

Cardiac AAV:PKP2 Gene Therapy Reduces Ventricular Arrhythmias, Reverses Adverse Right Ventricular Remodeling, Improves Heart Function, and Extends Survival in a *Pkp2*-deficient Mouse Model of Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy

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Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy (ARVC)

ARVC Symptoms	Disease Progression	Age Group
<u>Early arrhythmias</u> • Palpitations, • Lightheadedness • Syncope (fainting) <u>Progressive development</u> • Myocardial atrophy • Chamber dilation • Fibrofatty muscle replacement	Concealed Phase ↓ Ventricular Arrhythmia ↓ Right Ventricle Failure ↓ Biventricular Pump Failure	• Presents in young adults • Average < 40 years old • Important cause of sudden cardiac arrest in young adults • Median age 25 years old

Current Therapy for ARVC

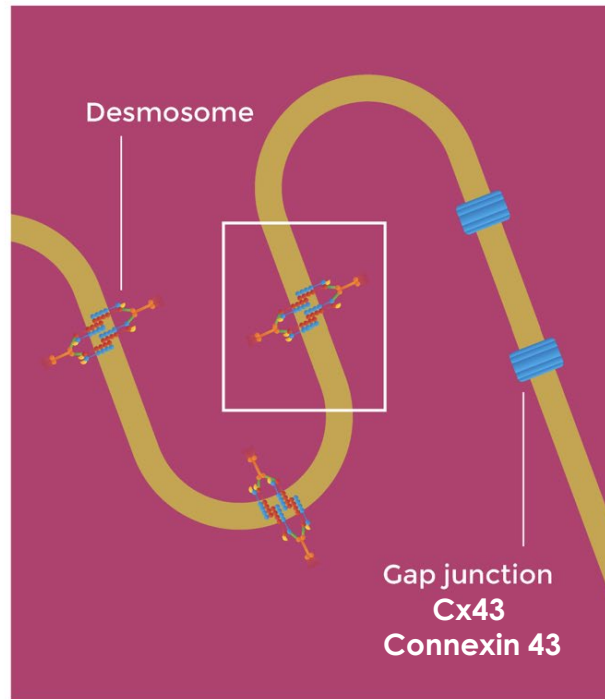
No Therapies Address the Underlying Genetic Cause of Disease to Prevent Onset and Prevent Progression

Standard of Care	Limitations of Care	New Treatment Paradigm Needed
Anti-Arrhythmic Medications	• Not fully effective • Side effects	Options to prevent disease onset
Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillator (ICD)	• Potential for complications • Inappropriate shocks • Anxiety and impact on quality of life	
Ventricular Tachycardia (VT) Ablation	• Invasive procedure • Variable success rates	
Exercise Restriction	• Negative impact on lifestyle and general health	
		Options to prevent disease progression

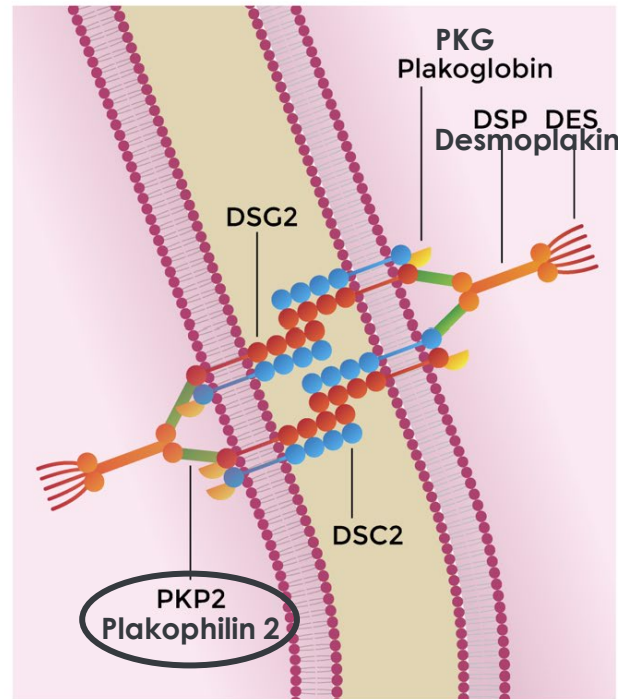
Majority of ARVC Caused by Desmosome Mutations

Desmosomes Zip Heart Cells Together and Support Gap Junctions to Maintain Electrical Coupling

