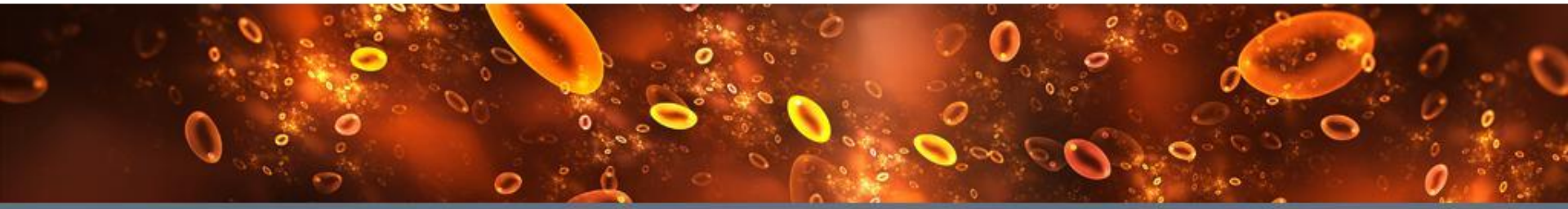
Corporate Presentation

TamidBio, Inc.

FORTRESS BIOTECH



Forward Looking Statements

This presentation may contain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such statements include, but are not limited to, any statements relating to our growth strategy and product development programs and any other statements that are not historical facts. Forward-looking statements are based on management’s current expectations and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could negatively affect our business, operating results, financial condition and stock price. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those currently anticipated include: risks related to our growth strategy; risks relating to the results of research and development activities; our ability to obtain, perform under and maintain financing and strategic agreements and relationships; uncertainties relating to preclinical and clinical testing; our dependence on third party suppliers; our ability to attract, integrate, and retain key personnel; the early stage of products under development; our need for and continued access to additional funds; government regulation; patent and intellectual property matters; competition; as well as other risks described in our SEC filings. We expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in our expectations or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based, except as may be required by law.

FORTRESS BIOTECH

Tamid Bio, Inc. Pipeline

	Product Candidate	Indication	Stage of Development				
			Preclini-cal	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Comme-rcial
Tamid Bio, Inc.	IDUA Enzyme Gene Therapy	MPS I Blindness					
	Dysferlin Gene Therapy	Dysferlinopathy					
	HLA-G Gene Therapy	Corneal Transplant Rejection / Anti-Vascularization					

FORTRESS BIOTECH

TAMID

Tamid Bio

Novel adeno-associated virus (AAV)-based gene therapies for improving various orphan diseases

Focus	Developing treatments towards towards rare diseases
Market Size	Potential disease targets: Mucopolysaccharidosis type 1 (MPS1) (prevalence of ~1-9/1,000,000) Corneal transplant rejection (~33,000 transplants per year in the US, failure rate up to 50%) Dysferlinopathies (LGMD2B: ~1-9/1,000,000 people, approximately 1,000-10,000 pts in the US & EU)
Product Candidates	IDUA Enzyme Gene Therapy for MPS1 Blindness HLA-G Gene Therapy for Corneal Transplant Rejection Dysferlin Gene Therapy for Dysferlinopathies
Development Stage	Preclinical

MPS1 Blindness Market Opportunity

Tamid Bio

Patient Population

MPS1 (aka Hurler and Scheie syndrome) is a rare lysosomal storage disorder, which has severe cardiac, orthopedic, developmental and ophthalmologic manifestations (90% lose vision, 50% progress to blindness).

Enzyme replacement therapy does not treat the ocular manifestations of MPS1. Bone marrow transplant (BMT), if a match is found, also does not treat the ocular manifestations of the disease well.

Corneal transplant is not used frequently (20% of patients), because it is cumbersome, high rate of rejection and does not have good durability.

Gene Therapy Target

Lack of the IDUA enzyme leads to the accumulation of glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) in the eye. The buildup of GAGs causes glaucoma, corneal clouding and subsequent retinal degeneration, amblyopia and optic atrophy.

