



Robert Bhisitkul, M.D., Ph.D.
Professor of Ophthalmology, UCSF

Anirvan Ghosh, CEO
Jamie Dananberg, CMO
Lynne Sullivan, CFO

UNITY
BIOTECHNOLOGY

UBX1325

Phase 2 BEHOLD Study in DME

48 Week Top Line Results

NASDAQ: UBX

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation and the accompanying oral commentary contain forward-looking statements including statements related to Unity Biotechnology Inc.'s ("UNITY's") understanding of cellular senescence and the role it plays in diseases of aging, the potential for UNITY to develop therapeutics to slow, halt, or reverse diseases of aging, including for ophthalmologic and neurologic diseases, UNITY's expectations regarding potential benefits, activity, effectiveness, and safety of UBX1325, the potential for UNITY to successfully commence and complete clinical studies of UBX1325 for DME, AMD, and other ophthalmologic diseases, the expected timing of enrollment and results of the clinical trials in UBX1325, and UNITY's expectations regarding the sufficiency of its 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, including the risk that the COVID-19 worldwide pandemic may continue to negatively impact the development of preclinical and clinical drug candidates, including delaying or disrupting the enrollment of patients in clinical trials, risks relating to the uncertainties inherent in the drug development process, including the risk that interim results of our clinical studies may not be indicative of future results, and risks relating to UNITY's understanding of senescence biology. We may not actually achieve the plans, intentions, or expectations disclosed in our forward-looking statements, and you should not place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements. Actual results or events could differ materially from the plans, intentions and expectations disclosed in the forward-looking statements we make. The forward-looking statements in this presentation represent our views as of the date of this release. 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 release. 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 UNITY in general, see UNITY's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 15, 2023, 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 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. This presentation does not constitute an offer or invitation for the sale or purchase of securities and has been prepared solely for informational purposes.

Top Line Results

**UBX1325 Mechanism
of Action**

**Clinical Development
Plan**

UBX1325 Led to a Statistically Significant and Clinically Meaningful Improvement in Visual Acuity in Patients with Diabetic Macular Edema Through 48 Weeks

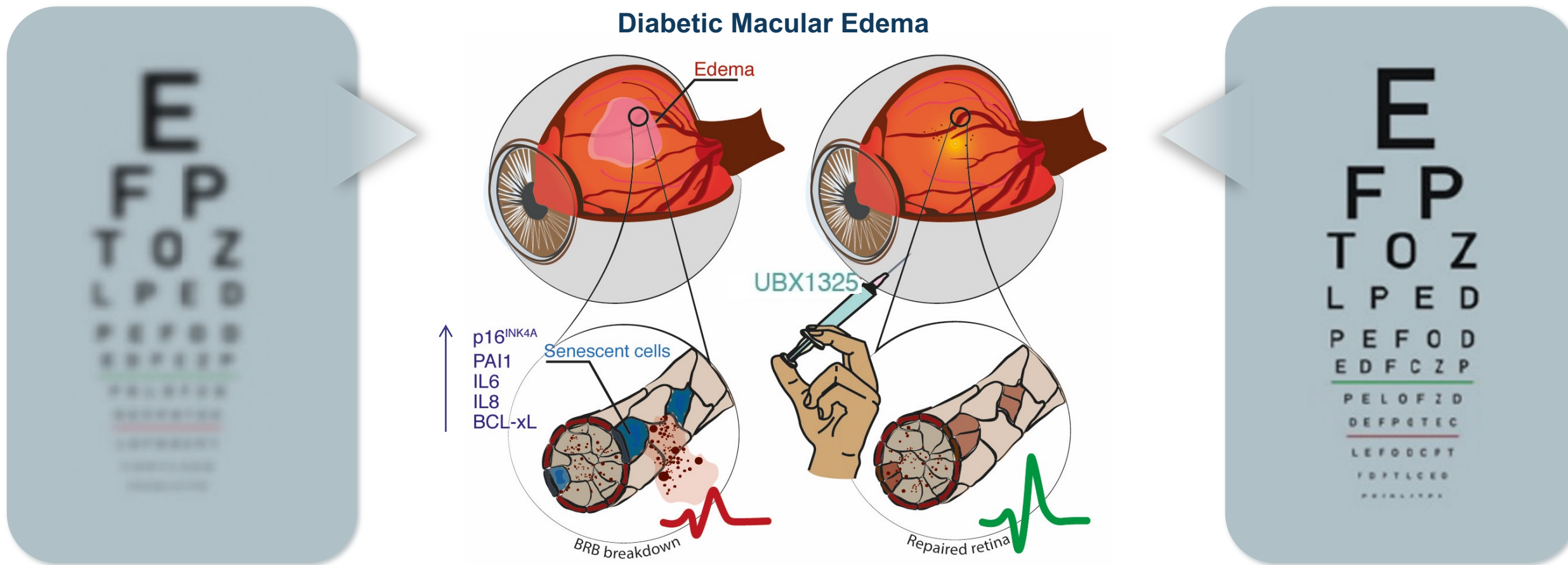
Phase 2 BEHOLD Study Data Highlights

A single dose of **UBX1325** demonstrated:

- UBX1325-treated patients had a **significant improvement in BCVA** of +6.2 ETDRS letters from baseline and +5.6 ETDRS letters compared to sham at 48 weeks
- Approximately **50% of UBX1325-treated patients did not require any additional injections** through 48 weeks
- There was more than a **30-week difference in median time-to-first-rescue** favoring UBX1325 over sham
- **Retinal structure was maintained** in UBX1325-treated patients with a central subfield thickness that was lower than baseline and was -37.9 μm compared to sham at 48 weeks
- UBX1325 had a **favorable safety and tolerability profile** with no evidence of intraocular inflammation

UBX1325 may be an important future therapeutic option for patients with diabetic macular edema

UNITY Is Developing Senolytic Medicines to Eliminate Senescent Cells to Restore Vascular Health and Improve Vision



