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Synthesis and application of stereopure guanidine-containing backbone to multiple oligonucleotide modalities in preclinical studies

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Wave Life Sciences

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Forward looking statements

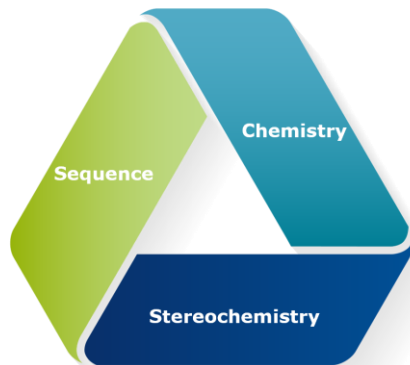
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PRISM platform enables rational drug design

Sequence

B: bases

A, T, C, mC, G, U,
other modified bases



Stereochemistry

Chiral control of
any stereocenter

5' modifications,
backbone modifications

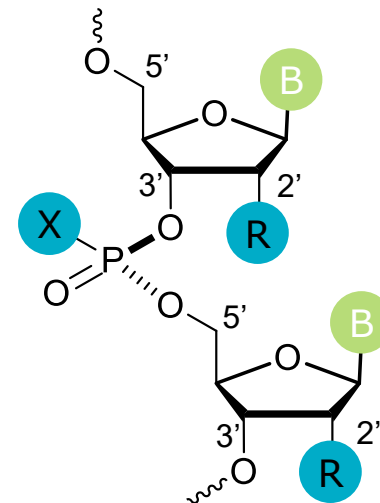
Chemistry

R: 2' modifications

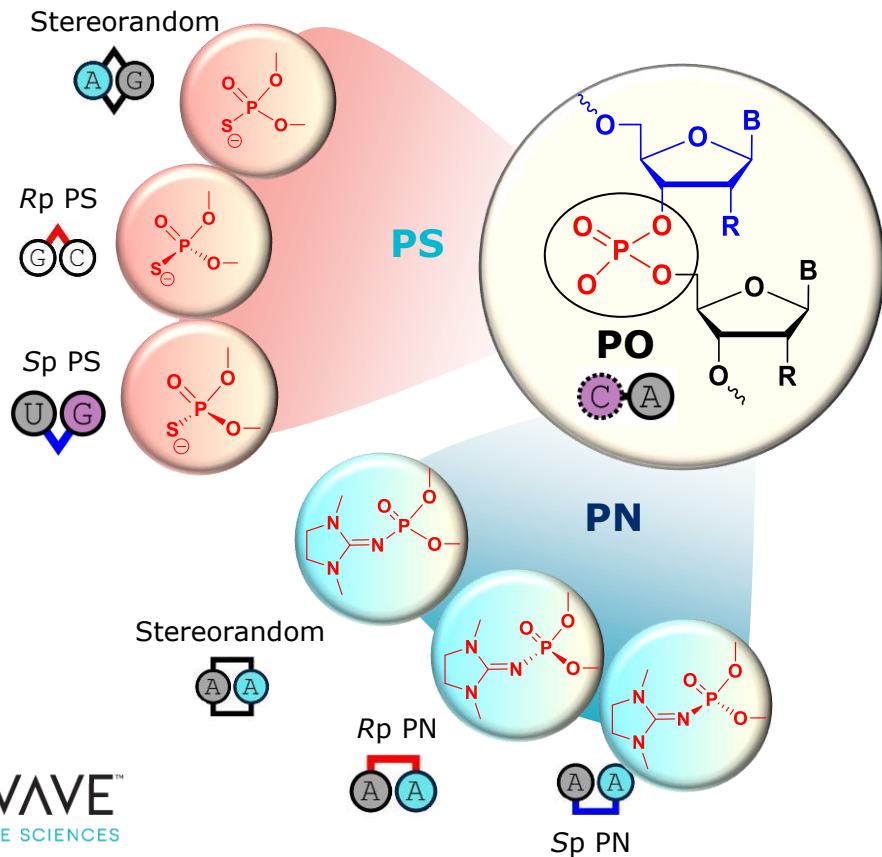
OMe, MOE, F,
other modifications

X: backbone chemistry

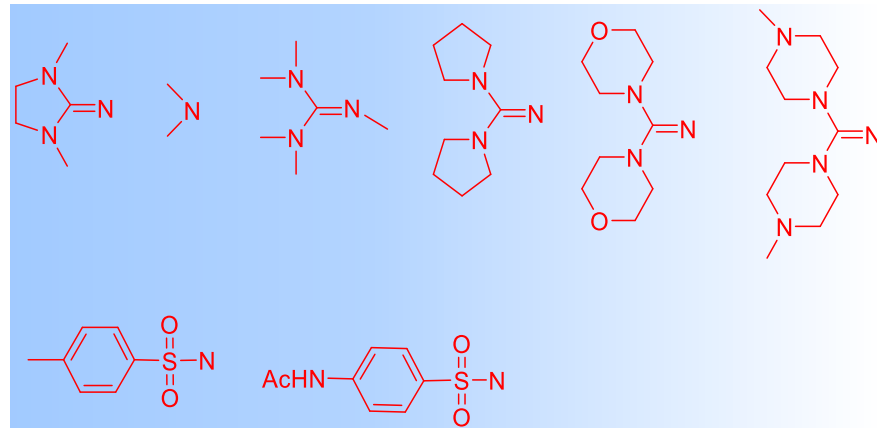
PO, PS, PN



