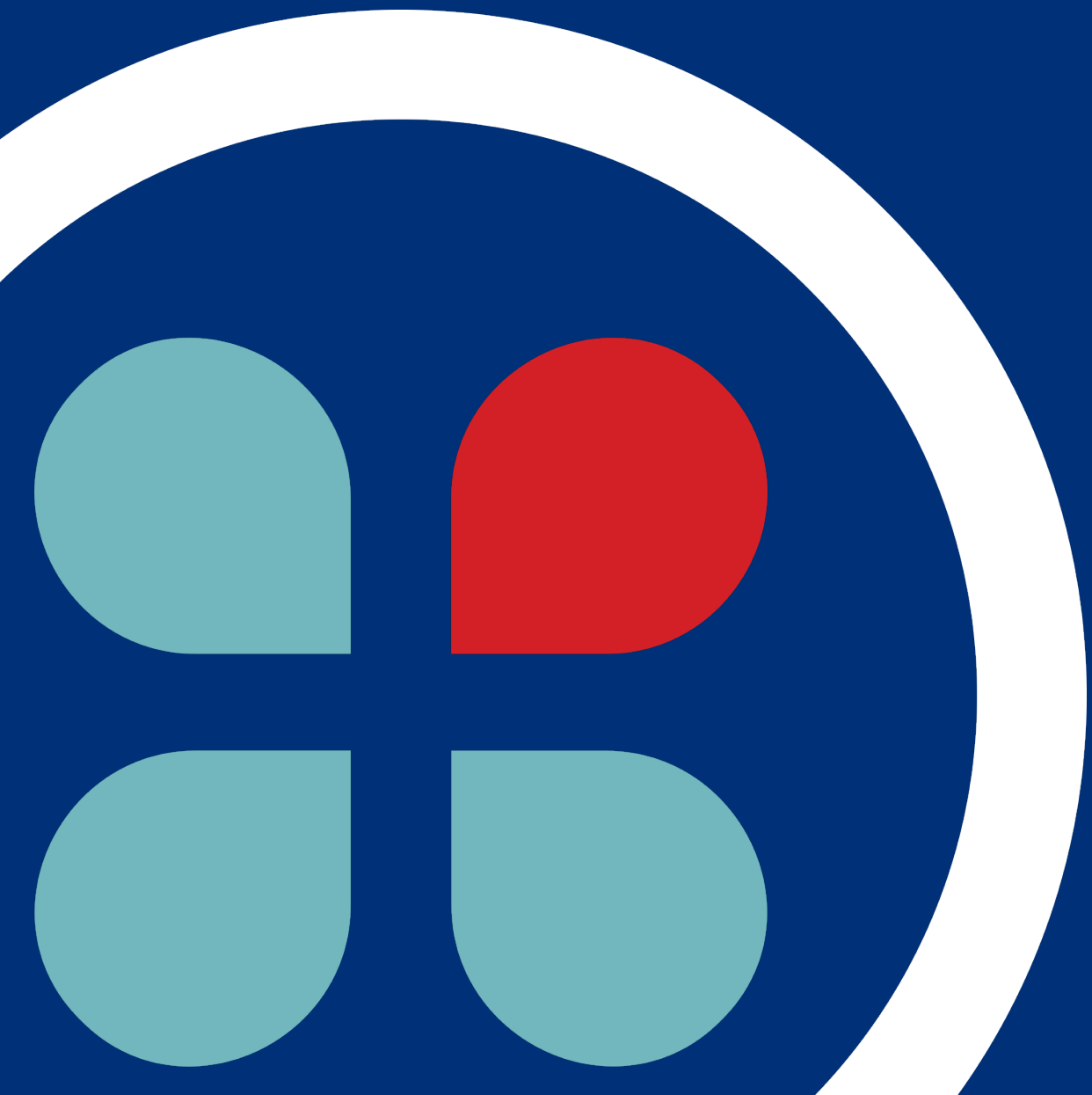




Therapeutic Development of Epigenetic Editors

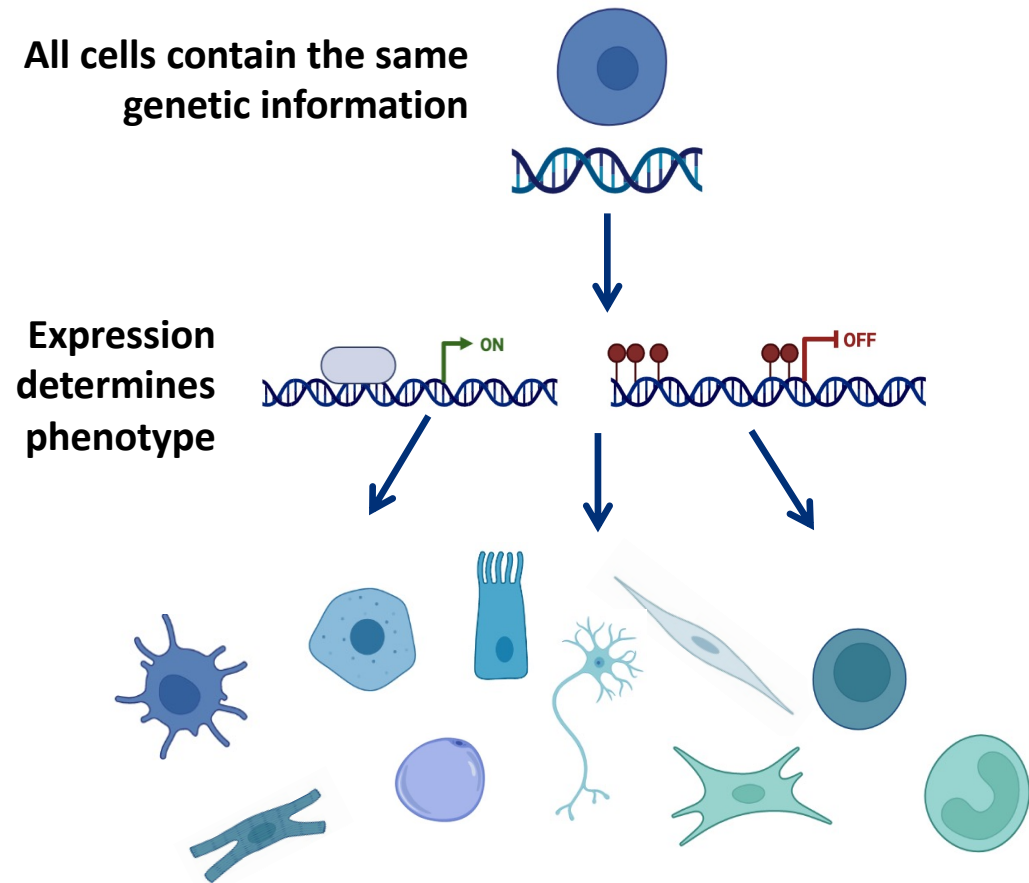
Morgan Maeder, PhD

Senior Director, Payload Sciences

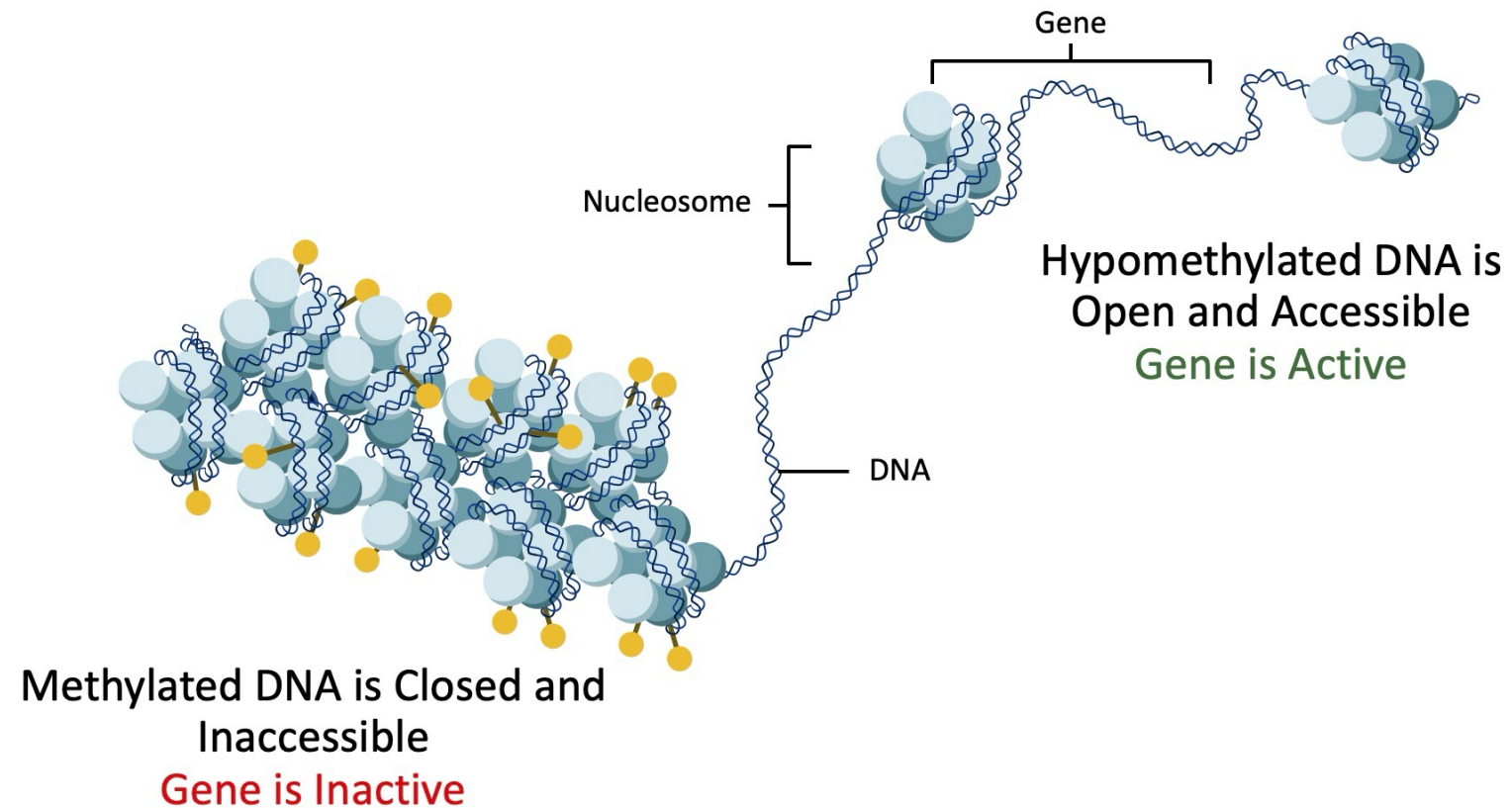


Epigenetics regulates gene expression to determine cell identity and function

Regulation of gene expression determines cell identity and function

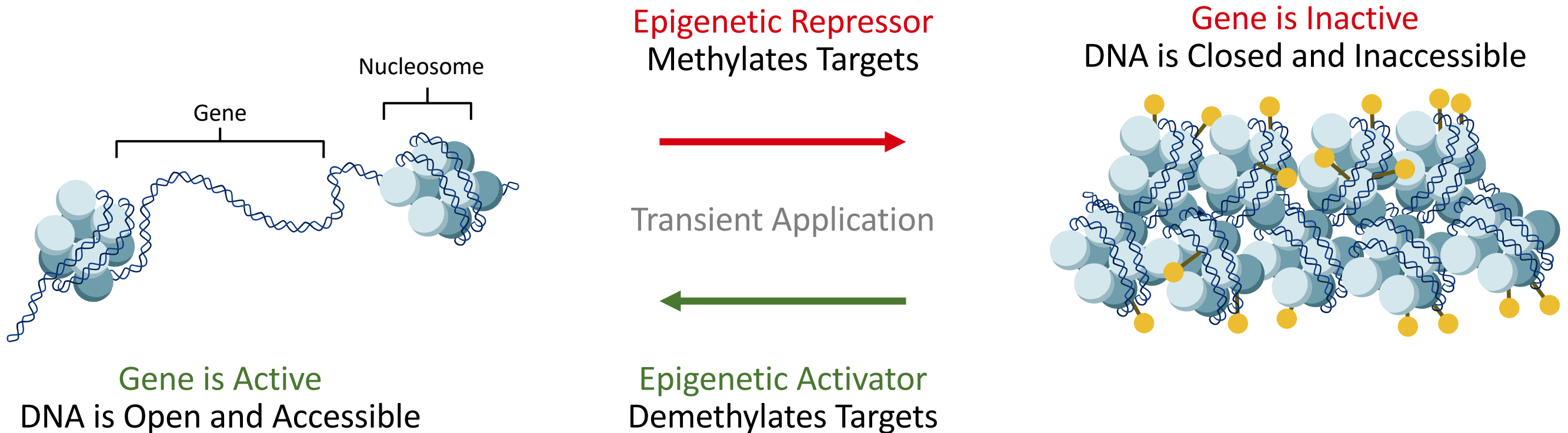


Chromatin packaging and epigenetics regulates DNA transcription



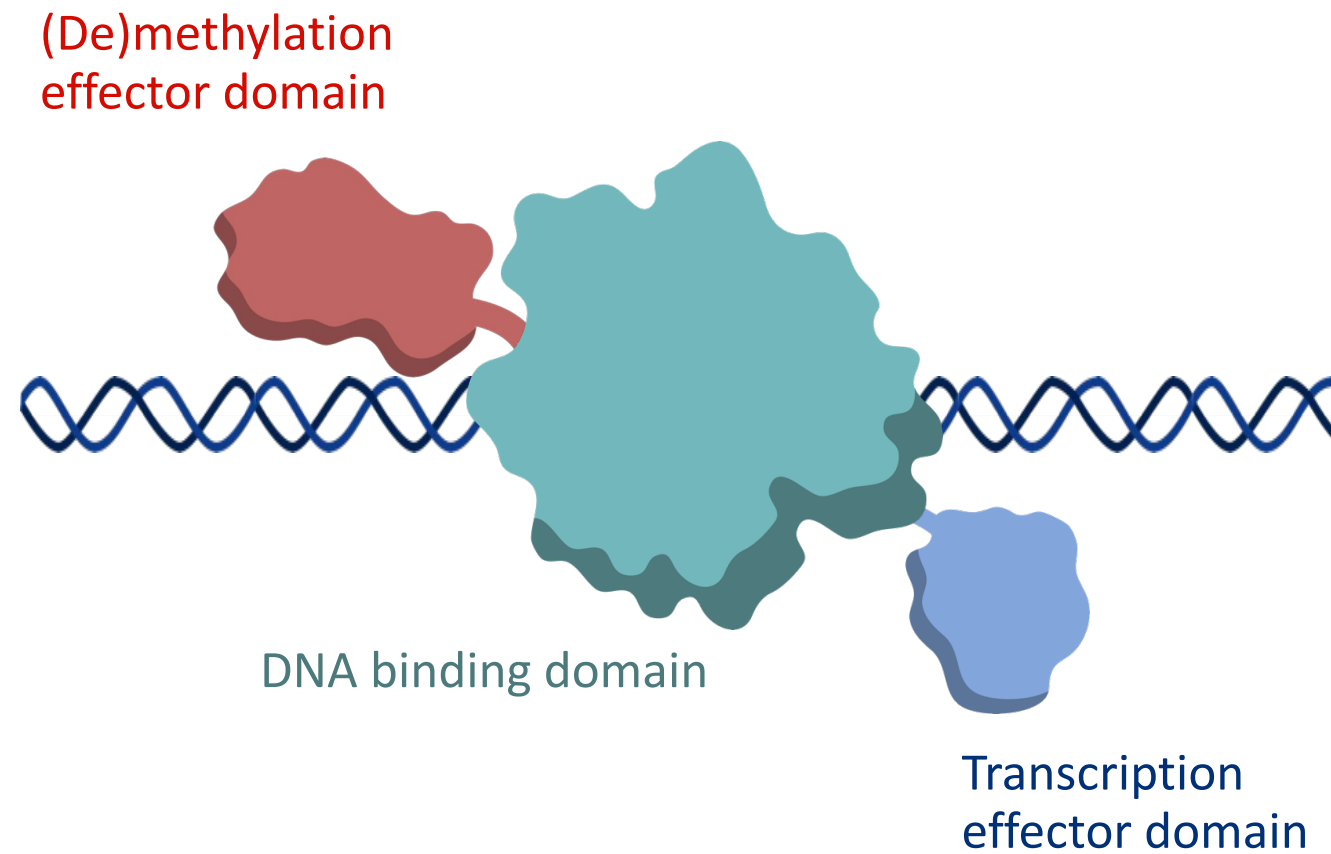
Epigenetic editing leverages the endogenous system to precisely control gene expression

