



GAIN THERAPEUTICS

September 2026

Nasdaq: GANX

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements set forth in this presentation are forward-looking and reflect the Company's plans, beliefs, expectations and current views with respect to, among other things, future events and financial performance (collectively referred to herein as "forward-looking statements"). Forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts and are often characterized by the use of words such as "believe," "can," "could," "potential," "plan," "predict," "goals," "seek," "should," "may," "may have," "would," "estimate," "continue," "anticipate," "intend," "expect" or by discussions of strategy, plans or intentions. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors that could cause our actual results, performance or achievements or industry results to differ materially from historical results or any future results, performance or achievements expressed, suggested or implied by such forward-looking statements.

These include, but are not limited to, statements about the Company's ability to develop, obtain regulatory approval for and commercialize its product candidates; the timing of future IND submissions, initiation of preclinical studies and clinical trials, and timing of expected clinical results for our product candidates; the Company's success in early preclinical studies, which may not be indicative of results obtained in later studies or clinical trials; the outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus disease, COVID- 19, which could adversely impact our business, including our preclinical studies and any future clinical trials; the potential benefits of our product candidates; the Company's ability to obtain regulatory approval to commercialize our existing or any future product candidates; the Company's ability to identify patients with the diseases treated by our product candidates, and to enroll patients in clinical trials; the success of our efforts to expand our pipeline of product candidates and develop marketable products through the use of our Magellan platform; the Company's expectations regarding collaborations and other agreements with third parties and their potential benefits; the Company's ability to obtain, maintain and protect our intellectual property; the Company's reliance upon intellectual property licensed from third parties, including the license to use the Company's Magellan platform; the Company's ability to identify, recruit and retain key personnel; the Company's financial performance; developments or projections relating to the Company's competitors or industry; the impact of laws and regulations; the Company's expectations regarding the time during which it will be an emerging growth company under the JOBS Act; and other factors and assumptions described in the Company's public filings.

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Gain Therapeutics At – a - Glance



Established in 2017, IPO March 2021



Headquartered in Bethesda, MD with offices in Lugano, Switzerland, Barcelona, Spain



23 Employees



Scientific Founder and Chairman:
Dr. Khalid Islam



Partnered with several leading medical & scientific organizations

Proprietary Platform enables novel therapeutic candidates

Our proprietary drug discovery platform, **Magellan™**, integrates AI-supported structural biology with proprietary algorithms and physics-based models to identify novel allosteric binding sites on disease-implicated proteins across all therapeutic areas.

The allosteric MOA enables us to generate the first-in-class / best-in-class product candidates in our developmental pipeline.

GANX Investment Summary

Clinical PoC for *rexaceract*; Disease-Modifying Treatment for Parkinson's Disease



- Completed **Phase 1a in healthy volunteers** and **Phase 1b open-label trial in PD** (90-day) with 84% of patients electing to join 9-month extension study
- Biomarker evidence from Phase 1b supports **disease-modifying potential** for *rexaceract* in both GBA1 and idiopathic Parkinson's disease

Multiple Near-Term Catalysts



- **Q3 2026** - Start of Phase 2 in people with Parkinson's disease
- **Q3 2026** – Day 270 data from *rexaceract* Phase 1b study
- **Q4 2026** – Day 360 data (final data) from *rexaceract* Phase 1b study

Global Rights with Strong IP



- Full worldwide rights to *rexaceract* with composition of matter **patent protection through 2038** (additional Hatch-Waxman extension for R&D)
- Patent applications for **5 NCE families** under review

Strong Financial and Developmental Support from Scientific / Medical Community



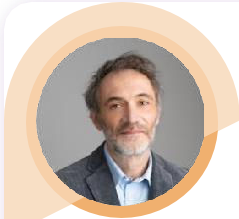
Grant Support from:

- **Michael J. Fox Foundation** for Parkinson's research
- **The Silverstein Foundation** for Parkinson's with GBA research
- **Innosuisse** (Swiss Innovation Agency)

Leadership: Extensive Biotech and Pharma Experience



Gene Mack, MBA
Chief Executive Officer



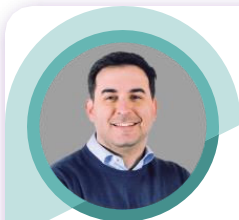
Terenzio Ignoni, PharmD
Chief Operating Officer



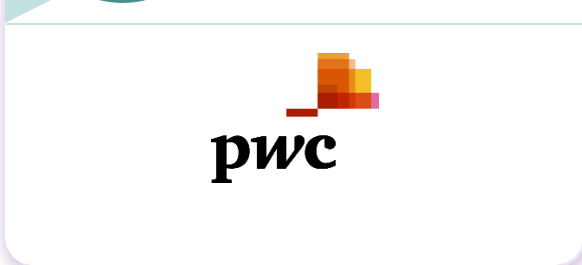
Joanne Taylor, PhD
Chief Scientific Officer



Khalid Islam
Chairman, Co-Founder



Gianluca Fuggetta
Senior Vice President, Finance



Magellan™: One Platform, a Broadening Pipeline

ASSET	INDICATION	TARGET	DISCOVERY	RESEARCH	PRECLINICAL	PHASE 1
rexaceract	Parkinson's Disease	GCase				
	Gaucher's Disease	GCase				
	Dementia with Lewy Bodies	GCase				
	Alzheimer's Disease	GCase				
GT-04686	TBD	GCase				
Multiple Undisclosed	Lysosomal Storage Disorders	GALC GLB1				

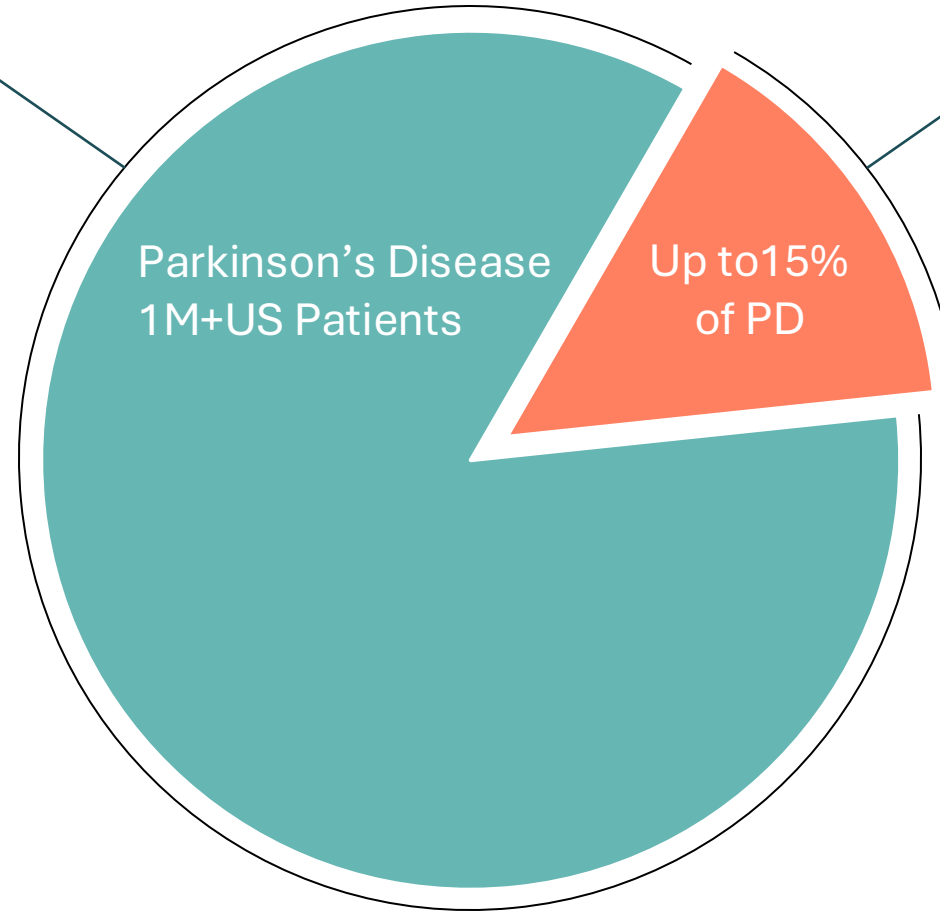
Parkinson's Disease: High Need for Disease-Modifying Therapies

