



**Advancing Antibody Drug Conjugates With
Novel Immuno-Oncology Payloads**

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation includes expressed or implied forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), about the Akari Therapeutics, Plc (the “Company”) that involve risks and uncertainties relating to future events and the future performance of the Company. Actual events or results may differ materially from these forward-looking statements. Words such as “will,” “could,” “would,” “should,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “believe,” “estimate,” “predict,” “project,” “potential,” “continue,” “future,” “opportunity” “will likely result,” “target,” variations of such words, and similar expressions or negatives of these words are intended to identify such forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. Examples of such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, express or implied statements regarding: the business combination and related matters, including, but not limited to, post-closing operations and the outlook for the Company’s business; the Company’s targets, plans, objectives or goals for future operations, including those related to its product candidates; financial projections; future economic performance; and the assumptions underlying or relating to such statements. These statements are based on the Company’s current plans, estimates and projections. By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific. A number of important factors, including those described in this communication, could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in any forward-looking statements. Factors that may affect future results and may cause these forward-looking statements to be inaccurate include, without limitation: the risk that the Company may not realize the anticipated benefits of its merger with Peak Bio, Inc. (the “Merger”) in the time frame expected, or at all; the ability to retain and hire key personnel; potential adverse reactions or changes to business relationships resulting from the Merger; the potential impact of unforeseen liabilities, future capital expenditures, revenues, costs, expenses, earnings, synergies, economic performance, indebtedness, financial condition and losses on the future prospects, business and management strategies for the management, expansion and growth of the combined business; uncertainties as to the long-term value of the Company’s American Depositary Shares (“ADSs”) (and the ordinary shares represented thereby), including the dilution caused by the Company’s issuance of additional ADSs (and the ordinary shares represented thereby) in connection with the Merger; risks related to global as well as local political and economic conditions, including interest rate and currency exchange rate fluctuations; potential delays or failures related to research and/or development of the Company’s programs or product candidates; risks related to any loss of the Company’s patents or other intellectual property rights; any interruptions of the supply chain for raw materials or manufacturing for the Company’s product candidates, the nature, timing, cost and possible success and therapeutic applications of product candidates being developed by the Company and/or its collaborators or licensees; the extent to which the results from the research and development programs conducted by the Company, and/or its collaborators or licensees may be replicated in other studies and/or lead to advancement of product candidates to clinical trials, therapeutic applications, or regulatory approval; uncertainty of the utilization, market acceptance, and commercial success of the Company’s product candidates; unexpected breaches or terminations with respect to the Company’s material contracts or arrangements; risks related to competition for the Company’s product candidates; the Company’s ability to successfully develop or commercialize its product candidates; potential exposure to legal proceedings and investigations; risks related to changes in governmental laws and related interpretation thereof, including on reimbursement, intellectual property protection and regulatory controls on testing, approval, manufacturing, development or commercialization of any of the Company’s product candidates; the Company’s ability to maintain listing of its ADSs on the Nasdaq Capital Market. While the foregoing list of factors presented here is considered representative, no list should be considered to be a complete statement of all potential risks and uncertainties. More detailed information about the Company and the risk factors that may affect the realization of forward-looking statements is set forth in the Company’s filings with the SEC, copies of which may be obtained from the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. The Company assumes no, and hereby disclaims any, obligation to update the forward-looking statements contained in this press release.

Akari – A Radical Redesign to ADC Payloads - Opportunity To Drive Significant Value Quickly

1

PAYLOAD INNOVATION

PH1 Payload - Targeting RNA Splicing

- Potent cytotoxicity
- Innate and adaptive immune activation
- Differentiated safety profile

Rapid Pipeline Expansion

- AKTX-101 – Trop-2 ADC
- AKTX-102 – CEACAM5: GI, lung cancers

2

ACCELERATING LEAD PROGRAM

AKTX-101 – Trop-2 ADC

- Trop-2 is a validated target
- Strong preclinical differentiation
- First-in-Human (FIH) ~12 months
- FIH clinical activity: 18 months
- Initial focus: urothelial cancer
- Expand quickly to other tumors

