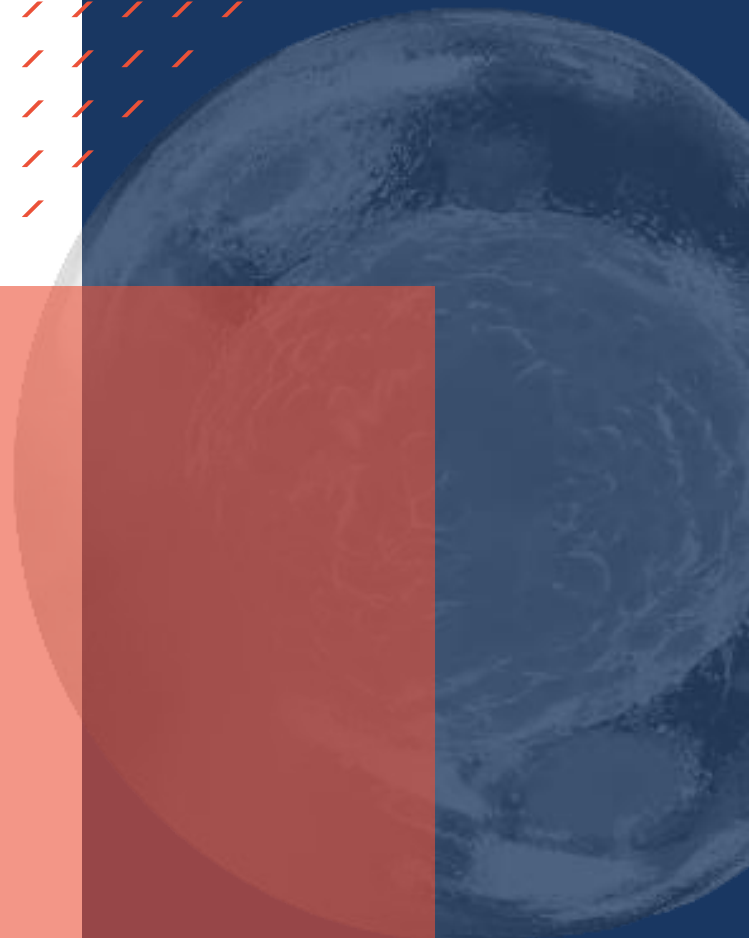




# A Novel Approach to Treating Huntington's Disease Using AAV to Deliver Gene Editing Tools to the Brain



ELEVATE.BIO  
//LIFE EDIT

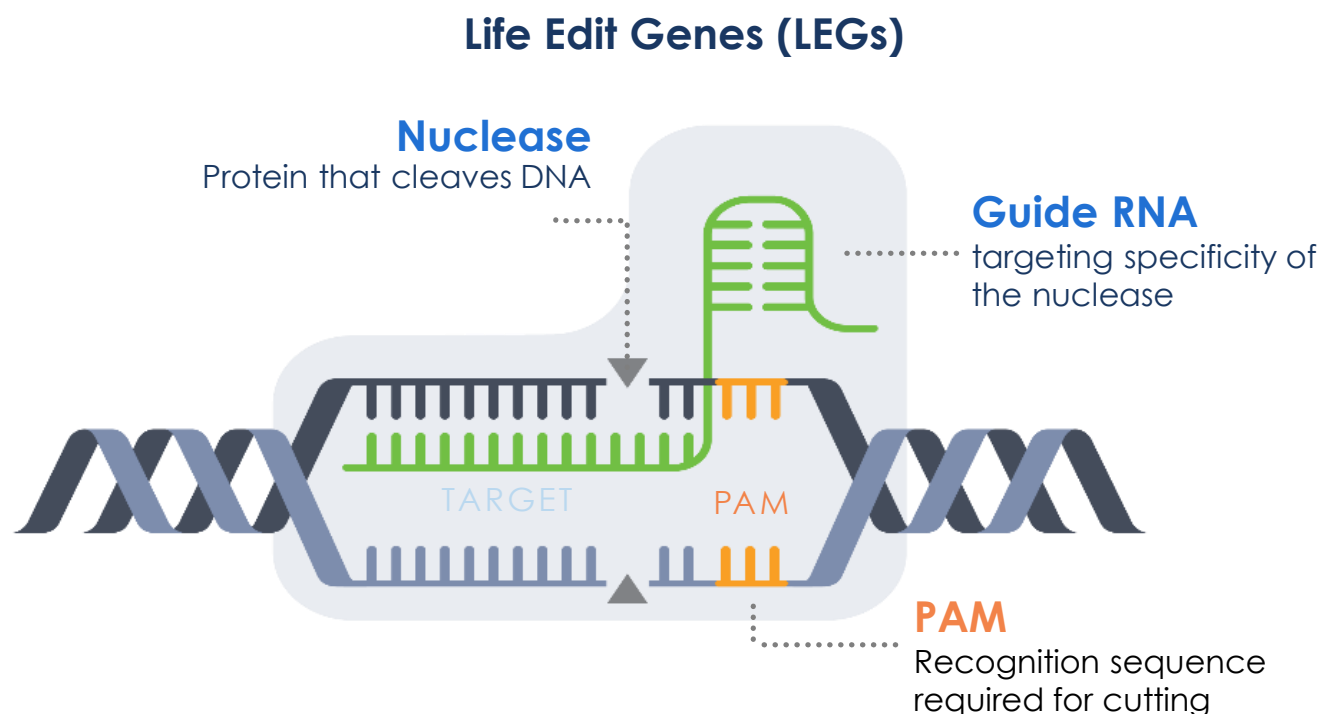




# Contents

1. Overview of the development of LETI-101, a preclinical stage AAV5-delivered Life Edit nuclease and single guide RNA for mutant allele-specific editing in Huntington's disease
2. Approach for assessing manufacturability of LETI-101 through linking preclinical and CMC efforts
3. Potency assay development to support early phase studies
4. Discuss the importance of integrating CMC efforts at an early stage of pharmaceutical development to de-risk clinical trials and commercialization

