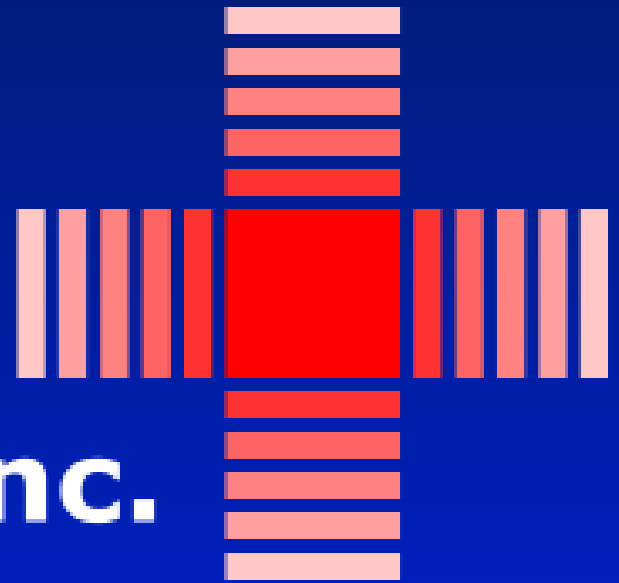


Bone-Rad Therapeutics, Inc.



a revolutionary treatment paradigm for cancer tumors in bone

Harry Skinner, MD, PhD: President/CEO, hskinner@hskinner.net, (949) 939-5132

Joyce Keyak, PhD: Principal Investigator, jhkeyak@uci.edu, (714) 423-5871

Overview

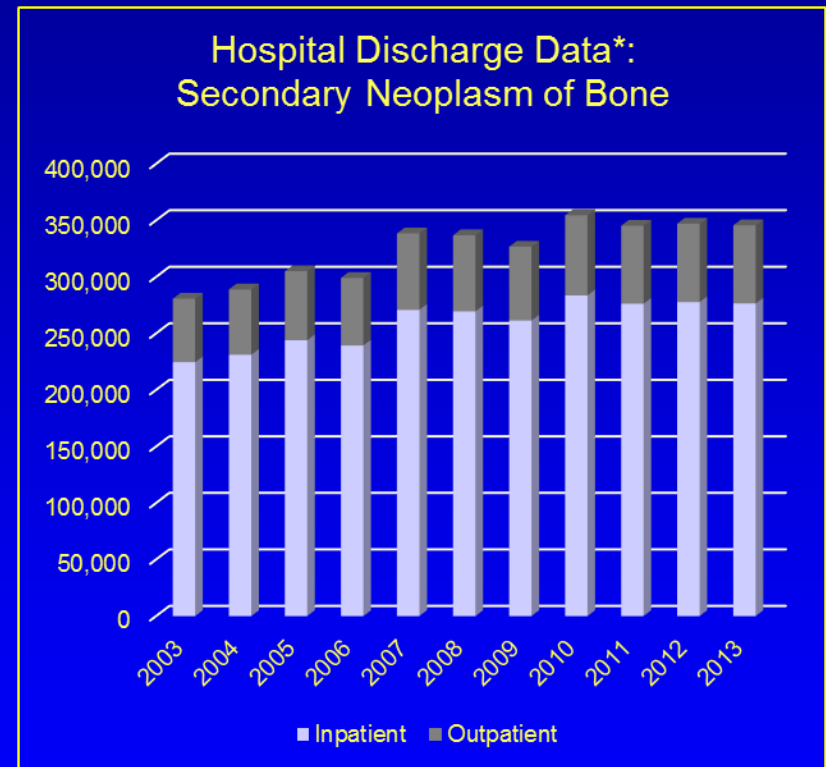
- Bone-Rad Background
- Market
- Technology
- Product and Manufacturing
- R&D / Testing
- Intellectual property
- Regulatory
- Commercialization
- Budget & Financials
- Long-Term Goals

