

2024 Investor & Analyst Day

Waleed Hassanein, MD President & CEO

December 10, 2024



Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements, which reflect our current views with respect to, among other things, our operations, our examination of operating trends, financial performance, and future financial outlook and expectations, including revenue, margins, profit and expenses, our growth initiatives, business plans, and target of achieving 10,000 NOP transplant cases per year in the US and expanding beyond, our commercial growth strategy and catalysts, our scalability initiatives, the potential timing, impact, and outcome of current and next generation products, services, and technologies, and the potential timing, impact, and outcomes of clinical indications and programs. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. For this purpose, all statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this presentation are forward-looking statements. The words "believe," "may," "will," "estimate," "continue," "anticipate," "intend," "expect," "should," "could," "target," "predict," "seek" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Our management cannot predict all risks, nor can we assess the impact of all factors or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in or implied by any forward-looking statements we may make. In light of these risks and uncertainties, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this presentation may not occur and actual results could differ materially and adversely from those anticipated in or implied by the forward-looking statements. Some of the key factors that could cause actual results to differ include: our ability to maintain profitability on a sustained basis; our ability to attract, train and retain key personnel; our existing and any future indebtedness, including our ability to comply with affirmative and negative covenants under our credit agreement to which we will remain subject until maturity; the fluctuation of our financial results from guarter to guarter; our need to raise additional funding and our ability to obtain it on favorable terms, or at all; our ability to use net operating losses and research and development credit carryforwards; our dependence on the success of the Organ Care System ("OCS"); our ability to expand access to OCS through our National OCS Program ("NOP"); our ability to scale our manufacturing and sterilization capabilities to meet increasing demand for our products; the rate and degree of market acceptance of the OCS; our ability to educate patients, surgeons, transplant centers and private and public payors of benefits offered by the OCS; our ability to improve the OCS platform and develop the next generation of the OCS products; our dependence on a limited number of customers for a significant portion of our revenue; our ability to maintain regulatory approvals or clearances for our OCS products in the United States, the European Union, and other select jurisdictions worldwide; our ability to adequately respond to the Food and Drug Administration ("FDA"), or other competent authorities, follow-up inquiries in a timely manner; the performance of our thirdparty suppliers and manufacturers; our use of third parties to transport donor organs and medical personnel for our NOP and our ability to maintain and grow our logistics capabilities to support our NOP and to reduce dependence on third party transportation, including by means of attracting, training and retaining pilots, and the acquisition, maintenance or replacement of fixed-wing aircraft for our aviation transportation services or other acquisitions, joint ventures or strategic investments; our ability to maintain Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") or other regulatory licenses or approvals for our aircraft transportation services; price increases of the components of our products and maintenance, parts and fuel for our aircraft; the timing or results of post-approval studies and any clinical trials for the OCS; our manufacturing, sales, marketing and clinical support capabilities and strategy; attacks against our information technology infrastructure; the economic, political and other risks associated with our foreign operations; our ability to protect, defend, maintain and enforce our intellectual property rights relating to the OCS and avoid allegations that our products infringe, misappropriate or otherwise violate the intellectual property rights of third parties; the pricing of the OCS, as well as the reimbursement coverage for the OCS in the United States and internationally; regulatory developments in the United States, European Union and other jurisdictions; the extent and success of competing products or procedures that are or may become available; our ability to service our 1.50% convertible senior notes, due 2028; the impact of any product recalls or improper use of our products; our estimates regarding revenues, expenses and needs for additional financing; and other factors that may be described in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Additional information will be made available in our annual and guarterly reports and other filings that we make with the SEC. These forward-looking statements in this presentation speak only as of the date of this presentation. Factors or events that could cause our actual results to differ may emerge from time to time, and we are not able to predict all of them. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, except as may be required by applicable law.

Market & Industry Data

Projections, estimates, competitive market dynamics, industry data and information contained in this presentation, including the Company's general expectations, market position and market opportunity, are based on information from third-party sources and management estimates. Although the Company believes that its third-party sources are reliable, the Company cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of its sources. The Company's management estimates are derived from third-party sources, publicly available information, the Company's knowledge of its industry and assumptions based on such information and knowledge. The Company's management estimates have not been verified by any independent source. All of the projections, estimates, market dynamics and data and industry information used in this presentation involve a number of assumptions and limitations, and you are cautioned not to give undue weight to such information. In addition, projections, estimates and assumptions relating to the Company's future performance and the Company's estimates of the potential pool of donors, potential number of transplants, and potential addressable commercial opportunity, are necessarily subject to a high degree of uncertainty and risk due to a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, those described above, that could cause future performance to differ materially from the Company's expressed projections, estimates and assumptions or those provided by third parties.

Today's Strategic Topics to be Covered

Building the Business Moat - Uniquely Positioning TMDX Overview of Our Growth Catalysts - To 10,000 & Beyond

Next-Gen OCS
Technology & Clinical
Indications

Transforming Standard of Care

Commercial Strategy
Near and Mid-Term

Scalability Initiatives – To 10,000 & Beyond

Financial Overview



Agenda

10:00 AM	Background on Organ Transplantation	Waleed Hassanein, M.D. Founder, President and CEO		
10:20 AM	An Overview of Growth Catalysts: to 10,000 Annual US NOP Transplants and Beyond	Waleed Hassanein, M.D. Founder, President and CEO		
11:10 AM	Commercial Strategy: Near & Mid-Term	Tamer Khayal, M.D. Chief Commercial Officer		
11:30 AM	Question & Answer Session	All Speakers		
Lunch: 11:45 AM – 12:30 PM				
12:30 PM	Operations Update: Scaling to 10K Annual Transplants & Beyond	Nick Corcoran SVP Supply Chain & Operations		
12:30 PM 12:45 PM	•			
	Transplants & Beyond	SVP Supply Chain & Operations Stephen Gordon		
12:45 PM	Transplants & Beyond Financial Overview: How Did We Get Here	SVP Supply Chain & Operations Stephen Gordon Past-CFO & Senior Advisor Gerardo Hernandez		



Building the Business Moat - Uniquely Positioning TMDX

Background on Organ Transplantation Field

Waleed Hassanein, MD

Organ Transplant Therapy - Benefits & Challenges

Benefits of Organ Txs.

- Gold standard for treating end-stage organ failure
- Provides patients with best quality of life and longest life expectancy
- Most cost-effective treatment of the very expensive chronic disease condition of organ failure

Challenges

- Low deceased donor organ utilization for transplantation
- Need to improve posttransplant clinical outcomes



The Missing Critical Link - Organ Preservation

Pre-Tx Innovations

- Medical management
- Circulatory support
- Renal dialysis
- Liver dialysis



Organ Preservation

Post-Tx Innovations

- Surgical techniques
- Anesthesia mgmt.
- Post-op critical care
- Immunosuppressives



Historical Organ Preservation Method & Limitations

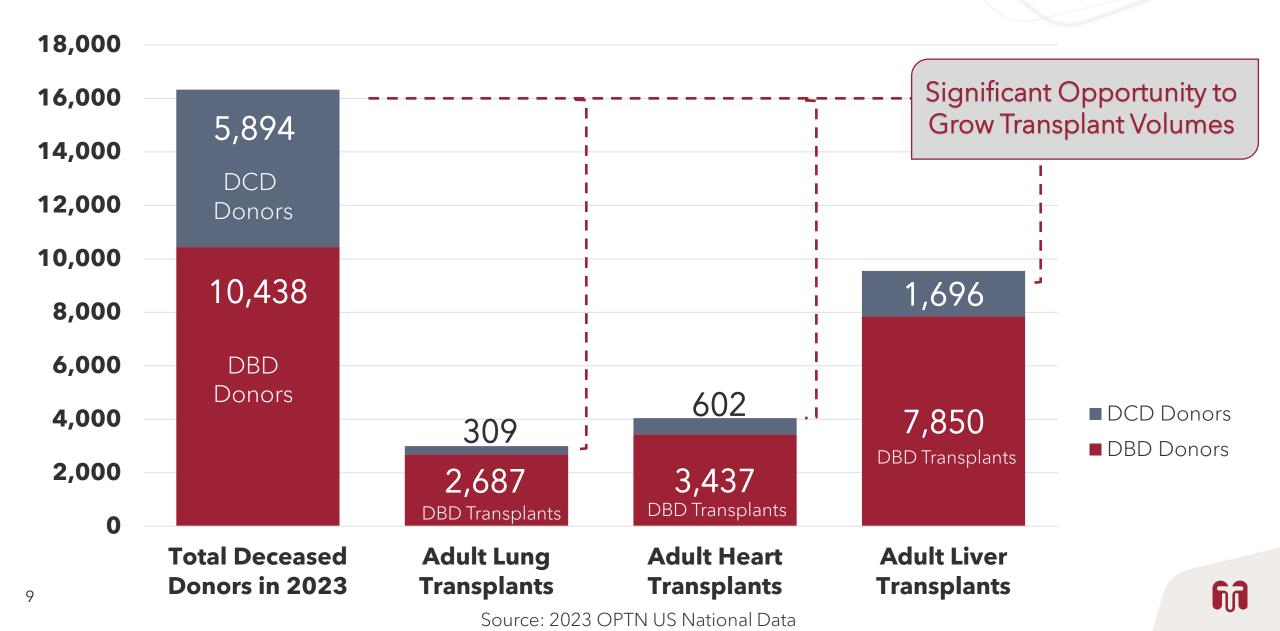
Cold Storage



- Severe time dependent injury (Ischemia) –
 Time & distance limitations
- No organ optimization or improvement capabilities – *Limits utilization*
- No assessment capabilities Limits utilization & donor pool



Severe Underutilization of Deceased Donor Organs

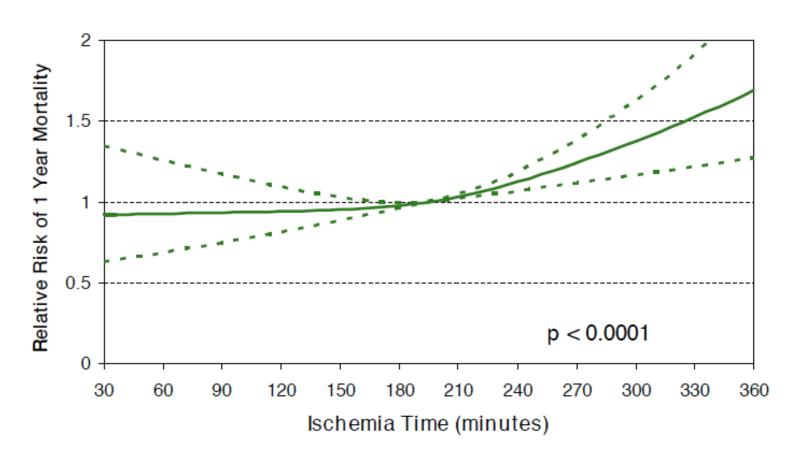


Ischemic Reperfusion Injury & Impact on Post-Transplant Outcomes - PGD, EAD, PNF

Reported in ~25-40% in post-Tx. Complications

Impacts short and longterm clinical outcomes

Costly medical and surgical Mgmt.



