



Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the design of clinical trials and expected timing for enrollment and presentation of data; the anticipated clinical development milestones and other potential value drivers in the future; the expected benefits of our collaborations, the expanded capability of Sangamo's technologies; the research and development of novel gene-based therapies and the application of Sangamo's ZFP technology platform to specific human diseases; successful manufacturing of our product candidates; the potential of Sangamo's genome editing technology to safely treat genetic diseases; the potential for ZFNs to be effectively designed to treat diseases through genome editing; plans to conduct controlled withdrawal of weekly ERT infusions in MPS II subjects in the CHAMPIONS Study; anticipated next steps for the CHAMPIONS and Alta Studies, and Sangamo's expectation that it will present longer-term safety and efficacy results from the CHAMPIONS Study in February at the 2019 WORLDSymposium meeting. These statements are based upon our current expectations and speak only as of the date hereof. Our actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements as a result of various factors and uncertainties. Factors that could cause actual results to differ include, but are not limited to, the dependence on the success of clinical trials of lead programs, the lengthy and uncertain regulatory approval process, uncertainties related to the timing of initiation, enrollment and completion of clinical trials, whether clinical trial results will validate and support the safety and efficacy of Sangamo's therapeutics, risks and uncertainties related to preliminary data, whether the preliminary data from the CHAMPIONS and Alta Studies and will be representative of final results, whether the final results from the CHAMPIONS and Alta Studies will validate and support the safety and efficacy of SB-913 and SB-525 respectively, and the reliance on partners and other third-parties to meet their obligations. Further, there can be no assurance that the necessary regulatory approvals will be obtained or that Sangamo and its partners will be able to develop commercially viable gene-based therapeutics. Actual results may differ from those projected in forward-looking statements due to risks and uncertainties that exist in Sangamo's operations. These risks and uncertainties are described more fully in Sangamo's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the guarter ended September 30, 2018 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are made as of the date hereof, and Sangamo undertakes no obligation to update such information except as required under applicable law.



SCINGINE THERAPEUTICS

We are committed to translating ground-breaking science into genomic medicines that transform patients' lives

Why to invest in Sangamo in 2019



Leading genomic medicine company active in gene editing, gene therapy, cell therapy and gene regulation



Precise, efficient and specific gene editing technology (ZFNs) backed by a robust patent estate



Broad portfolio of rare and large indications across inherited metabolic diseases, immunology, CNS, hematology and oncology



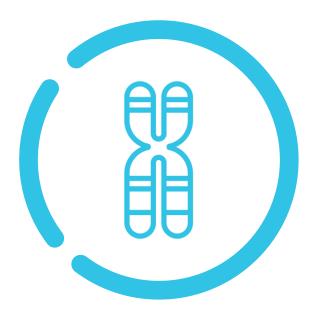
Flow of clinical data readouts in 2019 and 2020 following enrollment progress of last twelve months



Strong balance sheet and 4 validating biopharma partnerships (Kite, Pfizer, Bioverativ, Shire)



