

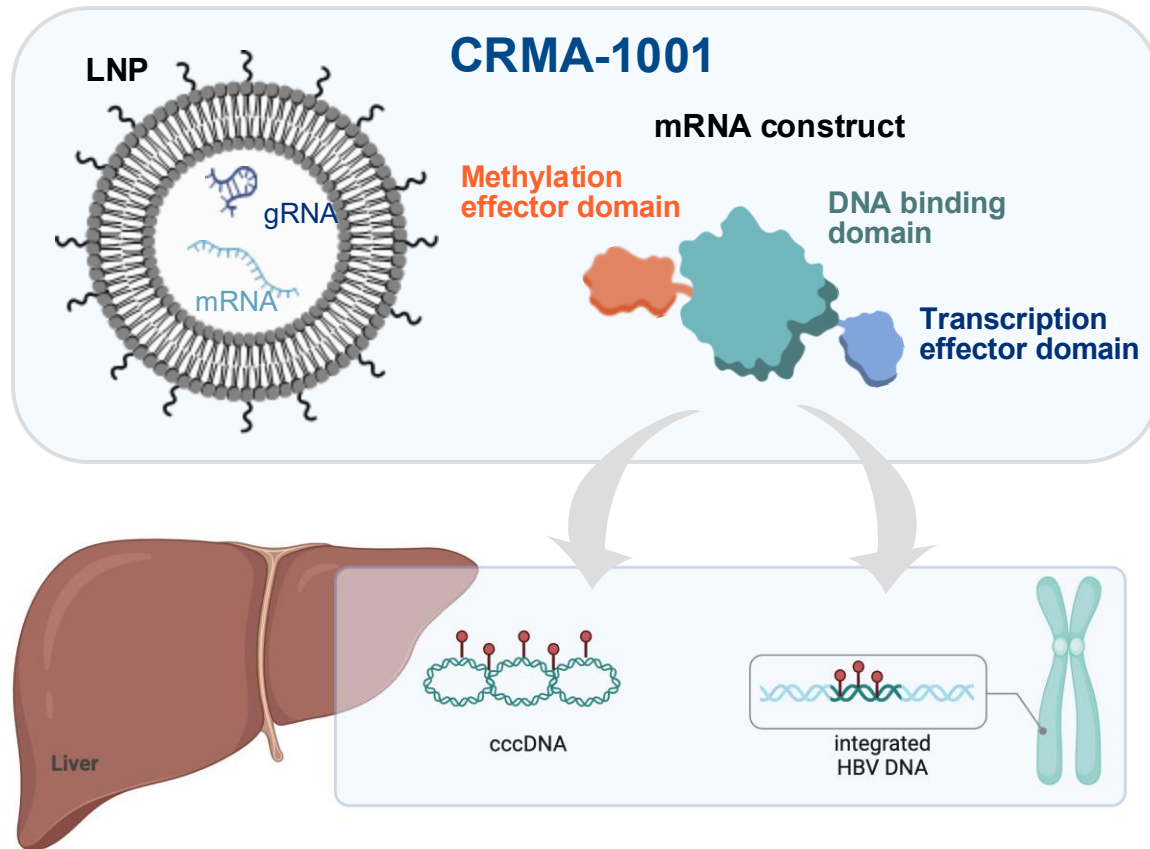
CRMA-1001 an epigenetic editor for the treatment of chronic hepatitis B

