



Investor Briefing

May 2025

ASX: PTX





Disclaimer and Safe Harbour

Certain statements made in this document are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on the current expectations of Prescient Therapeutics Limited ("Prescient" or the "Company"), their estimates, assumptions, and projections about the industry in which Prescient operates. Material referred to in this document that use the words 'estimate', 'project', 'intend', 'expect', 'plan', 'believe', 'guidance', and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements and should be considered an at-risk statement. These forward-looking statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties, some of which are beyond the control of Prescient or which are difficult to predict, which could cause the actual results, performance, or achievements of Prescient to be materially different from those which may be expressed or implied by these statements. These statements are based on our management's current expectations and are subject to a number of uncertainties and risks that could change the results described in the forward-looking statements. Risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, general industry conditions and competition, general economic factors, the impact of pharmaceutical industry development and health care legislation in the United States and internationally, and challenges inherent in new product development. Investors should be aware that there are no assurances that results will not differ from those projected and Prescient cautions shareholders and prospective shareholders not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect the view of Prescient only as of the date of this presentation. Prescient is not under a duty to update any forwardlooking statement as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law or by any appropriate regulatory authority.

Certain statements contained in this document, including, without limitation, statements containing the words "believes," "plans," "expects," "anticipates," and words of similar import, constitute "forward-looking statements." Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other 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 favorable 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.

This document may not contain all the details and information necessary for you to make a decision or evaluation. Neither this document nor any of its contents may be used for any other purpose without the prior written consent of the Company. Nothing in this document should be considered financial advice. Please consult your professional investment adviser who understands your risk appetite and financial objectives before considering an investment in Prescient.









Targeted RAS therapies for cancers of unmet need

Platforms supporting CAR-T therapies

✓ PTX-100

✓ OmniCAR

√ CellPryme





Targeted RAS therapies for cancers of unmet need

✓ PTX-100

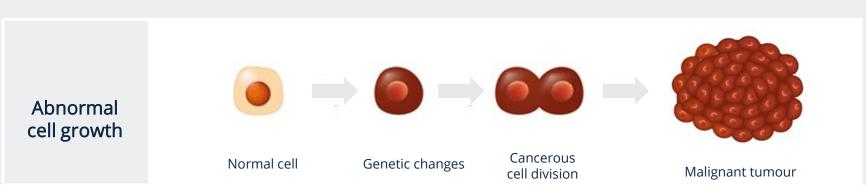
- Addressing high-mortality cancers of unmet need T Cell Lymphoma (TCL)
- Results beyond benchmarks and existing drugs
- FDA support
- US\$1.8bn focus market* of TCL
- In Phase 2a with potential for 2b registration study

PTX-100 is an advancing cancer therapy on the ASX



What causes cancerous mutations?



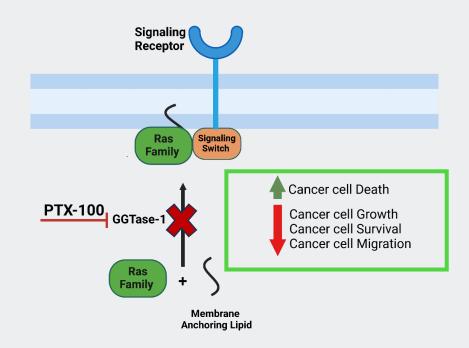




PTX-100 First in Class Targeted Therapy

Inhibition of GGT-1 disrupts small GTPases including: the RAS family pathway

- Mutations in RAS are present in approximately 22% of all human cancers¹
- PTX-100 targets and blocks an enzyme called GGTase-1, disrupting the RAS family pathways
- This interferes with the way cancer cells grow and spread