Bone-Rad Therapeutics Co-Founders

- Joyce Keyak, PhD – Inventor, Principal Investigator
 - Biomedical/mechanical engineer
- Harry Skinner, MD, PhD – Inventor
 - Orthopaedic surgeon, materials scientist
- Varun Sehgal, PhD – Co-Principal Investigator
 - Licensed medical physicist at UCI, brachytherapy expert
- Tadashi Kaneko, PhD – Dosimetry, Business Plan Competition
 - Biomedical engineer, now at Varian

Vertebral Metastases

- > 400,000 patients / yr. with skeletal metastases
- 230,000 patients / yr. develop symptomatic vertebral tumors
- 75% are candidates for Bone-Rad's treatment
- Multiple vertebrae are often involved, further increasing the potential opportunity by approximately 30%



**Incidence of Metastatic Bone Disease
Increasing at 2.1% Per Year**

*Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, HCUP Database

Brachytherapy Bone Cement

Spine-Rad™ Cement – Bone-Rad's first product

- New first line treatment for tumors in the vertebral body
- Does not contribute to lifetime radiation dose limits of the spinal cord (P-32 beta emitter)
 - Leaves all options open for future treatment
- Immediate pain relief in 85% of patients

Spine-Rad™ Brachytherapy Bone Cement

Conventional Treatment versus
Spine-Rad™ Treatment

Current Management of Vertebral Tumors

- External beam radiation therapy (EBRT)
 - EBRT is delayed to avoid radiation to spinal cord
 - Cannot repeat EBRT if tumor recurs
 - Pain medication, bracing, reduced QOL
- Tumor grows
 - Increased risk of neurologic complications
- EBRT 10-20 sessions over 2-4 weeks
 - Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, skin burns
- Bone resorption, risk of vertebral collapse

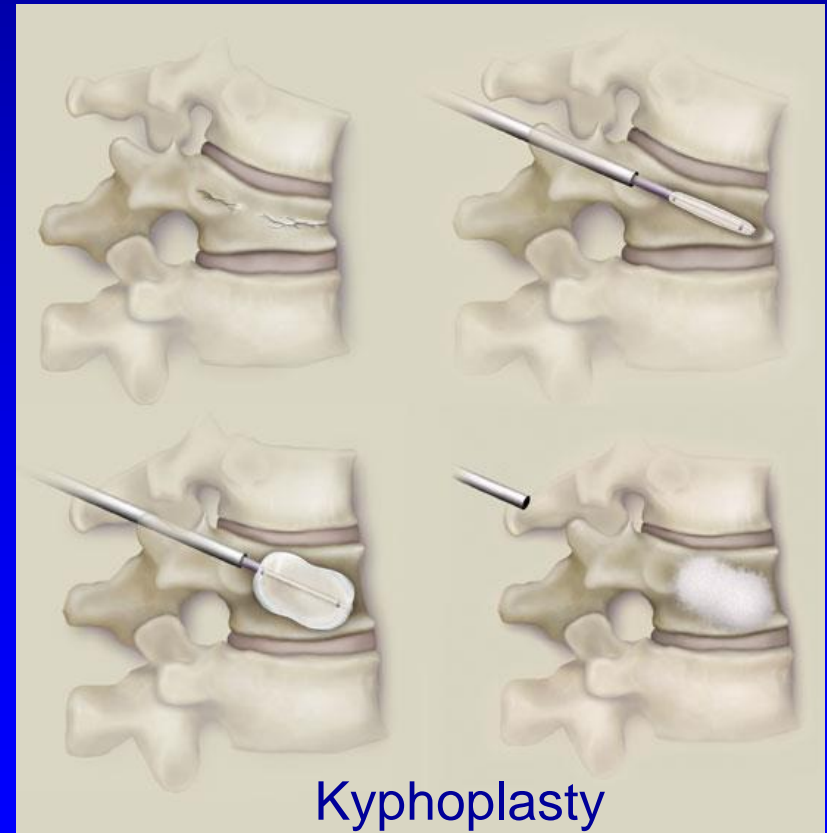
Current Management of Vertebral Tumors

- External beam radiation therapy (EBRT)
 - EBRT is delayed to avoid radiation to spinal cord
 - Cannot repeat EBRT if tumor recurs
 - Pain medication, reduced QOL
- Tumor grows
 - Increased risk of neurologic complications
- Vertebral augmentation prior to EBRT – Typically used to stabilize osteoporotic vertebral body fractures
- EBRT 10-20 sessions over 2-4 weeks
 - Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, skin burns