Yesseinia Anglero-Rodriguez, PhD

Director Preclinical Research

nChroma Bio

Epigenetic editing is uniquely suited to address chronic HBV



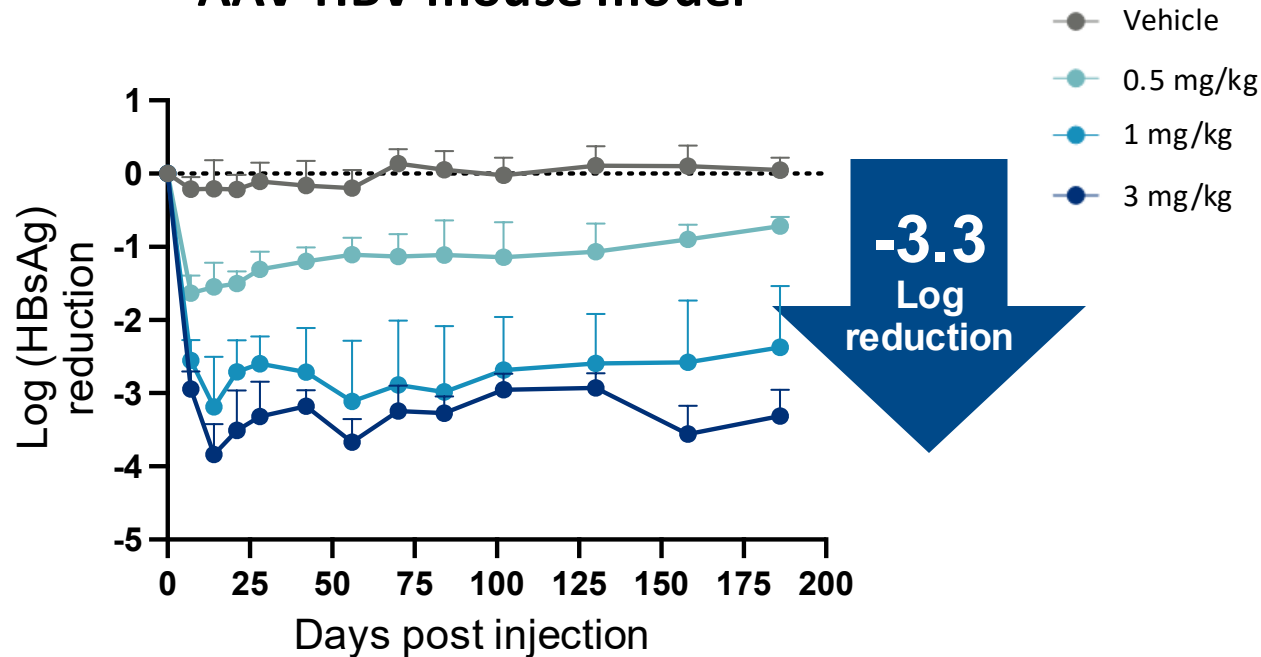
CRMA-1001 directly methylates and durably silences cccDNA and intDNA, halting viral replication and viral antigen production

