Breakthrough Sepsis Pathogen Detection

Corporate Presentation
August 2019
(NASDAQ: TTOO)

T2 Biosystems®

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect the current views of senior management of T2 Biosystems, Inc. ("we", "us", "our", "T2", "T2 Biosystems" or the "Company") and include those about T2's goals, strategies, plans, objectives, prospects, milestones, future operations, business and industry, anticipated product benefits, future events and conditions and potential scenarios. Such statements and those that include the words “expect,” “intend,” “plan,” “believe,” “project,” “forecast,” “estimate,” “may,” “should,” “anticipate” and similar statements of a future or forward-looking nature identify forward-looking statements for purposes of the federal securities laws or otherwise. Forward-looking statements address matters that involve risks and uncertainties. Each forward-looking statement is subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statement, including, for example: (i) our status as an early commercial-stage company and expectation to incur losses in the future; (ii) our ability to obtain marketing authorization from the FDA or regulatory clearance for additional product candidates in the United States or abroad; (iii) the market acceptance of our technology; (iv) our ability to timely and successfully develop and commercialize existing and future product candidates; (v) our lengthy and variable sales cycle and lack of sales history; (vi) our ability to successfully manage growth; (vii) federal, state and foreign regulatory requirements; (viii) our uncertain future capital needs and ability to raise future capital; (ix) dependence on third parties; (x) recruiting, training and retaining key personnel; (xi) competitive factors; (xii) manufacturing and other product risks; (xii) risks related to intellectual property; and (xiii) other risk factors included in our annual report on form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on March 14, 2019 and other documents we file with the SEC from time to time. Accordingly, there are or will be important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those indicated in these statements. The statements made herein speak only as of the date of this presentation. We do not undertake, and specifically disclaim, any obligation to update any forward-looking statements contained in this presentation.

Why Are We Here Today?

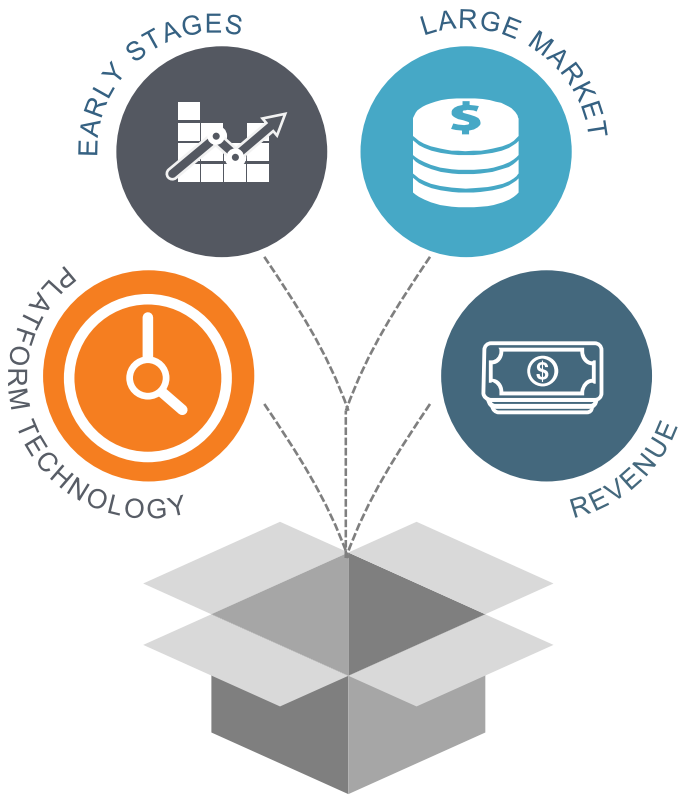
T2 has reached a tipping point for broad adoption of the T2Dx® technologies

Early Stages

- Proven with T2Candida®
- Expanding with T2Bacteria®

Platform Technology

- Market expansion over time



Large Market

- Global unmet need

Revenue

- Growth opportunity with attractive recurring model

Sepsis is a Deadly and Frustrating Global Problem

A recognized, but unsolved global crisis

1 death every

5 seconds

(more or less)

Gilbert, J. A. (2018) Sepsis care bundles: a work in progress. The Lancet Respiratory Medicine.

Sepsis is a Deadly and Frustrating Global Problem

A critical part of the solution is now available

Potentially

>40,000

preventable deaths in the U.S. with T2

Represents the potential lives saved using the T2Direct Diagnostic to test high risk patients based on assumed levels of total annual patients assuming all high-risk sepsis patients are tested with T2Direct Diagnostics and assuming (i) 90% of high risk patients receive appropriate therapy within hours of the presentation of symptoms, (ii) a 50% mortality rate reduction for patients who receive rapid appropriate therapy, and (iii) that each new detected patient saves $22,800. This slide contains T2's estimates, which are not based on historical results and constitute forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statement.

The Facts About Sepsis

Most expensive hospital-treated condition in the U.S.

Contributes to 1 in 2-3 hospital deaths[1]

Representing $27B in U.S. healthcare costs[2,3]

Claims more lives than breast cancer, prostate cancer and AIDS, combined[4]

1 in 5 surviving sepsis patients die within 2 years due to sepsis[5]

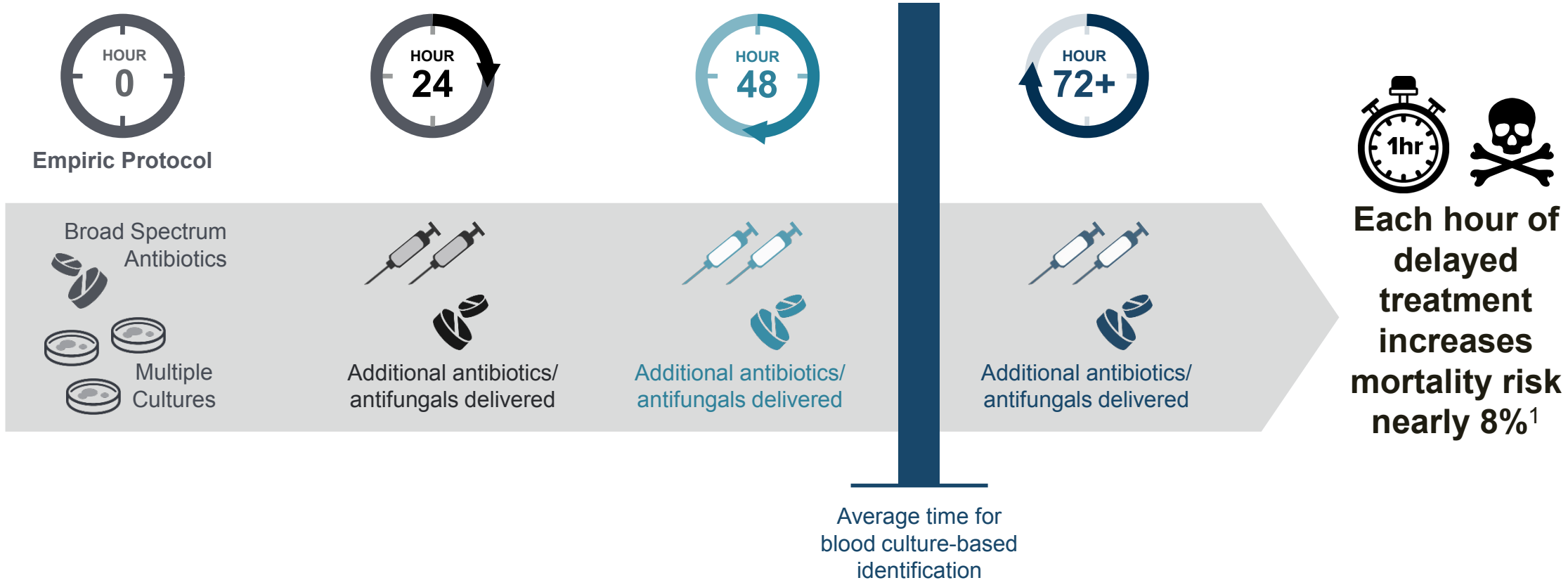
Kills ~250,000 Americans annually and ~6 million people worldwide[6,7]

Most prevalent and costly cause of hospital readmissions[8]

1. Liu, V., Escobar, G. J., Greene, J. D, et al. (2014). Hospital deaths in patients with sepsis from 2 independent cohorts. Jama, 312(1), 90-92.
2. Torio, C. M. and Moore, B. J. (2016). Statistical Brief# 204. Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP). May.
3. McDermott, K. W., Elixhauser, A., Sun, R. (2017). Statistical Brief# 225. Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP). June.
4. National Institute of General Medical Sciences. National Institutes of Health. Sepsis fact sheet. 2014.
5. Prescott, H. C., Osterholzer, J. J., Langa, K.M, et al. (2016). Late mortality after sepsis: propensity matched cohort study.
6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
7. Gilbert, J. A. (2018). Sepsis care bundles: a work in progress. The Lancet Respiratory Medicine.
8. Mayr, F. B., Talisa, V. B., Balakumar, V., et al. (2017). Proportion and cost of unplanned 30-day readmissions after sepsis compared with other medical conditions. JAMA, 317(5), 530-531.

