



David Stamler, MD
CEO


January 2025



Alterity
THERAPEUTICS

◆ Forward Looking Statements

This presentation may contain some statements that may be considered “Forward-Looking Statements”, within the meaning of the US Securities Laws. Thus, any forward-looking statement relating to financial projections or other statements relating to the Company’s plans, objectives, expectations or intentions involve risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially. For a discussion of such risks and uncertainties as they relate to us, please refer to our 2024 Form 20-F, filed with US Securities and Exchange Commission, in particular Item 3, Section D, titled “Risk Factors.”

 **Alterity** is dedicated to creating an alternate future for people living with neurodegenerative diseases



Alterity means **the state of being different**



Our goal is to **modify the course of disease**



We aim to **disrupt the trajectory** of illness and improve quality of life

◆ Investment Highlights

- Clinical stage biopharmaceutical company developing disease modifying treatments for Parkinson's disease and related disorders
- Phase 2 topline results expected in early 2025
 - Parkinsonian disorder without approved treatment
 - Orphan Drug Designation for lead clinical candidate in Multiple System Atrophy (MSA) in both U.S. and EU
 - Positive data from open label study confirms clinical approach
- Strong patent portfolio
- Significant leadership in movement disorders including 3 FDA approvals in neurology

◆ Experienced Clinical Leadership Team with Multiple FDA Approvals in Neurology



David Stamler, M.D.

Chief Executive Officer

**Auspex/Teva | Abbott | Prestwick
Xenoport | Fujisawa**

- **3 FDA Approvals in Neurology**
- Former CMO, Auspex
- VP, Clinical Development & Therapeutic Head, Movement Disorders, Teva Pharmaceuticals
- Part of Teva's US\$3.5 billion acquisition of Auspex in 2015
- Led development of AUSTEDO® (deutetrabenazine) for treatment of Huntington disease and Tardive dyskinesia, both approved in 2017

Margaret Bradbury, Ph.D.

VP, Nonclinical Development

Auspex/Teva | Neurocrine | Merck

- Auspex - led strategic planning and program management in Huntington Disease chorea from IND through NDA filing
- Teva - led non-clinical development of several neuroscience programs

Cynthia Wong, M.P.H.

Senior Director, Clinical Operations

**Auspex/Teva | Nextwave | Astex |
Intermune | Impax Labs**

- Clinical Operations leadership at Auspex/Teva.
- Led clinical trial activities for the registration study of AUSTEDO® in Huntington Disease chorea.
- Prior, led Phase 1-3 studies, including registration studies for marketing approval for Quillichew ER, Esbriet and Infergen.

◆ Targeting Iron-Related Neurodegenerative Diseases

- Iron: central to pathology of many neurodegenerative diseases
- Parkinsonian disorders include
 - Parkinson's disease (PD)
 - Rare diseases with similar motor symptoms
 - Multiple System Atrophy (MSA)
 - Dementia with Lewy Bodies (DLB)
 - Similar underlying pathology
- Friedreich's Ataxia
 - Rare disease with uncoordinated movements
 - Genetic disorder that appears in childhood



Promising Portfolio in Neurodegenerative Diseases



ASSET		PHASE					PARTNER
PROGRAM	INDICATION	DISCOVERY	PRE-CLINICAL	NATURAL HISTORY	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PARTNER / COLLABORATOR
ATH434-201	Multiple System Atrophy <i>Early Stage</i>						
ATH434-202	Multiple System Atrophy <i>Advanced</i>						
ATH434	Parkinson's Disease						
bioMUSE	Multiple System Atrophy <i>Natural History Study</i>						
ATH434	Friedreich's Ataxia						
Drug Discovery	Neurodegenerative Diseases						

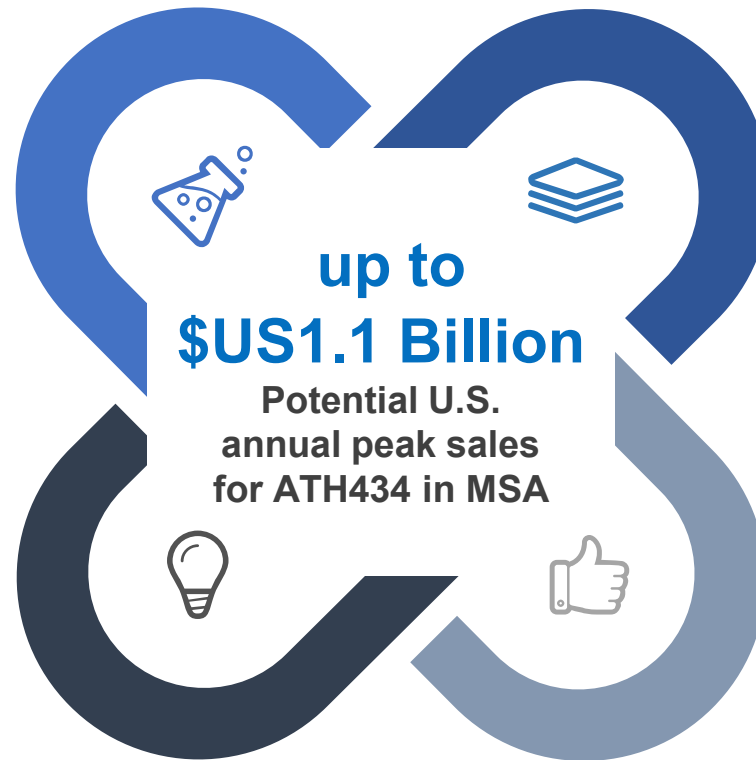
◆ Significant Commercial Opportunity in Treating Multiple System Atrophy

Substantial Unmet Need

Severely debilitating illnesses with no current treatments are ripe for new entrants targeting underlying pathology of the disease.

Unique MOA

Inhibition of protein aggregation is a novel mechanism of action that may prove to impact more than motor symptoms.