Conventional Treatment of Vertebral Tumors

Step 1- Vertebral (Osteoporotic) Fracture Treatment

- Kyphoplasty
 - Minimally invasive procedure
 - Creation of void inside vertebral body
 - Injection of bone cement into void to stabilize fracture
 - Immediate pain relief in 85% of patients



Conventional Treatment of Vertebral Tumors

Step 2- Tumor Radiation Therapy

Conventional

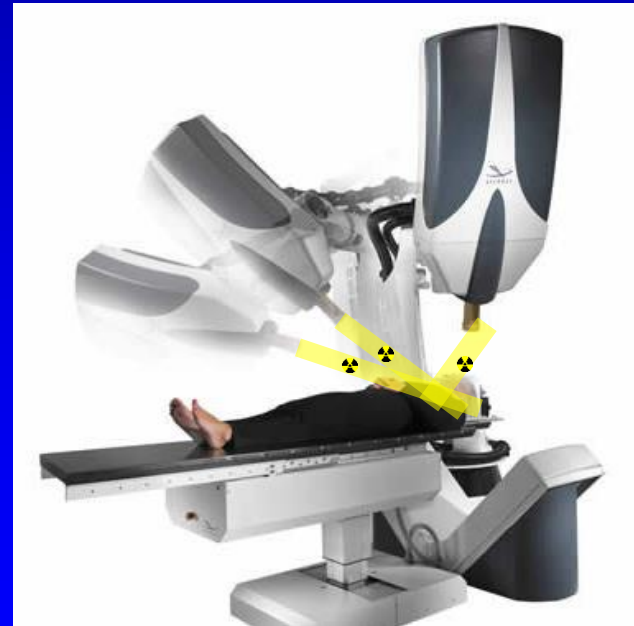
External Beam Radiation Therapy (EBRT)



10-20 Treatment Sessions;
Significant Side Effects

Alternative

Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy (SBRT)



Up to 5 Treatment Sessions;
Moderate Side Effects

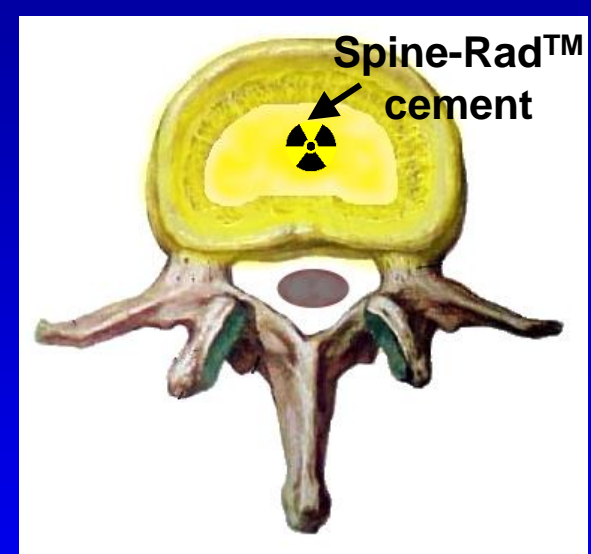
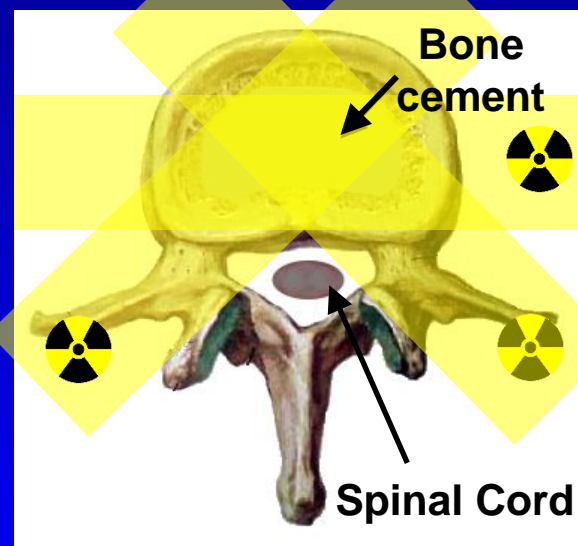
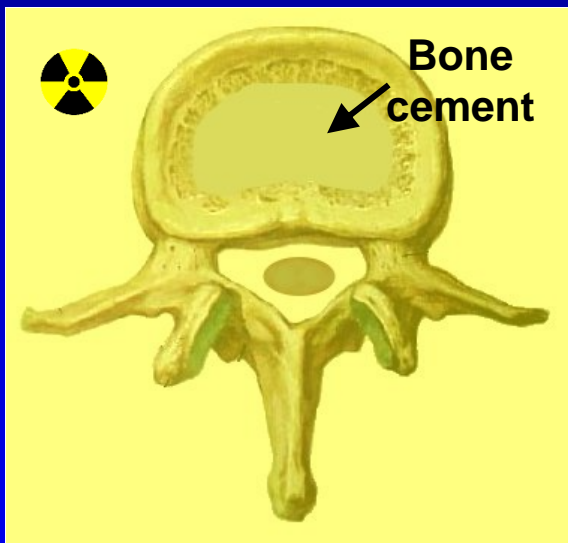
Treatment with Spine-Rad™ Cement

