

**D.WESTERN THERAPEUTICS INSTITUTE**

**Q2 FY12/21**

**Financial Results Briefing Materials**



August 10, 2021

D. Western Therapeutics Institute, Inc.

Stock Code: 4576

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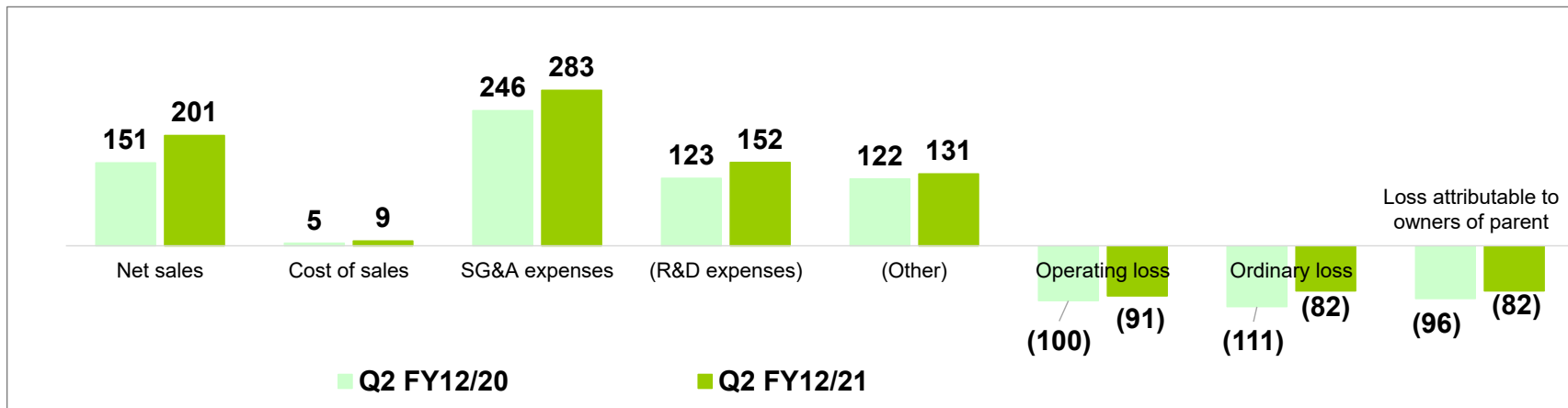
# 1. Q2 FY12/21 Financial Results

January 1–June 30, 2021

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# Consolidated Statement of Income (YoY comparison)

(JPYmn)



## Net sales

- Growth of GLANATEC®
- Full-year contribution from DW-1002 in US (launched in April 2020)
- Rise in joint research funding received from Glaukos beginning in October 2020

## R&D expenses

- Higher research expenses due to rise in outsourcing expenses for in-house drug discovery activities, as well as increases in expenses for existing drugs and collaborative projects

# Consolidated Statement of Income (vs. full-year forecast)

(JPYmn)

|  | FY12/20      |              | FY12/21     |            |                              |              | Primary factors   |
|--|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------|---|
|  | 1H results   | FY results   | 1H results  | YoY change | FY forecast<br>(out Feb. 12) | Progress     |   |
| <b>Net sales</b>                             | <b>151</b>   | <b>355</b>   | <b>201</b>  | <b>50</b>  | <b>340</b>                   | <b>59.3%</b> | • Favorable progress thanks to growth in royalty revenue  |
| <b>SG&amp;A expenses</b>                     | 246          | 604          | 283         | 36         |                              |              |   |
| <b>R&amp;D expenses</b>                      | 123          | 350          | 152         | 28         | 610                          | 24.9%        | • Use of research funds partially pushed back<br>• Projected increase in H-1337 development expenses in 2H; planned payment of expenses for DW-5LBT |
| <b>Other SG&amp;A expenses</b>               | 122          | 253          | 131         | 8          |                              |              |   |
| <b>Operating loss</b>                        | <b>(100)</b> | <b>(265)</b> | <b>(91)</b> | <b>9</b>   | <b>(580)</b>                 | <b>—</b>     |   |
| <b>Ordinary loss</b>                         | <b>(111)</b> | <b>(289)</b> | <b>(82)</b> | <b>29</b>  | <b>(580)</b>                 | <b>—</b>     |   |
| <b>Loss attributable to owners of parent</b> | <b>(96)</b>  | <b>(276)</b> | <b>(82)</b> | <b>14</b>  | <b>(530)</b>                 | <b>—</b>     |   |

# Consolidated Statement of Income

As of June 30, 2021  
(change compared to December 31, 2020)

| (JPYmn)                               |                                |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                                       | <b>Current liabilities</b>     |
|                                       | <b>186 (-22)</b>               |
|                                       | <b>Non-current liabilities</b> |
|                                       | <b>304 (-60)</b>               |
|                                       | <b>Net assets</b>              |
|                                       | <b>2,113 (-50)</b>             |
| <b>Cash and deposits</b>              |                                |
| <b>2,100 (-207)</b>                   |                                |
| <b>Accounts receivable–<br/>trade</b> | <b>92 (+ 1)</b>                |
| <b>Other current assets</b>           | <b>96 (-7)</b>                 |
| <b>Non-current assets</b>             | <b>315 (+81)</b>               |

