



Platform for Generating Fully Human anti-SARS-CoV-2 Spike Therapeutic Monoclonal Antibodies

*Collaboration with Columbia
University*

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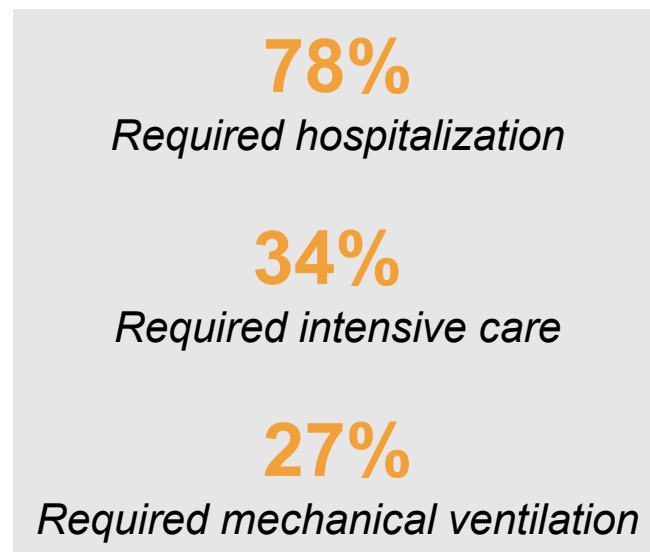


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Immuno-compromised People are at Increased Risk of Severe COVID-19 and Poor Outcomes¹

In a multicenter study of solid organ transplant recipients with COVID-19¹

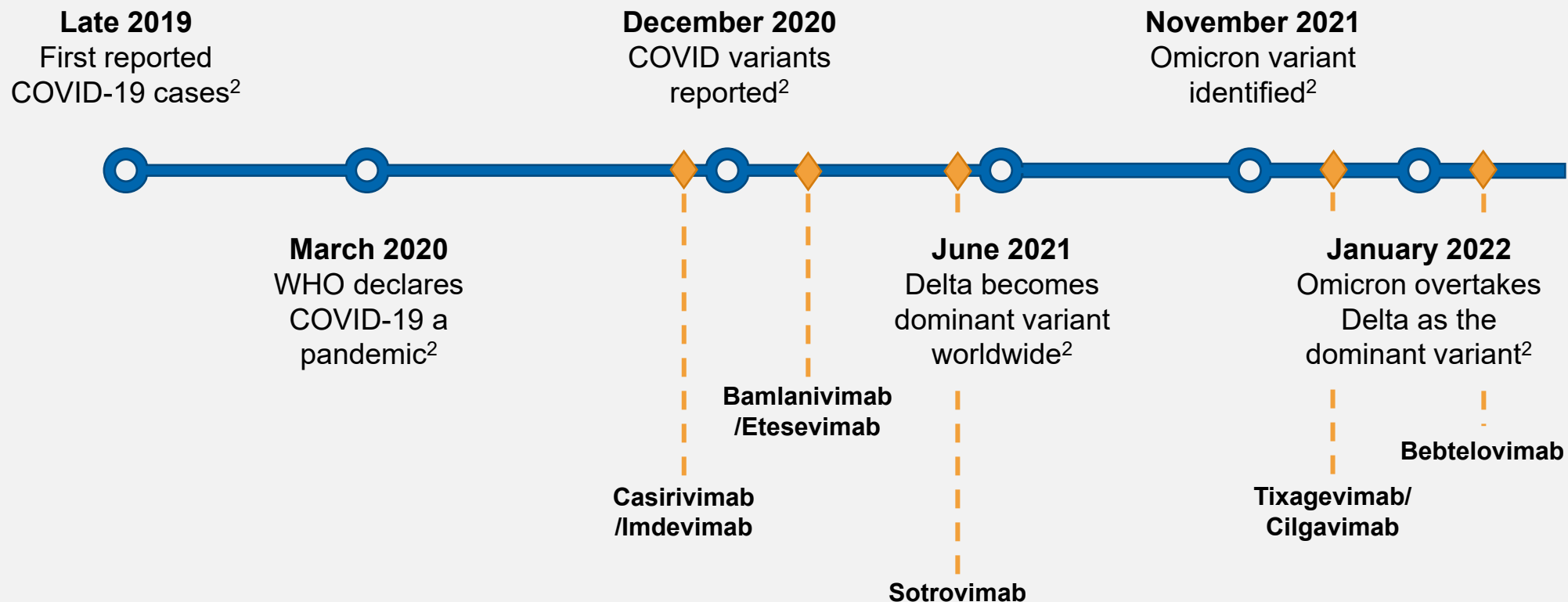


Therapeutic and prophylactic anti-SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) have been useful in protecting the immunocompromised population

¹Haidar G, Mellors JW. Improving the Outcomes of Immunocompromised Patients With Coronavirus Disease 2019. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2021;73(6):e1397-e1401. doi:10.1093/cid/ciab397

Timeline of COVID-19 and the Availability of Monoclonal Antibody (mAb) Therapeutics and Prophylactics

US regulators have relied on emergency use authorizations (EUAs) to accelerate the availability of mAbs for COVID-19¹



¹<https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization#coviddrugs>. ²<https://asm.org/Resource-Pages/COVID-19-Resources>.