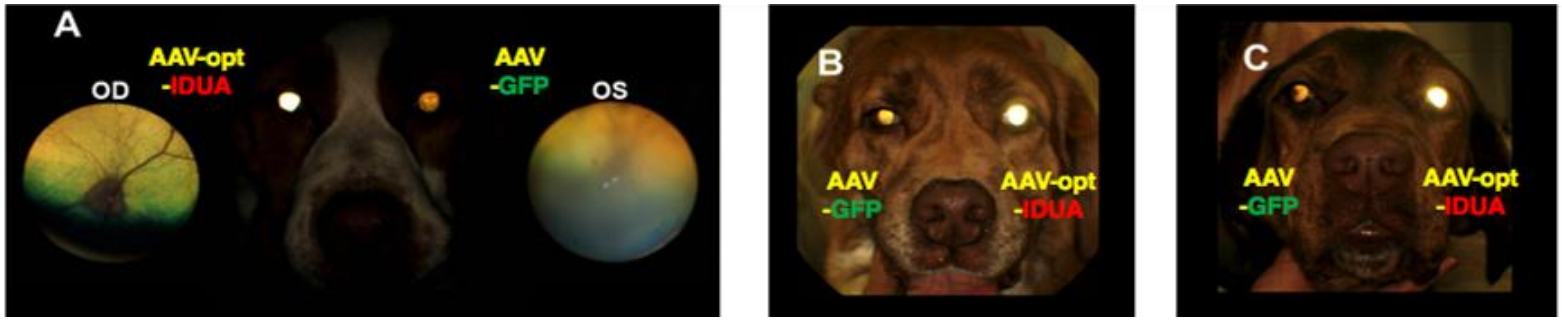
This gene therapy aims to constitutively replace the enzyme in the eye to metabolize GAGs leading to a decrease in accumulation.

FORTRESS BIOTECH

Preclinical Data: MPS1 Dog Model

4 MPS1 dogs were treated with AAV Gene Therapy.

7 days post injection there was clearing of corneal clouding showing reversal of GAG buildup.