Proprietary genomic medicines pipeline focused on three therapeutic areas



Inherited Metabolic Diseases
Rare Populations



Immunology
Rare + Large Populations



Central Nervous System
Rare + Large Populations









Clinical Development

SB-913: MPS II

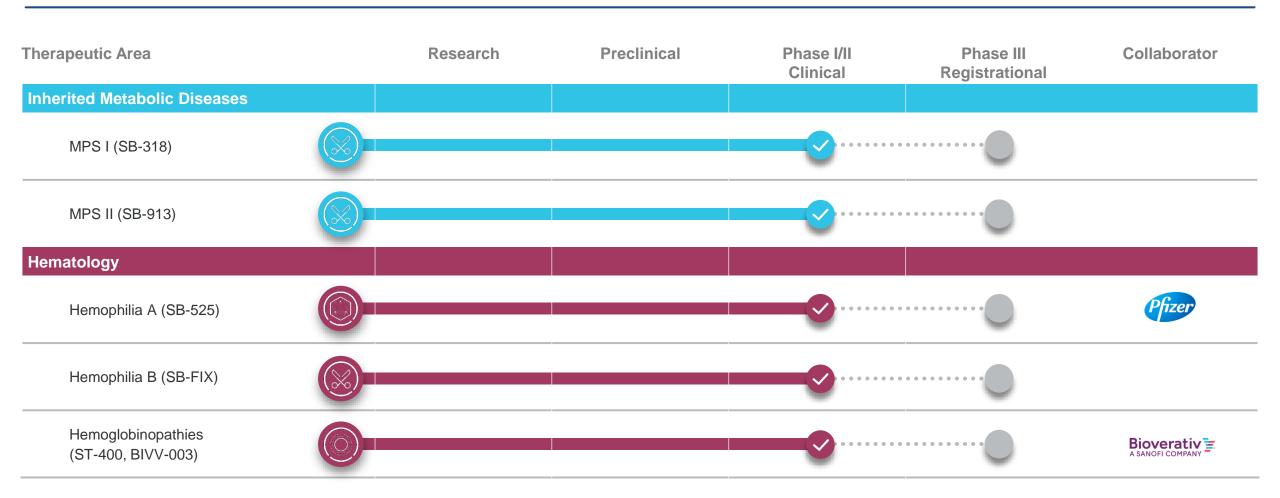
SB-318: MPS I

SB-525: Hemophilia A

SB-FIX: Hemophilia B

ST-400: Beta thalassemia

Active clinical trials in inherited metabolic diseases and hematology





What is MPS II or Hunter syndrome?



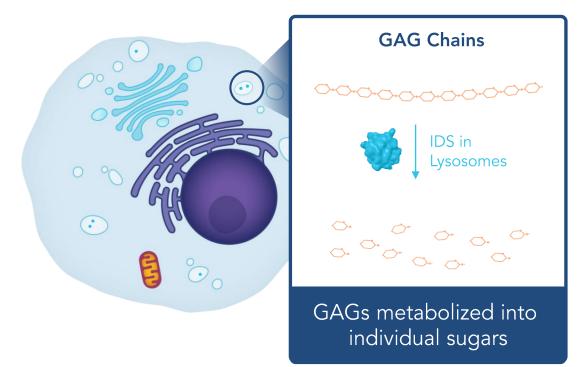
About MPS II (Hunter syndrome)

- Inherited, X-linked metabolic disease caused by mutations in the gene encoding iduronate-2-sulfatase (IDS) enzyme
- Mutations in IDS gene result in loss of IDS metabolic enzyme activity
- Accumulation of toxic waste products called glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) in lysosomes leads to tissue and organ damage
- Enzyme replacement therapy (ERT) does not address all symptoms of the disease, e.g. neurocognitive decline

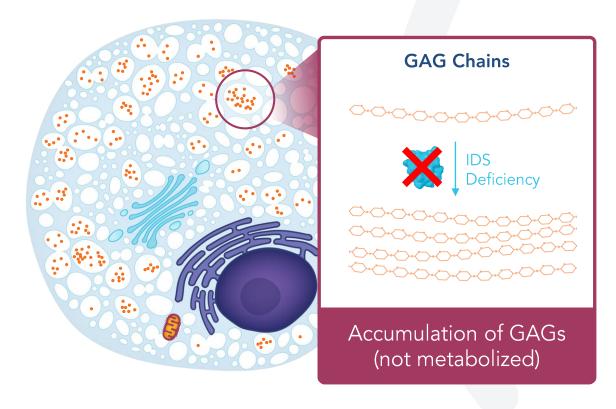


A lack of active IDS enzyme results in accumulation of GAGs in the lysosomes, leading to loss of cellular function and organ damage

Normal Cell



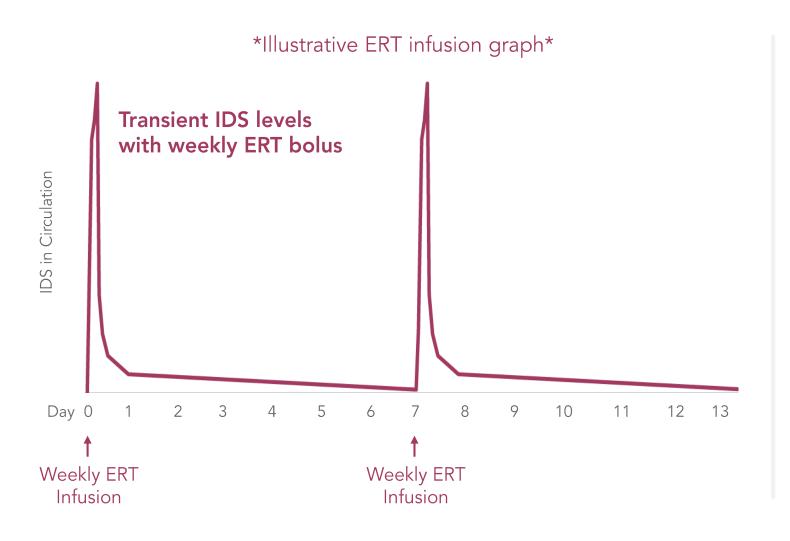
MPS II Cell



Toxic build up enlarges lysosomes, crowds critical organelles and engorges the cell



