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Corporate Overview
November 2023

Forward-Looking Statements & Safe Harbor

This presentation contains forward-looking statements, including statements made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, that may include but are not limited to: our current expectations regarding timing of data and results for our two, on-going Phase 3 clinical trials; any expected clinical results of our Phase 3 studies; the suitability of clinical data from our Phase 3 program to support the filing of an NDA; our ability to obtain FDA approval for simufilam, even with an NDA filing and positive clinical Phase 3 results and data; the design, scope, conduct, continuation, completion, intended purpose, or future results of our on-going Phase 3 program of simufilam in patients with Alzheimer's disease; the interpretation of results or clinical purpose of our open-label study, randomized withdrawal study, aka, Cognition Maintenance Study (CMS); the apparent ability of simufilam to favor patients with mild Alzheimer's disease; any findings or recommendations by the DSMB relating to the interim safety of simufilam in our on-going Phase 3 clinical trials; interim MRI safety data for the Phase 3 program, including ARIA; the risk of current or future findings of treatment-emergent ARIA in our clinical program of simufilam; the treatment of people with Alzheimer's disease dementia; the safety or efficacy of simufilam in people with Alzheimer's disease dementia; the development path for SavaDx or the use of mass spectrometry as an alternative method of detection; expected cash use in future periods; comments made by our employees regarding simufilam, drug effect, and the treatment of Alzheimer's disease; and potential benefits, if any, of our product candidates. These statements may be identified by words such as "may," "anticipate," "believe," "could," "expect," "forecast," "intend," "plan," "possible," "potential," and other words and terms of similar meaning.

Simufilam and SavaDx are investigational product candidates. They are not approved by any regulatory authority. Their safety, efficacy or other desirable attributes, if any, have not been established in patients. Data from our clinical studies to date are all inherently exploratory in nature, should be interpreted with caution and should not be interpreted as clinical evidence of therapeutic safety or benefit for simufilam.

Drug development and commercialization involve a high degree of risk, and only a small number of research and development programs result in regulatory approval and subsequent commercialization of a product. In addition, our clinical results from earlier-stage clinical trials may not be indicative of full results or results from later-stage or larger scale clinical trials and do not ensure regulatory approval. You should not place undue reliance on our earlier-stage clinical trial results we present or publish.

Such statements are based on our current expectations and projections about future events. Such statements speak only as of the date of this presentation and are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including, but not limited to, those risks relating to the ability to conduct or complete clinical studies on expected timelines, our cash use guidance for second-half 2023, to demonstrate the specificity, safety, efficacy or potential health benefits of any of our product candidates, potential health benefits, if any, of changes in levels of exploratory biomarkers, any unanticipated impacts of national or world events on our business operations, including those described in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022 and future reports to be filed with the SEC. The foregoing sets forth many, but not all, of the factors that could cause actual results to differ from expectations in any forward-looking statement. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking statements and events discussed in this presentation are inherently uncertain and may not occur, and actual results could differ materially and adversely from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements. Accordingly, you should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. Except as required by law, we disclaim any intention or responsibility for updating or revising any forward-looking statements contained in this presentation. For further information regarding these and other risks related to our business, investors should consult our filings with the SEC, which are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

This presentation may also contain statistical data and drug information based on independent industry publications or other publicly available information. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the data contained in these publicly available sources of data and information. Accordingly, we make no representations as to the accuracy or completeness of such data or information. You are cautioned not to give undue weight to such data.

The content of this presentation is solely our responsibility and does not represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health or any other government agency.

Introduction to Cassava Sciences

We are a biotechnology company based in Austin, TX.

We are developing an innovative drug candidate for people with Alzheimer's disease.

Our science is based on stabilizing—but not removing—a critical protein in the brain.

Our lead drug candidate, simufilam, is in Phase 3 clinical testing in patients with Alzheimer's disease.

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Cassava Sciences - Senior Management

Years of experience with scientific and drug innovations.

Remi Barbier - Chairman, President & CEO

EXELIXIS® XOMA ARQULE®

Jim Kupiec, MD – Chief Medical Officer

Pfizer SANOFI Ciba-Geigy

Eric Schoen - Chief Financial Officer

ASPiRA LABS A VERMILLION COMPANY

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS

Lindsay H. Burns, PhD – SVP, Neuroscience

Abgenix élan UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Michael Zamloot – SVP, Technical Operations

Boehringer Ingelheim Ciba-Geigy

Michael Marsman, PharmD – SVP, Regulatory Affairs

Impax COR THERAPEUTICS, INC.

Chris Cook – SVP, General Counsel

Alcon JONES DAY®

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Alzheimer's Disease: a Significant Unmet Need

Signature of Alois Alzheimer, circa 1915

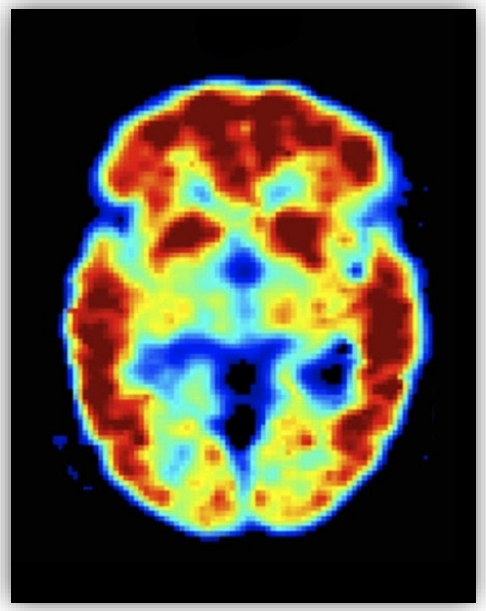
Alzheimer's is a world-wide epidemic.

It outranks cancer, stroke and heart attack as most-feared chronic disease by retirees, according to a study.[1]

Cassava Sciences sees an opportunity to serve patients, create value for stakeholders.

[1] Source: "*The Four Pillars of the New Retirement*", EdwardJones, accessed on-line November 2022.