Stehlik, et al. 2011 ISHLT Registry Report; JHLT Vol 30, NO 10, 2011



Building the Business Moat - Uniquely Positioning TMDX

Establishing TMDX Business - Gear 1 of Growth

Waleed Hassanein, MD

TMDX Approach To Solving Transplant Issues Think Different Act Different





TMDX *Foundational Effort* to Establish the Business

Developed Another First & Best-in-Class OCS NOP Network

Built Largest Body of Prospective Clinical Evidence in the Market

Developed First & Best-in-Class OCS Technology



OCS Technology Fundamentals & *Unique Capabilities*

Minimize ischemic damage:

Portable oxygenated blood-based perfusion

Enable ex-vivo optimization and treatment of the organ: Maintain active metabolism

Enable clinical diagnostic assessment of the donor organ:

Maintain organs functioning outside of the donor body

Comprehensively overcoming the major limitations of historical cold storage



The OCSTM Platform - **The Only Multiorgan, Portable Warm Perfusion Platform**













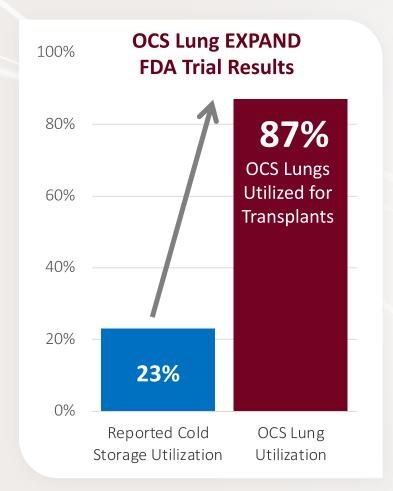


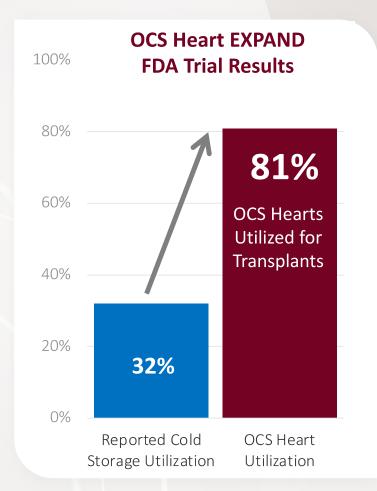
The <u>Largest Body of Prospective Clinical Evidence</u> in the Industry for <u>DBD and DCD Organs</u>

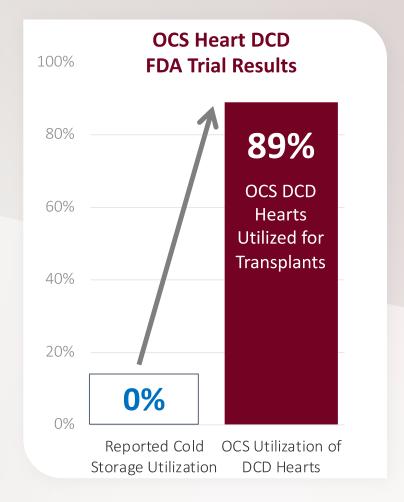
	Lung	Heart	Liver
Currently Utilized Organs	OCS [™] Lung INSPIRE Trial	OCS Heart PROCEED II Trial	OCS [™] Liver
Currently Unutilized DBD & DCD Donors	OCS™ Lung EXPAND Trial	OCS [™] Heart EXPAND Trial	OCS™ Liver
	OCS [™] Lung EXPAND II Trial	OCS [™] Heart U.S. DCD Program	OCS™ Liver U.S. DCD Trial



Highest Reported Utilization of DBD and DCD Donor Organs for Transplants









Superior Post-Transplant Clinical Outcomes



OCS™ Lung Clinical Outcomes

87%



Utilization of unused lungs from DBD & DCD donors good outcomes





Reduction of severe post-transplant complications



OCS™ Heart Clinical Outcomes





Utilization of unused hearts from DBD donors - good outcomes





Lower* severe post-transplant complications

95%



Patient survival after DCD donor heart transplants



OCS™ Liver Clinical Outcomes





Rate of DCD donor liver utilization

43%



Reduction of severe post-transplant complications

84%



Reduction in long-term biliary complications



Published Clinical Evidence in **High-Impact Medical Journals**

THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

RESEARCH SUMMARY

Transplantation Outcomes with Donor Hearts after Circulatory Death

Schroder JN et al. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2212438

CLINICAL PROBLEM

Transplanted hearts have historically come from donors after brain death. Given the chronic shortage of suitable donor allografts, the use of hearts from donors after circulatory death has been advocated, but more data on clinical outcomes in recipients are needed.

Design: A multicenter, unblinded, randomized, controlled trial assessed whether clinical outcomes in patients who received hearts obtained from donors after circulatory death were noninferior to outcomes in those who recrived hearts obtained from donors after brain death.

Intervention: 297 adult heart-transplantation candidates were randomly assigned in a 3:1 ratio to a group that was eligible to receive either a heart from a circulatory-death donor (with the heart reanimated, preserved, and assessed with the use of extracorporeal nonischemic perfusion) or a heart from a brain-death donor (with the heart preserved with the use of cold storage) - whichever was matched to the patient first - or to a group that could receive a heart only from a brain-death donor. The primary end point was risk-adjusted survival 6 months after transplantation.

Efficacy: 180 patients underwent transplantation; 90 re-

ceived a heart from a donor after circulatory death and

90 from a donor after brain death. Risk-adjusted survival

at 6 months was 94% among recipients of a heart from a

circulatory-death donor and 90% among recipients of a

Safety: The mean per-patient number of serious adverse

transplantation was similar in the two groups. Moderate

or severe primary graft dysfunction occurred more frequent-

ly in patients who received a heart from a circulatory-

death donor than in those who received a heart from a

· The trial was unblinded, and treatment crossover was al-

lowed if a heart from a brain-death donor became avail-

able to patients assigned to the circulatory-death group.

time of transplantation, and lower United Network for

Organ Sharing transplantation status might have con-

tributed to improved survival among the recipients of

· Younger age, lower likelihood of hospitalization at the

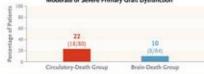
events associated with the heart graft at 30 days after

heart from a brain-death donor.

UNITATIONS AND REMAINING QUESTIONS

beain-death donor.

Moderate or Severe Primary Graft Dysfunction



Risk-Adjusted 6-Mo Survival, As-Treated Population

Heart Graft-Related Serious Adverse Events

s30 Days after Transplantation

(95% Cl. \$8 to 99)

Circulatory-Death Group

0.210.42

Circulatory-Death Group

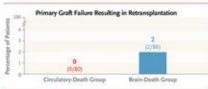
(90% Ct. -10 to 3): P+0.003 for moninferently

(\$500 Ct. 84 to 97)

Brain-Death Group

0.1±0.39

Brain-Death Group



CONCLUSIONS

Among patients who underwent heart transplantation. risk-adjusted survival at 6 months after transplantation of a heart from a donor after circulatory death was noninferior to that after transplantation of a heart from a donor after

THE LAN

Ex-vivo perfusion of donor hearts for hum transplantation (PROCEED II): a prospective multicentre, randomised non-inferiority t a case series

Albert Andred Forder Street Smaller, Marie Deng Edward Sot erz, Elleen Heich, Yochilomi Natis, Doren Pacal Leprinos, Robert Padera Jon Kobashigawa, for the PROCEED 8 trial investigator

Software Section of the Organ Care System is the only clinical platform for ex-two per system preserves the donor bear in a warm boating state during transport for stopping, we aimed to assess the clinical outcomes of the Organ Care System or boats, done have for the Organ Care System or

Methods We did shis prospecies, open-label, multicener, randomised month contress to the USA and Europe. Eligible hears examplant candidates (paged 5 its services donor hearts presented with either the Organ Care System or standards. betwee once mura preserve with either the origins Care system or standard or and medical staff were not marked to group austgament. The primary endpoint with a 10% non-inferiority margin. We did analyses in the intentions to streat, aswing a very non-interiority manages, we can amony see an one memberories. This real is registered with Clinical Prials gov, number NCT00855712.

Findings Between June 29, 2010, and Sept 16, 2013, we randomly assigned 136 Findings Reverent June 29, 2010, and heps 18, 2013, we randomly assigned 13e group [ns.47] or the standard cold storage group [ns.43]. At the patient and graft or open Care System group and 5%, [ns.45] in the standard cold storage 5% upper confidence bound 8 -8; [ns.45]. It [ls] [ls] [ls] storage in the Grant patients in the standard cold storage group had cardiac related serious adverse a patients.

interpretation Heari transplanuation using donor hearts adequately preserved a standard cold sucrage yield similar short-earni clinical outcomes. The metabolic Care System needs further study.

donor bear or who features with end-tage hearn disease." Despite subpartial progress in most aspects of heart transplantation. These studies have earneas progress in most aspects on heart transpurnation

these studies there
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search charact.com Published online April 15, 2015. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/50140-4736/35402614-4

Adult heart transplantation with ex-vivo preservation of donor he

Eumudik Dhèdi, Arjaniyer, Mich Conndian, Hang C Chen, Ling Gan, Andre Duyle, Andrew Dinde, Broce Cartweight, Priya Naic Emily Granger, Paul Janes, Andrewj

Sackground Orthosopic hears transplantation is the gold-standard stage hears failure. However, suitable cardiac donors are scarce. stage of sidney, liver, and lung transplantation, h is not used for hidney, liver, and lung transplantation, h is not used for he transplantations from donors after circulatory death.

Methods The recipients were purients at St Vincent's Hospital, Syd III controlled hearts donated after circulatory death from people yo is contrained tenters unasted after carcumony beams become people you is chaemic time of 30 min. We retrieved four hearts through in Cardioplegia and transferred to an Organ Care System (Transmedics)

idings Three recipients (two men, one woman; mean age 52 years): reactings faree recipients (two men, one woman, mean age 52 years) and whitein price radius rangery received the transplants. Doe 25 min, and 22 min, who ev-so Organ Care System perfusion time or leaner values at the start of perfusion were 3.3—5.1 mmol/L for parker 1. End of perfusion because values were 3.4—5.4 mmol/L for parker 1. End of perfusion because values were 3.4—5.4 mmol/L for parker 1. End of perfusion because values were 3.4—5.4 mmol/L for parker 1. 2-69-2-54 mmol/L, respectively, showing favourable lacune uptake. support. All three recipients had normal cardiac function within a wi recovery at 176, 91, and 77 days after transplantation.

interpretation Strict limitations on donor eligibility, optimised myocar organ perfusion plasform can enable successful, distandy procured orth

Funding NHMRC, John T Reid Charlsable Truss, EVOS Truss Fund, Harr

introduction
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interference in the first successful clinical hears craniplamated was done with a hears donated after circulatory death in heart death.

