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**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

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**FORM 10-Q**

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(Mark One)

- QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**  
For the quarterly period ended **September 30, 2024**
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**  
For the quarterly period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
Commission File Number **001-40440**

**Senti Biosciences, Inc.**  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

**Delaware**  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

**86-2437900**  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification Number)

**2 Corporate Drive, First Floor**  
**South San Francisco, CA 94080**  
(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)  
**(650) 239-2030**  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share	SNTI	The Nasdaq Capital Market

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No

As of November 8, 2024 there were 4,588,645 shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, issued and outstanding.

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SENTI BIOSCIENCES, INC.

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**PART 1 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)****SENTI BIOSCIENCES, INC.****Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**  
**(unaudited)***(in thousands, except share and per share data)*

	<b>September 30,</b>	<b>December 31,</b>
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,479	\$ 35,926
Accounts receivable	74	112
GeneFab receivable - related party	1,113	17,592
GeneFab prepaid expenses - related party	3,872	14,787
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,846	2,783
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>17,384</b>	<b>71,200</b>
Restricted cash	3,561	3,522
GeneFab receivable - related party, net of current portion	—	1,119
Property and equipment, net	22,218	25,338
Operating lease right-of-use assets	14,470	16,274
GeneFab Economic Share - related party	—	1,816
Other long-term assets	88	215
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 57,721</b>	<b>\$ 119,484</b>
<b>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</b>		
Accounts payable	\$ 793	\$ 1,250
Finance lease liabilities - related party, current portion	103	97
Early exercise liability, current portion	45	135
GeneFab sublease deferred income - related party	639	989
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	2,978	5,927
Operating lease liabilities	4,486	4,031
Contingent earnout liability	20	—
Current liabilities of discontinued operations	—	243
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>9,064</b>	<b>12,672</b>
Operating lease liabilities, net of current portion	30,120	33,538
GeneFab Option - related party	—	6,331
Other liabilities, net of current portion	2,543	—
Contingent earnout liability, net of current portion	—	20
Early exercise liability, net of current portion	—	10
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>41,727</b>	<b>52,571</b>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		

	<u>September 30,</u> <u>2024</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2023</u>
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized at September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023; zero shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023	—	—
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value; 500,000,000 shares authorized at September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023; 4,586,957 and 4,569,900 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	312,517	311,256
Accumulated deficit	(296,524)	(244,344)
Total stockholders' equity	<u>15,994</u>	<u>66,913</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 57,721</u>	<u>\$ 119,484</u>

All periods presented have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the 1-for-10 reverse stock split effected on July 17, 2024. Refer to Note 2. *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, for further information.

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.*

**SENTI BIOSCIENCES, INC.**

**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss**

*(unaudited)*

*(in thousands, except share and per share data)*

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>Revenue</b>				
Contract revenue	\$ —	\$ 255	\$ —	\$ 1,978
Grant income	—	83	—	583
Total revenue	—	338	—	2,561
<b>Operating expenses</b>				
Research and development (including related party cost of \$3,790 and \$1,186 for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and \$11,059 and \$1,186 for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively)	8,655	9,092	26,584	23,028
General and administrative	6,247	9,431	17,975	27,871
Impairment of long-lived assets	313	25,691	313	25,691
Total operating expenses	15,215	44,214	44,872	76,590
Loss from operations	(15,215)	(43,876)	(44,872)	(74,029)
<b>Other income (expense)</b>				
Interest income, net	150	583	718	2,438
Change in fair value of contingent earnout liability	—	—	—	207
Change in fair value of GeneFab Note Receivable - related party	(17,435)	287	(17,240)	287
Change in fair value of GeneFab Economic Share - related party	(398)	(123)	(1,816)	(123)
Change in fair value of GeneFab Option - related party	2,386	5,629	6,331	5,629
GeneFab sublease income - related party	1,657	899	4,705	899
Other income (expense)	(11)	(14)	(6)	(26)
Total other income (expense), net	(13,651)	7,261	(7,308)	9,311
Net loss from continuing operations	(28,866)	(36,615)	(52,180)	(64,718)
Net income from discontinued operations	—	21,692	—	12,376
Net loss	(28,866)	(14,923)	(52,180)	(52,342)
<b>Other comprehensive loss</b>				
Unrealized loss on investments	—	—	—	(1)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (28,866)	\$ (14,923)	\$ (52,180)	\$ (52,343)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>Net loss per share, basic and diluted</b>				
Net loss per share from continuing operations, basic and diluted	\$ (6.31)	\$ (8.24)	\$ (11.41)	\$ (14.62)
Net income per share from discontinued operations, basic and diluted	—	4.88	—	2.80
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	\$ (6.31)	\$ (3.36)	\$ (11.41)	\$ (11.82)
Weighted-average shares outstanding, basic and diluted	4,577,122	4,447,223	4,573,307	4,427,458

All periods presented have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the 1-for-10 reverse stock split effected on July 17, 2024. Refer to Note 2. *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, for further information.

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.*

**SENTI BIOSCIENCES, INC.**  
**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity**  
*(unaudited)*  
*(in thousands, except share data)*

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance as of December 31, 2023	4,569,900	\$ 1	\$ 311,256	\$ —	\$ (244,344)	\$ 66,913
Vesting of early exercise of common stock options	1,266	—	34	—	—	34
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	1,258	—	—	1,258
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(12,111)	(12,111)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	4,571,166	1	312,548	—	(256,455)	56,094
Vesting of early exercise of common stock options	1,266	—	33	—	—	33
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	(776)	—	—	(776)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(11,203)	(11,203)
Balance as of June 30, 2024	4,572,432	1	311,805	—	(267,658)	44,148
Common Stock Purchase Agreement settled in common stock, net of fees	3,593	—	10	—	—	10
Issuance of common stock for vesting of restricted stock units	9,666	—	—	—	—	—
Vesting of early exercise of common stock options	1,266	—	34	—	—	34
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	668	—	—	668
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(28,866)	(28,866)
Balance as of September 30, 2024	4,586,957	\$ 1	\$ 312,517	\$ —	\$ (296,524)	\$ 15,994

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance as of December 31, 2022	4,406,137	\$ —	\$ 300,548	\$ 1	\$ (173,286)	\$ 127,263
Vesting of early exercise of common stock options	1,266	—	34	—	—	34
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	3,763	—	—	3,763
Unrealized gain on investments	—	—	—	2	—	2
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(18,722)	(18,722)
Balance as of March 31, 2023	4,407,403	—	304,345	3	(192,008)	112,340
Vesting of early exercise of common stock options	1,266	—	34	—	—	34
Issuance of common stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP)	37,715	—	308	—	—	308
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	3,434	—	—	3,434
Unrealized loss on investments	—	—	—	(3)	—	(3)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(18,697)	(18,697)
Balance as of June 30, 2023	4,446,384	—	308,121	—	(210,705)	97,416
Vesting of early exercise of common stock options	1,266	—	34	—	—	34
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	409	—	—	409
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(14,923)	(14,923)
Balance as of September 30, 2023	4,447,650	\$ —	\$ 308,564	\$ —	\$ (225,628)	\$ 82,936

All periods presented have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the 1-for-10 reverse stock split effected on July 17, 2024. Refer to Note 2. *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, for further information.

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.*



**SENTI BIOSCIENCES, INC.**  
**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**  
*(unaudited)*  
*(in thousands)*

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Net loss	\$ (52,180)	\$ (52,342)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	2,901	2,569
Amortization of operating lease right-of-use assets	1,491	1,386
Accretion of discount on short-term investments	—	(1,069)
Gain on disposal of business	—	(21,862)
Change in fair value of contingent earnout liability	—	(207)
Change in fair value of GeneFab Note Receivable - related party	17,240	(287)
Change in fair value of GeneFab Economic Share - related party	1,816	123
Change in fair value of GeneFab Option - related party	(6,331)	(5,629)
Impairment of long-lived assets	313	25,691
Stock-based compensation expense	1,150	7,606
Loss on sale of property and equipment - related party	107	—
Other non-cash charges, net	98	(21)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(53)	509
GeneFab receivable - related party	(132)	(2,602)
GeneFab prepaid expenses - related party	10,915	1,586
Prepaid expenses and other assets	1,116	(141)
Accounts payable	(442)	465
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(2,702)	(1,195)
GeneFab sublease deferred income - related party	(350)	747
Deferred revenue	—	(799)
Operating lease liabilities	(2,963)	114
Other liabilities, net of current portion	113	—
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(27,893)</u>	<u>(45,358)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchases of short-term investments	—	(17,990)
Maturities of short-term investments	—	60,000
Purchases of property and equipment	(15)	(12,034)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	60	—
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>45</u>	<u>29,976</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from CIRM Grant	2,430	—
Proceeds from issuance of common stock under Common Stock Purchase Agreement	10	308
Principal finance lease payments	—	(85)
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>2,440</u>	<u>223</u>

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
Net decrease in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(25,408)	(15,159)
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash, beginning of period	39,448	60,987
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash, end of period	<u>\$ 14,040</u>	<u>\$ 45,828</u>
<b>Reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,479	\$ 39,430
Restricted cash	3,561	6,398
Total	<u>\$ 14,040</u>	<u>\$ 45,828</u>
<b>Supplemental disclosures of noncash investing and financing and items</b>		
Purchases of property and equipment in accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ —	\$ 3
Receivable in prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 52	\$ —
Refer to Note 3. <i>GeneFab Transaction</i> , for details of non-cash items		

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.*

**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
(unaudited)****1. Organization and Description of Business**

Senti Biosciences, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the “Company” or “Senti”), is an early clinical stage biotechnology company developing next-generation cell and gene therapies engineered with its gene circuit platform technologies for patients living with incurable diseases. Senti’s mission is to create a new generation of smarter therapies that can outsmart complex diseases using novel and unprecedented approaches. Senti has built a synthetic biology platform that enables it to program next-generation cell and gene therapies with gene circuits. These gene circuits, which are created from novel and proprietary combinations of DNA sequences, reprogram cells with biological logic to sense inputs, compute decisions and respond to their cellular environments. The Company is headquartered in South San Francisco, California.

On June 8, 2022 (the “Closing Date”), Dynamics Special Purpose Acquisition Corp. (“Dynamics” or “DYNS”) consummated a merger pursuant to which Explore Merger Sub, Inc. (“Merger Sub”), a Delaware corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of Dynamics, merged with and into Senti Sub I, Inc., formerly named Senti Biosciences, Inc. (“Legacy Senti”), with Legacy Senti surviving as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dynamics (such transactions, the “Merger,” and, collectively with the other transactions described in the merger agreement). As a result of the Merger, Dynamics was renamed Senti Biosciences, Inc.

On August 7, 2023, the Company completed a transaction with GeneFab, LLC (“GeneFab”), a contract manufacturing and synthetic biology biofoundry focused on next-generation cell and gene therapies. As part of that transaction, the Company disposed of its non-oncology business and in-house manufacturing services and subleased its manufacturing facility to GeneFab. Refer to Note 3. *GeneFab Transaction*, for further details of the GeneFab transaction, and to Note 14. *Related Parties*, for related party discussion.

***Liquidity and Going Concern***

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”) assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. The going concern assumption contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets, liabilities, and reported expenses that may be necessary if the Company were unable to continue as a going concern.

The Company has devoted substantially all of its efforts to organizing and staffing, business planning, raising capital, and conducting preclinical and clinical studies and has not realized substantial revenues from its planned principal operations. To date, the Company has raised aggregate gross proceeds of \$302.5 million from the Merger and a private placement completed concurrently with the Merger (the “PIPE Financing”), the issuance of shares of its common stock, the issuance of shares of redeemable convertible preferred stock, the issuance of convertible notes and, to a lesser extent, through collaboration agreements, government grants and loans.

On August 3, 2024, the Company executed an agreement with California Institute of Regenerative Medicine (the “CIRM Grant Agreement”) for a total grant award of \$8.0 million. Under the CIRM Grant Agreement, the Company must achieve certain operational milestones to receive the grant tranches. Refer to Note 8. *CIRM Grant*, for further details of the CIRM Grant Agreement.

At September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$296.5 million and \$244.3 million, respectively. The Company’s net losses were \$52.2 million and \$52.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Substantially all of the Company’s operating net losses resulted from costs incurred in connection with the Company’s research and development programs and from general and administrative costs associated with the Company’s operations. The Company expects to incur substantial operating losses and negative cash flows from operations for the foreseeable future as the Company advances its preclinical activities and clinical trials for its product candidates in development.

The Company has concluded that substantial doubt exists that the Company’s cash and cash equivalents of \$10.5 million as of September 30, 2024 are sufficient for the Company to continue as a going concern for at least one year from the issuance date of these condensed consolidated financial statements. Additional funds will be necessary to maintain current operations and to continue research and development activities. The Company’s

**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
(unaudited)**

continued existence is dependent upon management's ability to raise capital and ultimately develop profitable operations. While management is devoting substantially all of its efforts to developing the Company's business and raising capital, there can be no assurance that the Company's efforts will be successful. Moreover, no assurance can be given that management's actions will result in profitable operations or the meeting of ongoing liquidity needs.

***NASDAQ Bid Price Compliance Notice***

On August 7, 2023, the Company received written notice from the Listing Qualifications Department of the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (the "Listing Qualifications Department") notifying the Company that, for the last 30 consecutive trading days, the closing bid price of the Company's common stock had closed below the minimum bid price requirement of \$1.00 per share for continued listing on the Nasdaq Global Market. The Company was provided an initial compliance period of 180 calendar days, or until February 5, 2024, to regain compliance with the minimum bid price requirement.

On January 23, 2024, the Company received written notice from the Listing Qualifications Department granting the Company its request to transfer the listing of its common stock from the Nasdaq Global Market tier to the Nasdaq Capital Market tier. The transfer of the listing of the Company's common stock from the Nasdaq Global Market to the Nasdaq Capital Market took effect with the open of business on January 25, 2024.

On February 6, 2024, the Listing Qualifications Department granted the Company's request for a second 180-calendar day period, or until August 5, 2024, to regain compliance with the \$1.00 bid price requirement.

On July 17, 2024, the Company filed a Certificate of Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation with the Secretary of State of Delaware, pursuant to which the Company effected a 1-for-10 reverse stock split (the "Reverse Stock Split") of Company's issued and outstanding common stock. The Reverse Stock Split became effective as of 5:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) on July 17, 2024, and the Company's common stock began trading on a split-adjusted basis on the Nasdaq Capital Market at the market open on July 18, 2024.

On August 2, 2024, the Company received notification from Nasdaq that for ten consecutive business days, the closing bid price of the Company's common stock was at least \$1.00 per share, and accordingly, the Company regained compliance with the Bid Price Rule, and that the matter was now closed.

***NASDAQ Audit Committee Requirement Notice***

On October 22, 2024, the Company received a notice (the "Notice") from Nasdaq indicating that the Company is no longer compliant with the audit committee requirements as set forth in Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605, the Company has until December 9, 2024 to regain compliance as provided in Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605(c)(4) which defines the cure period. The Company is evaluating the membership of the audit committee and is exploring options to enable it to regain compliance with the Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605 prior to the expiration of the applicable cure period. The Notice has no immediate effect on the listing or trading of the Company's common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market.

**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*****Basis of Presentation***

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Any reference in these notes to applicable guidance is meant to refer to the authoritative U.S. GAAP as found in the Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") and as amended by Accounting Standards Updates ("ASU") of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"). The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Senti Biosciences, Inc., and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The Company has one business activity and operates in one reportable segment within continuing operations. All long-lived assets of the Company are maintained in the United States.

The Company determined that the assets sold to GeneFab in August 2023 met the criteria for presentation as a discontinued operation. As a result, the Company has retrospectively restated its condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 to reflect the operating results related to the disposed business in discontinued operations. The Company has chosen not to segregate the cash flows of the

**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
(unaudited)**

disposed business in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows. Supplemental disclosures related to discontinued operations for the statements of cash flows have been provided in Note 3. *GeneFab Transaction*. Unless otherwise specified, the disclosures in these condensed consolidated financial statements refer to continuing operations only.

***Reverse Stock Split***

On July 17, 2024, the Company effected a 1 for 10 reverse stock split of its common stock (the "Reverse Stock Split"). The par value per share and the number of authorized shares were not adjusted as a result of the Reverse Stock Split. The shares of common stock underlying outstanding stock options and other equity instruments were proportionately reduced and the respective exercise prices, if applicable, were proportionately increased in accordance with the terms of the agreements governing such securities. In addition, the shares available for grants under the Company's incentive plans were adjusted as a result of the Reverse Stock Split. All references to common stock, options to purchase common stock, outstanding common stock warrants, common stock share data, per share data, and related information contained in the condensed consolidated financial statements have been retrospectively adjusted to reflect the effect of the Reverse Stock Split for all periods presented. No fractional shares were issued as a result of the reverse stock split, as fractional shares of Common Stock were rounded down to the nearest whole share. Refer to Note 7. *Stockholders' Equity*, for additional information related to the reverse stock split.

***Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements***

The accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements and the related footnote disclosures are unaudited. These unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the audited consolidated financial statements, and in management's opinion, include all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments, necessary for the fair statement of the Company's financial position as of September 30, 2024 and its results of operations for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, and cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2024 or any other period. The December 31, 2023 year-end condensed consolidated balance sheet was derived from audited consolidated financial statements but does not include all disclosures from the audited consolidated financial statements.

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. Accordingly, these condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 and the related notes included in the Company's Form 10-K, filed with the SEC on March 21, 2024, which provides a more complete discussion of the Company's accounting policies and certain other information.

Other than the policy included below, there have been no material changes to the Company's significant accounting policies as of and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, as compared to the significant accounting policies described in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, included in the Form 10-K filed with SEC on March 21, 2024.

***California Institute for Regenerative Medicine Grant***

On August 3, 2024, the Company executed an agreement with the California Institute for Regenerative Medicine ("CIRM") for a total grant award of \$8.0 million ("CIRM Grant") in support of the research project related to the ongoing clinical development of SENTI-202. As the Company has the option to convert the CIRM Grant to a loan and thus may be required to repay some or all of the amounts awarded by CIRM, the Company accounted for this award as a liability. Given the uncertainty in amounts due upon repayment, the Company has recorded amounts received without any discount or interest recorded, and upon determination of amounts that would become due, the Company will adjust accordingly. Refer to Note 8. *CIRM Grant*, for further details of the CIRM Grant.

***Use of Estimates***

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and

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liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates and assumptions reflected in these condensed consolidated financial statements include, but are not limited to, the valuation of stock-based awards, the accrual for research and development expenses, the valuation of GeneFab Option, the valuation of GeneFab Economic Share, the valuation of the GeneFab Note Receivable, the discount rate used to discount future cash flows for the impairment of long-lived assets, and the determination of the incremental borrowing rate. The Company evaluates its estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis using historical experience and other factors and adjusts those estimates and assumptions when facts and circumstances dictate. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

***Concentration of Credit Risk***

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a significant concentration of credit risk consist of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash are maintained in checking and money market accounts at multiple financial institutions, which at times, may exceed federally insured limits. As of September 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company has not experienced any credit losses in such accounts or investments.

As of September 30, 2024, the Company has prepaid future manufacturing and research services of \$3.9 million under an agreement with GeneFab for certain development and manufacturing services agreement which are recorded in GeneFab prepaid expenses - related party in the condensed consolidated balance sheets and \$1.1 million receivable related to general and administrative services provided under the transition services agreement which are recorded in GeneFab receivable - related party in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The prepaid expenses and receivable balances from GeneFab potentially subject the Company to a significant concentration of credit risk if the Company is unable to realize these balances. Refer to Note 3. *GeneFab Transaction*, for further details of the GeneFab transaction.

***Recent Accounting Standards***

In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-07, *Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures*, which requires an enhanced disclosure of significant segment expenses on an annual and interim basis. This guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted. Upon adoption, the guidance should be applied retrospectively to all prior periods presented in the financial statements. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of adopting this new guidance on its condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*, which improves income tax disclosures by requiring consistent categories and greater disaggregation of information in the effective tax rate reconciliation and income taxes paid disaggregated by jurisdiction. It also includes certain other amendments to improve the effectiveness of income tax disclosures. This guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted. Upon adoption, the guidance can be applied prospectively or retrospectively. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of adopting this new guidance on its condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

The Company believes that the impact of recently issued accounting standards that are not yet effective will not be material to its financial position or results of operations upon adoption.

**3. GeneFab Transaction**

On August 7, 2023, the Company entered into a framework agreement (the "GeneFab Framework Agreement") with GeneFab and Valere Bio, Inc., a Delaware corporation and the parent company of GeneFab, which is wholly owned by Celadon Partners, LLC, pursuant to which the Company, subject to the terms and conditions therein, sold, assigned and transferred its rights, title and interest in certain of the assets and contractual rights, including all of the Company's equipment at the Company's facilities in Alameda and certain of the Company's non-oncology license rights, intellectual property related to the schematics for and design of the Alameda facility, and subleased to GeneFab its premises under a lease agreement for the Alameda facility. The transaction provided the Company with additional capital in the form of a note receivable and rights to future manufacturing and research activities performed by GeneFab at market rates and reduced longer term operating expenses.

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Concurrently with the transaction, the Company and GeneFab entered into a development and manufacturing services agreement (the “GeneFab Services Agreement”), pursuant to which GeneFab will provide certain services to the Company using the subleased Alameda facility and acquired equipment. As part of this transaction, the Company entered into a transition services agreement with GeneFab whereby certain services are to be provided by each party to the other party during a transition period beginning on the closing of the transaction.

The total consideration in connection with the transaction was \$37.8 million, of which \$18.9 million was due at closing and was netted against prepayment due to GeneFab for future manufacturing and research activities. The remaining \$18.9 million consideration (the “GeneFab Note Receivable”) is subject to satisfaction of certain conditions. The Company elected to account for the GeneFab Note Receivable under the fair value option and recorded the GeneFab Note Receivable at its fair value of \$16.6 million at the closing date of the transaction. The GeneFab Note Receivable is remeasured each reporting period with changes from remeasurement included in other income (expense) in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Refer to Note 4. *Fair Value Measurements*.

The Company was entitled to \$18.9 million in future manufacturing and research activities to be rendered by GeneFab under the services agreement, which are recorded in GeneFab prepaid expenses on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. The Company determined that the \$18.9 million for future manufacturing and research activities, inclusive of the volume discount provided, was executed at market terms and does not result in any impact to the total consideration received from GeneFab for the disposal of the business. As of September 30, 2024, \$3.9 million of this initial prepaid amount is remaining for future manufacturing and research activities.

As part of the transaction, the Company subleased the facility in Alameda, California to GeneFab which will support the clinical manufacturing of the Company’s chimeric antigen receptor natural killer (CAR-NK) programs, including SENTI-202. As a result of sublease event, the Company recognized an impairment of long-lived assets of \$25.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 due to the impairment of the Company’s leasehold improvements. Refer to Note 6. *Operating Leases*, for additional information on the sublease.

The Company agreed to grant a license to GeneFab under certain of its intellectual property rights to conduct manufacturing services and to research, develop, manufacture and commercialize products outside of oncology, pursuant to a license agreement (the “Non-Oncology License”).

In connection with the transaction, Philip Lee, Ph.D., former Co-Founder and Chief Technology Officer of the Company, assumed the role of Chief Executive Officer of GeneFab. Additionally, GeneFab extended offers of employment to 45 of the Company’s employees formerly employed in its research and development and manufacturing functions. All 45 employees accepted the offers of employment and are actively engaged in providing manufacturing and research activities to the Company.

GeneFab was granted an option to purchase up to 1,963,344 shares (i.e., up to \$20.0 million worth) of the Company’s common stock at a per share purchase price of \$10.18670 (the “GeneFab Option”). The GeneFab Option becomes exercisable upon the execution of the license agreement, no later than August 7, 2026. The GeneFab Option may be exercised in installments of common stock equal to no more than 19.9% of the Company’s outstanding shares of common stock as of the closing date of the transaction. The purchase of the remaining shares under the GeneFab Option requires approval by the Company’s stockholders. The Company determined that the GeneFab Option was a derivative as the terms of the instrument contain certain provisions that preclude equity classification in accordance with ASC 815. As such, the GeneFab Option was recorded as a liability at its fair value of \$9.6 million at the closing date of the transaction and subsequently remeasured with changes in fair value recorded in other income (expense) in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Refer to Note 4. *Fair Value Measurements*.

As additional consideration for the transaction, the Company and GeneFab entered into a seller economic share agreement (the “GeneFab Economic Share”), pursuant to which the Company will be entitled to receive ten percent of the realized gains of GeneFab’s parent company arising and resulting from any cash or in-kind distributions from GeneFab in connection with a dividend or sale event, subject to the terms and conditions of the GeneFab Economic Share. The Company elected to account for the GeneFab Economic Share under the fair value option and recorded the GeneFab Economic Share at its fair value of \$1.8 million at the date of the transaction. The GeneFab Economic Share is remeasured each reporting period with changes from remeasurement included in other income (expense) in

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the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Refer to Note 4. *Fair Value Measurements*.

The Company determined that GeneFab is a variable interest entity (“VIE”) since its total equity at risk is not sufficient to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support. The Company performed a qualitative analysis to determine if it is the primary beneficiary of GeneFab and determined it does not have the power to direct the significant activities of GeneFab. As a result, the Company determined it is not the primary beneficiary and therefore does not consolidate GeneFab.

Refer to Note 14. *Related Parties*, for GeneFab related party considerations.

*Gain on the Disposal of Business*

As the assets and contractual rights transferred to GeneFab were determined to constitute a business as defined in ASC 805, *Business Combinations*, the Company accounted for the disposal by applying the derecognition guidance in ASC 810, *Consolidation*, which requires that a gain or loss be recognized for the difference between the carrying value of the assets sold and the fair value of the consideration received (or receivable).

As of August 7, 2023, the total fair value of the consideration was determined to be \$37.3 million, including the GeneFab prepaid expenses of \$18.9 million, the estimated fair value of the GeneFab Note Receivable of \$16.6 million and the estimated fair value of the GeneFab Economic Share of \$1.8 million. Out of the total consideration, \$9.6 million was allocated to the GeneFab Option, representing its estimated fair value as of the closing date.

In connection with the sale, the Company recognized a gain on disposal in the amount of \$21.9 million in net income from discontinued operations during the year ended December 31, 2023, representing the excess of the fair value of the consideration (net of the portion allocated to the GeneFab Option) over the carrying value of the assets sold of \$5.5 million. The gain on disposal was primarily related to the transfer of the non-oncology intellectual property to GeneFab which had no carrying value.

*Discontinued Operations*

In accordance with ASC 205, *Presentation of Financial Statements* (“ASC 205”), the Company determined that the sale of the non-oncology business, including the equipment and transfer of in-house manufacturing activities in the Alameda facility, to GeneFab represented a strategic shift that will have a major effect on the Company’s operations and financial results, thus meeting the criteria to be reported as discontinued operations. Discontinued operations include the cost and depreciation of equipment and related deposits or liabilities, manufacturing personnel-related costs including costs arising as a result of the disposal such as equity award modifications and severance, and the gain from the disposal of the business.

As of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, there were no assets related to the discontinued operations, and the liabilities related to the discontinued operations were zero and \$0.2 million, respectively.

There were no material operating expenses related to the discontinued operations since August 2023, when the transaction with GeneFab closed.



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The following table summarizes the condensed operating results of the discontinued operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2023
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	\$ 1,641	\$ 9,975
General and administrative	(1,478)	(496)
Total operating expenses	163	9,479
Loss from discontinued operations	(163)	(9,479)
Other expense	(6)	(6)
Gain on disposal of business	21,861	21,861
Net income from discontinued operations	<u>\$ 21,692</u>	<u>\$ 12,376</u>

The following table summarizes the condensed cash flow information of the discontinued operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 (in thousands):

	Nine months ended September 30, 2023
Operating activities (noncash adjustments to net income):	
Depreciation	\$ 185
Stock-based compensation	(2,022)
Investing activities:	
Purchases of property and equipment	\$ (4,079)

#### 4. Fair Value Measurements

The following tables summarize the estimated value of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash (in thousands):

	September 30, 2024			
	Adjusted Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Cash and cash equivalents	Restricted cash
Cash	\$ 1,834	\$ 1,834	\$ 1,834	\$ —
Level 1:				
Money market funds	12,206	12,206	8,645	3,561
Subtotal	12,206	12,206	8,645	3,561
Total	<u>\$ 14,040</u>	<u>\$ 14,040</u>	<u>\$ 10,479</u>	<u>\$ 3,561</u>

	December 31, 2023			
	Adjusted Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Cash and cash equivalents	Restricted cash
Cash	\$ 4,205	\$ 4,205	\$ 4,205	\$ —
Level 1:				
Money market funds	35,243	35,243	31,721	3,522
Subtotal	35,243	35,243	31,721	3,522
Total	<u>\$ 39,448</u>	<u>\$ 39,448</u>	<u>\$ 35,926</u>	<u>\$ 3,522</u>

No securities have contractual maturities of longer than one year. There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2, or 3 for any of the periods presented.

**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
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The following table presents a summary of the changes in the fair value of the GeneFab Note Receivable (in thousands):

	<b>Note Receivable</b>
Fair value as of December 31, 2023	\$ 17,240
Change in fair value included in other income (expense)	(17,240)
Fair value as of September 30, 2024	\$ —

The fair value of the GeneFab Note Receivable is based on significant unobservable inputs, which represent Level 3 measurements within the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of the GeneFab Note Receivable as of December 31, 2023 was determined by discounting future payments under multiple probability-weighted scenarios using the Company's cost of borrowing, which was estimated at 12.53% based on published CCC-rated corporate bond yields. The Company determined that the fair value of the GeneFab Note Receivable was zero as of September 30, 2024, due to the probability that a suitable license agreement, which is a condition of the Company realizing the GeneFab Note Receivable, would not be signed.

***GeneFab Option***

The following table presents a summary of the changes in the fair value of the GeneFab Option (in thousands):

	<b>GeneFab Option</b>
Fair value as of December 31, 2023	\$ (6,331)
Change in fair value included in other income (expense)	6,331
Fair value as of September 30, 2024	\$ —

The fair value of the GeneFab Option is based on significant unobservable inputs, which represent Level 3 measurements within the fair value hierarchy.

In determining the fair value of the GeneFab Option, the Company used a Black-Scholes option pricing model. Additionally, the Company determined that the fair value of the GeneFab Option was zero as of September 30, 2024, due to the low probability that a suitable license agreement, which is a condition for exercise of the Option, would be signed.

The significant assumptions utilized in the valuation are described below:

	<b>December 31, 2023</b>
Current stock price	\$ 6.60
Expected volatility	98.1 %
Risk-free interest rate	4.12 %
Expected term (years)	2.5

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**GeneFab Economic Share**

The following table presents a summary of the changes in the fair value of the GeneFab Economic Share (in thousands):

	<b>GeneFab Economic Share</b>
Fair value as of December 31, 2023	\$ 1,816
Change in fair value included in other income (expense)	\$ (1,816)
Fair value as of September 30, 2024	<u>\$ —</u>

The fair value of the GeneFab Economic Share is based on significant unobservable inputs, which represent Level 3 measurements within the fair value hierarchy.

In determining the fair value of the GeneFab Economic Share, the Company used the option pricing model, which allocates total estimated enterprise value to various classes of equity using the Backsolve method.

