



**Intranasal Anti-CD3 mAb Therapy
to Enable Breakthroughs in
Neuroinflammatory and
Neurodegenerative Diseases**



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Investment Highlights



Targeting the U.S. market for neuroinflammatory and neurodegenerative anti-CD3 antibody treatments



Intranasal foralumab Phase 2 study in non-active Secondary Progressive currently dosing

Phase 2 Alzheimer's Disease IND cleared for trial to start in 2024



MS Clinical data and publication in *PNAS*¹

Alzheimer's disease preclinical model data publication in *PNAS*²



Experienced scientific advisory board and management team that have brought multiple drugs to market

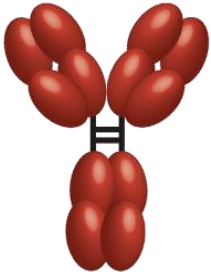
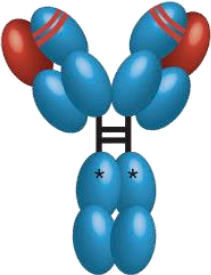
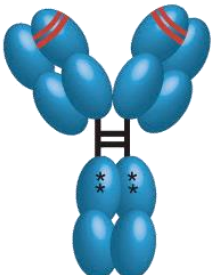
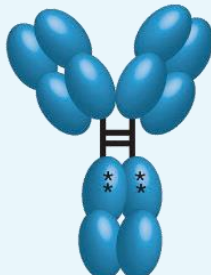
Lead Asset: Intranasal Foralumab

The only fully human anti-CD3 monoclonal antibody in clinical studies



Foralumab is the Only Fully Human Anti-CD3 mAb in Clinical Trials

Approved and Investigational CD3-specific Monoclonal Antibodies

OKT3 Muromonab [†]	Otelixizumab	Teplizumab ^{††}	Foralumab
 <p data-bbox="377 808 463 839">IgG2a</p>	 <p data-bbox="963 808 1024 839">IgG1</p>	 <p data-bbox="1544 808 1605 839">IgG2</p>	 <p data-bbox="2125 808 2186 839">IgG1</p>
Fully Murine	Chimeric & Humanized	Humanized	Fully Human

