

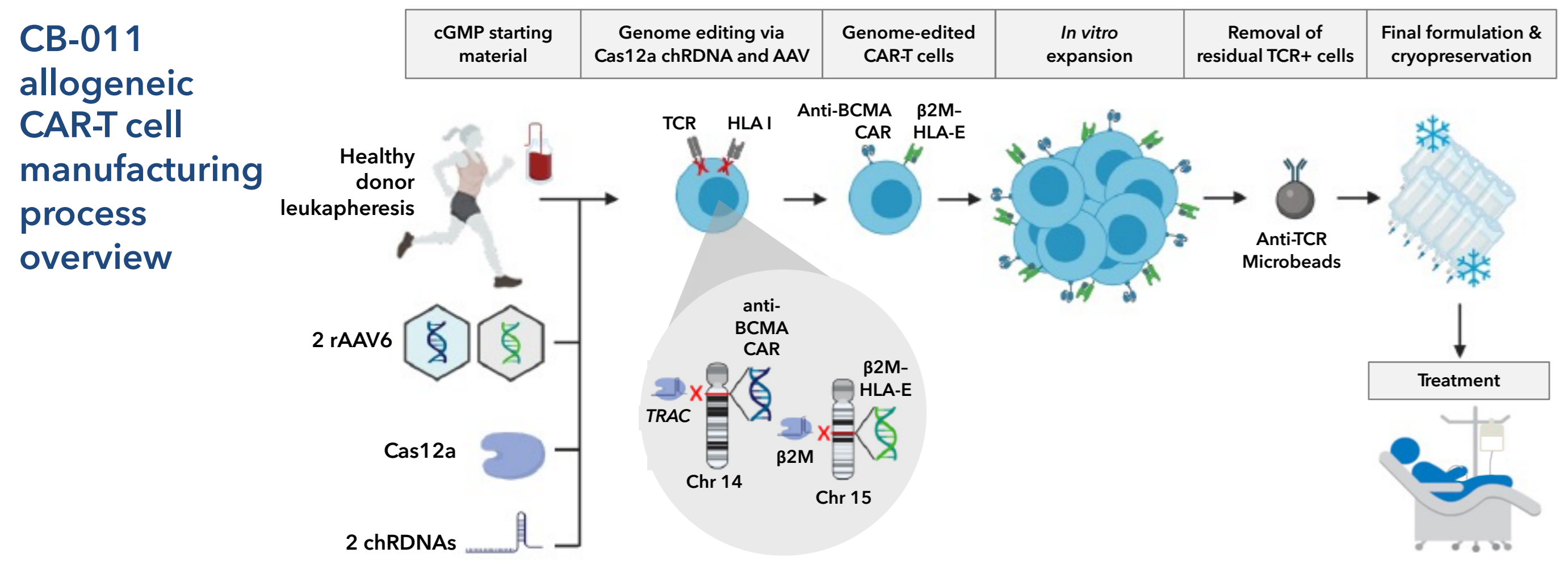
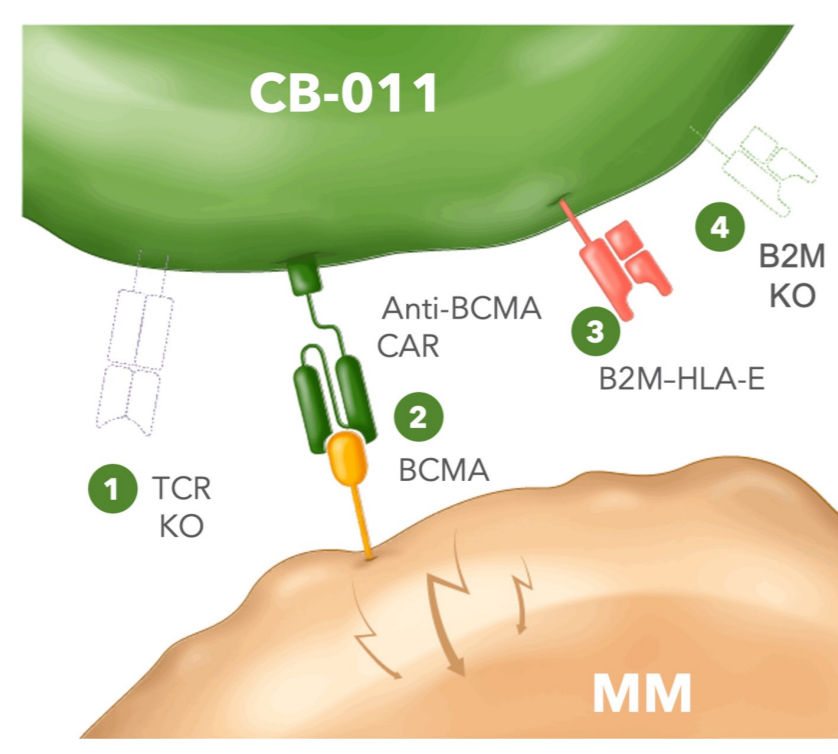
CB-011, a BCMA-specific allogeneic CAR-T cell therapy, engineered with next-generation CRISPR technology to knock out B2M and express a B2M-HLA-E fusion transgene to blunt immune cell-mediated rejection, for r/r multiple myeloma