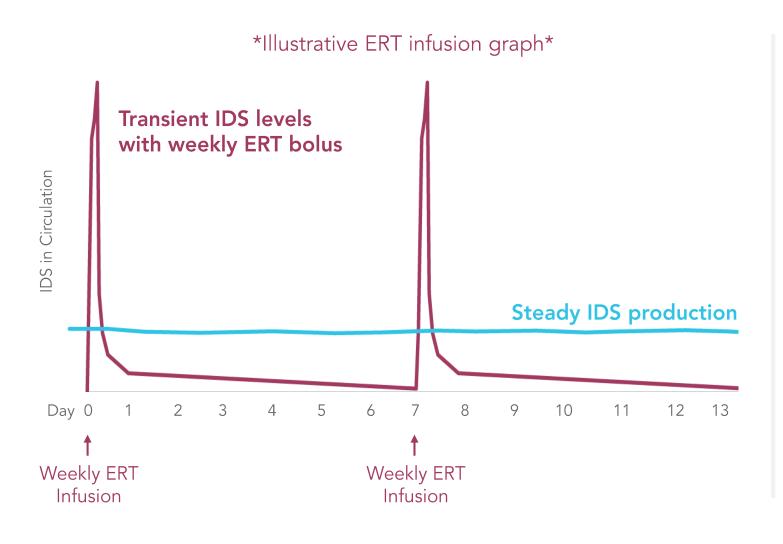
Weekly ERT infusions do not provide sustained exposure of IDS to the tissues, enzyme is rapidly cleared from circulation within hours



- ERT half-life is approximately 56 minutes¹
- Large amount of enzyme is taken up by the liver due to high-capacity, lowspecificity receptors on liver cell surface
- For significant period of time (i.e. 5-6 days out of the week), patients' enzyme levels are very low or absent
- PK modeling: steady IDS production allows for longer interaction of IDS with uptake receptor, leading to GAG reduction



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The goal of genome editing is to continuously produce IDS in order to stabilize or reduce GAG accumulation

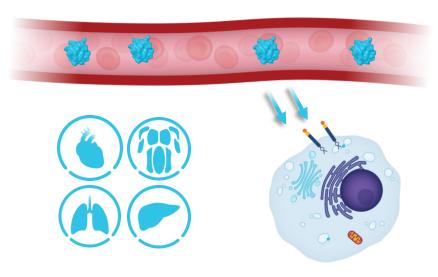


Edited liver cells steadily release IDS enzyme into the circulation





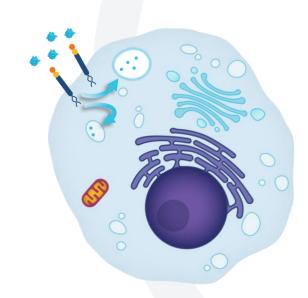
Stable enzyme levels in circulation increase IDS exposure in tissues throughout the body, facilitating receptor-mediated uptake of enzyme



Continuous IDS exposure may also facilitate uptake in tissues with limited vascularization



IDS enzyme is transported to lysosomes to metabolize GAGs





SB-913, in vivo genome editing for MPS II



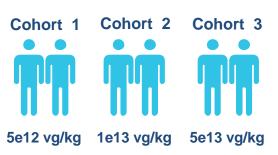


Phase I/II Open Label Study

9 Adults (18+ yrs), 2+ adolescents (12-17 yrs) and 2+ children (5-11 yrs) with MPS II



Dose Escalation Complete



October SMC Review / Recommendations



Adult Cohort Expansion (5e13 vg/kg)



Initiate Adolescent Dosing (12-17 years)



Initiate ERT withdrawal

Adult Cohort Expansion and Adolescent Screening Underway



Next steps

- Interim data update from cohorts
 1-3 at WORLDSymposium 2019
- Complete ERT withdrawal
- Complete adult expansion cohort enrollment
- Adolescent cohort enrollment



- Orphan Drug
- Fast Track
- Rare Pediatric Disease



Orphan Medicinal Product



IND open



CTA granted

Goals

Patient safety

Reduction in GAGs

IDS enzyme production

ERT withdrawal



SB-318, in vivo genome editing for MPS I

High dose cohort enrollment complete



Phase I/II Open Label Study

Up to 9 adults (18+ yrs) with MPS I



Dose Escalation Complete

Cohort 1

5e12 vg/kg



Cohort 2







October SMC Review / Recommendations



Advance Enrollment to the 5e13 vg/kg Dose Cohort

Next steps

- Preliminary data from first 3 patients at WORLDSymposium 2019
- SMC review and recommendations.



