Danon Disease Phase 1 Clinical Trial Interim Results

December 8, 2020



SEEKING GENE THERAPY CURES

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Danon Disease Background



Danon Disease and RP-A501 AAV-Based Therapy

THE DISEASE

- *Monogenic, X-linked* dominant disorder
- *LAMP2* gene mutation results in impaired autophagy and cardiac hypertrophy
- 95% of patients develop severe cardiomyopathy
 - Progressive heart failure with high early mortality
- Other clinical manifestations
 - Skeletal Myopathy
 - CNS manifestations
- Heart transplant not curative and associated with considerable morbidity and mortality

MECHANISM OF ACTION





Gender Specific Clinical Presentation of Danon Disease



Males:

- More *aggressive* and predictable disease course childhood presentation with advanced progression during adolescence
- Frequent triad of disease involvement:
 - Cardiomyopathy: Early onset, rapid progression to heart transplant and/or death
 - 2. Skeletal myopathy
 - 3. Mild cognitive impairment may be the first manifestation of DD
- Elevated transaminases in male pts predominantly due to myopathy

Females:

- More *variable* presentation due to additional X chromosome
- Cardiomyopathy not limited to HCM but also includes dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM)
- Isolated cardiomyopathy common; does not often present with extra-cardiac manifestations



Danon Disease: Epidemiology and Market Opportunity

Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (HCM)

- US HCM Prevalence: 600K-1MM+*
- 1-4% of HCM patients consistently identified with LAMP2 mutations in multiple studies with >1000 subjects evaluated**
- Danon Disease Patients with HCM: ***
 - o 85% of males
 - o 30% of females

Dilated Cardiomyopathy (DCM)

- Danon Disease Patients with DCM ***
 - 15% of males
 - 50% of females

US+EU Prevalence:

~15,000-30,000



Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy Dilated Cardiomyopathy Other



*** Neurology. 2002 Jun 25;58(12):1773-8. Genet Med. 2011 Jun;13(6):563-8. Rev Esp Cardiol (Engl Ed). 2018 Aug 11.

^{*} J Am Coll Cardiol. 2015 Mar 31;65(12):1249-1254

^{**} Heart. 2004 Aug;90(8):842-6. N Engl J Med. 2005 Jan 27;352(4):362-72. Genet Med. 2015 Nov;17(11):880-8. Gene. 2016 Feb 15;577(2):227-35. J Cardiovasc Transl Res. 2017 Feb;10(1):35-46

Natural History of Rapidly Progressing Heart Failure

Cardiac Clinical Features

- Progressive hypertrophic cardiomyopathy/heart failure
- Key Clinical Biomarker Changes
 - o Echo:
 - Worsening diastolic parameters
 - fleft ventricular end diastolic diameter (LVEDD)
 - Jeft ventricular fractional shortening (LVFS)
 - tentricular wall thickness
 - Ieft ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) is late event
 - Hemodynamics: Decreasing cardiac output and/or stroke volume
 - Biomarkers: Elevated BNP, CK-MB, troponin



Danon Case Studies Demonstrate Rapidly Progressing Heart Failure



Echo: LVFS in male DD patient Diagnosed at 8 y; Progressive CHF w/ sudden cardiac death at 14 y.¹ **Echo:** Parameters for male DD patient prior/post heart transplant. Courtesy of UCSD/U Colorado



Female Danon Cardiac Histology Suggests Broad LAMP2 Expression Important for Reversal of Phenotype

- Immunohistochemistry (IHC) from Danon female patients with severe disease display large patches negative for LAMP2 expression
- Broad expression of LAMP2 is likely the key to correcting phenotype rather than overall protein levels
- Based on this data, IHC demonstrating broad and homogeneous cardiac expression may be the best predictor of long-term efficacy



Cardiac IHC Staining in Female Danon Patient Requiring Transplant at 10 y¹



RP-A501: Clinical Update



RP-A501 Phase 1 Danon Disease Clinical Trial Overview

Study Design

- Phase 1 open label study in male Danon patients
- Two age cohorts
 - Adolescent/Adult (>15 y)
 - Pediatric (8-14 y)
- Treatment doses
 - Low 6.7 x 10¹³ GC/kg
 - Higher $1.1 \times 10^{14} \text{ GC/kg}^1$

Primary Outcomes

Assessment of:

- Safety at all doses
- Target tissue transduction & LAMP2B expression
- Effect on cardiomyocyte histology
- Clinical stabilization or improvement via cardiac imaging, serology and exercise testing

Inclusion Criteria

- Male
- Danon disease including molecular confirmation of LAMP2 mutation
- Cardiac involvement confirmed by imaging or ECG
- NYH Class II/III or Class I with decreased 6MWT
- Able to walk >150 meters unassisted during 6MWT
- AST/ALT < 10 X ULN; GGT < 2 X ULN; BR < 1.5 X ULN; no liver cirrhosis by U.S.



