

# Development and Optimization of the Endosomal Escape Vehicle (EEV™) Platform to Enhance the Intracellular Delivery of Oligonucleotides

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TIDES ASIA, March 19, 2024





This presentation includes express and implied “forward-looking statements.” Forward looking statements include all statements that are not historical facts, and in some cases, can be identified by terms such as “may,” “might,” “will,” “could,” “would,” “should,” “expect,” “intend,” “plan,” “objective,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “predict,” “potential,” “continue,” “ongoing,” or the negative of these terms, or other comparable terminology intended to identify statements about the future. Forward-looking statements contained in this presentation include, but are not limited to, statements about our product development activities and clinical trials, our regulatory filings and approvals, statements related to our ability to initiate and recruit for a healthy volunteer trial for ENTR-601-44 in the United Kingdom with first subject dosed in September 2023, expectations regarding the timing of data from our Phase 1 trial for ENTR-601-44 in the second half of 2024, the ability to resolve the clinical hold for ENTR-601-44 and subsequent activities, expectations regarding the timing or content of any update regarding our regulatory filings, expectations regarding the safety and therapeutic benefits of ENTR-601-44, our ability to develop and advance our current and future product candidates and discovery programs, our ability to establish and maintain collaborations or strategic relationships, our ability to raise additional funding, the rate and degree of market acceptance and clinical utility of our product candidates, the potential of our EEV product candidates and EEV platform, the ability and willingness of our third-party collaborators to continue research and development activities relating to our product candidates, including our Vertex partnership for ENTR-701, our collaborators’ ability to protect our intellectual property for our products, and the sufficiency of our cash resources through 2025. By their nature, these statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including factors beyond our control, that could cause actual results, performance or achievement to differ materially and adversely from those anticipated or implied in the statements. You should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. Although our management believes that the expectations reflected in our statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee that the future results, performance or events and circumstances described in the forward-looking statements will be achieved or occur. Recipients are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date such statements are made and should not be construed as statements of fact.

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OUR MISSION

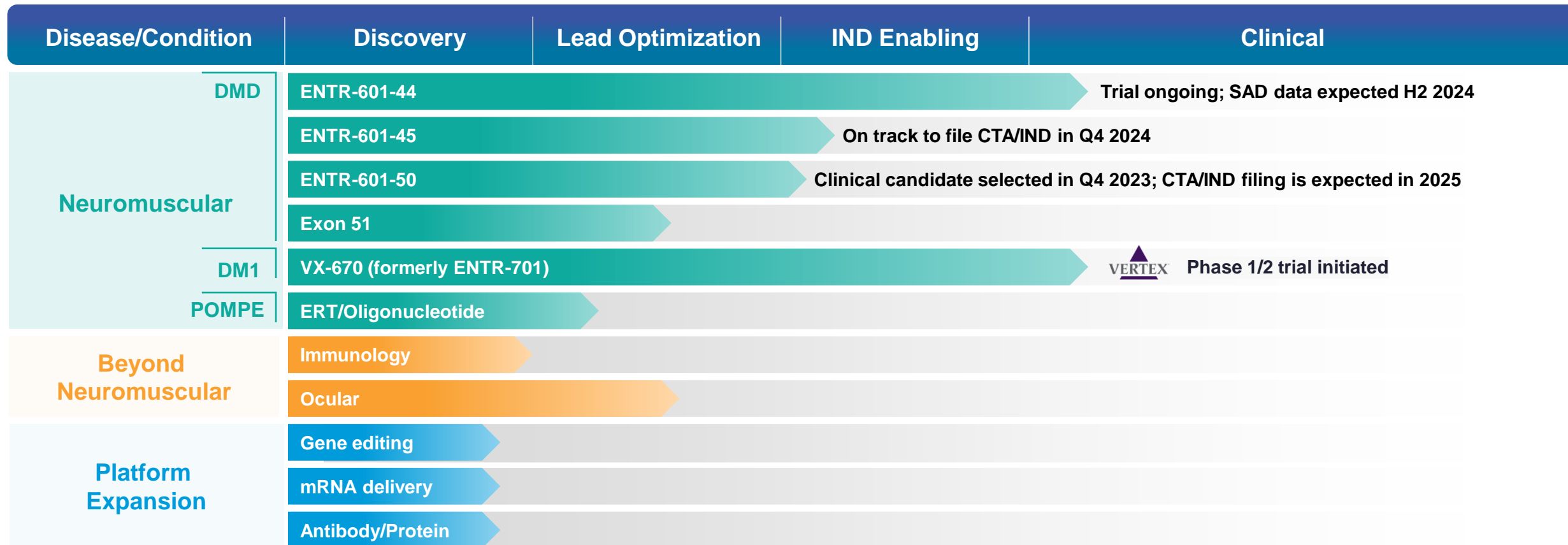
To Treat Devastating  
Diseases with  
Intracellular Therapeutics



# A DIFFERENTIATED AND EXPANDING PIPELINE



Entrada's pipeline includes a diverse array of high potential and high value assets; Each disease has a substantial patient population with a significant unmet medical need



# EEV™ PLATFORM DEVELOPMENT AND OPTIMIZATION

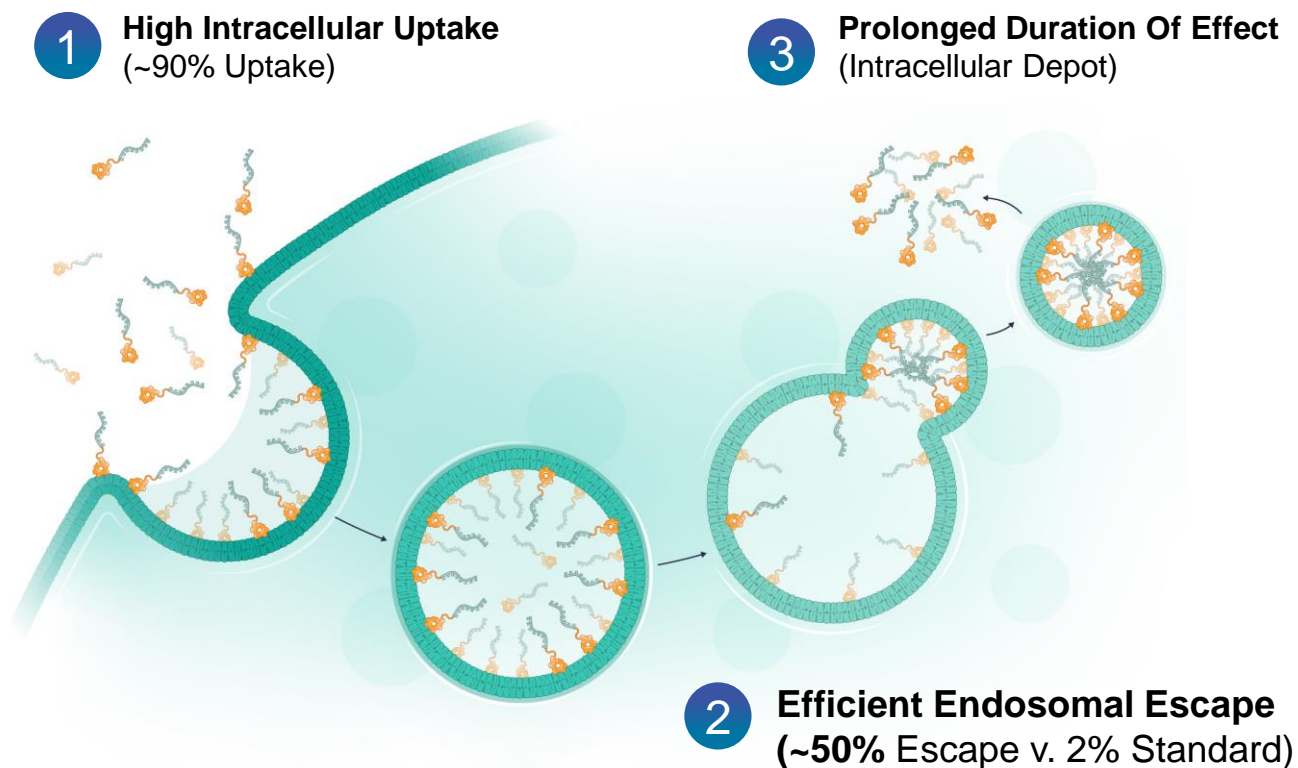




# Endosomal Escape Vehicle (EEV™) Therapeutics

- Unique chemistry results in **improved uptake and endosomal escape**
- Cyclic structure designed to **extend half life and increase stability**
- Phospholipid binding potentially **enables broad biodistribution to all cells**
- Mechanism of **internalization conserved across species**

