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Corporate Presentation February 2025

Forward Looking Statements

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Ultra-High Concentration Nitric Oxide (UNO) as a Potent Immunotherapy



Upregulates Immune Activity

Promising Early Phase 1a Results

Utilizing Ultra-high concentration Nitric Oxide (UNO) to upregulate immune activity to treat solid tumors and distant metastases

First in human, Phase 1 clinical trial ongoing in unresectable, relapsed or refractory solid tumors

Combination Therapy

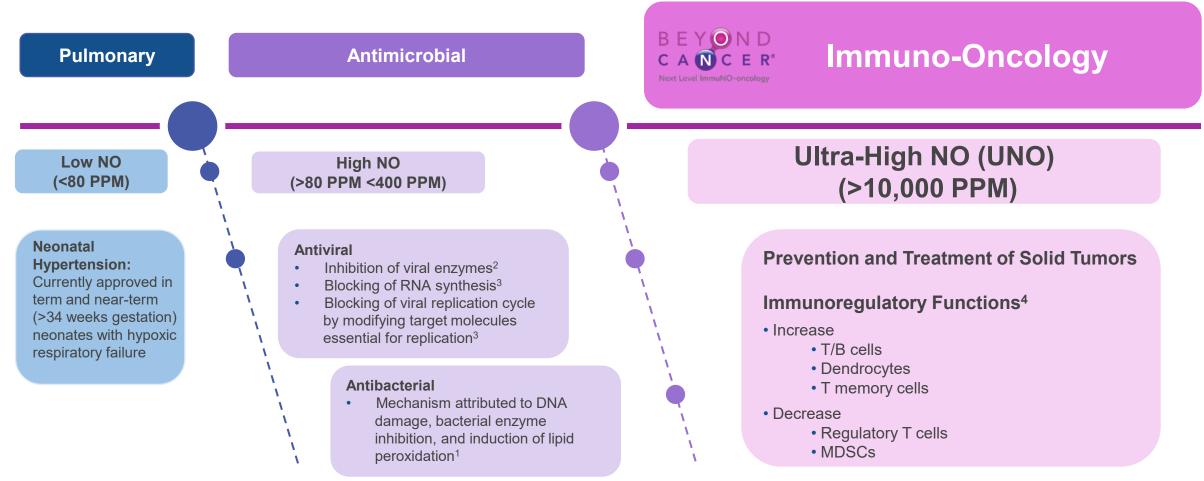
Combination therapy with immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) to improve patient outcomes

Patented Delivery Approach

Differentiated MOA with 2 U.S. issued patents (expiry 2040) involving a novel delivery system

Focused on UNO for the Treatment of Solid Tumors





1) Wink DA et al., Chemical biology of nitric oxide: Insights into regulatory, cytotoxic, and cytoprotective mechanisms of nitric oxide. Free Rad Biol Med 1998: (4-5): 434-56.

2) Saura, M., et al., An antiviral mechanism of nitric oxide: inhibition of a viral protease. Immunity, 1999. 10(1): p. 21-8

3) Akerström S et al. Nitric oxide inhibits the replication cycle of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus. J Virol. 2005; 79(3):1966-9

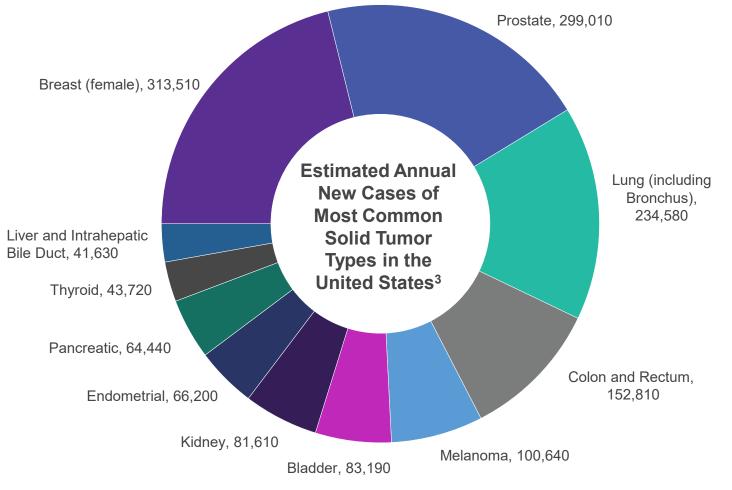
4) <u>2023-10-30-SITC_Poster_Final.pdf (beyondcancer.com)</u>