# Life Edit is powered by a robust library of RNA-guided nucleases



**Smaller LEGs (~800 - ~1,100 aa) facilitate easier delivery**



**Unique and diverse PAM recognition sites**

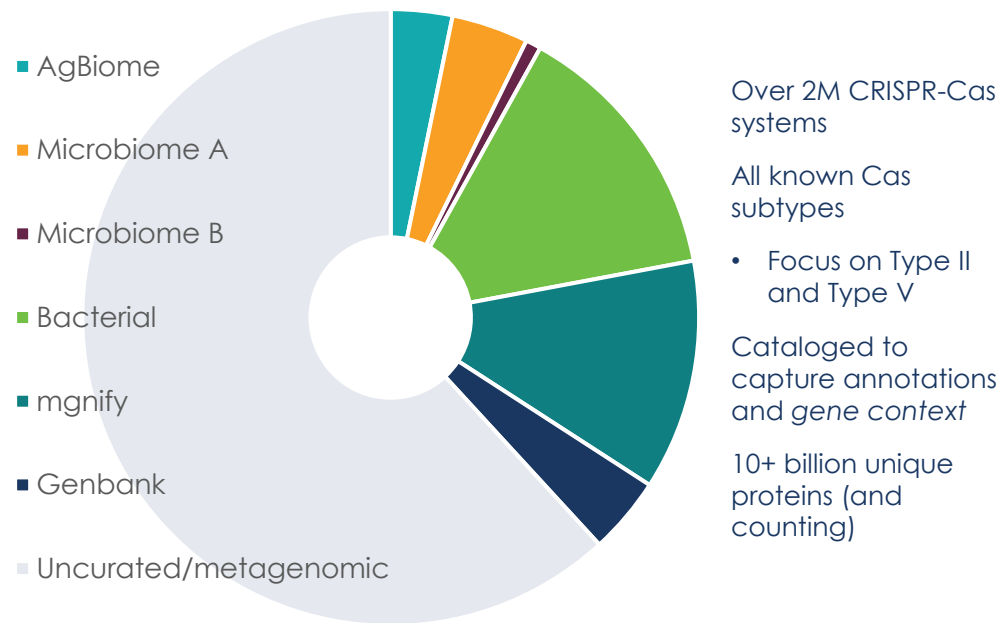


**Flexible targeting strategies**



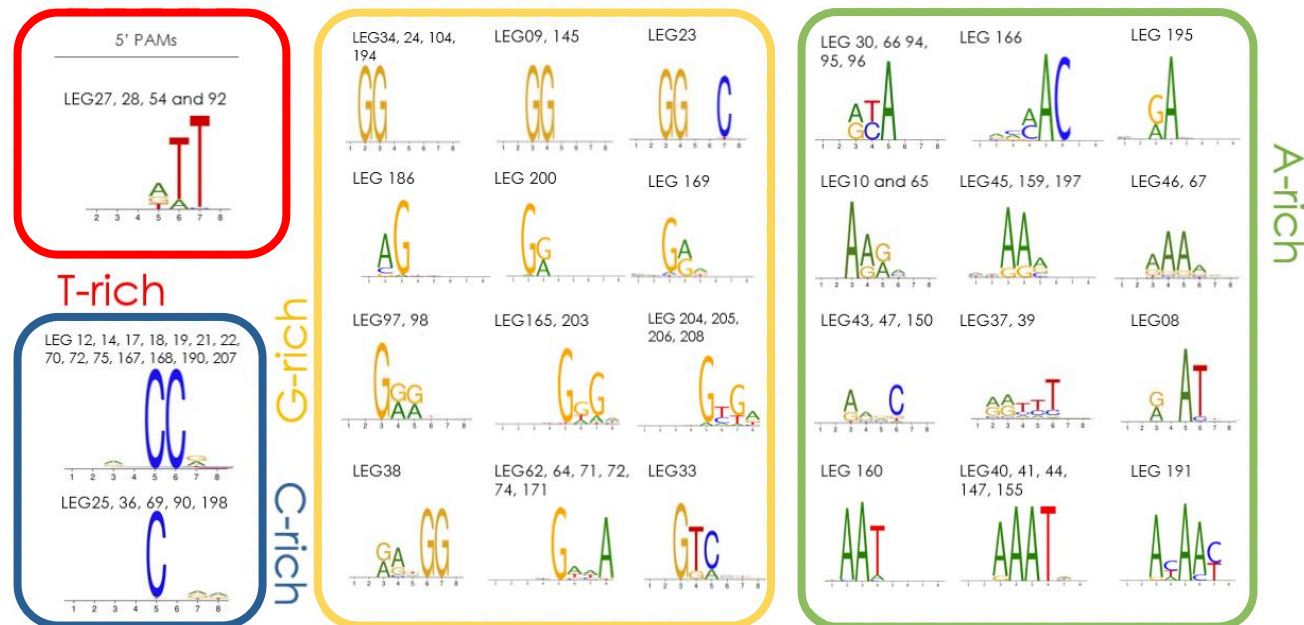
**Robust portfolio of patents granted globally covering our lead RGNs, adenine deaminases, RT editors and base editors**

# Life Edit has a Proprietary Library of Evolutionarily Distant Nucleases with PAM Sequence Diversity



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)

# Huntington's Disease (HD) and Treatment Approach

**HD patients have severe, progressive, neurodegenerative disease, with no available disease modifying therapies**

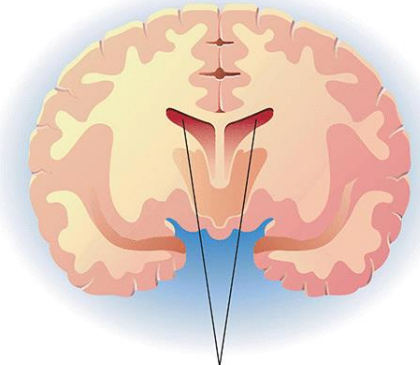
- HD is a rare, progressive, neurodegenerative disorder
  - Typical onset at 30-50 years; time from symptom emergence to death is ~10-30 years
  - Degeneration and atrophy of the striatum, and later the cerebral cortex

## Targeting mutant huntingtin

- HD is caused by the expansion of CAG repeats in the huntingtin gene (*HTT*)
  - Healthy brain: 10-35 CAG repeats; HD pts: 40 to >120 CAG repeats
- Expansion of CAG repeats leads to the production of the mutant HTT protein (mHTT) which ultimately leads to neuronal cell death
- Maintaining wtHTT is a high clinical priority
  - wtHTT protein supports a wide range of homeostatic functions including transcriptional regulation, axonal transport, endosomal trafficking, and vesicular recycling

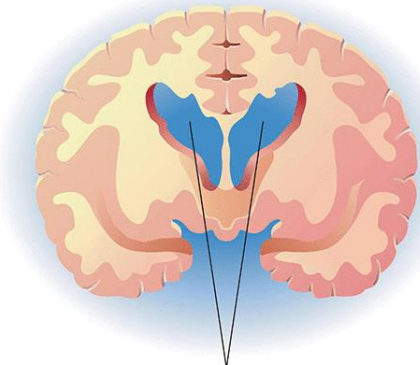


Normal brain section



Normal frontal horns of the lateral ventricles

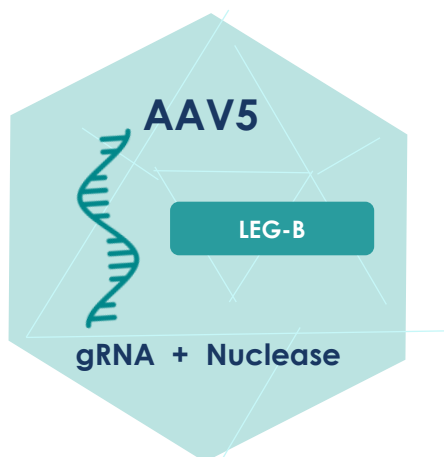
Huntington's disease



Enlargement of the frontal horns of the lateral ventricles

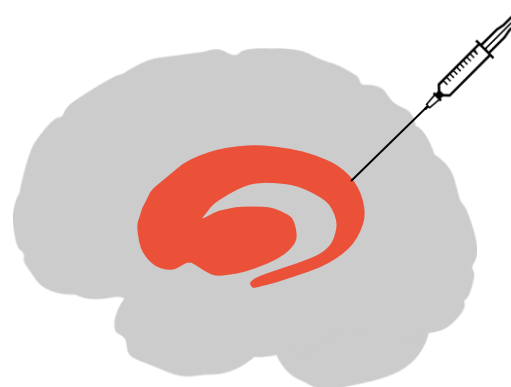
# LETI-101: A precision Editing Approach as Potential One-Time Treatment for HD

