

Robust Preclinical Data Support Development of DYNE-251 as a Potential Treatment for Individuals with DMD Mutations Amenable to Exon 51 Skipping

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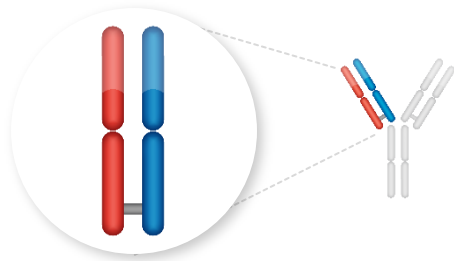
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The FORCE platform, FORCE-M23D, and DYNE-251 are investigational or otherwise in development and have not been approved as safe or effective by the FDA or any other regulatory authority.

Dyne FORCE™ Platform: Modern Oligo Therapeutics for Muscle Diseases

ANTIBODY

Proprietary Fab targets TfR1 to enable muscle delivery

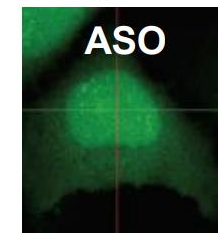


LINKER

Clinically validated, enables precise conjugation of multiple payloads to a single Fab

PAYLOAD

Modularity enables rational selection of payload to target the genetic basis of disease

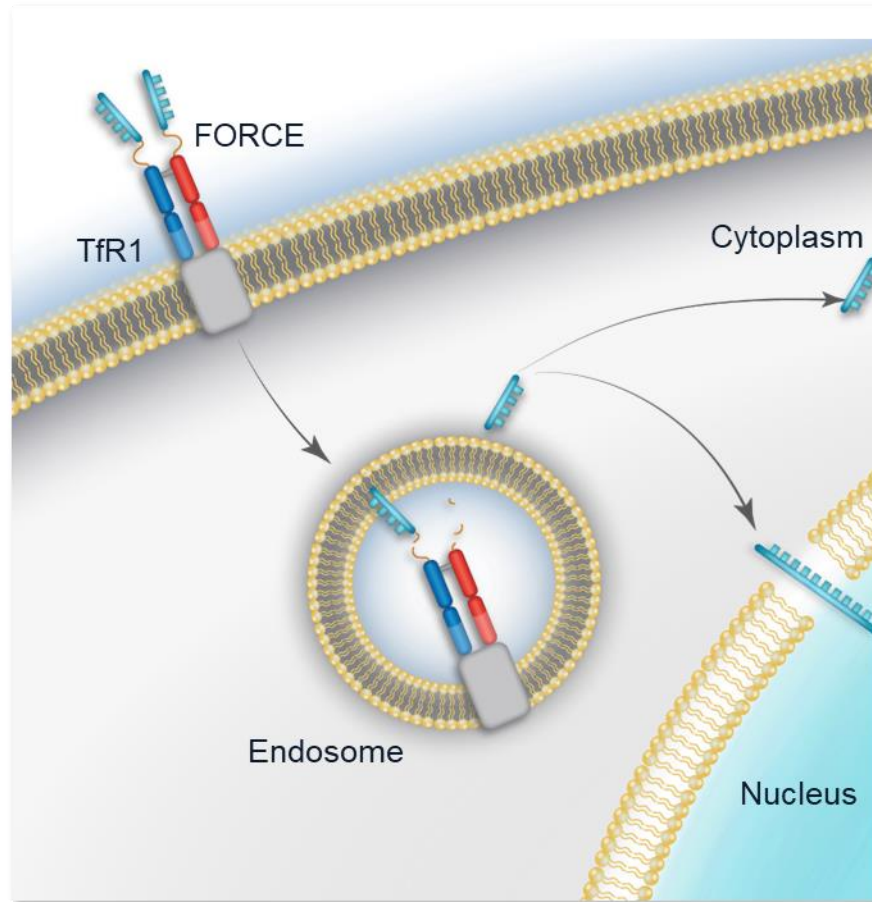


Nuclear localization



Cytoplasmic localization

FORCE™ Platform Harnesses Cell Biology to Modify Disease



- Harnesses natural mechanism of TfR1 receptor-mediated delivery to transport therapeutics across the cell membrane
- Achieves endosomal escape without any membrane-destabilizing agents
- Distinctive pharmacokinetic profile creates opportunity for durable target engagement and wide therapeutic index

Building a Global DMD Franchise of Transformative Therapies¹



Overview

- Mutation in the *DMD* gene that encodes for dystrophin
- Onset in first few years of life
- Life expectancy ~30 years



Clinical Presentation

- Muscle weakness
- Progressive loss of function
- Loss of ambulation
- Respiratory/cardiac failure



Population

- ~12,000 - 15,000 (US)
- ~ 25,000 (Europe)



