



SEEKING GENE THERAPY CURES



DISCLAIMER

Various statements in this release concerning Rocket's future expectations, plans and prospects, including without limitation, Rocket's expectations regarding its guidance for 2022 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), and Danon Disease, 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.

ABOUT ROCKET PHARMACEUTICALS

“For the first time in history, **we are discussing not just effective treatments but potential cures at the genetic level**, which is the deepest essence of who we are as physical beings.”

— GAURAV SHAH, MD | CEO



Vision: Seeking Gene Therapy Cures

Values



Curiosity



Trust



Generosity

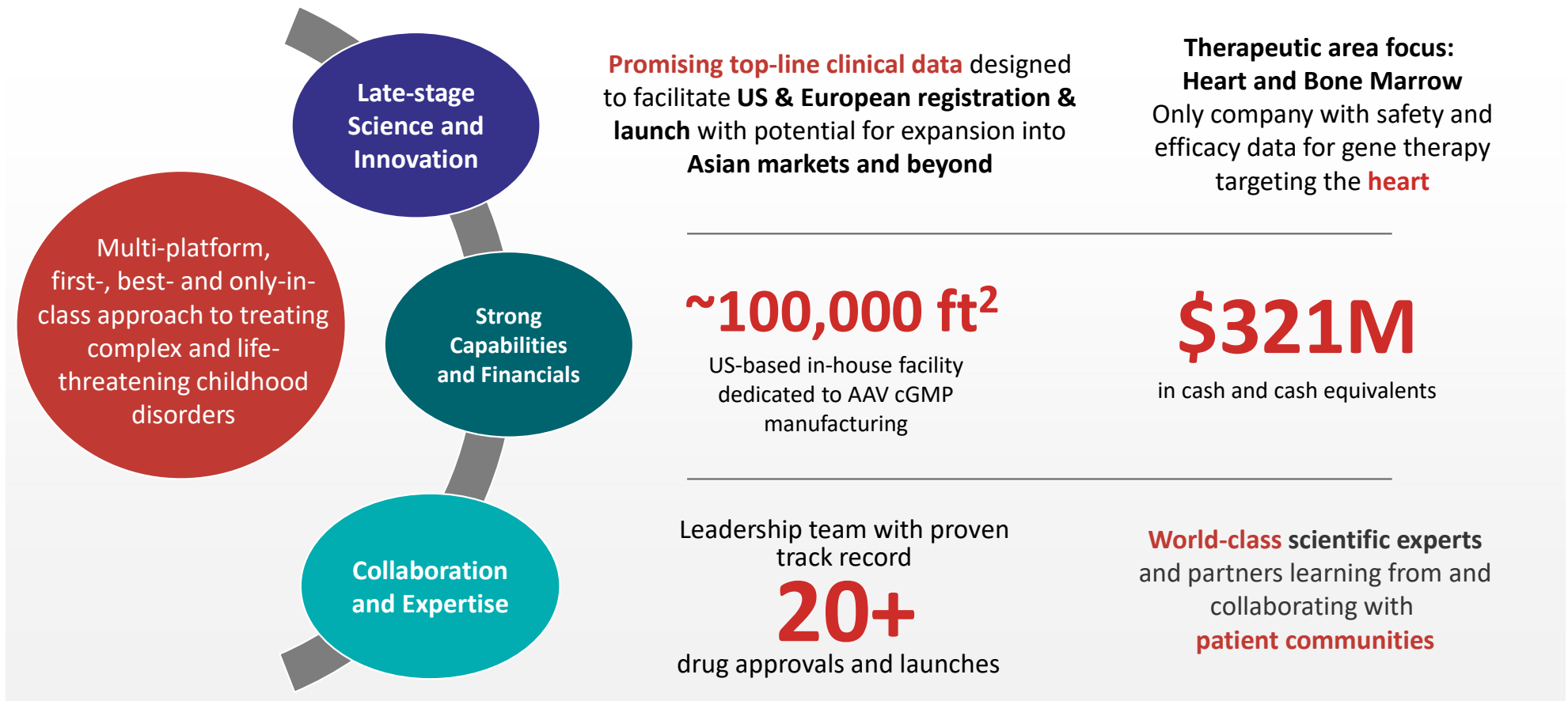


Elevate

Mission

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

Generating Value-based Gene Therapies



ABOUT ROCKET PHARMACEUTICALS

Expert Leadership With Proven Track Record



Gaurav Shah, M.D.
Chief Executive Officer
Spearheaded Kymriah (CART-19)
development at Novartis towards approval



Memorial Sloan Kettering
Cancer Center



Brigham and Women's Hospital
Founding Member, Mass General Brigham



Kinnari Patel, Pharm.D., MBA
President and Chief Operating Officer
Led Opdivo and six rare disease indication
approvals



Mayo Pujols
Chief Technical Officer, EVP
~30 years technical operations and GMP
manufacturing expertise



Isabel Carmona, J.D.
Chief Human Resources Officer, SVP
Seasoned leader in human resources, legal and
compliance across life sciences, financial services and IT



Carlos Martin, BA, MBA
Chief Commercial Officer, SVP
15+ years global & local leadership, commercial
strategy and new product launches



Raj Prabhakar, MBA
Chief Business Officer, SVP
~20 years cell, gene and biotech
business development



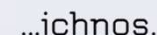
Gayatri R. Rao, M.D., J.D.
Chief Development Officer of LV, SVP
7-Year former Director of FDA's Office of Orphan
Products Development



Jonathan Schwartz, M.D.
Chief Medical Officer, SVP
Led multiple biologics approvals



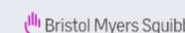
Martin Wilson, J.D.
General Counsel & Chief Compliance Officer, SVP
~20 years legal, compliance and executive experience and
accomplishment in life sciences



Jessie Yeung, MBA
Investor Relations & Corporate Finance, VP
15+ years investor relations, corporate finance and
capital market experience



Peggy Speight
Head of Quality Assurance, VP
20+ years quality assurance and regulatory compliance
expertise gained in pharma and at FDA



ABOUT ROCKET PHARMACEUTICALS

Strong Science, Carefully-selected Assets and Smart Execution: Four Programs With Compelling Clinical POC

Criteria used to select programs



First-, best- and only-in-class

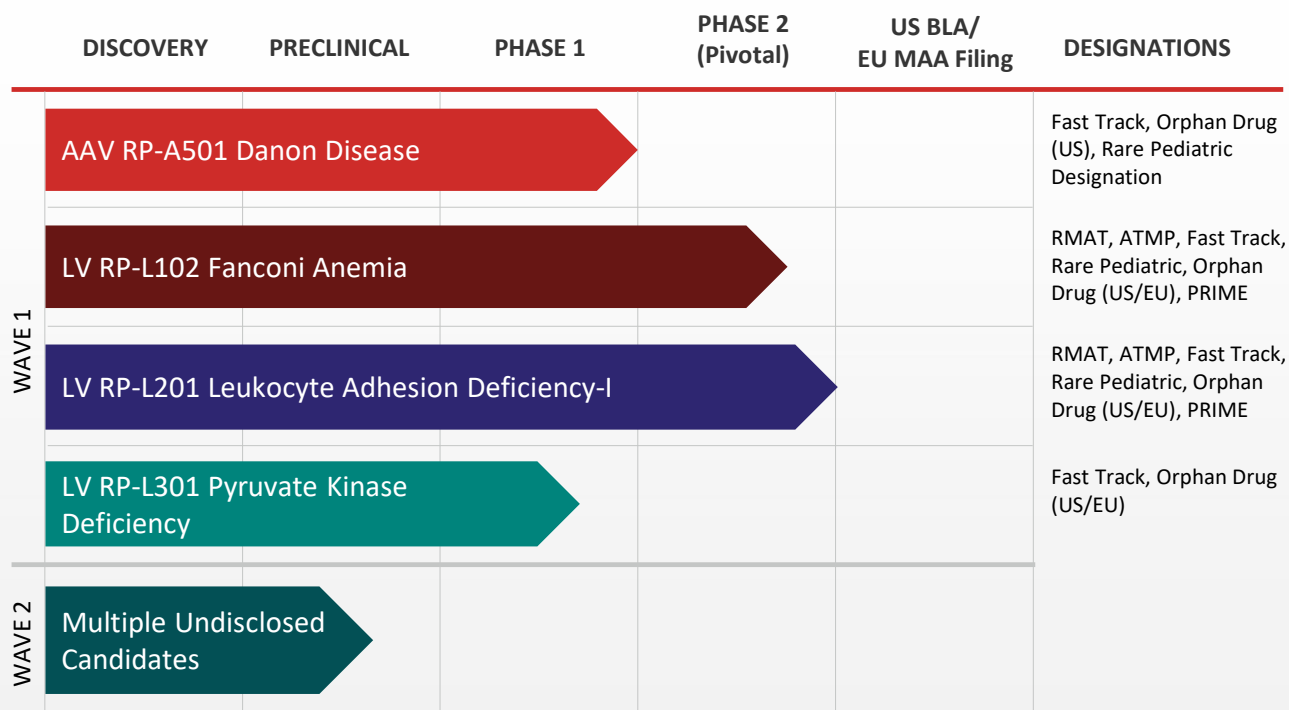


On-target MOA; clear endpoints



Sizeable market to maximize patient impact

Four programs with compelling clinical proof of concept



Developing First-, Best- and Only-in-Class Therapies for Rare Diseases With Extensive Unmet Needs



Strong science, carefully-selected assets and smart execution

- Right technology for the target
- Clean MOAs: correct proteins are made in correct cells for disorders caused by single gene mutations
- Well-defined, achievable endpoints
- In-house AAV cGMP manufacturing with capabilities to support commercial products and scaling



Proven management expertise

- Strong drug development track record, successful BLA filings
- Engagement with health authorities to outline a predictable review pathway
- HEOR work to inform value-based pricing strategy
- Creation of “go-to commercial” infrastructure



