

WVE-003: An investigational first-in-class allele-selective mutant huntingtin-lowering molecule in Huntington's Disease

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Forward-looking statements

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Disclosures

- Jane Atkins is an employee of Wave Life Sciences



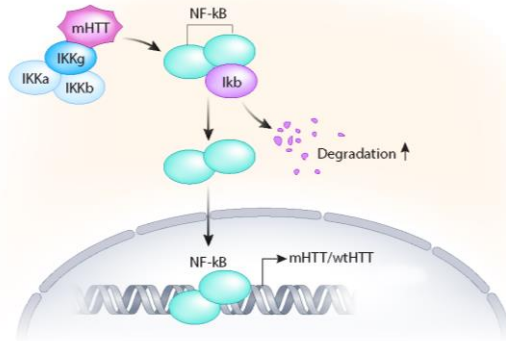
Allele-selective silencing of mHTT is a promising therapeutic strategy for HD

- Allele-selective silencing has the potential to impact multiple pathogenic mechanisms in HD
- WVE-003 robustly and durably lowered mutant huntingtin (mHTT) while sparing wild type huntingtin (wtHTT), exceeding our predefined criteria of $\geq 30\%$ CSF mHTT lowering
- Wave's SELECT-HD clinical trial for WVE-003 demonstrated the first correlation between selective mHTT lowering and slowing of caudate atrophy
- Wave is planning a global, potentially registrational Phase 2/3 study of WVE-003 using caudate atrophy as a primary endpoint

mHTT is toxic and can interfere with normal wtHTT function

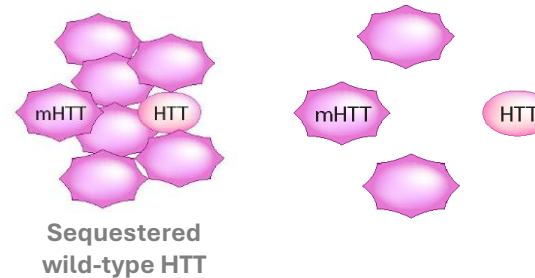
Aberrant mHTT complexes induce transcriptional dysregulation, impacting *HTT* gene expression

- By activating IKK complexes, mHTT disrupts physiological control over *HTT* gene expression; lowering mHTT should relieve its detrimental effect on wtHTT expression



mHTT misfolds and forms aggregates with toxic properties, which can have a detrimental effect on wtHTT function

- Lowering mHTT is expected to restore availability of co-aggregated proteins, including wtHTT, to the cell where they can carry out their functions

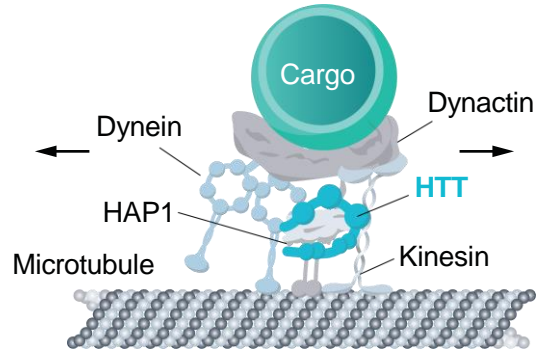


Trafficking
Gene expression
DNA repair
Neuronal repair & regeneration
Ciliogenesis
Mitosis
CSF

wtHTT is critical for normal brain function

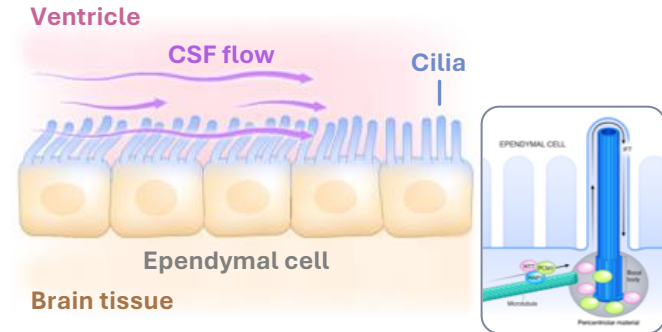
wtHTT supports health and function of neurons

- wtHTT (a scaffold protein) interacts with numerous protein partners, influencing various cellular processes, including vesicular and organelle trafficking, to support the health and function of neurons