The significant assumptions utilized in the valuation as of December 31, 2023 are described below:

	<b>December 31, 2023</b>
GeneFab equity value	\$ 35,448
Volatility	65.8 %
Risk free rate	3.93 %
Expected term	4.0

As of September 30, 2024, the Company determined that the fair value of the GeneFab Economic Share was zero due to the low probability of the events triggering the payment underlying the GeneFab Economic Share.

**5. Other Financial Statement information****Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets**

Prepaid expenses and other current assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	<b>September 30, 2024</b>	<b>December 31, 2023</b>
Prepaid expenses (including prepaid rent)	\$ 1,481	\$ 2,546
Deposits	357	42
Other	8	195
Total prepaid expenses and other current assets	<u>\$ 1,846</u>	<u>\$ 2,783</u>

**Property and Equipment, Net**

Property and equipment, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

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	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Leasehold improvements	\$ 22,648	\$ 22,648
Lab equipment	7,568	8,186
Furniture and fixtures	331	326
Computer equipment and software	299	360
Property and equipment at cost	30,846	31,520
Less: accumulated depreciation	(8,628)	(6,182)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 22,218	\$ 25,338

Depreciation totaled \$0.9 million and \$1.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively and \$2.9 million and \$2.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

**Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities**

Accrued expenses and other liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accrued employee-related expenses	\$ 1,571	\$ 3,555
Accrued professional and service fees other	1,369	2,363
Other accrued expenses	38	9
Total accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 2,978	\$ 5,927

**6. Operating Leases****Lessee Accounting**

The Company's operating leases are primarily for its corporate headquarters located in South San Francisco, California ("HQ lease") and for additional office and laboratory space located in Alameda, California ("Alameda lease"). The HQ Lease has an initial term of eight years expiring in 2027, with an option to renew for an additional eight years unless canceled by either party thereafter. The Alameda lease has an initial term of eleven years expiring in 2032, with an option to renew the lease for up to two additional terms of five years. The exercise of these renewal options is not recognized as part of the ROU assets and lease liabilities, as the Company did not conclude, at the commencement date of the leases, that the exercise of renewal options or termination options was reasonably certain. The Alameda lease provided for a tenant improvement allowance of up to \$17.5 million for the costs relating to the design, permitting and construction of the improvements, disbursed by the landlord by December 31, 2023. The Company was deemed to be the accounting owner of the tenant improvements primarily because the Company is the principal in the construction and design of the assets, is responsible for costs overruns and retains substantially all economic benefits from the leasehold improvements over their economic lives. Accordingly, the tenant improvement allowance was considered an incentive and was deducted from the initial measurement of the ROU asset and lease liability. The Company estimated the timing of tenant improvement reimbursements at the lease commencement date and upon receipt of the cash incentives, the Company recognized the cash received as an increase in the lease liability.

A summary of total lease costs and other information for the period relating to the Company's operating leases is as follows (in thousands):

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	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Operating lease cost	\$ 1,312	\$ 1,323	\$ 3,943	\$ 3,952
Short-term lease cost	9	8	26	64
Variable lease cost	268	272	771	894
Total lease cost	\$ 1,589	\$ 1,603	\$ 4,740	\$ 4,910

Other information:	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
Operating cash flows net inflows and (outflows) from operating lease	\$ (5,412)	\$ (2,449)
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease obligations (including remeasurement of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities due to changes in the timing of receipt of lease incentives)	\$ —	\$ 13
Weighted-average remaining lease term (years)	6.9	7.6
Weighted-average discount rate	9.2%	9.2%

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023, the Company received zero and \$2.0 million, respectively, of the \$17.5 million tenant improvement allowance. As of December 31, 2023, the Company received the full \$17.5 million tenant improvement allowance.

Maturities of the Company's lease liabilities as of September 30, 2024, were as follows (in thousands):

2024, for the remainder of the year	\$ 1,839
2025	7,478
2026	7,712
2027	5,769
2028	4,855
2029	5,000
Thereafter	14,529
Total undiscounted lease payments	47,182
Less imputed interest	(12,576)
Total lease liabilities	\$ 34,606

### Letters of Credit

As of September 30, 2024 the Company held a letter of credit with JPMorgan Chase Bank in the amount of approximately \$2.8 million related to the Alameda facility and a letter of credit with JPMorgan Chase Bank in the amount of approximately \$0.5 million related to our HQ facility lease which are recorded as restricted cash in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

### Lessors Accounting

#### GeneFab Sublease

In connection with the GeneFab transaction, on August 7, 2023, the Company entered into a sublease with GeneFab to sublease the facility included in the Alameda lease, expiring in September 2032. Total sublease income to be earned from this operating lease, in aggregate, will be approximately \$44.1 million over the term of the sublease agreement.

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On June 12, 2024, the Company entered into a sublease with GeneFab for a portion of the Company's corporate headquarter premises in South San Francisco. Total sublease income to be earned from this operating lease, in aggregate, will be approximately \$1.3 million over the term of the sublease agreement.

A summary of total sublease income for the period relating to the Company's operating leases is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Sublease income - base rent	\$ 1,314	—	\$ 3,757	\$ —
Sublease income - variable and other	343	—	948	—
Total sublease income	<u>\$ 1,657</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 4,705</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The Company records sublease income in other income (expense) in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Refer to Note 14. *Related Parties*, for GeneFab related party considerations.

*BKPBIOTECH and JLSA2 Therapeutics Sublease*

On September 23, 2024, the Company entered into a sublease agreement with BKPBIOTECH, Inc. and JLSA2 Therapeutics, Inc., to sublease a portion of the Company's corporate headquarter premises in South San Francisco. The sublease commenced on October 7, 2024, and will expire on April 30, 2027. Total sublease income to be earned from this operating lease, in aggregate, will be approximately \$1.0 million over the term of the sublease agreement. The sublease contains customary events of default, representations, warranties and covenants.

Pursuant to ASC Topic 842, *Leases*, the Company concluded that the sublease is a separate lease and it qualifies as an operating lease.

As a result of sublease, the Company identified an impairment indicator related to the HQ Lease. The Company compared the estimated undiscounted cash flows to the carrying value of the asset group, which includes right-of-use assets and leasehold improvements allocable to the sublease. The Company concluded that the carrying value of the asset group was not recoverable as it exceeded the estimated undiscounted cash flows. The Company calculated the amount of impairment using a discounted cash flow model to calculate the fair value of the asset group which incorporated the net identifiable cash flows for the term of sublease, including an estimate for cash flows in the residual period, and an estimated borrowing rate of a market participant subtenant. The impairment charge of \$0.3 million was recorded as impairment of long-lived assets in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss for the three months ended September 30, 2024.

Maturities of the Company's sublease payments for the subleases of both Alameda facility and corporate headquarter premises as of September 30, 2024, were as follows (in thousands):

2024, for the remainder of the year	\$ 1,205
2025	5,339
2026	5,472
2027	5,053
2028	4,891
2029	5,037
Thereafter	13,258
Total undiscounted sublease payments	<u>\$ 40,255</u>

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**7. Stockholders' Equity****Common Stock**

As of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company's certificate of incorporation authorized the Company to issue 500,000,000 shares of common stock at a par value of \$0.0001 per share. Each share of common stock is entitled to one vote. The holders of common stock are also entitled to receive dividends whenever funds are legally available and when declared by the Company's board of directors. As of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, no dividends have been declared.

On July 10, 2024, the Board approved a reverse stock split of the Common Stock at a ratio of 1-for-10, \$0.0001 par value. Effective as of 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on July 17, 2024, the Company filed the Reverse Stock Split Amendment and effected a 1-for-10 reverse stock split of its shares of Common Stock (the "Reverse Stock Split"). All common stock amounts and references have been retroactively adjusted for all figures presented to reflect this split unless specifically stated otherwise. No fractional shares were issued in connection with the Reverse Stock Split. Stockholders who would have otherwise been entitled to receive fractional shares as a result of the Reverse Stock Split were entitled to a cash payment in lieu thereof at a price equal to the fraction to which the stockholder would have otherwise been entitled multiplied by the closing sales price per share of the Common Stock (as adjusted for the Reverse Stock Split) on the Nasdaq Capital Market on July 17, 2024, the last trading day immediately preceding the effective time of the Reverse Stock Split. Trading of the Company's Common Stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market commenced on a split-adjusted basis as of market open on July 18, 2024, under the existing trading symbol "SNTI."

At September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company has reserved shares of its Common Stock for future issuance as follows:

	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Common Stock Purchase Agreement	729,111	732,704
Common stock options issued and outstanding	921,334	1,158,294
Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) issued and outstanding	56,423	22,528
Performance Stock Units (PSUs) issued and outstanding	106,806	—
Common stock shares available for future issuance under equity plans	682,695	367,228
Common stock shares available for future issuance under the 2022 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "ESPP")	79,387	33,632
Contingent earnout common stock	100,000	200,000
GeneFab Option	1,963,344	1,963,344
Unvested early exercised common stock	1,688	5,486
Total	<u>4,640,788</u>	<u>4,483,216</u>

**Preferred Stock**

In connection with the close of the Merger, the Company's Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation provides the Company's board of directors with the authority to issue \$0.0001 par value preferred stock in one or more series and to establish from time to time the number of shares to be included in each such series, by adopting a resolution and filing a certification of designations. Voting powers, designations, powers, preferences and relative, participating, optional, special and other rights shall be stated and expressed in such resolutions. There were 10,000,000 shares designated as preferred stock and none were outstanding as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

**Common Stock Purchase Agreement**

On August 31, 2022, the Company entered into a Common Stock Purchase Agreement and a Registration Rights Agreement, as amended and restated on July 16, 2024 (collectively referred to as the "Purchase Agreement") with Chardan Capital Markets LLC ("Chardan"). Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, the Company has the right, in

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its sole discretion, to sell to Chardan up to the lesser of (i) \$50.0 million of newly issued shares of the Company's common stock, and (ii) the Exchange Cap (as defined below) (subject to certain conditions and limitations), from time to time during the 36-month term of the Purchase Agreement. Under the applicable NASDAQ rules, the Company may not issue to Chardan under the Purchase Agreement more than 872,704 shares of common stock, which number of shares is equal to 19.99% of the common shares outstanding immediately prior to the execution of the Purchase Agreement unless certain exceptions are met (the "Exchange Cap"). The purchase price of the shares of common stock will be determined by reference to the Volume Weighted Average Price ("VWAP") of the common stock during the applicable purchase date, less a fixed 3% discount to such VWAP. However, the total shares to be purchased on any day may not exceed 20% of the trading volume, and the total purchase price on any day may not exceed \$3.0 million. As consideration for Chardan's commitment to purchase shares of common stock at the Company's direction upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, upon execution of the Purchase Agreement, the Company issued 10,000 shares of its common stock to Chardan and paid a \$0.4 million document preparation fee. On July 16, 2024, the Company amended and restated this Purchase Agreement (hereinafter, the "A&R Purchase Agreement") with Chardan to update the volume weighted average price purchase mechanics of the equity facility to permit Intraday VWAP Purchases (as defined in the A&R Purchase Agreement).

The Company has issued 143,593 shares of common stock to Chardan under the A&R Purchase Agreement, including 10,000 shares issued to Chardan as consideration for its execution and delivery of the A&R Purchase Agreement, with aggregate net proceeds of \$1.2 million. There were no shares issued under the Purchase Agreement during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023. The shares issued during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 were 3,593.

**Contingent Earnout Equity**

Following the closing of the Merger, former holders of Legacy Senti common stock and preferred stock may receive up to 200,000 additional shares of the Company's common stock in the aggregate, in two equal tranches of 100,000 shares of common stock per tranche. The first and second tranches are issuable if the closing volume weighted average price ("VWAP") per share of common stock quoted on the Nasdaq (or the exchange on which the shares of common stock are then listed) is greater or equal to \$150.00 and \$200.00, respectively over any twenty trading days within any thirty-day trading period. The first tranche term is two years from the closing of the Merger (the "First Tranche Term") and the second tranche term is three years from the closing of the Merger (the "Second Tranche Term") and together with the First Tranche Term, the "Tranche Terms"). If there is a change of control within the applicable Tranche Term-following the closing of the Merger that results in a per share price equal to or in excess of the \$150.00 and \$200.00 share price milestones not previously met, then Company shall issue the earnout shares to the holders of Legacy Senti common stock and preferred stock. The \$150.00 share price milestone for the first tranche was not satisfied during the First Tranche Term and any such rights to receive the first tranche of additional shares of the Company's common stock have been cancelled and extinguished.

Contingent earnout is accounted at fair value and classified as a liability in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements. The Company recognized zero and \$0.2 million gain for the change in fair value of contingent earnout liability for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023, respectively. Contingent earnout liability was less than \$0.1 million at September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

**8. CIRM Grant**

On August 3, 2024, the Company executed an agreement with CIRM for a total grant award of \$8.0 million in support of the research project related to the ongoing clinical development of SENTI-202. The award is payable to the Company upon achievement of milestones that are primarily based on patient enrollment in the Company's SENTI-202 clinical trial. Under the terms of the CIRM Grant, the Company has certain obligations of co-funding up to \$4.8 million and is required to provide CIRM timely progress and financial update reports.

Under the terms of the CIRM Grant, the Company is obligated to pay royalties and licensing fees based on 0.1% of net commercial revenue of CIRM-funded product candidates or CIRM-funded technology for every \$1.0 million of CIRM funding received. This payment continues for either 10 years from the first commercial sale of the drug product or until the total royalties paid equal nine times the original CIRM Grant. As an alternative to revenue sharing, the Company has the option to convert the CIRM Grant to a loan. In the event the Company exercises its right to convert the CIRM Grant to a loan, the Company would be obligated to repay the loan within 10 business



**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
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days of making such election. Repayment amounts vary dependent upon the phase of clinical development of SENTI-202 at the time of the Company's election, ranging from 80% to 100% plus interest at 10% plus the 90-day Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"). As of September 30, 2024, the Company has received an aggregate of \$2.4 million which was recorded as other liabilities, net of current portion in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

**9. Revenue**

The Company's revenue earned in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 consists of amounts received related to research services provided. The Company earned no revenue in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024.

**Contract Revenue**

In April 2021, the Company entered into a research collaboration and license agreement with Spark Therapeutics, Inc. ("Spark"). Under the agreement, the Company will be responsible for a research program, which includes designing, building and testing five cell type specific-synthetic promoters for use in developing certain gene therapies using the Company's proprietary technology. The Company received an upfront payment from Spark of \$3.0 million and Spark is obligated to reimburse the Company for costs and expenses incurred for the research program. The Company expected to complete the research program over a two-year period.

The Company assessed this agreement in accordance with ASC 606, *Revenue Recognition* ("ASC 606") and concluded that the contract counterparty, Spark, is a customer. The Company identified only one combined performance obligation in the agreement, which is to perform research services, the related joint research plan and committees for the five specified promoters. The Company determined that the research activities for each of the five promoters are not distinct given there is one single research plan that is performed by the same research team and research results for one promoter may provide insights for other promoters.

Pursuant to the agreement, once the research program is completed and the Company delivers a data package to Spark, Spark has 24 months (the "Evaluation Period") to determine whether Spark will exercise its options to obtain field-limited, royalty-bearing licenses to develop, manufacture and commercialize promoters corresponding to each of the five specified promoters being researched. For each licensed promoter option that is exercised, the Company is eligible to receive a license fee, potential research, development and commercial milestone payments and royalties on product sales. Spark may generally terminate the agreement upon 90 days prior written notice or 180 days prior written notice if the licensed promoter is in clinical trials or is being commercialized at the time of termination.

The Company evaluated Spark's optional rights to license, develop, manufacture and commercialize each of the promoter profiles to determine whether they provide Spark with any material rights to purchase the promoter licenses at an incremental discount. The Company's proprietary technology used to develop the promoters is in the early stages of development, so technological feasibility and probability of developing a product is highly uncertain. As a result, determining the SSP for the optional rights is subject to significant judgment. Given the subjectivity associated with determining the SSP for the right to a future license related to unproven technology at contract inception, the Company also evaluated whether the contract consideration associated with the research services represents the SSP for those services. The Company determined the transaction price, inclusive of the upfront payment and reimbursement of costs and expenses incurred for the research program, is commensurate with SSP for the research being conducted given the specialized nature and reliance on proprietary technology. Based on the Company's assessment of the optional consideration and the qualitative factors of feasibility and probability of development combined with the quantitative assessment that research services are priced at their SSP, the Company concluded that the license option does not provide Spark with an incremental discount and therefore does not constitute a material right. The transaction price associated with the research services in this agreement consists of the fixed upfront amount of \$3.0 million and variable consideration.

For Spark collaboration agreement, the Company recognized the transaction price as research and development services were provided, using a cost-based input method to measure the progress toward completion of its performance obligation and to calculate the corresponding amount of revenue to recognize each period. The Company believes that the cost-based input method is the best measure of progress because other measurements would not reflect how the Company transfers the control related to the performance obligation to our customers.

**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
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In December 2022 and May 2023, the Company amended the research collaboration and license agreement with Spark to allow for an increase in budget and an extension of the research program. As there were no changes to performance obligations and the services to be provided are not distinct from those already transferred, the transactions were accounted for as a contract modifications.

In July 2023, the Company completed the research program under the research collaboration and license agreement with Spark and the remaining upfront payment was recognized.

In November 2023, the Company entered into a Collaboration and Option Agreement with Celest Therapeutics (Shanghai) Co. Ltd. (“Celest”). Subject to the terms and conditions of the Agreement, the Company and Celest will enter into a collaboration under which Celest will lead a pilot trial of a candidate product for the SENTI-301A program in mainland China, with certain technical support from the Company. In addition, the Company agreed to grant an exclusive option to enter a license agreement with Celest to research, develop, manufacture and commercialize SENTI-301A in mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan. Outside of these jurisdictions, the Company would retain its rights in the SENTI-301A program. Pursuant to the Agreement, with the exercise of the option and entering into a license agreement, the Company may become eligible to receive certain option exercise fee and milestone payments, in an aggregate amount of \$156.0 million, as well as certain tiered royalty payments.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023, the Company recorded revenue, which was previously included in deferred revenue at the beginning of each period, of \$0.2 million and \$0.8 million, respectively.

**Grant Income***SBIR Grant*

In 2021, the Small Business Innovation Research (“SBIR”) awarded the Company a grant in the amount of \$2.0 million over two years subject to meeting certain terms and conditions. The purpose of the grant is to support the further development of SENTI-202 for acute myeloid leukemia towards clinical development.

Grant income was recognized when qualified research and development costs were incurred and the Company obtained reasonable assurance that the terms and conditions of the grant were met.

In August 2023, the Company completed the research and development project which was the subject of the SBIR grant. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023, the Company recorded \$0.1 million and \$0.6 million grant income, respectively.

**Entity-wide information**

During the three months ended September 30, 2023, Customers A and B accounted for 75% and 25% of revenue, respectively. During the nine months ended September 30, 2023, Customers A and B accounted for 77% and 23% of revenue, respectively. All revenues were generated in the United States.

**10. Stock-Based Compensation****Equity Incentive Plans**

On June 8, 2022, upon closing of the Merger, the Company adopted a 2022 Stock Incentive Plan (the “2022 Plan”).

As of September 30, 2024, the total number of shares of common stock available for issuance under the 2022 Plan is 510,383.

On August 5, 2022, the Company adopted a 2022 Inducement Equity Plan (the “2022 Inducement Plan”).

As of September 30, 2024, the total number of shares of common stock available for issuance under the 2022 Inducement Plan is 172,312.

## SENTI BIOSCIENCES, INC.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
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On June 8, 2022, upon the Merger, the Company adopted a 2022 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the “ESPP”).

As of September 30, 2024, the total number of shares of common stock available for issuance under the ESPP is 79,387.

**Stock-Based Compensation Expense**

Total stock-based compensation expense was as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
General and administrative	\$ 529	\$ 2,153	\$ 978	\$ 8,474
Research and development	139	334	172	1,154
Total stock-based compensation expense from continuing operations	668	2,487	1,150	9,628
Stock-based compensation expense from discontinued operations	—	(2,078)	—	(2,022)
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 668	\$ 409	\$ 1,150	\$ 7,606

As of September 30, 2024, there was \$3.5 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested stock options under all equity plans and restricted stock units, which the Company expects to recognize over the weighted average remaining period of approximately 1.6 years.

**11. Income Tax**

The Company’s income tax provision for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 is zero, respectively. While the Company is subject to federal and state income taxes in various jurisdictions, due to cumulative losses their current income tax liability is zero and deferred tax assets generated from the Company’s net operating losses have been subject to a full valuation allowance, as the Company believes it is not more likely than not that the benefit will be realized due to the Company’s losses generated to date.

**12. Net Loss Per Share**

A reconciliation of net loss available to common stockholders and the number of shares in the calculation of basic and diluted loss per share is as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (28,866)	\$ (36,615)	\$ (52,180)	\$ (64,718)
Net income from discontinued operations	—	21,692	—	12,376
Net loss	\$ (28,866)	\$ (14,923)	\$ (52,180)	\$ (52,342)
Weighted-average shares used in computing net loss per share, basic and diluted	4,577,122	4,447,223	4,573,307	4,427,458
Net loss per share from continuing operations, basic and diluted	\$ (6.31)	\$ (8.24)	\$ (11.41)	\$ (14.62)
Net income per share from discontinued operations, basic and diluted	—	4.88	—	2.80
Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	\$ (6.31)	\$ (3.36)	\$ (11.41)	\$ (11.82)

**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
(unaudited)**

The following potential common stock securities were excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share attributable to common stockholders for the periods presented because including them would have been anti-dilutive (on an as-converted basis):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Stock options to purchase common stock	921,334	1,191,693	921,334	1,191,693
Unvested early exercised options	1,688	6,752	1,688	6,752
Restricted stock units outstanding	56,423	25,272	56,423	25,272
Performance stock units outstanding	106,806	—	106,806	—
Contingent earnout common stock	100,000	200,000	100,000	200,000
GeneFab Option (Note 3)	1,963,344	1,963,344	1,963,344	1,963,344
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,149,595</b>	<b>3,387,061</b>	<b>3,149,595</b>	<b>3,387,061</b>

### 13. Commitments and Contingencies

#### *Research and Development Agreements*

The Company enters into various agreements in the ordinary course of business, such as those with suppliers, clinical research organizations and contract manufacturing organizations. These agreements provide for termination at the request of either party, generally with less than one-year notice and are, therefore, cancellable contracts and, if cancelled, are not anticipated to have a material effect on the Company's condensed consolidated financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

#### *Leases*

The Company's corporate headquarters and an additional office are located in South San Francisco, California. The lease has an initial term of eight years expiring in 2027, with an option to renew for an additional eight years unless canceled by either party thereafter.

On June 3, 2021, the Company entered into a lease agreement for a new cGMP facility in Alameda, California to support planned initial clinical trials for its product candidates. The lease will expire in 2032.

Refer to Note 6. *Operating Leases*, for further details on the leases.

#### *Legal Proceedings*

The Company is subject to claims and assessments from time to time in the ordinary course of business but does not believe that any such matters, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. The Company was not subject to any material legal proceedings during the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023.

#### *Guarantees and Indemnifications*

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into agreements that contain a variety of representations and provide for general indemnification. Pursuant to such agreements, the Company may indemnify, hold harmless and defend an indemnified party for losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified party. Some of the provisions will limit losses to those arising from third-party actions. In some cases, the indemnification will continue after the termination of the agreement. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these provisions is not determinable. The Company has never incurred material costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to these indemnification provisions and has never accrued any liabilities related to such obligations in its condensed consolidated financial statements. The Company has also entered into indemnification agreements with its directors and officers that may require the Company to indemnify its directors and officers against liabilities that may arise by reason of their status or service as directors or officers to the fullest extent

**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
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permitted by Delaware corporate law. The Company currently has directors' and officers' insurance. As of September 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, the Company did not have any material indemnification claims that were probable or reasonably possible, and consequently, has not recorded any related liabilities.

**14. Related Parties*****Bayer Healthcare LLC***

On May 21, 2021, the Company entered into a collaboration and option agreement ("BlueRock Agreement") with BlueRock, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bayer, pursuant to which the Company granted to BlueRock an option ("BlueRock Option"), on a collaboration program-by-collaboration program basis, to obtain an exclusive or non-exclusive license to develop, manufacture and commercialize cell therapy products that contain cells of specified types and which incorporate an option gene circuit from such collaboration program or a closely related derivative gene circuit. The Company was responsible for up to \$10 million in costs and expenses incurred in connection with the research plan and related activities to be conducted over a three-year research term as specified in the collaboration and option agreement. The Company completed the initial research plan and related activities in May 2024. If the Company and BlueRock agree to add new research activities to the research plan, then BlueRock will be obligated to reimburse the Company for the costs and expenses incurred.

The Company concluded that the BlueRock Agreement is not within the scope of ASC 808, *Collaborative Arrangements*, because the Company did not receive any consideration and therefore, is not exposed to both significant risks and rewards for the arrangement. The Company also determined that the agreement is also not currently within the scope of ASC 606 because the BlueRock Agreement does not currently meet the criteria of a contract with a customer, and will not be within the scope of ASC 606 until any consideration is paid. Potential future milestone payments and royalties are subject to BlueRock's exercise of the BlueRock Option and execution of a commercial license agreement by both parties. Under the BlueRock Agreement, the specific financial terms for milestone payments and royalties will be negotiated and agreed to only after the option is exercised. As of September 30, 2024, Bayer has not exercised its option for a license.

Bayer held 13% of the outstanding shares of the Company's common stock as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023. Accordingly, Bayer is considered a related party.

***Seer, Inc.***

In January 2023, the Company acquired lab automation equipment purchased from Seer, Inc. ("Seer") (NASDAQ: SEER). Omid Farokhzad, a member of the Company's board of directors is the Chief Executive Officer of Seer. The consideration of \$0.2 million, plus interest, will be paid over a two-year period, and title will transfer to the Company upon final payment. The transaction was classified as a finance lease in accordance with ASC 842.

***GeneFab, LLC.***

As a result of the transaction with GeneFab (refer to Note 3. *GeneFab Transaction*), whereby Philip Lee, Ph.D., the former Co-Founder and Chief Technology Officer of the Company, assumed the role of Chief Executive Officer of GeneFab, GeneFab is a related party. In connection with the disposal of the business, the Company received the GeneFab Note Receivable and the GeneFab Economic Share and provided GeneFab with the GeneFab Option. Refer to Note 4. *Fair Value Measurements*.

On June 12, 2024, the Company entered into a sublease agreement with GeneFab for a portion of the Company's corporate headquarters in South San Francisco. The Company has also subleased its manufacturing facility in Alameda to GeneFab and recorded total sublease income of \$4.7 million including variable costs charged for the nine months ended September 30, 2024.

In connection with the services agreement entered into with GeneFab on August 7, 2023, the Company was entitled to \$18.9 million for future services under the agreement, of which \$3.9 million remained in GeneFab prepaid expenses - related party as of September 30, 2024. Additionally, amounts due from GeneFab related to costs incurred by Senti on its behalf were \$0.9 million as of September 30, 2024 and were recorded in GeneFab receivable - related party on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The Company incurred \$3.8 million and \$11.1 million

**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
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of research and development expenses under the services agreement during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024.

**15. Subsequent Events**

On October 21, 2024, the Company notified the Nasdaq Stock Market (“Nasdaq”) that the Company is not in compliance with the audit committee requirement under Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605(c)(2)(A) due to the Company having only two members on its audit committee solely due to a vacancy resulting from Susan Berland’s resignation from the Board effective June 11, 2024.

On October 22, 2024, the Company received a notice (the “Notice”) from Nasdaq indicating that the Company is no longer compliant with the audit committee requirements as set forth in Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605, the Company has until December 9, 2024 to regain compliance as provided in Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605(c)(4) which defines the cure period. The Company is evaluating the membership of the audit committee and is working to regain compliance with the Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605 prior to the expiration of the applicable cure period. The Notice has no immediate effect on the listing or trading of the Company’s common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market.

On November 1, 2024, the Company received a \$2.5 million payment from CIRM in relation to a milestone achieved in August 2024. Refer to Note 8. *CIRM Grant*, for additional details regarding the CIRM grant and related milestone payments.

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### **Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

*Senti Biosciences, Inc. ("Senti") entered into a business combination agreement (the "Agreement") with Dynamics Special Purpose Corp. ("DYS") on December 19, 2021. The transactions contemplated by the terms of the Agreement were completed on June 8, 2022 (the "Closing"), in conjunction with which DYS changed its name to Senti Biosciences, Inc. (hereafter referred to, collectively with its subsidiaries, as "Senti," the "Company," "we," "us," or "our," unless the context otherwise requires). The transactions contemplated in the Agreement are collectively referred to as the "Merger."*

*The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the related notes included under Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this "Quarterly Report") as well as Senti's audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 (the "Annual Report") and filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on March 21, 2024. Certain information contained in the discussion and analysis set forth below includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties.*

#### **Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements**

*This Quarterly Report includes "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act that are not historical facts and involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expected and projected. All statements, other than statements of historical fact included in this Form 10-Q including, without limitation, statements in this "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" regarding the Company's financial position, business strategy and the plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. Words such as "expect," "believe," "anticipate," "explore," "intend," "estimate," "seek," and variations and similar words and expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements relate to future events or future performance, but reflect management's current beliefs, based on information currently available. A number of factors could cause actual events, performance or results to differ materially from the events, performance and results discussed in the forward-looking statements. For information identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements, please refer to the Risk Factors section of the Annual Report and Part II, Item 1A of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The Company's securities filings can be accessed on the EDGAR section of the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). Except as expressly required by applicable securities law, the Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.*

#### **Overview**

Senti is an early clinical stage biotechnology company developing next-generation cell and gene therapies engineered with its gene circuit platform technologies for patients living with incurable diseases. Senti's mission is to create a new generation of smarter therapies that can outsmart complex diseases using novel and unprecedented approaches. To accomplish this mission, Senti has built a synthetic biology platform that it believes may enable it to program next-generation cell and gene therapies with gene circuits. These gene circuits, which Senti created from novel and proprietary combinations of DNA sequences, are designed to reprogram cells with biological logic to sense inputs, compute decisions and respond to their respective cellular environments. Using gene circuits, Senti's product candidates are designed to precisely kill cancer cells, spare healthy cells, increase specificity to target cells and control the expression of drugs even after administration. Senti is applying its gene circuit technologies to develop a pipeline of medicines that use off-the-shelf chimeric antigen receptor natural killer ("CAR-NK") cells with the goal of addressing major challenges and providing potentially lifesaving treatments for people living with cancer. Senti's lead product candidates utilize off-the-shelf healthy adult donor derived NK cells to create CAR-NK cells outfitted with its gene circuit technologies in several oncology indications with high unmet need.

We have incurred net losses of \$28.9 million and \$14.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and net losses to \$52.2 million and \$52.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023. As of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$10.5

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million and \$35.9 million, respectively, and an accumulated deficit of \$296.5 million and \$244.3 million, respectively. Net cash flows used in operating activities were \$27.9 million and \$45.4 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Substantially all of our net losses resulted from costs incurred in connection with our research and development programs and from general and administrative costs associated with our operations. We expect to continue to incur significant losses for the foreseeable future.

