

# Corporate Presentation

August 5, 2020



# Forward-Looking Statements

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This presentation contains forward-looking statements regarding Sangamo's current expectations. These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements relating to the potential to develop, obtain regulatory approvals for and commercialize safe and effective therapies to treat certain diseases and the timing, availability and costs of such therapies, the potential to use ZFP, ZFP-TF, ZFN, CAR-Treg, iPSC, ESC and other technologies to develop safe and effective therapies, the potential for Sangamo to benefit and earn milestone and royalty payments from its collaborations and the timing of such benefits and payments, Sangamo's financial resources and expectations, the evolving COVID-19 pandemic and the impact of the pandemic on Sangamo's business and operations, plans and timelines for manufacturing product candidates and opening manufacturing facilities, plans and timelines for Sangamo and our collaborators to conduct clinical trials and share clinical data, Sangamo's 2020 financial guidance related to GAAP and non-GAAP total operating expenses and stock-based compensation and other statements that are not historical fact. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict. Sangamo's actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed. Factors that could cause actual results to differ include, without limitation, risks and uncertainties related to the evolving COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the global business environment, healthcare systems and Sangamo's business and operations; the research and development process; the uncertain timing and unpredictable results of clinical trials, including whether initial clinical trial data will be representative of final clinical trial data and whether final clinical trial data will validate the safety and efficacy of product candidates; the unpredictable regulatory approval process for product candidates across multiple regulatory authorities; the manufacturing of products and product candidates; the commercialization of approved products; the potential for technological developments that obviate technologies used by Sangamo; the potential for collaborators to breach or terminate collaboration agreements; the potential for Sangamo to fail to realize its expected benefits of its collaborations; and the uncertainty of Sangamo's future capital requirements, financial performance and results. There can be no assurance that Sangamo and its collaborators will be able to develop commercially viable products. These risks and uncertainties are described more fully in Sangamo's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2020 and Annual Report on Form 10-K. Forward-looking statements contained in this presentation speak only as of the date hereof, and Sangamo undertakes no duty to update such information except as required under applicable law. This presentation concerns investigational product candidates that are under preclinical and/or clinical investigation and which have not yet been approved for marketing by any regulatory agency. They are currently limited to investigational use, and no representations are made as to their safety or efficacy for the purposes for which they are being investigated. Any discussions of safety or efficacy are only in reference to the specific results presented here and may not be indicative of an ultimate finding of safety or efficacy by regulatory agencies.

To supplement Sangamo's financial results and guidance presented in accordance with GAAP, Sangamo presents non-GAAP total operating expenses, which exclude stock-based compensation expense from GAAP total operating expenses. Sangamo believes that this non-GAAP financial measure, when considered together with its financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP, can enhance investors' and analysts' ability to meaningfully compare Sangamo's results from period to period and to its forward-looking guidance, and to identify operating trends in Sangamo's business. Sangamo has excluded stock-based compensation expense because it is a non-cash expense that may vary significantly from period to period as a result of changes not directly or immediately related to the operational performance for the periods presented. This non-GAAP financial measure is in addition to, not a substitute for, or superior to, measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. Sangamo encourages investors to carefully consider its results under GAAP, as well as its supplemental non-GAAP financial information, to more fully understand Sangamo's business.



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

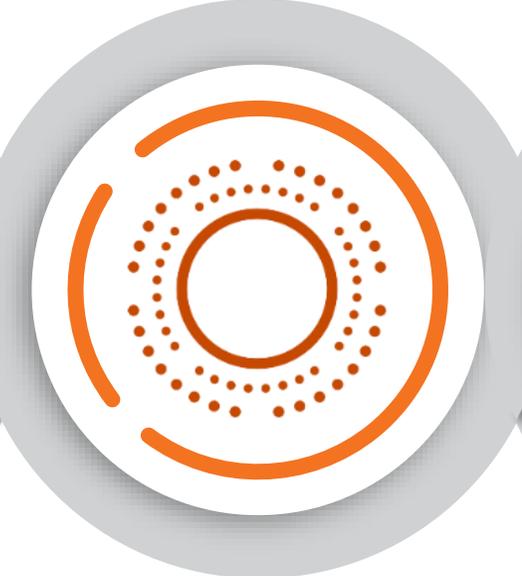
# Our proprietary suite of genomic medicine technologies

Gene Therapy  
AAV



Gene therapy provides tractable, valuable near-term opportunities

Gene-Edited Cell Therapy  
AAV/LV; ZFN



Continue to advance *ex vivo* editing to create cell therapies

Genome Editing  
AAV; ZFN



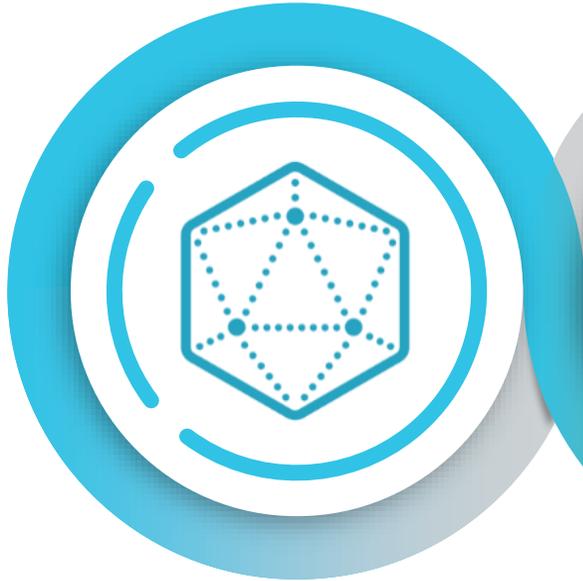
Sustain momentum with *in vivo* genome editing and genome regulation

Genome Regulation  
AAV; ZFP-TF



# Our capabilities allow us to design therapeutic approaches targeting the underlying genetic causes of disease

## Gene Therapy AAV



SB-525 / PF-07055480: Hemophilia A  
ST-920: Fabry disease  
ST-101: PKU

## Gene-Edited Cell Therapy AAV/LV; ZFN



ST-400: Beta thalassemia  
BIVV003: Sickle cell disease  
TX200: Solid organ transplant  
KITE-037: Allo-CD19 CAR-T  
Undisclosed targets

## Genome Editing AAV; ZFN



SB-913: MPS II

## Genome Regulation AAV; ZFP-TF



ST-501: Tauopathies  
ST-502:  $\alpha$ -synuclein  
C9ORF72-linked ALS/FTLD  
TAK-686: Huntington's disease  
Prion  
Neurodevelopmental disorders  
Undisclosed targets

# Robust pipeline of genomic medicines



# Novartis collaboration for neurodevelopmental disorders

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- Strategically partners Sangamo's proprietary genome regulation technology with Novartis' deep experience pioneering treatments in neurodevelopment.
- Leverages Sangamo's zinc finger protein transcription factors (ZFP-TFs) in an effort to upregulate, or activate, expression of genes that are inadequately expressed with certain neurodevelopmental disorders.
- Aims to develop and commercialize gene regulation therapies to address three neurodevelopmental targets, including genes linked to autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and other neurodevelopmental targets.

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 **NOVARTIS**

# Novartis collaboration scope and responsibilities

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- Over a three-year period, Novartis has exclusive rights to ZFP-TFs targeted to three undisclosed genes associated with neurodevelopmental disorders, including ASD and intellectual disability.
- Novartis has the option to license Sangamo's proprietary AAVs.
- Sangamo is responsible for certain research and associated manufacturing activities, all of which will be funded by Novartis.
- Novartis will assume responsibility for additional research activities, IND-enabling studies, clinical development, related regulatory interactions, manufacturing, and global commercialization.



# Novartis collaboration financial summary

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**Upfront**

\$75M

Upfront license payment

**Milestones**

\$720M

\$420M – development milestones  
\$300M – commercial milestones

**Royalties**

Net sales %

High single to sub-teen double digits

**R&D**

Funding

Novartis will fund certain research and manufacturing activities by Sangamo, and be responsible for further research and commercialization activities

# Increasing productivity and realizing value through biopharmaceutical partnerships

	 <b>Biogen</b>	 <b>GILEAD</b>	 <b>NOVARTIS</b>	 <b>Pfizer</b>	 <b>Pfizer</b>	 <b>SANOFI</b>	 <b>Takeda</b>
<b>Target/ therapeutic area</b>	Neurological including AD, PD	Oncology anti-CD19 CAR-T	Neurodevelopmental disorders	C9ORF72 ALS	Hemophilia A	Beta thalassemia, Sickle Cell disease	Huntington's disease
<b>Development phase</b>	Preclinical	Preclinical	Preclinical	Preclinical	Phase 3	Phase 1/2	Preclinical
<b>Technology</b>	Genome regulation	Cell therapy	Genome regulation	Genome regulation	Gene therapy	Cell therapy	Genome regulation
<b>Royalties (% on net sales)</b>	High-single to sub- teen double-digit	Single-digit	High-single to sub- teen double-digit	Mid- to high-single digit	Low teens to 20	Double-digit	Single-digit
<b>Upfront &amp; equity</b>	\$125M payment + \$225M in equity purchase	\$150M payment + \$50M in equity purchase	\$75M payment	\$12M	\$70M	\$20M	\$13M
<b>Milestones</b>	Up to \$2.37B (\$925M pre- commercial)	Up to \$3.01B (\$1.3B through 1st sale)	Up to \$720M (\$420M in development and \$300M in commercial)	Up to \$150M preclinical and commercial	Up to \$475M (\$300M for SB-525 and \$175M other)	Up to \$276M for both programs	-

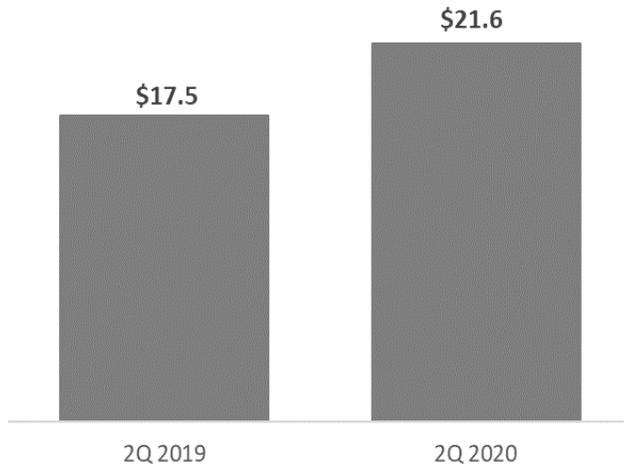
Cash received through license fees, milestones, and equity: **~\$780 million**  
 Future opportunity: **Royalties** on net product sales, as well as **~\$7 billion**  
 in potential milestone payments