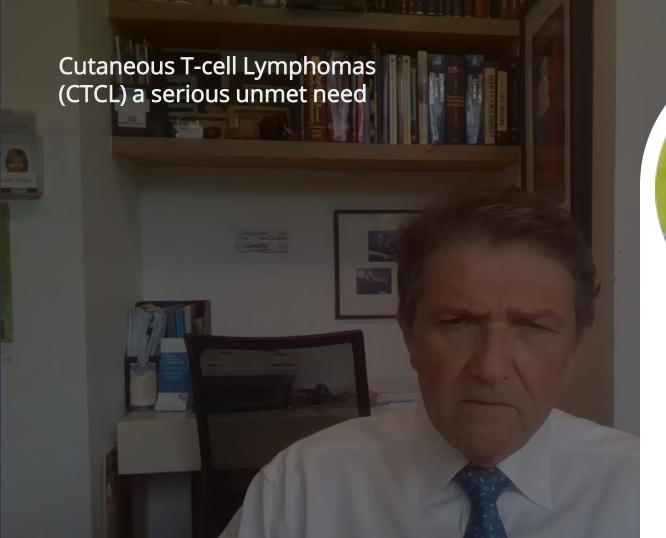
^{1.} The RAS Problem: Turning Off a Broken Switch – National Cancer Institute



Cutaneous T-cell Lymphoma (CTCL) Overview

- A rare type of cancer of white blood cells (T cells), normally involved in immune function
- These cancerous T cells travel to and live in the skin, where they grow and divide uncontrollably, attacking the skin
- Limited options for patients with relapsed or refractory CTCL
- Orphan disease: 3,000# new cases in US each year and increasing
- Market projected to grow to US\$605M in the 8 major markets by 2030*







"Unfortunately, T-Cell lymphomas (...) is universally incurable in patients that have not responded to initial therapy. So, we are in desperate need of a treatment that will allow patients to respond and give them



"We are seeing responses in our patients who weren't responding to any other treatments"

Professor Miles PrincePrincipal Investigator









PTX-100 Phase 1b responses Strong response rates in evaluable patients

	Benchmark ¹	Lymphir ^{2,3}	PTX-100 (Phase 1B)
Response Rate	30%	36%	45%
Clinical Benefit Rate	45%	NA	64%
Duration of Response	9-13 months CTCL 3-4 Months PTCL	6.5 months (CTCL)	10.7 months
Serious Adverse Events ⁴	<30%	36%	4%

^{1.} Considered a target benchmark by Prescient and its investigators, with reference to currently available therapies in r/r TCL

^{2.} Label as per FDA.gov; Fierce Pharma; EF Hutton report

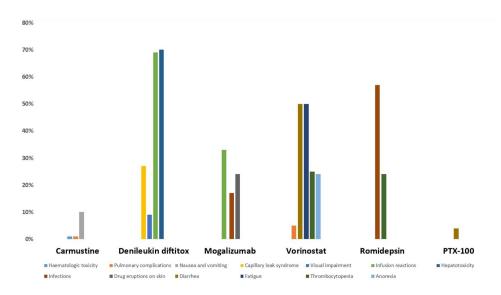
^{3.} Approved by the FDA 8 Aug 2024

^{4.} Assessed as related to drug





Recommended CTCL drugs, as outlined in international cancer treatment guidelines, have challenging safety profiles, **with adverse events occurring in up to 70% of patients.**



Adverse Events Associated with current Marketed Drugs* and PTX-100

*Other serious but less common events include Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy leading to death, Pancreatitis and Tumour Lysis syndrome. **Brentuximab vedotin** can cause rare but fatal progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, and more often pneumonitis, pancreatitis, opportunistic infections, infusion reactions and tumor lysis syndrome.

PTX-100 HAS A FAVOURABLE SAFETY PROFILE

- Minimal 'serious adverse events' related to PTX-100
- Suits fragile patient population
- Good candidate for combination therapy

Sugaya M. Int.J.Mol.Sci. 2021



The building blocks of taking PTX-100 through Phase 2



Study design

- CTCL vs PTCL
- 2a / 2b design
- Existing data
- Dosages



Patient recruitment

- Geographies
- Clinics
- Experts
- Patients



FDA engagement

- Ongoing dialogue
- Goal: registration study
- FDA inputs on Phase 2b design



Rationale of prioritising r/r CTCL over PTCL for Phase 2 trial

PTCL (Peripheral T Cell Lymphoma)

More prevalent than CTCL, but...

