



LEVEL Clinical Trial Results

September 09, 2026

Forward-Looking Statements

Disclaimers

Except for historical information, all of the statements, expectations and assumptions contained in this presentation are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements may include information concerning our clinical data, our regulatory plans, our future trial designs, and our possible or projected future business operations. Actual results might differ materially from those explicit or implicit in the forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include: risks of our clinical trials, including, but not limited to, the results of such trials, and the design, timing, delays, costs, location, initiation, and enrollment of any future trials; any delays in regulatory review and approval of product candidates in development; risks regarding the formulation, production, marketing, customer acceptance and clinical utility of our product candidates; risks related to our business strategy, including the prioritization and development of product candidates; reliance on third parties, including Orion Corporation, our manufacturers and CROs; our estimates regarding the potential market opportunity for our product candidates; cash usage and runway may not be within management's expected ranges; the potential advantages of our product candidates; our competitive position; our ability to maintain our culture and recruit, integrate and retain qualified personnel and advisors, including our executives and members of our Board of Directors; risks associated with our cash needs; intellectual property risks; volatility and uncertainty in the global economy and financial markets in light of unexpected changes in tariffs and the possibility of pandemics, global financial and geopolitical uncertainties, including in the Middle East and the Russian invasion of and war against the country of Ukraine; changes in legal, regulatory and legislative environments in the markets in which we operate and the impact of these changes on our ability to obtain regulatory approval for our products; and other risks and uncertainties set forth from time to time in our SEC filings. Tenax Therapeutics assumes no obligation and does not intend to update these forward-looking statements except as required by law.

LEVEL Results Update

Topline results made public: 10 August 2026

Comprehensive results update: 09 September 2026

LEVEL Results Confirm Biological Thesis

K-ATP CHANNEL ACTIVATION REDUCES PRELOAD, ASSISTING BOTH VENTRICLES IN A DIFFICULT-TO-TREAT DISEASE

PH-HFpEF is a complex disease, combining the excessive volume overload (or preload) of the left ventricle with the increased PA pressure (or afterload) of the right ventricle. This challenging combination of targets explains why a treatment for PH-HFpEF has been so elusive. An ideal therapy would target the volume overload and pulmonary hypertension together. In LEVEL, levosimendan demonstrated improvements in both overload types, across the study population: the magnitude of NT-proBNP reductions, and the lowering of pressures on both sides of the heart, we believe, suggest *both ventricles are being supported*.

In LEVEL the primary endpoint did not reach statistical significance, but the trial results are an invaluable guide to the PH-HFpEF patients who will respond with 6MWD improvements:

- Site-specific venodilatory effect of TNX-103 on the splanchnic circulation dramatically lowers filling pressures, measured by unprecedented 49% reduction in cardiac wall stress (NT-proBNP)
- This reduction in heart stress contributes to changes on the pulmonary arterial side, observed in this 12-week blinded assessment: pulmonary arterial pressure decline of 3.5 mmHg (RVSP). Lowering pulmonary pressure is a key target for any PH therapy
- Inotropic support to the right ventricle is seen in several echocardiographic parameters
- These effects translate to exercise improvement in LEVEL patients with greater exercise impairment at baseline

PH-HFpEF is a bi-ventricular disease; TNX-103's bi-ventricular effect is observed in its dramatic impact on NT-proBNP, associated with lowering preload on LV and RV, reduced CVP and PA pressure, and improving LV and RV function.

We believe treatment effect in patients with greater disease *is not a chance finding*: multiple analyses shared in this presentation support this.

LEVEL Results Highlights

INSIGHTS FROM LEVEL ARE BEING USED TO STRATEGICALLY RESHAPE LEVEL-2, DE-RISKING THE LEVOSIMENDAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

- Key Scientific Updates following receipt of the full statistical analysis & ESC Late Breaker (both week of 24 Aug):
 - Efficacy: < Median Baseline 6MWD population and 6MWD results comparable to HELP, both with >25m Δ 6MWD
 - Efficacy: NT-proBNP at baseline associated with exercise improvement
 - Efficacy: RVSP reduction greatest in patients with more exercise impairment at baseline
 - Efficacy: Improved LV and RV pressure/function observed across echo parameters (publication forthcoming)
 - Safety: Raw data comparison of TE by baseline 6MWD reveals positive TNX-103 effect across quartiles
 - Safety: Treatment emergent AEs are similar in populations < and $\geq$ median baseline walk

LEVEL Results Highlights

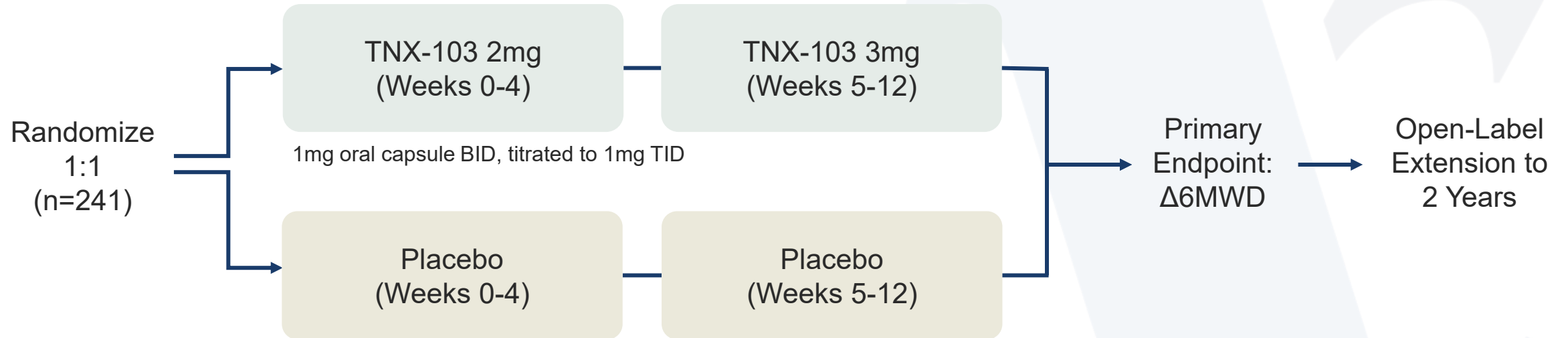
INSIGHTS FROM LEVEL ARE BEING USED TO STRATEGICALLY RESHAPE LEVEL-2, DE-RISKING THE LEVOSIMENDAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

- Interpretation of the LEVEL Primary Endpoint Result
 - The neutral LEVEL result was not due to an ineffective drug, but to a protocol design flaw: the inclusion of too many patients who walked too far at baseline, with little room to improve. LEVEL-2 will not face this obstacle. The degree to which a patient's limitation at baseline determines the effect of this treatment (in $\Delta 6\text{MWD}$) is now clear.
- Patient Selection Strategy Clarified by Results: LEVEL-2 is substantially de-risked thanks to these insights
 - Efficacy: Mean $\Delta 6\text{MWD}$ Analysis by Quartile & Treatment Arm: strong basis for enrichment going forward, with TNX-103 benefits improving by baseline 6MWD
 - Patients with more functional limitation underwent the greatest exercise improvement: a highly clinically meaningful result of >26 meters in 12 weeks
 - LEVEL-2 protocol will be optimized for patient selection: await protocol design paper
 - More to come in 2026 - 1H 2027: primary paper, additional publications, HFSA, AHA, CVCT, THT, etc.

LEVEL Study Recap

Phase 3 LEVEL Trial Design

PHASE 3 REGISTRATIONAL TRIAL IN U.S. AND CANADA



Hemodynamic Inclusion Criteria

RHC with qualifying hemodynamics at rest:

- PCWP $\geq$ 18 mmHg, and
- mPAP $\geq$ 30 mmHg, and
- RAP $\geq$ 8 mmHg

OR

Hemodynamics with passive leg raise

- PCWP $\geq$ 20 mmHg, and
- mPAP $\geq$ 32 mmHg, and
- RAP $\geq$ 8 mmHg

OR

Hemodynamics with bicycle exercise

- PCWP $\geq$ 25 mmHg, and
- mPAP $\geq$ 35 mmHg, and
- RAP $\geq$ 10 mmHg

Patient Demographics

BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS WERE BROADLY BALANCED ACROSS TREATMENT ARMS

Characteristic	TNX-103 (N=120)	Placebo (N=121)	Overall (N=241)
Age, years, mean (SD)	69.8 (9.7)	68.5 (10.1)	69.1 (9.9)
Female, n (%)	86 (71.7)	86 (71.1)	172 (71.4)
BMI, kg/m ² , mean (SD)	33.2 (5.8)	32.9 (6.6)	33.1 (6.2)
eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73 m ² , n (%)	33 (27.5)	44 (36.4)	77 (32.0)
SGLT2 inhibitor use, n (%)	80 (66.7)	93 (76.9)	173 (71.8)
GLP-1 receptor agonist use, n (%)	36 (30.0)	32 (26.4)	68 (28.2)
MRA use, n (%)	68 (56.7)	76 (62.8)	144 (59.8)
Diuretic use, n (%)	103 (85.8)	106 (87.6)	209 (86.7)
Baseline 6MWD, m, mean (SD)	316.5 (87.3)	322.5 (83.5)	319.5 (85.3)

Characteristic	TNX-103 (N=120)	Placebo (N=121)	Overall (N=241)
NYHA Functional Class II, n (%)	53 (44.2)	55 (45.5)	108 (44.8)
NYHA Functional Class III, n (%)	67 (55.8)	64 (52.9)	131 (54.4)
NYHA Functional Class IV, n (%)	0	2 (1.7)	2 (0.8)
Qualified at rest, n (%)	46 (38.3)	51 (42.1)	97 (40.2)
Qualified on provocation, n (%)	74 (61.7)	70 (57.9)	144 (59.8)
Slow acetylator, n (%)	66 (55.0)	54 (44.6)	120 (49.8)
Intermediate acetylator, n (%)	33 (27.5)	48 (39.7)	81 (33.6)
Rapid acetylator, n (%)	14 (11.7)	7 (5.8)	21 (8.7)
Acetylator status unknown, n (%)	7 (5.8)	12 (9.9)	19 (7.9)

Primary and Key Secondary Endpoints

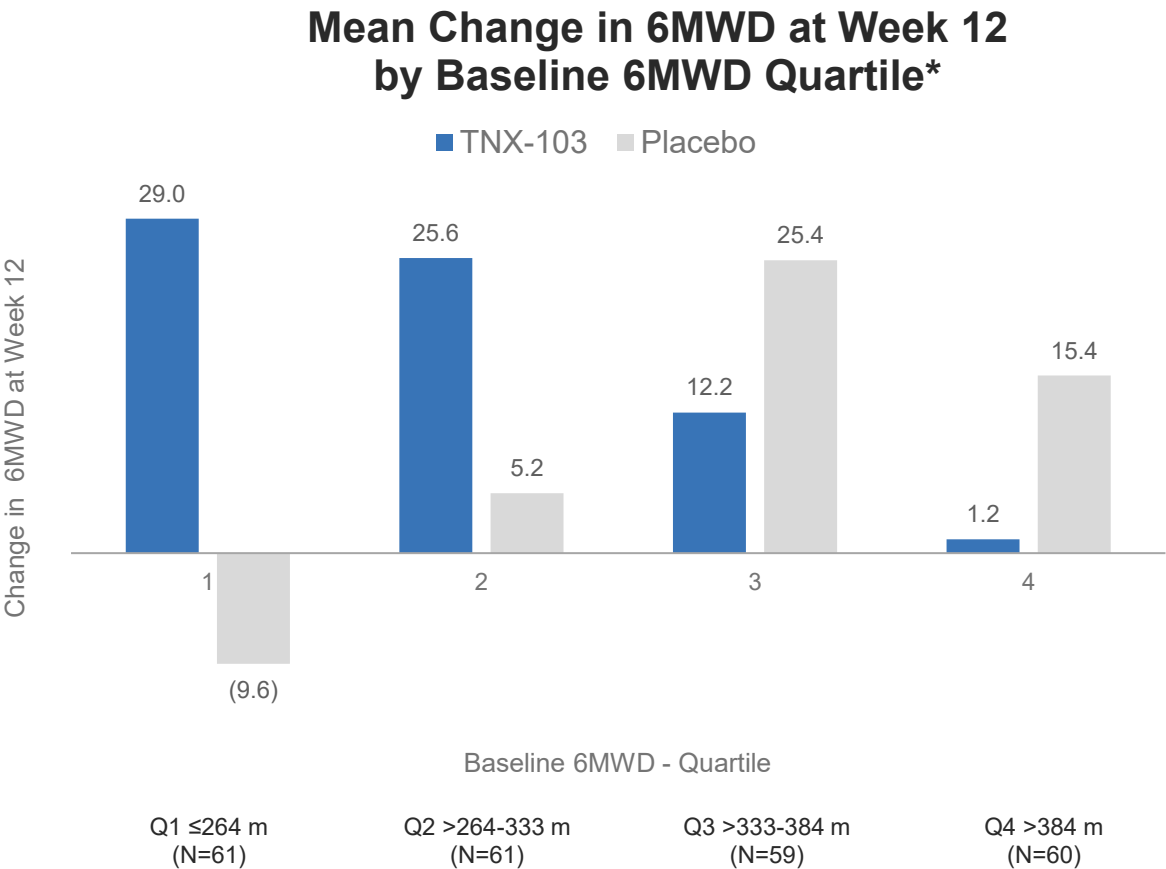
Primary Endpoint (Week 12)		TNX-103 (N=116)	Placebo (N=120)	Treatment difference
6MWD	LS mean	14.0 m (SE: 7.7 m)	10.4 m (SE: 7.6 m)	3.5 m (SE: 7.3; p = 0.63)
	Mean	17.7 m (SD: 40.2 m)	9.8 m (SD: 54.7 m)	8.0 m