Near term inflection points drive value

2022

Q2

Q3

Q4

2023

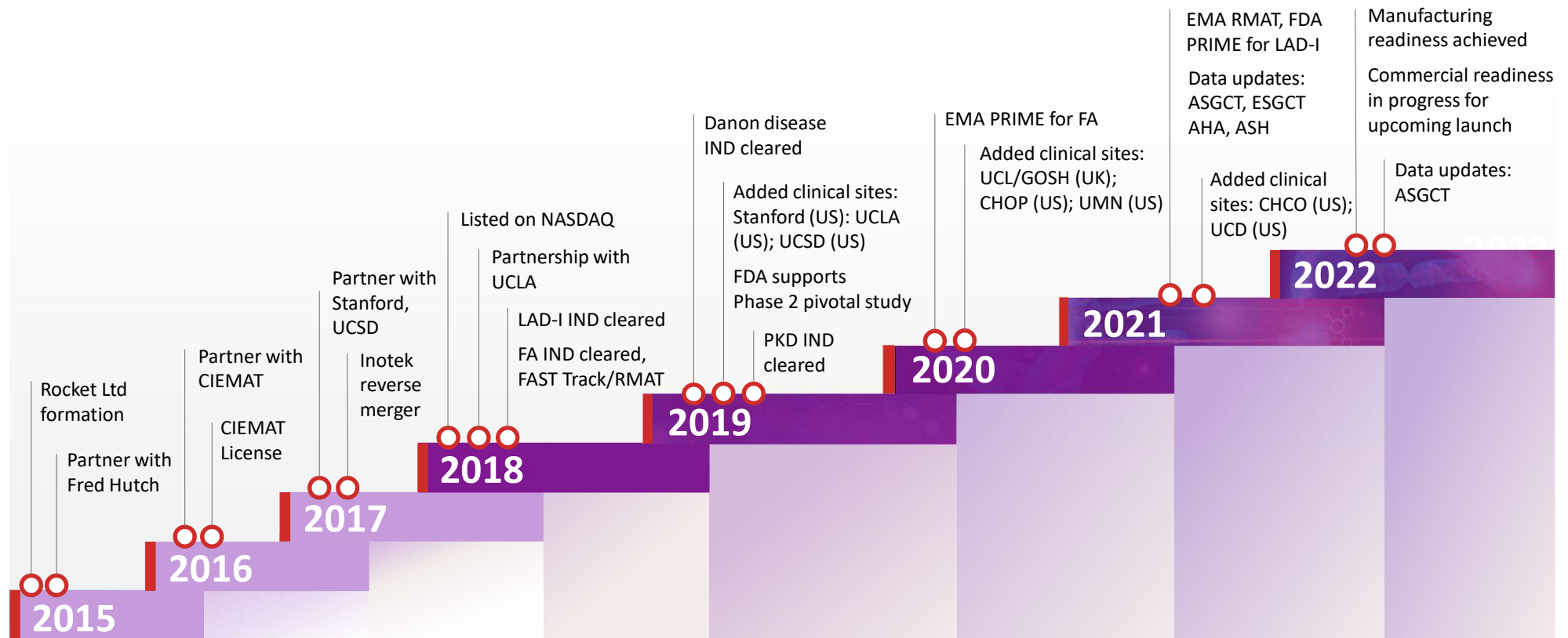
- ✓ Achieve in-house AAV (cGMP) readiness
- ✓ **LAD-I**: Pivotal Phase 2 data
- ✓ **FA**: Phase 2 primary endpoint readout

- **Danon**: Phase 1 pediatric cohort data

- **Danon**: Initiate Phase 2 pivotal trial activities
- **FA**: Potential guidance on BLA filing timeline
- **PKD**: Phase 1 data

- **LAD-I, FA**: BLA/MAA filings
- **PKD**: Initiate Phase 2 pivotal trial activities
- Wave 2 pipeline enters clinic

Strategically Building a Leading Gene Therapy Company



Strong, Strategic Approach to Gene Therapy Manufacturing

In-house capabilities

AAV cGMP

manufacturing with capabilities to support commercial products and scaling

Process
Development,
Analytics and
QC testing



Streamlined manufacturing capabilities to allow for

**cost-effective
commercialization**

~100,000 ft²
facility in Cranbury, NJ



World-class Scientific Experts and Partners



Ciemat

UCL



Stanford Medicine



UC San Diego



UNMET NEEDS AND MARKET

"Caring for someone with Danon, while you, yourself have Danon is very hard. Most days we are at clinic appointments or having a procedure done to check on our hearts. The other times we are at home dealing with chest pain, rapid heart rates, muscle pains and learning issues in school. With each new day we have a renewed hope that with time and clinical trials we will be able to someday cure this rare and deadly disease."

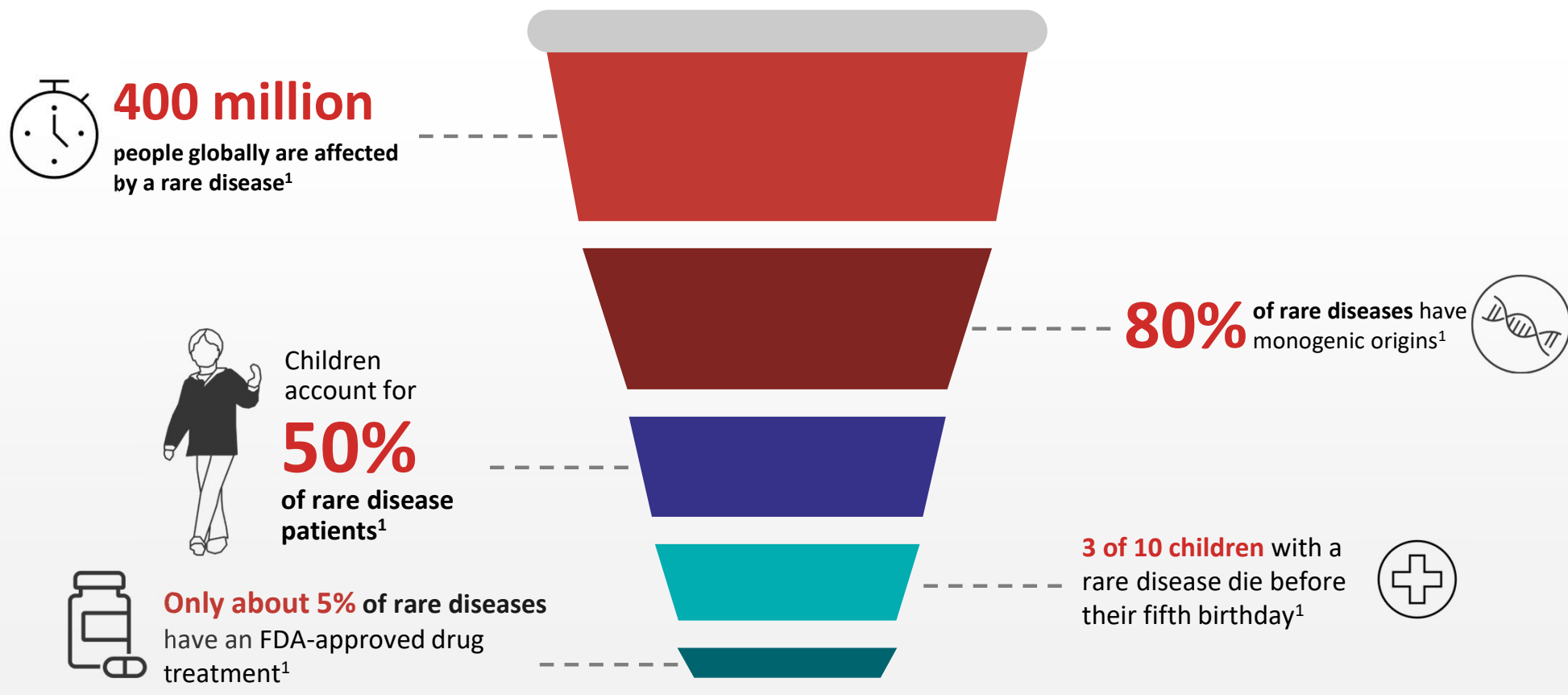
— DANON DISEASE PATIENT AND MOTHER OF TWO BOYS LIVING WITH DANON

"We never went through the bone marrow transplant route and only had to deal with cancer and the complications associated with chemotherapy and radiation therapies. We lost two children...to this awful condition. May future research yield positive outcomes."

— FATHER OF TWO CHILDREN WITH FANCONI ANEMIA

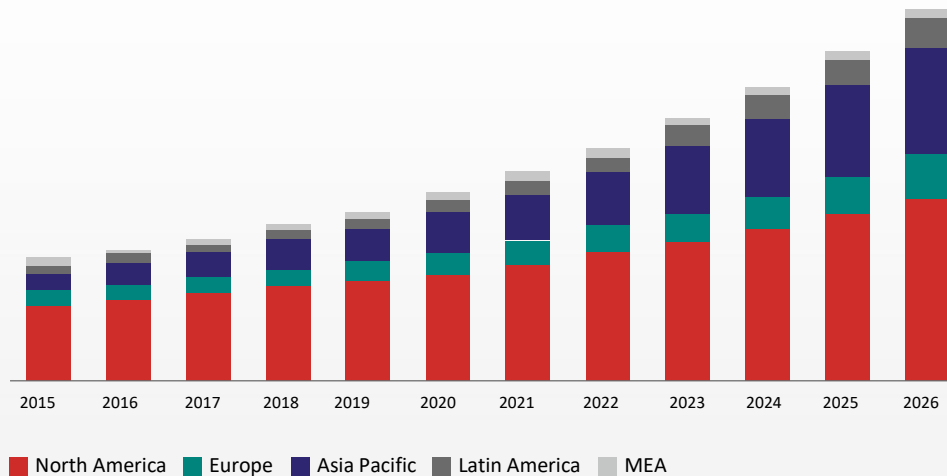


Rare Diseases Are Associated With a Reduced Lifespan¹



Market for Rare Disease Treatment Is Rising

Rare disease treatment market by region, 2015-2026 (USD million)¹



Rare disease treatment market by drug type, 2019 (USD million)¹



- Rare disease treatment market is projected to grow from **\$161.4 billion in 2020** to **\$547.5 billion by 2030²**
- CAGR of 13.1% projected by 2030²



