


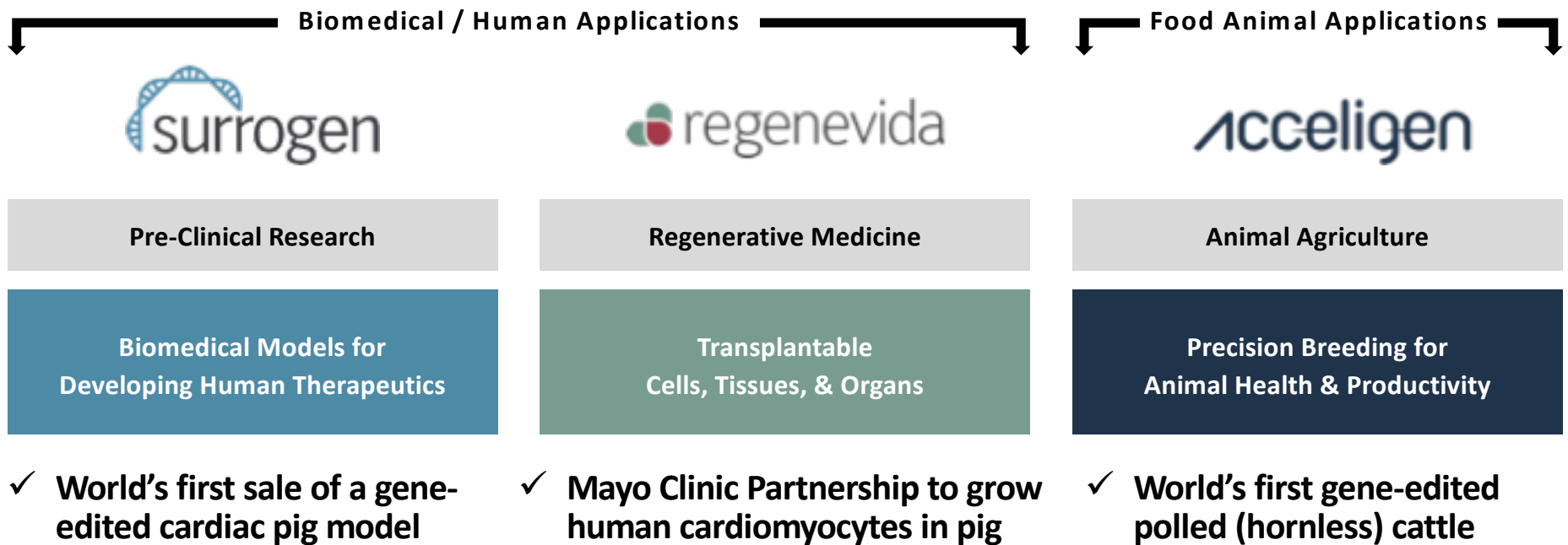


Precision Breeding for Animal Health and Productivity

Mitchell Abrahamsen, Ph.D. Chief Commercial and Scientific Officer

acceligen a division of  **recombinetix**

Recombinetics' Single Gene-editing Platform: 3 Products Lines



RCI gene-edits animal cells (not human cells)
Differentiated and competitive advantage with access to multiple commercial markets



Food Animal Applications

Animal Agriculture

Precision Breeding for
Animal Health, Welfare & Productivity

- ✓ **World's first gene-edited polled (hornless) cattle**



Animal Welfare Traits

Focus on consumer and regulatory acceptance; traits difficult to achieve by conventional breeding

1. Naturally-hornless (polled) cattle
2. Naturally-cool (SLICK/Thermotolerant)
3. Naturally Castration-Free Swine



Strategic Overview

Gene-Editing to Select Natural-Occurring Animal Traits

Acceligen partners with key global animal genetics companies based on industry and consumer pull

- ✓ Societal demand for improved animal welfare
- ✓ Proactive response to animal health challenges and food safety concerns
- ✓ Growing population and limited production resources require improved efficiency
- ✓ Climate change and environmental pressures require improved genetics for sustainable production



