



Biosergen AB targets the global need for new drugs against life-threatening fungal infection. The aspiration is to provide doctors with better treatment options, potentially saving thousands of lives every year

Biosergen addresses one of the worst unmet medical needs

With more than 1.5 million deaths per year fungal infection is the overlooked health crisis



Opportunistic fungal infections

Are increasing because the number of people with weakened immune systems continues to increase



Hospital acquired infections

Has multiple causes, including inadequate sanitation protocols and the routine use of antifungal drugs in hospital settings that creates a selection pressure for the emergence of resistant strains



Community acquired infections

These outbreaks are almost certainly linked to demographic changes and climate change



Majority of systemic fungal infection-related deaths are caused by four fungal pathogens: Candida, Aspergillus, Cryptococcus and Pneumocystis



Emerging multidrug resistant (MDR) fungal pathogens



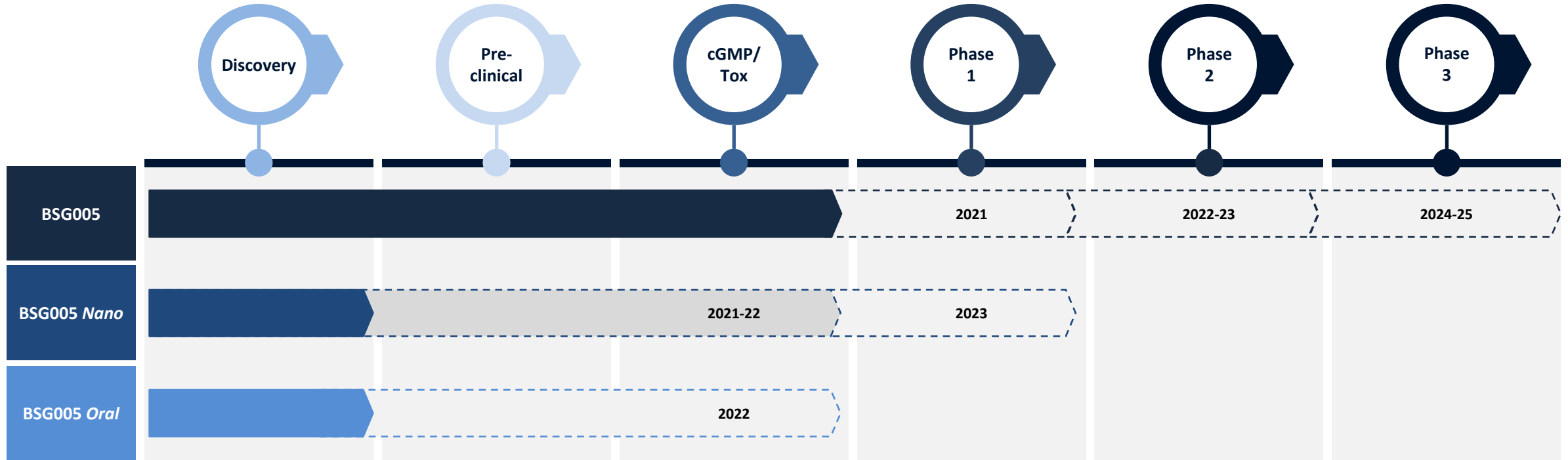
Big-pharma has been pulling out of infectious diseases



This situation is now recognized by the WHO, CDC and others as a global health threat

