

Safety and Efficacy of DYNE-251 in Males with *DMD* Mutations Amenable to Exon 51 Skipping

Perry Shieh¹, Craig Campbell², Nicolas Deconinck³, Liesbeth De Waele⁴, Kevin Flanigan⁵, Michelle Lorentzos⁶, Han Phan⁷, Chris Mix⁸, Soma Ray⁸, Dazhe Wang⁸, Ashish Dugar⁸, Douglas Kerr⁸, Maria L. Naylor⁸, Michela Guglieri⁹, on behalf of the DELIVER study investigators

¹University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, USA; ²London Health Sciences Centre, London, Ontario, Canada; ³Neuromuscular Reference Center UZ Gent, Gent, Belgium; ⁴University Hospitals Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; ⁵Nationwide Children's Hospital, Columbus, OH, USA; ⁶Children's Hospital at Westmead, Westmead, New South Wales, Australia; ⁷Rare Disease Research, LLC, Atlanta, GA, USA; ⁸Dyne Therapeutics, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA; ⁹Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle University, Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, UK



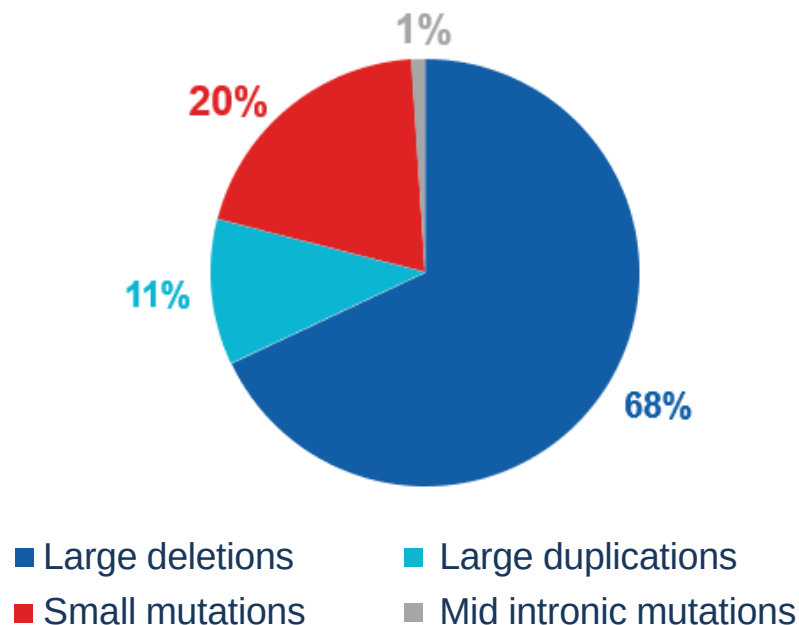
Disclosures

- Consulting: Sarepta, Solid Biosciences, Dyne, Biogen, Genentech, Novartis, Astellas, Sanofi, Alexion, Argenx, CSL Behring, Grifols, UCB
- Research Grants: Sarepta, Solid Biosciences, PTC, Dyne, Biogen, Genentech, Novartis, Astellas, Avidity, AMO Pharma, Abcuro, Sanofi
- DYNE-251 is an investigational medicine being evaluated in the ongoing DELIVER trial and has not received approval by FDA, EMA, or any other regulatory authorities.

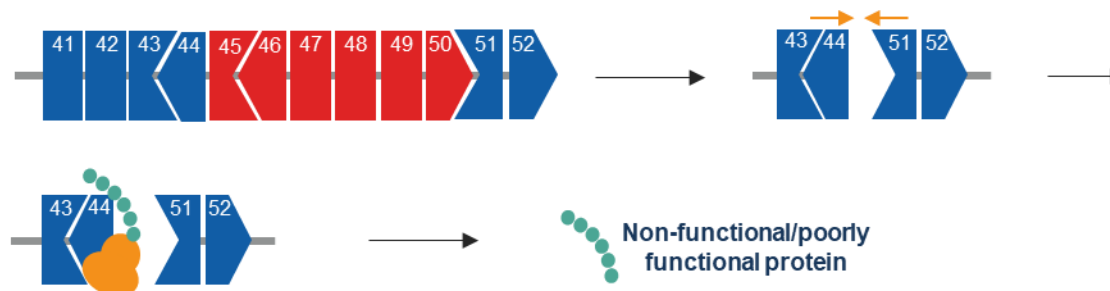
Goal of treatment in DMD is to increase dystrophin expression in key tissues to achieve functional improvement

- DMD is caused by mutations in the *DMD* gene, which result in greatly reduced production of dystrophin protein, which is essential for muscle structure, function, and preservation^{1–5}
- PMO-induced exon skipping restores the *DMD* mRNA reading frame, leading to the production of internally shortened, near full-length, functional dystrophin protein^{7,8}

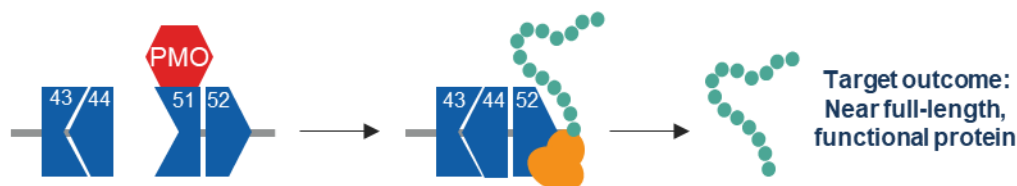
Deletions account for more than two-thirds of DMD cases⁶



Exon 45–50 deletion disrupts reading frame



Skipping exon 51 with PMO restores reading frame



DMD, Duchenne muscular dystrophy; mRNA, messenger ribonucleic acid; PMO, phosphorodiamidate morpholino oligomer.

