

**NSAIDs Safe for the Gastrointestinal System**

**Healthcare  
Pharmaceuticals**

**Antibe Therapeutics Inc  
15 Prince Arthur Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario, M5R 1B2 Canada  
+1 416-473-4095  
antibethera.com**



**Dan Legault  
President & CEO**

**About Antibe Therapeutics Inc.:**

Antibe Therapeutics Inc. originates, develops and out-licenses patent-protected new pharmaceuticals that are improved versions of existing drugs. These improvements are based on Nobel Prize-winning medical research highlighting the crucial role of gaseous mediators, which are chemical substances produced in the human body to regulate a range of fundamental cellular processes. The Corporation's drug design methodologies involve chemically linking an existing off-patent drug to an Antibe-patented, hydrogen sulfide-releasing molecule. For medical conditions characterized

by inflammation, pain or vascular dysfunction, the Corporation's methodologies can efficiently produce improved versions of a number of existing drugs. Notably, Antibe's products are themselves fully patent-protectable and benefit from the predictable toxicity and effectiveness profiles.

**Interview conducted by:  
Lynn Fosse, Senior Editor  
CEOCFO Magazine**

**CEOCFO:** Mr. Legault, would you introduce us to Antibe Therapeutics Inc. and explain what the company is about?

**Mr. Legault:** The company is called Antibe Therapeutics and it is actually named after Cap d'Antibes, the beautiful little town that sits out into the Mediterranean near Nice, France. We are a classic early stage drug development company, often called a biotech company. We are developing a family of NSAIDs, which is an acronym that stands for Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug. They are anti-inflammatory painkillers, and are one of the largest class of drugs in the world. Aspirin is an NSAID, as is Advil and Aleve. A stronger variation is Celebrex. NSAIDs are effective, and hundreds of millions of people around the world use NSAIDs for pain control including back pain, dental pain, and arthritic pain. However, It has been well known for forty years that NSAID cause stomach and intestinal ulcers and bleeding in a significant percentage people who take them. And since there are few good alternatives, a safer version of NSAIDS has long been sought. Antibe has a family of NSAIDs that are safe for the gastrointestinal system. Our lead drug is a version of Naproxen, which is Aleve in the United States. We have exten-

sive animal data related to their safety in animals. Since the data is very promising, we were able to become a public company, and we have embarked on the FDA regulated process to develop our drugs for human use. Our lead drug is similar to Naproxen in terms of effectiveness at reducing inflammation and pain, but without the GI toxicity that all NSAIDs exhibit.

**CEOCFO:** Would you tell us about the drug?

**Mr. Legault:** This drug is a version of an NSAID, so it is primarily a painkiller. It would be used wherever a normal NSAID, such as Naproxen, Advil or Celebrex are used. They are used for dental pain, back pain, surgery pain, general pain and a lot for rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis. Osteoarthritis is probably the largest market for these.

**CEOCFO:** Are there any side effects?

**Mr. Legault:** No. Our drug is not exhibiting any GI side effects in our testing so far. Let me give you a little bit of a background. In the late 80s, scientists discovered that the body produces three gases. These gases had been known for 100 years as industrial byproducts; they are emitted from smokestacks and the exhaust pipes of your car. Our bodies produce these gases in very small amounts. They play critical roles as carrier molecules. They carry electrical signals in our brain and across each cell wall. The discovery of these three gases with respect to their production by our bodies was the subject of the 1998 Nobel Prize in medicine. The scientist who received this Nobel Prize is on our scientific advisory board. One of these gases is hydrogen sulfide. Subsequently, our company founder discovered that hydrogen sulfide plays a

major role in managing inflammation in the body. He then surmised that if he took a molecule that releases hydrogen sulfide and attached that molecule to another molecule- namely an NSAID, the result would be a new molecule, which could obtain patent protection and perhaps could use the characteristics of hydrogen sulfide. In addition to being anti-inflammatory, it also has some other very beneficial characteristics, such as being vasodilatory and anti-nociceptive. My partner surmised you could use those characteristics of hydrogen sulfide and perhaps either increase the effectiveness of the base drug, to which it is joined, or reduce some of the toxicities of the base drug. That is indeed what we do and the base NSAID for our lead drug is Naproxen. Our drug is equivalent in effectiveness to Naproxen as a painkiller and an anti-inflammatory, but it importantly has markedly reduced GI toxicity.

**CEO CFO:** You are an out licensed patent protected new pharmaceutical. You improve the versions of existing drugs and your basic platform is based on the gaseous mediator's technology. Why did you go in that direction and what does your technology do that makes these drugs better?

**Mr. Legault:** We take off patent drugs- drugs that are widely used around the world that no longer carry a patent-

and we attach to them a molecule that releases hydrogen sulfide. The molecule that we use has patent protection and the resulting molecule from the joining of these two molecules creates a new molecule. We always have patent protection over the resulting molecule and we are improving the base molecule with the important and beneficial characteristics of hydrogen sulfide.

**CEO CFO:** Development is always expensive. What does funding look like for you right now?

**Mr. Legault:** It is always an issue.

**“First of all, we have a uniquely promising drug with extensive data addressing a well-understood, very large need. That in itself is very exciting. Secondly, we have low dilution risk due to our pre-licensing deals with the regional pharmas.”**

**– Dan Legault**

The 2008 financial problems have made financing exceptionally difficult for biotech companies around the world. This is particularly the case for large market chronic drugs. Chronic means that people take these drugs either for long periods of time. Our drug is so promising and has such a potentially large market that we have been able to do two deals- one is signed and one is at an advanced letter of intent stage—with two of the largest regional pharmaceutical companies in the developing world. They wanted access to our drug on favora-

ble commercial terms, we wanted funding which we will use to fund our phase one and phase two human clinical trials. It was a novel idea to essentially 'pre-license' our drugs rather than obtain venture capital, which has been particularly difficult to obtain since 2008. For Antibe it is turning out to be an excellent idea for financing. With the commitments from the regional pharmas, we have been able to take our company public onto the venture arm of the Toronto Stock Exchange and have raised half of the money that we need to fund our overhead for the next four years while we do our development. We will go back to the market to raise additional money, but it is a relatively modest amount compared to most biotech companies because we already have our clinical money accounted via these early licensing deals.

**CEO CFO:** Why should people in the business and investment community pay attention to Antibe Therapeutics Inc.?

**Mr. Legault:** I think that they would be very interested in our company for two reasons. First of all, we have a uniquely promising drug with extensive data addressing a well-understood, very large need. That in itself is very exciting. Secondly, we have low dilution risk due to our pre-licensing deals with the regional pharmas. That is another reason why investors should be paying attention to us.