3



NEAR-TERM VALUE

Near-Term Catalysts to Drive Significant Upside

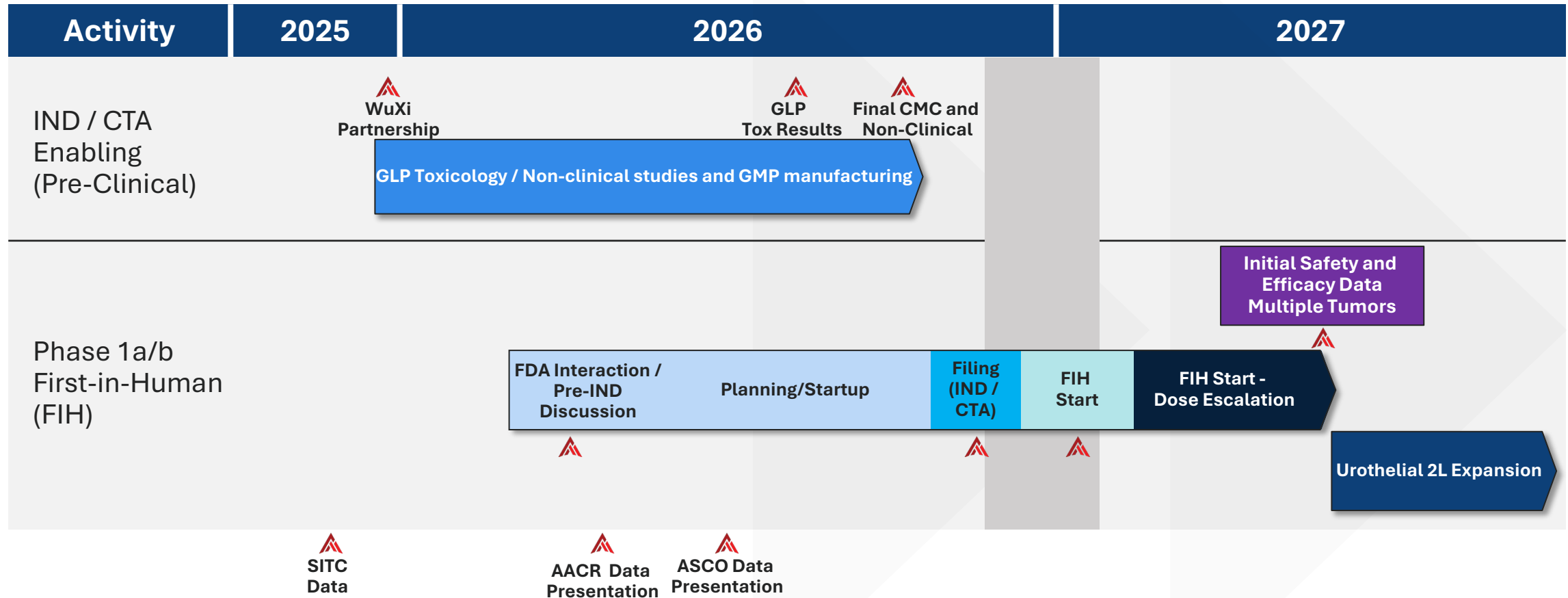
- Established catalysts by peers at FIH data suggest potential for significant value accretion

Akari PH1 Payload Driving Multiple ADC Programs

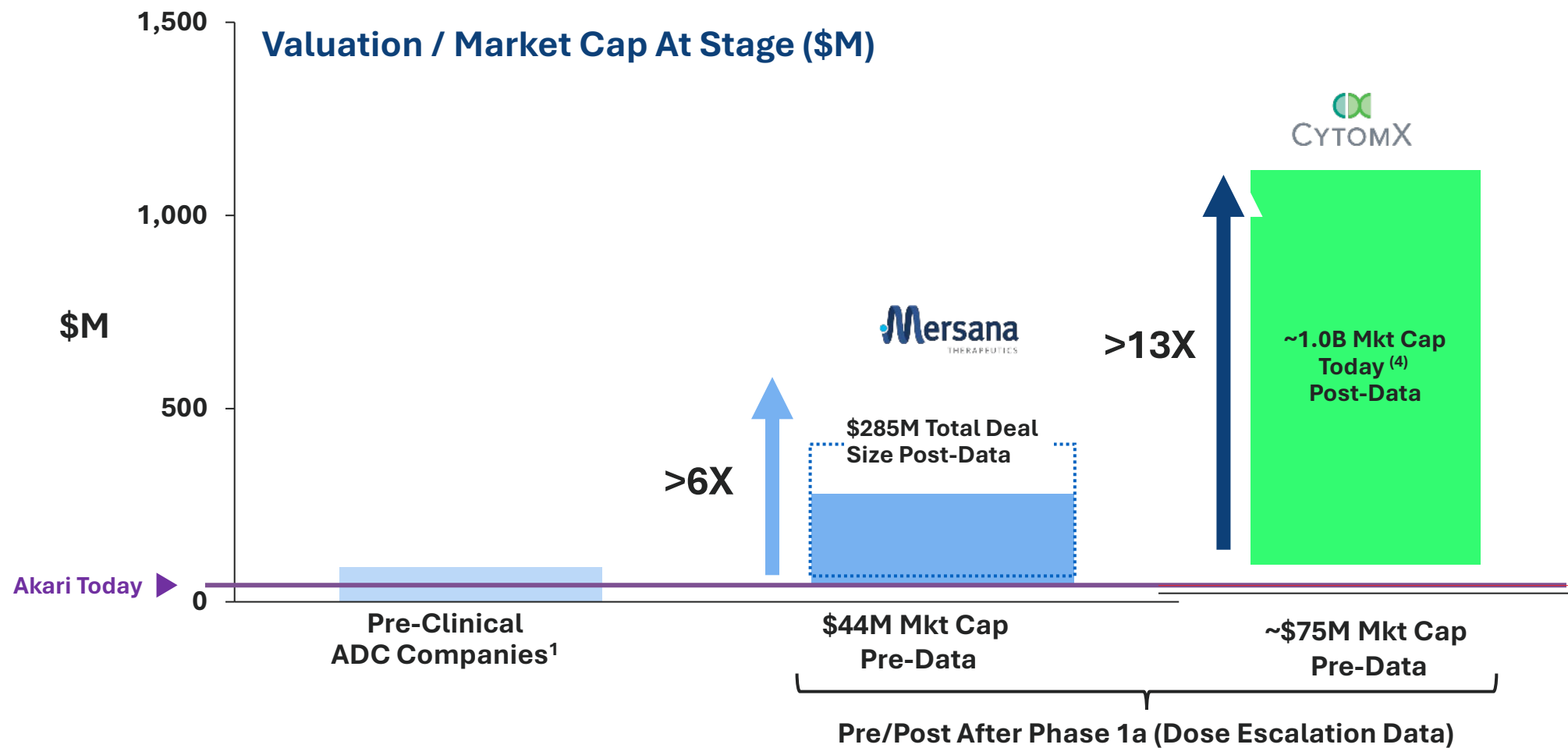
AKTX-101 Trop-2 ADC Is Entering IND Enabling Work Now