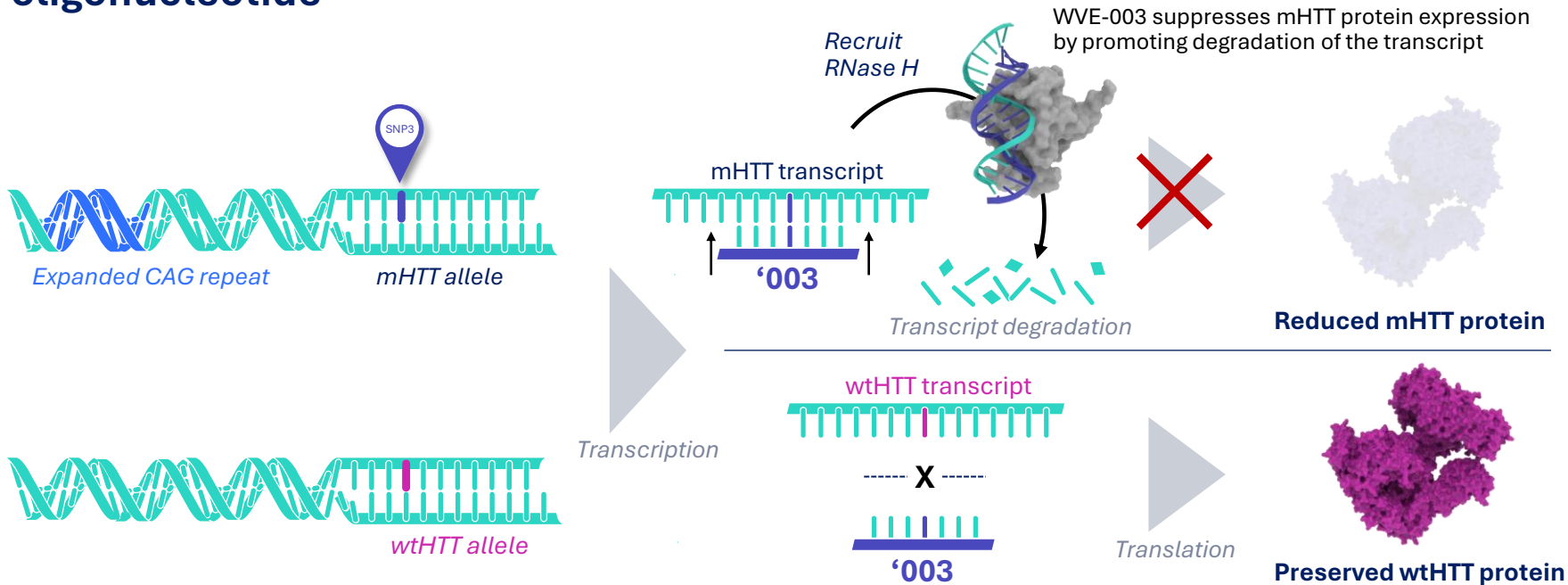
wtHTT is crucial for cilia health

- In the absence of wtHTT, cilia formation and function is compromised, disrupting CSF flow, causing hydrocephalus



Only an allele-selective approach can address both gain-of-function and loss-of-function disruptions driven by mHTT

WVE-003: Investigational first-in-class allele-selective mHTT lowering oligonucleotide

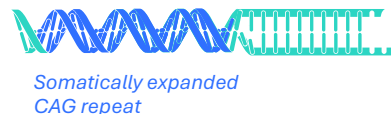


Preclinical data published in *Molecular Therapy Nucleic Acids*

An allele-selective approach will address the second step of somatic expansion by reducing levels of potential pathogenic drivers

STEP 1: Length of CAG repeat increases over time

- Role for DNA repair (e.g. MSH3, PMS1), transcriptional read-through, DNA replication



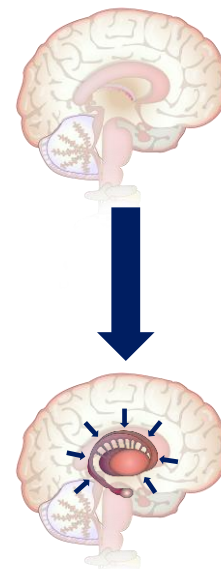
pathogenic process

- Molecular driver(s) not yet identified
- mHTT mRNA and protein are potential contributors



STEP 2: Neurodegeneration

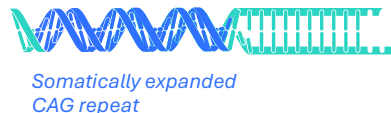
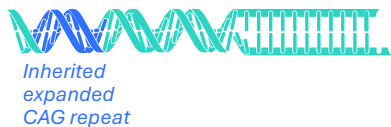
- Somatic expansion associated with caudate atrophy



