



gRNA Quality for CRISPR Medicines

TIDES

May 10, 2018

Vic Myer, Ph.D.
Chief Technology Officer

This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the “safe harbor” provisions of The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, contained in this presentation, including statements regarding the Company’s strategy, future operations, future financial position, future revenue, projected costs, prospects, plans, and objectives of management, are forward-looking statements. The words “anticipate,” “believe,” “continue,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “potential,” “predict,” “project,” “target,” “should,” “would,” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words.. The Company may not actually achieve the plans, intentions, or expectations disclosed in these forward-looking statements, and you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Actual results or events could differ materially from the plans, intentions and expectations disclosed in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including: uncertainties inherent in the initiation and completion of preclinical studies and clinical trials and clinical development of the Company’s product candidates; whether interim results from a clinical trial will be predictive of the final results of the trial or the results of future trials; expectations for regulatory approvals to conduct trials or to market products; availability of funding sufficient for the Company’s foreseeable and unforeseeable operating expenses and capital expenditure requirements; and other factors

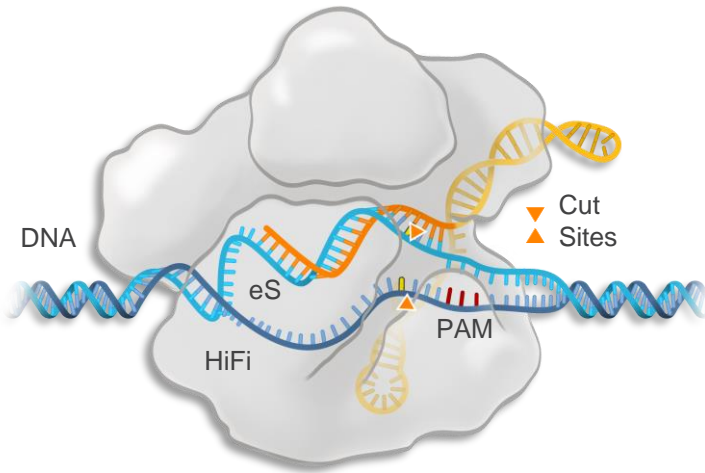
discussed in the “Risk Factors” section of the Company’s most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, which is on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in other filings that the Company may make with the Securities and Exchange Commission in the future.

In addition, the forward-looking statements included in this presentation represent the Company’s views as of the date of this presentation. The Company anticipates that subsequent events and developments will cause its views to change. However, while the Company may elect to update these forward-looking statements at some point in the future, it specifically disclaims any obligation to do so. These forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as representing the Company’s views as of any date subsequent to the date of this presentation.

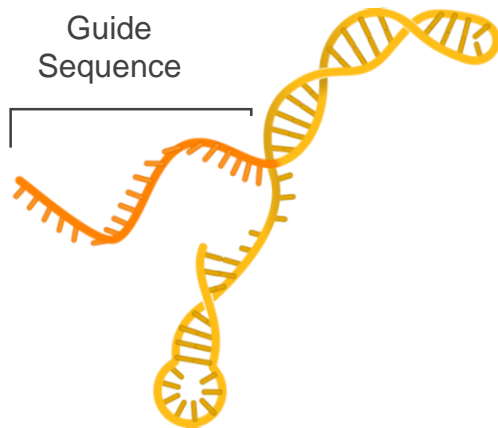
**VM is an employee and
shareholder of Editas Medicine**

| CRISPR Unlocks Genome Editing

Nuclease



Guide RNA



Complex of nuclease and guide RNA precisely locates and cuts genomic sites

Ability to target many sites simultaneously using numerous guide RNAs

Nuclease can be engineered to reach more sites and to modulate cutting

- Potential for transformative therapies
 - Genetically-defined and also genetically-treatable diseases
 - Achieves *durable* changes to edited cells
- Multiple translational science questions
 - Editing efficiency, cellular context, delivery & strategy
 - Biological and genetic context is critical
 - Specificity: demands focus and has progressed well
- Balance of potential therapeutic benefit with risk
- Regulatory science is key to realize these medicines

Ocular Medicines

Inherited Retinal Diseases

- LCA10 (EDIT-101)  
- USH2A
- Additional unnamed targets

Infectious Diseases

- Ocular HSV 

Engineered Cell Medicines




Immune Cells

- T Cells – Cancer 
- T Cells – Immunomodulation

Stem Cells

- HSCs – Sickle Cell Disease  
- HSCs – Beta-thalassemia  

Early Discovery

- Lung – CF
- Muscle – DMD 
- Liver – AATD  

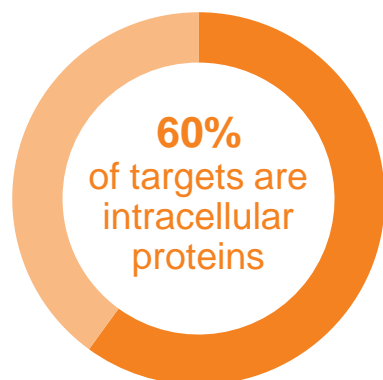
 *in vitro* proof-of-concept

 *in vivo* proof-of-concept



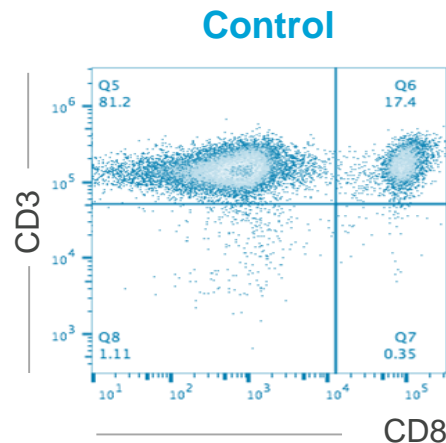
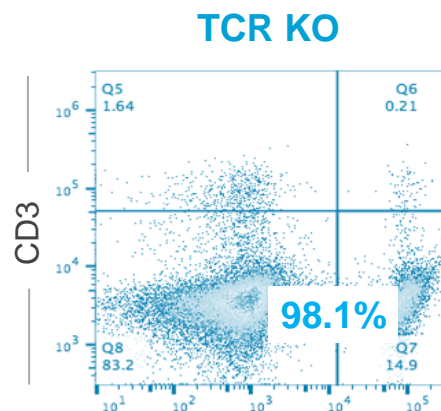
Next-Gen Engineered T Cells for Cancer

“Top 50” Cancer Antigen Targets¹



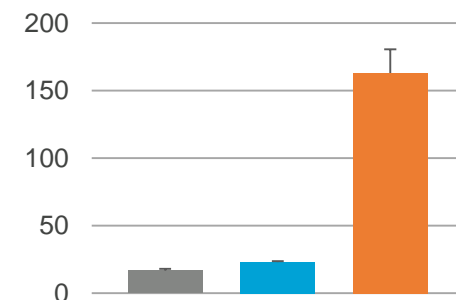
Rank	Antigen	Mechanism
1	WT1	Oncogenic
3	LMP2	Viral
4	HPV	Viral/Oncogenic
8	MAGE A3	Mixed
9	P53 WT	Oncogenic
10	NY-ESO-1	Prognosis
14	MelanA/MART1	Differentiation
15	Ras Mutant	Oncogenic
16	gp100	Differentiation
17	p53 Mutant	Oncogenic

