TO IMPROVE THE LIVES OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH SERIOUS CNS DISORDERS

Corporate Presentation
BNO (Australia: ASX)
BNOEF (USA: OTCQB)

H.C. Wainwright Virtual BioConnect Conference
January 2021
Factors Affecting Future Performance
This presentation contains "forward-looking" statements within the meaning of the United States’ Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Any statements contained in this presentation that relate to prospective events or developments, including, without limitation, statements made regarding Bionomics’ drug candidates (including BNC210, BNC105 and BNC101), its licensing agreement with Merck & Co. and any milestone or royalty payments thereunder, drug discovery programs, ongoing and future clinical trials, and timing of the receipt of clinical data for our drug candidates are deemed to be forward-looking statements. Words such as "believes," "anticipates," "plans," "expects," "projects," "forecasts," "will" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

There are a number of important factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those indicated by these forward-looking statements, including unexpected safety or efficacy data, unexpected side effects observed in clinical trials, risks related to our available funds or existing funding arrangements, our failure to introduce new drug candidates or platform technologies or obtain regulatory approvals in a timely manner or at all, regulatory changes, inability to protect our intellectual property, risks related to our international operations, our inability to integrate acquired businesses and technologies into our existing business and to our competitive advantage, as well as other factors. Results of studies performed on our drug candidates and competitors’ drugs and drug candidates may vary from those reported when tested in different settings.

Subject to the requirements of any applicable legislation or the listing rules of any stock exchange on which our securities are quoted, we disclaim any intention or obligation to update any forward-looking statements as a result of developments occurring after the date of this presentation.
• Global, clinical stage biopharmaceutical company developing a pipeline of novel drug candidates targeting ion channels in Central Nervous System (CNS) disorders

• Lead clinical candidate BNC210 in Phase 2 with Fast Track designation from FDA for treatment of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

• Strategic partnership with Merck & Co., with multiple therapeutic candidates in development for treatment of cognitive impairment in Alzheimer's Disease

• Emerging CNS partnering pipeline of ion channel candidates for treatment of pain and cognitive deficits

• Additional value in non-core Phase 1-2 oncology assets through external funding and partnering

• Experienced Management and Board of Directors

• Strong international investor base

• Financials, at 31 December 2020: Market Capitalization: ~ A$106 M; Cash: ~A$5.7 M; and ~A$15 M in committed or underwritten funding
**Strategic Partnerships**
- Leverage Merck partnership for Alzheimer’s through milestones & royalties
- Partner pre-clinical ion channel programs for pain and cognitive deficits
- Realize value of legacy oncology assets through partnering and/or external funding

**BNC210**
- Fund internal development for the treatment of PTSD to Phase 2b
- Partner/co-development for other anxiety, stress, and depression-related indications

**Finance**
- Leverage Australian R&D Tax Incentives to extend cash runway
- Expand global institutional investor base
- Reduce internal cash burn through focus on BNC210 PTSD development and out-sourcing model
STOCK & FINANCIAL INFORMATION

- Cash at 31 Dec 2020: A$5.7 M
- Share Register Issued Capital 735,247,550 Shares
- Market Capitalization of ~A$106.6 M (as at 31 Dec 2020)
- Significant Investors
  - Apeiron Investment Group Ltd.
  - Biotechnology Value Fund
  - Thiel Capital
  - Galaxy Investment Partners (M Novogratz)
  - Merck & Co

Bionomics

Global Distribution

- North America: 42%
- Europe: 30%
- Pacific: 23%
- Other: 5%

Share Price & Volume A$
Errol De Souza PhD  
Executive Chairman  
• More than 35 years experience in biotech, big pharma and academia  
• Previous President & CEO of multiple public (Biodel, Synaptic) & private (Neuropore, Archemix) biotech companies  
• Founder of Neurocrine Biosciences  
• Previous SVP Aventis Pharmaceuticals  
• Previous Head of CNS Diseases, DuPont Merck  
• Multiple public and private boards

Adrian Hinton  
Acting Chief Financial Officer  
• Over a 43 year career at Deloitte (Adelaide)  
• Retired in 2018 as Principal Audit and Assurance Group  
• Broad-based knowledge of contemporary accounting and audit issues in a wide range of industries  
• Experience in preparing Due Diligence reviews, investigative accounting reports and review of profit forecasts

