CONNECT1-EDO51 and CONNECT2-EDO51: Phase 2 Study Designs to Evaluate Safety and Efficacy for Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy Amenable to Exon 51 Skipping



Bassem Morcos, Jane Larkindale, Sarah Vacca, Mark Peterson, Pallavi Lonkar, Jaya Goyal, Ashling Holland, Jeffrey Foy, Brijesh Garg, Shaoxia Yu, Michelle Mellion

INTRODUCTION

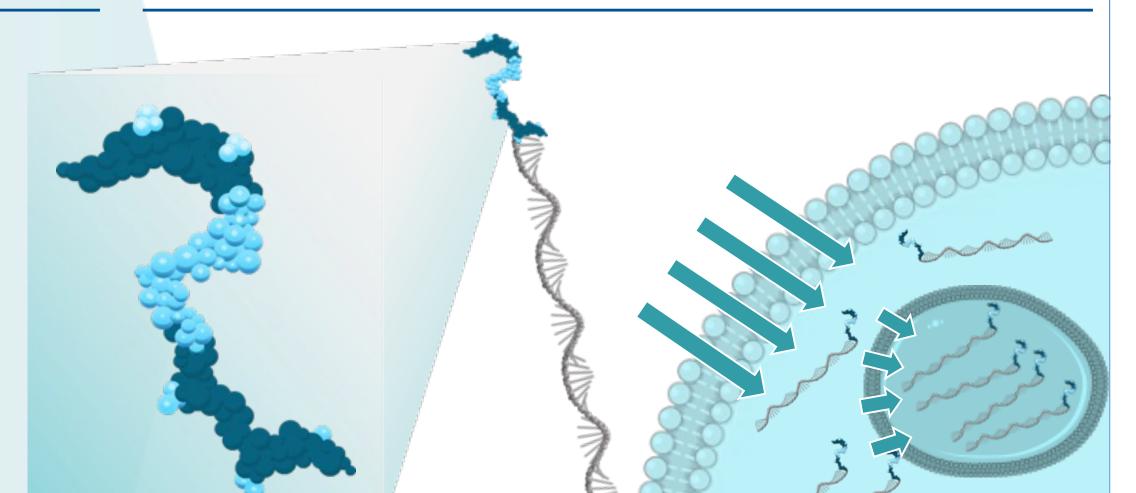
- PGN-EDO51 is PepGen's clinical-stage candidate-Enhanced Delivery Oligonucleotide (EDO) for the treatment of Duchenne muscular dystrophy amenable to an exon 51 skipping approach
- Our EDO platform is engineered to optimize the tissue penetration, cellular uptake and nuclear delivery of oligonucleotide therapeutics
 - Unconjugated oligonucleotides are not readily distributed to muscle and are not efficiently taken up into cells and the nucleus
- Two doses of 30 mg/kg EDO-peptide conjugated to PMO in non-human primate (NHP) resulted in >70% muscle nuclei positive for oligonucleotide
- PGN-EDO51 in NHPs and PGN-EDO23 (murine analogue) in mice showed robust exon skipping, in addition to dystrophin production (in mdx mouse)
 - See poster S17 "Single- and Repeat-Dose Nonclinical Data for PGN-EDO51 Demonstrated Potential for the Treatment of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD)"
- Phase 1 healthy volunteer (HV) study showed the highest levels of mean exon 51 skipping following a single dose in humans*
 - 6-fold higher compared with an investigational PPMO**

PepGen's EDO Peptides Designed for enhanced uptake and improved tolerability

- Two poly-Arg domains where the number of arginines have been minimized are interspersed with non-natural amino acids to confer greater peptide stability
- Hydrophobic core coupled with poly-Arg domains contributes to endosomal escape
- Peptide sequence is linear with a length of less than 20 amino acids and is designed to be non-immunogenic