Pipeline leading to first product approval by 2026

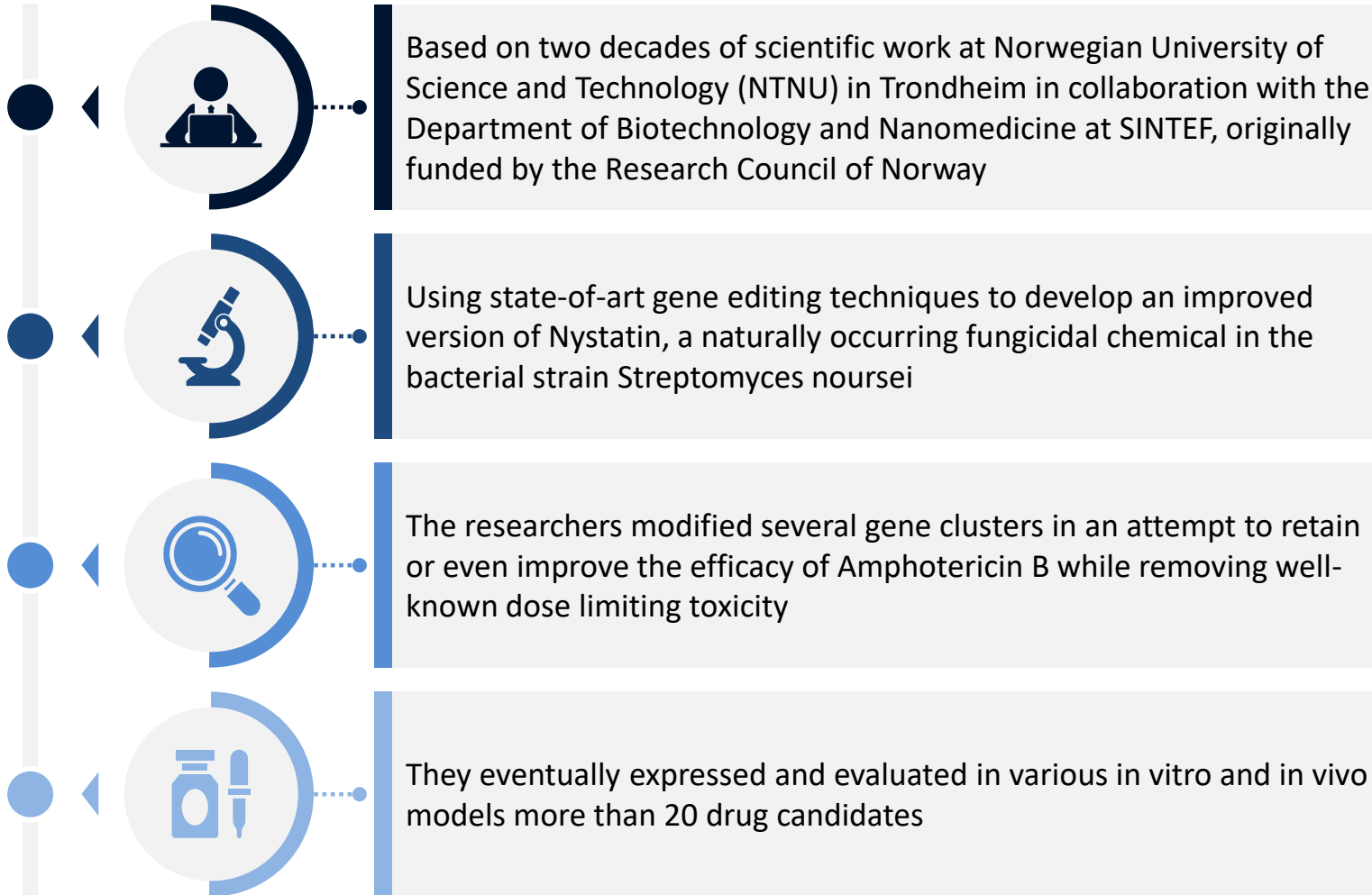
Biosergen's lead compound BSG005 is about to enter clinical phase trials. Additional formulations to further increase the utility of the drug are close behind



- Phase I in Australia followed by ambitious multi-trial Phase II program leading to broad labeling against invasive fungal infection
- Applied for Orphan drug status with the FDA and EMA to obtain expedited clinical development and post approval market exclusivity
- New formulations in the pipeline
 - BSG005 **Nano** to specifically target the lung
 - BSG005 **Nano Oral** which allows for oral delivery

BSG005 is a unique new antifungal

BSG005 belongs to the Polyene macrolide class of drugs but has been genetically improved



Original discovery from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Technology platform developed in partnership with Karolinska Development and SINTEF Research.