[†] Approved by the FDA for solid organ transplantation immuno-suppression

^{††} Acquired by Sanofi for \$2.9B

● Rodent Origin
 ● Human Origin
 *Point Mutation

Foralumab: Mechanism of Action^{1,2}

Patient inhales the antibody intranasally

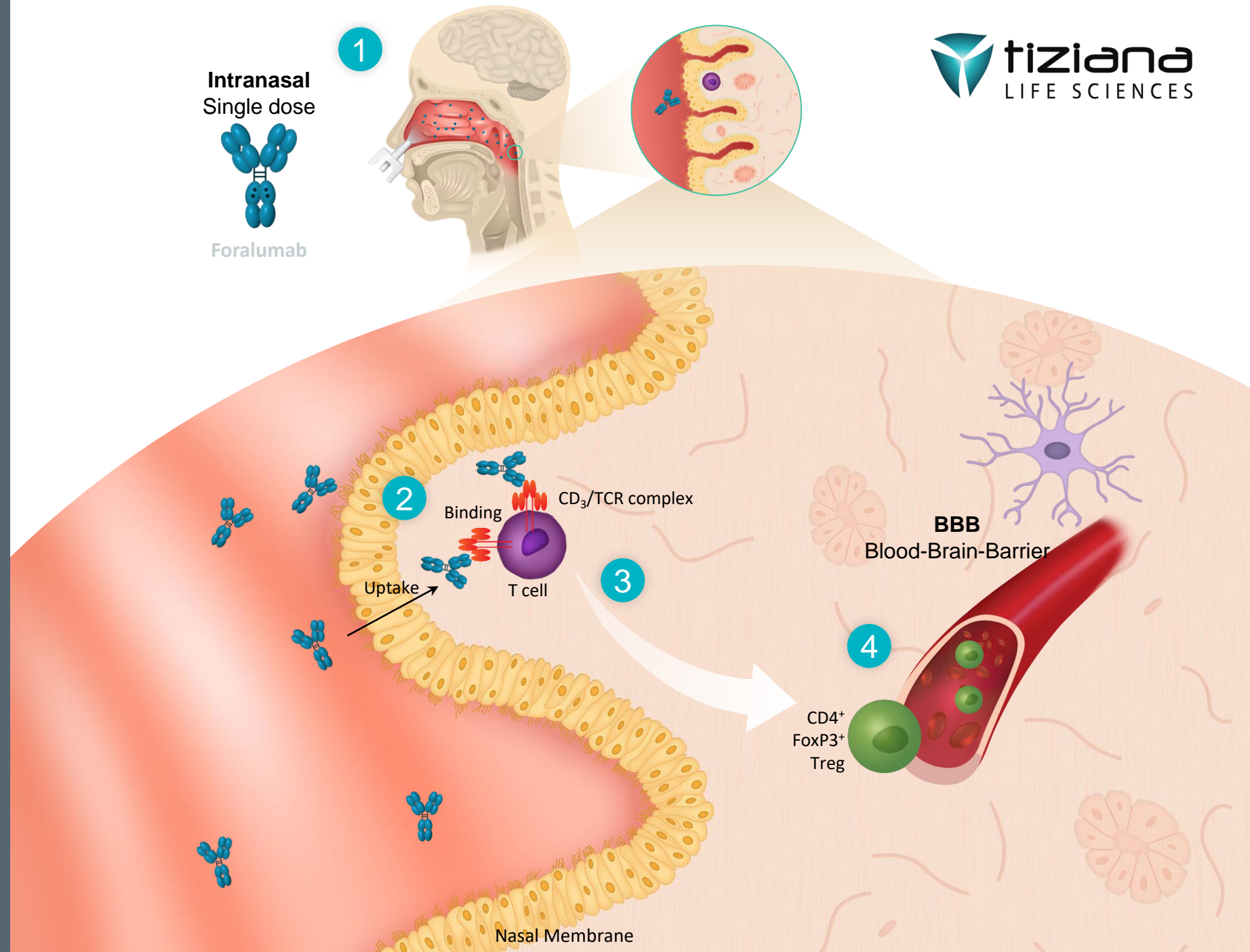
Binding of foralumab to the T-cell receptor complex

Creation and activation of Tregs

Tregs will cross the blood brain barrier and regulate the activated innate immune system (microglia).

¹ <https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.2220272120>

² <https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.2309221120>



Publication in *Proceedings of National Academy of Sciences* Characterized the Anti-Inflammatory Properties of Foralumab in MS and COVID-19 Patients






PNAS

RESEARCH ARTICLE

IMMUNOLOGY AND INFLAMMATION

 OPEN ACCESS

Nasal administration of anti-CD3 mAb (Foralumab) downregulates *NKG7* and increases *TGFB1* and *GIMAP7* expression in T cells in subjects with COVID-19

Thais G. Moreira^{a,1} , Christian D. Gauthier^a, Liam Murphy^a, Toby B. Lanser^a , Anu Paul^a, Kimble T. F. Matos^b , Davide Mangani^a , Saef Izzy^a, Rafael M. Rezende^a , Brian C. Healy^a, Clare M. Baecher-Allan^a, Tanuja Chitnis^a , Vijay Kuchroo^a, and Howard L. Weiner^{a,1} 

Edited by Lawrence Steinman, Stanford University, Stanford, CA; received November 28, 2022; accepted January 30, 2023

Illustrates that the immunological basis of the mechanism of action for intranasal foralumab is based on increasing production of naïve-like T cells and Tregs, while simultaneously decreasing the production of effector T cells

Further, highlights how intranasal foralumab has similar immune gene expression effects in COVID patients, multiple sclerosis patients and in healthy volunteers

Concludes that immunomodulation by nasal anti-CD3 mAb represents a novel avenue for treatment of inflammatory human diseases