Current Approved
Exon 51 Therapies
Only Increased
Dystrophin
Production²
<1%

OUR APPROACH

Best-in-class Targeted Exon Skipping

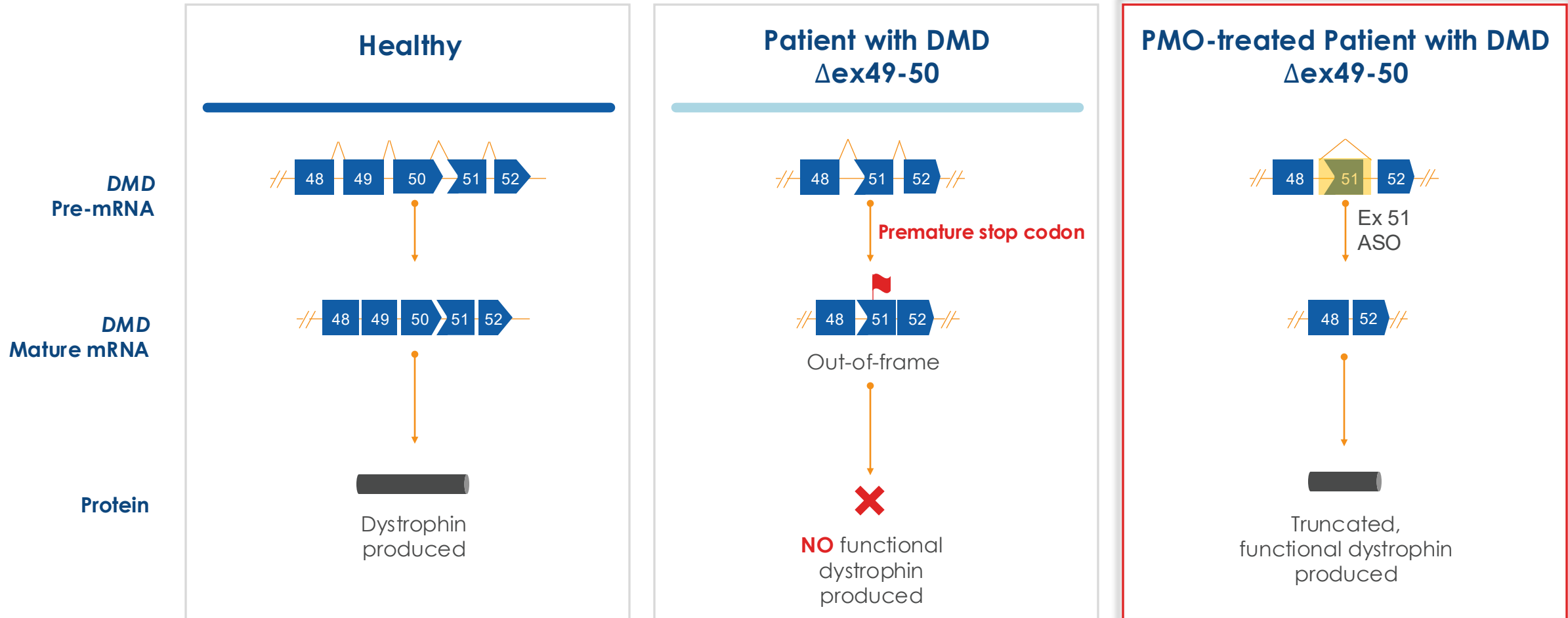
Increase dystrophin expression and
enable less frequent dosing to potentially
stop or reverse disease progression

DMD, Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy.

