BIOTECHNOLOGY

CORPORATE PRESENTATION

July 2020



SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

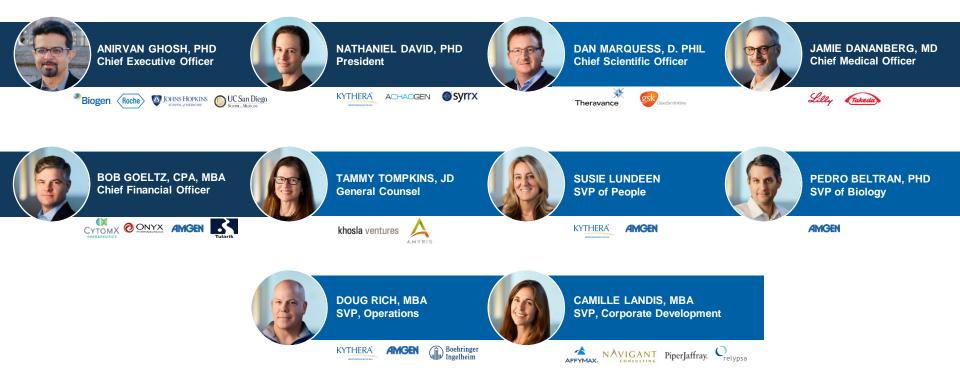
This presentation and the accompanying oral commentary contain forward-looking statements, including: statements related to our understanding of cellular senescence and the role cellular senescence plays in diseases of aging; our ability to develop medicines that eliminate senescent cells; our expectations regarding the potential benefits, activity, effectiveness and safety of senolytic drug candidates; the status of our preclinical and clinical pipeline; the potential benefits, activity, effectiveness and safety of UBX0101 in patients with osteoarthritis ("OA") of the knee; the design of, pace of enrollment in, and timing of data readout from our Phase 2 OA study; the design of and timing of data readout from our Phase 1b OA study; the timing of initiation of and data read-out from our first-in-human study of a senolytic molecule in age-related eye diseases; and our expectations with regard to the sufficiency of our cash runway. These statements involve substantial known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from the information expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. We may not actually achieve the plans, intentions or expectations disclosed in our forward-looking statements we make. The forward-looking statements in this presentation represent our views as of the date of this presentation. We anticipate that subsequent events and developments will cause our views to change. However, while we may elect to update these forward-looking statements at some point in the future, we have no current intention of doing so except to the extent required by applicable law. You should, therefore, not rely on these forward-looking statements as representing our views as of any date subsequent to the date of this presentation.

For a further description of the risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ from those expressed in these forward-looking statements, as well as risks relating to the business of the Company in general, see UNITY's most recently filed Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2020, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 7, 2020, as well as other documents that may be filed by UNITY from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

This presentation concerns drug candidates that are under clinical investigation and which have not yet been approved for marketing by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. They are currently limited by Federal law to investigational use, and no representation is made as to their safety or effectiveness for the purposes for which they are being investigated.



MANAGEMENT An experienced team with a track record of success





UNITY PIPELINE

Pursuing broad range of diseases with established endpoints and regulatory pathways

	MECHANISM	INDICATION	RESEARCH	LEAD OPTIMIZATION	IND-ENABLING	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3
MUSCULOSKELETAL	p53/MDM2 inhibition	Osteoarthritis	UBX0101					
OPHTHALMOLOGY	BCL2 inhibition	Age-Related Macular Degeneration, Diabetic Macular Edema, Diabetic Retinopathy	UBX1	967 / UBX1325				
PULMONARY	Undisclosed	Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis and other indications						
NEUROLOGY	Multiple mechanisms	Neurodegenerative and Cognition						
MULTIPLE	Undisclosed	Liver, Kidney						



UNITY OPPORTUNITY

LEADER IN CELLULAR SENESCENCE	 Emerging research shows that senescent cells are implicated in multiple diseases of aging Selectively eliminating senescent cells targets a root cause of age-related disease Building on our deep understanding of senescence biology and intellectual property, our approach generates potent senolytic drug candidates Pursuing diseases with established endpoints and regulatory pathways
CLINICAL EVIDENCE	 Phase 1 study showed clear and substantial improvements in OA pain and function Phase 2 study of UBX0101 enrollment is complete; Topline 12-week data expected 3Q20; 24-week data expected 2H20 Phase 1b study for higher dose and repeat doses UBX0101; enrollment is complete; 12 and 24-week data expected in 2H20 Ophthalmology first-in-human study start expected in 2H 2020; Data expected in 2021
EXPERIENCED TEAM	 Seasoned executive team with broad biotech experience Strong track record of delivering for patients and investors
FINANCIAL POSITION	 Cash equivalents and investments of \$109.2 million as of March 31, 2020 Cash runway into second half of 2021

