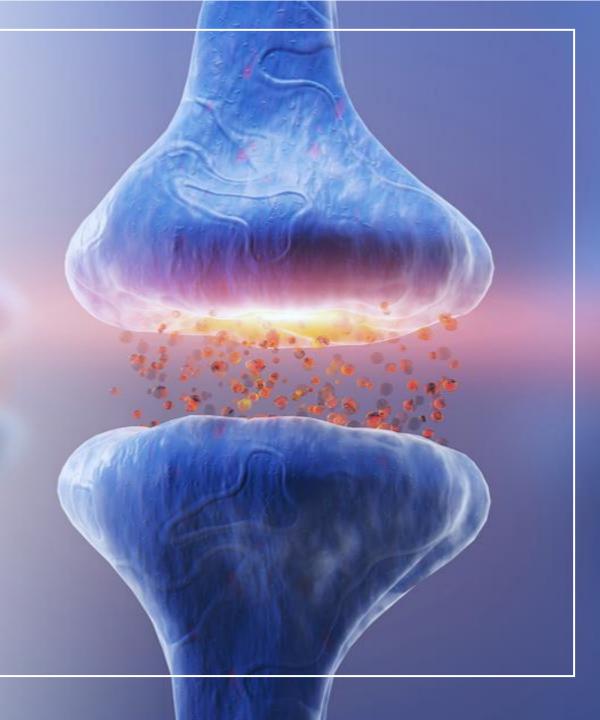


NeuroSense Therapeutics

April 2024





Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation and oral statements made regarding the subject of this presentation contain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. All statements contained in this presentation other than statements of historical facts, including our business strategy and plans and objectives for future operations, including our financial performance, are forward looking statements. The words "anticipate"," believe," "continue," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "will" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and trends that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operations, business strategy, short term and long-term business operations and objectives and financial needs.

Forward looking statements made in this presentation include statements about the timing of reporting neurofilament and biomarker results from our ALS Phase 2b clinical trial and of other clinical and regulatory milestones, including target market and opportunities for our product candidates; our expectations regarding our competitive advantages; the planned development timeline of our product candidates; and characterizations of the pre-clinical and clinical trial results of our product candidates. Forward looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties and represent our views only as of the date of the presentation. The future events and trends discussed in this presentation may not occur and actual results could differ materially and adversely from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements due to, among other things, a delay in the reporting of neurofilament and biomarker results from our ALS Phase 2b clinical trial, a delay in other clinical and regulatory milestones, and the development and commercial potential of any product candidates. More information about the risks and uncertainties affecting the Company is contained under the heading "Risk Factors" in the Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 22, 2023 and the Company's subsequent filings with the SEC. We undertake no obligation or duty to update information contained in these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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NeuroSense Highlights



Developing novel
therapies for
neurodegenerative
diseases of
high unmet need



Significant top line results from Phase 2b study for ALS¹

Additional catalysts expected: **Biomarker results** (H1 2024)



Patent coverage for novel formulation, method & combination

(until 2038)



Expedited and de-risked regulatory pathway

(orphan drug designation / 505(b)2 pathway)



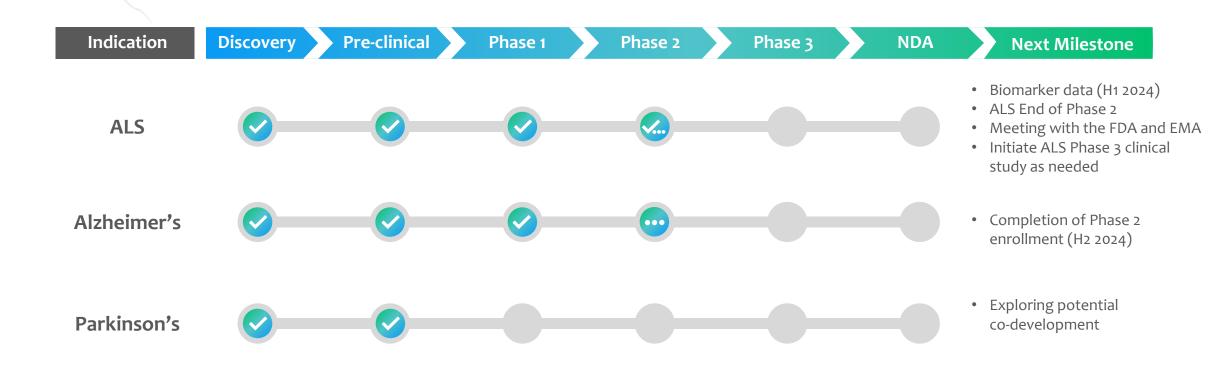
Global opportunity in ALS

¹ALS - Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, also referred to as Lou Gehrig's Disease



Neurodegeneration Focused Pipeline

Diseases with Significant Unmet Need and Substantial Commercial Opportunity



¹NfL: Neurofilament



ALS

is an incurable neurodegenerative disease, causing complete paralysis and ultimately death within 2-5 years from diagnosis





+5,000

New cases of ALS each year (US)¹



>80,000

ALS Patients in NeuroSense's planned target market²



~\$3B

Annual Market Opportunity³



~24%

Growth in Patients by 2040 in the US and EU²

¹ Johns Hopkins Medicine

² Projected increase in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis from 2015 to 2040, Nature Communications, 2016

³ Management estimate



PrimeC - Designed to Reduce Neuronal Cell Death

Designed to work **synergistically** on multiple targets in ALS **Novel formulation**, consisting of **specific and unique doses** of two FDA-approved drugs