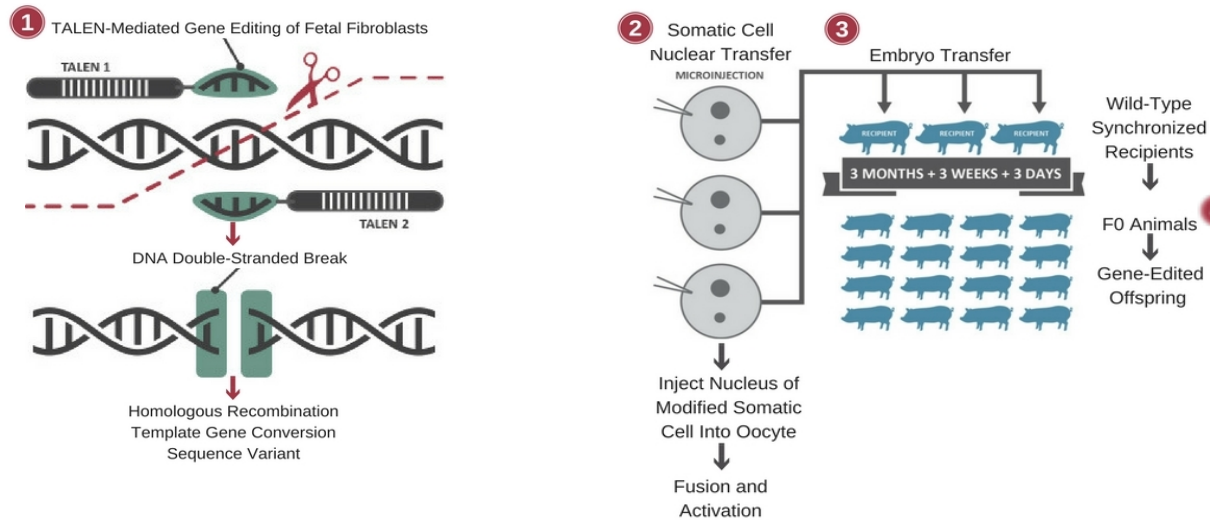
Animal Health & Productivity Traits

Focus on key targets for the animal breeding companies; proprietary deployment in genetics company germplasm

1. Limitations within current germplasm (disease resistant)
2. Key factors for production improvement (litter size; growth rate, yield)

Biomedical Swine Models + Food Animals on the Ground

Technology Proven and In Play



RCI's DNA Toolbox: Tool Agnostic
TALENs, CRISPR, other Gene-Editing Methods



Generation 2: Three naturally polled calves and their polled mothers 6 new calves born September 2017

RCI's Competitive Advantage: Broad IP in Animal Gene Editing



Acceligen Strategic Deployment: How We Go to Market

Acceligen

Precision Breeding for
Animal Health, Welfare & Productivity

Acceligen rapidly enhances genetic improvement in food animals to address critical issues in global farming systems.

Animal Welfare Traits

- Build consumer confidence
- Regulatory clarity

Animal Health Traits

- Disease resistance
- Key Industry Driver

Animal Productivity Traits

- Key factors for production improvement (litter size; growth rate, yield)

Macro Traits

Industry Wide Acceptance Drivers
First Movers Preferences
Dominant Traits Impacting all Genetic Stocks

Micro Traits

Proprietary
Competitive Advantage
Unique to Specific Genetic Stocks

Why deploy gene editing in animals?

- Technology looking for problems vs. problems in need of technologies/solutions
- Animal Breeding companies have done a great job
 - Significant progress for easy to measure economic traits (e.g. Growth, FCR, yield, productivity)
 - Implementation of Genomic Selection - driving improved rates of genetic progress
- Health and Welfare traits
 - Not a focus of selection programs until recently
 - Can't always express the phenotype within pedigree populations
- Long pipeline (3 -4 years)
 - Pedigree animals long gone before offspring are in the commercial environment
- Cross-bred products
 - 2, 3 and 4 unique purelines contributing to commercial product depending on species
- Genetic variation in a species that may be missing in commercial pureline/pedigree stocks