# 2Q 2020 Financial Results

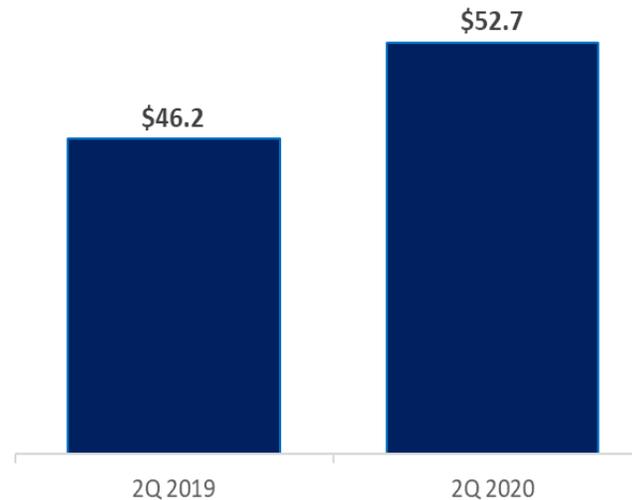
2020 guidance revisions driven by COVID-19 and its impact on clinical programs

\$ in Millions

## Revenues



## Non-GAAP Opex\*



2020 Non-GAAP  
Opex\*\*

**\$210M-  
\$225M**

\* GAAP total operating expenses were \$59.4 million for 2Q 2020, compared to \$51.1 million for 2Q 2019 and included stock-based compensation expense ("SBC") of \$6.7 million and \$4.9 million respectively

\*\* On a GAAP basis we expect our 2020 operating expense to be in the range of \$235 - \$250 million including anticipated SBC of \$25 million

# Clinical and preclinical pipeline

- Gene Therapy
- Cell Therapy
- Genome Editing

# Gene therapy in 2020: Building on hemophilia A data

## Preclinical

  
 PKU  
 (ST-101)  


  
 IBD  


  
 MS  


  
 Oncology  
 (Undisclosed)  
 PARTNER 

  
 Oncology  
 (KITE-037)  
 PARTNER 

## Phase 1/2

  
 Fabry Disease  
 (ST-920)  


  
 Beta  
 Thalassemia  
 (ST-400)  
 PARTNER 

## Phase 3

  
 Hemophilia A  
 (giiroctocogene  
 fitelparvovec)  
 PARTNER 

  
 Solid Organ  
 Transplant  
 (TX200)  


  
 ALS/FTD  
 PARTNER 

  
 Huntington's  
 Disease  
 (TAK-686)  
 PARTNER 

  
 $\alpha$ -Synuclein  
 (ST-502)  
 PARTNER

  
 Tauopathies  
 (ST-501)  
 PARTNER 

  
 Sickle Cell  
 Disease  
 (BIVV003)  
 PARTNER 

  
 MPS II  
 (SB-913)  


  
 Neurology  
 (Undisclosed)  
 PARTNER 

  
 Prion  


  
 Neuro-  
 developmental  
 disorders  
 PARTNER 

# Updated Follow-up of the High-Dose Cohort in the Alta Study, a Phase 1/2 Study of giroctocogene fitelparvovec (SB-525) Gene Therapy in Adults With Severe Hemophilia A

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*Thomas J. Harrington, MD<sup>1</sup>; Barbara A. Konkle, MD<sup>2</sup>; Kimo Stine, MD<sup>3</sup>; Nathan Visweshwar, MD<sup>4</sup>; Andrew D. Leavitt, MD<sup>5</sup>; Adam Giermasz, MD, PhD<sup>6</sup>; Steven Arkin, MD<sup>7</sup>; Annie Fang, MD, PhD<sup>8</sup>; Li-Jung Tseng, MBA, PhD<sup>8</sup>; Gregory Di Russo, MD<sup>7</sup>; Bettina M. Cockroft, MD, MBA<sup>9</sup>; Adrian Woolfson, MD, PhD<sup>9</sup>; Jeremy Rupon, MD, PhD<sup>10</sup>; Didier Rouy, MD, PhD<sup>9</sup>*

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# Safety Summary: Treatment-Related Adverse Events

MedDRA Preferred Term	Cohort 4 3e13 vg/kg (N=5)	
	Subjects, n (%)	No. of Events
Any treatment-related event	5 (100.0)	42
Alanine aminotransferase increased*	3 (60.0)	9
Pyrexia	4 (80.0)	4
Aspartate aminotransferase increased	1 (20.0)	2
Tachycardia	2 (40.0)	2
Fatigue	1 (20.0)	1
Hypotension	1 (20.0)	1
Myalgia	1 (20.0)	1

\*Subject 113001 had an ALT increase as per central lab results, but Investigator has not reported increase as an Adverse Event

# ALT Elevations: Cohort 4 (3x10<sup>13</sup> vg/kg)

- 4 of 5 subjects in cohort 4 had an ALT elevation

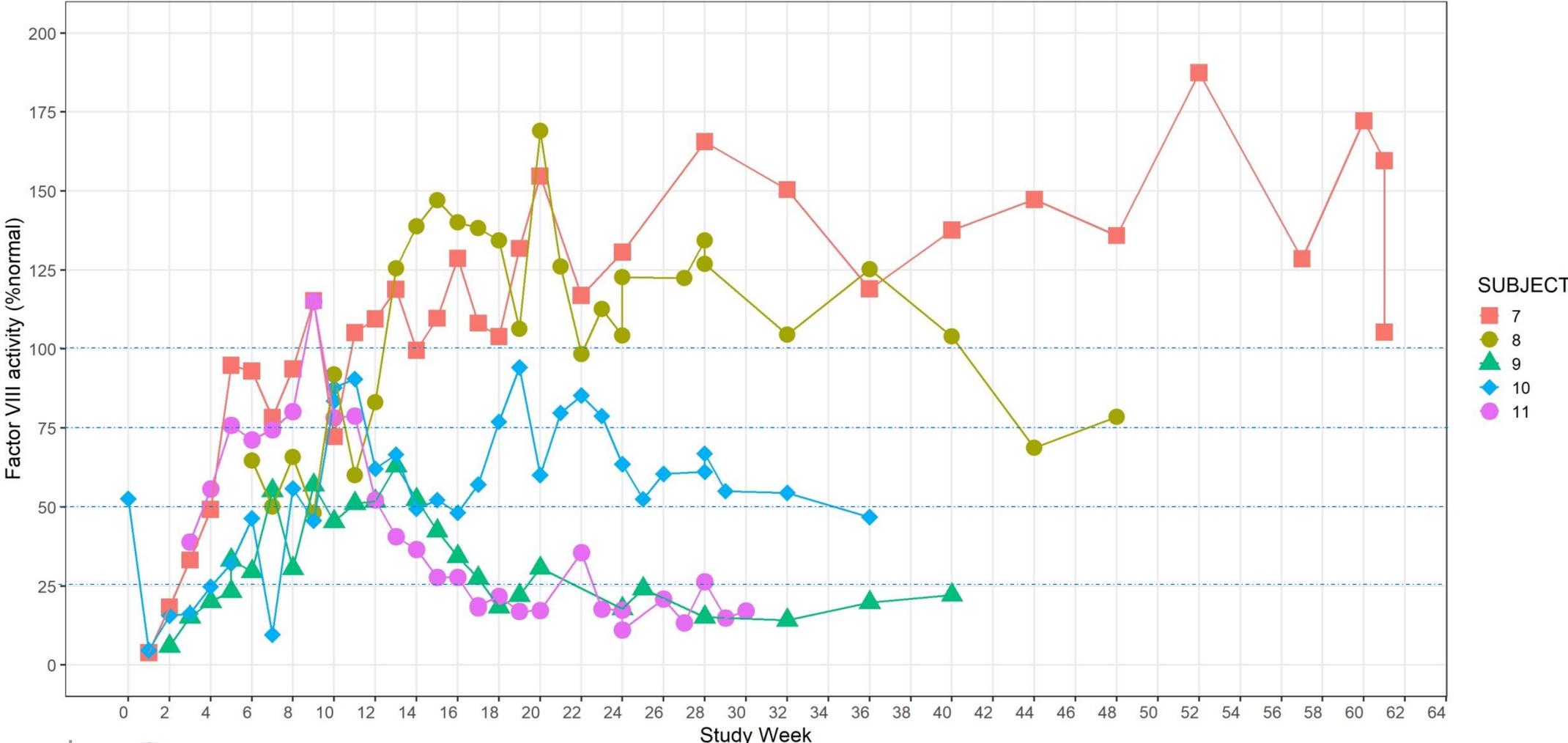
Subject ID Number	Time of First ALT Elevation (Week)	Maximum ALT Value, U/L (Grade)	Steroids, >60mg (Weeks)	Steroids, Taper (Weeks)	FVIII levels (Chromo, IU/dL) at Start of Steroids	FVIII Levels (Chromo, IU/dl) at End of Taper	Time of Second ALT Elevation (Week)	Weeks of Steroids After Second Elevation
7	4.5	91 (gr 1)	3	11	94.8	108.2	48 <sup>#</sup>	16 <sup>#</sup>
8	12	66 (gr 1)	1	16	83.1	112.6	N/A	N/A
10	5.5	63 (gr 1)	N/A*	6	46.4	57.1	20	9
11	8	192 (gr 2)	1.5	4	80.2	27.7	16	18

\*: Patient started at 60mg.

#: Patient had an additional isolated elevation of ALT at week 28 that was treated with corticosteroids for 1 week and discontinued. Treatment was ongoing at the time of data cut.