Orphan drug approvals have increased

4-fold³

Costs Associated With Rare Diseases Have Increased Exponentially¹

Economic impact¹



26-fold increase in average per-patient annual cost for orphan drugs* compared to doubled costs for specialty and traditional drugs¹

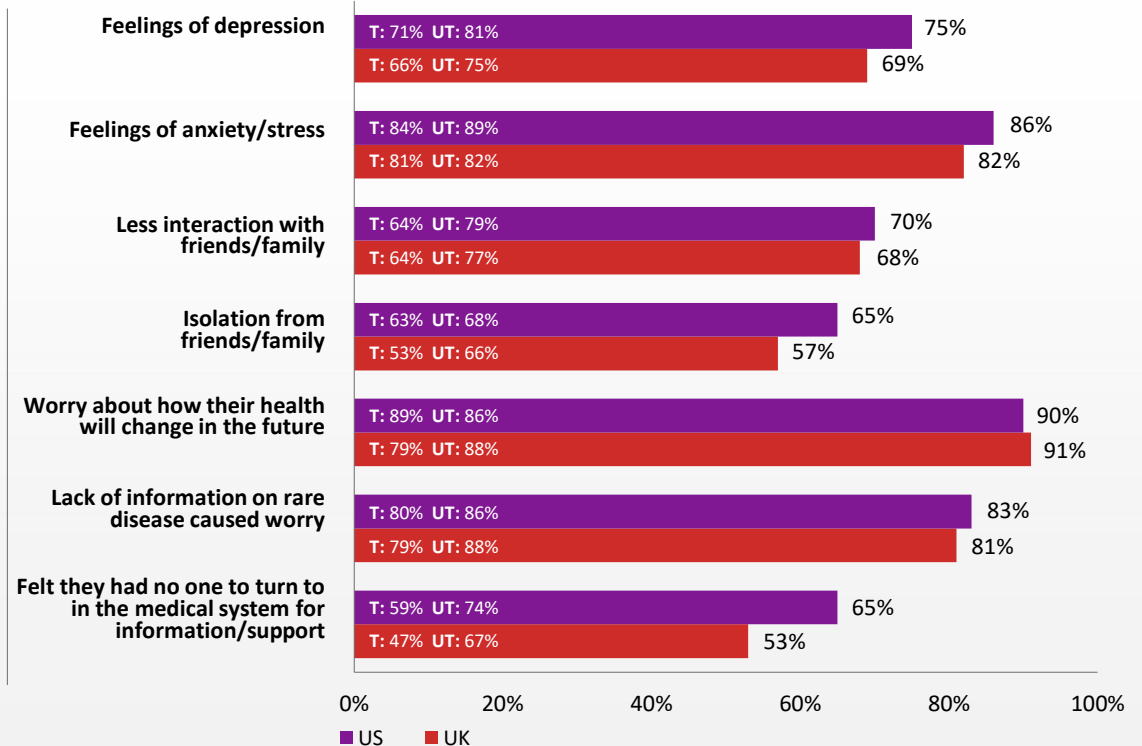


Patients with rare diseases or their caregivers are often compelled to leave the workforce²



Cost of **bone marrow** and **heart transplants** range between **\$600K** and **\$1.5M** respectively, plus **\$50k** to **150K** annually in associated costs³

Emotional impact⁴



PIONEERING GENE THERAPY CLINICAL PROGRAMS

“Due to the high unmet need, there is significant interest within the FA community from both patients and health care providers for an alternative low-toxicity therapy to address and, more specifically, prevent BMF. Overall, the investigational gene therapy – administered with a preventative intent and requiring no cytotoxic conditioning therapy – represents a compelling potential option for FA patients, even though this approach requires a more protracted time interval (i.e., 1-3 years) for recognition of phenotypic, genetic, and hematologic correction, relative to allogeneic HSCT.”

— PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR OF ROCKET’S FA PROGRAM

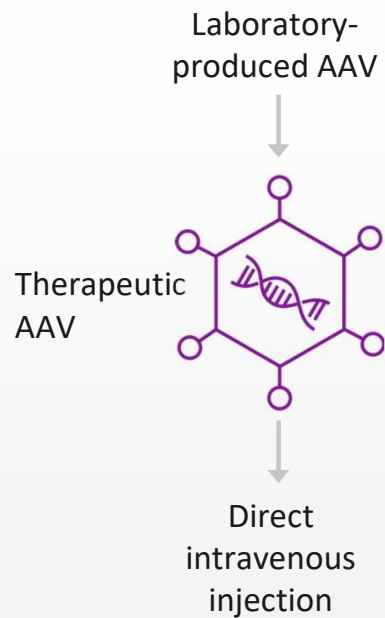
“During the kids’ entire childhood they had multiple infections – ‘you name it they had it’ – and were admitted to the hospital several times due to these infections. Since treatment, the kids are back in day care and have scraped their knees – but unlike their experience before gene therapy, this has not resulted in infections. This therapy “saved their lives” and without it don’t know whether or not the kids would be alive at present. The therapy gave hope and hope that it will be available for other kids with severe LAD-I.”

— FATHER OF THREE CHILDREN WITH SEVERE LAD-I



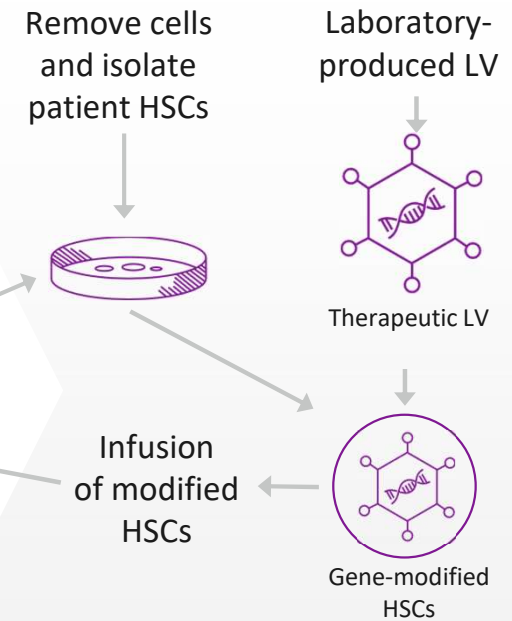
Rocket Offers Multi-platform Gene Therapy Expertise

IN VIVO platform



RP-A501: Danon Disease

EX VIVO platform



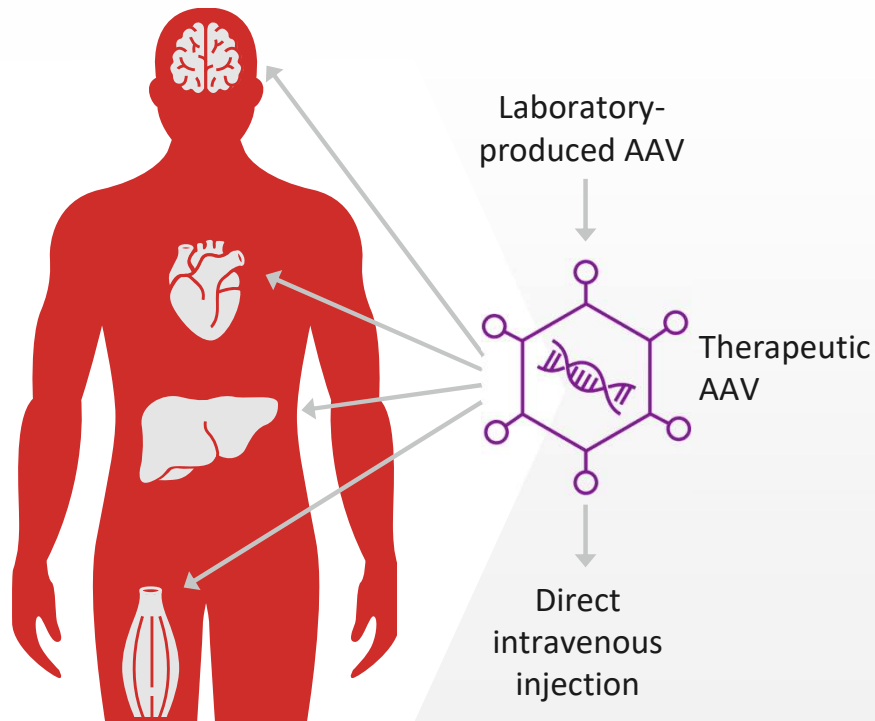
RP-L102: Fanconi Anemia

RP-L201: Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency-I

RP-L301: Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency

In Vivo Platform: Adeno-associated Virus (AAV)

IN VIVO (inside the body) AAV gene therapy



DANON DISEASE

Multi-system disorder with severe cardiomyopathy

- Transduction of non-dividing, terminally differentiated cardiomyocytes
- AAV9 serotype has been shown to have a particular propensity for cardiomyocytes
- rAAV9-vector DNA expresses *LAMP2B* gene
- Long-term durable expression anticipated because cardiomyocytes have minimal cell turnover

IDEAL FOR

AAV platform ideal for disorders that affect the heart, liver, eye or central nervous system

GOAL

Express an adequate quantity of normal protein to normalize cardiomyocyte structure and function

RP-A501 for Danon Disease: **LAMP2B** Gene Mutation



Market Opportunity – US and EU

Prevalence of **15,000 to 30,000** individuals
Annual Incidence of **800 to 1,200** individuals



Disease etiology

- **LAMP2** mutation
- **Autosomal dominant, monogenic X-linked disease**



Therapeutic challenges

- **Standard of care:**
 - Heart transplant
- **Limitations:**
 - Considerable morbidity and mortality
 - Not curative
 - Available to ~20% of patients



Cellular pathology

- **Impaired autophagy**
 - Prominent autophagic vacuoles
 - Myocardial disarray



Clinical manifestations

- **Severe cardiomyopathy**
 - Mortality secondary to heart failure or arrhythmia
 - Males: Aggressive disease course, median overall survival: 19 years
 - Females: Delayed presentation (~20 years) due to additional X chromosome; highly morbid & fatal disorder
- **Other clinical manifestations**
 - Skeletal myopathy
 - CNS manifestations
 - Ophthalmologic manifestations