Immunotherapy has Emerged as a Cornerstone Treatment for Solid Tumors



Solid Tumors represent approximately 90% of adult human cancers¹, accounting for approximately 1.5 million annual new cases of the most common cancer types in the United States³

Metastatic Disease is responsible for 90% of solid tumor deaths²

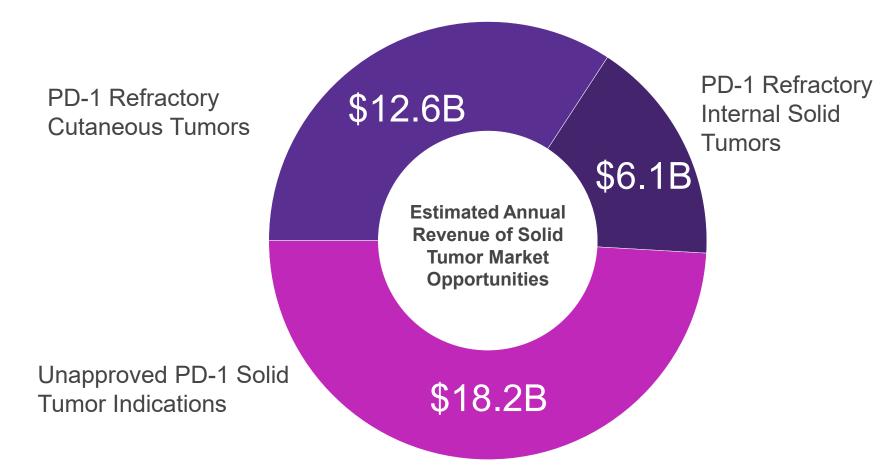


1) Cooper GM. The Cell: A Molecular Approach. 2nd edition. Sunderland (MA): Sinauer Associates; 2000. The Development and Causes of Cancer. Available from: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK9963/

3) According to the National Cancer Institute: <u>https://www.cancer.gov/types/common-cancers</u>. Accessed: April 15, 2024. Data as of March 7, 2023

Commercial Opportunity UNO + anti-PD-1





Proprietary UNO Delivery System Directly Targets the Tumor

Novel system to deliver Ultra-high concentration Nitric Oxide (UNO)

- Advantages
 - Ability to obtain significantly higher intra-tumoral NO concentrations than endogenous or NO donor systems
 - Quick and simple procedure
- Optimizing delivery to meaningfully improve ease of use
 - Current high-volume system has produced promising results both preclinically and in Phase 1a
 - A low-volume method has shown similar results in animals and will be introduced in the Phase 1b trial
- Encouraging toxicity profile allows for potential combination with approved therapies to enhance clinical outcomes

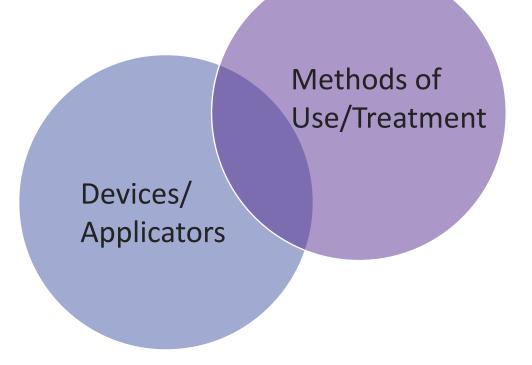
Intellectual Property Portfolio





Two issued U.S. patents (expiry 2040), with more pending from patent families including:

- UNO monotherapy for the treatment of solid tumors
- UNO in combination with checkpoint therapies and other anti-cancer agents
- Delivery systems
- Delivery applicators



Advancing Clinical Pipeline Using Lower UNO Volumes



Program	Initial Indication	3Q22	2024	2025	2026	2027
Monotherapy						
UNO101	Cutaneous / near cutaneous tumors¹		Phase 1a			
Combination Therapy						
UNO201 + anti-PD-1	PD-1 resistant or refractory patients with cutaneous / near cutaneous tumors			Phase 1b		
UNO201 + anti-PD-1						Phase 2

¹ Patients enrolled to date in Phase 1a: Melanoma, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, TNBC, mBC



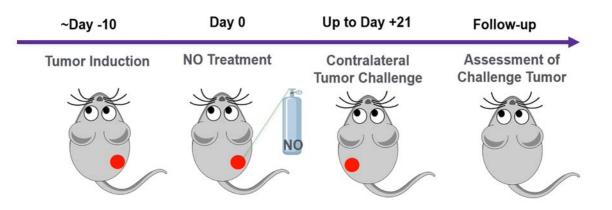
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UNO Preclinical Data Demonstrates Immune Response

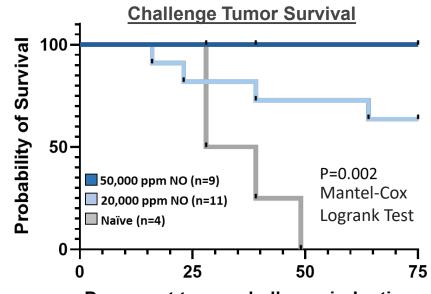
UNO in CT26 Challenge Tumors In Vivo Showed Evidence of Dose-Dependent Effects on Survival





Challenge assay:

- CT26 study mice treated with 20,000 or 50,000 ppm NO for 5 minutes.
- Naïve mice inoculated with the same cancer cells served as an internal control.
- Up to 21 days post NO treatment, all mice were re-inoculated with colon cancer cells (CT26 cells) as a challenge tumor and survival was monitored.



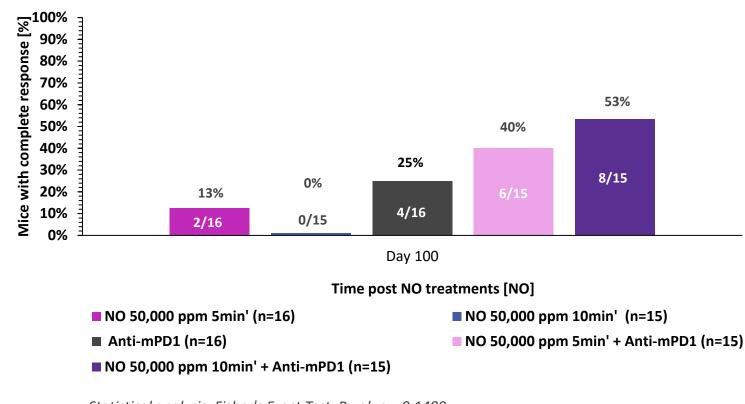
Days post tumor challange induction

Survival Results at Day 75:

- 100% of 50,000 ppm NO mice alive
- 64% of 20,000 ppm NO mice alive
- 0% of naïve mice alive