Existing therapies address symptoms without slowing progression

Parkinson's Disease

US Market Potential:
\$4B

- Second most common neurodegenerative disease after Alzheimer's
- People with PD inevitably get worse over time



GBA1-PD

US Market Potential:
\$3B

- Most common genetically-defined subpopulation of PD
- GBA1 variants cause misfolding of glucocerebrosidase (GCase)
- Considerable overlap in pathobiology between GBA-PD and idiopathic PD
- A therapy targeting GCase-related pathway abnormalities is believed to slow disease progression in both GBA-PD and idiopathic PD

Rexaceract: A Disease-Modifying Therapy in Development for Parkinson's Disease

Novel Mechanism

rexaceract binds at allosteric site, and chaperones glucocerebrosidase (GCase) enzyme to lysosomes and mitochondria

Disease Modification

Restores GCase function and improves disease cascade and neuronal survival in both GBA1 and iPD models

Efficacy

Phase 1b shows statistically significant biomarker evidence of central target engagement with clinical improvement measured via MDS-UPDRS scores

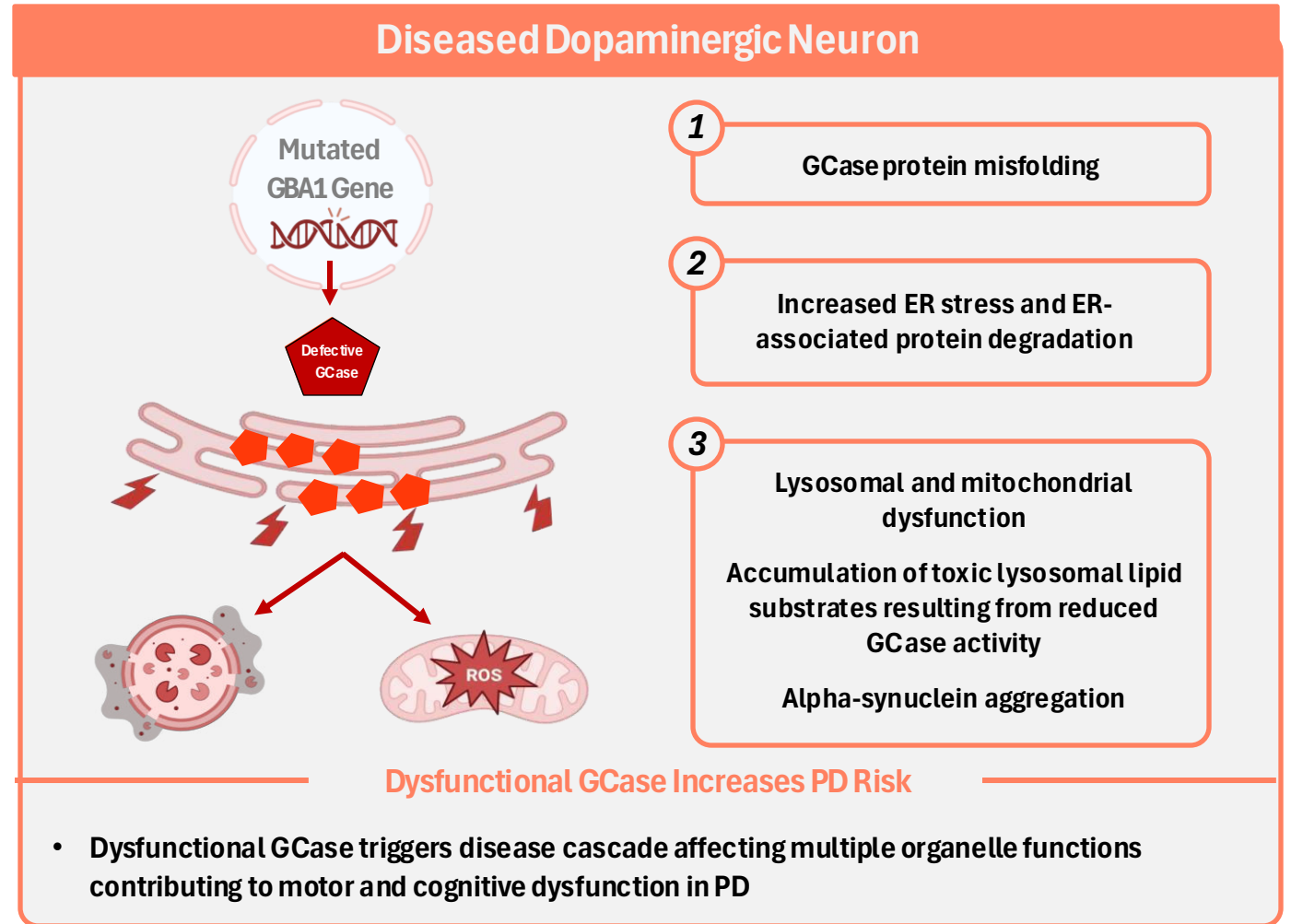
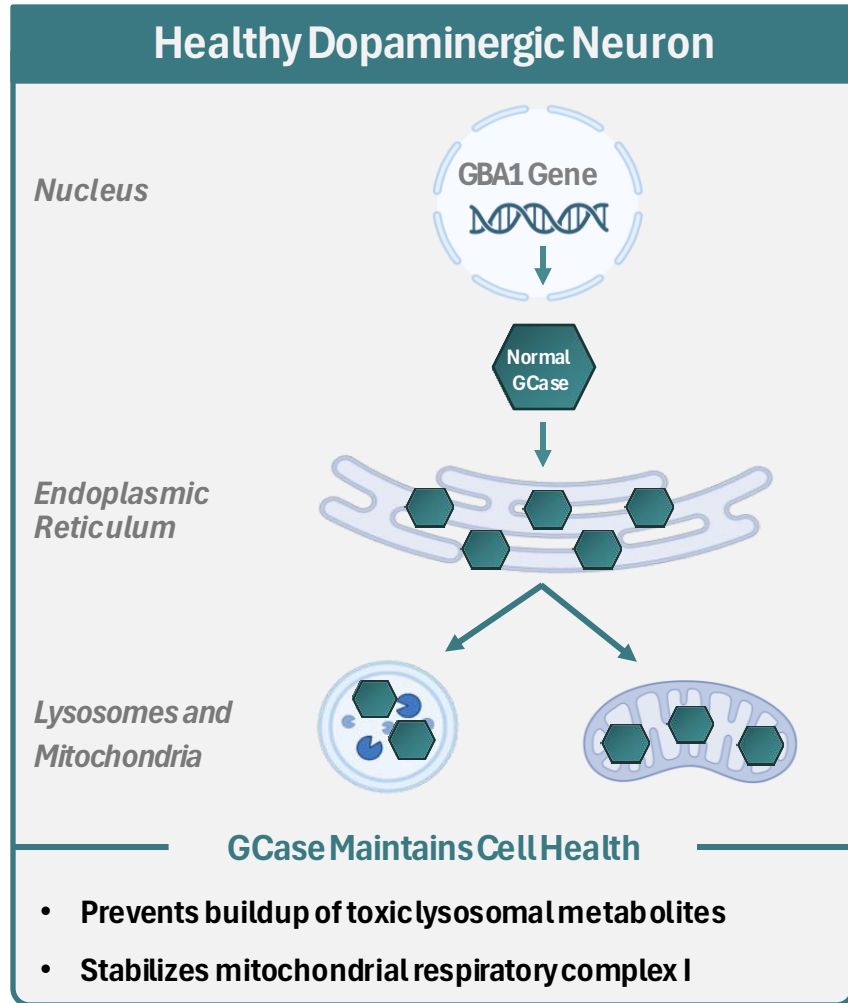
Safety/Tolerability

