MEDIA RELEASE
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CHIMERIC THERAPEUTICS COMPLETES A$4.3M SEED CAPITAL RAISING FOR GROUND-BREAKING PHASE 1 CAR-T ASSET

HIGHLIGHTS

- Chimeric completes A$4.3m seed capital raising via a convertible note, attracting a combination of institutional & sophisticated high net worth investors
- Chimeric Therapeutics is focused on development of CLTX CAR-T, which uses a peptide derived from scorpion toxin to direct T cells to target glioblastoma
- Potent antitumor activity against glioblastoma established in preclinical models
- Phase 1 trial underway at City of Hope Cancer Centre in Los Angeles, where the technology was developed by CAR-T specialist Professor Christine Brown and colleagues
- Adds to increasing level of activity and development in the CAR-T sector
- Addresses significant unmet market need for glioblastoma patients

Chimeric Therapeutics (Chimeric or the Company), a drug development company focused on novel CAR-T cell therapies for solid tumors, is pleased to announce it has raised A$4.3m via convertible note through Baker Young Limited, as it progresses a Phase 1 clinical trial in glioblastoma for the Company's CLTX CAR-T technology.

Following the completion of the $4.3 convertible note round, Bell Potter Securities Limited has joined with Baker Young Limited as the corporate advisors to the company.

Chimeric recently announced an agreement with leading LA-based cancer research centre City of Hope (COH), under which it has licensed the exclusive global rights to CLTX CAR-T, developed by highly regarded CAR-T scientists Professors Christine Brown & Mike Barish.

CAR-T is the use of a patient's own reengineered T cells, which carry Chimeric Antigen Receptors, to target cancer cells. The technology Chimeric has licensed from COH combines this with chlorotoxin, a component of scorpion venom, to direct T cells to target glioblastoma (brain tumor cells).

The first patient in an IND-approved Phase 1 glioblastoma trial of CLTX CAR-T, being conducted at COH, was dosed in early September 2020.

CAR-T cell assets and capital raisings have attracted widespread commercial interest throughout the last five years, including Bristol-Myers Squibb's US$74b+ acquisition of Celgene in 2019 and Legend Biotech's NASDAQ IPO, which raised US$450m in June 2020.

"We'd like to thank our new shareholders for the strong support in this capital raising for development of what is a unique asset in the burgeoning CAR-T space," said Chimeric's Executive Chairman Paul Hopper.

"As well as having outstanding potential in glioblastoma, CLTX CAR-T has already been used in trials to target and image cancer cells and demonstrated no safety concerns. It also has administration advantages, not requiring

patients to be hospitalised and rather can be administered during an outpatient visit, making it far less prohibitive than current standard of care treatments for glioblastoma."

CLTX CAR-T possesses a new CAR tumor recognition domain, extending the range in targeting solid tumor cells when compared with other antibody-based CARs. Expanding the populations of solid tumors potentially targeted by CLTX CAR-T is ideal in difficult to treat cancers such as glioblastoma, with the aim of killing a high proportion of cells at the beginning of treatment and therefore reducing growth and recurrence of tumors.

Chimeric has established a robust intellectual property position for CLTX CAR-T, which is highly unique as the first peptide toxin CAR. Patent applications have been filed with the relevant authorities in the USA, Canada, China, Europe, India, Israel, Japan and Korea.

Glioblastoma is the most common and aggressive type of brain tumor and one of the deadliest and least curable cancers in humans. Current standard of care therapies are severe, with recurrence typically inevitable and a median overall survival following the first instance of just 5-8 months.

ABOUT CHIMERIC THERAPEUTICS

Chimeric Therapeutics is developing ground-breaking CAR-T cell therapies for solid tumors based on scientific research conducted by leading US CAR-T experts at the City of Hope (COH) Cancer Centre in Los Angeles. Its CLTX-CAR T technology incorporates chlorotoxin (CLTX), a peptide derived from scorpion toxin, as a novel CAR tumor recognition domain. This domain extends the range of CAR-T cell targeting in solid tumors.

Potent antitumor activity against glioblastoma (GBM) has been established in preclinical models. Currently undergoing Phase 1 clinical trials in GBM at COH, CLTX CAR-T has significant drug administration benefits since it can be delivered during an outpatient visit.

CLTX CAR-T cells differ from other GBM-targeting immunotherapies by its specific and broad recognition of patient tumors and of the majority of cells within these tumors. CLTX CAR-T cells target GBM through recognition of a receptor complex composed of membrane-bound matrix metalloprotease 2 (MMP2) and involving the chloride channel CLC3.

CLTX CAR-T cells do not exhibit off-tumor recognition of normal human or murine cells/tissues in preclinical models, consistent with the documented safety of administering other CLTX-containing therapeutic agents in humans.

The CLTX peptide has also demonstrated safety and specificity in clinical testing as a radiotherapy delivery conjugate and as an imaging agent in fluorescence-guided surgery for recurrent/refractory GBM.

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