

StemRIM Announces Patent Registration in Japan for Stem Cell Gene Therapy for Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa

Osaka, Japan, July 8, 2024 – StemRIM Inc. (TSE:4599, President and CEO: Masatsune Okajima; "StemRIM" or "Company") announces that a medical use patent for "Stem Cell Gene Therapy (Our product No. PJ5)" will soon be registered in Japan. This patent is about a therapeutic agent for the treatment of Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (DEB) and is a product of our joint research project with Osaka University.

| Title of Invention | : | Therapeutic Agent for Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Region | : | Japan |
| Application No. | : | 2020-566497 |
| Registration No. | : | To be determined |
| Applicant | : | Osaka University |

This patent protects our gene therapy technology aiming for the cure of DEB, which has been jointly developed by the Company and Osaka University. The grant of this patent will ensure the exclusive commercialization of our gene therapy in Japan.

Epidermolysis Bullosa (EB) is a debilitating genetic skin disorder caused by a mutation of an adhesion protein, which is expressed around the basement membrane of the skin. This causes widespread burn-like blisters, erosions, and ulcers, which begin immediately after birth and persist throughout life. Severe forms of EB can be fatal. Patients with DEB have a genetic mutation in the type VII collagen gene, which results in easy detachment between the epidermis and dermis due to mechanical force. As a result, blisters form on the skin all over the body during the entire life. Currently, there is no treatment available to cure the disease except for gene therapy.

This patent protects our developed therapeutic technology, which collects mesenchymal stem cells from the blisters of a severe recessive DEB patient, who is deficient in type VII collagen, which introduces the type VII collagen gene into the cultured mesenchymal stem cells derived from the blister fluid of the patient, and which brings back the gene-modified cells into the blisters of the patient. This technology enables the cure of DEB, for which there are currently no effective treatments.

This patent is a critical milestone in the commercialization of our stem cell gene therapy and the realization of the cure for EB. Achieving this goal has been a primary objective of the Company since its inception. This patent is anticipated to accelerate our research and development to cure DEB.

The family patents are currently pending in the U.S., Europe, and other countries. Once granted, they will secure the commercialization of our EB gene therapy globally.

The impact on the financial performance for the fiscal year ending July 31, 2024, is insignificant. We will promptly disclose any additional information that needs to be disclosed.

About StemRIM Inc.

StemRIM Inc. is a biotech venture which began at Osaka University with the goal of realizing a new type of medicine called "Regeneration-Inducing Medicine™". The overall aim is to achieve regenerative therapy effects equivalent to those of regenerative medicine, solely through drug administration, without using living cells or tissues. Living organisms have inherent self-organizing abilities to repair and regenerate tissues that have been damaged or lost due to injury or disease. This ability arises from the presence of stem cells in the body that exhibit pluripotency i.e., can differentiate into various types of tissues. When tissues are damaged, these cells, therefore, exhibit proliferative and differentiative capabilities, promoting functional tissue regeneration. "Regeneration-Inducing Medicine™" is aimed at maximizing the tissue repair and regeneration mechanisms already present in the body. With this aim, StemRIM is currently developing one of its most advanced regenerative medicine products. Specifically, this product is designed to release (mobilize) mesenchymal stem cells from the bone marrow into the peripheral circulation upon administration, thus increasing the number of stem cells circulating throughout the body and promoting their accumulation in damaged tissues. Here, these stem cells should accelerate tissue repair and regeneration. Certain disease areas expected to benefit from "Regeneration-Inducing Medicine [™]" include epidermolysis bullosa (EB), acute phase cerebral infarction, cardiomyopathy, osteoarthritis of the knees, chronic liver disease, myocardial infarction, pulmonary fibrosis, traumatic brain injury, spinal cord injury, atopic dermatitis, cerebrovascular disease, intractable skin ulcers, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), ulcerative colitis, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), systemic sclerosis, and any other areas where treatment with extrapulmonary mesenchymal stem cells is promising.

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For more information, please visit the StemRIM website (<u>https://stemrim.com/english/</u>)