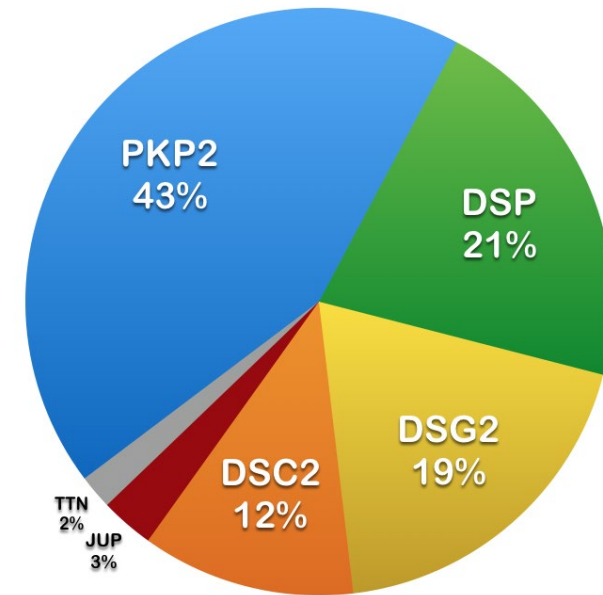
DESMOSOMES & GAP JUNCTIONS



DESMOSOME STRUCTURE



PKP2 Mutations are the Predominant Genetic Cause of ARVC

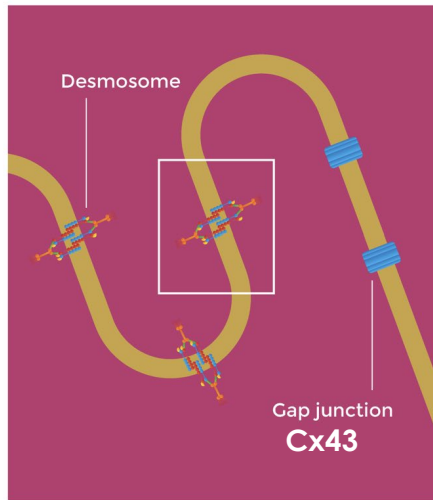


- Autosomal dominant inheritance
- ~70K patients with PKP2 mutations in the U.S. alone

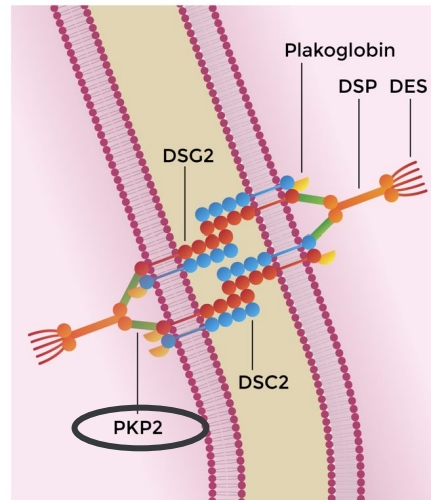
PKP2 Mutation is Associated with Reduction of Protein Levels and Loss of Desmosome Structure in Human Hearts

Loss of Desmosomes in *PKP2*-mutated Human Heart

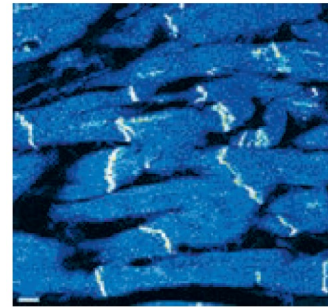
DES MOSOMES & GAP JUNCTIONS



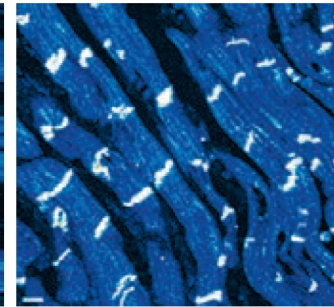
DES MOSOME STRUCTURE



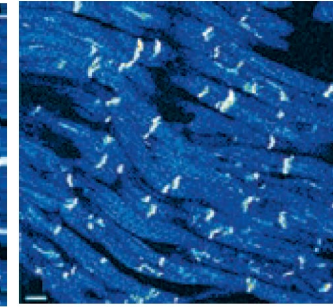
Control



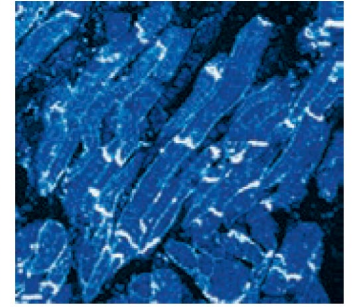
DSP



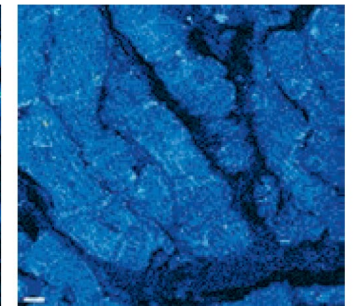
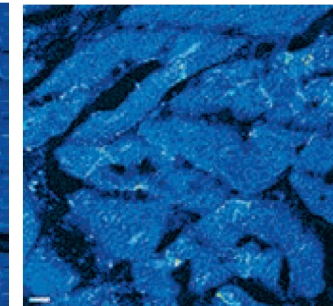
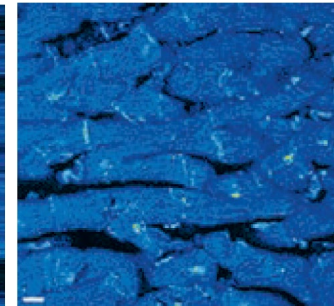
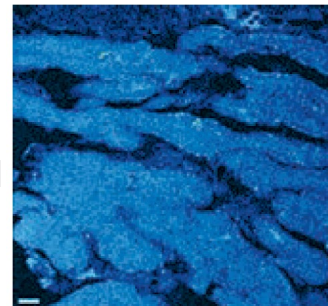
PKG