Well-tolerated in both healthy volunteers and PD patients with therapeutic CNS exposures achieved

Next Steps

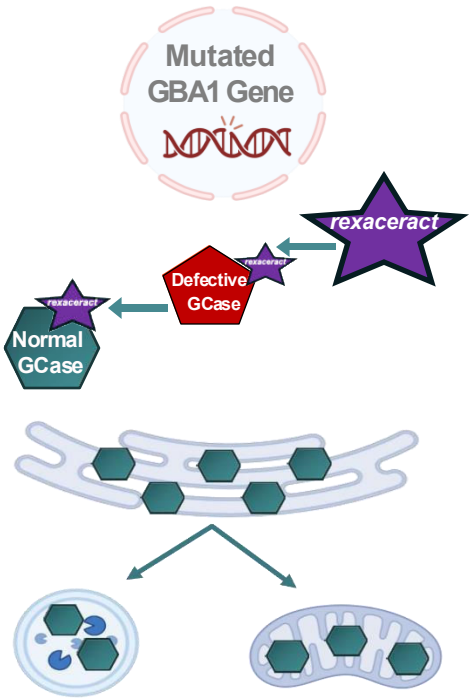
Start of Phase 2 trial in Q3 2026

Dysfunctional GCase Affects Multiple Organelles

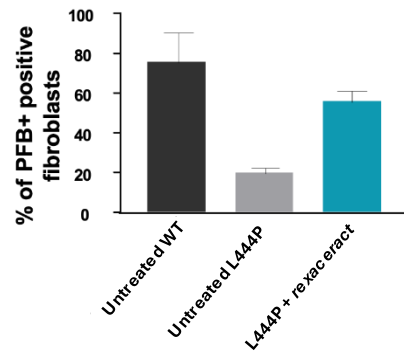


Allosteric Modulator *Rexaceract* Restores GCase Function: Improves Disease Cascade to Promote Neuronal Survival (i.e., Disease-Modifying)

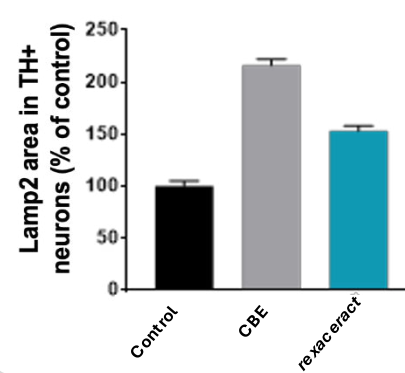
Dopaminergic Neuron with Restored GCase Function



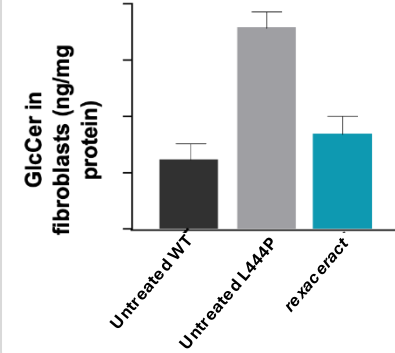
GCase Activity Restoration



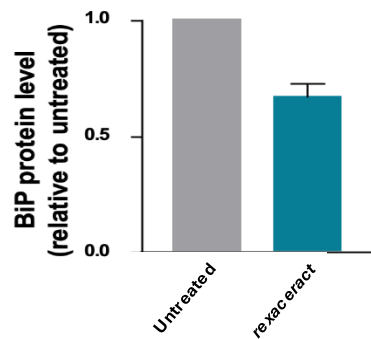
Restored Lysosomal Function



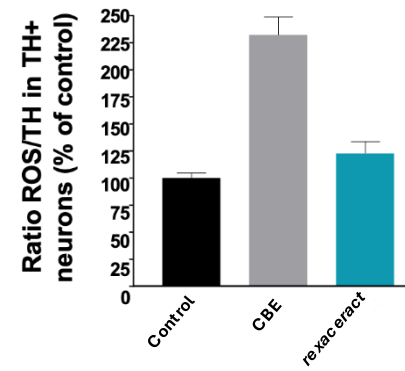
Toxic Substrate Depletion



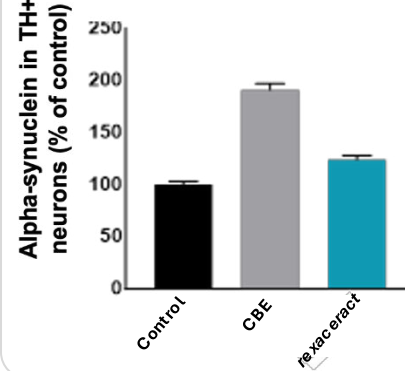
Reduced ER Stress



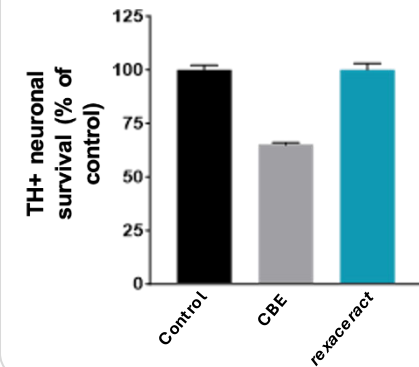
Restored Mitochondrial Function



Alpha-Synuclein Depletion



Neuronal Survival



Rexaceract has Best-in-Class Profile for GBA1-Parkinson's Disease

	Effect on Disease Cascade	 THERAPEUTICS rexaceract	 BIA 28-6156	 VANQUABIO VQ-101
GCase Mechanism of Action	Increases Lysosomal GCase Activity	✓	?	✓
	Reduces ER Stress	✓	?	?
	Reduces Toxic Lipid Substrates	✓	✓ ✗	✓
	Reduces Aggregated α-Synuclein	✓	?	✓
	Improves Lysosomal Function	✓	✓	✓
	Improves Mitochondrial Function	✓	?	?
	Reduces Neuroinflammation	✓	?	?
	Provides Neuroprotection	✓	?	?
Disease-Modifying Effect	Increases Dopamine Levels	✓	?	?
	Restores Motor Function	✓	?	?
	Improves Cognitive Function	✓	?	?