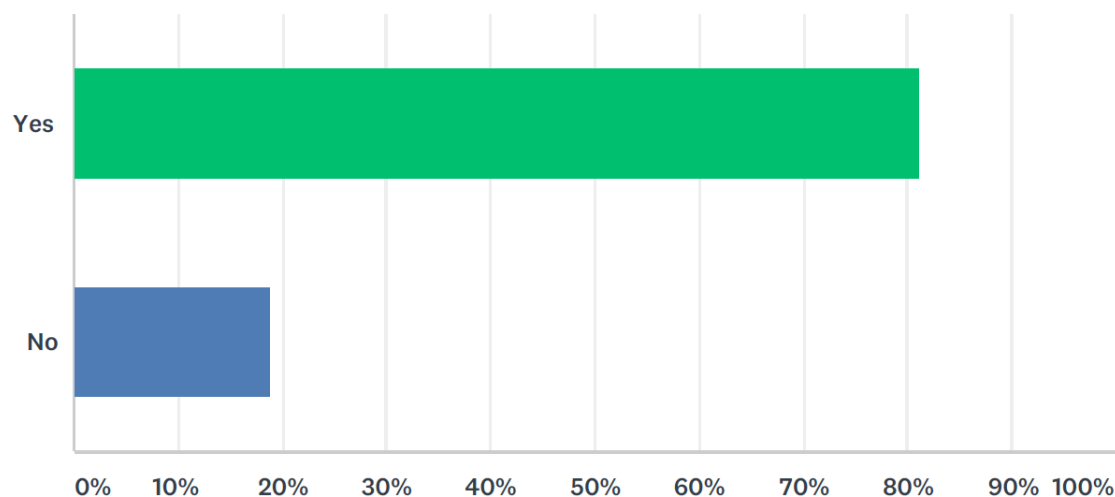


Should Irish researchers develop elite genetically polled animals?

This will be done using precision breeding technology to change the horned gene to a polled gene.



Answered: 101 Skipped: 0



The Solution – Speed Breeding Polled Dairy and Beef Cattle

- **Speed Breeding:** a safe, no risk gene editing method to introgress polled genetics into elite dairy genetic lines
- The natural allele found in polled beef breeds (i.e. Angus) can be bred into all dairy breeds
- **Ancient DNA:** this allele has been found in an Icelandic bovine skull dating back to 1000 AD
- We have been eating this allele safely for a long time
- RCI has proven capability to introduce polled into a horned genetic dairy line of cattle
- Holstein USA supports this technology and will register gene edited polled cattle – Buri is registered



Spotigy & Buri pictured at 1 mo,
produced by NT cloning

Use of New Breeding Techniques (NBTs) to create genetic improvement in livestock and fill market needs:

- ✓ Benefits for Animal Health and Welfare
- ✓ Benefits for Producers
- ✓ Benefits for Consumers





The Challenge:
Mechanical Dehorning is Difficult
for Animals and Producers

Animal Welfare Problem: Painful Dehorning of Dairy and Beef Cattle

1. **Population problem:** High Merit dairy animals generally have horns, which must be removed.
2. **Procedure:** ~15 million calves polled each year in US
3. **Animal welfare imperative:** Dehorning is proven painful, increases risk of infection and death; unpleasant for producers and animals
4. **Cost:** Minimum cost to mechanically poll ~ \$5-\$20 per animal; increased risk of health and wellness.
Eg. ~\$US138M mortality loss from polling in Australia
5. **Growing consumer and retailer pressure to address animal welfare in modern supply chains.**



Image from <http://www.fwi.co.uk/livestock/buyers-guide-calf-disbudders-on-test.htm>



Benefits for Animals, Producers and Consumers: Naturally Hornless Calves

- ✓ Benefit to her: no painful, dehorning process
- ✓ Benefit to the farmer: avoids unpleasant dehorning process; farmer could spend additional **\$5-\$20 on polled semen** and break even on the cost of dehorning
- ✓ Benefit to consumers and retailers: Naturally Hornless animal welfare trait provides “guilt free” milk and meat



Commercial Partners (Global Genetics Companies) On Board

U.S. Regulatory Framework Lags Science

NBT's are Scientifically-Sound Breeding Methods: We have been safely eating polled cattle for thousands of years

- Hornless (polled) genetics >5000 years old
 - ancient (*celtic*) allele has been found in an Icelandic bovine skull dating back to 1000 AD
- The *celtic* allele found in polled British beef breeds (i.e. Angus) can be safely bred into all dairy breeds
- RCI has proven capability to introduce polled into a horned genetic line of dairy cattle

Who Supports?