Nearly Complete TCR Knockout

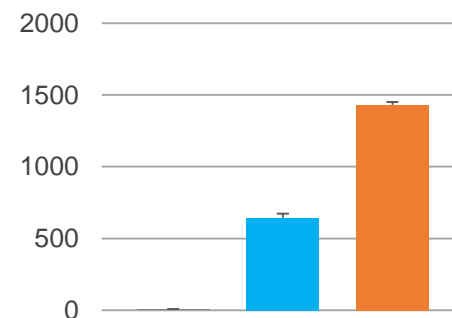


Increase in Functional Activity

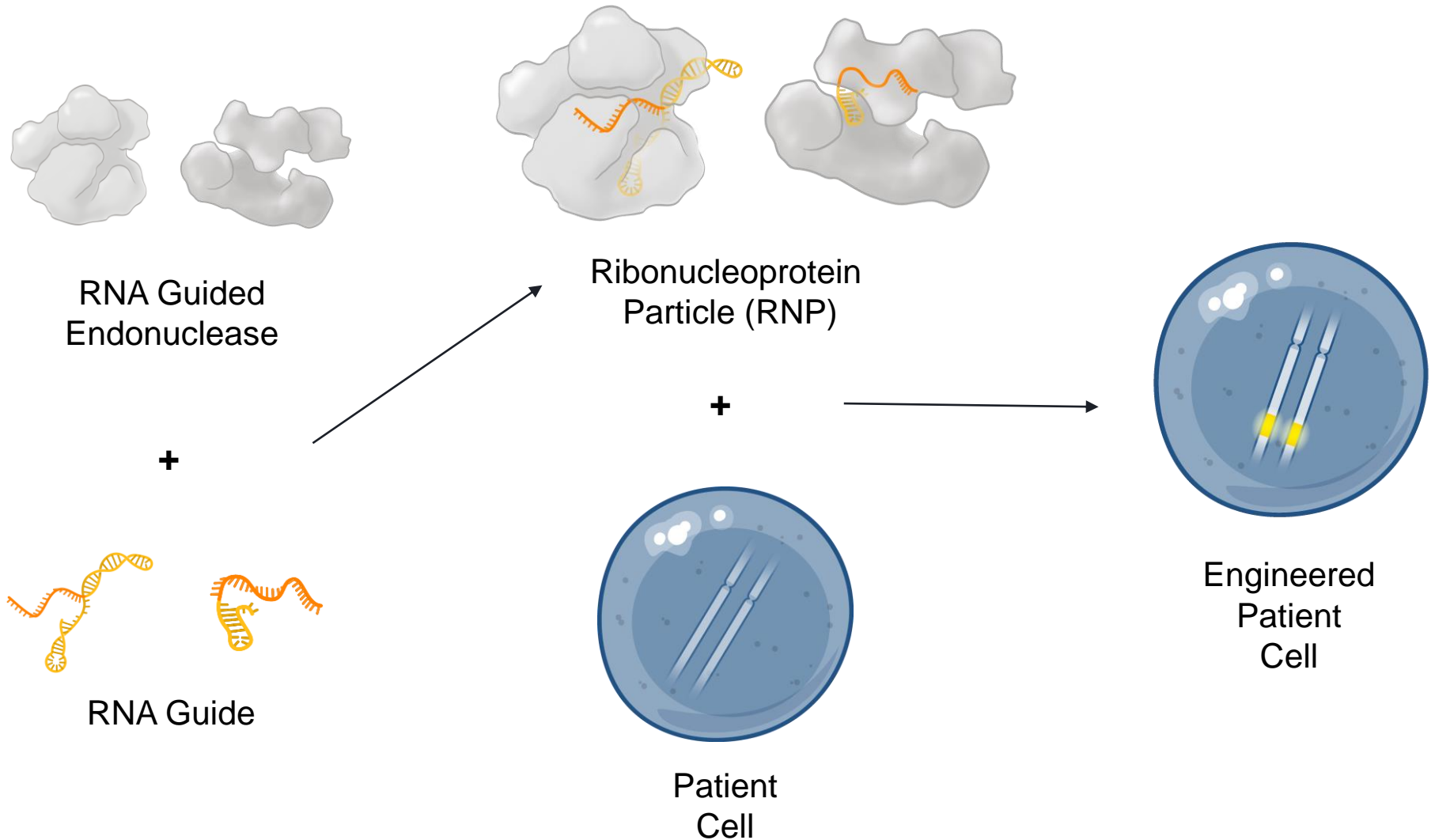
CD4 IFN γ (pg/mL)



CD8 IFN γ (pg/mL)

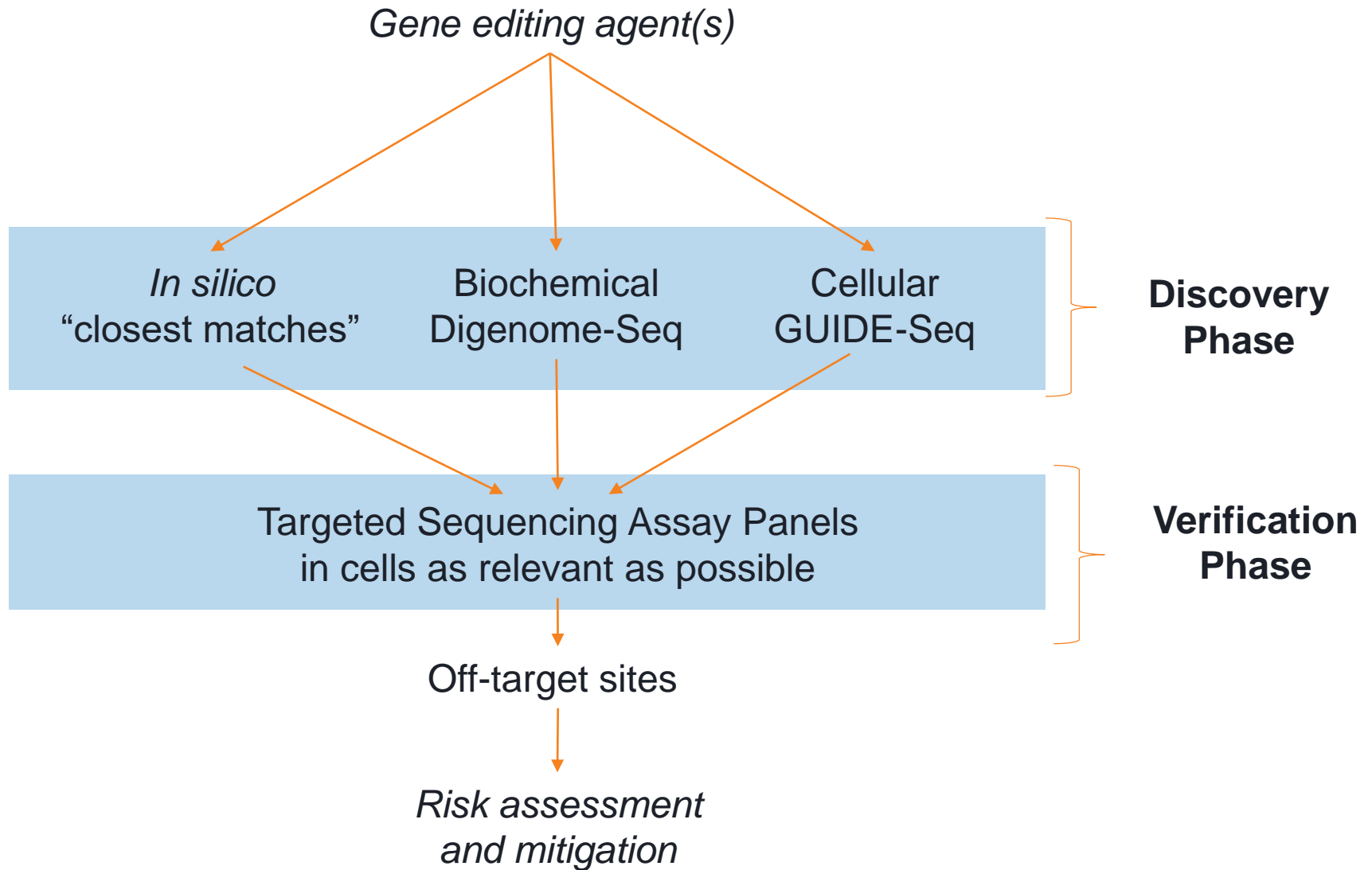


High Quality Ribonucleoprotein Particle Delivery





Editas Approach to Editing Specificity





In silico Prediction Yields Many Sites to Monitor

Using the enzyme specific sequences to generate a list of sites to monitor

- Computational methods compare gRNA sequence to human genome data base
- These methods allow for gRNA: genome mismatches (called “Off by”) and bulges in the gRNA and genomic DNA
- These analysis generally give ~ 100 sites to monitor

```
GUCUGGGCGGUGCUACAACU  NGG
|||||.|||||||  |||
GTCTGGATGGTGCTACAAC  TGG
```

Off By 1

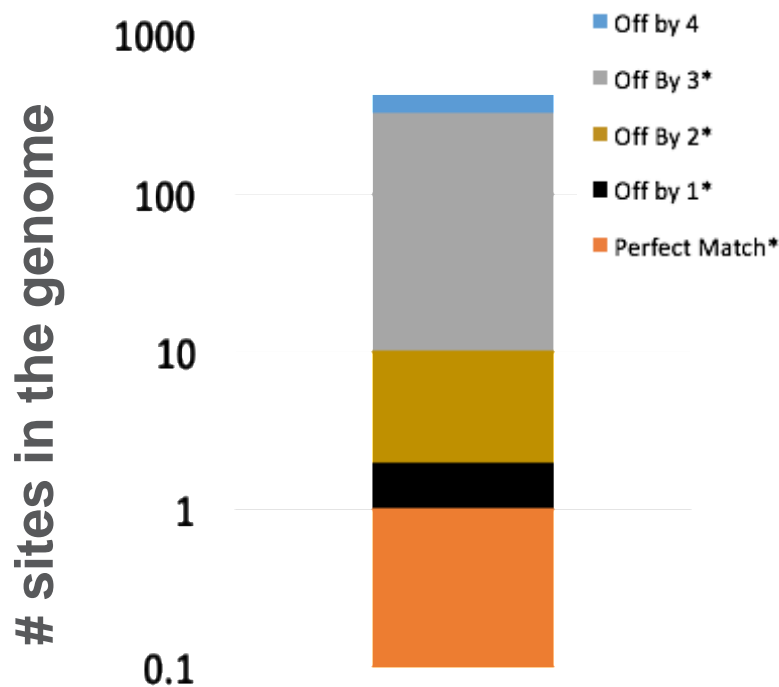
```
GUCUGGGCGGUGCUACAACU  NGG
..|.|||||.|||||||  |||
AACGGGGCGGTACTACAAC  TGG
```