CLEARING SnCs: SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON AGING



- Cartilage loss
- Reduced locomotion
- Sarcopenia
- Frailty
- Eye disease

- CNS Dysfunction
- Cardiac Dysfunction
- Cancer
- Kidney Dysfunction
- Loss of subcutaneous fat

SIGNIFICANT EXTENSION OF HEALTHSPAN

(AND UP TO 35% INCREASE IN MEDIAN LIFESPAN)

Jeon et. al. Nature 2017; Bussian et. al. Nature 2018; Baker et. al. Nature 2011; Childs et. al. Science 2016; Childs et. al. Nature 2017; Oubaha et. al. Sci. Transl. Med. 2016; Change et. al. Nature 2015; Coppe et. al. PLos Biology 2008; Baker et. al. Nature 2016; Baker et. al. Nature 2015



FROM SCIENTIFIC INSIGHT TO THERAPEUTIC BENEFIT



Letter Published: 02 November 2011

Clearance of p16^{lnk4a}-positive senescent cells delays ageing-associated disorders

Darren J. Baker, Tobias Wijshake, Tamar Tchkonia, Nathan K. LeBrasseur, Bennett G. Childs, Bart van de Sluis, James L. Kirkland & Jan M. van Deursen 🏁

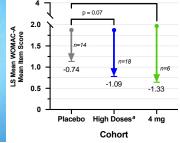






Phase 1 clinical study in osteoarthritis showed improvements in pain and function





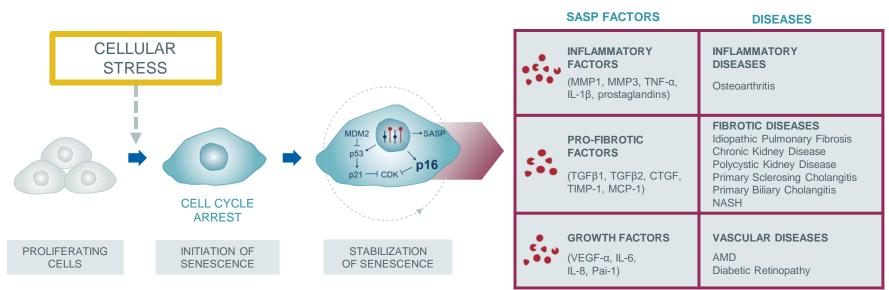
NS^b







SENESCENT CELLS ARE IMPLICATED IN MULTIPLE DISEASES OF AGING



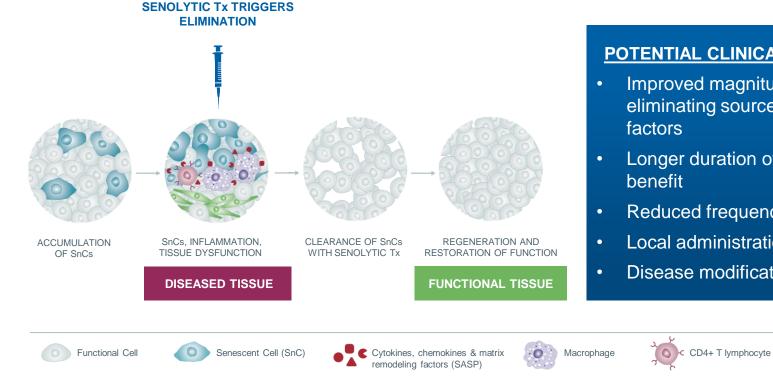
SASP

Senescent cells represent a potential *root cause* of diseases of aging



SASP = senescence-associated secretory phenotype

THE UNITY THERAPEUTIC APPROACH



POTENTIAL CLINICAL ADVANTAGES

- Improved magnitude of effect by eliminating source of multiple
- Longer duration of therapeutic
- Reduced frequency of dosing

Fibroblast

- Local administration
- **Disease modification**



OSTEOARTHRITIS

(MUSCULOSKELETAL INDICATION)



UBX0101 CLINICAL PROGRAM





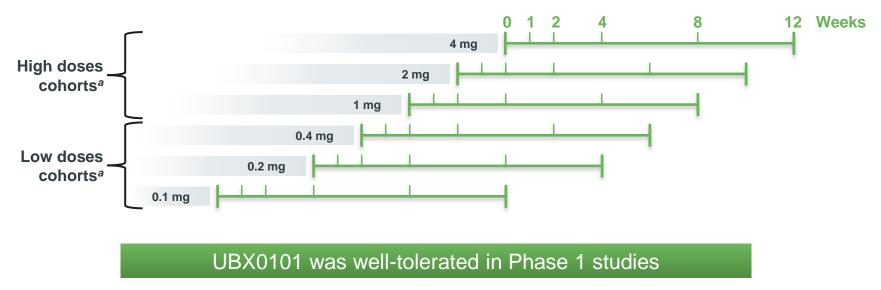
Evidence generation ahead of pivotal program(s)