Sepsis Poses an Hourly Challenge that Relies on Probability-Based Protocols

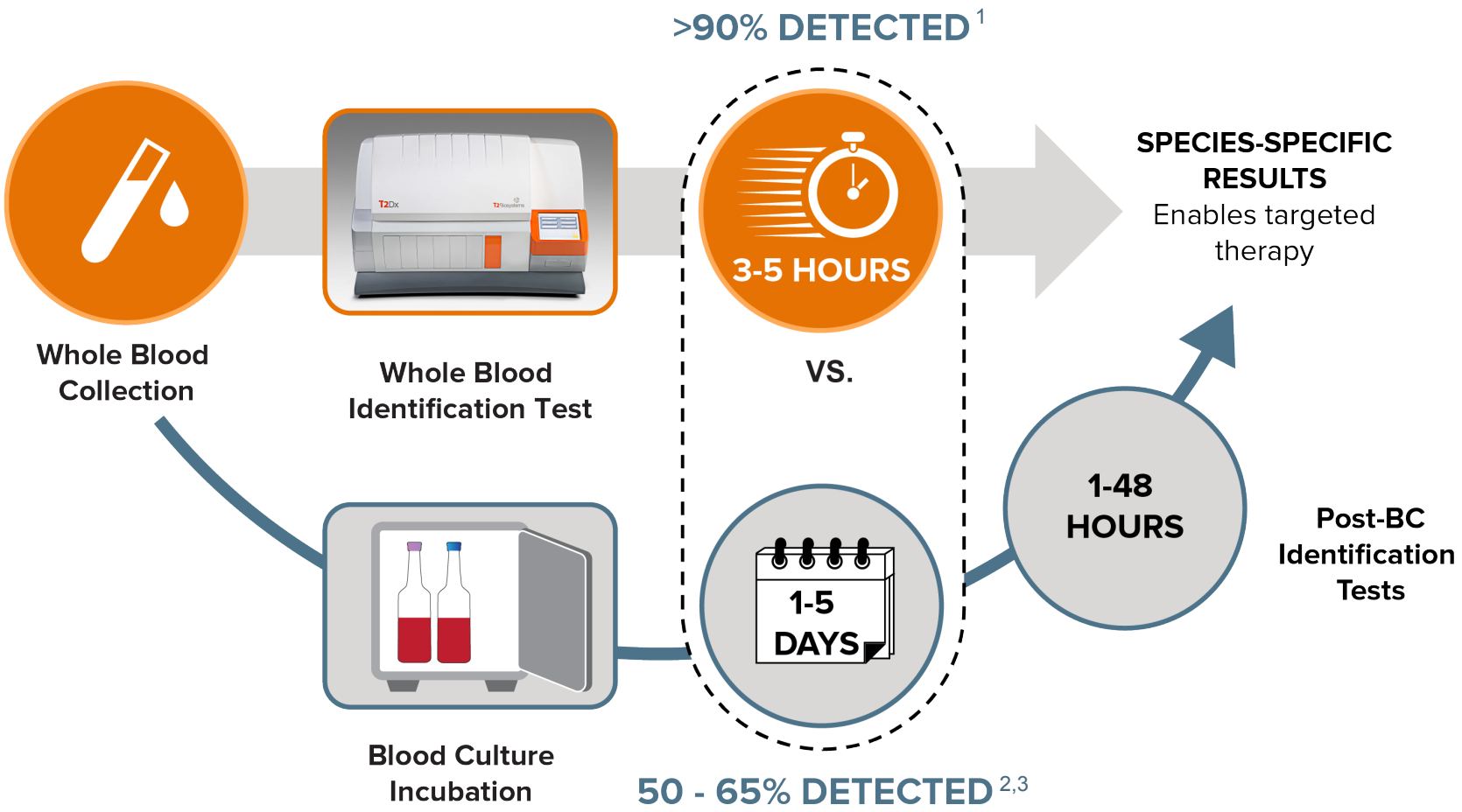
Patient journey: Current pathway and empiric “process”



1. Kumar, A., Roberts, D., Wood, K.E., et al, (2006). Duration of hypotension before initiation of effective antimicrobial therapy is the critical determinant of survival in human septic shock. Critical care medicine, 34(6), 1589-1596.

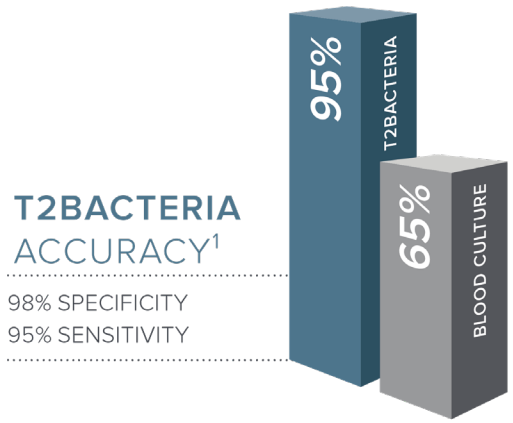
T2MR: New Standard in Detecting Sepsis Causing Pathogens

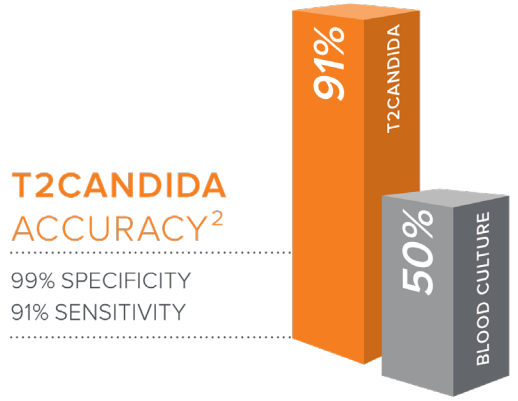
T2Direct Diagnostics provide faster and more accurate detection

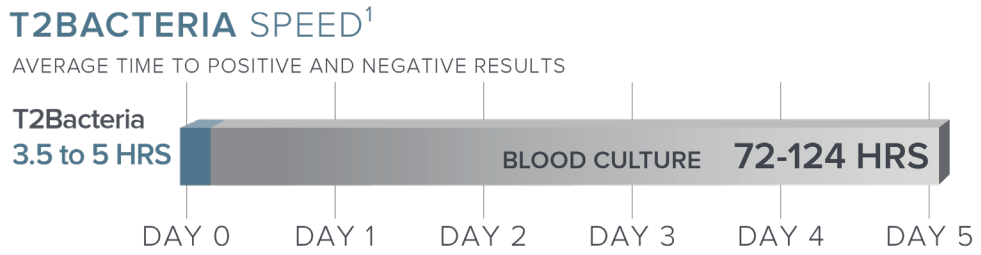


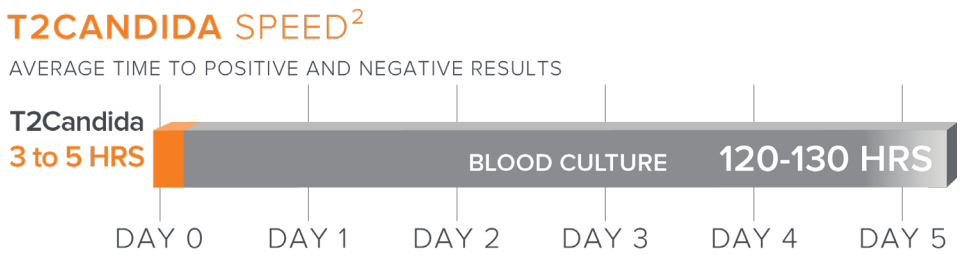
1. Mylonakis, E., Clancy, C. J., Ostrosky-Zeichner, L., et al. (2015). T2 magnetic resonance assay for the rapid diagnosis of candidemia in whole blood: a clinical trial. Clinical Infectious Diseases, ciu959.
2. Clancy, C. J., & Nguyen, M. H. (2013). Finding the "missing 50%" of invasive candidiasis: how nonculture diagnostics will improve understanding of disease spectrum and transform patient care. Clinical infectious diseases, 56(9), 1284-1292.
3. Cockerill III, F. R., Wilson, J. W., Vetter, E.A., et al. (2004). Optimal testing parameters for blood cultures. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 38(12), 1724-1730.

The Blood Culture Divide



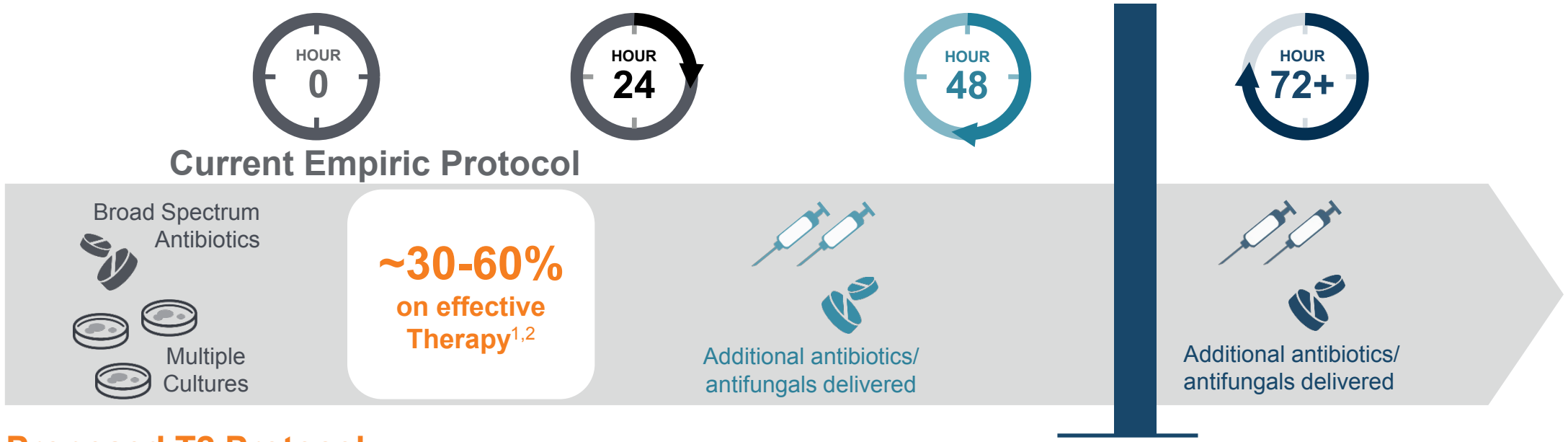




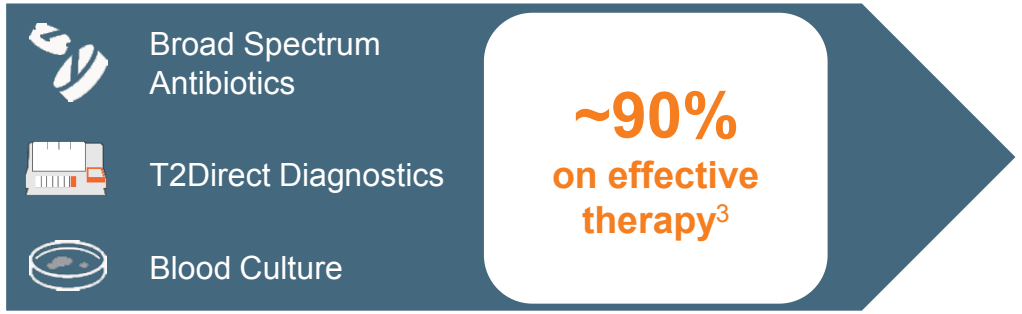


1. T2Bacteria Pivotal Clinical Study. Overall average sensitivity of 90% in prospective arm and 97% PPA in contrived arm.
2. Mylonakis, E., Clancy, C. J., Ostrosky-Zeichner, L., et. al. (2015). T2 magnetic resonance assay for the rapid diagnosis of candidemia in whole blood: a clinical trial. Clinical infectious diseases, ciu959.