Jack Moschakis  
Legal Counsel & Company Secretary  
• Over 26 years experience as a legal practitioner  
• Joined Bionomics in 2015  
• Held senior Legal / Company Secretary roles in the Energy and Resources sectors  
• Extensive experience in commercial, contractual and regulatory related legal matters

Liz Doolin  
Vice President Clinical Development  
• 25 year international career in drug discovery, clinical and life sciences research  
• Joined Bionomics in 2008  
• Extensive clinical operations and regulatory experience  
• Oncology and CNS drug development  
• Strong biotechnology research and manufacturing background
# FOCUSED CNS PIPELINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRAM</th>
<th>PRE-IND</th>
<th>PHASE 1</th>
<th>PHASE 2A</th>
<th>PHASE 2B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BNC210</strong>&lt;br&gt;α7 nAChR* Negative Allosteric Modulator (Nam)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PTSD study, 193 pts, results released October 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agitated Elderly in Hospital Setting, exploratory study, 38 pts, results released June 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GAD study, 24 pts, results released September 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Panic – CCK panic model in 15 healthy volunteers</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nicotine-induced EEG changes in 24 healthy volunteers</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MERCK &amp; CO. COLLABORATION</strong>&lt;br&gt;α7 nAChR* Positive Allosteric Modulator (PAM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 1 studies ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAIN</strong>&lt;br&gt;Nav1.7/1.8 Inhibitors</td>
<td></td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COGNITION</strong>&lt;br&gt;Kv3.1/3.2 Activators</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Series Lead</td>
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</table>

* nAChR = nicotine acetylcholine receptor

**Bionomics**
BNC210: Next Generation Drug Candidate with Potential to Treat Anxiety, Depression, PTSD and other Stress-Related Disorders

- Novel, orally-administered, first-in-class, negative allosteric modulator (NAM) of the α7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor
- Large market potential for treatment of multiple psychiatric indications
- Strong safety database in humans – 11 clinical trials with exposure in ~400 subjects
- Demonstrated nicotinic receptor target engagement in healthy subjects
- Proof of biology in healthy subjects (anti-panic) and in Generalized Anxiety Disorder patients (anti-anxiety)

### Potential Competitive Advantages of BNC210*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>No sedation</th>
<th>No withdrawal syndrome</th>
<th>No memory impairment</th>
<th>Fast acting</th>
<th>No drug/drug interactions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BNC210</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valium and other benzodiazepines</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prozac and certain other SSRIs/SNRIs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on data from preclinical studies, Phase 1 & 2 clinical trials.
BNC210 Targets Multi-Billion Dollar Markets with Unmet Need: US Market Potential

**Eligible Patient Population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
<th>Eligible Patient Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PTSD</td>
<td>8.7-9M</td>
<td>1.7M US$4.7b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDD + Anx</td>
<td>8.8-9M</td>
<td>1.0M US$3.2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP + Anx</td>
<td>3.3-3.5M</td>
<td>0.5M US$1.5b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panic</td>
<td>6.5-7M</td>
<td>1.5M US$4.4b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAD</td>
<td>17M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agitation</td>
<td>7.8M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAD</td>
<td>7M</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

**Eligible Patient US$ Market Potential**

*Assume 5% premium to Trintellix 2016 AWP for 30-day supply of $380 – Compliance Adjusted

1. 3.4-4% prevalence >18yrs., ~25% of patients diagnosed and treated
2. 6.7% prevalence, ~50% co-morbid anxiety, ~50% diagnosed and treated
3. ~2.9% prevalence, 50% co-morbid anxiety (range in literature 25 to 75%), ~50% diagnosed and treated
4. ~2.7% prevalence, ~50% diagnosed and treated
5. ~6.8% prevalence, 15-20% diagnosed and treated
6. ~3.1% dementia prevalence >40yrs., ~9% agitation patients diagnosed and treated
7. 3.1% GAD prevalence, assumes ~25% diagnosed and treated, ~50% of SSRI patients treated are partial responders or relapsers

- Innovative, first-in-class
- Unmet need in large patient populations
- Advancement in care
- Limited branded competition
- Ability to achieve large market share

Bionomics
• The EEG response to nicotine is achieved through activation of nicotinic receptors in the brain. The major populations targeted are α4β2 and α7 receptors.
• Oral dosing with 2000 mg BNC210 for 7 days reduced nicotine-induced EEG power in the α2 band.

