



Helio

GENOMICS

AI-based Multi-omics Tests for Early-stage Cancer Detection



Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation (together with the oral statements made in connection herewith, the “Presentation”) contains “forward-looking statements” that involve risks and uncertainties. All statements contained in this Presentation other than statements of historical facts, including statements regarding our future financial performance, our business prospects and strategy, our market opportunity and the potential growth of that market, our anticipated financial position, our liquidity and capital needs, our expectations for HelioLiver and our product pipeline, including anticipated regulatory submissions, data read-outs, approvals, clinical trial results and other similar matters are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements may generally be identified by the use of words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “can,” “contemplate,” “continue,” “could,” “design,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “might,” “objective,” “plan,” “potential,” “predict,” “project,” “shall,” “should,” “target,” “will,” or “would,” or the negative of these words or other similar terms or expressions. These statements are based on various assumptions, whether or not identified in this Presentation, and on the current expectations and assumptions of our management, which are inherently subject to uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment and new risks emerge from time to time. It is not possible for our management to predict all risks, many of which are outside our control, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the future events and trends discussed in this Presentation may not occur and actual results could differ materially and adversely from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements and we cannot guarantee any future performance, conditions or results. The forward-looking statements in this Presentation speak only as of the original date of this Presentation and we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law. Given these risks and uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

Industry Information

Market data and industry information used throughout this Presentation are based on information management has obtained from independent industry surveys and publications conducted by third parties and other publicly available information in addition to data based on management’s internal estimates, which are derived from publicly available information released by industry analysts and third-party sources and internal estimates and assumptions based on management’s knowledge of the industry and market, which it believes to be reasonable. Industry surveys and publications generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but there can be no assurance as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. All of the market data and industry information used in this Presentation involves a number of assumptions and limitations, and you are cautioned not to give undue weight to such estimates. While we believe the estimated market position, market opportunity and market size information included in this Presentation are generally reliable, such information, which is derived in part from management’s estimates and beliefs, is inherently uncertain and imprecise. No representations or warranties are made by us or any of our affiliates as to the accuracy of any such statements or projections. Projections, assumptions and estimates of the future performance of the industry in which we operate are necessarily subject to a high degree of uncertainty and risk due to a variety of factors. These and other factors could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in our estimates and beliefs and in the estimates prepared by independent parties.

NASDAQ MarketSite Investor Day



In-Person



Justin C Li, CFA, MBA
CEO

Venture Partner, SC Masterfund
Berkeley MBA



Gary Frazier, MBA
Chief Growth Officer

Founder & CEO Worksite
Labs
Hospital Executive



Alex Brenner, MBA
Chief Financial Officer

Public Co Finance

On Zoom



Shivani Mahajan, PhD
Head of Computational
Science

Former Freenome Early
Employee
Berkeley PhD



David Taggart, PhD
Chief Scientific Officer

Laboratory Director NRCC



Rick Van Etten, MD PhD
Chief Medical Advisor

UC Irvine Cancer Director
MD PhD Stanford



Mindie Nguyen, MD, MS,
AGAF, FAASLD
Lead Principal Investigator

Stanford Medicine
AASLD Steering Committee

Genesis and History of Company



Foundational technology
invented at UC San Diego.
First product, HelioLiver
developed

HelioLiver receives
CPT PLA code
"0333U" 2021 and
Medicare pricing
\$662.32 in 2022

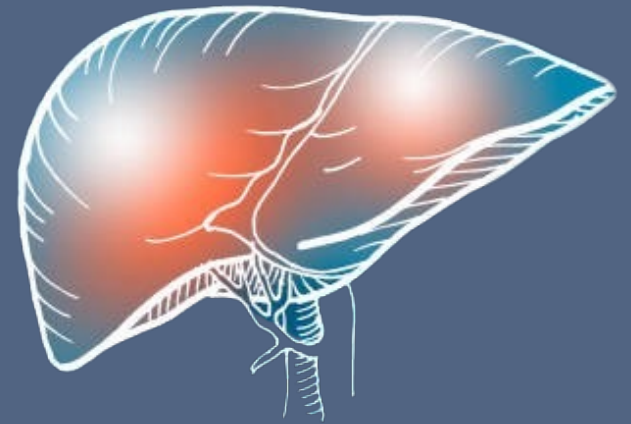
Completed data
readout from large-
scale pivotal clinical
trial CLiMB with
presentation at
EASL in 2024

Submitted PMA
Application to the
FDA in May 2024
for authorization as
Class III medical
device



Initial Market Focus: Liver Cancer

- Existing technologies are inadequate
- Blood test can address issues of convenience, price, and accuracy
- High incidence rate in at-risk population
- At-risk population needs to be tested frequently
- Life-saving therapies exist for early-stage liver cancer
- Minimal competition





The HelioLiver Test

- Blood-based (easy to use)
- Superior sensitivity compared to Ultrasound
 - Measures multi-omics signals
 - Driven by ML / generative AI
- Improved Detection of Early-stage Liver Cancer
- Validated in large-scale prospective FDA clinical trials

HelioLiver Addresses Key Ultrasound Weaknesses



Accessibility

- Any Clinic with Blood-Draw.

- Requires imaging center and specialized equipment.

Skill and Training of the Operator

- Easy to Draw Blood. Any healthcare provider.

- Specialized Training Required and Results Vary Based on Technician and Radiologist.

Size and Location of the Lesion

- Can detect tumor fragments from very small lesion sizes (~2cm).

- Difficult to determine lesion until it is very large and late stage.

BMI of the Patient

- No effect on performance of test.

- Less effective in patients with high BMI.



Scientific Advisory Board Highlight

“Helio is addressing the right problem in cancer – detecting it early when it may still be reversible, and their data shows that this can potentially be a game changer.”

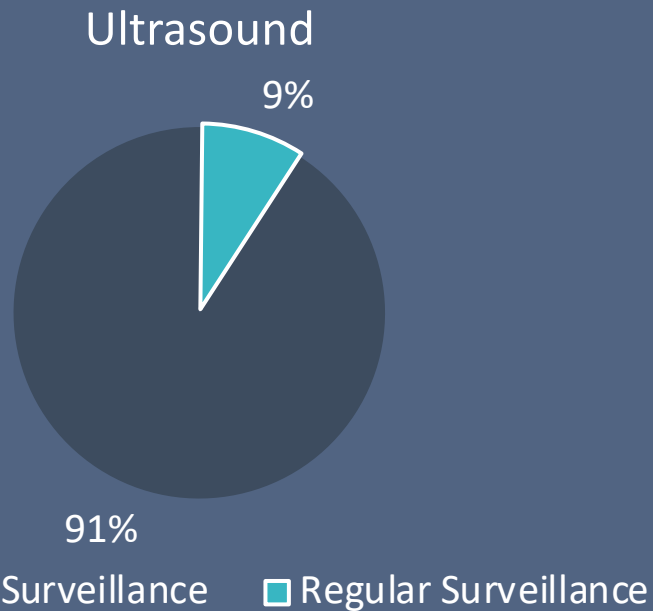
- 🌀 Founder of Moderna
- 🌀 Founder of over 40 companies
- 🌀 Aggregate value of companies is over \$220B at peak valuation
- 🌀 >\$9B capital raised for companies



Robert Langer, ScD



Outcomes are Tied to Adherence, Accessibility and Ease of Use



Study of 1,873 HCC patients diagnosed 1994-2002 identified from SEER-Medicare database

Davila JA, Morgan RO, Richardson PA, Du XL, McGlynn KA, El-Serag HB. Use of surveillance for hepatocellular carcinoma among patients with cirrhosis in the United States. *Hepatology*. 2010;52(1):132-141. doi:10.1002/hep.23615

> [J Ultrasound Med](#). 2024 Mar 27. doi: 10.1002/jum.16453. Online ahead of print.

