



The Quality Longevity Company
Powered by a Prediction Markets Treasury

Forward-looking statements

These slides and the accompanying oral presentation contain forward-looking statements and information. Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause our or our industry's actual results, levels or activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those anticipated by such statements. The use of words such as "may", "might", "will", "should", "could", "expect", "plan", "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "project", "intend", "future", "potential" or "continue", and other similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements. For example, all statements we make regarding (i) the initiation, timing, cost, progress and results of our preclinical and clinical studies and our research and development programs, (ii) our ability to advance product candidates into, and successfully complete, clinical studies, (iii) the timing or likelihood of regulatory filings and approvals, (iv) our ability to develop, manufacture and commercialize our product candidates and to improve the manufacturing process, (v) the rate and degree of market acceptance of our product candidates, (vi) the size and growth potential of the markets for our product candidates and our ability to serve those markets,

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Enlivex: The World's First Healthspan-Wealthspan Company

Clinical Program



Quality Longevity Through Potential Medical Breakthroughs

- Advanced Clinical-stage Allocetra™ immunotherapy currently targeting age-related osteoarthritis diseases
- Addresses quality-of-life decline in aging populations: mobility, independence

Thesis: Healthspan extension becomes a multi-trillion-dollar category as the world ages

Treasury Strategy



Prediction Markets Treasury

- Largest institutional holder of RAIN, the governance token for the leading decentralized prediction market
- Public equity vehicle for deflationary, revenue-backed tokenomics with buybacks-and-burns

Thesis: Prediction markets eclipse forecasting, capturing trillions in volume, and replace speculation.



Treasury Portfolio Update

As of June 14, 2026

- The market value of the Company's digital asset treasury was approximately \$1 billion
- Treasury-related derivative instrument (option to acquire RAIN)
In-the-money value: \$2.6 Billion**

The updated unaudited mark-to-market treasury metrics are publicly available on the Company's website:

<https://enlivex.com/dashboard/>



**Exclusive option to acquire up to \$898 million in RAIN tokens at \$0.0033, expiration date Dec 31, 2027, providing ENLV shareholders with ~400% "option" coverage with an anti-dilutive effect.



ENLIVEX CLINICAL DEVELOPMENT

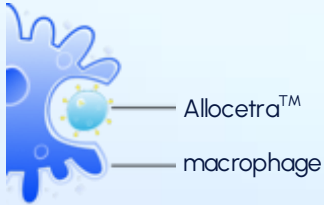
June 2026



MACROPHAGE MODULATION FOR THE TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATORY DISEASES

Enlivex is a clinical stage pharmaceutical company developing Allocetra , a universal, off-the-shelf cell therapy designed to reprogram macrophages into their homeostatic state, for treatment of inflammatory diseases

About



Novel therapeutic modality:

Macrophage modulation.



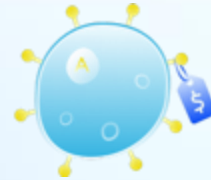
Novel approach:

allogeneic cells to trigger macrophage reprogramming.



Substantial market:

unmet need in inflammatory and autoimmune diseases.



Cost-effective cell therapy:

simple manufacturing process yielding a ready-to-use off-the-shelf cell therapy.



CELLULAR FIRST RESPONDERS: MACROPHAGES AND THEIR CRITICAL ROLE IN INFLAMMATION

Macrophages, which are found in abundance throughout the body, are immune cells that reside in or infiltrate human tissue.

Main functions:



Recruit other immune cells



Defend against pathogens



Cleanup senescent or dead cells



Control tissue homeostasis and repair

Role in inflammation:



Antigen presentation



Cytokine secretion



Phagocytosis



Immunomodulation

The current understanding among researchers is that disrupted inflammatory processes form the basis of many diseases, beyond "classical" inflammatory diseases.

Macrophages orchestrate inflammation and its resolution.

1

Initiation



2

Regulation



3

Resolution and homeostasis



Enlivex's AllocetraTM mechanism



PROMOTING BALANCE: APOPTOTIC CELLS FACILITATE MACROPHAGE HOMEOSTASIS



Prof. Dror Mevorach
Scientific Founder



Apoptotic Cells Induce NF- κ B and Inflammasome Negative Signaling

Amir Grau, Adi Tabib, Inna Grau, Inna Reiner, [Dror Mevorach](#)

PLOS One, 2015

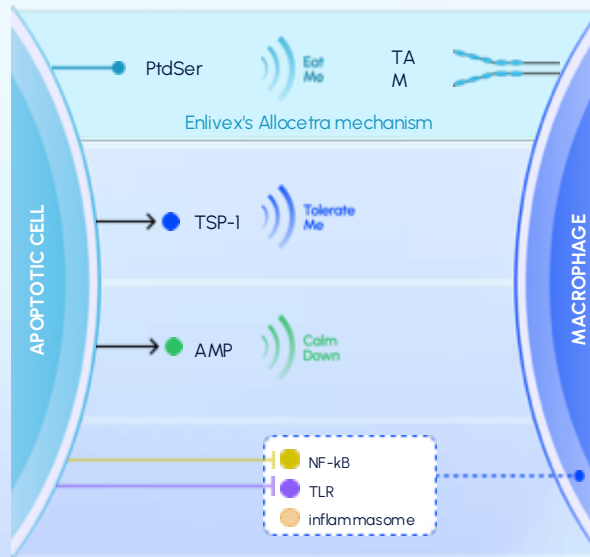


Apoptotic Cells induced Signaling for immune Homeostasis in Macrophages and Dendritic Cells

