



Broad biodistribution and expression of allele selective LETI-101 in critical brain regions for treatment of Huntington's disease following intrastriatal delivery in NHP.

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Unlocking the potential of genomic medicines through proprietary editing and delivery capabilities

Proprietary Type II and V RNA-Guided Nucleases



- Compact (~800-1,100 aa) and efficient
- Facilitates delivery
- US Patent No. 11,162,114 (expiry June 2040)
- US Patent No. 11,859,181 (expiry May 2041)

Full-Spectrum Editing Modalities



- Knock-out
- Insertion/Repair
- A & C Base Editing
- Reverse Transcriptase Editing

Protein Discovery/ Engineering



- 20B+ proteins and counting
- Millions of candidates across diverse editing modalities
- Actively leverage AI during discovery and engineering

Broad Genome Access with PAM Diversity



- Protospacer Adjacent Motifs (PAMs) increase the number of specific sites where therapeutically meaningful edits can be made

Flexible Delivery Platforms



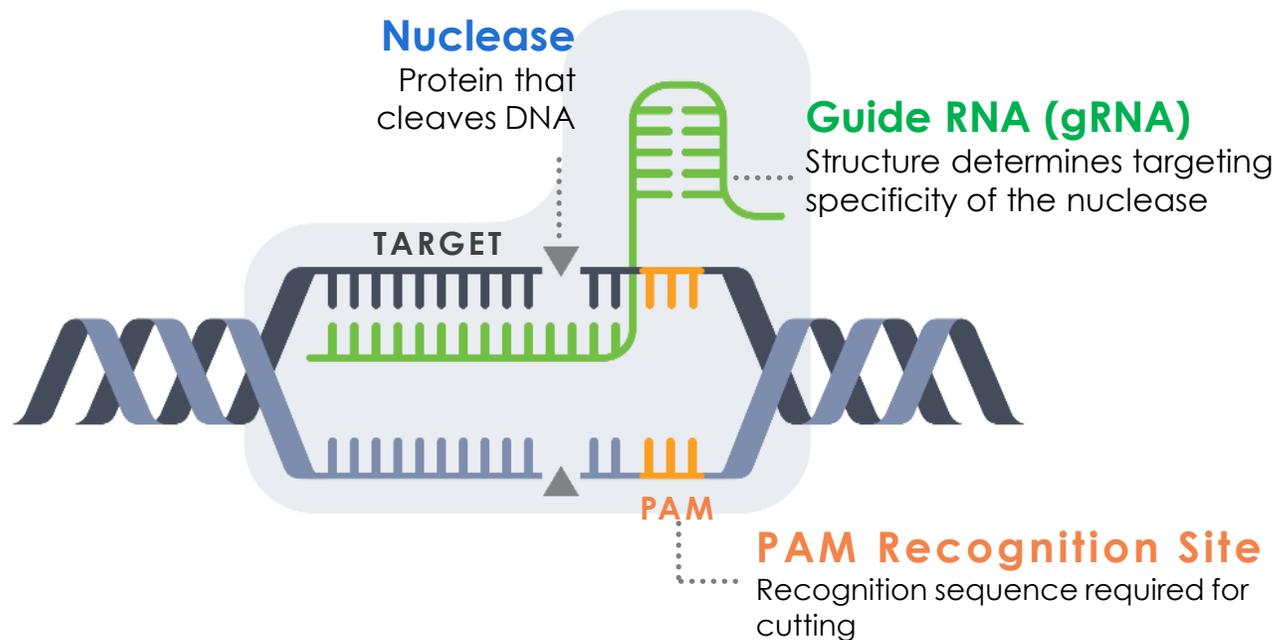
- AAV
- Lipid nanoparticle (LNP)

In Vivo and Ex Vivo Therapeutics



- Multiplex base editing of up to 5 genes
- Simultaneous knock-in /knock-out in primary T-cells
- *In vivo* editing in the liver and CNS

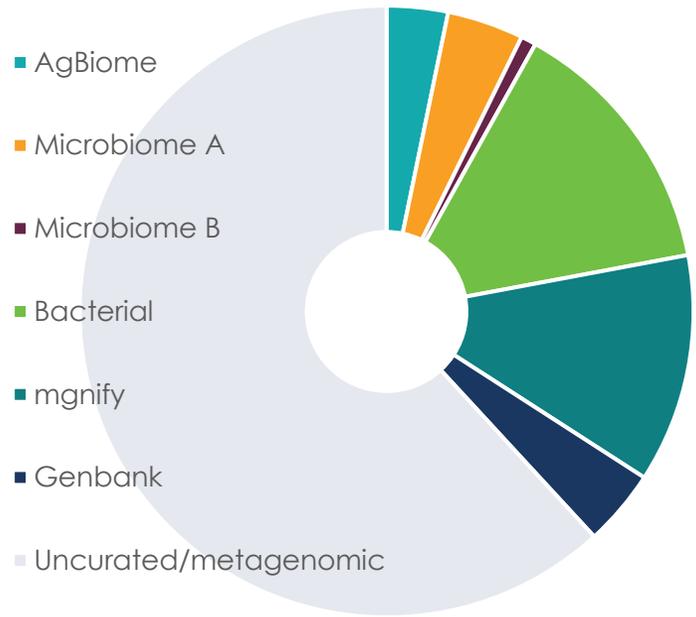
Diverse arrays of novel RNA-guided nucleases



Life Edit nucleases
(Life Edit Genes or LEGs)

- Smaller LEGs facilitate delivery
- Unique and diverse PAM recognition sequences
- Flexible targeting strategies

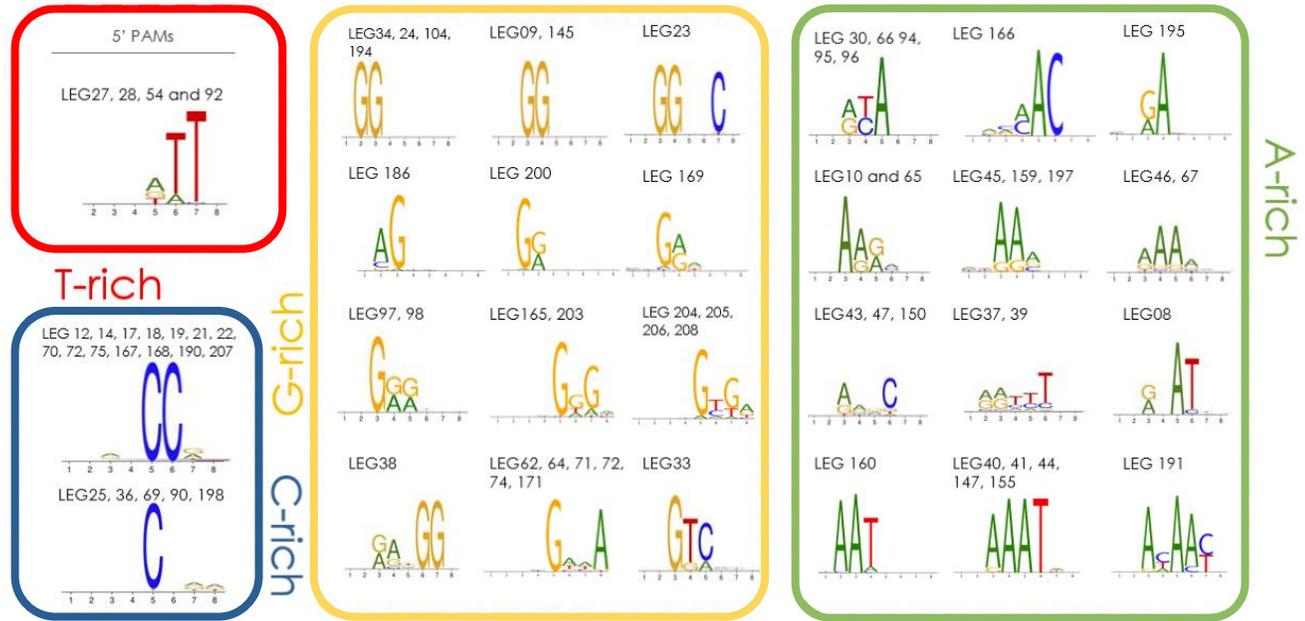
Life Edit has a proprietary library of evolutionarily distant nucleases with PAM sequence diversity



