

Yield10 Trait Development: Towards a value-added Camelina crop

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Yield10's Trait Factory

From Crop Science to Market

CRISPR editing CRISPR editing Genetic Engineering GMO CRISPR editing Camelina Seed Products 1. Feedstock Oil (Biofuel) 2. Omega-3 Oil (EPA+DHA) 3. PHA Bioplastics

Why Camelina?

- Promising oilseed crop
 - Seed oil levels ~ 40% of seed weight
- Both spring and winter varieties
 - Winter varieties, potential use as cover crop for corn and soybean acres
- Doesn't outcross with canola
- Excellent platform crop for novel high value seed products value proposition for farmer < \$





Greenhouse grown Camelina



Camelina field plots at flowering



Large scale winter Camelina growth



Camelina Based Biofuel Feedstocks

The Potential of the Camelina Crop for Biofuel Feedstocks is Driven by:

Grower adoption – Weed control and seamless integration into crop rotations

Grower adoption & business success – Revenue - increasing harvest value for biofuel feedstocks

- Camelina grain (seed) yield per acre, oil as a percent of seed weight (oil/acre)
- Carbon intensity (CI) score of the oil (carbon score as a trait target?)
- Improved protein meal value

Grower adoption & business success – Partnerships across the biofuel value chain

Yield10 has pipeline of Camelina lines and proprietary gene traits to increase value of Camelina

Priority 1: Herbicide tolerant Camelina to enable seamless integration into grower crop rotations

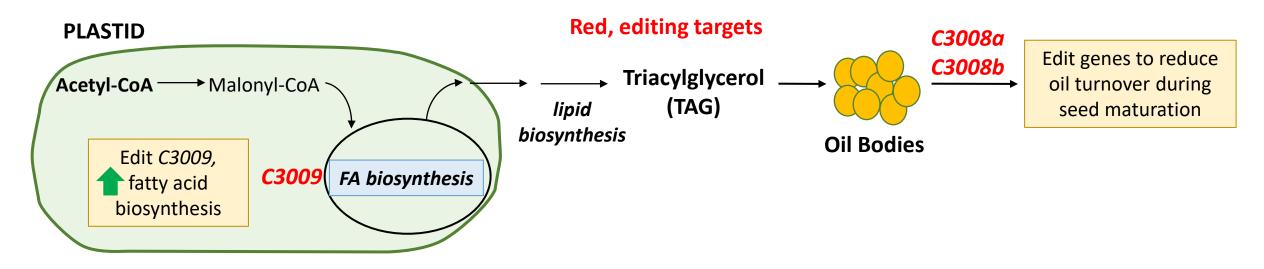
Priority 2: Seed yield and seed oil content to increase the harvest value for biofuels

Priority 3: Meal quality traits to improve meal value



Editing Combinations of Known Genes

Gene combinations to increase oil biosynthesis and prevent oil turnover¹



1. C3009 - transcription factor target to upregulate fatty acid biosynthesis

— regulation of embryo fatty acid biosynthetic genes, + regulation of genes responsible for pigment in seed coat

2. C3008a and C3008b - gene targets to reduce oil turnover during seed maturation

C3008a and C3008b, oil body associated lipases



Multiplex Genome Editing of Three Genes in Camelina

Strategy 1: Editing of lipase genes (C3008a, C3008b) and transcription factor gene (C3009)

- Identified best Camelina orthologs to Arabidopsis genes based on homology
- Simultaneous editing of 9 genes (3 target genes present in 3 copies each) using CRISPR
- Lines with different combinations of edits obtained and characterized
 - Very difficult to get all 9 gene copies edited in same line, only one line obtained with all 9 genes edited
- Fully edited C3009 gene, loss of pigmentation in seed coat
 - Unique distinction to track edited seed



Wild-type control

C3009 100% edited (yellow seeded)



Field Tests of Edited Lines

Received 2018 confirmation that USDA-APHIS does not consider lines to be regulated¹

2019 field test of edited lines at site in US

(randomized complete block design, lines replicated 6 times)



■ E3902 oil trait stable in 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 field trials. Demonstrated increased total oil produced per acre

2019 Field Data for E3902

% Increase, oil per individual seed (mgs)	% Increase, individual seed weight (mgs)	% Increase, seed yield (kg seed per hectare)	% Increase, seed oil content (% of seed weight)	% Increase, number of seeds harvested	% Increase, total oil produced per hectare
11.8*	8.7*	9.7	4.7*	- 3.7	15.0

