# Stoke Therapeutics

May 2020

Nasdaq: STOK



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This presentation contains "forward-looking" statements within the meaning of the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including, but not limited to: our year end results; our expectation about timing and execution of anticipated milestones, including our IND submission; the planned initiation of Part A of our Phase 1/2a Monarch clinical trial in Dravet syndrome, and our ability to use study data to advance the development of STK-001; the ability of STK-001 to treat the underlying causes of Dravet syndrome; Stoke's ability to precisely upregulate protein expression in OPA1 protein-deficient cells; Stoke's ability to treat the underlying cause of ADOA; and Stoke's ability to use preclinical data to advance the development of TANGO ASOs to treat ocular disease and the ability of TANGO to design medicines to increase protein production. These forward-looking statements may be accompanied by such words as "aim," "anticipate," "believe," "could," "estimate," "expect," "forecast," "goal," "intend," "may," "might," "plan," "potential," "possible," "will," "would," and other words and terms of similar meaning. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, as well as assumptions, which, if they do not fully materialize or prove incorrect, could cause our results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These statements involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those reflected in such statements, including: our ability to develop, obtain regulatory approval for and commercialize STK-001 and future product candidates; the timing and results of preclinical studies and clinical trials; the risk that positive results in a clinical trial may not be replicated in subsequent trials or success in early stage clinical trials may not be predictive of results in later stage clinical trials; risks associated with clinical trials, including our ability to adequately manage clinical activities, unexpected concerns that may arise from additional data or analysis obtained during clinical trials, regulatory authorities may require additional information or further studies, or may fail to approve or may delay approval of our drug candidates; the occurrence of adverse safety events; failure to protect and enforce our intellectual property, and other proprietary rights; failure to successfully execute or realize the anticipated benefits of our strategic and growth initiatives; risks relating to technology failures or breaches; our dependence on collaborators and other third parties for the development, regulatory approval, and commercialization of products and other aspects of our business, which are outside of our full control; risks associated with current and potential delays, work stoppages, or supply chain disruptions caused by the coronavirus pandemic; risks associated with current and potential future healthcare reforms; risks relating to attracting and retaining key personnel; failure to comply with legal and regulatory requirements; risks relating to access to capital and credit markets; environmental risks; risks relating to the use of social media for our business; and the other risks and uncertainties that are described in the Risk Factors section of our most recent annual or quarterly report and in other reports we have filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. These statements are based on our current beliefs and expectations and speak only as of the date of this presentation. We do not undertake any obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements.

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# Stoke Therapeutics

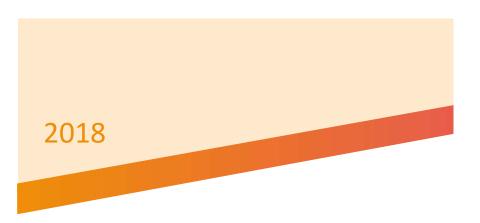


# Amplifying Science to Transform the Experience of Life

Stoke is making a new generation of RNA-based genetic medicines that up-regulate protein expression to restore human health.



## Efficient Execution Since 2018 Launch of Stoke



# **Stoke is Launched**

- Closed \$40M Series A financing
- Nominated Dravet syndrome as lead program; generated in-vivo proof of concept
- Completed FDA pre-IND meeting
- Closed \$90M Series B financing
- Built robust intellectual property estate