Secondary Endpoints (Week 12)	TNX-103 (N=116)	Placebo (N=120)	Treatment difference
KCCQ-TSS, LS mean change	6.6 (SE: 2.4)	6.5 (SE: 2.3)	0.1 (SE: 2.2); NS
NYHA functional class improvement, n (%)	28 (24.1)	27 (22.5)	NS
Adjudicated clinical worsening, n (%)	3 (2.5)*	3 (2.5)*	NS

*N=120 and N=121 for TNX-103 and placebo arms, respectively.
6MWD: 6-minute walk distance; LS: least squares; SE: standard error; SD: standard deviation; KCCQ-TSS: Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire-Total Symptom Score; NYHA: New York Heart Association; NS: not significant p-value.

Mean Change in 6MWD by Baseline 6MWD Quartile

INVERSE LINEAR RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BASELINE 6MWD AND TREATMENT EFFECT



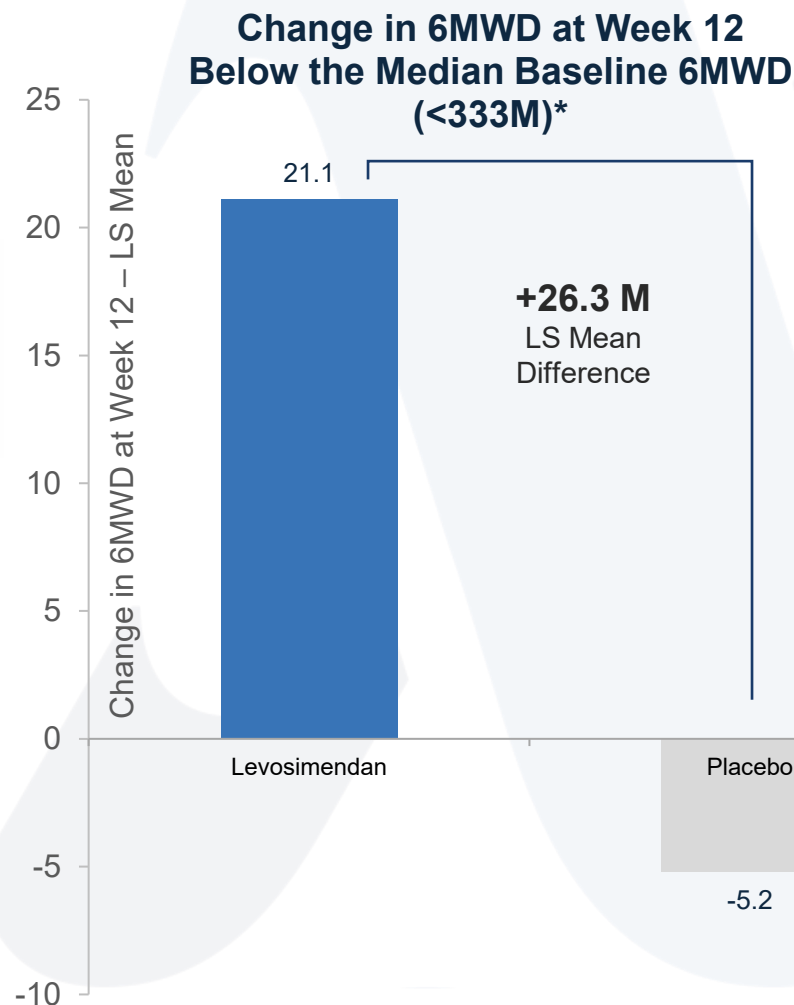
Levosimendan produced a large and clinically meaningful improvement in 6MWD in those patients who had a lower baseline walk distance (sicker) and room for improvement.

*Post-hoc analysis
6MWD: 6-minute walk distance; LS: least squares.

Baseline 6MWD was the Strongest
Predictor of Clinical Response

Patients with Greater Exercise Limitation Demonstrated a Large Treatment Effect

Multi-variable analyses identified baseline 6MWD as the strongest predictor of improvement in 6MWD



*Prespecified analysis

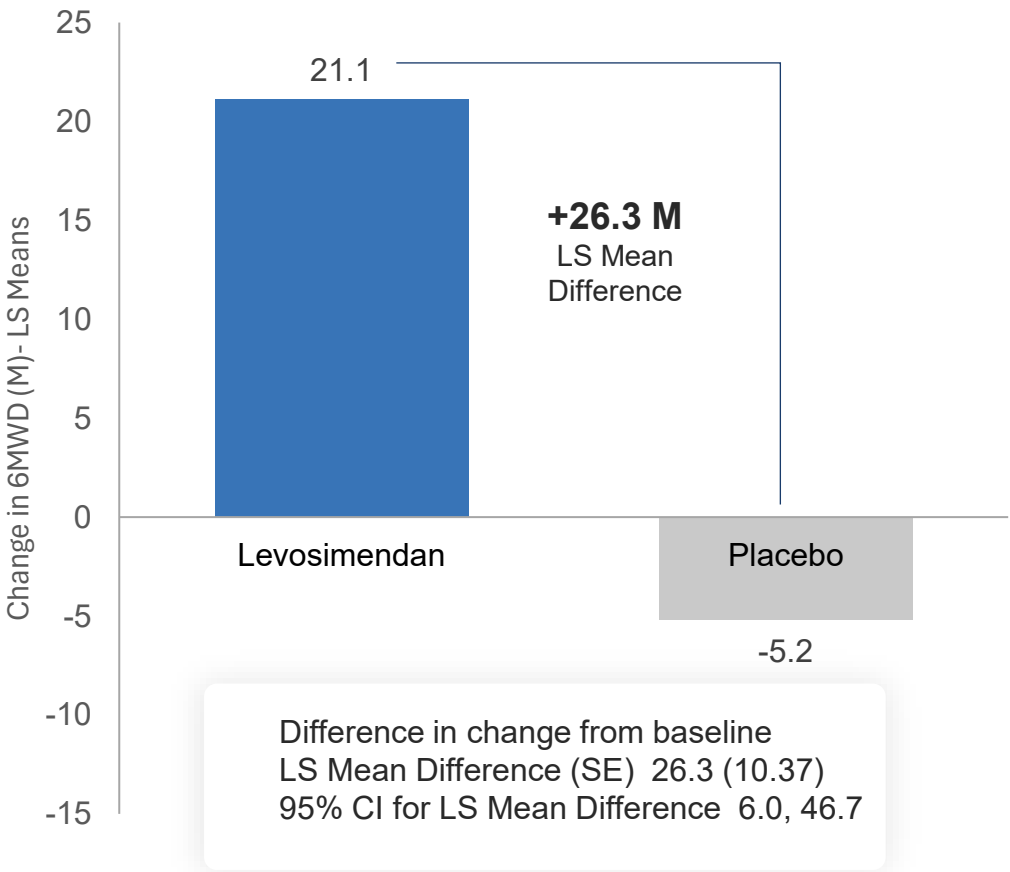
6MWD: 6-minute walk distance; LS: least squares; SE: standard error; CI: confidence interval.