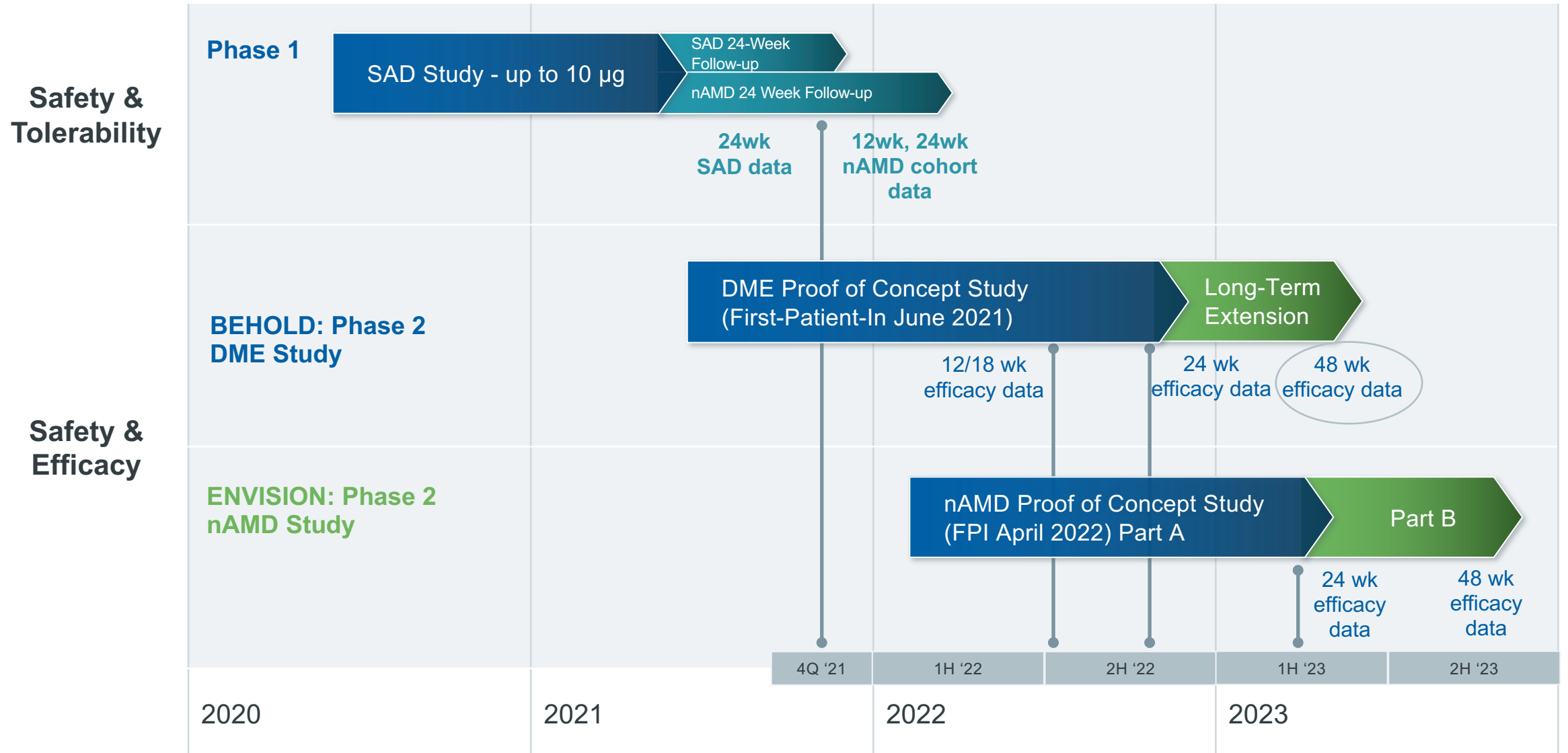
DME:

- Increased senescence burden
- Poor barrier function
- Production of inflammatory factors
- Loss of retinal function

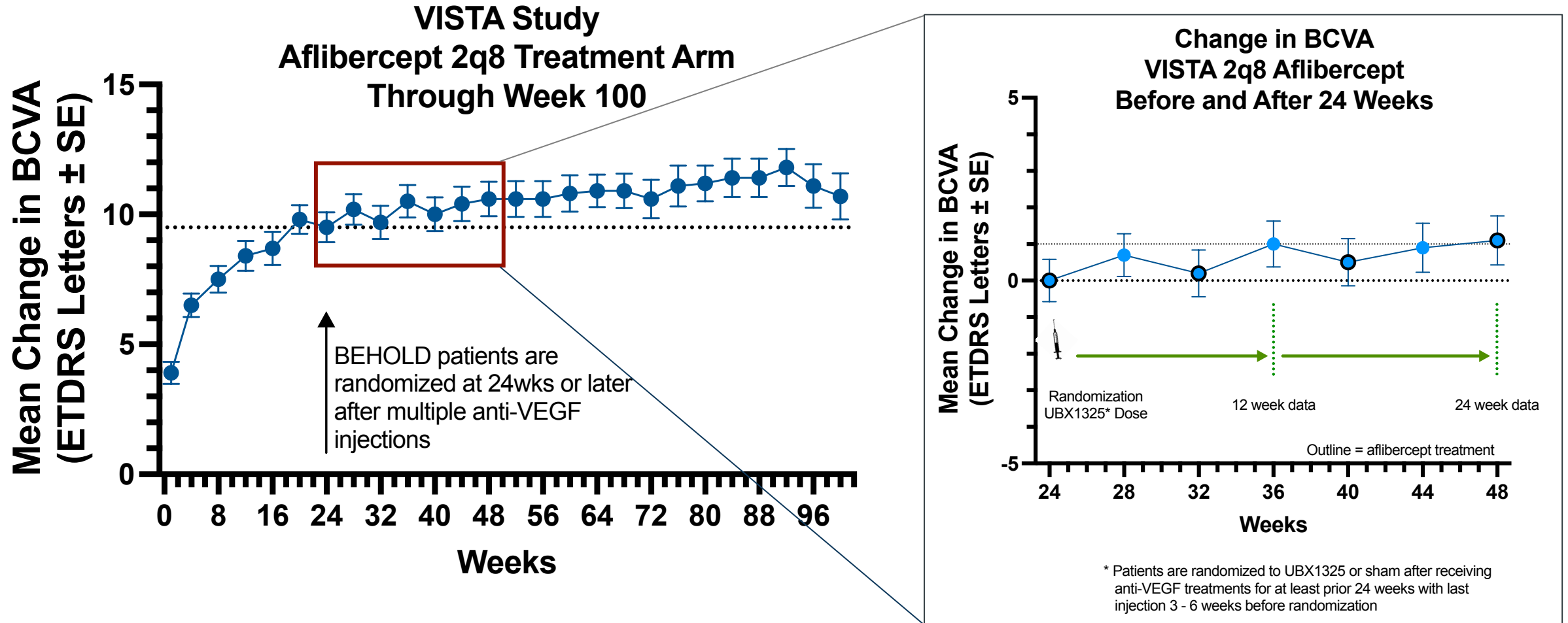
DME treated with Senolytic (intended results):

- Senescent cells removed
- Barrier function improved
- Inflammatory factors reduced
- Sustained improvement in retinal function

UBX1325 Clinical Program Overview



Context for 24wk DME Data: After Anti-VEGF Effect Has Plateaued, Patients Gain Approximately 1 Letter in Subsequent 6 Months on Aflibercept Treatment