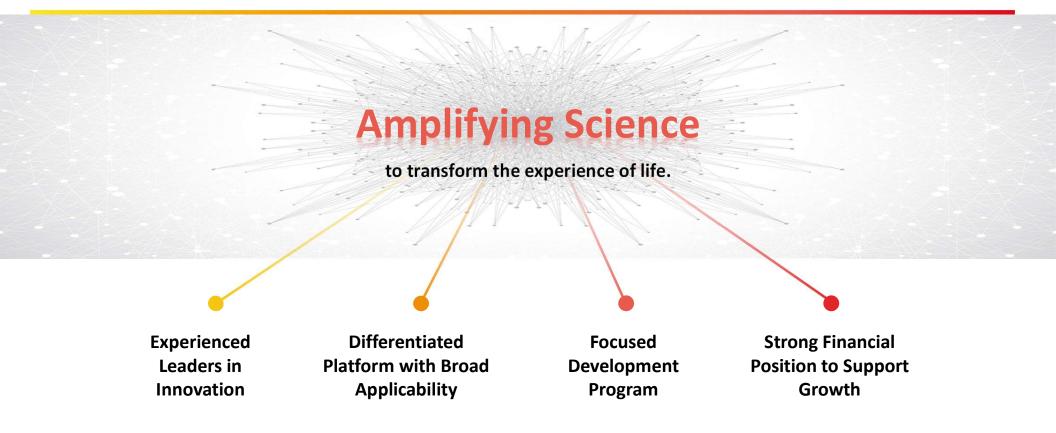


# **Stoke is Poised to Enter the Clinic**

- Completed \$163.3M Initial Public Offering
- Received FDA orphan drug designation for STK-001, a potential disease modifying medicine for Dravet syndrome
- Enrolled first patient in the BUTTERFLY observational study
- Presented preclinical data supporting efficacy of STK-001
- Submitted IND for STK-001 to the U.S. FDA



# Foundational Elements of Stoke





# Experienced Leaders in Innovation



Edward Kaye, M.D. Chief Executive Officer and Director







Huw Nash, Ph.D. Chief Operating Officer and Chief Business Officer







Barry Ticho, M.D., Ph.D. Chief Medical Officer









Steve Tulipano, CPA Chief Financial Officer









Gene Liau, Ph.D. Executive Vice President, Head of Research and Preclinical Development









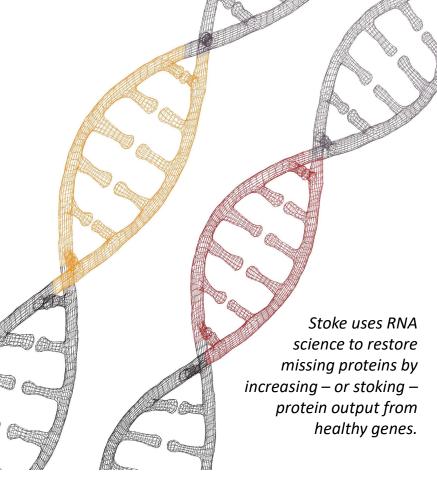
Robin Walker, J.D. Senior Vice President, Chief Legal Officer and Chief Compliance Officer







# TANGO: An RNA-Based Genetic Medicine Platform for Protein Upregulation



# **TANGO**

# Targeted Augmentation of Nuclear Gene Output

- Addresses underlying cause of disease
- Applicable to most loss-of-function mutations
- Applies equally to small or large gene targets
- Gene and tissue specific
- Controllable dose and duration
- Can address wide array of diseases
- Simple and scalable manufacturing



# TANGO Restores Protein Levels by Stoking Output From Healthy Genes

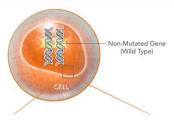
 Stoke's ASOs bind to specific stretches of pre-mRNA to reduce non-productive mRNA and increase productive mRNA

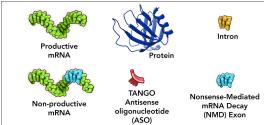
 The increased levels of productive mRNA from the functional copy of the gene result in increased protein production

 For haploinsufficiences, TANGO restores the target protein to near-normal levels

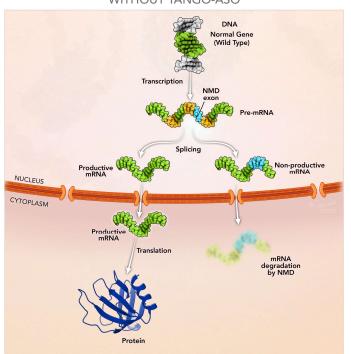


# Transformative Potential of TANGO Technology for Haploinsufficiencies





### WITHOUT TANGO-ASO



# DNA Normal Gene (Wild Type) Tanscription Productive mRNA Productive mRNA Translation Productive mRNA Translation Translation Protein



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# Robust Target Identification Process Utilizing Proprietary Bioinformatics