- Holstein USA. Buri (father of our 6 new polled calves) is in registry and qualifies for export status
- Humane Society USA supports gene-editing for animal welfare
- National Pork Producers Council
- Semex Alliance



Spotigy & Buri pictured at 1 month,

Naturally Hornless (Polled) Commercial Partnership with American Dairy Genetics Company Semex (5/29/18)



NUTRITION & HEALTH

Feedstuffs

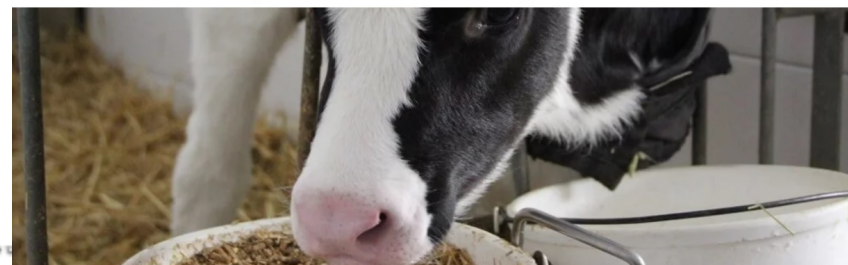
Recombinetics, Semex form alliance to improve cattle well-being



Good News



Gene editing allows for polled dairy genetics without the production drag



This Genetics Company Is Editing Horns Off Milk Cows

● Recombinetics says its genetically edited Holsteins are ready to milk, but FDA rules are in flux.

By Adam Piore

Bloomberg Businessweek



The rules are changing: How do Breeding companies respond?



Progress Report: Castration of Pigs in the EU

05 December 2016

EU - For centuries, surgical castration has been performed on pig farms across Europe. Until recently, the procedure was performed without the use of anaesthesia or analgesia. But now, the EU has proposed an outright ban on surgical castration, effective 1 January, 2018. While some member states have taken great steps in the right direction, progress in other countries has been slow or non-existent, writes Melanie Epp for The Pig Site.

Porcine Health Manag. 2016; 2: 29.
Published online 2016 Dec 20. doi: [10.1186/s40813-016-0046-x](https://doi.org/10.1186/s40813-016-0046-x)

PMCID: PMC5382460
PMD: 28405455

Pig castration: will the EU manage to ban pig castration by 2018?

Nancy De Briyne,¹ Charlotte Berg,² Thomas Blaha,³ and Deborah Temple⁴

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Abstract

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Background

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In 2010, the 'European Declaration on alternatives to surgical castration of pigs' was agreed. The Declaration stipulates that from January 1, 2012, surgical castration of pigs shall only be performed with prolonged analgesia and/or anaesthesia and from 2018 surgical castration of pigs should be phased out altogether.

9TH JANUARY 2018

PIG WELFARE CRISIS CONTINUES: EUROPEAN DECLARATION ON ALTERNATIVES TO PAINFUL SURGICAL CASTRATION FAILS TO DELIVER



Benefits for Animals, Producers and Consumers: Castration-Free Swine

- ✓ Benefit to piglets: no painful, castration process
- ✓ Benefit to the farmer: avoids unpleasant castration process; male pigs less aggressive; legally-compliant with EU regs
- ✓ Benefit to consumers and retailers: Naturally avoids boar taint concern

Mechanical Castration Banned in EU as of Jan. 2018

9TH JANUARY 2018

PIG WELFARE CRISIS CONTINUES: EUROPEAN
DECLARATION ON ALTERNATIVES TO PAINFUL
SURGICAL CASTRATION FAILS TO DELIVER



**RCI's Precision Breeding
Technologies Solve Problems for
Global Genetics Companies**

Castration-Free Swine Partnership: 2 International Genetics Companies and Recombinetics Plus NPPC Advocacy

FFAR Awards \$500,000 Grant to Improve Swine Health and Well-Being

POSTED ON DECEMBER 14, 2017 CATEGORIES: GRANT, NEWS NO COMMENTS YET

Researchers at Recombinetics Will Use Advanced Breeding Techniques to Eliminate Need for Surgical Castration



NEWS

Recombinetics, DNA Genetics form alliance to end surgical castration of swine

Alliance aims to improve swine health and well-being by developing precision breeding technology.



National Hog Farmer

Recombinetics and DNA Genetics form alliance to end surgical castrations of swine

Jan 03, 2018

"Precision breeding includes a range of technologies that will have a strong impact on genetic improvement programs. This specific project is an innovative use of precision breeding techniques that have the potential of improving both animal health and efficiency. We are pleased to be a part of making this technology available to the pork industry," Tom Rathje, Chief Technical Officer, DNA Genetics.



HENDRIX GENETICS

NEWS

Hendrix Genetics joins alliance to end surgical castration of swine

Precision breeding technologies will provide solution for pork producers.



Public Perception: How do Breeding companies respond?