Ultimately, a Fatal Disease



Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a chronic, progressive neurological disorder.

AD causes memory loss, difficulty speaking & understanding, behavior changes, other issues.

***Eventually, the AD patient is unable to perform daily functions*.**

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Rx Drugs for Alzheimer's

Older drugs can address clinical symptoms for some time.

- donepezil (e.g., Aricept®) – oral cholinesterase inhibitor, FDA approval 1996, all stages of disease
- galantamine (e.g., Razadyne®) – oral cholinesterase inhibitor, FDA approval 2001, mild-to-moderate disease
- rivastigmine (e.g., Exelon®) – cholinesterase inhibitor, oral or patch, FDA approval 1997, mild-to-moderate disease
- memantine (e.g., Namenda®) – oral NMDA antagonist, FDA approval 2003, moderate-to-severe disease

More recently, antibody drugs slow disease progression by targeting amyloid in the brain.

- aducanumab (Aduhelm®/Biogen) – intravenous infusion therapy, FDA approval June 2021, MCI/mild disease
- lecanemab (Leqembi®/Eisai-Biogen) – twice-monthly IV infusion therapy, FDA approval Jan 2023, MCI/mild disease
- donanemab (Lilly) – monthly IV infusion therapy, full FDA approval expected late 2023, early disease

We believe simufilam, if approved, may add to the available therapies for Alzheimer's disease.

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Simufilam Is Our Lead Drug Candidate For Alzheimer's

Not actual photo of simufilam tablet.

Simufilam[1] is our small molecule (oral) drug with a novel mechanism of action.

- Importantly, this drug does not seek to clear amyloid out of the brain
- 100% owned by Cassava Sciences

Simufilam targets altered filamin A protein, which is found in the Alzheimer's brain.

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[1] Simufilam is an investigational drug that is not approved by any regulatory authority and its safety or efficacy have not been established.

Simufilam is in Phase 3 Clinical Testing

- **We are conducting two Phase 3 studies to assess the safety & efficacy of oral simufilam vs placebo in mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's disease dementia.**
  - Both are double-blind, placebo-controlled, multi-center, randomized controlled trials
  - Both are fully enrolled from clinical sites in the U.S., Canada, Australia, S. Korea and Puerto Rico
  - Both are conducted under a Special Protocol Assessment (SPA) from FDA

- **Over 1,900 patients are randomized in our on-going Phase 3 studies.**
  - 804 patients are randomized in ReTHINK-ALZ (NCT04994483), which has a 52-week treatment period
  - 1,125 patients are randomized in ReFOCUS-ALZ (NCT05026177), which has a 76-week treatment period

Top-line results for the 52-week Phase 3 study are currently expected approximately year-end 2024.

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Science and Basic Research

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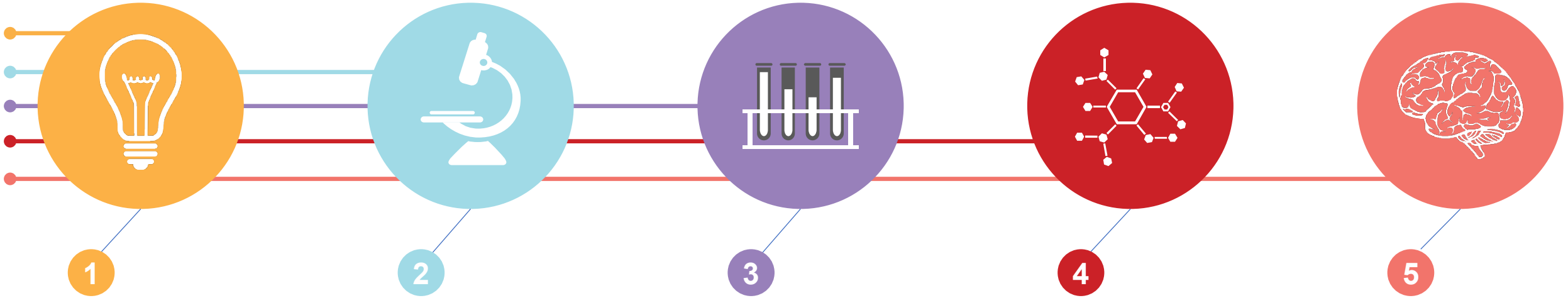
In-house Discovery/Development Program



<2008 - present

Basic research around neurobiology of Filamin A (FLNA) with academic and other collaborators.

2009

Discovery that altered FLNA links to α7nAChR when Aβ signals.

2010

Screening/testing of compounds that bind altered FLNA and block α7nAChR/Aβ interaction.

2011

Simufilam (PTI-125) binds altered FLNA with high affinity, blocks α7nAChR/Aβ interactions.

Preclinical testing of simufilam.

2017 - present

IND filing.

Clinical testing of simufilam.

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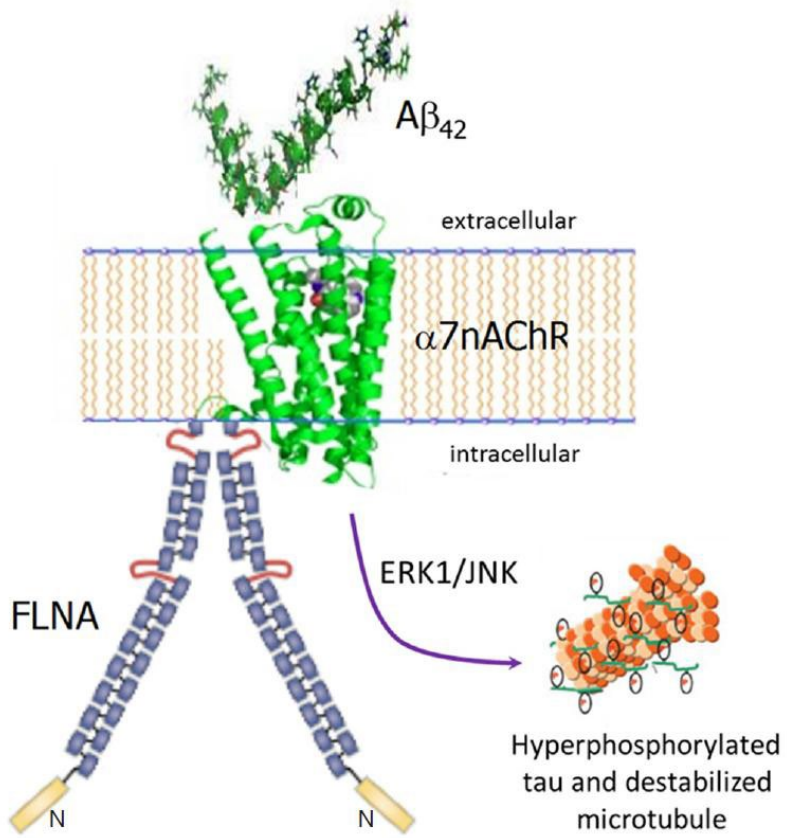
Mechanism of Action, Simplified

