



41st Annual J.P. Morgan Healthcare Conference Company Presentation

Gaurav Shah, MD
Chief Executive Officer
January 9, 2023

DISCLAIMER

Various statements in this presentation concerning Rocket's future expectations, plans and prospects, including without limitation, Rocket's expectations regarding its guidance for 2023 in light of COVID-19, the safety, effectiveness and timing of product candidates that Rocket may develop to treat Fanconi Anemia (FA), Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency-I (LAD-I), Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKD), Danon Disease (DD), and other diseases, and the safety, effectiveness and timing of related pre-clinical studies and clinical trials and related data readouts, may constitute forward-looking statements for the purposes of the safe harbor provisions under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and other federal securities laws and are subject to substantial risks, uncertainties and assumptions. You should not place reliance on these forward-looking statements, which often include words such as "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," "will give," "estimate," "seek," "will," "may," "suggest" or similar terms, variations of such terms or the negative of those terms. Although Rocket believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, Rocket cannot guarantee such outcomes. Actual results may differ materially from those indicated by these forward-looking statements as a result of various important factors, including, without limitation, Rocket's ability to monitor the impact of COVID-19 on its business operations and take steps to ensure the safety of patients, families and employees, the interest from patients and families for participation in each of Rocket's ongoing trials, our expectations regarding when clinical trial sites will resume normal business operations, our expectations regarding the delays and impact of COVID-19 on clinical sites, patient enrollment, trial timelines and data readouts, our expectations regarding our drug supply for our ongoing and anticipated trials, actions of regulatory agencies, which may affect the initiation, timing and progress of pre-clinical studies and clinical trials of its product candidates, Rocket's dependence on third parties for development, manufacture, marketing, sales and distribution of product candidates, the outcome of litigation, and unexpected expenditures, as well as those risks more fully discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in Rocket's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, filed February 28, 2022 with the SEC and subsequent filings with the SEC including our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. All such statements speak only as of the date made, and Rocket undertakes no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Vision: Seeking Gene Therapy Cures

Values



Curiosity



Trust



Elevate

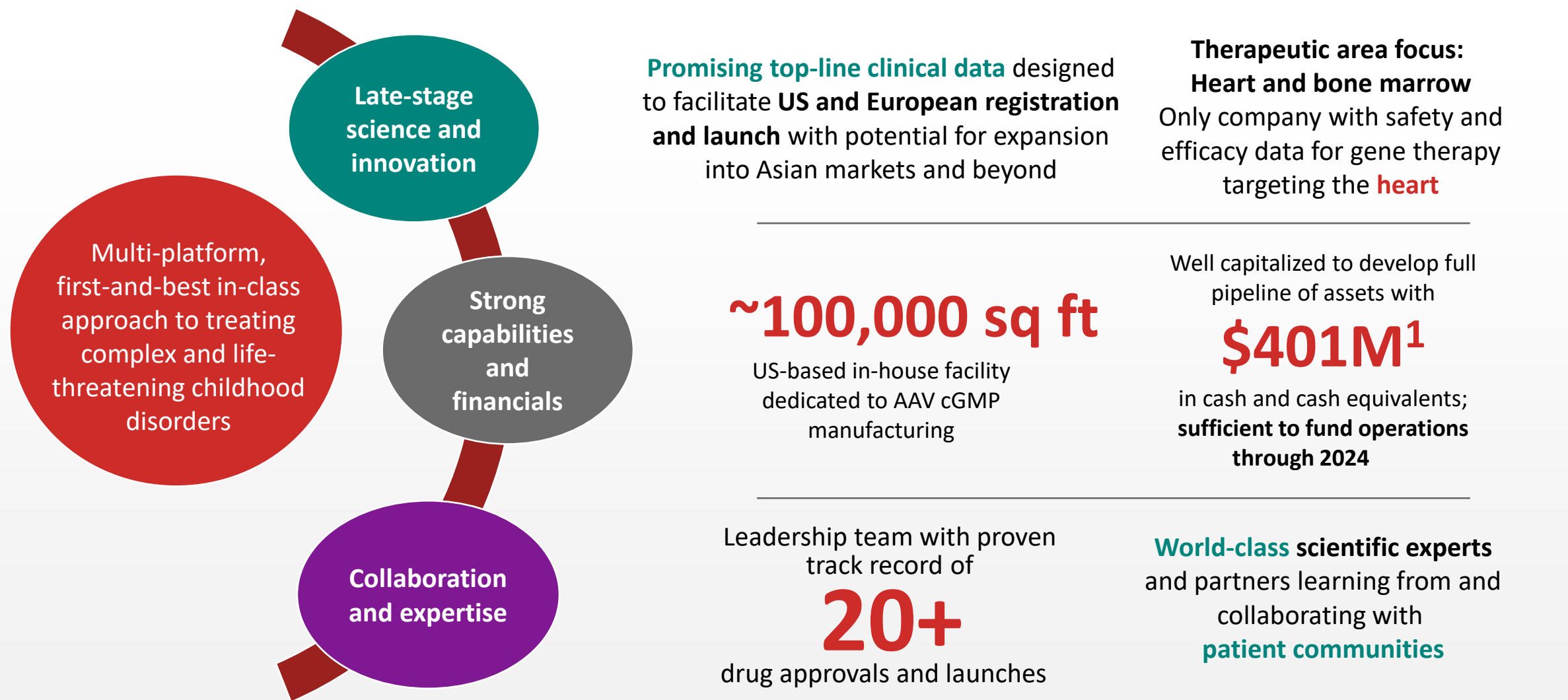


Generosity

Mission

To develop **first-in-class**
and **best-in-class curative**
gene therapies for patients
with devastating diseases

Generating Value-based Gene Therapies



Strong Science, Carefully-selected Assets and Smart Execution:

6 Disclosed programs with compelling clinical and/or pre-clinical proof of concept

Criteria used to select programs



First-, best- and/or only-in-class

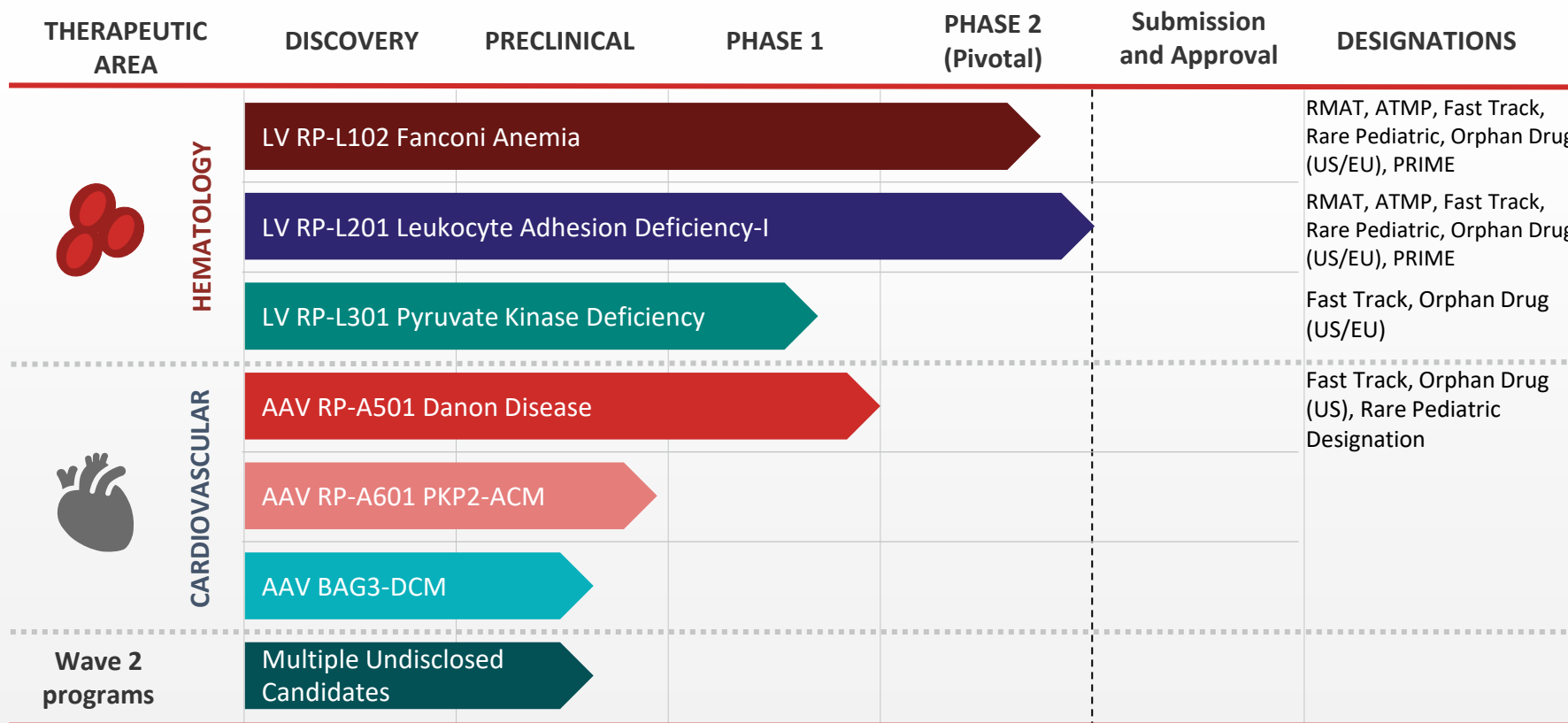


On-target MOA; clear endpoints



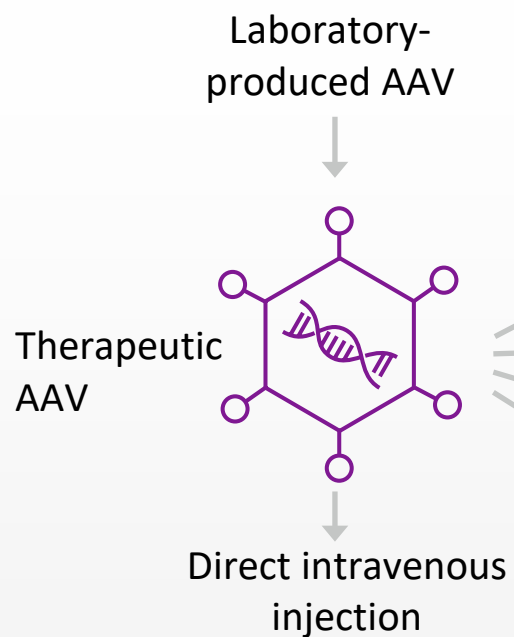
Sizeable market to maximize patient impact

6+ programs with 2 programs fast approaching regulatory filing and launch



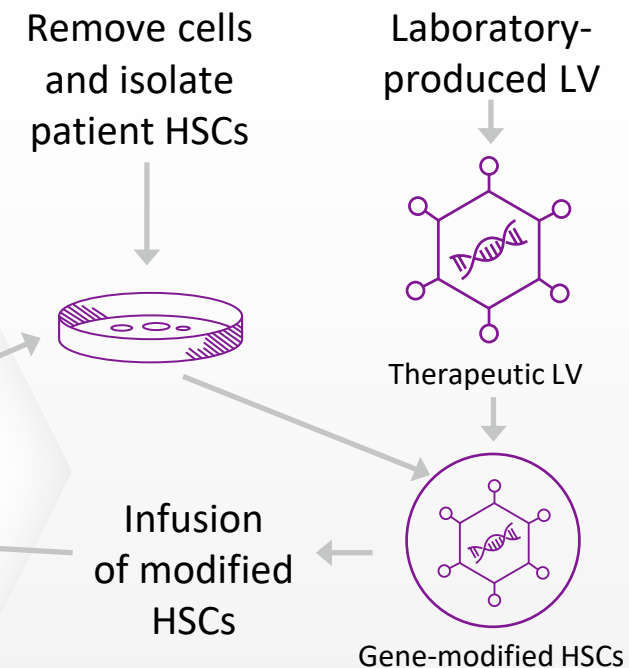
Rocket Offers Multi-platform Gene Therapy Expertise

IN VIVO platform



RP-A501: Danon Disease
RP-A601: PKP2-ACM
AAV BAG3-DCM

EX VIVO platform



RP-L102: Fanconi Anemia
RP-L201: Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency-I
RP-L301: Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency

All Rocket therapies transfer full (non-truncated) coding sequence to target tissue

Looking Forward to a Catalyst-Rich 2023

Transition from Clinical to Commercial Stage

2023

Q1

- Completed 2 In-house cGMP Danon Batches

Q2

- Planned Danon Phase 2 Study Initiation
- LAD-I Product Filing
- PKP2-ACM IND Filing

Q3

- Danon EU IMPD Filing

Q4

- FA Product Filing
- PKD Phase 2 Pivotal Study Initiation
- Danon Female Study Initiation
- LAD-I Moderate Study Initiation

2024

- BAG3 IND Filing
- FA (C & G) IND Submission
- Non-Genotoxic Conditioning for LV
- Additional Wave 2 Assets Disclosed

Danon Disease (DD): Serious Condition with Unmet Medical Need



Addressable Market – US and EU

Prevalence of **15,000 to 30,000** individuals

Annual incidence of **800 to 1,200** individuals



Disease Etiology

- X-linked, dominant, monogenic disease
- Loss-of-function mutations in *LAMP2*



Therapeutic Challenges

- Standard of care:
 - Heart transplant (HTx)
- Limitations:
 - Considerable morbidity and mortality
 - Only ~20% of patients receive HTx
 - Not curative of extracardiac disease



Clinical Manifestations

Impaired autophagy

- Prominent autophagic vacuoles
- Myocardial disarray

Other clinical manifestations

- Skeletal myopathy
- CNS manifestations
- Ophthalmologic manifestations

Severe cardiomyopathy

- Mortality secondary to heart failure or arrhythmia
- Males: Aggressive disease course, median overall survival: 19 years
- Females: Delayed median presentation (~20 years later) due to additional X chromosome, highly morbid and fatal disorder

Phase 1 Study: Treatment Completed

Non-randomized open label study in male DD patients

Pediatric

8 to 14 years
n=2 at CHOP

Adults (and Adolescents)

≥15 years
n=5 at UCSD

Single intravenous dose of RP-A501 (AAV9.LAMP2B)
delivering full coding sequence of the *LAMP-2B* gene

****Enrollment Complete****

Cohort	Patient ID	Age at infusion	Time of follow-up (months)
Low dose (6.7×10^{13} GC/kg) Pediatric	1008	12.3	12
	1009	11.7	6
Low dose (6.7×10^{13} GC/kg) Adult and older adolescent	1001	17.4	36
	1002	20.3	36
	1005	18.3	30
High dose* (1.1×10^{14} GC/kg) Adult and older adolescent	1006	21.1	24
	1007	20.7	N/A [†]

6 to 36
months

PRIMARY OUTCOMES

- Early and long-term safety
- Target tissue transduction and LAMP2B protein expression
- Improved myocardial histology
- Clinical improvement or stabilization

Data Reporting Details

- Pre-dose (baseline) value defined as the mean values from all visits prior to infusion
- Core lab data presented for echocardiographic parameters, cardiac serologies and cardiac histology

RP-A501 Demonstrates Favorable Safety Profile With Enhanced Immunomodulation Protocol

ADULT COHORT

All SAEs observed within initial 2-4 months following dosing; reversible with supportive care

Low Dose

- No SAEs related to drug product: 2 steroid related SAEs (myopathy)

High Dose

- One instance of reversible TMA; led to enhanced RMP
- One instance of steroid myopathy

- Both high and low-doses continue to be well tolerated at 2-3 years post treatment
- No additional SAEs observed following initial 2-4 months

Revised Immunomodulatory Protocol:

- More rigorous daily monitoring of labs in initial days following infusion with independent clinical review team
- Reduced steroid dose with earlier taper
- Administration of sirolimus and rituximab

PEDIATRIC COHORT

(Low dose)

No RP-A501-related SAEs

All AEs were transient and reversible, with 8 and 13 months of follow up in 1008 and 1009, respectively



Platelets remained within normal range

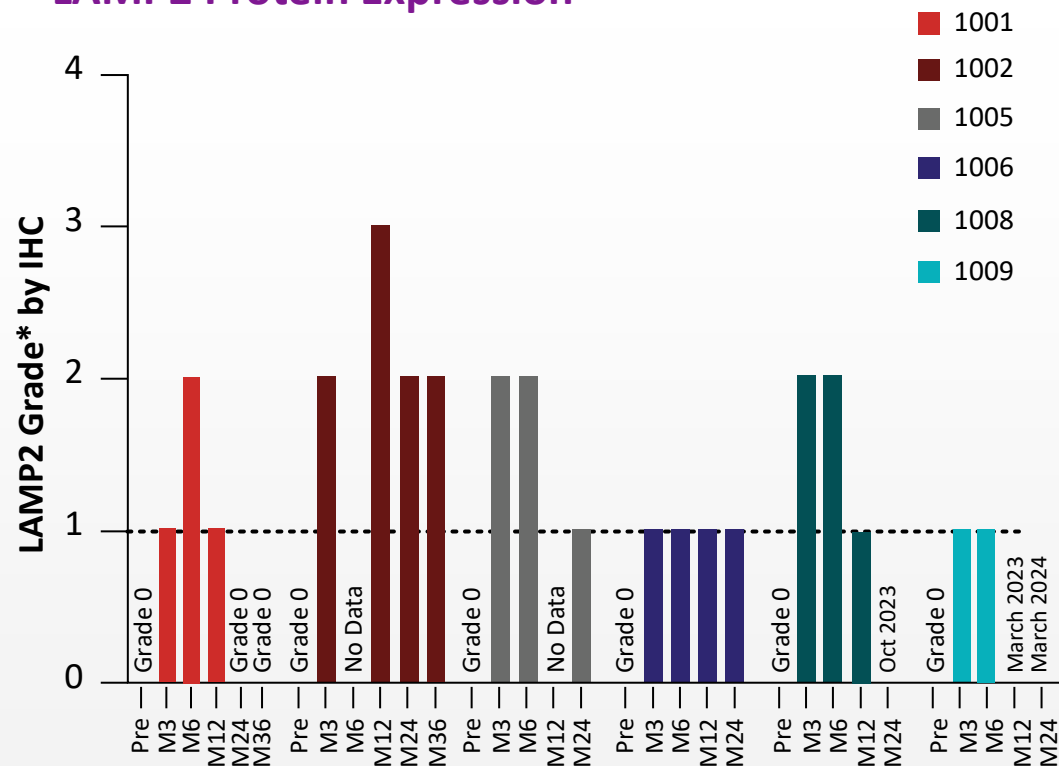


No reported skeletal myopathy or late transaminitis with initial steroid dose reduction and more rapid taper, and introduction of sirolimus

- Minimal complement activation
- No complement-related clinical or laboratory AEs
- All AEs were transient and reversible
- No treatment-related SAEs

Pediatric LAMP2 Protein and DNA Suggests Durable Expression As Demonstrated in Adult Cohort

LAMP2 Protein Expression



*LAMP2 protein expression assessed (relative to normal human controls) by core lab in a blinded fashion of entire tissue sample; Percentages reflect estimated extent of LAMP2 staining: Grade 0=negative staining; Grade 1 ≤25%; Grade 2 =26%-50%; Grade 3 =51%-75%; Grade 4 >75%.

Cardiac LAMP2 DNA by qPCR (vector copies per diploid nucleus)

Patient ID	Predose	Month 6	Month 12	Month 36
1001 [†]	0	0.384	0.197	0.120
1002	0	ND	0.575	0.590 [§]
1005	0	0.583	ND	1.228 [§]
1006	0	2.693	1.131	-
1008	0	0.492	-	-
1009	0	Data pending	-	-

Note: Cardiomyocytes frequently multinucleated and/or have polyploid nuclei (several genome copies per cell); however, VCN is calculated assuming one diploid nucleus per cell. As a result, presented VCNs likely underestimated by factor of 2-4¹; ND, not done, -, visit pending.

[†] Corticosteroid compliance uncertain. [§] Month 30 visit.

Improvement or Stabilization Observed Across Key Biomarker, Echo Findings and Functional Measures in Phase 1 RP-A501 Study

Cohort	Patient ID	Most recent visit (months)	Δ hsTnI	Δ BNP	Δ LV mass	Δ LV max wall thickness	Δ NYHA class	Δ KCCQ score
Low dose pediatric	1008	12	↓86%	↓83%	↓29% ¹	↓15% ¹	II -> I	+32.3
	1009	6	↓90%	↓62%	↓21%	↑3%	II -> I	+26
Low dose adult/adolescent	1001	36	↓98%	↑8%	↓32%	↓9%	II -> II ²	+5.3
	1002	36	↓96%	↓94%	↓48%	↓40%	II -> I	+17.8
	1005	30	↓46%	↑6%	↓14%	↓27%	II -> I	+8.3 ³
High dose adult/adolescent	1006	24	↓63%	↓69%	↓27%	↓15%	II -> I	+3.1

Darker Green = improved; Lighter Green = minimal change (stabilization)

BNP, brain natriuretic peptide; DD, Danon disease; hsTnI, high-sensitivity troponin I; KCCQ, Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire; LAMP2, lysosome-associated membrane protein 2; LV, left ventricle; NYHA, New York Heart Association. Does not include pt 1007 in Ph1 trial who had advanced HF with EF<40% at enrollment and received HTx 5M following tx due to pre-existing advanced HF. Patient is currently stable.

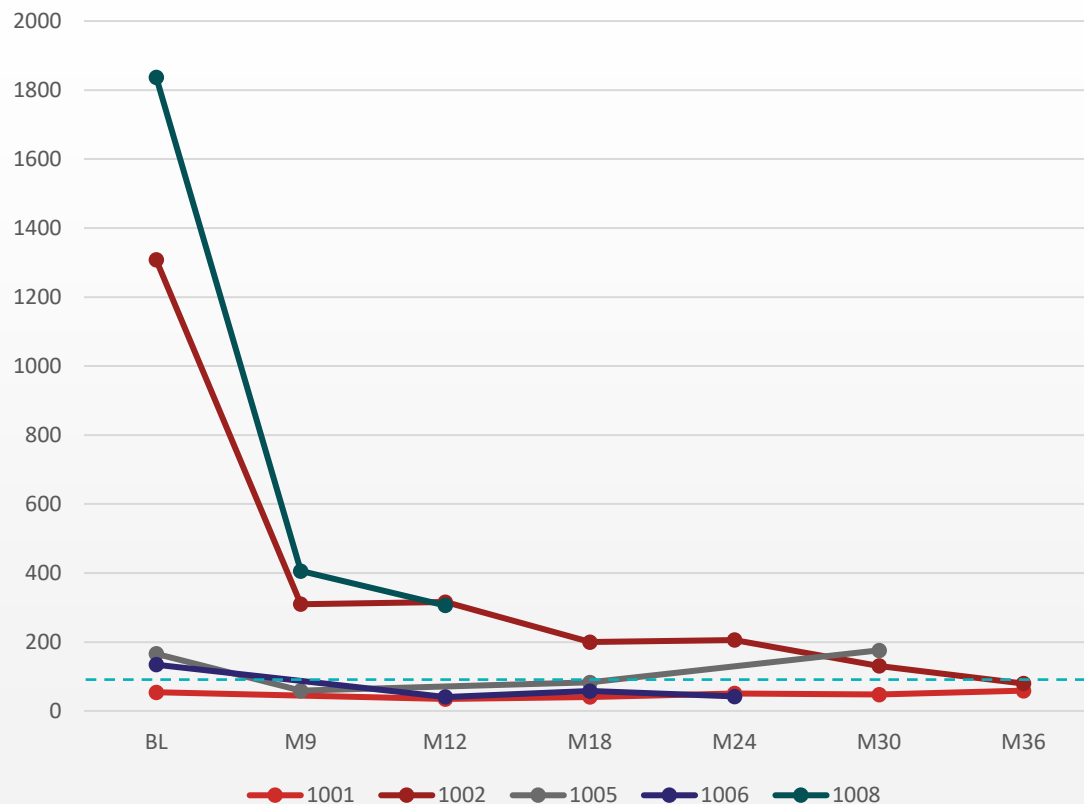
¹1008 echocardiographic parameters are M9 visit (M12 pending).