## Cash and deposits

- JPY100mn investment in UBiENCE and JPY60mn repayment of long-term borrowings
- Cash and deposits declined primarily due to higher R&D expenses, but remained at a favorable level

## Accounts receivable–trade

- About the same as on December 31, 2020

## Non-current assets

- Increase in investment securities due to investment in UBiENCE
- Amortization of contract-related intangible assets related to DW-1002 (Europe)

## Current liabilities

- Decrease in accounts payable–other due to the payment of joint research and other expenses; decrease in income taxes payable

## Non-current liabilities

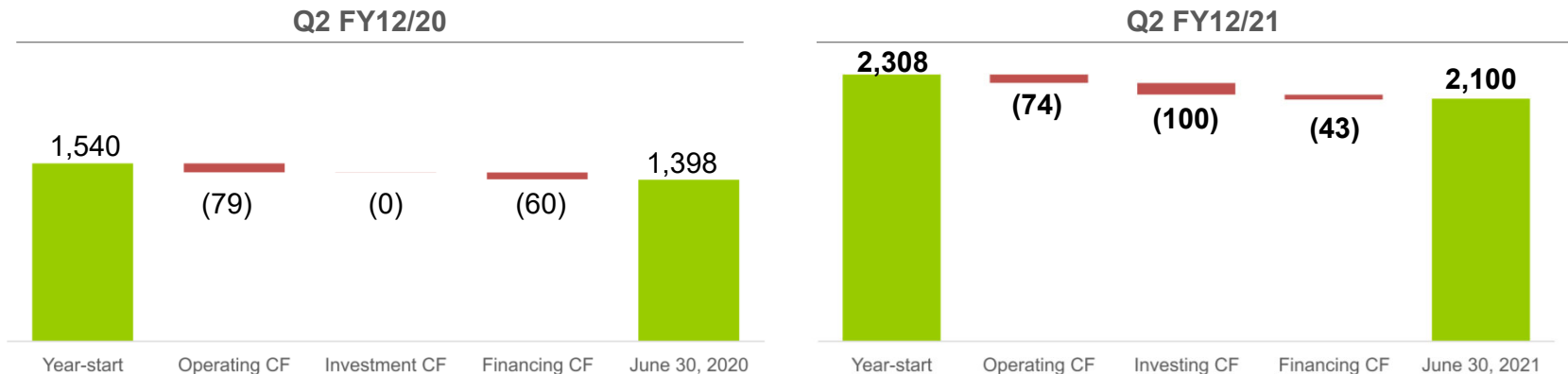
- Decrease in long-term borrowings

## Net assets

- Net loss of JPY82mn
- Increases in share capital and capital surplus due to the exercise of share acquisition rights

# Cash Flow Statement

(JPYmn)



## Cash flow from operating activities

- JPY82mn outflow due to the recording of loss before income taxes

## Cash flow from investing activities

- JPY100mn outflow from investment in UBiENCE (acquisition of investment securities)

## Cash flow from financing activities

- JPY60mn outflow from the repayment of long-term borrowings and JPY16mn inflow from the exercise of share acquisition rights

**On-hand liquidity on June 30, 2021 consisted only of JPY2.1bn in cash and deposits (no securities)**

## Capital procurement associated with Series 10 stock acquisition rights (as of July 31, 2021)

- ✓ Rights exercised:  
2,993,200 shares (57.6%)
- ✓ Total funds procured:  
JPY1,050mn

## **2. Progress of Business in FY12/21**

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# Topics in FY12/21

## Development pipeline

- Jan.: Obtained approval for DW-1002 in Canada (indication: ILM peeling)  
⇒ Launch planned for autumn 2021 by licensee (DORC)
- Apr.: Announced development plan for H-1337  
⇒ US Phase IIb study to be conducted through internal development
- Jul.: Received complete response letter (CRL) from FDA for DW-5LBT (indication: neuropathic pain after shingles)  
⇒ Currently in consultations with FDA along with joint developer MEDRx

## Research projects

- Apr.: AI-based drug discovery project  
DWTI began joint AI-based drug development with SyntheticGestalt to create new kinase inhibitors for the treatment of inflammatory and CNS diseases
- Jul.: Development project for proteolysis targeting chimeras (PROTACs)  
DWTI acquired compounds with kinase-degrading effects; we therefore extended joint research agreement with UBIENCE and formed capital alliance

# Development Pipeline

## Original products

| Products  |           | Clinical indication                 | Region | Non-clinical | P-I | P-II | P-III | Application | Approval | Launch | Licensee |                      |
|---|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------------|-----|------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|----------|----------------------|
| Ripasudil hydrochloride hydrate                               | GLANATEC® | Glaucoma and ocular hypertension    | Japan  |              |     |      |       |             |          |        |          | Kowa                 |
|   |           |                                     | Asia   |              |     |      |       |             |          |        |          |                      |
|   | K-321     | Fuchs endothelial corneal dystrophy | US     |              |     |      |       |             |          |        |          |                      |
| K-232 (Ripasudil hydrochloride hydrate/ Brimonidine tartrate) |           | Glaucoma and ocular hypertension    | Japan  |              |     |      |       |             |          |        |          |                      |
| H-1337  |           | Glaucoma and ocular hypertension    | US     |              |     |      |       |             |          |        |          | Developed internally |