# Efficacy: Cohort 4 ( $3 \times 10^{13}$ vg/kg)

FVIII Activity as measured at Central Laboratory with Chromogenic Assay



# giroctocogene fitelparvovec (SB-525 / PF-07055480) program transitioned to Pfizer for Phase 3 development

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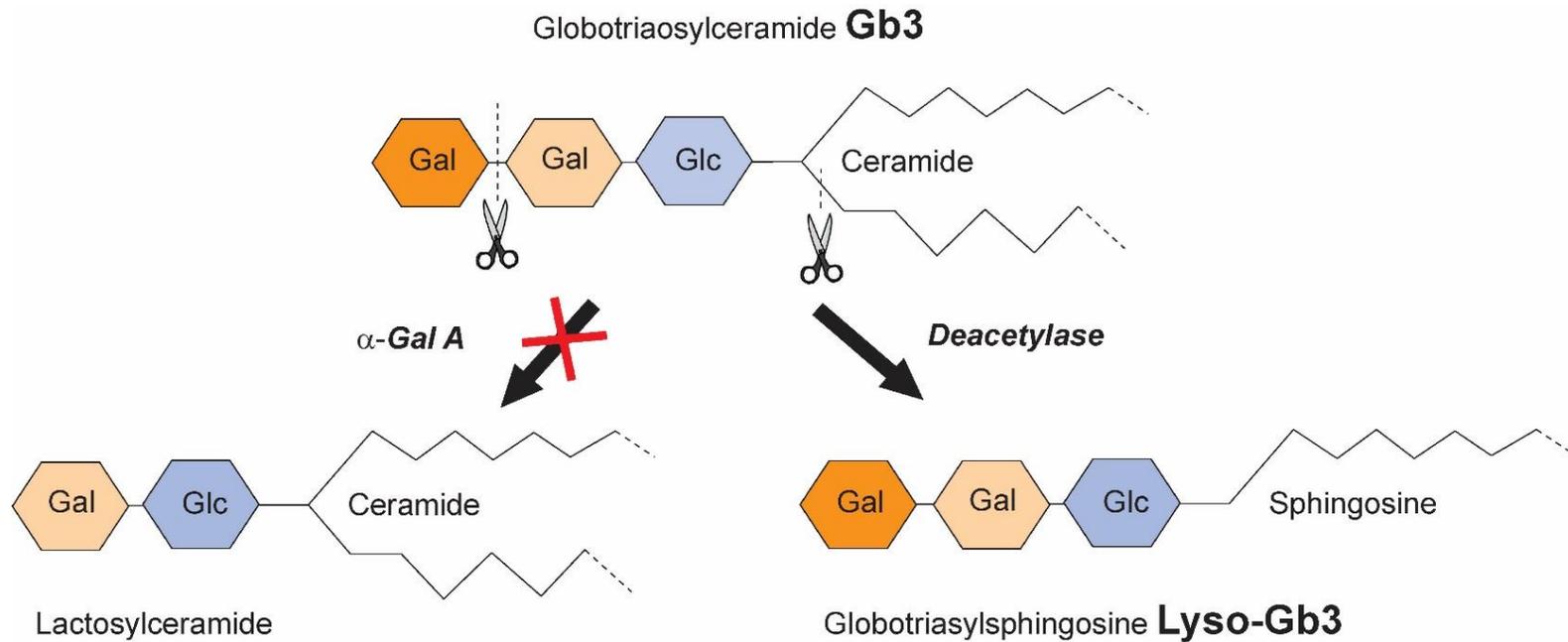
- Pfizer continues to target dosing of the first patient in the pivotal Phase 3 in 2H 2020
  - Objective: To evaluate the clinical efficacy and safety of a single IV infusion of PF-07055480 in eligible patients who have completed at least 6 months in prior lead-in study
- Enrollment in Pfizer's Phase 3 lead-in study commenced in October and is ongoing
  - Objective: To establish  $\geq 6$  months of prospective efficacy data of current FVIII prophylaxis replacement therapy in the usual care setting of hemophilia A subjects, who are negative for nAb to SB-525 capsid (AAV6), prior to the Phase 3 gene therapy study

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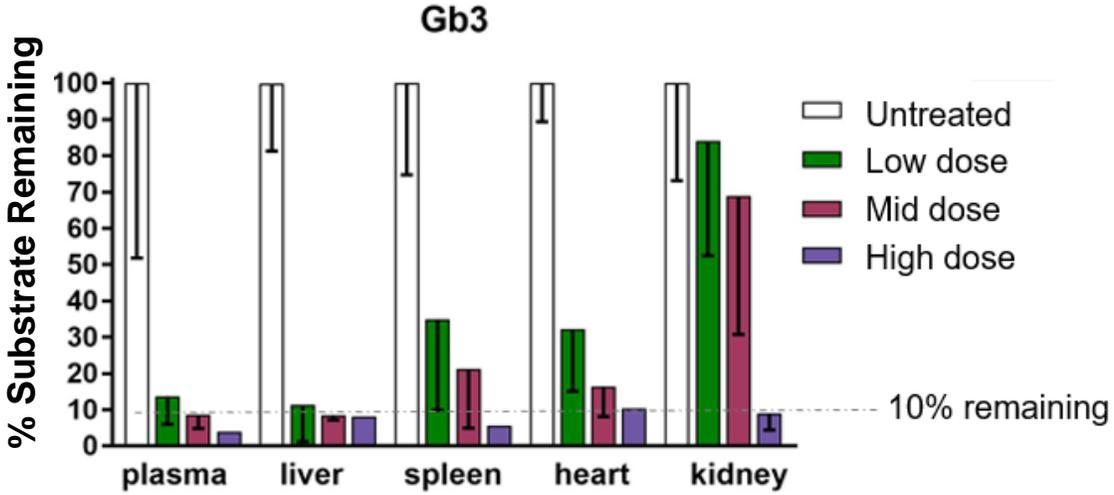
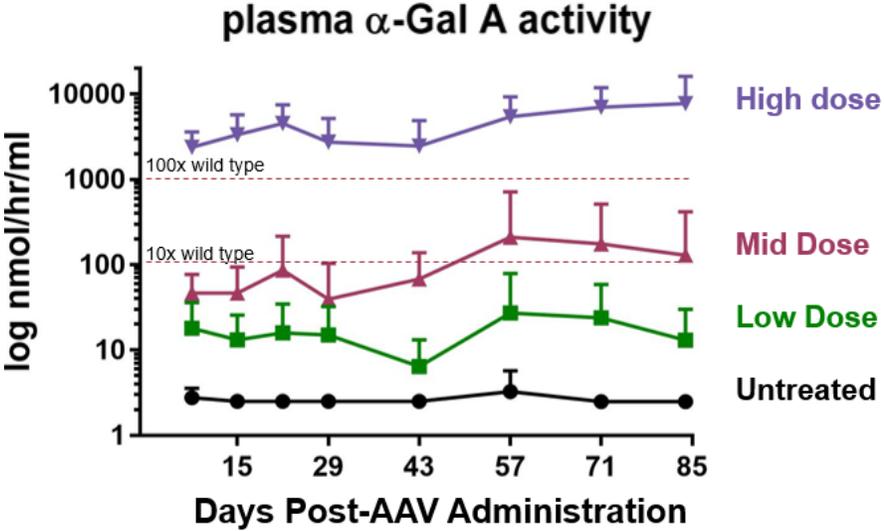
# Fabry disease: A lysosomal storage disorder



- Fabry disease is an **X-linked** monogenic disease caused by mutations in *GLA* gene encoding the enzyme alpha-galactosidase A ( **$\alpha$ -Gal A**)
- **$\alpha$ -Gal A** plays a role in degradation of glycolipids in the lysosome
- The lack of functioning enzyme results in the accumulation of **Gb3** and its soluble form **lyso-Gb3**.

# ST-920 promising preclinical data

- ✓ US FDA and EMA orphan drug designation granted
- ✓ AAV produced using clinical scale manufacturing methods



Sangamo's gene therapy demonstrated strong expression of  $\alpha$ -Gal A and Gb3 substrate reduction across tissue types in GLAKO murine model

## Primary Objective

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- Assess safety & tolerability of ST-920

## Secondary Objectives

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- Assess the pharmacodynamics of  $\alpha$ -Gal A and the presence of its substrates in plasma over time
- Assess impact of ST-920 on ERT administration required for subjects on ERT
- Assess impact of ST-920 on renal function
- Evaluate AAV2/6 vector DNA shedding over time

## Target Population

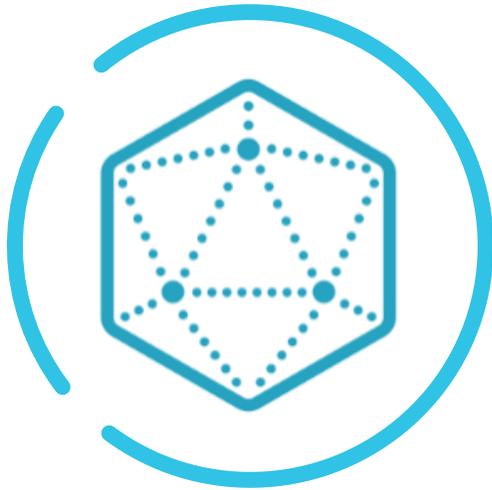
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- Male subjects  $\geq$  18 years of age with classic Fabry disease
- On ERT regimen; or ERT-naïve; or ERT-pseudo-naïve and has not received ERT treatment in the prior 6 months

The goal is to abrogate the need for ERT with a recombinant AAV2/6 vector encoding cDNA for human  $\alpha$ -Gal A, resulting in long-term expression of  $\alpha$ -Gal A

# ST-920 offers a potentially differentiated treatment for Fabry

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- In a single IV infusion, ST-920 may provide continuous, potentially life-long expression of endogenously expressed  $\alpha$ -Gal A
- No preconditioning regimen
- Potential to deliver efficacy with preserved renal function and reduced cardiac morbidity
- FDA draft guidance may considerably shorten time to approval and allow ST-920 to be among the first Fabry disease gene therapies on the market