UBX0101 PHASE 1 SINGLE ASCENDING DOSE (SAD) STUDY DESIGN



- Subjects with painful knee OA (N=48)
 - Kellgren-Lawrance (KL) grades 1-4 and active synovial inflammation by MRI
 - Randomized 3:1 to UBX0101 and placebo across 6 dose cohorts
 - Safety, tolerability and exploratory efficacy measures were assessed



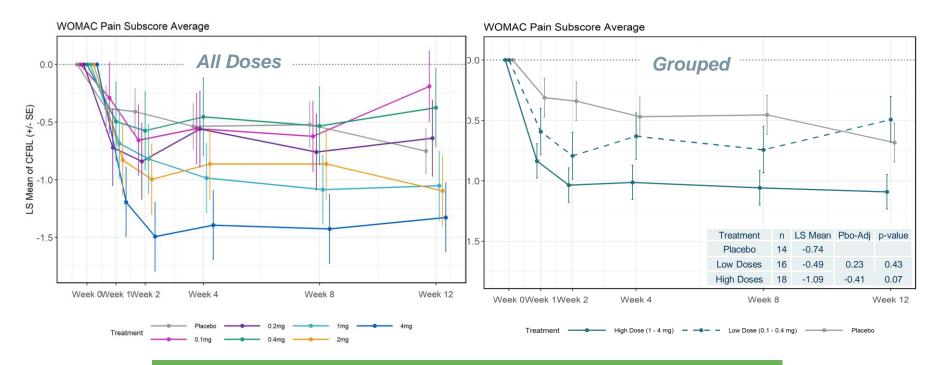


SINGLE DOSE OF UBX0101 DECREASED PAIN



WOMAC-A

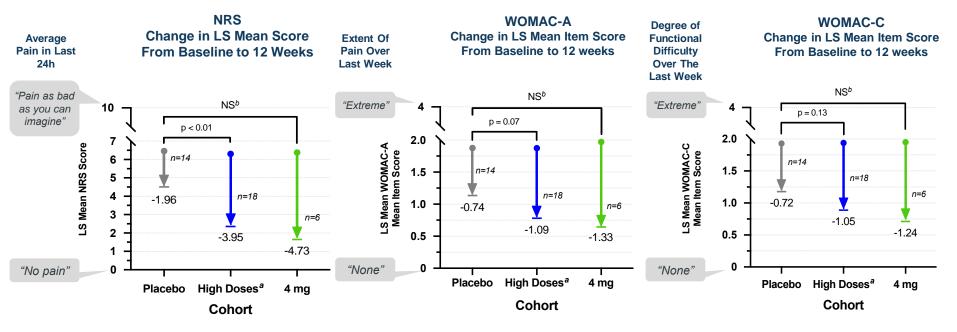
5 item, 0-4 point scale where a 0.5 point change is considered clinically meaningful.



Durable, dose-dependent and substantial effect



SINGLE DOSE OF UBX0101 IMPROVED PAIN AND FUNCTION AT 12 WEEKS



^aPre-specified high doses = 1, 2, and 4 mg cohorts $^{b}NS = Not$ significant

Durable, dose-dependent and substantial effect across NRS, WOMAC-A and WOMAC-C

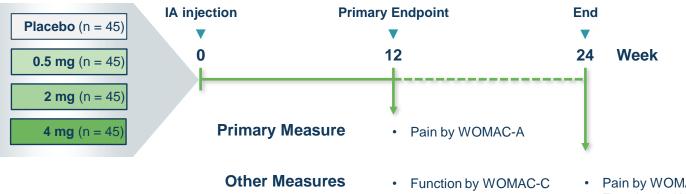


UBX0101 PHASE 2 STUDY DESIGN



Designed to substantiate Phase 1 efficacy and explore duration and disease modification

A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study evaluating three doses of UBX0101 administered via a single intra-articular injection