We anticipate that our expenses and operating losses will increase substantially over the foreseeable future to the extent we are able to secure additional financing. The expected increase in expenses will be driven in large part by our ongoing activities, if and as we:

- continue to advance our gene circuit platform technologies;
- continue preclinical development of our current and future product candidates and initiate additional preclinical studies;
- continue to expand our pipeline by exploring new partnerships and collaborations that align with our strategic goals;
- fund clinical development of our current product candidates;
- commence clinical studies of our current and future product candidates;
- fund manufacturing of our current and future product candidates;
- seek regulatory approval of our current and future product candidates;
- expand our operational, financial, and management systems and increase personnel, including personnel to support our preclinical and clinical development, and commercialization efforts;
- continue to develop, grow, maintain, enforce and defend our intellectual property portfolio; and
- incur additional legal, accounting, or other expenses in operating our business, including the additional costs associated with operating as a public company.

### **Recent Developments**

On August 7, 2023, we completed a transaction with GeneFab, LLC (“GeneFab”), a new contract manufacturing and synthetic biology biofoundry focused on next-generation cell and gene therapies. We sold, assigned and transferred rights, title and interest in certain of our assets and contractual rights, including all of our equipment at our facilities in Alameda and certain of our intellectual property related to the schematics for and design of the Alameda facility. We subleased our recently constructed 92,000 square foot current good manufacturing practice facility in Alameda, California to GeneFab which will support the clinical manufacturing of our CAR-NK programs, including SENTI-202. The transaction provided us with additional capital in the form of a note receivable and rights to future manufacturing and research activities and reduced longer term operating expenses. The total consideration in connection with the transaction was \$37.8 million, of which \$18.9 million was due at closing and was netted against prepayment owed by us for manufacturing and research activities to GeneFab. The remaining \$18.9 million consideration is subject to satisfaction of certain conditions. The Company determined that the \$18.9 million for future manufacturing and research activities, inclusive of the volume discount provided, was executed at market terms and does not result in any impact to the total consideration received from GeneFab for the disposal of the business. We also agreed to grant a license to GeneFab under certain of our intellectual property rights to conduct manufacturing services and to research, develop, manufacture and commercialize products outside of oncology. As of September 30, 2024, we assessed that there is a probability that a suitable license agreement would not be signed. Refer to Note 3. *GeneFab Transaction*, in the footnotes to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q elsewhere for further details of the GeneFab transaction.

GeneFab was provided an option to purchase up to 1,963,344 shares (i.e., up to \$20.0 million worth) of our common stock at a per share exercise price of \$10.18670 (the “GeneFab Option”). The GeneFab Option is exercisable for a period of 36 months following the execution of the license agreement. The GeneFab Option may be exercised in installments of common stock equal to no more than 19.9% of our outstanding shares of common stock as of the closing date of the transaction.

As additional consideration for the transaction, we entered into a seller economic share agreement with GeneFab, pursuant to which we will be entitled to receive ten percent of the realized gains of GeneFab’s parent



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company arising and resulting from any cash or in-kind distributions from GeneFab in connection with a dividend or sale event, subject to the terms and conditions of the GeneFab Economic Share.

As the assets and contractual rights transferred to GeneFab were determined to constitute a business as defined in ASC 805, *Business Combinations*, we accounted for the disposal by applying the derecognition guidance in ASC 810, *Consolidations*, which requires that a gain or loss be recognized for the difference between the carrying value of the assets sold and the fair value of the consideration received (or receivable). In connection with the sale, we recognized a gain on disposal in the amount of \$21.9 million in net income from discontinued operations during the year ended December 31, 2023, representing the excess of the fair value of the consideration received and receivable (net of the portion allocated to the GeneFab Option) over the carrying value of the assets sold of \$5.5 million. The gain on disposal was primarily related to the grant of the non-oncology license to GeneFab which had no carrying value.

In accordance with ASC 205, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, we determined that the disposal of the non-oncology business, including the equipment and transfer of in-house manufacturing services in the Alameda facility, represented a strategic shift that will have a major effect on our operations and financial results, thus meeting the criteria to be reported as discontinued operations. We have chosen not to segregate the cash flows of the disposed business in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows. Supplemental disclosures related to discontinued operations for the statements of cash flows have been provided in Note 3. *GeneFab Transaction* to our condensed consolidated financial statements. Unless otherwise specified, the results of operations refer to continuing operations only.

In November 2023, we entered into a Collaboration and Option Agreement with Celest Therapeutics (Shanghai) Co. Ltd. (“Celest”). Subject to the terms and conditions of the Agreement, the Company and Celest will enter into a collaboration under which Celest will lead a pilot trial of a product candidate for our SENTI-301A program in mainland China, with certain technical support from the Company. In addition, we agreed to grant an exclusive option to enter into a license agreement with Celest to research, develop, manufacture and commercialize SENTI-301A in mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan. Outside of these jurisdictions, the Company would retain its rights in the SENTI-301A program. Pursuant to the Agreement, and beginning with the exercise of the option and entering into a license agreement, the Company may become eligible to receive certain option exercise fee and milestone payments, in an aggregate amount of \$156.0 million, as well as certain tiered royalty payments.

In January 2024, we announced a strategic plan to streamline business operations and focus our resource allocation to investment on clinical development of SENTI-202, for which an Investigational New Drug (“IND”) application was cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) in December 2023, and on the partnership of our SENTI-301A program in China with Celest.

On July 17, 2024, we filed a Certificate of Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation with the Secretary of State of Delaware, pursuant to which the Company effected a 1-for-10 reverse stock split (the “Reverse Stock Split”) of our issued and outstanding common stock. The Reverse Stock Split became effective as of 5:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) on July 17, 2024, and our common stock began trading on a split-adjusted basis on the Nasdaq Capital Market at the market open on July 18, 2024.

On August 2, 2024, we received notification from Nasdaq that for ten consecutive business days, the closing bid price of the Company’s common stock was at least \$1.00 per share, and accordingly, we regained compliance with the Bid Price Rule, and that the matter is now closed. Refer to Note 1. *Organization and Description of Business*, in the footnotes to condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q elsewhere for further details.

On August 3, 2024, we executed an agreement with California Institute for Regenerative Medicine (“CIRM”) for a total grant award of \$8.0 million (“CIRM Grant”) in support of the research project related to the ongoing clinical development of SENTI-202. The award is payable to us upon achievement of milestones that are primarily based on patient enrollment in our related clinical trial. Refer to Note 8. *CIRM Grant*, in the footnotes to condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q elsewhere for further details of the CIRM agreement.

On September 23, 2024, we entered into a sublease agreement with BKPBIOTECH, Inc. and JLSA2 Therapeutics, Inc. to sublease a portion of the Company’s corporate headquarter premises in South San Francisco.

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The sublease commenced on October 7, 2024, the date when the subtenants gained access to the premises, and will expire on April 30, 2027. Total sublease income to be earned from this operating lease, in aggregate, will be approximately \$1.0 million over the term of the sublease agreement. Refer to Note 6. *Operating Leases*, in the footnotes to condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q elsewhere for further details of the sublease.

On October 21, 2024, we notified the Nasdaq Stock Market (“Nasdaq”) that we are not in compliance with the audit committee requirement under Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605(c)(2)(A) due having only two members on our audit committee solely due to a vacancy resulting from Susan Berland’s resignation from the Board effective June 11, 2024.

On October 22, 2024, we received a notice (the “Notice”) from Nasdaq indicating that we are no longer compliant with the audit committee requirements as set forth in Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605, we have until December 9, 2024 to regain compliance as provided in Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605(c)(4) which defines the cure period. We are evaluating the membership of the audit committee and intends to regain compliance with the Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605 prior to the expiration of the applicable cure period. The Notice has no immediate effect on the listing or trading of our common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market.

On November 1, 2024, we received a \$2.5 million payment from CIRM in relation to a milestone achieved in August 2024. Refer to Note 8. *CIRM Grant*, for additional details regarding the CIRM grant and related milestone payments.

### **Components of Results of Operations**

#### ***Total Revenue***

#### ***Contract Revenue***

We currently have no therapeutic products approved for sale, and we have never generated any revenue from the sale of any therapeutic products. Total revenue consists of contract revenue related to research services provided to customers and grant income which is research funding received from grants.

Our ability to generate product revenues will depend on our partners’ ability to replicate our results and the successful development and eventual commercialization of our product candidates, which we do not expect for the foreseeable future, if ever. We may also look to generate revenue from collaboration and license agreements in the future.

#### ***Operating Expenses***

Our operating expenses consist of research and development expenses, general and administrative expenses, and impairment of long-lived assets.

#### ***Research and Development Expenses***

Research and development costs consist primarily of costs incurred for the discovery and preclinical development of our product candidates, which include:

- employee-related expenses, including salaries, related benefits, and stock-based compensation expenses for employees engaged in research and development functions;
- expenses incurred in connection with research, laboratory consumables and preclinical studies;
- the cost of consultants engaged in research and development, regulatory, and clinical related services;
- the cost to develop our manufacturing process and manufacturing product candidates for use in our research, preclinical studies and clinical trials, including under agreements with third parties, such as consultants, contractors and contract manufacturing organizations (“CMOs”);
- facilities, depreciation and other expenses, which include allocated expenses for rent and maintenance of facilities, insurance and supplies;
- costs related to regulatory compliance; and

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- the cost of annual license fees.

We have not historically tracked research and development expenses by program, with the exception of third-party research projects. Our internal resources, employees and infrastructure are not directly tied to any one research or product candidate discovery project and are typically deployed across multiple projects. As such, we do not maintain information regarding these costs incurred for these early-stage research and product candidate discovery programs on a project-specific basis.

Our direct external development program expenses reflect external costs attributable to our preclinical development candidates selected for further development as well as INDs and clinical development activities. Such expenses include third-party contract costs relating to manufacturing, clinical trial activities, translational medicine and toxicology activities. We do not allocate internal research and development costs which include personnel, facility costs, laboratory consumables and discovery and research related activities associated with our pipeline because these costs are deployed across multiple programs and our platform, and, as such, are not separately classified.

Our research and development expenses related to the assets sold to GeneFab are included in discontinued operations.

Research and development expenses consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Personnel-related expenses, including share-based compensation	\$ 1,685	\$ 2,733	\$ 6,306	\$ 7,593
External services and supplies	5,284	4,384	15,519	8,517
Office and facilities	1,453	1,702	4,065	6,108
Other	233	273	694	810
Total	<u>\$ 8,655</u>	<u>\$ 9,092</u>	<u>\$ 26,584</u>	<u>\$ 23,028</u>

Research and development activities are central to our business model. There are numerous factors associated with the successful commercialization of any of our product candidates, including future trial design and various regulatory requirements, many of which cannot be determined with accuracy at this time based on our stage of development. In addition, future regulatory factors beyond our control may impact our preclinical development programs. Product candidates in clinical development generally have higher development costs than those in preclinical stages of development, primarily due to the increased size and duration of clinical trials. At this time, we cannot reasonably estimate or know the nature, timing and costs of the efforts that will be necessary to complete the preclinical development of any of our product candidates. However, we expect that our research and development expenses and manufacturing costs will increase in connection with our planned preclinical and clinical development activities in the near term and in the future.

The successful development of our current and future product candidates is highly uncertain. This is due to numerous risks and uncertainties, including the following:

- negative or inconclusive results from our preclinical studies or clinical trials or the clinical trials of others for product candidates similar to ours, leading to a decision or requirement to conduct additional preclinical studies or clinical trials or abandon any or all of our programs;
- product-related side effects experienced by participants in our clinical trials or by individuals using therapeutics similar to our product candidates;
- delays in submitting IND applications or comparable foreign applications, or delays or failures to obtain the necessary approvals from regulators to commence a clinical trial, or a suspension or termination of a clinical trial once commenced;

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- conditions imposed by the FDA or other regulatory authorities regarding the scope or design of our clinical trials;
- delays in enrolling research subjects in clinical trials;
- high drop-out rates of research subjects;
- inadequate supply or quality of product candidate components or materials or other supplies necessary for the conduct of our clinical trials;
- Chemistry, manufacturing and control (“CMC”) challenges associated with manufacturing and scaling up biologic product candidates to ensure consistent quality, stability, purity and potency among different batches used in clinical trials;
- greater-than-anticipated clinical trial costs;
- poor potency or effectiveness of our product candidates during clinical trials;
- unfavorable FDA or other regulatory authority inspection and review of a clinical trial or manufacturing site;
- failure of our third-party contractors or investigators to comply with regulatory requirements or otherwise meet their contractual obligations in a timely manner, or at all;
- delays and changes in regulatory requirements, policies and guidelines; and
- the FDA or other regulatory authorities interpret our data differently than we do.

A change in the outcome of any of these variables may significantly impact the costs and timing associated with the development of our product candidates. We may never succeed in obtaining regulatory approval for any of our product candidates.

### *General and Administrative Expenses*

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and employee-related costs, including stock-based compensation, for personnel in executive, finance and other administrative functions. Other significant costs include legal fees relating to corporate matters, professional fees for accounting and consulting services, insurance and an allocation of facility-related costs.

Our general and administrative costs related to the assets sold to GeneFab are included in discontinued operations.

General and administrative expenses consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2024 (unaudited)	2023 (unaudited)	2024 (unaudited)	2023 (unaudited)
Personnel-related expenses, including share-based compensation	\$ 1,927	\$ 5,127	\$ 6,074	\$ 18,243
External services and supplies	1,674	2,025	4,480	4,810
Office and facilities	1,328	829	3,438	1,547
Depreciation and amortization	714	994	2,155	1,582
Insurance	264	317	1,139	1,236
Other	340	139	689	453
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 6,247</b>	<b>\$ 9,431</b>	<b>\$ 17,975</b>	<b>\$ 27,871</b>

### *Impairment of Long-lived assets*

Impairment of long-lived assets relates to the impairment of our leasehold improvements for the Alameda facility subleased to GeneFab as a result of our asset group reassessment which triggered a need to perform an impairment analysis following the closing of the GeneFab transaction, as well as impairment of lease right-of-use assets as a result of subleasing a portion of our headquarter premises.

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### **Other Income (Expense)**

#### *Interest Income, net*

Interest income, net consists of interest earned on our cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments, if any, held during the year, net of interest expense.

#### *Change in Fair Value of GeneFab Note Receivable - related party*

The change in fair value of GeneFab Note Receivable consists of the remeasurement to fair value at each reporting period of the deferred consideration due from GeneFab for which we have elected the fair value option. Refer to Note 4. *Fair Value Measurements*, in the footnotes to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q elsewhere related to the valuation methodology and assumptions used.

#### *Change in Fair Value of GeneFab Economic Share - related party*

The change in fair value of GeneFab Economic Share is a result of the change in the equity value of GeneFab and the volatility at each reporting period. Refer to Note 4. *Fair Value Measurements*, in the footnotes to condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q elsewhere related to the valuation methodology and assumptions used.

#### *Change in Fair Value of GeneFab Option - related party*

The change in fair value of the GeneFab Option consists of the remeasurement to fair value of the derivative liability related to the option provided to GeneFab to acquire up to \$20.0 million in shares of our common stock at a purchase price of \$10.18670 per share. Refer to Note 4. *Fair Value Measurements*, in the footnotes to condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q elsewhere related to the valuation methodology and assumptions used.

#### *GeneFab sublease Income - related party*

Sublease Income is primarily comprised of income from our sublease agreements with GeneFab.

### **Net Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations**

Net income (loss) from discontinued operations includes the results of our manufacturing and research activities related to the Alameda facility through the disposition date of August 7, 2023.

There was no comparative activity during the nine months ended September 30, 2024.

Net income (loss) from discontinued operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 is summarized below (in thousands):

	<u>Three Months Ended September 30, 2023</u>	<u>Nine months ended September 30, 2023</u>
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	\$ 1,641	\$ 9,975
General and administrative	(1,478)	(496)
Total operating expenses	163	9,479
Loss from discontinued operations	(163)	(9,479)
Net income from discontinued operations	<u>\$ 21,692</u>	<u>\$ 12,376</u>

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**Results of Operations**

*Comparison of the Three Months Ended September 30, 2024 and 2023*

The following table summarizes our results of operations for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change
	2024	2023	
<b>Revenue</b>			
Contract revenue	\$ —	\$ 255	\$ (255)
Grant income	—	83	(83)
Total revenue	—	338	(338)
<b>Operating expenses</b>			
Research and development (including related party cost of \$3,790 and \$1,186, respectively)	8,655	9,092	(437)
General and administrative	6,247	9,431	(3,184)
Impairment of long-lived assets	313	25,691	(25,378)
Total operating expenses	15,215	44,214	(28,999)
Loss from operations	(15,215)	(43,876)	28,661
<b>Other income (expense)</b>			
Interest income, net	150	583	(433)
Change in fair value of GeneFab Note Receivable - related party	(17,435)	287	(17,722)
Change in fair value of GeneFab Economic Share - related party	(398)	(123)	(275)
Change in fair value of GeneFab Option - related party	2,386	5,629	(3,243)
GeneFab sublease income - related party	1,657	899	758
Other income (expense)	(11)	(14)	3
Total other income (expense), net	(13,651)	7,261	(20,912)
Net loss from continuing operations	(28,866)	(36,615)	7,749
Net income from discontinued operations	—	21,692	(21,692)
Net loss	\$ (28,866)	\$ (14,923)	\$ (13,943)

*Contract revenue.* For the three months ended September 30, 2023, we generated revenue from contracts and license agreements of \$0.3 million. We earned no revenue in the three months ended September 30, 2024. The decrease of \$0.3 million was primarily due to completion of services provided under the Spark collaboration agreement in 2023.

*Grant income.* For the three months ended September 30, 2023, we generated revenue from grants of \$0.1 million, from the SBIR SENTI-202 grant funding. We earned no revenue from grants in the three months ended September 30, 2024.

*Research and development expenses.* Research and development expenses were \$8.7 million and \$9.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The decrease of \$0.4 million was primarily due to a decrease of \$1.0 million in personnel-related expenses and a decrease of \$0.2 million in office and facilities cost, offset by an increase of \$0.9 million in external services and supplies cost.

*General and administrative expenses.* General and administrative expenses were \$6.2 million and \$9.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The decrease of \$3.2 million was primarily

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due to a decrease of \$3.2 million in personnel-related expenses, a decrease of \$0.4 million in professional services costs and a decrease of \$0.3 million in depreciation and amortization costs, offset by an increase of \$0.5 million in facilities costs and an increase of \$0.2 million in other general and administrative expenses.

*Impairment of long-lived assets:* Impairment of long-lived assets was \$0.3 million and \$25.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The impairment of \$0.3 million was related to the impairment of the lease right-of-use assets as a result of subleasing a portion of our headquarter premises. The impairment of \$25.7 million recognized during the three months ended September 30, 2023, was due to the impairment of our leasehold improvements related to the Alameda facility subleased to GeneFab as a result of our asset group reassessment which triggered a need to perform an impairment analysis following the closing of the GeneFab transaction.

*Interest income, net.* Interest income was \$0.2 million and \$0.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The decrease is attributed to lower average cash balances in the relevant periods.

*Change in fair value of GeneFab Note Receivable - related party.* Change in fair value of the GeneFab Note Receivable - related party was a loss of \$17.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2024 due to the probability that a suitable license agreement, which is a condition of the Company realizing the GeneFab Note Receivable, would not be signed and a gain of \$0.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2023, due to a change in the discount rate.

*Change in fair value of GeneFab Economic Share - related party.* Change in fair value of the GeneFab Economic Share - related party was a loss of \$0.4 million and \$0.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The decrease was primarily due to the low probability of the events triggering the payment underlying the GeneFab Economic Share.

*Change in fair value of GeneFab Option - related party.* Change in fair value of the GeneFab Option - related party was a gain of \$2.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2024 due to the low probability that a suitable license agreement, which is a condition for exercise of the Option, would be signed and a gain of \$5.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2023, due to a decrease in the fair value of our common stock as well as an increase in volatility.

*GeneFab sublease income - related party.* For the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, sublease income was \$1.7 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, from the sublease of Alameda facility as well as a portion of our corporate headquarters leased to GeneFab.

*Net income (loss) from discontinued operations.* For the three months ended September 30, 2023, net loss from discontinued operations was \$21.7 million. Discontinued operations relate to the transfer of in-house manufacturing activities in the Alameda facility, to GeneFab, and include the costs and depreciation of equipment and related deposits or liabilities, as well as manufacturing personnel-related costs. There were no discontinued operations for the three months ended September 30, 2024.

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**Comparison of the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024 and 2023**

The following table summarizes our results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change
	2024	2023	
<b>Revenue</b>			
Contract revenue	\$ —	\$ 1,978	\$ (1,978)
Grant income	—	583	(583)
Total revenue	—	2,561	(2,561)
<b>Operating expenses</b>			
Research and development (including related party cost of \$11,059 and \$1,186, respectively)	26,584	23,028	3,556
General and administrative	17,975	27,871	(9,896)
Impairment of long-lived assets	313	25,691	(25,378)
Total operating expenses	44,872	76,590	(31,718)
Loss from operations	(44,872)	(74,029)	29,157
<b>Other income (expense)</b>			
Interest income, net	718	2,438	(1,720)
Change in fair value of contingent earnout liability	—	207	(207)
Change in fair value of GeneFab Note Receivable - related party	(17,240)	287	(17,527)
Change in fair value of GeneFab Economic Share - related party	(1,816)	(123)	(1,693)
Change in fair value of GeneFab Option - related party	6,331	5,629	702
GeneFab sublease income - related party	4,705	899	3,806
Other income (expense)	(6)	(26)	20
Total other income (expense), net	(7,308)	9,311	(16,619)
Net loss from continuing operations	(52,180)	(64,718)	12,538
Net income from discontinued operations	—	12,376	(12,376)
Net loss	\$ (52,180)	\$ (52,342)	\$ 162

*Contract revenue.* For the nine months ended September 30, 2023, we generated revenue from contracts and license agreements of \$2.0 million. We earned no revenue in the nine months ended September 30, 2024. The decrease of \$2.0 million was primarily due to completion of services provided under the Spark collaboration agreement in 2023 that did not occur in 2024.

*Grant income.* For the nine months ended September 30, 2023, we generated revenue from grants of \$0.6 million, from the SBIR SENTI-202 grant funding. We earned no revenue from grants in the nine months ended September 30, 2024.

*Research and development expenses.* Research and development expenses were \$26.6 million and \$23.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The increase of \$3.6 million was primarily due to an increase of \$7.0 million in professional services costs, partially offset by a decrease of \$2.0 million in office and facility costs, as well as a decrease of \$1.3 million in personnel-related expenses.

*General and administrative expenses.* General and administrative expenses were \$18.0 million and \$27.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The decrease of \$9.9 million



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was primarily due to a decrease of \$12.2 million in personnel-related expenses, offset by an increase of \$1.9 million in office and facility costs and an increase of \$0.6 million in depreciation and amortization.

*Impairment of long-lived assets.* Impairment of long-lived assets of \$25.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 was due to the impairment of leasehold improvements related to our Alameda facility subleased to GeneFab as a result of our asset group reassessment which triggered a need to perform an impairment analysis following the closing of the GeneFab transaction. Impairment of long-lived assets of \$0.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 was due to the lease right-of-use asset impairment as a result of a portion of our corporate headquarter premises subleased to third parties.

*Interest Income, net.* Interest income was \$0.7 million and \$2.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The decrease was attributed to lower average cash balances in the relevant periods.

*Change in fair value of contingent earnout liability.* For the nine months ended September 30, 2023 we recognized a non-cash gain of \$0.2 million. There was no comparative activity for nine months ended September 30, 2024.

*Change in fair value of GeneFab Note Receivable - related party.* For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, the fair value of the GeneFab Note Receivable decreased by \$17.2 million. This decrease was due to the probability that a suitable license agreement, which is a condition of the Company realizing the GeneFab Note Receivable, would not be signed. For the nine months ended September 30, 2023, the fair value of the GeneFab Note Receivable increased by \$0.3 million due to a change in the discount rate.

*Change in fair value of GeneFab Economic Share - related party.* Change in fair value of the GeneFab Economic Share - related party was a loss of \$1.8 million and \$0.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The decrease was primarily due to the low probability of the events triggering the payment underlying the GeneFab Economic Share.

*Change in fair value of GeneFab Option - related party.* Change in fair value of the GeneFab Option - related party was a gain of \$6.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 due to the low probability that a suitable license agreement, which is a condition for exercise of the Option, would be signed and a gain of \$5.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2023, due to a decrease in the fair value of our common stock as well as an increase in volatility.

*GeneFab sublease income - related party.* For the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, sublease income was \$4.7 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, from the sublease of Alameda facility as well as a portion of our corporate headquarters leased to GeneFab.

*Net income (loss) from discontinued operations.* For the nine months ended September 30, 2023 net loss from discontinued operations was \$12.4 million. Discontinued operations relate to the transfer of in-house manufacturing activities in the Alameda facility, to GeneFab, and include the costs and depreciation of equipment and related deposits or liabilities, as well as manufacturing personnel-related costs. There were no discontinued operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2024.

## **Liquidity and Capital Resources**

### *Sources of Liquidity*

From inception to September 30, 2024, we raised aggregate gross proceeds of \$302.5 million from the Merger and PIPE Financing, the issuance of shares of our common stock, the issuance of shares of our redeemable convertible preferred stock, the issuance of convertible notes and, to a lesser extent, through collaboration agreements and governmental grants.

On August 31, 2022, we entered into the Purchase Agreement with Chardan, as amended and restated from time to time. Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, we have the right, in our sole discretion, to sell to Chardan up to the lesser of: (i) \$50.0 million of shares of our common stock; and (ii) 872,704 shares of common stock at 97% of the volume weighted average price ("VWAP") of the common stock calculated in accordance with the Purchase Agreement, over a period of 36 months subject to certain limitations and conditions contained in the Purchase Agreement. Sales and timing of any sales of common stock are solely at our election, and we are under no obligation

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to sell any securities to Chardan under the Purchase Agreement. As consideration for Chardan’s commitment to purchase shares of our common stock at our direction upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, upon execution of the Purchase Agreement, we issued 10,000 shares of our common stock to Chardan and paid a \$0.4 million document preparation fee. On July 16, 2024, we amended and restated this Purchase Agreement (hereinafter, the “A&R Purchase Agreement”) with Chardan to update the volume weighted average price purchase mechanics of the equity facility to permit Intraday VWAP Purchases (as defined in the A&R Purchase Agreement).

The Company has issued 143,593 shares of common stock to Chardan under the A&R Purchase Agreement, including 10,000 shares issued to Chardan as consideration for its execution and delivery of the A&R Purchase Agreement, with aggregate net proceeds of \$1.2 million. There were no shares issued under the Purchase Agreement during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023. The shares issued during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 were 3,593.

We do not have any products approved for sale and have not generated any revenue from product sales or otherwise. We have incurred net losses and negative cash flows from continuing operations since our inception and anticipate we will continue to incur net losses for the foreseeable future. As of September 30, 2024, we had \$10.5 million in cash and cash equivalents, and an accumulated deficit of \$296.5 million.

We will need substantial additional funding to support our continuing operations and pursue our development strategy. Until such time as we can generate significant revenue from sales of our product candidates, if ever, we expect to finance our operations through the sale of equity, debt financings or other capital sources, including potential collaborations with other companies or other strategic transactions. Adequate funding may not be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all. Should we fail to raise capital or enter into such agreements as, and when, needed, we may have to significantly delay, scale back, or discontinue the development and commercialization of our product candidates or delay our efforts to expand our product pipeline. As substantial doubt exists about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, we may also be required to sell or license to other parties’ rights to develop or commercialize our product candidates that we would prefer to retain.

The transaction with GeneFab, as described in “Recent Developments” above, provided us with additional capital in the form of a note receivable and rights to future manufacturing and research activities and reduced longer term operating expenses. The total consideration in connection with the transaction was \$37.8 million, of which \$18.9 million was due at closing and was netted against prepayment owed by us for manufacturing and research activities to GeneFab. The remaining consideration of \$18.9 million is subject to satisfaction of certain conditions. We elected to account for the GeneFab Note Receivable under the fair value option and recorded the GeneFab Note Receivable at its fair value of \$16.6 million at the closing date of the transaction. The GeneFab Note Receivable is remeasured each reporting period with changes from remeasurement included in other income (expense) in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. As of September 30, 2024, the fair value of the GeneFab Note Receivable was zero due to the probability that a suitable license agreement, which is a condition of the Company realizing the GeneFab Note Receivable, would not be signed. Refer to Note 4. *Fair Value Measurements*, in the footnotes to condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q elsewhere for further details.

The agreement with CIRM, as described in “Recent Developments” above will provide us in total grant of \$8.0 million subject to achievement of certain operational milestones. The CIRM Grant will help support the ongoing clinical development of SENTI-202. Refer to Note 8. *CIRM Grant*, in the footnotes to condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q elsewhere for further details of the CIRM agreement.

### **Cash Flows**

The following table sets forth a summary of our cash flows from continuing and discontinued operations for each of the periods indicated (in thousands):

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	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
Net cash from operating activities	\$ (27,893)	\$ (45,358)
Net cash from investing activities	45	29,976
Net cash from financing activities	2,440	223
Net change in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ (25,408)	\$ (15,159)

### *Operating Activities*

For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, net cash used in operating activities of \$27.9 million was primarily due to our loss of \$52.2 million with non-cash adjustments of \$17.2 million loss from change in fair value of the GeneFab Note Receivable, \$6.3 million gain from change in fair value of the GeneFab Option, \$1.8 million loss from change in fair value of GeneFab Economic Share, \$4.4 million for depreciation and amortization of operating lease right-of-use assets and \$1.2 million for stock-based compensation expense. Other material changes comprised of \$10.9 million decrease in GeneFab prepaid expenses, \$1.1 million decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets, \$0.1 million increase in other liabilities, net of current portion, offset by \$3.1 million decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses and \$3.0 million decrease in operating lease liabilities.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2023, net cash used in operating activities of \$45.4 million was primarily due to our net loss of \$52.3 million with non-cash adjustments of \$25.7 million for impairment of long-lived assets, \$21.9 million gain on disposal of business to GeneFab, \$7.6 million for stock-based compensation expense, \$5.6 million gain from change in fair value of the GeneFab Option, \$4.0 million for depreciation and amortization of operating lease right-of-use assets and \$1.1 million for accretion of discount on short-term investments, \$0.3 million gain for the change in fair value of the GeneFab receivable, and \$0.2 million for the change in fair value of contingent earnout liability, and \$0.1 million loss for the change in fair value of the GeneFab Economic Share. Other material changes comprised of \$0.8 million decrease in deferred revenue, offset by \$0.1 million increase in operating lease liabilities.

### *Investing Activities*

For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, net cash provided by investing activities was nominal.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2023, net cash provided by investing activities of \$30.0 million was due to \$60.0 million cash received upon maturity of the short-term investments offset by \$18.0 million purchases of short-term investments and \$12.0 million purchases of property and equipment.

### *Financing Activities*

For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, there was \$2.4 million cash provided by financing activities related to the CIRM Grant. Refer to Note 8. *CIRM Grant*, in the footnotes to condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q elsewhere for further details of the CIRM Grant.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2023, net cash of \$0.2 million was provided by financing activities, primarily due to \$0.3 million proceeds from the issuance of our common stock under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP").

