



From promise to people.

Our mission is to pioneer a new branch of medicine based on the directed differentiation and transplant of allogeneic cells to patients

Forward-Looking Statements

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Lineage Cell Therapeutics

#ReplaceAndRestore

Broad Capabilities

Cell manufacturing and transplant technology

Cell types in active development

>200

Cell types for future targeting

Commercial scalability and cell line supply

Highly Differentiated

Allogeneic product candidates

Product candidates in active clinical trials

>50 patients treated with zero cases of rejection

Addressing multi-billion dollar markets

Validated Technology

Global partnership for lead asset OpRegen®

\$670M

Partnership Genentech A Member of the Roche Group

Unprecedented cases of retinal regeneration

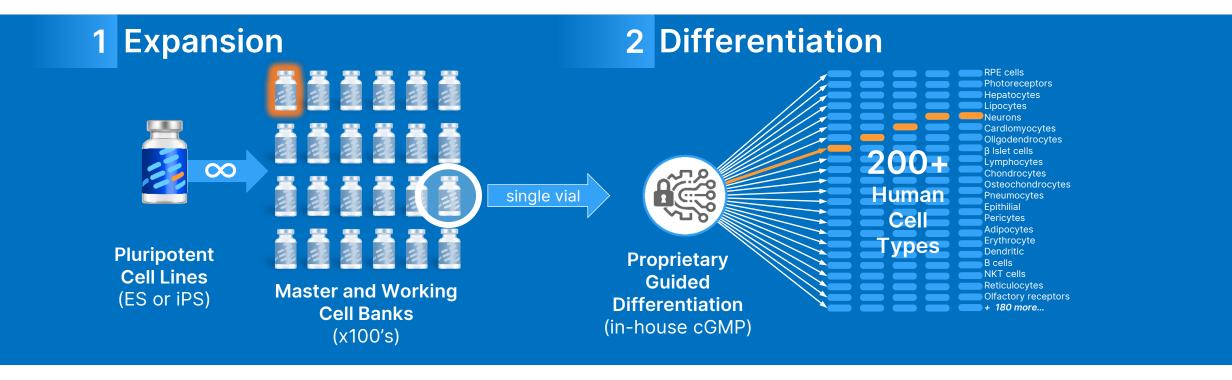
Single administration per patient

Cell Therapy Pipeline – 100% Allogeneic

	FIELD	PROGRAM	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	PARTNERS
	Ophthalmology	OpRegen Dry AMD with Geographic A	Atrophy (GA)	24 patients treated		Genentech A Member of the Roche Group
Neuroscience	Demyelination	OPC1 Spinal Cord Injury (SCI)		30 patients treated		CIRM CELL RGENCY
Neuros	Neurotology	ANP1 Auditory Neuropathy (Hear	Preclinical ing Loss)			Internally-owned
	Ophthalmology	PNC1 Vision loss; Retinitis Pigmer	<i>Preclinical</i> ntosa			Internally-owned
Oncology	Immuno-oncology	VAC2 Non-Small Cell Lung Cance	8 patients treated er (Oncology)			CANCER RESEARCH UK



Lineage Technology: Two-Step Allogeneic Cell Production



- Pluripotent stem cell lines (PSCs) provide an <u>endless supply</u> of undifferentiated starting material for all programs
- PSCs can become each of the 200+ cell types of the human body
- No genetic editing is required

- The target cell has been validated by evolution
- Residual pluripotent cells are undetectable
- Generates IP (~500 issued and pending patents)
- Ready to inject formulation (no dose preparation delay)
- One-time treatment cells integrate without rejection
- Scalable process for clinical and commercial

Requirements for a Successful Cell Therapy



Control (Safety) & Reproducibility

- Source line characterization, cell banking, versatile expansion systems
- Differentiation process development; culture conditions, optimization
- Analytical methods, in-process controls, release criteria

Lineage's Internal cGMP Facility

Multiple Clean Rooms for Parallel cGMP Production Runs; Staff of >50



Purity / Identity

- Clinically compatible post-production processing
- Analytical method development for process control and product release



Potency

- Functionality and performance testing
- Enhancements; genetic modification (optional), various expression systems



