GENE THERAPY FOR CANAVAN DISEASE

Gene therapy is designed to treat genetic disorders by providing the body with a working copy of the missing or faulty gene that causes the disorder.

Children with Canavan disease have mutations in the *ASPA* gene, which is responsible for making aspartoacylase, an enzyme that breaks down a chemical compound called N-acetyl-L-aspartic acid (NAA). If NAA is not broken down, it accumulates in a child's brain and may prevent the proper formation of myelin. Myelin insulates the neurons, and without it they are unable to send messages properly. Deficits in myelin disrupt the health and function of neurons and are thought to cause Canavan's effects on movement, language and vision.

The aim of gene therapy for Canavan disease is to deliver working copies of the *ASPA* gene to the brain and throughout the body.

ABOUT ASPA'S GENE THERAPY PROGRAM

CAN*aspire* is Aspa Therapeutics' clinical trial designed to assess the safety and potential benefit of the investigational gene therapy in children with Canavan disease.

To be considered for participation in the CAN*aspire* clinical trial, children must:

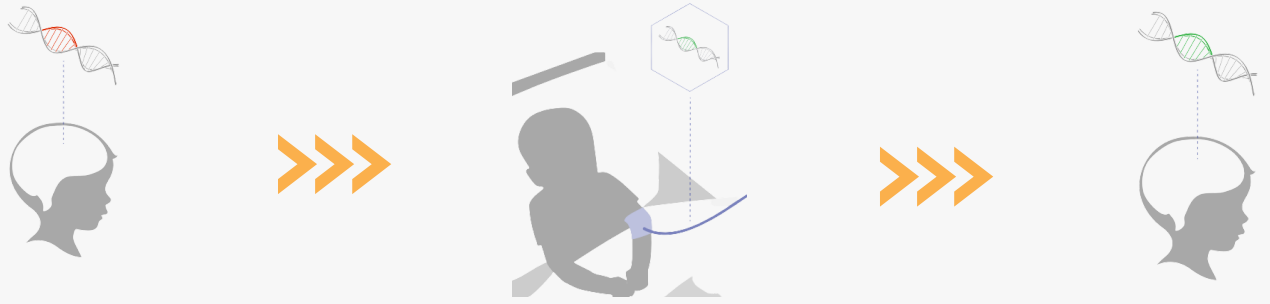
- Have a diagnosis of Canavan disease and signs consistent with Canavan disease
- Be 30 months of age or younger on the expected date the investigational gene therapy would be given
- Meet other requirements that the study doctor will assess during screening

Aspa's investigational gene therapy is given intravenously into the bloodstream and does not require surgery. There will be no cost to families for their child to receive the investigational gene therapy, including travel and other reasonable expenses associated with the clinical trial.

Participation is open to children with Canavan disease from around the world. To view a list of participating CAN*aspire* sites and locations, please visit www.clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT04998396.

DELIVERING WORKING COPIES OF THE *ASPA* GENE

- Aspa's investigational gene therapy uses an AAV9 vector (adeno-associated virus serotype 9), which is designed to deliver functional copies of the *ASPA* gene throughout the body, including into the brain, to address the underlying cause of Canavan disease.
- The AAV9 vector has been studied in other rare disease gene therapy clinical trials, and is the vector used in the first approved gene therapy for spinal muscular atrophy, a pediatric neurodegenerative disease.
- Evidence from human studies shows that the AAV9 vector when given intravenously (IV) gets into the central nervous system as well as tissues throughout the body.[1]



MUTATED *ASPA* GENE

NAA is made mostly in neurons

GENE THERAPY

Aspa's investigational gene therapy is given in a single intravenous dose.

FUNCTIONAL *ASPA* GENE

Once the functional *ASPA* gene is expressed, it may help restore myelin in the brain.

TO LEARN IF YOUR CHILD MAY BE ELIGIBLE:

- Please visit www.treatcanavan.com to complete a New Candidate Form. Once your form has been submitted, you will receive an email or phone call within a few days introducing you to the Communication Coordinator. The Communication Coordinator will be your primary contact while your child is under consideration for trial participation and will guide you through the process.
- If you are a health care provider and would like to refer a child for consideration, email CANaspire@aspatx.com. Please exclude any of the child's personal identifying information from the message.

LEARN MORE ABOUT CAN*aspire*

- Aspa has a dedicated website that provides more information about CAN*aspire* and its clinical program. Families can visit www.treatcanavan.com to learn more.
- For questions related to Aspa's gene therapy trial, please review Frequently Asked Questions by visiting www.treatcanavan.com/canaspire-trial/faqs. Information can also be found at www.clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT04998396.

[1] ZOLGENSMA [prescribing information]. Bannockburn, IL: Novartis Gene Therapies, Inc; 2023.