# Ex vivo gene-edited cell therapy in 2020

Preclinical					Phase 1/2		Phase 3
 <p>PKU (ST-101)</p> <p>Sangamo THERAPEUTICS</p>	 <p>IBD</p> <p>Sangamo THERAPEUTICS</p>	 <p>MS</p> <p>Sangamo THERAPEUTICS</p>	 <p>Oncology (Undisclosed)</p> <p>PARTNER  Kite <small>a GILEAD Company</small></p>	 <p>Oncology (KITE-037)</p> <p>PARTNER  Kite <small>a GILEAD Company</small></p>	 <p>Fabry Disease (ST-920)</p> <p>Sangamo THERAPEUTICS</p>	 <p>Beta Thalassemia (ST-400)</p> <p>PARTNER  SANOFI</p>	 <p>Hemophilia A (girectocogene fitelparvovec)</p> <p>PARTNER  Pfizer</p>
 <p>Solid Organ Transplant (TX200)</p> <p>Sangamo THERAPEUTICS</p>	 <p>ALS/FTD</p> <p>PARTNER  Pfizer</p>	 <p>Huntington's Disease (TAK-686)</p> <p>PARTNER  Takeda</p>	 <p><math>\alpha</math>-Synuclein (ST-502)</p> <p>PARTNER  Biogen</p>	 <p>Tauopathies (ST-501)</p> <p>PARTNER  Biogen</p>	 <p>Sickle Cell Disease (BIVV003)</p> <p>PARTNER  SANOFI</p>	 <p>MPS II (SB-913)</p> <p>Sangamo THERAPEUTICS</p>	
 <p>Neurology (Undisclosed)</p> <p>PARTNER  Biogen</p>	 <p>Prion</p> <p>Sangamo THERAPEUTICS</p>	 <p>Neuro-developmental disorders</p> <p>PARTNER  NOVARTIS</p>					



**Presented at  
the 2019 American  
Society of Hematology  
Annual Meeting;  
Orlando, Florida;  
December 9, 2019**

## **Preliminary Results of a Phase 1/2 Clinical Study of Zinc Finger Nuclease-Mediated Editing of *BCL11A* in Autologous Hematopoietic Stem Cells for Transfusion- Dependent $\beta$ -Thalassemia**

Angela R. Smith, MD, MS<sup>1</sup>; Gary J. Schiller, MD<sup>2</sup>; Gregory M Vercellotti, MD<sup>3</sup>; Janet L. Kwiatkowski, MD, MSCE<sup>4</sup>; Lakshmanan Krishnamurti, MD<sup>5</sup>; Erica B. Esrick, MD<sup>6</sup>; David A. Williams, MD<sup>7</sup>; Weston P. Miller, MD<sup>8</sup>; Adrian Woolfson, MD, PhD<sup>8</sup> and Mark C. Walters, MD<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Pediatric Blood and Marrow Transplantation, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN; <sup>2</sup>Division of Hematology and Oncology, Department of Medicine, David Geffen School of Medicine at University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA; <sup>3</sup>Division of Hematology, Oncology and Transplantation, Department of Medicine, University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis, MN; <sup>4</sup>The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA; <sup>5</sup>Aflac Cancer and Blood Disorders Center, Department of Pediatrics, Children's Healthcare of Atlanta, Emory University, Atlanta, GA; <sup>6</sup>Dana-Farber/Boston Children's Cancer and Blood Disorders Center, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA; <sup>7</sup>Boston Children's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA; <sup>8</sup>Sangamo Therapeutics, Brisbane, CA; <sup>9</sup>USCF Benioff Children's Hospital Oakland, Oakland, CA

# Hemoglobinopathies collaboration with Sanofi: BIVV003 for Sickle Cell Disease and ST-400 for Beta Thalassemia



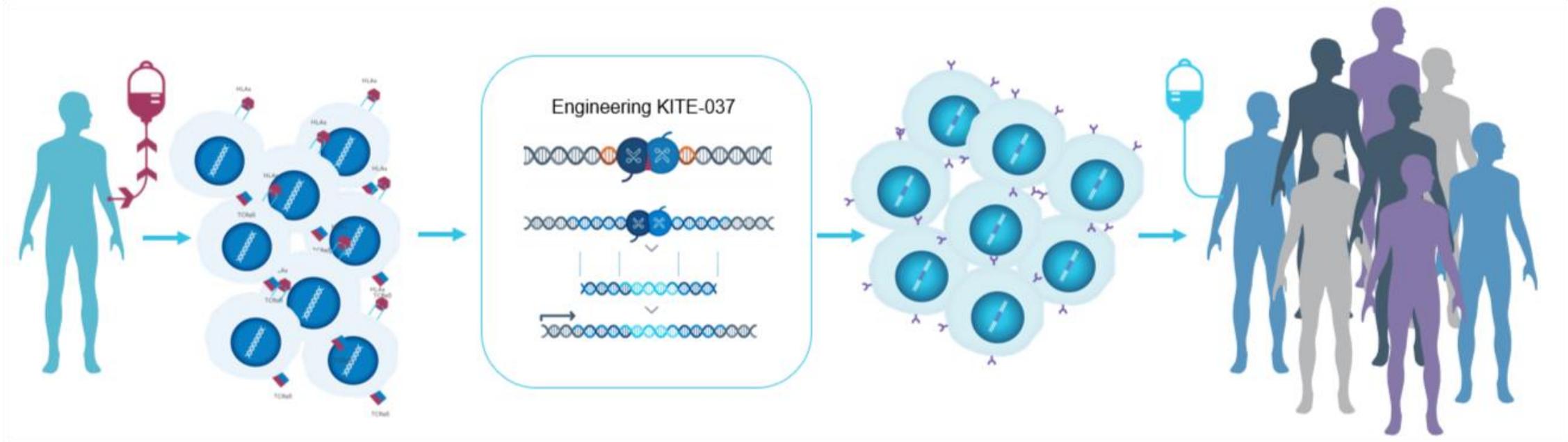
- Sanofi continuing to screen/enroll subjects into the PRECIZN-1 clinical trial evaluating BIVV003 for sickle cell disease
- Five subjects dosed in Sangamo's Thales study evaluating ST-400 for transfusion dependent beta thalassemia
  - No additional beta thalassemia subjects to be treated until data from PRECIZN-1 and Thales have been collected and analyzed
- Sangamo and Sanofi will look to present BIVV003 and ST-400 data once sufficient number of patients have been enrolled and follow-up has accumulated

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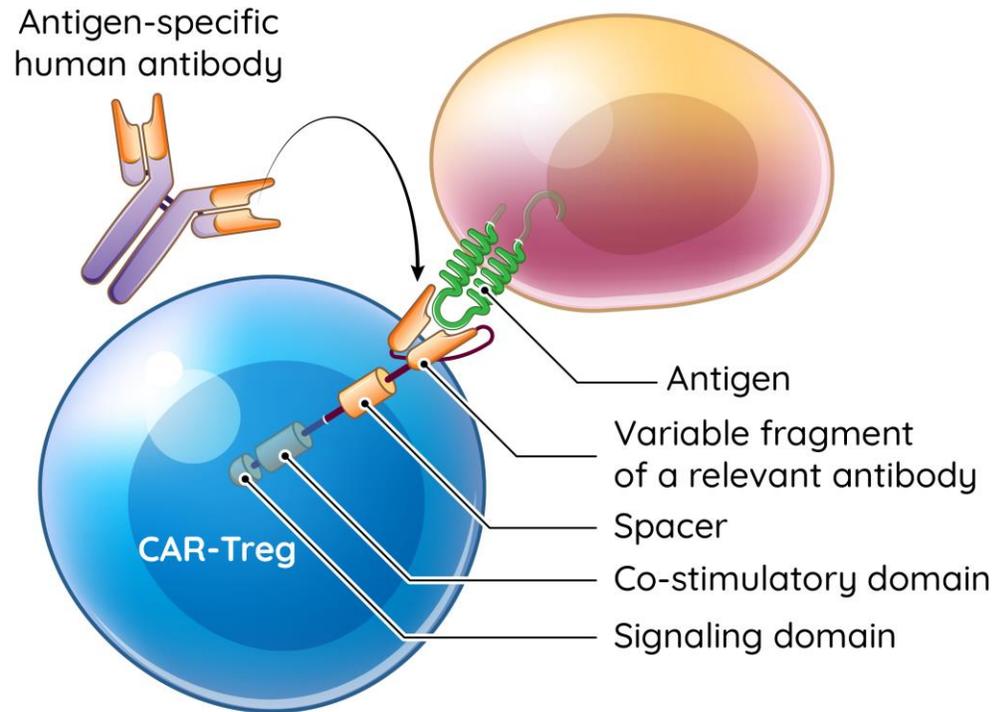
# KITE-037, the first product candidate of the collaboration with Kite, a Gilead Company



- First product candidate: KITE-037, an allogeneic anti-CD19 CAR-T
- KITE-037 clinical trial planned for 2020 potentially delayed due to COVID-19

# Harnessing T<sub>REG</sub> Function with CAR-T<sub>REG</sub> Therapy

## CAR-T<sub>REGS</sub> may overcome limitations of polyclonal T<sub>REG</sub> Therapy



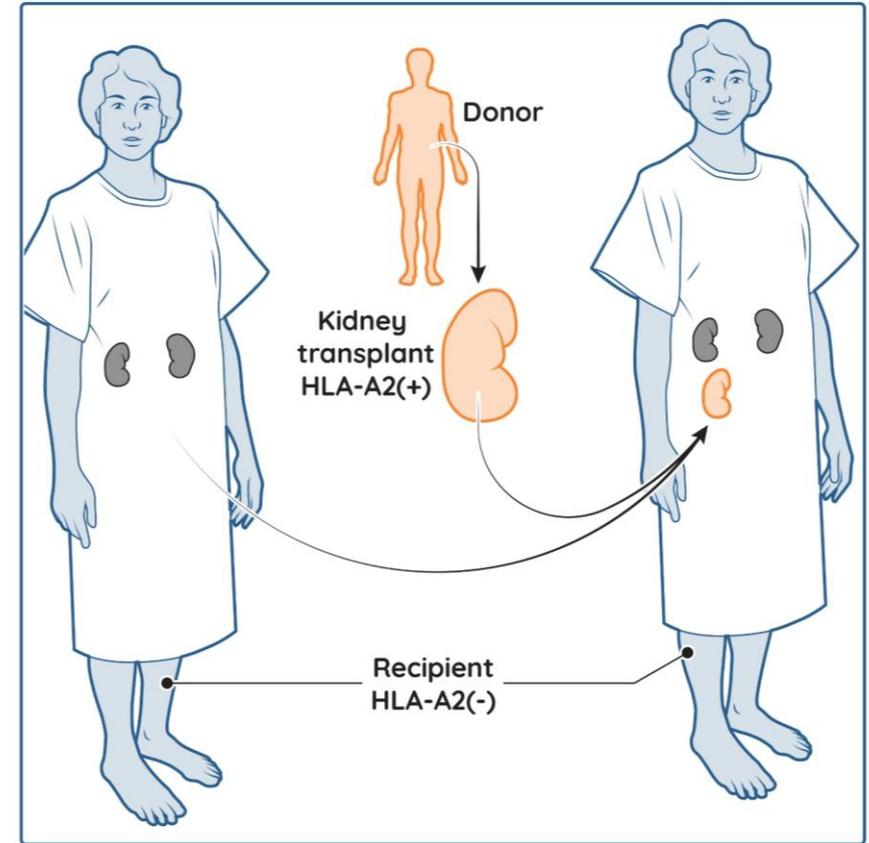
- *Ex vivo* engineered and expanded
- Tissue targeted
- Antigen activated & expanded
- Multiple mechanisms of immune regulation