²1002 NYHA class depicted for M30 visit (M36 pending).

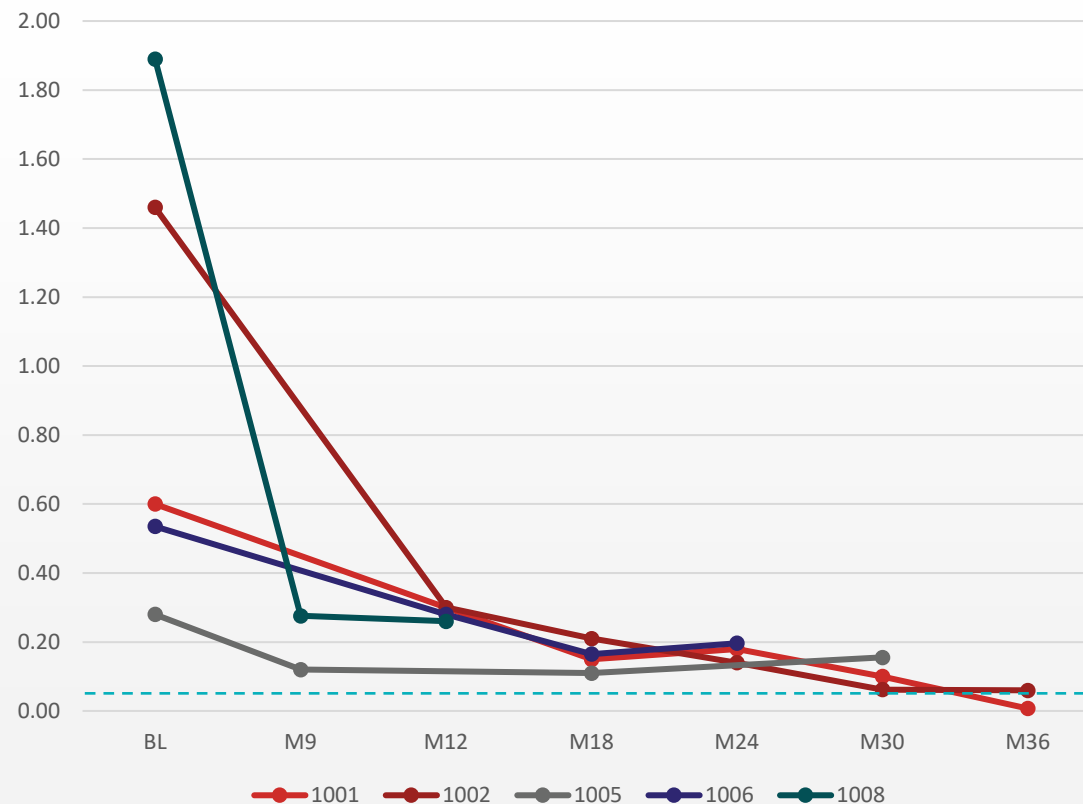
³1005 KCCQ score depicted for M24 visit (M30 pending).

Improvement or Stabilization Observed Across Key Cardiac Biomarkers

BNP (pg/mL)



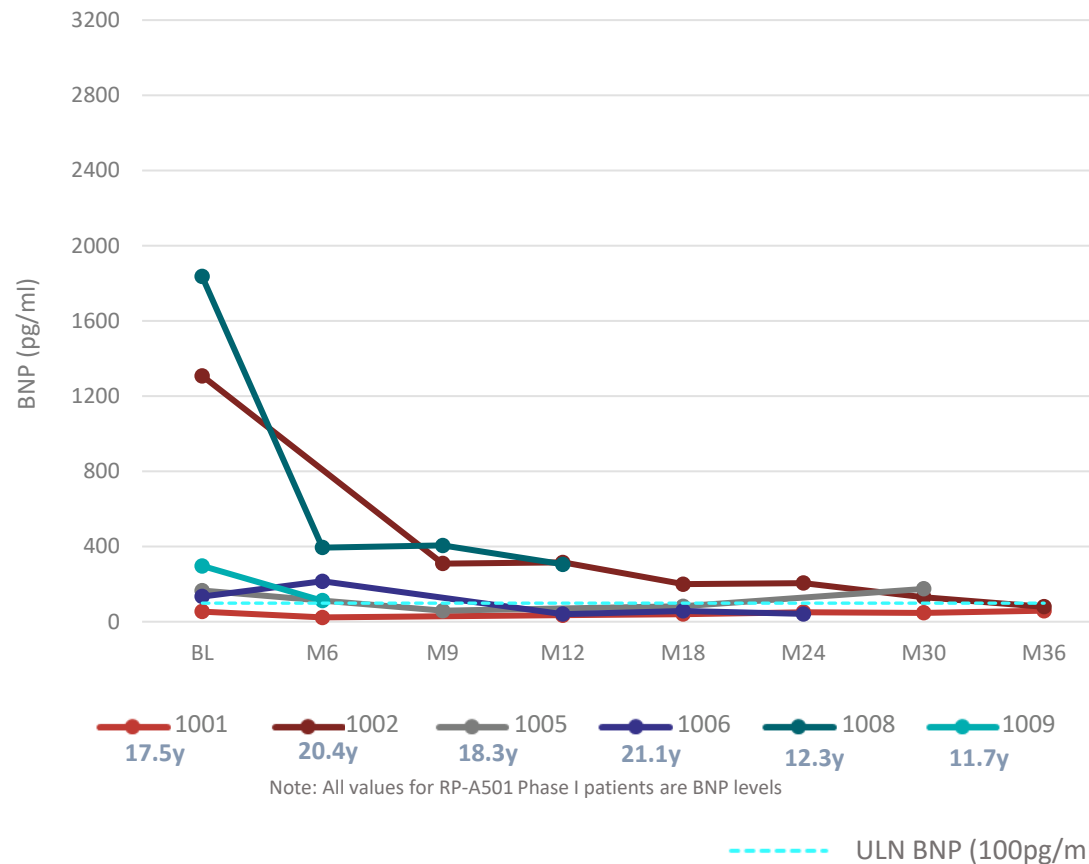
Troponin-I (ng/mL)



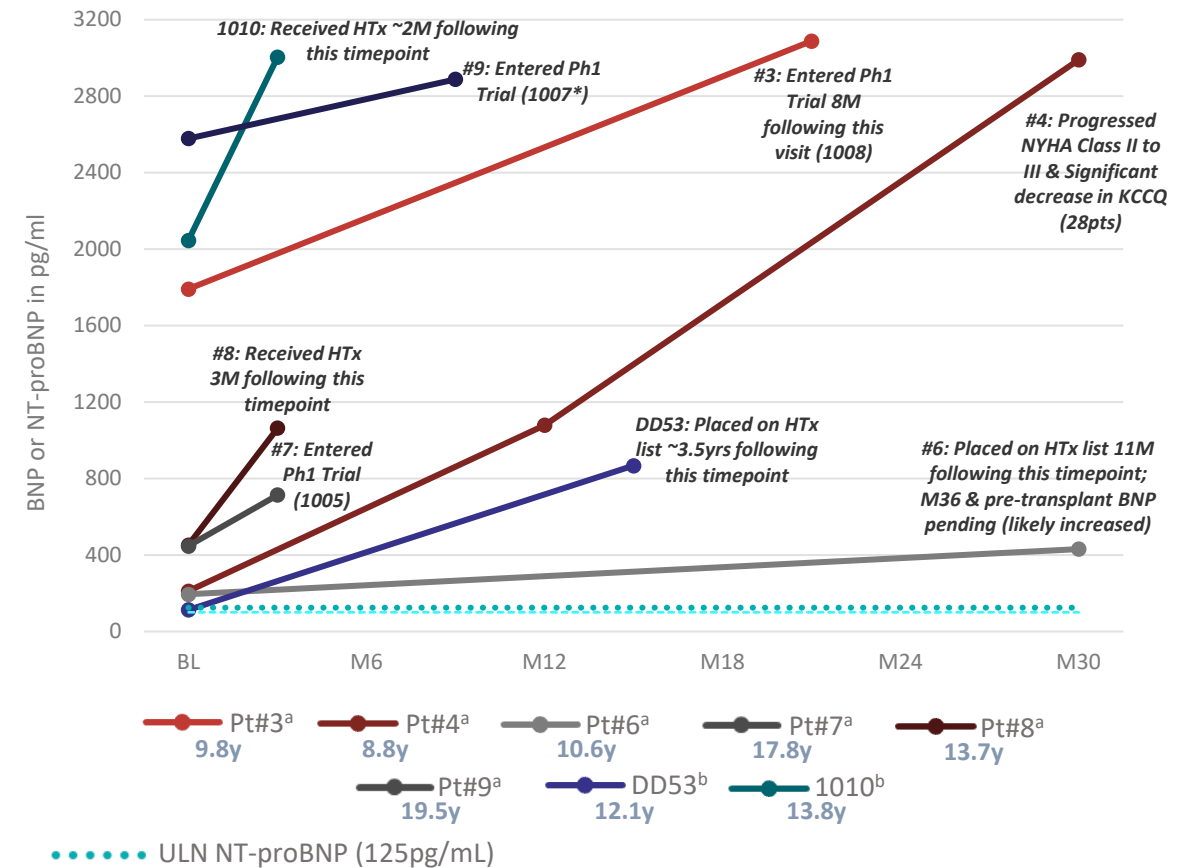
----- Indicates normal range (>100pg/mL BNP; >0.04ng/mL Troponin-I)

RP-A501 Phase 1 Patients: Marked Divergence from Natural History in Key Biomarkers