UBX1325 Ph2 BEHOLD Study

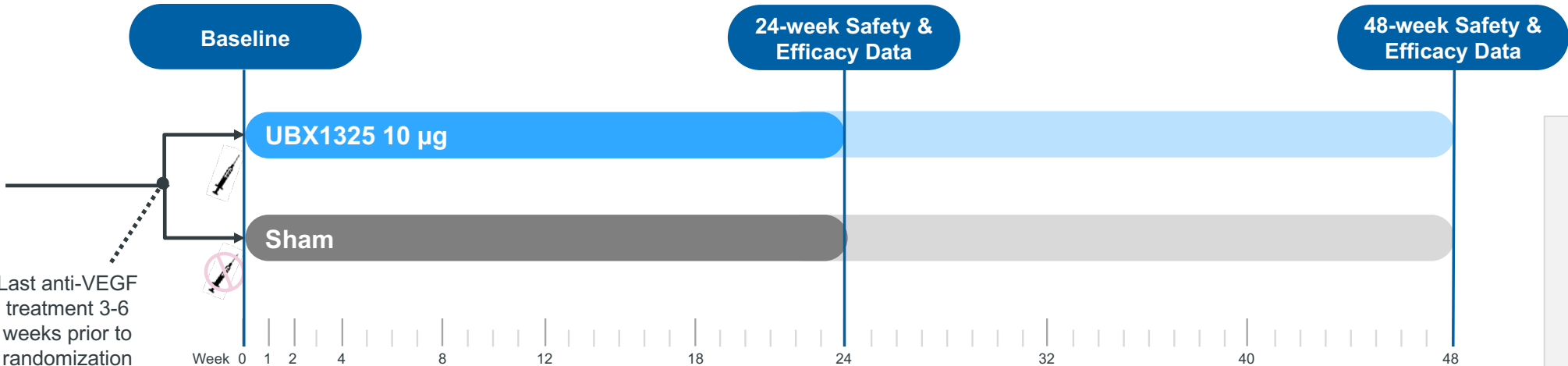
**48-week data in patients
with DME**

BEHOLD Study Design, Patient Population, and Endpoints


Patient Population


Individuals with **Diabetic Macular Edema**

- **Repeated anti-VEGF** treatments (≥ 2 injections/6 months) – Actual: 4.1 injections in prior 6 months
- **Residual retinal fluid** ($\geq 300 \mu\text{m}$) – Actual: 439.6 μm
- **Visual acuity deficit** (73 ETDRS letters or worse) – Actual: 61.4 ETDRS letters



	Sham	UBX	Total
Full Analysis Set	33	32	65
Completed to 24 Weeks only	4	5	9
Lost to follow-up	1	3	4
Site Closure	1	0	1
Patient withdrawal	1	0	1
Available through 48 Weeks	26	24	50

 = UBX1325 injection

 = Sham injection

Endpoints

- Safety and tolerability
- BCVA change from baseline
- Durability of response
- Sub- and intra-retinal fluid, CST changes
- Proportion of UBX1325 patients requiring 2 or more rescue treatments

Patient characteristics at baseline were well balanced between groups

Parameter, Units (SD)	Sham	UBX1325
Age, Years	61.4 (9.09)	63.6 (9.33)
HBA1c, %	7.4 (1.36)	8.0 (1.68)
Diabetes Dx, Years	17.5 (10.53)	17.2 (11.41)
DME Dx, Years	3.0 (2.32)	3.5 (3.60)
BCVA, ETDRS letters	61.8 (9.61)	60.9 (9.97)
CST, μ m	456.2 (98.07)	422.5 (84.16)
Anti VEGF prior 190 days		
Afilbercept	13	13
Aflibercept, bevacizumab	4	1
Bevacizumab	15	16
Ranibizumab	1	2

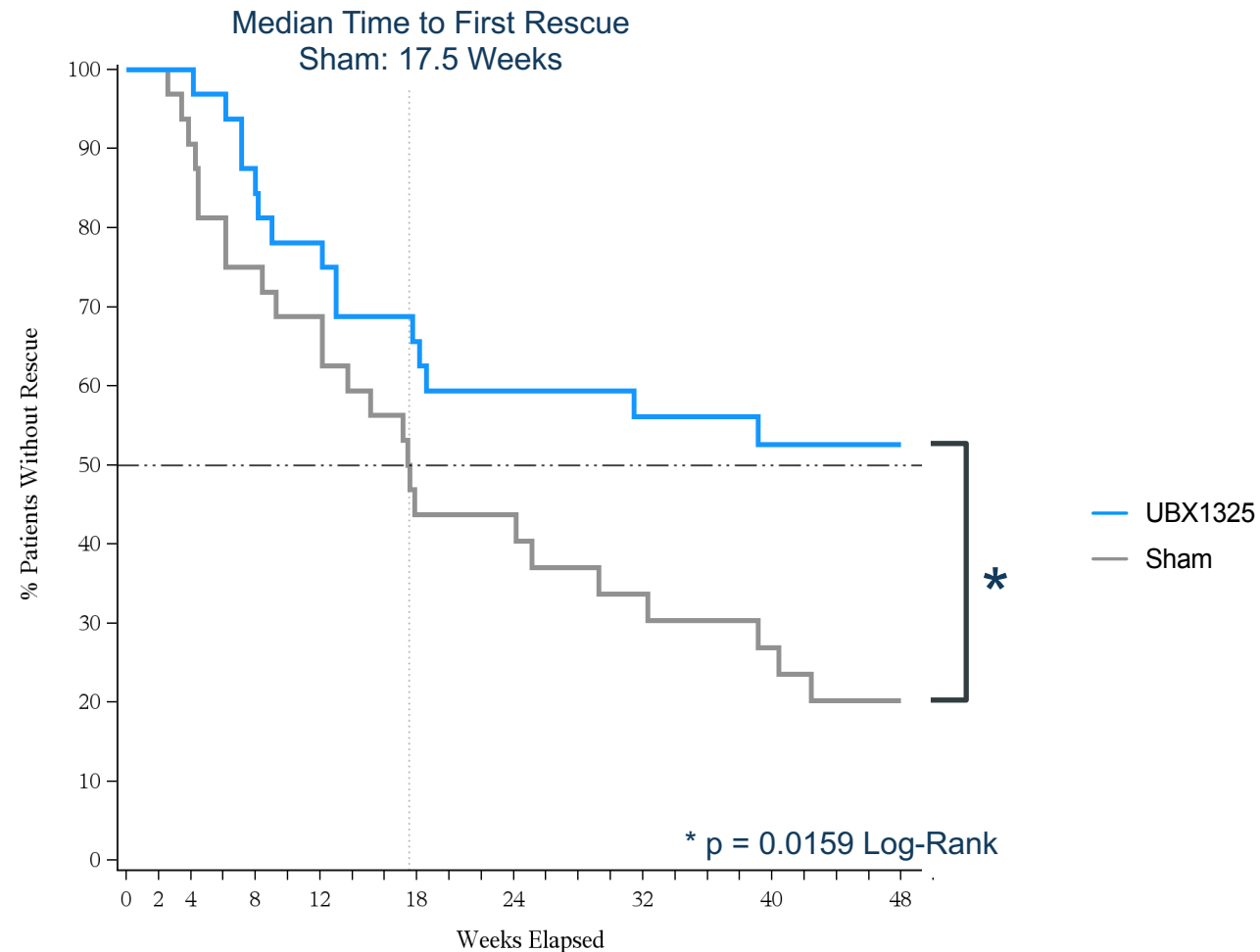
Balanced on other parameters at baseline: ethnicity & race, BMI, DRSS score