First AAV Program in History to Address Monogenic Cardiomyopathy



Description

Recombinant AAV9 containing the human *LAMP2B* transgene



Clinical study

N=7 (Phase 1)

Primary endpoints:

- Safety
- Cardiomyocyte transduction, LAMP2B protein expression, histologic normalization
- Clinical stabilization or improvement

Selected secondary endpoints:

- Sustained stabilization or improvement in CV pathophysiology
- Sustained stabilization or improvement in echocardiographic, serologic and other clinical parameters of heart failure
- Overall survival



Key efficacy data

Efficacy in low-dose adult cohort:

- Robust LAMP2B cardiac expression
- Decreased BNP
- Improved ventricular wall thickness
- Improved NYHA class
- Stable or improved cardiac function



Safety

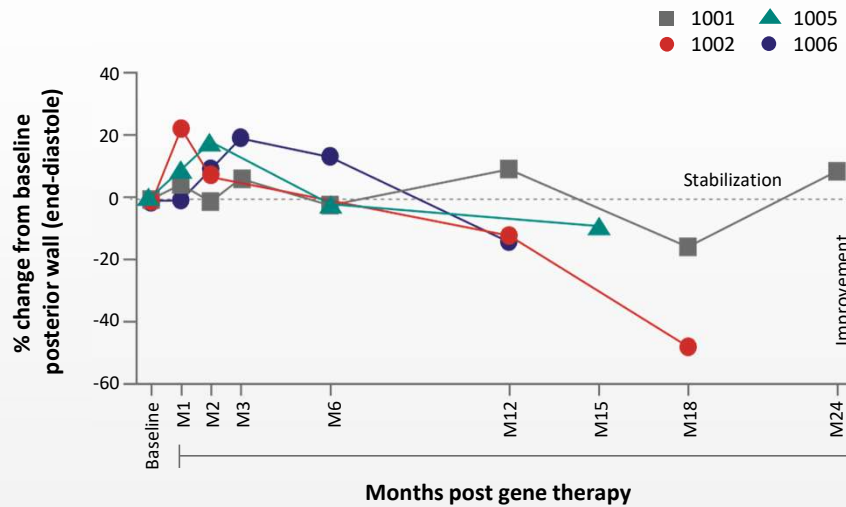
- Manageable safety profile
- Enhanced immunomodulatory regimen for pediatric cohort associated with:
 - Limited side effects
 - Mitigation of AEs observed in low- and high-dose adult cohorts

Reduction in Heart Wall Thickness Indicates Cardiac Remodeling



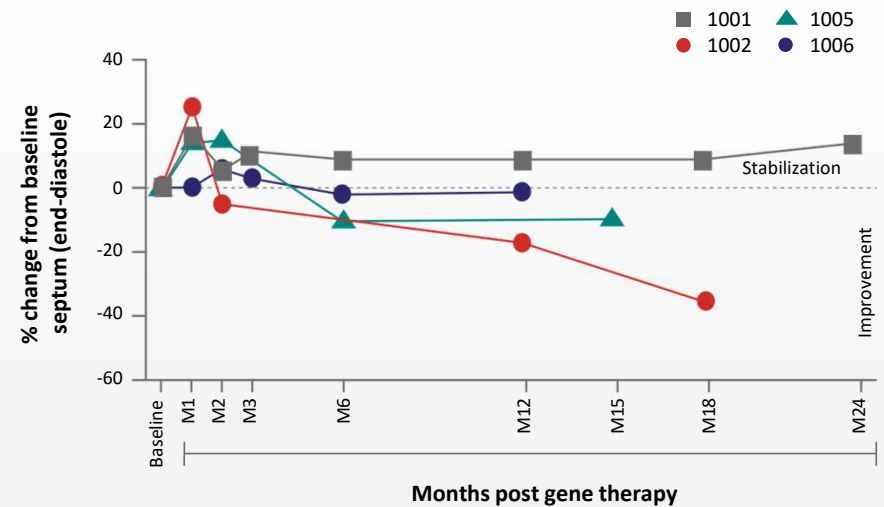
Treated patients show stabilization or improvement in LV wall and septal wall thickness compared to untreated[†] males with Danon disease

Posterior wall thickness in RP-A501–treated patients*



Danon Disease Natural History: LV posterior wall thickens by 0.74 ± 0.12 mm/year in untreated Danon males

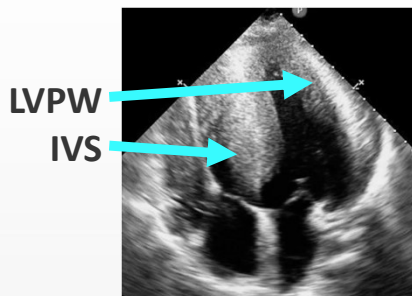
Septal thickness in RP-A501–treated patients*



Danon Disease Natural History: septal wall thickens by 0.92 ± 0.15 mm/year in untreated Danon males*

Reduction in Heart Wall Thickness Indicates Cardiac Remodeling

Baseline



Month 15



Representative images from patient 1005

Improved Cardiac Function Across Dose Levels



Stabilization or improvement of cardiac biomarkers and functional status is seen across treatment cohorts

Cohort	Patient ID	Age at enrollment (years)	Variable	Baseline	Most recent follow-up	Time of follow-up (months)
Adult – Low dose	1001*	17.5	NYHA class	II	II	24
			BNP (pg/mL)	70	30	
			6MWT (meters)	443	467	
	1002	20.4	NYHA class	II	I	18
			BNP (pg/mL)	942	200	
			6MWT (meters)	405	410	
	1005	18.3	NYHA class	II	I	15
			BNP (pg/mL)	176	44	
			6MWT (meters)	427	435	
Adult – High dose**	1006	21.1	NYHA class	II	I	12
			BNP (pg/mL)	123	41	
			6MWT (meters)	436	492	

Improved Protein Expression Across Dose Levels



Endomyocardial LAMP2B protein expression is seen across dose levels

Cohort	Patient ID	LAMP2B protein expression (by IHC)* Month 12	LAMP2B protein expression (by Western Blot) Month 5-18
Adult – Low dose	1001 [†]	2.5% (previously <15%) ^a	17.9% ^d
	1002	67.8%	21.2% ^e
	1005	92.4% ^b	61.1% ^f
Adult – High dose	1006	100%	18.2% ^d
	1007	100% ^c	RV: 45.1% ^g LV: 44.0% ^g

^aPreviously disclosed as a range due to high variance, now clarified.

^bMonth 9 data.

^cExplant sample at Month 5.

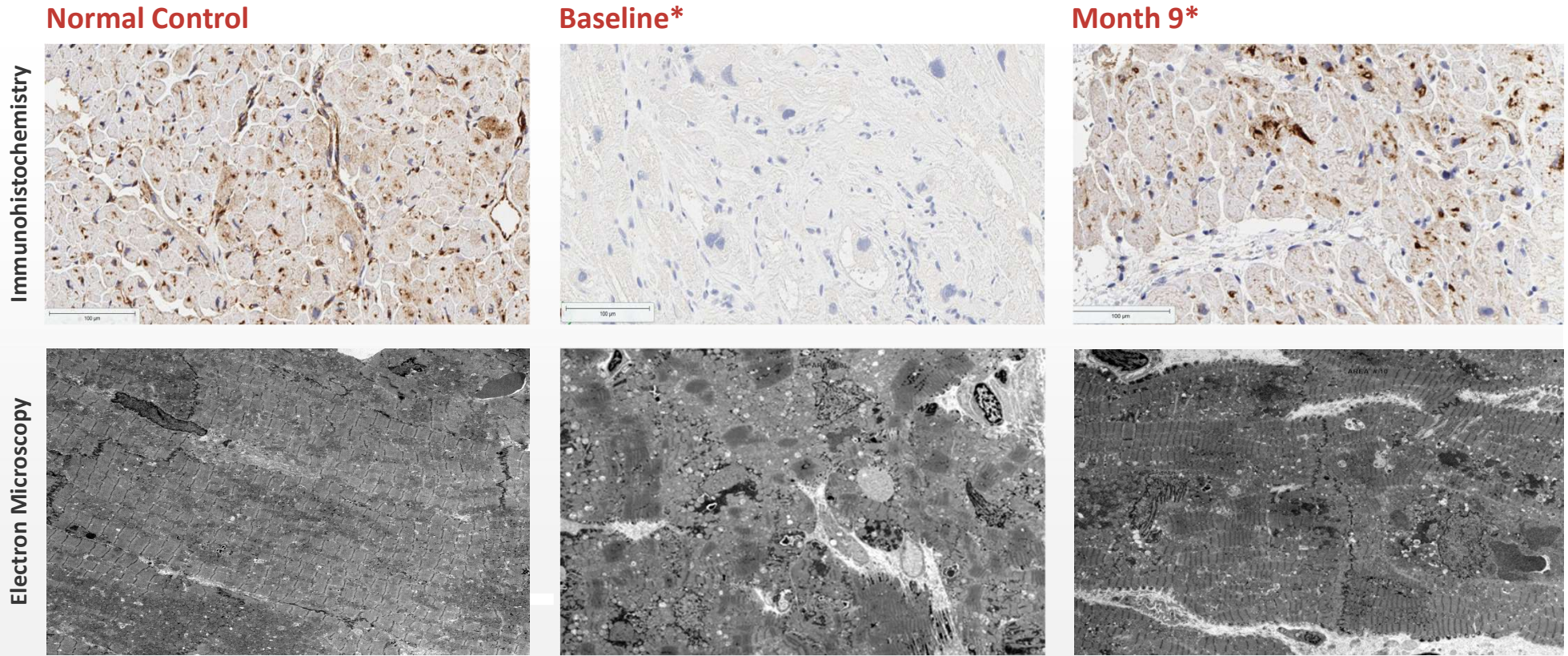
^dMonth 6 data; inadequate sample at Month 12.

^eMonth 18 data; inadequate sample at Month 12.

^fMonth 9 data.

^gExplant heart; Month 5 data.