RP-A501 Phase 1
Baseline & Timepoints ≥6 months

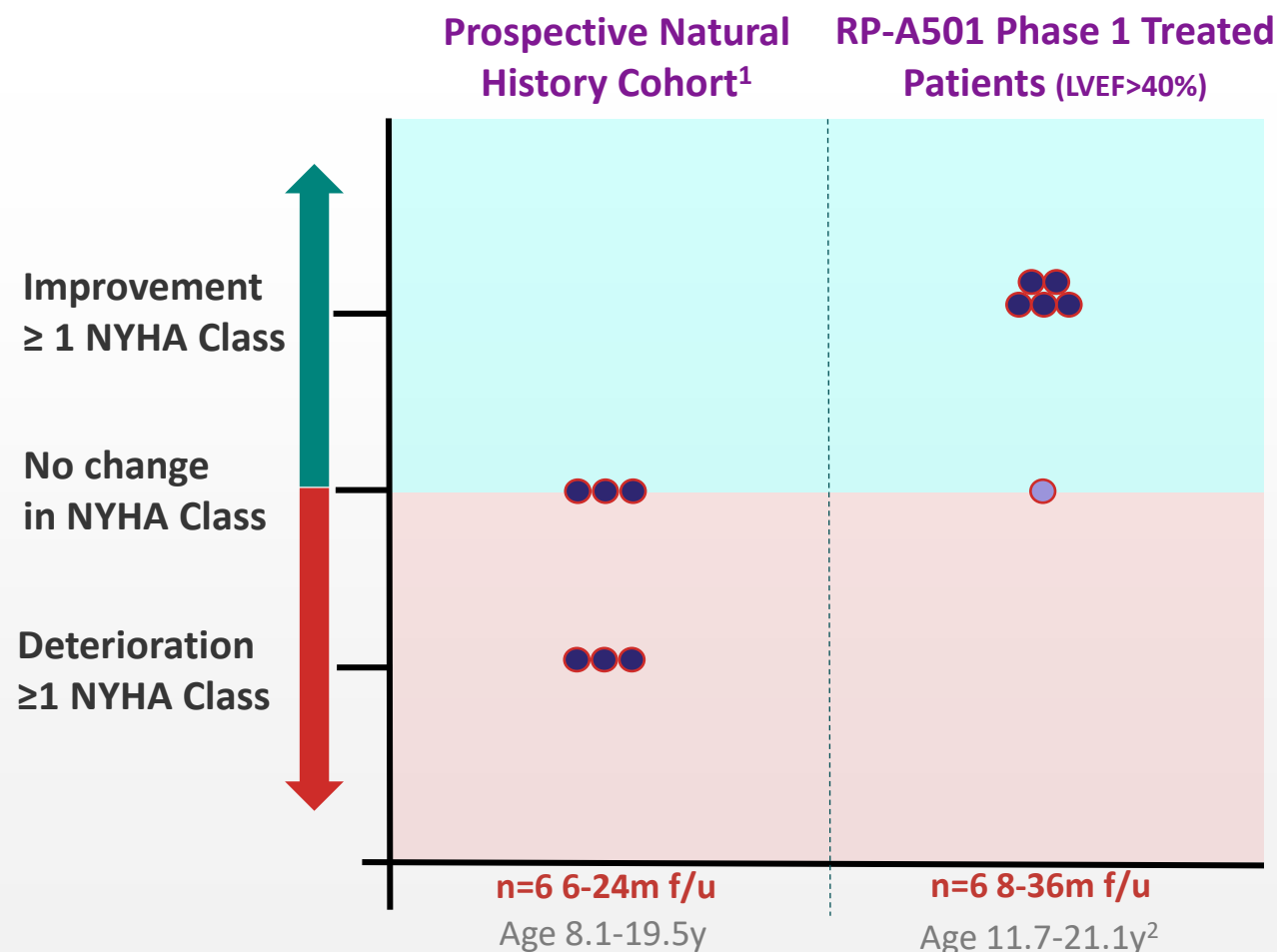


Sample Pediatric and Adolescent External Comparators



Note: ^aNT-proBNP tends to be higher than corresponding ^bBNP values given longer plasma half-life. External comparator data from prospective natural history (pts 3,4,6,7,8,9), natural history (DD53) and screen failure from Phase I study (1010). Phase I graph only reflects BNP levels and does not depict serologic values prior to initial 6 months after therapy. Does not include pt 1007 in Ph1 trial who had advanced HF with EF<40% at enrollment and received HTx 5M following tx due to pre-existing advanced HF. Patient is currently stable.

NYHA Class in Danon Disease Male Patients: Natural History versus RP-A501 Phase 1



Prospective Natural History:

- **No patients had improved NYHA Class**

RP-A501:

- **All patients** with baseline LVEF $\geq 40\%$ and monitored immunomodulation **had improved NYHA Class** (from Class II at baseline to Class I)

- Indicates pts with LVEF $\geq 40\%$ at enrollment in prospective Nat Hx study or RP-A501 Phase 1
- Indicates pts with LVEF $\geq 40\%$ at enrollment in RP-A501 Phase 1; unmonitored immunomodulation

Insights from Danon Disease Patients Treated on the Phase 1 Trial

He can walk upstairs without being short of breath or having to stop half-way. He doesn't have chest pain or fast heart rates like he used to. Another amazing thing we have seen is about 4 months after his therapy trial he started working and stopped using his motorized scooter altogether. -Pt 1005

Prior to therapy, he was afraid of dying and wanted a chance at life.....After gene therapy, we see him smile more now, he bought his own place and working a couple of days a week, he has started to open up for meeting more friends in real life and has gotten a whole new peace of mind now ...he feels better, and he didn't think that would ever happen -Pt 1006

He went to overnight summer camp on his own for the first time and is no longer out of breath walking up stairs. -Pt 1008

He walked a 10K with his father following treatment. He is exercise training twice a week for an hour. -Pt 1009

Projected Pivotal Study Design

Key Agreements Reached with FDA

- ✓ 6.7×10^{13} GC/kg dose
- ✓ Single-arm, open-label study (randomization not appropriate)
- ✓ Support for use of natural history as external comparator information
- ✓ Potential for accelerated approval based on a composite biomarker-driven endpoint
- ✓ 6MWT, CPET are not appropriate endpoints in DD

Elements in Discussion

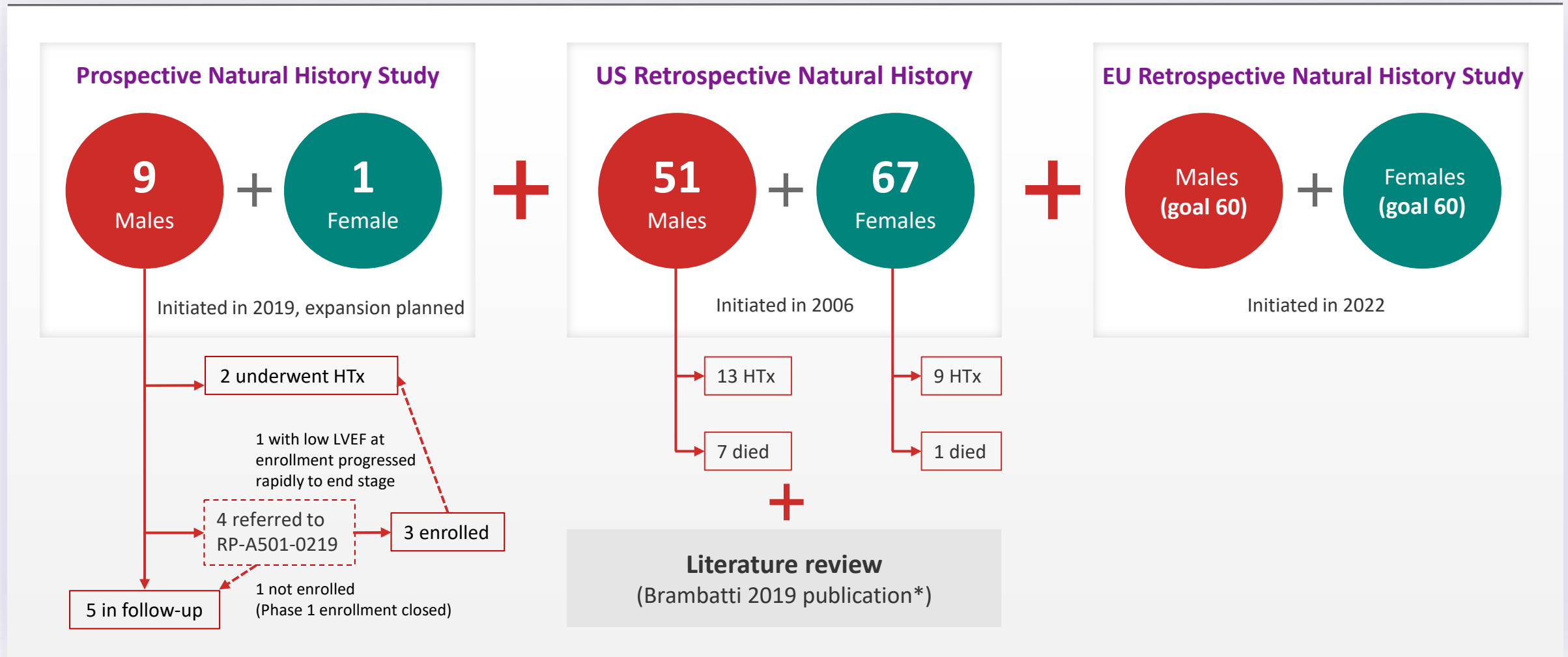
- Specific components of composite endpoint including LAMP2 expression
- Trial duration and time to endpoint
- 2 patient run-in for pediatric enrollment (age 8-14 years)

Confirmation pending submission of Phase II protocol and FDA review

Additional Study Elements

- Will utilize revised Phase I eligibility criteria (i.e. LVEF >50%)
- Age 8 years and older
- Optimized immunomodulatory regimen used in Phase I pediatric cohort
- All drug product will be produced in-house at Cranbury, NJ facility

Robust Ongoing Natural History Efforts to Support External Comparator Sample



In-House Manufacturing to Support Danon Pivotal Study and Commercial Production

- **2 Successful Danon AAV cGMP batches produced in Q4 2022**
- **Superior specifications to Phase I material**; allow for full dosing with lower total viral particles, potentially further improving safety profile
 - *Productivity*: ~3X increase in number of patient treatments per batch
 - *Product Quality*: Significant increase in full versus empty viral particles
 - *Product Comparability*: All attributes tested to date are comparable or improved
- **Regulatory progress and production capacity can support pivotal study and commercialization**
 - FDA clearance on continued utilization of HEK-293 cell-based process through commercial
 - FDA alignment on comparability approach
 - Potency assay developed in-house

Overall, in-house cGMP manufacturing delivers commercial-ready product with higher yield, improved quality, and likely enhances safety profile

Cranbury R&D and Manufacturing Facility Overview

- Total Lab Space: ~30,000 sq. ft. for process development, analytical development, MS&T and QC
- Manufacturing capability from small-scale to toxicology-scale material
- Streamlined tech transfer timeline for pipeline assets from plasmid selection to IND in <15 months
- Manufacturing expansion to add media and buffer production capability
- Incorporating fully automated in-house vial filler suite
- Anticipated 2X capacity increase in 2023

Enables rapid, robust and cost-efficient internal development capability for new and existing programs in addition to full-scale commercial manufacturing

~100,000 ft²
facility in Cranbury, NJ



Development Plan



Moving toward pivotal global Phase 2 study

Study Milestones

- ✓ Phase 1 treatment completed in males
- ✓ Orphan Drug, Rare Pediatric and Fast Track designations in the US (eligible for PRV)
- ✓ Completed 2 in-house cGMP batches
- ✓ End of Phase 1 Regulatory Meeting held with FDA

Ongoing Activities

- Final Phase 2 Study Design and Endpoints
- Initiate Phase 2 Global Pivotal Study Activities
- Expanded natural history study

**GLOBAL
REGISTRATIONAL
PHASE 2 STUDY**

RP-L102 for Fanconi Anemia Complementation Group A (FA-A)



Fanconi Anemia (A, C, and G)

Market Opportunity – US and EU

Prevalence of **5,500 to 7,000** individuals

Annual incidence of **200 to 275** individuals



Disease etiology

- FA-A is an autosomal recessive disease caused by *FANCA* gene mutations
- FA proteins enable DNA repair
- FA-A accounts for 60% to 70% of FA cases



Therapeutic challenges

Standard of care:

- Allogeneic HSCT

Limitations:

- Significant toxicities, especially for patients who do not have an HLA-identical sibling donor (~80%)
- 100-day mortality
- GvHD
- Increased long-term cancer risk



Clinical manifestations

Disorder of DNA repair characterized by:

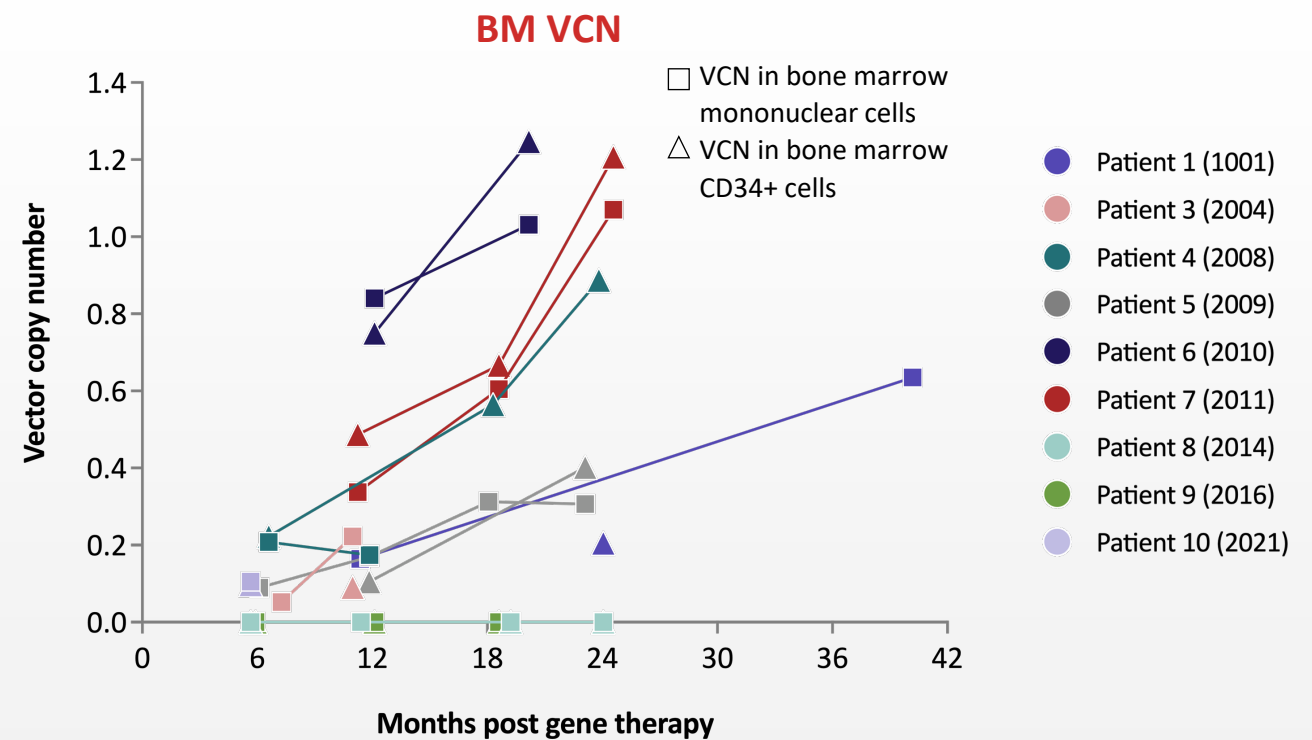
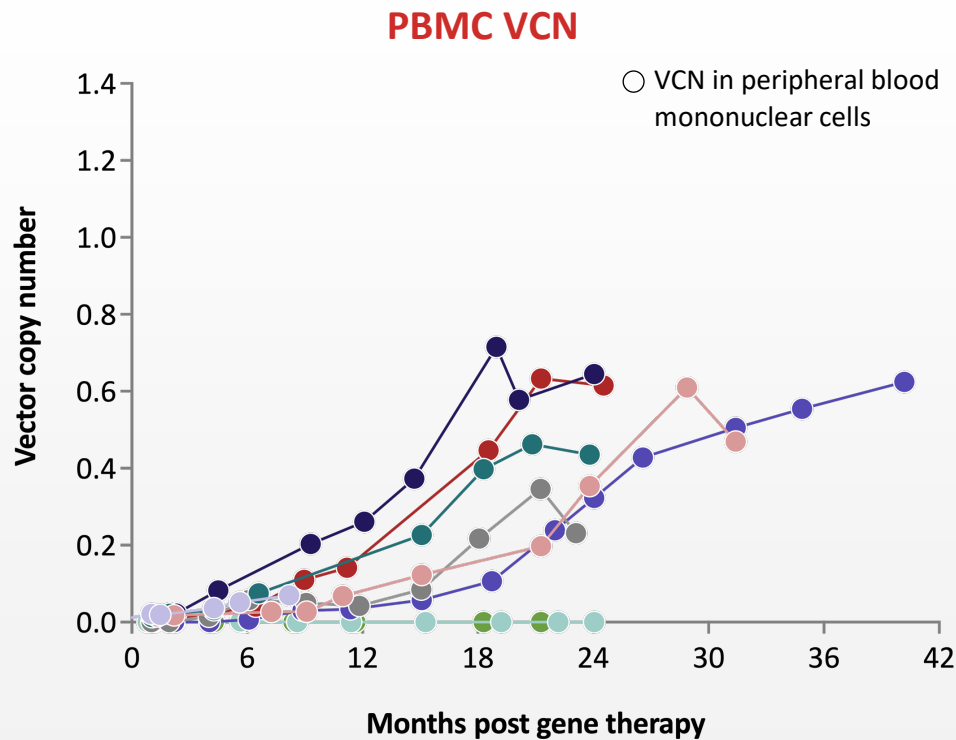
- Progressive BMF; 80% of patients experience BMF within first decade of life
- Predisposition to hematologic malignancies and solid tumors

*Gene therapy approach: Selective advantage of corrected cells allows for **ex-vivo** LV therapy **without conditioning**; highly favorable benefit risk profile*

Progressively Increasing and Sustained Genetic Correction in 7 of 10 Patients ≥ 1 Year Post-RP-L102



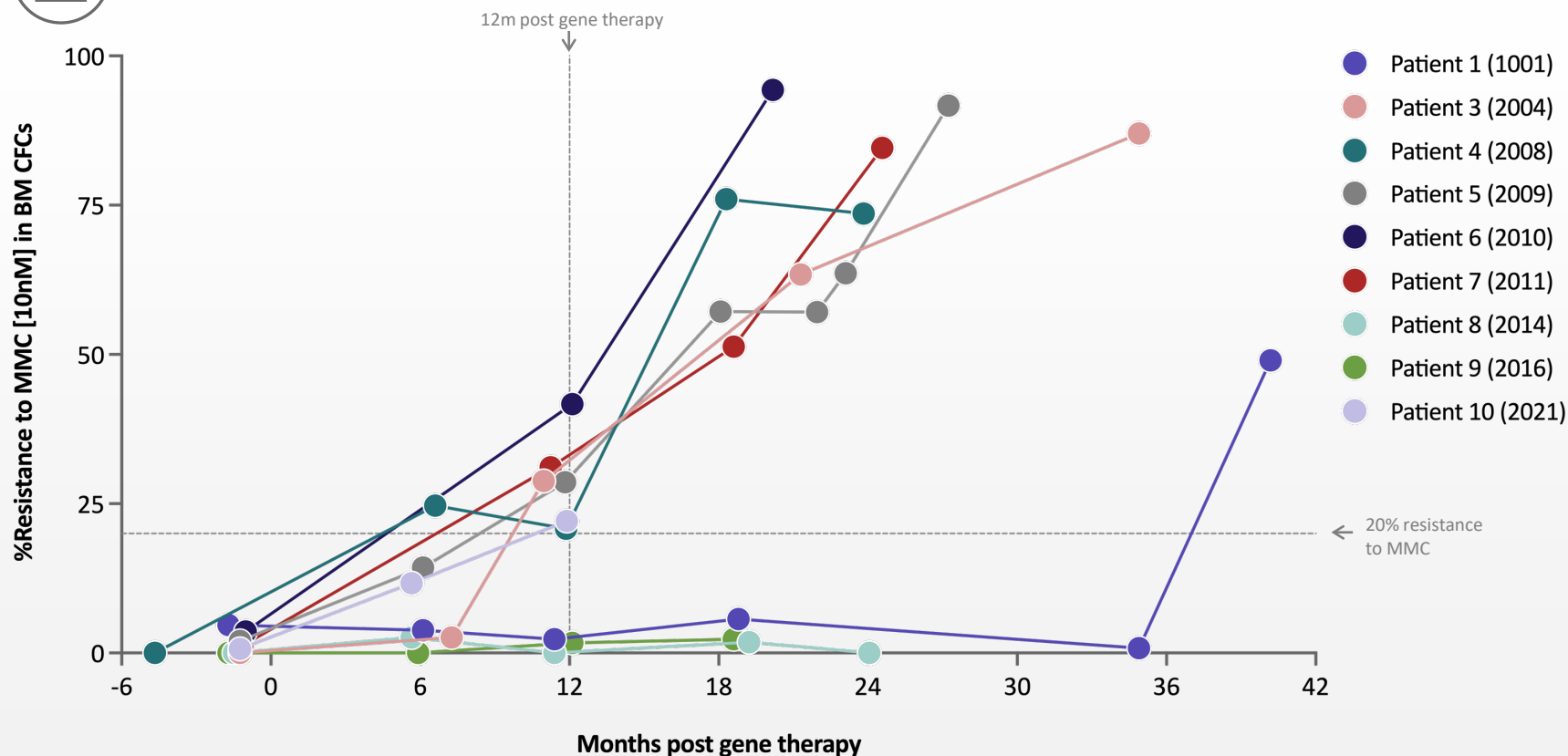
Progressive increases in gene markings in PB and BM in 7 patients



Increasing Phenotypic Correction (MMC-resistance) over 1 to 3 Years Post–RP-L102



Sustained BM CFC MMC resistance observed in at least 6 patients*



For 5 patients, increased BM CFC MMC resistance ranging from 51% to 94% was observed at 18 to 24 months post–RP-L102 administration

MMC resistance of >20% achieved at 2 consecutive timepoints ≥12 months for n=5

Development Plan



Moving toward BLA/MAA filing

INITIAL EFFICACY AND HIGHLY FAVORABLE SAFETY PROFILE

- Initial comprehensive efficacy in 6/10 evaluable patients (≥12-month follow-up)
- No cytotoxic conditioning, only 1 transient RP-L102 related SAE (Grade 2)

TOP-LINE DATA READOUT ACHIEVED

- Rejection of null hypothesis with minimum of 5 patients with increased MMC resistance >10% at 2 timepoints between 12 and 36 months

NEXT STEPS

- **Update: CMC and clinical FDA discussions support BLA activities**
- 2 patients to be treated with product from commercial cell processing site in preparation for US launch

Anticipated simultaneous BLA/MAA filings

Additional life-cycle management activities:

- Expansion to FANC C and G
- Exploration of non-genotoxic conditioning and HSC expansion

REGULATORY DESIGNATIONS:

- RMAT, PRIME
- Orphan Drug designation in the US/EU
- Rare Pediatric Disease designation (eligible for PRV)
- Fast Track (US), ATMP

RP-L201 for LAD-I: *ITGB2* Gene Mutation



Market Opportunity – US and EU

Prevalence of **800 to 1,000** individuals

Annual incidence of **50 to 75** individuals



Disease etiology

- *ITGB2* gene mutations (21q22.3), encoding the beta-2-integrin, CD18; essential for leukocyte adhesion to endothelium
- CD18 absent or reduced on neutrophils



Therapeutic challenges

Standard of care:

- Allogeneic HSCT

Limitations:

- Donor availability
- Infections
- Frequent GvHD
- Graft failure



Clinical manifestations

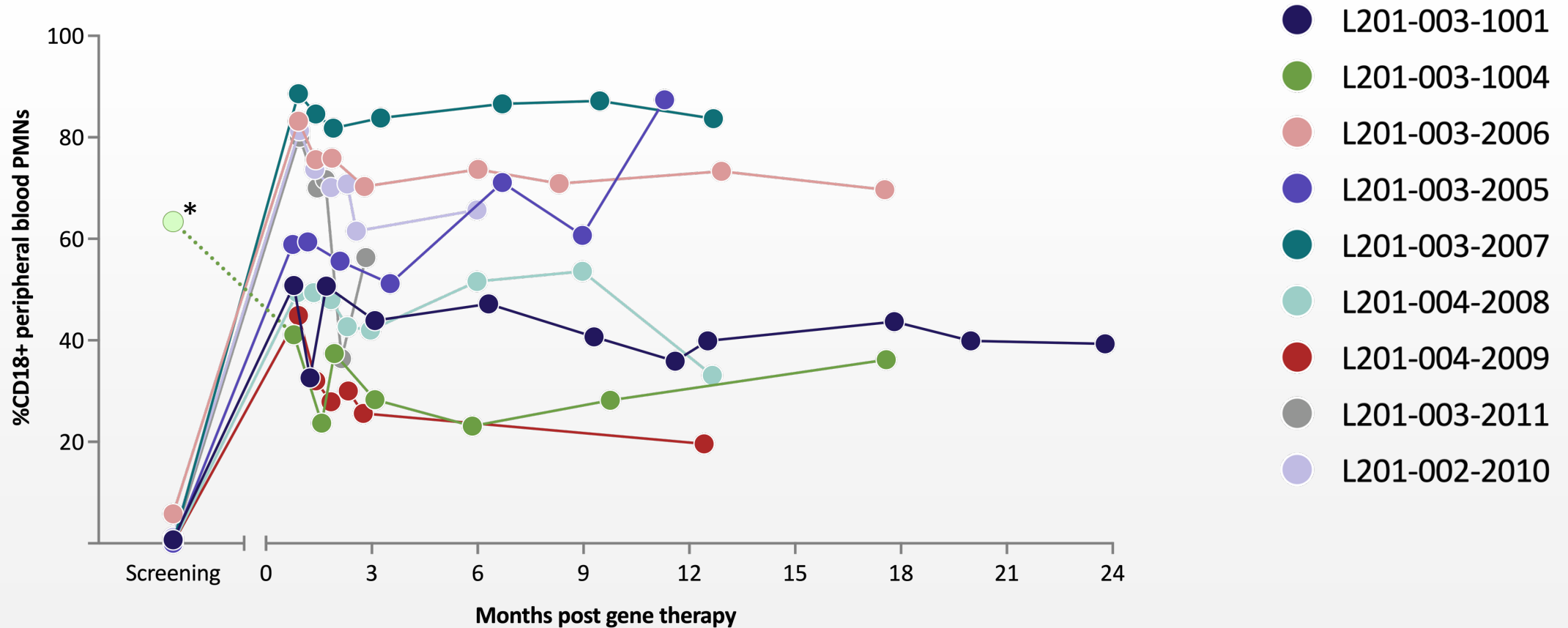
Patients suffer from recurrent infections; fatal in majority

