**ASX ANNOUNCEMENT** **13 January 2025**

# Cynata to Present at Biotech Showcase™

**Melbourne, Australia; 13 January 2025:** Cynata Therapeutics Limited (ASX: "**CYP**", **"Cynata"**, or the **"Company"**), a clinical-stage biotechnology company specialising in cell therapeutics, is participating in *Biotech Showcase™* in San Francisco, California this week.

Dr Kilian Kelly (Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director) and Dr Mathias Kroll (Chief Business Officer) will present on the Company's Cymerus™ iPSC[1]-derived MSC[2] technology and clinical development programs. The presentation will take place at: Yosemite C, Hilton Hotel San Francisco Union Square at 11:30am US Pacific Time today (6:30am on Tuesday 14 January AEDT). A copy of the presentation is attached.

Biotech Showcase is a premier investor conference for private and micro-mid-cap biotechnology companies, offering them a unique opportunity to showcase their innovations and engage one-to-one with investors and biopharmaceutical executives. The conference takes place during JPM Morgan Healthcare week, and Cynata will also participate in numerous partnering and investor meetings throughout the week.

**-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 has demonstrated positive safety and efficacy data for its Cymerus™ product candidates CYP-001 and CYP-006TK, in Phase 1 clinical trials in steroid-resistant acute graft versus host disease (GvHD), and diabetic foot ulcers (DFU), respectively. Further clinical trials are now ongoing: a Phase 2 trial of CYP-001 in GvHD under a cleared US FDA IND; a Phase 1/2 trial of CYP-001 in patients undergoing kidney transplant; and a Phase 3 trial of CYP-004 in osteoarthritis. In addition, Cynata has demonstrated utility of its Cymerus™ technology in preclinical models of numerous other 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.

[1] iPSC = induced pluripotent stem cell
[2] MSC = mesenchymal stem (or stromal) cell

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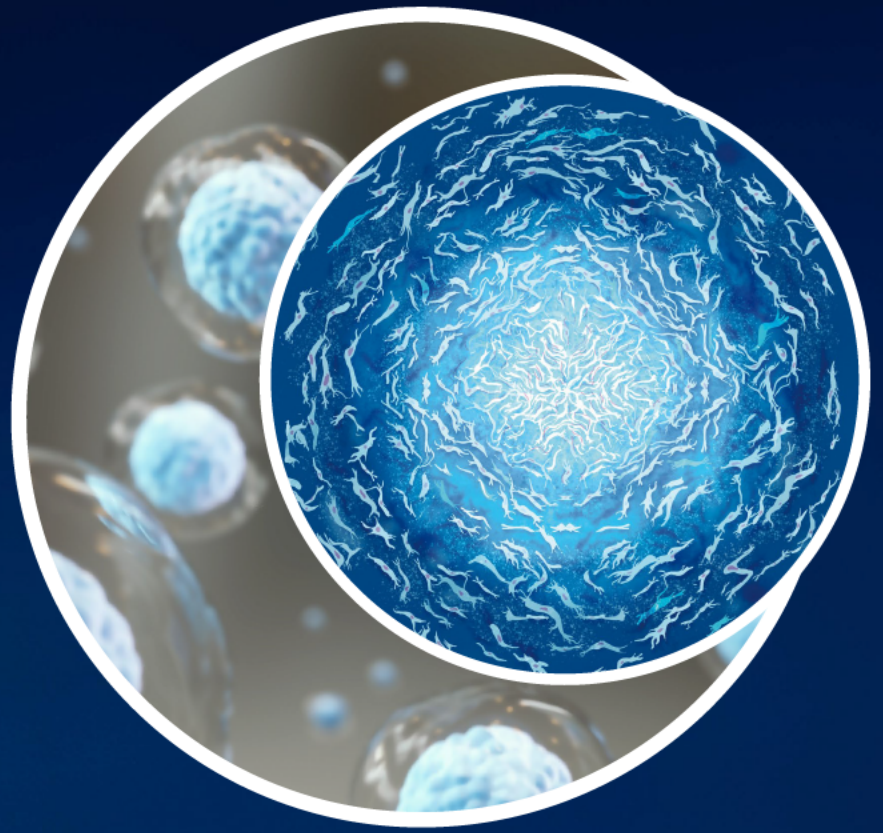

# A Clinical Stage Company Pioneering the Next Generation of Cellular Therapies

Dr Kilian Kelly – Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director
Dr Mathias Kroll – Chief Business Officer

BIOTECH SHOWCASE™ CO-PRODUCED BY DEMY COLTON EBD GROUP

San Francisco, 13 January 2025

# Important information

**Summary information**

This Presentation contains summary information about Cynata Therapeutics Limited and its subsidiaries (**CYP**, or **Cynata**) which is current as at 10 January 2025. 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.

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This Presentation contains certain 'forward looking statements', which can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as 'expect', 'anticipate', 'likely', 'intend', 'should', 'could', 'may', 'predict', 'plan', 'propose', 'will', 'believe', 'forecast', 'estimate', 'target', 'outlook', 'guidance', 'potential' and other similar expressions. The forward looking statements contained in this Presentation are not guarantees or predictions of future performance and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of CYP, its directors and management, and may involve significant elements of subjective judgment and assumptions as to future events which may or may not be correct. There can be no assurance that actual outcomes will not differ materially from these forward looking statements. A number of important factors could cause actual results or performance to differ materially from the forward looking statements. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the accuracy, likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forecasts, prospects, returns or statements in relation to future matters contained in this Presentation. The forward looking statements are based on information available to CYP as at the date of this Presentation. Except as required by law or regulation (including the ASX Listing Rules), CYP and its directors, officers, employees, advisers, agents and intermediaries undertake no obligation to provide any additional or updated information whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. You are strongly cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

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# Corporate overview

Cynata is an ASX-listed company (ticker **CYP**), founded to commercialise the novel iPSC-based Cymerus™ platform, for the scalable and consistent production of mesenchymal stem cell (MSC)-based therapies

## Financial information

| | |
|---|---|
| Share price (10 January 2025) | A$0.23 |
| Shares on issue | ~225m |
| Market capitalisation | ~A$52m |

## Share price – calendar year 2024


## Largest shareholders

BioScience Managers — **10.5%**

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 — **10%**

Fidelity International is a world leading investment and asset management firm, responsible for total client assets of >US$750 billion, from clients across Asia Pacific, Europe, the Middle East, South America and Canada.

FUJIFILM — **3.6%**

Fujifilm is a Japanese multinational conglomerate. Cynata has a strategic manufacturing partnership with Fujifilm.

**Top 20 shareholders hold ~47% of shares on issue**

# Target indications

| Indication | | Trial phase | Upcoming catalysts* | Market opportunity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acute Graft vs Host Disease (aGvHD) **FDA Orphan Designation** | Cynata Funded & Managed | **Phase 2 ongoing** | **Enrolment completion – H1 2025**<br>**Results – H2 2025** | US$600m[1] |
| Diabetic Foot Ulcers (DFU) | Cynata Funded & Managed | **Phase 1 complete** | **Results released Dec 2024** | US$9.6bn[2] |
| Osteoarthritis (OA) *(managed by USYD, **funded by NHMRC**)* | Partner Funded & Managed | **Phase 3 ongoing** (enrolment complete) | **Results – H1 2026** | US$11.6bn[3] |
| Kidney Transplantation *(managed and **funded by LUMC**)* | Partner Funded & Managed | **Phase 1/2 ongoing** | **Results (Cohort 1) – H1 2025** | US$5.9bn[4] |

**Note: Cynata retains commercial rights for both of the partner funded & managed programs**

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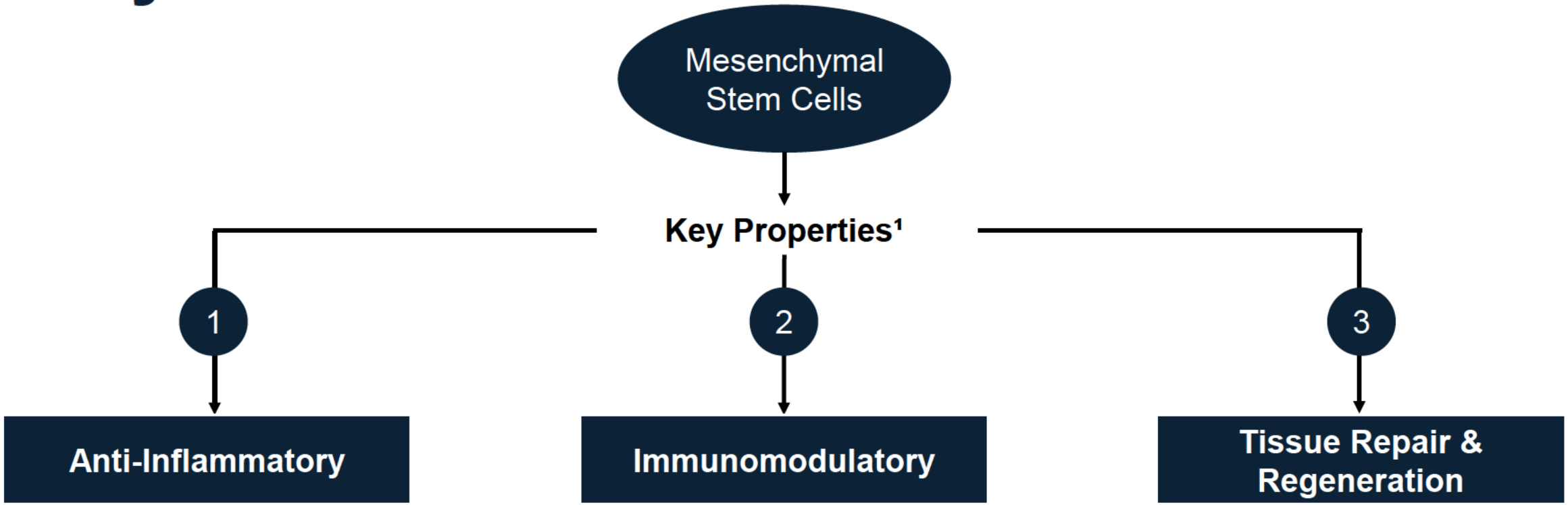
1. Global Graft versus Host Disease Market 2019-2029 (Reflects forecast market in 2026); 2. Zion Market Research, 2019 (represents global treatment market in 2025); 3. Persistence Market Research 2018 research report: "Osteoarthritis Treatment Market: Global Industry Analysis (2012-2016) and Forecast (2017-2025) (Reflect OA market by 2025); 4. Organ Transplant Immunosuppressant Drugs Market in 2026, Grand View Research, Inc.,2019
USYD = University of Sydney; NHMRC = National Health and Medical Research Council; LUMC = Leiden University Medical Center
* Timing of events is approximate, based on the Company's information as at the date of this presentation, and subject to change. Timing refers to calendar years.

