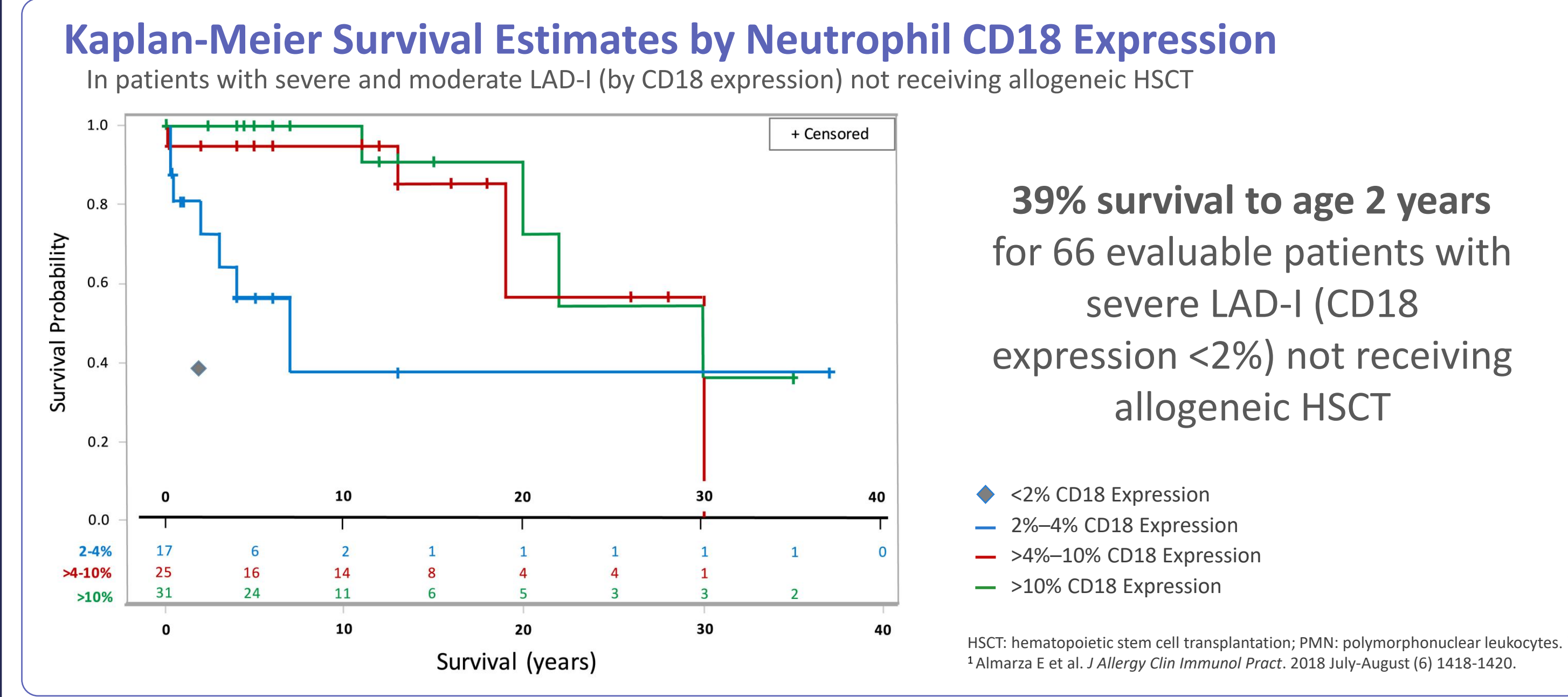
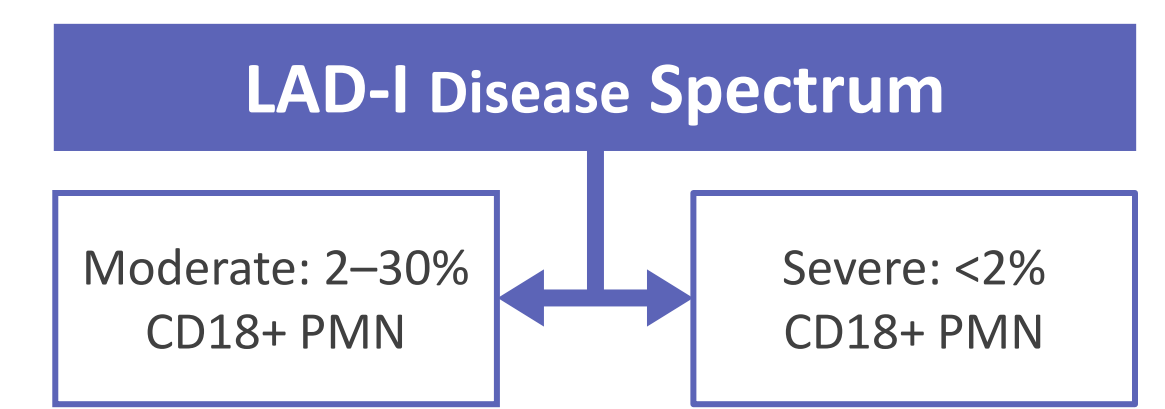