Uriel Trahtenberg and [Dror Mevorach](#)

Frontiers in immunology, 2017

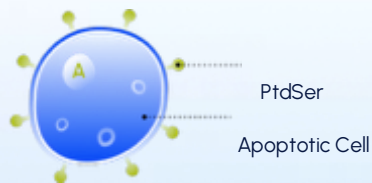
How apoptotic cells
influence macrophages



The interaction between apoptotic cells and macrophages contributes to the pro-resolution and immune-modulating effects of Allocetra, promoting macrophage and immune homeostasis.



Allocetra™: An off-the-shelf cell therapy designed to restore macrophage homeostasis



Allogeneic™

Allogeneic mononuclear cells collected from healthy donors induced to a stable apoptotic state.

- Harnesses the same biological activity seen in naturally occurring apoptotic cells;
- Presents a highly-differentiated, off-the-shelf, cellular therapy modality.

Process:



Mechanism:



ALLOCETRA™: CURRENT PIPELINE: BUILDING MOMENTUM

Indication	Study #	Administration	Pre-clinical	Phase I/II	Phase II	Phase III
Moderate to severe knee osteoarthritis	ENX-CL-05-001 NCT06233474	 Local knee injection		Randomized/controlled, 149 patients, enrollment completed	Enrolling Patients	
Temporomandibular joint osteoarthritis	1400-24-SMC NCT06748651	 Local TMJ injection		Open-label 6 patients, enrolling		
Organ failure associated with sepsis	ENX-CL-02-002 NCT04612413	 Systemic administration		Randomized, controlled, Phase II, 120 patients Efficacy stage completed; safety follow-up completed		

Sepsis Program - seeking for potential external collaboration or out-licensing, instead of pursuing internal development



ALLOCETRATM

FOR THE TREATMENT OF
OSTEOARTHRITIS



OSTEOARTHRITIS: A GROWING MARKET WITH SIGNIFICANT POTENTIAL

Disease Overview



Disease Manifestation: Cartilage damage, abnormal bone remodeling and inflammation of the synovium.

Market



Standard of Care

-  Lifestyle Changes
-  Physiotherapy
-  Pain Medication
-  Surgery

KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS: Increased risk of mortality and reduced quality of longevity

The most comprehensive and recent meta-analysis (2024), covering over one million participants, found that knee OA patients had a 21% higher risk of all-cause mortality compared to those without knee OA¹.

Knee OA increases mortality through mediating pathways:

- Reduced physical activity and walking disability: Reduced mobility leads to cardiovascular deconditioning, weight gain, and metabolic deterioration.
- NSAID use: Chronic NSAID use for OA pain carries its own cardiovascular and gastrointestinal risks.
- Comorbidities: Diabetes, obesity, and cardiovascular disease—common in OA patients—are major independent predictors of death.
- Social isolation was independently associated with increased mortality risk among individuals with arthritis².

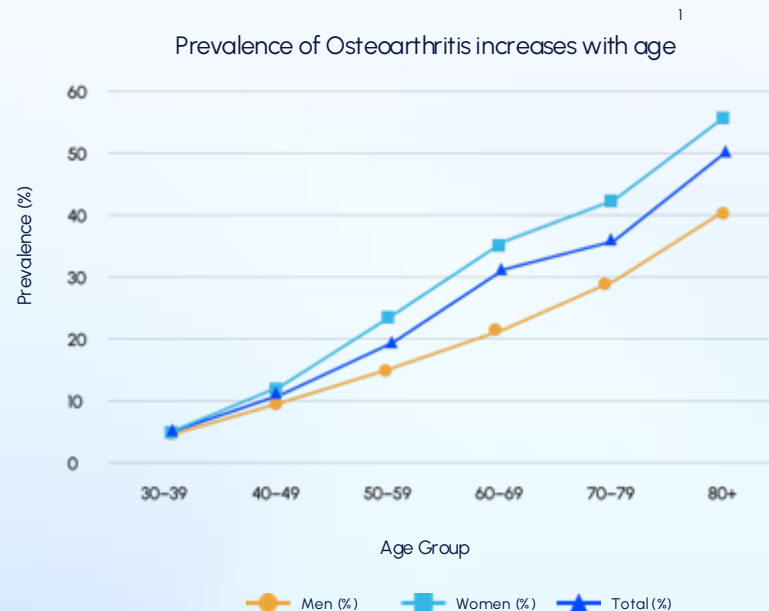
¹ Risk of all-cause mortality in patients with knee osteoarthritis: A systematic review and meta-analysis of cohort studies, Osteoarthritis Cartilage Open. 2024 Nov 8