# Why MSCs?




**Importance:**

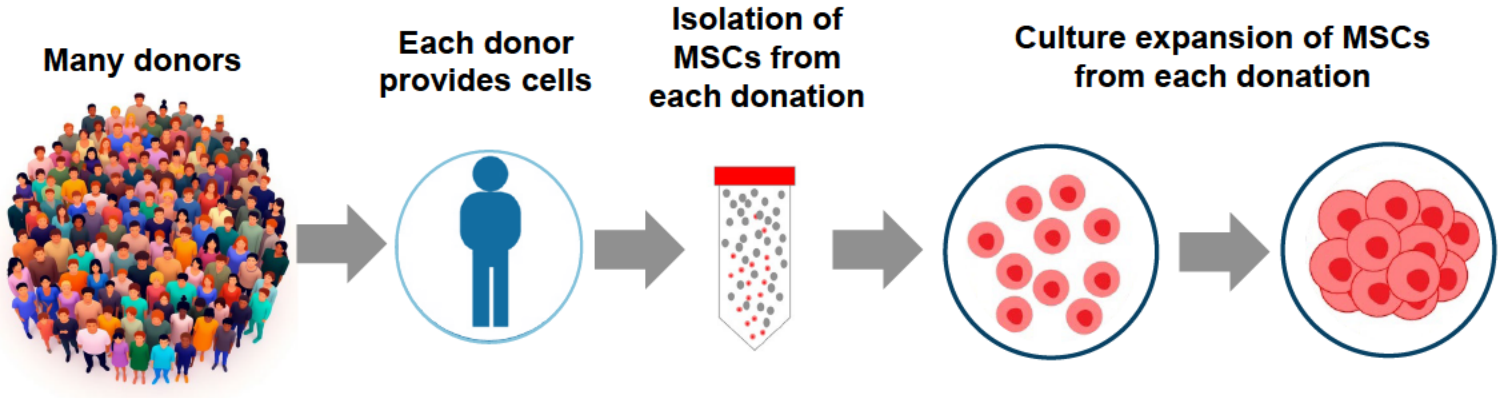
Inflammation and inappropriate immune responses contribute to many diseases/medical disorders, and often lead to tissue damage. Consequently, the anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory properties of MSCs, as well their ability to promote tissue repair and regeneration, can play an important role in treating many diseases.

**Unlike many other cell therapies where patients have to be matched to donors, MSCs can be used without matching donors to recipients**

1. This is a non-exhaustive subset of key MSC properties

# Conventional MSC manufacturing process

**Standard Process[1]**




| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Major Challenges** | **Different donors = Variable** starting material = **Inconsistent** product | **Small number** of MSCs retrieved per donation = **Extensive** MSC culture expansion required | **Extensive MSC culture expansion = Functional changes = Loss of potency** | MSCs from **different donors** are administered to **different patients = Inconsistent results** |
| **Standard Process[1]** | **New donors** must be identified on regular basis; donors must consent to **surgical extraction** | MSCs must be **isolated** from **mixture of cells** from **each** donation – producing only **small number** of MSCs per donation | **Extensive** culture expansion required (growing cells) – **large number** of MSCs required | Different batches of MSCs come from **different donors** |

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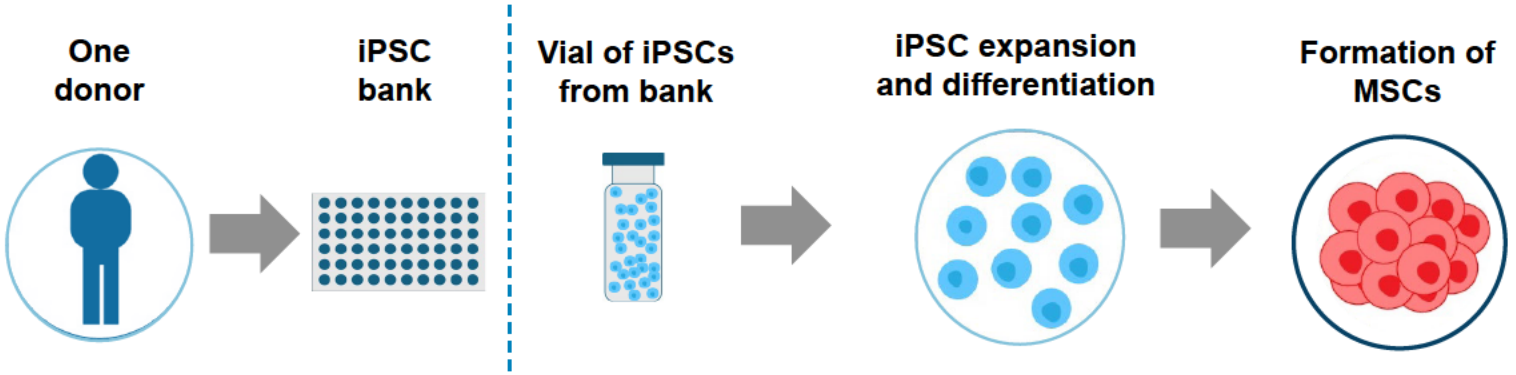
This is a representative, high-level summary of a typical process to produce donor-derived MSCs. Some manufacturing processes may differ.

# The solution: the Cymerus™ process

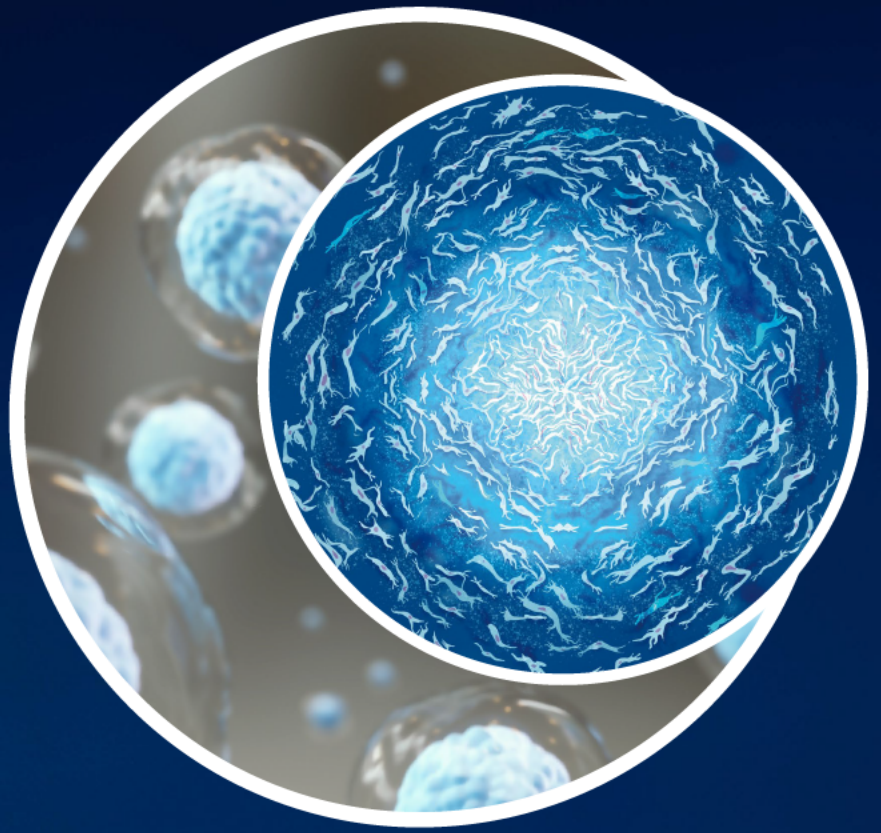
**Cymerus™ Process**




| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blood donation from a **single donor** was used to produce a high-quality **iPSC**[1] **bank** | Cells from **same** iPSC bank are used to make **every batch** of Cymerus™ MSCs | iPSCs are culture expanded, then **turned into MSCs** using **patented** Cymerus™ process | **All** batches of Cymerus™ MSCs come from the **same donor** |
| **Major Benefits** | | | |
| iPSCs have effectively **limitless** expansion capacity = **Scalability** | Starting material for **all** batches is **the same** = **Consistent** MSC product | **Minimal** MSC culture expansion required = MSCs **retain potency** | **All** patients receive MSCs from the **same donor** = **Avoids variability** |