PRISM backbone modifications



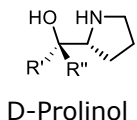
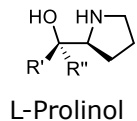
PN variations (eg, targeting ligands)



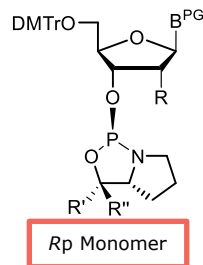
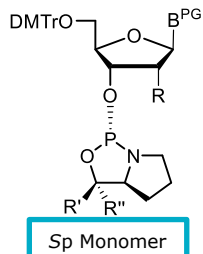
Advances in stereopure monomer synthesis & manufacturing

Chiral auxiliary

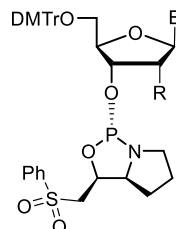
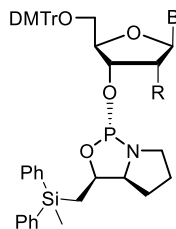
Amidites



R' = Ph, R'' = CH₃
R' = CH₂Si(CH₃)Ph₂, R'' = H

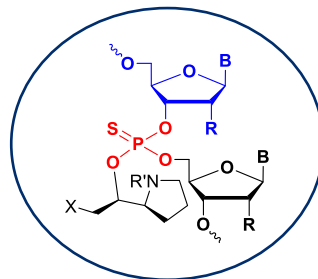
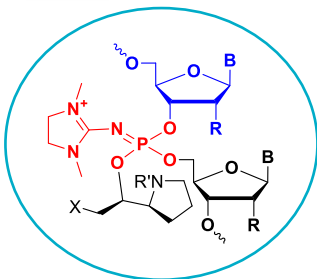
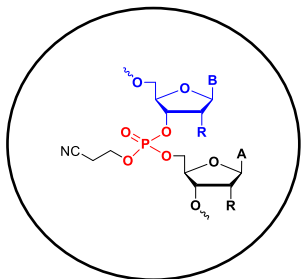
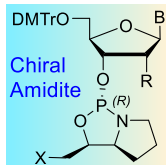
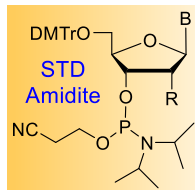


R = H, OCH₃, OCH₂CH₂OCH₃, F

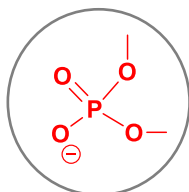


- High yield (up to 95%)
- High selectivity
- Multi-kg scale
- Various 2'-modifications
- Standard protecting groups
 - Bz, iBu, Ac