Reduction in the EEG response is due to negative allosteric modulation of the α7 receptors by BNC210
BNC210 Enhanced Fear Extinction in Mice - This Translated to Rapid Improvement Following a CCK-4-Induced Panic Attack in Healthy Subjects

MICE
BNC210 enhanced fear extinction following conditioned stimulus training

HUMANS
BNC210 improved rate of return to emotional stability following CCK-4 challenge

People with PTSD and anxiety disorders have amplified fear responses to trauma- or stress-related stimuli and impaired fear extinction
BNC210 Significantly Reduced CCK-4-Induced Panic Symptoms in Humans

**37.7% Reduction in Total Symptoms (p<0.05)**

- Placebo: 5.3
- BNC210: 3.3

**52.7% Reduction in Symptom Intensity (p<0.05)**

- Placebo: 9.1
- BNC210: 4.3

Reduction in total number of panic symptoms and panic symptom intensity - measured with the panic symptom scale

Evaluation conducted in 15 healthy volunteers who experienced a CCK-4-induced panic attack
BNC210 Phase 2 Trial in Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) Demonstrated Acute Anxiolytic Activity

- Two single doses of BNC210 (300 and 2000 mg), lorazepam (1.5 mg) and placebo were administered to GAD patients
- 24 subjects received all treatments (4-way crossover study)
- Patients were exposed to ‘fearful faces’ while in a Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) machine and also performed a behavioural task called the Joystick Operated Runway Task (JORT)

Viewing fearful faces caused activation of the L & R amygdala which was significantly reduced by administration of BNC210 (300 mg) (p<0.001)

BNC210 (300 mg) significantly reduced connectivity between the amygdala and ACC while viewing fearful faces (p<0.05)

BNC210 (300 & 2000 mg) significantly reduced threat avoidance behaviour of anxious subjects in the JORT behavioural task

- Amygdala activation is an imaging surrogate for anxiety
- Connectivity between the amygdala and anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) is very strong in high anxiety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study Design</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Multi-center, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• BNC210 150 mg, 300 mg, 600 mg and placebo (1:1:1:1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(liquid suspension formulation taken twice daily, b.i.d.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 12-week treatment period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 193 participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 20 US sites / 6 Australian sites</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Selection Criteria</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Current diagnosis of PTSD as defined by CAPS-5 (Clinician-Administered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTSD Scale for DSM-5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Concomitant use of one anti-depressant medication allowed</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Study Objectives</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• To assess the effects of BNC210 on investigator-rated symptoms of PTSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>measured by CAPS-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To assess the safety and tolerability of BNC210 in subjects with PTSD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No overall effect on primary endpoint of CAPS-5 total severity score at 12 weeks

Australian patients had a greater improvement over placebo than US patients
  ✓ CAPS-5 statistically significant at Week 4 in Australians (p<0.05)

Evidence of antidepressant effect in high dose treatment group in total population
  ✓ CAPS-5 Criterion D overall (negative alterations in cognitions and mood) statistically significant at Week 1 (p<0.05)
  ✓ CAPS-5 Criterion D, Question 2 (persistent and exaggerated negative beliefs or expectations) statistically significant at Week 1 (p=0.001)
  ✓ CAPS-5 Criterion D, Question 4 (persistent negative emotional state) statistically significant at Weeks 4 and 8 (p<0.05)

Evidence of anxiolytic effect in high dose treatment group in the total population
  ✓ Trend towards improvement on CAPS-5 Criterion E (marked alterations in arousal and reactivity), Question 3 (hypervigilance)
  ✓ Trend towards improvement on CAPS-5 Criterion E, Question 4 (exaggerated startle response)

BNC210 was safe and well tolerated in patients with PTSD
  ✓ No trend for increased adverse events with treatment
  ✓ No evidence of cognitive impairment
  ✓ No evidence of suicidal ideation or behavior worsening
### BNC210 PTSD Trial: Summary of Significant Clinical Trial Results & Trends