² Association Between Osteoarthritis and Social Isolation: Data from the EPOSA Study, J Am Geriatr Soc. 2019 Sep 17



KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS (KOA) MARKET

- High prevalence & burden:
 - 32M Americans today; projected 78M by 2040
 - One of the most disabling diseases globally
- Unmet medical need:
 - No approved disease-modifying treatments
 - Current options: pain relief, steroids, surgery
- Age-related progression:
 - Prevalence rises to 30% at age 60+
 - 50% of KOA patients are 60+
 - As individuals age, the cumulative effects of wear and tear on joint tissues become increasingly evident and induce low grade inflammation mainly mediated by resident macrophages and fibroblasts, and the regenerative capacity of cartilage diminishes
- Future growth driver:
 - Rising geriatric population → increasing OA prevalence



¹ Global, regional prevalence, incidence and risk factors of knee osteoarthritis in population-based studies, A. Cui et al. / EClinicalMedicine 2930 (2020) 100587



MACROPHAGES ARE AN EMERGING NEW TARGET FOR OSTEOARTHRITIS TREATMENT



The role of innate immunity in osteoarthritis: when our first line of defense goes on the offensive.

Eric W. Orlowsky and
Virginia Byers Kraus

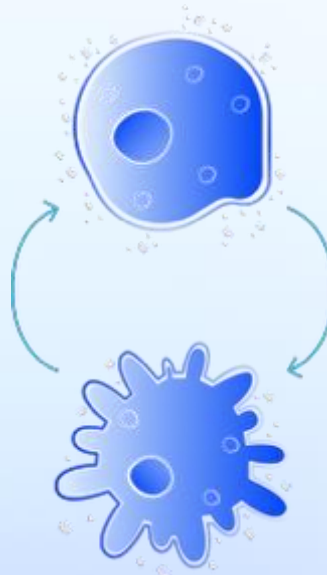
The Journal of Rheumatology 2015



Characterizing heterogeneity in the response of synovial mesenchymal progenitor cells to synovial macrophages in normal individuals and patients with osteoarthritis.

Akash Fichadiya, Karri L
Bertram, Guomin Ren, Robin
M Yates and Roman J
Krawetz

Journal of Inflammation 2016



Imbalance of M1/M2 macrophages is linked to severity level of knee osteoarthritis.

Baolong Liu, Maoquan Zhang, Jingming
Zhao, Mei Zheng and Hao Yang

Experimental and therapeutic medicine 2018



An emerging target in the battle against osteoarthritis: macrophage polarization

Yulong Sun, Zhuo Zuo and Yuanyuan
Kuang

International Journal of Molecular Sciences 2020



Synovial macrophages in osteoarthritis: the key to understanding pathogenesis?

Amanda Thomson and Catharien M. U.
Hilkens

Frontiers in Immunology 2021



**RESULTS FROM THE COMPLETED
ENX-CL-05-001 – PHASE IIa**
IN PATIENTS WITH SYMPTOMATIC MODERATE
TO SEVERE KNEE OA



ENX-CL-05-001: PHASE I/IIa

2-stage trial design - randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multi-country study



Patient Criteria

- Patients with symptomatic moderate to severe knee OA who have failed to respond to conventional OA therapy;
- Age 45-80 years;
- Kellgren-Lawrence (K-L) Grade 2 or 3.

ClinicalTrials.gov Registration:
NCT06233474

NRS = numerical rating scale.

WOMAC = Standard knee questionnaire evaluating pain, stiffness & physical function



Phase I: Dose escalation & safety



15 patients

Independent safety committee → no negative safety signal, highest dose selected for Phase IIa



Phase IIa: Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled



134 patients

3 injections (in total) of Allocetra™ or Placebo, each injection 2 weeks from the previous injection

Endpoints



Primary

Safety and tolerability.



Secondary

Change in pain and function assessments (NRS, WOMAC)



Timepoints

Efficacy: 3-month, 6-month

Safety: 12-month follow-up

Efficacy objectives

- Reduction in pain, increase in function and reduction in stiffness
- Numerical grading based on the patients' assessment using a questionnaire
- The validated questionnaire is named WOMAC
- Aligned with FDA's accepted Phase III endpoints and timepoints



ENX-CL-05-001 – PHASE II_a STUDY DESIGNED A PRIORI TO IDENTIFY CORRELATION OF TREATMENT EFFECT AND BASELINE FACTORS

OA leading experts forewarned us prior to study design

"OA is a clinical syndrome and not a singular molecular disease"

Heterogeneous patient population included indiscriminately

Purpose was to assess safety, efficacy, and potentially find a strong signal in a responder subpopulation to guide future development

(As stated in our 2024 annual report /PR)

Phase II_a is the proper clinical stage to find the responder subpopulation

Inflammation

Key baseline covariates to be examined in the study

BMI

Pain

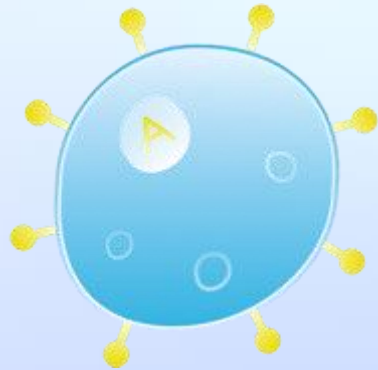
Other covariates



ENX-CL-05-001 – PHASE II_a OBJECTIVES MET:

- (a) FAVORABLE SAFETY PROFILE & POSITIVE EFFECT,
- (b) HIGH RESPONDERS WERE IDENTIFIED (REPRESENTING 50% OF THE KOA MARKET)

- We had clear success in isolating the key molecular disease for which our drug works well
- This finding directly illustrates that our hypotheses were correct – due to the heterogeneity of the patient population, a distinct responder group needs to be identified



Specific responder profile



- More than ~50% of the patients in the study
- Representing more than ~50% of the KOA market
- Aligned with the proposed mechanism of action of Allocetra™

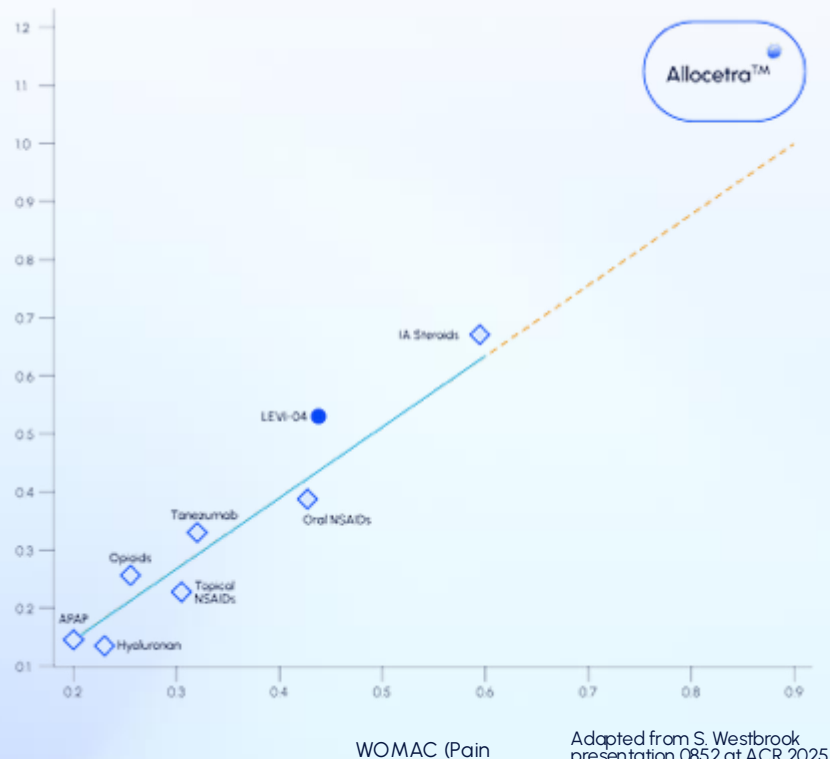


**ENX-CL-05-001 KNEE-OSTEOARTHRITIS PHASE
IIa
RESULTS - 3 & 6-MONTH TOPLINE DATA
ANALYSIS**



COMPETITIVE COMPARISON OF STANDARDIZED EFFECT SIZES

Standardized Effect Size			
Efficacy Endpoint	mITT	≥60	≥65
NRS Pain Change from Baseline (scale 0-10)			
3 Months	-0.22	-0.41	-0.76
6 Months	-0.08	-0.30	-0.80
WOMAC Pain Change from Baseline (randomized 0-100)			
3 Months	-0.20	-0.53	-1.05
6 Months	-0.05	-0.25	-0.88
WOMAC Function Change from Baseline (randomized 0-100)			
3 Months	-0.21	-0.67	-1.22
6 Months	-0.15	-0.48	-1.22
WOMAC Total Change from Baseline (randomized 0-100)			
3 Months	-0.19	-0.62	-1.20
6 Months	-0.11	-0.41	-1.14