- More existing and emerging competition
- More likely to require larger, more expensive studies that may require a comparator arm

Further studies to be conducted under investigator led programs

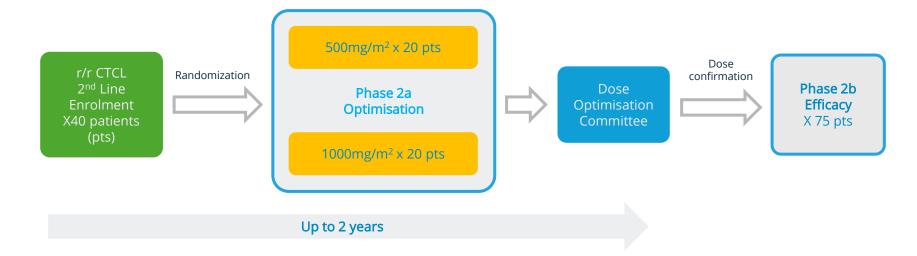
CTCL (Cutaneous T Cell Lymphoma)

- **Higher confidence** more data & responders
- **Greater need** for new therapies
- Likely to **recruit faster** lack of trial competition
- Larger patient pool high prevalence/longer patient life expectancy

Likely smaller, faster, cheaper trial design



Progressing PTX-100 to Phase 2



Multicenter clinical trial

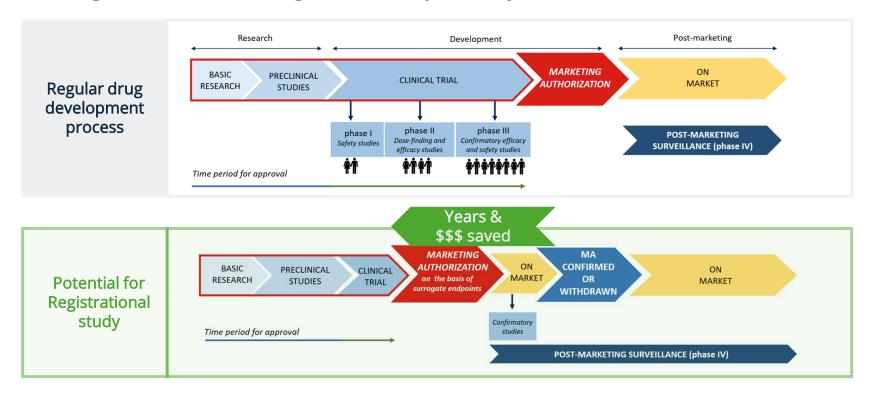
Australia (3) USA (6)

France (3) Italy (3)

- Phase 2a: N=40 pts with r/r CTCL (dose optimization)
- Phase 2b: N=75 pts with r/r CTCL will be treated at the recommended dose from Phase 2a
- Involving international experts in CTCL treatment