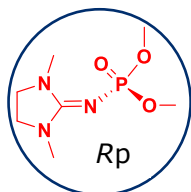
Efficient scalable process for synthesis



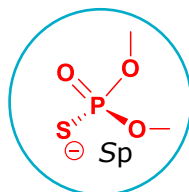
DEA wash



PO



PN



PS

- ❑ Std CNE amidite for PO
- ❑ Chiral amidite for both PS and PN

- ❑ High diastereoselectivity
- ❑ High coupling efficiency

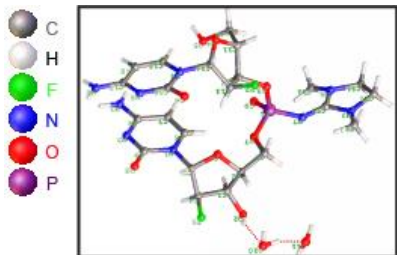
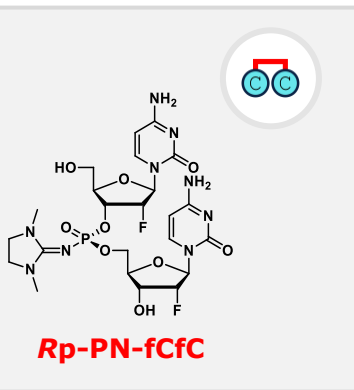
Standard C&D process

- ❖ On column DEA wash
- ❖ Ammonium hydroxide

Scalable process

- ❖ 96-well plate to GMP manufacturing
- ❖ Comparable yield to std oligo

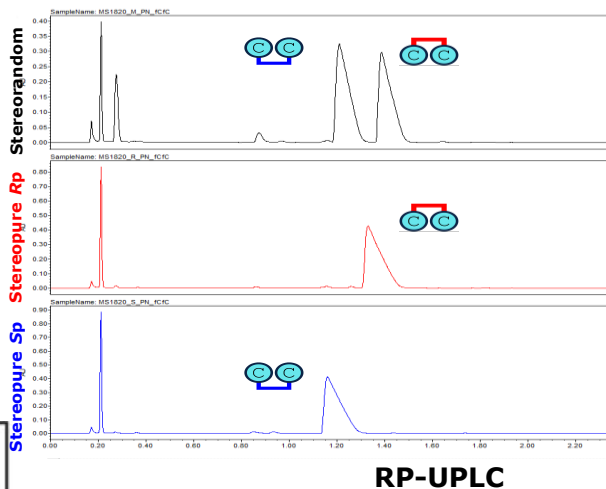
Characterization of stereopure dimers



Rp-PN-fCfC

X-ray crystal structure
CCDC Refcode: 2113502

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**Yield
(Rp:Sp)**

93.26%

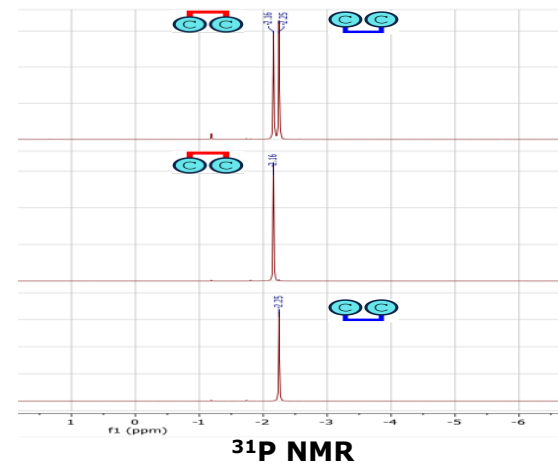
(47.27: 52.73)

84.97%

(99.25:0.75)

83.91%

(0.22:99.78)