LEVEL Patients with Baseline 6MWD <Median: Improvement Similar to HELP

LEVEL Trial - Baseline <median 6MWD

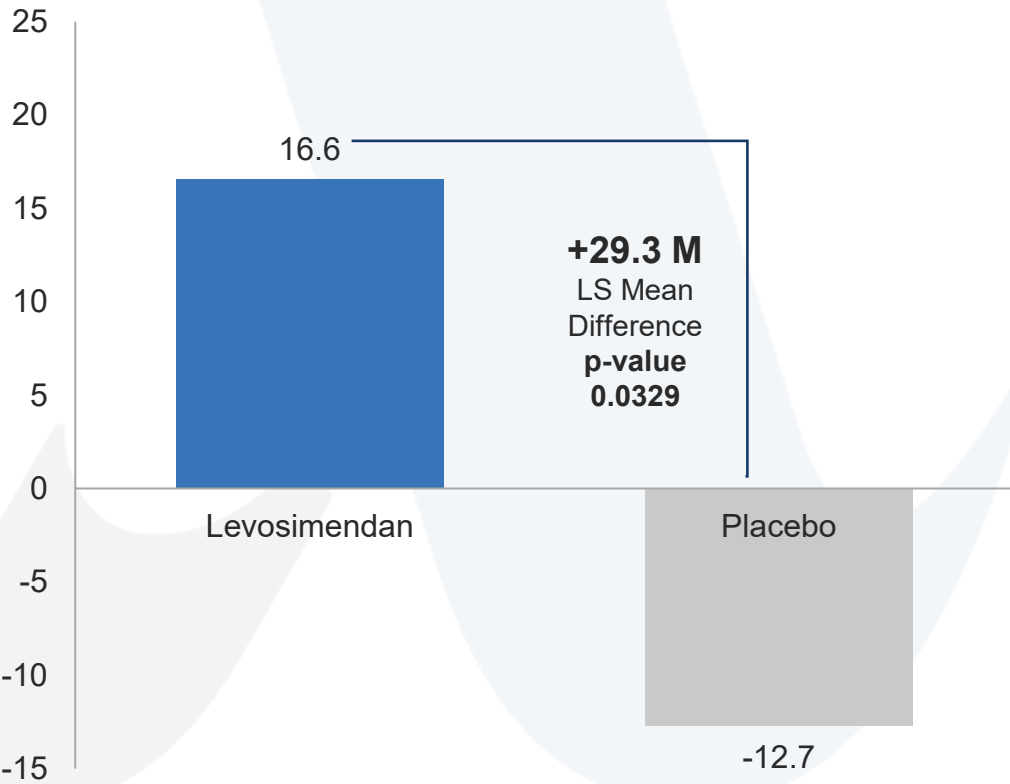
Change in 6MWD at Week 12

Below the Median Baseline 6MWD (mean~250M)*



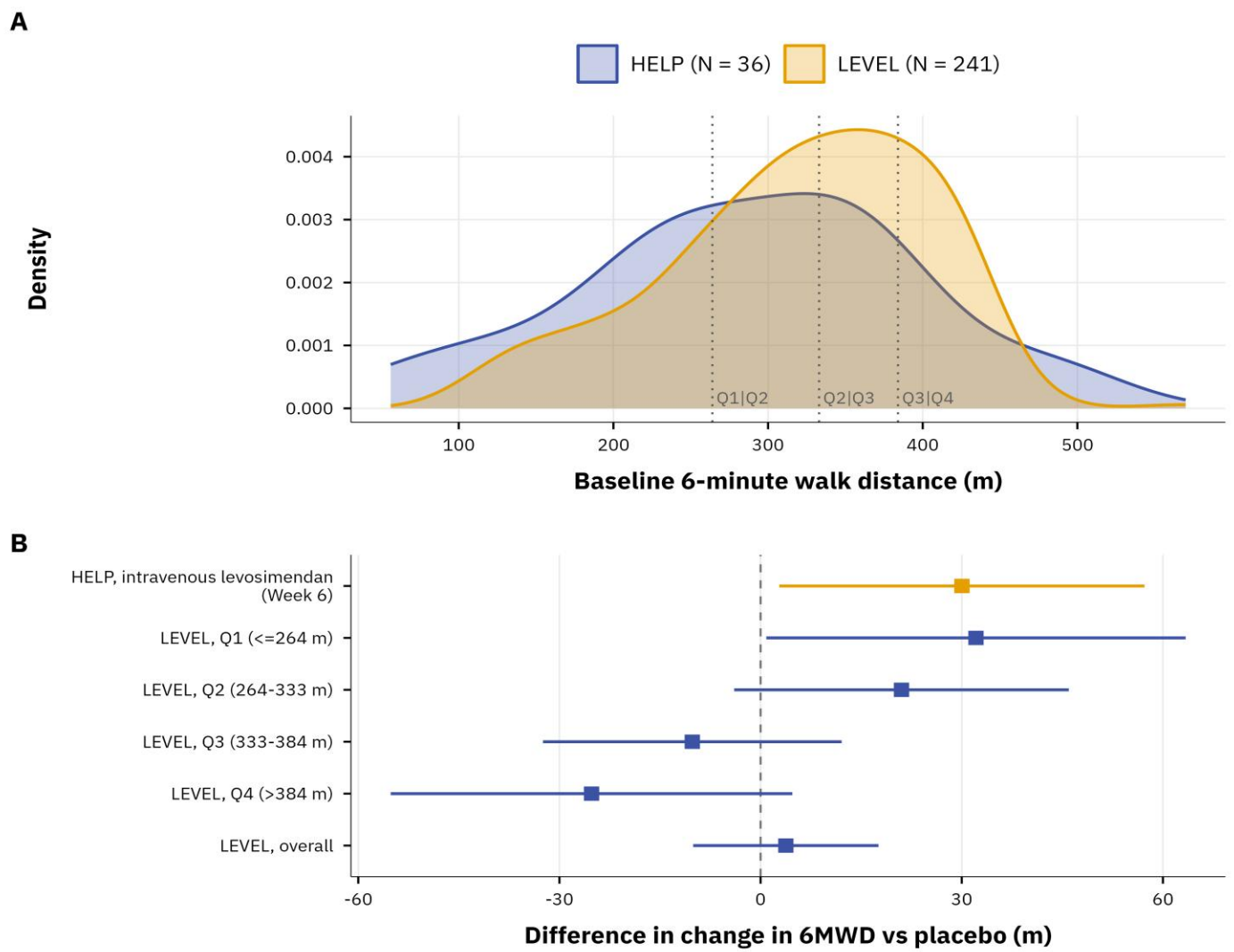
Phase 2 HELP Trial

6MWD Change from Baseline at Week 6 (mean ~282M)

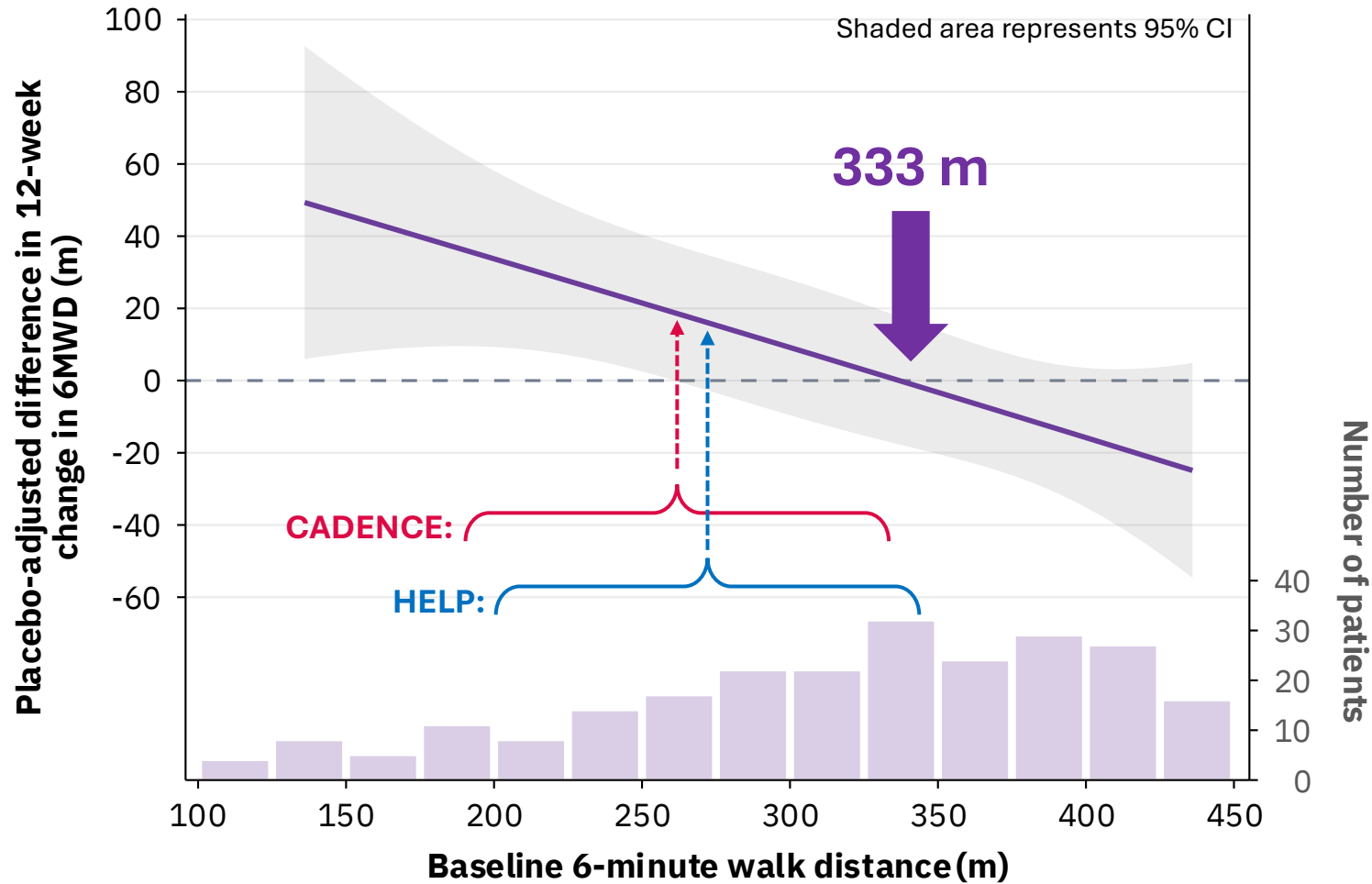


*Prespecified subgroup
6MWD: 6-minute walk distance; LS: least squares; SE: standard error; CI: confidence interval.

6MWD Treatment Effect: Comparison of LEVEL (12-week Δ) & HELP (6-week Δ)



Lower 6MWD → Greatest Benefit



- Inverse linear relationship between baseline 6MWD and treatment effect
- In LEVEL, levosimendan-treated patients whose baseline 6MWD matched HELP and CADENCE (274-285 m) had a ~20-meter placebo-adjusted improvement in 6MWD

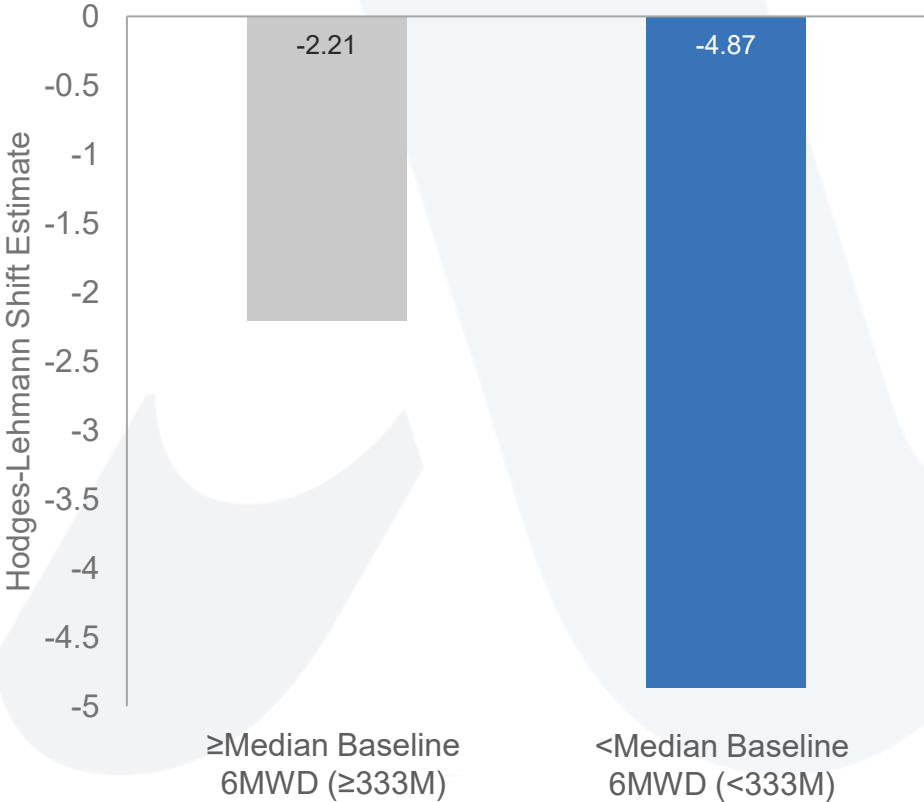
RVSP Reduction Greatest in Patients with Baseline 6MWD <Median (<333M)

LEVOSIMENDAN EFFECTIVELY LOWERS RVSP ACROSS THIS PULMONARY HYPERTENSION POPULATION

Physiologic improvement in RVSP aligns with 6MWD improvement in this cohort (Baseline 6MWD <333M*)

	≥Median Baseline	<Median Baseline
	-2.210 (1.5817)	-4.873 (1.8776)
95% CI	-5.370, 0.830	-8.410, -1.050
p-value	0.1322	0.0090

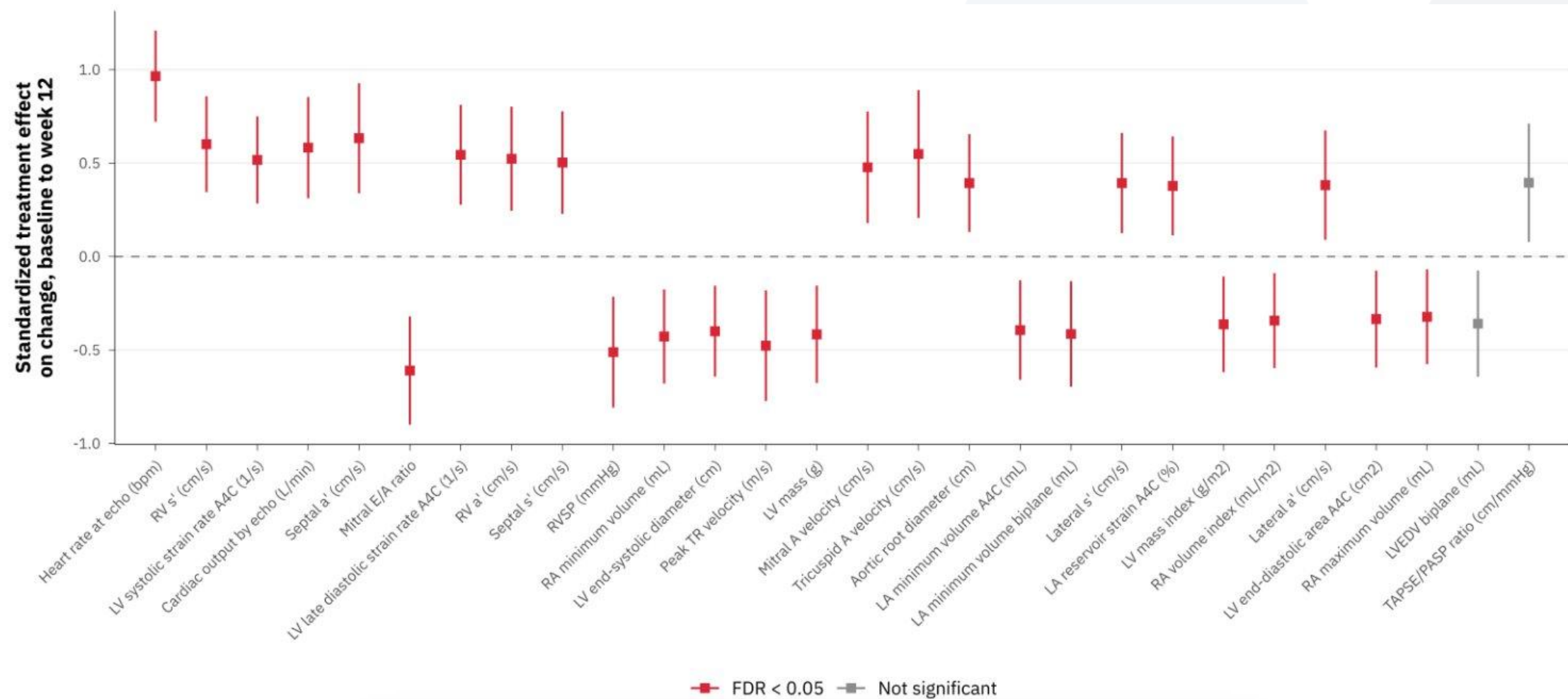
RVSP Treatment Effect
by Baseline 6MWD (<>333M)*



*Prespecified subgroup
6MWD: 6-minute walk distance; CI: confidence interval.

