SINO BIOPHARMACEUTICAL LIMITED
中國生物製藥有限公司

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)
Website: www.sbpgroup.com
(Stock code: 1177)

VOLUNTARY ANNOUNCEMENT
DATA FROM PHASE I CLINICAL TRIAL OF KYLO-11 "LPA SIRNA" PRESENTED AT ESC 2026 AND PUBLISHED IN THE LANCET

The board of directors (the "**Board**") of Sino Biopharmaceutical Limited (the "**Company**", together with its subsidiaries, the "**Group**") announces that the final results from the Phase I clinical study for Kylo-11 "LPA siRNA", a national Category 1 innovative drug independently developed by Hangzhou Hygieia Biomedical Co., Ltd. ("**Hygieia Pharmaceuticals**", a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group), were presented as a Late-Breaking Clinical Science (LBCT) oral presentation at the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) Congress 2026[1]; at the same time, the full text of the study was published in the leading international medical journal, *The Lancet* (IF: 109)[2].

This study was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, first-in-human, single-ascending-dose clinical study, in which a total of 70 subjects received either Kylo-11 or placebo. In the study, cohorts 1–6 enrolled subjects with baseline Lp(a) levels of 75–200 nmol/L, who received single subcutaneous injections of 9 mg, 30 mg, 75 mg, 225 mg, 450 mg and 600 mg of Kylo-11, respectively. Cohort 7 enrolled subjects with baseline Lp(a) levels of >200 nmol/L, who received a single subcutaneous injection of 225 mg of Kylo-11 to further evaluate the safety and Lp(a)-lowering effects of Kylo-11 in the population with high Lp(a) levels.

Final data showed that a single dose of Kylo-11 produced significant and durable reductions in Lp(a). At Week 48, the median percentage change from baseline in Lp(a) in the medium- and high-dose groups were 94.6% in the 225 mg dose group (cohort 4), 95.6% in the 225 mg dose group (cohort 7, the group with a higher baseline), 96.3% in the 450 mg dose group (cohort 5) and 97.0% in the 600 mg dose group (cohort 6). Among these, subjects in Cohort 7 had a median baseline Lp(a) level of 217.7 nmol/L. At 48 weeks following a single 225 mg dose, the median absolute reduction from baseline in Lp(a) was 207.7 nmol/L, with the median Lp(a) level decreasing to 10.5 nmol/L.

Notably, in the 225 mg and higher dose groups, Lp(a) levels approached their maximum reduction approximately 4 weeks after dosing and remained at that level through week 48. The aforementioned results demonstrate that Kylo-11 has the potential to achieve a profound and durable reduction in Lp(a) following a single dose, thus providing important clinical evidence for further validation of the "once-a-year" dosing regimen in subsequent clinical studies.

Safety was the primary endpoint of the study. Within 24 weeks after dosing, 37 of the 70 subjects reported adverse events, primarily of Grade 1 or 2, the vast majority of which were judged by the investigator to be unrelated to the study drug. At the conclusion of the 48-week study, no clear trend of increasing adverse event incidence with increasing dose was observed. No serious adverse events, injection site reactions or deaths occurred during the study, nor were there any adverse events leading to interruption or discontinuation of the study drug or withdrawal of subjects from the study. Kylo-11 was generally well tolerated.

About Kylo-11

Kylo-11 is a long-acting siRNA drug that targets the LPA gene. By targeting LPA mRNA in the liver, it inhibits the synthesis of apolipoprotein(a), thereby reducing serum Lp(a) levels. Unlike conventional GalNAc-siRNA structure, Kylo-11 employs a non-conventional siRNA molecular design, with two GalNAc moieties conjugated to the 3' end of the sense strand and two additional GalNAc moieties conjugated to the 5' end of the antisense strand. This unique structure may help enhance siRNA stability, improve hepatocyte uptake and extend the duration of therapeutic effect, while the specific mechanism remains to be further studied and validated.

A Phase II clinical study of Kylo-11 is currently underway in China and the United States in patients with atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) and elevated Lp(a). The study aims to further evaluate the efficacy and safety of Kylo-11 in reducing Lp(a) levels in the ASCVD population, as well as to determine the appropriate dose and duration of therapeutic effect to support an annual dosing regimen.

Sources:

[1] Sarraju A, et al. Extremely Long Duration Lp(a) Reduction Following a Single Dose of Kylo-11: Final Data from a First-in-Human Study. Oral presentation at ESC Congress 2026, Aug 28, 2026.

[2] Sarraju A, Du X, Zhou L, et al. Safety and lipoprotein(a)-lowering effects of Kylo-11, a non-canonical, long-duration small interfering RNA targeting lipoprotein(a): a first-in-human, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 1 trial. The Lancet. 2026.

By order of the Board
Sino Biopharmaceutical Limited
Tse, Theresa Y Y
Chairwoman

Hong Kong, 31 August 2026

As at the date of this announcement, the Board of the Company comprises five executive directors, namely Ms. Tse, Theresa Y Y, Mr. Tse Ping, Ms. Cheng Cheung Ling, Mr. Tse, Eric S Y and Mr. Tse Hsin and six independent non-executive directors, namely Mr. Lu Zhengfei, Ms. Lu Hong, Mr. Zhang Lu Fu, Dr. Li Kwok Tung Donald, Dr. Chen Lieping and Dr. Lu Bai.