1. Desjardins CA, et al. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2022;50(20):11401-11414.

2. EXONDYS51 - United States Prescribing Information (USPI).

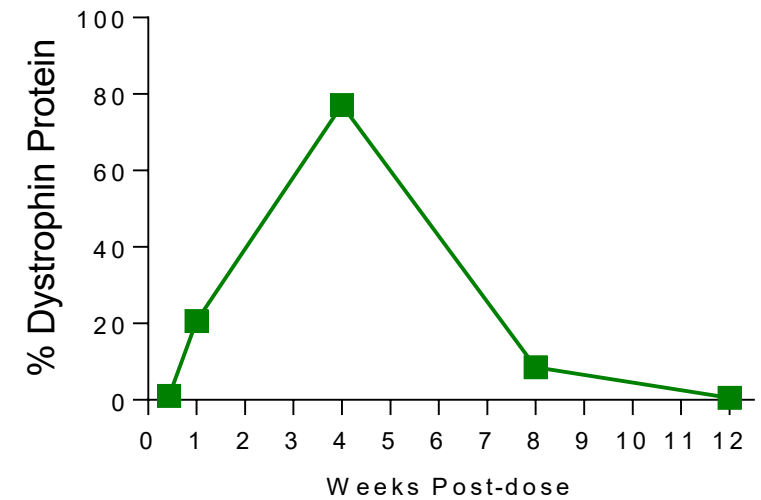
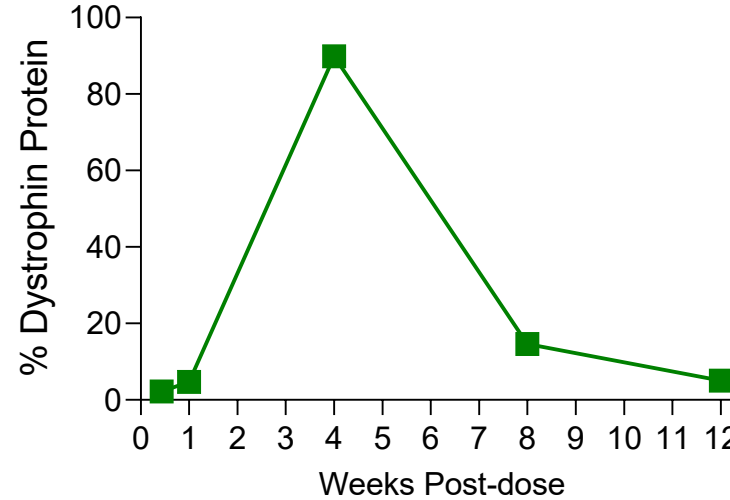
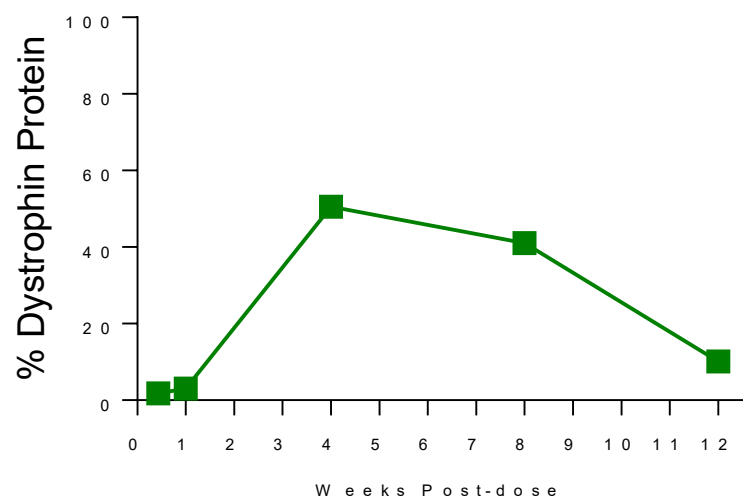
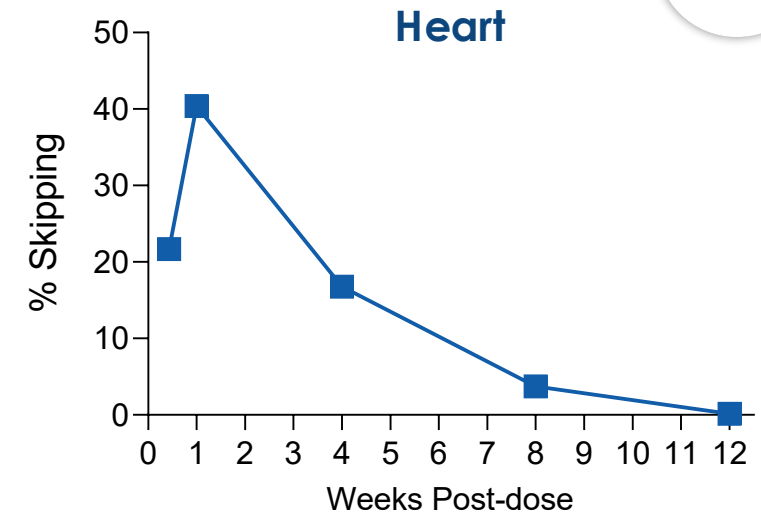
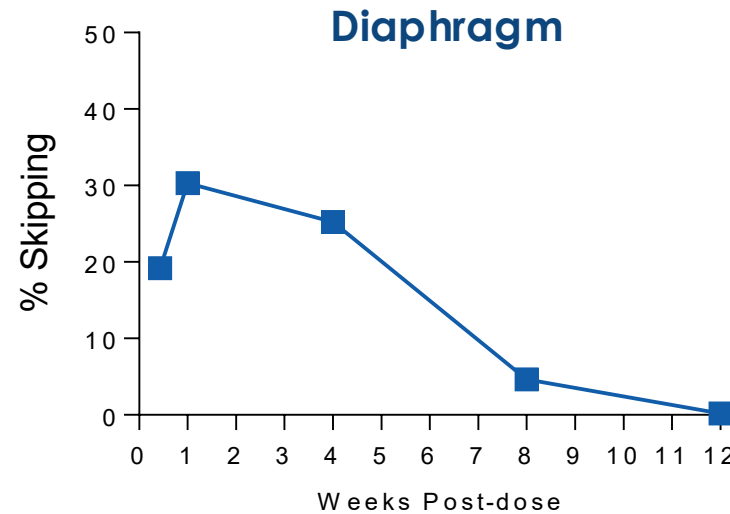
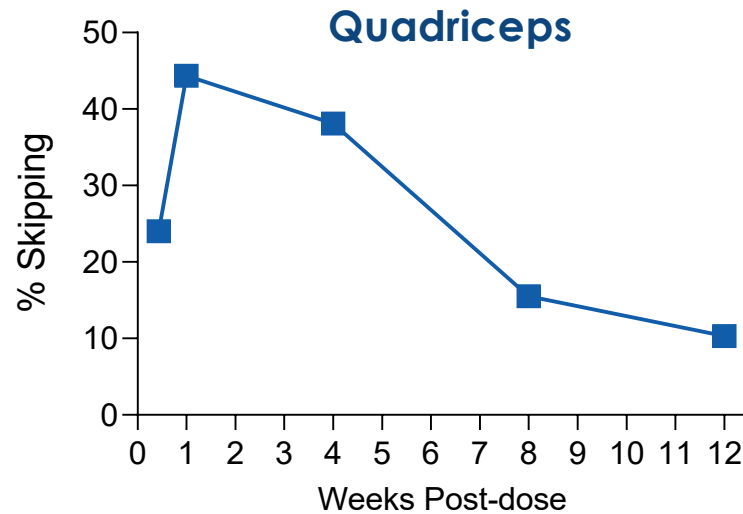
Targeting the Genetic Basis of DMD with a Proven Mechanism



Optimized with FORCE™ Platform



FORCE Achieved Robust and Durable Skipping and Dystrophin Expression in Cardiac and Skeletal Muscle



Note: Single IV 30 mg/kg dose of FORCE-M23D in mdx mouse model on day 0; N= 3- 5 per cohort.

