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## **ATL1103 US patent granted with extended term and new patents on inhaled ATL1102**

Antisense Therapeutics Limited (ASX:ANP) is pleased to report that its US patent 7803781 for ATL1103 has been granted with an extended period of patent protection to early 2025. A corresponding Australian patent 2004217508 has been allowed and is expected to grant later this year. These patents provide strong commercial underpinning for the Company's development of ATL1103 as a potential treatment for growth and sight disorders.

The Company has also had an Australian patent 2005327506 granted on inhaled ATL1102 for asthma with a corresponding New Zealand patent 554277 allowed and to be granted later this year, both of which provide protection on the inhaled use of ATL1102 until 2025 in these markets.

Further details relating to the Company's other patents and applications on all its pipeline compounds can be viewed in its 2010 Annual Report.

### **Background Information**

**ATL1103** is a second generation antisense drug designed to block growth hormone receptor (Ghr) expression thereby reducing levels of the hormone insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) in the blood and is a potential treatment for diseases associated with excessive growth hormone action. These diseases include acromegaly, an abnormal growth disorder of organs, face, hands and feet, and diabetic retinopathy, a common disease of the eye and a major cause of blindness. Acromegalic patients are known to have significantly higher blood IGF-I levels than healthy individuals. Reduction of these levels to normal is accepted by clinical authorities as the primary marker of an effective drug treatment for the disease. Ghr is a clinically validated target in the treatment of acromegaly. In the case of diabetic retinopathy, published clinical studies have shown that treatments producing a reduction in IGF-I levels retarded the progression of the disease and improve vision in patients. ANP have published scientific papers demonstrating suppression of blood IGF-I levels in the mouse and inhibition of retinopathy in a mouse retinopathy model using an antisense drug to the Ghr (Wilkinson-Berka et al., 2007, *Molecular Vision* 13, 1529- 38; Tachas et al., 2006, *J Endocrinol* 189, 147-54) and ANP have previously reported that ATL1103 injection suppressed circulating levels of IGF-I in primates and that toxicology studies have been completed supporting the Company's plans to move ATL1103 into clinical development. ATL1103 commercialisation is covered by patent applications to at least 2024, and the potential for extensions to 2029 in some countries and 2030 in the US.

**ATL1102** is a second generation antisense inhibitor of CD49d, a subunit of VLA-4 (Very Late Antigen-4). In inflammation, white blood cells (leukocytes) move out of the bloodstream into the inflamed tissue, such as the lung airways in asthma. The inhibition of VLA-4 may prevent white blood cells from entering sites of inflammation, their activation or survival, thereby halting progression of the disease. Encouraging results have been achieved in an animal model of asthmas with the inhaled form of an antisense compound targeting the VLA-4 molecule. Experimental studies showed that the delivery of an antisense drug against VLA-4 via inhalation to the lung significantly suppressed the key asthma indicators in allergen sensitized mice at very low inhaled doses, pointing to the potential new indication for ATL1102 as an inhaled treatment for asthma. Antisense Therapeutics have lodged an International patent application for low dose inhaled ATL1102 for use in asthma and other respiratory conditions covering inhaled ATL1102 until 2025 and the potential for extensions to 2030 in the some countries.

### **Antisense Therapeutics Limited**

**Contact Information:** Website: [www.antisense.com.au](http://www.antisense.com.au)  
Managing Director: Mark Diamond +61 3 9827 8999  
Investor Relations: Simon Watkin +61 (0) 413 153272