

A warm, close-up photograph of a young child with curly hair, wearing a light yellow shirt, hugging a man with a shaved head. The child is smiling broadly, showing their teeth. The man is also smiling and looking towards the child. The background is softly blurred, showing what appears to be a modern interior space with large windows.

CRISPR Therapeutics

Creating transformative gene-based medicines for serious diseases

Corporate Overview

February 2017

Forward Looking Statements

This document contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the “safe harbor” provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended, including, but not limited to statements concerning the timing of our preclinical studies and the intellectual property protection of our technology. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, contained in this document, including statements regarding the Company’s strategy, future operations, future financial position, future revenue, projected costs, prospects, plans, and objectives of management, are forward-looking statements. The words “anticipate,” “believe,” “continue,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “potential,” “predict,” “project,” “target,” “should,” “would,” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. The Company may not actually achieve the plans, intentions, or expectations disclosed in these forward-looking statements, and you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Actual results or events could differ materially from the plans, intentions and expectations disclosed in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including: uncertainties inherent in the initiation and completion of preclinical studies for the Company’s product candidates; availability and timing of results from preclinical studies; whether results from a preclinical trial will be predictive of future results of the future trials; expectations for regulatory approvals to conduct trials or to market products; uncertainties regarding the intellectual property protection for our technology; and other factors discussed in the “Risk Factors” section of the Company’s most recent registration statement on Form S-1 (file no. 33-213577), which is on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in other filings that the Company may make with the Securities and Exchange Commission in the future.

In addition, the forward-looking statements included in this document represent the Company’s views as of the date of this document. The Company anticipates that subsequent events and developments will cause its views to change. However, while the Company may elect to update these forward-looking statements at some point in the future, it specifically disclaims any obligation to do so. These forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as representing the Company’s views as of any date subsequent to the date of this document.

CRISPR Therapeutics Highlights



LEADING GENE-EDITING COMPANY

Formed in late 2013 with an exclusive license to foundational CRISPR IP directly from Emmanuelle Charpentier for human therapeutic use



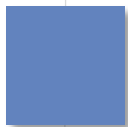
EXPERIENCED MANAGEMENT TEAM

Management team with years of relevant experience in product development and clinical translation



STRONG TRANSLATIONAL FOCUS

Focus on translation of CRISPR/Cas9 technology into transformative gene-based medicines



DIVERSIFIED DEVELOPMENT PORTFOLIO

Targeting a broad range of diseases including *ex vivo* hematology, immuno-oncology, and liver-related indications



COLLABORATIONS WITH BAYER AND VERTEX

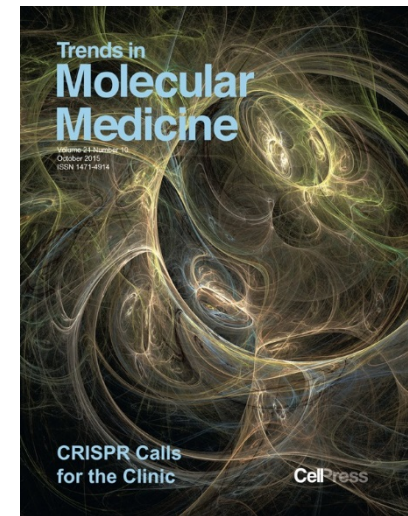
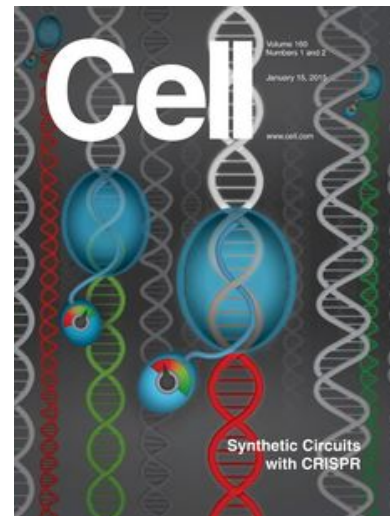
Leading collaborations with >\$350M committed by partners and access to distinctive capabilities



STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

>\$400M raised in CRISPR from blue chip VCs, strategic partners & other investors; up to \$300M committed in our Bayer JV, Casebia

CRISPR/Cas9: The Next Medical Breakthrough



"A new technology for 'editing' defective genes has raised hopes for a future generation of medicines"

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Our Leadership Team



RODGER NOVAK, MD

Chief Executive Officer & Director
Head Anti-infectives R&D, Sanofi

SVEN ANTE (BILL) LUNDBERG, MD

Chief Scientific Officer
Head of Translational Medicine, Alexion

SAM KULKARNI, PHD

Chief Business Officer
Partner, McKinsey & Company

MARC BECKER

Chief Financial Officer
Global VP Finance, Genzyme-Sanofi

TYLER DYLAN-HYDE, PHD

Chief Legal Officer
Partner, Morrison & Foerster

CHAD COWAN, PHD

Head of Research
Assoc. Professor Harvard Medical School

KALA SUBRAMANIAN, PHD

Strategic Development and Operations
Global Head of Program Mgmt., Novartis



McKinsey&Company



MORRISON
FOERSTER



Our Scientific Founders, Advisors, and Investors



EMMANUELLE CHARPENTIER

- › Alexander v. Humboldt Prof, Director, Max Planck Institute for Infection Biology, Berlin
- › Foundational work on CRISPR/Cas genome editing
- › 25 plus highly prestigious awards for CRISPR/Cas work

STEPHEN ELLEDGE

- › Professor at Harvard Medical School, Department of Genetics
- › Renowned expert in DNA repair and DNA damage response
- › Lasker Award Winner 2015

CRAIG MELLO

- › Professor at University of Massachusetts Medical
- › Howard Hughes Medical Investigator
- › Nobel Laureate-discovery of RNAi

MATTHEW PORTEUS

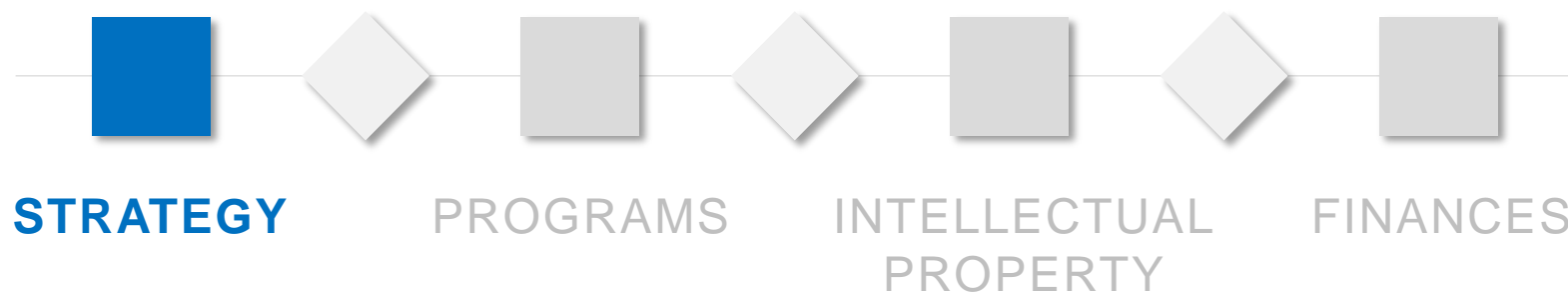
- › Associate Professor at Divisions of Hematology/Oncology and Human Gene Therapy, Stanford School of Medicine
- › Renowned expert in gene editing and bone marrow transplantation

DAN ANDERSON

- › Associate Professor MIT Koch Institute
- › Widely recognized as a leader in development of nanoparticles
- › Distinguished early work on CRISPR/Cas *in vivo* delivery

INVESTORS





Corporate and Business Strategy

Creating transformative gene-based medicines for serious human diseases



FOCUS ON THE HEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM THROUGH *EX VIVO* APPROACHES

- › Rapidly advance lead programs in beta-thalassemia and sickle cell disease
- › Leverage our hematopoietic *ex vivo* gene editing capabilities in other indications



PURSUE SELECT INDICATIONS REQUIRING *IN VIVO* APPROACHES

- › Target the liver using readily available delivery technologies
- › Optimize delivery technologies for indications outside the liver (e.g., musculoskeletal)



