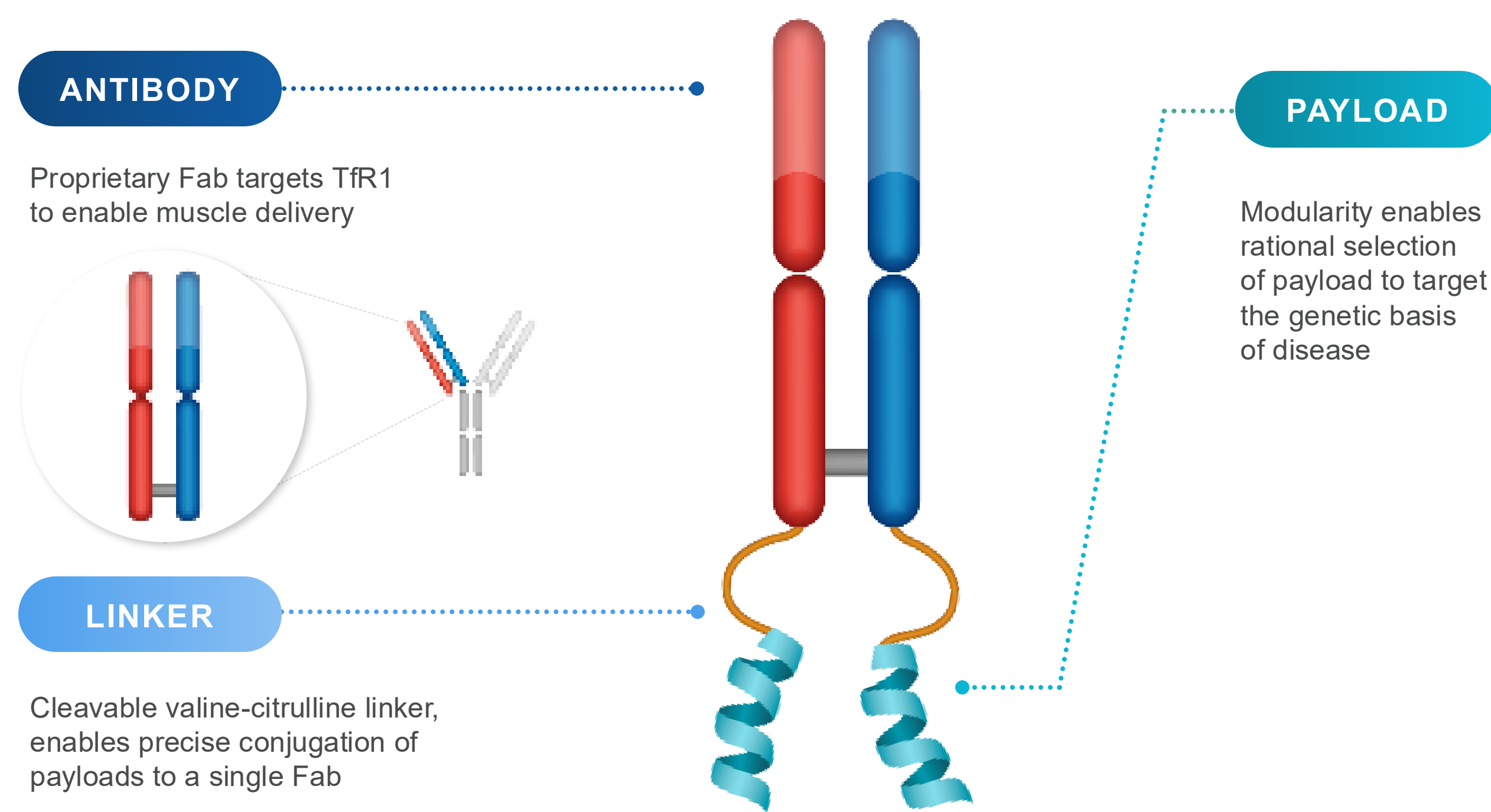


BACKGROUND

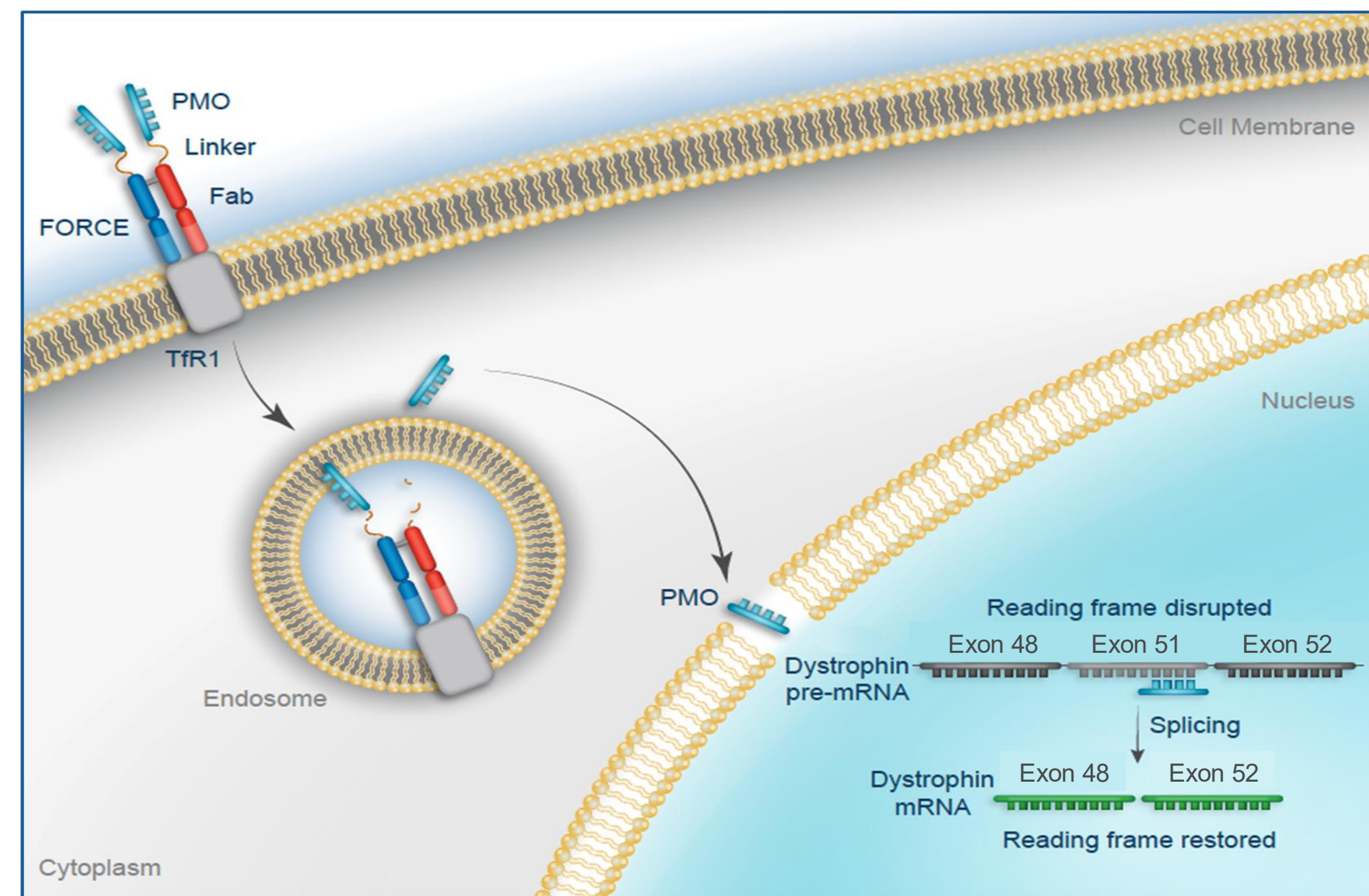
- Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) is characterized by progressive loss of muscle function leading to premature death.¹
- Dyne developed the FORCE™ platform, which harnesses the natural expression of transferrin receptor 1 (TfR1) on muscle cells for targeted delivery of oligonucleotides (Figure 1).^{2,3}
- The therapeutic potential of approved, unconjugated phosphorodiamidate morpholino oligomer (PMO) therapies for DMD is limited by poor delivery to muscle, especially cardiac muscle, modest production of dystrophin, and frequent dosing.⁴
- DYNE-251 is an exon 51–skipping PMO conjugated to an antigen-binding fragment (Fab) targeting TfR1 (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Dyne FORCE™ Platform: Modern Oligo Therapeutics for Muscle Diseases



Figures adapted from Desjardins CA, et al. Enhanced exon skipping and prolonged dystrophin restoration achieved by TfR1-targeted delivery of antisense oligonucleotide using FORCE conjugation in mdx mice. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2022;50(20):11401-11414. Oxford University Press. Fab, antigen-binding fragment; TfR1, transferrin receptor 1.