Robust LAMP2 Cardiac Protein Expression by Immunohistochemistry Vacuole Reduction and Restored Myofibrillar Structure by Electron Microscopy

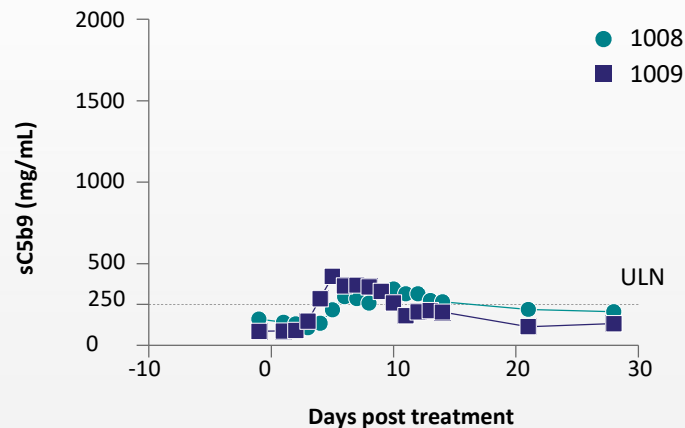


Manageable Safety Profile



Enhanced immunomodulatory regimen for pediatric cohort was associated with limited side effects:
Mitigation of AEs observed in low- and high-dose adult cohorts

Limited complement activation
Low dose pediatric cohort
Rituximab + Corticosteroids + Sirolimus



Platelets remain in normal range
for 2 of 2 pediatric patients

Rituximab + Corticosteroids + Sirolimus

- Minimal complement activation and ↓ potential for TMA
- Early steroid taper and no exacerbation of Danon disease-associated skeletal myopathy

Enhanced risk management plan: Safety results

- Infusion well tolerated with no drug-related SAEs
- Mitigation of complement activation as evidenced by normal-range platelets, hemoglobin and creatinine
- Baseline skeletal myopathy was not significantly exacerbated post treatment
- Patients have been clinically stable

Development Plan



Moving toward pivotal Phase 2 study

CURRENT

- Phase 1 treatment completed in males
- Orphan Drug, Rare Pediatric and Fast Track designations in the US (eligible for PRV)
- Initiated in-house manufacturing to support Phase 2 product

PLANNED

- Pediatric cohort update in late Q3 2022
- Expanded natural history study
- End of Phase 1 Regulatory meeting with FDA
- Initiate Phase 2 Global Pivotal Study Activities
- Initiate female study

**PLANNED GLOBAL
REGISTRATIONAL
PHASE 2 STUDY**

Ex Vivo Platform: Lentiviral Vector (LV)

Fanconi Anemia, Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency-I and Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency

- HSCs transduced with a lentiviral vector carrying the corrected gene and infused following transduction
- Transduction process occurs ex vivo, ensuring the gene has been properly integrated before the therapy is given to the patient
- Corrected HSCs engraft in bone marrow, and repopulate marrow and blood with functional hematopoietic cells capable of reversing disorder

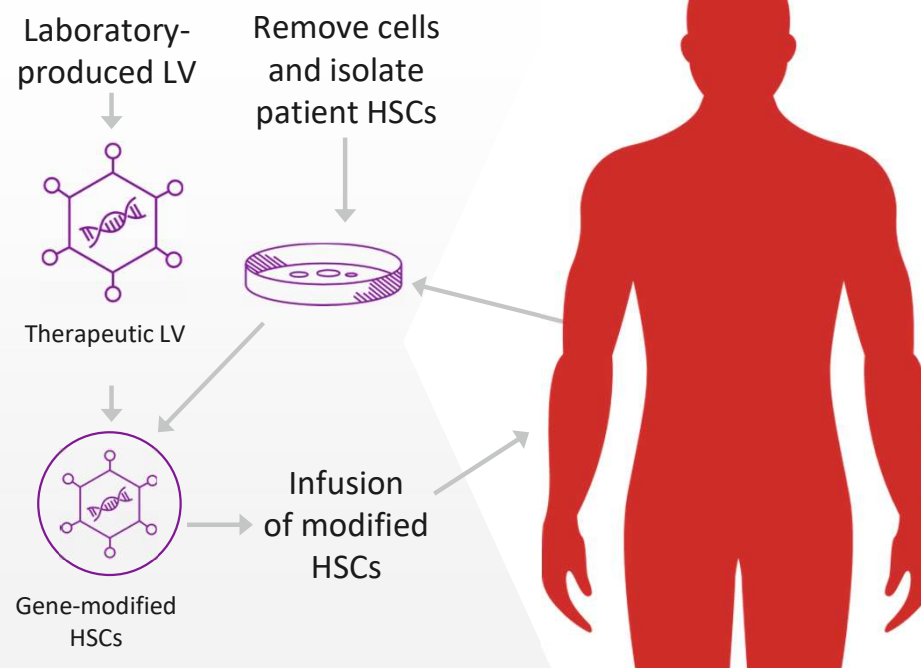
IDEAL FOR

Modifying HSCs to address hematologic and immune disorders

GOAL

Promote sufficient quantities of a healthy therapeutic protein to be manufactured by patients' own blood cells

EX VIVO (outside the body) LV gene therapy



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



Fanconi Anemia (A, C, & 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 60-70% 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
 - Congenital abnormalities

Clinical Studies Overview



Description

Autologous HSCs transduced with LV carrying *FANCA* transgene
Conditioning is not required because gene-corrected HSCs display proliferative advantage over time



Clinical studies

- EU FANCOLEN I study (N=9) completed
- US Phase 1 study (N=2) completed
- US Phase 2 study ongoing
- EU Phase 2 study ongoing

Primary endpoints*:

- Engraftment (VCN)
- Phenotypic correction (BM MMC-resistance)
- Prevention of BMF (blood count stability)

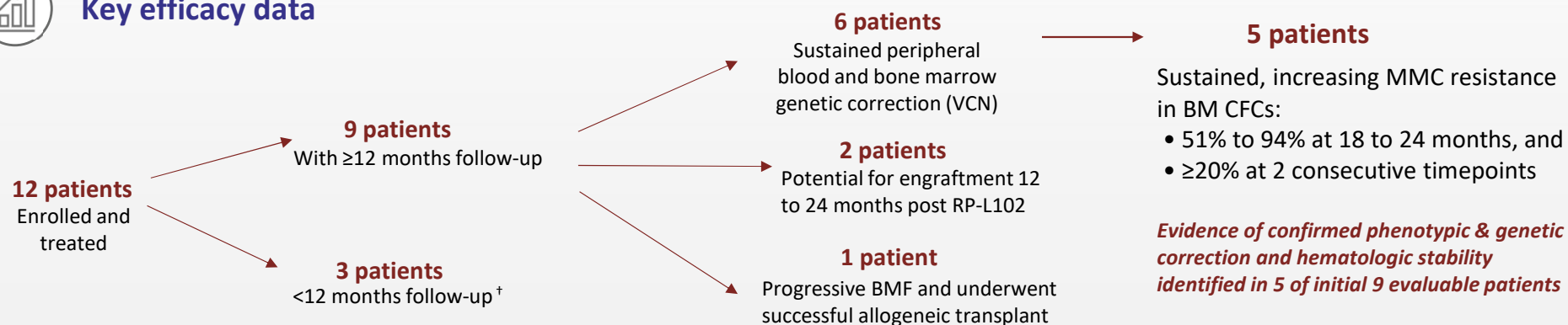


Safety

- No conditioning
- No dysplasia, clonal dominance or oncogenic integrations
- 1 RP-L102 related SAE: infusion-related reaction (transient, Grade 2)



Key efficacy data



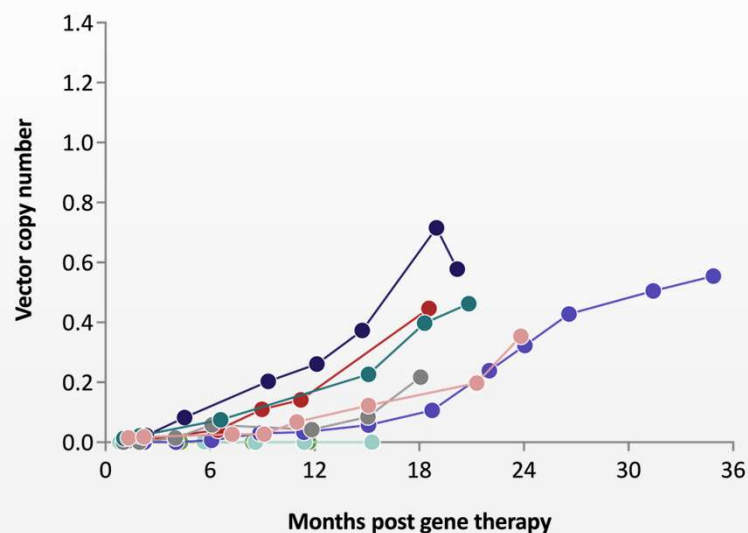
Progressive Increase in Peripheral Blood and Bone Marrow VCNs



Progressive increases in gene markings in peripheral blood and bone marrow cells in 6 patients

Peripheral blood VCN

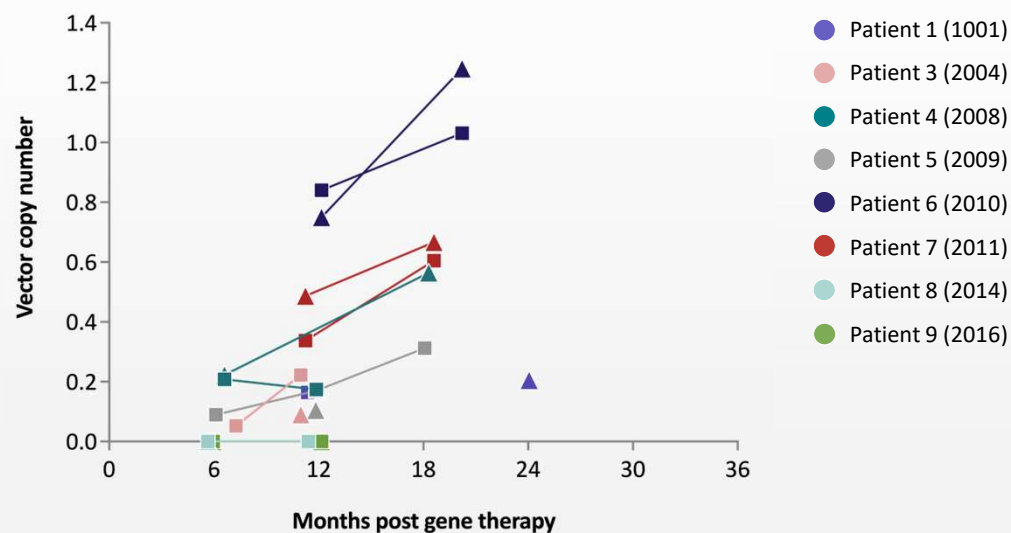
○ VCN in peripheral blood mononuclear cells