Spine-Rad™ Cement is Delivered Via a Standard Kyphoplasty Procedure.
Commonly Performed by Thousands of Physicians Nationwide.



Spine-Rad™ incorporates a radionuclide into standard bone cement, allowing Spine-Rad™ Cement to irradiate the tumor internally while simultaneously preventing or repairing the fracture.

Precise Radiation Delivery Minimizes Collateral Damage



EBRT:

10-20 sessions,
exposure of spinal cord,
nerve roots, bowel, skin,
nausea, vomiting,
diarrhea, skin rash

SBRT:

Up to 5 sessions,
better targeting,
moderate side effects,
higher cost,
limited availability

Spine-Rad™ :

Single procedure,
precise targeting,
no radiation side effects,
lower cost,
better QOL

Spine-Rad™ Treatment Advantages

- Allows early treatment for painful vertebral metastases because it does not irradiate the spinal cord
- Spine-Rad™ Cement combines pain relief, fracture prevention/treatment and radiation therapy into a single procedure
- None of the side effects of external radiotherapy
- One hospital visit rather than multiple visits for external radiation therapy
- Dramatic improvement in patient care and quality of life
- Subsequent external radiotherapy is still an option

Spine-Rad™ Brachytherapy Bone Cement

Product & Manufacturing

Spine-Rad™ Cement Components

All FDA-approved components

- Bone cement (acrylic powder and liquid packaged separately, then mixed)
- Hydroxyapatite (HA) – medical grade
 - Placed in nuclear reactor
 - Phosphorus becomes radioactive
 - P-32-HA



Radioisotope Supplier



- Missouri University Research Reactor
- Three FDA approved agents:
 - Ceretec: Brain Imaging
 - TheraSphere: Liver Cancer
 - Quadramet: Bone Metastases
- Continuous operation since 1977