ADC Programs (All PH1 Payload Based)	Indication	Discovery	Preclinical	IND Enabling	Highlights
AKTX-101 (Trop2 + PH1)	Urothelial Cancer; Other Solid Tumors				<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Entering FIH (First-in-Human) enabling studies- Phase 1 filing expected 4Q 2026- Rapid expansion into other solid tumors (i.e. gastric, lung, breast)
AKTX-102 (CEACAM5 + PH1)	Colon, Gastric, and Lung Cancers				<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Developing best-in-class antibody/PH1 ADC- Opportunity in colon, pancreatic, gastric, lung

AKTX-101 Path to Clinic: ~12 Months to IND/CTA and Start of FIH Trial; ~18 Months to Initial Safety/Efficacy Data



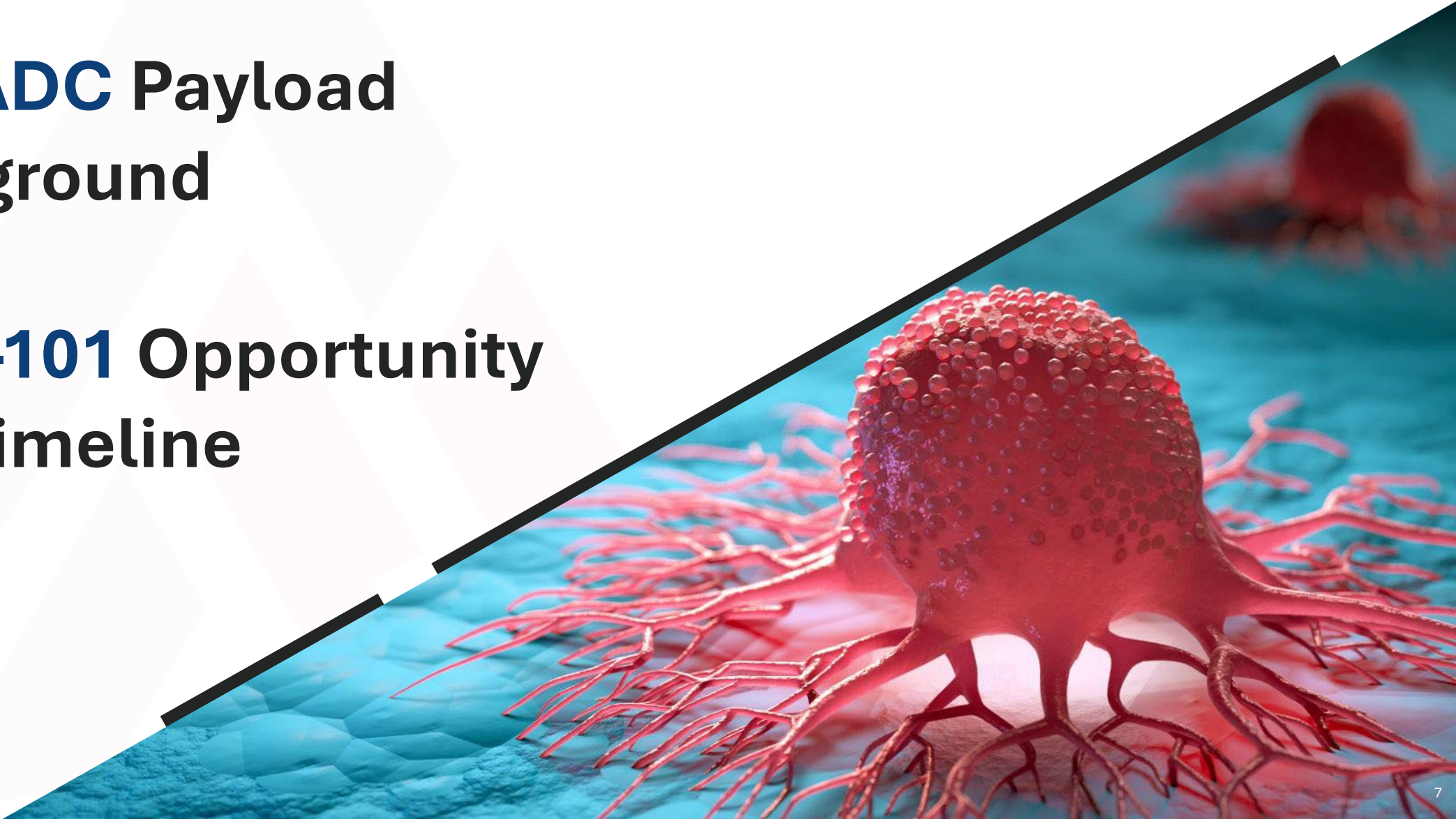
Akari's Value Today Offers The Potential For Large Upside in 12-18 Months Based On Comparable ADC Peers



(1) Source: Pitchbook search of ADC companies active in deal space in 2025. Where public, represents market cap, where private, Pre-money valuations were used
(2) Global Newswire, May 12, 2025: CytomX Announces Positive Interim Data From Phase 1 Dose
(3) Day One Biopharmaceuticals to Acquire Mersana Therapeutics - Mersana Therapeutics
(4) Data as of Jan 31, 2026





Corporate Overview

- **PH1 ADC Payload Background**
- **AKTX-101 Opportunity and Timeline**



Currently Approved ADC Payloads Such As Topo1 Inhibitors Have Clear Efficacy and Safety Limitations

**For Approved Trop-2 ADCs (Topo1 Inh. Payloads), 50% of patients relapse at 7 months or less;
Patients experience significant side effects and have difficulty staying on therapy**