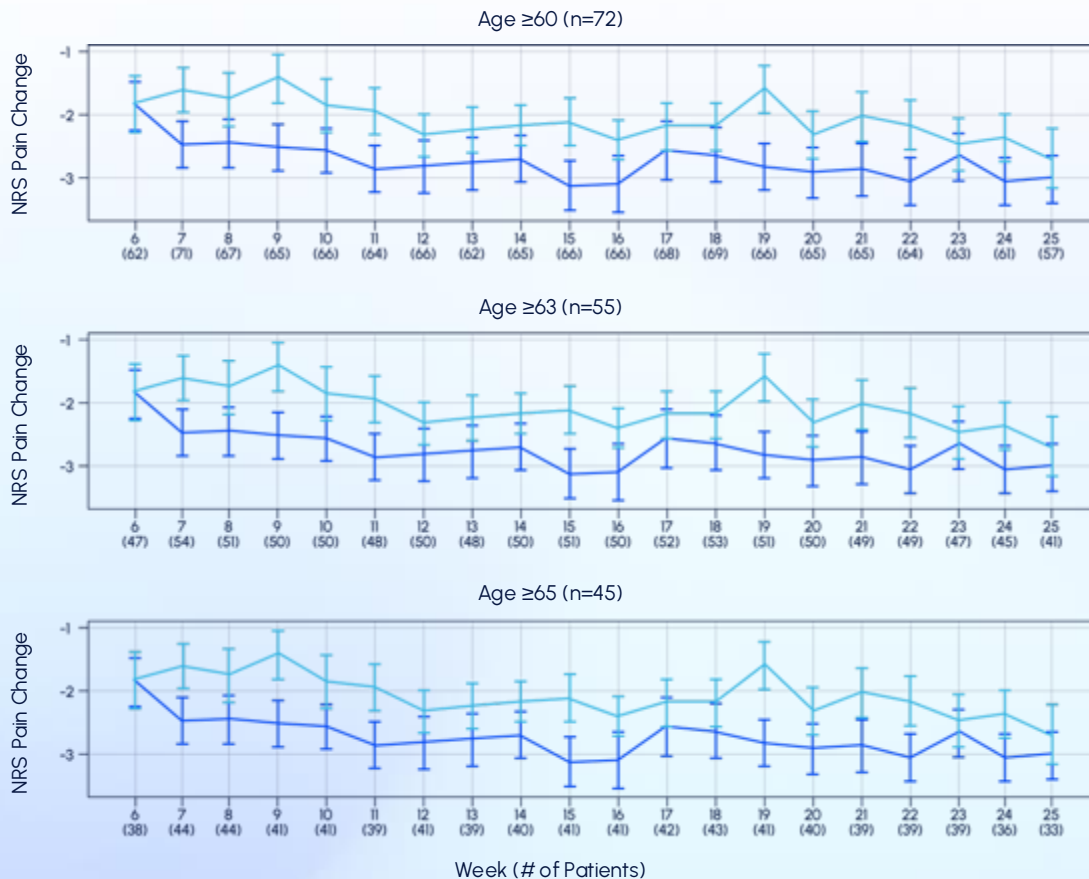
Adapted from S. Westbrook presentation 0852 at ACR 2025

Dobson et al. Osteoarthritis Cartilage. 2013;21(8):1042-52; Banruru et al. Am Intern Med. 2015;162(1):46-54; Conaghan et al. J Bone Joint Surg Am. 2018;100(8):666-677; Katz et al. Postgrad Med. 2010;122(4):112-28; Berenbaum et al. Am Rheum Dis. 2020;79(6):800-810; Chevalier et al. Ann Rheum Dis. 2010;69(1):113-9



PAIN NRS WEEKLY CHANGE OVER TIME

Substantial and durable weekly pain NRS reduction compared to placebo, with increased effect trending with age.



RESPONDER RATES (OMERACT-OARSI CRITERIA) – WOMAC PAIN

High responder rates compared to placebo, with increasing percentages trending with age

Responders were defined as patients that met the OMERACT-OARSI criteria

(Outcome Measures in Arthritis Clinical Trials-Osteoarthritis Research Society International)

Age threshold		3m	6m
≥ 60	Placebo	50%	58%
	Allocetra	71%	65%
	% better than placebo	41%	12%
	p-value	0.0773	0.5604
≥ 63	Placebo	37%	44%
	Allocetra	68%	64%
	% better than placebo	83%	45%
	p-value	0.0219	0.1448
≥ 65	Placebo	33%	38%
	Allocetra	75%	63%
	% better than placebo	125%	64%
	p-value	0.0042	0.1069

Trending with age



ALLOCETRA EFFECT IN PRIMARY OA: CLINICALLY MEANINGFUL, STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT, TRENDING WITH AGE (REDUCTION IN PAIN)

WOMAC pain change 3 months, Primary OA population

WOMAC pain change, 3 months

Age ≥ 60 (54% of patients)



Allocetra™
n=33

Placebo
n=36

Avg: -27.8 ± 20.8

Avg: -16.2 ± 22.5

Positive effect difference : 72%
p-value = 0.030

Age ≥ 63 (40% of patients)



Allocetra™
n=27

Placebo
n=25

Avg: -27.2 ± 20.1

Avg: -9.6 ± 20.4

Positive effect difference : 183%
p-value = 0.0029

Age ≥ 65 (33% of patients)



Allocetra™
n=23

Placebo
n=19

Avg: -29.0 ± 17.9

Avg: -9.16 ± 20.3

Positive effect difference : 217%
p-value = 0.0017

Allocetra™ Placebo

Note: baseline demographics & characteristics were well-balanced. Results are normalized to 0-100 scale



ALLOCETRA EFFECT IN PRIMARY OA: CLINICALLY MEANINGFUL, STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT, TRENDING WITH AGE (REDUCTION IN PAIN)

WOMAC pain change 6 months, Primary OA population

WOMAC pain change, 6 months

Age ≥ 60 (52% of patients)



AllocetraTM
n=31

Placebo
n=32

Avg: -25.1 $\pm$ 19.8

Avg: -19.8 $\pm$ 23.1

Positive effect difference : 27%
p-value = 0.3231

Age ≥ 63 (39% of patients)



