

Minimally invasive approach to delayed union fractures using allogeneic bone cell therapy

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Cell-based therapy offers potential in bone regeneration for the treatment of bone diseases and orthopaedic conditions. Bone Therapeutics is developing a range of innovative regenerative products containing osteoblastic cells, administrable via a minimally invasive percutaneous technique; a unique value proposition in the market. The implantation of biologically active osteoblastic cells into the bone fracture site is intended to mimic the natural process of bone formation and create a healthy bone environment by recruiting endothelial and osteoprogenitor cells.

1) ALLOB[®] in Preclinical Studies

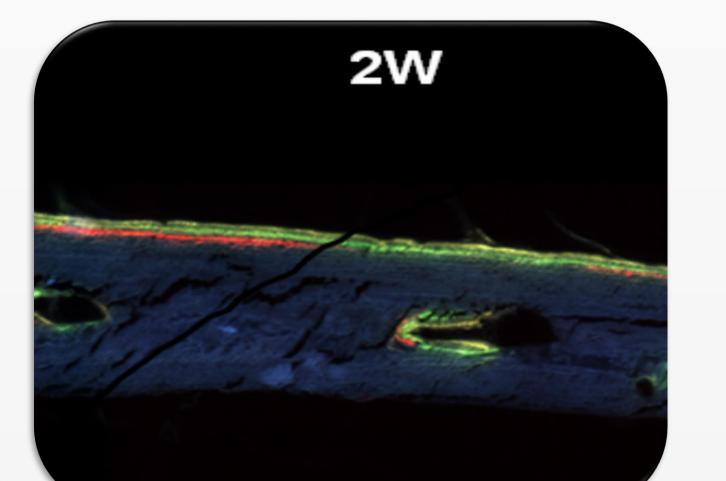
2) ALLOB[®] in Clinical Studies

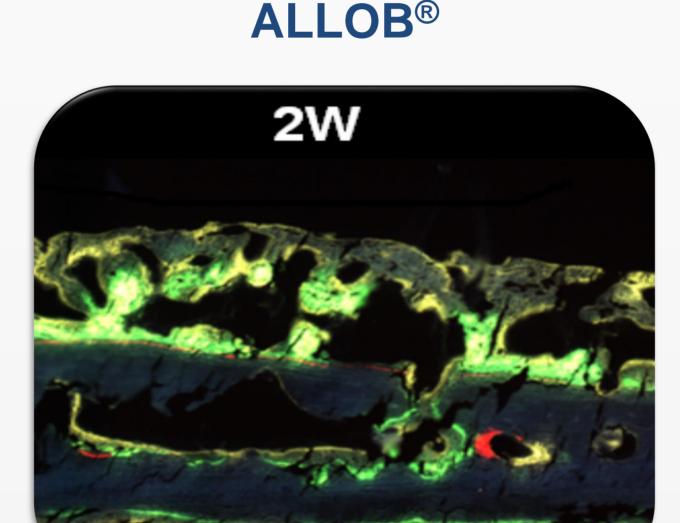
BONE FORMATION MODEL

- Subcutaneous injection over the calvaria of nude mice of ALLOB[®] cells vs. excipient (control)
- Bone formation evaluated by radiology (Faxitron[®]) & histomorphometry

→ ALLOB[®] cells induce significant bone formation

CONTROL

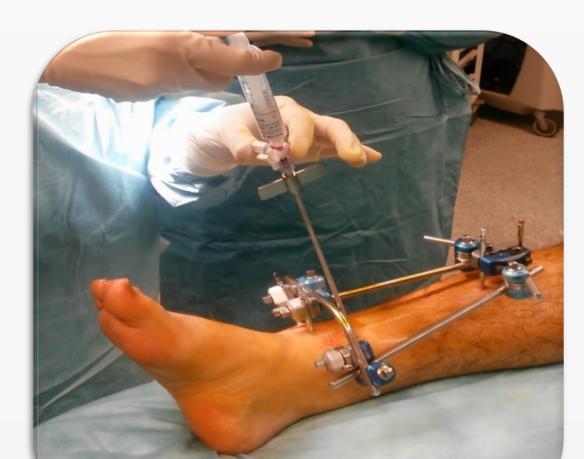




HUMAN ALLOGENEIC OSTEOBLASTIC CELL THERAPY PRODUCT

- ✓ Ready-to-use labelled syringe
- ✓ Single injection
- Minimally invasive percutaneous technique
- ✓ Short procedure duration





3) ALLOB-DU1 TRIAL

Phase I/IIA six-month open-label trial to evaluate the SAFETY and EFFICACY of ALLOB[®] in the treatment of delayed-union fractures of long bones

