biostage

REGENERATIONS AHEAD

Regenerating Confidence





FEBRUARY 2018

Regenerating Confidence | A New Pathway Forward



A STREAMLINED STRUCTURE

- Reduced expense burn
- Prioritized programs and resources
- · Renewed direction and streamlined organization
- The right teams at that right time



NEW! FINANCING AND MARKET EXPANSION: CHINESE SUBSIDIARY

- Long-term investment horizon with resources
- Establishing a presence in the largest market for esophageal cancer
- · Working together, leveraging resources



SCIENTIFICALLY SOUND AND NOVEL TECHNOLOGY

- Expanded SAB guiding development priorities
- Growing body of data on consistent regeneration
- Novel and new category: bioengineered organ implants with removable scaffold
- New data on mechanisms of action



THE RIGHT INDICATIONS FOR THE RIGHT CLINICAL AND BUSINESS REASONS

- Learning from experience
- Pediatric Esophageal Atresia (US/China)
- Esophageal Cancer (US/China)
- INDs targeted for filing in 2019



2018 Roadmap | Pragmatic Progress





A Novel Approach | Regenerating Possibilities

Cellspan implant is inserted after esophageal resection Rapid healing response and initial regeneration over the Cellspan Implant Scaffold is removed at 21 days





Partnering for Progress | Biostage & Connecticut Children's Medical Center

Connecticut Children's Medical Center is serving as a pivotal site to advance the Biostage pediatric esophageal atresia program



Active collaboration with Connecticut Children's Medical Center

Lead by Christine Finck, MD Scientific Advisory Board Member

EVP and Surgeon-in-Chief Connecticut Children's Medical Canter

Associate Professor of Pediatrics and Surgery UCONN Health



Pediatric Esophageal Atresia | Life-Threatening and Urgent Need

Approximately 1 in 2,500 infants in the US is born with esophageal atresia

Biostage currently has orphan designation in EA

With long-gap esophageal atresia, on average, infants spend 120 days in the ICU with a cost of \$576k per patient





Infant is born with a gap between the upper and lower esophagus

Esophageal atresia requires immediate surgical intervention

In some cases, the gap is too lengthy to bring the two ends together; this condition is know as long-gap esophageal atresia (LGEA)

With long-gap esophageal atresia there is no consensus on how to correct the defect



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DRIVEN BY THE PATIENTS WHO DESERVE A BETTER STANDARD OF CARE AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO ACHIEVE BIOSTAGE'S FULL POTENTIAL