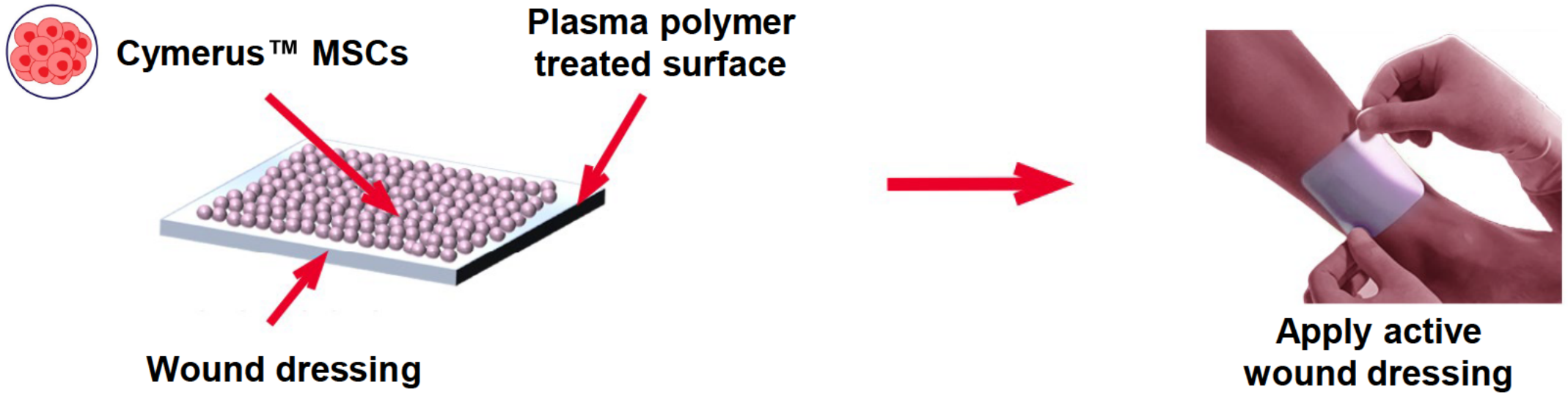
1. iPSCs are induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs). Mature adult cells reprogrammed to become pluripotent, which means they have effectively limitless proliferation capacity and potential to differentiate into any adult cell type (including MSCs). iPSCs are the ideal starting material for commercial production of cellular products.

# CYP-006TK for Diabetic Foot Ulcers



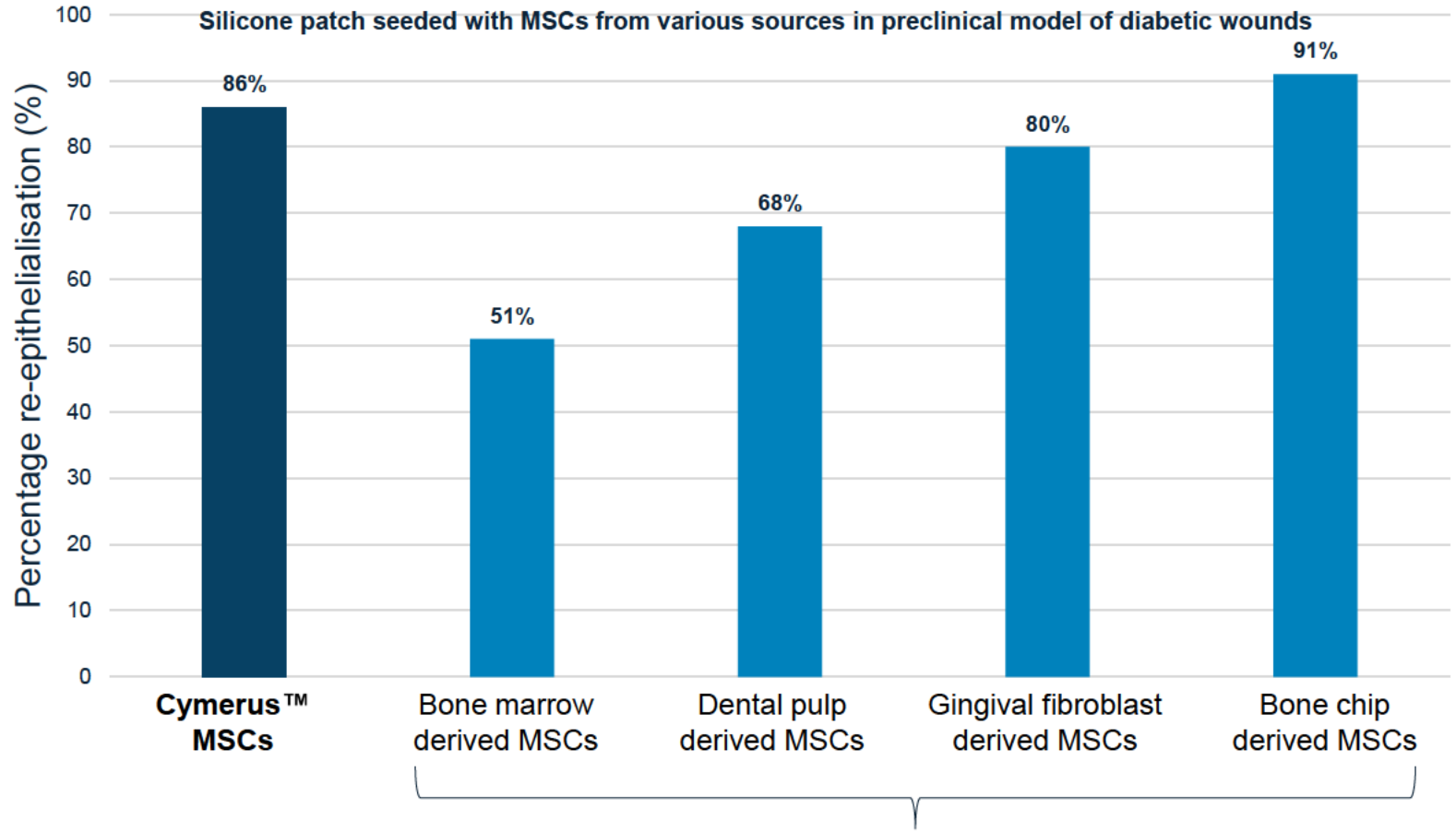
# Cynata's MSC product for DFU

- Cynata has developed a proprietary wound dressing using MSCs ("CYP-006TK")
- CYP-006TK utilises a proprietary surface-coating, optimised for the delivery of MSCs directly to the wound



# MSCs in DFU (preclinical study)

**Study conducted independently of Cynata[1]**




**Major Challenges with manufacturing these MSCs consistently at scale**

## Key findings

- Primary outcome measured was extent of wound surface re-epithelialisation (healing) after 3 days
- Cynata's Cymerus™ MSCs resulted in significantly greater re-epithelialisation (86%) compared to bone marrow MSCs (51%)
- Cynata's Cymerus™ MSCs are the only MSCs capable of being produced consistently at scale

1. Study conducted by the Cooperative Research Centre for Cell Therapy Manufacturing, Adelaide, Australia

# DFU | Phase 1 clinical trial

| | |
|---|---|
| **Indication** | Non-healing diabetic foot ulcers (DFU) |
| **Product** | CYP-006TK (novel silicone dressing seeded with Cymerus™ iPSC-derived MSCs) |
| **Study Design** | • Randomised controlled trial in ~30 adults<br>• Patients randomised to receive either standard of care (SOC) or CYP-006TK for 4 weeks, followed by SOC<br>• SOC treatment = current best practice as determined by investigator (e.g. conventional wound dressings etc)<br>• Primary objective was safety; efficacy measures included wound healing, pain and quality of life |
| **Study Conduct** | • Clinical sites in Australia (Adelaide and Perth)<br>• Patient enrolment complete (April 2024)<br>• All patient visits complete (September 2024) |
| **Results** | **Final results released in December 2024** |

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For further information: https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT05165628

# DFU | Phase 1 clinical trial – key results

| | |
|---|---|
| **Primary Objective** | CYP-006TK **successfully achieves** its primary objective:<br>– safe and well-tolerated (primary objective)<br>– no participants withdrew from the trial due to adverse events<br>– no suspected serious adverse reactions were reported |

| | Time | CYP-006TK | Standard of Care |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean change in wound surface area from baseline ($mm^2$)*** | 12 weeks | **Decreased** by 181 $mm^2$ | **Increased** by 355 $mm^2$ |
| | 24 weeks | **Decreased** by 261 $mm^2$ | **Increased** by 62 $mm^2$ |
| **Mean change in wound surface area from baseline (%)** | 12 weeks | **Decreased** by 64.6% | **Decreased** by 22.0% |
| | 24 weeks | **Decreased** by 83.6% | **Decreased** By 47.8% |
| | | N=15 | N=15 |

