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Corporate Presentation October 14, 2019

NYSE American: LCTX

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Lineage Cell Therapeutics

Lineage is a leading cell therapy company which manufactures and transplants specific types of cells to treat injuries and disease

Three Clinical-Stage Programs



OpRegen[®]

for Dry Age-Related
Macular Degeneration
with GA (dry AMD)

Phase 1/2a



OPC1

for Spinal Cord Injury
(SCI)

Phase 1/2



VAC2

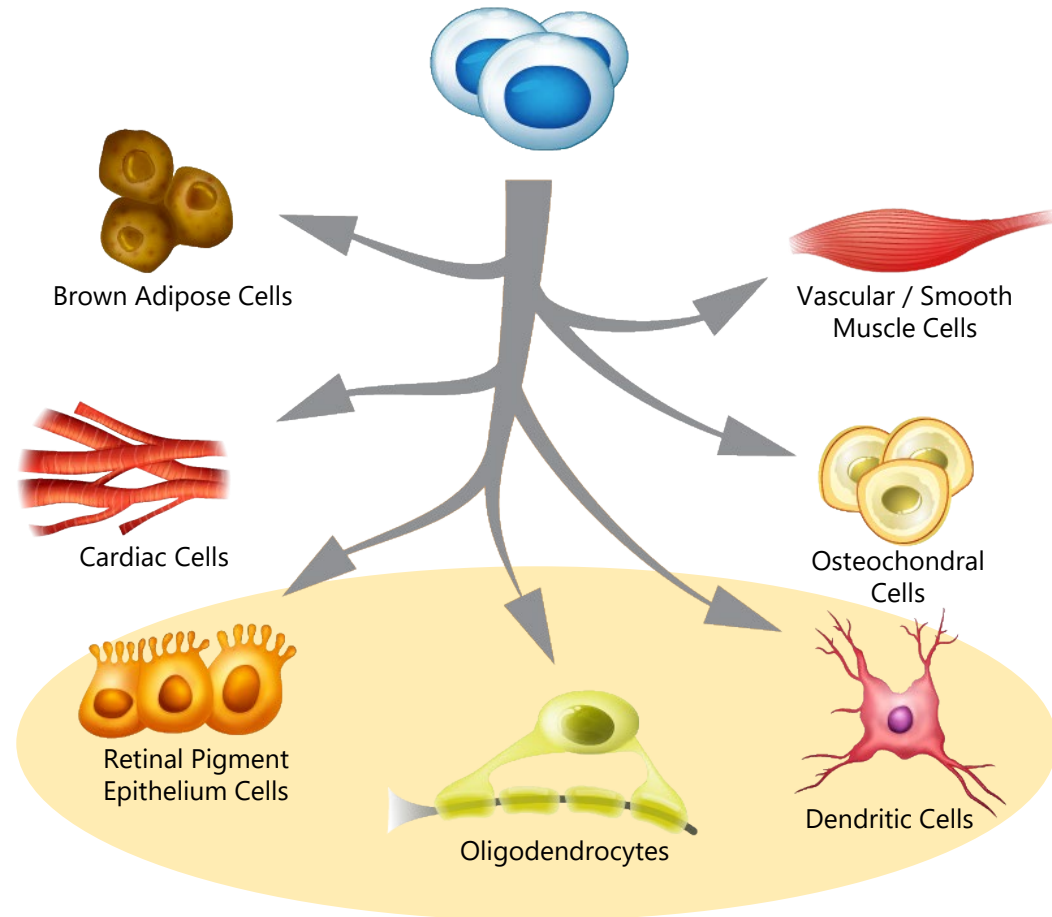
for Oncology
(Non-Small Cell Lung
Cancer, NSCLC)

Phase 1

~850 cell therapy-related patents and pending applications worldwide







Cell Therapy Platform Technology

- The Lineage Platform starts with normal human cell lines, which avoids risks from genetic modifications
- These cells have the capacity to become any human cell type, offering many potential indications
- A cell's lineage is controlled to generate only the desired cell type
- The cells have high proliferative capacity and can produce abundant clinical material



CURRENT CLINICAL PROGRAMS

Clinical-Stage Pipeline and Partners

Cell Therapy Programs	Phase I	Phase II	Partnerships & External Funding
OpRegen® Dry Age-Related Macular Degeneration with GA (Dry AMD)			 רשות החדשנות Israel Innovation Authority \$16M
OPC1 Spinal Cord Injury (SCI)			 CALIFORNIA STEM CELL AGENCY >\$14M
VAC2 Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)			 CANCER RESEARCH UK >\$10M in-kind



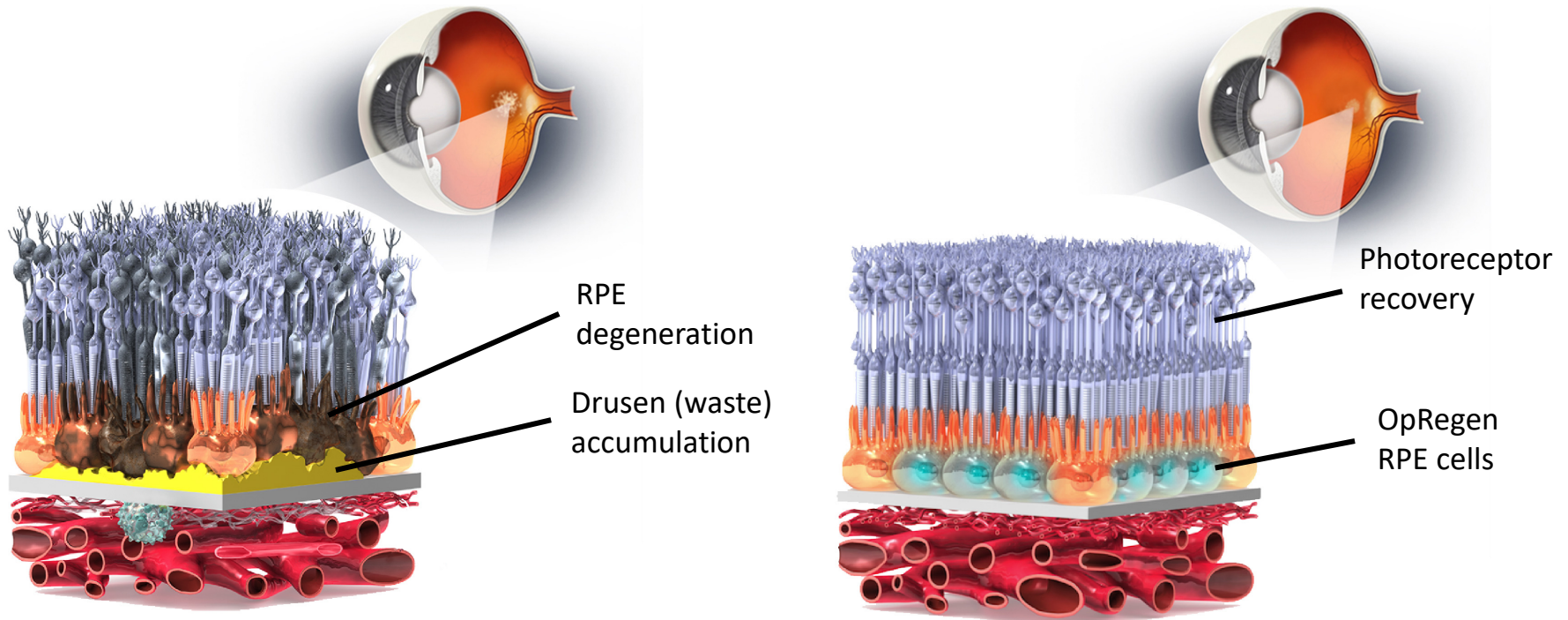
Cell Therapy for Dry AMD

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Dry Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD)

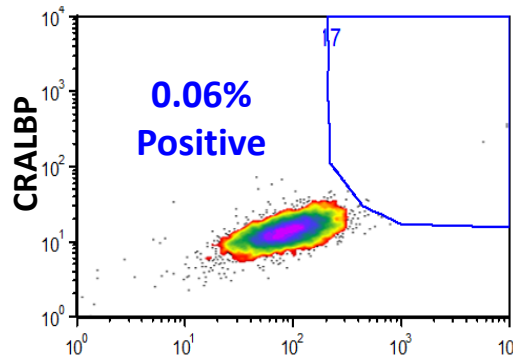
- Dry-AMD involves the loss of specialized retina cells (RPE), causing impaired vision
- OpRegen is a suspension of RPE cells, manufactured from a cell line and injected in the sub-retinal space



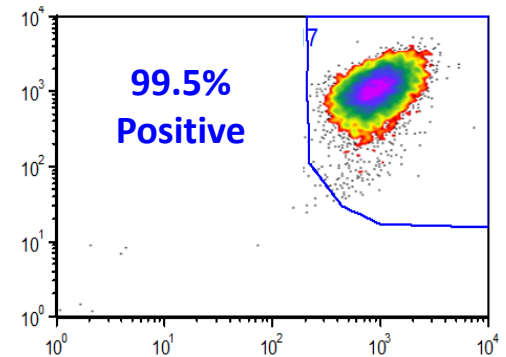
In-House GMP Manufacturing of RPE Cells

The lineage of an established line of pluripotent cells can be controlled to create a population of substantially pure RPE cells

