Corporate Presentation

Development path to NDA:

- Alzheimer's disease
- Parkinson's disease

NYSE:ANVS

February 2026

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Forward Looking Statements and Other Important Cautions -- This presentation contains "forward-looking" statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These statements include, but are not limited to, the Company's plans related to clinical trials and financial condition. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and assumptions and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those related to patient enrollment, the effectiveness of buntanetap, and the timing, effectiveness, and anticipated results of the Company's clinical trials evaluating the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of buntanetap. Additional risk factors are detailed in the Company's periodic filings with the SEC, including those listed in the "Risk Factors" section of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. All forward-looking statements in this presentation are based on information available to the Company as of the date of this presentation. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation to update or revise its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, except as required by law.

Company highlights

Drug candidate

Our lead asset *buntanetap* is the only drug that improves cognition in AD and cognition and motor function in PD patients

Late-stage opportunity

Completed:

Phase 2/3 trial in early AD

Phase 3 trial in early PD

Ongoing:

Pivotal Phase 3 in early AD

Open Label Extension in PD

Unique MOA

Buntanetap is RNA-targeting small molecule that inhibits the overproduction of multiple neurotoxic proteins associated with AD and PD

Growing market

7M
AD patients in the US

1.2M
PD patients in the US

Intellectual property (IP)

Long duration IP estate that extends beyond 2046

Capital-efficient approach

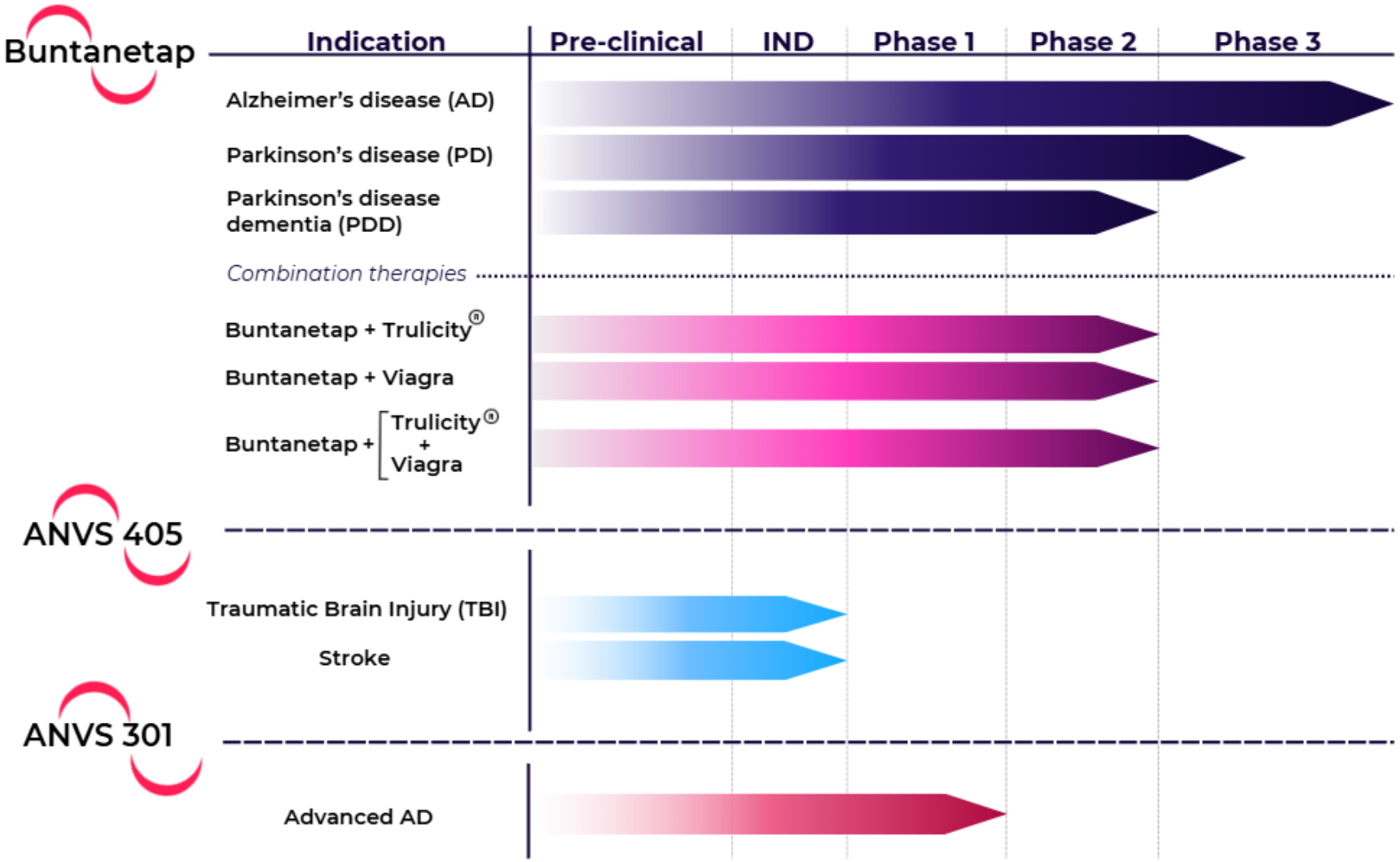
Current shares outstanding 26.5m.

Cash balance* $19m, debt $0

Raised $40m. in 2025

**as of 12/31/25*

Pipeline


Buntanetap
Indication
Pre-clinical
IND
Phase 1
Phase 2
Phase 3
Alzheimer's disease (AD)
Parkinson's disease (PD)
Parkinson's disease dementia (PDD)
Combination therapies
Buntanetap + Trulicity®
Buntanetap + Viagra
Buntanetap + Trulicity® + Viagra
ANVS 405
Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)
Stroke
ANVS 301
Advanced AD

Summary of clinical studies

Healthy volunteers

Phase 1	2 safety studies	N=120
	Food effect study	N=24
	Form A/B	N=24
	ADME	N=24

Alzheimer's disease

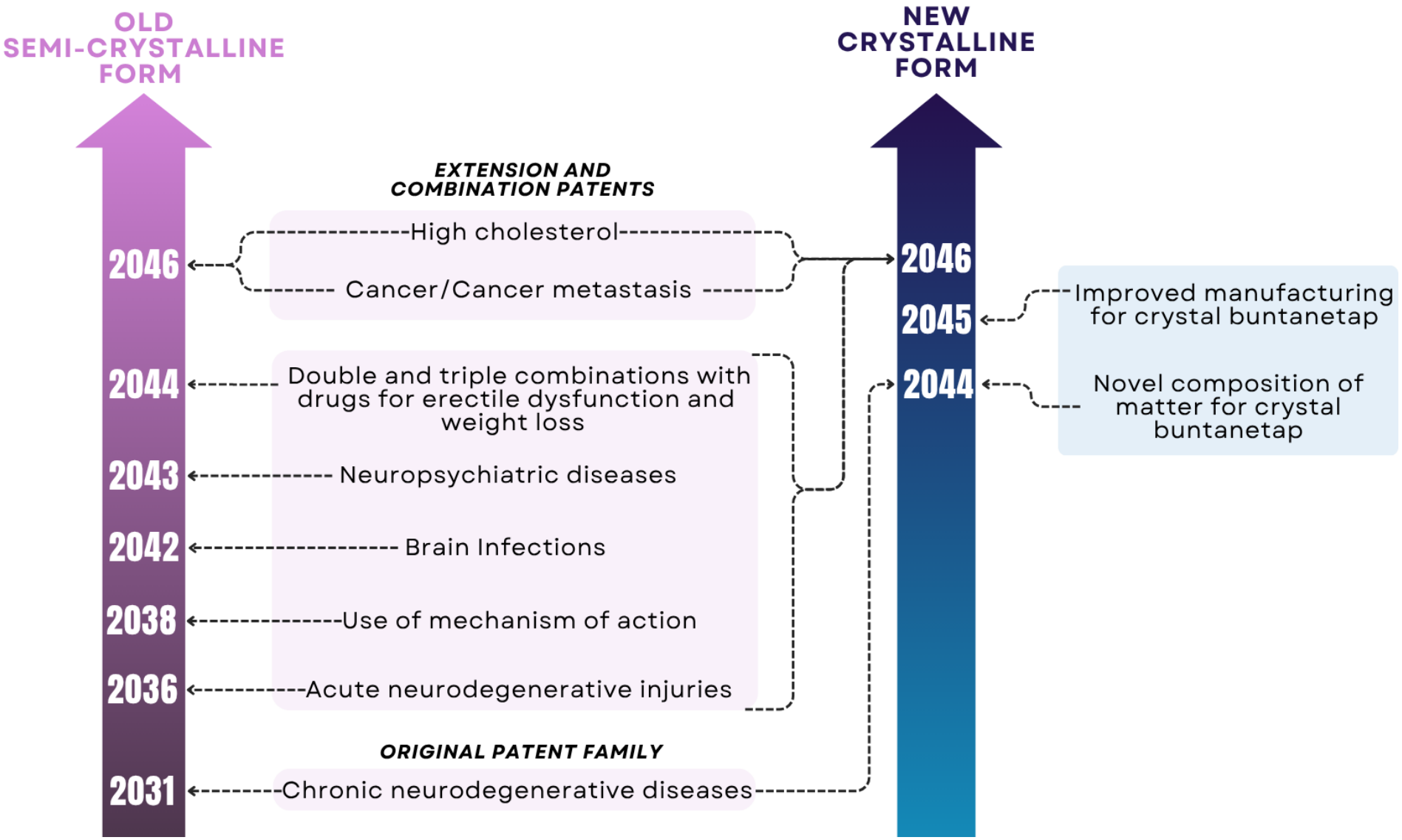
Phase 1/2	2 studies	N=22
Phase 2	1 study	N=17
Phase 2/3	1 study	N=346
Pivotal Phase 3	1 study	N=760 (ongoing)

Parkinson's disease

Phase 2	1 study	N=58
Phase 3	1 study	N=523
OLE	1 study	N=500-600 (ongoing)

Over 1,200 people treated with buntanetap

Patent portfolio



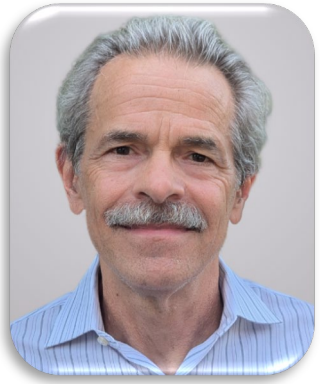
Senior management team

Maria Maccecchini, PhD
Founder, President, CEO

Mark Guerin
CFO

Cheng Fang, PhD
SVP, Research & Development

Eve Damiano, MS, RAC
SVP, Regulatory Operations



Mike Christie, PhD
VP, Process Chemistry

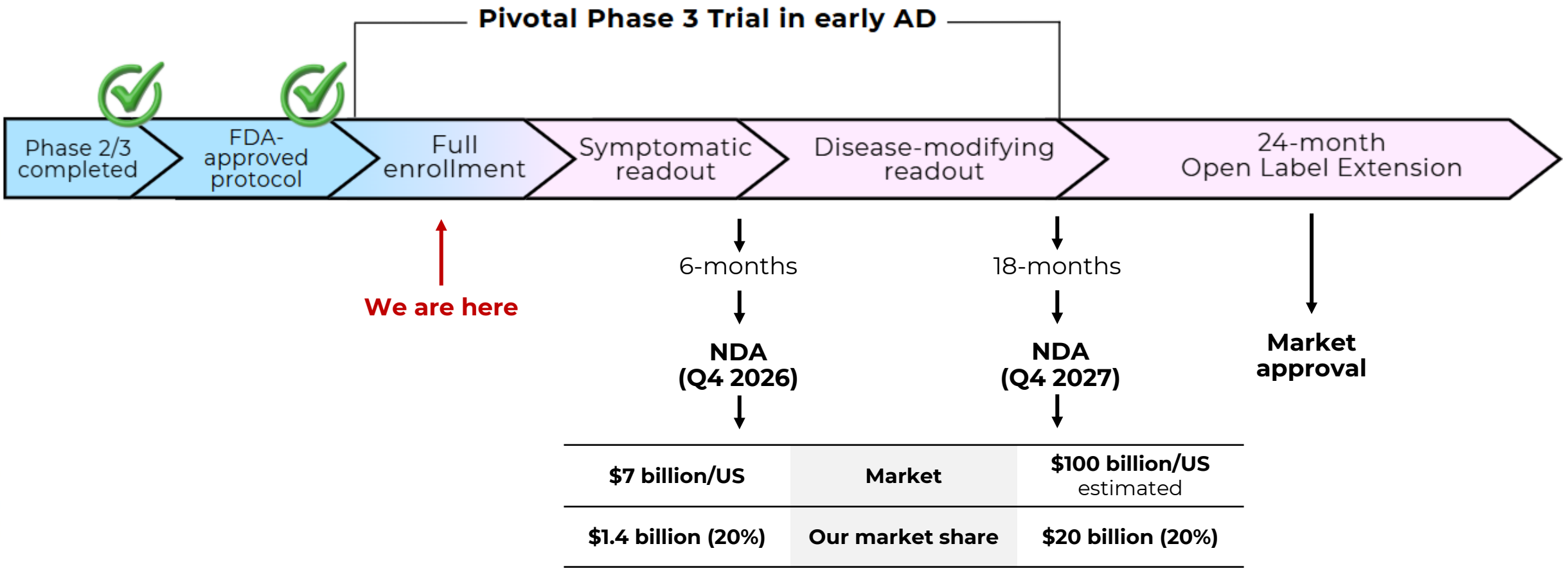
Sarah MacCallum
Senior Clinical Director

Alexander Morin, PhD
Director, Strategic Communications

Hui Liu
Director, Biostatistics

Alzheimer’s disease

Milestones toward approval for Alzheimer's disease (AD)



$7 billion/US	**Market**	**$100 billion/US** estimated
$1.4 billion (20%)	**Our market share**	**$20 billion (20%)**

FDA-cleared pivotal Phase 3 study (ANVS-25001):

A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter study of buntanetap in participants with early Alzheimer's disease