Scalability

- Scale-up modalities, substrates, harvesting protocols
- Clinical and commercial throughputs
- Reduced cost of goods





OpRegen®

RPE Cell Transplants to Treat Dry AMD

Improving structure and function

Worldwide Collaboration for Dry AMD



"Roche and Genentech embarked on an ambitious journey to revolutionise ophthalmology"

https://www.celebratelife.roche.com/explore/science/ophthalmology-restoration/

- Creating allogeneic retinal pigment epithelial (RPE) cells to either replace or support cells that are dysfunctional or absent due to degenerative disease
- Largest cell therapy license agreement outside of oncology at signing; funds development and commercialization of RG6501 (OpRegen) for all ocular disorders
- \$50M up front received; eligible for additional \$620M of milestone payments and double-digit royalties

"Cell therapy has the potential to change how we treat disease. At Roche and Genentech, our interest in cell therapy is directly tied to our commitment to inventing pioneering medicines with substantial patient benefit."



Seppi Lin, Genentech

"This approach may allow for a robust supply of cells and the ability to have doses manufactured ahead of time, so they are readily available for patients."

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Brian Culley, Lineage CEO

"Being a global unmet need, it made a lot of sense for us to partner with Genentech, which bring the resources and capabilities to move quickly and globally."

Tom Zioncheck, Roche

"This deal and this collaboration represents what we believe could be the tip of the spear in our efforts in cell-based therapies."

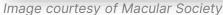
December 20, 2021

https://www.gene.com/stories/cell-therapy

Millions Suffer from Vision Loss due to Dry-AMD

- Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) presents in two forms, wet and dry
- Wet age-related macular degeneration (wet AMD) is usually caused by blood vessels that leak fluid
 or blood into the macula
- **Dry** age-related macular degeneration (dry AMD) involves the loss of retinal pigmented epithelium (RPE cells), creating an area of geographic atrophy (GA), causing impaired vision and blindness
- Wet AMD supports >\$10Bn² in product sales, while dry AMD has no FDA-approved treatments, yet is eight times more common¹

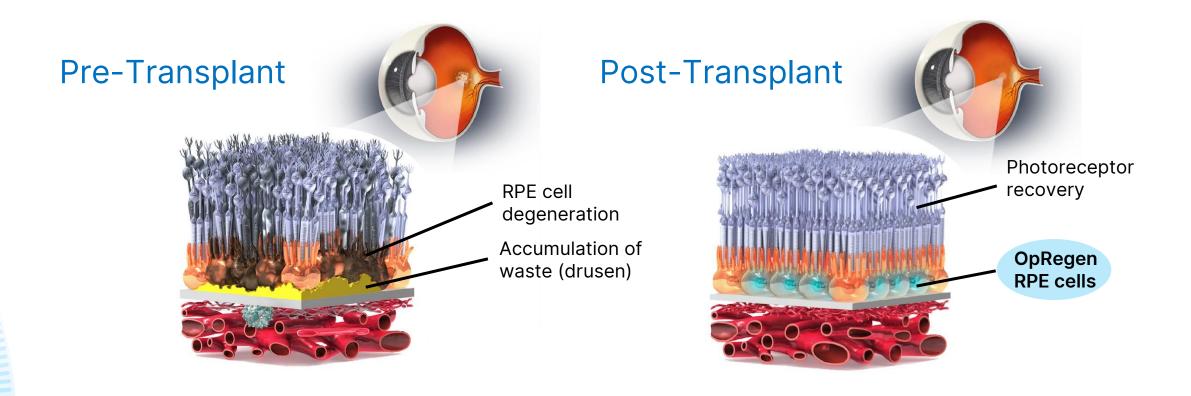




Lineage Approach - OpRegen, a "Complete" Approach

OpRegen is a one-time injection of fully-differentiated RPE cells intended to:

1) replace and restore retinal tissue (anatomy), and
2) preserve or improve vision (function)



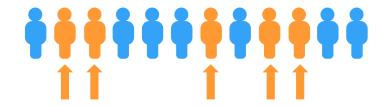
Phase 1/2a Trial Complete, Long-Term Follow-Up Ongoing