Durable change in phenotype without a change in genotype



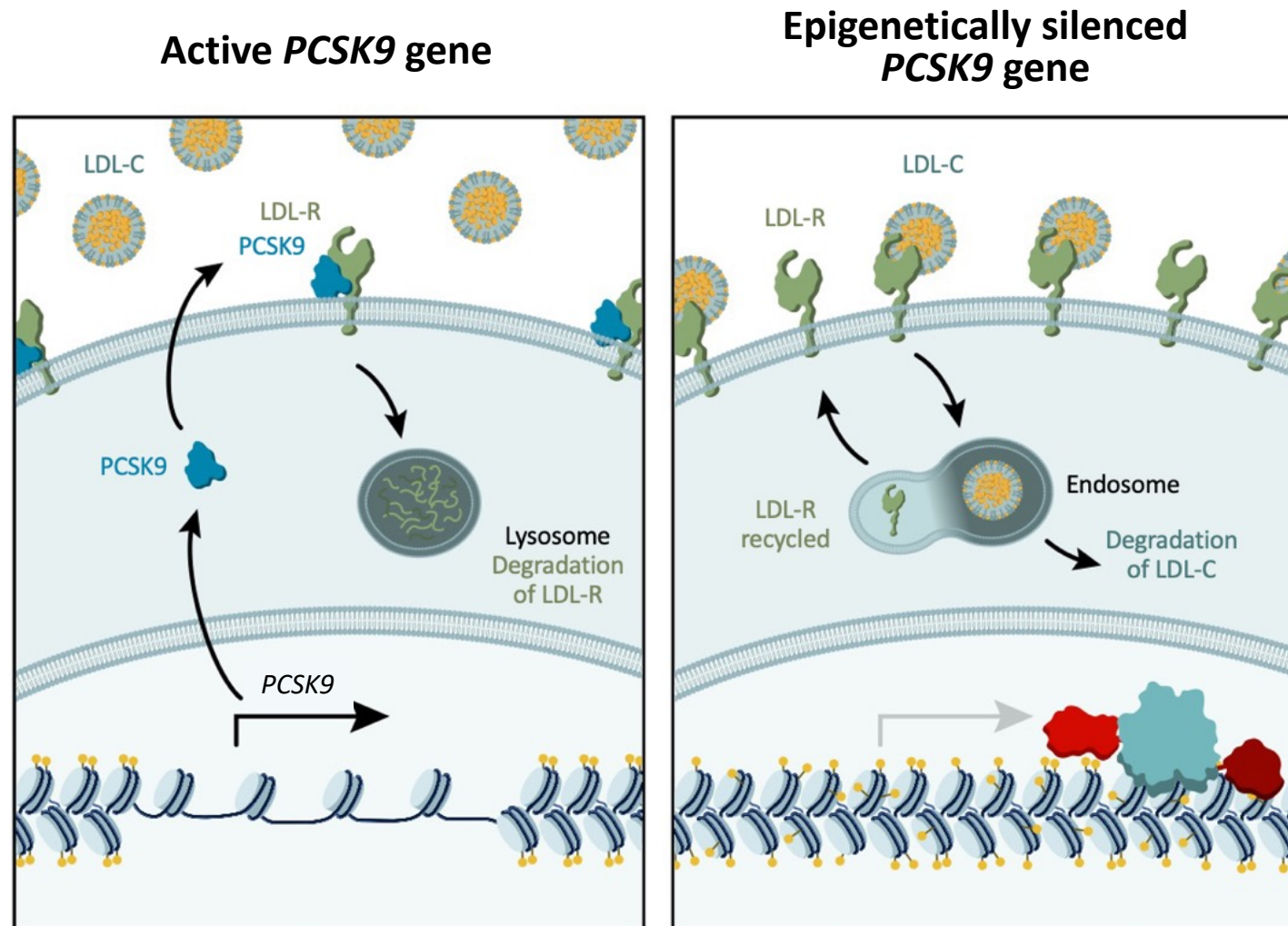
Chroma's epigenetic editors are designed to be modular and versatile

Chroma's Epigenetic Editors



- **DNA binding domain** precisely localizes effector domains to target sequence
- **Transcription effector domain** transiently represses or activates target gene
- **Methylation / Demethylation effector domain** durably silences / activates target gene

Epigenetic editor targeting PCSK9 to lower LDL-C

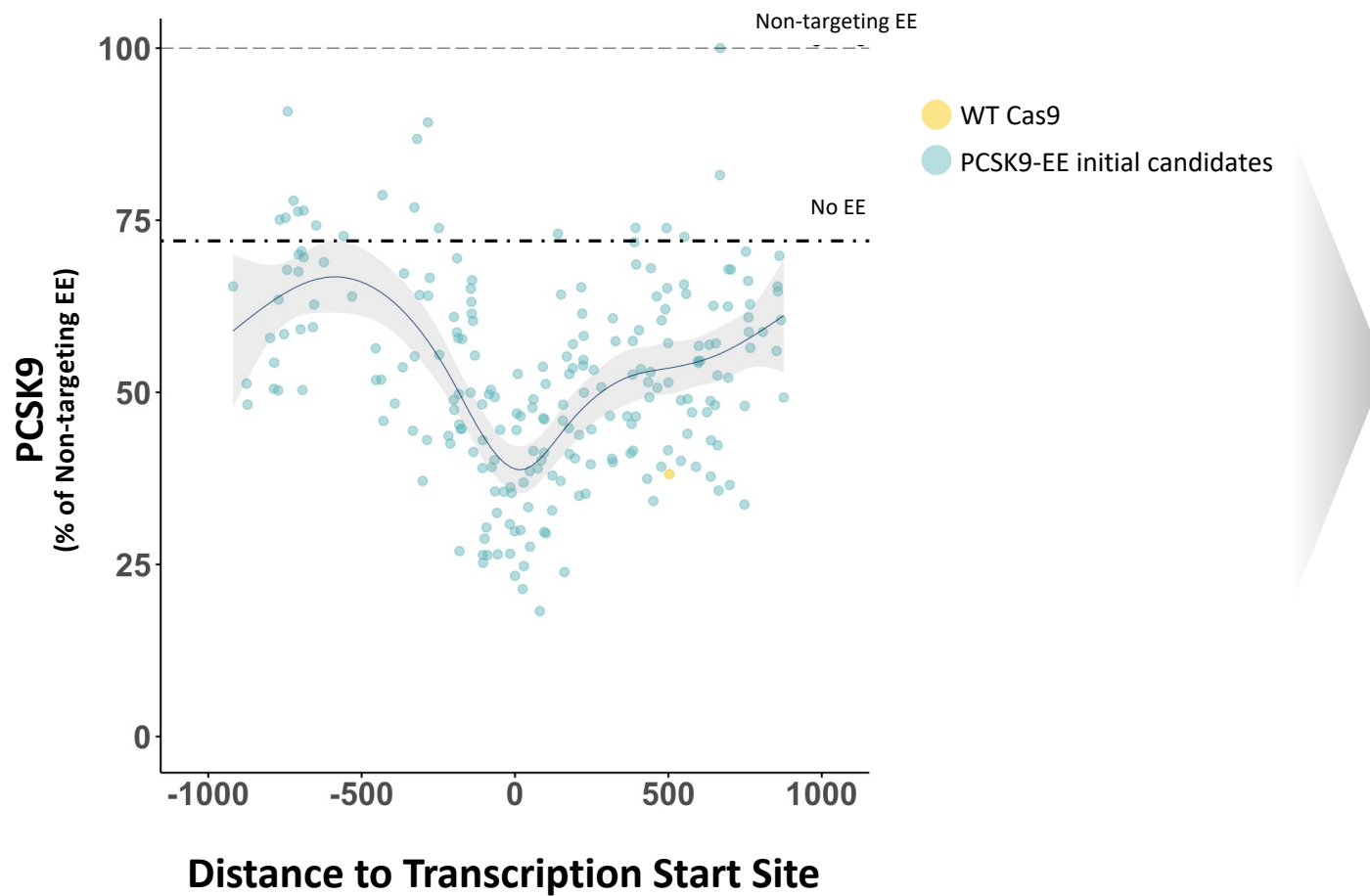


Epigenetic editor is designed to:

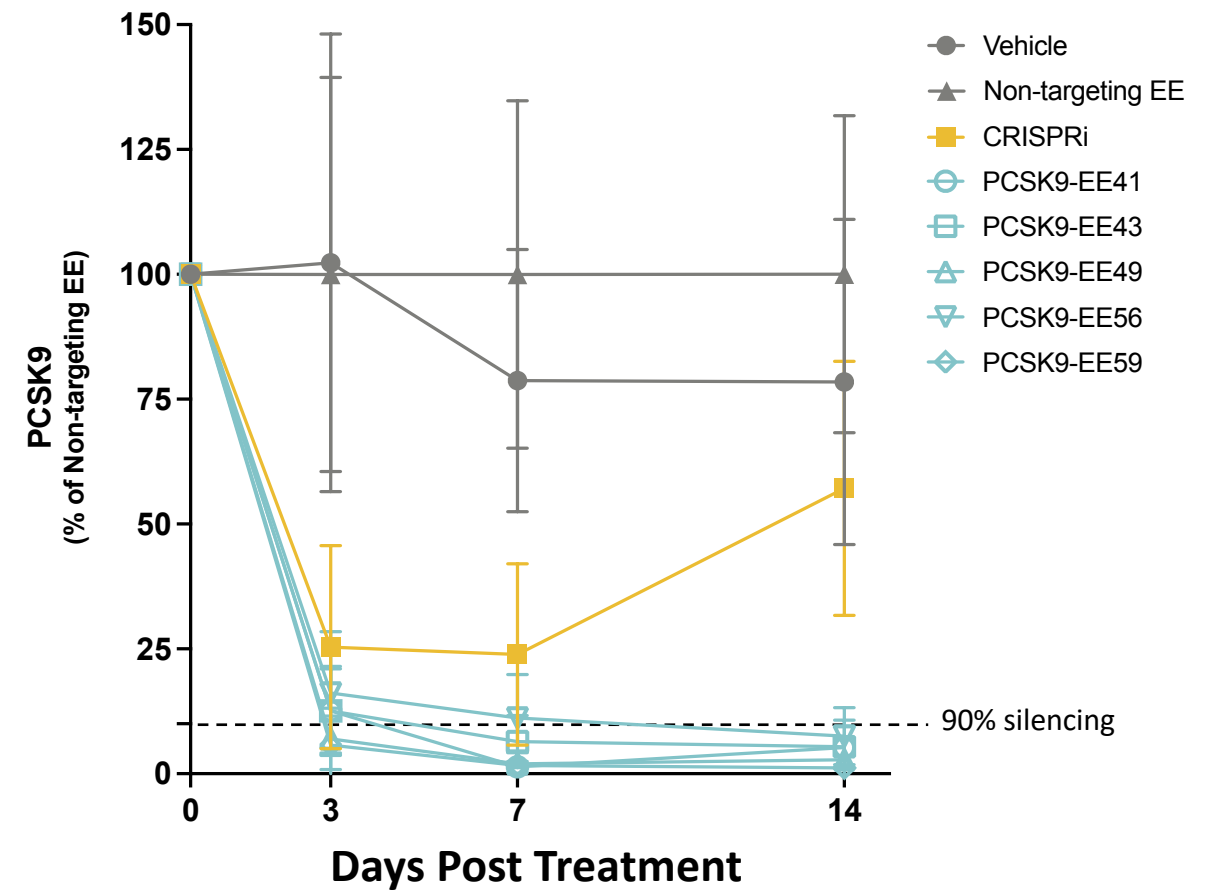
- Silence *PCSK9* through DNA methylation
- Prevent degradation of LDL-R, which increases removal of LDL-C from blood
- Not cause undesirable genomic consequences from cutting or nicking the DNA
- Be durable for lifetime of the patient

PCSK9-EE screen identified hits with robust activity in primary human hepatocytes (PHH)

