



Harnessing the Power of the Epigenome

Pioneering a New Class of Programmable mRNA Therapeutics

May 2024



Disclaimer and Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements contained in this presentation that do not relate to matters of historical fact should be considered forward-looking statements, including without limitation statements regarding our expectations surrounding the potential of our product candidates, including our lead epigenomic controller (EC) candidate OTX-2002; development timelines; anticipated timing of regulatory submissions and filings; and expectations regarding our pipeline, including our 2024 priorities and anticipated milestones, trial design, initiation of preclinical studies and our goal of declaring additional EC development candidates. These statements are neither promises nor guarantees, but involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, the following: the novel technology on which our product candidates are based makes it difficult to predict the time and cost of preclinical and clinical development and subsequently obtaining regulatory approval, if at all; the substantial development and regulatory risks associated with epigenomic controllers due to the novel and unprecedented nature of this new category of medicines; our limited operating history; the incurrence of significant losses and the fact that we expect to continue to incur significant additional losses for the foreseeable future; our need for substantial additional financing; our investments in research and development efforts that further enhance the OMEGA platform, and their impact on our results; uncertainty regarding preclinical development, especially for a new class of medicines such as epigenomic controllers; the fact that our product candidates may be associated with serious adverse events, undesirable side effects or have other properties that could halt their regulatory development, prevent their regulatory approval, limit their commercial potential, or result in significant negative consequences; the impact of increased demand for the manufacture of mRNA and LNP based vaccines to treat COVID-19 on our development plans; difficulties manufacturing the novel technology on which our EC candidates are based; our ability to adapt to rapid and significant technological change; our reliance on third parties for the manufacture of materials; our ability to successfully acquire and establish our own manufacturing facilities and infrastructure; our reliance on a limited number of suppliers for lipid excipients used in our product candidates; our ability to advance our product candidates to clinical development; and our ability to obtain, maintain, enforce and adequately protect our intellectual property rights. These and other important factors discussed under the caption “Risk Factors” our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023, and our other filings with the SEC could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by the forward-looking statements made in this presentation. Any such forward-looking statements represent management’s estimates as of the date of this presentation. While we may elect to update such forward-looking statements at some point in the future, we disclaim any obligation to do so, even if subsequent events cause our views to change.

Omega Therapeutics: A Clinical-Stage Company

Precision Epigenomic Control of Nature’s Fundamental Mechanisms for Gene Regulation and Cellular Function

Our Vision is to Treat and Provide Cures for Patients Suffering from Serious Diseases by Pioneering Programmable Epigenomic mRNA Medicines



**Mapped
>1M unique
drug targets**

Interrogated
1K *in silico*;
in vitro / *in vivo*
data on >100



**Pioneers of
epigenomic
controllers**

Based on
foundational
genomic insight
from world
experts in
epigenetics



**Built robust
R&D engine**

Designed for
expedited
prosecution
of new targets



**Potential
applicability
to nearly all
human genes**

>100 targets
validated
in silico / *in vitro*
/ *in vivo* across
disease areas



**Pipeline
focused on
value creation
opportunities**

Preclinical
proof-of-
concept data
across diverse
therapeutic
areas



**Clinical proof-
of platform
established**

Target
engagement
observed in
previously
undruggable
target



**Internal liver
and lung LNP
delivery efforts**

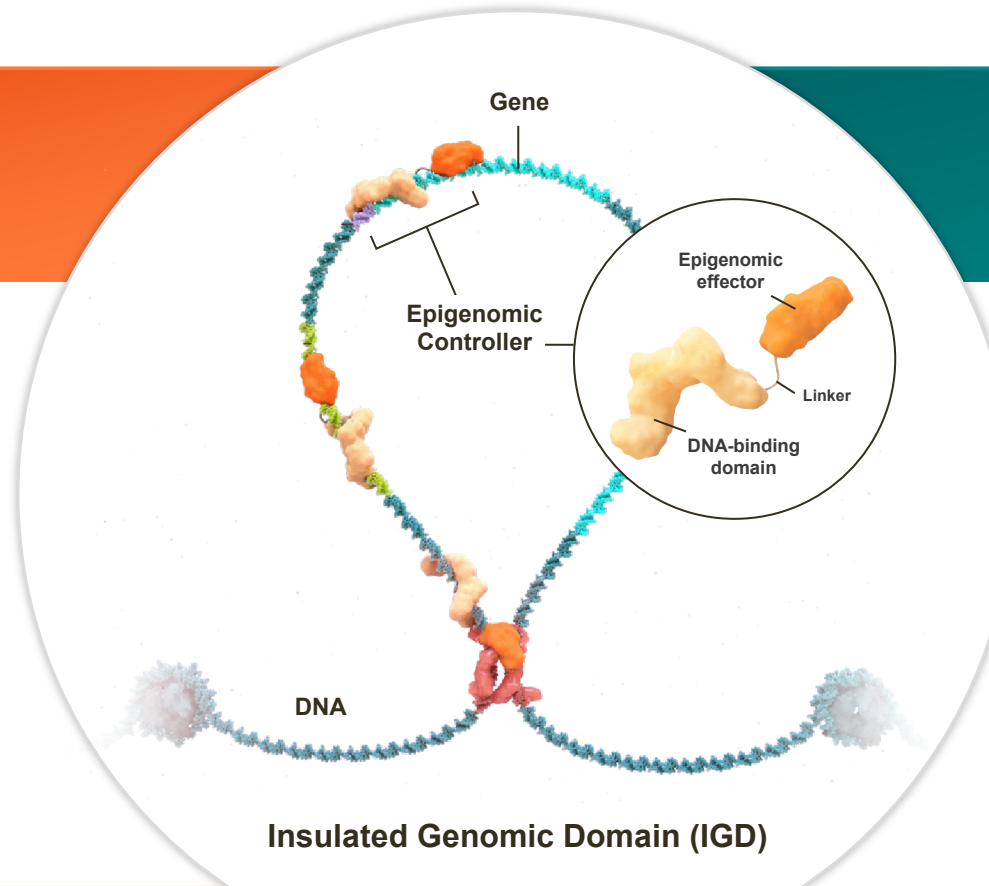
Exploring other
high-value
tissues and
additional
technologies

OMEGA Platform Engineers Programmable mRNA Therapeutics

BIOLOGY

New Drug Targets

- Insulated genomic domains (IGDs): Contain genes and their controlling regulators
- EpiZips: Unique regulatory sequences as precise drug targets



TECHNOLOGY

Epigenomic Controllers

- mRNA expresses a fusion protein consisting of:
 - DNA-binding domain for site-specific targeting
 - Epigenomic effector for controlled and durable gene modulation

Pre-transcriptional control of gene expression leveraging nature's control system

Omega's Controlled Epigenomic Modulation Approach is a Significant Technological Advance

Existing modalities have limitations

- Restricted to druggable target structures
- Can only address narrow therapeutic areas
- Constrained to direct PK/PD relationship with associated concerns for safety / therapeutic index

Wide opportunity space in drug development remains



Pre-transcriptional approach addresses multiple challenges in drug development

- Independent of structure, chemistry or location of target; addresses undruggable/inaccessible targets
- Uncouples PK and PD for potential safety benefit
- Capable of both up or down regulation for therapeutic benefit
- Avoids liabilities of permanent genetic alterations
- Applicable to any human gene or disease process

Broad Applicability Across Nearly All Diseases and Human Genes

Sample of Genes Targetable by OMEGA Platform *Validated Via Initial In Silico and In Vitro Work*

DISEASE PROCESSES

Neoplasia
Metabolic
Dysregulation
Fibrotic
Processes
Immune
Dysfunction
Vascular
Pathology
Tissue
Degeneration

ONCOLOGY

CTNNB1 HCC, melanoma, endometrial, gastric
BCL2 SCLC, NSCLC, breast
PIK3CA NSCLC, breast, endometrial
STAT3 Broad oncology, inflammation
KRAS NSCLC, PDAC, colorectal
EGFR NSCLC
EPCAM NSCLC, colorectal, gastric
MDM2 NSCLC, breast, glioblastoma
MYC HCC, NSCLC, breast, ovarian

MULTIGENIC DISEASES

HIF1 α Obesity / diabetes, oncology (broadly implicated)
S1PR1 IBD / lupus
Klotho (KL) Chronic kidney disease (CKD), regeneration (diseases of aging)
STK25 NAFLD/NASH, HCC
WT1 Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS)
C9orf72 ALS/FTD
GBA1 Parkinson's disease
CXCL 1-8 Immunology / inflammation, oncology
CXCL 9-11 Immunology

REGENERATIVE MEDICINE


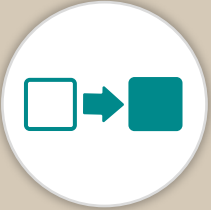
SOX9 Liver fibrosis / cirrhosis; regeneration in lung, cornea, and cartilage
FOXO3 IPF, chronic kidney disease (CKD), aging / cardiovascular disease
CTGF Chronic kidney disease, oncology (NSCLC, TNBC)
Integrin α v β 6 (ITGB6) Liver fibrosis, oncology (PDAC)
HNF4 α Liver diseases
CEBPA Liver diseases, heme cancers
VEGFA Retinal diseases (AMD, DR), vascular injury, Alzheimer's/Parkinson's disease

MONOGENIC DISEASES


PCSK9 Hypercholesterolemia
ApoB Hypercholesterolemia
FMR1 Fragile X syndrome
FXN Friedreich's ataxia
DUX4 FSHD, oncology
SERPING1 HAE
HMBS Porphyria
SFRP1 Alopecia
MUT Methylmalonic acidemia
PKD1 Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD)

Power of OMEGA Platform: Potential to Treat or Cure Diseases

By leveraging the full spectrum of epigenetic mechanisms available in nature, epigenomic control allows us to tackle diseases in potentially two ways:

Non-exhaustive Sample of Gene Targets		
 Disease Treatment	<p>Restorative: return to normal epigenetic state</p> <p>Corrective: epigenetic control over disease cause</p> <p>Augmentive: gain of function</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MYC (pan-oncology), HIF1a (obesity/diabetes), FMR1 (Fragile X Syndrome), DUX4 (FSHD)• KRAS (NSCLC, CRC, PDAC), PCSK9/ApoB (hypercholesterolemia), VEGFA (vascular disease)• SOX9 (regenerative disease in liver, lung, eye), CEBPA (liver disease, heme cancers), FXN (Friedreich’s ataxia)
 Disease-Modification	<p>Transdifferentiation: reprogramming of cellular state and function</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MYC – Modulating the tumor microenvironment• HNF4a – Restoring cellular and organ system function• Thermogenesis – Cellular reprogramming of adipocytes from white to metabolically active brown state

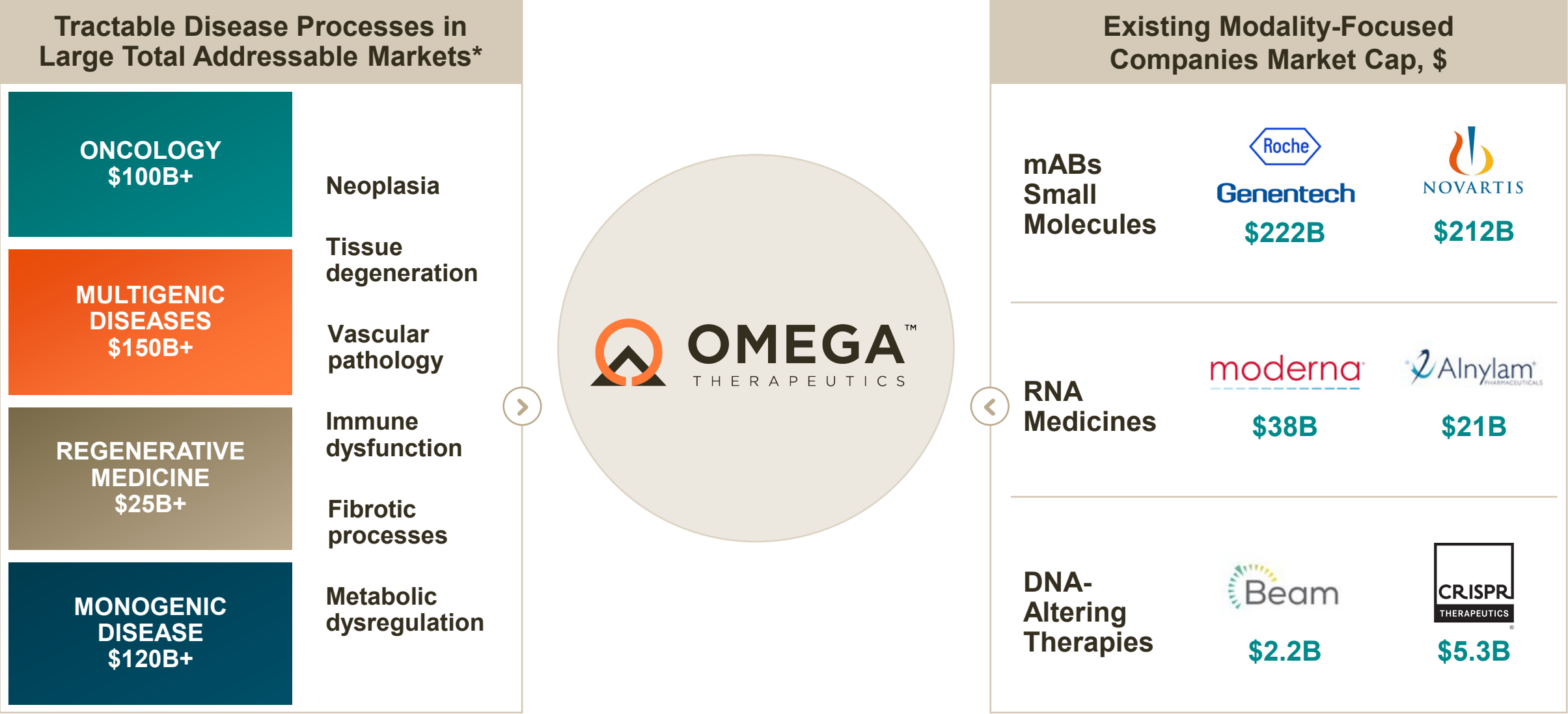
Clinical Proof-of-Platform Established in Lead Program; Preclinical In Vivo Proof-of-Concept Across Diverse Therapeutic Areas

	TARGET GENE(S)	INDICATION	DISCOVERY	PRECLINICAL	CLINICAL		PARTNER
					Phase 1 / 2	Phase 3	
Oncology	MYC (OTX-2002*)	Hepatocellular carcinoma	Phase 1/2 MYCHELANGELO™ I Study				
	MYC (OTX-2101)	Non-small cell lung cancer	IND-Enabling Studies Ongoing				
Multigenic Diseases	CXCL 1-8	Inflammation / immunology					
	Undisclosed	Obesity					
Regenerative Medicine	HNF4A	Liver regeneration					

Additional gene targets across multiple disease processes assessed with *in silico*, *in vitro* and *in vivo* data; Ready to enter early development

*In November 2022, OTX-2002 received Orphan Drug Designation from the FDA for the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma

Broad Applicability of OMEGA Platform to Drug Development May Unlock Tremendous Value Across the Disease Spectrum



Source: Evaluate Pharma, Internal Analysis; *2026 projections. Market caps as of Feb. 6, 2024

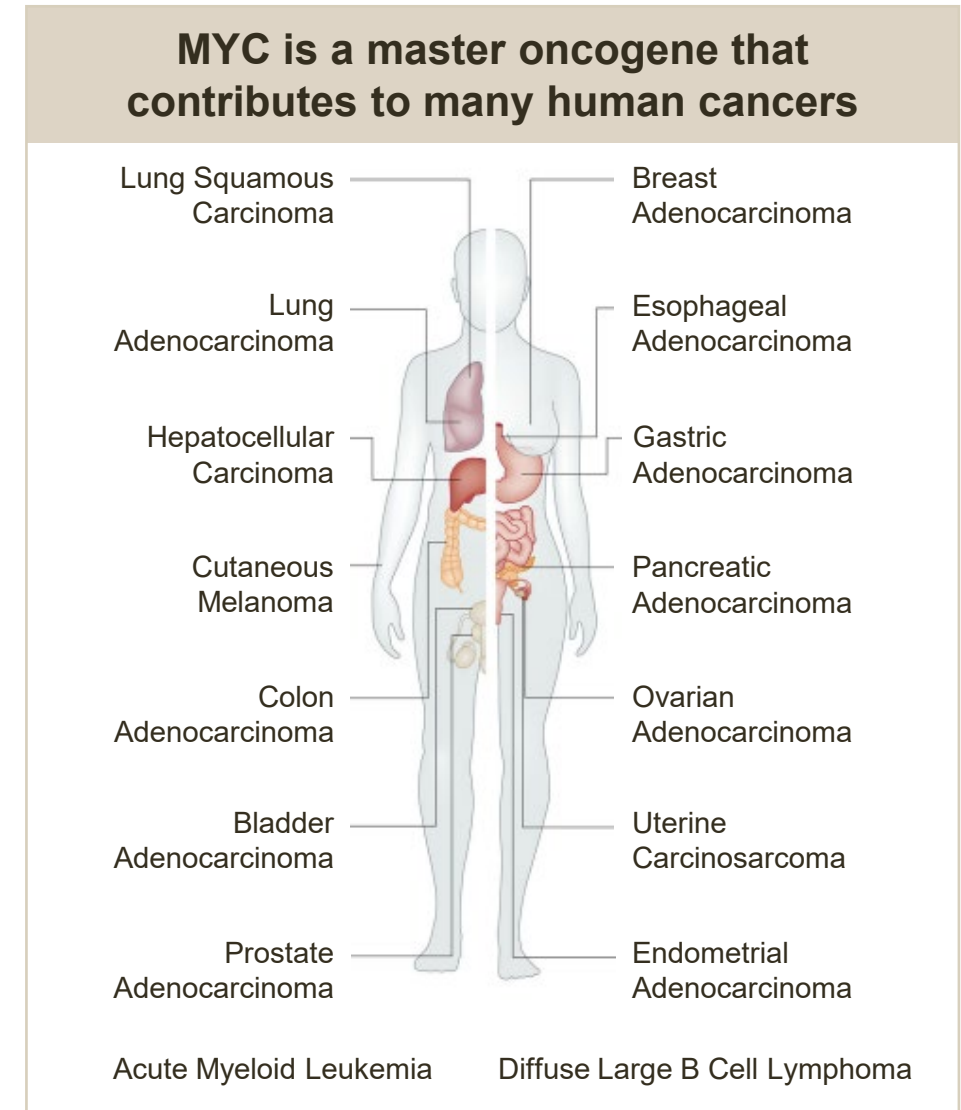
Lead Program Overview

Clinical Development Program:
OTX-2002 in MYC-HCC

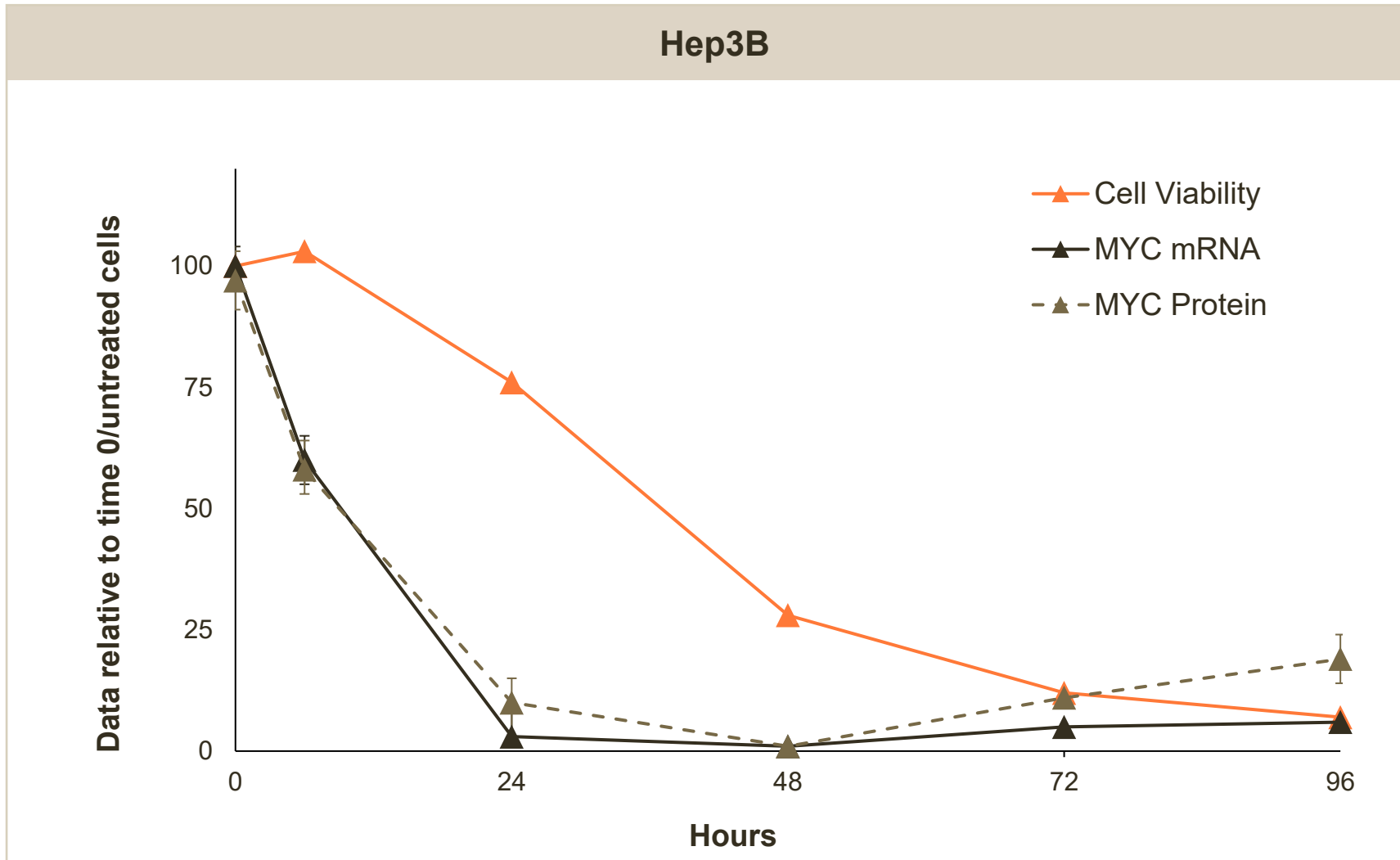


MYC: The Holy Grail of Master Oncogenes

- Primary driver of cancer growth and immune evasion in **>50%** of human cancers
 - Strongly correlated with metastases and poor patient prognosis
- Precision epigenomic control is the potential solution
 - OTX-2002 in development for treatment of HCC (70% MYC-associated); Designed to:
 - **Restore** c-MYC to normal epigenetic state
 - **Correct** aberrant MYC overexpression
 - Access historically **intractable** target

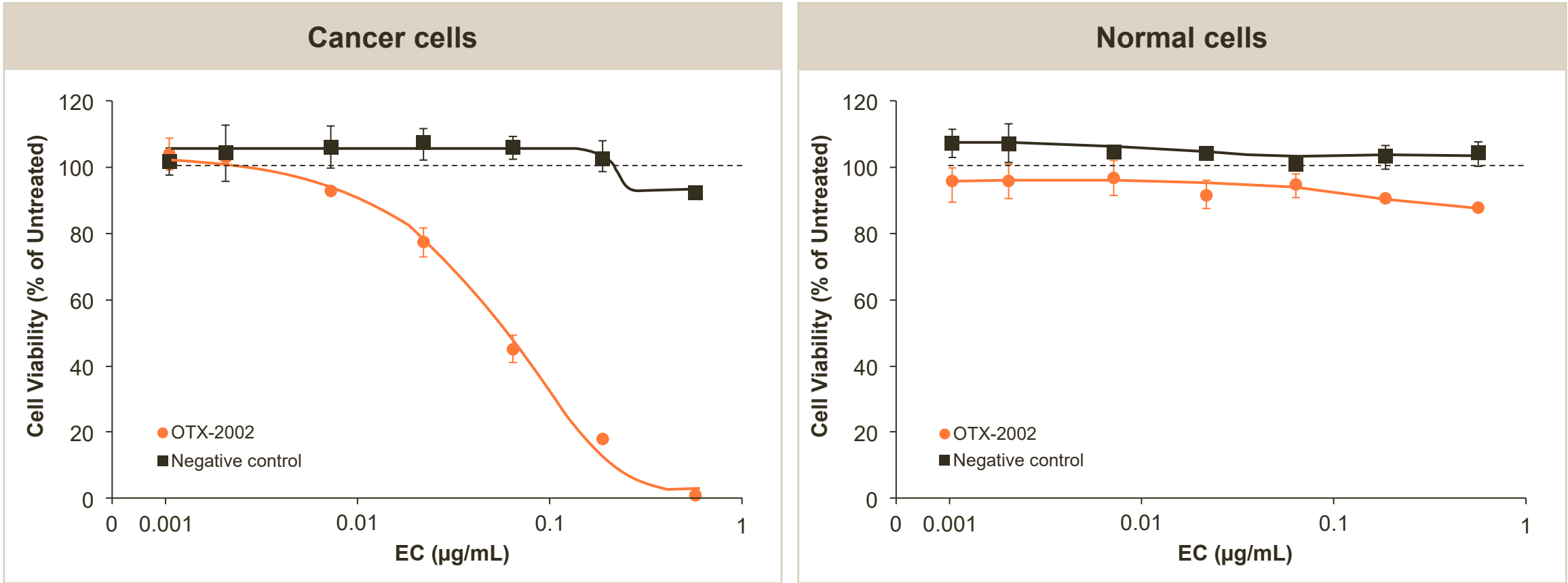


OTX-2002 Results in Rapid and Durable Downregulation of MYC Expression and Reduces Viability of HCC Cancer Cells Preclinically



- OTX-2002 is designed to target a specific EpiZip in order to downregulate MYC expression
- Rapid and durable downregulation of MYC mRNA and protein levels demonstrated following treatment with OTX-2002 preclinically
- Lowered MYC protein primes “MYC-addicted” HCC cancer cells to undergo apoptosis

OTX-2002 Selectively Modulates Cancer Cells without Impacting Normal Primary Cells in Preclinical Models

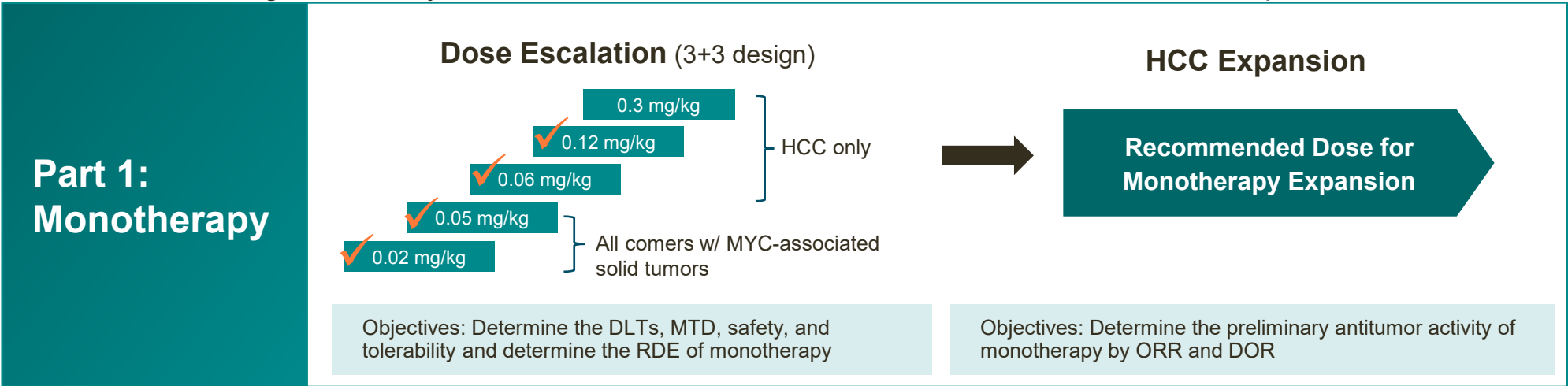


OTX-2002 is designed to controllably tune down MYC expression to levels that lead to cancer cell death while sparing healthy cells and avoiding autoregulation

MYCHELANGELO™ I: Ongoing Phase 1/2 Clinical Trial of OTX-2002 in HCC*

Global Two-Part Study of OTX-2002 as Monotherapy and in Combination with Standard of Care**

OTX-2002: IV dosing, once-every-two-weeks; Patients to be enrolled across U.S., Asia, and Europe



Encouraging Emerging Safety Profile for OTX-2002 From First Three Cohorts*

Phase 1 Study Enrolled Difficult-to-Treat, Heavily Pretreated Population

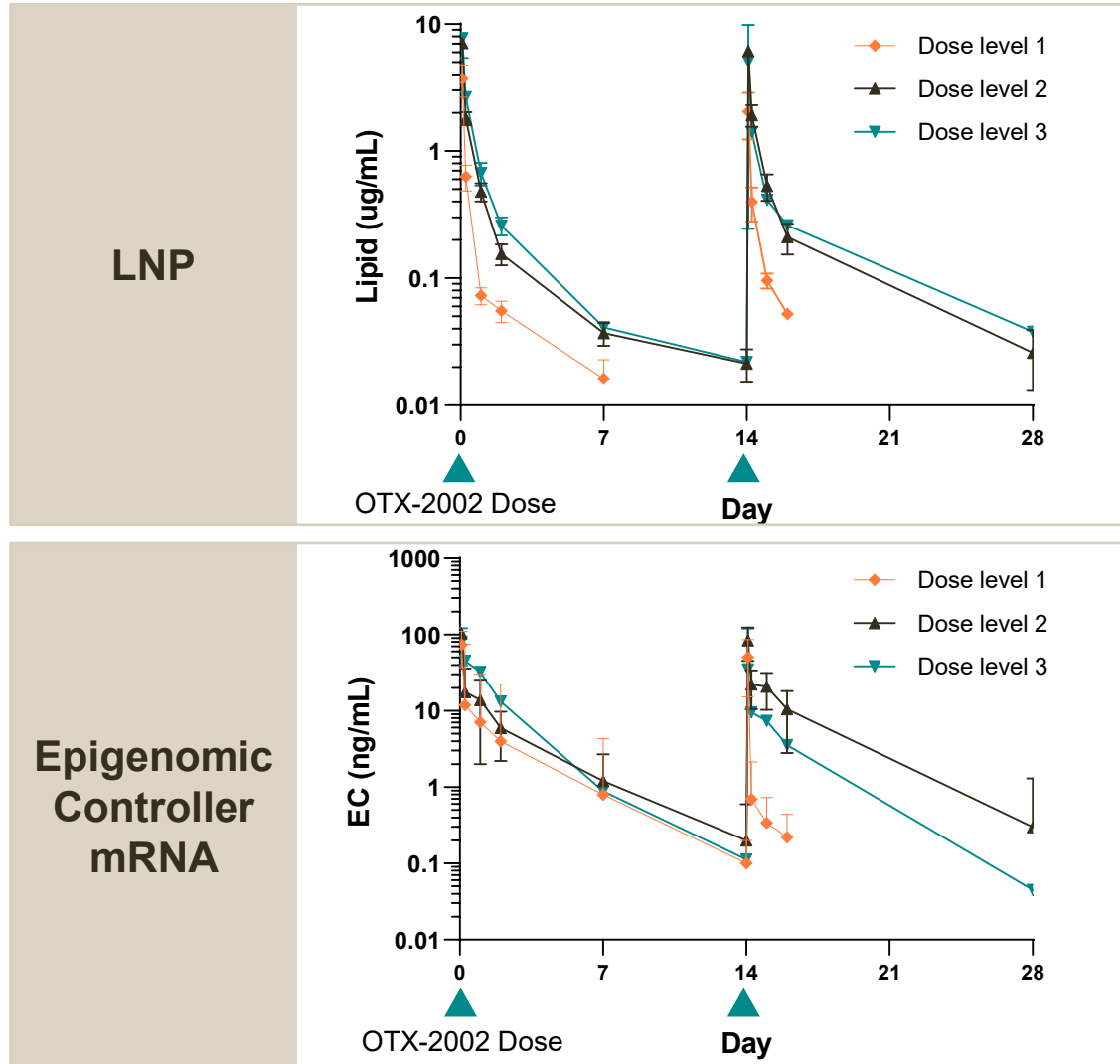
Dose Level	Demographics	Cancer Type at Initial Diagnosis	# Prior Lines of Therapy
Dose Level 1 0.02 mg/kg	78 / F / White	Soft Tissue Sarcoma	3+
	51 / M / Asian	HCC	3+
	70 / M / White	Colorectal Cancer	3+
	69 / F / Asian	Sarcoma	2
Dose Level 2 0.05 mg/kg	46 / F / Asian	Cervical Cancer	2
	68 / M / White	Pancreatic Cancer	3+
	56 / M / Asian	HCC	3
	66 / M / Asian**	HCC	2
Dose Level 3 0.06 mg/kg	71 / M / Asian	HCC	2
	39 / F / Asian	HCC	3+
	76 / F / Asian	HCC	2

- OTX-2002 was generally well tolerated with no DLTs; MTD not reached
- Majority of AEs were grade 1 or 2 (87%)
- Most common TRAEs were infusion-related reactions (53%); generally consistent with known profile of other FDA-approved LNP-delivered therapeutics
- Three SAEs of AST elevation were reported in BCLC stage C HCC patients (one grade 4 in dose level 2; two grade 3 in dose level 3)
 - Resolved with minimal intervention (supportive care)

*Data cut-off date of March 24, 2024. **Patient remains on treatment as of March 24, 2024.

Predictable Pharmacokinetics with Rapid Clearance of Drug Product Observed

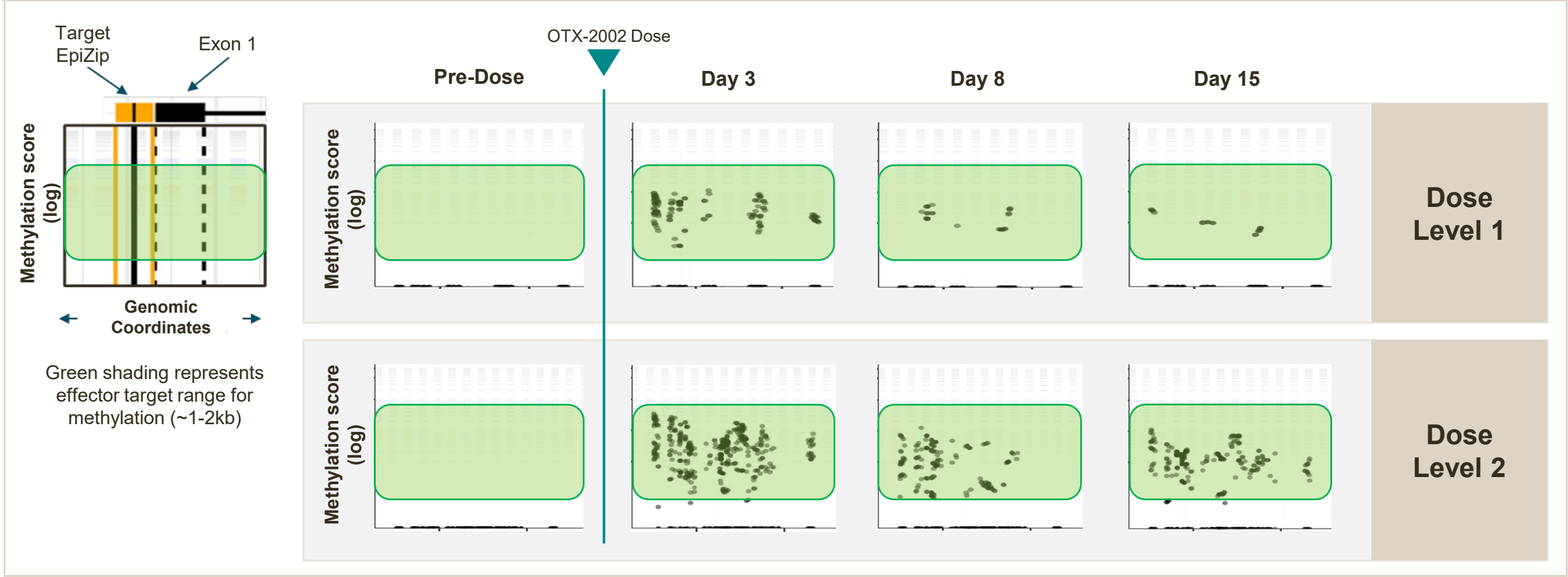
Clinical Pharmacokinetics and Lack of Immunogenicity Directly Translate from Preclinical Experience



- Predictable and consistent PK profile, in line with our preclinical experience
- OTX-2002 was cleared rapidly from systemic circulation
- No accumulation observed with repeat doses
- Low levels of immune response; no related adverse events or impact on PK observed
- Low degree of variability in the PK profiles of both the LNP and mRNA components; consistent both within and between patients as well as across dose levels

Highly-Specific Target Engagement and Intended Epigenetic State Change at Target Genomic Loci within MYC IGD Observed

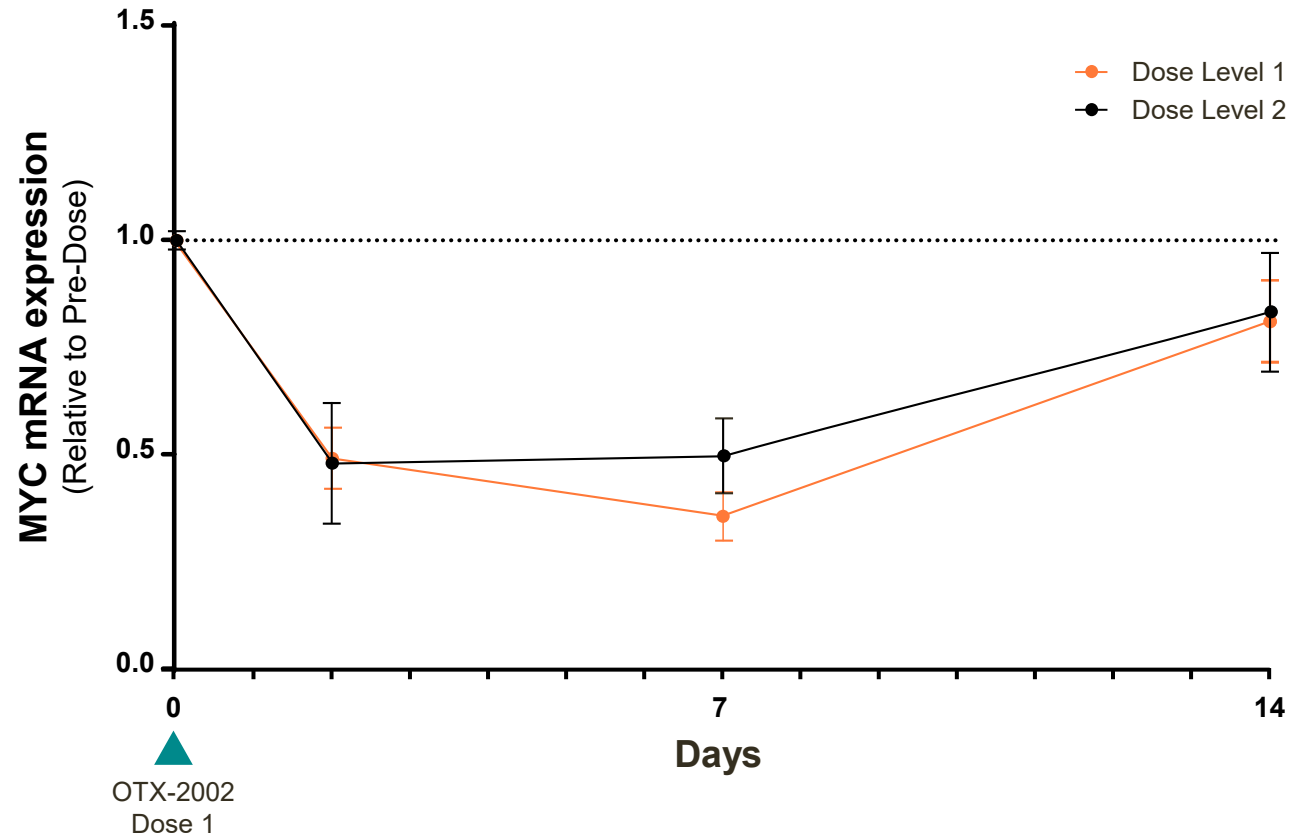
Dose-dependent, on-target increase in cell-free DNA MYC methylation signal;
persistent over two-week dosing cycle



*Data represent aggregate methylation for all patients in each cohort (dose level 1, n=4; dose level 2, n=4)

Rapid, Robust & Durable Downregulation of MYC mRNA Expression Observed

First Dose Cycle



- OTX-2002 reduced MYC mRNA levels in all 8 patients across dose levels 1 and 2
 - Clinical MYC downregulation consistent with levels that led to robust anti-tumor efficacy in preclinical settings
- Mean curves represent averaged downregulation across transfected and non-transfected cells, across all tissues, as measured in exosomal mRNA in blood samples
 - Transfection rate expected to increase with higher doses; to be confirmed through tissue biopsies

*Data represent mean expression data for all patients in each cohort (dose level 1, n=4; dose level 2, n=4)

OTX-2002: Interim Monotherapy DCR Data are Encouraging

Best Overall Response	Participants with Non-HCC Solid Tumors (Dose Levels 1 & 2: 0.02-0.05 mg/kg) N = 5	Participants with HCC (Dose Levels 1-3: 0.02-0.06 mg/kg) N = 5*	Total N = 10*
Complete Response (CR)	0	0	0
Partial Response (PR)	0	0	0
Stable Disease (SD)	2 (40%)	4 (80%)	6 (60%)
Progressive Disease (PD)	3 (60%)	1 (20%)	4 (40%)
Objective Response Rate (ORR = CR + PR)	0	0	0
Disease Control Rate (DCR = CR + PR + SD)	2 (40%)	4 (80%)	6 (60%)

Range of completed Phase 1 trials for TKIs and PD-1 monotherapies[†] in HCC: DCR (29-65%)

Interim data date of March 24, 2024. Patients who withdrew from the study for any reason other than progression were censored at date of last assessment. For participants with HCC, response assessed using mRECIST criteria.

*5 efficacy-eligible HCC patients from Cohorts 1-3. One patient in Cohort 3 discontinued treatment prior to their 6-week scan.

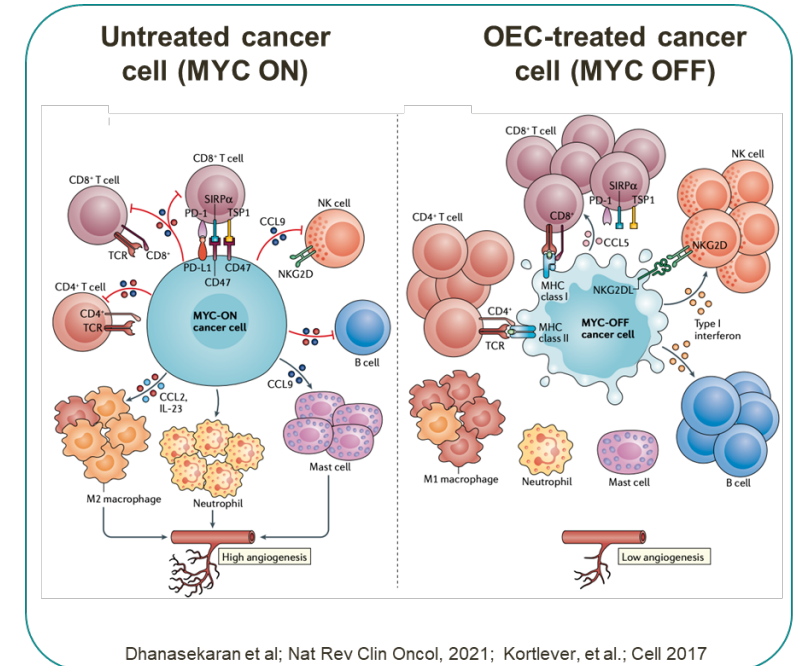
[†]We have not conducted head-to-head trials with any other therapeutic candidates and the design and endpoints of such trials may not be comparable to our protocol for OTX-2002.

Phase 1 trials for sorafenib, lenvatinib and nivolumab: <https://classic.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/results/NCT00044512>; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17470685/>; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28434648/>; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34051329/>; <https://doi.org/10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-15-1354>.

OTX-2002: Development Strategy

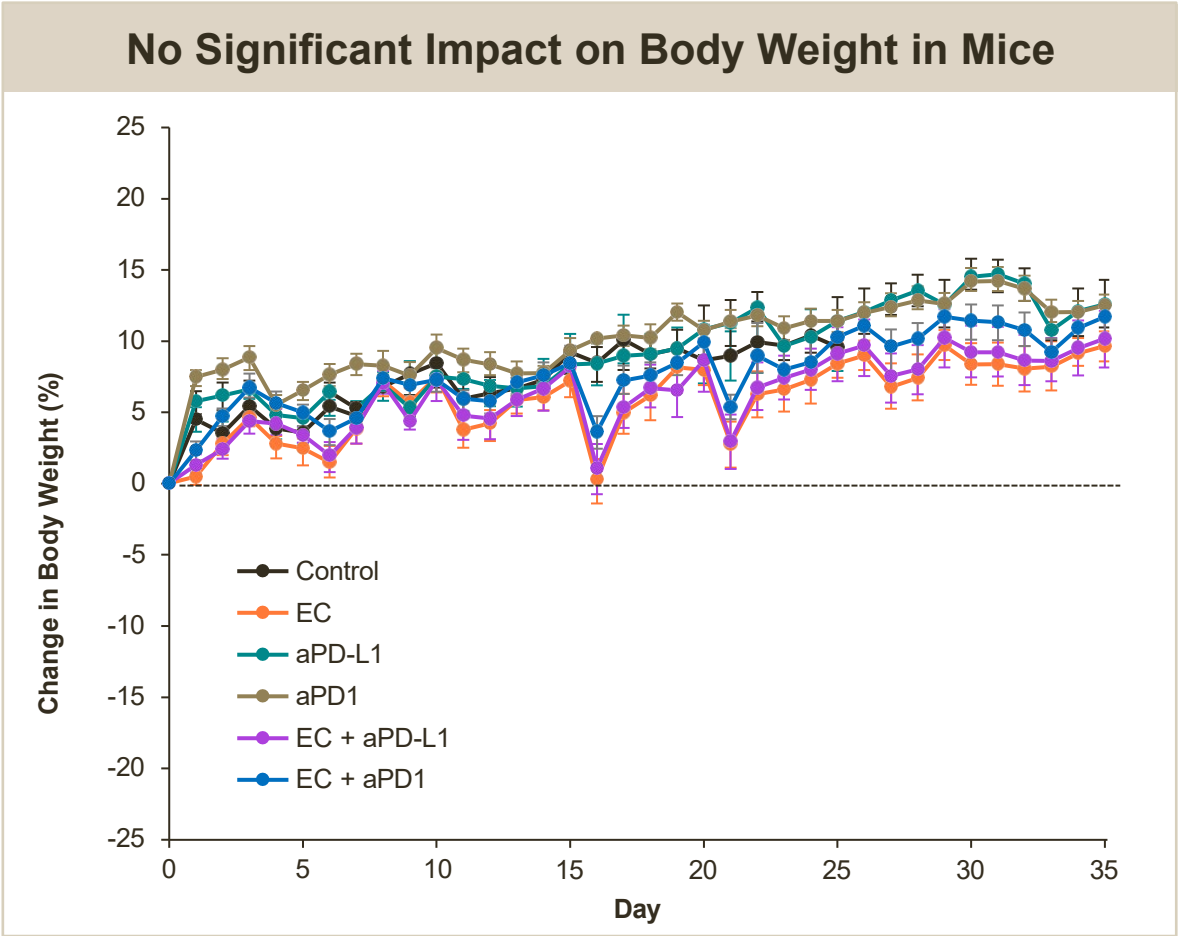
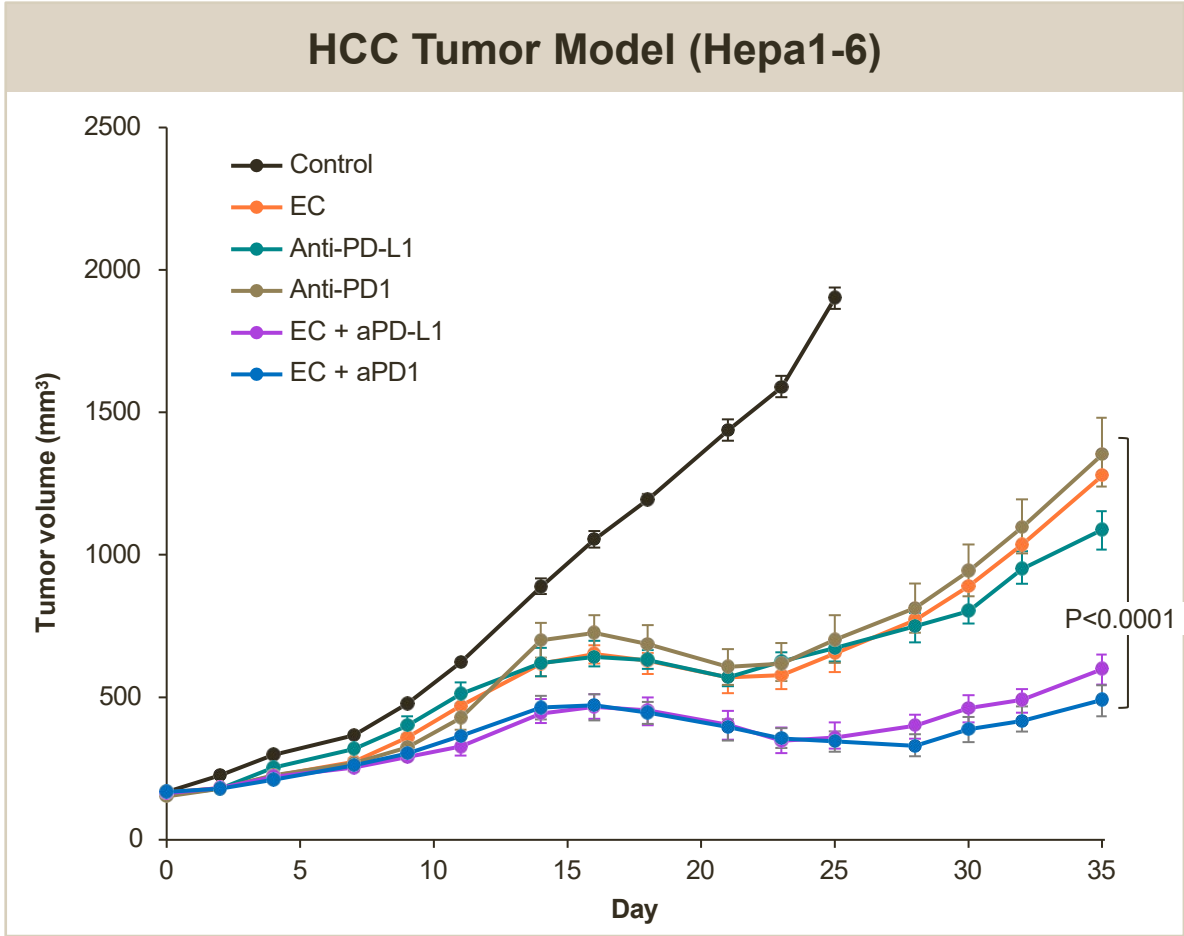
MYC-Targeting ECs Have Potential to Reverse Mechanisms of Checkpoint Inhibitor Resistance; Believe Will Show Benefit in Combination

- MYC acts at both cell-intrinsic and TME / host adaptive immune response levels to suppress immune surveillance, drive tumor growth
 - Drives lack of response and rapid generation of resistance to TKIs and CPIs
- **MYC-targeting EC attacks cancer in 2 orthogonal ways:**
 - **Cell-intrinsic** – e.g., inducing tumor cell apoptosis, neoantigen release
 - **Host adaptive immune response** – e.g., downregulating PD-L1 to recruit CD8+T and NK cells, “warm up” immunologically cold tumors
- OTX-2002 MoA is complementary to and overlapping with MoAs of both SOC agents but with non-overlapping exposure/safety profiles



Potential to effectively treat CPI-resistant or refractory tumors clinically*

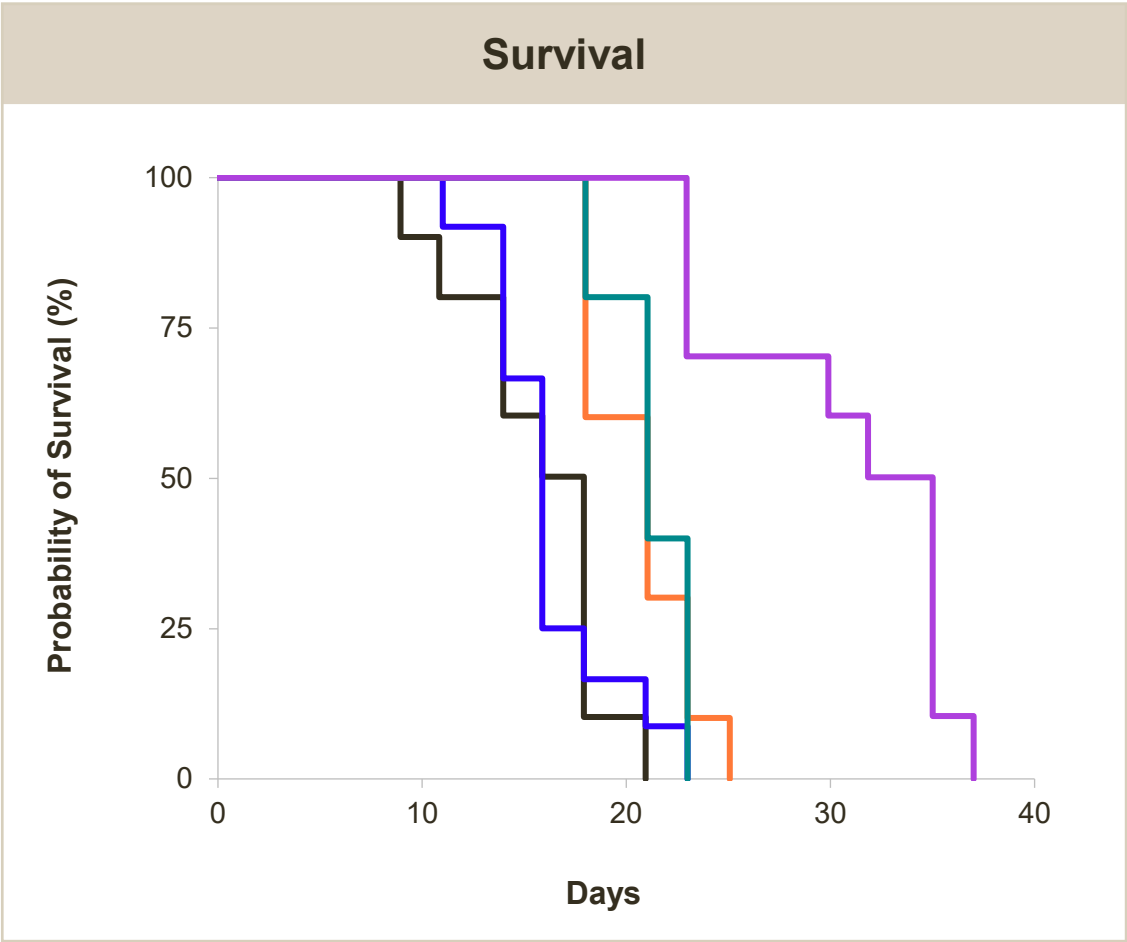
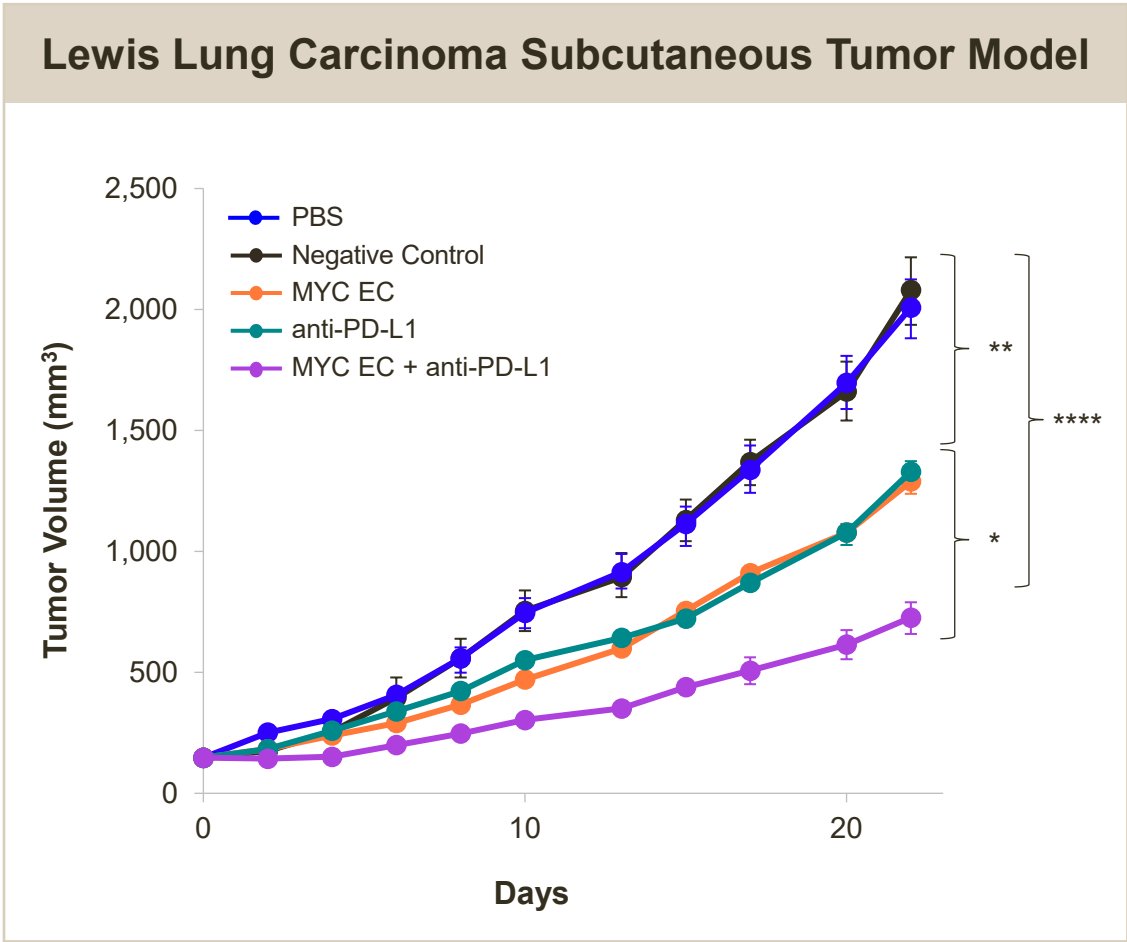
MYC-Targeting EC Demonstrated Significant Combination Benefit with Checkpoint Inhibitors in Preclinical Models of HCC



Statistically significant combination benefit in immune competent mice with *aPD1* or *aPD-L1*
Both *aPD1* and *aPD-L1* combinations well tolerated with no significant impact on body weight during the study

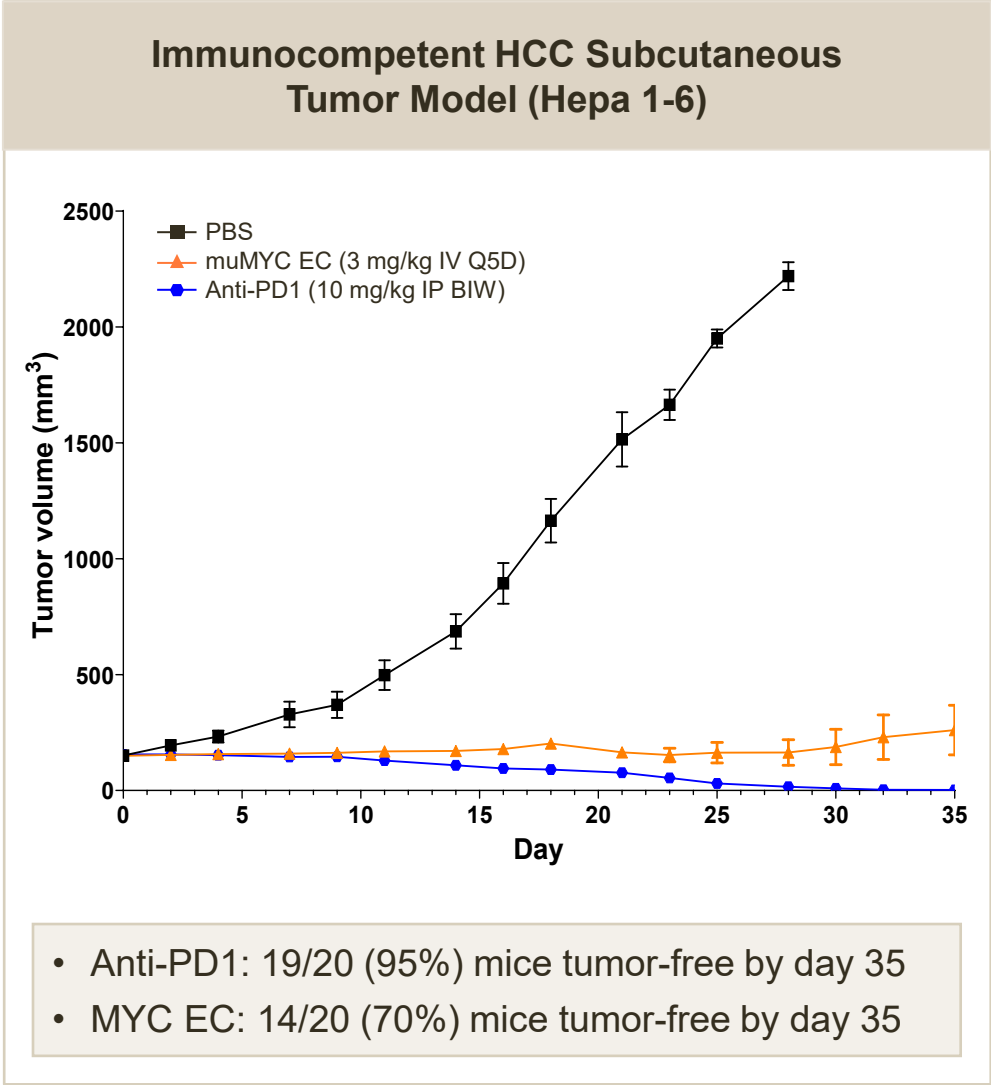
EC dosed IV every 5 days (last dose on Day 25). *aPD1* or *aPD-L1* dosed intraperitoneally once-weekly (last dose on Day 14).

MYC-Targeting EC Demonstrated Significant Efficacy as Monotherapy and in Combination with Anti-PD-L1 in CPI-Refractory Preclinical Lung Cancer Model

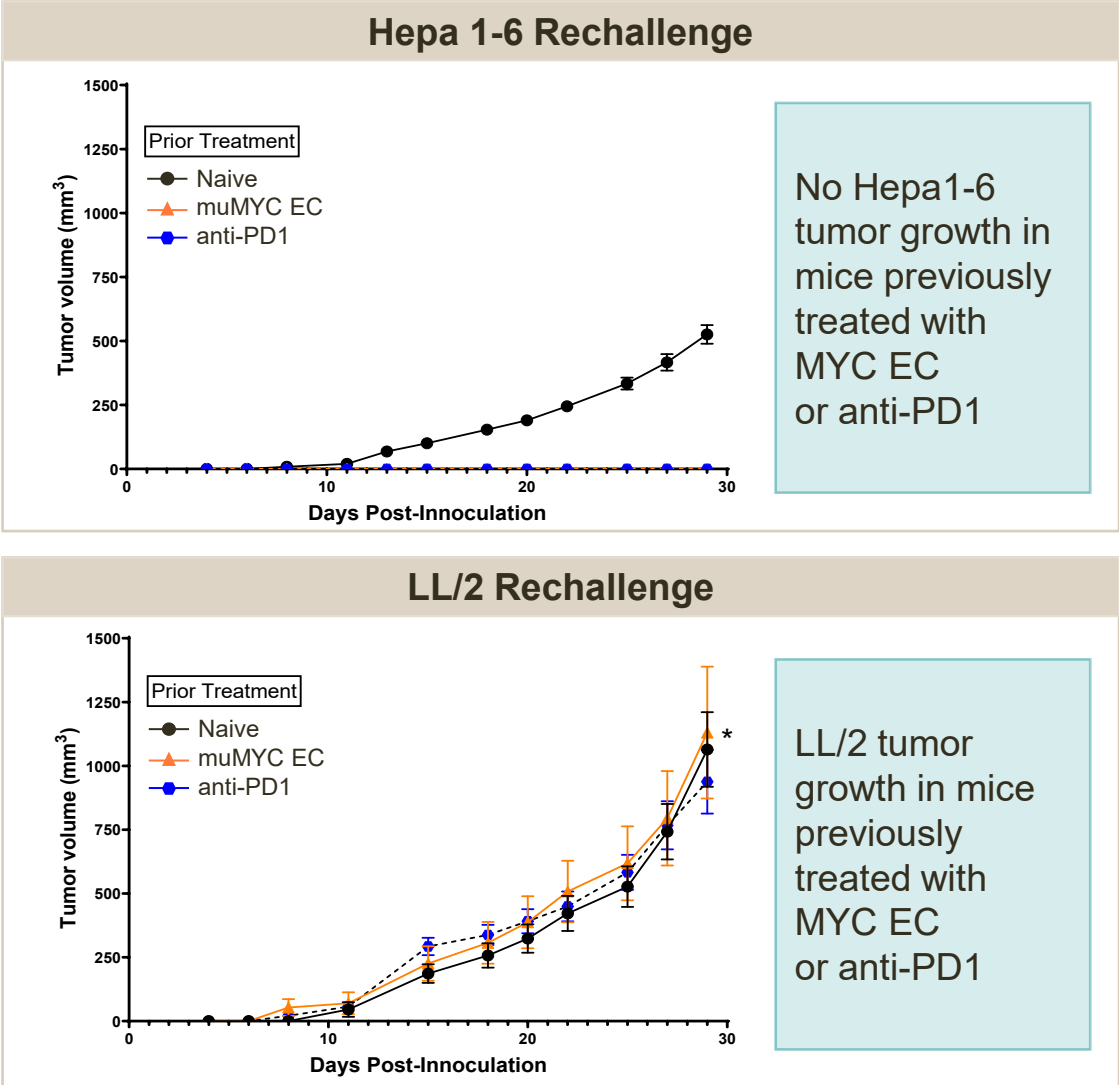


*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ****p<0.0001
MYC EC dosed every five days

MYC-Targeting EC Conferred Long-Term, Tumor-Specific Immune Memory in Preclinical Models of HCC



Tumor-free mice rechallenged ~70 days after last dose



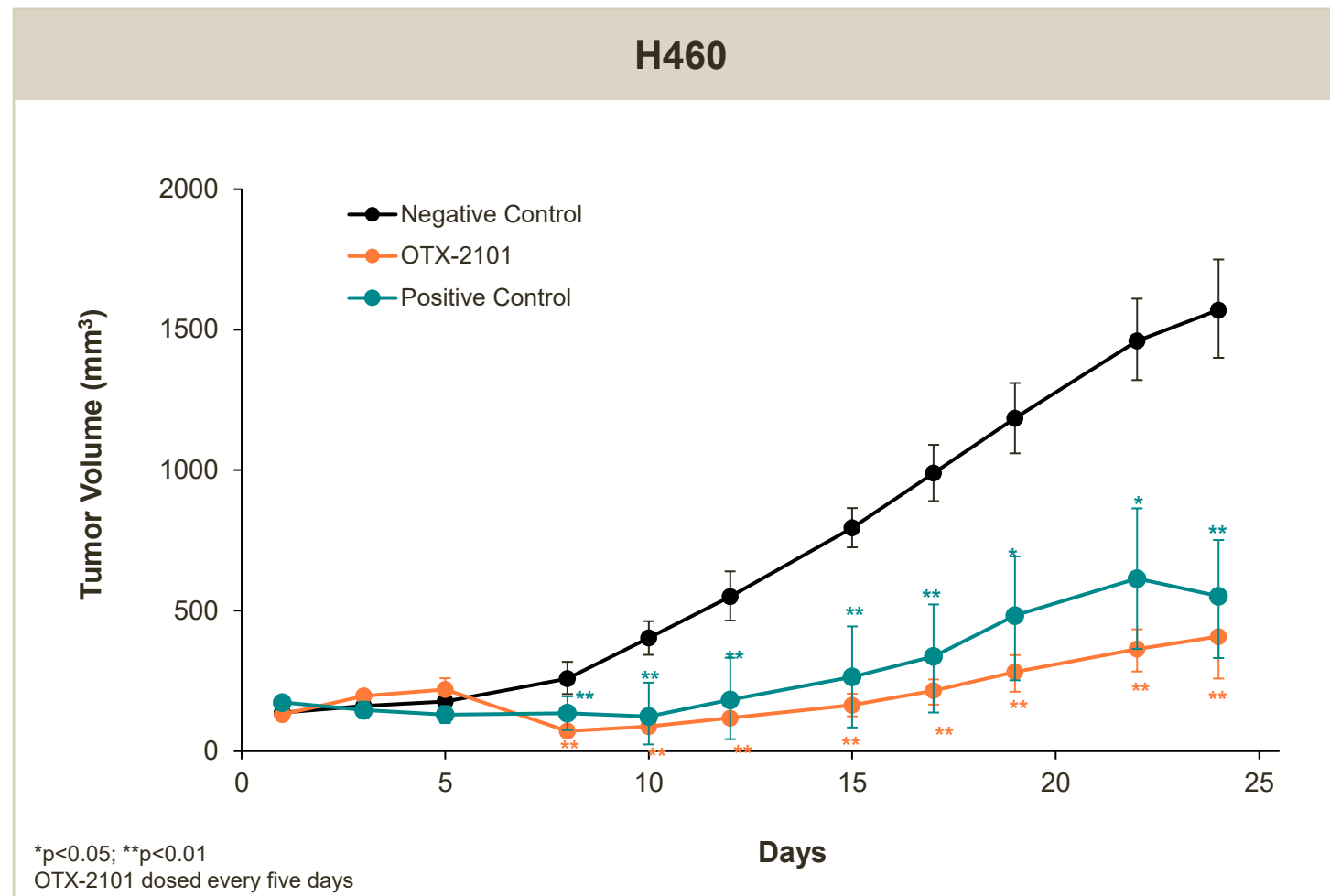
Source: Data presented at ASCO 2023.

Building Value Through the OMEGA Platform and Pipeline



MYC-Targeting EC, OTX-2101, Led to Statistically Significant Inhibition of Tumor Growth in *In Vivo* NSCLC Xenograft Tumor Model

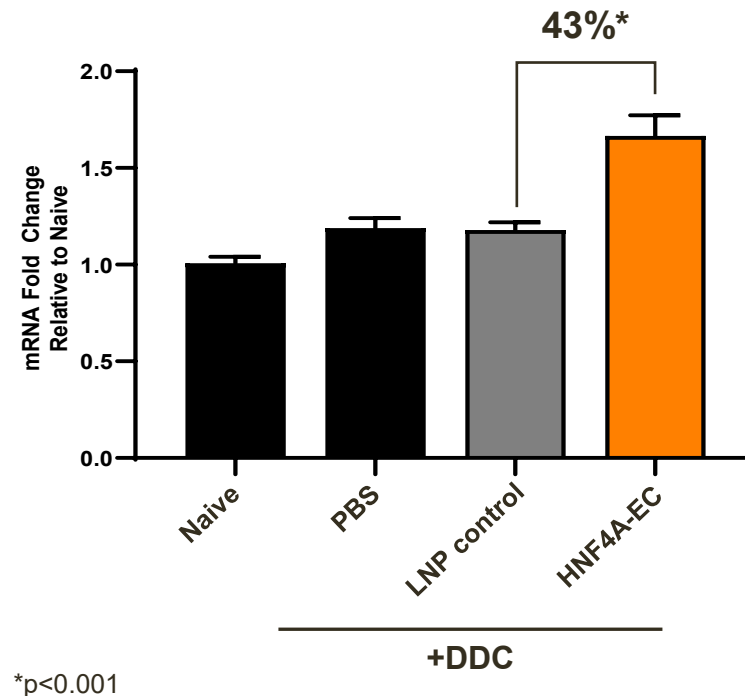
- Pan-mutational approach leverages a novel lung-targeting LNP delivery technology
- NSCLC accounts for ~85% of lung cancer cases in U.S.*
- MYC overexpression is present in approximately 60% of NSCLC**
- Currently being evaluated in IND-enabling studies



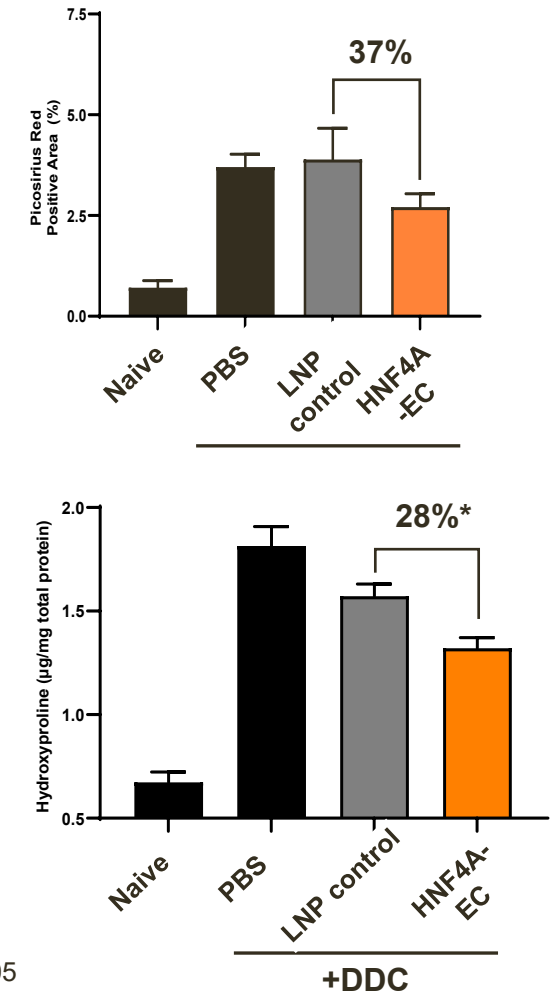
HNF4A-Targeting EC Significantly Upregulated Target Gene Expression and Reduced Key Measures of Fibrosis

- Pioneering program in liver/liver function regeneration
- HNF4 α is a critical transcriptional regulator of hepatocyte differentiation and function
- Expression of HNF4 α is dysregulated in fibrotic liver disease; upregulation has been shown to improve hepatocyte function

HNF4 α Expression



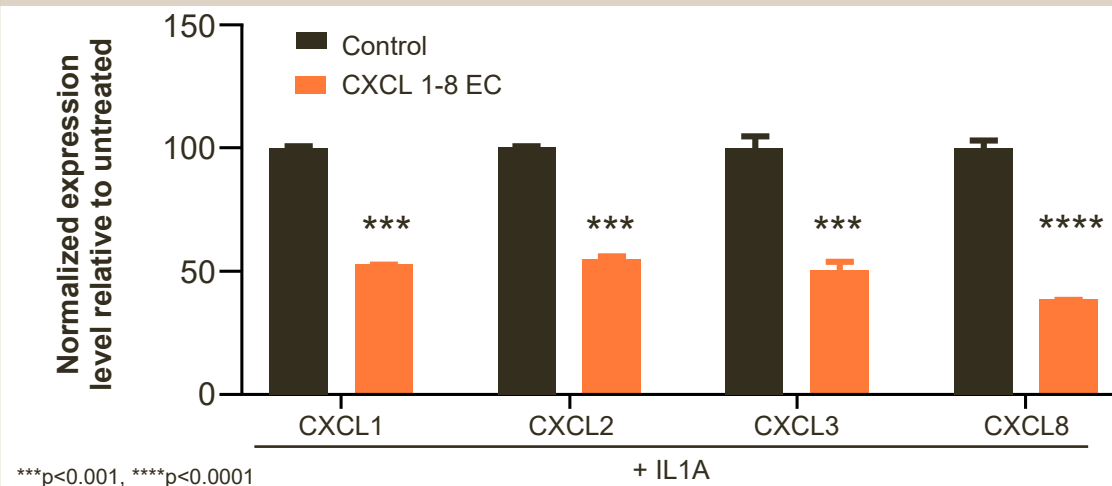
HNF4 α Induction Conferred Protection in DDC Fibrosis Model



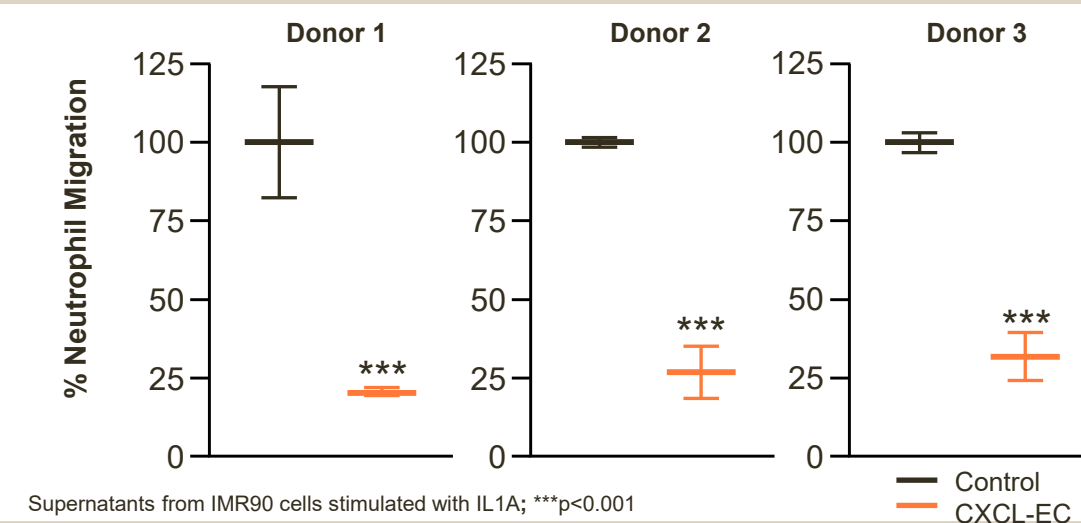
Multiplexed Modulation of CXCL 1-8 Gene Cluster: Inhibition of Neutrophil Migration Achieved w/ Single EC in Preclinical Models of Inflammatory Lung Disease

- Demonstrates OMEGA platform's ability to multiplex gene regulation with a single construct
- Dysfunction of these chemokines implicated in wide array of inflammatory disorders, including:
 - neutrophilic asthma
 - acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)
 - dermatological indications
 - rheumatological indications

Coordinated Downregulation of mRNA Expression



Significant Decrease in Neutrophil Migration



Opportunity For Orthogonal and Transformative Innovation In Obesity

Thermogenesis Research Collaboration with Novo Nordisk



- **Transdifferentiation of human adipose tissue:**

Transitioning the epigenetic state of white to metabolically active brown fat

- **Aspiration for potential first-in-class program:**

- Epigenomic controller that regulates "browning" of human white adipose tissue
- LNP to adipose tissue

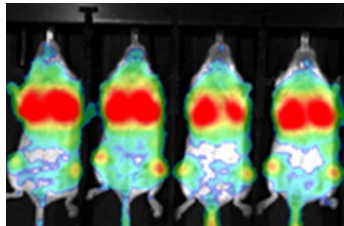
- **Collaboration validates broad applicability of the OMEGA platform**
- **Strategically complements** our internal efforts and expands our pipeline into cardiometabolic / obesity
- **Novo to reimburse all R&D costs**

Project initiated in Q1 2024 with epigenomic controller design, discovery, and formulation

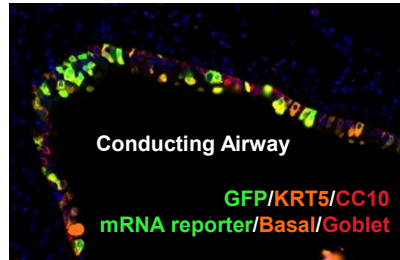
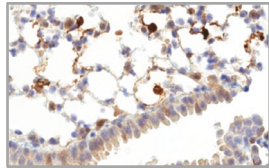
Omega Has Extensive Internal Liver and Lung Delivery Efforts

Additional Proprietary LNPs Targeting CNS, Joints, Skin and Adipose in Development

Lung (Inhaled, Systemic)



Systemic

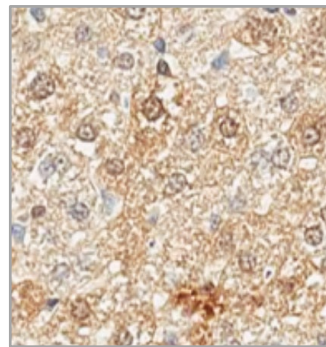
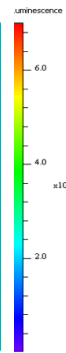
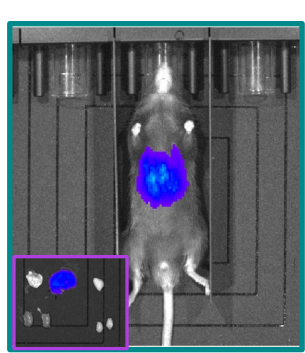


Local
Intratracheal
Double positive cells

Developed and
funded in
partnership
with CF Foundation

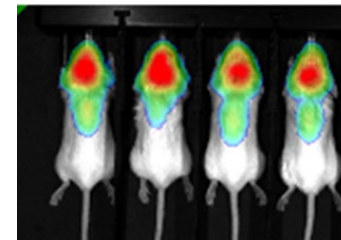
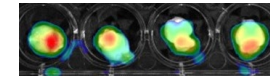


Liver



CNS

Local (Intrathecal)



Solid Tumor (extrahepatic)

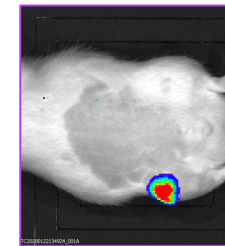


Orthotopic
Lung Tumor



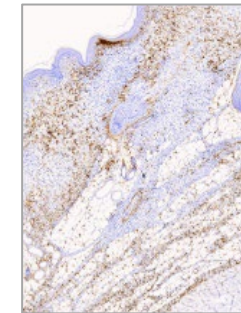
Subcutaneous
Tumor

Joint



Intraarticular
administration

Dermis



Spleen
Bone Marrow
Cutaneous
Tissue
Immune Cells

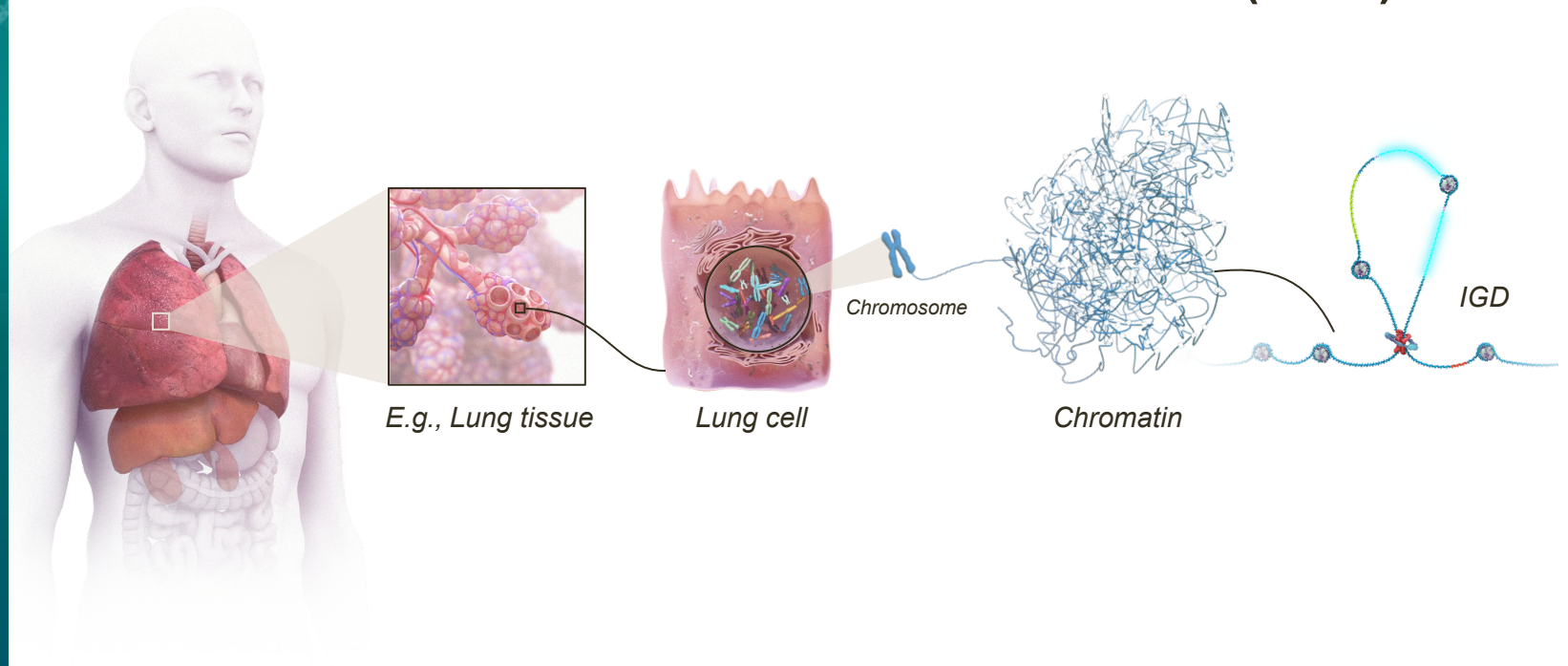
Understanding the OMEGA Platform



Insulated Genomic Domains Are Nature's Control System to Regulate Gene Expression

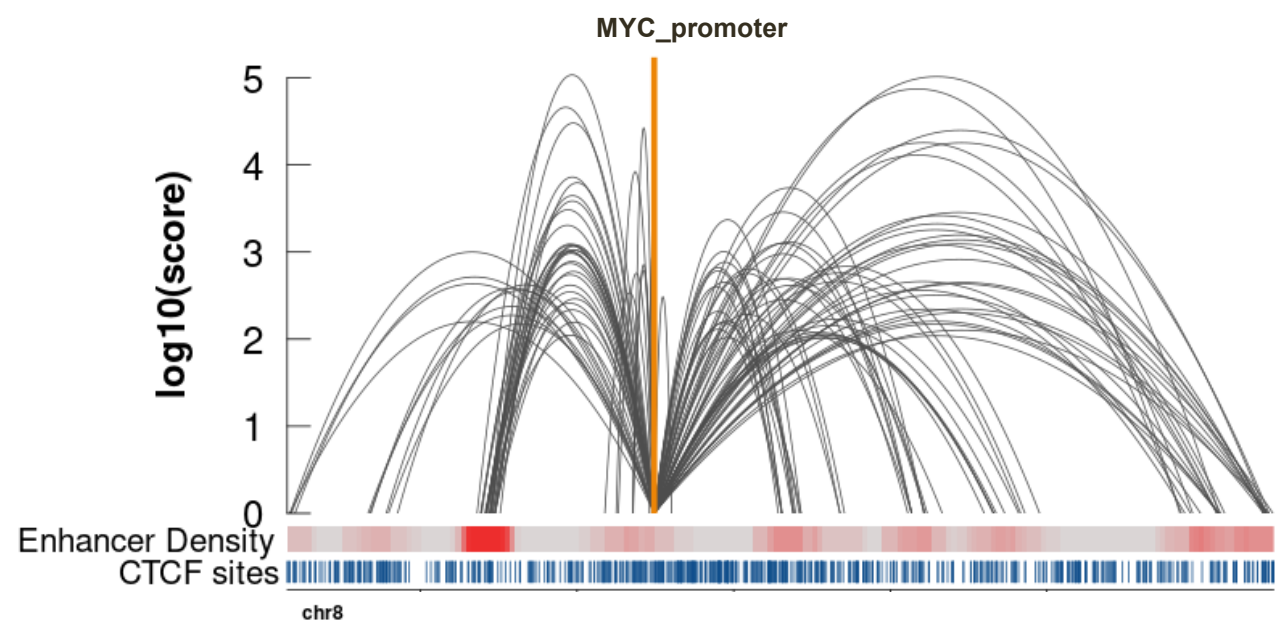
IGDs are the
fundamental
structural
and functional
units for
gene control

Nature organizes genes in evolutionarily conserved 3D loops of chromatin called Insulated Genomic Domains (IGDs)

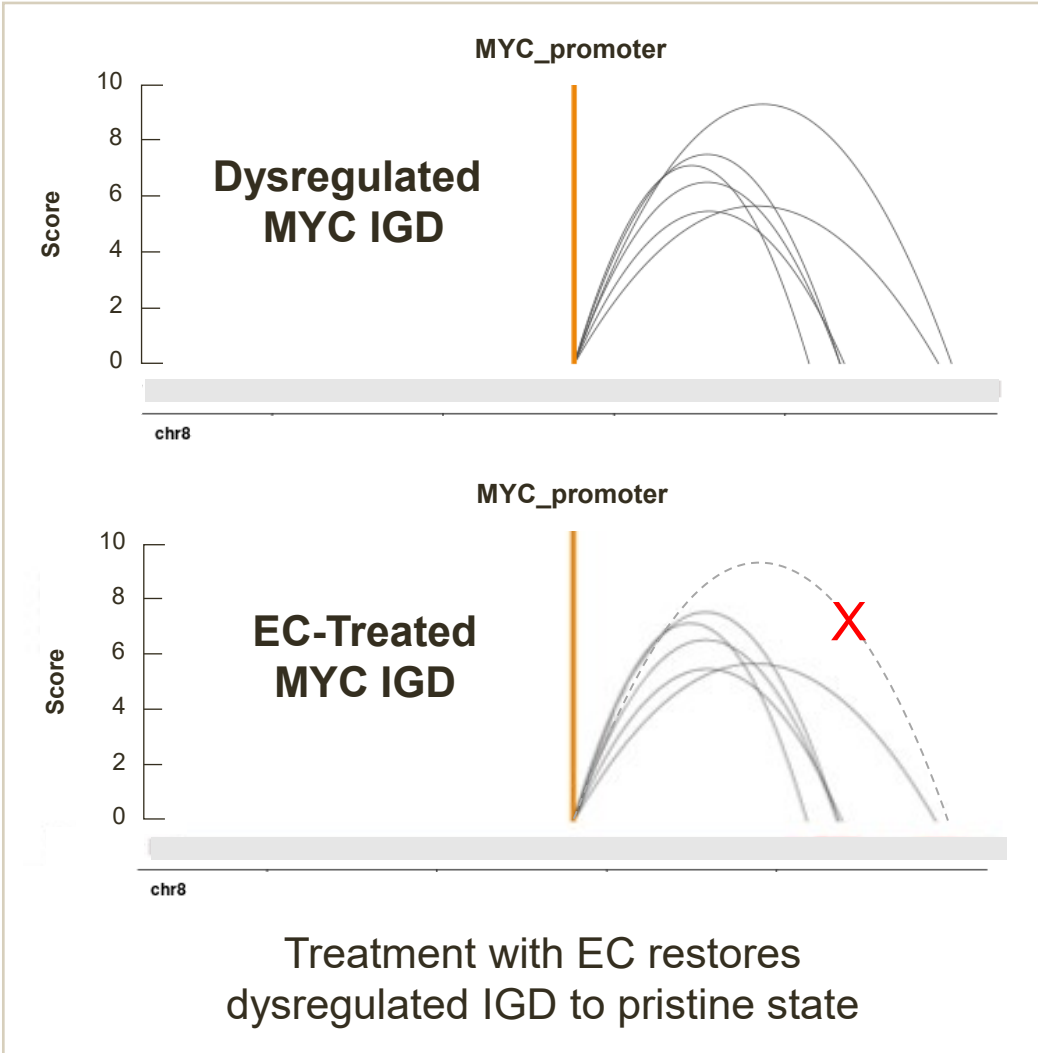


- Insulated from outside transcription by CTCF, each IGD contains 1-10 genes & their regulatory elements
- Regulators have unique DNA-sequences (**E**pigenomic **Z**ipcodes, “EpiZips”); can be used as drug targets
- Most diseases are caused by aberrant gene expression driven by epigenetic changes within IGDs

OMEGA Platform Prospectively and Comprehensively Interrogates IGD Intervention Points to Determine Optimal Approach



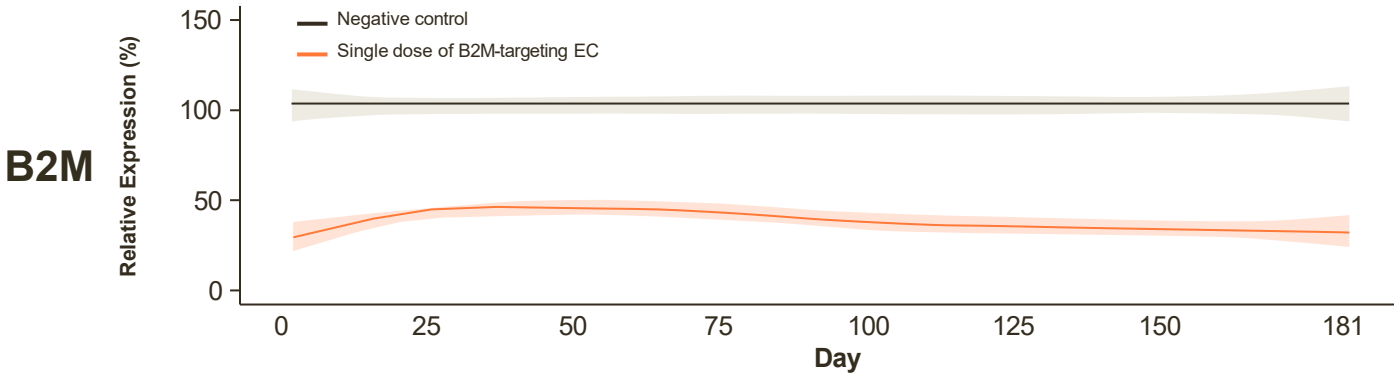
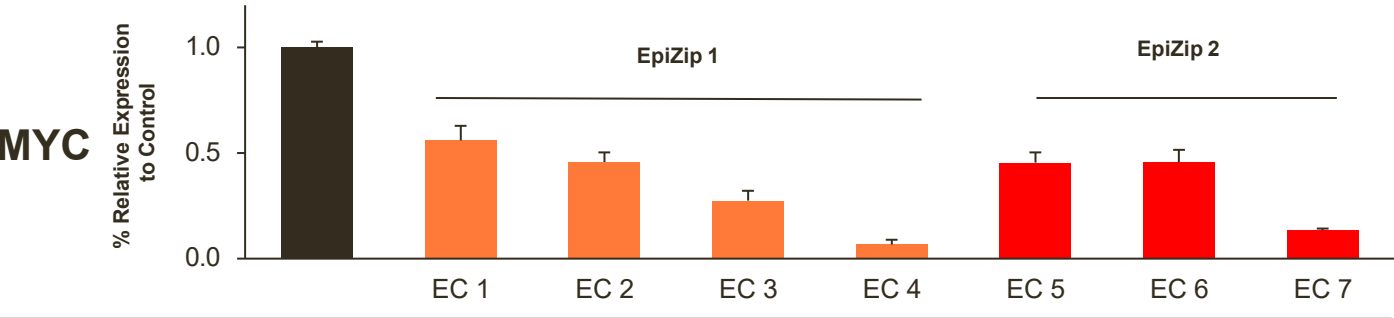
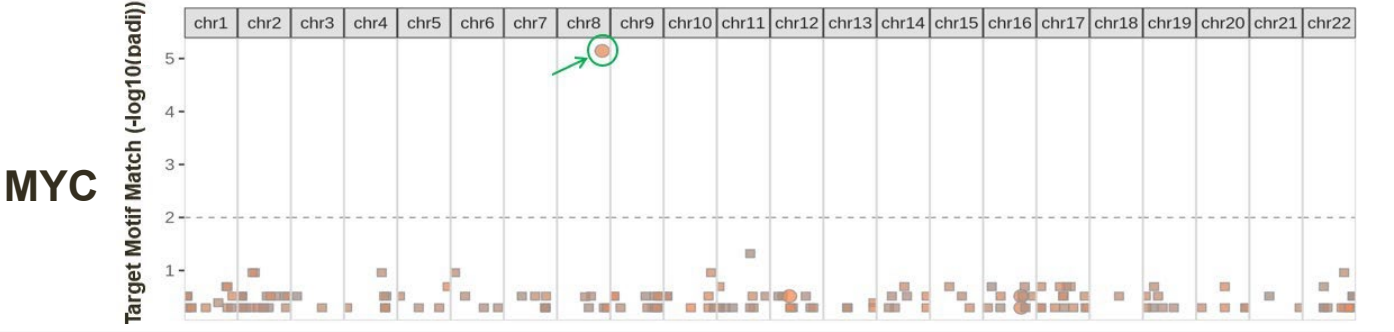
MYC IGD is controlled through many different looping interactions across cell types and is dysregulated differently across diseases



Treatment with EC restores dysregulated IGD to pristine state

Unique Epigenomic Control at Pre-transcriptional Level

Exquisite Specificity	Precise binding to ~21 base pair sequence(s) to target a single gene or IGD genome-wide
Controlled Tunability	Bi-directional tuning and precise control on magnitude of expression
Tailored Durability	Transient PK with prospectively engineered durability tailorable to last days, weeks or months



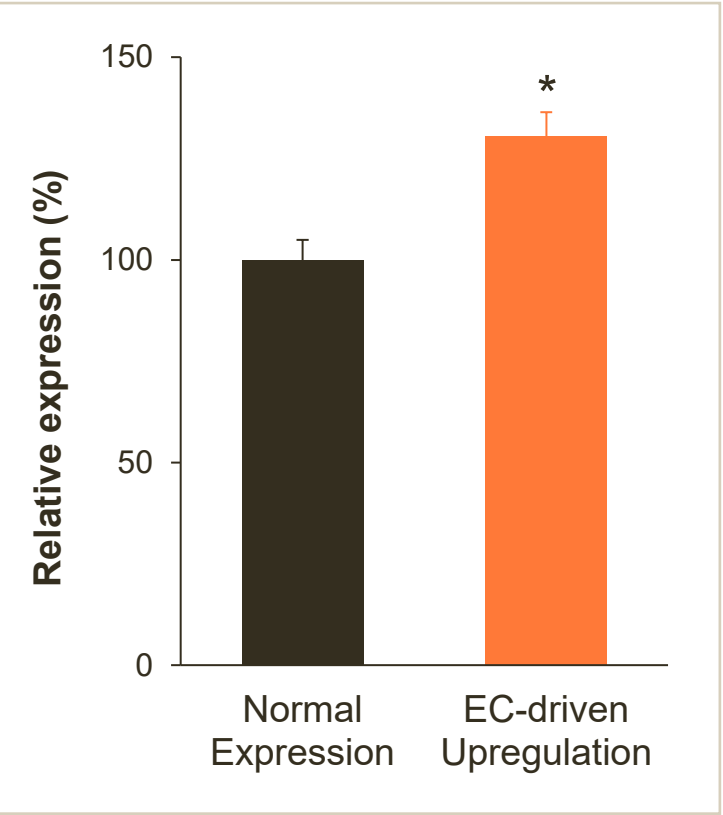
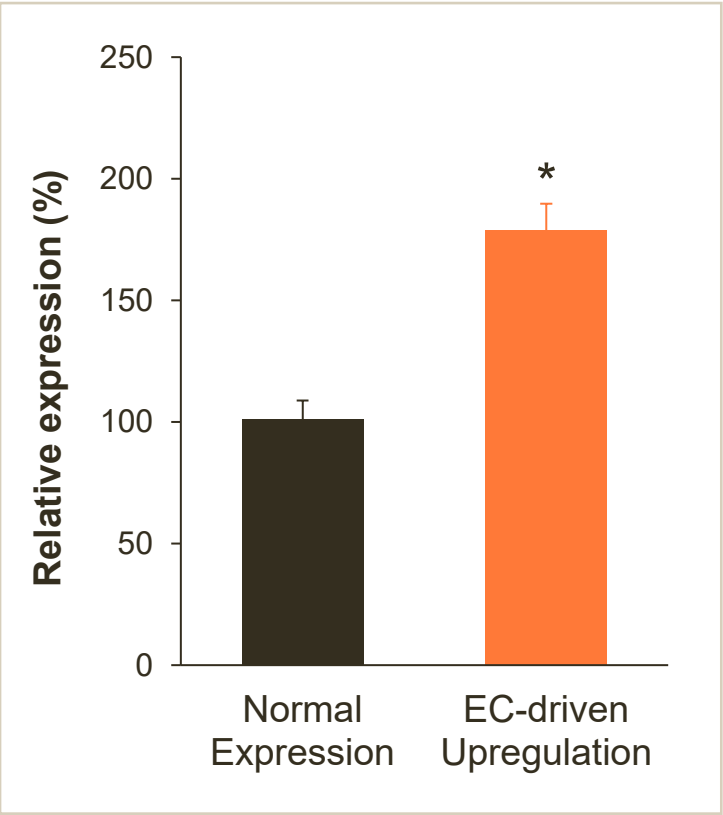
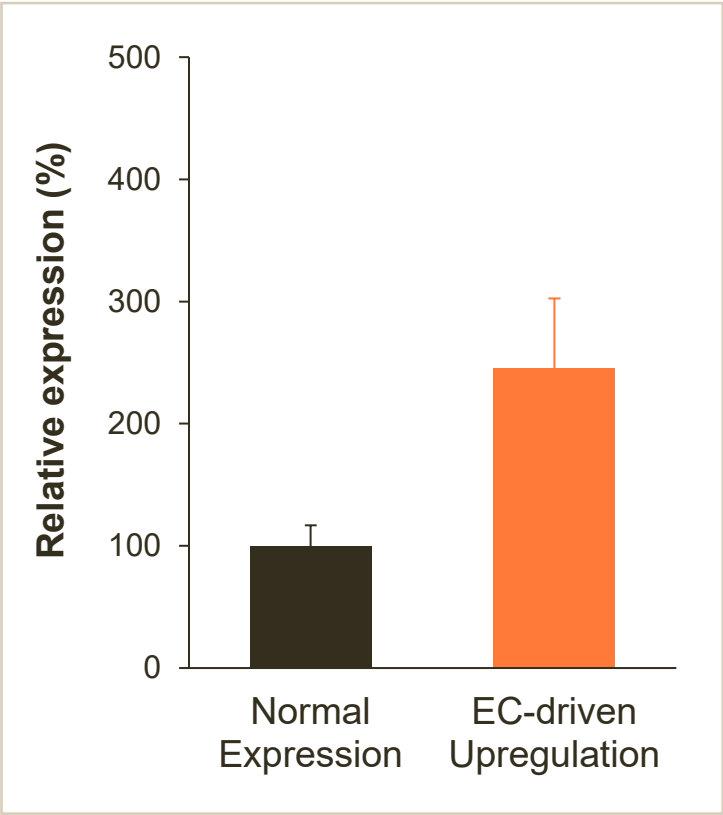
Specificity: In vitro immunoprecipitation ChIP data
Tunability and Durability: In vitro qPCR

Translation Across Species Demonstrated for EC Mechanism

In-House Data for Both Up and Down Regulation

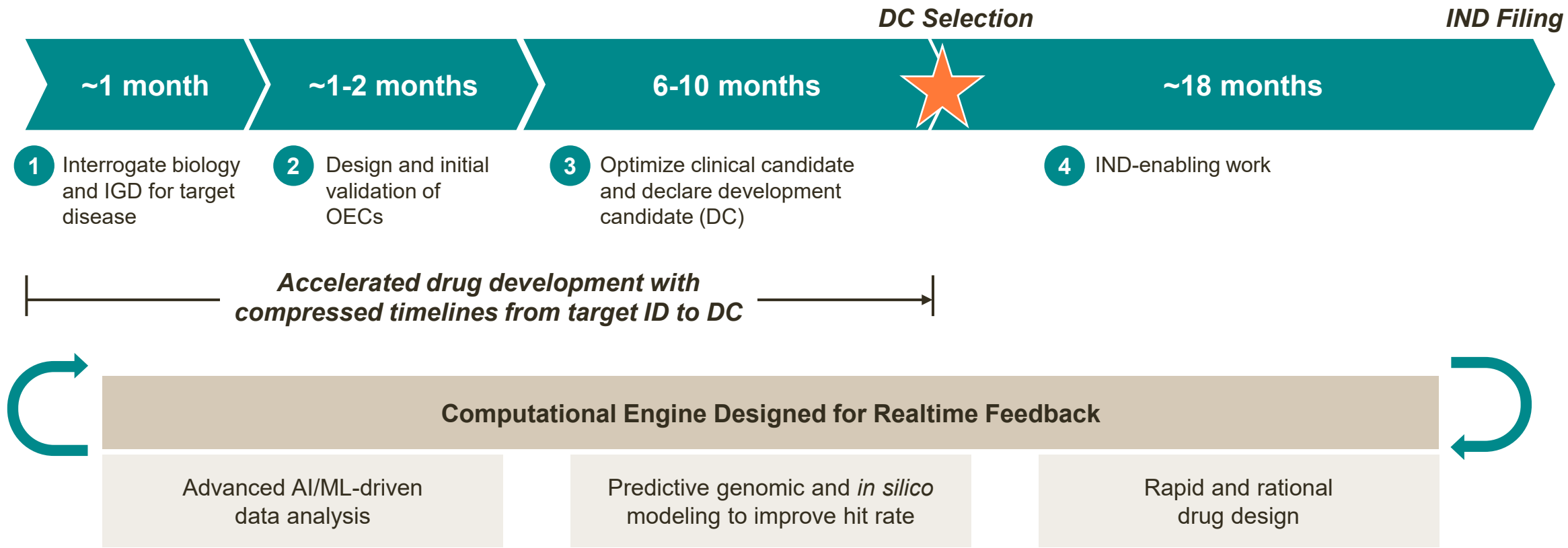
Increase in HNF4α Expression in Healthy Liver Tissues (Over and Above Normal Expression)

Species	Mouse	Nonhuman primate	FRG Mouse
Liver Cells	Mouse (48h)	Nonhuman primate (24h)	Human (24h)



* Significant, paired t-test p<0.05

Computation-Driven Approach to Expedite Prosecution of New Targets to IND



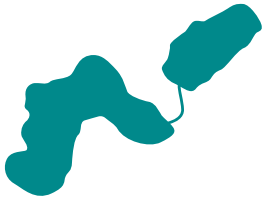
Omega’s first IND in MYC HCC took 27 months from start to IND clearance

Corporate Summary



Omega Therapeutics

A Clinical-Stage Company Pioneering a New Class of Programmable Epigenomic mRNA Medicines



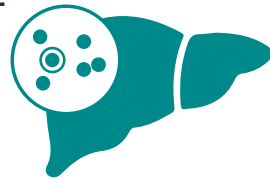
Programmable epigenomic mRNA medicines designed for pre-transcriptional gene modulation



Platform enables rapid prosecution of new targets and IGD biology driven by data science and advanced computational genomics

Lead program, OTX-2002, in Phase 1/2 MYCHELANGELO™ study for HCC;

Promising interim data provides clinical proof-of-platform



Cash runway into Q1 2025; Balance sheet of \$60.0 million as of March 31, 2024



Pipeline focused on value creation opportunities; therapeutic potential across broad range of diseases



World-class leadership focused on operational excellence

2024 Priorities and Milestone Opportunities

LEAD PROGRAM: OTX-2002

- Complete monotherapy dose escalation in HCC patients, select recommended dose(s) for expansion; mid-2024
- Present additional updated clinical data from monotherapy dose escalation in mid-2024
- Present completed Phase 1 dose escalation data; Q4 2024
- Planning for expansion into monotherapy and combination settings in mid-2024

- Establish additional partnerships (ex: oncology, cardiometabolic, regenerative, respiratory, other therapeutic areas)
- OTX-2101: Advance IND-enabling work and novel lung-targeting LNP formulation
- HNF4A: Advance lead optimization activities
- Advance obesity program in collaboration with Novo Nordisk
- Delivery: Progress internal LNPs in lung and other high-value tissues*; explore other delivery technologies

PIPELINE & PLATFORM

*Liver, CNS, Joints, Skin and Adipose.