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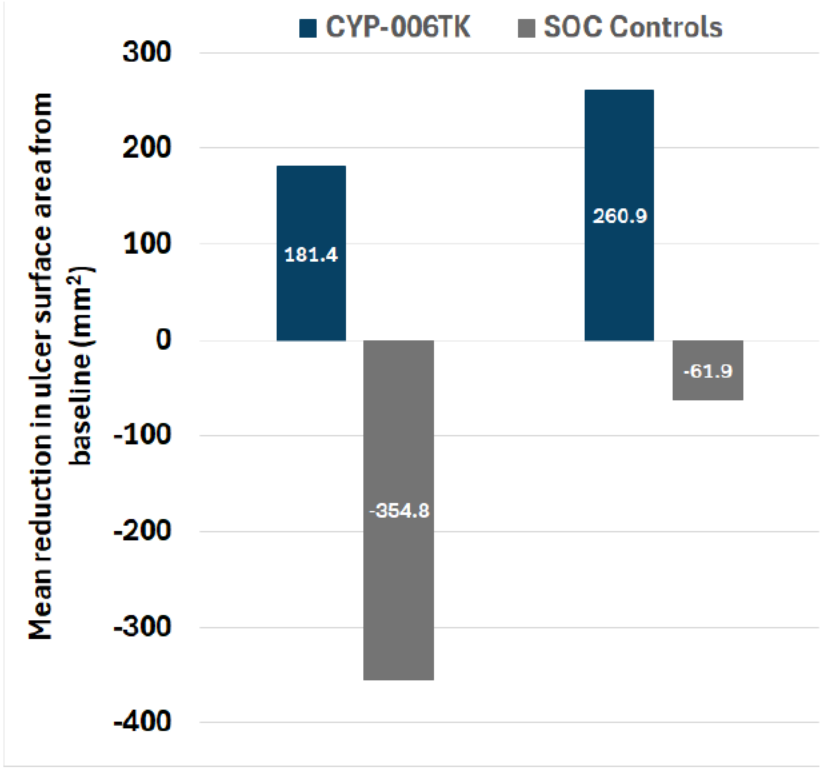
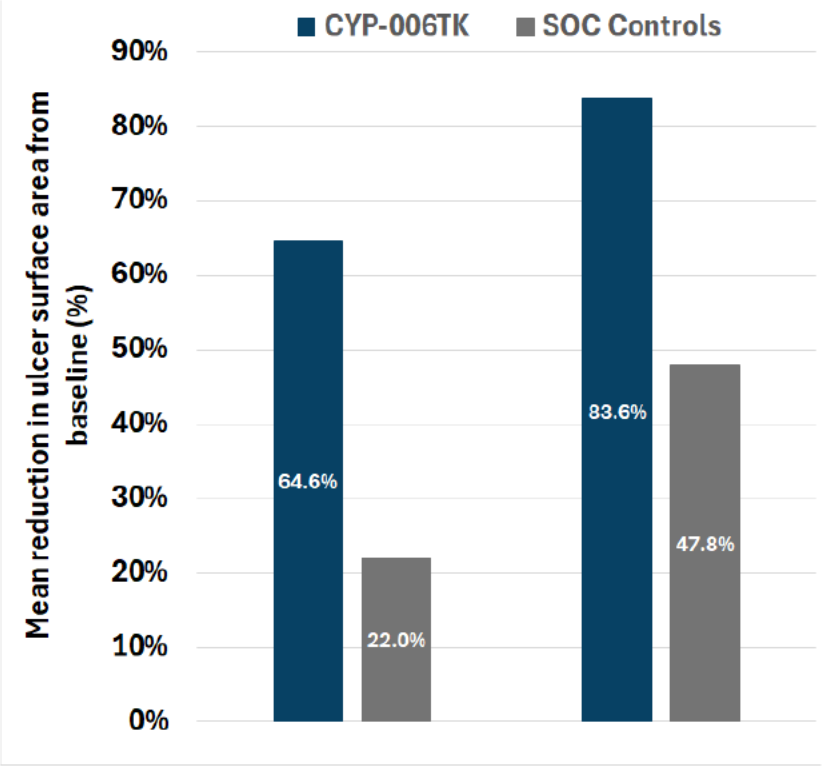
*A decrease in the size of a wound demonstrates that the wound is healing (i.e. there is an improvement to the wound). An increase in the size of a wound would demonstrate that the wound is not healing (i.e. wound is getting worse).

# Change in wound surface area




Reduction in wound size (Improvement)

Increase in wound size (Deterioration)




## CYP-006TK

- Substantial mean reduction (improvement) in wound surface area at both 12 & 24 weeks, in both $mm^2$ and percentage terms

## Standard of Care

- Mean increase (deterioration) in wound surface area at both 12 & 24 weeks, in $mm^2$ terms
- Increase in $mm^2$ terms combined with moderate reduction in percentage terms indicates that **larger wounds were less likely to heal**

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# Segmenting the data – larger wounds[1]

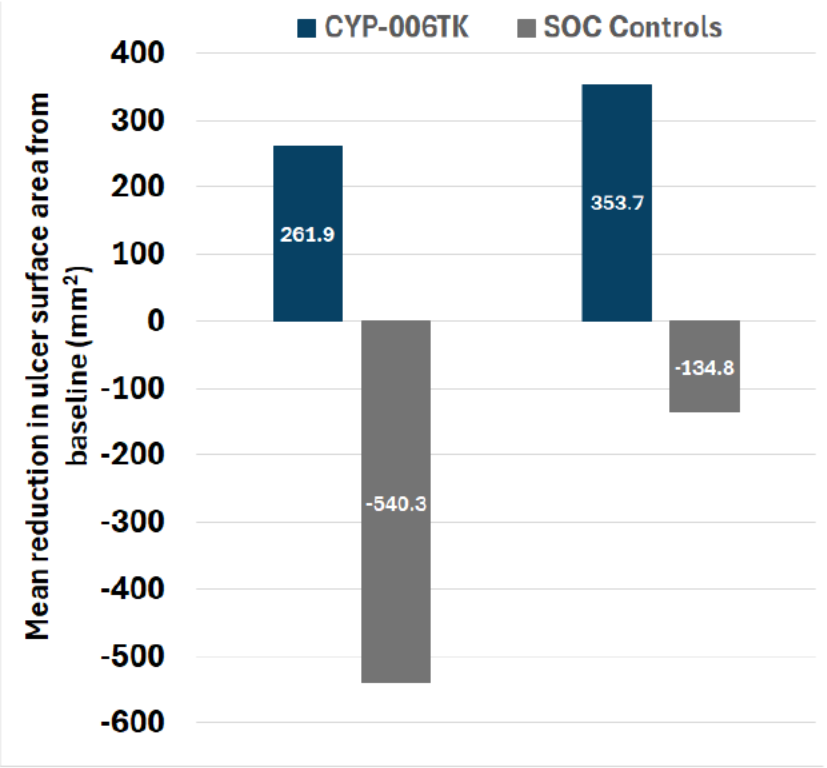
A total of eleven participants had wounds measuring <200 $mm^2$ at baseline (six in the CYP-006TK group; five in the control group).

If smaller wounds <200 $mm^2$ are excluded and the remaining larger wounds (>200 $mm^2$) are analysed separately, there are even greater differences in outcomes between groups:

| | Time | CYP-006TK | Standard of Care |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean change in wound surface area from baseline ($mm^2$)*** | 12 weeks | **Decreased** by 262 $mm^2$ | **Increased** by 540 $mm^2$ |
| | 24 weeks | **Decreased** by 354 $mm^2$ | **Increased** by 135 $mm^2$ |
| **Mean change in wound surface area from baseline (%)** | 12 weeks | **Decreased** by 68.6% | **Increased** by 3.9% |
| | 24 weeks | **Decreased** by 84.2% | **Decreased** by 32.2% |
| | | N=9 | N=10 |

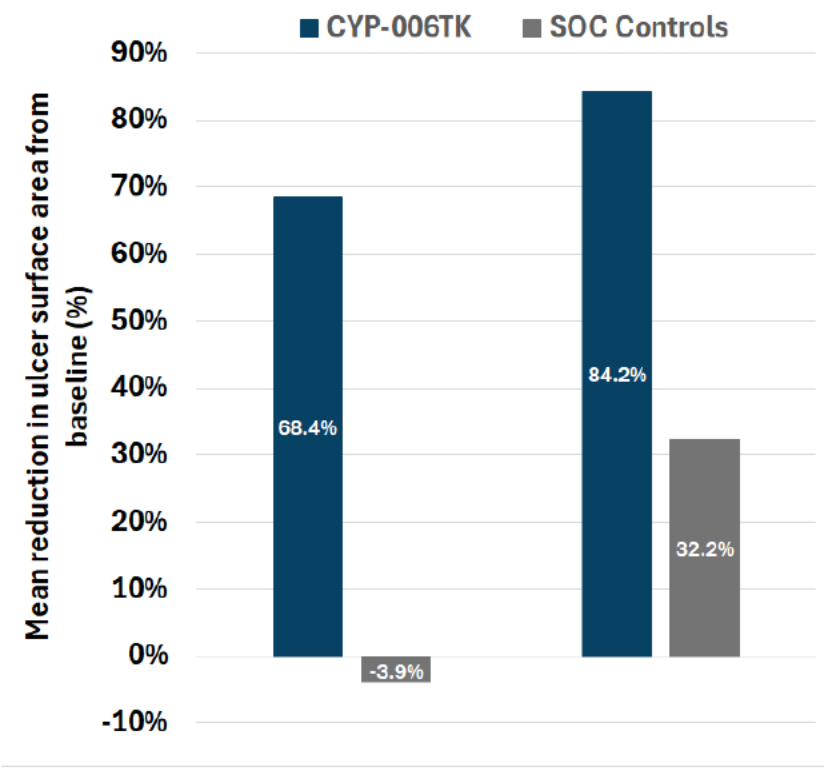
1. Post-hoc analysis.