PCSK9-EE Screen in Immortalized Liver Cells

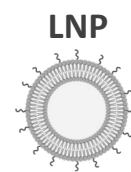
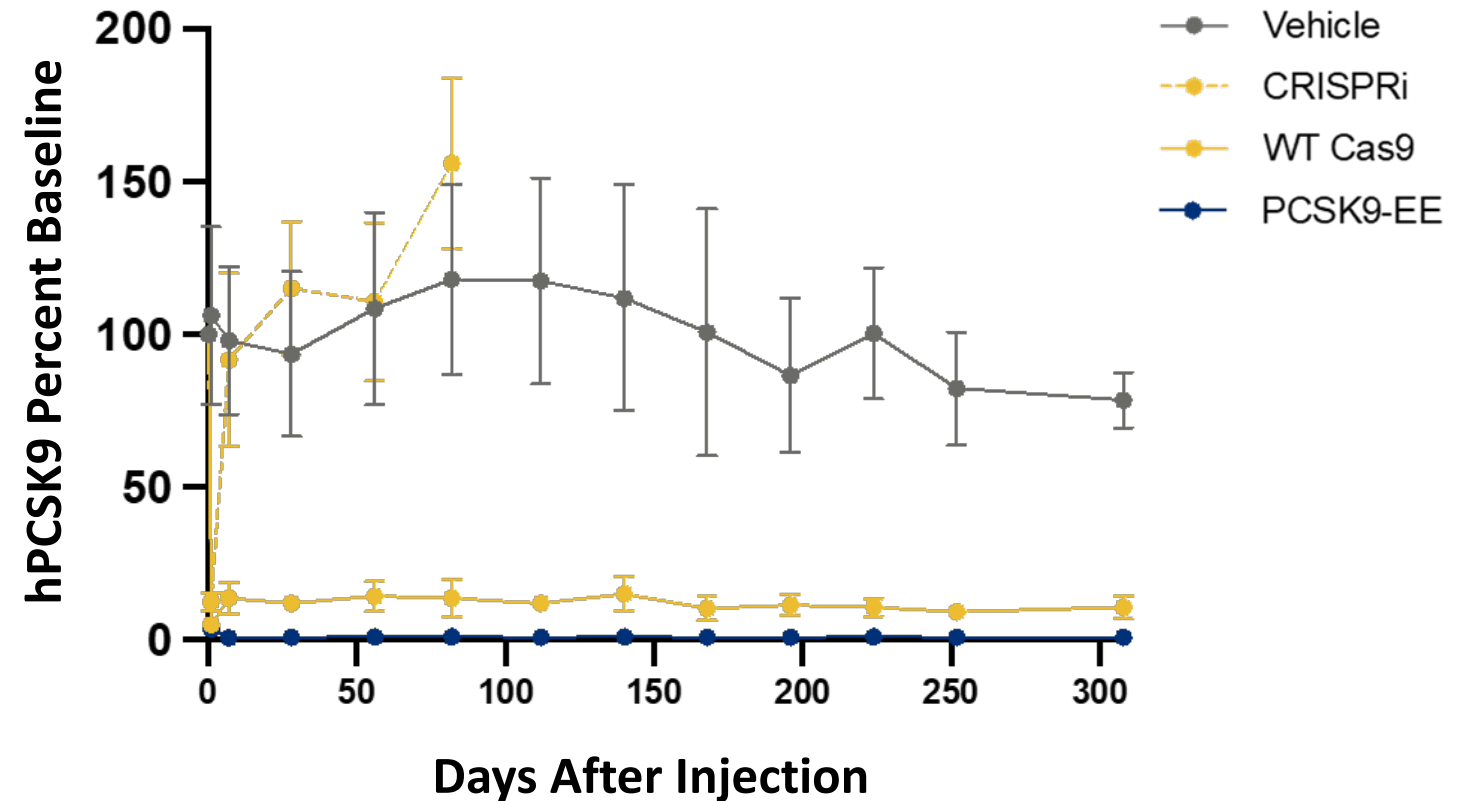


PCSK9-EE Hit Confirmation in PHH



Near-complete *PCSK9* silencing achieved in transgenic mice

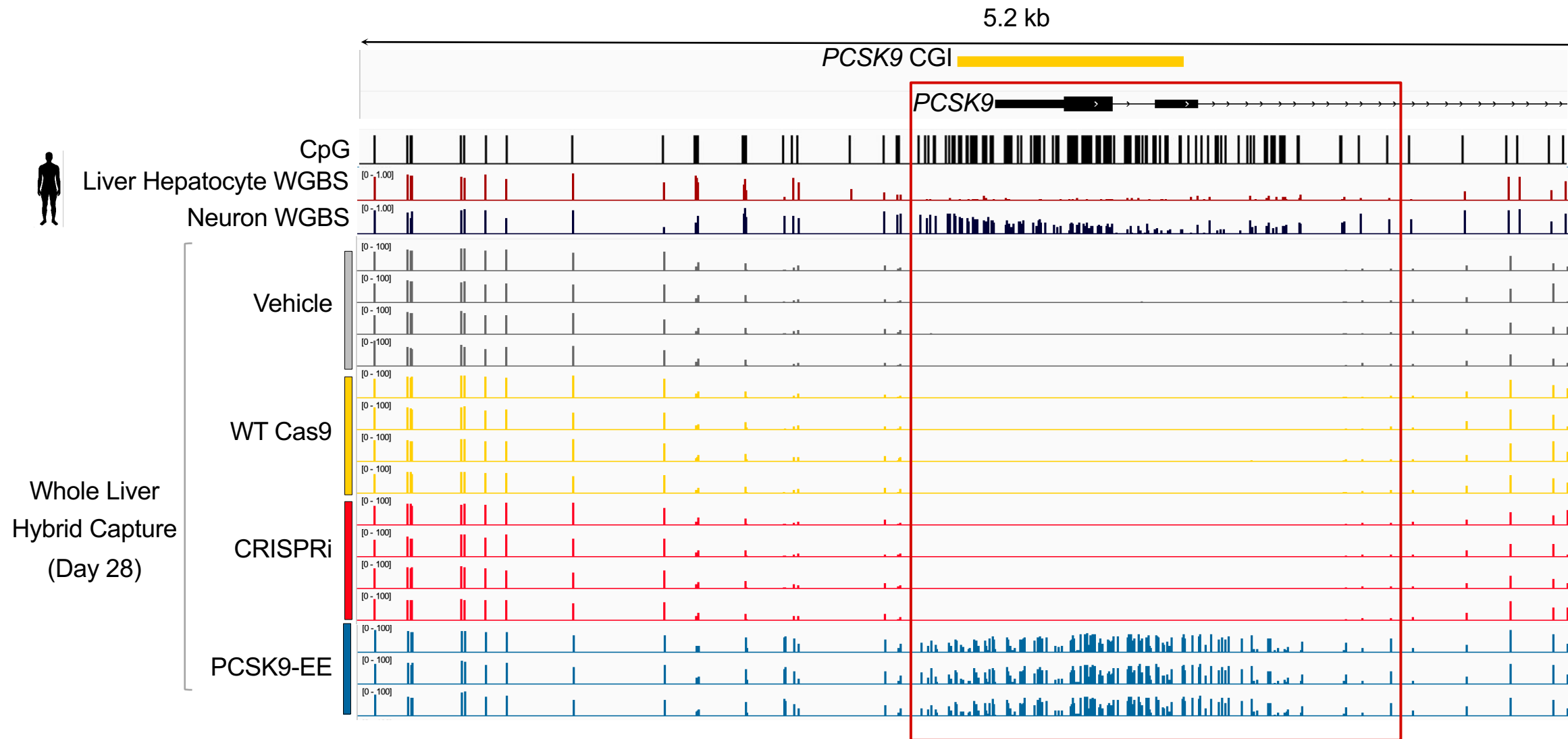
- Transgenic mouse containing the human *PCSK9* locus
- Tested optimized single construct epigenetic editor
- **>98% silencing maintained for over 300 days post single IV injection**



Experiment

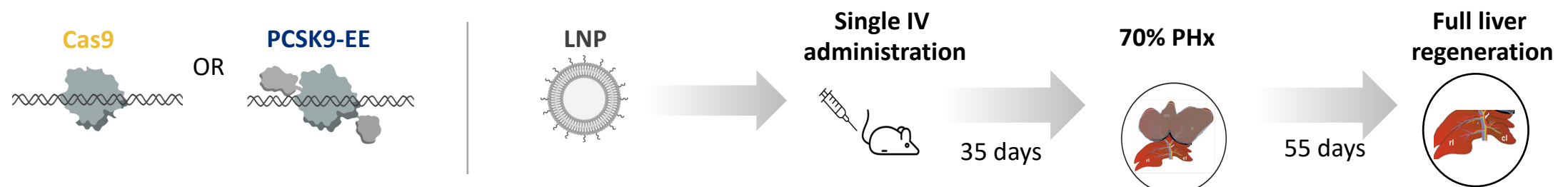
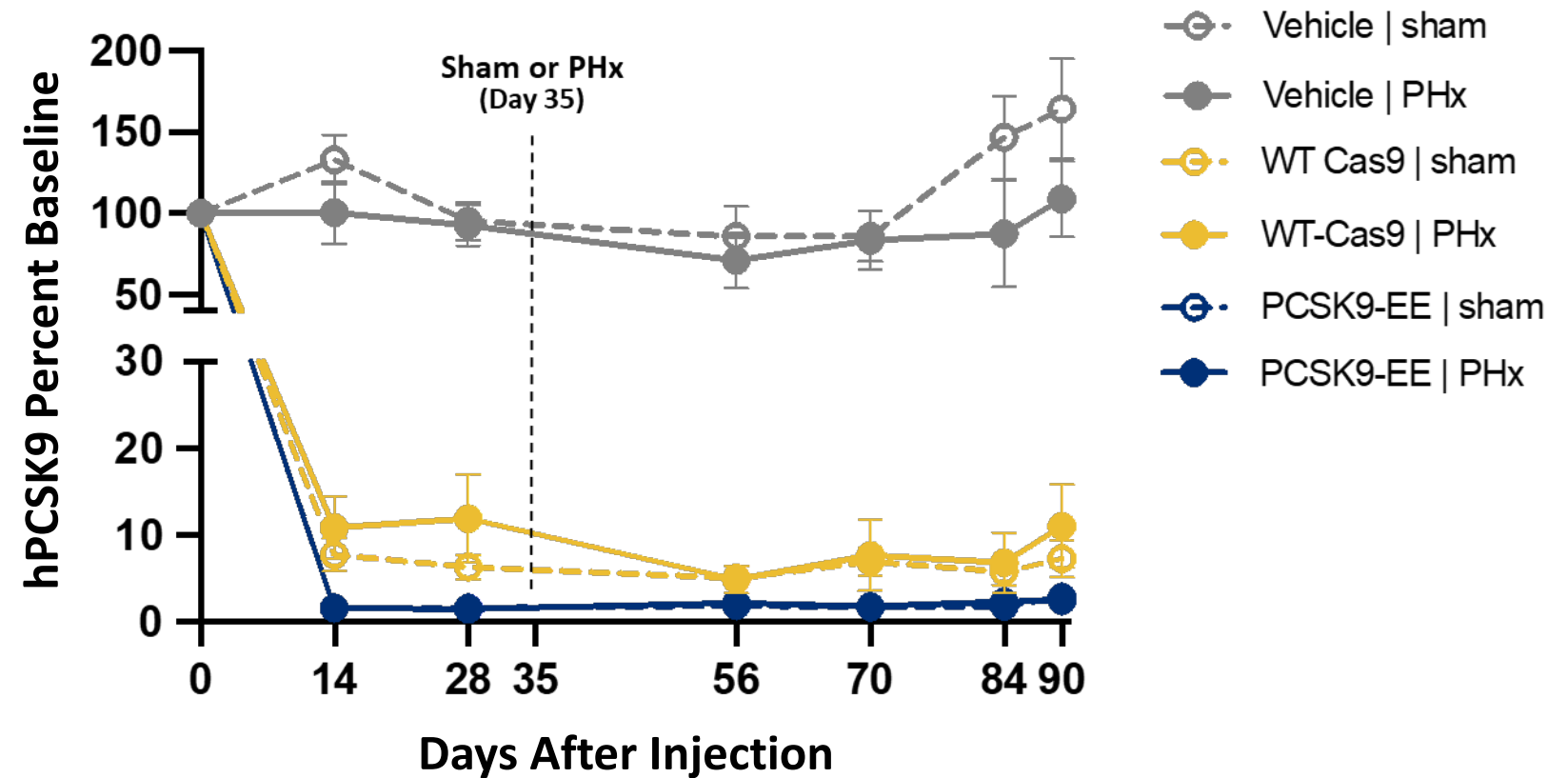
- hPCSK9 Tg mouse
- Single IV administration
- PCSK9 analysis by ELISA

PCSK9-EE induced durable, targeted CpG methylation at the human *PCSK9* locus in vivo

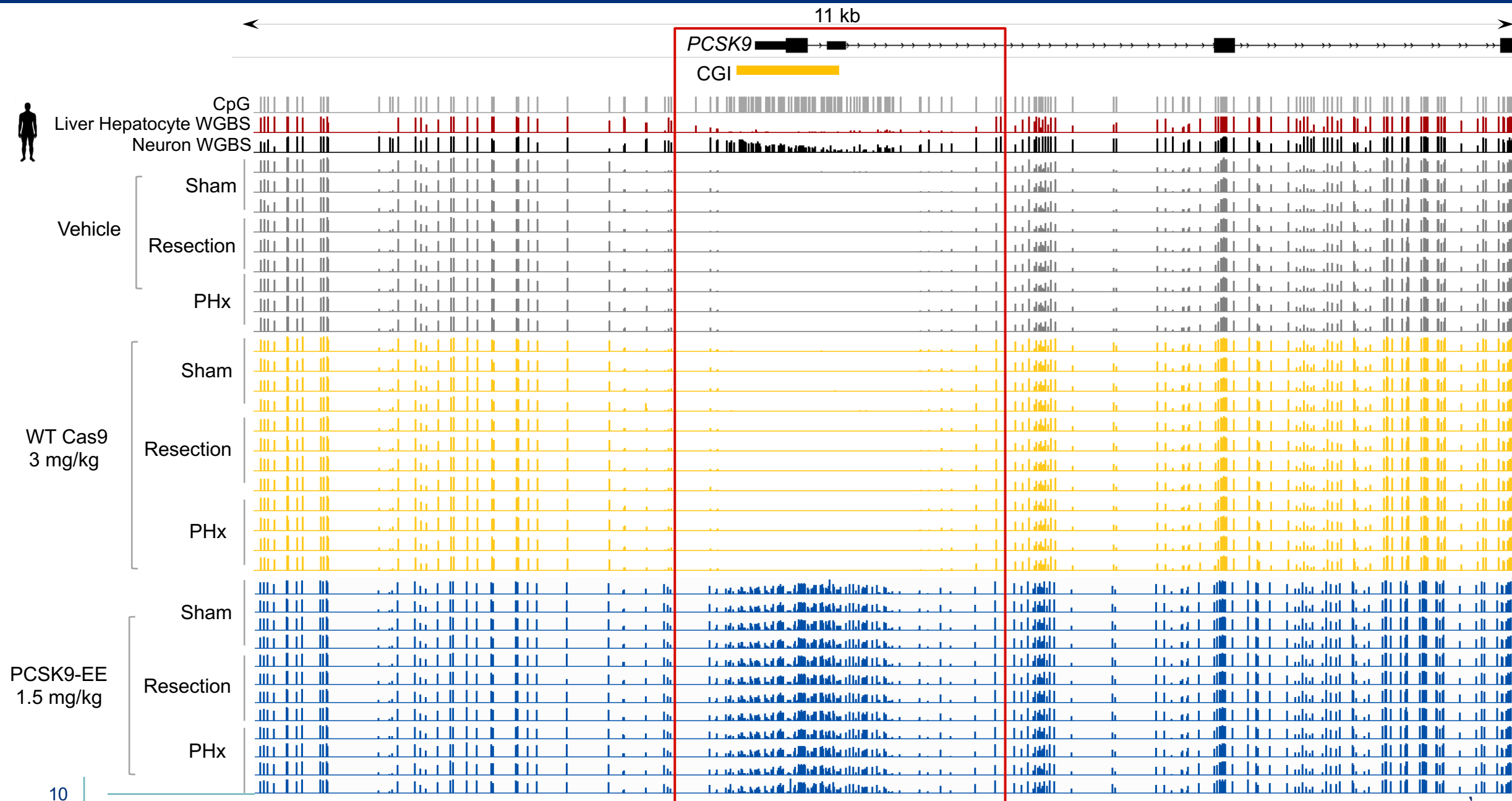


PCSK9 silencing was maintained through liver regeneration

- 70% partial hepatectomy (PHx) is a gold standard surgical model to induce liver regeneration in rodents
- **Single administration of PCSK9-EE demonstrated durable PCSK9 silencing pre- and post- partial hepatectomy**