Polyenes are fungicidal, causing fungus death. Most of the other antifungal products are fungistatic and therefore only inhibit fungal growth



Polyenes are known for their low resistance development



Polyenes have been the “last line of defense” for antifungal therapy for more than 50 years

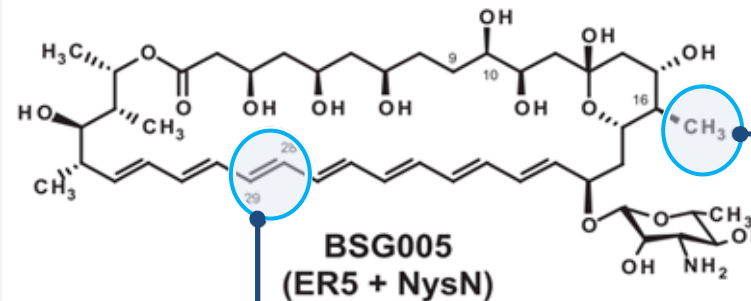
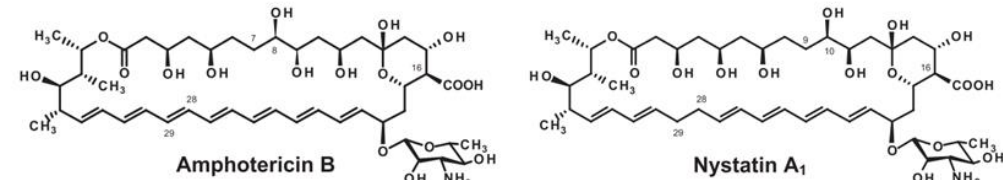


Contrary to other Polyenes BSG005 has no nephrotoxicity

Excellent scientific validation

The decades long research effort behind BSG005 has been published in 23 peer reviewed publications

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2. Brautaset T, Sekurova ON, Sletta H, Ellingsen TE, Strom AR, Valla S, Zotchev SB: Biosynthesis of the polyene antifungal antibiotic nystatin in *Streptomyces noursei* ATCC 11455: analysis of the gene cluster and deduction of the biosynthetic pathway. *Chemistry & Biology* 2000, 7(6):395-403.
3. Zotchev S, Haugan K, Sekurova O, Sletta H, Ellingsen TE, Valla S: Identification of a gene cluster for antibacterial polyketide-derived antibiotic biosynthesis in the nystatin producer *Streptomyces noursei* ATCC 11455. *Microbiology-Uk* 2000, 146:611-619.
4. Brautaset T, Bruheim P, Sletta H, Hagen L, Ellingsen TE, Strom AR, Valla S, Zotchev SB: Hexaene derivatives of nystatin produced as a result of an induced rearrangement within the nysC polyketide synthase gene in *S. noursei* ATCC 11455. *Chemistry & Biology* 2002, 9(3):367-373.
5. Aparicio JF, Caffrey P, Gil JA, Zotchev SB: Polyene antibiotic biosynthesis gene clusters. *Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology* 2003, 61(3):179-188.
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7. Bruheim P, Borgos SEF, Tsan P, Sletta H, Ellingsen TE, Lancelin JM, Zotchev SB: Chemical diversity of polyene macrolides produced by *Streptomyces noursei* ATCC 11455 and recombinant strain ERD44 with genetically altered polyketide synthase NysC. *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy* 2004, 48(11):4120-4129.
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9. Fjaervik E, Zotchev SB: Biosynthesis of the polyene macrolide antibiotic nystatin in *Streptomyces noursei*. *Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology* 2005, 67(4):436-443.
10. Sletta H, Borgos SEF, Bruheim P, Sekurova ON, Grasdalen H, Aune R, Ellingsen TE, Zotchev SB: Nystatin biosynthesis and transport: nysH and nysG genes encoding a putative ABC transporter system in *Streptomyces noursei* ATCC 11455 are required for efficient conversion of 10-deoxynystatin to nystatin. *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy* 2005, 49(11):4576-4583.
11. Volokhan O, Sletta H, Sekurova ON, Ellingsen TE, Zotchev SB: An unexpected role for the putative 4'-phosphopantetheinyl transferase-encoding gene nysF in the regulation of nystatin biosynthesis in *Streptomyces noursei* ATCC 11455. *Fems Microbiology Letters* 2005, 249(1):57-64.
12. Borgos SEF, Sletta H, Fjaervik E, Brautaset T, Ellingsen TE, Guliksen OM, Zotchev SB: Effect of glucose limitation and specific mutations in the module 5 enoyl reductase domains in the nystatin and amphotericin polyketide synthases on polyene macrolide biosynthesis. *Archives of Microbiology* 2006, 185(3):165-171.
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22. Heia S, Borgos SEF, Sletta H, Escudero L, Seco EM, Malpartida F, Ellingsen TE, Zotchev SB: Initiation of Polyene Macrolide Biosynthesis: Interplay between Polyketide Synthase Domains and Modules as Revealed by Domain Swapping, Mutagenesis, and Heterologous Complementation. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology* 2011, 77(19):6982-6990.
23. Teyvashova AN, Olsufyeva EN, Solovieva SE, Printshevskaya SS, Reznikova MI, Trenin AS, Galatenko OA, Treshalin ID, Pereverzeva ER, Mirchink EP et al: Structure-antifungal activity relationships of polyene antibiotics of the Amphotericin B group. *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy* 2013, 57(8):3815-3822.