However, the Available anti-SARS-CoV-2 Monoclonal Antibodies are Losing Their Activity as SARS-CoV-2 Mutates and Evasive Variants Arise

The efficacy of any mAb treatment varies as the dominant circulating variant changes^{1,2}

Monoclonal antibodies (mAbs)– two with active US Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) endorsed by NIH Guidelines Panel¹

- AbCellera/NIAID-VRC/Eli Lilly - bebtelovimab – EUA for treatment of mild or moderate COVID³
 - Nov 4 – FDA warns of reduced effect on omicron subvariants BQ.1 and BQ.1.1⁴
- AstraZeneca/Vanderbilt – Evusheld® (Tixagevimab/cilgavimab) – EUA for long term prophylaxis

Concerns about efficacy of mAbs against new variants

- Regeneron/Genentech - REGEN-COV® Casirivimab/imdevimab
 - *EUA revised Jan '22 to susceptible variants – unlikely to be effective against omicron¹*
- Eli Lilly/AbCellera/NIAID/Junshi-China Academy of Sciences – Bamlanivimab/etesevimab¹
 - *EUA revised Jan '22 to susceptible variants – unlikely to be effective against omicron¹*
- Vir/GSK – XEVURDY® (sotrovimab)¹ – active against omicron, but NIH COVID Guidelines panel recommends against use because less activity against omicron BA.2, BA.4 and BA.5 subvariants¹

Most therapeutic and prophylactic mAbs have originated from COVID-convalescent patient blood^{5,6}

¹<https://www.covid19treatmentguidelines.nih.gov/therapies/anti-sars-cov-2-antibody-products/anti-sars-cov-2-monoclonal-antibodies/>

²Wu, K.J. October 29, 2022. The Atlantic. “The End of Evusheld: If you’re immunocompromised, this ... isn’t great. www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2022/10/covid-variants-antibody-treatments-immunocompromised/671929/

³Indicated for individuals with mild-to-moderate COVID-19 who are at high risk for progression to severe disease

⁴“FDA Updates on Bebtelovimab” – “This information shows that bebtelovimab is not expected to neutralize Omicron subvariants BQ.1 and BQ.1.1.”

- www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-updates-bebtelovimab- Accessed Nov 4, 2022

⁵Vir isolated sotrovimab from the blood of a SARS-CoV-1 patient

⁶Regeneron used both convalescent patient cells and a humanized mouse platform: Hansen J et al. *Science*. 2020 Aug 21;369(6506):1010-1014. doi: 10.1126/science.abd0827

Need for a Strategy to Frequently Update Monoclonal Antibodies

Current and prior mAb therapeutics were developed in collaborations



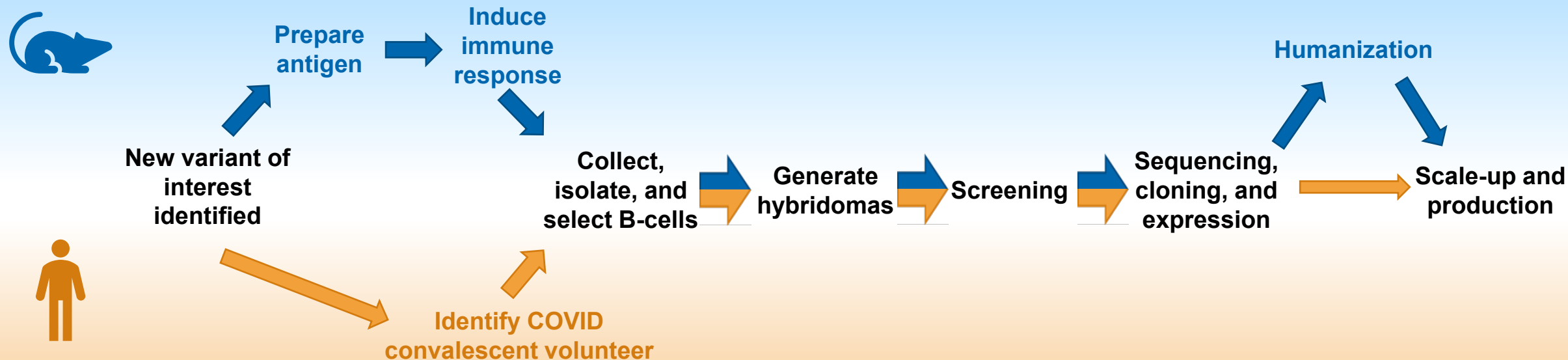
Dr. Luciana Borio is former National Security Council director for medical and biodefense preparedness and current senior fellow for global health at the think tank Council on Foreign Relations. a venture partner at ARCH.

