

Resomelagon proposed international nonproprietary name (INN) for AP1189

SynAct Pharma AB (publ) ("SynAct") today announced that a name, resomelagon, for the chemical structure of AP1189 is included in the list of Proposed International Nonproprietary Names (INN), INN Proposed List 127, published by World Health Organization (WHO).

The systematic chemical name for the structure of AP1189 is (2E)-2-((2E)-3-[1-(2-nitrophenyl)-1H-pyrrol-2-yl]prop-2-en-1-ylidene)hydrazine-1-carboximidamide, and will be referred to as resomelagon, if the name will be included on WHO's list of recommended INNs. The inclusion on the list of recommended INNs is subject to WHO's procedure, and is expected to be concluded by Q1 2023

The inclusion of a name in the lists of Proposed International Nonproprietary Names does not imply any recommendation of the use of the substance in medicine or pharmacy.

The name resomelagon has been proposed to reflect that AP1189 is promoting resolution of inflammation by acting as a melanocortin receptor agonist and is following WHO's principles for assigning INNs to novel chemical structures.

The information was submitted, through the agency of the contact person below, for publication at 07:00 a.m. CEST on August 16, 2022.

For further information, please contact:

Jeppe Øvlesen, CEO

Phone: +45 28 44 75 67

Mail: joo@synactpharma.com

Thomas Jonassen, CSO

Phone: +45 40 15 66 69

Mail: tj@synactpharma.com

About SynAct Pharma AB

SynAct Pharma AB conducts research and development in inflammatory diseases. The company has a platform technology based on a new class of drug candidates aimed at acute deterioration in chronic inflammatory diseases with the primary purpose of stimulating natural healing mechanisms. For more information: www.synactpharma.com.

About AP1189

The mechanism of action of SynAct Pharma's candidate drug, AP1189, is to promote resolution of inflammation through selective activation of melanocortin receptors 1 and 3. These receptors are located on all immune cell types including macrophages and neutrophils. Activation of these receptors results in two direct anti-inflammatory effects: it turns these cells to produce less pro-inflammatory molecules and also to switching them to perform inflammation "clean-up", known as efferocytosis (J Immun 2015, 194:3381-3388). This effect has shown to be effective in disease models of inflammatory and autoimmune diseases and the clinical potential of the approach is currently tested in clinical programs in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA), nephrotic syndrome (NS) and COVID-19. The safety and efficacy of AP1189 is being tested and has not been reviewed by any regulatory authority worldwide.

Attachments

[Resomelagon proposed international nonproprietary name \(INN\) for AP1189](#)