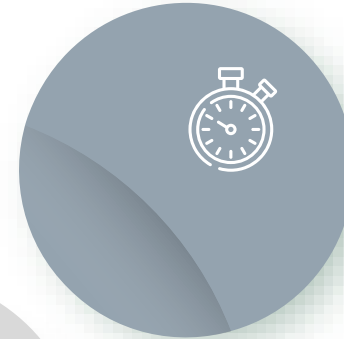
Having an intranasal fully human monoclonal antibody that positively modulates the immune system allows Tiziana to explore multiple inflammatory disease indications in addition to multiple sclerosis (MS)

Non-active Secondary Progressive Multiple Sclerosis (na-SPMS)



Secondary Progressive Multiple Sclerosis Represents an Attractive Market

Approximately 25% of Relapsing Remitting MS (RRMS) patients are estimated to progress to SPMS*



Patients are treated with disease-modifying standard of care for RRMS before running out of options

Secondary Progressive Multiple Sclerosis

Based on population prevalence data of SPMS patients in the U.S, we have submitted to the FDA for Orphan Designation**



Global Ocrevus sales estimated to be over \$9.1 billion#

Patients who have progression independent of relapses are underserved

SPMS Development Program History and Next Steps

Gathered safety & efficacy evidence via Expanded Access Program before advancing to Phase 2a

Phase 1

27 healthy volunteers

10ug, 50ug, or 250ug studied

Desired immune effects of nasal foralumab occur at the 50ug dose

No safety concerns

COVID Trial

Thirty-nine with mild to moderate COVID-19 patients

Control (n=16), foralumab with 6 mg dexamethasone and foralumab alone (100ug/day)

Well-tolerated and provided clinical benefit

na-SPMS expanded access program

Microglial activation reduced (improved) in 5 out of 6 patients

Fatigue improved in 70% of patients

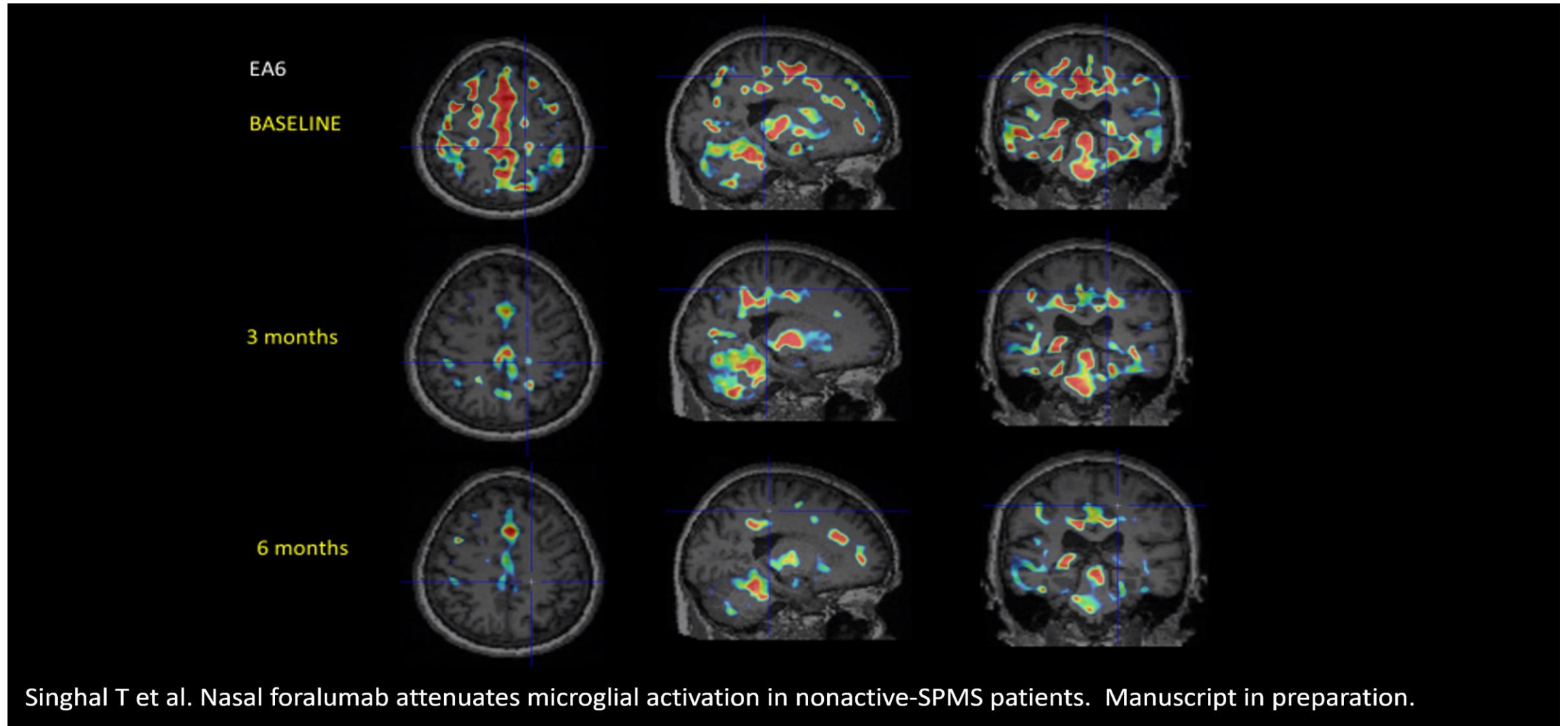
Clinical improvement or stabilization seen in all 10 expanded access patients

