PARADGM BIOPHARMA

NWR Healthcare Conference2024

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Blockbuster market opportunity

Zilosul® aims to meet a significant unmet need in osteoarthritis.

FDA Fast Track Designation

People affected by OA in 2020²

150m+

People affected by OA by 2030

250m+

In the US alone, OA is predicted to increase by 86% to 67 million by 2030.⁵



- Long H, Liu Q, Yin H, et al. Prevalence trends of site-specif osteoarthritis from 1990 to 2019. findings from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019. Arthritis & Rheumatology. 2022.
- Global Pricing Research conducted by Paradigm. EU5: Germany, UK, Spain, France, Italy
- OARSI. Osteoarthritis: A Serious Disease, Submitted to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration December 1, 2016



Paradigm Biopharmaceuticals Ltd. (PAR.ASX)

Executive

Summary

SAS – Special Access Scheme EAP – Expanded Access Program

Extensive Market Protection

Pentosan polysulfate sodium for subcutaneous use (PPS, iPPS,Zilosul®)

• PPS is a **non-opioid** with a 60-year track record treating pain, inflammation, and thrombosis in humans.

Osteoarthritis (OA) ZILOSUL®, high unmet need with blockbuster potential

- Extensive clinical data and Real-world evidence of iPPS effect in OA:
 - Phase 2 PARA_OA_005 (121 patients)
 - Phase 2 PARA_OA_008 (61 patients)
 - TGA special access scheme (over 600 patients)
 - US FDA approved EAP (10 ex-NFL Players).
- FDA Fast Tracked phase 3 OA program. Stage 1 completed, randomising over 600 patients across 120 sites in 7 countries.
- Opportunity for expedited approval in Australia through TGA Provisional Approval prior to the completion of the global phase 3 program.
- Recent results indicate treatment effect on OA beyond just the relief of symptoms supports iPPS as a blockbuster opportunity.
- Commercial scale manufacturing capabilities completed.

Exclusivity & market protection

- 25-year post-marketing exclusivity with bene pharmaChem FDA-approved API manufacturer of PPS for human use.
- Complex molecular structure of iPPS provides high barrier of competitive entry.
- Additional global protection via several method of use patents.

Phase 2 Clinical Outcome Data





Phase 2: PARA_005

2 mg/kg SC twice weekly v placebo for 6 weeks, followed up for 6 months

Pain Reduction | KOOS adjusted least squares mean change from baseline. FAS.



Function ADL | KOOS adjusted least squares mean change from baseline. FAS.





LS Mean Change +/- Standard Error FAS: Full Analysis Set KOOS: Knee Injury and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score

Patient Global Impression of Change (PGIC)

• PGIC significantly higher in the PPS group than placebo group at Day 56 (4.42 mean versus 3.42, respectively; mean difference between PPS and placebo 1.0 [95% CI 0.24, 1.8]; p=0.0106).

Phase 2: PARA_OA_008 | 2 mg/kg IBW SC twice weekly v placebo for 6 weeks, followed up for 12 months

A single 6-week course of twice-weekly iPPS demonstrates durable clinical outcomes out to 12 months

Pain Reduction | WOMAC least squares adjusted mean change from baseline. FAS.

Function WOMAC least squares adjusted mean change from baseline. FAS.





Rescue medication use

- 5x higher cumulative doses of rescue medication
- 4x more days rescue medication

used in the placebo cohort compared to iPPS twice weekly cohort at Day 365

LS Mean Change +/- Standard Error FAS: Full Analysis Set WOMAC: Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index

PARA_OA_008

Top-Line Clinical Endpoints at Day 365



Adjusted LS mean % change in WOMAC pain from baseline at Day 56, 168, and 365 in participants treated with twice-weekly iPPS versus placebo .

Changes in WOMAC pain from baseline

- Twice-weekly iPPS treatment showed significant improvement at Day 56 (p=0.045) and Day 365 (p=0.054) in WOMAC pain compared to the placebo arm.
- iPPS treatment demonstrated clinically meaningful response to pain.
- The proportions achieving ≥30% improvement in pain in the twice-weekly group were 54.5% compared to 33.3% in the placebo group

PARA_OA_008 | Top-Line Clinical Endpoints at Day 365



Adjusted LS mean % change in WOMAC function from baseline at each visit in participants treated with twice-weekly iPPS versus placebo.

Changes in WOMAC function from baseline

- Significant improvements in function at Day 56 (p=0.017) and Day 365 (p=0.048) in iPPS twice-weekly compared to placebo.
- iPPS treatment demonstrated clinically meaningful response to WOMAC function.
- 55% of participants receiving iPPS twiceweekly reported >50% improvement in pain compared to 28% in the placebo arm.