Generally well-tolerated, no reports of rejection





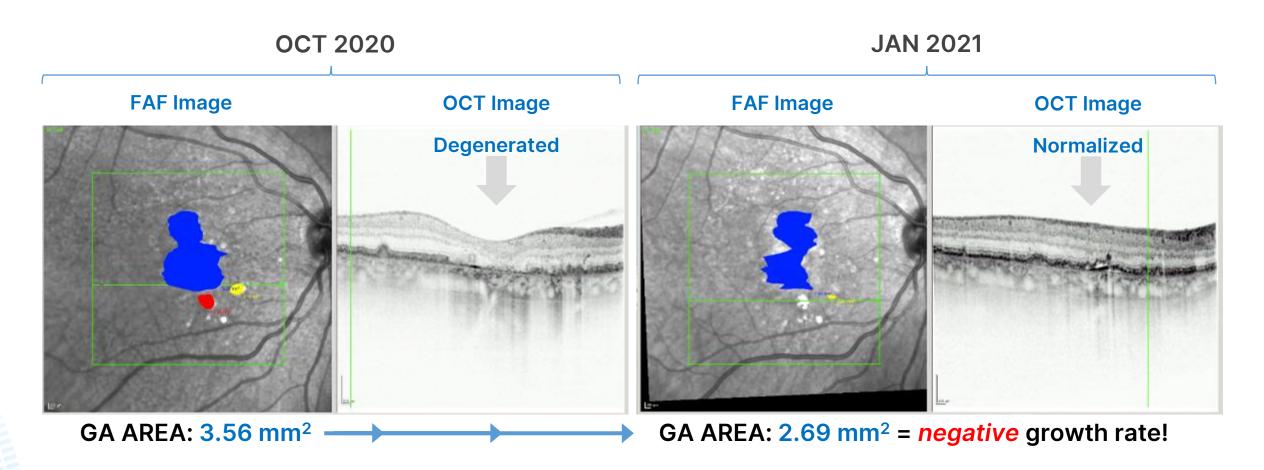
Cells delivered across entire area of atrophy (n=5):

12-month gains in visual acuity averaged +12.8 letters



100% of patients who received OpRegen across their area of atrophy represent the only known clinical cases of outer retinal structure improvement in dry AMD

Improved Structure (Smaller GA) Detectable Within Three Months



Total area 3M GROWTH RATE: -0.87 mm² (ANNUAL RATE - 3.48 mm²) SQRT transformation 3M GROWTH RATE: -0.23 mm (ANNUAL RATE - 0.92 mm)

Re-Thinking the Dry AMD Treatment Paradigm



"The moment our goal shifted from preservation to restoration"

"Our recent partnership with Lineage Cell
Therapeutics...is one of the important routes we are
pursuing....The hope is that this treatment could not only
slow down progression of the dry form of AMD, <u>but also</u>
restore function to the retina."



Cell therapy is a powerful approach for turning cells into living medicines

"Cell-based therapies provide the possibility to replace dying or damaged eye cells with new healthy ones. Our aim is to repair the underlying cellular structure of the retina – a thin layer of tissue that lines the back of the eye – to preserve and even restore vision."

-Tom Zioncheck, Roche

Ongoing Development: Phase 2a Trial



A multicenter, open-label, single arm clinical study in patients with geographic atrophy (GA), secondary to age-related macular degeneration

- Managed and funded by Genentech
- Seeks to optimize subretinal surgical delivery and evaluate safety/activity
- Approximately 30 (up to 60) patients
- Primary objectives:
 - Proportion of patients with subretinal surgical delivery to target regions under the retina, and
 - Safety of subretinal surgical delivery
- Secondary objective:
 - Proportion of patients with qualitative improvement in retinal structure, determined by SD-OCT

Currently enrolling – primary and secondary endpoints occur at 90 days

OpRegen - A Multi Billion-Dollar Opportunity

- The only known reported clinical cases of outer retinal structure improvement with improved vision observed in five dry AMD patients
- Market opportunity not limited by monogenic deficiencies (e.g., gene therapy)
- Well-tolerated; no cases of rejection (only 90d of peri-operative immunosuppression)
- Potential application in additional retinal diseases (example: Stargardt disease)
- Issued patents cover aspects of production, characterization, and formulation
- Fast Track designation from FDA
- Validating development partnership with global ophthalmology leader, Genentech
 - Phase 2a clinical study launched November 2022



