

Improving people's lives



NFX88, a potential “best in class”
therapy for neuropathic pain



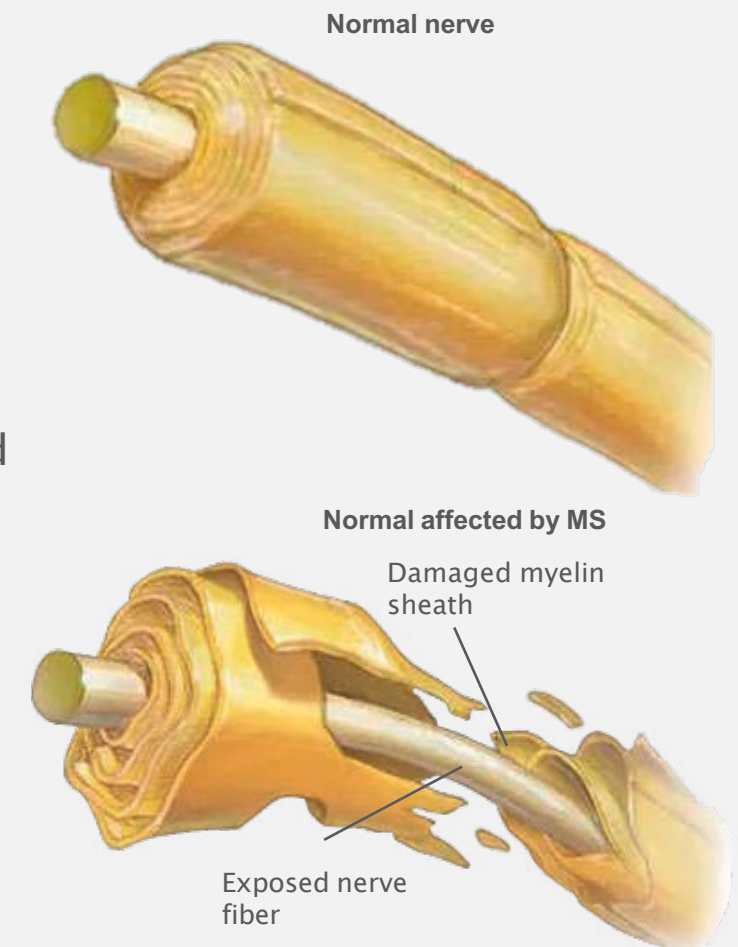
Neuropathic pain

- Typically, neuropathic pain (NeP) is progressive for approximately 3 to 5 years before reaching a plateau and can persist for many years after the acute injury.
- NeP is usually severe in nature (VAS \geq 7 out of a maximum of 8)¹, which can lead to pain that is difficult for the patient to bear.
- 17% of NeP patients have health-related quality of life scores equivalent to “worse than death”².
- NeP can result in physical disability and limitations in movement.
- NeP has a substantial negative impact on the patient quality of life, for example affecting sleep and mood.

1 – 10.1007/s00586-005-1044-x
2 – 10.1016/j.pain.2014.07.001

Diseases associated with neuropathic pain include

- 1.Fibromyalgia
- 2.Diabetes
- 3.Multiple Sclerosis
- 4.Low Back Pain
- 5.Rheumatoid Arthritis and Osteoarthritis
- 6.Cancer
- 7.Herniated Disc
- 8.Spine Injuries
- 9.Herpetic Pain

