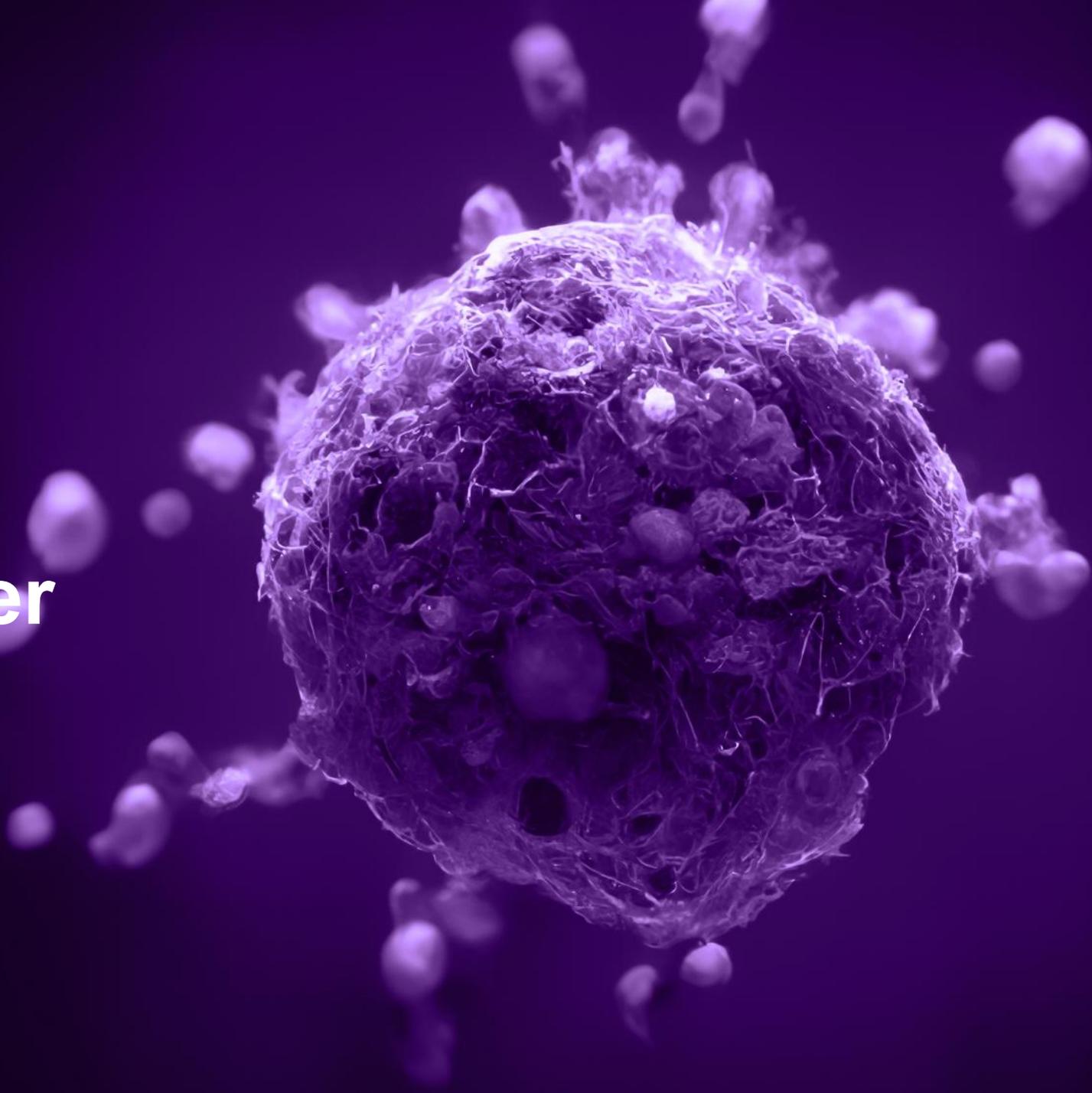




Overcoming Resistance to Cancer Immunotherapy

March 2026



Forward Looking Statements

This presentation includes “forward-looking statements” under the meaning of the “safe harbor” provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and TuHURA’s actual results may differ from its expectations, estimates and projections expressed in its forward-looking statements, and consequently you should not rely on these forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. Words such as “expect,” “estimate,” “project,” “budget,” “forecast,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “plan,” “may,” “will,” “could,” “should,” “believes,” “predicts,” “potential,” “continue,” and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements about TuHURA’s IFx-Hu2.0 product candidate, its IFx-Hu3.0 preclinical program, its tumor microenvironment modulators development program, and any developments or results in connection therewith and the anticipated regulatory pathway and timing of those development programs, studies and trials. These forward-looking statements involve significant risks and uncertainties that could cause the actual results to differ materially from the expected results, including the risks set forth in the “Risk Factors” section of TuHURA’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended November 14, 2025, and the proxy statement/prospectus filed by TuHURA with the SEC on November 25, 2025. TuHURA does not undertake or accept any obligation or undertaking to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect any change in its expectations or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.