A Simple Change, an Immense Impact



Proposed T2 Protocol



Which translates to…

1,400+ Lives Saved Per Week

$215M+ Dollars Saved Per Week

…in the US alone[4]

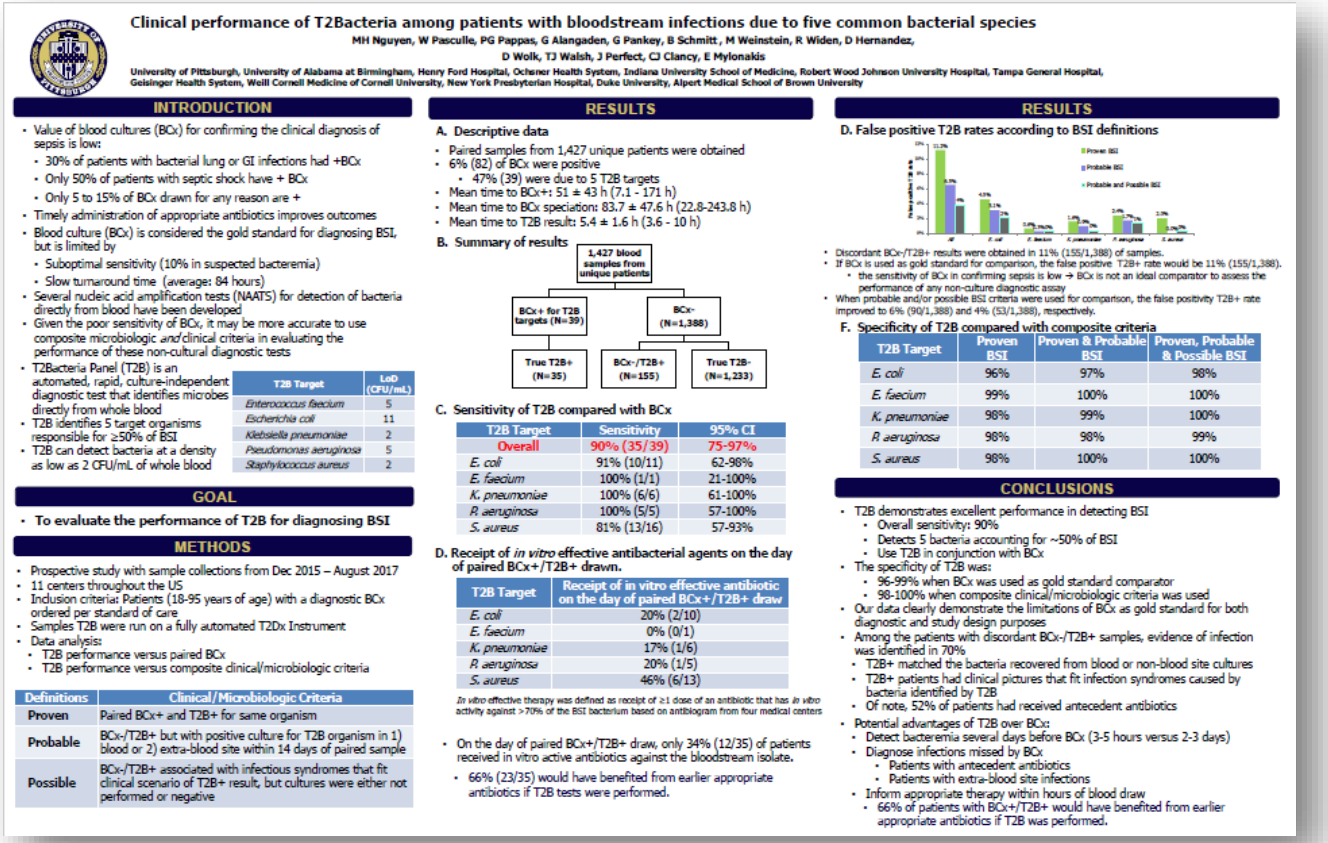
1. T2Bacteria Clinical Pivotal Trial Data.
2. Buehler, S. S., Madison, B., Snyder, S. R., et al. (2016). Effectiveness of practices to increase timeliness of providing targeted therapy for inpatients with bloodstream infections: a laboratory medicine best practices systematic review and meta-analysis. Clinical microbiology reviews, 29(1), 59-103.
3. Kumar, A., Ellis, P., Arabi, Y., et al. (2009). Initiation of inappropriate antimicrobial therapy results in a fivefold reduction of survival in human septic shock. CHEST Journal, 136(5), 1237-1248.
4. Represents the potential healthcare savings and lives saved using the T2Direct Diagnostic to test high risk patients based on assumed levels of total annual patients assuming all high-risk sepsis patients are tested with T2Direct Diagnostics and assuming (i) 90% of high risk patients receive appropriate therapy within hours of the presentation of symptoms, (ii) a 50% mortality rate reduction for patients who receive rapid appropriate therapy, and (iii) that each new detected patient saves $22,800. This slide contains T2's estimates, which are not based on historical results and constitute forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statement.

T2Bacteria Pivotal Data Published in Annals of Internal Medicine

1,427 patient samples collected across 11 hospitals

Comparisons to Blood Culture:

- Detected **69 patient** infections not detected by culture
- Provided results more than **2.5 days faster than culture** (5.4 hours)
- **68%** of patients with a BSI confirmed by T2 and blood culture could have benefitted from earlier rapid diagnostic result
- Noted advantage in detecting infected patients on antibiotics who were missed by blood culture



Clinical performance of T2Bacteria among patients with bloodstream infections due to five common bacterial species

MH Nguyen, W Pasculle, PG Pappas, G Alangaden, G Pankey, B Schmitt, M Weinstein, R Widen, D Hernandez, D Wolk, TJ Walsh, J Perfect, CJ Clancy, E Mylonakis

University of Pittsburgh, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Henry Ford Hospital, Ochsner Health System, Indiana University School of Medicine, Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital, Tampa General Hospital, Geisinger Health System, Weill Cornell Medicine of Cornell University, New York Presbyterian Hospital, Duke University, Alpert Medical School of Brown University

INTRODUCTION

- Value of blood cultures (BCx) for confirming the clinical diagnosis of sepsis is low:
  - 30% of patients with bacterial lung or GI infections had +BCx
  - Only 50% of patients with septic shock have + BCx
  - Only 5 to 15% of BCx drawn for any reason are +
- Timely administration of appropriate antibiotics improves outcomes
- Blood culture (BCx) is considered the gold standard for diagnosing BSI, but is limited by
  - Suboptimal sensitivity (10% in suspected bacteremia)
  - Slow turnaround time (average: 84 hours)
- Several nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATS) for detection of bacteria directly from blood have been developed
- Given the poor sensitivity of BCx, it may be more accurate to use composite microbiologic *and* clinical criteria in evaluating the performance of these non-cultural diagnostic tests
- T2Bacteria Panel (T2B) is an automated, rapid, culture-independent diagnostic test that identifies microbes directly from whole blood
- T2B identifies 5 target organisms responsible for ≥50% of BSI
- T2B can detect bacteria at a density as low as 2 CFU/mL of whole blood

T2B Target	LoD (CFU/mL)
Enterococcus faecium	5
Escherichia coli	11
Klebsiella pneumoniae	2
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	5
Staphylococcus aureus	2

GOAL

- **To evaluate the performance of T2B for diagnosing BSI**

METHODS

- Prospective study with sample collections from Dec 2015 – August 2017
- 11 centers throughout the US
- Inclusion criteria: Patients (18-95 years of age) with a diagnostic BCx ordered per standard of care
- Samples T2B were run on a fully automated T2Dx Instrument
- Data analysis:
  - T2B performance versus paired BCx
  - T2B performance versus composite clinical/microbiologic criteria

Definitions	Clinical/Microbiologic Criteria
Proven	Paired BCx+ and T2B+ for same organism
Probable	BCx-/T2B+ but with positive culture for T2B organism in 1) blood or 2) extra-blood site within 14 days of paired sample
Possible	BCx-/T2B+ associated with infectious syndromes that fit clinical scenario of T2B+ result, but cultures were either not performed or negative

RESULTS

A. Descriptive data

- Paired samples from 1,427 unique patients were obtained
- 6% (82) of BCx were positive
  - 47% (39) were due to 5 T2B targets
- Mean time to BCx+: 51 ± 43 h (7.1 - 171 h)
- Mean time to BCx speciation: 83.7 ± 47.6 h (22.8-243.8 h)
- Mean time to T2B result: 5.4 ± 1.6 h (3.6 - 10 h)

B. Summary of results

C. Sensitivity of T2B compared with BCx

T2B Target	Sensitivity	95% CI
Overall	**90% (35/39)**	**75-97%**
E. coli	91% (10/11)	62-98%
E. faecium	100% (1/1)	21-100%
K. pneumoniae	100% (6/6)	61-100%
P. aeruginosa	100% (5/5)	57-100%
S. aureus	81% (13/16)	57-93%

D. Receipt of *in vitro* effective antibacterial agents on the day of paired BCx+/T2B+ drawn.

T2B Target	Receipt of in vitro effective antibiotic on the day of paired BCx+/T2B+ draw
E. coli	20% (2/10)
E. faecium	0% (0/1)
K. pneumoniae	17% (1/6)
P. aeruginosa	20% (1/5)
S. aureus	46% (6/13)

In vitro effective therapy was defined as receipt of ≥1 dose of an antibiotic that has *in vitro* activity against >70% of the BSI bacterium based on antibiogram from four medical centers

- On the day of paired BCx+/T2B+ draw, only 34% (12/35) of patients received in vitro active antibiotics against the bloodstream isolate.
  - 66% (23/35) would have benefited from earlier appropriate antibiotics if T2B tests were performed.