Figure 2. DYNE-251 is Designed to Target the Genetic Basis of DMD in Patients Amenable to Exon 51 Skipping



Note: Image depicts intended mechanism of action of DYNE-251.

METHODS

TRIAL DESIGN AND PATIENT POPULATION

- DELIVER is a Phase 1/2, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multiple ascending dose (MAD) trial which includes a MAD/placebo-controlled period (24 weeks), an open-label extension period (OLE, 24 weeks), and a long-term extension (LTE) period (96 weeks; Figure 3).
- Approximately 48 patients globally will be enrolled into 7 cohorts: 0.7, 1.4, 2.8, 5, 10, 20, and 40 mg/kg of DYNE-251 (doses refer to PMO component of DYNE-251).
- Participants will be randomized in a 2:1 or in a 3:1 DYNE-251–to–placebo ratio, administered intravenously every 4 weeks during the MAD/placebo-controlled period.
- Participants may be escalated to the highest safe and tolerable dose of DYNE-251 during the OLE and LTE periods.

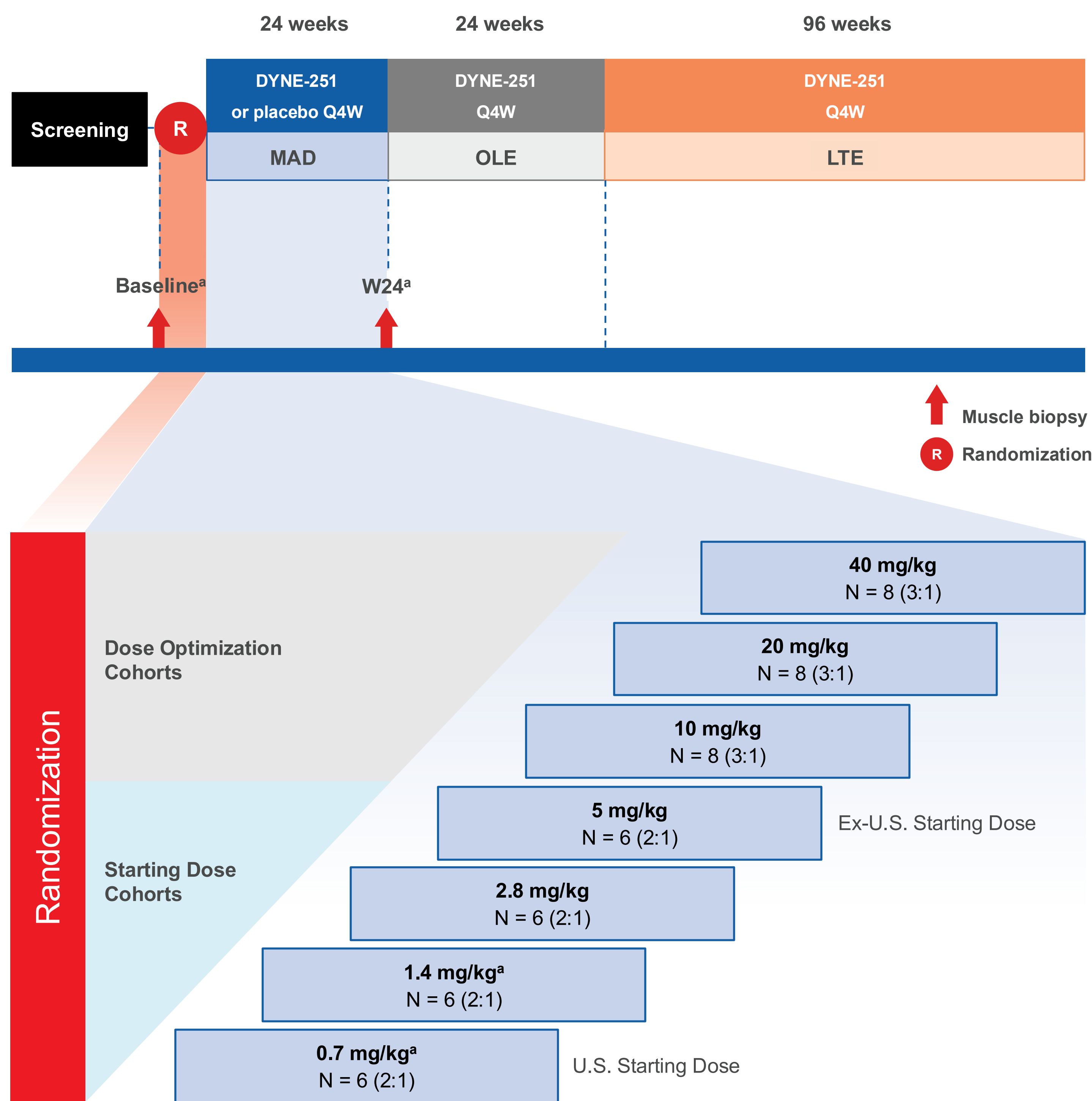
1 PRIMARY OUTCOME MEASURES

- Number of participants with treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs; through trial completion, up to week 145)
- Change from baseline in dystrophin protein levels in muscle tissue as determined by Western Blot analysis at week 25

2 SELECT SECONDARY OUTCOME MEASURES

- Change from baseline in muscle tissue exon 51 skipping levels at week 25
- Change from baseline in muscle tissue percent dystrophin-positive fiber (PDPF) at week 25
- Change from baseline in blood creatine kinase (CK) levels up to week 145
- Change from baseline in North Star Ambulatory Assessment (NSAA) total score in ambulatory participants up to week 145
- Change from baseline in time to rise from floor in ambulatory participants up to week 145
- Change from baseline in 10-meter run/walk (10-MRW) time in ambulatory participants up to week 145
- Change from baseline in Performance Upper Limb (PUL) scale v2.0 score up to week 145
- Change from baseline in percent predicted forced vital capacity (FVC) up to week 145