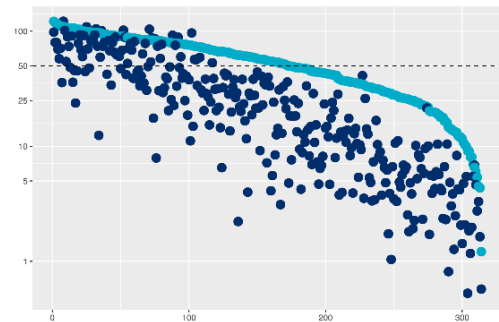


Dimer	Amidite	Rp:Sp
2'-MOE-G + 2'OMe-U	L-PSM	99.8:0.2
	D-PSM	0.9:99.1
2'-MOE-5MeC + 2'OMe-U	L-PSM	99.9:0.1
	D-PSM	0.4:99.6
2'-OMe-G + 2'OMe-U	L-PSM	99.5:0.5
	D-PSM	0.2:99.8
2'-OMe-U + 2'-OMe-U	L-PSM	99.5:0.5
	D-PSM	0.2:99.8

Potency is enhanced with addition of PN modifications across modalities

Silencing

Target knockdown (% remaining)

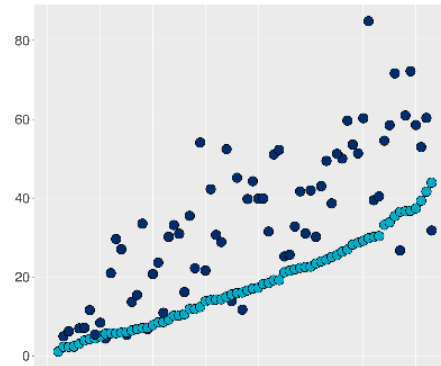


Ranked by potency of reference PS/PO compound

● PS/PO reference compound

Splicing

% Skipping

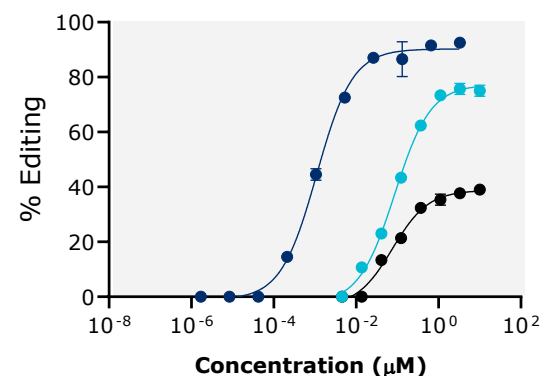


Ranked by potency of reference PS/PO compound

● PS/PN modified compound

Editing

% Editing

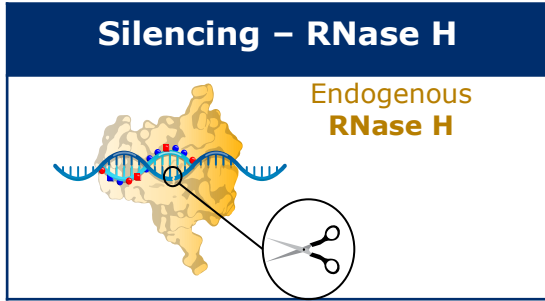


● PS/PO/PN

■ PS/PO (Stereopure)

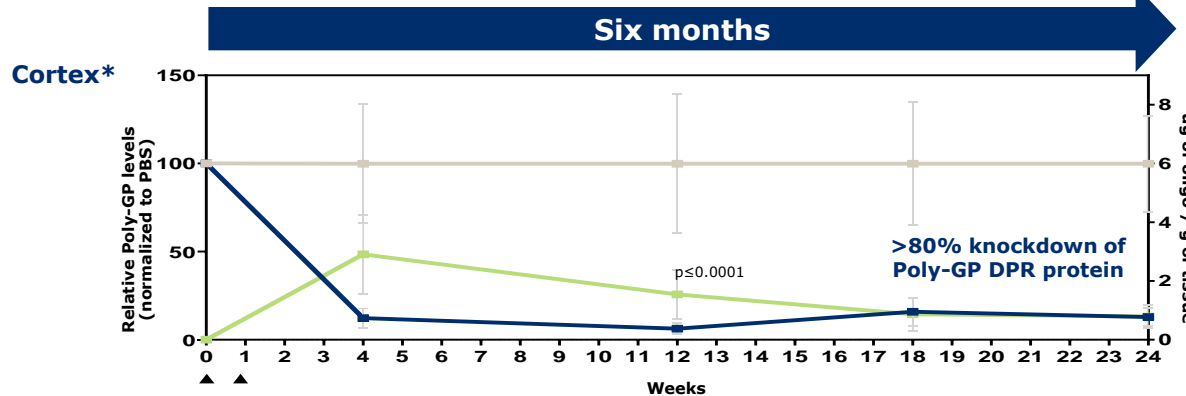
● PS/PO (Stereorandom)

