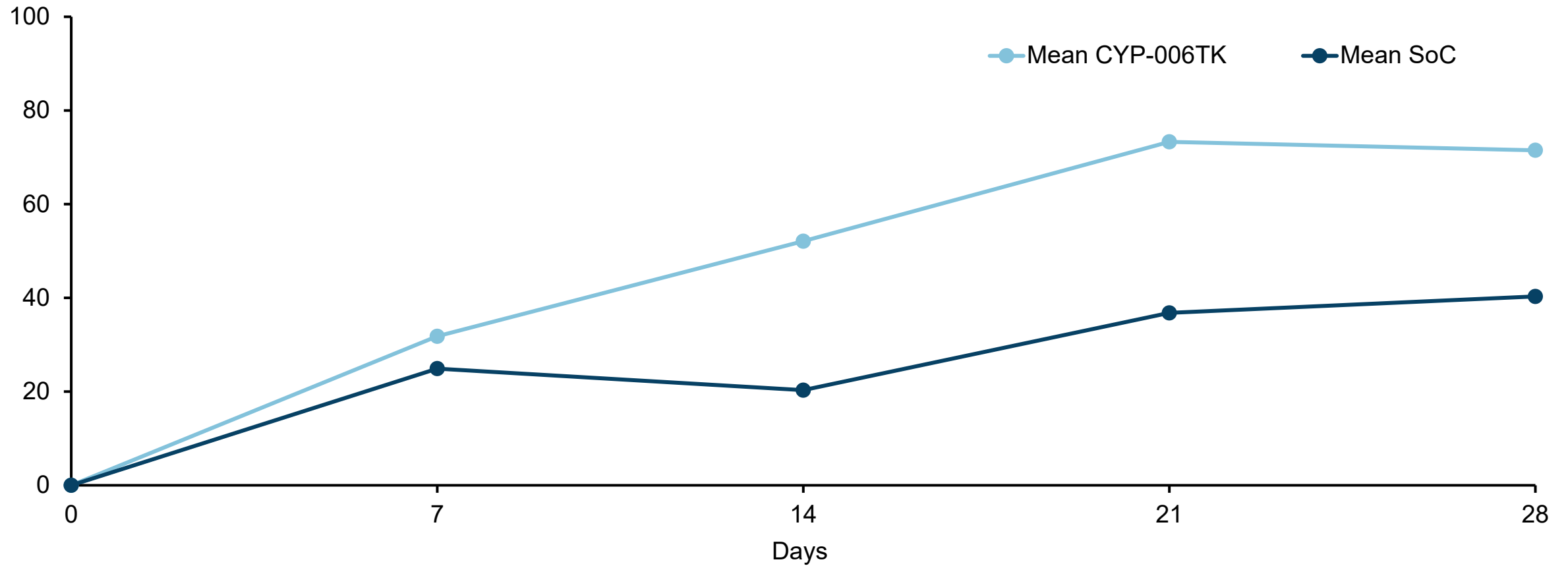
SOC



DFU | CYP-006TK treatment data

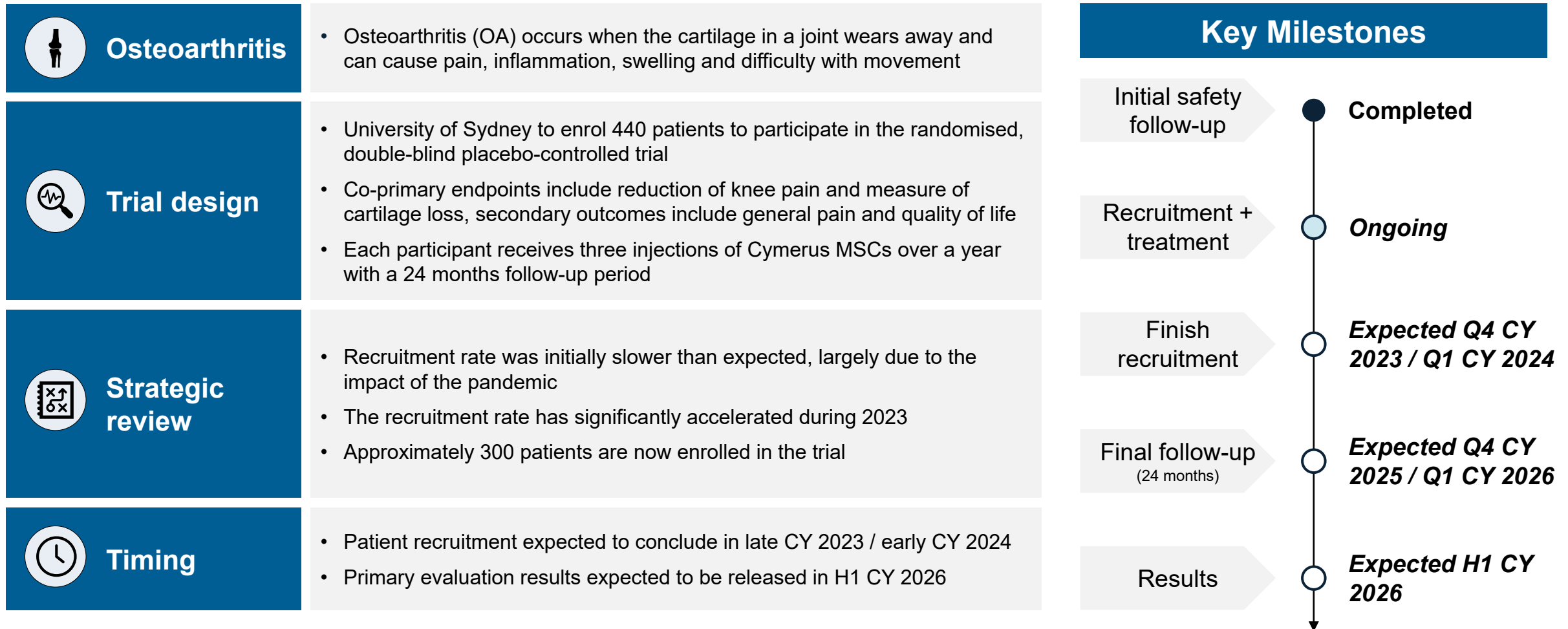
CYP-006TK has healed more ulcer surface area than standard of care (SoC) at every timepoint of the trial so far