Key Takeaway for the Lineage Approach

In certain settings, replacing whole cells may provide restorative benefits beyond the reach of traditional approaches

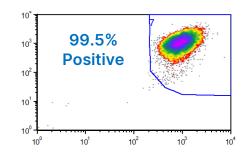
#replaceandrestore

Repeating Success - OpRegen as a Case Study and Guide



Control (Safety) & Reproducibility

- · Multiple clinical batches generated and released
- · Extensive comparability testing performed
- · Single source, master bank cell line
- No reports of rejection



Characteristics of a Commercially-Successful Cell Therapy Product



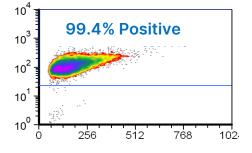
Purity/Identity

- Highly pure (>99%) RPE via flow cytometry
- · Multiple identity markers utilized
- No residual PSCs detectable



Potency/Functionality

- Phagocytosis (>99%)
- Trans-epithelial resistance (polarization)
- Differential apical and basal growth factor secretion





Scalability

- Dynamic culturing system (3D, not 2D)
- Bioreactor and microcarriers for expansion and scale-up
- More than 2500 treatment courses per 3L batch









OPC1

Oligodendrocyte Cell Transplants for Spinal Cord Injuries

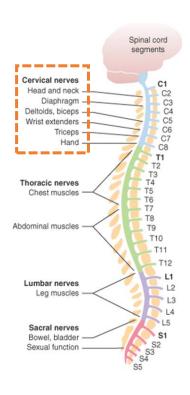
30 patients treated to date

Spinal Cord Injury (SCI) Burden & Unmet Needs

- Approx. 18,000 cases per year (US)¹
- A significant burden for patients and caregivers²
 - 67% of patients are unemployed 10 years post-injury
 - Lifetime healthcare costs can reach \$5M for one patient
- Lifelong impairment
 - Most common in ages 16-30



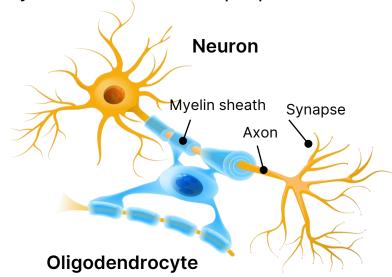
- Primary feature of a SCI is loss of mobility
- Goal of OPC1 therapy is to restore arm, hand, and finger function
- Greater mobility increases independence and quality of life
- Gains in motor function, particularly in the upper extremities, can provide significant benefits in self-care and lower costs of care



Oligodendrocyte Cells as a Solution – OPC1 for SCI

Transplanting oligodendrocytes may provide additional upper extremity function and improve quality of life

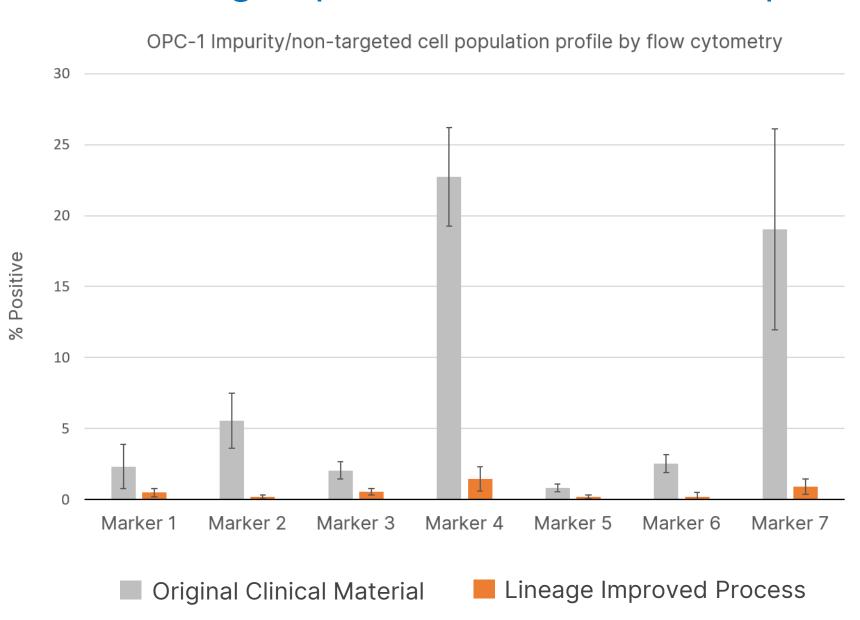
- Oligodendrocyte progenitor cells (OPCs) are precursors to the myelinating cells of the central nervous system
- Myelinating cells provide insulation to nerve axons in the form of a myelin sheath
- Myelin is essential for proper function of neurons