We are a Phase 3 immuno-oncology company developing three distinct novel technologies and therapeutics to overcome primary and acquired resistance to cancer immunotherapies

Investment Highlights

Overcoming resistance to cancer immunotherapies

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VISTA inhibiting Mab Ph2 study in AML, data expected in 3Q 2026

Immune modulating ADC proof-of-concept data Q2 providing partnering opportunity

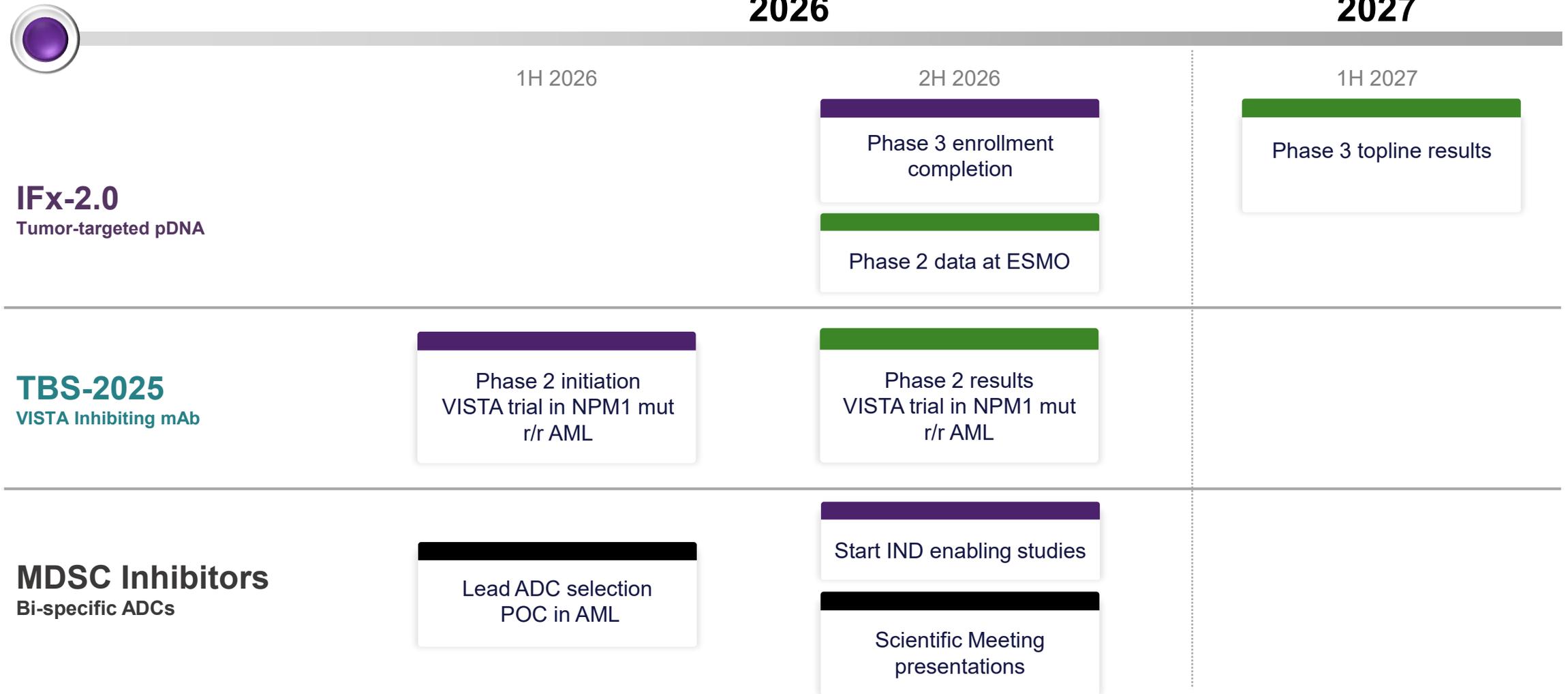
Presentations at multiple scientific meetings across portfolio assets

Cash balance adequate to reach key milestones in 2026

Diversified Immuno-Oncology Pipeline

PROGRAM	DRUG CANDIDATE	INDICATION	PRECLINICAL	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	Upcoming Milestone
Innate Immune Agonists	IFx-2.0 Tumor-targeted pDNA	1 st Line Merkel Cell Cancer Keytruda® +/- IFx-2.0 or placebo ¹					1H 2027: Phase 3 Topline Results
		Primary Checkpoint Inhibitor Resistant Metastatic Cancer "Basket" Trial					Q3 2026: Phase 1a/2b preliminary results ESMO*
TME Modulators Negative Immune Regulators	TBS-2025 VISTA inhibiting mAb ¹	<i>mut</i> NPM1 Acute Myeloid Leukemia					Q2 2026: Phase 2 Trial Initiation
TME Modulators MDSC Inhibitors	Bi-specific ADCs	Myelodysplasia Acute Myeloid Leukemia					Q2- 2026 ADC <i>in vivo</i> POC studies

