



EVOptima AI

Predictive Intelligence for EV Optimization

Turning Experimental Data into High-Quality EV Outcomes

23 Apr 2026

Chadaporn Attakitbancha

No. 6878303430

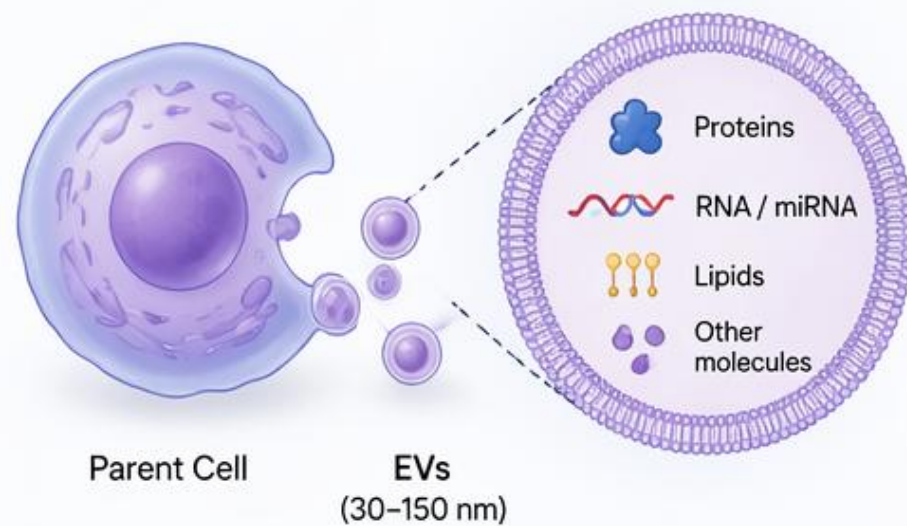
Healthcare Innovation and Entrepreneurship
3000747

Extracellular vesicles (EVs)

Powerful therapeutic messenger but difficult to optimize

1. What are EVs?


- Extracellular Vesicles (EVs) are nano-sized particles released by cells.
- They carry proteins, RNA, lipids, and other bioactive molecules.
- Key mediators of cell-to-cell communication.



 Small size.
Big impact.


2. Why EVs Matter

EVs are emerging as a cell-free platform for next-generation therapeutics.

 **Anti-inflammatory**
Modulate immune response and reduce inflammation

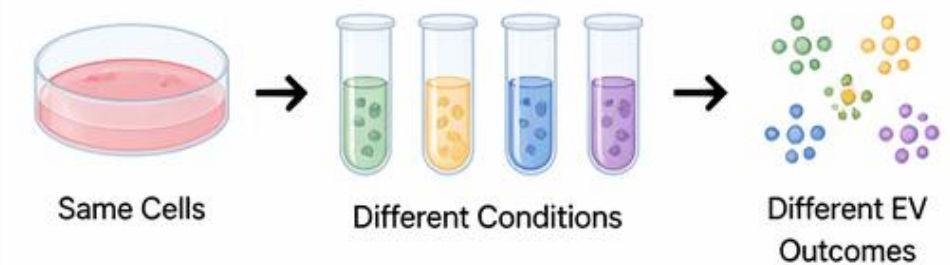
 **Regenerative Medicine**
Promote tissue repair, angiogenesis, and healing




 **Mitochondrial Support**
Improve mitochondrial function and cellular energy

 EVs can replicate many benefits of cell therapy – **without using live cells.**

3. The Core Challenge

EV function is **highly dependent** on production conditions.



-  High variability in EV yield and function
-  Multiplex data (e.g., cytokines) is complex and hard to interpret
-  No clear way to determine the best condition

Optimization is not intuitive – it is data-intensive and decision-limited.



EV optimization is the **key to unlocking** their full **therapeutic potential.**

Applications >



Osteoarthritis



Lung Injury



Cardiovascular Disease



Neurodegenerative Disease

... and more

The problems



Small changes in conditions lead to unpredictable outcomes — making optimization inefficient and costly.