Simufilam targets an altered form of filamin A protein found in the Alzheimer's brain.



i. **Scaffolding proteins, such as filamin A (FLNA), link other proteins into stable, healthy conformations.**

ii. **The AD brain has an altered form of FLNA** – $A\beta_{42}$ binds α7nAChR and recruits FLNA, altering its shape.

iii. **Altered FLNA *enables* Aβ neurotoxicity** – altered FLNA linkage to α7nAChR enables high-affinity binding of $A\beta_{42}$ for α7nAChR and cell signaling that hyperphosphorylates tau.

iv. **Simufilam *disables* Aβ neurotoxicity by binding to altered FLNA, restoring its proper shape/function** – disrupts its linkage to α7nAChR, stops $A\beta_{42}$ signaling and tau hyperphosphorylation.

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Filamin A Research is an Emerging Area of Neuroscience

Molecular Neurobiology (2023) 60:1021–1039
https://doi.org/10.1007/s12035-022-03121-w

Direct and Indirect Effects of Filamin A on Tau Pathology in Neuronal Cells

Stéphanie Levert[1,2] · Julie Pilliod[1,2] · Étienne Aumont[3,4] · Sandrine Armanville[1,2] · Cyntia Tremblay[5,6] · Frédéric Calon[5,6] · Nicole Leclerc[1,2]

Received: 24 August 2022 / Accepted: 4 November 2022 / Published online: 18 November 2022

Science Translational Medicine

EPILEPSY

Filamin A inhibition reduces seizure activity in a mouse model of focal cortical malformations

Longbo Zhang[1,2], Tianxiang Huang[1,2], Shannon Teaw[1], Lena H. Nguyen[1], Lawrence S. Hsieh[1], Xuan Gong[1,2], Lindsay H. Burns[3], Angélique Bordey[1]*

Epilepsy treatments for patients with mechanistic target of rapamycin (mTOR) disorders, such as tu
sis complex (TSC) or focal cortical dysplasia type II (FCDII), are urgently needed. In these patients, t

Science Advances

SCIENCE ADVANCES | RESEARCH ARTICLE

DISEASES AND DISORDERS

Actin-binding protein filamin-A drives tau aggregation and contributes to progressive supranuclear palsy pathology

Koyo Tsujikawa[1,2,3], Kohei Hamanaka[4], Yuichi Riku[1,5], Yuki Hattori[6], Norikazu Hara[7], Yohei Iguchi[1], Shinsuke Ishigaki[1,8], Atsushi Hashizume[1,9], Satoko Miyatake[4,10], Satomi Mitsuhashi[4,11], Yu Miyazaki[1], Mayumi Kataoka[1], LI Jiayi[1], Keizo Yasui[2], Satoshi Kuru[3], Haruki Koike[1], Kenta Kobayashi[12], Naruhiko Sahara[13], Norio Ozaki[14], Mari Yoshida[3], Akiyoshi Kakita[15], Yuko Saito[16], Yasushi Iwasaki[3], Akinori Miyashita[7], Takeshi Iwatsubo[17], Japanese Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative (J-ADNI)†, Takeshi Ikeuchi[7], Japanese Longitudinal Biomarker Study in PSP and CBD (JALPAC) Consortium‡, Takaki Miyata[6], Gen Sobue[8], Naomichi Matsumoto[4], Kentaro Sahashi[1], Masahisa Katsuno[1,9]*

While amyloid-β lies upstream of tau pathology in Alzheimer's disease, key drivers for other tauopathies, including progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP), are largely unknown. Various tau mutations are known to facilitate tau aggregation, but how the nonmutated tau, which most cases with PSP share, increases its propensity to aggre-

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Biological Activity of Simufilam

Four academic institutions have generated data in support of the biological activity of simufilam using different models and lab techniques.

- **2023 – Scientists at The Cochin Institute (Paris, France) used a highly precise cell-based assay based on TR-FRET to show that simufilam interrupts a pathogenic signaling pathway in Alzheimer's, i.e., amyloid binding to α7nAChR.**
- **2023 – Our academic collaborator at CUNY showed simufilam suppresses overactive mTOR and restores its sensitivity to insulin in Alzheimer's disease patient lymphocytes. The anti-inflammatory mechanism was expanded to include other inflammatory receptors.**
- **2023 – Scientists at the University of Milan (Italy) showed that simufilam reduced FLNA phosphorylation and enhanced the effects of a pituitary cancer treatment in experiments using both patient tumor biopsies and a rat cell line.**
- **2020 – Scientists at Yale University showed that simufilam reduced seizure frequency and alleviated neuronal abnormalities in a mouse model of a rare form of epilepsy associated with FLNA overexpression.**
- **< 2008 to date – Our academic collaborator at CUNY first showed the effects of simufilam on FLNA and on the signaling pathways of amyloid beta in Alzheimer's disease models and postmortem brain tissue.**

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Please see Appendix for partial list of science publications.