A platform to quickly develop and test novel SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing mAbs may represent a significant advancement in the ability to update the pool of mAb treatments available to protect the immunocompromised population

Comparing Development Platforms for Novel anti-SARS-CoV-2 Monoclonal Antibodies

Most therapeutic and prophylactic mAbs have originated from COVID-convalescent patient blood^{1,2}

Mouse hybridoma approach³



TNX-3600⁴ Human COVID-19 convalescent patient approach

Generating fully human mAbs starting from recovered patient blood samples has the potential to reduce the time required to create novel therapeutics in response to newly identified COVID-19 variants, relative to generating murine mAbs followed by humanization

¹Vir isolated sotrovimab from the blood of a SARS-CoV-1 patent

²Regeneron used both convalescent patient cells and a humanized mouse platform: Hansen J et al. *Science*. 2020 Aug 21;369(6506):1010-1014. doi: 10.1126/science.abd0827

³Lu R-M, Hwang Y-C, Liu IJ, et al. Development of therapeutic antibodies for the treatment of diseases. *J Biomed Sci*. 2020;27(1):1. doi:10.1186/s12929-019-0592-z

⁴TNX-3600 is the designation for a series of monoclonal antibodies; each is in the pre-IND stage of development and has not been approved for any indication.

Fully Human anti-SARS-CoV-2 Monoclonal Antibody Platform

TNX-3600¹: COVID-19 Therapeutic and Preventive Agents

Given the unpredictable trajectory of the SARS-CoV-2 virus and new variants², we seek to contribute to a broad set of monoclonal antibodies from a variety of SARS-CoV-2⁺ volunteers and convalescent patients, that can be scaled up quickly and potentially combined with other monoclonal antibodies

Collaboration with Columbia University

Fully human mAbs generated from SARS-CoV-2⁺ asymptomatic individuals or COVID-19 convalescent patients³

Potential monotherapies or preventives

- Plan to seek indication similar to current EUA therapeutic mAbs for treating individuals with mild-to-moderate COVID-19 who are at high risk for progression to severe disease

Potential combination therapy with other mAbs as therapeutics or prophylactics

- Combination therapies for other anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibodies are believed to have reduced the emergence of drug resistant viral strains⁴

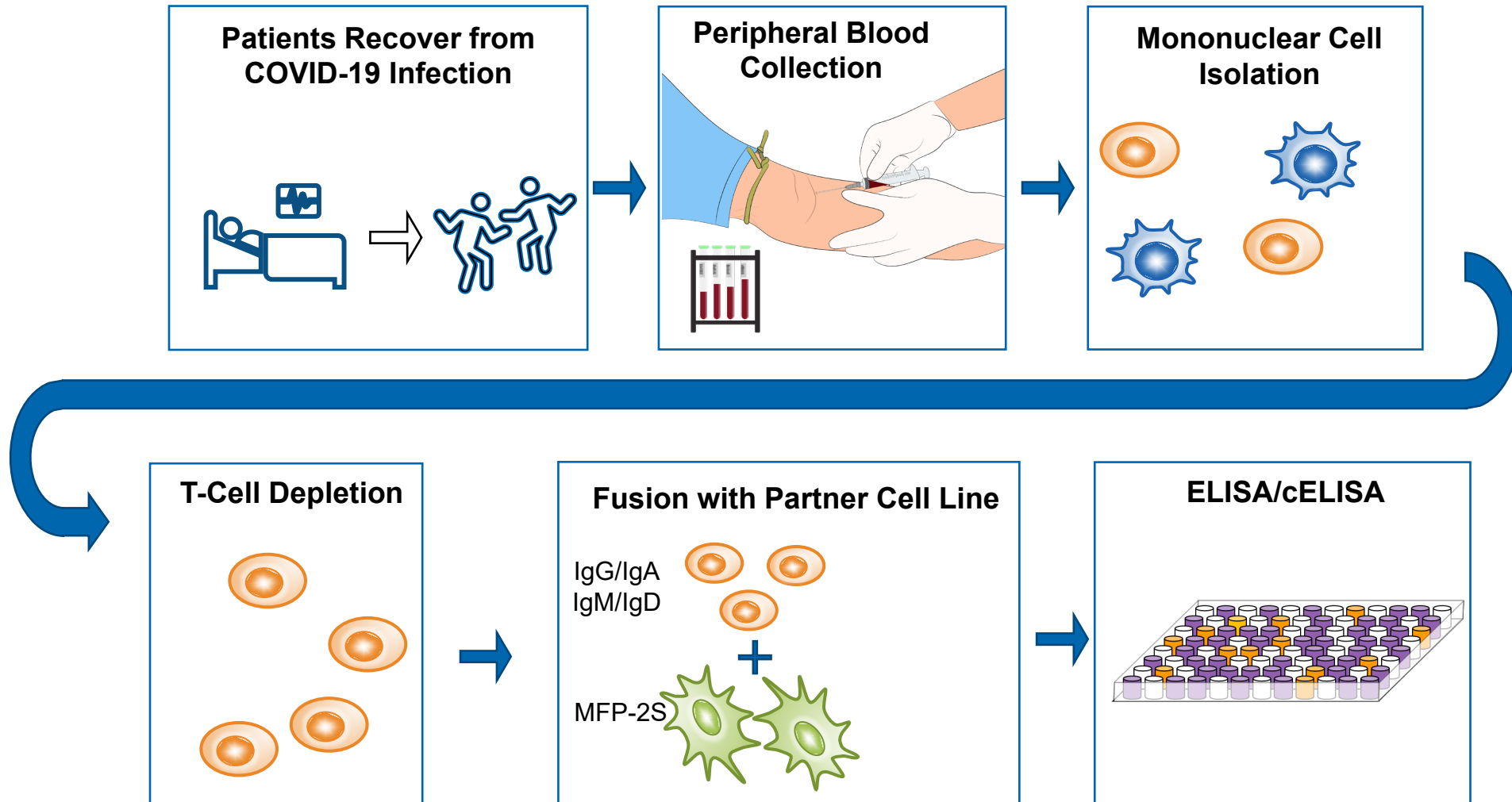
*TNX-3600 is the designation for a series of monoclonal antibodies; each is in the pre-IND stage of development and has not been approved for any indication

