

Company Presentation Fall 2025

Forward-Looking Statements

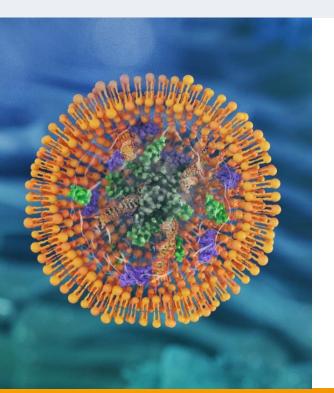


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Company Overview



Disruptive, Proprietary RNA Delivery Technology Platform



OligoPhore™ (siRNA)
SemaPhore™ (mRNA)
CycloPhore™ (circRNA)
GenePhore™ (DNA)

- Proprietary 21 amino acid peptide (nanoparticles)
- Efficient delivery of RNA into extrahepatic target cells
- Same technology different modalities

RNA Market Taking Off

- Rapidly growing number of RNA therapeutics
- Active M&A, licensing environment

'Picks and Shovels' Platform Strategy

- Partner delivery platforms with pharma & biotech
- Initiated first collaborations

Two Flagship Programs for Demonstration

- KRAS-driven cancers (AM-401) IND expected in 2026
- Rheumatoid arthritis (AM-411) IND expected in 2026

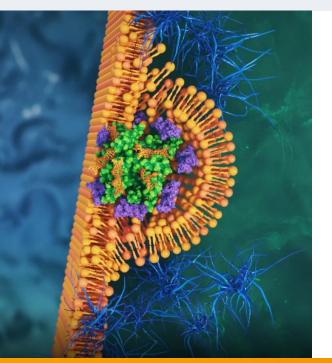
Divesting / Partnering Legacy Assets

- Unlock intrinsic value of inner ear & OTC assets
- Extra, non-dilutive funding potential

How Our Technology Works



xPhore nanoparticles comprise a proprietary peptide + RNA payload designed to enable safe and effective delivery by systemic administration.



Stability	RNA complexed in nanoparticle format and only released inside of cells after uptake
Extrahepatic delivery	Not sequestered in liver as is common with conventional RNA-based therapies; permeates inflamed pathological tissues (passive targeting)
Endosomal escape	Efficient release within target cell, about 10-fold increase over LNPs, the current industry standard
Selectivity	Acts on targets in diseased tissues only
Safety	No immune response to nanoparticle components or RNA after multiple serial doses, and no organ toxicities in mice

RNA Delivery is One of the Key Challenges



Exemplary listing of companies active in RNA therapeutics and delivery (list not exhaustive)

Silence gene expression			Promote protein expression			Deliver RNA therapeutic to target		
Short interfering RNA (siRNA)Antisense oligonucleotides (ASOs)		Messenger RNA (mRNA)		Lipid nanoparticlesVirus-based vectorsLigand conjugatesPeptide-based nanoparticles				
2 Alnylam	arrowhead pharmacouticals	AstraZeneca	ARCTURUS	AstraZeneca	BIONTECH	Sirna mics Advancing RNAI Therapeutics	altamira therapeutics	Arbutus
IONIS	Lilly	U NOVARTIS	the TRNA people®	Lilly	MERCK			
novo nordisk	ProQR THERAPEUTICS	SAREPTA THERAPEUTICS	moderna	novo nordisk	Pfizer	entrada THERAPEUTICS	Dicerna a Novo Nordisk company	PepGen
SILENCE THERAPEUTICS	sylentis	STEKE	sanofi	iiii Translate BIO	ultrageny			

Disruptive Technology Growth Opportunities



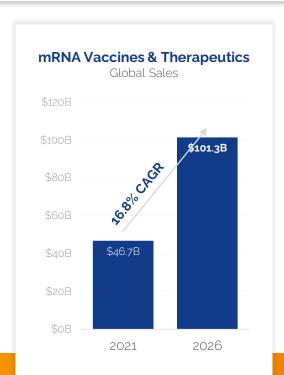
frontiers

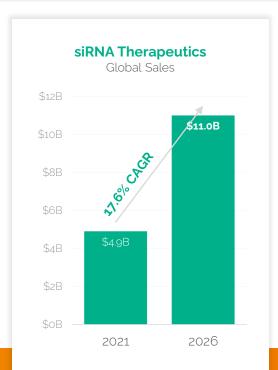
Frontiers in Bioengineering and Biotechnology, March 2021