Current EV Production is Inefficient

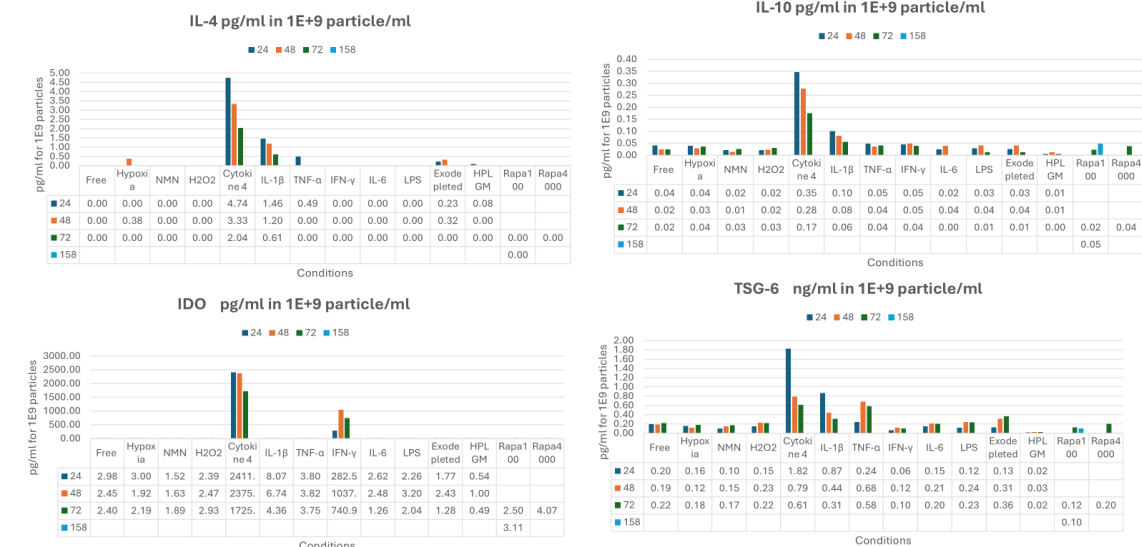
- Trial-and-error experimentation
- “Too many experiments, not enough direction”
- “High cost, time-consuming, low reproducibility”
- “Difficult to interpret complex data”