Over 2M CRISPR-Cas systems
 All known Cas subtypes
 • Focus on Type II and Type V
 Cataloged to capture annotations and gene context
 10+ billion unique proteins (and counting)

Microbial database from multiple sources

Example PAM sequences



Collection of nucleases with diverse PAM sequences

Founded on **exclusive access** to gene editing systems identified in a proprietary microbe collection for use in human therapeutics, and **expanded** by mining additional genomic data sources

Collection enables the ability to **find additional enzymatic activities** to build future editing systems (e.g., proprietary base editors, transposases, others)

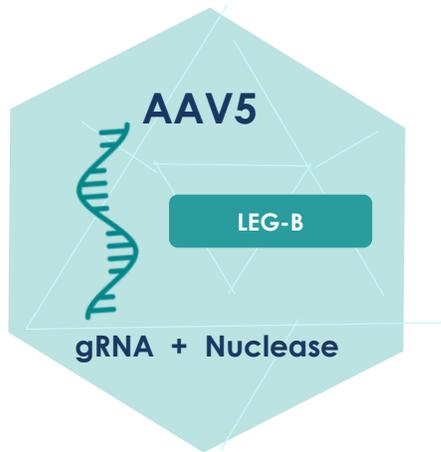


LETI-101: A precision editing approach as potential one-time treatment for huntington's disease

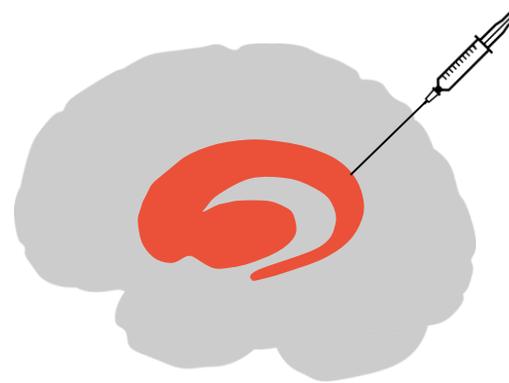
NOVEL CRISPR SYSTEM

TARGETED CNS DELIVERY

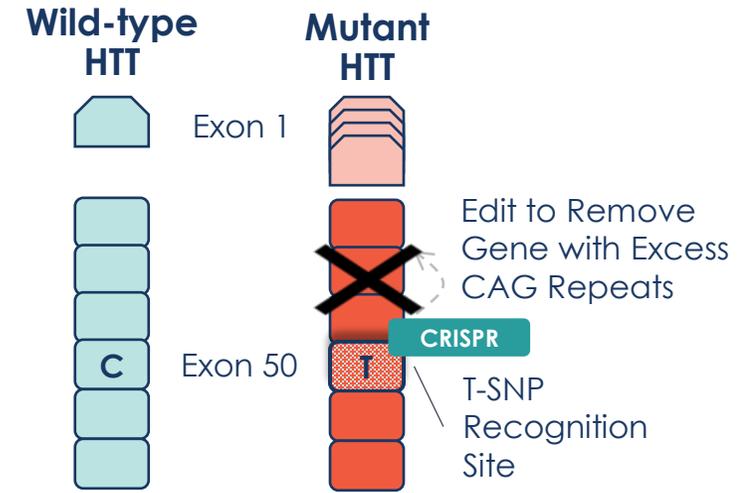
ALLELE-SELECTIVE EDITING



Proprietary, compact CRISPR system, packaged in AAV5 vector



One-time, bilateral intrastriatal administration



Potent and selective reduction in mutant while preserving wild-type; selective approach made possible by diverse genomic recognition sites

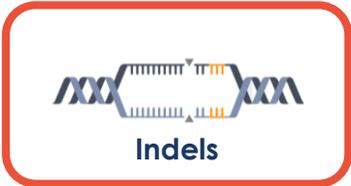
LETI-101 OFFERS POTENTIAL FOR A DURABLE, **ONE-TIME TREATMENT** WITH AN IMPROVED SAFETY PROFILE THROUGH SELECTIVE TARGETING

Potent allele-selective editing in cells derived from Huntington's disease patients

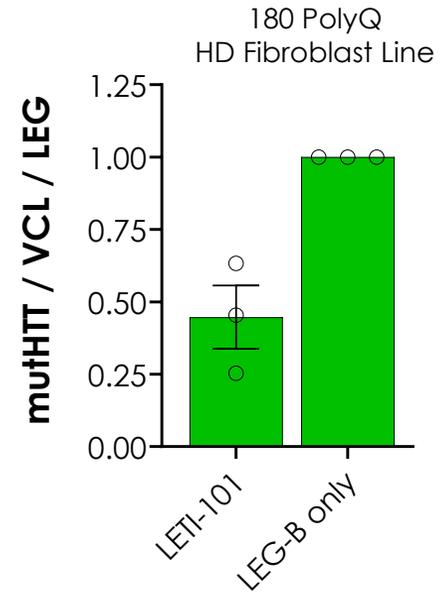
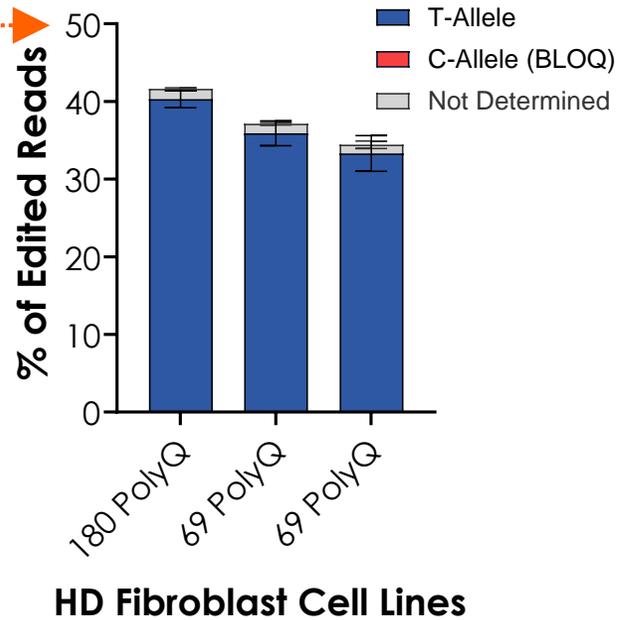


LETI-101 Targeted Editing of Mutant *HTT* Gene

Selective Reduction of Mutant *HTT* Protein only



Maximum editing of 50% for T-allele



- LETI-101 composition 'LEG-B-Guide1' **selectively edits the *mHTT* allele** only in the presence of the PAM-forming 'T' SNP rs362331
- LETI-101 composition 'LEG-B-Guide1' **selectively reduces *mHTT* protein**, but does not affect *wHTT* protein levels in either patient-derived or healthy donor cell lines

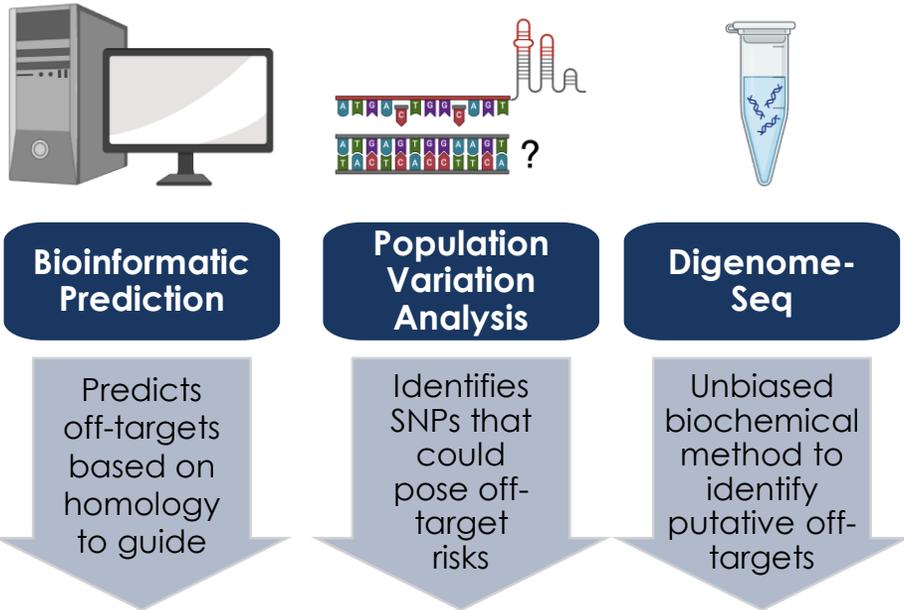


RNA transfection. Protein quantification by capillary electrophoresis. Error bars represent mean ± SE
 Note: A small proportion of edited reads could not be categorized as coming from 'C' or 'T' allele due to the deletion covering the targeted SNP ("Not Determined")