Off By 4

```
GUCUGGGCGGUGCUACAACU  NGG
|||||.|||||||  |||
GTCT-GGTGGTGCTACAAC  TGG
```

Off By 1
with a gRNA
bulge

**Typical gRNA
in silico prediction**

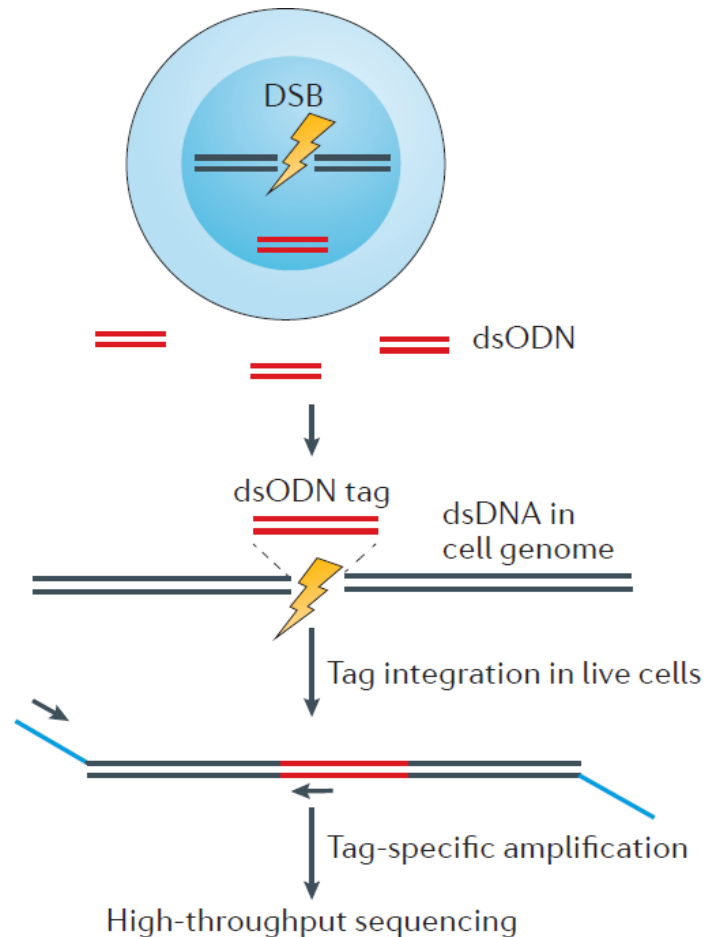


*These numbers allow for a single RNA or DNA bulge



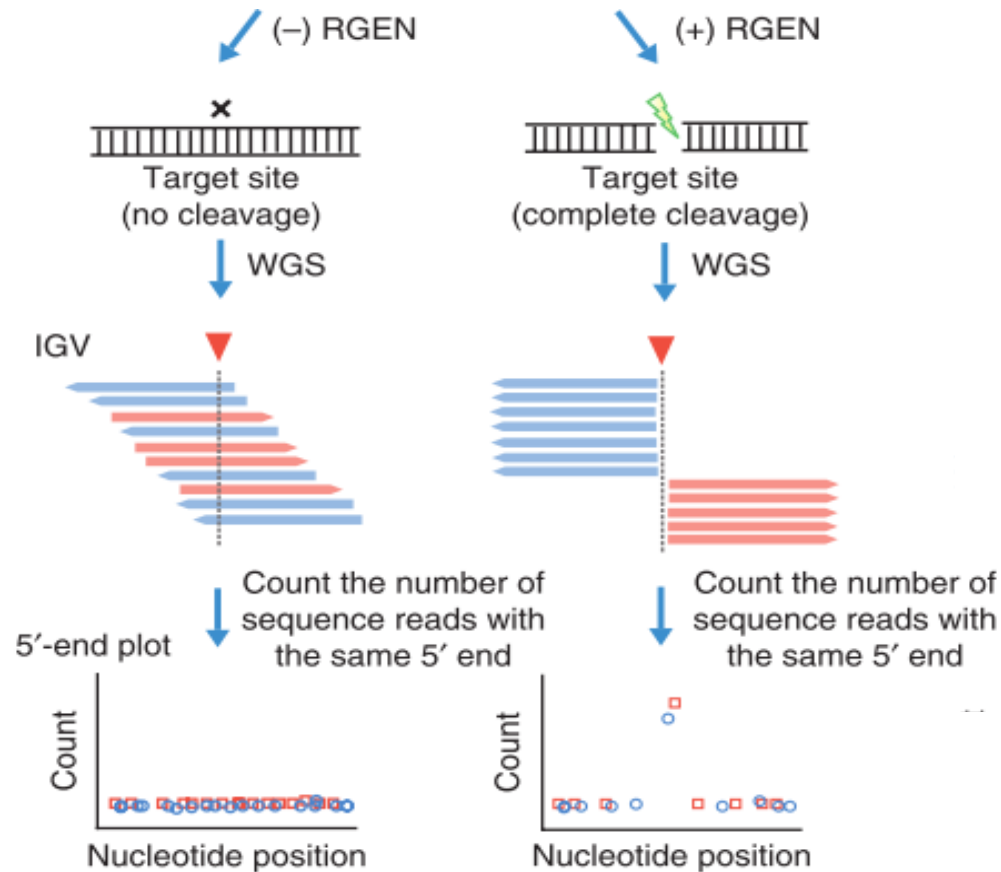
Cellular Off-Target Discovery: GUIDE-Seq Assay

Introduction of a dsODN into cells along with Cas9 and gRNA tags sites of double-strand breaks. Tag is then used to identify sites of DNA double strand breaks via next gen sequencing

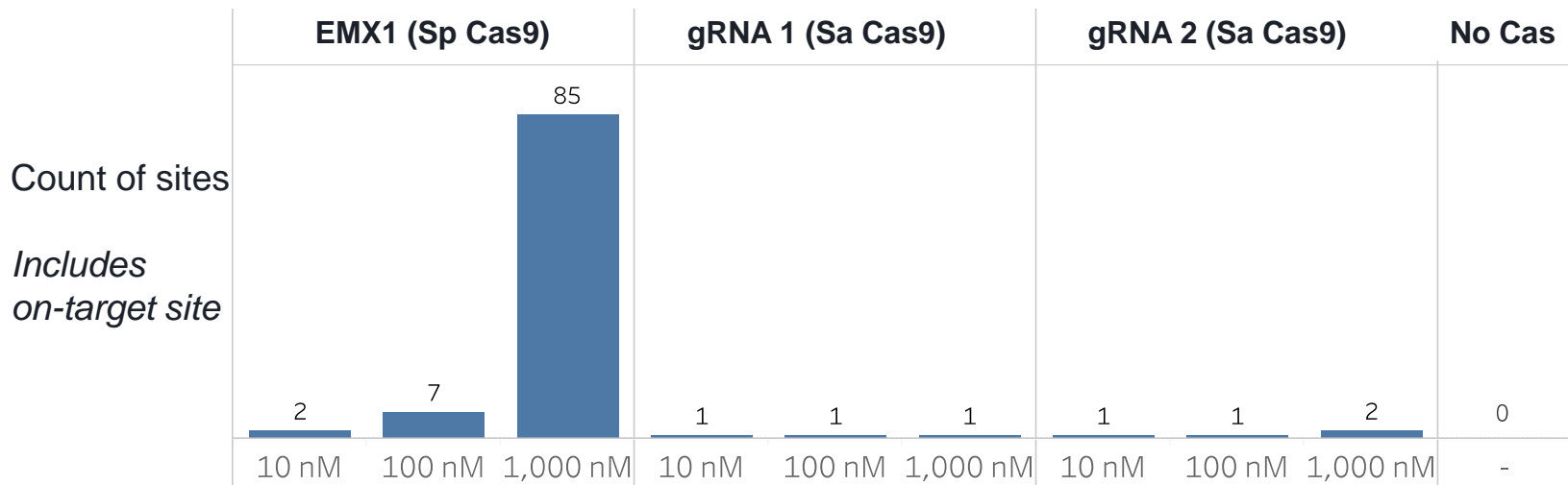
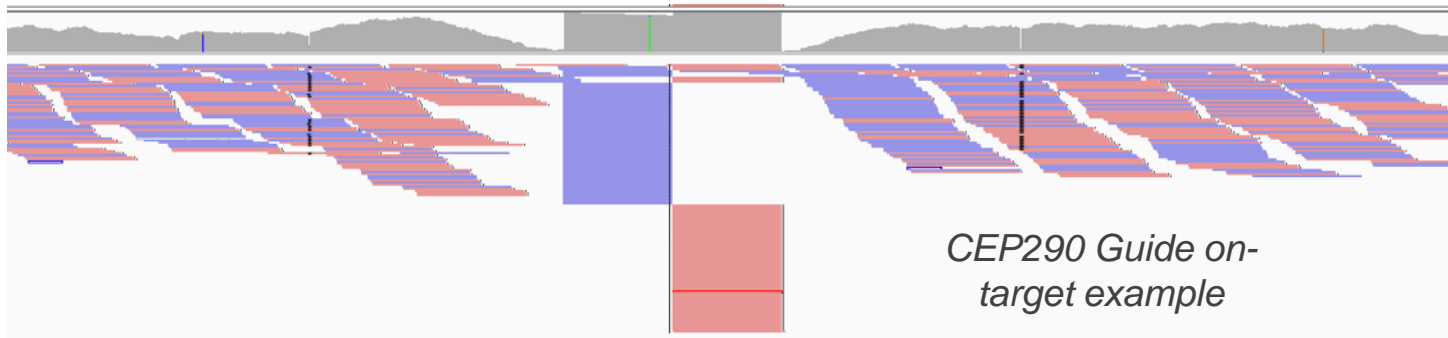