# Sangamo is pioneering this new frontier with TX200 for solid organ transplantation

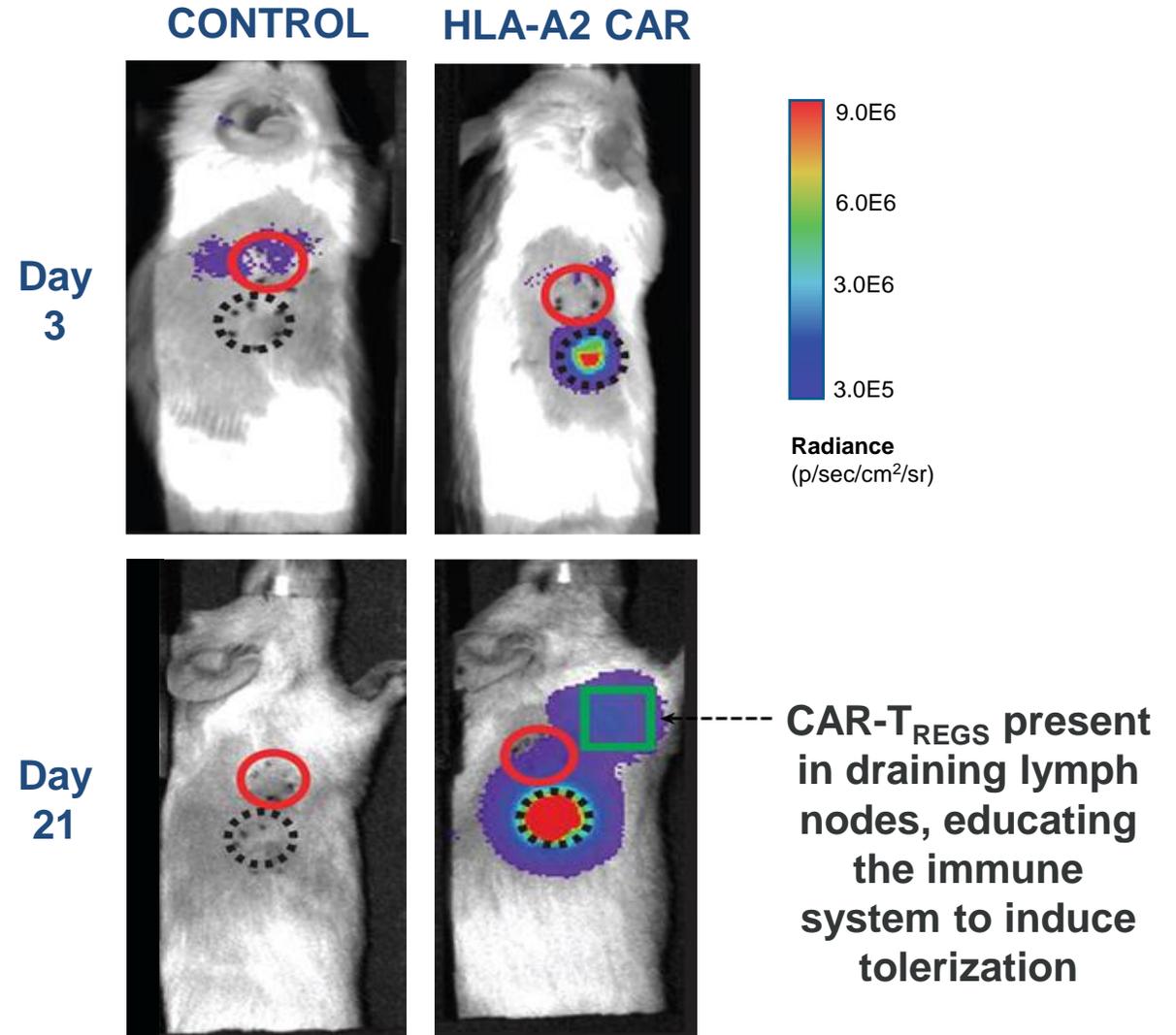
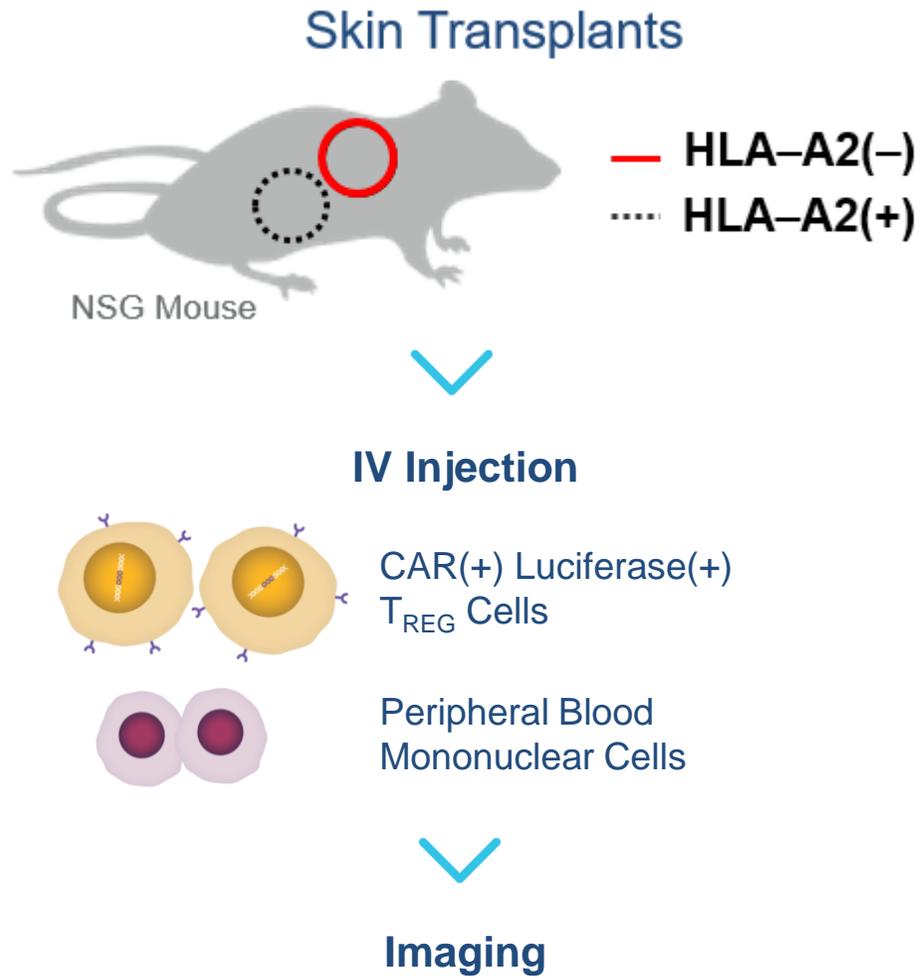


## Autologous HLA-A2 specific CAR-T<sub>REG</sub> cell therapy

- Initial target indication: Prevention of immune mediated rejection in living donor renal transplantation
  - The STEADFAST Study will evaluate the safety and mechanism of action of TX200 in renal transplant recipients
  - 80,000 renal transplantations per year (US and EU)
  - 20-25% of transplanted organs are HLA-A2 mismatched
- Therapeutic hypothesis and goals
  - Regulate the immune system in a targeted manner
  - Promote immunological tolerance to the renal transplant
  - Help preserve graft function and reduce graft loss



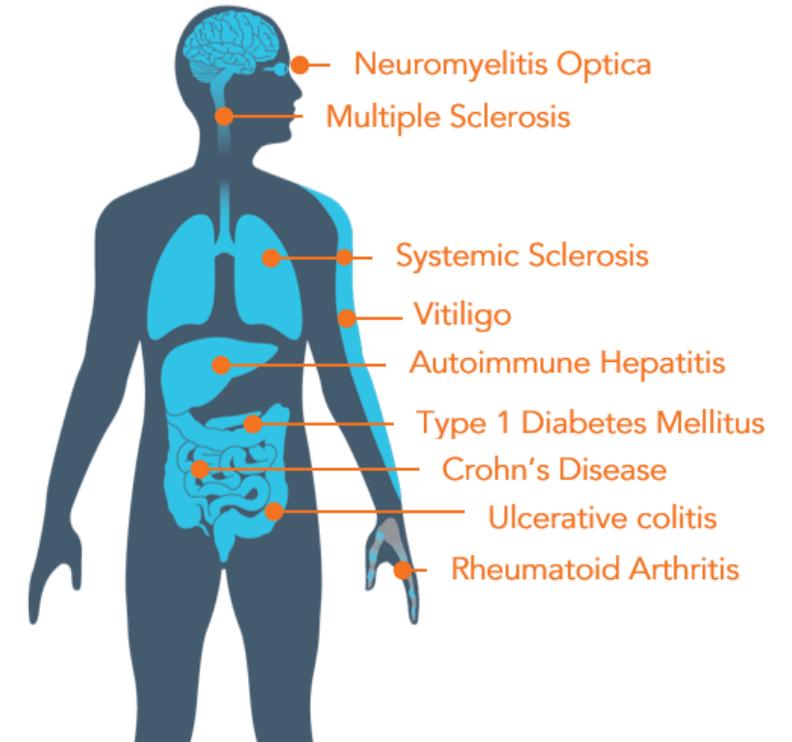
# HLA-A2 CAR-T<sub>REGS</sub> achieve precise and durable targeting of skin graft in a mouse model