FOSTER AND LEVERAGE OUR COLLABORATIONS WITH BAYER AND VERTEX

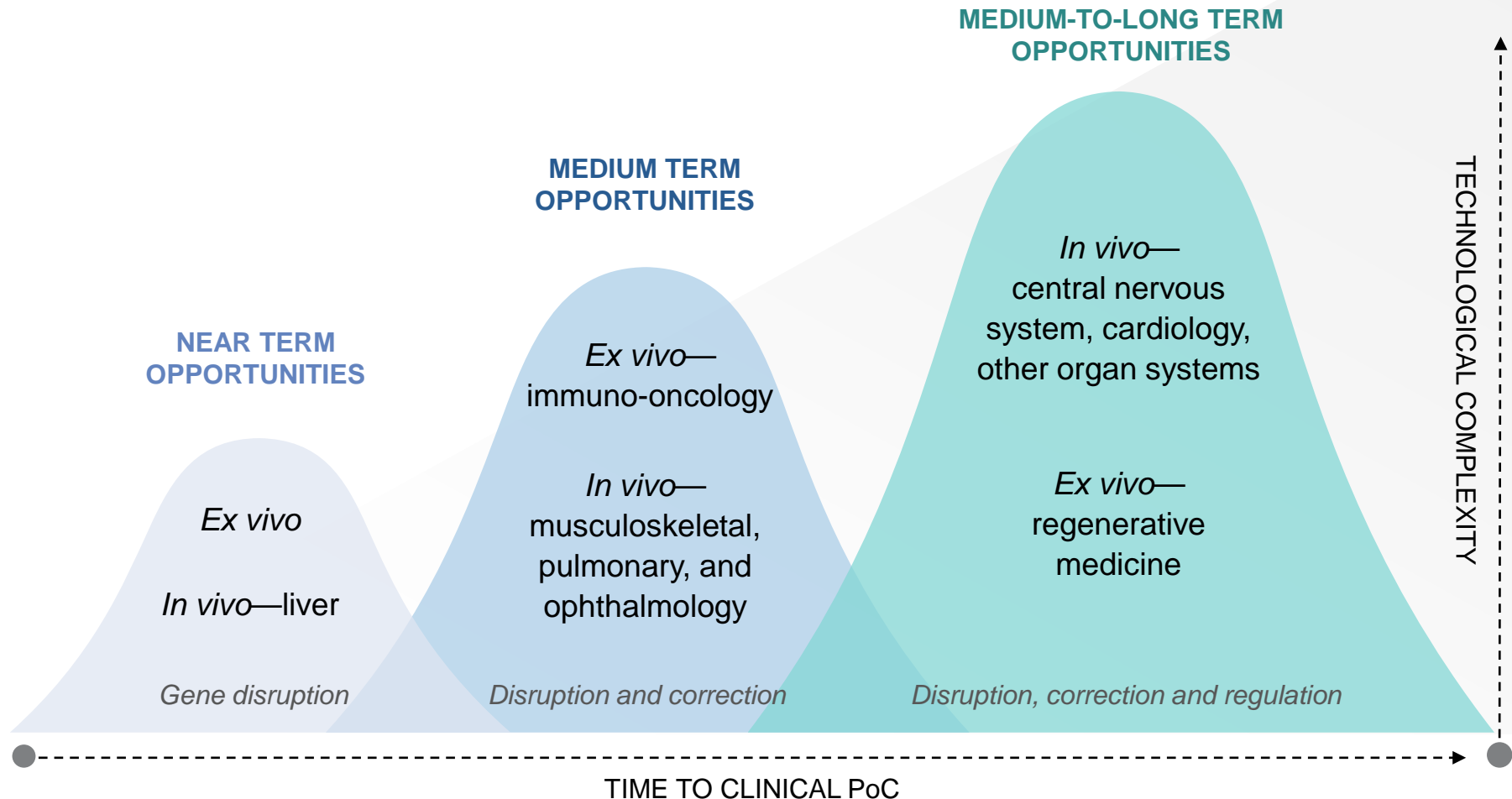
- › Broaden our ability to pursue additional indications beyond our lead programs
- › Access expertise in hemophilia (Bayer), cystic fibrosis (Vertex), and other areas



ADVANCE OUR LEADING POSITION IN THE FIELD OF GENE EDITING

- › Invest in the enhancement of our CRISPR/Cas9 platform
- › Collaborations bring resources and expertise for platform enhancement

Progression of CRISPR/Cas9 Applications



Leading Partnerships with Bayer and Vertex



GIVEN THE IMMENSE POTENTIAL OF CRISPR/CAS9, WE PARTNERED TO:

- › Broaden the range of indications we can simultaneously pursue
- › Access industry-leading expertise and enabling technologies in specific therapeutic areas
- › Increase our ability to invest in platform enhancements to support our programs






- › Joint venture - Casebia Therapeutics, 50-50 ownership
- › \$70M up-front and \$35M in IPO to CRISPR Therapeutics, \$265M committed JV funding
- › High-complexity, high-reward disease areas – hematology, ophthalmology, cardiology
- › Access to protein engineering, delivery technology, and therapeutic-area expertise



- › \$105M up-front, \$2.5B+ in potential milestones, plus royalties and research funding
- › Co-development/co-commercialization of hemoglobinopathies; 50-50 profit split; CRISPR lead commercializing party in the US
- › Research collaboration on cystic fibrosis and additional undisclosed targets

High-Level View of Our Portfolio

 = Fully CRISPR owned
 = Co-owned
 = Out-licensed



HEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM

Hemoglobinopathies¹

Hurler syndrome
(MPS-1)

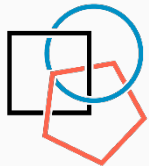
Immuno-oncology

LIVER DELIVERY

Glycogen storage disease Ia
(GSD Ia)

OTHER ORGAN SYSTEMS

Duchenne muscular
dystrophy (DMD)



CASEBIA

Severe combined
immuno-deficiency (SCID)

Hemophilia

Other programs
(ophthalmology, cardiology)



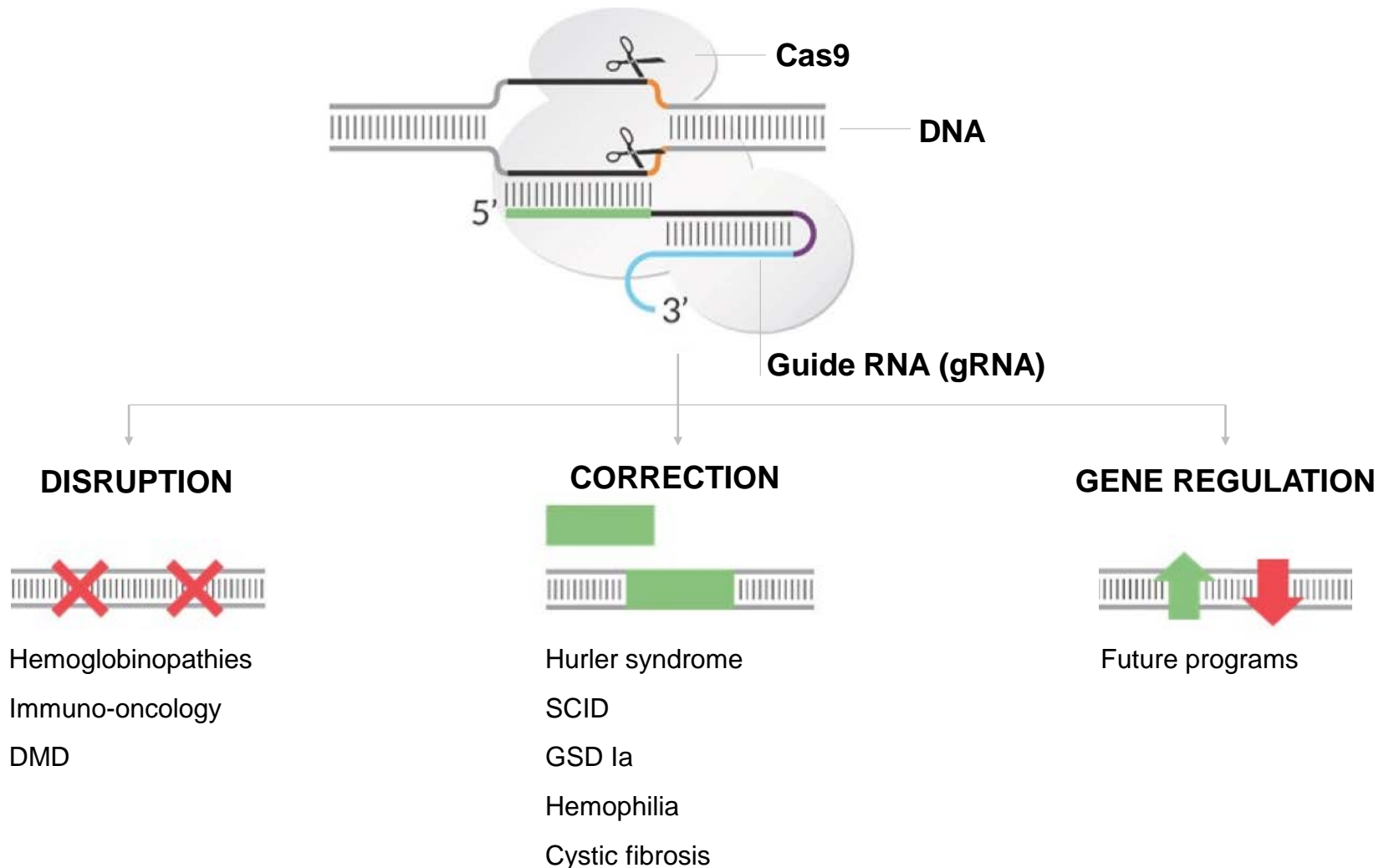
Cystic Fibrosis (CF)