#### CAPS-5 Severity Scores – LS Mean Changes from Baseline*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAPS-5 Total</th>
<th>Australian cohort (n=31):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Week 4 (300 mg, p=0.052); 600 mg, p=0.013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Week 12 (600 mg, p=0.088)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criterion D</td>
<td>Week 1: Overall Criterion D (600 mg, p=0.037)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Week 1: Qu. D2 (300 mg, p=0.024; 600 mg, p=0.001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Week 4: Qu. D4 (600 mg, p=0.013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Week 8: Qu. D4 (600 mg, p=0.040)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criterion E</td>
<td>Week 8: Qu. E3 (600 mg, p=0.073)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Week 4: Qu. E4 (600 mg, p=0.063)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*MMRM with multiple imputation on ITT population; ^MMRM with observed data

#### CAPS-5 Total Score Responder Analysis* – Proportion of Patients Achieving Response Thresholds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group (b.i.d. dose)</th>
<th>Week 4</th>
<th>Week 8</th>
<th>Week 12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC210 150 mg</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC210 300 mg</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC210 600 mg</td>
<td>71 (p=0.061)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Threshold ≥30% improvement from baseline

#### CAPS-5 Total Score Remission Analysis* – Proportion of Patients With Loss of Diagnosis (CAPS-5<12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week 4</th>
<th>Week 8</th>
<th>Week 12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group (b.i.d. dose)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC210 150 mg</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC210 300 mg</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC210 600 mg</td>
<td>38 (p=0.063)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*MMRM with multiple imputation on ITT population; ^MMRM with observed data

*ITT Completers at each time point; One-sided proportion analysis with z-test

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Potential reasons why clinically significant effects and trends seen at 4 Weeks did not translate into significant primary endpoint on CAPS-5 at 12 Weeks

- Inadequate overall blood exposure of BNC210
- BNC210 blood levels declined over 12-week period
- Placebo effect continued to increase from 4W to 12W
Population pharmacokinetic (PK) modelling indicated that plasma levels of BNC210 were substantially lower than expected and declined over the 12-week period using the liquid suspension formulation in this out-patient trial setting.
Pharmacometric analysis of the Phase 2 data established an exposure-response relationship for CAPS-5 total severity scores where higher AUC values (plasma exposure) were related to a larger effect (p<0.01)

The figure shows the model-predicted exposure-response curve for a subject with a baseline CAPS-5 total severity score of 30 (this was the mean baseline score for the PTSD trial patients in the 600 mg b.i.d. BNC210 treatment group.)

~25 mg.hr/L is the model predicted AUC\textsubscript{90} being targeted in future BNC210 trials in PTSD patients.
PTSD trial results indicated that the liquid suspension formulation of BNC210 did not achieve sufficient exposure in the out-patient setting.

Benefits of a solid dose formulation (tablets):

- Simple to administer with no need for thorough resuspension
- Formulated to overcome the need to take with food (the liquid suspension needs to be administered with food to give best exposure)

Progress to Date:

- Spray dry dispersion technology used to manufacture BNC210 tablets
- Human single dose PK studies completed
- Human 7-day dosing PK study recently commenced
BNC210 Tablet Formulation Overcomes Food Effect of the Liquid Suspension and has Dose Linear Exposure

**Trial BNC210.009:** single 300 mg dose of BNC210 liquid suspension *versus* solid dose formulation (fed and fasted conditions)

**Trial BNC210.010:** single 600, 900 and 1200 mg doses of solid dose formulation in fasted subjects

AUC >25 mg.hr/L achieved at BNC210 tablet doses of 900 mg and higher in fasted subjects
Pharmacometric analysis of the Phase 2 PTSD trial data showed potential for significant patient benefit in future trials provided adequate drug exposure is achieved.

Successful development of a BNC210 solid dose formulation and evaluation in single dose PK studies achieved exposures adequate for future development.

FDA Type C Meeting provided positive feedback on the BNC210 development program for the treatment of PTSD.

FDA granted Fast Track designation to BNC210 for the treatment of PTSD.

Optimized and selected the tablet formulation for a Phase 2b clinical trial.

Manufactured BNC210 tablets for a multiple dosing PK trial in healthy volunteers scheduled for Jan 2021.