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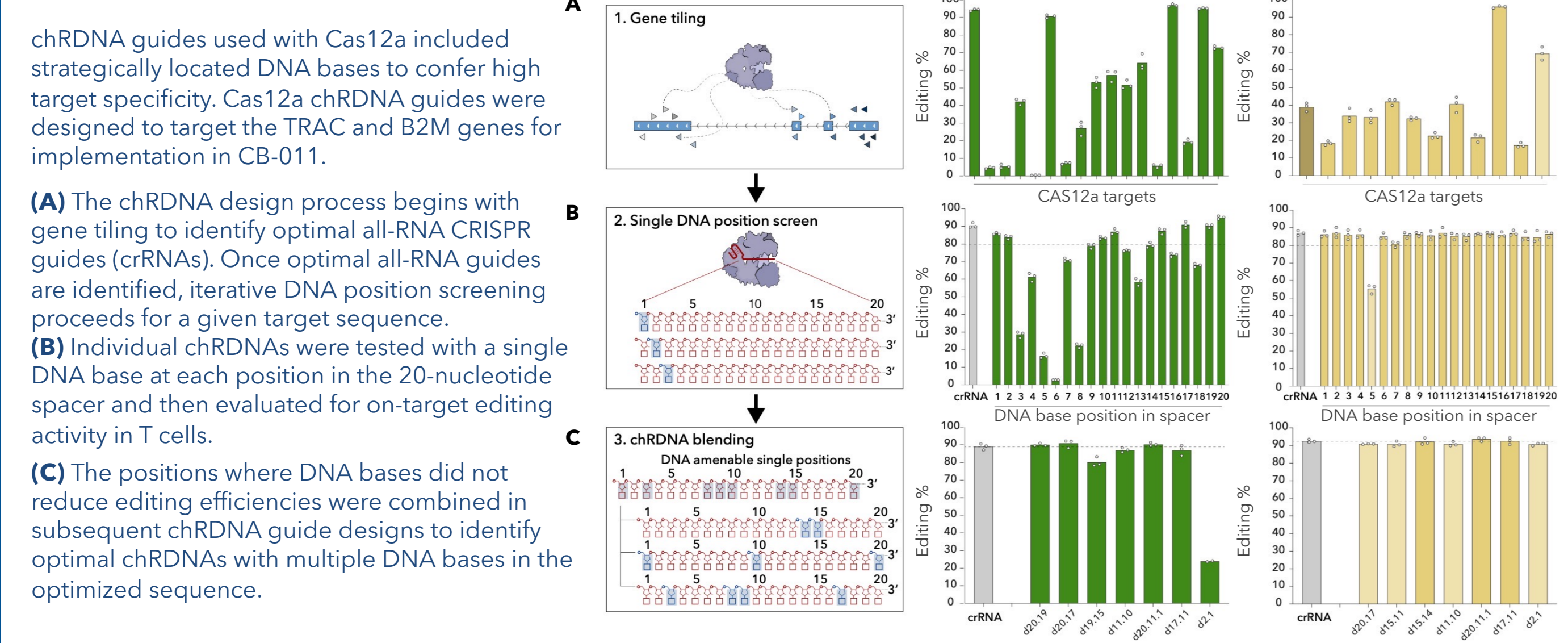
Background
The approval and commercialization of autologous chimeric antigen receptor (CAR)-T cell products have opened a path for sophisticated CAR-T cell therapies with next-generation capabilities.