PepGen's EDOs

Designed to increase nuclear uptake of oligos in muscle and other target tissues



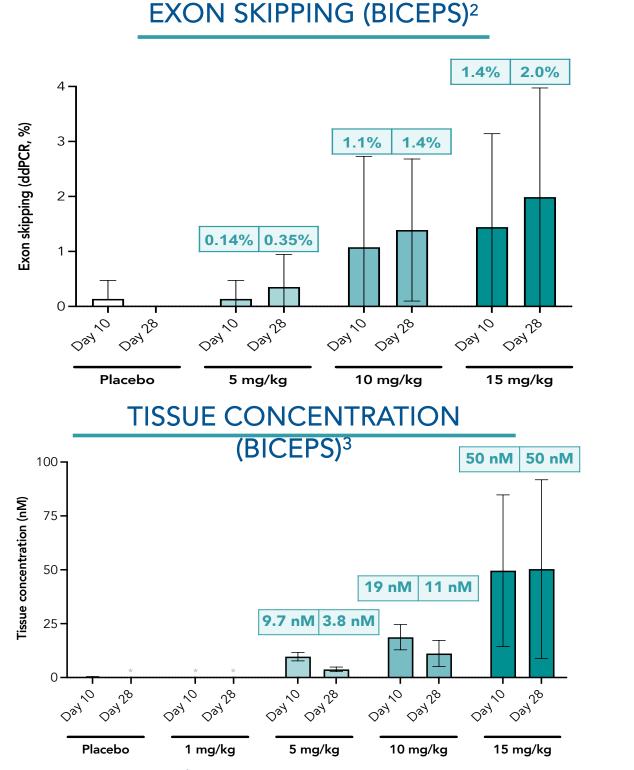


• Tolerable emerging safety profile

*Comparative statement based on cross-trial comparison of Phase 1 healthy volunteer (HV) data of single-dose administration of EDO51 with publicly-available Phase 1 HV data following a single dose of vesleteplirsen **PPMO SRP-5051 (vesleteplirsen) in clinical development

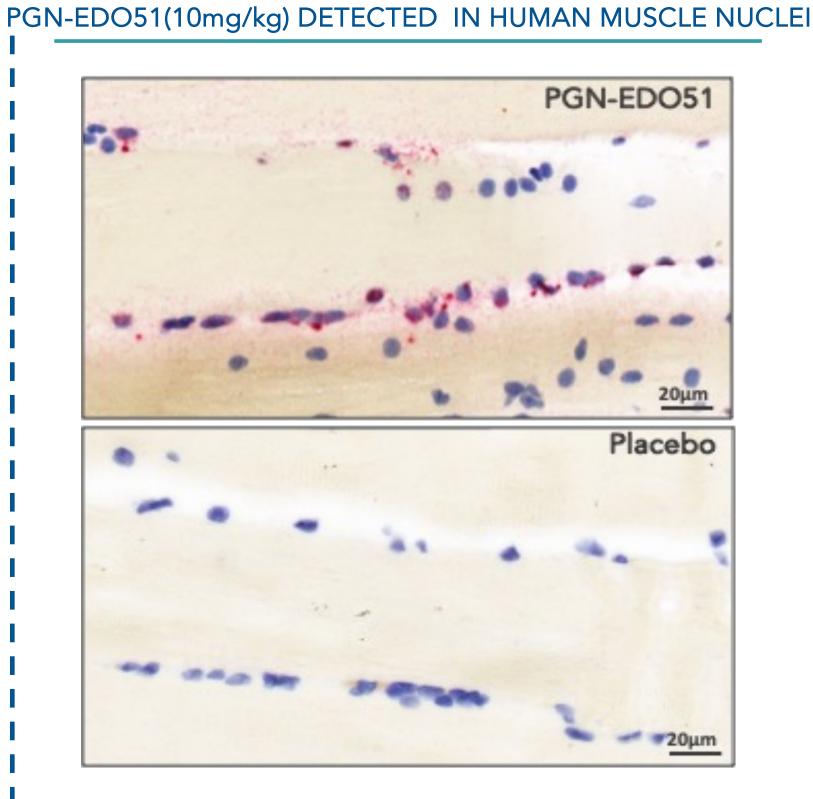
Based on Pre-clinical and Phase 1 data, a Phase 2 clinical program initiated in 2023

