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Malignant Lymphoma: Journal Article on IV BCV Antitumor Effects, Mechanism of Action, and Sensitivity Biomarkers Published in BMC Medicine

Tokyo, Japan, April 6, 2026 – SymBio Pharmaceuticals Limited (hereinafter "SymBio" or the "Company") today announced that collaborative research results with the National Cancer Centre Singapore (NCCS) have been published in the peer-reviewed journal BMC Medicine. The paper elucidates the antitumor effects of IV BCV (intravenous brincidofovir), its mechanism of action, and biomarkers that may improve the probability of treatment success in malignant lymphoma models, and represents an important milestone supporting the Company's global expansion in the oncology field.

The published paper reports that analyses of the mechanism underlying the antitumor effects of BCV against NK/T-cell lymphoma and peripheral T-cell lymphoma suggest strong potential for combination use with immunotherapies. These findings indicate that BCV may have utility not only as a monotherapy but also in combination with existing treatment approaches. In addition, the study successfully identified a set of biomarkers associated with BCV sensitivity, including TLE1. The ability to prospectively select patient subgroups expected to respond to treatment from among those with poor prognoses is anticipated to improve the likelihood of success in future clinical trials.

Statement from Dr. Jason Chan, Principal Investigator of the study, Senior Consultant in the Division of Medical Oncology, NCCS, and Assistant Professor at Duke-NUS Medical School: "I am delighted that we were able to discover new potential benefits for BCV being developed as an anticancer agent, and that I participated in initiating its clinical trials."

Statement from Fuminori Yoshida, President and CEO: "The publication of this paper provides further support for the potential value of IV BCV in oncology. Building on the

scientific insights accumulated to date, we aim to accelerate development in the oncology field and establish it as a new pillar of our growth strategy."

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(Publication Detail)

Preclinical activity of brincidofovir in peripheral T-cell and NK/T-cell lymphoma. *BMC Med* (2026).
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Notes

1. Malignant Lymphoma

Malignant lymphoma is a disease in which lymphocytes, a type of white blood cell, become cancerous (tumor) and form lumps (masses) in lymph nodes and organs (extranodal organs: stomach, intestines, thyroid, spinal cord, lungs, liver, skin, eyes, etc.). Malignant lymphoma is the most common hematologic cancer. It is known that viral and bacterial infections, chronic inflammatory stimulation, etc. are involved as part of the cause, but the details are not well understood. In addition, there is no special prevention method, and it is said that it is not inherited in principle.

NK/T-cell Lymphoma

NK/T-cell lymphoma is a rare cancer classified as a malignant lymphoma and is a lymphoma of NK or T-cell origin. This disease is characterized by its frequent occurrence around the nasal cavity and on the skin, and in most patients, the EB virus infects the tumor cells and is associated with its development and other symptoms. This disease is relatively common in Southeast Asia, China, and Japan. Currently, no standard treatment has been established for this disease, and there is a strong demand for the development of new therapeutic agents.

Peripheral T-cell Lymphoma (PTCL)

PTCL is a rare cancer classified as a rapidly progressing aggressive lymphoma, a group of diseases that includes a wide variety of disease types. Multi-agent chemotherapy and radiation therapy are commonly used as primary treatment but have limited efficacy. Although several therapeutic agents have come into clinical

use for relapsed or refractory PTCL in recent years, there is still no standard treatment for this disease, and there is a strong need for the development of new therapeutic agents

2. Mechanism of Action Underlying BCV's Antitumor Activity

Preclinical studies have shown that BCV exhibits potent anti-tumor activity through multiple mechanisms. Its primary mechanisms of action can be broadly categorized as follows:

- Induction of tumor-selective cell death through DNA damage
- Inhibition of tumor growth through suppression of MYC expression
- Enhancement of antitumor immunity via induction of immunogenic cell death

Taken together, these mechanisms are believed to contribute to BCV's overall antitumor effects.

5. Biomarker

A biomarker is a substance in a body, such as a protein or gene that can be used as an indicator of changes in a disease state or the effectiveness of treatment. Biomarkers are used to investigate the nature of cancer in advance, predict the effectiveness of treatment, and formulate a treatment plan. (Source: Cancer Information Service, National Cancer Center Japan)

6. BMC Medicine

BMC Medicine is an open-access biomedical journal published by Springer Nature Inc., an international publisher of scientific, technical, and medical journals, including Nature. The journal publishes high-quality, high-impact research that has undergone peer review by leading experts in the field, and makes it available open access to a broad biomedical readership. (Five-year impact factor: 9.4).

BCV's Business Strategy Based on Three Therapeutic Pillars

Since acquiring the global license to BCV in September 2019, SymBio has been conducting collaborative research with world-class research institutions to unlock BCV's potential in three therapeutic areas. Currently, our management resources and development efforts are centered on three therapeutic pillars: (1) viral infections post-HSCT, (2) hematologic malignancies and solid tumors, and (3) neurodegenerative diseases. SymBio is focusing on its business globally to maximize the business value of BCV.