Echocardiographic Measures Point to RV & LV Functional Enhancement

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY CONDUCTED AT BASELINE AND WEEK 12



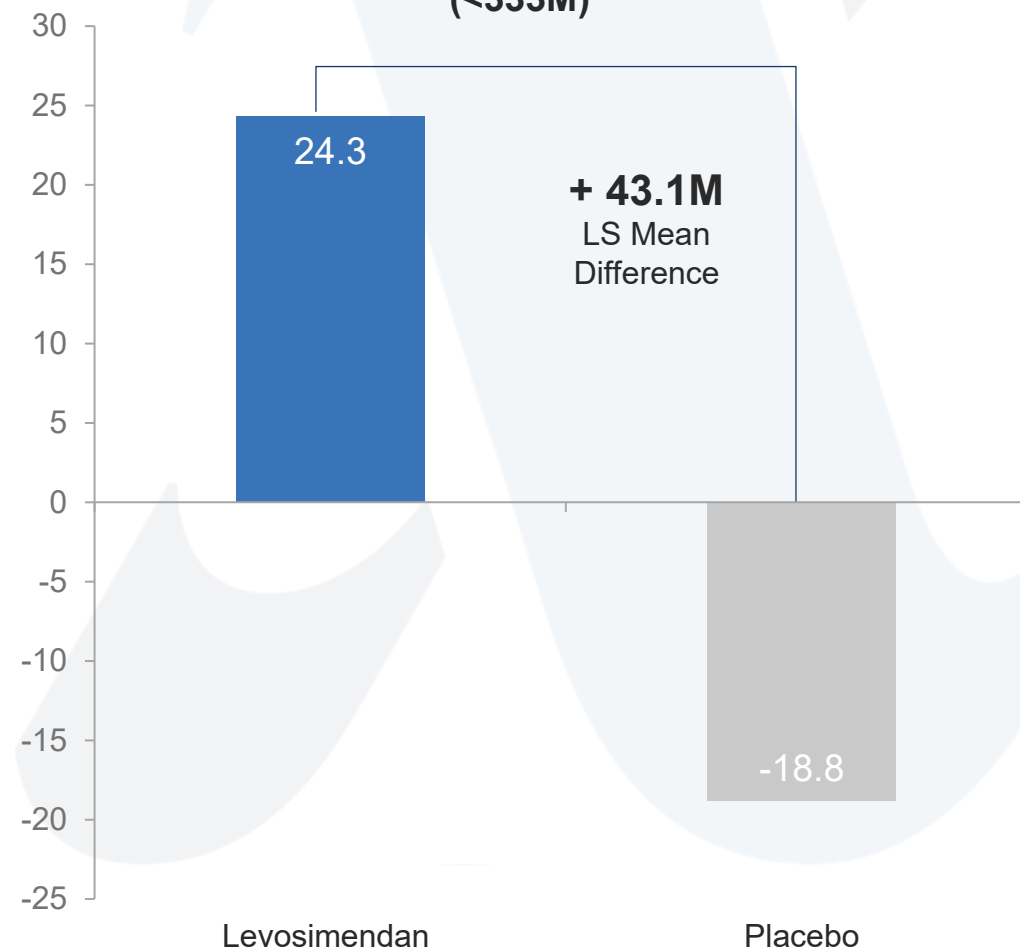
Echocardiographic summary provided by Northwestern University core lab

LEVEL Treatment Effect Appears Magnified in Older Patients (<333M Baseline)

THE PATIENTS WHO NEED THE DRUG THE MOST BENEFIT THE MOST

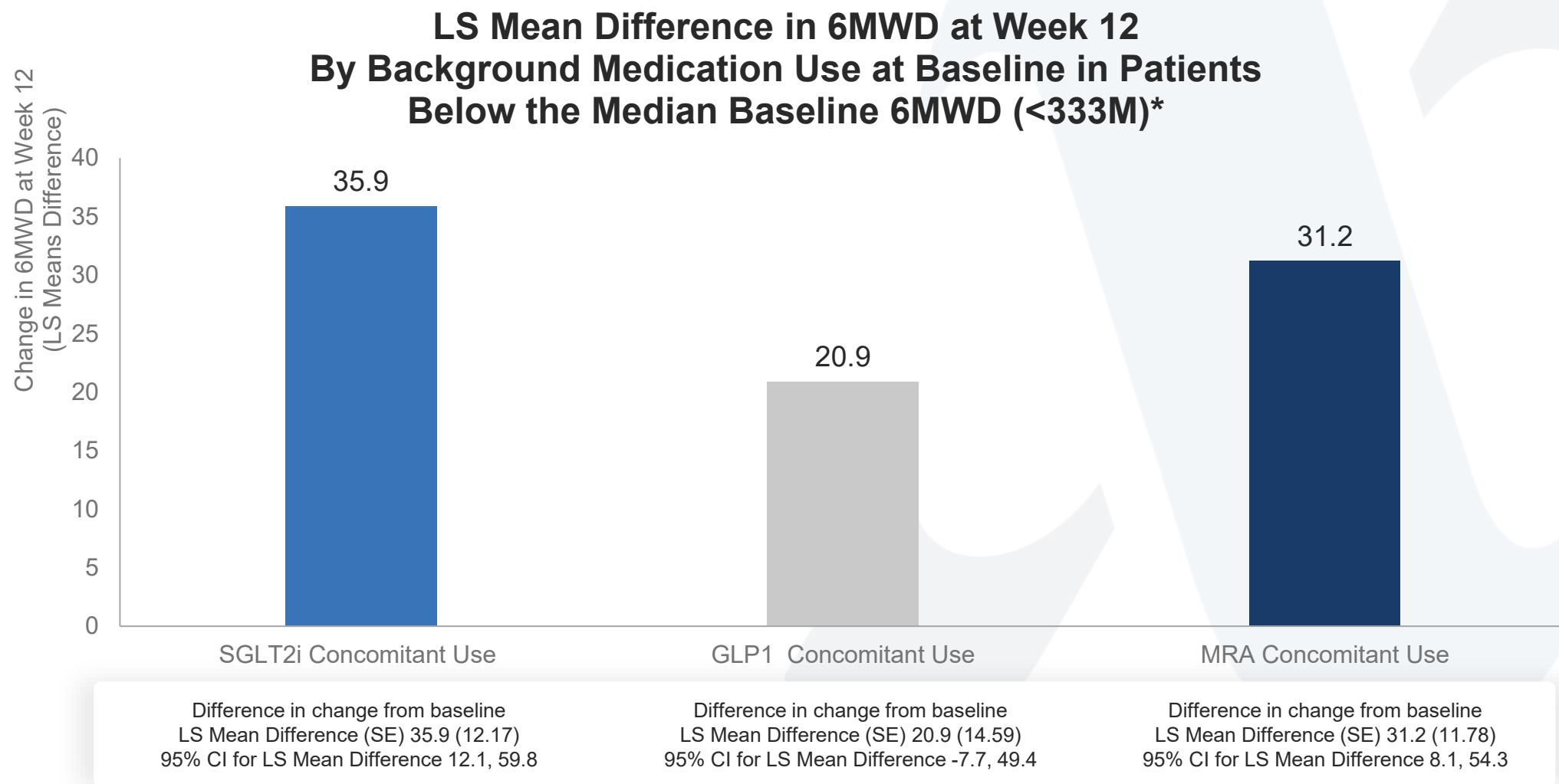
Difference in change from baseline
LS Mean Difference (SE) 43.1 (13.03)
95% CI for LS Mean Difference 17.5, 68.6

Change in 6MWD at Week 12
Age $\geq$ Median* and <6MWD at Baseline
(<333M)*



TNX-103 Benefited Patients on State-of-the-Art Therapy

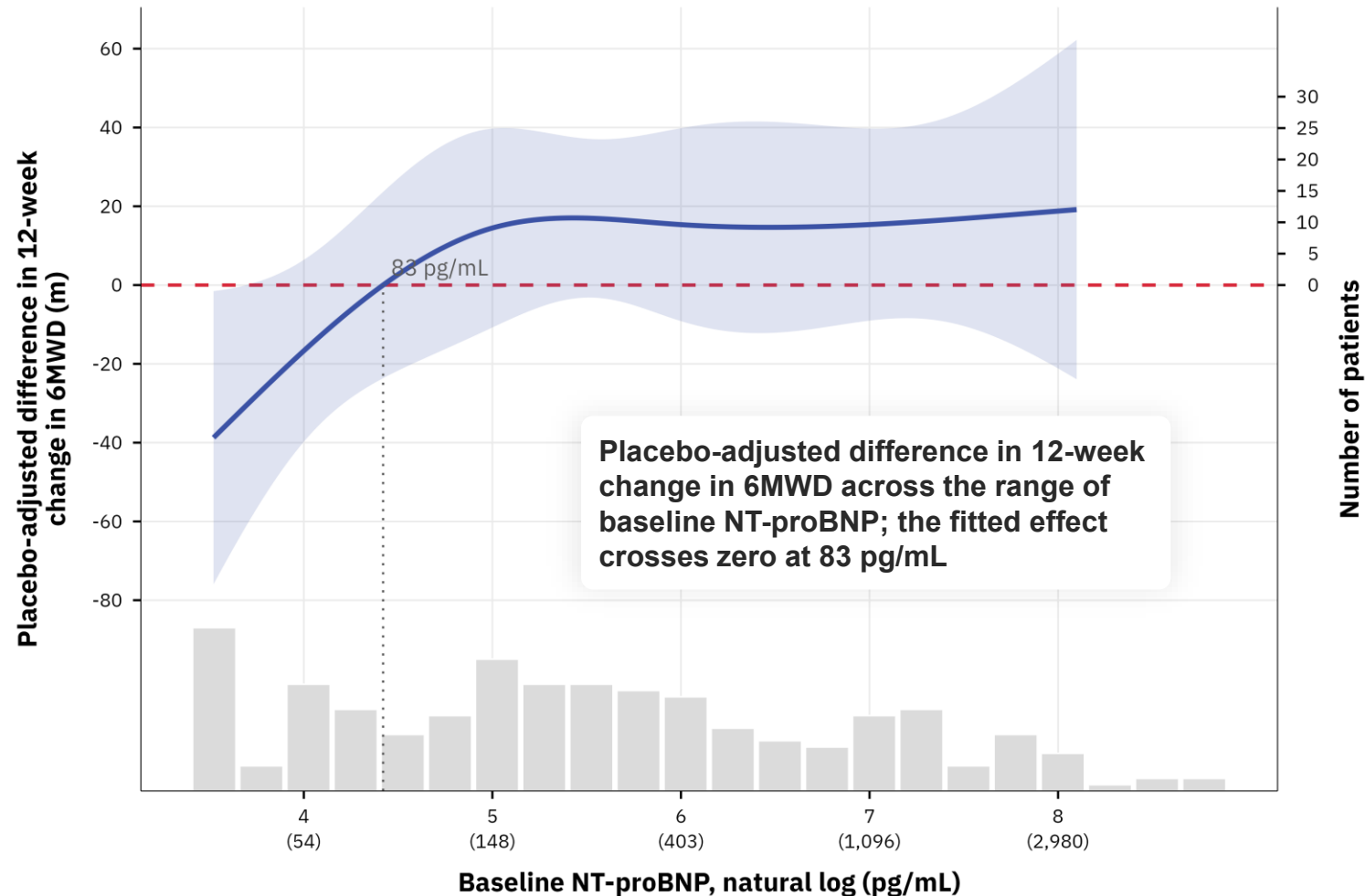
PATIENTS WHO WILL BENEFIT THE MOST: BASELINE 6MWD <MEDIAN (333M) AND ON GLP-1s & GUIDELINE-DIRECTED MEDICAL THERAPY (GDMT)



*Prespecified subgroup

6MWD: 6-minute walk distance; LS: least squares; SE: standard error; CI: confidence interval.