Off-target analysis reveals exquisite specificity of LETI-101

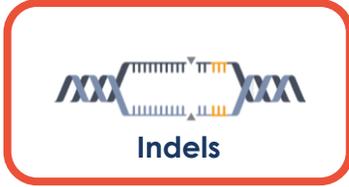


Off-Target Identification Strategy



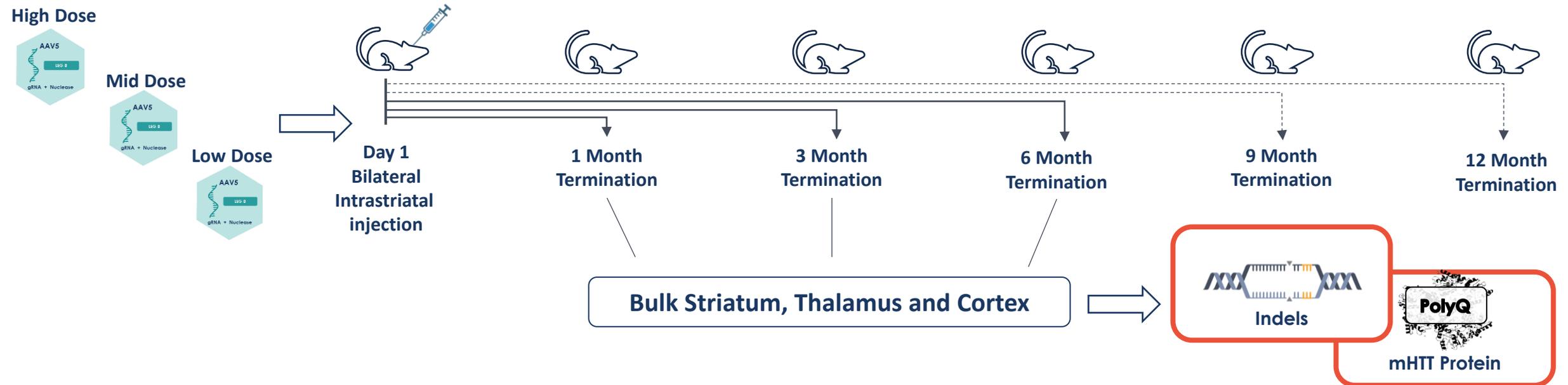
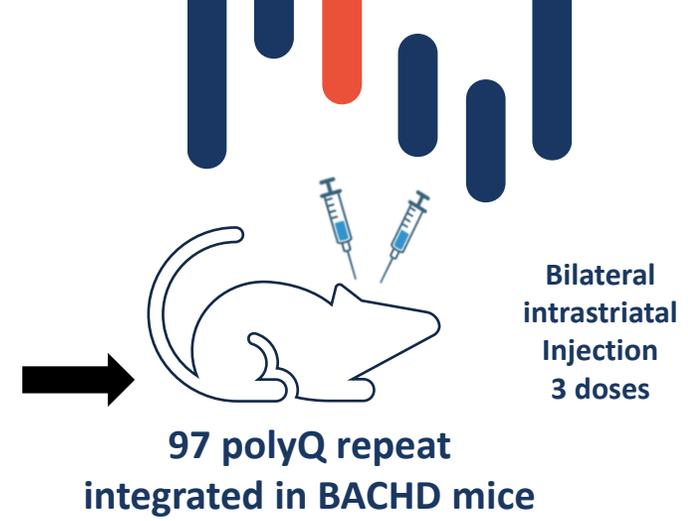
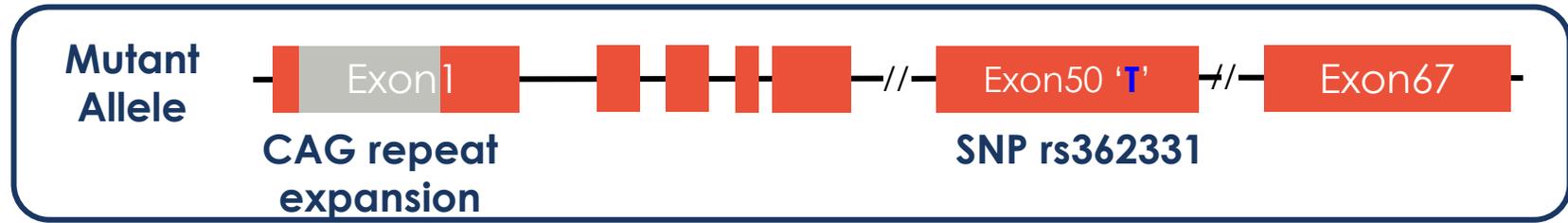
~300 putative off-target sites identified and profiled via amplicon sequencing using genomic material from HD patients edited with mRNA/RNA delivery

Off-Target Results Compiled Across 3 HD Fibroblast lines



No off-target editing observed at sequenced sites & no off-target liabilities identified

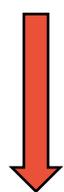
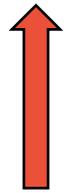
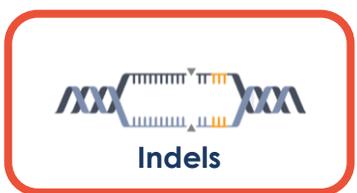
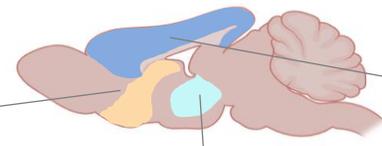
LETI-101 Dose-dependent activity in striatum of BACHD transgenic rodent model



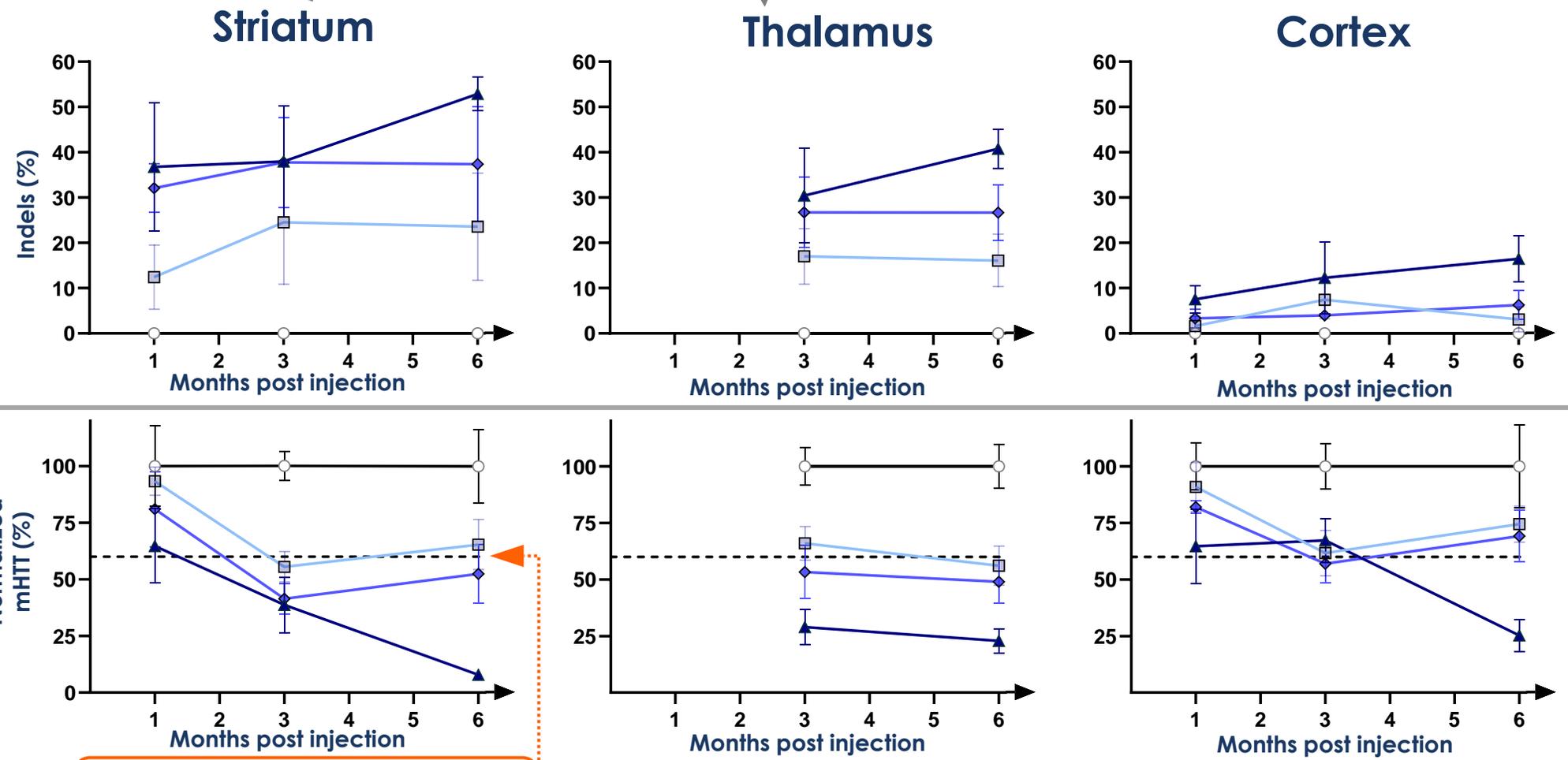
Intrastratial delivery of LETI-101 resulted in:

- Dose-dependent AAV vector copy, guide RNA expression, & LEG expression
- Dose-dependent, on-target editing of mHTT allele and up to **80% reduction of mHTT protein**

LETI-101 Activity increases with dose and time in BACHD transgenic rodent model



- High Dose
- Mid Dose
- Low Dose
- Vehicle

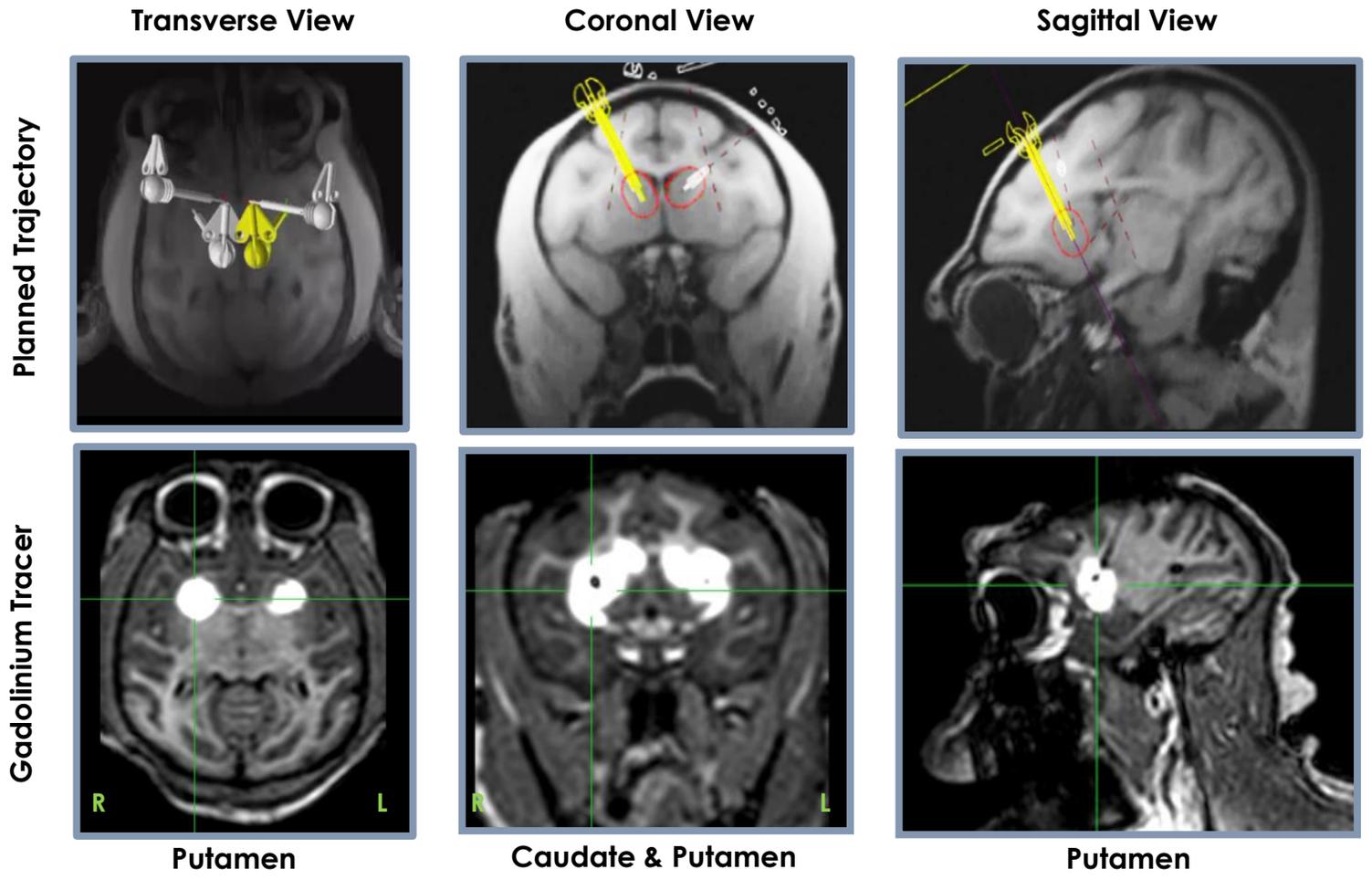
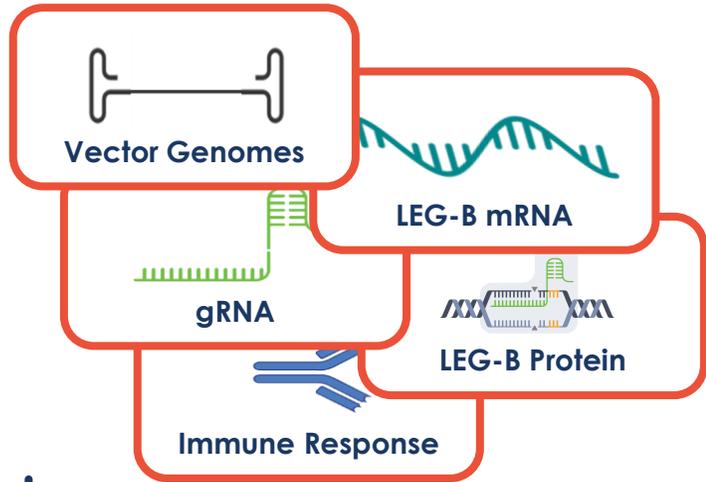
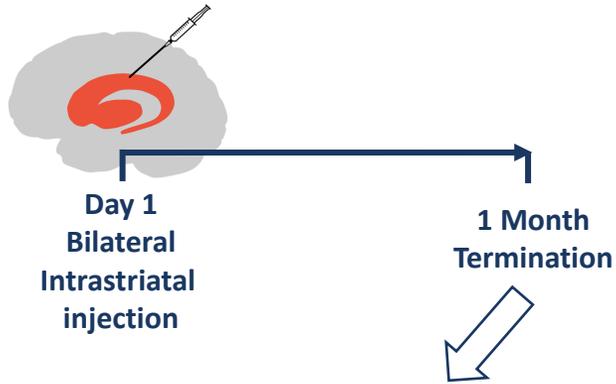