# Larger wounds measuring >200 mm²




Reduction in wound size (Improvement)

Increase in wound size (Deterioration)




## CYP-006TK

- Mean reduction in wound surface area was similar in larger wounds to when all wounds were included
- Substantial improvement in large wounds is especially encouraging as larger DFU are more likely to lead to an amputation[1]

## Standard of Care

- Extent of mean increase (deterioration) was greater in larger wounds than when all wounds were included
- Mean change by percentage was markedly worse in larger wounds than in all wounds

1. Pickwell K, et al. Diabetes Care. 2015;38(5):852-7.

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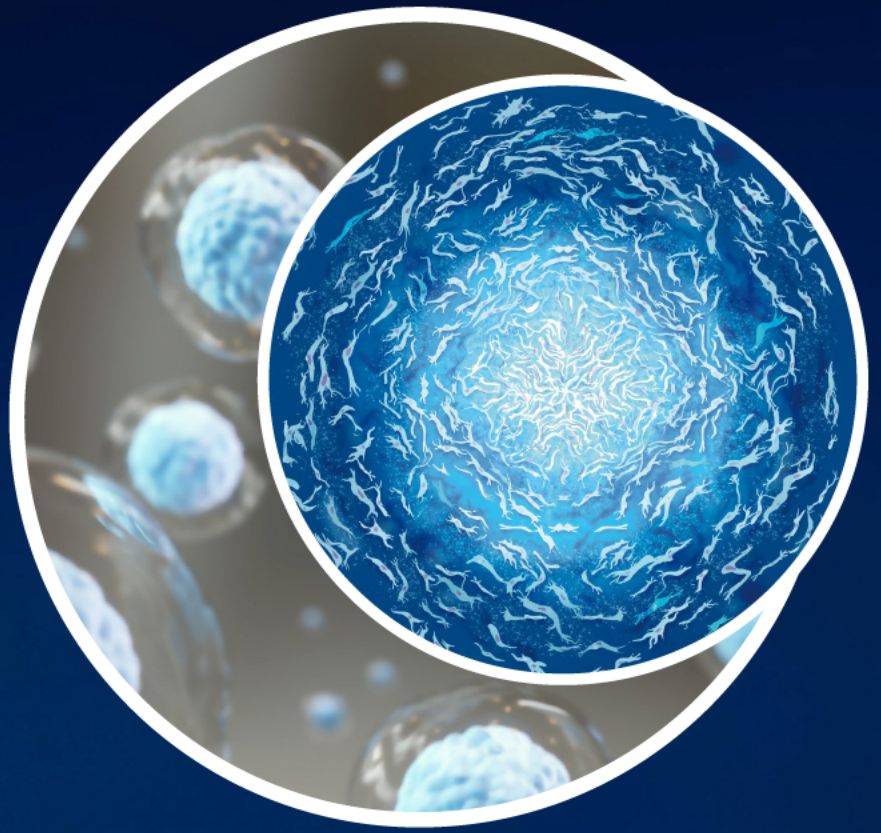
# Acute Graft versus Host Disease (aGvHD)

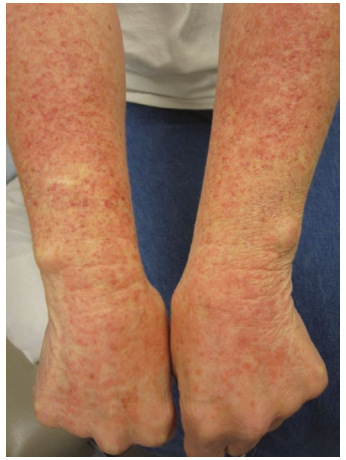


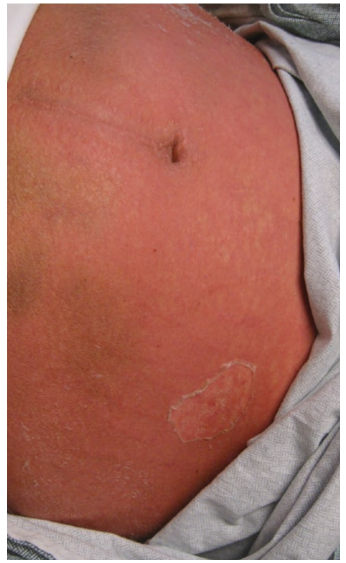
An opportunity based on compelling clinical data

# Bone marrow transplants & GvHD

## Bone marrow transplant (also known as blood stem cell transplant)

- The procedure replaces blood stem cells in people whose bone marrow has been destroyed by large doses of chemotherapy or radiotherapy
- Bone marrow transplants can be curative for blood cancers (e.g. lymphoma & leukaemia)
- However, these procedures, if they use third party donors (“allogeneic”), can result in graft versus host disease (GvHD)





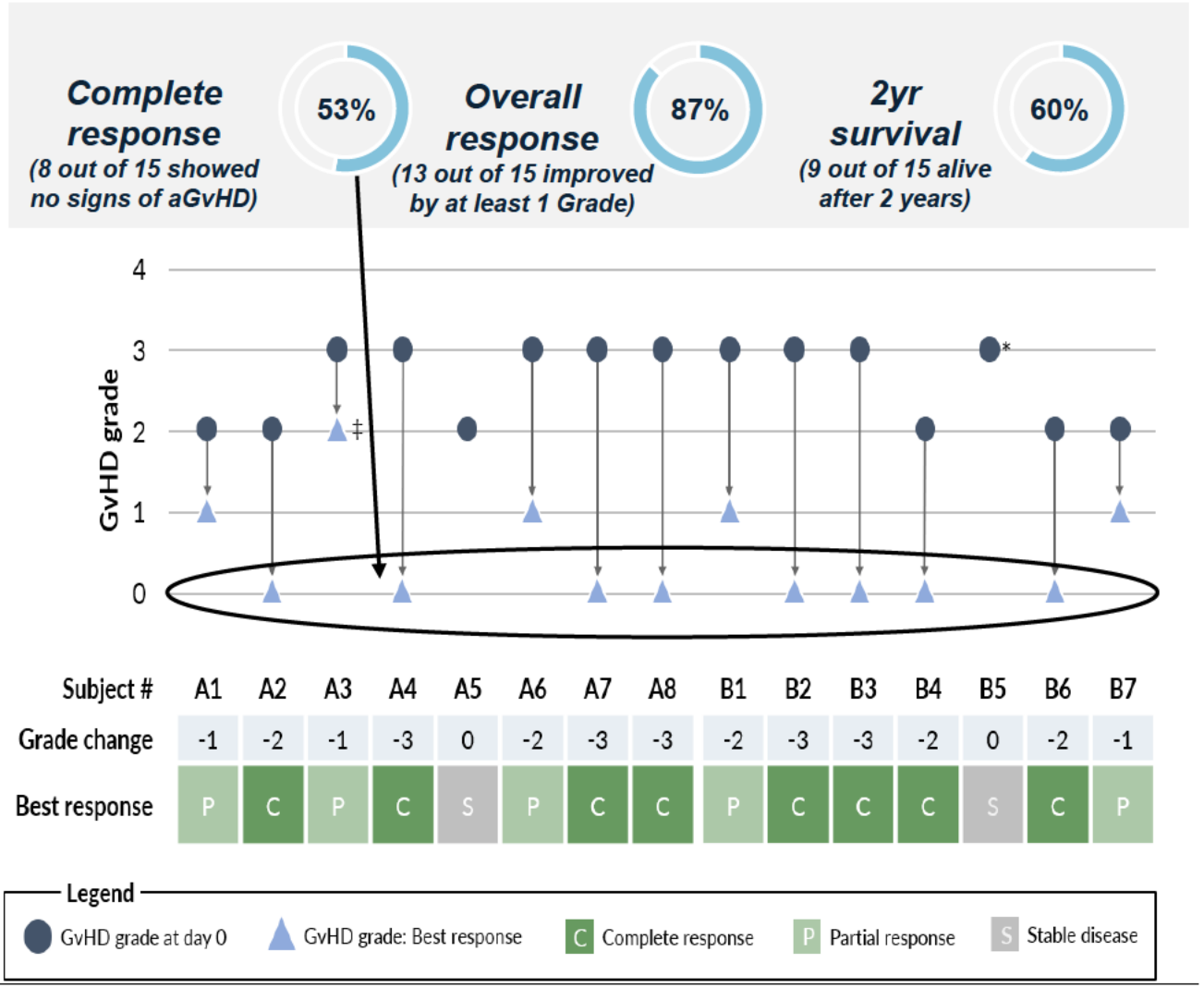
## Graft versus host disease

- GvHD is where the transplanted cells recognise the recipient’s cells as “foreign”
- This results in the transplant (the “graft”) attacking the recipient’s (the “host’s”) tissues and organs
- First-line treatment for acute GvHD (aGvHD) is corticosteroids, but ~50% of patients develop what’s known as steroid-resistant acute GvHD (SR-aGvHD)
- In steroid-resistant patients, 2-year survival rate is less than 20%[1]