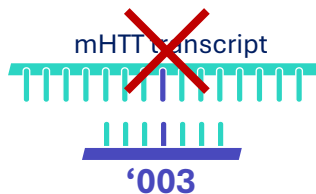
An allele-selective approach will address the second step of somatic expansion by reducing levels of potential pathogenic drivers

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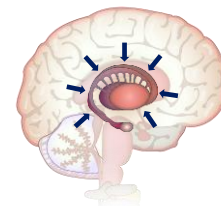


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STEP 2: Neurodegeneration

- Somatic expansion associated with caudate atrophy



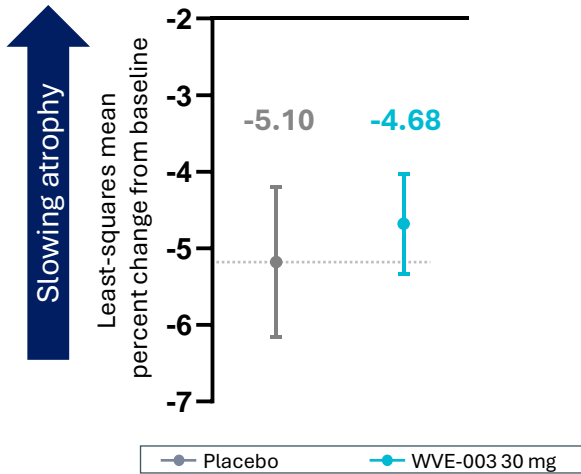
Multiple 30 mg doses of WVE-003 demonstrated a favorable safety profile and confirmed the allele-selective mechanism of action

- SELECT-HD was an adaptive Ph1b/2a randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind clinical trial designed to rapidly assess WVE-003 in HD
- First clinical demonstration of allele-selective lowering of mHTT, exceeding our predefined criteria of $\geq 30\%$ CSF mHTT lowering (see poster #54)
 - Mean mHTT reductions up to 46% compared with placebo (30mg Q8W, P=0.0007)
 - Durable mHTT reduction, with mean 44% lowering maintained for at least 12 weeks after dosing
 - wtHTT levels were preserved throughout single and multidose phases
 - Modeling of single and multidose data support Q12W dosing
- Some CSF NfL elevations observed, not correlated with severity or number of AEs
- 30 mg WVE-003 Q8W was generally safe and well-tolerated*
 - AEs were balanced across cohorts, mild or moderate in intensity
 - Imbalance in treatment-related AEs, mild or moderate in intensity