www.murr.missouri.edu



Possible Spine-Rad™ Configurations

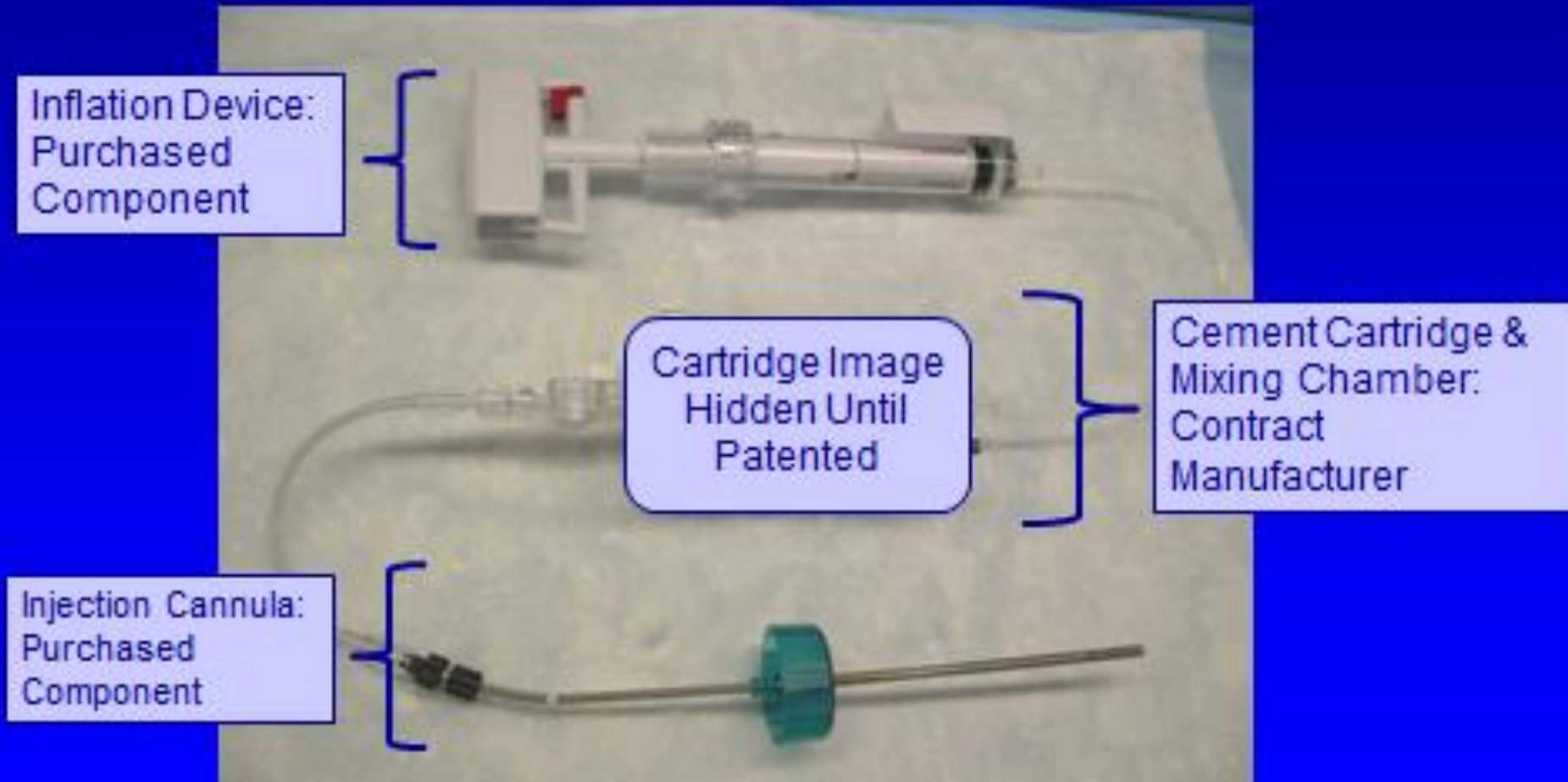
Option A

- Provide P-32-HA pre-mixed with cement powder
- Add cement liquid
- Mix
- Inject into vertebral body

Option B

- Provide P-32-HA separately
- Add cement powder and liquid
- Mix
- Inject into vertebral body

Spine-Rad™ Mixing & Delivery System Option A



Option B

- Available now for use in animal studies
- Use commercially available cement and cement mixer
- Special safety precautions and tools



Completed Feasibility Studies

- Developed and validated radiation transport model to predict dose distribution from Spine-Rad™ Cement
 - Extensive sensitivity studies
 - Unique dosimetry/properties → IP
 - Dose is independent of activity or volume of cement
- Leaching of P-32 from Spine-Rad™ Cement ex vivo is trivial
- Compressive strength of the bone cement is not affected by P-32
- Verified cement uniformity (uniform dose) from Spine-Rad™ Mixing & Delivery System

