ASX RELEASE

19 January 2022

KAZIA CORPORATE PRESENTATION

Sydney, 19 January 2022 – Kazia Therapeutics Limited (NASDAQ: KZIA; ASX: KZA), an oncology-focused drug development company, is pleased to provide its latest corporate presentation, which will be used for investor meetings over the coming months.

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About Kazia Therapeutics Limited

Kazia Therapeutics Limited (NASDAQ: KZIA; ASX: KZA) is an oncology-focused drug development company, based in Sydney, Australia.

Our lead program is paxalisib, a brain-penetrant inhibitor of the PI3K / Akt / mTOR pathway, which is being developed to treat glioblastoma, the most common and most aggressive form of primary brain cancer in adults. Licensed from Genentech in late 2016, paxalisib commenced recruitment to GBM AGILE, a pivotal study in glioblastoma, in January 2021. Eight additional studies are active in various forms of brain cancer. Paxalisib was granted Orphan Drug Designation for glioblastoma by the US FDA in February 2018, and Fast Track Designation for glioblastoma by the US FDA in August 2020. In addition, paxalisib was granted Rare Pediatric Disease Designation and Orphan Designation by the US FDA for DIPG in August 2020.

Kazia is also developing EVT801, a small-molecule inhibitor of VEGFR3, which was licensed from Evotec SE in April 2021. Preclinical data has shown EVT801 to be active against a broad range of tumour types and has provided compelling evidence of synergy with immuno-oncology agents. A phase I study commenced recruitment in November 2021.

For more information, please visit www.kaziatherapeutics.com or follow us on Twitter @KaziaTx.

This document was authorized for release to the ASX by James Garner, Chief Executive Officer, Managing Director.

KAZIA THERAPEUTICS

A Diversified Oncology Drug Development Company

Corporate Introduction

January 2022

ASX: KZA | NASDAQ: KZIA | Twitter: @KaziaTx

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains **forward-looking statements** within the meaning of the safe-harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements involve substantial risks and uncertainties, not all of which may be known at the time. All statements contained in this presentation, other than statements of historical fact, including statements regarding our strategy, research and development plans, collaborations, future operations, future financial position, future revenues, projected costs, prospects, plans, and objectives of management, are forward-looking statements. Not all forward-looking statements in this presentation are explicitly identified as such.

Many factors could cause the actual results of the Company to differ materially from the results expressed or implied herein, and you should not place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements. Factors which could change the Company's expected outcomes include, without limitation, our ability to: advance the development of our programs, and to do so within any timelines that may be indicated herein; the safety and efficacy of our drug development candidates; our ability to replicate experimental data; the ongoing validity of patents covering our drug development candidates, and our freedom to operate under third party intellectual property; our ability to obtain necessary regulatory approvals; our ability to enter into and maintain partnerships, collaborations, and other business relationships necessary to the progression of our drug development candidates; the timely availability of necessary capital to pursue our business objectives; and our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel; changes from anticipated levels of customer acceptance of existing and new products and services and other factors.

Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, there can therefore be no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. The Company has no obligation as a result of this presentation to clinical trial outcomes, sales, partnerships, future international, national or regional economic and competitive conditions, changes in relationships with customers, access to capital, difficulties in developing and marketing new products and services, or marketing existing products.

In addition, the extent to which the COVID-19 outbreak continues to impact our workforce and our discovery research, supply chain and clinical trial operations activities, and the operations of the third parties on which we rely, will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted with confidence, including the duration and severity of the outbreak, additional or modified government actions, and the actions that may be required to contain the virus or treat its impact.

Any forward-looking statements contained in this presentation speak only as of the date this presentation is made, and we expressly disclaim any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether because of new information, future events or otherwise.

Company Overview

An oncology drug-development company

Lead Program in Phase III for Glioblastoma

Paxalisib

- Potential first-in-class therapy for the most common and aggressive form of brain cancer, GBM
- US$ 1.5 billion target market in lead indication, with substantial potential for additional indications
- International phase III underway
- Eight further studies ongoing across various forms of brain cancer
- Commercial partnership in place with Simcere for Greater China

Diversified Clinical-Stage Pipeline

EVT801

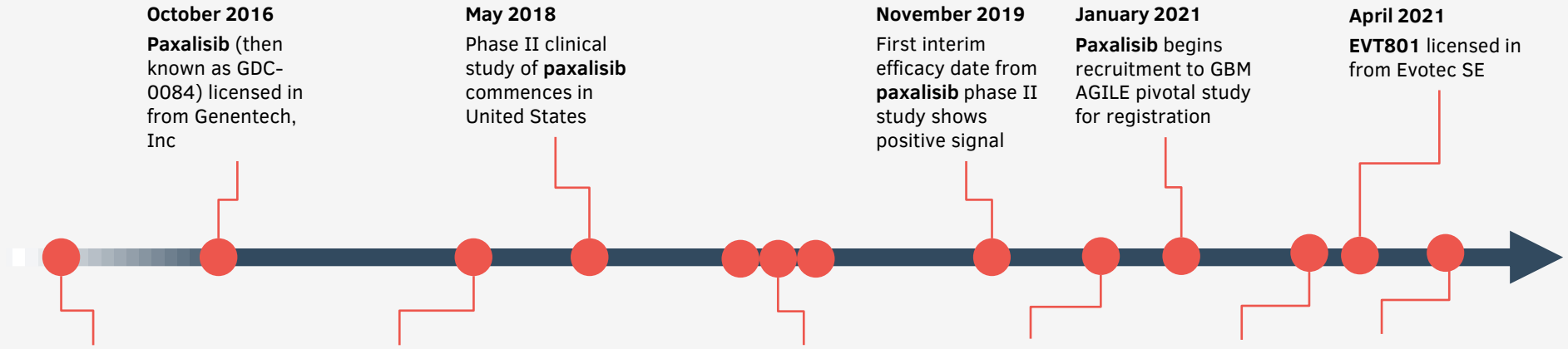
- Potential best-in-class therapy for US$ 10 billion category
- Under development for advanced cancer (lung, liver, kidney, and other cancers are future targets)
- Adaptive phase I study underway in Europe
- Highly selective VEGFR3 that targets lymphangiogenesis, with preclinical evidence of synergy with PD-1 and CTLA-4 inhibitors

Strong Corporate Fundamentals

- Listed on ASX (KZA) and on NASDAQ (KZIA)
- ~US$ 125 million market cap.
- Funded through to 4Q CY2022
- Lean operating model with majority of cashflow devoted directly to clinical trials
- Multiple fundamental-driven institutional investors on registry

Corporate History

Kazia has shown remarkable growth in five years



February 2016
New management team engaged to transform Novogen Limited into Kazia Therapeutics

October 2016
Paxalisib (then known as GDC-0084) licensed in from Genentech, Inc

November 2017
Kazia name and branding launched after approval by shareholders

May 2018
Phase II clinical study of **paxalisib** commences in United States

2018 - 2021
Broad program of investigator-initiated studies deployed to explore **paxalisib** in other forms of brain cancer

November 2019
First interim efficacy date from **paxalisib** phase II study shows positive signal

August 2020
Receipt of orphan, fast track, and rare pediatric disease designations from FDA leaves **paxalisib** optimised for success

January 2021
Paxalisib begins recruitment to GBM AGILE pivotal study for registration

March 2021
Kazia licenses Greater China rights for **paxalisib** to Simcere Pharmaceutical, in a deal worth up to US$ 292 million plus royalties

April 2021
EVT801 licensed in from Evotec SE

June 2021
Kazia expands corporate presence to United States

Enterprise Value

AU$ 4 million

Enterprise Value

AU$ 146 million

KAZIA THERAPEUTICS

2021 in Review

A Year of Delivering Milestones

3
Major cross-border licensing deals in FY2021

$15M
Revenue in FY2021

5
Clinical studies initiated across a variety of oncology indications

179%
Total shareholder return (TSR) (Jul 20 to Jun 21)

Phase 3
Advanced Paxalisib to pivotal GBM study in Jan '21

3
New paxalisib trial partnerships executed in FY2021

>200
Patients now treated with paxalisib

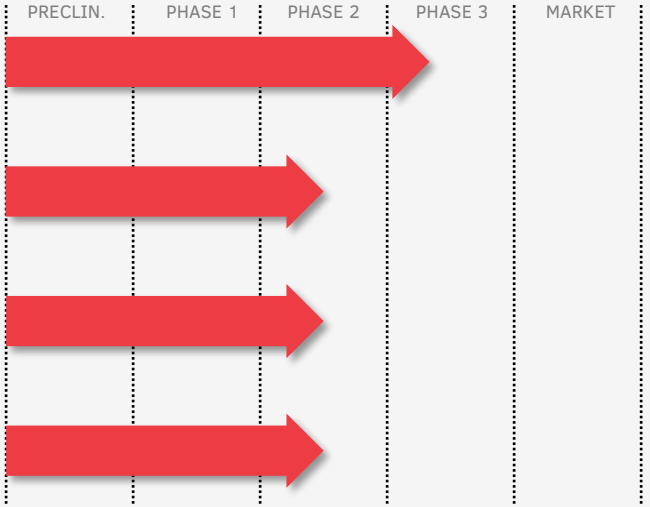
Phase 1
Advanced EVT801 into human trials in Nov 2021

Pipeline

Two world-class assets in clinical trials by end CY2021

Paxalisib (formerly GDC-0084)
Small molecule, highly potent, brain-penetrant inhibitor of PI3K / mTOR

licensed from: Genentech IN BUSINESS FOR LIFE



Glioblastoma
Most common primary brain cancer

DIPG
Highly aggressive childhood brain cancer

Primary CNS Lymphoma
Uncommon form of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

Brain Metastases
Cancer that spreads to brain from elsewhere

Simcere · Weill Cornell Medicine · Global Coalition for Adaptive Research
Pacific Pediatric Neuro-Oncology Consortium · St. Jude Children's Research Hospital
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute
NIH National Cancer Institute · Dana-Farber Cancer Institute · Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