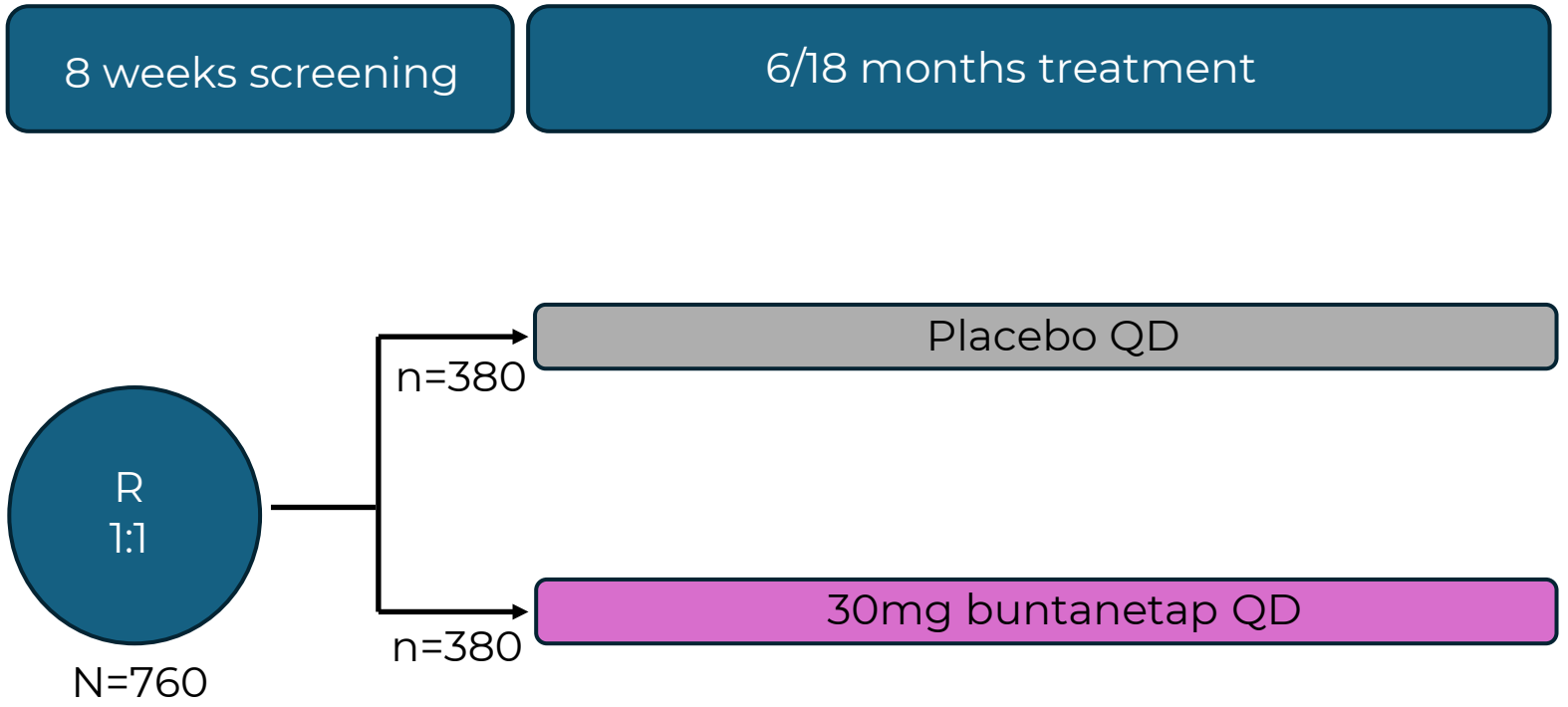
Key inclusion criteria:

- Diagnosis AD according to NIA and NIA-AA criteria (2024)
- pTau217 level positive for AD
- Age 55 to 85
- MMSE 21-28

Key clinical outcomes:

Primary endpoints:

- ADAS-Cog 13
- ADCS-iADL
- vMRI

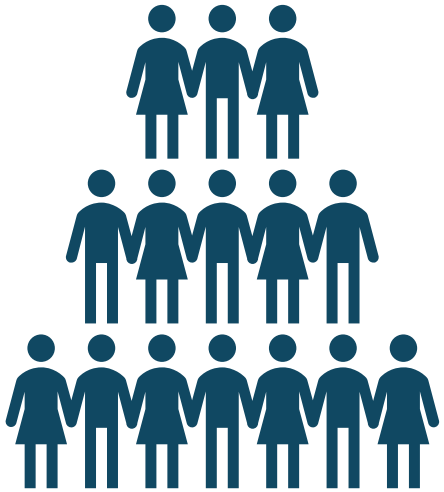


Progress of pivotal Phase 3 trial in early AD

Approaching completion of enrollment

83 clinical sites in the U.S.

760 total patients



40% complete

Completed Phase 2/3 study (ANVS22002):

A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, dose-ranging, multicenter study in mild to moderate Alzheimer's disease

Key inclusion criteria:

- Diagnosis of probable AD according to NIA and NIA-AA criteria (2011)
- Age 55 to 85
- MMSE 14-24

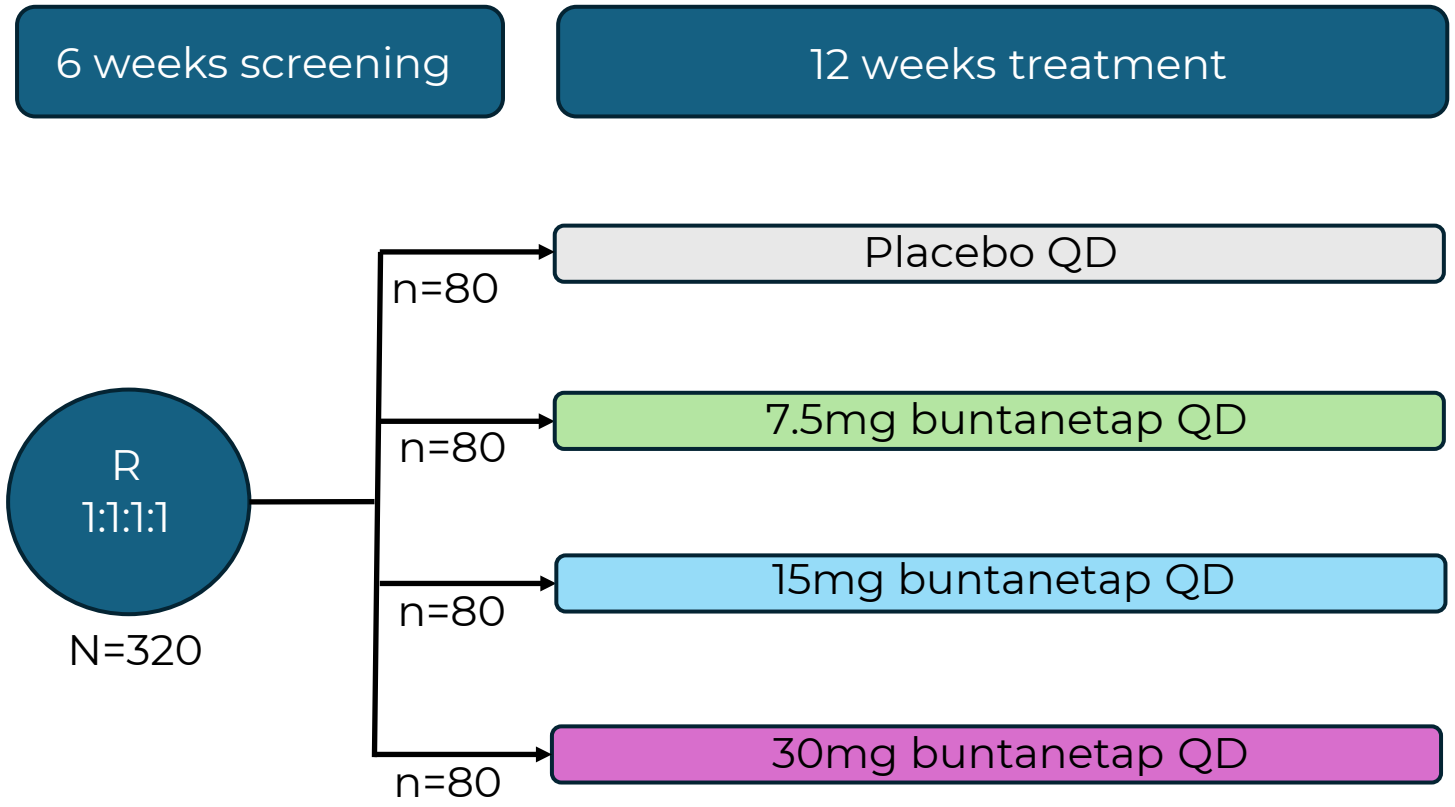
Key clinical outcome:

Primary endpoints:

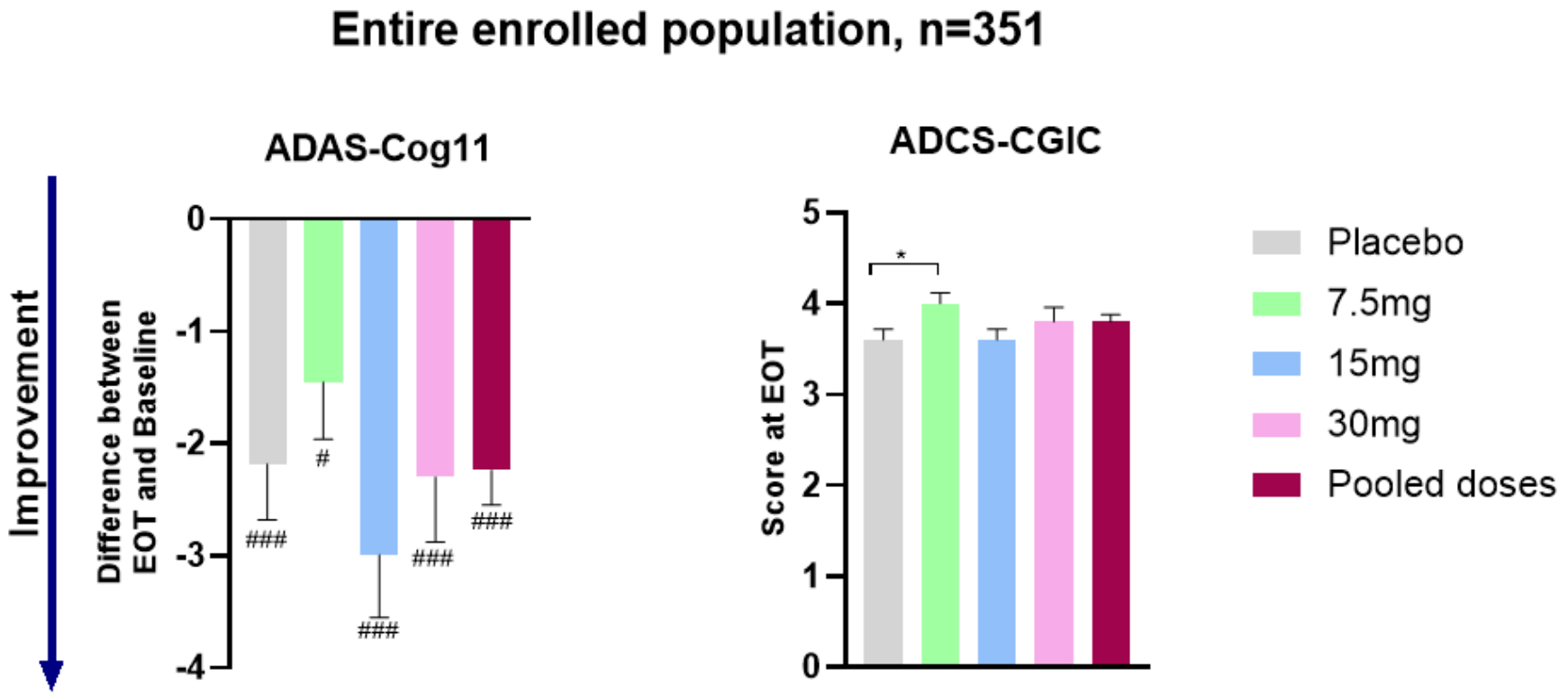
- ADAS-Cog 11
- CGIC

Key secondary endpoint:

- ADCS-ADL



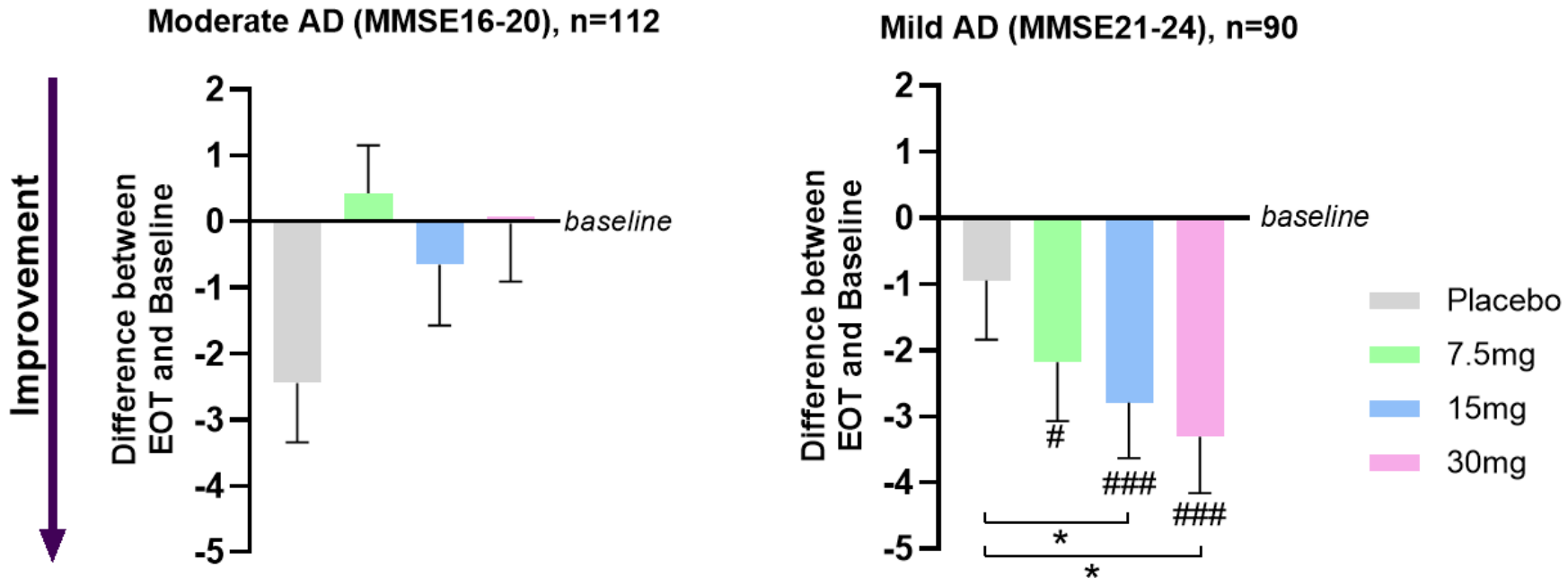
Primary endpoints were not met in all enrolled patients