**Identity Assay
(purity)**

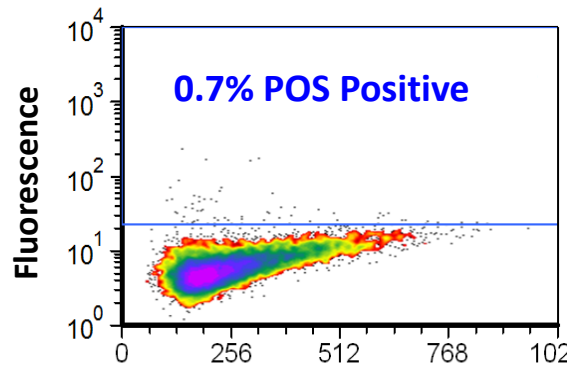


Undifferentiated cells

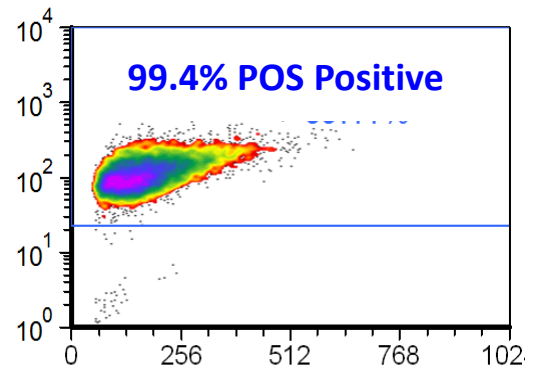


OpRegen RPE cells

**Functional Assay
(phagocytosis)**



Undifferentiated cells



OpRegen RPE cells

In-House GMP Production

Extensive experience directing the lineage of pluripotent cells into terminally-differentiated, specific cell types (such as retina cells, glial cells, etc.)

- **Cell banking and handling**
- **Process development**
- **Manufacture of clinical material**
- **Scale-up into multi-liter bioreactors**
- **Multiple clean rooms for parallel GMP production runs**

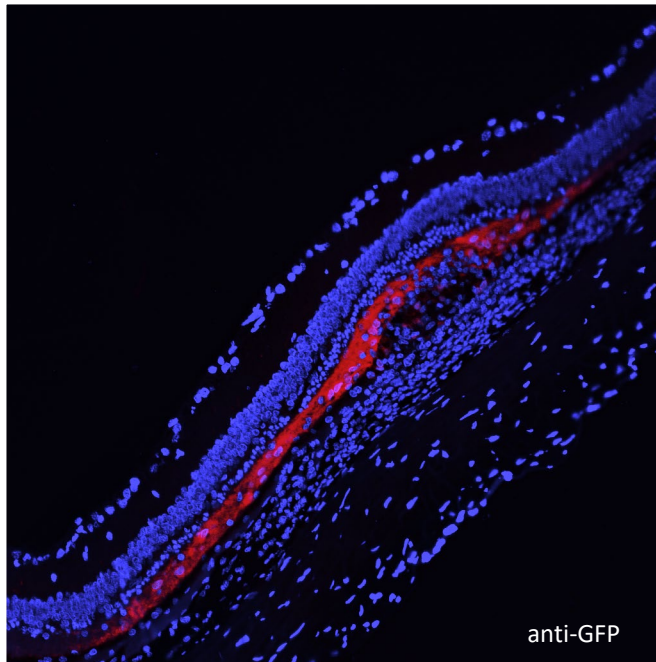


Engraftment and Survival of RPE Cells

- OpRegen cells were counter-stained with DAPI (red line)
- OpRegen cells form a sustained monolayer in multiple species