RESULTS

D. False positive T2B rates according to BSI definitions

- Discordant BCx-/T2B+ results were obtained in 11% (155/1,388) of samples.
- If BCx is used as gold standard for comparison, the false positive T2B+ rate would be 11% (155/1,388).
  - the sensitivity of BCx in confirming sepsis is low → BCx is not an ideal comparator to assess the performance of any non-culture diagnostic assay
- When probable and/or possible BSI criteria were used for comparison, the false positivity T2B+ rate improved to 6% (90/1,388) and 4% (53/1,388), respectively.

F. Specificity of T2B compared with composite criteria

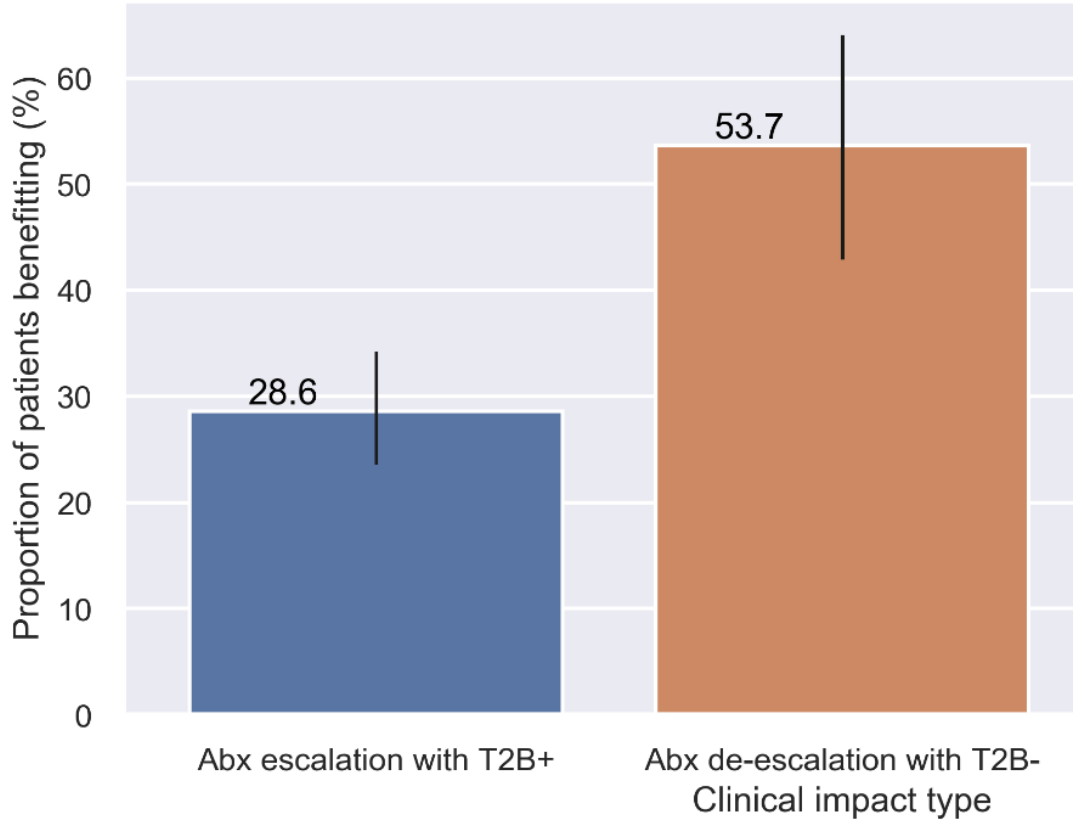
T2B Target	Proven BSI	Proven & Probable BSI	Proven, Probable & Possible BSI
E. coli	96%	97%	98%
E. faecium	99%	100%	100%
K. pneumoniae	98%	99%	100%
P. aeruginosa	98%	98%	99%
S. aureus	98%	100%	100%

CONCLUSIONS

- T2B demonstrates excellent performance in detecting BSI
  - Overall sensitivity: 90%
  - Detects 5 bacteria accounting for ~50% of BSI
  - Use T2B in conjunction with BCx
- The specificity of T2B was:
  - 96-99% when BCx was used as gold standard comparator
  - 98-100% when composite clinical/microbiologic criteria was used
- Our data clearly demonstrate the limitations of BCx as gold standard for both diagnostic and study design purposes
- Among the patients with discordant BCx-/T2B+ samples, evidence of infection was identified in 70%
  - T2B+ matched the bacteria recovered from blood or non-blood site cultures
  - T2B+ patients had clinical pictures that fit infection syndromes caused by bacteria identified by T2B
  - Of note, 52% of patients had received antecedent antibiotics
- Potential advantages of T2B over BCx:
  - Detect bacteremia several days before BCx (3-5 hours versus 2-3 days)
  - Diagnose infections missed by BCx
    - Patients with antecedent antibiotics
    - Patients with extra-blood site infections
  - Inform appropriate therapy within hours of blood draw
    - 66% of patients with BCx+/T2B+ would have benefited from earlier appropriate antibiotics if T2B was performed.

Emerging T2Bacteria Clinical Utility Data

- Cases from 7 ED & ICU studies aggregated here.
- 125/299 (42%) cases showed substantial clinical benefit of those evaluated under chart review
  - T2+: faster time to effective therapy
  - T2-: earlier antibiotic de-escalation
  - T2+: avoiding premature ED discharge/readmission
- 16% T2Bacteria positivity rate, range 13%-35% across all patients tested
- 2 cases of T2Bacteria helping avoid premature discharge and readmission in the ED
- A significant percentage of patients benefit from T2Bacteria results.



1. See www.t2biosystems.com for weekly case studies & case study archive.

New Technology Add-on Payment by CMS

- The T2Bacteria Panel is the first, and only, in-vitro diagnostic test to ever receive approval from the US Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) for New Technology Add-on Payment (NTAP)
- CMS is the single largest payer for health care in the US
- The payment is in addition to the current diagnosis-related group (MS-DRG) reimbursement

CMS Found that T2Bacteria Met its Criteria For Additional Payment For Medical Advances

1. **New**
2. **Cases are Inadequately Paid Under the Existing MS-DRG System**
3. **Significant Clinical Improvement Over Existing Technologies**

*"**The T2Bacteria Test Panel represents a substantial clinical improvement over existing technologies** because it reduces the proportion of patients on inappropriate therapy, thus reducing the rate of subsequent diagnostic or therapeutic intervention as well as length of stay and mortality rates caused by sepsis causing bacterial infections."*

-United States CMS FY 2020 inpatient prospective payments system final rule

https://s3.amazonaws.com/public-inspection.federalregister.gov/2019-16762.pdf

T2Candida Panel is Changing Treatment Protocols

Growing number of real-world T2Candida success stories

Henry Ford Health System

- Study demonstrated $2.3M in annual hospital savings
- Reduced median ICU length of stay by 7 days; overall stay by 4 days
- Most negative patients had antifungals discontinued or de-escalated saving $$.[1]

LEE HEALTH Caring People. Inspiring Health.

- Median length of stay reduced by 7 days
- Unnecessary antifungal therapy was avoided in >50% of patients
- Average net antifungal savings of ~$195 for every patient tested[2]

Huntsville Hospital

- Pharmacy savings of ~$280 per patient
- T2Candida detected 56% more positive patients than blood culture[3]

Riverside Community Hospital

- 100% of patients who tested positive received appropriate therapy in <9 hours
- Therapy was discontinued for all patients who tested negative[4]

1. Wilson, N.M., Kenney, R.M., Tibbetts, R.J., et. al. T2 Magnetic Resonance Improves the Timely Management of Candidemia. Poster Presentation IDWeek 2016.
2. Estrada, S. J. Real World Value of T2Candida Lee Memorial Hospital. Slide Presentation ASM 2016.
3. Kateon, H., Edwards, J., Sawyer, A., et al. Utilization of T2Candida Panel for the rapid detection of *Candida* species in a large community hospital. Poster Presentation IDWeek 2016.
4. Patel, F. and Young, E. Antifungal Prescribing During Initial Implementation of Candidemia Early Detection and Species Identification Testing with T2Candida Panel. Poster Presentation IDWeek 2016.

Significant Burden of Bacterial Infection and Sepsis

Payors should support and incentivize revised protocols

Add T2Bacteria & T2Candida

>90% of patients on the right targeted therapy within 6 to 8 hours

$

Representing $27B in U.S. healthcare costs[1,2]

~$25,000 Cost Savings

Per patient if on right therapy within 24 hours[3]

Billions of Dollars

In savings for hospitals, including decreased readmissions[4]

50% Reduction

In mortality for patients with rapid effective treatment[5]

Patients Benefit

From reduction in long-term side-effects

1. Torio, C. M. and Moore, B. J. (2016). Statistical Brief# 204. Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP). May.
2. McDermott, K. W., Elixhauser, and A., and Sun, R. (2017). Statistical Brief# 225. Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP). June.
3. Estimated economic impact based on customer experience with T2Candida Panel; Bilir, S. P., Ferrufino, C. P., Pfaller, M. A., and Munakata, J. (2015); and studies for target bacterial species.
4. See slide 11.
5. Leibovici, L., Shraga, I., Drucker, M., et al.(1998). The benefit of appropriate empirical antibiotic treatment in patients with bloodstream infection. Journal of internal medicine, 244(5), 379-386.