Large scale manufacture of BNC210 drug substance and tablets for Phase 2b trial have been contracted.
2021 – 2022: Preparations & Implementation of Phase 2b PTSD Trial

- January – February 2021: Conduct a 7-day dosing pharmacokinetic trial in healthy volunteers using tablet formulation intended for Phase 2b PTSD trial to demonstrate that desired exposure of 25 mg.hr/L can be met and maintained.

- 1-2QCY2021: Submit final Phase 2b PTSD trial protocol to FDA for feedback.

- 1-2QCY2021: Manufacture drug product and start working with CRO for clinical site selection, IRB approvals and preparation for start of study.

- Conduct a Phase 2b clinical trial in ~200 PTSD patients comparing one dose of BNC210 with placebo on the change in CAPS-5 total severity scores at 12 weeks – target start date of late 2QCY2021.

- CAPS-5 is the FDA-accepted primary endpoint for PTSD clinical trials.

Bionomics
Global License and Collaboration Agreement with MSD (Merck & Co.) in Cognition Provides Validation


- MSD (a tradename of Merck & Co., Inc., Kenilworth NJ USA) Collaboration Update:
  - Phase 1 safety clinical trials of the lead molecule in healthy subjects have been completed and there are ongoing plans for further biomarker studies.
  - A backup molecule that showed an improved potency profile in preclinical animal models versus the current lead molecule is advancing into Phase 1 clinical trials.

- Agreement covers research on BNC375 and related compounds.
- BNC375 demonstrated potent memory enhancing properties in animal models – both episodic and working memory improved.
- Targeting cognitive impairment in Alzheimer’s, Parkinson’s and other conditions.

Bionomics
Small molecule Kv3.1 / Kv3.2 potassium ion channels activators

- Kv3.1 / Kv3.2 activators represent a promising therapeutic strategy for improving cognitive dysfunction and negative symptoms in schizophrenia and other illnesses such as Autism Spectrum Disorder and Alzheimer’s Disease
- ~600 compounds synthesized; 3 chemical series developed and 2 series patented
- Lead compound BL-76 fully reverses PCP-induced cognitive deficit in mice in the T-maze test

Small molecule pan Nav inhibitors for treatment of chronic pain

- Gain and loss-of-function mutations in Nav1.7, 1.8 and 1.9 have been associated with human pain
- 1000+ compounds synthesized; 3 chemical series developed and patented
- Bionomics’ pan Nav inhibitors with functional selectivity for voltage gated sodium channels Nav1.7, Nav1.8 and potentially Nav1.9 offer potential to develop non-addictive therapeutics for chronic pain with less side effects
BNC105 - a multi-modal small molecule tubulin polymerization inhibitor has completed four Phase 1 and Phase 2 clinical trials

- Two externally-funded investigator-initiated clinical trials are in progress:
  - Phase 2 trial of BNC105 in combination with nivolumab (Opdivo) for the treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer sponsored by the Australasian Gastro-Intestinal Trials Group (AGITG) and funded by BMS; patient enrolment at 16 sites across Australia is complete with final results projected for early 2023
  - Phase 1 trial of BNC105 in combination with ibrutinib (Imbruvica) for the treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukemia funded by the Leukemia & Lymphoma Society (US)

BNC101 - a first-in-class humanized monoclonal antibody to LGR5, a cancer stem cell receptor

- BNC101 clinical dose and schedule were established in a Phase 1 trial in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (CRC) - the recommended Phase 2 dose was identified
- Phase 2 ready: BNC101 in combination with standard of care treatment for gastro-intestinal cancers overexpressing LGR5
- Potential for BNC101 to be developed as an Antibody-Drug-Conjugate (ADC) therapeutic or in combination with CAR-T therapy being explored
Exclusive BNC101 Oncology License Agreement with Carina Biotech for Development of CAR-T Therapeutics

• Exclusive Agreement to license Bionomics’ BNC101 oncology drug candidate to Carina Biotech for the development of Chimeric Antigen Receptor T cell (CAR-T) therapy, which harnesses the body’s immune system to fight cancer.

• Bionomics is eligible to receive up to A$118 million in clinical & development milestones plus royalty payments if Carina fully develops and markets the new therapy. In the event that Carina sub-licenses the CAR-T treatment, Bionomics is eligible to share in the sub-licensing revenues in early clinical development and receive a substantial double-digit portion of the revenues in later stages of clinical development.