UBX1325-treated patients had marked drop in need for anti-VEGF rescue beyond week 18 compared to Sham-treated patients through 48 weeks

- Median Time-To-First-Rescue in UBX arm was >48 weeks (at least 30 weeks greater than Sham arm)
- ~50% of UBX-treated patients went without rescue through duration of study
- ~80% of sham-treated patients required rescue before 48 weeks

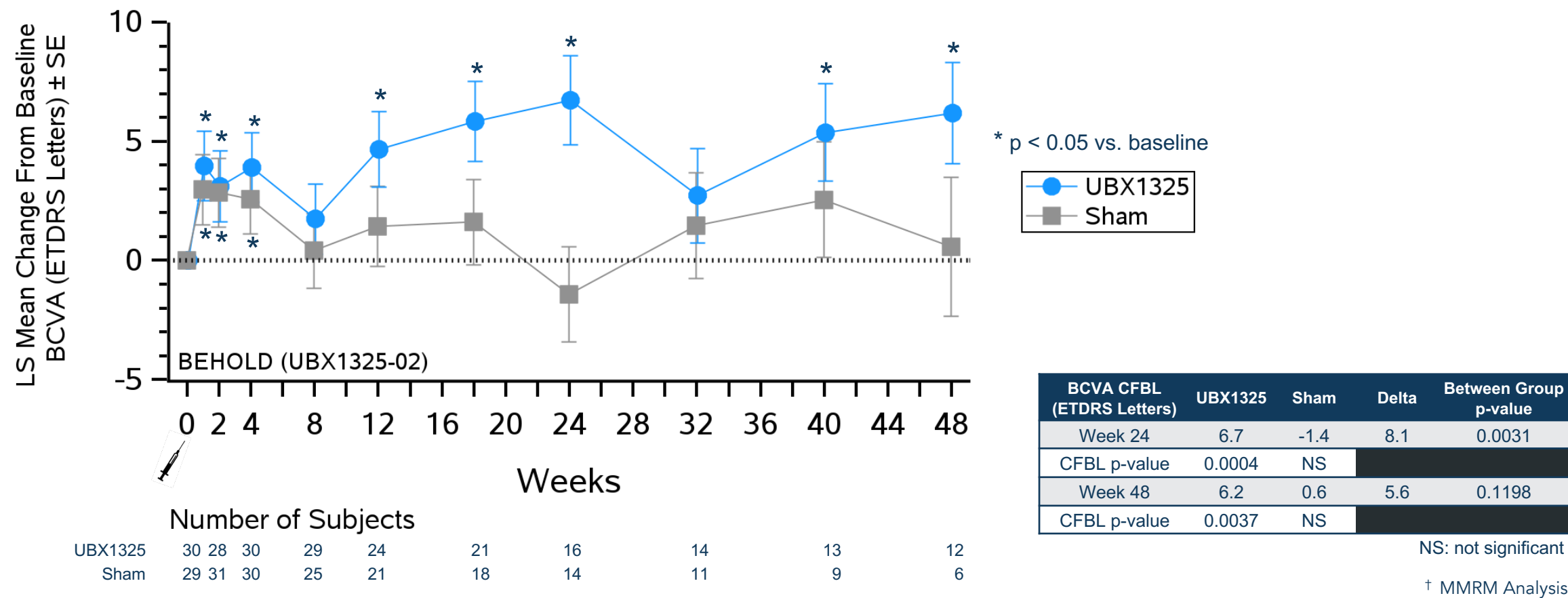
Rescue Criteria (Either)

- Decrease of 10 ETDRS or more letters from any peak value
- Increase in CST of 75 μm or more from baseline