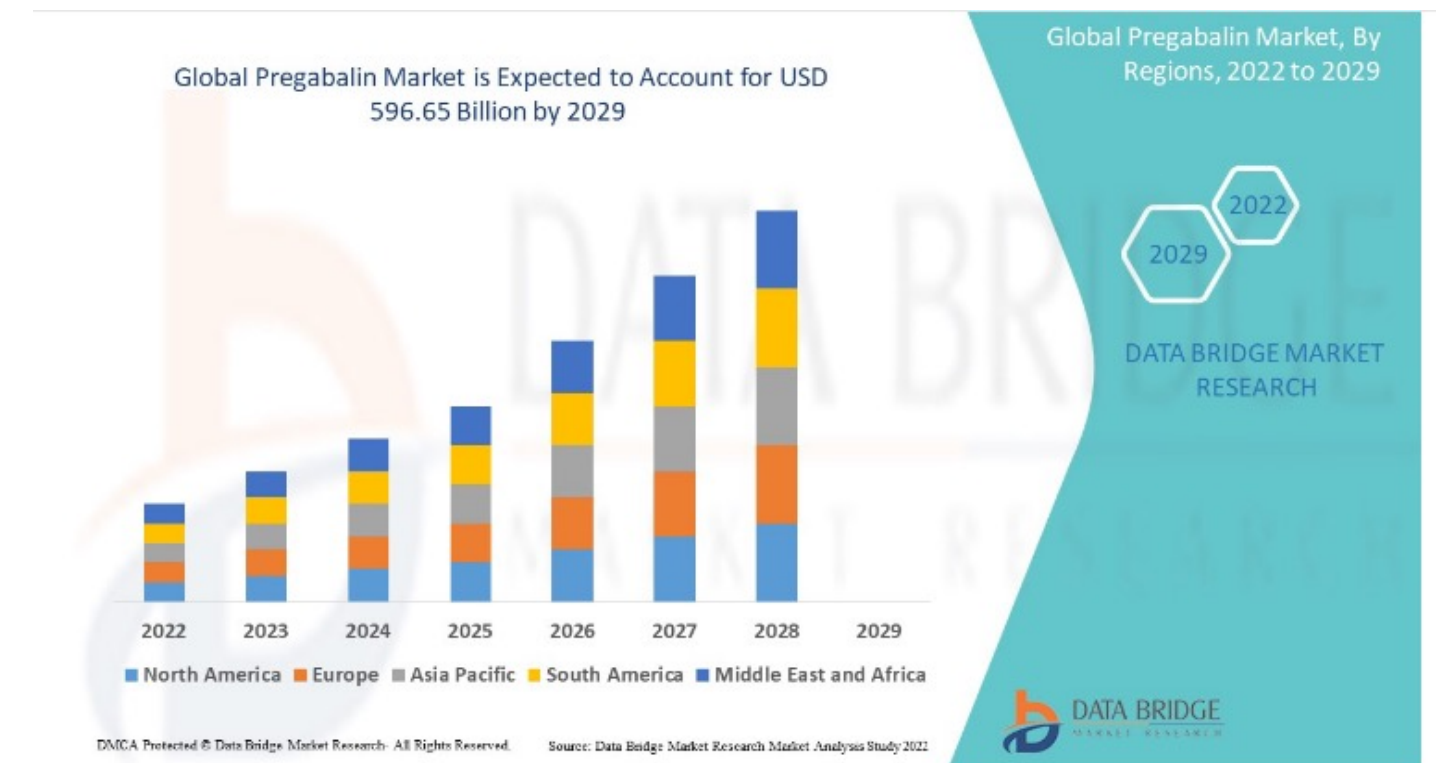


Global market of neuropathic pain

- Neurofix approximates a potential market of €1,300 million by 2031 (average market penetration of 38.3%). The estimated therapy cost per patient, is between €3,000 and €4,000 per year.
- Only 40% of the affected population gets some kind of relief with current treatments.
- The market has more potential: 7%–8% of the European and American population is affected, although 20% of adults could be.
- Healthcare costs could be reduced: the NeP market represents 0.33% of GDP healthcare spending (€33 billion) in European countries.




The global Pregabalin market is expected to be of \$596 billion by 2029.



The Pregabalin market is estimated to grow at a CAGR of 3.53% from 2022 to 2029.