1. Claflin DR, Brooks SV. *Am J Physiol Cell Physiol*. 2008;294(2):C651–58; 2. Ervasti JM, Campbell KP. *J Cell Biol*. 1993;122(4):809–23;

3. Hoffman EP, et al. *Cell*. 1987;51(6):919–28; 4. de Feraudy Y, et al. *Ann Neurol*. 2021;89(2):280–92; 5. Ohlendieck K, et al. *Neurology*. 1993;43(4):795–800;

6. Bladen CL, et al. *Hum Mutat*. 2015;36(4):395–402; 7. Niks EH, Aartsma-Rus A. *Expert Opin Biol Ther*. 2017;17(2):225–36; 8. Nakamura A, et al. *J Hum Genet*. 2017;62(10):871–6.

DYNE-251 is designed to leverage TfR1 to deliver exon 51-skipping PMO with the goal of enabling functional improvement

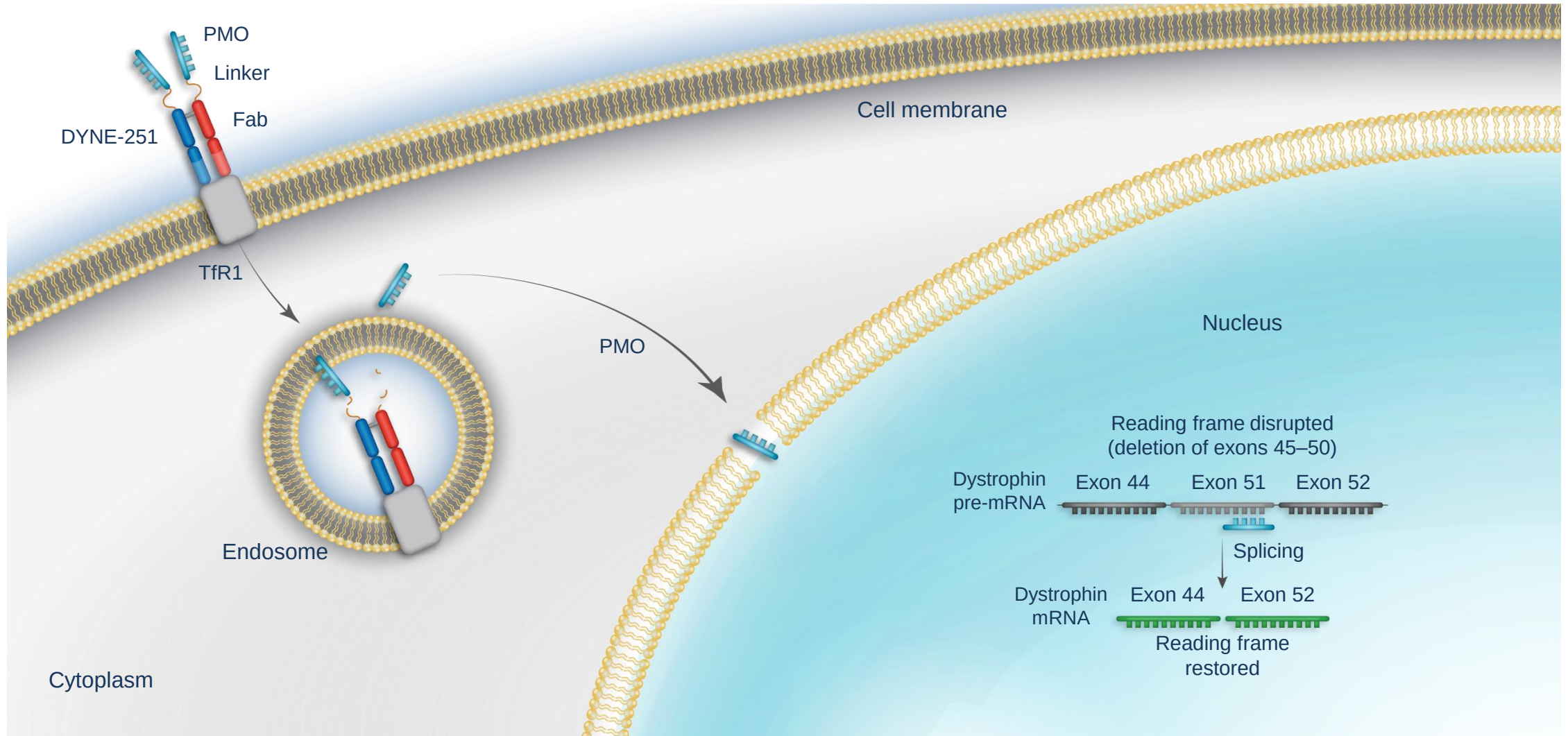
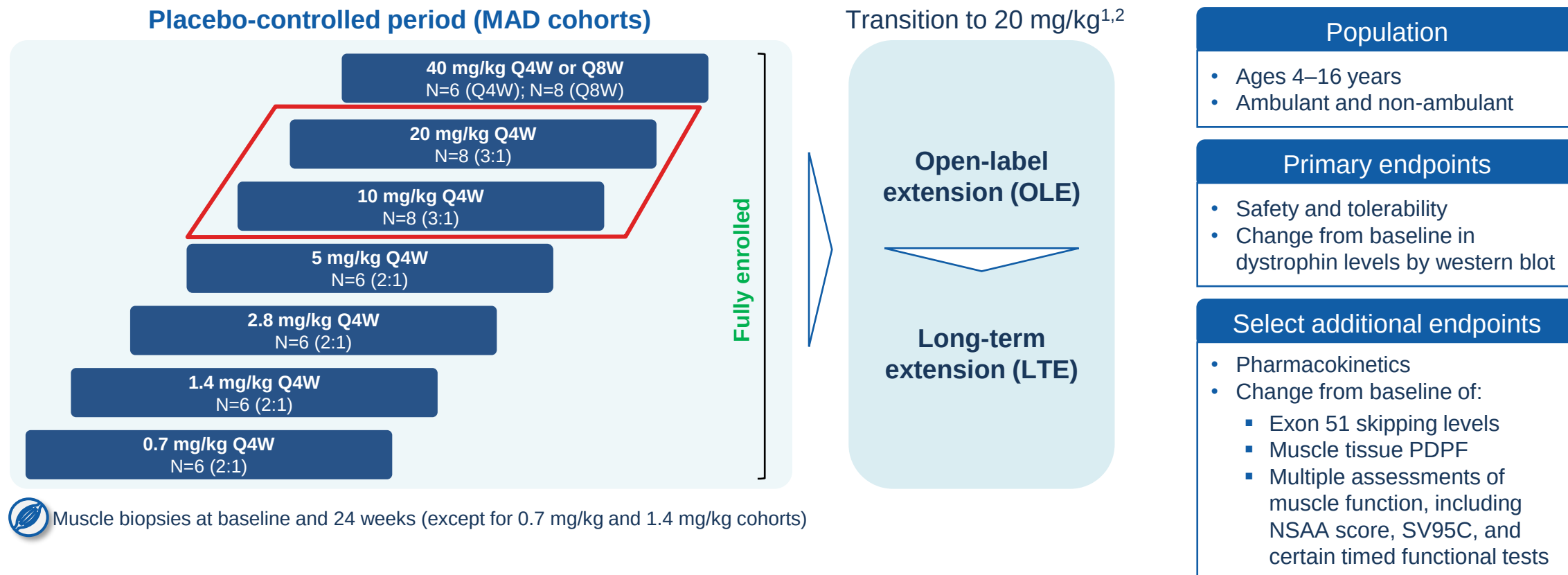