Sound the Alarm: The Sonographer Shortage is Echoing Across Healthcare

Daniel Won ¹, James Walker ¹, Russ Horowitz ², Sandeep Bharadwaj ³, Edward Carlton ⁴, Helena Gabriel ⁵

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 38534218 DOI: [10.1002/jum.16453](#)





Early-Stage Patients Have Better Outcomes & More Treatment Options

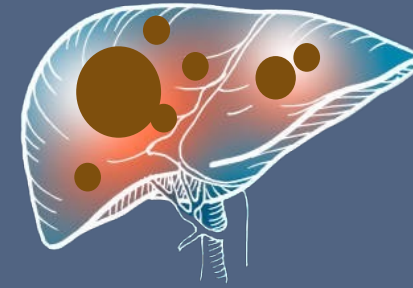
Early-stage Liver Cancer



>70% Survival at 5 Years

Resection (Partial Hepatectomy)
Microwave Ablation
Nuclear Ablation
Targeted Therapies
Radioembolization (Y90)
Transplant

Late-stage Liver Cancer



Median Survival <1.5 Years¹

Chemotherapy
Late-stage Drugs
Palliative Therapy

1. For symptomatic advanced stage cases treated with systemic therapies. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41572-020-00240-3>

First-Mover Advantage with FDA for Early-Stage Liver Cancer Detection



Our
Competitors

Pivotal Study



100% Completed

Years Away from
Completion

FDA Submission



Submitted May 2024

Need Pivotal Study

CMS Submission

Planned Submission
in Q3 '24

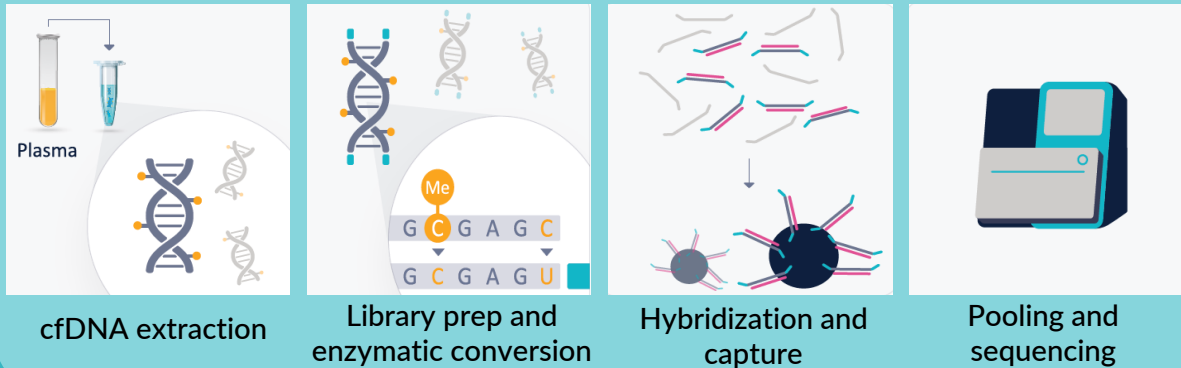
Need Pivotal Study



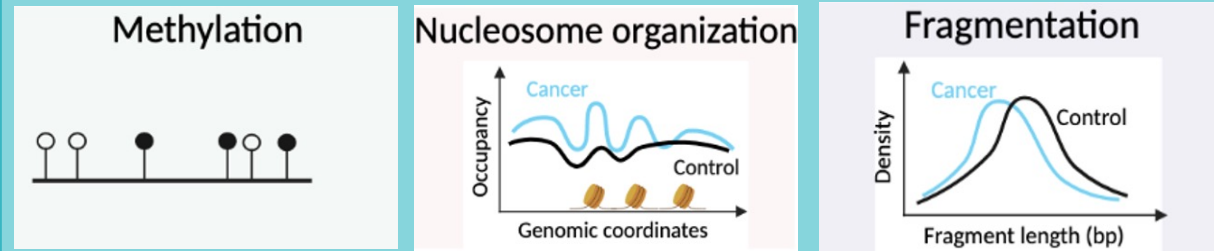
Platform Technologies

Our tests are enabled by our fully automated wet lab platform – ECLIPSE™, and our unique multimodal epigenetic sequencing assay – MESA™.

ECLIPSE™ WET-LAB PLATFORM



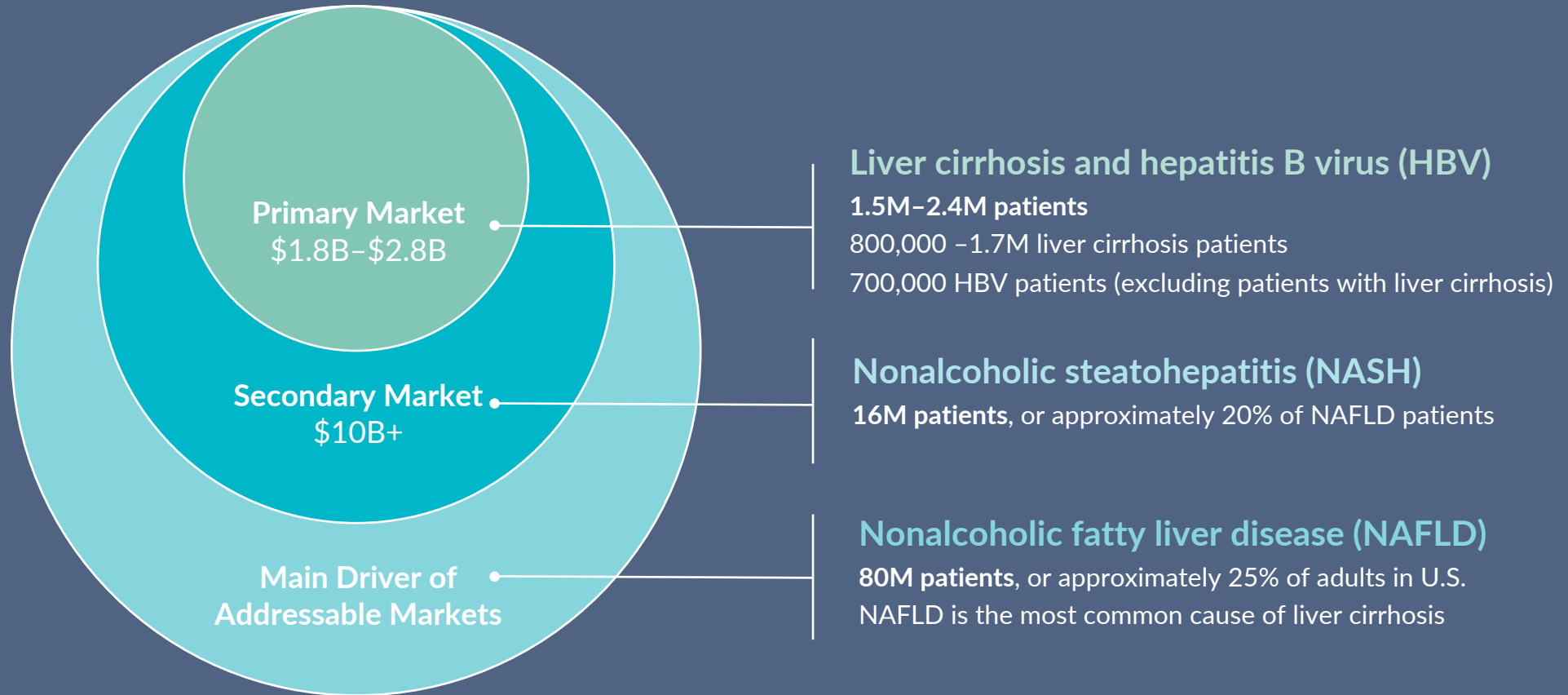
MESA™ – Multimodal Epigenetic Sequencing Assay



- Enzymatic conversion minimizes cfDNA degradation and preserves cfDNA integrity unlike traditional bisulfite conversion methods.
- A single assay can simultaneously explore methylation and fragmentomics features.