Biochemical Off-Target Discovery: Digenome Assay

In vitro cleavage of genomic DNA followed by whole genome sequencing identifies potential off-target sites



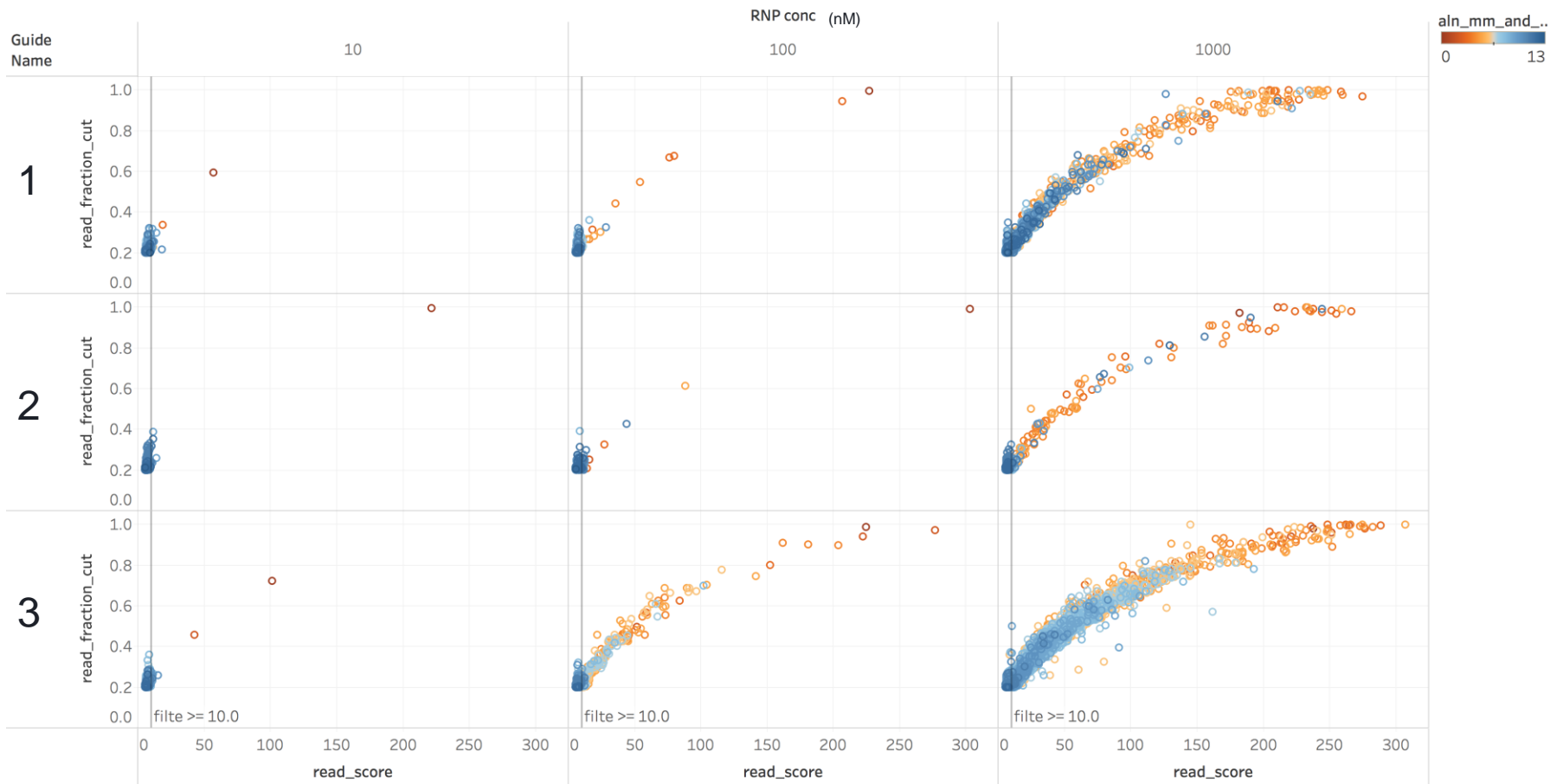
| Digenome-Seq with Optimized Guides





Digenome-Seq Results for 3 Candidates

scatter of score vs %cut by pooled sample



Read_score vs. read_fraction_cut broken down by RNP conc vs. Guide Name. Color shows `aln_mm_and_gaps`.