Strong Intent to Prescribe

Motivated by efficacy of treating the underlying disease and not just the symptoms, clinicians intend to offer ATH434 to most of their patients with MSA.

Ease of Use

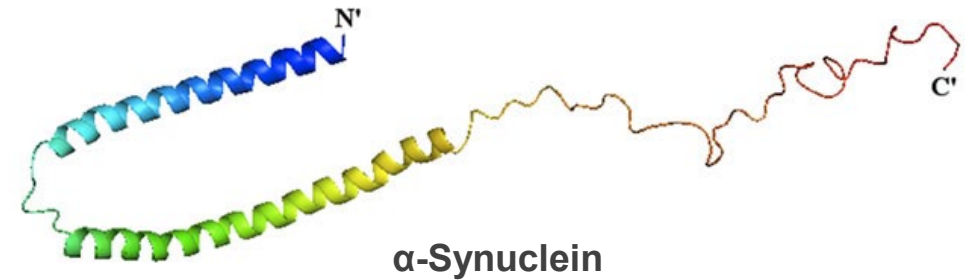
Twice daily oral administration of ATH434 preferred by physicians

ATH434: Disease Modifying Drug Candidate Targeting Alpha-Synuclein and Iron in Parkinsonian Disorders

◆ Alpha-Synuclein and Iron in Health

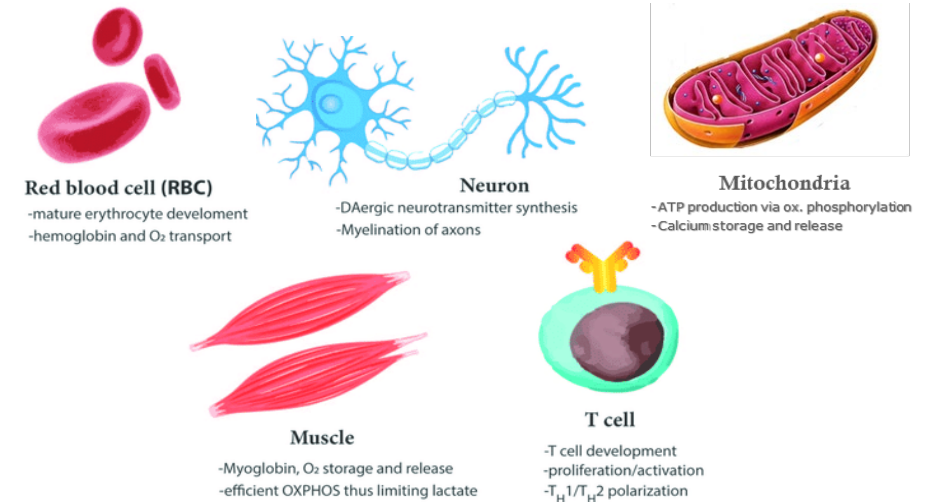
α-Synuclein protein

- Critical for normal function of neurons
- Enables nerves to communicate with each other via neurotransmitters



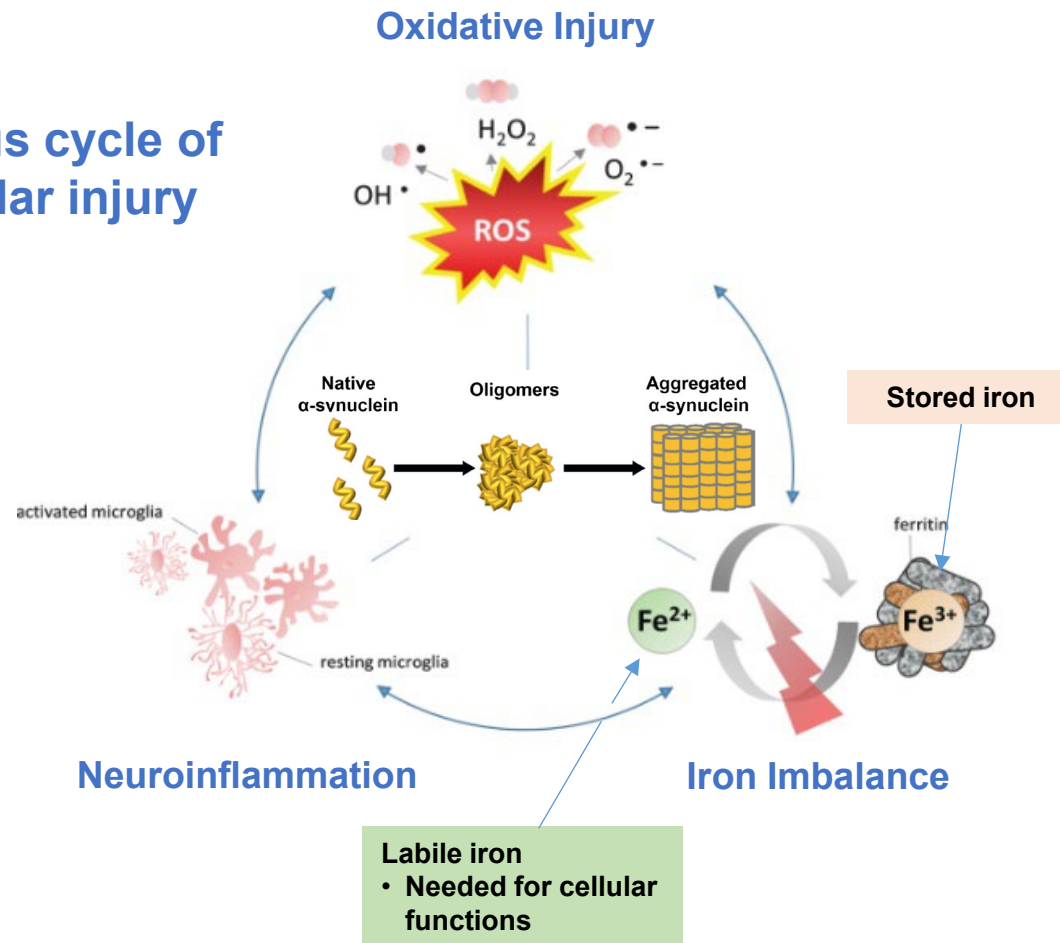
Iron is Essential for Life

- Red blood cell production, oxygen transport
- Energy production and activity of many enzymes
- Neurotransmitter synthesis in neurons