NFX88, a molecule designed to treat neuropathic pain



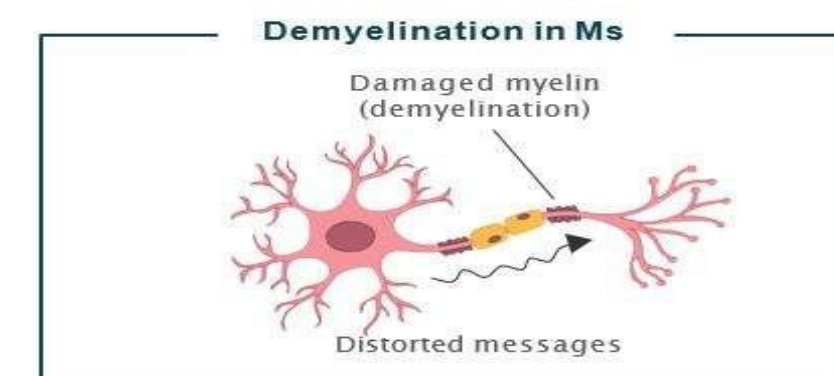
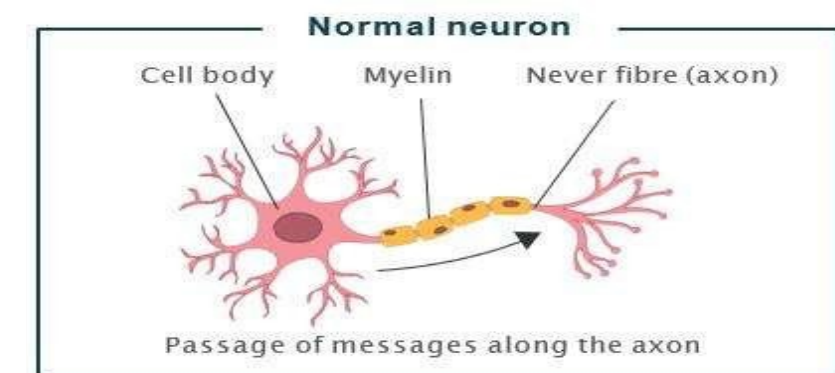
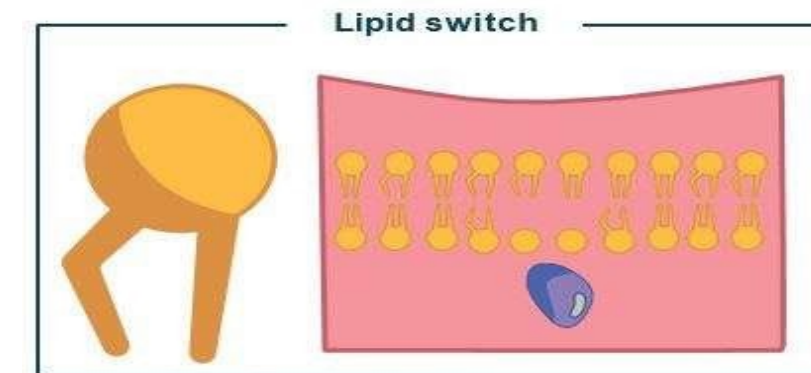
- ✓ **NFX88 initiates an intracellular cascade** through GPCR signaling in damaged neurons, by inducing changes in the composition/structure of the cellular lipid membrane that leads to the modulation of these receptors (GPCRs), changing the activity of enzymes such as Adenylyl Cyclase, PKA and Rho kinase.³
- ✓ **NFX88 initiates the expression of genes** involved in inflammation and pain:
 - NeP is caused by lysophosphatidic acid in patients with spinal cord injury. PLA1, PLA2 and PLD phospholipases participate in the production of lysophosphatidic acid.⁴
 - NFX88 reduces the expression of PLA1, PLA2 and PLD in the area of spinal cord injury by up to 95%.