The genetic modification to the carboxyl group characteristic to both Amphotericin B and Nystatin has been shown to significantly reduce BSG005's toxicity










The re-formation of the covalent bond in the third position re-establishes Amb level of fungicidal efficacy





BSG005 has strong patent protection

Additional market exclusivity may be afforded by orphan and GAIN status

 Region	 IP protection (incl. extensions)	 Exclusivity protection after launch
 USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composition of matter patent: 2033 New formulation patent: 2041 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orphan drug protection: 7 years GAIN protection: plus 5 years
 EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composition of matter patent: 2028 New formulation patent: 2041 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orphan drug data exclusivity: 10 years Market exclusivity: plus 2 years
 Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composition of matter patent: 2033 New Formulation patent: 2041 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market exclusivity: 8 years
 China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composition of matter patent: 2028 New Formulation patent: 2041 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market exclusivity: 6 years

Efficacy against resistant strains

BSG005 shows broad activity even against difficult-to-treat strains

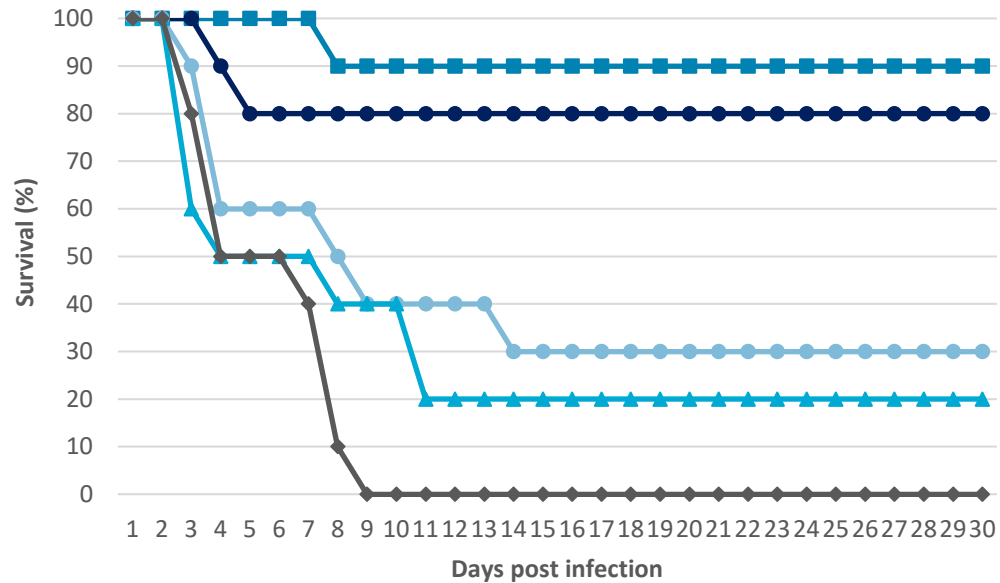
 Antifungals (MIC₉₀) (µG/ML)	Candida				 Antifungals (MFC₉₀) (µG/ML)	Aspergillus			
	C. Albicans (fluconazole- susceptible)	C. Albicans (fluconazole- resistant)	C. Glabrata (sensitive)	C. Glabrata (increased MIC caspofungin)		A. flavus	A. fumigatus	A. niger	A. terreus
	n=13	n=7	n=14	n=6		n=20	n=20	n=20	n=10
Amphotericin B	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Amphotericin B	>32	>8	>8	>32
Caspofungin	0.25	1	0.5	2	Caspofungin	>32	>32	>32	>32
Fluconazole	0.25	>32	64	64	Fluconazole	>64	64	>64	>64
Voriconazole	0.06	0.5	4	4	Voriconazole	>16	>8	>8	>4
BSG005	0.5	1	2	1	BSG005	>4	>4	4	>4