FDA permitted enrollment of an additional 20 patients into EAP

Phase 2a

Started enrollment in November 2023

EA1-6 Update: 5 Out of 6 Dosed Showing Reduction in Microglia Activation



6 Month Clinical Update Demonstrates Improvements or Stabilization in all Patients

70% of patients demonstrated improved fatigue scores

	EDSS	Pyramidal score	T25FW	MFIS
EA1	—	↓	—	—
EA2	↓	—	↓	↓
EA3	—	—	↓	—
EA4	↓	—	—	↓
EA5	—	↓	↓	↓
EA6	—	—	—	↓
EA7	—	—	↓	↓
EA8	↓	↓	—	↓
EA9	↓	—	—	↓
EA10	—	↓	—	—

Patient EA2 Clinical Snapshot

2018 – 2021

Patient's non-active SPMS disability progressed

EDSS worsened from 3.5 to 6.0 despite ocrelizumab therapy

Ocrelizumab was discontinued in 2021

At this time, EA2 required a cane to walk 100 feet.

2022

Enrolled in the intranasal foralumab Expanded Access Program (EAP) in January 2022

EA2 able to walk 100 feet without a cane in September 2022

EDSS score improved from 6.0 to 5.5

EA2 able to walk 200 feet without a cane in December 2022

EDSS score improved from 5.5 to 5.0

Pyramidal score continued to remain stable

2023

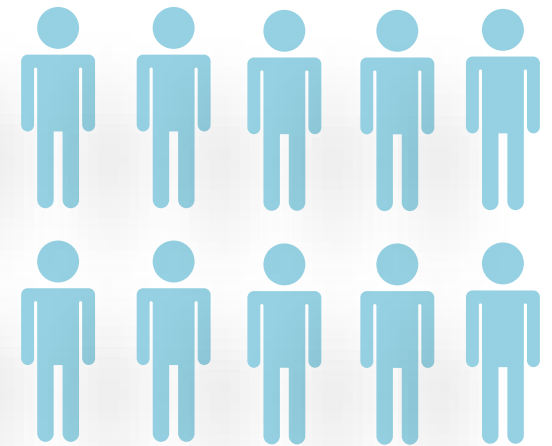
EA2 returned to work and has been working since January, now full-time

Expanded Access (EA) Non-Active MS Program Summary

Patient Progress

First Ten Patients

- All patients received at least 6-months of treatment
- Clinical improvements or stabilization was reported across the entire group
- Median reduction of 36% in White Matter Z-scores
- Fatigue scores as measured by MFIS improved in 7/10 patients