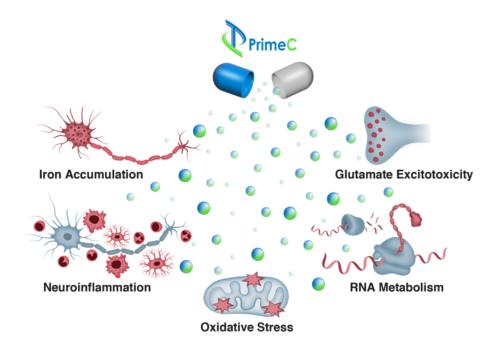
Celecoxib - a NSAID which reduces:

- Neuroinflammation
- Glutamate excitotoxicity
- Oxidative stress



Ciprofloxacin - a fluoroquinolone which regulates:

- MicroRNA synthesis
- Iron accumulation

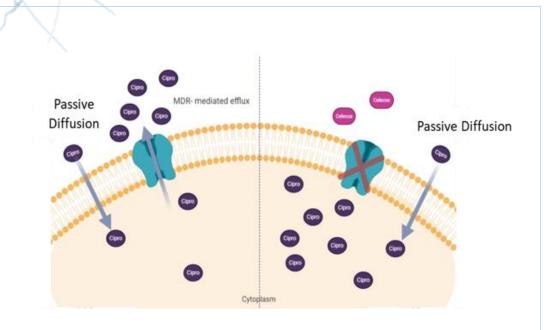


PrimeC's effect on pathways which lead to neuronal cell death in ALS

PrimeC Demonstrates Synergies In-Vitro & In-Vivo

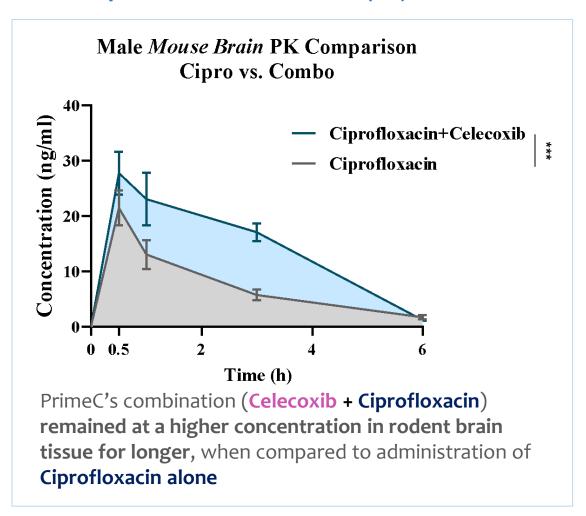


Synergistic Mode of Action



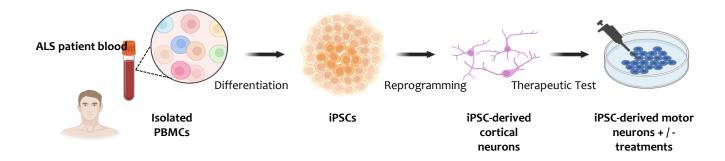
Celecoxib is blocking efflux of **Ciprofloxacin**, thus increasing its concentration in the neurons

Improved Pharmacokinetic (PK) Profile

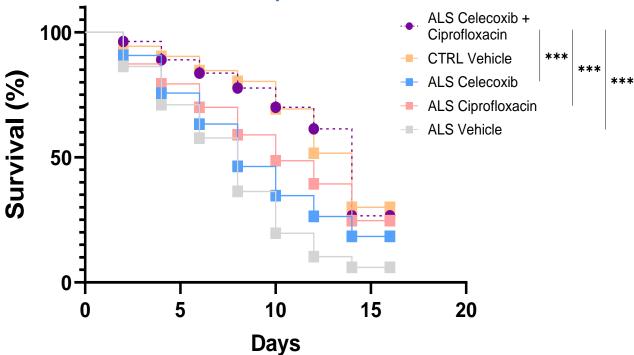




Efficacy in Well Established ALS Model



Combination Showed Superior Cell Survival





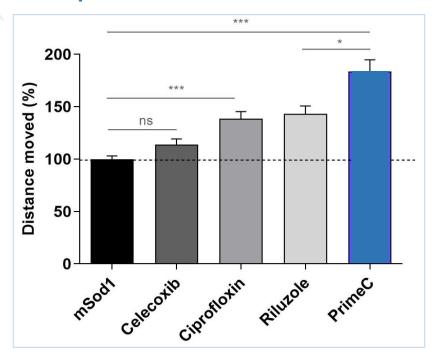
Studies from Prof. Justin Ichida's lab, USC, induced Pluripotent Stem Cells (iPSCs) Generated from blood of People Living with ALS 8