Image depicts intended mechanism of action of DYNE-251. Applicable to all *DMD* mutations amenable to skipping of exon 51.
DMD, Duchenne muscular dystrophy; Fab, antigen-binding fragment; PMO, phosphorodiamidate morpholino oligomer; TfR1, transferrin receptor 1.

DELIVER trial of DYNE-251 in males with *DMD* mutations amenable to exon 51 skipping



Registrational dose and dose regimen selected at 20 mg/kg Q4W; registrational expansion cohort fully enrolled (N=32, 3:1 randomization)

Doses provided refer to PMO component of DYNE-251. Cohorts randomized to active arm or placebo.

1. Transition to 20 mg/kg dose started either in the placebo-controlled period or OLE for participants initiated at 40 mg/kg; 2. Transition to 20 mg/kg dose occurred at non-uniform times during OLE or LTE.

DMD, Duchenne muscular dystrophy; MAD, multiple ascending dose; NSAA, North Star Ambulatory Assessment; PDPF, percent dystrophin-positive fibers; PMO, phosphorodiamidate morpholino oligomer;

Q4W, every 4 weeks; Q8W, every 8 weeks; SV95C, stride velocity 95th centile.

DELIVER baseline participant characteristics: 10 mg/kg and 20 mg/kg cohorts

Mean (SD) or n (%)	10 mg/kg (N=8)	20 mg/kg (N=8)
Age (years)	6.6 (2.2)	8.1 (2.4)
BMI (kg/m ²)	18.3 (3.2)	18.6 (5.1)
Age of symptom onset (years)	2.8 (1.6)	2.9 (2.0)
Most recent corticosteroid dosing regimen, n (%) ¹		
Daily	8 (100)	8 (100)
Other	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Duration of corticosteroid treatment (years) ²	1.6 (1.8)	2.0 (2.1)
Prior DMD therapy		
Eteplirsen	1 (12.5)	0 (0.0)
Other	1 (12.5)	2 (25.0)
NSAA total score ³	25.3 (6.40)	15.6 (5.09)
Time to rise from floor (sec) ³	6.3 (5.60)	5.1 (2.28)
Timed 10-meter walk/run (sec) ³	4.6 (1.86)	7.7 (3.84)
SV95C (m/sec) ³	1.9 (0.45)	1.4 (0.47)

Note: DYNE-251 and placebo participants are reported together for baseline characteristics; 1. Most recent corticosteroid regimen refers to corticosteroid at baseline at time of randomization;

2. Cumulative duration of previous and most recent corticosteroid treatment at the time of randomization; 3. Ambulatory participants only.