Bone marrow VCN

□ VCN in bone marrow mononuclear cells

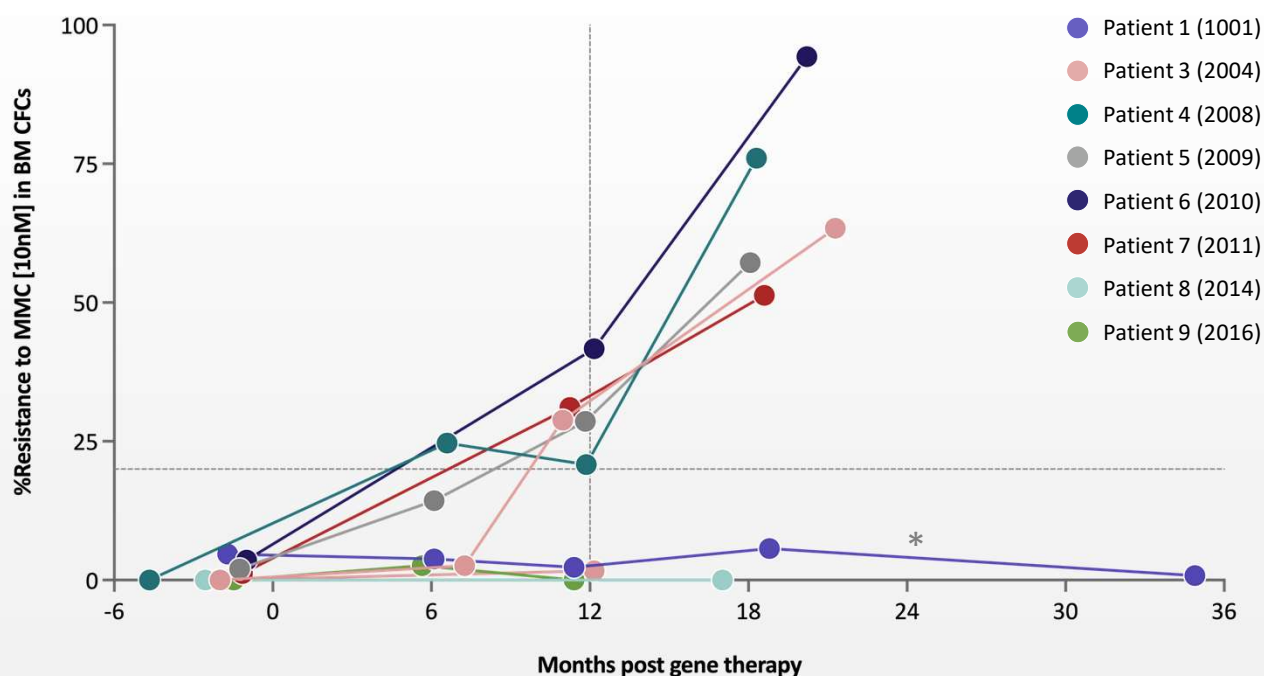
△ VCN in bone marrow CD34+ cells



Strong Evidence for Phenotypic Reversal



Increasing phenotypic correction over 1 to 2 years post RP-L102*
in 5 of initial 9 evaluable patients



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

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

Blood Count Stabilization and Sustained Phenotypic Reversal

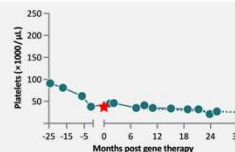
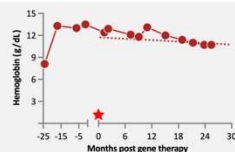
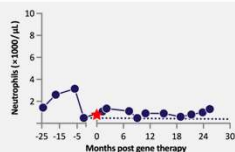
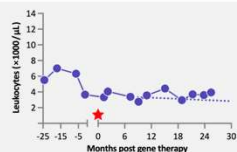
Leukocytes

Neutrophils

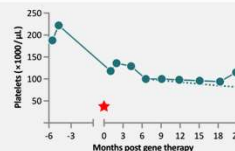
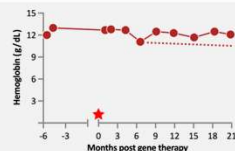
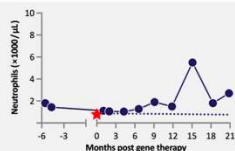
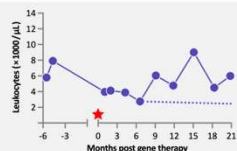
Hemoglobin

Platelets

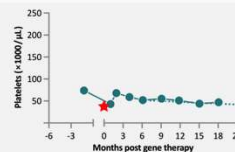
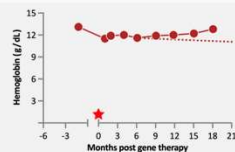
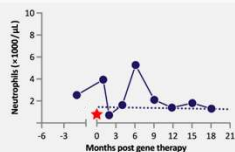
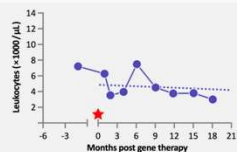
Patient 3
(2004)



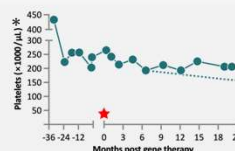
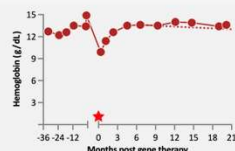
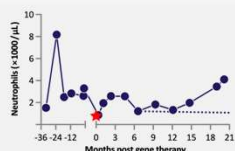
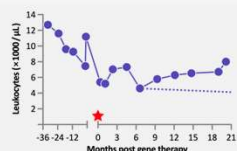
Patient 4
(2008)



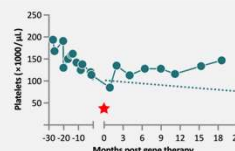
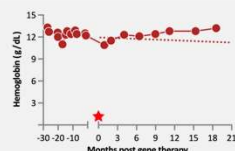
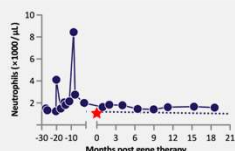
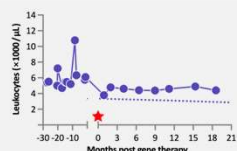
Patient 5
(2009)



Patient 6
(2010)



Patient 7
(2011)



Increased MMC resistance in BM CFCs associated with hematologic stabilization at ≥ 1 year post RP-L102

Concomitant blood count stabilization over 12 to 24 months seen in all 5 patients with sustained and increasing BM CFC MMC resistance



Time of RP-L102 Infusion



Projected blood counts based on FA-A natural history

Development Plan



Moving toward BLA/MAA filing

INITIAL EFFICACY AND HIGHLY FAVORABLE SAFETY PROFILE

- Initial comprehensive efficacy in 5/9 evaluable patients (≥ 12 -month f/u)
- No cytotoxic conditioning, only 1 transient RP-L102 related SAE (Grade 2)

REGULATORY DESIGNATIONS

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

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

ANTICIPATED SIMULTANEOUS BLA/MAA FILING

Additional life-cycle management activities:

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

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 HSC transplant
- **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 y in absence of alloHSC
 - Moderate LAD-I: Death prior to age 40 in >50% of patients, extensive morbidity with recurrent infections and inflammatory lesions

Clinical Study Overview



Description

Autologous HSCs transduced with LV carrying *ITGB2* transgene



Clinical study

Treatment completed
Phase 1/2 (N=9)

Primary endpoints:

- Safety (Phase 1)
- Survival and safety (Phase 2)

Selected secondary endpoints:

- CD18 expression
- Genetic correction
- Incidence of infections
- Overall survival



Safety

- Well tolerated; no drug product-related SAEs
- No graft rejection, no GvHD
- Initial ISA indicates highly polyclonal patterns without evidence of dominant integrations in proximity to oncogenic loci