EVT801
Small molecule, highly specific inhibitor of VEGFR3

licensed from: evotec

Advanced Solid Tumors
Patients w/ highly treatment-resistant cancer

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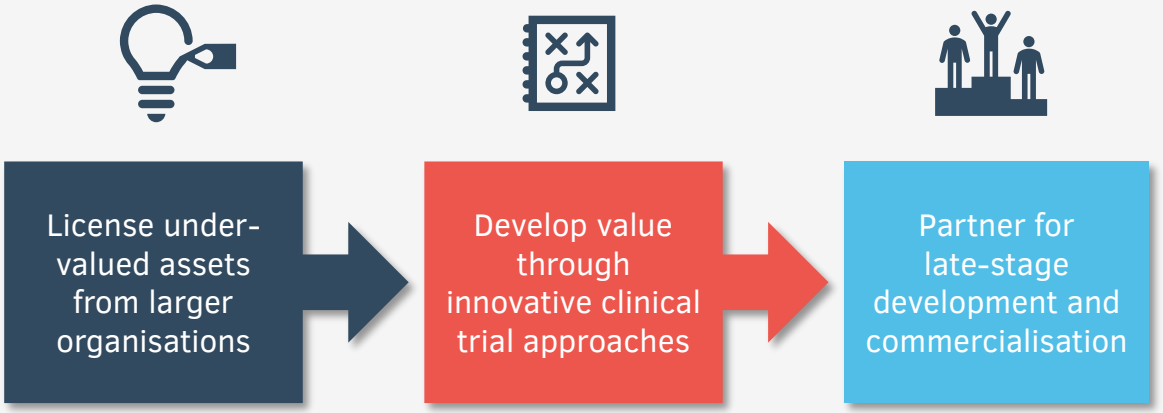
Operating Model

In-licensing advanced assets drives earlier value realization



A Proven Strategy

TESARO™

Jun 2010 – licensed niraparib from Merck
Mar 2017 – Zejula® (niraparib) approved by FDA
Dec 2018 – Tesaro acquired by GSK

$360 million IPO (2012) → **$5.1 billion** Acquisition (2018)

ARRAY BIOPHARMA

Dec 2014 – reclaims binimetinib from Novartis
Sep 2017 – licenses encorafenib from Novartis
Jun 2018– combination approved by FDA

$49 million Raised at IPO (2000) → **$11.4 billion** Acquisition (2019)

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Leadership

160+ years of international drug development experience

Board

Iain Ross
Chairman

Executive and Board roles in pharma and small biotech

Bryce Carmine
Deputy Chairman

36 years executive experience in Eli Lilly

Steven Coffey
Non-Executive Director

Chartered accountant with extensive governance experience

Dr James Garner
Chief Executive Officer
& Executive Director

Physician / MBA; Extensive drug development experience

Management Team

Dr James Garner
Chief Executive Officer
& Executive Director

Physician / MBA; Extensive drug development experience

Dr John Friend
Chief Medical Officer

Industry physician with >25 years experience in oncology drug development

Karen Krumeich
Chief Financial Officer

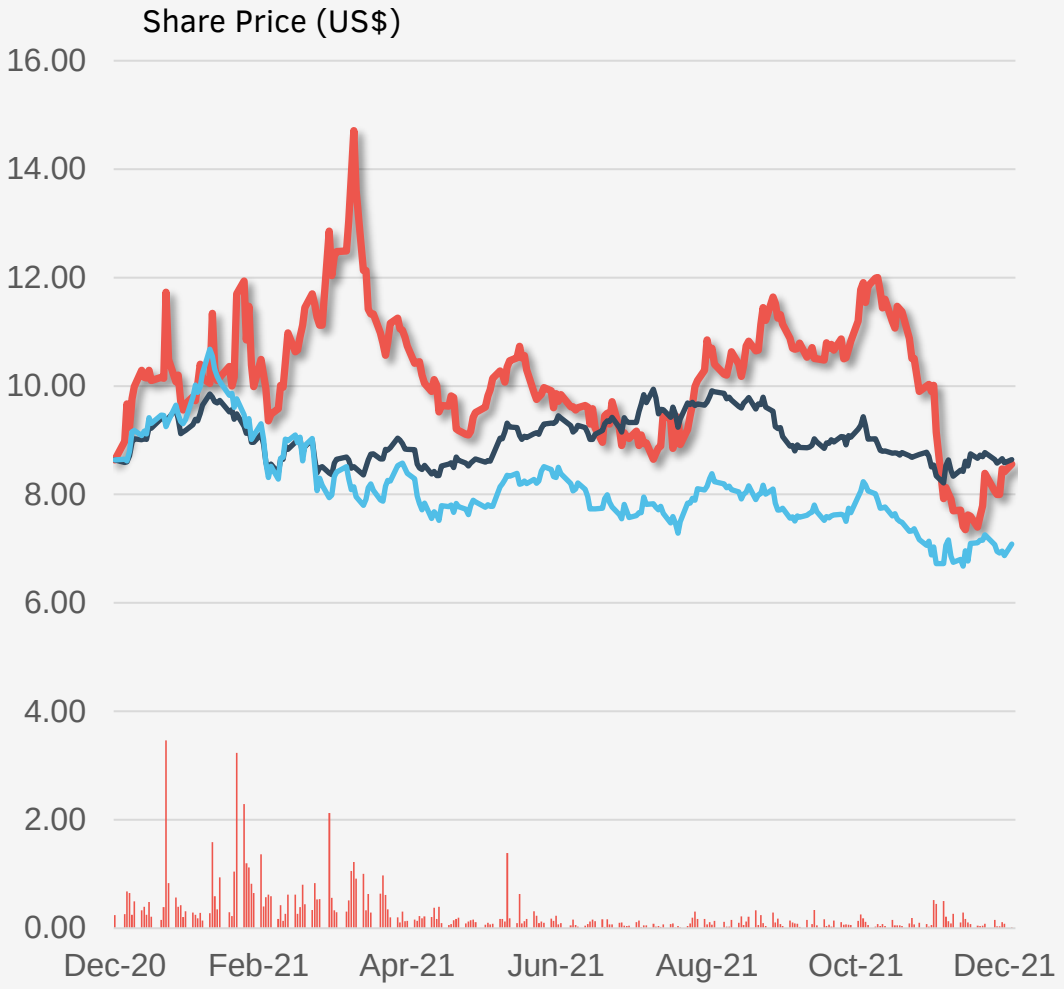
Accountant with >20 years experience as a biotech CFO in public and private companies

Kate Hill
Company Secretary

Former audit partner at Deloitte and experienced Board director for multiple public companies

Financial Metrics

Value-driving news flow for investors



KZIA
Kazia Therapeutics
↓ 3%

NBI
Nasdaq Biotech Index
↓ 1%

XBI
Small Cap Biotech
↓ 20%

Market Capitalisation	**US$ 125M**

Listing	
ASX (primary)	KZA
NASDAQ (ADSs @ 1:10 ratio)	KZIA
Shares on Issue	130M

Balance Sheet	US$
Cash (at 30 Sep 21)	$14.2M
Monthly Burn Rate	~$1.25M

Substantial Shareholders	
Willoughby Capital	16%
Quest Asset Partners	9%
Platinum Asset Management	6%
Board and Management	2%

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CY2022 Milestones and Newsflow

Multiple catalysts across two clinical programs

Open GBM AGILE **paxalisib** arm to recruitment in EU and China	1H CY2022
Commence recruitment to **paxalisib** phase II GBM study at Weill Cornell	1H CY2022
Initial interim data from **paxalisib** + trastuzumab phase II metastatic HER2+ breast cancer brain metastases trial at Dana-Farber	1H CY2022
Initial interim data from **paxalisib** phase II brain metastases study with Alliance for Clinical Trials in Oncology	1H CY2022
Initial interim data from **paxalisib** + radiotherapy phase I brain metastases study at Memorial Sloan-Kettering	1H CY2022
Final data published from Kazia's **paxalisib** phase II study in GBM	1H CY2022
Additional preclinical data for **paxalisib** presented at conferences	1H CY2022
Initial interim data from **paxalisib** phase II PCNSL study at Dana-Farber	2H CY2022
Initial interim data from Kazia's **EVT801** phase I trial	2H CY2022

Italics – updated guidance

Note: all guidance is indicative, and subject to amendment in light of changing conference schedules, operational considerations, etc.

Investment Rationale

A compelling corporate story

High-Quality Late-Stage Pipeline

- Pipeline assets invented by world-class companies: Genentech (paxalisib) and Sanofi / Evotec (EVT801)
- Targets are well-validated (PI3K and angiogenesis)
- Assets are highly potent and differentiated

Valuable Commercial Opportunities

- Glioblastoma alone is a ~US$ 1.5B market
- Favourable pricing dynamics in orphan indications such as GBM
- Commercial partnership for paxalisib already in place in Greater China with Simcere Pharmaceutical

Efficient, Well-Funded Business

- Board & management team with >160 years of drug development experience
- ~US$ 14M cash at 30 Sept 2021; funds ongoing projects
- Low overheads; ~75% of funds are invested directly in clinical trials