Cx43



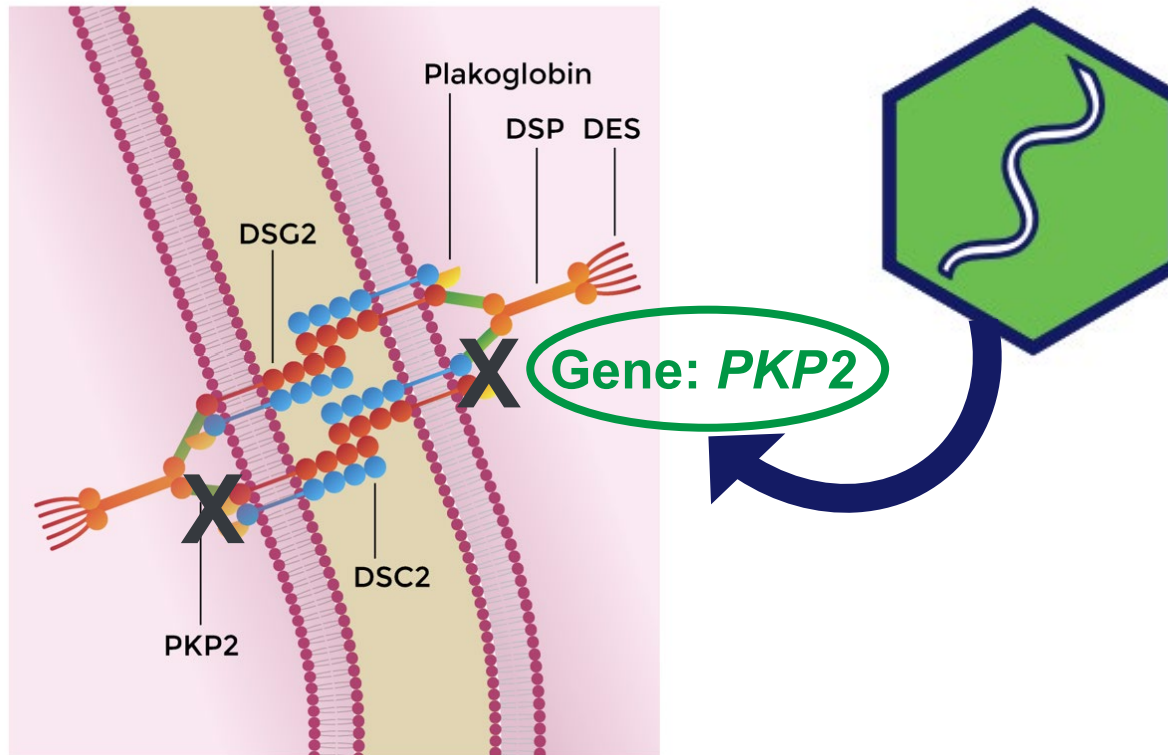
PKP2 mutated



Potential to Use AAV Gene Therapy for ARVC Due to *PKP2* Mutations

TN-401 is a Gene Therapy to Restore the Expression and Function of PKP2 in the Heart