Higher activity against azole resistant *Aspergillus* than liposomal Amphotericin B

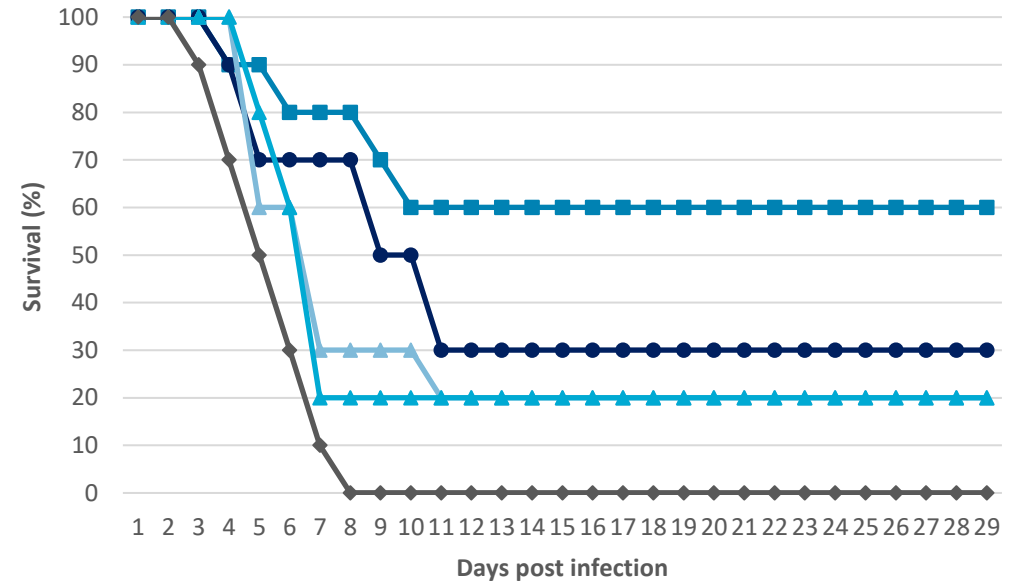
Superior performance at equal dose

Outperforms liposomal Amphotericin B in Aspergillosis and Candidiasis

BSG005 vs ambisome against Candidiasis

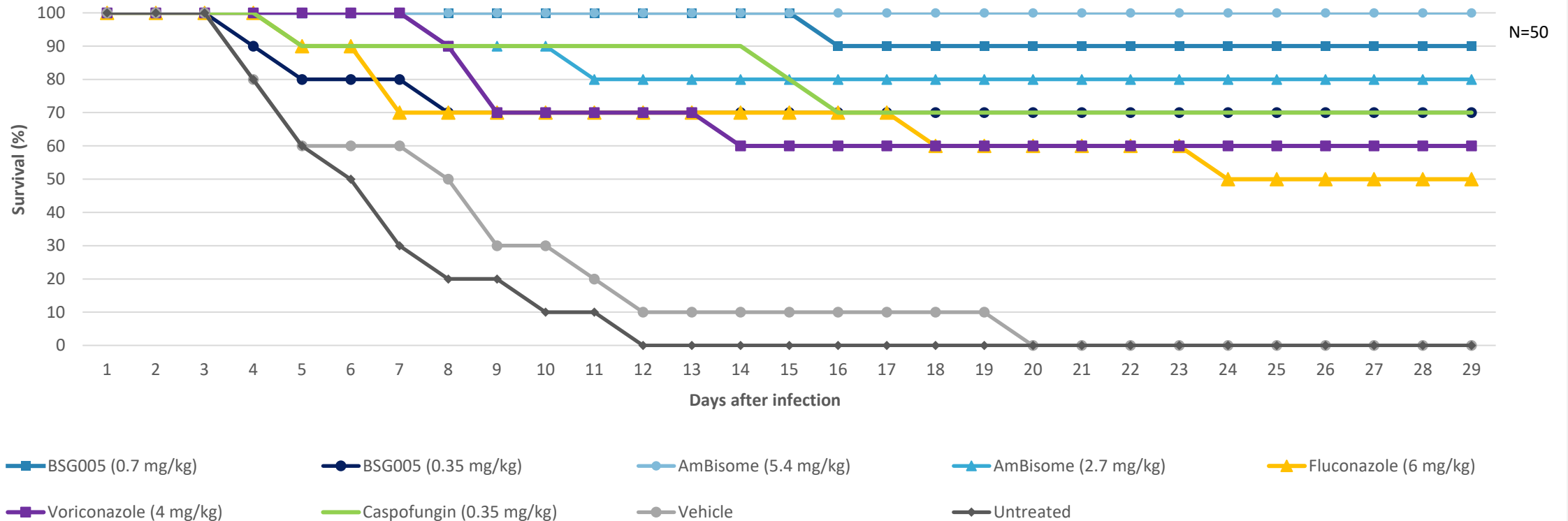


BSG005 vs ambisome against Aspergillosis



Higher Potency in candidiasis in Immunocompromised Mice (clinical dose)