- OPC1 is generated from an NIH-registered cell line
- Cells are allogeneic ("off the shelf") and not taken from the patient
- OPC1 is a one-time injection into the spinal cord
 - Dosing occurs 3-6 weeks post-injury, providing time for consent and transportation
- Immunosuppression is brief (60 days)
- Cells are cryopreserved in a ready to use, thaw-and-inject formulation

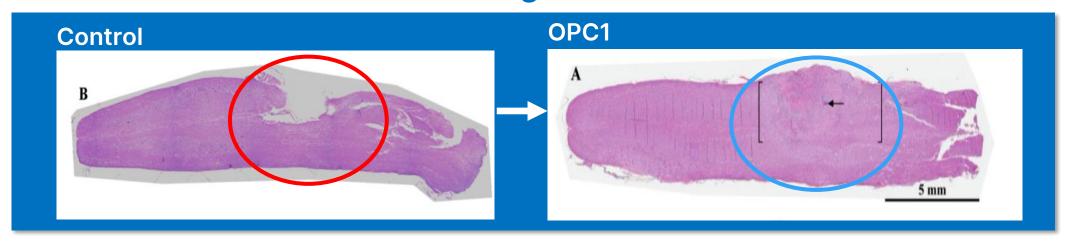


OPC1 Manufacturing Improvements: Lower Impurities

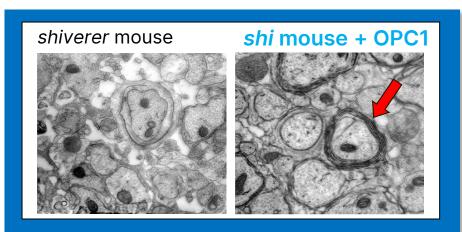


OPC1 Triple Mechanisms of Action

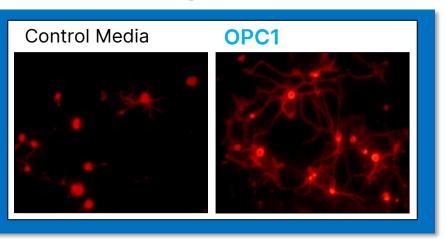
Preventing Cavitation



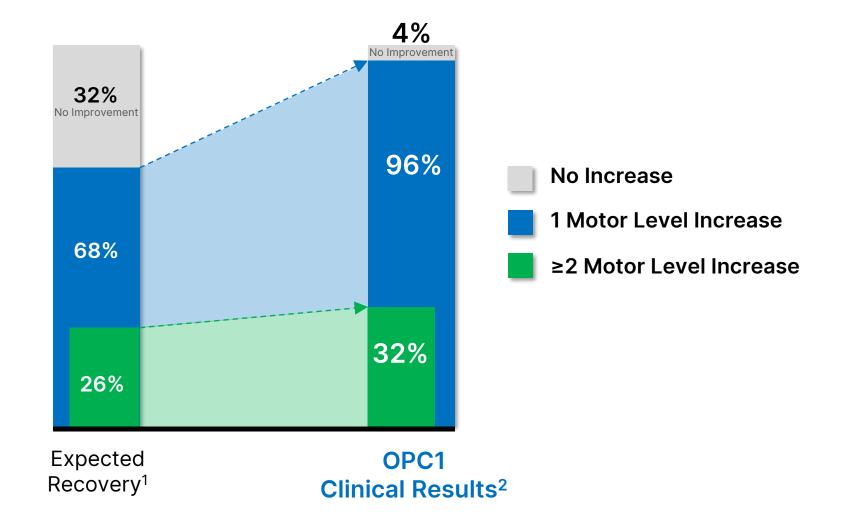
Myelination of Axons



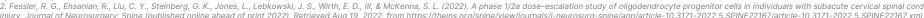
Neurotrophic Factors



Expected Recovery¹ vs OPC1: Motor Function Gains

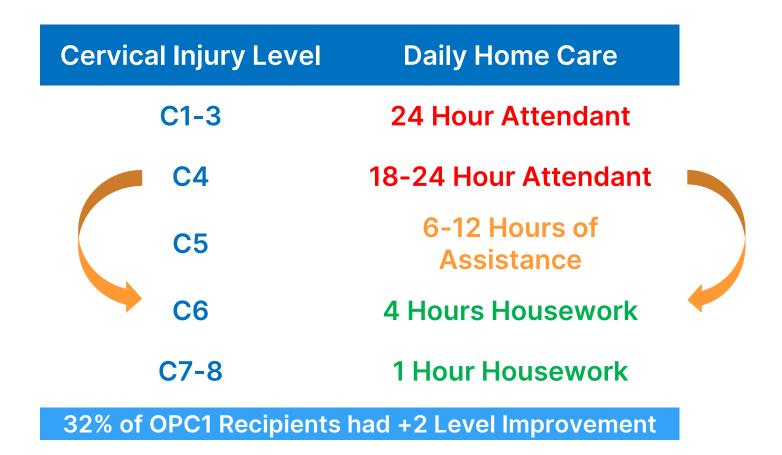


^{1.} Steeves JD, Lammertse DP, Kramer JL, Kleitman N, Kalsi-Ryan S, Jones L, Curt A, Blight AR, Anderson KD. Outcome Measures for Acute/Subacute Cervical Sensorimotor Complete (AIS-A) Spinal Cord Injury During a Phase 2 Clinical Trial. Top Spinal Cord Inj Rehabil. 2012 Winter; 18(1):1-14. doi: 10.1310/sci1801-1. Epub 2012 Jan 31. PMID: 232239927; PMCID: PMC3519288.



Real-World Impacts from Motor Level Improvements

Motor level gains translate into meaningful improvements in self-care and large reductions in costs of care





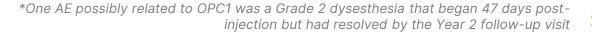