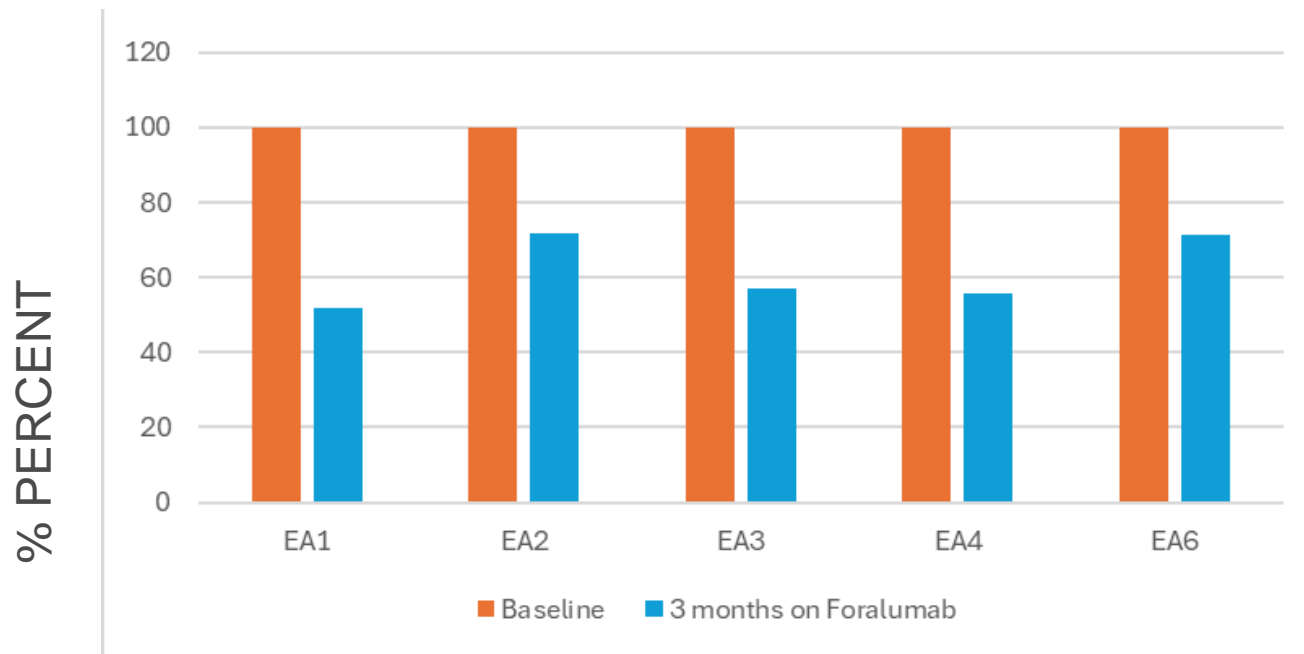


Data was presented at AAN 2024

Microglial Activation Dampened as Measured by White Matter Z-scores

Data from Expanded Access program: Quantitative [F18]PBR06-PET data showed the dampening of microglial activation, an indicator of brain inflammation. Reductions of 28% to 48% were seen, indicating improvement in 5 out of 6 patients, and a 36% median reduction in White Matter Z-scores compared to baseline

Figure 1*



White Matter Z-scores were used to measure the effect of intranasal foralumab on microglial activation at baseline and then after foralumab treatment for three months.