PHASE 1 STUDY RESULTS¹



Protocol PGN-EDO51-101: Phase 1, first in human, randomized double blind, placebo controlled single ascending dose study in healthy adult volunteers. Single dose of either PGN-EDO51 or Placebo were administered by IV infusion at doses indicated. Participants were followed for 28-day period following dose administration to evaluate safety, tolerability, PK, and PD. Needle biopsies of biceps muscle were taken on Day 10 and Day 28.
 Exon skipping measured by ddPCR. Shown as mean ± SD; n = 6 PGN-EDO51: 2 Placebo per cohort (n = 5 for D10 at

15 mg/kg).
 3. Tissue concentration measured by ELISA. Shown as mean ± SD; n = 6 PGN-EDO51: 2 Placebo per cohort (n = 5 for D10 at 15 mg/kg). Asterix indicates that values were under the lower limit of quantitation.

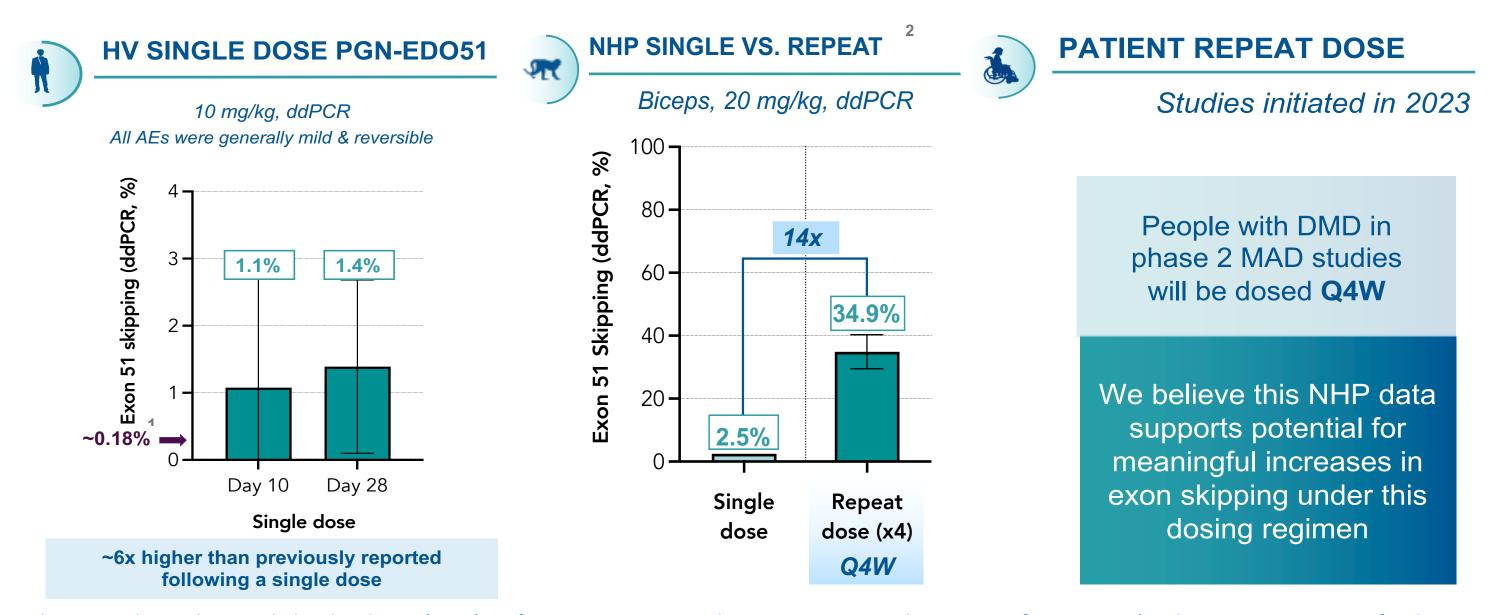


Red- PMO Blue-Nuclei

Preliminary partial data from RNAScope analysis showing PMO51 can be detected in muscle nuclei of healthy volunteers in PGN-EDO51-101 Phase 1 study. Biceps muscle biopsies collected and analyzed 28 days after single