Best-in-Class Therapy for Chronic HBV

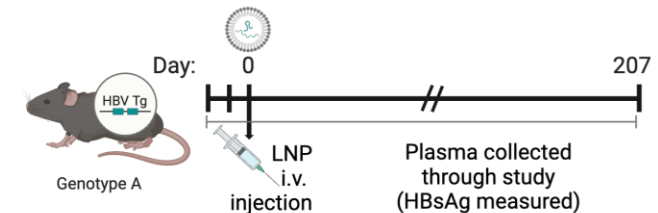
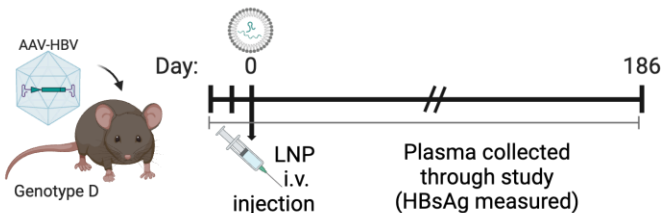
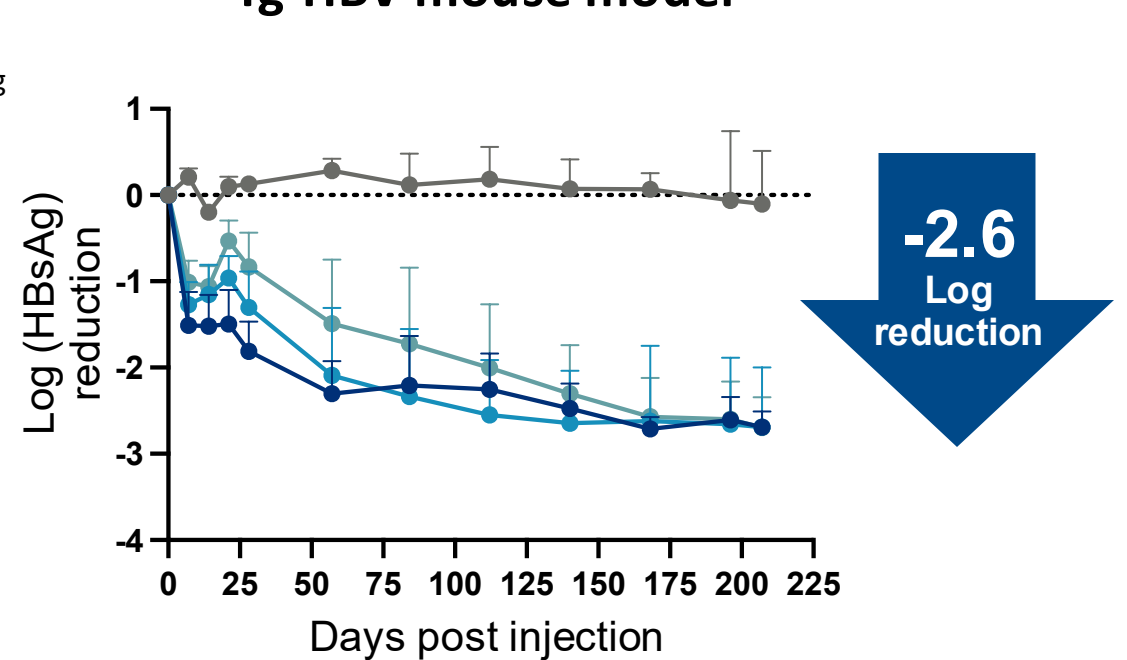
- ✓ **Permanently silences both forms of the genome**, cccDNA and integrated HBV DNA (intDNA), at the level of transcription
- ✓ **Conserved** target site across all HBV genotypes (>94% across genotypes A-H)
- ✓ **Potential for clinically meaningful rates of functional cure with a single course of treatment**
- ✓ **Avoids unintended genomic consequences** of cutting or nicking the DNA

HBV-EE prototype **deeply and durably** reduces HBsAg in both AAV-HBV and Tg-HBV mice for over 6 months