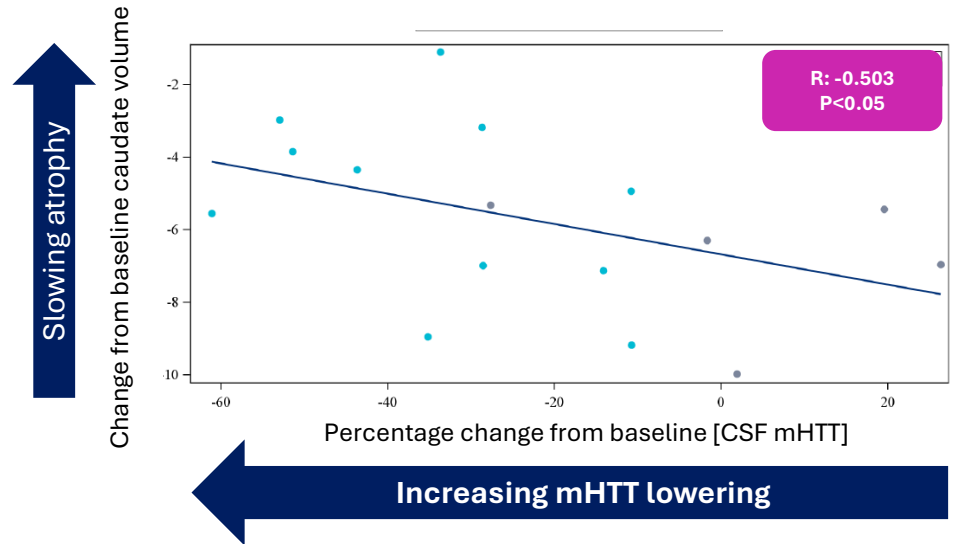
Poster #54

Slowing of caudate atrophy associated with mHTT lowering, WVE-003 exposure

Normalized caudate volume



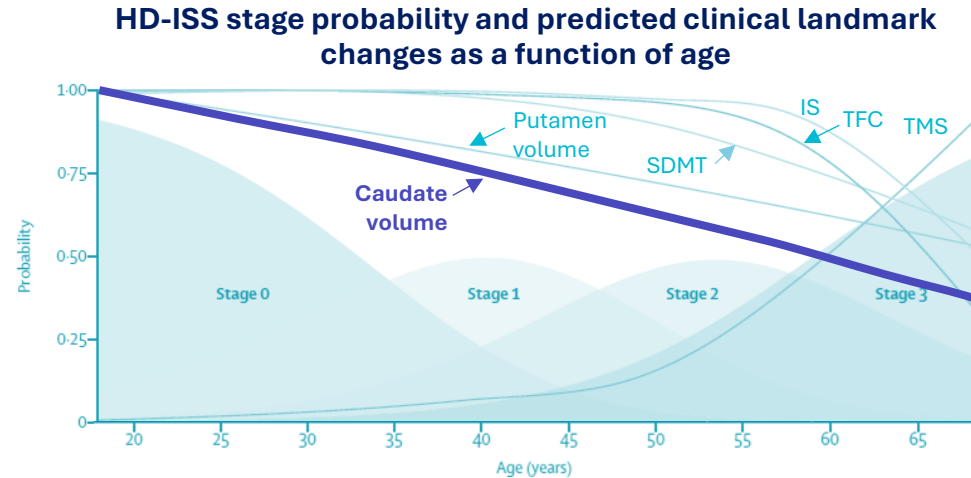
mHTT lowering associated with slowing caudate atrophy



Similar association observed between slowing atrophy and increasing WVE-003 CSF concentration

Preservation of caudate volume is expected to predict clinical benefit in HD

- Medium spiny neurons, the primary neurons of the caudate and putamen, are sensitive to mHTT-induced toxicity and death in HD¹
- Caudate and putamen vMRI consistently provide the earliest biomarkers for brain atrophy, with annualized striatal volume loss ~3-5%²
- Loss of caudate volume is a landmark for classification in Stage 1 in the HD-ISS²
- Caudate volume is associated with cognitive, motor, and functional measures³



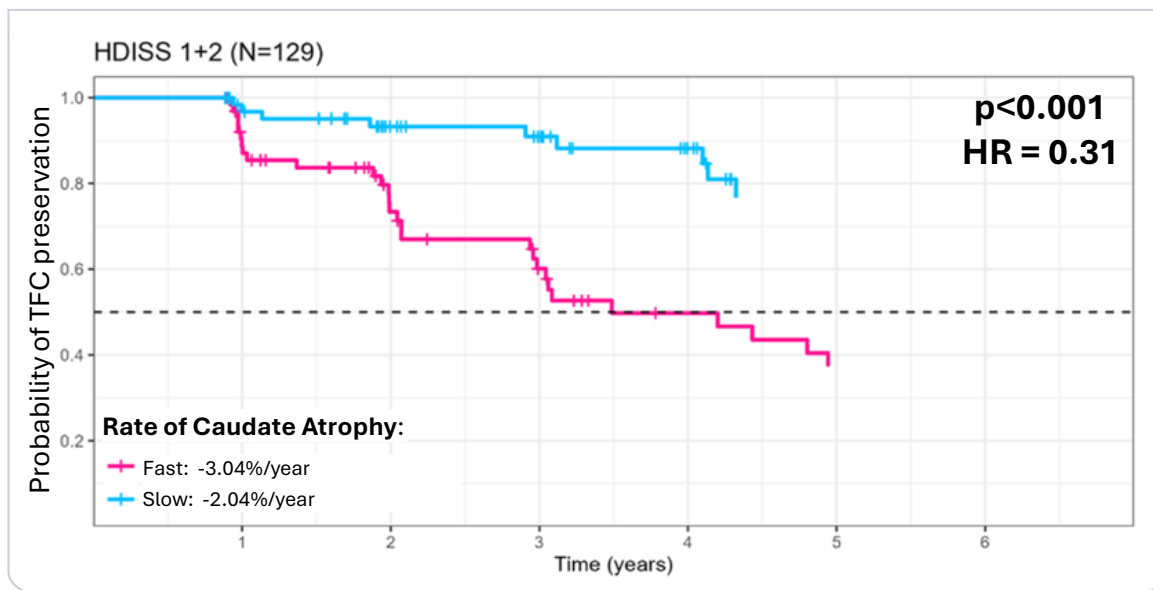
Adapted from Tabrizi 2022

Internal analysis of natural history data demonstrates a 1% difference in rate of atrophy is associated with a delayed onset of disability by ≥ 7.5 -years