** compared to placebo, # compared to baseline:* #/* p<0.05; ## p<0.01; ### p<0.001

Buntanetap improves cognition in biomarker-positive patients with mild AD

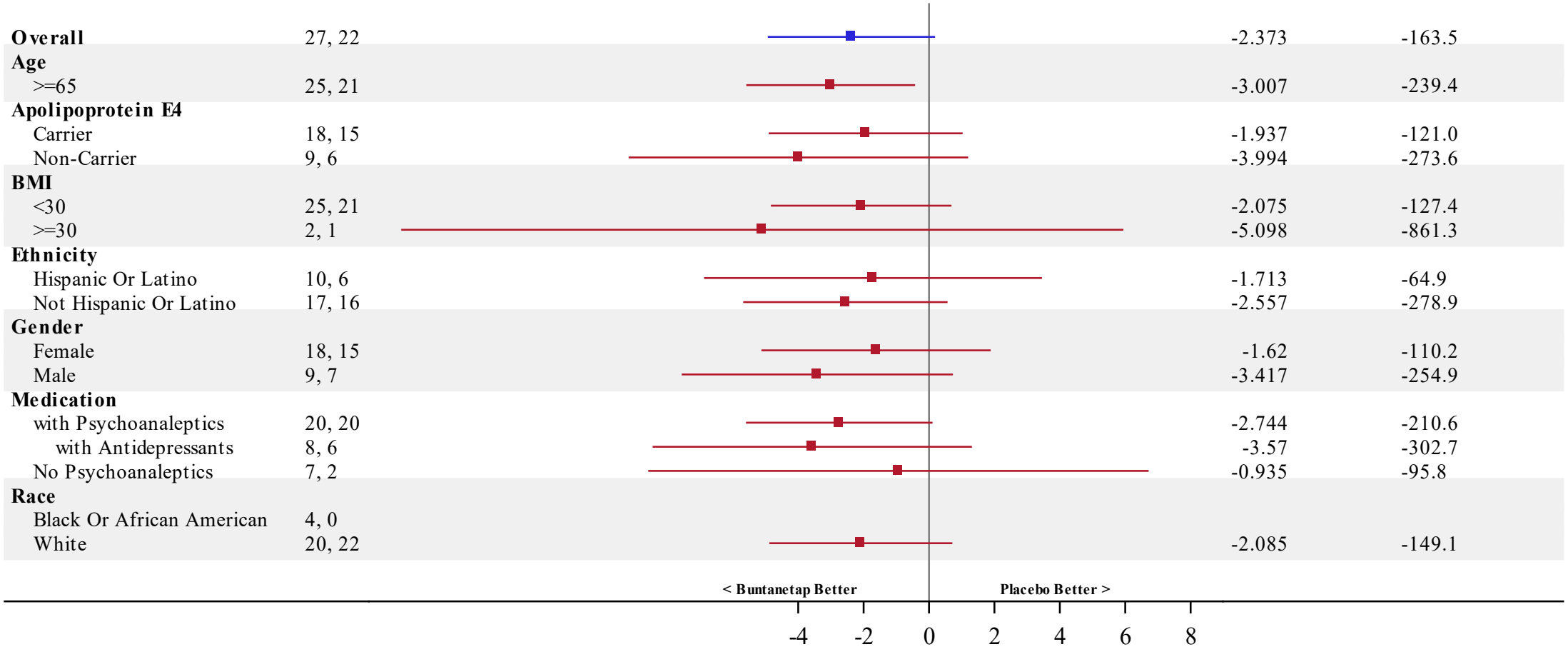
ADAS-Cog11 (pTau217/t-Tau ≥4.2%)



From the ITT population:
- AD patients were selected by pTau217 inclusion/exclusion.
- Mild and moderate AD were determined by MMSE selection.

** compared to placebo, # compared to baseline:* #/* p<0.05; ### p<0.001

Forest plot shows consistency and robustness of efficacy



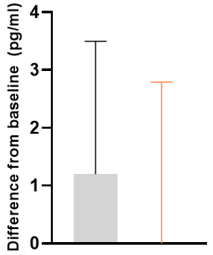
Biomarker data support the target and pathway engagement

Mild AD population (MMSE 21-24)

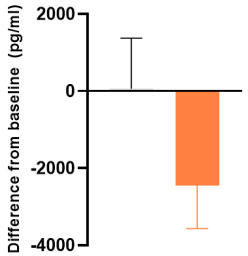
Placebo Buntanetap (30mg)

Neurotoxic proteins

Total Tau (MMSE 21-24, N=45)

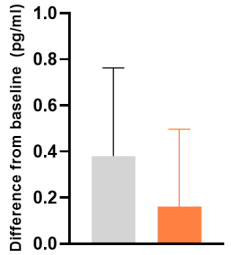


TDP43 (MMSE 21-24, N=43)

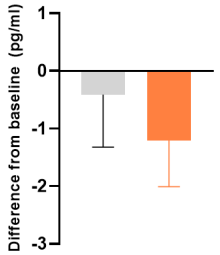


Inflammation

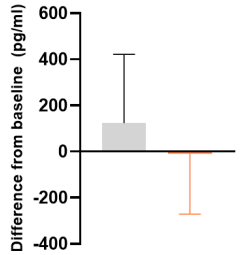
IL5 (MMSE 21-24, N=45)



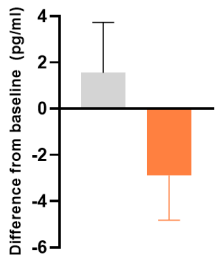
IL6 (MMSE 21-24, N=45)



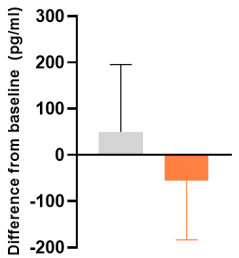
S100A12 (MMSE 21-24, N=49)



IFN-Y (MMSE 21-24, N=49)

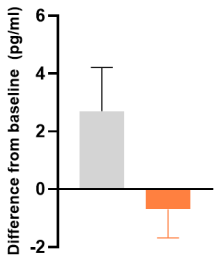


IGF1R (MMSE 21-24, N=49)



Neuronal damage

NFL (MMSE 21-24, N=45)



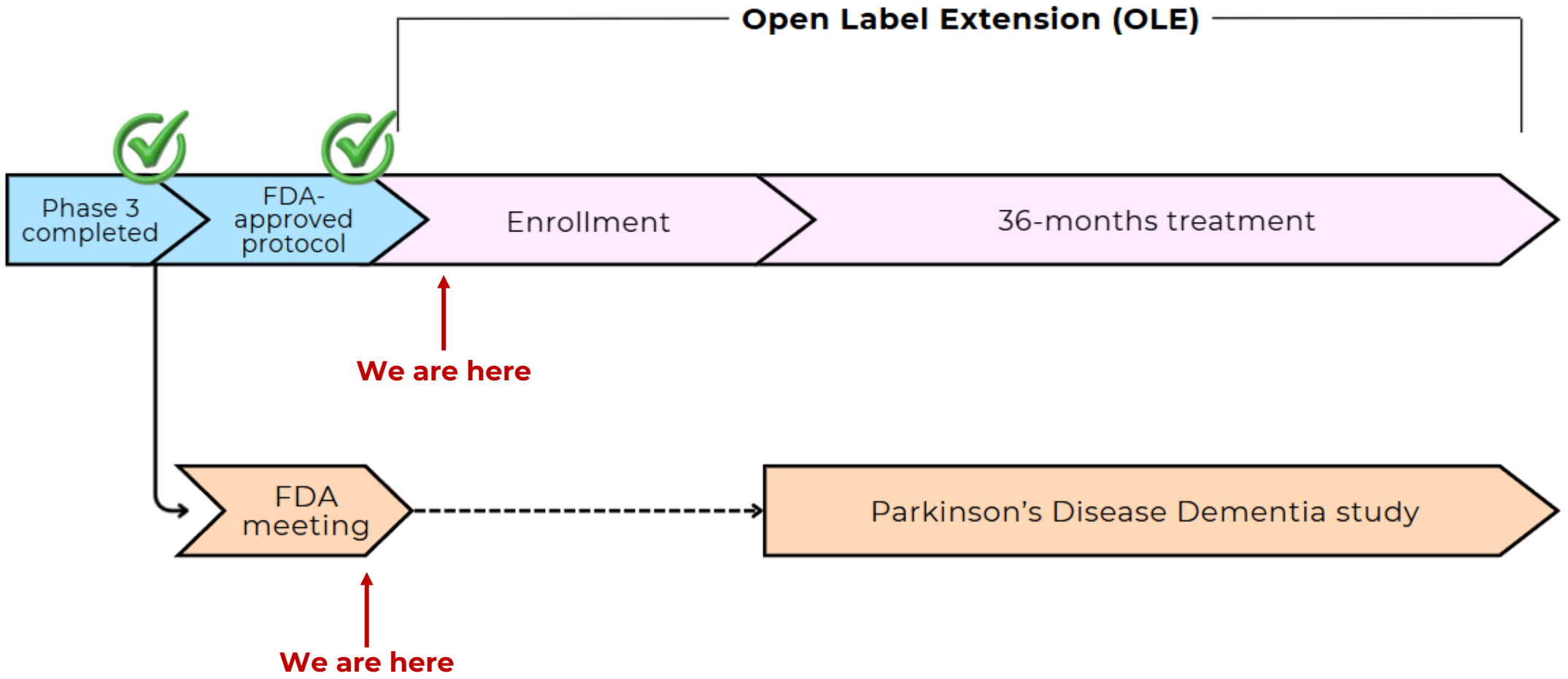
Buntanetap shows strong safety profile in APOE4 carriers and non-carriers in ITT AD population

	Placebo	7.5mg Buntanetap	15mg Buntanetap	30mg Buntanetap	All Doses
APOE Carriers (N=159)	38	45	38	38	121
# TEAEs	13 (34.2%)	22 (48.9%)	17 (44.7%)	12 (31.6%)	51 (42%)
# TEAEs Related to Study Drug	1 (2.6%)	8 (17.8%)	6 (15.8%)	3 (7.9%)	17 (14%)
# Serious TEAEs	3 (7.9%)	0	0	1 (2.6%)	1 (2.5%)
# Serious TEAEs Related to Study Drug	0	0	0	0	0
APOE Non-Carriers (N=159)	41	34	43	41	118
# TEAEs	9 (22.0%)	4 (11.8%)	11 (25.6%)	17 (41.5%)	32 (27.1%)
# TEAEs Related to Study Drug	1 (2.9%)	1 (2.9%)	2 (4.7%)	3 (7.3%)	6 (5.1%)
# Serious TEAEs	0	0	0	2 (4.9%)	2 (1.7%)
# Serious TEAEs Related to Study Drug	0	0	0	0	0

AE = Adverse Event
TEAE = Treatment Related Adverse Event

Parkinson’s disease

Upcoming milestones for Parkinson's program



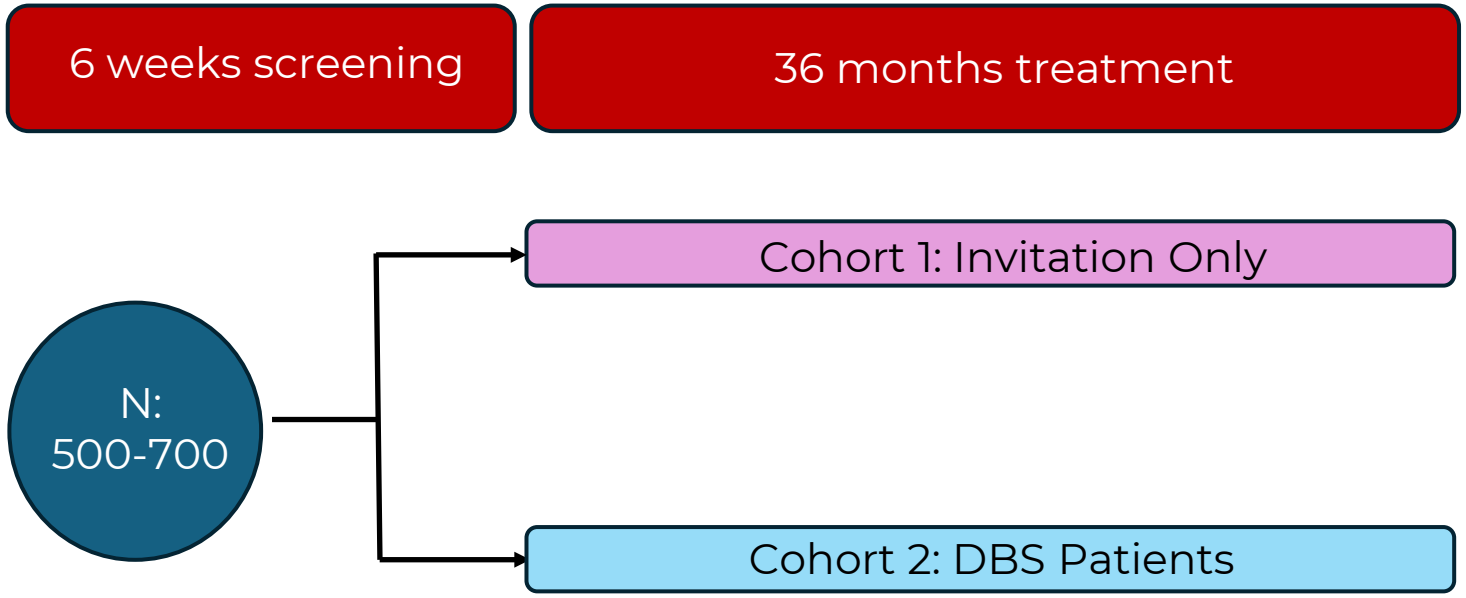
FDA-approved PD Open Label Extension (OLE) study design

Key Inclusion Criteria:

- Adults aged up to 85 years
- Hoehn and Yahr stage 1-3
- MMSE 21-30 at screening

Cohort 1:
Diagnosis of idiopathic PD and participated in a prior PD clinical trial with buntanetap.