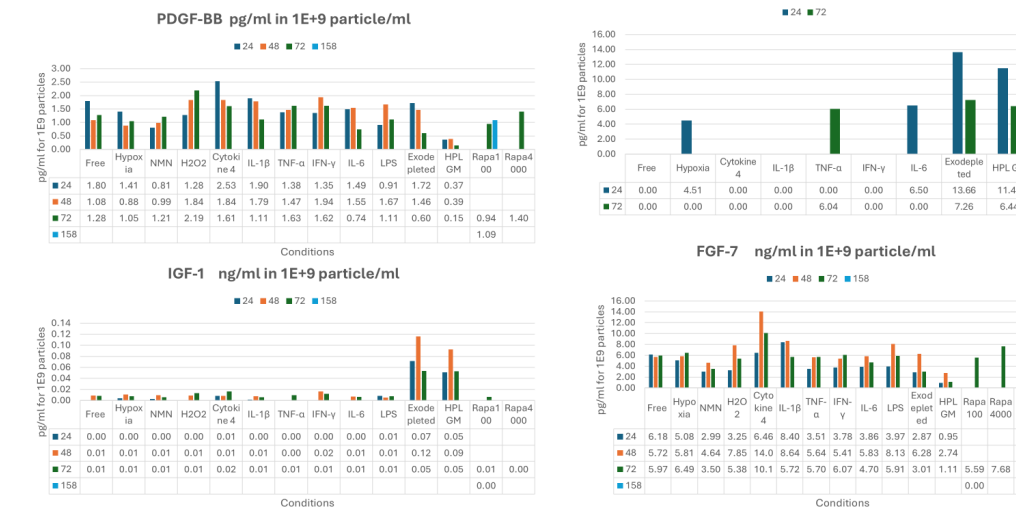
Conditions	hours	Final Conc (Mean-pg/ml)																
		Angiopoietin-1	BDNF	EGF	FGF-2	HGF	IDO	IFN-γ	IL-1β	IL-4	IL-10	LIF	PDGF-BB	SDF-1α	TNF-α	VEGF-A		
Free	24	546.69	372.86	5.55	115.29	10429.97	40.17	22.37	29.16	0	0.55	514.19	24.28	874.52	18.7	329.12		
	48	563.83	480	6.65	64.29	19193.29	47.66	25.54	44.64	0	0.48	468.31	21.13	987.04	18.85	740.12		
Hypoxia	24	447.14	454.01	4.38	272.81	21419.96	39.6	24.92	39.05	0	0.51	534.07	18.54	1056.79	15	990.34		
	48	372.57	504.05	6.26	183.3	21419.96	43.47	25.22	56.97	8.53	0.54	465.89	19.87	1045.5	23.72	3270.17		
NMN	24	295.04	368.18	5.98	71.13	17752.09	42.05	26.09	42.51	0	0.71	387.29	20.18	743.84	22.04	9248.21		
	48	626.93	300.88	5.12	63.46	19743.56	35.49	24.03	24.38	0	0.5	466.09	18.46	930.98	17.23	847.91		
H2O2	24	661.8	449.76	8.13	45.92	15639.19	59.06	30.83	68.55	0	0.79	587.66	37.7	931.56	21.85	1484.5		
	48	682.66	323.92	4.72	71.7	19024.97	38.11	21.26	25.27	0	0.35	415.96	20.36	894.72	15.22	324.93		
Cytokine 4	24	686.63	341.32	4.81	82.86	18534.98	39.43	27.2	47.88	0	0.37	474.73	29.39	827.89	19.02	733.71		
	48	627.1	491.6	6.74	46.68	15641.6	56.45	28.71	55.41	0	0.59	593.1	42.17	924.11	21.47	1357.52		
IL-1β	24	317.29	262.04	21.68	73.19	21419.96	15290.95	364.68	7023.31	30.08	2.2	879.4	16.07	528.43	3554.43	7365.5		
	48	153.36	78.74	14.78	66.53	21419.96	15392.2	198.13	7023.31	21.59	1.8	714.21	18.9	205.21	627.16	12668.9		
TNF-α	24	141.27	60.95	15.57	66.7	17555.19	15392.2	214.13	7023.31	16.23	1.56	651.58	14.32	178.57	505.96	17779.2		
	48	686.39	437.74	10.8	38.29	21419.96	90.1	47.81	7023.31	16.3	1.12	783.03	21.15	844.63	30.97	1342.34		
IFN-γ	24	484.77	274.14	9.72	68.54	10679.99	75.24	39.31	7023.31	13.35	0.91	596.18	19.94	603.36	31.51	2296.64		
	48	432.15	165.89	9.55	39.56	9645.94	70.51	36.05	7023.31	9.78	0.91	511.62	17.94	601.23	30.39	2988.16		
IL-6	24	502.6	476.37	16.63	64.22	21419.96	59.72	27.46	130.06	7.62	0.75	734.91	21.64	681.09	17513.41	453.6		
	48	631.49	550.37	17.17	69.57	14896.22	63.05	31.78	307.27	0	0.61	680.02	24.3	910.84	7348.65	1168.14		
LPS	24	602.97	442.31	14.08	8	10172.38	65.26	32.23	297.29	0	0.71	652.34	28.25	709.81	3882.25	1869.82		
	48	674.72	183.6	3.11	38.27	16469.44	3571.02	751.26	12.59	0	0.58	305.48	17.66	735.5	11.59	289.44		
Exosome depleted HPL GM	24	1101.06	247.21	4.05	56.28	16399.49	13089.34	1721.44	23.47	0	0.61	289.98	24.44	894.16	18.04	585.52		
	48	1587.2	261.34	4.92	35.18	13385.21	14226.09	1745.38	25.28	0	0.74	143.63	31.51	925.66	17.88	791.07		
HPL GM	24	500.73	411.99	5.69	26.96	19484.36	45.03	24.97	33.14	0	0.42	541.38	25.54	859.7	20.44	1230.72		
	48	723.15	434.4	6.32	61.47	17552.13	40.44	24.63	38.72	0	0.65	464.64	25.22	1065.65	17.15	806.14		
Rapa100 nM	24	561.52	283.4	4.18	186.05	18699.77	35.15	17.68	25.44	0	0	436.61	29.84	898.27	15.91	314.79		
	48	471.85	264.14	4.04	71.96	21419.96	37.71	21.14	25.25	0	0.48	501.6	15.23	920.01	13.86	323.31		
Rapa4000 nM	24	518.22	529.97	5.65	23.93	16854.07	46.2	23.36	39.57	0	0.29	532.2	25.18	1030.47	17.05	1264.52		
	48	3276.56	507.96	34.93	0	5083.87	53.34	26.81	20.75	6.83	0.8	552.04	51.99	1068.22	17.83	893.21		
NC	24	4216.63	659.39	21.93	0	4245.12	55.2	28.58	29.93	7.2	0.93	551.14	33.26	1236.63	20.99	1690.4		
	48	2986.2	707.47	17.93	0	4571.24	53.38	26.38	40.86	8	0.53	551.89	29.05	1221.72	18.91	2175.75		