Other programs (not disclosed)

1. 50-50 Co-development and co-commercialization with Vertex



CRISPR/Cas9 Mechanism of Action



CRISPR: Transformative Gene Editing Platform



Efficient

- › **Rapid guide RNA selection** given ease of design and testing
- › **Durability of edits** opens potential for curative therapies

Specific

- › **Single DNA base-pair resolution** in cutting possible
- › **Robust DNA-RNA base pairing** drives specificity
- › **Ability to rapidly screen** for gRNAs without 'off-target' cutting

Versatile

- › **Disruption, correction, and gene regulation** all possible
- › **Ability to 'multiplex'**, or edit multiple genes at once

Successful clinical translation will require expertise in:

- › Effective delivery of nucleic acids and proteins
- › Pharmacology models for gene-based therapies
- › GMP manufacturing of nucleic acids, viral vectors, and/or modified stem cells

Our Current Product Development Pipeline

PROGRAM	EDITING APPROACH	RESEARCH	IND ENABLING	PH I/II
Ex vivo: Hematopoietic				
Beta-thalassemia	Disruption	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	IND/CTA filing in late 2017
Sickle cell disease (SCD)	Disruption	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	
Hurler syndrome (MPS-1)	Correction	<div><div></div></div>		
Severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID)	Correction	<div><div></div></div>		
Immuno-oncology	Various	<div><div></div></div>		
In vivo: Liver				
Glycogen storage disease Ia (GSD Ia)	Correction	<div><div></div></div>		
Hemophilia	Correction	<div><div></div></div>		
In vivo: Other organs				
Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD)	Disruption	<div><div></div></div>		
Cystic fibrosis (CF)	Correction	<div><div></div></div>		

Hemoglobinopathies – Red Blood Cell Disorders

BETA-THALASSEMIA

NORMAL CELL



THALASSEMIA



- > Significant worldwide burden (60,000 births annually)
- > Caused by a variety of different genetic mutations
- > Severe cases have debilitating symptoms (anemia, heart failure)
- > High burden of patient care (frequent transfusions, allo-HSCT)

SICKLE CELL DISEASE

NORMAL CELL

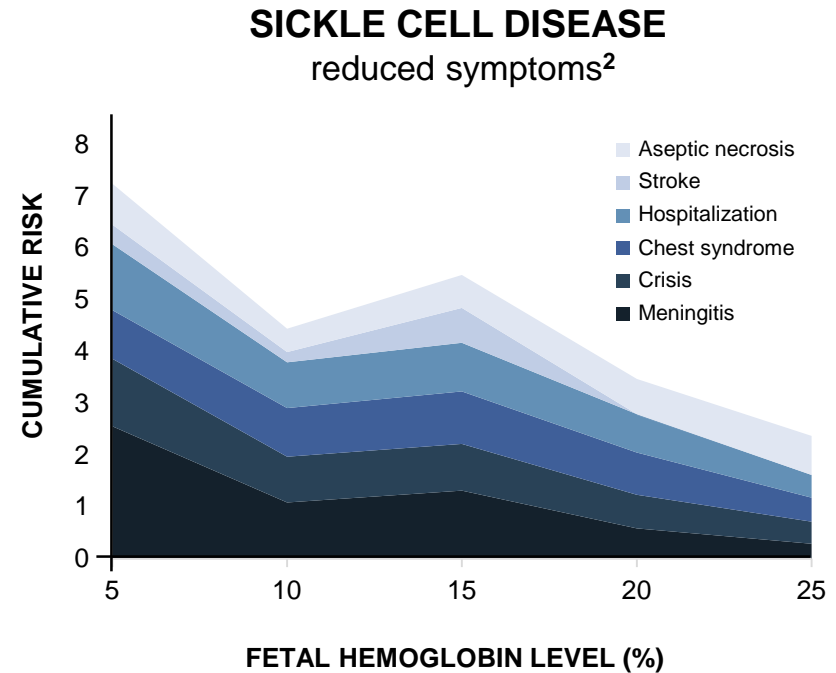
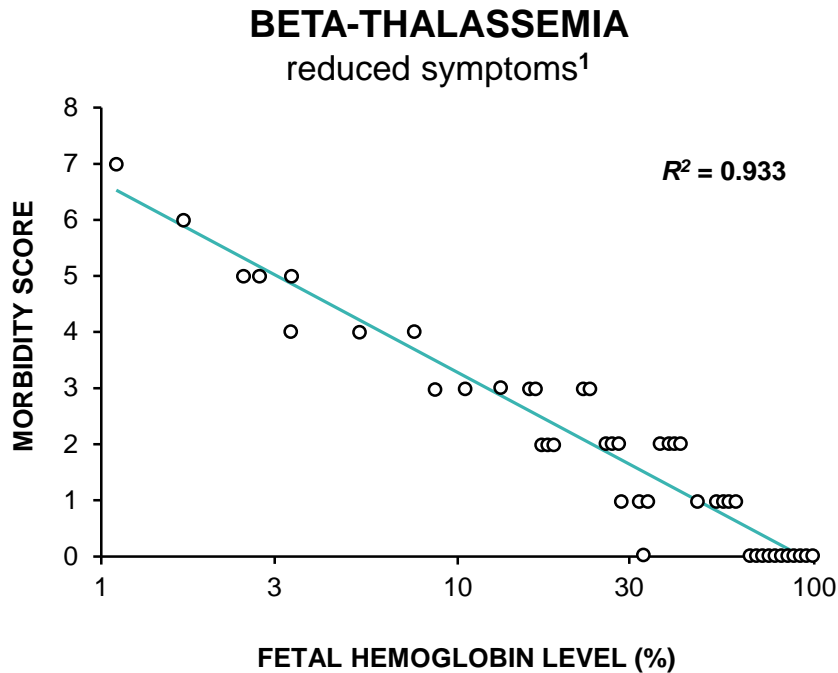


SICKLE CELL



- > Significant worldwide burden (300,000 births annually)
- > Caused by a single DNA base pair mutation
- > Devastating morbidity & mortality (anemia, pain, early death)
- > High burden of patient care (sickle cell crises, chronic morbidity)