- Multidimensional view of the epigenetic landscape of cancer.
- Different feature modalities may capture complementary signal.

Market Size





Current Pipeline

Indication	Product	Biomarker Discovery	Algorithm Training	Case Control Validation	Prospective Validation	Next Anticipated Milestones
Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC) Surveillance Test	HelioLiver					Q2 2025: Potential FDA Approval
	HelioLiver 2.0					Q2 2026: Preliminary Data Readout
HCC MRD	HL-MRD1					Q4 2025: Preliminary Data Readout
HCC Monitoring	HL-MONITOR1					Q4 2025: Preliminary Data Readout

Low adherence, high-risk population facing ineffective SoC



Seamless integration into existing clinical workflow



Pipeline Expansion

Multi-Modal Multi-Omics Computational Platform



- Automated platform leveraging external and internal datasets to identify biomarkers for multiple cancer types
- Targeted cfDNA methylation sequencing panel design
- Custom automated Bioinformatics platform for data processing
- Feature engineering
- Algorithm/Model development and validation on real world sample
- Leveraging advances in AI to solve complex problems beyond cancer diagnostics to ensure best treatment outcomes and patient care

The Helio Genomics Team



Justin C Li, CFA, MBA
CEO

Venture Partner, SC Masterfund
Berkeley MBA



Gary Frazier, MBA
Chief Growth Officer

Founder & CEO Worksite
Labs
Hospital Executive



Rick Van Etten, MD PhD
Chief Medical Advisor

UC Irvine Cancer Director
MD PhD Stanford



Jinjie Hu, PhD
Chief Regulatory Advisor

Former FDA Lead Reviewer



Alex Brenner, MBA
Chief Financial Officer

Public Co Finance



Shivani Mahajan, PhD
Head of Computational
Science

Former Freenome Early
Employee
Berkeley PhD



David Taggart, PhD
Chief Scientific Officer

Laboratory Director NRCC



Wei Li, PhD
Chief Bioinformatics Advisor

UCI Endowed Chair of
Bioinformatics
Baylor University



Joyce Cheung, MBA
VP, Strategy and Operations

10 Years Exp with ZS
Associates



Anupam Bedi, MBA
VP of Quality and Regulatory
Affairs

Led Successful FDA PMA
Approval Medical Devices
Kellogg MBA

Selected Board / Advisors



Yujin Hoshida, MD PhD
Hepatology Medical Advisor

UT Southwestern and Liver
KOL



Terry Belmont, MPH
Director

Former CEO of Hospitals
Public Co Boards



Chris DeRosa, MBA
Director

President of Cigna



Shu Li, PhD
Executive Chairman

Founder, 4 Successful Exits
CAR-T, Medical Center
Public Co Boards



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Memorial Sloan Kettering
Surgical Oncologist



Peony Yu, MD
Director

CMO, Apollomics



Mindie Nguyen, MD, MS, AGAF,
FAASLD
Lead Principal Investigator in CLIMB

Stanford Medicine
AASLD Steering Committee



Robert Langer, ScD
Scientific Advisor

Founder of Moderna
Public Co Boards



Aarif Nakhooda, MBA
Director

Former CFO, Amazon



Switching gears



CLiMB Clinical Trial Results

CLiMB Clinical Trial Results

- 1,968 subjects enrolled over 3.5 years
- Fully Prospective and Blinded
- ~50 major hospitals and clinical sites
- Submitted to FDA (PMA Class III Medical Device)
- Planned MoDX application for Medicare coverage

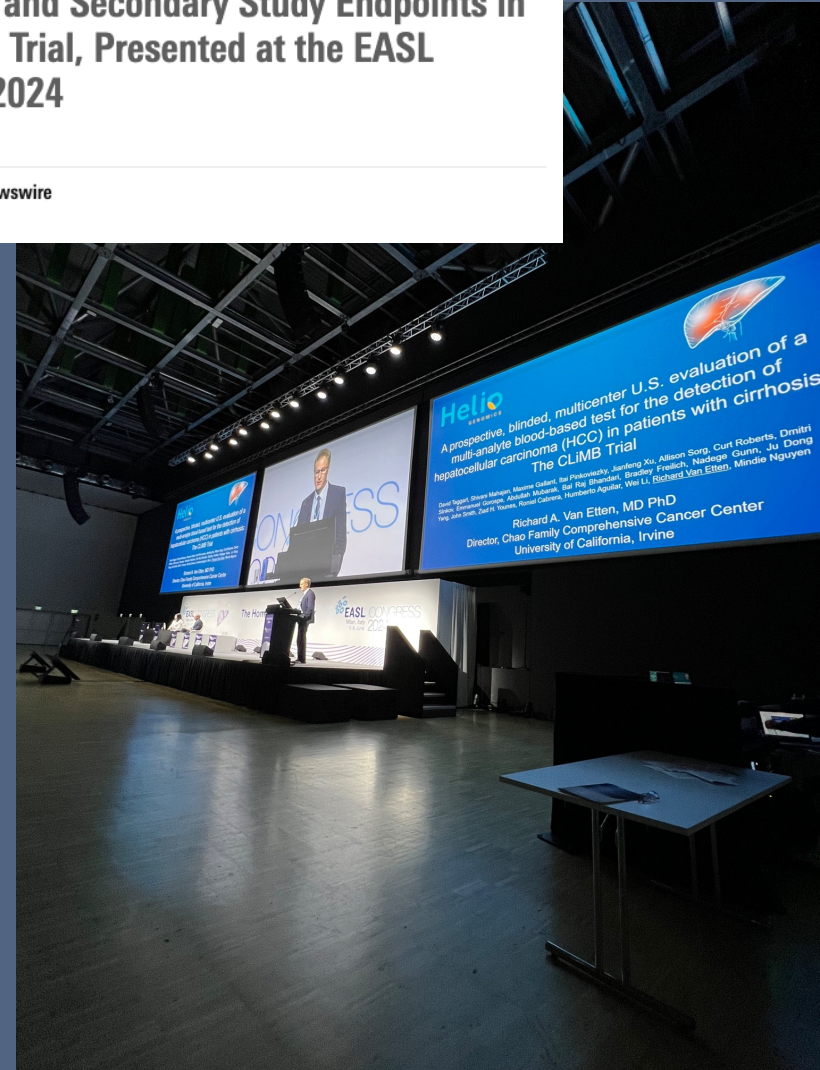
*Clinical Trial Multi-Analyte Blood Test (CLiMB)
NCT03694600
Registered October 3, 2018*



GLOBENEWSWIRE

Helio Genomics' HelioLiver Dx Test Meets Coprimary and Secondary Study Endpoints in the CLiMB Trial, Presented at the EASL Congress 2024

Provided by GlobeNewswire
Jun 10, 2024 5:00am





Key Opinion Leader

“Helio’s liver cancer test significantly outperforms Ultrasound in Stage I and, as a blood test, will improve adherence and add value to the care of patients with liver cirrhosis.”