Upcoming Milestones

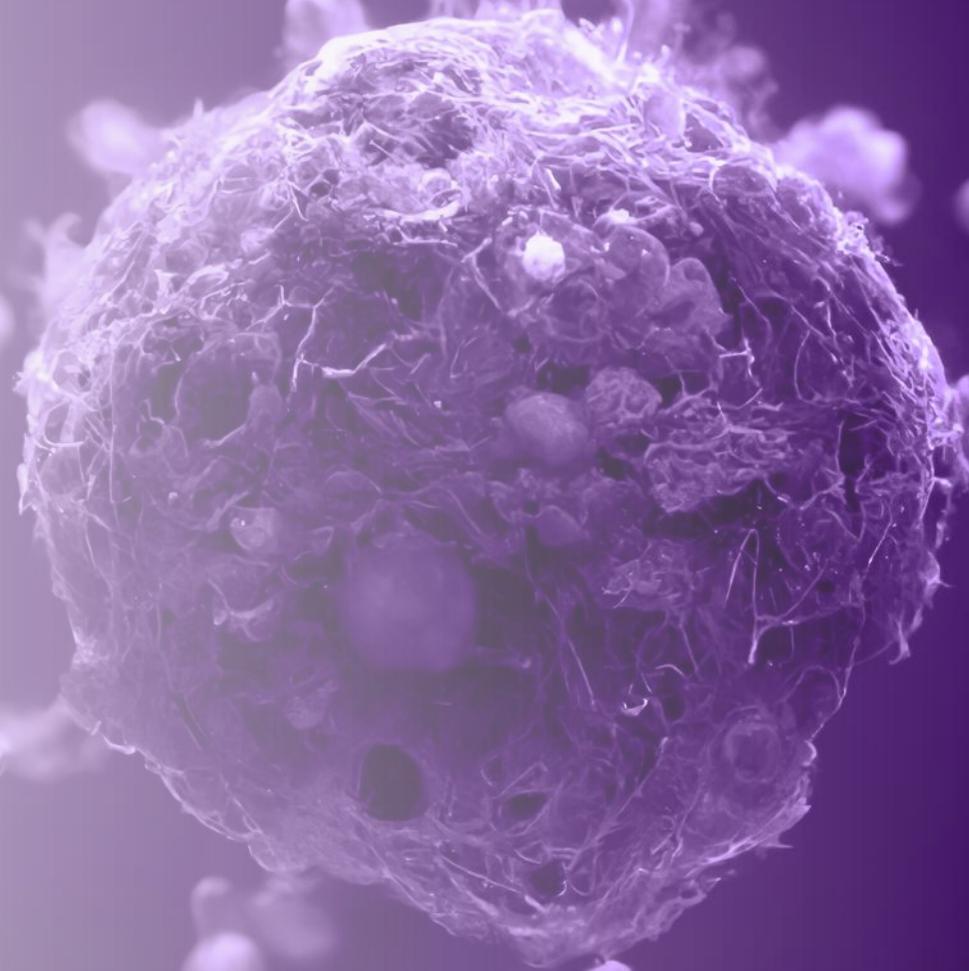




IFx Technology

Innate Immune Agonists

Designed to Overcome Primary Resistance to
Checkpoint Inhibitors



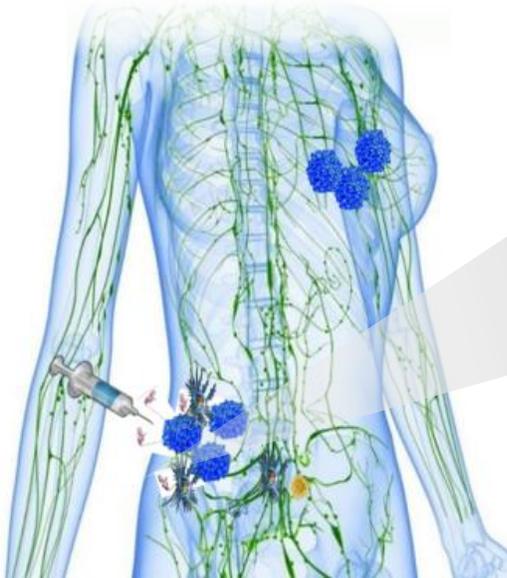
IFx-2.0: Mechanism of Action

Making a Tumor Look Like a Bacterium

Initiation of an Innate Immune Response

1

Intra-tumoral injection of pDNA results in expression of bacterial protein on surface of tumor – making tumor look like a bacterium



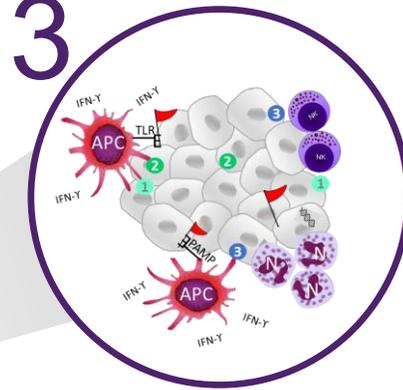
2

Molecular patterns on bacterial protein conserved through evolution, recognized by pattern recognition receptors (TLR2) on APCs

Activation of Tumor Specific T Cells

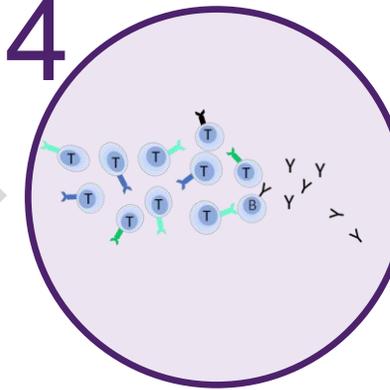
Allows CPI to work where they previously failed

3



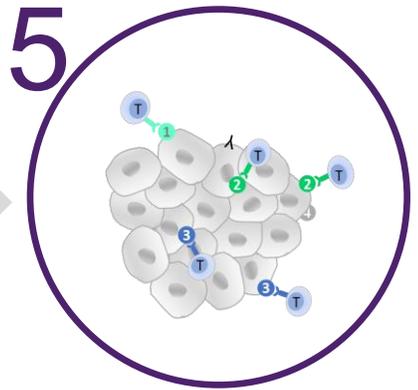
APCs 'ingest' intact tumor cell, package and present all tumor neoantigens to B and T cells leading to activation of tumor specific B and T cells (1° epitope spreading)

4



Tumor-reactive T and B cell activation, amplification, trafficking and antibody production (adaptive response)

5



Tumor-specific T cell killing and release of "new / different" tumor antigens (2° epitope spreading)

Presenting full complement of neoantigens from intact tumor cell provides optimal neoantigen presentation and inter-antigenic epitope spreading more effectively than Oncolytic Viral or Individual Neoantigen Therapy approaches.