### **Target identification process**

RNA sequencing and in silico discovery datasets

Proprietary bioinformatics analysis

Universe of non-productive splicing events

Genetic disease databases

TANGO amenability assessment

**TANGO** targets

Cell and tissue validation

Hit identification

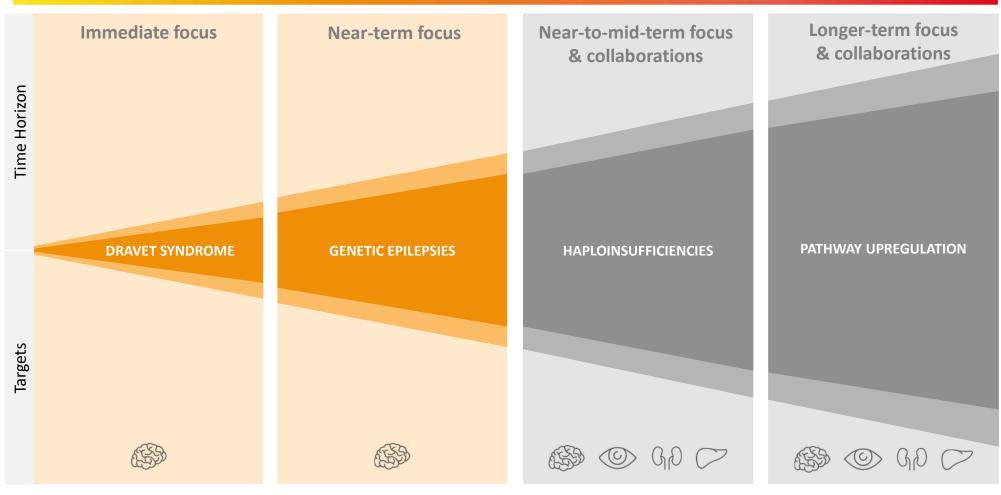
Candidate evaluation and prioritization

- Approximately 50% of human genes contain a TANGO signature
- Cross-referencing with genetic disease databases identifies approximately 2,900 monogenic diseases amenable to TANGO
- Enables rapid and systematic identification of clinically relevant targets



Source: Stoke data

# Stoke is Initially Focused on Dravet Syndrome and Other Genetic Epilepsies



# Significant Unmet Need in Genetic Epilepsies

50 million people globally affected by epilepsy

Sources: WHO 2018 fact sheet; Sirven, Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Medicine 2015; Pal et al., Nature Reviews Neurology 2010; Chen et al., JAMA Neurology 2018; Lagae et al.,

of patients are refractory to medical treatment, especially those with a genetic epilepsy

Up to

of patients with epilepsy have significant cognitive problems

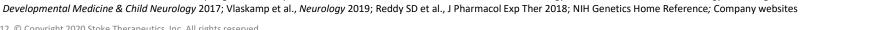
of epilepsies have an identified genetic cause and many of these are haploinsufficiencies

Diagnostic work-up of epilepsy routinely includes genetic testing for more than

disease associated genes

While genetic mechanisms are often well understood ...

genetically-targeted therapies for epilepsies are available





# Dravet Syndrome: A Severe, Progressive Genetic Epilepsy

**85**%

of cases caused by a haploinsufficiency of the SCN1A gene

results in

**50%** 

Na<sub>V</sub>1.1 protein expression

Up to

20%

of children and adolescents with Dravet die before adulthood, due to SUDEP<sup>1</sup>, prolonged seizures, seizurerelated accidents or infections

1 out of 16,000

babies are born with Dravet syndrome

Seizures are not adequately controlled in

90% of people with Dravet

~35,000

people affected in the U.S., Canada, Japan, Germany, France and the UK



Dravet syndrome is not concentrated in a particular geographic area or ethnic group.

Note: <sup>1</sup> Sudden Unexpected Death in Epilepsy

Sources: 2018 Health Advances Report; Djémié et al., Molecular Genetics & Genomic Medicine 2016; Lagae et al., Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology 2017; Nabbout et al., Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases 2013



# Non-Seizure Comorbidities of Dravet Syndrome Are Not Addressed by Current Therapies

# **Dravet is Not Limited to Seizures:**

More than 90% of patients suffer from at least one non-seizure comorbidity, including

- Severe intellectual disabilities
- Severe developmental disabilities
- Motor impairment
- Speech impairment
- Autism
- Behavioral difficulties
- Sleep abnormalities

# **High Incidence of Premature Death:**

Up to 20% of children and adolescents die before adulthood, due to:

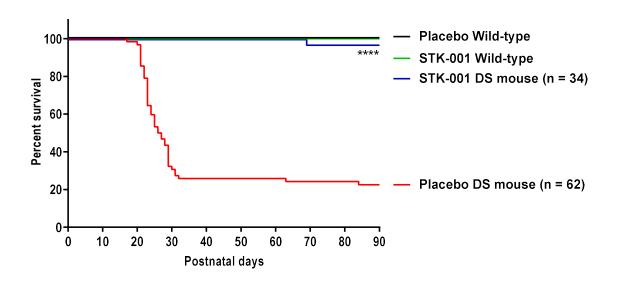
- SUDEP
- Prolonged seizures
- Seizure-related accidents
- Infections



Sources: 2018 Health Advances Report; Djémié et al., Molecular Genetics & Genomic Medicine 2016; Lagae et al., Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology 2017; Nabbout et al., Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases 2013; Licheni et al, Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology 2018

# STK-001 Significantly Reduces Premature Mortality in Dravet Syndrome Mice

# Significant improvements in survival among Dravet syndrome mice after STK-001 administration (20µg) at postnatal day 2

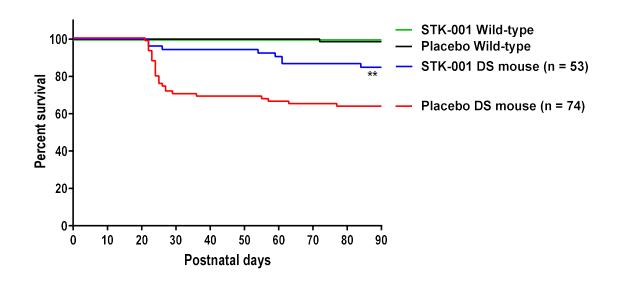


\*\*\*\*p<0.0001



# STK-001 Significantly Reduces Premature Mortality in Dravet Syndrome Mice

# Significant improvements in survival among Dravet syndrome mice after STK-001 administration (60µg) at postnatal day 14



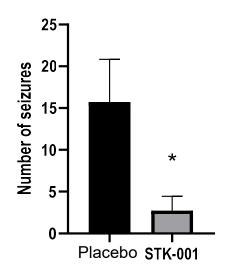
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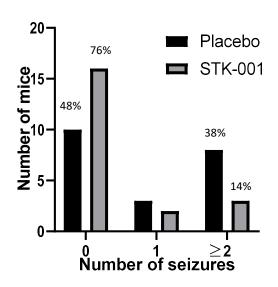


# STK-001 Significantly Reduces Spontaneous Seizures in Dravet Syndrome Mice

80% reduction in the average number of spontaneous seizures compared to placebo (p<0.05)

76% of mice treated with STK-001 were seizure-free compared to 48% of placebo-treated mice





As measured between postnatal days (PND) 22 and 46 in Dravet syndrome mice after a single 20 µg injection of STK-001 at PND 2

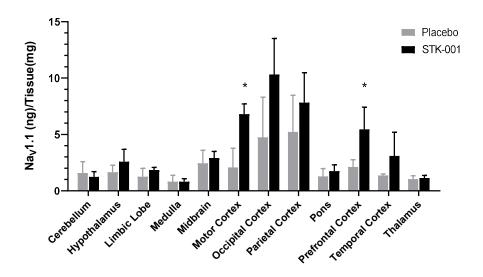


# STK-001 Achieves Broad Distribution and Increases $Na_v1.1$ Protein Expression in NHPs (n=3)

# Exposure of STK-001 observed in all brain regions except pons and thalamus

Cerebellur Limbic Lone Medula Paries Cortex Cortex Pons Cortex Temporal Cortex

Na<sub>v</sub>1.1 protein levels increased up to 3-fold





Pivotal Preclinical Single IT Dose Toxicology Study in NHPs Showed STK-001 Well-Tolerated

The highest dose administered was pharmacologically active and is equivalent to a human dose that is higher than what we plan to administer in our Phase 1/2a clinical study

# **Key safety findings**

No observed adverse events at highest dose tested	
No change in platelet counts or renal/hepatic function	
No adverse histopathology in brain, liver or kidney	