Effect in Preclinical Studies



No Data Shown



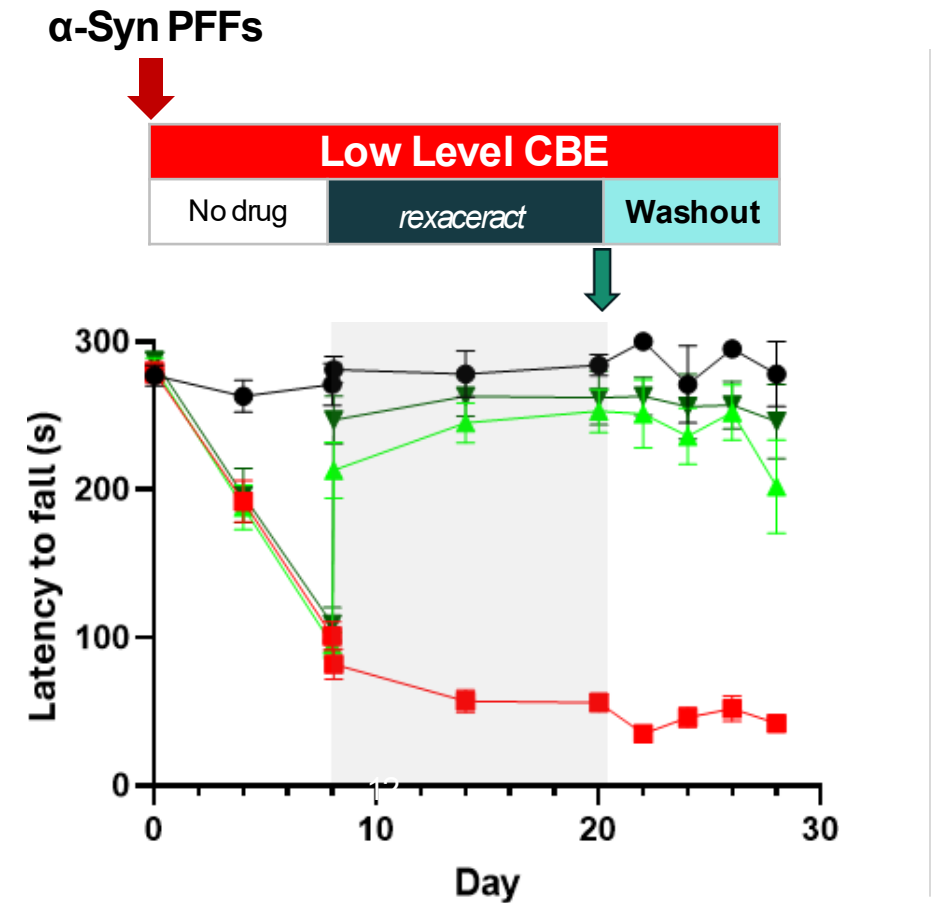
No Clinical Effect Shown

Rexaceract Demonstrates a Disease-Modifying Effect in Animal Models of GBA1 and iPD

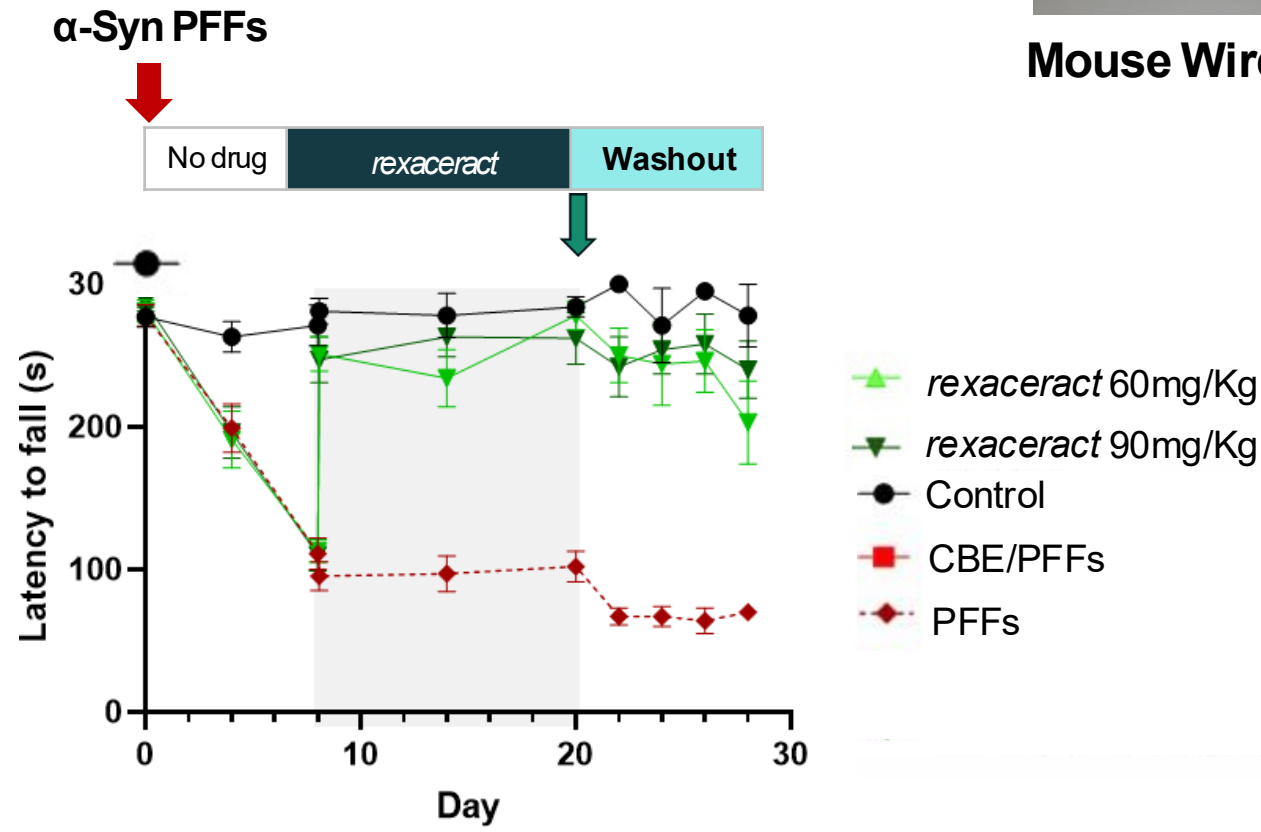


Mouse Wire Hang

GBA1- PD Model (CBE+PFFs)



Idiopathic PD Model (PFFs only)



Rexaceract is Well-Tolerated in SAD/MAD and Bioavailability Studies

Demonstrated CNS Exposure and GCase Engagement

79 Healthy Volunteers

- Single and multiple dose levels tested were **generally well-tolerated, with no SAEs** or Grade 3 (severe) adverse events observed; no other safety signals detected
- Most common treatment-related AEs (TEAEs) in MAD were nausea (32%), abdominal pain (8%), diarrhea (8%) and headache (8%)
- **Therapeutic exposure levels achieved** in line with results from preclinical models
- **CNS exposure** comparable to that observed in rodent studies

GCase Activity in Dried Blood Spots (DBS)

