Recent Advances in Non-Viral Delivery of Prime Editors Toward the Treatment of Patients with Glycogen Storage Disease Type 1b (GSD1b)

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On behalf of the team at Prime Medicine

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Disclosures

Seth Alexander declares he is a current employee of Prime Medicine, Inc. and owns equity in Prime Medicine.



Prime Editing is programmable for both Search and Replace



¹Completion of an edit requires 3 'edit checks,' or places where there has to be a match between the editor and the target DNA Note: pegRNA = prime editing guide RNA; RT = reverse transcriptase; Cas = CRISPR associated protein

Therapeutic approach: LNP-mediated delivery of Prime Editor components to liver

biodistribution to secondary organs



A universal LNP-RNA platform has potential to deliver Prime Editors to correct pathogenic mutations in the liver



Prime's internal guide RNA capabilities provide high-quality materials supporting multiple programs



- ∽ pegRNA ₅ ngRNA
- ✓ High purity pegRNA produced internally with consistently >80% purity
- \checkmark Scalable from a few mg to multi-hundred mgs
- ✓ Robust production across gRNA sequence diversity, lengths, and chemical modifications







Optimization of mRNA increases Prime Editing efficiency and prime_ medicine leads to reduction of PCSK9 protein in serum **PCSK9** Prime Editor LNP Optimized mRNA leads to improved Prime Editor performance delivered systemically Prime Editor mRNA Prime editor guide RNA coding for PCSK9 premature stop codon PCSK9 model PE mRNA Day 0 Day 7 **Optimized mRNA decreases Optimized mRNA PCSK9** protein increases Prime Editing Theoretical* maximum 60 Protein Reduction (%) 50 Precise Editing (%) -20 40 -40 30 -60 20 -80 10 -100 Saline 2 3 Saline 2 mRNA # mRNA #

LNP delivery to mice results in 42% PCSK9 Prime Editing and 92% serum protein reduction

*Based on PK/PD relationships and quantification of cell types in liver:

Wang et al Sci. Rep. (2021) 11:19396; MacParland et al Nat Commun (2018) 9:4383; Hansel et al, Curr Protoc Toxicol (2014) 62:14.12.1; Kmiec, Adv Anat Embryol Cell Biol. (2001) 161:III-XIII. 1–151

Optimized Prime LNPs provide robust whole liver precise editing in mouse PCSK9 model





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Prime Editing to correct pathogenic mutations causing von Gierke disease or Glycogen Storage Disease Type 1b



Initially correct the two most prevalent mutations that cause GSD1b, carried by $\sim 50\%$ of patients

Glycogen Storage Disease Type 1b (GSD1b)

Description:

 Rare disease preventing production of glucose during fasting state, causing hypoglycemic episodes and associated seizures

Human genetics and biology:

- Autosomal recessive, caused by mutations in the SLC37A4 gene that encodes G6PT, a glucose-6-phosphate transporter
- p.L348fs and p.G339C mutations found in ~50% of GSD1b patient population

Unmet need:

- Standard of care focuses on reducing symptom severity rather than treating the underlying cause of the disease
- No disease modifying therapies approved

Prime Medicine's approach:

IV administration of liver targeted LNP Prime Editors to correct either p.L348fs mutation or the p.G339C mutation to restore glucose homeostasis in patients with GSD1b



G6PT: glucose-6-phosphate transporter (SLC37A4), G6Pase: glucose-6-phosphate phosphatase, Pi: inorganic phosphate; G6P: glucose-6-phosphate

Identification of pegRNAs that precisely correct the p.L348fs and p.G339C mutations *in vitro*



High throughput screening (HTS) identifies pegRNAs that precisely correct the p.L348fs and p.G339C mutations in hepatocytes



- 77% precise correction of the p.L348fs mutation in primary hepatocytes
- 52% precise correction of the p.G339C mutation following HTS, and 37% in primary hepatocytes – further optimizations underway

#Unintended edits = any SNVs or indels within 300bp either side of the edit site; *Data shown using humanized primary mouse hepatocytes; **PE = Prime Editor

LNP delivery of Prime Editor components to the liver precisely corrects the p.L348fs mutation in humanized mice



Up to 56% whole liver precise correction in GSD1b humanized mouse



*Based on PK/PD relationships and quantification of cell types in liver: Wang et al Sci. Rep. (2021) 11:19396; MacParland et al Nat Commun (2018) 9:4383; Hansel et al, Curr Protoc Toxicol (2014) 62:14.12.1; Kmiec, Adv Anat Embryol Cell Biol. (2001) 161:III-XIII. 1-151 # Unintended edits = any SNVs or indels within 300bp either side of the edit site Precise editing of the G6PT gene in liver corrects mRNA transcript and restores mRNA expression

Precise correction of the L348fs mutation corrects transcripts and reverses G6PT mRNA nonmediated decay



NMD: Nonsense-Mediated Decay; G6PT: glucose-6-phosphate transporter

11

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G6PT transcripts and protein are restored in humanized p.L348fs mouse liver following delivery of Prime Editors

Precise editing of the G6PT gene restores G6PT protein expression



Preliminary analysis showed no detectable off-target editing in prime_ patient cells

Performed using a lead p.L348fs pegRNA and lead LNP delivery system



- Prime is developing a universal LNP-RNA platform to deliver Prime Editors to treat liver and metabolic diseases
- Potent Prime Editors correcting the two most prevalent GSD1b mutations were identified and engineered, resulting in high levels of allele correction [up to 56% correction of the p.L348fs mutation] in humanized mouse whole liver
- GSD1b LNP-RNA Prime Editors restore G6PT mRNA and protein expression consistent with allele correction
- Initial studies from Prime's off-target pipeline have not detected any off-targets genomewide

THANK YOU!





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