How policies constitution of the control establishment of brain-stem death criteria, numerous padents awate estaclassment of brain-stem death criseria, numerous patients awaled heart ransplants were carried ou around the organ awalah oword with the dottor and recipients located in adjacent death has imperpendent of brain death and lung utten transplants and the adoption of cardiophysic arries and uttenplants and and applications and the adoption of cardiophysic arries and uttenplants and the adoption of cardiophysic arries and uttenplants and the adoption of cardiophysics. Againstea and use adoption or catacopage arrest and a state cold preservation, enabled disease procurement A series of an avoided the necessity of transferring donors to the transplantations

scriptens nospital.

Unlike hears from brain-dead donors who still have a cooling followin Unince means from tream-ness occurs was one new a common ness a bearing heart, for which cardiac structure and function insertion of femu beausing neast, not witten careaa, strunturer uses these con-can be assessed after death, hearts donated after circulatory death have unknown functional status, risk creates a substantial and the substantial status (substantial status (substanti circulatory death have unknown nuncsorus name. The control of court pathology, and subsuantal warm schemic pulmonary support name. The definities of assessing the manability of the rangelinantic death of the control fisher. The conscious or assessing the summing or the transparanton hearts dottated after circulatory death and of co-locating drullatory death

Links: Full Article | NEJM Quick Take | Editorial

hearts from circulatory-death donors.

Heart and Lung Transplantation

art transplantation from donation () crossMark determined death donors

The Journal of

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF CARDIOLOGY FOUNDATION ravinda Page, M s Hernández-Sár **Outcomes of Donation After Circulatory** hD. Sendhil K. Stephen Pettit. Anna Kydd, ME BChir, MD, Catl

Death Heart Transplantation in Australia Hong Chee Chew, MS, a,b,c Arjun Iyer, PhD, Mark Connellan, FC CARDIO SA, Sarah Scheuer, MD,

om: bPapworth Trials U tge. School of Clinical

tute for Health Research

KGROUND: The requires mined death (DCD) may the largest single-center HODS: DCD hearts urement and perfusion (ar with the exclusion of the maintained on machin splants, matched for done me measure of this stud JLTS: There were 28 DC avs was not significantly

enen transpiannes, evile n of organs available for LTx, less being performed (5), eurological declaration of de sol is using controlled DCD ry, University of Alberta; ²M ch Program, Edmonton, Albe

ival (DCD, 86%; DBD,

P or DPP) was not assoc

Jeanette Villanueva, PhD, b Ling Gao, PhD, Mark Hicks, PhD, Michelle Harkness, RN, MCN, Claudio Soto, MSc, a larie Findlay, Andrew Dinale, BAPPSC, Priya Nair, MD, Alasdair Watson, PhD, Emily Granger, MBBS, Paul Jansz, PhD, and Stephen F Kavitha Muthiah, PhD, Andrew Jabbour, PhD, Eugene Kotlyar, MD, Anne Keogh, MBBS, Chris Hayward, MD, Robert Graham, MD, b Phillip Spratt, MD, a Peter Macdonald, MD, a,b,c Kumud Dhital, PhDa,b,c

BACKGROUND Transplantation of hearts retrieved from donation after circulatory death (DCD) donors is an evolving

OBJECTIVES. The purpose of this study is to provide an update on the authors' Australian clinical program and discuss lessons learned since performing the world's first series of distantly procured DCD heart transplants

METHODS The authors report their experience of 23 DCD heart transplants from 45 DCD donor referrals since 2014. Donor details were collected using electronic donor records (Donate Life, Australia) and all recipient details were collected from clinical notes and electronic databases at St. Vincent's Hospital.

RESULTS Hearts were retrieved from 33 of 45 DCD donors. A total of 12 donors did not progress to circulatory arrest within the pre-specified timeframe. Eight hearts failed to meet viability criteria during normothermic machine perfusion, and 2 hearts were declined due to machine malfunction. A total of 23 hearts were transplanted between July 2014 and April 2018. All recipients had successful implantation, with mechanical circulatory support utilized in 9 cases. One case requiring extracorporeal membrane oxygenation subsequently died on the sixth post-operative day, representing a nortality of 4.4% over 4 years with a total follow-up period of 15,500 days for the entire cohort. All surviving recipients had normal cardiac function on echocardiogram and no evidence of acute rejection on discharge. All surviving patients remain in New York Heart Association functional class I with normal biventricular function

CONCLUSIONS DCD heart transplant outcomes are excellent. Despite a higher requirement for mechanical circulatory support for delayed graft function, primarily in recipients with ventricular assist device support, overall survival and rejection episodes are comparable to outcomes from contemporary brain-dead donors. (J Am Coll Cardiol 2019;73:1447-59) © 2019 Published by Elsevier on behalf of the American College of Cardiology Foundation

ince our report of the first series of successful Cambridge; Harefield Hospital, London; Wythen-(DCD) donors in 2015 (1), >80 DCD heart transplants and other surgical pioneers were also from DCD have now been performed across 5 units: donors (3). However, in this early innovative stage, St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, Australia; and 4 cen- organ donors and transplant recipients were collo-

heart transplants utilizing distantly procured shawe Hospital, Manchester; and Newcastle). The hearts from donation after circulatory death initial heart transplants performed by Barnard (2) ters in the United Kingdom (Papworth Hospital, cated in the same hospital, often in adjacent



NOP is a Fully Integrated End-to-End Transplant Network, Operating Seamlessly





OCS™ Product



Procurement Surgeons



OCS Clinical Specialists



17 Hubs Across the US



Airplane Fleet



Pilots



Maintenance Hub



Ground Transportation



24 / 7 Managed by the Logistics Command Center

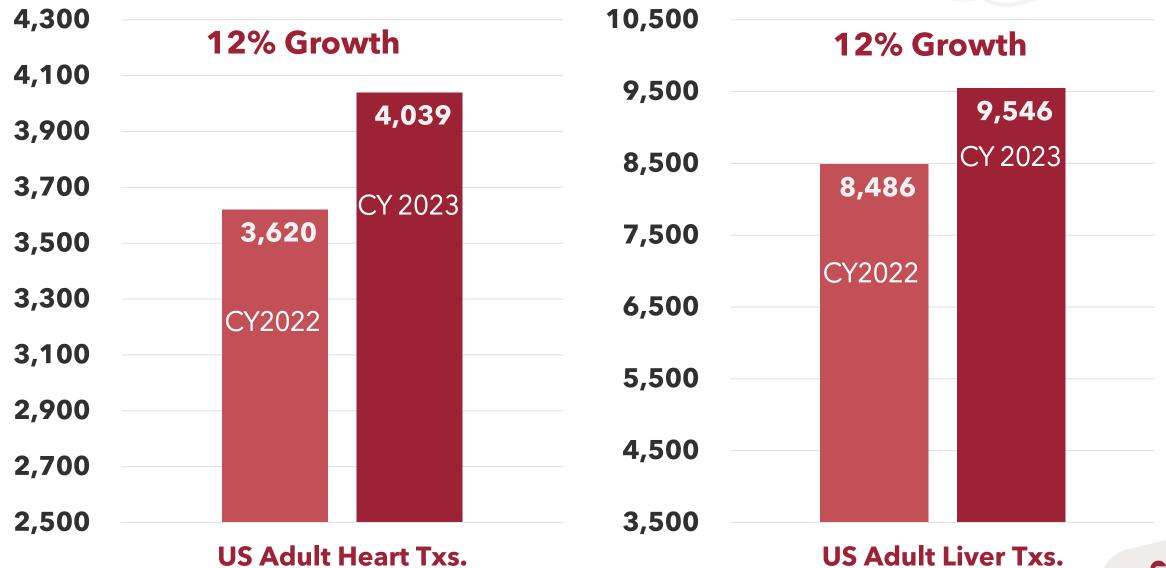


Impact of OCS NOP on US Transplants

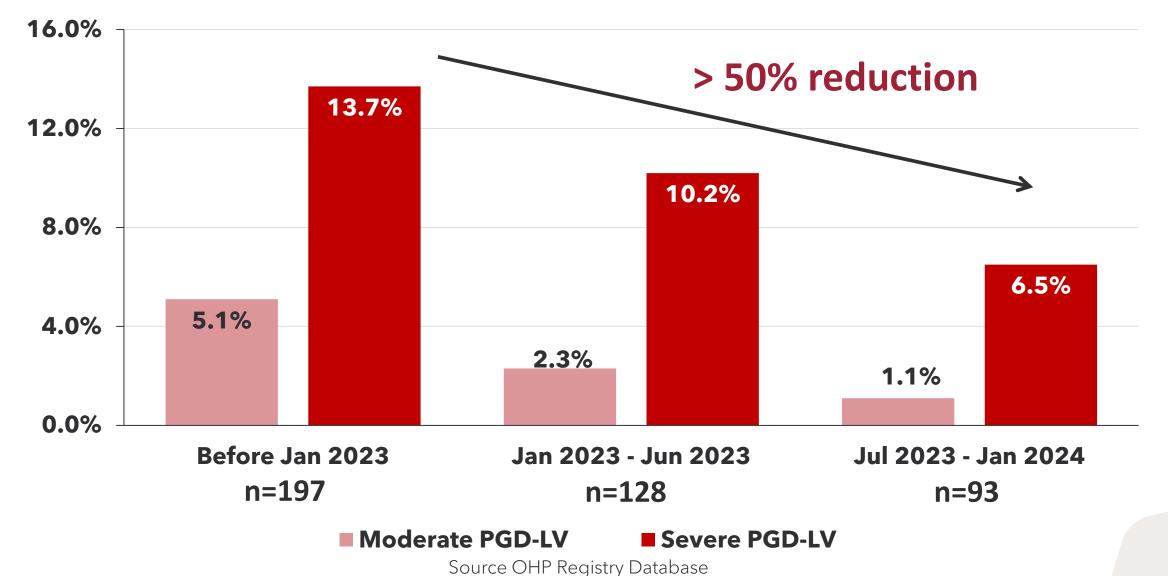
- >7,000 *US NOP transplants* performed to-date & growing rapidly
- ~75% & ~55% of US DCD transplants for heart and liver respectively are done using OCS today
- 12% US national growth in *heart* and *liver* transplant volume primarily driven by OCS and NOP
- >76% of liver transplants have shifted to day-time transplants using OCS NOP



National US Volume Growth - Heart & Liver Transplants



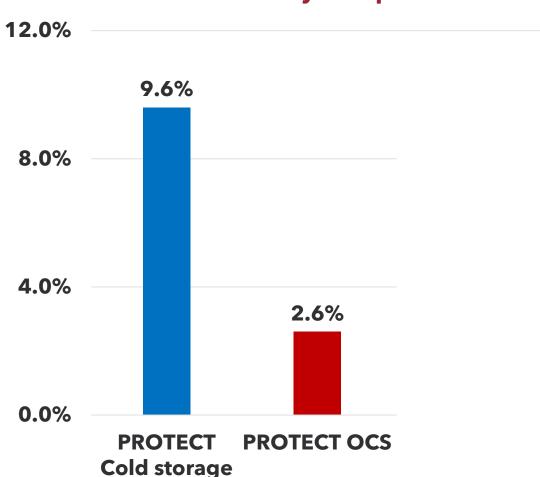
NOP Impact on Clinical Outcomes - PGD for Hearts





