ASX Release

14 January 2016

Yale Hematolgy Leader Joins PTX Scientific Advisory Board

Melbourne, Australia: Clinical stage oncology company Prescient Therapeutics Ltd (PTX) has appointed a highly respected US-based specialist in myeloid malignancies Dr Thomas Prebet MD, PhD of Yale Cancer Center to the PTX Scientific Advisory Board (SAB).

Dr Prebet is the Assistant Director of Myeloid Malignancy Research at Yale, where he is working to expand the clinical and translational research program in myeloid malignancies.

Dr Prebet was previously with the Institut Paoli-Calmettes in Marseille France where he was an Associate Professor of Clinical Hematology and a member of the molecular pharmacology group, as well as the early phase trial group and coordinator of the leukemia ward.

PTX Chairman Mr Steve Engle said, “Dr Prebet’s deep knowledge and clinical experience in myeloid malignancies further strengthens our scientific team as we prepare to enter our Phase1b/2 clinical trial in acute myeloid leukemia (AML), on the back of the FDA’s recent allowance of our IND.”

Dr Prebet said, “I am eager to be part of PTX’s very interesting research into AML using its novel Akt inhibitor, PTX-200. New advances in this deadly disease are urgently needed.”

Yale Cancer Center is one of the 45 designated National Cancer Institute (NCI) comprehensive cancer centres in the US. These centres play a vital role in reducing morbidity and mortality from cancer through scientific research, cancer prevention and innovative cancer treatment.

Yale has been at the forefront of understanding the fundamental mechanisms of cancer biology and in developing effective therapies for cancer treatment. Yale Cancer Center harnesses the resources of the Yale School of Medicine and Smilow Cancer Hospital at Yale-New Haven to advance cancer research, prevention, and patient care, as well as community outreach and education.

ENDS.

About PTX-200

PTX-200 is a novel and selective Akt activation inhibitor. It is both anti-proliferative and pro-apoptotic.

Most Akt inhibitors seek to work by mimicking ATP, a molecule used by all kinases in the cells; and therefore off target effects are likely to result in toxicities.

By contrast, the mechanism by which PTX-200 inactivates Akt is not by inhibiting its kinase, but rather by binding to the PH domain of Akt and preventing its binding to the plasma membrane where it must be localized to be phosphorylated and activated. Therefore, by preventing Akt binding to the plasma membrane, PTX-200 inhibits Akt, but without the off target toxic effects of kinase inhibitors.

Hyperactive Akt is a prominent feature of many human cancers and is correlated with resistance to chemotherapy.

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About Prescient Therapeutics Limited (PTX)

PTX is a clinical stage oncology company developing novel compounds that show great promise as potential new therapies to treat a range of cancers that have become resistant to front line chemotherapy.

Lead drug candidate PTX-200 inhibits an important tumor survival pathway known as Akt, which plays a key role in the development of many cancers, including breast and ovarian cancer, as well as leukemia. This highly promising compound is now the focus of three current clinical trials. The first is a Phase Ib/II study examining PTX-200 in breast cancer patients at the prestigious Montefiore Cancer Center in New York. A Phase 1b/2 trial of the compound in combination with current standard of care is also underway in patients with recurrent or persistent platinum resistant ovarian cancer at Florida's H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center. These trials are funded in part by grants from the U.S. National Cancer Institute. In addition, PTX has recently received IND allowance for a Phase Ib/II trial evaluating PTX-200 as a new therapy for Acute Myeloid Leukemia.

PTX's second novel drug candidate, PTX-100, is a first in class compound with the ability to block an important cancer growth enzyme known as geranylgeranyl transferase (GGT). It also blocks the Ral and Rho circuits in cancer cells which act as key oncogenic survival pathways, leading to apoptosis (death) of cancer cells. PTX-100 was well tolerated and achieved stable disease in a Phase I trial in advanced solid tumors.

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