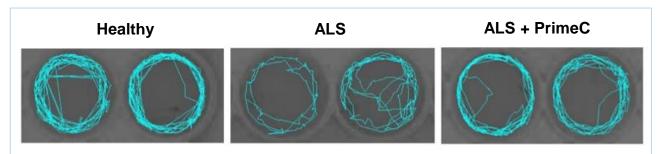


PrimeC Demonstrated Statistically Significant

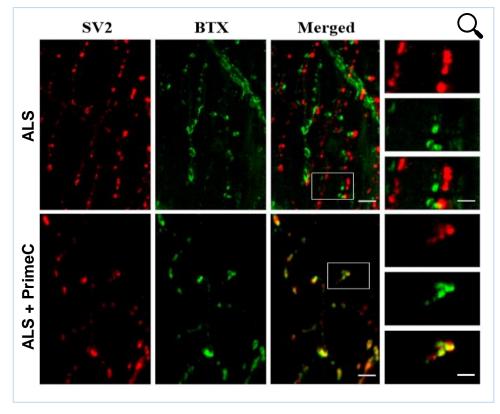
Efficacy In-Vivo

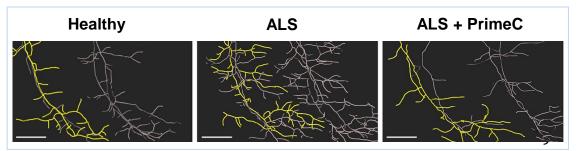
Improved Motor Performance





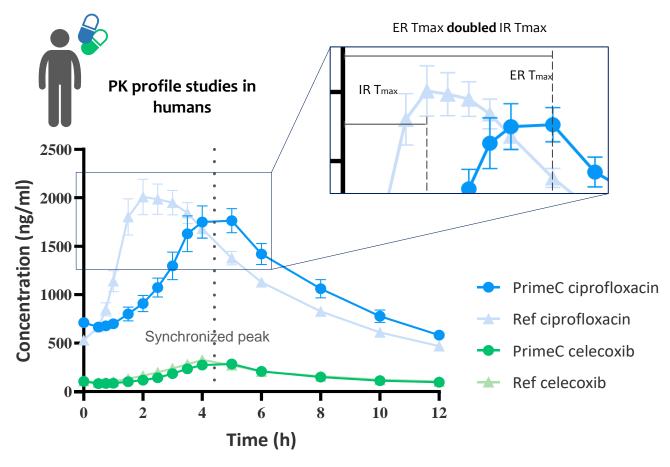
Recovered Neuronal Structures







PrimeC Unique Formulation Induces a Synchronized PK Profile



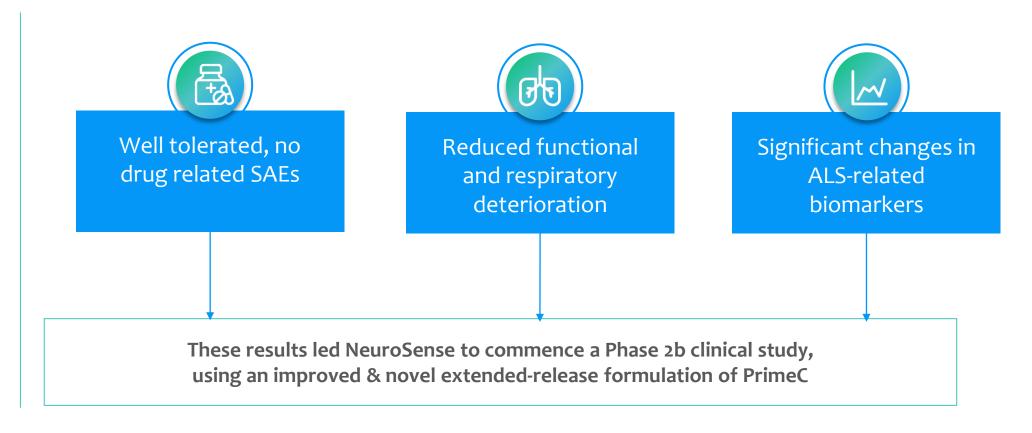
The **synchronized PK** profiles of the two compounds, potentially **maximizes synergies**



PrimeC Met Primary and Exploratory Endpoints in a Phase 2a Study

NST₀₀₂

- **15** patients
- Open-Label
- Intermediate formulation of PrimeC
- **12**-month dosing
- Clinic visit every 3 months
- Phone visit every1.5 months
- Location: Tel Aviv Sourasky Medical Center

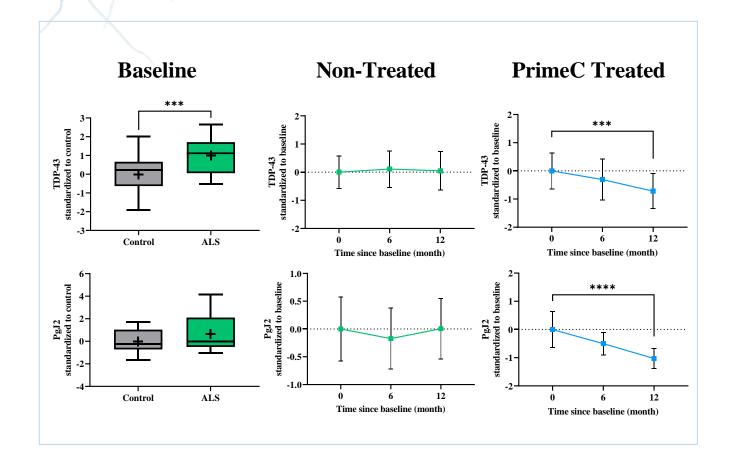


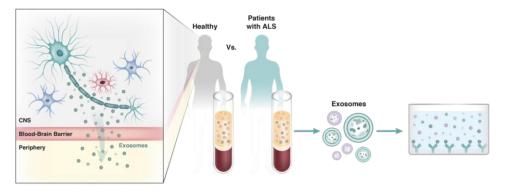


PrimeC Reduces Neuroinflammation and TDP-43 Levels







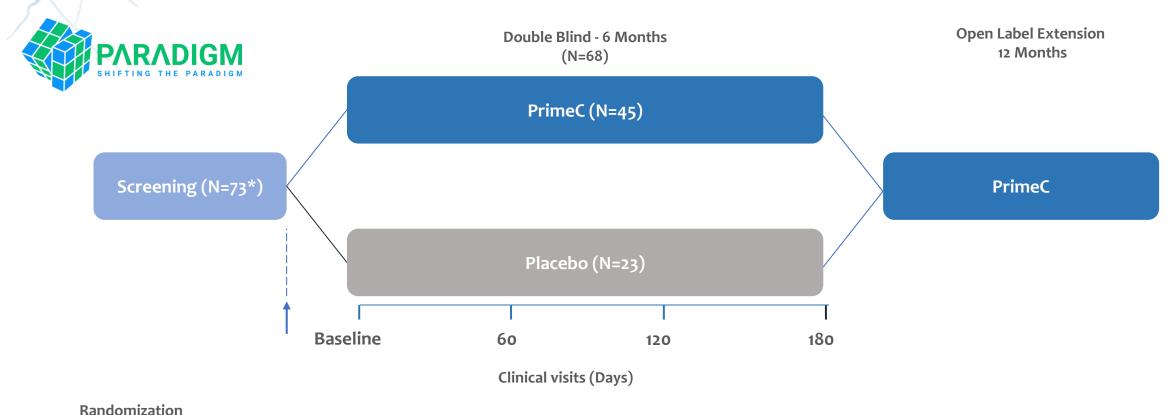


NSToo2 study

The effect of PrimeC on selected biomarkers was tested in samples from an open-label Phase 2a study