Validated through interviews with EV researchers

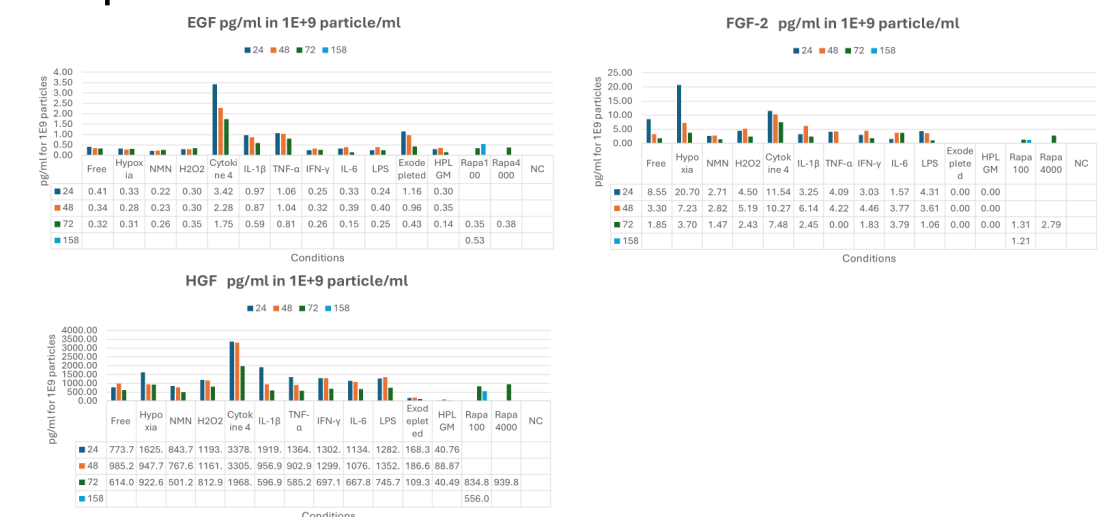
Reduce inflammation



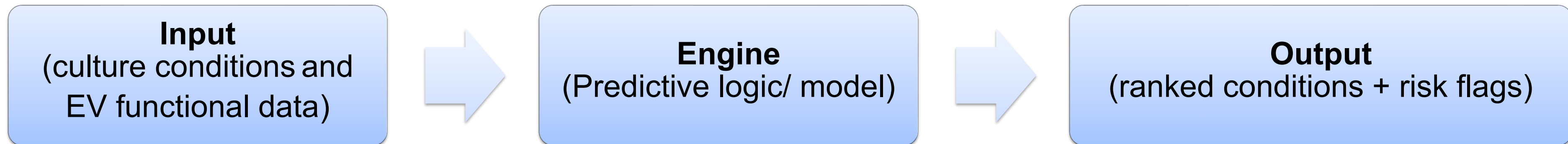
Promote cell proliferation, improve mitochondrial function, and prevent cell death







Promote cell proliferation, improve mitochondrial function, and prevent cell death



EVOptima AI: We Turn Biological Data into Clear Decisions



-  AI analyzes experimental parameters
-  Predicts EV functional quality
-  Translates data → **actionable recommendations**
-  Flags high-risk conditions

Reduce trial-and-error, accelerate EV optimization, and improve reproducibility

EVOptima AI: We Turn Biological Data into Clear Decisions

Data Sources

- Internal datasets: Controlled experimental data from in-house EV studies
- Academic collaborations: Partnerships with EV-focused laboratories in Thailand and ASEAN
- Industry partnerships: Biotech and CDMO companies
- Public databases: EV-related datasets (e.g., Vesiclepedia, EVAtlas)

Collaboration Model

- Academic labs contribute data in exchange for platform access
- Biotech partners gain improved process efficiency and predictive insights
- Future clinical collaborators provide outcome-linked datasets

Continuous Learning Loop

User Input → AI Prediction → Experimental Validation → Data Re-upload → Model Refinement

Reduce trial-and-error, accelerate EV optimization, and improve reproducibility

The solution



<https://ev-boost-insight.lovable.app>

Optimize Your EV Production with AI

Turn experimental cytokine data into actionable insights for extracellular vesicle (EV) optimization

What EVOptima AI Does

- Predict EV functional performance (EV Functional Score)
- Recommend optimal culture and preconditioning conditions
- Detect and flag biological risks (e.g., IL-1 β , TNF- α)