Near Future: First In Vivo Tests

Sheep – Address key questions

- Bone histology
 - Experienced veterinary orthopaedics researcher, undecalcified histology
- Determine if P-32 leaches into the bloodstream.
- Determine if sheep waste (bedding) is radioactive.
- Measure dose to personnel

UC Irvine Support and Facilities

- UCI Radiological Sciences
 - DOD funded feasibility study
 - Department support for pilot sheep study
- Animal facility at UCI
- Radiation use authorization
- Clean room facility
 - minimal cost for dedicated clean room with QA monitoring



Bone-Rad Intellectual Property

Bone-Rad – Exclusive license from the University of California

Bone Cement Patents (broad; related to dose):

Patent No. 9,198,989 (2015) – on method of production/formulation

Patent No. 9,597,427 (2017) – on method of treatment

Patent No. 10,272,173 (2019) – on the material

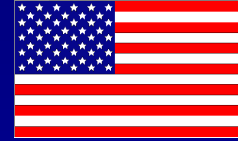
Patent Pending – on the material

Bone Cutting Device Patent:

Patent No. 9,028,499 (2015)



Regulatory – FDA



Bone-Rad submitted a pre-IDE document and met with FDA panel.

The FDA has determined

- Spine-Rad is a device (not a combination product).
- Brachytherapy bone cement is a new type of device.
- Spine-Rad™ Cement should follow the PMA process.
- Spine-Rad™ is therefore a Class III device.
- CDRH Division of Orthopedic Devices will have premarket review and regulatory oversight.

Regulatory – EU



Disclaimer – this predates regulatory changes in EU:

- Spine-Rad Cement is Class II B.
- Bone Cements and Brachytherapy Devices are both Class II B.
- Due to unique nature of Spine-Rad™ a small 20 patient safety trial is required as part of CE Mark submission.
- U.S. pilot study data will be acceptable.

Spine-Rad™ Brachytherapy Bone Cement

Commercialization, Project
Timeline, Budget & Financials

Please Keep in Mind:

Data and projections from 2018

- Previous CEO's goal:
 - Bone-Rad to bring Spine-Rad™ Cement to market
- Based on Bone-Rad outsourcing
- Assumes start in EU with CE Mark

Current goal:

- Partner with someone to bring this to market

Spine-Rad™ Procedure Coding:

Current Brachytherapy and Kyphoplasty Codes Apply

| CPT Code | Descriptor | Hospital Outpatient Rate** | Physician Rate (PC)** |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Planning and Simulation | | | |
| 77263 | Therapeutic radiology treatment planning; complex | - | \$158.89* |
| 77295 | Therapeutic radiology simulation-aided field setting; 3-dimensional (Simulation not required for Spine-Rad) | \$984.49 | \$226.25 |
| 72131 | Computed tomography, lumbar spine; without contrast material | \$173.58 | \$47.97 |
| 77236 | Brachytherapy isodose plan; simple | \$109.73 | \$45.93 |
| 77336 | Continuing medical physics consultation | \$109.73 | \$43.89* |
| Treatment Management | | | |
| 77761 | Intracavitary radiation source application; simple | \$410.83 | \$189.85 |
| 77790 | Supervision, handling, loading of radiation source | - | \$51.37 |
| Q3001 C2699 | Radioelements for brachytherapy any type, each. Brachytherapy source, non stranded, per source | \$8000* | - |
| Procedure | | | |
| 22524 | Kyphoplasty; 1 vertebral body; lumbar | \$5,862.48 | \$537.90 |
| 77799 | Unlisted procedure, clinical brachytherapy | \$410.83 | Carrier priced |

*Carrier price based on Charge to Cost Ratio. **Medicare National Average Payment

External Beam Radiation Therapy Hospital Outpatient Treatment Reimbursement

| Treatment | Estimated Facility Charges | Medicare Facility Payment | Medicare Physician Payment** | Private Payer Reimbursement | |
|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | 150% Medicare (Facility & Phys.) | 70% of Billed Charges (Facility) |
| EBRT | \$18,546 | \$4,428 | \$1,846 | \$9,411 | \$12,982 |
| IMRT | \$39,424 | \$9,557 | \$3,708 | \$19,898 | \$27,597 |
| SBRT* | \$54,807 | \$15,659 | \$3,708 | \$29,051 | \$38,365 |

Facility charges estimated at 4x costs.