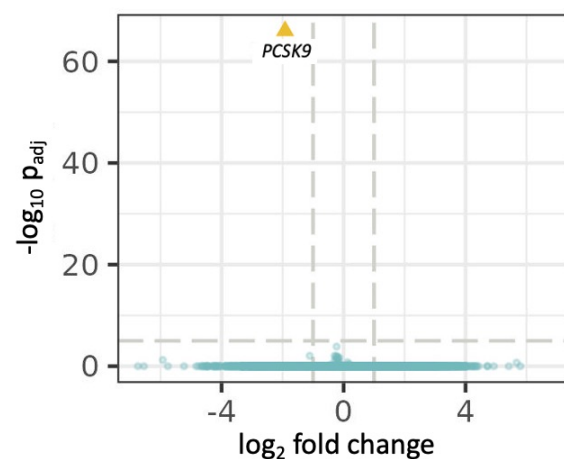


PCSK9-EEs demonstrated durable DNA methylation at *PCSK9* locus pre- and post-partial hepatectomy (PHx)



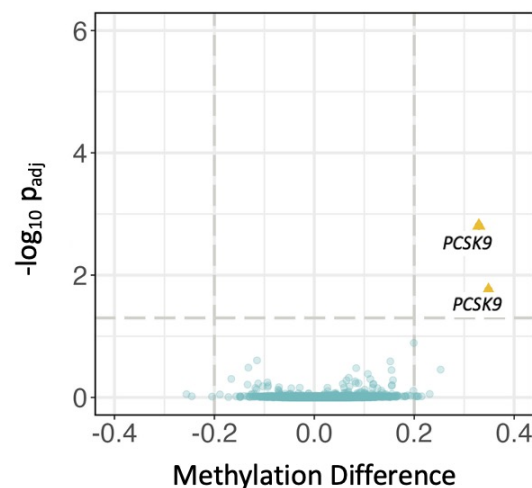
PCSK9-EEs can be highly specific with no off-target changes in expression or methylation in primary human hepatocytes

RNA Expression



Differentially Expressed
Gene: PCSK9

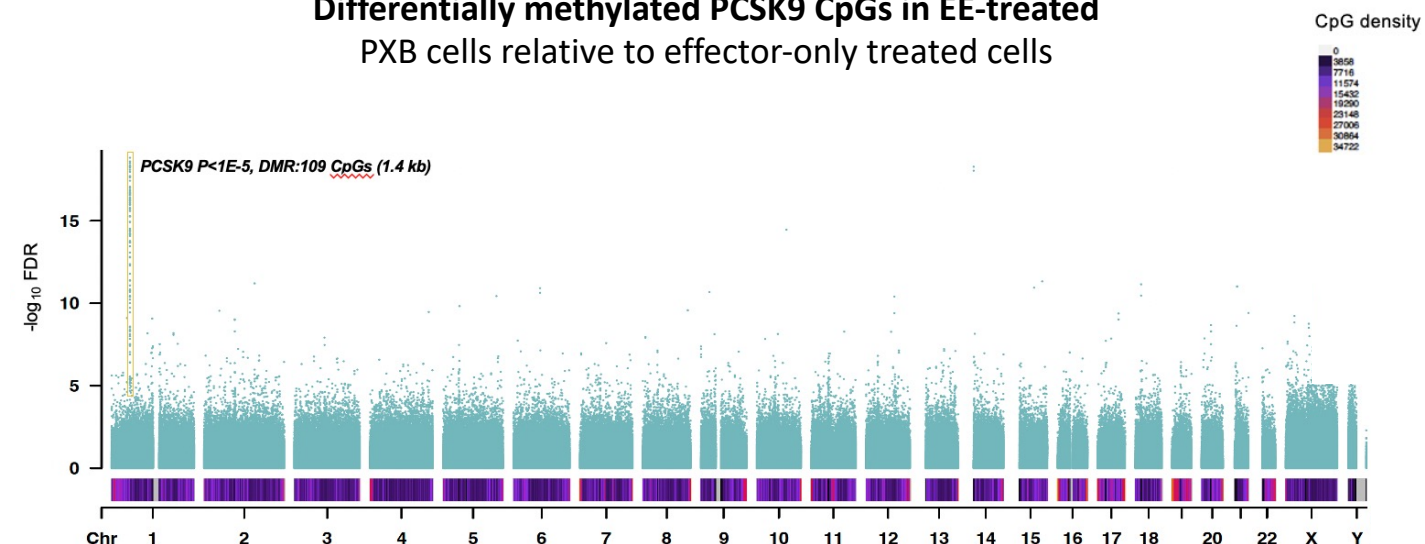
Methylation at CpG-enriched sites



Differentially Methylated
Region: PCSK9

Genome-wide Methylation

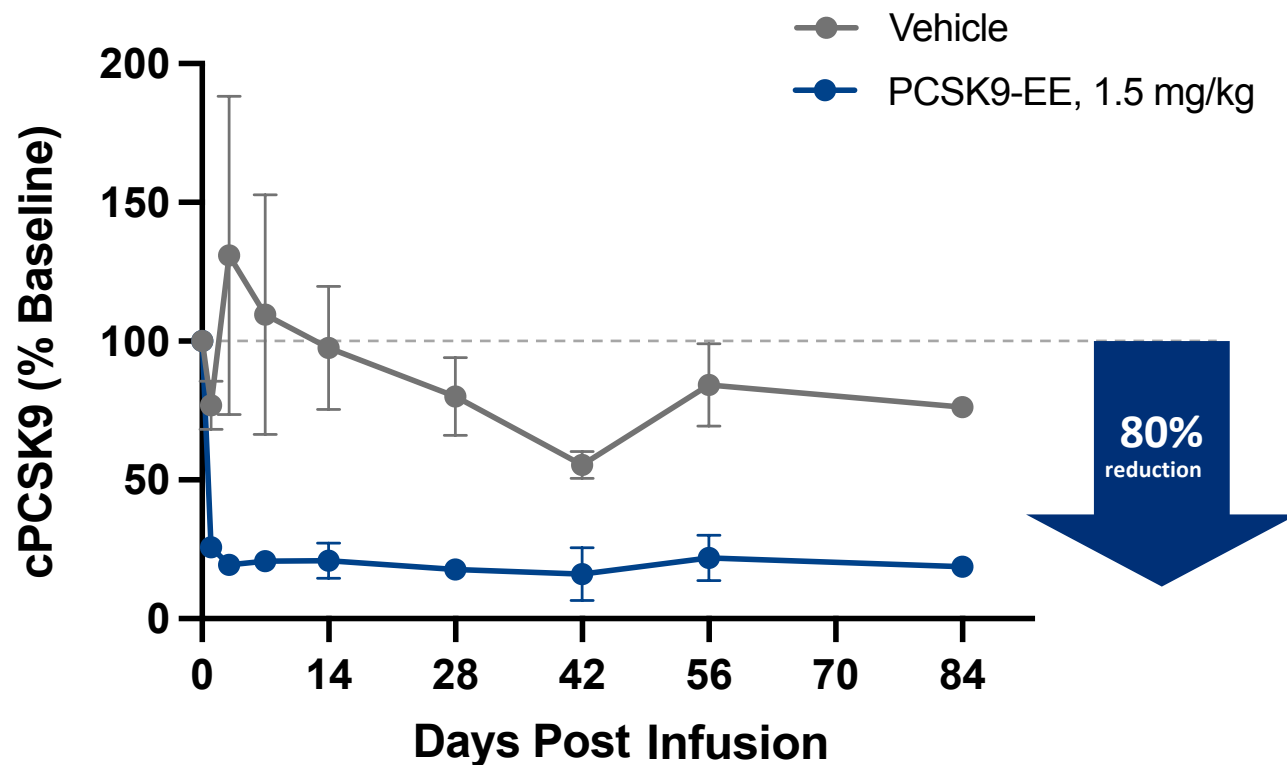
Differentially methylated PCSK9 CpGs in EE-treated
PXB cells relative to effector-only treated cells



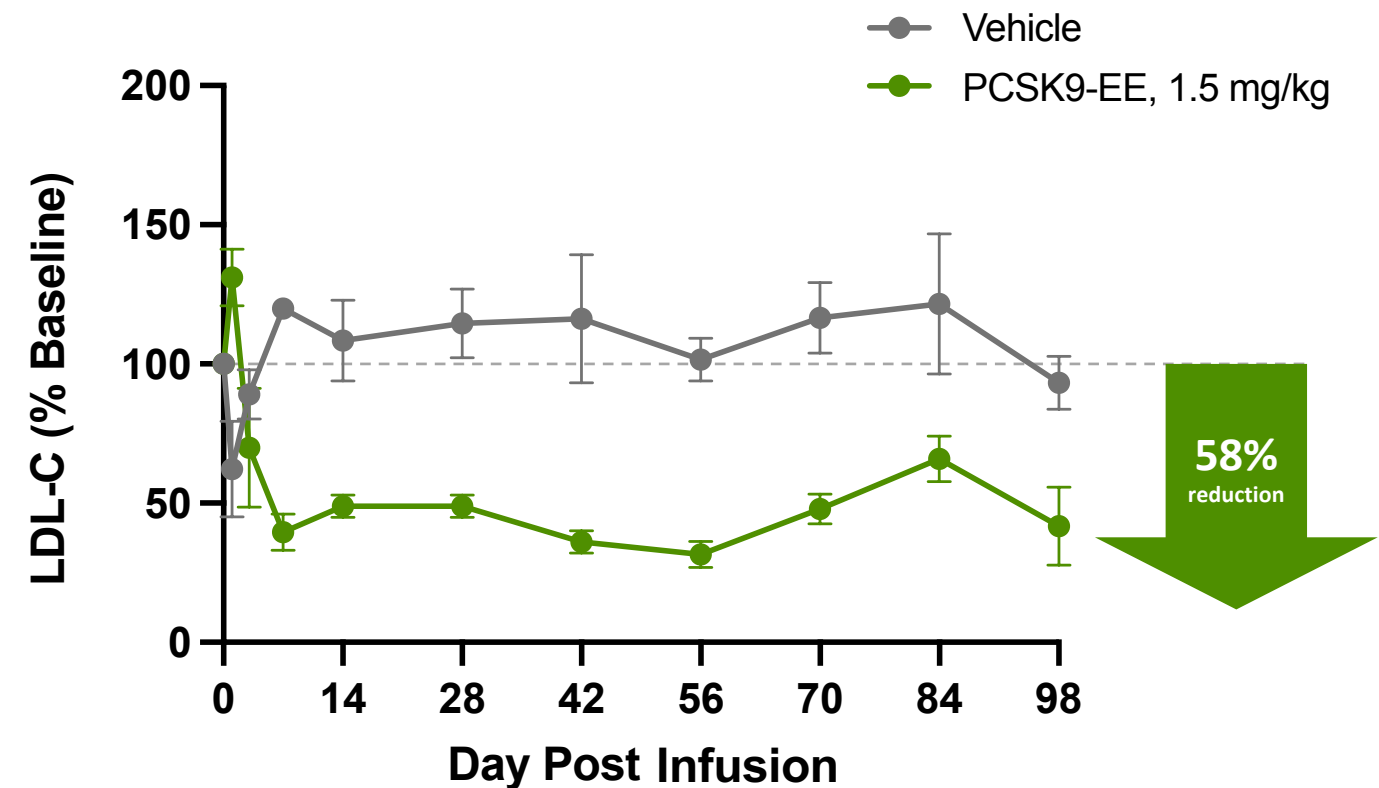
- **PCSK9-EEs can be highly specific**
- **No off-target changes in gene expression** with epigenetic repressor in primary human hepatocytes as measured by RNA-seq
- **No off-target changes in methylation** with epigenetic repressor in primary human hepatocytes as measured by Illumina Methylation Array and whole genome bisulfite sequencing

In NHPs, PCSK9-EE achieved 80% reduction in PCSK9 and 58% in LDL-C with durability out to 3 months