Established Reimbursement Across Multiple Care Environments

Financially attractive in all settings

Point-of-Care Testing

Emergency Room
Outpatient Settings

- CPT 87640, 87798
- Coverage if not admitted; other outpatient settings
- ER is most common setting

	T2Bacteria
Reimbursement	$220
Cost of Test	$150

In-Patient Hospital

Admitted from ER
Admitted for Unrelated Procedure

- DRG 870, 871, 872; example DRG reimbursement: $35,000[1]
- NTAP max reimbursement of $97.50 (65% of list price of T2Bacteria), starting 10/1/19

	T2Bacteria	T2Candida
Cost of Test	$150	$200
Cost After NTAP	$52.50	
Percent of DRG	0.15%	0.6%

0.75% of DRG

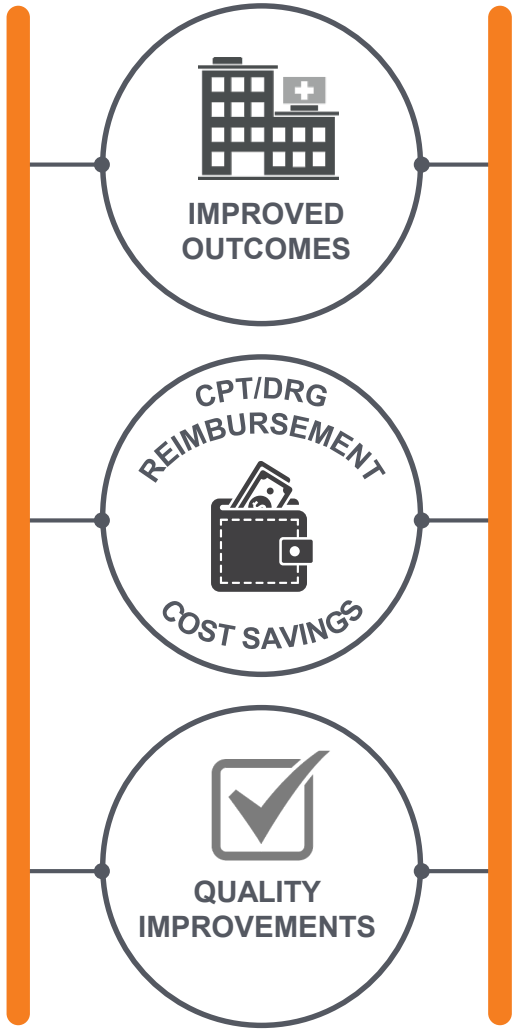
1. Example DRG reimbursement. DRG reimbursement varies based on hospital and patient factors.

The T2Dx Impact

Improve the quality of patient care while reducing healthcare costs

Targeted Rx

- Reduced resistance
- Reduced length of stay
- Potential reduction in morbidity and mortality



Efficient use of limited resources

- Reduced repeat testing
- Reduced unnecessary Rx
- Reduced time waiting for diagnostic test results

Adoption Drives Revenue and Rapid Pay Back

Doing well by doing good

Typical High Risk Patients In Target Market	
Patients Suspected of Sepsis	**3,000**
Patients Suspected of Fungal Infections	375

Potential Hospital Utilization Scenario			
	Patients Tested	**Price per Test**	**Total Revenue**
T2Bacteria	1,500	$150	$225,000
T2Candida	375	$200	$75,000
Annual Recurring	**1,875**		**$300,000**
T2Dx Instrument		$100,000 unit price	

In this example, patients suspected of sepsis are screened with the T2Bacteria Panel in the ER and throughout portions of the hospital as part of a sepsis protocol.

Commercial Strategy

Global expansion of T2Direct Diagnostics driven by T2Bacteria Panel launch

United States

Direct Sales

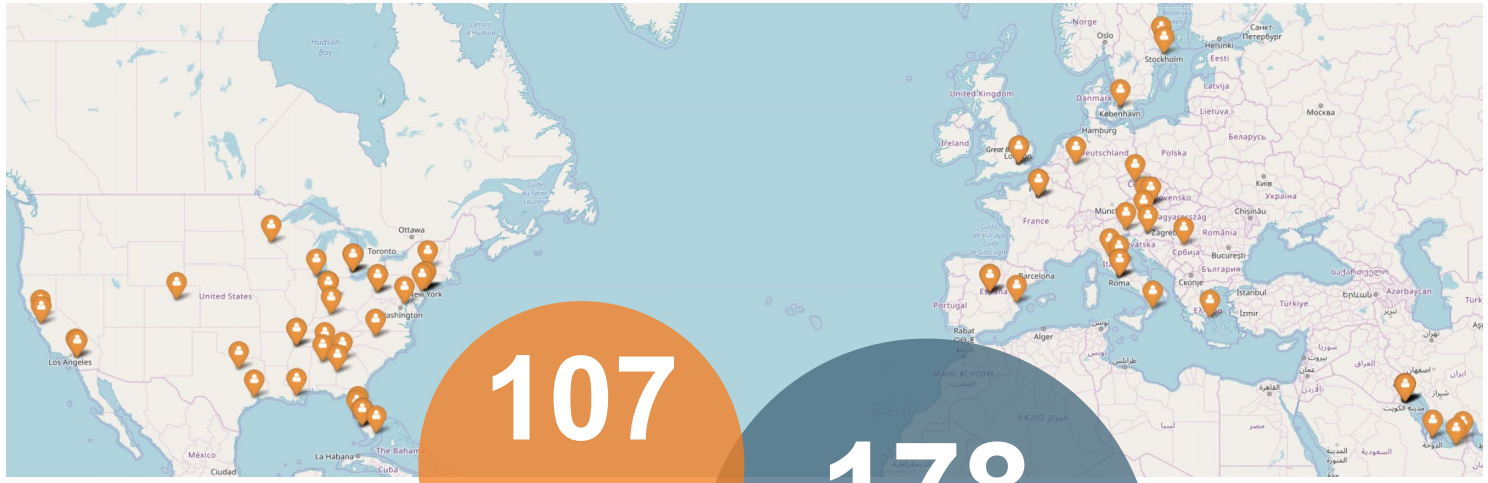
- **Organization:** 15 sales reps and 6 medical affairs liaisons
- Target: 1,200 hospitals with the highest concentration of patients at risk for sepsis-related infections

International

Distributor Sales in 35 Countries

- 14 distribution partners supported by small team of direct sales/marketing and field service personnel

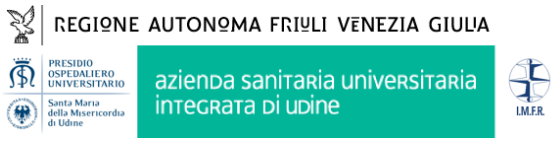
Expanding on the existing T2Dx installed base



107
Instruments placed or contracted to be placed

178
Hospitals with access to the T2Dx platform

Selected T2 Biosystems Customers



Comprehensive Commercial Tactics

Global expansion of T2Direct Diagnostics driven by T2Bacteria Panel launch

Medical Meetings & Conferences

asm microbe 2018 JUNE 7–11 ATLANTA

October 3-7 • San Francisco, CA • www.idweek.org
IDWeek 2018
Advancing Science, Improving Care

Society of Critical Care Medicine
The Intensive Care Professionals

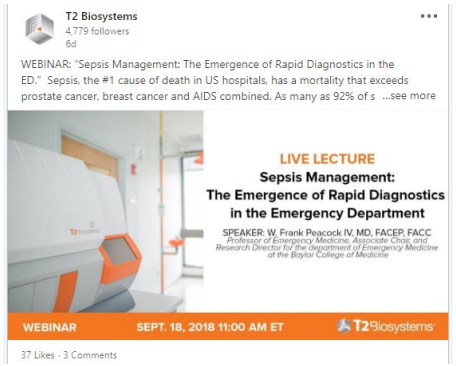
ashp

LIVES 2018 31st ANNUAL CONGRESS PARIS PALAIS DES CONGRÈS

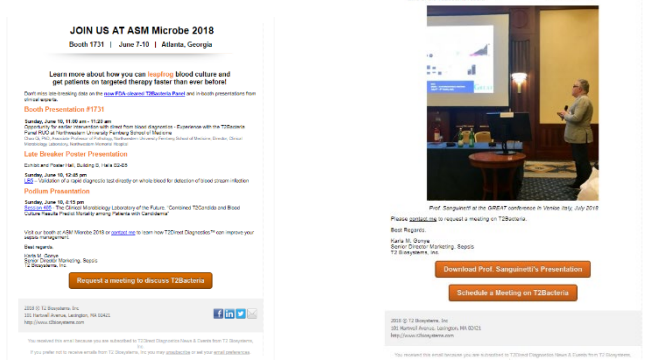
WORLD ANTI-MICROBIAL RESISTANCE CONGRESS 2018

29th ECCMID Amsterdam, Netherlands 13 – 16 April 2019

Digital Marketing

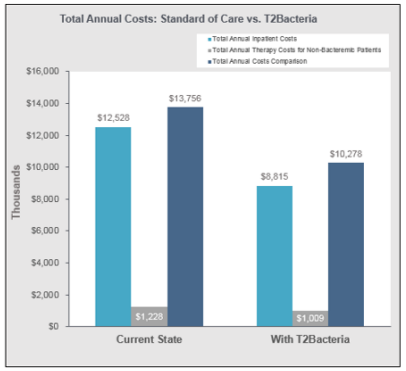


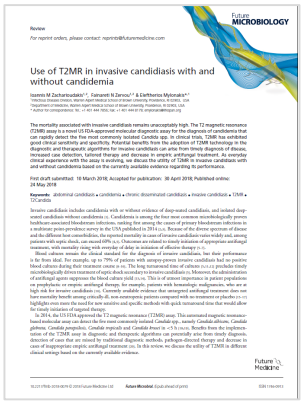
Targeted Social Media and Email Campaigns



Publications / Economic Models

T2Direct Diagnostics™ Economic Model





T2Resistance Panel

The first direct-from-blood detection of resistance markers

- Detection of **13 resistance genes** from both Gram-positive and Gram-negative pathogens from a single patient blood sample, without the wait for blood culture, in 3-5 hours
- Covers the most clinically important genes, including several listed on the **CDC's Urgent Threat list** for antibiotic resistance
- Utilizes **same T2Dx Instrument** as the T2Bacteria and T2Candida Panels
- Developed with the help of an award from CARB-X (funded by BARDA), the Wellcome Trust, and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)
- Expected to be available for research use only in Q3 2019 and to receive CE Mark for commercial availability outside U.S. by the end of 2019

FDA Breakthrough Designation

- Granted "Breakthrough Device" designation by the FDA
- Allows T2 Biosystems to work closely with the FDA during the premarket review phase to ensure patients can have access to the benefits of this innovation as soon as possible

Powered by CARB-X

Allergan

Research reported in this presentation is supported by the Cooperative Agreement Number IDSEP160030 from ASPR/BARDA and by an award from Wellcome Trust, as administrated by CARB-X. The content is solely the responsibility of T2 Biosystems and does not necessarily represent the official views of the Department of Health and Human Services Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, other funders, or CARB-X.