SavaDx: an Investigational Diagnostic for Alzheimer's

- The underlying science for simufilam supports the development of a diagnostic technology to detect Alzheimer's in blood.
- SavaDx is an early-stage product candidate and is still a 'research-use only' exploratory biomarker.
- Working with third parties, we are evaluating the use of mass spectrometry to detect FLNA, i.e., without the use of antibodies. Evaluations are on-going.
- SavaDx is a lower priority program compared to simufilam.

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Clinical Proof-of-Concept

Simufilam Clinical/Reg Development Overview

2023

6-month Randomized Withdrawal Study

(aka, Cognition Maintenance Study – CMS)

Randomized, Double-blind, Placebo-controlled Study in Alzheimer's Patients

2023

12-month Open-label Study

Long-term Safety & Cognition Study in Alzheimer's Patients

2021

End of Phase 2 Meeting with FDA

FDA Grants Special Protocol Assessments (SPA) for Our Two Phase 3 Studies

2020

Phase 2b

Safety & Biomarker Study in Alzheimer's Patients

2019

Phase 2a

Safety, PK & Biomarker Study in Alzheimer's Patients

2017

Phase 1

Safety & PK Study In Human Volunteers

2017

IND Application Filing with FDA

<2008 to date

Basic Research/ Drug Discovery/ Pre-clinical Studies

Global Pivotal Phase 3 Efficacy Studies in >1,900 Patients with Alzheimer's Disease

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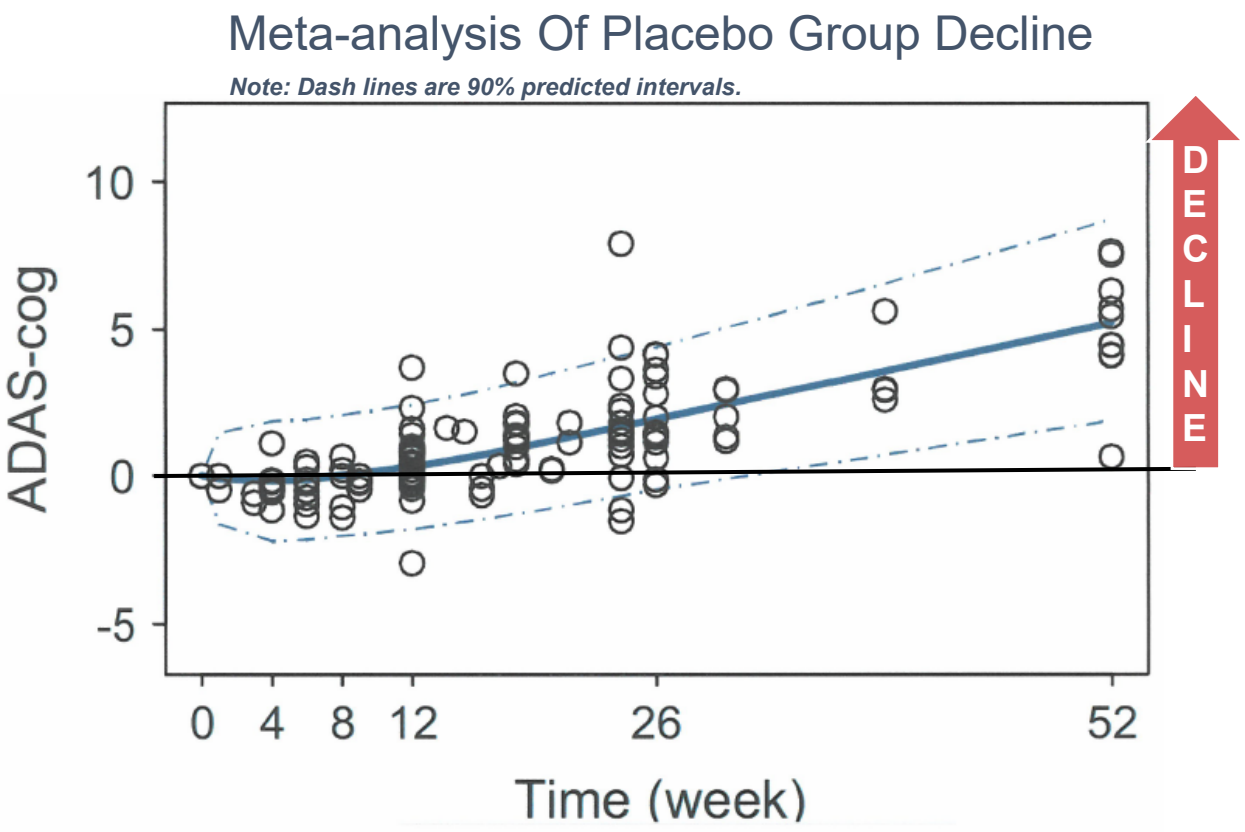
Expected Rate of Cognitive Decline in AD – Literature[1]



Cognitive decline on ADAS-Cog was reported in a meta-analysis of 20,000 patients with mild-to-moderate AD enrolled in randomized, controlled trials[2].

5.5 point average decline over a year on ADAS-Cog in the group of study subjects who were administered placebo in randomized, controlled trials.