AllocetraTM
n=25

Placebo
n=22

Avg: -24.2 $\pm$ 16.2

Avg: -12.7 $\pm$ 22.8

Positive effect difference : 94%
p-value = 0.0422

Age ≥ 65 (31% of patients)



AllocetraTM
n=21

Placebo
n=17

Avg: -26.7 $\pm$ 16.1

Avg: -12.4 $\pm$ 16.7

Positive effect difference : 115%
p-value = 0.0110

AllocetraTM Placebo

Note: baseline demographics & characteristics were well-balanced. Results are normalized to 0-100 scale

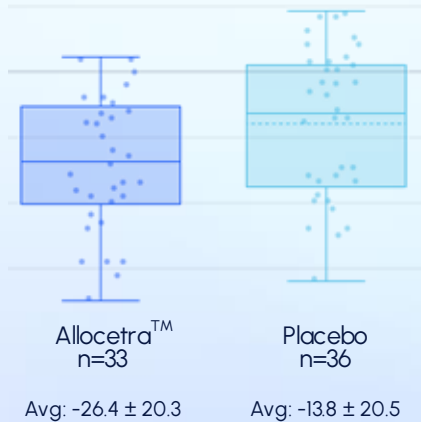


ALLOCETRA EFFECT IN PRIMARY OA: CLINICALLY MEANINGFUL, STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT, TRENDING WITH AGE (REDUCTION IN PAIN & STIFFNESS, AND INCREASE IN FUNCTION)

WOMAC total change 3 months, Primary OA population

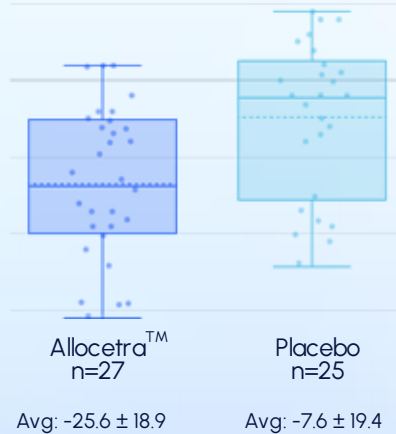
WOMAC pain change, 3 months

Age ≥ 60 (54% of patients)



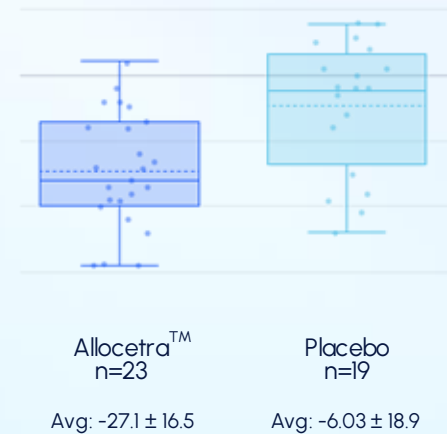
Positive effect difference : 92%
p-value = 0.0121

Age ≥ 63 (40% of patients)



Positive effect difference : 237%
p-value = 0.0013

Age ≥ 65 (33% of patients)



Positive effect difference : 350%
p-value = 0.0004

AllocetraTM Placebo

Note: baseline demographics & characteristics were well-balanced. Results are normalized to 0-100 scale



ALLOCETRA EFFECT IN PRIMARY OA: CLINICALLY MEANINGFUL, STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT, TRENDING WITH AGE (REDUCTION IN PAIN & STIFFNESS, AND INCREASE IN FUNCTION)

WOMAC total change 3 months, Primary OA population

WOMAC pain change, 6 months

Age ≥ 60 (((52% of patients)



AllocetraTM
n=31

Placebo
n=32

Avg: -24.9 ± 18.9

Avg: -16.8 ± 21.1

Positive effect difference : 48%
p-value = 0.1132

Age ≥ 63 (39% of patients)



AllocetraTM
n=25

Placebo
n=22

Avg: -24.6 ± 15.1

Avg: -9.8 ± 21.5

Positive effect difference : 151%
p-value = 0.0085

Age ≥ 65 (31% of patients)



AllocetraTM
n=21

Placebo
n=17

Avg: -26.3 ± 14.1

Avg: -9.5 ± 15.3

Positive effect difference : 177%
p-value = 0.0012

AllocetraTM Placebo

Note: baseline demographics & characteristics were well-balanced. Results are normalized to 0-100 scale



CLINICALLY MEANINGFUL, STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT POSITIVE EFFECT, HIGHLY CORRELATED WITH PRIMARY OA AGE THRESHOLD

The positive effect of Allocetra™ on pain & function is substantial, with at least 6-month durability.