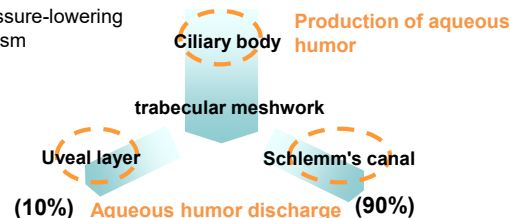
## In-licensed products

| Products                                 |                                | Clinical indication             | Region     | Non-clinical | P-I | P-II | P-III | Application | Approval | Launch | Licensee |                              |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|-----|------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|----------|------------------------------|
| DW-1001                                  |                                | Ophthalmic treatment agent      | Japan      |              |     |      |       |             |          |        |          | ROHTO Pharmaceutical         |
| DW-1002                                  | ILM peeling                    |                                 | Europe, US |              |     |      |       |             |          |        |          | DORC                         |
|  | ILM peeling                    |                                 | Canada     |              |     |      |       |             |          |        |          | DORC                         |
|  | ILM staining, cataract surgery |                                 | Japan      |              |     |      |       |             |          |        |          | Wakamoto Pharmaceutical      |
| DW-5LBT                                  |                                | Neuropathic pain after shingles | US         |              |     |      |       |             |          |        |          | Jointly developed with MEDRx |
| Treatment for retinopathy of prematurity |                                | Retinopathy of prematurity      | Japan      |              |     |      |       |             |          |        |          | Developed by subsidiary JIT  |

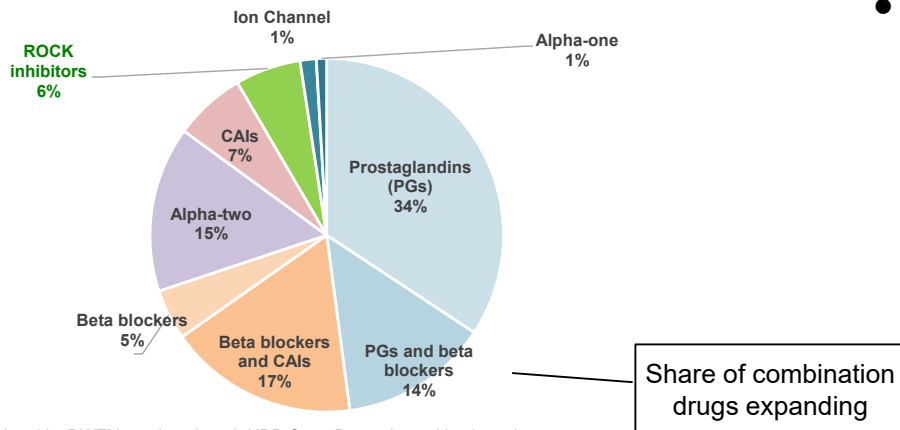
# Glaucoma

- **Glaucoma is the most common disease causing visual impairment in Japan**
- **Glaucoma damages optic nerves through increased intraocular (IOC) pressure and causes narrowing in fields of vision**
- **Estimates indicate that one in twenty adults aged 40 or above will develop the disease**
- **The total number of glaucoma patients throughout the world is estimated at 76 million (according to the World Health Organization's 2019 World report on vision)**

IOC pressure-lowering mechanism



## Shares of Japanese Market (approx. JPY95bn in FY2018)



\*Calculated by DWTI based on the 5th NDB Open Data released by Japan's Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

## Scale of global market

- **Global market: Approx. JPY600bn worldwide (2018)**  
**(US market: Approx. JPY300bn)**
- ✓ **Number of patients expected to continue increasing**
- ✓ **Wider treatment options are now available, including surgical procedures (devices) and multidrug therapies**

\*According to the company's research

# Glaucoma Treatment GLANATEC® Ophthalmic Solution 0.4%

(Generic Name: Ripasudil hydrochloride hydrate)

## Single drug

- ✓ **Sales are steadily increasing**
- ✓ Japan: Sales projected to peak at JPY7.6bn (Kowa Co., Ltd. sales)  
(Ten years following launch; 250,000 patients)
  - ⇒ Enhance sales activities to achieve the projected peak sales
- ✓ Overseas: Approved in four Asian nations; application under review in Vietnam

## Combination drug

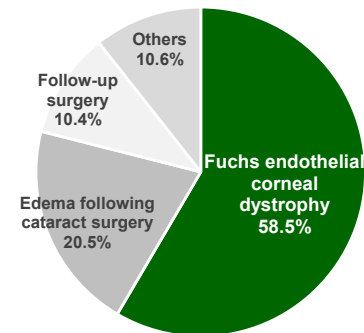
- ✓ **Phase III study underway for combination drug with brimonidine tartrate (development code: K-232)**
  - Outline of Phase III study (from JAPIC)
    - Long-term study: Confirm safety and efficacy following administration period of 52 weeks
    - Comparative study: Compare results with control groups who received only ripasudil eye drops or brimonidine eye drops

## Expansion of indications

- ✓ **Phase II study underway in US for Fuchs endothelial corneal dystrophy (Development code: K-321)**
- ✓ Exploratory clinical pharmacological study complete for diabetic retinopathy