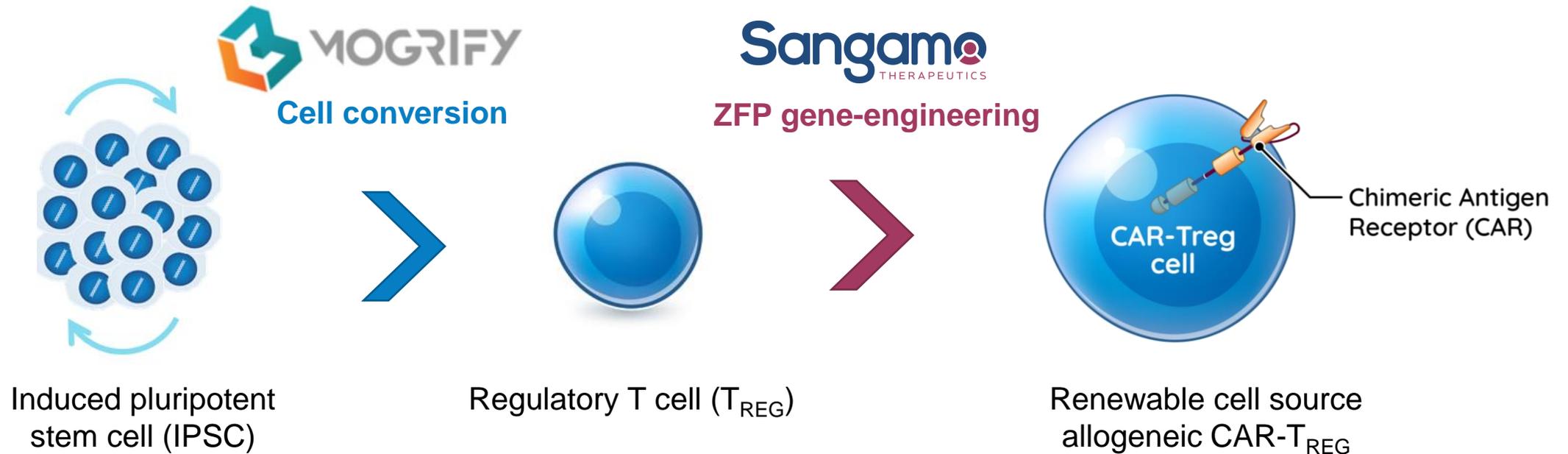
## Key outcomes from TX200 CAR-T<sub>REG</sub> program

- Data on safety and proof of concept
- Answers critical questions on CAR-T<sub>REG</sub> pharmacology and biology in patients
- Establishes CAR-T<sub>REG</sub> cell therapy process development know-how and manufacturing infrastructure
- Gateway to multiple autoimmune indications with large patient populations and high unmet need



# Sangamo licenses global rights to Mogrify's cell conversion technology to develop allogeneic cell therapies

Mogrify's technology enables the transformation of any human cell type into any other human cell type



- Collaboration expected to accelerate the development of scalable and accessible CAR- $T_{REG}$  cell therapies for the treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune diseases
- Complements ongoing cell therapy pipeline of CAR- $T_{REG}$  programs



# Applying Sangamo's technology to neurological diseases

Genome Regulation

# In vivo genome regulation for neurological diseases

Preclinical					Phase 1/2		Phase 3
 <p>PKU (ST-101)</p> <p>Sangamo</p>	 <p>IBD</p> <p>Sangamo</p>	 <p>MS</p> <p>Sangamo</p>	 <p>Oncology (Undisclosed)</p> <p>PARTNER </p>	 <p>Oncology (KITE-037)</p> <p>PARTNER </p>	 <p>Fabry Disease (ST-920)</p> <p>Sangamo</p>	 <p>Beta Thalassemia (ST-400)</p> <p>PARTNER </p>	 <p>Hemophilia A (giiroctocogene fitelparvovec)</p> <p>PARTNER </p>
 <p>Solid Organ Transplant (TX200)</p> <p>Sangamo</p>	 <p>ALS/FTD</p> <p>PARTNER </p>	 <p>Huntington's Disease (TAK-686)</p> <p>PARTNER </p>	 <p><math>\alpha</math>-Synuclein (ST-502)</p> <p>PARTNER </p>	 <p>Tauopathies (ST-501)</p> <p>PARTNER </p>	 <p>Sickle Cell Disease (BIVV003)</p> <p>PARTNER </p>	 <p>MPS II (SB-913)</p> <p>Sangamo</p>	
 <p>Neurology (Undisclosed)</p> <p>PARTNER </p>	 <p>Prion</p> <p>Sangamo</p>	 <p>Neuro-developmental disorders</p> <p>PARTNER </p>					