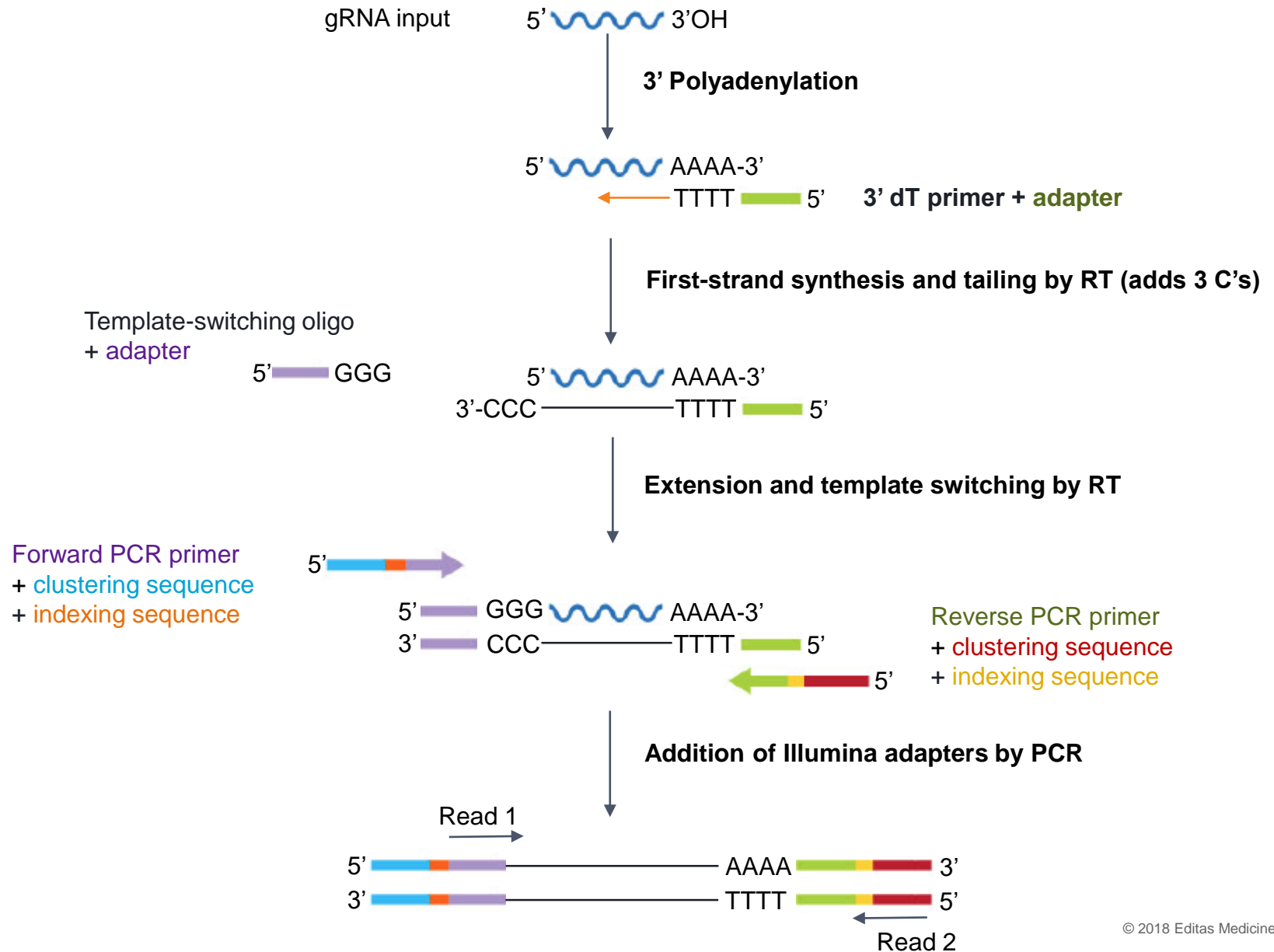


Digenome Results Show Unexpected Pattern

- Sites Identified by Digenome:
 - Distinct count of Alignment coordinates were broken down by guide and alignment (as mismatch gaps)
 - Interesting pattern emerged
 - Targeted sequencing panel showed no bone-fide off targets for all sites

Alignment mm+gaps	2
0	1
1	
2	1
3	25
4	52
5	23
6	1
7	5
8	5
9	7
10	16
11	20
12	4
13	
Grand Total	160

Development of NGS-based Method for gRNA QC



Guide	Vendor	Fraction_perfect_guide (%)	Contaminant (% of reads)
2	A	68.52	0.884
2	B	81.94	0.029

Vendor A

Contaminant sequence	Frequency (%)
Alternate Sequence 1	0.753
Alternate Sequence 2	0.018
Alternate Sequence 3	0.011
Alternate Sequence 4	0.011
Similar to expected with 3NT deletion	0.009
Unknown sequences	0.082

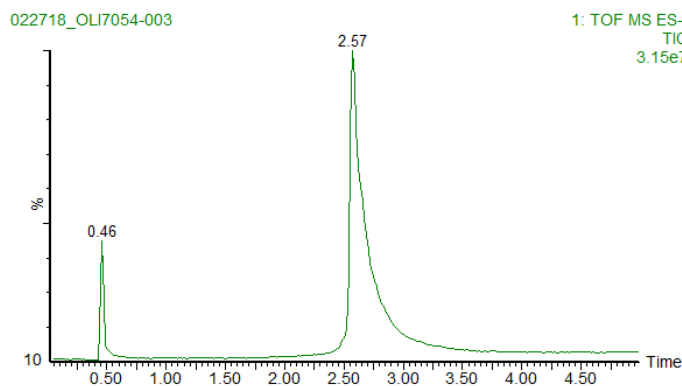
Vendor B

Contaminant sequence	Frequency (% of reads)
Similar to expected with 3NT deletion	0.019
Unknown sequences	0.010

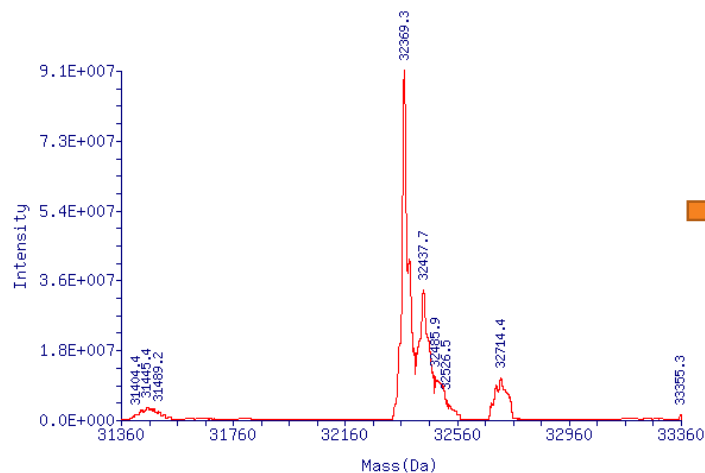
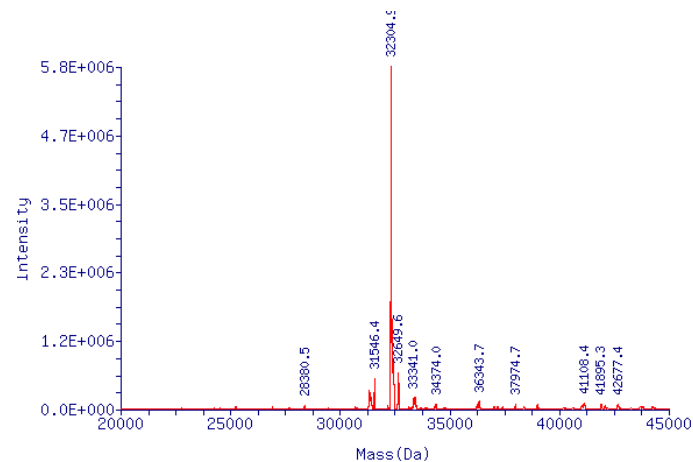
Contamination Confirmation by MS

- Alternate analysis suggested presence of contaminating guides in vendor material
- Mass spec analysis and deconvolution of main peak reveal contaminating masses

LC-MS



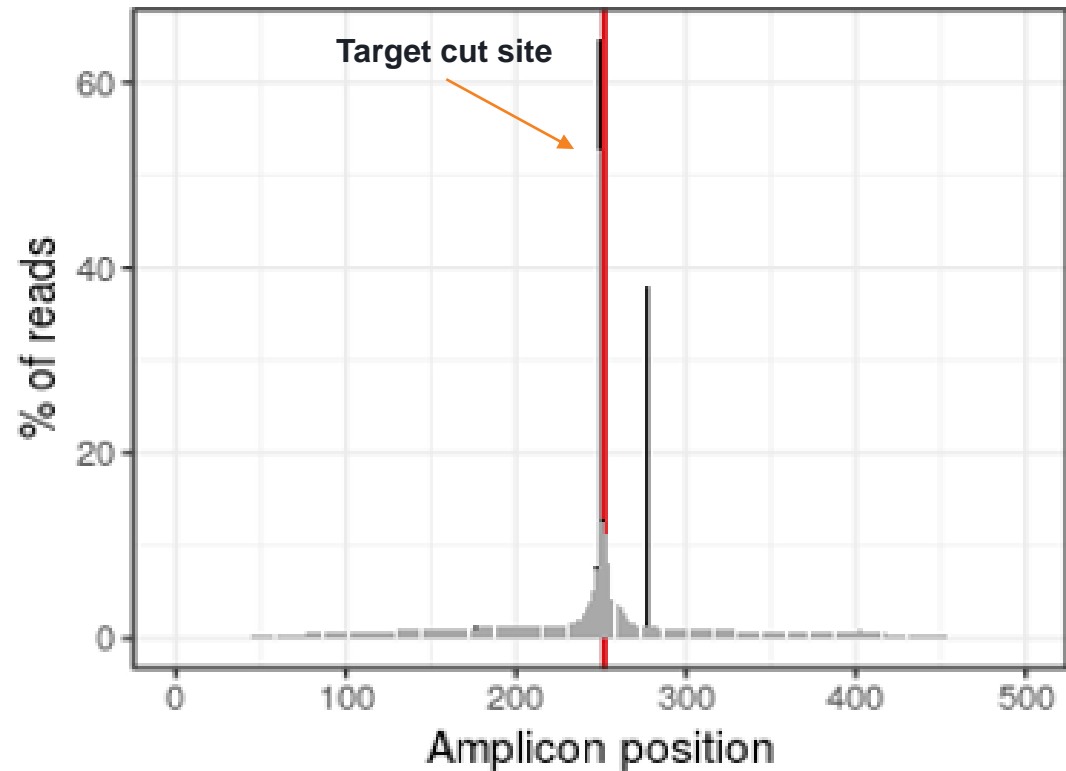
Deconvoluted MS



ProMass Sample Browser			
Target Masses			
32369.8	32438.9	32462.9	32479.9
Observed Masses			
32369.3	32437.7	32462.7	32485.9
Purity			
40.87	10.42	6.46	