PARADIGM Phase 2b Trial Design

Randomized, Prospective, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study



Randonnization

PARADIGM used PrimeC's novel extended-release formulation

~90% of patients in PrimeC and Placebo groups were co-treated with Riluzole

VeuroSense

Nasdaq: NRSN

PARADIGM

^{* 4} Screen Failures, 1 participant misdiagnosed for ALS

PARADIGM Trial Endpoints





Primary Endpoints

- Safety and Tolerability Measures
- ALS-Hallmark Biomarker Measures of TDP-43 and ProstaglandinJ2 (results expected H1 2024)

Secondary Efficacy Endpoints

- 2
- ALSFRS-R (ALS Functional Rating Scale)
- SVC (Slow Vital Capacity)
- PROMIS-10 quality of life questionnaire
- Complication Free Survival



Exploratory Endpoint

- King's/MiToS
- Neurofilament-Light Chain

PARADIGM Inclusions / Exclusions Criteria



Inclusion Criteria

- Males or females between the ages of 18 and 75 years of age
- Diagnosis of familial or sporadic ALS
- Disease duration less than 30 months prior to screening
- Pre-enrollment ALSFRS-R slope from disease onset ≥ 0.3 points per month
- ALSFRS-R at screening ≥ 25
- Item 3 (swallowing) in ALSFRS-R ≥ 3
- Subjects may be treated in parallel with Riluzole and/or Edaravone and/or Sodium Phenylbutyrate/TUDCA
- Upright slow vital capacity (SVC) ≥ 60%
- 18 < BMI < 30

Exclusion Criteria

 Patients with known hypersensitivity to celecoxib or ciprofloxacin and related exclusions derivative from the celecoxib and ciprofloxacin labels





Intent to Treat (ITT) and Per Protocol (PP) are both pre-specified analyses within the study

ITT assesses the effect of the treatment on all patients enrolled in the study while PP analysis includes only patients who strictly adhered to the study protocol¹

Both analyses are valid, yet PP best answers the question of what is the effect of receiving the treatment on a group of patients versus the effect of assigning the treatment to a group of patients

AnalysisPre-defined populations

	ITT (N=68)	PP (N=62)
PrimeC	n=45	n=43
Placebo	n=23	n=19

PARADIGM Well Balanced Baseline Characteristics Nasdaq: NRSN PARADIGM

	PrimeC	Placebo
	n=45	n=23
Male	60.0%	60.9%
Female	40.0%	39.1%
Age	59.1	54.9
Height (cm)	170.8	171.2
Weight (kg)	70.6	71.1
BMI (kg/m ₂)	24.1	24.0
TRICALS Risk Profile	-4.2	-4.4
Patients on background ALS therapy	91%	87%
PP Analysis (PrimeC=43; Placebo=19)		
ALSFRS-R at baseline	37.9	37.9
% Predicted SVC at baseline	89.4	83.9



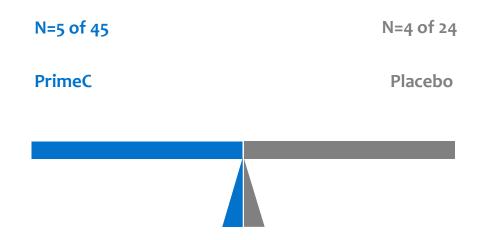
PARADIGM Achieved Primary Endpoints with a Safety and Tolerability Profile Comparable to Placebo

Summary of All Adverse Events	PrimeC (N=45)	Placebo (N=23)
Adverse Events (AE)	68.9%	65.2%
Treatment-Emergent AEs (TEAE)	68.9%	65.2%
Study Drug Related Treatment-Emergent AEs (TEAE)	20.0%	4.3%
Serious Treatment-Emergent AEs (TEAE)	8.9%	8.6%
Subject death	4.4%	4.3%
TEAE leading to Study Drug Discontinuation	6.7%	4.3%
TEAE leading to Study Drug Reduction	0.0%	0.0%
TEAE leading to Study Drug Interruption	15.6%	8.6%

All Adverse Events Were Transient and Expected



PARADIGM Achieved Primary Endpoints with a Drug Tolerability Profile Comparable to Placebo

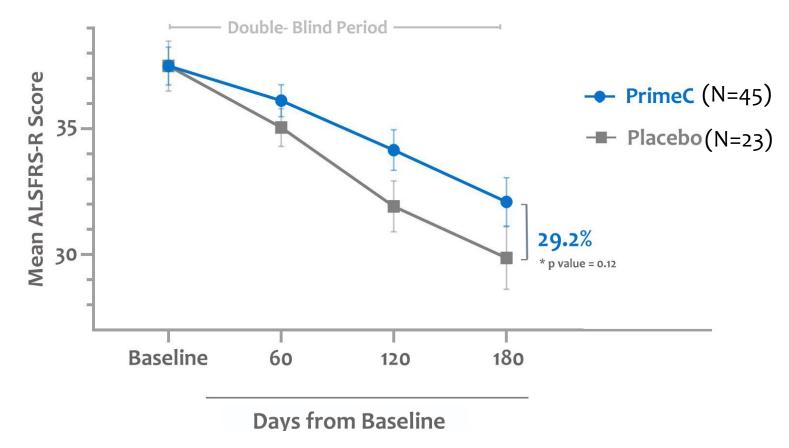


Tolerability is defined as time-to-discontinuation or completion of assigned study medication during the double-blind period since randomization