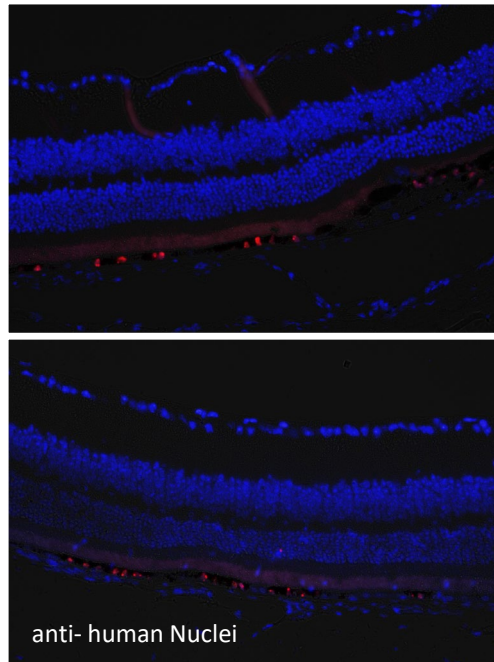
RCS Rat

19 weeks post-transplantation



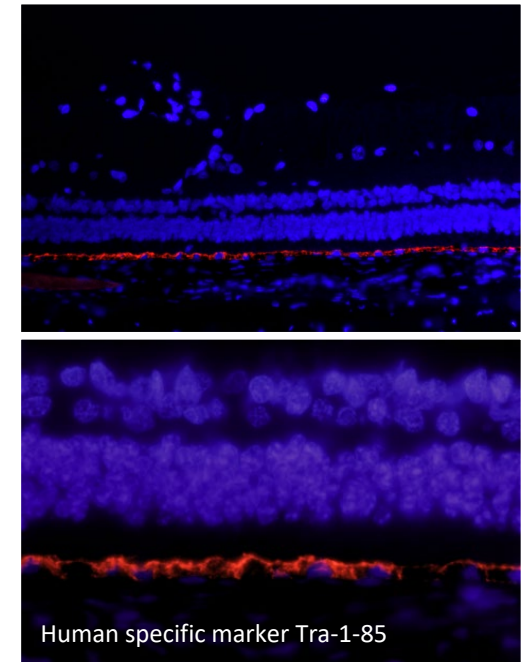
NOD-SCID Mouse

2 months post-transplantation



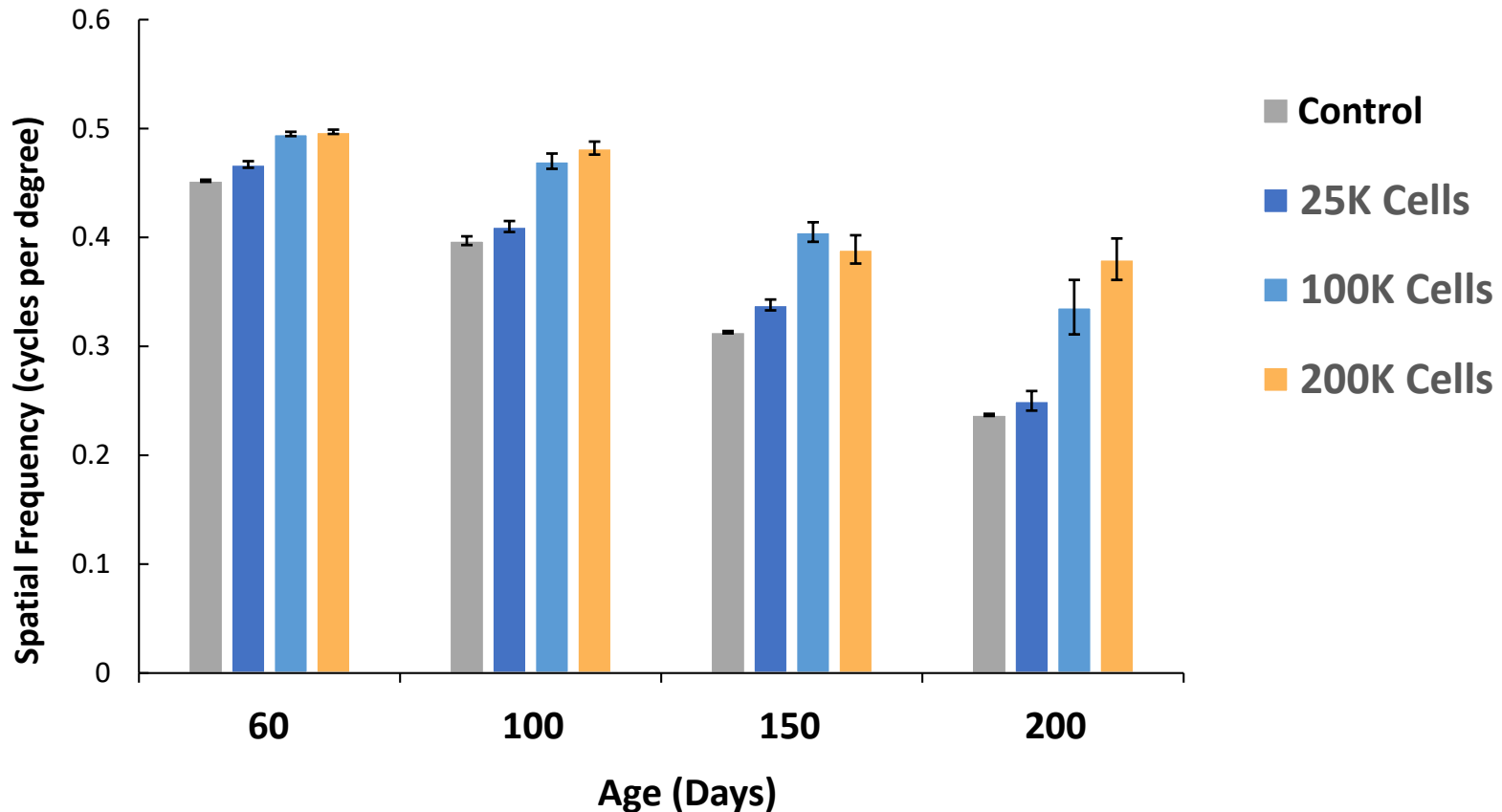
Pig

2 months post-transplantation



Improved Visual Acuity in RCS Rat Model

Dose-dependent rescue of vision can be observed via optokinetic nystagmus



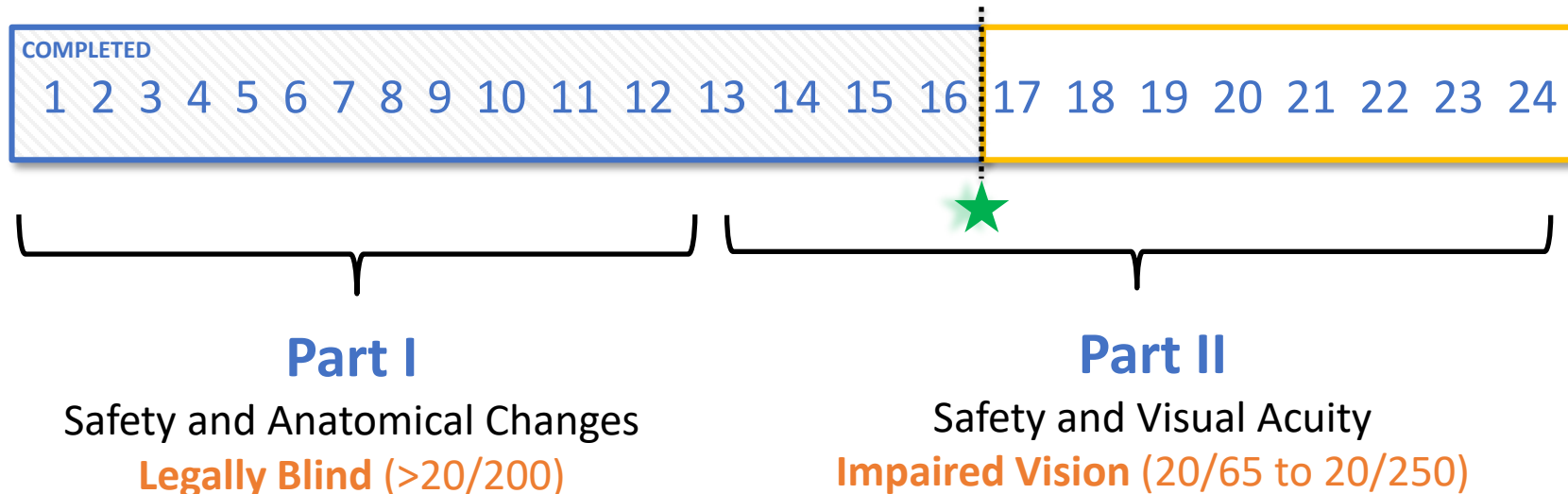
Ongoing Phase I/IIa OpRegen Clinical Trial

Purpose: To evaluate the safety and efficacy of subretinally transplanted RPE cells in patients with advanced dry AMD with geographic atrophy (GA)

Design: Open label, single-arm, and multi-center (US and Israel)

Dose and Administration: One 50-100 ul dose of cells injected into the subretinal space

Enrollment:



Phase I/IIa OpRegen Clinical Trial Highlights

Treatment with OpRegen has been well-tolerated



Structural Improvement

Some patients show signs of structural improvement in the retina and decreases in drusen density

- Photoreceptor layer and ellipsoid zone assumed a more regular structural appearance in areas of the transition zone where cells were administered



Encouraging Data

Recent data from patients with earlier-stage disease and better baseline vision is encouraging

- Evidence of durable transplantation and structural improvement within the retina
- Some improvements in visual acuity noted



No Unexpected Adverse Events

No unexpected adverse events or treatment-related systemic serious adverse events reported through 16 patients

- Current subjects are being dosed with a new delivery device (Orbit SDS), eliminating the need for a vitrectomy and retinotomy

Phase I/IIa OpRegen Clinical Trial Overview

- **Rapid healing of injection sites following subretinal transplantation of OpRegen; visual acuity has remained largely stable with follow-up of >36 months in the first-treated subjects**
- **Subretinal transplantation of OpRegen appears well tolerated with early signs indicative of improved retinal structure in the treated areas in some cases, requiring additional follow-up and observation**
- **Asymmetrical, reduced directional growth of GA in the treated area observed in 3 subjects, requiring long-term follow-up**
- **Possible improvement in outer retinal structure observed in 2 treated eyes**
- **Subretinal pigmentation in treated area is observed in 10/15 PPV-treated subjects, which has remained stable for up to 3 years in some subjects**
- **Additional signs suggesting potential RPE engraftment in the area of implantation, particularly subretinal hyper-reflective areas seen on OCT**
- **Longer term follow-up and additional patients anticipated**

Phase I/IIa OpRegen Clinical Trial Overview

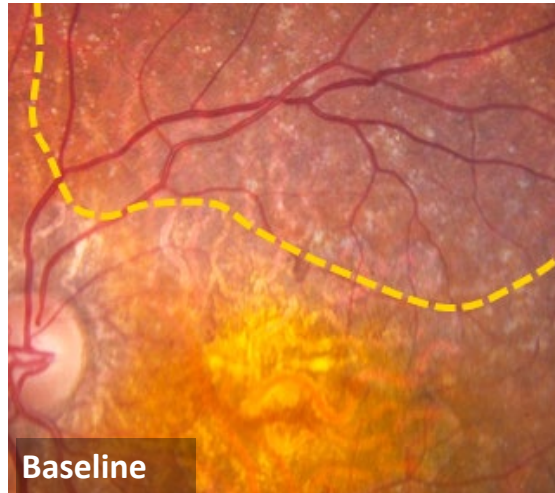
Parameter	Cohorts 1-3 (legally blind) n=12	Cohort 4 (better visual acuity) n=12
Duration	Screening up to 8 Weeks; FU – 1 year; long period FU – 4 years	
Management	Central reading/central labs/ Independent DSMB/Advisory Committees	
Treated disease	Advanced Dry AMD and GA	
Dose	Cohort 1: 50K cells Cohort 2-3: up to 200K cells	Up to 200K cells
GA size – Central Reading assessment	$\geq 1.25\text{mm}^2$ and $\leq 17\text{ mm}^2$	$\geq 4\text{ mm}^2$ and $\leq 11\text{ mm}^2$
BCVA	$\leq 20/200$	$\leq 20/64$ and $\geq 20/250$
Historical Growth of GA	NA	SQRT per year of $> 0.25\text{ mm}$.
Cataract status	Not defined	Pseudophakic or phakic
Significant concomitant diseases exclusion (systemic/ocular)	Defined	

Phase I/Ia OpRegen Clinical Trial

Patient Characteristics

Parameter	Cohorts 1-3 (legally blind) n=12	Cohort 4 (better visual acuity) n=4
Age: mean (SD/min-max)	78.3 (\pm 8.2/64.8-92.2) years	77.1 (\pm 3.1/74.6-80.6) years
ETDRS BCVA: mean (SD/min-max)	23.7 (\pm 11.7/0-39) letters [23 letters \approx 20/400]	55 (\pm 13.5/42-59) letters [55 letters \approx 20/80]
GA area: mean (SD/min-max)	12.7 (\pm 7/6-30) mm ²	7.1 (\pm 1.4/5.5-8.3) mm ²
Known duration of AMD: mean (SD/min-max)	100 (\pm 52.7/35.7-195.4) months	82 (\pm 23.7/66.8-99.2) months

Phase I/Ia OpRegen Clinical Trial Results: Cell Engraftment



----- Bleb border (boundary of transplanted OpRegen cells)

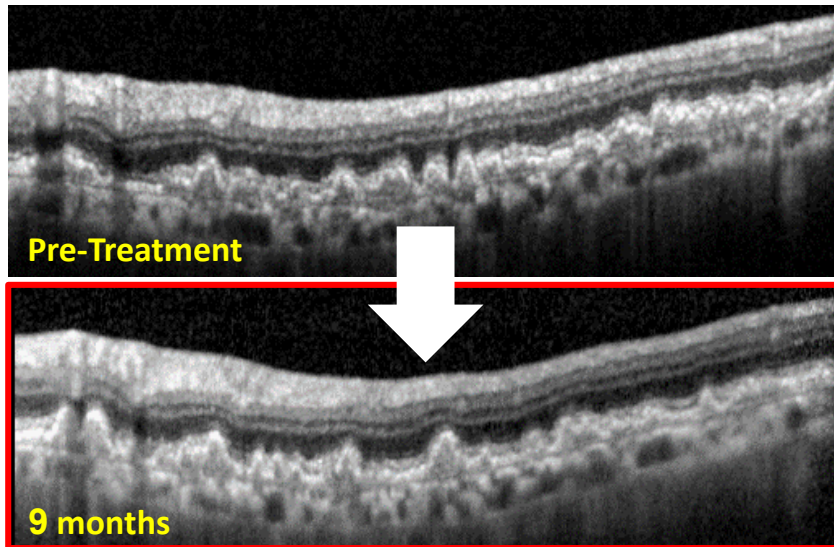


Punctate shaded areas indicates stable engraftment of pigmented cells for more than 24 months

