About Summary Results of Phase 2 Clinical Study on Verruca Vulgaris conducted by KinoPharma in collaboration with Iwaki Seiyaku as a Japanese Partner

TOKYO, August. 8th, 2025 /Iwaki Seiyaku CO., LTD.

Iwaki Seiyaku CO.,LTD. (hereinafter “Iwaki Seiyaku”) (Headquarters: Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan; President: Taisuke Nishimura) announces that it has obtained the results of the safety and efficacy of a Phase 2 clinical study of an ointment formulation (hereinafter “the Product”) for the indication of verruca vulgaris (also known as “common warts” ) being developed in collaboration with KinoPharma, Inc. (Head Office: Chuo-ku, Tokyo; CEO: Masafumi Kuroishi; hereinafter “KinoPharma”). Iwaki Seiyaku and KinoPharma have jointly developed an ointment containing a novel active ingredient which has anti-HPV action to inhibit HPV genome transcription since 2021, and in order to promote clinical development and commercialization of the Product for the indication of verruca vulgaris, the two companies entered into a joint development and commercialization agreement in August 2022.

This study is a multicenter, randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, comparative study conducted in Japan to evaluate the safety and efficacy of three doses of active treatment groups and a placebo group applied twice daily for 12 weeks (total four groups, 39 to 41 patients per group) in 159 patients with typical verruca vulgaris on the upper or lower extremities. The safety of the Product was evaluated by the incidence of adverse events including frequency, severity and causality, while efficacy was evaluated in terms of the reduction rate of verruca area and the rate of verruca disappearance.

In the safety evaluation, erythema and contact dermatitis at the site of administration were observed in one or two subjects in each of active treatment groups as adverse events with undeniable causal relationship to the drug (or adverse reactions), but all were judged as mild severities and no other particular safety problems were observed. In the efficacy evaluation, the reduction rate of verruca area and the verruca disappearance rate were higher in the active treatment groups than in the placebo group, although there was no statistically significant difference for the whole population. On the other hand, the subgroup analysis suggested that several factors such as the verrucae area (or size of warts) at starting time of dosing, may affect the efficacy of the drug, and a significant reduction in verruca area was observed for the population with relatively smaller size of verrucae. We recognize that the results of this study could show the safety of the drug and demonstrate its efficacy against verruca vulgaris at least in certain subsets of

patients. Through the study, we perceive that we could confirm the drug's potential for a new treatment option for verruca vulgaris and also this study was suggestive to consider the drug profile for next stage of development.

Based on the results of this study, we will proceed with further development to establish the dosage and administration of the drug which will demonstrate its solid efficacy with preferable safety profile, and we will strive to bring the drug to patients bothering verruca vulgaris as soon as possible. We have already started to discuss future development plans in collaboration with KinoPharma.

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