1. Westin JR et al. Adv Hematol. 2011:601953 (2011)

Images from: A Cotliar, Atlas of Graft-versus-Host Disease, 2016

# SR-aGvHD | Phase 1 clinical trial – results




- Outstanding **response rates** and **overall survival**
- **Sustained outcomes achieved up to 2 years** after the first infusion
- **Importantly:** CYP-001 was shown to be **safe and well tolerated**
- **No serious adverse events or other safety concerns related to CYP-001**

Trial conducted in 15 patients with steroid-resistant aGvHD (SR-aGvHD)
Product: CYP-001 (Cymerus™ MSCs for intravenous infusion)

- Subjects received $1x10^6$ cells/kg (max $1x10^8$ cells) or $2x10^6$ cells/kg (max $2x10^8$ cells) by IV infusion on D0 and D7
- Eight subjects were enrolled in each cohort, but one subject in Cohort B withdrew prior to infusion of CYP-001

‡ Subject A3 showed a PR at Days 14 and 21 but died due to pneumonia on Day 28; * Subject B5 withdrew from the trial on Day 22 to commence palliative care
For further information: https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT02923375

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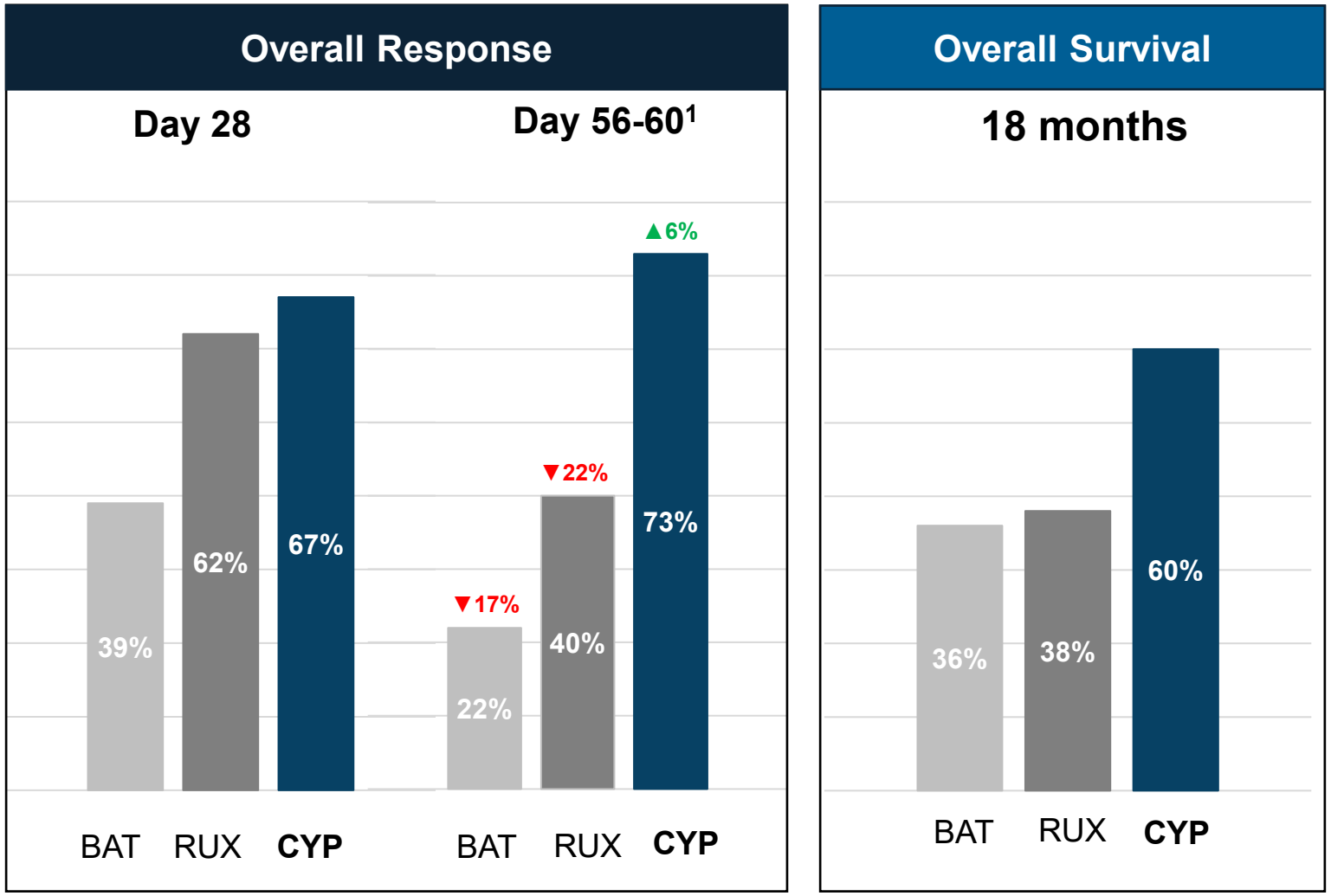
# CYP-001 vs other treatments in SR-aGvHD




**CYP** = CYP-001 in Phase 1 trial (NCT02923375). **Rux** = ruxolitinib in Phase 3 trial (NCT02913261) (ruxolitinib is now approved for SR-aGvHD). **BAT** = "best available therapy" control arm in ruxolitinib Phase 3 trial (NCT02913261)

## Overall Response

- Between Day 28 and Day 56-60, the Overall Response Rate (ORR) for both RUX and BAT **decreased** markedly, while the ORR for CYP-001 marginally **increased**

## Overall Survival

- CYP also reported **60% survival at 24 months** (not shown on graph, as 18 months was the latest timepoint reported in RUX/BAT trial)

## Safety

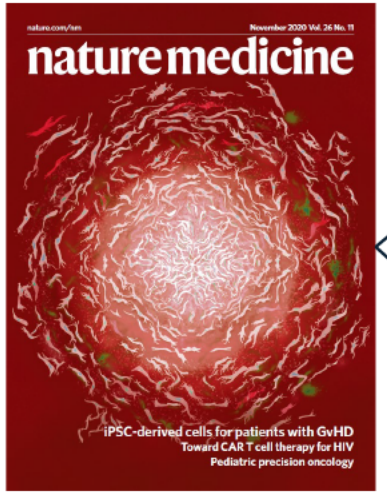
- No serious adverse events or safety concerns for CYP-001

Note: comparisons are for illustrative purposes only; data taken from different clinical trials with different sample sizes (BAT: n=155; Rux: n=154; CYP-001: n=15).
D28/D56 time points used for response rate comparison as D28/D56 were the only response rate time points reported in the BAT/Rux clinical trial (NCT02913261; Zeiser et al. N Engl J Med 382:1800-1810 [2020]).
1. Overall Response at Day 56-60 refers to Day 56 response for BAT & Rux, and Day 60 response for CYP-001

# Scientific and regulatory recognition

## Scientific: Publications

- Cynata was published in two editions of the highly prestigious *Nature Medicine* journal following its Phase I trial results




Cynata featured on front-page of Nature Medicine

nature medicine LETTERS
https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-020-1050-x
Nature Medicine 26, 1720–1725 (2020)

**Production, safety and efficacy of iPSC-derived mesenchymal stromal cells in acute steroid-resistant graft versus host disease: a phase I, multicenter, open-label, dose-escalation study**

Adrian J. C. Bloor[1,2], Amit Patel[1], James E. Griffin[3], Maria H. Gilleece[4], Rohini Radia[5], David T. Yeung[6,7], Diana Drier[8], Laurie S. Larson[8], Gene I. Uenishi[9], Derek Hei[10], Kilian Kelly[11], Igor Slukvin[9] and John E. J. Rasko[12,13,14]

nature medicine
Nature Medicine 30, 1556–1558 (2024)
https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-024-02990-z

**Two-year safety outcomes of iPS cell-derived mesenchymal stromal cells in acute steroid-resistant graft-versus-host disease**

Kilian Kelly[1], Adrian J. C. Bloor[2], James E. Griffin[3], Rohini Radia[4], David T. Yeung[5,6] & John E. J. Rasko[7,8,9]

## Regulatory: Orphan Drug Designation

- CYP-001 has been granted Orphan Drug Designation by the US FDA for the treatment of GvHD

FDA U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION

**Benefits include:**

- Tax credits for qualified clinical trials
- Exemption from user fees
- Potential seven years of market exclusivity after approval

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1. CYP-001 is Cynata's Cymerus iPSC-derived MSC product candidate for intravenous infusion