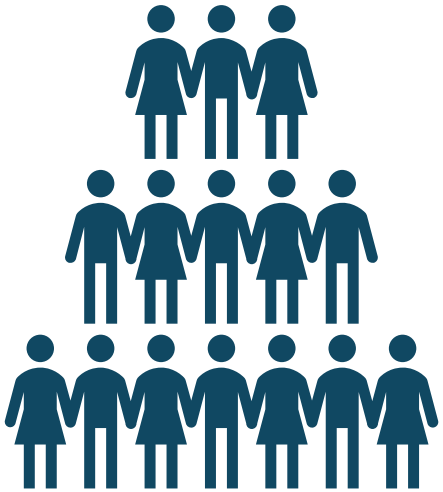
Cohort 2:
Diagnosis of idiopathic PD and who has been receiving DBS treatment in either the subthalamic nucleus or the globus pallidus internus for at least 12 months after a successful DBS surgery that achieved the goal.



Progress of the OLE trial in PD

25 clinical sites in the U.S.

~500 total patients



Screening began

Completed Phase 3 study (ANVS22001):

A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, dose-ranging, multicenter study in early Parkinson's disease

Key inclusion criteria:

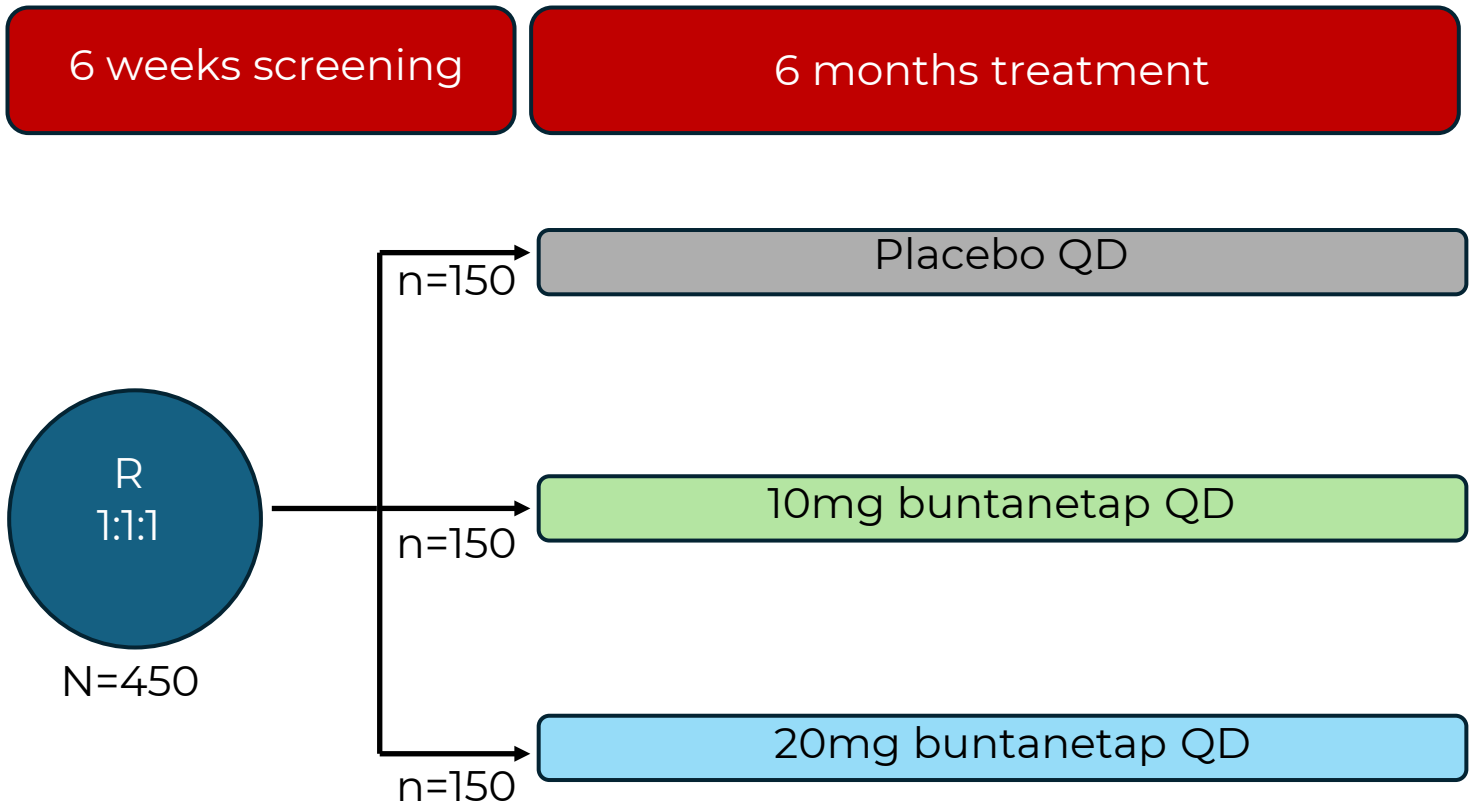
- Diagnosis of idiopathic PD *(Postuma, 2015)*
- H&Y score =1, 2 or 3 during ON-state & OFF-state <2hrs per day.
- 40 – 85 years

Primary endpoints:

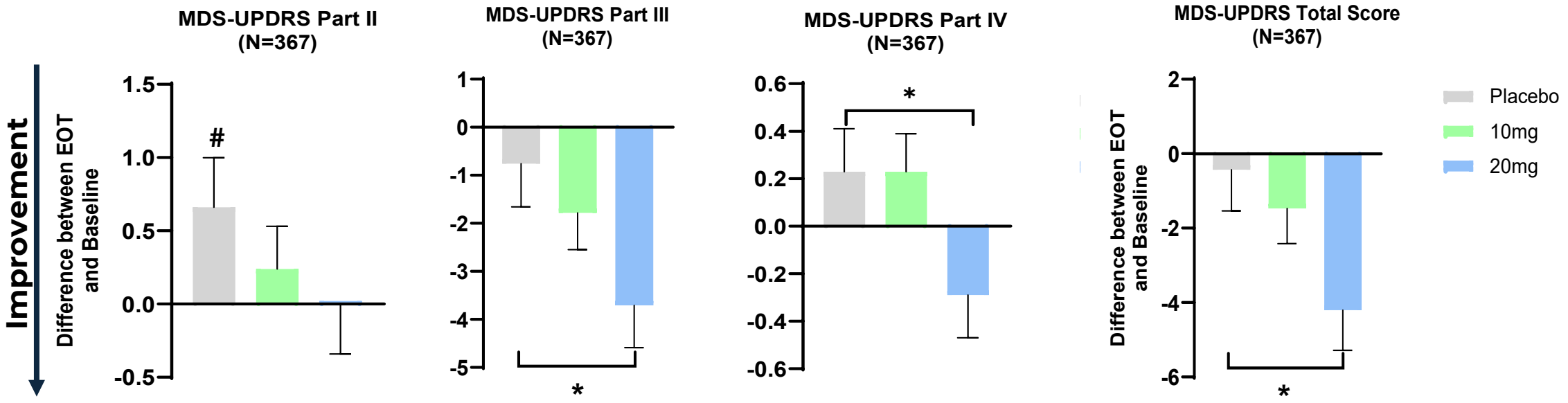
- MDS-UPDRS Part II (OFF state)

Secondary endpoints:

- MDS-UPDRS Part II+III (OFF state)
- MDS-UPDRS Part III (OFF state)

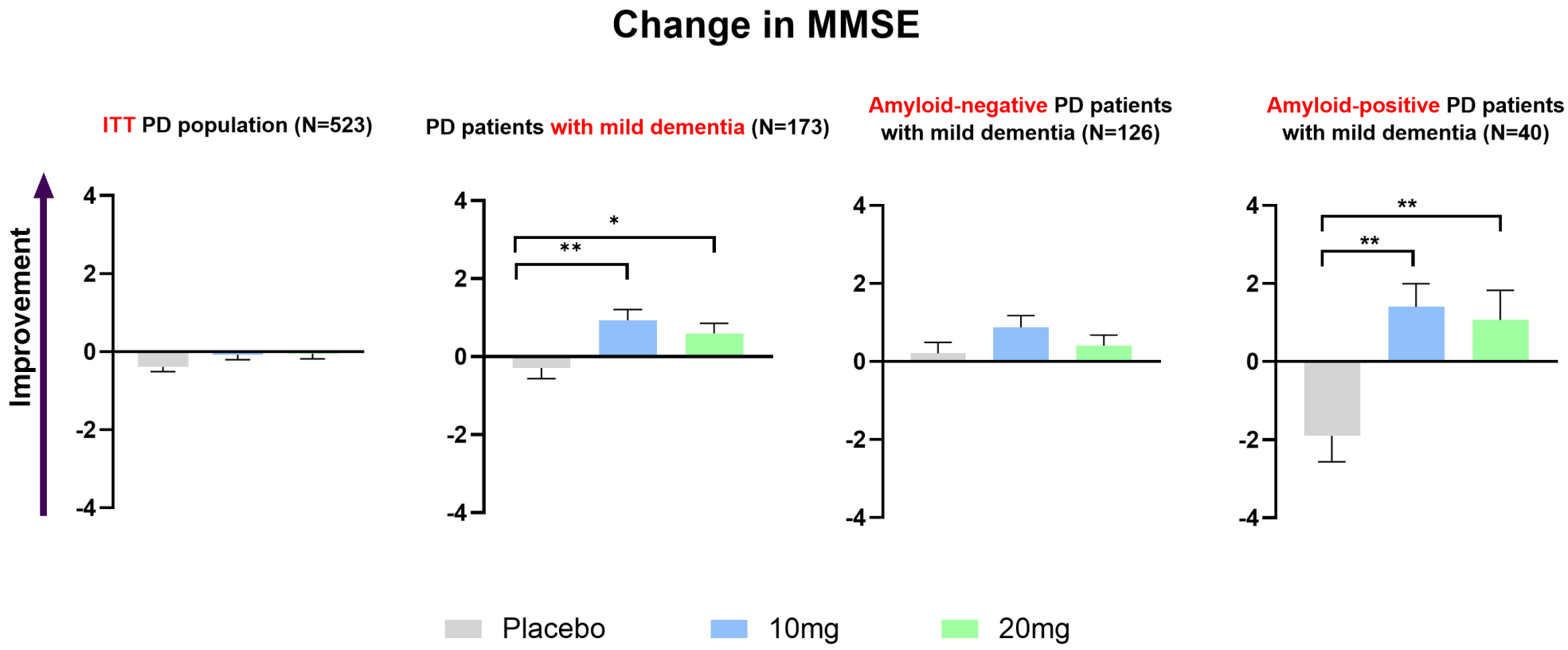


The study met its endpoints in the per-protocol population



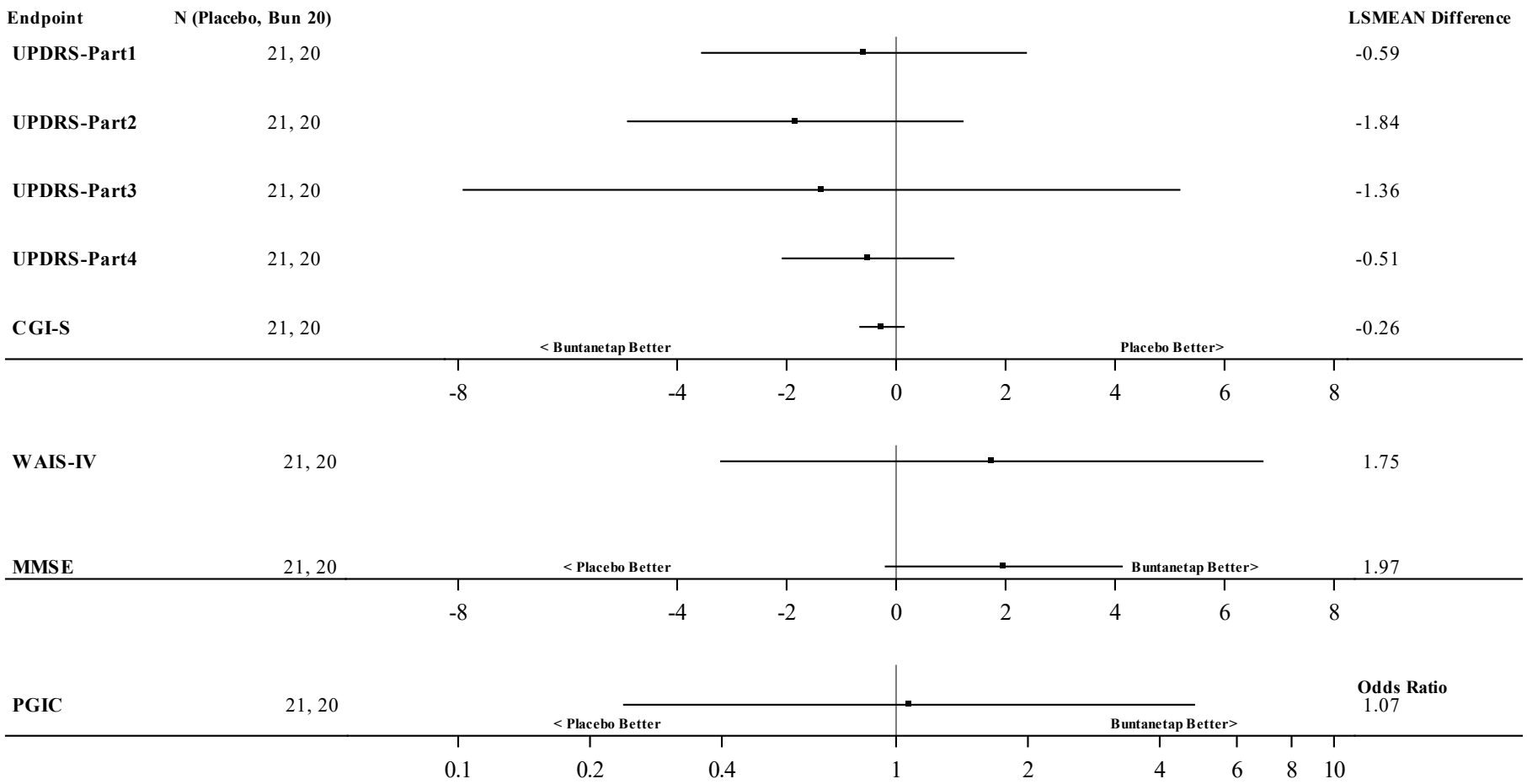
** compared to placebo, # compared to baseline:* #/* p<0.05

The study met its cognition endpoint in the ITT, cognitively impaired, and cognitively impaired with amyloid pathology Parkinson's patients



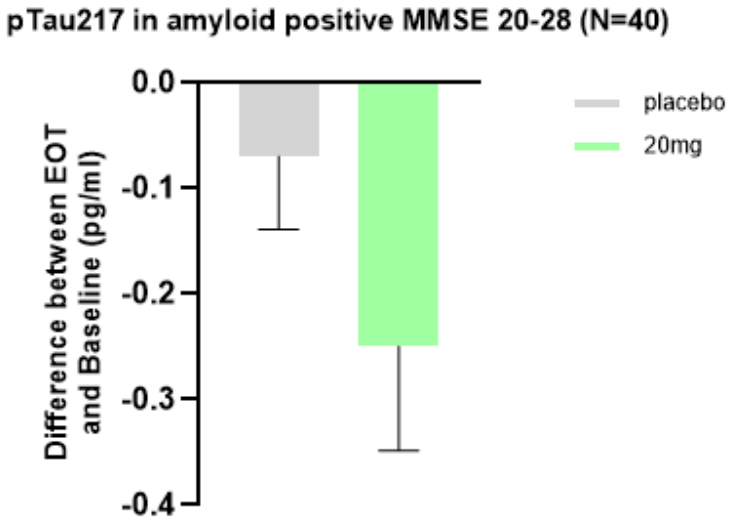
** compared to placebo:* * p<0.05; **p<0.01

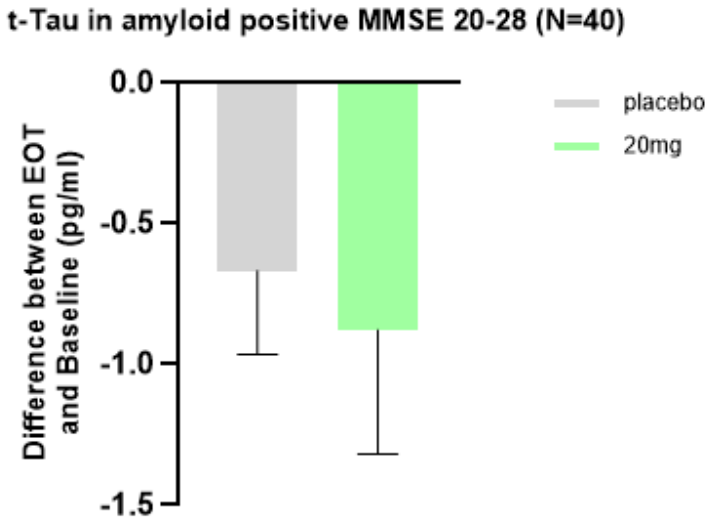
Forest plot shows consistency and robustness of efficacy in PD patients with MMSE 20-26

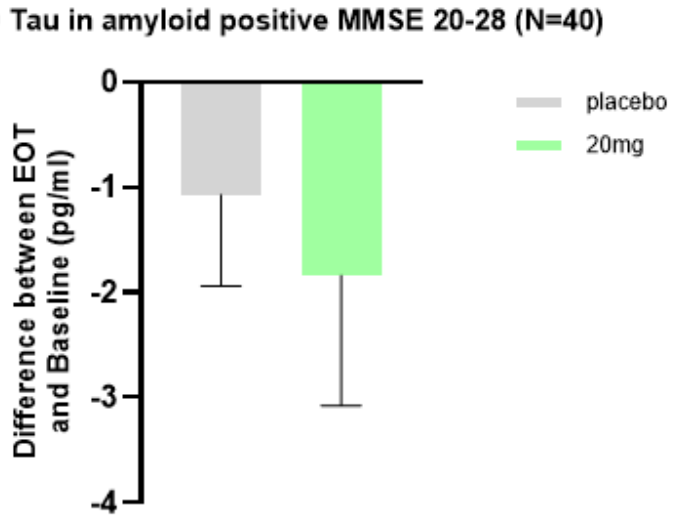


Biomarker data in cognitively impaired PD patients (MMSE >20)

Reductions in plasma levels of pTau217, total tau, and brain-derived (BD) tau







Buntanetap shows strong safety profile in ITT PD population

	Placebo	10 mg Buntanetap	20mg Buntanetap	All Doses
	176	174	173	774
# Subjects with any AEs	91 (51.7%)	98 (56.3%)	108 (62.4%)	297 (56.8%)
# Subjects with TEAEs	86 (48.9%)	96 (55.2%)	105 (60.7%)	287 (54.9%)
# Subjects with Serious TEAEs	5 (2.8%)	4 (2.3%)	11 (6.4%)	20 (3.8%)
# Subjects with TEAEs Related to Study Drug	28 (15.9%)	28 (16.3%)	26 (15.9%)	82 (15.7%)
# Subjects with Serious TEAEs Related to Study Drug	0	0	0	0

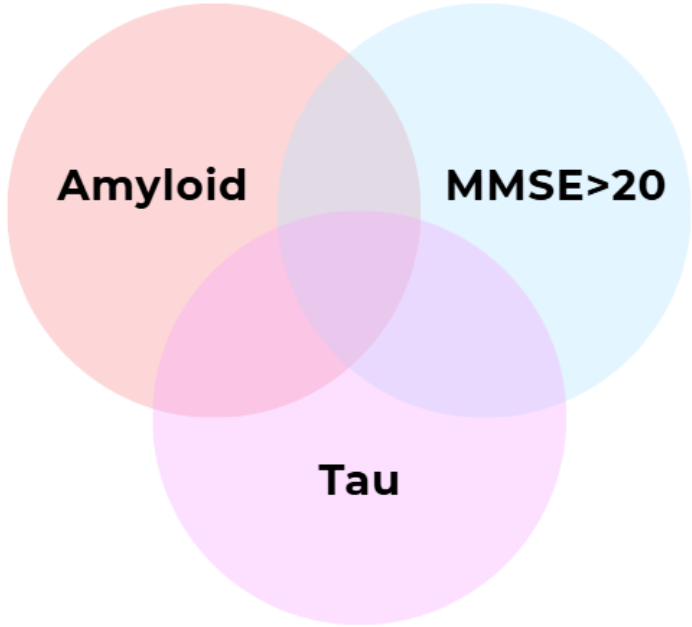
AE = Adverse Event
TEAE = Treatment Related Adverse Event

Summary: buntanetap and cognition

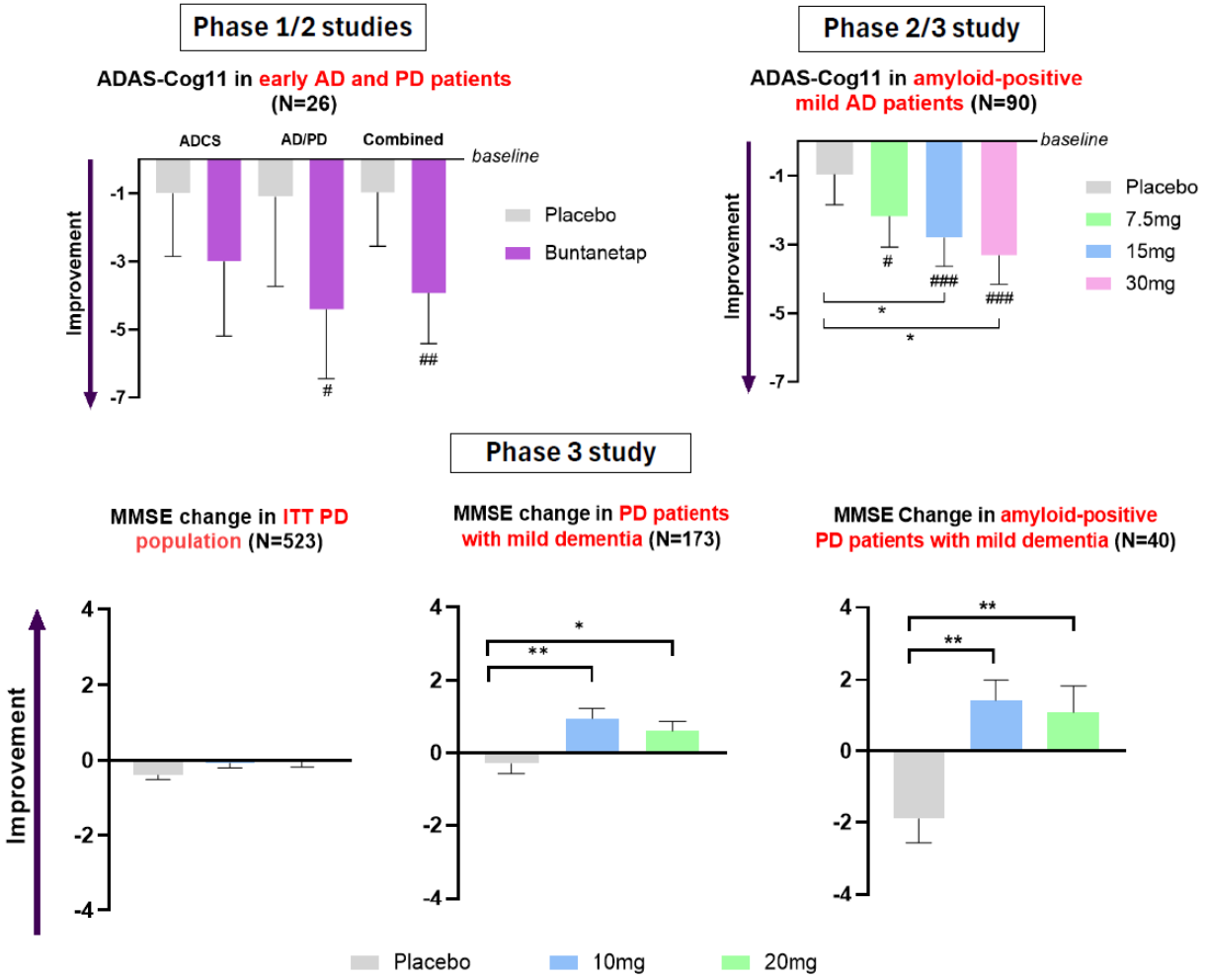
Buntanetap shows a unified and reproducible pattern in improving cognition across AD and PD

Buntanetap demonstrates the most pronounced cognitive benefit in patients with mild dementia (MMSE >20) and biomarker-confirmed presence of amyloid and tau.

Unified treatment pattern



Buntanetap shows a fast improvement of cognition across four studies in Alzheimer's and Parkinson's patients



<u>Phase 1/2 studies in early AD and PD</u>

1 month of treatment

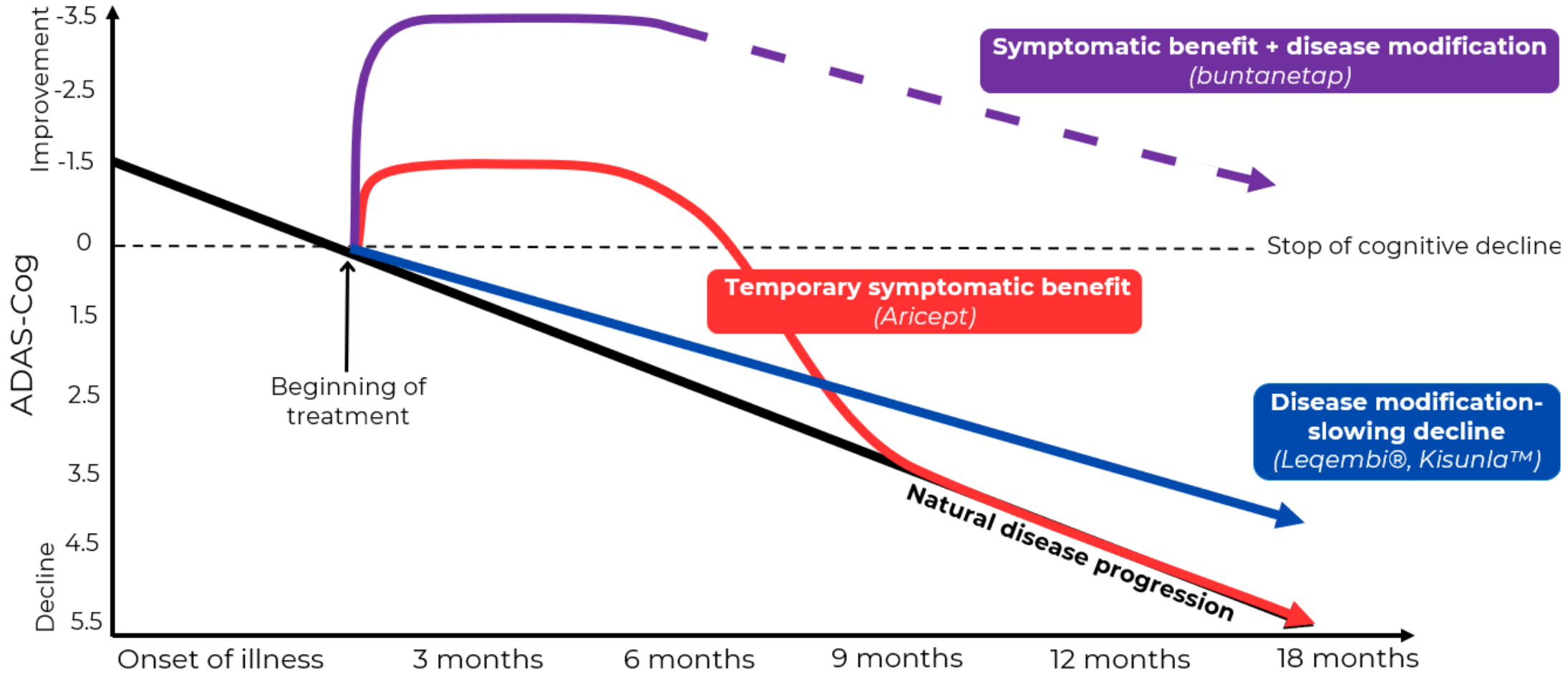
<u>Phase 2/3 study in early AD</u>

3 months of treatment

<u>Phase 3 study in early PD</u>

6 months of treatment

Disease modification vs symptomatic benefit in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease



Kennedy GJ. Primary Psychiatry. Vol 14. No 11. 2007, adapted Annovis

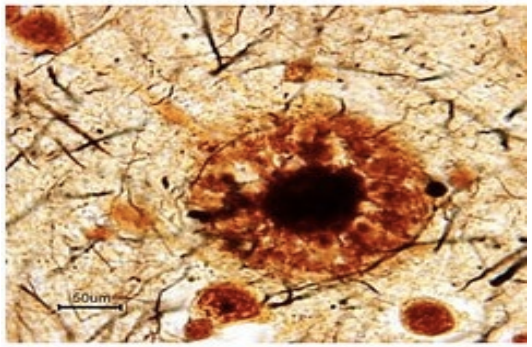
Additional slides: mechanism of action

Annovis' new approach to attack AD and PD

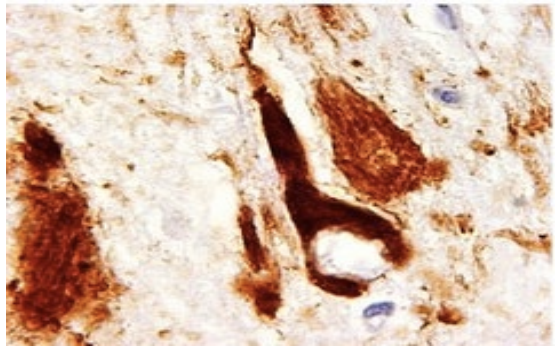
Chronic and acute brain insults lead to high iron levels, resulting in overexpression of neurotoxic proteins, impaired axonal transport, inflammation and neurodegeneration. Attacking one neurotoxic protein results in minimal effect.

Buntanetap targets RNA and inhibits the production of multiple neurotoxic proteins simultaneously.

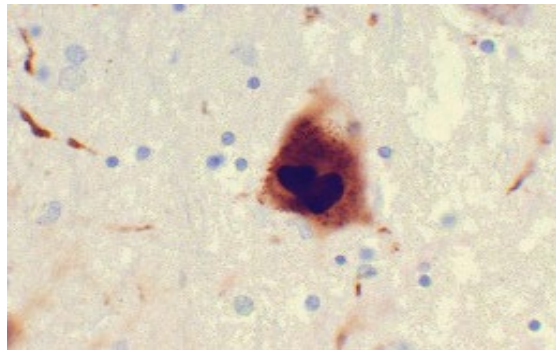
Amyloid β
Alzheimer's - Parkinson's



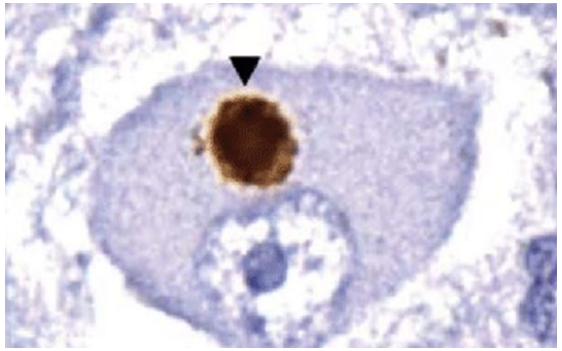
Tau
Tauopathies - AD, PD, FTD, CTE



aSynuclein
Parkinson's - Alzheimer's

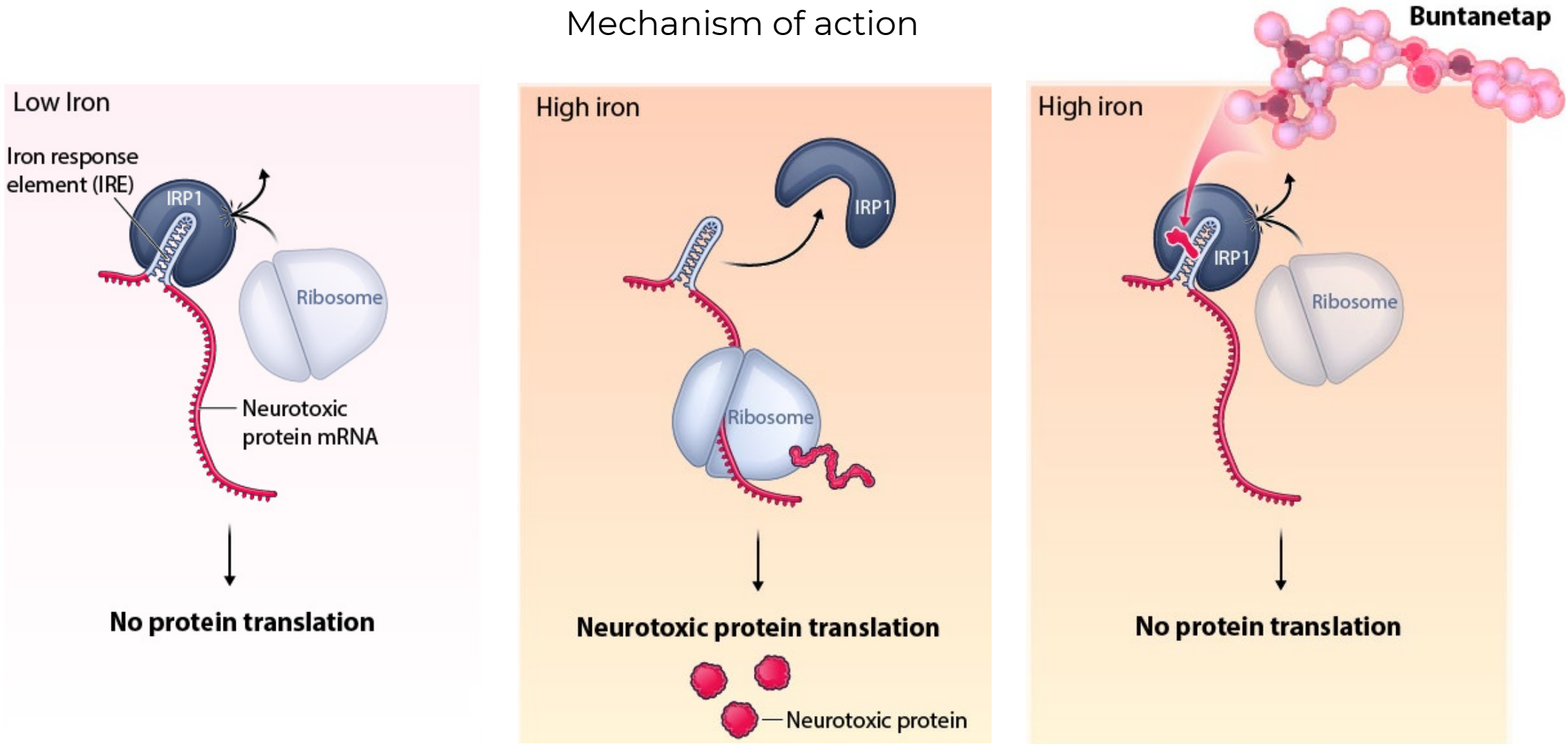


TDP43
ALS, AD, PD, FTD, CTE



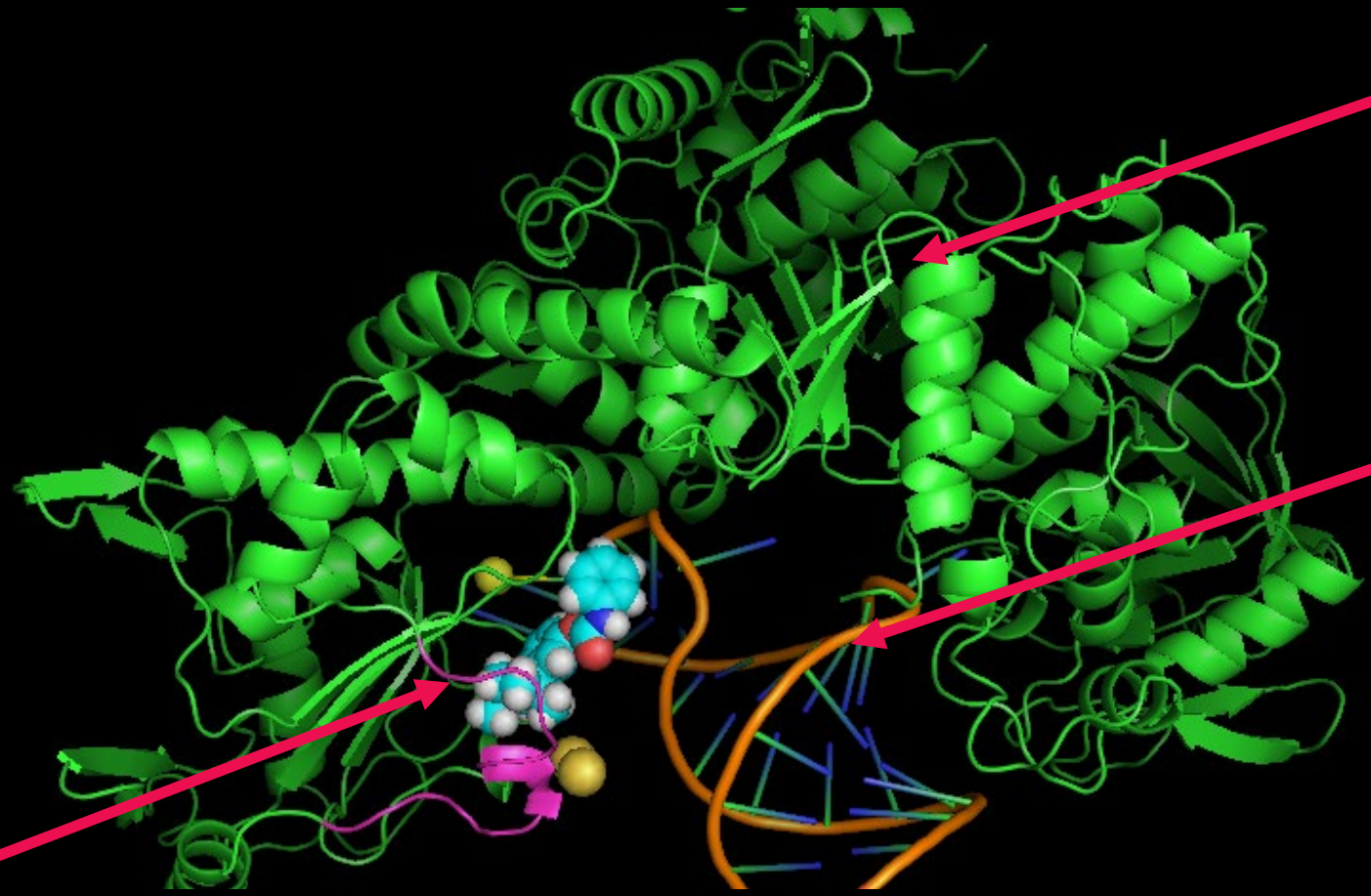
Buntanetap: RNA-targeting small molecule

Mechanism of action



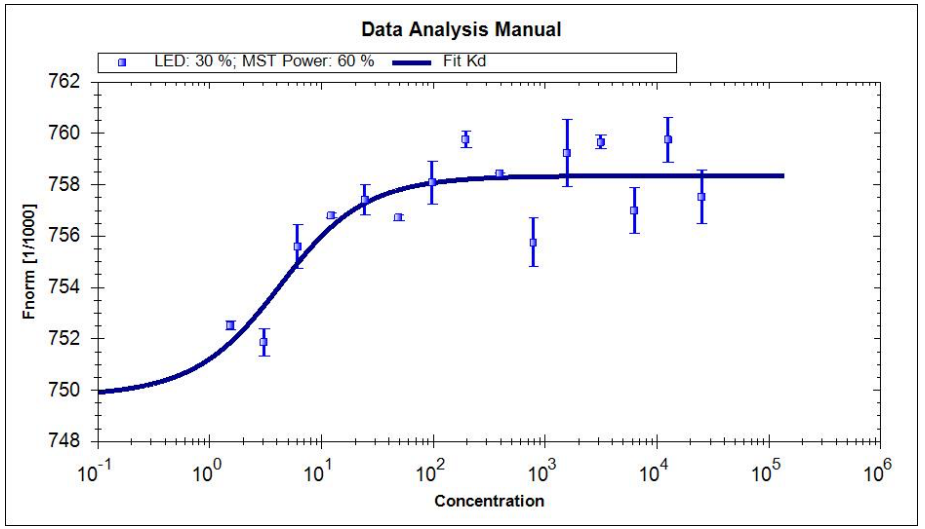
MOA - Chen XQ et al. Pharmaceutics 09-2021.
Iron and Neurodegeneration - Wong F. et al. Frontiers Aging Neuroscience; 03-2022

Molecular Model of how buntanetap locks IRP1 in the mRNA binding position



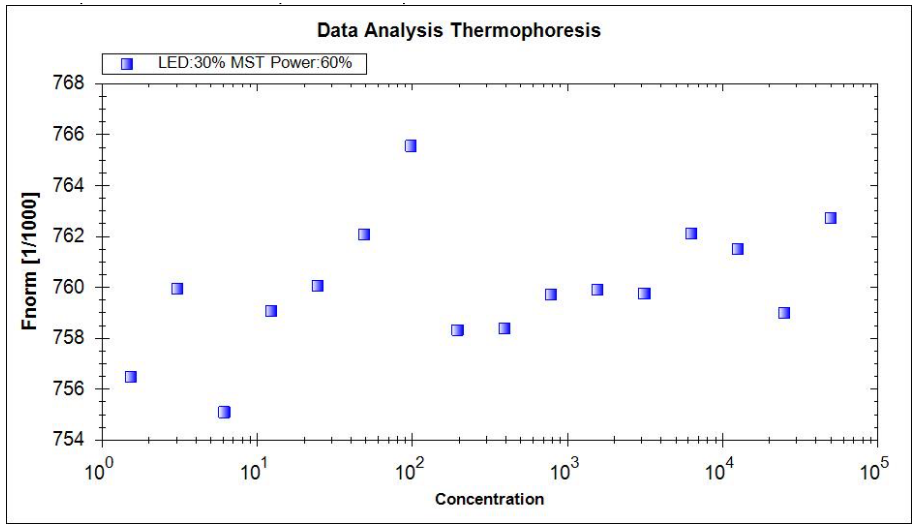
Eric Baldwin, NCI

IRE-IRP1 binding is specific for mRNAs coding for neurotoxic proteins



APP IRE/IRP1/Buntanetap
Kd 3.2 nM

Fitting for Kd Formular	Fitted Value
Fitted Parameter	3.22+/-0.464
Dissociation Constant	2
Fluo.Conc	758.35
Bound	749.76
Unbound	8.59
Amplitude	



Ferritin IRE/IRP1/Buntanetap
No Kd

Buntanetap binds specifically to the **APP IRE**, but not to the ferritin IRE

Buntanetap lowers neurotoxic proteins in mouse brain

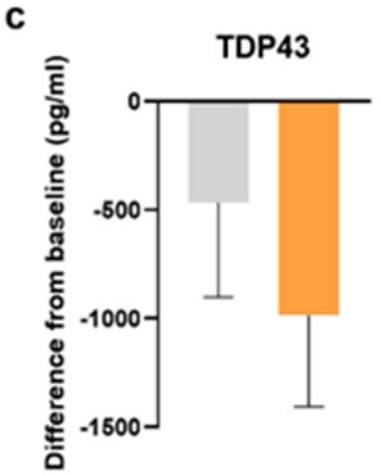
Marker	(%) Drop	p-values
APP	39.8	0.008
CTFβ	46.8	0.0024
CTFα	48.5	0.0031
Aβ42	68	0.0008

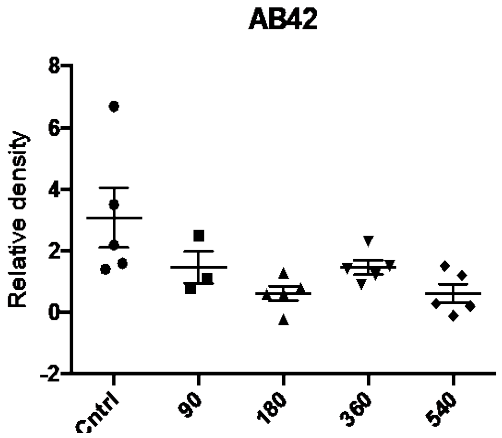
APP/Aβ42

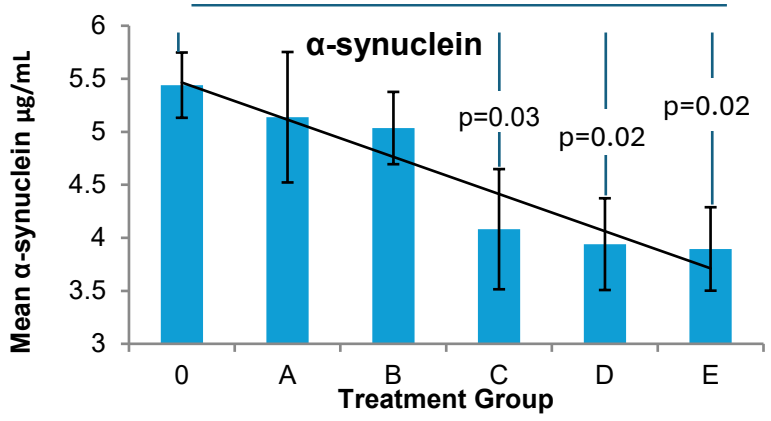
αSYN

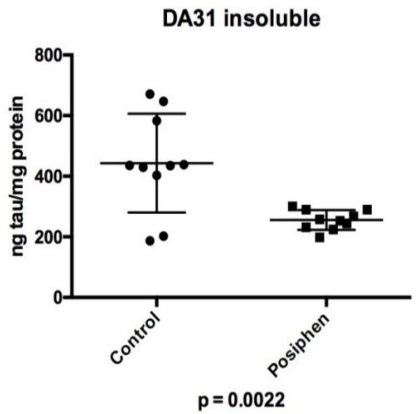
tau

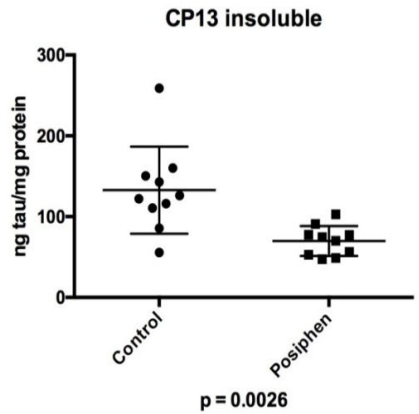
TDP43





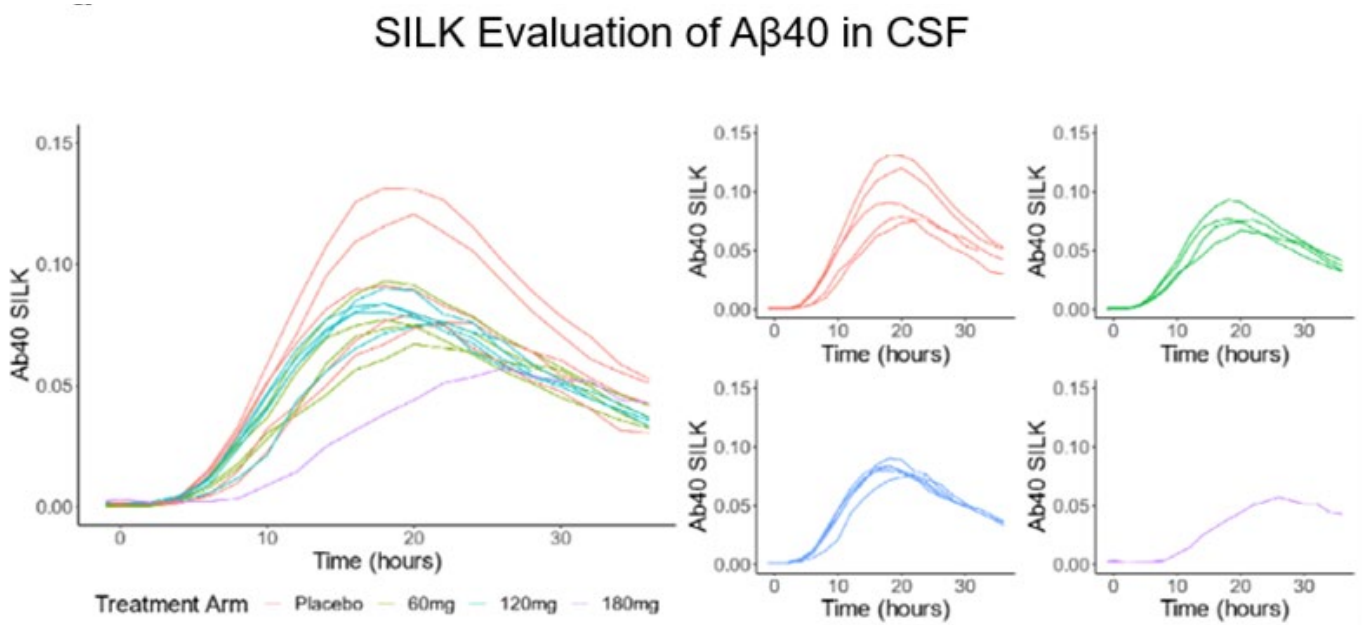






Teich et al: 2018; Kuo et al: 2019; Peter Davies et al.

Target engagement: APP, Aβ42, Aβ40, and Aβ38 synthesis



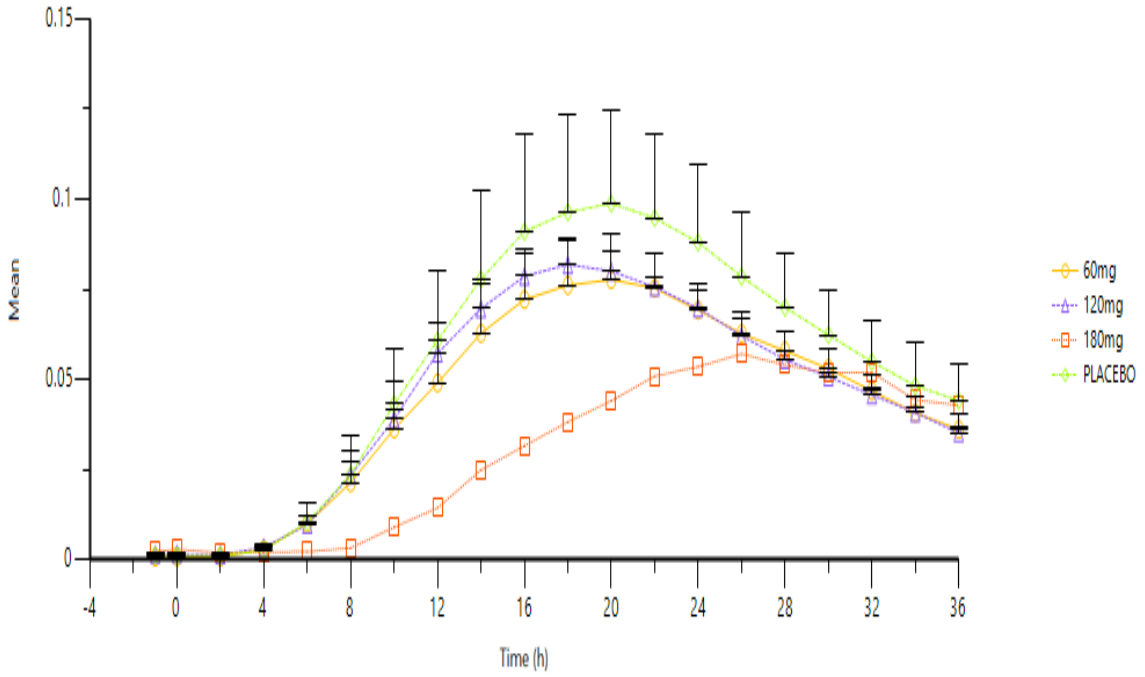
The Discover study was conducted through collaboration with ADCS and was designed to understand buntanetap's effect on synthesis of neurotoxic aggregating proteins – APP, using Stable Isotope Labeling Kinetic (SILK) analysis.

For SILK, lumbar and venous catheters were placed in AD patients and $^{13}C_6$-leucine infused for 9 hours with dosing of placebo or buntanetap according to their dose arm (placebo, 60mg once, 60mg twice or 60mg three times per day for 21 days). CSF and venous blood were collected every two hours over a 36-hour period. Pharmacokinetics of the drug and its metabolites were assessed in plasma and CSF.

APP, Aβ40, and Aβ42 synthesis was measured by LC-MS differentiation of heavy $^{13}C_6$- leucine labelled APP versus light ^{12}C -leucine normal APP, Aβ40, and Aβ42.

Galasko et al: 2024

Target engagement: buntanetap inhibits translation of Aβ



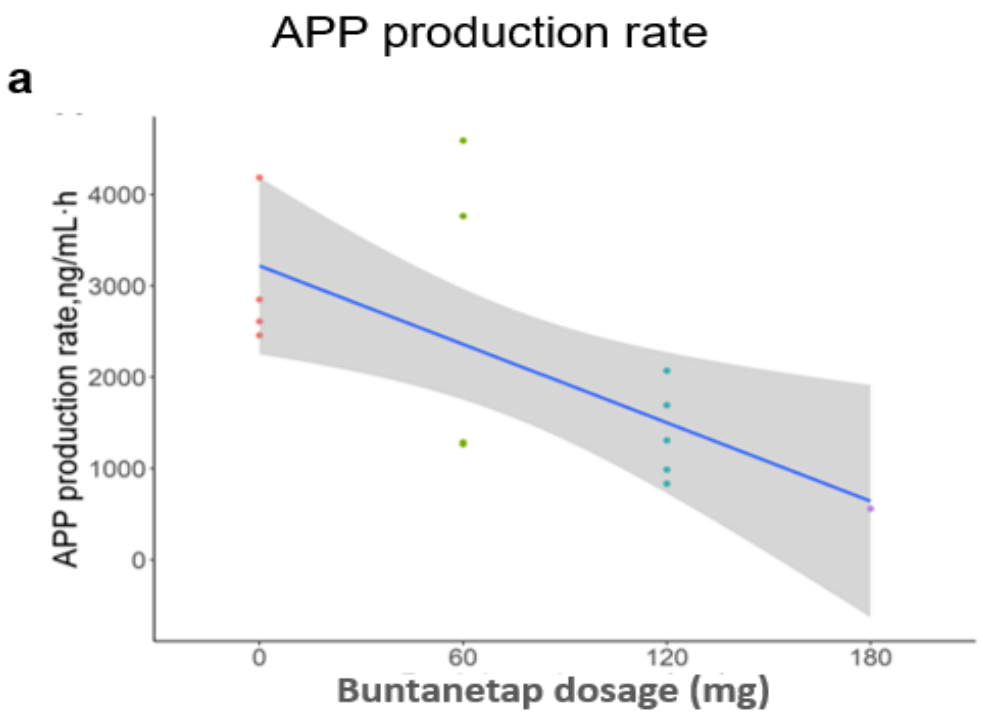
Treatment mg		Start h	Slope	Cmax	Tmax h	AUC
0		0.2	0.0065	0.1	14	1.971
60		0.5	0.0059	0.08	18.8	1.631
120		1.1	0.0053	0.07	19.5	1.529
180		6.2	0.0028	0.05	26	1.033

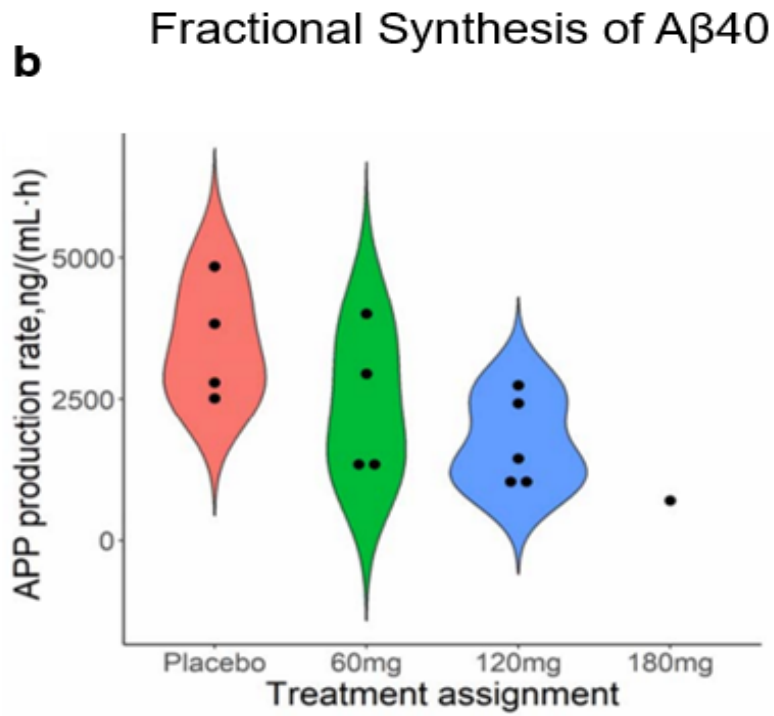
Buntanetap showed a dose-dependent lowering of Aß40 production as seen by a delayed start, lower synthesis rate, lower Cmax, and smaller Area Under the Curve (AUC) of produced Aß40.