DESMOSOME STRUCTURE



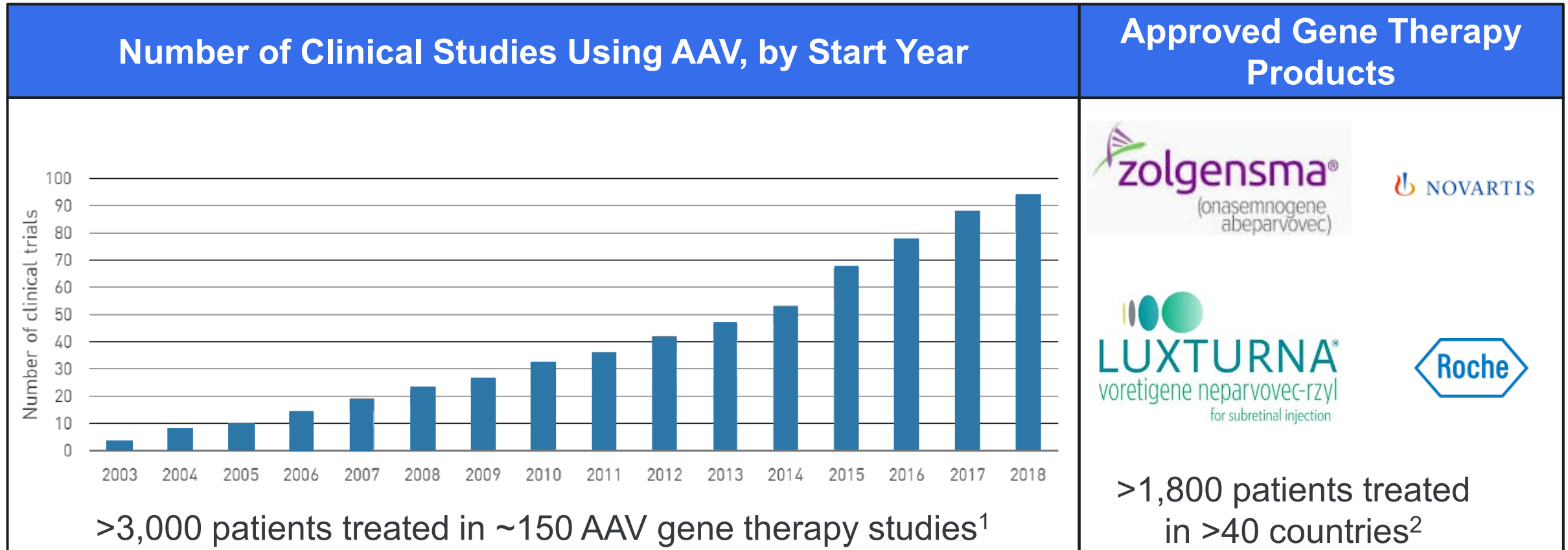
Vector = Adeno-Associated Virus (AAV)

