(Translation)

March 15, 2023

To Shareholders

Company Name Renascience Inc.
Name of Representative: Koji Naito, President & CEO
(Code: 4889 TSE Growth)
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Notice of Adoption in AMED Practical Research Program for Intractable Diseases in FY2023

The Company is pleased to announce that the project for "phase II investigator-initiated clinical trial of PAI-1 inhibitor RS5614 for interstitial lung disease associated with systemic scleroderma (SSc-ILD)" is adopted in a program by the Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED) for Practical Research Program for Intractable Diseases in FY2023 (Representative research organization is Tohoku University and the Company will participate in the project as a sharing research organization).

1 Adopted Project

Name of the Program: Practical Research Program for Intractable Diseases in FY2023 (Drug Discovery, Regenerative/Cell Medicine, Gene Therapy)"

Name of the Project: Phase II Investigator-Initiated Clinical Trial of PAI-1 Inhibitor RS5614 for Interstitial Lung Disease Associated with Systemic Scleroderma (SSc-ILD) (*1)

(Principal Investigator: Professor Yoshihide Asano, Tohoku University)

This project is an investigator-initiated, double-blind, placebo-controlled study to evaluate the safety and efficacy of RS5614, a PAI-1 inhibitor, in the treatment of interstitial lung disease (ILD) in patients with systemic scleroderma (SSc). The study will be conducted in 50 patients with SSc-ILD to test if RS5614 suppresses the decline in lung function comparing to the placebo group. The clinical trial will be conducted at 12 medical institutions in Japan, including Tohoku University Hospital and the University of Tokyo Hospital.

RS5614 inhibits the activity of plasminogen activator inhibitor 1 (PAI-1) and suppresses inflammation, fibrosis, and vascular damage. The pathogenesis of SSc is primarily inflammation, fibrosis, and vasculopathy associated with autoimmunity, suggesting that RS5614 may inhibit the progression of SSc symptoms. In fact, RS5614 inhibited the lung fibrosis in the animal model of SSc. RS5614 has fewer side effects than current SSc treatments such as steroids and immunosuppressive drugs.

2 Outlook for the future

There is no change in the forecast for the fiscal year ending March 2023 because of this matter. The Company plans to incorporate this matter into the earnings forecast for the fiscal year ending March 2024, which will be announced in the future, but the impact on the full-year earnings for the fiscal year ending

March 2024 will be immaterial.

End

*1: Systemic scleroderma (SSc, designated intractable disease 51) is a systemic autoimmune disease (*2) characterized by vascular damage and fibrosis of the skin and many organs, the etiology of which is still unknown. It is an intractable disease that causes symptoms such as skin hardening, lung fibrosis (ILD), gastroesophageal reflux disease, cardiac involvement, and hand ulcers. It is estimated that there are more than 30,000 SSc patients in Japan, and ILD is a serious disorder that accounts for more than 30% of deaths among SSc patients. Even if ILD is not the direct cause of death, fibrosis impairs lung function, resulting in severe cough and breathing difficulties that severely limit daily life. Current therapies are not effective enough, and even with advances in the treatment of autoimmune diseases, disease-related deaths account for 70% of deaths in SSc, while disease-related deaths are less than 10% of all deaths in rheumatoid arthritis and systemic lupus erythematosus. The development of effective therapies is therefore strongly desired for SSc and SSc-ILD.

*2: Our body has a mechanism called immunity that recognizes pathogens such as bacteria and viruses that have entered the body and cancer cells that have formed in the body as foreign substances and attacks them. Immunity is an important mechanism for protecting the body, but autoimmune diseases occur when parts of the body that would not normally be recognized as foreign are recognized as foreign and attacked by immunity.