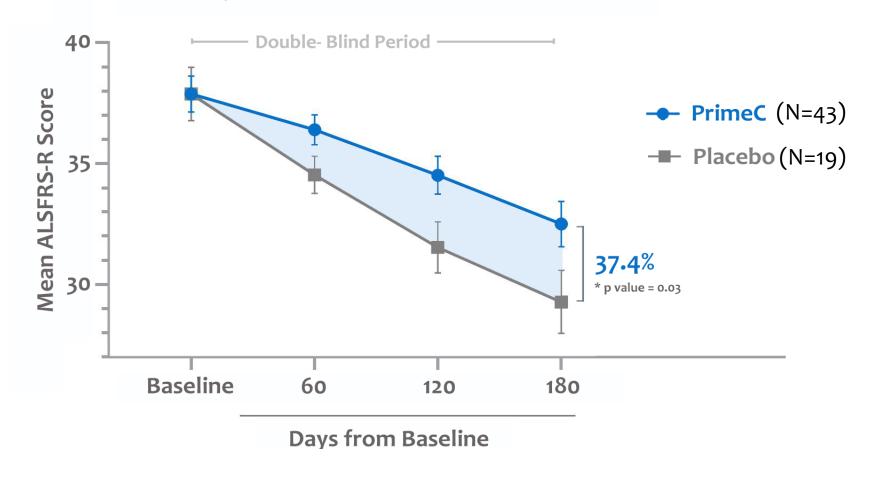
PARADIGM Results – ITT Analysis





PrimeC Significantly Attenuated Disease Progression NRSN by 37% in ALSFRS-R (p=0.03)

PARADIGM Results – PP Analysis





A Single Point Change On the ALSFRS-R Has a Significant Impact on ALS Patients



A 1-point decrease in the hands' Functional Loss Score can represent a transition from independent feeding to requiring assistance.



A 1-point stumble in the legs can be the difference between walking with a cane and not being able to walk at all.



A 1-point drop on the swallowing assessment scale can mark the critical threshold between self-sufficiency and the necessity of supplemental tube feeding.



A 1-point loss in breathing can cause a transition from independent breathing to requiring the use of a machine ventilator.

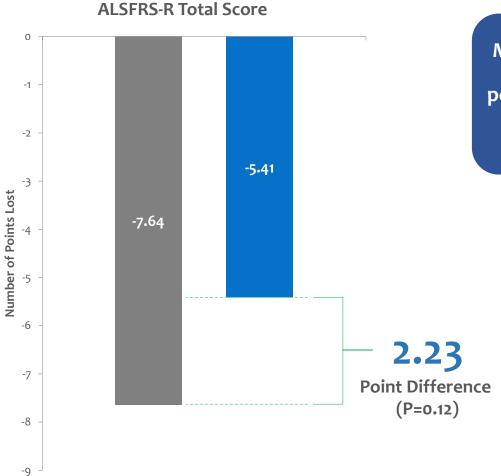


PrimeC Slowed Decline of Physical Functions

PARADIGM Results – ITT Analysis



PrimeC



Mean ALSFRS-R total score was 2.23
points higher at 6 months for PrimeC
compared to placebo



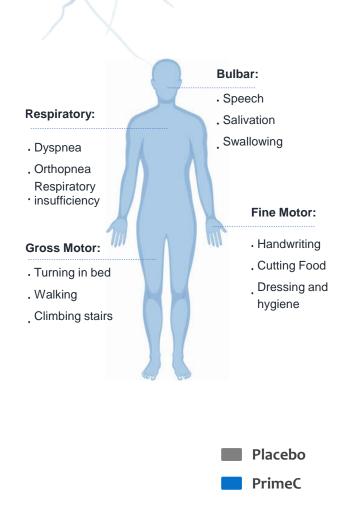


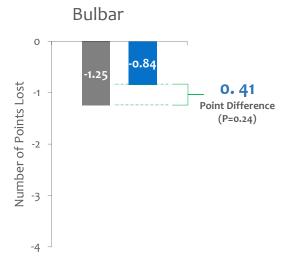
NeuroSense

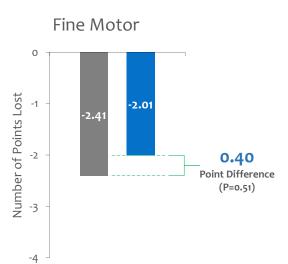
PARADIGM SHIFTING THE PARADIGM

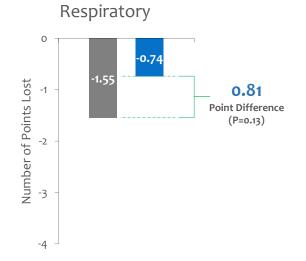
PrimeC Slowed Decline of Physical Functions