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

'Environmental Nightmare' After Thousands Of Atlantic Salmon Escape Fish Farm

August 24, 2017 · 10:52 AM ET

COURTNEY FLATT

JOHN RYAN



Howard the fishing vessel Marathon, Nicholas Cooke (left) and Nathan Cooke unload 18 farm-raised Atlantic salmon on Tuesday in Bellingham, Wash.
Megan Farnan/AP/2017

Commercial fishing boats are scrambling to catch
after a net pen broke near Washington's Cypress
the non-native fish jumping in the water or was

FROM EARTHPIX

Grieg Seafood says 21,700 salmon escaped in Loch Snizort

20 February 2018

f t b e Share



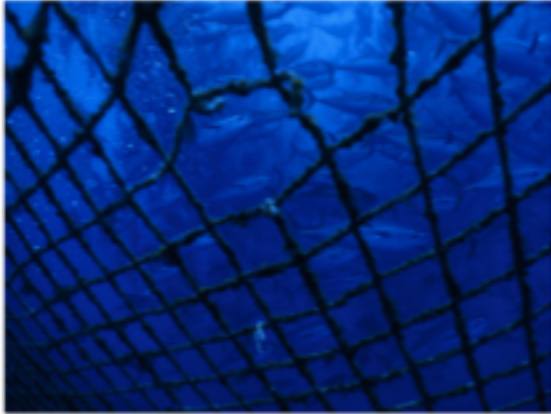
Grieg Seafoods said it believed about 21,700 fish had escaped.

A salmon farming company has admitted a major
cages anchored in Loch Snizort, near the Isle of

Deliberate sex reversal of farmed fish is common

Deliberate sex reversal is a common practice in aquaculture of some popular fish such as tilapia and [halibut](#). The primary purpose is produce fish of the sex that is larger at maturity or otherwise has more desirable commercial characteristics. Sex change is accomplished using a combination of testosterone and other androgens, estrogens, and [aromatase inhibitors](#) such as [Femara](#) at various life stages of the fish. Efforts are made to keep the hormones to a low enough level to avoid obvious deformities in the fish or compromise their survival. Although use of such hormones does not necessarily mean that the fish themselves have high hormone levels when slaughtered, the safety of this practice has not been established.

Benefits for Animals, Producers and Consumers: Sterile Fish



Keeping Wild Stocks Wild

When fish or shrimp are kept in pens or ponds that are connected to natural waterbodies, some can escape. This isn't as harmless as you might think. In some cases, escapees can impact wild populations by competing with them for food, habitat and spawning partners.

- ✓ Benefit to fish: no chemicals
- ✓ Benefit to the farmer: no risk of escape or need to add chemicals
- ✓ Benefit to consumers and retailers: Solves concerns about environmental impact and chemical additives

Acceligen's Elite Traits: Commercialized with Partners

Partnerships with leading global genetic companies allow for efficient deployment of key welfare and economic traits with minimal capital constraints and maximized revenue capture.

- ✓ No need to “own” genetic stocks; access to established elite and commercially relevant genetics
- ✓ No need to own production systems
- ✓ Exploit developed distribution networks
- ✓ Exploit established customer bases and relationships



Bovine – Beef and Dairy

- **Naturally Hornless (Polled)**
 - ✓ Three global genetics companies as commercial partners based in North America and Europe
- **Heat Tolerant (SLICK)**
 - ✓ Animals to be born Q2 2018
- **TB Disease Resistance**
 - ✓ \$1.3 M development grant received Q1 2018; funding from 3 countries for isolation of disease resistance genes



Swine

- **Castration-Free Swine**
 - ✓ Commercialization development grant received; Agreements with two major swine genetics companies focused on animal development
- **PRRSV Resistance**
 - ✓ Development and commercial partner identified
- **FMDV Resistance**
 - ✓ Proof of concept animal developed; 2nd generation animals due in April



Aquaculture

- **Male Sterility and Mono-sexing**
 - ✓ Development and commercial partner identified; LOI signed

Acceligen's Regulatory Position

1. Non-transgenic food animals should be regulated by USDA, not FDA.
 - ✓ Acceligen's gene-edited animals have native traits and are not GMO. Naturally-occurring genes are not drugs.
2. Our gene-editing technology and process is precise and safe, with no off-target effects.
 - ✓ Naturally-occurring alleles from the same species selected to make hornless cattle. We've been safely eating hornless cows for millennia.
3. Traditional breeding methods are not subject to regulation; Gene-editing just accelerates desired traits
 - ✓ Traditional breeding requires ~20 generation backcross from horned to polled to return to high value milk productivity and quality



**Regulate Product Not
Process at USDA**



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