- Orphan Drug
- Fast Track
- Rare Pediatric Disease



Orphan Medicinal Product



IND open



CTA granted



Patient safety

Reduction in GAGs

IDS enzyme production

ERT withdrawal



SB-913 (MPS II) and SB-318 (MPS I):

A series of anticipated data events in 2019

First update: SB-913 and SB-318 interim data presentations February 7th - WORLDSymposium 2019

- SB-913 (MPS II): Update on safety and biochemical changes at up to 24 weeks from 6 adult patients (low, mid and high-dose cohorts)
- SB-318 (MPS I): Preliminary safety and biochemical changes at up to 4 weeks from first 3 adult patients (mid and high-dose cohorts)

Potential additional updates throughout 2019 as programs progress and data accumulate

Cohort expansion data

Liver biopsy analyses

ERT withdrawal

Adolescent cohort updates

Outcomes measurements



SB-525, cDNA gene therapy for hemophilia A





Phase I/II Open Label Study

Up to 20 adult (18+ yrs) males with severe hemophilia A



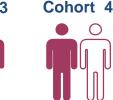
Dose Escalation Ongoing

Cohort 1

Cohort 2







October SMC Review and Recommendations



Continue Escalation to an Additional Dose

Next steps

- Complete cohort 4 enrollment
- SMC review and recommendation



- Orphan Drug
- Fast Track



Orphan Medicinal Product



IND open

Goals

Patient safety

FVIII activity

Reduction of bleeding events

Reduction of factor replacement use



SB-FIX, in vivo genome editing for hemophilia B





Phase I/II Open Label Study

Up to 12 adult (18+ yrs) males and 3 adolescents (12-17 yrs) with severe hemophilia B



Dose Escalation Ongoing

Cohort 1

5e12 vg/kg

Cohort 2







October SMC Review and Recommendations



Begin Adult Enrollment at the 5e13 vg/kg Dose Cohort

Next steps

- Complete 5e13 vg/kg cohort enrollment
- SMC review and recommendation



- Orphan Drug



Orphan Medicinal Product



IND open



CTA granted

Goals

Patient safety

FIX activity

Reduction of bleeding events

Reduction of factor replacement use



SB-525 (hemophilia A) and SB-FIX (hemophilia B):

Potential news flow in 2019



SB-525: hemophilia A

Study Update

- SMC cohort expansion recommendation

Data Update

- Following completion of dose escalation
- Safety and factor levels, factor replacement utilization, bleeding events



SB-FIX: hemophilia B

Study Update

- Patient enrollment and SMC recommendations

Data Update

- Following SMC review of first 2 patients in 5e13 vg/kg dose cohort
- Safety and factor levels



ST-400, gene-edited cell therapy for beta thalassemia



Phase I/II Open Label Study

6 adults (18+) with transfusion-dependent beta thalassemia





Potential Advantages



Leverages naturally-occurring, protective mechanism to increase fetal-hemoglobin to reduce or potentially eliminate blood transfusions