OCS Liver Resulting in Lowest Reported Ischemic Biliary Complications in The Industry

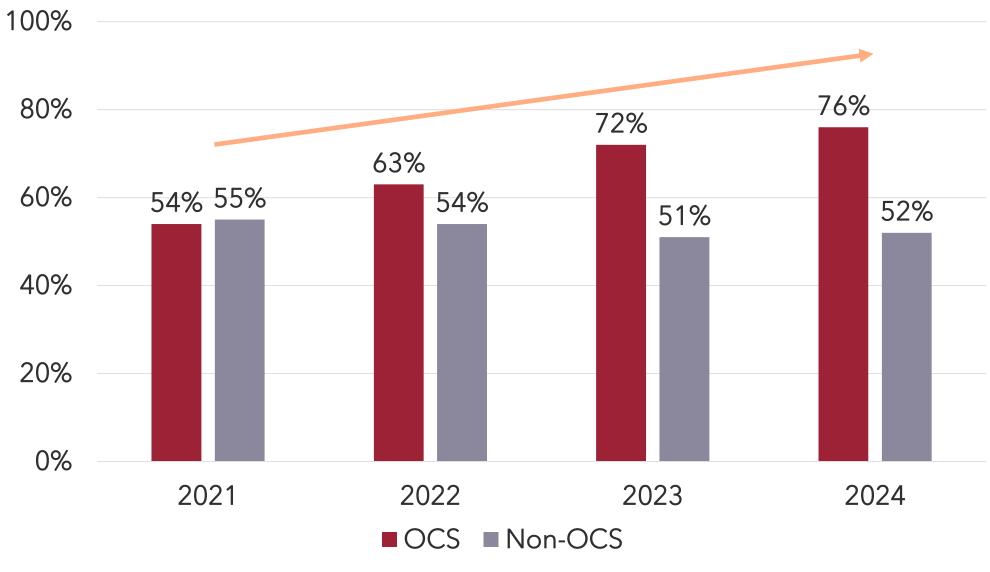
Ischemic Biliary Complications



Despite Using High-risk Donors & Recipients



Day-Time Liver Transplant - **Game Changer**







Enabling Multi-Transplants on the Same Day Drives Resource and Financial Efficiency



Overview of Growth Catalysts - to 10,000 US NOP Transplants and Beyond

TMDX Next Gears for Growth

Waleed Hassanein, MD

The Path to 10,000 NOP US Transplants & Beyond

Gear 3

- OCS Kidney
- Next-Gen OCS
- OUS NOP

Gear 2

- Next-Gen Lung Clinical Programs
- Next-Gen Heart Clinical Programs
- Next-Gen NOP Digital Eco-System
- Leveraging the NOP Network Effect
- Increasing DBD & DCD Liver Utilization
- Crossing the Chasm from Low to High Utilization for Tx. Centers

Gear 1

- Establishing OCS NOP
- Focusing on DCD donor utilization - heart & liver
- Establishing TMDX Tx. Logistics Network



Next-Gen OCS Technology & Clinical Programs to Drive Growth

Gear 2

Waleed Hassanein, MD

Next-Gen OCS Technology & Programs - Gear 2

Next-Gen OCS Lung

Next-Gen OCS Heart

Next-Gen NOP Connect Digital Ecosystem



TMDX Growth Gear 2

The OCS Lung Nex-Gen Technology

& Clinical Programs



Historical Challenges for EVLP in General

Edema formation with prolonged perfusion Leading to post-Tx PGD is the Achilles heel for EVLP

Lack of prospective evidence on full potential of lung recruitment using EVLP

- Conservative reaction to the length of perfusion time on outcomes
- Minimal use of EVLP in DBD and DCD lungs
- **x** Relying on cold storage despite its limitations



TMDX Designed a Comprehensive Next-Gen OCS Lung Technology to Overcome Historical Challenges

Safe and reproducible 24+ hours OCS Lung perfusion - Making Day-Time Lung Tx. a Clinical Reality

Drive superior post-transplant clinical outcomes for both DBD and DCD lung Transplant

Novel physiologic viscosity & oncotic pressure perfusion solution

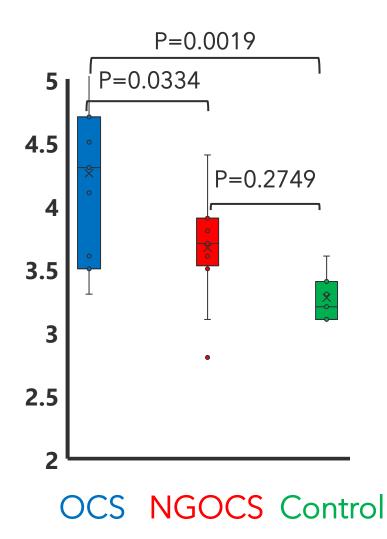
Next-Gen OCS Lung ventilation management

Next-Gen OCS Perfusion circuit to reduce hemolysis & improved recruitment of donor lungs

More comprehensive lung functional assessment

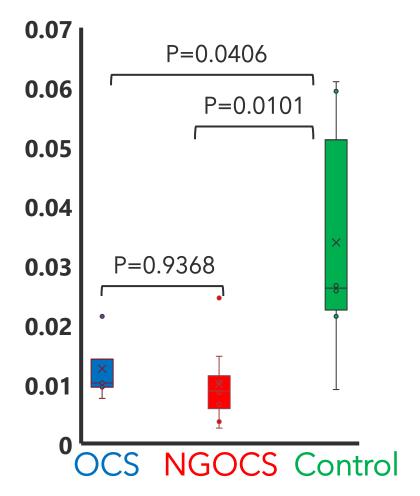


Significant Reduction of Edema Formation – 24 Hour OCS Lung Perfusion



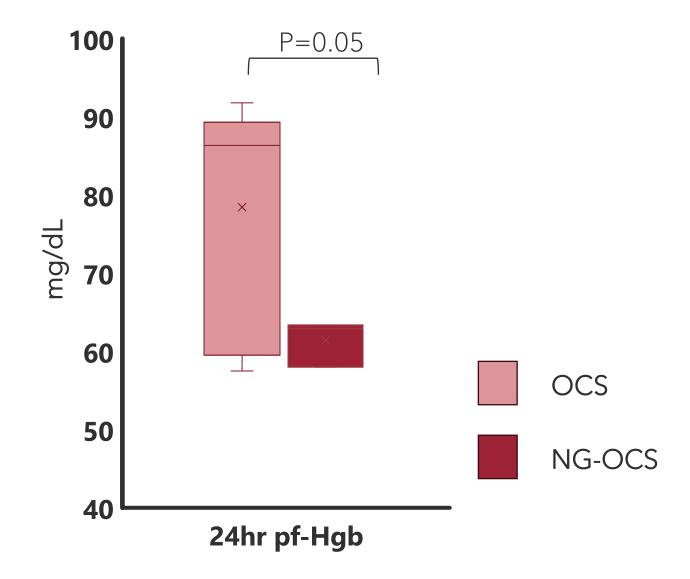


<u>Significant Reduction of IR Injury Histological</u> <u>Markers</u> After 24 hours of OCS Perfusion



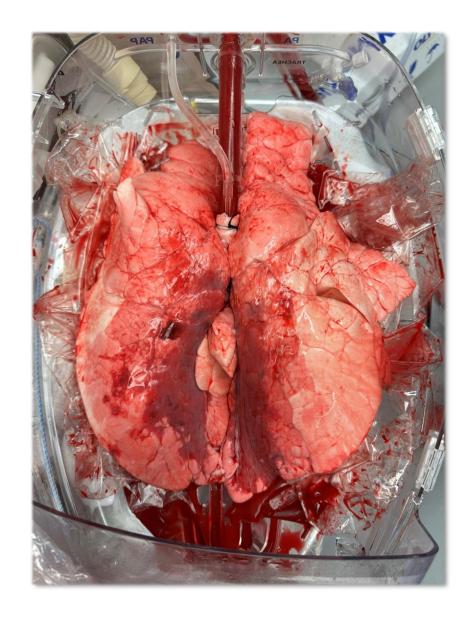


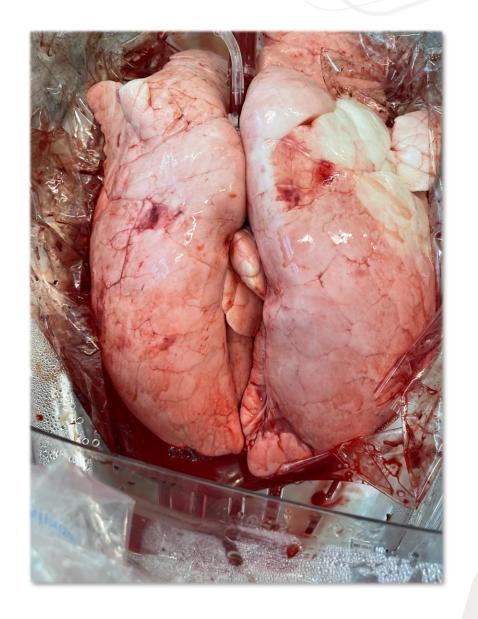
<u>Significant Reduction of Plasma Free Hgb</u> in Next-Gen OCS Circuit





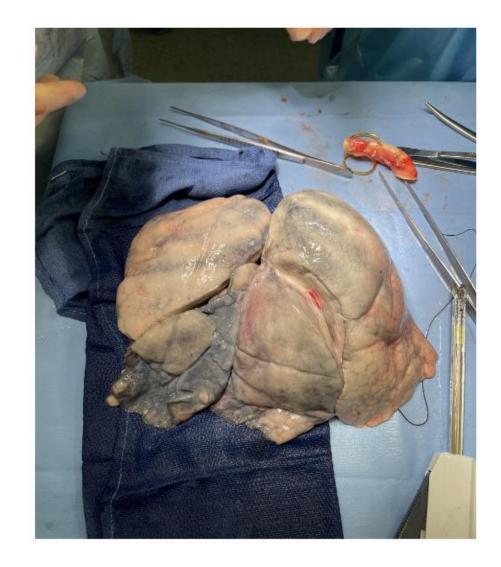
Next-Gen OCS Lung - Allows Better Recruitment







Lung Proning - Real World Clinical Case







Next-Gen OCS Lung Clinical Programs - Resurrecting Lung Market

Prolonged OCS Lung Perfusion - Day-time Lung Tx RCT OCS Lung vs. cold storage - Superior Clinical Outcomes