WVE-004 treatment resulted in durable reduction of poly-GP biomarker in mouse spinal cord & cortex^{1,2}

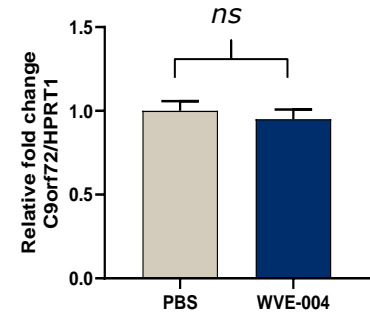


- WVE-004 leads to variant-selective silencing of C9orf72 transcripts
 - Contains PN chemistry
 - Lowers expansion-containing transcripts
 - Preserves healthy C9orf72 protein
- Poly-GP is produced from G₄C₂ expansion-containing transcripts

Change in poly(GP) and oligonucleotide concentration in C9 BAC mice over six months



C9orf72 protein in C9 BAC mice unchanged at six months



*Similar results observed in spinal cord

PBS
 WVE-004: Poly(GP) DPR
 WVE-004: Oligonucleotide concentration

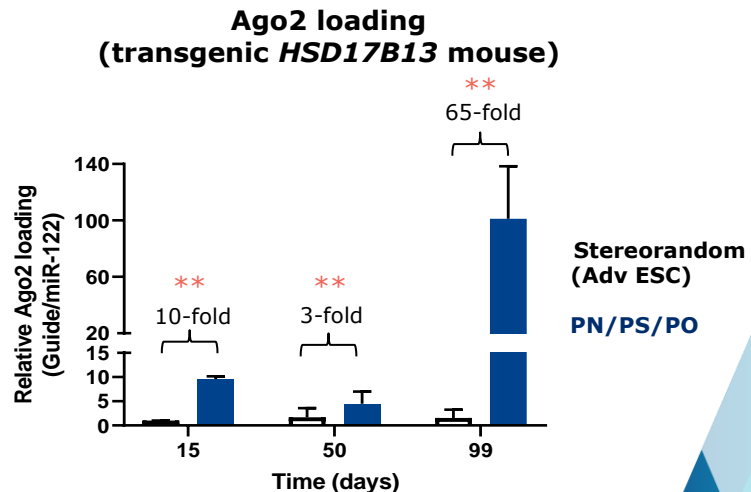
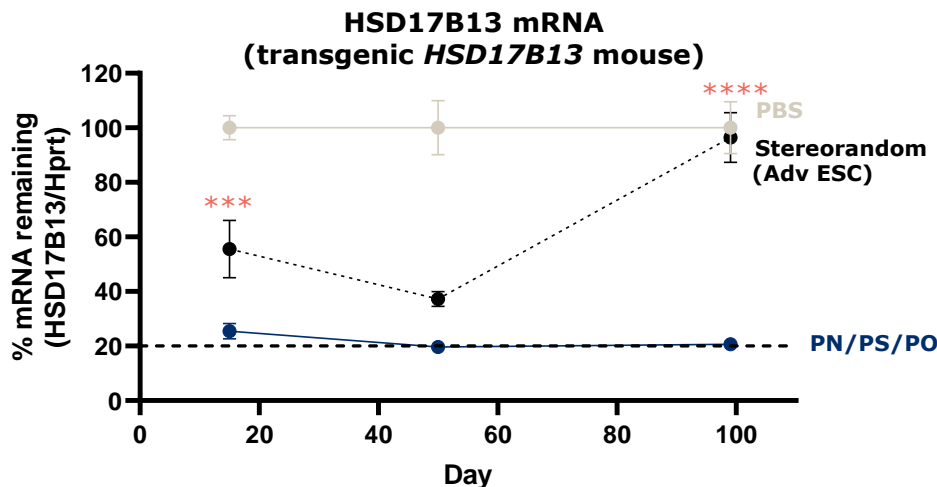
PN modification improves silencing for GalNAc-siRNAs by increasing Ago2 loading in mice