**Entrada seeks to solve a fundamental problem:** a lack of efficient cellular uptake and escape from the endosome; Both are critical to intracellular target engagement and therapeutic benefit



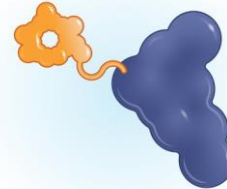
# A BROADLY APPLICABLE PLATFORM

Entrada has demonstrated intracellular uptake of unique moieties ranging from 1 kDa to 600 kDa

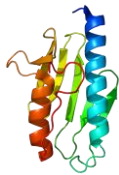
## Antibodies



## Enzymes

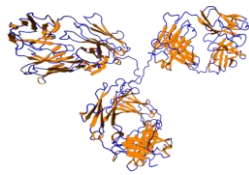


## Oligonucleotides



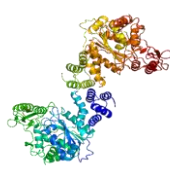
550-600 KDa

Hybrid frataxin



150 KDa

Antibody



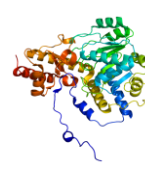
98 KDa

Thymidine  
phosphorylase



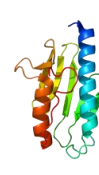
96 KDa

Purine  
nucleoside  
phosphorylase



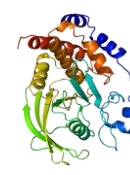
86 KDa

Alanine-  
glyoxylate  
aminotransferase



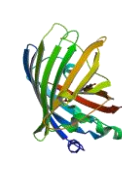
46 KDa

Human frataxin



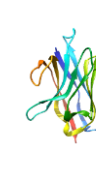
37 KDa

PTP1B  
catalytic  
domain



32 KDa

EGFP



16 KDa

Nanobody



6 KDa

Oligonucleotide



1-3 KDa

Various  
peptide cargos

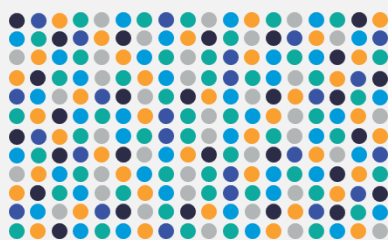
# DISCOVERY ENGINE FOR EEV THERAPEUTICS

## EEV-OLIGO EXAMPLE

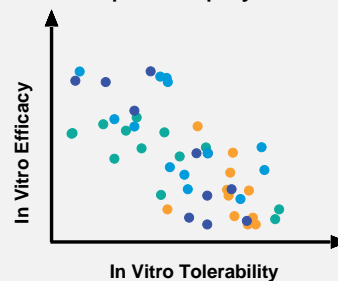
Fit-for-purpose EEVs can be designed for target indications and modalities via iterative optimizations of EEV peptides through medicinal chemistry, *in vitro* and *in vivo* screenings



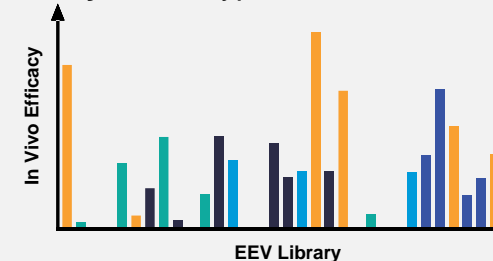
Chemically diverse macrocyclic **EEV library** generated through medicinal and combinatorial chemistry



*In vitro* delivery and counter-screening in relevant cell types with therapeutic payload



*In vivo* screening to assess functional delivery and pharmacodynamic activity in wild-type and disease models



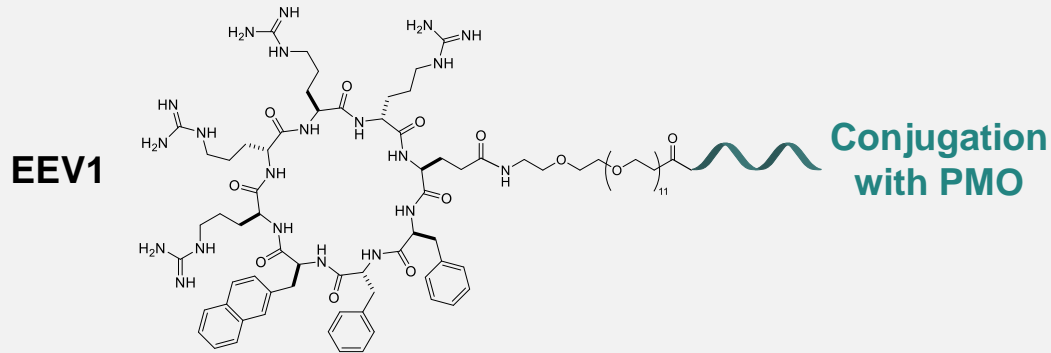


# OLIGO DELIVERY WITH FIRST GENERATION EEV

## EEV1 EXAMPLE

A first-generation EEV1 peptide-PMO construct enhanced splice correction *in vitro* and after local injection, demonstrated functional delivery of oligonucleotides

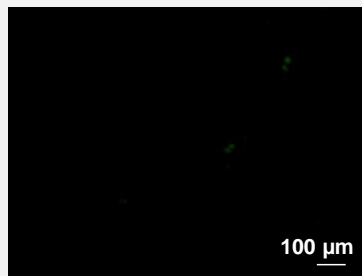
### Splicing Correction in HeLa EGFP-654 Cells