AAV-HBV mouse model

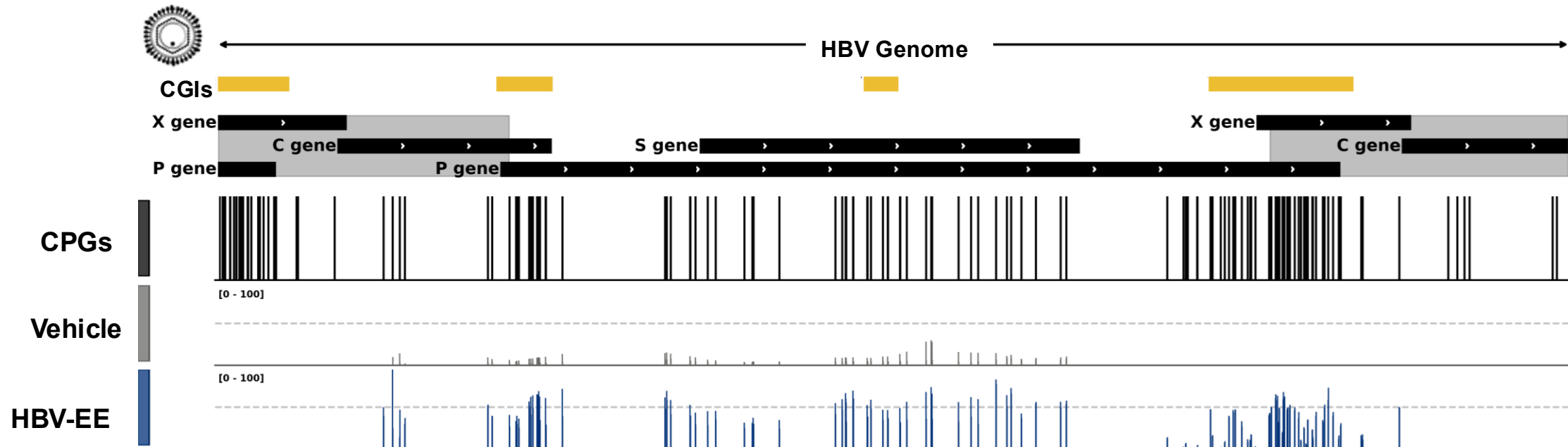


Tg-HBV mouse model



HBV-EE prototype drives in vivo robust, durable methylation of HBV DNA

Methylation in Tg-HBV mouse liver at 6-months after treatment

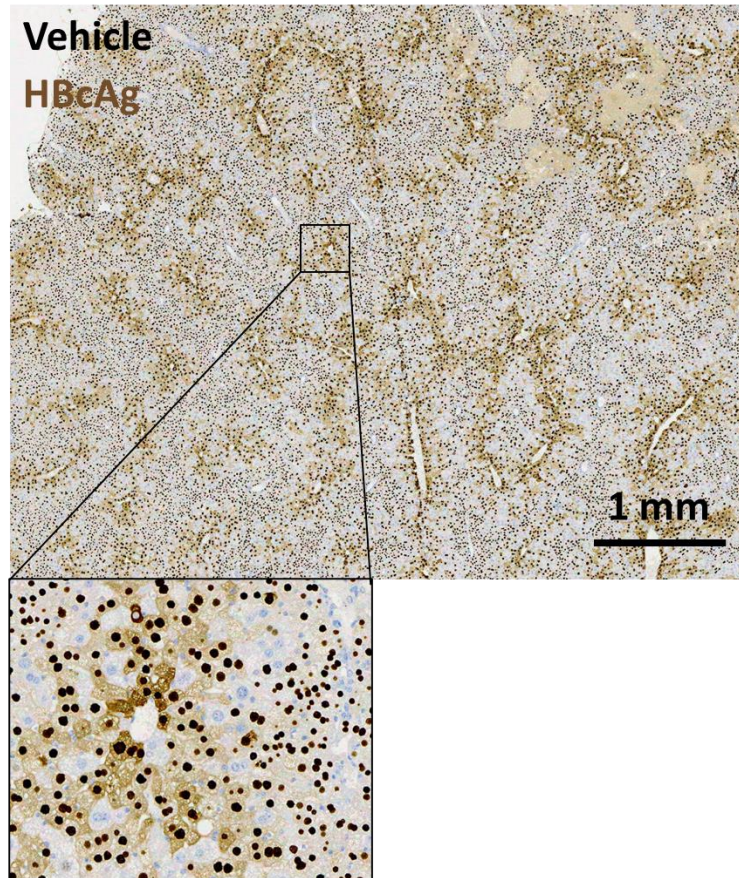


Specific: Confirmed DNA methylation at target site with no detectable off-target changes in expression or methylation to the host genome confirmed by specificity assessments.

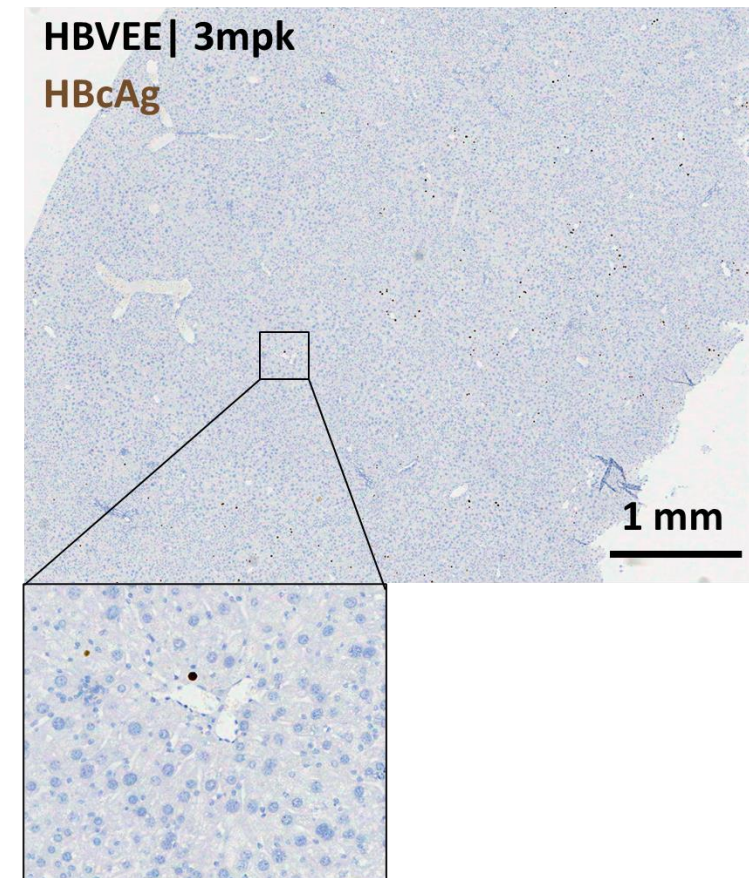
Single dose of HBV-EE prototype eliminates HBV core antigen in nearly all hepatocytes