Desjardins CA. Nucleic Acids Res 2022;50:11401-11414.

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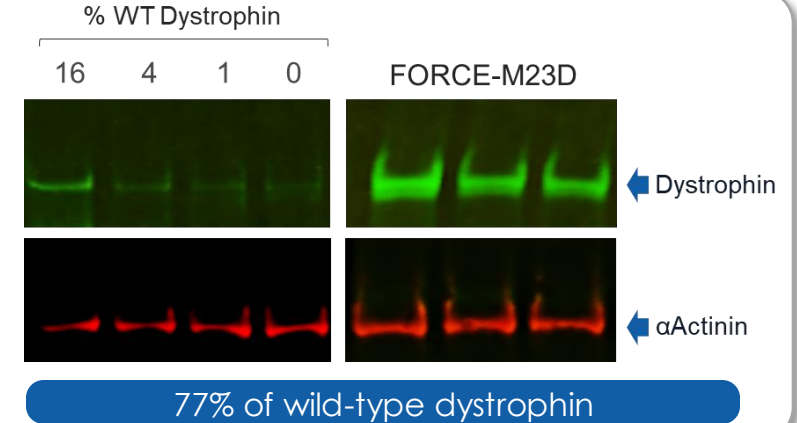
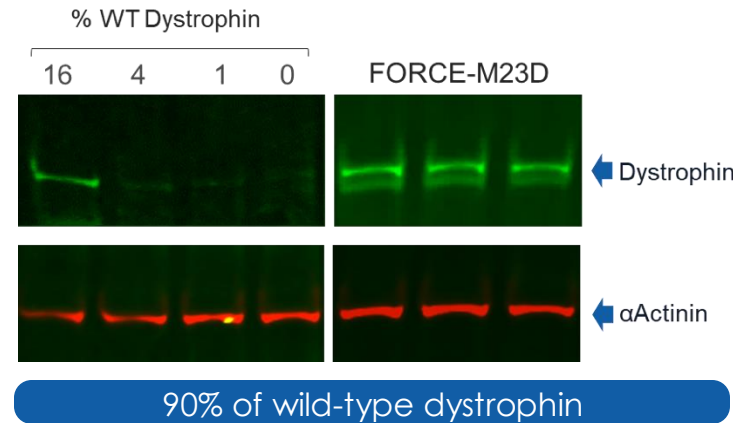
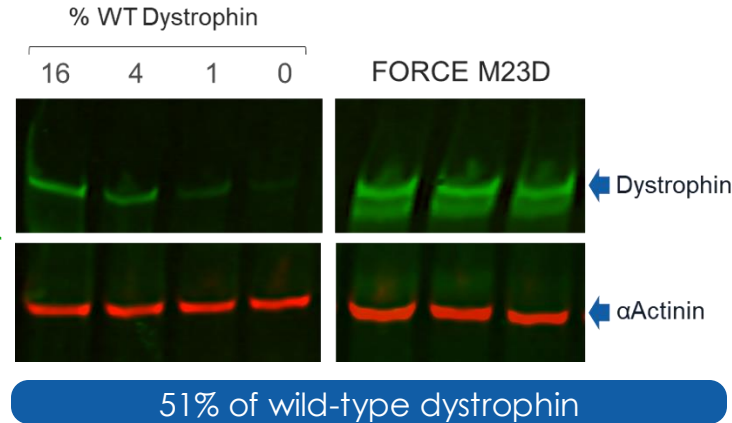
FORCE Achieved Robust and Durable Dystrophin Expression and Sarcolemma Localization in Muscle