¹Waltz, E. Nature. "Does the World Need an Omicron Vaccine?" 28 Jan 2022 <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-022-00199-z>

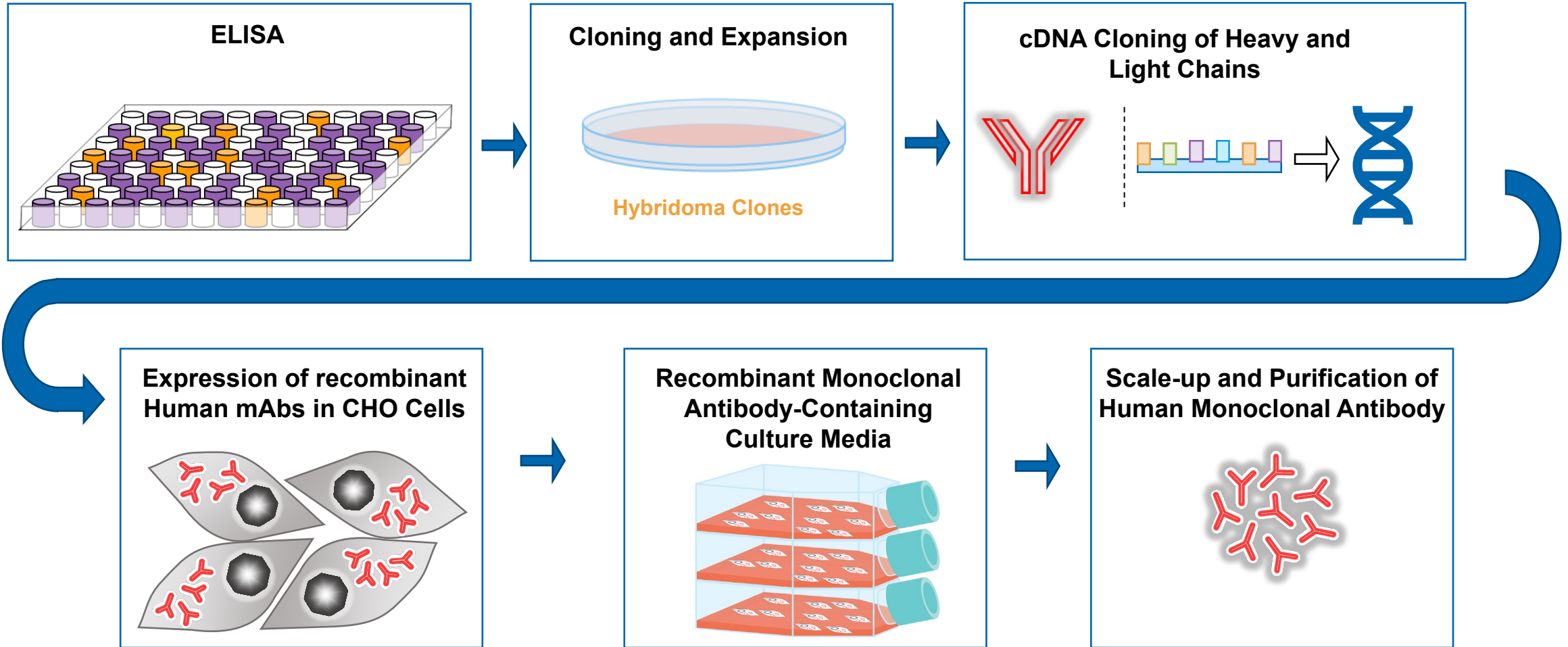
³Volunteers participated in an IRB-approved research protocol

⁴Baum, A. et al. *Science*. 2020 Aug 21;369(6506):1014-1018. doi: 10.1126/science.abd0831. Epub 2020 Jun 15.