Mindie Nguyen,
MD, MAS, AGAF, FAASLD

- Stanford Professor of Medicine (Gastroenterology, Hepatology, and Liver Transplant) and, by courtesy, of Epidemiology and Population Health
- Steering Committee for HCC SIG for AASLD
- Active clinician, researcher on viral hepatitis, NAFLD, cirrhosis and liver cancer with over 600 publications

CLiMB (NCT03694600): A prospective, multi-center blinded trial

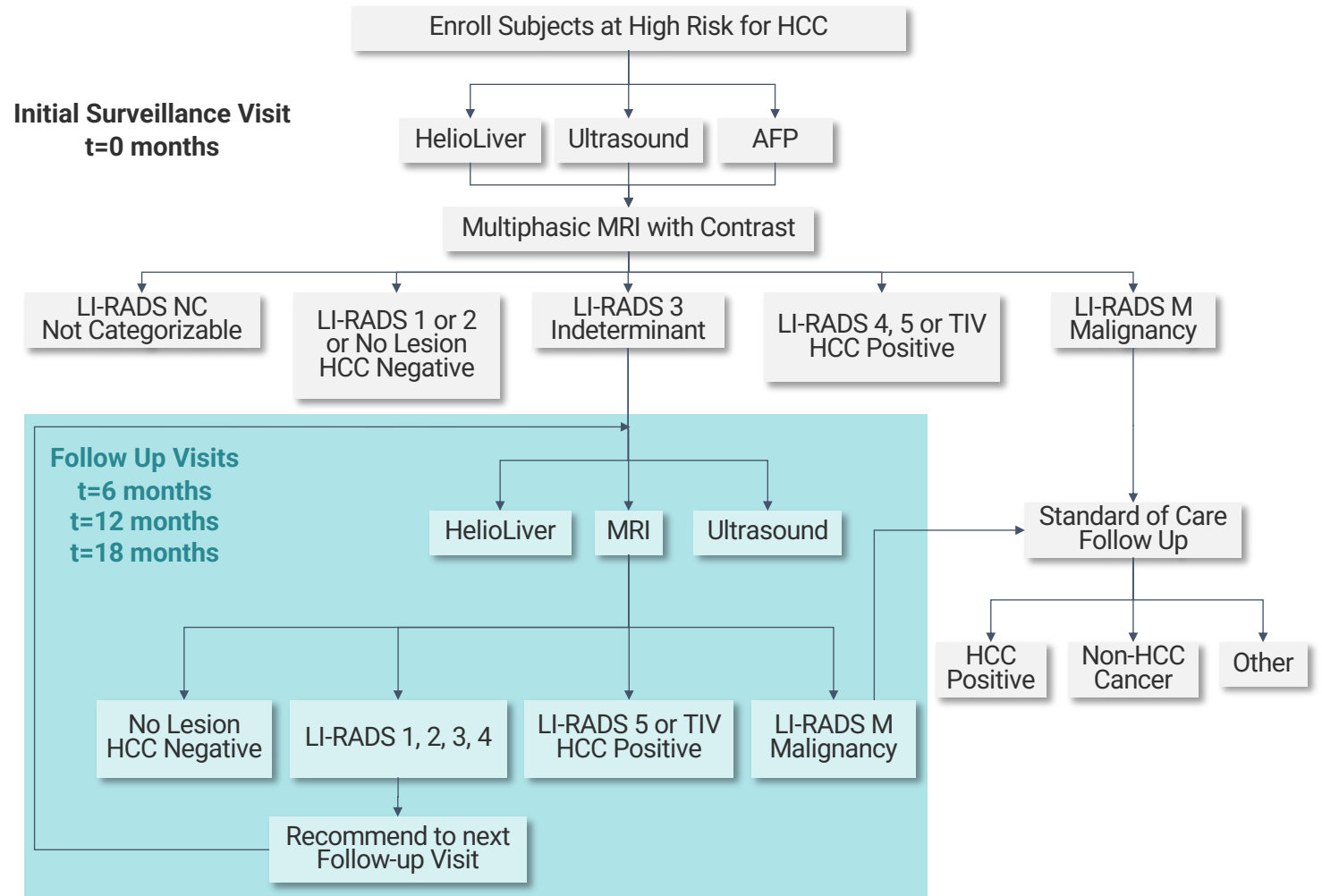


TITLE

Prospective Clinical Trial to Detect Liver Cancer through Quantification of cfDNA Methylation in Blood (CLiMB)

PURPOSE

Directly compare the performance characteristics of a multianalyte blood test to ultrasound for the detection of HCC



Subject Demographic Characteristics

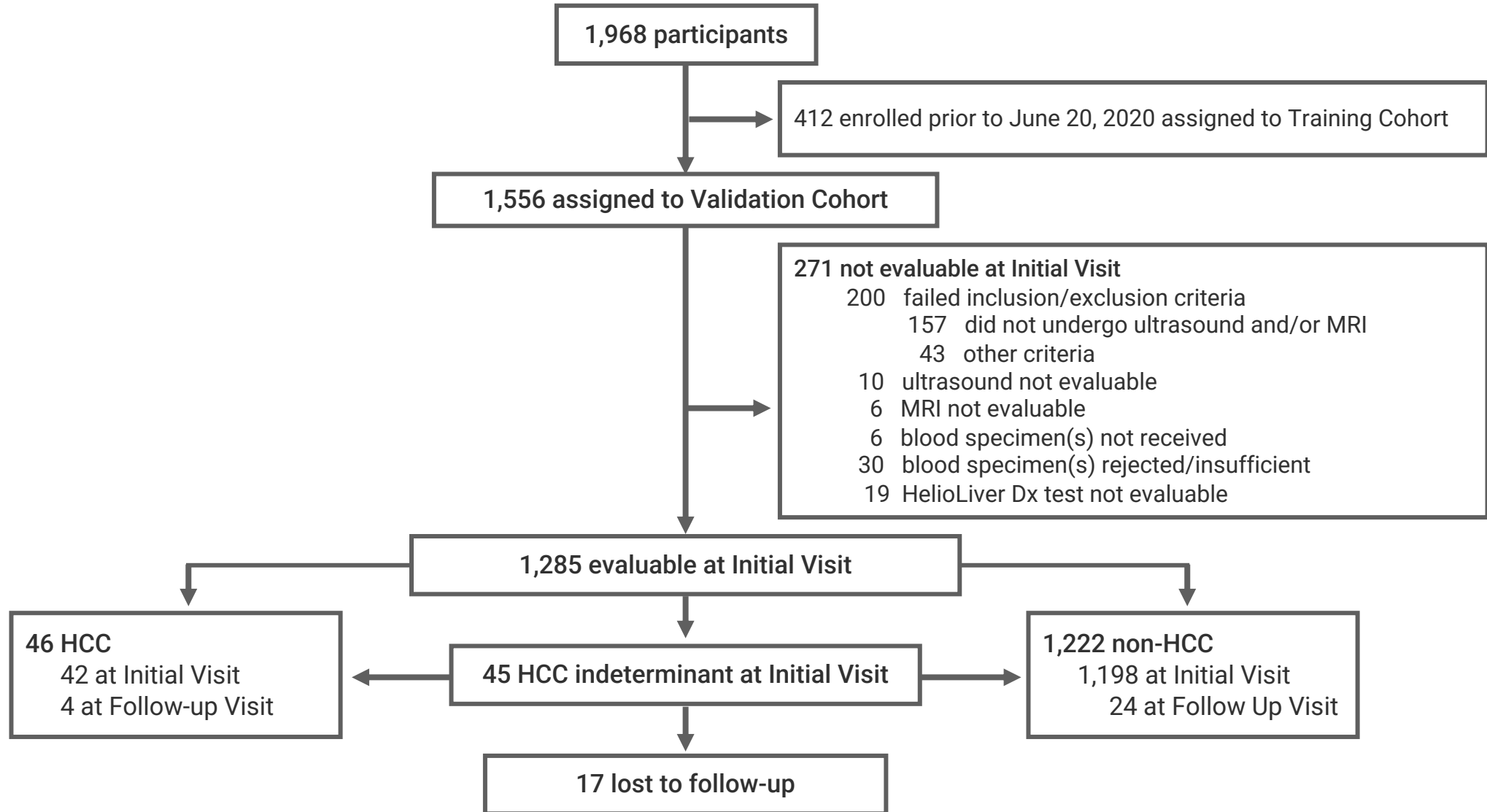


	HCC Positive (n = 46)	HCC Negative (n = 1222)
Age, y, mean (SD)	64.6 (7.4)	59.4 (10.9)
Sex, n (%)		
Male	30 (65.2)	596 (48.8)
Female	16 (34.8)	626 (51.2)
Ethnicity, n (%)		
Hispanic	20 (43.5)	405 (33.1)
Non-Hispanic	26 (56.5)	814 (66.6)
Race, n (%)		
White	40 (87.0)	1039 (85.0)
Non-white	6 (13.0)	182 (15.0)
Obesity, n (%)	26 (56.5)	676 (55.2)
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	21 (45.7)	503 (41.1)
Study Setting, n (%)		
Academic Center (%)	8 (17.4)	243 (19.9)
Community Based Center (%)	38 (82.6)	979 (80.1)
Liver Disease Etiology, n (%)		
NAFLD	23 (50.0)	626 (51.2)
ALD	10 (21.7)	262 (21.4)
Viral (HBV and/or HCV)	16 (34.8)	205 (16.8)
Other	3 (6.5)	204 (16.7)