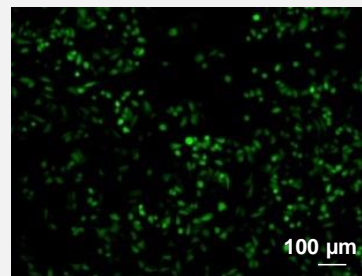
Control



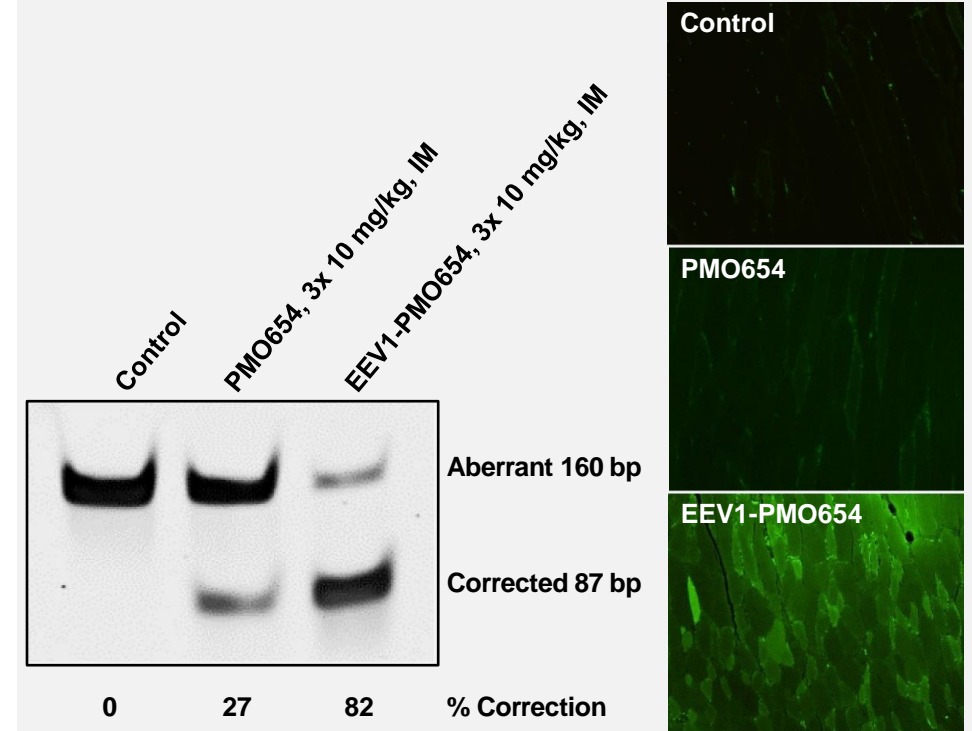
PMO654



EEV1-PMO654



### Three Daily IM Doses of EEV1-PMO654



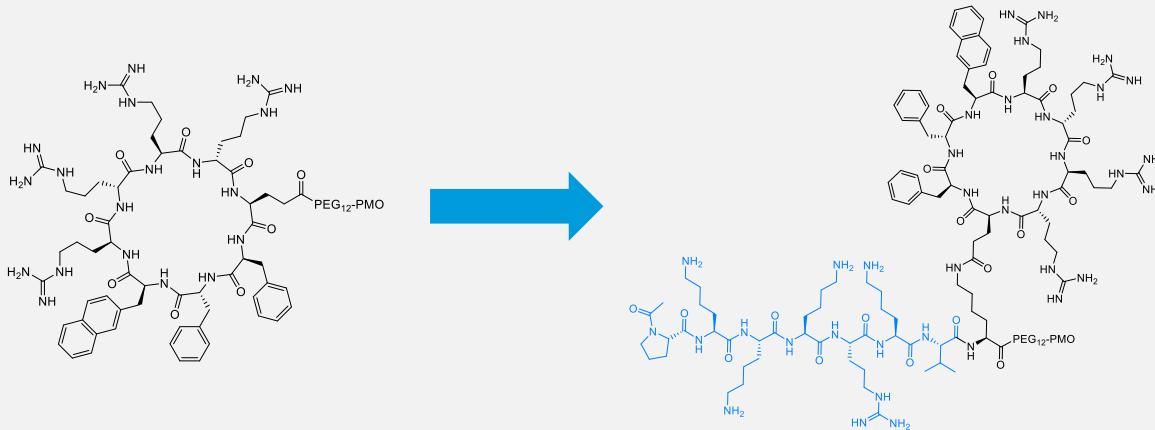
# ENHANCED OLIGONUCLEOTIDE DELIVERY

## EEV2 EXAMPLE

The addition of an exocyclic peptide sequence to a first-generation EEV1 peptide improved exon skipping in skeletal and cardiac muscle of *mdx* mice after intravenous injection

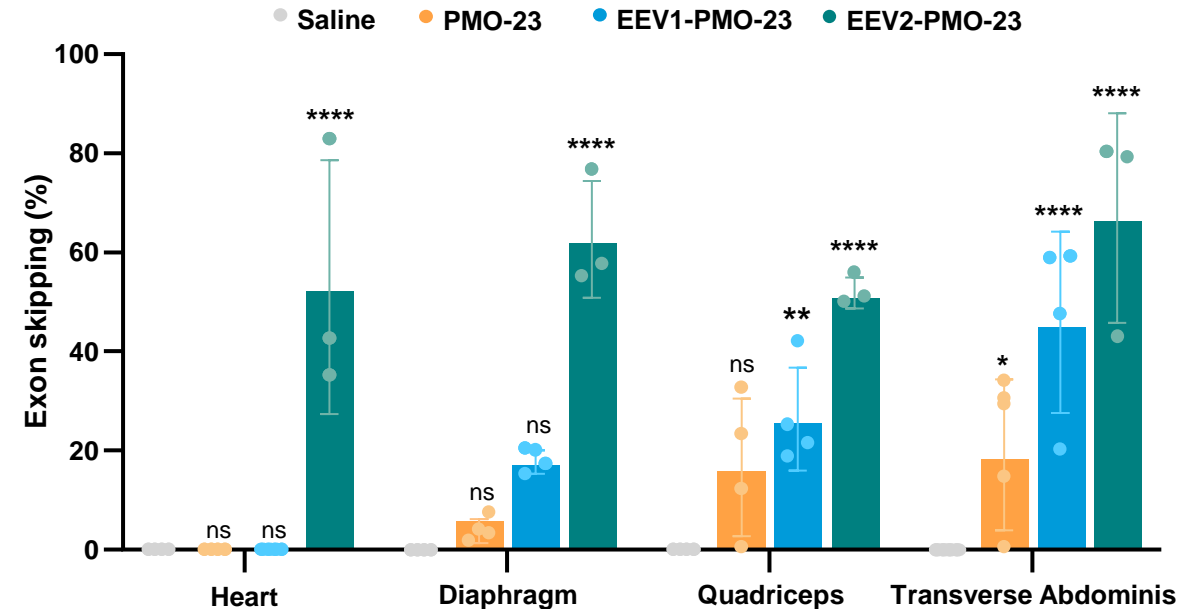
### Structure of EEV2 Construct

EEV1 + exocyclic peptide sequence = EEV2



- To create the EEV2 construct, EEV1 was modified to include an **exocyclic peptide sequence** to improve delivery to the nucleus

### Higher In Vivo Exon Skipping with EEV2 vs. EEV1



- mdx* mice were evaluated for exon skipping (via RT-PCR) 7 days following a single 20-mg/kg IV injection of saline, PMO-23, EEV1-PMO-23, or EEV2-PMO-23

# OPTIMIZATION OF EEV FOR MUSCLE DELIVERY

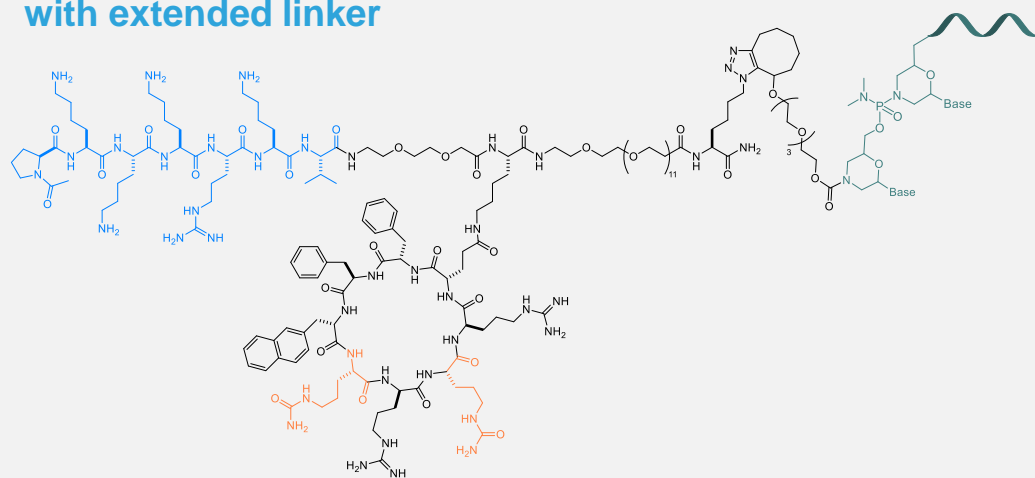
## EEV3 Example

Rational substitution of cationic residues with a surrogate results in robust functional delivery to skeletal and cardiac muscle