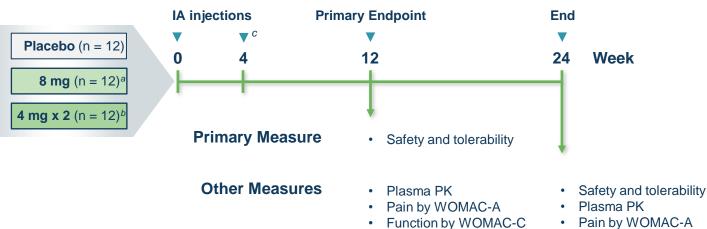
- Pain by NRS
- Safety and tolerability
- Pain by WOMAC-A
- Function by WOMAC-C
- Pain by NRS
- Safety and tolerability



UBX0101 PHASE 1B HIGH DOSE AND REPEAT DOSE STUDY DESIGN



A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of single and repeat dose administration of UBX0101 in moderate to severe, painful OA of the knee



Pain by NRS

- Function by WOMAC-C
- Pain by NRS

^aHigh dose cohort.

^bRepeat dose cohort.

^cOnly the repeat dose cohort and 6 placebo subjects will receive IA injections at Week 4.

16



POTENTIAL DIFFERENTIATING FEATURES OF UBX0101 IN OA





Novel MOA: eliminates SnCs \rightarrow potential root cause of disease

Large-Magnitude Effect: Clinically meaningful impact on pain and function

Durability \rightarrow sustained effect to 12 weeks in Phase 1 study

Phase 2 study designed to substantiate effects observed in Phase 1



OPHTHALMOLOGY

(AGE-RELATED EYE DISEASE INDICATIONS)



UNITY PIPELINE

Pursuing broad range of diseases with established endpoints and regulatory pathways

	MECHANISM	INDICATION	RESEARCH	LEAD OPTIMIZATION	IND-ENABLING	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3
	p53/MDM2 inhibition							
OPHTHALMOLOGY	BCL2 inhibition	Age-Related Macular Degeneration, Diabetic Macular Edema, Diabetic Retinopathy	UBX1967 / UBX1325					
	Undisclosed	Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis and other indications						
	Multiple mechanisms	Neurodegenerative and Cognition						
MULTIPLE	Undisclosed	Liver, Kidney						

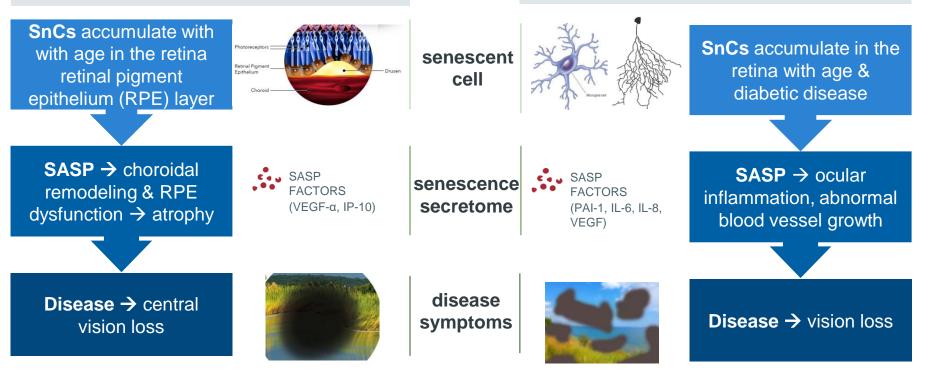


ROLE OF SENESCENCE IN AGE-RELATED EYE DISEASE

SnCs accumulate in the retina, potentially contributing to disease phenotypes

AMD

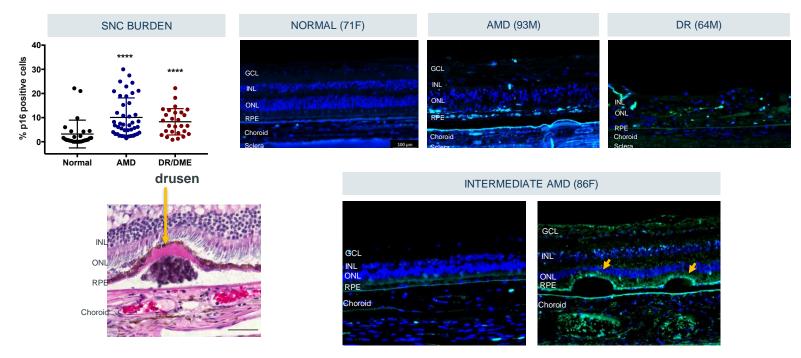
DR & DME





SENESCENCE BURDEN IN AMD AND DR/DME



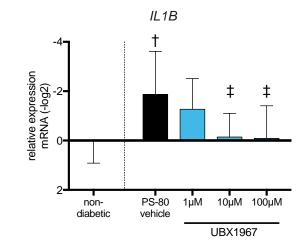


- Age-related eye diseases are multifactorial
- SnC burden increases with disease stage
- DR/DME patients show SnC in the retina and Choroid