Mean % ulcer surface area healed over time (%)¹; n=6






OA | Phase 3 clinical trial¹

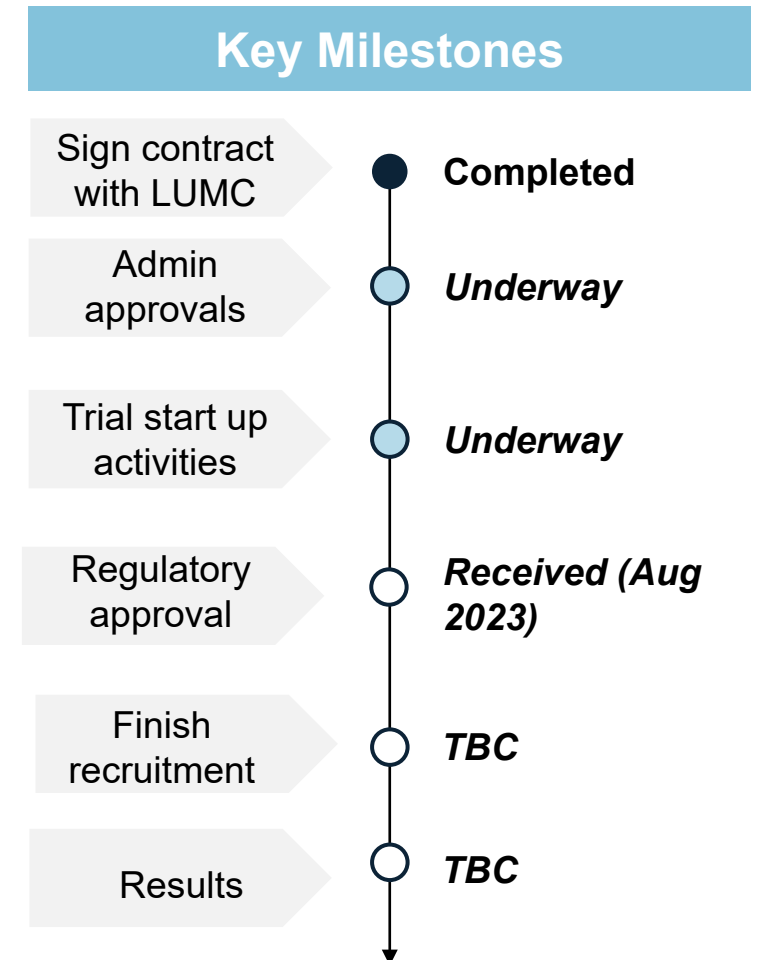
Recruitment accelerating and expected to be completed by the end of CY 2023, with evaluation results expected to be released in CY 2026



Renal | Phase 1 clinical trial

Clinical trial start up activities with partner Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC) underway, with outcome from regulatory approval process expected during the current quarter

 Renal Transplants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">MSCs may reduce or eliminate the requirement for aggressive and toxic anti-rejection drugs, leading to a substantial breakthrough in transplantation medicine
 Trial design	<ul style="list-style-type: none">16 renal transplant patients will receive Cymerus MSCs after transplantation followed by withdrawal of anti-rejection medicationPrimary endpoint is absence of graft loss after 6 months after withdrawal of anti-rejection medication
 Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Trial has received regulatory/ethics approval (August 2023)expected during the current quarter





Corporate Information

Board & Senior Management

Highly skilled and experienced senior leadership team with decades of experience



Dr Kilian Kelly

Chief Executive Officer &
Managing Director

- 20+ years' experience in biopharma R&D
- Previous roles at Biota Pharmaceuticals, Mesoblast, Amgen & AstraZeneca