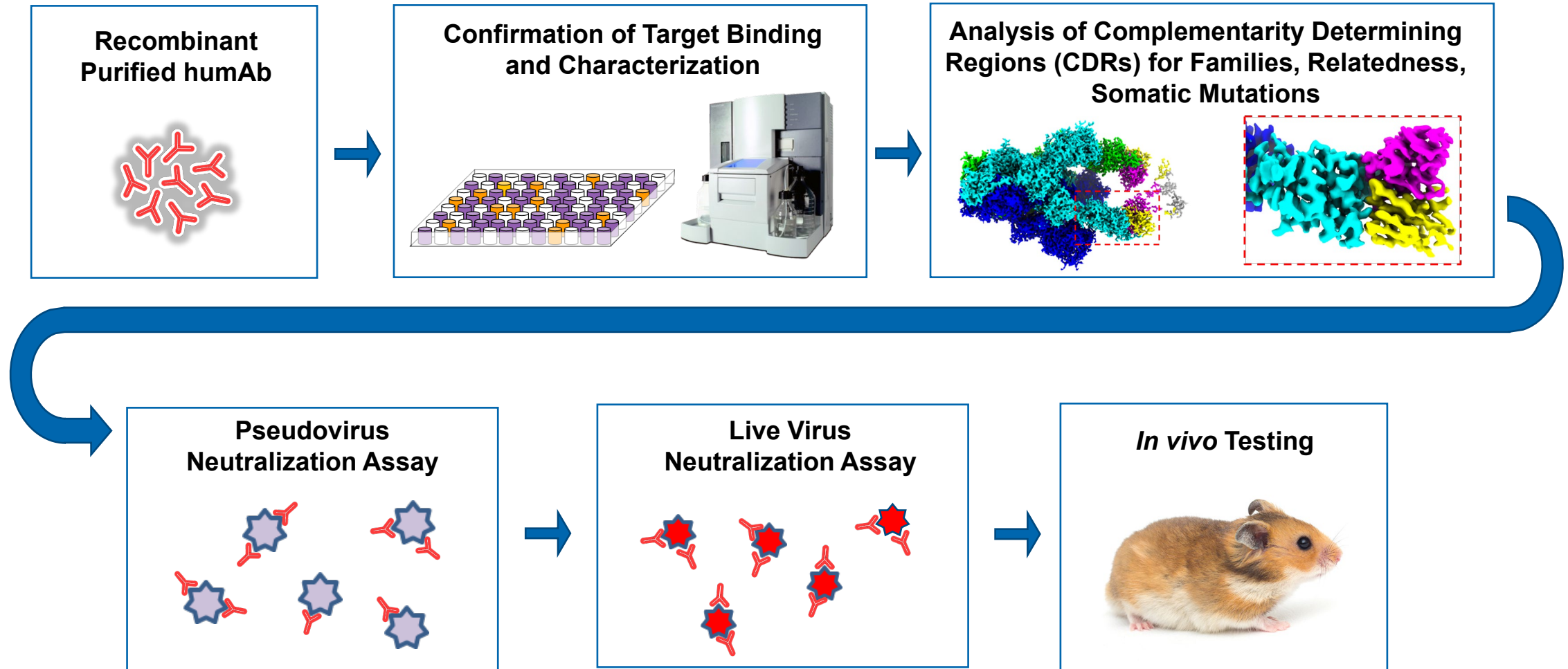
Generation of Fully Human Monoclonal Antibodies (1 of 3)



Generation of Fully Human Monoclonal Antibodies (2 of 3)

