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To whom it may concern:

Company	D. Western Therapeutics Institute, Inc.
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Announcement regarding the decision to develop a new pipeline “H-1129”

We hereby announce that we have decided to designate “H-1129,” a compound originally discovered in-house, as a new pipeline candidate and to proceed with its development as a therapeutic agent for ocular surface diseases based on immune disorders, including keratoconjunctival diseases.

“H-1129” is a Rho kinase inhibitor created using our drug discovery engine. Development as a glaucoma treatment continued until 2019, but was discontinued during Phase III trials in Japan. Subsequently, from the perspective of effectively utilizing intellectual property and realizing the potential of kinase inhibitors, we considered their application to other diseases.
Keratoconjunctival diseases based on immune disorders are serious conditions for which effective treatments are highly desired. Development in this area will contribute to our growth strategy.

Regarding the development plan from now on, we plan to initiate preparations, including investigational drug manufacturing, in the second half of fiscal year 2025, and initiate clinical trials during fiscal year 2026. Since “H-1129” has already undergone a Phase I clinical trial, depending on the course of development, we may consider initiating Phase II trials. Details of the development plan will be announced promptly once they are finalized.

This matter will not result in any revisions to the earnings forecast for the fiscal year ending December 2025. However, we will make a timely announcement if any revisions become necessary in the future.

End

About H-1129

H-1129 is a Rho kinase inhibitor optimized from a seed compound in our in-house compound library, which mainly consists of protein kinase inhibitors. This

compound inhibits various protein kinases and has been suggested to exhibit a strong intraocular pressure (IOP)-lowering effect by enhancing aqueous humor outflow through the conventional outflow pathway (trabecular meshwork–Schlemm's canal), thereby reducing IOP.
Based on this mechanism, development was pursued with indications for glaucoma and ocular hypertension; however, the development was discontinued following a domestic Phase III clinical trial in 2019.