◆ Iron and α -Synuclein are Important Contributors to Pathology in Parkinsonian Disorders

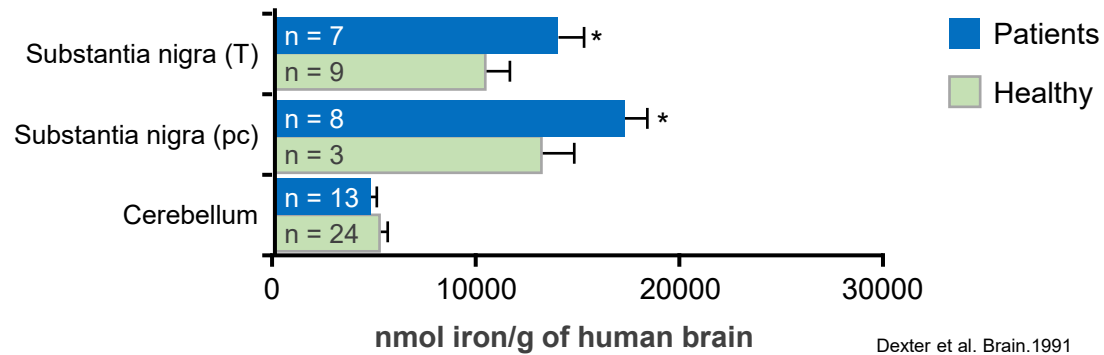
Vicious cycle of cellular injury



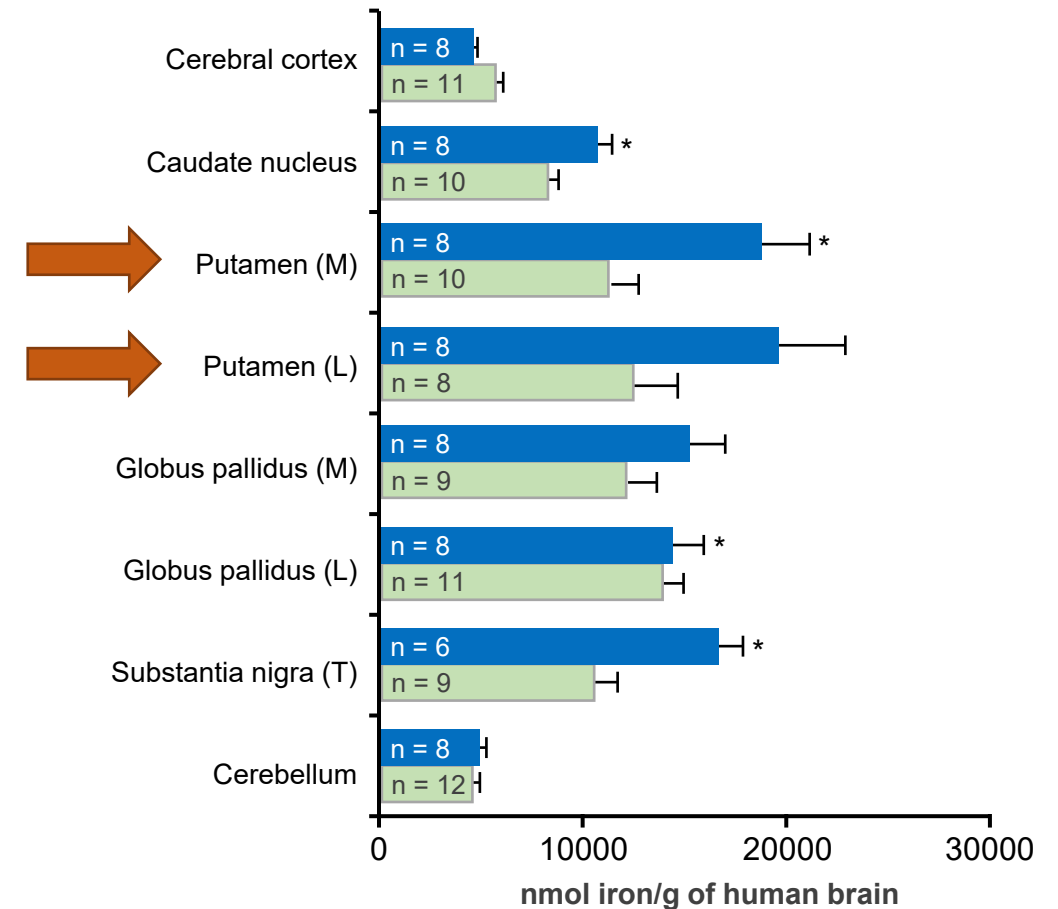
- Adverse impact of excess labile iron
 - Generates damaging free radicals
 - Intracellular damage \rightarrow Cell death
 - Alpha-synuclein aggregation
- Adverse impact of aggregating α -synuclein
 - Neuronal dysfunction
 - Loss of trophic support to neurons
 - Increases oxidative stress
 - Cell death