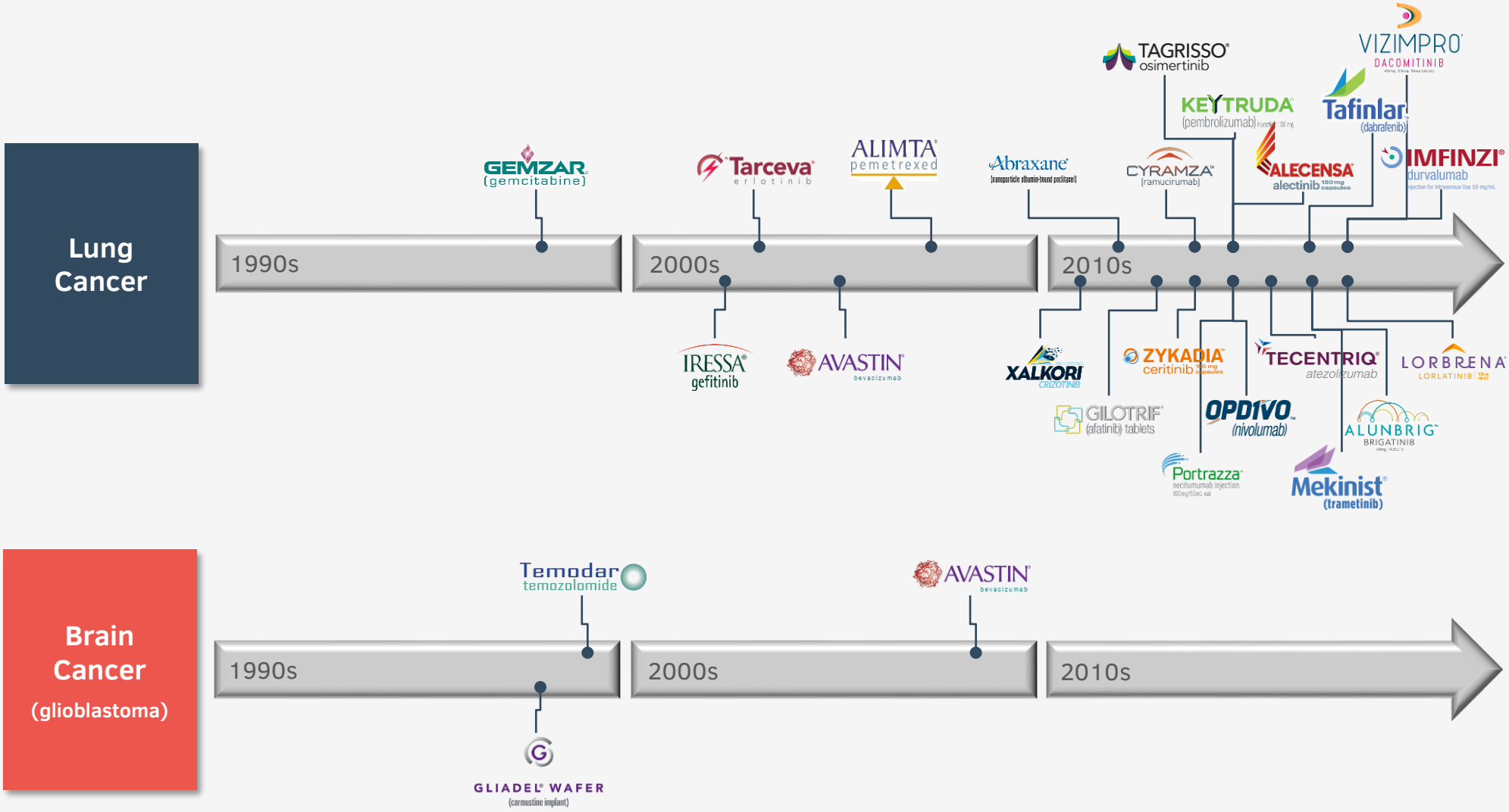
Rapid Path to Value Realisation

- Paxalisib in phase III and potentially within ~2 years of market launch
- Multiple data read outs from 9x other studies over coming 12-24 months with potential to re-rate
- Demonstrated partnering potential for paxalisib

Paxalisib

Glioblastoma	Phase III
DIPG	Phase II
PCNSL	Phase II
Brain Metastases	Phase II

Treatment of brain cancer has improved little in recent decades, unlike other cancers



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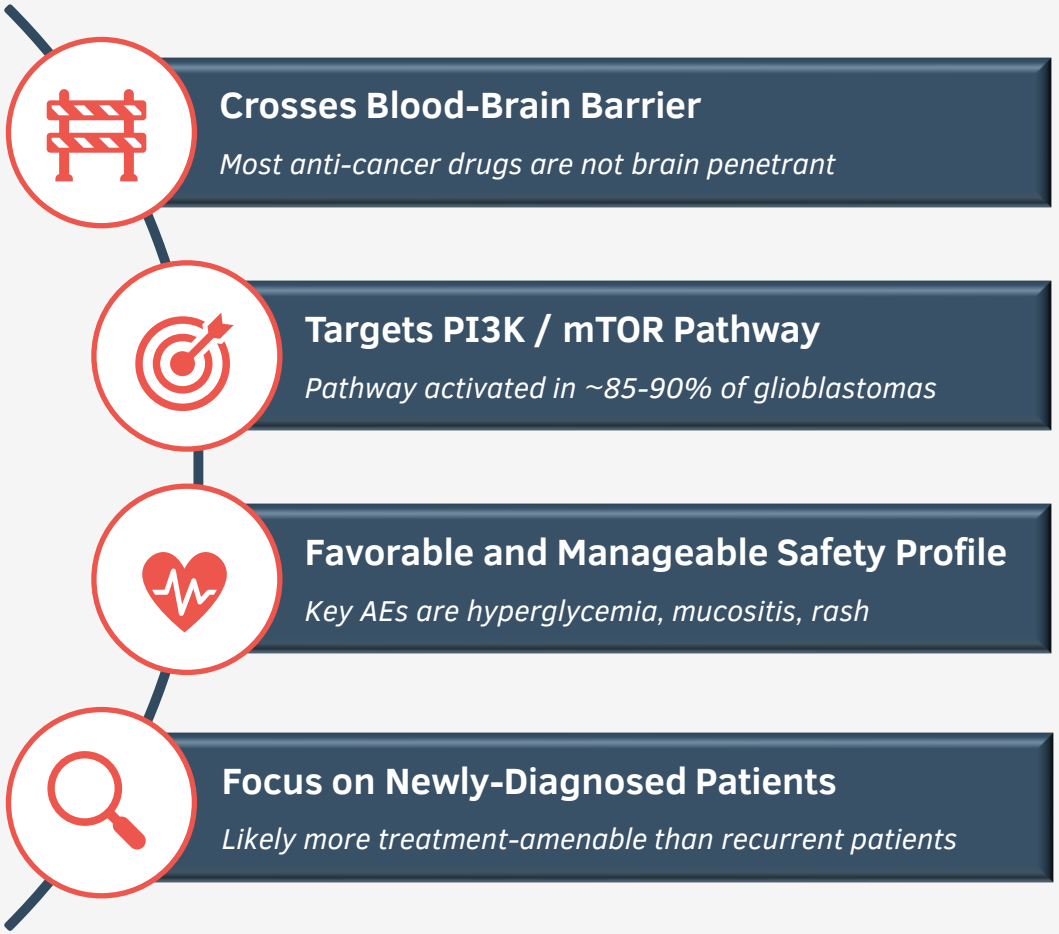
Paxalisib was designed specifically to overcome key challenges in the treatment of brain cancer



Crosses Blood-Brain Barrier

Most anti-cancer drugs are not brain penetrant

Targets PI3K / mTOR Pathway

Pathway activated in ~85-90% of glioblastomas

Favorable and Manageable Safety Profile

Key AEs are hyperglycemia, mucositis, rash

Focus on Newly-Diagnosed Patients

Likely more treatment-amenable than recurrent patients

Oral Presentation

15mg capsule, taken once daily; no significant food effect

Strong IP Protection

Composition-of-matter to 2031 in most jurisdictions and Orphan Drug status

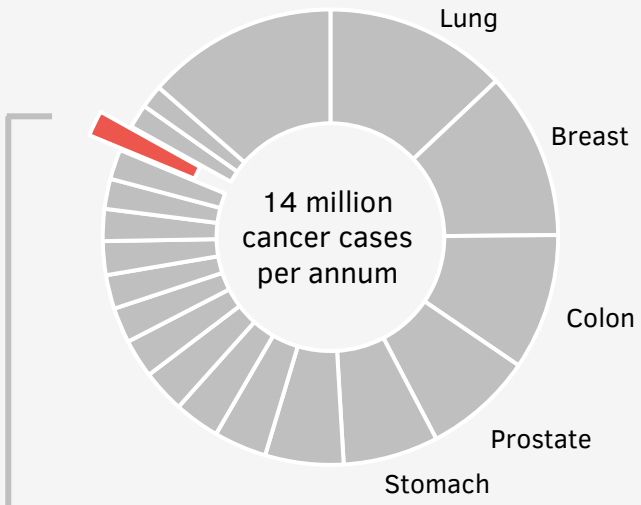
Low Cost of Goods

Straightforward US-based manufacture with excellent stability at ambient temp.

Limited Potential for Interactions

Has been successfully combined with other targeted therapies and RTx

Glioblastoma (GBM) is the most common and most aggressive form of primary brain cancer



Glioblastoma Multiforme

133,000 cases per annum worldwide

Indicative Market Opportunity

US$ 1.5 billion

No clear cause

or strong risk factors

Any age, but most common in

60s

No clear improvement in prognosis for

20 years

3-4 months

untreated survival

12-15 months

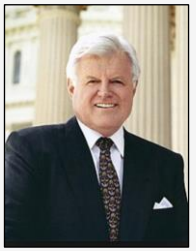
average survival with treatment

Five-year survival

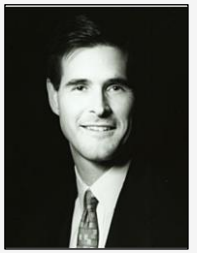
3 – 5%

(breast cancer: 90%)


Sen. John McCain


Sen. Ted Kennedy


Beau Biden


Dan Case

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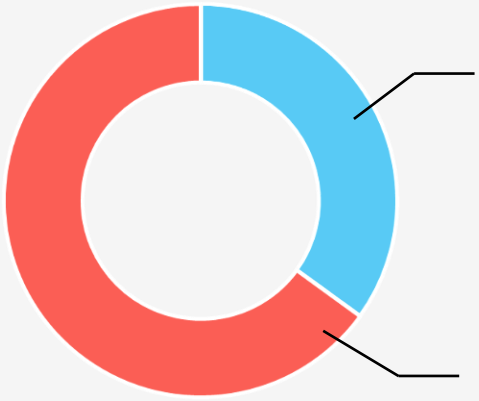
Temozolomide is only FDA-approved first-line treatment for GBM; it is ineffective in ~65% of cases

Standard of Care ('Stupp Regimen')



Methylated MGMT Status

~35% of patients respond to temozolomide

Extends overall survival from 15 to 22 months

Unmethylated MGMT Status

~65% of patients don't respond to temozolomide

Extends overall survival from 12 to 13 months

Paxalisib is being developed primarily for the ~65% of newly-diagnosed GBM patients who will not respond to existing chemotherapy with temozolomide

For these patients, there is no effective pharmacological treatment currently available

Source: ME Hegi, A-C Diserens, T Gorlia, et al. (2005). *N Engl J Med* 352:997-1003

Note: Temozolomide is only approved therapy for newly-diagnosed patients; Avastin (bevacizumab) is approved for use in recurrent setting