NOVEL CRISPR SYSTEM



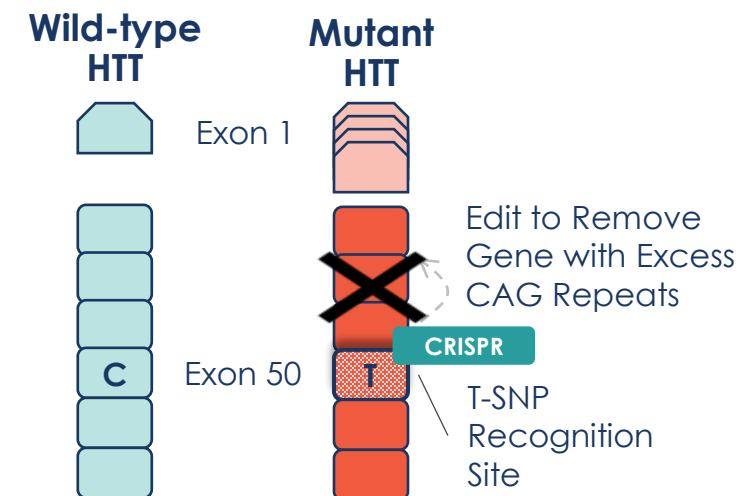
Proprietary, compact CRISPR system, packaged in AAV5 vector

TARGETED CNS DELIVERY



One-time, bilateral intrastriatal administration

ALLELE-SELECTIVE EDITING



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

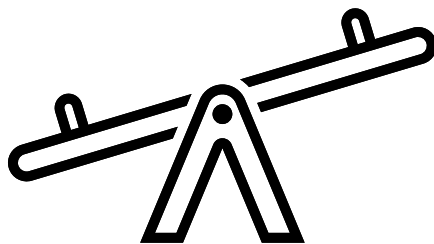
LETI-101 OFFERS POTENTIAL FOR A DURABLE, **ONE-TIME TREATMENT** WITH AN IMPROVED SAFETY PROFILE THROUGH SELECTIVE TARGETING

# Collaboration on LETI-101 Candidate Selection in R&D

## RESEARCH

*Can it treat the disease?*

Nuclease + sgRNA encoded in an AAV5 vector results in  $\geq 40\%$  reduction in mHTT protein in striatum of BACHD mice



## DEVELOPMENT

*Can we manufacture it?*

AAV5 vector with  $\geq 1.00 \times 10^{11}$  vg/mL from HEK suspension cells and  $\geq 15\%$  full capsids

### Research Batches

### Development Batches

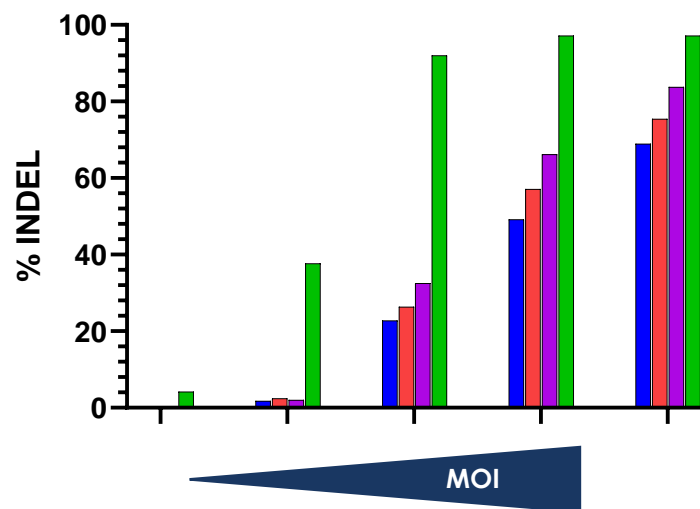
Vector Construct	sgRNA Promotor	Nuclease NLS	Transgene Size	Genome Titer vg/mL	% Capsid Protein : Genome Titer	Upstream Genome Titer vg/mL	% Full Capsid after Affinity Capture
1	A	A	X	9.95e12	60	1.20e11	7.2
2	A	A	X – 98	8.96e12	58	1.12e11	10.8
3	B	A	X – 167	1.22e13	56	1.17e11	11.8
4	B	B	X – 146	1.25e13	54	1.62e11	12.9