Change from baseline - 3 months

Change from baseline - 6 months

Age Cutoff	Allocetra™ Mean (SD)	Placebo Mean (SD)	Difference	% Better than placebo	p-value	Allocetra™ Mean (SD)	Placebo Mean (SD)	Difference	% Better than placebo	p-value
≥60	-26.8 (±20.0)	-13.4 (±20.6)	-13.3	99%	0.0083	-25.3 (±18.6)	-16.6 (±21.6)	-8.7	52%	0.0927
≥61	-28.2 (±20.7)	-12.3 (±19.6)	-16.0	130%	0.0024	-27.8 (±18.3)	-15.5 (±21.0)	-12.3	80%	0.0215
≥62	-28.2 (±20.7)	-9.1 (±19.4)	-19.1	210%	0.0005	-27.8 (±18.3)	-12.9 (±21.9)	-14.9	116%	0.0095
≥63	-25.8 (±18.6)	-7.4 (±19.6)	-18.4	250%	0.0010	-24.9 (±14.6)	-9.7 (±22.3)	-15.2	156%	0.0076
≥64	-26.3 (±16.5)	-7.4 (±20.0)	-18.9	255%	0.0008	-26.5 (±13.4)	-7.9 (±21.1)	-18.6	235%	0.0013
≥65	-27.3 (±16.2)	-5.7 (±19.2)	-21.6	379%	0.0003	-26.5 (±13.8)	-9.6 (±15.1)	-16.9	175%	0.0009

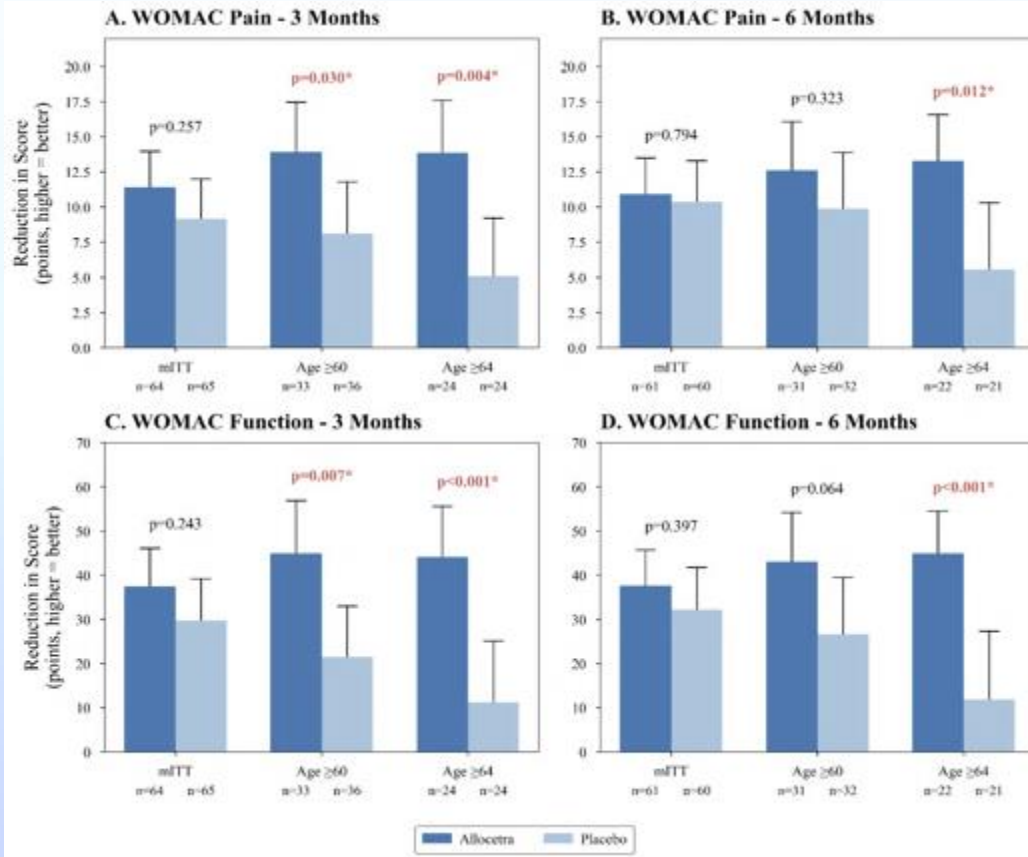
Trending with age

Results are normalized to 0-100 scale



ENX-CL-05-001 Summary: Durable clinically meaningful, statistically significant positive effect, highly correlated with primary OA age threshold

The positive effect of Allocetra™ on pain & function is substantial, with at least 6-month durability.



Results are normalized to 0-100 scale



SAFETY PROFILE: ALLOCETRA™ DEMONSTRATED A FAVORABLE SAFETY PROFILE, NO RELATED SERIOUS ADVERSE EVENTS WERE REPORTED

- As observed also in earlier clinical data in severe OA subjects, some patients injected with Allocetra experienced local responses following injection (84% of patients treated with Allocetra , vs. 36% for placebo)
- Local responses mostly involved some knee pain or discomfort (73% of patients treated with Allocetra , vs. 79% for placebo), and might have included knee swelling or limitation in range of motion (79% of patients treated with Allocetra , vs. 33% for placebo)
- The events usually presented within 1-2 days following injection (average 1 day), and were mostly mild to moderate (93% of events), and transient (average duration 6 days, similar to placebo)
- Patients were advised of the possibility of such reactions to occur, and guided that symptoms may be alleviated with rest, ice packs on the knee, compression bandages, and knee elevation. If needed, they were allowed to take NSAIDs for a few days
- Overall, patients' willingness to continue with treatments was minimally impacted by the side effects, only 7.5% of patients treated with Allocetra opted to discontinue subsequent injections due to adverse events