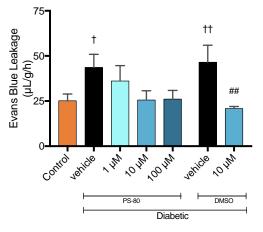


UBX1967 DEMONSTRATES EFFICACY IN MOUSE STZ Streptozotocin (STZ) diabetic retinopathy model





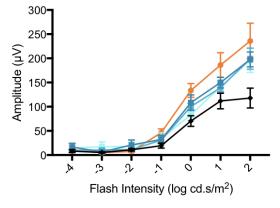
† p<0.05 v. non-diabetic control by two-tailed t-test; ‡ p<0.05 v. Vehicle; one-way ANOVA, with Dunnett's multiple comparison test Vascular Leakage UBX1967



[†] p<0.05 v. Non-diabetic control by two-tailed t-test

⁺⁺ p<0.01 v. Non-diabetic control by two-tailed t-test ## p<0.01 v. DMSO control by two-tailed t-test Effect on Photoreceptor Function

A-wave amplitude: week 10



**** p=0.0011 v. Non-diabetic control; # p<0.05, ## p<0.01 v. Vehicle control by 2-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparison test No significant difference between Non-diabetic control and Unity treatment groups

 $1 \mu M = -1.7 \text{ ng of UBX1967}$

Intravitreal dosing reduces SASP & vascular leakage and protects retinal function in diabetic mice



VALUE PROPOSITION FOR SENOLYTICS IN MULTIPLE AGE-RELATED EYE DISEASES



DIFFERENTIATING PRECLINICAL FEATURES

Bcl senolytic: Potent inhibitor of Bcl family

Novel MOA: eliminates SnCs → reduces multicomponent SASP

in vivo efficacy \rightarrow activity in two preclinical models of retinopathy

PROPOSED CLINICAL BENEFITS

- Potential for improvements in visual function over anti-VEGF therapy
- Potential for efficacy in patients that don't respond to anti-VEGF therapy
- Potential for efficacy in combination with anti-VEGF therapy

Potential to reduce SASP factors across multiple diseases of aging retina



SUMMARY



FINANCIAL METRICS AND MILESTONES

FINANCIAL

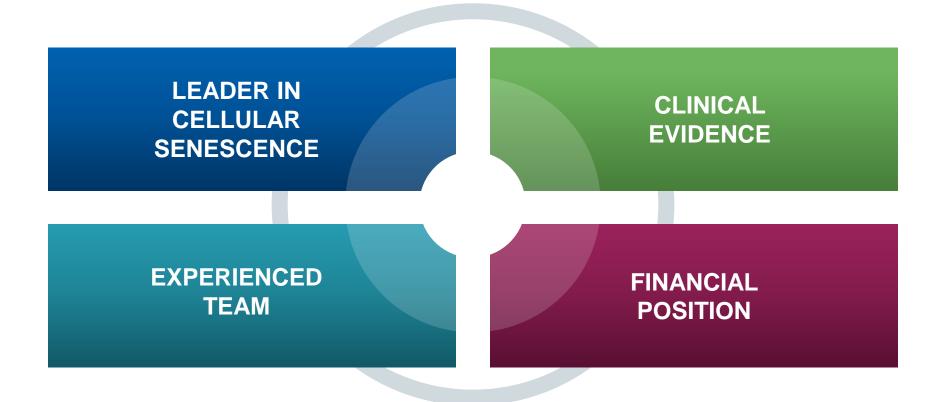
- \$109.2 million cash equivalents and investments as of March 31, 2020
- Cash runway into 2nd half of 2021

MILESTONES

- ✓ Q1 2020 UBX0101 Ph2 enrollment complete
- ✓ Q1 2020 First patient dosed in UBX0101 Ph1b (8 mg and 4 mg x 2)
- 3Q 2020 Topline 12-week data expected from UBX0101 Ph2
- 2H 2020 Ph 2 24-week data & Ph 1b 12 and 24-week expected from UBX0101
- 2H 2020 Anticipate Ophthalmology first patient dosed in first-in-human study
 - To enable multiple indications (e.g., AMD, DR and DME)
 - Data expected 2021



UNITY BIOTECHNOLOGY





At UNITY we are developing medicines designed to:



AGE-RELATED DISEASE

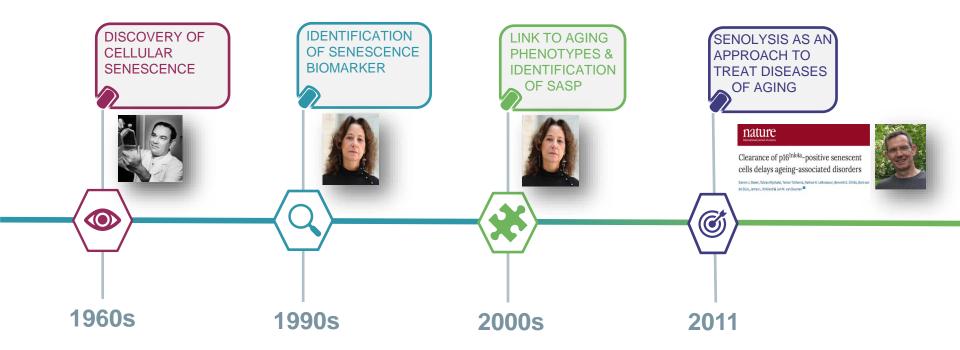


APPENDIX



EMERGENCE OF NEW THERAPEUTIC APPROACH

Leveraging cellular senescence biology





CLEARING SnCs: SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON AGING



- Cartilage loss
- Reduced locomotion
- Sarcopenia
- Frailty

30

• Eye disease

- CNS Dysfunction
- Cardiac Dysfunction
- Cancer
- Kidney Dysfunction
- Loss of subcutaneous fat

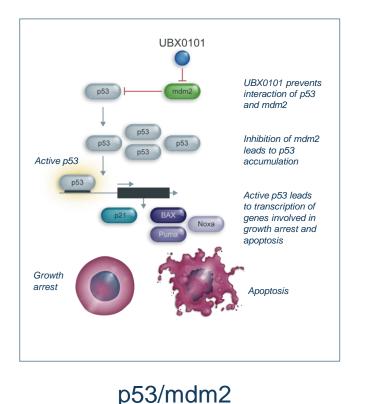
SIGNIFICANT EXTENSION OF HEALTHSPAN

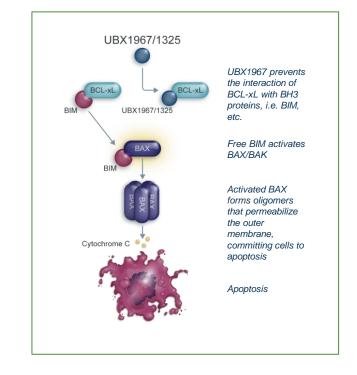
(AND UP TO 35% INCREASE IN MEDIAN LIFESPAN)

Jeon et. al. Nature 2017; Bussian et. al. Nature 2018; Baker et. al. Nature 2011; Childs et. al. Science 2016; Childs et. al. Nature 2017; Oubaha et. al. Sci. Transl. Med. 2016; Change et. al. Nature 2015; Coppe et. al. PLos Biology 2008; Baker et. al. Nature 2016; Baker et. al. Nature 2015