BMI, body mass index; DMD, Duchenne muscular dystrophy; m, meter; NSAA, North Star Ambulatory Assessment; SD, standard deviation; SV95C, stride velocity 95th centile.

DYNE-251 safety profile is consistent with expectations for the DMD population

Summary of treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs)¹

TEAE category	Participants with ≥1 TEAE – n (%)								Overall N=54
	0.7 mg/kg Q4W N=6	1.4 mg/kg Q4W N=6	2.8 mg/kg Q4W N=6	5 mg/kg Q4W N=6	10 mg/kg Q4W N=8	20 mg/kg Q4W N=8	40 mg/kg Q8W N=8	40 mg/kg Q4W N=6	
Any TEAE	6 (100)	6 (100)	6 (100)	6 (100)	7 (87.5)	8 (100)	8 (100)	6 (100)	53 (98.1)
Any related TEAE	3 (50.0)	3 (50.0)	2 (33.3)	6 (100)	2 (25.0)	4 (50.0)	2 (25.0)	3 (50.0)	25 (46.3)
Any serious TEAE	0	0	1 (16.7)	0	0	1 (12.5)	2 (25.0)	3 (50.0)	7 (13.0)
Any serious related TEAE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 (33.3)	2 (3.7)
Any TEAE leading to withdrawal from study	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Any TEAE leading to death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Potentially related serious TEAEs

- Acute kidney injury; thrombocytopenia²
- Pancytopenia³

Most frequent TEAEs⁴

- Pyrexia (48%)
- Headache and vomiting (each 37%)
- Fall (35%)
- Nasopharyngitis (33%)
- Cough (26%)
- Infusion-related reaction⁵ (24%)

Additional safety data

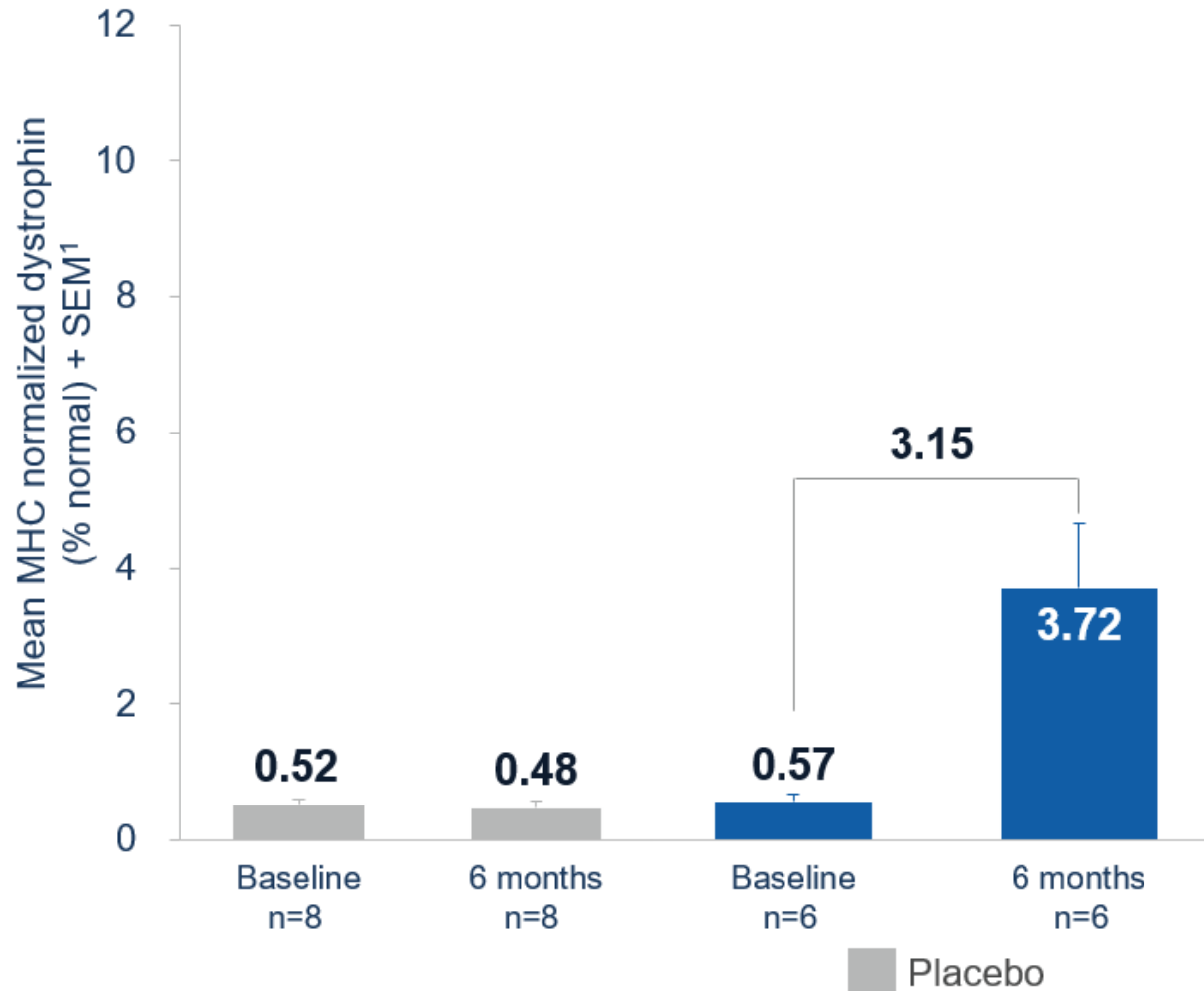
- Other than two participants with serious TEAEs in the 40 mg/kg Q4W cohort:
 - No participants have demonstrated persistent related anemia or thrombocytopenia
 - No participants have demonstrated kidney injury
- No participants have demonstrated clinically meaningful changes in electrolytes, including magnesium