Advanced Metastatic Merkel Cell Carcinoma

50% of Patients Don't Respond to 1st Line Keytruda®

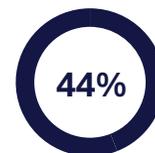
Keytruda® (pembrolizumab) is the 1st line standard of care for advanced metastatic MCC



Complete Response (CR) rate



Partial Response (PR) rate



Progressive Disease (PD) rate

Increasing Keytruda's Response Rate in 1L metastatic MCC is an attractive commercial opportunity

Addressable Market Size (2025-2034)

~8,167 to ~14,891 patients
US, EU4, UK*

Probability of disease progression at two years is 26%, 57% and 100% for those with CR, PR and SD, respectively

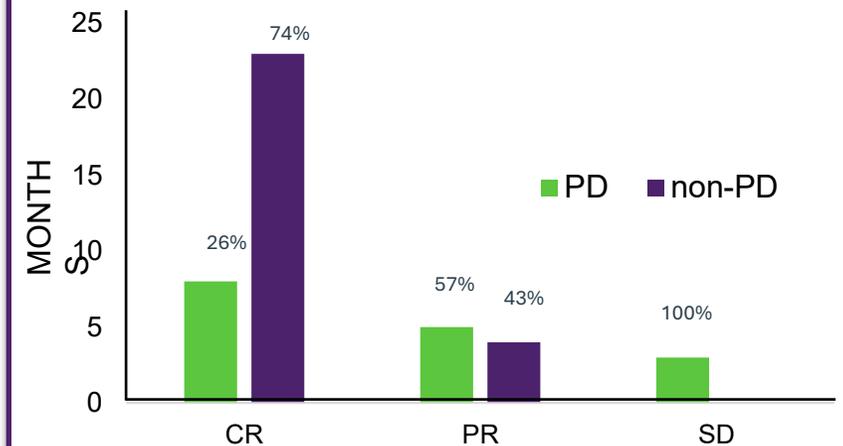


Figure 1. Rate of PD based on best ICI response

Phase 1b Study in Advanced Skin Cancer

(Merkel Cell and Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma)

Enrolled n=23

(13 MCC, 10 SCC)

**Safety evaluable
(n=21) TRAEs**

Grade 1 35% (8)

Grade 3 4% (1)

**Dose and Schedule
selected: 1-3 lesions,
Weekly x 3**

**Response evaluable
MCC (n=9)**

1⁰ CPI resistance, no Rx
between 1st line and IFx-2.0

**Best Overall
Response 66%**

3 CR (includes 1 pCR)

3 PR

**Median Duration of
Response 21 months**
(range 6 – 33; 4 ongoing
time of data cut-off)

Single Phase 3 Accelerated Approval Trial

Designed with OCE¹ – Utilized Project Front Runner Initiative

1st line CPI naïve, advanced/metastatic MCC
1:1 Randomization, Placebo, Injection Controlled Trial



Enrolling ~118 patients



IFx-2.0 weekly x 3 + pembrolizumab VS pembrolizumab + placebo



21 of 25 U.S. clinical centers initiated, screening, enrolling patients

SPA Agreement with FDA

- Moved to 1st line indication after reviewing 2nd line results
- ORR allows for potential accelerated approval
- No requirement for post-marketing trial
- PFS converts accelerated to full approval
- Would satisfy requirement for confirmatory trial

Primary Endpoint

Overall Response Rate (ORR)

Key Secondary Endpoint

Progression Free Survival (PFS)

Stepwise hierarchal design preserves alpha allocation)

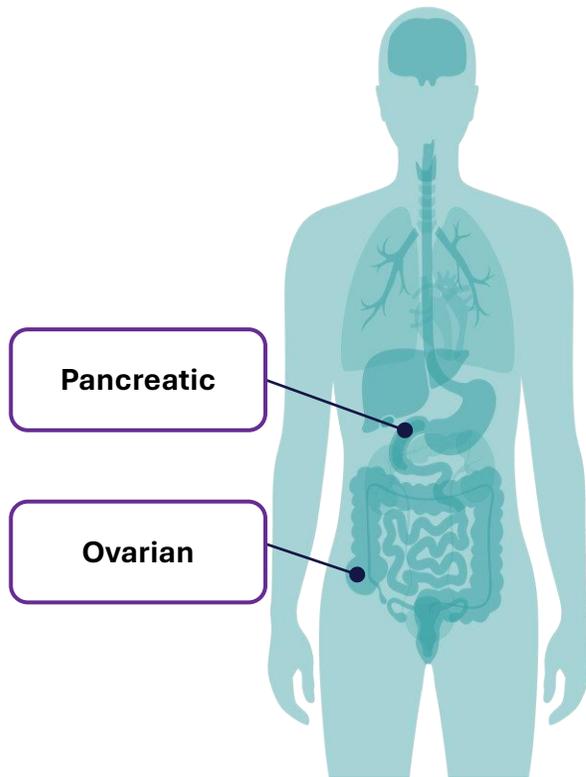
Study Timeline



FPI – first patient in LPI - last patient in TLR - topline results

Phase 2 trial in MSI-low Deep-Seated Tumors Expands Commercial Opportunity Beyond Merkel Cell Carcinoma

Image Guidance for Broader Usage Through Interventional Radiology



- **Biology of 1⁰ resistance is common across tumor types (histology agnostic)**
 - MSI-low and MSS tumors are non-immunogenic
 - Lack activated tumor specific T cells
- **Objective: enhance tumor immunogenicity and activate tumor specific T cells**
- **IFx-2.0 patients with MSI-low/MSS cancers**
 - Safety IFx-2.0 administration via interventional radiographic technique to deep seated tumors (liver, lung, retroperitoneal) as adjunctive Rx to Keytruda®
 - Patients with deep seated MCC not eligible for P3 trial
 - Patients with demonstrated MSI-low/MSS tumors (pancreatic, ovarian)
- **Preliminary data targeted for ESMO presentation**