◆ Increased Brain Iron in Parkinson's Disease and Multiple System Atrophy

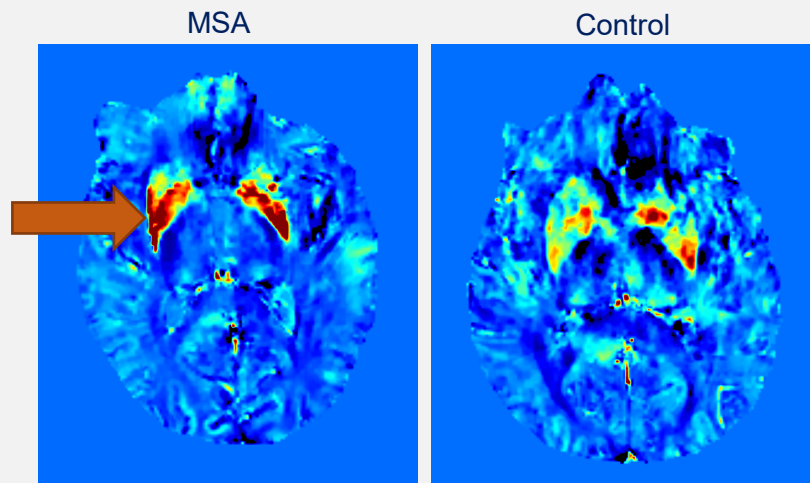
Parkinson's disease



Multiple System Atrophy

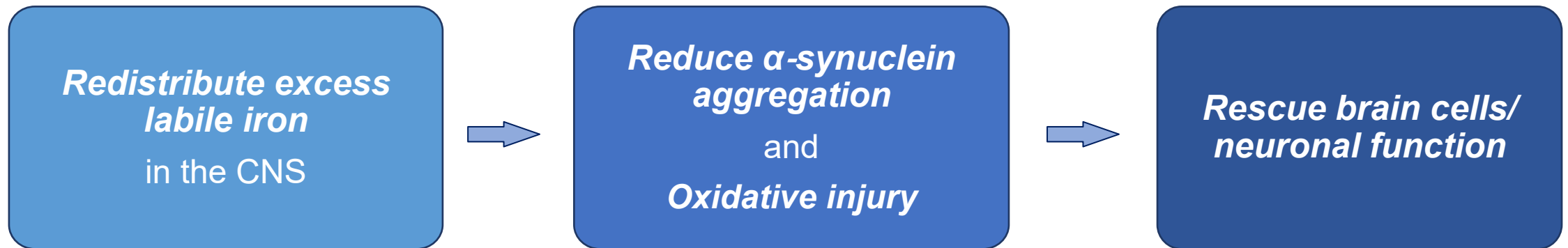


Advanced Quantitative MRI to measure brain iron



Courtesy of P. Trujillo, D. Claassen

◆ Treatment Approach: Address Underlying Pathology



Potential Disease Modifying Therapy for MSA

◆ ATH434: Potential Disease Modifying Therapy

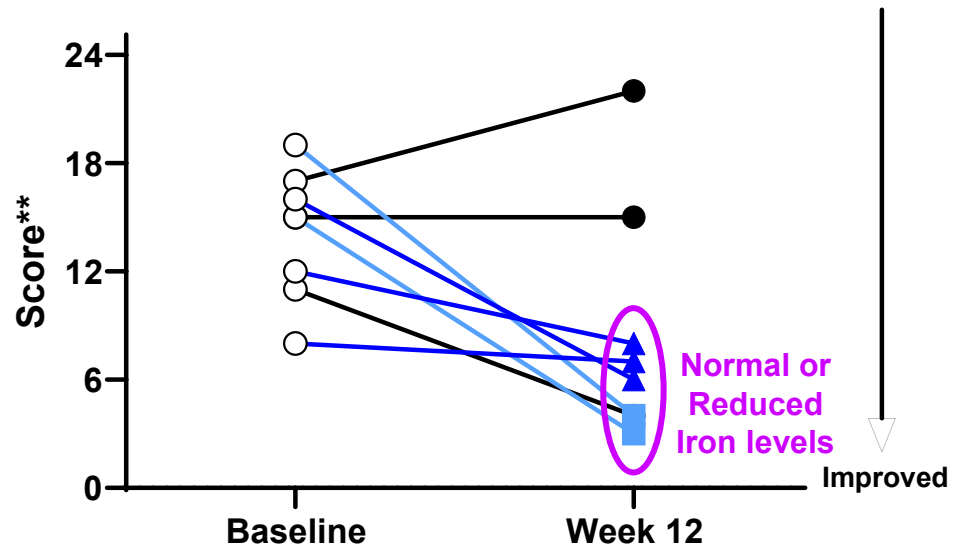
- Small molecule drug candidate
 - Decreases pathologic protein aggregation (α -synuclein) in CNS
 - Iron chaperone: redistributes excess labile iron in CNS
- Oral medication
 - Preferred over infusions and injections
- Potential to treat iron-related neurodegenerative disease
- Orphan Drug Designation in the US and EU for MSA treatment
- Development pathway endorsed by FDA and EMA

ATH434 binding to iron



◆ Efficacy Demonstrated in Primate Model of Parkinson's Disease

ATH434-treated: All Monkeys Improved (n=5)
Placebo: 2 of 3 had Stable or Worsening Scores



** Appetite, response to food, activity, appearance, posture, balance, climbing, tremor, freezing, facial expression, defensive reactions

Placebo
 3 mg/kg
 10 mg/kg

- Monkey closely related to humans in neuroanatomy and behavior
- ATH434 improved behavior and function in monkeys with experimental Parkinson's disease
- Favorable impact on Parkinson's symptoms in animals with redistributed brain iron
- Data validate clinical approach and increase overall confidence in ongoing Phase 2 trials

◆ Accumulated Evidence of ATH434 Efficacy

Target Disease	Model	Midbrain* Iron	α-Synuclein	Preserve Neurons/ Function	Clinical Observations
Parkinson's disease	Monkey MPTP	↔ or ↓	n/a	↑	Improved motor performance
Parkinson's disease	Mouse MPTP	↓	↓	↑	Improved motor performance
Parkinson's disease	Mouse A53T	↓	↓	↑	Improved motor performance
Parkinson's disease	Mouse tau knockout	↓	↓	↑	Improved motor performance
MSA ¹	PLP-α-syn	↓	↓	↑	Improved motor performance
MSA ²	PLP-α-syn	↔ or ↓	↓	↑	Improved motor performance

