



ASX & Media Release

## Potential to use Deoxymabs to treat autoimmune diseases to be highlighted at international conference

**Melbourne, Australia; 4 March 2024:** Patrys Limited (ASX: PAB, “Patrys” or the “Company”), a therapeutic antibody development company, is pleased to announce that new data from preclinical studies using PAT-DX1 in animal models of anti neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (ANCA) vasculitis will be presented at the **21<sup>st</sup> International Vasculitis Workshop** in Barcelona next month.

The oral presentation by Dr Kim O’Sullivan from Monash University in Melbourne will be held during the plenary session on 8 April 2024 at 9:30am (CET time), and will examine recent pre-clinical studies that demonstrate the potential to ameliorate the underlying processes associated with autoimmune diseases such as ANCA vasculitis.

ANCA vasculitis or AAV is an autoimmune disease characterized by the pathological accumulation of activated neutrophils and neutrophil extracellular traps (NETs) within small blood vessels. As current therapies render patients at high risk of serious infections, there is an unmet need for therapies without serious side effects.

**Patrys Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, Dr. James Campbell, said:** “Our collaboration with Dr Kim O’Sullivan at Monash University has continued to identify new properties for our deoxymabs that may open up new therapeutic opportunities. The recent studies, which will be presented at the 21<sup>st</sup> International Vasculitis Workshop in Barcelona to a knowledgeable and respected audience of industry peers, have indicated that deoxymabs may have a potential role in the treatment of various inflammatory diseases, and in particular certain types of vasculitis. As GMP manufacturing for PAT-DX1 remains on track to commence in the current quarter, it is exciting to identify additional therapeutic opportunities for our deoxymab platform with promising future partnering and licensing opportunities for Patrys.”

**-Ends-**

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Patrys Limited.

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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](http://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).

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