Disposition of Subjects in the CLiMB Trial

Participants enrolled on or after June 20, 2020 were included in the Validation Cohort





HCC Tumor Characteristics

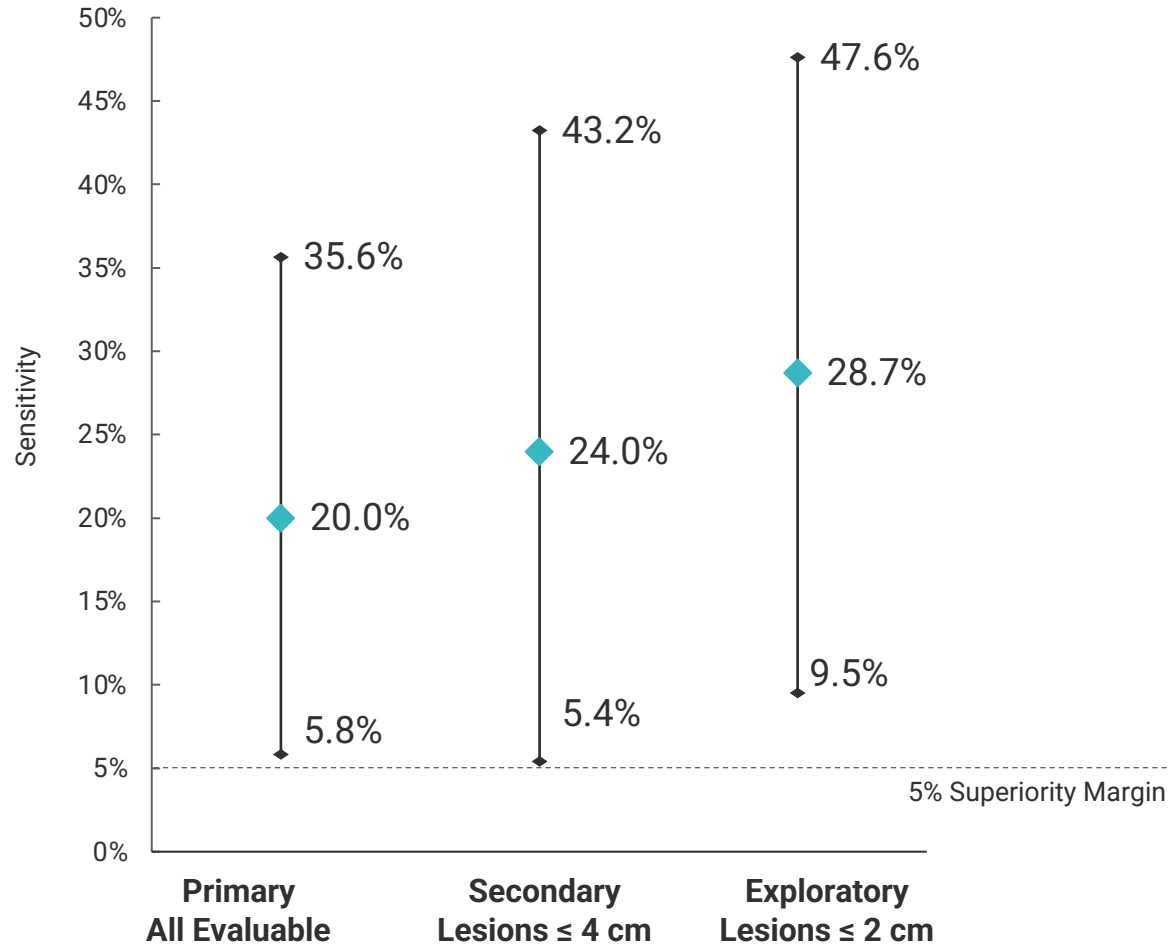
The majority of participants with HCC (74%) had small lesions of ≤ 3 cm

	HCC Positive (n = 46)
Total HCC Lesions, n (%)	
1	30 (65.2)
2	8 (17.4)
>2	8 (17.4)
HCC Lesion Size, n (%)	
≤ 1 cm	4 (8.7)
> 1 to ≤ 2 cm	17 (37.0)
> 2 to ≤ 3 cm	13 (28.3)
> 3 to ≤ 4 cm	3 (6.5)
> 4	9 (20.0)
HCC Lesion T Stage, n (%)	
T1	27 (58.7)
T2	5 (10.9)
T3	3 (6.5)
T4	3 (6.5)
Unstaged or Unknown	8 (17.4)

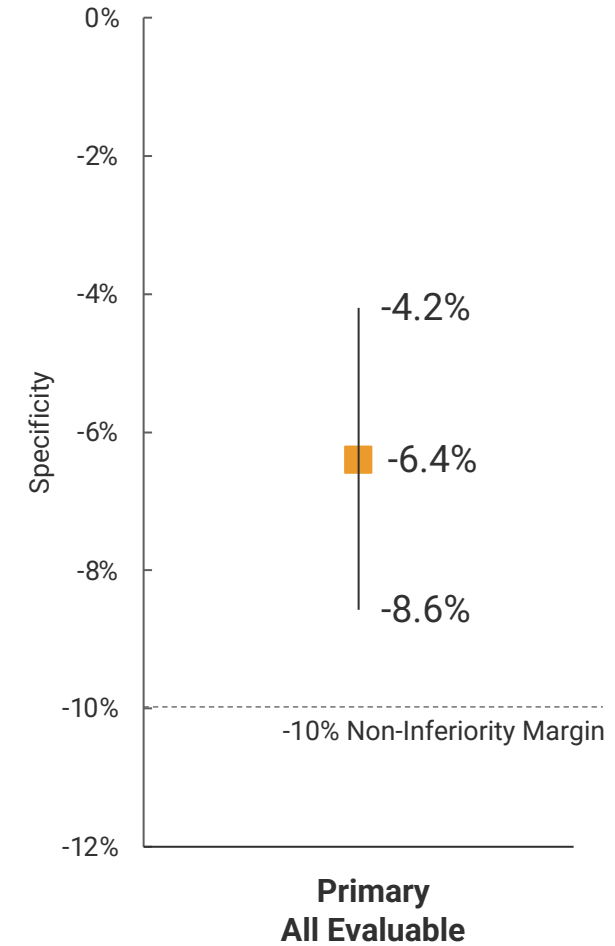
HelioLiver Dx met the Primary and Secondary Endpoints



**CLiMB Endpoint Analysis:
Sensitivity Difference**



**CLiMB Endpoint Analysis:
Specificity Difference**





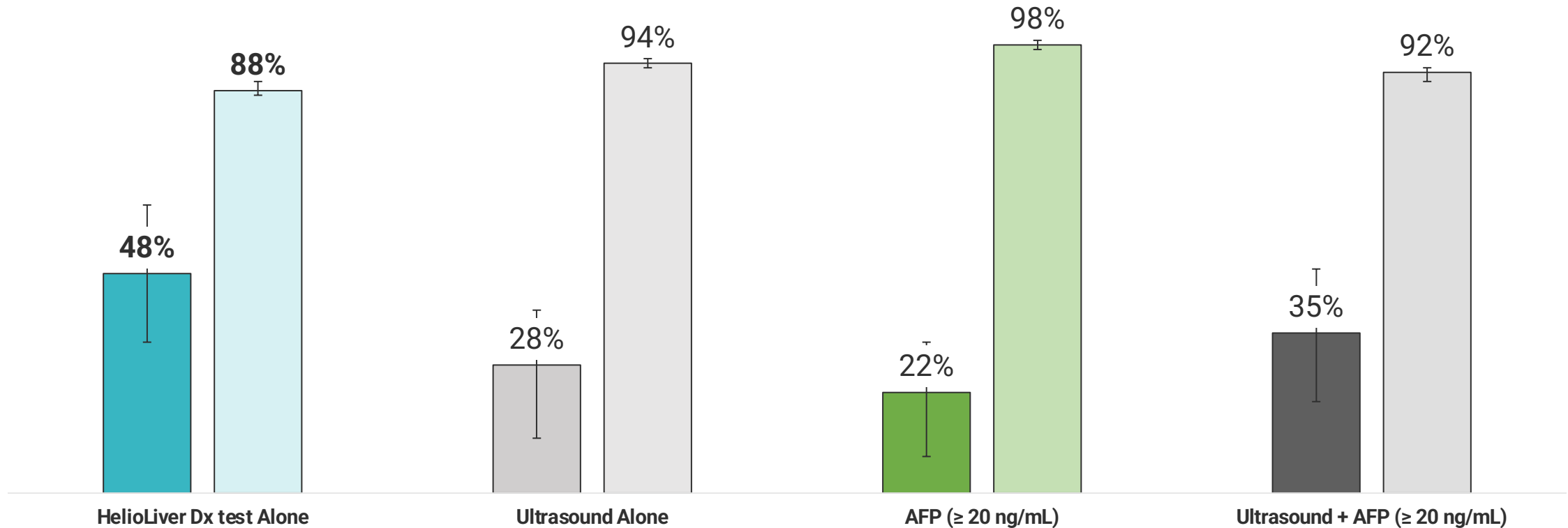
Test Performance Characteristics

HelioLiver Dx test was 20% more sensitive and 6% less specific than ultrasound alone.

HelioLiver Dx had a higher sensitivity and specificity than the combination of ultrasound + AFP (10 ng/mL).

Sensitivity and Specificity by Testing Modality from CLIMB

■ Sensitivity % (Darker Shade) □ Specificity % (Lighter Shade)





Test Performance Characteristics

	Sensitivity, % (95% CI)	Specificity, % (95% CI)	PPV (%)	NPV (%)
HelioLiver Dx test Alone	48 (33, 63)	88 (86, 89)	12.6	97.8
Ultrasound Alone	28 (16, 44)	94 (93, 95)	15.3	97.2
Ultrasound + AFP (≥ 20 ng/mL)	35 (21, 50)	92 (91, 94)	14.3	97.4
Ultrasound + AFP (≥ 10 ng/mL)	39 (25, 55)	87 (85, 89)	10.5	97.4
AFP (≥ 20 ng/mL)	22 (11, 36)	98 (97, 99)	29.4	97.1
AFP (≥ 10 ng/mL)	33 (20, 48)	93 (92, 94)	15.0	97.3
HelioLiver Dx test and Ultrasound	52 (37, 67)	83 (81, 85)	10.3	97.9

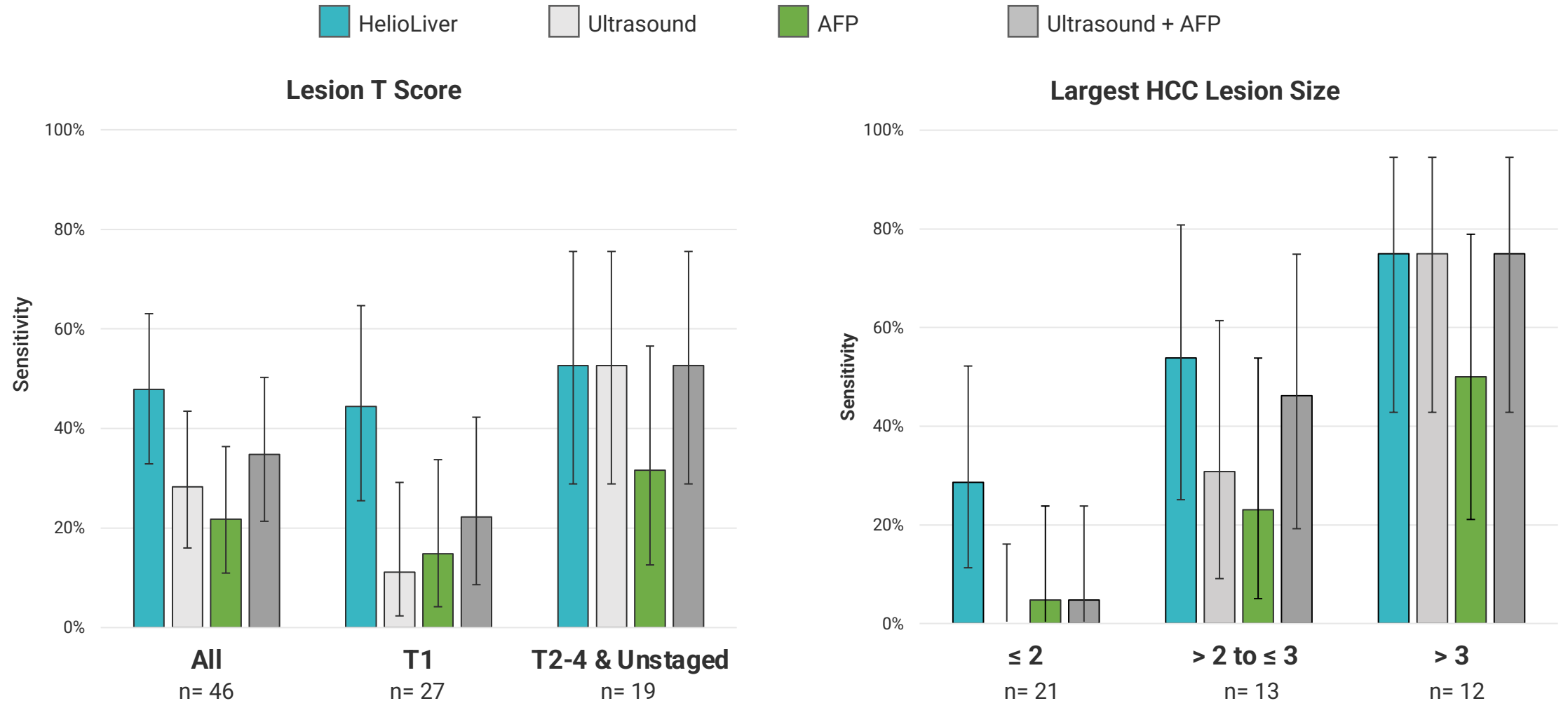
PPV, Positive Predictive Value; PLR; NPV, Negative Predictive Value

- HelioLiver Dx test was 20% more sensitive and 6% less specific than ultrasound alone
- HelioLiver Dx had a higher sensitivity and specificity than the combination of ultrasound + AFP (10 ng/mL)