Additional advantages of the mechanism of action

The **main advantage** of the novel mechanism of action of NFX88 is that this molecule directly acts on the causes of pain and not simply on its mitigation. In this way, NeP is treated as a specific pathology and not as a consequence of the spinal cord injury.

- ✓ NFX88 regulates the structure and biophysical properties of neurons, as it is incorporated into the glycerophospholipid fraction of the plasma membrane, particularly made up of phosphatidylcholine and phosphatidylethanolamine, and induces changes in the levels of the main membrane lipid species: phosphatidylethanolamine and sphingomyelin.^{5,6,7}
- ✓ NFX88 initiates the expression of genes involved in the regeneration of neurons.⁸

5 – 10.1073/pnas.1115484108
6 - 10.1073/pnas.111834910
7 - 10.1016/j.bbamem.2013.01.013
8 - 10.1371/journal.pone.0189151



High activity against neuropathic pain in humans



NFX88 relieves pain more effectively than competitors on the market

NFX88 has a good safety profile



*NFX88 is **50% more effective than competitors** in reducing overall sensitivity*

*It is **4.5 times more effective than competitors** in antinociceptive action*

*It is **more than twice as effective as competitors** in reducing reflex hypersensitivity*

*NFX88 **prevents** pain-induced anxiety*

*NFX88 did **not cause any serious adverse events or side effects** in any of the 48 patients in the study*



Competitors in the neuropathic pain market

Product	Mode of action	Company	Status
Pregabalin (Lyrica)	Anti-convulsant (GABA modulator)	Pfizer	Approved
Gabapentin (Neurontin, etc)	Anti-convulsant (GABA modulator)	Pfizer	Approved
Gabapentin (Gralise)	Anti-convulsant (GABA modulator, extended release)	Depomed	Approved
Tapentadol (Nucynta ER)	μ -opioid receptor agonist / noradrenaline reuptake inhibitor	Johnson & Johnson	Approved
Duloxetine (Cymbalta)	Anti depressant (serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor)	Eli Lilly	Approved
Lidocaine (Lidoderm)	Transdermal patch	Grünenthal / Teikoku	Approved
Mirogabalin	Anti-convulsant (GABA modulator)	Daiichi Sankyo	Phase III
Gabapentin enacarbil (Horizant)	Anti-convulsant (GABA modulator)	GSK	Phase II
BIIB074 (Vixotrigine)	Nav 1.7 inhibitor	Biogen	Phase II
Cebranopadol	Opioid receptor inhibitor	Grünenthal	Phase II
VX-150	Nav 1.8 inhibitor	Vertex	Phase II
Ralfinamide	Analgesic (inhibitor of sodium channels)	Newron Pharma	Phase II
PL265	Enkephalin-degrading enzyme inhibitor	Pharmaleads	Phase Ib
BIIB095	Nav 1.7 inhibitor	Biogen	Phase I

NFX88 is more effective

Current drugs show low efficacy as they only reduce pain by around 35% in 38% of cases.

NFX88 directly targets the causes of pain

All competitors, whether their products are approved or under development, focus on analgesia through products or mechanisms of action similar to those already on the market.

NFX88 has fewer side effects

Competitors are antidepressants, cannabinoids, neuromodulators and brain-stimulating drugs. All of them have relevant adverse effects such as: dizziness, peripheral edema, weight gain, ataxia, fatigue, drowsiness and suicidal behaviour.

NFX88 may have patent protection until 2043



NFX88 protection in Europe, USA, Japan, Canada, Russia, Africa and Brazil

In November 2022 we will file an orphan drug application. If approved, it will **extend the NFX88 patent for another 10 years, until 2033.**

Neurofix holds an **exclusive license** for the development of different products, including NFX88, **in the NeP field.**

Freedom To Operate (FTO) for the manufacturing and marketing of NFX88 by Neurofix.