SENOLYTICS ELIMINATE SENESCENT CELLS BY TARGETING WELL-DEFINED SURVIVAL PATHWAYS



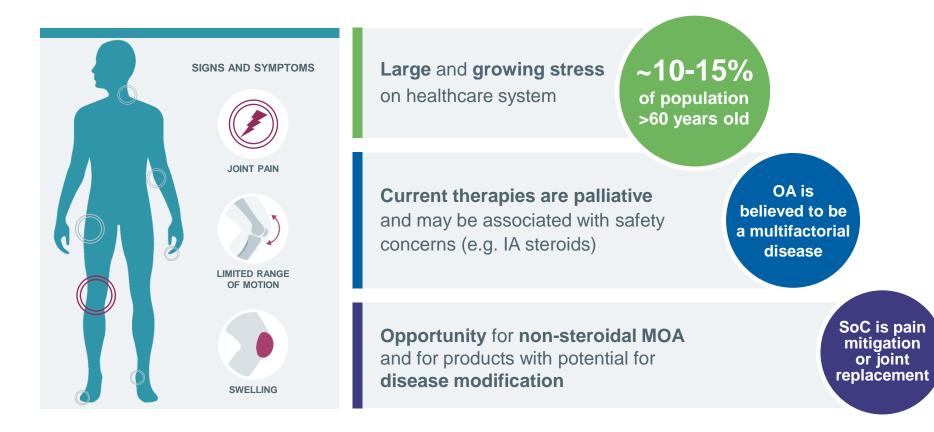


Bcl-2



OSTEOARTHRITIS IS HIGHLY PREVALENT AND BURDENSOME





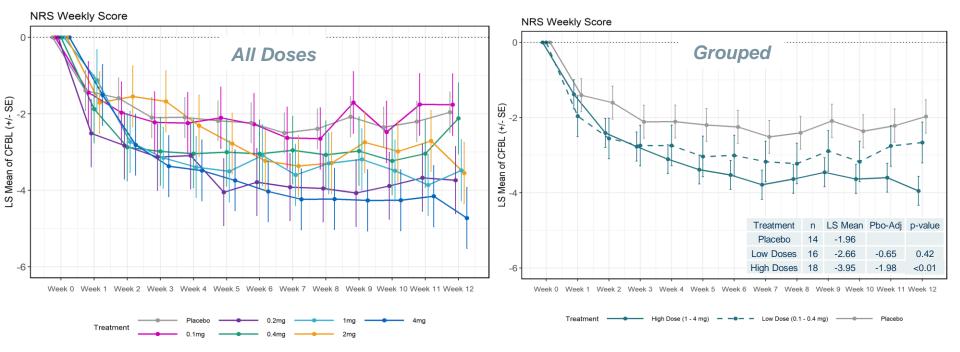


SINGLE DOSE OF UBX0101 DECREASED PAIN



Numerical Rating Scale (NRS)

0-10 point scale where a **2 point change** is considered clinically meaningful.



Durable, dose-dependent and substantial effect

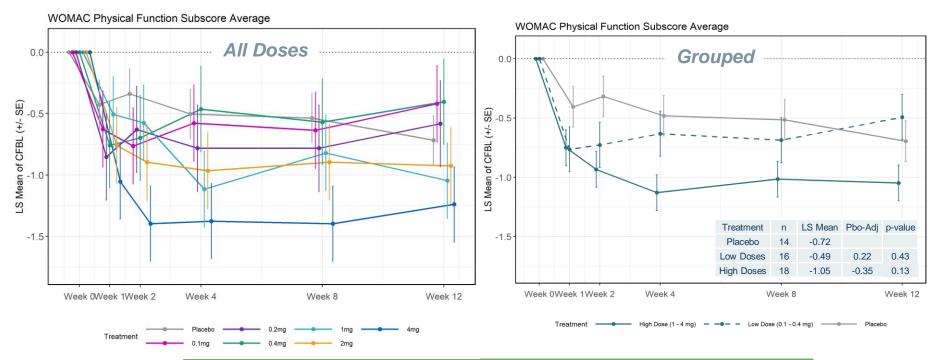


SINGLE DOSE OF UBX0101 IMPROVED FUNCTION



WOMAC-C

17 item, 0-4 point scale where a 0.3 point change is considered clinically meaningful.



Durable, dose-dependent and substantial effect

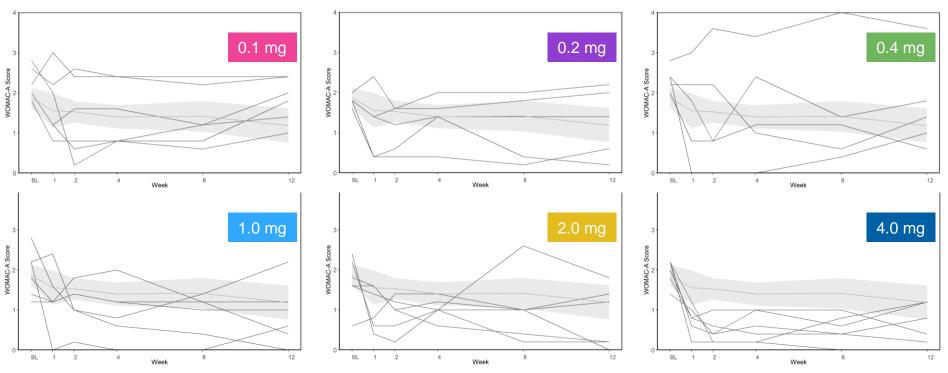


SINGLE DOSE OF UBX0101 DECREASED PAIN



WOMAC-A

5 item, 0-4 point scale where a 0.5 point change is considered clinically meaningful.

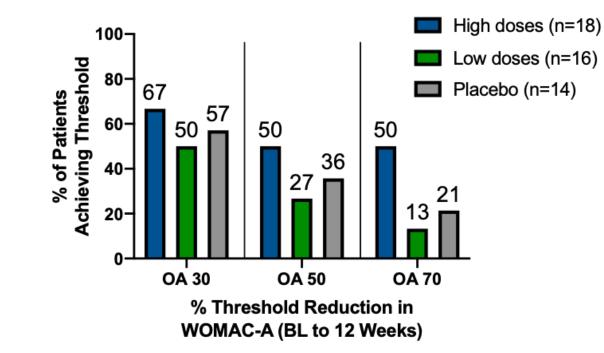


Individual variability decreases as dose increases



SINGLE DOSE OF UBX0101 DECREASED PAIN





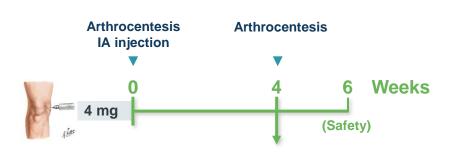


UBX0101 PHASE 1 SINGLE-DOSE BIOMARKER STUDY



Study Design

- Subjects with painful knee OA (N=30)
 - Randomized 2:1 to single 4mg UBX0101 injection and pbo
 - Arthrocentesis at baseline and Week 4



