Dimerix Announces Pre-clinical Program, DMX-250, Targeting Heterodimers active in NASH, a major Liver Disease

MELBOURNE, Australia, 27 July 2016: Dimerix Limited (ASX: DXB), a clinical-stage biotechnology company committed to discovering and developing new therapeutic treatments identified using its proprietary assay technology, today announced a second development program, DMX-250, targeting fibrosis in patients with Non-Alcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH).

The DMX-250 pre-clinical program is exploring the use of combinations of a series of angiotensin receptor blockers (ARB) and propagermanium (PPG), a CCR2 receptor antagonist. Dimerix has observed a positive effect with DMX-250 in the mouse model based on evaluation of industry accepted endpoints which warrants further investigation.

The ARB and PPG combinations have been selected using Dimerix's proprietary Receptor-Heteromer Investigation Technology (Receptor-HIT). Both the Angiotensin Receptor and the Chemokine 2 Receptor are members of a group of receptors called G-Protein Coupled Receptors (GPCR's).

NASH is part of a group of conditions called non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). It is a severe and increasingly recognised non-viral, progressive liver disease with an estimated 6 million suffers in the USA alone, in many cases undiagnosed. NASH carries a risk of progression to liver fibrosis and ultimately hepatocellular carcinoma. There is currently no established treatment for NASH.

Dimerix's Executive Chairman, Dr James Williams said "Initial animal model studies have given us valuable insights into how an optimal NASH therapeutic program using our DMX-250 heterodimer approach could be developed for this common liver disease. Our early data shows signs of predicted synergies between the components of DXB-250 in the model, and further pre-clinical studies are currently being planned to confirm these observations. We are optimistic that this program has the potential to progress into human clinical trials."

By applying the company's Receptor-HIT technology to receptors such as GPCRs, Dimerix is able to identify potential pharmacological effects when receptors interact as heterodimers, indicating novel and more effective routes for therapeutic intervention compared with the traditional therapeutic target development against a single receptor. The Receptor-HIT technology was used to identify the Company's lead therapy, DMX-200, which is in a Phase II clinical trial, initially for the treatment of a subset of patients with chronic kidney disease. DMX-250 represents a second opportunity utilising the same receptor pharmacology.

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Notes to Editors

Dimerix Bioscience Pty Ltd

Dimerix Limited's wholly owned subsidiary Dimerix Bioscience Pty Ltd is a clinical-stage pharmaceutical company committed to discovering and developing new therapeutic models identified using its proprietary assay technology, termed Receptor-Heteromer Investigation Technology (Receptor-HIT). This assay enables the identification of pairs of receptors that function in a joint manner (interact) when ligands, small molecule drugs, peptides or antibodies, bind to them. The Receptor-HIT technology was used to identify DMX-200 in an internal drug development program, initially for the treatment of a subset of patients with chronic kidney disease. In addition to its own therapeutic programs, the Company also earns revenue by providing this technology to global

pharmaceutical firms. For more information see www.dimerix.com.

DMX-200

DMX-200 combines two existing drugs, irbesartan and propagermanium. Irbesartan is an off-patent angiotensin II type I receptor blocker indicated for the treatment of hypertension and nephropathy in Type II diabetic patients. Propagermanium (PPG) is a chemokine receptor (CCR2) blocker, which has been used for the treatment for Hepatitis B in Japan and is available in the USA for its anti-inflammatory properties. DMX-200 has been shown to improve the outcome of chronic kidney disease by reducing proteinuria by more than 50 per cent in animal models.

DMX-250

DMX-250 combines two existing drugs, an angiotensin receptor blocker and propagermanium. There are a number of off-patent angiotensin II type I receptor blockers which have subtle differences in pharmacology and may be suitable for use in NASH. Propagermanium (PPG) is a chemokine receptor (CCR2) blocker, which has been used for the treatment for Hepatitis B in Japan and is available in the USA for its anti-inflammatory properties. Dimerix is currently conducting pre-clinical studies to establish a rationale for a Phase 2 Proof of Concept study

NASH (Non-Alcoholic Steatohepatitis)

NASH is a serious non-viral, progressive liver disease with an estimated 6 million suffers in the USA alone, in many cases undiagnosed. NASH carried a risk of progression to liver fibrosis and ultimately hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). There is currently no established treatment for NASH. NASH frequently is a comorbidity of diabetes and also increases the risk of Cardiovascular diseases.

Issued for and on behalf of Dimerix by Instinctif Partners.
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