

PRESS RELEASE, FEBRUARY 15, 2018

Science Translational Medicine publishes research results from Oblique Therapeutics and Karolinska Institute on a new treatment of advanced cancer

The Gothenburg, Sweden based biotech company Oblique Therapeutics AB today announced that the world-leading medical journal Science Translational Medicine in its latest issue has published promising preclinical research results on a new type of molecules against advanced cancer.

The results are based on a collaboration with Professor Elias Arnér's research group at Karolinska Institute in Stockholm. In the article, titled *Irreversible Inhibition of Cytosolic Thioredoxin Reductase 1 as a Mechanistic Basis for Anticancer Therapy*, the researchers show that tumor growth is effectively reduced by a new class of small molecules which selectively inhibit thioredoxin reductase 1, a redox enzyme overexpressed in cancerous tissue.

The study also shows that the molecules appear to be specifically cytotoxic in cancer cells and do not seem to affect normal healthy tissue, which is important for the safety profile of future drugs. The molecules proved to be active in two different breast cancer models.

Oblique Therapeutics research focuses on a whole new type of treatment of several forms of aggressive cancer, with a particular focus on advanced triple-negative breast cancer.

"The results presented in the article, as well as other studies we have conducted in humanized models of triple-negative breast cancer, make us very hopeful for future planned clinical studies", said Owe Orwar, PhD, Professor and CEO of Oblique Therapeutics.

The article in Science Translational Medicine is available online via the following link: http://stm.sciencemag.org/content/10/428/eaaf7444

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About Oblique Therapeutics

Oblique Therapeutics was founded in 2015, focusing on developing drugs for severe diseases. The company is staffed with drug developers who previously worked at Sanofi, Astra Zeneca and smaller biotechnology companies. With the help of the company's patented platform technology, functional antibody drugs that specifically bind to the target protein can be obtained. The expectancy is that the technology will lead to new, more effective drugs against target proteins that cannot be addressed by traditional antibody technology.

In addition to the breast cancer program, the company is running two development programs of antibodies within pain therapy and intestinal cancer based on the new antibody platform. Together with a major global pharmaceutical company, Oblique Therapeutics also develops two antibodies for the treatment of type 2 diabetes. In recent years, the company has filed a dozen patent applications for the development of new treatment methods in metastatic cancer. www.obliquet.com.

About triple-negative breast cancer

Triple-negative breast cancer affects 15-20% of all breast cancer patients, and is a very aggressive form that affects especially younger women. The tumor form lacks hormone receptors and so called HER2 receptors, which means that many of the drugs used today to treat breast cancer do not work. Advanced triple-negative breast cancer has a particularly poor prediction, and in principle there are no effective treatment methods, which means that the medical need is very high.