ENX-CL-05-002, a PHASE IIb in primary age-related KOA patients

Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multi-country study

First Patient dosed in US



Patient Criteria

- Patients with symptomatic moderate to severe knee OA who have failed to respond to conventional OA therapy;
- Age >64 years;
- Kellgren-Lawrence (K-L) Grade 2 or 3.
- 182 patients

Phase IIb: Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled
Allocetra™ (1 or 2 doses) vs. Placebo, 3 injections in total,
each injection 2 weeks from the previous injection

Endpoints



Primary

Co-Primary

3-month change in WOMAC pain and function

Safety and tolerability



Secondary:

3 & 6-month change in WOMAC total, NRS pain, quality-of life and response assessments

NRS=numerical rating scale. WOMAC= Standard knee questionnaire evaluating pain, stiffness & physical function



The Quality Longevity Opportunity

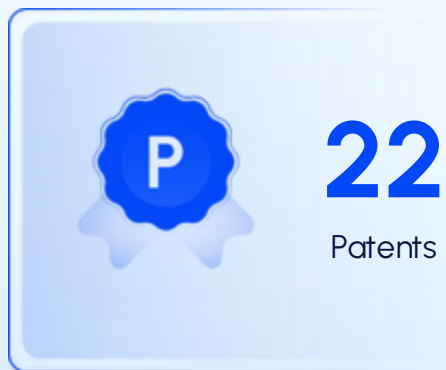
- ✓ Management team with a track record of creating shareholder value and getting drug products through marketing approvals globally in multi-billion dollar market segments.
- ✓ Cost-effective, novel therapeutic modality with strong IP protection.
- ✓ Targeted at high and low grade inflammation in multi-billion dollar segments with poor treatment alternatives.
- ✓ Platform for multiple indications. Allocetra™ can be infused systemically or locally to treat various diseases.
- ✓ Simple, scalable, and cost-effective manufacturing process resulting in an off-the-shelf cell therapy.
- ✓ Favorable safety profile demonstrated across 200+ patients.
- ✓ Clinical data supportive of proposed MOA.
- ✓ Clinically meaningful and statistically significant results in age-related knee osteoarthritis supporting late- stage development.

Phase 2b trial in knee OA initiated with first patient dosed May 2026

Topline data expected in mid-2027 supporting a pivotal Phase 3 study and potential partnership.



EXTENSIVE IP PROTECTION



Expected
protection up to
2043



Enlivex Quality Longevity Team



Shai Novik
Executive Chairman

Shai Novik is Co-Founder and Executive Chairman of Enlivex (Nasdaq: ENLV), leading immunotherapy innovation. He founded PROLOR, sold it for \$560M, and secured major Pfizer deals.



Oren Hershkovitz, Ph.D.
Chief Executive Officer

Dr. Oren Hershkovitz, CEO of Enlivex since 2019, is a biotech leader with 15+ years' experience advancing Phase I–III programs and leading global development partnerships.



Prof. Dror Mevorach, M.D.
Co-Founder & Scientific Adviser

Prof. Dror Mevorach, co-founder of Enlivex, is a leading immunology expert, former Hadassah Chairman of Medicine, and author of 140+ papers on apoptotic cell research.



Shachar Shlosberger
Chief Financial Officer

Shachar Shlosberger, CPA, has served as Enlivex CFO since 2016, bringing 12+ years' biotech finance experience, including leadership roles at PROLOR Biotech.



Einat Galamidi, M.D.
Chief Medical Officer

Einat Galamidi joined Enlivex in 2022 to lead clinical programs, bringing 20+ years' drug development experience and pivotal Phase 3 leadership that secured FDA approval for Omisirge®.



Veronique Amor-Baroukh, Ph.D.
Chief Operations Officer

Dr. Veronique Amor-Baroukh, Senior Director of Operations at Enlivex since 2015, leads CMC, quality and clinical supply, advancing Allocetra's GMP and formulation development.



Iris Tavor
Vice President Quality & Regulatory Affairs

Mrs. Tavor holds an MSc. in Quality Engineering Biotechnology Systems and has over 20 years of experience in regulatory and quality affairs in the pharmaceutical and biotech industry.



Chen Ankri, Ph.D.
Sr. Director of Pre-Clinical & Clinical Pharmacology

Dr. Ankri leads Pre-Clinical and Clinical Pharmacology at Enlivex. She has extensive immunotherapy research experience and holds a Ph.D. in Cancer Immunotherapy from Bar-Ilan University, Israel.



Sigal Arad
Director of Human Resources

Mrs. Arad joined Enlivex in 2021 as Director of Human Resources and has over 15 years of HR experience in the biotech industry, including 10 years at FutuRx. She holds a B.Ed. and HR certifications from Bar-Ilan University.





THANK YOU