Managed Exclusively via OCS NOP Program

Demonstrating **Superior** outcomes



The OCS Heart Nex-Gen Technology & Clinical

Programs



Historical Challenges for EVLP in General

Edema formation with prolonged perfusion

- ➤ Lack of clinical indication for OCS in <4 hour heart preservation
- Currently, we are limited to preservation of cardiac function

- Conservative reaction to the length of perfusion time on outcomes
- Cold storage use for <4 hours heart Tx.</p>



TMDX Designed a Comprehensive Next-Gen OCS Lung Technology to Overcome Historical Challenges

Safe Prolonged OCS Heart perfusion

- Making Day-time Heart Tx. a

Reality

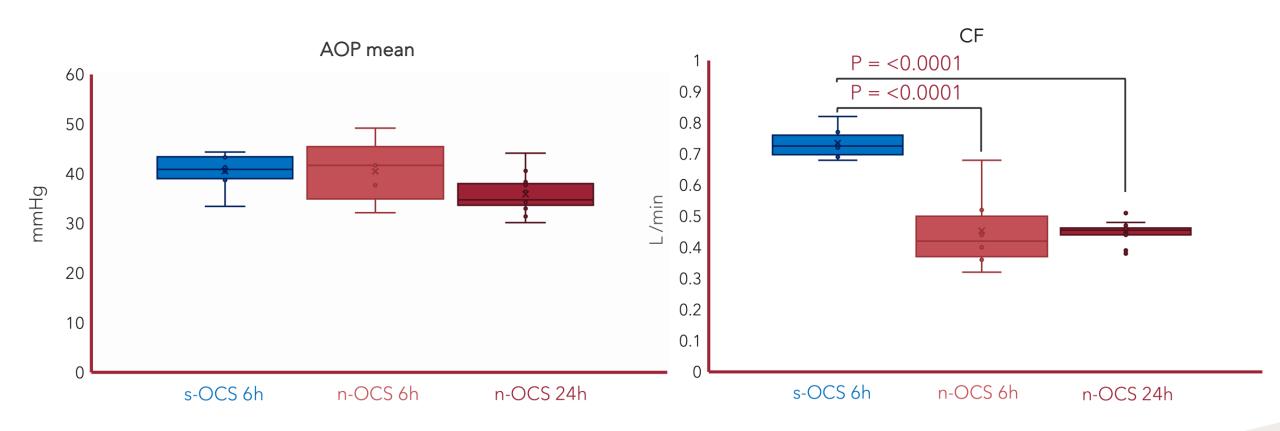
Beyond preservation - Enhancing function to drive superior post-transplant clinical outcomes for both DBD & DCD Heart Txs.

Next-Gen OCS Perfusion Solution

Novel Metabolic and Functional Enhancer

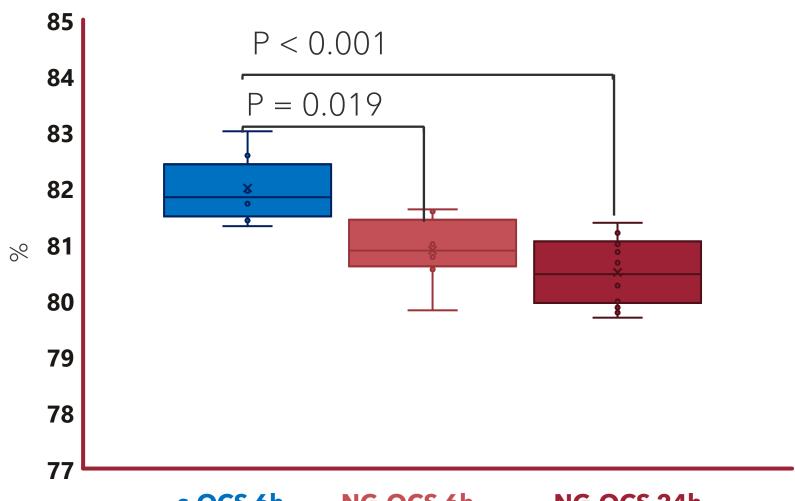


Next-Gen OCS Heart - <u>More Physiologic</u> <u>Hemodynamics</u>



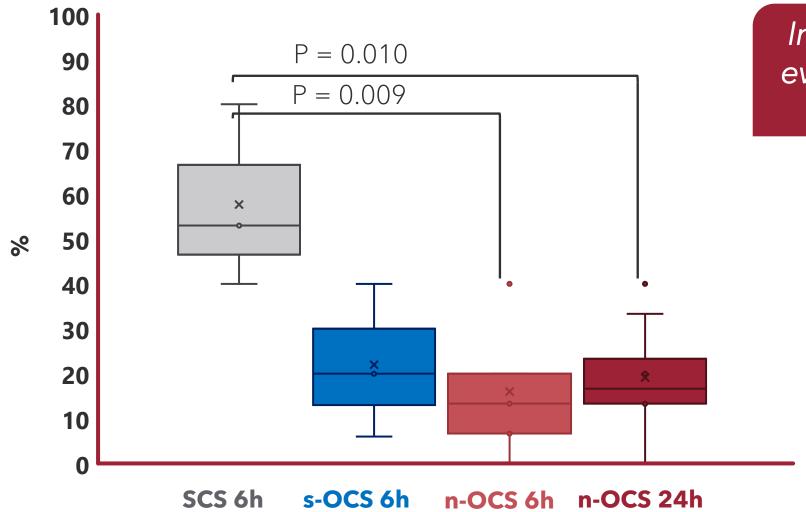


Significantly Lower Edema Formation at 24 Hrs Compared to 6 Hrs of Cold Storage





Significantly Lower IR Injury Histological Markers at 24 Hrs Compared to 6 Hrs of Cold Storage



Independent, blind evaluation by expert pathology team



Next-Gen OCS Heart Clinical Programs

Prolonged OCS Heart Perfusion - Day-time Heart Tx RCT OCS Heart vs. cold storage - Superior Clinical Outcomes

Managed exclusively via OCS NOP Program

Demonstrating **Superior** outcomes



TMDX Growth Gear 2

The **Next-Gen NOP Digital Ecosystem**



TMDX Growth Gear 3

OCS Kidney

OCS Next-Gen Platform

OUS NOP Model



TMDX OCS Kidney Timeline - Gear 3

OCS Kidney: Launch 2029

OCS Kidney FDA Trials: *Initiating 2027*

OCS Kidney in Development *in* 2025



TMDX Next-Gen OCS Platform - Gear 3

Market Launch 2029

PMA Supplements *in 2027*

In Development *now through 2026*



OUS NOP Model to Stimulate Adoption

Expand OUS NOP model based on national reimbursement **by 2028**

Launching pilot NOP model in select markets as *early as*2026

EU market access initiatives ongoing now



Robust Pipeline for TMDX Growth - Beyond 10,000 Transplants

2025 2026 2027 2028 2029

Next-Gen OCS Lung

Gear 3

Next-Gen OCS Heart Gear 2

NOP Connect™

OCS Kidney

Next-Gen OCS Technology Platform

OUS NOP Program





TMDX Commercial Strategy – Near & Mid-Term

Tamer Khayal, MD Chief Commercial Officer



Envisioning Growth Catalysts - Near & Mid-Term

- Deeper penetration of existing centers
- NOP Network effect
- Driving cost efficiency
- Publication of superior outcomes

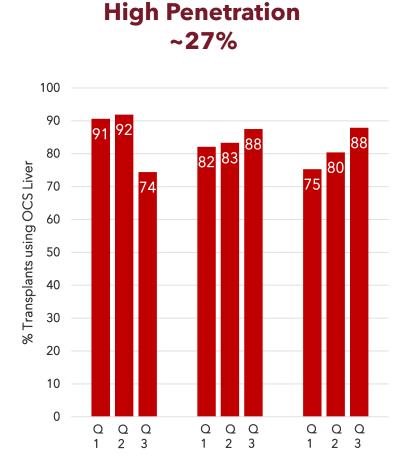
Existing Clinical Programs

- OCS Heart: Beyond preservation
- Resurrecting Lung market
- Day-time transplants
- Growing DCD donor utilization

Next-Gen Clinical Programs

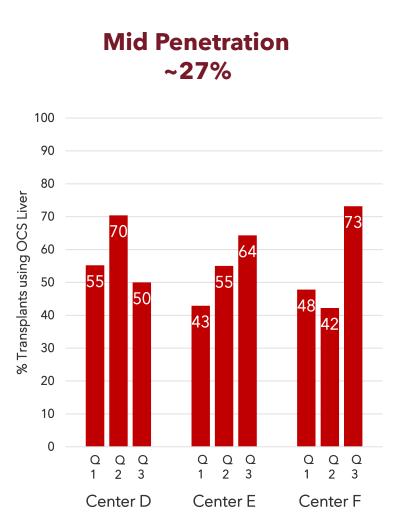


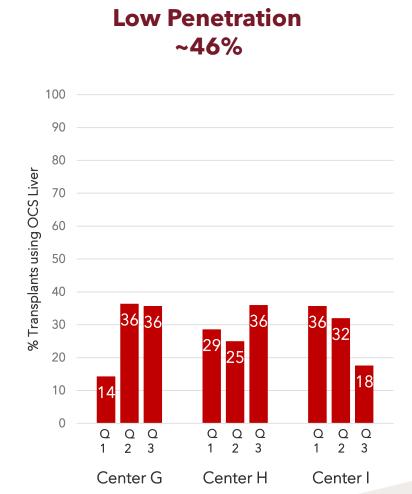
Driving Deeper Penetration in Existing Centers - Liver



Center B

Center C

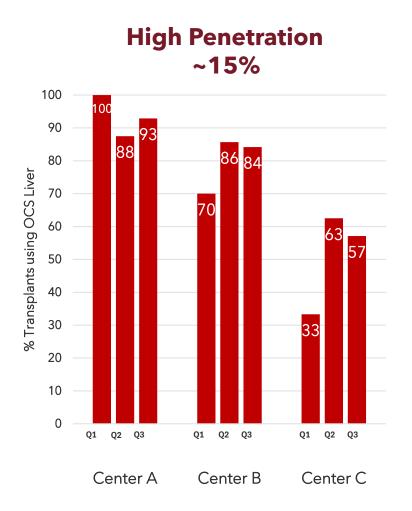


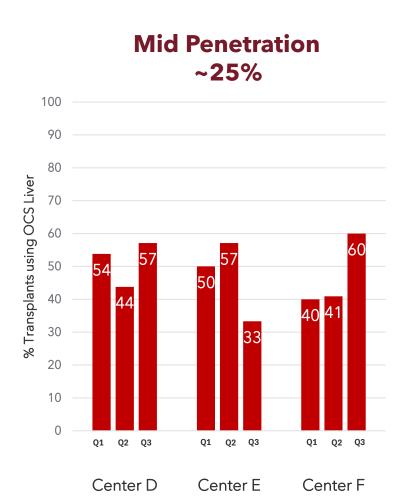


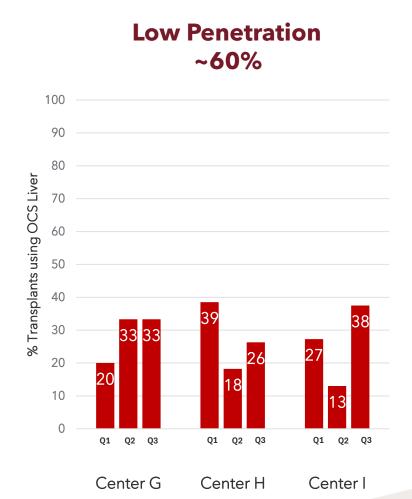


Center A

Driving Deeper Penetration in Existing Centers - Heart









Growth in 2025 and Beyond - Clinical Drivers

Logistics & workflow efficiency

Creating constant competitive dynamic between Tx centers

Delivering best clinical outcomes and services - Publications



Growth in 2025 and Beyond - Economics Drivers

Sharing cost efficiencies with Tx. programs

50% DCD cost sharing No dry run tech cost

Leveraging Network effect to drive cost efficiency



Next-Gen Clinical Indications Driving Bigger Growth

OCS Heart and Lung Clinical Programs will be "Game Changers"