OPC1 Cervical Clinical Trial - Summary of Adverse Events

Majority of adverse events were mild to moderate in severity

All Treated Subjects (N=25)	AEs	SAEs
Total	534	29
Related to OPC1	1*	0
Related to Injection Procedure	20	1
Related to Tacrolimus	11	1

To date, there have been <u>no</u> serious adverse events related to the OPC1 cells

Safety data is available for 2 to 5 years on all 25 patients



OPC1 Cervical Clinical Trial - Cell Engraftment

12- and 24-Month MRI Scans Indicate Durable Engraftment

- Cystic cavitation (syringomyelia) is a disorder which can damage nerve fibers and is expected to occur in ~80% of matched SCI cases
- MRIs show formation of a tissue matrix at the injury site, indicating OPC1 cells have durably engrafted to help <u>prevent syringomyelia</u>
- 96% (24/25) of OPC1 patients had serial MRI scans that indicated no sign of a lesion cavity at 24 months (for 22 available scans)



Weighted sagittal MRI



OPC1 Thoracic & Cervical Clinical Trials Overview

Thoracic phase 1 clinical trial (N=5)

- All subjects followed for at least 10 years (Journal of Neurosurgery Spine, Vol 37, Issue 3, 2022)
- No unexpected serious adverse events attributable to the OPC1 transplant:
 - -No evidence of neurological decline
 - —No enlarging masses
 - —No further spinal cord damage
 - —No syrinx formation

Cervical phase 1/2a clinical trial (N=25)