970 doses of study drug administered to date over a period of 77.1 patient-years of follow-up¹
546 doses of study drug at 20 mg/kg dose level administered to date⁶

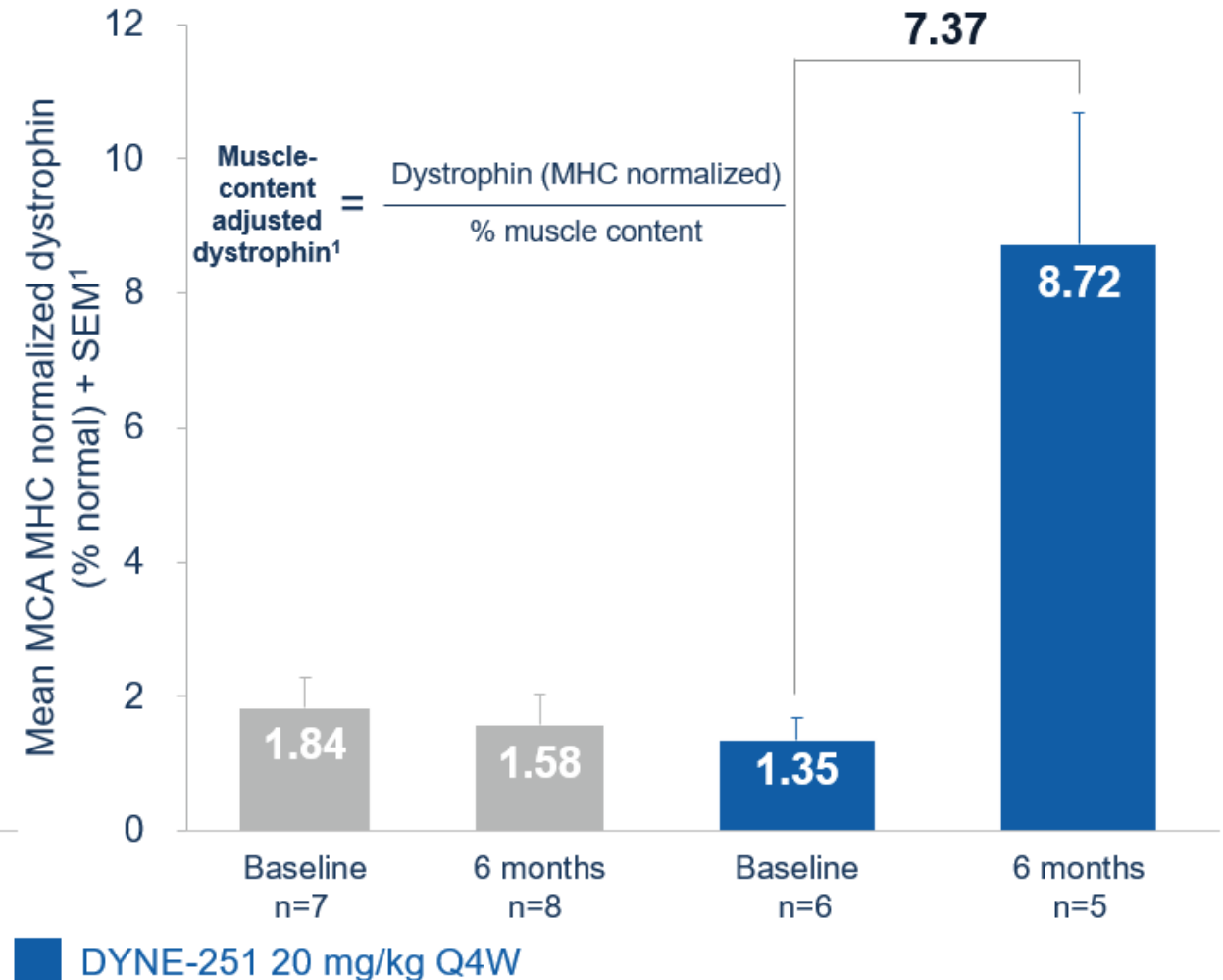
1. Data as of February 7, 2025, all participants, placebo-controlled period, open-label period, long-term extension period; 2. Events have same day of onset in a single participant with a non-serious related TEAE of anemia in the context of fever, hemolysis, diarrhea, and positive blood in stool; together these events are consistent with hemolytic uremic syndrome with a possible infectious etiology; 3. Participant has a history of hemolytic anemia of unidentified etiology; presented with fever and tonsillitis; symptoms resolved without therapeutic intervention; 4. All cohorts combined; preferred terms are reported; 5. All infusion-related reactions have been mild or moderate in intensity; dosing has continued in all participants; 6. Data as of February 21, 2025. Q4W, every 4 weeks; Q8W, every 8 weeks.

