News Release

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RIBOMIC Announces IND Application for a Phase III Clinical Trial of Umedaptanib Pegol for Achondroplasia Treatment

TOKYO, March 18, 2026 - RIBOMIC, Inc. (TYO:4591), a clinical-stage pharmaceutical company specializing in aptamer therapeutics, has announced that the company has submitted an IND application for a Phase III clinical trial in Japan to the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency (PMDA), the regulatory authority, for umedaptanib pegol (anti-FGF2 aptamer) in pediatric patients (ages 2 to 14) with achondroplasia (ACH).

Following a 14-day review period by the PMDA, the company will initiate this trial.

The overview of this trial is as follows.

Eligible patients	Achondroplasia
Target number of subjects	16 cases
Study objective	To evaluate the efficacy, safety, and pharmacokinetics of umedaptanib pegol in pediatric patients (ages 2–14) with achondroplasia
Study design	1 mg/kg administered subcutaneously once weekly, multicenter, open-label, single-arm trial
Study duration	78 weeks (Observation period: 26 weeks; Treatment period: 52 weeks)
Primary endpoint	Change in Annualized Height Velocity (AHV) from baseline (observation period) after 52 weeks of administration

There are no changes to the full-year earnings forecast for the fiscal year ending March 2026.

[About Umedaptanib Pegol]

Umedaptanib pegol is the international nonproprietary name (INN) for RBM-007. As an aptamer (nucleic acid drug) that potently inhibits the function of fibroblast growth factor 2 (FGF2), it is expected to serve as a fundamental treatment that directly acts on the

pathogenesis of achondroplasia. This drug has been designated as an orphan drug by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare in Japan.

[About Achondroplasia]

Achondroplasia is a disease caused by a genetic mutation in the fibroblast growth factor receptor 3 (FGFR3) gene, which makes FGFR3 prone to activation. This leads to an excessive influx of FGF signaling, inhibiting the normal development of cartilage and other tissues, resulting in short stature accompanied by shortened limbs. It is a rare disease with an incidence of approximately 1 in 25,000 newborns and has been designated as an intractable disease. There is a pressing need for the development of effective new drugs.

Please visit the RIBOMIC website for more information.
https://www.ribomic.com/eng/

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