PRE-CLINICAL DATA WITH MONTHLY REPEAT DOSING SUPPORTS CLINICAL DOSING

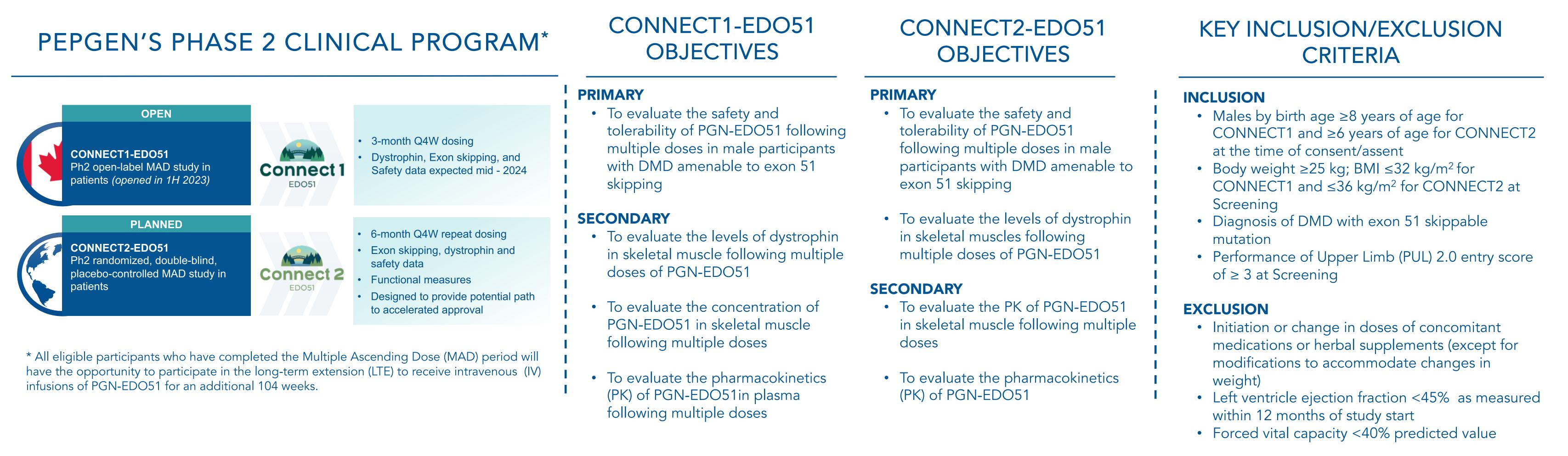
COMPARISON BETWEEN HUMAN SINGLE- AND REPEAT-DOSE IN NHP



Phase 1 data showed the highest levels of mean exon 51 skipping seen in humans after a single dose, supporting further development

 SRP-5051 (vesleteplirsen) 20 mg/kg HV data from Momentum update, 07Dec20 (comparative statements for human data are based on cross-trial comparisons).
 NHP protocol: Single (30 min) or repeat (60 min) IV doses with PGN-EDO51 were administered in male NHP. For repeat dose evaluation, NHP received 4 doses with 4-week intervals between doses. Tissue samples were collected 1-week post-final dose as indicated on graphs. Exon skipping was assessed by ddPCR. Graph is presented as mean ± SD; n = 3-8 per group. HV: Healthy Volunteers, AE: Adverse Event,, PCR: Polymerase Chain Reaction

The Phase 2 Multiple Ascending Dose (MAD) Clinical Program eligibility, objectives and design