- Severe LAD-I: Death prior to age 2 in 60% to 75% of patients, infrequent survival >5 years in absence of allogeneic HSCT
- Moderate LAD-I: Death prior to age 40 in >50% of patients, extensive morbidity with recurrent infections and inflammatory lesions

CD18 Expression in PB Polymorphonuclear Cells (PMNs)

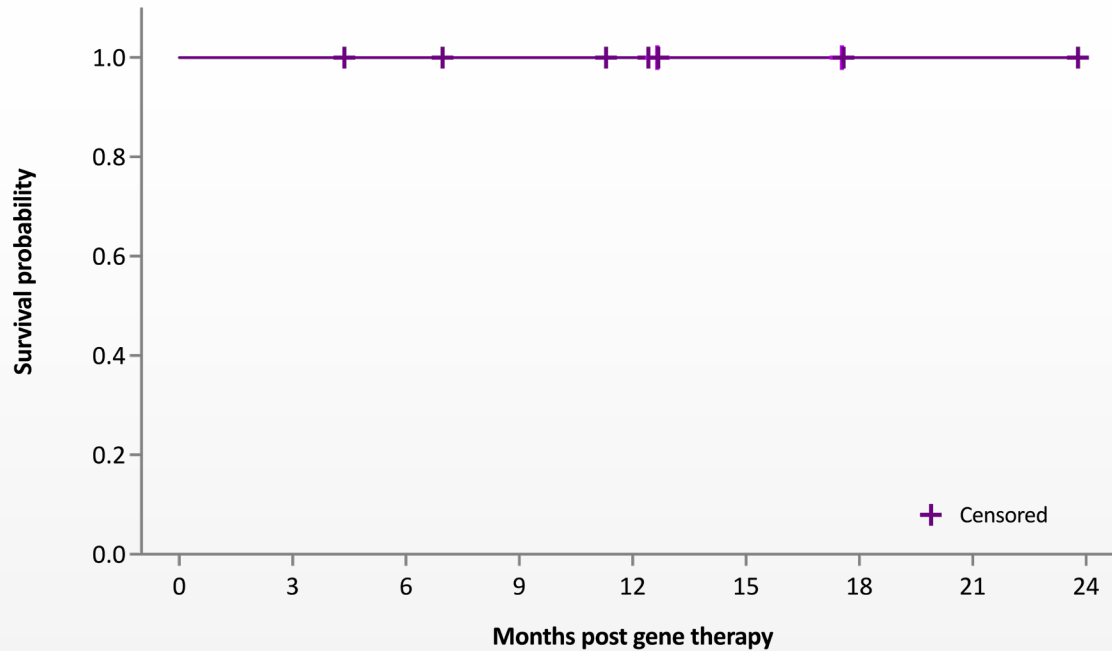


At 3 to 24 months after infusion, 9/9 patients sustained stable CD18 expression (median: 56%) with no therapy-related serious adverse events



Significant Reduction in Hospitalizations and 100% Overall Survival

100% overall survival Kaplan–Meier estimate

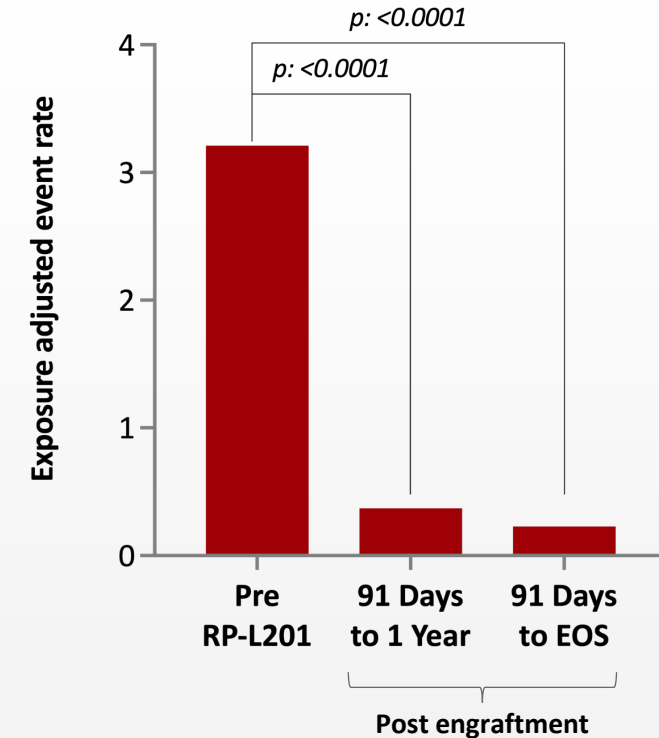


Survival without allogeneic HSCT

Primary outcomes

- ≥ 2 years of age AND
- ≥ 1 -year post–RP-L201 infusion

Significant reduction in incidence of hospitalizations



All patients have been able to stop prophylactic antibiotics

Development Plan



Moving toward product filing

ENROLLMENT AND INITIAL EFFICACY

- Enrollment completed; 9/9 patients treated
- Efficacy observed in 9/9 patients with 3 to 24 months follow-up
- Efficacy is comprehensive, across all efficacy parameters including CD18 expression and survival

TOP-LINE DATA READOUT Q2 2022

- Survival for 9/9 patients, ≥ 2 years age and ≥ 1 year post-treatment
- No graft failure, GvHD
- No RP-L201 related SAEs

NEXT STEPS

- Progression to regulatory filing activities

Guiding Q2 2023 regulatory filing

Life-cycle management

- Potential label expansion to include moderate LAD-I population
- Potential study initiation in 2023

REGULATORY DESIGNATIONS:

- RMAT, PRIME
- Orphan Drug designation in the US/EU
- Rare Pediatric Disease designation (eligible for PRV)
- Fast Track (US), ATMP

RP-L301 for PKD: *PKLR* Gene Mutation



Market Opportunity – US and EU

Prevalence of **4,000 to 8,000** individuals

Annual incidence of **75 to 125** individuals



Disease etiology

- Autosomal recessive inheritance
- Pyruvate kinase deficient RBCs cannot synthesize ATP, resulting in hemolytic anemia



Therapeutic challenges

- Standard of care: Chronic blood transfusions and splenectomy
- Limitations:
 - Iron overload
 - Extensive end-organ damage
 - Splenectomy confers lifelong infection and thrombotic risk



Clinical manifestations

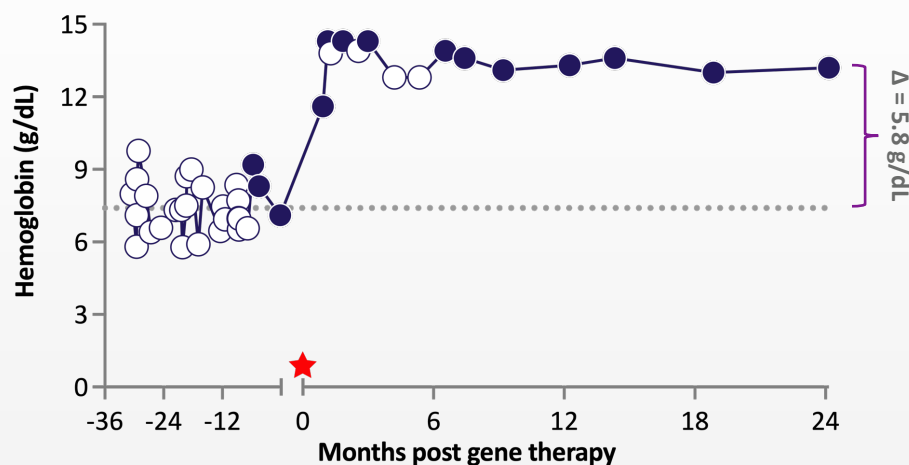
- Lifelong chronic hemolysis
- Other clinical manifestations:
 - Anemia
 - Jaundice
 - Iron overload

Preliminary Efficacy Results for Patients L301-006-1001 and L301-001-1002



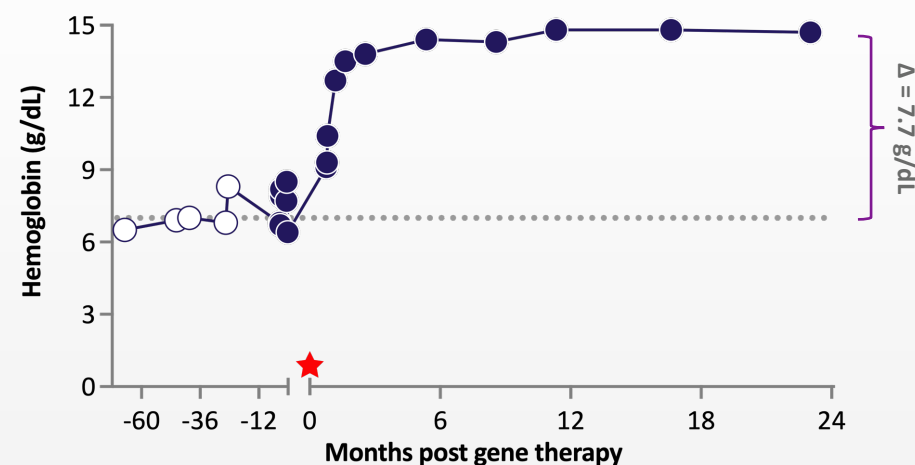
Hemoglobin improvement to normal range (from baselines in severe (<8 g/dL range))
 Transfusion independence (extensive transfusion requirements prior to RP-L301)
 Sustained improvement of hemolysis markers (LDH, bilirubin) and PB VCNs in 1.0 to 3.0 range

PATIENT 1001



- Sustained **hemoglobin normalization from ~7.4 g/dL to 13.2 g/dL** 24 months post-RP-L301 infusion
- No red blood cell transfusions required following engraftment

PATIENT 1002



- Sustained **hemoglobin normalization from ~7.0 to 14.7 g/dL** 24 months post-RP-L301 infusion
- No red blood cell transfusions required following engraftment

★ RP-L301 Infusion
 Dotted lines indicate average hemoglobin for each patient prior to gene therapy

● Assessment Performed at Clinical Site
 ○ Assessment Performed at Local Laboratory

Development Plan



Moving toward pivotal Phase 2 study

PLAN FOR PHASE 2 AND LAUNCH

Key endpoints selected

- Hemoglobin increase
- ↓ 50% in transfusions or transfusion independence

Well-delineated natural history in recent PKD NHS publications

- Complete Phase 1 pediatric cohort dosing (N=2 to 3)
- End of Phase 1 regulatory meeting with FDA in 2023
- Approve and launch RP-L301; seek regulatory approval in the US and EU

REGULATORY DESIGNATIONS

Fast Track, Orphan Drug (US/EU), Rare Pediatric Disease (eligible for PRV)

LIFE-CYCLE MANAGEMENT

- Anticipated expansion study to pre-splenectomy patients
- Exploration of non-genotoxic conditioning

Future Therapies: Wave 2 (AAV)



Focused R&D Strategy for Sustainable Innovation



First-, best- and/or only-in-class



On-target MOA; clear endpoints



Sizeable market to maximize patient impact

**3 therapeutic areas
(CV, heme and undisclosed)**

We continue to build our pipeline based on our core R&D strategy, identifying the “most impactful” indications for the most efficient development path.