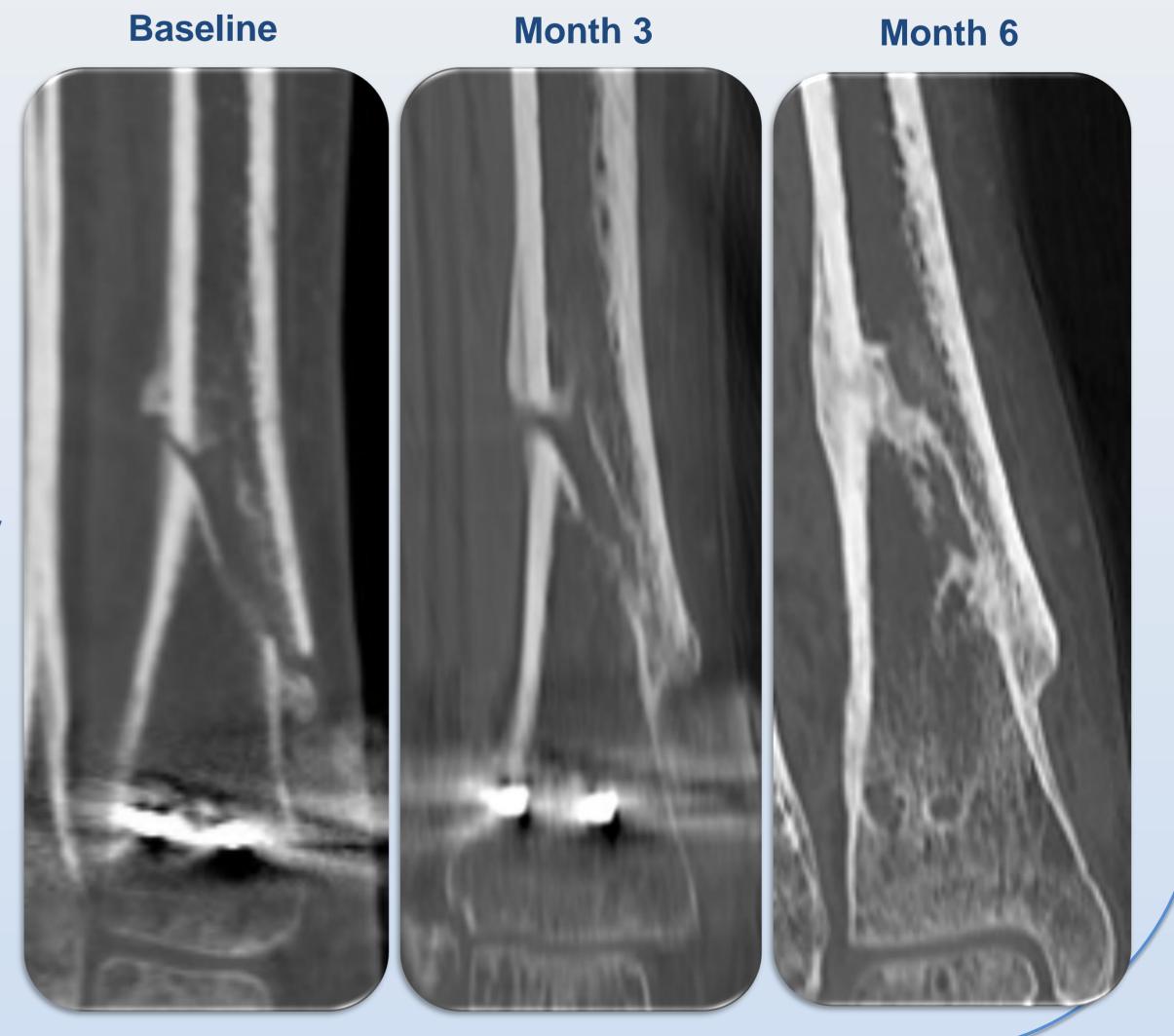
STANDARD-OF-CARE FOR DELAYED UNION FRACTURES:

« Wait and see » approach

Current options for the treatment of an impaired fracture typically involve:

- No safety issues for the first 8 patients
- Positive efficacy results at 6 months:

SAFETY AND EFFICACY PRELIMINARY RESULTS



✓ Highly invasive surgery

Risk of serious complications

Painful and months of rehabilitation

✓ 7 out of 8 patients met primary

endpoints

✓ 77% radiological improvement

Large unmet medical need

✓ 68% improvement in pain

Potential to become a first-line and early treatment for delayed-union fractures