- All subjects evaluated for at least 2 years (Journal of Neurosurgery Spine, Vol 37, Issue 6, 2022)
- No unexpected serious adverse events related to the OPC1 transplant;
- No enrolled patients had worsening of neurological function;
- Durable motor improvements:
 - -4 of 6 subjects gained at least 2 motor levels of improvement on at least one side at 12 months (cohort 2)
 - -5 of 6 subjects gained at least 2 motor levels of improvement on at least one side at 24 months (cohort 2)
 - -1 subject achieved 3 motor levels of improvement on one side; maintained at 3 years (cohort 2)

OPC1 Program Summary

Key Takeaways

- Unmatched experience one of the longest running trials in the field and first of its kind
- Indication of efficacy compared to best available matched control (32% two-level gain)
- Excellent overall safety profile
 - 5 years follow up in cervical SCI
 - 10 years follow up in thoracic SCI
- Higher purity and production scale has been achieved
- Learnings can be applied to next trial
 - Inadequate decompression was associated with the two worst outcomes

Next Steps

- Clinical safety testing of new delivery system, starting in 2023
- 3-5 subacute and for the first time, 3-5 chronic injury patients
- Preparations underway for larger, controlled clinical trial
 - Engaging with patients and patient advocacy organizations
 - Assessing clinically-meaningful endpoints (no FDA precedent)
- Eligible for grants from the California Institute of Regenerative Medicine (CIRM)

OPC1 Asset Overview

- OPC1 utilizes targeted cell replacement (similar to OpRegen for dry AMD)
- OPC1 has RMAT & Orphan Drug Designations
- OPC1 has received >\$14M in grant support from CIRM
- OPC1 may have application in other demyelinating conditions



"There's no reason to not look forward in the same way now that I had before all of this happened. I'm looking forward to driving again... it's a bright future."

- Lucas Lindner, OPC1 Patient



"I couldn't drink, couldn't feed myself, couldn't text or pretty much do anything, I was basically just existing. I wasn't living my life, I was existing."

- Kris Boesen, OPC1 Patient



"My recovery from the point of the trial until now has been immense. A lot more than I would have expected. So, if I had the chance to go back and do it again, I 100% would."

- Jake Javier, OPC1 Patient



"My AIS score improved from an AIS-A over to an AIS-B, because I've got a lot of feeling under my injury level that I didn't have right when I broke my neck. And I would attribute those directly to spinal cord injury cells."

- Chris Block, OPC1 Patient







ANP1 and PNC1

Looking Ahead: Preclinical Programs

Preclinical Cell Transplant Programs



ANP1

Auditory neuron progenitor cells

- Intended to treat auditory neuropathy spectrum disorders (hearing loss)
 - Hearing loss afflicts >400 million people worldwide
- IP filed covering composition and methods of generating ANPs
- Preclinical studies: initiated Q1 2023
- Progressed from product concept to preclinical testing in <12 months and less than \$1M
- Preparing for pre-IND meeting

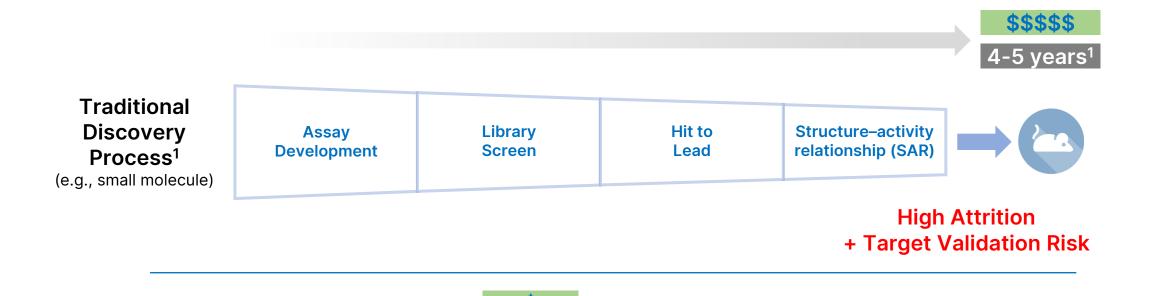


PNC₁

Photoreceptor cells (rods and cones)