Diseases treated with Descemet stripping Endothelial keratoplasty procedure



\*Source: 2016 EYE BANKING STATISTICAL REPORT

## Characteristics of H-1337

- Formulated as a kinase inhibitor following GLANATEC®
- Confirmed safety and efficacy in Phase I/IIa studies (clinical POC obtained)

| Characteristics  |
|--|
| ✓ Strong and long-lasting IOP pressure-lowering effect   |
| ✓ Facilitates drainage of aqueous humor through the trabecular meshwork and Schlemm's canal                        |
| ✓ Multikinase inhibitor effective on various types of protein kinases, including leucine-rich repeat kinase (LRRK) |

## Development Plan (announced April 28)

| Region | P-I/IIa | P-IIb |      | P-III |
|--------|---------|-------|------|-------|
| US     |         | 2022  | 2023 |       |

- ✓ Phase III study expected to begin in FY2024 or later (internal development and out-licensing to pharmaceutical companies are both considered)
- ✓ Secured necessary funding through the exercise of Series 10 stock acquisition rights

## Summary of Phase I/IIa study results

### Efficacy

|                          | Median diurnal IOP change (8 hours) on Day 28 |
|--------------------------|---|
| 0.6% dosage group (n=21) | -5.1mmHg                                      |
| Placebo group (n=22)     | -0.4mmHg                                      |
| Difference               | -4.7mmHg                                      |

- ✓ IOP-lowering effect demonstrated in all three groups (0.06%, 0.2%, and 0.6%) compared to placebo group

### Safety

| Rate of occurrence | 5% or above*1 | 0.1~5%                 |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Eyes               | Discomfort    | Conjunctival hyperemia |

\*1: Common to all three groups

- ✓ Mild erythema on the applied area
- ✓ Well tolerated

# H-1337 Prospects as Glaucoma Treatment: First Choice as Second-Line Drug

## Standard treatments for glaucoma

- ✓ The sole reliable evidence-based method of treatment for glaucoma (including normal-tension glaucoma) is the reduction of intraocular (IOC) pressure
- ✓ Prostaglandin analogues (PGs) demonstrate the strongest IOC pressure-lowering effect among first-line drugs; generic drugs are available and are most frequently used
- ✓ However, PGs also have little to no effect on many patients, and more than half of drug-treated patients use multiple medications

## Issues with standard glaucoma treatments

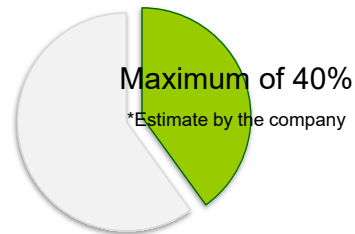
1. First-line drugs have little to no effect on a surprisingly large number of patients, and single-drug treatment has shown limited efficacy
2. Multiple-drug treatments are standard (three to four or more drugs used in some cases); however, side effects are more common when using multiple drugs

⇒ **Needs and promising markets for new drugs that are 1) sufficiently effective, 2) highly safe to administer (either alone or with other drugs), and 3) have a site of action that differ from that of PGs**

## Target market estimates

1. Patients who do not respond to first-line drugs

2. Patients who receive multiple drugs



US market  
Approx. JPY300bn

# Neuropathic Pain Treatment DW-5LBT (Jointly Developed with MEDRx)

- August 2020: Applied for approval in US as treatment for neuropathic pain after shingles (brand name: Lydolyte)
  - ⇒ Received complete response letter (CRL) from FDA on July 5, 2021; DWTI is currently conducting appropriate response to specified issues
  - Approval expected in the latter half of 2021 (no changes made to development plan)
- Exploring possible sales alliances within US

## Development Plan

| Region | Application | Approval | Launch |
|--------|-------------|----------|--------|
| US     | 2020        | 2021     | 2022   |

## Characteristics

- Confirmatory comparative (bioequivalence) clinical trial using Licoderm® as an advance indicator generated successful results
- Low dermal irritation
- Excellent adhesive strength
- Capable of maintaining adhesive strength during exercise

## US market

- The market scale for transdermal lidocaine patches was estimated at about JPY27bn in 2020.

\*Based on data released by MEDRx

## Primary details of agreement with MEDRx

- Milestone payment of up to JPY200mn according to the progress of commercialization in US
- After launch, DWTI expects to receive royalties commensurate with sales

# Other Drugs in Development Pipeline

## Ophthalmic treatment agent DW-1001 (Indication: undisclosed; region: Japan)

- Licensee Rohto Pharmaceutical is currently conducting non-clinical trials

### Development Plan

| Non-clinical | Phase I | Phase II |
|--------------|---------|----------|
|              |         |          |
|              | 2021    | 2022     |
|              |         | 2023     |

### Characteristics of DW-1001

- Low R&D risks due to repurposing of existing drug as new ophthalmologic treatment

## Ophthalmic surgical adjuvant DW-1002 (Indication: ILM peeling, etc.; region: worldwide)

- Steady sales in Europe and US
- Received approval in Canada in January 2021 (brand name: TissueBlue™); launch planned for autumn 2021  
⇒ **Royalty revenue expected to increase in the future**

### Development Plan (Japan)

| Indication              | Licensee                | ~P-III | Application | Approval | Launch |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------------|----------|--------|
| <b>ILM staining</b>     | Wakamoto Pharmaceutical |        | 2022        | 2023     |        |
| <b>Cataract surgery</b> |                         |        | 2022        | 2023     |        |

### Surgeries in Japan

- Vitreous surgery: about 100,000 per year
- Cataract surgery: about 1.2 million per year; estimated market scale for DW-1002 is about 10% of these operations



DWTI conducts R&D with a primary focus on **ophthalmologic fields**

✓ **Enhance ophthalmologic disease project**

➤ **Project targeting the creation of new devices**

DWTI is conducting joint research with Glaukos Corporation (US) to create new intraocular drug products. Compound evaluation is proceeding smoothly, and clinical trials are expected to begin within the next two years.