Potentially clinically relevant threshold of 40% reduction

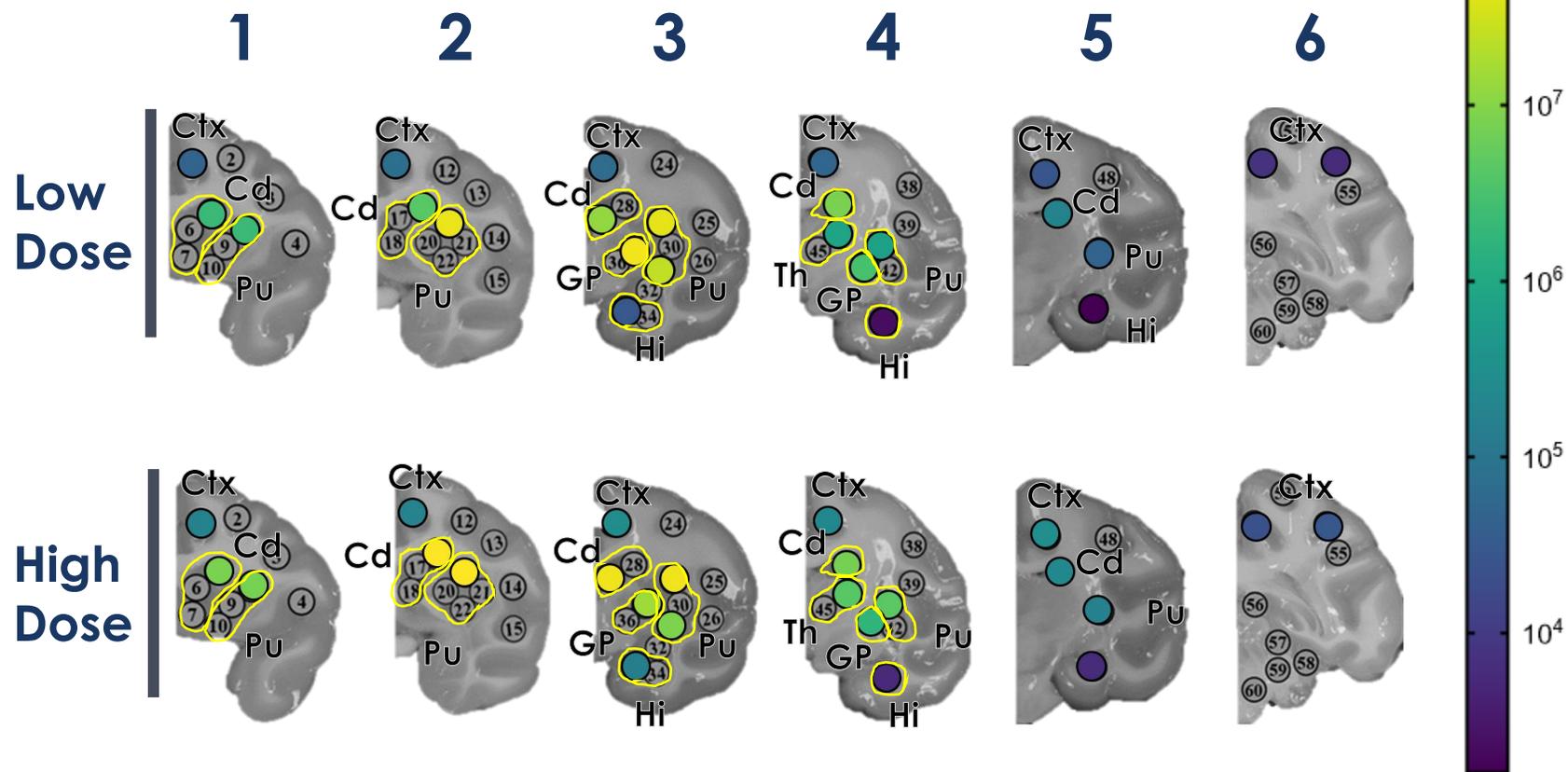
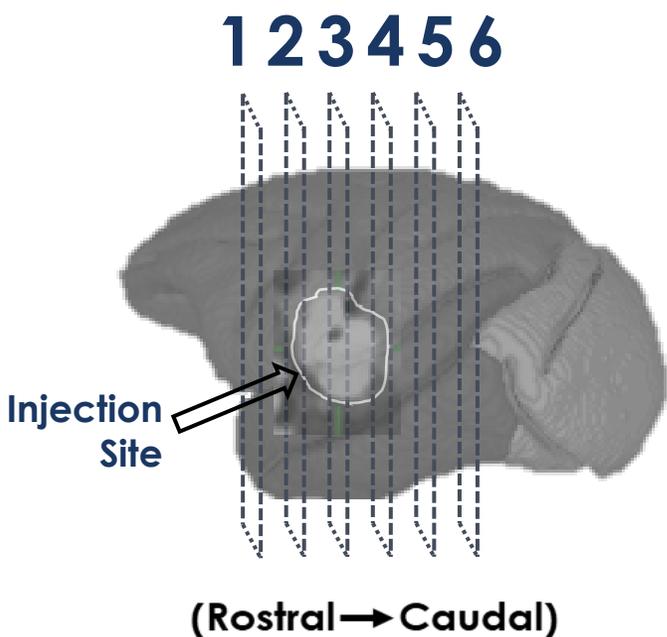
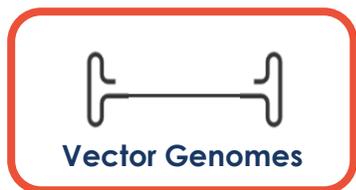


Bilateral intrastriatal delivery of AAV5-LEG-B-gRNA in NHPs with MRI guided CED resulted in high level biodistribution and expression in brain regions critical for HD pathology.

TARGETED CNS DELIVERY



One-month biodistribution in NHP: Vector genomes observed in striatum and across brain regions

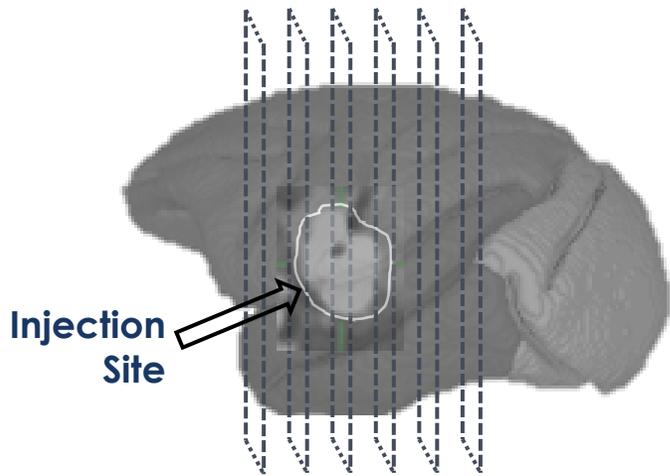


Copies/ μ g DNA

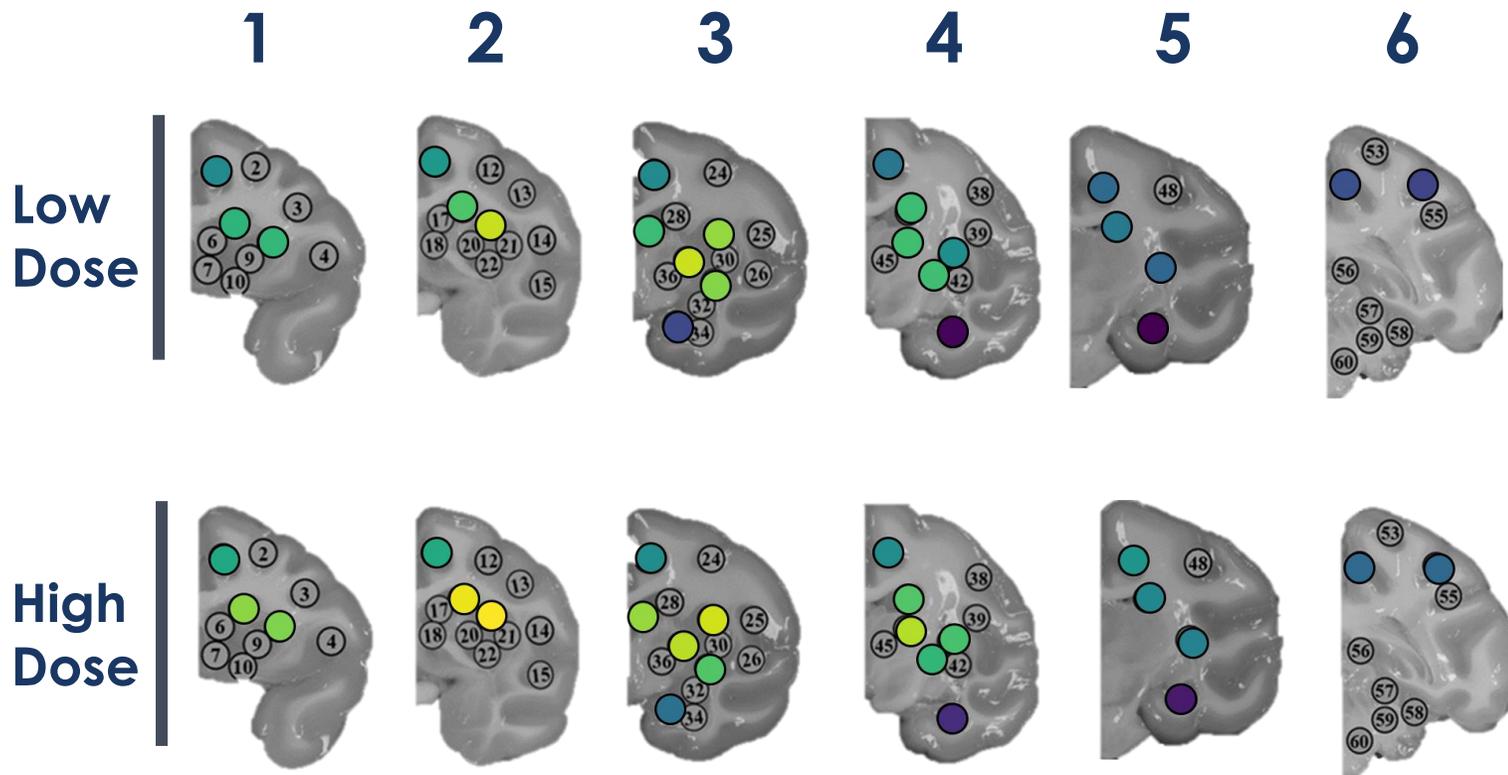
One-month biodistribution in NHP: gRNA highly expressed in striatum and across brain regions