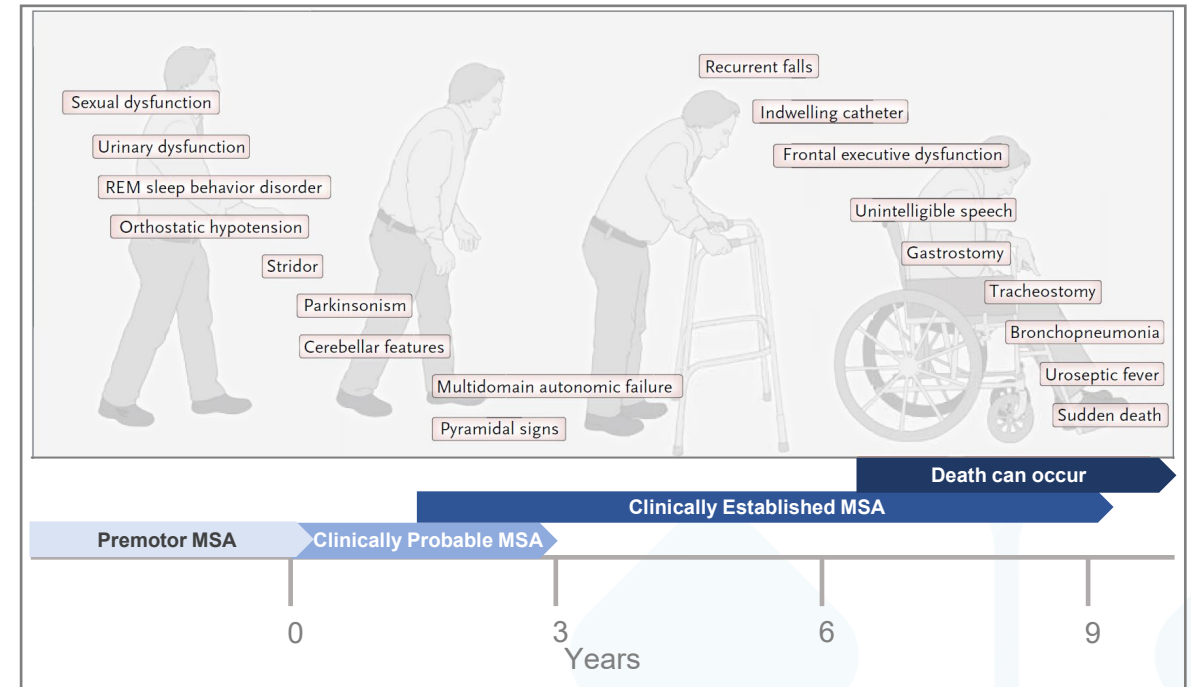
* includes s. nigra

ATH434 consistently improved motor performance across diverse animal models of disease by redistributing iron and preserving neurons

Understanding Multiple System Atrophy

◆ Multiple System Atrophy (MSA): Rare, Rapidly Progressive and Highly Debilitating Neurodegenerative Disease

- Parkinsonian disorder with no approved treatment
- Orphan disease: up to 50,000 patients in U.S.
- Disease characteristics
 - Motor: Parkinsonism, uncoordinated movements, balance problems and falls
 - Autonomic dysfunction: blood pressure maintenance, bladder control, bowel function
 - Brain atrophy and α -synuclein accumulation in multiple regions
- Over 50% require wheelchair in 5 years
- Median survival 7.5 years after symptom onset



◆ BioMUSE Natural History Study Informs and De-Risks Treatment Studies



Design	Observational
Objectives	Optimize patient selection and choose endpoints for Phase 2
Population	Clinically Probable MSA
Sample Size	N = 21 enrolled
Observation period	12 months
Brain MRI Biomarkers	Iron, volume, glial pathology
Fluid Biomarkers	NfL, Aggregated α -synuclein
Other Biomarkers	Wearable movement sensors
Clinical Measures	Motor exam, autonomic function, activities of daily living, global/functional measures

Biomarker Observations

- Iron content: Significant increase in iron observed at 12 months in key brain region (substantia nigra)
- Brain volume: Significant decrease in volume observed over 12 months in MSA affected regions
- Neuronal injury marker: Increase in neurofilament light chain (NfL) at 6 and 12 months

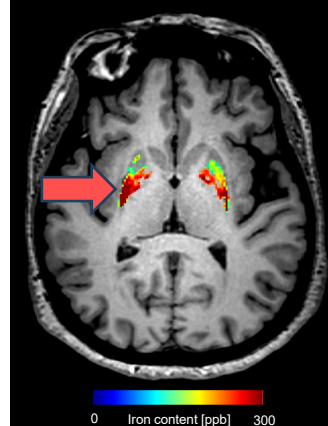
BioMUSE Natural History Study

Additional Learnings

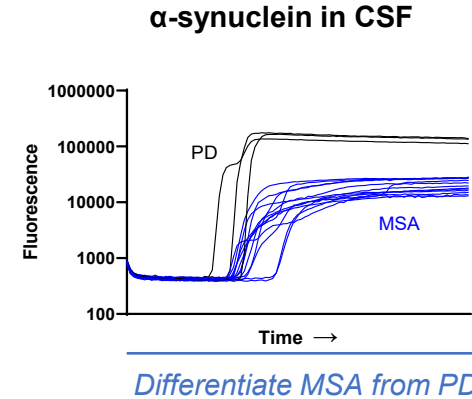
Optimize Patient Selection in Phase 2 Trials



Advanced MRI methods



Identify "iron signature" of early MSA

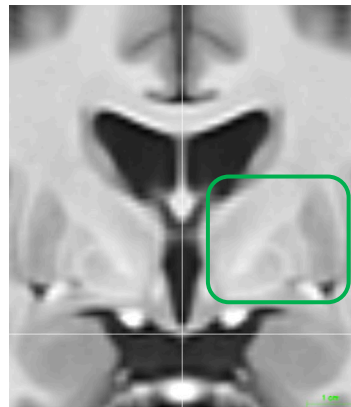


Revised selection criteria in ATH434-201 and ATH434-202 protocols to *exclude PD patients*