### EEV3-PMO654 Structure and Medicinal Chemistry

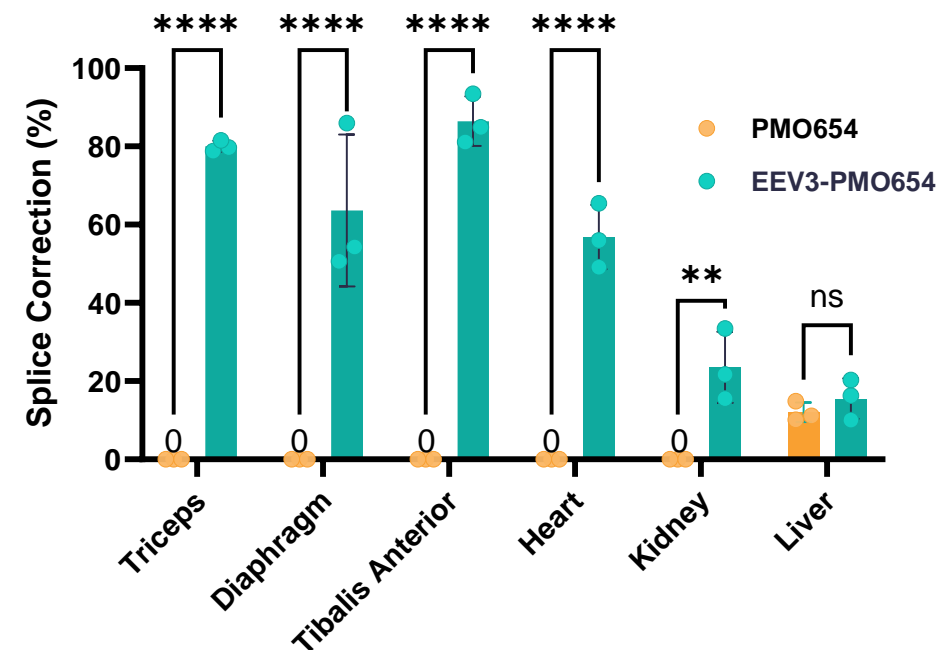
Exocyclic peptide sequence with extended linker

Conjugation with PMO



Substitution of positively charged arginine residues with neutral charged citrullines

### Enhanced Functional Delivery to Muscle



- *EGFP654* mice were evaluated for splice correction 7 days following three weekly 10 mg/kg IV injections of PMO654 or EEV3-PMO654



# TRANSLATION FROM UPTAKE TO OUTCOMES

## Murine Example

EEV-therapeutic candidates have demonstrated favorable pharmacological properties: efficient intracellular delivery, significant uptake in target tissues and potent pharmacodynamic outcomes

### Tissue Uptake in Muscle



- ✓ Skeletal muscle
- ✓ Cardiac muscle



### Intracellular Delivery



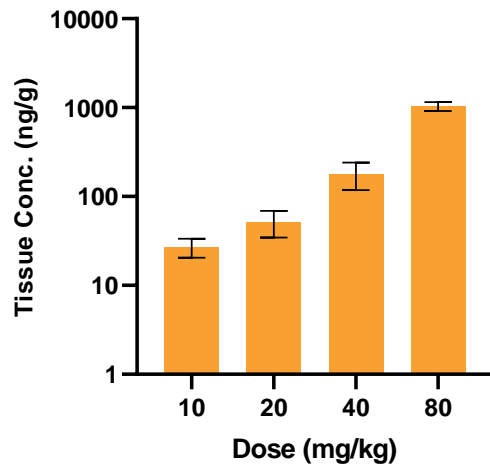
- ✓ Endosomal escape
- ✓ Nuclear localization



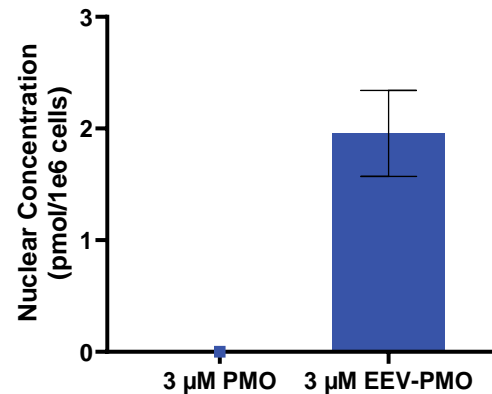
### Pharmacodynamic Outcome



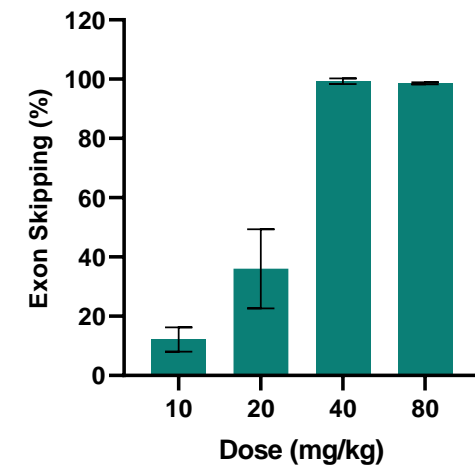
- ✓ Rapid, dose-dependent response
- ✓ Duration of at least 12 weeks



IV, hDMD mice, 5-day post injection



24-hour incubation

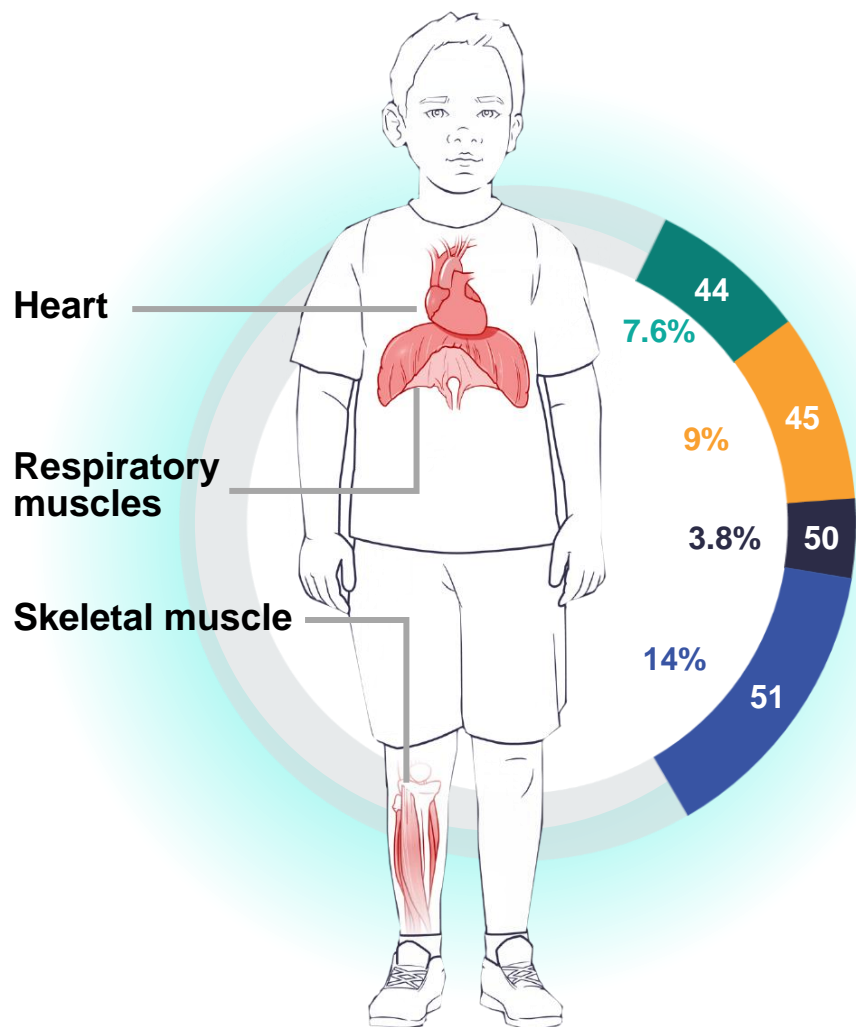


IV, hDMD mice, 5-day post injection

# DUCHENNE MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY



# SIGNIFICANT UNMET NEED IN DMD



Duchenne is caused by **mutations in the DMD gene**, which lead to a **lack of functional dystrophin**, causing progressive loss of muscle function throughout the body