# Vector Construct Screening in Research – *In Vitro*

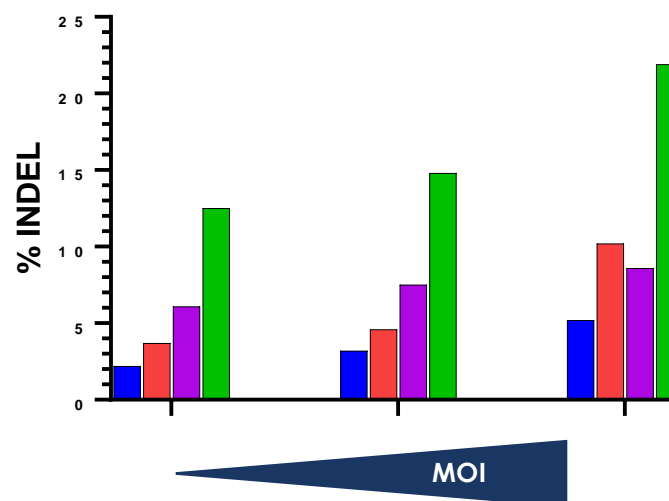
Vector construct #



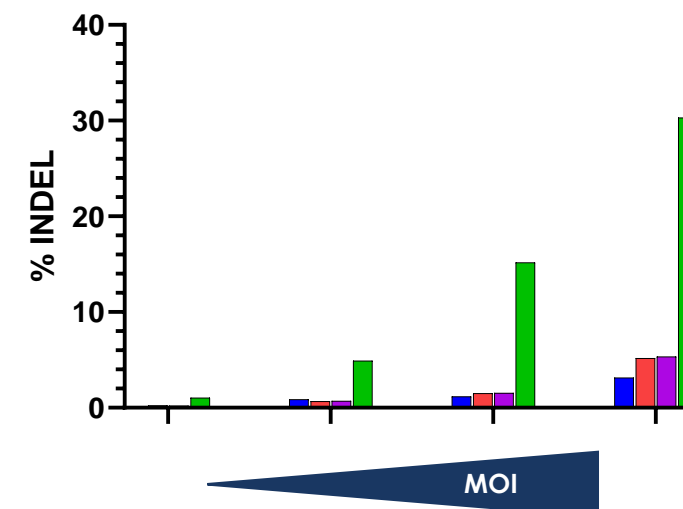
AAV6 in HEK293T



AAV6 in HD patient iPSC-derived astrocytes



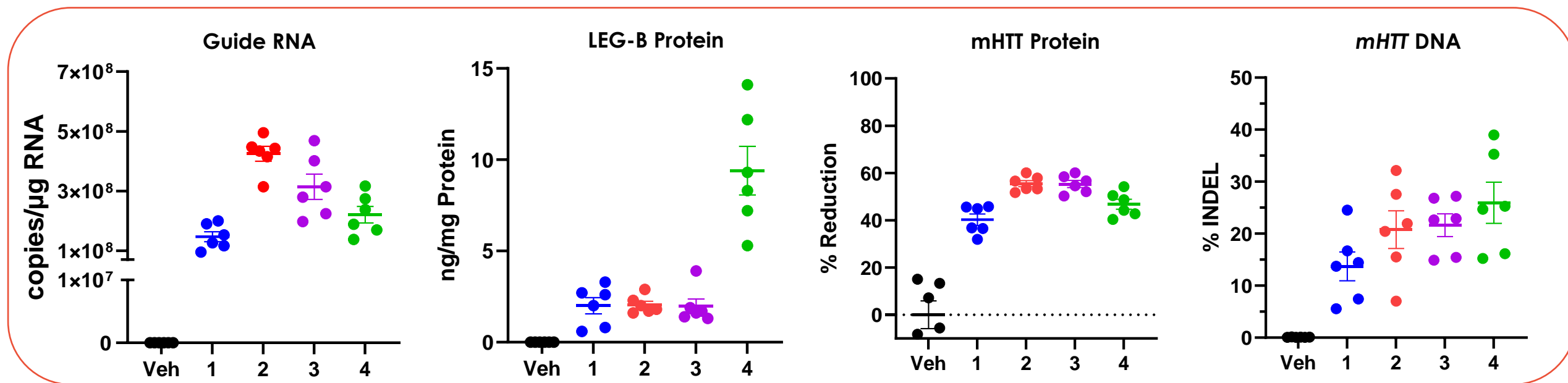
AAV5 in HEK293T



- Construct #4 resulted in improved on-target editing rates relative to previous constructs
- The same rank order was observed among constructs with AAV5 as with AAV6, and in both HEK293T and HD patient iPSC-derived astrocytes



# Vector construct screening in Research – BACHD mice



Each point represents individual mice with mean ± SD shown

## Study Design

- ❖ BACHD transgenic mice (carry HTT rs362331'T' SNP)
- ❖ Intrastratial injections of AAV5 with 4 vector construct designs at single dose
- ❖ 6-weeks in-life duration → brain tissues harvested and striatum analyzed

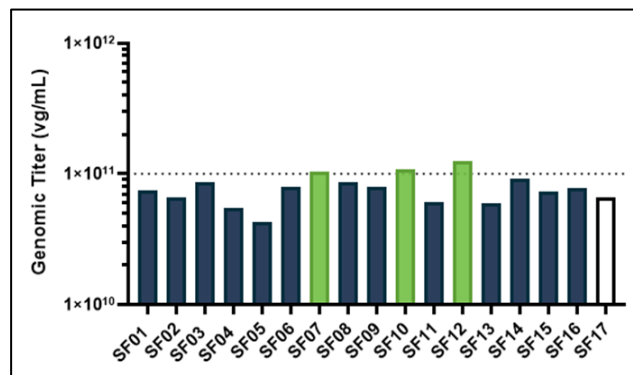
- NLS option B exhibited higher LEG-B protein expression
- High editing activity levels maintained with all design iterations

# DoE optimization of AAV transfection conditions

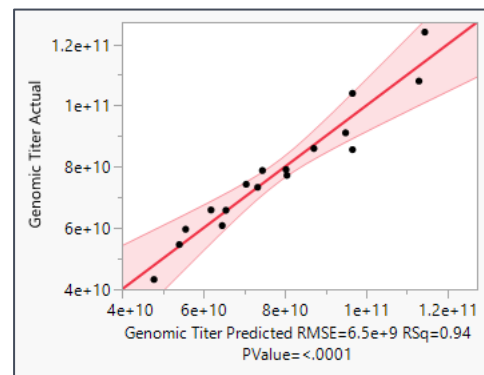
## AAV upstream titer

(DoE process inputs)

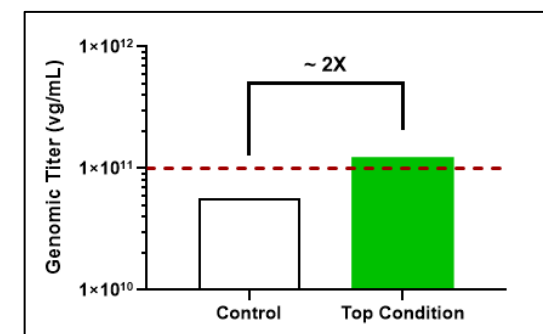
DNA/cell  
Cell Density  
DNA/Reagent Ratio



AAV5 transfection optimization



Predictive Model

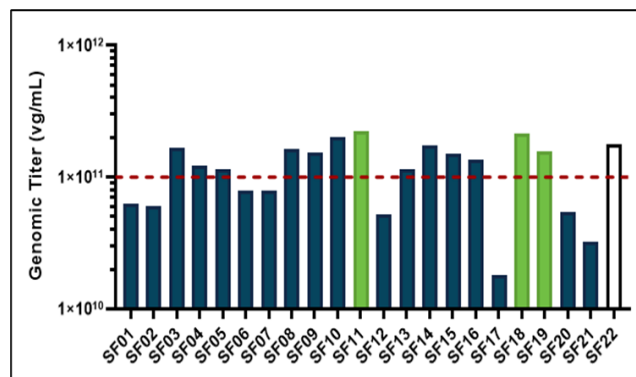


~2X titer improvement

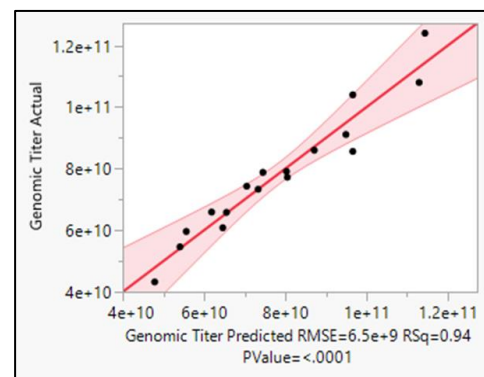
## AAV upstream % Full

(DoE process inputs)

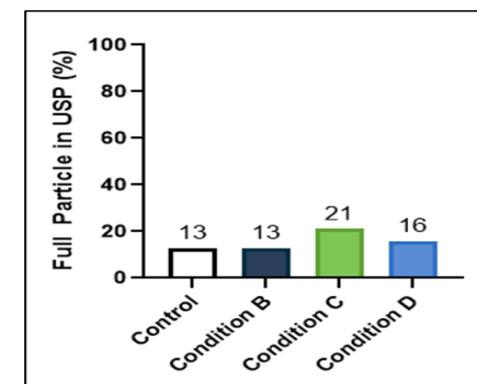
- 3- Plasmid ratios
- RepCap
  - Helper
  - GOI



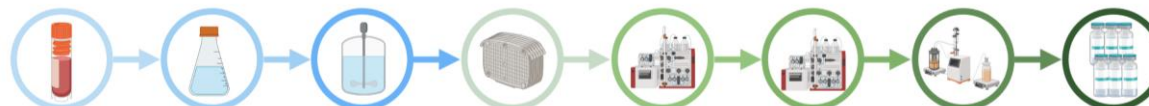
AAV5 transfection optimization



Predictive Model



~2X % Full AAV capsid improvement



# DoE optimization of AAV AEX downstream process

## Chromatography parameters

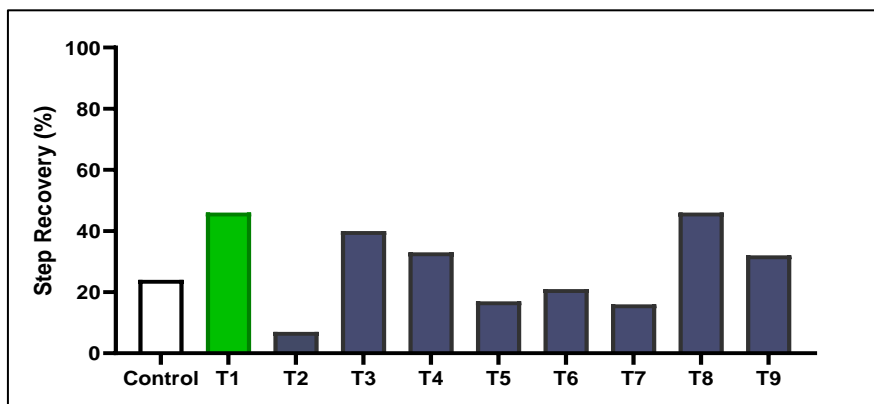
(DoE process inputs)