Heart and Lung Clinical programs are designed to address the key challenges in organ perfusion which result in limited adoption:

- Minimize Edema formation, which is a key limitation to perfusion time and may negatively impacts post transplant outcomes
- Allow for prolonged perfusion times which enables morning transplant, a key adoption driver
- Enable improved organ performance during perfusion, resulting in more organs being accepted for transplant
- Establish clinical confidence in the improved OCS use model to drive adoption



Growth Expectation By Program

OCS Heart:

Expected to increase penetration rates at current user centers and drive growth at new programs. Initiation phase, planned for H2 2025, expected to show slow adoption curve followed by momentum build up as OCS Tx. volumes ramp.

OCS Lung:

This represents a restart for the OCS Lung program for both DBD and DCD. Gaining clinical confidence in the improved OCS Lung model is key to drive an adoption curve similar to the OCS Heart above.

OCS Liver:

Superior clinical outcomes using OCS Liver will be published in early 2025 and should drive increased adoption for both DBD and further expand DCD penetration.



Competitive Market Dynamics

Warm Perfusion Liver

- Technology limitations forced use to be limited to "Back to Base" Model, where donor Livers must be transported on ice then perfused at Tx. center, leading to negative cold ischemic damage
- Complicated use model with technical limitations that negatively impact post Tx. outcomes
- Used in select limited cases/centers
- Low organ utilization rates reported by users
- Above challenges resulting in very limited adoption

Cold Perfusion Heart

- Limited clinical evidence pending the publication of the US trial
- Expectation is that cold will always negatively impact outcome specially in heart transplant
- No palpable impact on OCS Heart market share
- Tx. centers are testing the process but will soon be faced with outcomes similar to the historical negative outcome of XVIVO Lung



Costs Comparison for NRP and OCS NOP (Liver or Heart) - Facts vs. Fiction

Cost Categories	NRP - Program Based	NRP - 3 rd Party Service	OCS NOP
Clinical Resource Fixed Costs	2 full-time surgeons and 2-3 perfusionists (\$\$\$)	NA	None
NRP Perfusion System	\$100,000 Cardio help		\$0
Perfusion Disposables & Services	\$20,000	\$50,000-\$60,000	\$85,000
Blood product and Additives	\$5,000-\$10,000		\$2,500
Post-NRP Preservation	\$20,000/\$40,000/\$40,000 (SherpaPak/XVIVO/OrganOx		\$0
Dry-run Cost Implications	100% Covered by Tx. Program		No OCS costs & 50% cost sharing by TMDX
Liver Utilization Rate	~50%		~97.5%
Heart Utilization Rate	Not Reported		~97%
Access to National DCD Donors	<u>Limited to local donors only</u>		National
Impact on Lung Retrieval	Negative		None
Ethical Concerns	Present		None



Next-Gen Commercial Adoption Team

Future OCS Commercial/Clinical Adoption Team

- Focused on driving adoption and commercial growth
- Clinically customer focused team
- Experienced with driving adoption through senior clinical level interactions
- Utilizes clinical data as their main tool to drive adoption
- Data driven to monitor OCS penetration trends and market dynamics





Scalability Initiatives to 10,000 Transplants & Beyond

Nick Corcoran

SVP Supply Chain & Operations



Introduction and Content

- > TMDX operations journey
- Scaling to 10K Transplants and beyond
- Sustainable Product Margin



The Journey | Building Supply Chain Resilience

Historical Challenges

- Inconsistent raw material supply
- Single point supply chain failures
- Internal capacity limitations

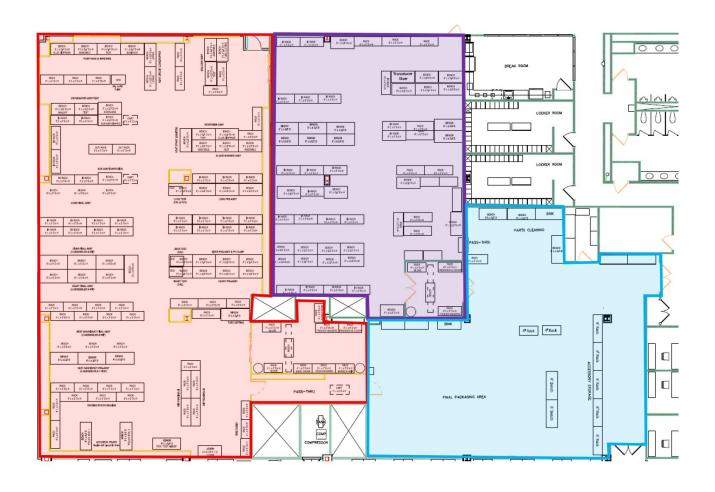
Current Focus

- Strategic supplier partnerships
- Selective insourcing actions
- Long-range, data driven planning





Scale and Efficiency Through Layout Optimization

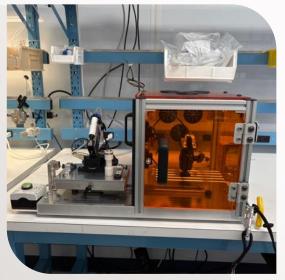






Product Quality Through Automation











Future Focus | Targeting predictability, scalability



Current margin focus | Controlling key COGs levers

Materials: Leveraging incremental volume to negotiate lower costs

Labor & Overhead: Volume drives direct labor force, prudent production support HC investments



Future margin focus | Planning for targeted COGs

Next Generation product design as an enabler for healthy product margin



Future Focus | Advanced Manufacturing



Automated / Robotic Manufacturing

Reduced part count





Supplier consolidation

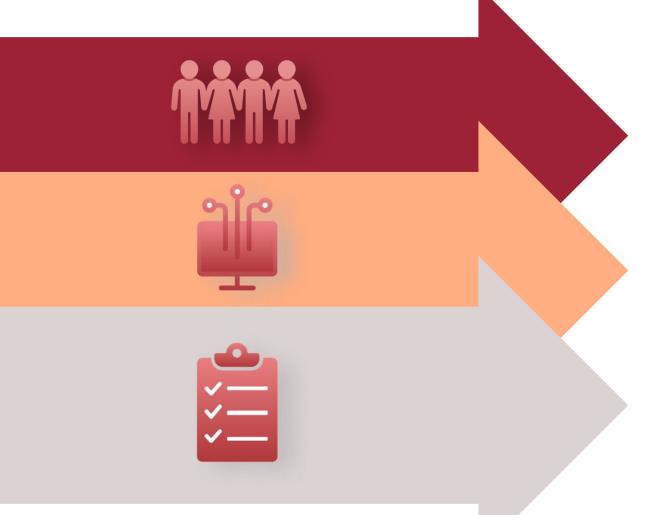
Targeted insourcing





Scaling operations | 10,000 transplants and beyond

Capacity and Product Quality to support our journey towards the standard of care



Talent & Leadership

- ✓ Experienced, highly trained talent pool
- ✓ Skills aligned to <u>future</u> operational needs

Technology & Infrastructure

- ✓ Scalable technology platforms (ERP, MES)
- ✓ Physical infrastructure (inc. cleanroom)

Process optimization & Automation

- ✓ Standardized, consistent and efficient processes
- ✓ Manufacturing automation





Establishing the **Supply Chain** for the new standard of care for organ transplantation...