BSG005 in Candidiasis vs. Ambisome, Fluconazole, Voriconazole and Caspofungin

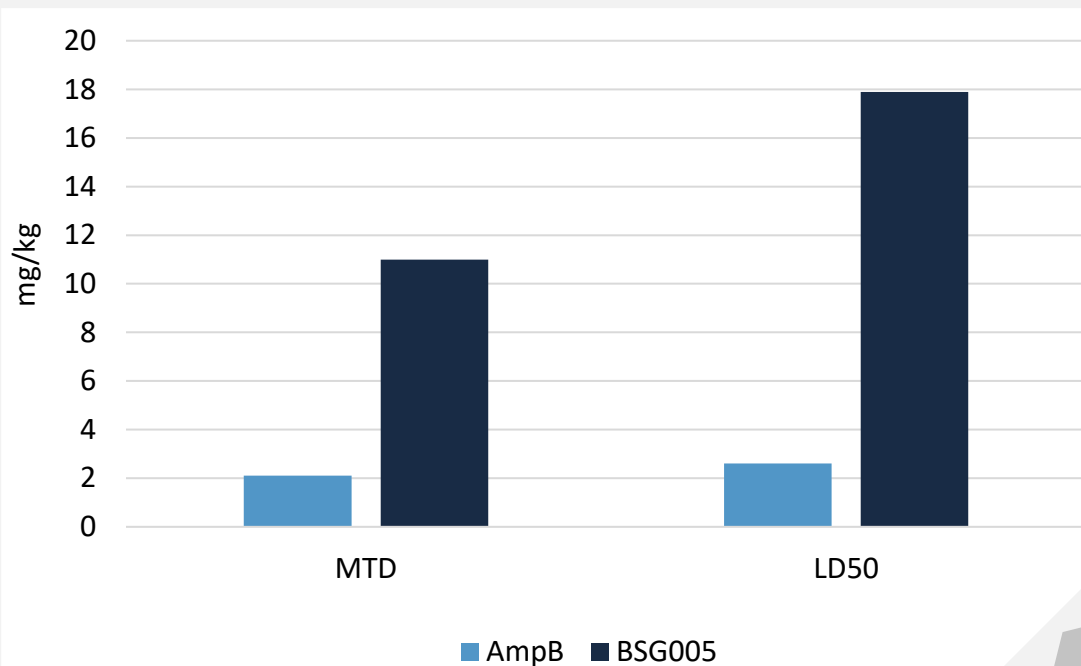


AmBisome dose as amphotericin B

Comparison of Toxicology in Mice

BSG005 shows more than 5 times lower toxicity than Amphotericin B

Acute toxicity in mice

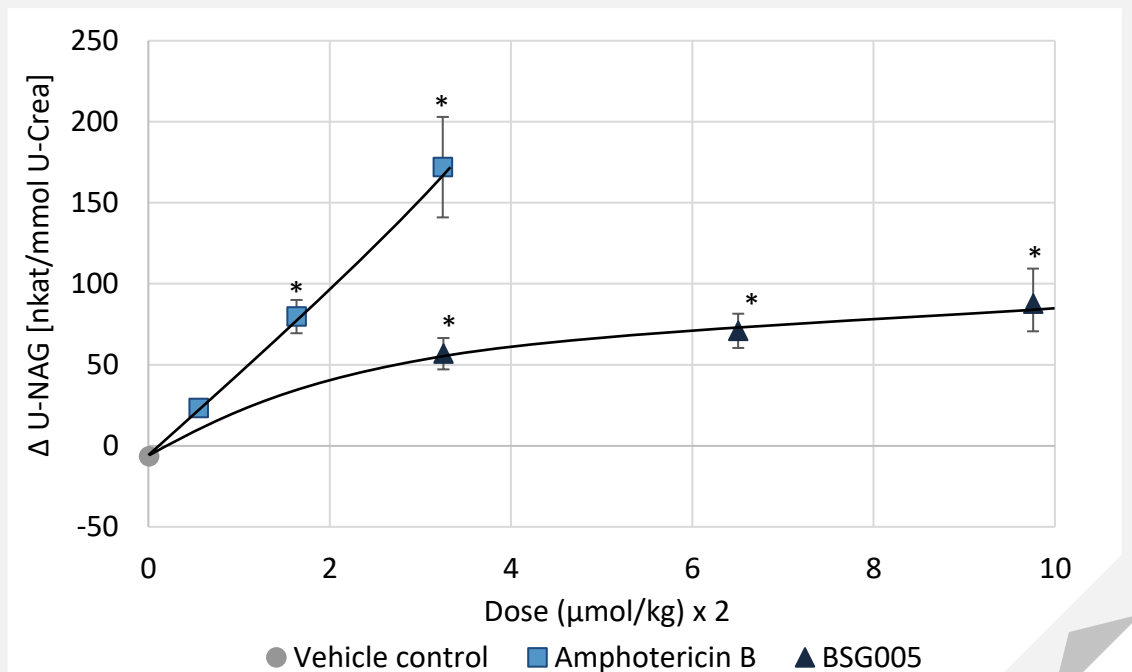


MTD – Maximum Tolerated Dose

LD50 – Lethal Dose, 50%. It is the amount of the substance required to kill 50% of the test population.

BSG005 shows significantly less toxicity in mice kidneys

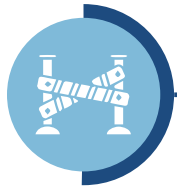
Enzyme marker: Urinary N-Acetyl- β -(D)-Glucosaminidase (NAG)



NAG is a sensitive indicator of early renal tubular injury.

Clinical program designed to lead to NDA filing by end 2025

The company has filed for orphan status for BSG005 to achieve expedited regulatory review and prolonged market exclusivity



Phase I underway

The phase I trial of BSG005 will take place in Australia as a dose escalation trial with 72 healthy male volunteers



Phase II programme consisting of three/four trials

The phase II clinical program is planned to include several trials to document the clinical efficacy and create full indication profile of BSG005



Phase III

The Company expects to be able to report the top line data from the first phase II trial by Q2 2023 and present the data and the phase III plans to achieve a first line treatment status at an End of Phase II meeting with the FDA in Q3 2023



The Company has applied for orphan drug status with the FDA and EMA

- Orphan drug status provides a number of benefits including expedited regulatory approval