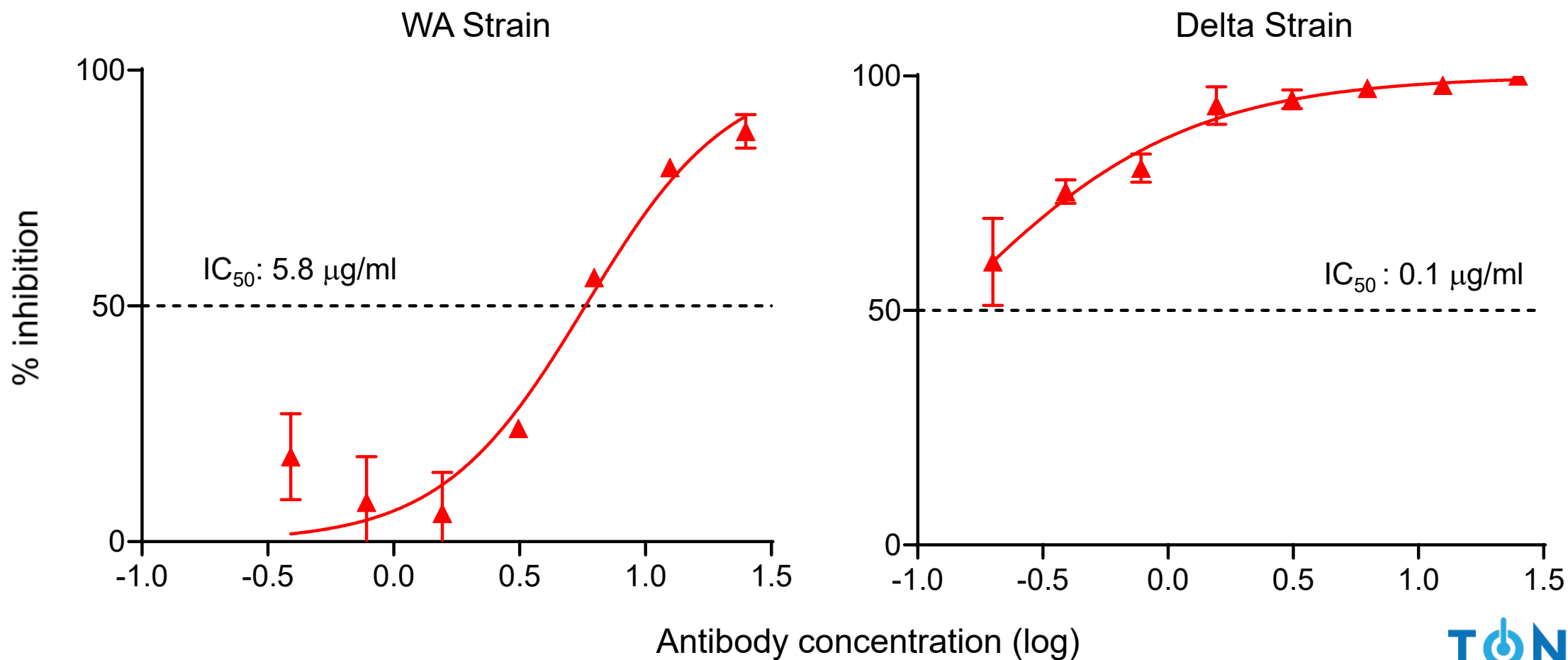


Generation of Fully Human Monoclonal Antibodies (3 of 3)



Live virus *in vitro* Neutralization Assay: TNX-3607*

Example of a fully human mAb with potent neutralizing activity against parental Wuhan (WA) virus and Delta variant