UNO in Combination with Anti-mPD-1 Showed a Doubling of Tumor-Free Mice

CT26 Primary and Secondary Tumor-free Mice





UNO+anti-PD-1 Complete Response

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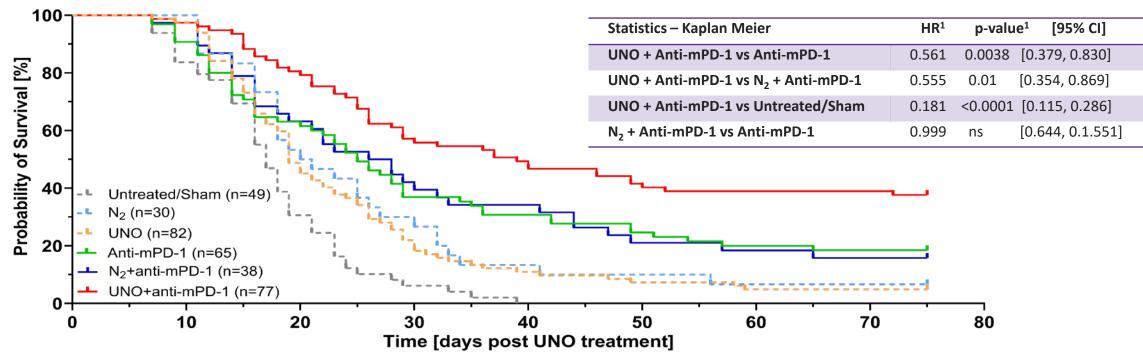
Control Primary & Secondary tumors

Statistical analysis: Fisher's Exact Test: P-value = 0.1489, Pairwise Treatment Group Comparison - 50,000 10 min + Anti-mPD1 vs Anti-mPD1

Meta-Analysis: Combination of Single Dose UNO and Anti-mPD-1 Doubles Mice Survival

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The combination of Ultra-high concentration NO with anti-mPD-1 improved outcomes and mice survival compared to UNO or anti-mPD-1 alone, as UNO assists the immune system in overcoming anti-mPD-1 resistance.



Pooled data across studies of 5 or 10-min UNO and anti-mPD-1 (5 or 10 mg/kg) treatment – **survival data.** ¹Hazard ratio and p-value derived from Cox proportional hazard model.

Experimental model: CT26; Mouse model: Balb/c mice.

UNO treatment regimen: 50,000 or 100,000 ppm injected for 5 or 10 minutes, at 0.2 LPM.

Anti-mPD-1 dosing started at days (-2) to (+2). 5 or 10 mg/kg doses injected every 2-3 days, 4-5 doses in total.

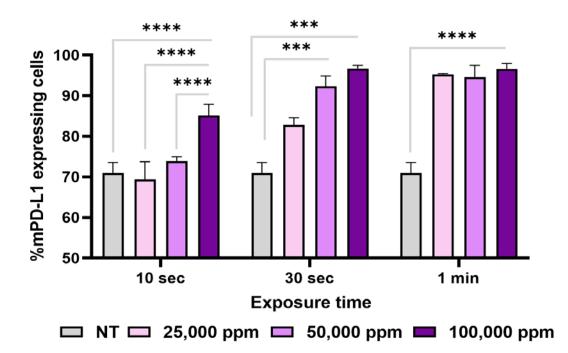
All studies were conducted under approved IACUC protocols.

Data presented at the EORTC-NCI-AACR Annual Meeting, October 2023

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UNO Upregulates mPD-L1 Expression by Day 5

mPD-L1 expression in PI-negative CT26 tumor cells



- mPD-L1 expression 5 days after exposure to UNO
- Two-way ANOVA, multiple comparison test, ***P<0.001, ****P<0.0001.

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UNO Clinical Data Corroborates Preclinical Observations

Phase 1a Designed to Establish 3 Key Objectives

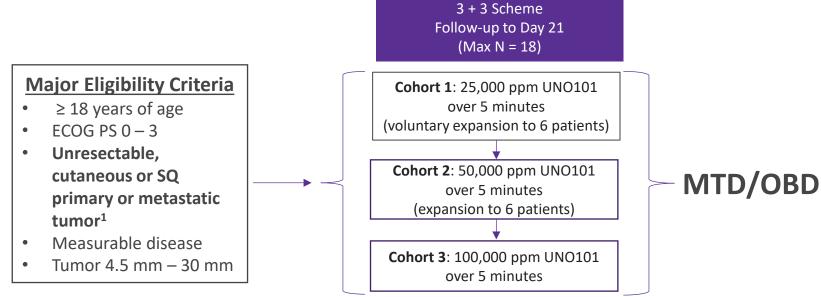


Primary Objectives:

- 1. Determine safety profile
- 2. Determine maximum tolerated dose (MTD) and/or optimal biologically effective dose (OBD)
- 3. Recommend Phase 2 dose (RP2D)

Secondary Objective: Anti-tumor activity of single intra-tumoral escalating UNO101 dose per RECIST v1.1, iRECIST

Exploratory Objectives: Biomarkers predictive of response via itRECIST



Part A: Dose Escalation









Phase 1a Patient Characteristics Heavily Pre-Treated Population



Baseline Characteristics (N=9)	N (%)	Mean	Min	Max
Age (yrs.)		60.1	34	81
# of All Prior Treatments (Medications, Surgeries, Radiation, etc.)		10.8	5	18
# of Prior Medication Treatments		5.9	2	14
ECOG PS 0/1/2/3 (Day 1)	0 = 4 (44.4%) / 1 = 5 (55.6%)			
Diagnosis Squamous cell carcinoma Melanoma Breast Cancer Triple Negative Breast 	2 (22.2%) 2 (22.2%) 3 (33.3%) 2 (22.2%)			

Case Report: Early Response Observed with Single Dose UNO

Data presented at the SITC Annual Meeting, November 2023

- 82 y/o male with history of squamous cell carcinoma: 2017 metastases to neck and back
- Received:
 - 2 prior surgeries
 - 2 prior lines of immunotherapy
 - 2 prior lines of chemotherapy/targeted therapy, and
 - 5 prior cycles of XRT
- Early response observed by Day 7 post-UNO treatment

Treatment Day



Treatment Day +1



Treatment Day +7

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Case Report: Resolution of Radiation Dermatitis with Single Dose of UNO



Unpublished Data

- 34 y/o female with TNBC originally diagnosed in 2018
- Received:
 - 3 surgeries
 - 2 cycles of immunotherapy
 - 2 cycles of XRT



Baseline

Day 1

Day 21

Day 7

- Evidence of resolution of radiation dermatitis seen as early as Day 1
- Prior surgical scar is noticeably smaller by Day 21
- Biopsy of treated and adjacent lesions showed significantly lower proliferative index at Day 21 and no evidence of malignancy in the satellite lesion
- Increases in M1 macrophages and decreases in Tregs observed on Day 7

Interim Phase 1a Biomarker Results



Results Correlate with Preclinical Data

Systemic Effects	UNO Preclinical ²	UNO Clinical ¹ 25k ppm	UNO Clinical ¹ 50k ppm
Cytotoxic T cells	1 4%	11%	个 12%
T Central Memory	161% (100k ppm NO)	个 241%	个 47%
Dendritic cells	112% (day 5)	个 168%	个 374%
MDSCs	↓ 78% (day 5)	个 78%	↓ 54%

UNO Clinical: 25k ppm UNO101, 5 minutes, Day 21 data UNO Preclinical; 50k ppm UNO101, 5 minutes, CT26 model, Day 7 data (unless otherwise noted)

