

## SNT-9465 hypertrophic skin scarring trial exceeds 50% recruitment

- **Innovative Phase 1b trial of SNT-9465 in hypertrophic scars exceeds 50% recruitment**
- **Pilot cohort data confirm high baseline lysyl oxidase activity, validating the choice of scar type for the trial**
- **Ongoing Fiona Wood Foundation / University of Western Australia exploratory clinical trial in keloid scarring progressing in parallel**
- **Syntara entering a news-rich period, with multiple clinical trial milestones expected over the coming months.**

Syntara Limited (ASX:SNT), a clinical-stage drug development company, is pleased to announce that recruitment in the Phase 1b study of its next-generation topical pan-lysyl oxidase (pan-LOX) inhibitor SNT-9465 in hypertrophic scars is progressing well, with 60% of participants now having commenced treatment. A recent social media campaign has identified additional patients and boosted recruitment, which is expected to close in Q3 2026.

The Phase 1b study is a randomised, double-blinded, placebo-controlled trial in 20 adult participants with hypertrophic sternotomy scars. The study is enrolling individuals with recent scars (6-24 months). Participants are receiving blinded active treatment and placebo applied to distinct regions of the same scar, separated by buffer, for a three-month treatment period. At the end of treatment, scar regions will be evaluated using a suite of state-of-the-art imaging and assessment tools.

The baseline LOX activity observed in biopsies from five participants with scars less than 24 months old was markedly higher than that observed in the earlier SOLARIA2 study, when the average scar age was 13 years. Although there are differences in aetiology and location of the scars between the studies (burns vs surgical) it is anticipated that higher LOX levels may drive faster tissue turnover within the scar, creating a greater opportunity for a pan-LOX inhibitor to remodel scar architecture.

A range of recruitment approaches has been employed, confirming that there is a substantial pool of patients seeking treatment for hypertrophic scars. Top-line results remain on track for 2026 and are intended to support an FDA Investigational New Drug (IND) application, paving the way for a global development program targeting the first approved pharmacological treatment for skin scarring.

Syntara CEO Gary Phillips said, *“This is an innovative and pioneering study, and it’s encouraging to see patients coming forward for treatment and such strong engagement in the trial centres as we work towards completing recruitment in Q3 2026. Our choice of scar type has been vindicated by the high levels of LOX activity observed in participants’ scars prior to treatment; LOX is clearly an important driver of scar formation, and we have a genuine opportunity to demonstrate a clinically meaningful benefit for these participants later this year.”*

In parallel, the exploratory UWA Investigator Initiated Study, SATELLITE, is looking at the effect of the first-generation topical pan-LOX inhibitor SNT-6302 on keloid scars – which have a significantly different biology from the hypertrophic scars studied in the ongoing SNT-9465 trial. SATELLITE has now reached an interim point, with a significant number of patients completing three months of treatment. These patients will now be monitored by UWA investigators for an extended period after stopping treatment to assess how lysyl oxidase inhibition influences the biology of their scars over time. This data will increase the understanding of the remodelling of scar tissue in keloids and may help define which keloid scar subtypes are more susceptible to lysyl oxidase inhibitors and could be targeted in future clinical programs.

Syntara is entering a news-rich period, with multiple clinical trial milestones expected over the coming months, including preliminary results from the iRBD Parkinson’s disease study of SNT-4728, which are anticipated shortly.

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## About Syntara

Syntara Limited (ABN: 75 082 811 630) is a clinical stage drug development company targeting extracellular matrix dysfunction with its world-leading expertise in amine oxidase chemistry and other technologies to develop novel medicines for blood cancers and conditions linked to inflammation and fibrosis.

Lead candidate amsulostat (also known as SNT-5505 and previously as PXS-5505) is for the bone marrow cancer myelofibrosis which causes a build-up of scar tissue that leads to loss of red and white blood cells and platelets. Amsulostat has been granted Fast Track Designation, having already achieved FDA Orphan Drug Designation and clearance under an Investigational New Drug Application for development in myelofibrosis. Amsulostat has now completed a Phase 2a trial in myelofibrosis in which it was dosed as monotherapy and in combination with a JAK inhibitor. Two Phase 1c/2 studies with amsulostat in patients with a blood cancer called myelodysplastic syndrome have been initiated.

Syntara is also advancing topical pan-LOX inhibitors with SNT-9465 in a Phase 1a/b study of hypertrophic scars and continuing the ongoing collaboration with Professor Fiona Wood and the University of Western Australia studying SNT-6302 in keloid scars. SNT-4728 is being studied in collaboration with Parkinson's UK as a best-in-class SSAO/MAO-B inhibitor to treat sleep disorders and slow progression of neurodegenerative diseases like Parkinson's by reducing neuroinflammation.

Other Syntara drug candidates target fibrotic and inflammatory diseases such as kidney fibrosis, MASH, pulmonary fibrosis and cardiac fibrosis.

Syntara developed two respiratory products available in world markets (Bronchitol® for cystic fibrosis and Aridol®- a lung function test), which it sold in October 2023.

Syntara is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange, code SNT. The company's management and scientific discovery team are based in Sydney, Australia. [www.syntaraTX.com.au](http://www.syntaraTX.com.au).

## Forward-Looking Statements

Forward-looking statements in this media release include statements regarding our expectations, beliefs, hopes, goals, intentions, initiatives or strategies, including statements regarding the potential of products and drug candidates. All forward-looking statements included in this media release are based upon information available to us as of the date hereof. Actual results, performance or achievements could be significantly different from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees or predictions of future results, levels of performance, and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond our control, and which may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the statements contained in this document. For example, despite our efforts there is no certainty that we will be successful in partnering any of the products in our pipeline on commercially acceptable terms, in a timely fashion or at all. Except as required by law we undertake no obligation to update these forward-looking statements as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

### SOURCE:

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