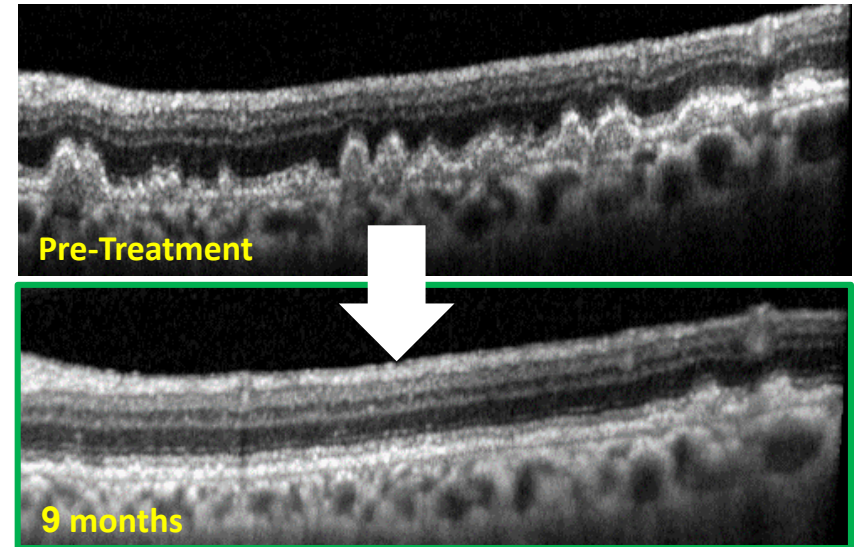
Phase I/IIa Patient Data: Drusen Reduction

- Drusen accumulation is observed at pre-treatment (wrinkled white line)
- A reduction or change to drusen is observed through month 9 in some patients

Untreated

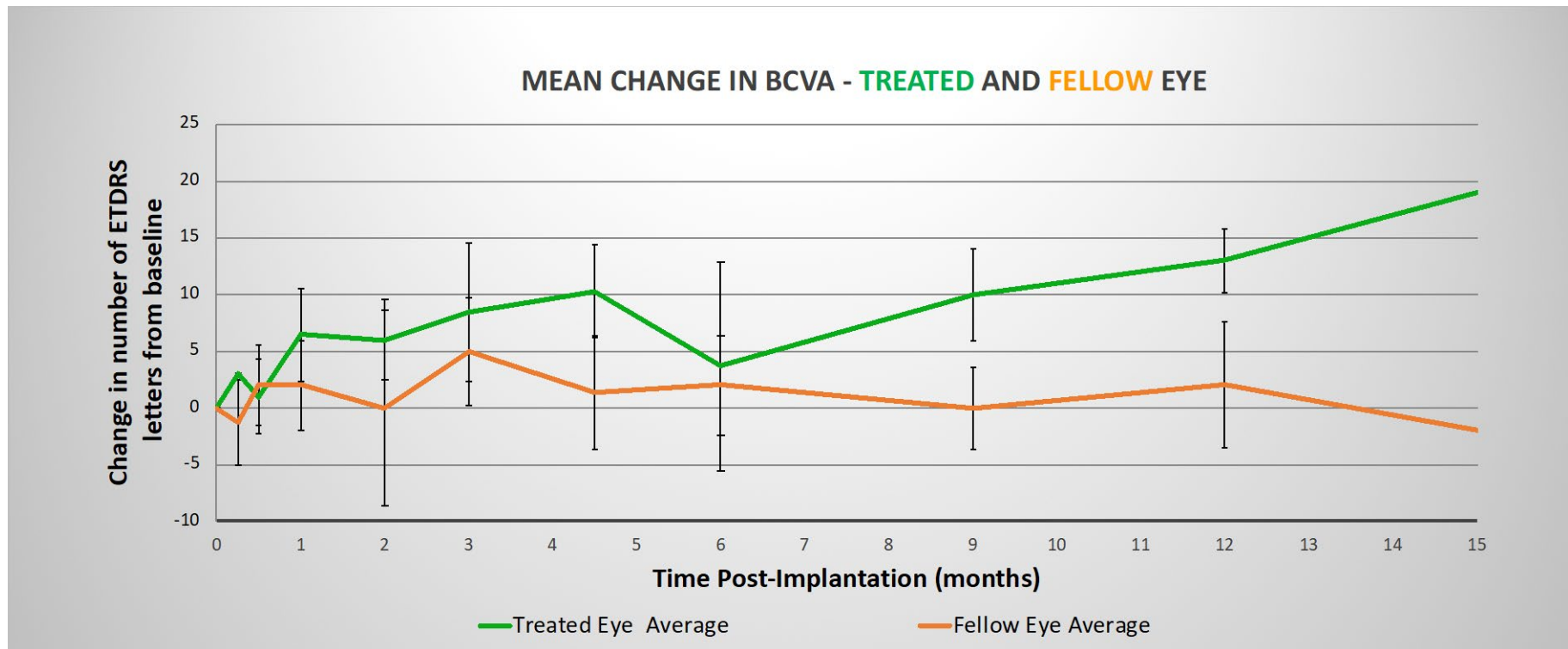


Treated



Phase I/IIa OpRegen Clinical Trial Results: Cohort 4

Mean Best Corrected Visual Acuity (BCVA) of 20/65 to 20/250 Patients via Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS)



(n=4)

Phase I/IIa OpRegen Clinical Trial Individual Results: Cohort 4

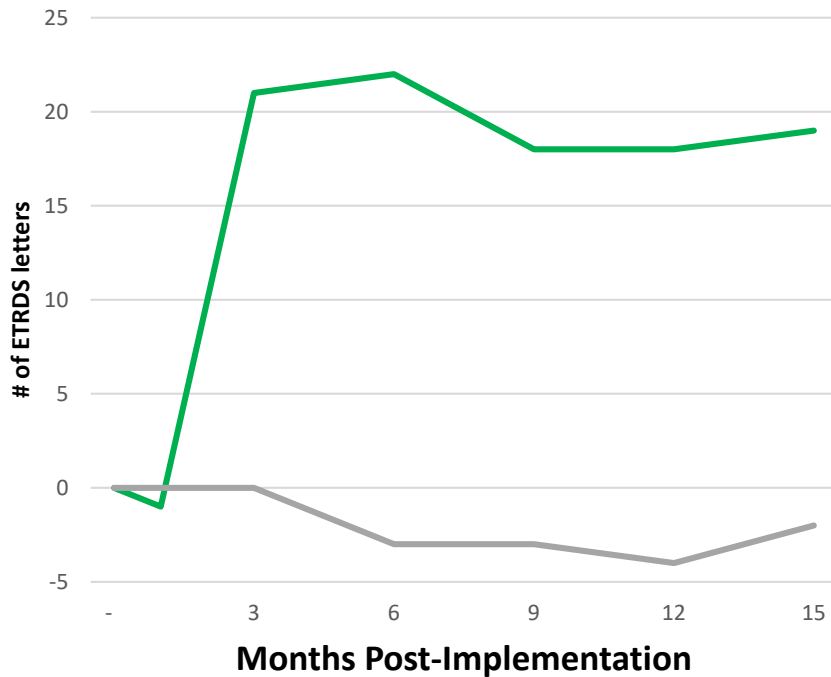
Individual Changes in Best Corrected Visual Acuity at Last Observation

Subject #	Change to Treated Eye	Last Timepoint*	Treatment Route
16	+ 13 letters	Month 3	Orbit SDS
15	+ 13 letters	Month 12	PPV/retinotomy
14	+ 8 letters	Month 12	PPV/retinotomy
13	+ 19 letters	Month 15	PPV/retinotomy

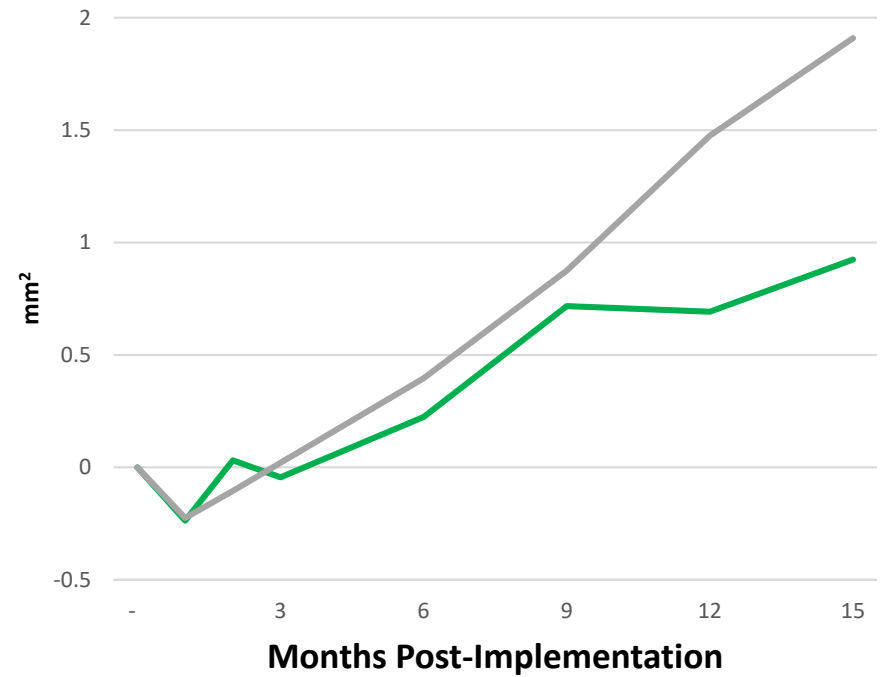
**Gap in timepoints attributable to acquisition and validation of Orbit SDS following 510k approval in December 2018*