Highly efficient, precise gene editing; low risk of insertional mutagenesis



Non-viral delivery of ZFNs

Next steps

• Complete enrollment of 6 patients



Goals

Patient safety

Successful engraftment

Fetal hemoglobin (HbF) production

Reduction / elimination of transfusions



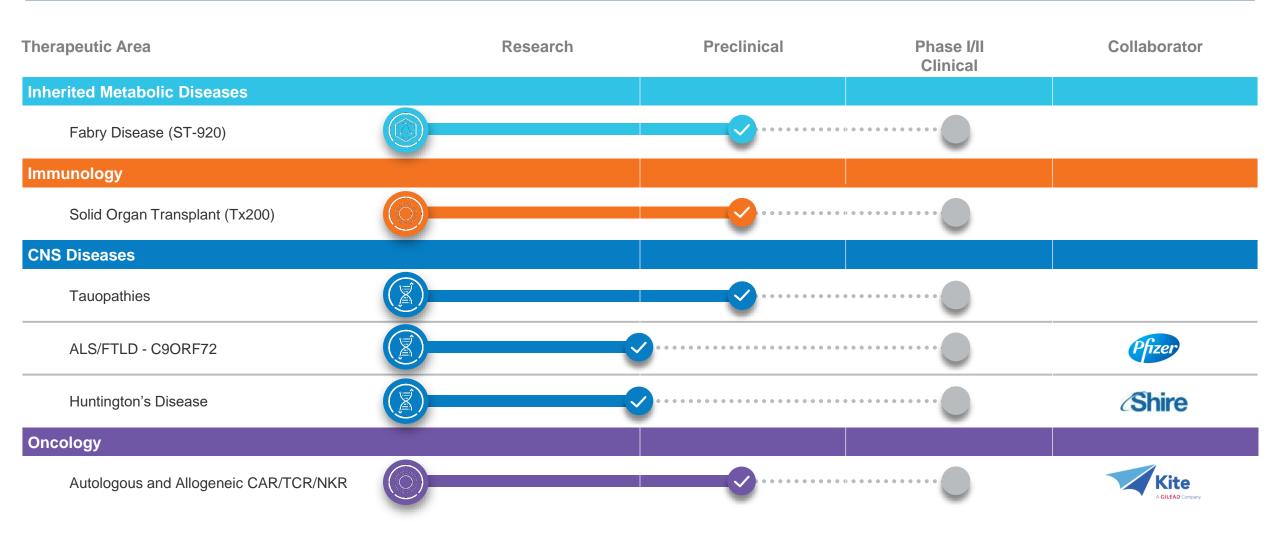
Preclinical Development

ST-920: Fabry disease

Tx200: Solid organ transplant

Gene-edited CAR-Tregs for immunology

Robust preclinical genomic medicine pipeline

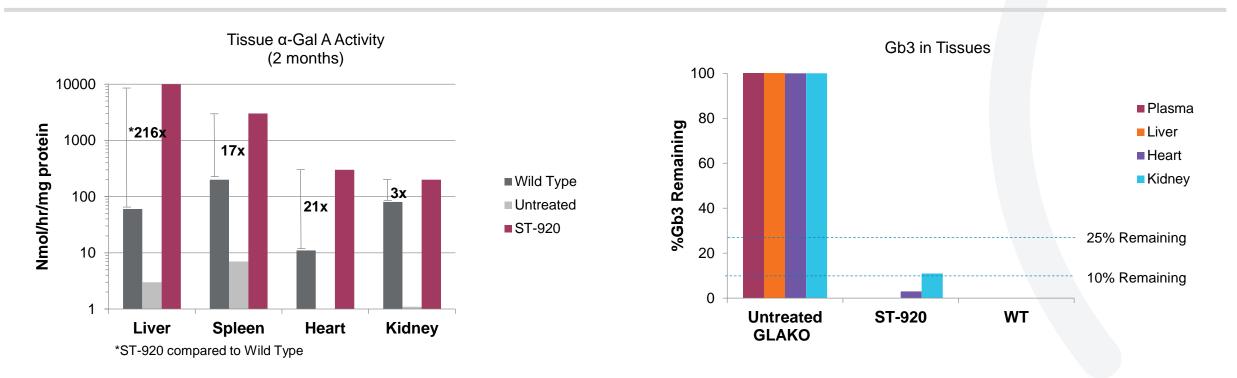




ST-920, gene therapy for Fabry disease

Sangamo's next inherited metabolic disease (IMD) asset

- ST-920 is a gene therapy designed to elevate α -Gal A enzyme
- 5,000 6,000 Fabry patients in US / EU; most diagnosed as adults
- Bi-weekly ERT infusions (standard of care) may not clear all substrate from secondary organs
- ST-920 clinical trial initiation expected in 2019





CAR-Tregs have the potential to generate antigen and tissue specific cell therapy products for immunology



Engineered CAR-Tregs

Antigen localized: tissue-specific activity

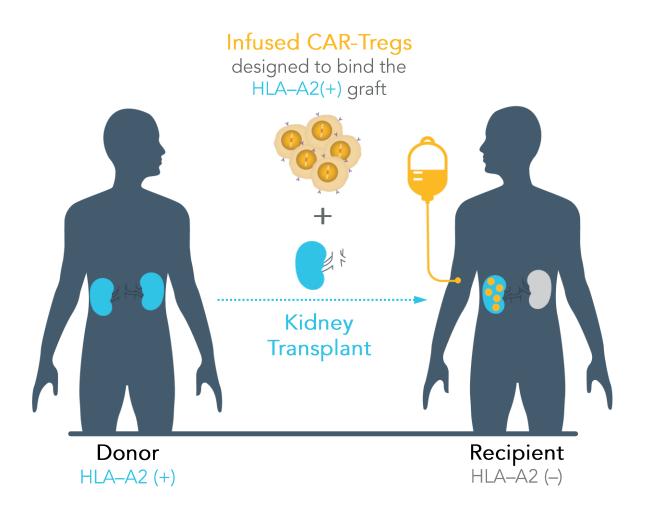
Antigen <u>activated</u>: better controlled cell product and dosing