### *Funding Requirements*

Based upon our current operating plans, substantial doubt exists about whether our existing cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to fund our operations, including clinical trial expenses and business operating expenses requirements, beyond twelve months from the date of this Quarterly Report. We anticipate that we will continue to seek additional funding, though the precise timing of such may prove uncertain. Our forecast of the period of time through which our financial resources will be adequate to support our operations is a forward-looking statement that involves risks and uncertainties, and actual results could vary materially. Our assumptions may prove to be inaccurate, and we could deplete our capital resources sooner than we expect. Additionally, the process of

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testing and manufacturing product candidates in preclinical studies and clinical trials is costly and the timing and expenses in these trials are uncertain.

Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including:

- the scope, rate of progress, results and costs of drug discovery, clinical and preclinical development, laboratory testing and clinical trials for our product candidates;
- the number and development requirements of product candidates that we may pursue, and other indications for our current product candidates that we may pursue;
- the costs, timing and outcome of regulatory review of our product candidates;
- the scope and costs of any commercial manufacturing activities;
- the cost associated with commercializing any approved product candidates;
- the cost and timing of developing our ability to establish sales and marketing capabilities, if any;
- the costs of preparing, filing and prosecuting patent applications, maintaining, enforcing and protecting our intellectual property rights, defending intellectual property-related claims and obtaining licenses to third-party intellectual property;
- the timing and amount of any milestone and royalty payments we are required to make under our present or future license agreements;
- our ability to establish and maintain collaborations on favorable terms, if at all; and
- the extent to which we acquire or in-license other product candidates and technologies and associated intellectual property.

In order to improve our liquidity, management is actively pursuing additional financing. We will need to obtain substantial additional funding for continuing operations. If we are unable to raise capital when needed, or on attractive terms, we could be forced to delay, reduce or eliminate our research or drug development programs or any future commercialization efforts. Although management continues to pursue these plans, there is no assurance that we will be successful in obtaining sufficient funding on terms acceptable to us to fund continuing operations, if at all.

### **Contractual Obligations and Commitments**

We lease our corporate headquarters which is located in South San Francisco, California (“HQ lease”) and has an initial term of eight years expiring in 2027, with total undiscounted operating lease payments of \$22.1 million for an initial lease term of eight years.

On June 3, 2021, we entered into a lease agreement for a new cGMP facility in Alameda, California to support planned initial clinical trials for our product candidates. The lease will expire in 2032 with total undiscounted operating lease payments of \$46.0 million over an initial lease period of eleven years.

See Note 6. *Operating Leases*, for details on our lease obligations.

Following the closing of the Merger, former holders of Legacy Senti common stock and preferred stock may receive up to 200,000 additional shares of our common stock in the aggregate, in two equal tranches of 100,000 shares of common stock per tranche. The share price milestone for the first tranche was not satisfied during the First Tranche Term and any such rights to receive the first tranche of additional shares of the Company’s common stock have been cancelled and extinguished. Refer to Note 7. *Stockholders’ Equity*, in the footnotes to condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q elsewhere for further details of the contingent earnout.

### **Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

During the periods presented, we did not have, nor do we currently have, any off-balance sheet arrangements as defined under the rules and regulations of the SEC.

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### **Critical Accounting Estimates**

Our management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities in our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and judgments. We base our estimates and assumptions on historical experience, known trends and events, and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable and appropriate under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

While our significant accounting policies are described in more detail in Note 2 to our condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, we believe the following accounting policies and estimates to be most critical to the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. We define our critical accounting policies as those under U.S. GAAP that require us to make subjective estimates and judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain and are likely to have a material impact on our financial condition and results of operations, as well as the specific manner in which we apply those principles.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2024, there have not been any other significant changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates, from those presented in Part II, Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, that are of significance, or potential significance, to us.

### **Emerging Growth Company Status**

The Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act ("JOBS") Act permits an emerging growth company to take advantage of an extended transition to comply with new or revised accounting standards applicable to public companies until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. The Company is an "emerging growth company" as defined in Section 2(a) of the Securities Act, and has elected to not take advantage of the benefits of this extended transition period.

We expect to remain an emerging growth company until the earlier of: (1) the last day of the fiscal year (a) following the fifth anniversary of the closing of the Dynamics Initial Public Offering ("IPO") (which occurred on May 25, 2021), (b) in which we have total annual revenue of at least \$1.235 billion, or (c) in which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer, which means the market value of our common equity that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the end of that fiscal year's second fiscal quarter and our net sales for the year exceed \$100 million; and (2) the date on which we have issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt securities during the preceding, rolling three-year period.

### **Smaller Reporting Company Status**

The Company is a "smaller reporting company" as defined in Item 10(f)(1) of Regulation S-K. Smaller reporting companies may take advantage of certain reduced disclosure obligations, including, among other things, providing only two years of audited financial statements. We will remain a smaller reporting company if (1) the market value of our common stock held by non-affiliates is less than \$250 million as of the last business day of the second fiscal quarter, or (2) our annual revenues in our most recent fiscal year completed before the last business day of our second fiscal quarter are less than \$100 million and the market value of our common stock held by non-affiliates is less than \$700 million as of the last business day of the second fiscal quarter.

### **Segment Information**

We have one business activity and operate in one reportable segment.

### **Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**

As a "smaller reporting company," we are not required to provide this information.

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### **Item 4. Controls and Procedures**

Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer, who serves as our principal executive officer, and our interim Chief Financial Officer, who serves as our principal accounting officer and our principal financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

#### **Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

For the quarter ended September 30, 2024, we have concluded that our controls and procedures are not effective. As previously reported, in connection with our preparation and the audit of our consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, we and our independent registered public accounting firm identified a material weakness, as defined under the Exchange Act and by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), in our internal control over financial reporting. The material weakness related to a lack of sufficient and adequate resources in the finance and accounting function that resulted in ineffective process level control activities over non-routine, unusual or complex transactions. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our consolidated financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Based on the remediation efforts described below, while substantial progress has been made related to the identified material weakness, further actions and testing are necessary before we can conclude full remediation. Remediation efforts include the following:

- engaging a professional accounting services firm to assist with significantly complex, technical accounting transactions;
- hiring personnel with appropriate levels of experience in accounting, technology, and internal controls; and
- enhancing internal controls around complex transaction accounting areas.

While significant progress has been made to enhance our internal control over financial reporting, we are still in the process of building and enhancing our processes, procedures, and controls. Additional time is required to complete the remediation over ineffective process level control activities over non-routine, unusual and complex transactions to ensure the sustainability of these remediation actions. We believe the above actions, when complete, will be effective in the remediation of the material weakness described above.

#### **Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

During the most recently completed fiscal quarter, there has been no change in our internal control other than remedial efforts noted above, which are in process, over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

#### **Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls and Procedures**

In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In addition, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and that management is required to apply judgment in evaluating the benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their costs.

## PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

### Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company currently is not aware of any legal proceedings or claims that management believes will have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

### Item 1A. Risk Factors

*Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Before you decide to invest in common stock, you should consider carefully the risks described below, together with the other information contained in the Annual Report, including our financial statements and the related notes appearing in this Quarterly Report. We believe the risks described below are the risks that are material to us as of the date of this Quarterly Report. Factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those in this Quarterly Report are any of the risks described in this Item 1A below. Any of these factors could result in a significant or material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition. Additional risk factors not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business or results of operations. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, results of operations and financial condition would likely be materially and adversely affected. In these circumstances, the market price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose part or all of your investment.*

#### Summary Risk Factors

The risk factors set forth below represent a summary of some of the principal risk factors which potential investors in our securities should be aware of. Although each of these risks is important, this list is not and is not intended to be a substitute for investors reviewing all of the information in this Quarterly Report, including all risk factors which follow this summary.

- We are an early stage clinical biotechnology company with a history of losses. We expect to continue to incur significant losses for the foreseeable future and may never achieve or maintain profitability.
- We have identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. If our remediation of the material weakness is not effective, or if we experience additional material weaknesses in the future or otherwise fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls in the future, we may not be able to accurately report our financial condition or results of operations, which may adversely affect investor confidence in us and, as a result, the value of our common stock.
- Members of our management team have limited experience in managing the day-to-day operations of a public company and, as a result, we may incur additional expenses associated with the management of our company.
- Our history of recurring losses and anticipated expenditures raises substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our ability to continue as a going concern requires that we obtain sufficient funding to finance our operations.
- We may not achieve the intended objectives of our strategic prioritization plans announced in January 2023 and January 2024.
- We received clearance of our IND for our first product candidate, SENTI-202, in December 2023, and announced our first patient dosed in the Phase 1 clinical trial of SENTI-202 in May 2024. Under our collaboration with Celest for the clinical development of our SENTI-301A program, we anticipate that Celest will begin dosing patients with a product candidate for our SENTI-301A program in the fourth quarter of 2024. The rest of our current product candidates are in preclinical development. One or all of our current product candidates may fail in clinical development or suffer delays that materially and adversely affect their ability to receive regulatory approval or to attain commercial viability.

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- There can be no assurance that we will receive any or all of the anticipated payments under, or achieve any or all of the anticipated benefits of the transaction with GeneFab, LLC and we could face unanticipated challenges.
- Clinical trials of our current or potential future product candidates may not demonstrate the safety, purity and potency, or efficacy, necessary to become approvable or commercially viable.
- Our gene circuit platform technologies are based on novel technologies that are unproven and may not result in approvable or marketable products, which exposes us to unforeseen risks and makes it difficult for us to predict the time and cost of product development and potential for regulatory approval.
- We may not be successful in our efforts to use and expand our gene circuit platform to expand our pipeline of product candidates.
- The market, physicians, patients, regulators and potential investors may not be receptive to our current or potential future product candidates and may be skeptical of the viability and benefits of our gene circuit pipeline technology because it is based on a relatively novel and complex technology.
- The occurrence of serious complications or side effects in connection with use of our product candidates, either in clinical trials or post-approval, could lead to discontinuation of our clinical development programs, refusal of regulatory authorities to approve our product candidates or, post-approval, revocation of marketing authorizations or refusal to approve applications for new indications, which could severely harm our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition.
- We and our collaborators may not achieve projected discovery and development milestones and other anticipated key events in the time frames that we or they announce or otherwise anticipate, which could have an adverse impact on our ability to receive payments under our collaboration agreements, harm our business and cause our stock price to decline.
- If we encounter difficulties enrolling patients in our clinical trials, our clinical development activities could be delayed or otherwise adversely affected.
- If we decide to seek orphan drug designation for one or more of our product candidates, we may be unsuccessful or may be unable to maintain the benefits associated with orphan drug designation for our current or future product candidates that we may develop.
- We may not be able to conduct, or contract with others to conduct, animal testing in the future, which could harm our research and development activities.
- We rely on third parties to conduct our preclinical studies, and plan to rely on third parties to conduct clinical trials, and those third parties may not perform satisfactorily.
- Supply of our product candidates for preclinical and clinical development may become limited or interrupted or may not be of satisfactory quantity or quality, and we could experience delays relying on third-party manufacturers.
- We are exposed to a number of risks related to our supply chain for the materials required to manufacture our product candidates.
- We face competition from companies that have developed or may develop product candidates for the treatment of the diseases that we may target, including companies developing novel therapies and platform technologies. If these companies develop platform technologies or product candidates more rapidly than we do, or if their platform technologies or product candidates are more effective or have fewer side effects, our ability to develop and successfully commercialize product candidates may be adversely affected.
- Our business entails a significant risk of product liability, and our inability to obtain sufficient insurance coverage could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.



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- Our business, operations and clinical development plans and timelines could be adversely affected by the impact of global economic and political developments, including inflation and capital market disruption, global geopolitical disruptions, including various armed conflicts, economic sanctions and economic slowdowns or recession, potential global health crises, including any lingering impact from the COVID-19 pandemic, or by the manufacturing, clinical trial and other business activities performed by us or by third parties with whom we may conduct business, including our anticipated contract manufacturers, contract research organizations (“CROs”), shippers and others.

### **Risks Related to Our Limited Operating History and Financial Condition**

*We are an early stage clinical biotechnology company with a history of losses. We expect to continue to incur significant losses for the foreseeable future and may never achieve or maintain profitability.*

We are an early clinical stage biotechnology company with a history of losses. Since our inception, we have devoted substantially all of our resources to research and development, preclinical studies, building our management team and building our intellectual property portfolio, and we have incurred significant operating losses. Our net losses were \$52.2 million and \$52.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. As of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, we had an accumulated deficit of \$296.5 million and \$244.3 million, respectively. Substantially all of our losses have resulted from expenses incurred in connection with our research and development programs and from general and administrative costs associated with our operations. To date, we have not generated any revenue from product sales, and we have not sought or obtained regulatory approval for any product candidate. Furthermore, we do not expect to generate any revenue from product sales for the foreseeable future, and we expect to continue to incur significant operating losses for the foreseeable future due to the cost of research and development, preclinical studies, clinical trials, manufacturing and the regulatory approval process for our current and potential future product candidates.

We expect our net losses to increase substantially as we:

- continue to advance our gene circuit platform technologies;
- commence clinical trials of our current and future product candidates;
- continue preclinical development of our current and future product candidates and initiate additional preclinical studies;
- acquire and in-license technologies aligned with our gene circuit platform technologies;
- seek regulatory approval of our current and future product candidates;
- expand and maintain our operational, financial, and management systems and increase personnel, including personnel to support our preclinical and clinical development, and commercialization efforts;
- continue to develop, maintain, expand, and defend our intellectual property portfolio; and
- incur additional legal, accounting, or other expenses in operating our business, including the additional costs associated with operating as public company.

However, the amount of our future losses is uncertain. Our ability to achieve or sustain profitability, if ever, will depend on, among other things, successfully developing product candidates, obtaining regulatory approvals to market and commercialize product candidates, ensuring our product candidates are manufactured on commercially reasonable terms, entering into potential future alliances, establishing a sales and marketing organization or suitable third-party alternatives for any approved product and raising sufficient funds to finance business activities. If we, or our existing or potential future collaborators, are unable to commercialize one or more of our product candidates, or

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if sales revenue from any product candidate that receives approval is insufficient, we will not achieve or sustain profitability, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

***We will need substantial additional funding, and there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. If we are unable to raise capital when needed on acceptable terms, or at all, we may be forced to restructure our business or delay, reduce, or terminate our research and product development programs, future commercialization efforts or other operations.***

We will need substantial additional funds to advance development of product candidates and our gene circuit platform, and we cannot guarantee that we will have sufficient funds available in the future to develop and commercialize our current or potential future product candidates and technologies.

The development of biotechnology product candidates is capital-intensive. If any of our current or potential future product candidates enter and advance through preclinical studies and clinical trials, we will need substantial additional funds to expand our development, regulatory, marketing and sales capabilities. We have used substantial funds to develop our gene circuit platform, SENTI-202, SENTI-301A, and other potential product candidates, and we will require significant funds to continue to develop our platform and conduct further research and development, including preclinical studies and clinical trials. In addition, we expect to incur significant additional costs associated with operating as a public company.

As of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$10.5 million and \$35.9 million, respectively. In connection with the preparation of this quarterly report for the period ended September 30, 2024, our management has concluded that there is substantial doubt as to whether we can continue as a going concern for the twelve months following the issuance of this quarterly report. Our future capital requirements and the period for which our existing resources will support our operations may vary significantly from what we expect. Our monthly spending levels vary based on new and ongoing research and development and other corporate activities. Because the length of time and activities associated with successful research and development of platform technologies and product candidates are highly uncertain, we are unable to estimate the actual funds we will require for development and any approved marketing and commercialization activities. Our future capital requirements and the timing and amount of our operating expenditures will depend largely on:

- the timing and progress of preclinical and clinical development of our current and potential future product candidates;
- the timing and progress of our development of our gene circuit platforms;
- the number and scope of preclinical and clinical programs we decide to pursue;
- the terms of any current third-party manufacturing contract or biomanufacturing partnership or future manufacturing contract or biomanufacturing partnership we may enter into;
- our ability to receive anticipated milestone or other payments under our licensing and collaboration agreements with third parties;
- our ability to maintain our current licenses and collaborations, conduct our research and development programs and establish new strategic partnerships and collaborations;
- the progress of the development efforts of our existing strategic partners and third parties with whom we may in the future enter into collaboration and research and development agreements;
- the costs involved in obtaining, maintaining, enforcing and defending patents and other intellectual property rights;

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- supply chain disruptions, global political and market conditions, and inflationary pressures on our business;
- the cost and timing of regulatory approvals; and
- our efforts to enhance operational systems and to hire and retain personnel, including personnel to support development of our product candidates and to satisfy our obligations as a public company.

To date, we have primarily financed our operations through the sale of equity securities and the sale of assets related to our manufacturing operations. We may seek to raise any necessary additional capital through a combination of public or private equity offerings, debt financings, collaborations, strategic alliances, licensing arrangements, grants and other marketing and distribution arrangements. Any additional capital raising efforts may divert our management from their day-to-day activities, which may adversely affect our ability to develop and commercialize our current and future product candidates, if approved.

We cannot assure you that we will be successful in acquiring additional funding at levels sufficient to fund our operations or on terms acceptable to us, if at all. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing when needed, our business, financial condition and results of operations will be harmed, and we may need to significantly modify our operational plans, or else we will not be able to continue as a going concern beyond twelve months from the issuance date of this Form 10-Q. For example, in January 2023, we announced a strategic plan to focus internal resources on SENTI-202 and SENTI-401, to develop gene circuits for other programs with potential partners, and to suspend research and development efforts for SENTI-301A. In August 2023, we announced a transaction with GeneFab pursuant to which we transferred our in-house manufacturing operations and assets to GeneFab. In January 2024, we announced a strategic plan to focus our resource allocation to investment in clinical development of SENTI-202 and in partnership of our SENTI-301A program in China. In September 2024, we subleased to BKBIOTECH, Inc. and JLSA2 Therapeutics, Inc., certain portions of our corporate headquarters. In the future, we may have to delay, reduce the scope of or suspend one or more of our preclinical studies, clinical trials, research and development programs, or commercialization efforts. Further, if we are unable to continue as a going concern, we might have to liquidate our assets, and the values we receive for our assets in liquidation or dissolution could be significantly lower than the values reflected in our consolidated financial statements. Because of the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with the development and commercialization of our current and potential future product candidates and the extent to which we may enter into collaborations with third parties to participate in their development and commercialization, we are unable to estimate the amounts of increased capital outlays and operating expenditures associated with our current and anticipated preclinical studies and clinical trials, including related manufacturing costs.

To the extent that we raise additional capital through collaborations, strategic alliances or licensing arrangements with third parties, we may have to relinquish valuable rights to our current and potential future product candidates, future revenue streams or research programs or grant licenses on terms that may not be favorable to us. If we do raise additional capital through public or private equity or convertible debt offerings, the ownership interest of our existing stockholders will be diluted, and the terms of these securities may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect our stockholders' rights. If we raise additional capital through debt financing, we may be subject to covenants limiting or restricting our ability to take specific actions, such as incurring additional debt, making capital expenditures or declaring dividends. Moreover, the issuance of additional securities by us, whether equity or debt, or the market perception that such issuances are likely to occur, could cause the market price of our common stock to decline.

We do not expect to realize revenue from product sales or royalties from licensed products for the foreseeable future, if at all, and unless and until our current and potential future product candidates are clinically tested, approved for commercialization and successfully marketed.

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***Our streamlining of business operations, including workforce reduction and re-prioritization plan announced in January 2024, may not result in anticipated savings, could result in total costs and expenses that are greater than expected and could disrupt our business.***

In January 2024, we announced a reduction in workforce by approximately 37% in connection with streamlining our business operations to enable increased focus on SENTI-202 and to continue SENTI-301A program clinical development through a partnership in China. We have incurred certain one-time estimated severance and related costs as part of this resource allocation effort. We also cannot guarantee that we will not have to undertake additional workforce reductions or re-prioritization activities in the future. Further, we may not be able to enter into partnerships for programs that we do not intend to develop internally on acceptable terms or within the timeframes that we expect, or we may not realize the anticipated benefits of those partnerships we do secure, and we may be forced to dedicate additional time and resources to the maintenance of these programs or to our efforts to enter new or additional partnerships. Furthermore, our streamlined strategic business plan may be disruptive to our operations. For example, our workforce reductions could yield unanticipated consequences, such as attrition beyond planned staff reductions, increased difficulties in our day-to-day operations and reduced employee morale. In addition, if there are unforeseen expenses associated with such realignments in our business strategies, and we incur unanticipated charges or liabilities, then we may not be able to effectively realize the expected cost savings or other benefits of such actions which could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. If employees who were not affected by the workforce reduction seek alternate employment, this could result in us seeking contract support resulting in unplanned additional expense or harm our productivity. Our workforce reductions could also harm our ability to attract and retain qualified management, scientific, clinical, and manufacturing personnel who are critical to our business. Any failure to attract or retain qualified personnel could prevent us from successfully developing our product candidates in the future.

***We identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. If our remediation of the material weakness is not effective, or if we experience additional material weaknesses in the future or otherwise fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls in the future, we may not be able to accurately report our financial condition or results of operations, which may adversely affect investor confidence in us and, as a result, the value of shares of our common stock.***

As previously reported, in connection with our preparation and the audit of our consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, we and our independent registered public accounting firm identified a material weakness, as defined under the Exchange Act and by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), in our internal control over financial reporting. The material weakness related to a lack of sufficient and adequate resources in the finance and accounting function that resulted in ineffective process level control activities over non-routine, unusual or complex transactions.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our consolidated financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

We implemented a risk assessment process and measures designed to improve our internal control over financial reporting and remediate the control deficiencies that led to the material weakness, including hiring additional accounting personnel. However, the process of designing and implementing effective internal controls is a continuous effort that requires us to anticipate and react to changes in our business and the economic and regulatory environments and to expend significant resources to maintain a system of internal controls that is adequate to satisfy our reporting obligations as a public company. Moreover, the rules governing the standards that must be met for our management to assess our internal control over financial reporting are complex and require significant documentation, testing, and remediation. To maintain and improve the effectiveness of our financial reporting, we will need to commit significant resources, implement and strengthen existing disclosure processes controls, reporting systems, and procedures, train personnel and provide additional management oversight, all of which may divert attention away from other matters that are important to our business.

We cannot be certain that the measures we have taken to date, and actions we may take in the future, will be sufficient to remediate the control deficiencies that led to our material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting or that they will prevent or avoid potential future material weaknesses. In addition, an independent registered public accounting firm has not yet performed an evaluation of our internal control over financial

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reporting, though such an evaluation will be required when we lose our status as an “emerging growth company” and become an “accelerated filer” or a “large accelerated filer.” When an evaluation by an independent registered public accounting firm is performed, such firm may issue a report that is qualified if it is not satisfied with our controls or the level at which our controls are documented, designed, operated, or reviewed.

Our testing, or the subsequent testing by our independent registered public accounting firm, may reveal deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses. A material weakness in internal controls could result in our failure to detect a material misstatement of our annual or quarterly consolidated financial statements or disclosures. We may not be able to conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal controls over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404. If we are unable to conclude that we have effective internal controls over financial reporting, investors could lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a material adverse effect on the trading price of the shares of our common stock.

We cannot be certain as to the timing of completion of our evaluation, testing and any remediation actions or the impact of the same on our operations. If we are unable to successfully remediate our existing or any future material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, or identify any additional material weaknesses, the accuracy and timing of our financial reporting may be negatively impacted, we may be unable to maintain compliance with securities law requirements regarding timely filing of periodic reports in addition to applicable stock exchange listing requirements, investors may lose confidence in our financial reporting and our stock price may decline as a result. If we are not able to implement the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner or with adequate compliance, our independent registered public accounting firm when required may issue an adverse opinion due to ineffective internal controls over financial reporting, and we may be subject to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities, such as the SEC. As a result, there could be a negative reaction in the financial markets due to a loss of confidence in the reliability of our consolidated financial statements. In addition, we may be required to incur costs in improving our internal control system and the hiring of additional personnel. Any such action could negatively affect our results of operations and cash flows.

***Members of our management team have limited experience in managing the day-to-day operations of a public company and, as a result, we may incur additional expenses associated with the management of our company.***

Members of our management team have limited experience in managing the day-to-day operations of a public company. As a result, we may need to obtain outside assistance from legal, accounting, investor relations, or other professionals that could be more costly than planned. These compliance costs will make some activities significantly more time-consuming and costly. If we lack cash resources to cover these costs in the future, our failure to comply with reporting requirements and other provisions of securities laws could negatively affect our stock price and adversely affect our potential results of operations, cash flow and financial condition.

***Our ability to use net operating loss carryforwards (“NOLs”) and credits to offset future taxable income may be subject to certain limitations.***

Our NOLs could expire unused and be unavailable to offset future income tax liabilities because of their limited duration or because of restrictions under U.S. tax law. NOLs generated in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2018 are permitted to be carried forward for 20 taxable years under applicable U.S. federal income tax law. Under current U.S. federal income tax law, NOLs arising in tax years beginning after December 31, 2020 may not be carried back. Moreover, NOLs generated in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 may be carried forward indefinitely, but the deductibility of such NOLs generally will be limited in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020 to 80% of current year taxable income. As of December 31, 2023, we had NOLs for U.S. federal and state income tax purposes of approximately \$136.0 million and \$71.6 million, respectively, a portion of which expire beginning in 2036 if not utilized. NOLs for U.S. federal tax reporting purposes of approximately \$132.5 million have an indefinite life.

In general, under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), a corporation that undergoes an “ownership change” (defined under Section 382 of the Code and applicable Treasury Regulations as a greater than 50 percentage point change (by value) in a corporation’s equity ownership by certain stockholders over a rolling three-year period) is subject to limitations on its ability to utilize its pre-change NOLs to offset future taxable income. We have not determined whether our NOLs are limited under Section 382 of the Code. We may have experienced ownership changes in the past and may experience ownership changes in the future, including as a

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result of the Merger or subsequent shifts in our stock ownership (some of which are outside our control). Furthermore, our ability to utilize NOLs of companies that we may acquire in the future may be subject to limitations. There is also a risk that due to regulatory changes, such as suspensions on the use of NOLs or other unforeseen reasons, our existing NOLs could expire or otherwise be unavailable to reduce future income tax liabilities, including for state tax purposes. For these reasons, we may not be able to utilize a material portion of the NOLs reflected on our balance sheets, even if we attain profitability, which could potentially result in increased future tax liability to us and could adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

### ***Changes in tax law may adversely affect us or our investors.***

The U.S. rules dealing with federal, state, and local taxation are constantly under review by those involved in the legislative process, as well as by the U.S. Treasury Department. Changes to tax laws, which may have retroactive application, could adversely affect us or holders of our common stock. In recent years, many such changes have been made and change are likely to continue to occur in the future. Future changes in tax laws could have a material adverse effect on our business, cash flow, financial conditions, or results of operations. The existence, timing, and content of new tax laws are unpredictable, and could cause an increase in our or our shareholders' tax liability or require changes in the manner in which we operate in order to minimize or mitigate any adverse effects of changes in tax law. We urge investors to consult with their legal and tax advisers regarding the implications of potential changes in tax laws on an investment in our common stock.

### ***The sale or issuance of our common stock to GeneFab may cause significant dilution and the sale of the shares of common stock acquired by GeneFab, or the perception that such sales may occur, could cause the price of our common stock to fall.***

Pursuant to an option under the transaction with GeneFab, GeneFab may choose to invest up to approximately \$20.0 million to purchase up to 1,963,344 shares of our common stock, subject to certain limitations, including stockholder approval in certain circumstances and compliance with applicable law. The option becomes exercisable by GeneFab upon the execution of the license agreement, no later than August 7, 2026. The exercise of the option by GeneFab could result in a significant increase in the number of outstanding shares of our common stock and substantially dilute the ownership interest of our existing stockholders. In addition, we have agreed to register for resale these shares purchased by GeneFab under their option, subject to certain restrictions. If GeneFab chooses to sell its shares in the Company, the price of our shares could fluctuate based on the market price of the common stock during the period in which such sales occur. Additionally, the sale of a substantial number of shares of our common stock, or the anticipation of such sales, could make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and at a price that we might otherwise wish to effect sales.

### ***It is not possible to predict the number of shares of our common stock, if any, that we may sell to Chardan, under our common stock A&R Purchase Agreement, or the Purchase Agreement, with Chardan, or the actual gross proceeds resulting from those sales, or the dilution to our stockholders from those sales.***

On August 31, 2022, we entered into the Purchase Agreement with Chardan, pursuant to which Chardan may purchase from us up to \$50.0 million in shares of our common stock (the "Total Commitment"), upon the terms and subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in the Purchase Agreement. On July 16, 2024, we amended and restated this Purchase Agreement (hereinafter, the "A&R Purchase Agreement") with Chardan to update the volume weighted average price purchase mechanics of the equity facility to permit Intraday VWAP Purchases (as defined in the A&R Purchase Agreement). To date, we have sold \$1.2 million in shares of our common stock to Chardan. The shares of our common stock that may be issued under the A&R Purchase Agreement may be sold by us to Chardan at our discretion from time to time until the earliest to occur of (i) October 1, 2025, (ii) the date on which Chardan has purchased the Total Commitment pursuant to the A&R Purchase Agreement, (iii) the date on which our common stock fails to be listed or quoted on Nasdaq or any successor market, and (iv) the date on which, pursuant to or within the meaning of any bankruptcy law, we commence a voluntary case or any person or entity commences a proceeding against us, a custodian is appointed for us or for all or substantially all of our property, or we make a general assignment for the benefit of our creditors.

We generally have the right to control the timing and amount of any sales of our common stock to Chardan under the A&R Purchase Agreement. Sales of our common stock to Chardan under the A&R Purchase Agreement will depend upon market conditions and other factors to be determined by us. We may ultimately decide to sell to Chardan all or some of the common stock that may be available for us to sell to Chardan pursuant to the A&R

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Purchase Agreement. Accordingly, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to sell all of the Total Commitment or how much in proceeds we may obtain under the A&R Purchase Agreement. If we cannot sell securities under the A&R Purchase Agreement, we may be required to utilize more costly and time-consuming means of accessing the capital markets, which could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and cash position.

Because the purchase price per share of common stock to be paid by Chardan for the common stock that we may elect to sell to Chardan under the A&R Purchase Agreement will fluctuate based on the market prices of our common stock at the time we elect to sell shares to Chardan pursuant to the A&R Purchase Agreement it is not possible for us to predict, as of the date of this Form 10-Q and prior to any such sales, the number of shares of common stock that we will sell to Chardan under the A&R Purchase Agreement, the purchase price per share that Chardan will pay for shares of common stock purchased from us under the A&R Purchase Agreement, or the aggregate gross proceeds that we will receive from those purchases by Chardan under the A&R Purchase Agreement.