Upload your experimental cytokine dataset

Generate AI-driven optimization insights - Supports .csv, .xlsx, .xls

Example Output

EV Functional Score: **87 / 100**

Risk Level: **Low**

Recommended Condition: **Hypoxia + IL-10 preconditioning**

EVOptima AI - AI-Assisted EV Production Optimization

Optimization Objective: **Balanced EV** | Anti-inflammatory | Regenerative

AI Recommendation (Medium Confidence)

Best Condition: Hypoxia 24h timepoint

Expected Outcome: Improved EV functional performance, Low inflammatory risk

EV Score: 49 / 100

Recommended Action: Use Hypoxia at 24h, Leverage high HGF and FGF-2

Suggested Next Steps: Validate with functional EV assay, Measure ATP and ROS, Run MHC/surface marker panel

Free - 24h Simulated AI Recommendation

- Anti-inflammatory Score: 33** (Poor - Significant improvement needed)
- Regenerative Score: 36** (Poor - Significant improvement needed)
- Mitochondrial Score: 32** (Poor - Significant improvement needed)
- EV Functional Score: 35** (Poor - Significant improvement needed)
- Inflammatory Risk: 0** (Low)

AI-Assisted Analysis

Elevated LIF suggests a strong anti-inflammatory EV profile. BDNF and SDF-1 alpha indicate pro-regenerative potential.

Top drivers: SDF-1 alpha (+), LIF (+), BDNF (+), HGF (+), PDGF-BB (+)

Key Drivers Identified

- LIF \uparrow Increase (stem cell maintenance)
- SDF-1 alpha \uparrow Increase (cytokine signal)
- HGF \uparrow Increase (regenerative & mitochondrial signal)
- BDNF \uparrow Increase (neuroprotective signal)
- PDGF-BB \uparrow Increase (cytokine signal)
- IL-1beta \uparrow Elevated (inflammatory risk)

Cytokine Heatmap

	Ang...	BDNF	EGF	FGF-2	HGF	IDO	IFN...	IL-1 β ...	IL-4	IL-10	LIF	PDG...
Free (24h)	11	53	15	42	49	0	1	0	0	25	58	47
Free (48h)	12	68	18	24	90	0	1	1	0	22	53	41
Free (72h)	18	43	18	34	66	0	1	1	0	23	43	53
Hypoxia (24h)	9	64	12	100	100	0	1	1	0	23	43	56
Hypoxia (48h)	8	71	17	68	100	0	1	1	28	29	53	38
Hypoxia (72h)	6	52	16	25	81	0	1	1	0	32	44	39
NMN (24h)	13	42	14	23	92	0	1	0	0	23	53	36
NMN (48h)	14	52	15	25	85	0	1	1	0	15	53	25
NMN (72h)	14	64	22	17	73	0	2	1	0	36	67	73
H2O2 (24h)	14	46	13	26	98	0	1	0	0	16	47	36
H2O2 (48h)	14	48	13	28	87	0	2	1	0	17	44	37
H2O2 (72h)	13	69	18	17	73	0	2	1	0	37	67	41
Cytokine 4 (24h)	7	37	19	27	100	11	21	100	100	100	100	11
Cytokine 4 (48h)	3	11	46	24	100	100	11	100	71	41	41	23
Cytokine 4 (72h)	3	8	42	24	82	100	12	100	41	71	4	28

EV Score Ranking

Cytokine Profile - Free (24h)

Optimal Conditions & Recommendations

- Anti-inflammatory (76/100):** Cytokine 4 at 24h excels in anti-inflammatory signaling.
- Regenerative (64/100):** HPL GM at 24h provides optimal regenerative potential.
- Balanced (49/100):** Hypoxia at 24h provides optimal balance.
- TOP 3 OVERALL:** Hypoxia 24h timepoint (49/100).

Mitochondrial Support Insight

32 / 100

Low mitochondrial support - consider preconditioning strategies.

RELATED DRIVERS: SDF-1, HGF

IMPROVEMENT STRATEGIES: Consider hypoxic preconditioning, NMN or NAD+ supplementation, Metabolic activation.