With the exception of SBRT, actual payment rates derived from Medicare Addendum B, 2013.

* Estimated payment used for SBRT, as it is carrier priced.

** Professional Component and Technical Component (PC & TC)

Estimated Hospital Outpatient Cost of Care: Vertebral Fracture Due to Cancer

| | Kypho w/ Spine-Rad | Kyphoplasty Followed By: | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | EBRT | IMRT | SBRT |
| Kypho Procedure / Facility | \$3,200* | \$3,200* | \$3,200* | \$3,200* |
| Kypho Devices | \$1300* | \$4,500* | \$4,500* | \$4,500* |
| Cement | Included | \$400* | \$400* | \$400* |
| Spine-Rad Device | \$10,200†† | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Radiation Therapy ^{10,11,13} | Included | \$9,865** | \$16,913†† | \$24,629†† |
| Radiation Treatment Plan | \$1223† | Included in Radiation Therapy Costs | | |
| Total | \$15,923 | \$17,965 | \$25,013 | \$32,792 |

* Based on \$8100 total hospital costs for Kyphoplasty, Mehio AK et al., AJNR May, 2011

** Based on costs of Radiation Episode of Care references 10 & 11

Private Payer estimates based on 150% of Medicare Payments

† Planning & simulation reimbursement (prev. slide) adjusted to account for 55% Private Payers

†† Facility and physician reimbursement (prev. slide) adjusted to account for 55% Private Payers

Estimated Costs to Market

(as of 2018)

- \$2MM to complete preclinical activities and submit IDE.
- An additional \$3MM to get to CE Mark and EU market entry
- Total of \$24MM to fund through FDA approval

Planned Clinical Study

- **Evaluation of Safety & Performance**
 - Delivery of therapeutic dose to tumor site
 - Minimize radiation exposure to spinal cord and nerve roots
 - Mixing and delivery system performs as indicated
- **Secondary Measures**
 - Pain, health and function measures
 - Tumor response
- **Final protocol from pre-IDE communications with FDA**
- **Clinical Trial Costs**
 - \$10MM, Based on quote from independent CRO

Spine-Rad Project Timeline & Expenses (as of 2018)

| | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Expense |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Preclinical | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | | \$2,000,000 |
| IDE & IRB's | | ■ ■ ■ | | | | \$200,000 |
| Pilot Study | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | | \$725,000 |
| CE Mark & E.U. Launch | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | \$540,000 |
| Pivotal Study | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ | | | \$9,478,000 |
| PMA Prep and Submission | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | \$750,000 |
| FDA Approval | | | | | ■ ■ ■ ■ | \$250,000 |
| G&A/S&M/R&D/Manu | | | | | | \$4,575,588 |
| Salaries & Benefits | | | | | | \$4,793,619 |
| IP/Royalty | | | | | | \$792,930 |
| Total | \$2,000,000 | \$2,995,000 | \$6,452,880 | \$7,052,463 | \$5,604,794 | \$24,105,136 |

- **Total expense may be reduced by \$2MM if a smaller pivotal study is required**
- **OUS revenues begin in year 3 and total approximately \$10MM in years 3-5**
- **Margin of OUS revenues is 79% and offset expenses prior to U.S. launch**

Global Spine-Rad Sales Projections (as of 2018)

| (000's) | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 | Year 7 |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Procedures | 0.1 | 0.54 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 6.6 | 11.2 | 17.6 |
| Sales | \$492 | \$3,246 | \$6,693 | \$23,165 | \$47,604 | \$81,825 | \$131,151 |
| Gross Margin | \$357 | \$2,429 | \$5,260 | \$19,503 | \$41,604 | \$72,944 | \$117,301 |
| GM% | 73% | 75% | 79% | 84% | 87% | 89% | 89% |
| Op. Expenses | \$6,453 | \$7,052 | \$5,605 | \$9,611 | \$17,081 | \$26,421 | \$39,838 |
| Pre-tax Income | (\$6,096) | (\$4,623) | (\$345) | \$9,892 | \$24,523 | \$46,523 | \$77,463 |