The actual number of shares of our common stock issuable will vary depending on the then current market price of shares of our common stock sold to Chardan and the number of shares of common stock we ultimately elect to sell to Chardan under the A&R Purchase Agreement. If it becomes necessary for us to issue and sell to Chardan under the A&R Purchase Agreement more than the 872,704 shares of common stock we registered pursuant to the A&R Purchase Agreement, in order to receive aggregate gross proceeds equal to \$50.0 million under the A&R Purchase Agreement, we will have to file with the SEC one or more additional registration statements to register under the Securities Act the resale by Chardan of any such additional shares of common stock we wish to sell from time to time under the A&R Purchase Agreement, which the SEC must declare effective, in each case before we may elect to sell any additional shares of our common stock under the A&R Purchase Agreement. Under applicable Nasdaq rules, in no event may we issue to Chardan more than 19.99% of the total number of shares of common stock that were outstanding immediately prior to the execution of the A&R Purchase Agreement, unless we obtain prior stockholder approval or if such approval is not required in accordance with the applicable Nasdaq rules. In addition, Chardan is not obligated to buy any common stock under the A&R Purchase Agreement if such shares, when aggregated with all other shares of our common stock then beneficially owned by Chardan and its affiliates (as calculated pursuant to Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act and Rule 13d-3 promulgated thereunder), would result in Chardan beneficially owning common stock in excess of 4.99% of our outstanding shares of common stock. Our inability to access a portion or the full amount available under the A&R Purchase Agreement, in the absence of any other financing sources, could have a material adverse effect on our business or results of operation.

***Investors who buy common stock from Chardan at different times will likely pay different prices.***

Pursuant to the A&R Purchase Agreement, the timing, price and number of shares sold to Chardan will vary depending on when we choose to sell shares, if any, to Chardan. If and when we elect to sell any additional common stock to Chardan pursuant to the A&R Purchase Agreement, after Chardan has acquired such common stock, Chardan may resell all, some or none of such shares at any time or from time to time in its sole discretion and at different prices. As a result, investors who purchase shares from Chardan at different times will likely pay different prices for those shares, and so may experience different levels of dilution and in some cases substantial dilution and different outcomes in their investment results. Investors may experience a decline in the value of the shares they purchase from Chardan as a result of future sales made by us to Chardan at prices lower than the prices such investors paid for their shares from Chardan.

***The sale or issuance of shares of our common stock to Chardan will result in additional outstanding shares and the resale of shares of our common stock by Chardan that it acquires pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, or the perception that such sales may occur, could cause the price of shares of our common stock to decrease.***

As of the date of this Form 10-Q, we have issued 143,593 shares of common stock to Chardan under the A&R Purchase Agreement, including 10,000 shares issued to Chardan as consideration for its execution and delivery of the A&R Purchase Agreement. The shares of common stock issuable under the A&R Purchase Agreement may be sold by us to Chardan at our sole discretion, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions in the A&R Purchase Agreement, from time to time, until the earliest to occur of (i) October 1, 2025, (ii) the date on which Chardan has purchased the Total Commitment pursuant to the A&R Purchase Agreement, (iii) the date on which our common stock fails to be listed or quoted on Nasdaq or any successor market, and (iv) the date on which, pursuant to or within the meaning of any bankruptcy law, we commence a voluntary case or any person or entity commences a

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proceeding against us, a custodian is appointed for us or for all or substantially all of our property, or we make a general assignment for the benefit of our creditors. The purchase price for shares of our common stock that we may sell to Chardan under the A&R Purchase Agreement will fluctuate based on the trading price of shares of our common stock. Depending on market liquidity at the time, sales of shares of our common stock may cause the trading price of shares of our common stock to decrease. We generally have the right to control the timing and amount of any future sales of shares of our common stock to Chardan. Additional sales of shares of our common stock, if any, to Chardan will depend upon market conditions and other factors to be determined by us. We may ultimately decide to sell to Chardan all or some of the additional shares of our common stock that may be available for us to sell pursuant to the A&R Purchase Agreement. If and when we do sell shares of our common stock to Chardan, after Chardan has acquired shares of our common stock, Chardan may resell all, some or none of such shares of common stock at any time or from time to time in its discretion. Therefore, sales to Chardan by us could result in substantial dilution to the interests of other holders of shares of our common stock. In addition, if we sell a substantial number of shares of our common stock to Chardan under the A&R Purchase Agreement, or if investors expect that we will do so, the actual sales of shares of our common stock or the mere existence of our arrangement with Chardan may make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and at a price that we might otherwise wish to effect such sales.

***We may use our cash resources, including proceeds from sales of our common stock made pursuant to the A&R Purchase Agreement, in ways with which you may not agree or in ways which may not yield a significant return.***

We have broad discretion over the use of capital we have raised, including proceeds from sales of our common stock made pursuant to the A&R Purchase Agreement, and you will not have the opportunity, as part of any decision to invest in our common stock, to assess whether the proceeds are being used appropriately. Accordingly, you will have to rely on the judgment of our management with respect to the use of these funds, with only limited information regarding management's specific intentions. We may spend all or a portion of the net proceeds of our prior financing activities, including sales of our common stock under the A&R Purchase Agreement, in ways that are not what our stockholders may desire or that may not yield favorable results. Because of the number and variability of factors that will determine our use of the net proceeds, their ultimate use may vary substantially from their currently intended use. The failure by us to apply these funds effectively could harm our business, and the net proceeds may be used for corporate purposes that do not increase our operating results or enhance the value of our common stock.

***Adverse developments affecting the financial services industry, such as actual events or concerns involving liquidity, defaults, or non-performance by financial institutions or transactional counterparties, could adversely affect our current and projected business operations and our financial condition and results of operations.***

Events involving limited liquidity, defaults, non-performance or other adverse developments that affect financial institutions, transactional counterparties or other companies in the financial services industry or the financial services industry generally, or concerns or rumors about any events of these kinds or other similar risks, have in the past and may in the future lead to market-wide liquidity problems. As of September 30, 2024, we held a letter of credit with JPMorgan Chase Bank in the amount of approximately \$2.8 million related to the Alameda facility and a letter of credit with JPMorgan Chase Bank in the amount of approximately \$0.5 million related to our HQ facility lease. As of April 29, 2024 the letter of credit in the amount of approximately \$0.5 million previously held by SVB has been released. As of the date of this Form 10-Q, the Company holds certain funds in accounts with SVB. Due to the placement into receivership of SVB in March 2023, we may be unable to access such funds. In addition, if any parties with whom we conduct business are unable to access funds pursuant to instruments or lending arrangements with such a financial institution, such parties' ability to pay their obligations to us or to enter into new commercial arrangements requiring additional payments to us could be adversely affected. In this regard, counterparties to credit agreements and arrangements with banks in receivership or other financial difficulty, and third parties (such as beneficiaries of letters of credit, among others), may experience direct impacts from the closure of or reorganization of such financial institution and uncertainty remains over liquidity concerns in the broader financial services industry. Similar impacts have occurred in the past, such as during the 2008-2010 financial crisis.

Inflation and rapid increases in interest rates have led to a decline in the trading value of previously issued government securities with interest rates below current market interest rates. Although the U.S. Department of Treasury, FDIC and Federal Reserve Board have announced a program to provide up to \$25 billion of loans to



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financial institutions secured by certain of such government securities held by financial institutions to mitigate the risk of potential losses on the sale of such instruments, widespread demands for customer withdrawals or other liquidity needs of financial institutions for immediately liquidity may exceed the capacity of such program. Additionally, there is no guarantee that the U.S. Department of Treasury, FDIC and Federal Reserve Board will provide access to uninsured funds in the future in the event of the closure of other banks or financial institutions, or that they would do so in a timely fashion.

Although we assess our banking relationships as we believe necessary or appropriate, our access to funding sources in amounts adequate to finance or capitalize our current and projected future business operations could be significantly impaired by factors that affect us, the financial institutions with which we have or financial arrangements directly, or the financial services industry or economy in general. These factors could include, among others, events such as liquidity constraints or failures, the ability to perform obligations under various types of financial, credit or liquidity agreements or arrangements, disruptions or instability in the financial services industry or financial markets, or concerns or negative expectations about the prospects for companies in the financial services industry.

In addition, investor concerns regarding the U.S. or international financial systems could result in less favorable commercial financing terms, including higher interest rates or costs and tighter financial and operating covenants, or systemic limitations on access to credit and liquidity sources, thereby making it more difficult for us to acquire financing on acceptable terms or at all. Any decline in available funding or access to our cash and liquidity resources could, among other risks, adversely impact our ability to meet our operating expenses, financial obligations or fulfill our other obligations, result in breaches of our financial and/or contractual obligations or result in violations of federal or state wage and hour laws and otherwise have a material adverse impact on our business.

### **Risks Related to the Development and Clinical Testing of Our Product Candidates**

*Our current product candidates are in early clinical or preclinical development. One or all of our current product candidates may fail in clinical development or suffer delays that materially and adversely affect their commercial viability.*

We have no products on the market or that have gained regulatory approval and we are just beginning the clinical development of SENTI-202, our lead product candidate. Our ability to achieve and sustain profitability depends on obtaining regulatory approvals for and successfully commercializing product candidates, either alone or with collaborators.

Before obtaining regulatory approval for the commercial distribution of our product candidates, we or a collaborator must conduct extensive preclinical studies, followed by clinical trials to demonstrate the safety, purity and potency, or efficacy of our product candidates in humans. There is no guarantee that the FDA will permit us to conduct clinical trials in accordance with our plans, or at all. Further, we cannot be certain of the timely completion or outcome of our preclinical studies and cannot predict if the FDA or other regulatory authorities will accept our proposed clinical programs, our clinical protocols or if the outcome of our preclinical studies will ultimately support the further development of our preclinical programs or testing in humans. As a result, we cannot be sure that we will be able to submit IND or similar applications for our proposed clinical programs on the timelines we expect, if at all, and we cannot be sure that our submission of additional INDs or similar applications will result in the FDA or other regulatory authorities allowing clinical trials for our product candidates to begin.

Our current product candidates are in early clinical and preclinical development and we are subject to the risks of failure inherent in the development of product candidates based on novel approaches, targets and mechanisms of action. Although we received IND clearance for SENTI-202 from the FDA in December 2023 and we initiated our Phase 1 clinical trial for SENTI-202 in the second quarter of 2024, there is no guarantee that we will be able to proceed with clinical development of any other future product candidates or that any product candidate will demonstrate a clinical benefit in our current or any future clinical trials. Accordingly, you should consider our prospects in light of the costs, uncertainties, delays and difficulties frequently encountered by early clinical stage biotechnology companies such as ours.

We may not be able to access the financial resources to continue development of, or to enter into any collaborations for, any of our current or potential future product candidates. This may be exacerbated if we

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experience any issues that delay or prevent regulatory approval of, or our ability to commercialize, a product candidate, such as:

- negative or inconclusive results from our preclinical studies or clinical trials or the clinical trials of others for product candidates similar to ours, leading to a decision or requirement to conduct additional preclinical studies or clinical trials or abandon any or all of our programs
- adverse events experienced by participants in our clinical trials or by individuals using therapeutics similar to our product candidates;
- delays in submitting INDs or comparable foreign applications, or delays or failures to obtain the necessary approvals from regulatory authorities to commence a clinical trial, or a suspension or termination of a clinical trial once commenced;
- conditions imposed by the FDA or other regulatory authorities regarding the scope or design of our clinical trials;
- delays in enrolling research subjects in clinical trials;
- high drop-out rates of research subjects;
- inadequate supply or quality of product candidate components or materials or other supplies necessary for the conduct of our clinical trials;
- conditioning patients with fludarabine in advance of administering our product candidates, which may be difficult to source, costly, or increase the risk of infections and other adverse side effects;
- chemistry, manufacturing and control (“CMC”) challenges associated with manufacturing and scaling up biologic product candidates to ensure consistent quality, stability, purity and potency among different batches used in clinical trials;
- greater-than-anticipated clinical trial costs;
- poor potency or effectiveness of our product candidates during clinical trials;
- unfavorable FDA or other regulatory authority inspection and review of a clinical trial or manufacturing site;
- delays as a result of a pandemic or other public health emergency, or events associated with a pandemic or other health emergency;
- failure of our third-party contractors or investigators to comply with regulatory requirements or otherwise meet their contractual obligations in a timely manner, or at all;
- delays and changes in regulatory requirements, policies and guidelines; or
- the FDA or other regulatory authorities interpreting our data differently than we do.

Further, we and any existing or potential future collaborator may never receive approval to market and commercialize any product candidate. Even if we or any existing or potential future collaborator obtains regulatory

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approval, the approval may be for targets, disease indications or patient populations that are not as broad as we intended or desired or may require labeling that includes significant use or distribution restrictions or safety warnings. We or an existing or potential future collaborator may also be subject to post-marketing testing requirements to maintain regulatory approval.

***Clinical trials of our current or potential future product candidates, it may not demonstrate the safety, purity and potency, or efficacy, necessary for such product candidates to become approvable or commercially viable.***

Other than SENTI-202, none of our current product candidates have ever been tested in humans. We may ultimately discover that our current product candidates do not possess certain properties that we believe are helpful for therapeutic effectiveness and safety or would otherwise support the submission of an IND on the timelines we expect, or at all. We do not know if the observations we have made regarding our gene circuits generally and our product candidates in particular will translate into any clinical response when tested in humans. As an example, while the TAA CD33 has been clinically validated as a target for an approved antibody-drug conjugate therapy, it has not been clinically validated as a target for CAR-NK or CAR-T therapies, and may not prove to be a clinically sufficient target for the CAR-NK therapies we are developing. As a result of these uncertainties related to our gene circuit platform technologies and our product candidates, we may never succeed in developing a marketable product based on our current product candidates. If any of our current or potential future product candidates prove to be ineffective, unsafe or commercially unviable, our entire pipeline could have little, if any, value, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

***Our gene circuit platform technologies are based on novel technologies that are unproven and may not result in approvable or marketable products, which exposes us to unforeseen risks and makes it difficult for us to predict the time and cost of product development and potential for regulatory approval.***

We are seeking to identify and develop a broad pipeline of product candidates using our gene circuit platform technologies. The scientific research that forms the basis of our efforts to develop product candidates with our platforms is still ongoing. We are not aware of any FDA approved therapeutics utilizing similar technologies as ours. Further, the scientific evidence to support the feasibility of developing therapeutic treatments based on our platform technologies is preliminary. As a result, we are exposed to a number of unforeseen risks and it is difficult to predict the types of challenges and risks that we may encounter during development of our product candidates. For example, our current data is largely limited to animal models and preclinical cell lines, the results of which may not translate into humans. Further, relevant animal models and assays may not accurately predict the safety and efficacy of our product candidates in humans, and we may encounter significant challenges creating appropriate models and assays for demonstrating the safety and efficacy of our product candidates. In addition, our gene circuit technologies may have potential safety risks.

Given the novelty of our technologies, we intend to work closely with the FDA and comparable foreign regulatory authorities to evaluate our proposed approaches to obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates; however, due to a lack of comparable experiences, the regulatory pathway with the FDA and comparable regulatory authorities may be more complex and time-consuming relative to other more well-known therapeutics. Even if we obtain human data to support our product candidates, the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory agencies may lack experience in evaluating the safety and efficacy of our product candidates developed using our platforms, which could result in a longer than expected regulatory review process, increase our expected development costs, and delay or prevent commercialization of our product candidates. The validation process takes time and resources, may require independent third-party analyses, and may not be accepted or approved by the FDA and comparable foreign regulatory authorities. We cannot be certain that our approach will lead to the development of approvable or marketable products, alone or in combination with other therapies.

***The occurrence of serious complications or side effects in connection with the use of our product candidates, either in clinical trials or post-approval, could lead to discontinuation of our clinical development programs, refusal of regulatory authorities to approve our product candidates, or, post-approval, revocation of marketing authorizations or refusal to approve applications for new indications, which could severely harm our business, prospects, operating results, and financial condition.***

Undesirable side effects caused by any of our current or potential future product candidates could cause regulatory authorities to interrupt, delay, or halt clinical trials and could result in a more restrictive label or the delay or denial of regulatory approval by the FDA or other regulatory authorities. We initiated our Phase 1 clinical trial for

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SENTI-202 in the second quarter of 2024 and we have not yet initiated clinical trials for any other product candidate, and it is likely that there will be side effects associated with their use. Results of our clinical trials could reveal a high and unacceptable severity and prevalence of these side effects. For example, if the NOT GATE gene circuit, engineered into one of our product candidates, such as SENTI-202, does not provide a clinically sufficient level of inhibition, it may kill healthy cells that it has been designed to preserve or may cause systemic immune cytotoxicity. It is possible that safety events or concerns such as these or others could negatively affect the development of our product candidates, including adversely impacting patient enrollment among the patient populations that we intend to treat. In such an event, our trials could be suspended or terminated, and the FDA or other regulatory authorities could order us to cease further development of or deny approval of a product candidate for any or all targeted indications. Such side effects could also affect patient recruitment or the ability of enrolled patients to complete the trial or result in potential product liability claims. To date, we have not observed any such effects in our preclinical studies, but there can be no guarantee that our current or future product candidates will not cause such effects in clinical trials. Any of these occurrences may materially and adversely impact our business and financial condition and impair our ability to generate revenues.

Further, clinical trials by their nature utilize a sample of the potential patient population. With a limited number of patients and limited duration of exposure, rare and severe side effects of a product candidate may only be uncovered when a significantly large number of patients are exposed to the product candidate or when patients are exposed for a longer period of time.

In the event that any of our current or potential future product candidates receives regulatory approval and we or others identify undesirable side effects caused by one of these products, any of the following events could occur, which could result in the loss of significant revenue to us and materially and adversely impact our results of operations and business:

- regulatory authorities may withdraw their approval of the product or seize the product;
- we may be required to recall the product or change the way the product is administered to patients;
- additional restrictions may be imposed on the marketing of the particular product or the manufacturing processes for the product or any component thereof;
- we may be subject to fines, injunctions, or the imposition of civil or criminal penalties;
- regulatory authorities may require the addition of labeling statements, such as a “black box” warning or a contraindication;
- we may be required to create a medication guide outlining the risks of such side effects for distribution to patients;
- we could be sued and held liable for harm caused to patients;
- the product may become less competitive; and
- our reputation may suffer.

Any of these events could prevent us from achieving or maintaining market acceptance of the particular product candidate, if approved, and could significantly harm our business, results of operations, and prospects.

***We may not be successful in our efforts to use and expand our gene circuit platform to grow our pipeline of product candidates.***

A key element of our strategy is to use and advance our gene circuit platform to design, test and build our portfolio of product candidates focused on allogeneic gene circuit-equipped CAR-NK cell therapies for the treatment of cancer. Although our research and development efforts to date have resulted in our discovery and preclinical development of SENTI-202, SENTI-301A, and other potential product candidates, we only received clearance of our IND for SENTI-202 in December 2023 and initiated our Phase 1 clinical trial for SENTI-202 in the second quarter of 2024, and to date, we have not tested any other product candidates in humans. We cannot assure you that any other of our existing product candidates will advance to clinical trials or, if they do, that such trials will

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demonstrate these product candidates to be safe or effective therapeutics, and we may not be able to successfully develop any product candidates. Even if we are successful in expanding our pipeline of product candidates, any additional product candidates that we identify may not be suitable for clinical development or generate acceptable clinical data, including as a result of being shown to have unacceptable effects or other characteristics that indicate that they are unlikely to be products that will receive marketing approval from the FDA or other regulatory authorities or achieve market acceptance. If we do not successfully develop and commercialize product candidates, we will not be able to generate product revenue in the future.

*Although we intend to explore other therapeutic opportunities in addition to the product candidates that we are currently developing, we may fail to identify viable new product candidates for clinical development for a number of reasons. If we fail to identify additional potential product candidates, our business could be materially harmed.*

Although a substantial amount of our efforts will focus on the planned clinical trials and potential approval of the current and potential future product candidates we are evaluating, an element of our long term strategy is to discover, develop, and globally commercialize additional targeted therapies beyond our current product candidates to treat various conditions and in a variety of therapeutic areas. Even if we identify investigational therapies that initially show promise, we may fail to successfully develop and commercialize such products for many reasons, including the following:

- the research methodology used may not be successful in identifying potential investigational therapies;
- competitors may develop alternatives that render our investigational therapies obsolete;
- investigational therapies we develop may be covered by third parties' patents or other exclusive rights;
- an investigational therapy may, on further study, be shown to have harmful side effects or other characteristics that indicate it is unlikely to be effective or otherwise does not meet applicable regulatory criteria;
- it may take greater human and financial resources than we will possess to identify additional therapeutic opportunities for our product candidates or to develop suitable potential product candidates through internal research programs, thereby limiting our ability to develop, diversify and expand our product portfolio;
- an investigational therapy may not be capable of being produced in clinical or commercial quantities at an acceptable cost, or at all; and
- an approved product may not be accepted as safe and effective by patients, the medical community or third-party payors.

Identifying new investigational therapies requires substantial technical, financial and human resources, whether or not any investigational therapies are ultimately identified. Because we have limited financial and human resources, we may initially focus on research programs and product candidates for a limited set of indications. As a result, we may forgo or delay pursuit of opportunities with other product candidates or for other indications that later prove to have greater commercial potential or a greater likelihood of success. Our resource allocation decisions may cause us to fail to capitalize on viable commercial products or profitable market opportunities. For example, if we do not accurately evaluate the commercial potential or target market for a particular product candidate or technology, we may relinquish valuable rights to that product candidate or technology through collaborations, licensing or other royalty arrangements in cases in which it would have been more advantageous for us to retain sole development and commercialization rights to such product candidate or technology.

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Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we will ever be able to identify additional therapeutic opportunities for our product candidates or to develop suitable potential product candidates through internal research programs, which could materially adversely affect our future growth and prospects. We may focus our efforts and resources on potential product candidates or other potential programs that ultimately prove to be unsuccessful.

***The market, physicians, patients, regulators and potential investors may not be receptive to our current or potential future product candidates and may be skeptical of the viability and benefits of our gene circuit pipeline technology because it is based on a relatively novel and complex technology.***

The market, physicians, patients, regulators and potential investors, may be skeptical of the viability and benefits of our gene circuit pipeline technology or our product candidates because they are based on a relatively novel and complex technology and there can be no assurance that our product candidates or platform technologies will be understood, approved, or accepted. If potential investors are skeptical of the success of our pipeline products, our ability to raise capital and the value of our stock may be adversely affected. If physicians, patients, or regulators do not understand or accept our gene circuit platform technologies or our product candidates, we may be delayed in or unable to develop our product candidates.

Even if regulatory approval is obtained for a product candidate, including SENTI-202, we may not generate or sustain revenue from sales of approved products. Market acceptance of our gene circuit platform technologies and our current and potential future product candidates, if approved, will depend on, among other factors:

- the timing of our receipt of any marketing and commercialization approvals;
- the terms of any approvals and the countries in which approvals are obtained;
- the safety and efficacy of our product candidates and gene circuit technologies in general;
- the prevalence and severity of any adverse side effects associated with our product candidates;
- limitations or warnings contained in any labeling approved by the FDA or other regulatory authority;
- relative convenience and ease of administration of our product candidates;
- the success of our physician education programs;
- the availability of coverage and adequate government and third-party payor reimbursement;
- the pricing of our products, particularly as compared to alternative treatments; and
- availability of alternative effective treatments for the disease indications our product candidates are intended to treat and the relative risks benefits and costs of those treatments.

If any product candidate we commercialize fails to achieve market acceptance, it could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

***We may not be able to file additional INDs to commence clinical trials on the timelines we expect, and even if we are able to, the FDA may not permit us to proceed.***

We cannot be sure that submission of an IND will result in the FDA allowing testing and clinical trials to begin, or that, once begun, issues will not arise that suspend or terminate such clinical trials. The manufacturing of our product candidates, including SENTI-202, remains an emerging and evolving field. Accordingly, we expect chemistry, manufacturing and control related topics, including product specifications, will be a focus of IND

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reviews, which may delay the clearance of any future INDs we may submit. Additionally, even if such regulatory authorities agree with the design and implementation of the clinical trials set forth in an IND or clinical trial application, we cannot guarantee that such regulatory authorities will not change their requirements in the future.

In addition to the submission of an IND to the FDA before initiation of a clinical trial in the United States, certain human clinical trials involving recombinant or synthetic nucleic acid molecules are subject to oversight of institutional biosafety committees (“IBCs”), as set forth in the National Institutes of Health (“NIH”), Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant or Synthetic Nucleic Acid Molecules, NIH Guidelines. Under the NIH Guidelines, recombinant and synthetic nucleic acids are defined as: (i) molecules that are constructed by joining nucleic acid molecules and that can replicate in a living cell (i.e., recombinant nucleic acids); (ii) nucleic acid molecules that are chemically or by other means synthesized or amplified, including those that are chemically or otherwise modified but can base pair with naturally occurring nucleic acid molecules (i.e., synthetic nucleic acids); or (iii) molecules that result from the replication of those described in (i) or (ii). Specifically, under the NIH Guidelines, supervision of human gene transfer trials includes evaluation and assessment by an IBC, a local institutional committee that reviews and oversees research utilizing recombinant or synthetic nucleic acid molecules at that institution. The IBC assesses the safety of the research and identifies any potential risk to public health or the environment, and such review may result in some delay before initiation of a clinical trial. While the NIH Guidelines are not mandatory unless the research in question is being conducted at or sponsored by institutions receiving NIH funding of recombinant or synthetic nucleic acid molecule research, many companies and other institutions not otherwise subject to the NIH Guidelines voluntarily follow them.

***Interim, topline and preliminary data that we announce or publish from time to time for any clinical trials that we initiate may change as more patient data become available or as additional analyses are conducted, and as the data are subject to audit and verification procedures that could result in material changes in the final data.***

From time to time, we may publicly disclose interim, preliminary or topline data from our preclinical studies and clinical trials, which is based on a preliminary analysis of then-available data, and the results and related findings and conclusions are subject to change following a more comprehensive review of the data related to the particular study or trial. We also make assumptions, estimates, calculations and conclusions as part of our analyses of data, and we may not have received or had the opportunity to fully and carefully evaluate all data. As a result, the interim, preliminary or topline results that we report may differ from future results of the same study or trials, or different conclusions or considerations may qualify such results, once additional data have been received and fully evaluated. Topline data also remain subject to audit and verification procedures that may result in the final data being materially different from the preliminary data we previously published. As a result, topline data should be viewed with caution until the final data are available. Interim, topline or preliminary data from clinical trials that we may complete are subject to the risk that one or more of the clinical outcomes may materially change as patient enrollment continues and more patient data become available. Adverse differences between preliminary, topline or interim data and final data could significantly harm our business prospects.

Further, others, including regulatory agencies, may not accept or agree with our assumptions, estimates, calculations, conclusions or analyses or may interpret or weigh the importance of data differently, which could impact the value of the particular program, the approvability or commercialization of the particular product candidate or product and the value of our company in general. In addition, the information we choose to publicly disclose regarding a particular study or clinical trial is based on what is typically extensive information, and you or others may not agree with what we determine is the material or otherwise appropriate information to include in our disclosure, and any information we determine not to disclose may ultimately be deemed significant with respect to future decisions, conclusions, views, activities or otherwise regarding a particular product, product candidate or our business. If the topline data that we report differ from actual results, or if others, including regulatory authorities, disagree with the conclusions reached, our ability to obtain approval for, and commercialize, our product candidates may be harmed, which could harm our business, operating results, prospects or financial condition.

***We and our collaborators may not achieve projected discovery and development milestones and other anticipated key events in the time frames that we or they announce, which could have an adverse impact on our business and could cause our stock price to decline.***

From time to time, we expect that we will make public statements regarding the expected timing of certain milestones and key events, such as the commencement and completion of preclinical and IND-enabling studies in

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our own internally-developed programs or in our product candidate discovery programs with collaborators, as well as the submission and clearance of INDs and the commencement and completion of planned clinical trials in those programs. The actual timing of these events can vary dramatically due to a number of factors such as delays or failures in our or any future collaborators' product candidate discovery and development programs, the amount of time, effort and resources committed by us and any future collaborators, the availability of resources for us and our collaborators to commence and conduct clinical development and manufacturing activities, and the numerous uncertainties inherent in the development of therapies. As a result, there can be no assurance that our or any future collaborators' programs will advance or be completed in the time frames we or they announce or expect. If we or any collaborators fail to achieve one or more of these milestones or other key events as planned, our business could be materially adversely affected, and the price of our common stock could decline.

### ***Clinical trials are expensive, time-consuming and difficult to design and implement.***

Human clinical trials are expensive and difficult to design and implement, in part because they are subject to rigorous regulatory requirements. Because our current and potential future product candidates are based on new technologies and discovery approaches, we expect that they will require extensive research and development and have substantial manufacturing and processing costs. In addition, the FDA or other regulatory authorities may require us to perform additional testing before commencing clinical trials and be hesitant to allow us to enroll patients impacted with our targeted disease indications in our future clinical trials. If we are unable to enroll patients impacted by our targeted disease indications in our future clinical trials, we would be delayed in obtaining potential proof-of-concept data in humans, which could extend our development timelines. In addition, costs to treat patients and to treat potential side effects that may result from our product candidates may be significant. Accordingly, our clinical trial costs are likely to be high and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

### ***If we encounter difficulties enrolling patients in our clinical trials, our clinical development activities could be delayed or otherwise adversely affected.***

We may not be able to initiate or continue any clinical trials for our current or potential future product candidates if we are unable to locate and enroll a sufficient number of eligible patients to participate in these trials as required by the FDA or other regulatory authorities. We cannot predict how difficult it will be to enroll patients for trials in the indications we are studying. We may experience difficulties in patient enrollment in our clinical trials for a variety of reasons. The enrollment of patients depends on many factors, including:

- the severity of the disease under investigation;
- the patient eligibility criteria defined in the clinical trial protocol;
- the size of the patient population required for analysis of the trial's primary endpoints;
- the proximity and availability of clinical trial sites for prospective patients;
- willingness of physicians to refer their patients to our clinical trials;
- our ability to recruit clinical trial investigators with the appropriate competencies and experience;
- clinicians' and patients' perceptions as to the potential risks and benefits of the product candidate being studied in relation to other available therapies, including any new drugs that may be approved for the indications we are investigating;
- our ability to obtain and maintain patient informed consents;



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- patient eligibility and exclusion criteria for the trials;
- ability to monitor patients adequately during and after treatment;
- the risk that patients enrolled in clinical trials will drop out of the trials before completion; and
- factors we may not be able to control, such as potential pandemics that may limit the availability of patients, principal investigators or sites or clinical sites to participate in our clinical trials.

In addition, our future clinical trials will compete with other clinical trials for product candidates that are in the same therapeutic areas as our product candidates, and this competition will reduce the number and types of patients available to us, because some patients who might have opted to enroll in our trials may instead opt to enroll in a trial being conducted by one of our competitors. Since the number of qualified clinical investigators is limited, we expect to conduct some of our clinical trials at the same clinical trial sites that some of our competitors use, which will reduce the number of patients who are available for our clinical trials at such clinical trial sites. Additionally, because some of our clinical trials will be in patients with advanced disease who may experience disease progression or adverse events independent from our product candidates, such patients may be unevaluable for purposes of the trial and, as a result, we may require additional enrollment. Delays in patient enrollment may result in increased costs or may affect the timing or outcome of the planned clinical trials, which could prevent completion of these trials and adversely affect our ability to advance the development of our product candidates.