Visual Acuity Case Study (Subject #13)

Best Corrected Visual Acuity (BCVA)



Change in Area of Geographic Atrophy (GA)

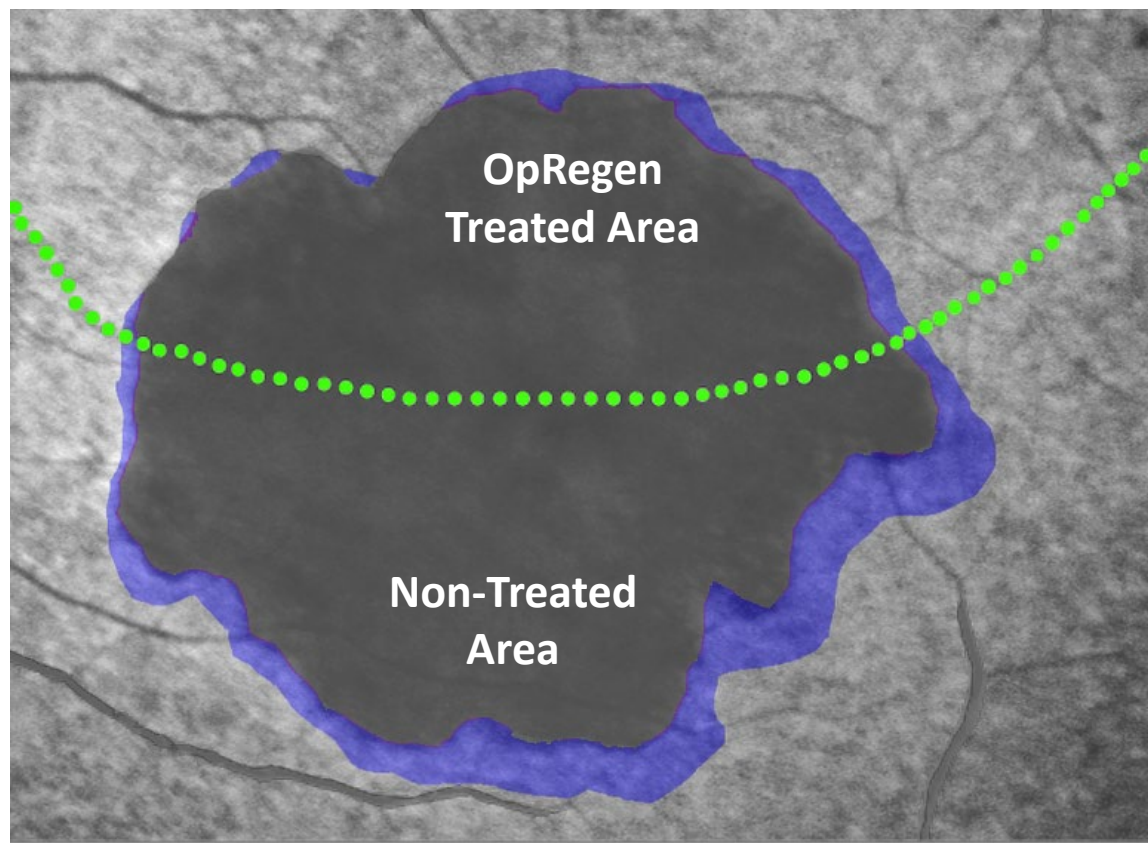


— Treated Eye

— Fellow Eye (Control)

Potential Evidence of Clinical Benefit (Subject #9)

Reduced directional growth in area of GA observed

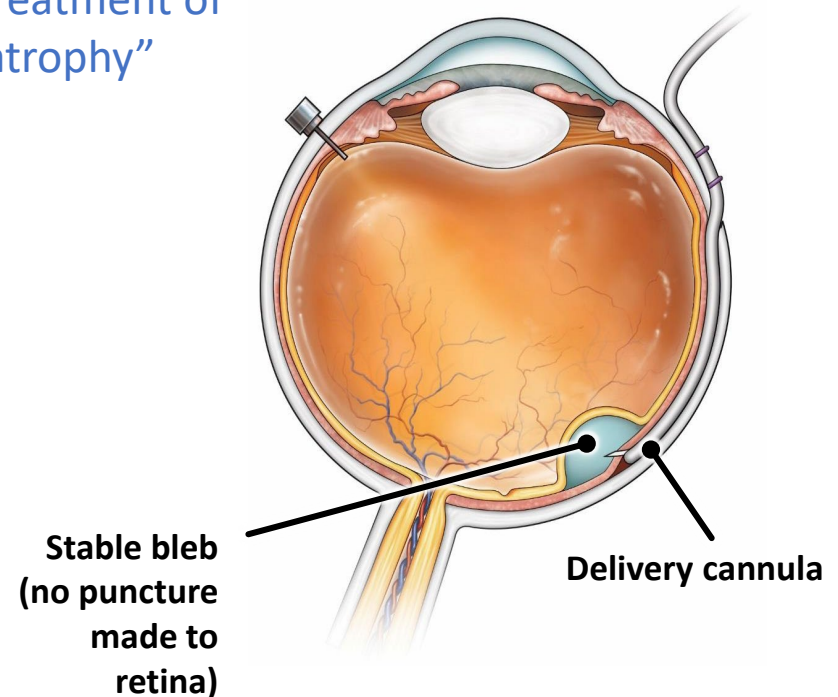


Bleb border (boundary of transplanted OpRegen cells)

- GA is a progressive, slow process
- Asymmetrical, reduced directional growth of the area of GA in the treated area receiving OpRegen was observed following 12 months

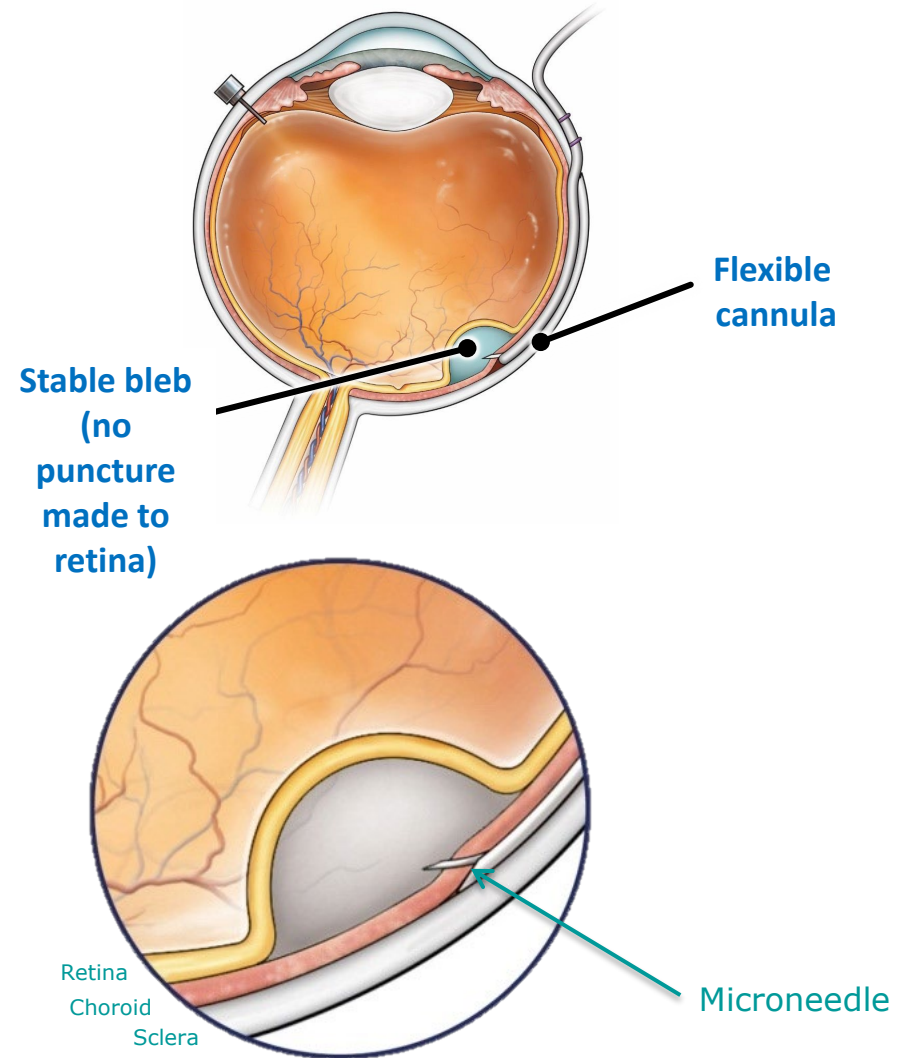
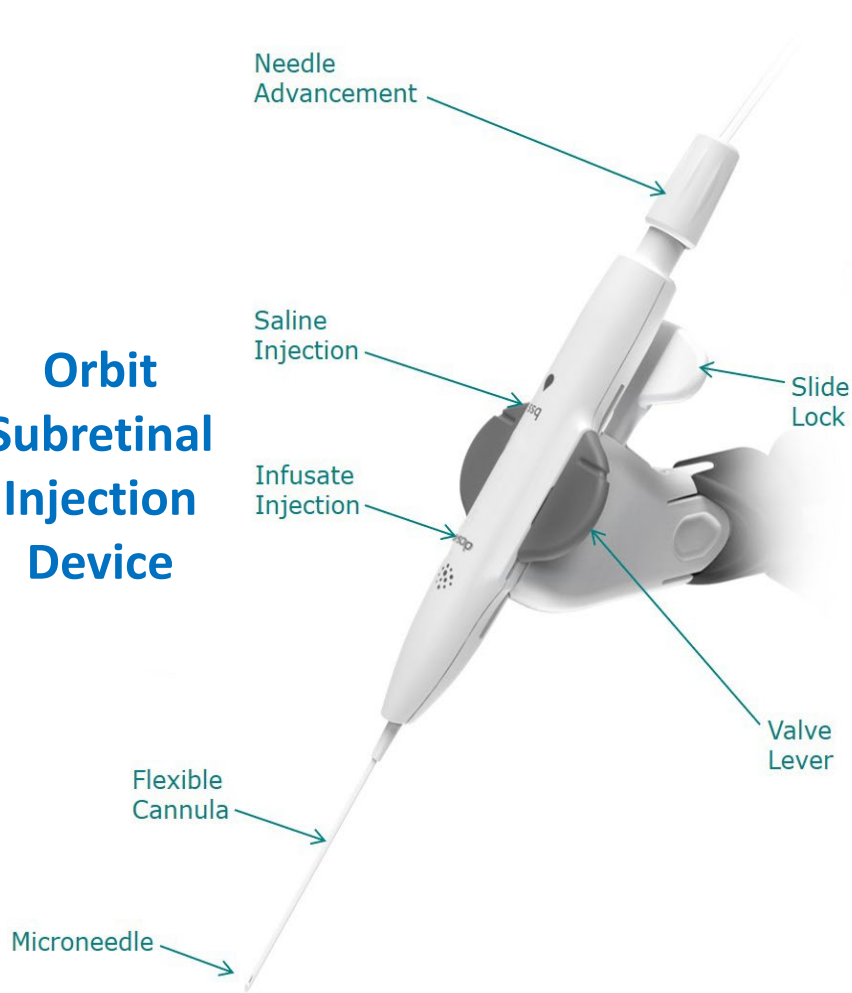
Subretinal Delivery Solution