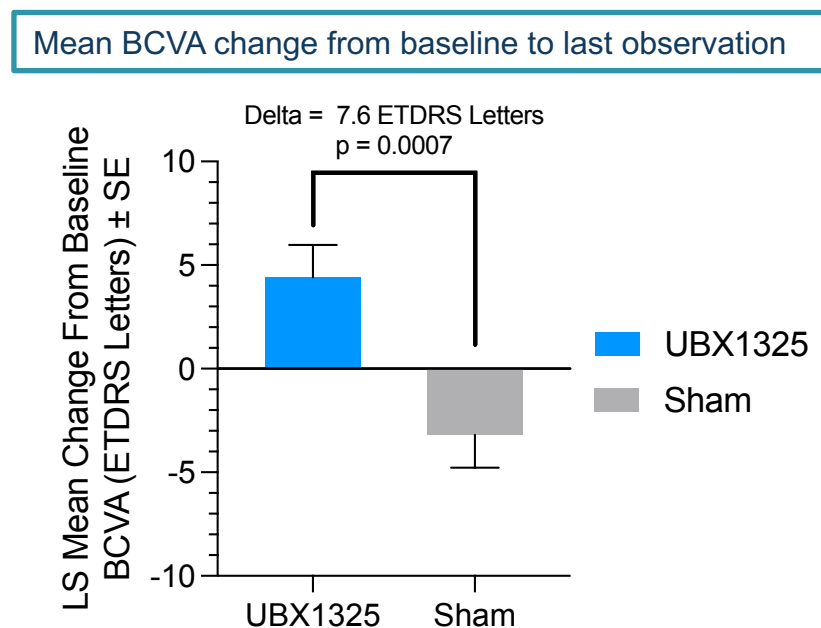
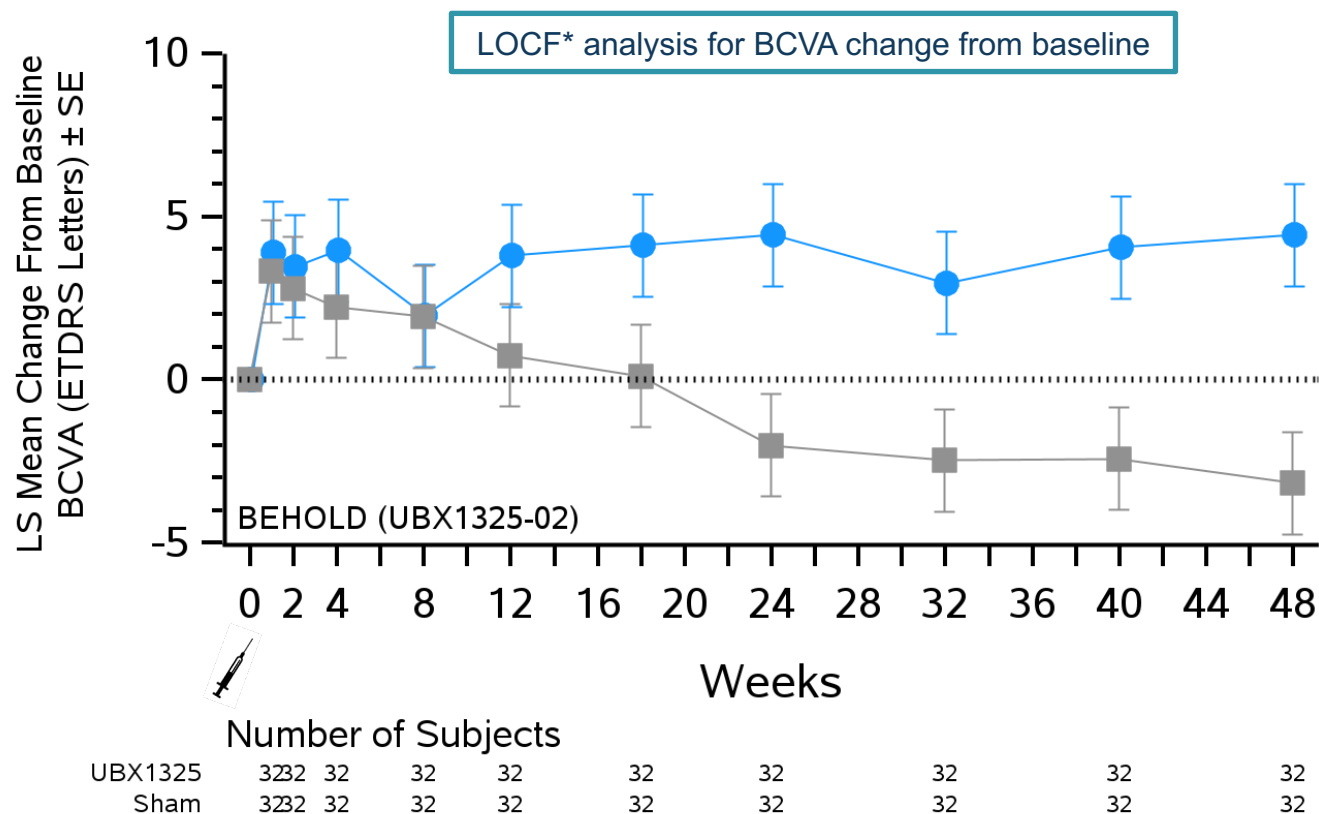


Efficacy analyses *excluding* and *including* data post anti-VEGF rescue show a treatment benefit of UBX1325

UBX1325-treated patients had a significant improvement in BCVA from baseline† of 6.2 letters at 48 weeks (excluding data post-rescue)



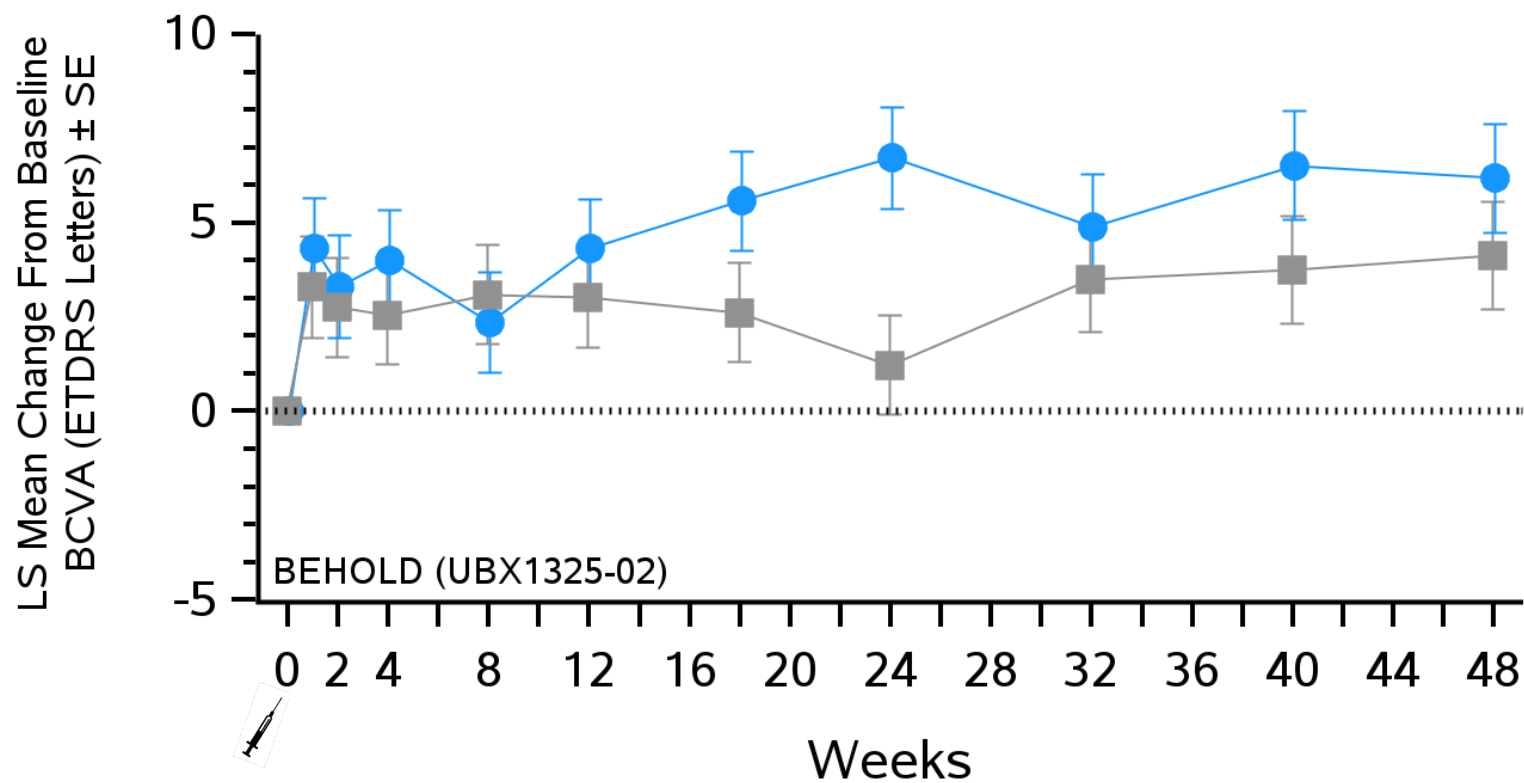
UBX1325-treated patients had significant visual acuity gains compared to Sham based on analysis of last observation prior to rescue or end of study†