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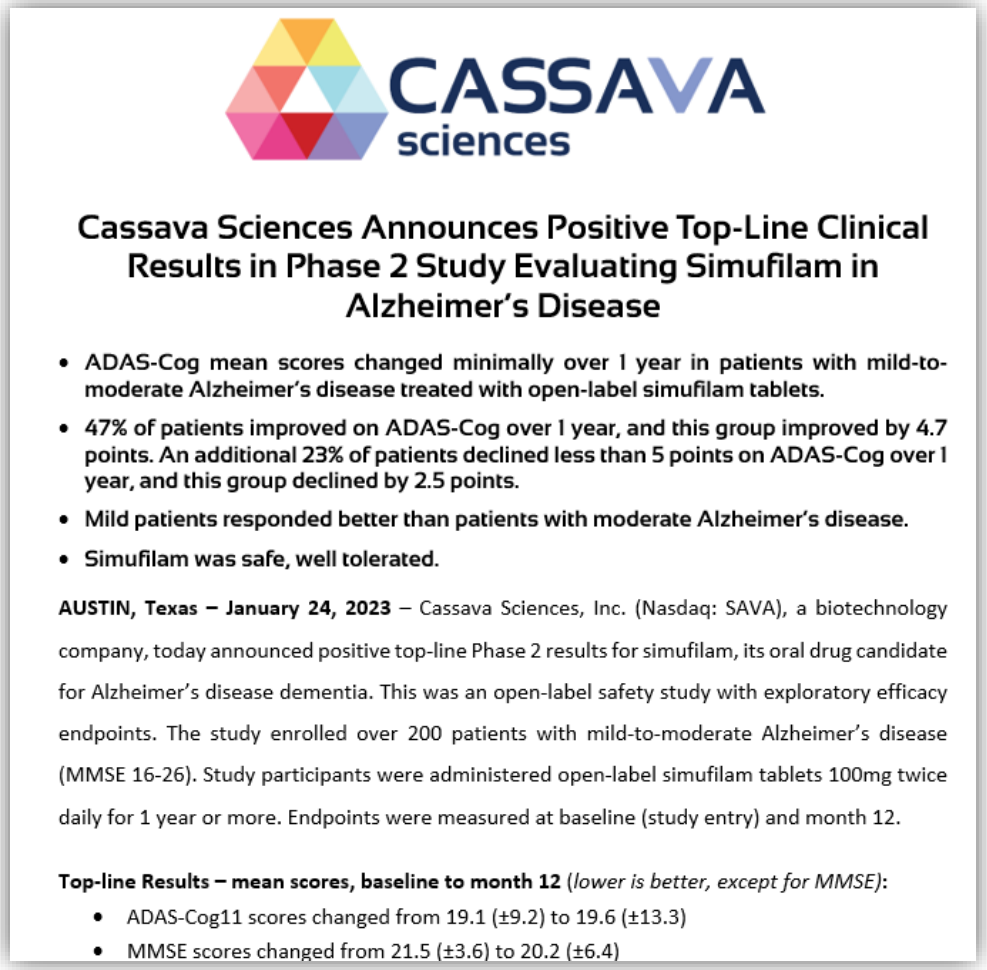
[1] The data presented here is based on independent industry publications or other publicly available information.
[2] *Disease Progression Meta-analysis Model in Alzheimer's disease* (Ito, et al., Pfizer Global Research), Alzheimer's & Dementia 6 (2010) 39-53

Open-label Study Results

12-month Open-label Study

Long-term Safety & Cognition Study in Alzheimer's Patients (N=220)

January 24, 2023 Press Release[1]



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Cassava Sciences Announces Positive Top-Line Clinical Results in Phase 2 Study Evaluating Simufilam in Alzheimer's Disease

- **ADAS-Cog mean scores changed minimally over 1 year in patients with mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's disease treated with open-label simufilam tablets.**
- **47% of patients improved on ADAS-Cog over 1 year, and this group improved by 4.7 points. An additional 23% of patients declined less than 5 points on ADAS-Cog over 1 year, and this group declined by 2.5 points.**
- **Mild patients responded better than patients with moderate Alzheimer's disease.**
- **Simufilam was safe, well tolerated.**

AUSTIN, Texas – January 24, 2023 – Cassava Sciences, Inc. (Nasdaq: SAVA), a biotechnology company, today announced positive top-line Phase 2 results for simufilam, its oral drug candidate for Alzheimer's disease dementia. This was an open-label safety study with exploratory efficacy endpoints. The study enrolled over 200 patients with mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's disease (MMSE 16-26). Study participants were administered open-label simufilam tablets 100mg twice daily for 1 year or more. Endpoints were measured at baseline (study entry) and month 12.

Top-line Results – mean scores, baseline to month 12 (*lower is better, except for MMSE*):

- ADAS-Cog11 scores changed from 19.1 (±9.2) to 19.6 (±13.3)
- MMSE scores changed from 21.5 (±3.6) to 20.2 (±6.4)

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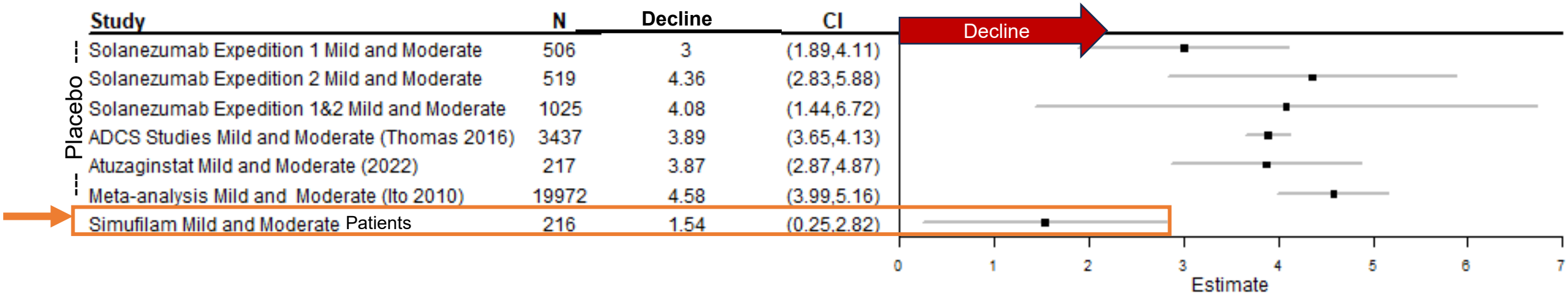
[1] For detailed information, study limitations and forward-looking statements regarding this study, please see press release dated January 24, 2023 at www.CassavaSciences.com.