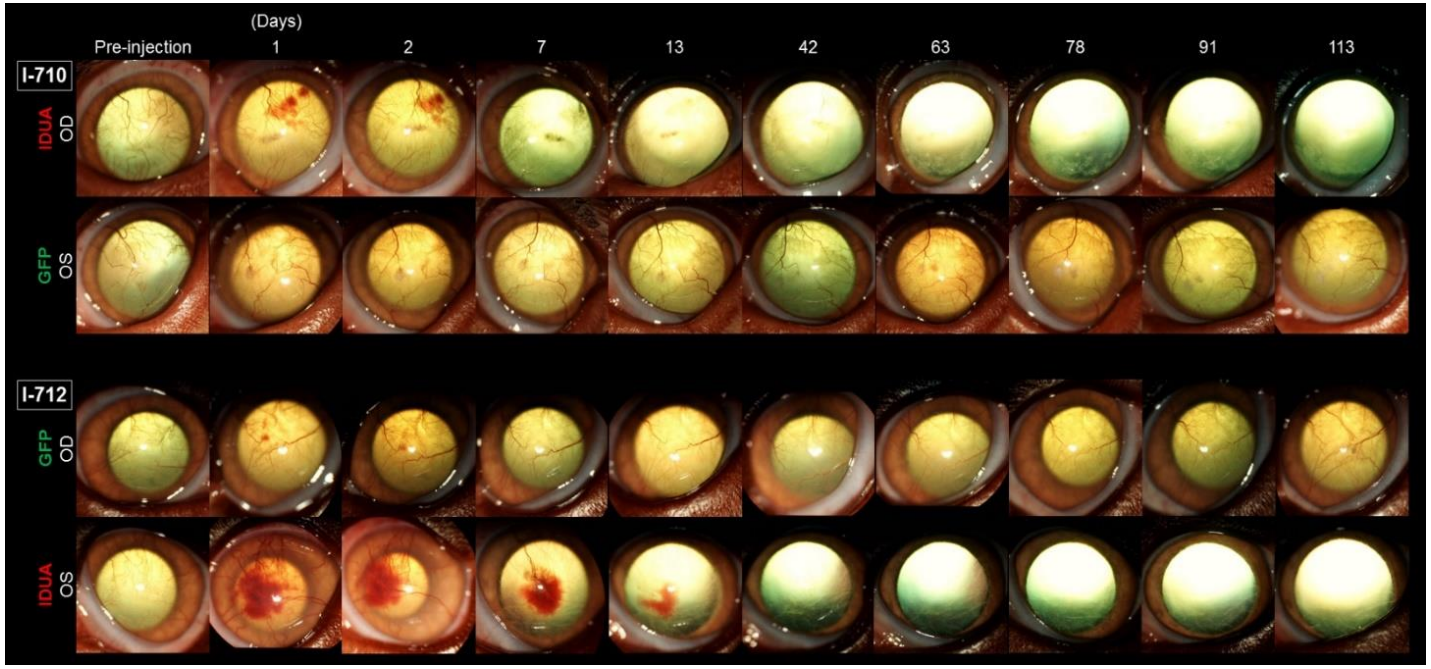


(shine in eye represents light being able to pass through clear ocular fluid, each photo is an individual dog with GFP eye acting as its own control. Photos were taken at 7, 8 and 11 weeks respectively)

Preclinical Data: MPS1 Dog Model

Two of the MPS1 dogs are represented below – both dogs were injected at 13 months with advanced disease.

Corneal clouding started to reverse by day 7 and maintain throughout the 25 week observation period



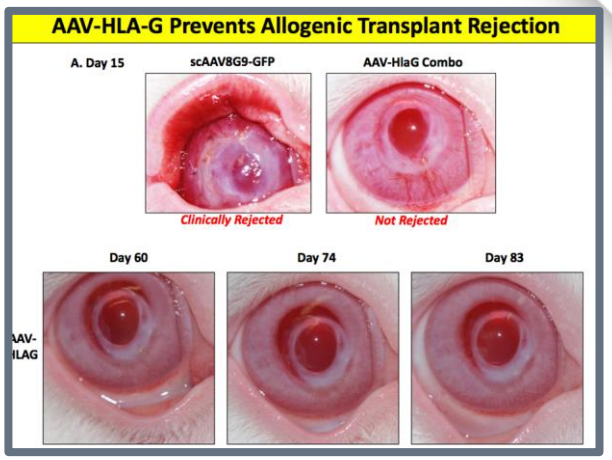
Pipeline Programs

Corneal Transplant Rejection

Approximately 33,000 Americans undergo corneal transplants per year. The failure rate in high risk patients, rejection rate can be greater than 50 percent.

HLA-G is a known immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory molecule discovered in the human placenta where it plays a role in preventing the maternal immune system from rejecting the “foreign” fetus.

Preclinical Data:
Intrastromal injection in a rabbit disease model.
Injected corneas demonstrated the near complete absence of vasculature while control corneas became heavily vascularized. This result was coupled with decreased immune cell infiltration and fibrosis of the cornea.

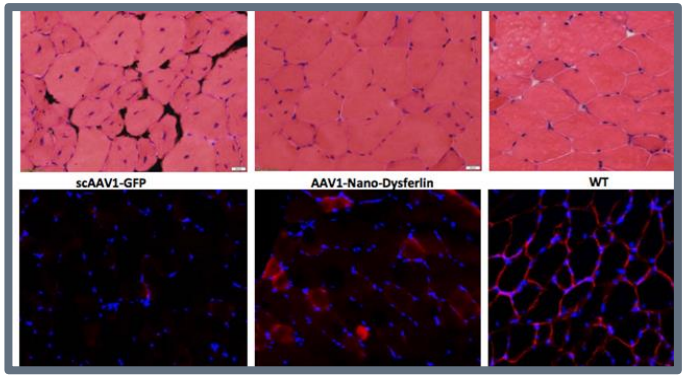


Ex vivo HLA-G therapy prevents allogeneic corneal transplant rejection

Dysferlinopathies

Examples of dysferlinopathies include limb-girdle muscular dystrophy type 2B (LGMD2B) and Miyoshi myopathy (MM). They are caused by mutations in the dysferlin gene. In both dysferlinopathies patients usually become wheelchair bound as a result of muscle weakness.

The large size of the dysferlin protein dysferlin precludes its packaging into a single AAV capsid. Therefore, using 3D modeling a dysferlin-like molecule amenable to single AAV vector packaging was engineered (termed Nano-Dysferlin).



Preclinical Data: Improvement in motor function and muscle structure in LGMD2B mouse model