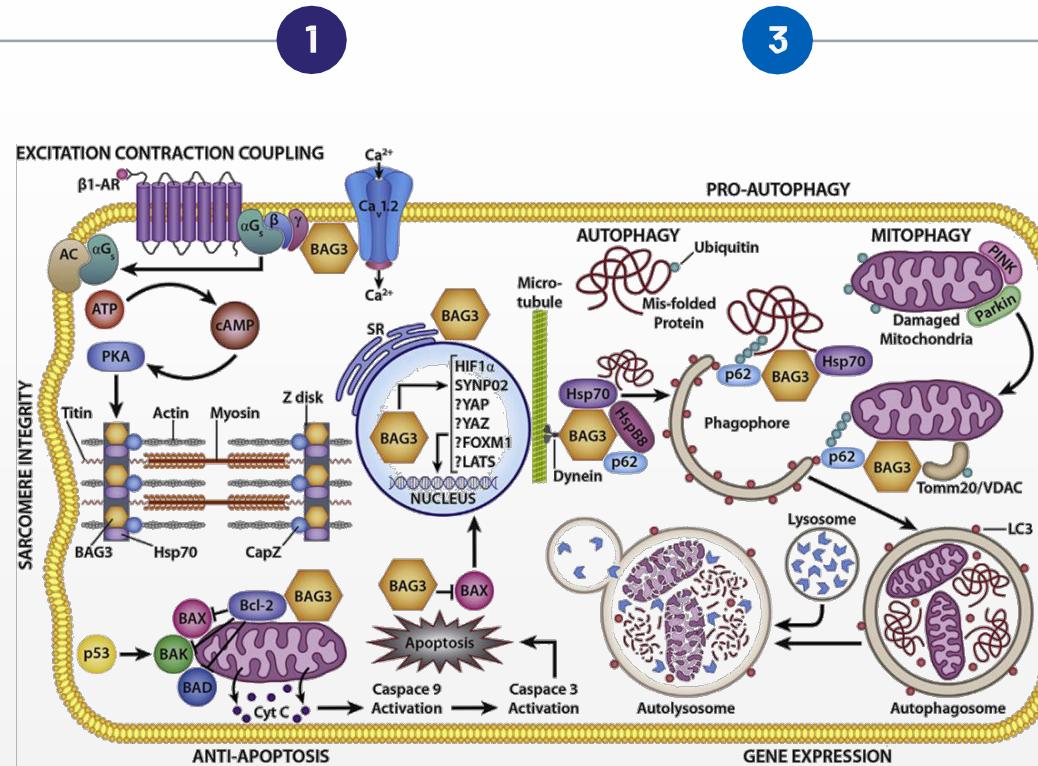
BAG3 Regulates Critical Functions in Cardiomyocytes

Cardiac contractility

Enhances contractility by linking the β -adrenergic receptor and L-type Ca^{2+} channel

Structural support

Provides support for the sarcomere by linking actin myofibrils with the Z-disc



Protein quality control

Facilitates autophagy as a co-chaperone with heat shock proteins, recycling misfolded proteins

Anti-apoptosis

Inhibits apoptosis (programmed cell death) through binding of BCL2

We believe that a gene therapy approach is best positioned to restore the broad biological functions of BAG3 in the heart

BAG3-DCM Opportunity and Next Steps

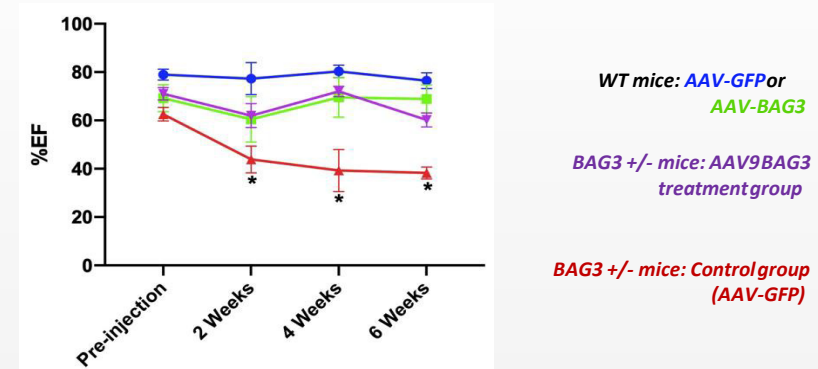
BAG3-DCM Represents a Significant Market with Unmet Need

- Dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) is the most common form of cardiomyopathy
- 20% to 50% of DCM patients have familial DCM; up to 40% of whom have an identifiable genetic cause⁽¹⁾
- Scientific societies recently endorsed clinical genetic testing for DCM patients and families^(2,3)
- Prevalence of BAG3 DCM in US is estimated to be as high as 30,000 patients⁽⁴⁾ and is expected to grow with increasing genetic testing and disease awareness

Initial Proof-of-Concept for AAV9-BAG3 Supports Further Development

- Initial proof of concept for AAV9-BAG3 demonstrated in BAG3-knockout mouse model

Ejection fraction in WT and BAG3 +/- mice treated at age 6 to 8 weeks with AAV9-GFP or AAV9-BAG3



- Evaluating optimal development pathway; IND planned H1 2024

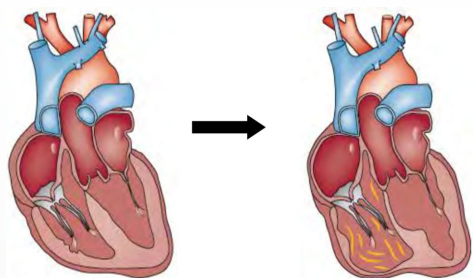
Project Pegasus (PKP2-ACM)



PKP2-Arrhythmogenic Cardiomyopathy (ACM)*:

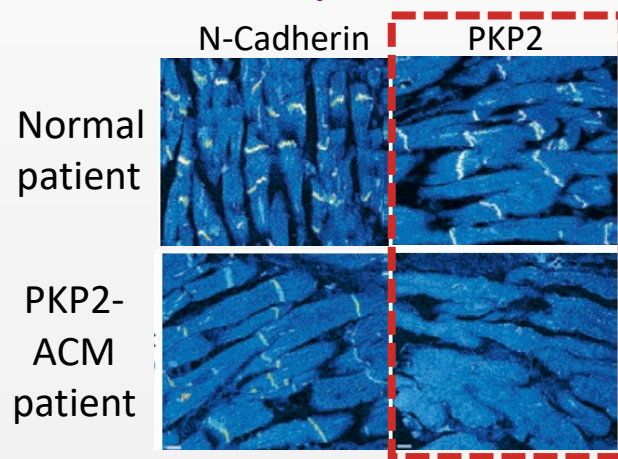
A high-risk disease with no curative options

Advanced ACM Heart with fibrofatty replacement in right ventricle



Electrical manifestations can precede structural abnormalities

ACM: Diminished Myocardial PKP2



Disease Etiology

- Autosomal dominant mutations in *PKP2* gene, which encodes for Plakophilin-2, a component of the desmosome localized to cardiac intercalated discs



Therapeutic Challenges

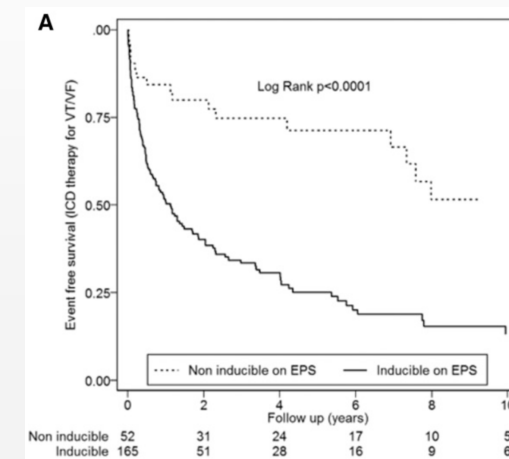
- Current standard of care includes beta-blockers, anti-arrhythmic agents, and ablation
- Available treatments do not modify disease progression; no curative therapeutic options



Clinical Manifestations

- Mean age at presentation: 35y (± 18)¹
- 5-10% annual risk of sustained ventricular arrhythmias (VA), with higher risk in patients who present with symptoms of disease (index patients)²⁻³
- In one study, >70% risk of VAs in index patients (median follow up, 7 years)⁴
- ICD placement in >80% of index pts⁵
- For pts with ICDs:
 - 45-75% will have ICD firing (shock) over 3-5 years
 - $\geq 50\%$ 2 year incidence of firing in subgroups:
 - male;
 - EPS-induced VT;
 - history of VT;
 - ≥ 3 ECG leads with TWI;
 - >1000 PVC/24h⁵⁻⁶

Kaplan-Meier Incidence of ICD Firing



Event free survival in ACM patients who underwent EP study prior to placement of an ICD

- ~70% of patients who were inducible on EP study had an ICD firing at 2 years

Estimated Prevalence (US+EU): ~50,000

Biopsy figure adapted from: Asimaki et al. NEJM, 2009; Table adapted from Dalal et al. Circulation 2006. SOC: standard of care; CM: cardiomyopathy; HF: heart failure; HTx: heart transplantation; RV: Right ventricular; SD: Standard Deviation; VT: ventricular tachycardia; LBBB: left bundle branch block; ICD: implantable cardioverter defibrillator; RVEF: right ventricular ejection fraction; LV: left ventricle; SVA: sustained ventricular arrhythmia.

* This cardiomyopathy initially manifests in the right ventricular free wall, so the disease was termed arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia/cardiomyopathy (ARVD/ARVC). However, since left dominant and biventricular forms have also been observed, this has led more recently to the use of the term "ACM". 1. Bhonsale. EHJ 2015; 36: 847-55. 2. Towbin JA. Heart Rhythm 2019;16(11). 3. Cadrin-Tourigny J. Eur Heart J 2022;43. 4. Groeneweg. Circ Cardiovasc Genet 2015; 8: 437-46. 5. Calkins. Circ 2017; 136: 2068-82. 6. Orgeron. J Am Heart Assoc 2017: e006242.

PKP2-ACM Prevalence in the US and EU

ACM prevalence

1:1000 to 1:5000

Peters 2004, McKenna 2021

PKP2 variants

32.9%

2,572 ACM patients assessed from 13 publications an aggregated mean of **32.9% had PKP2 mutations¹**

ACM-PKP2 US & EU Prevalence

~50,000

Utilizing the conservative ACM prevalence (1:5000) and the 32.9% PKP2 mutation frequency in ACM

Proof of Concept in Translationally Relevant Animal Model

Completed RCKT Studies with *Cardiomyocyte-specific PKP2 Knockout Mouse Model of ACM*

- Initial POC evaluated 4 AAV Vectors: Cardiac Functional & Structural Analyses
- Dose-related effects evaluated with 2 AAV vectors: Cardiac Functional & Structural Analyses
- Evaluated Survival, Functional, and Anatomic Benefit in 'Arrest Progression' Models
 - Including delivery of AAV +7 or +14 Days after induction of PKP2 knockout and subsequent disease onset

Analyses Include:

- Survival
- Echocardiography and ECG
- PKP2 expression (IF and WB)
- Cardiac pathology & fibrosis
- Vector DNA, transgene mRNA
- General safety including pathology

Academic Partner:

NYU Grossman School
of Medicine

Mario Delmar, MD, PhD

Patricia and Robert Martinsen Professor of Cardiology,
Department of Medicine; Division of Cardiology,
NYU Grossman School of Medicine