DYNE-251 achieved robust dystrophin expression at 6 months

Unadjusted dystrophin



Muscle content-adjusted dystrophin

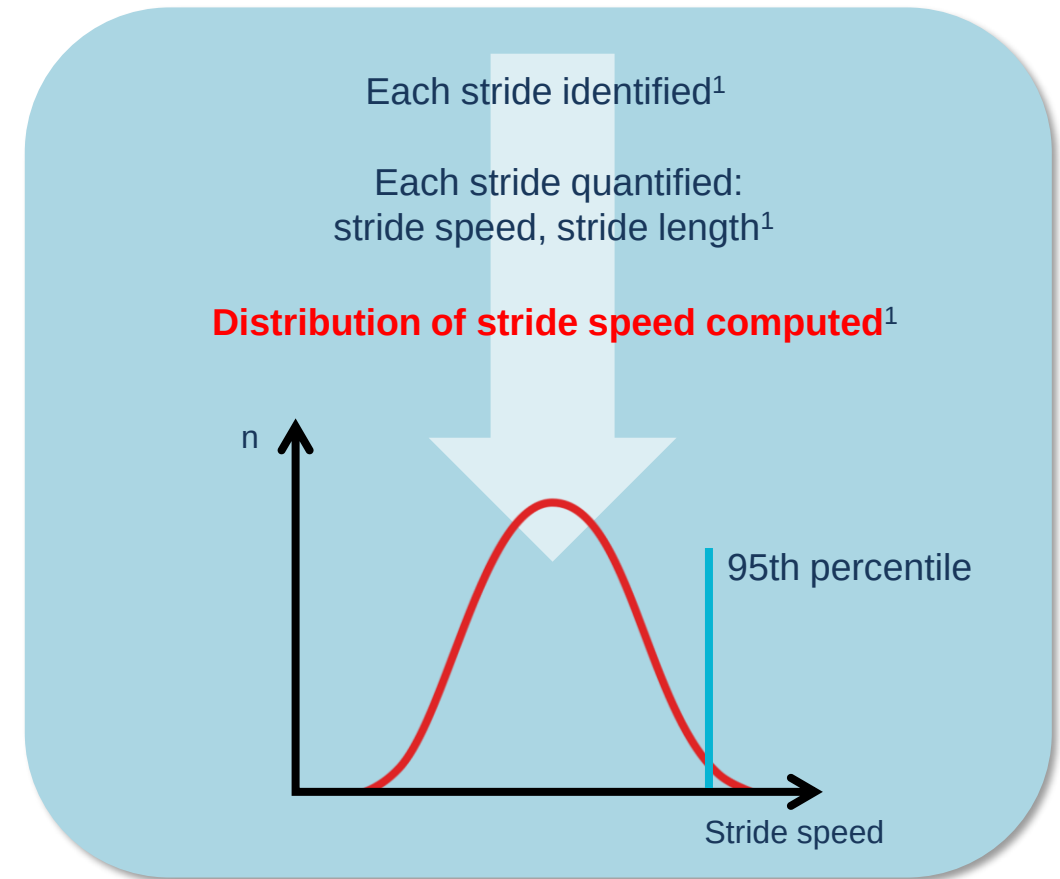


1. DELIVER biopsy taken approximately 28 days after most recent dose; 6 months = Week 25 for DELIVER. MCA, muscle content-adjusted; MHC, myosin heavy chain; Q4W, every 4 weeks; SEM, standard error of the mean.

Stride velocity 95th centile (SV95C) is qualified as a digital primary endpoint by EMA in studies in boys with DMD ≥ 4 years old¹

SV95C | A digital objective endpoint of ambulatory performance in patients' normal daily environment^{1,2}

- Correlated with traditional hospital-based clinical outcomes (6MWT, NSAA, 4SC)^{1,2}
- Demonstrated sensitivity to detect change over time in natural history, steroid-treated patients, and in clinical trials¹
 - SV95C has greater sensitivity vs other function tests, i.e. can detect change earlier^{1,3}
- Proposed SV95C MCID = 0.1 m/s (36 m in 6 min) corresponds to 6MWT MCID = 30 m^{1,4,5}
- Continuously collects data over a period of time; minimally impacted by social, familial, or environmental factors^{1,5}