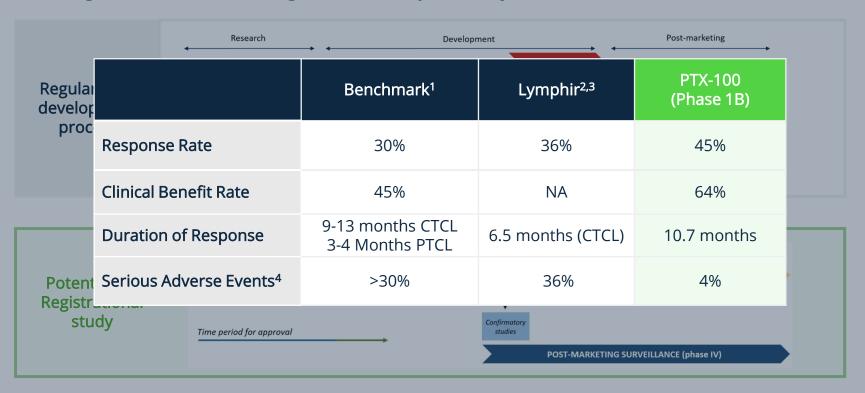


Aiming for shortened registrational pathway





Aiming for shortened registrational pathway





Advantages of orphan drugs



7 years of guaranteed market exclusivity in US (10 years in Europe)



Higher prices



Sales are more resilient to cycles



Total orphan sales to reach **\$US300B** by 2028, in an overall market of \$1.5T



Consistently
higher sales
growth (11.6%
CAGR)
than nonorphan drugs
(7% CAGR)



T-cell lymphomas (TCL):

High unmet need = large market opportunity

Total Addressable Market (TAM)

- 27,263 new cases / year in the 8 major markets
- Almost all will relapse
- Potential of \$1.8B / year by 2030 (53% in the US)
- Potential of \$605M / year in 2030 for CTCL alone

CTCL US alone

- Incidence 3,000 patients /annum#
- Almost all will relapse
- Combination therapy likely development





Key Milestones	Expected Timing (CY)	
First patient in and dosed with PTX-100 (FPID)	Q2	
FDA Fast Track designation	Q2 (Complete)	
EU Orphan Drug Designation	Q3	
First US site activated and recruiting	Q3	
First European site activated and recruiting	Q3/4	
Continuous review of data during the Phase 2a	Q4/Q1 +	
Validation of the new OmniCAR receptor and targets for AML	End Q4/Q1	
Potential channel partner for CellPryme-M	Discussions ongoing	



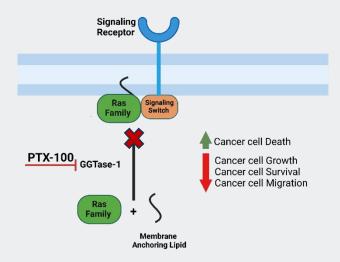
First in Class PTX-100 beyond TCL

First in class enzyme inhibitor disrupting the RAS super - family pathway, in particular, RHO, RAC and RAL.

Examples:

The RAS super family of genes consists of RAL, RAC, RHO-A/B, plus N-RAS and K-RAS. There are up to 153 proteins. Some examples of cancer types involving mutations of members of the RAS super family are listed below:

- RAL mutations: Lung, bladder, prostate, hepatocellular, ovarian, pancreatic cancers
- RHO-A mutations: Burkitt's lymphoma, gastric and breast cancers, PTCL
- RAC mutations: Breast and prostate cancer, germ cell tumours including testicular cancer



22% of all cancers have RAS involvement



Experienced team

Experienced team of drug developers and deal makers with track record in blood cancers.

Management Team



lames McDonnell CEO



Dr Rebecca Tunstall COO



Dr. Marissa Lim Chief Medical Officer



Upaly Bahadure Director - Clinical Affairs & Operations



Luis Malaver-Ortega, PhD Director Research and Development

Board of Directors



Dr James Campbell Non-Executive Chairman



Dr Allen Ebens Non-Executive Director



Dr Ellen Feigal Non-Executive Director



Dr Gavin Shepherd Non-Executive Director



Melanie Farris Non-Executive Director

Experienced gained in global companies

























Summary – PTX-100 driving a major inflection point

PTX-100 in Phase 2

- Addressing an orphan disease
- Strong Phase 1 results
- FDA support
- Targeting registration study for 2b



US\$1.8bn focus market*

Wider RAS platform opportunity

- First in class enzyme inhibitor
- Multiple RAS pathways
- PTX-100 = proof of concept
- Partnership opportunity for other cancers



US\$???bn focus market (22% of all cancers have RAS involvement)





Thank you

ASX: PTX