*TNX-3607 is in the pre-IND stage of development and has not been approved for any indication.

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Therapeutic Monoclonal Antibody Development for COVID-19 has been Focused on a “Whack-a-Mole” 1x1 Monoclonal Antibody v. Variant Battle

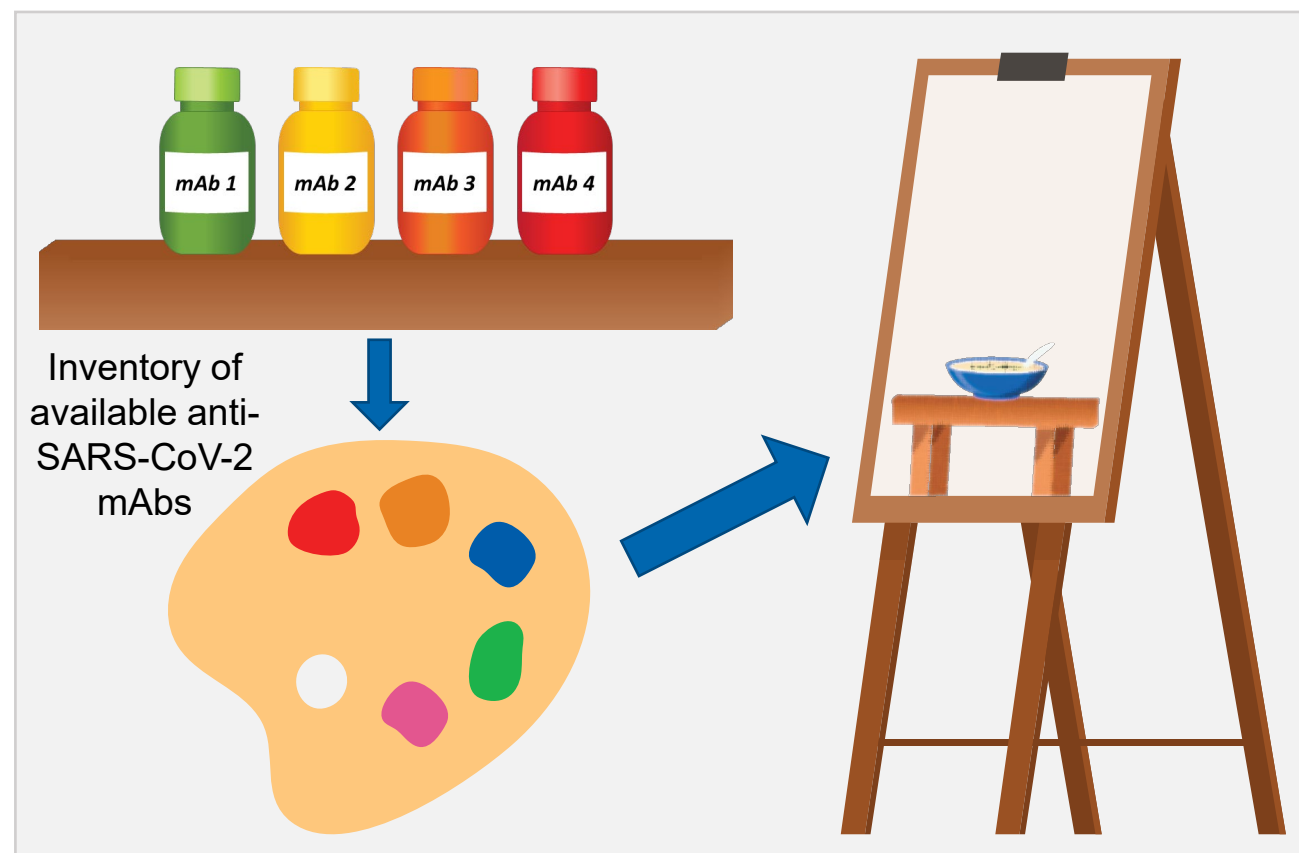
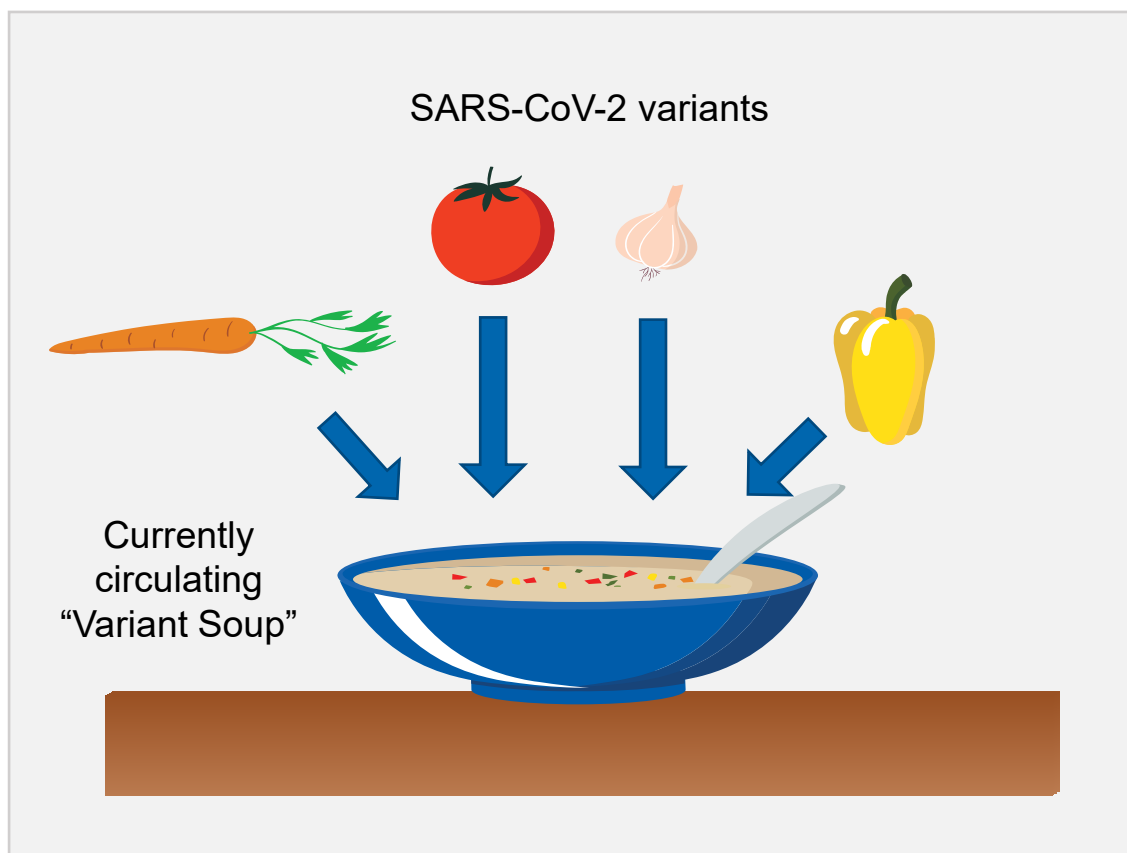