GCase activity in dried blood spots was measured in MAD Cohort 4

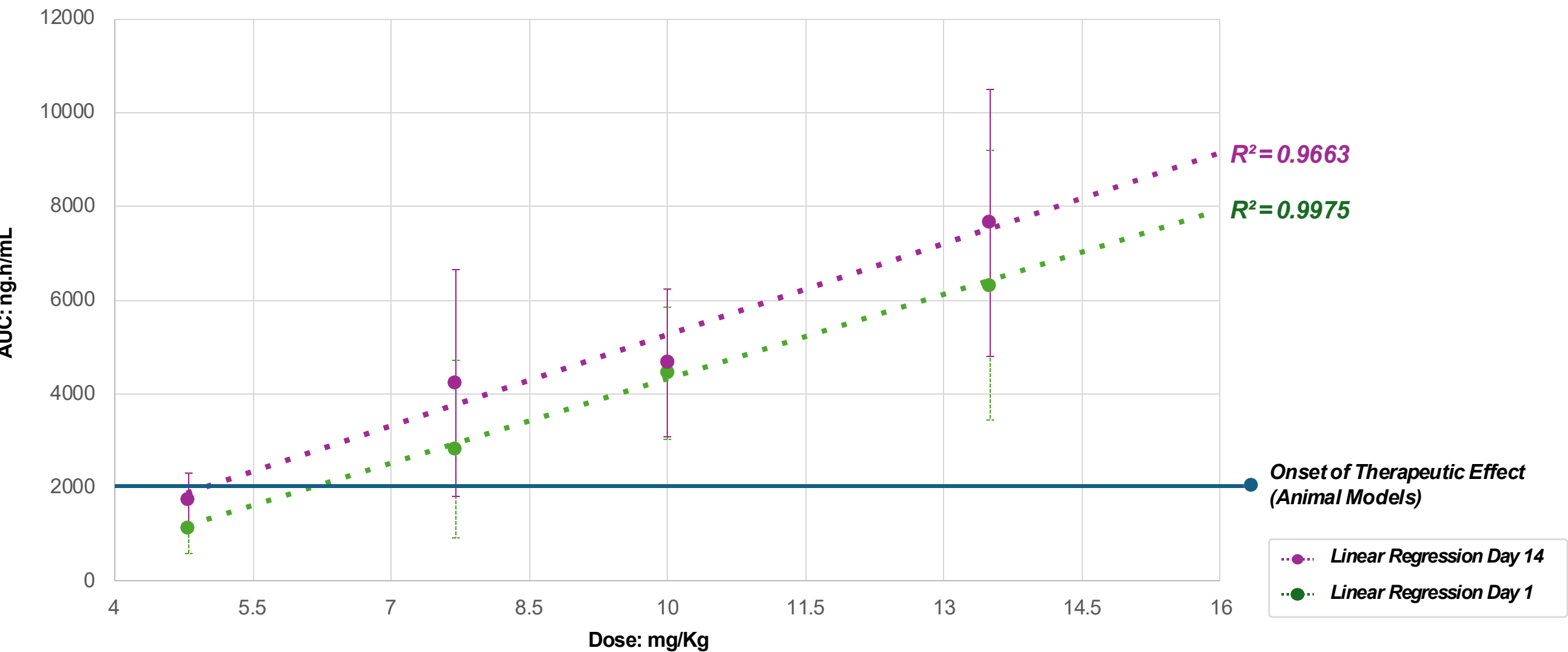
5 out of 6 subjects had increased GCase activity. No increase was observed in PBO subjects

53% increase in GCase activity observed by Day 14 ($p<0.001$)*

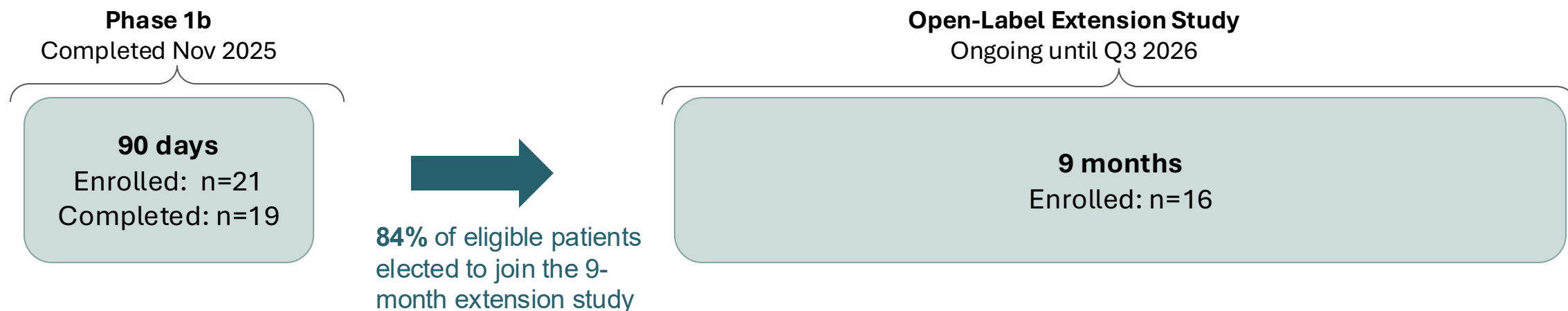
**One-way, paired, repeated measures ANOVA*

Therapeutic Range: Phase 1 PK Data in Healthy Volunteers

Human AUC from MAD Study : Day 1 and Day 14



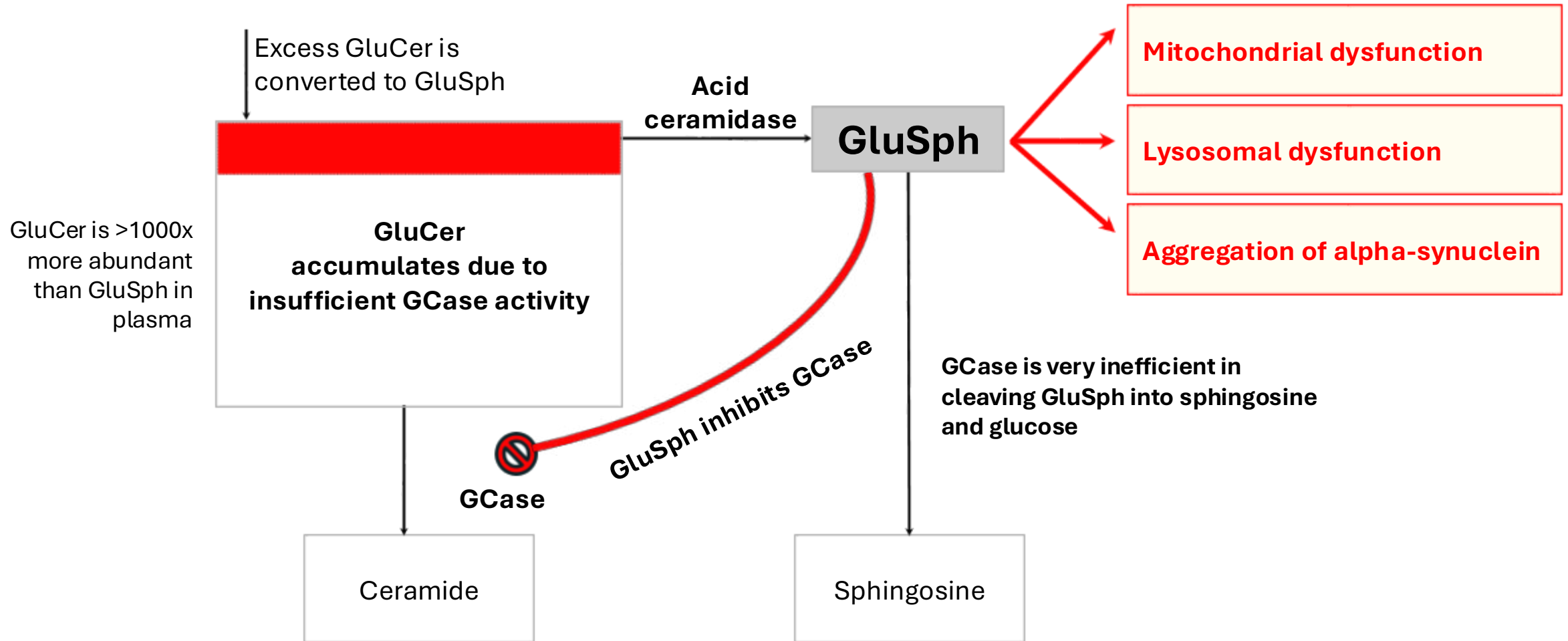
Phase 1b Study Overview + 90 day and Open-Label Extension