***If clinical trials for our product candidates are prolonged, delayed or stopped, we may be unable to seek or obtain regulatory approval and commercialize our product candidates on a timely basis, or at all, which would require us to incur additional costs and delay our receipt of any product revenue.***

We may experience delays in our ongoing or future preclinical studies or clinical trials, and we do not know whether future preclinical studies or clinical trials will begin on time, need to be redesigned, enroll an adequate number of patients on time or be completed on schedule, if at all. The commencement or completion of these clinical trials could be substantially delayed or prevented by many factors, including:

- further discussions with the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities regarding the scope or design of our clinical trials, including the endpoint measures required for regulatory approval and our statistical plan;
- the limited number of, and competition for, suitable study sites and investigators to conduct our clinical trials, many of which may already be engaged in other clinical trial programs with similar patients, including some that may be for the same indications as our product candidates;
- any delay or failure to obtain timely approval or agreement to commence a clinical trial in any of the countries where enrollment is planned;
- inability to obtain sufficient funds required for a clinical trial;
- clinical holds on, or other regulatory objections to, a new or ongoing clinical trial;
- delay or failure to manufacture sufficient quantities or inability to produce quantities of consistent quality, purity and potency of the product candidate for our clinical trials;
- delay or failure to reach agreement on acceptable clinical trial agreement terms or clinical trial protocols with prospective sites or CROs, the terms of which can be subject to extensive negotiation and may vary significantly among different sites or CROs;

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- delay or failure to obtain institutional review board (“IRB”) or ethics committee approval to conduct a clinical trial at a prospective site;
- the FDA or other comparable foreign regulatory authorities may require us to submit additional data or impose other requirements before permitting us to initiate a clinical trial;
- slower than expected rates of patient recruitment and enrollment;
- failure of patients to complete the clinical trial;
- the inability to enroll a sufficient number of patients in studies to ensure adequate statistical power to detect statistically significant treatment effects;
- unforeseen safety issues, including severe or unexpected drug-related adverse events experienced by patients, including possible deaths;
- lack of efficacy or failure to measure a statistically significant clinical benefit within the dose range with an acceptable safety margin during clinical trials;
- termination of our clinical trials by one or more clinical trial sites;
- inability or unwillingness of patients or clinical investigators to follow our clinical trial protocols;
- inability to monitor patients adequately during or after treatment by us or our CROs;
- our CROs or clinical trial sites failing to comply with regulatory requirements or meet their contractual obligations to us in a timely manner, or at all, deviating from the protocol or dropping out of a study;
- inability to address any noncompliance with regulatory requirements or safety concerns that arise during the course of a clinical trial;
- the impact of, and delays related to, health epidemics such as the COVID-19 pandemic;
- the need to suspend, repeat or terminate clinical trials as a result of non-compliance with regulatory requirements, inconclusive or negative results or unforeseen complications in testing; and
- the suspension or termination of our clinical trials upon a breach or pursuant to the terms of any agreement with, or for any other reason by, any future strategic collaborator that has responsibility for the clinical development of any of our product candidates.

Changes in regulatory requirements, policies and guidelines may also occur and we may need to significantly modify our clinical development plans to reflect these changes with appropriate regulatory authorities. These changes may require us to renegotiate terms with CROs or resubmit clinical trial protocols to IRBs for re-examination, which may impact the costs, timing or successful completion of a clinical trial. Our clinical trials may be suspended or terminated at any time by us, the FDA, other regulatory authorities, the IRB overseeing the clinical trial at issue, any of our clinical trial sites with respect to that site, or us.

Any failure or significant delay in commencing or completing clinical trials for our product candidates, any failure to obtain positive results from clinical trials, any safety concerns related to our product candidates, or any

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requirement to conduct additional clinical trials or other testing of our product candidates beyond those that we currently contemplate would adversely affect our ability to obtain regulatory approval and our commercial prospects and ability to generate product revenue will be diminished.

***If we decide to seek orphan drug designation for one or more of our product candidates, we may be unsuccessful or may be unable to maintain the benefits associated with orphan drug designation for our current or future product candidates that we may develop.***

Under the Orphan Drug Act, the FDA may designate a product candidate as an orphan drug if it is a drug or biologic product intended to treat a rare disease or condition, which is generally defined as a patient population of fewer than 200,000 individuals annually in the United States, or where there is no reasonable expectation that the cost of developing the product will be recovered from sales in the United States. We may seek orphan drug designation for certain indications for our product candidates in the future. Orphan drug designation neither shortens the development time or regulatory review time of a drug nor gives the drug any advantage in the regulatory review or approval process. Orphan drug designation can entitle a party to financial incentives such as opportunities for grant funding towards clinical trial costs, tax advantages and user-fee waivers.

In addition, if a product candidate with an orphan drug designation receives the first marketing approval for the indication for which it has such designation, the product is entitled to a period of marketing exclusivity, which precludes the FDA from approving another marketing application for the same drug for the same indication for seven years. The FDA may reduce the seven-year exclusivity if the same drug from a competitor demonstrates clinical superiority to the product with orphan exclusivity or if the FDA finds that the holder of the orphan exclusivity has not shown that it can assure the availability of sufficient quantities of the orphan product to meet the needs of patients with the disease or condition for which the drug was designated. Even if one of our product candidates receives orphan exclusivity, the FDA can still approve other drugs that have a different active ingredient for use in treating the same indication or disease.

In addition, exclusive marketing rights in the United States may be limited if we seek approval for an indication broader than the orphan-designated indication or may be lost if the FDA later determines that the request for designation was materially defective or if the manufacturer is unable to assure sufficient quantities of the product to meet the needs of patients with the rare disease or condition. Further, even if we obtain orphan drug exclusivity for a product, that exclusivity may not effectively protect the product from competition because different drugs with different active moieties can be approved for the same condition, and while we may seek orphan drug designation for our product candidates, we may never receive such designations. In addition, the FDA may reevaluate the Orphan Drug Act and its regulations and policies. We do not know if, when, or how the FDA may change the orphan drug regulations and policies in the future, and it is uncertain how any changes might affect our business. Depending on what changes the FDA may make to its orphan drug regulations and policies, our business could be adversely impacted.

***We may not be able to conduct, or contract with others to conduct, animal testing in the future, which could harm our research and development activities.***

Certain laws and regulations relating to drug development require us to test our product candidates on animals before initiating clinical trials involving humans. Animal testing activities have been the subject of controversy and adverse publicity. Animal rights groups and other organizations and individuals have attempted to stop animal testing activities by pressing for legislation and regulation in these areas and by disrupting these activities through protests and other means. To the extent the activities of these groups are successful, our research and development activities may be interrupted or delayed.

### **Risks Related to Our Reliance on Third Parties**

***There can be no assurance that we will achieve all of the anticipated benefits of the transaction with GeneFab and we could face unanticipated challenges.***

We may not realize some or all of the anticipated benefits from the transaction with GeneFab and we may encounter post-closing risks. For example, the conditions for our receipt of the deferred consideration payable to us under the Framework Agreement, dated August 7, 2023, by and among us, GeneFab and Valere Bio, Inc. (“Valere”) may not be achieved on the timelines we anticipate, or at all, which could adversely affect our business, financial

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conditions, cash flow, and results of operations. In addition, the conditions for our receipt of proceeds under the Seller Economic Share Agreement, dated August 7, 2023, by and among us, GeneFab and Valere also may not be achieved. Furthermore, disagreements with GeneFab over these obligations could require or result in litigation or arbitration, which would be time-consuming and expensive. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our ability to develop and commercialize any of our product candidates and may adversely impact our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations.

Further, we may experience loss of institutional knowledge due to the transfer of a significant number of our employees to GeneFab, which could harm our business. Moreover, the transition to a new company may require significant time and resources from the employees of GeneFab, which may disrupt GeneFab's business and distract its management from other responsibilities, which may then result in GeneFab's failure to achieve anticipated manufacturing production, which could adversely affect our timelines for clinical trials of our product candidates to the extent they are manufactured by GeneFab and our financial and operating results.

***We rely on third parties to conduct our preclinical studies, and plan to rely on third parties to conduct clinical trials, and those third parties may not perform satisfactorily.***

We expect to rely on third-party clinical investigators, CROs, testing laboratories, clinical data management organizations and consultants to design, conduct, supervise and monitor certain preclinical studies and any clinical trials. Because we intend to rely on these third parties and will not have the ability to conduct certain preclinical studies or clinical trials independently, we will have less control over the timing, quality and other aspects of such preclinical studies and clinical trials than we would have had we conducted them on our own. These investigators, CROs, testing laboratories, and consultants will not be our employees and we will have limited control over the amount of time and resources that they dedicate to our programs. Some of these third parties may terminate their engagements with us at any time. We also expect to have to negotiate budgets and contracts with CROs, clinical trial sites and contract manufacturing organizations and we may not be able to do so on favorable terms, which may result in delays to our development timelines and increased costs. If we need to enter into alternative arrangements with, or replace or add any third parties, it would involve substantial cost and require extensive management time and focus, or involve a transition period, and may delay our drug development activities, as well as materially impact our ability to meet our desired clinical development timelines. These third parties may have contractual relationships with other entities, some of which may be our competitors, which may draw time and resources from our programs. The third parties with which we may contract might not be diligent, careful or timely in conducting our preclinical studies or clinical trials, resulting in the preclinical studies or clinical trials being delayed or unsuccessful.

Despite our reliance on third parties, we will ultimately be responsible for ensuring that each of our studies and trials is conducted in accordance with applicable protocol, legal and regulatory requirements and scientific standards, including good laboratory practice ("GLP"), good clinical practice ("GCP"), current good manufacturing practice ("cGMP"), and current good tissue practice ("cGTP"). For example, we will remain responsible for ensuring that each of our clinical trials is conducted in accordance with the general investigational plan and protocols for the trial. Moreover, the FDA and other regulatory authorities require us to comply with GCP standards, regulations for conducting, recording and reporting the results of clinical trials to assure that data and reported results are reliable and accurate and that the rights, integrity and confidentiality of trial participants are protected. Regulatory authorities enforce these GCP requirements through periodic inspections of trial sponsors, principal investigators and trial sites. If we or any of our CROs, clinical sites and investigators fail to comply with applicable GCP requirements, the clinical data generated in our clinical trials may be deemed unreliable and the FDA, European Medicines Agency, or EMA, or other regulatory authorities may require us to perform additional clinical trials before approving our marketing applications. There can be no assurance that upon inspection by a given regulatory authority, such regulatory authority will determine that any of our clinical trials substantially comply with GCP regulations. In addition, our clinical trials must be conducted with product candidates produced under cGMP regulations and will require a large number of test patients. Our failure or any failure by these third parties to comply with these regulations or to recruit a sufficient number of patients, may require us to repeat clinical trials, which would delay the regulatory approval process. Moreover, our business may be implicated if any of these third parties violates FDA regulatory requirements as well as federal or state healthcare laws and regulations or healthcare privacy and security laws.

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If third parties do not successfully carry out their contractual duties, meet expected deadlines or conduct our clinical trials in accordance with regulatory requirements or our stated protocols, or if these third parties need to be replaced, we will not be able to obtain, or may be delayed in obtaining, marketing approvals for our product candidates and will not be able to, or may be delayed in our efforts to, successfully commercialize our product candidates. As a result, our financial results and the commercial prospects for our product candidates would be harmed, our costs could increase and our ability to generate revenue could be delayed.

***We depend on strategic partnerships and collaboration arrangements, such as our collaboration arrangements with Spark Therapeutics, Inc. (“Spark”), BlueRock Therapeutics, Inc. (“BlueRock”), and Celest Therapeutics (Shanghai) Co. Ltd., (“Celest”), for the application of our gene circuit platform technology to the development and commercialization of potential product candidates in certain indications, and if these arrangements are unsuccessful, this could impair our ability to generate revenues and materially harm our results of operations.***

Our business strategy for exploiting the potential of our gene circuit platform technology is dependent upon maintaining our current arrangements and establishing new arrangements with strategic partners, research collaborators and other third parties. We currently have collaboration agreements with Spark, BlueRock and Celest. These collaboration agreements provide for, as the case may be, among other things, research funding and significant future payments to us from our collaborators should certain development, regulatory and commercial milestones be achieved. Under these arrangements, our collaborators are typically responsible for, in the applicable territories and fields:

- electing to advance product candidates through preclinical and/or into clinical development;
- conducting clinical development and obtaining required regulatory approvals for product candidates; and
- commercializing any resulting products.

As a result, we may not be able to conduct these collaborations in the manner or on the time schedule we currently contemplate, which may negatively impact our business operations.

Additionally, the development and commercialization of potential product candidates under our collaboration agreements could be substantially delayed, and our ability to receive future funding could be substantially impaired if one or more of our collaborators:

- shifts its priorities and resources away from our collaborations due to a change in business strategies, or a merger, acquisition, sale or downsizing of its company or business unit;
- ceases development in therapeutic areas which are the subject of our collaboration;
- fails to select a product candidate for advancement into preclinical development, clinical development, or subsequent clinical development into a marketed product;
- changes the success criteria for a particular product candidate, thereby delaying or ceasing development of such product candidate;
- significantly delays the initiation or conduct of certain activities which could delay our receipt of milestone payments tied to such activities, thereby impacting our ability to fund our own activities;
- develops a product candidate that competes, either directly or indirectly, with our product candidates;

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- does not obtain the requisite regulatory approval of a product candidate;
- does not successfully commercialize a product candidate;
- encounters regulatory, resource or quality issues and is unable to meet demand requirements;
- exercises its rights under the agreement to terminate the collaboration, or otherwise withdraws support for, or otherwise impairs development under the collaboration;
- disagrees on the research, development or commercialization of a product candidate resulting in a delay in milestones, royalty payments or termination of research and development activities for such product candidate; and
- uses our proprietary information or intellectual property in such a way as to jeopardize our rights in such property.

In addition, the termination of our existing collaborations or any future strategic partnership or collaboration arrangement that we enter into may prevent us from receiving any milestone, royalty payment, sharing of profits, and other benefits under such agreement. Furthermore, disagreements with these parties could require or result in litigation or arbitration, which would be time-consuming and expensive. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our ability to develop and commercialize any of our product candidates and may adversely impact our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations. Furthermore, pursuant to certain of our agreements, we are required to engage specified service providers in connection with certain activities under our collaboration arrangements unless the parties determine that another party is unable to provide such services. If we license or otherwise grant rights to certain products developed by us to a third-party, we may need to impose this obligation on a third-party acquirer or strategic partner.

***We may not be able to enter into additional strategic transactions on acceptable terms, if at all, which could adversely affect our ability to develop and commercialize current and potential future product candidates and technologies, impact our cash position, increase our expenses and present significant distractions to our management.***

From time to time, we consider strategic transactions, such as collaborations, regional partnerships for the co-development and/or co-commercialization of our product candidates in selected territories, acquisitions of companies, asset purchases, joint ventures, out- or in-licensing of product candidates or technologies and partnerships involving our gene circuit platform technology. For example, we will evaluate and, if strategically attractive, seek to enter into collaborations, including with biotechnology or biopharmaceutical companies, contract development manufacturing organizations or hospitals. On November 6, 2023, we announced that we had entered into a strategic collaboration with Celest for the clinical development of our SENTI-301A program to treat solid tumors in China. The competition for collaborators is intense, and the negotiation process is time-consuming and complex. If we are not able to enter into strategic transactions, or if we fail to realize a benefit from the collaboration with Celest or from a transaction with a different organization, we may not have access to required liquidity or expertise to further develop our potential future product candidates or our gene circuit platform. Any such collaboration, or other strategic transaction, may require us to incur non-recurring or other charges, increase our near- and long-term expenditures and pose significant integration or implementation challenges or disrupt our management or business.

We also may acquire additional technologies and assets, form strategic alliances or create joint ventures with third parties that we believe will complement or augment our existing business, but we may not be able to realize the benefit of acquiring such assets. Conversely, any new collaboration that we do enter into may be on terms that are not optimal for us, our product candidates or our technologies. These transactions would entail numerous operational and financial risks, including:

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- exposure to unknown liabilities;
- disruption of our business and diversion of our management's time and attention in order to negotiate and manage a collaboration or develop acquired products, product candidates or technologies;
- incurrence of substantial debt or dilutive issuances of equity securities to pay transaction consideration or costs;
- higher-than-expected collaboration, acquisition or integration costs, write-downs of assets or goodwill or impairment charges, increased amortization expenses;
- difficulty and cost in facilitating the collaboration or combining the operations and personnel of any acquired business;
- impairment of relationships with key suppliers, manufacturers or customers of any acquired business due to changes in management and ownership; and
- the inability to retain key employees of any acquired business.

Accordingly, although there can be no assurance that we will undertake or successfully complete any transactions of the nature described above, any transactions that we do complete may be subject to the foregoing or other risks and our business could be materially harmed by such transactions. Conversely, any failure to enter into any collaboration or other strategic transaction that would be beneficial to us could delay the development and potential commercialization of our product candidates and technologies and have a negative impact on the competitiveness of any product candidate or technology that reaches market.

In addition, to the extent that any future collaborators terminate a collaboration agreement, we may be forced to independently develop our current and future product candidates and technologies, including funding preclinical studies or clinical trials, assuming marketing and distribution costs and maintaining, enforcing and defending intellectual property rights, or, in certain instances, abandon product candidates and technologies altogether, any of which could result in a change to our business plan and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

### **Risks Related to Manufacturing**

***Manufacturing our current or future product candidates is complex and the third parties upon whom we rely to provide manufacturing services may encounter difficulties in production. If we encounter such difficulties, our ability to provide supply of our current or future product candidates for preclinical studies and clinical trials or, if approved, for commercial sale, for commercial purposes could be delayed or halted entirely.***

The process of manufacturing our current or future product candidates is complex, difficult, variable, and highly regulated, and it requires significant expertise, including the development of advanced manufacturing techniques and process controls. The process of manufacturing our product candidates is also extremely susceptible to product loss due to contamination, equipment failure or improper installation or operation of equipment, operator error, contamination and inconsistency in yields, variability in product characteristics and difficulties in scaling the production process. Even minor deviations from normal manufacturing processes could result in reduced production yields, product defects and other supply disruptions. If microbial, viral or other contaminants are discovered in our product candidates or the manufacturing facilities in which they are made, the facilities may need to be closed for an extended period of time to investigate and remedy the contamination. As a result of the complexities, the cost to manufacture biologics in general, and our cell-based product candidates in particular, is generally higher than traditional small molecule chemical compounds, and the manufacturing process is less reliable and is more difficult to reproduce.

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We do not have our own manufacturing facilities or personnel and currently rely, and expect to continue to rely, on third-party manufacturing organizations, or CMOs, and in particular GeneFab, for the manufacture of our current or future product candidates. Under our Development and Manufacturing Services Agreement with GeneFab, we are obligated to engage GeneFab for certain manufacturing services subject to GeneFab's meeting of certain criteria. GeneFab and any other CMO may not be able to provide adequate resources or capacity to meet our needs. If GeneFab or any other CMO with whom we contract fails to perform its obligations, we may be forced to enter into an agreement with a different CMO, which we may not be able to do on reasonable terms, if at all. This could significantly delay our clinical trials supply as we establish alternative supply sources and the shift to a different CMO could be expensive. In some cases, the technical skills required to manufacture our product candidates or products, if approved, may be unique or proprietary to the original CMO and we may have difficulty, or there may be contractual restrictions prohibiting us from, transferring such skills to a back-up or alternate supplier, or we may be unable to transfer such skills at all. In addition, if we are required to change CMOs for any reason, we will be required to verify that the new CMO maintains facilities and procedures that comply with quality standards, our product specifications, and all applicable regulations.

Any adverse developments affecting manufacturing operations for our product candidates, if any are approved, may result in shipment delays, inventory shortages, lot failures, product withdrawals or recalls, or other interruptions in the supply of our products. We may also have to take inventory write-offs and incur other charges and expenses for products that fail to meet specifications, undertake costly remediation efforts or seek more costly manufacturing alternatives. Furthermore, it is too early to estimate our cost of goods sold. The actual cost to manufacture our product candidates could be greater than we expect because we are early in our development efforts.

***Supply of our product candidates for preclinical and clinical development may become limited or interrupted or may not be of satisfactory quantity or quality, and we may experience delays if GeneFab is unable to consistently and reliably manufacture any current and future products and we are required to rely on third-party back-up manufacturers.***

Initial manufacturing efforts under our agreements with GeneFab will focus on our lead program, SENTI-202. GeneFab has never operated a cGMP facility before. GeneFab may not have the ability to consistently and reliably manufacture SENTI-202 in sufficient quality and quantity to support the planned clinical trials, which could negatively impact our overall development timelines. In addition, quality, reproducibility, stability, and consistency issues may arise during manufacturing activities and may result in lower yields than initially expected. We do not currently have arrangements in place for a redundant or second-source supply in the event the facility we sublease to GeneFab is not operational or GeneFab is otherwise unable to meet our supply requirements for our preclinical studies and planned clinical trials. Any delays in manufacturing our product candidates could impede, delay, limit or prevent our drug development efforts, which could harm our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

We do not currently produce our product candidates in quantities sufficient for preclinical and clinical development. We cannot be sure that the manufacturing processes employed by GeneFab or the technologies incorporated for manufacturing will result in viable or scalable yields of our product candidates that will be safe, effective, and meet market demand. GeneFab and any other third-party manufacturers we may contract with must meet applicable manufacturing requirements and undergo rigorous facility and process validation tests required by regulatory authorities in order to comply with regulatory standards, such as cGMP and cGTP. We have no control over the ability of GeneFab or other third-party manufacturers we may contract with to maintain adequate control, quality assurance and qualified personnel required to meet our preclinical and clinical needs, if any. In the event that we or any third-party manufacturer fails to comply with such requirements or to perform obligations in relation to quality, timing or otherwise, or if our supply of components or other materials becomes limited or interrupted for other reasons, we may be forced to or enter into an agreement with another third-party, which we may not be able to do on reasonable terms, or at all. In some cases, the technical skills or technology required to manufacture our current and future product candidates may be difficult or impossible to transfer to a third-party and a feasible alternative may not exist. If we are required to change manufacturing facilities or manufacturers for any reason, we will be required to verify that the new facilities and procedures comply with quality standards and with all applicable regulations and guidelines. We may also need to verify, such as through a manufacturing comparability study, that any new manufacturing process will produce our product candidate according to the specifications previously submitted to the FDA or another regulatory authority. The delays associated with the verification of a new



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manufacturing facility could negatively affect our ability to develop product candidates in a timely manner or within budget.

Furthermore, we rely on third parties to manufacture our product candidates and critical raw materials. These third parties may have limited experience working with companies similar to us, may not perform satisfactorily, and may not be able to meet the preclinical and clinical development timeline, resulting in delays. Our reliance on third-party manufacturers exposes us to potential risks, such as the following:

- we may be unable to contract with or maintain existing relationships with third-party manufacturers on acceptable terms, or at all, because the number of potential manufacturers is limited. Potential manufacturers of any product candidate that is approved will be subject to FDA compliance inspections and any new manufacturer would have to be qualified to produce our products;
- our third-party manufacturers might be unable to formulate and manufacture our product candidates and products in the volume and of the quality required to meet our clinical and commercial needs, if any; and
- our third-party manufacturers may not perform as agreed or may not remain in the contract manufacturing business for the time required to supply our clinical trials through completion or to successfully produce, store and distribute our commercial products, if approved.

Each of these risks could delay or have other adverse impacts on our clinical trials and the approval and commercialization of our product candidates, potentially resulting in higher costs, reduced revenues or both.

In addition, changes in manufacturers often involve changes in manufacturing procedures and processes, and to regulatory applications, which could require that we conduct bridging studies between our prior clinical supply used in our clinical trials and that of any new manufacturer, and therefore delay timelines. We may be unsuccessful in demonstrating the comparability of clinical supplies which could require the conduct of additional clinical trials.

If we receive regulatory approval for any product candidate and we are unable, for any reason, to have sufficient quantities of the product produced, or if we are unable to obtain or maintain third-party manufacturing arrangements on commercially reasonable terms, we may not be able to commercialize the product candidate successfully. Failure to execute on our manufacturing requirements and comply with cGMP and cGTP could adversely affect our business in a number of ways, including:

- an inability to initiate or continue clinical trials of product candidates under development;
- delay in submitting regulatory applications, or receiving regulatory approvals, for product candidates;
- loss of the cooperation of potential future collaborators;
- subjecting third-party manufacturing facilities to additional inspections by regulatory authorities;
- requirements to cease distribution or to recall batches of product candidates; and
- in the event of approval to market and commercialize a product candidate, an inability to meet commercial demands for our products.

***GeneFab or any other third-party manufacturers that we use may be unable to successfully scale the manufacturing of our current or potential future product candidates in sufficient quality and quantity, which would delay or prevent us from developing our current and potential future product candidates and commercializing approved products candidates, if any. GeneFab has never operated a cGMP facility before.***

In order to conduct clinical trials for our current and potential future product candidates or to commercialize any approved product candidates, we will need to manufacture large quantities of these product candidates. We currently rely exclusively on GeneFab to produce required quantities of SENTI-202. We, GeneFab, or any future

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manufacturing partners, may be unable to successfully scale-up the manufacturing process or to otherwise increase capacity for any current or potential future product candidate in a timely or cost-effective manner, or at all. In addition, quality, reproducibility, stability, consistency issues may arise during scale-up activities and may result in lower yields than initially expected. While we believe GeneFab will be able to sufficiently scale to produce quantities of SENTI-202 and future product candidates required to advance our preclinical studies and clinical trials, any significant revisions to the manufacturing process may create delays, which could negatively impact our overall development timelines.

***We are exposed to a number of risks related to our supply chain for the materials required to manufacture our product candidates.***

Manufacturing our product candidates is highly complex and requires sourcing specialty materials. Many of the risks associated with the complexity of manufacturing our final products are applicable to the manufacture and supply of the raw materials. In particular, these starting materials are subject to inconsistency in yields, variability in characteristics, contamination, difficulties in scaling the production process and defects. Similar minor deviations in the manufacturing process for these starting materials could result in supply disruption and reduced production yields for our final product. In addition, we rely on third parties for the supply of these materials exposing us to similar risks of reliance on third parties as described above with respect to the manufacturing and supply of our drug products.

Our manufacturing processes requires many reagents, some of which are drug substance intermediates used in our manufacturing processes to bring about chemical or biological reactions, and other specialty materials and equipment, some of which are manufactured or supplied by small companies with limited resources and experience to support commercial production. We currently depend on a limited number of vendors for certain materials and equipment used in the manufacture of our product candidates. Some of these suppliers may not have the capacity to support commercial products manufactured under cGMP by biopharmaceutical firms or may otherwise be ill-equipped to support our needs. Reagents and other key materials from these suppliers may have inconsistent attributes and introduce variability into our manufactured product candidates, which may contribute to variable patient outcomes and possible adverse events. We also do not have supply contracts with many of these suppliers and may not be able to obtain supply contracts with them on acceptable terms or at all. Accordingly, we may experience delays in receiving key materials and equipment to support clinical or commercial manufacturing.

For some of these reagents, equipment, and materials, we rely and may in the future rely on sole source vendors or a limited number of vendors. An inability to continue to source product from any of these suppliers, which could be due to regulatory actions or requirements affecting the supplier, adverse financial or other strategic developments experienced by a supplier, labor disputes or shortages, unexpected demands, or quality issues, could adversely affect our ability to satisfy demand for our product candidates, which could adversely and materially affect our product sales and operating results or our ability to conduct clinical trials, either of which could significantly harm our business.

As GeneFab continues to develop and scale the manufacturing process for our product candidates, we expect that there will be a need to obtain rights to and supplies of certain materials and equipment to be used as part of that process. These rights may not be able to be obtained with respect to such materials on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, and if we are unable to alter our process in a commercially viable manner to avoid the use of such materials or find a suitable substitute, it would have a material adverse effect on our business. Even if we are able to alter our process so as to use other materials or equipment, such a change may lead to a delay in our clinical development and/or commercialization plans. If such a change occurs for a product candidate that is already in clinical testing, the change may require us to perform comparability studies and to collect additional data from patients prior to undertaking more advanced clinical trials.

***Changes in methods of product candidate manufacturing or formulation may result in the need to perform new clinical trials, which would require additional costs and cause delay.***

As product candidates are developed through preclinical to late-stage clinical trials towards approval and commercialization, it is common that various aspects of the development program, such as manufacturing methods and formulation, are altered along the way in an effort to optimize yield and manufacturing batch size, minimize costs and achieve consistent quality and results. Such changes carry the risk that they will not achieve these intended objectives. Any of these changes could cause our product candidates to perform differently and affect the results of

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ongoing, planned or future clinical trials conducted with the altered materials. We may also need to verify, such as through a manufacturing comparability study, that any changes to the manufacturing process will produce our product candidate according to the specifications previously submitted to the FDA or another regulatory authority. This could delay completion of clinical trials, require the conduct of bridging clinical trials or the repetition of one or more clinical trials, increase clinical trial costs, delay approval of our product candidates and jeopardize our ability to commence product sales and generate revenue.

### **Risks Related to Our Business and Operations**

***If the market opportunities for our current and potential future product candidates, including SENTI-202 and SENTI-301A, are smaller than we believe they are, our future product revenues may be adversely affected, and our business may suffer.***

Our understanding of the number of people who suffer from diseases that our current product candidates may be able to treat are based on estimates. These estimates may prove to be incorrect, and new studies may reduce the estimated incidence or prevalence of these diseases. The number of patients in the United States or elsewhere may turn out to be lower than expected, may not be otherwise amenable to treatment with our current or potential future product candidates or patients may become increasingly difficult to identify and access, all of which would adversely affect our business prospects and financial condition. In particular, the treatable population for our candidates may further be reduced if our estimates of addressable populations are erroneous or sub-populations of patients do not derive benefit from our product candidates.

Further, there are several factors that could contribute to making the actual number of patients who receive our current or potential future product candidates less than the potentially addressable market. These include the lack of widespread availability of, and limited reimbursement for, new therapies in many underdeveloped markets.

***We face competition from companies that have developed or may develop product candidates for the treatment of the diseases that we may target, including companies developing novel therapies and platform technologies. If these companies develop platform technologies or product candidates more rapidly than we do, or if their platform technologies or product candidates are more effective, have fewer side effects, or less expensive our ability to develop and successfully commercialize product candidates may be adversely affected.***

The development and commercialization of cell and gene therapies is highly competitive. We compete with a variety of large pharmaceutical companies, multinational biopharmaceutical companies, other biopharmaceutical companies and specialized biotechnology companies, as well as technology and/or therapeutics being developed at universities and other research institutions. Our competitors are often larger and better funded than we are. Our competitors have developed, are developing or will develop product candidates and processes competitive with ours. Competitive therapeutic treatments include those that have already been approved and accepted by the medical community and any new treatments that are currently in development or that enter the market. We believe that a significant number of product candidates are currently under development, and may become commercially available in the future, for the treatment of conditions for which we may try to develop product candidates. There is intense and rapidly evolving competition in the biotechnology and biopharmaceutical fields. We believe that while our gene circuit platform, its associated intellectual property portfolio, the characteristics of our current and potential future product candidates and our scientific and technical know-how together give us a competitive advantage in this space, competition from many sources remains.

Many of our competitors have significantly greater financial, technical, manufacturing, marketing, sales and supply resources or experience than we do. If we successfully obtain approval for any product candidate, we will face competition based on many different factors, including the safety and effectiveness of our product candidates, the ease with which our product candidates can be administered, the timing and scope of regulatory approvals for these product candidates, the availability and cost of manufacturing, marketing and sales capabilities, price, reimbursement coverage and patent position. Competing products and product candidates could present superior treatment alternatives, including by being more effective, safer, less expensive or marketed and sold more effectively than any products we may develop. Competitive products and product candidates may make any product we develop obsolete or noncompetitive before we recover the expense of developing and commercializing such product. Such competitors could also recruit our employees, which could negatively impact our level of expertise and our ability to execute our business plan.