- **Standard sub-retinal injection technique requires vitrectomy and retinotomy**
 - Known complications include retinal detachment and other adverse events
- **Lineage has begun using a vitrectomy-free subretinal injection device:**
 - “For subretinal delivery of RPE cells for the treatment of all stages of dry AMD including geographic atrophy”
- **Device provides access to the subretinal space via a suprachoroidal route**
- **Avoids puncturing the retina and creates a stable bleb of delivered cells**
- **Addresses two major issues; dose control and adverse events due to efflux**



Orbit SDS (Suprachoroidal Approach)

Orbit Subretinal Injection Device



Phase I/Ia OpRegen Clinical Trial: Orbit SDS Case Study (Subject #16)

- **Subretinal injection of OpRegen suspension performed July 2019**
 - No operational complications and no unexpected post-op complications
 - Subject doing well, no unexpected AEs as measured 3 months post-op
- **Subject has demonstrated signs of improved visual acuity in treated eye**
 - Measured 13 letter improvement via ETDRS at 3 months post-injection

Competitive Landscape: Cell Therapies in Dry-AMD

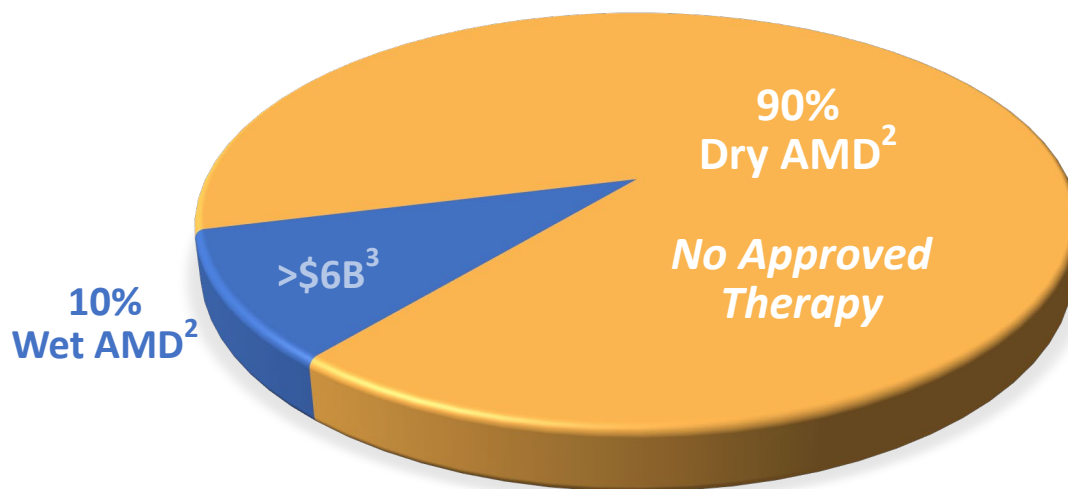
**OpRegen well positioned in comparison to other cell therapies in development
(manufacturing, route of administration)**

Company	Stage	Types of Patients	Route of Administration	Status
Lineage Cell Therapeutics	Phase 1/2a (n=24)	12 @ 20/200+ 12 @ 20/65-20/250	Supra-choroidal injection (previously trans-vitreal)	16 patients dosed; enrollment ongoing
Astellas (new cell line)	Phase 1 (n=9) Phase 2 (n=150)	20/200+	Trans-vitreal injection	Phase 1 complete Phase 2 ongoing
Astellas (Ocata* cell line)	Phase 1 (n=18) terminated		Trans-vitreal injection	Study terminated
Regenerative Patch Technologies	Phase 1/2a (n=20). 16 enrolled (study completed)	10 @ 20/200+ 10 @ 20/80+	Surgical placement of parylene membrane with RPE cells	Study complete; First 4 subjects published on 04/18; Full publication forthcoming

****Ocata acquired by Astellas for \$379M in 2015***

Significant Market Opportunity

- AMD afflicts ~11 million people in the United States
 - 90% of AMD patients have the dry form
 - ~\$6B in sales of approved Wet AMD therapies²: Lucentis[®] and Eylea[®]
 - Currently, there are no approved therapies for Dry AMD





Cell Therapy for Spinal Cord Injury

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Lucas' Story

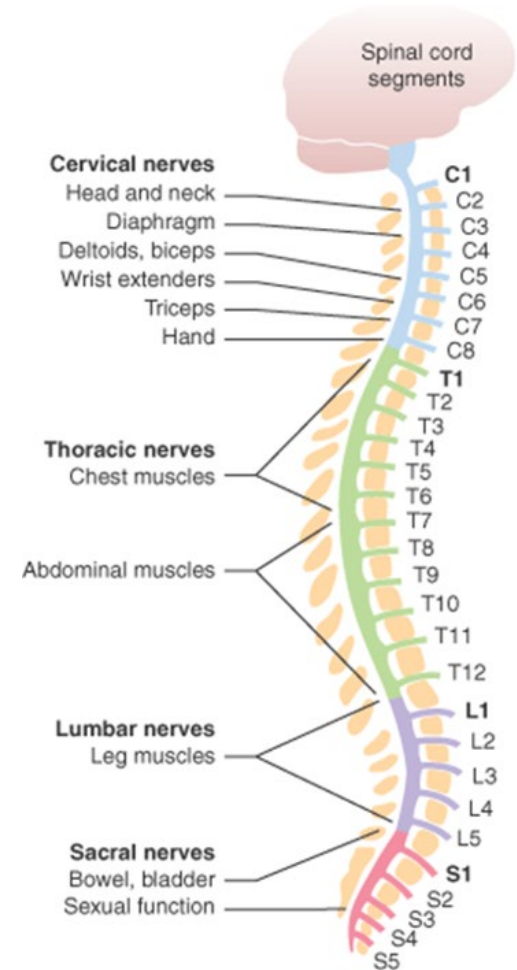


Lucas Linder, an OPC1 clinical trial participant, was paralyzed from the neck down following an accident.

The next year, he threw out the first pitch at a Major League Baseball game.