# aGvHD | Phase 2 clinical trial

| | |
|---|---|
| **Indication** | High risk acute graft versus host disease (aGvHD)[1] |
| **Product** | CYP-001 (Cymerus™ iPSC-derived MSCs for intravenous infusion) |
| **Study Design** | • Randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial<br>• ~60 adults (steroids + CYP-001 vs steroids + placebo)<br>• Primary objective is to assess efficacy of CYP-001 based on Overall Response Rate at Day 28 |
| **Study Conduct** | • Conducted under IND from US FDA<br>• Clinical sites in USA, Europe and Australia<br>• First patient enrolled in March 2024; enrolment ~20% complete[2]<br>• Aiming to complete patient enrolment in H1 2025 |
| **Results** | Results anticipated in H2 2025 (primary evaluation) |

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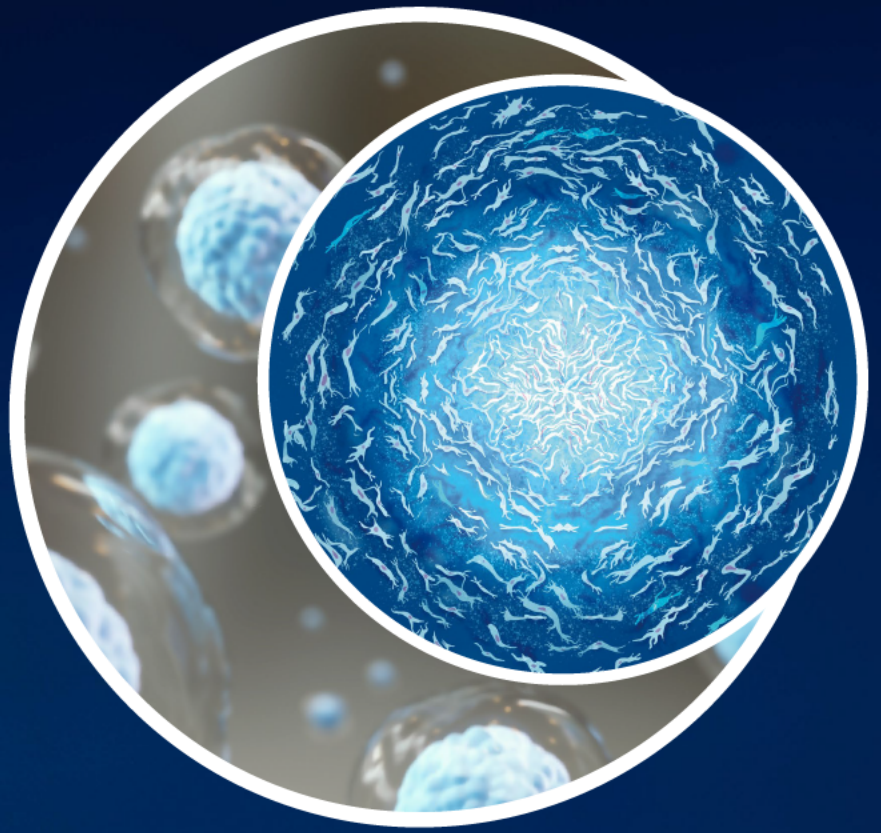
1. Trial is recruiting patients with High Risk newly diagnosed aGvHD (risk assessed based on refined Minnesota criteria), which means patients are not yet eligible to receive ruxolitinib. This is earlier in treatment pathway than completed Phase 1 trial, which was conducted in patients with steroid-resistant aGvHD. For further information see: https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT05643638
2. As of September 2024 Quarterly Activity Report, released to ASX on 25 October 2024

# Leveraging the unique potential of Cymerus MSCs



# OA | Phase 3 clinical trial

| | |
|---|---|
| **Indication** | Osteoarthritis (OA) of the knee (Kellgren-Lawrence Grade 2-3) |
| **Product** | CYP-004 (Cymerus™ iPSC-derived MSCs for intra-articular injection) |
| **Study Design** | • Randomised, double-blind placebo-controlled trial in ~320 adults[1]<br>• Each participant receives 3 injections over 12 months; follow-up of 24 months from first dose<br>• Co-primary endpoints are reduction of knee symptoms and measure of cartilage loss |
| **Study Conduct** | • Trial conducted by University of Sydney, funded by Australian Government NHMRC grant, while Cynata retains commercial rights<br>• Clinical centres in Australia (Sydney and Hobart)<br>• Patient enrolment complete (November 2023)<br>• Last patient last visit expected ~November 2025 |
| **Results** | • Results anticipated in H1 2026 |

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1. Clinical trial entitled Stem Cells as a symptom – and strUcture-modifying Treatment for medial tibiofemoral OsteoaRthritis: a randomised placebo-controlled trial (SCUlpTOR).
NHMRC: National Health and Medical Research Council
For further information: https://www.anzctr.org.au/Trial/Registration/TrialReview.aspx?id=379726&isReview=true

# Kidney transplant | Phase 1/2 clinical trial

| | |
|---|---|
| **Indication** | Prevention of kidney transplant rejection |
| **Product** | CYP-001 (Cymerus™ iPSC-derived MSCs for intravenous infusion) |
| **Study Design** | • ~16 patients to receive CYP-001 after kidney transplantation: cohort 1 (n=3); cohort 2 (n=3); cohort 3 (n=10)<br>• Trial will evaluate safety (all cohorts) and efficacy of MSCs in facilitating reduction of calcineurin inhibitors (anti-rejection medication; Cohort 3) |
| **Study Conduct** | • Trial conducted and funded by Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC), Netherlands, while Cynata retains commercial rights<br>• Patient enrolment commenced in Q4 2024, with first patient treatment completed in Dec 2024 |
| **Results** | Outcome of Cohort 1 anticipated in H1 2025 |

# Research partnerships

## PLATFORM POTENTIAL OF CYNATA

**Large body of positive preclinical data generated via R&D partnerships:**

- GvHD
- Diabetic wounds
- Critical limb ischaemia
- Organ transplant rejection
- Osteoarthritis
- Respiratory disorders (including asthma, pulmonary fibrosis, acute respiratory distress syndrome)
- Sepsis
- Cardiovascular disorders (including coronary artery disease, myocardial infarction)
- Cytokine release syndrome
- Glioblastoma

**Several of these studies have been published in peer-reviewed journals** – see [cynata.com/science_publications](cynata.com/science_publications)

**Studies conducted in partnership with leading research groups worldwide**

MONASH University

THE UNIVERSITY of WISCONSIN MADISON

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

UNSW SYDNEY

RCSI

University of Massachusetts Amherst

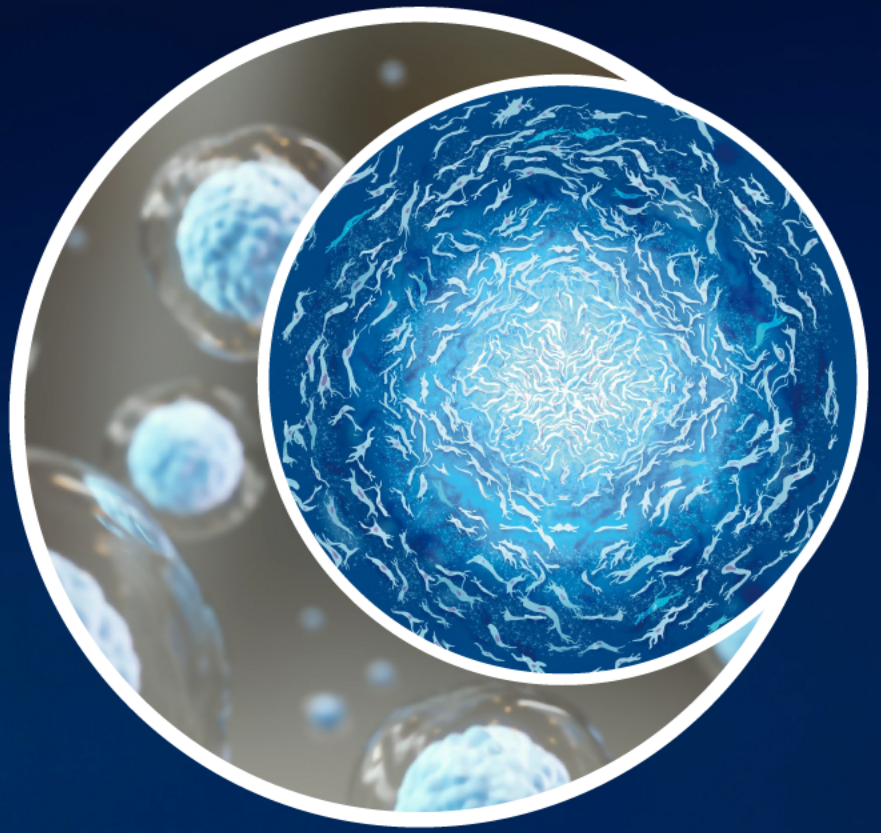
Cell Therapy Manufacturing Cooperative Research Centre