Sources:

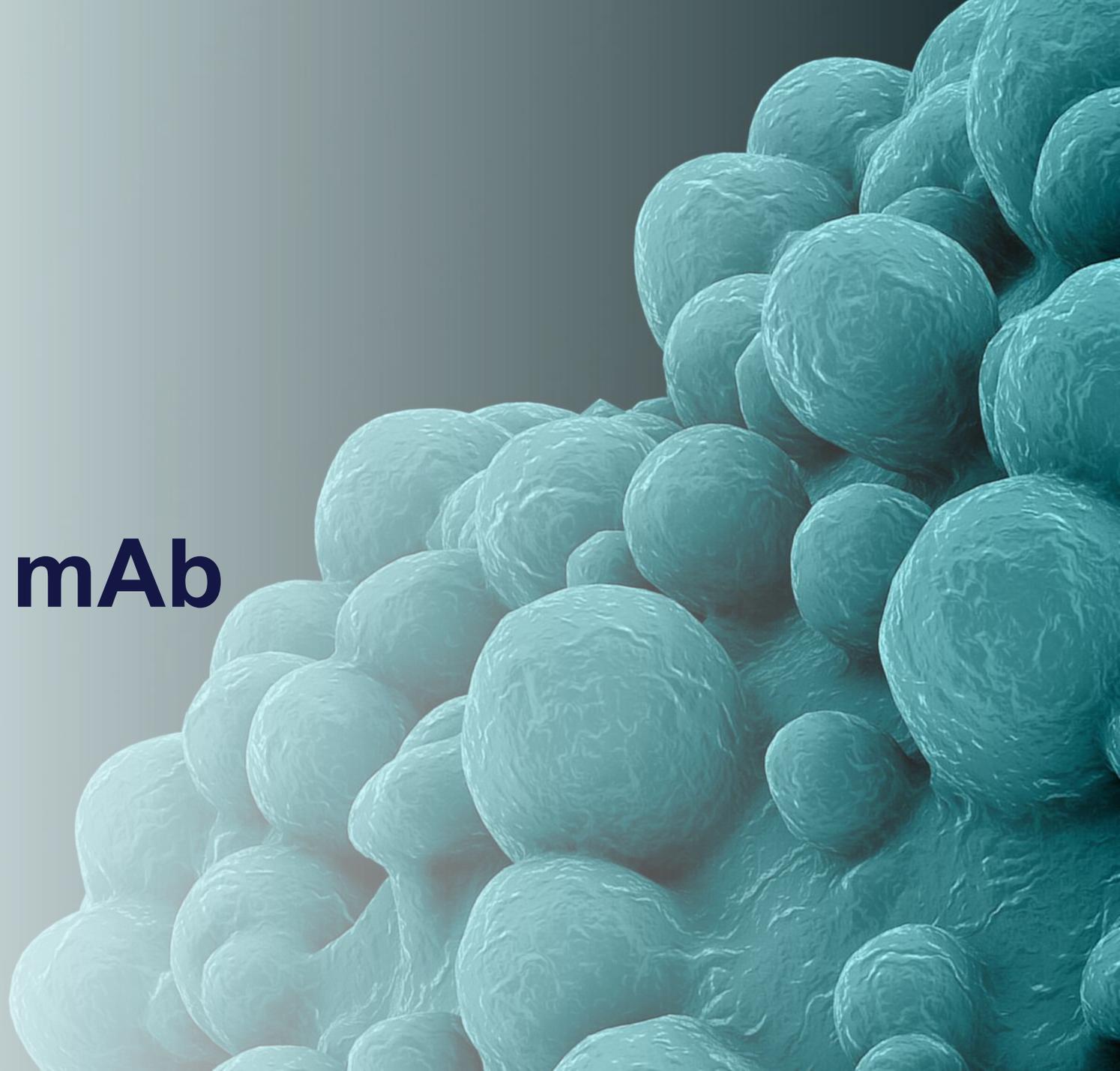
1. Zhao B, et al. Ther Adv Med Oncol. 2020;12:1-22;
2. Sun JY, et al. Biomark Res. 2020;8:35; 3. Zhang T, et al. Oncotarget. 2016;7(45):73068-73079.



TBS-2025

VISTA Inhibiting mAb

*mut*NPM1 Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)



Targeting VISTA: a new checkpoint target in AML, MDS

Broad Potential in Blood Related Malignancies

VISTA is a novel checkpoint highly expressed on:

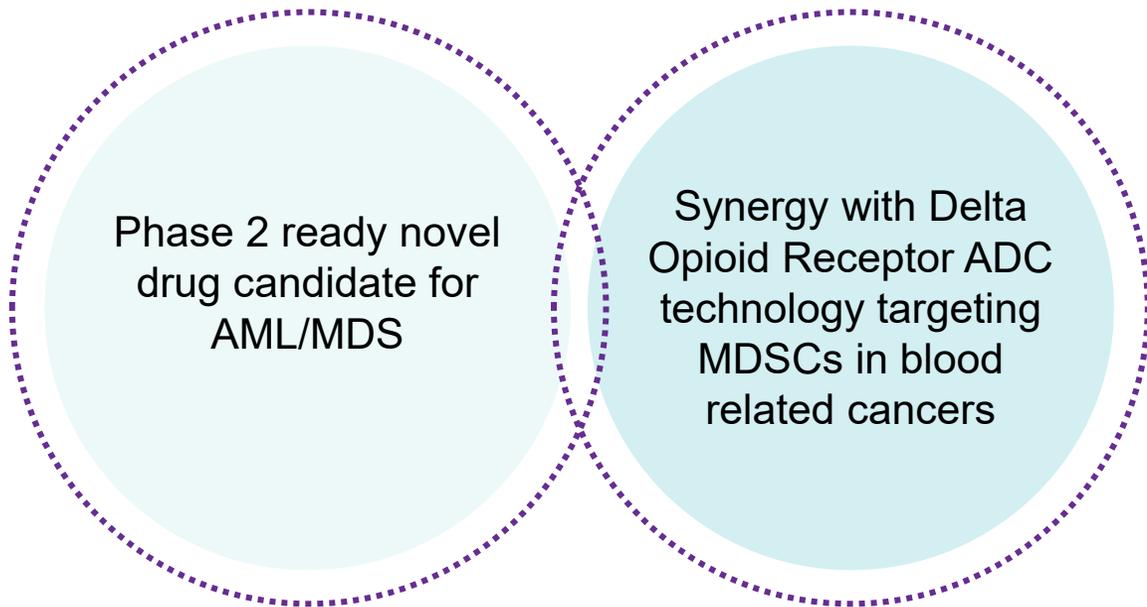
Leukemic blasts

Myeloid Derived Suppressor Cells (MDSCs)

Quiescent T Cells – VISTA maintains resting state, preventing activation

VISTA plays a central role in therapy failure and relapse in both AML and MDS

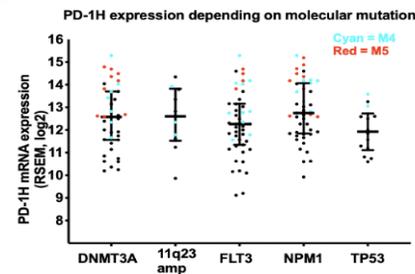
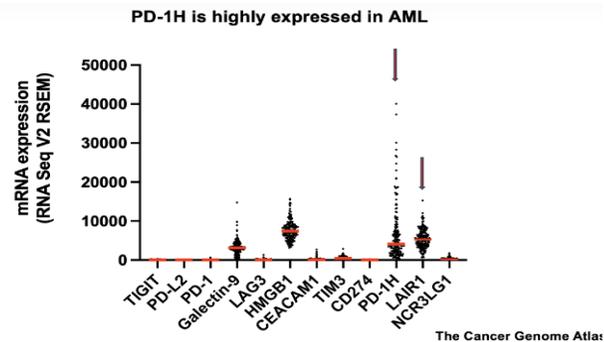
Strategic Focus and Technology Synergies



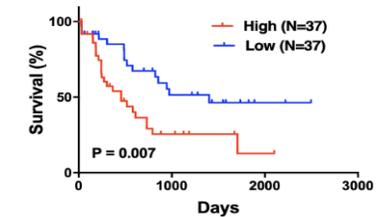
TBS2025: Scientific Rational for VISTA in AML

Strong Scientific Rational for VISTA in AML

- Only checkpoint highly expressed in AML responsible for immune evasion
- Presence on leukemic blast correlates with poor survival
- Expression driven by most common mutations in AML (DNMT3A, NPM1)
- Menin inhibitors <25% CR/CRh in mutNPM1 r/r AML , short duration 4.7 months
- Increasing CR/CRh in mutNPM1 r/r AML represents unmet medical need



The survival of PD-1H^{high} AML patients is poor



The Cancer Genome Atlas
Kim et al, J Clin Invest, 2024

Kim et al, J Clin Invest, 2024

TBS-2025: Inhibiting VISTA in AML to improve Complete Remission

Phase 2 Trial Design¹

Group 1

Menin inhibitor naïve *mutNPM1* r/rAML

- Simon 2 stage design
- Stage 1
 - 14 patients TBS-2025 + menin inhibitor
 - Success ≥ 4 CR/CR_h to advance
- Stage 2
 - 26 patients
 - *Success CR/CR_h $\geq 35\%$ (14/40)

Group 2

Menin inhibitor exposed *mutNPM1* r/rAML

- Exploratory design in menin inhibitor resistant AML
- Progression on or after menin inhibitor in 1st line HMA/Ven therapy