# STK-001 Has Potential to Address the Genetic Cause of Dravet Syndrome

# Preclinical data support the use of STK-001 in Dravet syndrome:

- Significant reduction in mortality and seizure frequency in Dravet syndrome mouse model
- Broad distribution to the brains of non-human primates with intrathecal delivery
- Ability to dose titrate with wide therapeutic window
- Effects persisting for at least 14 weeks in Dravet syndrome mice following a single dose
- Well-tolerated at pharmacologically-active dose levels in non-human primates
- Selective target engagement may limit potential off-target effects



# Several Factors De-Risk STK-001 Clinical Development for Dravet Syndrome

# Defined patient population:

Genetic testing routine in epilepsy diagnostic workups

# Validated chemistry and delivery to CNS:

Years of experience support use of both

# Established regulatory pathway:

Existing medicines are approved for Dravet syndrome

# No internal manufacturing build-out required:

Contract manufacturing is established and highly scalable



# **BUTTERFLY Observational Study Ongoing**



- Two-year observational study of children and adolescents ages 2-18
- Designed to evaluate seizure frequency and non-seizure comorbidities associated with Dravet syndrome, including:
  - Intellectual disabilities
  - Developmental disabilities
  - Motor impairment
  - Speech impairment
  - Behavioral problems
  - Sleep abnormalities



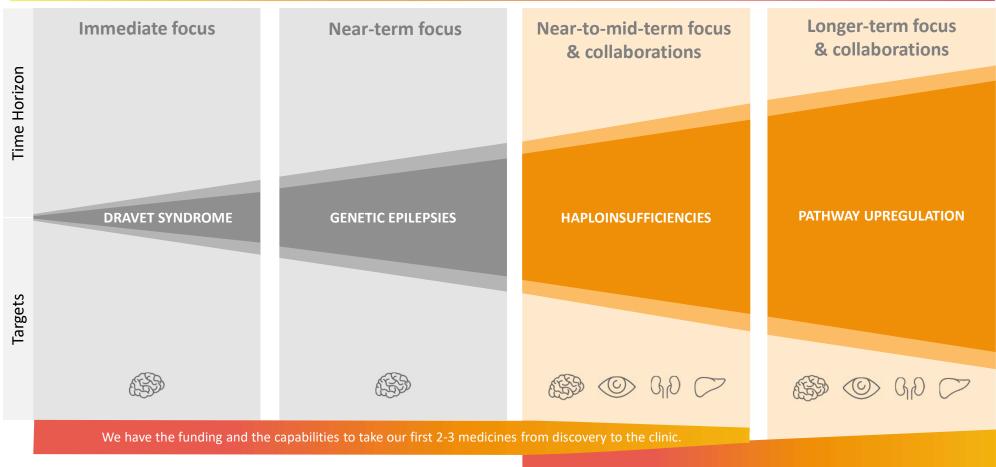
# MONARCH Phase 1/2a Trial Expected to Begin Patient Enrollment & Dosing in 2H 2020

- Open-label study of children and adolescents ages 2-18 with Dravet syndrome
  - Plan to enroll ~40 patients at ~20 sites in the U.S.
  - Primary endpoints: safety and tolerability of a single-ascending dose, characterize human pharmacokinetics
  - Secondary endpoints: change in seizure frequency over 12-weeks, quality of life
- Two-part trial design:
  - Part A will evaluate two dose cohorts and will begin enrollment and dosing in 2H 2020
  - Part B will evaluate higher doses and is on partial clinical hold, pending data to more fully characterize STK-001's safety profile at doses higher than the current no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL). Additional single-dose toxicology studies now underway
  - For each dose level, sentinel group ages 13-18, followed by group ages 2-12
- Preliminary data expected in 2021





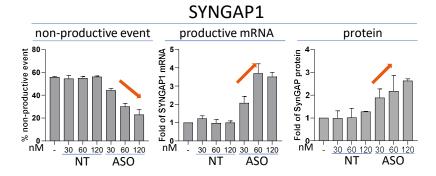
# Expanding the Pipeline Using Stoke's Proprietary Bioinformatics and TANGO



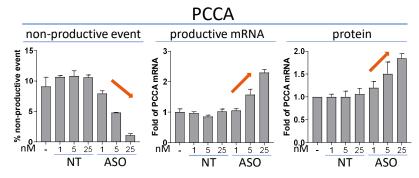
We plan to expand the pipeline to potential indications that have more complex clinical development paths and/or are caused by multiple genes.