- AAVs are naturally-occurring viruses that do not cause disease

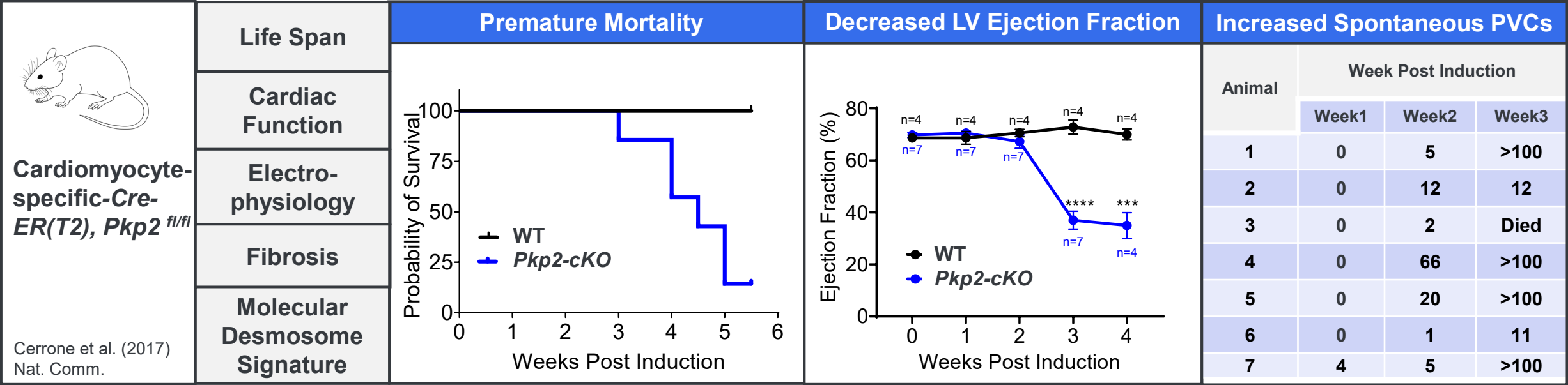
Promoter = Cardiac-specific

Expression = Non-integrating and durable

Increasing Use of AAV Gene Therapy

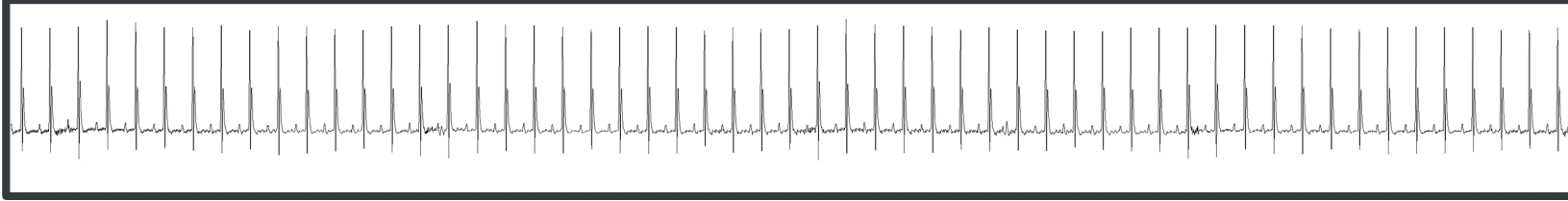


Cardiac-specific *Pkp2* Knockout Mouse Model Recapitulates Human ARVC Phenotypes

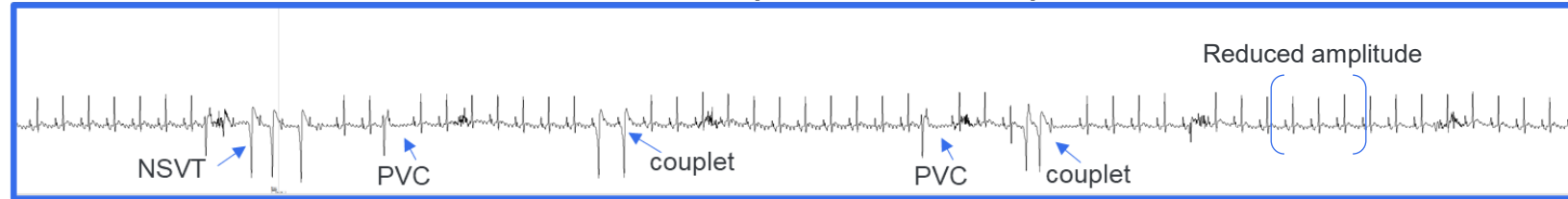


Single Dose Cardiac AAV:PKP2 Gene Therapy Reduces Ventricular Arrhythmias

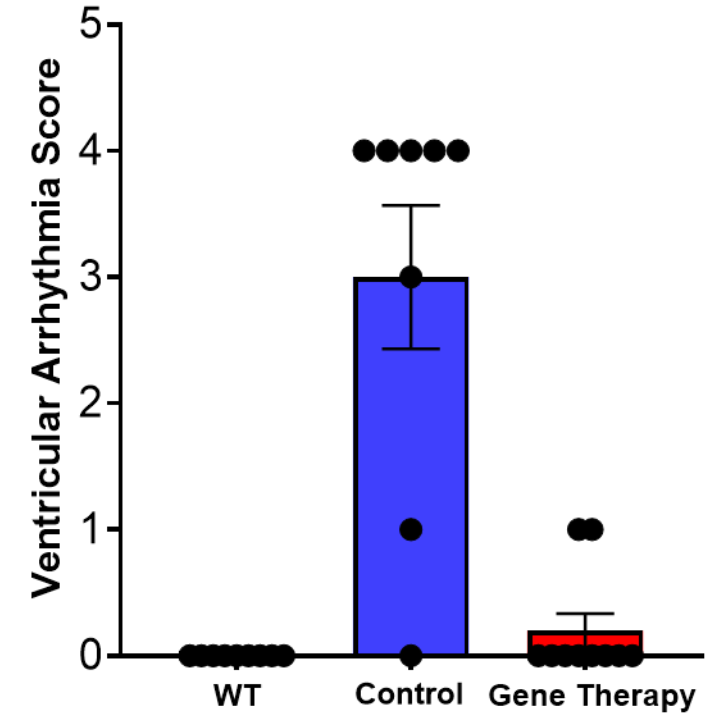
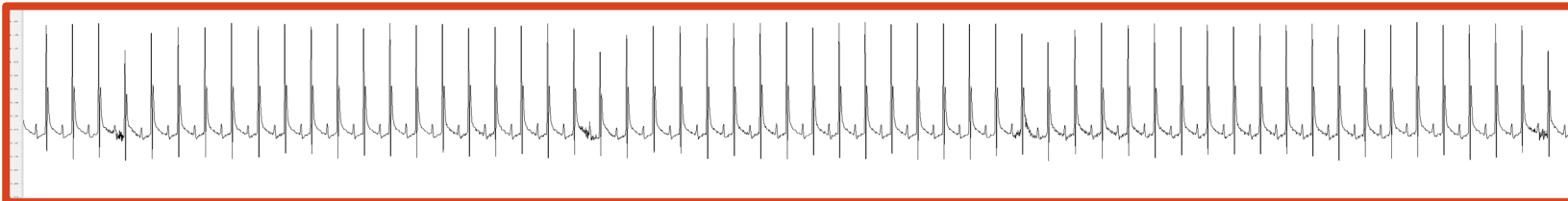
WT: Normal Sinus Rhythm



Control: Abnormal Ventricular Beats (NSVT & PVCs)