Staining for HBcAg in AAV mouse model 6 months after administration of HBV-EE

Untreated Control

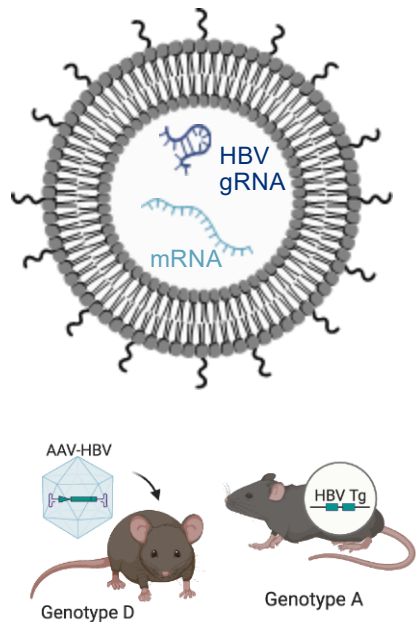


HBV-EE



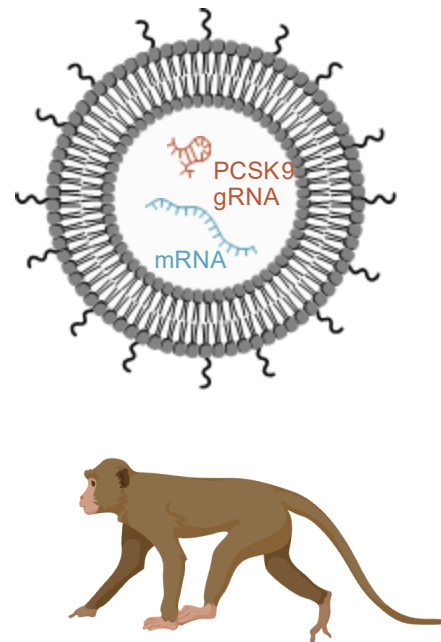
Epigenetic silencing of PCSK9 in NHPs informs efficiency, durability, and tolerability of silencing HBV

CRMA-1001



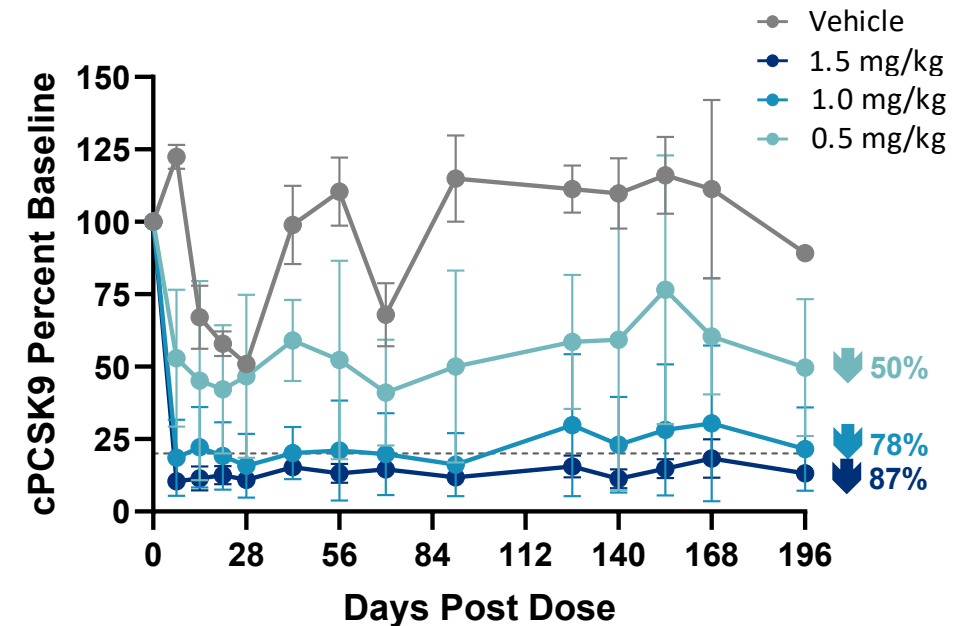
No large animal models available for HBV