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### ***Any inability to attract and retain qualified key management, technical personnel and employees would impair our ability to implement our business plan.***

Our success largely depends on the continued service of key executive management, advisors and other specialized personnel, including Timothy Lu, our Chief Executive Officer, and Kanya Rajangam, our President, Head of Research and Development and Chief Medical Officer. Our senior management may terminate their employment with us at any time. We do not maintain “key person” insurance for any of our employees. The loss of one or more members of our executive team, management team or other key employees or advisors could delay our research and development programs and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

As previously disclosed by us in our Current Reports on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 26, 2024 and May 2, 2024, Deborah Knobelman, Ph.D., our Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Head of Corporate Development and our principal financial officer and principal accounting officer, resigned effective May 3, 2024. Following Dr. Knobelman’s resignation, the Board appointed Dr. Lu, as the interim principal financial officer and principal accounting officer, effective as of May 4, 2024. Thereafter, on May 1, 2024, the Board appointed Yvonne Li as Interim Chief Financial Officer, effective May 4, 2024.

The effectiveness of our Interim Chief Financial Officer and our senior leadership team generally, following the transition, and the transition to the permanent Chief Financial Officer if and when identified, could have a significant impact on our ability to operate the business effectively. The failure to ensure a smooth transition, including required knowledge transfers, could negatively affect our results of operations and financial condition as well as our ability to execute our business strategies.

Recruiting and retaining qualified scientific and clinical personnel and, if we progress the development of any of our product candidates, commercialization, manufacturing and sales and marketing personnel, will be critical to our success. The loss of the services of members of our senior management or other key employees could impede the achievement of our research, development and commercialization objectives and seriously harm our ability to successfully implement our business strategy. Furthermore, replacing members of our senior management and key employees may be difficult and may take an extended period of time because of the limited number of individuals in our industry with the breadth of skills and experience required to successfully develop, gain regulatory approval of and commercialize our product candidates. Our success also depends on our ability to continue to attract, retain and motivate highly skilled junior, mid-level and senior managers, as well as junior, mid-level and senior scientific and medical personnel. Competition to hire from this limited candidate pool is intense, and we may be unable to hire, train, retain or motivate these key personnel on acceptable terms given the competition among numerous pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies for similar personnel. We also experience competition for the hiring of scientific and clinical personnel from universities and research institutions. In addition, we rely on consultants and advisors, including scientific and clinical advisors, to assist us in formulating our research and development and commercialization strategy. Our consultants and advisors may have commitments under consulting or advisory contracts with other entities that may limit their availability to us. If we are unable to continue to attract and retain high-quality personnel, our ability to pursue our growth strategy will be limited.

### ***We may experience difficulties in managing our growth and expanding our operations.***

We have limited experience in therapeutic development. As our current and potential future product candidates enter and advance through preclinical studies and any clinical trials, we will need to expand our development and regulatory capabilities or contract with other organizations to provide these capabilities for us.

To execute on our anticipated operating plans, we will need to continue to implement and improve our managerial, operational, and financial systems, and continue to recruit and train additional qualified personnel. Due to our limited financial resources and the complexity in managing a company with such anticipated growth, we may not be able to effectively expand our operations, manage any expansion of our operations or recruit and train additional qualified personnel. The expansion of our operations may lead to significant costs and may divert our management and business development resources. Any inability to manage growth could delay the execution of our business plans or disrupt our operations.

In addition, future growth imposes significant added responsibilities on members of management, including: identifying, recruiting, integrating, maintaining, and motivating additional employees; managing our internal

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development efforts effectively, including the clinical and FDA review process for our product candidates, while complying with our contractual obligations to contractors and other third parties; and improving our operational, financial and management controls, reporting systems and procedures.

We may also experience difficulties in the discovery and development of potential future product candidates using our gene circuit platform if we are unable to meet demand as we grow our operations. In the future, we also expect to have to manage additional relationships with collaborators, suppliers and other organizations. Our ability to manage our operations and future growth will require us to continue to improve our operational, financial and management controls, reporting systems and procedures and secure adequate facilities for our operational needs. We may not be able to implement improvements to our management information and control systems in an efficient or timely manner and may discover deficiencies in existing systems and controls.

***If any of our product candidates is approved for marketing and commercialization in the future and we are unable to develop sales, marketing and distribution capabilities on our own or enter into agreements with third parties to perform these functions on acceptable terms, we will be unable to successfully commercialize any such future products.***

We currently have no sales, marketing or distribution capabilities or experience. We will need to develop internal sales, marketing and distribution capabilities to commercialize each current and potential future product candidate that gains, if ever, FDA or other regulatory authority approval, which would be expensive and time-consuming, or enter into collaborations with third parties to perform these services. If we decide to market any approved products directly, we will need to commit significant financial and managerial resources to develop a marketing and sales force with technical expertise and supporting distribution, administration and compliance capabilities. If we rely on third parties with such capabilities to market any approved products or decide to co-promote products with third parties, we will need to establish and maintain marketing and distribution arrangements with third parties, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to enter into such arrangements on acceptable terms or at all. In entering into third-party marketing or distribution arrangements, any revenue we receive will depend upon the efforts of the third parties and we cannot assure you that such third parties will establish adequate sales and distribution capabilities or be successful in gaining market acceptance for any approved product. If we are not successful in commercializing any product approved in the future, either on our own or through third parties, our business and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

***Our commercial relationships with entities outside of the United States and our potential future international operations may expose us to business, political, operational and financial risks associated with doing business outside of the United States.***

Our business is subject to risks associated with conducting business internationally. Some of our future clinical trials may be conducted outside of the United States and we may enter into key supply arrangements or do other business with persons outside of the United States. For example, in November 2023, we entered into a strategic collaboration with Celest, a China-based biotechnology company, for the clinical development of a product candidate for our SENTI-301A product to treat solid tumors in China. Furthermore, if we or any future collaborator succeeds in developing any products, we anticipate marketing them in the European Union and other jurisdictions in addition to the United States, including China. If approved, we or any future collaborator may hire sales representatives and conduct physician and patient association outreach activities outside of the United States, including China. Doing business internationally involves a number of risks, including but not limited to:

- multiple, conflicting and changing laws and regulations such as those relating to privacy, data protection and cybersecurity, tax laws, export and import restrictions, employment laws, regulatory requirements and other governmental approvals, permits and licenses;
- failure by us to obtain and maintain regulatory approvals for the commercialization of our product candidates in various countries;
- rejection or qualification of foreign clinical trial data by the competent authorities of other countries;

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- additional potentially relevant third-party patent rights;
- complexities and difficulties in obtaining, maintaining, protecting and enforcing our intellectual property rights;
- difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;
- complexities associated with managing multiple payor reimbursement regimes, government payors or patient self-pay systems;
- limits in our ability to penetrate international markets;
- financial risks, such as longer payment cycles, difficulty collecting accounts receivable, the impact of local and regional financial crises on demand and payment for our products and exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- natural disasters, political and economic instability, including wars, terrorism and political unrest, outbreak of disease, boycotts, curtailment of trade and other business restrictions;
- certain expenses including, among others, expenses for travel, translation and insurance; and
- regulatory and compliance risks that relate to anti-corruption compliance and record-keeping that may fall within the purview of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, its accounting provisions or its anti-bribery provisions or provisions of anti-corruption or anti-bribery law in other countries, including China among other countries.

In addition, legislative proposals are pending that, if enacted, could negatively impact U.S. funding for certain biotechnology providers having relationships with foreign adversaries or which pose a threat to national security. The potential downstream adverse impacts on entities having only commercial relationships with any impacted biotechnology providers is unknown but may include supply chain disruptions or delays. Any of these factors could harm our ongoing international operations and supply chain, as well as any future international expansion and operations and, consequently, our business, financial condition, prospects and results of operations.

***Our business entails a significant risk of product liability, and our inability to obtain sufficient insurance coverage could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.***

As we conduct preclinical studies and future clinical trials of our current and potential future product candidates, we will be exposed to significant product liability risks inherent in the development, testing, manufacturing and marketing of these product candidates. Product liability claims could delay or prevent completion of our development programs. If we succeed in marketing products, such claims could result in an FDA investigation of the safety and effectiveness of our products, our manufacturing processes and facilities or our marketing programs and potentially a recall of our products or more serious enforcement action, limitations on the approved indications for which they may be used or suspension or withdrawal of approvals. Regardless of the merits or eventual outcome, liability claims may also result in decreased demand for our products, injury to our reputation, costs to defend the related litigation, a diversion of management's time and our resources, substantial monetary awards to trial participants or patients and a decline in our stock price. Any insurance we have or may obtain may not provide sufficient coverage against potential liabilities. Furthermore, clinical trial and product liability insurance is becoming increasingly expensive. As a result, we or any future collaborators may be unable to obtain sufficient insurance at a reasonable cost to protect us against losses caused by product liability claims that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

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***Our employees, principal investigators, consultants and commercial collaborators may engage in misconduct or other improper activities, including noncompliance with regulatory standards and requirements.***

We are exposed to the risk of fraud or other misconduct by our employees, principal investigators, consultants and commercial collaborators. Misconduct by employees could include intentional failures to comply with FDA regulations, provide accurate information to the FDA, comply with manufacturing standards we may establish, comply with federal and state healthcare fraud and abuse laws and regulations, report financial information or data accurately or disclose unauthorized activities to us. In particular, sales, marketing and business arrangements in the healthcare industry are subject to extensive laws and regulations intended to prevent fraud, kickbacks, self-dealing and other abusive practices. These laws and regulations may restrict or prohibit a wide range of pricing, discounting, marketing and promotion, sales commission, customer incentive programs and other business arrangements. Such misconduct could also involve the improper use of information obtained in the course of clinical trials, which could result in regulatory sanctions and serious harm to our reputation. It is not always possible to identify and deter misconduct, and the precautions we take to detect and prevent this activity may not be effective in controlling unknown or unmanaged risks or losses or in protecting us from governmental investigations or other actions or lawsuits stemming from a failure to be in compliance with such laws or regulations. If any such actions are instituted against us, and we are not successful in defending ourselves or asserting our rights, those actions could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition, including the imposition of significant criminal, civil and administrative fines or other sanctions, such as monetary penalties, damages, fines, disgorgement, imprisonment, exclusion from participation in government-funded healthcare programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid, integrity obligations, reputational harm and the curtailment or restructuring of our operations.

***We depend on sophisticated information technology systems and data processing to operate our business. If we experience security or data privacy breaches, cybersecurity incidents or compromises, or other unauthorized or improper access to, use of, or destruction of our proprietary or confidential data, employee data or personal data, we may face costs, significant liabilities, harm to our brand and business disruption.***

We rely on information technology systems and data processing that we or our service providers, collaborators, consultants, contractors or partners operate to collect, process, transmit and store electronic information in our day-to-day operations, including a variety of personal data, such as name, mailing address, email addresses, phone number and potentially clinical trial information. Additionally, we, and our service providers, collaborators, consultants, contractors or partners, do or will collect, receive, store, process, generate, use, transfer, disclose, make accessible, protect and share personal information, health information and other information to host or otherwise process some of our anticipated future clinical data and that of users, develop our products, to operate our business, for clinical trial purposes, for legal and marketing purposes, and for other business-related purposes. Our internal computer systems and data processing and those of our third-party vendors, consultants, collaborators, contractors or partners, including future CROs may be vulnerable to a cyber-attack (including supply chain cyber-attacks), malicious intrusion, breakdown, destruction, loss of data privacy, actions or inactions by our employees or contractors that expose security vulnerabilities, theft or destruction of intellectual property or other confidential or proprietary information, business interruption or other significant security incidents or compromises. As the cyber-threat landscape evolves, these attacks are growing in frequency, level of persistence, sophistication and intensity, and are becoming increasingly difficult to detect. In addition to traditional computer “hackers,” threat actors, software bugs, malicious code (such as viruses and worms), employee theft or misuse, denial-of-service attacks (such as credential stuffing), phishing and ransomware attacks, sophisticated nation-state and nation-state supported actors now engage in attacks (including advanced persistent threat intrusions). These risks may be increased as a result of pandemics, owing to an increase in personnel working remotely and higher reliance on internet technology. Furthermore, because the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access to, or to sabotage, systems change frequently and often are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or implement adequate preventative measures. We may also experience cybersecurity incidents or breaches that may remain undetected for an extended period.

There can be no assurance that we, our service providers, collaborators, consultants, contractors or partners will be successful in efforts to detect, prevent or fully recover systems or data from all breakdowns, service interruptions, attacks, compromises, cybersecurity incidents or breaches of systems that could adversely affect our business and operations and/or result in the loss of critical or sensitive data. Any failure by us or our service providers, collaborators, consultants, contractors or partners to detect, prevent, respond to or mitigate cybersecurity breaches, incidents, compromises, or improper access to, use of, or inappropriate disclosure of any of this information or other

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confidential or sensitive information, including patients' personal data, or the perception that any such failure has occurred, could result in claims, litigation, regulatory investigations and other proceedings, significant liability under state, federal and international law, and other financial, legal or reputational harm to us, including class action lawsuits from affected individuals. Further, such failures or perceived failures could result in liability and a material disruption of our development programs and our business operations, which could lead to significant delays or setbacks in our research, delays to commercialization of our product candidates, lost revenues or other adverse consequences, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, prospects and cashflow. For example, the loss or alteration of clinical trial data from future clinical trials could result in delays in our regulatory approval efforts and significantly increase our costs to recover or reproduce the data.

Additionally, applicable laws and regulations relating to privacy, data protection or cybersecurity, external contractual commitments and internal privacy and security policies may require us to notify relevant stakeholders if there has been a cybersecurity incidents or breach, including affected individuals, business partners and regulators. Such disclosures are costly, and the disclosures or any actual or alleged failure to comply with such requirements could lead to a materially adverse impact on the business, including negative publicity, a loss of confidence in our services or security measures by our business partners or breach of contract claims. There can be no assurance that the limitations of liability in our contracts would be enforceable or adequate or would otherwise protect us from liabilities or damages if we fail to comply with applicable data protection laws, privacy policies or other data protection obligations related to information cybersecurity incidents, compromises, or security breaches.

***If we do not comply with laws regulating the protection of the environment and health and human safety, our business could be adversely affected.***

Our research, development and manufacturing involve the use of hazardous materials and various chemicals. We maintain quantities of various flammable and toxic chemicals that are required for our research, development and manufacturing activities. We are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations governing the use, manufacture, storage, handling and disposal of these hazardous materials. We believe our procedures for storing, handling and disposing of these materials comply with the relevant guidelines of the state of California and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor. Although we believe that our safety procedures for handling and disposing of these materials comply with the standards mandated by applicable regulations, the risk of accidental contamination or injury from these materials cannot be eliminated. If an accident occurs, we could be held liable for resulting damages, which could be substantial. We are also subject to numerous environmental, health and workplace safety laws and regulations, including those governing laboratory procedures, exposure to blood-borne pathogens and the handling of animals and biohazardous materials. Although we maintain workers' compensation insurance to cover us for costs and expenses we may incur due to injuries to our employees resulting from the use of these materials, this insurance may not provide adequate coverage against potential liabilities. Although we have some environmental liability insurance, we may not maintain adequate insurance for all environmental liability or toxic tort claims that may be asserted against us in connection with our storage or disposal of biological or hazardous materials. Additional federal, state and local laws and regulations affecting our operations may be adopted in the future. We may incur substantial costs to comply with, and substantial fines or penalties if we violate, any of these laws or regulations.

***Our business, operations and clinical development plans and timelines could be adversely affected by global economic and political developments, including inflation and capital market disruption, global geopolitical disruptions, including various armed conflicts, economic sanctions and economic slowdowns or recessions, potential global health crises, including any lingering impact from the COVID-19 pandemic, or the manufacturing, clinical trial and other business activities performed by us or by third parties with whom we may conduct business, including our anticipated contract manufacturers, CROs, shippers and others.***

Any global financial crisis or slowdown could cause volatility and disruptions in the capital and credit markets. Similarly, any global health epidemic, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, could cause disruptions in our operations and in the operations of third-party manufacturers, CROs, and other third-parties on whom we rely. More recently, the global economy has been impacted by increasing interest rates and high inflation, as well as by the war in Ukraine and the armed conflict in Israel and the Gaza Strip, and the possibility of a wider European and/or Middle-East or global conflict. A severe or prolonged economic downturn could result in a variety of risks to our business, including a reduced ability to raise additional capital when needed on acceptable terms, or at all. Additionally, a



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weak or declining economy or international trade disputes could strain our suppliers, some of whom are located outside the United States, potentially resulting in supply disruption. Also, the global COVID-19 pandemic and government measures taken in response had a significant impact on businesses and commerce worldwide. In connection with COVID-19, we implemented work-from-home policies for most employees. In the event we are required to implement similar policies in connection with future global health emergencies, these policies may negatively impact productivity, disrupt our business and delay our clinical programs and timelines, the magnitude of which will depend, in part, our ability to conduct our business in the ordinary course.

If our relationships with our suppliers or other vendors are terminated or scaled back as a result of a health epidemic, we may not be able to enter into arrangements with alternative suppliers or vendors or do so on commercially reasonable terms or in a timely manner. Switching or adding additional suppliers or vendors involves substantial cost and requires management time and focus. In addition, there is a natural transition period when a new supplier or vendor commences work. As a result, delays may occur, which could adversely impact our ability to meet our desired clinical development and any future commercialization timelines. Although we carefully manage our relationships with our suppliers and vendors, there can be no assurance that we will not encounter challenges or delays in the future or that these delays or challenges will not harm our business.

In addition, our preclinical studies and future clinical trials may be affected by global health emergencies. Clinical site initiation, patient enrollment and activities that require visits to clinical sites, including data monitoring, may be delayed due to prioritization of hospital resources toward addressing concerns among patients about participating in clinical trials during a pandemic. Some patients may have difficulty following certain aspects of clinical trial protocols if quarantines impede patient movement or interrupt healthcare services. These challenges may also increase the costs of completing our clinical trials. Similarly, if we are unable to successfully recruit and retain patients and principal investigators and site staff who, as healthcare providers, may have heightened exposure to illness during a global health emergency or experience additional restrictions by their institutions, city or state, our preclinical studies and future clinical trial operations could be adversely impacted.

The global COVID-19 pandemic disrupted healthcare delivery and healthcare regulatory systems. Such disruptions could divert healthcare resources, or delay the review and approval by the FDA or other regulatory bodies, thereby causing delay for our clinical trials. During a global health crisis, certain manufacturing facilities and materials may be commandeered under the Defense Production Act of 1950, or equivalent foreign legislation, which may make it more difficult to obtain materials or manufacturing slots for the product candidates needed for our clinical trials, which could lead to delays in these trials. These and similar, and perhaps more severe, disruptions in our operations could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows, financial condition and/or prospects.

### ***Market volatility and economic downturns may harm our business and results of operations and negatively affect our stock price.***

Our overall performance depends, in part, on worldwide economic conditions. In recent months, we have observed increased economic uncertainty in the United States and abroad. Impacts of such economic weakness include:

- declining overall demand for goods and services, leading to reduced profitability;
- reduced credit availability;
- higher borrowing costs;
- reduced liquidity;
- volatility in credit, equity and foreign exchange markets; and
- bankruptcies.

These developments could lead to supply chain disruption, inflation, higher interest rates, and uncertainty about business continuity, which may adversely affect our business and our results of operations and negatively affect our stock price.

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***Recent volatility in capital markets and lower market prices for our securities may affect our ability to access new capital through sales of shares of our common stock or issuance of indebtedness, which may harm our liquidity, limit our ability to grow our business, pursue acquisitions or improve our operating infrastructure and restrict our ability to compete in our markets.***

Our operations consume substantial amounts of cash, and we intend to continue to make significant investments to support our business growth, respond to business challenges or opportunities, develop new solutions, retain or expand our current levels of personnel, improve our existing solutions, enhance our operating infrastructure, and potentially acquire complementary businesses and technologies. Our future capital requirements may be significantly different from our current estimates and will depend on many factors, including the need to:

- finance unanticipated working capital requirements;
- develop or enhance our technological infrastructure and our existing solutions;
- pursue acquisitions or other strategic relationships; and
- respond to competitive pressures.

Accordingly, we may need to pursue equity or debt financings to meet our capital needs. With uncertainty in the capital markets and other factors, such financing may not be available on terms favorable to us or at all. If we raise additional funds through further issuances of equity or convertible debt securities, our existing stockholders could suffer significant dilution, and any new equity securities we issue could have rights, preferences, and privileges superior to those of holders of our common stock. Any debt financing secured by us in the future could require us to pay high interest rates or involve additional restrictive covenants relating to our capital-raising activities and other financial and operational matters, which may make it more difficult for us to obtain additional capital and to pursue business opportunities, including potential acquisitions. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing or financing on terms satisfactory to us, we could face significant limitations on our ability to invest in our operations and otherwise suffer harm to our business.

***Rising inflation rates could negatively impact our business. If our costs increase, our net losses would increase, which may have a material adverse effect on our business.***

Inflation rates, particularly in the United States, have increased recently to levels not seen in years. Increased inflation may result in decreased demand for our products and services, increased operating costs (including our labor costs), reduced liquidity, and limitations on our ability to access credit or otherwise raise debt and equity capital. In addition, the United States Federal Reserve has raised, and may again raise, interest rates in response to concerns about inflation. Increases in interest rates, especially if coupled with reduced government spending and volatility in financial markets, may have the effect of further increasing economic uncertainty and heightening these risks.

### **Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property**

***If we are unable to obtain or protect intellectual property rights related to our technology and current or future product candidates, or if our intellectual property rights are inadequate, our competitors could develop and commercialize products and technology similar or identical to ours, and we may not be able to compete effectively in our market or successfully commercialize any product candidates we may develop.***

Our success depends in part on our ability to obtain and maintain protection for our owned and in-licensed intellectual property rights and proprietary technology. We rely on a combination of patents, trademarks, trade secret protection and confidentiality agreements, including in-licenses of intellectual property rights and biologic materials of others, to protect our current or future platform technologies, product candidates, methods used to manufacture our current or future product candidates and methods for treating patients using our current or future product candidates.

We own or in-license patents and patent applications relating to our platform technologies and product candidates. There is no guarantee that any patents covering our platform technologies or product candidates will issue from the patent applications we own, in-license or may file in the future, or, if they do, that the issued claims will provide adequate protection for our platform technologies or product candidates, or any meaningful competitive

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advantage. Further, there cannot be any assurance that such patents issued will not be infringed, designed around, invalidated by third parties or effectively prevent others from commercializing competitive technologies, products or product candidates.

The patent prosecution process is expensive, complex and time-consuming. Patent license negotiations also can be complex and protracted, with uncertain results. We may not be able to file, prosecute, maintain, enforce or license all necessary or desirable patents and patent applications at a reasonable cost or in a timely manner or in countries that could provide meaningful protection. It is also possible that we will fail to identify patentable aspects of our research and development output before it is too late to obtain patent protection. The patent applications that we own or in-license may fail to result in issued patents, and, even if they do issue as patents, such patents may not cover our current or future technologies or product candidates in the United States or in other countries or provide sufficient protection from competitors. In addition, the coverage claimed in a patent application can be significantly reduced before the patent is issued, and its scope can be reinterpreted after issuance. We do not have exclusive control over the preparation, filing and prosecution of patent applications under certain of our in-license agreements, and we may not have the right to control the preparation, filing and prosecution of patent applications, or to maintain the rights to patents, that we out-license to third parties. Therefore, these patents and applications may not be prosecuted and enforced in a manner consistent with the best interests of our business. Even if our owned or in-licensed patent applications issue as patents, they may not issue in a form that will provide us with any meaningful protection, prevent competitors from competing with us or otherwise provide us with any competitive advantage. Our competitors may be able to circumvent our patents by developing similar or alternative product candidates in a non-infringing manner.

Further, although we make reasonable efforts to ensure patentability of our inventions, we cannot guarantee that all of the potentially relevant prior art relating to our owned or in-licensed patents and patent applications has been found. For example, publications of discoveries in scientific literature often lag behind the actual discoveries, and patent applications in the United States and other jurisdictions are typically not published until 18 months after filing, and in some cases not at all. Additionally, pending patent applications that have been published can, subject to certain limitations, be later amended in a manner that could cover our platform technologies, our product candidates, or the use of our technologies. We thus cannot know with certainty whether we or our licensors were the first to file for patent protection of such inventions. In addition, the United States Patent and Trademark Office, or USPTO, might require that the term of a patent issuing from a pending patent application be disclaimed and limited to the term of another patent that is commonly owned or names a common inventor. There is no assurance that all potentially relevant prior art relating to our owned or in-licensed patent applications has been found. For this reason, and because there is no guarantee that any prior art search is absolutely correct and comprehensive, we may be unaware of prior art that could be used to invalidate an issued patent or to prevent our owned or in-licensed patent applications from issuing as patents. Invalidation of any of our patent rights, including in-licensed patent rights, could materially harm our business.

Moreover, the patent positions of biotechnology companies like ours are generally uncertain because they may involve complex legal and factual considerations that have, in recent years, been the subject of legal development and change. The relevant patent laws and their interpretation, both inside and outside of the United States, is also uncertain. Changes in either the patent laws or their interpretation in the United States and other jurisdictions may diminish our ability to protect our platform technology or product candidates and could affect the value of such intellectual property. In particular, our ability to stop third parties from making, using, selling, offering to sell or importing products that infringe, misappropriate or otherwise violate our intellectual property will depend in part on our success in obtaining and enforcing patent claims that cover our platform technology, product candidates, inventions and improvements. We cannot guarantee that patents will be granted with respect to any of our owned or licensed pending patent applications or with respect to any patent applications we may file or license in the future, nor can we be sure that any patents that may be granted to us or our licensors in the future will be commercially useful in protecting our products, the methods of use or manufacture of those products. Additionally, third parties, including our former employees and collaborators, may challenge the ownership or inventorship of our patent rights to claim that they are entitled to ownership and inventorship interest, and we may not be successful in defending against such claims. However, we are not currently facing any such challenges. Moreover, issued patents do not guarantee the right to practice our technology in relation to the commercialization of our products. Issued patents only allow us to block—in some cases—potential competitors from practicing the claimed inventions of the issued patents.

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The issuance, scope, validity, enforceability and commercial value of our pending patent rights are uncertain. The standards applied by the USPTO and foreign patent offices in granting patents are not always certain and moreover, are not always applied uniformly or predictably. For example, there is no uniform worldwide policy regarding patentable subject matter or the scope of claims allowable in patents. Our pending and future patent applications may not result in patents being issued in the United States or in other jurisdictions which protect our technology or products or which effectively prevent others from commercializing competitive technologies and products. Changes in either the patent laws or interpretation of the patent laws in the United States and other countries may diminish the value of our owned or in-licensed patent applications or narrow the scope of any patent protection we may obtain from our owned or in-licensed patent applications. In addition, the laws of foreign countries may not protect our rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States.

Further, patents and other intellectual property rights in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology space are evolving and involve many risks and uncertainties. For example, third parties may have blocking patents that could be used to prevent us from commercializing our product candidates and any future product candidates and practicing our proprietary technology, and any issued patents may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, which could limit our ability to stop competitors from marketing related products or could limit the term of patent protection that otherwise may exist for our product candidate and any future product candidates. In addition, the scope of the rights granted under any issued patents may not provide us with protection or competitive advantages against competitors or other parties with similar technology. Additionally, our competitors may initiate legal proceedings, such as declaratory judgment actions in federal court or reexaminations or an *inter partes* review at the USPTO in an attempt to invalidate or narrow the scope of our patents. However, we are not currently facing any such proceedings. Furthermore, our competitors or other parties may independently develop similar technologies that are outside the scope of the rights granted under any issued patents. For these reasons, we may face competition with respect to our product candidates and any future product candidates. Moreover, because of the extensive time required for development, testing and regulatory review of a potential product, it is possible that, before any particular product candidate can be commercialized, any patent protection for such product candidate may expire or remain in force for only a short period following commercialization, thereby reducing the commercial advantage the patent provides.

Even if patents do successfully issue from our owned or in-licensed patent application, and even if such patents cover our current or any future technologies or product candidates, third parties may challenge their validity, enforceability or scope, which may result in such patents being narrowed, invalidated, or held unenforceable. Any successful challenge to these patents or any other patents owned by or licensed to us could deprive us of rights necessary for the successful commercialization of any current or future technologies or product candidates that we may develop. Likewise, if patent applications we own or have in-licensed with respect to our development programs and current or future technologies or product candidates fail to issue, if their breadth or strength is threatened, or if they fail to provide meaningful exclusivity, other companies could be dissuaded from collaborating with us to develop current or future technologies or product candidates. Lack of valid and enforceable patent protection could threaten our ability to commercialize current or future products and could prevent us from maintaining exclusivity with respect to the invention or feature claimed in the patent applications. Any failure to obtain or any loss of patent protection could have a material adverse impact on our business and ability to achieve profitability. We may be unable to prevent competitors from entering the market with a product that is similar or identical to any of our current or potential future product candidates or from utilizing technologies similar to those in our gene circuit platform technologies.

The filing of a patent application or the issuance of a patent is not conclusive as to its ownership, inventorship, scope, patentability, validity or enforceability. Issued patents and patent applications may be challenged in the courts and in the patent office in the United States and abroad. For example, our patent applications or patent applications filed by our licensors, or any patents that grant therefrom, may be challenged through third-party submissions, opposition or derivation proceedings. By further example, any issued patents that may result from our owned or in-licensed patent applications may be challenged through reexamination, *inter partes* review or post-grant review proceedings before the USPTO, or in declaratory judgment actions or counterclaims. An adverse determination in any such submission, proceeding or litigation could prevent the issuance of, reduce the scope of, invalidate or render unenforceable our owned or in-licensed patent rights, result in the loss of exclusivity, limit our ability to stop others from using or commercializing similar or identical platforms and product candidates, or allow third parties to compete directly with us without payment to us. In addition, if the breadth or strength of protection provided by any patents that might result from our owned or in-licensed patent applications is threatened, it could dissuade companies from collaborating with us to license, develop or commercialize current or future platforms or product

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candidates. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Moreover, we currently co-own certain patent applications with third parties and may in the future co-own additional patents and patent applications with third parties. If we are unable to obtain an exclusive license to any such third-party co-owners' interest in such patents or patent application, such co-owners may be able to license their rights to other third parties, including our competitors, and our competitors could market competing products and technology. We may need the cooperation of any such co-owners to enforce such patents against third parties, and such cooperation may not be provided to us. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our competitive position, business prospects and financial conditions.

Our in-licensed patent rights may be subject to a reservation of rights by one or more third parties, such as the U.S. government. In addition, our rights in such inventions may be subject to certain requirements to manufacture product candidates embodying such inventions in the United States. Any exercise by the U.S. government of such rights could harm our competitive position, business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

### ***The patent protection and patent prosecution for some of our product candidates and technologies may be dependent on third parties.***

While we normally seek to obtain the right to control prosecution, maintenance and enforcement of the patents relating to our product candidates and technologies, there may be times when the filing and prosecution activities for patents and patent applications relating to our product candidates and technologies are controlled by our licensors or collaborators. Our licensors may not successfully prosecute the patent applications to which we are licensed. Even if patents are issued in respect of these patent applications, our licensors may fail to maintain these patents, may determine not to pursue litigation against other companies that are infringing these patents, or may pursue such litigation less aggressively than we would.