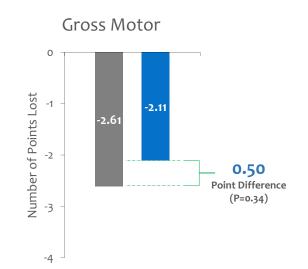
PARADIGM Results – ITT Analysis











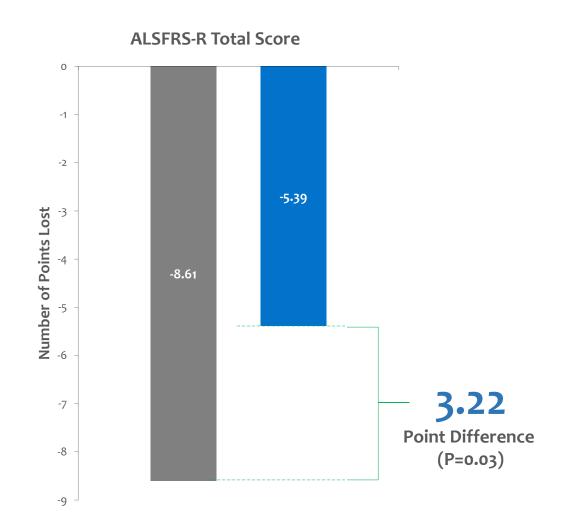
Background Respiratory failure is the most common cause of death from ALS





PARADIGM Results – PP Analysis





Mean ALSFRS-R total score was 3.22
points higher at 6 months for PrimeC
compared to placebo





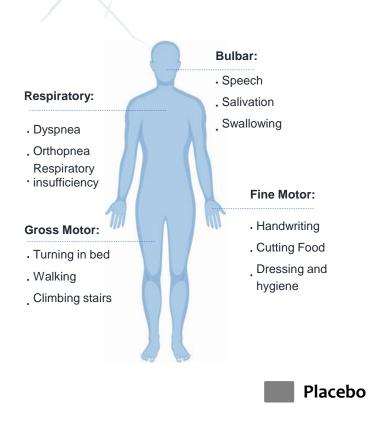
NeuroSense

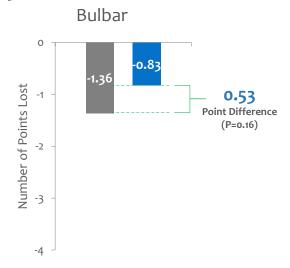
PARADIGM SHIFTING THE PARADIGM

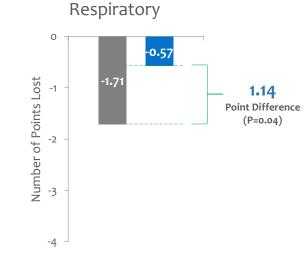
PrimeC Slowed Decline of Physical Functions

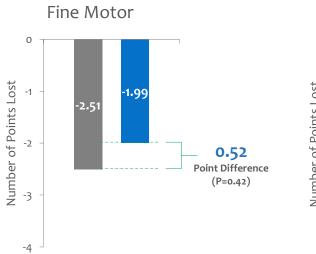
PARADIGM Results – PP Analysis

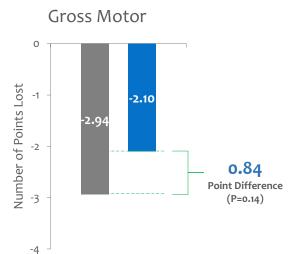
PrimeC











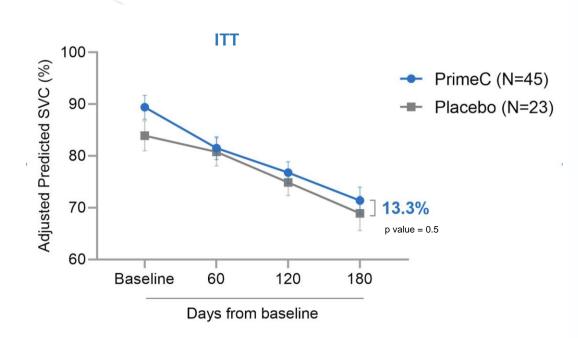
Background Respiratory failure is the most common cause of death from **ALS**

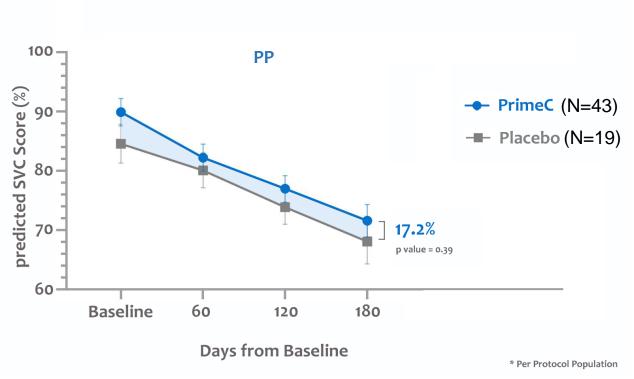
Effect of Treatment on Slow Vital Capacity (SVC)

PARADIGM Results – ITT and PP Analysis



NeuroSense







Complication free Survival Probability Measures dag: NRSN





ALS Complications analysis includes death from any cause or respiratory insufficiency or hospitalization due to ALS-related complications



The MiToS system uses six stages, from 0 to 5 and is based on functional ability (ALSFRS-R)

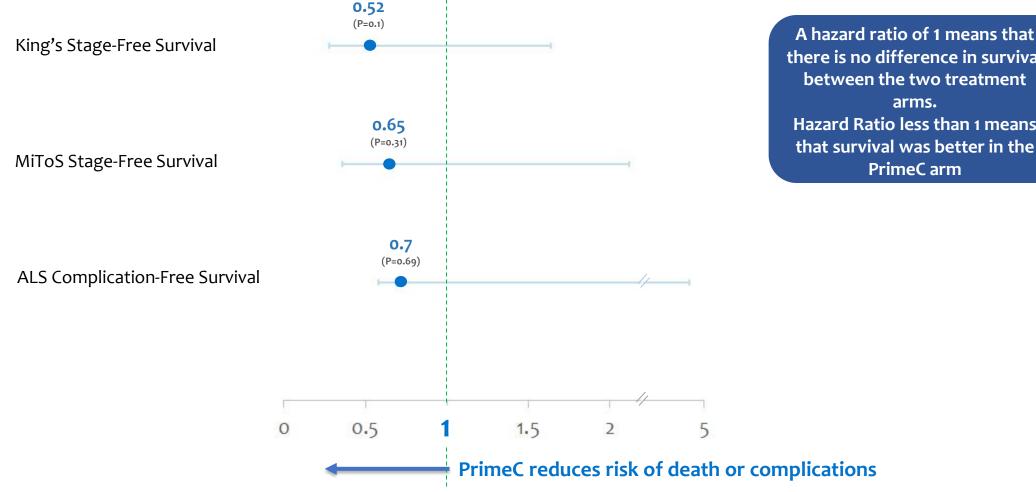
stage 0 = normal function stage 5 = death