Plasma PCSK9 Protein

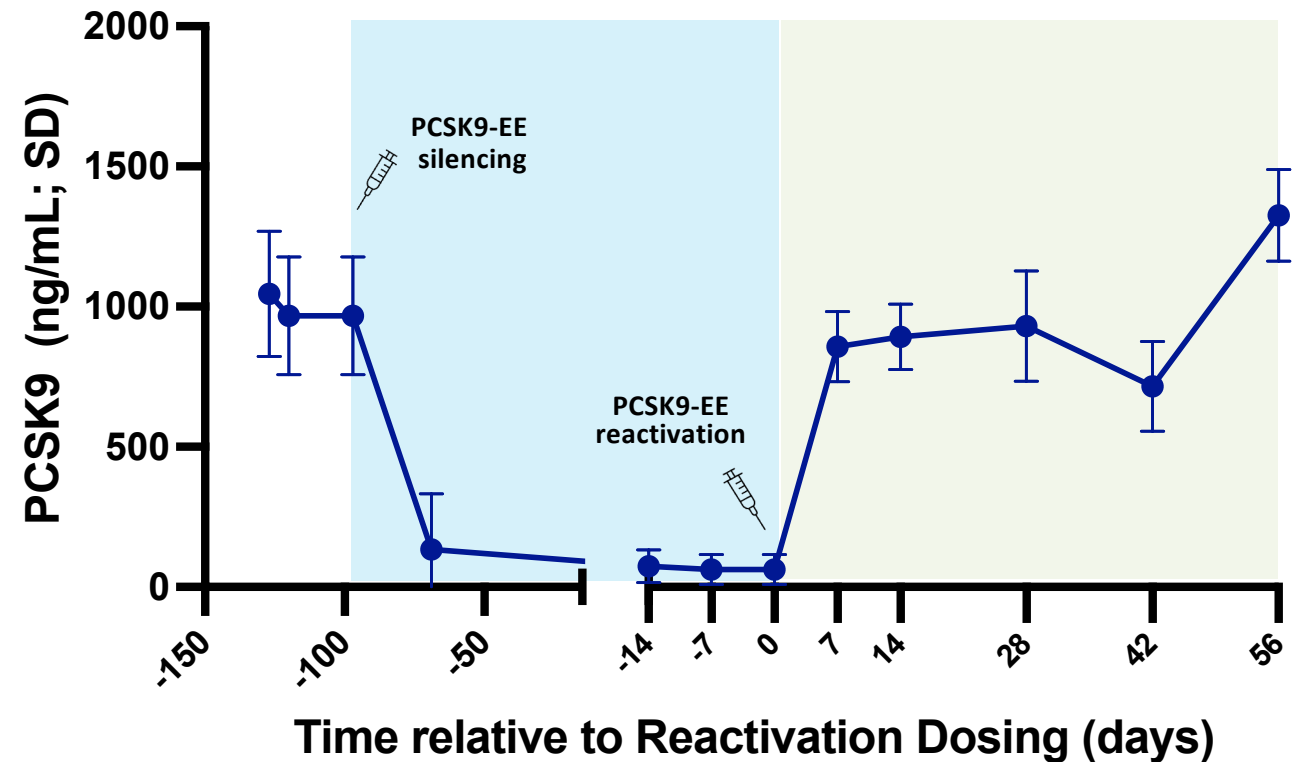


Plasma LDL-C Level

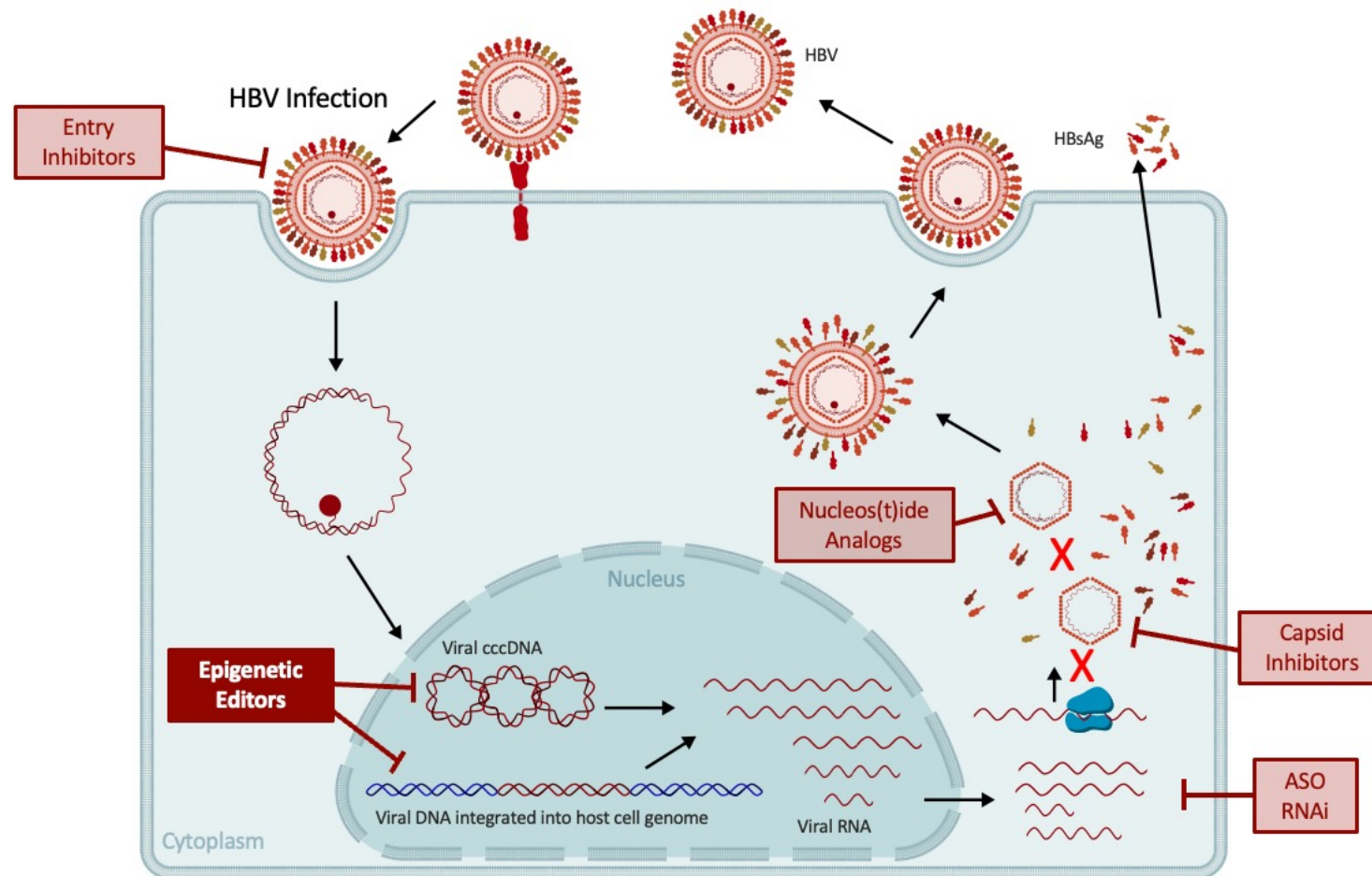


Achieved early proof-of-concept for reactivation of PCSK9 in mice

- Transgenic mouse containing the human *PCSK9* locus
- Single administration of epigenetic editor to silence PCSK9 was given 100 days prior to reactivation
- **Single administration of epigenetic activator restored PCSK9 expression by day 7 and was durable to day 56**



HBV epigenetic editors target both cccDNA and intDNA

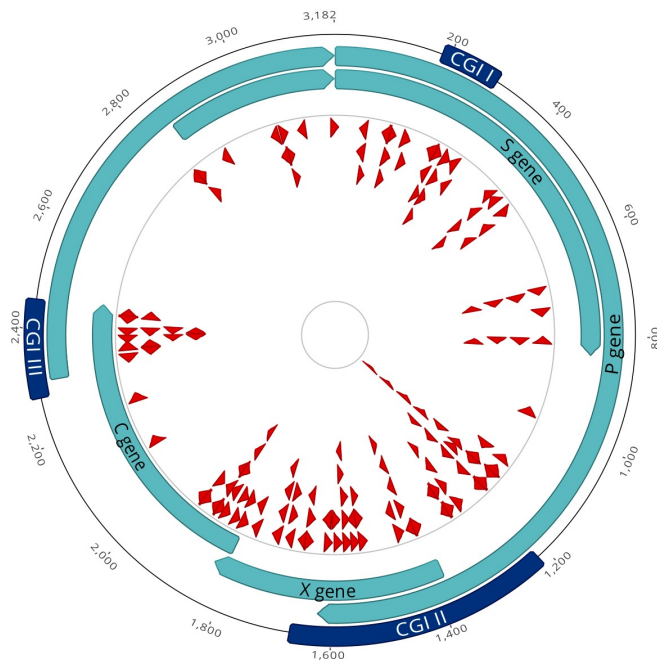


Epigenetic editors are designed to:

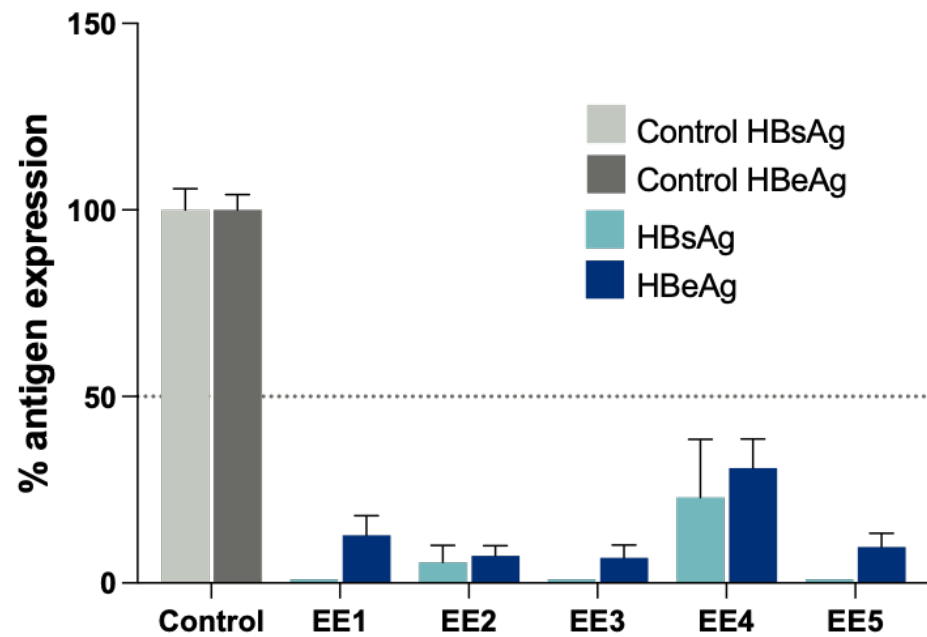
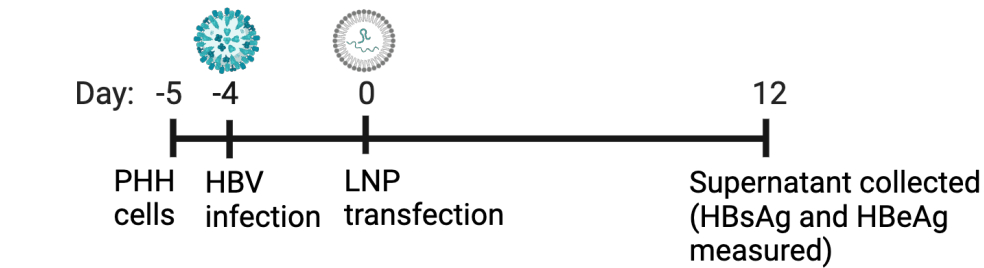
- Target both sources of pathogenesis, cccDNA and intDNA, in infected cells
- Prevent production of all viral transcripts and proteins
- Avoid introducing risk of increasing viral integrations
- Be durable for lifetime of the patient

HBV-EE screen identified hits with robust activity in primary human hepatocytes (PHH)

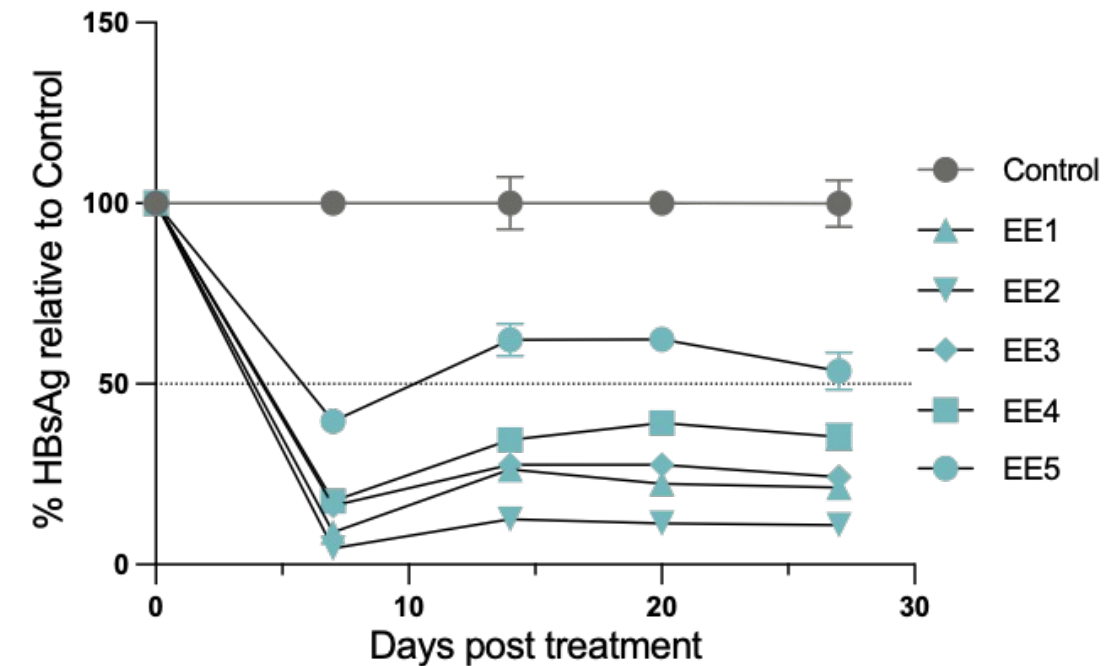
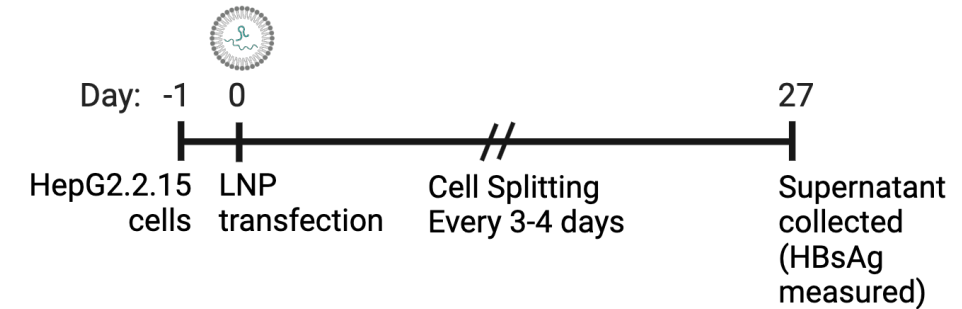
Epigenetic editors were designed to cover the entire HBV genome and are conserved for most common genotypes of HBV