Product	Indication	Efficacy - Median PFS, months	Warnings/ Precautions	Dose Interruptions	Dose Reductions
 TRODELVY	Triple Negative Breast Cancer	5.6	Neutropenia, Diarrhea, Nausea/Vomiting	63%	22%
 TRODELVY	HR+/HER2 Breast Cancer	5.5	Neutropenia, Diarrhea, Nausea/Vomiting	66%	33%
 DATROWAY	HR+/HER2 Breast Cancer	6.9	Interstitial Lung Disease, stomatitis, (including mouth ulcers and oral mucositis), ocular adverse reactions	22%	23%
 DATROWAY	2L EGFR Mutant Lung Cancer	5.8	Interstitial Lung Disease, stomatitis, (including mouth ulcers and oral mucositis), ocular adverse reactions	43%	26%

Akari's PH1 Payload/Linker Designed To Address Efficacy and Safety Limitations With Current ADC Payloads

Potent Single Agent Cytotoxicity

- Cytotoxicity at single digit nanomolar levels

Innate and Adaptive Immune Actions To Drive Greater and More Durable Efficacy

- Macrophage repolarization to M1 Anti-Tumor State
- Neutrophil activation to aid macrophages
- Neoantigens activate B Cells and epitope spreading

Unique Efficacy Results With Anti-PD-1

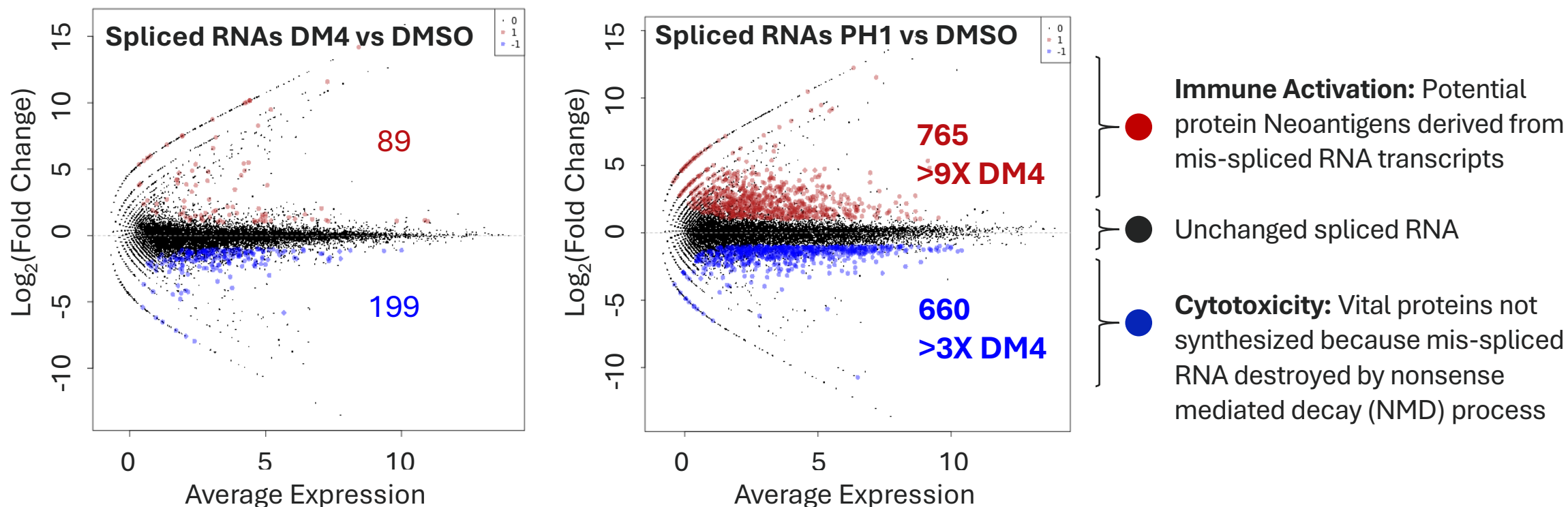
- Expands Gamma Delta T cells
- Potentiates anti-PD-1 activity
- Class-switching: IgM to IgG antibodies to target cancer

Differentiated Safety Profile in NHP

- Non-cleavable linker minimizes toxicity in healthy tissues
- No neutropenia, anemia, or lymphocytopenia, etc.
- No interstitial lung disease or mucositis observed
- No neuropathies observed

PH1 Targets Cell's Splicing Machinery, Causing Cell Killing (Cytotoxicity) and Immune Activation (Protein Neoantigens)

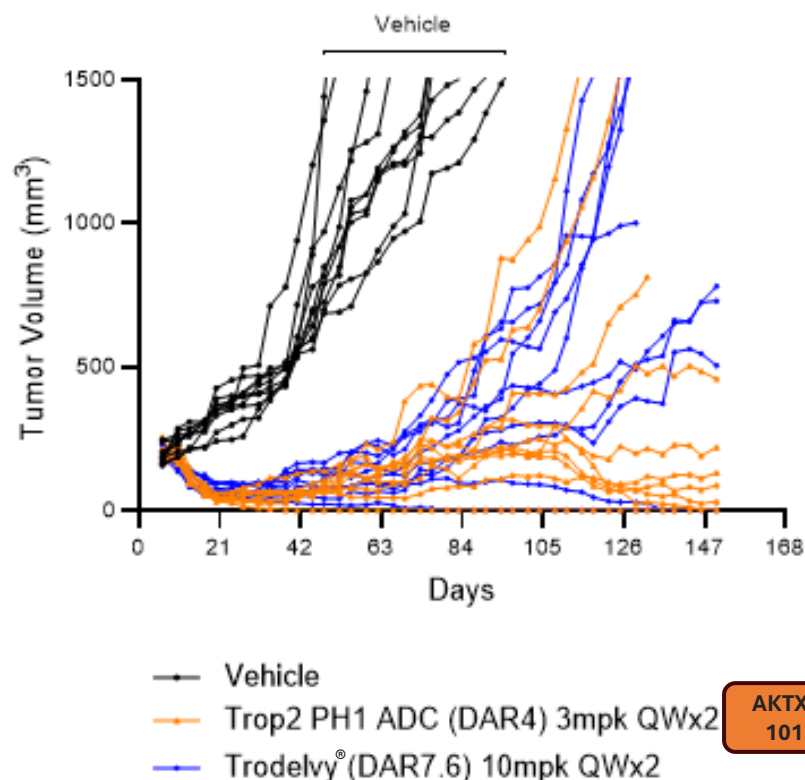
DM4 Payload (microtubule inhibitor used on Elahere®) or PH1 Payload (splicing modulator) compared to DMSO control