- Change from baseline in stride velocity 95th centile (SV95C) up to week 145
- Pharmacokinetics endpoints

Figure 3. DELIVER Trial Design



Patient cohorts will be dosed from 0.7 mg/kg to 40 mg/kg in the United States. Outside the United States, 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.
LTE, long-term extension; MAD, multiple ascending dose; OLE, open-label extension; PMO, phosphorodiamidate morpholino oligomer; Q4W, dosing every 4 weeks; R, randomization; W24, 24 weeks.

Note: Other inclusion and exclusion criteria may apply.

CONCLUSIONS

- In preclinical studies in *mdx* mice, FORCE-M23D demonstrated exon skipping and dystrophin expression in skeletal and cardiac muscle and functional improvement.⁶ In NHPs, DYNE-251 led to pronounced exon 51 skipping in cardiac and skeletal muscle and demonstrated a favorable safety profile.⁵
- The preclinical data on the use of the FORCE platform supported initiation of clinical development of DYNE-251. Initial data from the Phase 1/2 DELIVER trial are expected in H2 2023.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Medical writing and editorial support were provided by Symbiotix, LLC, and funded by Dyne Therapeutics, Inc. **DISCLOSURE INFORMATION:** All authors are employees of Dyne Therapeutics, Inc. and may hold Dyne stock and/or stock options. This poster was previously presented at the 2023 MDA Clinical And Scientific Conference, March 19-22, 2023, Dallas, TX.

REFERENCES

- Cheeran D, et al. *J Am Heart Assoc.* 2017;6(10):e006340. doi:10.1161/JAHA.117.006340.
- Barrientos T, et al. *EBioMedicine.* 2015;2(11):1705-1717.
- Li Y, et al. *Neural Regen Res.* 2021;16(7):1308-1316.
- Lu QL, et al. *Mol Ther.* 2011;19(1):9-15.
- Desjardins CA, et al. Poster presented at: 27th International Hybrid Annual Congress of the World Muscle Society; October 11-15, 2022; Halifax, Canada.
- Desjardins CA, et al. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2022;50(20):11401-11414.