- Year 1 of sales is the 3rd year after funding
- Years 1-3 are OUS only
- U.S. metrics by year 7 of sales:
 - \$100MM in revenues
 - 7% market share
 - 90% gross margin
- Overall positive cash flows in the 2nd month of year 4 of sales

Bone-Rad Market Comparables

Spinal Dynamics, Inc. (disc replacement device)

- 1997-2001: Four rounds of funding
- May 2002: IDE and clinical study
- October 2002: Purchased by Medtronic for \$270M

St. Francis Medical (spinal fusion device)

- November 2005: FDA approved
- January 2007: Purchased by Kyphon for \$525M (8.5x revenues)

Kyphon, Inc. (Spinal devices/ Kyphoplasty)

- 1994: Company founded
- May 2000: Balloon kyphoplasty approved
- July 2007: Acquired by Medtronic for \$3.9B (8x revenues)

SenoRx, Inc. (Breast cancer diagnostics and brachytherapy)

- August 2008: brachytherapy device approved
- May 2010: Acquired by CR Bard for \$200M (4x revenues)

Bone-Rad Market Comparables

Blackstone Medical, Inc.

- Stem cell biologic products for bone growth & spinal fixation hardware devices.
- 2003, sales exceeded \$40M, and in 2006 exceeded \$90M.
- Acquired in 2006 by Orthofix International N.V. for \$333M, a 3.7x revenue multiple.

Endius, Inc.

- Minimally-invasive spine surgery products and implants to treat serious spine disease
- FDA 510(k) clearance in October 2000.
- Acquired in 2007 by Zimmer Holdings, Inc. for an unspecified amount.

Spinal Concepts, Inc.

- Medical devices used during spinal fusion surgical procedures.
- FDA 510(k) clearance in 1998 for its BacFix[®] pedicle screw
- Sales for 2001 exceeded \$15M and tripled to \$45M by 2003
- Acquired by Abbott Laboratories for \$170M in cash.

Bone-Rad Summary

- Spine-Rad™ Cement allows early treatment for painful vertebral metastases because it does not irradiate the spinal cord
- Brachytherapy, with no external beam radiation side effects
- Improved patient care and QOL at lower cost
- Standard kyphoplasty – minimizes training and facilitates adoption
- No capital equipment – allows Spine-Rad™ to be widely available
- Simple dosimetry
- Intellectual property established and growing (novel technology)
- Existing brachytherapy and kyphoplasty reimbursement codes apply
- Large, growing market

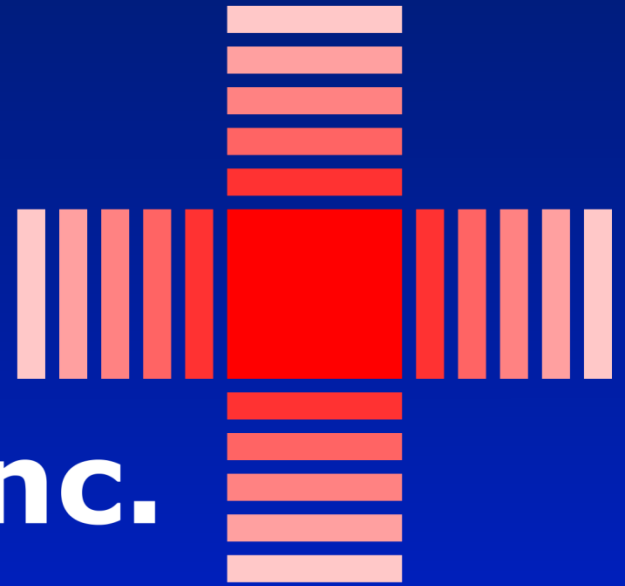
Long-Term Goals

- Partner with someone to bring this to market
- Dr. Keyak is available to facilitate
 - Product development
 - Establishment of new IP (e.g. breast cancer treatment)
- Bone-Rad has access to other experts

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a revolutionary treatment paradigm for cancer tumors in bone

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