Increased Fetal Hemoglobin Alleviates Symptoms

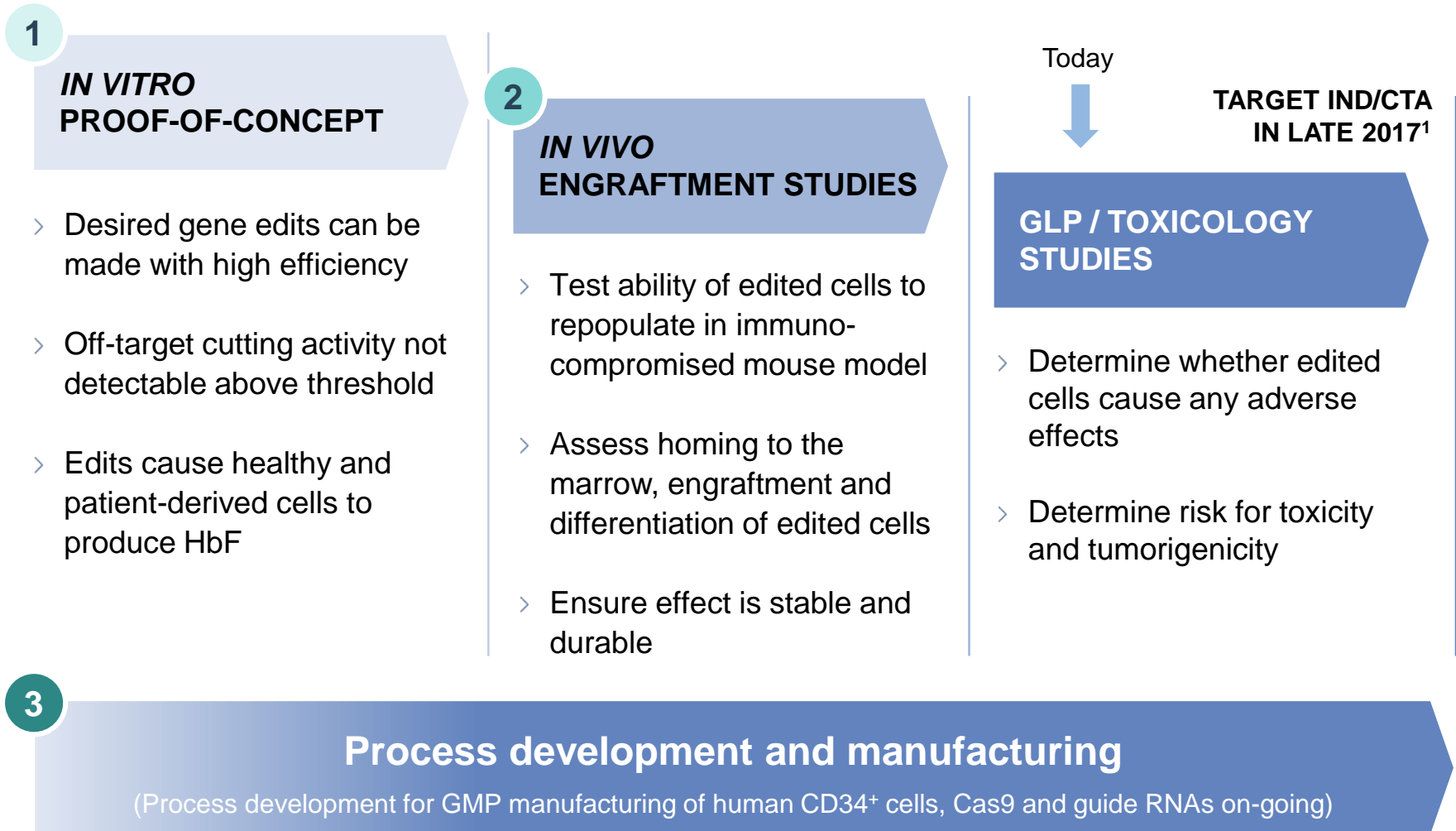


- Genetic variants occur naturally that cause HbF to persist into adulthood, which alleviate symptoms in patients with Beta-thalassemia and sickle cell
- Our gene editing strategy aims to recreate these variants in symptomatic patients — an approach supported by well-understood genetics

1. Musallam et al. Blood 2012; 2. Powars et al., Blood 1984

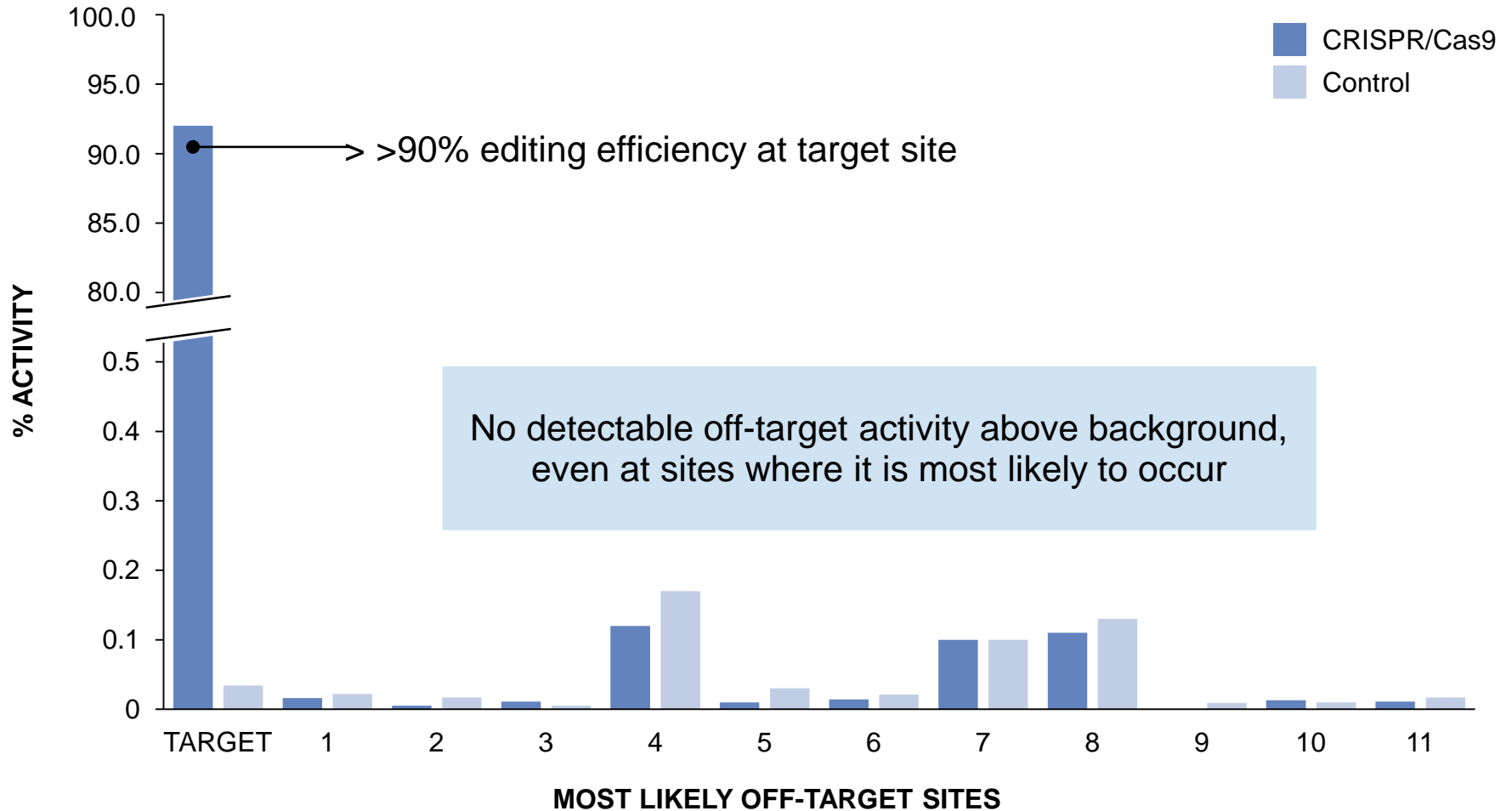
IND-enabling Studies are Currently Underway

 = data follows

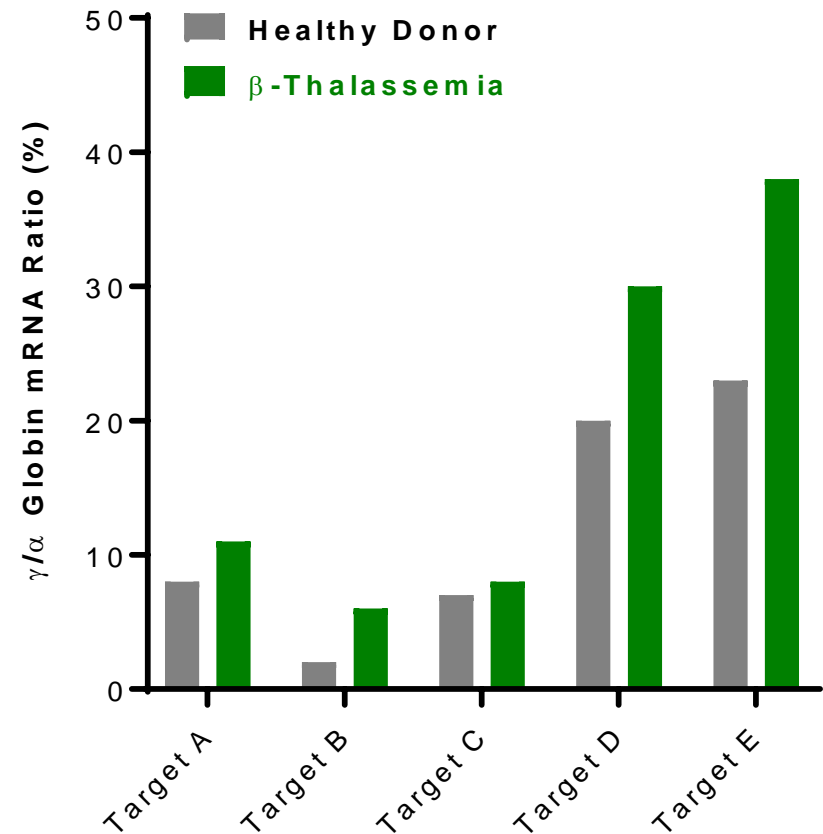
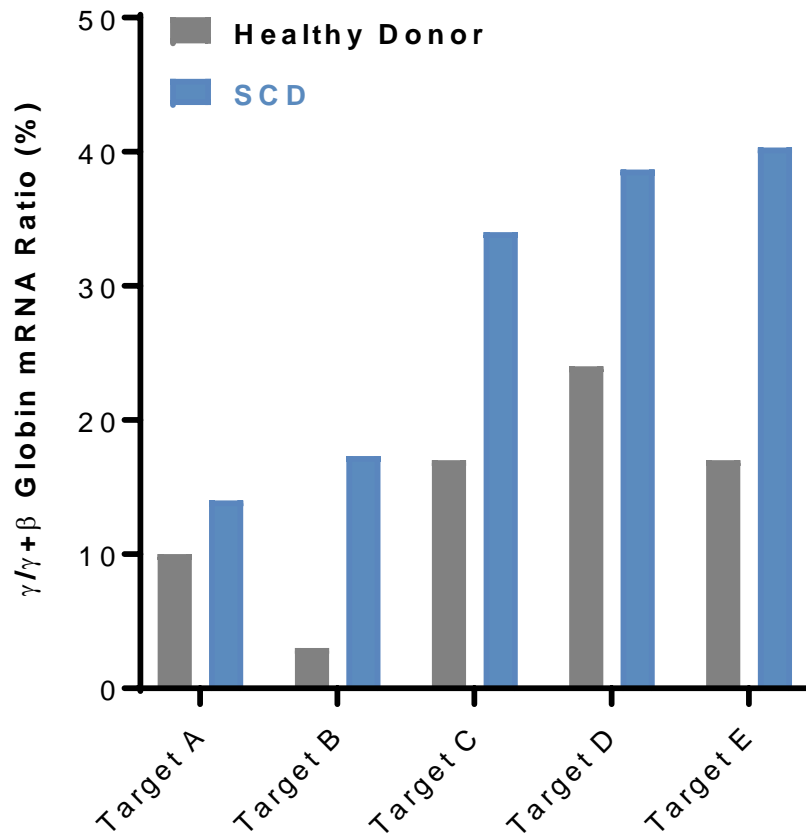


1. IND/CTA Filing For Beta-thalassemia

1 Candidate Guides are Efficient and Specific



1 Natural Variants Reactivate HbF in Patient Cells

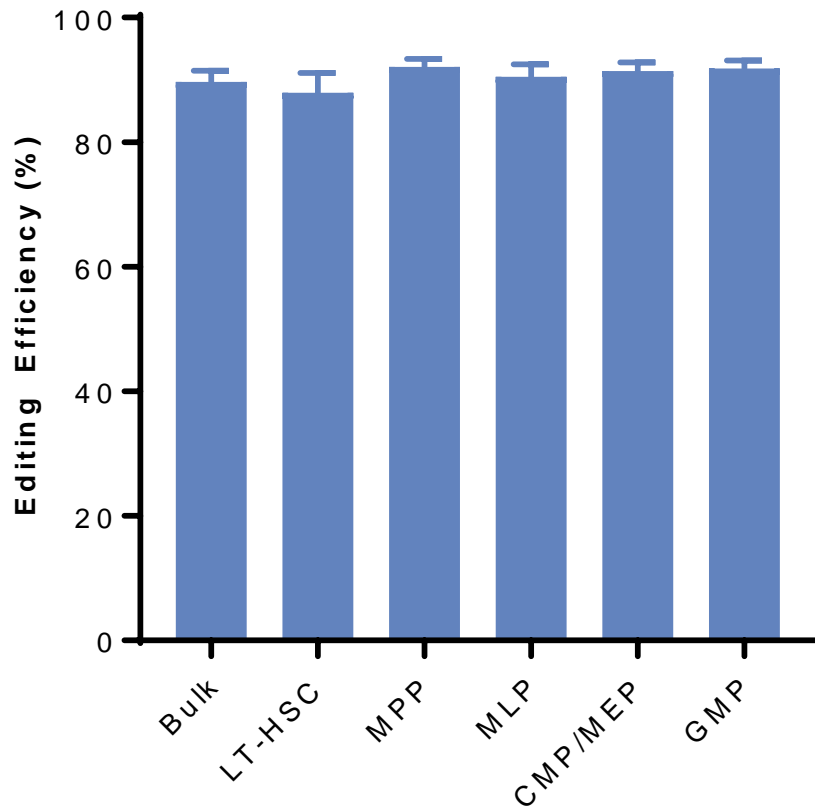


- > Several target edits cause significant levels of HbF mRNA to be produced in erythroid cells
- > HbF upregulation is more pronounced in SCD and β -thal patient-derived cells

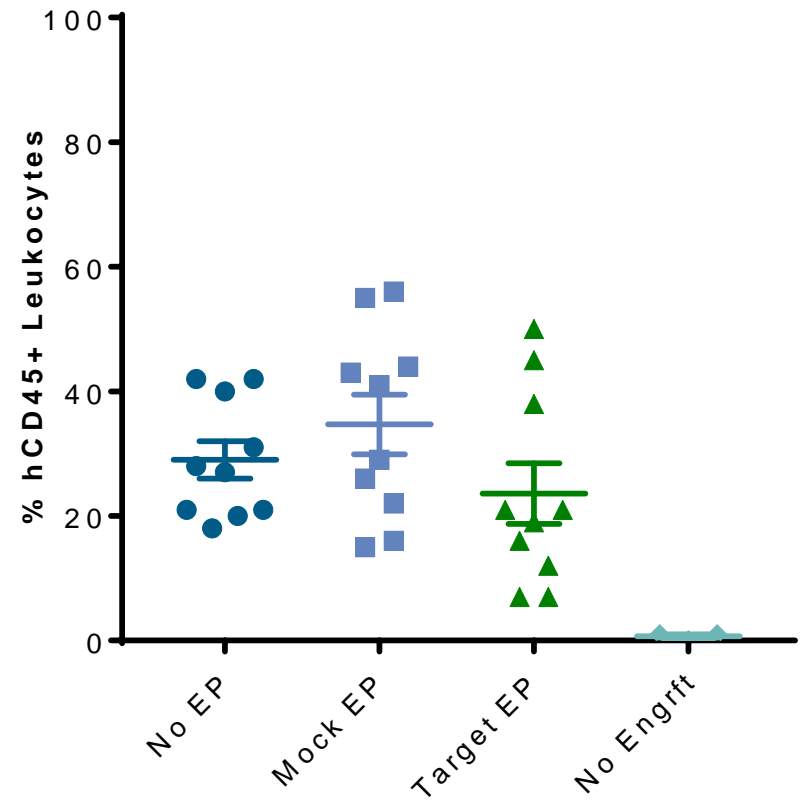
Data presented at ASH Annual Meeting (Dec 2016)

2 Edited cells have engraftment potential

Long-term stem cells (LT-HSC) are edited at high-efficiency, comparable to other subsets ...

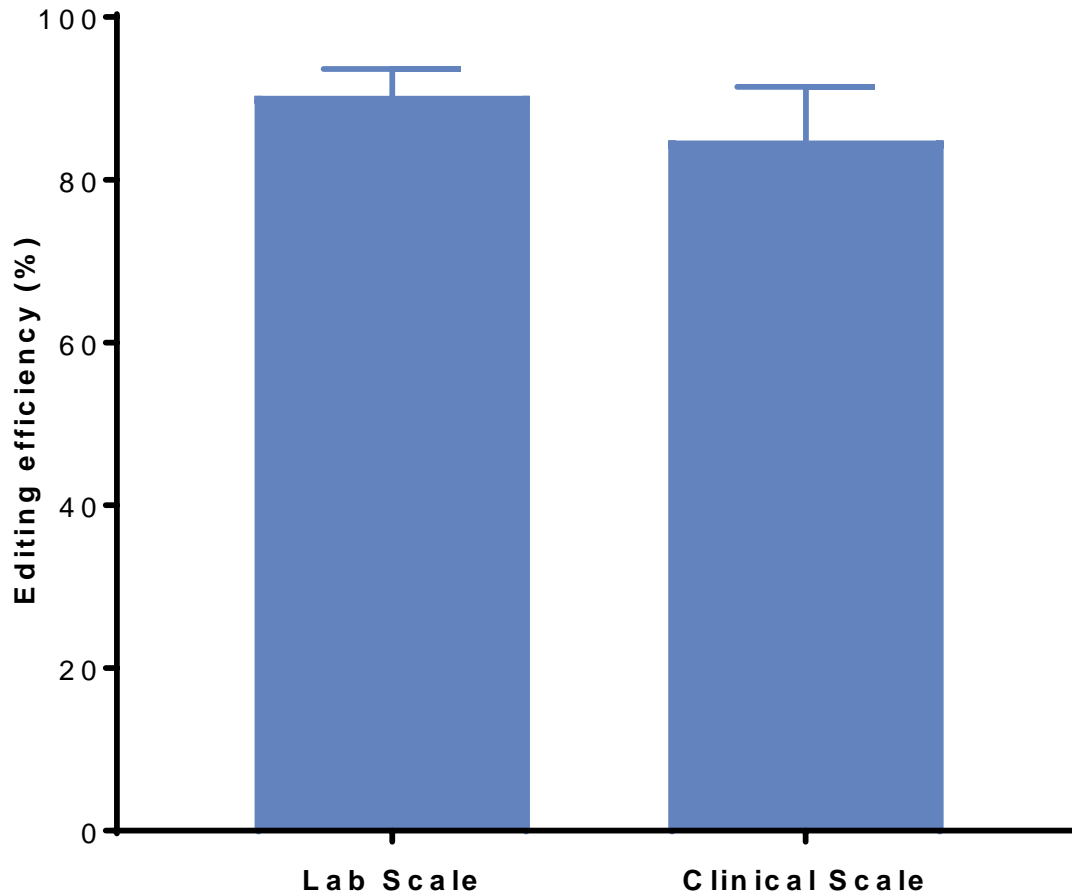


... and retain the ability to engraft and repopulate in mice



Data presented at ASH Annual Meeting (Dec 2016)

3 Editing is highly efficient at clinical scale



IND/CTA preparation updates

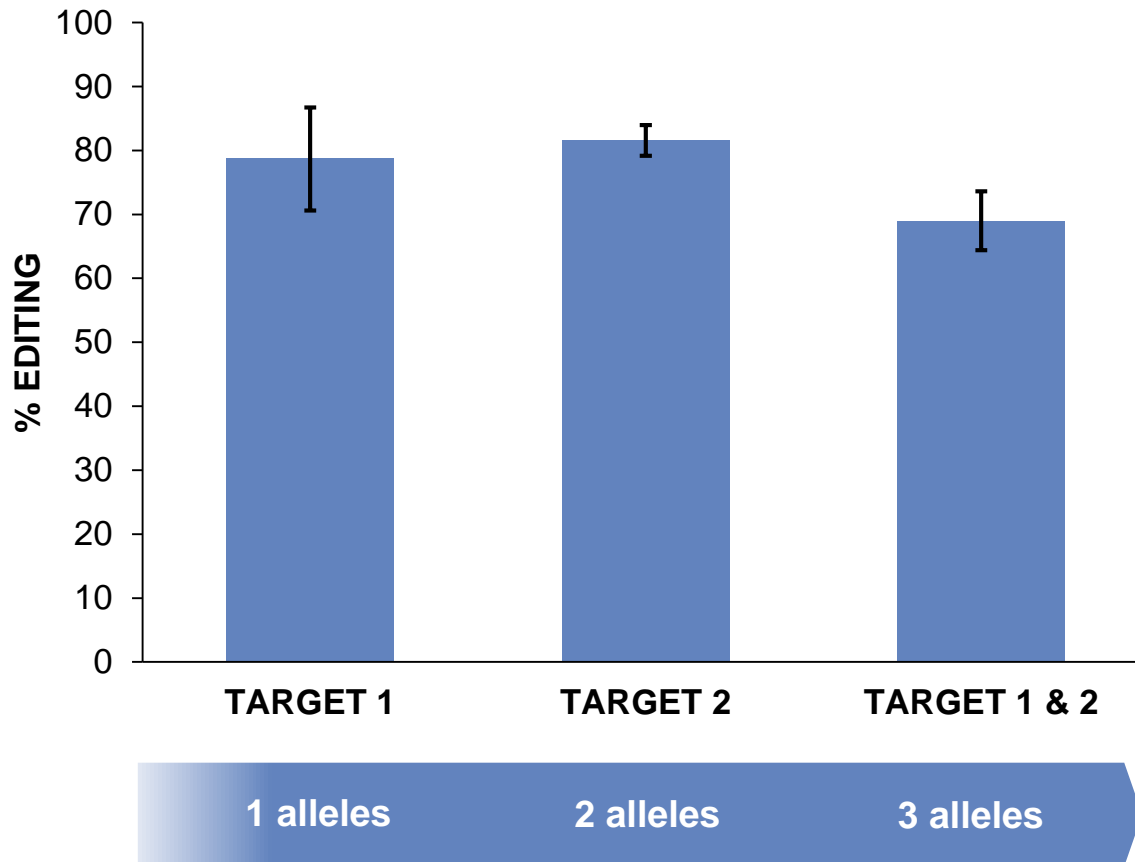
- › Processes successfully transferred to a GMP-capable facility
- › Multiple clinical-scale runs completed with no significant loss of efficiency versus lab scale
- › GLP/toxicology studies initiated - biodistribution and general toxicology studies in NSG mice

Data presented at ASH Annual Meeting (Dec 2016)

Gene Editing in T-cells: Immuno-Oncology

MULTIPLEX EDITING EFFICIENCY FOR ALLOGENEIC T-CELL THERAPIES

% human primary T-cells negative for target after editing



Advantages over other editing approaches (e.g., TALENs)

- > Higher efficiency than published reports
- > Ability to multiplex larger numbers of edits
- > Allows more rapid testing of various genetic edits
- > More straightforward to engineer and apply

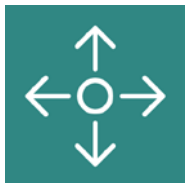
In Vivo and *Ex Vivo* Gene Editing: Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD)

IN VIVO APPROACH



- > Administration of Cas9 nuclease and guide RNAs via delivery vectors to generate functional form of dystrophin gene
- > Similar to AAV gene therapy approaches in development, with potentially higher potency and durability of gene editing