## ~40,000

people in the **U.S. and Europe** have Duchenne<sup>1,2</sup>

## Duchenne Franchise

### ENTR-601-44 Phase 1

Phase 1 data expected H2 2024

### ENTR-601-45 IND Enabling

CTA/IND filing expected in Q4 2024

### ENTR-601-50 IND Enabling

CTA/IND filing expected in 2025

### Exon 51 Lead Optimization

Candidate selection expected in H1 2024

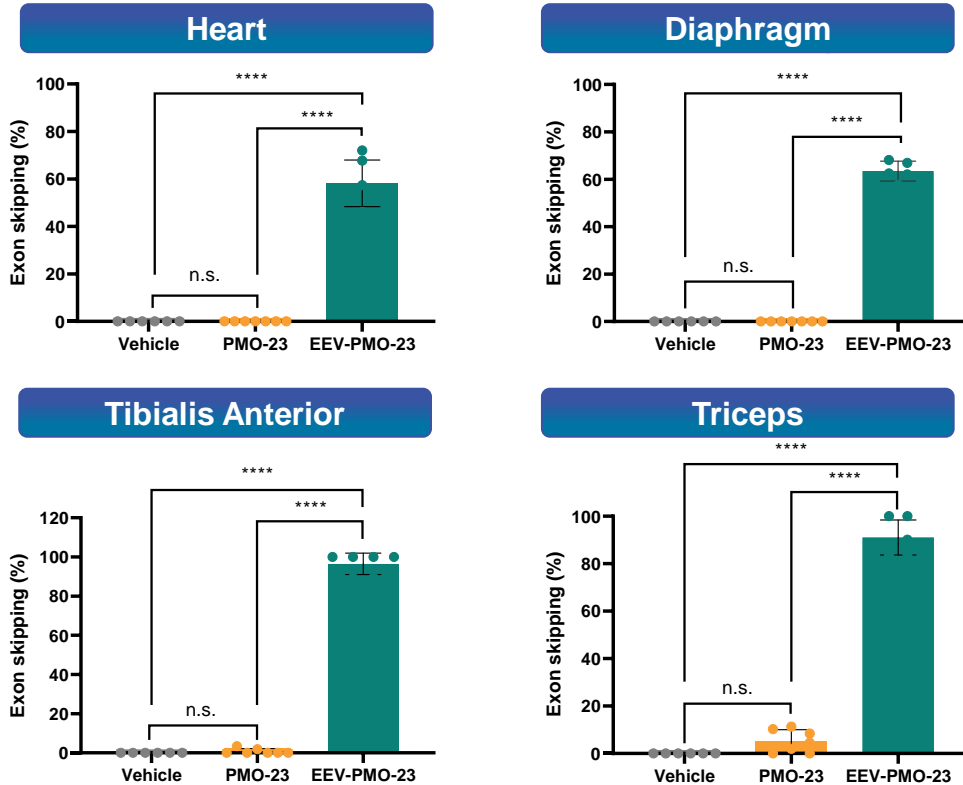


# EEV-PMO RESTORES MUSCLE INTEGRITY

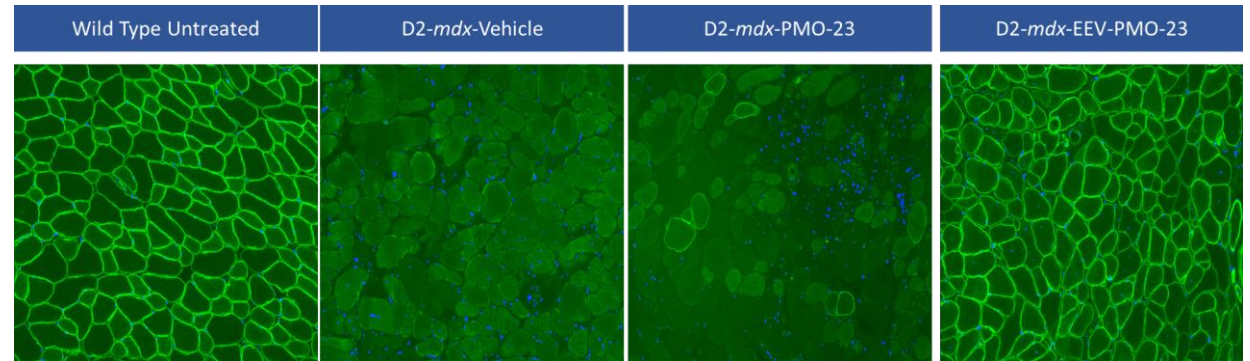
## D2-mdx Mice

Robust exon 23 skipping after four monthly IV doses of EEV-PMO-23 in D2-mdx mice

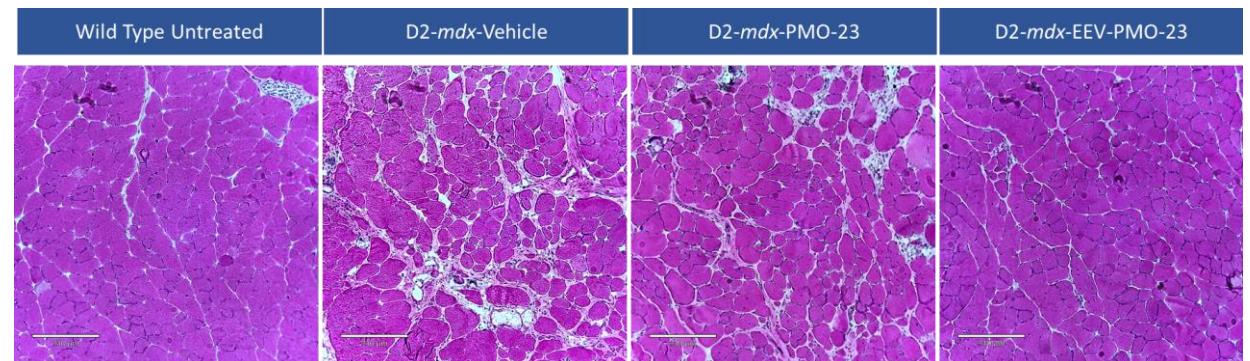
Broad dystrophin expression and restoration of muscle integrity after four monthly IV doses of EEV-PMO-23 in D2-mdx mice



Representative Immunofluorescence of Gastrocnemius Muscle (Dystrophin Staining in Green)



Representative Histopathology of Gastrocnemius Muscle (H&E Staining)



- D2-mdx mice (male, n=6-7) were treated with 4 monthly doses of either vehicle, 20 mg/kg PMO-23 or 20 mg/kg PMO-23 equivalent of EEV-PMO-23, and the data were collected ~4 weeks after the last dose

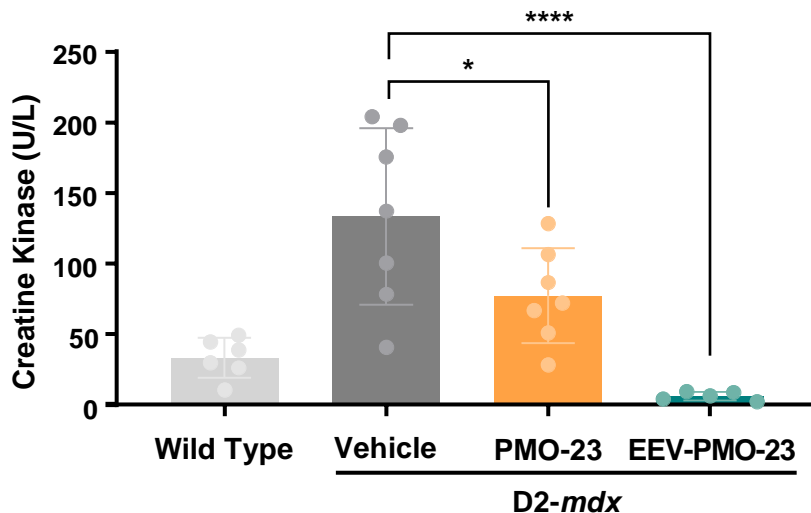
# EEV-PMO RESULTS IN FUNCTIONAL IMPROVEMENT