# TANGO is Applicable to a Broad Range of Targets

### Genetic epilepsy – haploinsufficiency



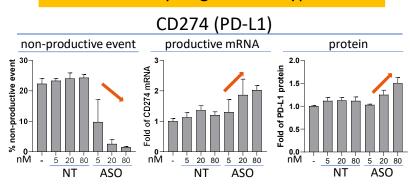
### Liver target – autosomal recessive



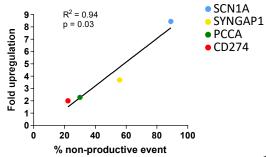
NT: non-targeting ASO control, all experiments n = 3, *in vitro* 

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### Pathway target – wild type



### Correlation between event abundance (+CHX) & upregulation





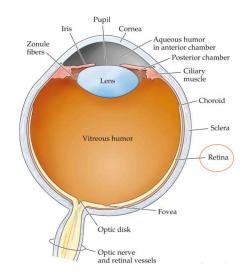
# TANGO May Also be Well Suited for Treatment of Eye Diseases

### Benefits of focusing on the eye for ASOs

- Localized delivery
- Immune privileged and small treatment space (0.05% of total body weight)
- Contralateral control for clinical trials
- Availability of non-invasive measurements that reflect functional outcome e.g. OCT

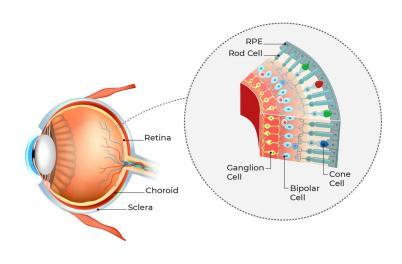
### Advantages of TANGO for the eye

- Intravitreal delivery has safety & patient acceptance advantage over subretinal delivery
- Stoke preclinical data demonstrates long-term effects of up to 12 months
- Tunable and reversible control of level and specificity of protein expression
- No formulation or viral vector requirement
- Approved product precedence (Vitravene for cytomegalovirus retinitis)
- Potential to target large genes





# OPA1 Protein Deficiency is One of Several Targets Under Consideration for Future Prioritization



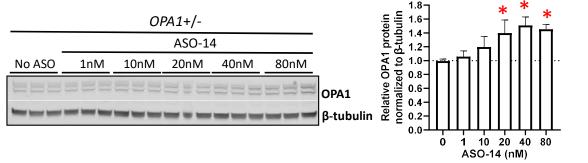
- Autosomal dominant optic atrophy (ADOA) is the most common inherited optic nerve disorder seen in clinical practice
- ADOA causes progressive and irreversible vision loss in both eyes starting in the first decade of life. Many children progress to blindness
- The disease affects 1/30,000 people globally with a higher incidence of ~ 1/10,000 in Denmark due to a founder effect
- 65%-90% of ADOA is caused by mutations in one allele of the *OPA1* gene which leads to haploinsufficiency and disease manifestation
- More than 400 different OPA1 mutations have been reported in people diagnosed with ADOA
- Stoke's TANGO ASO targets a non-productive splicing event in the *OPA1* gene to increase productive mRNA in the retinal ganglion cells

Sources: Yu-Wai-Man P et al. The Prevalence and Natural History of Dominant Optic Atrophy Due to OPA1 Mutations. Ophthalmology. 2010 August; 117(8): 1538-1546; Yu-Wai-Man P, Chinnery PF. Dominant Optic Atrophy: Novel OPA1 Mutations and Revised Prevalence Estimates. Ophthalmology. Vol. 120, Number 8, August 2013: 1712-1712; 3. P. Amati-Bonneau P et al. OPA1-associated disorders: phenotypes and pathophysiology. The International Journal of Biochemistry & Cell Biology 41, 1855-1865 (2009); "What is ADOA?" Autosomal Dominant Optic Atrophy Association. Accessed May 6, 2020, from <a href="https://www.adoaa.org/what-is-adoa">https://www.adoaa.org/what-is-adoa</a>; Lenaers G, Hamel C, Delettre C, et al. Dominant optic atrophy. Orphanet J Rare Dis 7, 46 (2012); Chun BY and Rizzo JF III. Dominant optic atrophy: updates on the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations of optic atrophy 1 mutation. Curr Opin Ophthalmol 2016; 27:475-480; Le Roux B, Lenaers G, Zanlonghi X et al. OPA1: 516 unique variants and 831 patients registered in an updated centralized Variome database. Orphanet J Rare Dis 14, 214 (2019).