Abstract # 1574

Introduction

- ITGB2* gene mutations affect the common chain (CD18) of the beta2-integrin family and prevent functional CD18/CD11 heterodimer expression on leukocyte cell surfaces – essential for cell adhesion and subsequent tissue migration.
- Severe leukocyte adhesion deficiency-I LAD-I is characterized by recurrent and ultimately fatal disseminated infections.
- Current Treatment Option:** Allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) – limited by donor availability, infections, frequent GvHD and graft failure.
- Patients suffer from recurrent infections; fatal in majority¹
 - 60–75% patients with severe LAD-I: death prior to age 2
 - >50% patients with moderate LAD-I: death prior age 40



End Points

- ### Primary Outcomes
- Phase 1:**
- Safety and preliminary efficacy
- Phase 2:**
- Survival: Proportion of patients alive at least 1-year post-infusion and at age 2 in the absence of allogeneic HSCT
 - Safety
- ### Secondary Outcomes
- Reduction in the incidence of significant infections (i.e., requiring I.V. antimicrobials/hospitalization) and prolonged (≥7 days) infection-related hospitalizations
 - % of patients with neutrophil CD18 expression at least 10% of normal
 - % of patients with neutrophil VCN of ≥0.1 at 6 months post-RP-L201 infusion
 - Improvement / normalization of leukocytosis and neutrophilia
 - Resolution (partial or complete) of underlying skin rash or periodontal abnormalities

Key Eligibility

- Severe LAD-I; CD18 expression <2% PMNs, or CD11a/b <2% with documented *ITGB2* mutation
- Age ≥3 months
- At least one prior significant bacterial or fungal infection