Introduction: CB-011 is an allogeneic anti-BCMA CAR-T cell therapy in clinical development for the treatment of adult patients with r/r MM

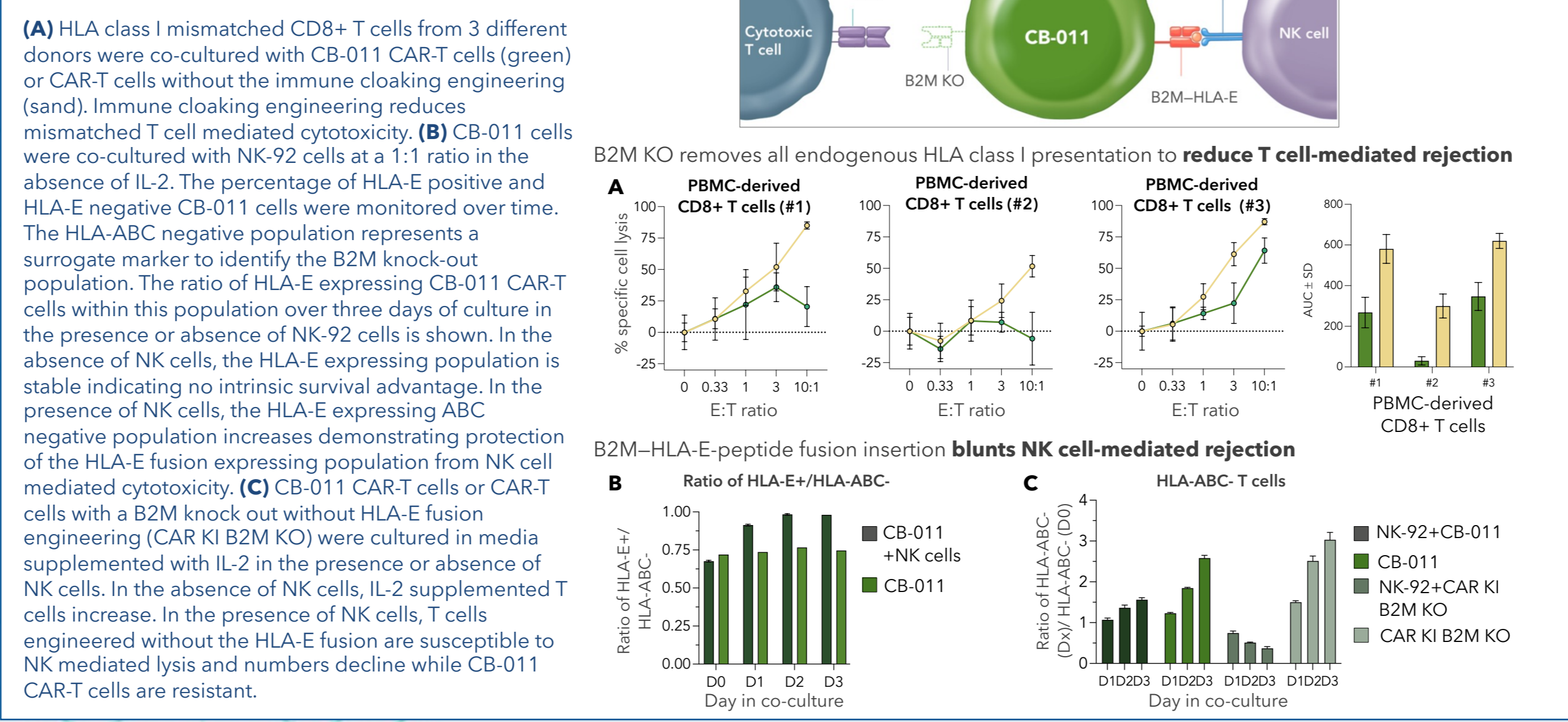
CB-011 is derived from healthy donor T cells that have been genome edited with clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats (CRISPR)-hybrid RNA DNA (chRDNA) and recombinant CRISPR-associated 12a (rCas12a) endonuclease technology