Current Therapies

Effect Duration

1 week

Treatment

Approximate timing & duration of peak effect

Current OA medication effect duration. Representative infographic reflecting current literature on the timing of the peak and estimated duration of treatment effect of currently available OA medications* and iPPS data from the PARA_OA_008 clinical trial. *References in Day 365 ASX release.





Phase 3



Osteoarthritis - Global Phase 3 | Harmonised clinical protocol to achieve simultaneous registration in key jurisdictions



PARA_OA_002 Global Progress

- 120+ sites across the US, EU, UK, Canada, and Australia.
- Stage 1 completed recruitment in October 2023.
- Confirmation of dose for progression to next stage of phase 3.
- Protocol for next stage of phase 3 being finalised for submission to the US FDA.

STAGE

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PARAJIGM

PARA OA 002 Phase 3 Clir Trial Design

Phase 3 Clinical



Stage 2 Clinical Protocol being finalised for submission to US FDA.

- Regulatory authorities requested identifying the ۲ minimal effective dose.
- Included a dose finding arm in the two-stage ٠ global placebo-controlled, randomised, adaptive PARA OA 002 phase 3 trial.
- Program to proceed with dose of 2 ۲ mg/kg iPPS twice weekly for further development based on prior clinical experience and dose finding results.

Top-line Results

PARA_OA_008

PARA_005

Exploratory

Endpoints

2 mg/kg SC twice-weekly v placebo

• PPS showed significantly reduced serum levels of cartilage degradation biomarkers and significant reduction in BML size as compared with placebo controls.

Reduction in size of bone marrow lesions



Reduction in serum levels of COMP & CTX-II biomarkers



1. Hunter DJ et al. Arthritis Res Ther. 2007;9(5):R108

Summary of Results

PARA_OA_008

iPPS demonstrated efficacy for both objective and subjective measures compared to placebo

Objective Data Measures	Reported At
Improvement in synovial fluid biomarkers associated with OA disease progression	Day 56 & 168
Improvement in structural changes in the knee determined by MRI	Day 168
Subjective Data Measures	Reported At
Significant improvement in mean change from baseline in WOMAC pain, function, and overall scores.	Day 56, 168 & 365
Significant improvement in Patient Global Impression of Change (PGIC)	Day 365

PARA_OA_008

Top-Line Day 168 Quantitative MRI Results



Cartilage Thickness (µm) Adj. CFB (abs.) LSM results by medial region in the knee

Changes in cartilage thickness from baseline

- Twice weekly iPPS arm, demonstrated a consistent pattern across regions of cartilage thickening over 6 months
- Placebo showed a loss in cartilage thickness in all medial compartments at 6 months.
- iPPS increased the cartilage thickness in the central medial femur by 60µm (0.06mm) compared to a reduction of -20µm (-0.02mm) in the placebo group at 6 months.
- Placebo consistent with the naturally occurring cartilage loss rate in knee OA progression (-40µm or 0.04mm per year).

PARA_OA_008

Top-Line Day 168 Quantitative MRI Results



Average percentage (%) change from baseline (CFB) in cartilage volume (mm3) by medial region in the knee.

Changes in cartilage volume from baseline

- iPPS showed an average increase in cartilage volume of 4.6%, in the medial femorotibial compartment compared to baseline, whereas the placebo arm showed a loss of cartilage volume of -1.7%.
- iPPS is reversing the breakdown of cartilage at 6 months, compared to placebo which is showing further cartilage volume loss from baseline consistent with the natural progression of the disease (4% reduction in cartilage volume per year).

Opportunity

- Extensive clinical data and real-world evidence of iPPS effect in OA.
- FDA Fast-tracked phase 3 OA program. Stage 1 completed randomising 579+ patients across 120 sites globally. Next stage of phase 3 OA program to planned commence in CY2024.
- Opportunity for expedited approval in Australia through TGA Provisional Approval prior to the completion of the global program.
- Recent results indicating a treatment effect on OA beyond the relief of symptoms supports iPPS as a blockbuster opportunity.
- Strong IP and patent protection.
- Commercial scale manufacturing capabilities completed.
- Recent data chosen for podium presentation at the OARSI International conference on OA. Demonstrates the strength and interest of Paradigm's PARA_OA_008 data amongst our peers.

Summary Paradigm Opportunity

Upcoming Catalysts

Near-term News flow

Event	Target Date
Phase 3 OA program – FDA protocol submission next stage of Phase 3 program.	Q1 CY2024
TGA Provisional Approval OA - submission for next stage determination application.	Q1 CY2024
Phase 3 OA program – Next stage enrollment commencement, subject to regulatory agreement.	H1 CY2024
Regional licensing agreement(s) in OA and MPS	H1 CY2024
TGA Provisional Approval OA - Dossier Submission, pending determination application approval.	Q3 CY2024
PARA_OA_008 – clinical data sets are currently being prepared for peer review and publication.	CY2024

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Questions

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