In preparation: **Patent for NFX88 dosing in NeP for spinal cord injuries.** This patent would protect NFX88 for another 20 years, **until 2043.**

Scientific Advisor team



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Advisor



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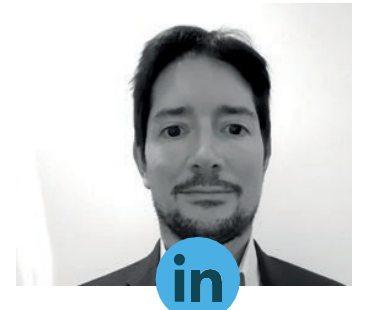


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Investment round



Investment:

Pre-money:

Non-dilutive financing:

Funds last until:

Main objective:

€7 million

€22 million

€3 million

2Q2024

Finish phase IIB/III in NeP in EU

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Revenues			11.250.000	20.000.000
Cost	-591.485	-4.868.786	-5.039.162	-5.530.671
Phase IIA	-166.001			
Phase IIB/III		-4.204.793	-4.253.503	-4.703.875
Orphan Drug Designation	-96.390			
Other costs	-329.095	-663.992	-785.659	-826.796
EBITDA	-591.485	-4.868.786	6.210.838	14.469.329

“Other costs” include, for example, labor costs and legal advisory expenses.
Both “Cost” and “Revenues” are estimated for 2023 to 2025.

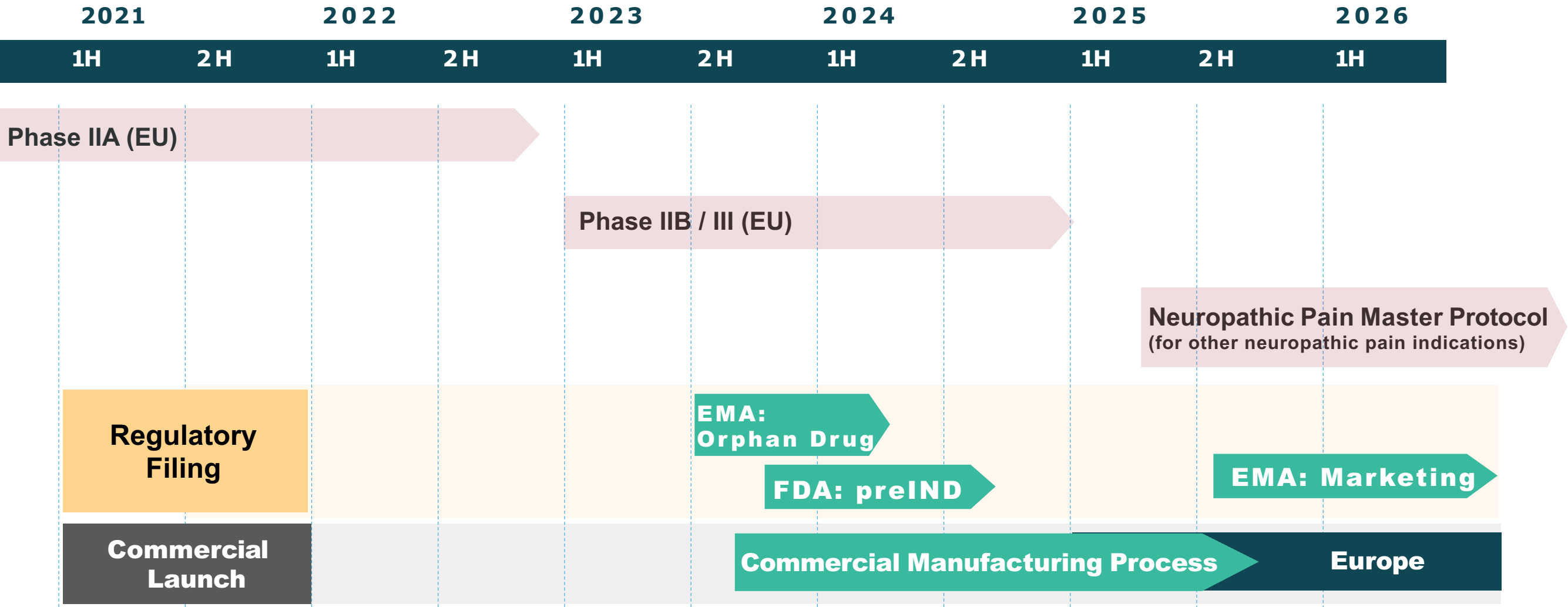
Future funding (order of preference):