• Bionomics retains BNC101 for other types of therapies.
Balanced business model with potential for short term milestones to drive shareholder value:

- Internal development of BNC210 is back on track with a solid dose formulation to achieve the blood exposure required for future PTSD trials, along with positive feedback from the FDA and Fast Track designation provide a promising opportunity for the company in 2021 and beyond.

- Strengthened strategic investor base with committed funding for BNC210 development.

- We continue to pursue licensing and partnering possibilities for our core CNS pain and cognition programs and have an ongoing collaboration with Merck & Co.

- Maximize the value and partnering potential of legacy oncology assets through external funding of clinical programs.

- Cost cutting measures and divestitures implemented in 2019-2020 along with leveraging Australian R&D Tax Incentive Refund allow us to extend cash runway with non-dilutive funding.
Errol De Souza PhD
Executive Chairman

• More than 35 years experience in biotech, big pharma and academia
• Previous President & CEO of multiple public (Biodel, Synaptic) & private (Neuropore, Archemix) biotech companies
• Founder of Neurocrine Biosciences
• Previous SVP Aventis Pharmaceuticals
• Previous Head of CNS Diseases, DuPont Merck
• Multiple public and private boards

Alan Fisher
Non-Executive Director

• 24 years at accounting firm Coopers & Lybrand as lead Advisory Partner – Melbourne Corporate Finance Division
• Last 22 years as founder of his own Corporate Advisory company specializing in M&A business restructurings, strategic advice and capital raisings for small cap companies
• Non-Executive chairman – Centrepoint Alliance Ltd & IDT Aust.
• Non-Executive Director and chair of Audit and Risk committee of Thorney Technology

David Wilson
Non-Executive Director

• Chairman & Founding Partner of WG Partners
• Over 30 years’ experience in investment banking in City of London
• Previous CEO of Piper Jaffray Ltd
• Previous Joint Head of UK Investment Banking Group, ING Barings
• Previous head of Small Companies Corporate Finance, Deutsche Bank
• Previous Head of Small Companies Corporate Broking, UBS

Jane Ryan PhD
Non-Executive Director

• Over 30 years of international experience in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries
• Worked in Australia, the US and the UK with companies including Peptech, Roche, Cambridge Antibody Technology and Biota Holdings
• Led many successful fundraising campaigns and Licensing initiatives inclusive of a $230m US government contract
• Chair of the Advisory Board of the ithree Institute at the University of Technology Sydney (UTS)
Srinivas Rao PhD  
Non-Executive Director  
- Chief Scientific Officer at ATAI Life Sciences AG  
- Over 19 years of professional experience in pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries  
- Has held the titles of Chief Scientific, Medical, or Executive Officer at companies ranging from Venture backed start-ups to vertically-integrated publicly traded pharmaceutical companies  
- PhD in neurobiology from Yale Graduate School  
- M.D. from Yale School of Medicine

Mitchell Kaye  
Non-Executive Director  
- COO BVF Partners  
- Founding member of Xmark Opportunity Partners LLC  
- Founding member of Brown Simpson Asset Management LLC  
- Founder of MedClaims Liaison LLX  
- Previous Managing Director Navigant Capital Advisors, Head of Navigants Financial Institutions restructuring Solutions team

Aaron Weaver  
Non-Executive Director  
- Managing Director at Apeiron Investments focused on the life sciences sector  
- Srn General Counsel supporting fundraising & IR at ATAI Life Sciences AG  
- Qualified Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) and a registered solicitor in the UK  
- Previously an investor banker at Credit Suisse in London within the Capital Markets Solutions team  
- Previous capital markets solicitor at Allen & Overy LLP

Bionomics
Our Proprietary Platform Technologies and CNS Therapeutic Focus

**Therapeutic Areas**
- PTSD
- Anxiety
- Agitation
- Depression
- Cognitive/Memory Deficits
- Pain

**MultiCore**
- A diversity orientated chemistry platform for the discovery of small molecule drug candidates
  - Computer aided pharmacophore modelling
  - Scaffold hopping synthetic approaches rapidly create diversity in small, focused libraries
  - Parallel, differentiated chemical series of potential drug candidates