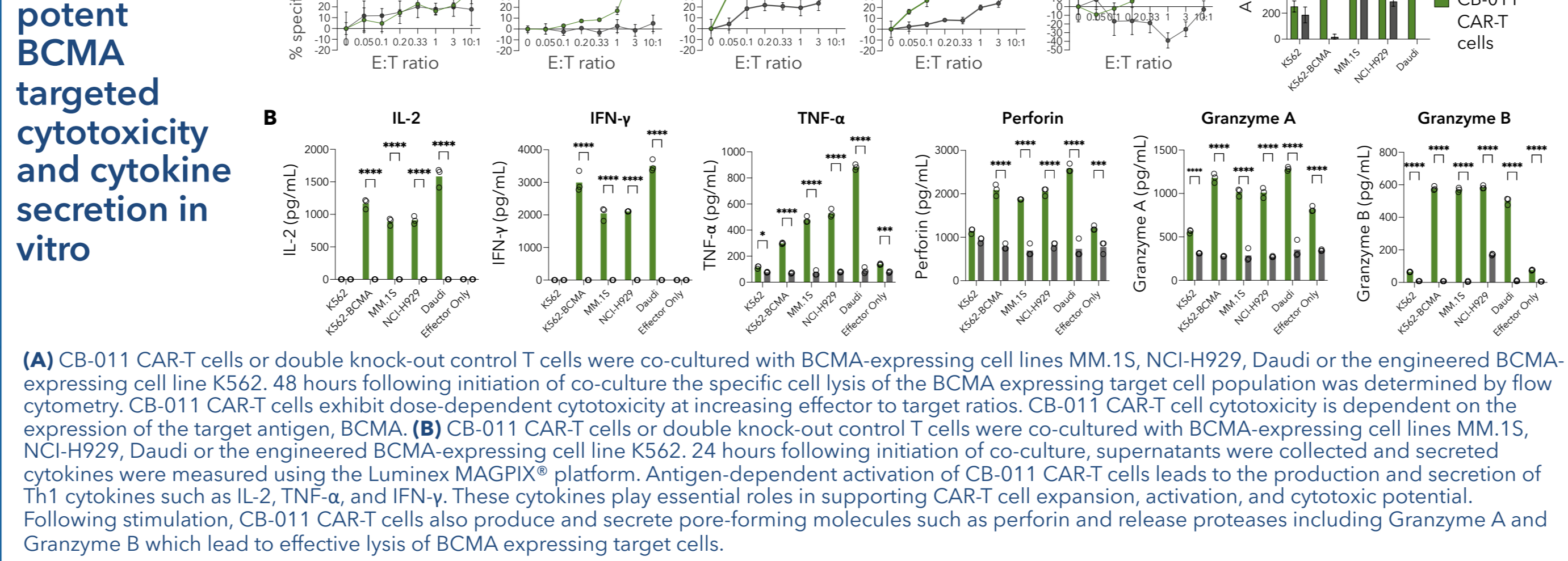
CB-011 is engineered using Cas12a chRDNA guides for precision genome editing



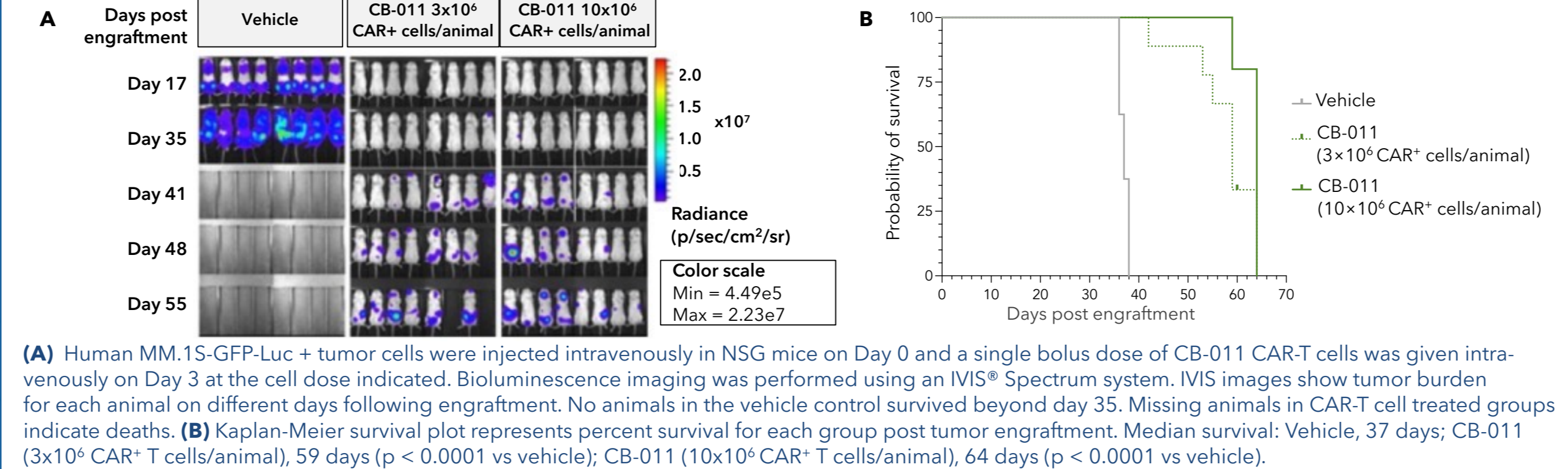
CB-011 immune cloaking armoring strategy suppresses cytotoxic T and NK cell-mediated allograft rejection