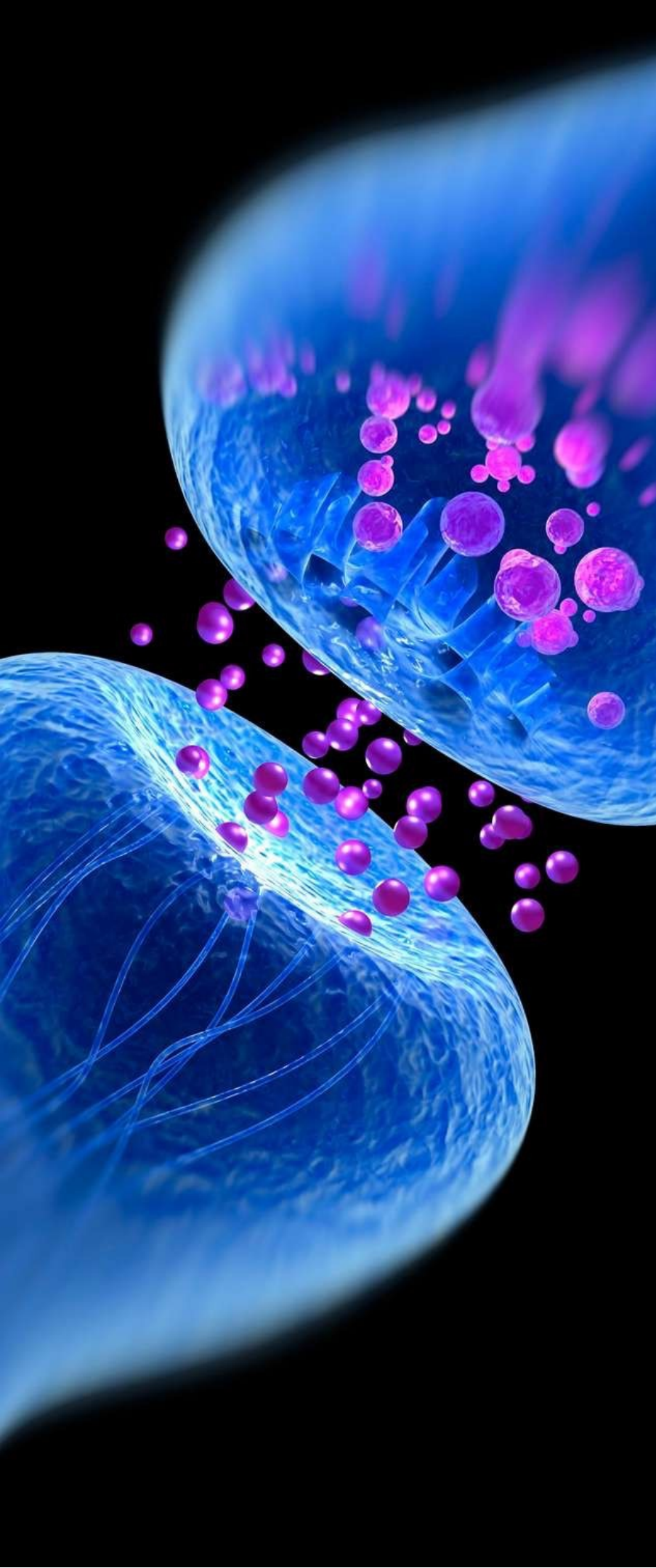
1. License

2. M&A

3. IPO

Timeline for the development of NFX88





Thanks for your interest

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