# Sangamo ZFP technology: Multiple approaches to access hundreds of genomic targets in CNS



## ZFP-TF genome regulation

## Example targets

### Pan-Allele

ZFP-TFs for single gene repression and activation

- Tauopathies
- $\alpha$ -synuclein
- Autism Spectrum Disorder

### Allele-Selective

ZFPs target disease allele repeats selectively

- Huntington's Disease
- C9ORF72-linked ALS

### Epigenetic editing

ZFP-Epi to demethylate select sites

- Rett Syndrome
- Fragile X

## ZFN genome editing

## Example targets

### Inflammation

CAR-T<sub>REGS</sub> for remyelination and inhibition of neuroinflammation

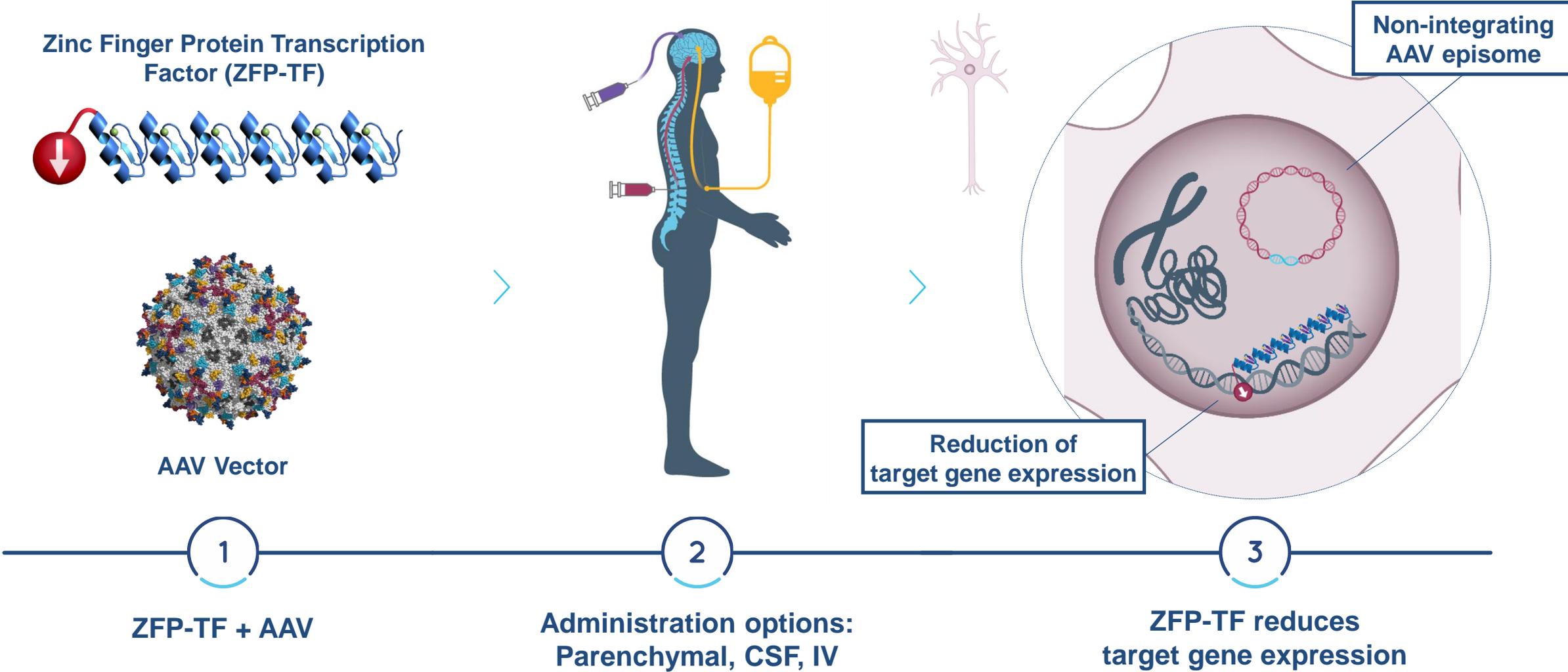
- Multiple Sclerosis
- ALS

### Mitochondrial

ZFNs for selective clearance of mutant mitochondrial genomes

- Cerebellar Ataxia
- Leigh Syndrome

# Zinc finger protein transcription factors (ZFP-TFs)

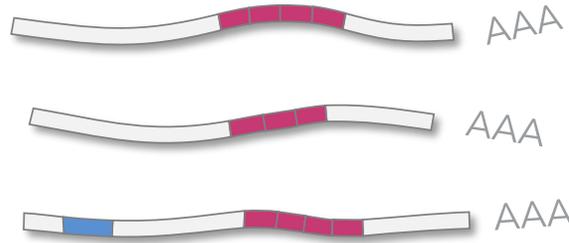


# ZFP-TFs target upstream at the source of mutant protein isoforms and complexes



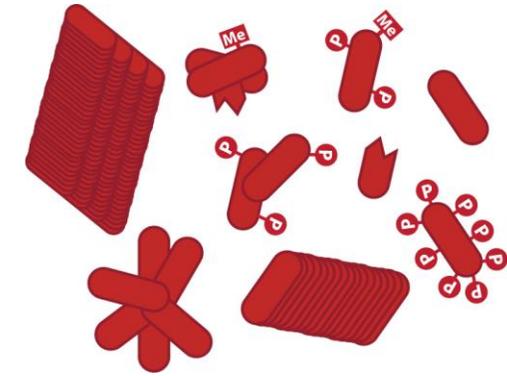
**DNA**

1 mutant allele



**RNA**

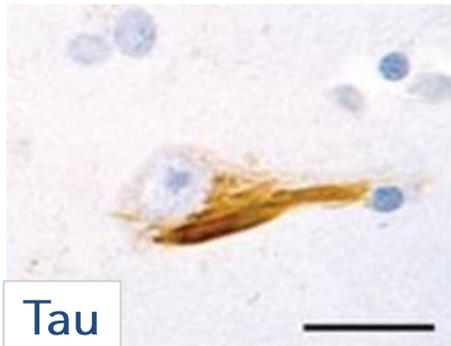
Sense, antisense, mis-spliced



**Protein**

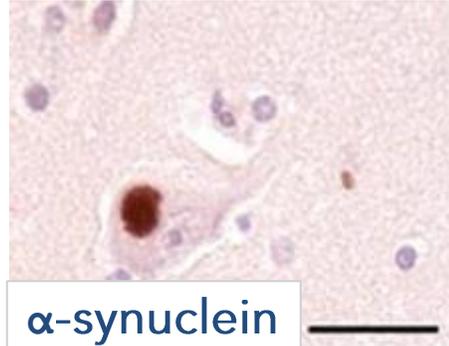
Varied and complex

**ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE**



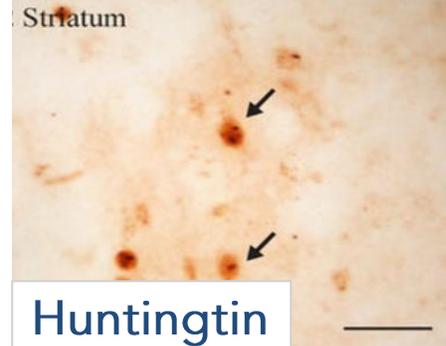
Tau

**PARKINSON'S DISEASE**



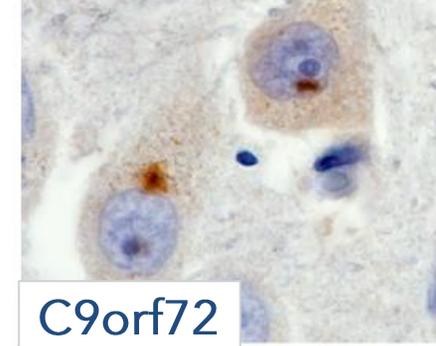
α-synuclein

**HUNTINGTON'S DISEASE**



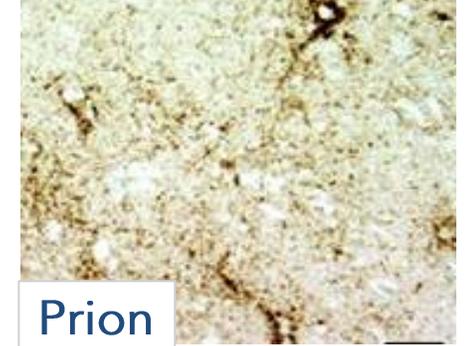
Huntingtin

**ALS**



C9orf72

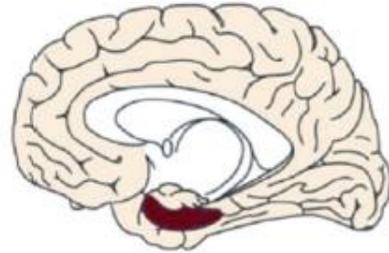
**PRION DISEASE**



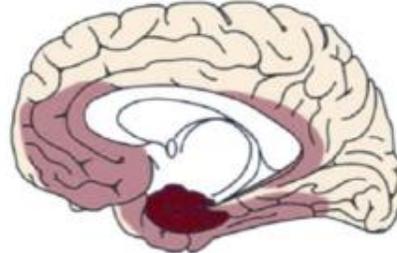
Prion

# Tau accumulation tracks closely with AD progression

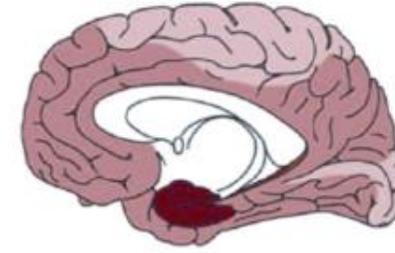
## A. Braak stages (post mortem)



Transentorhinal (I/II)

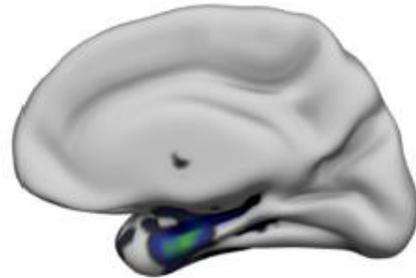


Limbic (III/IV)

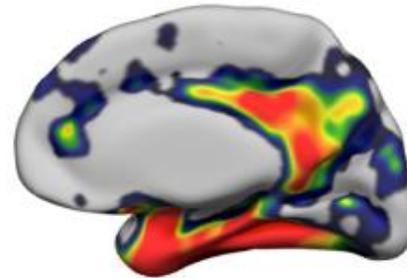


Neocortical (V/VI)

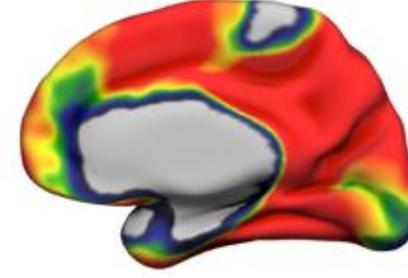
## B. Tau tracer uptake (PET)



Stage<sub>I/II</sub> > Stage<sub>0</sub>



Stage<sub>III/IV</sub> > Stage<sub>III</sub>



Stage<sub>V/VI</sub> > Stage<sub>III/IV</sub>

**Tau pathology is associated with several other diseases, including PSP, FTD, CTE and CBS**

Progressive supranuclear palsy, Frontotemporal dementia,  
Chronic traumatic encephalopathy, Corticobasal syndrome  
Figure: Schöll et al., 2018. Mol Cell Neurosci



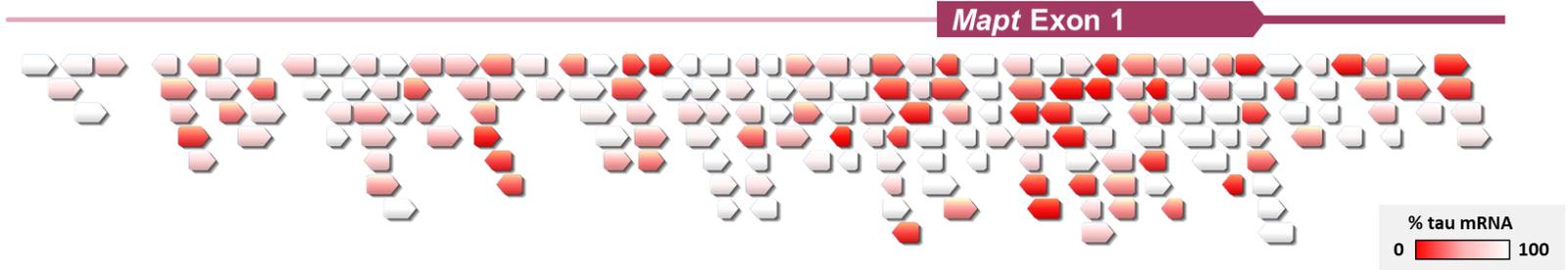
# Potent, long-lasting, specific repression of tau by ZFP-TFs

Pan-Allele

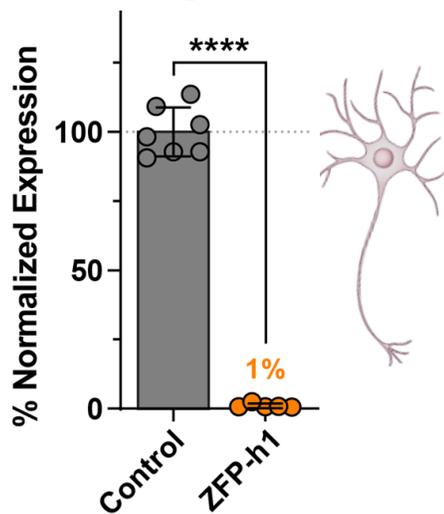
## ST-501 - ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND OTHER TAUOPATHIES

Abnormal tau is toxic to brain cells and leads to neurodegeneration in Alzheimer's disease

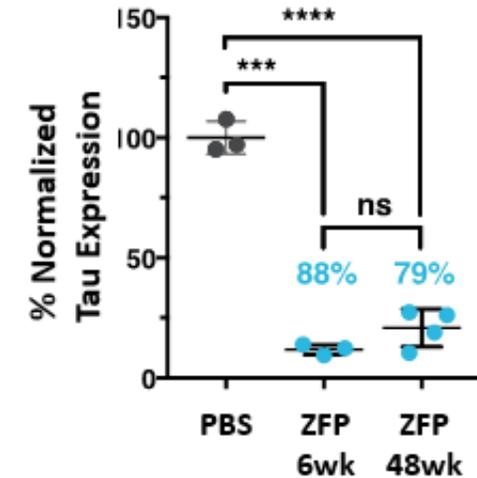
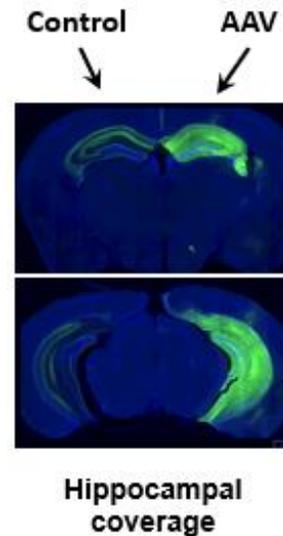
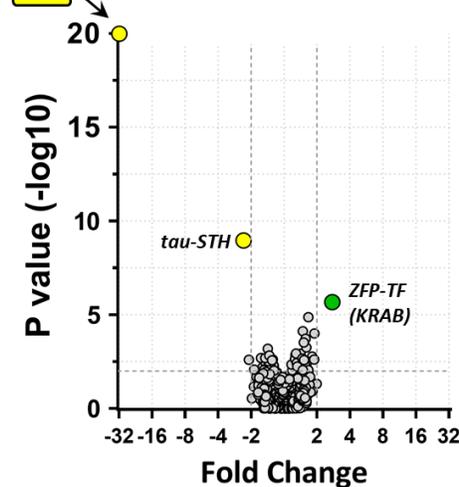
Tau reduction is a therapeutic strategy for targeting these diseases