## D2-*mdx* Mice

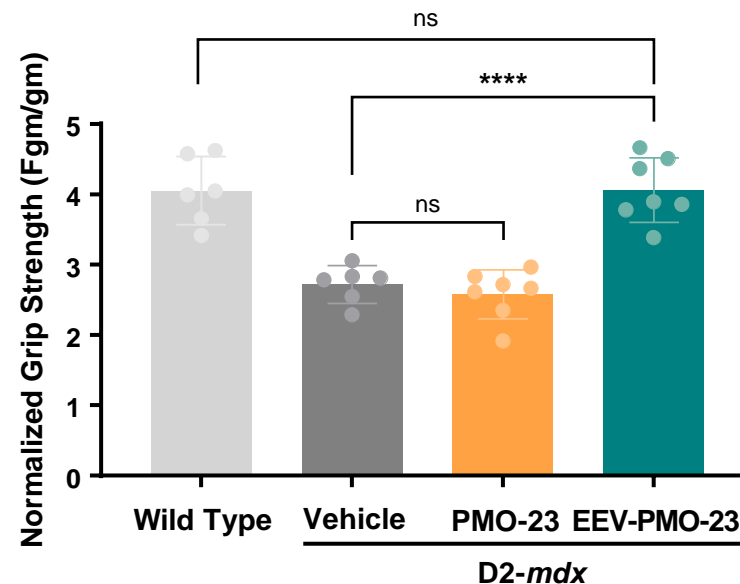
Repeat EEV-PMO-23 treatment normalized serum CK levels and showed significant improvements in muscle function when compared to PMO alone after four monthly IV doses in D2-*mdx* mice

\*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*\*p<0.0001

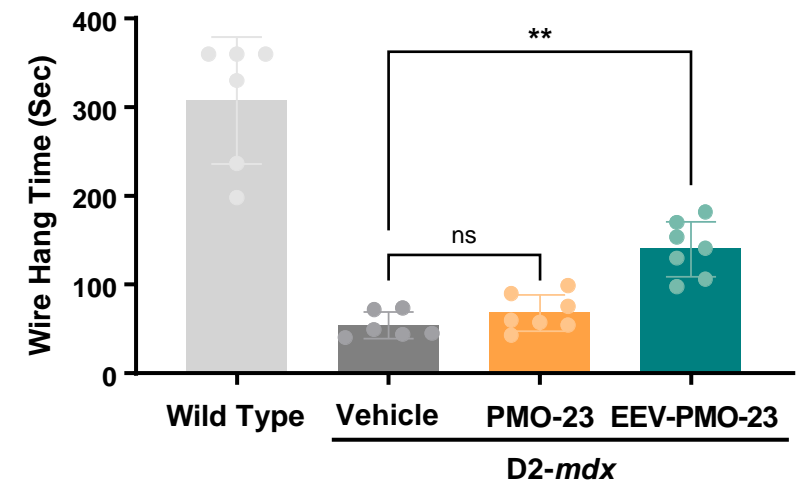
### Serum CK Levels



### Grip Strength



### Wire Hang Time

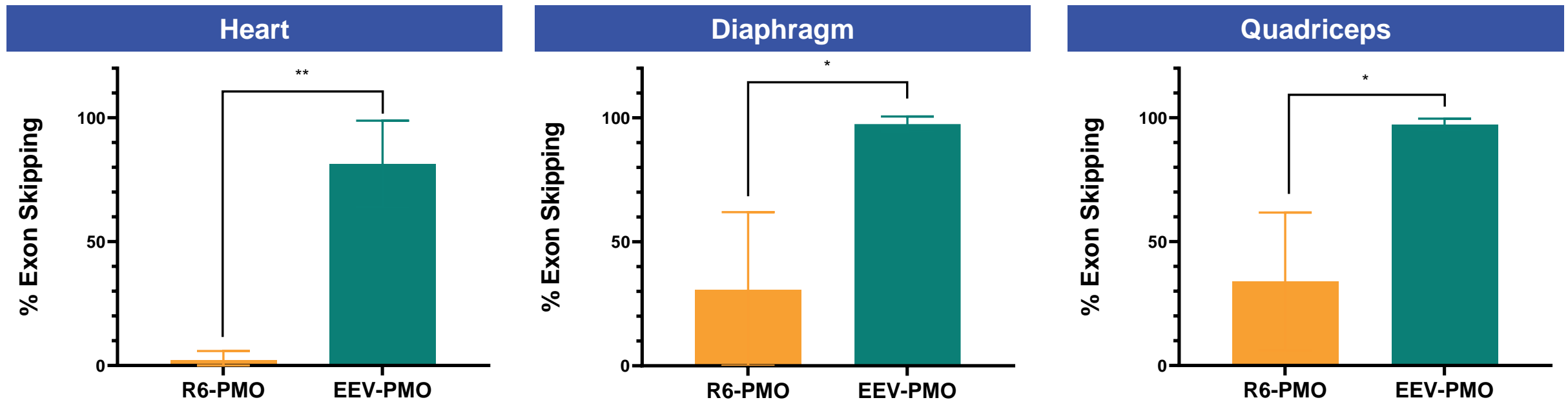


- D2-*mdx* mice (male, n=6-7) were treated with 4 monthly doses of either vehicle, 20 mg/kg PMO-23 or 20 mg/kg PMO-23 equivalent of EEV-PMO-23, and the data were collected ~2 weeks after the last dose

# SUPERIOR TO ALTERNATIVE PEPTIDES

## R6-PMO Example

EEV-PMO significantly improved exon 23 skipping after 3 days in *mdx* mice as compared to competitive R6-PMO



- EEV-PMO-23 demonstrates significantly improved PD effects after single 40 mg/kg IV dose in *mdx* mice



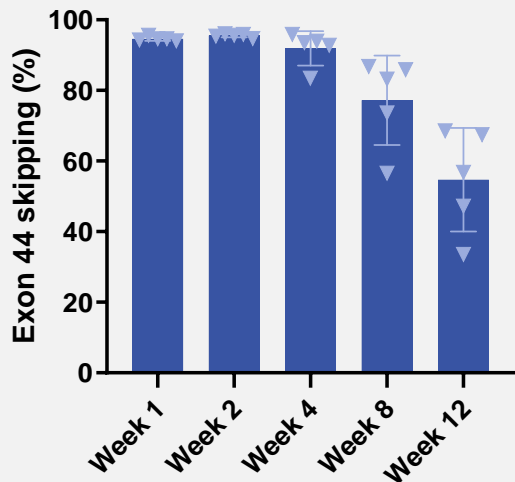
**ENTR-601-44**



# CONSISTENT AND DURABLE EFFICACY OF EEV-PMO WAS DEMONSTRATED ACROSS SPECIES

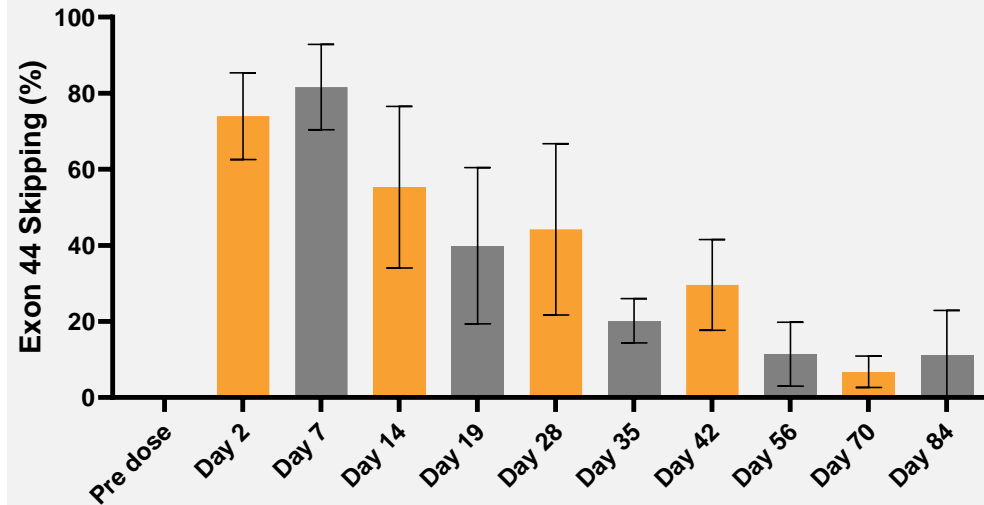
Significant patient benefit is implied by data in the mouse and the monkey at clinically relevant levels; *in vitro* data suggests much higher target engagement in patient cells