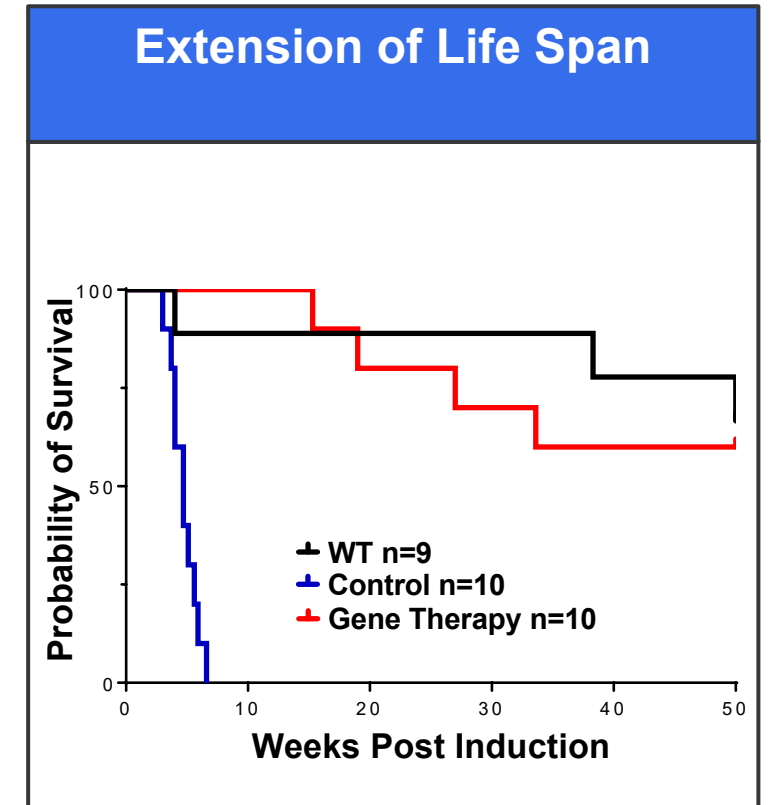
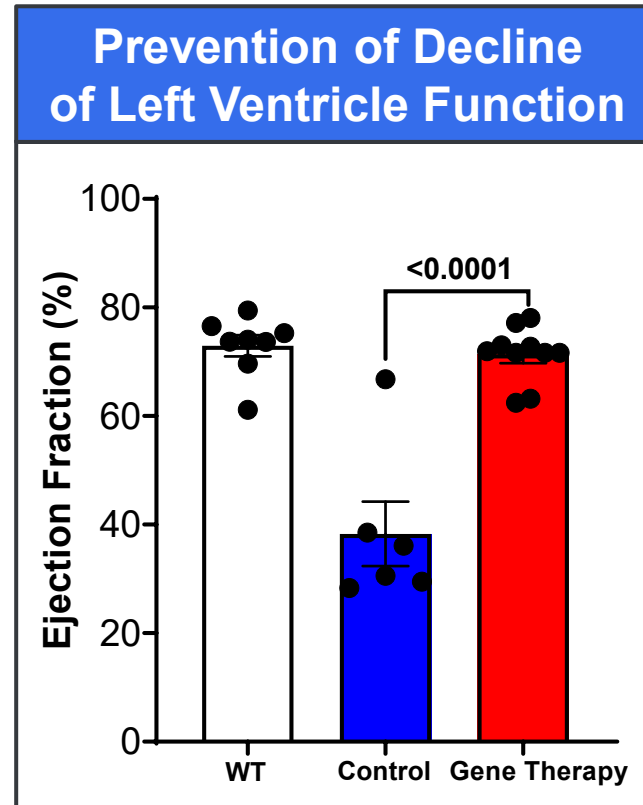
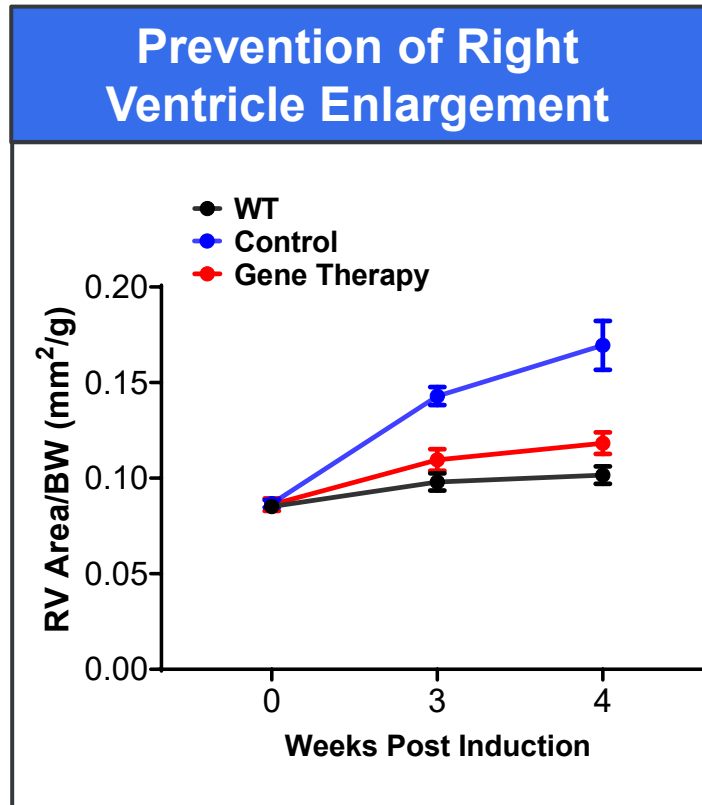