**ionX**
- Identifies drug candidates targeting both ligand gated and voltage gated ion channels
- Proprietary cell lines and screening approaches
- Comprehensive in vivo models validate target biology

**Bionomics**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol Number</th>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Subjects Enrolled / Administered BNC210</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BNC210.001</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Safety and Tolerability of Single Ascending Doses in Healthy Volunteers</td>
<td>83/67</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC210.002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICP-2143-101</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC210.003</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>Lorazepam &amp; BNC210 Comparison in Healthy Volunteers</td>
<td>24/22</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC210.004</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>Panic Attack Model in Healthy Volunteers</td>
<td>60/59</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC210.005</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>Safety and Tolerability of Multiple Ascending Doses and EEG Target Engagement Study with Nicotine in Healthy Volunteers</td>
<td>56/44</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC210.006</td>
<td>2a</td>
<td>Imaging and Behavioral Study In Generalized Anxiety Disorder Patients</td>
<td>27/25</td>
<td>UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC210.007</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder</td>
<td>193/143</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC210.008</td>
<td>2a</td>
<td>Agitation in the Elderly in Hospital Setting</td>
<td>38/18</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC210.009</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Single Dose Pharmacokinetics of BNC210 Solid Dose Formulation in Healthy Volunteers</td>
<td>11/11</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC210.010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary of BNC210 Clinical Trials: Excellent Safety and Tolerability Profile in Healthy Subjects and Patients
Emerging CNS Pipeline for Partnering
Kv3.1 / Kv3.2 activators represent a promising therapeutic strategy for improving cognitive dysfunction and negative symptoms in schizophrenia and other illnesses such as Autism Spectrum Disorder and Alzheimer’s Disease.

Bionomics’ molecules target Kv3.1/3.2 ion channels on parvalbumin positive, gabaergic interneurons in the pre-frontal cortex.

Lead Compound BL-76 Fully Reverses PCP-induced Cognitive Deficit in Mice in the T-maze.

~600 COMPOUNDS SYNTHESIZED

3 CHEMICAL SERIES DEVELOPED

2 SERIES PATENTED

2 Patents Published

Bionomics
Pan Nav Inhibitors Offer Potential to Develop Non-Addictive Therapeutics for Chronic Pain with Less Side Effects

Disease-Related Genomics

Gain & Loss-of-function mutations in Nav1.7, 1.8 and 1.9 have been associated with human pain syndromes where extreme pain or no pain is experienced.

Bionomics’ Pan Nav inhibitors are small molecules with functional selectivity for voltage gated sodium channels: Nav1.7, Nav1.8, hERG and potentially Nav1.9

1000+ COMPOUNDS SYNTHESIZED

3 CHEMICAL SERIES DEVELOPED

3 SERIES PATENTED

Lead Compound BL-017881

Back-up Compounds

3 Patents Published

Lead Candidate Identified

BL-017881

✓ 100% pain reduction (100 mg/kg)
✓ No side effects (300 mg/kg)
✓ 40x selectivity over hERG
✓ CNS penetrant
Oncology Assets: Build Value Through External Funding
## Bionomics’ Oncology Assets

### Preclinical | Phase 1 | Phase 2
--- | --- | ---

### BNC105: a multi-modal, small molecule tubulin polymerization inhibitor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solid Cancers</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COLORECTAL: in combination with nivolumab; externally funded; Phase 2 ongoing (AUS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RENAL: in combination with everolimus; Phase 2 completed; biomarker-based Phase 2/3 ready</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MESOTHELIOMA: monotherapy; Phase 2 completed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVARIAN: in combination with gemcitabine + carboplatin; Phase 1 completed; Phase 2 ready</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADVANCED SOLID TUMOURS: monotherapy dose escalation; Phase 1 completed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blood Cancers</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA: in combination with ibrutinib; externally funded; Phase 1 ongoing (US)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA: preclinical data available; Phase 1/2 ready</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BNC101: a first-in-class humanized monoclonal antibody to LGR5, a cancer stem cell receptor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solid Cancers</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COLORECTAL: monotherapy dose escalation; Phase 1 completed; Phase 2 ready</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANCREATIC: in combination with SOC; preclinical data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLORECTAL: in combination with anti-PD-1; preclinical data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTIBODY DRUG CONJUGATE: preclinical data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BNC105 - a Multi-Modal Small Molecule Tubulin Polymerization Inhibitor