### DoE 1 Elution

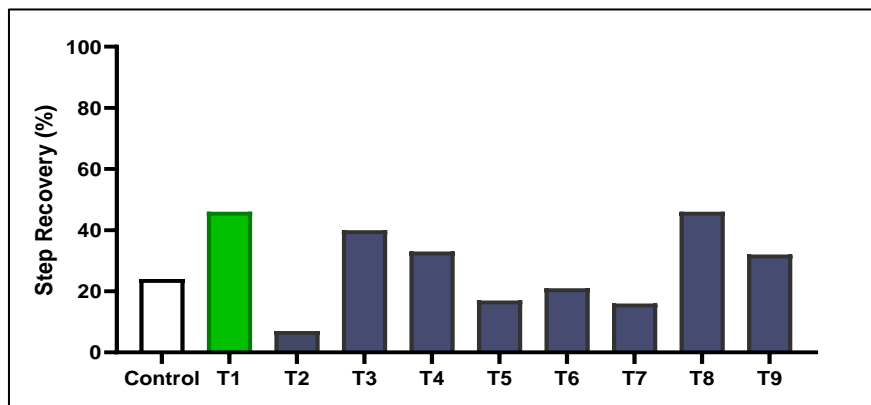
Salt type  
pH  
Supplements

### DoE 2 Binding

pH  
Conductivity

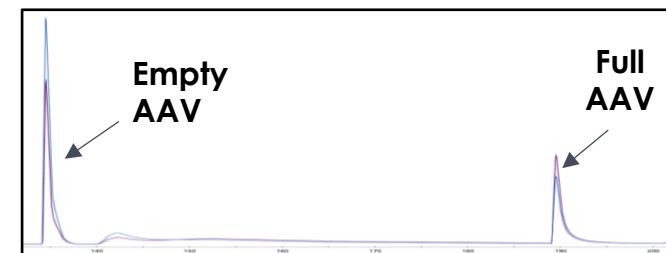


AAV5 DoE 1 Elution parameter optimization



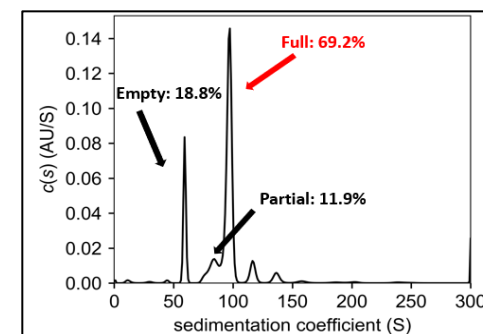
AAV5 DoE 2 Loading adjustment

## Downstream AEX %Full optimization



AAV5 - AEX 2-step elution profile

## AAV5 AUC

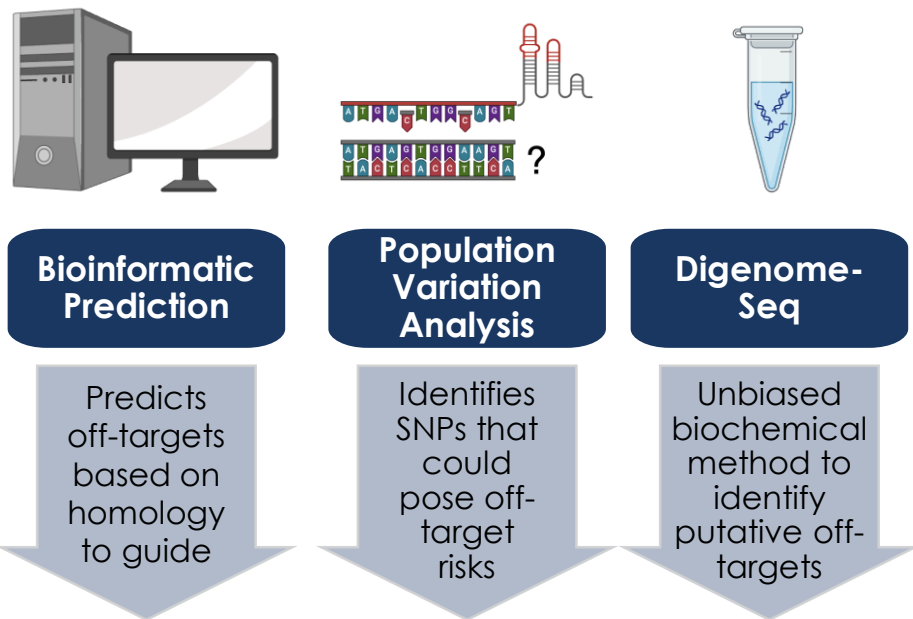


Full content 69.2%



# Off-Target Analysis Reveals Exquisite Specificity of LETI-101

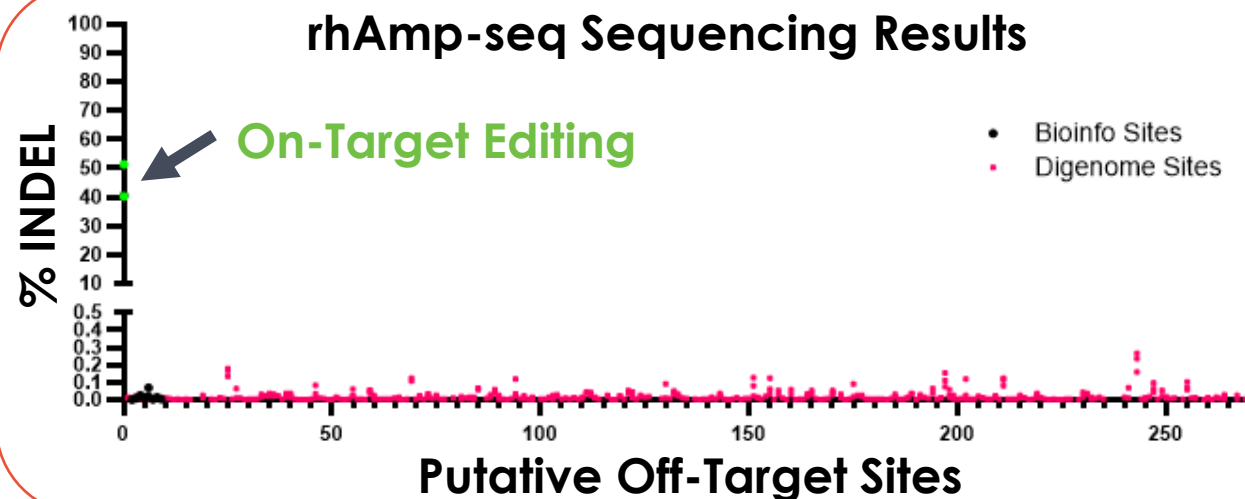
## Off-Target Identification Strategy



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

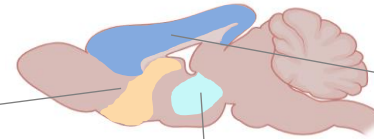
## Off-Target Results Compiled Across 3 HD Fibroblast lines