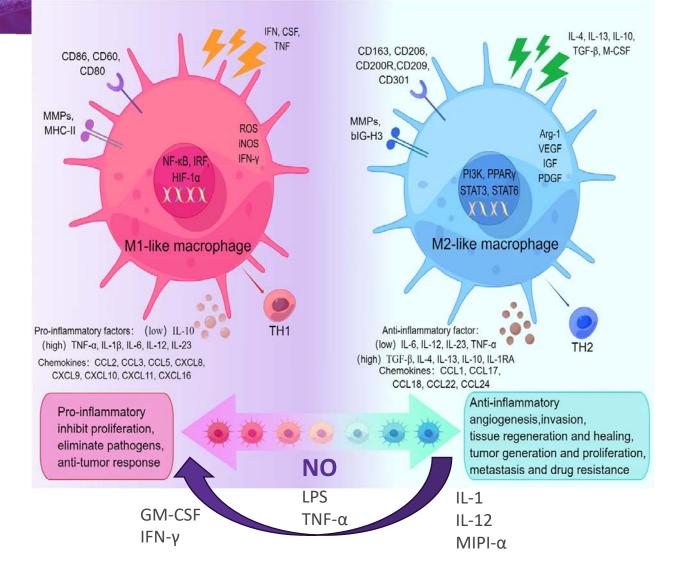
1. Reported on May 31, 2024

2. https://beyondcancer.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/MOA-poster-EORTC-vFinal-5.pdf

M2→M1 Macrophage Re-Polarization



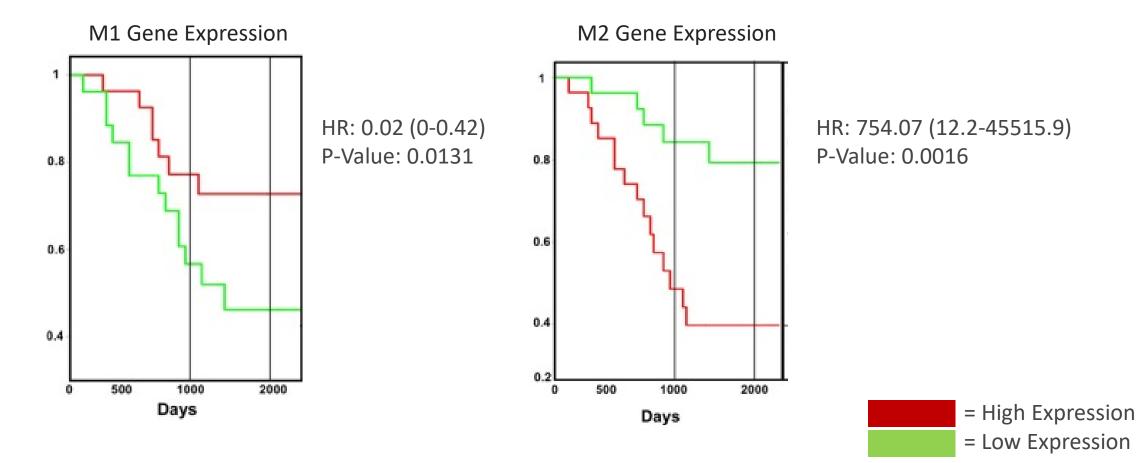
- M1 Macrophages are Anti-Tumor while M2 Macrophages are Tumorigenic
- M2 Macrophages can Re-Polarize to M1 Increasing the M1/M2 Ratio
- NO is a Potent Inflammatory Cytokine that Re-Polarizes Macrophages



Adapted From: Wang, S., Wang, J., Chen, Z. et al. Targeting M2-like tumor-associated macrophages is a potential therapeutic approach to overcome antitumor drug resistance. npj Precis. Onc. 8, 31 (2024). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41698-024-00522-z

M1/M2 Gene Expression Correlated with Survival in Many Cancers – ex. Osteosarcoma





Adapted From: Orecchioni M, Ghosheh Y, Pramod AB, Ley K. Macrophage Polarization: Different Gene Signatures in M1(LPS+) vs. Classically and M2(LPS-) vs. Alternatively Activated Macrophages. Front Immunol. 2019 May 24;10:1084. doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2019.01084. Erratum in: Front Immunol. 2020 Feb 25;11:234. PMID: 31178859; PMCID: PMC6543837.

