ASX & Media Release

PAT-DX1 GMP manufacturing run update

Melbourne, Australia; 29 July 2024: Patrys Limited (ASX: PAB, "Patrys" or the "Company"), a therapeutic antibody development company, provides the following update regarding the recently completed GMP manufacturing run of PAT-DX1.

Patrys' Contract Development Manufacturing Organization (CDMO) advised the Company that it has identified an inconsistency with one of the processes used in specification testing which is currently being rectified. In view of this, the CDMO has advised that specification testing for the drug substance produced in the recent manufacturing run of PAT-DX1 is now expected to be complete in the second half of August 2024. This specification testing must be successfully completed for the drug material to be released for use in clinical trials.

As has been previously noted, the availability of GMP drug material is on the critical path for initiating the clinical development process, and delays with specification testing and drug release directly impact on the commencement of clinical development activities for PAT-DX1. While frustrated by this additional delay, Patrys' current understanding is that specification testing will be completed in the next 4 weeks. The Company will advise if there are any further amendments or developments in relation to this revised timeline.

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This release was authorised on behalf of the Patrys Board by:

James Campbell, Chief Executive Officer

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About Patrys Limited

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

About Patrys' deoxymab 3E10 platform: Patrys' deoxymab platform is based on the deoxymab 3E10 antibody that was first identified as an autoantibody in a mouse model of the human disease systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). While most antibodies bind to cell surface markers, deoxymab 3E10 penetrates into the cell nuclei and binds directly to DNA where it inhibits DNA repair processes. Cancer cells often have high levels of mutations and underlying deficiencies in the DNA repair mechanisms. For these reasons, the additional inhibition of the DNA repair processes by deoxymab 3E10 can kill cancer cells, but appears to have little impact on normal cells. As a single agent, deoxymab 3E10 has been shown to significantly enhance the efficacy of both chemo- and radiotherapies. Further, deoxymab 3E10 can be conjugated to nanoparticles to target delivery of chemotherapeutics and imaging agents to tumours.

Patrys has developed two humanised forms of deoxymab 3E10, both which have improved activity over the original deoxymab 3E10 antibody. PAT-DX1 is a dimer (two joined subunits) of the short chain from the binding domain of deoxymab 3E10, while PAT-DX3 is a full-sized IgG antibody. In a range of pre-clinical studies, PAT-DX1 has shown significant ability to kill cancer cells in cell models, human tumour explants, xenograft and orthotopic models. PAT-DX1 has been shown to cross the blood brain barrier, reduce tumour size, and increase survival in multiple animal models of brain cancer, other cancers, and cancer metastases. PAT-DX1 is tumour-agnostic, meaning that it can target many different tumour types in the body, regardless of specific tumour antigens. Patrys believes that PAT-DX1 may have application across a wide range of cancers including gliomas, melanomas, prostate, breast, pancreatic and ovarian cancers.

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

Patrys' rights to deoxymab 3E10 are part of a worldwide license to develop and commercialise a portfolio of novel anti-DNA antibodies and antibody fragments, variants and conjugates discovered at Yale University as anti-cancer and diagnostic agents. Six patents covering the unconjugated form of deoxymab 3E10 (and derivatives thereof) have already been granted (Europe, Japan, China, and 3 in the USA), and five patents covering nanoparticle conjugation has been granted (Australia, Canada, China, India and the USA).