* Last observation carried forward (to rescue or end of study participation)

† Supplemental Analysis

At all timepoints, UBX1325-treated patients had a statistically significant improvement in BCVA from baseline[†] (including post-rescue data)



All points $p < 0.05$ vs. baseline *except* Sham Weeks 4, 24 and UBX Week 8



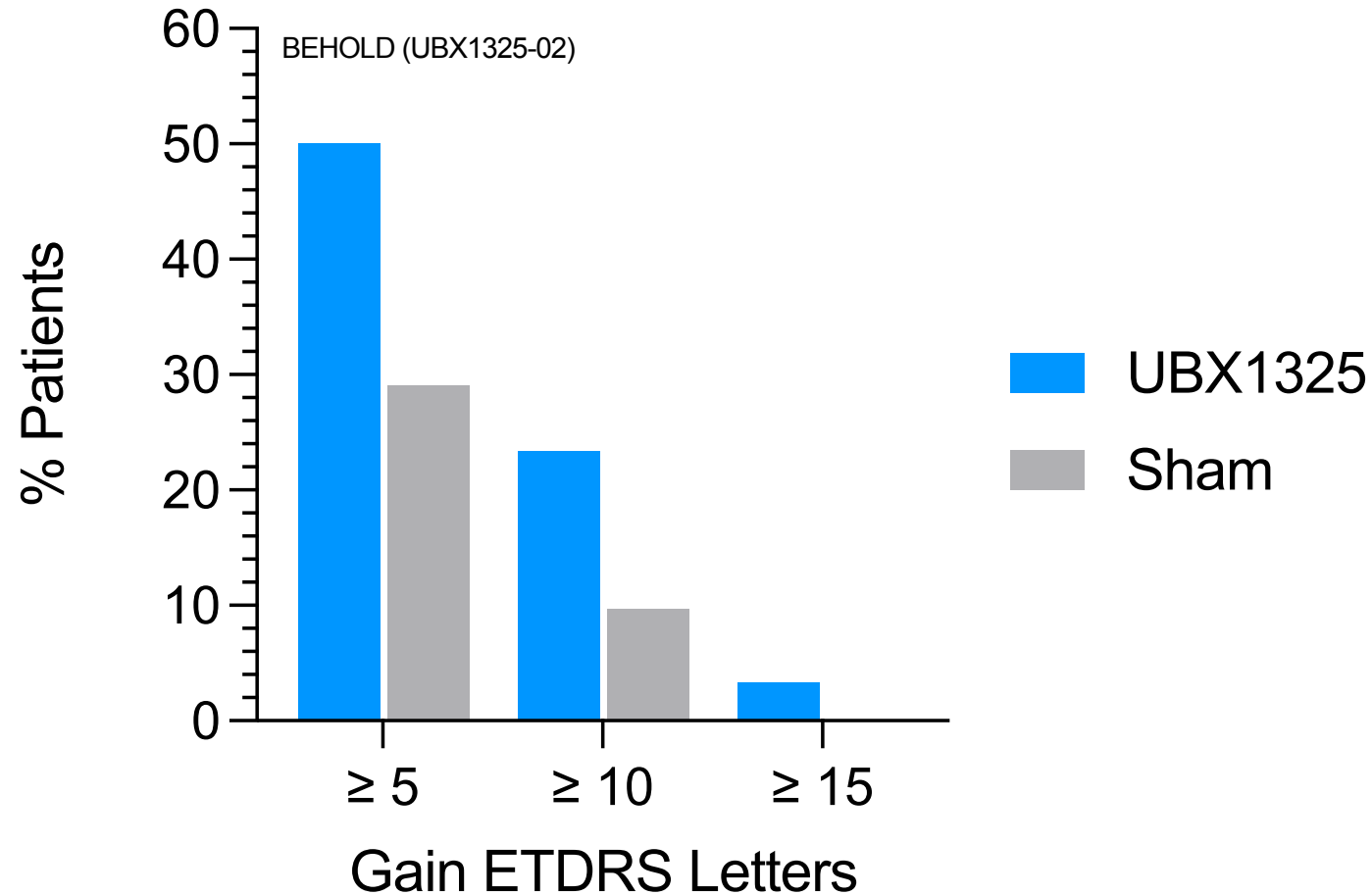
BCVA CFBL (ETDRS Letters)	UBX1325	Sham	Delta	Between Group p-value
Week 24	6.7	1.2	5.5	0.0036
CFBL p-value	<0.0001	NS		
Week 48	6.2	4.1	2.0	NS
CFBL p-value	<0.0001	0.0042		