Robust and scalable processes



Tx200: HLA-A2 CAR-Treg for solid organ transplant

Induction of site-specific immune tolerance

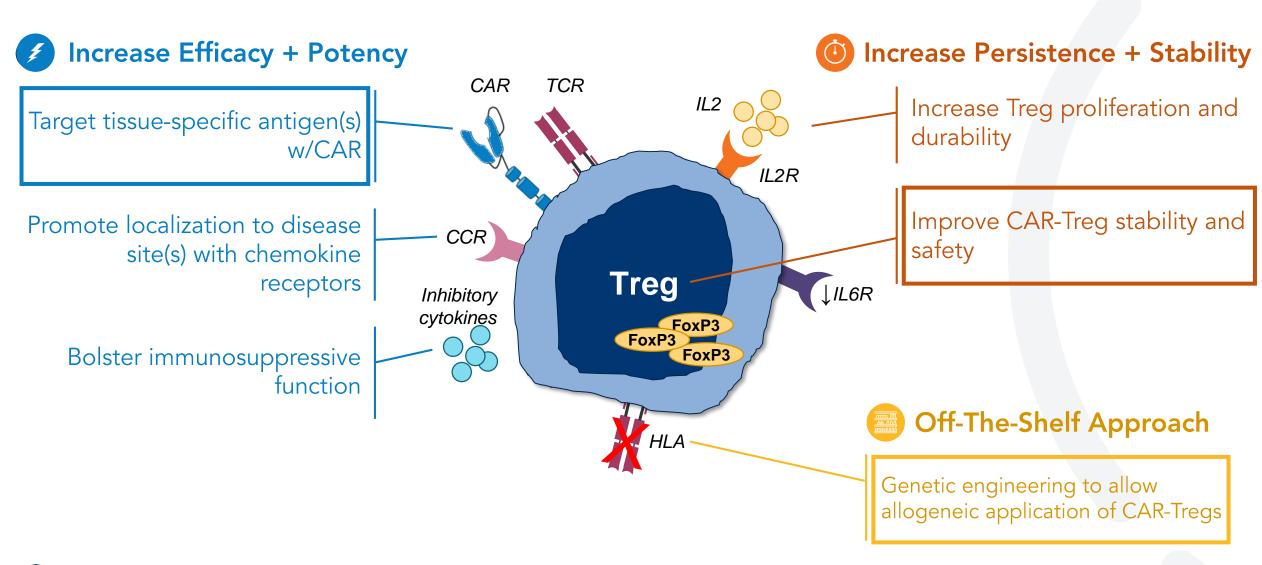


- HLA-A2 antigen on graft is recognized by CAR-Treg cells
- Activated CAR-Treg cells exert site specific suppressive function
- Goal: Achieve tolerance and longterm protection of graft

Clinical trial initiation expected in 2019

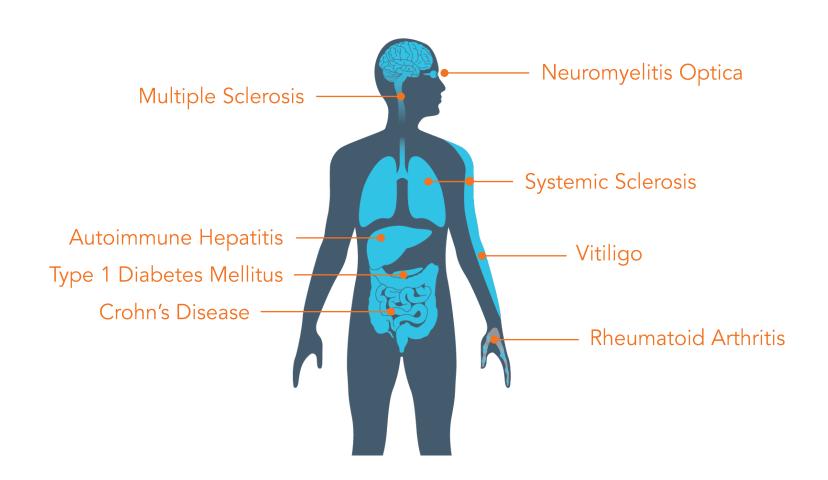


Sangamo plans to develop next generation CAR-Treg products with ZFN multiplex editing





Market opportunity for CAR-Tregs holds significant potential in autoimmune diseases



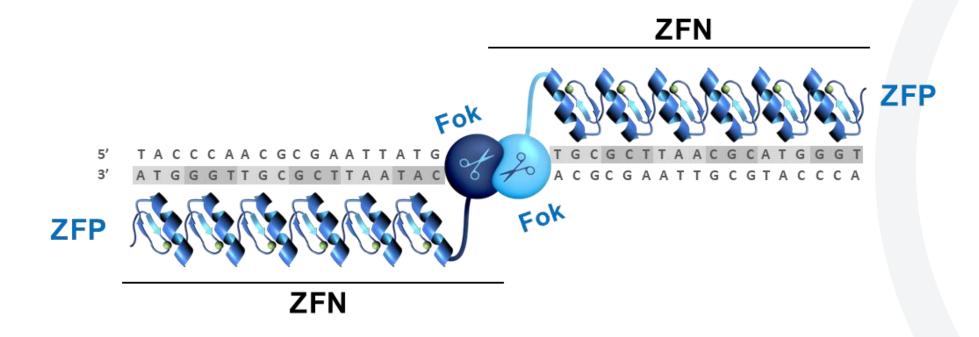
Several autoimmune diseases with large patient populations and high unmet need present significant market opportunities for CAR-Treg cell therapies