PCSK9-EE



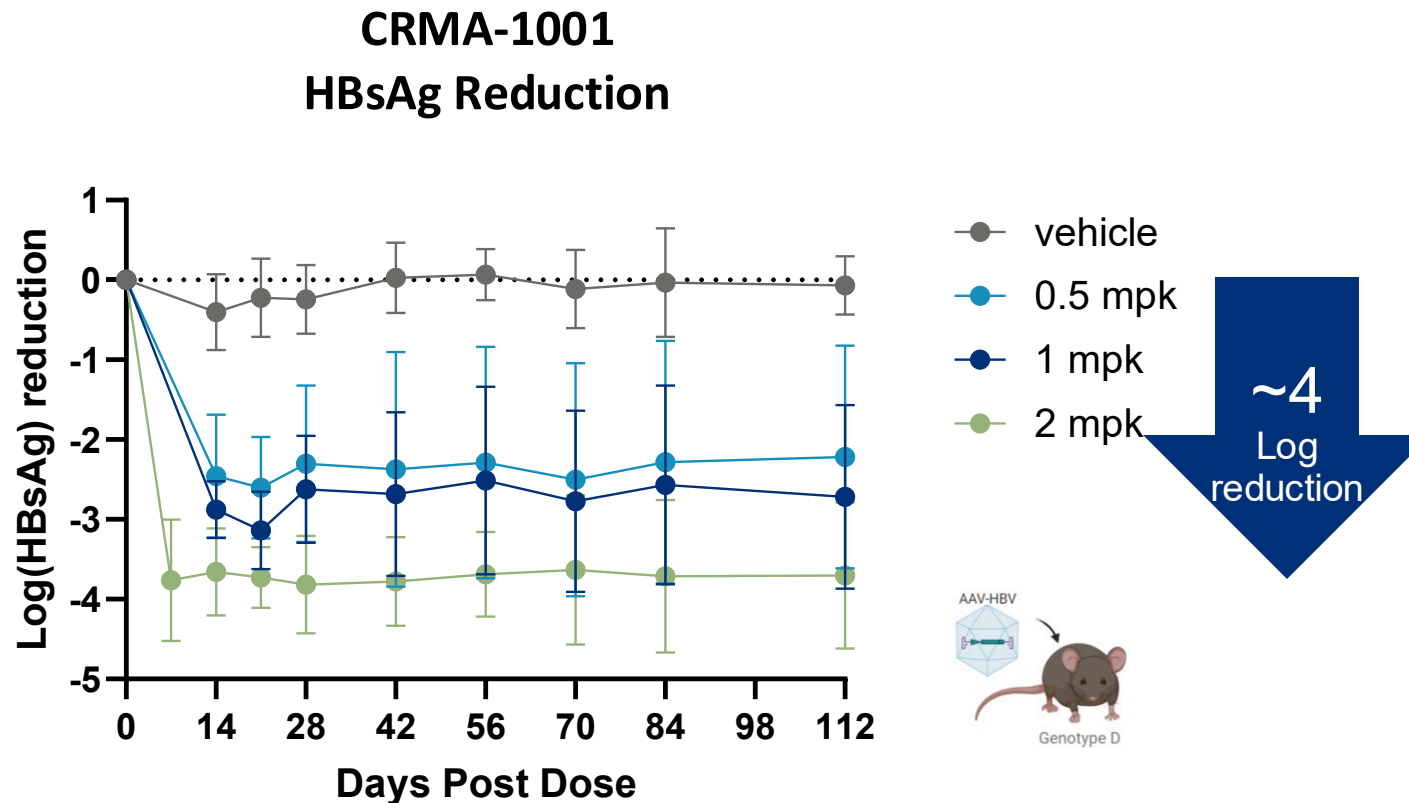
PCSK9 silencing can be evaluated in NHPs

