

NASDAQ: TENX

February 2020



Safe Harbor Statement

This presentation contains certain forward-looking statements by the Company that involve risks and uncertainties and reflect the Company's judgment as of the date of this release. The forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to matters beyond the Company's control that could lead to delays in the clinical study, new product introductions and customer acceptance of these new products; matters beyond the Company's control that could impact the Company's continued compliance with Nasdaq listing requirements; the impact of management changes on the Company's business and unanticipated charges, costs and expenditures not currently contemplated that may occur as a result of management changes; and other risks and uncertainties as described in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including in its annual report on Form 10-K filed on April 1, 2019, its quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed on November 14, 2019, as well as its other filings with the SEC. The Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update these forward-looking statements beyond the date of this release. Statements in this press release regarding management's future expectations, beliefs, goals, plans or prospects constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.



Mission Statement



Specialty pharmaceutical company focused on identifying and developing therapeutics that address diseases with high unmet medical need with an initial therapeutic focus on Cardio-Pulmonary diseases



Levosimendan History

- Levosimendan is a calcium sensitizer/K-ATP channel activator
- •First approved in Sweden (Orion) in 2000 for acute decompensated heart failure
- Approved/marketed in >60 countries
 - To date >1.5 million patients have been treated with levosimendan
 - Not Approved in US or Canada



Scientific Advisory Board

PH-HFpEF Development Plan Guided by World Recognized Experts in Pulmonary Hypertension and HFpEF

Stuart	KICH,	MID

- Professor of Medicine, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine
- Director, Pulmonary Vascular Disease Program, Bluhm Cardiovascular Institute
- Previous FDA Cardio-Renal Advisory Committee Member
- Recognized Global Pulmonary Hypertension Expert



- Director Heart Failure, Hemodynamics and MCS Research at the Cardiovascular Research Foundation
- Adjunct Associate Professor of Medicine, Columbia University



M Northwestern Medicine

Feinberg School of Medicine

Sanjiv Shah, MD, FAHA, FACC, FASE

- Professor of Medicine, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine
- Director, T1 Center for Cardiovascular Therapeutics
- Director, Northwestern HFpEF Program, Division of Cardiology, Dept of Medicine, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine



Barry Borlaug, MD

- Professor of Medicine, Mayo Clinic
- Chair for Research, Division of Circulatory Failure,
- Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, Mayo Clinic





Levosimendan in PH-HFpEF

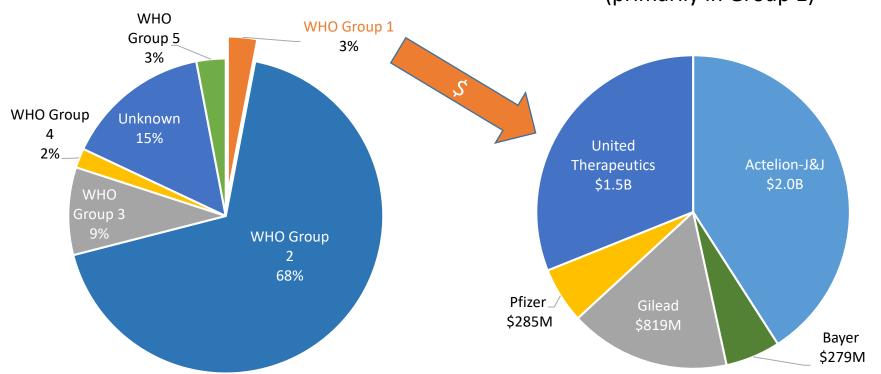
- PH-HFpEF (pulmonary hypertension) represents a potential \$\\$Billion US opportunity
 - > 2 million US PH-HFpEF patients
 - High mortality and poor quality of life
 - No effective therapies
- Phase 2 Trial of Levosimendan in PH-HFpEF is ongoing (HELP Study)
 - Levosimendan is an NCE with a unique calcium sensitizer/K-ATP channel mechanism
 - >1.5 million patient exposures provide a large safety database in HF
 - Enriched trial design
 - Encouraging preliminary open-label hemodynamic data
- A positive HELP Study would represent a potential major breakthrough in PH-HFpEF
 - Leading PH focused companies unsuccessful in developing PAH drugs for PH-HFpEF
- Potential for Additional IP to 2038
 - HELP study discoveries provide the basis for multiple patent claims in PH-HFpEF



Pulmonary Hypertension Prevalence and Market Size



Pharmaceutical Sales >\$5 billion in 2016 (primarily in Group 1)

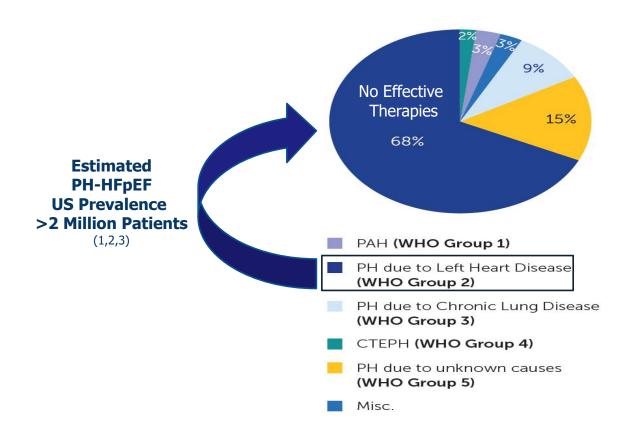


Source: Pulmonary Hypertension Association Strange G, et al. Heart. 2012;98(24):1805-11

Source: Company Annual Reports



PH-HFpEF Represents a Large Unmet Medical Need



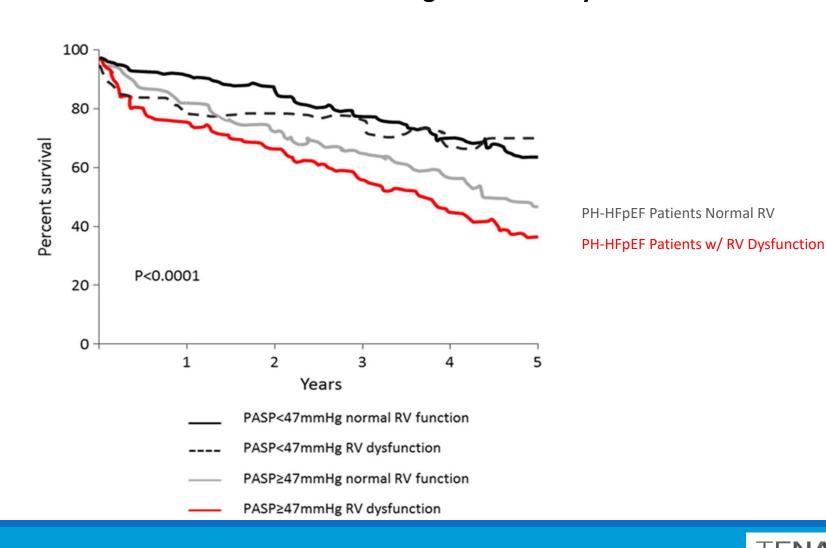


¹⁾ Dixon, et al. "Combined post-and pre-capillary pulmonary hypertension in HFpEF." Heart failure reviews 21.3 (2016): 285-297. (Estimates 2.2M PH-HFpEF patients

Guazzi et al "Pulmonary hypertension in HFpEF: prevalence, pathophysiology, and clinical perspectives." *Circulation: Heart Failure* 7.2 (2014): 367-377.(PH-HFpEF = ~50% of all US pts

Poor PH-HFpEF Patients Outcomes

PH-HFpEF + Right Ventricle Dysfunction Associated with Highest Mortality





Comparison of HELP Study to Other Multicenter Phase 2 Trials in PH-HFpEF

Trial	BADDHY	MELODY	DILATE	HELP
Sponsor	Actelion/J&J	Actelion/J&J	Bayer	Tenax
Product	Bosentan	Macitentan	Riocigaut	Levosimendan
Approved Indication	РАН	PAH	РАН/СЕТРН	ADHF- Outside US
Patients (#)	20	63	39	36
Design	Randomized, Placebo- Controlled	Randomized, Placebo- Controlled	Randomized, Placebo- Controlled	Randomized, Placebo- Controlled
Study Duration	12 weeks	12 weeks	Single Dose	6 weeks
МОА	Pulmonary Vasodilator	Pulmonary Vasodilator	Pulmonary Vasodilator	Lusitrope Inotrope Vasodilator
Result	Ineffective, Stopped early	Ineffective, Fluid retention	Ineffective	Ongoing- TBD



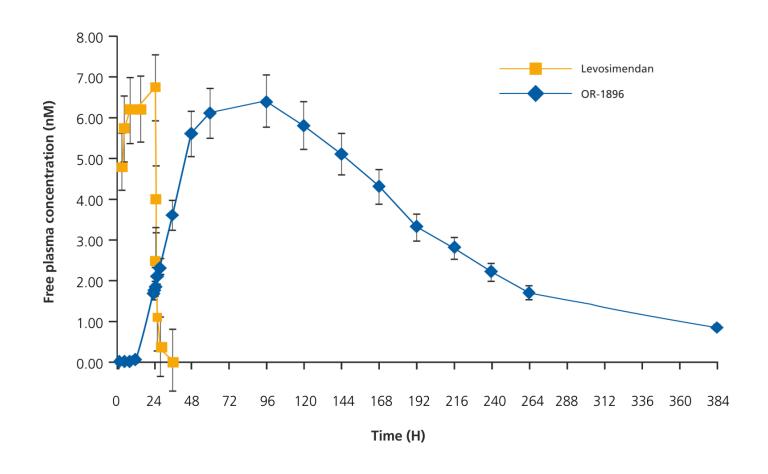
Levosimendan Mechanism of Action

	Molecular targets	Mechanisms of action	Pharmacological effects	Therapeutic effects
1.	Selective binding to the calcium- saturated form of cardiac troponin C	Calcium sensitization	Positive inotropic Positive lusitropic	 Increased ejection fraction Decreased left ventricular filling pressures
2.	Opening of sarcolemma K _{ATP} channels on smooth-muscle cells in vasculature	Hyperpolarization	Vasodilation in all vascular beds (also coronary and peripheral circulation)	 Lowered pre- and after-load Anti-ischemic Better tissue perfusion Normalization of neurohormones
3.	Opening of mitochondrial K _{ATP} channels in <u>cardiomyocytes</u>	Protection of mitochondria in ischemia-reperfusion	Preconditioning, anti-stunning anti-apoptotic	CardioprotectionAnti-ischemic

Parissis, John T., et al. "Levosimendan: from basic science to clinical practice." Heart failure reviews 14.4 (2009): 265.



Levosimendan and Active Metabolite; non-protein bound plasma concentrations





Levosimendan Phase 2 for PH-HFpEF

- •Multi-center, double-blind placebo-controlled study
- Enroll 36 evaluable patients at 12-15 sites
 - PAP ≥35, PCWP ≥20, NYHA Class IIb/III, LVEF ≥40%

Primary Endpoints:

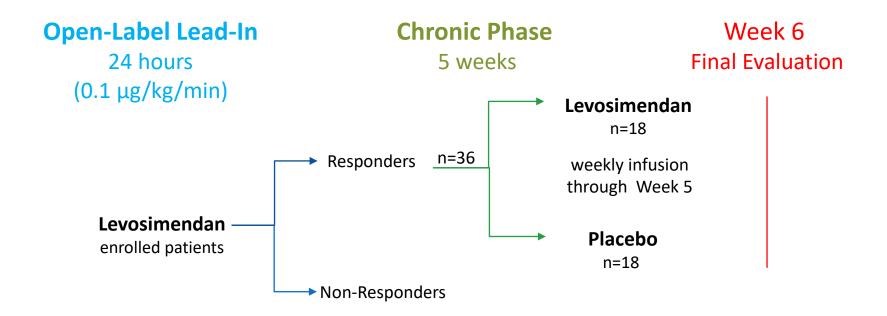
- Change from baseline PCWP with bicycle exercise (25Watts) at Week 6
- 80% power to detect a ≥ 4.8 mmHg change in PCWP from baseline

Secondary Endpoints:

- Change in Cardiac Index at rest and with exercise
- Change in PVR effect at rest and with exercise
- Change in PCWP when supine and legs elevated
- Patient global assessment
- Exercise duration via 6-minute walk test
- Physician's assessment of functional class
- Clinical events: death and hospitalizations



Levosimendan Phase 2 for in PH-HFpEF Study Design



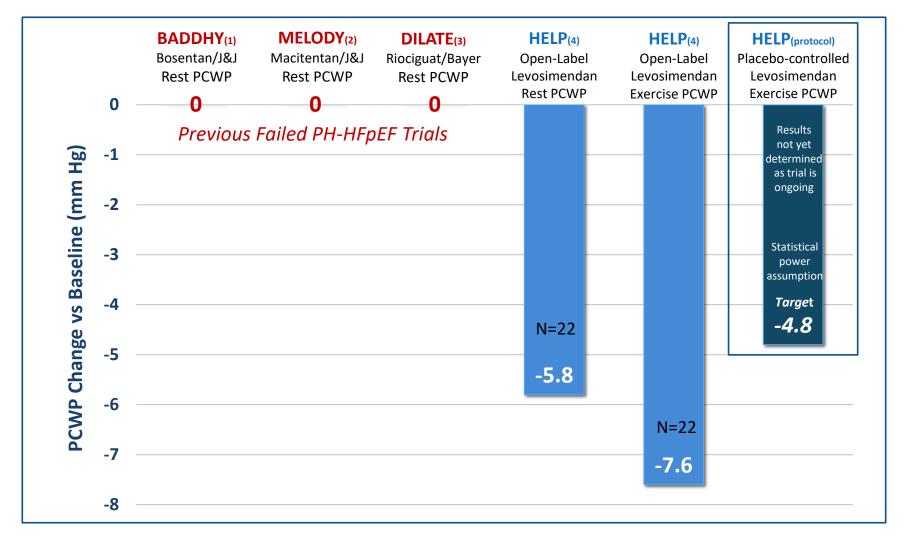


Preliminary Open Label Data from the Help Study are Very Encouraging

- 85% Responder rate during lead-in infusion (23/27)
- 23 Randomized patients (target 36)
- Encouraging and consistent open-label hemodynamic improvements
 - Reduced PCWP
 - Reduced RAP
 - Reduced mPAP
 - Increased cardiac output
 - 100% of patients have opted to participate in the extension study
 - No drug related serious adverse events



A Positive HELP Study Would Represent a Breakthrough in PH-HFpEF



¹⁾ Koller, B., et al. "Pilot study of endothelin receptor blockade in heart failure with diastolic dysfunction and pulmonary hypertension." Heart, Lung and Circulation 26.5 (2017): 433-441.

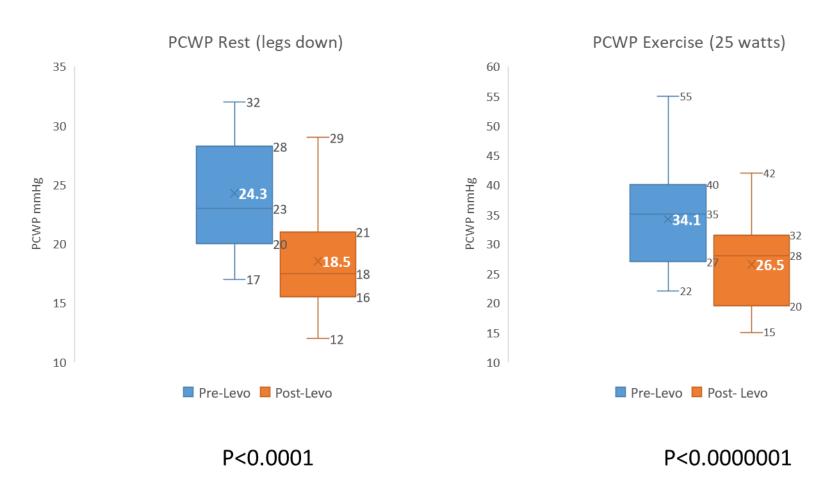
16



Vachiéry, Jean-Luc, et al. "Macitentan in pulmonary hypertension due to left ventricular dysfunction." European Respiratory Journal 51.2 (2018): 1701886.
Bonderman, , et al. "Acute hemodynamic effects of riociguat in patients with PH associated with diastolic heart failure (DILATE-1): Chest 146.5 (2014): 1274-1285.

Investigator reported open-label hemodynamics for open-label lead-in phase (pre vs post 24 hour levosimendan infusion)

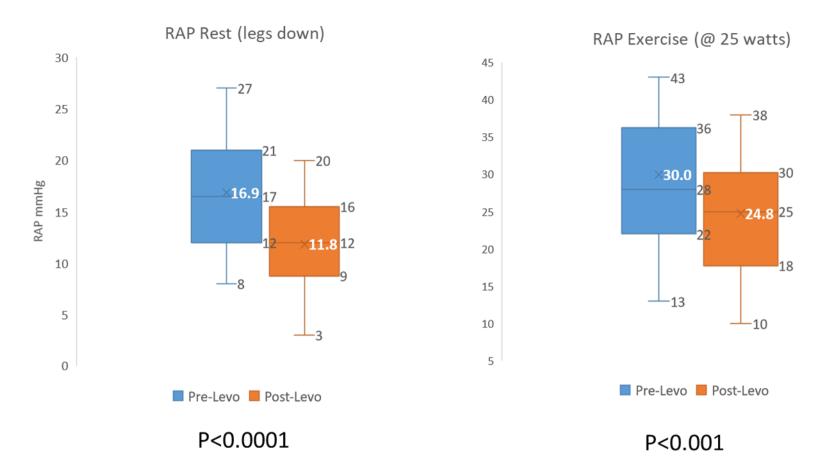
PCWP – Pre vs Post Lead-in Infusion Open Label Levosimendan Responders (n=22)



Data is from investigator reported hemodynamics during open-label lead in phase. Statistical analysis via Paired t-Test



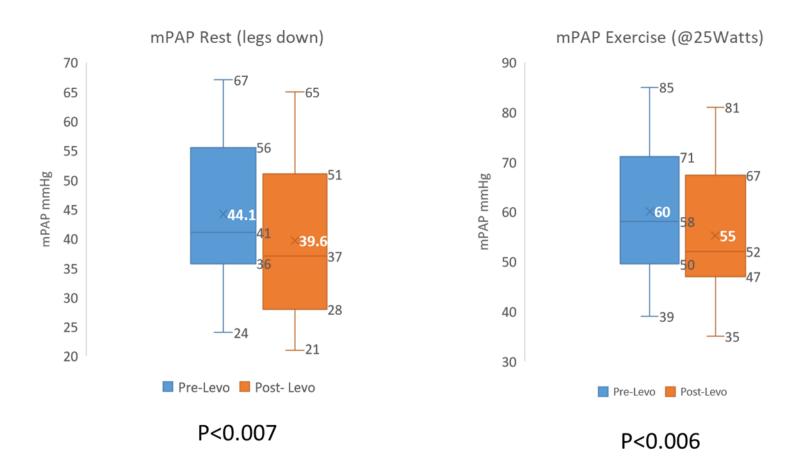
RAP – Pre vs Post Lead-in Infusion Open-Label Levosimendan Responders (n=22)



Data is from investigator reported hemodynamics during open-label lead in phase. Statistical analysis via Paired t-Test



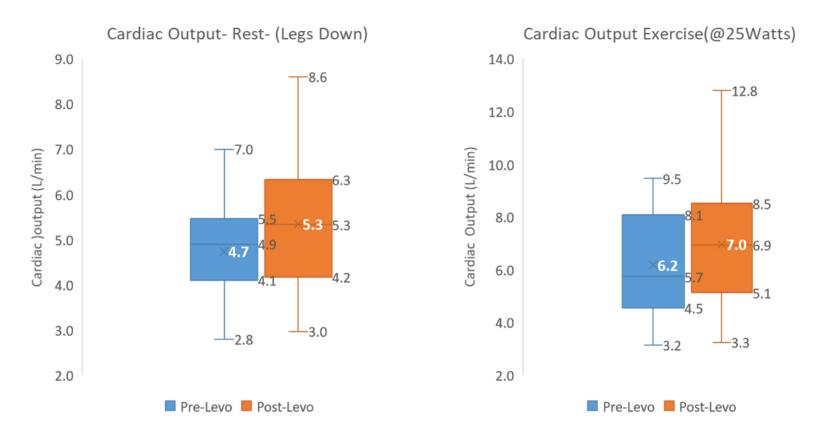
mPAP – Pre vs Post Lead-in Infusion Open-Label Levosimendan Responders (n=22)



Data is from investigator reported hemodynamics during open-label lead in phase. Statistical analysis via Paired t-Test



Cardiac Output Open-label Levosimendan Responders (n=22)



P<0.005

Data is from investigator reported hemodynamics during open-label lead in phase. Statistical analysis via Paired t-Test



Summary: The Opportunity for Levosimendan in PH-HFpEF

Area of high unmet medical need

- High mortality (up to 50% at 5 years)
- Poor quality of life (poor exercise capacity)
- No approved therapies in PH-HFpEF

Commercially attractive market

- Large potential market Estimated PH-HFpEF prevalence in the US >2,000,000
- High value chronic therapy that addresses a large unmet need

Mechanistic rationale for Levosimendan in PH-HFpEF

- Including mechanisms directed at right heart failure
- Phase 2 trial is 65% enrolled, data expected in 2Q
- IV Levosimendan exclusivity as NCE
- Sub Q patent filed

