



Corporate Presentation

Leader in AAV Gene Therapy

9 | 13 | 2021

Forward-looking statements

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Seeking to improve
lives through the
curative potential of
gene therapy

Advancing **broad pipeline of clinical-stage** gene therapy programs and research

Strategic partnership with AbbVie to develop and commercialize gene therapy treatments for retinal disease

Industry-leading, robust AAV manufacturing and global supply platform




Experienced leaders in gene therapy and drug development

Proprietary **NAV[®] Technology Platform** includes exclusive worldwide rights to over 100 AAV vectors, **including AAV7, AAV8, AAV9 and AAVrh10**

Strong balance sheet



REGENXBIO's internal pipeline

Indication	Development Stage				Commercial Rights
	Research	Preclinical	Phase I / II	Pivotal	
Retinal Disease	   				 U.S. Equal Profit Share Ex-U.S. Tiered Royalties
wet AMD					
Diabetic retinopathy					
Add'l anti-VEGF treated conditions					
CLN2 disease ▲ ★					Worldwide
Neuromuscular Disease					Worldwide
Duchenne muscular dystrophy					
Neurodegenerative Disease	   				 Co-Commercialization
MPS II ▲ ★ ■					
MPS I ▲ ★ ■					
CLN2 disease ▲ ★					
Tauopathies and α-synucleinopathies					
Liver-directed					Worldwide
Hereditary angioedema					

- AAV-mediated antibody delivery for chronic diseases
- Monogenic gene replacement
- ▲ Orphan Drug Designation
- ★ Rare Pediatric Disease Designation
- Fast Track Designation

Internal Pipeline



Strategic partnership with AbbVie to develop and commercialize RGX-314, a potential one-time gene therapy for treatment of wet AMD and diabetic retinopathy



Leadership and expertise in AAV and retinal gene therapy



Strong in-house capabilities of AAV manufacturing



Leading eye care company



Global development and commercial infrastructure

Details of Partnership¹

- **\$370 million upfront payment** with up to **\$1.38 billion in additional development, regulatory and commercial milestones**
- Collaboration for the development and commercialization of RGX-314 with **equal share of profits in U.S. and REGENXBIO to receive royalties outside the U.S.**
- **REGENXBIO will lead the manufacturing of RGX-314** for clinical development and U.S. commercial supply



¹ The transaction is expected to close by the end of 2021, subject to the satisfaction of customary closing conditions, including applicable regulatory approvals.

RGX-314: Potential best-in-class, one-time gene therapy for treatment of wet age-related macular degeneration (wet AMD)

THE DISEASE

- Blurring of central vision and progressive vision loss due to formation of leaky blood vessels in the eye
- VEGF inhibitors are standard of care to treat fluid and associated vision loss
- Frequency / uncomfortable administration of current anti-VEGF therapies affects compliance and ultimately efficacy
- >2 million patients estimated in U.S., Europe and Japan

RGX-314 PRODUCT CANDIDATE



Vector: AAV8



Gene: anti-VEGF Fab

Mechanism of action

Reducing leaky blood vessel formation by giving retinal cells the ability to produce an anti-VEGF fab

Routes of administration

Subretinal (SR)



Suprachoroidal (SC)



RGX-314 for treatment of wet AMD: Current program status

Phase I/IIa subretinal dose-escalation study

- RGX-314 generally well-tolerated across all doses
 - Long-term, durable treatment effect demonstrated over 2 years (Cohorts 4&5)¹ and 3 years (Cohort 3)² post-RGX-314 administration
 - Stable to improved visual acuity and central retinal thickness
 - Meaningful reductions in anti-VEGF injection burden
-

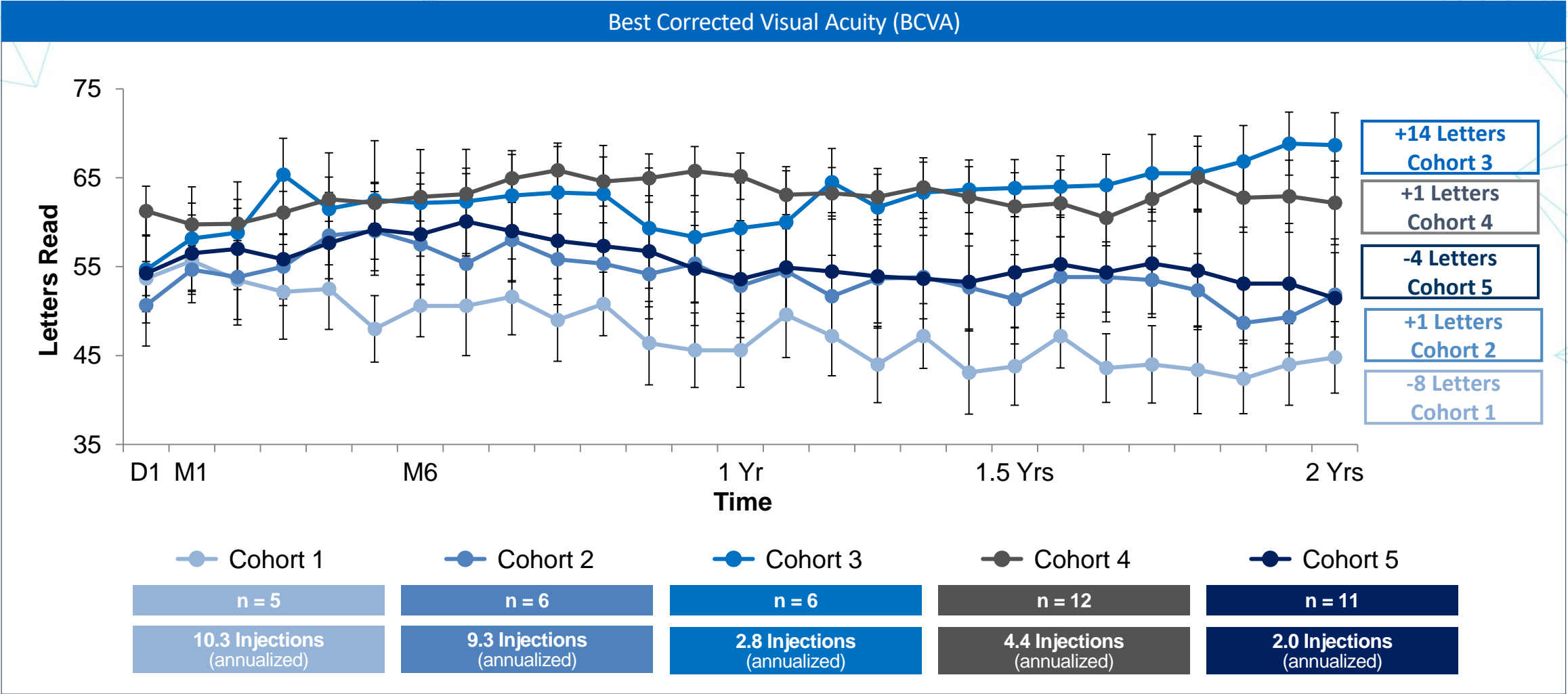
Subretinal pivotal program is active and expected to support BLA filing in 2024

- Pivotal program to enroll a total of approximately 700 patients
 - First trial, ATMOSPHERE™, is active and enrolling; a second pivotal trial is planned to initiate in Q4 2021
 - cGMP manufacturing process bridging study is active, expected to support BLA filing
-

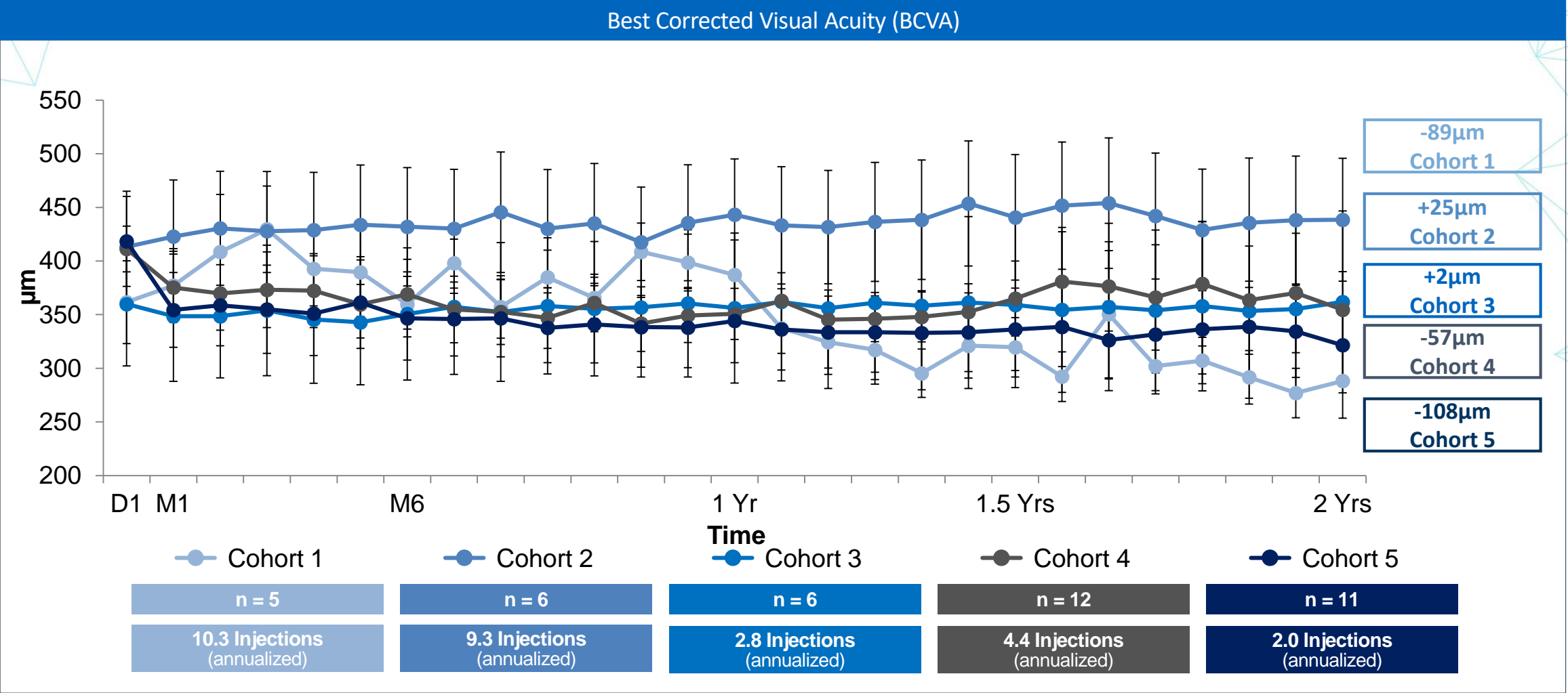
Phase II suprachoroidal AAVIATE® trial on-going