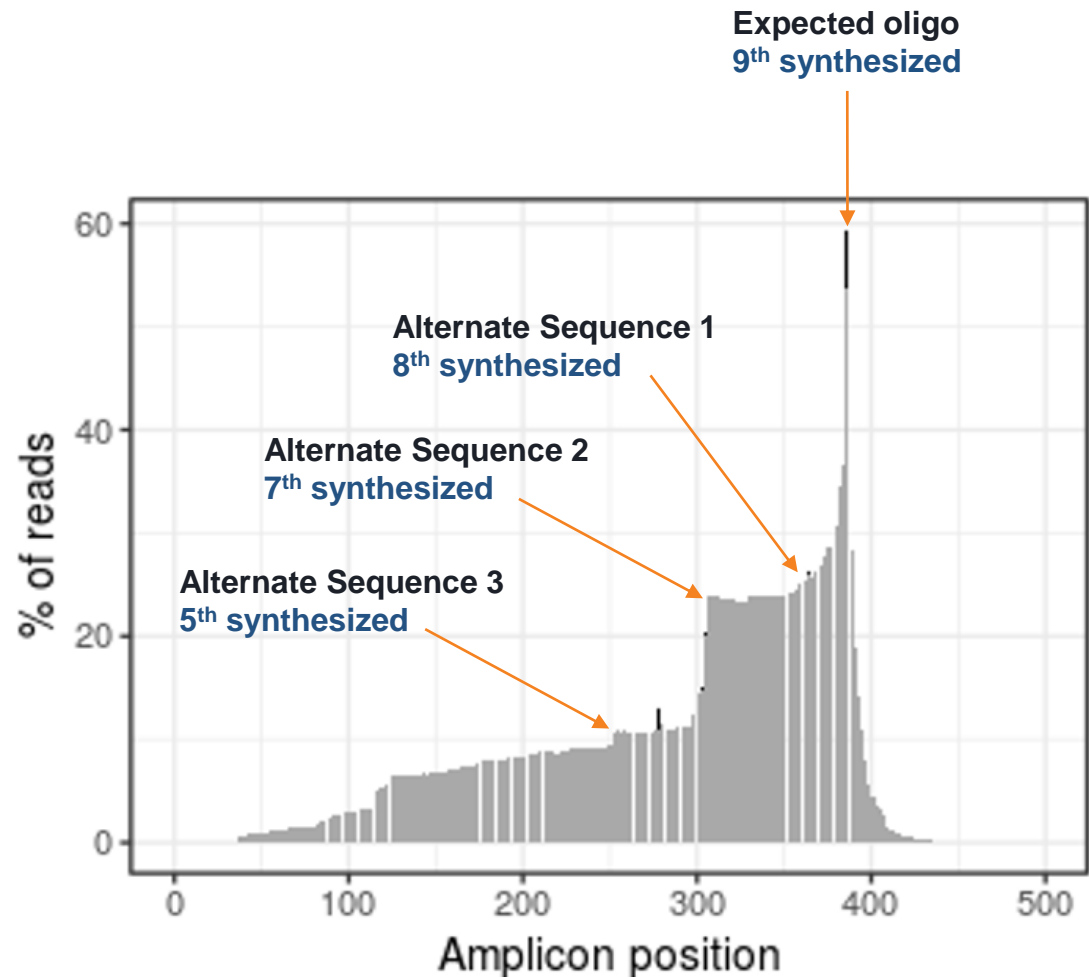
Cellular assay

- Cells transfected with ribonucleoprotein-gRNA complex
- Amplicon assessed for editing
- Editing events measured across amplicon
- Symmetric cutting profile with peak in editing at target site



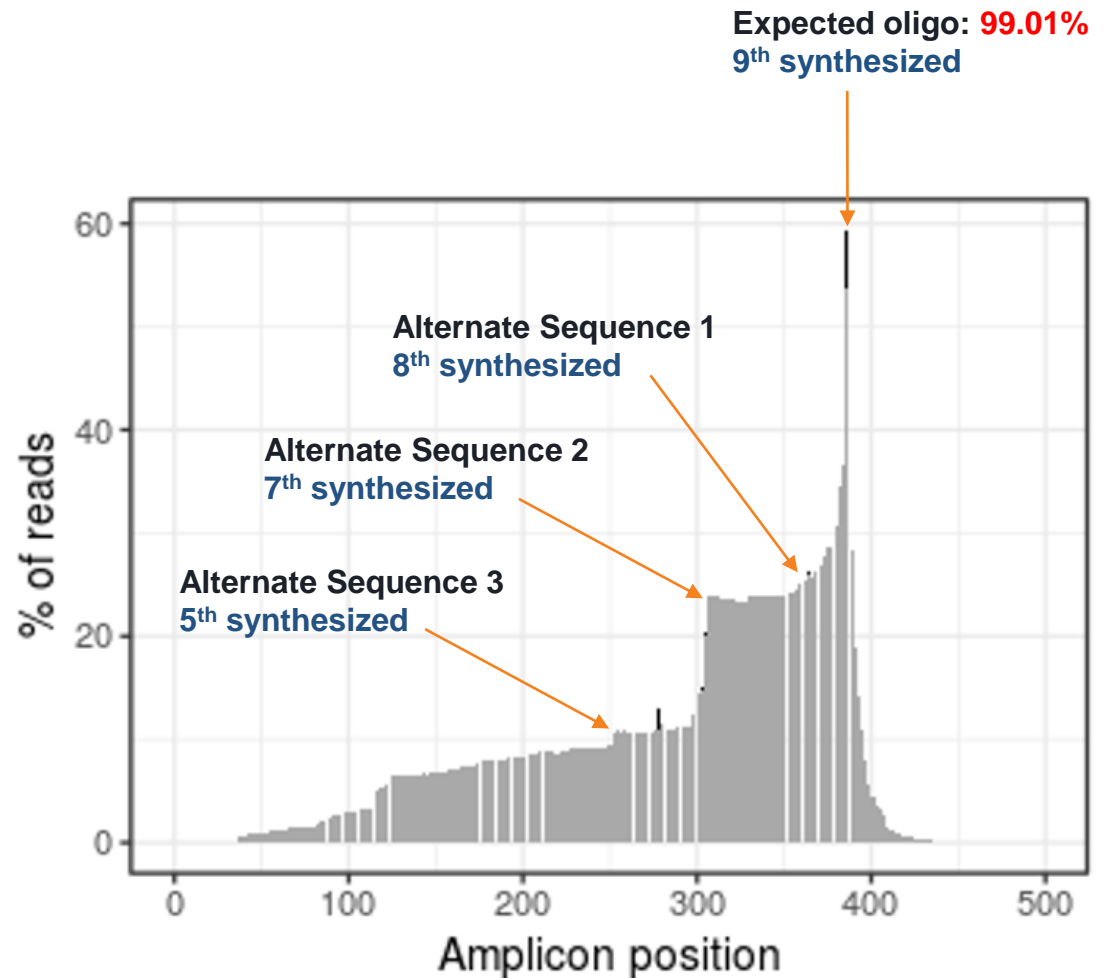
Cellular assay – extension in editing region

- Observed in >20 oligos
- Contamination appears to be directional, in the order of synthesis
- Observed with multiple vendors
- Not picked up by mass spec