^{*}statistically significant (t-test)

Patent pending



E3902: Multi-site Field Tests and Trait Stacking

E3902 is Yield10's first spring variety in pre-commercial stage

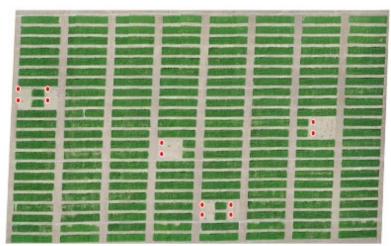
- US: Am I Regulated Process, line not considered to be regulated article under 7 CFR part 340
- Chile: Ministry of Agriculture on Agricultural Protection- line would not be subject to regulation
- Argentina: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries in Argentina
 - line would not be subject to regulation
- Documentation to determine regulatory status in Canada is being compiled

Trait stacking in E3902

Herbicide Tolerance Traits: E3902 is germplasm background for our herbicide tolerant lines

- Over the top spray weed control line
- Group 2 residue tolerance, over the top spray weed control line

Omega 3 oil: Develop lines producing EPA and DHA



Herbicide Tolerant event selection trials in the U.S. in spring 2022.





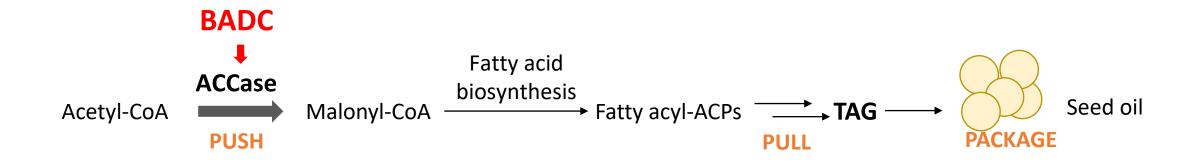
Camelina containing the omega-3 EPA trait growing at acre-scale in the U.S. in spring 2023.



Gene Combinations to Increase Oil Content

Strategy 2: Edit a negative regulator of acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACCase)

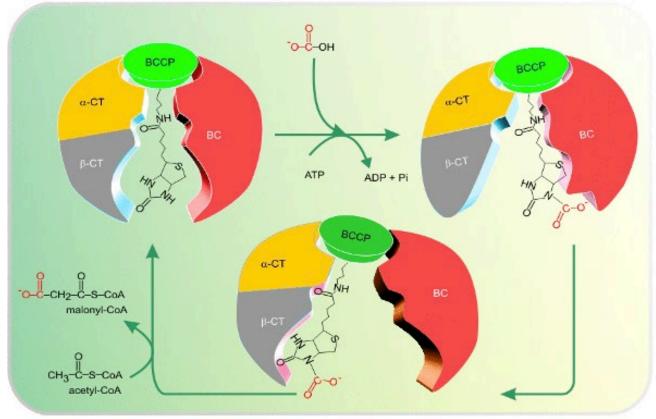
- ACCase considered to be rate-limiting step in fatty acid biosynthesis
- Jay Thelen (University of Missouri) identified role for BADC as a novel negative regulator of the heteromeric ACCase



C3007 (BADC) trait in-licensed from University of Missouri

BADC can displace BCCP, but lacks active site motif

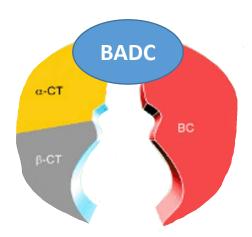
Active heteromeric ACCase with BCCP and biotinylation motif in active site



Li-Beisson Y et al., (2013) Acyl-lipid metabolism. Arabidopsis Book 11: e0161

Inactive heteromeric ACCase,

BCCP displaced by BADC



No biotinylation motif essential for ACCase enzyme activity

Reduce/eliminate BADC with genome editing to increase ACCase activity



Genome Editing of badc Genes

Species	Ploidy/genome	# of BADC homologs
Arabidopsis	2n=2x, diploid	3 (badc1, badc2, badc3; Salie et al.) ¹
Camelina	2n=6x, hexaploid (Cs-G1, -G2, -G3)	9 (3 badc1, 3 badc2, 3 badc3) (1 copy on each subgenome; Yield10) ²

Work at Yield10 to edit badc in Camelina

- Identified 3 Camelina badc genes (9 alleles total)
- Obtained stable edits for select badc genes/gene combinations
 - Complete editing of all alleles was not obtained, possibly lethal
- Crossed lines edited in all 3 copies of badc1 with lines containing combinations of badc2 or badc3 edits
- Field trials completed in 2022, 2023