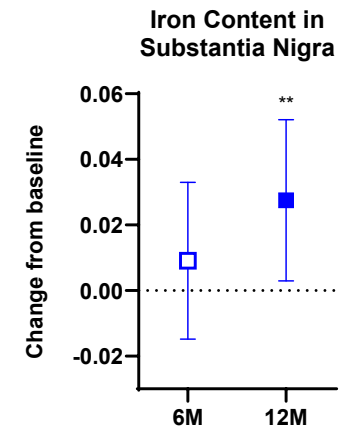
Precision Endpoint Assessment



Structural mapping



Improve precision of volume measurements



Novel strategies for measuring brain iron in individual regions

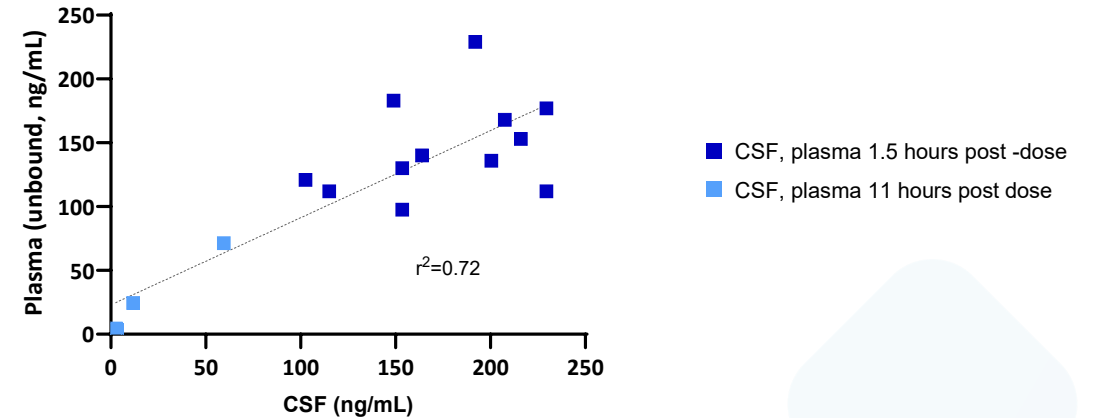
State of the art methods enabled precise measurements of brain iron and volume with MRI

ATH434 Clinical Development Program in Multiple System Atrophy

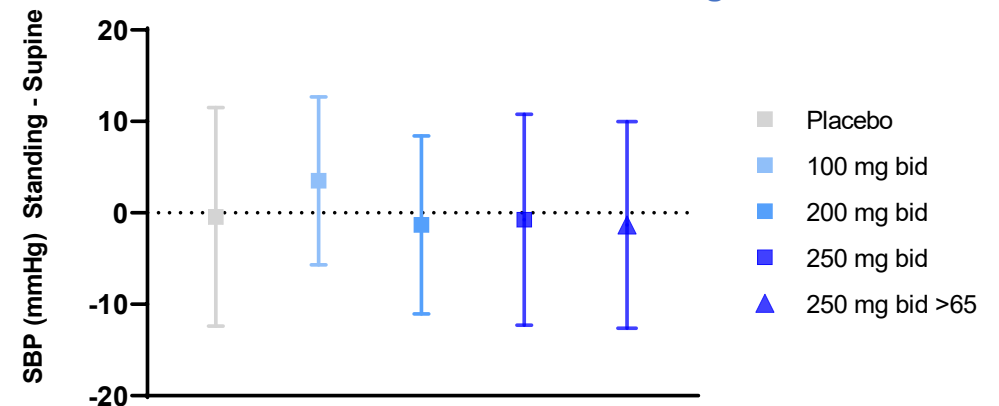
◆ Phase 1 Demonstrated Favorable Safety Profile

- Achieved drug concentrations associated with efficacy in animal models
- Favorable safety profile
 - All Adverse Events (AEs) were mild to moderate in severity
 - No SAEs or AEs leading to withdrawal
- No significant findings observed in vital signs, clinical labs or 12-lead ECGs
- Favorable cardiovascular safety profile

ATH434 Levels at Steady-State



No effect on BP with Standing



◆ Ongoing Treatment Studies with ATH434

Study	ATH434-201 – Phase 2	ATH434-202 – Phase 2
Design	Randomized, double-blind	Single arm, open-label
Objectives	Efficacy and safety of ATH434	Efficacy and safety of ATH434
Population	Early-stage MSA	Advanced MSA
Sample Size	N = 77	N = 10
Treatment	12 months	12 months
Brain MRI Biomarkers	Iron, volume	Iron, volume, glial pathology
Fluid Biomarkers	NfL [^] , Aggregated α -synuclein	NfL [^] , Aggregated α -synuclein
Other Biomarkers	Wearable movement sensors	—
Clinical Measures	Motor exam, autonomic function, activities of daily living, global measures	Motor exam, autonomic function, activities of daily living, global measures

[^]NfL: Neurofilament light chain

◆ ATH434-202 Interim Clinical Data Confirms Development Approach

Population: 10 with advanced MSA

Treatment: ATH434 75 mg bid

Assessment: 6 months

UMSARS: Unified MSA Rating Scale (Part I)
Activities of Daily Living Scale

- Group change (n=10) shows slower decline vs. untreated patients with similar disease severity[^]

Global Impression of Change

- Overall rating from patient or clinician perspective

Clinical Responders

- 30% of participants showed stable or improved neurological symptoms, based on UMSARS I and Global Impression of change scores

Areas Assessed

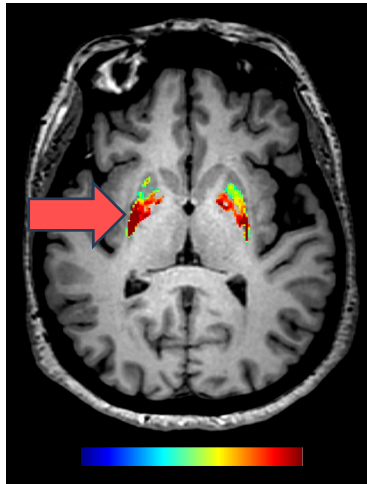
- Speech
- Swallowing
- Handwriting
- Cutting food
- Dressing
- Hygiene
- Walking
- Falling
- Orthostatic symptoms
- Urinary Function
- Sexual Function
- Bowel Function

Question

With respect to your overall neurological symptoms, how would you describe yourself now compared to immediately before starting treatment?