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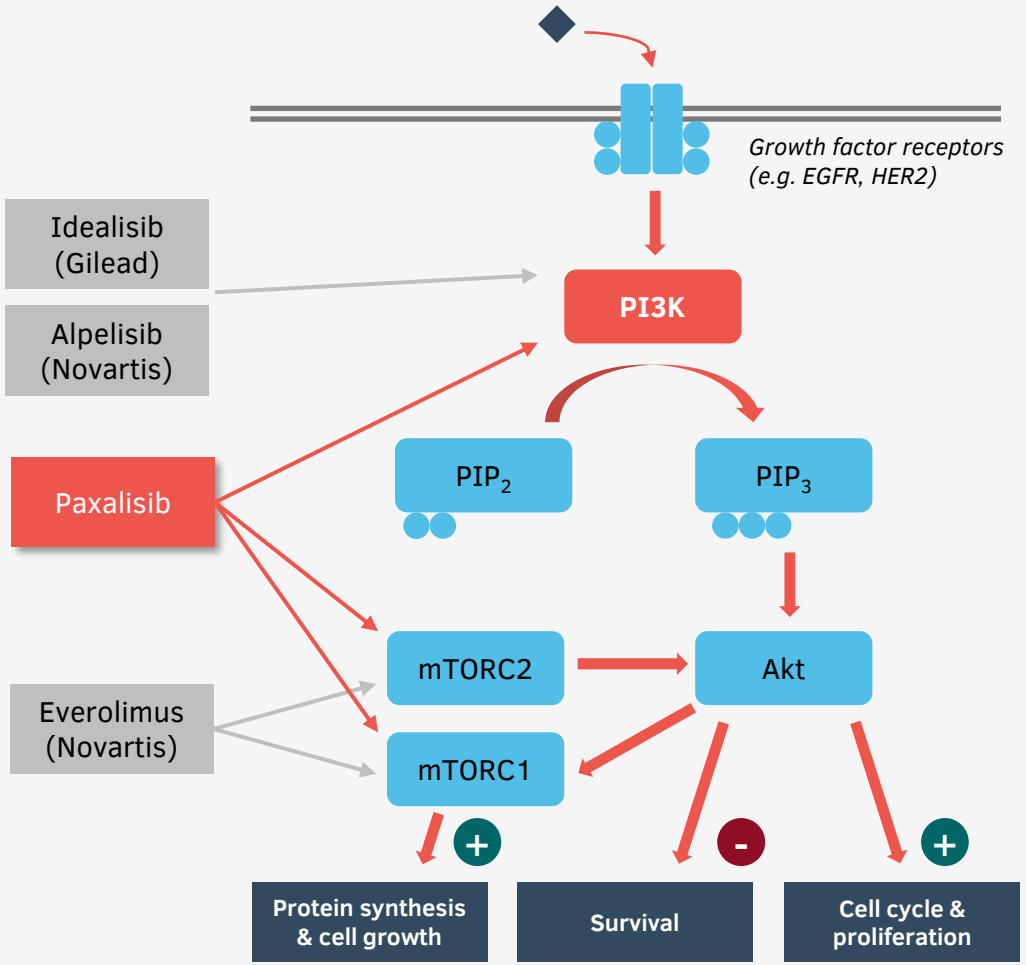
The PI3K / Akt / mTOR pathway is a critical signalling mechanism for many tumor types



Paxalisib Among Most Potent PI3K Inhibitors

	IC_{50} (nM)				
	p110α	p110β	p110γ	p110δ	mTORC 1/2
Paxalisib	**2**	**46**	**10**	**3**	**70**
Idelalisib	820	565	89	2.5	>1,000
Alpelisib	5	1200	250	290	>9,100
Buparlisib	52	166	262	116	4,600
Pilaralisib	39	383	23	36	>15,000

Note: lower IC_{50} implies more potent activity
Source: HF Zhao et al. (2017) *Molecular Cancer*. 16:100

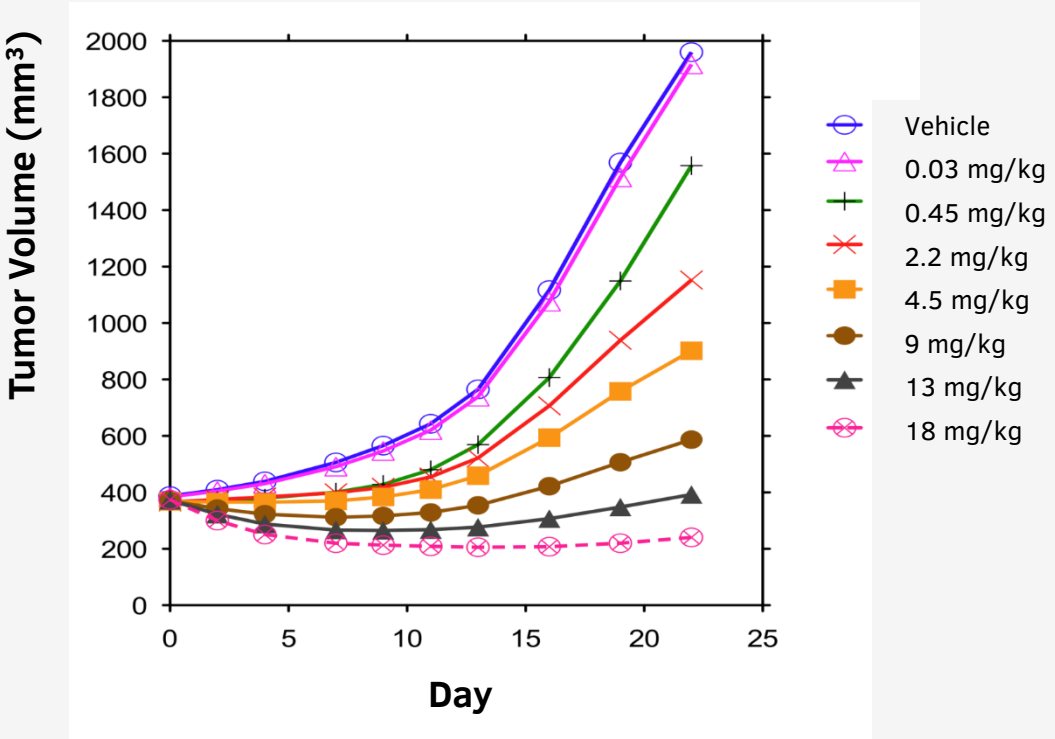
16

The PI3K inhibitor class is well-established, but paxalisib is unique in its ability to cross the blood-brain barrier

	Zydelig (idelalisib)	Aliqopa (copanlisib)	Copiktra (duvelisib)	Piqray (alpelisib)	Ukoniq (umbralasib)	**paxalisib**
						
	FDA Approved **July 2014** (blood cancers)	FDA Approved **September 2017** (blood cancers)	FDA Approved **October 2018** (blood cancers)	FDA Approved **May 2019** (breast cancer)	FDA Approved **February 2021** (blood cancers)	In pivotal study for FDA Approval in glioblastoma
Crosses Blood-Brain Barrier	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Safety	Potentially fatal liver toxicity and diarrhoea	Potentially fatal infections	Potentially fatal infections and diarrhoea	Modest toxicities to date	Serious infections, hepatotoxicity, and diarrhoea	Modest toxicities to date

Paxalisib shows convincing single-agent activity in preclinical models of glioblastoma

Illustrative Dose-Dependent Activity in U87 Model



General Findings

Widespread activity in a range of PDX models; appears unaffected by MGMT promotor status

Clear dose - PI3K inhibition - response relationship seen in most experiments

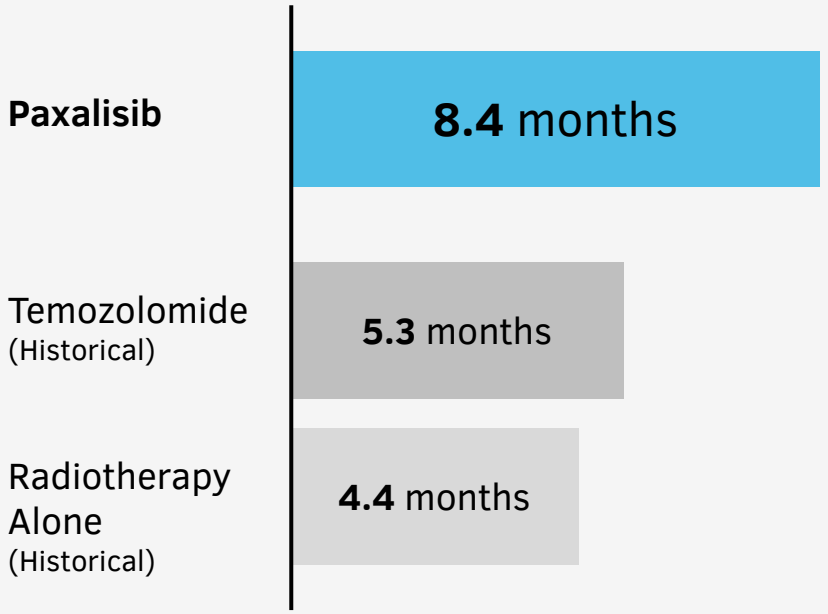
Paxalisib even moderately active in GS2 intracranial model (intact BBB, no PI3K dysregulation) which is resistant to other experimental drugs

Source: data on file

Phase II study of paxalisib mono-therapy in newly-diagnosed GBM provides robust signal of clinical efficacy

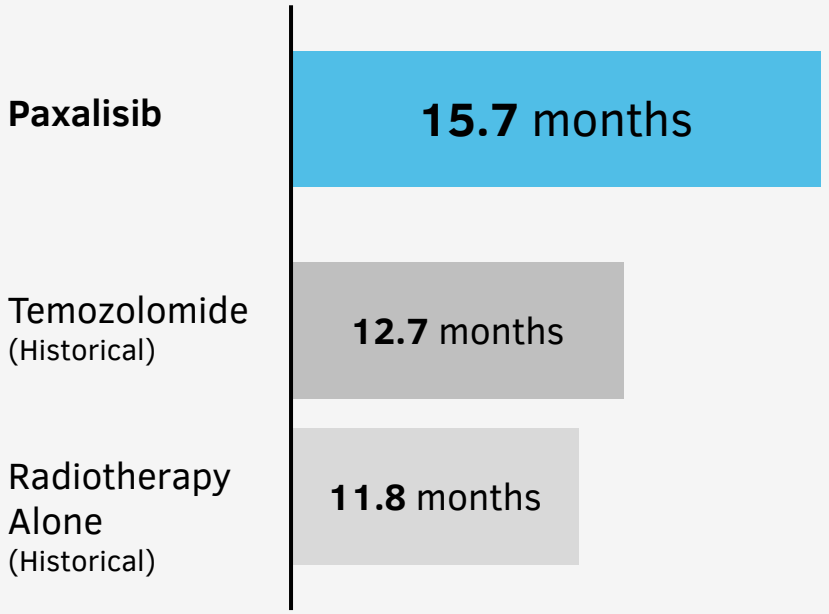
Progression-Free Survival (PFS)

(n=30)



Overall Survival (OS)

(n=30)



Note: figures for existing therapy are for temozolomide, per Hegi et al. (2005); comparison between different studies is never perfectly like-for-like

Safety Profile in the phase 2 clinical study in GBM patients is generally mild to moderate, reversible, and manageable

Number of Patients at 60mg (n=24) Experiencing AEs 'Possibly' or 'Likely' Related to Paxalisib (affecting ≥2 patients)

Term	Gr 1	Gr 2	Gr 3	Gr 4	Total (%)
Rash	4	6	7		17 (71%)
Fatigue	2	10	2		14 (58%)
Stomatitis	4	6	1		11 (46%)
Decreased appetite	5	5	1		11 (46%)
Nausea	3	5	1		9 (38%)
Hyperglycemia	1	2	5		8 (33%)
Diarrhea	5	1			6 (25%)
Decreased neutrophils	2	3		1	6 (25%)
Vomiting	3	2	1		6 (25%)
Decreased weight	3	2			5 (21%)
Decreased platelets	4	1			5 (21%)
Dehydration		4	1		5 (21%)
Dysgeusia		4			4 (17%)
Decr. lymphocytes	1	2			3 (13%)
Drug reaction			3		3 (13%)
Malaise	2	1			3 (18%)
Incr. cholesterol	2				2 (8%)
Pruritis	1		1		2 (8%)