➤ **Development project for proteolysis targeting chimeras (PROTACs)**

DWTI is conducting joint research with UBiENCE to create proteolysis targeting chimeras (PROTACs; see p.18)

➤ **Discovery, research, and in-licensing of drug candidate compounds for posterior eye segment disease**

✓ **Research into non-ophthalmologic diseases**

➤ **Research aimed at adding indications other than glaucoma**

➤ **Research based on the characteristics of internally developed compounds**

➤ **AI-based drug discovery project**

Along with SyntheticGestalt, we are conducting AI-based joint research to create new kinase inhibitors (see p.19)

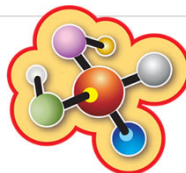
# Joint Research into PROTACs

Several compounds confirmed as generating kinase-degrading effects through joint research launched in 2019

▶ **June 17, 2021: Extended joint research agreement with UBiENCE and formed capital alliance**  
**DWTI aims to accelerate this joint research and develop superior new drugs**

## Our initiatives and goals

- Develop new drugs using our core technologies
- Generate therapeutic benefits not obtainable from kinase inhibitors



Create new PROTACs



Compared with kinase inhibitors...

- ✓ Strong medicinal effects
- ✓ Long-lasting effects
- ✓ High degrees of safety

Joint research partner UBiENCE Inc.

- ▶ Startup established in 2018 that conducts R&D of PROTACs using its core SNIPER technology

## What are proteolysis targeting chimeras (PROTACs)?

- ✓ Therapeutic technology attracting attention as a novel treatment method
- ✓ Drugs that break down disease-causing abnormal proteins, using mechanisms found within living organisms
- ✓ Major pharmaceutical companies in Japan and overseas are currently working on development of PROTACs

# Joint AI-Based Drug Discovery

April 2021: Launched joint drug discovery efforts to create new kinase inhibitors

Joint research partner SyntheticGestalt Ltd.

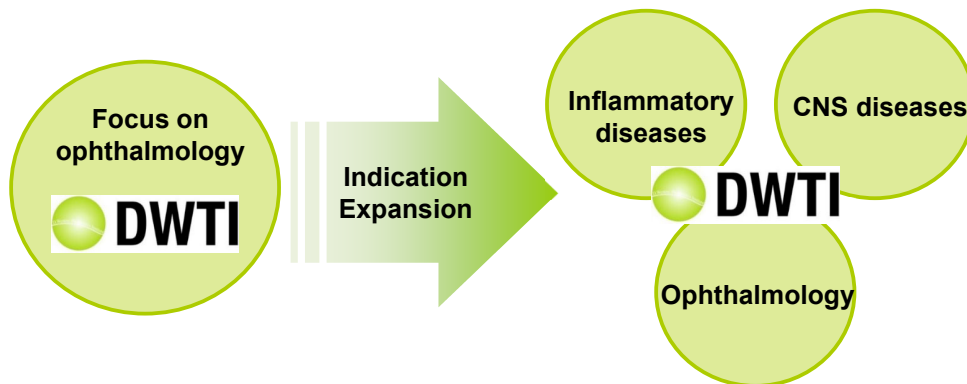
- Established in 2018, SyntheticGestalt conducts AI-based internal and joint drug discovery and performs contract research
- Possesses technology to identify candidate compounds with superior drug properties out of as many as four billion compounds
- Leading company in the practical application of AI technology with track record of collaboration with multiple pharmaceutical and life science companies

## What is AI-Based Drug Discovery?

- ✓ An umbrella term for technologies that utilize AI (mainly machine learning) to practice and support drug discovery research
- ✓ AI-based drug discovery is attracting attention in recent years because it can dramatically save cost and time compared to conventional technologies

## Goals of joint drug discovery

- ✓ Create new kinase inhibitors for treatment of inflammatory and CNS diseases
- ✓ Expand our target disease areas and enhance core technologies through the application of AI