ZFP Technology

ZFN gene editing
ZFP-TF gene regulation

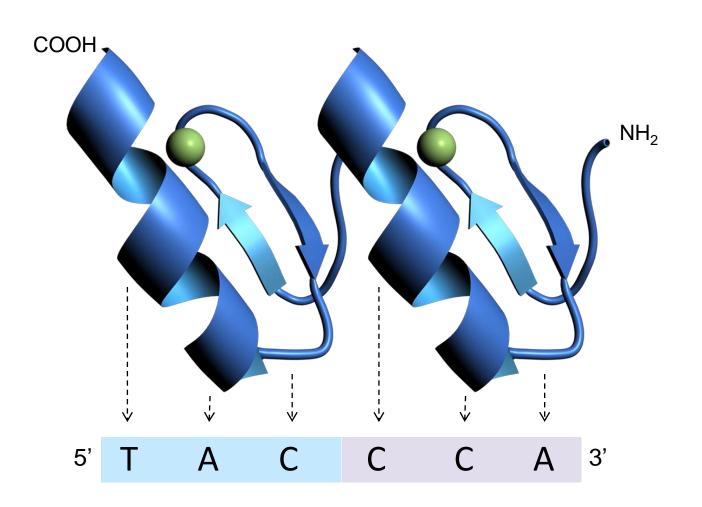
ZFNs: The platform of choice for therapeutic gene editing





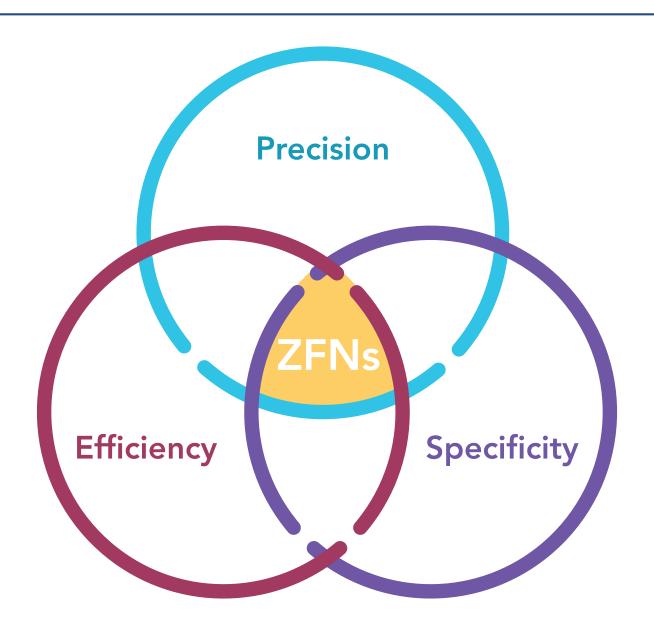
Sangamo's engineered zinc finger proteins

- A naturally occurring class of proteins which upregulate or downregulate gene expression
- Sangamo's ZFP library is derived from selected, designed and natural fingers





ZFNs: The platform of choice for therapeutic gene editing





Recent innovations drive exceptional performance

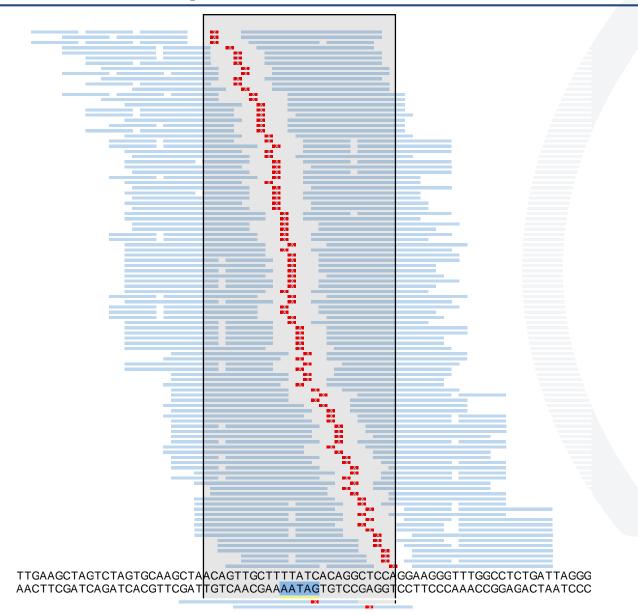
	Innovation	Result
Precision Efficiency Specificity	New linkers for configuring DNA-binding modules	300-fold increase in design options for targeting any given sequence
Precision Specificity	New dimer architectures yield higher modification activity	Increase DNA editing efficiency to as high as 99.5%
Precision Specificity	Phosphate contact tuning via replacement of key residues	Off-target cleavage undetectable (>1000 fold reduction)