Gene Therapy: Normal Sinus Rhythm

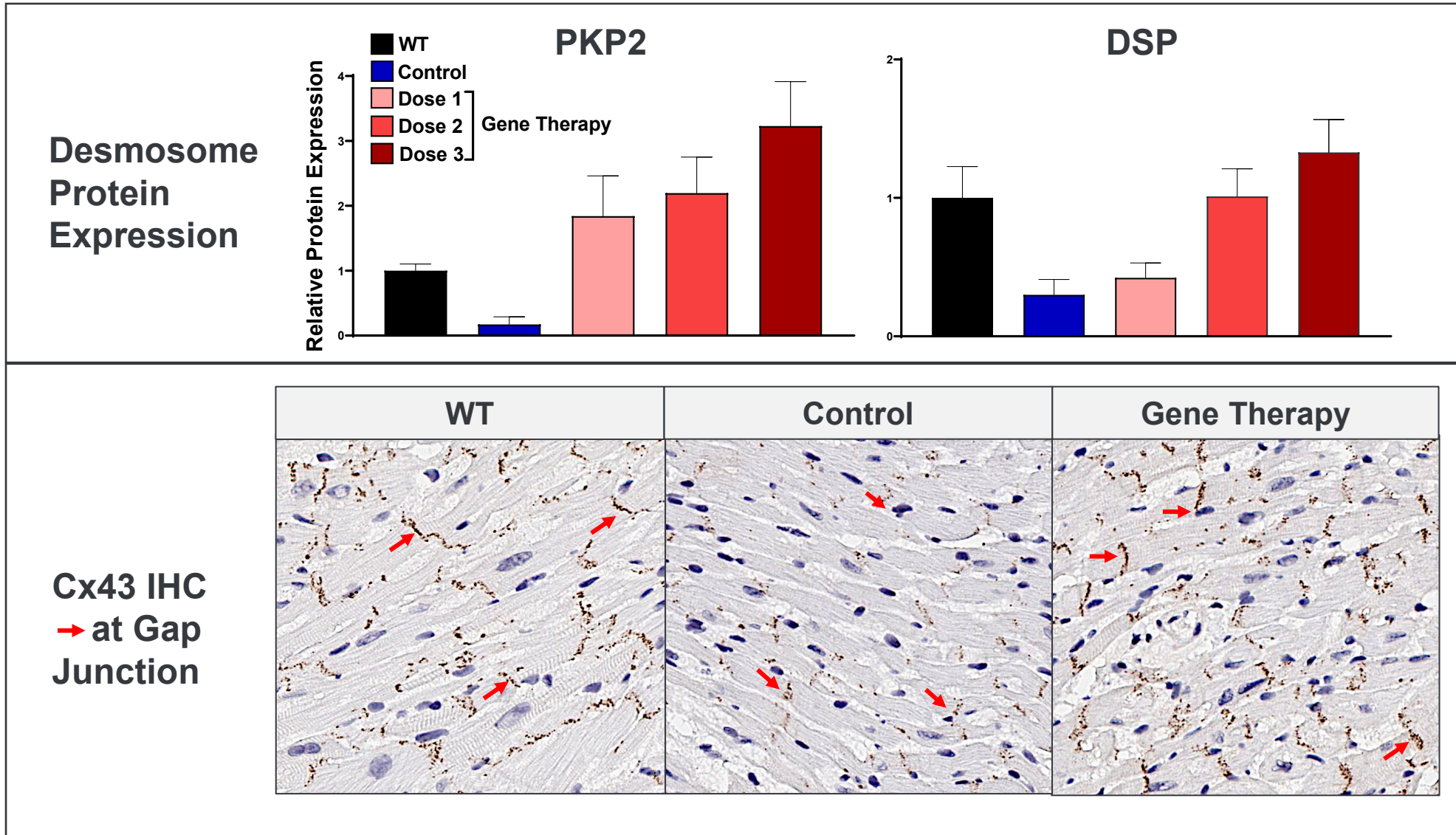


- Ventricular Arrhythmia Score includes NSVT, triplets, couplets, AV block and the frequency of PVCs

Single Dose Cardiac AAV:PKP2 Gene Therapy Demonstrates Disease Modification and Survival Benefit