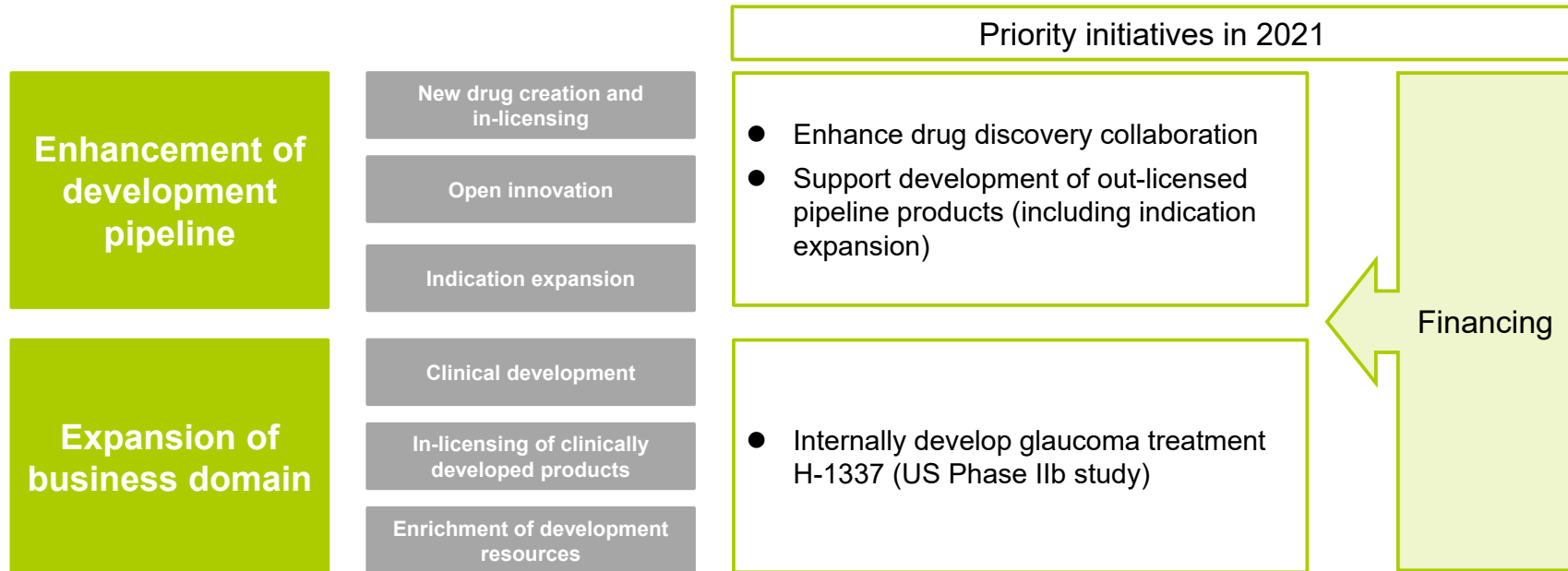
**DWTI is reviewing conditions for conducting AI-based predictions**

# 3. Growth Strategies

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# In Pursuit of Our Philosophy, “Innovative New Drugs to the World from Japan”

With a focus on ophthalmology, DWTI targets further growth and higher corporate value through two priority measures