# TANGO ASOs Demonstrated In-Vitro and In-Vivo Target Engagement & Protein Upregulation in OPA1 Protein Deficiency

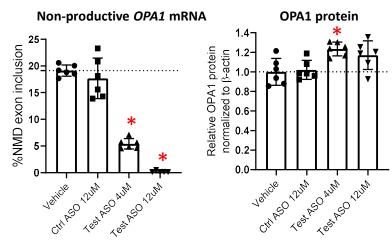
The tested TANGO ASO reduces non-productive OPA1 mRNA, increases productive OPA1 mRNA and increases OPA1 protein in a dose-dependent manner

ASO-14 increases OPA1 expression in an *OPA1* haploinsufficient  $(OPA1^{+/-})$  cell line



ASO-14 increases OPA1 protein levels in *OPA1* \*/- HEK293 cells by 50%, which translates to 75% of wild-type levels.

Rabbit surrogate ASO decreases non-productive splicing and increases OPA1 expression in wild-type rabbit retinae following intravitreal injection



Data show that following intravitreal injection in the rabbit eye, our test ASO reduces non-productive *OPA1* mRNA and increases OPA1 protein expression in retinal tissue. The test ASO was well tolerated for up to 15 days after IVT injection.



# Business Development Vision – Sector Expert & Collaborator of Choice



Numerous validated targets in multiple therapeutic areas: CNS, ophthalmology, metabolic, renal, immunology, cancer, hematology, neuromuscular, as well as partner-proprietary targets

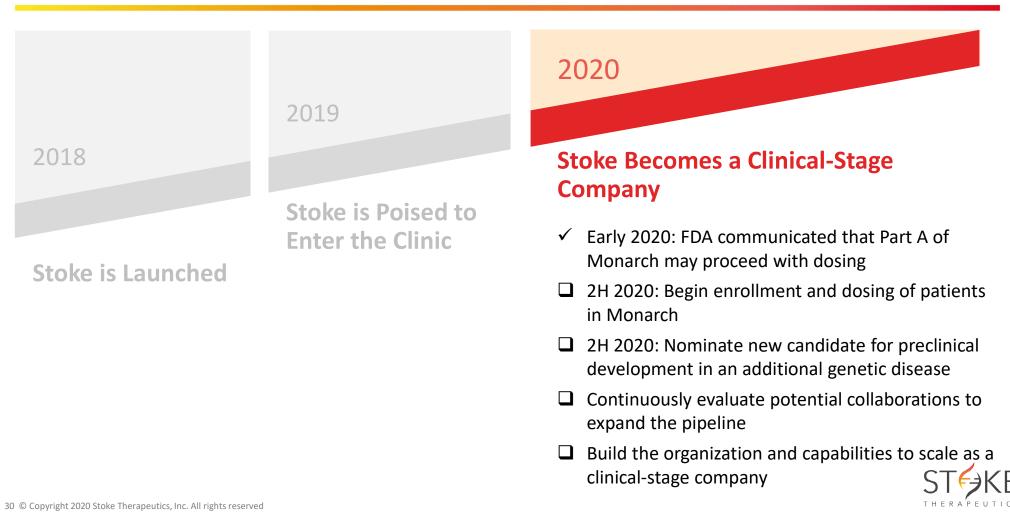
**Explore alternative drug delivery approaches** to expand into tissues poorly accessed by ASOs and provide improved product profiles

Strategic collaborations in above areas will bolster our pipeline and more fully exploit the potential of our TANGO platform and proprietary bioinformatics

With our expertise we believe we can drive partnered programs rapidly to clinical proof of concept



# Rapidly Scaling Stoke to Support Growth as a Clinical-Stage Company

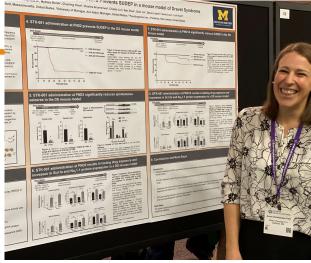


# Current Financials Anticipated to Fund Operations into 2023

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash as of 03/31/2020	\$211.5 million
Common Shares Outstanding as of 03/31/2020	32,967,350











The Commitment that Drives Stoke



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