◆ ATH434-202 Interim Biomarker Data Support Clinical Observations

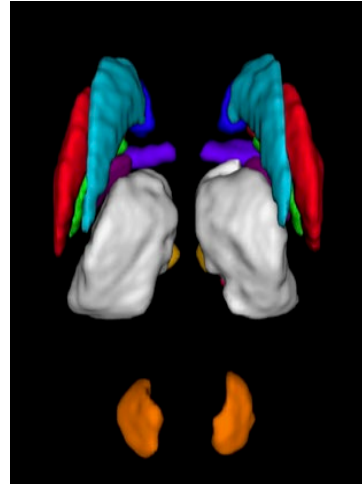
Brain Iron



Iron content stable in s. nigra, putamen and GP over 12 mo in clinical responders

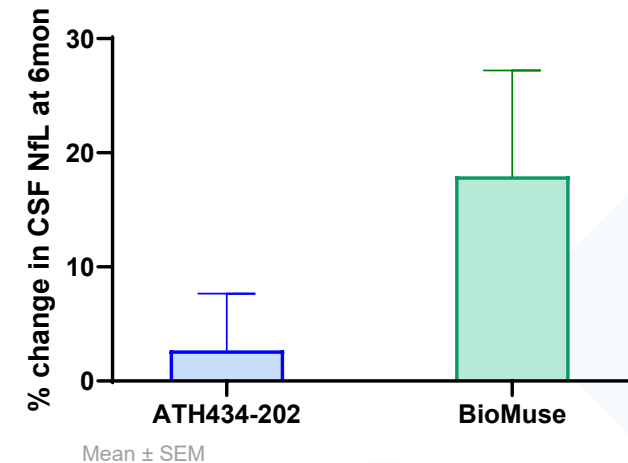
MRI data at 6 months (n=10) and 12 months (n=3)
NfL (neurofilament light chain) data at 6 months

Brain Volume



Brain volume stable between 6 and 12 mo in clinical responders

Neuronal Injury Marker



Mean levels of neuronal injury marker (NfL) only ↑2.7% in ATH434 treated patients vs ↑17.9% in untreated patients (bioMUSE)

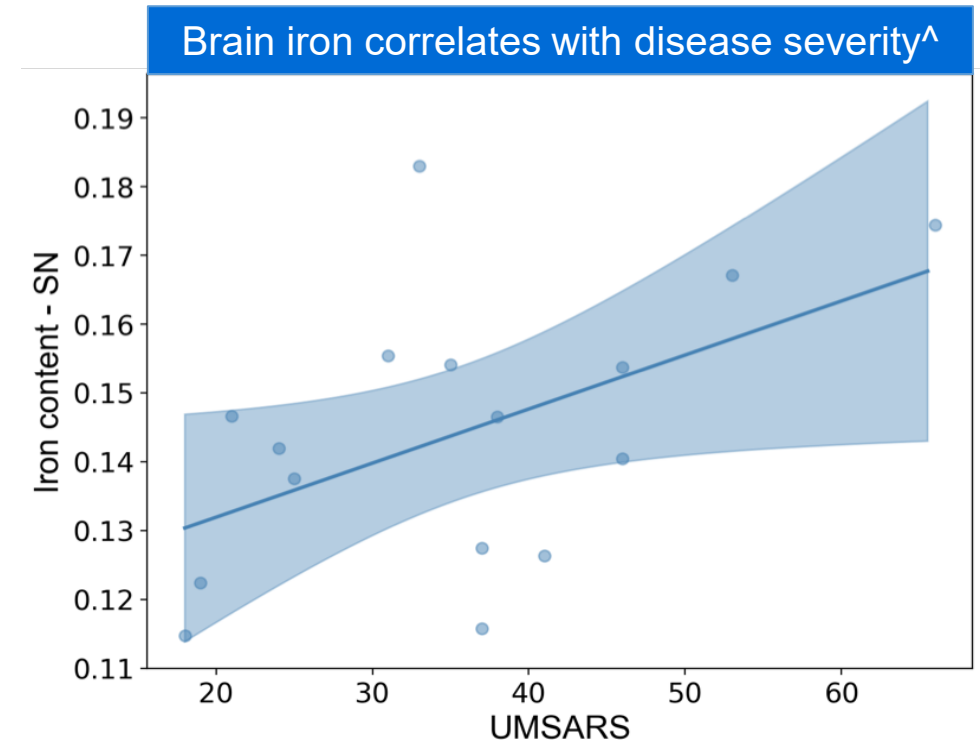
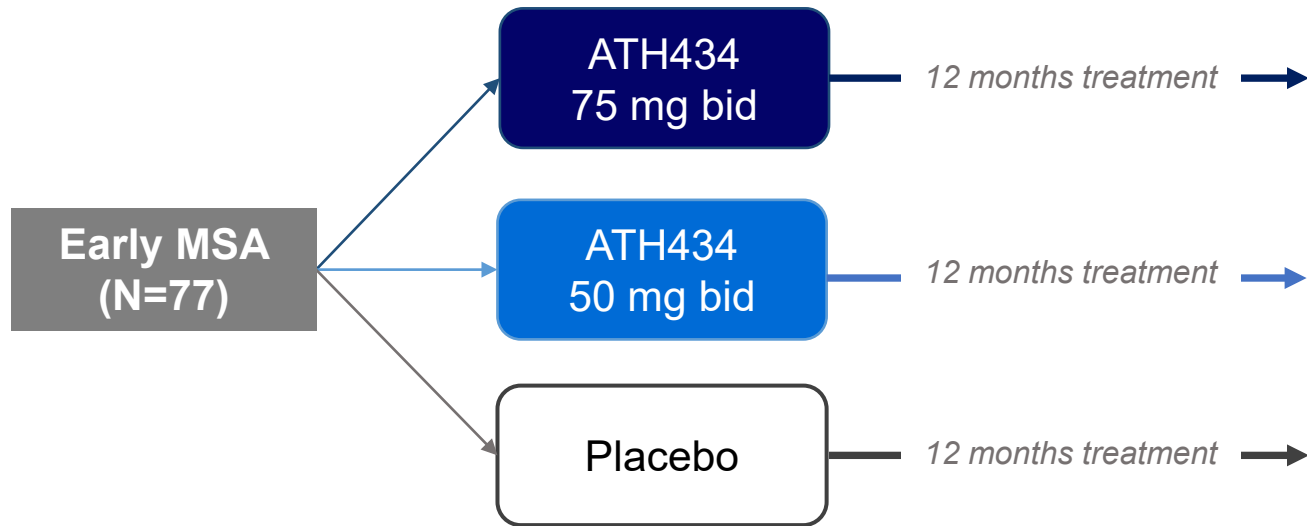
◆ Encouraging Clinical and Biomarker Results ATH434-202 Interim Analysis