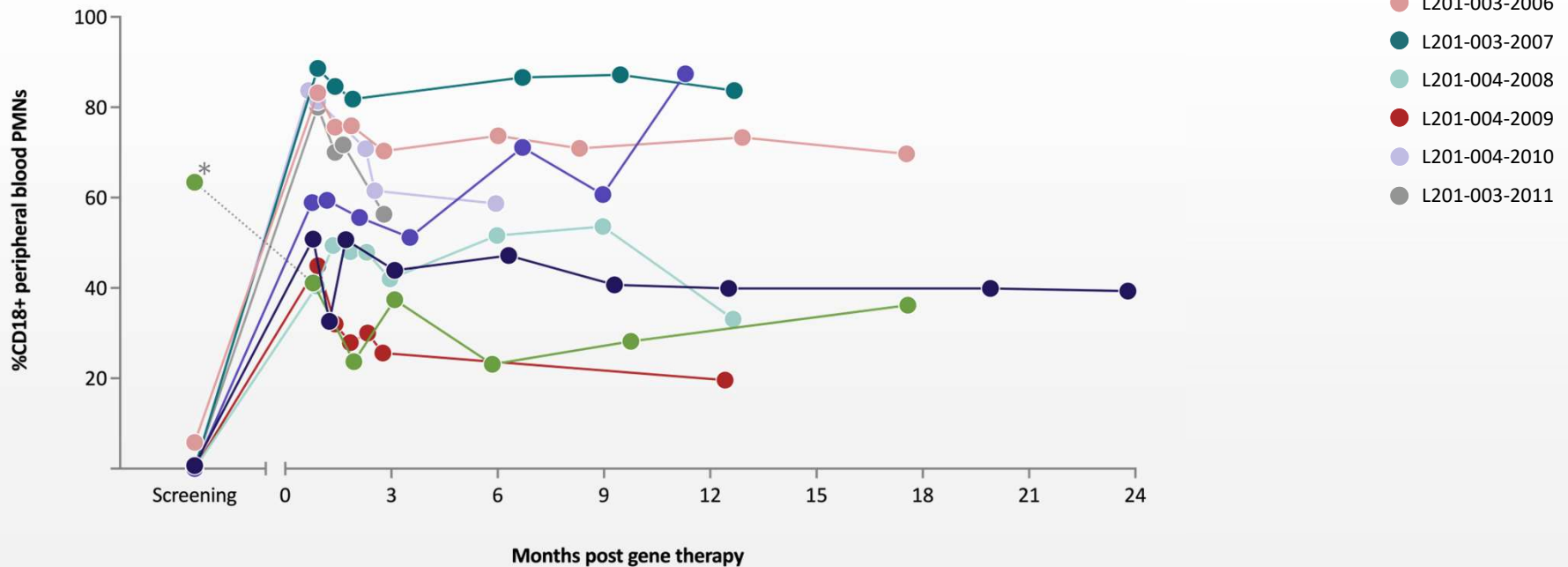
Key efficacy data

- 100% overall survival
- Efficacy evident in 9/9 patients – genetic, laboratory and clinical reversal of disease course
- Sustained $\geq 10\%$ CD18 neutrophil expression, concomitant sustained CD11 expression, VCN of ≥ 0.1 in PB neutrophils and leukocytosis resolution
- Significant reduction in all hospitalizations, including infection- and inflammatory-related hospitalizations, prolonged hospitalizations and severe infections
- Spontaneous resolution of LAD-I–related skin rash and restoration of wound repair capabilities

Sustained CD18 Expression in Peripheral Blood PMNs



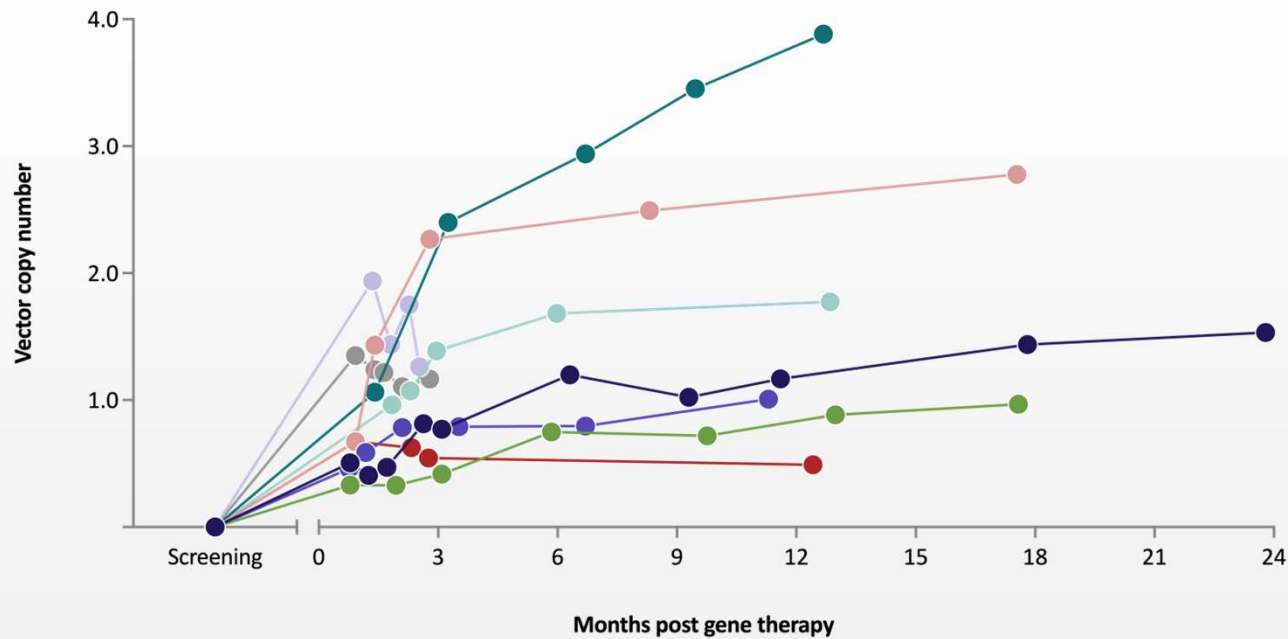
At 3 to 24 months after infusion, 9/9 patients sustained stable CD18 expression (median: 56%) with no therapy-related serious adverse events



Sustained VCN in PBMCs



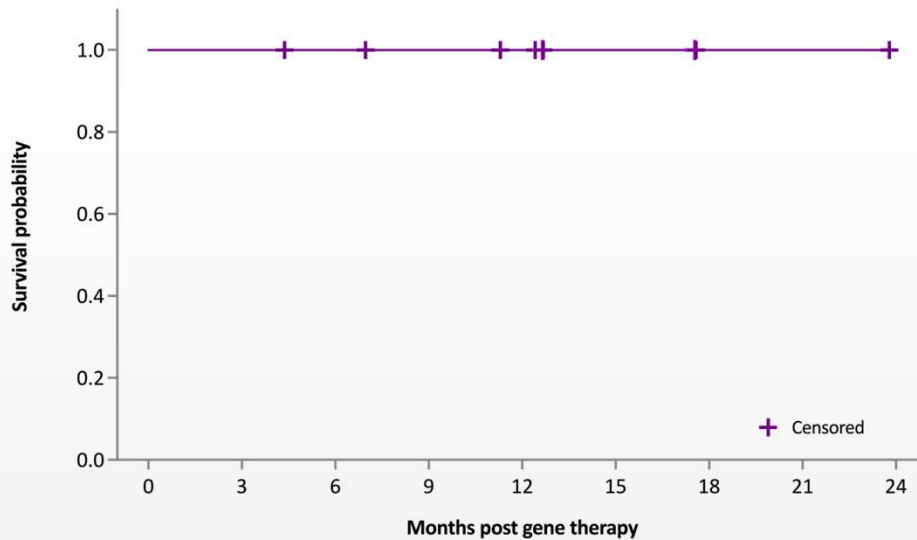
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- L201-003-1001
- L201-003-1004
- L201-003-2005
- L201-003-2006
- L201-003-2007
- L201-004-2008
- L201-004-2009
- L201-004-2010
- L201-003-2011

Significant Reduction in Hospitalizations and 100% Overall Survival

100% overall survival Kaplan–Meier estimate

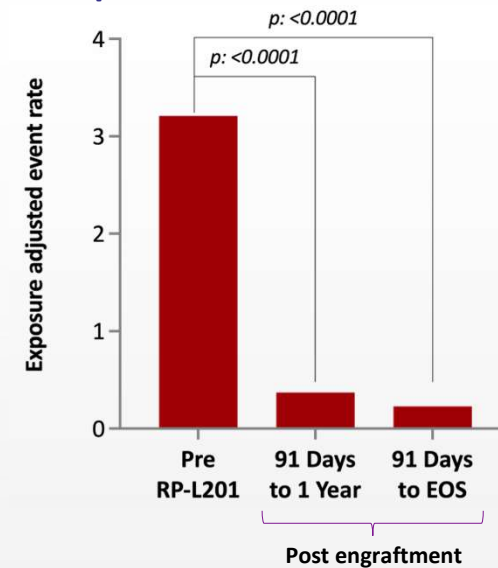


Survival without allogeneic HSCT

Primary outcomes

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

Significant reduction in incidence of hospitalizations



Development Plan



Moving toward BLA/MAA 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

REGULATORY DESIGNATIONS

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

TOP-LINE DATA READOUT 2Q 2022

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

Guiding H1 2023 **BLA/MAA Filing**

Life-cycle management

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

RP-L301 for PKD: *PKLR* Gene Mutation



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

Market Opportunity – US and EU

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

Annual Incidence of **75 to 125** individuals

Clinical Study Overview



Description

Autologous HSCs transduced with LV containing human *PKLR* transgene



Clinical study

N = 4-5 (Phase 1)

Primary endpoints:

- Safety
- Toxicity

Selected secondary endpoints:

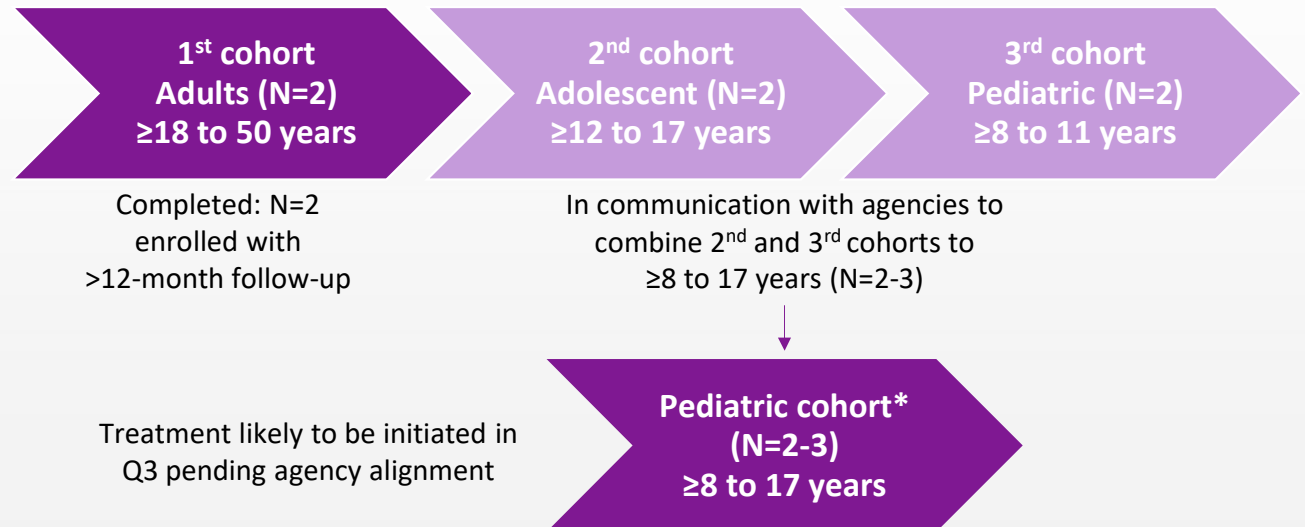
- Genetic correction
- Transfusion independence
- Reduction in anemia
- Reduction of hemolysis