Quadriceps

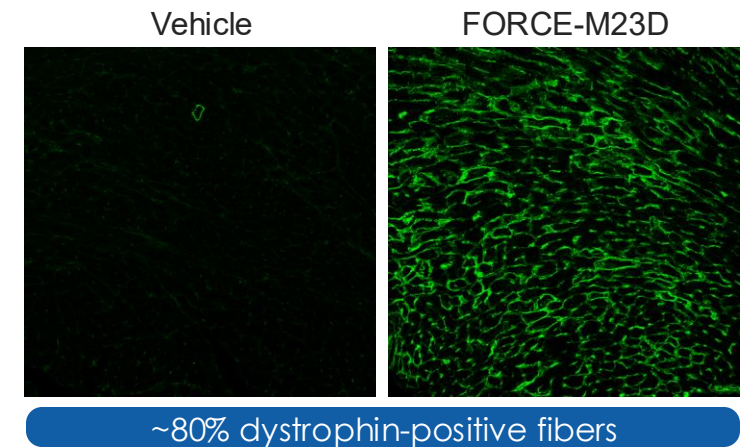
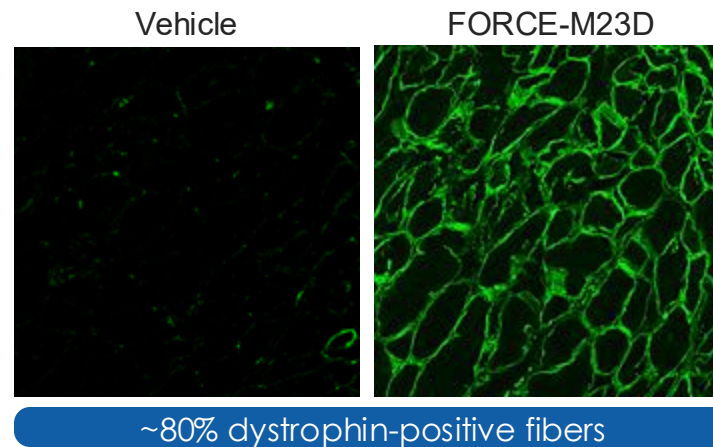
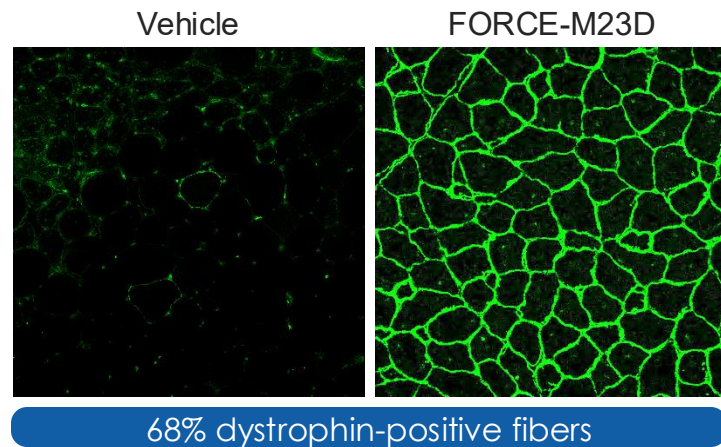
Diaphragm