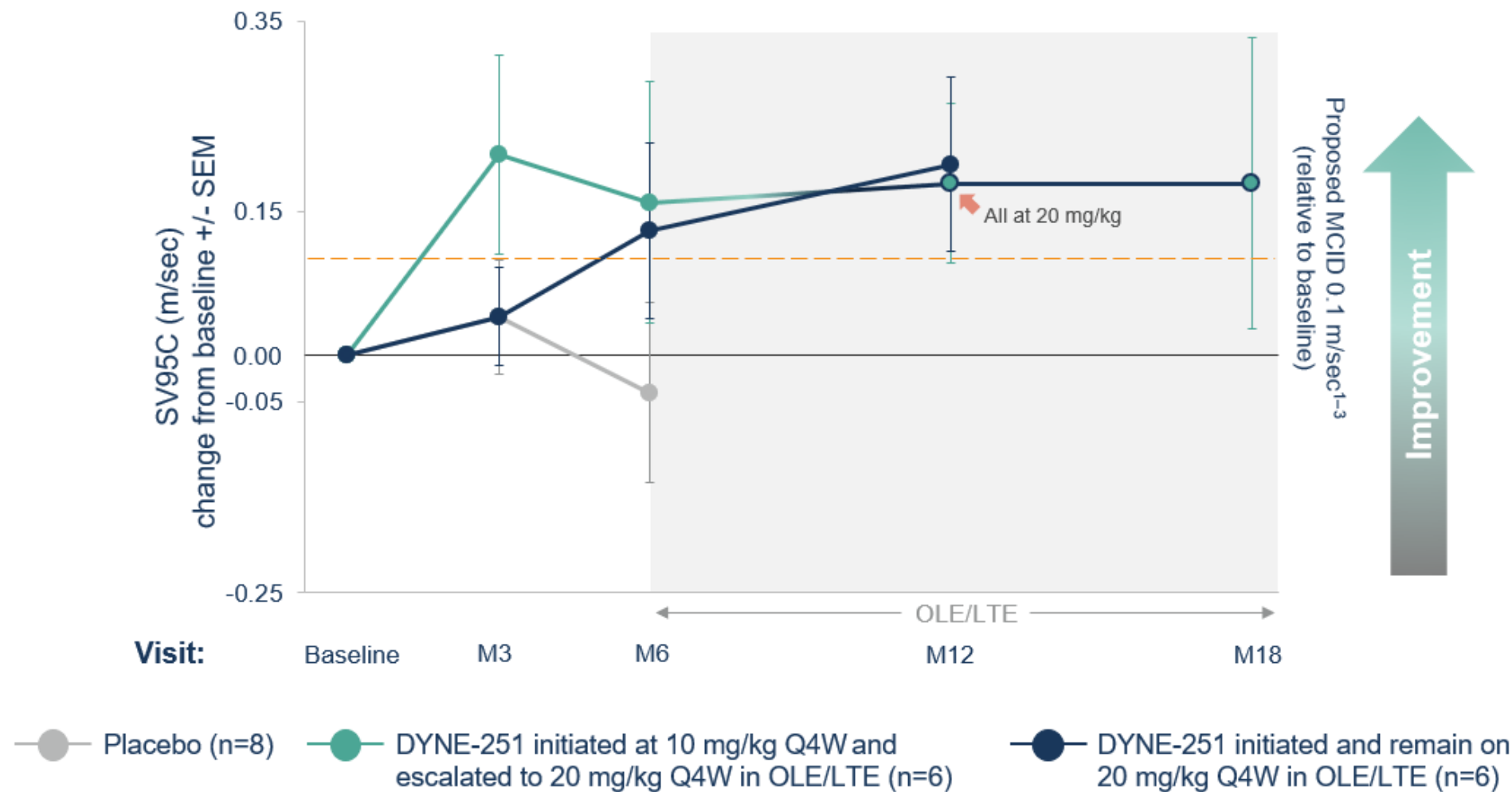


EMA, European Medicines Agency; DMD, Duchenne muscular dystrophy; MCID, minimal clinically important difference; 6MWT, 6-minute walk test; NSAA, North Star Ambulatory Assessment; 4SC, 4-stair climb.

1. EMA. Opinion on SV95C. July 2023. Accessed February 11, 2025. https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/scientific-guideline/qualification-opinion-stride-velocity-95th-centile-primary-endpoint-studies-ambulatory-duchenne-muscular-dystrophy-studies_en.pdf; 2. Servais L, et al. *Nat Med*. 2023;29(10):2391–2; 3. Servais L, et al. *Sci Rep*. 2024;14(1):29681; 4. McDonald CM, et al. *Muscle Nerve*. 2013;48(3):357–68; 5. EMA. Opinion on SV95C. April 2019. Accessed February 11, 2025. https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/scientific-guideline/qualification-opinion-stride-velocity-95th-centile-secondary-endpoint-duchenne-muscular-dystrophy-measured-valid-and-suitable-wearable-device_en.pdf.