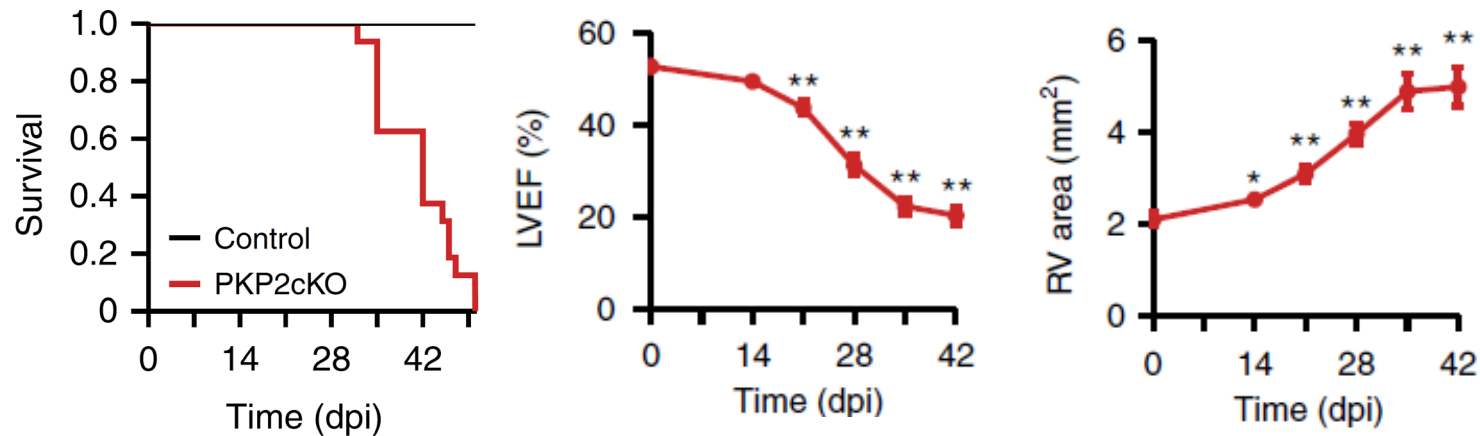
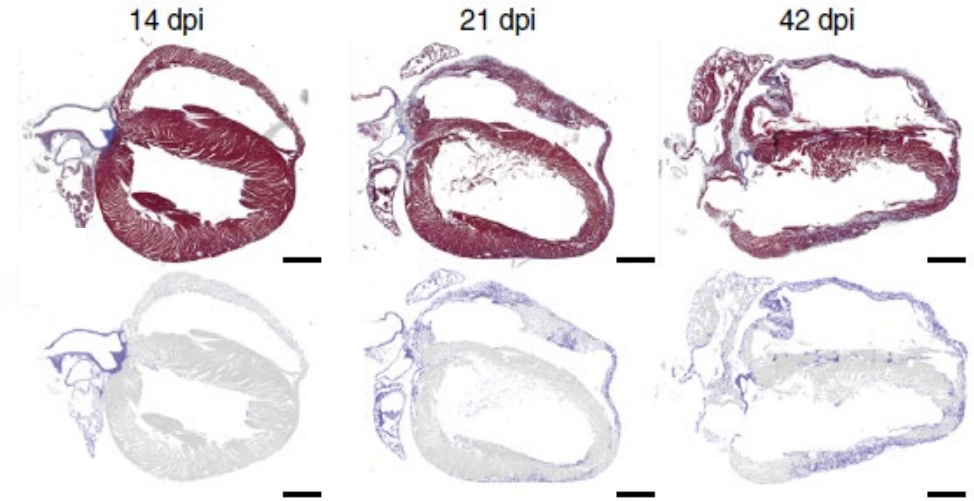
Marina Cerrone, MD

Research Associate Professor,
Co-Director, Inherited Arrhythmia Clinic,
Department of Medicine; Division of Cardiology,
NYU Grossman School of Medicine

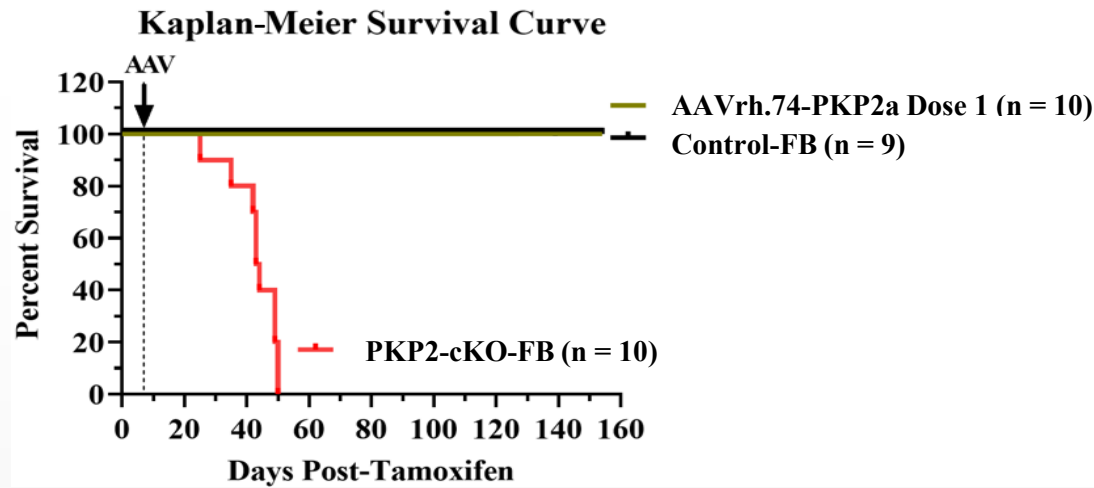
Ongoing sponsored research. No future royalty obligations

Tamoxifen-induced ACM in the PKP2-cKO Mouse Model

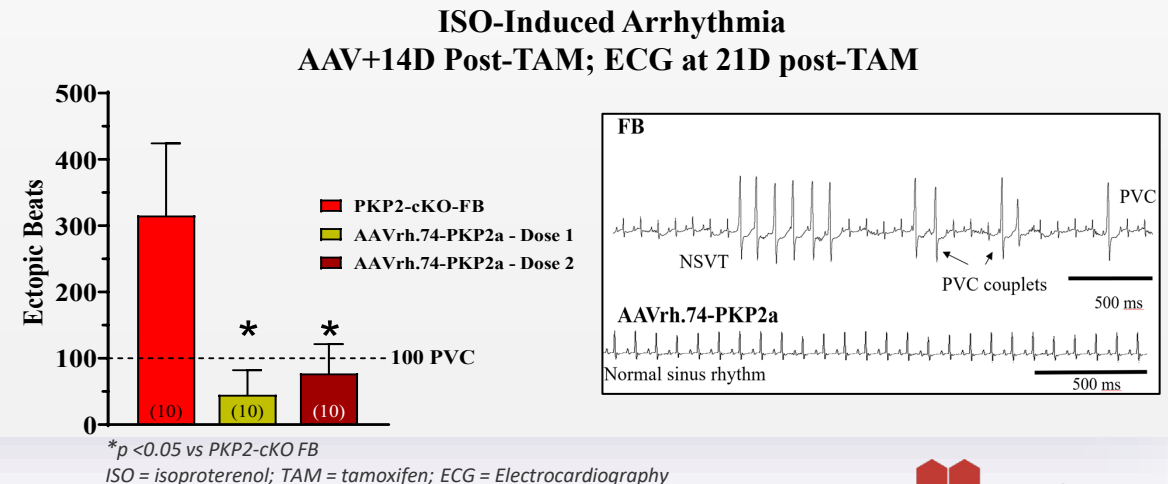
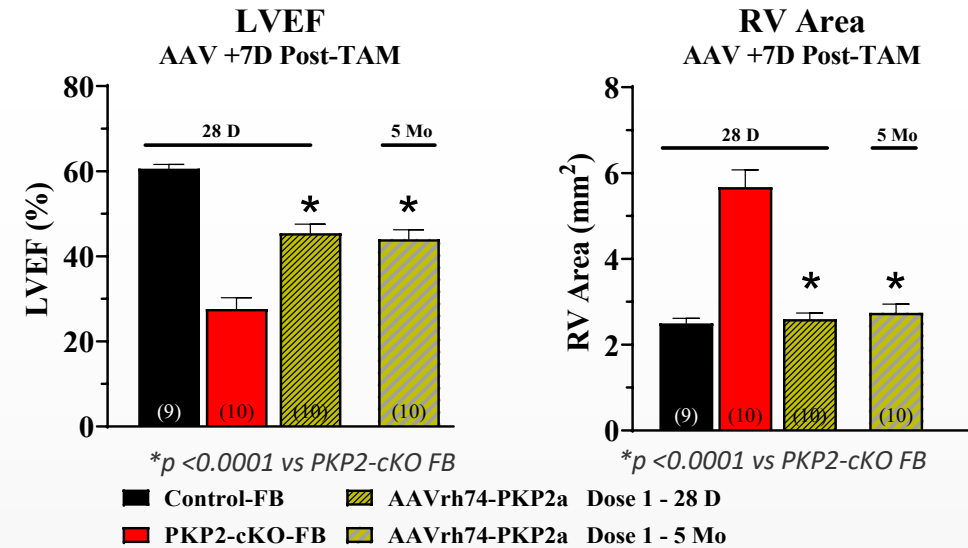
- The PKP2-cKO mouse model recapitulates ACM following induction of PKP2 KO by tamoxifen (TAM) injection
- Progression of cardiomyopathy evidenced by Masson's trichrome staining of heart sections in PKP2-cKO mice from 14 to 42 days post-TAM (dpi)
- 100% mortality by day ~50 following TAM injection
- Left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) diminishes significantly across time
- Right ventricular (RV) enlargement occurs across time
- Premature Ventricular Contractions (PVCs) are a clinical hallmark of ACM and emerge in the animal model because of Pkp2 loss



Increased Survival & Preserved Cardiac Function in the PKP2-cKO Model



- AAVrh.74-PKP2 delivered **7 days post-TAM**:
 - **100% survival to 5 months**, compared to 100% mortality by day ~50 in PKP2-cKO control animals
 - **Preserved Ejection Fraction and Right Ventricular Area** at 28 Days, sustained to 5 months
- AAVrh.74-PKP2 delivered **14 days post-TAM**:
 - Mitigated isoproterenol-induced PVCs and arrhythmia, disease-related characteristics of ACM
 - Robust benefit on survival, cardiac function & structure to 5 months¹



Optimal Gene Therapy for PKP2-ACM, Expected to be First-and Best-In-Class

cDNA/isoform:

- **PKP2a**: full wild type coding sequence of therapeutic gene, protein loss drives ACM

AAV Serotype:

- **AAV.rh74** serotype associated with favorable safety profile in DMD/LGMD2E¹⁻²; potential for safe administration at optimal doses for adult ACM patients

Cardiac-Specific Promoter:

- Effectively drives expression of therapeutic transgene in cardiomyocytes; minimizes off-target effects

Route of Administration:

- **Intravenous (IV)** Pharmacology studies demonstrate efficient cardiac transduction with IV administration

Robust Proof of Concept in Disease Relevant Animal Model:

- **NYU Cardiac-specific cKO-PKP2 mouse** (biologically relevant translational model)

¹Rodino-Klapac et. al. Safety, β -Sarcoglycan Expression, and Functional Outcomes From Systemic Gene Transfer of rAAVrh74.MHCK7.hSGCB in LGMD2E/R4. Presented at the Muscular Dystrophy Association (MDA) Conference. Nashville, TN, March 13–16, 2022.

²Mendell et. al. A Phase 2 clinical trial evaluating the safety and efficacy of delandistrogene moxeparvovec (SRP-9001) in patients with Duchenne muscular dystrophy. Presented at the 2022 Muscular Dystrophy Association (MDA) Conference Nashville, TN, March 13–16, 2022.

Clinical Development Plan



Moving Toward Phase 1 Dose Escalation Study

Completed or Ongoing Activities

- ✓ GMP drug product manufacturing completed
- ✓ Pharmacology and GLP toxicology studies
- ✓ Potency assay
- ✓ Upcoming Scientific Advisory Board
- Clinical trial planning activities, including site selection, underway
- Submit Orphan Disease Designation
- FDA IND submission anticipated **Q2 2023**

High Level Phase 1 Proposed Trial Design

- Study design:
 - FIH, multi-center, 3+3 dose escalation^a study
 - Two dose levels planned
- Target population:
 - High risk adult PKP2-ACM patients
- Primary endpoint:
 - Safety events related to RP-A601
- Secondary and exploratory endpoints: TBD

Natural History

- To provide context for the Phase 1 study results, we will leverage data from existing ACM registries as well as longitudinal and population-level data from published case series

Rocket – The Leader in Rare Disease Gene Therapy

- ✓ Pre-eminent maturing gene therapy pipeline in which each program is First- and Best-in-Class
- ✓ Experienced management team with a history of delivering transformative and curative therapies to patients with devastating diseases
- ✓ Well-capitalized and poised to elevate from a clinical-stage to a commercial-stage company



THANK YOU!