Heart

Dystrophin expression by WB



Dystrophin localization to sarcolemma

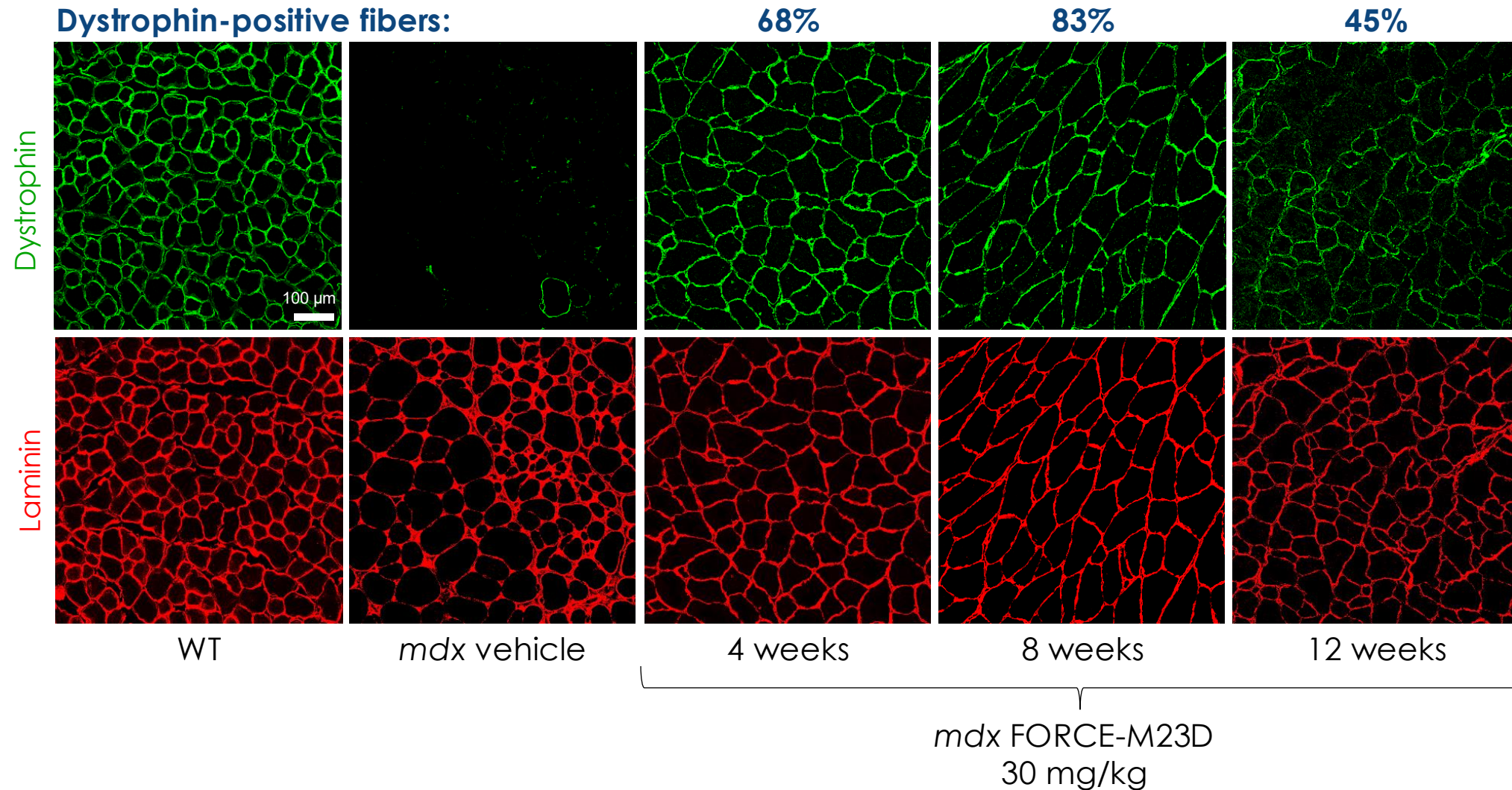


Single 30 mg/kg IV dose of FORCE-M23D in mdx mouse model on day 0; analysis on week 4 for all muscles. N= 3 - 5 per cohort.

Desjardins CA. Nucleic Acids Res 2022;50:11401-11414.

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FORCE-M23D Achieved Durable Dystrophin Localization to Sarcolemma in Quadriceps



WT, wild-type.

Note: mdx mice injected via tail vein with vehicle or 30 mg/kg PMO-equivalents of FORCE-M23D.

Desjardins C. et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 2022 Aug 10:gkac641. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkac641.

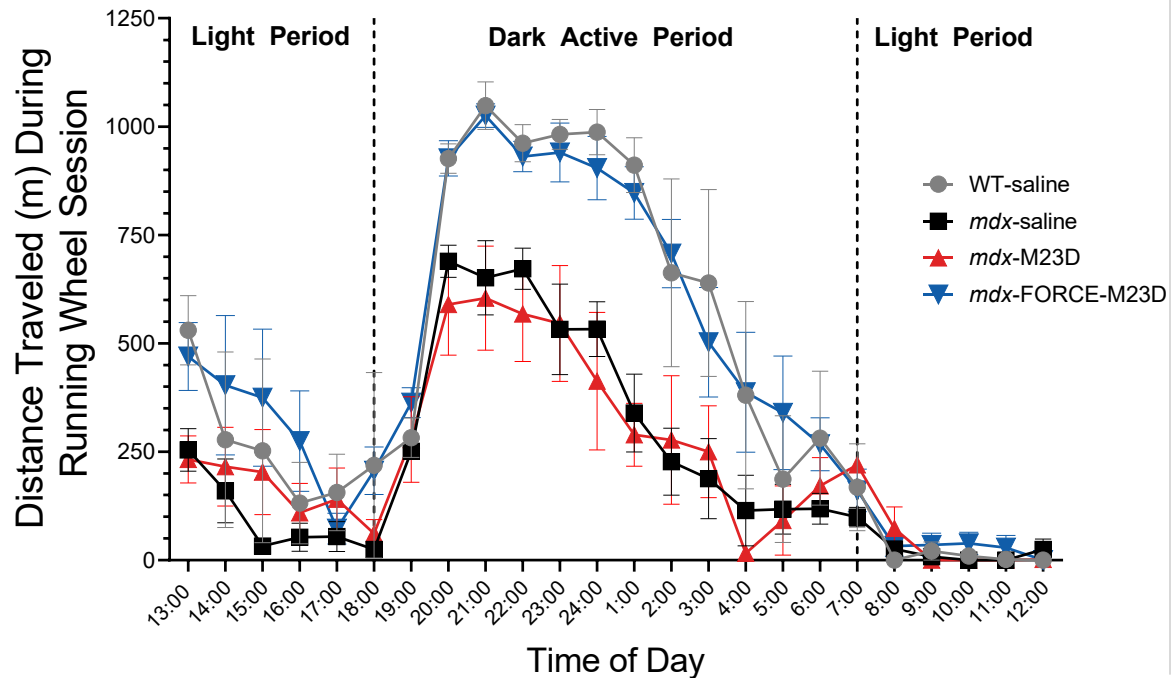
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FORCE-M23D Demonstrated Functional Benefit in mdx Mice



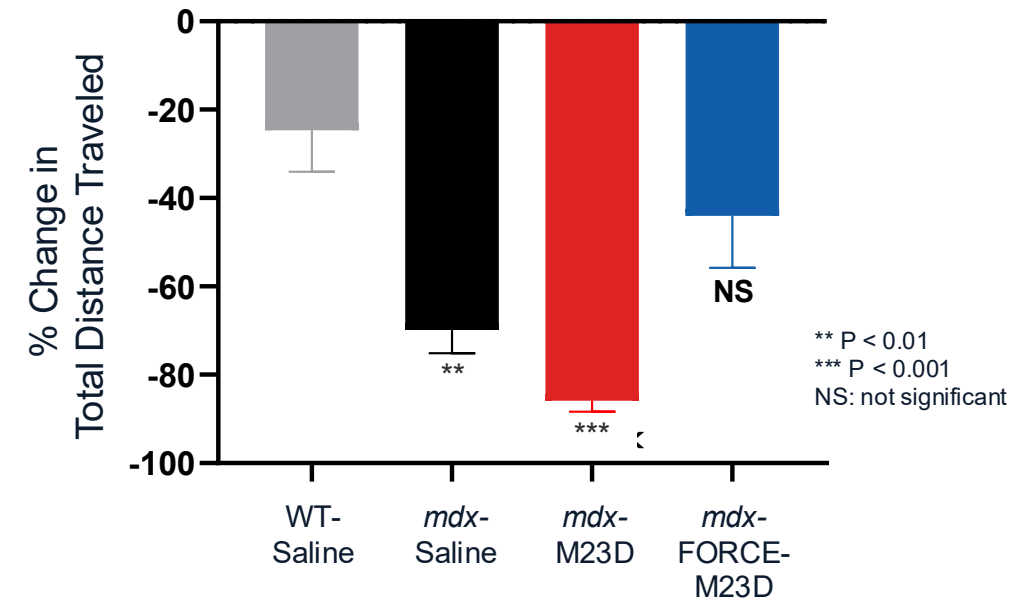
Distance traveled in home cage running wheel