- Multiple modes of BNC105 anti-cancer action have been identified:
  - Tumour starvation by selective disruption of tumour vasculature
  - Induction of cancer cell death by upregulation of pro-apoptotic proteins
  - Suppression of tumour growth by inhibition of cancer cell proliferation
  - Modulation of the tumour microenvironment
  - Tumour immunomodulation with a significant reduction in PD-L1 expression

- BNC105 clinical dose and schedule have been established in four Phase 1 and 2 clinical trials
- BNC105 has been generally well tolerated in clinical trials in patients with solid tumours (including renal cell cancer, ovarian cancer, colorectal cancer and mesothelioma) and liquid tumours (chronic lymphocytic leukemia) (including in combination with other chemotherapeutics)

Two externally-funded investigator-initiated clinical trials are in progress:

- **Microsatellite stable refractory colorectal cancer:**
  - Phase 2 trial of BNC105 in combination with nivolumab (Opdivo)
  - The trial is sponsored by the Australasian Gastro-Intestinal Trials Group (AGITG) and funding support is provided by BMS

- **Chronic lymphocytic leukemia:**
  - Phase 1 trial of BNC105 in combination with ibrutinib (Imbruvica)
  - Funding support is provided by the Leukemia & Lymphoma Society (US)
## BNC105 Clinical Development Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study ID</th>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>Design</th>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>#Subjects Dosed with BNC105P (Doses)</th>
<th>Key Objectives</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BNC105P.001</td>
<td>Advance Stage Solid Tumours</td>
<td>Ph 1; Dose escalation</td>
<td>BNC105P monotherapy</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>MTD; PK</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2P2M2</td>
<td>Advanced Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma</td>
<td>Ph 2; Single arm</td>
<td>BNC105P monotherapy</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>PFS; Response Rate</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANZGOG-1103</td>
<td>Partially Platinum Sensitive Relapsed Ovarian Cancer</td>
<td>Ph 1; Dose escalation</td>
<td>BNC105P + carboplatin/gemcitabine <em>(with sequential BNC105P monotherapy)</em></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>RP2D; PFS; Response Rate</td>
<td>Australia NZ USA</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GU09-145</td>
<td>Metastatic Clear Cell Renal Cell Cancer</td>
<td>Ph 1/2; Randomized two arm</td>
<td>BNC105P + everolimus <em>(with sequential BNC105P monotherapy)</em></td>
<td>113</td>
<td>MTD &amp; RP2D; 6-month PFS; Response Rate</td>
<td>USA Australia Singapore</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA209-99U</td>
<td>Microsatellite Stable Refractory Colorectal Cancer</td>
<td>Ph 2</td>
<td>BNC105P + nivolumab</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>PFS; Response Rate</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D14234</td>
<td>Relapsed/Refractory Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia</td>
<td>Ph 1; Dose escalation + expansion</td>
<td>BNC105P+ ibrutinib</td>
<td>8-16 mg/m²</td>
<td>MTD; EFS; Response Rate</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EFS = event-free survival; MTD = maximum tolerated dose; PFS = progression-free survival; PK = pharmacokinetics; RP2D = recommended Phase 2 dose.
LGR5 is a cancer stem cell receptor overexpressed in a number of solid cancers such as colorectal, pancreatic, breast and lung cancers, and has a role in tumour growth and survival.

BNC101 binds to LGR5 with high affinity and selectivity and internalizes the receptor.

BNC101 clinical dose and schedule were established in a Phase 1 trial in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (CRC) - the recommended Phase 2 dose (RP2D) was identified.

BNC101 was safe and well tolerated with no dose-limiting toxicities (DLTs).

Co-localization of BNC101 and LGR5 was demonstrated in patient tumour tissue.

A cGMP manufacturing process is established at Lonza (UK).

**Future development:**

- Phase 2 ready: BNC101 in combination with standard of care treatment for gastro-intestinal cancers overexpressing LGR5.
- BNC101 has the potential to be developed as an Antibody-Drug-Conjugate (ADC) therapeutic or in combination with CAR-T therapy.