Many Drug Targets Associated with Macrophage Re-Polarization



Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
TLR3 – Ovarian	CD47 – CRC, NHL, HNSCC	TLR9 – Melanoma, NSCLC, HNSCC, Pancreatic, Prostate, HCC
TLR7 – HER2+	CXCL12/CXCR4 - Pancreatic	
TLR8 – Ovarian	CCL5/CCR5 – CRC	
CD40/CD40L – Solid Tumors	CCL2/CCR2 – NSCLC, HCC, Pancreatic	
STING – HNSCC, Melanoma, SCC,	CSF-1/1R Sarcoma, RCC, NSCLC, Pancreatic, CRC	
PI3K γ – NSCLC, CRC , HNSCC, HCC, DLBCL		

Bolded indications are not currently approved for PD-1 therapy.

Source: Pu Y, Ji Q. Tumor-Associated Macrophages Regulate PD-1/PD-L1 Immunosuppression. Front Immunol. 2022 May 3;13:874589. doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2022.874589. PMID: 35592338; PMCID: PMC9110638.

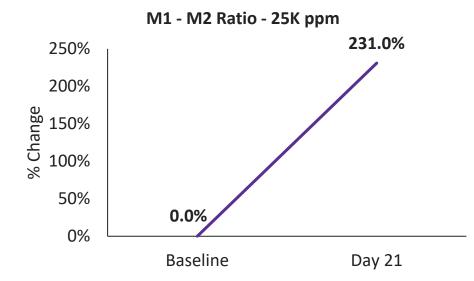
Note: Clinical status as of 2022.



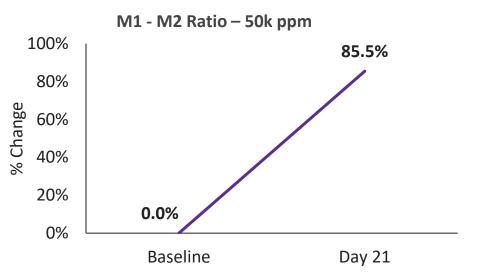


Favorable Impact on M1/M2 Ratio in UNO Treated Patients

25,000 ppm (n=5)







Note: n=5 in 25k ppm cohort – % change via geometric mean, n=3 in 50k ppm cohort average % change Calculated via systemic measurement of M1 and M2 reported values as a % of macrophages

Treatment Related Adverse Events Mostly Grade 1



Cohort	Grade 1	Grade 3	Grade 4
25,000 ppm	Palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome		
	Subcutaneous emphysema		
	Oxygen saturation decreased, dyspnea, nausea*		
			Hypoxia^
50,000 ppm	Hypotension, local subcutaneous emphysema		
	Fatigue, nausea, dizziness		
	Subcutaneous emphysema	Vasovagal [#]	

Notes:

*Patient had 3.2L of fluid drained from lungs 1 week prior to treatment

^Declared not DLT per protocol criteria by Safety Review Committee

[#]Declared DLT per protocol criteria by the Safety Review Committee

First in Human Data Support Favorable UNO Safety Profile and Demonstrate Proof of Concept



- Local administration of UNO is **well tolerated**
- Immune biomarkers demonstrate immunogenic response and compare favorably to previously published murine data
- Demonstrated proof of concept with early responses observed in a heavily pretreated patients

- Next Clinical Steps:
 - Advance to Phase 1b
 - Combine with Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors (ICIs)
 - Introduce repeat dosing

Can we Achieve the Same Efficacy Using <1L of UNO?