(Assessed 4 weeks after treatment)



Distance traveled in open field following hind limb fatigue challenge

(Assessed 2 weeks after treatment)



WT, wild-type.

Single 30 mg/kg IV dose. Hind limb fatigue challenge test statistical analysis comparison to wild type (WT) group using one-way ANOVA followed by post-hoc Dunnett's test.

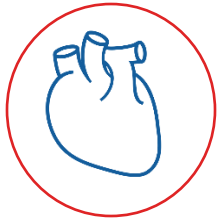
Desjardins CA. Nucleic Acids Res 2022;50:11401-11414.

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DYNE-251 Demonstrated Robust Exon Skipping & Favorable Safety Profile in NHPs^{1,2}

High Level of Exon 51 Skipping Achieved in Key Muscles at 2 Months^a



43% in heart



52% in diaphragm



18% in quadriceps

GLP Toxicology Studies: 5-Week & 13-Week^b

- No dose limiting toxicity observed up to a maximally feasible dose
- No changes in cardiac, respiratory, neurologic or ophthalmic endpoints
- No effect on kidney function
- No effect on liver function
- No effect on coagulation
- NOAEL was identified at the highest dose tested

GLP, Good Laboratory Practice; NHPs; non-human primates; NOAEL: No-observed-adverse-effect level.

Notes: a. Based on 5 weekly doses (Week 0 – Week 4) with tissue analysis at 8 weeks. b. Based on conclusions of report from third-party CRO

1. Beskrovnaya O. MSG Annual Meeting 2021. 2. Desjardins CA, et al. Poster presented at: 27th International Hybrid Annual Congress of the World Muscle Society; October 11-15, 2022; Halifax, Canada

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Phase 1/2 Clinical Trial to Evaluate DYNE-251 in Patients with DMD