Bi-Specific, Bi-Functional Antibody Drug Conjugates ADCs

First in class immune modulating ADCs

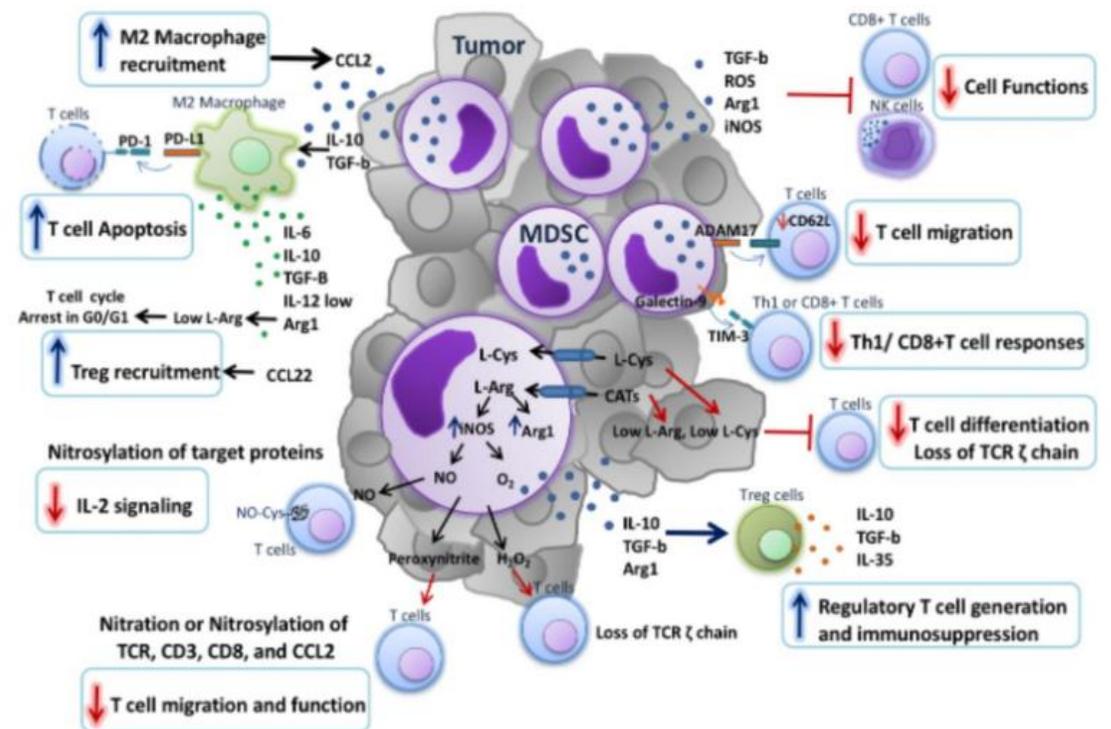
*DOR – Delta Opioid Receptor

Reprogramming MDSC Immune Suppressing Functions

(Novel approach to overcome acquired resistance to cancer immunotherapies)

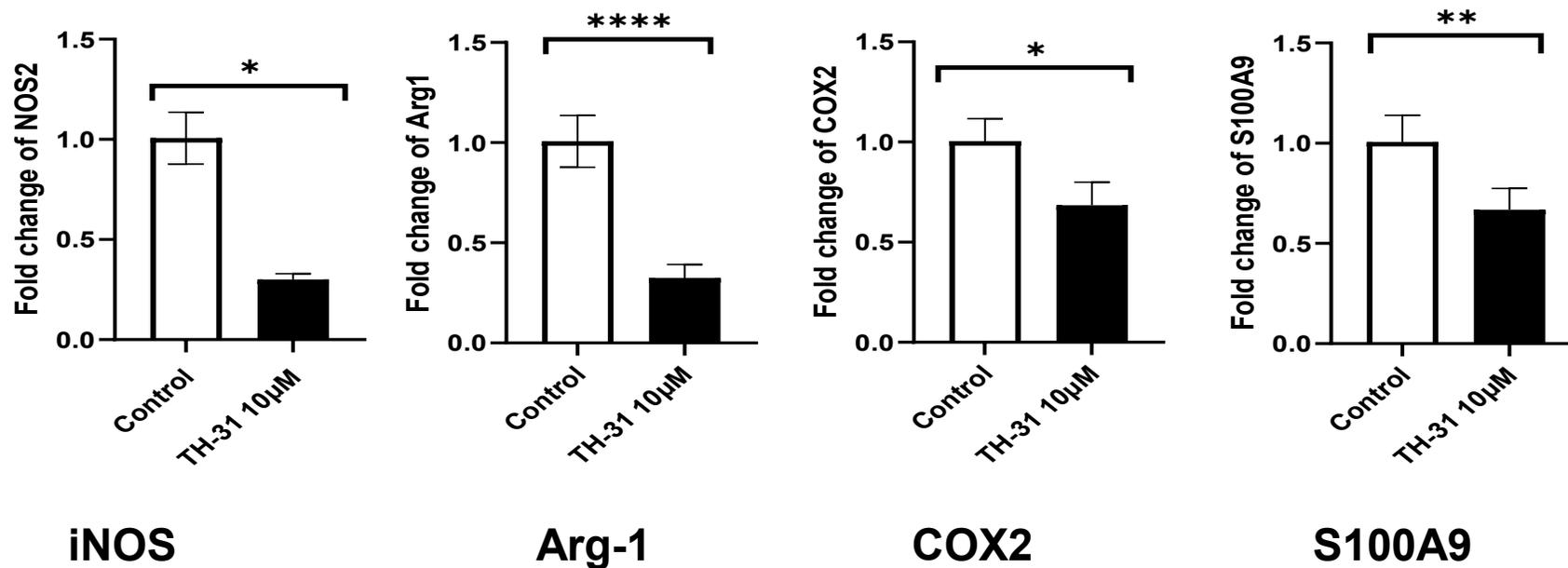
- MDSC are normally produced during pregnancy; provide immune sanctuary for fetus
- Hijacked by tumors, responsible for immunosuppression in the TME
- Tumor associated MDSCs
 - Produce multiple immune suppressing factors (Arg-1, iNOS, COX2)
 - Also express high levels of VISTA
 - Inhibit T cell proliferation, leads to acquired resistance to cancer immunotherapies

MDSC immunosuppressive activities



Delta Opioid Receptor (DOR) – a single target to control expression of multiple immune suppressing genes in MDSCs

