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A gene editing approach for chronic hepatitis B:

Elimination of hepatitis B virus in vivo by targeting cccDNA and integrated viral genomes with a sequence-specific ARCUS nuclease

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EASL

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Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements, as may any related presentations, within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The Company intends such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. All statements contained in this herein and in any related presentation that do not relate to matters of historical fact should be considered forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, statements regarding research advancement, expected efficacy and benefit of our platform, programs, and product candidates, the approach and goal of providing a functional cure for genetic diseases, expectations regarding on-target activity and specificity of our gene editing approach, and application of novel HBV episomal in vivo models. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as "aim," "anticipate," "approach," "believe," "contemplate," "could," "estimate," "expect," "goal," "intend," "look," "may," "mission," "plan," "possible," "potential," "predict," "project," "should," "target," "will," "would," or the negative thereof and similar words and expressions.

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Disclosures

• I am an employee of Precision BioSciences, Inc. (Nasdaq: DTIL)



Rationale for a functional cure:

ARCUS gene editing inactivates cccDNA and integrated HBV to drive durable antigen loss





ARCUS: Engineering Nature's Genome Editing System

- ARCUS is derived from I-Crel, a homing endonuclease from algae
 - Protein optimization results in <u>high</u> <u>specificity</u>
 - Sticky ends at cut site allow for:
 - Complex edits, such as gene insertion
 - Sensitive detection of off-target editing





ARCUS-POL recognizes a highly conserved sequence in HBV-POL gene





1. Gorsuch CL, et al. *Mol Ther*. 2022;30(suppl 9):2909-2922. 2. Image source adapted from: Tu T, et al. *Viruses*. 2021;13(2):180. Published 2021 Jan 26. doi:10.3390/v13020180 3. van Buuren, N, et al. *JHEP Rep.* 4.4 (2022): 100449. Published 2022 Feb 12. doi:10.1016/j.jhepr.2022.100449

ARCUS-POL gene editing inactivates cccDNA and integrated HBV to drive durable antigen loss



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ARCUS-POL inactivates cccDNA in HBV-infected primary human hepatocytes



Gorsuch et al, 2022. *Molecular Therapy*

ARCUS-POL reduces extracellular HBV DNA and HBsAg in primary human hepatocytes





ARCUS-POL inactivates integrated HBV DNA and decreases HBsAg in liver cells with integrated HBV DNA





Optimization of ARCUS-POL increases activity and specificity in liver cells with integrated HBV DNA





Measuring HBV DNA integration into the genome of HBV infected primary human hepatocytes





Optimization of ARCUS-POL reduces integrations and translocations resulting from gene editing



Mock (HBV only)



Gorsuch et al, 2022. Molecular Therapy

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HBV Episomal In Vivo Model





Readouts:

- Inactivation of AAV-HBsAg (cccDNA surrogate)
- HBsAg loss in serum and liver



ARCUS-POL inactivates viral DNA and durably reduces HBsAg in an episomal mouse model





Gorsuch et al, 2022. Molecular Therapy

Rationale for a functional cure:

ARCUS gene editing inactivates cccDNA and integrated HBV to drive durable antigen loss





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