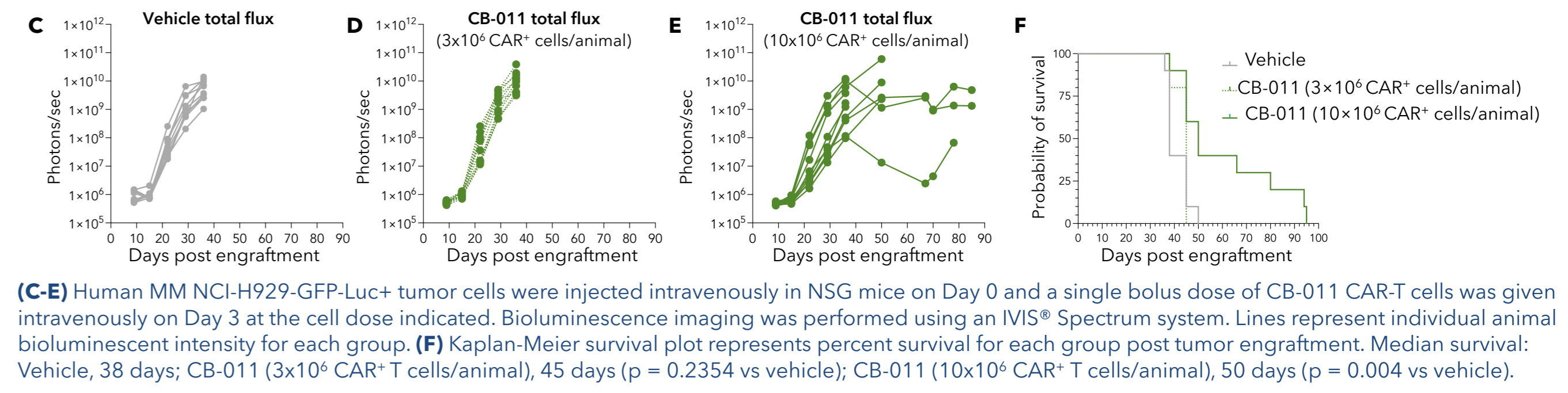
CB-011 CAR-T cells demonstrate potent BCMA targeted cytotoxicity and cytokine secretion in vitro



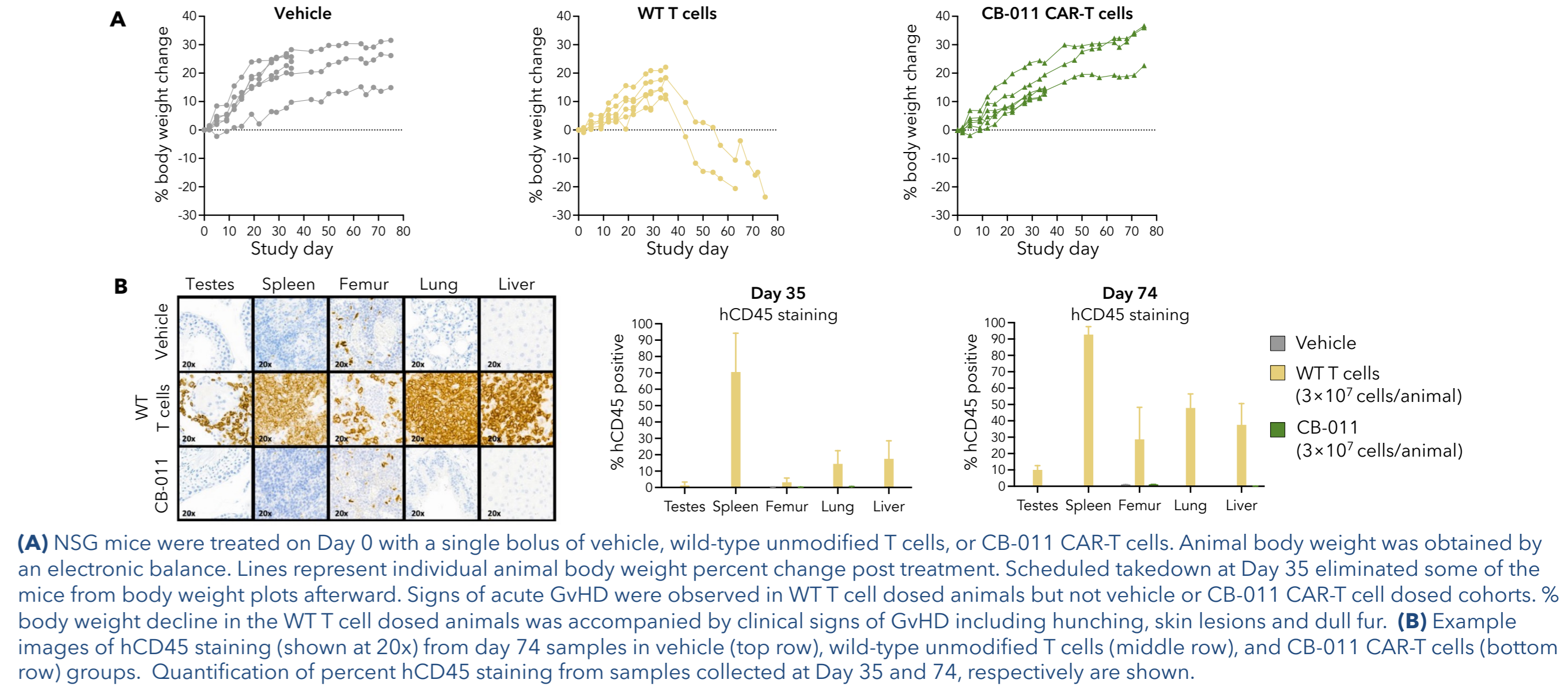
CB-011 CAR-T cells demonstrate significant antitumor activity and enhanced survival in BCMA-positive xenograft models of multiple myeloma