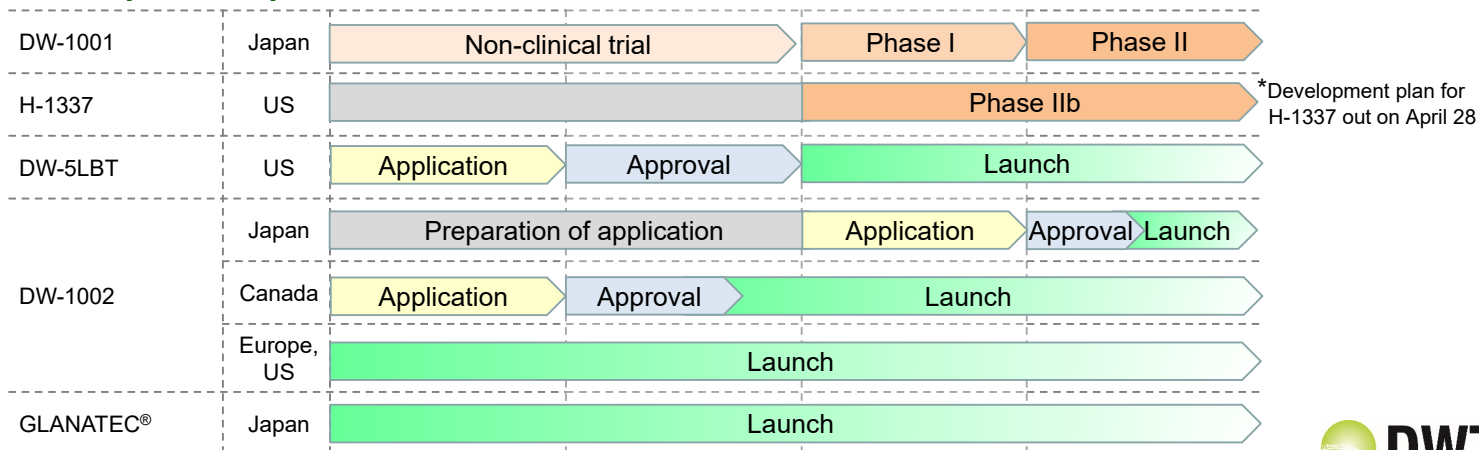


# Medium-Term Targets (Consolidated) (announced on February 12, 2021)

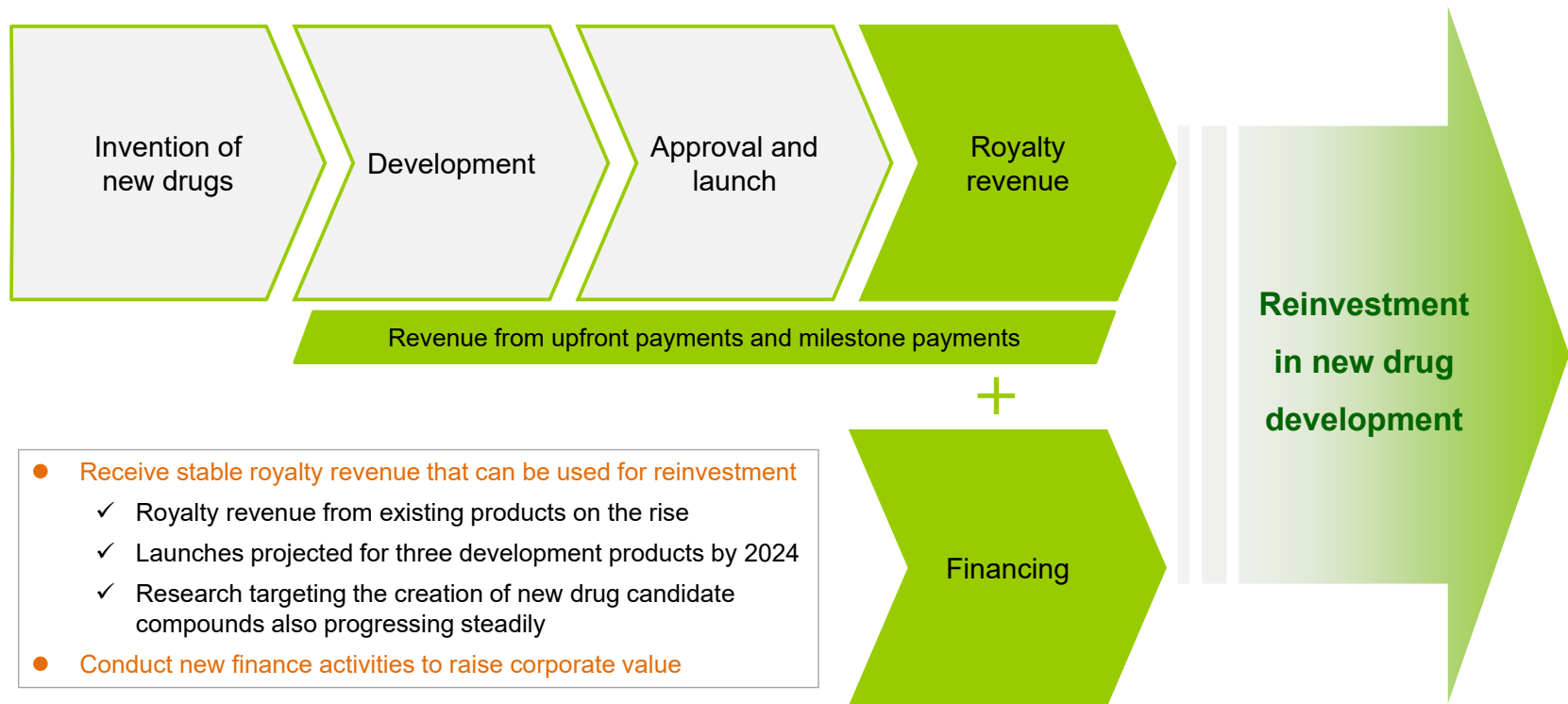
(JPYmn)

|   | FY12/20 results | FY12/21 forecast | FY12/22 targets | FY12/23 targets |
|---|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Net sales                               | 355             | 340              | 390–690         | 480–820         |
| Operating profit                        | (265)           | (580)            | (370)–(70)      | (660)–(320)     |
| Ordinary profit                         | (289)           | (580)            | (380)–(80)      | (660)–(320)     |
| Profit attributable to owners of parent | (276)           | (530)            | (320)–(30)      | (630)–(290)     |
| R&D expenses                            | 350             | 610              | 450             | 810             |

## Development Pipeline Plan



# Our Ongoing Growth Cycle



# **(Reference) Business Overview**

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# DWTI Group Overview

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Name        | D. Western Therapeutics Institute, Inc. (DWTI) |
| Business    | New drug discovery, research, and development  |
| Established | February 1999                                  |
| Head office | Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi, Japan              |
| Capital     | JPY573mn                                       |



**New drug discovery  
(research and invention)**

## Consolidated Subsidiary

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Name        | Japan Innovative Therapeutics, Inc. (JIT) |
| Business    | Pharmaceutical R&D and consulting         |
| Established | December 2014                             |
| Head office | Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi, Japan         |
| Capital     | JPY254mn                                  |