Presented at Society for Neuro-Oncology Annual Meeting, November 2020

Note: Final data under analysis

Eight unique clinical studies are ongoing across a variety of solid tumours with CNS involvement

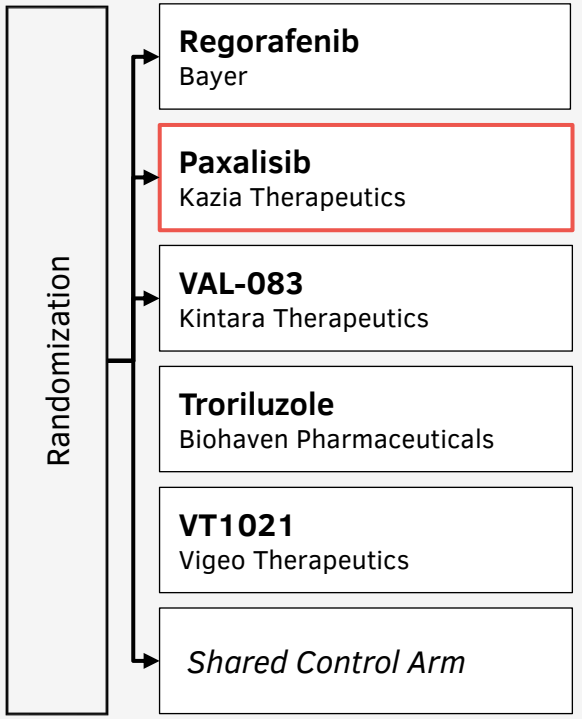
Registration	Indication	Phase	N	Status	Sponsor
Primary Brain Cancer					
NCT03970447	Glioblastoma (GBM AGILE)	II / III	Up to 200 on paxalisib	Recruiting	GLOBAL COALITION FOR ADAPTIVE RESEARCH
NCT05183204	Glioblastoma (combination with ketogenic diet)	II	33-60	Recruiting	Weill Cornell Medicine
NCT03696355	DIPG and DMGs	I	27	Follow-up	St. Jude Children's Research Hospital
NCT05009992	DIPG and DMGs	II	TBD	Recruiting	Pacific Pediatric Neuro-Oncology Consortium
NCT04906096	Primary CNS Lymphoma	II	25	Recruiting	DANA-FARBER CANCER INSTITUTE
Secondary (Metastatic) Brain Cancer					
NCT04192981	Brain Metastases (combination with radiotherapy)	I	Up to 36	Recruiting	Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center
NCT03765983	Breast Cancer Brain Metastases (combination with trastuzumab)	II	Up to 47	Recruiting	DANA-FARBER CANCER INSTITUTE
NCT03994796	Brain Metastases ('Alliance' multi-drug study)	II	50	Recruiting	NIH NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

GBM AGILE international pivotal study is underway

Sponsored by GCAR with support of GBM key opinion leaders

Key Points

- A 'platform study', run independently of individual companies, designed to expedite the approval of new drugs for glioblastoma
- Multiple drugs are evaluated in parallel, saving time and money
- Not a 'winner-takes-all' approach: multiple drugs can succeed
- Cutting-edge 'adaptive design' avoids redundant recruitment, expediting path to market
- FDA acknowledgement that data expected suitable for registration



1 *Adaptive study design limits number of subjects to that required to demonstrate efficacy, eliminating redundancy*

2 *Comparison against a common control arm reduces overall subject numbers, saving time and cost (no drug vs. drug comparison)*

3 *Economies of scale due to multiple participating drugs allows for large site pool, robust study infrastructure, and reduced cost*

4 *Primary endpoint is overall survival (OS), the 'gold standard' for approval of new cancer drugs*

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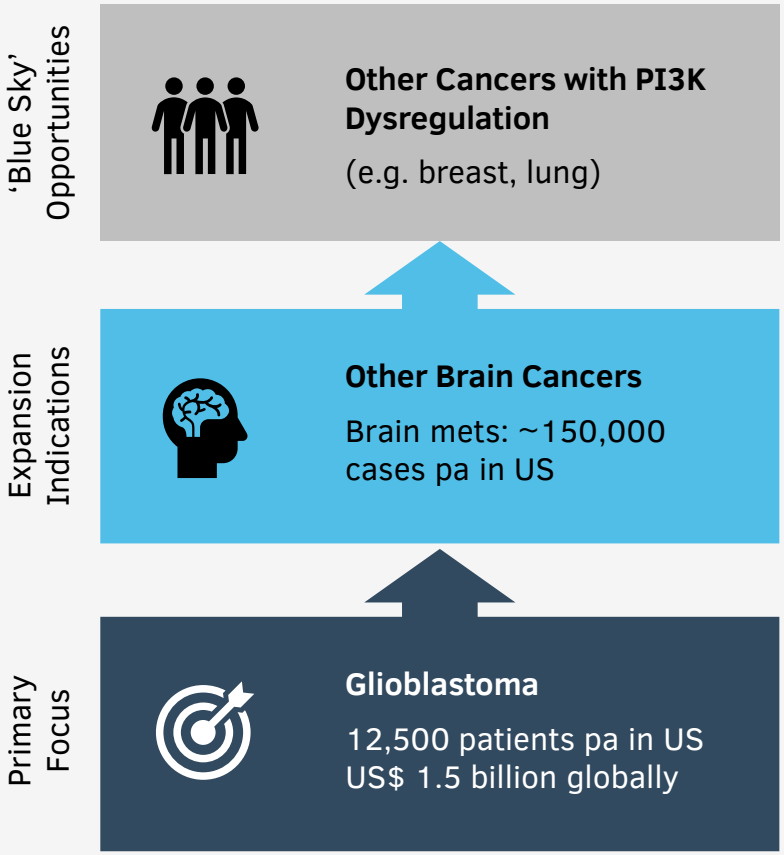
Paxalisib validated by commercial licensing deal, with significant scope for indication expansion



Partnership with Simcere Pharmaceutical for Greater China signed in March 2021

Simcere will develop and commercialise paxalisib for a territory comprising > 1.2 billion people and ~10% of the global pharmaceutical market

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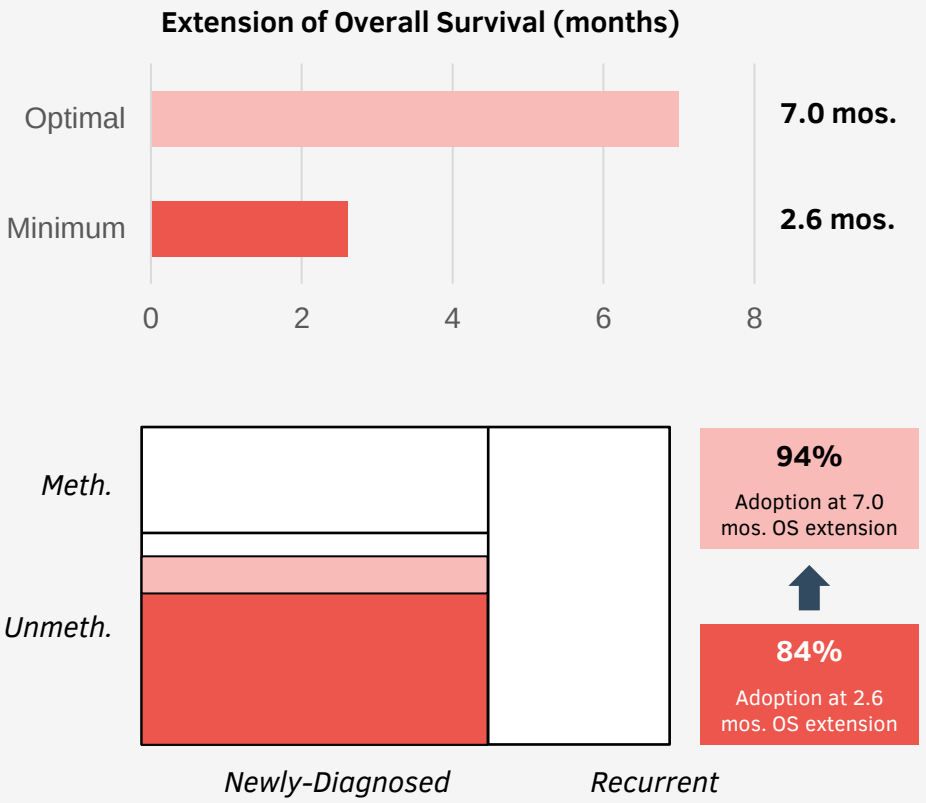
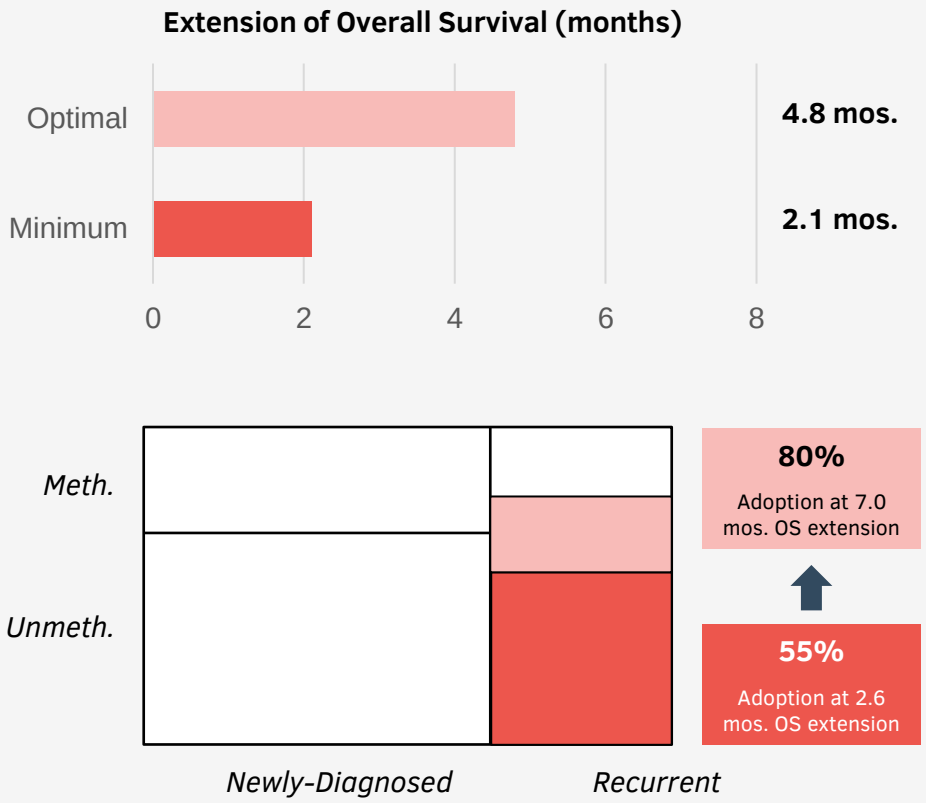
Adoption rate for the commercial product is expected to be very high, due to scarcity of existing treatment options