Foralumab na-SPMS: Phase 2a Program Ongoing

Design

- Placebo-controlled
- Multi-center
- Dose-ranging
- Established outcome measures

Endpoints

- PET Scan
- Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS)
- Multiple Sclerosis Functional Composite

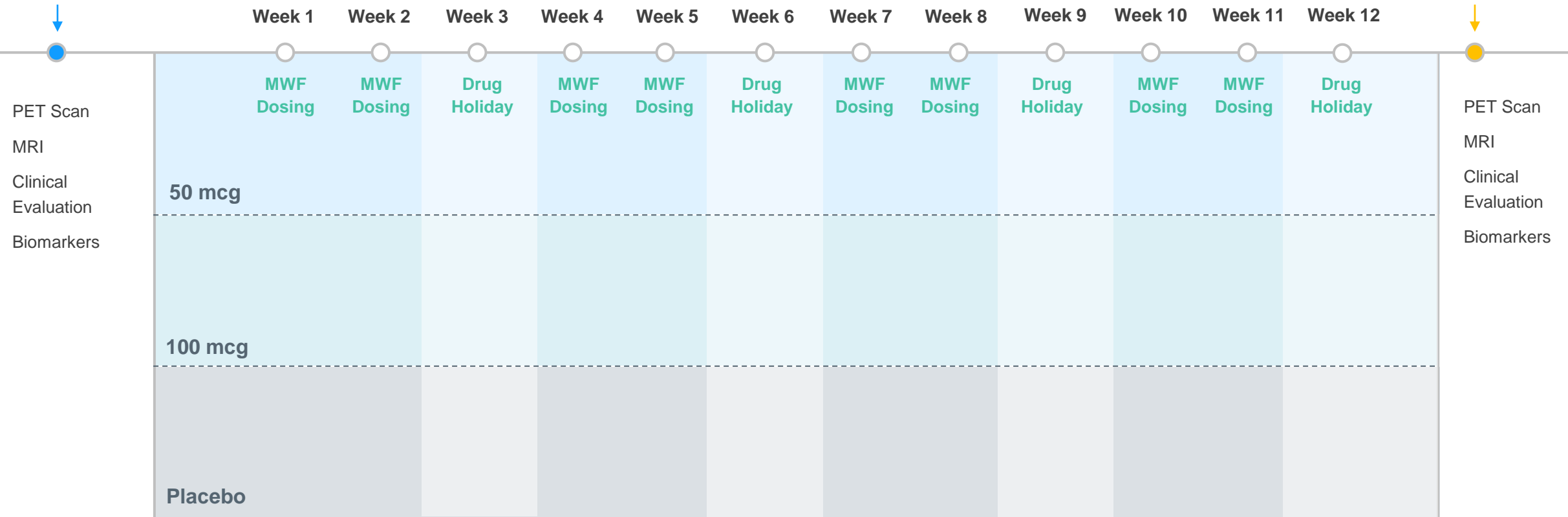
Phase 2a Study Design in na-SPMS: Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled

Intranasal foralumab dosing (n=54); 18 patients per treatment arm

Baseline
Screening

Each Cycle=3 Weeks / 4 cycles x3=12 weeks

Primary Endpoint
at 3 Months of
Treatment



Alzheimer's Disease Amyloid-Related Imaging Abnormalities (ARIA)

Intranasal anti-CD3 provides a unique approach for treating progressive neurologic diseases by modulating microglial cells. The intranasal route of immunotherapy has minimal toxicity and induces regulatory T cells locally, that then migrate to the brain to dampen brain inflammation.









Second Publication in *Proceedings of National Academy of Sciences* Intranasal Foralumab as a Potential for Treatment of Alzheimer's Disease

RESEARCH ARTICLE | IMMUNOLOGY AND INFLAMMATION | 



Nasal administration of anti-CD3 monoclonal antibody ameliorates disease in a mouse model of Alzheimer's disease

Juliana R. Lopes , Xiaoming Zhang , Julia Mayrink,   +11, and Howard L. Weiner   [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

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September 5, 2023 | 120 (37) e2309221120 | <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2309221120>