## Exon 44 Skipping in hDMD Mouse



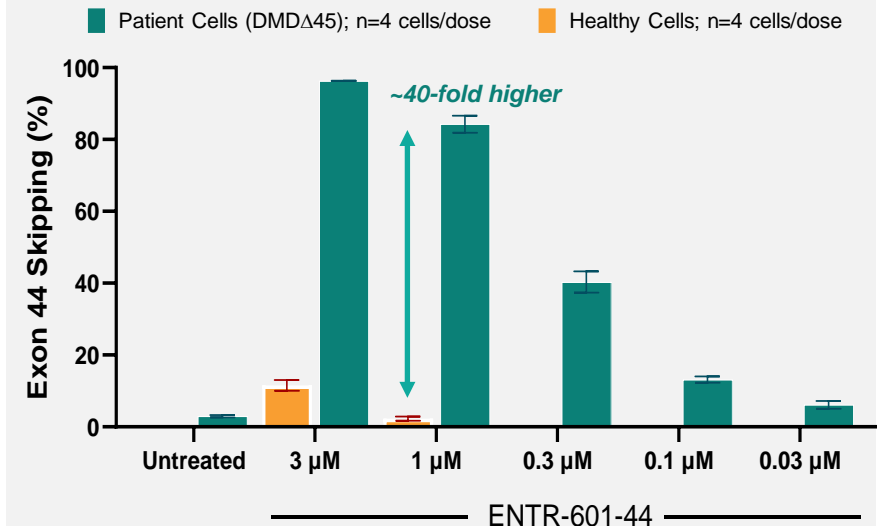
- Single IV 60 mg/kg dose of ENTR-601-44
- Tibialis Anterior

## Exon 44 Skipping in Monkey



- Post IV infusion of single 35 mg/kg dose of ENTR-601-44, robust exon 44 skipping observed in biceps of treated monkeys (n=3 per cohort) for at least 12 weeks

## Exon 44 Skipping in Healthy and Patient-Derived Muscle Cells



- Robust dose-dependent exon 44 skipping was observed in DMD patient-derived muscle cells harboring an exon 44 skip-amenable mutation

Significant patient benefit is implied by data in the mouse and the monkey at clinically relevant levels;  
*in vitro* data suggests much higher target engagement in patient cells

- ✓ High levels of exon skipping across *mdx*, D2-*mdx*, human dystrophin mouse and NHP studies
- ✓ Exon skipping translates to promising dystrophin production in heart and skeletal muscles
- ✓ Dystrophin production observed results in functional improvement in D2-*mdx* mouse
- ✓ Extended circulating half-life and durable exon skipping over 12+ weeks from a single injection of ENTR-601-44 was observed in the NHP

## **ENTR-601-44-101: Phase 1 clinical trial ongoing**

- First participant dosed in September 2023
- Completed dosing of cohorts 1, 2 and 3
- Data anticipated in the H2 2024
- Phase 1 clinical data will support a global clinical trial in patients\*



## First-in-Human Trial

*Data expected H2 2024*

**Single Ascending Dose (SAD) Study**  
in Healthy Volunteers (ENTR-601-44-101)

- First subject dosed in Q3 2023
- Completed dosing for cohort 1, 2 and 3
- ~40 subjects



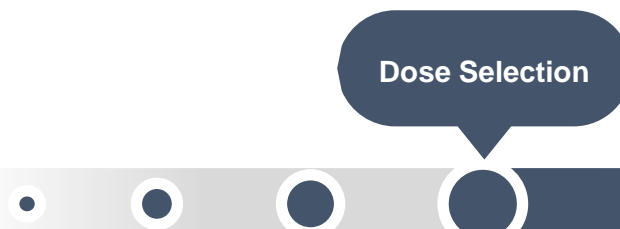
### Outcome Measures

- Safety and tolerability
- Evaluation of PK and PD
- Target engagement as measured via exon skipping

## Multiple Ascending Dose/Phase 2b (Global)

*Regulatory filings expected in Q4 2024*

**Multiple Ascending Dose (MAD) Study\***  
in Exon 44 Skipping Amenable Patients



### Outcome Measures

- Safety and tolerability
- Evaluation of PK and PD
- Evaluation of exon skipping and dystrophin production (skeletal muscle)

**Phase 2b Study\***  
in Exon 44 Skipping Amenable Patients

### Target Product Profile:

- Double digit dystrophin improvement from baseline
- Dosing interval  $\geq$  every 6 weeks

### File for Accelerated Approval

Phase 2b

Open-label Extension

### Primary Efficacy Measures

- Change in dystrophin level (skeletal muscle)

### Secondary/Exploratory Efficacy Measures

- NSAA (North Star Ambulatory Assessment), timed function tests, and other measures of function (e.g., PUL 2.0; wearable device)
- Other parameters may include cardiac MRI, FVC, QoL