New architectures yield a dense array of ZFN designs for optimal ontarget efficiency and maximum therapeutic effect

Example: Critical GATAA element in BCL11A

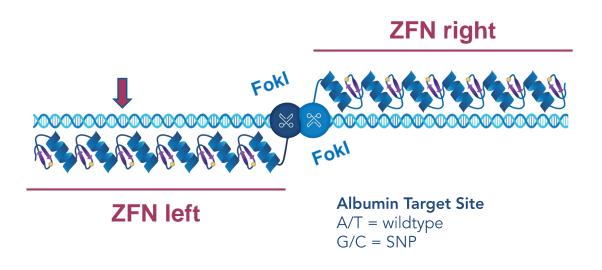
104 ZFN architectures available for targeting → GATAA ± 10bp



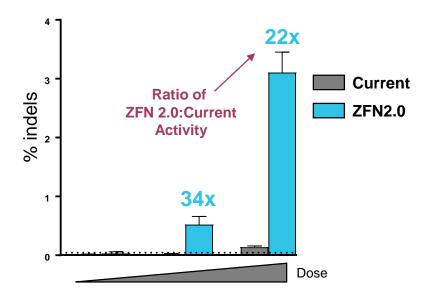


ZFN2.0 – Architectural enhancements create a next-generation ZFN for the albumin locus

Ability to cut both the wildtype and SNP target sequence



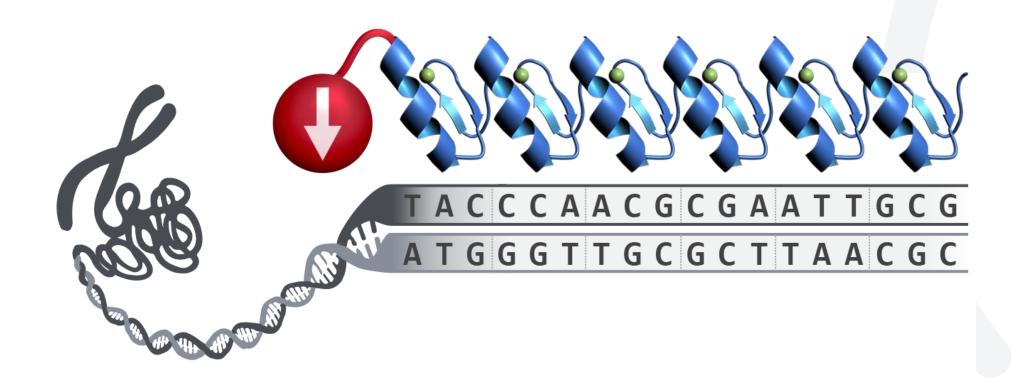
ZFN activity (% indels) increased 5-30x in primary human hepatocytes





'Single-handed' ZFP-Transcriptions Factors (ZFP-TFs) can be engineered to regulate any gene

Sangamo is developing ZFP-TFs for CNS applications including tauopathies, Huntington's disease¹, and C9ORF72-linked ALS and FTLD²





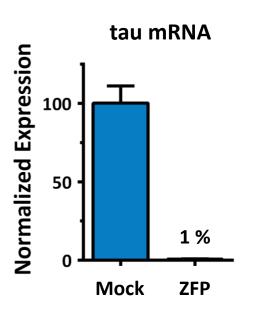
¹ In partnership with Shire

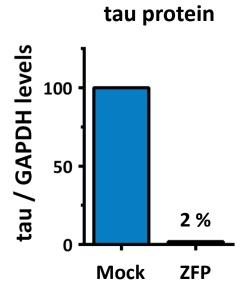
² In partnership with Pfizer

ZFP-TFs can be designed for pan-allelic or allele-specific gene repression

Pan-allelic repression:

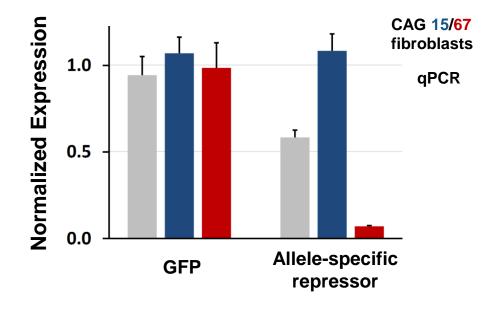
Single-administration AAV ZFP-TF to lower all tau forms at the DNA level





Allele-specific repression

of mutant HTT gene in HD program¹





In Closing

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