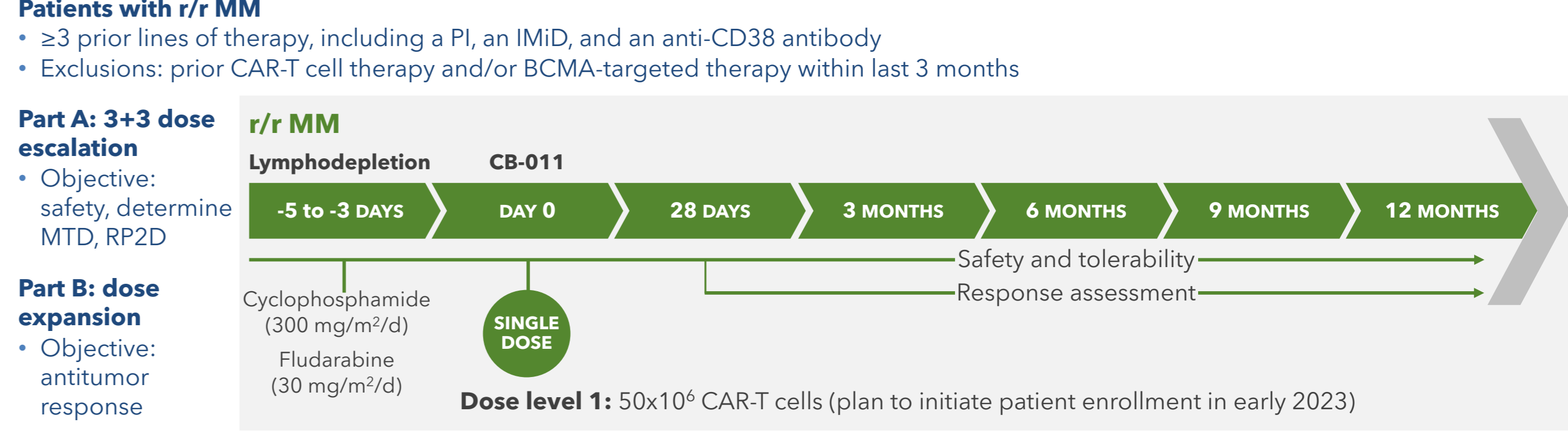
CB-011 CAR-T cells demonstrate significant antitumor activity and enhanced survival in BCMA-positive xenograft models of multiple myeloma (continued)



No GvHD or CAR-T cell tissue infiltration was detected following administration of CB-011 in immunocompromised mouse models



CB-011 will be evaluated in the CaMMouflage Phase 1 trial



Summary

Summary
CB-011 is a next-generation CRISPR-engineered allogeneic anti-BCMA CAR-T cell therapy in clinical development for the treatment of adult patients with r/r MM