Compare Conditions

Condition	Anti-inflammatory	Regenerative	EV Score
Free (24h)	33	36	35
Free (48h)	41	42	41

Custom Cytokine Weights

Anti-inflammatory | Regenerative | Mitochondrial

Angiotensin-1: 1.0x

BDNF: 1.0x

EGF: 1.0x

FGF-2: 1.0x

HGF: 1.0x

IDO: 1.0x

IFN-gamma: 1.0x

IL-1beta: 1.0x

IL-4: 1.0x

- Researcher gains**

 - Faster optimization
 - Data-driven decisions
 - Normalized data
 - Translated with scientific base

Market Opportunity

TAM: Global life science R&D software market (AI + lab informatics)

SAM: Biotech & academic labs doing cell therapy / EV / cytokine-based research

SOM: EV and cell therapy labs in Thailand/Southeast asia

Target Customers



Business Model



Built for B2B Scientific Workflows

Hybrid Software as a Service(SaaS) + usage-based model

Platform Access: \$30/month

Usage: \$10 per dataset analysis

Enterprise: project-based / custom



Subscription
(Platform Access)

\$30 / month

Access to EVOptima AI platform
and core features



Usage-Based
(Per Analysis)

\$10 / dataset analysis

Pay per dataset analysis
and AI prediction



Enterprise
(Custom Projects)
Custom Pricing

Project-based solutions,
integrations, and dedicated
support

Built and Ready for Validation

What we have achieved



Interviewed 2 EV researchers

Validated key pain points in EV optimization.



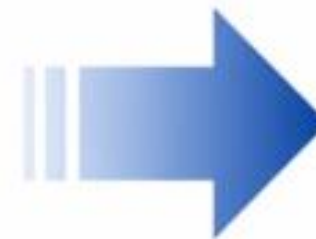
Identified key pain

Trial-and-error experimentation and data complexity.



Built MVP platform (live demo)

AI-driven recommendations and visual analytics.



Next steps



Pilot with real research labs

Test the platform in real experimental workflows.



Collect feedback + experimental validation

Refine the model and validate performance with real data.

Competitive Advantage



Specification	EVOptima AI	Existing Software (e.g., Benchling, Dotmatics ,and JMP)	Traditional Workflow
EV-specific modeling	Yes	No	No
Multi-parameter optimization	AI-driven	Statistical only	Manual
Biological interpretation	Yes	No	No
Experimental conditions tested	~5	~10–15	~20
Iteration time	~1 week	~1–2 weeks	~2 weeks
Personnel required	1 researcher	1–2 researchers	>2 researchers

What Makes Us Different

- Not generic AI — biology-aware system
- Uses real experimental outcomes, not assumptions
- Built specifically for EV workflows

Competitive Advantage



Without EVOptima AI (Baseline)

- ~20 experimental conditions
- 2 researchers × 2 weeks
- ≈ 160 labor hours
- Cost:
 - Labor ≈ \$3,000
 - Reagents ≈ \$5,000
 - **Total ≈ \$8,000 per cycle**

With EVOptima AI

- ~5 optimized conditions
- 1 researcher × 1 week
- ≈ 40 labor hours
- Cost:
 - Labor ≈ \$1,000
 - Reagents ≈ \$1,500
 - **Total ≈ \$2,500 per cycle**

Economic Benefit

- **Labor reduction: ~75%**
 - **Time reduction: ~50%**
 - **Cost reduction: ~70%**
 - **Higher success probability:**
Fewer failed iterations
- Net saving ≈ \$5,500 per optimization cycle**

Built and Ready for Validation



Go-To-Market

- Start: EV labs (pilot)
- Channel: conferences (ISEV, ISCT)
- Strategy: data-driven validation
- Expand: biotech partnerships

PRICING MODEL



Platform Access

\$30 / month

Access to platform & core features



Usage

\$10 / analysis

Pay per dataset analysis



Enterprise Custom

Project-based / custom solutions

REVENUE PROJECTION (USD)



Assumption: ~5 analyses / lab / month
Average revenue per lab \approx **\$80/month**

KEY HIGHLIGHTS



Hybrid Revenue Model

Subscription + usage-based aligned with lab workflow



Scalable Growth

More labs and more experiments drive revenue growth

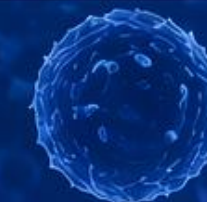


High Scalability

Software platform with low marginal cost



Revenue scales with both users and experimental activity.



From Optimization Tool to Global Data Platform

Today:
Optimize EV production

Future:

- Learn from global experimental data
- Improve predictive capability
- Standardize EV manufacturing



Clinical Translation Potential



EVOptima AI

THANK YOU

FOR YOUR ATTENTION

23 Apr 2026