

ASX RELEASE

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Multiple abstracts concerning MIS416 mechanism of action accepted for presentation at upcoming American Academy of Neurologists meeting

Innate Immunotherapeutics Limited (ASX Code: IIL), together with a number of Australian, Canadian, and Danish scientific collaborators, has had multiple abstracts accepted for presentation at the American Academy of Neurologists (AAN) Annual Meeting being held in Boston in late April.

The AAN Annual Meeting is the world's largest gathering of neurologists, bringing together more than 10,000 neurology professionals across the globe to network, discuss cutting-edge research, and take part in top-rated education programming across a wide variety of topics.

The titles of the six abstracts submitted to AAN, all of which were accepted, are listed below together with details of the key contributors. Innate director and co-founder of Receptos Inc (NASDAQ:RCPT), Robert Peach commented, "It's highly significant that the Company has had this number of abstracts accepted at AAN and it indicates strong scientific interest in Innate's understanding of the MIS416 mechanism of action".

The data from this collective substantial body of work provides solid support for the proposed mechanism of action of MIS416, the Company's drug candidate currently in clinical trial for patients with secondary progressive multiple sclerosis (SPMS). The data to be presented demonstrate that MIS416 effectively engages two distinct and complementary signalling pathways which are master controllers of immune system homeostasis or 'balance'.

Innate's Chief Scientific Officer, Gill Webster says "the data importantly identify that engagement of both these pathways is central to the MIS416 treatment effect in neuroinflammation which is a unique feature of MIS416 compared to other immune modulators previously trialled in progressive multiple sclerosis."

Whereas five of the six abstracts focus on mechanism of action related research, one abstract reviews clinical data collected during the Company's earlier and smaller Phase 2A study of MIS416 in patients with SPMS. The lead author of this paper, Professor Nancy Mayo (McGill University, Montreal) concludes that data from the open label three month study indicate MIS416 therapy leads to improvement in patient's MS related clinical status.

The accepted abstracts are entitled:

Kynurenine pathway profiling in phase 2A trial secondary progressive multiple Sclerosis patients treated with a myeloid directed innate immune modulator MIS416

Chai Lim,¹Gill Webster¹ Erin Lynch,¹Hongyan An and Gilles Guillemin¹ (¹Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia)

Suite 401, 35 Lime Street, Sydney 2000, Australia

AU Phone: +61 2 8003 3650 NZ Phone: +64 9 525 0532

Email info@innateimmuno.com

www.innateimmuno.com

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Evaluation of neurological improvements in secondary progressive multiple sclerosis patients treated with myeloid targeted immune modulator MIS416

Nancy E Mayo¹ and Gill A Webster (¹Department of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal, Canada)

MIS416, a myeloid targeted immune modulator for the treatment of secondary progressive multiple sclerosis acts directly within the CNS to induce Type I IFN and suppress neuroinflammation

Reza Khorrooshi¹, Vian Wais¹, Gill Webster and Trevor Owens¹ (¹ Neurobiology, Institute of Molecular Medicine, University of Southern Denmark)

Neuroprotective/Neuroreparative activity of MIS416, a myeloid-directed innate immune therapeutic in Phase 2B trial for the treatment of secondary progressive multiple sclerosis

Rebecca Girvan¹, Victoria Pearson¹, Massoud Hassanpour² and Gill Webster¹ (² Innate Immunotherapeutics, ²St Vincent's Centre For Applied Medical Research, University Of New South Wales)

Modulation of post-traumatic epilepsy by MIS416, a novel innate immune modulator for the treatment of neuroinflammation

Min Chen¹, Vy Truong¹, David C. Reutens¹ and Gill Webster (¹ Centre for Advanced Imaging, The University of Queensland)

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About Innate Immunotherapeutics

Innate Immunotherapeutics Limited is an Australian biotechnology company with an exciting technology that targets the human innate immune system. The innate immune system is the body's first line of defence against external disease causing pathogens such as bacteria and viruses, and internally caused diseases such as cancer. Disorders of the immune system can also cause or contribute to diseases such as multiple sclerosis. While the innate immune system is responsible for mounting the body's initial defence against threats, it also plays a critical role in controlling the overall immune response and many for the body's tissue protective and reparative functions.

SPMS - The Significant Unmet Medical Need

Multiple sclerosis is a chronic disabling condition where the body's immune system attacks the myelin sheath surrounding nerve fibres. The damaged myelin forms scar tissue which distorts or interrupts nerve impulses, disrupting the ability of parts of the nervous system to communicate properly. This can result in a wide range of symptoms, including loss of balance, muscle coordination, difficulty walking, slurred speech, tremors, stiffness, cognitive impairment, depression, fatigue and bladder problems.

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Within 15 years of being diagnosed with the early 'relapsing-remitting' stage of MS, and despite the 13 drugs approved to treat this early stage of disease, about 60% of sufferers go on to develop a more advanced progressive form of disease - SPMS. After 20 years the number of SPMS sufferers increases to about 75%. **There are currently no approved drugs for the effective ongoing treatment of SPMS.** The Company's clinical development of MIS416 seeks to address this important unmet medical need and significant commercial opportunity.

About MIS416

The microparticle, MIS416, is a biologically derived novel immune modulator which can uniquely target both the regulatory and defensive functions of the innate immune system. MIS416 targets myeloid cells, a sub-set of innate immune cells not currently targeted by any other drugs in development for the treatment of SPMS. Myeloid cells can play an important role inside the brain of a patient with SPMS by down regulating inflammation, helping clear myelin debris, and upregulating tissue repair processes.

For Further Information

Simon Wilkinson, CEO

+64 21 661 850

www.innateimmuno.com