PH1 Payload increases the number of mis-spliced RNAs to drive both Cytotoxicity AND Immune Activation via protein neoantigens

PH1 Cytotoxicity Power Is Superior To Leading Trop-2 ADC Trodelvy® in Preclinical Gastric Cancer Model

Higher Rate of Tumor Regression Compared to Trodelvy®, Even With Lower Dose and Drug/Antibody Ratio (DAR)



Agent	Tumor Regression (TR) at 5 months (150 days)
Vehicle	0%
Trodelvy®	20%
AKTX-101	50%

Day 20, AKTX-101 > Trodelvy® p=0.000028
Day 41, AKTX-101 > Trodelvy® p=0.035

Method

NCI-N87 cell xenograft model

Mice dosed IV with ADC or vehicle on day 1 and day 8 post-randomization

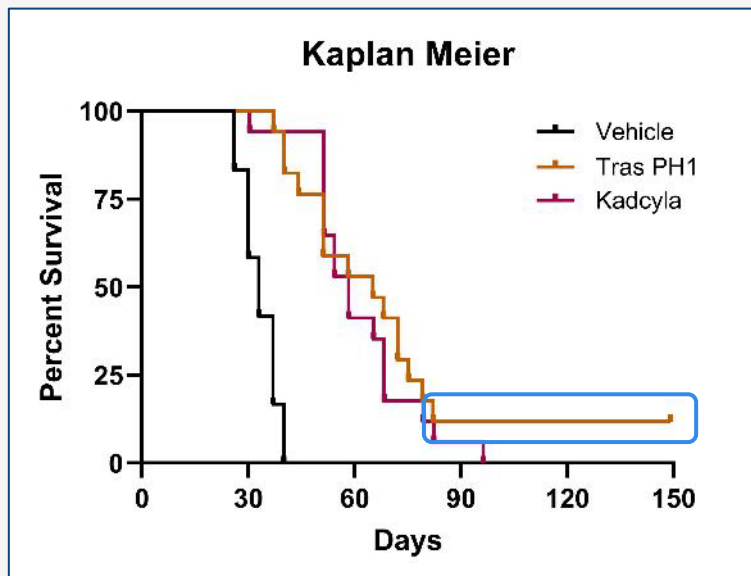
At DAR4, AKTX-101 induced **TR Regression in 50%** of treated mice over a period of ~5 months

vs.

At DAR 7.6, Trodelvy® induced **TR in only 20%** of treated mice over a period of ~5 months

PH1 Payload Uniquely Activates Innate and Adaptive Immune System For Greater and Longer Efficacy⁽¹⁾

MC38-hHer2 Model "Tras PH1" is Trastuzumab-PH1 ADC

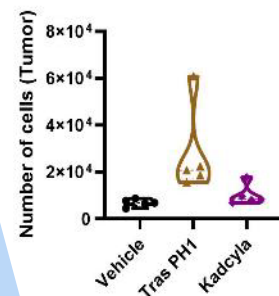


Tras-PH1: 2 Complete Regressions (CR)
Kadcyla: 0 Complete Regressions (CR)

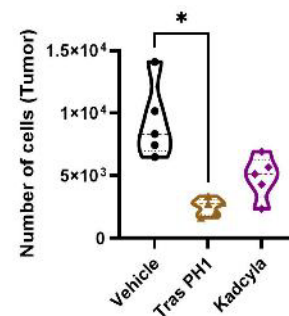
Tras-PH1 Additional Efficacy Driven By Unique
Innate and Adaptive Immune Response

Pro-Inflammatory Macrophages and Increase In Neutrophils vs Kadcylla®

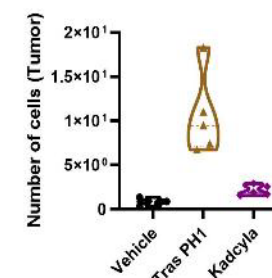
M1 Macrophage
CD206- F4/80 High



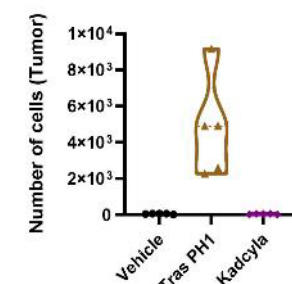
M2 Macrophage
CD206+ F4/80 High



Macrophage repolarization
M1/M2

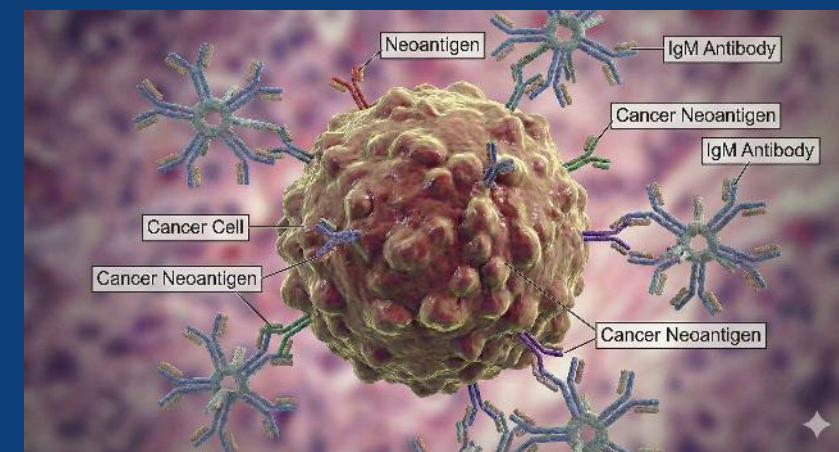


Neutrophils
F4/80 medium Ly6G+



Expands B Cells and IgM Antibodies vs. Kadcylla®

- IgM antibodies target cancer cells via neoantigens
- IgM-targeted cells marked for destruction by Complement system