T2 Product & Pipeline Highlights

Enabled by Highly Sensitive Detection

Powered by CARB-X

T2Candida®	T2Bacteria®	T2Resistance	T2Candida auris	T2Lyme
Sensitivity: 91.1%[2] Specificity: 99.4%[2]	Sensitivity: 95.4%[1] Specificity: 98.0%[1]	FDA Breakthrough Device CE Mark/RUO 2019	Sensitivity: ≥89% Specificity: 98%	PPA: 78% NPA: 100%
C. albicans *C. tropicalis* *C. parapsilosis* *C. krusei* *C. glabrata*	*E. faecium* *S. aureus* *K. pneumoniae* *P. aeruginosa* *E. coli*	*mecA/C* *vanA/B* CTXM-14/15 KPC OXA-48 Group NDM, VIM, IMP AmpC (CMY/DHA)	*C. auris* *C. duobushaemulonii* *C. haemulonii*	*B. burgdorferi* *B. afzelii* *B. garinii* *Borellia spp.*
New FDA Product Code 1-3 CFU/mL LoD	New FDA Product Code 2-11 CFU/mL LoD	In Development 2-5 CFU/mL LoD	RUO; Validated by CDC for patient swabs, demonstrated performance in blood; ≤5 CFU/mL LoD	In pivotal study; 3-10 cells/mL LoD

1. T2Bacteria Pivotal Clinical Study. This is a combination of samples run in both prospective and contrived arms of study. T2Bacteria showed an overall average sensitivity of 90% in the prospective arm of the study and the contrived arm an overall average PPA of 97%.
2. Mylonakis, E., Clancy, C.J., Ostrosky-Zeichner, L., et al. (2015). Clinical Infectious Diseases
3. Research reported in this presentation is supported by the Cooperative Agreement Number IDSEP160030 from ASPR/BARDA and by an award from Wellcome Trust, as administrated by CARB-X. The content is solely the responsibility of T2 Biosystems and does not necessarily represent the official views of the Department of Health and Human Services Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, other funders, or CARB-X.

Financial Summary[1]

June 30, 2019		
Revenue	2Q19	$1.8M
	2Q18	$3.9M
	FY18	$10.5M
Product Revenue	2Q19	$1.3M
	2Q18	$1.2M
	FY18	$4.8M
Product Growth	YoY	8%
Cash Burn	2Q19	$8.9M
Cash[4]		$28.6M
Common Shares Outstanding	2Q19	44.4M

>5% Investors – As of June 30, 2018[2,3]	
Canon Life Sciences	13.6%
Goldman Sachs	9.6%
Senvest Management	6.4%

1. All amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.
2. Based on 44,535,572 shares outstanding as of June 30, 2019.
3. Source SEC filings as of July 25, 2019.
4. Includes $180k restricted cash.

Guidance

2019 Guidance	
2019 total revenue	**$8.7 - $9.6 million**
Product revenue	$5.7 - $6.1 million
3Q 2019:	
Product revenue	$1.4 - $1.5 million
2019 T2Dx new contracts:	**43 – 53**
3Q/4Q 2019 T2Dx new contracts:	**10 – 15**
Quarterly operating expense:[1]	**$10.5 - $11.5 million[2]**

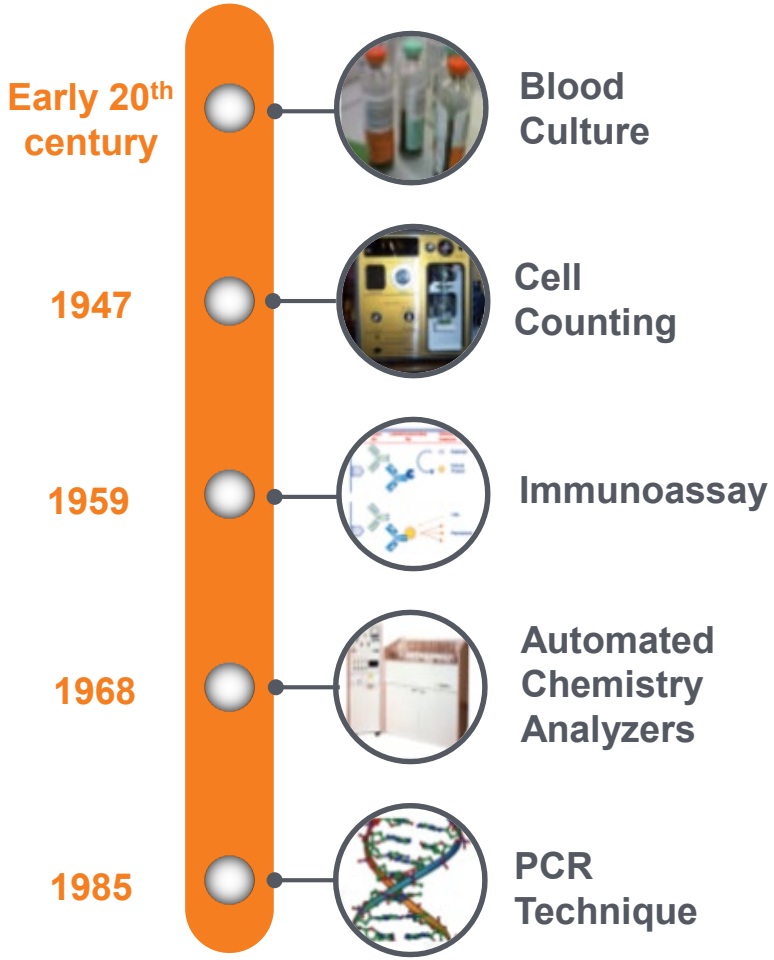
Breakeven Model	
Total revenue	$65 - $75 million
Gross margin	~45 - 50%

1. Excluding cost of product revenue.
2. Including non-cash depreciation and stock based compensation of approximately $3.0 million; contingent on closing a research collaboration
3. * This slide contains T2's future goals and aspirations, which constitute forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statements. See “Forward-Looking Statements” on slide 2.

Breakthroughs in Medical Diagnostics

First and only FDA-cleared diagnostic to detect pathogens directly from blood

FAST COMPANY MOST INNOVATIVE COMPANIES



Direct Sample Analysis

Identify Pathogens Using Magnetic Resonance

Investment Highlights

A platform technology with multiple, billion-dollar franchise opportunities

T2MR

Innovative technology - broad applications

Market

$2B+ Initial market potential

Sepsis Causing Pathogen ID

Provide species-specific results, direct from whole blood, in 3 to 5 hours

Reimbursement

Covered by existing reimbursement codes

Robust Pipeline

A new generation of diagnostics

Execution

Patient access growing, key collaborations established

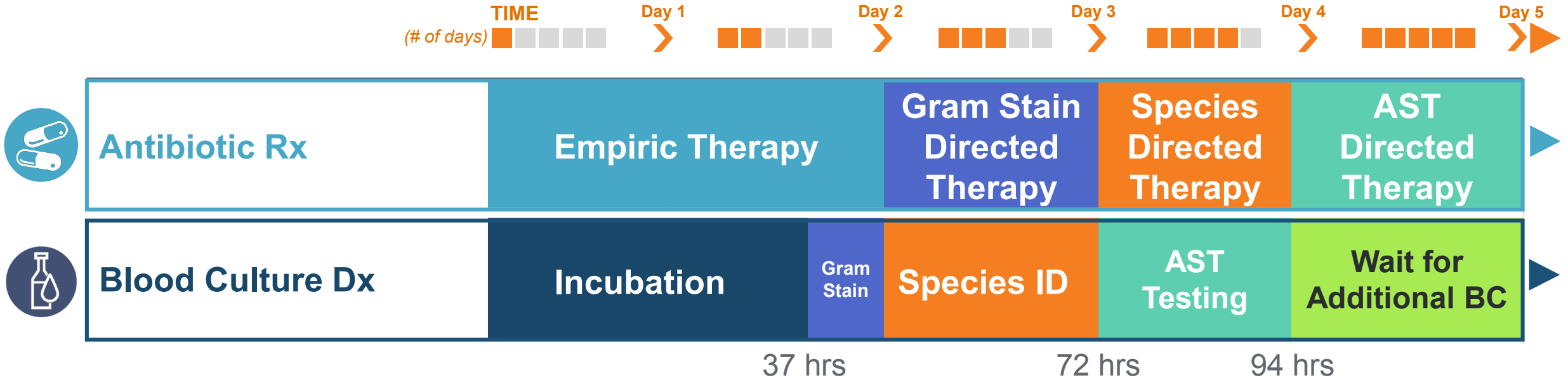
Breakthrough Sepsis Pathogen Detection

Appendix

Corporate Presentation
August 2019
(NASDAQ: TTOO)

