

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT
Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported): June 27, 2022

AVROBIO, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation)

001-38537
(Commission
File Number)

81-0710585
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

One Kendall Square
Building 300, Suite 201
Cambridge, MA 02139
(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(617) 914-8420
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable
(Former Name or Former Address, if Changed Since Last Report)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

- Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
- Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share	AVRO	Nasdaq Global Select Market

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933 (§ 230.405 of this chapter) or Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (§ 240.12b-2 of this chapter).

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Item 5.02 Departure of Directors or Certain Officers; Election of Directors; Appointment of Certain Officers; Compensatory Arrangement of Certain Officers.

On June 27, 2022, the Compensation Committee (the "Committee") of AVROBIO, Inc. (the "Company") extended the post-termination exercise period of all time-based stock options and other time-based equity awards held by Christopher Mason, the Company's Chief Scientific Officer, from three months to twelve months. As previously disclosed, Dr. Mason's employment with the Company will terminate on June 30, 2022 pursuant to the terms of his employment agreement, as amended.

Item 7.01 Regulation FD Disclosure.

On June 29, 2022, the Company updated its corporate presentation for use in meetings with investors, analysts and others. A copy of the slide presentation is filed as Exhibit 99.1 to this Current Report on Form 8-K.

The information in Item 7.01 of this Current Report on Form 8-K, including Exhibit 99.1 attached hereto, shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that section, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except as expressly set forth by specific reference in such a filing.

Item 9.01. Financial Statements and Exhibits.

(d) Exhibits

99.1 [AVROBIO, Inc. slide presentation, dated June 2022.](#)

104 The cover page from this Current Report on Form 8-K, formatted in Inline XBRL

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

Date: June 29, 2022

AVROBIO, INC.

By: /s/ Geoff MacKay
Geoff MacKay
President and Chief Executive Officer



AVROBIO

Corporate
Presentation

JUNE 2022



Disclaimer

This presentation has been prepared by AVROBIO, Inc. ("AVROBIO") for informational purposes only and not for any other purpose. Certain information contained in this presentation and statements made orally during this presentation relate to or are based on studies, publications, surveys and other data obtained from third-party sources and AVROBIO's own internal estimates and research. While AVROBIO believes these third-party sources to be reliable as of the date of this presentation, it has not independently verified, and AVROBIO makes no representation as to the adequacy, fairness, accuracy or completeness of any information obtained from third-party sources. While AVROBIO believes its internal research is reliable, such research has not been verified by any independent source.

This presentation may contain forward-looking statements made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements may be identified by words and phrases such as "aims," "anticipates," "believes," "could," "designed to," "estimates," "expects," "forecasts," "goal," "intends," "may," "plans," "possible," "potential," "seeks," "will," and variations of these words and phrases or similar expressions that are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements regarding our business strategy for and the potential therapeutic benefits of our current and prospective product candidates; the design, commencement, enrollment and timing of ongoing or planned clinical trials and regulatory pathways; our plans and expectations with respect to the development of our clinical and preclinical product candidates, including timing, design and initiation of our potential clinical and registration trials and anticipated interactions with regulatory agencies; the timing of anticipated clinical and regulatory updates; the timing of patient recruitment and enrollment activities, clinical trial results, and product approvals; the timing and results of our ongoing preclinical studies; the anticipated benefits of our gene therapy

platform including the potential impact on our commercialization activities, timing and likelihood of success; the expected benefits and results of our manufacturing technology, including the implementation of our plato® platform in our clinical trials and gene therapy programs; the expected safety profile of our investigational gene therapies; and our financial position and cash runway expectations. Any such statements in this presentation that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements.

Any forward-looking statements in this presentation are based on our current expectations, estimates and projections about our industry as well as management's current beliefs and expectations of future events only as of today and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially and adversely from those set forth in or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the risk that any one or more of our product candidates will not be successfully developed or commercialized; the risk that regulatory agencies may disagree with our anticipated development approach for any one or more of our product candidates; the risk of cessation or delay of any ongoing or planned clinical trials of AVROBIO or our collaborators; the risk that we may not successfully recruit or enroll a sufficient number of patients for our clinical trials; the risk that we may not realize the intended benefits of our gene therapy platform, including the features of our plato® platform; the risk that our product candidates or procedures in connection with the administration thereof, including our use of busulfan as a conditioning agent or potential use of monoclonal antibody conditioning agents, will not have the safety or efficacy profile that we anticipate; the risk that prior results, such as signals of safety, activity or durability of effect, observed from preclinical or clinical trials, will not be replicated or will not continue in ongoing or future studies or trials involving our product candidates; the risk that we will be unable to obtain and maintain

regulatory approval for our product candidates; the risk that the size and growth potential of the market for our product candidates will not materialize as expected; risks associated with our dependence on third-party suppliers and manufacturers; risks regarding the accuracy of our estimates of expenses and future revenue; risks relating to our capital requirements and needs for additional financing; risks relating to clinical trial and business interruptions resulting from the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic or similar public health crises, including that such interruptions may materially delay our development timeline and/or increase our development costs or that data collection efforts may be impaired or otherwise impacted by such crises; and risks relating to our ability to obtain and maintain intellectual property protection for our product candidates. For a discussion of these and other risks and uncertainties, and other important factors, any of which could cause AVROBIO's actual results to differ from those contained in the forward-looking statements, see the section entitled "Risk Factors" in AVROBIO's most recent Quarterly Report, as well as discussions of potential risks, uncertainties and other important factors in AVROBIO's subsequent filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. AVROBIO explicitly disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements except to the extent required by law.

Note regarding trademarks: plato® is a registered trademark of AVROBIO. Other trademarks referenced in this presentation are the property of their respective owners.

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Purpose






Freedom from a lifetime
of genetic disease.

Vision

Bring personalized gene
therapy to the world.

Investment highlights



-  Leading hematopoietic stem cell (HSC) gene therapy company
-  Targeting lysosomal disorders representing a multi-billion dollar revenue opportunity
-  Strong efficacy and safety profile to date across two clinical-stage programs
-  Regulatory discussions planned for 2H 2022 to frame approval pathways for multiple indications
-  Strong balance sheet with cash runway into Q1 2024



Near-term opportunities in leading gene therapy pipeline

Potential billion-dollar revenue opportunities

AVR-RD-04 for cystinosis

- First and only gene therapy for cystinosis in clinic
- Proof-of-concept demonstrated in adults
- Secured U.S./EU Orphan Disease Designation and U.S. Fast Track Designation

- Plan to meet with regulators in 2H 2022 to discuss company-sponsored trial
- Plan to initiate company-sponsored trial in 2023

AVR-RD-02* for Gaucher disease type 3

- Second program in Gaucher disease franchise
- Leverages clinical and CMC work conducted in Gaucher disease type 1, which was first gene therapy for Gaucher to enter clinical trials

- Plan to engage with regulators on potential Phase 2/3 trial in 2H 2022
- Plan to initiate potential Phase 2/3 trial in 2023

Other anticipated 2022 catalysts:

- AVR-RD-02 for Gaucher disease type 1 – planned clinical update
- AVR-RD-05 for Hunter syndrome – CTA authorization expected
- AVR-RD-03 for Pompe disease – engage with regulators on clinical trial

Planned regulatory milestones subject to regulatory agency clearance; * Formerly referred to as AVR-RD-06; collaborator-sponsored Phase 1/2 clinical trial of AVR-RD-04 is funded in part by grants to UCSD from the California Institute for Regenerative Medicine (CIRM), Cystinosis Research Foundation (CRF) and National Institutes of Health (NIH)

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Multi-billion dollar market opportunity

Cost of standard of care in target indications is extremely high

Disease	Approx. 2020 Global Net Sales†	Five-Year SOC Cost per U.S. Patient*	Selected Companies w/ Marketed Therapies
Cystinosis	\$0.2B	\$4.3M‡	
Gaucher	\$1.5B	\$2.3M	
Hunter	\$0.6B	\$2.4M	
Pompe	\$1.1B	\$3.2M	
Total: \$3.4B			

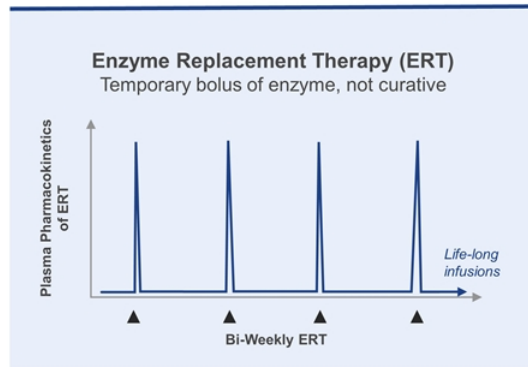
Sources: Rombach S et al., Orphanet J Rare Dis, 2013; van Dussen L et al., Orphanet J Rare Dis, 2014 ; * WAC pricing from Redbook using standard dosing assumptions
 † 2020 Net Sales from company annual and other reports; ‡ Horizon's Procysbi oral therapy (delayed release cysteamine bitartrate), mid point between avg. adult and pediatric
 Note: Shire acquired by Takeda in 2019; SOC: Standard of Care



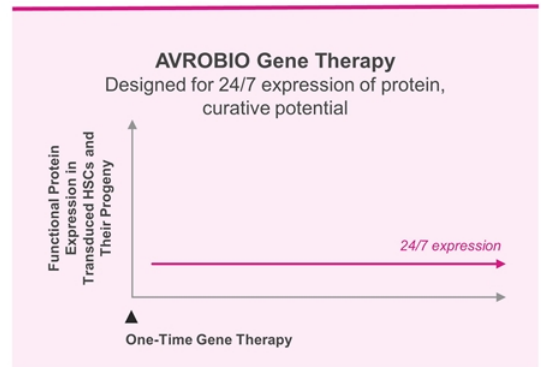
Significant advantages over standard of care

Lifelong treatments vs. potential single-dose therapy

DISEASE PROGRESSION CONTINUES



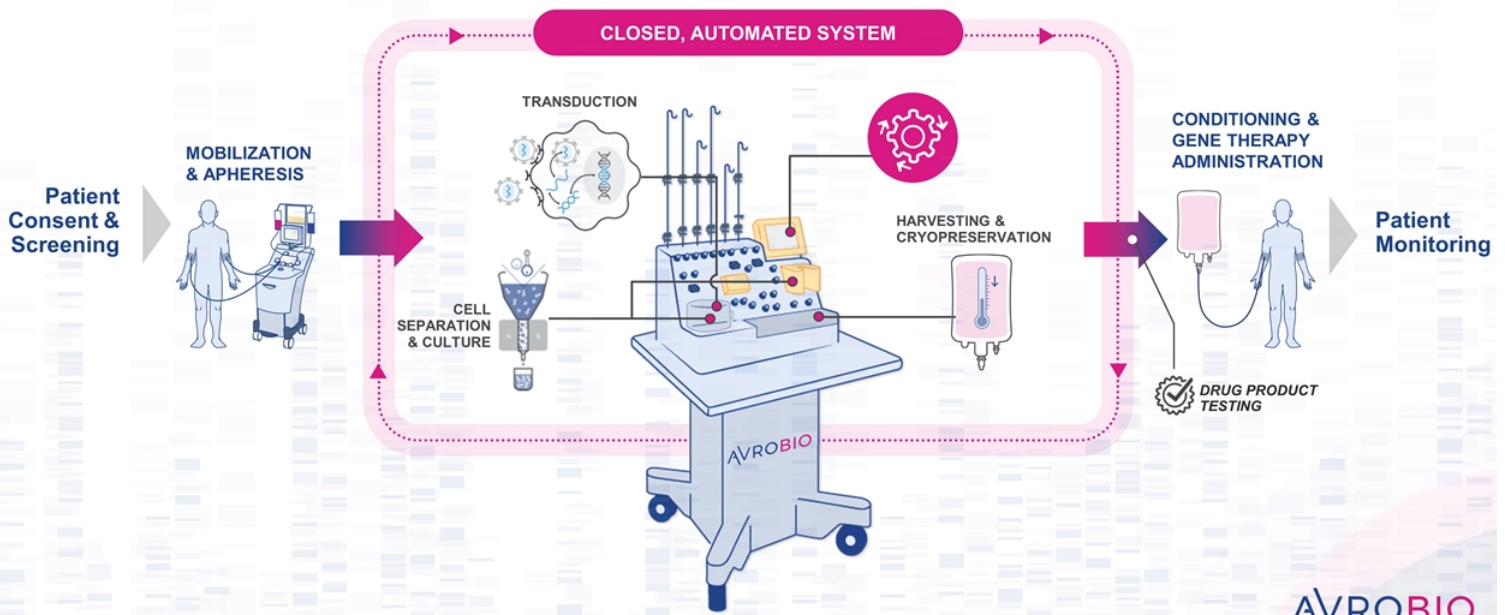
COULD HALT, PREVENT OR REVERSE DISEASE



Enzyme or protein level	Transient, intermittent elevation	Long-term, continuous elevation
Treatment burden	Bi-weekly IV infusions	Single IV infusion
Ability to impact CNS	No	Yes

ERT: Enzyme Replacement Therapy; IV: Intravenous; HSC: Hematopoietic Stem Cells

Unrivalled commercial-scale platform in plato®



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Cystinosis





Cystinosis opportunity

Standard of care (SOC): Cysteamine pills & eye drops

- Not curative, relentless progression of disease continues; significantly shortened lifespan; kidney transplant often required
- Substantial side effects (e.g., halitosis and GI disturbances), resulting in low compliance and poor quality of life
- Burdensome and expensive – high pill burden and frequent eye drops throughout the day; 5-year treatment cost in the U.S. with SOC ~\$4.3 million*



Affects ~ 1:170,000 people



Jaxon, living with cystinosis

Unmet needs with SOC:



Everyday burden of illness, reduced life expectancy

High pill burden causes GI discomfort; sulfur body odor and breath



Endocrine disorders

Softening & deformation of bones, hypothyroidism, diabetes, infertility



Kidney function

Renal Fanconi syndrome, proteinuria, CKD, kidney failure



CNS complications

Myopathy, hypotonia, tremors, swallowing, neurodevelopmental issues



Vision

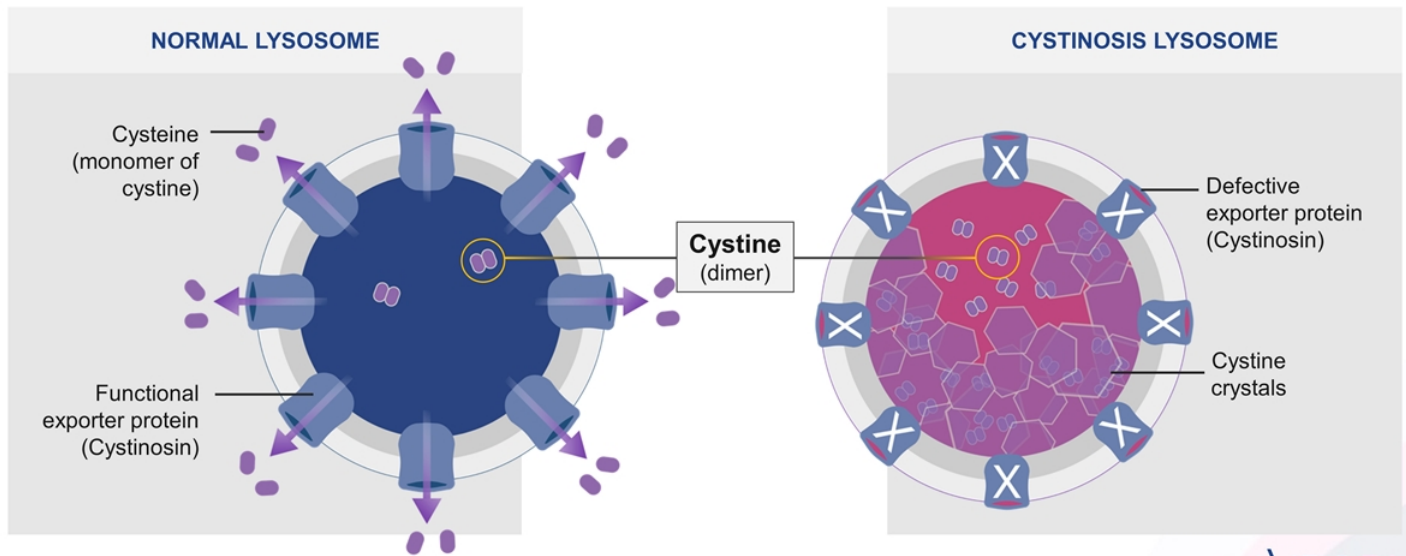
Corneal cystine accumulation, photophobia, involuntary eyelid closure

WAC pricing from Redbook using standard dosing assumptions. Horizon's Procysbi oral therapy (delayed release cysteamine bitartrate), midpoint between avg. adult and pediatric

Cystinosis caused by defective gene that encodes cystinosisin, an exporter protein



Cystine crystals build up in lysosomes causing tissue and organ damage



Source: Cherqui et al, Nat Rev Nephrol. 2017

AVR-RD-04 collaborator-sponsored trial



PHASE 1/2
AVR-RD-04

**FULLY
ENROLLED:**



OBJECTIVES

- Safety and tolerability
- Hypothesis generation of endpoints

PATIENTS

- 6 patients (5 patients dosed to date)
- Adults and adolescents
- Cohorts 1-2 >18 years; Cohort 3 >14 years
- Male and female
- Oral and ophthalmic cysteamine

AVR-RD-04 trial sponsored by University of California, San Diego; does not use plato® platform; AVR-RD-04 aka CTNS-RD-04
Clinical trial funded in part by grants to UCSD from the California Institute for Regenerative Medicine (CIRM), Cystinosis Research Foundation (CRF) and National Institutes of Health (NIH)
All clinical data in this presentation have been provided by the sponsor and are preliminary and subject to change. For open-label studies in which interim reports are provided, the data are regularly reviewed and validated. As a result, certain data may change over time, including reductions or increases in the number of reported safety events, until the database is locked at end of study.

AVROBIO POWERED BY plato



Expanding Phase 1/2 data set shows systemic gene therapy impact

AVR-RD-04 is *first and only* investigational gene therapy for cystinosis

All five patients dosed remain off oral cysteamine



Improvements in neurocognitive assessments



Stable muscle/grip strength



Reduction in cystine crystals in skin and gastrointestinal mucosa



Improved or stable eye measures



Reduction in leukocyte cystine to target levels



Quantified increase in hair strand pigmentation

Safety and tolerability profile remains strong*

**Proof-of-concept
demonstrated in adult
population**

**Plan to meet with
regulators in 2H 2022 to
discuss company-
sponsored trial**










* Data as of May 6, 2022

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All patients continue to be oral cysteamine-independent

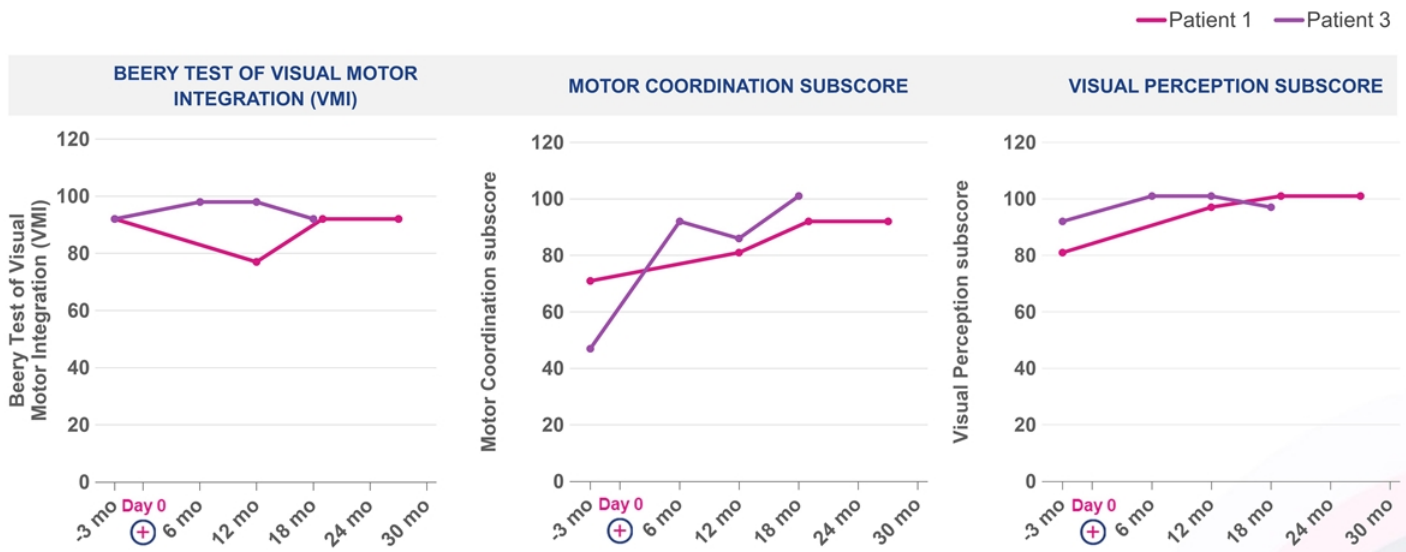
Patient #1 out 2 ½ years

	PATIENT	MONTHS OFF CYSTEAMINE PILLS AND EYE DROPS POST AVR-RD-04 INFUSION	CURRENT STATUS
cysteamine pills	PATIENT 1	 31	OFF
	PATIENT 2	 22	OFF
	PATIENT 3	 17	OFF
	PATIENT 4	 5	OFF
	PATIENT 5	 1	OFF
cysteamine eye drops	PATIENT 1	 31	OFF
	PATIENT 2	 13	ON (patient restarted July 2021)
	PATIENT 3	 17	OFF
	PATIENT 4	Was not on cysteamine eye drops prior to infusion	OFF
	PATIENT 5	 1	OFF

Note: Patients 2, 3 and 5 stopped cysteamine eye drops 1-month post-transplant (per protocol); Patient 1 stopped cysteamine eye drops prior to baseline; Patient 4 was not on cysteamine drops prior to infusion. Data as of May 6, 2022



Improvement in motor coordination and visual perception observed post gene therapy



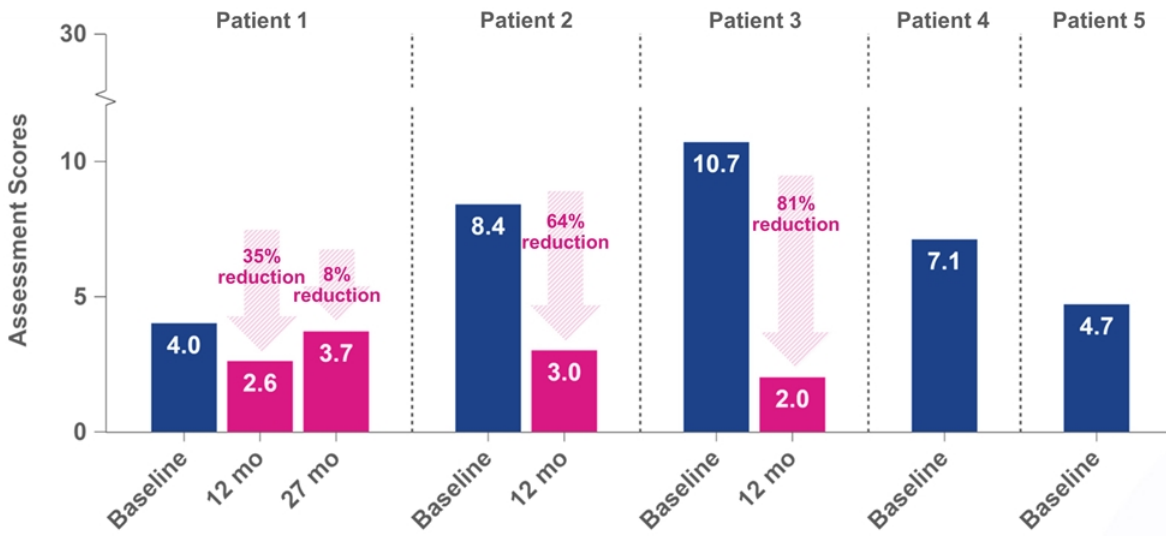
Data for Patient 2 are not available; The Beery – Buktenica Developmental Test of Visual Motor Integration (Beery VMI) is a standardized test evaluating the ability of the brain to interpret and translate visual information into an exact motor response





Reduction in number of skin cystine crystals below patients' own SOC baseline at 12+ months

SKIN BIOPSY: AVERAGE INTRACYTOPLASMIC CRYSTALS PER CELL



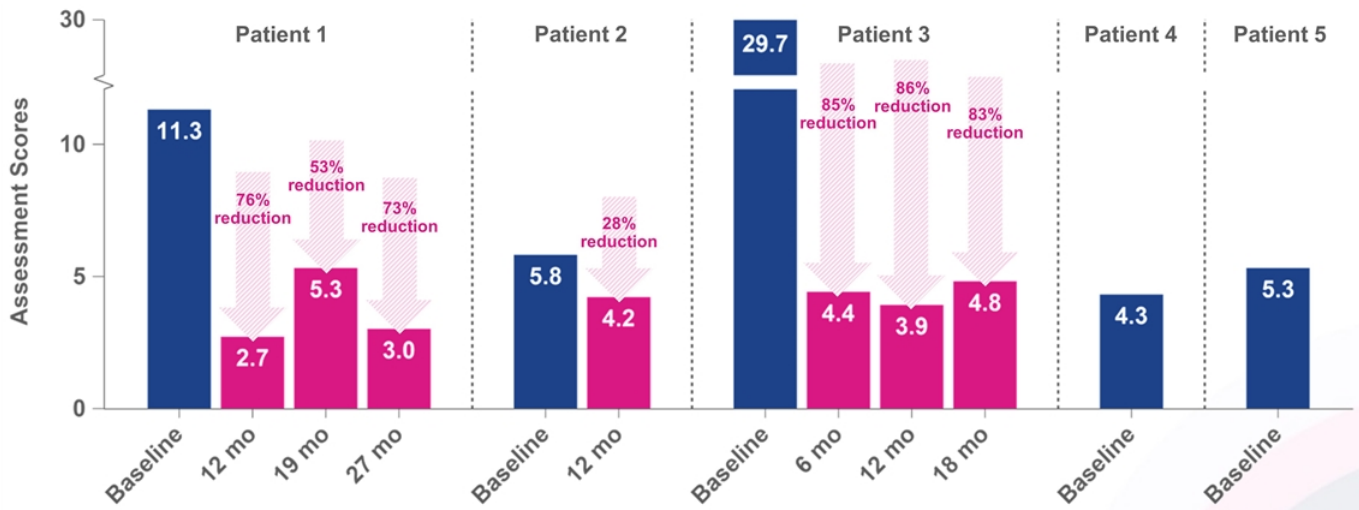
For Patient 4 and 5, only their Baseline data is currently available



Reduction in number of cystine crystals in gastrointestinal mucosa below patients' own SOC baseline at 12+ months

RECTAL BIOPSY: AVERAGE INTRACYTOPLASMIC CRYSTALS PER CELL

NEW DATA



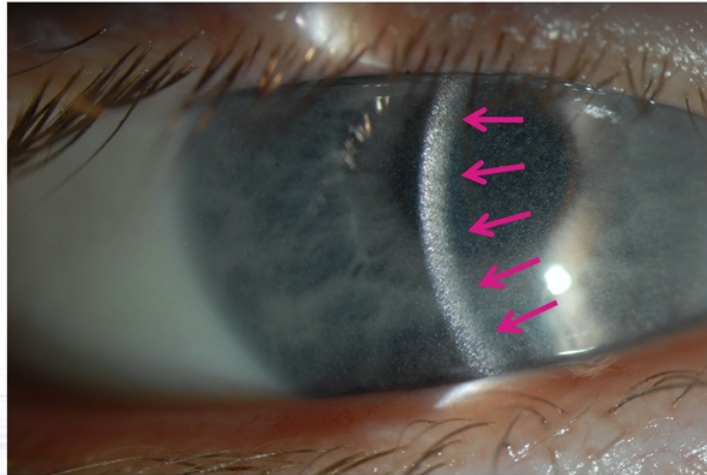
For Patient 4 and 5, only their Baseline data is currently available





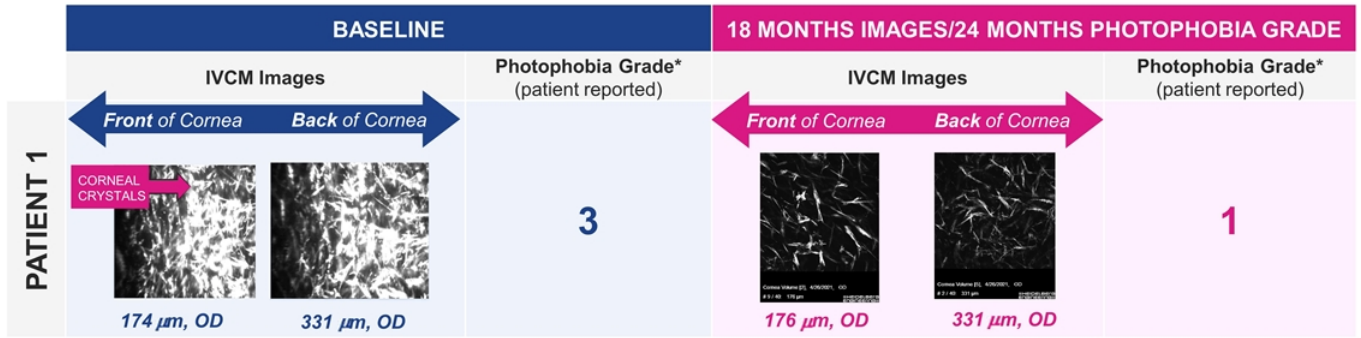
Crystal buildup in eye clearly visible before gene therapy

Treatment goal is to prevent or halt further accumulation of corneal crystals;
complete clearance not expected



Patient 1 at baseline

Decline in corneal crystals and improved photophobia grade



Eye layers	Right eye		Left eye		Preliminary scoring performed by Dr. Hong Liang CNRS, Paris, France
	Baseline	12 months	Baseline	12 months	
Anterior Stroma	4	3	4	1.9	
Middle Stroma	4	3	4	1.7	
Posterior Stroma	4	2.1	4	2	

IVCM: In Vivo Confocal Microscopy; exploratory method; These results are for a single patient only and may vary in the study population; OD: Oculus Dexter (right eye); HRT3: Heidelberg Retina Tomograph 3; Scoring instructions: for each layer, assign a score of 0-4, where 0=no crystal; 1 <25%; 2=25-50%; 3=50-75%; 4>75%; Liang et al., IOVS 2015; * Score range: 1-5 where 1 is no photophobia and 5 is severe; Images obtained for Patient 1 at baseline using Nidek Confoscan and used Heidelberg HRT3 w/ Rostock Corneal Module for all other images



Stable corneal crystals and photophobia grade

	BASELINE		12 MONTHS			
	IVCM Images		IVCM Images		Photophobia Grade (patient reported)	
	← Front of Cornea	Back of Cornea →	← Front of Cornea	Back of Cornea →		
PATIENT 2	<p>43 μm, OD</p>	<p>66 μm, OD</p>	2 or 3	<p>43 μm, OD</p>	<p>66 μm, OD</p>	2
PATIENT 3	<p>178 μm, OD</p>	<p>331 μm, OD</p>	2	<p>178 μm, OD</p>	<p>331 μm, OD</p>	2

IVCM: In Vivo Confocal Microscopy; exploratory method; These results are for a single patient only and may vary in the study population; OD: Oculus Dexter (right eye); HRT3: Heidelberg Retina Tomograph 3; Scoring instructions: for each layer, assign a score of 0-4, where 0=no crystal; 1 <25%; 2=25-50%; 3=50-75%; 4>75%; Liang et al., IOVS 2015; * Score range: 1-5 where 1 is no photophobia and 5 is severe;



Darker pigmentation may be a sign of multi-functional cystinosin activity post gene therapy

Further enforces systemic reach of gene therapy

Cystinosin is located in melanosomes and regulates melanin synthesis

PATIENT 1

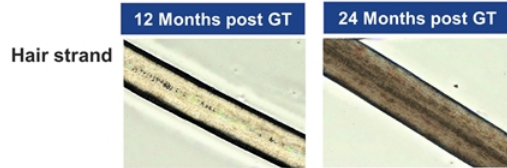
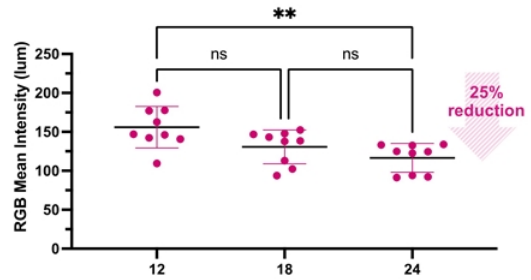


Pre-Infusion

Post-Infusion

24 months

Patient 1 Hair color – RGB intensity

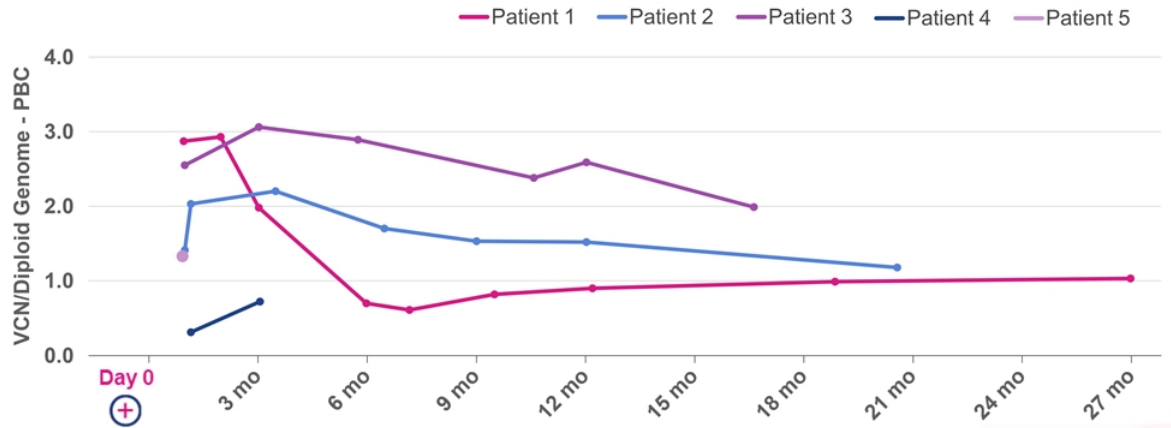


Note: GT: gene therapy; Source: Chiaverini et al., FESEB, 2012



Sustained engraftment to date demonstrated by VCN plateau for patients beyond 12 months

Drug Product VCN/dg	
Patient 1	2.1
Patient 2	1.3*
Patient 3	1.6
Patient 4	0.6
Patient 5	2.5



* From second apheresis; VCN: Vector Copy Number; PBCs: Peripheral Blood Cells; dg: Diploid Genome



Phase 1/2 Cystinosis trial
(5 patients)

No unexpected
safety events or
trends related to
AVR-RD-04
identified

No SAEs or AEs related to AVR-RD-04 drug product

No SAEs reported

Preliminary AEs reported

- N=40 for subject 1; N=22 for subject 2; N=8 for subject 3; N=25 for subject 4; N=13 for subject 5
- Majority of AEs are mild or moderate
 - 1 severe -- Appendicitis unrelated to study treatment or procedures
- AEs generally consistent with myeloablative conditioning or underlying disease:

Pre-treatment and prior to conditioning (not all events listed)

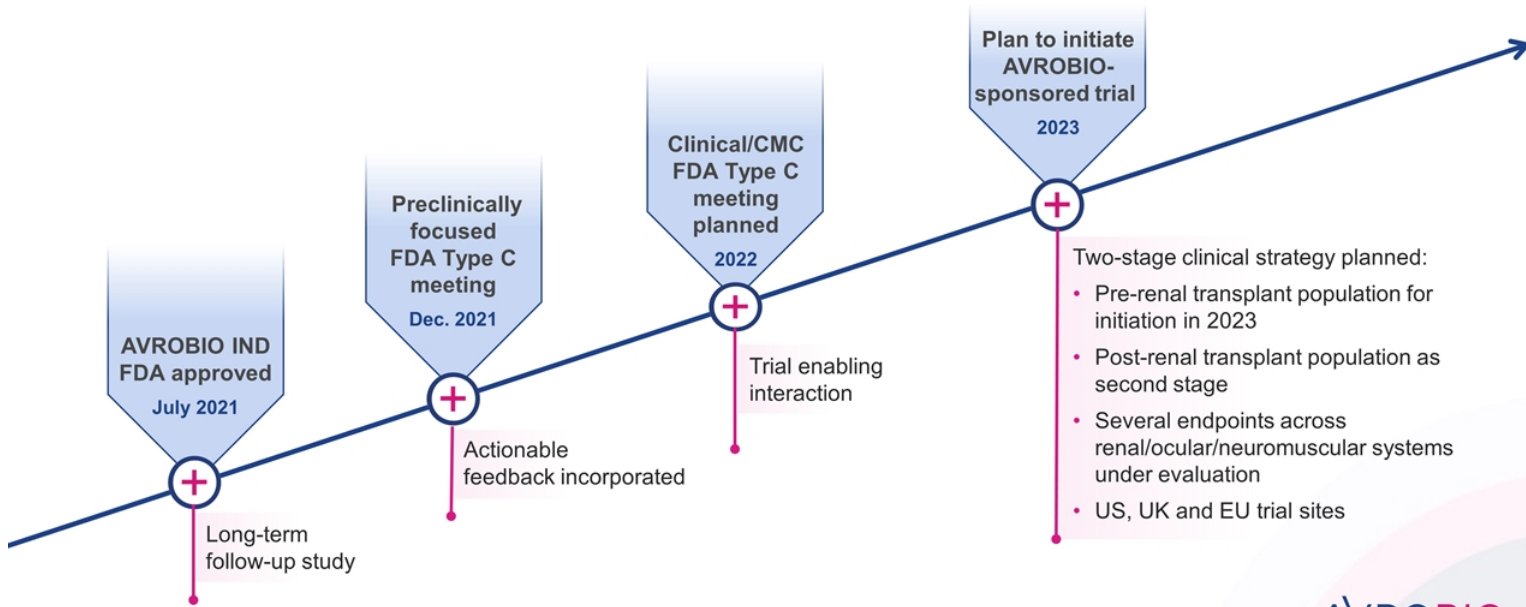
- Diarrhea, hypokalemia, dizziness
- Dehydration, vomiting

Post-treatment (not all events listed)

- Alopecia, intermittent diarrhea, vomiting, loss of appetite
- Mucositis, intermittent febrile neutropenia, intermittent epistaxis
- Intermittent blurry vision, intermittent hypokalemia, mucoceles
- Thrombocytopenia

Building regulatory momentum

Active IND with US/EU Orphan Designation and US Fast Track Designation



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Gaucher disease franchise





Gaucher disease type 1 opportunity

Caused by mutation in the gene encoding for glucocerebrosidase (GCase) enzyme

Standard of care (SOC): ERT

- Not curative, relentless progression of disease continues, including bone crisis and fatigue
- Burdensome and expensive – bi-weekly infusions required; 5-year treatment cost with ERT = ~\$2.3 million*



Affects ~ 1:44,000 people worldwide



Adrianna, living with Gaucher disease type 1

Unmet needs with SOC:



Bone-related manifestations

Skeletal abnormalities, avascular necrosis, osteoporosis



Everyday burden of illness, and life expectancy

Fatigue, pain, lung disease, biweekly infusions, shortened lifespan



Hemoglobin levels and platelet counts

Anemia, thrombocytopenia, easy bruising, bleeding



CNS complications

Increased risk of GBA-Parkinson's disease



Hepatosplenomegaly

Enlarged liver, enlarged spleen

* WAC pricing from Redbook using standard dosing assumptions

Even on ERT, patients endure debilitating symptoms



Prospective registry of 757 GD1 patients on ERT after 10 years

Incomplete therapeutic response is common:

- **60% failed to achieve** at least one of six therapeutic goals after 4+ yrs of ERT¹
- Many continue to exhibit **bone pain, organomegaly and cytopenia** after 10 yrs of ERT²
- **25% have physical limitations** after 2 yrs of ERT, primarily due to bone disease³

Persistence after 10 years ERT [†]	Non-splenectomized Patients	Splenectomized Patients
Bone Pain	43%	63%
Splenomegaly*	38%	N/A
Thrombocytopenia*	23%	1%
Hepatomegaly*	14%	19%
Anemia	12%	9%
Bone Crisis	7%	17%

* Higher persistence rates observed when more severe manifestations were present at baseline

[†] Persistence refers to the presence of anemia, bone pain, bone crisis, or at least moderate thrombocytopenia, splenomegaly, or hepatomegaly, present after 10 years of ERT among those with baseline involvement of these parameters (from a registry of 757 GD1 patients; Weinreb et al., 2013)

Following 10 years of treatment, ~26% of patients were receiving between 45-150 U/kg EOW, and 96% of these individuals were receiving doses between 45-90 U/kg EOW.

Data rounded to complete integer.

GD1: Gaucher Disease Type 1; ERT: Enzyme Replacement Therapy; EOW: Every Other Week

¹Weinreb N et al., Amer J Hematol, 2008; ²Weinreb N et al., J Inherit Metab Dis, 2013; ³Giraldo P et al., Qual Life Res, 2005

Guard1: Phase 1/2 study in Gaucher disease type 1



PHASE 1/2

AVR-RD-02

An **open-label, multinational phase 1/2 study of the safety and efficacy** of *ex vivo*, lentiviral vector-mediated gene therapy AVR-RD-02 for patients with Gaucher disease type 1

ACTIVELY
RECRUITING:



OBJECTIVES

- Safety
- Efficacy
- Engraftment

PATIENTS

- Enrollment goal 8-16 patients
 - 3 patients dosed to date
- 18-45-year-old males and females
- Have a confirmed diagnosis of GD1 based on:
 - Deficient glucocerebrosidase enzyme activity
 - Clinical features consistent with GD1

Gaucher disease type 1 patients who are:

- ERT-stable for >24 months *or*
- Treatment-naïve *or*
- Have not received ERT or SRT in the last 12 months

GD1: Gaucher Disease Type 1; ERT: Enzyme Replacement Therapy; SRT: Substrate Reduction Therapy

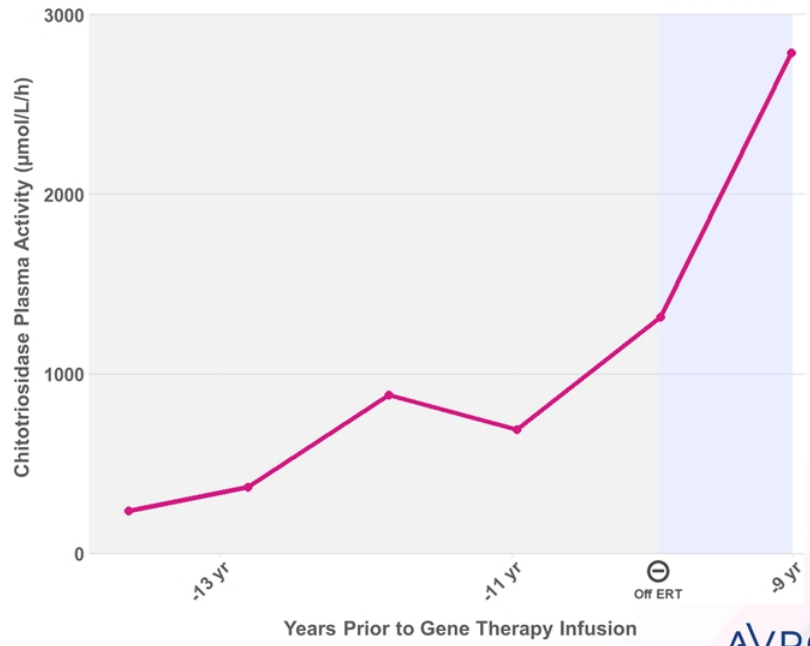
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First patient's plasma chitotriosidase levels spike off ERT

Personal history documents response to intermittent and halted ERT use

Chitotriosidase is a marker of inappropriately activated macrophages (Gaucher cells)



Chitotriosidase Plasma Activity Normal Range: 0.0–44.2 µmol/L/h
ERT: Enzyme Replacement Therapy

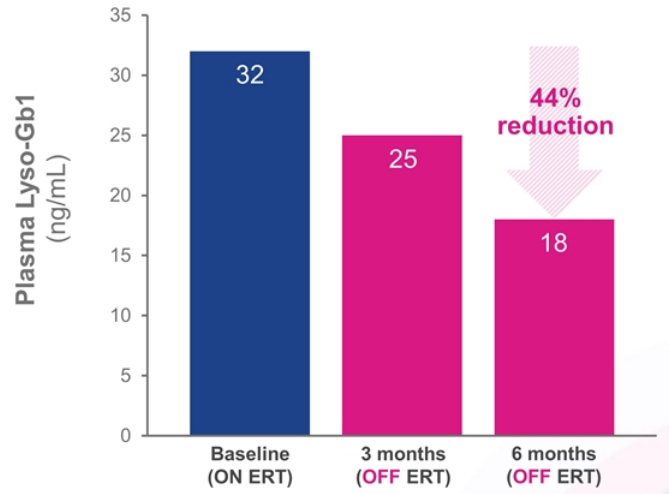
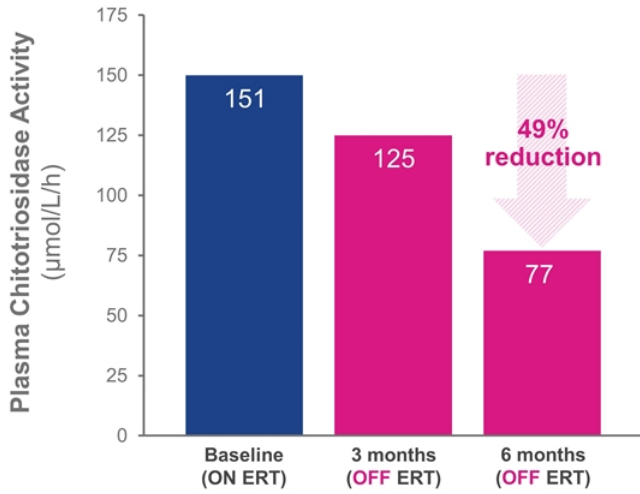




Key biomarkers below ERT baseline at 6 months

Chitotriosidase is a marker of inappropriately activated macrophages (Gaucher cells)

Lyso-Gb1 is a sensitive and specific marker of toxic metabolite accumulation in Gaucher disease



Baseline taken one month prior to gene therapy which is when ERT is discontinued
 Lyso-Gb1 Plasma Normal Range: 0.5 – 1.2 ng/mL
 Plasma chitotriosidase activity normal range: 0.0 – 44.2 µmol/L/h
 ERT: Enzyme Replacement Therapy



Platelet counts and hemoglobin in normal range at 6 months, despite being off ERT

Platelet Count



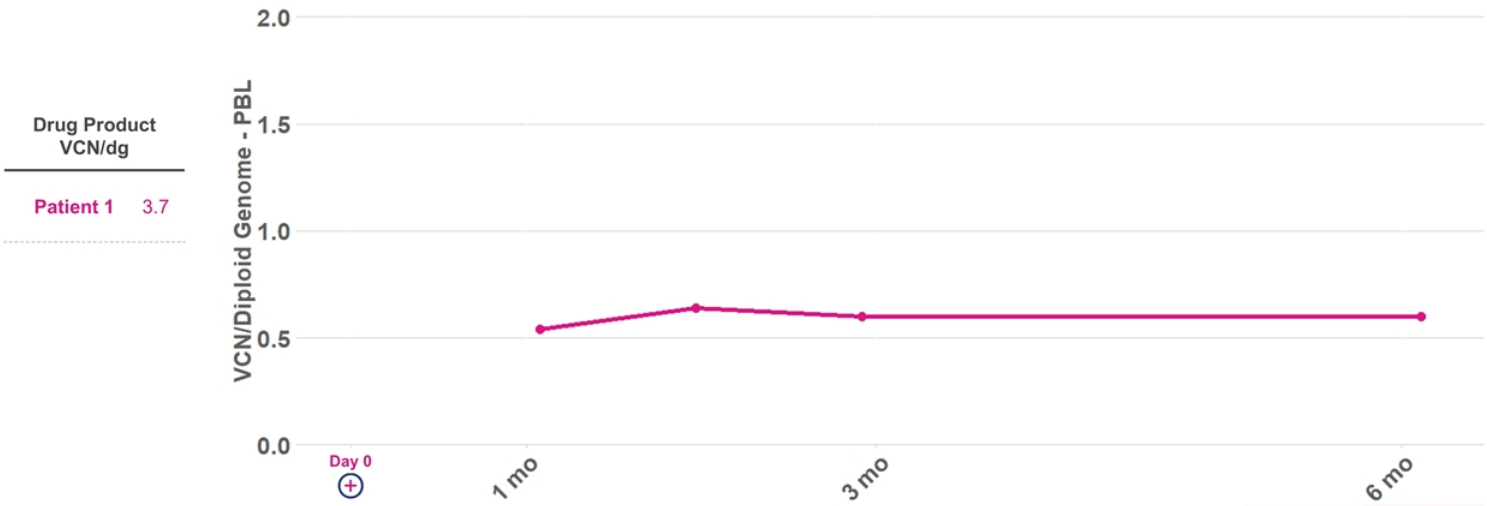
Hemoglobin Concentration



Platelet Count Reference Value Adult: 130-400x10⁹/L; Hemoglobin Reference Value: Males: 13.5-17.5 g/dL; Females: 11.5-16.0 g/dL; grey line: local (safety) lab values; pink dots: central (efficacy) lab values; ERT: Enzyme Replacement Therapy



VCN trending as expected at 6 months



VCN, vector copy number; PBL, peripheral blood leukocytes; dg, diploid genome



No unexpected safety events 12+ months post dosing

No SAEs or AEs related to drug product

AEs are consistent with myeloablative conditioning, drugs mandated by protocol or study procedures, underlying disease and pre-existing conditions

No SAEs reported

AEs reported, n= 37

Event severity assessment

- 26 AEs were Grade 1 or Grade 2
- 11 AEs were Grade 3 or 4
 - Anemia, leukopenia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, eye pain, decreased appetite, dehydration, headache, hypophosphatemia, amenorrhea*

Event causality assessment

- 21 AEs definitely, probably or possibly related to busulfan (N= 1 patient dosed)
- 8 AEs definitely, probably or possibly related to G-CSF** (N= 2 patients enrolled)
- 1 AE definitely, probably or possibly related to Plerixafor (N= 2 patients enrolled)

AVR-RD-02 has not been approved by the FDA or by any other regulatory body and its safety and efficacy has not been established

Note: Safety database cut as of August 31, 2021

AE, adverse event; SAE, serious adverse event; G-CSF, granulocyte colony stimulating factor

* Unresolved and ongoing as of the safety database cut of August 31, 2021

**Two of the AEs, dehydration and decreased appetite, are noted as related to both G-CSF and busulfan administrations

AVROBIO



Gaucher disease type 3 opportunity

Subacute neurological form of Gaucher disease characterized by progressive encephalopathy and associated with the systemic manifestations of Gaucher type 1

Standard of care (SOC): ERT

- Not curative, relentless progression of disease continues; utility of ERT minimized by its inability to impact the CNS
- Burdensome and expensive – bi-weekly infusions required; 5-year treatment cost with ERT = ~\$2.3 million*



Maddie, living with Gaucher disease Type 3

Unmet needs with SOC:



Bone-related manifestations
Bone crises, bone pain, avascular necrosis



CNS complications
Seizures, cognitive problems, poor coordination



Hemoglobin levels and platelet counts
Anemia, thrombocytopenia, easy bruising, bleeding



Everyday burden of illness and life expectancy
Fatigue, pain, shortened lifespan



Hepatosplenomegaly
Enlarged liver, enlarged spleen

* WAC pricing from Redbook using standard dosing assumptions

Second wave programs



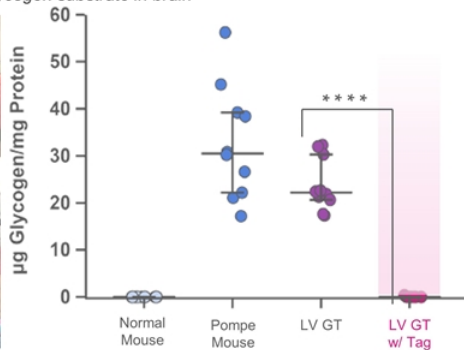


Advancing Pompe and Hunter programs to the clinic

Regulatory meetings planned for 2H 2022

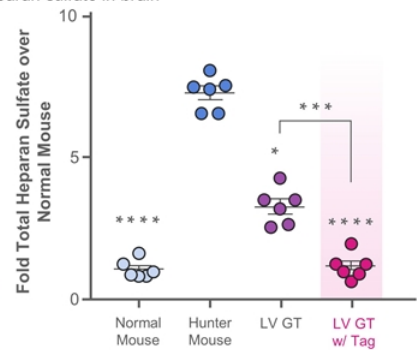
Pompe disease

GT + Tag normalizes glycogen substrate in brain



Hunter syndrome

GT + Tag normalizes heparan sulfate in brain



Unmet needs with SOC:

- Pulmonary function
- CNS complications
- Physical endurance and strength
- GI complications

Unmet needs with SOC:

- Neurological complications
- Respiratory and cardiac system
- Skeletal and connective tissue
- Burden of illness and life expectancy

Figure adapted from Gleitz H et al., EMBO Mol Med, 2018 Fig 3A; *P<0.05, ***P<0.001, ****P<0.0001; LV GT: Lentiviral Gene Therapy



Near-term opportunities in leading gene therapy pipeline

Potential billion-dollar revenue opportunities

AVR-RD-04 for cystinosis

- First and only gene therapy for cystinosis in clinic
- Proof-of-concept demonstrated in adults
- Secured U.S./EU Orphan Disease Designation and U.S. Fast Track Designation

- Plan to meet with regulators in 2H 2022 to discuss company-sponsored trial
- Plan to initiate company-sponsored trial in 2023

AVR-RD-02* for Gaucher disease type 3

- Second program in Gaucher disease franchise
- Leverages clinical and CMC work conducted in Gaucher disease type 1, which was first gene therapy for Gaucher to enter clinical trials

- Plan to engage with regulators on potential Phase 2/3 trial in 2H 2022
- Plan to initiate potential Phase 2/3 trial in 2023

Other anticipated 2022 catalysts:

- AVR-RD-02 for Gaucher disease type 1 – planned clinical update
- AVR-RD-05 for Hunter syndrome – CTA authorization expected
- AVR-RD-03 for Pompe disease – engage with regulators on clinical trial

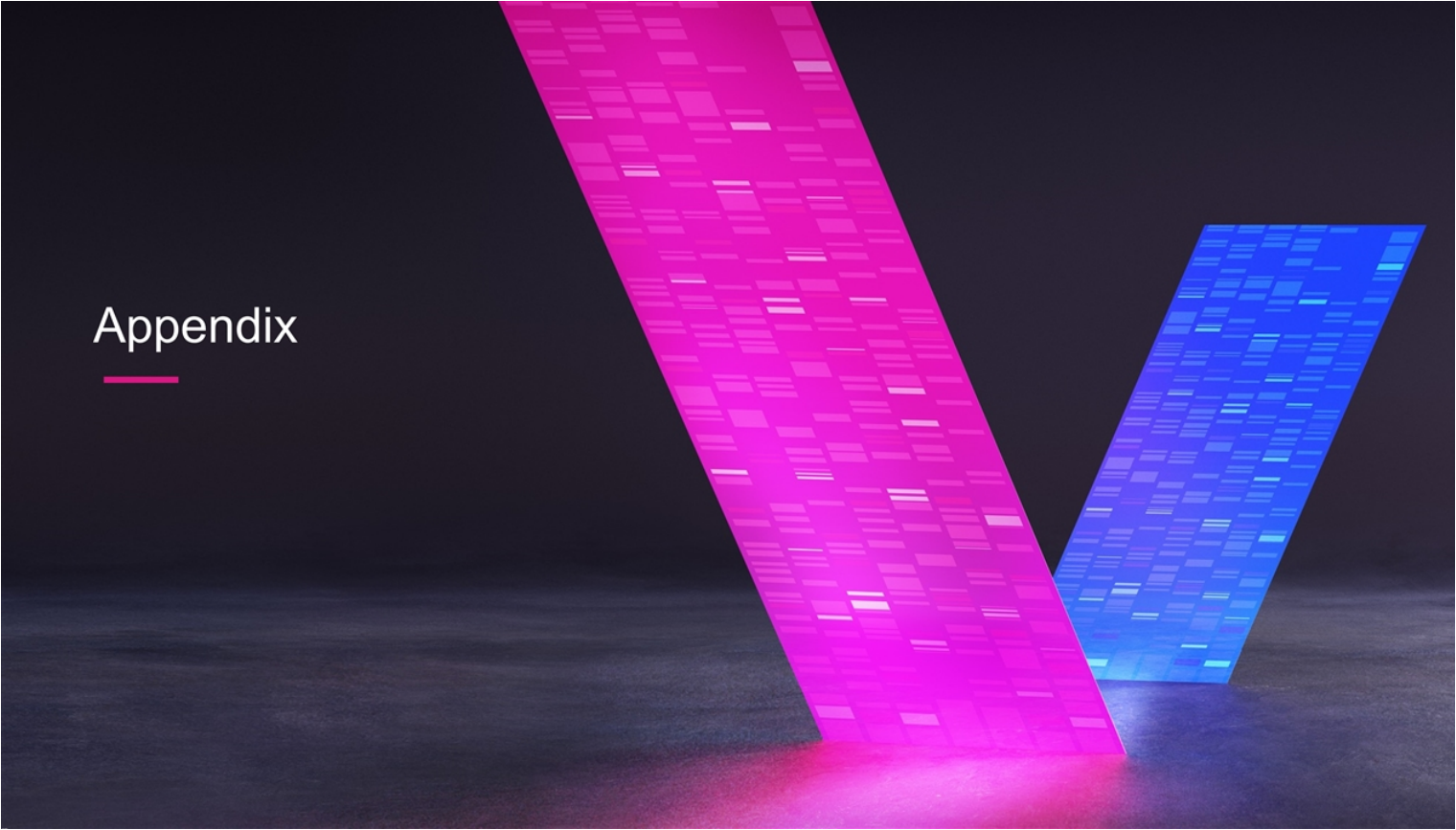
Planned regulatory milestones subject to regulatory agency clearance; * Formerly referred to as AVR-RD-06; collaborator-sponsored Phase 1/2 clinical trial of AVR-RD-04 is funded in part by grants to UCSD from the California Institute for Regenerative Medicine (CIRM), Cystinosis Research Foundation (CRF) and National Institutes of Health (NIH)

AVROBIO



Thank you

Appendix





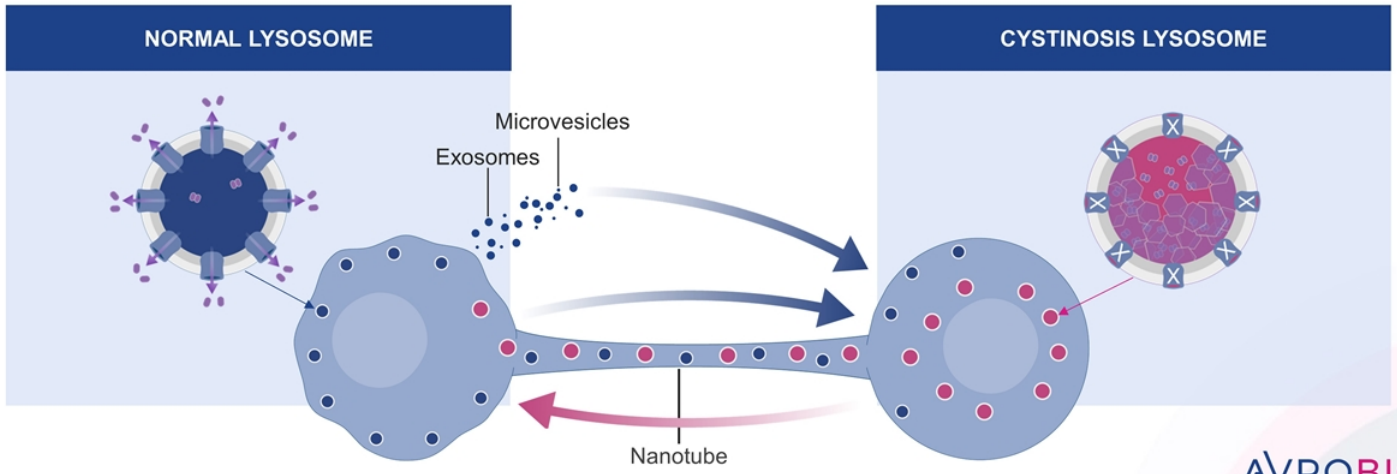
Genetically modified macrophages restore normal cystine recycling in mouse model

Mechanisms of action

Macrophages with CTNS transgene restore cystine recycling to CTNS^{-ve} cells via:

1. Exosomes / Microvesicles – transfer of cystinosin, CTNS mRNA
2. Tunneling nanotubes – transfer of corrected lysosomes, cystinosin, CTNS mRNA

Net result: Corrected lysosomes in cells



Sources: Naphade, Stem Cells, 2015. Harrison, Molecular Therapy, 2013.
CTNS: cystinosin, lysosomal cystine transporter; mRNA: Messenger Ribonucleic Acid

AVROBIO

Cystinosis is an attractive commercial market



SOC is burdensome

- Shortcomings of cysteamine pills often lead to poor patient compliance:
- Cause sulfur odor on body and breath
- High daily pill burden can lead to GI discomfort and vomiting

SOC does not stop disease progression

Disease symptoms persist despite SOC:



Kidney function

Frequently require multiple kidney transplants



Vision

Corneal cystine accumulation, photophobia



CNS and muscular complications

Myopathy, hypotonia, neurodevelopmental issues



Endocrine disorders

Softening & deformation of bones, hypothyroidism, diabetes, infertility

Billion-dollar revenue opportunity

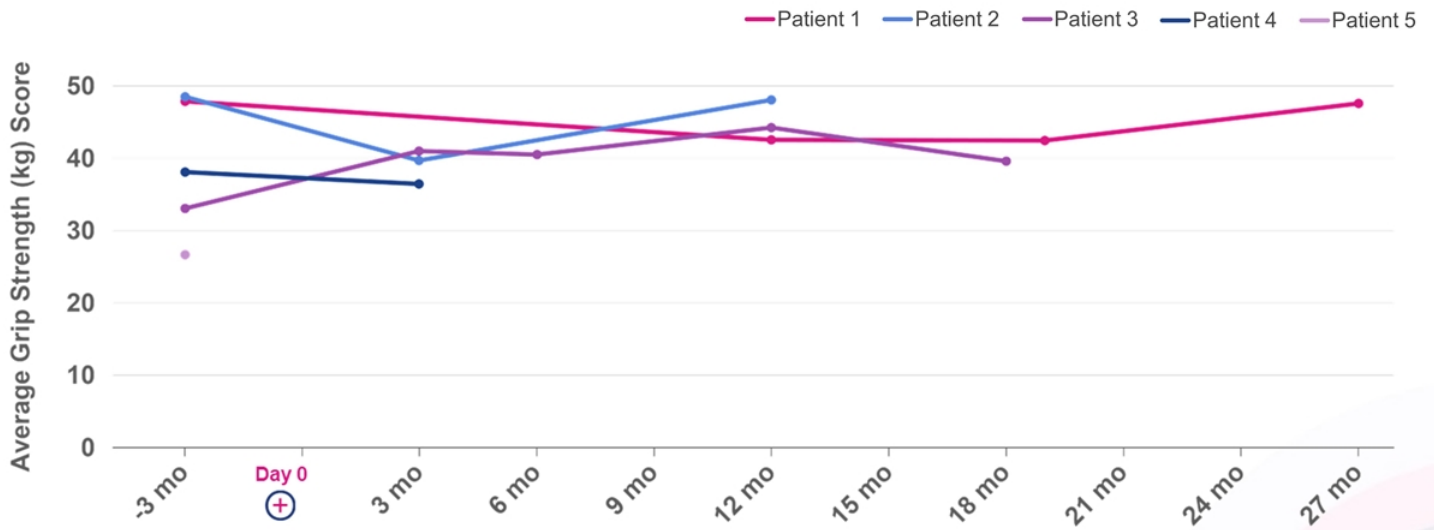
- 5-year cystinosis SOC treatment cost ~\$4.3 million* in U.S.
- ~1,600 patients in U.S., Europe and Japan alone
- Most severe form, infantile nephropathic cystinosis, affects ~95% of cystinosis population

* SOC: standard of care; WAC pricing from Redbook using standard dosing assumptions. Horizon's Procysbi oral therapy (delayed release cysteamine bitartrate), midpoint between avg. adult and pediatric



Average grip strength stable up to 27 months

Disease progression typically leads to loss of muscle strength over time



Average Grip Strength (kg) is defined as the average of the largest reading from each hand







Patient baseline characteristics

	PATIENT 1	PATIENT 2	PATIENT 3	PATIENT 4	PATIENT 5
Age of symptom onset/diagnosis	0 year / 8 months	0 year / 6 months	4 years	6 years	8 months
Age dosed with CTNS-RD-04	20 years Infused October 2019	46 years Infused June 2020	22 years Infused November 2020	33 years Infused November 2021	31 years Infused March 2022
Gender	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
Mutation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57-kb deletion • c.696dupC, p.Val233Argfs*63 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57-kb deletion • c.473T>C, p.Leu158Pro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • c.18_21del, p.Thr7Phefs*7 • c.295_298del, p.Val99Ilefs*18 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57-kb deletion • c.473T>C, p.Leu158Pro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57-kb deletion • c.414G>A, p.Trp138*
Kidney transplant status and cysteamine dosing prior to CTNS-RD-04 dosing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No kidney transplant; stage 3 (moderate CKD) renal failure • On oral Cysteamine • On Cysteamine drops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 renal transplants (1987 and 1999) • On oral Cysteamine • On Cysteamine drops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 renal transplant (2010) • On oral Cysteamine • On Cysteamine drops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 renal transplants (2008 and 2017) • On oral Cysteamine • Off Cysteamine drops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No renal transplant; stage 3 (moderate CKD) renal failure • On oral Cysteamine • On Cysteamine drops
Manufactured CTNS-RD-04 product and busulfan dose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.88 x 10e6 CD34+ cells/kg • VCN: 2.07 • 94% viability • AUC Bu: 81.8 mg.h/L 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.07 x 10e6 CD34+ cells/kg • VCN: 1.27 • 91% viability • AUC Bu: 86.7 mg.h/L 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9.59 x 10e6 CD34+ cells/kg • VCN: 1.59 • 95% viability • AUC Bu: 90 mg.h/L 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.63 x 10e6 CD34+ cells/kg • VCN: 0.59 • 90% viability • AUC Bu: 88.5 mg.h/L 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9.12 x 10e6 CD34+ cells/kg • VCN: 2.5 • 95% viability • AUC Bu: 88.2 mg.h/L



Early cystinosis treatment is essential to prevent kidney complications

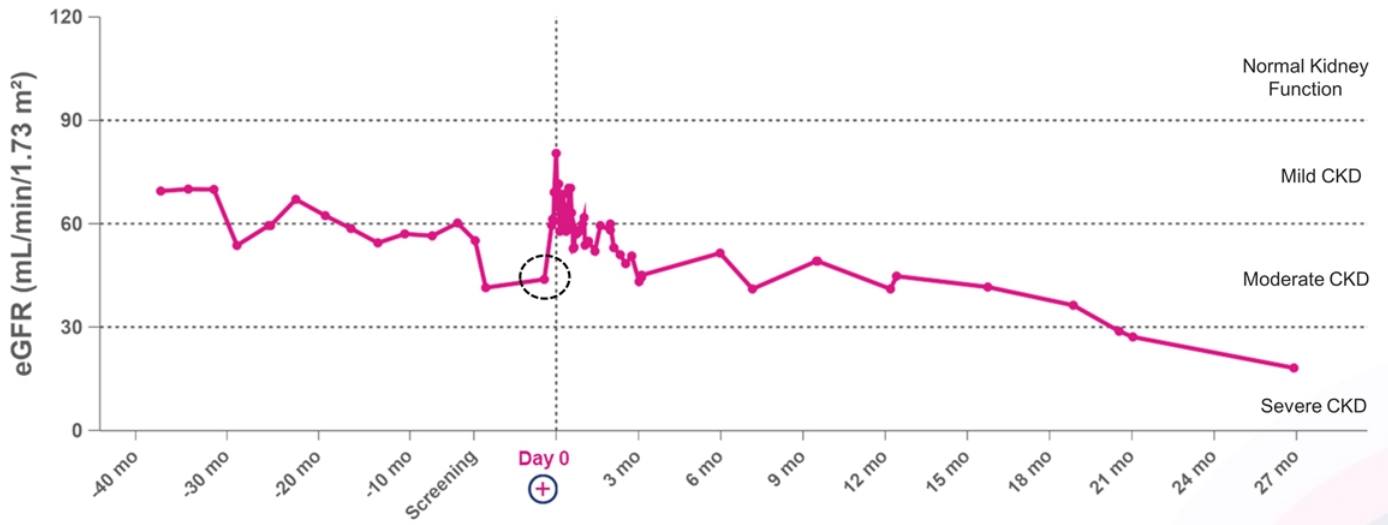
Disease phenotype	Nephropathic cystinosis	
	 Infantile	 Juvenile ("late-onset")
 Frequency ¹	~95% of patients	<5% of patients
 Characteristics of phenotype ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Clinical symptoms related to renal Fanconi syndrome during first year of life<ul style="list-style-type: none">Fanconi syndrome: Defect of kidney tubules resulting in malabsorption of electrolytes / substances in kidneys²Frequently require multiple renal transplants with lifetime of immunosuppressionMost severe form of cystinosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Usually diagnosed later in childhood or during adolescence (after age 10)Typically experience renal Fanconi syndrome and proteinuriaFrequently require multiple renal transplants with lifetime of immunosuppression

Source: Simon-Kucher & Partners 2020. 1. Emma et al. (2014). Nephropathic Cystinosis: an international consensus document. *Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation*, 29(4), iv87-iv94; 2. Keefe et al. (2020). Fanconi Syndrome. *StatPearls*.



eGFR data reinforce need for early intervention

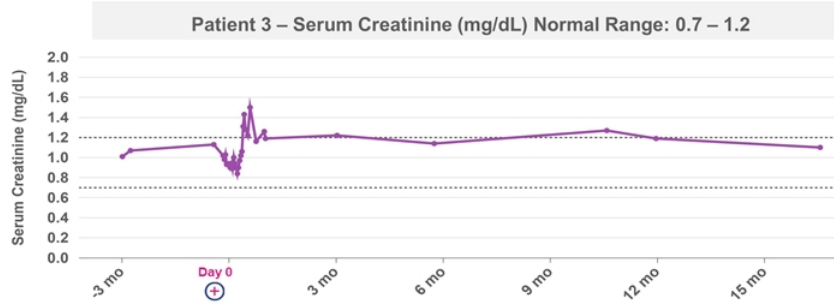
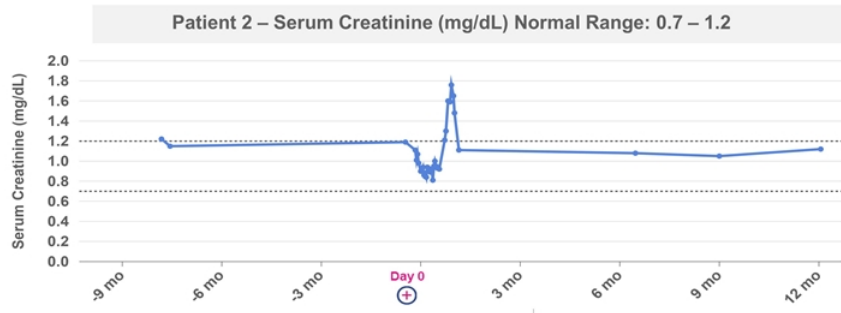
Entered trial with progressive kidney disease (eGFR of 48), decline accelerates in line with natural history



eGFR: Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate; eGFR calculated using CKD-EPI formula

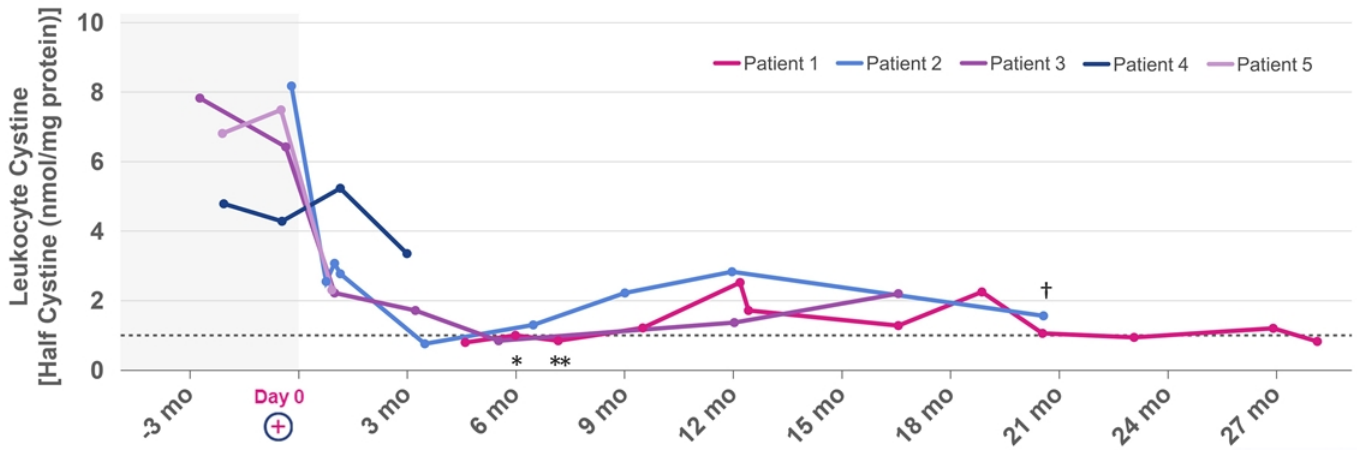
Transplanted kidney not impacted by treatment, as expected

Serum creatinine remains stable post infusion





Leukocyte cystine levels in blood suppressed out to 28 months



Note: Data from Patient 1 up to 12 months have been previously disclosed. Therapeutic range is <1.0 Half Cystine (nmol/mg protein). Measure of 1 is level of healthy heterozygote.; For Patient 1, Leukocyte Cystine Quantification was initiated at approximately week 20; *Patient 1: Hemolyzed sample which may potentially lead to lower results; **Patient 1: Sample processed outside of the range of the stability; †Patient 2: Sample was not collected and shipped according to study protocol

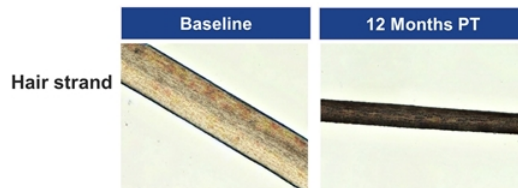
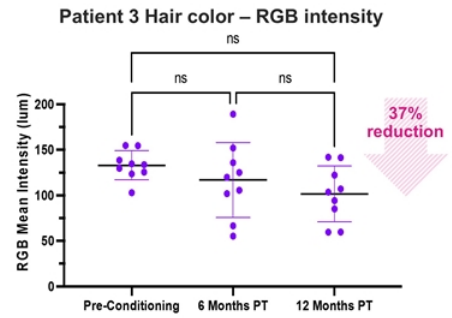


Darker pigmentation may be a sign of multi-functional cystinosin activity post gene therapy

Further enforces systemic reach of gene therapy

Cystinosin is located in melanosomes and regulates melanin synthesis

PATIENT 3*



Source: * Do not have permission to show patient image; Chiaverini et al., FESEB, 2012