Dr Geoff Brooke

Independent Non-Executive Chairman

- 30+ years' experience in the healthcare investment industry
- Founder and MD of Medvest Inc and GBS Venture Partners



Dr Paul Wotton

Independent Non-Executive Director

- 30+ years' experience in senior positions of life sciences companies
- Previously President and CEO of Ocata Therapeutics, Inc



Ms Janine Rolfe

Independent Non-Executive Director

- 20+ years legal, governance and management experience across multiple sectors
- Founder of Company Matters



Dr Darryl Maher

Independent Non-Executive Director

- Former Vice President, R&D and Medical Affairs at CSL Behring
- Former President of Australian Pharmaceutical Physicians Association and Director of Vaccine Solutions



Dr David Atkins

Non-Executive Director

- 25+ years' leadership experience in broad range of businesses including Johnson & Johnson and Danaher
- Managing Partner at BioScience Managers



Dr Jolanta Airey

Chief Medical Officer

- 25+ years' experience in respiratory, rheumatology, dermatology, biologicals and listed companies
- Previously Director, Translational Development at CSL



Mr Peter Webse

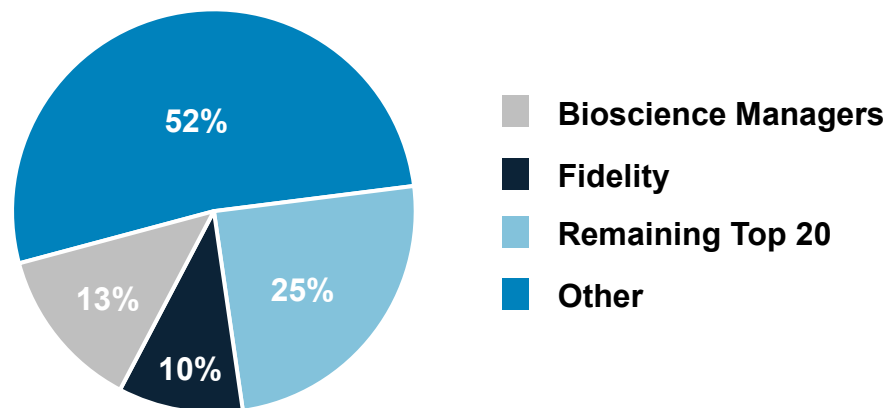
Company Secretary

- 25+ years company secretarial experience
- MD of Platinum Corporate Secretariat Pty Ltd

Corporate overview

Cynata has been listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) since 2013 (Ticker: CYP)

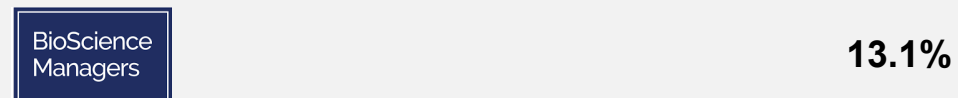
Shareholder distribution



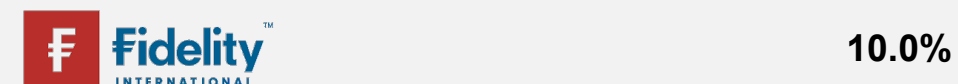
Financial information

Share price (14 September 2023)	A\$0.13
Shares on issue	179m
Market capitalisation	~A\$23m
Cash ¹	~A\$16m

Substantial shareholders (>5%)








Bioscience Managers is an international healthcare investment firm headquarter in Melbourne that finances and enables innovative science and technology with the potential to transform healthcare.



Fidelity International is a world leading investment and asset management firm that invests A\$556.7 billion globally on behalf of clients in Asia-Pacific, UK, Europe, the Middle East and South America.

Investment summary

	Next generation stem cell company	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Market leader in burgeoning stem cell sector• Diverse and highly credentialed leadership team with proven clinical and commercial experience across a range of health sciences at leading institutions
	Scalable manufacturing process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patented Cymerus manufacturing technology enables commercial-scale production of MSCs from a single donation from a single donor, overcoming multiple issues with today's on-market solutions• Cymerus MSCs have demonstrated higher potency versus conventionally manufactured MSCs
	Successful clinical trial results	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All clinical endpoints achieved in Phase 1 trial of Cymerus MSCs in aGvHD, with no safety concerns identified and highly encouraging efficacy data• Highly encouraging initial DFU patient data in chronic wounds
	Robust and attractive pipeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Broad and diverse clinical stage MSC pipeline with active clinical programs in aGvHD, DFU, OA, and renal transplantation• FDA cleared IND application for Phase 2 aGvHD clinical trial; study open for recruitment
	Significant growth potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pipeline has significant commercial opportunities: global estimated market opportunity across targeted indications of ~US\$28bn• Continued focus on indications where there is significant unmet need• Proactive B-2-B outreach to drive partnering strategy

Important information

Summary information

This Presentation contains summary information about Cynata Therapeutics Limited and its subsidiaries (CYP) which is current as at 14 September 2023. This Presentation should be read in conjunction with CYP's other periodic and continuous disclosure information lodged with the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX), which are available at www.asx.com.au.

Not an offer

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