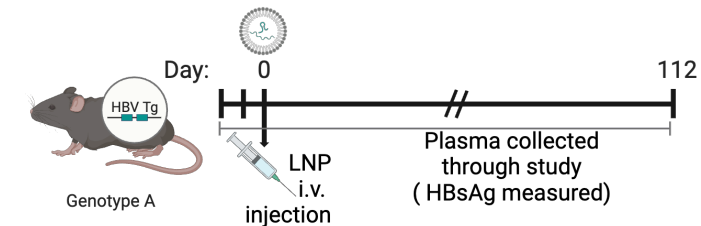
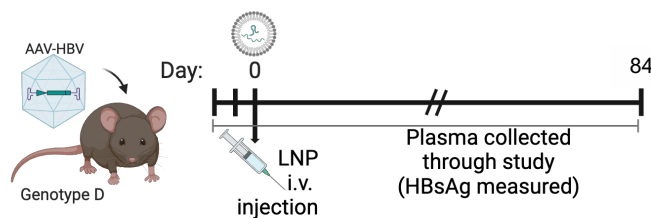
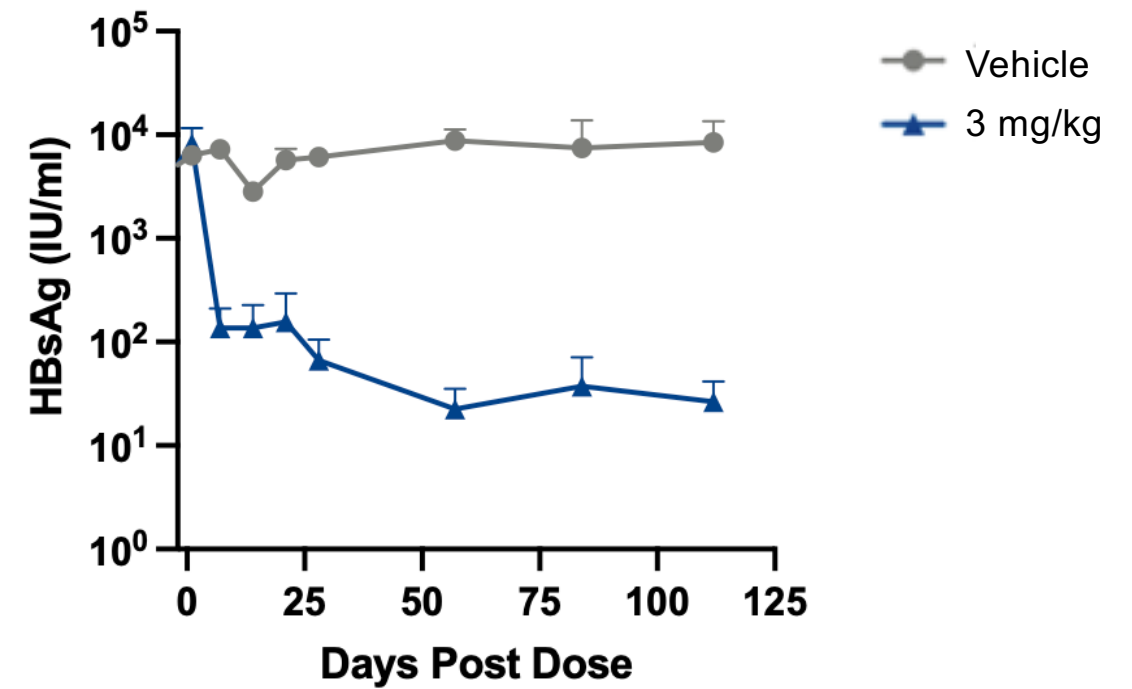
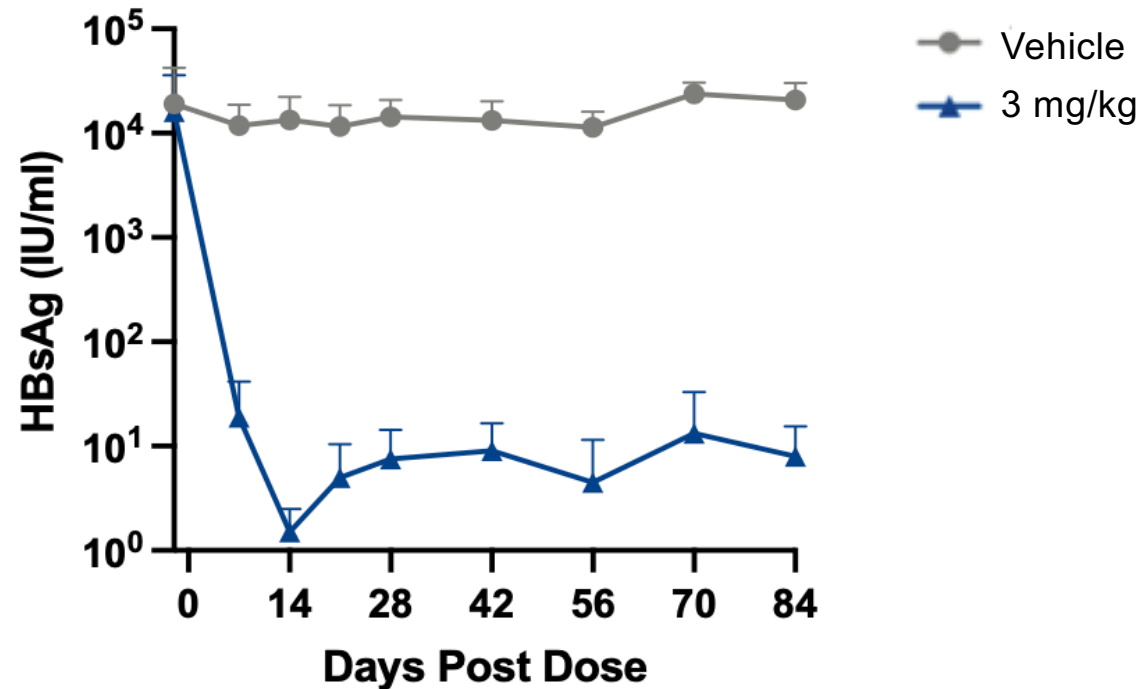
Strong reduction of viral markers in HBV infected primary human hepatocytes



Epigenetic repression of HBsAg is maintained in vitro for nearly a month in dividing cells containing integrated HBV

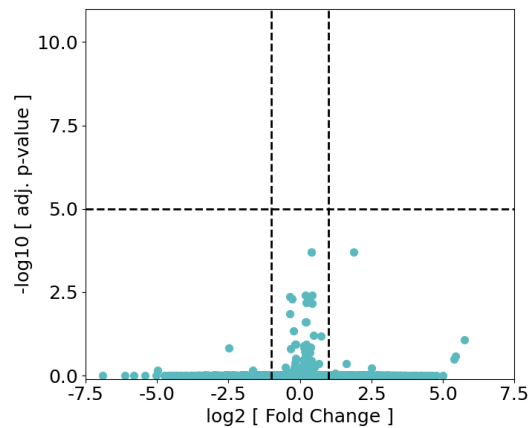


HBV epigenetic editors deeply and durably reduced HBsAg in both AAV8-HBV and Tg-HBV mice



HBV epigenetic editors were highly specific, with no off-target changes in gene expression or methylation in PHH

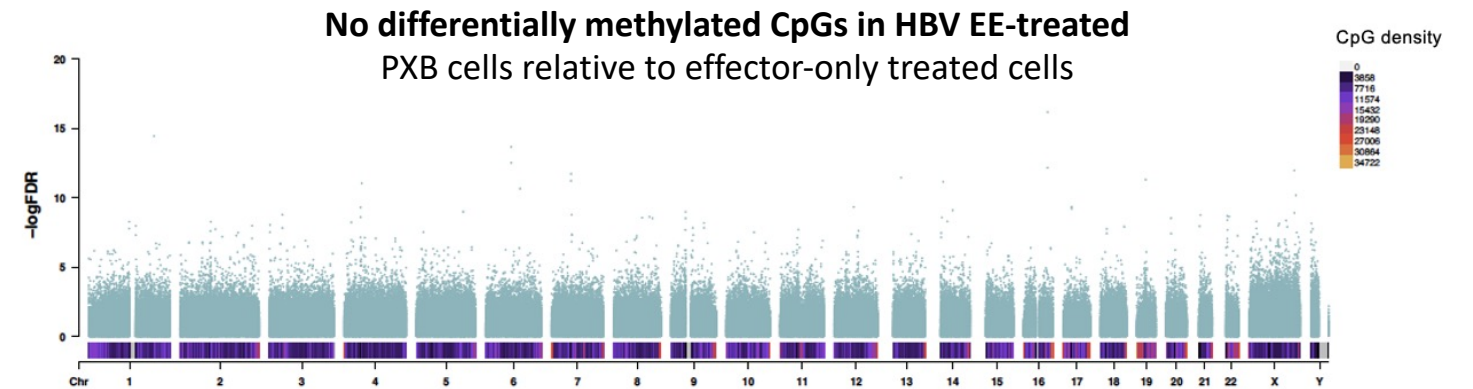
RNA Expression



No off-target changes in gene expression with HBV epigenetic editor in primary human hepatocytes as measured by RNA-seq

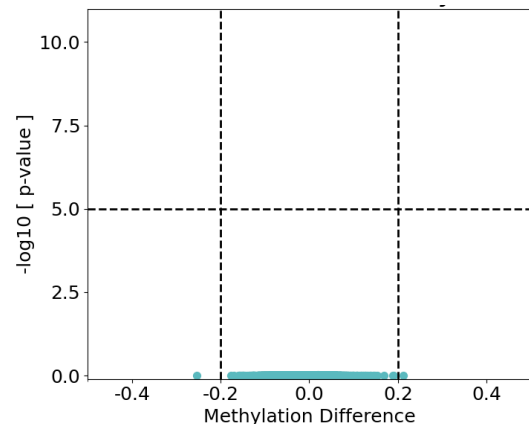
of Differentially Expressed Genes: 0

Genome-wide Methylation



No differentially methylated CpGs in HBV EE-treated PHH cells relative to effector-only treated cells

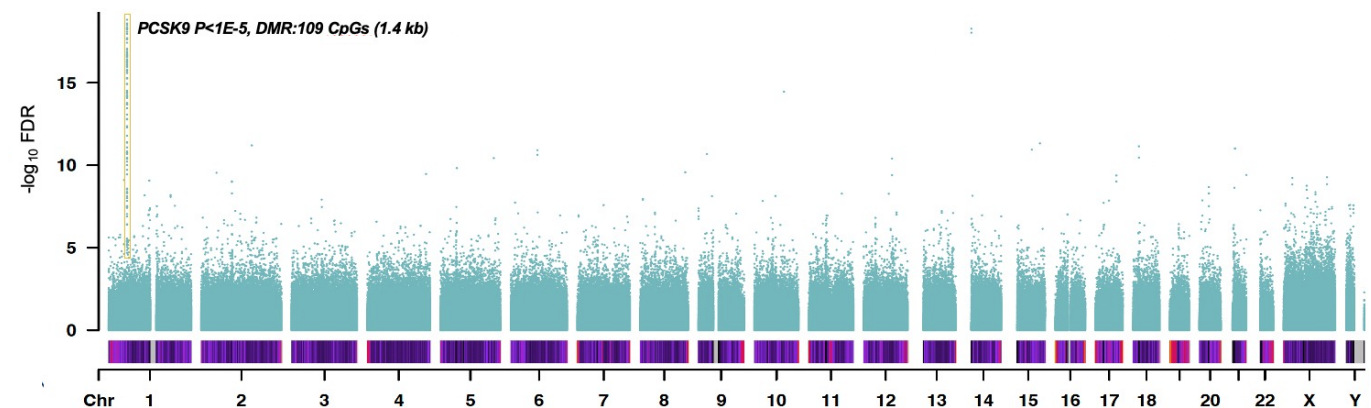
Methylation at CpG-enriched sites



No off-target changes in methylation with HBV epigenetic editor in primary human hepatocytes as measured by methylation array

of Differentially Methylated Regions: 0

PCSK9-EE positive control



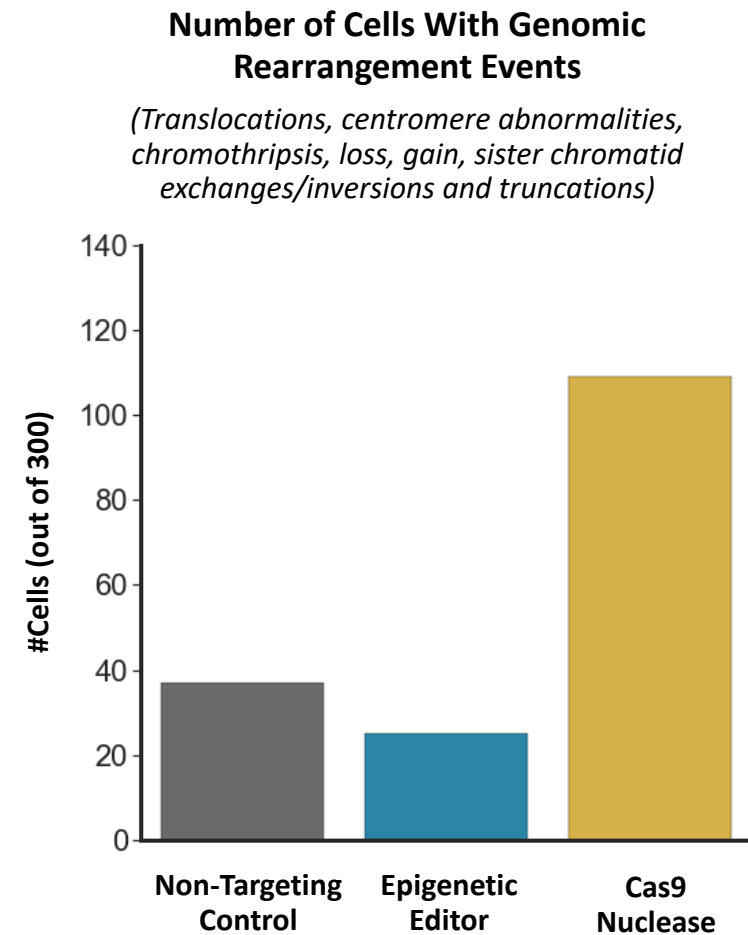
Advantages of epigenetic editing for highly engineered cell therapies

Epigenetic gene regulation is designed to be highly efficient, specific, and durable without any cuts, nicks, or changes to the underlying DNA

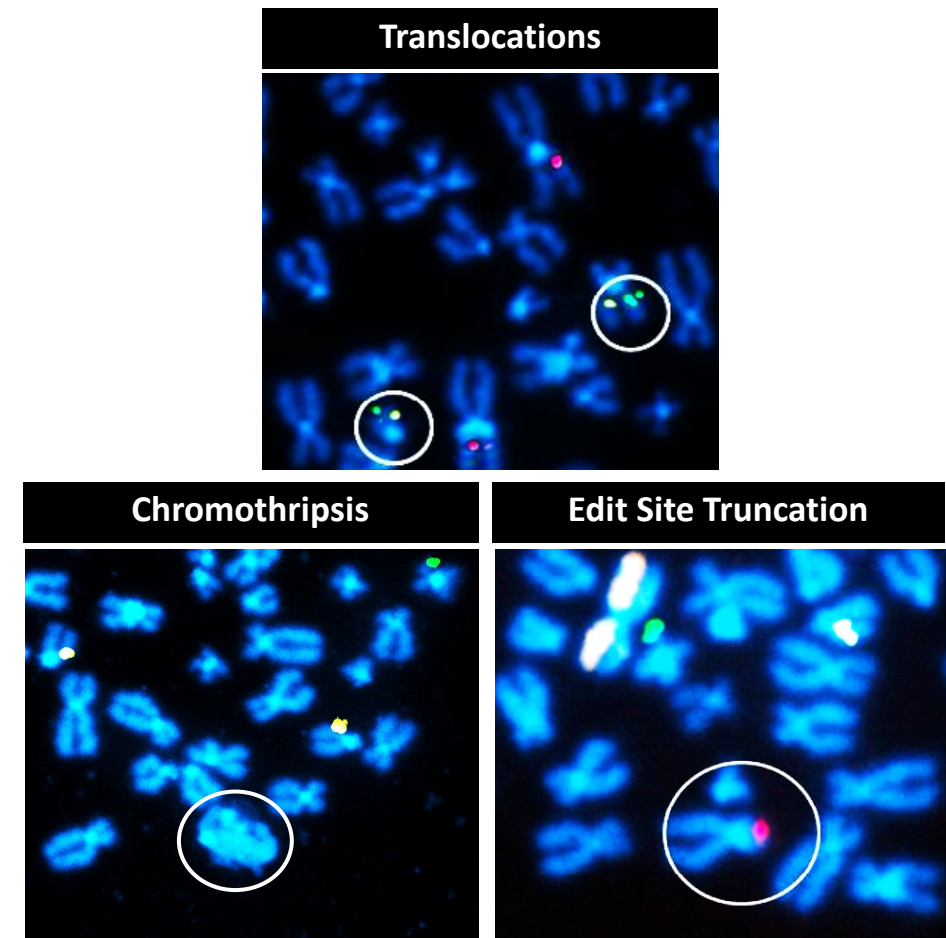
- 1 Potential to enable multiplexing without genotoxic consequences**
 - Simultaneous silencing of a large number of targets without introducing DNA damage
- 2 Potential to streamline manufacturing**
 - Accomplish a high number of multiplex edits in a single step; eliminates need for sequential administration required with nuclease editing
 - No requirement for in-depth characterization of edited T cells for translocations and chromosomal rearrangements