The King's system uses five stages from 1 to 5 based on disease burden (clinical involvement, feeding or respiratory failure) stage 1 = symptom onset stage 5 = death





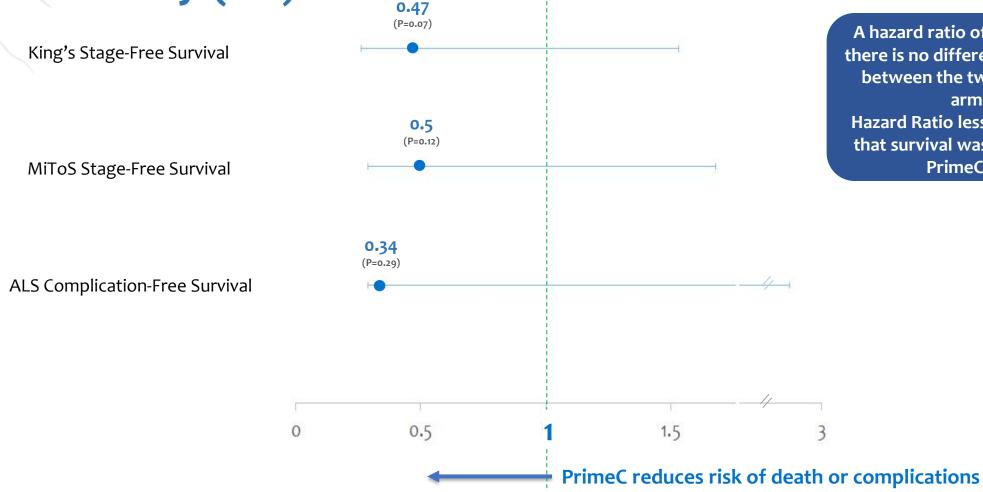


Hazard Ratio less than 1 means that survival was better in the PrimeC arm



PrimeC Increases Complication- free Survival

Probability (PP)



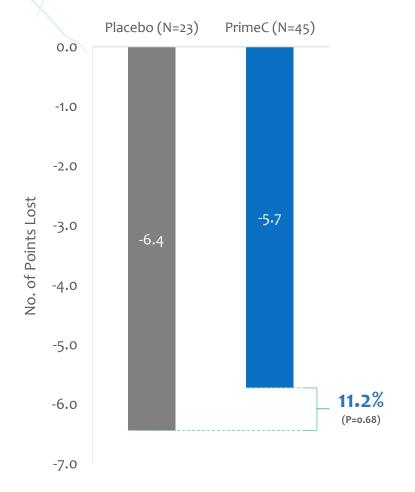
A hazard ratio of 1 means that there is no difference in survival between the two treatment arms.

Hazard Ratio less than 1 means that survival was better in the PrimeC arm

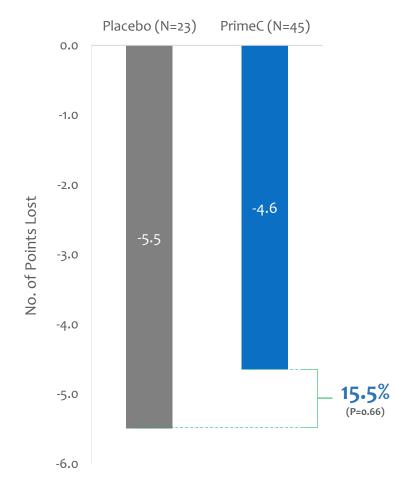


PrimeC Slowed Decline in Quality of Life (ITT)

PROMIS-10 Physical Health score



PROMIS-10 Mental Health score

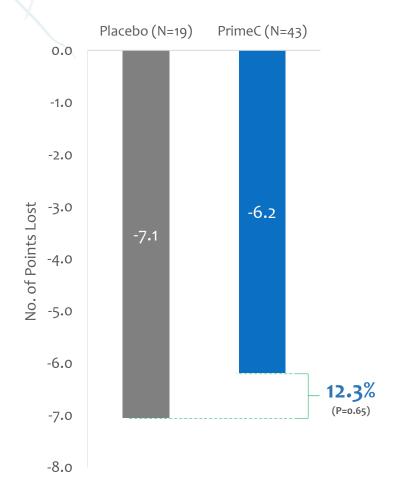


PROMIS (Patient-Reported
Outcomes Measurement
Information System)-10 is a
set of person-centered
measures that evaluates and
monitors physical, mental,
and social health in
individuals living with
chronic conditions

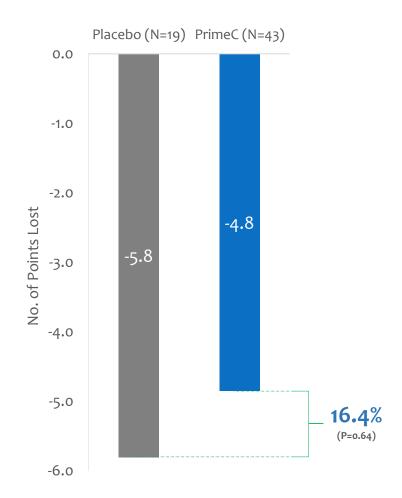




PROMIS-10 Physical Health score



PROMIS-10 Mental Health score



PROMIS (Patient-Reported
Outcomes Measurement
Information System)-10 is a
set of person-centered
measures that evaluates and
monitors physical, mental,
and social health in
individuals living with
chronic conditions