Saturating pharmacology at ≥ 1 mg/kg in NHPs through day 196



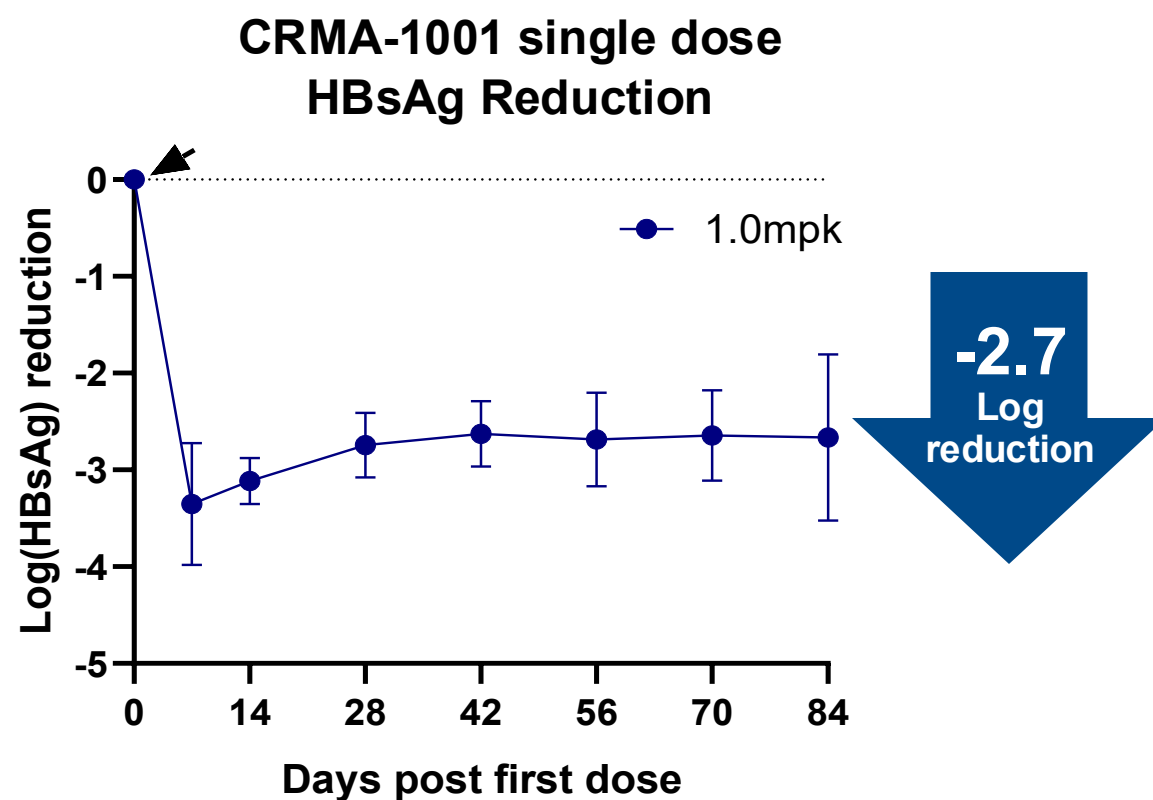
- CRMA-1001 and PCSK9-EE use the **same mRNA epigenetic editor** construct **and LNP delivery vehicle** to silence the target, only the gRNA is different

CRMA-1001 achieved >2 log reduction in HBsAg at 0.5 mg/kg, demonstrating increased potency