1 2 3 4 5 6



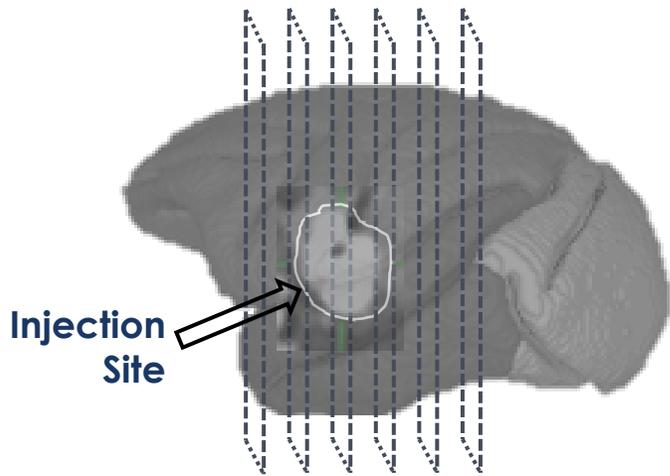
(Rostral → Caudal)



One-month biodistribution in NHP: LEG-B mRNA highly expressed in striatum and across brain regions



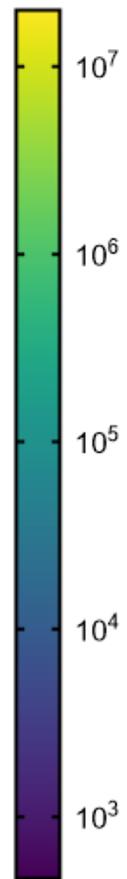
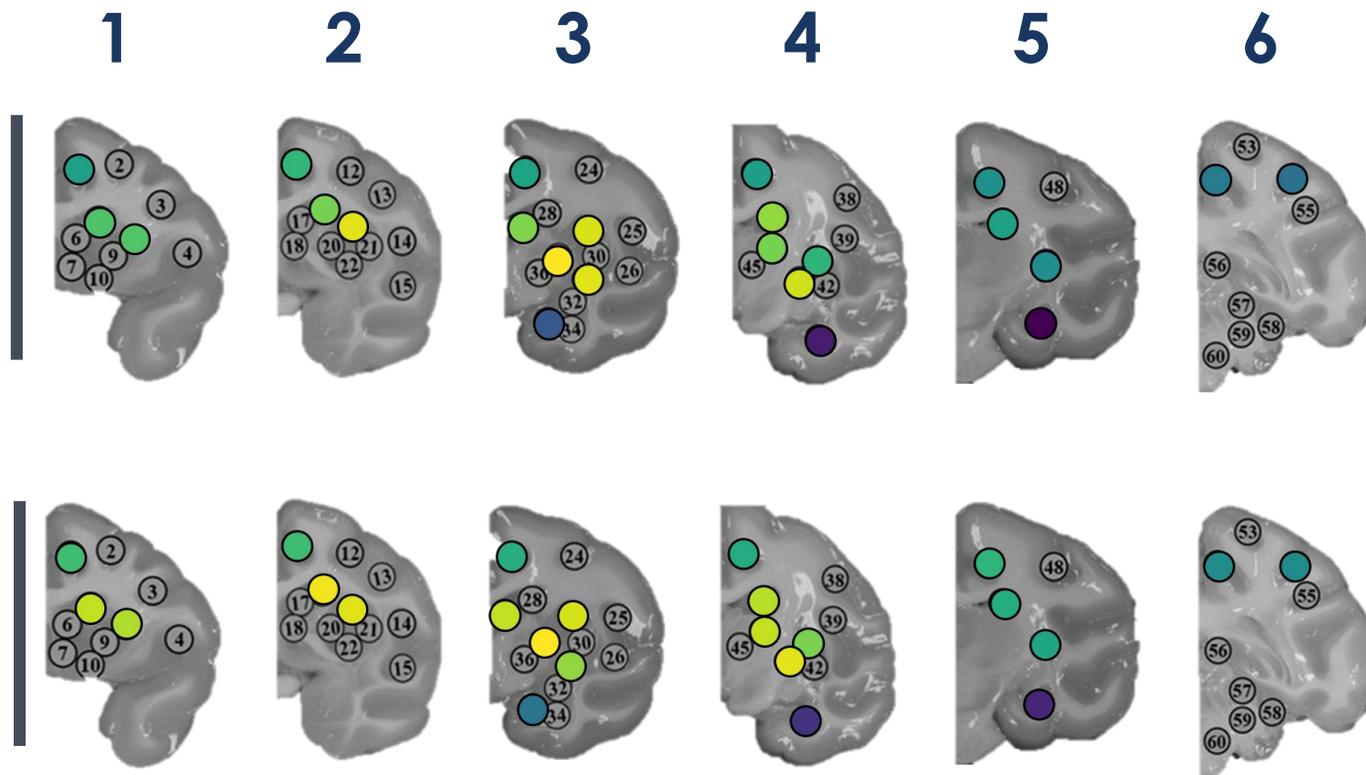
1 2 3 4 5 6



(Rostral → Caudal)

