

November 10, 2025

To Shareholders,

Company Name: Renaissance Inc.
Representative: Toshio Miyata, Chairman and CEO
(Code: 4889 TSE Growth)
For inquiries, please contact Administration Dept.

**Announcement of Collaborative Research with Northwestern University and
Tohoku University in the Fields of Longevity and Cancer**

On October 28, 2025, Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois, USA) and Tohoku University (Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for collaborative research and other activities. Longevity and cancer are recognized as important research areas, including our drug discovery candidate, the plasminogen activator inhibitor (PAI)-1 inhibitor¹⁾ TM5614 (RS5614).

1. Background

Developed countries, including Japan, are facing a hyper-aging population, making aging a pressing medical and social issue. We aim to elucidate cellular senescence at the molecular level, develop new medicines to treat diseases associated with the aging of tissues and individuals, and ultimately contribute to medical innovations that will improve human aging. To this end, we have long been conducting non-clinical trials (animal testing)²⁾ of medicines that control aging and epidemiological studies of longevity families³⁾ in collaboration with Professor Douglas E. Vaughan of Northwestern University in Chicago, USA.

Northwestern University's Potocsnak Longevity Institute (<https://www.feinberg.northwestern.edu/sites/longevity/centers/human-longevity-lab.html>) is using artificial intelligence (AI) and other tools to measure human biological age, and is also conducting non-clinical trials to elucidate the molecular pathogenesis of aging. We have reached an agreement with Douglas E. Vaughan, Director of the Potocsnak Longevity Institute, to establish a Japanese laboratory within the Tohoku University Renaissance Open Innovation Lab (TREx), an open innovation hub within Tohoku university (previously disclosed on January 22, 2025, in the "Opening of the laboratory of the Potocsnak Longevity Institute of Northwestern University at the Tohoku University Renaissance Open Innovation Lab (TREx)"). We are working to measure human biological age, analyze aging indicators in organs (immune system, neovascular system, nervous system, metabolic system, musculoskeletal system), and explore aging biomarkers (epigenome, proteome, transcriptome). We have reported that our PAI-1 inhibitor has the potential to reverse vascular aging such as arteriosclerosis, and that mice with

the same abnormality in the PAI-1 gene with the Amish have a lifespan approximately 20% longer than normal mice (previously announced on October 1, 2025, in the “Announcement of publication of an article on the anti-aging benefits of the PAI-1 inhibitor RS5614: Restoring cardiovascular aging”).

2. Clinical Trials Undertaken under the Memorandum of Understanding

The Memorandum of Understanding between Northwestern University and Tohoku University recognizes "longevity" and "cancer" as important research areas, and includes our drug discovery seed, the plasminogen activator inhibitor (PAI)-1 inhibitor TM5614 (RS5614). Specifically, based on the anti-aging and longevity properties of the PAI-1 inhibitor TM5614, we plan to conduct clinical trials for a "senolytic drug⁴" by the concept of a "new small molecule drug (oral medication) that eliminates senescent cells and suppresses aging-related diseases without promoting carcinogenesis." This clinical trial will be conducted in collaboration with the Potocsnak Longevity Institute, as a part of the XPRIZE Healthspan⁵ clinical trial (previously disclosed on August 18, 2025, in the “Announcement of the Initiation of the XPRIZE Healthspan Semi-Final Clinical Trial (Specific Clinical Research)”), being conducted in collaboration with domestic research and medical institutions, including Tohoku University, Hiroshima University, Tokai University, and Tokyo University of Science, based on the anti-aging and longevity effects of the PAI-1 inhibitor TM5614 as a "senolytic drug⁴". Furthermore, we will begin discussions with Northwestern University School of Medicine regarding clinical trials targeting pancreatic cancer and other cancers.

We have already signed a memorandum of understanding with King Abdullah International Medical Research Center (KAIMRC), Saudi Arabia's largest research and medical institution, to advance collaboration including 1) research into the anti-cancer treatment and anti-aging/longevity effects of the PAI-1 inhibitor RS5614, and 2) joint participation in XPRIZE Healthspan (previously disclosed on October 9, 2025, in the “Announcement of the conclusion of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the King Abdullah International Medical Research Center (KAIMRC) in Saudi Arabia”). Furthermore, we have signed a joint development agreement with Taipei Medical University (TMU)-Biotech, a wholly owned subsidiary of Taiwan Medical University, for the clinical development and commercialization of the PAI-1 inhibitor RS5614 (previously disclosed on November 5, 2024, in the “Notice of the completion of a joint development agreement with Taipei Medical University (TMU)-Biotech Co., Ltd. (Taipei) for the PAI-1 inhibitor RS5614.”).

Currently, Northwestern University, KAIMRC, and Taiwan Medical University are leading efforts to obtain approval for clinical trials from their respective national drug regulatory authorities (FDA, Saudi FDA, Taiwan FDA). Going forward, we plan to collaborate with research and medical institutions in various countries, including the United States, the Middle East, primarily Saudi Arabia, and Taiwan, to advance clinical trials and commercial development of cancer and aging drugs.

3. Future Outlook

There is currently no impact on our financial results for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026. However, we will promptly disclose any future disclosures that require disclosure.

Terminology

¹⁾ Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor (PAI)-1 Inhibitor TM5614 (RS5614)

TM5614 (RS5614) is a novel oral PAI-1 inhibitor developed jointly by our company and Tohoku University. In addition to its thrombolytic properties, it also enhances the immune system, which helps eliminate cancer and senescent cells.

²⁾ Preclinical Studies of Aging-Controlling Drugs

High levels of PAI-1 expression have been reported not only in cells but also in aged tissues and individuals (mice and humans). In a joint study conducted by our company, Tohoku University, and Northwestern University in the United States, we reported that administering a PAI-1 inhibitor to klotho mice, a well-known aging model, can improve the main symptoms of aging (Proc Natl Acad Sci USA. 2014).

³⁾ Epidemiological Study of Longevity Family Lines

By testing the blood of Amish people living in the United States, we confirmed the presence of a large number of individuals with PAI-1 gene deficiencies and reported that these PAI-1 gene-deficient individuals live approximately 10 years longer than their counterparts (Science Advances. 2017). This human epidemiological study is consistent with experimental results in cells and mice. This finding was reported in a New York Times article on November 21, 2017. Furthermore, we reported that mice with the same PAI-1 gene abnormality as the Amish people live approximately 20% longer than normal mice (J Clin Invest 2025).

⁴⁾ Senolytic Drug

Senolytics are drugs that inhibit aging-related diseases without promoting cancer progression, and drugs with this effect are called senolytics. The word senolytics is a combination of the words "senescence" and "lytics," meaning "anti-aging."

⁵⁾ XPRIZE Healthspan

This global competition offers a total of \$100 million to research teams that can extend healthy lifespan. Sponsored by the XPRIZE Foundation, the goal is to revolutionize therapeutic approaches to human aging and longevity, tackling the challenging task of actively extending healthy lifespan by 10 years or more. (<https://www.xprize.org/prizes/healthspan>)