Treatment Effect by Baseline NT-proBNP

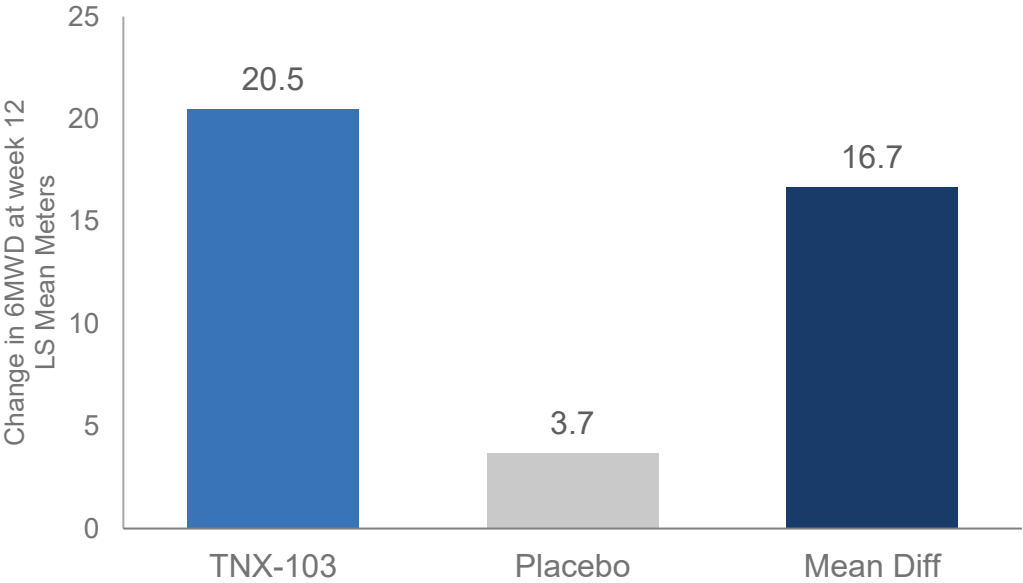


*Post-hoc analysis

NT-proBNP: N-terminal pro B-type natriuretic peptide; 6MWD: 6-minute walk distance; LS: least squares; SE: standard error; CI: confidence interval.

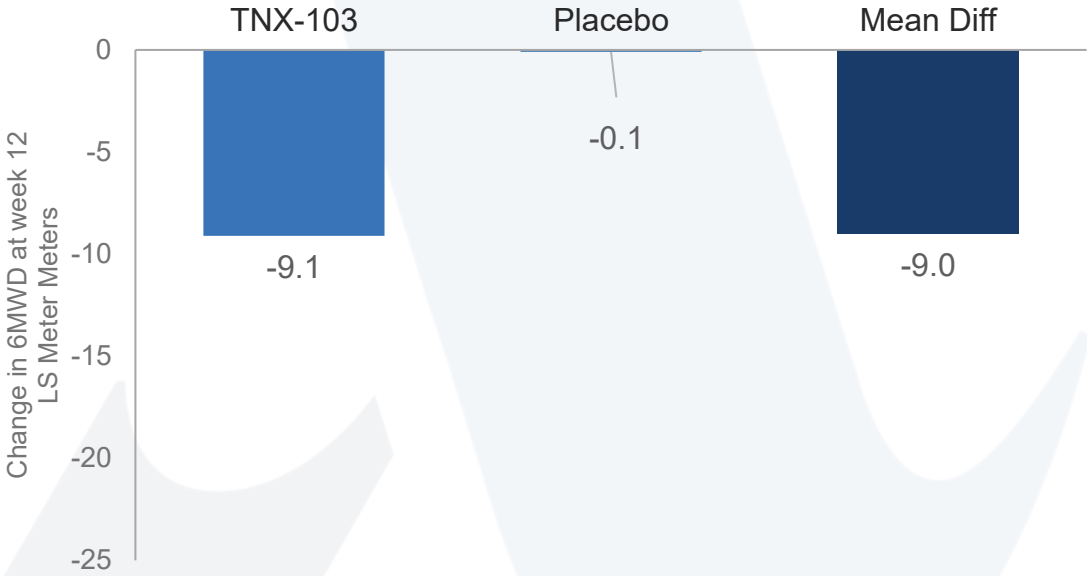
LEVEL Study 6MWD Change by Baseline NT-proBNP

LS Mean Difference in 6MWD at Week 12
Baseline NT-proBNP ≥Median (≥225 pg/mL)*



Difference in change from baseline
LS Mean Difference (SE) 16.7 (9.72)
95% CI for LS Mean Difference -2.3, 35.8

LS Mean Difference in 6MWD at Week 12
Baseline NT-proBNP <Median (<225 pg/mL)*



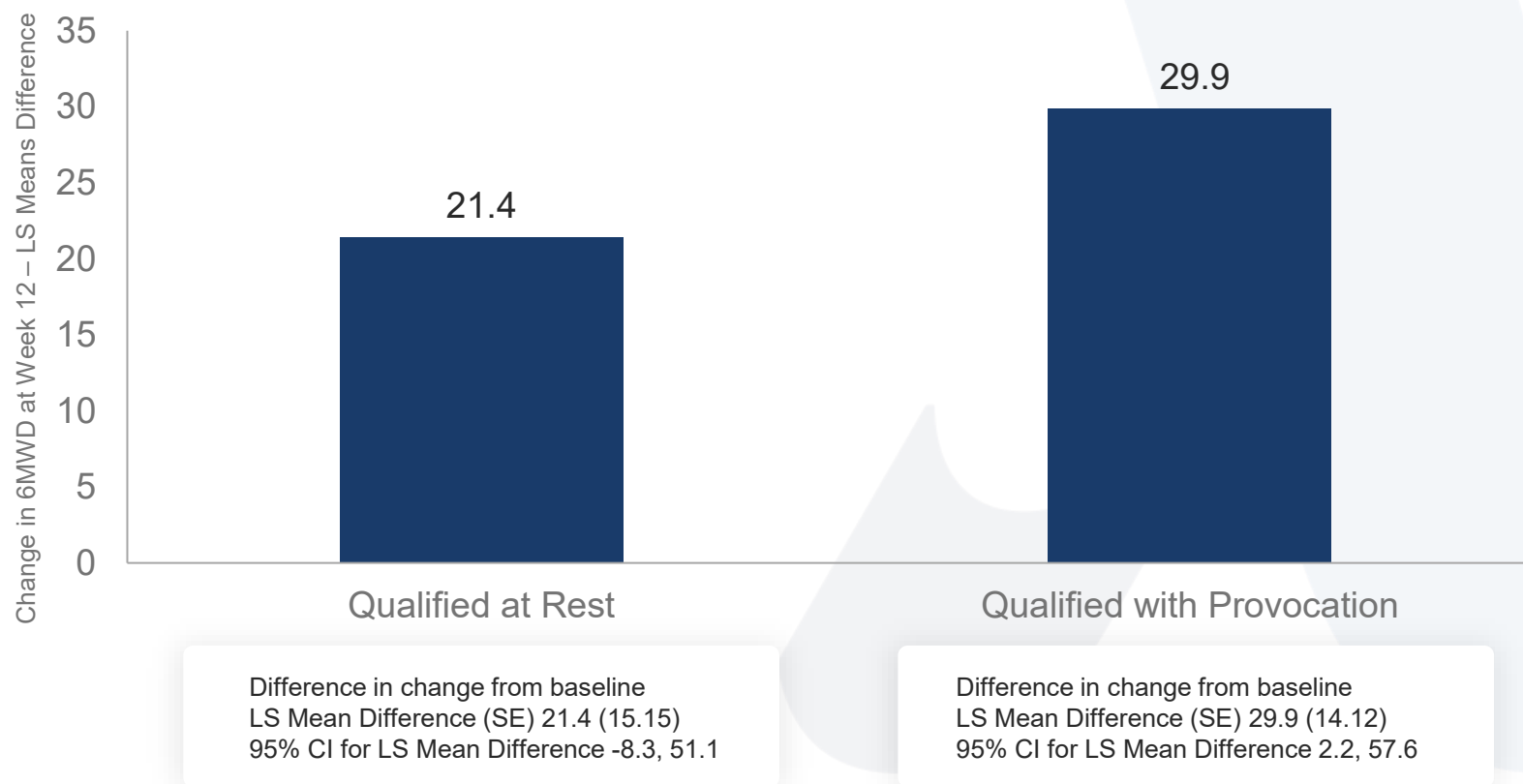
Difference in change from baseline
LS Mean Difference (SE) -9.0 (10.83)
95% CI for LS Mean Difference -30.2, 12.3

*Post-hoc analysis
6MWD: 6-minute walk distance; NT-proBNP: N-terminal pro B-type natriuretic peptide; LS: least squares; SE: standard error; CI: confidence interval.

Δ 6MWD by Type of Qualifying RHC Hemodynamic Assessment

BY SUBGROUP WITH BASELINE 6MWD < MEDIAN (<333M)

**LS Mean Treatment Difference in 6MWD at Week 12
Based on Qualifying Hemodynamic Assessment for Patients
Below the Median Baseline 6MWD (<333M)***



Strongest Δ 6MWD has been Observed in Lowest Baseline 6MWD Cohort

PAH STUDIES WITH BEST RESULTS IN LOWEST 6MWD COHORT

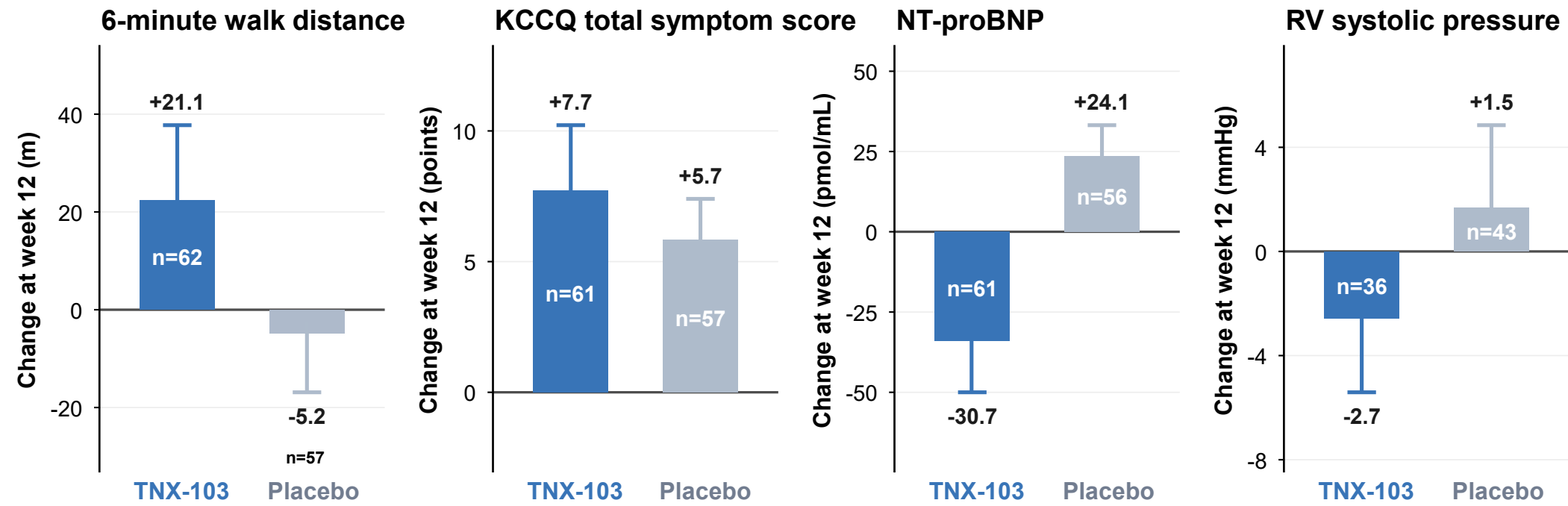
- **SERAPHIN Trial** (1) (macitentan) <300 M baseline cohort
- **SUPER-1 Trial** (2) (sildenafil) <325M baseline cohort
- **PHIRST Trial** (3) (tadalafil) <325M baseline cohort
- **TRIUMPH-1** trial (4) (treprostinil) <350M baseline cohort

PH/HFPEF STUDIES REPORTING POSITIVE 6MWD RESULTS

- **PRESERVED-HF** (5) (dapagliflozin) mean 244M baseline
- **CADENCE** (6) (low dose sotatercept) median 259M
- **HELP** (IV levosimendan) median 282M

- 1) Souza, Rogério, et al. Association between six-minute walk distance and long-term outcomes in patients with pulmonary arterial hypertension: data from the randomized SERAPHIN trial. **PLoS One** 2018; 13.3: e0193226.
- 2) Galiè N, Ghofrani HA, Torbicki A, et al. Sildenafil citrate therapy for pulmonary arterial hypertension. **N Engl J Med** 2005; 353(20):2148–2157
- 3) Galiè N, Brundage BH, Ghofrani HA, et al. Tadalafil therapy for pulmonary arterial hypertension. **Circulation** 2009; 120(12):1068–1076
- 4) McLaughlin VV, Benza RL, Rubin LJ, et al. Addition of inhaled treprostinil to oral therapy for pulmonary arterial hypertension: a randomized controlled clinical trial. **Journal of the American College of Cardiology** 2010; 55(18):1915–1922
- 5) Nassif, Michael E., et al. The SGLT2 inhibitor dapagliflozin in heart failure with preserved ejection fraction: a multicenter randomized trial. **Nature medicine** 2021; 27.11: 1954-1960.
- 6) Gombert-Maitland, Mardi, et al. Sotatercept for combined post-and precapillary pulmonary hypertension associated with heart failure: results from the phase 2, randomized, placebo-controlled CADENCE study. **Circulation** 2026; 153.19: 1446-1459.

Baseline 6MWD below median (<333 m) subgroup



	6MWD	KCCQ-TSS	NT-proBNP	RVSP
Difference or Treatment Effect	+26.3 meters	+2.0 points	0.53 ratio	-4.9 mmHg
95% CI	6.0, 46.7	-4.8, 8.7	0.42, 0.65	-8.4, -1.1
Nominal p-value	0.0112	0.5676	<0.0001	0.0090

We Believe Learnings from LEVEL will De-risk LEVEL-2

Strong treatment effect in patients with baseline 6MWD below the median (<333M) is real:

- ❖ Prespecified subgroup finding supported by multivariable analysis
- ❖ No evidence that regression to the mean explains the finding
- ❖ RVSP reduction aligns with the improvement in 6MWD improvement
- ❖ Magnitude of improvement in 6MWD is consistent with Phase 2 HELP trial
- ❖ Treatment effect is additive to GLP-1s and guideline-directed medical therapy for HFpEF
- ❖ Other PAH and PH-HFpEF studies have observed the strongest responses in patients with lower baseline 6MWD

Safety Profile Supports Continued Development

Safety

TOLERABILITY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ARMS; SERIOUS EVENTS AND CLINICAL WORSENING BALANCED

Adverse event summary	TNX-103 (N=120)	Placebo (N=121)
Any adverse event, n (%)	104 (86.7)	87 (71.9)
Treatment-related adverse event, n (%)	46 (38.3)	21 (17.4)
Leading to treatment discontinuation, n (%)	10 (8.3)	2 (1.7)
Leading to dose reduction, n (%)	18 (15.0)	5 (4.1)
Serious adverse event, n (%)	13 (10.8)	13 (10.7)
Adverse event of special interest, n (%)	11 (9.2)	7 (5.8)
Associated with adjudicated CWE, n (%)	3 (2.5)	3 (2.5)
Unplanned 24-hr CV hospitalization	0 (0)	3 (2.5)
Outpatient visit for IV diuretics	1 (0.8)	0 (0)
Death	2 (1.7)	0 (0)

- Higher rates of treatment-related AEs, dose reductions and discontinuations on drug, driven by headache, palpitations and hypotension
- Serious AEs and adjudicated clinical worsening events were balanced across arms
- No new-onset atrial fibrillation or ventricular tachycardia in patients without pre-existing evidence

Treatment Emergent Adverse Events Balanced Between TNX-103 and Placebo in the $\geq$ and $<$ Median Baseline 6MWD Subgroups

System Organ Class (SOC) Preferred Term (PT), n (%)	TNX-103			Placebo		
	Overall (N=120)	BL 6MWD < Median (N=62)*	BL 6MWD $\geq$ Median (N=58)*	Overall (N=121)	BL 6MWD < Median (N=57)*	BL 6MWD $\geq$ Median (N=64)*
Subjects with at least one TEAE	104(86.7%)	54(87.1%)	50(86.2%)	87(71.9%)	45(78.9%)	42(65.6%)
Headache	25(20.8%)	13(21.0%)	12(20.7%)	17(14.0%)	6(10.5%)	11(17.2%)
Palpitations	16(13.3%)	8(12.9%)	8(13.8%)	9(7.4%)	6(10.5%)	3(4.7%)
Dizziness	14(11.7%)	7(11.3%)	7(12.1%)	9(7.4%)	7(12.3%)	2(3.1%)
Diarrhoea	15(12.5%)	10(16.1%)	5(8.6%)	5(4.1%)	4(7.0%)	1(1.6%)
Dyspnoea	9(7.5%)	5(8.1%)	4(6.9%)	9(7.4%)	5(8.8%)	4(6.3%)
Oedema peripheral	12(10.0%)	8(12.9%)	4(6.9%)	6(5.0%)	3(5.3%)	3(4.7%)
Nausea	6(5.0%)	5(8.1%)	1(1.7%)	11(9.1%)	5(8.8%)	6(9.4%)
Fatigue	5(4.2%)	2(3.2%)	3(5.2%)	8(6.6%)	6(10.5%)	2(3.1%)

- Treatment Emergent Adverse Events, defined as AEs that appeared, or worsened, since the start of the trial
- TEAE types and rates are representative of a typical HFpEF population, and would not qualify as serious
- Trend observed: increased frequency of events related to levosimendan, all known to be associated with the therapy
- No difference appears in the frequency between groups whose baseline 6MWD was <333 m or ≥ 333 meters

Confirming Biological Activity Using NT-proBNP

NT-proBNP FELL IN OVERALL POPULATION WITH SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION OBSERVED IN FIRST VISIT AFTER RANDOMIZATION

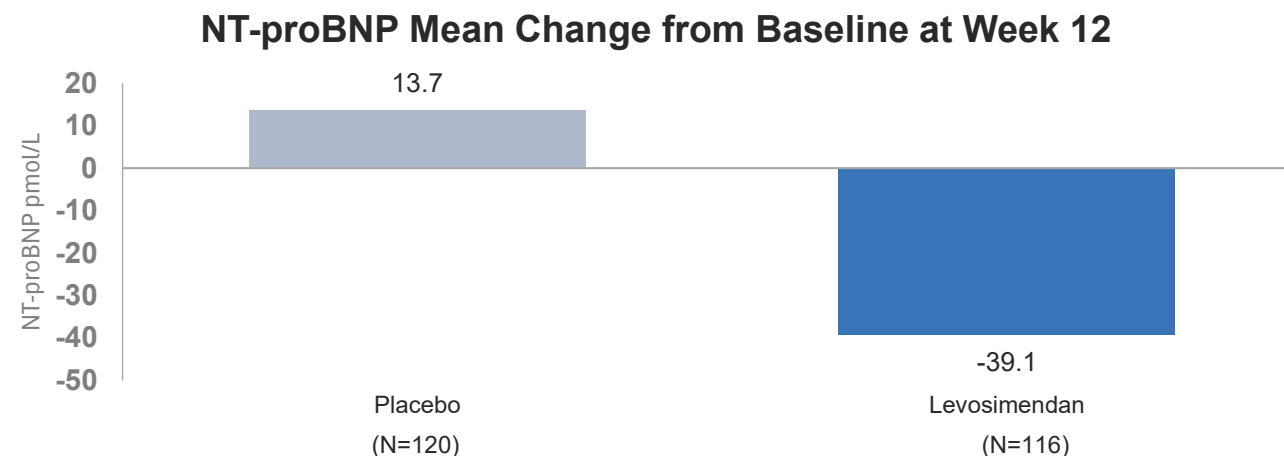
All Patients



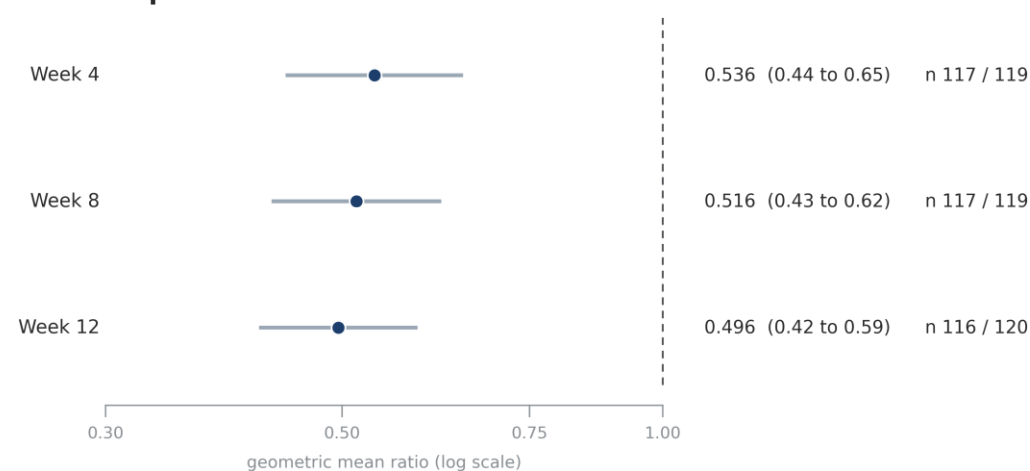
- 49%

NT-proBNP vs. placebo at Week 12

Geometrics LS mean ratio 0.51
(95% CI: 0.43, 0.60; $p < 0.0001^*$)



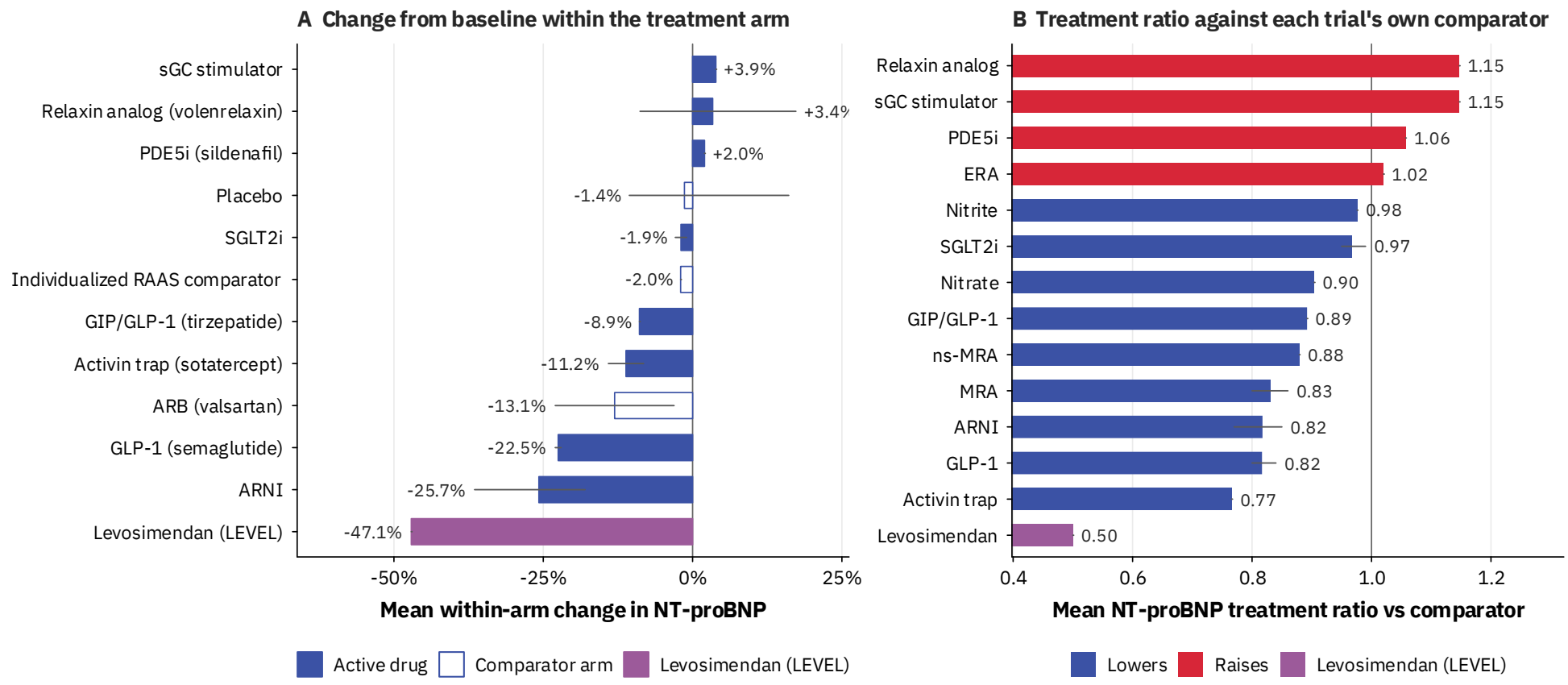
Substantial NT-proBNP reduction noted in first four weeks of TNX-103 treatment



Conclusions

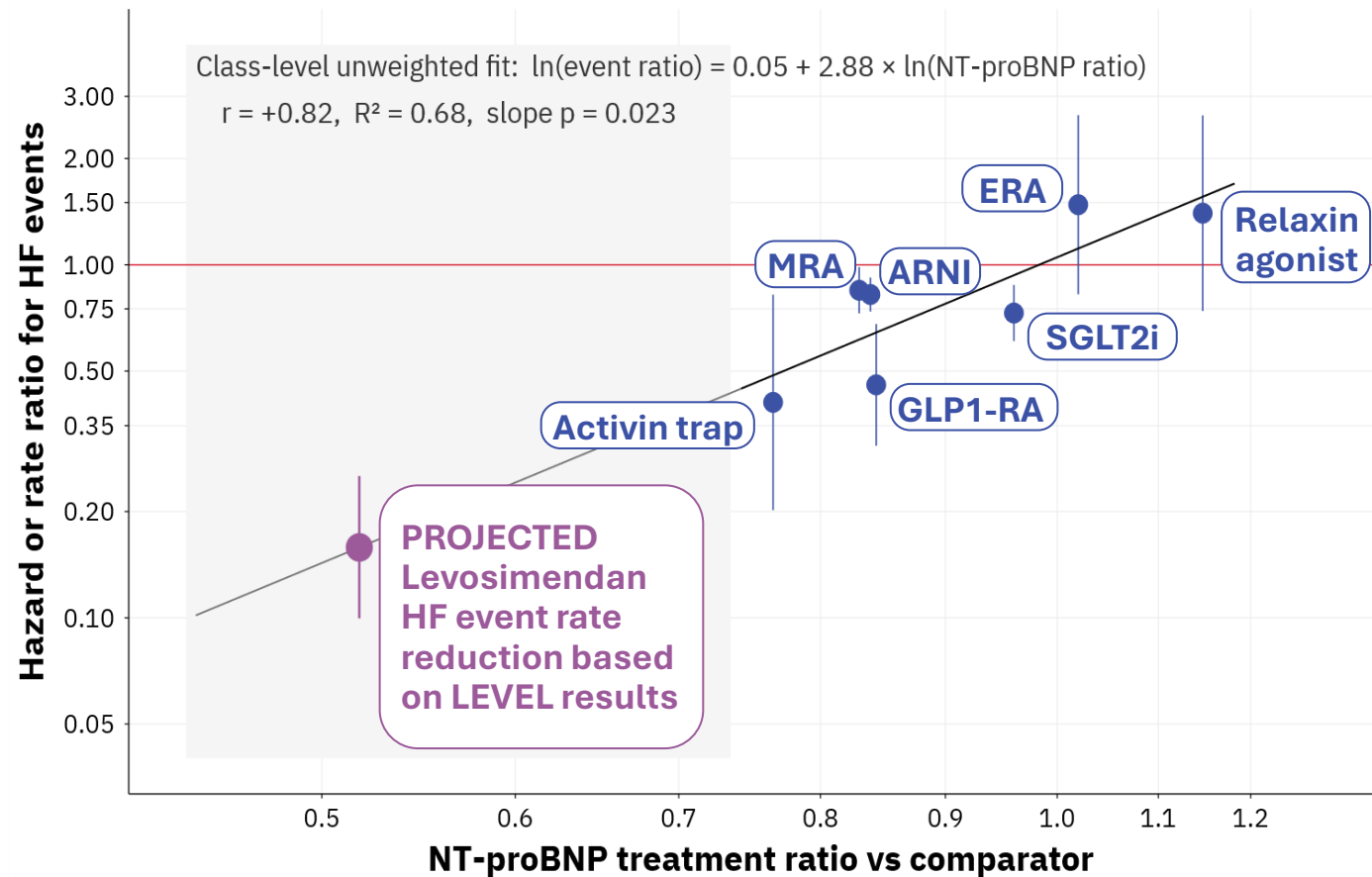
• LE
PH
• Ov
KC

LEVEL: Largest ↓NTproBNP to date in HFpEF



Conclusions

↓NTproBNP: Predicted effect on ↓HF events



Next Steps for Tenax

What LEVEL Tells Us

KEY LEARNINGS FROM THE FIRST PHASE 3 TRIAL

LEVEL did not meet its primary endpoint, but a strong treatment effect was seen across patients with higher disease burden

What we confirmed

- Oral levosimendan is safe and well-tolerated, with 1 mg BID/TID providing PK concentrations expected
- Targeting volume overload with K-ATP channel activation has direct effects on NT-proBNP and RVSP, two prespecified endpoints
- Treatment effect seen in HELP study validated
- Successful trial execution by sites and clinical development team



What we learned

- Drug effect is evident in patients with higher disease burden
- Study entry criteria allowed patients with moderate disease and little room to improve in 6MWD
- In patients with baseline 6MWD* < 333 m, treatment effect was **+26.3 m vs placebo** (95% CI: 6.0, 46.7; nominal p = 0.0112)
- In the overall population, NT-proBNP was reduced by 49% vs placebo (nominal p < 0.0001)

WHAT WE ARE DOING NOW

Enriching LEVEL-2

*Prespecified analysis; nominal p-values are not adjusted for multiplicity.

NT-proBNP: N-terminal pro B-type natriuretic peptide; RVSP: right ventricular systolic pressure; HELP: Hemodynamic Evaluation of Levosimendan in Patients with PH-HFpEF; 6MWD: 6-minute walk distance; CI: confidence interval.

Backup - Slides

Oral 2mg & 3mg Dose: Levosimendan & OR-1896 Pharmacokinetics

LEVOSIMENDAN

- Dose; 1mg BID Weeks 1-4; titrated to 1mg TID Weeks 5-12
- Represents 2 or 3 pulses of levosimendan per day; each dose cleared in ~4.5-5 hours
- Week 12 plasma levels ranged from 0.12 to 37.7 ng/mL, dependent on time of last dose

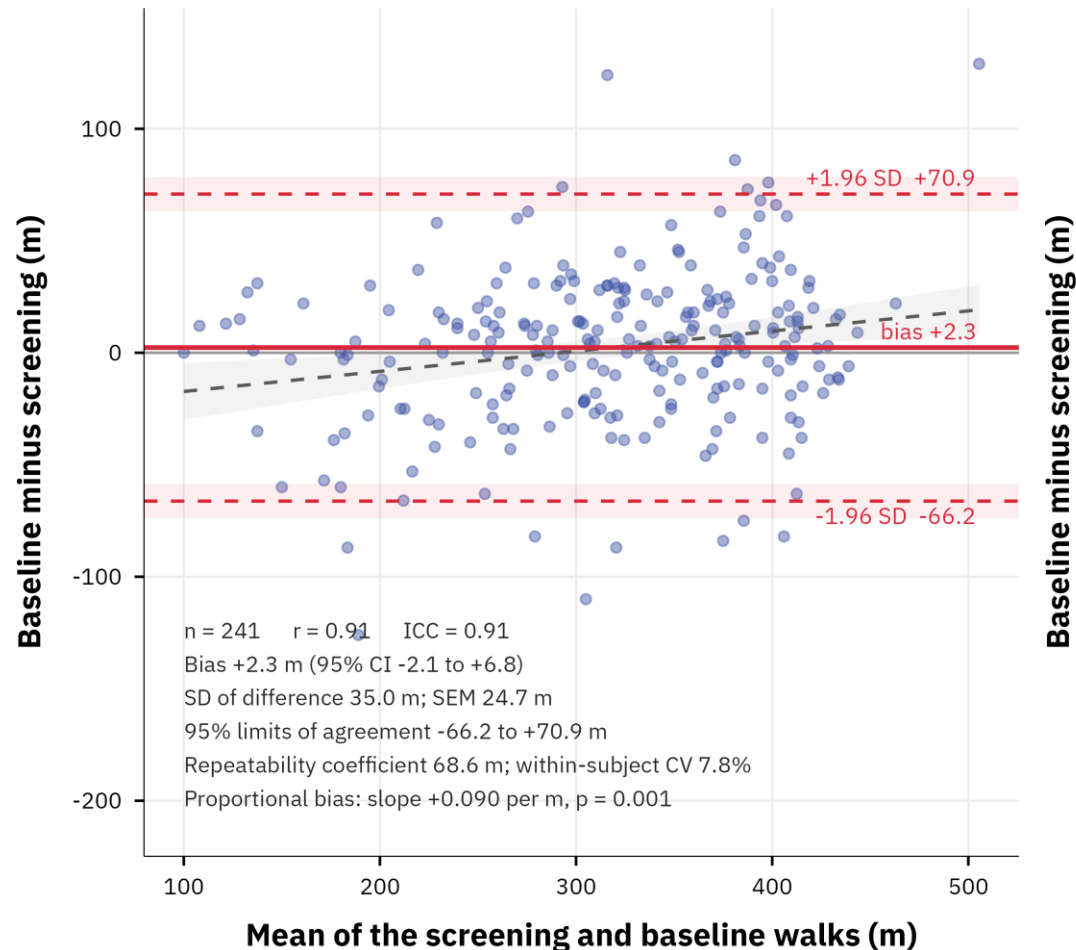
OR-1896 ACTIVE METABOLITE

- Plasma levels increased proportionally with dose to steady-state
- Week 4; mean (SD) = 6.9 (6.4) ng/mL
- Week 12; mean (SD) = 9.5 (8.6) ng/mL
- Comparable to levels observed in the IV-to-Oral Transition Substudy in HELP patients
- Patient acetylation status revealed OR-1896 levels consistent with previous studies. Slow / intermediate / rapid status did not determine a significant difference in safety or treatment effect