Spinal Cord Injury (SCI)

- SCI creates a significant burden for patients and caregivers*
 - 67% of patients are unemployed 10 years post-injury
 - Lifetime direct healthcare costs can reach \$5 million for one patient
- Motor level improvements can translate into clinically significant improvements in self-care and reductions in cost of care
- The therapeutic goal is to restore arm, hand, and finger function, increasing independence and quality of life



OPC1 Overview

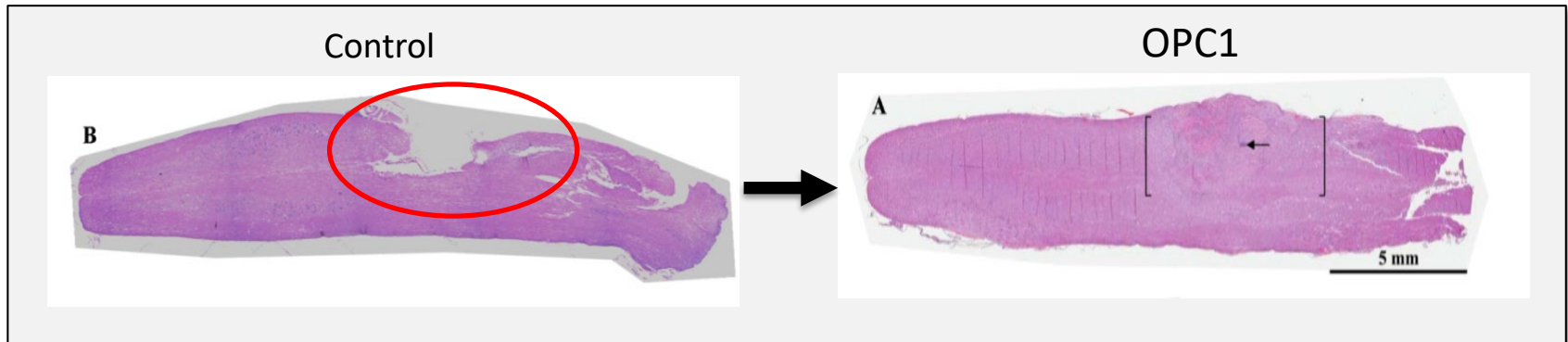
- **OPC1 is a population of non-patient derived oligodendrocyte progenitor cells (OPCs)**
- **OPCs are precursors to the cells which provide electrical insulation for nerve axons in the form of a myelin sheath**
- **OPC1 has RMAT and Orphan Drug Designations from the FDA**
- **Program has received >\$14M from CIRM**



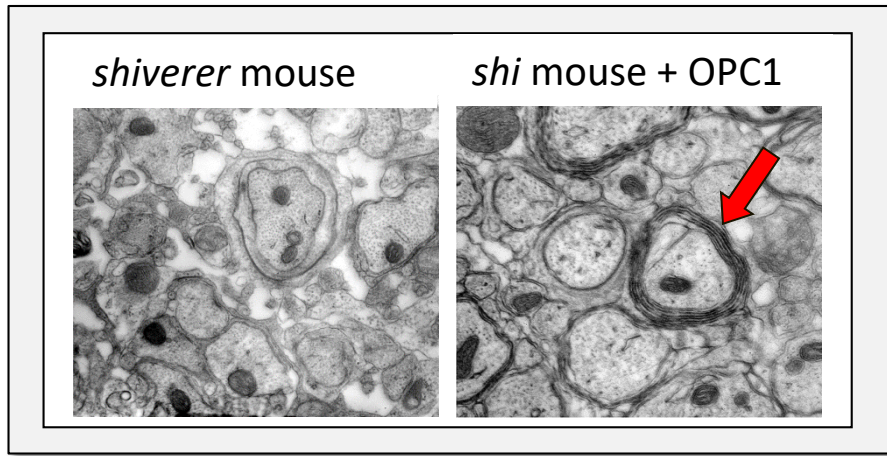
OPC1 Injection Procedure

OPC1 Potential Mechanisms of Action

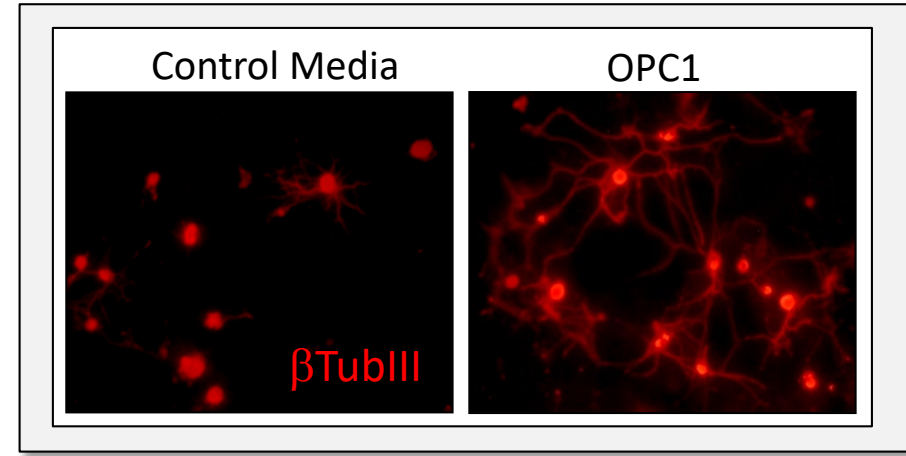
Prevention of Cavitation



Myelination of axons



Secretion of neurotrophic factors



Completed Studies in Spinal Cord Injury

Pre-Clinical

28 Animal Studies

- Cells survive in the spinal cord
- Improves locomotor activity
- Reduces parenchymal cavitation
- Migrates up to 5cm in spinal cord
- No distribution outside of CNS
- Does not increase mortality
- Does not induce systemic toxicity
- Does not produce teratomas

Clinical (n=30)

Phase 1 Thoracic Study

- Long-term follow up has shown no evidence of adverse changes in any subjects

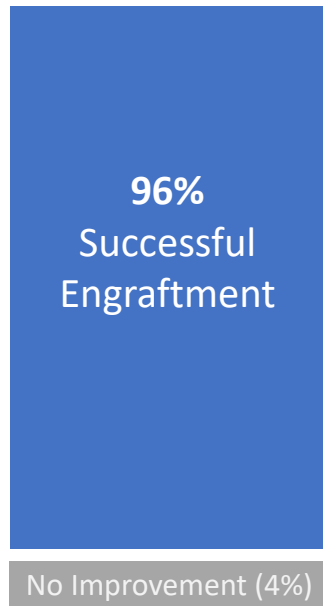
Phase 1/2a Cervical Study

- 25 subjects received up to 20M cells
- Evidence of durable cell engraftment
- Increased motor recovery
- No serious adverse events (SAEs)

Safety and Efficacy from OPC1 Phase 1/2a Study

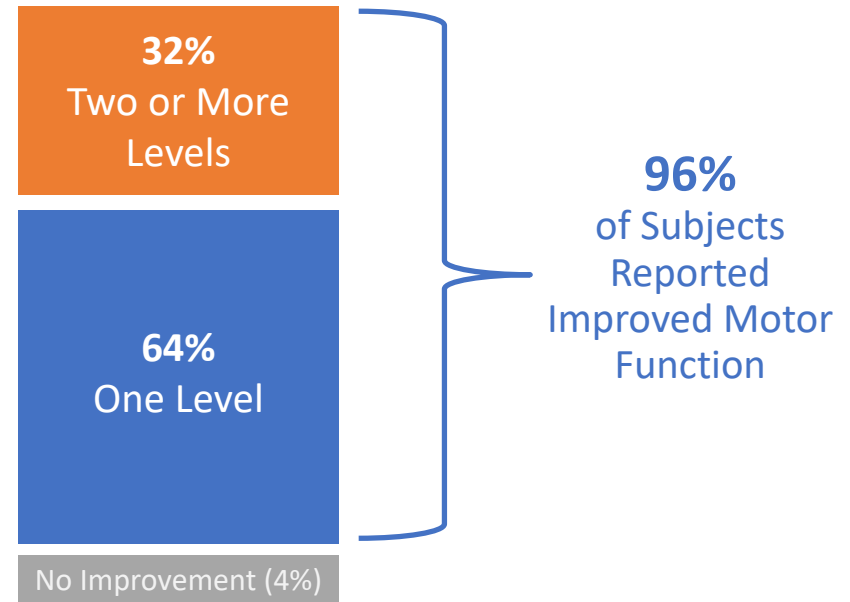
Cell Engraftment

(cohorts 2-5 at 12 months, n=22)



Motor Function Gain

(cohorts 2-5 at 12 months, n=22)