- Cohort 1 enrollment complete, interim data to be presented at the Retina Society 54th Annual Scientific Meeting, Sept 29-Oct 2, 2021.
- Cohort 2 enrollment complete, interim data expected in Q4 2021
- Cohort 3 enrollment complete in NAb+ patients

RGX-314 subretinal Phase I/IIa clinical trial:
Mean BCVA over 2 years



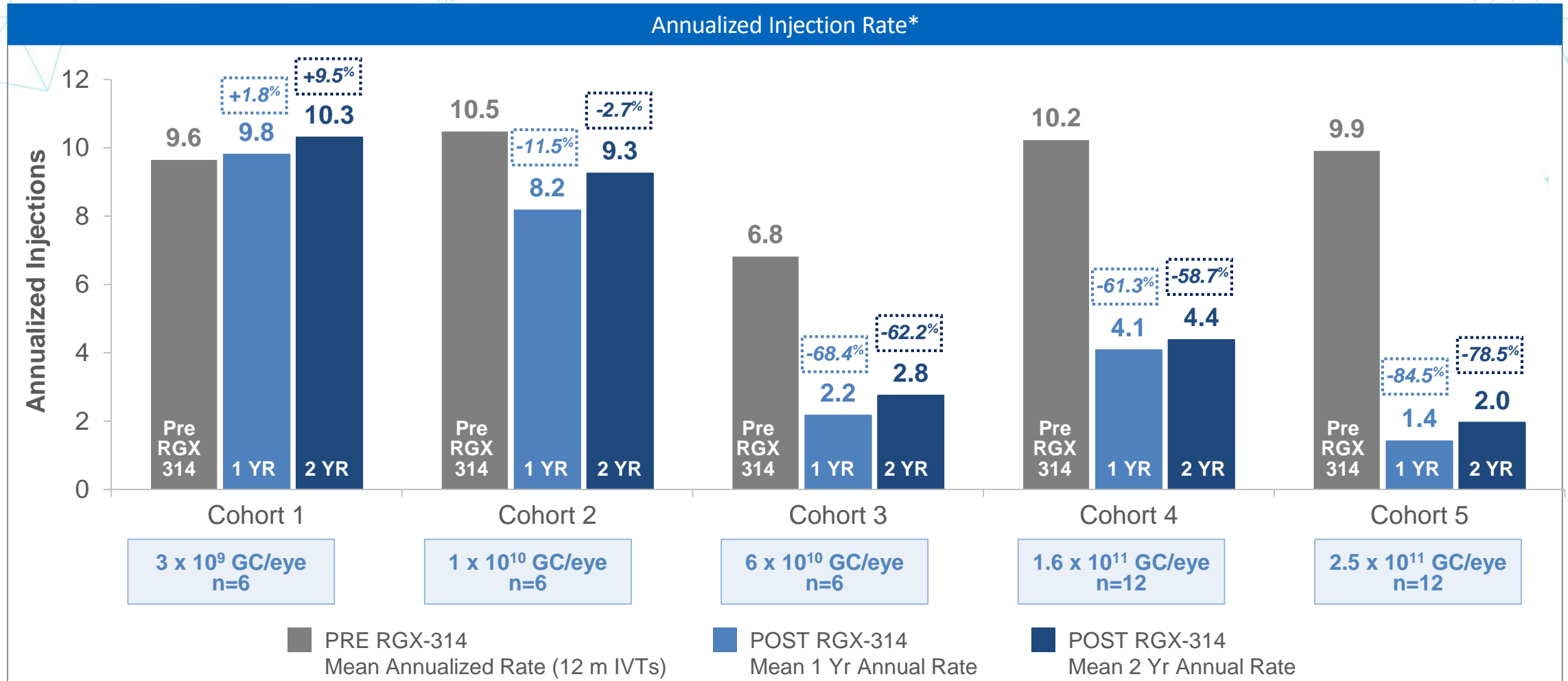
RGX-314 subretinal Phase I/IIa clinical trial:
Mean CRT over 2 years



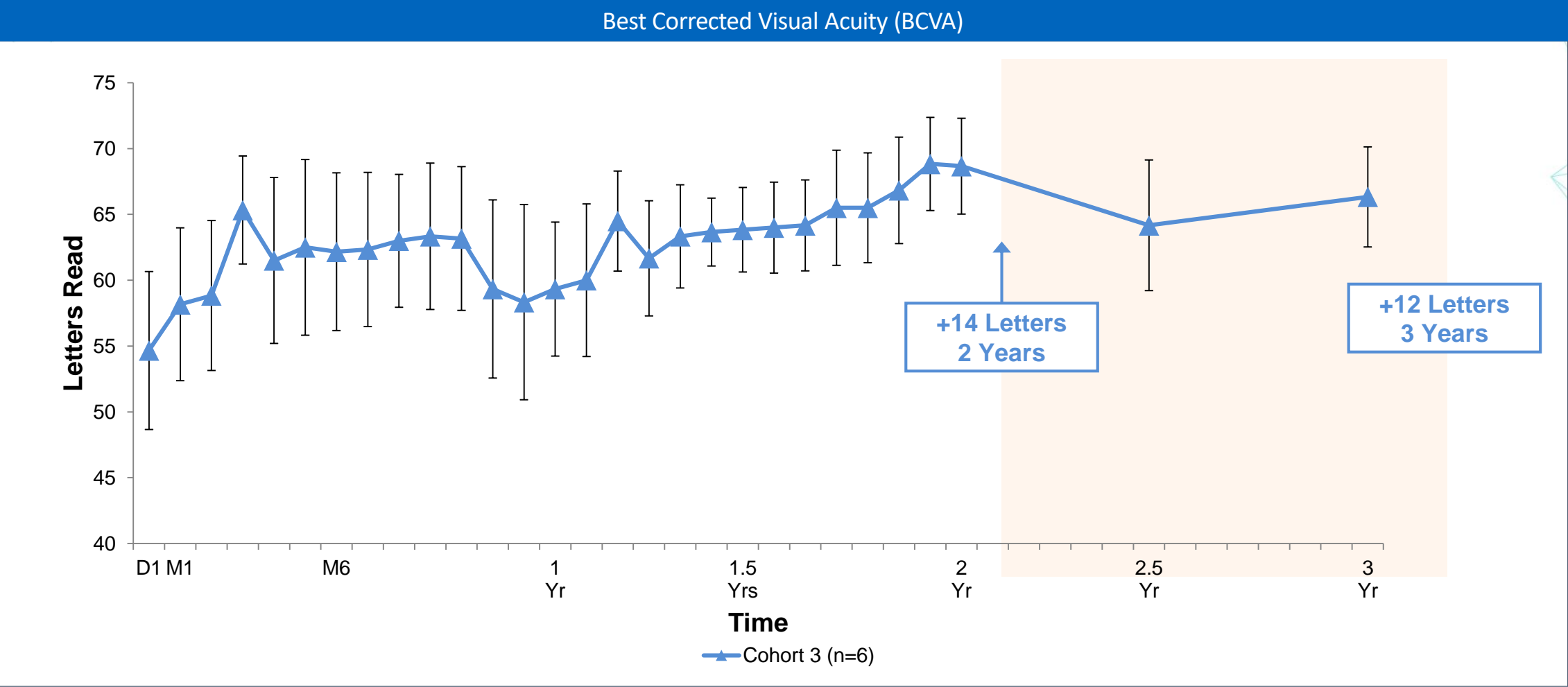
Note: One patient in Cohort 1 and one patient in Cohort 5 discontinued the study prior to Week 22 visit. Another patient in Cohort 5 has missed the visits due to COVID-19 from Week 50 through Week 74 and from Week 86 through Week 94. For this patient, missing visits were imputed using last observation carried forward (LOCF). Seventeen additional missing CRT results were interpolated.