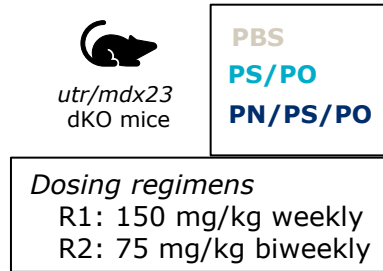
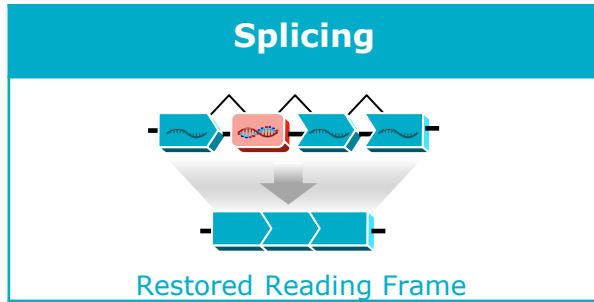
Human *HSD17B13* transgenic mice

3 mg/kg SC dose (day 1)

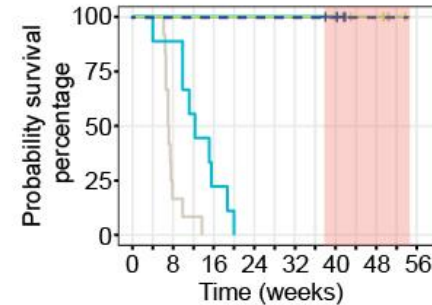
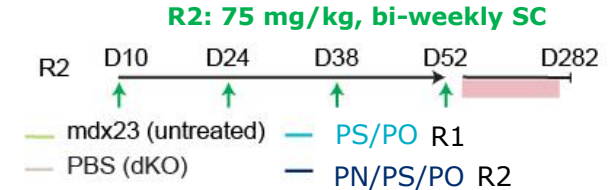
- ~80% silencing *HSD17B13* mRNA 14-weeks post-single dose with PN-containing siRNA
- Significantly greater Ago2-loading than comparator siRNA



PN modification increases exon skipping, restores dystrophin expression and prolongs survival in dKO mice



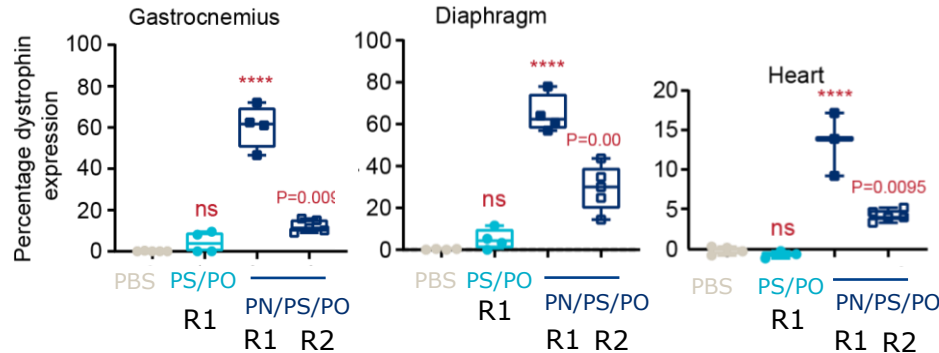
Increased survival in dKO mice



Median survival	
PBS	49 days
R1 PS/PO	86 days
R2 PN/PS/PO	280 days

$p=2 \times 10^{-11}$

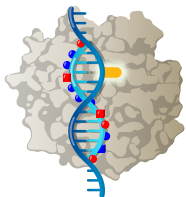
Increased dystrophin protein expression in dKO mice