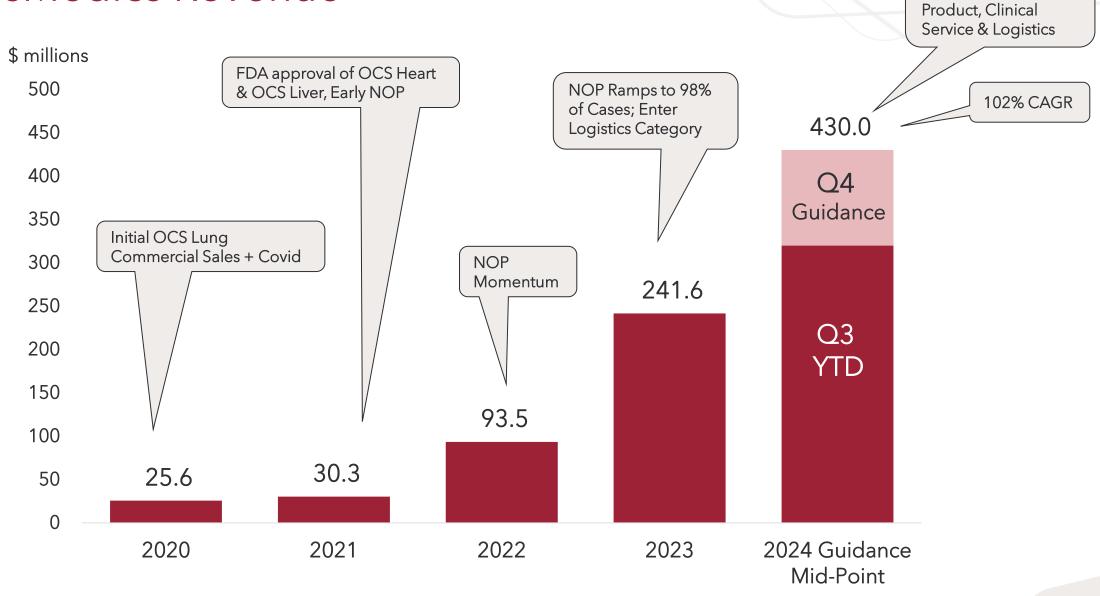


TMDX Financial Overview - How Did We Get Here

Stephen Gordon
Past CFO & Senior Advisor



TransMedics Revenue

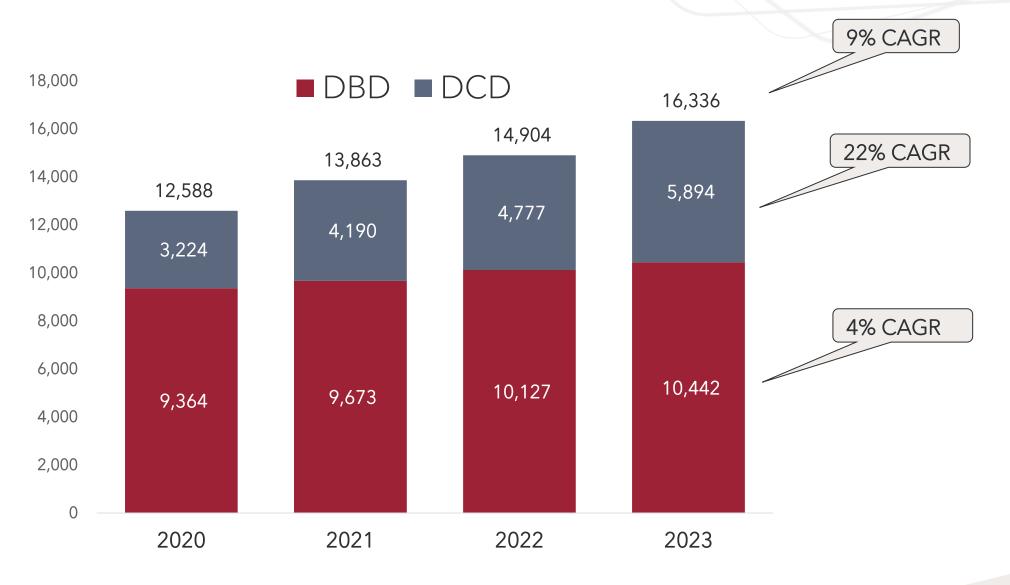




Comprehensive NOP

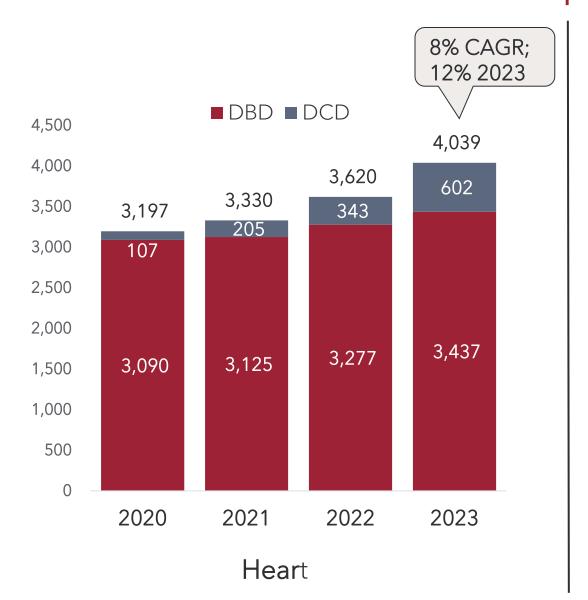
Service:

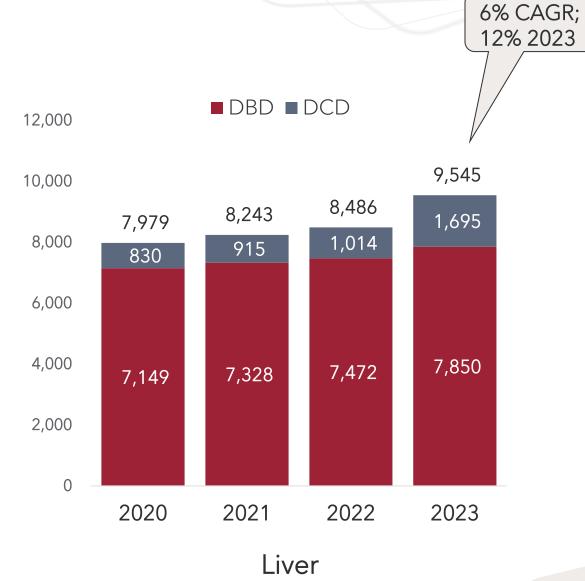
U.S. Deceased Donors





U.S. Adult Heart & Liver Transplants







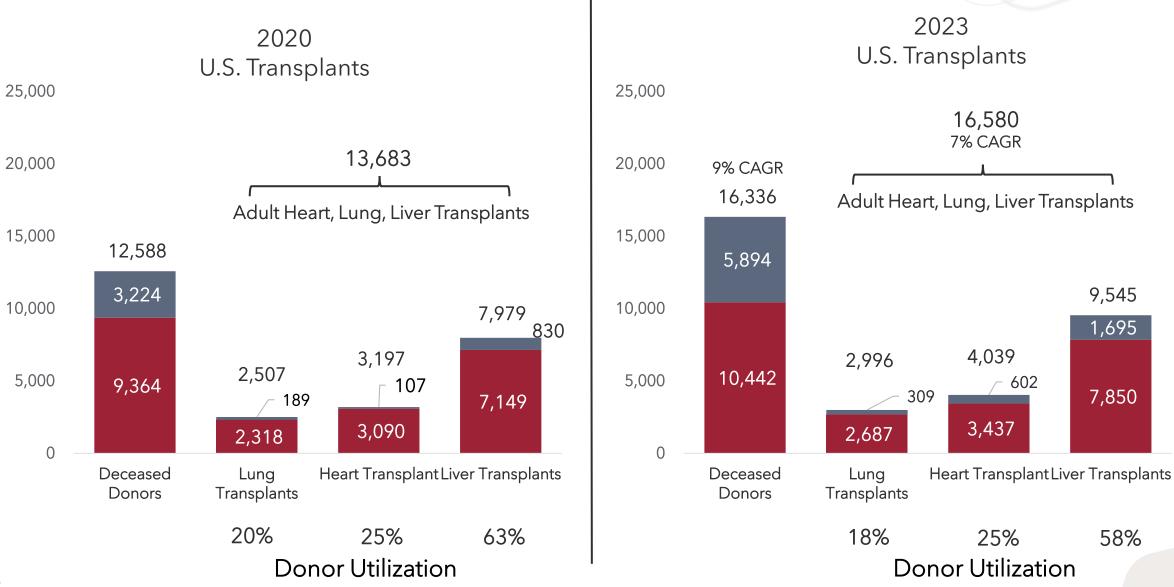
TransMedics Transplant Share Heart, Lung, Liver



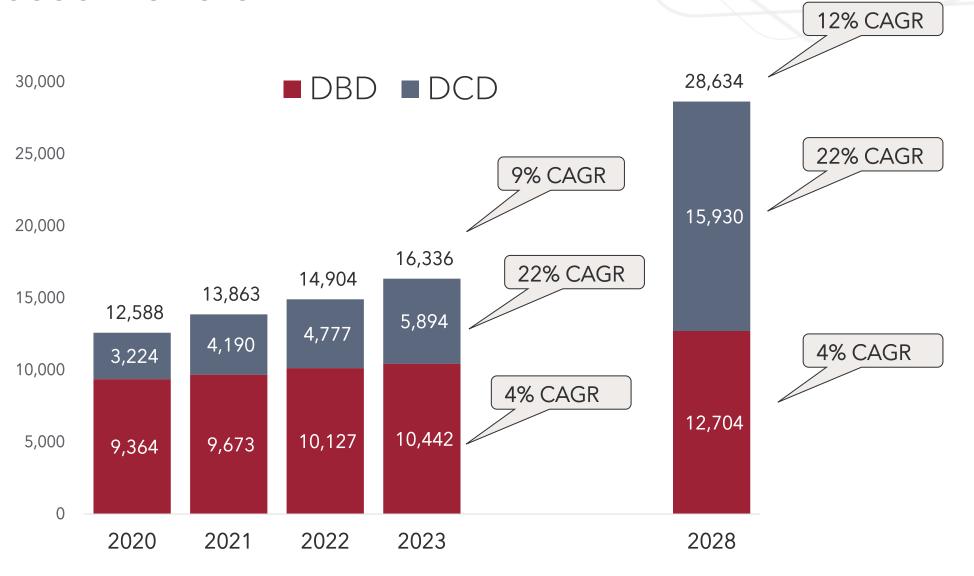




U.S. Donors and Transplants

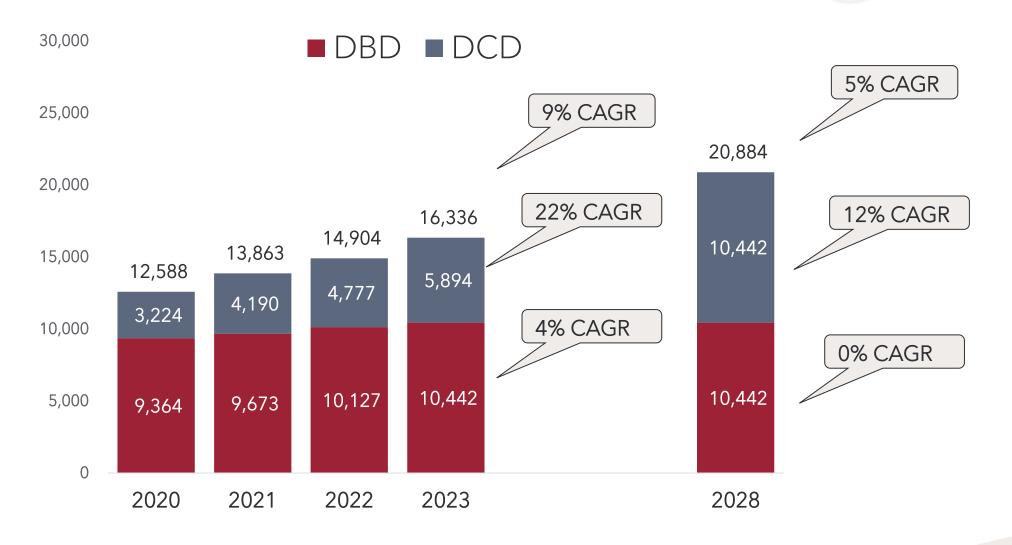


U.S. Deceased Donors



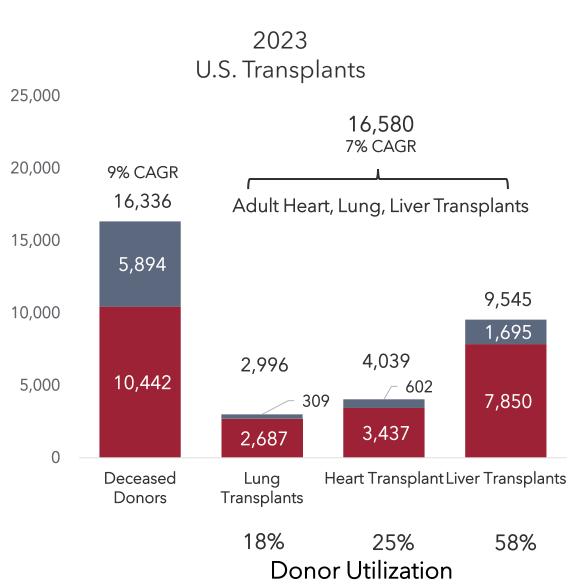


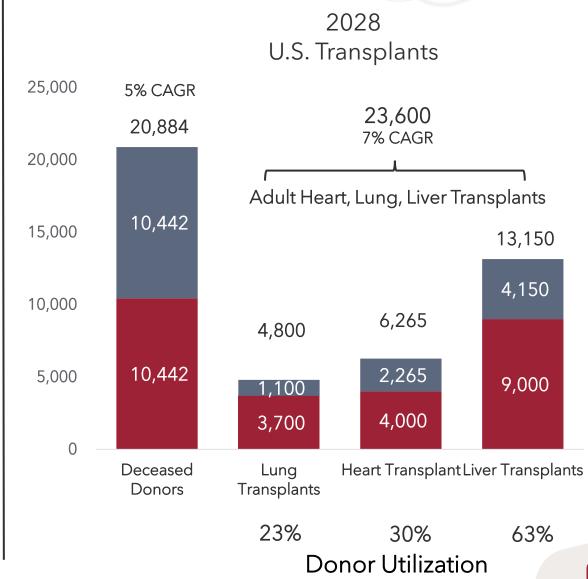
U.S. Deceased Donors - Conservative View