Low Dose

High Dose

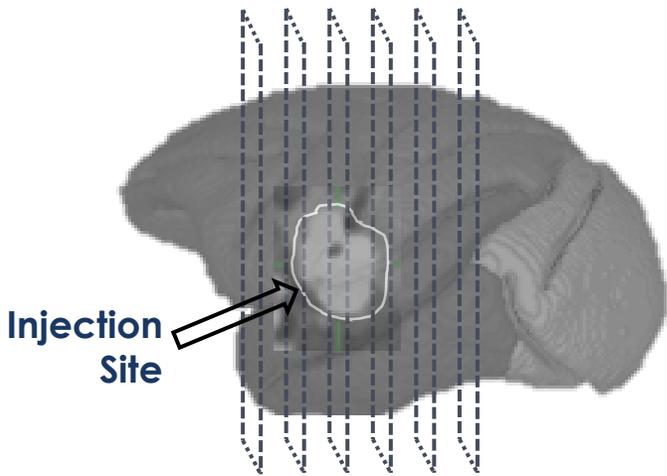


Copies/ μ g
RNA

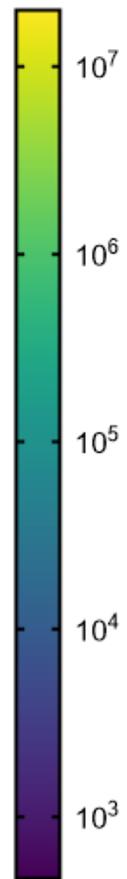
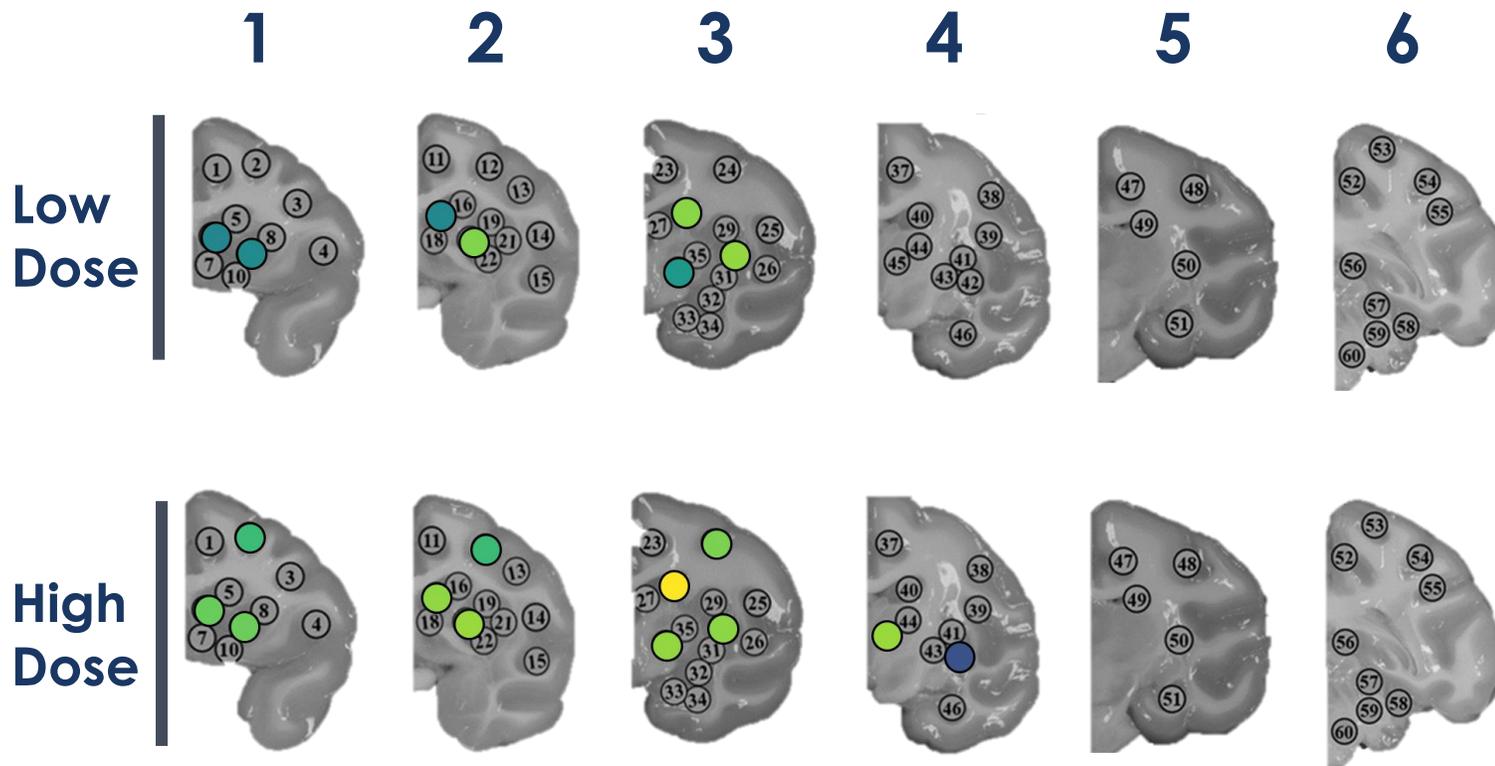
One-month biodistribution in NHP: LEG-B protein highly expressed in striatum and across brain regions



1 2 3 4 5 6

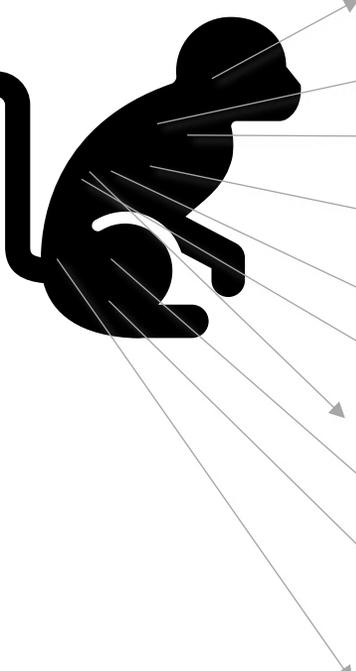


(Rostral → Caudal)



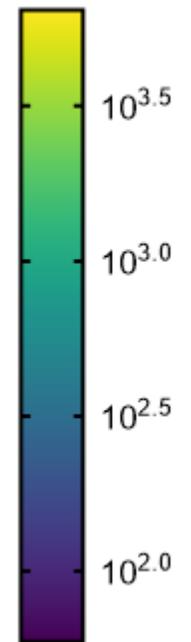
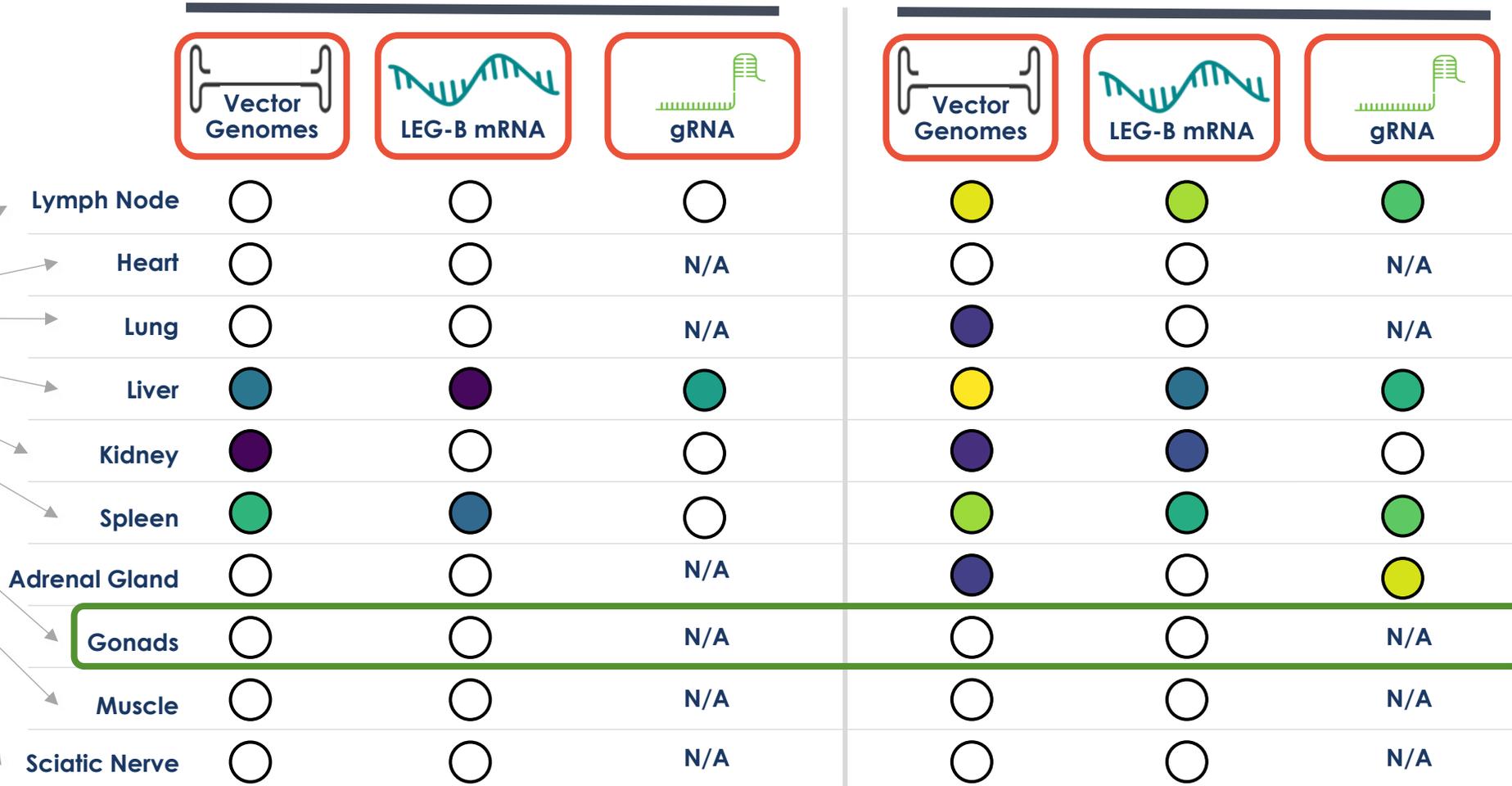
pg/μg Total Protein