Test Sensitivity by HCC Lesion T Score and Size

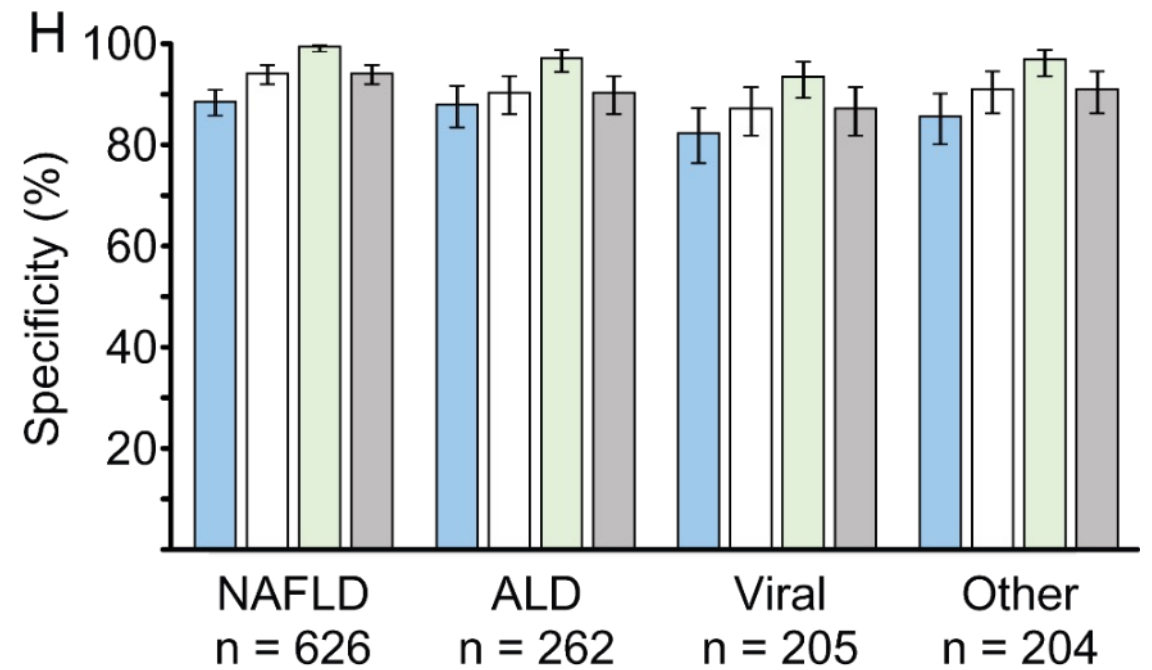
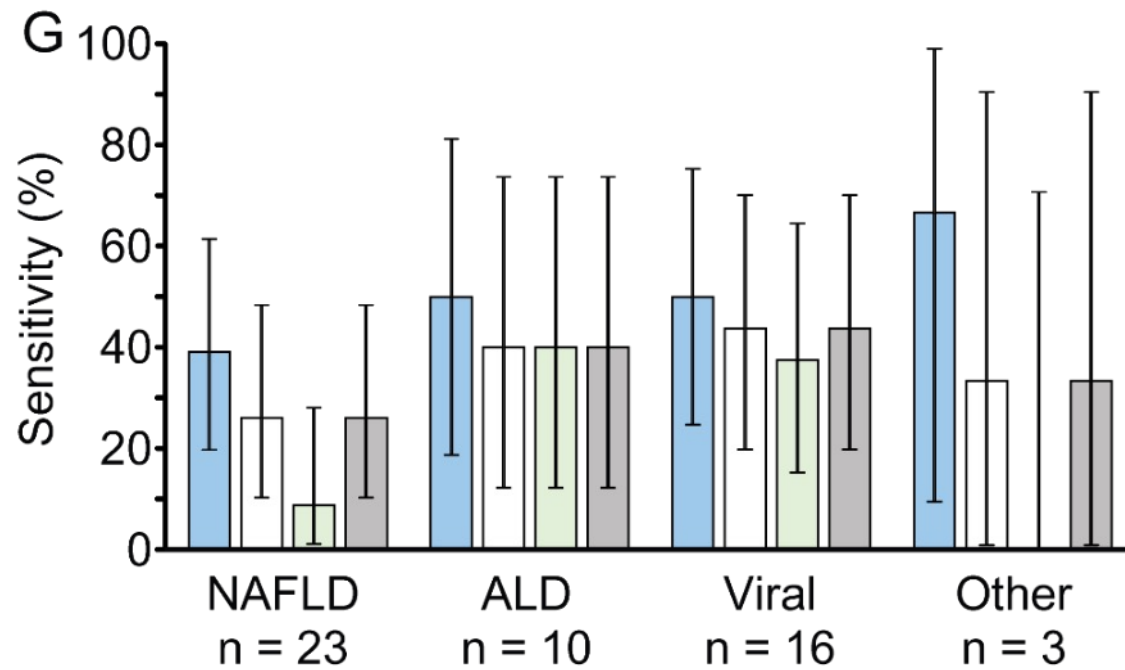
The Helioliver Dx test (Blue) was more sensitive than other test modalities for early T1 lesion and for lesions ≤ 3 cm





Subgroup Analysis – Etiology of Liver Cirrhosis

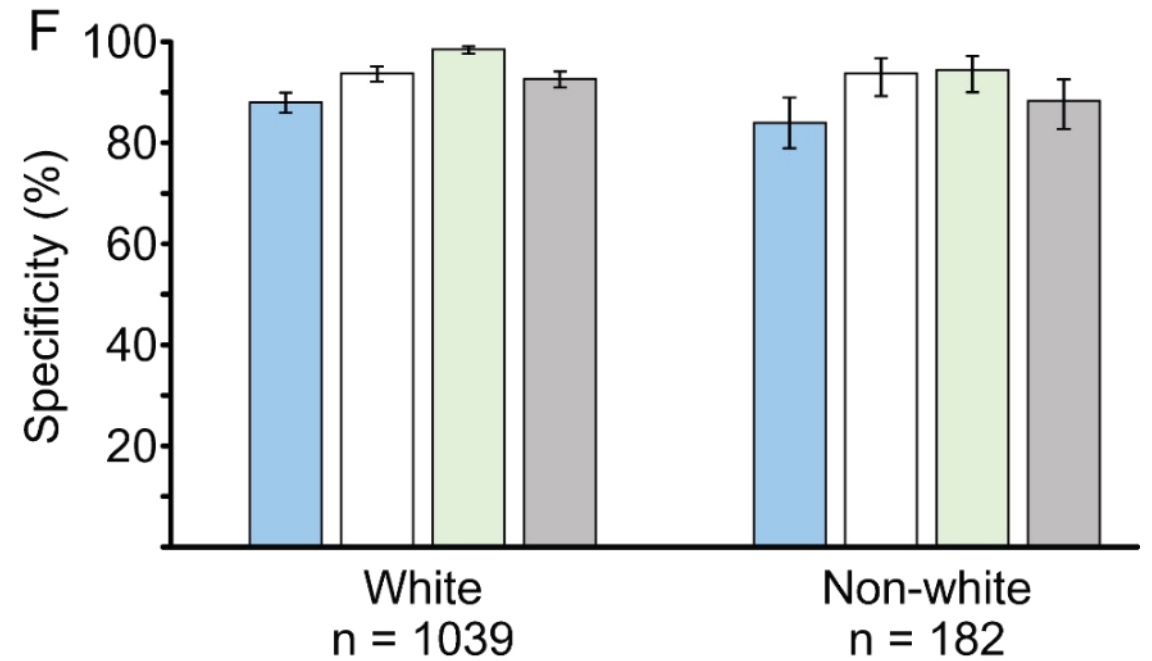
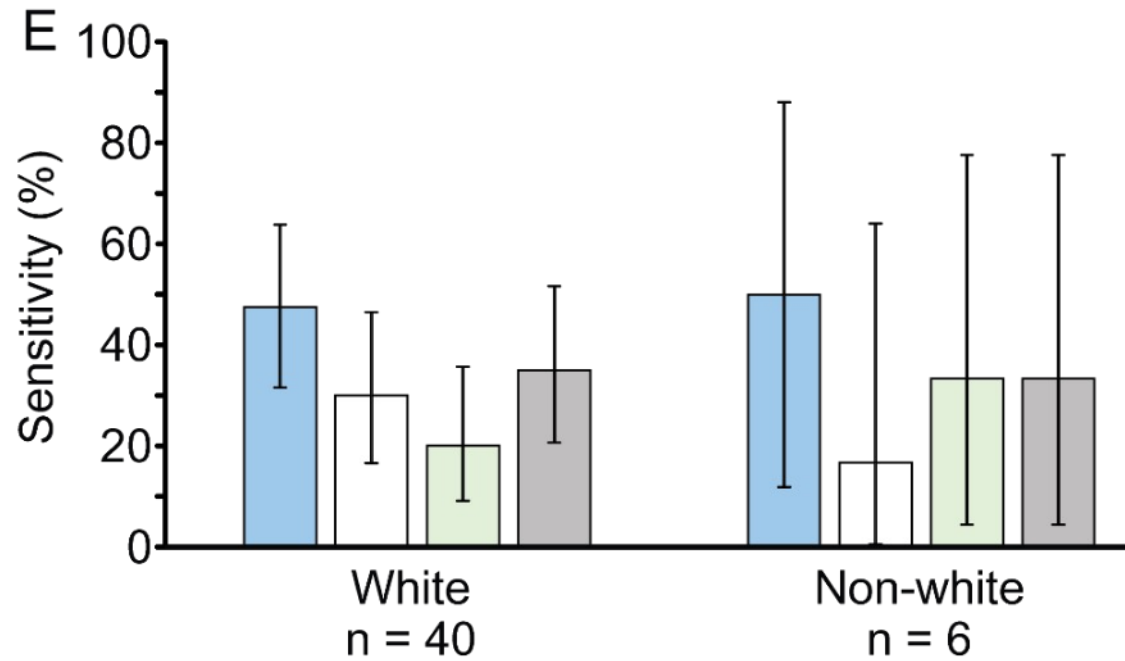
■ Helioliver Dx □ Ultrasound ■ AFP ■ Ultrasound + AFP