Field Trial of Edited badc Lines

Lines tested in field trial

Entry	badc1	badc2	badc3
E4757	XXX		
E4724-C	XXX		
E4806-B	XXX		
E4816-A	XXX		
WT43-F			
E6146	XXX	x x _	
E6154	XXX	x x _	
E6119	XXX		X X _
WT43-G			

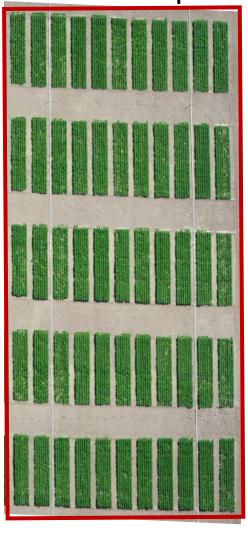
"X" denotes gene is edited; "_" denotes wild-type gene; Control line.

US field site (July 14, 2022)



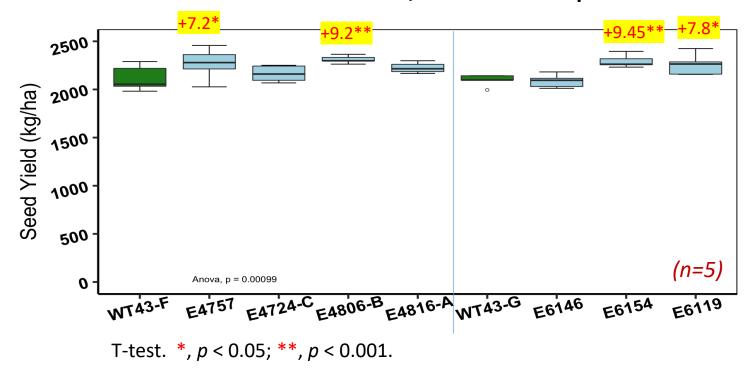
plots (63 days old)

Field trial drone photo



Spring 2022 Camelina *badc* Field Trial – Seed Yield

Seed Yield of C3007 Edited Lines, Measured in Replicated Plots



Lines tested in field trial

Entry	badc1	badc2	badc3
E4757	XXX		
E4724-C	XXX		
E4806-B	XXX		
E4816-A	XXX		
WT43-F			
E6146	XXX	x x _	
E6154	XXX	x x _	
E6119	XXX		X X _
WT43-G			

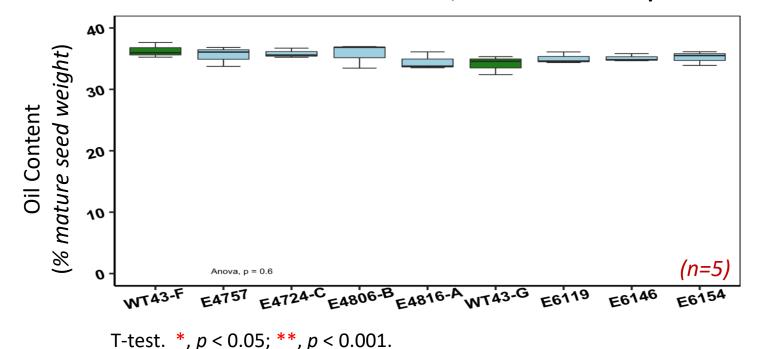
"X" denotes gene is edited; "_" denotes wild-type gene; Control line.

Significant yield increase observed for four C3007 (badc) edited lines

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Spring 2022 Camelina badc Field Trial – Seed Oil Content