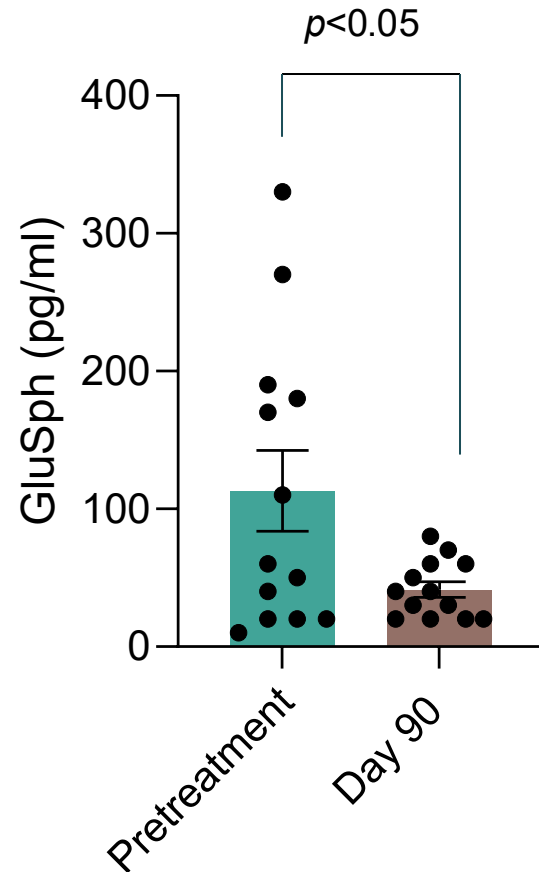
Overview:

- 3-month open label multi-center study across 7 sites (AU)
- 1x daily dose for 90 days
- **Objective:** Assess the Safety, Tolerability, PK/PD (blood & CSF) of *rexaceract* in Parkinson's Disease patients with or without a pathogenic GBA1 mutation, along with mechanistic biomarkers, and clinical progression measured via MDS-UPDRS
- Phase 1 SAD/MAD First-in-human study demonstrated GCase target engagement in healthy volunteers

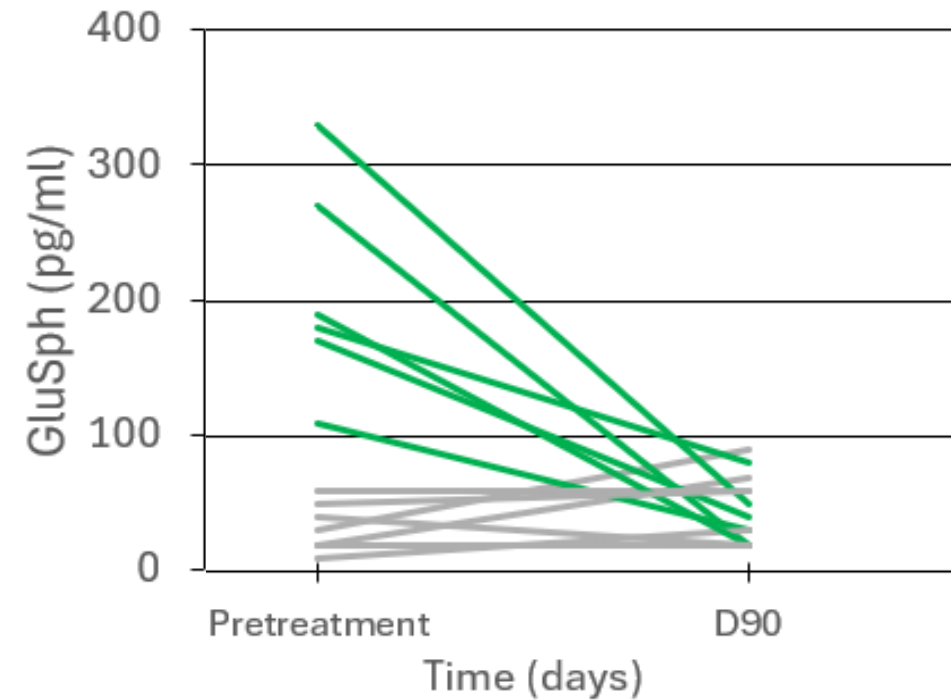
Decreased GCase Leads to Excess GluCer and Consequently Increased GluSph in Parkinson's



Treatment with *Rexaceract* Leads to a Decrease in CSF GluSph, a Prespecified Endpoint, Demonstrating CNS Target Engagement



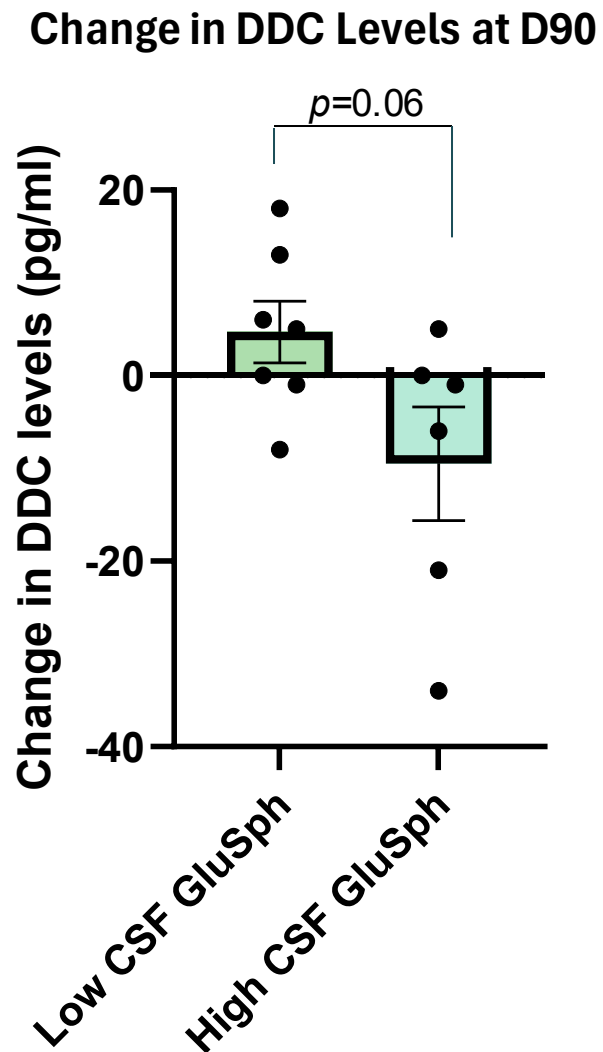
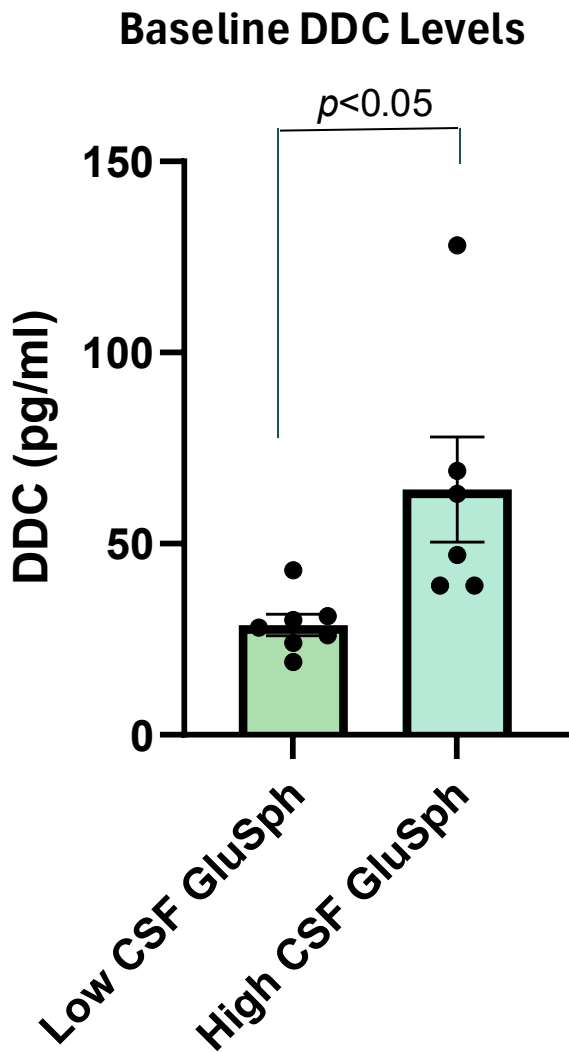
Data are shown as mean $\pm$ s.e.m. $n=13$. $P < 0.05$ two-way ANOVA