Open-label Study Results – mild-to-moderate AD patients

Simufilam vs. Historical Placebo Controls in Patients with Mild-to-moderate AD[1]

Change in ADAS-Cog, baseline to 12 months

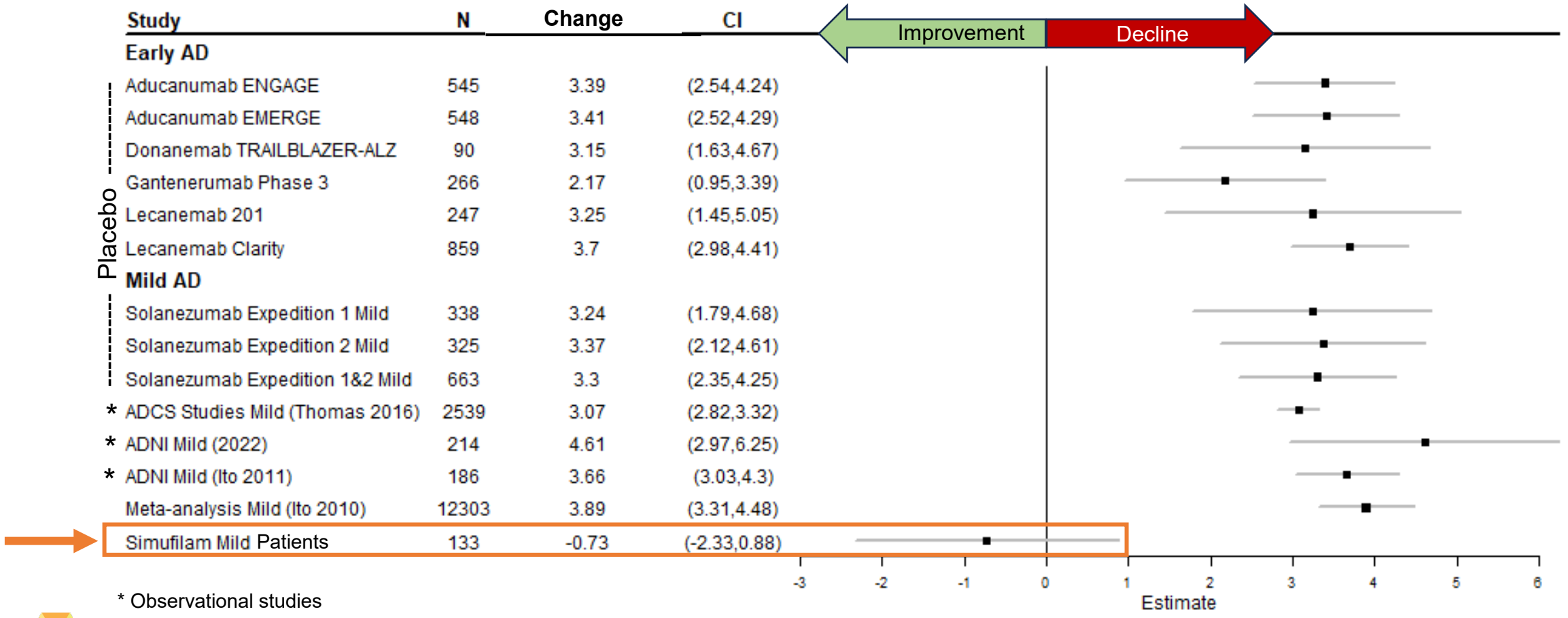


[1] For detailed information, study limitations and forward-looking statements regarding this study, please see press release dated January 24, 2023 at www.CassavaSciences.com.
Forest plot meta-analysis model by Pentara Corporation. Data was sourced from randomized, controlled trials conducted by other sponsors in patients with mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's disease.

Open-label Study Results – mild AD patients

Simufilam vs. Historical Placebo in Patients with Early or Mild AD[1]

Change in ADAS-Cog, baseline to 12 months



* Observational studies

[1] For detailed information, study limitations and forward-looking statements regarding this study, please see press release dated January 24, 2023 at www.CassavaSciences.com.
Forest plot meta-analysis model by Pentara Corporation. Data was sourced from non-randomized studies (i.e., ADNI) and randomized, controlled trials conducted by other sponsors in patients with early (i.e., MCI + mild) and mild Alzheimer's disease.

Randomized Withdrawal Study Results

6-month Randomized Withdrawal Study

(aka, Cognition Maintenance Study – CMS)

Randomized, Double-blind, Placebo-controlled Study in Alzheimer's Patients (N=157)

July 5, 2023 Press Release[1]

CASSAVA sciences

Oral Simufilam Slowed Cognitive Decline in a Randomized Withdrawal Trial of Mild-to-Moderate Alzheimer's Disease

- **Simufilam Slowed Cognitive Decline by 38% Versus Placebo Over 6 months in Patients with Mild-to-Moderate Alzheimer's Disease.**
- **Drug Effects Favored Mild Alzheimer's Disease.**
- **In Mild Alzheimer's, Simufilam Improved Cognition Scores Over 6 Months.**
- **In Mild Alzheimer's, Simufilam Stabilized Cognition Scores Over 18 Months.**
- **Oral Simufilam Continues to be Safe, Well Tolerated.**

AUSTIN, Texas – July 5, 2023 – Cassava Sciences, Inc. (Nasdaq: SAVA), a biotechnology company, today announced top-line clinical results from its Cognition Maintenance Study (CMS). The CMS is a small proof-of-concept study designed to demonstrate the effects of drug versus placebo in a randomized withdrawal trial design. The study enrolled 157 patients with mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's disease, a more advanced and difficult-to-treat stage of disease.

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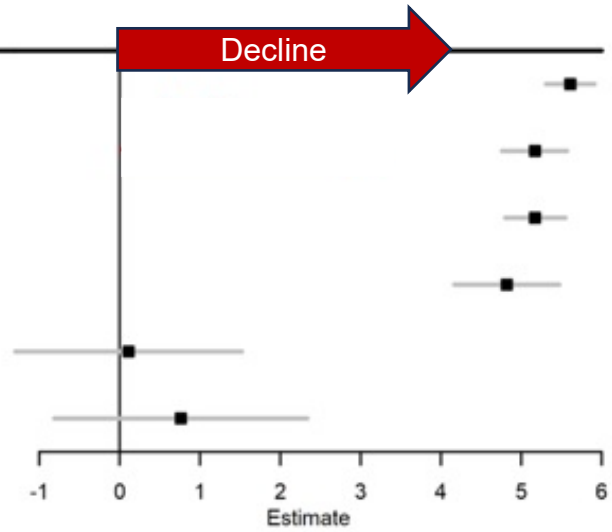
[1] For detailed information, study limitations and forward-looking statements regarding this study, please see press release dated July 5, 2023 at www.CassavaSciences.com.