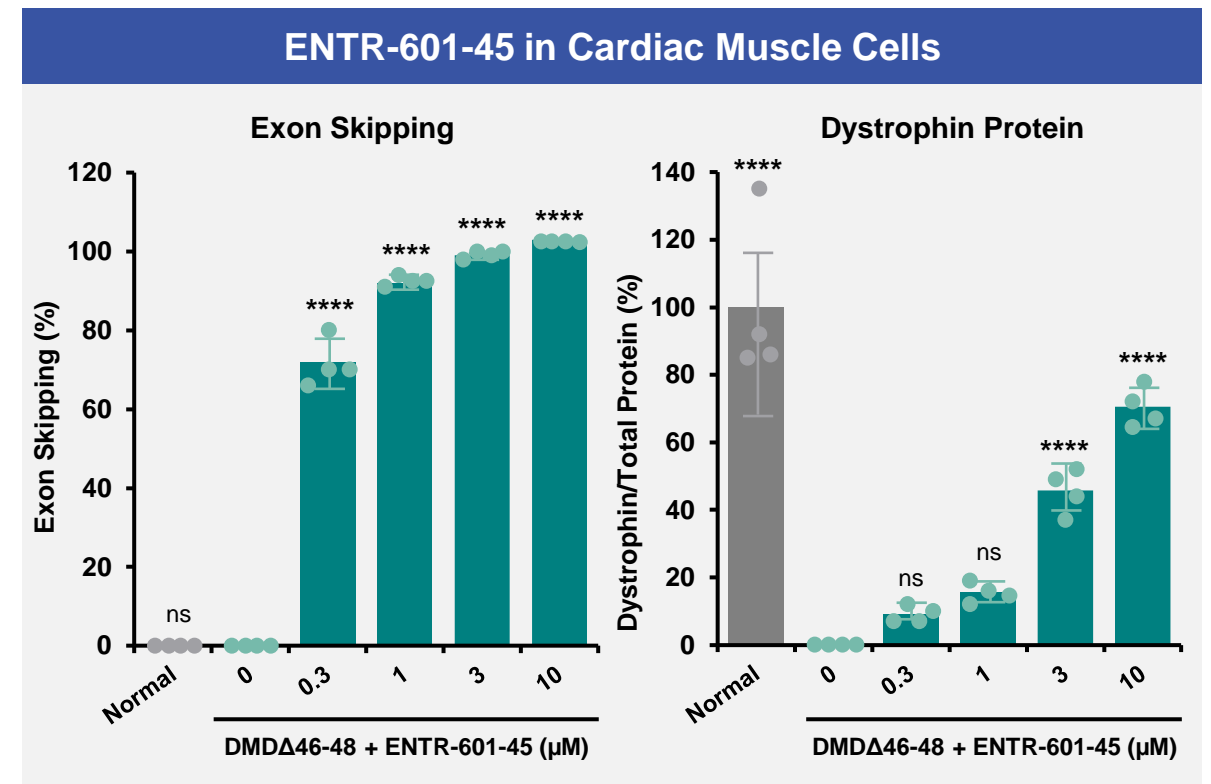
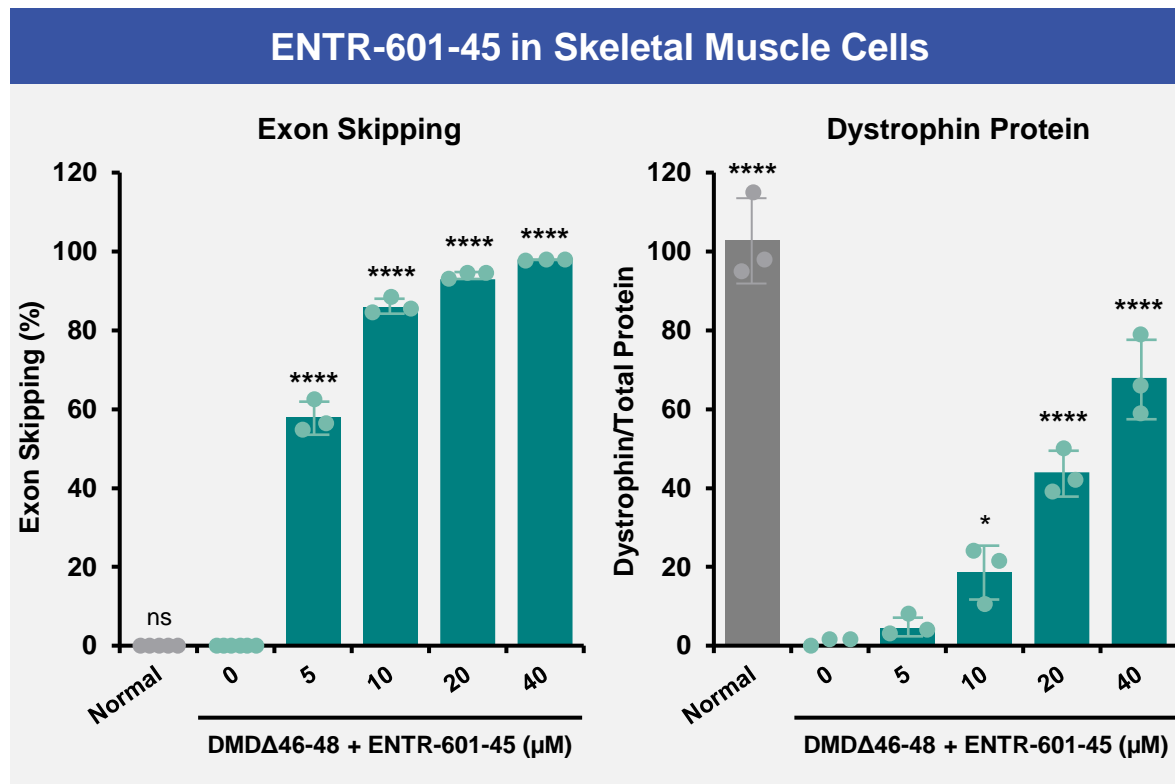
\*MAD/Phase 2b study is subject to regulatory feedback and the outcome of the SAD study.

**ENTR-601-45**



# ENTR-601-45 IN VITRO EFFICACY

ENTR-601-45 showed robust exon skipping and dystrophin production in patient-derived skeletal and cardiac muscle cells

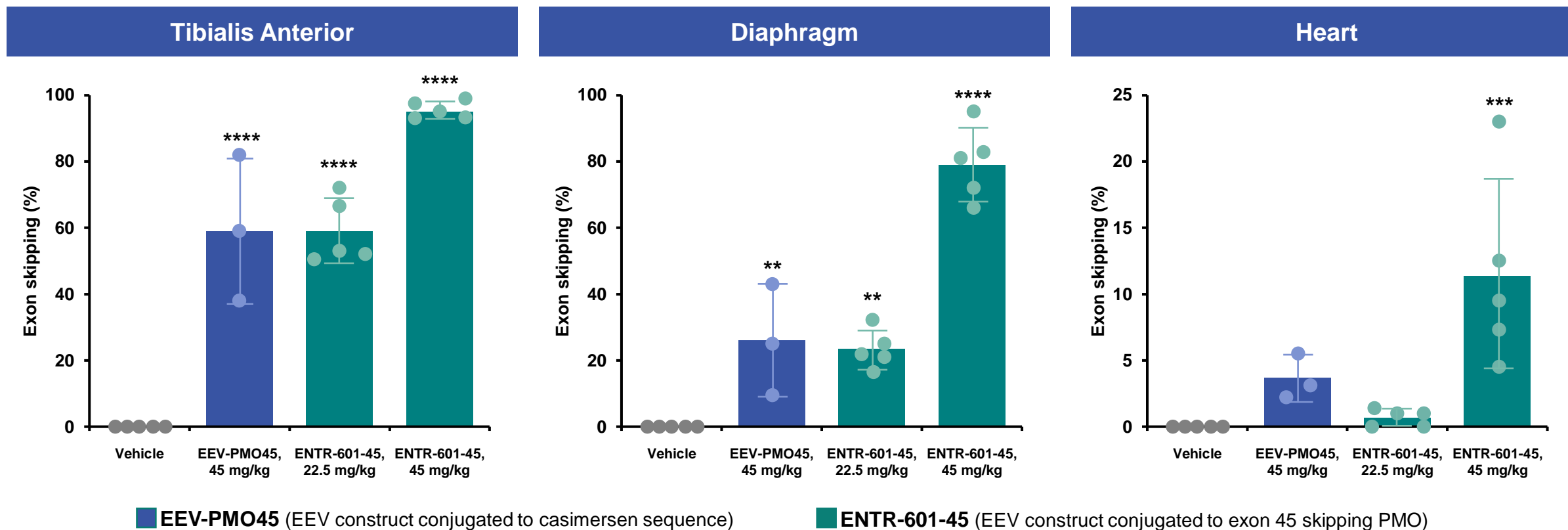


- DMD patient-derived skeletal (n=3) and cardiac (n=4) muscle cells (DMDΔ46-48) were treated with ENTR-601-45 for 24 hours

# ENTR-601-45 TARGET ENGAGEMENT IN hDMD MICE

A single dose of ENTR-601-45 delivered up to a two-fold improvement in exon skipping when compared to an equivalent dose of the same EEV conjugated to a casimersen sequence

\*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*\*p<0.0001 vs. Vehicle





ENTR-601-45 consistently demonstrated robust *in vitro* and *in vivo* data;  
Regulatory submissions planned in Q4 2024

- **Patient-derived Cells**

- ENTR-601-45 showed robust exon skipping and dystrophin protein production in patient-derived cardiac and skeletal muscle cells

- **DMD mouse models**

- High levels of exon skipping were measured in hDMD mouse heart and skeletal muscle tissue
- Exon 44 deletion mouse amenable to exon 45 skipping has been generated and population is being expanded externally

- **Process development**

- Non-GMP ENTR-601-45 generated to support GLP toxicology studies
- GMP drug substance production complete

## Next Steps

- Planning for a global MAD trial in Duchenne patients
- Regulatory submissions expected in Q4 2024


# PIPELINE EXPANSION



# ADDITIONAL PLATFORM OPPORTUNITIES

Entrada continues to invest in and build upon our EEV platform to extend our efforts in developing novel EEV-therapeutic candidates

## TARGET



DNA



RNA



PROTEIN

## APPROACH

Gene Editing

RNA Editing    RNA Splicing    RNA Blocking    RNA Silencing

Protein Replacement    Protein Inhibition    Protein Degradation

## GOAL

Deliver CRISPR enzyme and repair gene function with guide RNA

Deliver oligonucleotide therapeutics for RNA editing    Modify RNA via exon/intron splicing to activate protein expression    Block trinucleotide repeats in RNA to inhibit adverse binding    Silence or knockdown RNA to prevent protein expression

Replace proteins and enzymes    Inhibit protein signaling pathways    Degrade disease-causing proteins





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