### rhAmp-seq Sequencing Results

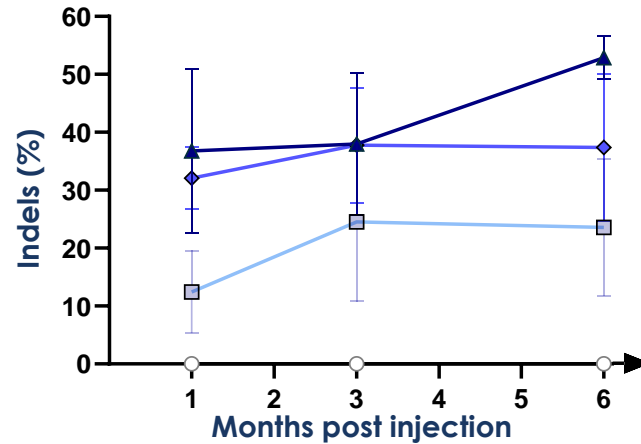


**No off-target editing observed at sequenced sites & no off-target liabilities identified**

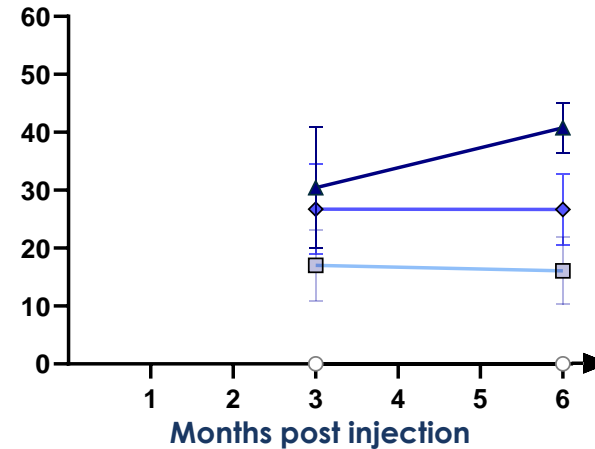
# LETI-101 Activity Increases with Dose and Time in BACHD Transgenic Rodent Model



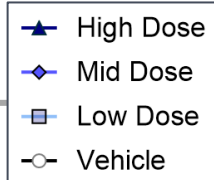
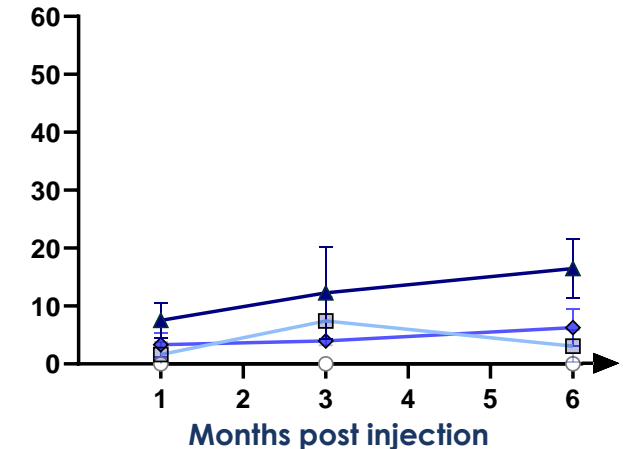
## Striatum



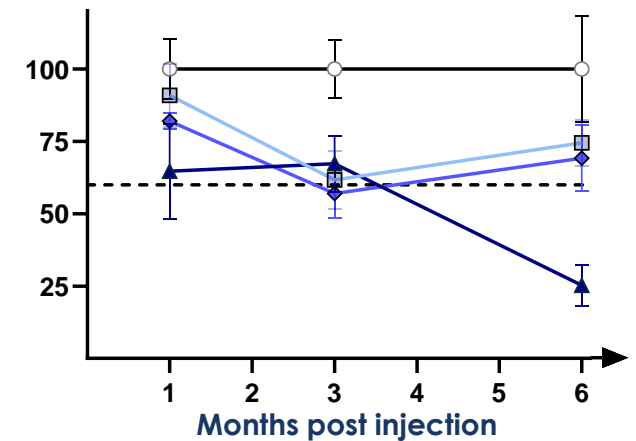
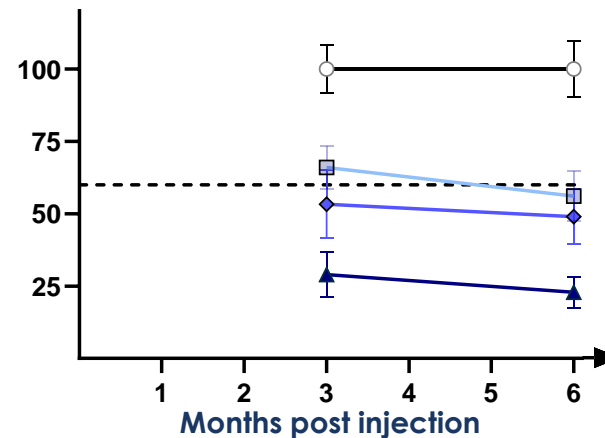
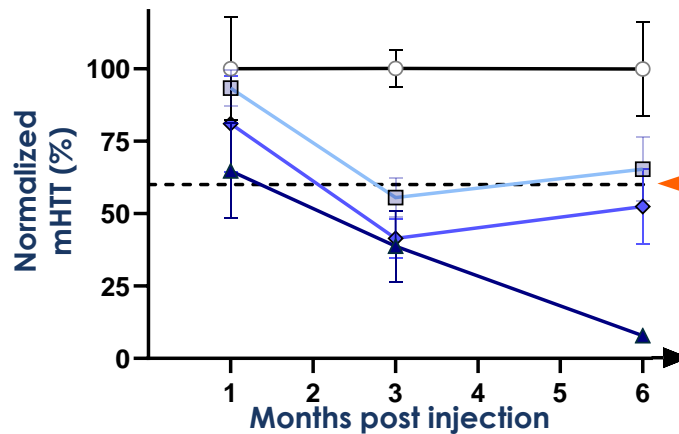
## Thalamus



