

DATE OF AGM & CLOSING DATE FOR DIRECTOR NOMINATIONS

Perth, Australia; 21 SEPTEMBER 2021 – Argenica Therapeutics Limited (ASX: AGN) ("Argenica" or the "Company"), a biotechnology company developing novel therapeutics to reduce brain tissue death after stroke, advises in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 3.13.1, that the Company will hold its 2021 Annual General Meeting on:

Date: Tuesday 16 November 2021 Time: 4.00 pm (Perth time)

In addition, the closing date for the receipt of nominations from persons wishing to be considered for election as a director is 28 September 2021.

Shareholders will be advised of further details regarding the 2021 Annual General Meeting in a separate Notice of Meeting which will be provided to shareholders and will also be available on the ASX Company Announcements Platform and the Company's website.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Company Secretary

For more information please contact: info@argenica.com.au

ABOUT ARGENICA

Argenica (ASX: AGN) is developing novel therapeutics to reduce brain tissue death after stroke and improve patient outcomes. Our lead neuroprotective peptide candidate, ARG-007 has been successfully demonstrated to improve outcomes in pre-clinical stroke models and is in the process of being verified for its safety and toxicity before commencing Phase 1 clinical trials in humans. The aim is for our therapeutic to be administered by first responders to protect brain tissue against damage during a stroke with further potential to enhance recovery once a stroke has taken place.

ABOUT ARG-007

Argenica's lead drug candidate, ARG-007, is a cationic arginine-rich peptide which has been in preclinical development by the company's Chief Scientific Officer Prof Bruno Meloni for over 6 years. ARG-007 has shown preclinical evidence of induced neuroprotection in animal models of stroke. Most recently data published in May 2021ⁱ utilising a rodent model of a middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) type stroke showed ARG-007 administration at a dose of 300 nmol/kg resulted in slowing of the infarct core growth and preservation of penumbral tissue. Data gathered in non-human primate animal models of MCAOⁱⁱ showed ARG-007 treatment reduced infarct lesion volume by up to 65.2% and 69.7% at 24 hours and 28 days poststroke, respectively. In this study animals receiving ARG-007 also displayed reduced functional deficits.

ARG-007 has also been shown to be resistant to proteolytic degradation by tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) in vitro as described in the company's announcement of 12 July 2021. Argenica believes ARG-007 may have applications beyond stroke with preclinical evidence of efficacy in animal models of traumatic brain injuryⁱⁱⁱ and perinatal hypoxicischaemic encephalopathy (HIE)^{iv}, the latter being a leading cause of mortality and morbidity in newborn infants.



ⁱ Milani, D., Clark, V. W., Feindel, K. W., Blacker, D. J., Bynevelt, M., Edwards, A. B., Anderton, R. S., Knuckey, N. W., & Meloni, B. P. (2021). Comparative Assessment of the Proteolytic Stability and Impact of Poly-Arginine Peptides R18 and R18D on Infarct Growth and Penumbral Tissue Preservation Following Middle Cerebral Artery Occlusion in the Sprague Dawley Rat. Neurochemical research, 46(5), 1166–1176.

ⁱⁱ Meloni, B. P., Chen, Y., Harrison, K. A., Nashed, J. Y., Blacker, D. J., South, S. M., Anderton, R. S., Mastaglia, F. L., Winterborn, A., Knuckey, N. W., & Cook, D. J. (2020). Poly-Arginine Peptide-18 (R18) Reduces Brain Injury and Improves Functional Outcomes in a Nonhuman Primate Stroke Model. Neurotherapeutics : the journal of the American Society for Experimental NeuroTherapeutics, 17(2), 627-634.

iii Chiu, L. S., Anderton, R. S., Clark, V. W., Cross, J. L., Knuckey, N. W., & Meloni, B. P. (2020). Effect of Polyarginine Peptide R18D Following a Traumatic Brain Injury in Sprague-Dawley Rats. Current therapeutic research, clinical and experimental, 92, 100584

^{iv} Edwards, A. B., Anderton, R. S., Knuckey, N. W., & Meloni, B. P. (2018). Assessment of therapeutic window for polyarginine-18D (R18D) in a P7 rat model of perinatal hypoxic-ischaemic encephalopathy. Journal of neuroscience research, 96(11), 1816-1826.