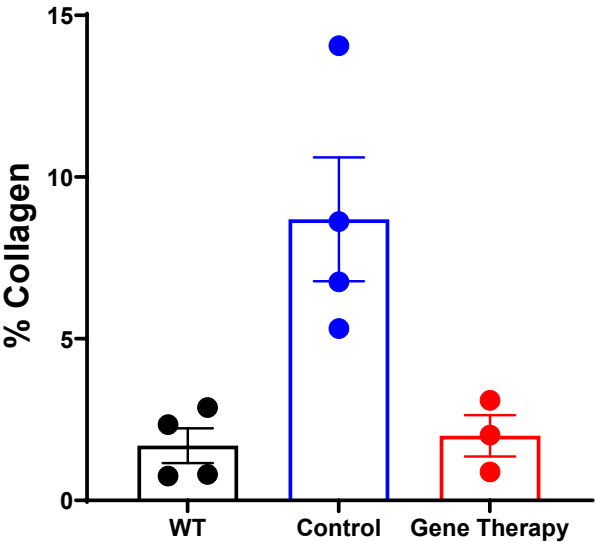
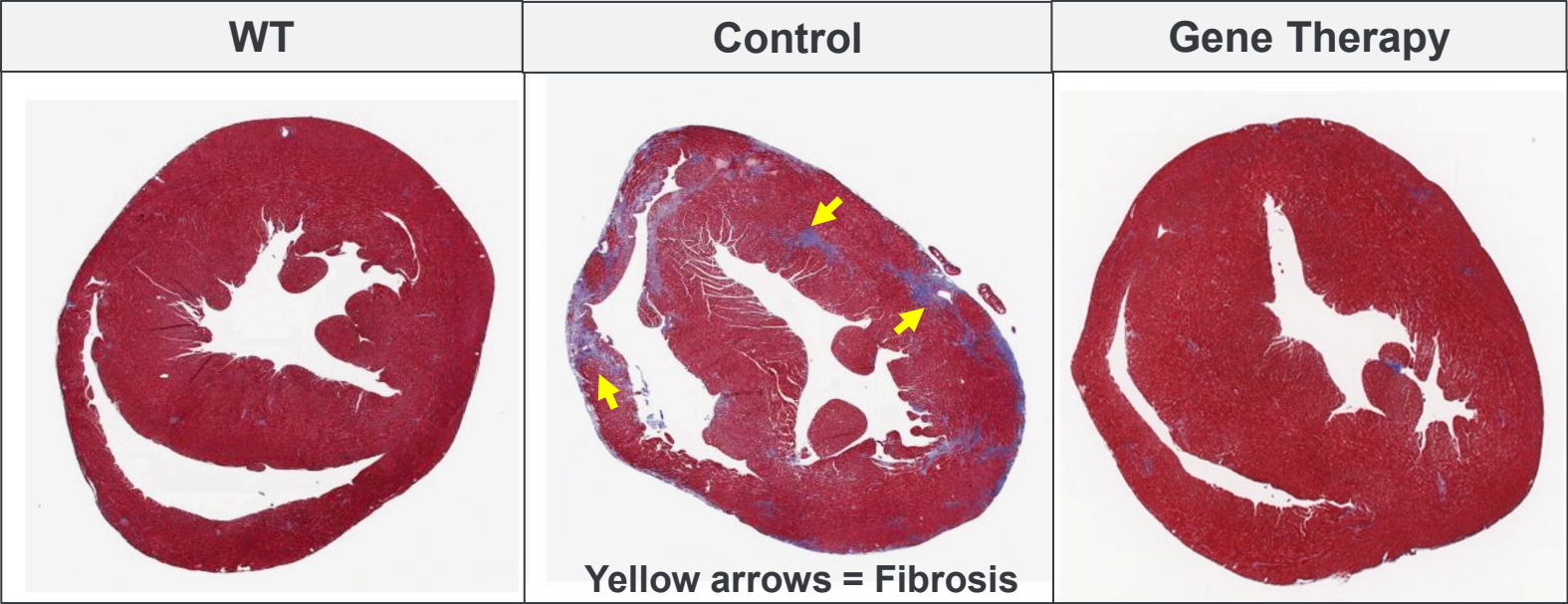


Single Dose Cardiac AAV:PKP2 Gene Therapy Restores Desmosomes and Gap Junctions



Single Dose Cardiac AAV:PKP2 Gene Therapy Prevents Fibrosis

Trichrome Staining



Summary

- Preclinical results using a cardiac-specific *Pkp2* knockout mouse model provide encouraging evidence that cardiac AAV:PKP2 gene therapy may be a promising therapeutic option for ARVC patients with *PKP2* mutations

Cardiac AAV:PKP2 gene therapy in a mouse model

- Reduces ventricular arrhythmias
- Demonstrates disease modification and increased survival
- Restores desmosomes and gap junctions
- Prevents fibrosis
- Preliminary safety evaluation of AAV:PKP2 in wild-type mice shows no adverse effects on cardiac function and no changes in tissues examined

- TN-401, Tenaya's AAV:PKP2 clinical candidate, is currently advancing into IND-enabling studies
- Further studies are needed to support these findings

- **To further advance the development of genetic medicines for inherited cardiovascular disease, we encourage genetic testing**
 - Per HRS/EHRA Expert Consensus Statement on the State of Genetic Testing for the Channelopathies and Cardiomyopathies (2011)
 - Genetic testing for ARVC is increasingly available via numerous academic and corporate labs in US and Europe
- **Tenaya Therapeutics is partnering with ARVC experts and patient advocacy organizations around the world to better understand and characterize ARVC due to PKP2 mutations**
 - Initially through global natural history studies and long-term patient registries
 - For more information: clinical.trials@tenayathera.com



Thank you

We thank Dr. Mario Delmar and NYU for licensing *Pkp2-cKO* mouse