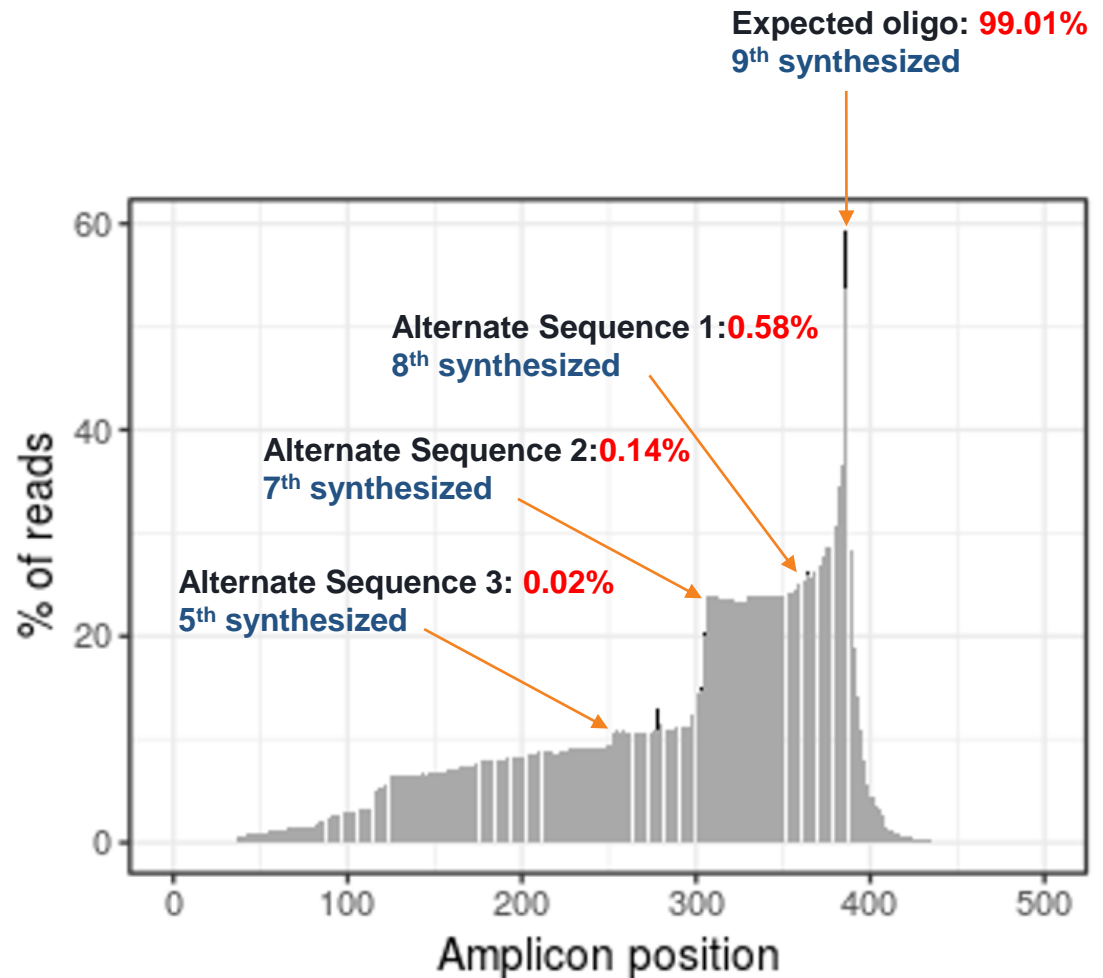
Cellular assay – extension in editing region

- Observed in >20 oligos
- Contamination appears to be directional, in the order of synthesis
- Observed with multiple vendors
- Not picked up by mass spec



Cellular assay – extension in editing region

- Observed in >20 oligos
- Contamination appears to be directional, in the order of synthesis
- Observed with multiple vendors
- Not picked up by mass spec

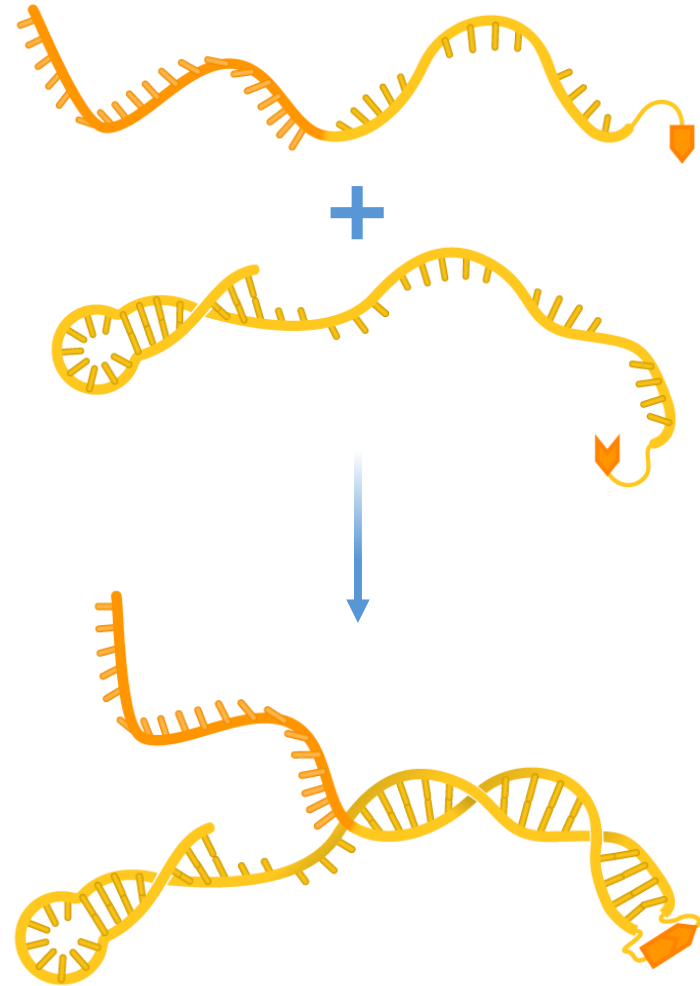


Contaminates are active at low levels

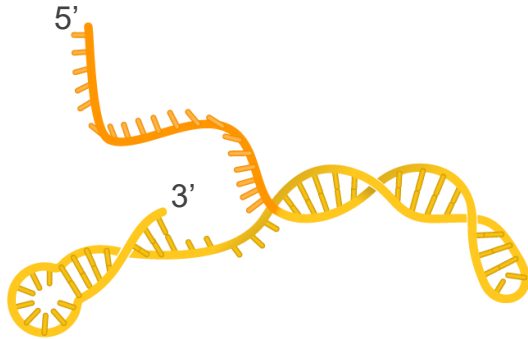
World class RNA
chemistry expertise

Enables best-in-class
CRISPR medicines

Proprietary classes
of guide RNAs with
distinct intellectual
property



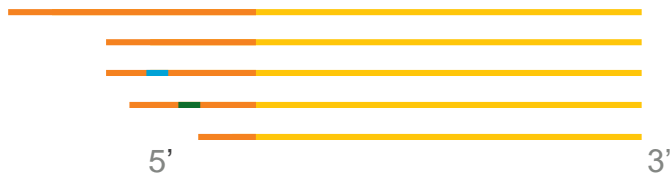
Single gRNA



- Direction of synthesis is 3' to 5', more critical 5' end especially error prone
- Independent coupling reactions at 98.5% success rate: for 100mer, 20% full-length product
- Purification to enrich full-length product can introduce low level contamination