Minimal systemic biodistribution of vector with none detected in gonads



Low Dose

High Dose

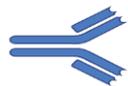


○ = BLOQ

Copies/μg DNA or RNA

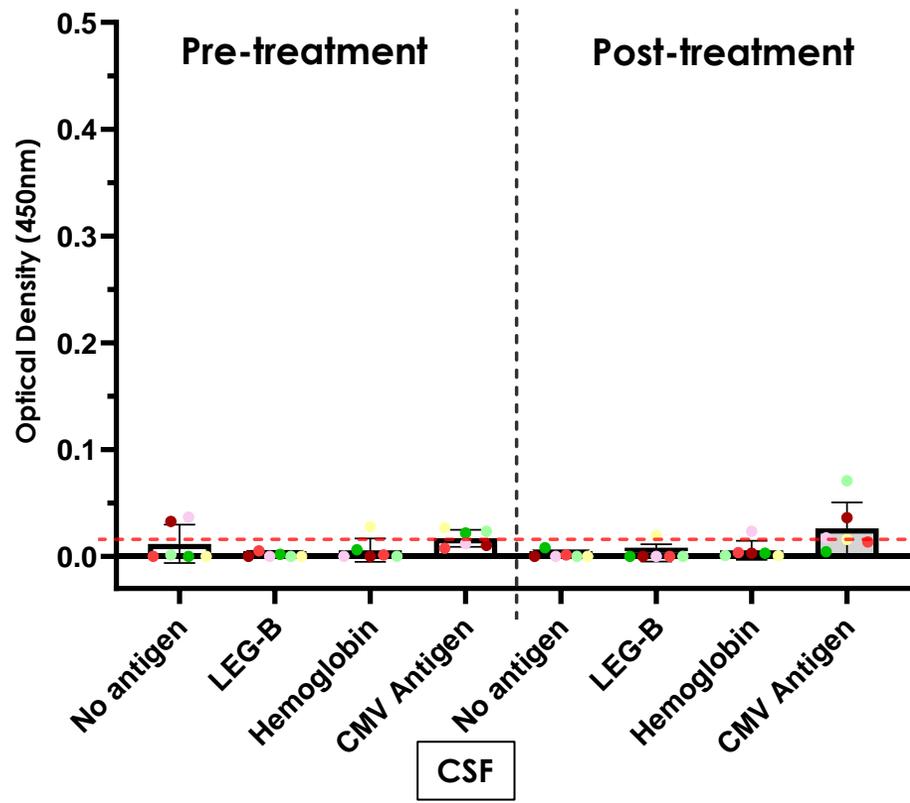
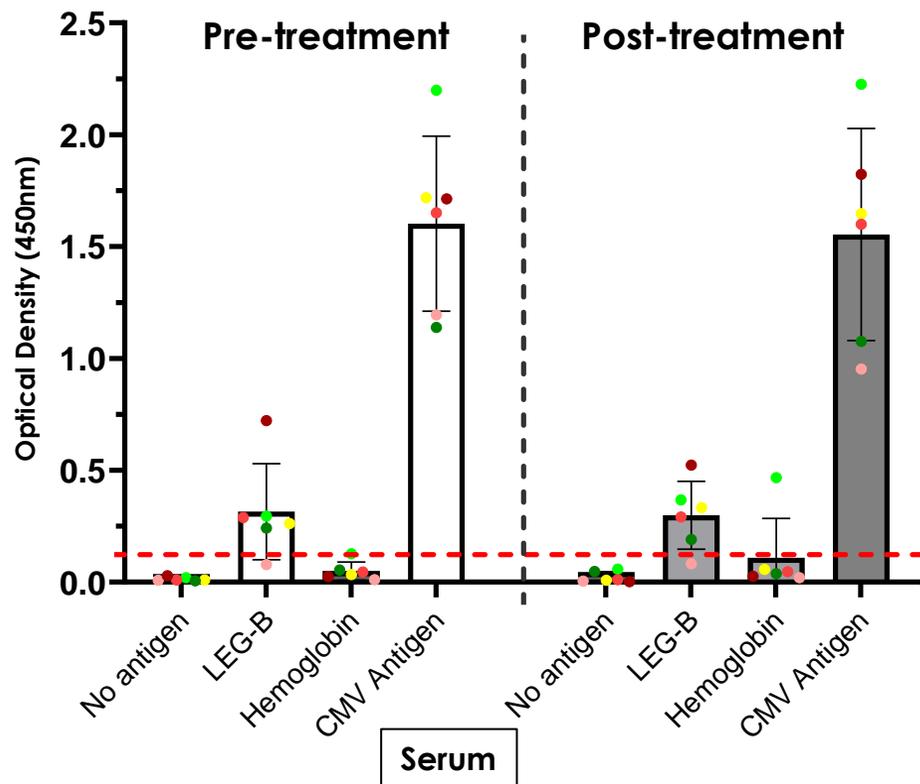
NHP in Low dose: male n=1 and female n=1. High dose : male n=1 and female n=2. Variable tissue sample n based on availability

No change in immune response to the LEG-B nuclease observed and no detectable vector exposure in the gonads



Immune Response

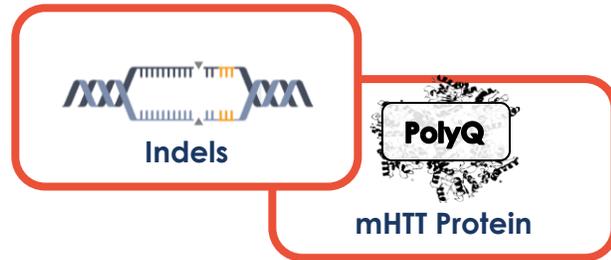
Total Antibodies to LEG-B



LETI-101: A precision editing approach as potential one-time treatment for Huntington's Disease

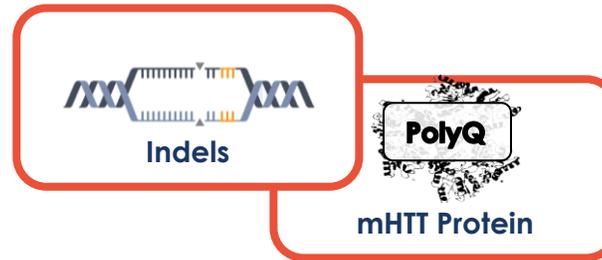


PROOF OF CONCEPT



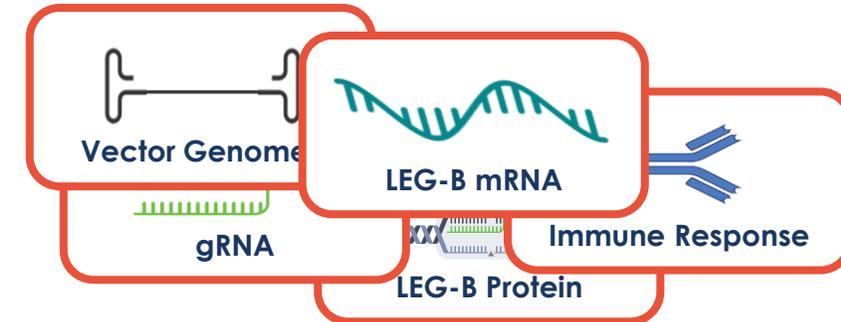
LETI-101 (LEG-B-SGN) delivered by RNA in **patient-derived cells** resulted in allele selective editing of *mHTT* gene and reduction of mutant HTT protein while wildtype HTT protein levels were unaffected

PHARMACOLOGY IN RODENTS



LETI-101 delivered intrastrially in **BACHD transgenic mice** resulted in dose-dependent vector disposition, transgene expression, and clinically relevant reduction of mHTT protein in striatum

BIODISTRIBUTION & TOLERABILITY IN NHP



LETI-101 delivered intrastrially in **NHP** (cynomolgus macaque) resulted in dose-dependent vector biodistribution and transgene expression across brain regions that are critically vulnerable in HD. A **NOAEL of 1.13×10^{13} vg** (the highest dose evaluated) was obtained in the one-month tolerability and biodistribution study