Randomized Withdrawal (CMS) Study Results – mild patients

Mild AD patients (MMSE 21–26) on simufilam for 18 months showed no material decline in ADAS-Cog scores as a group, indicating stable cognition.[1]

Study	Treatment	MMSE Range	Change from Baseline Estimate	CI
CLARITY	Placebo	22-30	5.61	(5.31, 5.91)
EMERGE	Placebo	24-30	5.17	(4.76, 5.57)
ENGAGE	Placebo	24-30	5.17	(4.80, 5.55)
Trailblazer	Placebo	20-28	4.82	(4.17, 5.47)
Open-label followed by Randomized Withdrawal	Simufilam100mg-Simufilam100mg	21-26	0.11	(-1.30, 1.52)
	Simufilam100mg-Placebo	21-26	0.76	(-0.81, 2.34)



Forest plot of historical declines on ADAS-Cog over 18 months in mild Alzheimer's (MMSE 20-30), placebo arms vs simufilam treatment.[2]

[1] 'Simufilam100mg-Simufilam100mg' refers to mild AD patients (N=76) who received simufilam in both the 12-month open-label phase and the 6-month randomized withdrawal study/CMS; 'Simufilam100mg-Placebo' refers to patients who received simufilam in the open-label phase and placebo in the randomized withdrawal study/CMS.

[2] Forest plot by Pentara Corporation. Data was sourced from the placebo groups in randomized, controlled trials of monoclonal antibodies conducted by other sponsors in mild Alzheimer's disease (MMSE 20-30). Results shown for CLARITY P3 trial of lecanemab; EMERGE and ENGAGE P3 studies of aducanumab; and TRAILBLAZER P3 trial of donanemab.

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Phase 3 Program

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Regulatory Strategy

- **Successful End-of-phase 2 meeting with FDA.**
  - EOP2 meeting objectives were to gain general agreement around a Phase 3 clinical program and statutory requirements for a 505(b)(1) NDA submission and marketing approval of simufilam for the treatment of mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's disease.
  - FDA agrees that the completed Phase 2 program, together with well-defined Phase 3 clinical program, are sufficient to show evidence of clinical efficacy.
  - Agreement on use of co-primary efficacy endpoints to assess treatment benefits.

- **Agreement reached with FDA on two Special Protocol Assessments for Phase 3.**

Phase 3 Program Overview

Our Phase 3 program consists of two on-going, placebo-controlled randomized trials of oral simufilam in patients with mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's disease dementia.

Patient enrollment is closed.

Over 1,900 patients are randomized in our Phase 3 studies

				Co-Primary Endpoints		Secondary Endpoints	
	Randomized	Simufilam Treatment	Length of Treatment	Cognition Scale	Function Scale	Cognition + Function Scale	Dementia-related Behavior Scale
ReThink-ALZ	804 Patients	100 mg BID	52 weeks	ADAS-Cog12	ADCS-ADL	iADRS	NPI
ReFocus-ALZ	1,125 Patients	100 mg or 50 mg BID	76 weeks	ADAS-Cog12	ADCS-ADL	iADRS	NPI

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***ADAS-Cog** = The Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale – Cognitive Subscale, a measure of cognition*
***ADCS-ADL** = Alzheimer's Disease Cooperative Study – Activities of Daily Living, a measure of health function*
***iADRS** = integrated Alzheimer's Disease Rating Scale, a composite measure of cognition and health function*
***NPI** = Neuropsychiatric Inventory*

Two On-going Phase 3 Studies in Alzheimer's

rethinkALZ
JOIN A CLINICAL STUDY TO ADVANCE ALZHEIMER'S TREATMENT

refocusALZ
JOIN A CLINICAL STUDY TO ADVANCE ALZHEIMER'S TREATMENT

52-week Phase 3 study - NCT04994483

- Study initiated Fall 2021; fully enrolled Fall 2023.
- 804 patients randomized (1:1) to simufilam 100 mg or matching placebo over 52-week treatment period.
- Entry criteria includes plasma pTau181 assay to qualify patients' Alzheimer's disease (30 pg/mL cutoff).
- Co-primary efficacy endpoints are ADAS-Cog12, a cognitive scale, and ADCS-ADL, a functional scale.
- A secondary efficacy endpoint is iADRS, a clinical tool that combines scores from ADAS-Cog & ADCS-ADL.

76-week Phase 3 study - NCT05026177

- Study initiated Fall 2021; fully enrolled Fall 2023.
- 1,125 patients randomized (1:1:1) to simufilam 100 mg, 50 mg or matching placebo over 76-week treatment period.
- Entry criteria includes plasma pTau181 assay to qualify patients' Alzheimer's disease (30 pg/mL cutoff).
- Co-primary efficacy endpoints are ADAS-Cog12, a cognitive scale, and ADCS-ADL, a functional scale.
- A secondary efficacy endpoint is iADRS, a clinical tool that combines scores from ADAS-Cog & ADCS-ADL.