RGX-314 subretinal Phase I/IIa clinical trial:

Mean Change in Annualized Injection Rate PRE and POST RGX-314 in Cohorts 1–5



RGX-314 subretinal Long-Term Follow-Up* trial:
Mean BCVA over three years in Cohort 3



ATMOSPHERE™ pivotal clinical trial: RGX-314 for wet AMD



OBJECTIVES

Primary

- Non-inferiority in the mean change in BCVA for RGX-314 compared with monthly ranibizumab injection at 1 year

Secondary

- Safety and tolerability of RGX-314
- Effect of RGX-314 on vision and retinal anatomy
- Additional anti-VEGF injections post-RGX-314

Subjects: approximately 300 total

Route of administration: Subretinal

Sites: Up to 60 leading retinal surgery centers across the United States

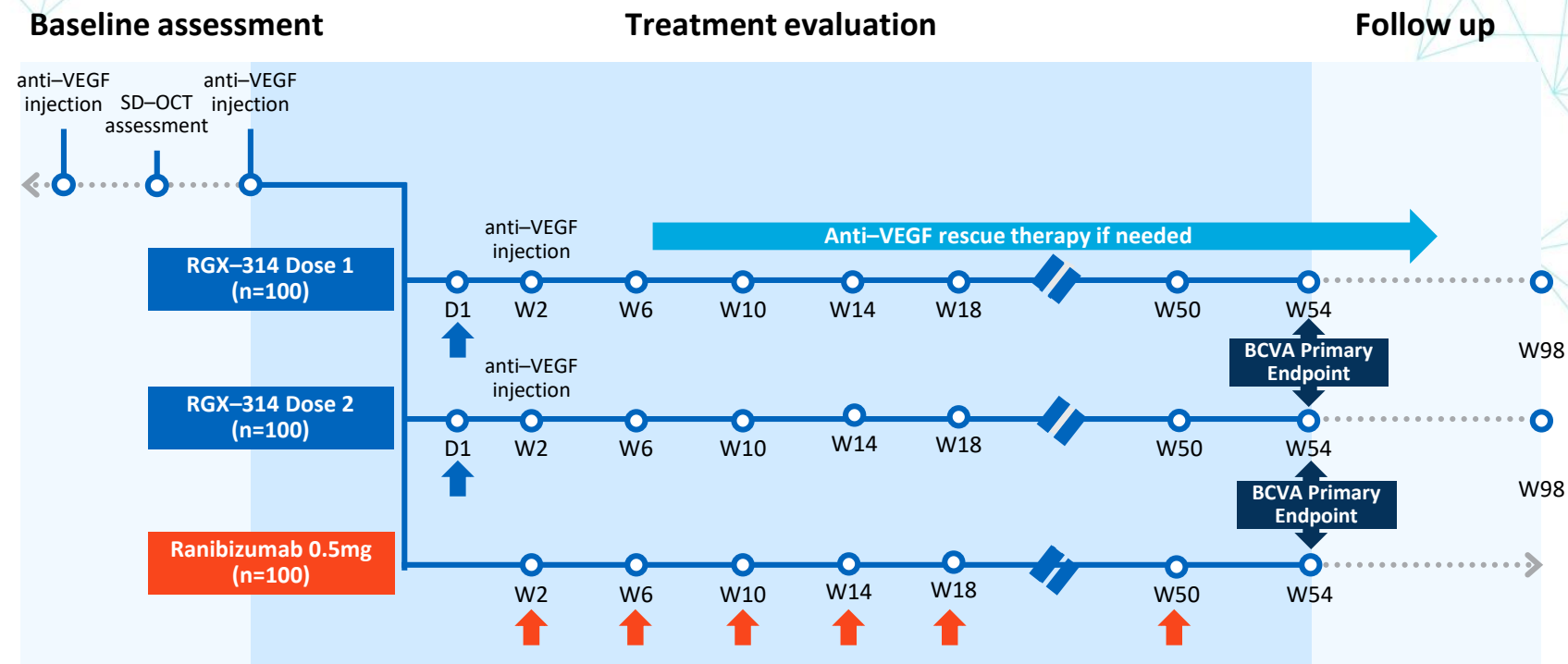


KEY INCLUSION CRITERIA

- Male or female ≥ 50 to 89 years of age
- Previously treated wet AMD subjects requiring anti-VEGF therapy
- Documented response to anti-VEGF at trial entry (assessed by SD-OCT)
- Vision of 20/32 to 20/160
- Pseudophakic (status post cataract surgery)

ATMOSPHERE™ pivotal trial design

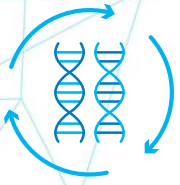
Administration and follow-up timeline



Arms and Interventions

RGX-314 Dose 1	RGX-314 Dose 2	Ranibizumab Comparator
6.4x10 ¹⁰ GC/eye	1.3x10 ¹¹ GC/eye	

AAVIATE® Phase II clinical trial: RGX-314 for wet AMD



OBJECTIVES

Primary

- To evaluate the mean change in BCVA for RGX-314 compared with ranibizumab monthly injection at Week 40

Secondary

- Safety and tolerability of RGX-314
- Change in central retinal thickness (CRT) as measured by Spectral Domain Optical Coherence Tomography (SD-OCT)
- Additional anti-VEGF injections post-RGX-314

Subjects: Up to 40 total (randomized 3:1)

Route of administration: Suprachoroidal using SCS Microinjector

Sites: Fifteen leading retinal centers across the United States

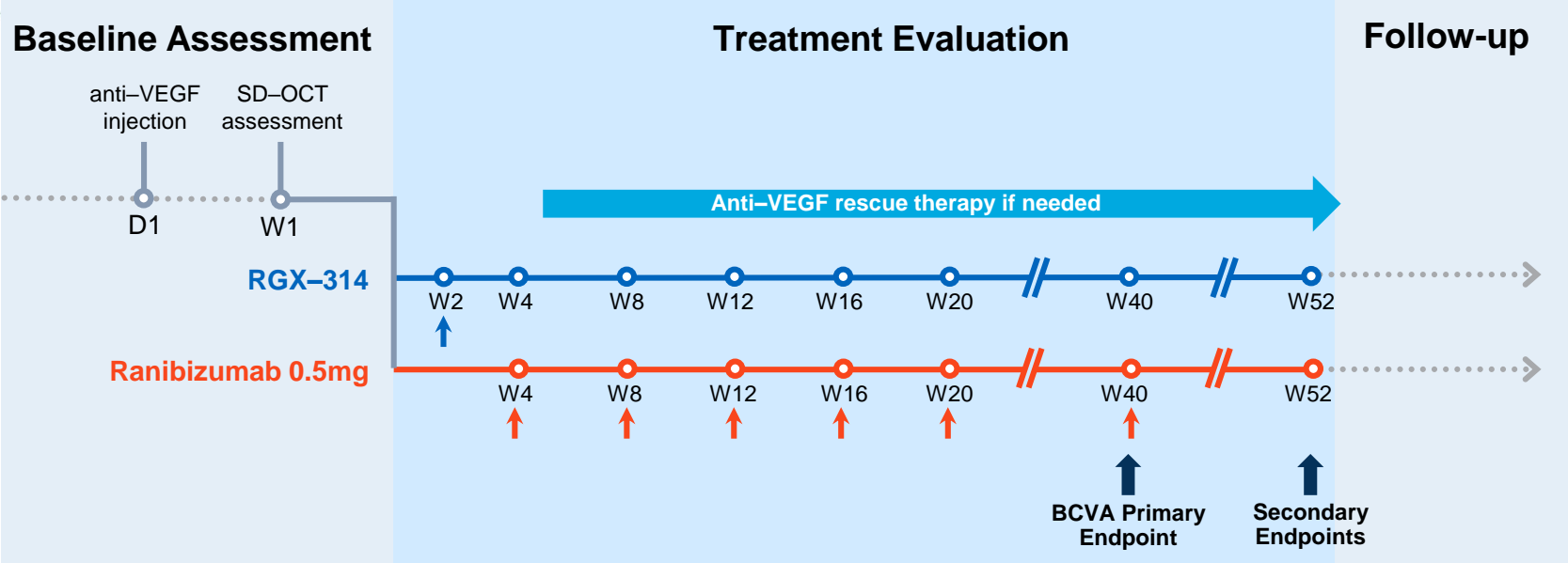


KEY INCLUSION CRITERIA

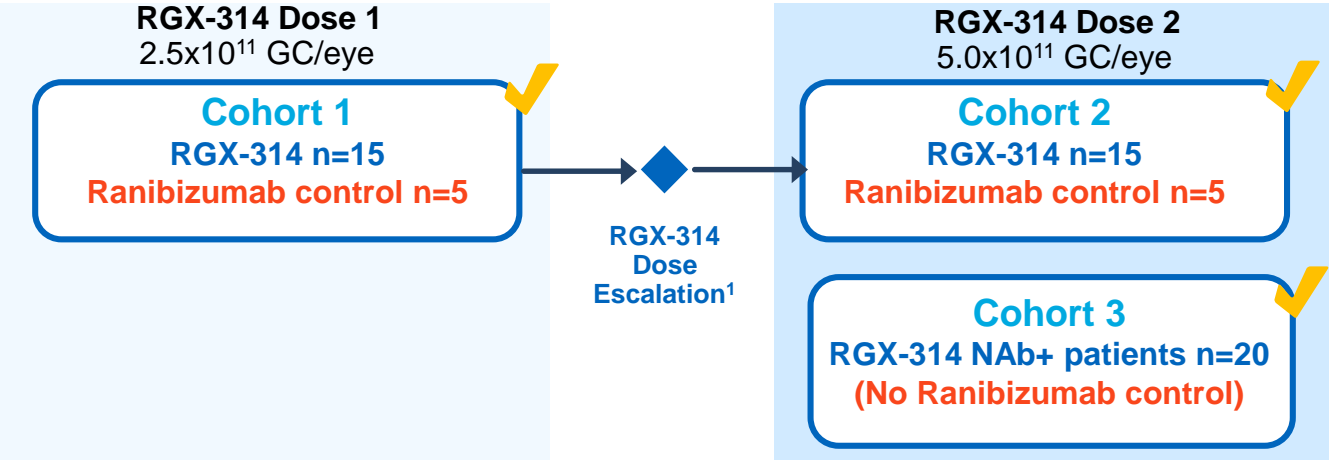
- Male or female ≥ 50 to 89 years of age
- Previously treated wet AMD subjects requiring no more than 10 anti-VEGF injections in the 12 months prior to trial entry
- Documented response to anti-VEGF at trial entry (assessed by SD-OCT)
- BCVA between $\leq 20/25$ and $\geq 20/125$ (≤ 83 and ≥ 44 Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study [ETDRS] letters) in the study eye

AAVIATE[®] Phase II clinical trial design

Administration and follow-up timeline



Dose escalation



¹ Dose escalation safety review to occur two weeks after final subject in Cohort 1 has been dosed
SD-OCT = spectral domain optical coherence tomography
NAb+ = AAV8 neutralizing antibody positive



RGX-314 for treatment of Diabetic Retinopathy (DR)

THE DISEASE

- Leading cause of vision loss in adults between 24–75 years of age; average age of onset is 45-50 years of age
- As disease progresses from non-proliferative DR (NPDR) to proliferative DR (PDR), patients are at increased risk of developing vision threatening complications
- Vision threatening complications include diabetic macular edema (DME) and neovascularization that can lead to blindness
- Approximately 8 million patients estimated in United States alone

RGX-314 PRODUCT CANDIDATE



Vector: AAV8



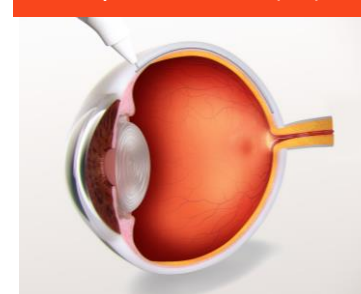
Gene: anti-VEGF Fab

Mechanism of action

Reducing leaky blood vessel formation by giving retinal cells the ability to produce continuous anti-VEGF fab

Route of administration

Suprachoroidal (SC)



ALTITUDE™ Phase II clinical trial in DR



OBJECTIVES

Primary

- Evaluate proportion of patients with ≥ 2 step improvement in severity on the Diabetic Retinopathy Severity Scale (DRSS) at 48 weeks

Secondary

- Safety and tolerability of RGX-314
- Development of DR-related ocular complications
- Need for additional standard of care interventions

Subjects: Up to 40 total (randomized 3:1)

Route of administration: Suprachoroidal using SCS Microinjector

Sites: Fifteen leading retinal centers across the United States

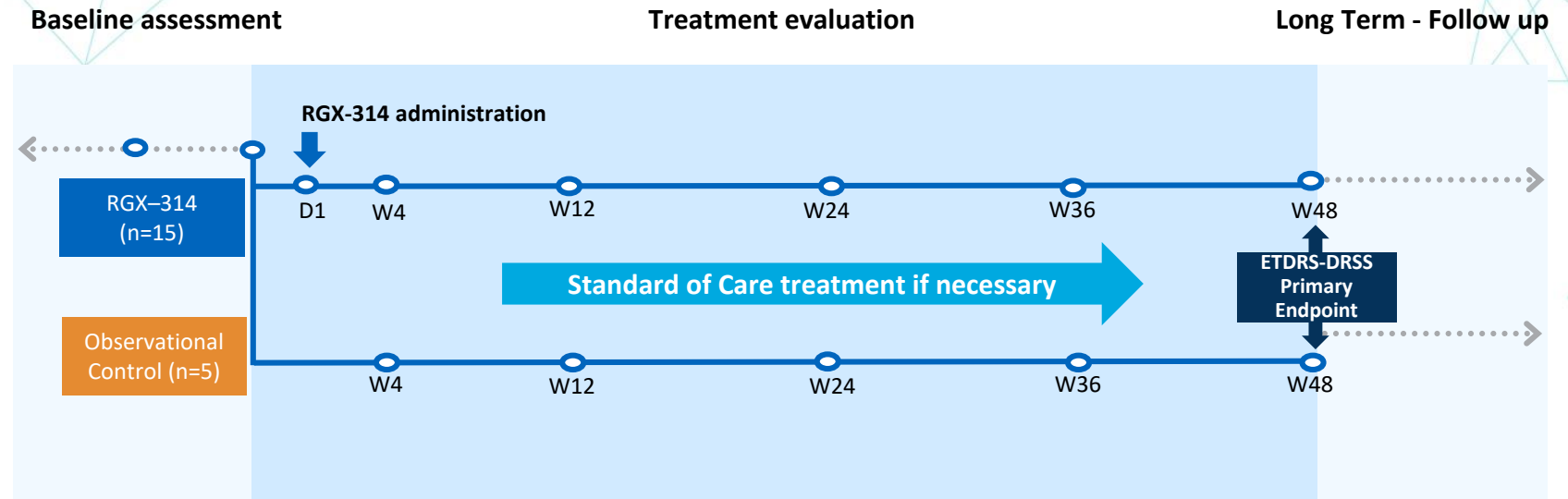


KEY INCLUSION CRITERIA

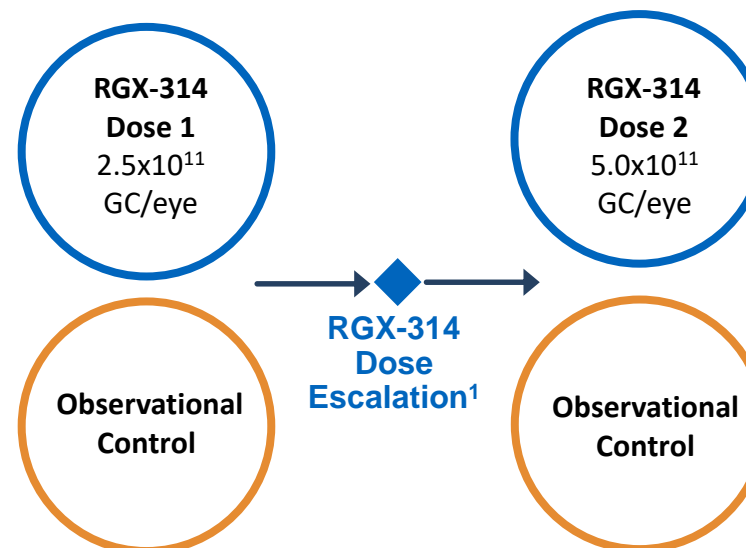
- Male or female ≥ 25 to 89 years of age with DR secondary to diabetes mellitus Type 1 or Type 2
- Moderately severe NPDR, severe NPDR, or Mild PDR
- No active DME, CST $< 320 \mu\text{m}$
- Vision of 20/40 or better (≥ 69 Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study [ETDRS] letters) in the study eye

ALTITUDE™ Phase II clinical trial design

Administration and follow-up timeline

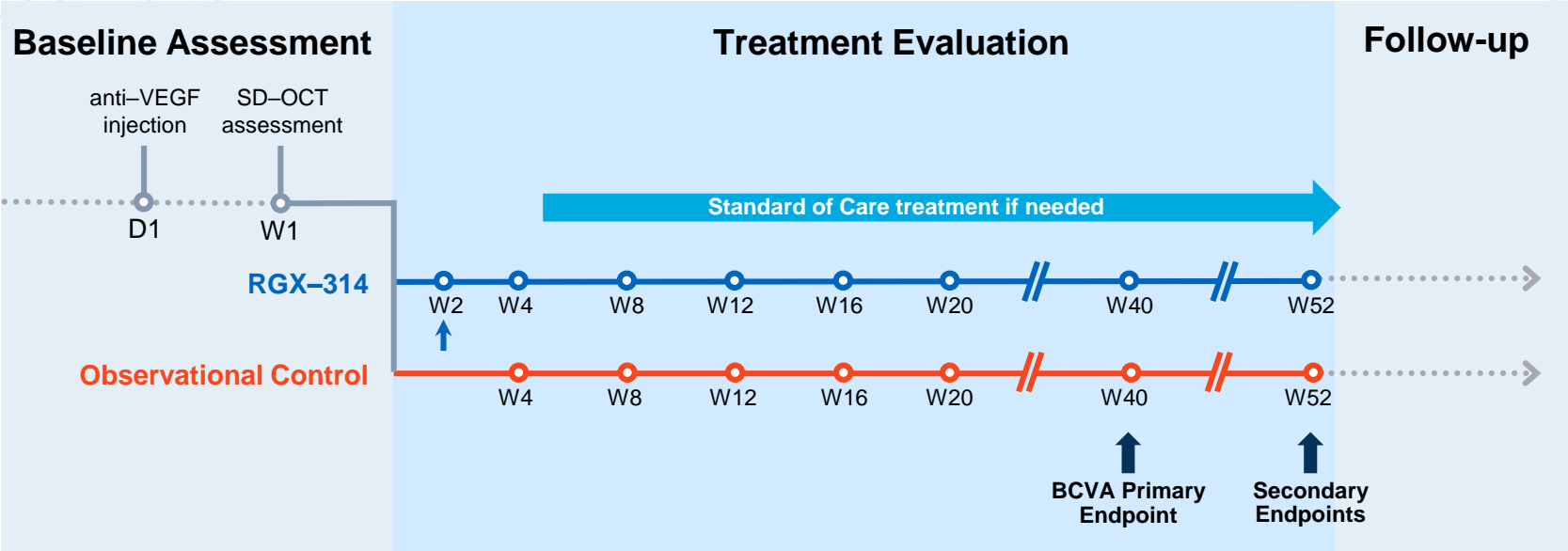


Dose escalation

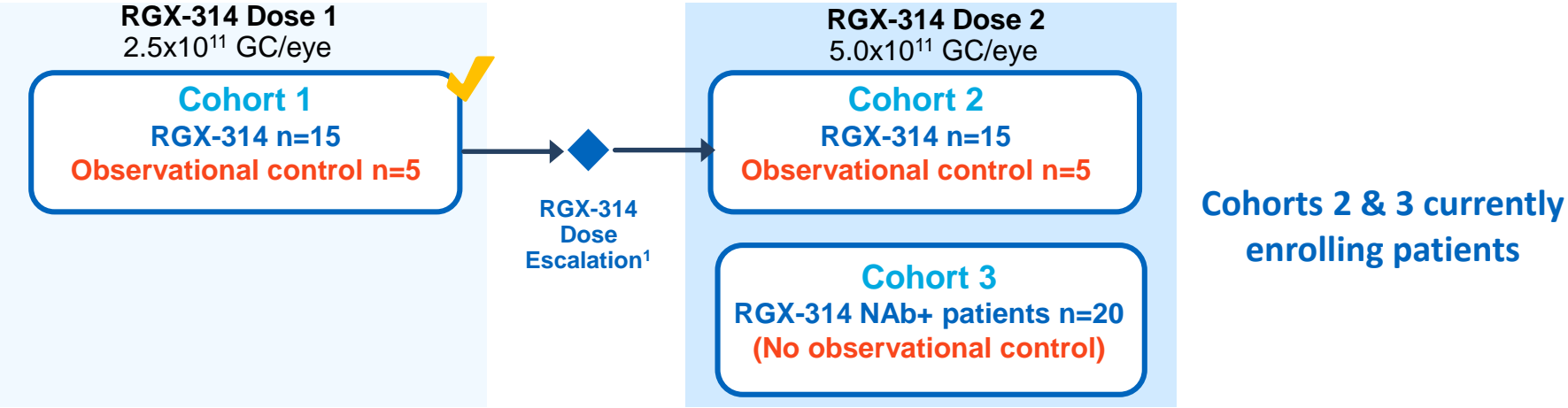


ALTITUDE™ Phase II clinical trial design

Administration and follow-up timeline



Dose escalation



¹ Dose escalation safety review to occur two weeks after final subject in Cohort 1 has been dosed
SD-OCT = spectral domain optical coherence tomography
NAb+ = AAV8 neutralizing antibody positive

RGX-202 for treatment of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy

THE DISEASE

- DMD is caused by mutations in the DMD gene which encodes for dystrophin, a protein involved in muscle cell structure and signaling pathways
- Without dystrophin, muscles throughout the body degenerate and become weak, eventually leading to loss of movement and independence, required support for breathing, cardiomyopathy and premature death
- Affects 1 in 3,500 to 5,000 male births worldwide

RGX-202 PRODUCT CANDIDATE



Vector: AAV8



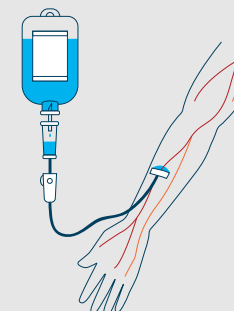
Gene: microdystrophin

Mechanism of action

Delivers transgene that encodes for novel microdystrophin which includes extended coding region of the C-Terminal Domain

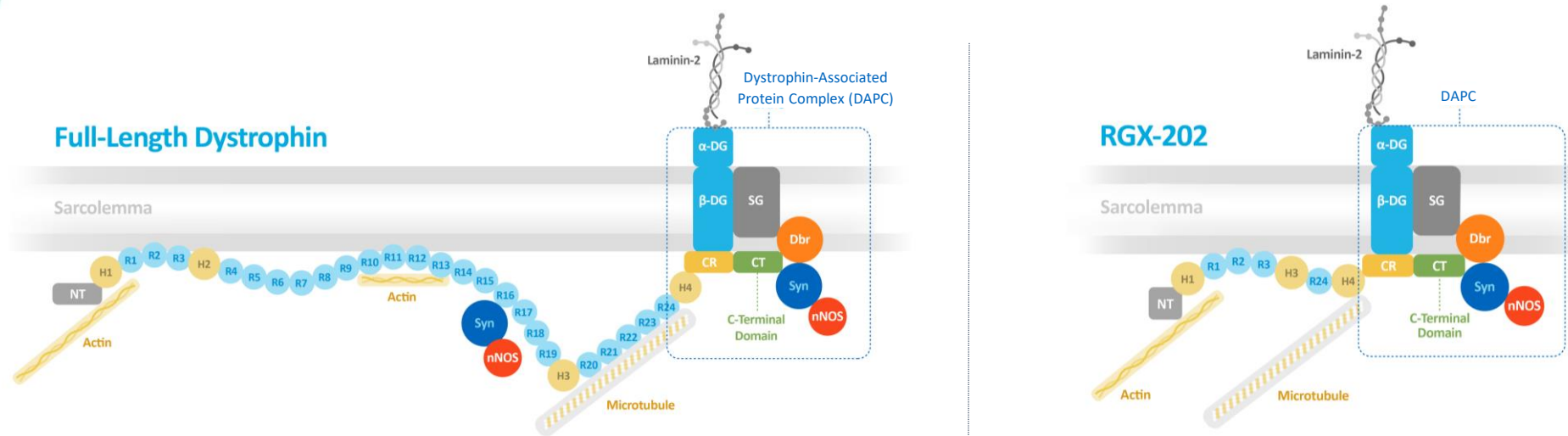
Route of administration

Intravenous

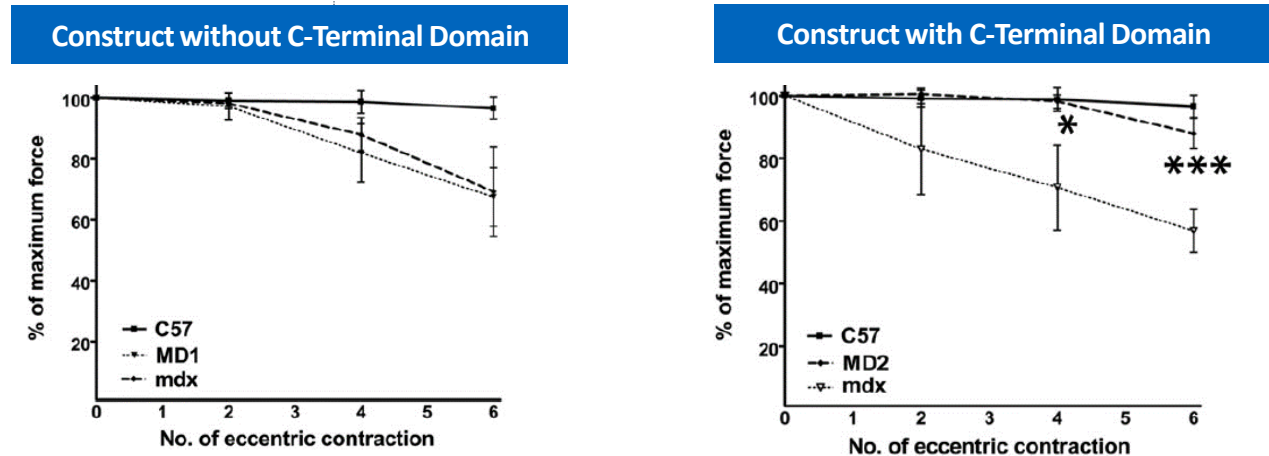


RGX-202 is designed to retain key elements of full-length dystrophin

CT Domain has been shown to recruit several key proteins to the muscle cell membrane (sarcolemma) including Syntrophin and Dystrobrevin, Neuronal nitric oxide synthase and other proteins¹



Presence of CT Domain in microdystrophin significantly improved the muscle resistance to lengthening contraction–induced muscle damage in DMD^{mdx} mice²



RGX-202 program has several features that provide potential benefits

	AAV Capsid	Promoter	Microdystrophin domain design										Transgene Size (bp)	CpG total (# Islands)
RGX-202	8	Spc5-12	ABD1	H1	R1	R2	R3	H3	R24	H4	CR	CT	4,734	69 (1)
Other Investigational Intervention (Example)			ABD1	H1	R1	R2	H3	R22	R23	R24	H4	CR		

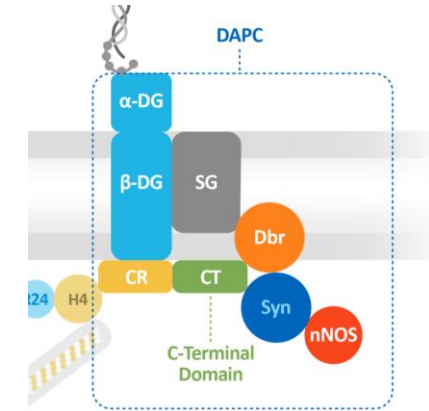
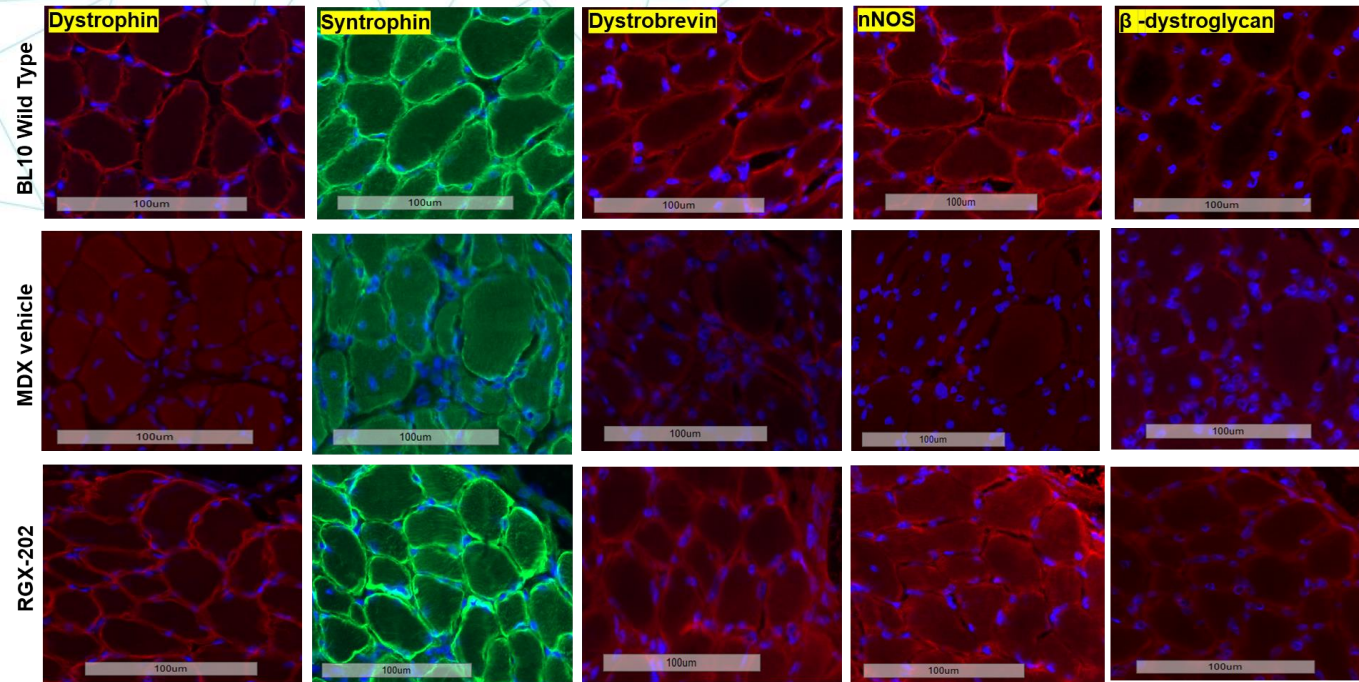
RGX-202 Features

Potential Benefits

Novel microdystrophin transgene includes extended coding region of dystrophin C-Terminal (CT) Domain	CT domain has been shown to recruit key proteins, leading to improved muscle resistance ¹
Codon optimization and CpG content reduction	May improve gene expression, increase translational efficiency and reduce immunogenicity ²
NAV AAV8 vector and Spc5-12 muscle specific promoter	Designed to support the delivery and targeted expression of genes throughout skeletal and heart muscle ^{3, 4, 5}
Commercial-scale cGMP material already produced at 1000L capacity	Material expected to be used in clinical trials

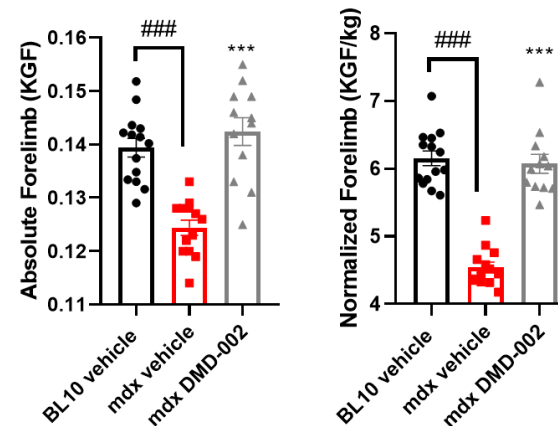
RGX-202 Proof of concept in DMD^{mdx} mouse model

Histological evidence that RGX-202 recruits key proteins to DAPC

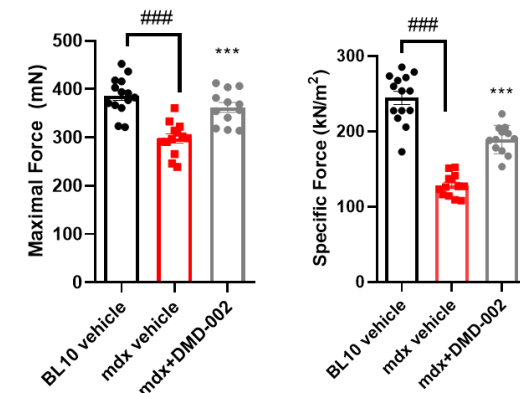


Significant strength and force improvements observed in DMD^{mdx} mice treated with RGX-202

Mouse Grip Strength (In-Life)

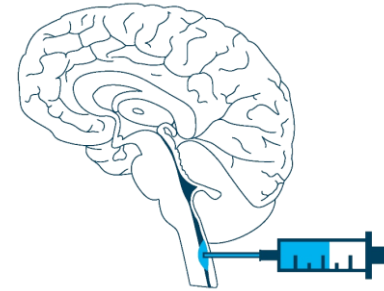
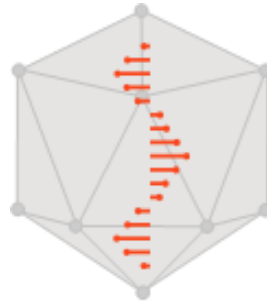


Ex Vivo Force Measurements



REGENXBIO's neurodegenerative disease franchise

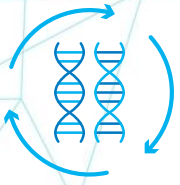
AAV9 vector



Intracisternal
Delivery

	RGX-121 for MPS II	RGX-111 for MPS I	RGX-181 for CLN2 Disease
Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced ability to process glycosaminoglycans (GAGs), leading to neurodegeneration and early death X-linked recessive disease Available treatment is inadequate to treat neurodegeneration More than 500 patients born annually worldwide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced ability to process GAGs, leading to neurodegeneration and early death Autosomal recessive disease Available treatment is inadequate to treat neurodegeneration; stem cell transplant partially effective More than 500 patients born annually worldwide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced ability to process cellular waste peptides, leading to seizures, vision loss, neurodegeneration and early death Autosomal recessive disease Available treatment requires frequent ICV infusions of ERT, shown to stabilize some but not all disease manifestations Approximately 500 patients born annually worldwide
Gene	IDS Gene Replacement	IDUA Gene Replacement	TPP1 Gene Replacement
Designations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Orphan Drug Designation ★ Rare Pediatric Disease Designation ■ Fast Track Designation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Orphan Drug Designation ★ Rare Pediatric Disease Designation ■ Fast Track Designation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Orphan Drug Designation ★ Rare Pediatric Disease Designation

RGX-121 Phase I/II clinical trial in MPS II



OBJECTIVES

Primary

- To determine the safety and tolerability of RGX-121 in severe MPS II subjects who have or are at high risk of developing neurocognitive deficits

Secondary

- Effect of RGX-121 on biomarkers of IDS activity in CSF, serum and urine
- Effect of RGX-121 on neurocognitive deficits

Subjects: Approximately 12 patients

Sites: Leading U.S. and international lysosomal storage disease centers

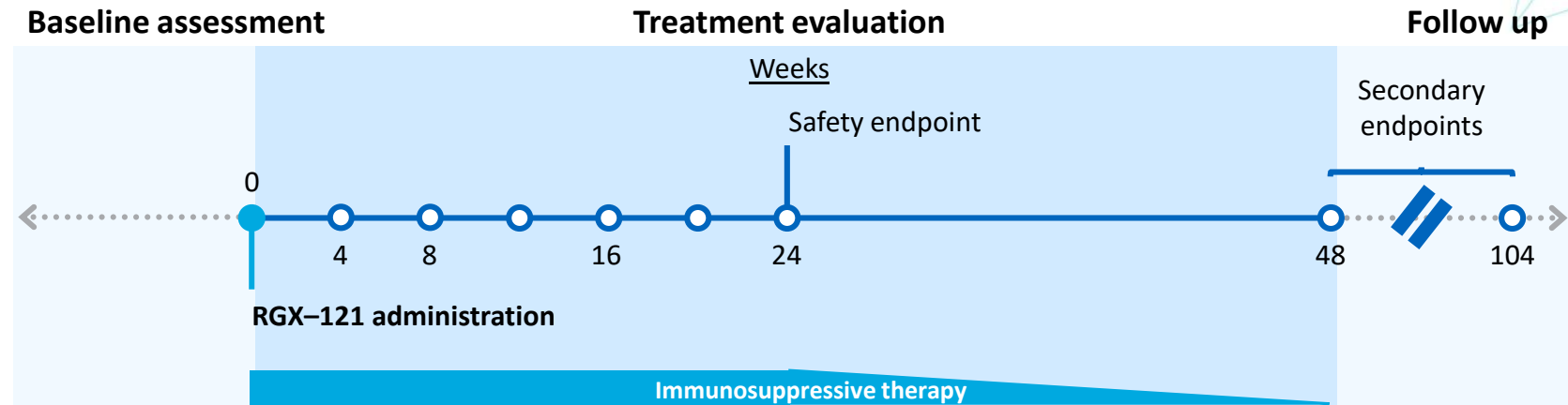


KEY INCLUSION CRITERIA

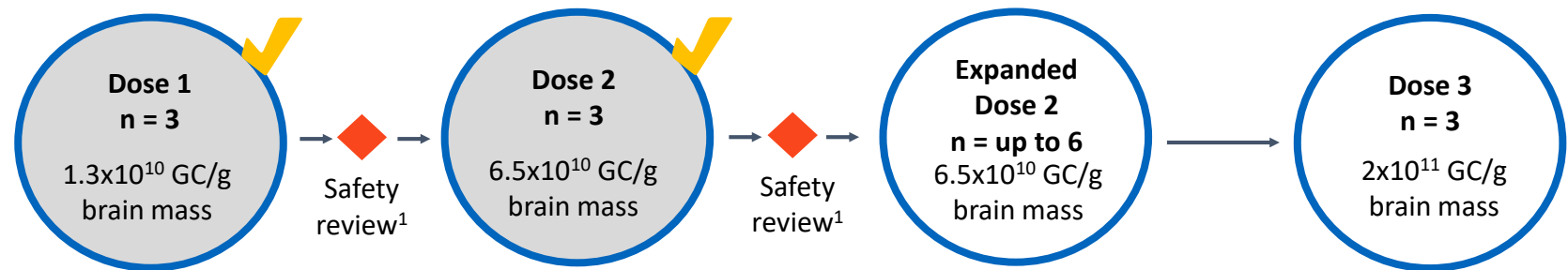
- Male subjects ≥ 4 months to < 5 years of age
- Meeting one of the following criteria:
 - Diagnosis of MPS II and a score ≤ 77 on neurocognitive testing
 - Diagnosis of MPS II and a decline of ≥ 1 standard deviation on consecutive intelligent quotient testing
 - Having a relative diagnosed with severe MPS II who has the same IDS mutation as the subject
 - Having documented mutation(s) in *IDS* that is known to result in a neuronopathic phenotype
- No contraindications for intracisternal or intracerebroventricular injection and immunosuppressive therapy

RGX-121 Phase I/II clinical trial: Administration and dose escalation

Administration and follow-up timeline



Dose escalation



Dosing in Cohort 3 is ongoing

RGX-121 Phase I/II clinical trial:

Safety update and Cohorts 1 & 2 data summary¹

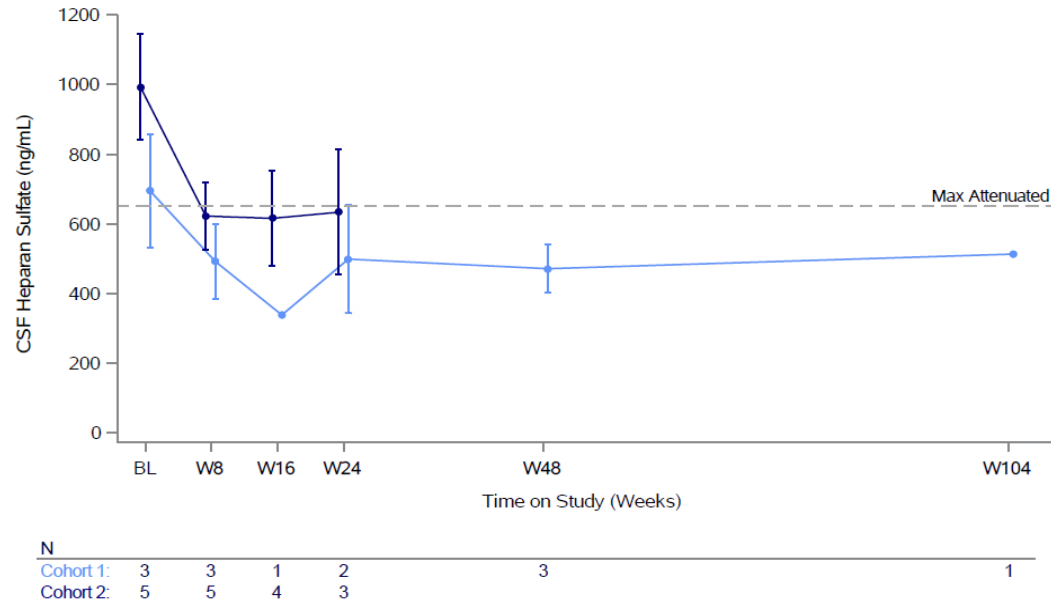
- **Well-tolerated following one-time RGX-121 administration**
 - No drug-related Serious Adverse Events in 9 patients dosed in Cohorts 1-3

- **Biomarkers and measures of neurodevelopmental function indicate CNS activity in Cohorts 1 & 2 following RGX-121 administration**
 - Reductions in CSF biomarkers up to 2 years after RGX-121 administration
 - Continued cognitive development and language and/or motor skill acquisition observed

- **Emerging evidence of systemic I2S protein expression and biomarker activity in Cohorts 1 & 2**
 - Increased I2S protein concentration in plasma
 - Rapid reductions in urine biomarker levels observed in ERT²-naïve patients

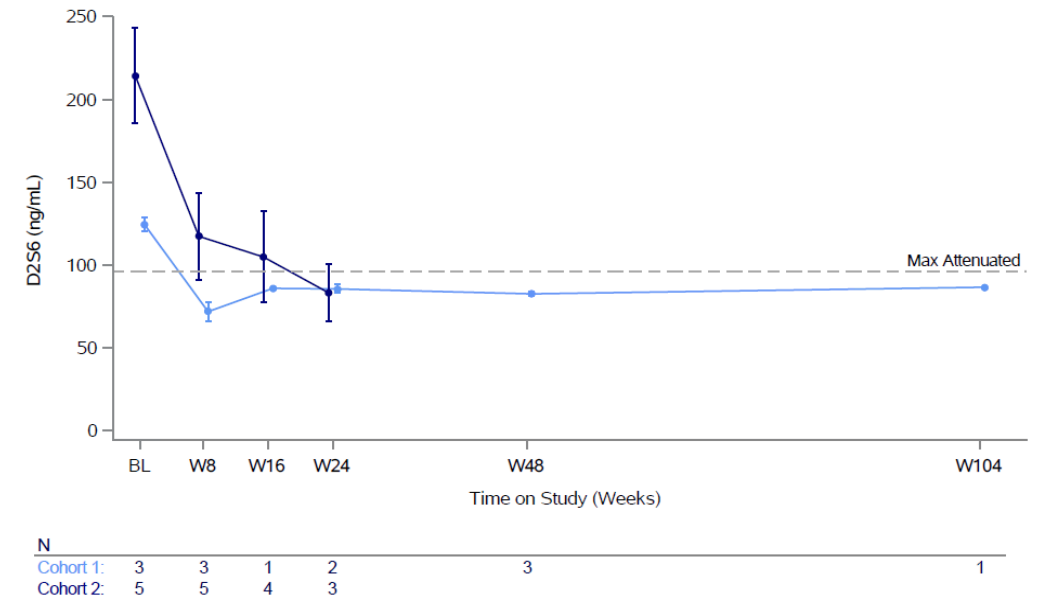
RGX-121 Phase I/II clinical trial: Reductions in CSF biomarkers up to 2 years after RGX-121 administration¹

Heparan sulfate (HS) in cerebral spinal fluid,
% change vs baseline



Median change from baseline:
-30.3% at Week 8; -35.0% at last timepoint available (n=8)

HS D2S6 disaccharide in cerebral spinal fluid,
% change vs baseline

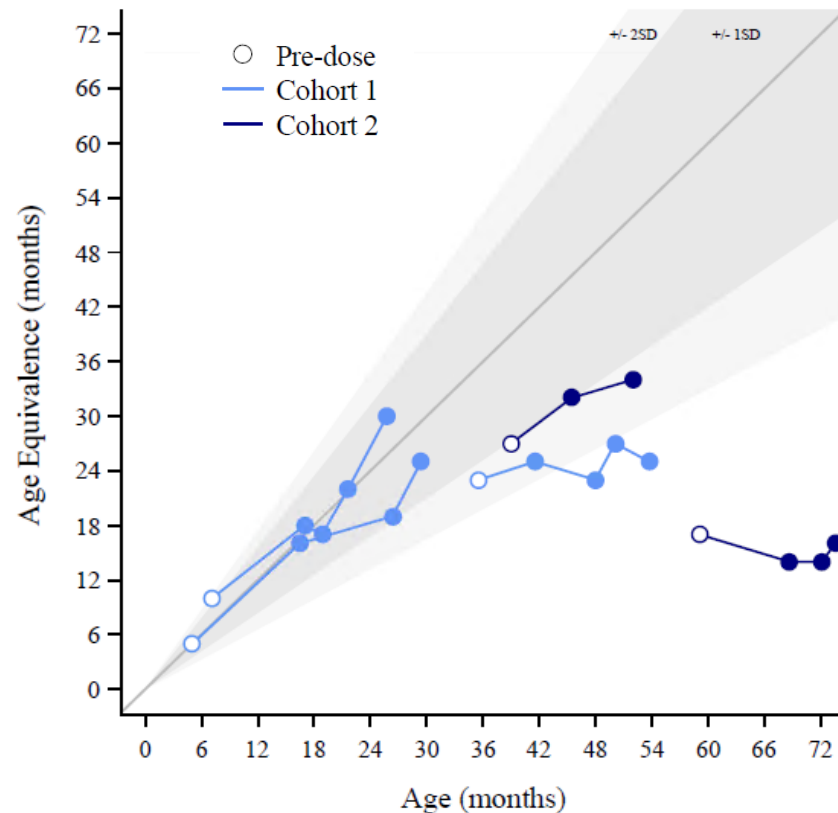


Median change from baseline:
-44.1% at Week 8; -40.4% at last timepoint available (n=8)

RGX-121 Phase I/II clinical trial: Continued cognitive development observed in Cohorts 1 and 2 in patients with >6 months of follow-up¹

Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development, 3rd Edition (BSID-III)

Cognition



- 4 out of 5 subjects with greater than 6 months² of follow-up continued cognitive

RGX-111 Phase I/II clinical trial in MPS I



OBJECTIVES

Primary

- To determine the safety and tolerability of RGX-111 in MPS I subjects with neurocognitive deficits

Secondary

- Effect of RGX-111 on biomarkers of IDUA activity in CSF, serum and urine
- Effect of RGX-111 on neurocognitive deficits

Subjects: Up to 5 total

Sites: Leading U.S. and lysosomal storage disease centers

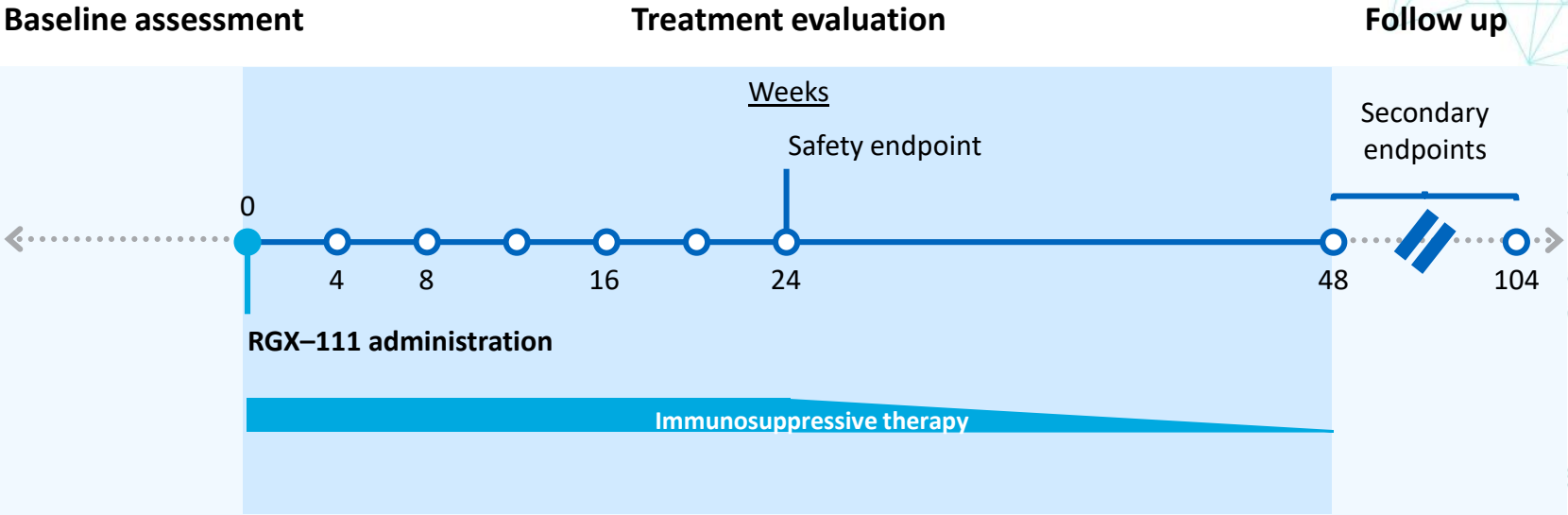


KEY INCLUSION CRITERIA

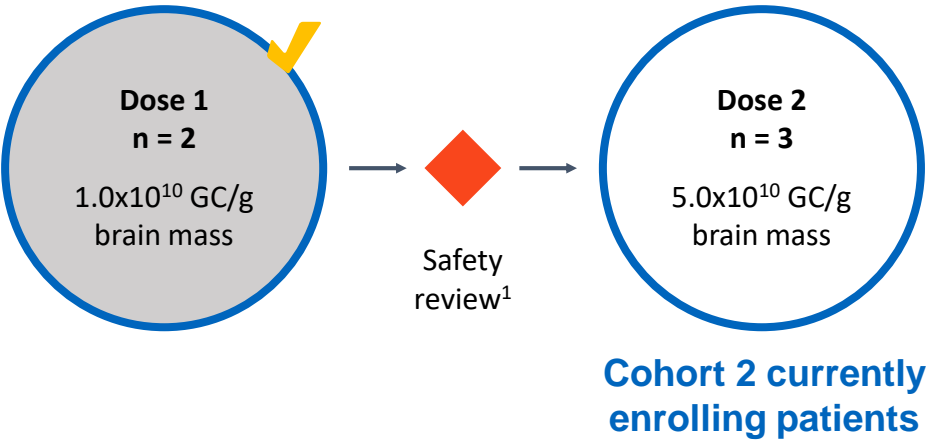
- Male or female ≥ 4 months of age
- Documented evidence of CNS involvement due to MPS I or documented diagnosis of MPS I
 - A score of ≥ 1 standard deviation below mean on intelligent quotient testing or in one domain of neuropsychological function
 - A decline of ≥ 1 standard deviation on sequential testing
 - Having documented biallelic mutation in *IDUA* predictive of severe MPS I or a relative diagnosed with severe MPS I
- No contraindications for intracisternal or intracerebroventricular injection or immunosuppressive therapy

RGX-111 Phase I/II clinical trial: Administration and dose escalation

Administration and follow-up timeline



Dose escalation



¹Dose escalation safety review to occur eight weeks after final subject in cohort has been dosed

NAV Technology Platform



The NAV Technology Platform is based on a *broad and deep IP portfolio*

Exclusive rights to more than **100 patents** and **patent applications worldwide**

- AAV7, AAV8, AAV9, AAVrh10
- Over 100 other novel AAV sequences
- Sequences that are at least 95% identical to these capsids

Key features of REGENXBIO's NAV Technology Platform

- Broad and novel tissue selectivity
- Improved manufacturability
- Higher gene transfer
- Longer-term gene expression



























 The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Long-Term Safety and Efficacy of Factor IX Gene Therapy in Hemophilia B

 The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Single-Dose Gene-Replacement Therapy for Spinal Muscular Atrophy

REGENXBIO's NAV Technology Platform has been widely adopted
Multiple clinical stage programs being developed by NAV Technology Licensees across a broad range of therapeutic areas

	Research		Preclinical		Phase I / II		Phase III / Approved	
	Indication	Licensee	Indication	Licensee	Indication	Licensee	Indication	Licensee
Liver / hematologic	Undisclosed				Hemophilia A		OTC Deficiency	
					Hemophilia A	 	GSDIa	
					Wilson Disease			
Central nervous system	CDKL5 Deficiency		Rett Syndrome		SMA Type II / III		SMA Type I*	 
	Undisclosed		Friedreich's ataxia		Parkinson's w/ GBA & Neuronopathic Gaucher		MPS IIIA	 
			FTD-GRN		MPS IIIA			
			Synucleinopathies (GBA + α-Syn RNAi)					
			TLE					
Cardiac / skeletal muscle					Danon Disease		XLMTM	
					Pompe Disease			

REGENXBIO | Industry leader in AAV production and manufacturing

Deep in-house knowledge of vector characterization and strength in technical operations

3,000 ft² in-house GLP pilot plant with 3 X 200L bioreactor capacity
18,000 ft² of fully-operational advanced manufacturing and analytics lab space
30+ batches of cGMP bulk drug substance product covering multiple programs



**Flexible, large-scale
cGMP capacity**



**Candidate selection to clinical
material in 12 months**



**Robust suspension cell
culture-based production**



**Integrated process optimization to
enable scale and quality**



**Analytical capabilities to ensure
quality for patients**



Key highlights of REGENXBIO's new headquarters

- Corporate, research and manufacturing headquarters open
- cGMP manufacturing facility expected to be operational in H1 2022; will enable production at bioreactor scales up to 2,000L
- Integrated approach will allow for more efficient development and manufacturing of product candidates





Team and Conclusion

The REGENXBIO team

Name	Position	Prior Affiliations	
Ken Mills	President, CEO & Co-Founder; Director		
Olivier Danos, Ph.D.	SVP and Chief Scientific Officer		
Vit Vasista	SVP and Chief Financial Officer		
Steve Pakola, M.D.	SVP and Chief Medical Officer		
Curran Simpson	SVP, Chief Operations and Technology Officer		
Ram Palanki, Pharm.D.	SVP, Commercial Strategy and Operations		 <small>A Member of the Roche Group</small>
Patrick Christmas, J.D.	SVP, Chief Legal Officer		
Laura Coruzzi, Ph.D., J.D.	SVP, Intellectual Property		
Shiva Fritsch	SVP, Chief People Officer		

Financial results and guidance

2021 YTD financials as of 6/30/21 (mm)

Revenue:	\$40.9
R&D expense:	\$85.6
G&A expense:	\$36.3
Net loss:	\$107.8
Basic share count:	42.5

2021 YTD financial highlights

Ended Q2 2021 with **\$593.0 million in cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities**

Under terms of the partnership with AbbVie¹, REGENXBIO to **receive \$370 million upfront payment, with potential to receive up to \$1.38 billion in milestones**

Aggregate net proceeds of \$216.1 million received from follow-on offering of common stock completed in January 2021

Program guidance and anticipated milestones

RGX-314	Subretinal wet AMD: ATMOSPHERE™ currently enrolling patients; second pivotal trial to initiate in Q4 2021 Suprachoroidal wet AMD: Interim data from AAVIATE® Cohort 1 to be presented at Retina Society 54 th Annual Meeting (Sept 29-Oct 2); interim data from Cohort 2 expected in Q4 2021 Suprachoroidal DR: Initial data from ALTITUDE™ expected in Q4 2021
RGX-202	IND submission by end of 2021
RGX-121	Phase I/II trial in patients up to 5 years old: enrollment ongoing Phase I/II trial in pediatric patients over 5 years old: enrollment ongoing
RGX-111	Phase I/II trial Cohort 2 enrollment ongoing
RGX-181	Plan to provide program update in by end of 2021
RGX-381	Plan to provide program update in by end of 2021

Financial guidance:

Based on its current operating plan, REGENXBIO expects its balance in cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities of \$593.0 million as of June 30, 2021, to fund its operations, including the completion of its internal manufacturing capabilities and clinical advancement of its product candidates, into the second half of 2023.



¹ As announced on September 13, 2021. The transaction is expected to close in the second half of 2021, subject to the satisfaction of customary closing conditions, including applicable regulatory approvals.



Thank You