Newly-Diagnosed Unmethylated



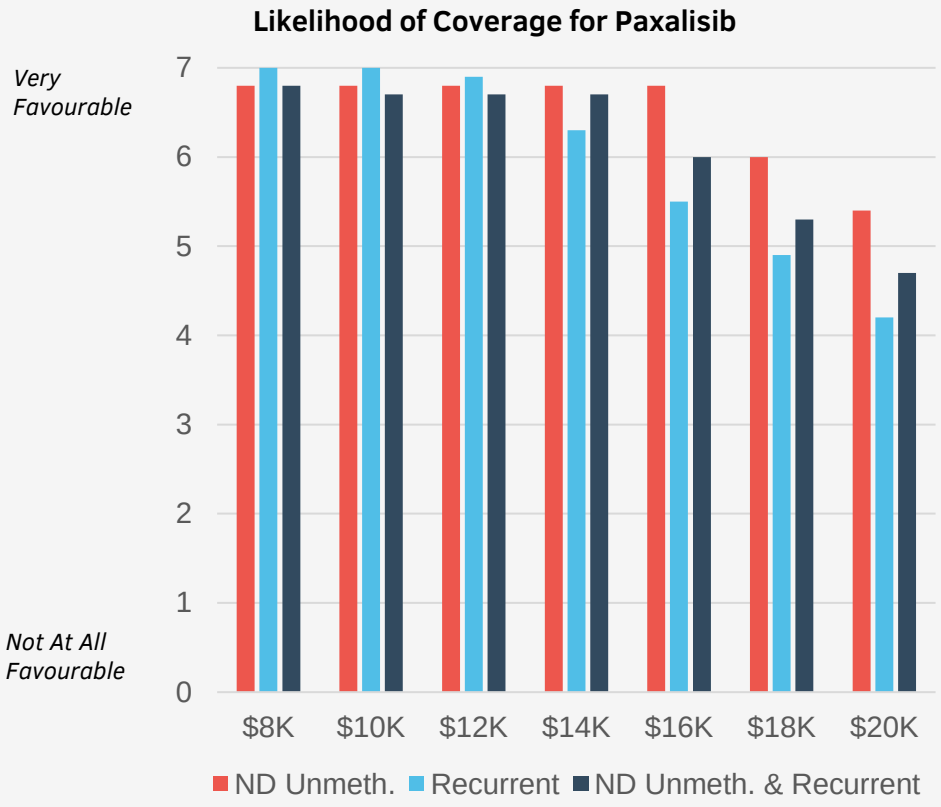
Recurrent



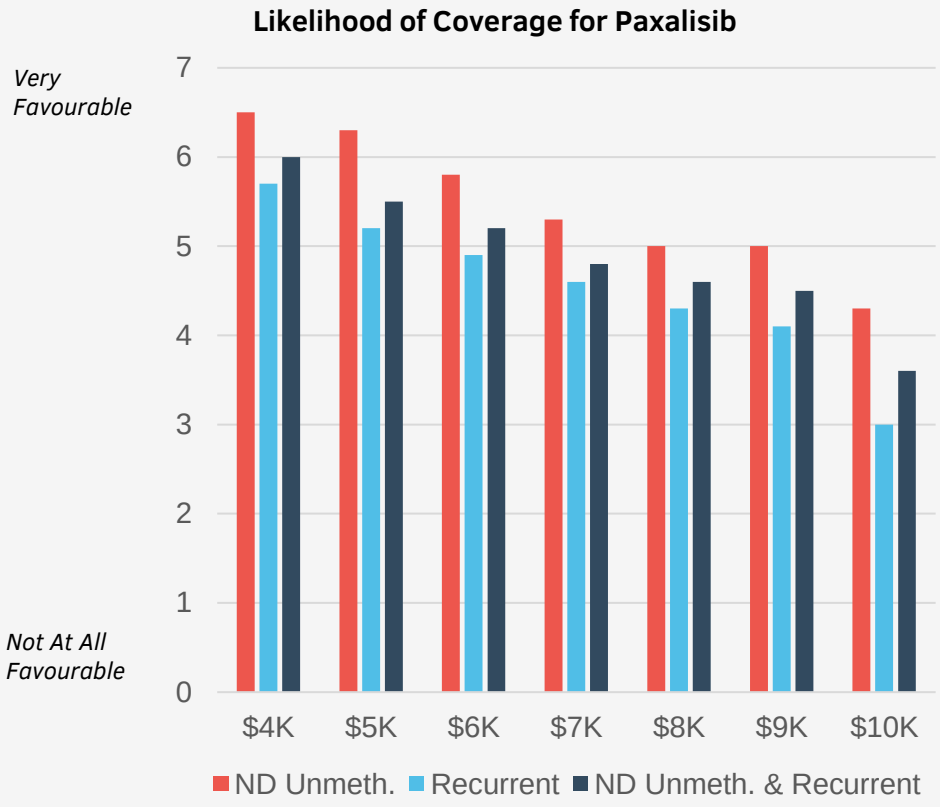
Source: Triangle Insights market research, commissioned by Kazia Therapeutics

Payer interviews support willingness-to-pay up to US$ 20K in US and up to ~$10K in EU5

United States



European Union



Source: Triangle Insights market research, commissioned by Kazia Therapeutics

Key Points

1. Well-validated mechanism (PI3K inhibition) but unique differentiating feature (brain penetration)

2. Positive phase II data in GBM, supported by very strong preclinical package and positive phase I data

3. Fully-funded international registration study underway with full support of FDA and leading GBM clinicians

4. Broad trial program underway with world-class centres in other forms of brain cancer

5. Targeting a US$ 1.5B market for glioblastoma alone, with limited competition and very high unmet-need

EVT801

Solid Tumors Phase I

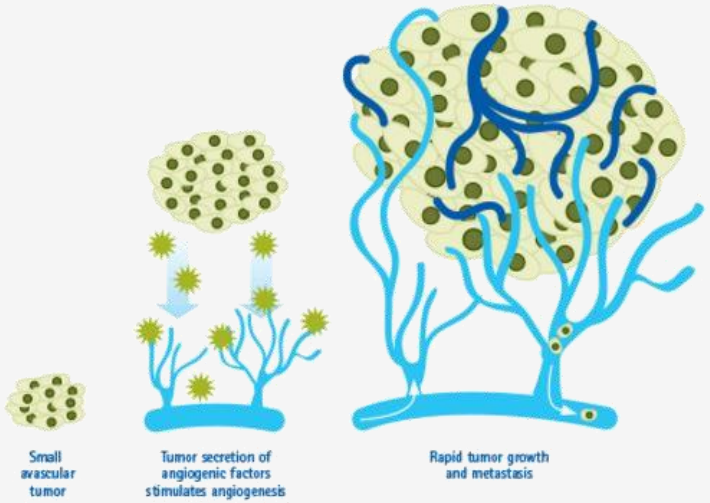
Targeting angiogenesis is a well-established approach in the treatment of cancer

Product	Company	Target	Indications	Annual Sales (US$)*
AVASTIN® bevacizumab 100 MG/4 ML INJECTION FOR IV USE	Genentech A Member of the Roche Group	VEGF-A	• Colorectal cancer • Lung cancer • Breast cancer	**$7 billion**
Nexavar® (sorafenib) tablets	BAYER	VEGFR PDGFR RAF kinases	• Hepatocellular carcinoma • Renal call carcinoma • Thyroid cancer	**$1 billion**
SUTENT® capsules sunitinib malate	Pfizer	VEGFR PDGFR	• Renal cell carcinoma • Gasto-intestinal stromal tumor	**$750 million**
Votrient® pazopanib tablets (200 mg)	NOVARTIS	VEGFR PDGFR c-Kit	• Renal cell carcinoma • Soft tissue sarcoma	**$1 billion**
Inlyta® axitinib 1mg and 5mg tablets	Pfizer	VEGFR c-Kit PDGFR	• Renal cell carcinoma	**$400 million**
LENVIMA® (lenvatinib) capsules 10 mg and 4 mg	Eisai	VEGFR	• Renal cell carcinoma • Hepatocellular carcinoma • Endometrial carcinoma	**$300 million**
CABOMETYX® (cabozantinib) tablets	EXELIXIS®	c-Met VEGFR2 RET	• Renal cell carcinoma • Hepatocellular carcinoma	**$750 million**

*approximate, based on company filings and market data

Despite their proven efficacy, angiogenesis inhibitors are limited by several key challenges

Angiogenesis inhibitors work by reducing the formation of **new blood vessels** around the tumor, starving it of vital nutrients needed for tumor growth, and limiting its ability to spread (metastasise) elsewhere in the body



1

Tumor Hypoxia

Sustained tumor hypoxia activates adaptive mechanisms, leading to secondary resistance and tumor progression