U.S. Donors and Transplants - Increased Utilization

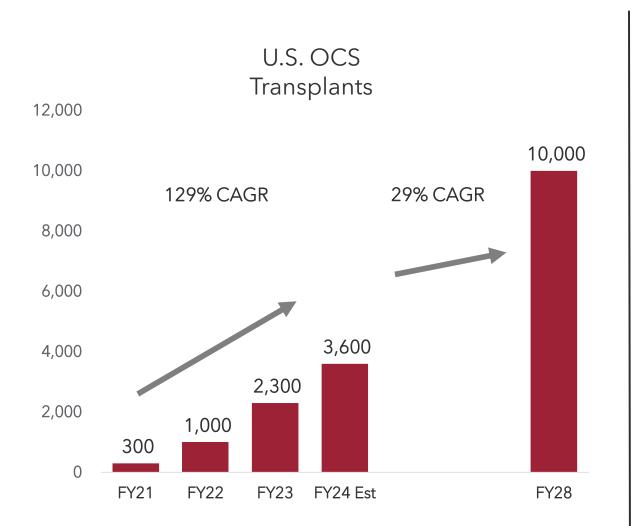


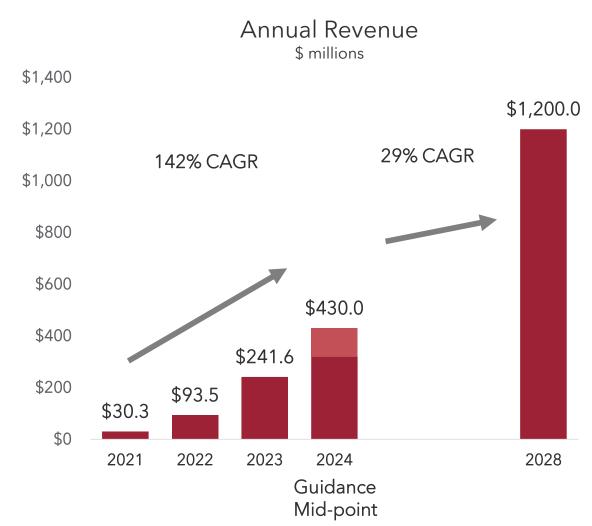


Source: optn.transplant.hrsa.gov/data



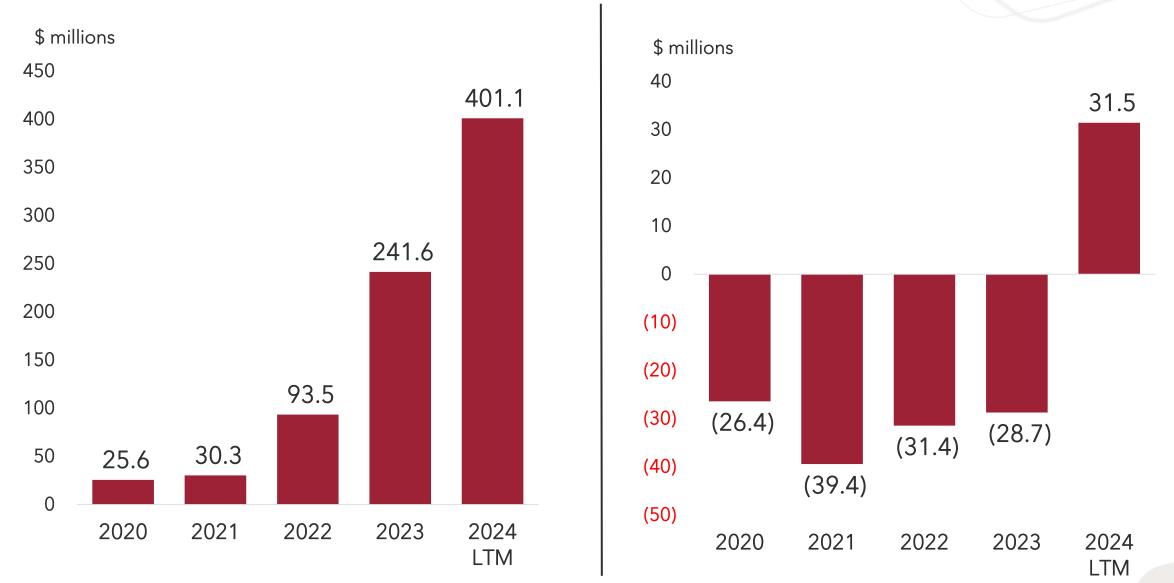
TMDX Transplants & Revenue





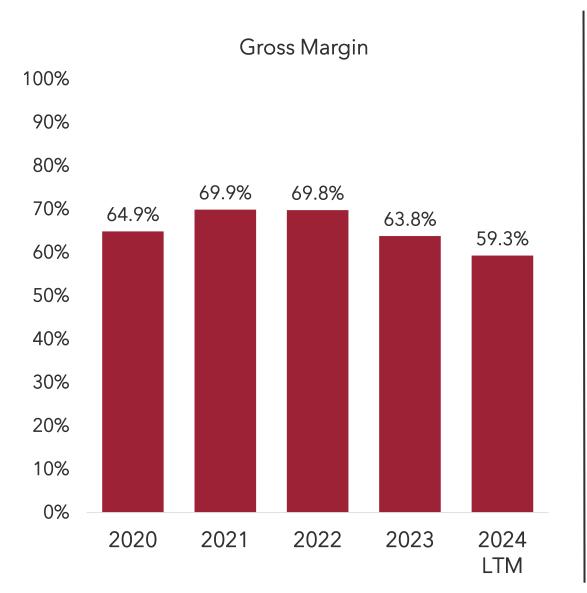


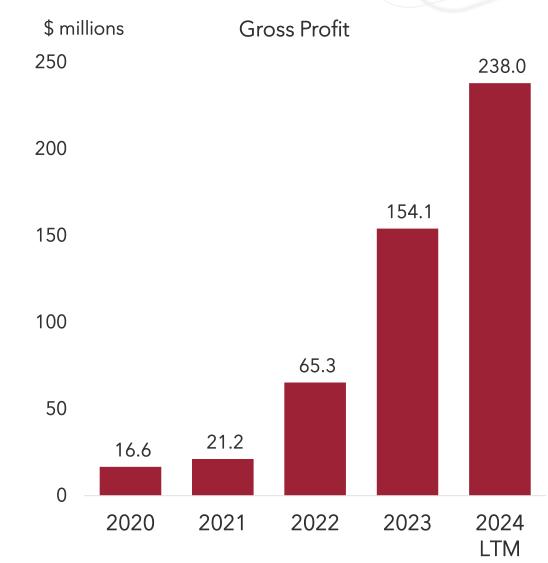
TransMedics Revenue & Operating Profit





TransMedics Gross Margin & Gross Profit









Long-Term Financial

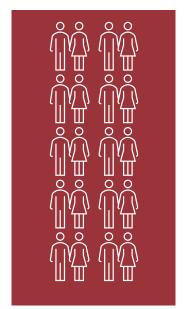
Gerardo Hernandez, Chief Financial Officer



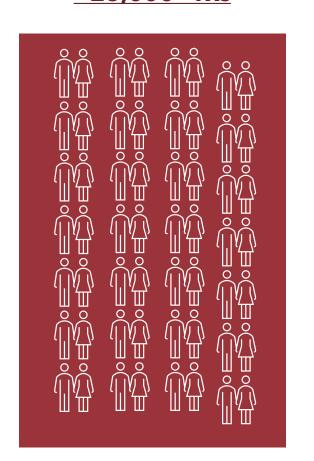
The Untapped Growth Potential: Beyond the 10,000 Transplants Opportunity Ous -40,000 Txs

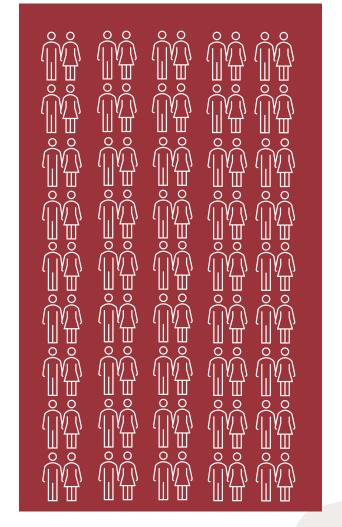
US Kidney ~25,000* Txs

US Heart, Lung and Liver
Transplants ~17,000



Base for TMDX 10,000 Transplants Goal





TMDX 2024 ~ 3,600 Tx

M

Building a Resilient Financial Model for Sustainable Growth

As TransMedics scales, our financial model will evolve to account for the increasing complexity of our operations, revenue streams, and technological advancements.



Capital allocation priorities to drive Sustainable Shareholder Value

GROWTH

- Drive Adoption of OCS
- New Clinical Programs
- OUS Expansion
- Next Gen OCS
- NOP Digital Ecosystem
- OCS Kidney
- Expand Production Capabilities

OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

- Optimize Logistics Network
- NOP Digital Ecosystem
- Digital Transformation of business processes



Delivering Sustainable Long-Term Value

- Transforming Organ Transplantation: Addressing critical unmet needs in a field with substantial growth and value creation potential.
- Disruptive Technology: The only FDA-approved portable warm perfusion organ preservation technology, solidifying TransMedics as the leader reshaping the organ transplantation industry.
- **Expanding Clinical Programs:** Advancing new clinical initiatives targeting the DBD & DCD segments of the organ donor market, unlocking additional growth opportunities.
- Streamlined Ecosystem Integration: Leveraging the NOP platform to deliver a fully integrated solution for organ sourcing, preservation and transportation, reducing complexity and optimizing cost efficiency.
- World-Class Expertise: A talented team with unparalleled expertise in organ transplantation driving innovation, operational excellence and sustained value creation.





Thank You

TMDX 2024 Investor & Analyst Day December 10, 2024