T2 Biosystems®

Diagnostics Time to Result Influences Therapy

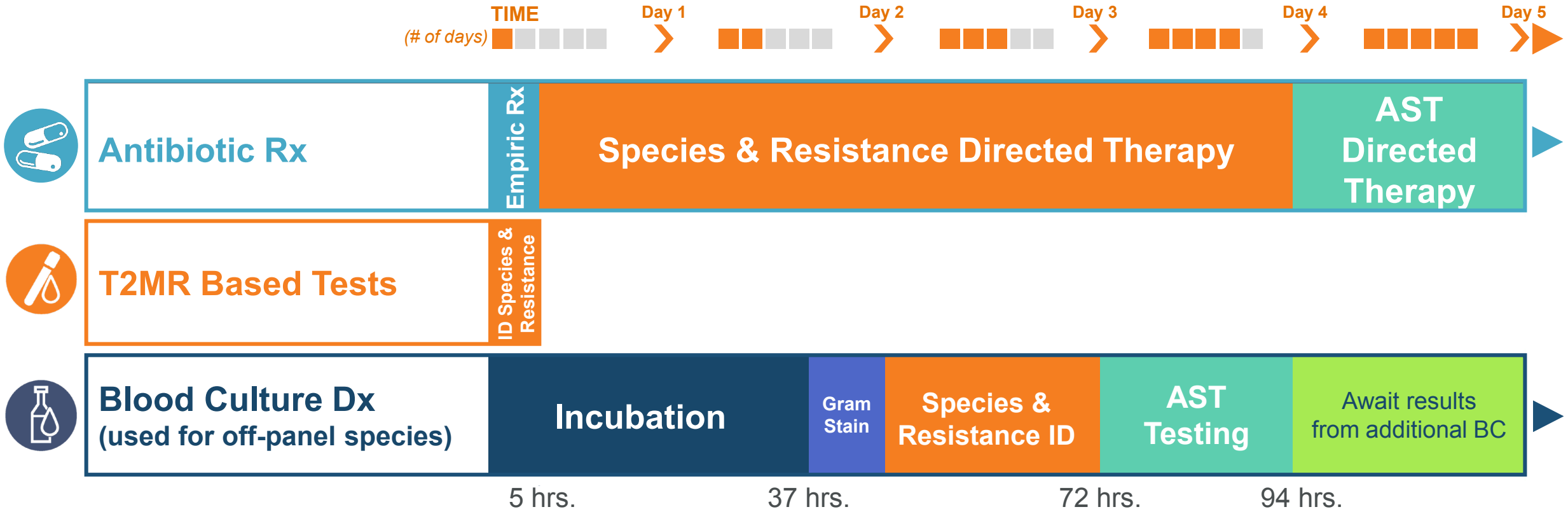


- Antibiotic administration rates range from 50% to 70% for patients with a blood culture draw (1-3)
- Only ~10% of patients suspected of sepsis yield a positive blood culture.
- Meta-analysis of 70 studies found empiric antibiotic therapy was inappropriate in 46.5% of patients[4]
- The proportion of patients on effective therapy after organism species ID has been shown to be >90%, demonstrating effectiveness of antibiogram-directed therapy based on species ID[5]
- Significant percentage of patients infected with resistant organisms die before AST results are available[6]

(1) Suberviola et al. J Clin Care 2016. (2) Karlsson et al. Int Care Med 2007; (3) Castellanos-Ortega et al. Crit Care Med 2010; (4) Paul et al. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 2010; (5) Doern et al. *J Clin Micro* 1994; (6) Satlin et al Antimicrob Agenst Chemo 2017. Average turn around times from: Huang et al. CID 2013; Nguyen et al. Annals Int Med 2019.

T2Biosystems®

T2MR & Blood Culture Results Influence Therapy



- T2MR Based tests enable more rapid targeted therapy based on species ID & resistance
- Across 3 studies, 94%-100% of patients are correctly treated after species ID, not after assessment of susceptibility testing, demonstrating effectiveness of antibiogram-directed therapy[1-3]
- Numerous studies indicate that this will reduce both LoS and mortality for infected patients

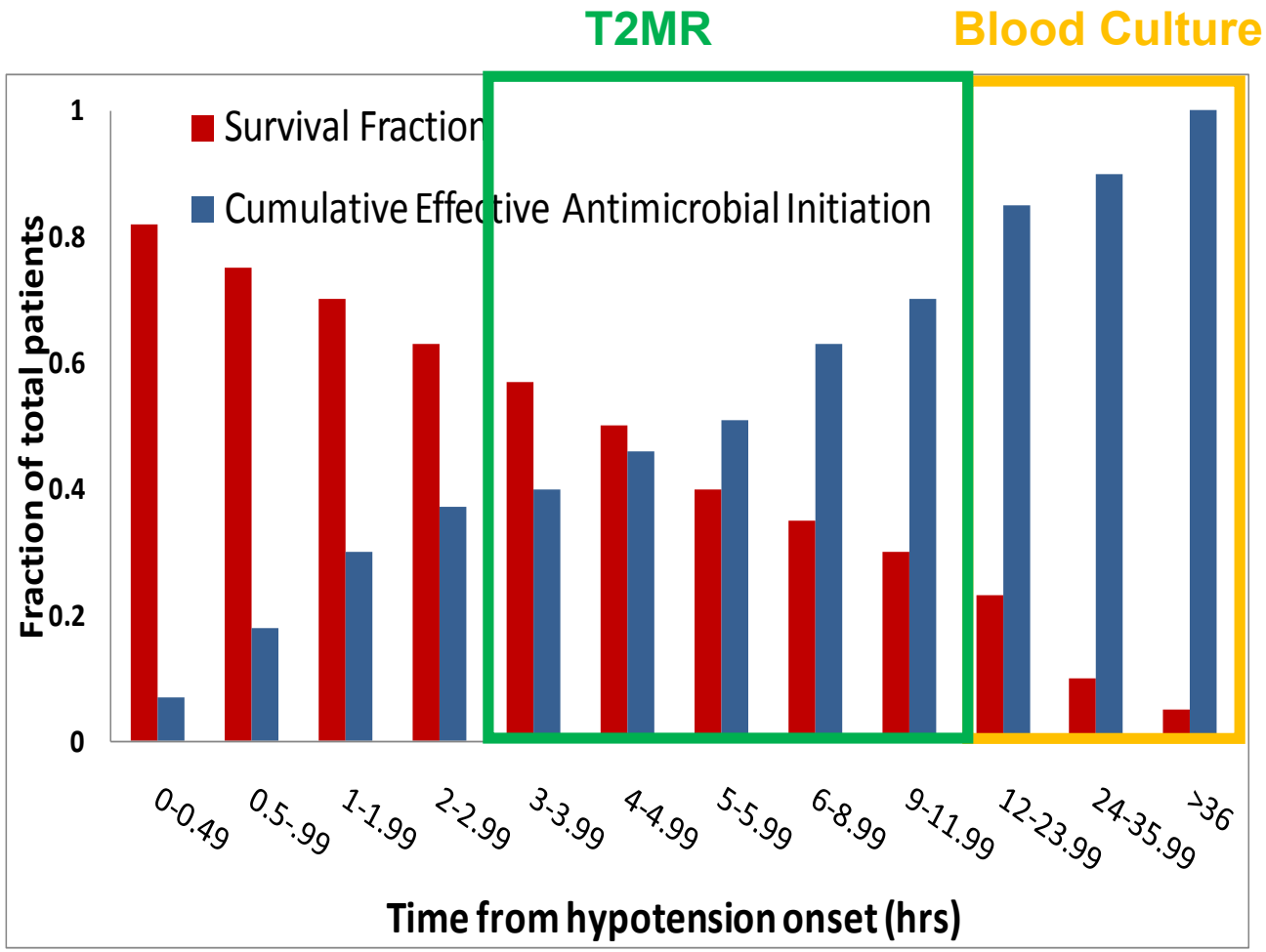
(1) Doern et al. *J Clin Micro* 1994; (2) Byl et al. Clin Infect Dis 1999; (3) Kerremans et al. J Clin Microbiol 2012

Average Turn around times from Nguyen et al. *Annals Int Med* 2019

T2Biosystems®

Time to Appropriate Therapy Impacts Survival

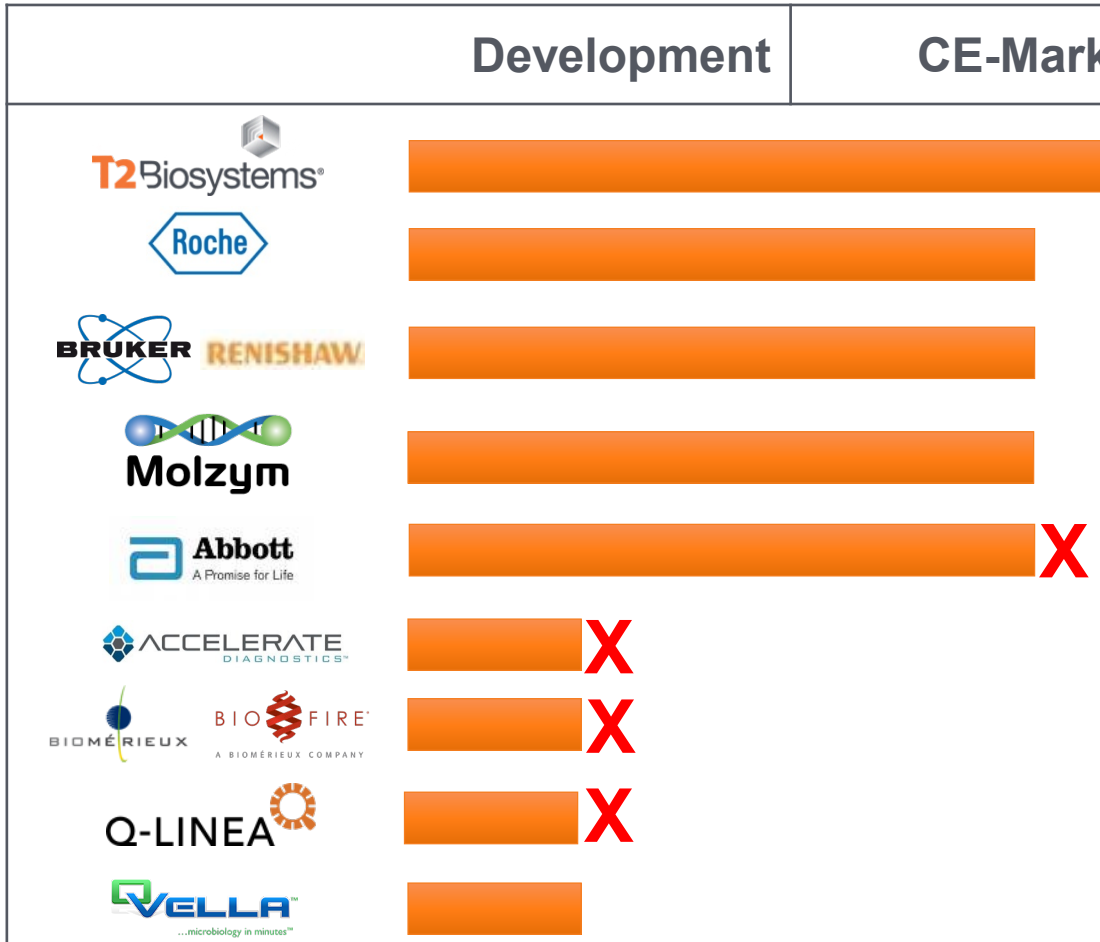
- Key predictor of survival and length of stay (LoS) for patients with bacteremia is time to effective therapy
- As many as 80% of sepsis deaths could be prevented with rapid diagnosis and treatment
- For every hour delay in time to appropriate therapy:
  - Survival decreases by 7.6% during septic shock[1]
  - Relative odds of death increase by 4.0% during bacteremia[2]
- Reducing time to effective therapy has resulted in significant reductions in LoS, up to 8 days[3-5]
- Appropriate and rapid delivery of targeted antibiotics is critical for surviving sepsis[6]



Kumar A. et al., Crit Care Med 2006, 34:1286, N=2731

(1) Kumar et al. Crit Care Med 2006. (2) Seymour et al. NEJM 2017. (3) Huang et al. Clin Infect Dis 2013. (4) Perez et al. Arch Pathol Lab Med 2013. (5) Perez et al. J Infect 2014. (6) Rhodes et al CCM 2017.

