

BD1 ANNOUNCES PROMISING RESULTS FOR OVARIAN CANCER

Perth, Australia, 22 September 2016: Australian life sciences company BARD1 Life Sciences Limited (ASX:BD1) (**BARD1** or the **Company**) announces promising new research results for detection of Ovarian Cancer.

BARD1 has completed a preliminary research study at its contract research laboratory at the University of Geneva to validate the BARD1 technology for use in ovarian cancer. The study used a routine 'ELISA' laboratory assay method to screen over 100 samples of ovarian cancer and healthy controls to determine the utility of circulating BARD1 antibodies as biomarkers for early detection of ovarian cancer. The assay comprised a combination of BARD1 epitopes to capture anti-BARD1 antibodies in the blood that are specific for ovarian cancer. A Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve was used to measure the potential diagnostic performance of the assay, with preliminary results yielding an Area Under the Curve (AUC) of 0.86 (see Figure 1 below). These results demonstrate that the assay accurately discriminated ovarian cancer from healthy controls, even in the unoptimised assay. The discrimination capacity of the assay will be improved through optimisation of the epitope combination and a larger sample size.

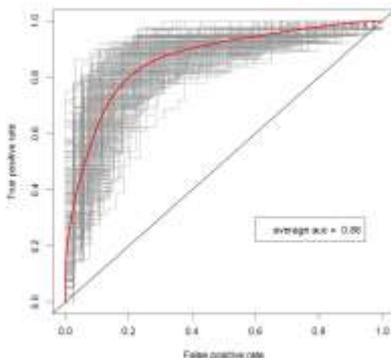


Figure 1. The average ROC for distinction of ovarian cancer and controls.

Ovarian cancer is the seventh most common cancer in women worldwide, with around 239,000 new cases diagnosed and 140,000 deaths in 2012. Ovarian cancer symptoms are often ambiguous or misdiagnosed, so the disease is usually diagnosed at a late-stage after it has spread beyond the ovary. This has resulted in a poor prognosis, with a survival rate after 5 years of around 45%. There is a clear unmet medical need for a simple, accurate and reliable screening test for early detection of ovarian cancer.

The BARD1 gene is a potent tumour suppressor coding for the protein BARD1. Aberrant BARD1 isoforms (mutated proteins) are tumour associated antigens expressed on various cancer cells that induce circulating BARD1 autoantibodies. Previous published research has shown that combinations of BARD1 isotypes are specific for different cancer types and that the BARD1 autoantibodies generated can be detected in the blood serum. Furthermore, BARD1 isotypes have been shown to be expressed in multiple epithelial cancers including lung, breast, ovarian, prostate, and colorectal cancers, and have been correlated with cancer progression and poor prognosis.

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Executive Director and Chief Scientific Officer, Dr Irmgard Irminger-Finger said “I am pleased with these promising early results that clearly demonstrate the potential for developing an optimised BARD1 test that can accurately detect ovarian cancer with high sensitivity and specificity”. BARD1 now plans to advance the development of a BARD1 Ovarian Cancer Test for screening and early detection of ovarian cancer. This new product will expand the company’s diagnostic pipeline that currently consists of the BARD1 Lung Cancer Test in development for the screening and diagnosis of lung cancer.

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ABOUT BARD1 LIFE SCIENCES LTD

BARD1 Life Sciences Ltd (ASX:BD1) is an Australian life sciences company developing novel diagnostics and therapeutics for unmet needs in cancer. Its proprietary BARD1 Technology is a potent tumour suppressor gene in healthy individuals and important tumour biomarker in cancer. Its lead product the BARD1 Lung Cancer Test is a non-invasive blood test in development for early detection of lung cancer. It is also researching a high-value pipeline of potential diagnostic and therapeutic products for multiple cancers. BARD1 is committed to transforming the early detection and prevention of cancer to help improve patients’ lives.

ABOUT BARD1 PROTEIN & ISOFORMS

The BARD1 gene (BRCA1-associated RING domain 1) is a potent tumour suppressor coding for the protein BARD1, an important protein binding and stabilising the BRCA1 protein. Cancer cells express a number of aberrant BARD1 isoforms (mutated proteins) that induce circulating BARD1 autoantibodies. Previous published research has shown that combinations of BARD1 isotypes are specific for different cancer types and that the BARD1 autoantibodies generated can be detected in the blood serum. Furthermore, BARD1 isotypes have been shown to be expressed in multiple epithelial cancers including lung, breast, ovarian, prostate, and colorectal cancers, and have been correlated with cancer progression and poor prognosis.