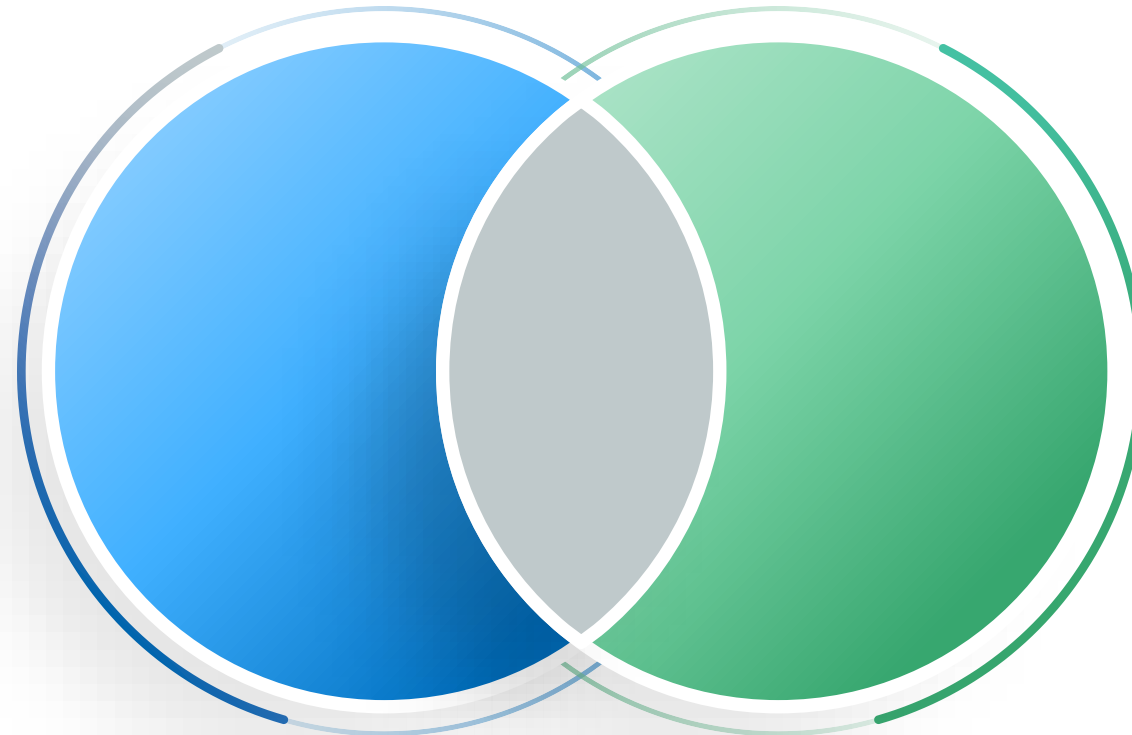
Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative disease characterized by amyloid plaques, neurofibrillary tangles, and microglial activation. Therapies targeting amyloid beta have shown positive effects in subjects with AD. Nasal anti-CD3 has been shown to treat animals with a progressive form of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis, a model for multiple sclerosis, by inducing regulatory T cells that dampen microglial inflammation in the brain. Here, we show that nasal anti-CD3 also ameliorates disease in a murine model of AD by targeting microglial activation in the brain independent of amyloid beta deposition. These studies identify a unique approach to treat Alzheimer's disease that could also be given in combination with anti-amyloid therapy.