Multiplexing with epigenetic editors did not induce translocations or genomic rearrangement events

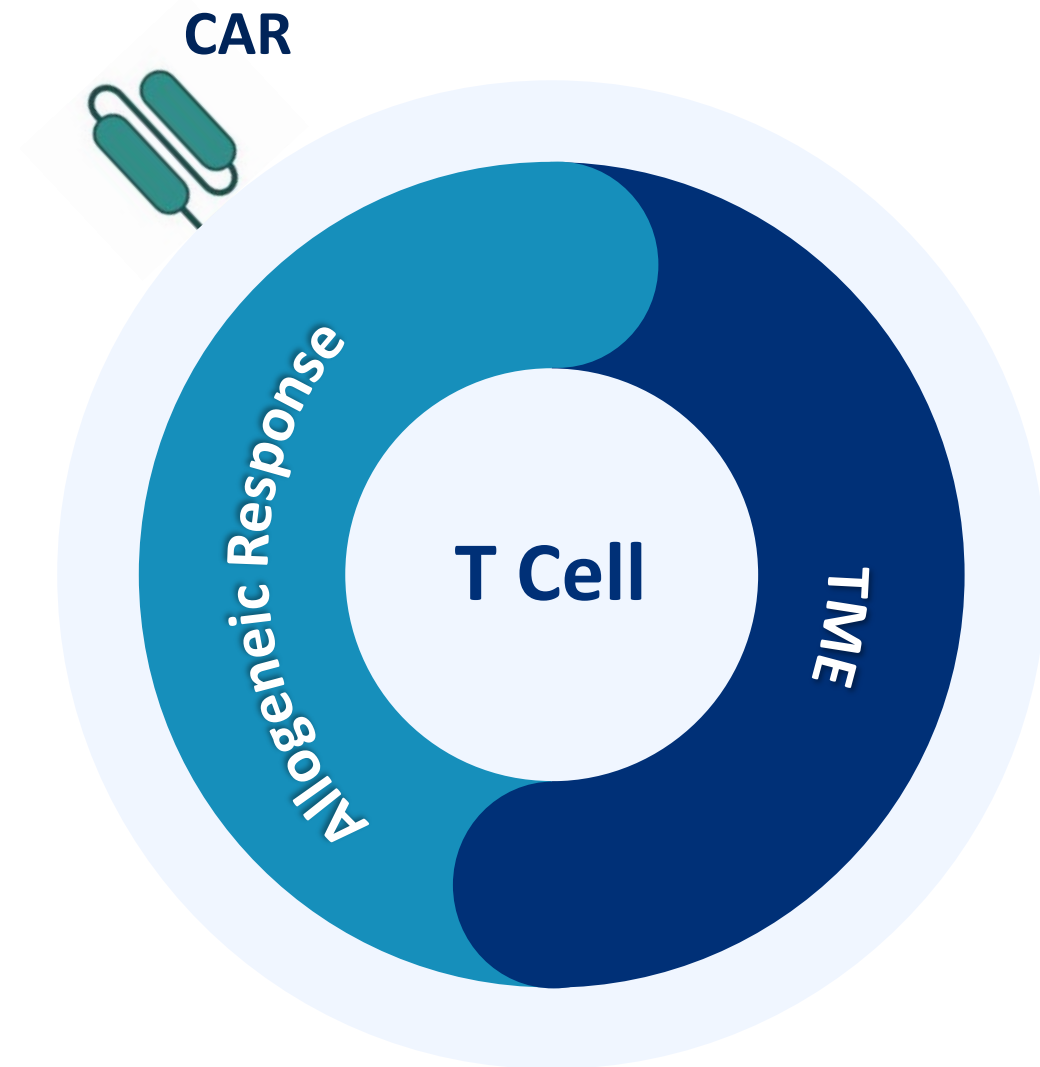
Triple epigenetically silenced cells were compared to triple Cas9 knockout T cells



Gross chromosomal abnormalities evident in Cas9 nuclease-treated cells



Modular cassette approach is designed to maximize cell therapy flexibility and functionality



Allogeneic Response

- Enables “off-the shelf” CAR T therapy that maintains potency and durability to treat a greater number of patients

Targets:

B2M

CD8+ T resistance

RFXAP

CD4+ T resistance

CD3D, CD3G

Eliminate GvHD

HLA-E

NK resistance

Tumor Microenvironment

- Overcomes immunosuppressive tumor environment to create a more persistent and efficacious CAR T

Targets:

TGF β R2

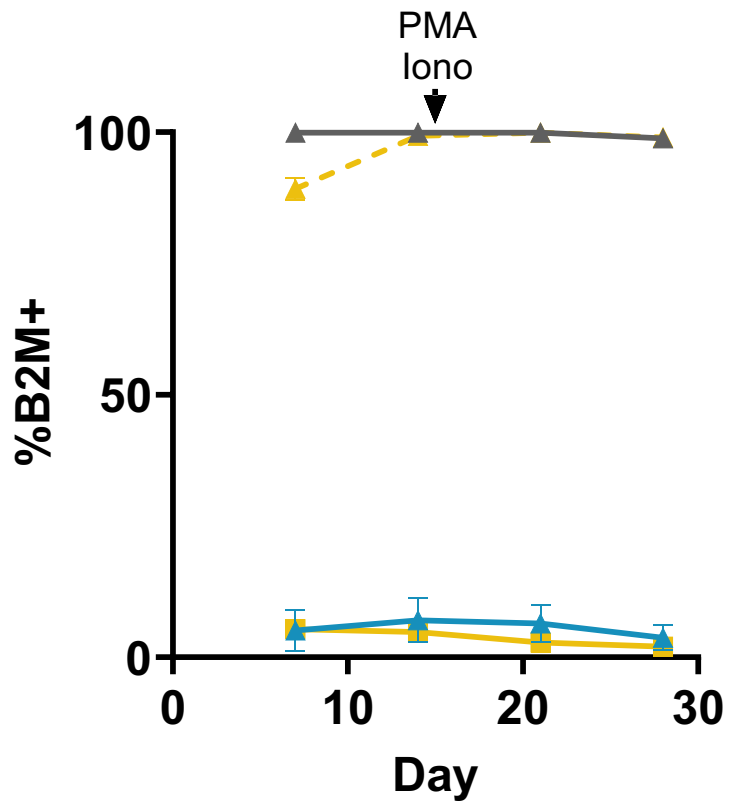
Evade TGF β

ADORA2A

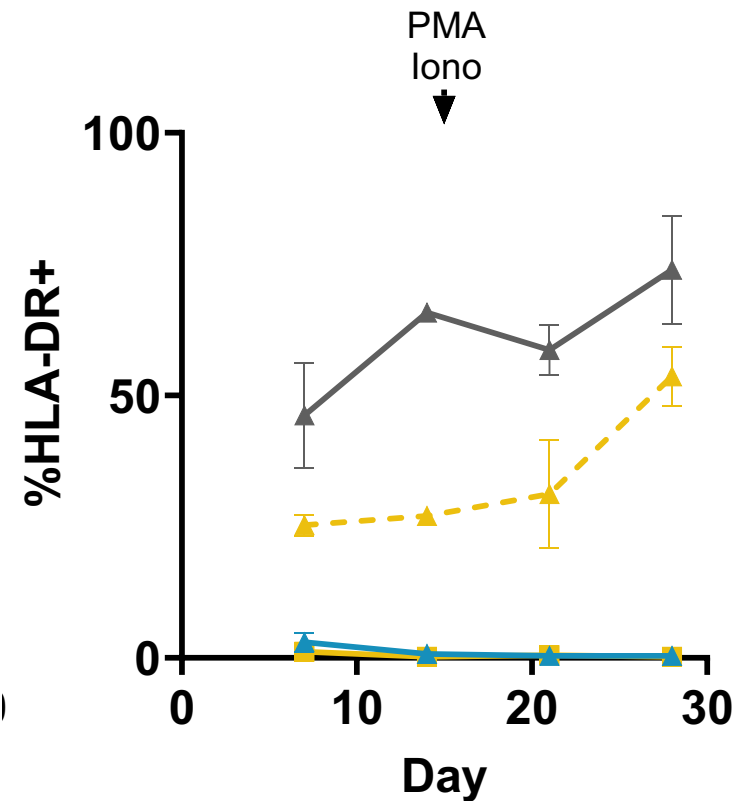
Reduce immunosuppression

Efficient and durable multiplex silencing of three allogeneic targets

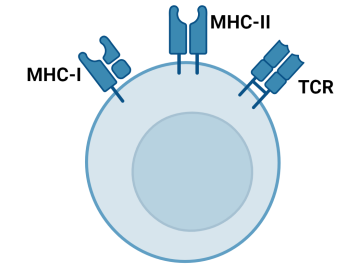
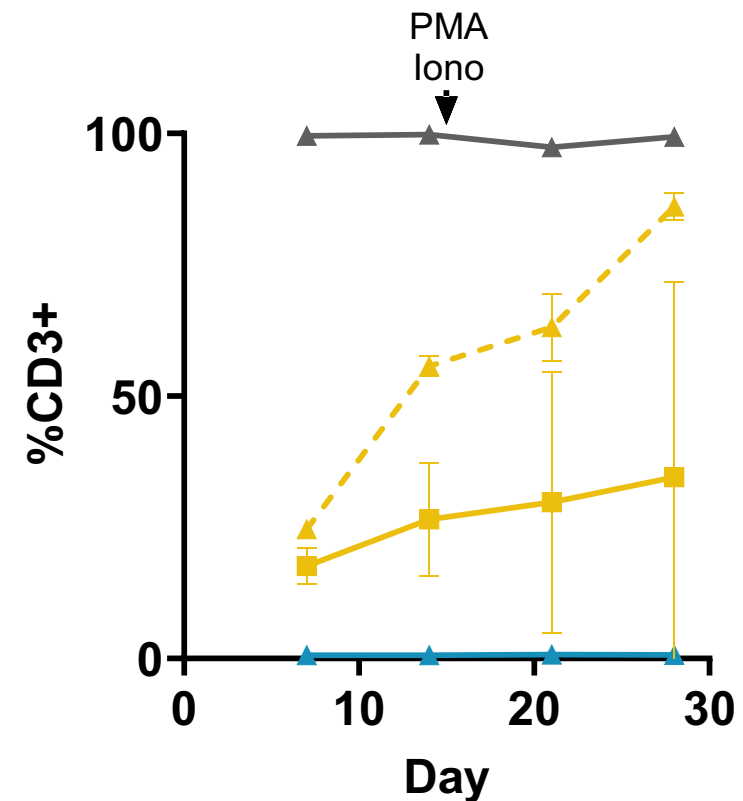
B2M



RFXAP



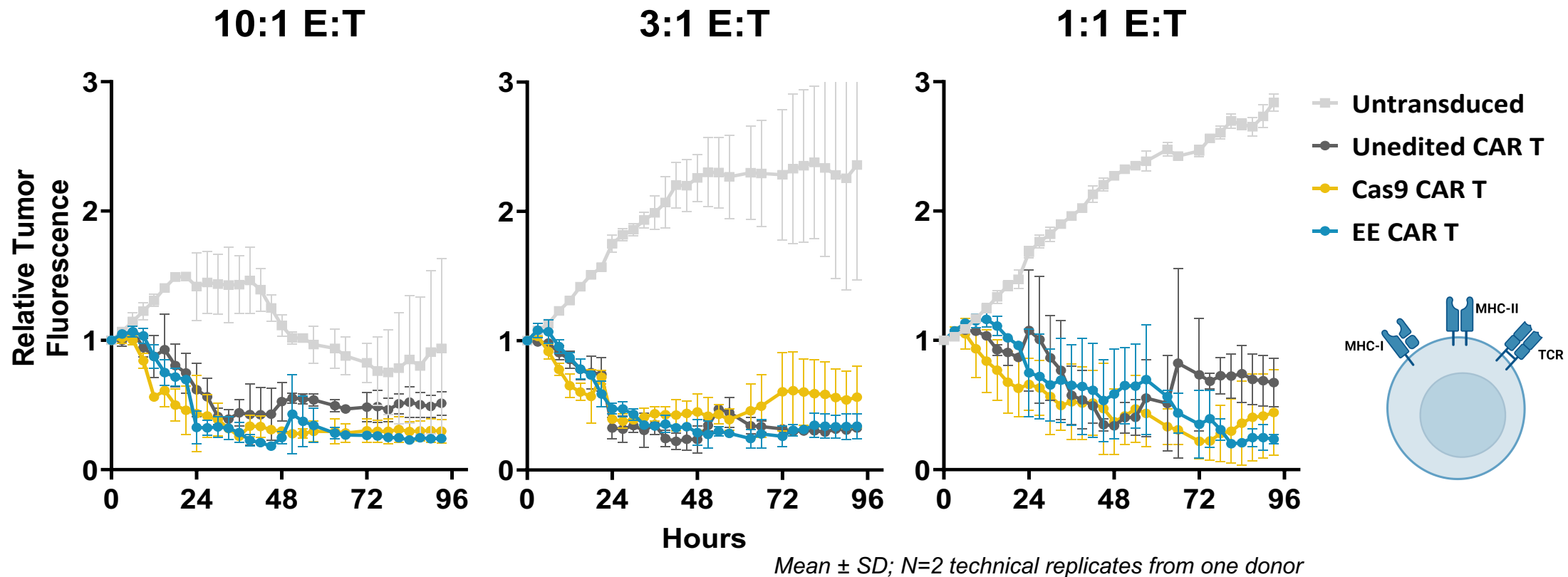
CD3D, CD3G



- ▲ EE (No guide)
- Cas9
- ▲ CRISPRi
- ▲ EE

Mean ± SD; N=3 biological replicates from one donor; representative of results obtained with two donors