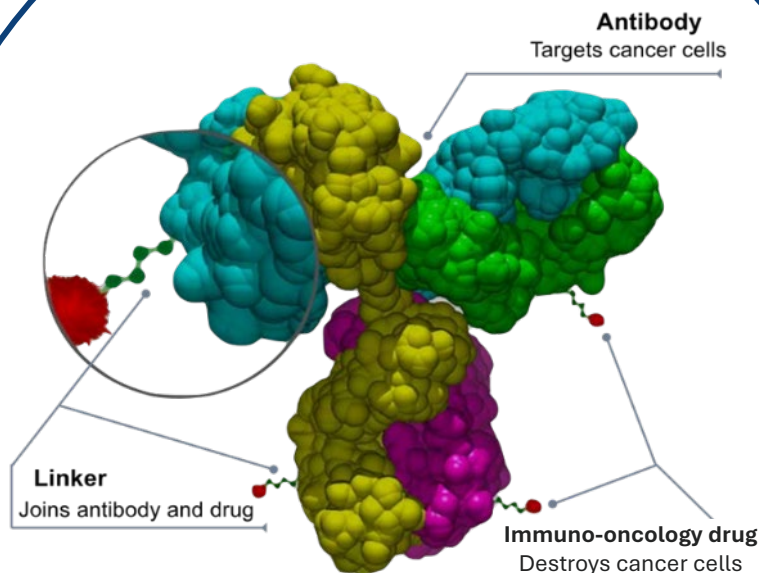
⁽¹⁾ Data using trastuzumab antibody conjugated to PH-1 payload (Tras PH1)

Lead Program **AKTX-101** (Trop-2 PH1 ADC)

AKTX-101: Highly Differentiated Trop-2 ADC With Novel PH1 Payload

Reduced Off-Target Effects

- AKTX-101 uses a proprietary lysine, non-cleavable linker
- Linker-Payload designed to reduce off-target effects



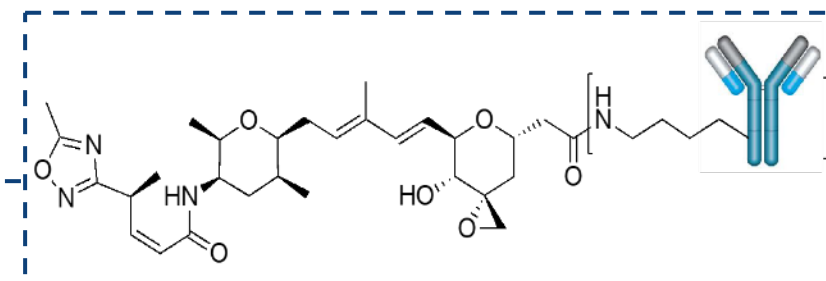
Novel Antibody With Cell Killing Intact

- Proprietary Trop-2 targeting antibody
- Higher affinity than hRS7 (Trodelvy®)
- Potent ADCC (Antibody Dependent Cellular Cytotoxicity)

Potent Cytotoxicity and Immune Activation

- AKTX-101 utilizes a 3rd generation, proprietary Thailanstatin toxin
- Single digit nanomolar potency in several tumors
- Unique innate and adaptive immune activation
- B cells initiate epitope spreading, broader response

Chemical Structure of Toxin Attached to Trop-2 Targeting Antibody



AKTX-101 Designed To Be Superior To Current Trop-2 ADCs Across Both Key Efficacy and Safety Attributes

Key Measure	Trodelvy® (leading Trop-2 ADC)	Akari AKTX-101*
Tumor Potency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10mg/kg - DAR 7.6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 mg/kg superior in Gastric Cancer in NCI-N87 cell xenograft model - DAR 4.0
Immune Activation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hRS7 antibody disrupts tumor cell-cell barriers allowing entry of immune cells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repolarization of Macrophages to Anti-tumor effect (M1) - Increase in Neutrophils - B cell expansion: IgM antibodies
ADC Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cleavable linker/ significant off-target effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-cleavable linker/ limited off-target effects
Safety in NHP (Non-Human Primates)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bone Marrow suppression - Neutropenia - GI toxicity – diarrhea, vomiting, nausea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rash - Mild elevations in AST (reversible) - Mild reduction in platelets (reversible) - No intestinal toxicity, mucositis - No neutropenia

Large Opportunity for AKTX-101 Across Multiple Solid Tumors That Express Trop-2

Cancer Type	New Annual Cases	Annual Deaths
Initial Target: Urothelial Cancer	85,000	17,000
Breast	319,750	42,680
Lung	226,650	124,730
Colorectal	154,270	52,900
Head and Neck	72,680	16,680
Pancreatic	67,440	51,980
Oral Cavity	59,660	12,770
Gastric	30,300	10,780
Esophagus	22,070	16,250
Ovarian	20,890	12,730
Cervical	13,360	4,320
Total Potential Target Trop-2 Patient Population	987,070	345,820

AKTX-101: Initial Target Is Urothelial Cancer - A Large Patient Group With Significant Unmet Needs