- Intended to treat conditions of photoreceptor loss or dysfunction (vision loss; Retinitis Pigmentosa)
 - Leverages knowhow and capabilities in ophthalmology
- IP filed covering composition and methods of generating PRs
- Preclinical studies: ongoing
 - In vivo data shows PNC1 may connect to surrounding functional layers
 - Dynamic culturing offers path to industrial-scale production

Traditional Drug Discovery Pathway vs Lineage Technology







No 10

<1 year

No Target Validation Risk → target cell has confirmed role in the body 100% Probability of Success → PSCs by definition can become the target cell





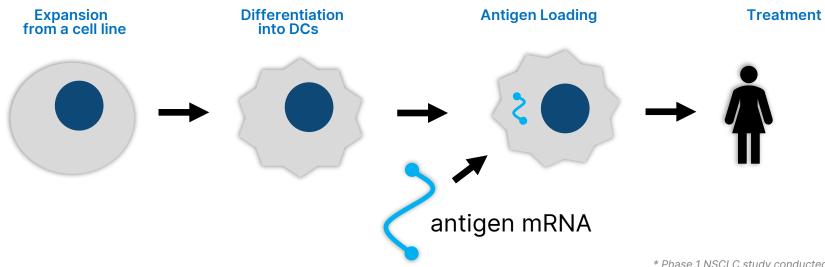
VAC

An Antigen-Presentation Platform for Cancer and Infectious Diseases

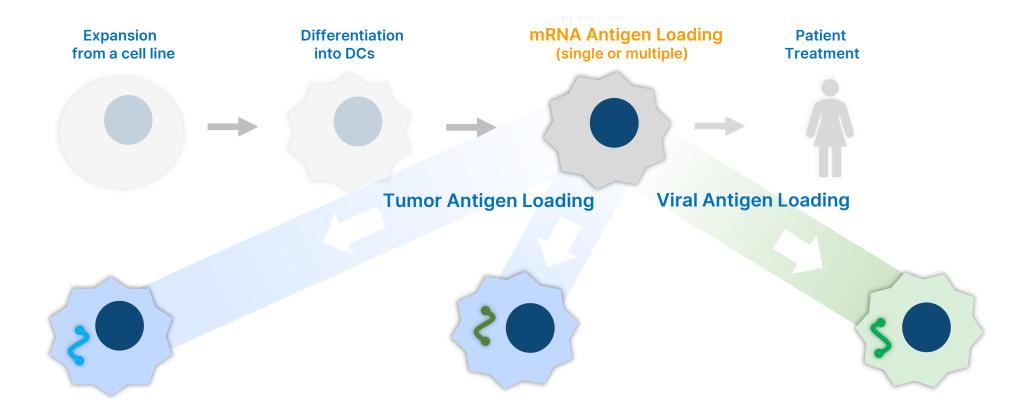
8 lung cancer patients treated to date

The VAC Platform: On Demand Cell Therapy Vaccine

- VAC consists of allogeneic ("off the shelf") dendritic cells (DCs)
- No production lag between diagnosis and treatment, as required for autologous or patient-specific therapies
- DCs are manufactured and loaded with either a tumor antigen (as a cancer vaccine) or a viral antigen (as a vaccine for infectious diseases)
- Antigen presentation creates a <u>large, targeted</u> T cell response (can be >3%), responsible for tumor cell destruction or pathogen clearance*



VAC – A Platform for Many Product Candidates



VAC1 and VAC2 Immuno-Oncology

- Positive phase 1 data in AML
- Completed phase 1 in NSCLC, analyses ongoing



Other Immuno-oncology Programs

- Partnerships based on new antigens
- Diversifies pipeline and shares cost



VAC-Infectious Diseases

- Long-term protection via memory T cells
- Leverages clinical data from VAC oncology programs

Lineage Corporate Profile



Corporate
Headquarters
Carlsbad, California



Research & Development Carlsbad, California



Manufacturing
Jerusalem BioPark,
Israel

Strong Financial Position

\$66.4M

Cash & equivalents at 9/30/22

Market Capitalization

~\$260M*

Employees

77

(U.S. & Israel)



36



The Patients Are Our Inspiration.

View their stories at lineagecell.com/media