Alzheimer's Disease Program is Advancing and Equally Exciting

Phase 2 Alzheimer's Disease IND cleared for trial to start in 2024

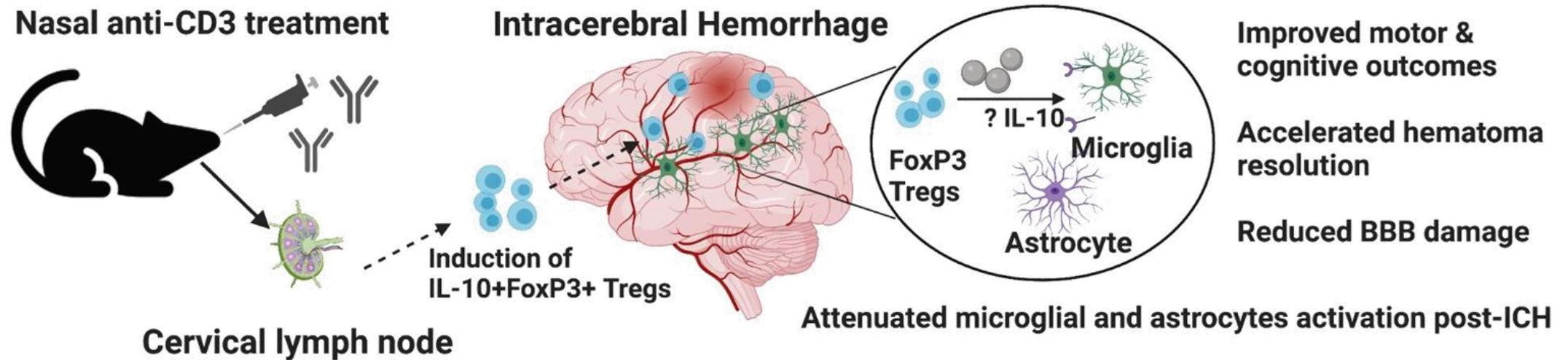


Letter to Proceed received for IND to conduct a Phase 2 study of intranasal foralumab in Alzheimer's disease patients



Phase 2 trial planned to start 2024 and will assess microglial activation as part of combination therapy with recently approved drugs

Preclinical Studies Suggest Possible Benefit in Preventing and Treating Amyloid-Related Imaging Abnormalities (ARIA)



Nasal anti-CD3 represents a novel therapeutic approach for treating ICH and potentially other types of acute brain injury

In Summary...

An exciting and innovative platform focused in areas of high unmet need, with significant momentum ahead

- Novel, fully human anti-CD3 intranasal mAb for potential treatment of multiple neuroinflammatory and neurodegenerative diseases
- Mechanism of action published in prestigious *Proceedings of National Academy of Sciences* (PNAS)
- Phase 2a in na-SPMS ongoing
- Phase 2a in Alzheimer's Disease to start 2024

Tiziana Life Sciences Ltd. Management

Seasoned leaders at multiple biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies



Gabriele Cerrone, Founder, Executive Chairman and Acting Chief Executive Officer has founded ten biotechnology companies in oncology, infectious diseases and molecular diagnostics. Mr. Cerrone co-founded Cardiff Oncology, Inc., an oncology company and served as its Co-Chairman; he was a co-founder and served as Chairman of Synergy Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and was a Director of and led the restructuring of Siga Technologies, Inc. Mr. Cerrone also co-founded FermaVir Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and served as Chairman of the Board until its merger in September 2007 with Inhibitex, Inc. Mr. Cerrone served as a director of Inhibitex, Inc. until its US\$2.5B sale to Bristol Myers Squibb Co in 2012.



William Clementi, Pharm. D., FCP, Chief Development Officer is responsible for overseeing the Company's development strategies and advancing its portfolio of therapeutic product candidates. Dr. Clementi completed his NIH Training Fellowship in drug metabolism and vascular smooth muscle relaxation research under John L. McNay, M.D. and Thomas M. Ludden, Ph.D. Thereafter, he led innovative programs in teaching, research and therapeutic drug monitoring in acute care wards within the University of Texas, College of Pharmacy. He held joint appointments in the School of Medicine and Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences. Prior to launching his own regulatory consulting company, Clementi & Associates, Ltd., he held positions at Synthelabo's U.S. affiliate, Lorex Pharmaceuticals where he directed and designed pivotal studies in cardiovascular drug development and was Worldwide Director of Market Development.



Keeren Shah, Chief Financial Officer Ms. Shah currently also serves as the CFO of Accustem Sciences Inc, OKYO Pharma Ltd and Rasna Therapeutics Inc., Prior to these companies, Ms. Shah was at Visa Inc. where she led and participated in key transformation programs and Visa Inc.'s initial public offering. Before this, Ms. Shah held a variety of finance positions at other leading companies including Arthur Andersen and BBC Worldwide. Ms. Shah received a Bachelor of arts with honors in Economics and is a member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants.



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