Heterogeneous product

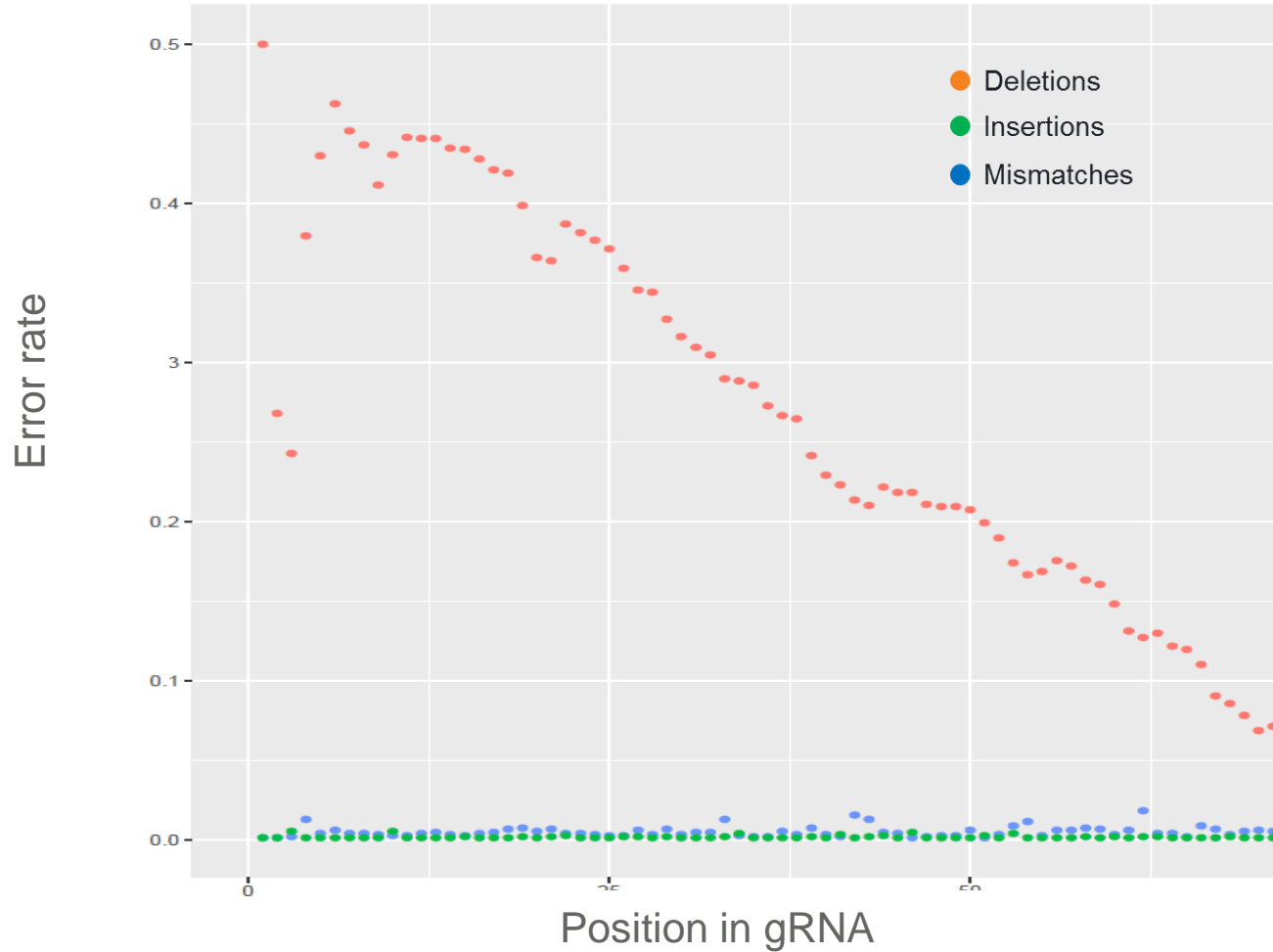
Full-length, truncated, errors



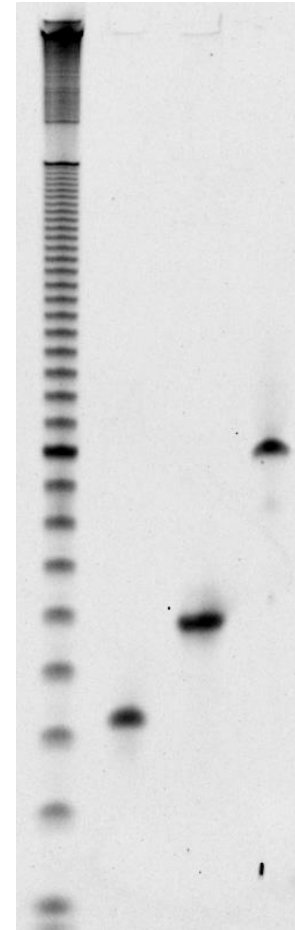
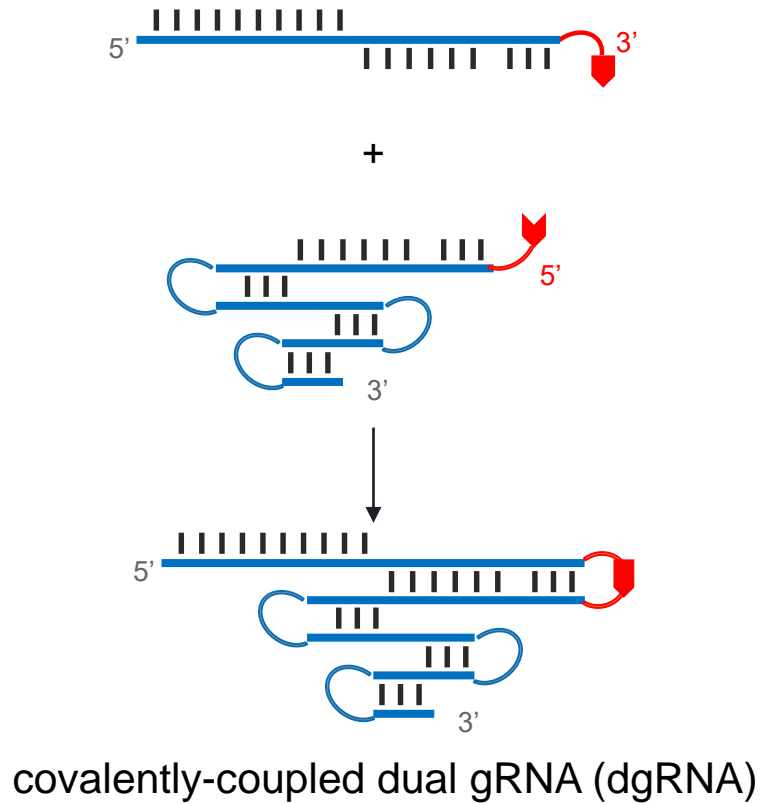
Need methods to measure guide **sequence fidelity** and **purity**

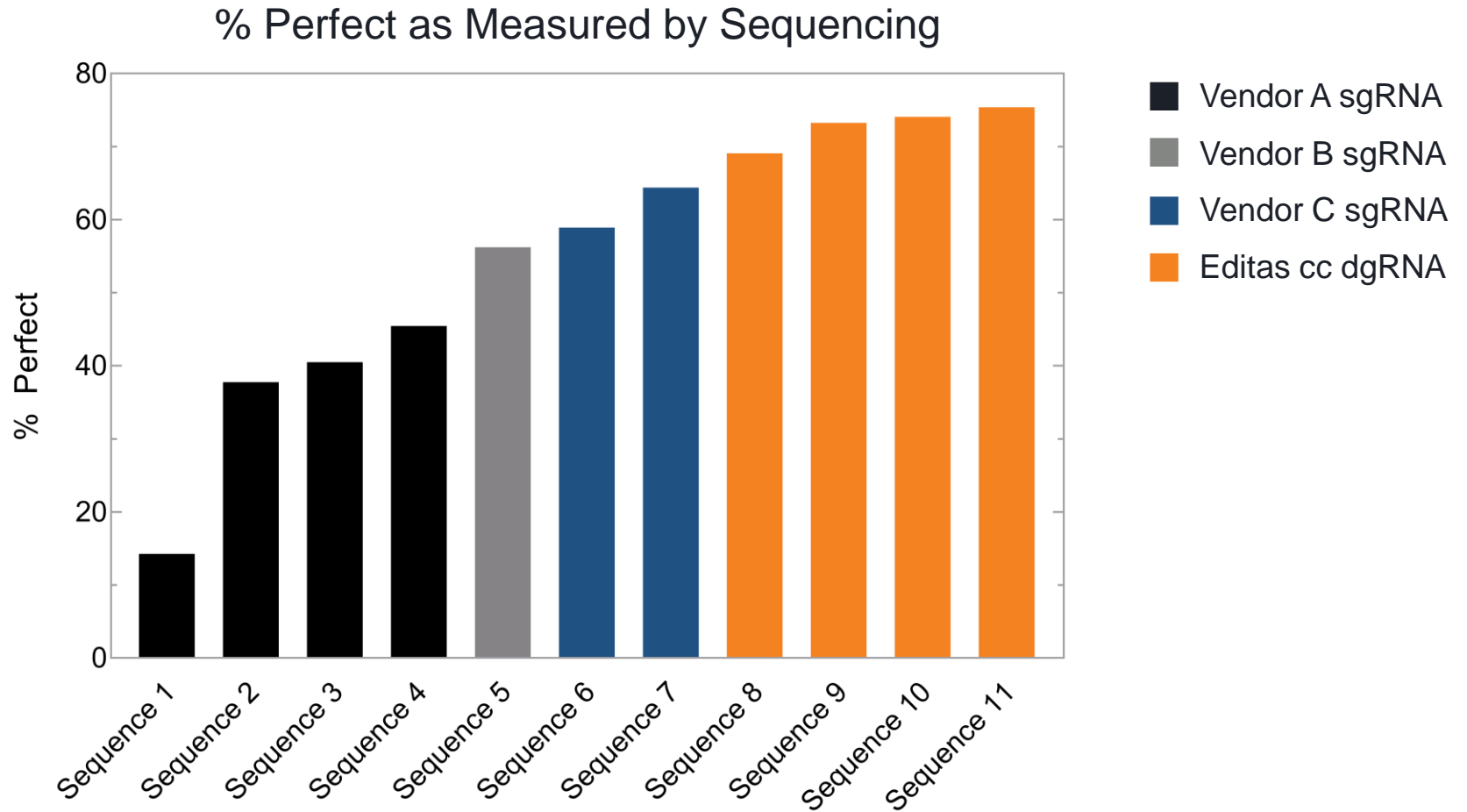


NGS-Based Method for 5' End Evaluation



| Generating Synthetic Covalently-Coupled Dual gRNA





- gRNA quality is important as these are potent enzymes
 - Sequence fidelity and purity should be understood
 - Minor contaminants can have activity
- Editas has developed state of the art synthesis and analytics for gRNAs



Thank you.