Patient Demographics and Investigational Product Metrics

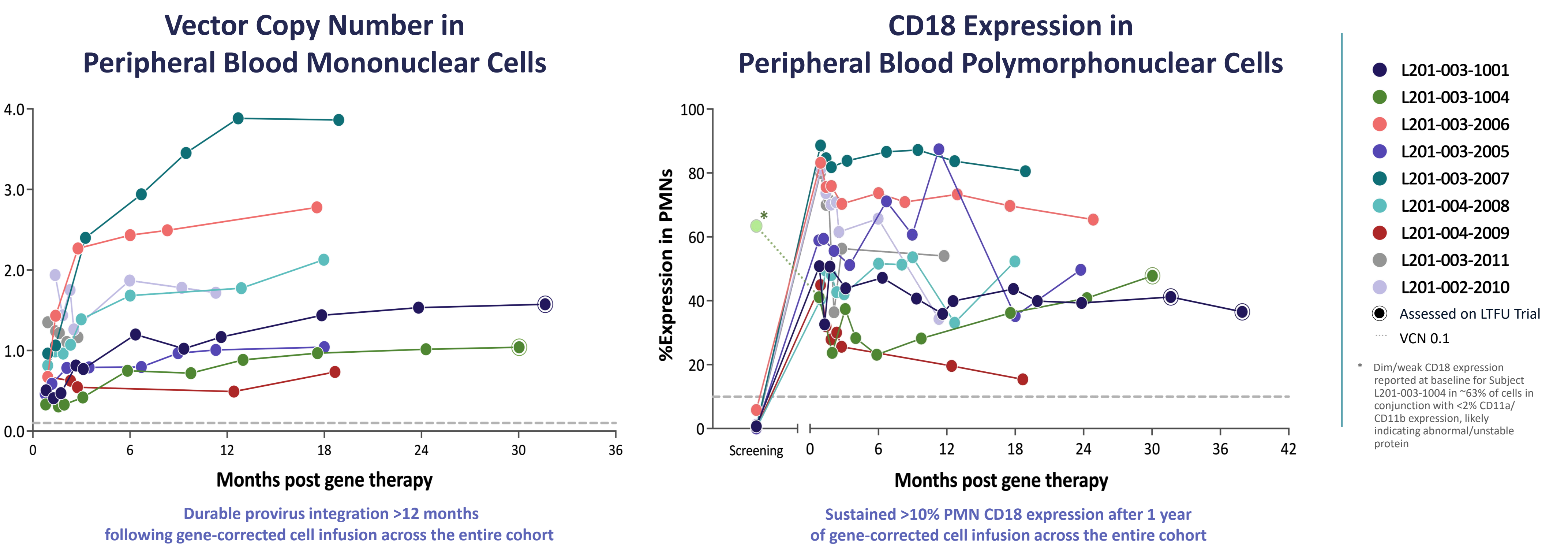
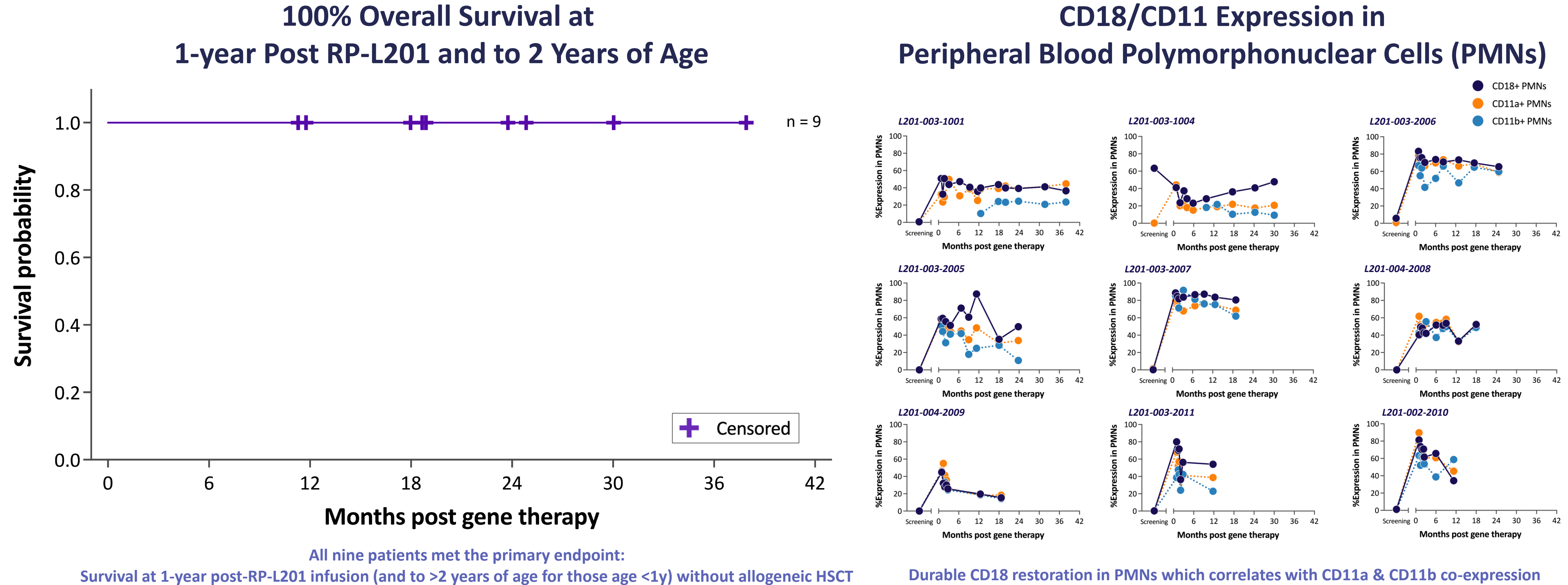
Patient	Sex	Age at enrollment	Investigational Product VCN	CD34+ Cell Dose
L201-003-1001	F	9 years	3.8	4.2 × 10 ⁶ cells/kg
L201-003-1004	F	3 years	2.5	2.8 × 10 ⁶ cells/kg
L201-003-2005	F	3 years	1.8	6.5 × 10 ⁶ cells/kg
L201-003-2006	M	7 months	2.9	4.3 × 10 ⁶ cells/kg
L201-003-2007	M	3 months	3.6	5.0 × 10 ⁶ cells/kg
L201-004-2008	M	5 months	3.8	3.3 × 10 ⁶ cells/kg
L201-004-2009	M	3 years	2.0	4.5 × 10 ⁶ cells/kg
L201-002-2010	F	4 years	3.5	10.0 × 10 ⁶ cells/kg
L201-003-2011	F	2 years	3.8	3.8 × 10 ⁶ cells/kg

Spontaneous LAD-I Related Skin Rash Resolution and Restoration of Wound Repair Capabilities after RP-L201