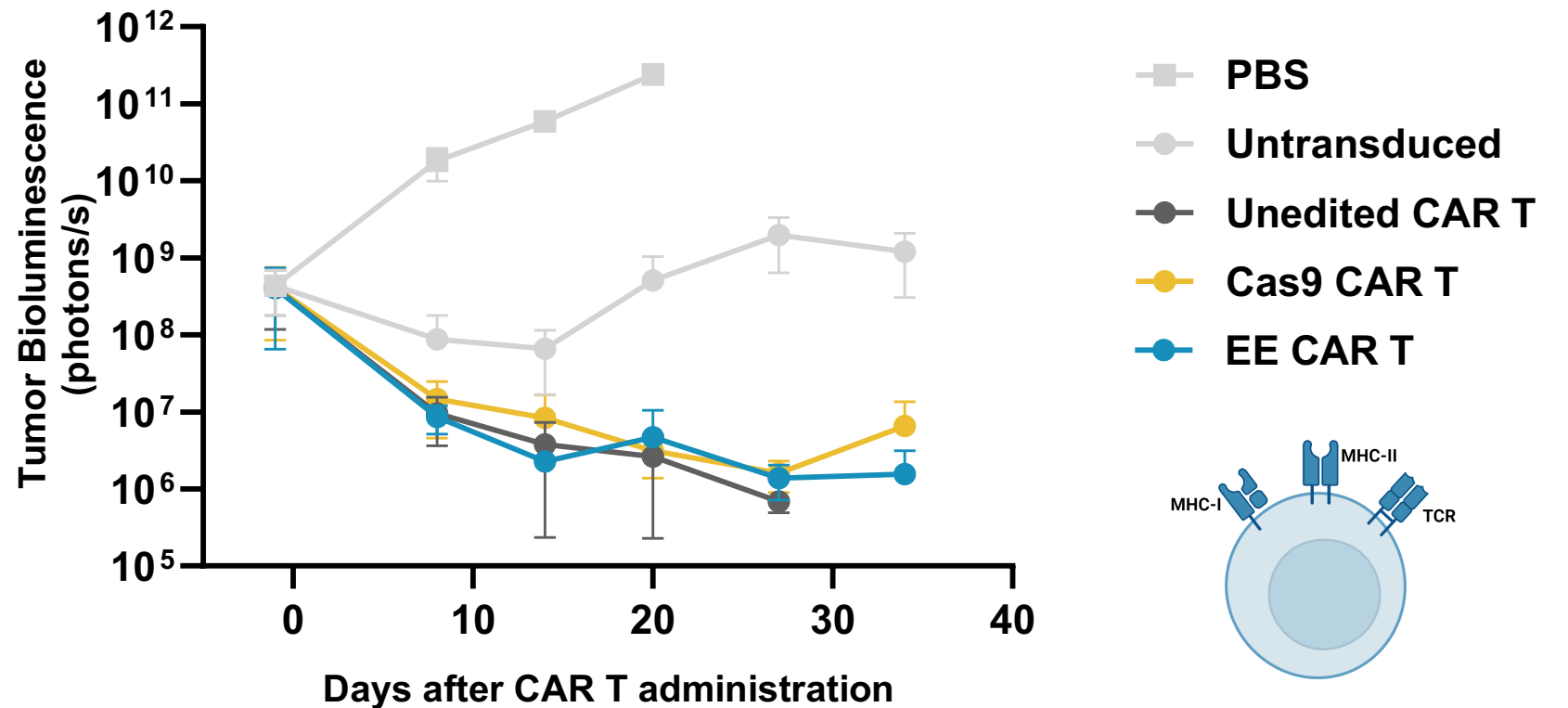
Multiplex epigenetically-edited CAR T have comparable cytotoxic function to unedited CAR T in vitro



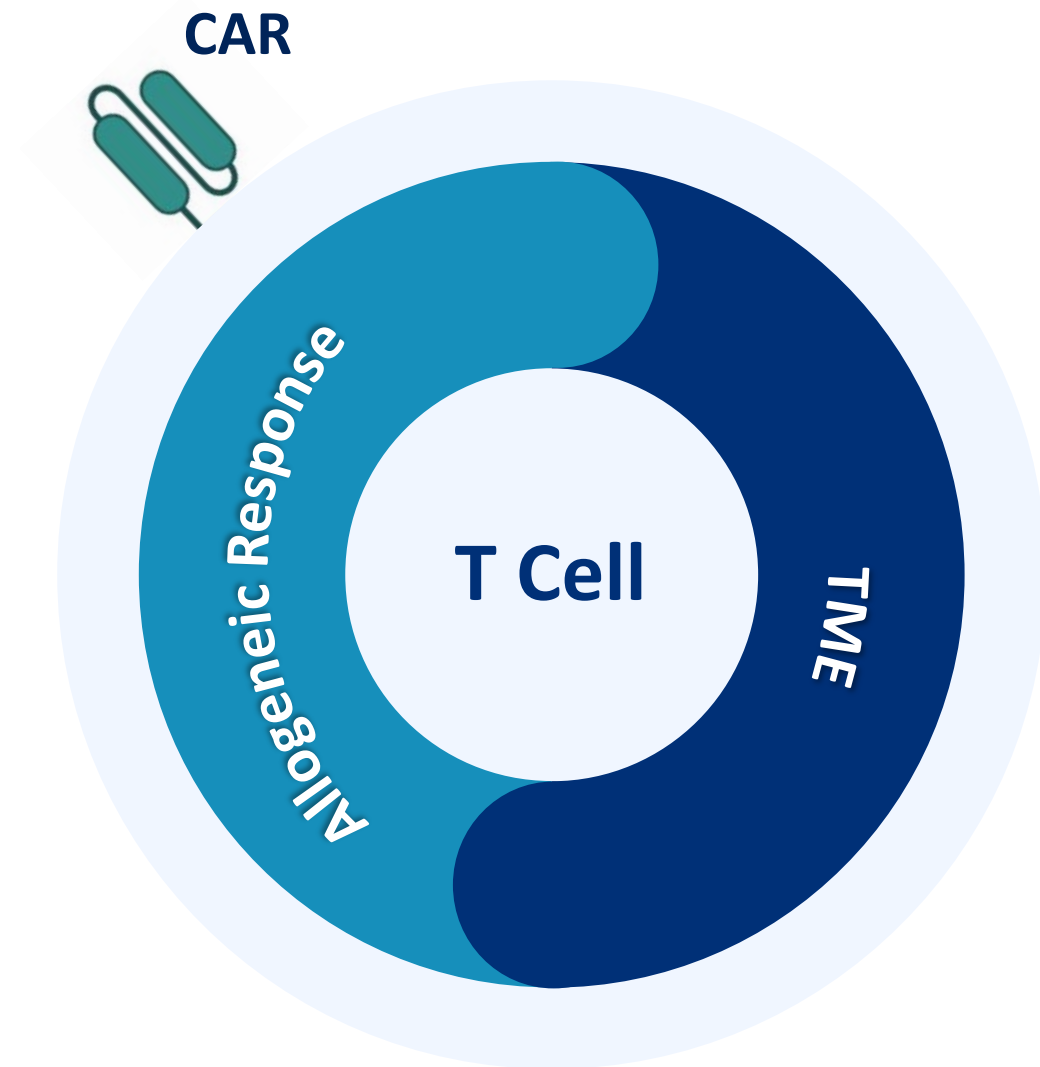
- Multiplex epigenetically-edited CAR T kill tumor cells as effectively as unedited CAR T and demonstrates comparable tumor killing vs. triple Cas9 knock out CAR T for the same three targets
- Additional functional data demonstrates no GvHD response by, or alloresponse to, our epigenetically silenced T cells

Multiplex epigenetically-edited CAR T have comparable cytotoxic function to unedited CAR T in vivo

- In vivo control of tumor in an NSG MM.1S model is equivalent for multiplex allogeneic EE CAR T and unedited CAR T
- GvHD response observed in unedited CAR T-treated animals required early euthanization
- Prolonged GvHD-free survival in EE CAR T- and Cas9 CAR T-treated animals



Modular cassette approach is designed to maximize cell therapy flexibility and functionality



Allogeneic Response

- Enables “off-the shelf” CAR T therapy that maintains potency and durability to treat a greater number of patients

Targets:

B2M

CD8+ T resistance

RFXAP

CD4+ T resistance

CD3D, CD3G

Eliminate GvHD

HLA-E

NK resistance

Tumor Microenvironment

- Overcomes immunosuppressive tumor environment to create a more persistent and efficacious CAR T

Targets:

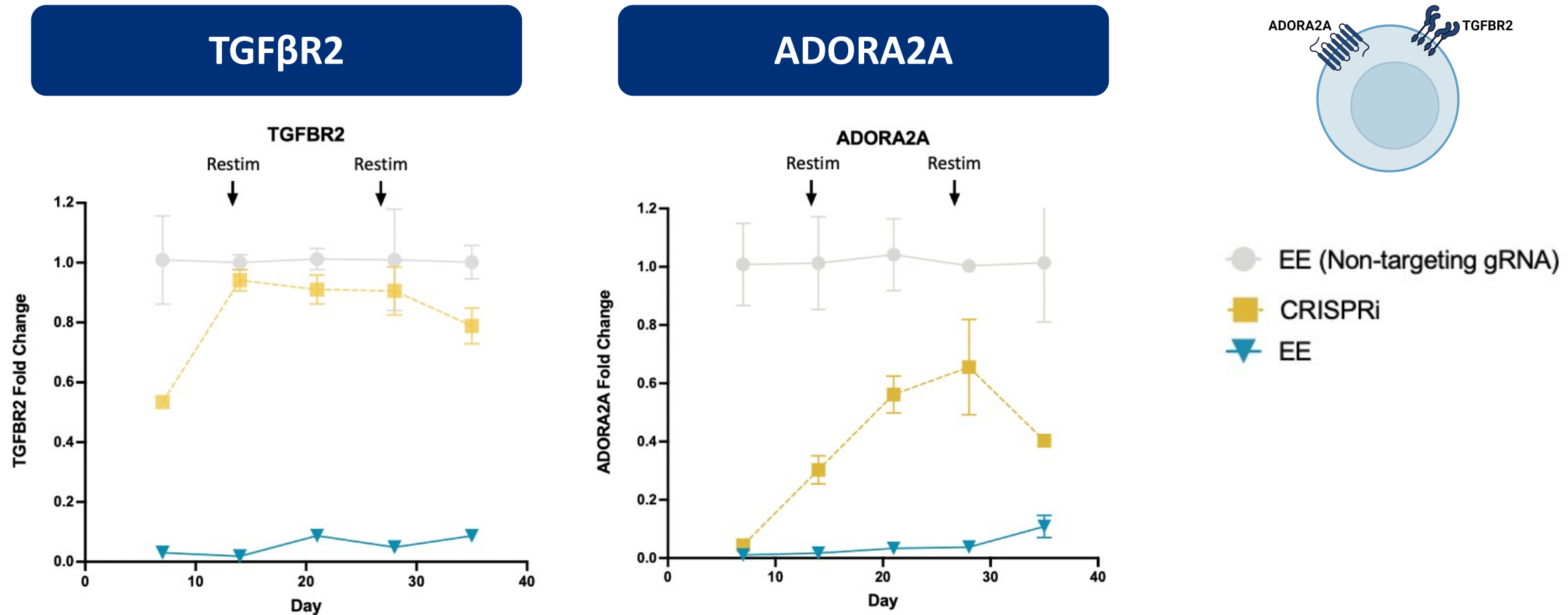
TGF β R2

Evade TGF β

ADORA2A

Reduce immunosuppression

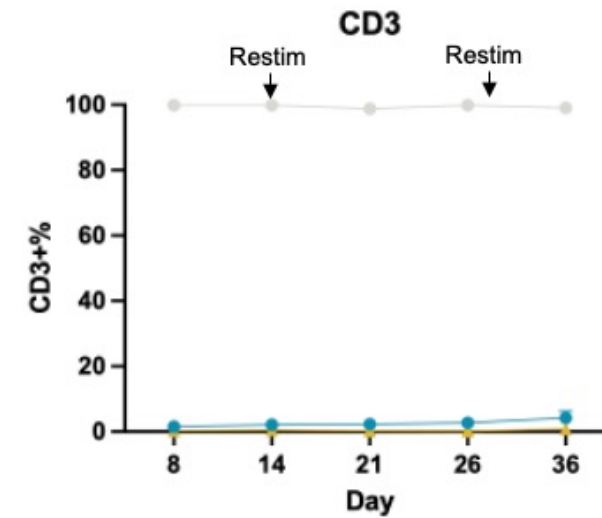
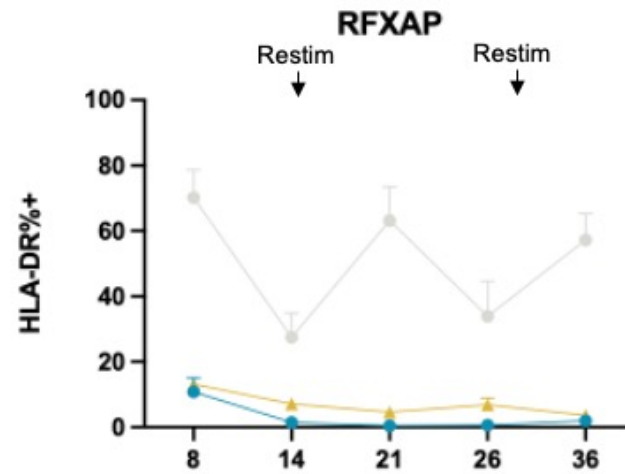
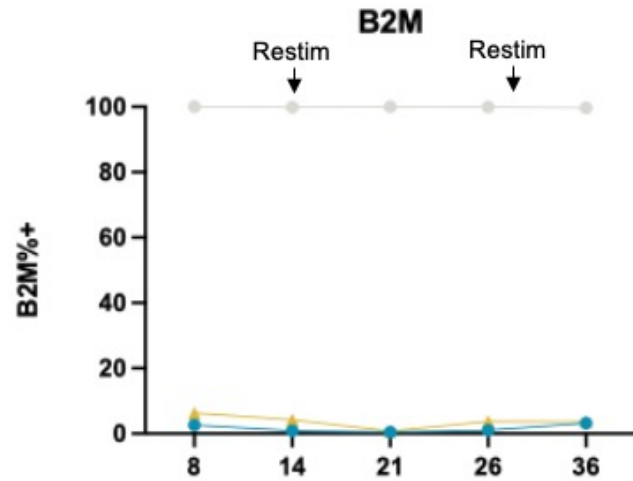
Efficient and durable multiplex silencing of TME resistance targets



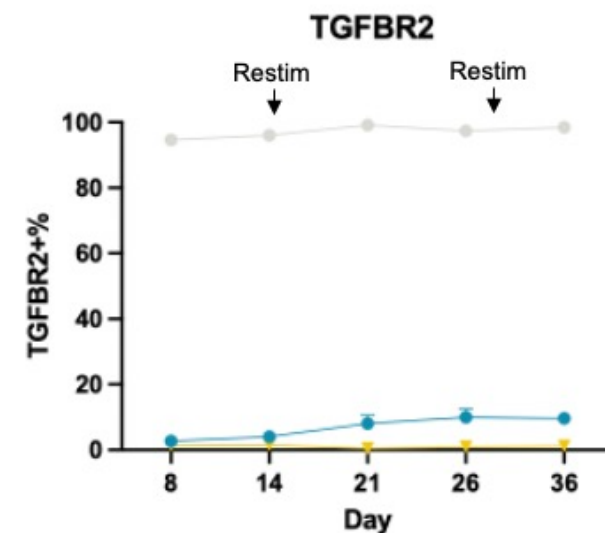
- Efficient and durable multiplex silencing of two TME-resistance targets, ADORA2A and TGFBR2, was achieved in primary human T cells

Allo/TME five-target multiplexing is both highly efficient and durable

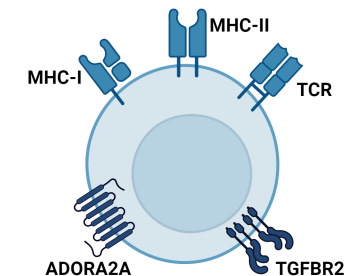
Allo



TME



● No guide
▼ WT Cas 9
● Allo + TME Multiples



- Efficient 5-target silencing out to 35 days shows minimal impact of multiplexing on overall silencing efficiency through two PMA/ionomycin restimulations on Days 14 and 28

Acknowledgements

Thank you to the entire Chroma team, our collaborators, and partners!



CHROMA
MEDICINE