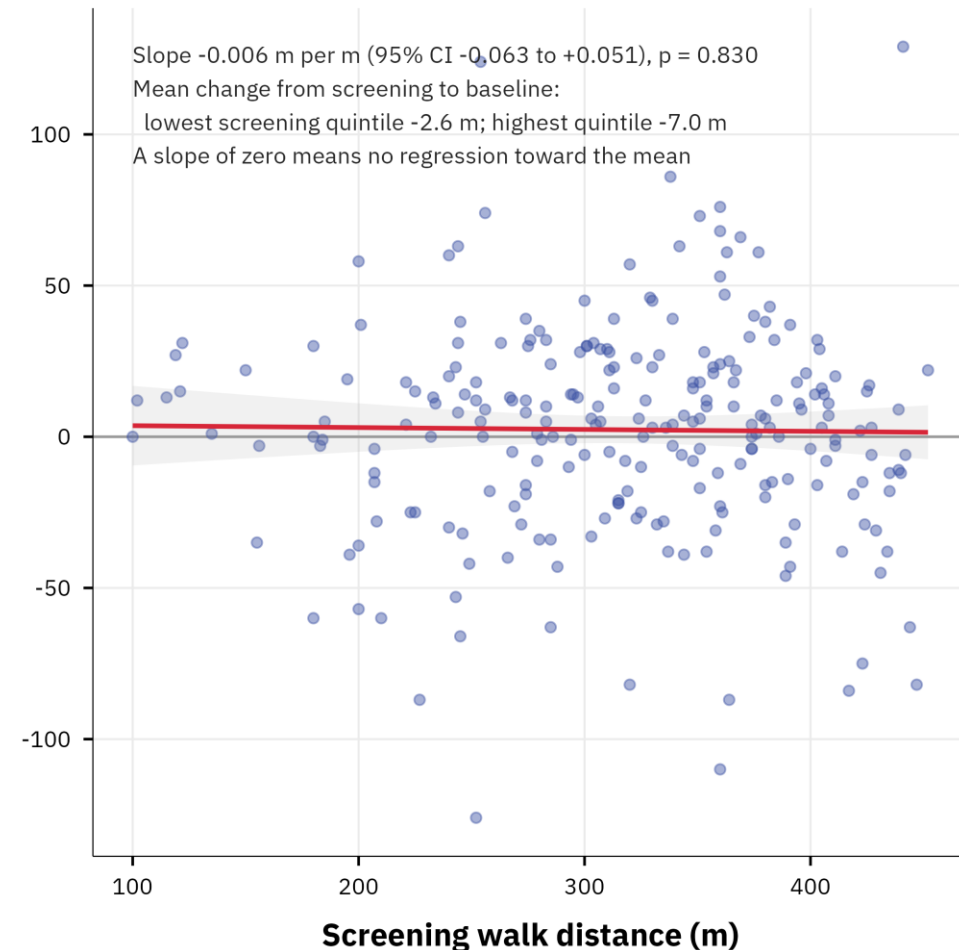
Is the Baseline-6MWD Interaction Regression to the Mean?

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SCREENING & BASELINE WALK TEST IN ALL 241 PATIENTS; ICC 0.91, BIAS +2.3M, 95% LIMITS OF AGREEMENT -66.2M - +70.9M

A Agreement between the two prerandomization walk tests

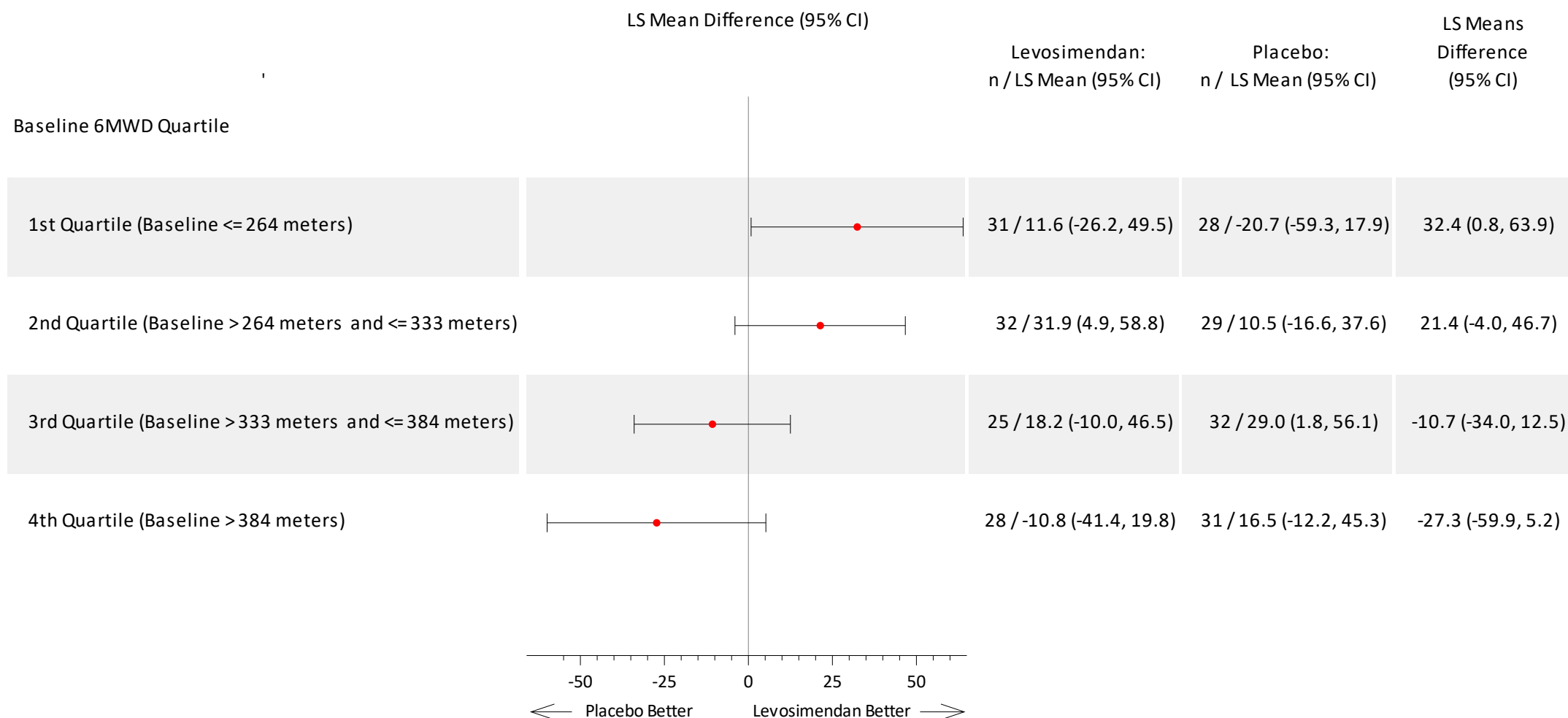


B Regression to the mean between the two walks



ICC: intraclass correlation coefficient; CV: covariate; SD: standard deviation; CI: confidence interval.

LS Mean Change in 6MWD by Baseline 6MWD Quartile*



*Post-hoc analysis

6MWD: 6-minute walk distance; LS: least squares; CI: confidence interval.

Impressive Reductions in Exploratory Endpoints

BIOMARKER AND HEMODYNAMIC REDUCTIONS EVEN MORE PRONOUNCED IN PATIENTS WITH HIGHER DISEASE BURDEN

All Patients Enrolled in LEVEL

Exploratory endpoint	TNX-103	Placebo	Treatment Difference
NT-proBNP, mean change	- 39.1 pmol/L	+ 13.7 pmol/L	49% (p < 0.0001*)
RVSP (PASP), median	- 3.6 mmHg	+ 0.5 mmHg	- 3.5 mmHg ^{#H} (p = 0.0045*)

LEVEL Patients with Lower Exercise Tolerance at Baseline

Below Median (Baseline < 333 m)



- 4.9 mmHg

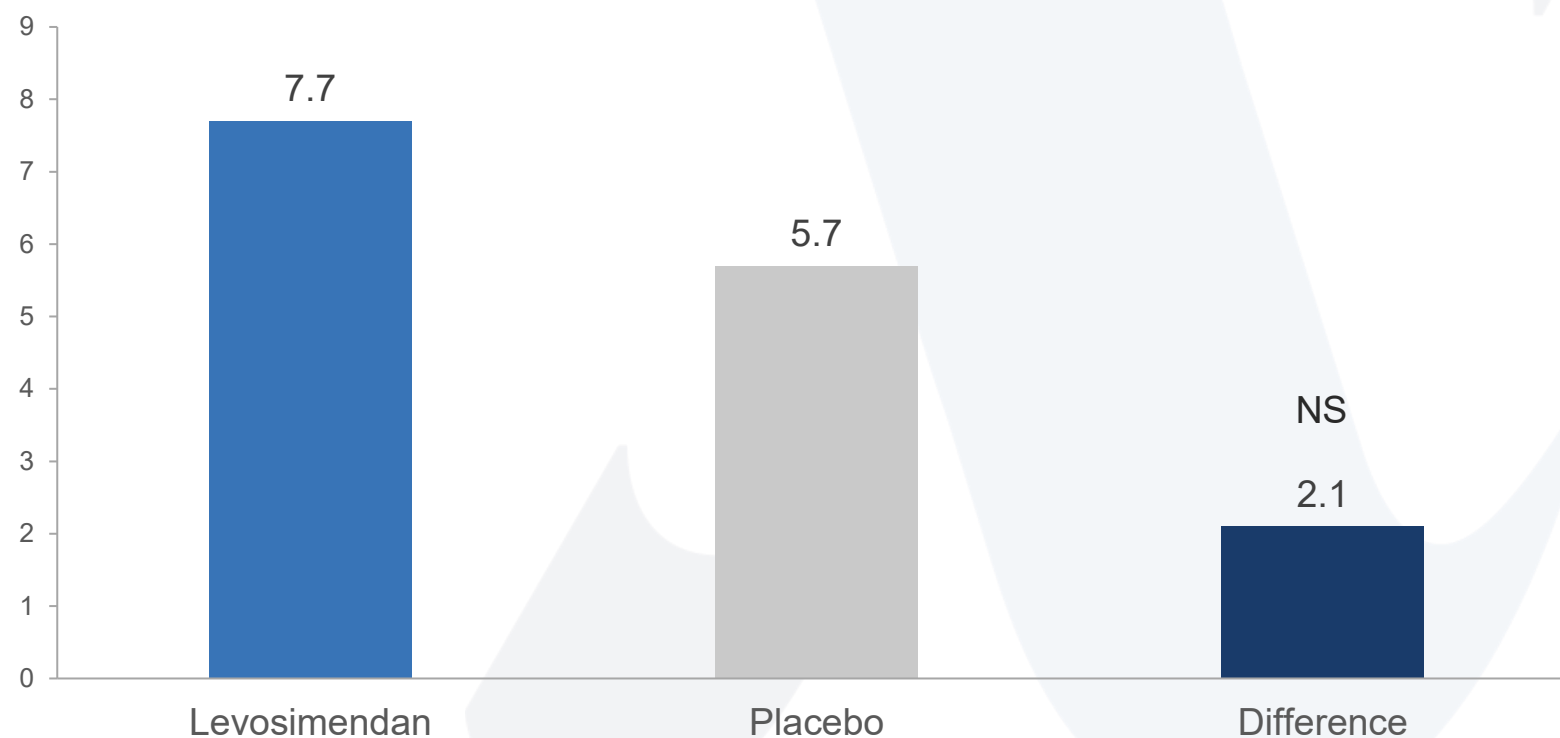
RVSP Δ vs. placebo at Week 12
Echocardiography (p = 0.009*)

Change in KCCQ Total Symptom Score in LEVEL Patients <Median (333M) 6MWD

MAGNITUDE OF EFFECT IS COMPARABLE TO CHANGES SHOWN BY SGLT-2i & MRAs IN MANY HFpEF TRIALS

KCCQ-TSS at Week 12 – Mixed Model for Repeated Measures Below Median Baseline 6MWD (<333M)*

Difference in change from baseline
LS Mean Difference (SE) 2.1 (3.41)
95% CI for LS Mean Difference -4.6, 8.7



Three Disease Burden Markers Correlate with Treatment Effect

KEY BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS PREDICT RESPONSE

By age	Δ 6MWD vs placebo	95% CI	Nominal p-value
Top tertile (> 74 years), N=77	+ 37.6 m	14.7, 60.5	0.0013
Above median ($\geq$ 71 years), N=124	+ 27.1 m	9.9, 44.4	0.0021
Below median (< 71 years), N=117	- 19.2 m	- 42.0, 3.5	0.0972

By baseline NT-proBNP [#]	Δ 6MWD vs placebo*	95% CI	Nominal p-value
Above median ($\geq$ 225 pg/mL), N=122	+ 16.7 m	- 2.3, 35.8	0.0850
Below median (< 225 pg/mL), N=119	- 9.0 m	- 30.2, 12.3	0.4074

By baseline 6MWD	Δ 6MWD vs placebo*	95% CI	Nominal p-value
Below median (< 333 m), N=119	+ 26.3 m	6.0, 46.7	0.0112
Above median ($\geq$ 333 m), N=122	- 17.6 m	- 36.9, 1.7	0.0744