Data are shown as CSF GluSph levels for individual patients before and after treatment. Gray lines represent patients with low CSF GluSph and green lines represent patients with high CSF GluSph at baseline

Higher CSF DDC Levels in Participants Who Had High CSF GluSph at Baseline

DDC Decreases Following *Rexaceract* Treatment in High GluSph Group

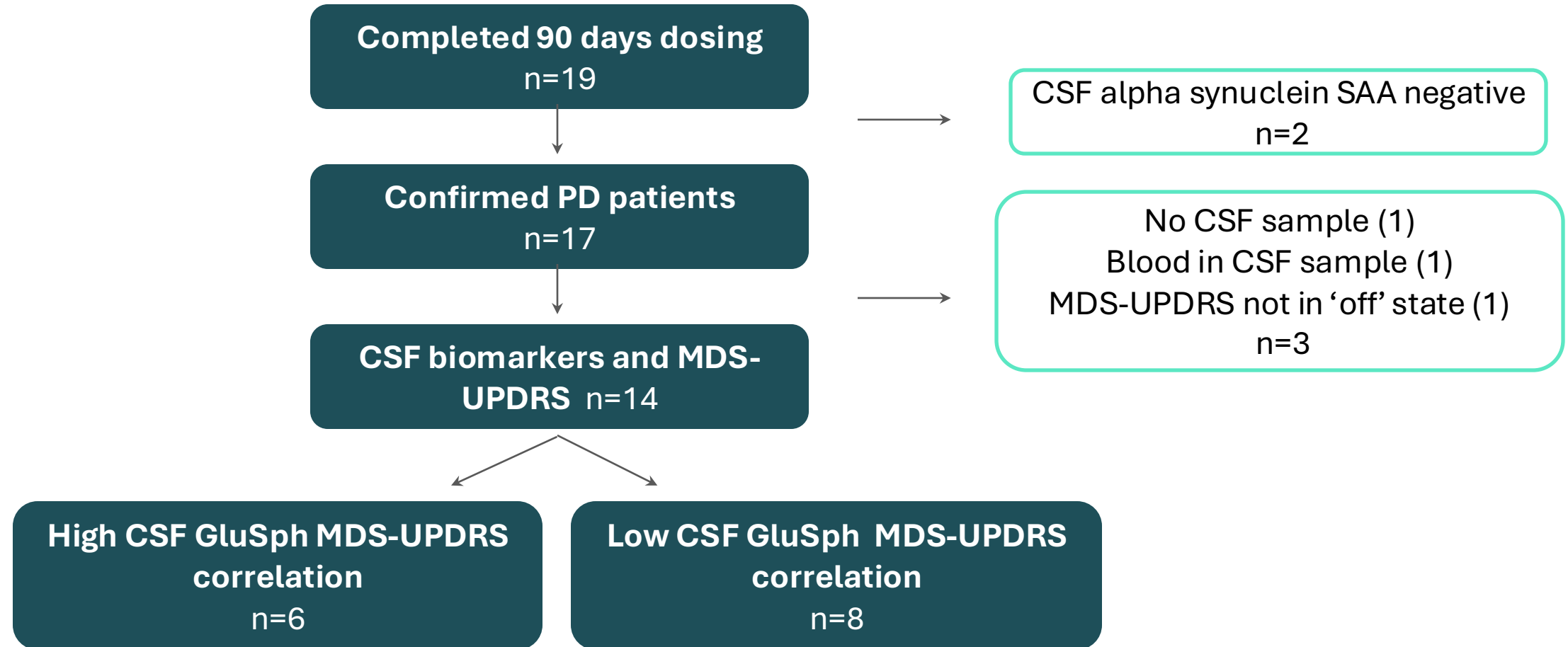


DDC is elevated in CSF in people with Parkinson's, likely due to dopaminergic neuron dysfunction

DOPA decarboxylase (DDC) is an enzyme responsible for converting *L*-DOPA (levodopa) into dopamine in the brain and peripheral nervous system.

Data are mean $\pm$ s.e.m. Analysed by unpaired t-test for difference between Low and High CSF GluSph groups.

Phase 1b Evaluable Population for CSF Biomarker Analysis and MDS-UPDRS Scores



PD Patients With High Levels of CSF GluSph at Baseline Show a Markedly Greater Improvement in MDS-UPDRS Motor Scores After 90 Days of Dosing with *Rexaceract*

Change in MDS-UPDRS from Baseline at Day 90

All patients for which CSF GluSph and UPDRS scores available (n=14)

Part II	Part III	Part II+III
-0.6	-2.1	-2.7

Patients with **low** CSF GluSph (n=8)

Part II	Part III	Part II+III
0.1	-0.3	-0.2

Patients with **high** CSF GluSph (n=6)

Part II	Part III	Part II+III
-1.5	-4.7	-6.2*

Negative score indicates improvement of symptoms
Data shown as mean (n=14). Statistically significant difference as compared to low GluSph group.
One-sample t-test. *P < 0.05.