NS: not significant

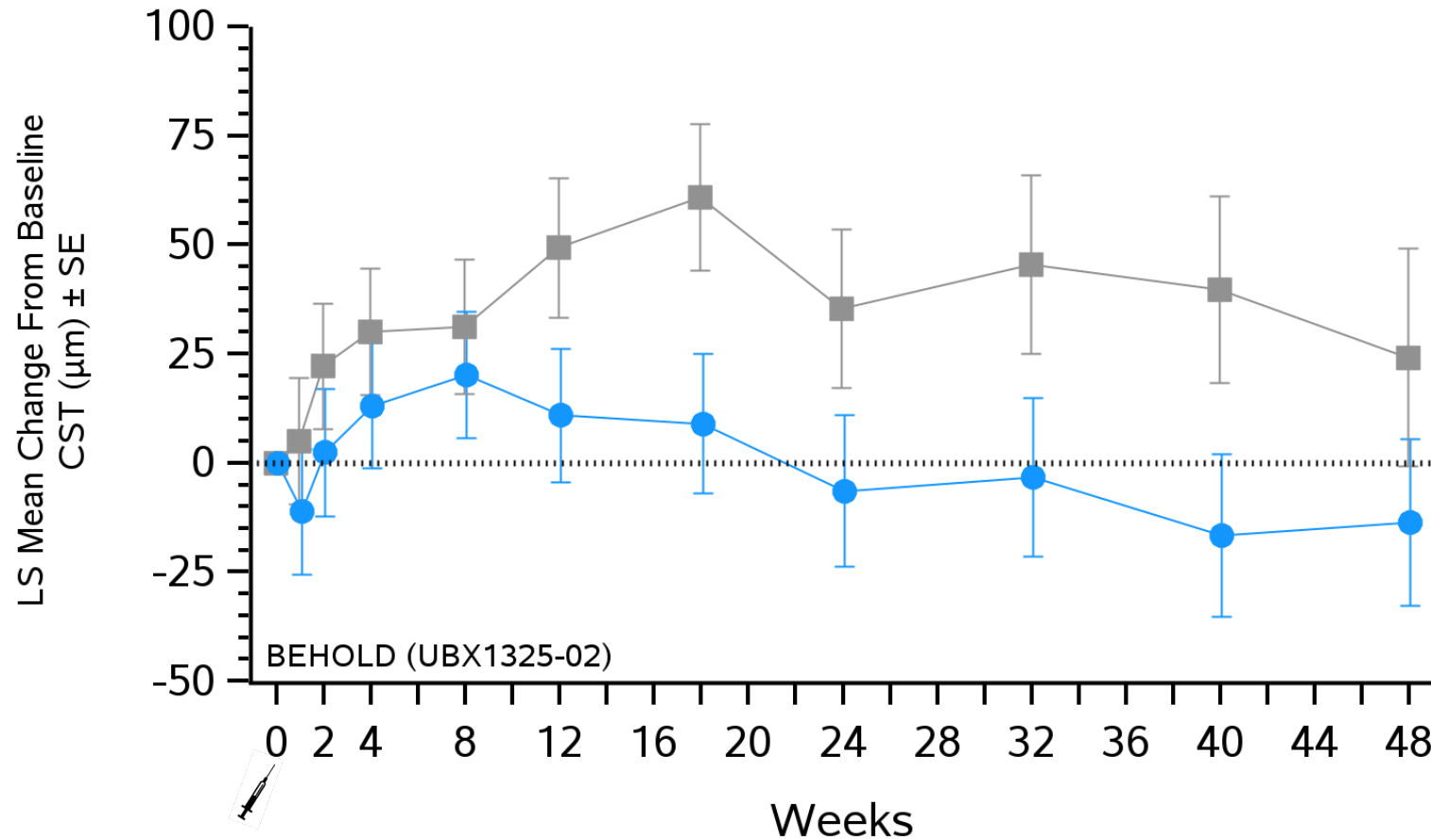
[†] MMRM Analysis

	0	2	4	8	12	16	20	24	32	40	48
UBX1325	30	28	30	30	31	31	29	25	24	24	24
Sham	29	31	31	31	30	31	31	26	24	24	24

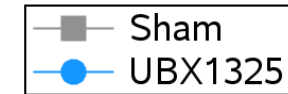
50% of UBX1325-treated patients gained at least 5 letters of vision through 48 weeks, with over 20% gaining at least 10 letters (*excluding post-rescue data*)



CST remained stable in UBX1325-treated patients compared to worsening in Sham patients (excluding post-rescue data)



Sham: $p < 0.15$ vs BL all points except Weeks 1 and 48
 UBX: All points not significantly different from baseline

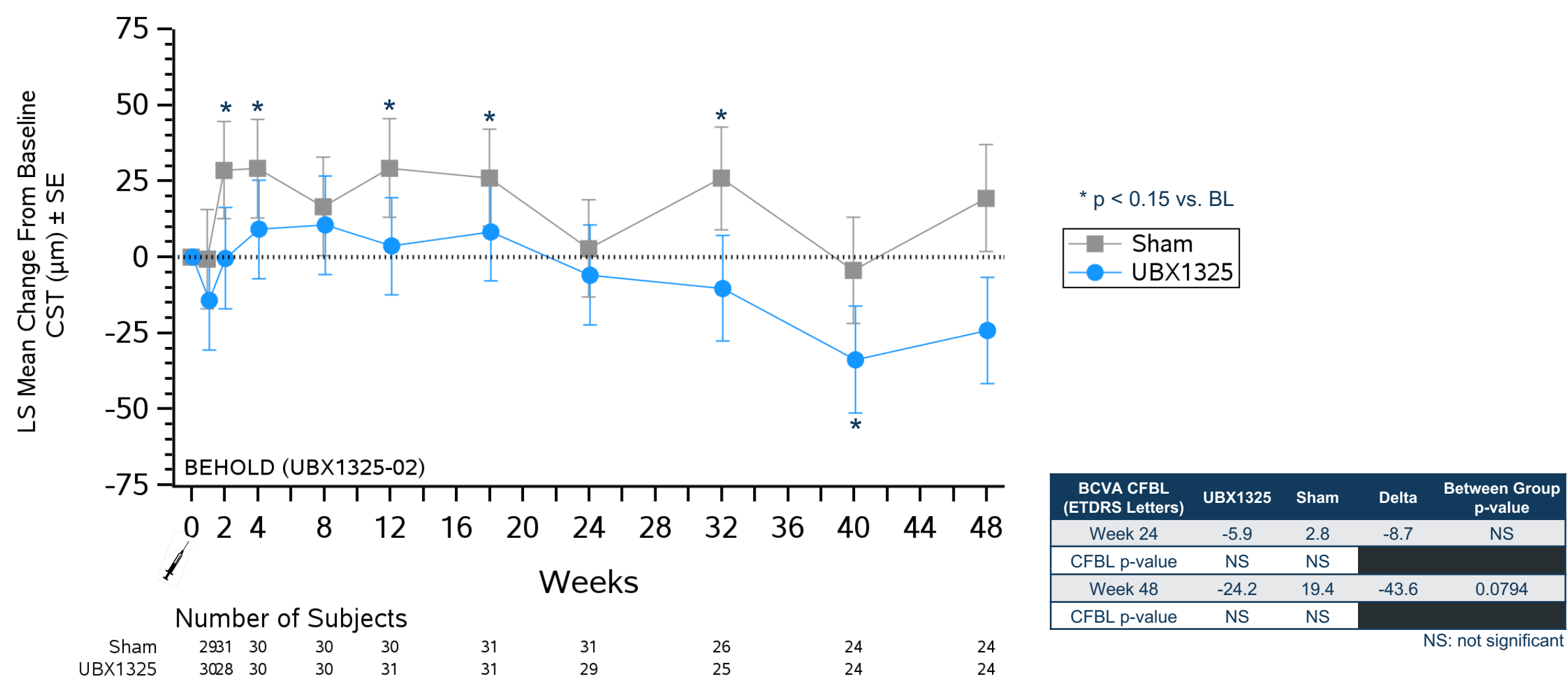


BCVA CFBL (ETDRS Letters)	UBX1325	Sham	Delta	Between Group p-value
Week 24	-6.4	35.4	-41.8	0.0985
CFBL p-value	NS	0.0534		
Week 48	-13.7	24.2	-37.9	NS
CFBL p-value	NS	NS		