Most common type of bladder cancer
accounting for 90% of bladder tumors¹

Current Treatments:

- Platinum-based chemotherapy
- Enfortumab vedotin + pembrolizumab or checkpoint inhibitor
- HER2 and FGFR2/3-targeted therapy

Limitations of Current Therapies:

- Limited durability and significant toxicity; many patients relapse quickly or cannot tolerate treatment

United States²

~85k New Cases Annually

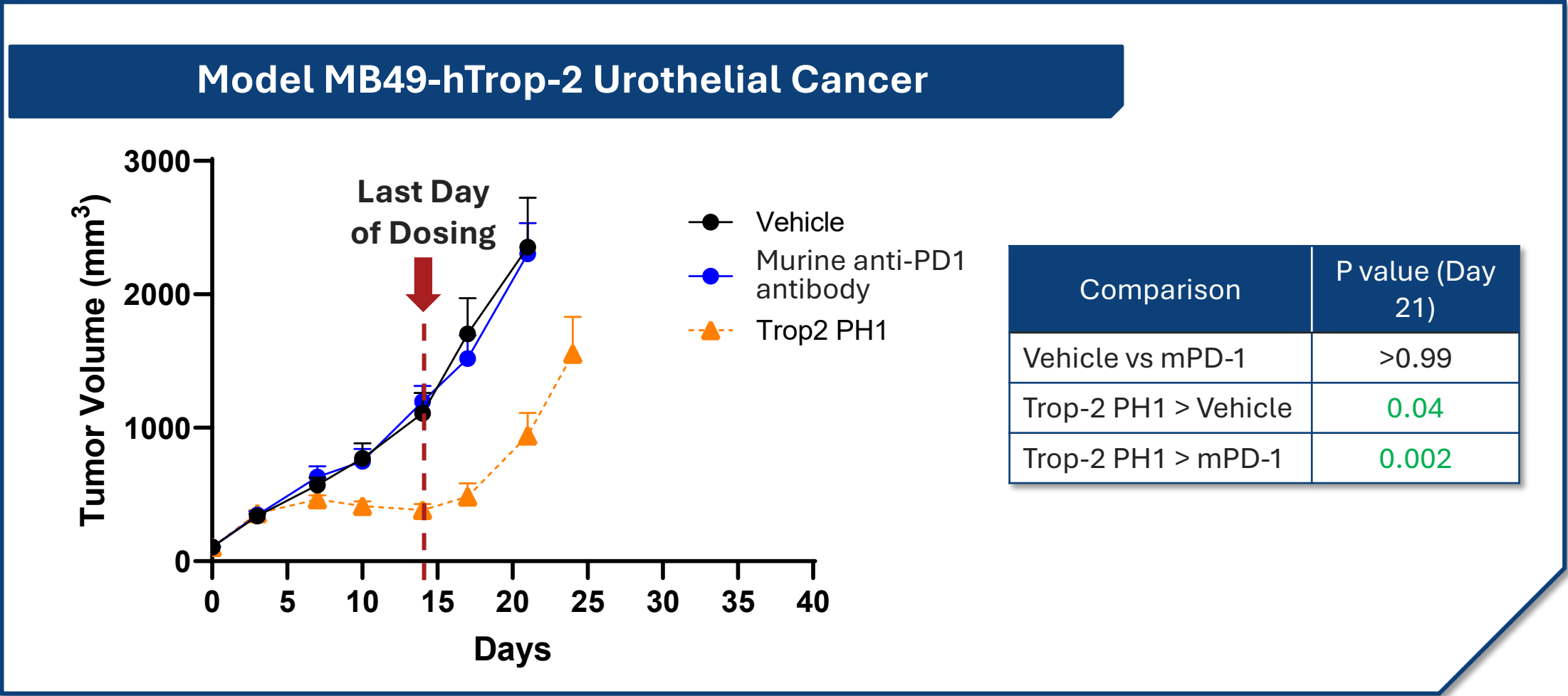
~17k Deaths Annually

Global³

~573k New Cases Annually

~213k Deaths Annually

AKTX-101 (Trop-2 PH1) Has Demonstrated Significant Activity In Aggressive Urothelial Cancer Preclinical Model



AKTX-101 Has A Differentiated Safety Profile vs Current Trop-2 ADCs: No Neutropenia, Diarrhea, Mucositis, or Interstitial Lung Disease Observed

Key Safety Warnings Of Approved Trop-2 ADCs

- Boxed warning for neutropenia or bone marrow suppression (Trodelvy®)
 - GI toxicities (Trodelvy®)
- Lung toxicity – Interstitial Lung Disease (Datroway®)
 - Stomatitis (Datroway®)

AKTX-101 Findings Are Manageable and Transient (Non-Human Primate Studies)

- Rash, mild reduction in platelets (reversible), and mild/reversible elevations in AST (below MTD)
- All phenotypes reversed within 2 weeks of dosing
- Minimal or mild histopathological changes at terminal necropsy
- No histopathological observations upon recovery necropsy (+ 3 weeks)

C_{\max} for dose tolerated in NHP (6 mg/kg) was 5X C_{\max} required for shrinking pre-implanted tumors in mice

Long Half-Life for AKTX-101 Observed in NHP

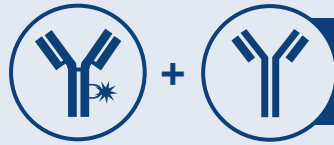
- $T_{1/2}$ = 53 hours at 6 mg/kg
- Trodelvy® $T_{1/2}$ = 11.7 hours at 10mg/kg,
- Datroway® $T_{1/2}$ = 45 hours at 6mg/kg

In Urothelial Cancer, 2nd Line Opportunity Is Valuable and Makes an Attractive Strategic Entry Point For AKTX-101