Buntanetap statistically significantly reduced AUC (Aβ38 p=0.039, Ab40 p=0.045), Cmax of Aβ38 and Aβ40 (Aβ38 p=0.04, Aβ 40 p=0.036), proving that buntanetap is a translational inhibitor of APP synthesis.

Annovis/TCM, unpublished

Target engagement: buntanetap reduces APP production rate





The APP production rate (calculated by ADCS; Galasko & Elbert) showed a statistically significant decrease in APP synthesis rate with increasing dose of buntanetap (859 ng/mL·h decrease per 60 mg buntanetap (p=0.012). These results prove that buntanetap lowers the rate of APP synthesis.

Galasko et al: 2024

Buntanetap improves axonal transport

"Axonal transport disruption is linked to human neurological conditions."

- Nature Review, September 2019

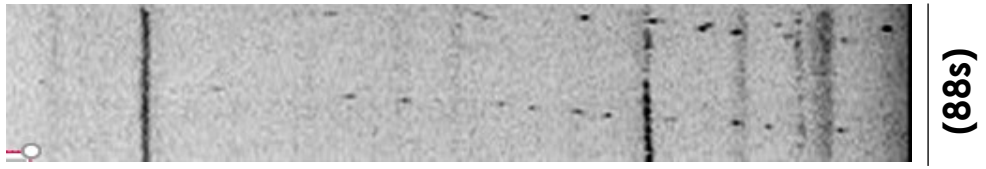
Axonal transport is responsible for:

- Neurotransmitters GABA (anxiety), ACh (cognition), dopamine (movement), serotonin (mood)
- Neurotrophic factors NGF, BDNF
- All communication within and between nerve cells

Retrograde (0.5 frame/sec)

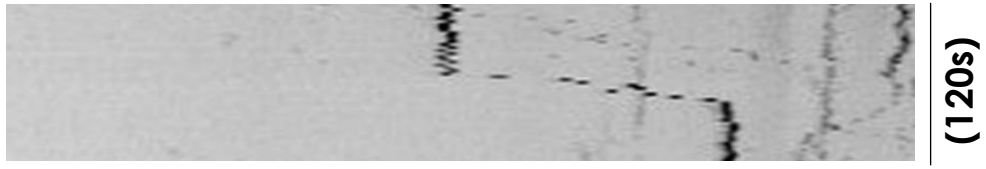
Normal Transport

The ***Normal Flow and Speed*** of vesicles carrying BDNF across the axon.



Abnormal Transport

Shows the ***Blockage and Slowing*** of BDNF across the axon. Black areas demonstrate where transport is slowed due to high levels of neurotoxic proteins.



TREATED WITH BUNTANETAP

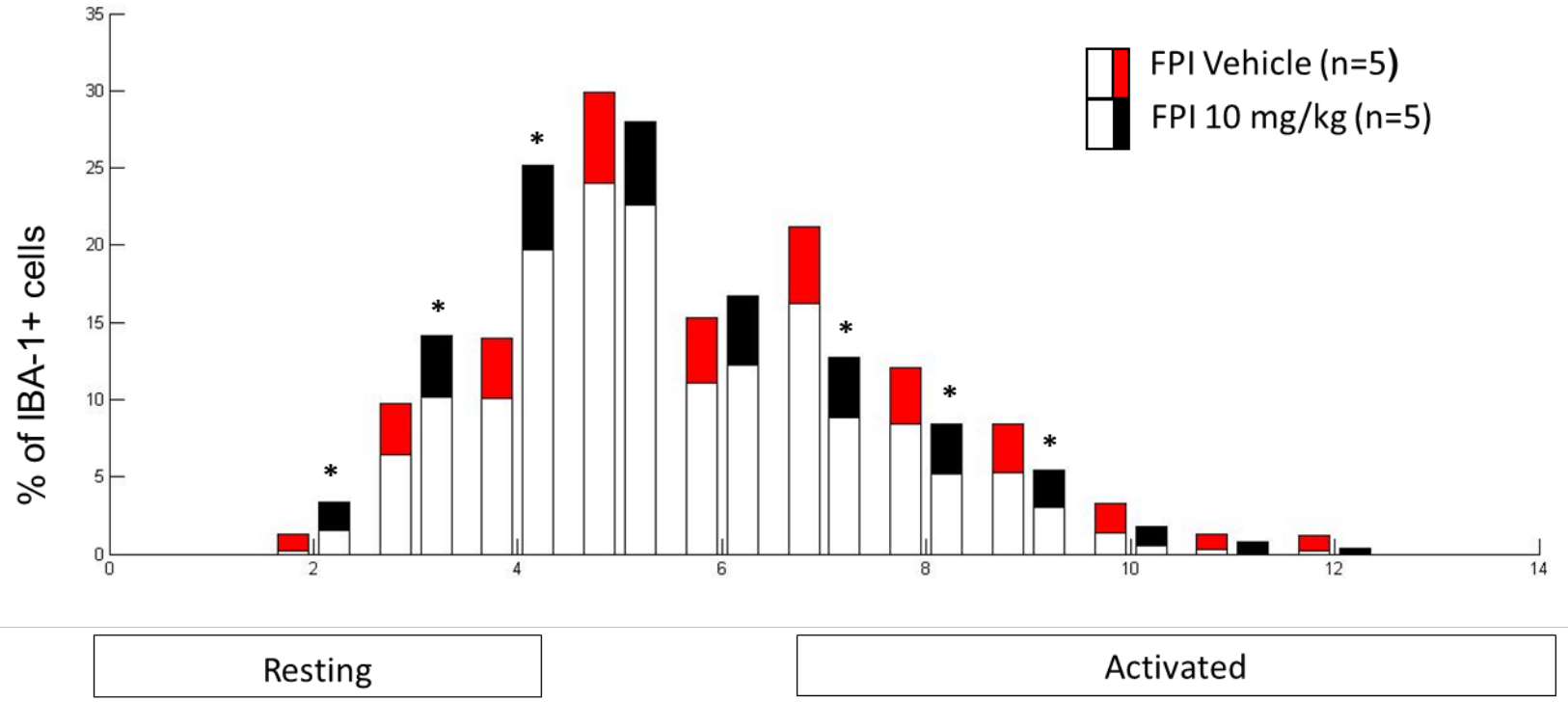
The ***Flow and Speed*** of axonal transport is improved.

APP, Ab42, C99 – Mobley, UCSD; aSYN – Isacson, Harvard; Lee, U.Penn; Tau – U. Muenich & Zuerich; Htt – Mobley, UCSD; TDP43 – Taylor, Northwestern

Chen XQ et al. Alzheimer's & Dementia; 08-2020

Buntanetap decreases inflammation (microglia activation)

Data (Mean + 95% CI) analyzed with Bootstrapping method, *p<0.05

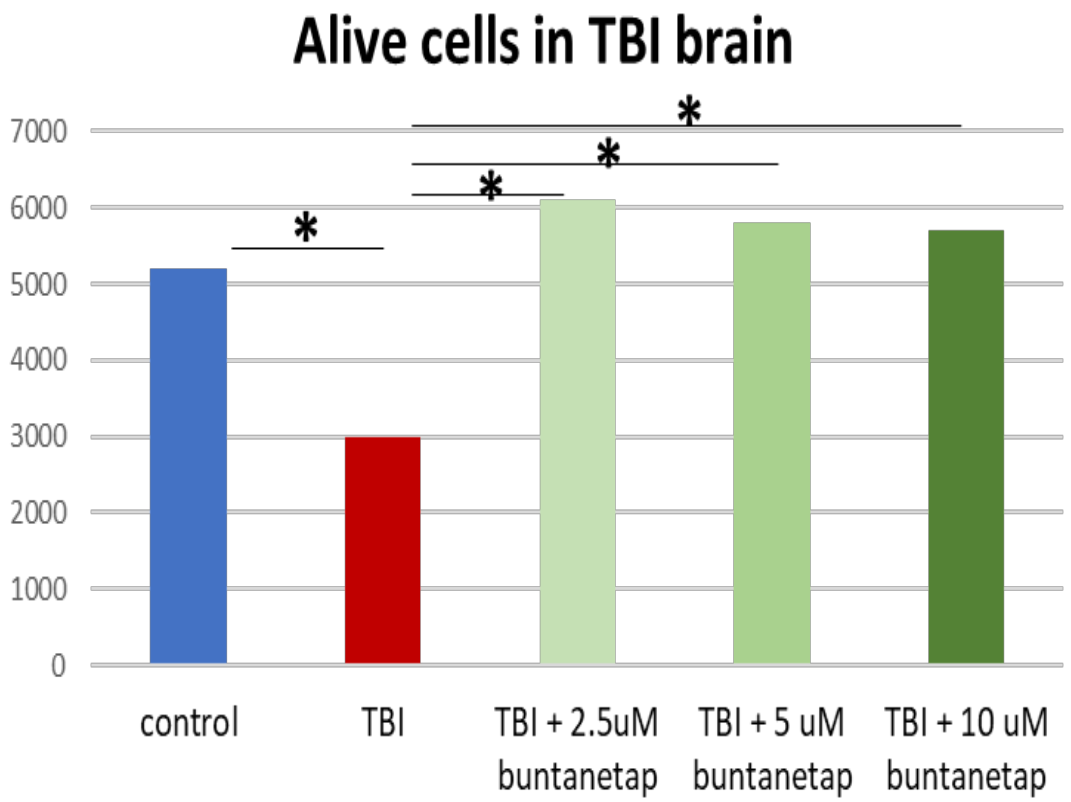


Microglial Cell Diameter (µm)

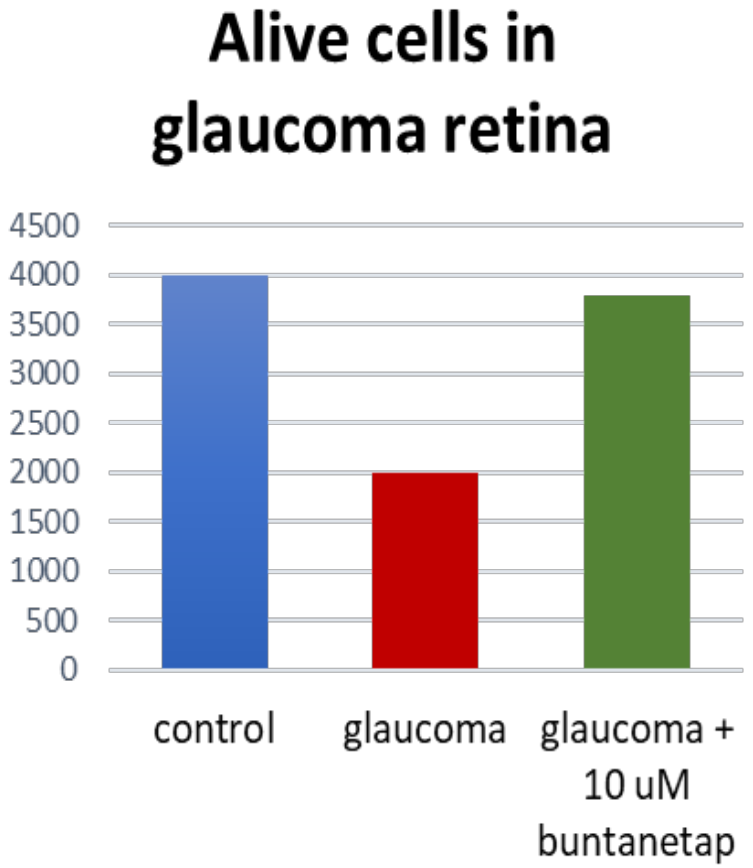
ANVS401 increases the number of resting microglia and reduces the number of activated microglia – it reduces inflammation

UCLA, Marie-Francoise Chesselet and David Hovda's lab

Buntanetap protects nerve cells from dying



Buntanetap protects nerve cells from dying in mice with Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)



Buntanetap protects nerve cells from dying in the eye of rats with glaucoma

Hatami A. et al.; Sundstrom J. et al. Hershey Medical Center

Summary of studies in animal models

Evaluated function	Test	Animal model
Memory & Learning	• Mazes	• APP/PS1 Alzheimer's mice • Trisomic Down Syndrome mice • Stroke mice • Traumatic Brain Injury rats
Movement	• Colonic motility • Grip strength	• aSYN Parkinson's mice • Tau Frontotemporal Dementia mice
Vision	• Sight	• Glaucoma rats
Infections	• Cell death	• *P. Gingivalis* mice • COVID mice


ANNOVIS