## Cortex



PolyQ  
mHTT Protein

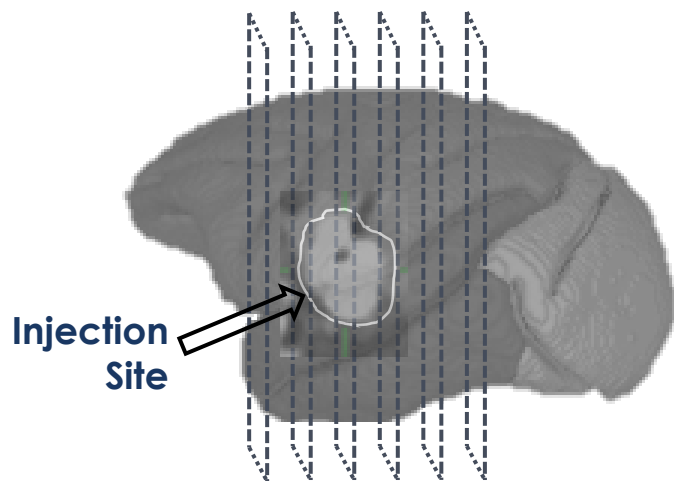


Potentially clinically relevant  
threshold of 40% reduction

# One-Month Biodistribution in NHP: gRNA Highly Expressed in Striatum and Across Brain Regions



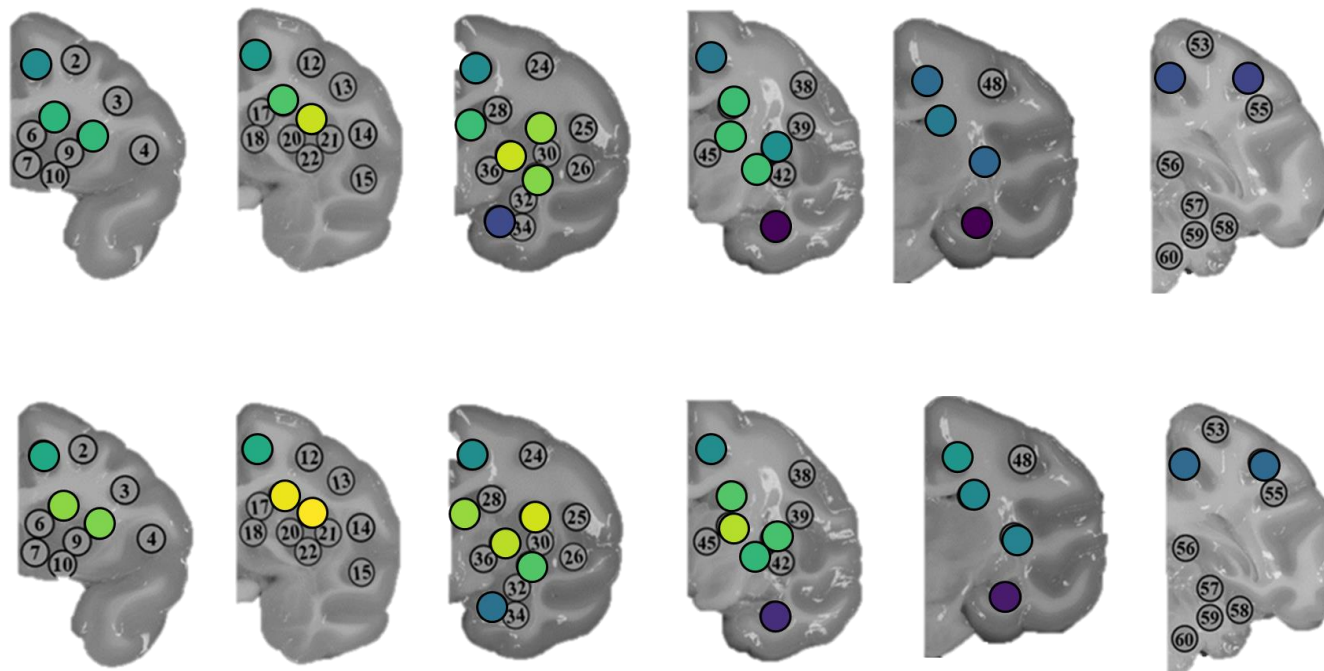
1 2 3 4 5 6



(Rostral → Caudal)

Low  
Dose

High  
Dose



Copies/ $\mu$ g  
RNA

# One-Month Biodistribution in NHP: LEG-B Protein Highly Expressed in Striatum and Across Brain Regions



LEG-B Protein

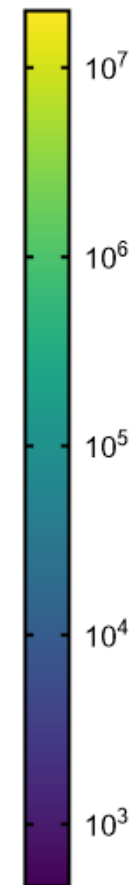
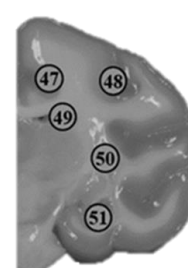
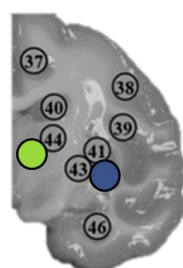
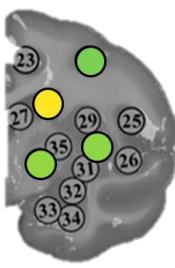
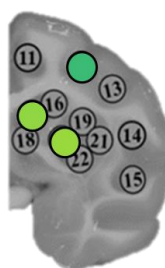
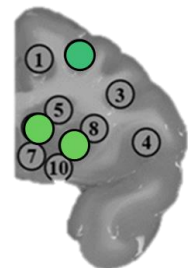
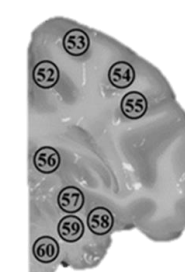
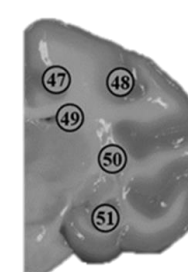
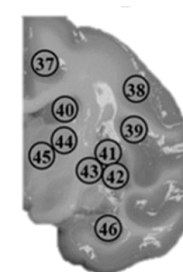
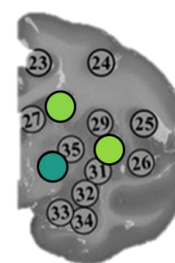
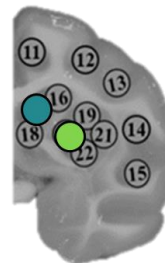
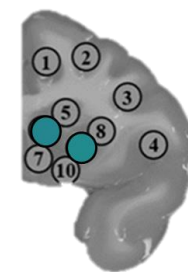
1 2 3 4 5 6

Injection Site

(Rostral → Caudal)