The Limitless Future of RNA Therapeutics

Tulsi Ram Damase¹, Roman Sukhovershin¹, Christian Boada², Francesca Taraballi³.⁴, Roderic I. Pettigrew² and John P. Cooke¹*

- High specificity
- Cost effective
- Relatively simple to manufacture
- Can target previously undruggable pathways
- Disruptive technology





STRONG GROWTH—STARTING IN 2018

ONLY THE BEGINNING!

'<u>Research and Markets</u>; <u>Allied Market Research</u>

Corporate RNA Strategy



Strong strategy based on external collaborations and in-house programs

- Leverage versatility of technology
 - Demonstrated to work in multiple disease areas (tested in 17 models....)
 - Suitable for siRNA, mRNA, circRNA, ASOs,
- Particularly well-suited for indications in oncology and inflammatory disorders
- Selecting two therapeutic indications to showcase technology
 - KRAS driven cancers AM-401
 - Rheumatoid arthritis AM-411
 - Partner upon IND or Phase 1

OligoPhore[™] has been tested *in vivo*...

- Pancreatic and colorectal cancer (KRAS)
- Ovarian cancer (TAM: AXL)
- Lung cancer (ETV-2)
- Metastatic melanoma (NF-κB)
- Adult T cell leukemia/lymphoma (NFκB)
- Sarcoma (MYCT-1)
- Sarcoma and breast cancer (MYCT-1)

- Necrotizing enterocolitis (NF-κB)
- Rheumatoid and osteoarthritis (NF-κB)
- Atherosclerosis (JNK2)
- Metabolic syndrome/Obesity (ASXL2)
- Aortic aneurysm (NF-κB)

SemaPhore[™] has been tested *in vivo*...

- Osteoarthritis (WNT16)
- Atherosclerosis (p27^{Kip1})
- Aortic aneurysm (SOD2)

- Osteoarthritis (DNMT3B)
- Tumor microenvironment (ZBTB46)

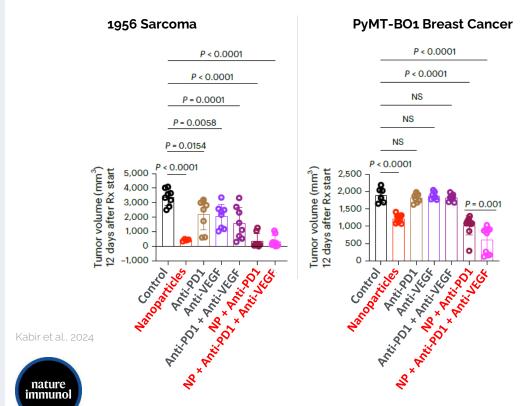
Use Case: Enhancing the Potential of Anti-PD1 Therapy



Delivering SemaPhore™ Zbtb46 mRNA

in sarcoma and metastatic breast cancer models.

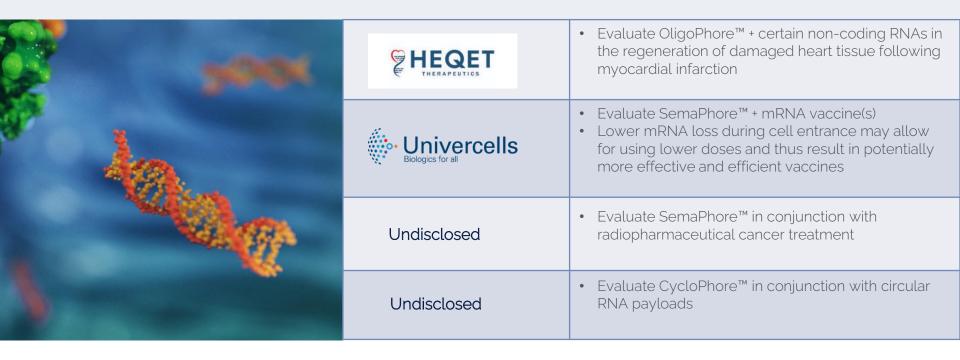
- Work by Choi Lab at WashU
- Cancers form defective blood vessels that feed the tumor
- Defective vasculature blocks access to tumor infiltrating T cells
 - Limits effectiveness of anti-PD1 therapy
- Zbtb46 mRNA nanoparticles normalized tumor vessels and enhanced antitumor immunity
 - Highly significant reduction in tumor growth (p<0.0001)
 - · Effects potentiated when combined with anti-PD1
- "Remarkably, Zbtb46 nanoparticles induced dramatic anti-PD1 response in both anti-PD1-responsive [..] and anti-PD1-refractory [..] tumor models, generating long-term complete remission of tumor in many of the treated animals."



Leveraging the Platforms



License technology to biotechs / pharmas for use with their own RNA molecules



AM-401: Stop the "Beating Heart" of Tumors

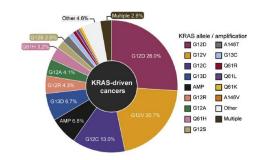


Knock down various KRAS mutations with *poly*KRAS^{mut} OligoPhore nanoparticles

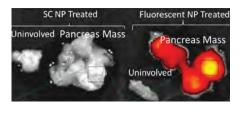
to inhibit cell proliferation in KRAS driven colorectal, pancreatic, or non-small cell lung cancer.

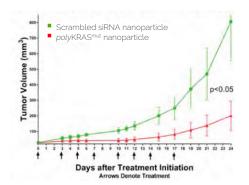
- Mutated KRAS may cause cancer to grow
- Found in 1/5 of all human cancers, particularly in:
 - Pancreatic cancer (85-90%)
 - Colorectal cancer (40%)
 - Non-small cell lung cancer (30-35%)
- 150,000 cases diagnosed in US p.a.
- ~1M deaths per year world-wide
- Considered "undruggable" for decades

Many mutations known, G12D, G12V, and G12C accounting for >50%



OligoPhore *poly*KRAS^{mut} siRNA transfects tumor cells, not healthy or uninvolved cells





OligoPhore *poly*KRAS^{mut} significantly reduces pancreatic tumor volume growth

KPC pancreatic tumor model in mice; Strand et al., 2019



AM-401

KRAS driven cancer IND targeted for 2026

- High unmet medical need most aggressive tumors
- Small molecule G12C inhibitors approved in NSCLC
 - Sotorasib (Lumakras, Amgen), Adagrasib (Krazati, Mirati)
- Multiple other small molecule inhibitors under development (G12C, G12D...), but few competing RNA projects (G12D or KRAS modulators)

AM-401 KEY DIFFERENTIATING FACTORS



polyKRAS^{mut} allows to target different mutations and is thus **polyvalent** G12C, G12V, G12D, G12R, G12A, and A146T, covering 90.9% of KRAS mutations in pancreatic, 65.3% in colorectal, 80.0% in non-small cell lung cancer



Blocking production of KRAS by degrading mRNA to cause **less resistance** than inhibition of KRAS



Small molecule inhibitors have significant side effects, particularly when combined with other agents

OligoPhore targets specifically tumor cells

AM-411: Block Inflammation in Rheumatoid Arthritis

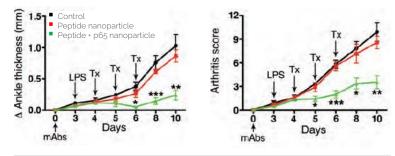


Knock down NF-κB (p65), a key checkpoint in RA inflammation.

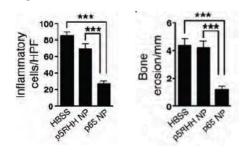
- Chronic autoimmune disease
- Causes joint swelling and pain
 - Reduced QoL and productivity
- Affects 1 out of 28 women / 59 men
- No cure available, but various treatment options:
 - Disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (DMARDs)
 - Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
 - Corticosteroids
- Major shortcomings of therapies:
 - Drug resistance (up to 50% of patients)
 - Systemic adverse reactions (e.g., rash, hair loss, altered liver function, low blood cell counts, nausea, weight loss, increased infections, and neuropathy)



OligoPhore p65 stabilizes ankle swelling and reduces arthritis score



OligoPhore p65 reduces inflammation and protects against bone erosion



Collagen-antibody induced arthritis model in mice, Zhou et al., 2014.



AM-411

Rheumatoid arthritis IND targeted for 2026

- ✓ High unmet medical need
- Global rheumatoid arthritis market = \$57.9 Billion in 2019 → \$62.9 Billion in 2027
 - · Expiration of patents, biosimilars arriving
 - High hopes for novel Tx class of JAK inhibitors gave way to disappointment due to safety issues

AM-411 KEY DIFFERENTIATING FACTORS



Mediators of inflammation play many physiological roles in healthy tissues – AM-411 targets only inflamed tissues

Reduced systemic side effects



Blocking production of an NF- κ B component by degrading mRNA to cause less resistance than inhibition of NF- κ B

Less likelihood of resistance

Intellectual Property



(12)	United States Patent Wickline et al.	(10) Patent No.: US 9,987,371 B. (45) Date of Patent: Jun. 5, 201
(54)	COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR POLYNUCLEOTIDE TRANSFECTION	8,501,930 B2 8/2013 Rozenn et al. 8,617,516 B2 12/2013 Wickline et al. 2005/0191746 A1* 9/2005 Van
(71)	Applicant: Washington University, St. Louis, M (US)	O 2007/0275923 A1 11/2007 Chen et al. 2011/0123438 A1 5/2011 Wickline et al.
(72)	Inventors: Samuel A. Wickline, St. Louis, MO (US); Kirk Hou, St. Louis, MO (US)	FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

(21) Appl. No.: 14/790,408

(*) Notice:

(22) Filed: Jul. 2, 2015

Prior Publication Data US 2015/0314013 A1 Nov. 5, 2015

Related U.S. Application Data

(73) Assignce: WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, Saint Louis, MO (US)

> Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35

U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days. days.

(63) Continuation-in-part of application PCT/US2014/010212, filed on Jan. 3, 2014.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/748,615, filed on Jan 3, 2013, provisional application No. 61/869,634, filed on Aug. 23, 2013, provisional application No. 61/873,187, filed on Sep. 3, 2013.

(51) Int. Cl. C07K 19/00 (2006.01) A61K 47/48 (2006.01) A61K 31/713 (2006.01) A61K 47/42 (2017.01) C12N 15/11 (2006.01) C12N 15/113 (2010.01) C12N 15/87 (2006.01) A61K 47/64 (2017.01) A61K 38/00 (2006.01)

(52) U.S. Cl. CPC A61K 47/48323 (2013.01); A61K 31/713 (2013.01); A6IK 47/42 (2013.01); A6IK 47/6455 (2017.08): C07K 19/00 (2013.01): C12N 15/111 (2013.01); C12N 15/113 (2013.01); C12N 15/87 (2013.01); A61K 38/00

(2013.01); C12N 2310/14 (2013.01); C12N 2310/3513 (2013.01); C12N 2320/32 (2013.01): Y10T 428/2982 (2015.01) (58) Field of Classification Search

CPC ... C07K 14/00; A61K 47/48315; A61K 38/16 See application file for complete search history.

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from related FP Application No. 14735277.7. 10 pages. International Search Report and Written Opinion dated Oct. 4, 2016 from International Patent Application No. PCT/US2016/040678; 10

Salomone F. et al., "In Vitro Efficient Transfection by CM18-Tat11 Hybrid Peptide: A New Tool for Gene-Delivery Applications, PLoS ONE, Jul. 29, 2013, pp. 1-11, vol. 8, No. 7, e70108. Hou, et al., "A novel mellitin-derived peptide nanoparticle delivery system for STAT3 siRNA mediated killing of B16 melanoma cells." The FASEB Journal, 2012, vol. 26, No. 1.

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nanoparticles as a new antisense delivery system. Part 1 Physiochemical characterization," European Journal of Pharmaceutics and Biopharmaceutics, 2005, pp. 419-429, vol. 59. Hou et al., "A role for peptides in overcoming endosomal entrapment in siRNA delivery-a focus on mellitin," Biotechnology Advances, 2015, pp. 931-940, vol. 33.