Seed Oil Content of C3007 Edited Lines, Measured from Replicated Plots



Lines tested in field trial

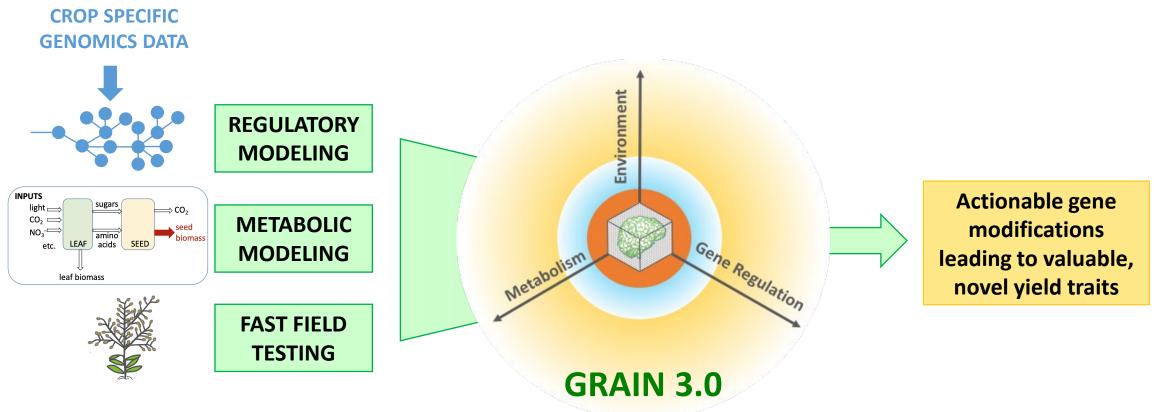
Entry	badc1	badc2	badc3
E4757	XXX		
E4724-C	XXX		
E4806-B	XXX		
E4816-A	XXX		
WT43-F			
E6146	XXX	X X _	
E6154	XXX	XX_	
E6119	XXX		xx_
WT43-G			

"X" denotes gene is edited; "_" denotes wild-type gene; Control line.

- No significant change in oil content observed in C3007 (badc) edited lines
- badc edits analyzed increase seed yield but not seed oil content
- Field trials repeated in spring 2023

GRAIN 3.0: Identify Unique Gene Combinations for a Trait

How do you move beyond known genes and identify new combinations?

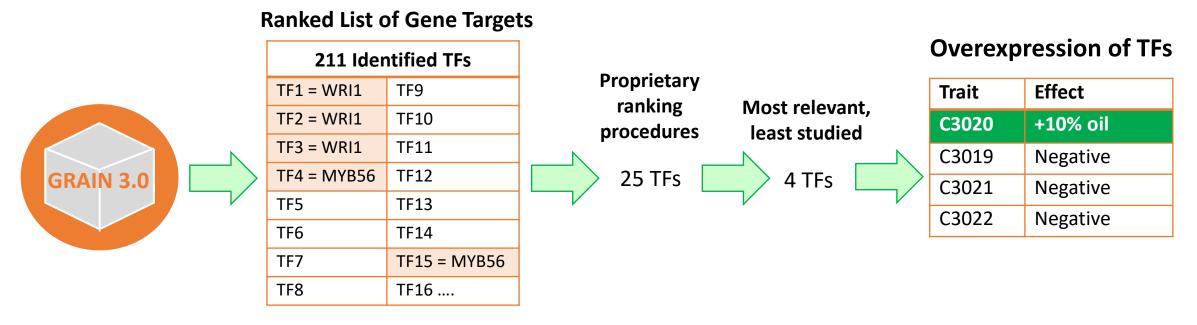


Metabolic information can inform genomic decisions



GRAIN Identifies New Gene Targets: C3019 – C3022

GRAIN - Searches for transcription factors (TFs) to increase seed oil content in Camelina



- Ranked list of TFs obtained Includes known genes in top spots validating approach (WRI1, MYB56)
- Many uncharacterized genes identified, IP white space
- Overexpression of C3020 increases seed oil content by up to 10%, validated in 2021 and 2022 field seasons.
- Genes overexpressed giving a negative phenotype are good editing targets C3019, C3021 and C3022
- Editing of C3021 resulted in higher number of tertiary branches, more orthologs may need editing
- Yield10 now has ~10 Camelina gene targets for combinatorial editing to achieve step change increases in oil



Camelina Based Biofuel Feedstocks

Yield10 is Harnessing The Potential of Camelina for Biofuel Feedstocks

Grower adoption – Weed control

- → Developed and field-tested herbicide tolerant lines for over-the-top spray weed control
- → Completed field testing of next generation stacked herbicide tolerance lines (over-top-spray & soil residue tolerance) in spring 2023

Grower adoption & business success – Revenue – increased harvest value for biofuel feedstocks

- → Edited E3902 line has ~5% increase in oil in multiple years of field trials
- → Additional testing of badc edited lines that have shown increased seed yield in the field in progress
- → GRAIN modeling has identified additional genes to increase oil content
- → Improved protein meal value: Gene editing targets have been identified

Grower adoption & business success – Partnerships across the biofuel value chain

→ Discussions with potential partners in progress



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NASDAQ: YTEN

Thank you