Early and sustained functional improvement in SV95C at 20 mg/kg DYNE-251

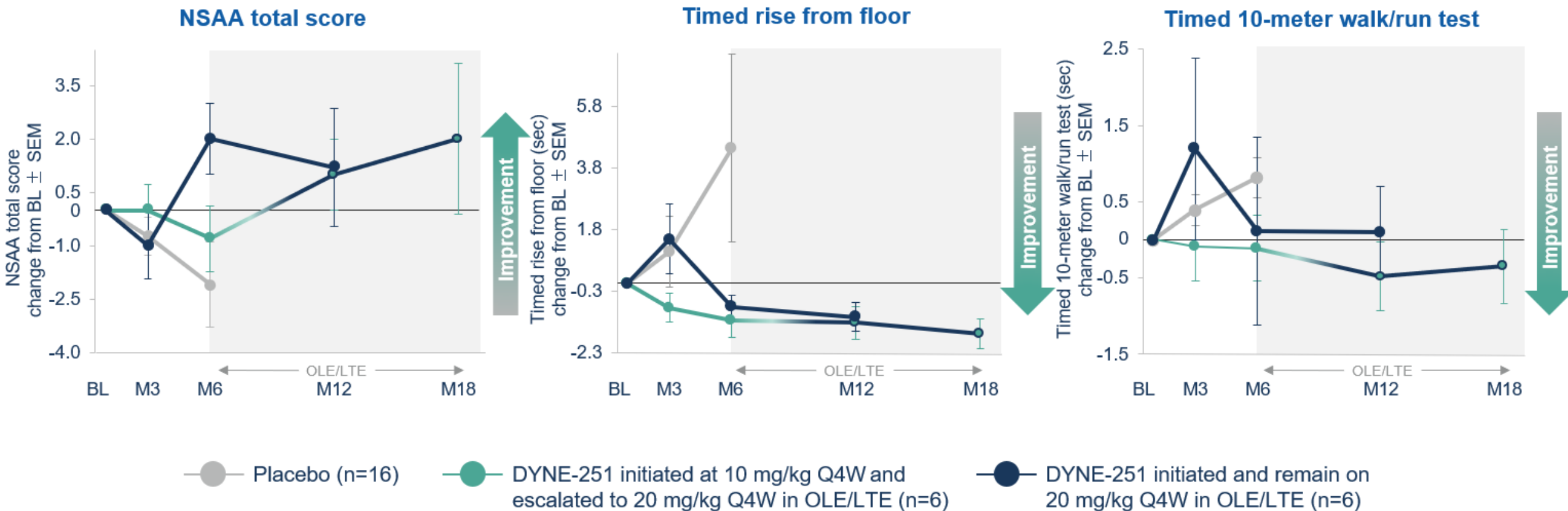
Robust improvement observed vs baseline through 18 months; proposed MCID achieved by 6 months



3 months = 85 days; 6 months = 169 days; 12 months = 337 days; 18 months = 505 days. LTE, long-term extension; m, meter; M, month; MCID, minimal clinically important difference; OLE, open-label extension; Q4W, every 4 weeks; sec, seconds; SEM, standard error of mean; SV95C, stride velocity 95th centile.
1. EMA. Opinion on SV95C. July 2023. Accessed February 11, 2025. https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/scientific-guideline/qualification-opinion-stride-velocity-95th-centile-primary-endpoint-studies-ambulatory-duchenne-muscular-dystrophy-studies_en.pdf; 2. Servais L, et al. *Sci Rep.* 2024;14(1):29681; 3. EMA. Opinion on SV95C. April 2019. Accessed February 11, 2025. https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/scientific-guideline/qualification-opinion-stride-velocity-95th-centile-secondary-endpoint-duchenne-muscular-dystrophy-measured-valid-and-suitable-wearable-device_en.pdf.



Long-term functional improvement vs baseline observed across multiple endpoints through 18 months



3 months = 85 days; 6 months = 169 days; 12 months = 337 days; 18 months = 505 days.

BL, baseline; LTE, long-term extension; m, meter; M, month; NSAA, North Star Ambulatory Assessment; OLE, open-label extension; Q4W, every 4 weeks; sec, seconds; SEM, standard error of mean.

Summary

- **The safety profile of DYNE-251 is favorable to date**, with some participants on therapy for ~2.5 years¹
- **Robust expression of near full-length dystrophin** following treatment with DYNE-251
- **Early and sustained benefit** of treatment with DYNE-251 consistently seen on clinical and real-world functional outcomes, including SV95C, NSAA, TTR, and 10MWR, through 18 months
 - Functional improvement vs baseline in SV95C, a reliable measure of continuous real-world function, demonstrated at the registrational dose level of 20 mg/kg Q4W
 - Proposed MCID for SV95C achieved by 6 months
- The registrational expansion cohort (20 mg/kg Q4W) of DELIVER (N=32) is **fully enrolled**
 - Data planned for late 2025²

10MWR, 10-meter walk/run test; MCID, minimal clinically important difference; NSAA, North Star Ambulatory Assessment; Q4W, every 4 weeks; SV95C, stride velocity 95th centile; TTR, time to rise.

1. Data as of February 7, 2025; 2. Dyne Therapeutics (February 27, 2025). Dyne Therapeutics Reports Fourth Quarter and Full Year 2024 Financial Results and Recent Business Highlights [Press Release].

<https://investors.dyne-tx.com/news-releases/news-release-details/dyne-therapeutics-reports-fourth-quarter-and-full-year-2024>.

Acknowledgments



DELIVER participants and their families