Advantages of Low Volume vs High Volume Method

- Reduce or eliminate potential risk of methemoglobinemia Nitric Oxide can bind to hemoglobin to produce methemoglobin
- Reduce or eliminate potential risk of air embolism
- Reduce or eliminate need for gas-related safety equipment Personal Protective Equipment, fume extractors, NO/NO2 gas detectors

Low Volume Method: Pilot Study in Mouse Model

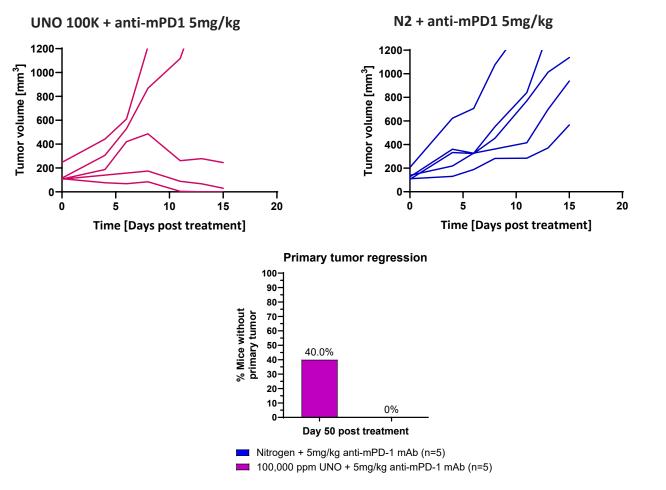
Tumor Shrinkage is seen in 3/5 tumors in UNO vs. 0/5 in N2 combo arms at Day 15

Experimental Conditions

- 100,000 ppm NO + anti-mPD1
 vs. N2 + anti-mPD-1 (5mg/kg)
- Treatment time: 2.5 min

Results

- 60% of UNO treated tumors initially regressed
- 40% of UNO-treated tumors regressed through Day 50
- No safety events



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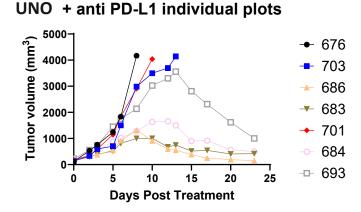
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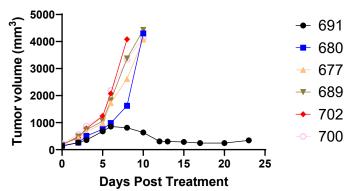
Low Volume Method: Validated in Rat Model



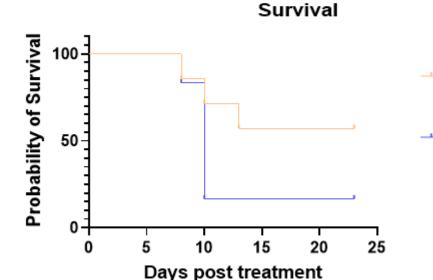
Tumor reduction in 4/7 tumors with UNO combo vs. 1/5 with Anti PD-L1



Anti PD-L1 indvidual plots



Day 23 survival advantage validates UNO's efficacy in a new animal species and tumor model



- NO 25,000 ppm, 5-min +
 Anti PD-L1 10 mg/kg every 3
 days (n=7)
- Anti PD-L1 10 mg/kg every 3 days (n=6)

Low Volume Phase 1b Protocol



Hypothesis: Can UNO therapy convert "cold tumor" \rightarrow "hot tumor" Phase 1b (n=20) Major Eligibility ≥ 18 years of age **PD-1** Inhibitor • ECOG PS 0 – 3 Low Volume UNO Day 1: Q 14-21 days until • Unresectable, cutaneous or SQ primary 48-96 hours prior to PD-1 intolerable toxicity or progressive or metastatic tumor Inhibitor disease Relapsed/refractory or prolonged stable disease (≥ 12 weeks) on any PD-1

Primary Objective: To assess preliminary efficacy by objective response rate (ORR) and duration of response (DOR) per Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST) version 1.1, and secondarily immune-related RECIST (iRECIST).

Secondary Objectives: To assess progression free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS), clinical benefit rate (CBR: CR+PR+SD \geq 6 months), time to response (TTR) by RECIST and iRECIST, and incidence and severity of non-serious adverse events, including immune related adverse events (irAEs).

Exploratory Objectives: To assess biomarkers that may be predictive of anti-tumor activity of an intratumoral UNO201 injection.

Contact



Investor Relations

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