On-target repression



Global specificity





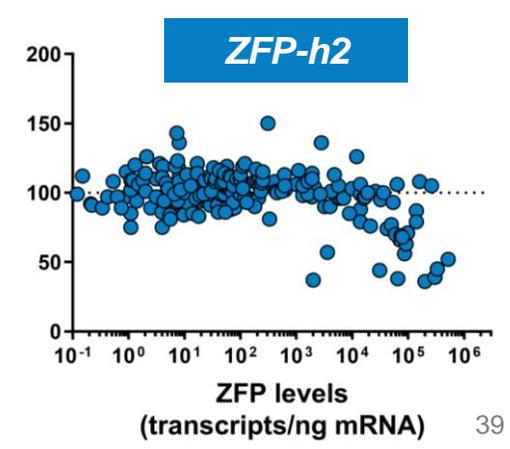
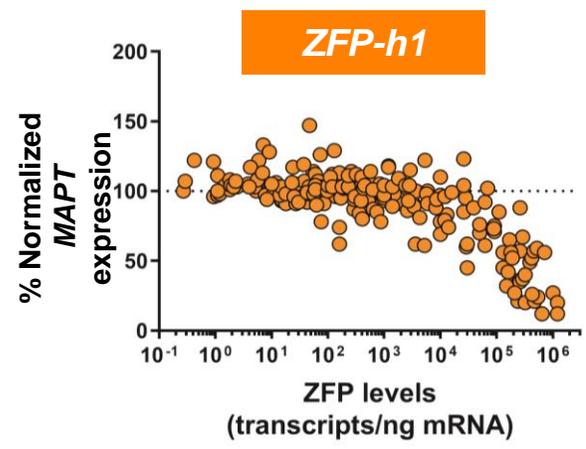
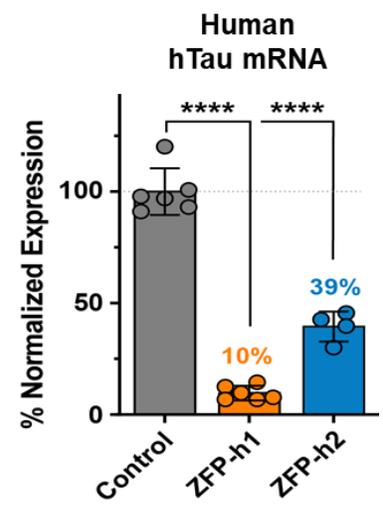
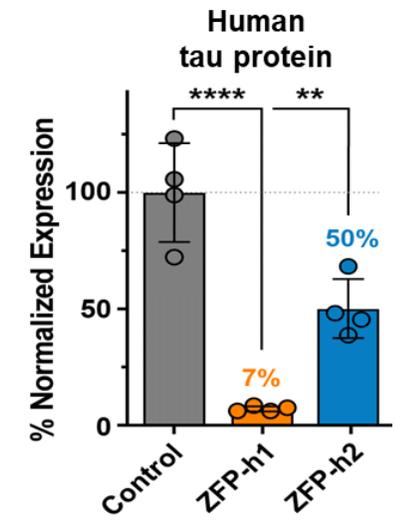
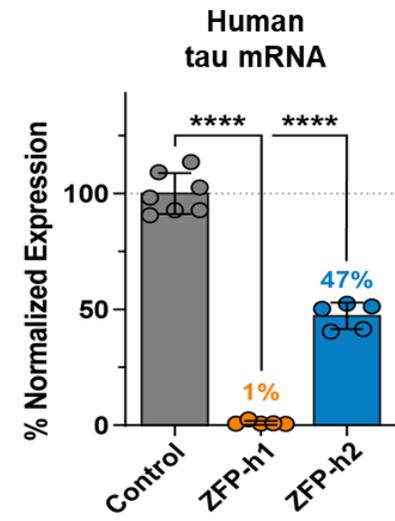
# Tuning gene expression with ZFP-TFs to target disease pathology

Pan-Allele

## ST-501 - ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND OTHER TAUOPATHIES

ZFP-TFs reduce expression of tau in a highly specific, tunable manner

ZFP-TFs therefore represent a *novel therapeutic strategy for treating tauopathies*



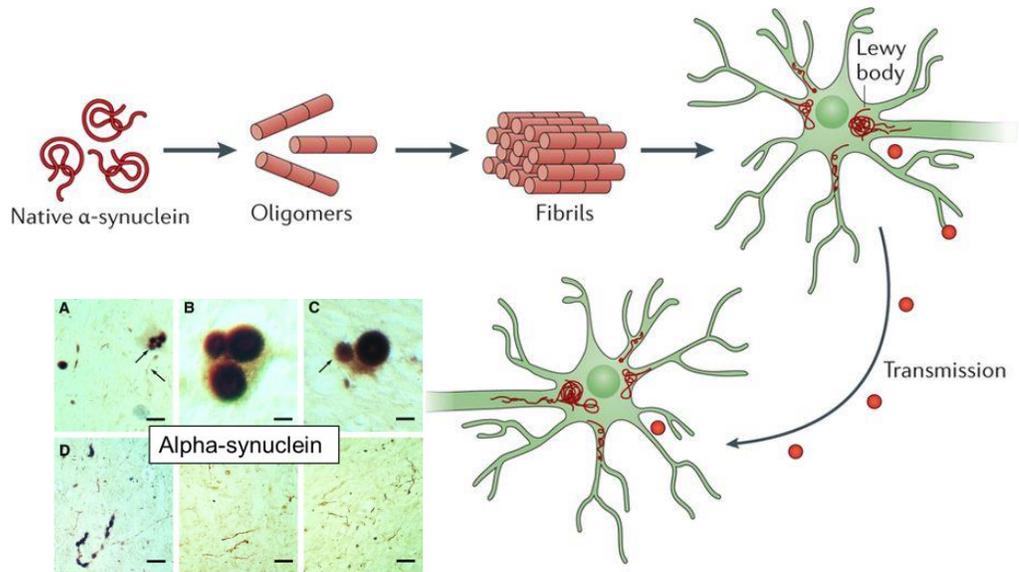


# Reducing gene expression with ZFP-TFs to target disease pathology

Pan-Allele

## ST-502 - PARKINSON'S DISEASE

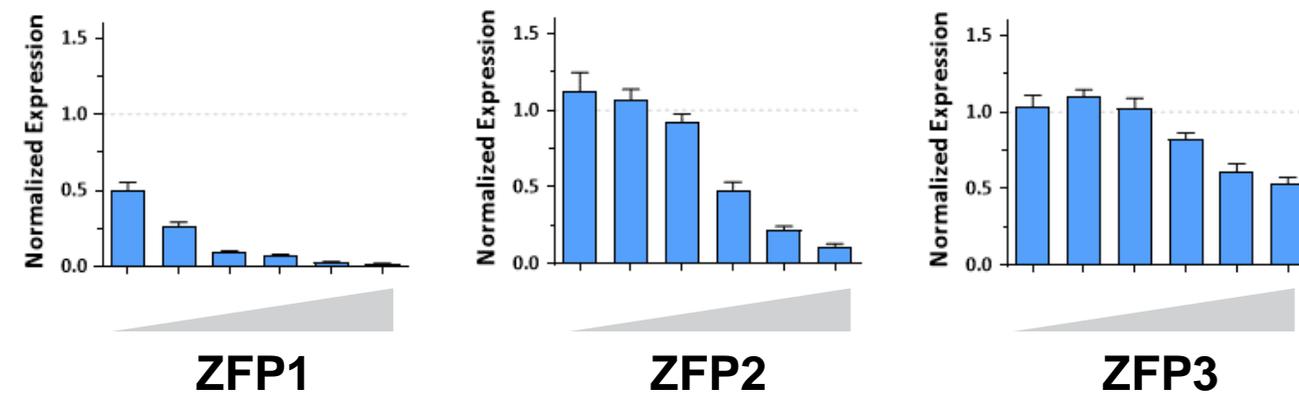
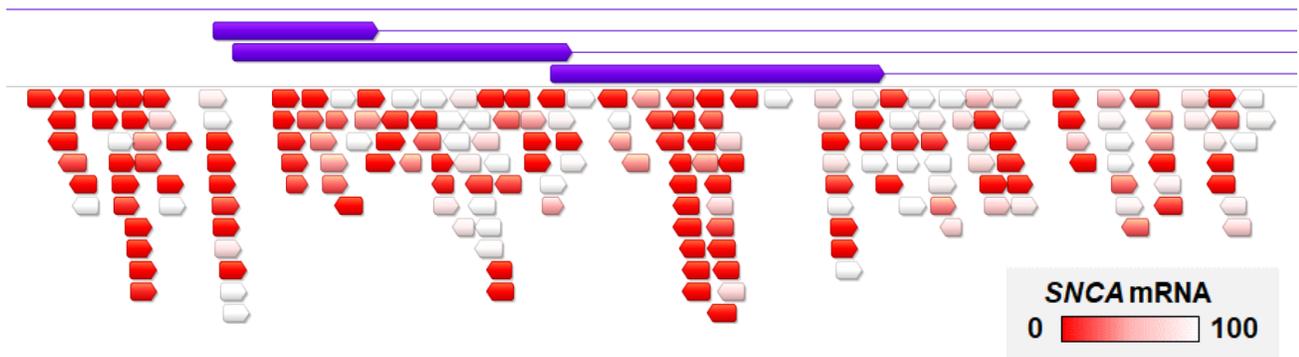
$\alpha$ -synuclein pathology tracks with disease progression in PD



Alpha-synuclein fibrils identified as major components of Lewy bodies and Lewy neurites (Goedert and Spillantini, 1998)

Nature Reviews | Drug Discovery

Kingwell 2017



**55% of ZFP-TFs reduced total SNCA by  $\geq 50\%$**

# In-house cGMP facility and dedicated external manufacturing capacity

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Ensuring control of quality, cost, IP and timelines



## In-house Phase 1/2 cGMP Facilities

Brisbane, USA (late 2020/early 2021)

- Cell therapy
- Gene therapy

Valbonne, France (late 2021)

- Cell therapy

CDMO Thermo Fisher – dedicated access to AAV capacity up to 2000-L bioreactor scale

- Leveraging Thermo Fisher AAV manufacturing know-how
- Enables seamless transition from early to late-stage development
- Provides late-stage clinical and large-scale commercial grade supply

**ThermoFisher**  
S C I E N T I F I C

# Conclusions



# Key takeaways

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- Genomic medicine company building value with gene therapy, *ex vivo* gene-edited cell therapy, *in vivo* genome editing and genome regulation technology
- Precise, efficient and specific genomic medicine technology (ZFPs) backed by a robust patent estate
- Broad portfolio of rare and large indications across inherited metabolic diseases, immunology, CNS, hematology and oncology
- In-house cGMP facility and dedicated CDMO capacity provide manufacturing scale for clinical and commercial supply
- Strong balance sheet, six validating biopharma partnerships (Biogen, Gilead, Novartis, Pfizer, Sanofi, Takeda)