Low Dose

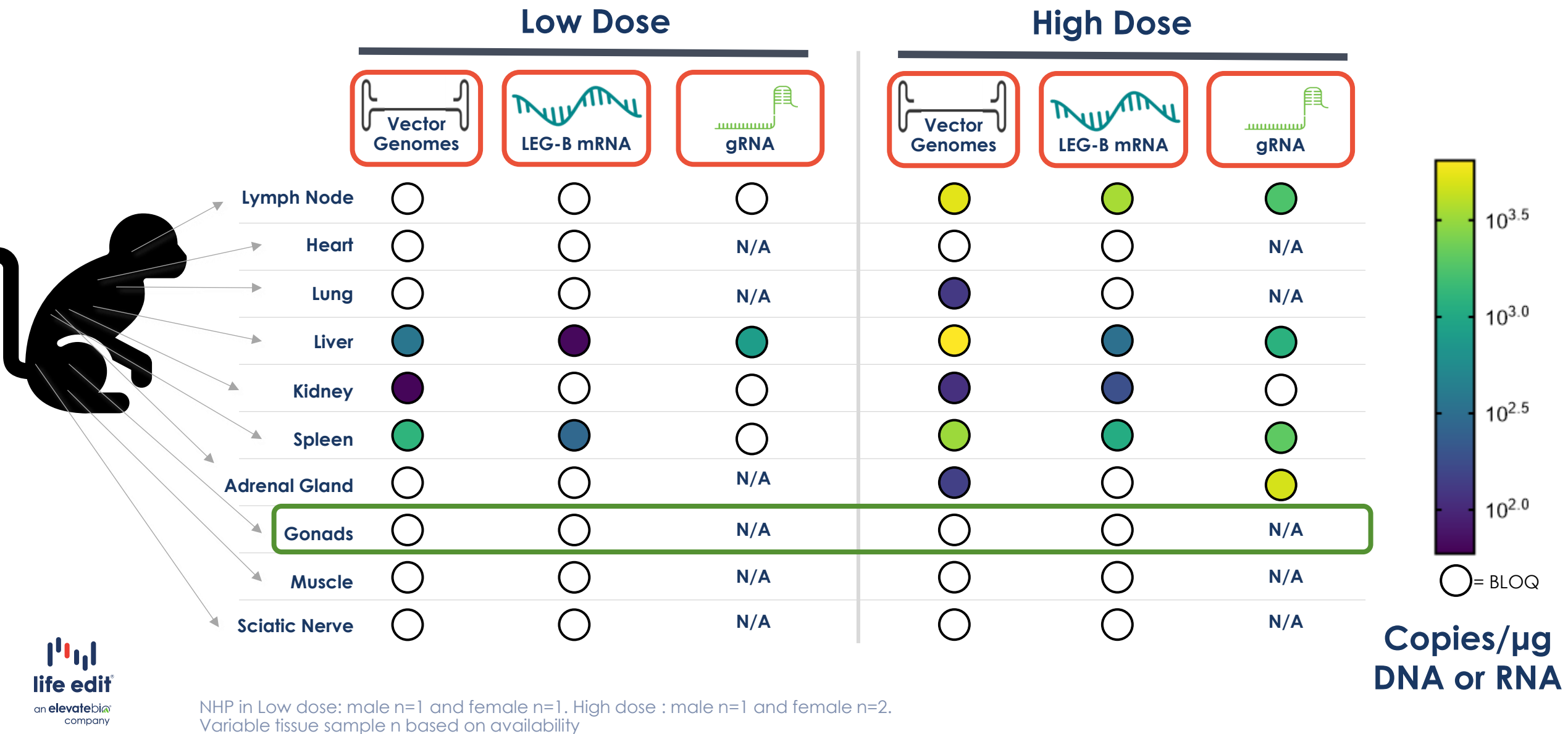
High Dose



pg/μg Total Protein



# Minimal Systemic Biodistribution of Vector with None Detected in Gonads





# Droplet Digital PCR (ddPCR) Assay for INDEL Formation



6 human CNS-  
origin cell lines  
screened for C/T  
SNP



2 were C/T  
heterozygous  
(confirmed by  
cloning)



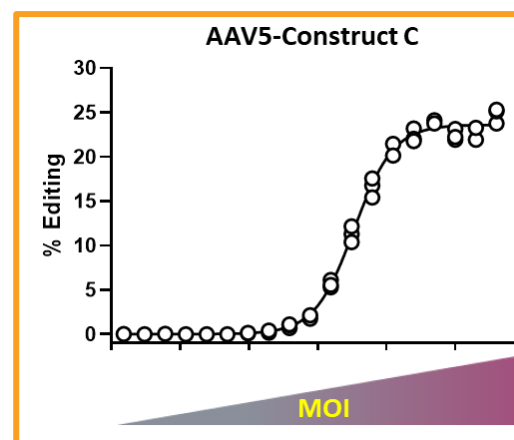
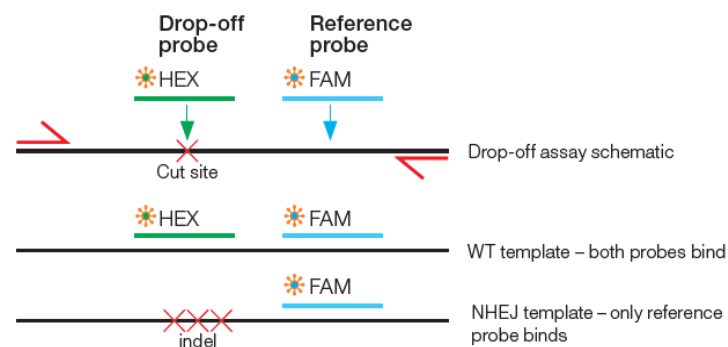
1 was  
transducible with  
AAV5-GFP and  
LETI-101

Easy to grow and  
maintain in culture

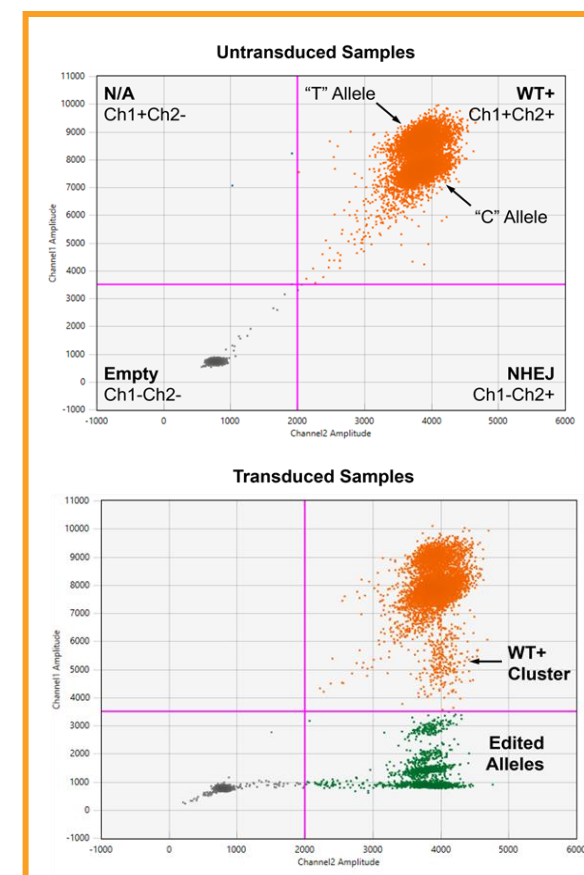
- 42-hour doubling time
- ≥ 95% viability

## How to measure % Editing by ddPCR

- ddPCR primers and probes were designed for a NHEJ drop-off assay
- Editing will prevent the NHEJ/drop-off probe from binding
- Reference probe binds to all alleles
- gBlocks were designed to mimic INDELs expected from nuclease cutting



Target cells are **C/T heterozygous**  
→ **Max % Editing is 50%** based on  
accessible target engagement





# Biotech Can Integrate CMC Efforts Early and De-Risk Clinical Trials and Commercialization





# LETI-101: A Precision Editing Approach to Treating Huntington's Disease

## RESEARCH

- 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
- LETI-101 delivered intrastriatally in **BACHD transgenic mice** resulted in dose-dependent vector disposition, transgene expression, and clinically relevant reduction of mHTT protein in striatum
- LETI-101 delivered intrastriatally in **NHP** resulted in dose-dependent vector biodistribution and transgene expression across brain regions that are critically vulnerable in HD. A **NOAEL of  $1.13 \times 10^{13}$  vg** (the highest dose evaluated) was obtained

## DEVELOPMENT

- **Screening of research constructs** and further optimization of **plasmid ratios** resulted in **21% Full capsids**, exceeding the  $\geq 15\%$  Full requirement
- Construct providing **highest % Full capsids** ALSO **edited better** *in vitro* and *in vivo* and had **higher productivity**. Productivity was further increased by optimizing transfection conditions, resulting in  **$1.62e11$  vg/mL** in crude harvest
- Potency assay developed for early phase in C/T SNP heterozygous CNS-derived tissue culture cell line using ddPCR to detect % Editing

Completing late-stage discovery while evaluating manufacturability  
saved time and improved yield and editing outcomes

# Life Edit Therapeutics Met with MHRA in September 2024 to Review LETI-101

- Preclinical data package well received; deemed "sufficient and comprehensive" including off-target characterization strategy
- Concurrence with overall clinical trial design and CMC strategy

THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION!