



Induction of Telomerase & Regeneration (iTR) for Age Reversal

March 29, 2019

Forward Looking Statements

The matters discussed in this presentation include forward looking statements which are subject to various risks, uncertainties, and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results anticipated. Such risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to the success of AgeX Therapeutics and its affiliates in developing new stem cell-based products and technologies; results of clinical trials of such products; the ability of AgeX and its licensees to obtain additional FDA and foreign regulatory approval to market products; competition from products manufactured and sold or being developed by other companies; the price of and demand for such products; the ability of AgeX and its subsidiaries to maintain patent and other intellectual property rights; and the ability of AgeX to raise the capital needed to finance its current and planned operations. Any statements that are not historical fact (including, but not limited to statements that contain words such as "will," "believes," "plans," "anticipates," "expects," "estimates") should also be considered to be forward-looking statements. As actual results may differ materially from the results anticipated in these forward-looking statements they should be evaluated together with the many uncertainties that affect the business of AgeX and its other subsidiaries, particularly those mentioned in the cautionary statements found in AgeX's Securities and Exchange Commission filings. AgeX disclaims any intent or obligation to update these forward-looking statements.

Product Pipeline

	Pre-Clinical	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III/Pivotal
THERAPEUTICS				
AGEX-BAT1 (Brown Adipocytes)	T2D			
AGEX-VASC1 (Vascular Progenitors)	MI			
AGEX-iTR1547 (NCE in hydrogel)	CHF			
Renelon™ (Repurposed Drug)	510(k)	510(k) Clearance		
RESEARCH PRODUCTS		Marketed Research Products		
Universal cGMP ES Cells, Cytiva				
DATABASE PRODUCTS		Marketed NGS Interpretation		
GeneCards/LM Discovery				
CANCER DIAGNOSTICS & THERAPY		To be Partnered for Cancer Dx		
Cancer Stem Cell EFT Dx & Tx				

Product Pipeline

Focus of
Today's
Presentation

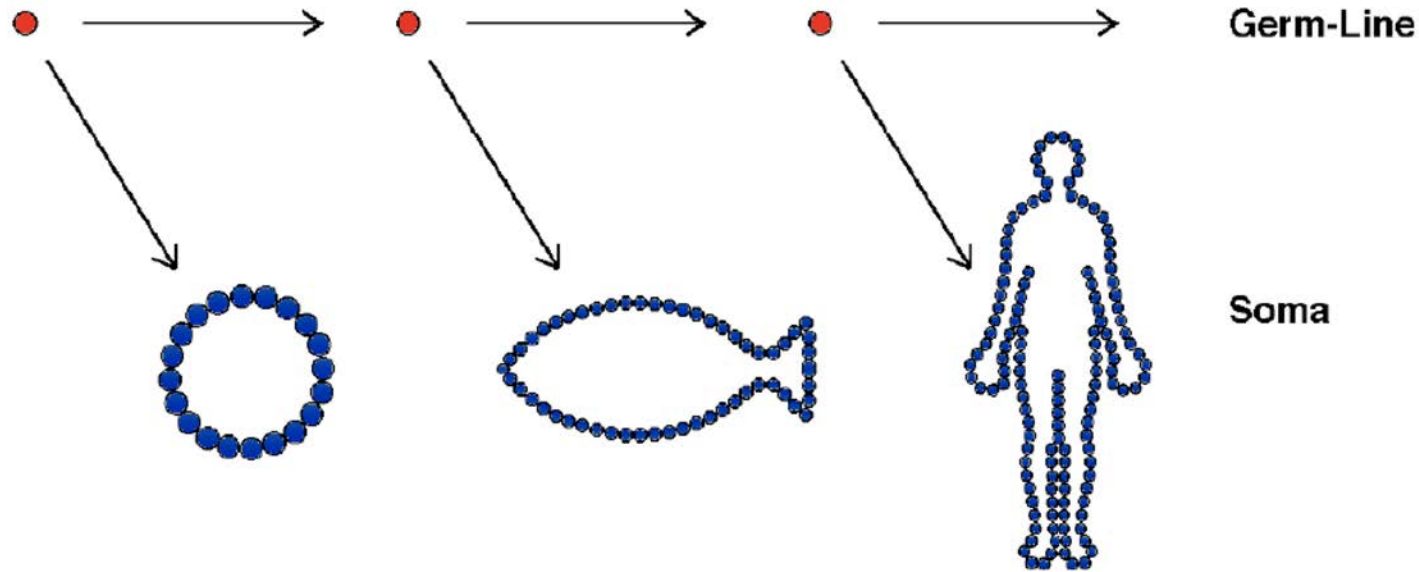


	Pre-Clinical	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III/Pivotal
THERAPEUTICS				
<i>AGEX-BAT1</i> (Brown Adipocytes)	T2D			
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<i>Renelon™</i> (Repurposed Drug)	510(k)	510(k) Clearance		
<i>Scarless Healing</i>				
RESEARCH PRODUCTS				
<i>Universal cGMP ES Cells, Cytiva</i>		Marketed Research Products		
DATABASE PRODUCTS				
<i>GeneCards/LM Discovery</i>		Marketed NGS Interpretation		
CANCER DIAGNOSTICS & THERAPY				
<i>Cancer Stem Cell EFT Dx & Tx</i>		To be Partnered for Cancer Dx		

Identification of Upstream Targets in Aging



Some Initial Observations



- The germ-line is a lineage of cells that created us. They have not aged for billions of years (otherwise we would not be here).
- Aging is a phenomenon unique to the soma, turned on during cell differentiation. It is also completely reversible by, say, SCNT, otherwise cloning wouldn't make animals born young.

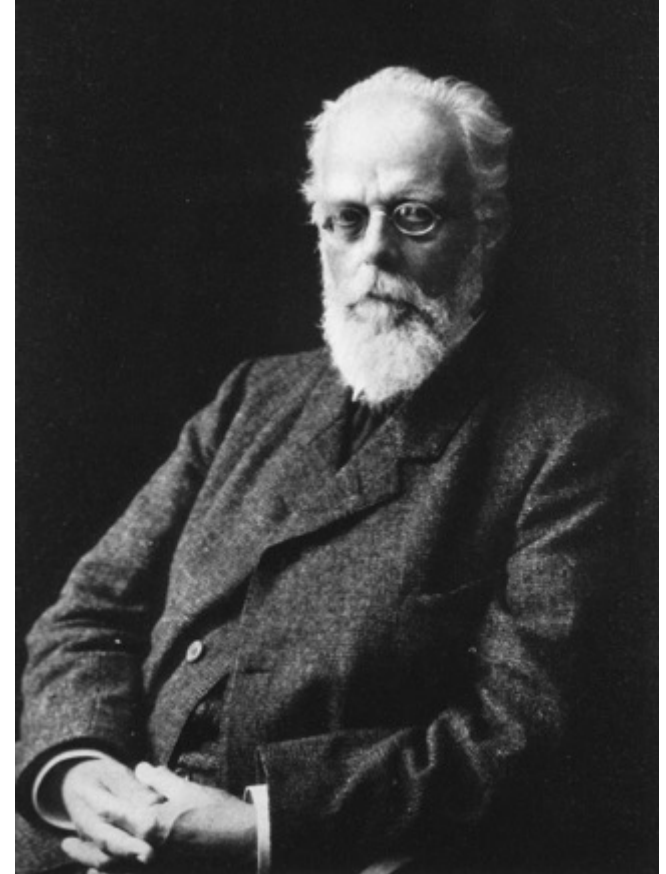
Some Initial Observations

August Weismann's prediction



“Death takes place because a worn-out tissue cannot for ever renew itself, and because a capacity for increase by means of cell-division is not everlasting, but finite.”

- A. Weismann, 1891



Some Initial Observations

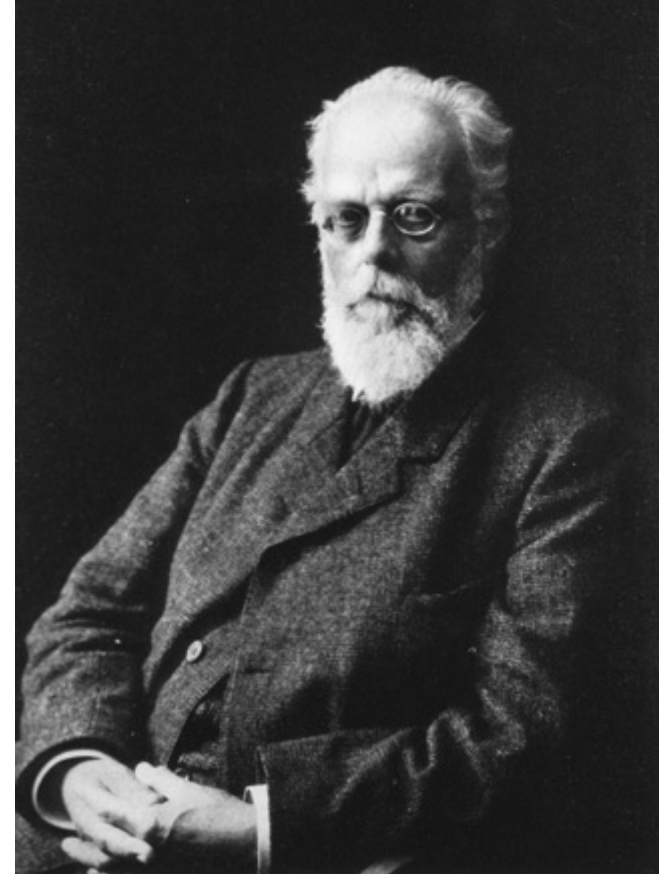
August Weismann's prediction

Repression of
Regeneration



“Death takes place because a worn-out tissue cannot for ever renew itself, and because a capacity for increase by means of cell-division is not everlasting, but finite.”

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Some Initial Observations

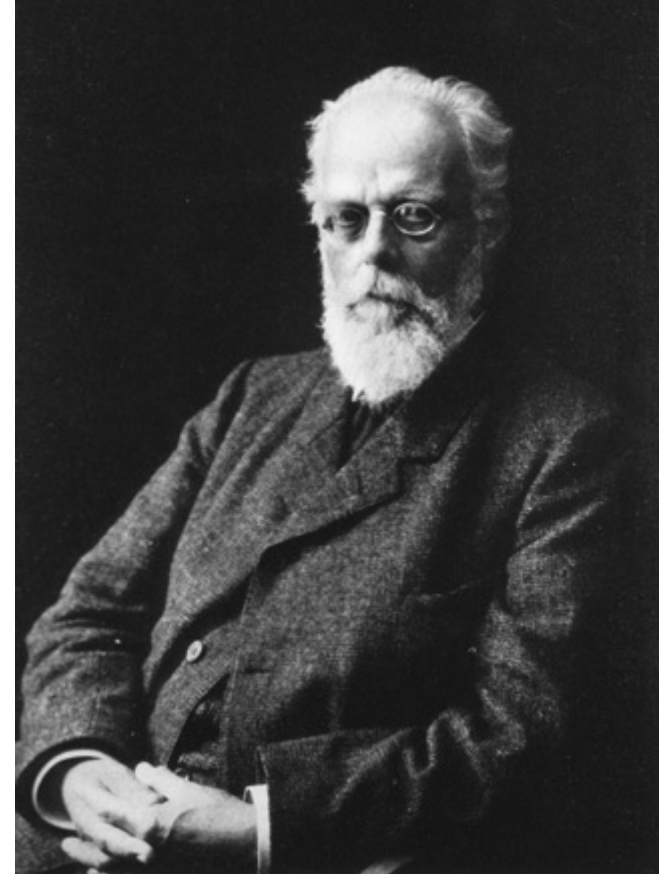
August Weismann's prediction

Repression of
Replicative
Immortality



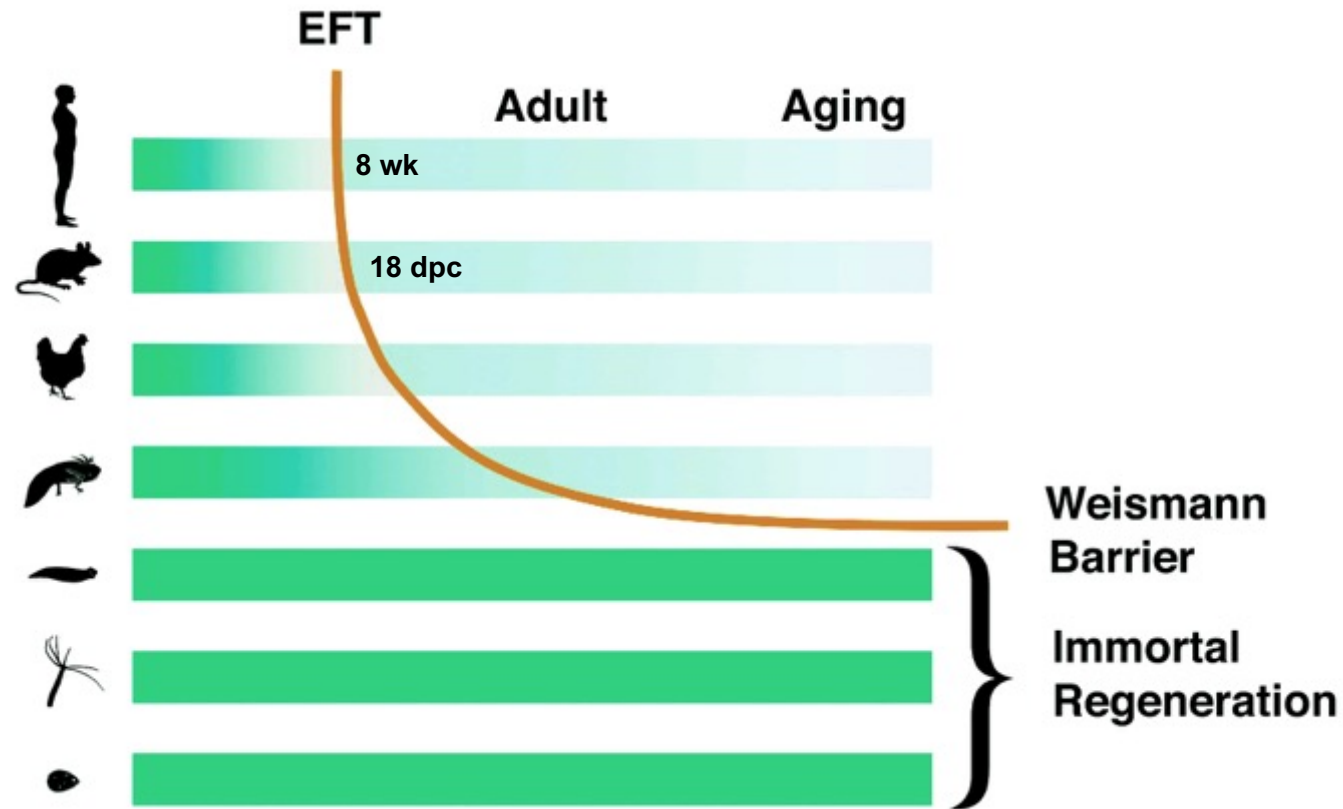
“Death takes place because a worn-out tissue cannot for ever renew itself, and because a capacity for increase by means of cell-division is not everlasting, but finite.”

- A. Weismann, 1891



Some Initial Observations

Profound regeneration in humans is restricted to embryonic development

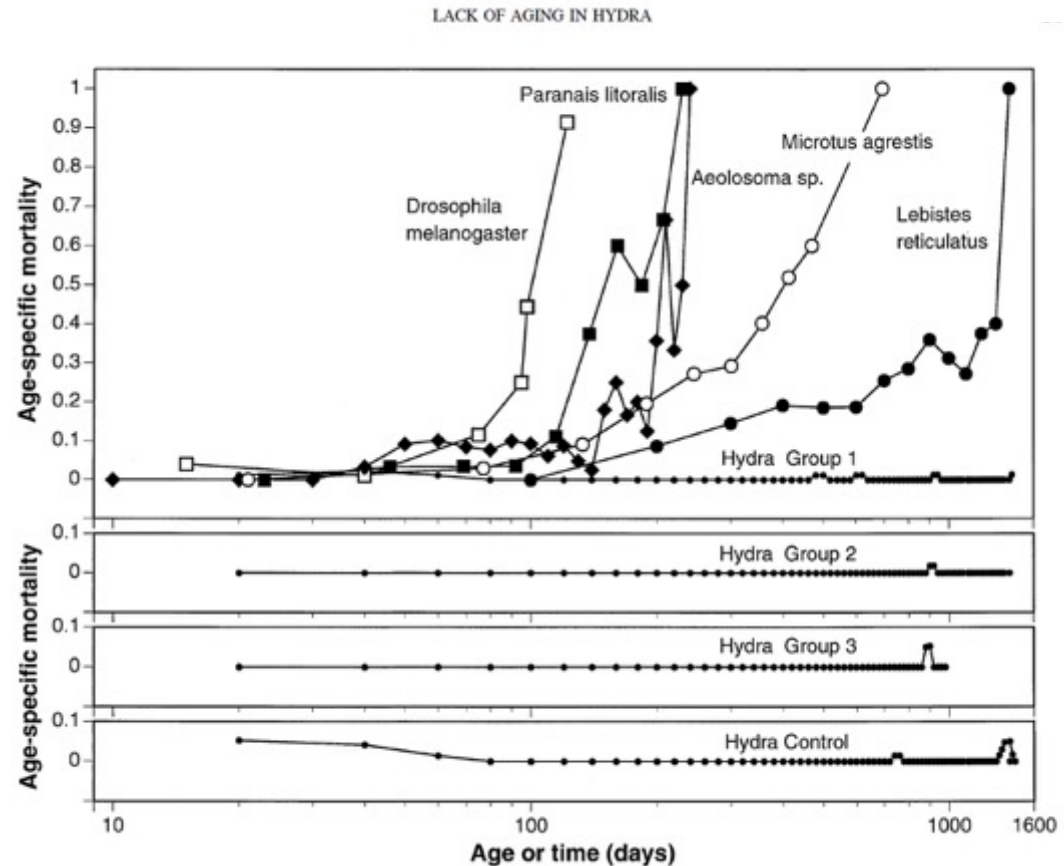


Some Initial Observations

Animals with somatic cells that have both replicative immortality and profound regenerative potential often don't age:

Some examples are:

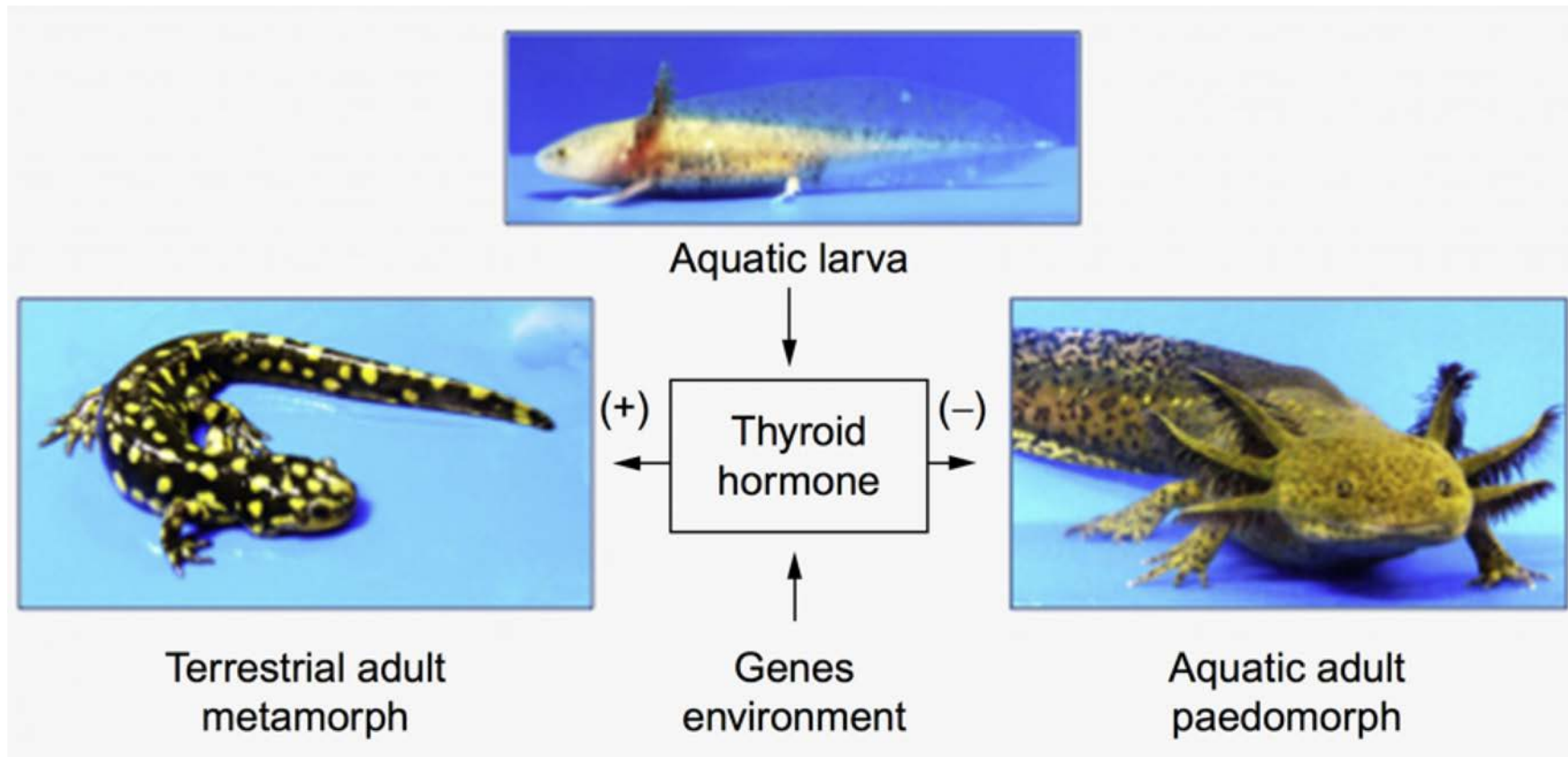
- Hydra (data right)
(*Exp Geront* 1998 33 (3) 217–225)
- Planaria
(*Ageing Res Rev* 2014 16:66-82)
- Lobsters
(*FEBS Lett* 1998 13;439(1-2):143-6)



Experimental Gerontology, Vol. 33, No. 3, pp. 217–225, 1998

Some Initial Observations

Axolotls display a heterochronic arrest in an embryonic (larval) state throughout life, probably the basis of regenerative potential.



Current Topics in Developmental Biology, Volume 103:229

Some Initial Observations

The Concept of Genetically-Programmed Aging

PLEIOTROPY, NATURAL SELECTION, AND THE EVOLUTION OF SENESCENCE ¹

GEORGE C. WILLIAMS

Michigan State University

Received February 26, 1957

Some Initial Observations

The Nature of the Antagonistic Pleiotropy



Genes whose expression/lack of expression early in life confers a survival benefit, but late in life results in aging and mortality of the soma

Research Strategy Utilized by AgeX

Weismann's theory of a developmental restriction of immortal traits in the mortal soma combined with Williams' theory of antagonistic pleiotropy suggests the following:

- We are looking for molecular changes that occur during the shift from the immortal regenerative to mortal non-regenerative somatic cells
- Those changes re-emerging in cancer are priority targets for investigation

AgeX Discovery Strategy

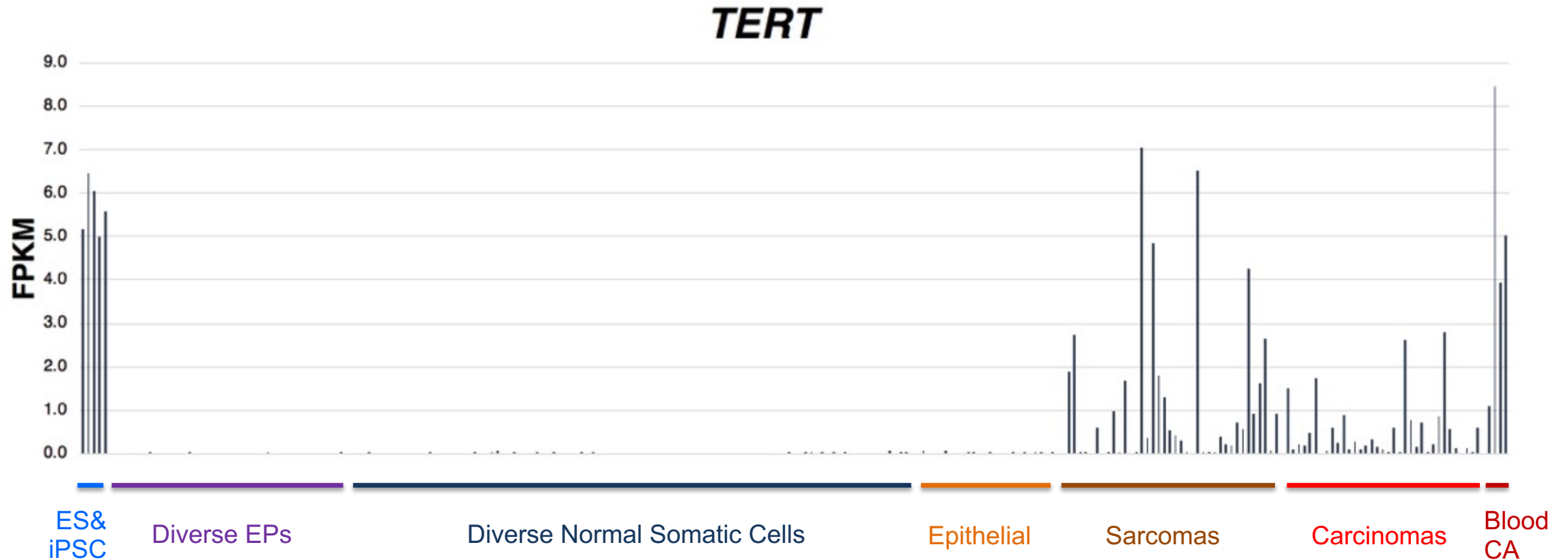


RNA PROTEIN DNA

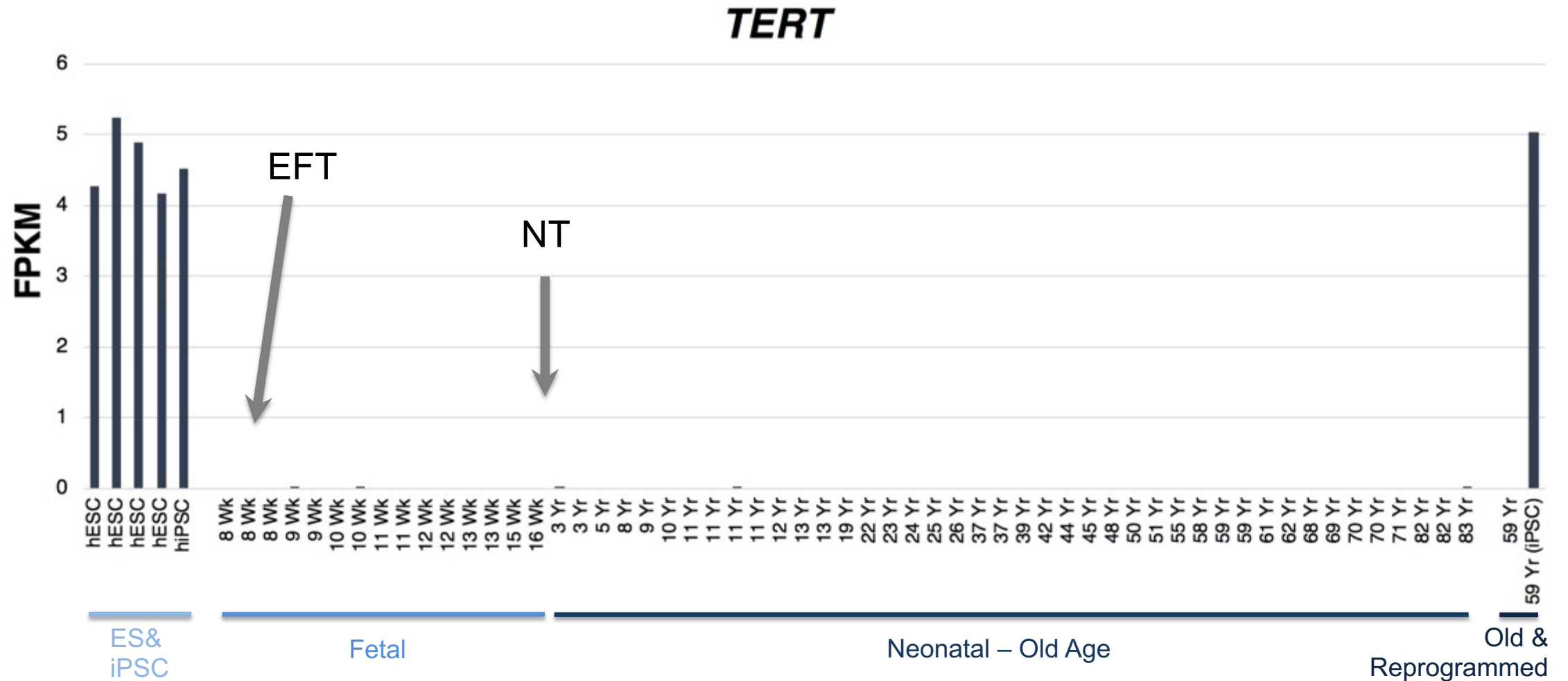
Microarray RNA-seq Acomys Proteome Metabolome Seahorse BIS Methylome ChIP-seq Hi-C ATAC

SCREEN FOR PATTERN
OF ANTAGONISTIC PLEIOTROPY

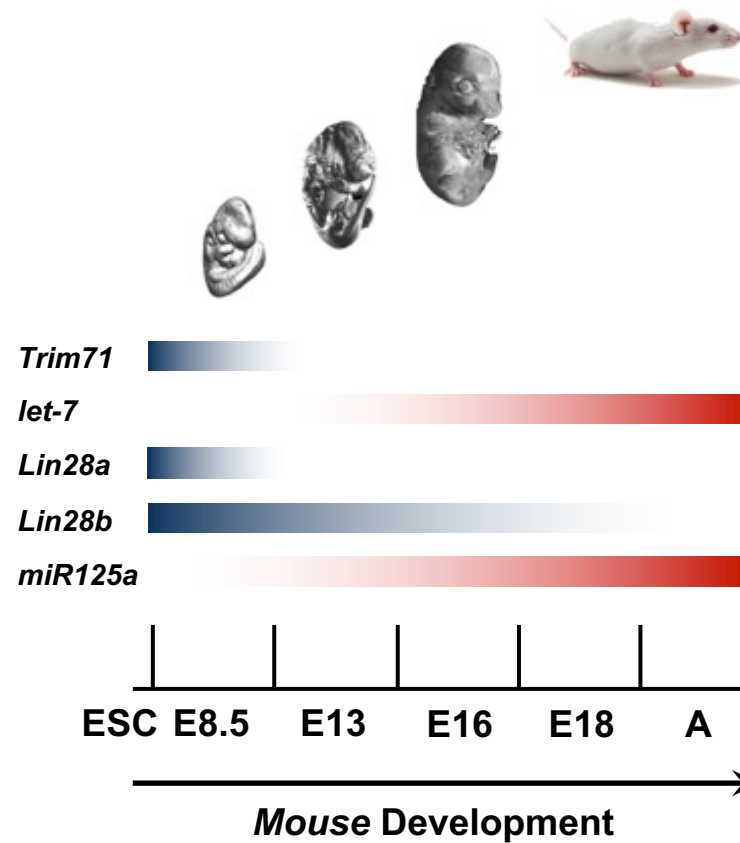
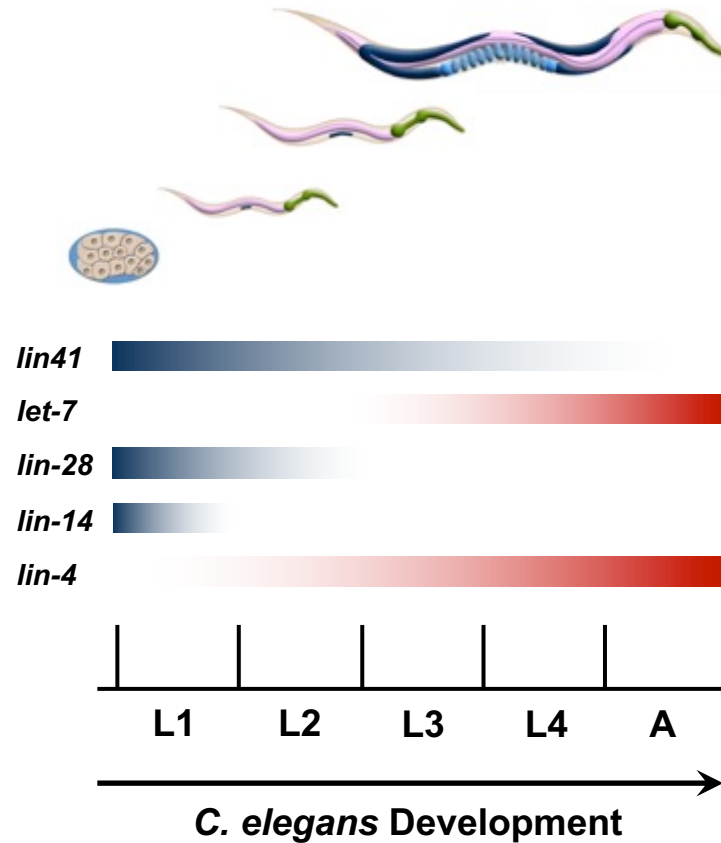
Expression of the Immortalizing Gene Telomerase



Expression of the Immortalizing Gene Telomerase



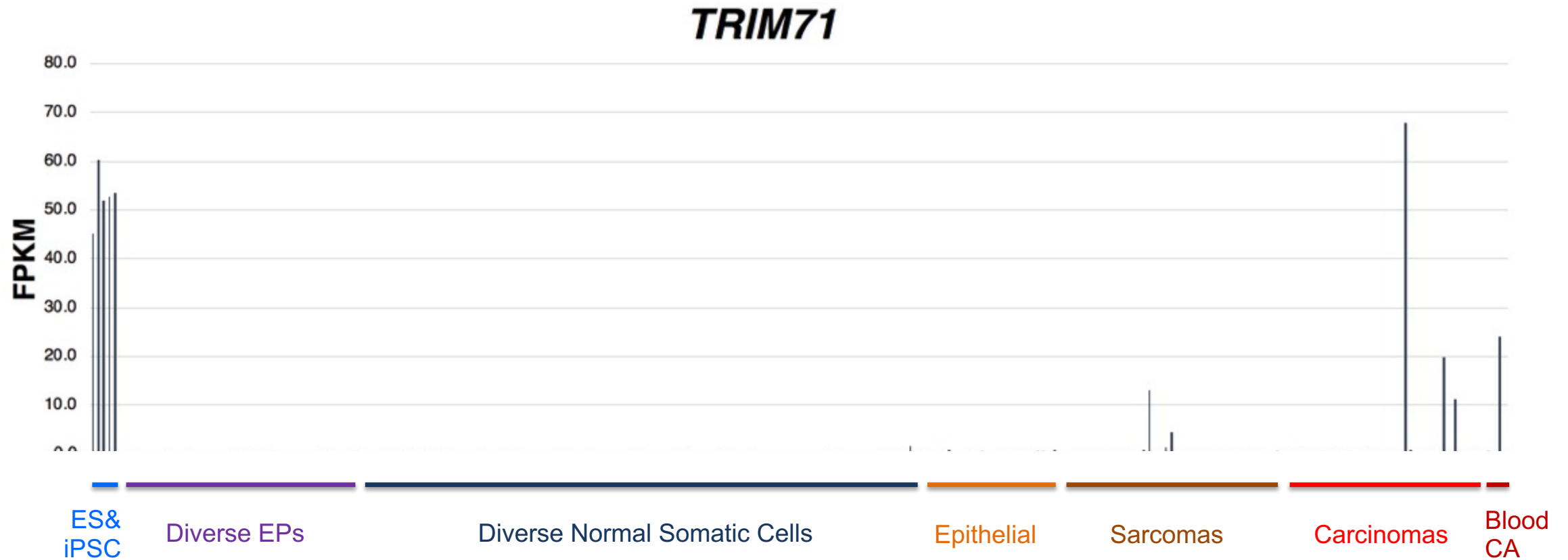
The Role of Small Temporal RNAs in Developmental Timing



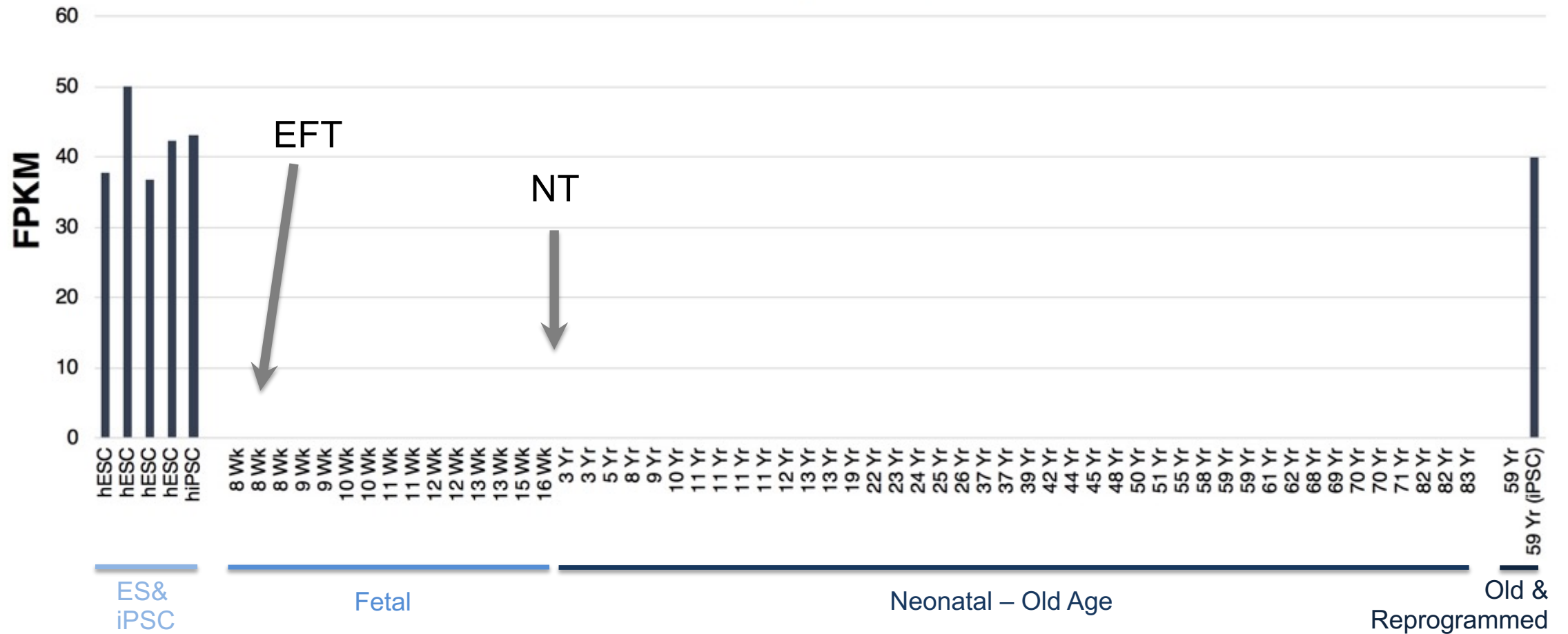
Human?

Adapted from Ouchi Y, Yamamoto J, Iwamoto T (2014) PLOS ONE 9(2): e88086.

TRIM71 (LIN41)



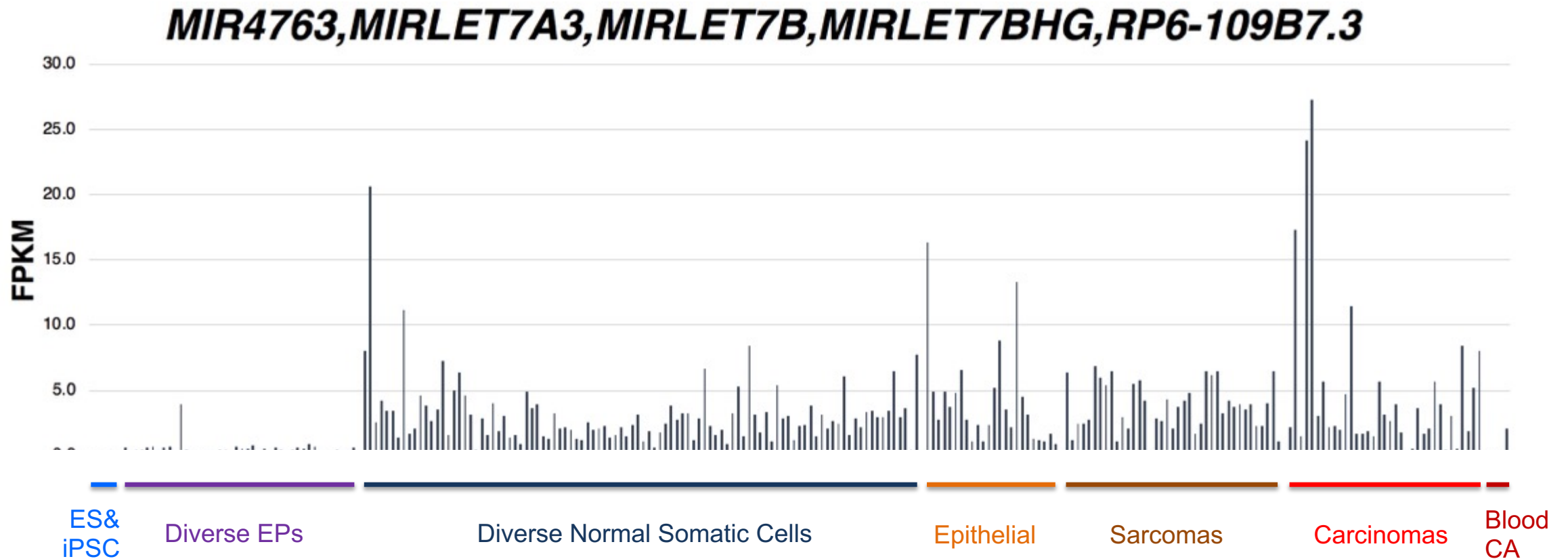
TRIM71 (LIN41)



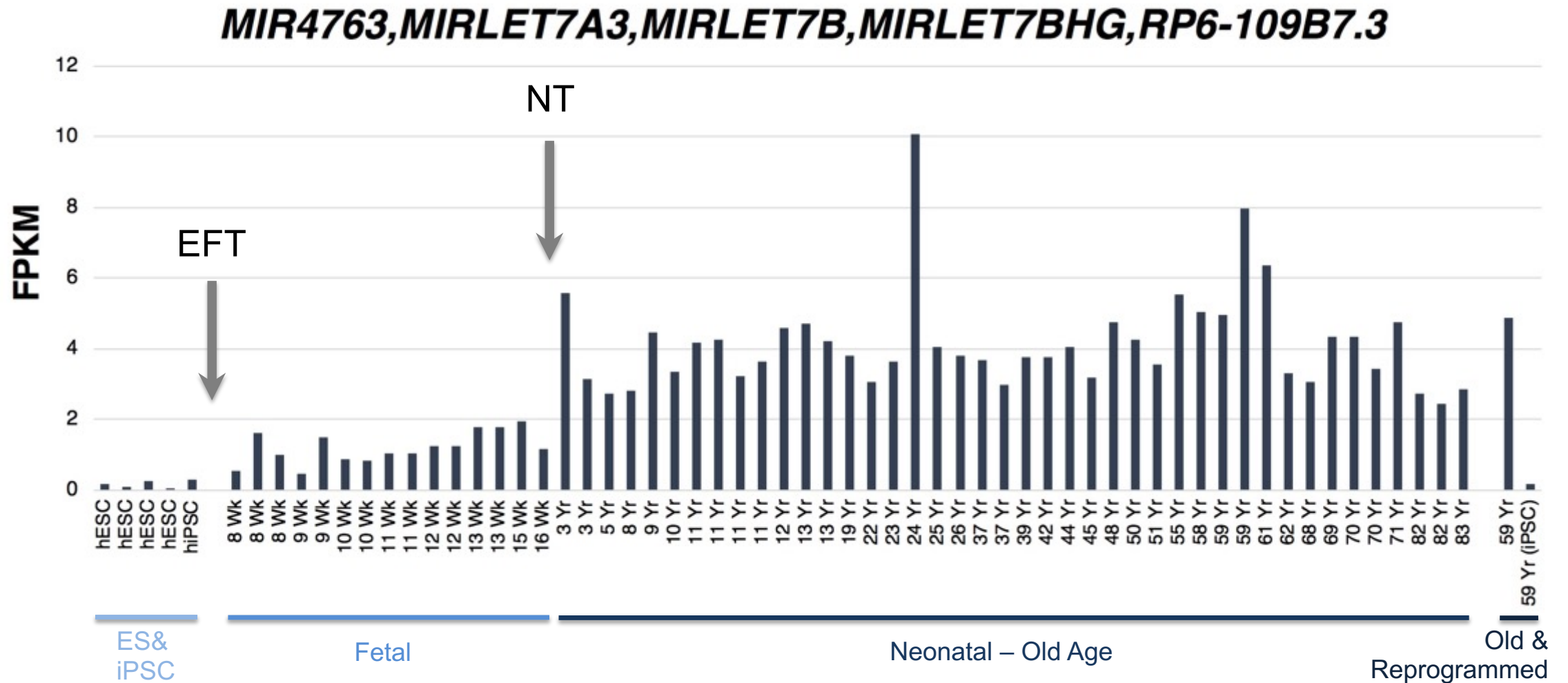
Developmental Restriction



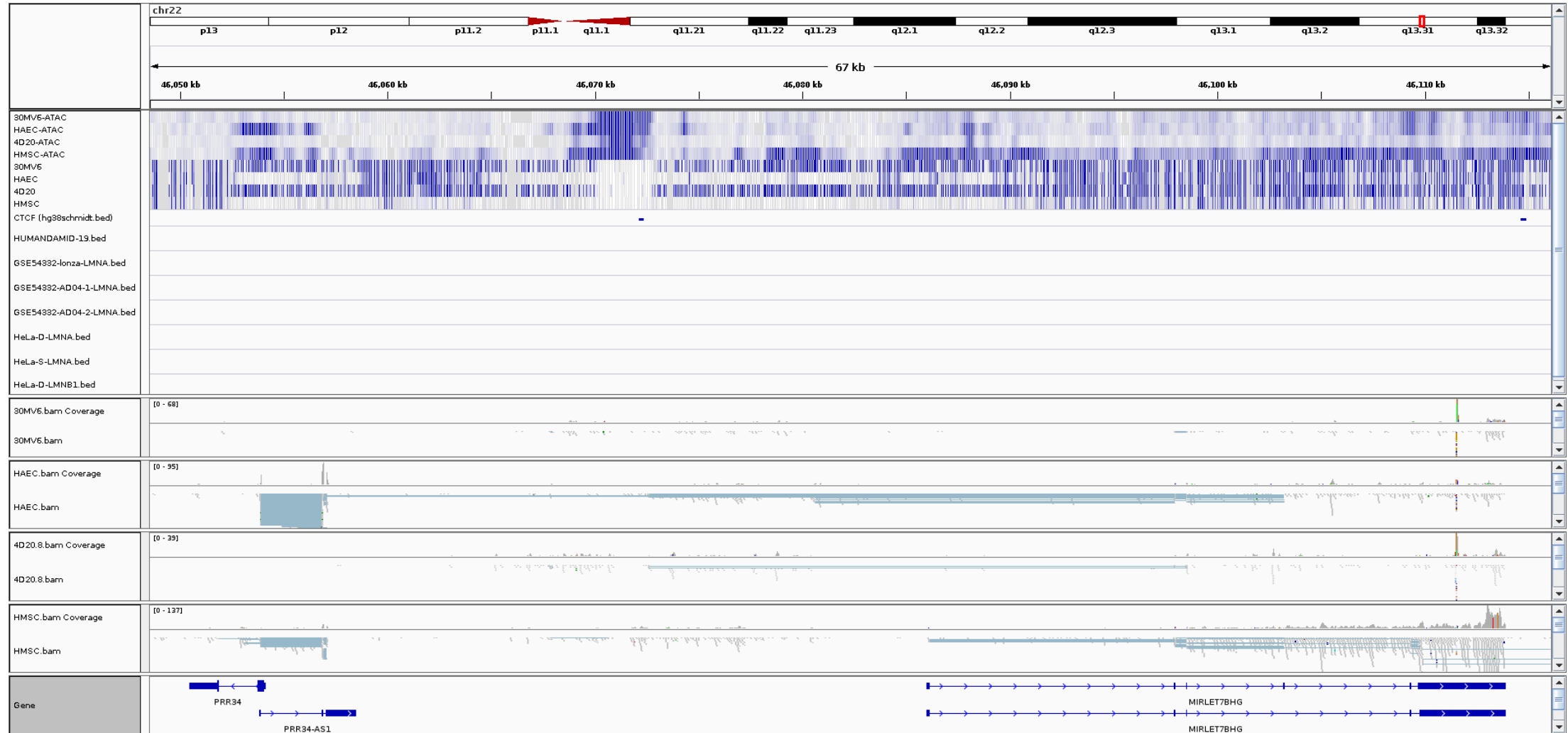
MIRLET7B Locus (chr22:46039839-46114113)



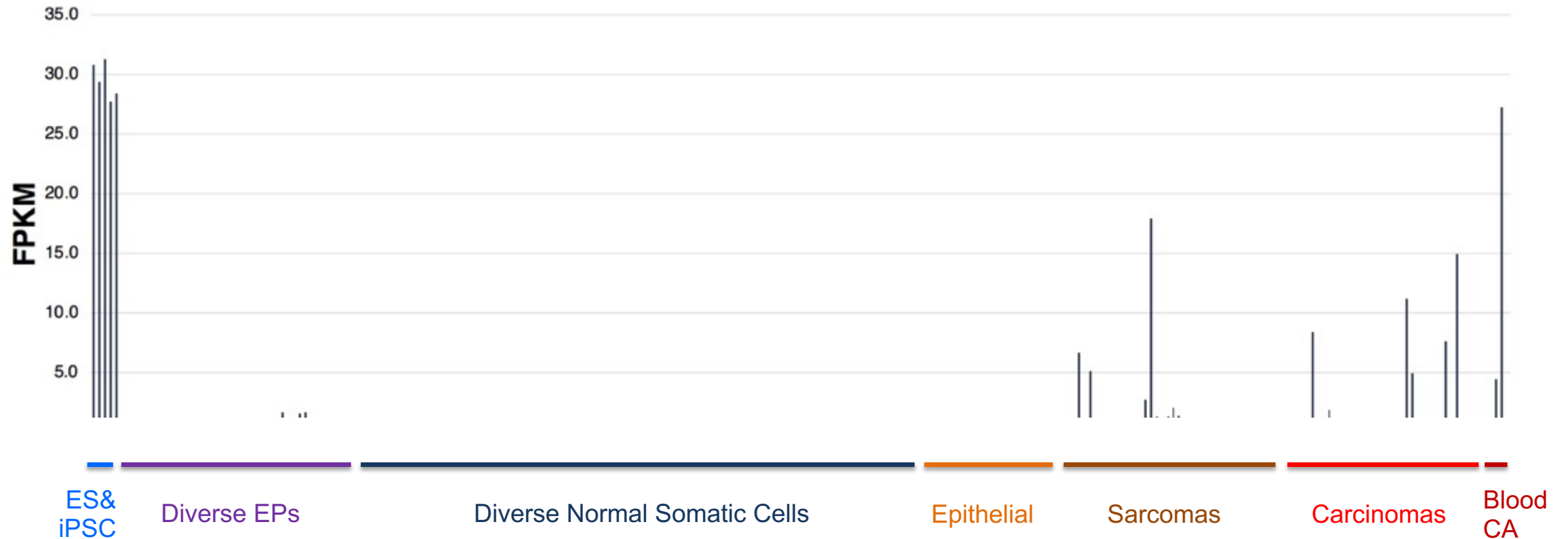
MIRLET7B Locus (chr22:46039839-46114113)



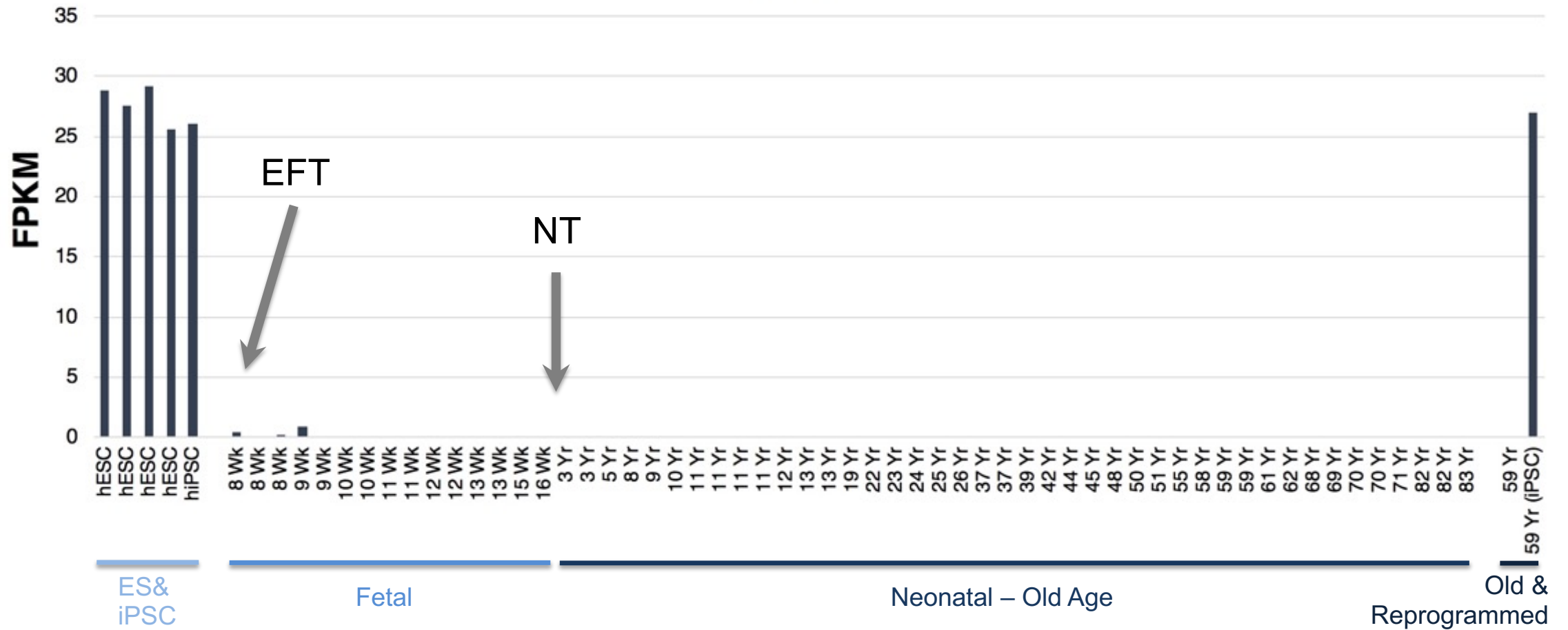
MIR4763,MIRLET7A3,MIRLET7B,MIRLET7BHG,RP6-109B7.3



LIN28B



LIN28B

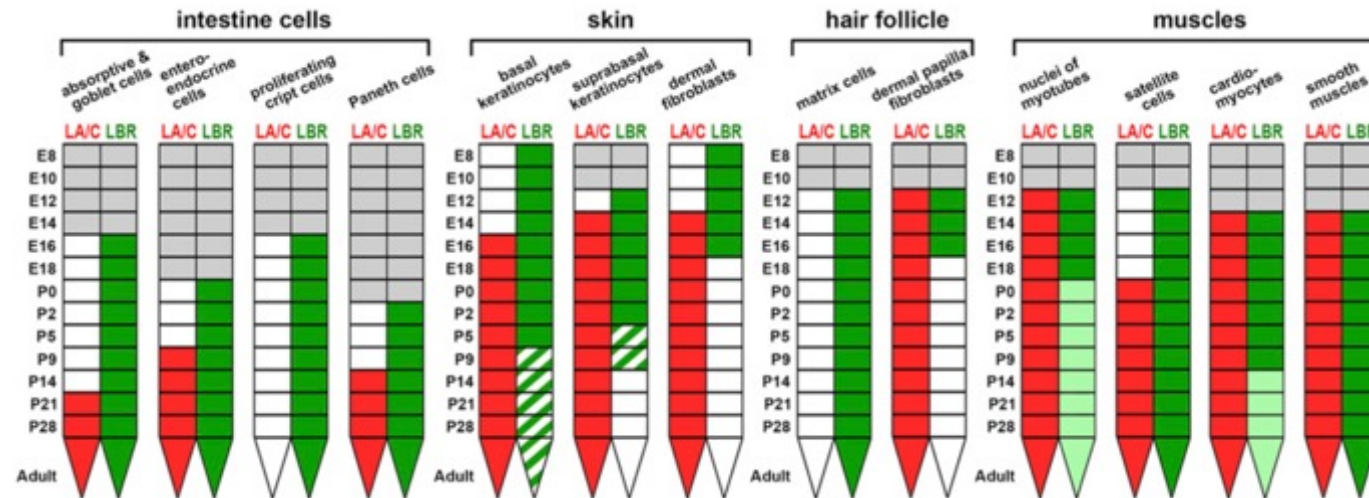


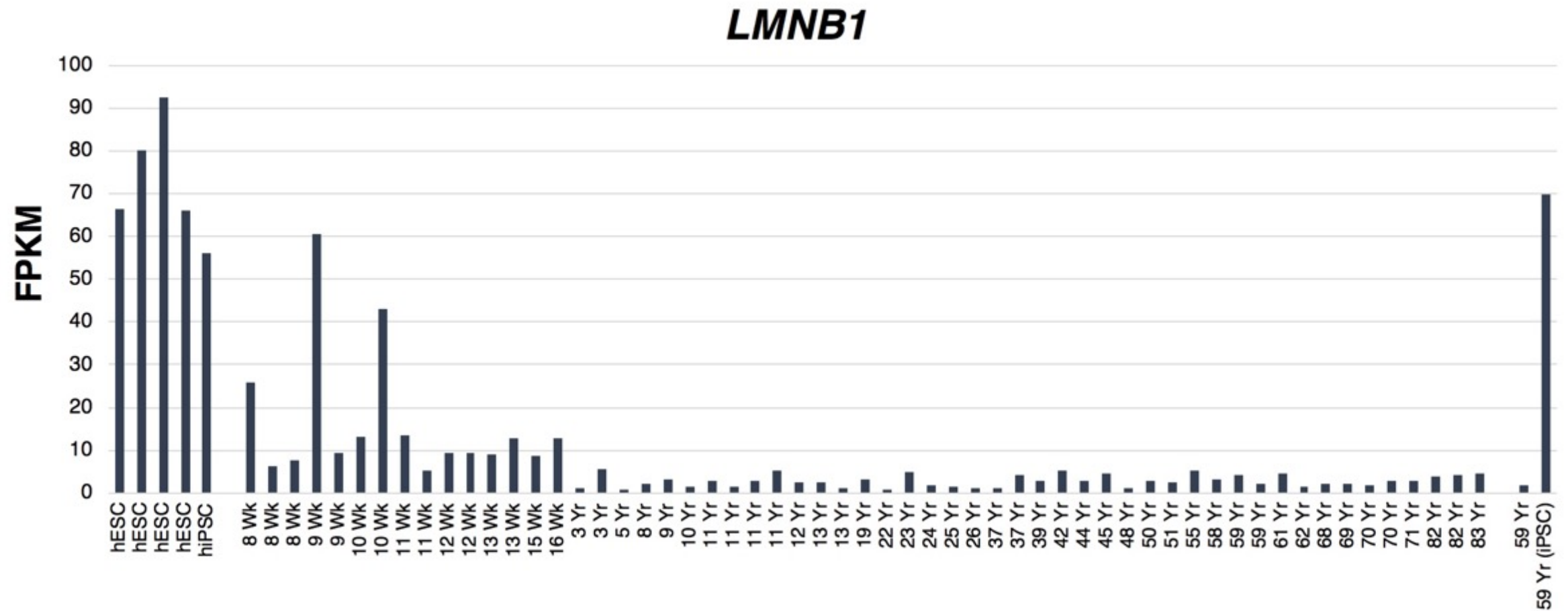
Role of LMNA in Somatic Restriction

Timeline (Protein Levels):

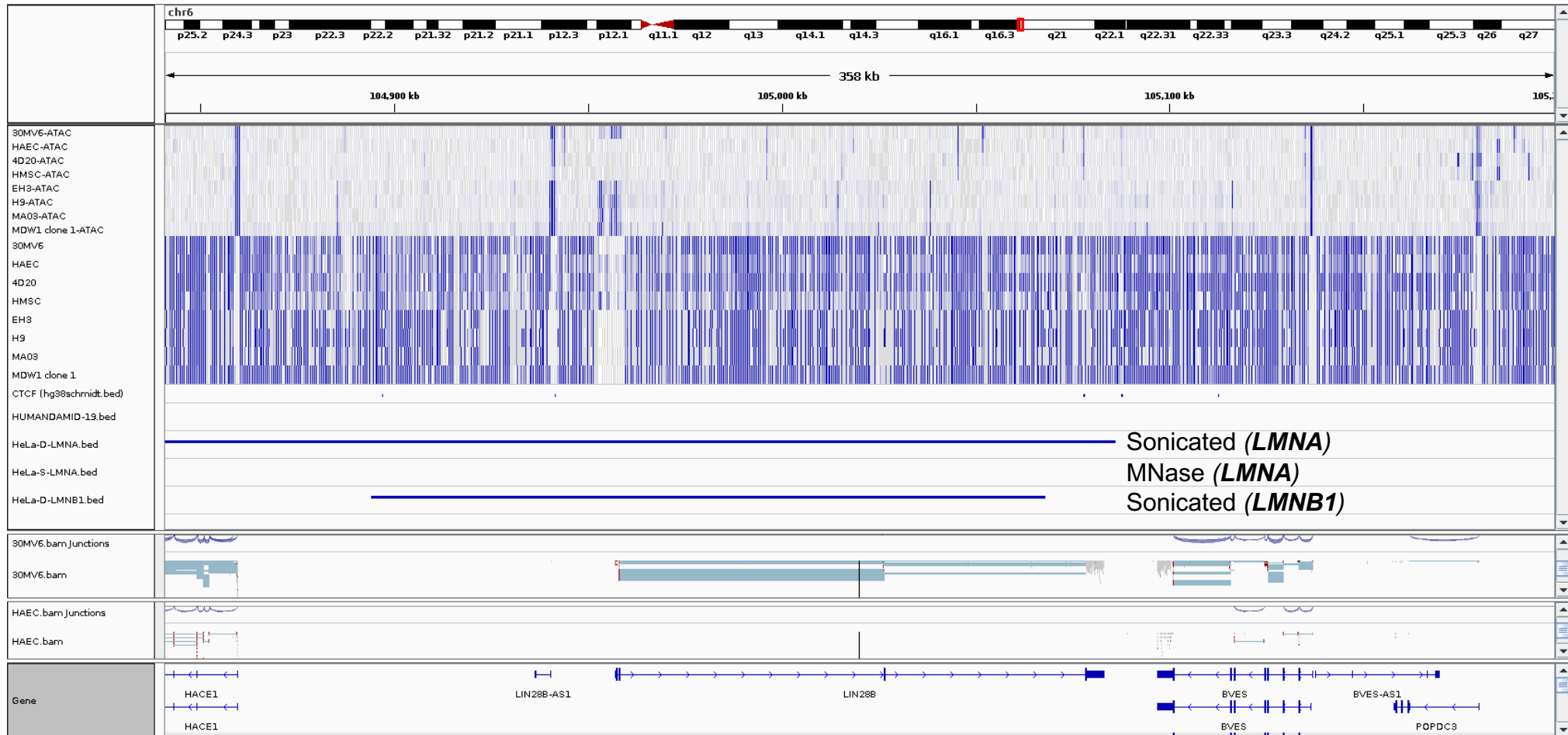
LBR and Lamin A/C Sequentially Tether Peripheral Heterochromatin and Inversely Regulate Differentiation

Irina Solovei,¹ Audrey S. Wang,^{2,3} Katharina Thanisch,¹ Christine S. Schmidt,¹ Stefan Krebs,⁴ Monika Zwerger,⁵ Tatiana V. Cohen,⁶ Didier Devys,⁷ Roland Foisner,⁸ Leo Peichl,⁹ Harald Herrmann,⁵ Helmut Blum,⁴ Dieter Engelkamp,¹⁰ Colin L. Stewart,^{2,3,*} Heinrich Leonhardt,^{1,*} and Boris Joffe^{1,*} *Cell* (2013) 152, 584–598

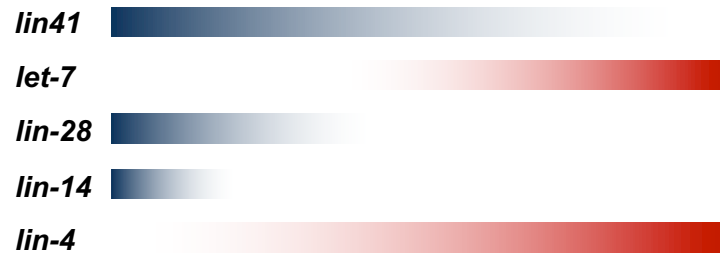




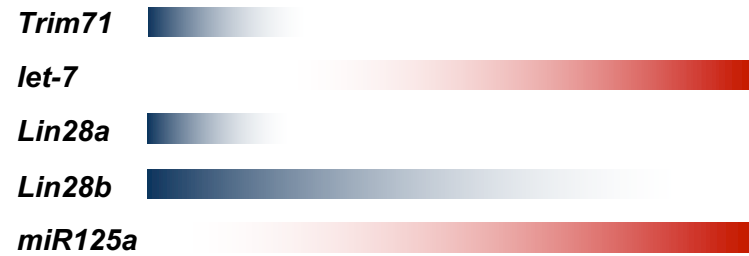
LIN28B ATAC, BIS, ChIP-Seq, & RNA-Seq



The Role of Small Temporal RNAs in Developmental Timing



C. elegans Development



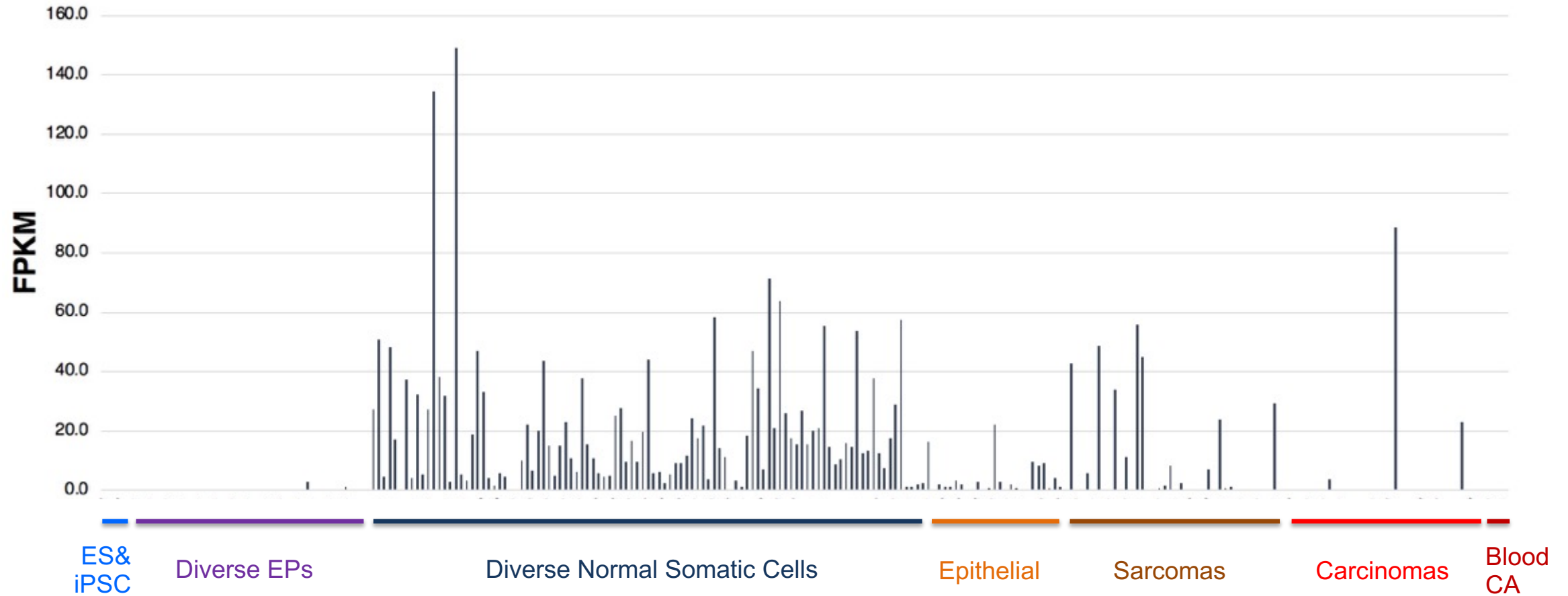
Mouse Development



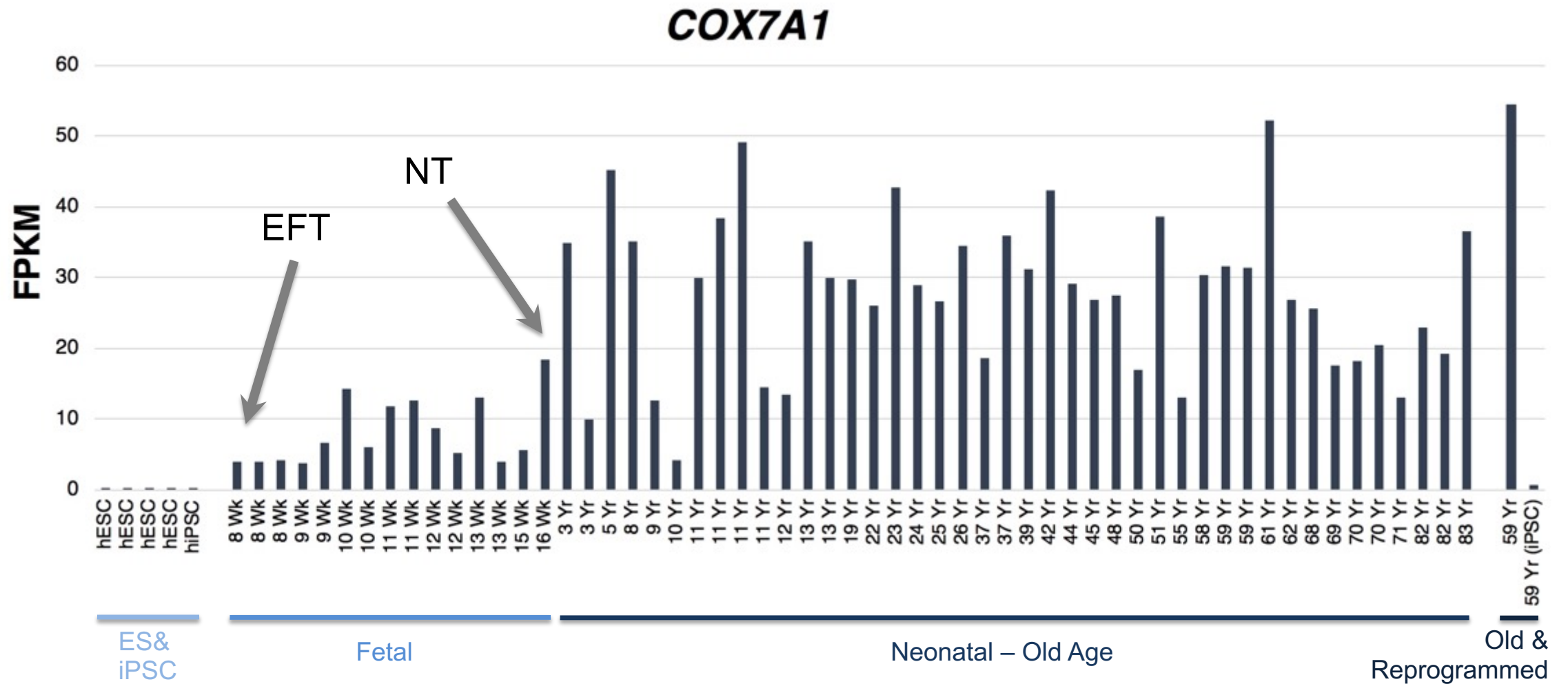
Human Development

COX7A1

COX7A1



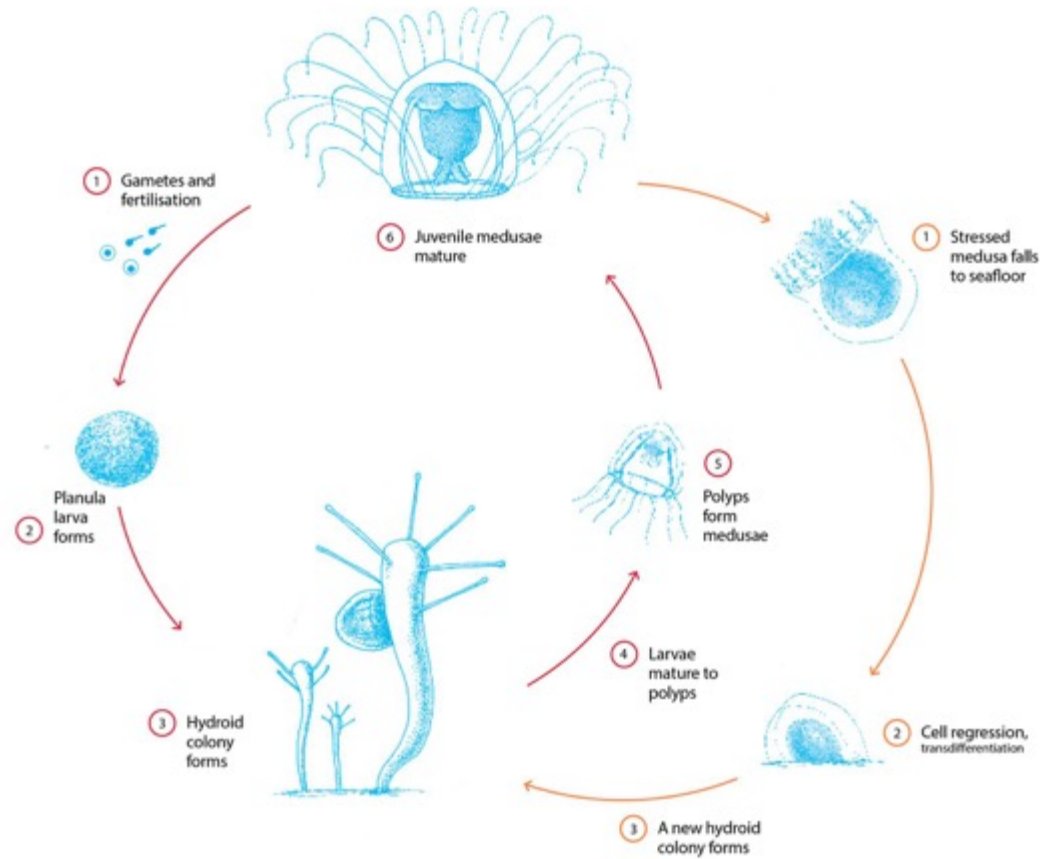
COX7A1



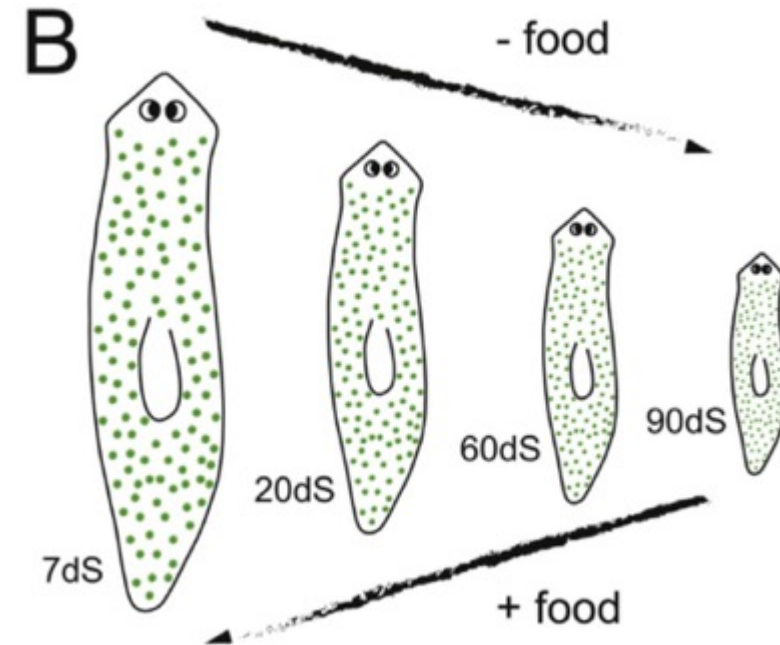
Developmental Restriction



Feast/Famine & Regeneration



<https://www.nzgeo.com/stories/the-jellyfish-that-wouldnt-die/>



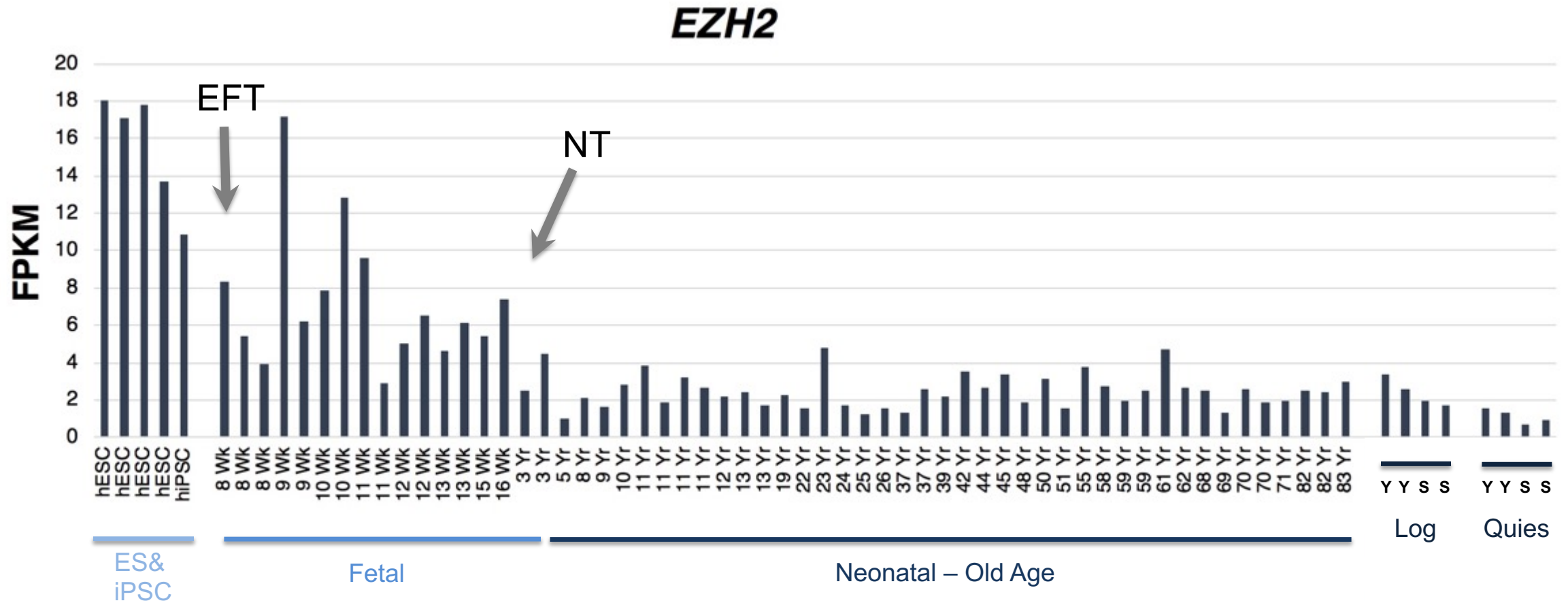
Felix, D.A. et al, *Semin in Cell & Dev Biol* 87 (2019) 169–181

Feast/Famine & Regeneration

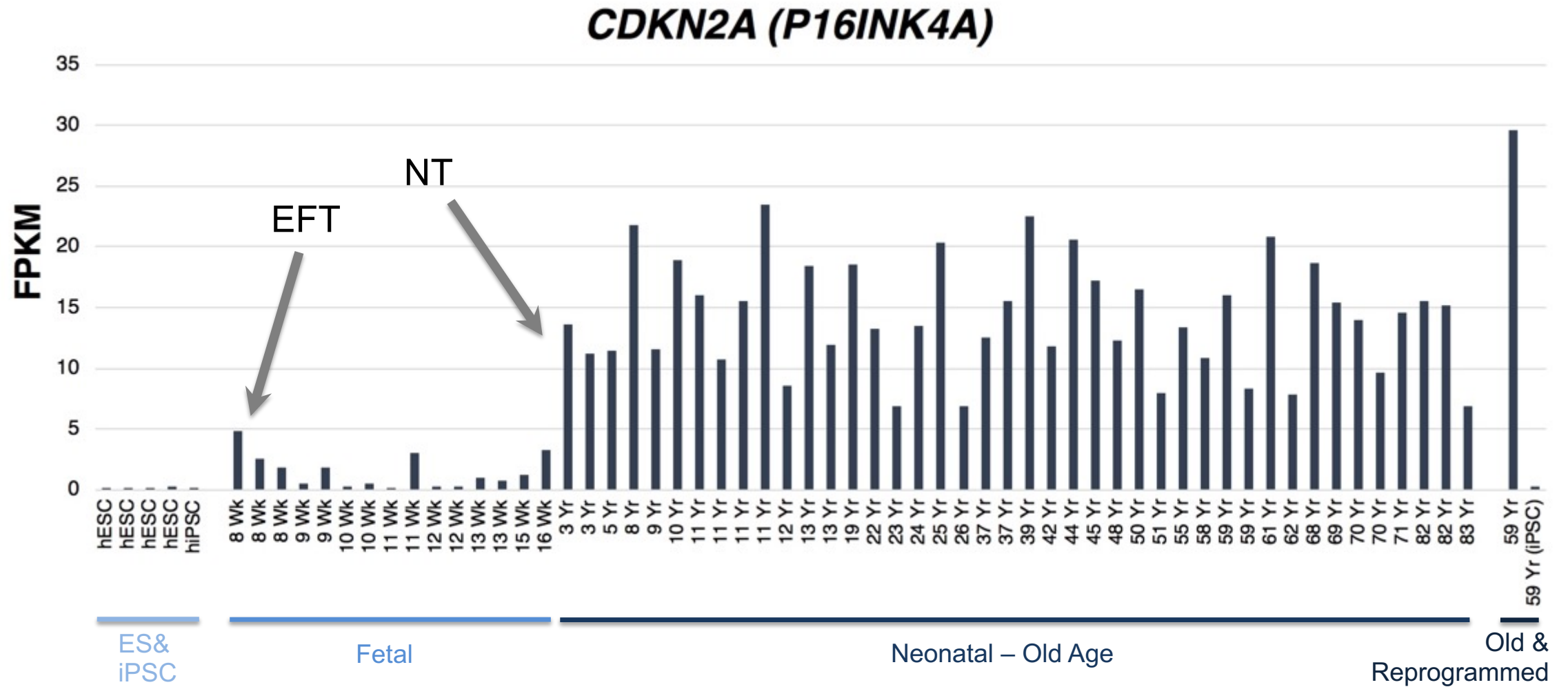
Thesis: Mammals retain limited facultative regeneration to survive feast/famine, can regress & regenerate primarily fat and muscle depending on availability of nutrition

- Dietary restriction (DR) de-represses regeneration and as a result, facilitates lifespan extension
- Mammalian DR-regeneration is regulated in part by changes in the H3K27Ac/H3K27me3 ratio that is in turn regulated by onco-metabolites/PRC
- This explains, at least in part, the observations relating to NAD, sirtuins, etc on lifespan in numerous model organisms

EZH2 - PcG Histone H3 lysine-27 methyltransferase

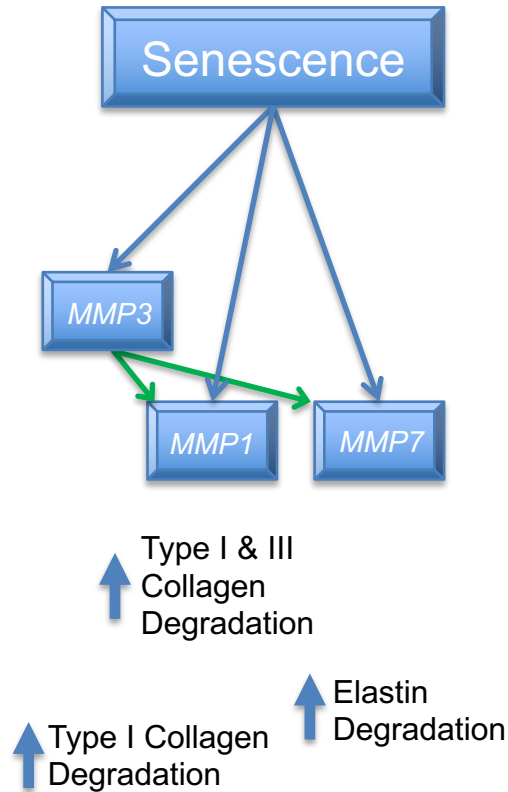
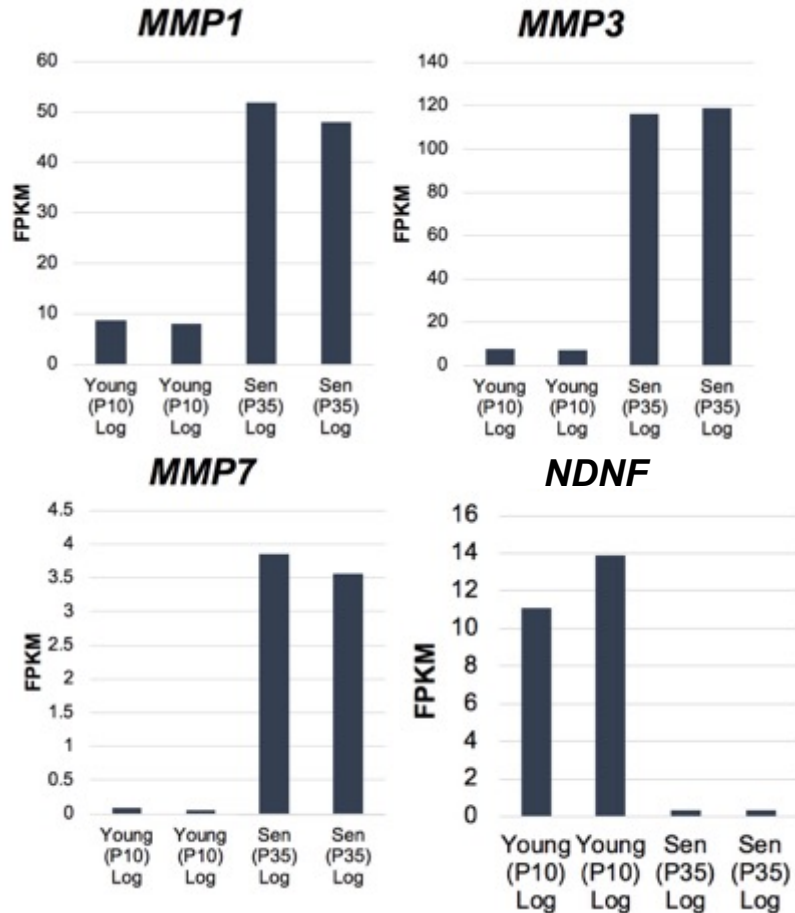


CDKN2A



The Hatchetmen – The Senescent Secretome

Senescent cells may induce tissue degeneration



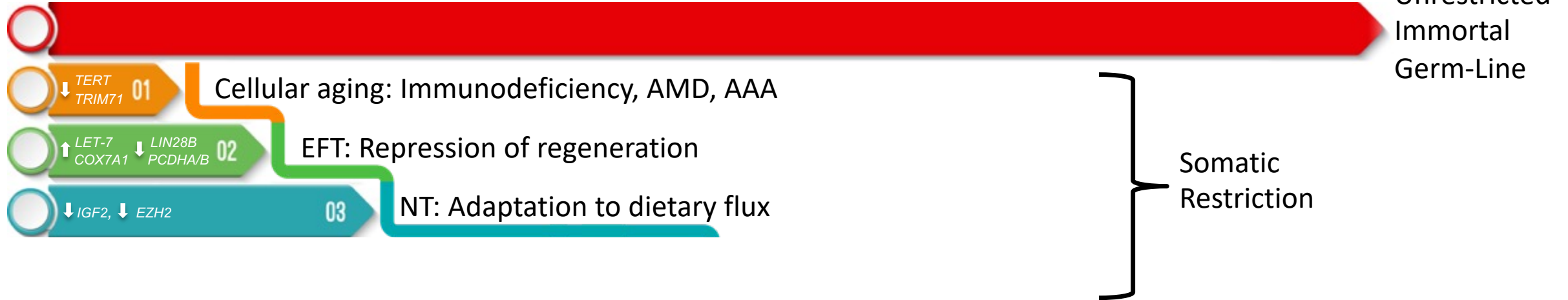
Cutis Laxa



Age 16

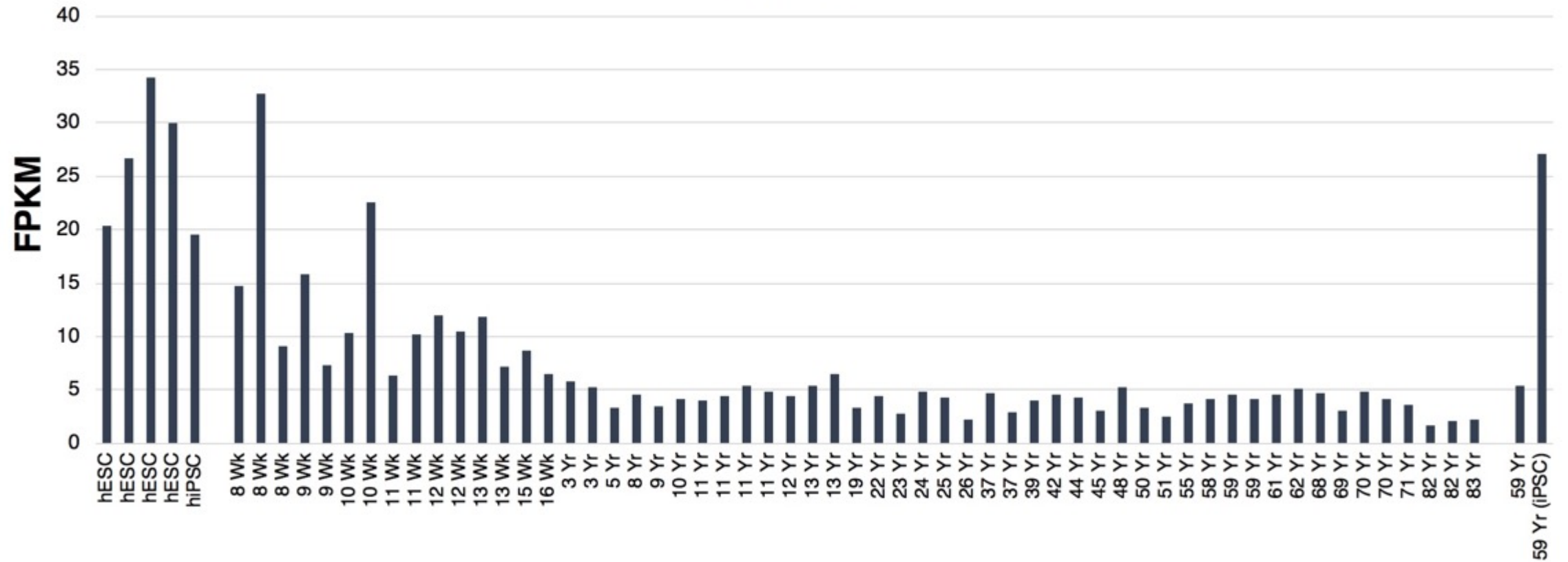
Age 50

Developmental Restriction



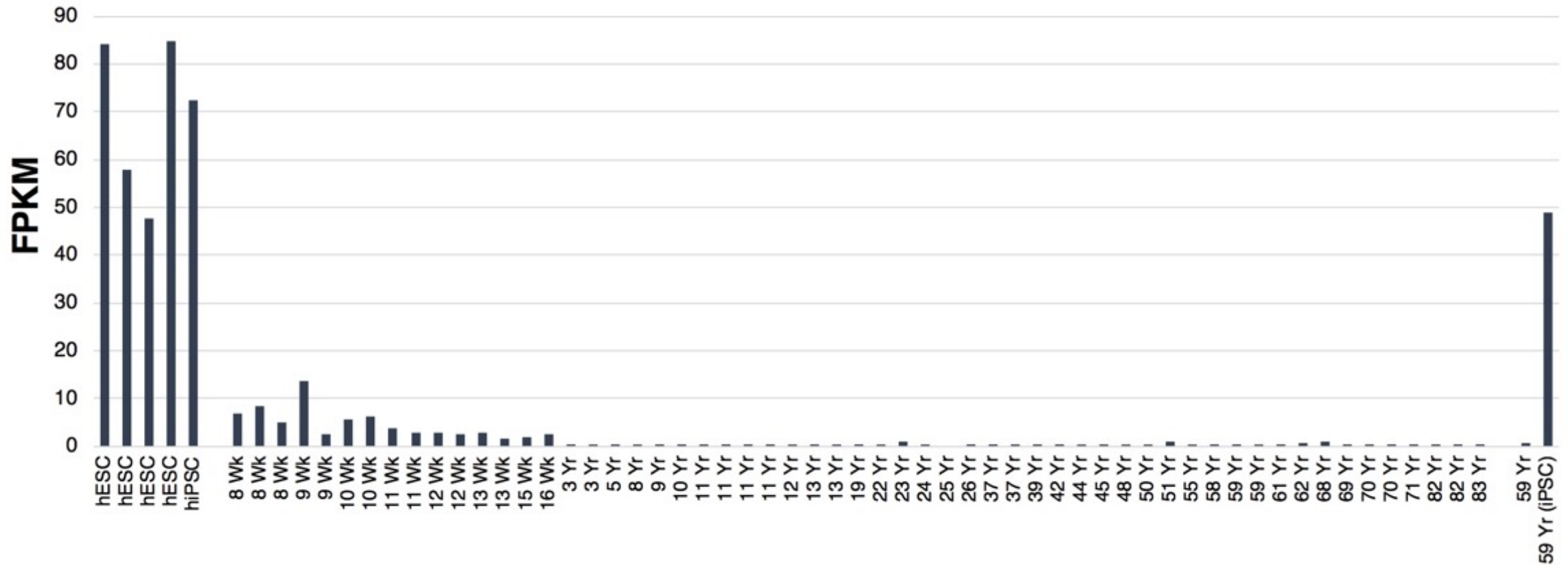
Developmental Restriction - Hippo

TEAD4

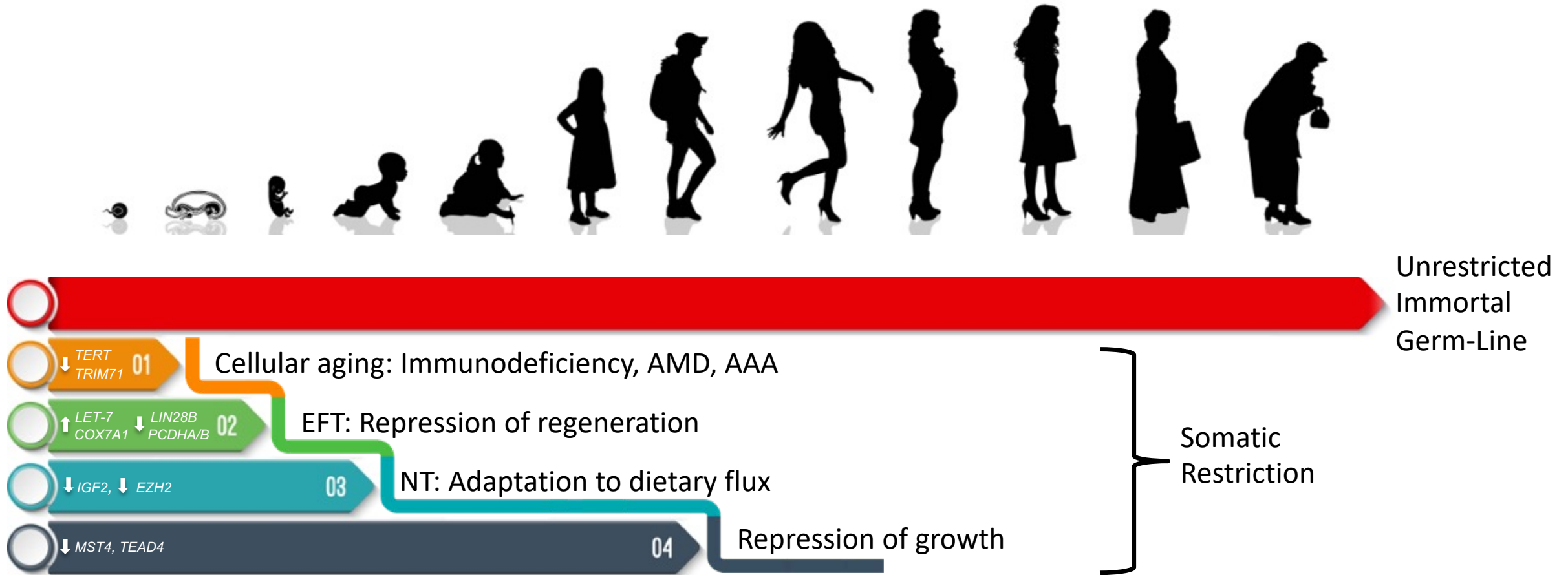


Developmental Restriction - Hippo

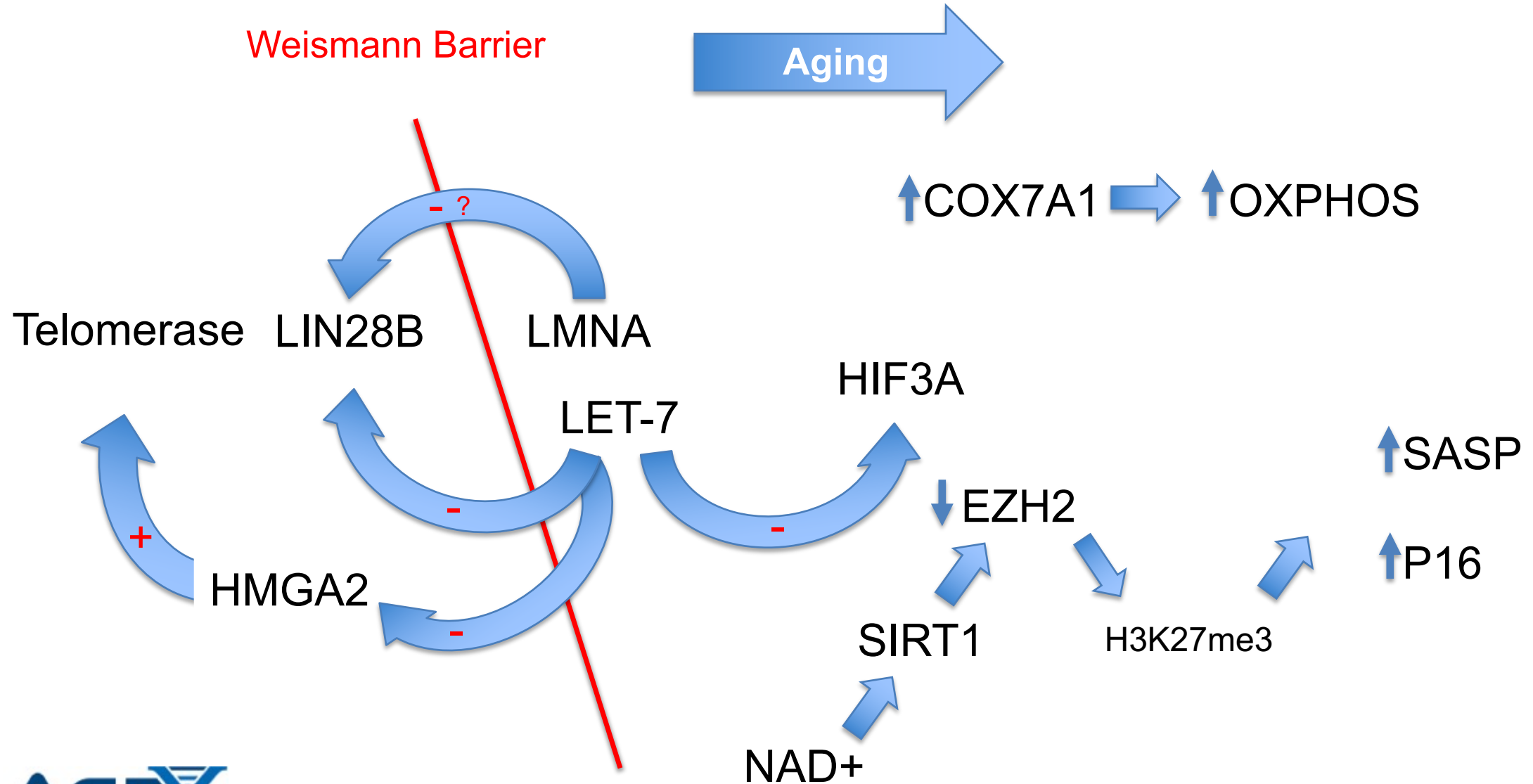
MST4



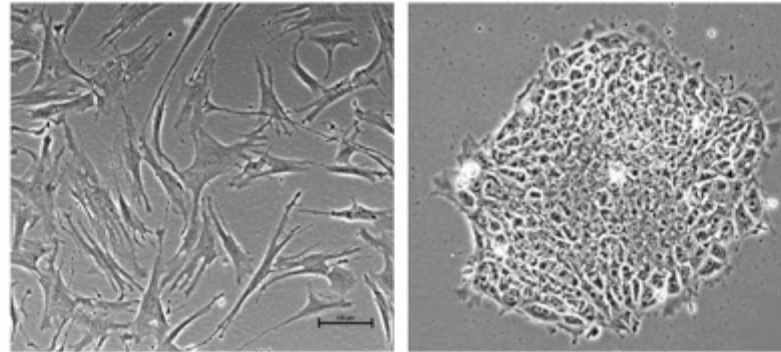
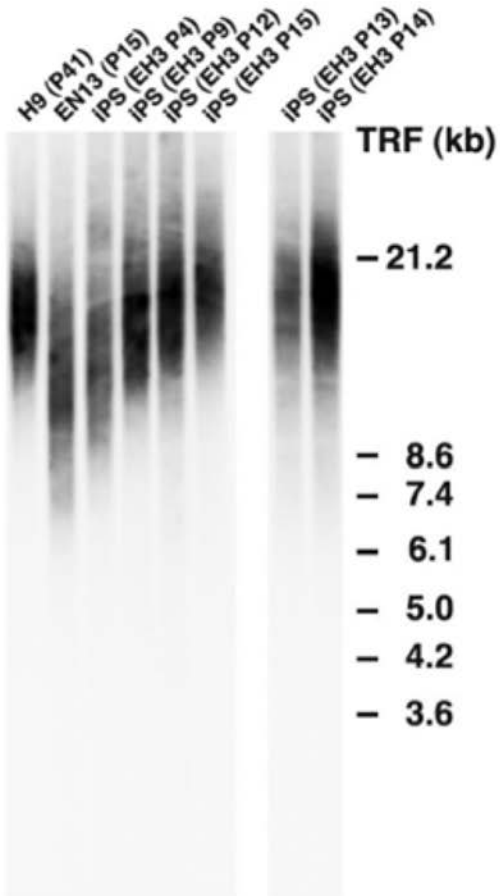
Developmental Restriction



Summary of Pathways

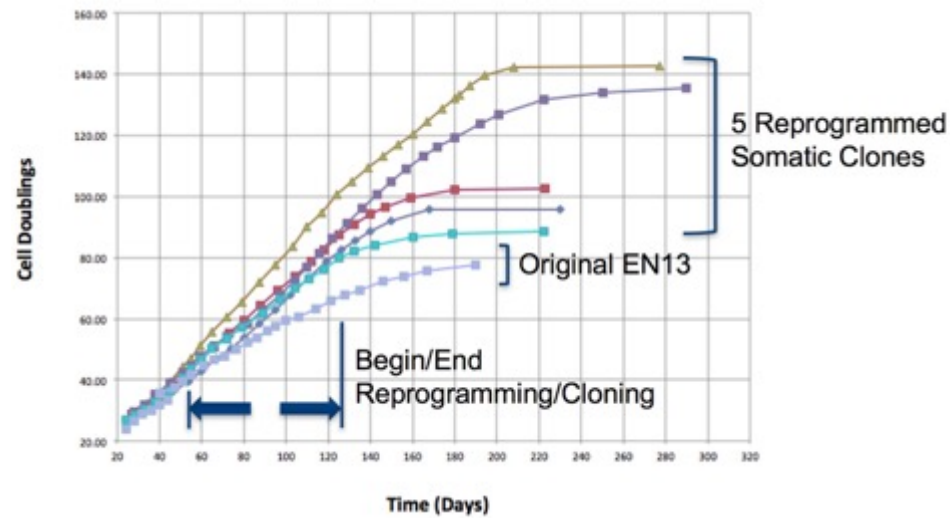


Reprogramming the Aging of Human Cells



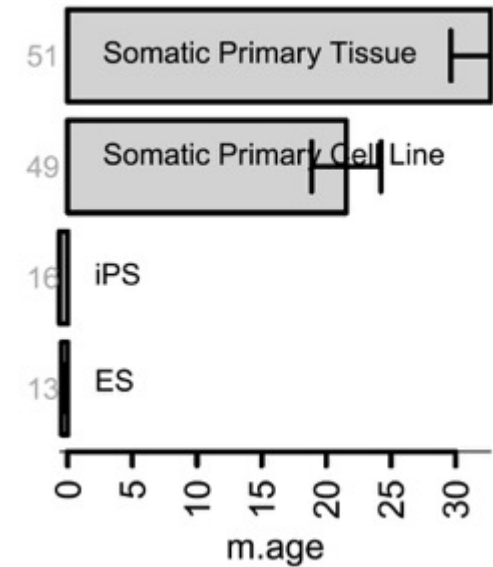
Skin Fibroblasts

iPS Cells



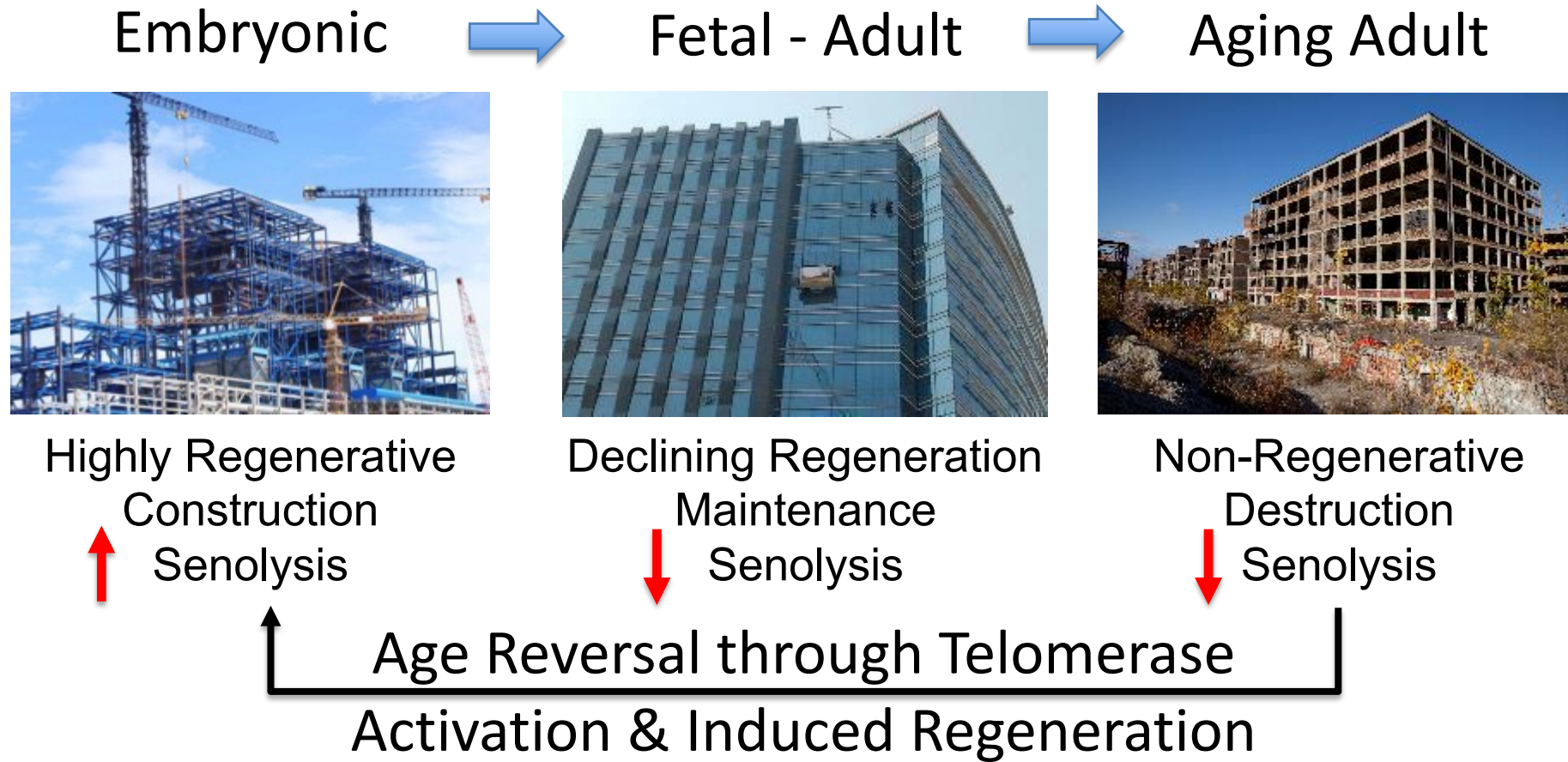
Reprogramming Methylation Age

A Data 77 $p = 1e-14$

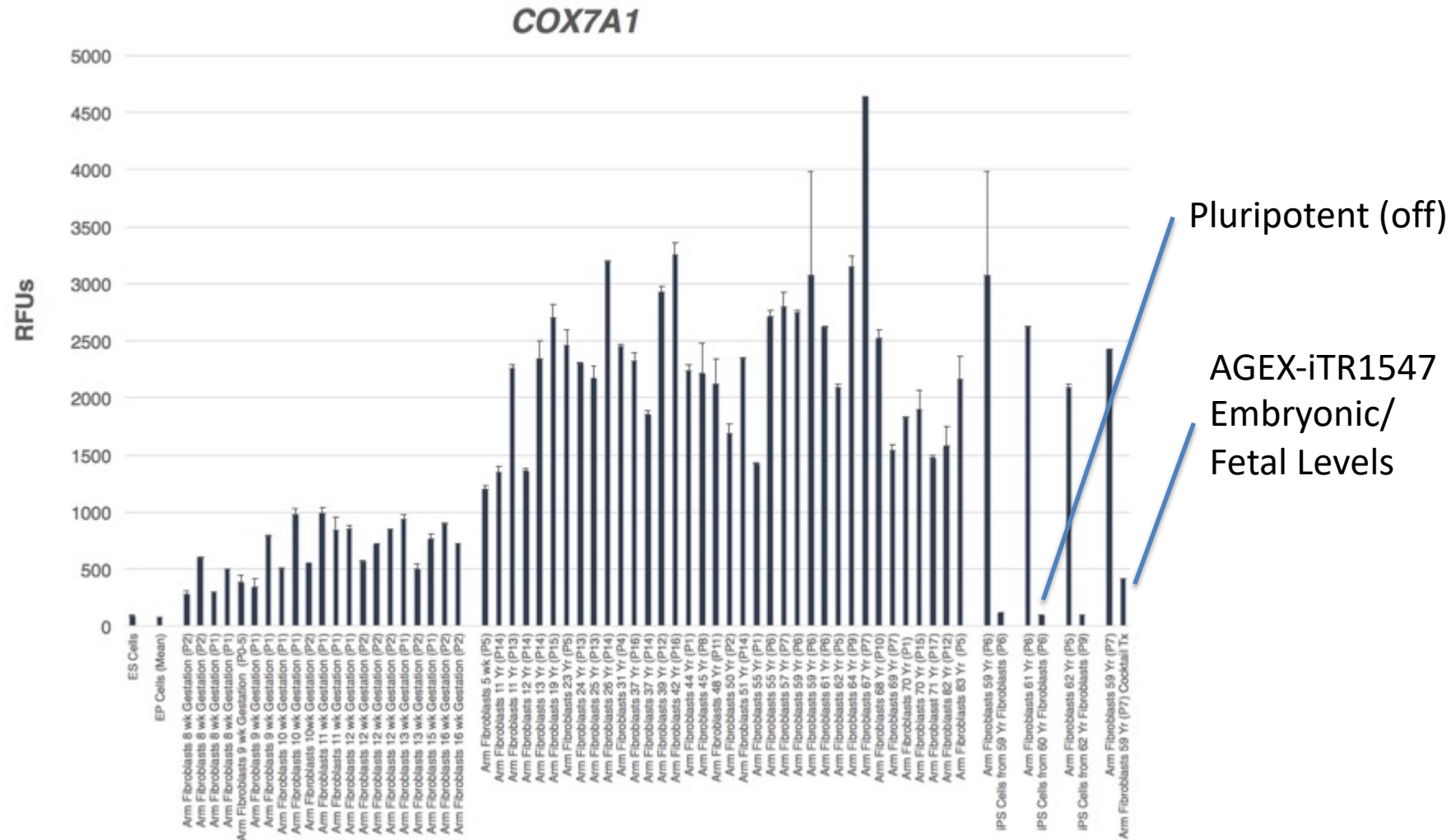


Regen Med 2010 May;5(3):345-63

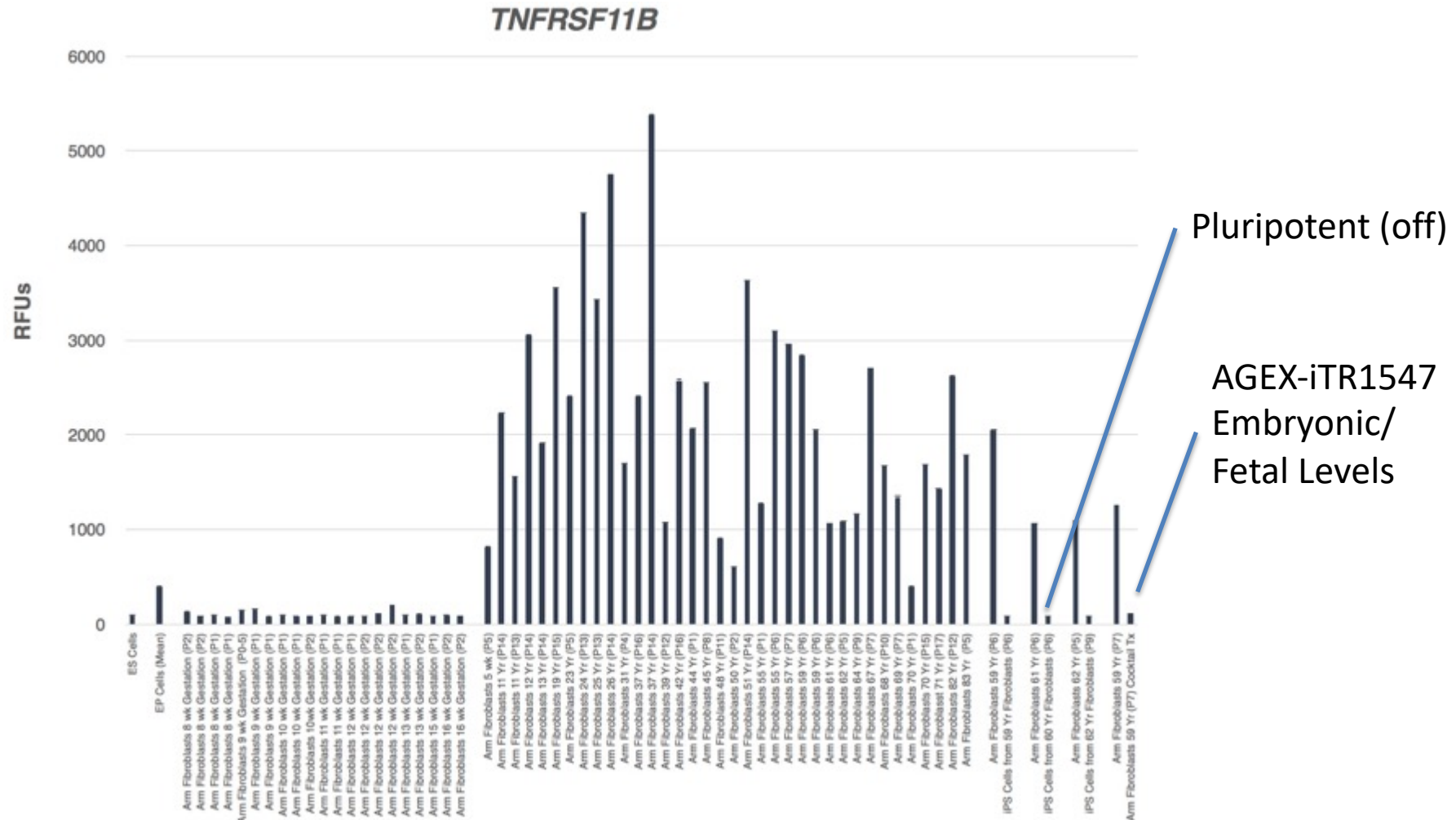
Induced Telomerase & Regeneration (iTR™)



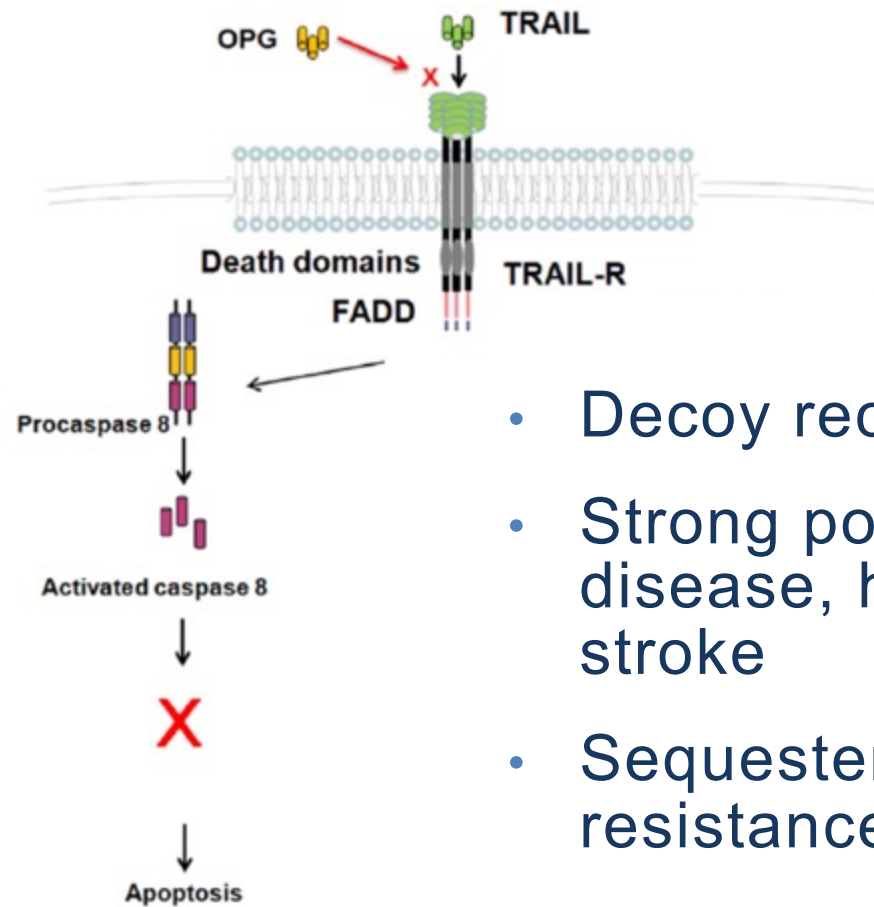
An Example of an iTR Formulation



An Example of an iTR Formulation



TNFRSF11B (Osteoprotegerin (OPG))



- Decoy receptor for TRAIL
- Strong positive correlation with coronary disease, heart failure, peripheral artery disease, stroke
- Sequestering TRAIL may play a role in resistance to apoptosis/senolysis

Why is Senolysis Repressed?

- There is a probable natural apoptosis of senescent cells before crossing the Weismann Barrier
- If tissues can regenerate, then probable selective pressure to apoptose cells with genotoxic damage
- If restricted regeneration, then keep cells but arrest proliferation
- Result is accumulation of senescent cells with time

Summary

- Upstream triggers that lead to aging and senescence may begin as early as embryonic phases of development
- Small RNAs may be playing an important role in timing developmental and aging events
- Induced pluripotency appears to reverse the aging of cells by many known criteria
- The targeted induction of only telomerase and regeneration (iTR) as opposed to uncontrolled partial reprogramming may be achievable with potentially important applications in aging and regenerative medicine

“If there were no regeneration there would be no life.
If everything regenerated there would be no death.”

Richard J. Goss
- Principles of Regeneration (1969)