To date, there have been no serious adverse events related to the OPC1 cells



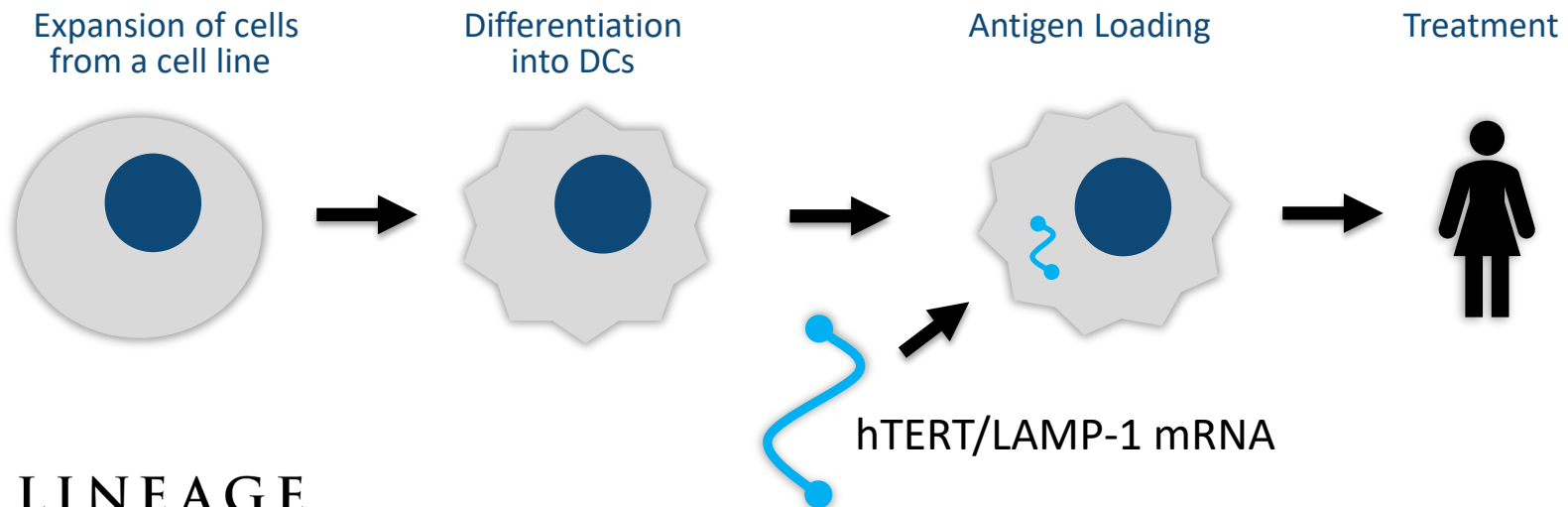
Cell Therapy for Cancer

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VAC Immuno-Oncology (I-O) Program

- VAC platform uses mature dendritic cells (DC) to increase a patient's tumor response
- Treatment is an allogeneic vaccine; cells are manufactured from a pluripotent cell line and not derived from the patient
- Mature dendritic cells are manufactured and loaded with an antigen present in >85% of all cancers and an MHC-presenting sequence, to stimulate CD8+ (cytotoxic) and CD4+ (helper) T cell responses
- Targeted education of T cells increases immune response and tumor cell destruction



VAC2 Clinical Program

- Partnered with Cancer Research UK, which is responsible for the costs and conduct of manufacturing and the clinical trial
- Primary endpoint: safety and tolerability
- Secondary objectives: immunological response and survival
- Enrollment is ongoing



Potential Advantages of the VAC2 Approach

Attribute	VAC2
Single master cell bank for scalability and consistency	✓
Available 'off-the-shelf', on demand	✓
No known significant off-target effects	✓
Low AE-related cost of treatment	✓
Lower anticipated COGS than CAR-T	✓
Use in combination with chemotherapy	✓
Use in combination with immune checkpoint inhibitors	✓

VAC2 was designed to overcome limitations of first-generation I-O combinations and autologous approaches, while providing cost and safety advantages in combination or competition with CAR-T, CTL4, or Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors (ICIs).



Renevia[®]

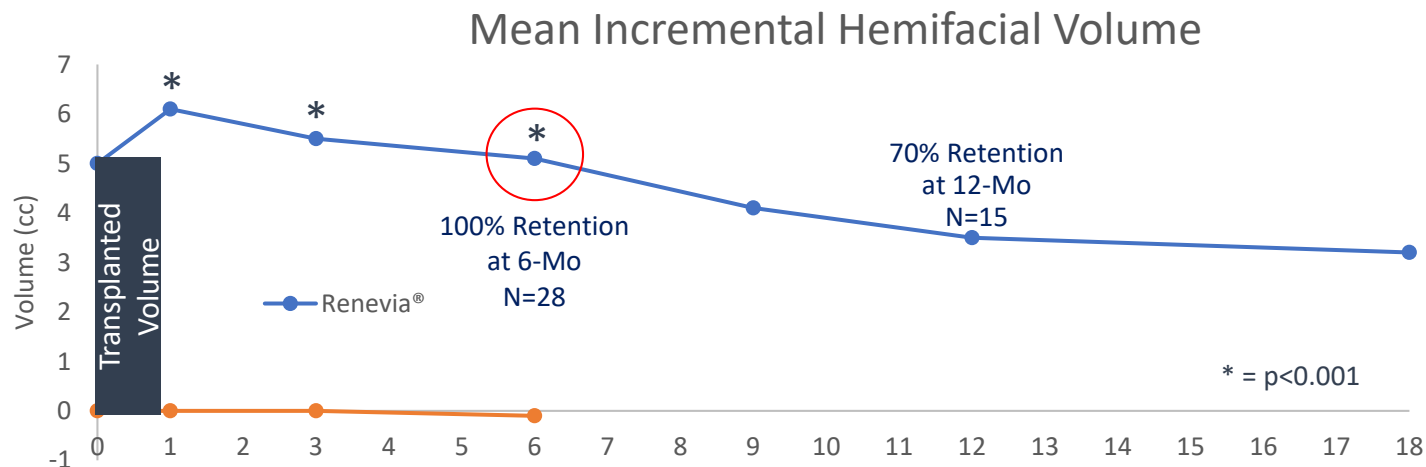
CE Mark Granted September 2019

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Renevia®

- A proprietary 3-D scaffold designed to support adipose tissue transplant and retention
- 50-patient, HIV-Associated Lipoatrophy Pivotal Study:
 - Renevia in combination with SVF fat for facial volume augmentation
 - Increase in hemifacial volume measured by 3D image scan at 6 months
- Comparative clinical trial met its primary endpoint of change in hemifacial volume at six months ($p < .001$)



Renevia®

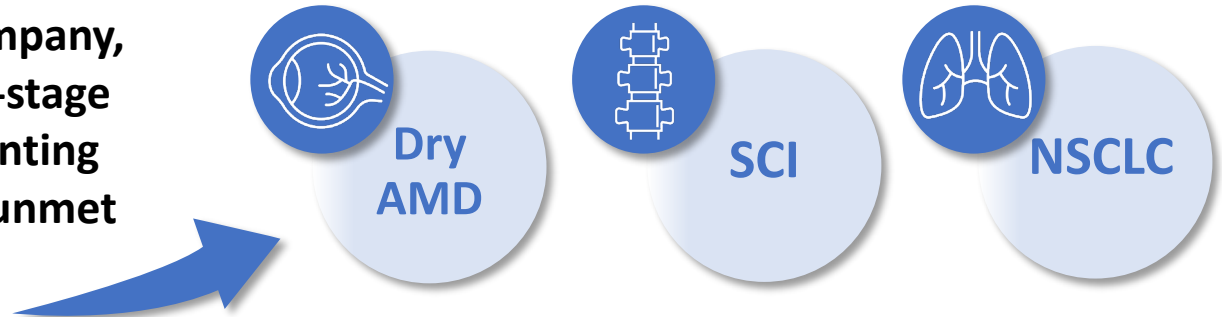
- CE Mark granted September 2019
 - Intended use in adults for the treatment of facial lipoatrophy
 - Approved as resorbable matrix for delivery of autologous adipose tissue preparations to restore and/or augment facial volume after subcutaneous fat volume loss
- Lineage has engaged an EU-based representative to identify a commercial partner
- Renevia could be further developed for other applications, such as fat loss caused by pharmaceuticals or aging
- Might also serve as an alternative to currently-available dermal fillers
 - More than a million procedures each year in the European facial aesthetics market

Financial Overview

- **Cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities**
 - **\$16.7 million** (as of 6/30/2019, last reported quarter)
- **Value of Equity Holdings in OncoCyte Corporation (OCX)**
 - **\$17.7 million** (based on closing stock price on 9/30/2019)
- **Convertible promissory note due from Juvenescence**
 - **\$23.2 million** (as of 9/30/19, matures Aug 2020)
- **Market Capitalization**
 - **~\$147 million** (as of 9/30/2019)
- **Employees**
 - **62** (as of 10/10/2019)

Lineage Investment Highlights

A leading cell therapy company, developing three clinical-stage programs, each transplanting specialized cells to treat unmet medical needs



Significant Milestones

- ✓ Implemented cost efficient business model focused on clinical development of cell therapy candidates
- Strengthened extensive IP portfolio with the issuance of 3 new U.S. patents
 - ✓ • Method of reducing cavitation in patients with acute SCI
 - System for generating immunogenic dendritic cells
 - Method of generating oligodendrocyte progenitor cells (OPCs) for treatment of SCI
- ✓ Awarded \$2.5M grant from Israel Innovation Authority for OpRegen development and SBIR grant from NIH for Innovative Vision Restoration Program
- ✓ Received CE Mark for Renevia in September 2019

Near Term Corporate Priorities

- **Complete patient enrollment in the U.S. with the Orbit SDS in OpRegen study**
- **Continue to tech transfer and advance OPC1 program by introducing improvements to the manufacturing process**
- **Announce VAC2 initial immunogenicity data from ongoing Phase 1 study in NSCLC run by Cancer Research UK (CRUK)**
- **Meet with FDA to discuss clinical development of OPC1 for treatment of SCI**
- **Identify external partner for commercialization of Renevia in Europe**
- **Strengthen existing partnerships with NIH, IIA, CIRM and CRUK**



The future of cell therapy.

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