Subgroup Analysis - Race

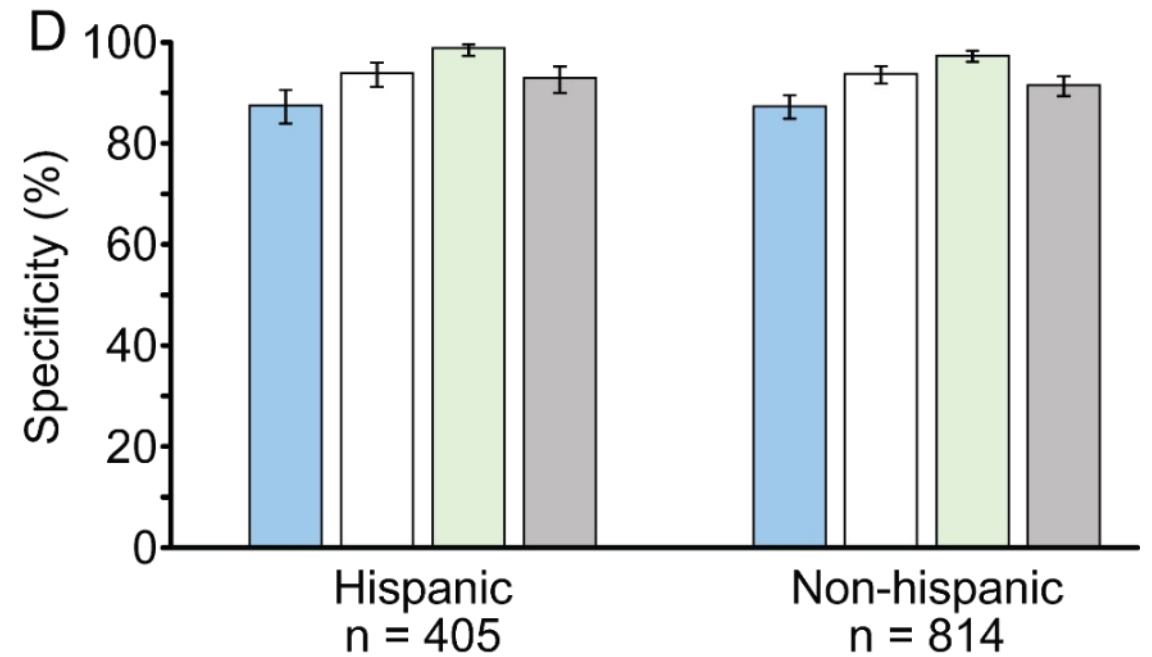
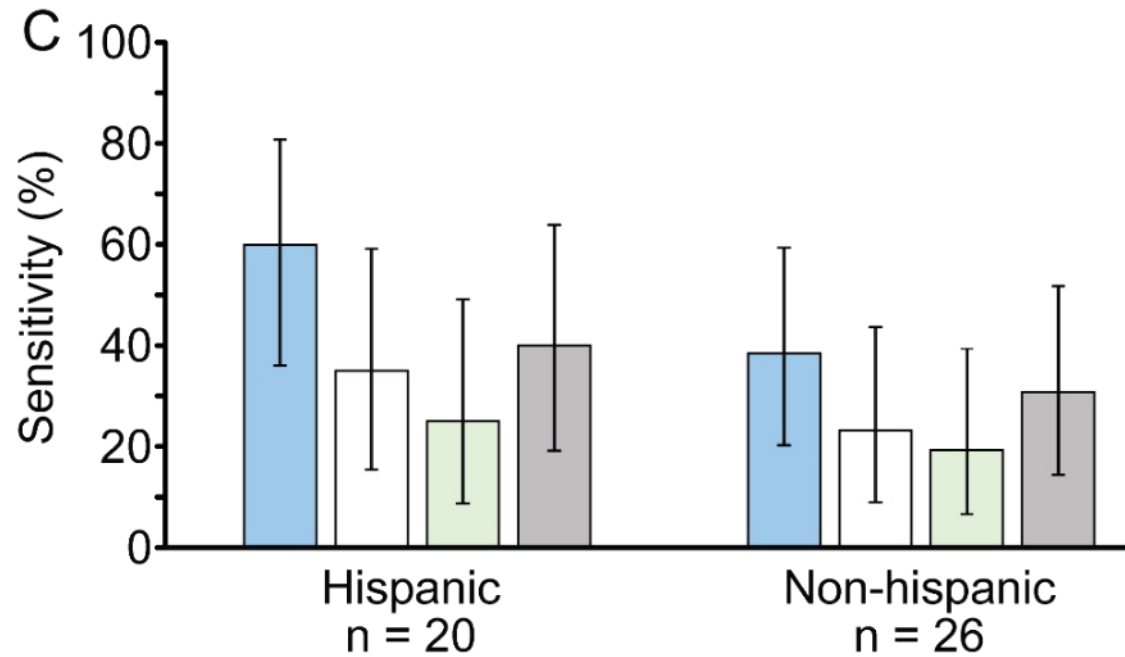
■ Helioliver Dx □ Ultrasound ■ AFP ■ Ultrasound + AFP





Subgroup Analysis - Ethnicity

■ Helioliver Dx □ Ultrasound ■ AFP ■ Ultrasound + AFP





Conclusions

- The CLiMB trial met the co-primary endpoints for superior sensitivity (5% margin) and non-inferiority for specificity (-10% margin) compared to abdominal ultrasound
- The HelioLiver Dx test was more sensitive than ultrasound for the detection of HCC in a high-risk population in very early HCC (<2cm)
- An accurate, easy to use blood test for the detection of HCC may help improve patient outcomes through improved adherence and superior early detection of HCC



Thank You

For Follow-up Questions Please Contact
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Alex Brenner, CFO – alex@heliogenomics.com