- Another benefit is guaranteed market exclusivity for a period of time following market approval



BSG005 will likely also be awarded GAIN status

- The United States Congress created GAIN in 2012 (Generating Antibiotic Incentives Now) to provide incentives for the development of antibacterial and antifungal drugs for human use
- Under GAIN, a drug may be designated as a qualified infectious disease product (QIDP) if it meets the criteria outlined in the statute
- QIDP designated drugs are eligible for fast-track designation and priority review, as well as additional market exclusivity

The market global antifungal drug market is approx. USD 16 billion

The three main classes of drugs – the Polyenes, the Azoles and the Echinocandins which together comprise more than 80% of the market - all focus on the fungal cell wall

 Antifungal class	 Drugs in this class include	 2019 sales (USD billion)	 Share of market	 Projected annual growth rate
Polyenes	Amphotericin B, Candidicin, Nystatin	1.6	 10%	6.6%
Azoles	Fluconazole, Ketoconazole, Miconazole, Voriconazole	6.6	 42%	6.3%
Echinocandins	Caspofungin, Micafungin, Anidulafungin	5.0	 32%	6.8%
Allylamines, pyrimidines and others	Naftifine, Terbinafine, Bacimethrin, Flucytosin	2.6	 16%	≈5%
Total		15.8	 100%	6.4%

Sources: Market Research Future. Global Antifungal Treatment Market forecast to 2027



An investment in Biosergen is associated with risk. Any decision to participate in Biosergen's IPO should be based on the full prospectus which can be found on www.biosergen.net.