RP-A501: Subject Characteristics & AAV Vector Dose

Patient ID	Age at Treatment	Dosing Weight	Cohort Dose	Total Dose
1001	17 y	52.2 kg	6.7 x 10 ¹³ GC/kg	3.25 x 10 ¹⁵ GC
1002	20 y	89.1 kg	6.7 x 10 ¹³ GC/kg	5.97 x 10 ¹⁵ GC
1005	18 y	97.8 kg	6.7 x 10 ¹³ GC/kg	6.08 x 10 ¹⁵ GC
1006	21 y	82.7 kg	1.1 x 10 ¹⁴ GC/kg	9.10 x 10 ¹⁵ GC
1007	20 y	96.7 kg	1.1 x 10 ¹⁴ GC/kg	1.06 x 10 ¹⁶ GC



Safety / Tolerability



RP-A501 Demonstrated a Manageable Safety Profile

- In Low-dose cohort, RP-A501 was generally well tolerated with manageable safety profile
 - *Transient* and *reversible* decline in platelets
 - Transient and reversible transaminase elevation
- In Higher-dose cohort, a single patient experienced drug-related SAE related to complement activation
 - Patient with enhanced risk due to high weight & vector dose and pre-existing AAV immunity
 - Anticipated SAE of atypical hemolytic-uremic syndrome (aHUS) resulting in reversible thrombocytopenia and acute kidney injury (AKI)
 - AKI required supportive care including eculizumab and transient hemodialysis with full return to baseline kidney function within 2-3 weeks
- All patients have fully recovered from immune-related sequelae



RP A-501: Gene Expression and Efficacy Endpoints Low Dose (n=3) 6.7x10¹³ GC/kg



RP-A501: Low Dose Subject Characteristics & Drug Product Metrics

Subject Characteristics

Patient	Age at Treatment	Dosing Weight	Cohort Dose	Total Dose
1001	17 y	52.2 kg	6.7 x 10 ¹³ GC/kg	3.25 x 10 ¹⁵ GC
1002	20 y	89.1 kg	6.7 x 10 ¹³ GC/kg	5.97 x 10 ¹⁵ GC
1005	18 y	97.8 kg	6.7 x 10 ¹³ GC/kg	6.08 x 10 ¹⁵ GC



RP-A501 Low Dose: DNA Vector Copy Number

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* Clinical course and VCN drop suggest apparent poor compliance with steroid regimen ** 1001 and 1002 Month 12; 1005 Month 9



RP-A501 Low Dose Cohort Demonstrates Robust Cardiac Expression as Measured by LAMP2 Immunohistochemistry (IHC)

Patient	LAMP2B Relative Expression vs. Control*			
	Regimen	Week 8	Long Term	
1001	Steroids only (limited compliance)	7.8%	< 15% *1	
1002	Steroids only (local monitoring)	36.9%	67.8% ¹	
1005	Steroids → Tacrolimus	17.6%	92.4% ²	

* Endomyocardial biopsies were obtained and stained for LAMP2. Percent area of cell staining was quantitated using software in a blinded fashion and expression compared to normal heart tissue. Values represent average of 3-14 sections. Qualitative assessment reported for samples with high variance.



RP-A501 Low Dose: Patients 1002 and 1005 Demonstrate Robust Cardiac Expression of LAMP2 by IHC Through Months 9 and 12, Respectively





100 um



RP-A501 Low Dose: Endocardial LAMP2B Protein Expression

Patient	Relative LAMP2B Expression vs. Normal By Western Blot		
	Week 8	Long Term	
1001	20.7%	17.9% ¹	
1002	27.3%	-	
1005	42.8%	61.1% ²	



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RP-A501 Low Dose Improves or Stabilizes Key Cardiac Marker of Heart Failure: B-type Natriuretic Peptide (BNP)



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RP-A501 Electron Microscopy of Cardiac Myocytes Demonstrates Marked Decrease in Vacuolar Pathology: Patient 1005

Baseline

Week 8

Month 9





RP-A501 Low Dose Confers Improvement in Cardiac Output Based on Invasive Hemodynamics in Patients 1002 and 1005

Cardiac Output (L/min)

Patient	Baseline	Long Term ¹
1001	5.2	4.12 ²
1002	3.58	5.8 ² (1.62 × increase)
1005	4.5	6.08 ³ (1.35 × increase)

1. Calculated Stroke Volume: 40% increase in Patient 1002 and 31% increase in Patient 1005



Sample obtained at Month 12
Sample obtained at Month 9

RP-A501 Low Dose: Safety & Efficacy Findings (n=3)

- Generally, *well tolerated* with manageable safety profile in all low-dose patients
- LAMP2B gene expression demonstrated in cardiac biopsies from all patients
- *Enhanced cardiac expression* by IHC and Western blot in both patients whose compliance with transient immunosuppressive regimen was closely monitored
 - Consistent increases in percentage and level of IHC staining at later (9-12m) timepoints
- **Positive trends** in key biomarkers and efficacy endpoints
 - Qualitative improvement of vacuolar pathology
 - Clinical lab markers demonstrated improvement in patients 1002 and 1005
 - Trends towards stabilization and/or improvement in cardiac output
- **Benefit observed in all three patients** serves as clinical proof of concept as Danon disease patients generally do not improve independently



- Treat additional patient in Higher-dose cohort and continue data collection from patients in both cohorts
 - Long-term clinical data in Low-dose cohort
 - Expression and biomarker data in Higher-dose cohort
- Initiate pediatric cohort (8-14 y)
- Engagement with global regulatory agencies to discuss registrational trial design following selection of recommended Phase 2 dose