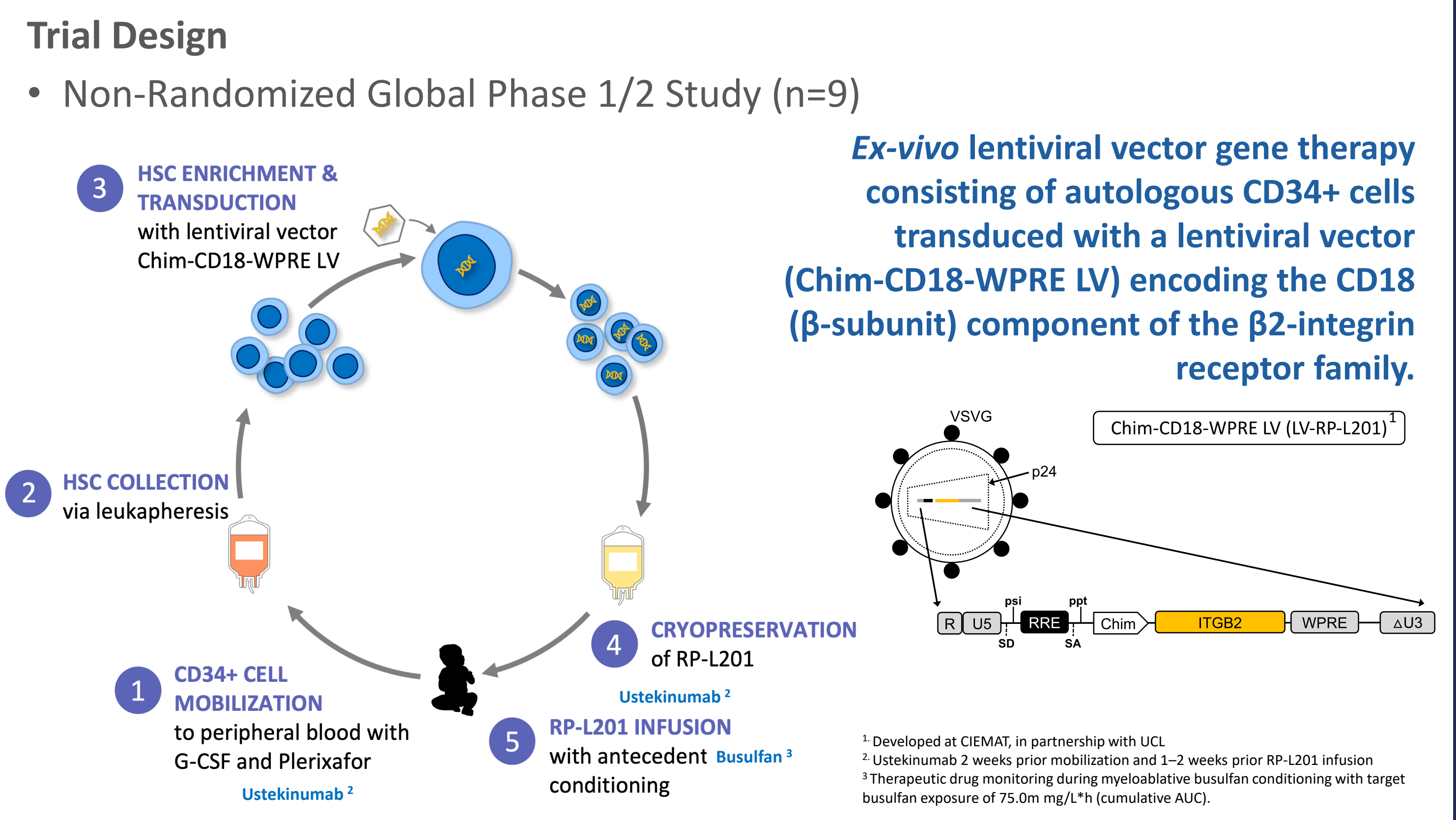


As of November 2, 2022: Data reported from 9 of 9 patients (12–36m follow-up). Study enrollment is completed. All subjects have been treated. Preliminary interim results are presented from the ongoing clinical study.

Interim Results



RP-L201 Study Design



Conclusions

- All (9 out of 9) severe LAD-I patients have successfully received RP-L201; currently with 12–36 months of follow-up
- Infusion has been well tolerated; no investigational product- (RP-L201) related serious adverse events (SAEs)
- Safety profile of RP-L201 appears favorable
- Initial integration site analysis (ISA) indicates highly polyclonal patterns without evidence of dominant integrations in proximity to oncogenic loci
- Efficacy evident in 9 out of 9 patients, including all patients with ≥12 months of follow-up
 - Sustained >10% CD18 polymorphonuclear cell (PMN) expression (Range: 15.4%–88.6%, Median: 56.3%) with concomitant durable >0.1 VCN integration across the cohort
 - 100% overall survival (OS), including 100% OS one-year post-RP-L201 and to 2 years of age
 - No typical LAD-I infections since gene-corrected cell engraftment
 - Evidence of spontaneous resolution of LAD-I-related skin rash and restoration of wound repair capabilities