- **Clinical response observed in progressive, unremitting disease**
 - 30% had stable or improved overall neurological symptoms
- Objective biomarkers demonstrated improvement consistent with clinical findings
- ATH434 well-tolerated with no serious adverse events related to study drug

Participants who stabilized or improved had less advanced disease

◆ ATH434-201 Phase 2 Double-Blind Design with Topline Data Expected in January 2025



BioMUSE Natural History Study

[^]Baseline (p=0.06), Over 12 months (p=0.004)

◆ Target Measures for Success

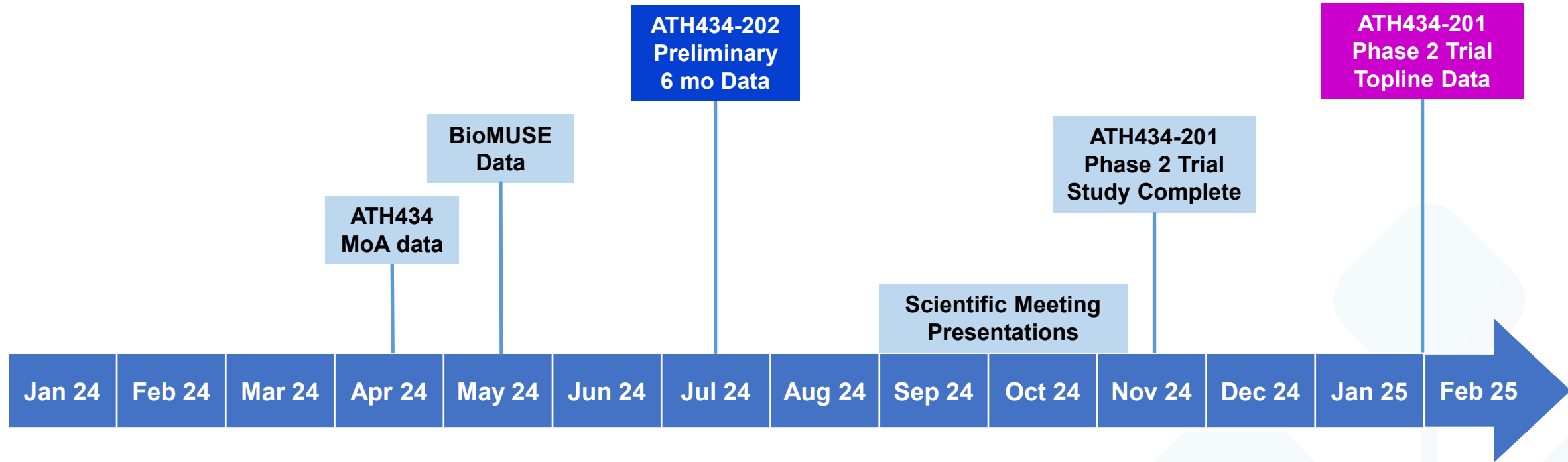


**Favorable Safety Profile /
No Drug Related Serious Adverse Events**

**Drug Effect on Biomarker Endpoint
Or
Benefit on Clinical Endpoint Relevant to MSA**

Safety and Efficacy Data Support Advancing to Phase 3

◆ Key Milestones



◆ Alterity: Poised for Progress



- Targeting Orphan disease with no approved treatment
- Natural History Study de-risked Phase 2
- Positive interim data in open label study confirms clinical development approach
- Phase 2 double-blind data expected early 2025
- Development team with multiple FDA approvals
- Cash balance of AU\$9.28M as of 30 Sept 2024

Catalysts

MSA Natural History Study

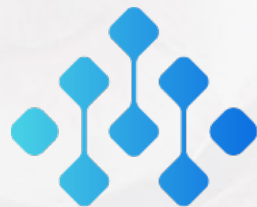
- ✓ H1 2024: Present new biomarker data

ATH434-201 Phase 2 Double-Blind Trial

- ✓ Nov 2023: Enrollment Complete
- ✓ Dec 2024: Study Complete
- Jan/Feb 2025: Topline Data

ATH434-202 Phase 2 Open label Trial

- ✓ Jul 2024: Preliminary 6-mo Data
- H1 2025: 12-month Data



Alterity

THERAPEUTICS

ASX:ATH | NASDAQ:ATHE