Safety

Appears favorable with no IP-related SAEs

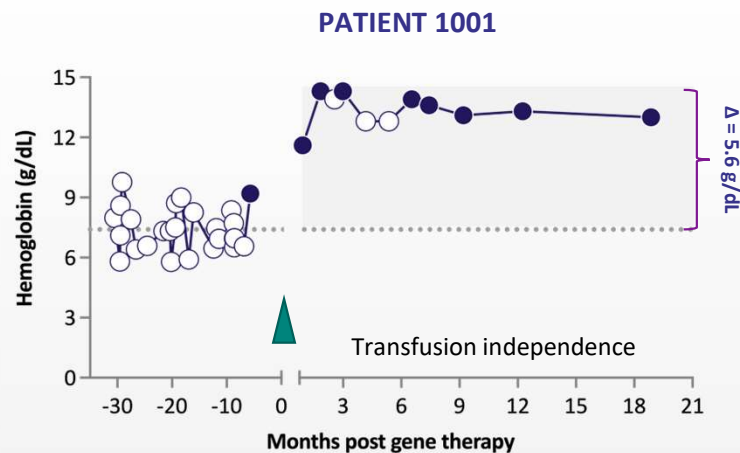
Phase 1 cohort dosing plan



Hemoglobin Normalization and Transfusion Independence

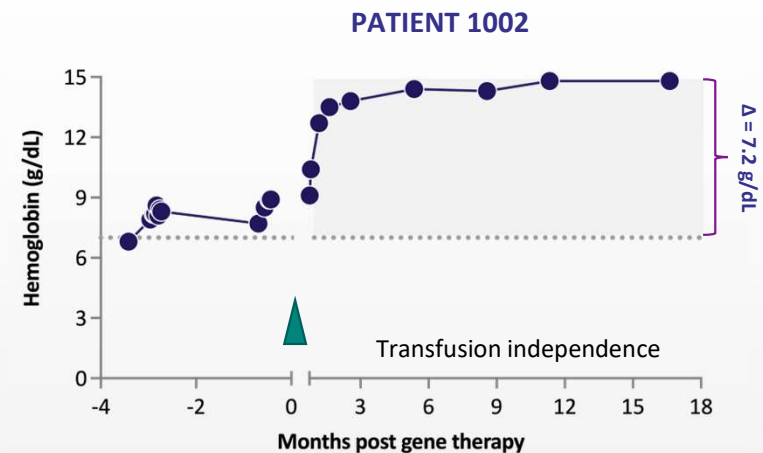


Hemoglobin improvement to normal range (from baselines in severe (<8g/dL range))
Transfusion independence (extensive transfusion requirements prior to RP-L301)
Sustained improvement of hemolysis markers (LDH, bilirubin) and PB VCNs in 1.0 – 3.0 range



- Hemoglobin normalized (from ~7.4 to 13.0 g/dL) sustained at 18 months post infusion
- No transfusion requirements following engraftment

Dotted lines indicate average Hb for each patient prior to gene therapy



- Hemoglobin normalized (from ~7.0 to 14.8 g/dL) sustained at ~18 months post infusion
- No transfusion requirements following engraftment
- Prior therapy with mitapivat: no Hb significant increase

Development Plan



Moving toward pivotal Phase 2 study

PKD STUDY PROGRESS TO PHASE 2 AND LAUNCH

Key endpoints selected

- Hemoglobin increase
- ↓ 50% transfusions or transfusion independence

Well-delineated natural history in recent PKD NHS publications

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

REGULATORY DESIGNATIONS

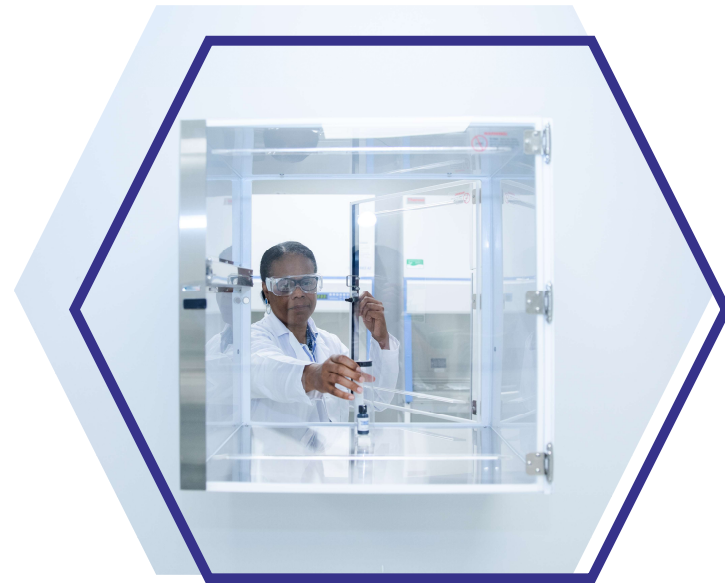
Fast Track, Orphan Drug (US/EU), Rare Pediatric Disease (eligible for PRV)

LIFE-CYCLE MANAGEMENT

ANTICIPATED
EXPANSION STUDY TO
PRE-SPLENECTOMY
PATIENTS IN 2023

EXPLORATION OF
NON-GENOTOXIC
CONDITIONING

FUTURE DIRECTIONS



Rocket Pharmaceuticals: Elevating Gene Therapy to New Heights



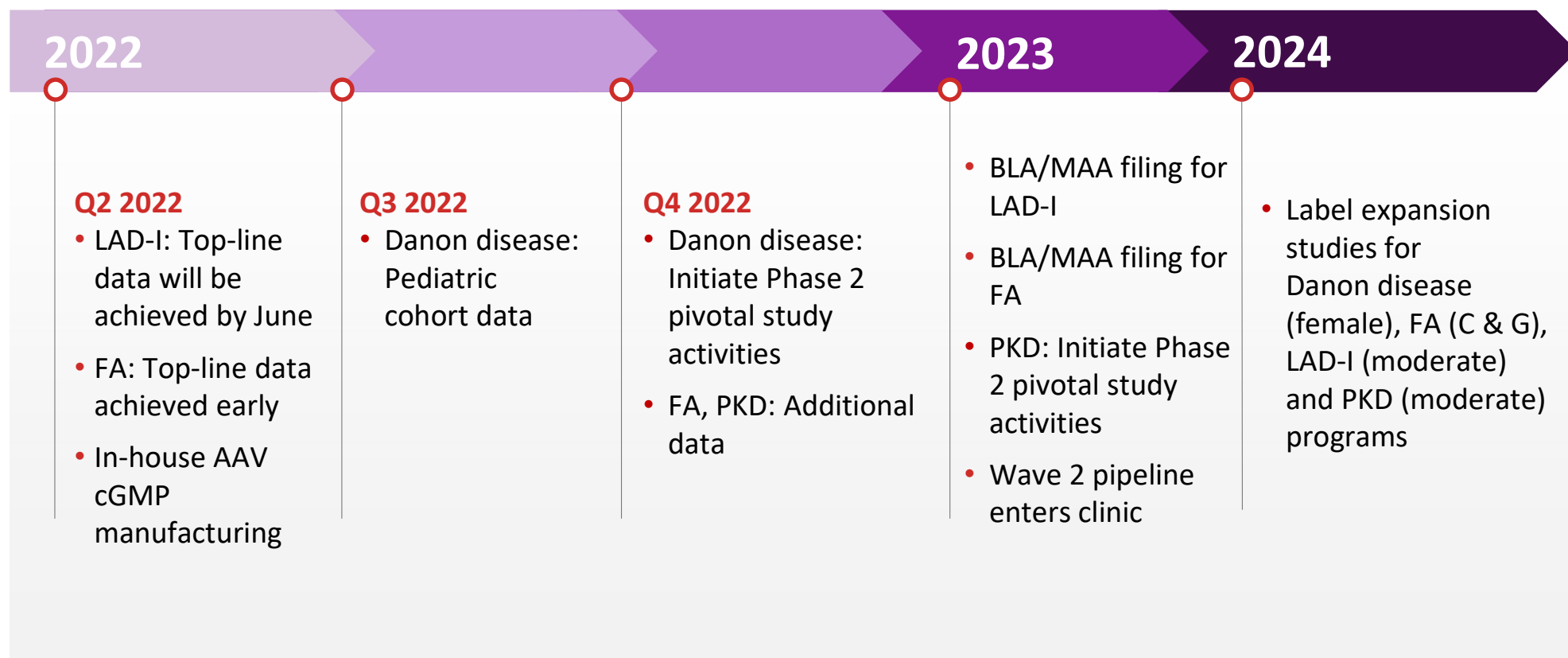
- Recognized as a premier gene therapy company
- Specialized against monogenic diseases
- Pioneer in the development of both *ex vivo* LV and *in vivo* AAV therapies
- AAV9-based gene therapy for Danon disease, a major value driver based on size of indication and lack of other therapies
- LV-based programs to provide near term commercialization



- Commercial company with initial therapies and revenue build for Danon disease, FA, LAD-I and PKD
- Broad pipeline of additional new therapies targeting potentially larger opportunities for rare and orphan diseases
- Potential new technologies employed (gene editing and non-viral gene therapies)



Anticipated Milestones and Wave 2



Future Therapies: Wave 2 (AAV)



Focused R&D Strategy for Sustainable Innovation



First-, best- and only-in-class



On-target MOA; clear endpoints



Sizeable market to maximize patient impact

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

THANK YOU!