“Pursuit of the Holy Grail”*
Rapid, Direct-from-Blood Pathogen & Resistance Results



1.For decades, numerous companies & technologies have pursued the development of a platform for direct-from-blood pathogen & resistance results.

2.Several have stopped or shifted their development programs to post positive blood culture as a “direct” sample input.

1. * Mel Weinstein ID Week 2018

Progress towards Culture Independent Tests

	LoD (CFU/mL)*	Clinical Sensitivity	Clinical Specificity	Comments
T2Biosystems	1-11	90% - per sample 90% - per result	90% - per sample 98% - per result	CE mark & FDA cleared[1]
Roche	3-100	65%	86%	Manual test, CE mark only[2]
BRUKER RENISHAW	1-100	44%	87%	Automated test, CE-mark only[3]
Molzym	10-50	85%	48%	Manual test, CE mark only[4]
Abbott A Promise for Life	8-32	86% - per sample	86% - per sample	Withdrew FDA application, not on market[5]
ACCELERATE DIAGNOSTICS	1,000,000	N/A	N/A	Focused on post-culture[6]
BIOMÉRIEUX BIOFIRE	1,000	N/A	N/A	Maintained focus on post-culture[7]
QVELLA ...microbiology in minutes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Formal LoD data not disclosed[8]
KARIUS	N/A – cfDNA	94% - per sample	40% - per sample	Send-out reference lab test[9]

1. Nguyen et al. Annals Int Med 2019; 2. Roche Septifast labeling; Stevenson et al Health Technol Assess 2016; 3. McKeating JCP 2018; 4. Molzyme Sepsitest product labeling; 5. Metzgar et al PLOS ONE 2016; 6. PhenoTest 510(k) summary; 7. BCID product labelling; 8. Qvella AMP 2017 presentation; 9. Blauwkamp et al. Nature Micro 2019.
*LoD based on ≥95% positivity rate for N≥20 replicates at a given titer level using CFU/mL assignment of cell solution spiked into blood.

Rapid Development of *C.auris* T2MR Panel

- ID of *Candida auris* has been hampered by the poor specificity, poor sensitivity and slow growth of organism
- Resulting in a delays in therapy for infected patients and delays in infection controls for colonized patients accelerating the spread of *Candida auris*

The New York Times

National Edition

SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 2019

$6.00

Fungus Immune to Drugs Secretly Sweeps the Globe

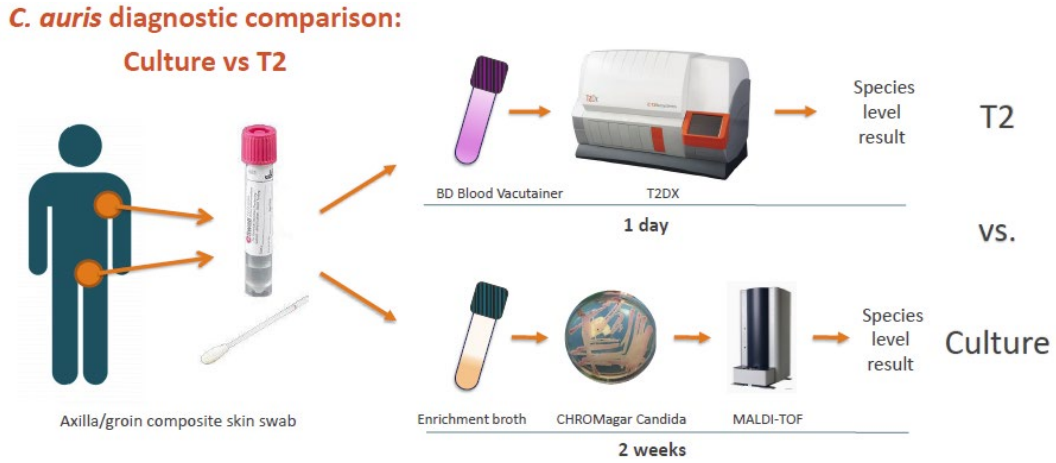
Mysterious Bug Adds Alarming Dimension to Dangers of Overusing Medicines

By MATT RICHTEL and ANDREW JACOBS

Last May, an elderly man was admitted to the Brooklyn branch of Mount Sinai Hospital for abdominal surgery. A blood test revealed that he was infected with a newly discovered germ as deadly as it was mysterious. Doctors

world's most intractable health threats: the rise of drug-resistant infections.

For decades, public health experts have warned that the overuse of antibiotics was reducing the effectiveness of drugs that have lengthened life spans by cu



The New York Times

DEADLY GERMS, LOST CURES

How a Chicago Woman Fell Victim to Candida Auris, a Drug-Resistant Fungus

The mysterious infection has appeared at hospitals around the world, but few institutions or families have discussed their experience.

Stephanie Spoor, center, with her husband, Gregory, left, during a bedside wedding ceremony of her son, Zack, to his new wife, Carley (right), at Northwestern Memorial Hospital in Chicago. Ms. Spoor died just a few days later. Spoor family photo

- CDC approached T2 Biosystems with problem of prolonged culture for *C. auris*
- T2Candida auris Panel RUO (5 hr TAT) vs. Patient swab cultures (14 days TAT)
- T2Dx's installed at CDC Mycology laboratory for validation of use on patient skin swab samples[1-3]
- 100% inclusivity of Clades I-IV, ≤5 CFU/mL LoD; ≥89% Sensitivity & 98% Specificity; 98% PPV, 89% NPV

1. Manning et al. "Automated Detection of Candida auris Direct from Whole Blood and Swab Specimens by T2MR" ID Week 2017
2. Sexton et al "Evaluation of a new T2 Magnetic Resonance assay for rapid detection of emergent fungal pathogen Candida auris on clinical skin swab samples." Mycoses 2018
3. Sexton et al. "Evaluation of T2 Magnetic Resonance Candida auris Panel as a Rapid Diagnostic for this Emerging Multidrug Resistant Yeast in Clinical Skin-Swab Samples." ASM 2018.

T2Lyme Clinical Performance

N= 21 Subjects	Tissue Culture		
Diagnostic Test	**PPA**	**NPA**	**OPA**
T2Lyme (blood)	78%	100%	90%
Tissue PCR	67%	100%	86%
Seroconversion	67%	67%	67%
2-Tier (Serology/WB)	56%	92%	76%
Blood PCR	0%	100%	57%
T2Lyme and 2-tier IgM	100%	92%	95%

- True positive subjects were established by culturing *Borrelia* from an EM tissue sample.
- T2Lyme PPA was 78%, while CDC recommended 2-tier diagnosis PPA was 56%
- T2Lyme had higher accuracy (OPA) than all other methods; combination of T2Lyme & 2-tier IgM provided best overall clinical accuracy
- Blood PCR (PPA, 0%) failed to return any positive results
- NPA of T2Lyme was 100%, indicating greater specificity over serology results
  - We've tested >550 negative samples with no false-positive results

1. Andre, P., Smith, R., Damle, N., et al. (2018). A Prospective Clinical Evaluation of the T2Lyme®Diagnostic Demonstrated a High Positive Predictive Value for Borrelia Infection. 15th International Conference on Lyme Borreliosis and other Tick-Borne Diseases (ICLB). September 11-14, 2018 Atlanta Georgia.

Comprehensive T2MR Panel for Bloodstream Infections

Result type	N	Results
Pan-level	3	Gram positive bacteria, Gram negative bacteria, Fungi
Genus level	11	*Acinetobacter spp.*, *Candida spp.*, *Citrobacter spp.*, *Enterobacter spp.*, *Enterobacteraceae*, *Enterococcus spp.*, *Listeria spp.*, *Mycobacterium spp.*, *Staphylococcus spp.*, *Coag negative Staphylococcus spp.*, *Streptococcus spp.*
Gram pos. species	6	*E. faecium, E. faecalis, S. aureus, S. pneumoniae, S. pyogenes, S. viridans*
Gram neg. species	6	*A. baumannii, E. coli, Enterobacter cloacae complex, H. influenzae, K. pneumoniae, P. aeruginosa*
Fungal Species	7	*C. albicans, C. tropicalis, C. dublinensis, C. parapsilosis/C. metapsilosis/C. orthopsilosis, C. krusei, C. glabrata, C. auris*
Resistance genes	13	*mecA/C, mefA/E, vanA/B, ermA/B*, KPC, NDM, VIM, IMP, OXA, SHV, AmpC (CMY, DHA), CTX-M 14/15, TEM

- T2MR Feasibility data in hand to support T2MR panel of ≥40 reported results
- Achieves inclusivity of ≥ 99% of infections caused by blood-borne bacterial and fungal pathogens
- “Pan-level” channels detect >250 pathogen species; ≤10 CFU/mL detection demonstrated for pan gram+/-
- Resistance markers provide coverage for all blood-borne CDC antibiotic resistance threats
- New T2MR detection technology developed to shorten turn-around time and reduce cost
- T2MR is proven for direct-from-whole-blood; new data shows feasibility for positive culture detection