三生制药
3SBIO INC.

*(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)*
**(Stock Code: 1530)**

# VOLUNTARY ANNOUNCEMENT

# 3SBIO INC. OBTAINED APPROVAL FROM NATIONAL MEDICAL PRODUCTS ADMINISTRATION TO LAUNCH NADROPARIN CALCIUM INJECTION

3SBio Inc. (the "**Company**", together with its subsidiaries, the "**Group**") wishes to inform the shareholders of the Company of the attached press release in respect of the approval obtained from the National Medical Products Administration to launch the nadroparin calcium injection ("**RD02**") self-developed by the Company's subsidiary, Shenzhen Sciprogen Bio-pharmaceutical Technology Co., Ltd.

The Group is now actively preparing to launch such product. This is a voluntary announcement made by the Company. The Company cannot guarantee that RD02 will be successfully developed or eventually launched. Shareholders and potential investors of the Company are advised to exercise caution when dealing in the shares of the Company.

By order of the Board
**3SBio Inc.**
**Dr. LOU Jing**
*Chairman*

Shenyang, the PRC
19 August 2020

*As at the date of this announcement, the directors of the Company are Dr. LOU Jing and Ms. SU Dongmei as executive directors; Mr. HUANG Bin and Mr. TANG Ke as non-executive directors; and Mr. PU Tianruo, Mr. David Ross PARKINSON and Dr. WONG Lap Yan as independent non-executive directors.*

# 3SBIO INC. OBTAINED APPROVAL FROM NATIONAL MEDICAL PRODUCTS ADMINISTRATION TO LAUNCH NADROPARIN CALCIUM INJECTION

3SBio is a leading biopharmaceutical company in China. Recently, its subsidiary Shenzhen Sciprogen Bio-pharmaceutical Technology Co., Ltd. announced the progress of a product under development. The supplemental application of the self-developed drug, nadroparin calcium injection (RD02), was approved by the National Medical Products Administration. Previously, in the clinical bioequivalence trial, RD02 was found to have good equivalence with the original research drug and there is no obvious difference in drug safety. The approved nadroparin calcium injection product of Shenzhen Sciprogen is likely to provide more alternative treatments for patients with thrombotic diseases.

The indications approved in this round for nadroparin calcium injection are: (1) prevention of venous thromboembolism (VTE) under circumstances of medium to high risks caused by vein thrombosis during surgical operations; (2) treatment for deep vein thrombosis already formed; (3) treatment for unstable angina and non-Q wave acute myocardial infarction in combination with Aspirin; (4) prevention of blood clot formation in extracorporeal circulation during the process of hemodialysis. Thrombotic diseases vary depending on population and ethnicity. For VTE, the incidence rate is 100/100,000 population in European and American countries. It has been proved by studies in recent years that VTE is also an endemic and multiple disease in Asian countries (including China). The latest statistic conducted by over 60 top-tier hospitals across 22 regions domestically has shown that the incidence rate of pulmonary embolism among inpatient subjects is getting higher year by year (approximately 0.1% in 2008). [1]

It is understood that the cause for one-quarter of hospital deaths in the world is related to thrombus. The top three cardiovascular deaths are related to thrombus. Therefore, thrombus has become the no. 1 cause of death for the global population. One of the most important diseases is the venous thromboembolism disease, which is currently on the rise globally. Studies have shown that the incidence of VTE-related diseases can be reduced significantly through active and effective prevention. Moreover, the mortality of VTE patients can be greatly reduced by standardized diagnosis and treatment.

Nadroparin calcium can combine with and activate antithrombin III in plasma, thereby inactivating coagulating factors such as Xa to achieve anticoagulation. Compared with ordinary heparin, nadroparin calcium has a lower weight-average molecular weight and lower tendency to combine with extracellular matrix, plasma proteins and cell receptors. Therefore, in addition to having strong antithrombotic capabilities, it has certain functionality in thrombolysis with a higher bioavailability for subcutaneous administration, with a half-life period that is extended for 2 to 4 times than that of ordinary heparin, and more significant antithrombotic efficacy.

Reference materials:
1. Chinese Journal of Laboratory Medicine, 2016, 39(10): 729-732.