Primary Measure

Safety and tolerability

Other Measures

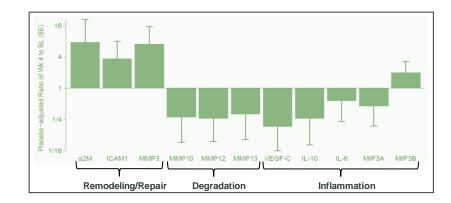
- Biomarker analysis
 - Plasma PK
 - WOMAC

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UNITY Study UBX0101-OAR-101.

Results

- Resulted in modulation of OA biomarkers
 - Well-tolerated
 - Remodeling/repair, tissue degradation, and inflammatory proteins were impacted^a
 - Results consistent with a reduction senescence burden

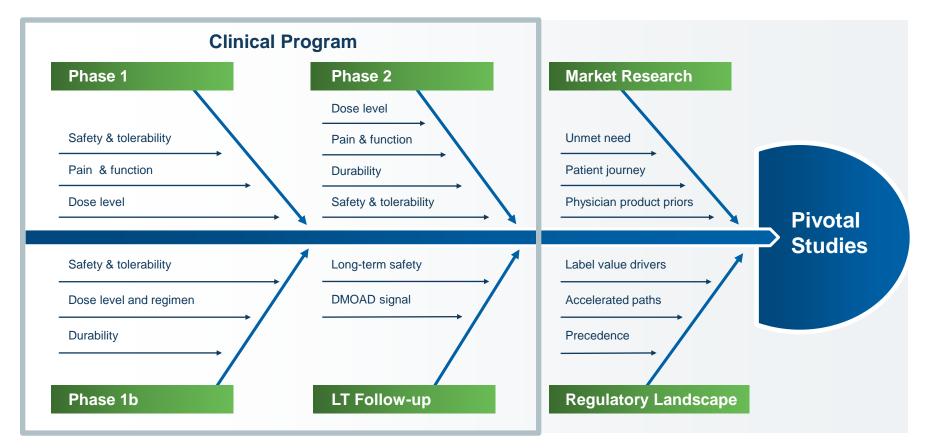


^aMathiessen and Conaghan. Arthritis Res Ther 2017;19:18.

 $^{b}\alpha$ 2M, alpha 2 macroglobulin; ICAM, intracellular adhesion molecule; IL, interleukin; MIP; macrophage inflammatory protein; MMP, matrix metalloproteinase; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.



INFORMING PIVOTAL STUDIES





AGE-RELATED EYE DISEASES ARE SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC HEALTH BURDENS AND MAY BE TREATABLE WITH A SENOLYTIC

AGE-RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION (AMD)

170M GLOBAL PREVALENCE

Leading cause of visual disability in industrialized world

Significant treatment burden leads to non compliance

Current treatment wAMD: anti-VEGF therapy No effective treatment for those who have progressed to dAMD DIABETIC RETINOPATHY (DR)

90M GLOBAL PREVALENCE

Complication of diabetes leading to blood vessel damage

Current treatment Diabetes control, anti-VEGF, laser photocoagulation

~33% of diabetes patients have signs of DR

Current treatment Diabetes control, corticosteroids, anti-VEGF laser photocoagulation

Manifestation of DR

20M GLOBAL PREVALENCE

>8B

primary cause of vision loss in diabetics

in global annual

anti-VEGF sales

 \bigcirc

CURRENT TREATMENT

anti-VEGF not as effective in eye-diseases outside of wAMD Laser photocoagulation has varied outcomes Both anti-VEGF and diabetes control has compliance issues

DIABETIC MACULAR EDEMA (DME)



UBX1967 DEMONSTRATES EFFICACY IN MOUSE OIR Oxygen induced retinopathy (OIR) model



Vehicle **UBX1967** 20 µM

Improves Retinal Vasculature

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001, *** p<0.001 v. Vehicle; one-way ANOVA, with Dunnett's multiple comparison test

Intravitreal dosing improves retinal vasculature