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Primary Examiner - Amber D Steele

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm - Polsinelli PC

ABSTRACT

A pharmaceutical composition comprising a peptide-polynucleotide complex, and methods of use thereof.

> 15 Claims, 91 Drawing Sheets (38 of 91 Drawing Sheet(s) Filed in Color)

WORLDWIDE FXCLUSIVE LICENSE FROM WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY Patent covering xPhore™ platform







Coverage until 2034 (+ potential extension)



Generating further IP (e.g. *poly*KRAS^{mut} and p65 – potential coverage until 2043/4)



Proprietary manufacturing process

Management Overview





Thomas Meyer, Ph.D. CEO & CHAIRMAN

- · Company founder
- Funded and grew Company since 2003
- 14 years with Disetronic Group including CEO and BoD member (>20% sales CAGR, \$3B market cap)



Covadonga Pañeda, Ph.D. CHIEF OPERATING

CHIEF OPERATIN OFFICER

- Joined as CDO in 2022
- 18 years experience in FDA/EMA drug development
- Non-clinical and clinical study design and regulatory submissions
- 7 years in RNAi for ophthalmology



Marcel Gremaud, CPA

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

- Working for Company since 2013
- ~30 years experience in controlling and accounting
- International pharma companies and start-ups



Samuel Wickline, MD CHIEF SCIENTIFIC ADVISER

- Joined in 2021 through acquisition of Trasir Tx
- Prof. of Cardiovascular Sciences, Molecular Physiology and Pharmacology at USF
- Former Prof. of Med., Physics, Biomedical Engr, Cell Biology and Physiology at Wash U

Legacy Programs: Partial Spin-Off of OTC Nasal Spray Business



Bentrio® in Allergic Rhinitis

Protection Against Airborne Particles

- Drug-free, preservative-free formulation, applied as nasal spray
- Four clinical trials demonstrating safety and efficacy in allergic rhinitis
 - Efficacy: close to medicated sprays
 - Tolerability: close to saline sprays
- Commercialized through distributors
- Significant growth expected
 - Launch in additional countries / regions
- Advanced discussions on North America, Europe and other key markets



First Step in Transition Process

- Sale of 51% of Altamira Medica AG in late 2023
 - Cash consideration about \$2.3 million
 - Buyer is Swiss private equity investor
 - CYTO retaining 49% of capital
- CYTO also entitled to 25% of:
 - Medica's value appreciation in case of a sale
- CYTO's overall share of upside: 62%
- Remaining stake to be divested

Legacy Programs: Inner Ear Assets to be Divested / Partnered







AM-125 in Acute Vestibular Syndrome

- Rx product, applied as nasal spray
- Reformulation of oral betahistine
 - Global market \$450M (ex US) standard of care for vertigo
 - Poor bioavailability
- Invested \$18 million to date
- Proof of concept in Phase 2, ready for Phase 3 trial
- No comparable product in US
- Structured partnering process initiated



Potential Other Indications

- Histamine plays important role in many behavioral and physiological functions:
 - Appetite, drinking, sleep, wakefulness, learning, attention and memory
- Clinical utility of betahistine shown, among others, in:
 - ADHD, cognitive function in dementia, memory loss, antipsychotic-induced weight gain
- Histamine as target, e.g.:
 - Narcolepsy, Tourette syndrome, Prader-Willi syndrome

Investor Summary





RNA technology coming of age

- Disruptive potential in human medicine
- Rapidly growing # of RNA therapeutics



Extensive proof of concept

- Successfully tested *in vivo* in 17 different disease models
- 30+ papers published



Altamira has unique, versatile RNA delivery technology platform

- Patented, under license from Wash U
- Suitable for different types of RNA molecules
- OligoPhore[™], SemaPhore[™], CycloPhore[™], GenePhore[™]



Flagship programs in oncology and rheumatoid arthritis

- First IND expected to be filed in 2026
- Technology platform out-licensing as business model



Addressing major challenges in RNA delivery

- IV administration, reaching extrahepatic targets
- Strong endosomal release (10x compared to lipid nanoparticles)



Divestiture/partnering of Legacy Assets

- Process started
- Unlock intrinsic value / non-dilutive funding