CONNECT1-EDO51 STUDY DESIGN

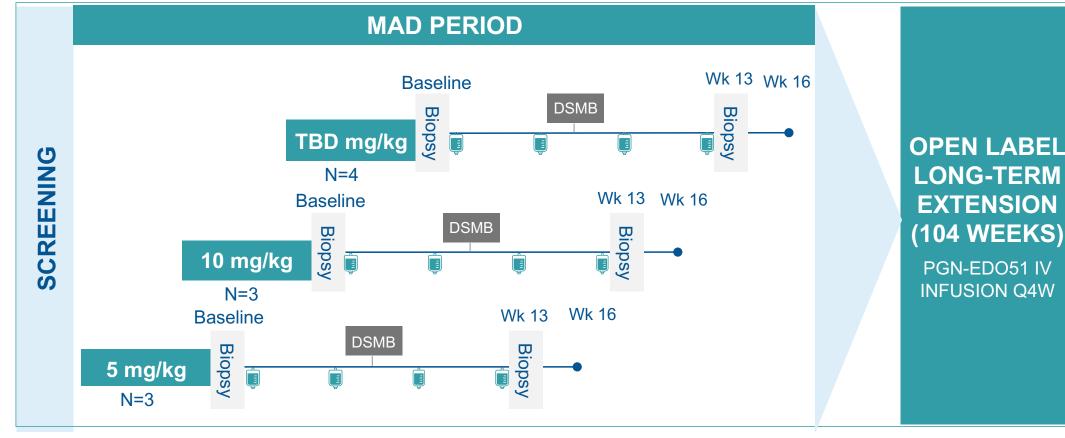
CONNECT2-ED051 STUDY DESIGN



CONNECT1 study overview

- Open-label study in people with DMD
- The study is open in Canada
- IV administration of PGN-ED051 every 4 weeks
- Muscle biopsies at baseline and week 13
- Key endpoints: safety and tolerability, dystrophin, and exon skipping
- Data expected in 2024

PGN-EDO51 dosing Q4W for a treatment period of 12 weeks



PGN-EDO51 dose

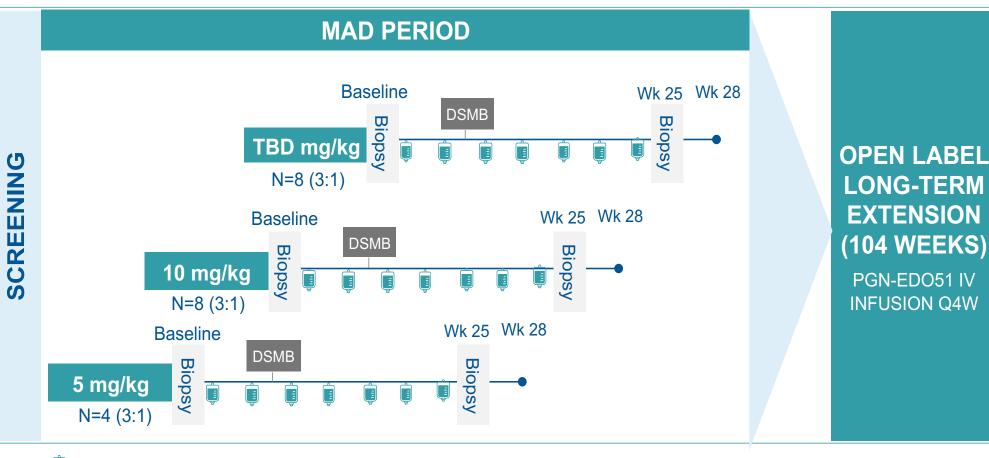
Q4W: every 4 weeks, DSMB: data safety and monitoring board, IV: intravenous



CONNECT2 study overview

- A double-blind placebo-controlled (3:1) study in people with DMD
- The study will be multinational
- IV administration of PGN-EDO51
 every 4 weeks
- Muscle biopsies at baseline and week 25
- Key endpoints: safety and tolerability, dystrophin, exon skipping
- Sites' initiation in 2024

PGN-ED051 dosing Q4W for a treatment period of 24 weeks



PGN-EDO51 or PBO dose

The CONNECT1 & CONNECT2 clinical studies are designed to efficiently evaluate the potential safety and efficacy of PGN-EDO51 in a population of people with DMD amenable to exon 51 skipping.

CONCLUSION