WVE-006 directs RNA base editing to increase serum AAT protein above potential therapeutic threshold in mice

Editing

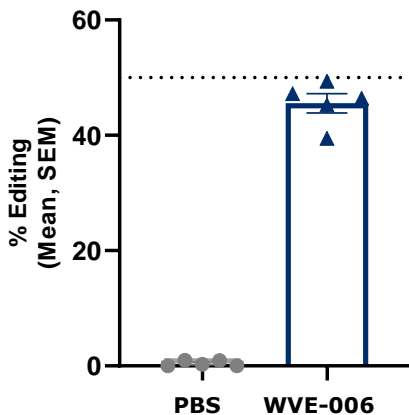
Editing



AIMers engage endogenous **ADAR** enzymes

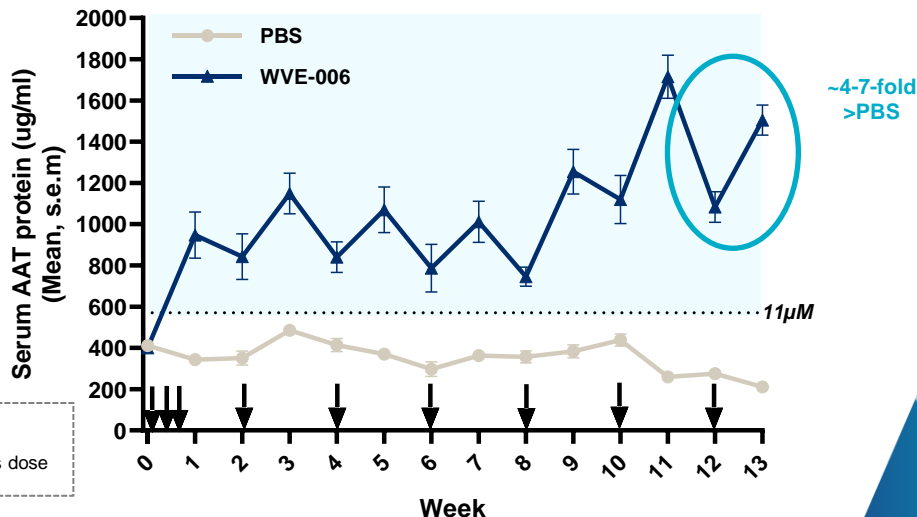
- WVE-006: PN-modified AIMer for *SERPINA1* RNA editing
- ~50% *SERPINA1* mRNA editing in liver of AATD mouse model
- WVE-006 increases serum AAT protein levels >11 μ M in AATD mouse model

SERPINA1 mRNA editing (liver, NSG-PiZ mice, week 13)



↓ 10 mg/kg subcutaneous dose

Serum AAT protein levels (NSG-PiZ mice)



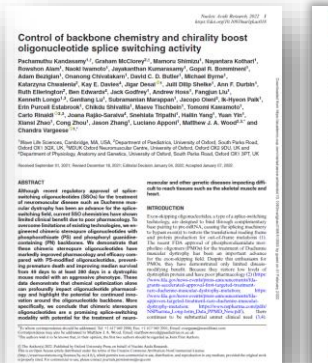
Impact of PN chemistry highlighted in three high-impact publications this year



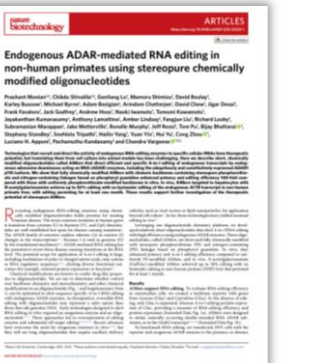
Silencing



Splicing



RNA Editing



- Thanks to all colleagues and contributors from Wave Life Sciences