DIAGNOSIS: metastatic Urothelial Carcinoma (mUC)



PREFERRED 1ST LINE THERAPY (Standard of Care for All-Comers)



+

Enfortumab Vedotin + Pembrolizumab

(Regardless of Cisplatin Eligibility)



DISEASE PROGRESSION

50% of Patients Relapse in ~12 Months



2ND LINE THERAPY (Post-EV+Pembro) **~75,000 Patients***

Platinum-based Chemotherapy

(Gem/Cis or Gem/Carbo)



Erdafitinib

(If FGFR2/3 Alteration +)

Unmet Needs:

- Improved PFS, duration of response and overall response
- Limited toxicities in frail and elderly population
- No overlapping toxicities with 1L therapies (i.e. neuropathies)

First-in-Human Phase 1a Trial Explores Safety, Therapeutic Dose, And Identifies Efficacy Signals In Range of Solid Tumors

Phase 1b Expansion Into Urothelial Cancer Drives Potential Accelerated Path

Dose Escalation Phase 1a
12-24 Patients

**Recommended
Dose**

1b Expansion In Urothelial

Potential for Other Solid
Tumor Exploratory Arms

Trop-2 Expressing
Tumors
(Urothelial, Gastric,
Lung, Breast,
Others)

Dose A

Dose B

Dose C

Dose D

Design: Simon 2-stage

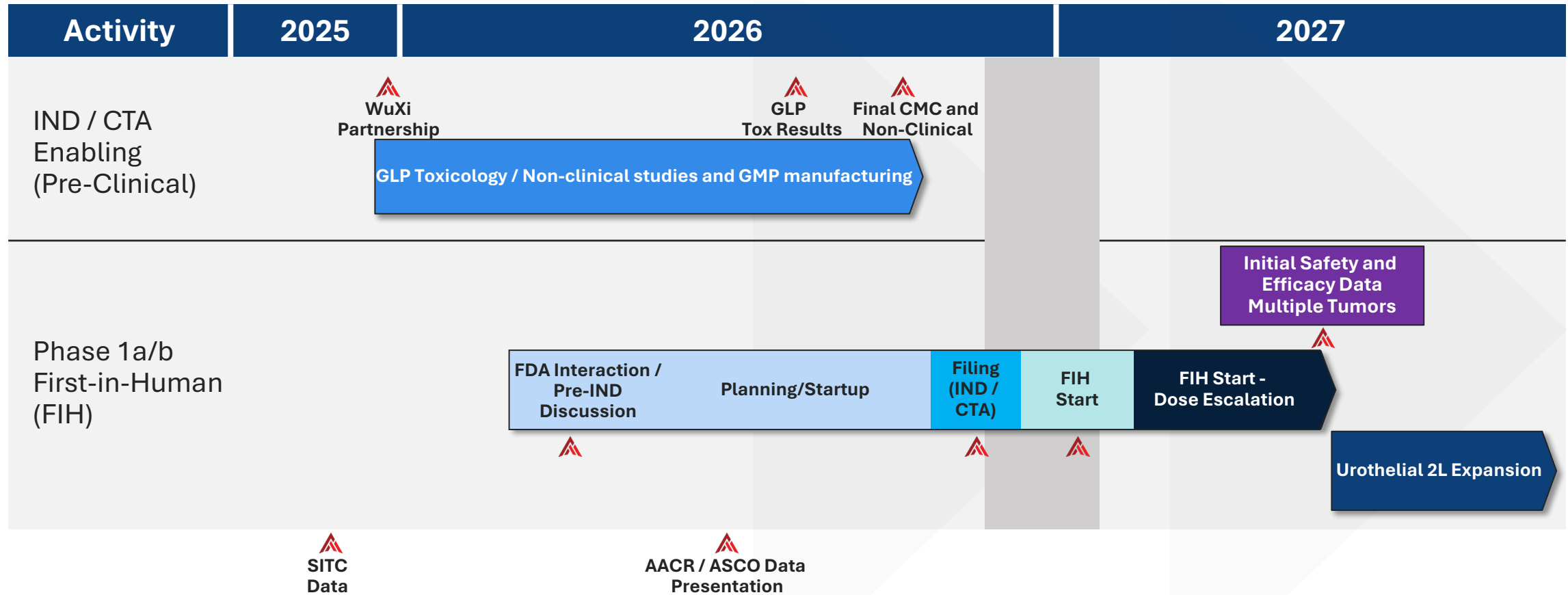
**Urothelial
Stage 1**

**Urothelial
Stage 2**

**Exploratory
Solid Tumor
Stage 1**

**Exploratory
Solid Tumor
Stage 2**

AKTX-101 Path to Clinic: ~12 Months to IND/CTA and Start of FIH Trial; ~18 Months to Initial Safety/Efficacy Data



Akari Is Advancing Novel Payloads With AKTX-101- Reaching Clinical Milestones and Multiple Value Inflections Through Next 18 Months



Radical Redesign of ADC Payloads To Transform Category

- PH1 Payload – Uniquely Targeting RNA Splicing
- Potent cytotoxicity
- Novel immune activation: innate and adaptive
- Differentiated safety profile



Advancing Lead Program: AKTX-101, Trop-2 PH1 ADC

- Continued unmet need in Trop-2 expressing cancers: urothelial, lung, breast, others
- Compelling efficacy and safety profile in preclinical testing to support clinical trials



Initial Phase 1 FIH (First-in-Human) in 12 months; Safety/Early Efficacy 18 months (mid-2027)



Significant value inflections possible through the continuum of 18 months

- 5-10x: CytomX/Mersana



**Advancing Antibody Drug Conjugates With
Novel Immuno-Oncology Payloads**