HARVARD STEM CELL INSTITUTE

criticalcare RESEARCH GROUP

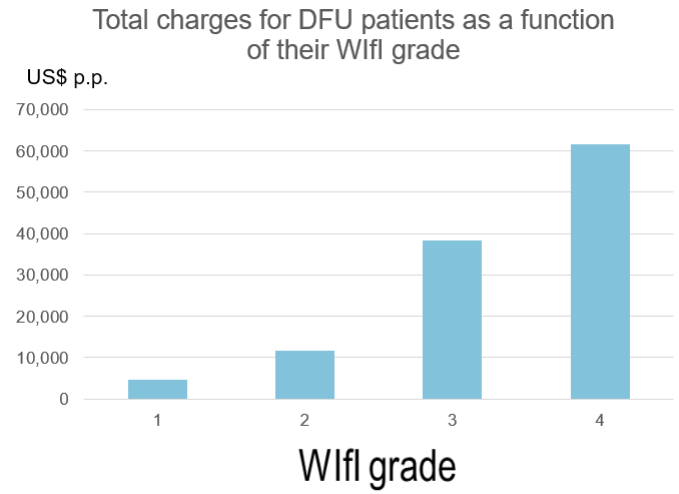
SVI St Vincent's Institute MEDICAL RESEARCH

# Outlook and commercial potential



# Diabetic foot ulcers (DFU)

- Open sore or wound that develops in patients with diabetes
- Very difficult to heal, which can lead to serious complications such as serious infection
- 20% of patients who develop DFU will require an amputation[1]
- Multi-disciplinary team can be required to treat: GP, endocrinologist, podiatrist, wound care nurse, vascular surgeon and infectious disease specialist
- Cost to treat DFU in the US can exceed US$60,000 per patient (depending on severity)[2]
- Annual costs to US public and private payers estimated to be US$9 – 13 billion per year[2]




WIfI = Wound, Ischemia, and foot Infection[3]

Diabetes is the **fastest growing** public health concern worldwide[4]

**~38 million** Americans have diabetes[5]

**Up to 34%** of those with diabetes will develop a foot ulcer[1]

**20%** of patients with DFU will require **amputation** of the foot or limb[1]

**150,000+** amputations **per year** in the US due to **DFU**[6]

Estimated costs to US public and private payers **US$9–13 billion** per year[2]


1. McDermott et al. Diabetes Care. 46:209–221 (2023).
2. Raghav et al. Ther Adv Endocrinol Metab. 9(1) 29-31 (2018).
3. Hicks et al. J Vasc Surg. 67:1455-62 (2018).
4. Hossain et al. Health Sci Rep. 7(3):e2004 (2024).
5. American Diabetes Association: https://diabetes.org/about-diabetes/statistics/about-diabetes
6. American Diabetes Association: https://diabetes.org/advocacy/amputation-prevention-alliance

# Acute graft versus host disease (aGvHD)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **>38,000** allogeneic transplants* **per year**[1] | **~35-50%** develop aGvHD[2,3] | **Almost all** receive steroids | **<50% respond** to steroids[4] | Up to **9,500** steroid-resistant cases **per year** | 2-year survival rate in SR-aGvHD: **<20%**[5] |

* “Allogeneic” means cells come from someone else (a donor) rather than the recipient; “transplant” refers to blood stem cell transplants

**Current treatments for steroid-resistant aGvHD (SR-aGvHD):**

- **Ruxolitinib**
  - Good initial response rates but no apparent increase in longer-term survival rates (18 months +) compared to controls[6]
  - Serious/life threatening adverse reactions are common in patients who receive Ruxolitinib (e.g. infections, blood disorders)[7]
  - Ruxolitinib is priced at ~US$18k per month, and typically requires at least 6 months treatment for GvHD (i.e. >US$100k per patient), and has forecast sales of US$4.5b in 2024 across all indications[8]
- **Other investigational agents**
  - Sometimes referred to as “Best Available Therapy (BAT)” in clinical trials
  - Most have shown limited efficacy and/or poor safety profiles

**Safer and more effective treatments are desperately needed for aGvHD**

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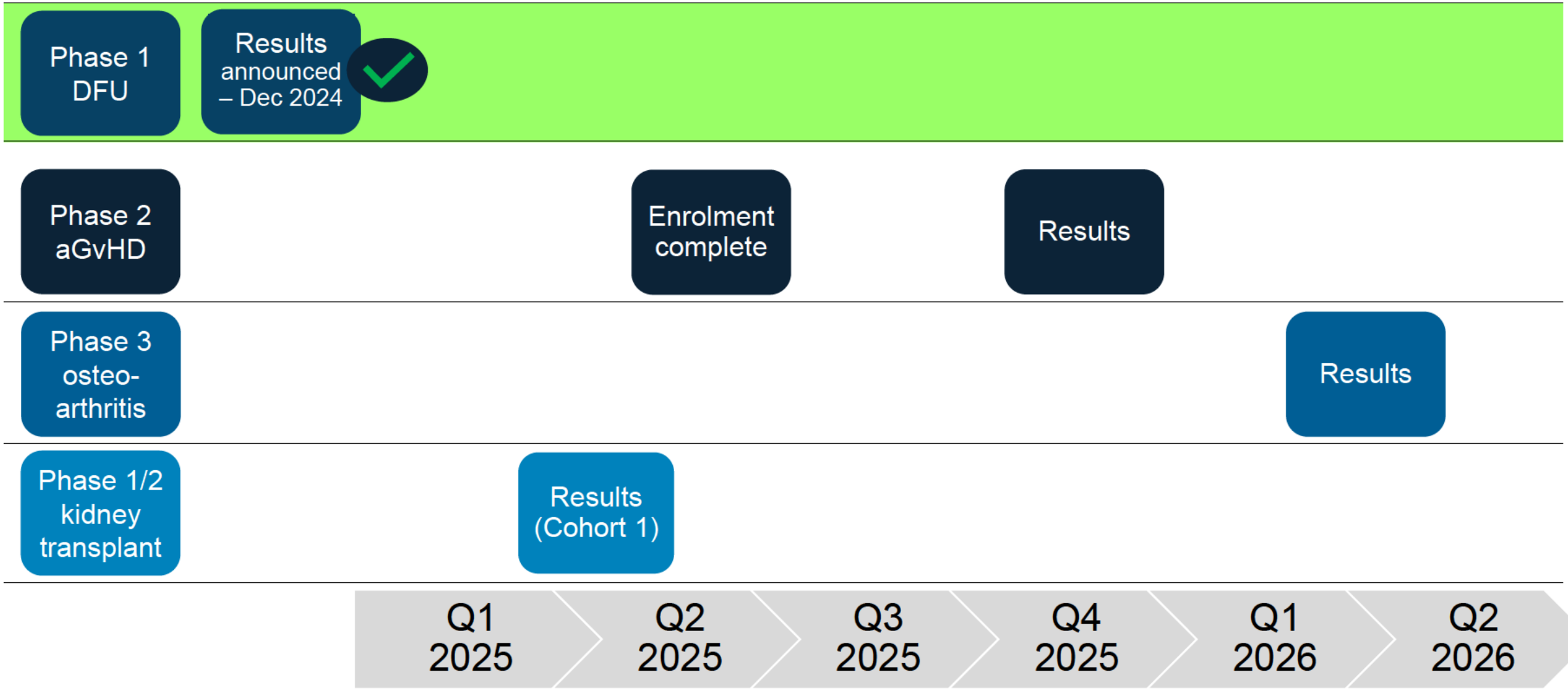
1. Malard et al, Nature Reviews Disease Primers 9: 27 (2023).
2. Reshef et al, J Clin Oncol. 39(17):1878-1887 (2021).
3. Akahoshi et al, Blood Adv. 7(16):4479-4491 (2023).
4. Major-Monfried et al, Blood.131(25):2846-2855 (2018).
5. Westin JR et al, Adv Hematol. 2011:601953 (2011).
6. Zeiser et al, N Engl J Med 2020;382:1800-1810 (2020).
7. JAKAFI® (ruxolitinib) tablets, for oral use, US FDA approved Prescribing Information, September 2021.
8. Sales figures relate to all approved indications, including myelofibrosis, polycythemia vera, and GvHD.

# Commercial Attractiveness

| | |
|---|---|
| **Proprietary Platform Technology** | • Ability to produce MSCs consistently and at scale allows for MSCs to be used in multiple indications = Platform Technology appeal |
| **Platform Technology** | • Platform Technology allows CYP to target multiple multi-billion dollar indications |
| **Multiple Multi-Billion Dollar Indications** | • Four clinical indications currently targeted have total combined market opportunities of ~US$27.7 billion<br>• All indications capable of being out-licensed / partnered |
| **Commercial interest** | • In 2019 (post Phase I results in GvHD), the Company received a non-binding indicative offer to acquire all shares in Cynata for $2 per share (The parties subsequently withdrew from discussions as a result of being unable to reach agreement on satisfactory terms)<br>• Cynata anticipates significant commercial interest following any positive read-outs<br>• Three further read-outs expected by H1 CY2026 |
| **Seeking Partnership Opportunities** | • Following the successful DFU results, Cynata will now continue discussions with potential commercial partners and engage with regulatory agencies (including FDA) as part of its strategy for further clinical development |

# Upcoming catalysts*

## DFU results announced Dec 2024; results from THREE further trials expected by 1H 2026




* Timing of events is approximate, based on the Company's information as at the date of this presentation, and subject to change

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