Pioneering Approach to ALS Biomarker Research To Maximize Clinical Efforts

NeuroSense is collaborating with leading KOLs and industry on the PARADIGM trial to elucidate PrimeC's MOA via novel methodologies





Nasdaq: NRSN

PARADIGM



PrimeC: Strong Clinical and Commercial Potential





Novel combination therapy candidate of approved products optimized for PK and synergistic effects to address ALS and potentially other disease targets



Robust clinical efficacy and excellent safety profile observed from ALS Phase 2a and 2b clinical studies

37% reduction in ALSFRS-R (p=0.03) in phase 2b study



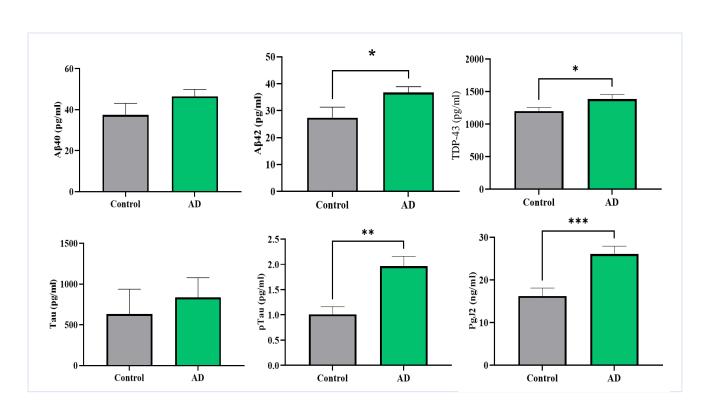
Expedited and de-risked regulatory pathway (orphan drug designation / 505(b)2 pathway)

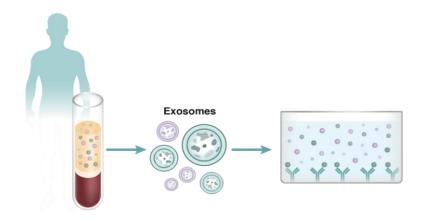


Patent coverage for novel formulation, method & combination (until 2038)

Alzheimer's (AD) Studies Reveal Potential Effect of NeuroSense's Combination Therapy







Biomarkers tested in Neuronal Derived Exosomes comparing Healthy vs. AD patients, to elucidate the potential target engagement of CogniC.

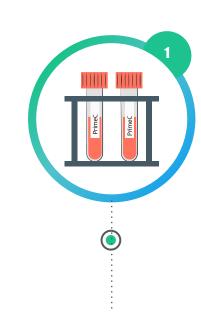


RoAD Phase 2 Study Design

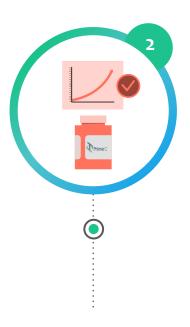
Randomized, Prospective, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study



- 20 patients with mild to moderate AD
- 1:1 PrimeC to Placebo
- CogniC- intermediateformulation (=PrimeC -ER)
- 12-month dosing
- Clinic visit every 3 months
- Single-center



Primary Endpoint Safety & Tolerability



Secondary Efficacy Clinical Outcomes



Target
Engagement
Biomarkers







Prof. Jeremy Shefner
(Chair)
Senior Vice President
at the Barrow

Neurological Institute

Chair of the Department of Neurology







Prof. Orla Hardiman

Head of Academic Unit of Neurology at Trinity College Dublin and Consultant Neurologist at Beaumont

Co-Chair of the European Consortium to Cure ALS and Chair of the Scientific Committee of ENCALS









Prof. Merit Cudkowicz

Chief of Neurology at Mass General and Director, Sean M. Healey & AMG Center for ALS

Professor of Neurology at Harvard Medical School









Dr. Jinsy Andrews

Associate Professor of Neurology, Division of Neuromuscular Medicine, Columbia University

Director of Neuromuscular Clinical Trials



Prof. Jeffrey Rosenfeld

Professor of Neurology and Associate Chairman of Neurology at Loma Linda University School of Medicine

Medical Director of Center for Restorative Neurology at Loma Linda University













Alon Ben-Noon
Founder & CEO



Ferenc Tracik, MD

Chief Medical Officer



Or Eisenberg
Chief Financial Officer



Niva Russek-Blum, PhD

Chief Technology Officer



Nedira Salzman

VP of BD



Shiran Zimri, PhD

VP of R&D



Diana Shtossel

VP of Regulatory Affairs



Hagit Binder
Chief Operating Officer

Board of Directors





Caren Deardorf



Revital Mandil-Levin



Mark Leuchtenberger
Chairman of the Board



Alon Ben-Noon



Cary Claiborne



Christine Pellizzari



Key Collaborations































Milestones Achieved and Upcoming Potential Catalysts

2022 2023 2024

- ✓ Initiated ALS Phase 2b PARADIGM study
- Received FDA IND Clearance for PrimeC
- Completed PK study single-dose & multi-dose successfully
- Completed In-life 90-day GLP toxicology study successfully

- Completed Alzheimer's biomarker study with positive results
- Completed Parkinson's biomarker study with positive results
- Type D Meeting with the FDA
- Release ALS Phase 2b clinical study top-line results
- ✓ Initiated Alzheimer's Phase 2 study

- Neurofilament Results
- Biomarker Results
- ALS End of Phase 2 Meeting with the FDA and EMA
- Initiate ALS Phase 3 clinical study as needed



For more information:

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