TRACK-HD, PREDICT-HD

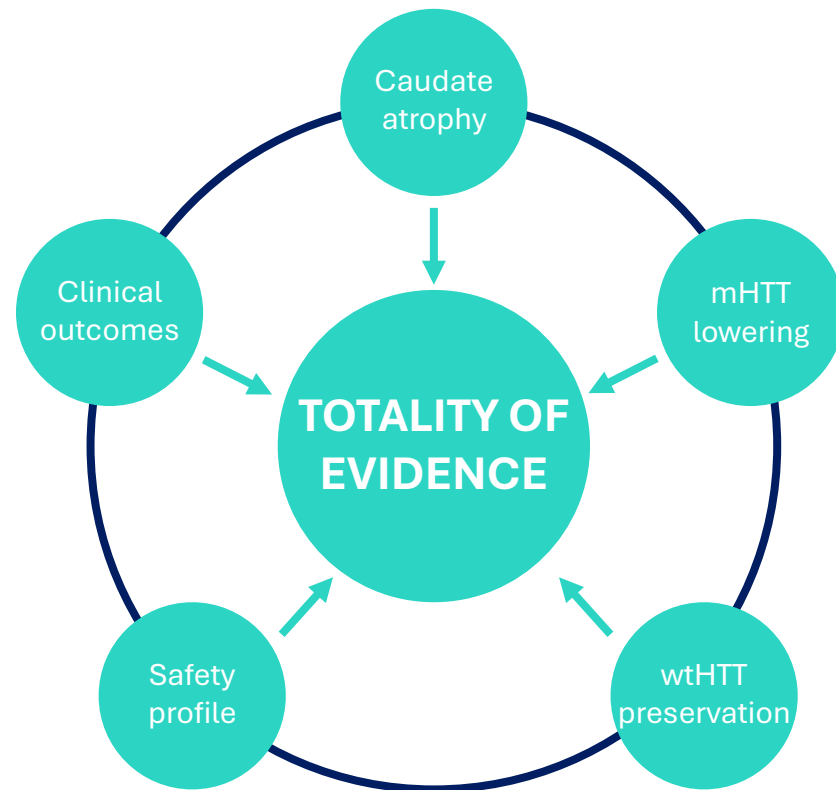
- HD-ISS 1 + 2
- CAG ≥ 42
- TFC = 13 at baseline
- 3T MRI
- Freesurfer 6.0
- Cox Model to predict time-to-TFC loss based on log caudate volume change

Slower decline in caudate volume associated with probability of TFC preservation in HD natural history data



Use of biomarkers as endpoints to support drug approval has the potential to rapidly bring disease-modifying medicines to patients

- There remains a high unmet need for disease-modifying medicines for people living with HD
- We need to work with urgency to design safe and efficient studies
- We intend to use caudate atrophy as a primary endpoint, together with other biomarkers, to rapidly advance WVE-003 for the treatment of HD



Advancing Wave's allele-selective approach for the treatment of HD

Next steps for WVE-003: Ph2/3 study

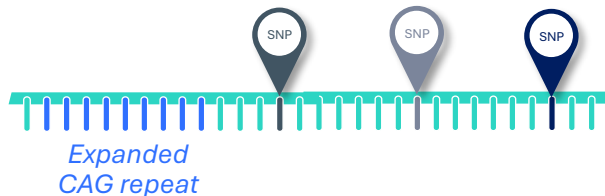
- Planning underway, including key aspects of study design, for a global, potentially registrational Phase 2/3 study in adults with SNP3 and HD
- Using caudate atrophy as a primary endpoint
- Expect to submit IND application in 2H 2025

Next steps for allele-selective silencing: Targeting additional SNPs on *mHTT*

wtHTT RNA



mHTT RNA



Development of additional SNP-targeted candidates can bring allele-selective silencing to a broader population of people living with HD

THANK YOU to **SELECT-HD** participants and their families

Clinical Advisory Committee

- Daniel Claassen
- Mary Edmondson
- Ray Dorsey
- Ralf Reilmann

Collaborators

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Wave Colleagues and Study Team

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