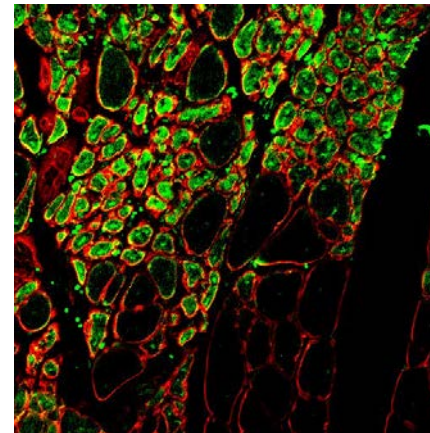
EX VIVO APPROACH



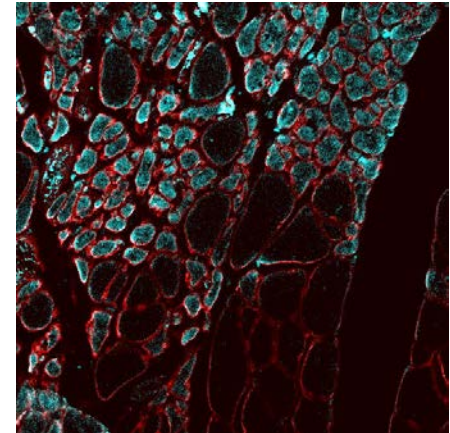
- > Exclusive license to Anagenesis P2MC Muscle Stem Cell technology
- > Approach: DMD patient cells can be re-programmed into stem cells, gene corrected using CRISPR and re-administered

ANAGENESIS STEM CELL TECHNOLOGY

PoC in *mdx*/Rag Mouse Model



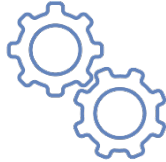
Laminin GFP



Laminin Dystrophin

- > Muscle stem cells (Green) administered to DMD mice generate muscle cells (Red) and express the missing DMD protein dystrophin (Cyan)

Components of Platform Development



OPTIMIZATION

Enhance function of the CRISPR/Cas9 system through protein and nucleic acid engineering



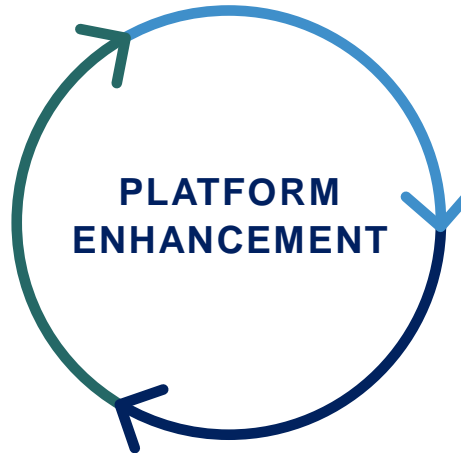
GUIDE RNA SELECTION

Identify optimal RNA sequences to guide genomic editing



CELLULAR ENGINEERING

Improve power of gene-edited stem cells as a therapeutic strategy



PLATFORM ENHANCEMENT



DELIVERY

Enhance ability to specifically introduce editing machinery into target tissues



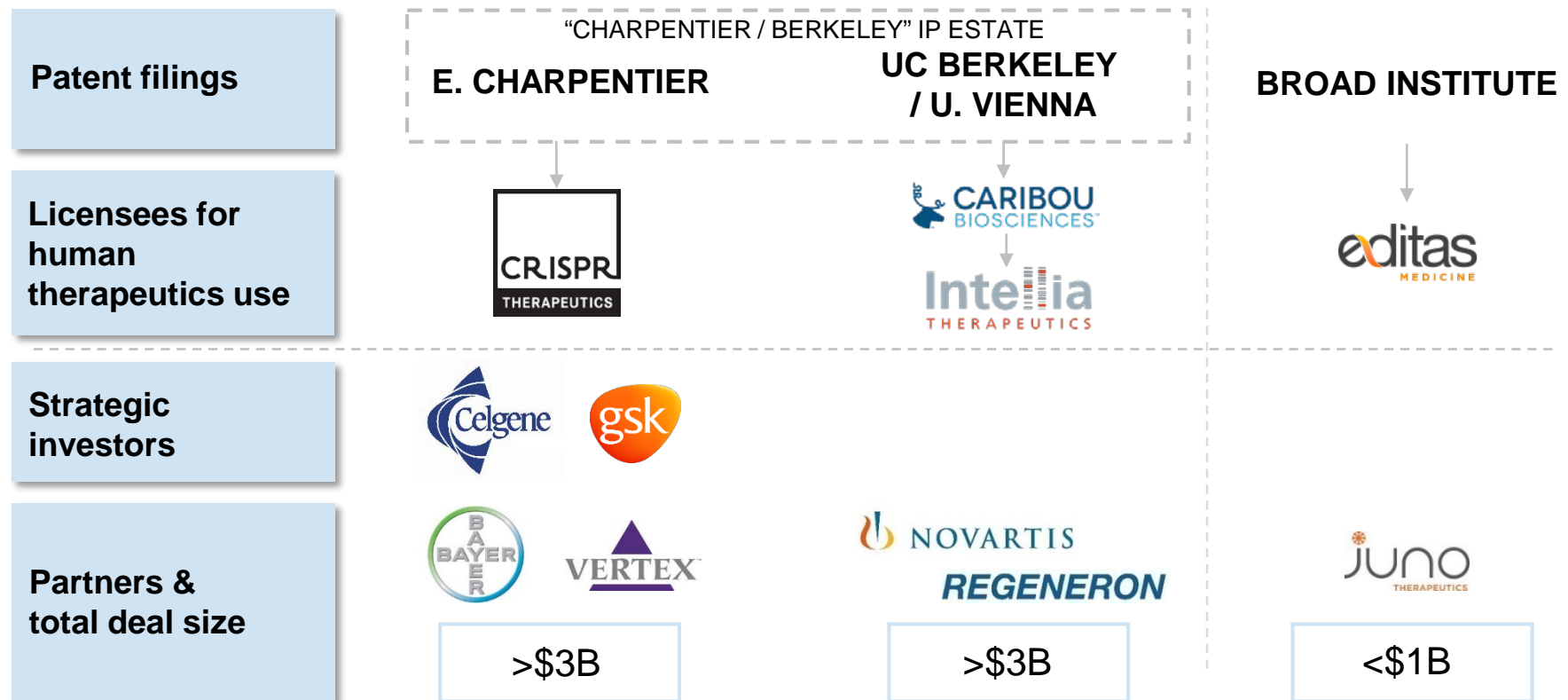
CORRECTION

Increase efficiency of gene correction approaches



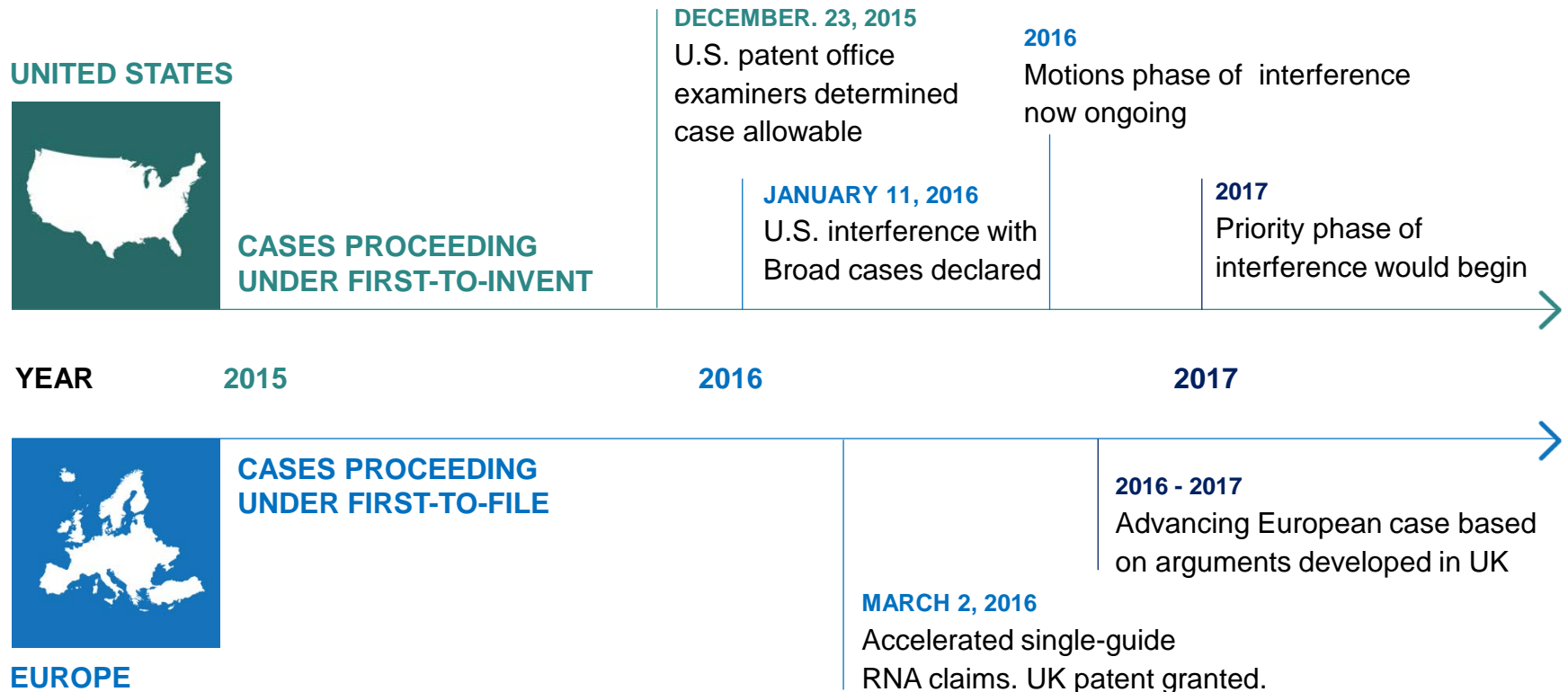
Direct Access to Foundational CRISPR IP

CRISPR IP LANDSCAPE



- Direct license to foundational IP covering all therapeutic fields
- Four large pharma partnerships indicate strength of the Charpentier/Berkeley IP estate
- Potential 20-year patent term through 2033 with possible extensions

Interference Proceedings: Status and Timeline



In addition to the U.S. and Europe, we are also pursuing extensive global coverage for foundational IP. The PCT and supplemental direct applications cover approximately 80 countries worldwide.

Strengthening our Intellectual Property Position



PROGRAM-SPECIFIC IP

- › Specific gRNAs, DNA templates and editing strategies
- › Methods for treating cells *ex vivo* or formulations for *in vivo* delivery

SUPPORTING TECHNOLOGIES

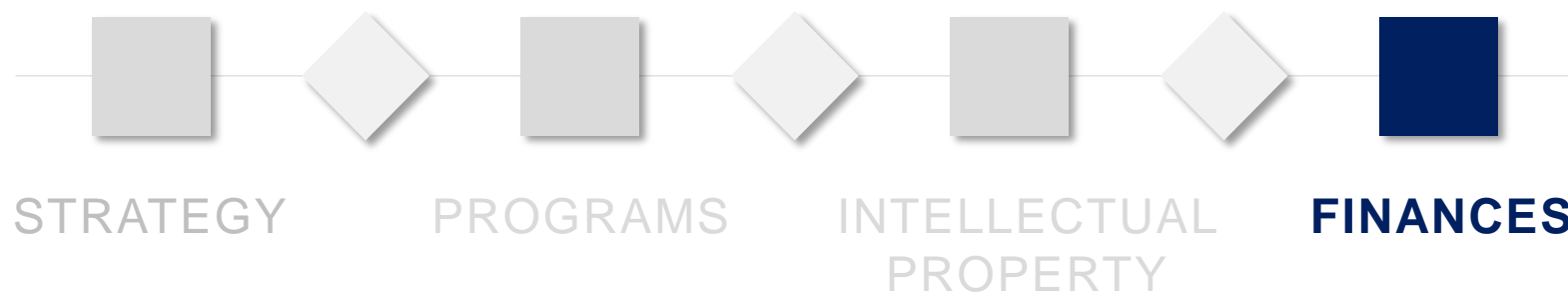
- › Delivery technologies – viral vectors, lipid nanoparticle
- › Technologies to increase gene correction efficiency
- › Methods for editing and differentiating stem cells

CORE PLATFORM IP

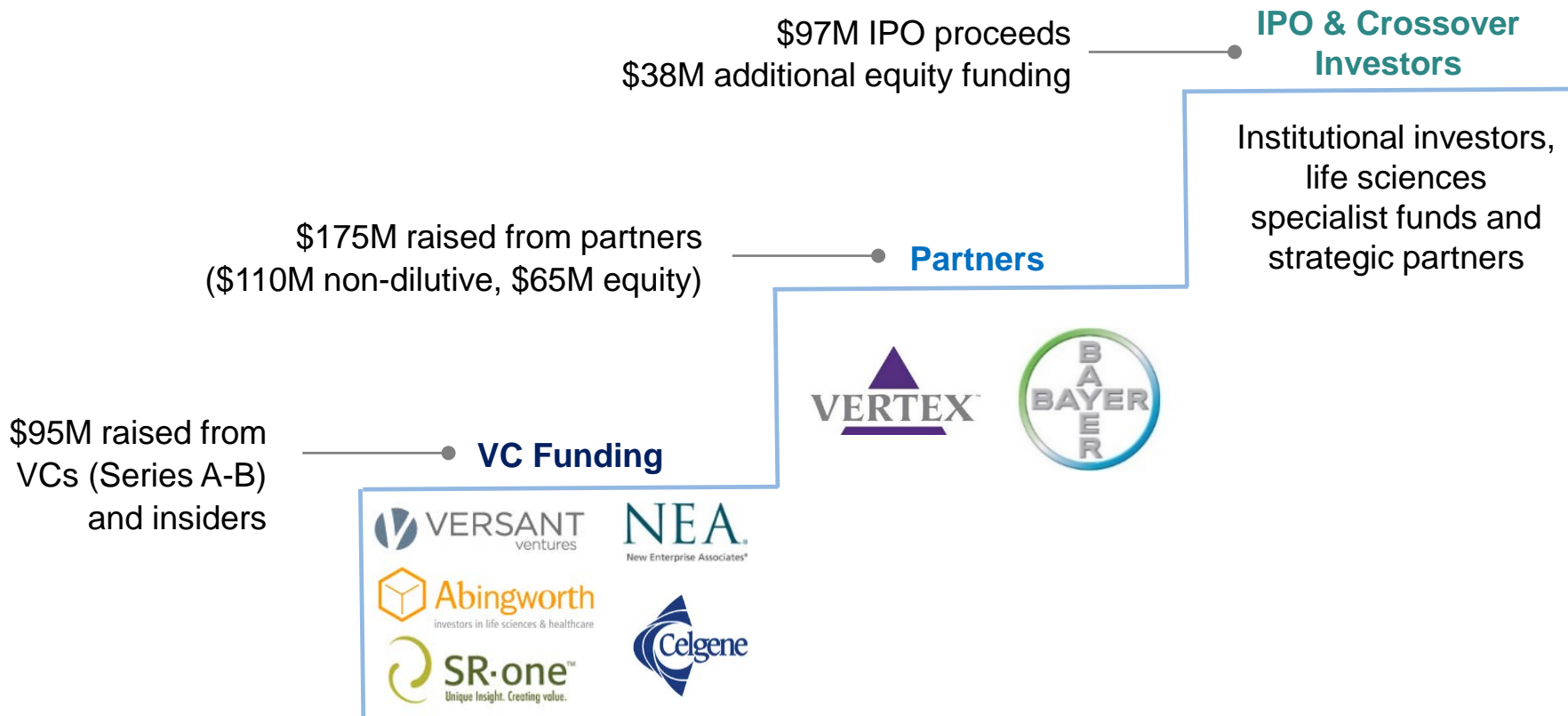
- › Optimization of CRISPR components, including gRNA modifications and engineered Cas9 variants
- › Cas9 orthologs and supporting methods of use

Strengthening our position through owned patents and in-licensing

- › 80+ new patent applications submitted, others in-process
- › In-licensing specific technologies (e.g. Anagenesis)
- › Continuous enablement of our portfolio



Strong Financial Position



- › Capital raised > \$400M; >\$300M current cash position
- › Additional funding through milestones, research reimbursements, and \$300M Casebia funding
- › Cash reach >2 years



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