ADAS-Cog *= The Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale – Cognitive Subscale, a measure of cognition*
ADCS-ADL *= Alzheimer's Disease Cooperative Study – Activities of Daily Living, a measure of health function*
iADRS *= integrated Alzheimer's Disease Rating Scale, a composite measure of cognition and health function*
NPI *= Neuropsychiatric Inventory*

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Status of On-going Phase 3 Studies

- **In November 2023, we announced completion of patient enrollment in our Phase 3 program.**
  - Patients recruited from clinical trial sites in the U.S., Puerto Rico, Canada, South Korea and Australia.
- **Our Phase 3 program has randomized a total of 1,929 patients with mild-to-moderate AD dementia.**
  - 804 patients randomized in ReTHINK-ALZ (NCT04994483); 52-week treatment period.
  - 1,125 patients randomized in ReFOCUS-ALZ (NCT05026177); 76-week treatment period.
- **≈ 60 to 70% of study participants have entered a Phase 3 study with mild Alzheimer's (MMSE 21-27).**
  - Remaining patients entered with moderate disease (MMSE 16-20).
- **Interim MRI safety data and DSMB meeting suggests drug is well-tolerated.**
  - In October 2023, we announced simufilam is not associated with treatment-emergent ARIA.
  - In September 2023, we announced a positive meeting of a Data Safety and Monitoring Board (DSMB).

Top-line results for the 52-week Phase 3 study are currently expected approximately year-end 2024.

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Competition – It's Complicated

- **Aggregate efficacy data from Phase 3 trials of anti-amyloid antibodies suggest benefits in early AD.**
  - Twice-monthly IV infusions of lecanemab (Leqembi®/Eisai-Biogen) slowed cognitive decline on average by ~25% over 18 months compared to placebo in the Clarity-AD trial.[1] Efficacy results varied by gender and APOE genotype.
  - Monthly IV infusions of donanemab (Lilly) slowed decline on iADRS, a cognitive/functional composite, on average by ~35% over 18 months compared to placebo in low-medium tau AD patients and by ~22% in all patients in the Trailblazer-Alz trial.[2]
- **Aggregate safety data from these trials suggest a complex risk-benefit profile.**
  - The entire class of drugs is associated with amyloid-related imaging abnormalities (ARIA), such as brain bleeding or swelling.
  - Frequent MRI scans are needed to monitor for ARIA, a risk especially elevated in APOE4 gene carriers.
  - Other possible side effects (brain shrinkage, infusion reactions, interactions with anti-coagulants, etc.) may add risks.
- **Burden of treatment logistics suggest consequences for health inequality and access to care.**
  - Timely IV infusions, frequent MRIs and APOE genotyping require access to infusion centers, imaging centers and integrated care.
  - Treatment logistics may limit access in rural areas; co-pays, non-reimbursed expenses, etc. may drive affordability issues.
  - Precise diagnosis of early AD dementia, judicious selection of appropriate patients, etc. may be challenging outside of specialist clinics.

Alzheimer's is a complex, chronic disorder.
We believe reducing the burden of AD will require novel drugs and combination therapy.

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[1] Source: Biogen/Eisai Press Release, Nov 29, 2022
[2] Source: New England Journal of Medicine, Jan 2023; 388:9-21 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2212948

Financials

Eric Schoen - Chief Financial Officer

Financial Snapshot

Nasdaq ticker: SAVA	
Shares Outstanding	≈ 42.2 million
Unaudited Financials at September 30, 2023	
Cash Balance	≈ $142.4 million
Debt	none

Cash Use for Operations is expected to be in the range of $40 - $50 million in the 2nd Half of 2023.

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Intellectual Property

- **Simufilam is a novel molecule. We own exclusive, worldwide rights to simufilam and related technologies, without financial obligations to any third party.**
- **Composition of matter patent protection for simufilam and other novel filamin-binding molecules includes seven issued patents.**
- **In the U.S., we believe SavaDx may be protected by trade secrets, know-how and other proprietary rights technology.**

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Thank you!

Corporate Overview
November 2023

Appendix: Science Publications

Simufilam reverses aberrant receptor interactions in Alzheimer's disease
International Journal of Molecular Sciences 2023; DOI: 10.3390/ijms241813927
https://www.mdpi.com/1422-0067/24/18/13927

Simufilam suppresses overactive mTOR and restores its sensitivity to insulin in Alzheimer's disease patient lymphocytes
Frontiers in Aging 2023; DOI: 10.3389/fragi.2023.1175601
https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fragi.2023.1175601/full

Targeting α7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptors and their protein interactions in Alzheimer's disease drug development
Drug Development Research 2023; DOI: 10.1002/ddr.22085
https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ddr.22085

PTI-125 Reduces Biomarkers of Alzheimer's Disease In Patients:
Journal of Prevention of Alzheimer's Disease, 2020; DOI: 10.14283
http://link.springer.com/article/10.14283/jpad.2020.6

Altered filamin A enables amyloid beta induced tau hyperphosphorylation and neuroinflammation in Alzheimer's disease
Neuroimmunology and Neuroinflammation, 2017;4:263-71:
http://nnjournal.net/article/view/2313

PTI-125 binds and reverses an altered conformation of filamin A to reduce Alzheimer's disease pathogenesis:
Neurobiology of Aging, (Volume 55) July 2017, Pages 99—114)
http://www.neurobiologyofaging.org/article/S0197-4580(17)30087-8/
Erratum: Figure 12 contains an image showing 12 control bands; it should show 13. This visual error was not caught in proofing. The data analysis was based on all 13 control bands. This error does not impact data conclusions.

Reducing amyloid-related Alzheimer's disease pathogenesis by a small molecule targeting filamin A
Journal of Neuroscience, 18 July 2012, 32 (29) 9773-9784
http://www.jneurosci.org/content/32/29/9773.short
Erratum: There is one duplicated panel in Figure 8; the publisher printed a correction. This error does not impact data conclusions.

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Appendix: Our Presentations at CTAD 2023

16th Clinical Trials on Alzheimer's Disease (CTAD)
Boston, MA October 24 – 27, 2023

- **LB23:** ***"Results of a Phase 2 Randomized Withdrawal Study of Simufilam in Mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's Disease"***
  Late-breaking oral presentation by Suzanne Hendrix, PhD, Pentara Corporation
  Friday, Oct 27th, 3:30pm ET

- **LP107:** ***"Simufilam's Primary Mechanism of Action Confirmed by Time-resolved FRET"***
  Poster presentation

- **LP036:** "***Interim MRI Safety Analysis From a 76-week Phase 3 Clinical Trial of Simufilam in Alzheimer's Disease"***
  Poster presentation

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