- As new variants emerge, mAbs that were highly effective against older variants may quickly lose their place in the treatment landscape¹
 - Antibodies receiving Emergency Use Authorizations (EUAs) may only have a lifespan of 1-2 years before shifts in the dominant circulating variant reduce their clinical utility²

¹Waltz, E. Nature. “Does the World Need an Omicron Vaccine?” 28 Jan 2022 <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-022-00199-z>

²<https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization#coviddrugs>.

As the Circulating Mix of SARS-CoV-2 Variants Changes, it Seems Prudent to Assemble a Diverse Inventory of Monoclonal Antibodies to Match It



¹Callaway, E. Oct 28 2022. Nature (News). COVID 'variant soup' is making winter surges hard to predict: Descendants of Omicron are proliferating worldwide — and the same mutations are coming up again and again. www.nature.com/articles/d41586-022-03445-6

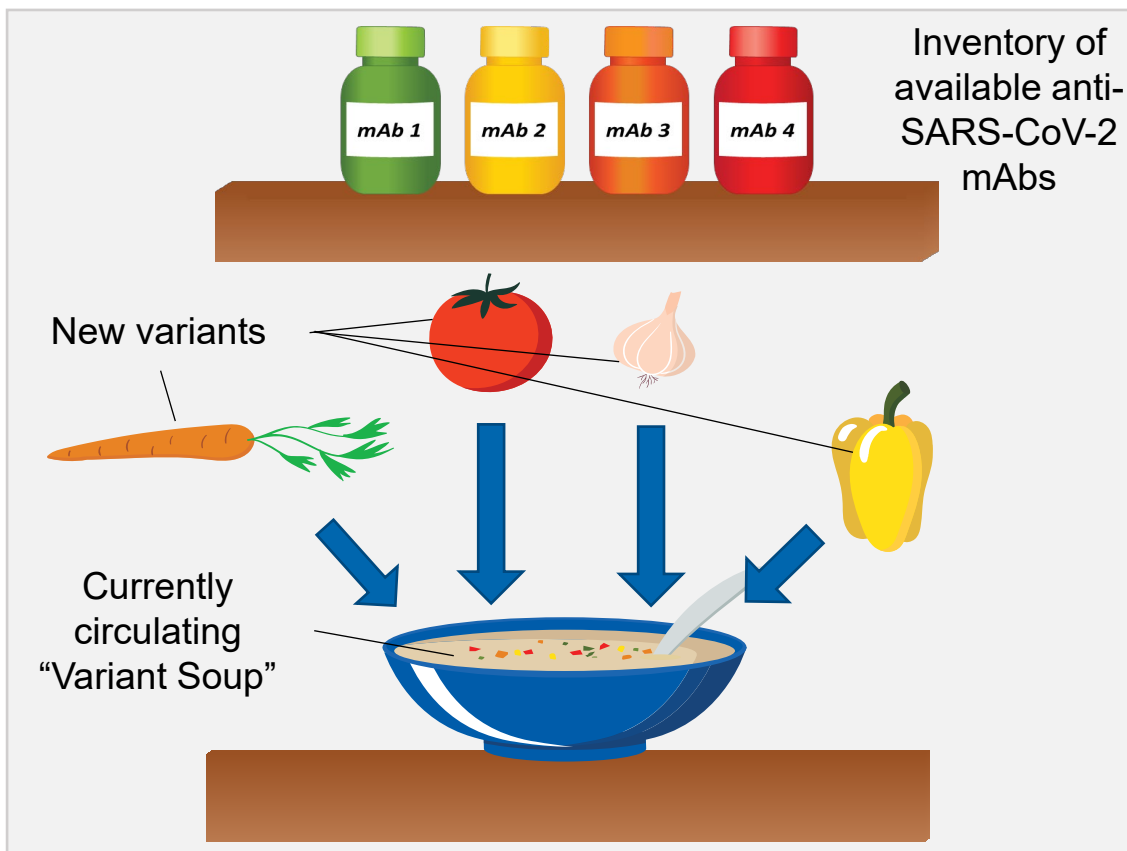
The Platform is Designed to Develop and Maintain a Diverse Inventory of Monoclonal Antibodies to Keep Up with SARS-CoV-2 “Variant Soup”¹



¹Callaway, E. Oct 28 2022. *Nature* (News). COVID 'variant soup' is making winter surges hard to predict Descendants of Omicron are proliferating worldwide — and the same mutations are coming up again and again. www.nature.com/articles/d41586-022-03445-6

As the Circulating Mix of SARS-CoV-2 Variants Changes, it Seems Prudent to Assemble a Diverse Inventory of Monoclonal Antibodies to Match It

Current Situation



Desired Inventory



¹Callaway, E. Oct 28 2022. Nature (News). COVID 'variant soup' is making winter surges hard to predict: Descendants of Omicron are proliferating worldwide — and the same mutations are coming up again and again. www.nature.com/articles/d41586-022-03445-6

Future of COVID-19 mAb Therapeutics and Prophylactics

- **Immune-evading SARS-CoV-2 variants are arising by divergent and convergent evolutionary processes¹**
 - Potentially speeded by recombination between variants
- **To protect immuno-compromised individuals from a changing “soup” of SARS-CoV-2 variants, we need an extensive palate of mAbs**
 - Rapid evasion confounds the durability of individual mAb therapeutic products
 - Both new products are needed and potentially new combinations of new with existing mAbs
- **For live-saving, but short-lived products, we expect FDA to regulate with commensurate speed**
 - With respect to EUA product Bebtelovimab, the NIH Guidelines group wrote, “...there are no clinical efficacy data on the treatment of patients who are at high risk of progressing to severe COVID-19”²
 - For “updated” mRNA booster vaccines encoding omicron spike antigen, FDA approvals were granted without human efficacy data consistent with a “cartridge” approach

¹Callaway, E. Oct 28 2022. Nature (News). COVID ‘variant soup’ is making winter surges hard to predict: Descendants of Omicron are proliferating worldwide — and the same mutations are coming up again and again. www.nature.com/articles/d41586-022-03445-6

²<https://www.covid19treatmentguidelines.nih.gov/therapies/anti-sars-cov-2-antibody-products/anti-sars-cov-2-monoclonal-antibodies/> - accessed Nov 3, 2022

Investigators and Collaborators

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 - Milan Stojanovic
- **Texas BioMed**
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 - Marco Argonza
- **Chicago BioSolutions**
 - Lijun Rong
- **Curia**
 - Brian Zabel



Internal Development & Manufacturing Capabilities

Infectious Disease R&D Center (RDC) – Frederick, MD

- **Function:** Accelerated development of vaccines and antiviral drugs against COVID-19, its variants and other infectious diseases
- **Description:** ~48,000 square feet, BSL-2 with some areas designated BSL-3
- **Status:** Operational



Advanced Development Center (ADC) – North Dartmouth, MA

- **Function:** Development and clinical scale manufacturing of biologics
- **Description:** ~45,000 square feet, BSL-2
- **Status:** Operational



Commercial Manufacturing Center (CMC) – Hamilton, MT

- **Function:** Phase 3 and Commercial scale manufacturing of biologics
- **Description:** ~44-acre green field site, planned BSL-2
- **Status:** Planning for site enabling work in 2022



Architectural Rendering



THANK YOU