→ **Limited Duration of Effect**

2

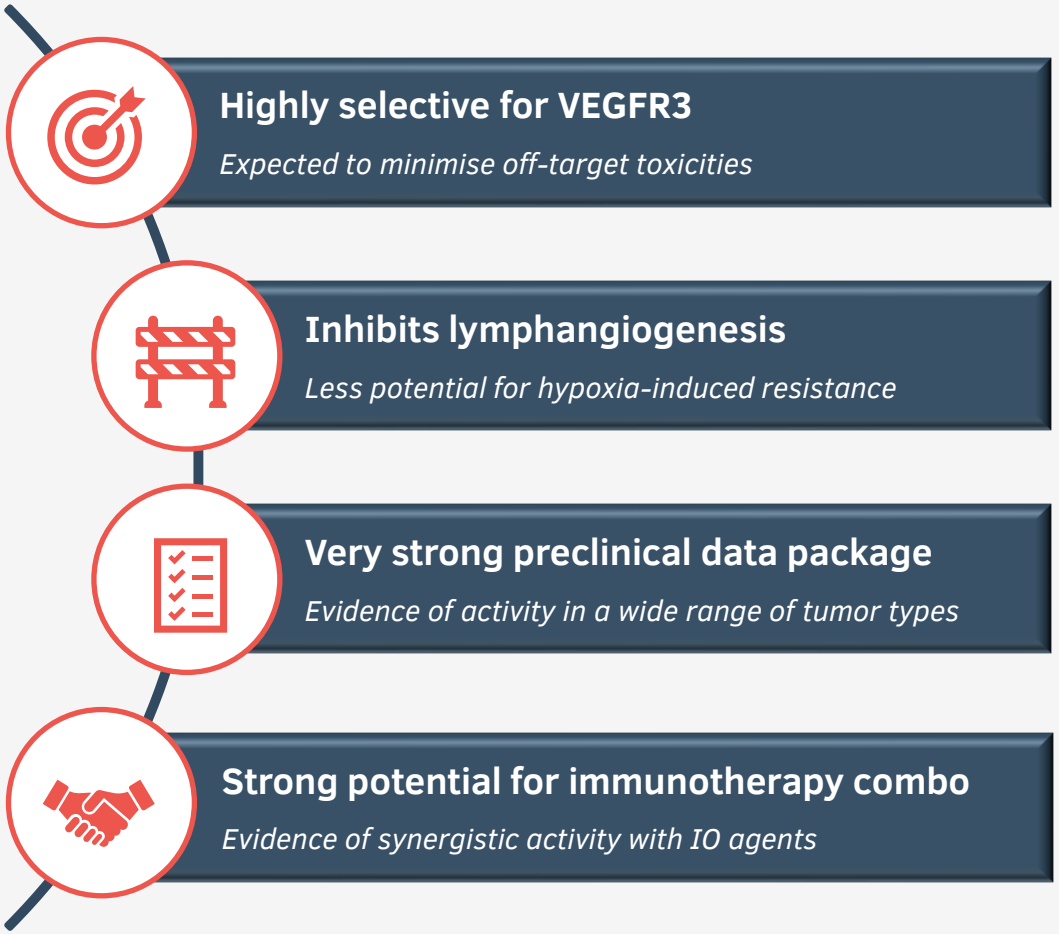
Off-Target Activity

Most small molecule angiogenesis inhibitors have a broad range of pharmacological activities, leading to substantial toxicity (e.g. hand-foot syndrome)

→ **Significant Side Effects**

KAZIA THERAPEUTICS

EVT801 is a selective VEGFR3 inhibitor, primarily inhibiting lymphangiogenesis (formation of new lymphatic vessels)



Oral Presentation

Administered by mouth once or twice daily

Strong IP Protection

Composition-of-matter to 2032 / 2033 in most jurisdictions

Low Cost of Goods

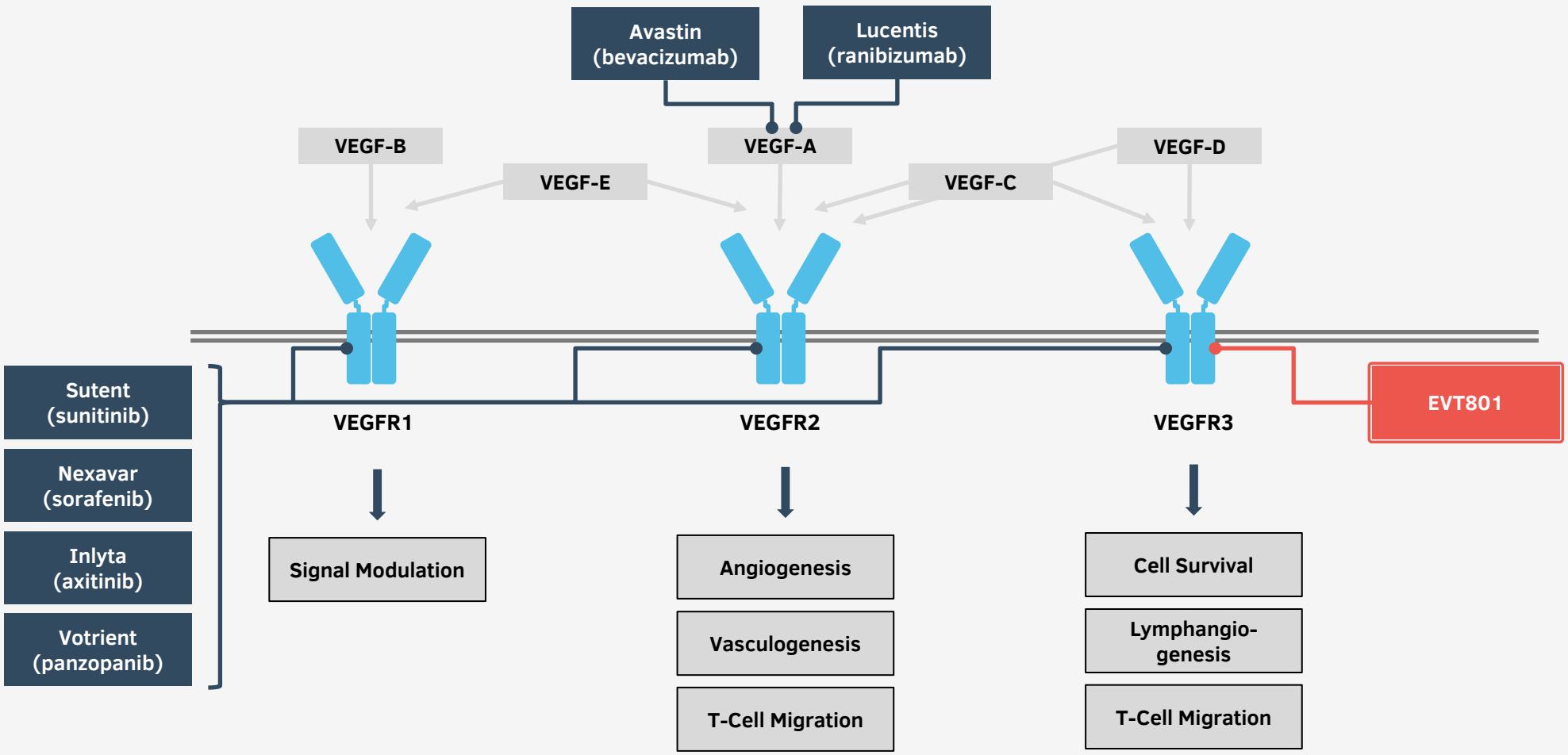
Straightforward manufacture with excellent stability at controlled ambient

Favourable Preclinical Toxicology

Limited evidence of toxicity in one-month GLP animal studies

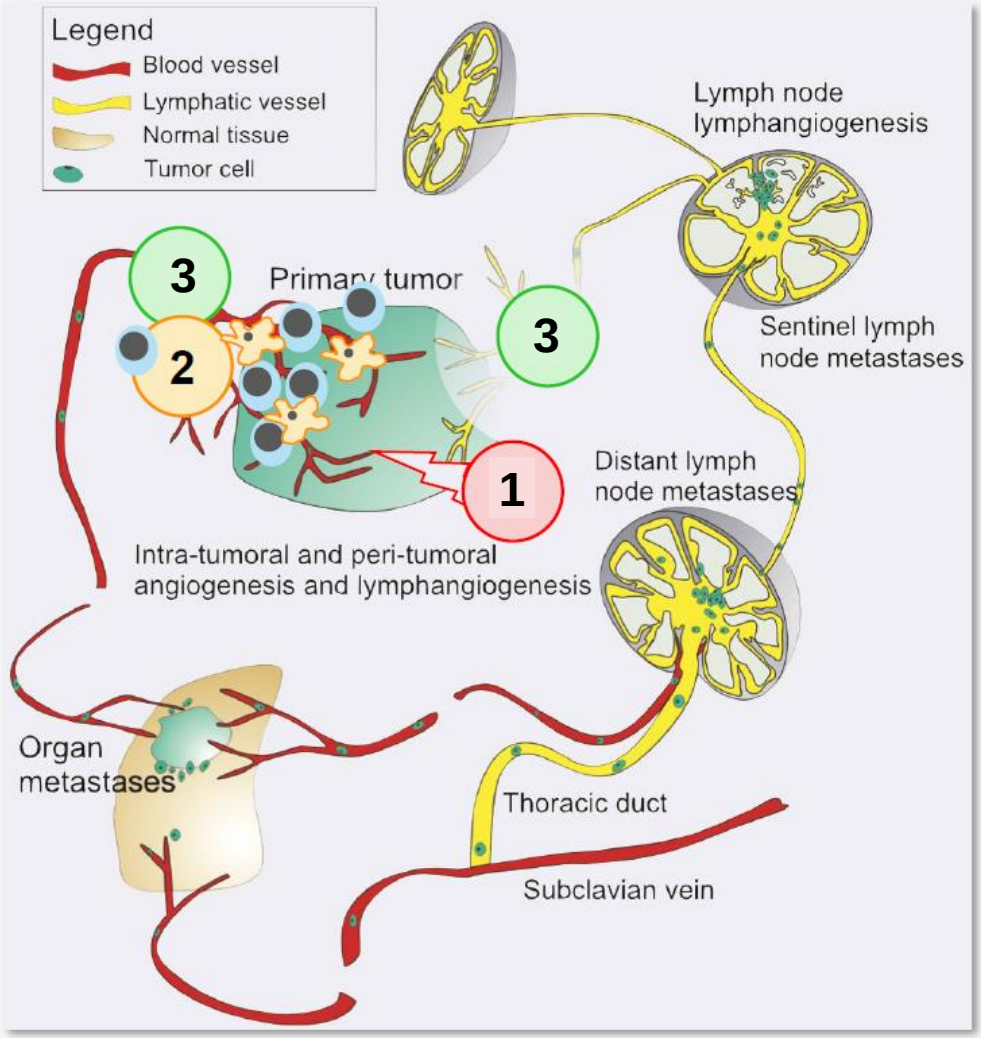
KAZIA THERAPEUTICS

EVT801 selectively inhibits VEGFR3



KAZIA THERAPEUTICS

EVT801 is expected to have three primary mechanisms of action



1	**Tumor Killing** Direct effect on VEGFR3-expressing tumor cells (typically from endothelial origin, e.g. sarcoma)
2	**Increase in Anti-Tumor Immune Activity** Increased infiltration of effector T-cells, and reduction in immunosuppressive myeloid cells
3	**Inhibition of Metastasis** Stabilisation of tumor vasculature and avoidance of hypoxia decreases potential for metastatic spread

Preclinical data confirms activity of EVT801 (1/2)

Dramatic single-agent activity in DEN-induced HCC model

Experimental Methods

- Syngeneic mouse model
- Hepatocellular carcinoma chemically induced with diethylnitrosamine (DEN)
- Treatment with EVT801 in M10-M12