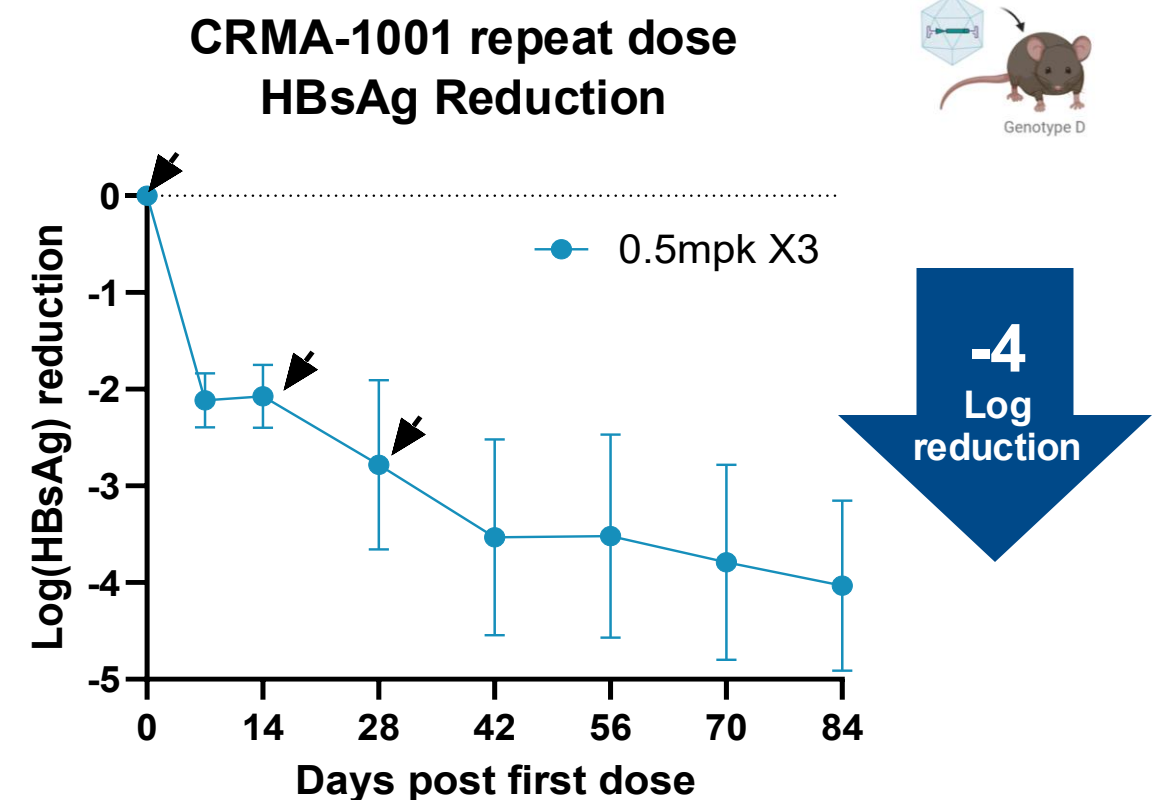


- CRMA-1001 at lower doses in AAV-HBV mice
- Development candidate CRMA-1001 achieved >2 log reduction of HBsAg at 0.5 mg/kg and nearly 4 log reduction at 2 mg/kg that is durably maintained
- **CRMA-1001 is highly potent**, showing robust HBsAg reduction at lower doses relative to HBV-EE prototype

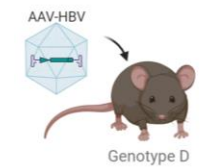
CRMA-1001 repeat dosing regimen drives additive pharmacology



No animals reached undetectable HBsAg at 3 months



5/6 animals reached undetectable HBsAg at 3 months



CRMA-1001 is a highly potent and based on in vitro and in vivo activity specific epigenetic editor

- ✓ **Potent:** achieves ~4 log reduction of HBsAg at a single high dose in AAV-HBV mice or with multiple lower repeat doses
- ✓ **Durable:** Silenced all HBV viral markers examined for over 6 months
- ✓ **Specific:** Confirmed DNA methylation at target site with no detectable off-target changes in expression or methylation to the host genome
- ✓ **Translatable:** Achieved >80% PCSK9 silencing (saturating pharmacology) at ≥ 1 mpk in NHPs

CRMA-1001 CTA/IND-enabling studies ongoing, regulatory filings planned in 2025

Thank you to the nChroma Bio team, collaborators, and partners!



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