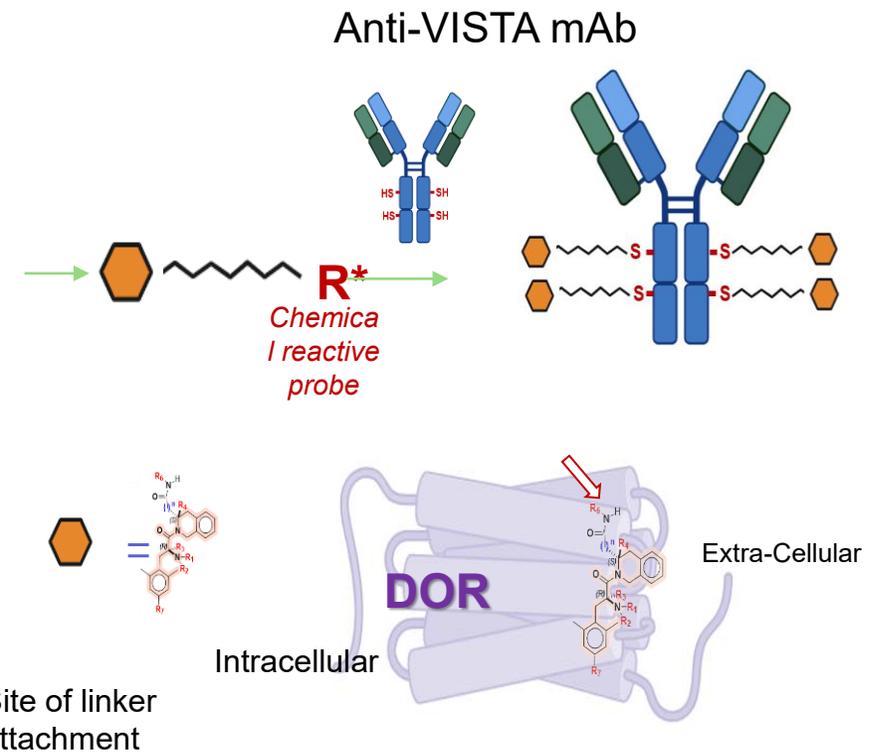
qPCR assessment of suppressive genes in MDSCs
Before and after DOR inhibition



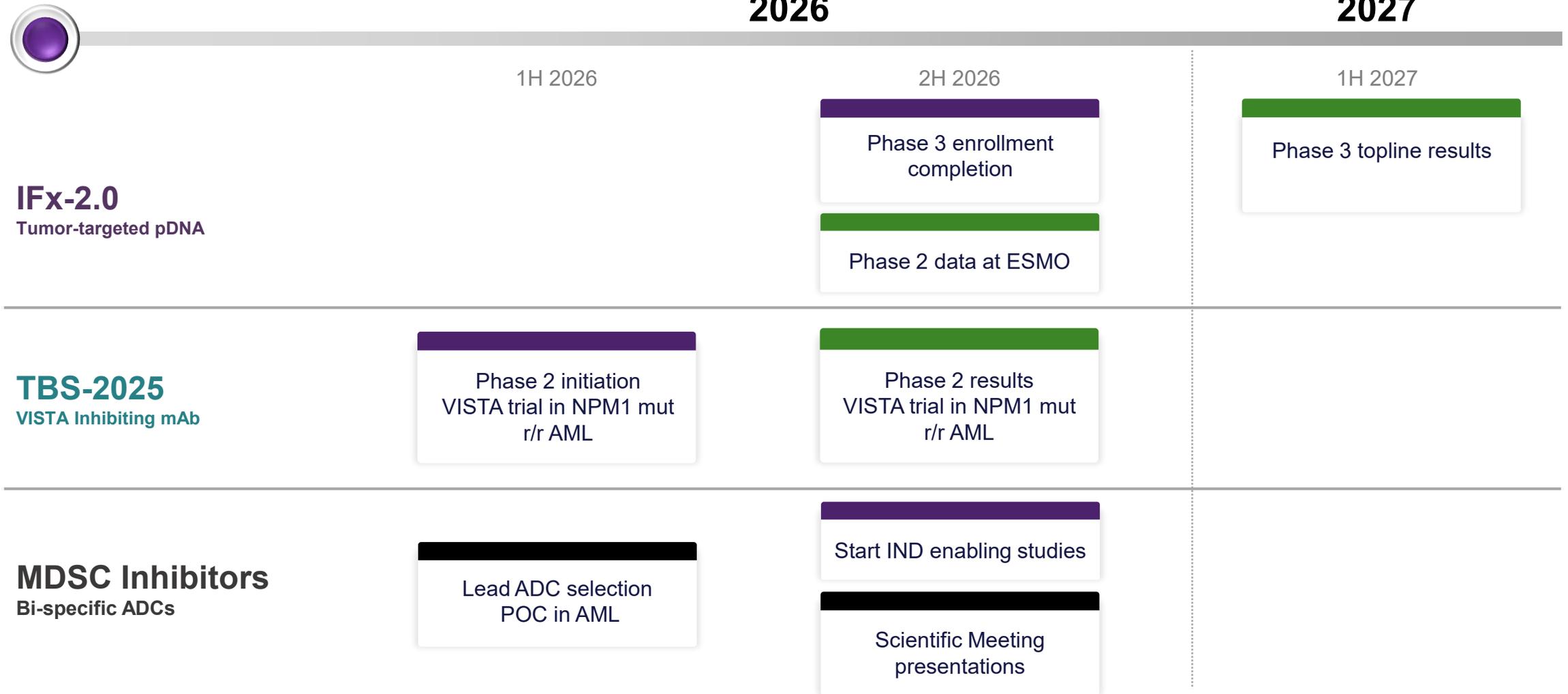
First in Class Bi-functional, Bi-specific Antibody Drug Conjugates_(ADC)

Differences from Current ADC Approaches

- Non tumor targeting, internalizing, nor cytotoxic, cell cycle targeting payloads
- Bi-specific:
- Targets both DOR and VISTA on MDSCs
- Bi-functional:
 - Antibody: TBS-2025 targets VISTA on immune suppressing cells and quiescent T cells allowing T cell activation
 - Drug : HURA-101 inhibits DOR on MDSC removing their immune suppression, reversing T cell suppression to normal proliferation levels



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