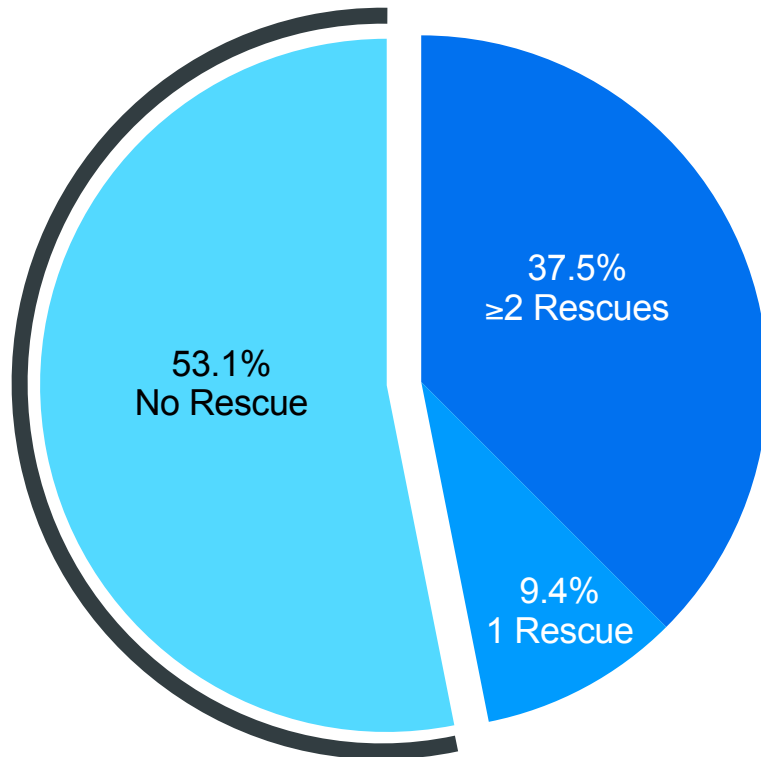
NS: not significant

Sham	2931	29	24	21	18	14	10	9	6
UBX1325	3028	30	29	24	21	16	14	13	12

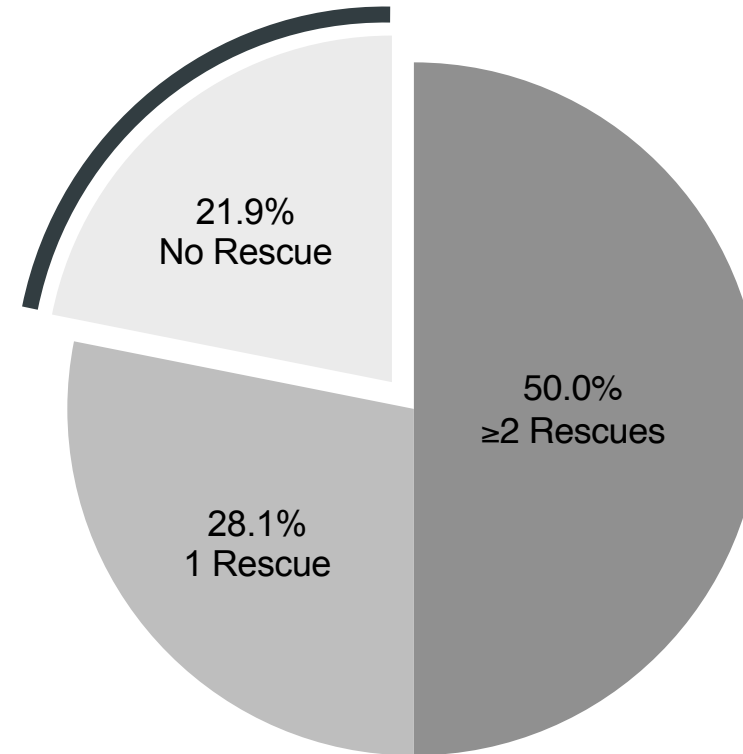
Mean CST was significantly lower in UBX1325-treated patients compared to Sham patients at 48 weeks (including post-rescue data)



53.1% of UBX1325-treated patients in the study did not require anti-VEGF rescue compared to 21.9% of Sham patients



n = 32
UBX1325



n = 32
Sham

UBX vs. Sham
p = 0.0096

Rescue Criteria (Either)

- Decrease of 10 ETDRS or more letters from any peak value
- Increase in CST of 75 μ m or more from baseline

UBX1325 demonstrated a favorable overall safety and tolerability profile with no instances of intraocular inflammation

Parameter, No. of Patients	Sham (N = 33)	UBX1325 10 µg (N = 32)
Subjects with at least one TEAE	31 (93.9)	26 (81.3)
Related TEAE	3 (9.1)	6 (18.8)
Grade ≥3 TEAE	4 (12.1)	5 (15.6)
Serious TEAE	3 (9.1)	5 (15.6)
Ocular TEAE for Study Eye	28 (84.8)	23 (71.9)
Treatment-related Ocular TEAE for Study Eye	3 (9.1)*	6 (18.8)*
TEAE leading to death	0	0
Intraocular inflammation, endophthalmitis, retinal artery occlusion, or vasculitis	0	0

* Most are likely procedural related, all were mild-mod, and self-limited:
Sham: 1 conj. hemorrhage, 1 conj. hyperemia, 1 diabetic macular edema
UBX: 5 conj. hemorrhage, 1 ant. chamber pigmentation, 1 eye irritation

Summary of Findings and Concordance of Evidence Supporting a Treatment Effect of UBX1325 in Diabetic Macular Edema



UBX1325

In the BEHOLD Study, UBX1325:

- ✓ Improved visual acuity at 48 weeks by **6.2 letters from baseline after a single injection**
- ✓ Led to ~50% of patients achieving a **rescue-free interval of at least 48 weeks** and may represent the **potential for disease modification**
- ✓ **Maintained retinal structure** throughout the duration of the study without the need for anti-VEGF rescue
- ✓ Had a **generally favorable safety and tolerability profile** with no intraocular inflammation

UBX1325 may be an important future therapeutic option for patients with diabetic macular edema

Q&A