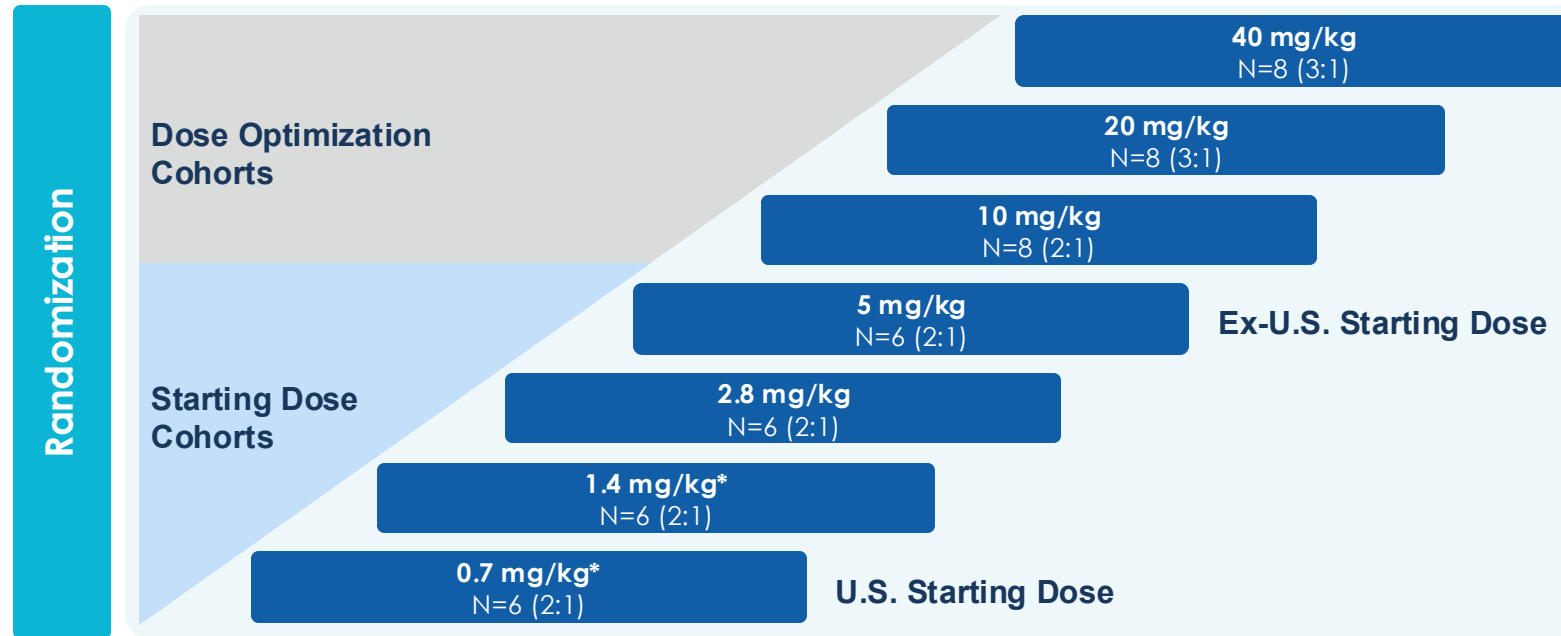


Population	Primary Endpoints	Key Secondary Endpoints	Stages of DELIVER
- Patients with DMD with mutations amenable to exon 51 skipping therapy - Ages 4 to 16 years ~48 male participants - Ambulant and non-ambulant	- Safety and tolerability - Change from baseline in dystrophin protein levels by Western Blot	- Pharmacokinetics - Change from baseline of: - Exon 51 skipping levels - Muscle tissue PDPF - Multiple assessments of muscle function, including NSAA score and certain timed functional tests	- Multiple Ascending Dose (MAD): 24 weeks - Open-Label Extension (OLE): 24 weeks - Long-Term Extension (LTE): 96 weeks

**Initial Safety, Tolerability & Dystrophin Data
Expected in H2 2023**

Multiple Ascending Dose Stage of DELIVER

Global, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Stage Evaluating Once Monthly Administration of DYNE-251 in ~48 Ambulant and Non-Ambulant Male DMD Patients with Mutations Amenable to Exon 51 Skipping Therapy



MAD Study Details

- IV administration of DYNE-251 or placebo every 4 weeks
- Muscle biopsies: Baseline and 24 weeks in 2.8 mg/kg and higher cohorts
- Patients in MAD study escalated to highest tolerable dose in OLE and LTE

Global Trial Designed to be Registrational and Enable Rapid Achievement of Predicted Pharmacologically Active Dose Levels

DMD, Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy; MAD, multiple ascending dose; OLE, open-label extension; LTE, long-term extension.

Patient cohorts will be dosed from 0.7 mg/kg to 40 mg/kg in the U.S. Outside the U.S., patient cohorts will be dosed from 5 mg/kg to 40 mg/kg. Doses provided refer to PMO component of DYNE-251.

Muscle biopsies taken at baseline and 24 weeks in 2.8 mg/kg and higher cohorts; biopsies not taken in 0.7 mg/kg and 1.4 mg/kg cohorts

Dugar A, 2022 NMSG Annual Meeting.

ClinicalTrials.gov, NCT05524883. EudraCT Number: 2021-005478-24

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DELIVER Study: Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria*



- Age 4 to 16 years inclusive, at the time of informed consent/assent
- Male with a confirmed DMD mutation in the dystrophin gene characterized by exon deletion amenable to exon 51 skipping
- Upper extremity muscle group that is amenable to muscle biopsy
- Brooke Upper Extremity Scale score of 1 or 2
- Ambulatory or non-ambulatory (non-ambulatory participants must have been non-ambulatory for <2 years before enrollment)
- Receiving a stable dosage of glucocorticoids for at least 12 weeks prior to the start of study drug administration
- Left ventricular ejection fraction of $\geq 50\%$ by echocardiogram or $\geq 55\%$ by cardiac MRI

Exclusion Criteria*



- Uncontrolled clinical symptoms and signs of CHF
- Any change in prophylaxis/treatment for CHF within 3 months prior to the start of study treatment
- History of major surgical procedure within 12 weeks prior to the start of study drug administration or an expectation of a major surgical procedure during the study
- Requirement of daytime ventilator assistance
- Percent predicted FVC <40% (applies only for participants who are ≥ 7 years of age)
- Receipt of eteplisen, or alternative exon-skipping/dystrophin-modifying therapy within 12 weeks of randomization
- Receipt of non-exon skipping investigational drug within 4 months before the start of study drug administration
- Receipt of gene therapy at any time

* Other inclusion and exclusion criteria may apply.

CHF, congestive heart failure; DMD, Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy; FVC, Forced Vital Capacity; MRI, Magnetic Resonance Imaging.

ClinicalTrials.gov, NCT05524883. EudraCT Number: 2021-005478-24

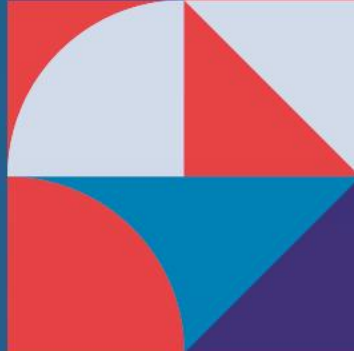
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Summary

- The FORCE™ platform was designed to overcome the limitations of oligonucleotide delivery to muscle for the treatment of rare neuromuscular disorders¹
- In the mdx mouse model of DMD, FORCE-M23D achieved robust and durable exon skipping in skeletal and cardiac muscles, and demonstrated functional benefit¹
- DYNE-251 demonstrated robust exon 51 skipping and has a favorable safety profile in NHPs²
- The safety, tolerability, PK, and PD of DYNE-251 are being investigated in the ongoing Phase 1/2 clinical trial (DELIVER)³

Acknowledgements

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