PRESS RELEASE

APEPTICO has received a FemPower Award sponsored by the City of Vienna

Vienna, Austria, 28th July 2017: APEPTICO, a privately held biotechnology company developing peptide drugs, today announced it has received a FemPower Award sponsored by the City of Vienna.

During a City of Vienna-open business & project competition, the APEPTICO team has applied for the prestigious "FemPower Award". The "FemPower Award" makes special recognition to female team-leaders and project-members in science and industry. Within the applied project, Dr. Susan Tzotzos from APEPTICO has taken the role of the project co-ordinator.

With the FemPower call, research projects are supported which are either directed by women or whose implementation is decisively performed by women.

The "FemPower Award" also recognised APEPTICO's yearlong collaboration with the research group of Prof. Dr. Rosa Lemmens-Gruber from the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology of the University Vienna.

APEPTICO is using the non-diluting and non-refundable grant to strengthening the scientific collaboration with the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology of the University Vienna. The joined scientific research team of APEPTICO and the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology the University Vienna explorse additional medical therapeutic application of Solnatide, a highly specific sodium ion channel modulator.

Commenting on the "FemPower Award" Bernhard Fischer CEO of APEPTICO stated "We are very happy to have been awarded the "FemPower Award". We will use the research grant to explore the therapeutic use of Solnatide for the revitalisation of loss-off-function sodium ion channel "ENaC" in the life-threatening indication Pseudohypoaldosteronism Type 1B.

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About APEPTICO Forschung und Entwicklung GmbH

APEPTICO is a privately-held biotechnology company based in Austria, developing peptide-based products targeting chronic and life-threatening diseases. The peptide molecules correspond to validated, pharmacodynamic active structures and domains of well-known proteins and biopharmaceuticals. By concentrating on synthetically produced protein structures APEPTICO avoids general risks associated with gene- and cell-technologies. APEPTICO makes use of its technology platforms PEPBASE(TM) and PEPSCREEN(TM) to significantly reduce cost and to shorten time to market.

About Pseudohypoaldosteronism type 1B (PHA 1B)

Pseudohypoaldosteronism type 1B (PHA 1B) or autosomal recessive pseudohypoaldosteronism type I, is characterized by salt wasting from the kidney, colon, and sweat and salivary glands leading to high concentrations of sodium in sweat, stool, and saliva. The disorder involves multiple organ systems and is especially threatening in the neonatal period. Laboratory evaluation shows hyponatremia, hyperkalemia, and increased plasma renin activity with high serum aldosterone concentrations. Sweat and salivary glands, the distal renal tubule, and colonic mucosa are unresponsive to mineralocorticoids. In addition to severe dehydration, vomiting and failure to thrive occurring in the first weeks of life, the clinical picture may be complicated by cardiac dysrhythmias, collapse, shock or cardiac arrest. An increase in the volume of airway surface liquid leads to frequent respiratory tract manifestations and respiratory tract infections are common in affected children. PHA 1B is severe: no remission has been reported and patients suffer from recurrent life-threatening episodes of salt loss requiring salt supplements and control of hyperkalemia to ensure survival. PHA 1B is transmitted in an autosomal recessive manner and is caused by mutations in the genes coding for the subunits of the amiloride-sensitive sodium channel, ENaC resulting in the expression of mutant, loss-of-function ENaC.

About solnatide

APEPTICO's proprietary therapeutic molecule solnatide (INN) is a synthetically manufactured structural equivalent to a domain of a human protein. Solnatide is being developed by APEPTICO for the treatment of various forms of life-threatening pulmonary oedema.

Liquid and dry powder formulations of solnatide can be administered into the lung by inhalation of aerosol particles with diameter 5 micrometres or less. Solnatide activates the lung epithelial sodium channel (ENaC), located apically in alveolar epithelial cells, by directly binding to the crucial α-subunit of the channel, thus enhancing sodium ion uptake from the alveolar space across the alveolar cell membrane.

APEPTICO has successfully completed two phase II randomized controlled trials with orally inhaled Solnatide, one for the treatment of patients with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) and one for the treatment of patients with Primary Graft Dysfunction (PGD) following lung transplantation. Assessments for the treatment of High Altitude Pulmonary Oedema (HAPE) as well as severe cardiogenic pulmonary oedema are also underway.

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