PD Patients With High Levels of CSF GluSph at Baseline Show a Markedly Greater Improvement in MDS-UPDRS Motor Scores After 150 Days of Dosing with *Rexaceract*

Change in MDS-UPDRS from Baseline at Day 150

All patients for which CSF GluSph and UPDRS scores available (n=10)

Part II	Part III	Part II+III
1.3	-1.0	0.3

Patients with **low** CSF GluSph (n=7)

Part II	Part III	Part II+III
1.9	-0.1	1.8

Patients with **high** CSF GluSph (n=3)

Part II	Part III	Part II+III
0	-3.0	-3.0

Negative score indicates improvement of symptoms

Includes all participants at each timepoint who had valid MDS-UPDRS scores at baseline and Day 150, who were SAA+, and who had baseline GluSph

Rexaceract: A Disease-Modifying Therapeutic in Development for Parkinson's Disease

Mechanism

Rexaceract binds at allosteric site, and chaperones glucocerebrosidase (GCase) enzyme to lysosomes and mitochondria

Disease Modification

Restores GCase function and improves disease cascade and neuronal survival in both GBA1 and iPD models

Efficacy

Phase 1b shows statistically significant biomarker evidence of central target engagement with clinical improvement measured via MDS-UPDRS scores

Safety/Tolerability

Well-tolerated in both healthy volunteers and PD patients with therapeutic CNS exposures achieved

Next Steps

Start of Phase 2 trial in Q3 2026

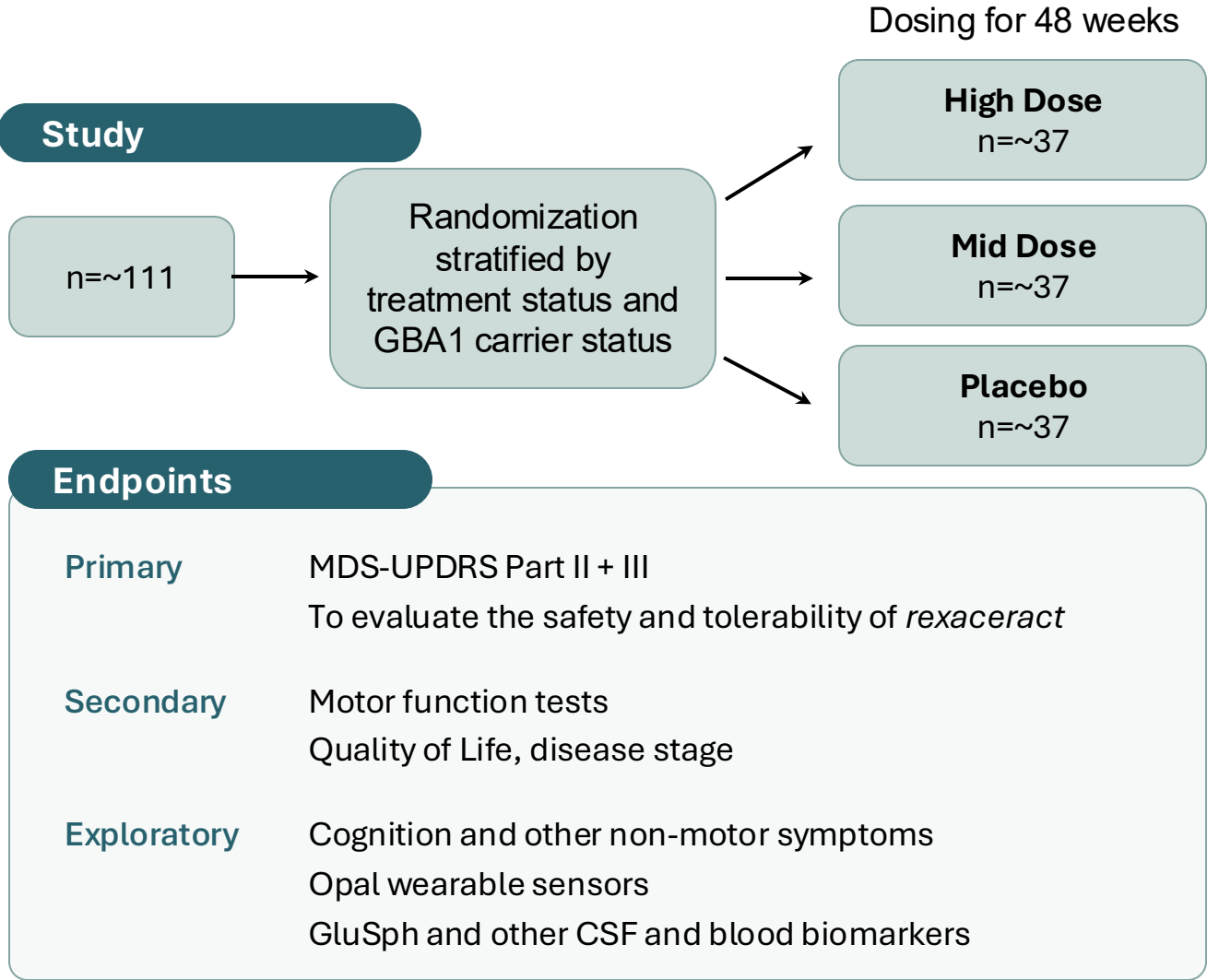
Rexaceract Evidence:

- Patients with elevated baseline **CSF GluSph** had an average 81% reduction after 90 days of treatment
- Elevated baseline **DDC** in **high CSF GluSph** group also reduced following 90 days of treatment
- Clinically relevant improvement in **MDS-UPDRS Parts II + III** scores of 6.2 points in **high CSF GluSph** group
- After 150 days of treatment, participants with elevated baseline GluSph demonstrated greater clinical benefit than those with low baseline levels, with a difference of 4.8 points in the sum of MDS-UPDRS Part II and III scores

Phase 2a Study

48-week, double blind, randomized, placebo-controlled Phase 2a study of 2 dose levels of oral *rexaceract* in participants with early PD

Participants: Clinical diagnosis of PD according to Movement Disorder Society Criteria; time since diagnosis of no more than 5 years; positive SAA in CSF; Modified Hoehn and Yahr Stages 1 to 2.5; Idiopathic and GBA1, on stable dopaminergic treatment



KOL Events and Industry Support

JANUARY 2026

UNDERSTANDING GCASE SUBSTRATES IN PARKINSON'S DISEASE – PERSPECTIVES ON BIOMARKERS AND DISEASE MODIFICATION

Featured Key Opinion Leaders Roy Alcalay, M.D., M.Sc., Chief of Movement Disorders Division, Tel Aviv Sourasky Medical Center, Professor of Neurology, Tel Aviv University, Associate Professor of Clinical Neurology, Columbia University, and Peter Lansbury, Ph.D., Professor of Neurology, Harvard

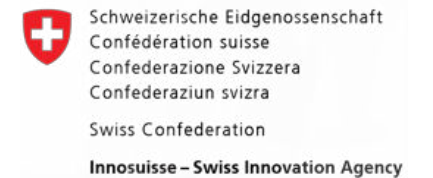
 **REPLAY**

OCTOBER 2025

BIOMARKERS, CLINICAL ENDPOINTS, AND THE PATH TO DISEASE MODIFICATION: CONTEXTUALIZING THE EMERGING DATA FROM GT-02287

Featured Key Opinion Leaders Karl Kieburtz, M.D., M.P.H., Professor of Neurology, University of Rochester and Kenneth Marek, M.D., President and Senior Scientist, Institute for Neurodegenerative Disorders

 **REPLAY**



Financials



Established in 2017, IPO March 2021



Headquartered in Bethesda, MD with offices in Lugano, Switzerland, Barcelona, Spain



23 Employees



Scientific Founder and Chairman:
Dr. Khalid Islam



Partnered with several leading medical & scientific organizations

Financials

- **Nasdaq: GANX**
- Cash: \$13.1 million as of June 30, 2026
- Cash Runway: through 1Q27
- No debt
- 43.3 million shares outstanding

GANX Investment Summary

**Clinical PoC for
rexaceract, a
Disease-Modifying
Treatment for
Parkinson's Disease**

**Multiple Near-Term
Catalysts**

**Global Rights with
Strong IP**

**Strong Financial and
Developmental
Support from
Scientific / Medical
Community**

Thank you