As of June 30, 2021



**New drug development**

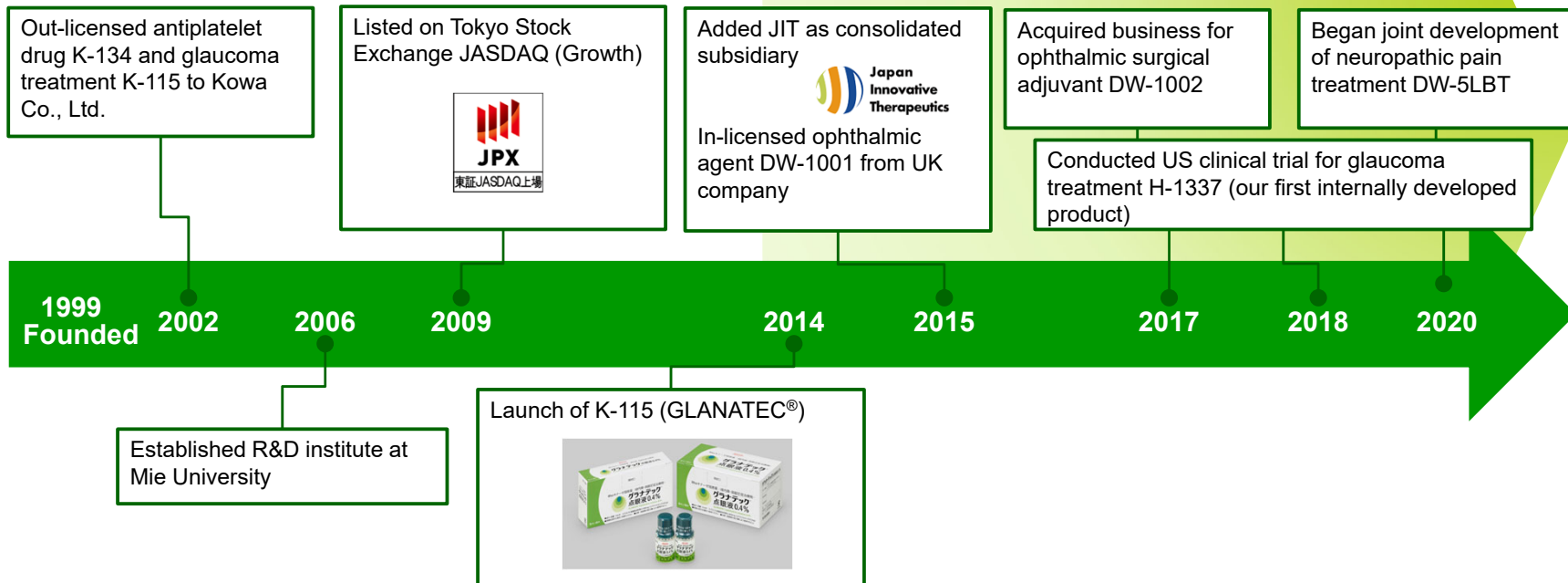
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## Demonstrate group synergy

# History

**2014: A strategic turning point—DWTI shifted away from specializing in basic research to focus on internal development and license acquisition**



# Business Highlights

2

- Two products available on the market
- Four products in late stages of development (Phase III study or later)

1,500

- About 1,500 kinase inhibitors included in DWTI's compound library
- A pioneer in the field of kinase inhibitors

7

- Out-licensed seven products
- Internally developing three additional products (including joint development)

## Our Businesses

### Drug Discovery

Internal drug discovery

- Create promising kinase inhibitors from our original compound library with efficiency
- Create new drug seeds by collaborating with other companies

### Drug Development

Clinical development

- Internal clinical development (including the evaluation of safety and efficacy in humans)

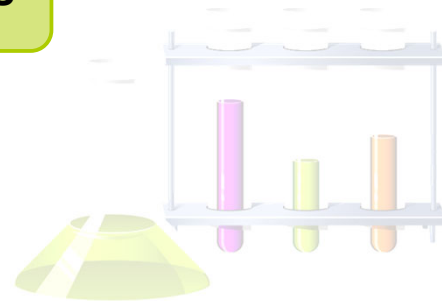
Business development

- Out-licensing activities for original products and in-licensed products
- Consider in-licensing of products in late development stages and repurposed drugs

# Features of Our Core Technologies

## 1. Core technologies to continuously create new drugs

- ✓ A team of professionals who create drug seeds
- ✓ Drug discovery engine
- ✓ Launched drugs of our own invention



## 2. Focus on kinase inhibitors (ophthalmologic indications)

- ✓ Utilize our original compound library
- ✓ Create new products with dramatically improved therapeutic effects by making small changes to compounds in our library

# Core Technologies to Create New Drugs

- ◆ DWTI's drug discovery engine is an original core technology that enables us to continuously create new drugs
- ◆ A kinase is an enzyme that phosphorylates proteins; excessive phosphorylation is a factor that contributes to the onset of various diseases (kinases regulate protein activity)

## Drug discovery engine

### 1. Compound library

- ✓ Superior new drug seeds
- ✓ Includes three launched drugs

### 2. Drug design

- ✓ Ability to create new drugs from compounds in our library (experience, data)

### 3. Drug-Western Method

- ✓ Tool for exploring mechanisms of action of new drugs
- ✓ Enhance value by estimating mechanisms (estimate safety and elements of therapeutic effects)

## Potential uses of kinase inhibitors

### 1. Various indications

- Kinases play a critical role in a variety of diseases
- Kinase inhibitors are primarily used in anti-cancer agents; development of kinase inhibitors to treat immune, neurodegenerative, and inflammatory diseases is also under consideration

### 2. Large market scale

- Total annual sales of kinase inhibitors exceed JPY2tn

### 3. DWTI is a pioneer in the field of kinase inhibitors

- Launched in 1995, fasudil is the world's first kinase inhibitor (and is included in our compound library)



# Innovative New Drugs to the World from Japan

D. Western Therapeutics Institute

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- Earnings forecasts and projections regarding future events included within these materials are based on determinations made by the company using information that was available at the time at which these materials were produced and are therefore subject to impact from potential risks and uncertainties. Consequently, actual results may differ significantly from these forecasts and projections due to a variety of factors, including changes in business environment.
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