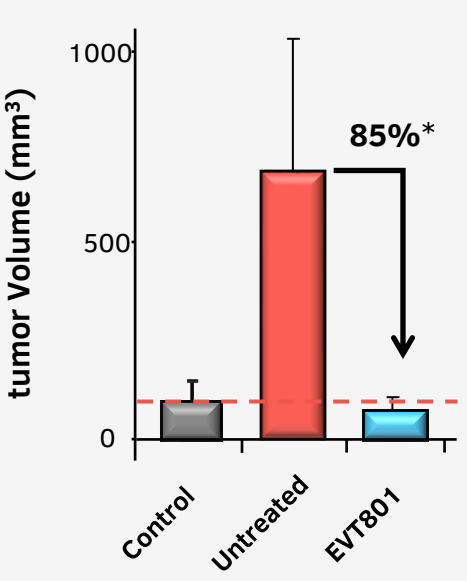
Conclusions

- EVT801 monotherapy causes marked reduction in growth of primary tumor versus untreated comparator
- EVT801 appears to have significant anti-metastatic effect

Tumor Growth

Total Tumor Volume

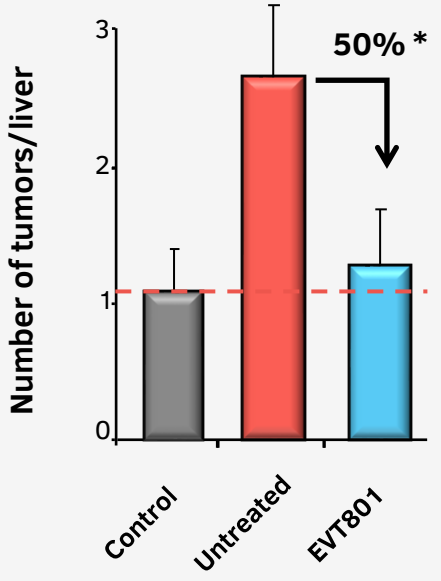
85% reduction



Metastasis

Number of Tumors in the Liver

50% reduction



* Statistically significant ($p<0.05$)

Data on file

KAZIA THERAPEUTICS

Preclinical data confirms activity of EVT801 (2/2)

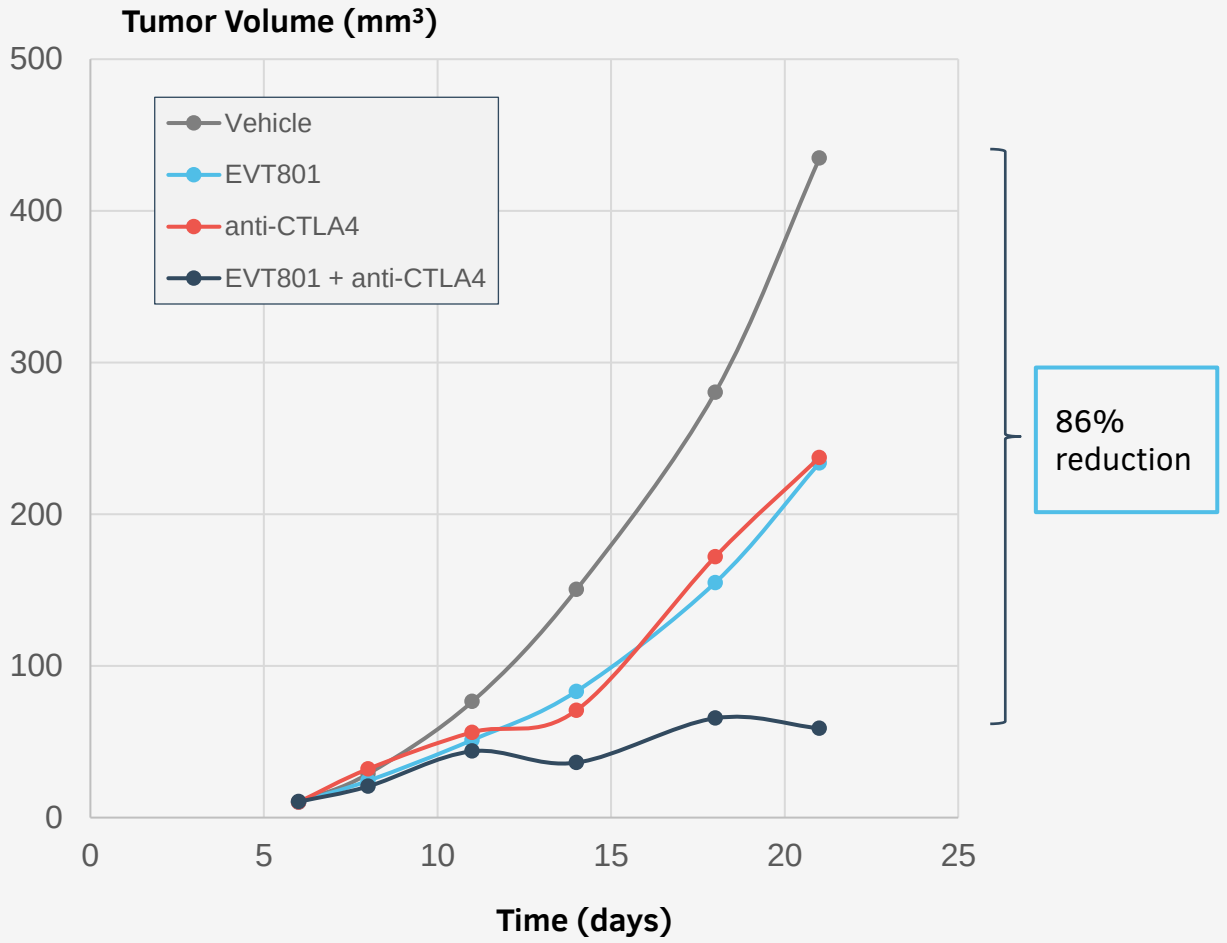
Synergistic activity in combination with anti-CTLA4 mAb

Experimental Methods

- Orthotopic mouse model
- 4T1 tumor cells inoculated in BALB/c mice (mammary fat pad)
- Treatment with EVT801 on D7-D21 and with anti-CTLA4 on D7, D14, D21

Conclusions

- EVT801 monotherapy has approximately equivalent activity to anti-CTLA4 antibody
- Combination of EVT801 and anti-CTLA4 antibody is highly synergistic



Data on file

Note: CTLA4 is the target of Yervoy® (ipilimumab), an approved immuno-oncology therapy

Focus in the ‘angiokinase inhibitor’ class has shifted from anti-angiogenic use to immuno-oncology use

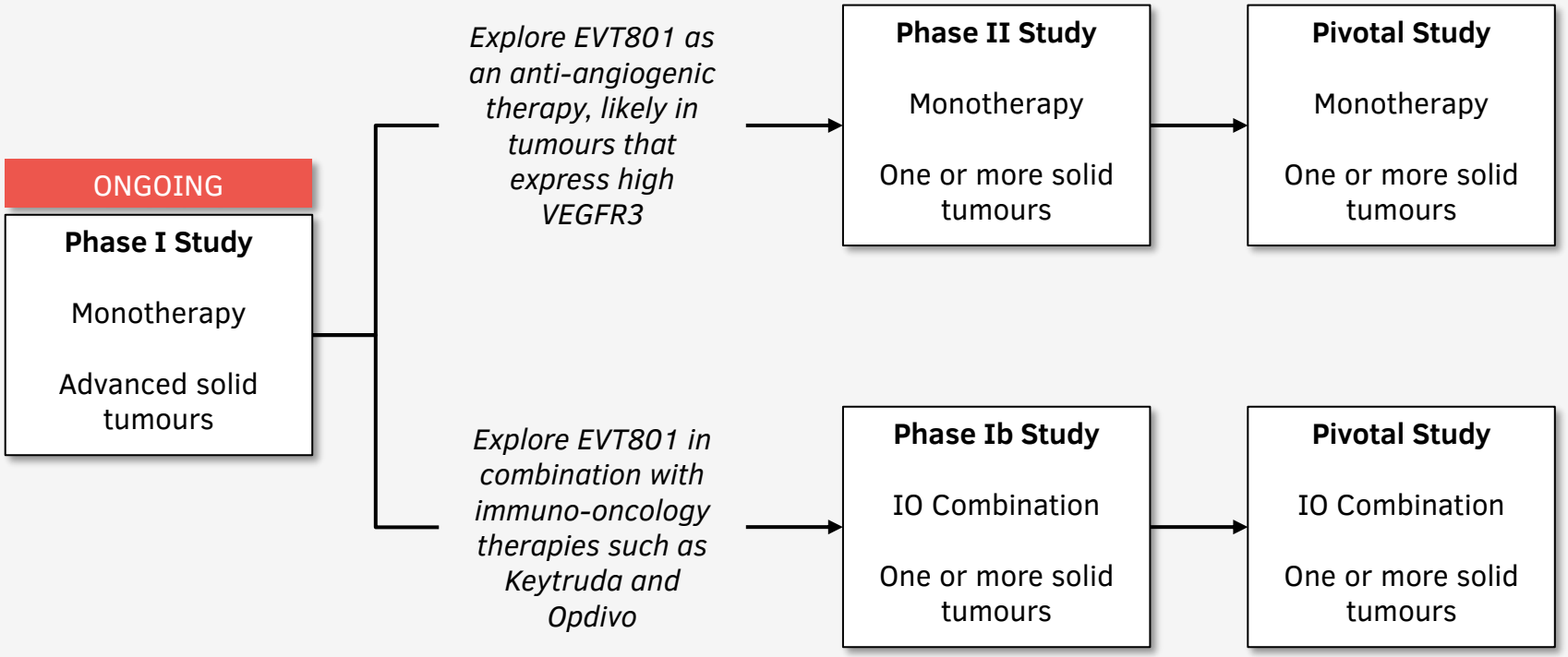
Select VEGFR Inhibitors – FDA Approvals – 2012-2021

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Inlyta (axitinib)	Renal Cancer (MonoTx)							Renal Cancer with KEYTRUDA (pembrolizumab)		
LENVIMA (lenvatinib)				Thyroid Cancer (MonoTx)	Renal Cancer (MonoTx)		Liver Cancer (MonoTx)	Endomet-rial Ca. with KEYTRUDA (pembrolizumab)		Renal Cancer with KEYTRUDA (pembrolizumab)
CABOMETYX (cabozantinib) tablets					Renal Cancer (MonoTx)			Liver Cancer (MonoTx)		Renal Cancer with OPDIVO (nivolumab)

Use of VEGFR inhibitors to target angiogenesis as monotherapy agents

Use of VEGFR inhibitors to enhance and augment immuno-oncology therapies

Kazia's strategy for EVT801 aims to explore both areas of opportunity for the drug



Key Points

1. Well-understood mechanism (anti-angiogenesis) but unique differentiating feature (VEGFR3 selectivity)
2. Very strong preclinical data package, with evidence of activity in multiple tumors and favourable toxicology
3. High potential for combination use with immuno-oncology therapies
4. Adaptive phase I study ongoing with anticipated preliminary results 2H CY 2022
5. Substantially diversifies Kazia pipeline beyond PI3K and beyond brain cancer

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