If any of our licensors or collaborators fail to prosecute, maintain and enforce such patents and patent applications in a manner consistent with the best interests of our business, including by payment of all applicable fees for patents covering our product candidates and technologies, we could lose our rights to the intellectual property or our exclusivity with respect to those rights, our ability to develop and commercialize those product candidates and technologies may be adversely affected and we may not be able to prevent competitors from making, using and selling competing product candidates. In addition, even where we have the right to control patent prosecution of patents and patent applications we have licensed to and from third parties, we may still be adversely affected or prejudiced by actions or inactions of our licensees, our current and future licensors and their counsel that took place prior to the date upon which we assumed control over patent prosecution.

Our licensed European patents and patent applications could be challenged in the Unified Patent Court (the "UPC"), for the European Union. Under our current license agreements, we may not have the final or sole decision as to whether we are able to opt out certain of our in-licensed European patents and patent applications from the UPC. Our licensors may decide not to opt out of the UPC, which would subject our in-licensed European patents and patent applications to the jurisdiction of the UPC. Furthermore, even if our licensors decide to opt out of the UPC, we cannot guarantee that our licensors will comply with the legal formalities and requirements for properly opting out of the UPC. Thus, we cannot be certain that our in-licensed European patents and patent applications will not fall under the jurisdiction of the UPC. Under the UPC, a single European patent would be valid and enforceable in numerous European countries. A challenge to the validity of a European patent in a central revocation proceeding under the UPC, if successful, could result in a loss of patent protection in numerous European countries, which could have a material adverse impact on our business and our ability to commercialize or license our technology and product candidates.

Further, we may have limited control over the manner in which our licensors initiate an infringement proceeding against a third-party infringer of the intellectual property rights, or defend certain of the intellectual property that is licensed to us. It is possible that the licensors' infringement proceeding(s) or defense activities may be less vigorous than had we conducted them ourselves.

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*We may be unable to acquire or in-license any relevant third-party intellectual property rights that we identify as necessary or important to our business operations.*

Because our development programs may in the future require the use of proprietary rights held by third parties, the growth of our business may depend in part on our ability to acquire, in-license or use these third-party proprietary rights. We may be unable to acquire or in-license any compositions, methods of use, processes or other third-party intellectual property rights from third parties that we identify as necessary for our product candidates. The licensing of third-party intellectual property rights is a competitive area, and more established companies may pursue strategies to license or acquire third-party intellectual property rights that we may consider attractive or necessary. More established companies may have a competitive advantage over us due to their size, capital resources and greater clinical development and commercialization capabilities. In addition, companies that perceive us to be a competitor may be unwilling to assign or license rights to us. We also may be unable to license or acquire third-party intellectual property rights on terms that would allow us to make an appropriate return on our investment or at all. Even if we are able to obtain a license, it may be non-exclusive, thereby giving our competitors access to the same technologies licensed to us. If we are unable to license such technology, or if we are forced to license such technology on unfavorable terms, our business could be materially harmed. If we are unable to obtain a necessary license, we may be unable to develop or commercialize the affected current or future product candidates, which could materially harm our business, and the third parties owning such intellectual property rights could seek either an injunction prohibiting our sales, or, with respect to our sales, an obligation on our part to pay royalties or other forms of compensation. Any of the foregoing could harm our competitive position, business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Further, our licensors may retain certain rights under their agreements with us, including the right to use the underlying technology for noncommercial academic and research use, to publish general scientific findings from research related to the technology, and to make customary scientific and scholarly disclosures of information relating to the technology. It is difficult to monitor whether our licensors limit their use of the technology to these uses, and we could incur substantial expenses to enforce our rights to our licensed technology in the event of misuse.

Additionally, some intellectual property that we have in-licensed or that we own may have been discovered through government funded programs and thus may be subject to federal regulations such as “march-in” rights, certain reporting requirements and a preference for U.S.-based companies. Compliance with such regulations may limit our exclusive rights, and limit our ability to contract with non-U.S. manufacturers.

As a result, the U.S. government may have certain rights to intellectual property embodied in our current or future product candidates pursuant to the Bayh-Dole Act of 1980 (the “Bayh-Dole Act”), and implementing regulations. These U.S. government rights in certain inventions developed under a government-funded program include a non-exclusive, non-transferable, irrevocable worldwide license to use inventions for any governmental purpose. In addition, the U.S. government may have the right to require us or our licensors to grant exclusive, partially exclusive, or non-exclusive licenses to any of these inventions to a third-party if it determines that: (i) adequate steps have not been taken to commercialize the invention; (ii) government action is necessary to meet public health or safety needs; or (iii) government action is necessary to meet requirements for public use under federal regulations (also referred to as “march-in rights”).

The U.S. government has the right to take title to these inventions made through government funded programs if we, or the applicable licensor, fail to disclose the invention to the government and fail to file an application to register the intellectual property within specified time limits. These time limits have recently been changed by regulation, and may change in the future. Intellectual property generated under a government-funded program is also subject to certain reporting requirements, compliance with which may require us or the applicable licensor to expend substantial resources. In addition, the U.S. government requires that any products embodying the subject invention or produced through the use of the subject invention be manufactured substantially in the United States. The manufacturing preference requirement can be waived if the owner of the intellectual property can show that reasonable but unsuccessful efforts have been made to grant licenses on similar terms to potential licensees that would be likely to manufacture substantially in the United States or that under the circumstances domestic manufacture is not commercially feasible. This preference for U.S. manufacturers may limit our ability to contract with non-U.S. product manufacturers for products covered by such intellectual property. To the extent any of our current or future intellectual property is generated through the use of U.S. government funding, the provisions of the Bayh-Dole Act may similarly apply.

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***We currently, and in the future may continue to, enter into agreements involving licenses or collaborations that provide for access or sharing of intellectual property. These intellectual property-related agreements may impose certain obligations and restrictions on our ability to develop and commercialize our product candidates and technologies that are the subject of such licenses.***

We license rights from third parties to use certain intellectual property relevant to one or more of our current and future product candidates. In the future, we may need to obtain additional licenses from others to advance our research and development activities or allow the commercialization of our current and future product candidates we may identify and pursue. These existing license agreements impose, and any future license agreements we enter into are likely to impose, various development, commercialization, funding, milestone, royalty, diligence, sublicensing, insurance, patent prosecution and enforcement or other obligations on us. For example, we are a party to three license agreements with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, as represented by the National Cancer Institute, or NCI, for intellectual property relevant to our product candidates. For a more detailed description of the license agreements with NCI, see section titled “*Business—Agreements*” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

In addition, certain of our future agreements with third parties may limit or delay our ability to consummate certain transactions, may impact the value of those transactions, or may limit our ability to pursue certain activities. For example, we may in the future enter into license agreements that are not assignable or transferable, or that require the licensor’s express consent in order for an assignment or transfer to take place.

Further, we or our licensors, if any, may fail to identify patentable aspects of inventions made in the course of development and commercialization activities before it is too late to obtain patent protection on them. Therefore, we may miss potential opportunities to strengthen our patent position. It is possible that defects of form in the preparation or filing of our patents or patent applications may exist, or may arise in the future, for example with respect to proper priority claims, inventorship, claim scope, or requests for patent term adjustments. If we or our licensors fail to establish, maintain or protect such patents and other intellectual property rights, such rights may be reduced or eliminated. If our licensors are not fully cooperative or disagree with us as to the prosecution, maintenance or enforcement of any patent rights, such patent rights could be compromised. If there are material defects in the form, preparation, prosecution, or enforcement of our patents or patent applications, such patents may be invalid and/or unenforceable, and such applications may never result in valid, enforceable patents. Any of these outcomes could impair our ability to prevent competition from third parties, which may have an adverse impact on our business, financial conditions, results of operations and prospects.

Furthermore, we may not have the right to control the preparation, filing, prosecution, maintenance, enforcement and defense of patents and patent applications that we license from third parties. In certain circumstances, our licensed patent rights are subject to our reimbursing our licensors for their patent prosecution and maintenance costs. If our licensors and future licensors fail to prosecute, maintain, enforce and defend patents we may license, or lose rights to licensed patents or patent applications, our licensed rights may be reduced or eliminated. In such circumstances, our right to develop and commercialize any of our products or product candidates that is the subject of such licensed rights could be materially adversely affected. Even where we have the right to control prosecution of patents and patent applications under license from third parties, we may still be adversely affected or prejudiced by actions or inactions of our predecessors or licensors and their counsel that took place prior to us assuming control over patent prosecution.

Our technology acquired or licensed currently or in the future from various third parties is or may be subject to retained rights. Our predecessors or licensors do and may retain certain rights under their agreements with us, including the right to use the underlying technology for non-commercial academic and research use, to publish general scientific findings from research related to the technology, and to make customary scientific and scholarly disclosures of information relating to the technology. It is difficult to monitor whether our predecessors or licensors limit their use of the technology to these uses, and we could incur substantial expenses to enforce our rights to our licensed technology in the event of misuse.

If we are limited in our ability to utilize acquired or licensed technologies, or if we lose our rights to critical in-licensed technology, we may be unable to successfully develop, out-license, market and sell our product candidates, which could prevent or delay new product introductions. Our business strategy depends on the successful development of acquired technologies and licensed technology into commercial product candidates. Therefore, any

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limitations on our ability to utilize these technologies may impair our ability to develop, out-license or market and sell our product candidates.

***If we fail to comply with our obligations or disputes arise under any existing or future license, collaboration or other intellectual property-related agreements, we may be required to pay damages and could lose intellectual property rights that may be necessary for developing, commercializing and protecting our current or future technologies or product candidates or we could lose certain rights to grant sublicenses.***

We have certain obligations to third-party licensors from whom we license certain patent rights that are relevant to one or more current and future product candidates. In the future, we may need to obtain additional licenses from other third parties to advance our research and development activities or allow the commercialization of our current and future product candidates. Our existing license agreements impose, and any future license agreements we enter into are likely to impose, various development, commercialization, funding, milestone, royalty, diligence, sublicensing, insurance, patent prosecution and enforcement or other obligations on us. For a more detailed description of our existing license agreements, see section titled “*Business— Our Material Agreements*” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. If we breach any of these obligations, including diligence obligations with respect to development and commercialization of product candidates covered by the intellectual property licensed to us, or use the intellectual property licensed to us in an unauthorized manner or we are subject to bankruptcy-related proceedings, we may be required to pay damages and the licensor may have the right to terminate the respective agreement or materially modify the terms of the license, such as by rendering currently exclusive licenses non-exclusive. License termination or modification could result in our inability to develop, manufacture and sell products that are covered by the licensed intellectual property or could enable a competitor to gain access to the licensed intellectual property.

Our current or future licensors may own or control intellectual property that has not been licensed to us and, as a result, we may be subject to claims, regardless of their merit, that we are infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating the licensor’s intellectual property rights. In addition, while we cannot currently determine the amount of the royalty obligations we would be required to pay on sales of future products if infringement or misappropriation were found, those amounts could be significant. The amount of our future royalty obligations will depend on the technology and intellectual property we use in products that we successfully develop and commercialize, if any. Therefore, even if we successfully develop and commercialize products, we may be unable to achieve or maintain profitability.

Disputes may arise between us and our present and future licensors regarding intellectual property subject to a licensing agreement, including:

- the scope of rights granted under the license agreement and other interpretation-related issues, including but not limited to our right to transfer or assign the license;
- whether and the extent to which our product candidates, technology and processes infringe intellectual property of the licensor that is not subject to the licensing agreement;
- our right to sublicense patents and other rights to third parties, including the terms and conditions thereof;
- our diligence obligations with respect to the development and commercialization of our product candidates that are covered by the license agreement, and what activities satisfy those diligence obligations;
- our right to transfer or assign the license;
- the inventorship and ownership of inventions and know-how resulting from the joint creation or use of intellectual property by our licensors and us and our collaborators; and



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- the priority of invention of patented technology.

If disputes over intellectual property that we license in the future prevent or impair our ability to maintain our licensing arrangements on acceptable terms, we may not be able to successfully develop and commercialize the affected product candidates, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

In addition, the agreements under which we currently license intellectual property or technology from the NCI are complex, and certain provisions in such agreements may be susceptible to multiple interpretations. The resolution of any contract interpretation disagreement that may arise could narrow what we believe to be the scope of our rights to the relevant intellectual property or technology, or increase what we believe to be our financial or other obligations under the relevant agreement, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Moreover, if disputes over intellectual property that we have licensed prevent or impair our ability to maintain our current licensing arrangements on commercially acceptable terms, we may be unable to successfully develop and commercialize the affected product candidates, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

In addition, while we currently do not have any liens, security interests, or other encumbrances on the intellectual property that we own, we may, in the future, need to obtain a loan or a line of credit that will require that we put up our intellectual property as collateral to our lenders or creditors. If we do so, and we violate the terms of any such loan or credit agreement, our lenders or creditors may take possession of such intellectual property, including the rights to receive proceeds derived from such intellectual property.

***Patent terms may not be able to protect our competitive position for an adequate period of time with respect to our current or future technologies or product candidates.***

Patents have a limited lifespan. The term of individual patents and applications in our portfolio depends upon the legal term of patents in the countries in which they are obtained. In most countries in which we file, including the United States, the patent term is 20 years from the earliest date of filing a non-provisional patent application. Extensions of patent term may be available, but there is no guarantee that we would have patents eligible for extension, or that we would succeed in obtaining any particular extension, and no guarantee any such extension would confer a patent term for a sufficient period of time to exclude others from commercializing product candidates similar or identical to ours. In the United States, the term of a patent may be eligible for patent term adjustment, which permits patent term restoration as compensation for delays incurred at the USPTO during the patent prosecution process. In addition, for patents that cover an FDA-approved drug, the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (the “Hatch-Waxman Act”) permits a patent term extension of up to five years beyond the expiration of the patent. While the length of the patent term extension is related to the length of time the drug is under regulatory review, patent term extension cannot extend the remaining term of a patent beyond a total of 14 years from the date of product approval, and only one patent per approved drug—and only those claims covering the approved drug, a method for using it or a method for manufacturing it—may be extended under the Hatch-Waxman Act. Similar provisions are available in Europe and other foreign jurisdictions to extend the term of a patent that covers an approved drug. In the future, if and when our products receive FDA approval or applicable approval in other jurisdictions, we expect to apply for patent term extensions on issued patents covering those products in the United States and other jurisdiction where such extensions are available; however, there is no guarantee that the applicable authorities, including the FDA in the United States, will agree with our assessment of whether such extensions should be granted, and if granted, the length of such extensions. We also may not be granted an extension because of, for example, failing to exercise due diligence during the testing phase or regulatory review process, failing to apply within applicable deadlines, failing to apply prior to expiration of relevant patents or otherwise failing to satisfy applicable requirements. If we are unable to obtain patent term extension or the term of any such extension is less than we request, the period during which we can enforce our patent rights for the applicable product candidate will be shortened and our competitors may obtain approval to market competing products sooner. As a result, our revenue from applicable products could be reduced. Further, if this occurs, our competitors may be able to launch their products earlier by taking advantage of our investment in development and clinical trials along with our clinical and preclinical data. This could have a material adverse effect on our business and ability to achieve profitability.

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The life of a patent and the protection it affords are limited. As a result, our owned and in-licensed patent portfolio provides us with limited rights that may not last for a sufficient period of time to exclude others from commercializing product candidates similar or identical to ours. Even if patents covering our product candidates are obtained, once the patent life has expired, we may be open to competition from competitive products, including generics or biosimilars. For example, given the large amount of time required for the research, development, testing and regulatory review of new product candidates, patents protecting such candidates might expire before or shortly after such candidates are commercialized. As a result, our owned and licensed patent portfolio may not provide us with sufficient rights to exclude others from commercializing products similar or identical to ours.

***Changes in U.S. patent law or the patent law of other countries or jurisdictions could diminish the value of patents in general, thereby impairing our ability to protect our current or any future technologies or product candidates.***

Changes in either the patent laws or interpretation of the patent laws in the United States or elsewhere could increase the uncertainties and costs surrounding the prosecution of patent applications and the enforcement or defense of issued patents. The United States has enacted and implemented wide-ranging patent reform legislation. On September 16, 2011, the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (the “Leahy-Smith Act”) was signed into law, which could increase the uncertainties and costs surrounding the prosecution of our owned or in licensed patent applications and the enforcement or defense of any future owned or in-licensed issued patents. The Leahy-Smith Act includes a number of significant changes to U.S. patent law. These include provisions that affect the way patent applications are prosecuted, redefine prior art, may affect patent litigation and switch the U.S. patent system from a “first-to-invent” system to a “first-to-file” system. Under a first-to-file system, assuming the other requirements for patentability are met, the first inventor to file a patent application generally will be entitled to the patent on an invention regardless of whether another inventor had made the invention earlier. A third-party that files a patent application in the USPTO after March 16, 2013, but before us, could therefore be awarded a patent covering an invention of ours even if we had made the invention before it was made by such third-party. This will require us to be cognizant of the time from invention to filing of a patent application. Since patent applications in the United States and most other countries are confidential for a period of time after filing or until issuance, we cannot be certain that we or our licensors were the first to either (i) file any patent application related to our product candidates or (ii) invent any of the inventions claimed in our or our licensor’s patents or patent applications. The Leahy-Smith Act also allows third-party submission of prior art to the USPTO during patent prosecution and sets forth additional procedures to challenge the validity of a patent by USPTO-administered post-grant proceedings, including derivation, reexamination, *inter partes* review, post-grant review and interference proceedings. The USPTO developed additional regulations and procedures to govern administration of the Leahy-Smith Act, and many of the substantive changes to patent law associated with the Leahy-Smith Act, and, in particular, the first-to-file provisions, became effective on March 16, 2013. Accordingly, it is not clear what, if any, impact the Leahy-Smith Act will have on the operation of our business. The Leahy-Smith Act and its implementation could increase the uncertainties and costs surrounding the prosecution of our owned or in-licensed patent applications and the enforcement or defense of our issued owned or in-licensed patents, all of which could have a material adverse impact on our business prospects and financial condition.

As referenced above, for example, courts in the U.S. continue to refine the heavily fact-and-circumstance-dependent jurisprudence defining the scope of patent protection available for therapeutics, narrowing the scope of patent protection available in certain circumstances or weakening the rights of patent owners in certain situations. This creates uncertainty about our ability to obtain patents in the future and the value of such patents. In addition, the patent positions of companies in the development and commercialization of pharmaceuticals are particularly uncertain. Recent U.S. Supreme Court rulings have narrowed the scope of patent protection available in certain circumstances and weakened the rights of patent owners in certain situations. This combination of events has created uncertainty with respect to the validity and enforceability of patents, once obtained. Depending on future actions by the U.S. Congress, the federal courts and the USPTO, the laws and regulations governing patents could change in unpredictable ways that could have a material adverse effect on our existing patent portfolio and our ability to protect and enforce our intellectual property in the future. We cannot provide assurance that future developments in U.S. Congress, the federal courts and the USPTO will not adversely impact our owned or in-licensed patents or patent applications. The laws and regulations governing patents could change in unpredictable ways that could weaken our and our licensors’ ability to obtain new patents or to enforce our existing owned or in-licensed patents and patents that we might obtain or in-license in the future. Similarly, changes in patent law and regulations in other countries or jurisdictions or changes in the governmental bodies that enforce them or changes in how the relevant

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governmental authority enforces patent laws or regulations may have a material adverse effect on our and our licensors' ability to obtain new patents or to protect and enforce our owned or in-licensed patents or patents that we may obtain or in-license in the future.

***We may be subject to lawsuits or litigation to protect or enforce our patents or other intellectual property, which could result in substantial costs and liability and prevent us from commercializing our potential products.***

Third parties may attempt to invalidate our or our licensors' intellectual property rights via procedures including but not limited to patent infringement lawsuits, declaratory judgment actions, interferences, oppositions and *inter partes* reexamination proceedings before the USPTO, U.S. courts and foreign patent offices or foreign courts. An adverse determination in any such submission or proceeding could reduce the scope or enforceability of, or invalidate, our patent rights, which could adversely affect our competitive position. Because of a lower evidentiary standard in USPTO proceedings compared to the evidentiary standard in United States federal courts necessary to invalidate a patent claim, a third-party could potentially provide evidence in a USPTO proceeding sufficient for the USPTO to hold a claim invalid even though the same evidence would be insufficient to invalidate the claim if first presented in a district court action. Accordingly, a third-party may attempt to use the USPTO procedures to invalidate our patent claims that would not have been invalidated if first challenged by the third-party in a district court action. Even if such rights are not directly challenged, disputes could lead to the weakening of our or our licensors' intellectual property rights. Our defense against any attempt by third parties to circumvent or invalidate our intellectual property rights could be costly to us, could require significant time and attention of our management, and could have a material and adverse impact on our profitability, financial condition and prospects or ability to successfully compete.

We or our licensors may find it necessary to pursue claims or to initiate lawsuits to protect or enforce our owned or in-licensed patent or other intellectual property rights. The cost to us in defending or initiating any litigation or other proceeding relating to our owned or in-licensed patent or other intellectual property rights, even if resolved in our favor, could be substantial, particularly in a foreign jurisdiction, and any litigation or other proceeding would divert our management's attention. Such litigation or proceedings could materially increase our operating losses and reduce the resources available for development activities or any future sales, marketing or distribution activities. Some of our competitors may be able to more effectively sustain the costs of complex patent litigation because they have substantially greater resources. Uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of patent litigation or other proceedings could delay our research and development efforts and materially limit our ability to continue our operations.

If we or our licensors were to initiate legal proceedings against a third-party to enforce a patent covering one of our product candidates or our technology, the defendant could counterclaim that such patent is invalid or unenforceable. In patent litigation in the United States, defendant counterclaims alleging invalidity or unenforceability are commonplace. Grounds for a validity challenge could be an alleged failure to meet any of several statutory requirements, for example, claiming patent-ineligible subject matter, lack of novelty, indefiniteness, lack of written description, non-enablement, anticipation or obviousness. Grounds for an unenforceability assertion could be an allegation that someone connected with prosecution of the patent withheld relevant information from the USPTO or made a misleading statement during prosecution. The outcome of such invalidity and unenforceability claims is unpredictable. With respect to the validity question, for example, we cannot be certain that there is no invalidating prior art of which we or our licensors and the patent examiner were unaware during prosecution. If a defendant were to prevail on a legal assertion of invalidity or unenforceability, we could lose at least part, and perhaps all, of the patent protection for one or more of our product candidates or certain aspects of our platform technologies. Such a loss of patent protection could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Patents and other intellectual property rights also will not protect our product candidates and technologies if competitors or third parties design around such product candidates and technologies without legally infringing, misappropriating or violating our owned or in-licensed patents or other intellectual property rights.

Our European patents and patent applications could be challenged in the UPC. Though we may decide to opt out our European patents and patent applications from the UPC, if certain formalities and requirements are not met, our European patents and patent applications could be challenged for non-compliance and brought under the jurisdiction of the UPC. Potentially, a single proceeding under the UPC could result in loss of patent protection in numerous European countries rather than each validated country separately. Such a loss of patent protection could

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have a material adverse impact on our business and our ability to commercialize or license our technology and product candidates.

***We may not be able to protect our intellectual property rights throughout the world, which could negatively impact our business.***

Filing, prosecuting and defending patents on current or future technologies or product candidates in all countries throughout the world would be prohibitively expensive, and our intellectual property rights in some countries outside the United States can be less extensive than those in the United States. In addition, the laws of some countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as laws in the United States. Consequently, we may not be able to prevent third parties from practicing our inventions in all countries outside the United States, or from selling or importing products made using our inventions in and into the United States or other countries. Competitors or other third parties may use our technologies in jurisdictions where we have not obtained patent protection to develop their own products and, further, may export infringing product candidates to territories where we have patent protection or licenses, but enforcement is not as strong as that in the United States. These product candidates may compete with our products, and our patents or other intellectual property rights may not be effective or sufficient to prevent them from competing.

Many companies have encountered significant difficulties in protecting and defending such rights in such jurisdictions. The legal systems of certain countries, including certain developing countries, do not favor the enforcement of patents and other intellectual property protection, particularly those relating to biotechnology, which could make it difficult for us to stop the infringement of any owned and in-licensed patents we may obtain in other countries, or the marketing of competing products in violation of our intellectual property and proprietary rights generally. Proceedings to enforce our owned or in-licensed intellectual property and proprietary rights in foreign jurisdictions could result in substantial costs and could divert our efforts and attention from other aspects of our business. Such proceedings could also put any owned or in-licensed patents at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly, could put our owned or in-licensed patent applications at risk of not issuing, and could provoke third parties to assert claims against us or our licensors. We or our licensors may not prevail in any lawsuits or other adversarial proceedings that we or our licensors initiate, and the damages or other remedies awarded, if any, may not be commercially meaningful. Accordingly, our and our licensors' efforts to enforce such intellectual property and proprietary rights around the world may be inadequate to obtain a significant commercial advantage from the intellectual property that we develop or in-license.

Further, many countries have compulsory licensing laws under which a patent owner may be compelled to grant licenses to third parties. In addition, many countries limit the enforceability of patents against government agencies or government contractors. In these countries, the patent owner may have limited remedies, which could materially diminish the value of its patents. If we or any of our licensors are forced to grant a license to third parties with respect to any patents relevant to our business, our competitive position in the relevant jurisdiction may be impaired and our business prospects may be materially adversely affected.

***Third parties may initiate legal proceedings alleging that we are infringing, misappropriating or violating their intellectual property rights, the outcome of which would be uncertain and could have a material adverse impact on the success of our business.***

Our commercial success depends, in part, upon our ability or the ability of our potential future collaborators to develop, manufacture, market and sell our current or any future product candidates and to use our proprietary technologies without infringing, misappropriating or violating the proprietary and intellectual property rights of third parties. There is a substantial amount of litigation, both within and outside the United States, involving patent and other intellectual property rights in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries, including patent infringement lawsuits, interferences, oppositions and *inter partes* review proceedings before the USPTO, U.S. courts, foreign patent offices or foreign courts. As the field of gene and cell therapies advances, patent applications are being processed by national patent offices around the world. There is uncertainty about which patents will issue, and, if they do, there is uncertainty as to when, to whom, and with what claims. Any claims of patent infringement asserted by third parties would be time consuming and could:

- result in costly litigation that may cause negative publicity;

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- divert the time and attention of our technical personnel and management;
- cause development delays;
- prevent us from commercializing any of our product candidates until the asserted patent expires or is held finally invalid or not infringed a court of law;
- require us to develop non-infringing technology, which may not be possible on a cost-effective basis;
- subject us to substantial damages for infringement, which we may have to pay if a court decides that the product candidate or technology issue infringes on or violates the third-party's rights, and, if the court finds that the infringement was willful, we could be ordered to pay treble damages and the patent owner's attorneys' fees; or
- require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, or which might be non-exclusive, which could result in our competitors gaining access to the same technology.

Some of our competitors may be able to sustain the costs of complex patent litigation more effectively than we can because they have substantially greater resources. In addition, any uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of any litigation could have a material adverse effect on our ability to raise the funds necessary to continue our operations or could otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

Numerous U.S. and foreign issued patents and pending patent applications, which are owned by third parties, exist in the fields in which we are pursuing development candidates. As the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries expand and more patents are issued, the risk increases that we may be subject to claims of infringement of the patent rights of third parties. Because patent applications can take many years to issue, there may also be currently pending patent applications that may later result in issued patents that our technology or product candidates may infringe. Further, we cannot guarantee that we are aware of all patents and patent applications potentially relevant to our technology or products. We may not be aware of potentially relevant third-party patents or applications for several reasons. For example, U.S. applications filed before November 29, 2000, and certain U.S. applications filed after that date that will not be filed outside the U.S. remain confidential until a patent issues. Patent applications filed in the United States (after November 29, 2000) and elsewhere are published approximately 18 months after the earliest filing for which priority is claimed, with such earliest filing date being commonly referred to as the priority date. Therefore, patent applications covering our product candidates or platform technologies could have been filed by others without our knowledge. Any such patent application may have priority over our patent applications or patents, which could require us to obtain rights to issued patents covering such technologies. Additionally, claims pending in patent applications that have been published can, subject to certain limitations, be later amended in a manner that could cover our platform, our product candidates or the use of our technologies.

Although no third-party has asserted a claim of patent infringement against us as of the date of this Quarterly Report, others may hold proprietary rights that could prevent our product candidates from being marketed. We or our licensors, or any future strategic collaborator, may be party to, or be threatened with, adversarial proceedings or litigation regarding intellectual property rights with respect to our current or any potential future product candidates and technologies, including derivation, reexamination, *inter partes* review or post-grant review before the USPTO and similar proceedings in jurisdictions outside of the United States such as opposition proceedings. In some instances, we may be required to indemnify our licensors for the costs associated with any such adversarial proceedings or litigation. Third parties may assert infringement claims against us, our licensors or our strategic collaborators based on existing patents or patents that may be granted in the future, regardless of their merit. There is a risk that third parties may choose to engage in litigation or other adversarial proceedings with us, our licensors or our strategic collaborators to enforce or otherwise assert their patent rights. Even if we believe such claims are without merit, a court of competent jurisdiction could hold that these third-party patents are not invalid, enforceable and infringed, which could have a material adverse impact on our ability to utilize our platform technologies or to

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commercialize our current or any future product candidates. In order to successfully challenge the validity of any such U.S. patent in federal court, we would need to overcome a presumption of validity by presenting clear and convincing evidence of invalidity. There is no assurance that a court of competent jurisdiction, even if presented with evidence we believe to be clear and convincing, would invalidate the claims of any such U.S. patent.

Further, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to successfully settle or otherwise resolve such adversarial proceedings or litigation. If we are unable to successfully settle future claims on terms acceptable to us, we may be required to engage in or to continue costly, unpredictable and time-consuming litigation and may be prevented from or experience substantial delays in marketing our product candidates. If we, or our licensors, or any future strategic collaborators are found to infringe, misappropriate or violate a third-party patent or other intellectual property rights, we could be required to pay damages, including treble damages and attorney's fees, if we are found to have willfully infringed. In addition, we, or our licensors, or any future strategic collaborators may choose to seek, or be required to seek, a license from a third-party, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. Even if a license can be obtained on commercially reasonable terms, the rights may be non-exclusive, which could give our competitors access to the same technology or intellectual property rights licensed to us, and we could be required to make substantial licensing and royalty payments. Parties making claims against us may obtain injunctive or other equitable relief, which could effectively block our ability to further develop and commercialize our current or future product candidates. We could be forced, including by court order, to cease utilizing, developing, manufacturing and commercializing our platform technologies or product candidates deemed to be infringing. We may be forced to redesign current or future technologies or products. Defense of these claims, regardless of their merit, would involve substantial litigation expense and would be a substantial diversion of employee resources from our business. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our ability to generate revenue or achieve profitability and possibly prevent us from generating revenue sufficient to sustain our operations.

Thus, it is possible that one or more third parties will hold patent rights to which we will need a license, which may not be available on reasonable terms or at all. If such third parties refuse to grant us a license to such patent rights on reasonable terms or at all, we may be required to expend significant time and resources to redesign our technology, product candidates or the methods for manufacturing our product candidates, or to develop or license replacement technology, all of which may not be commercially or technically feasible. In such case, we may not be able to market such technology or product candidates and may not be able to perform research and development or other activities covered by these patents. This could have a material adverse effect on our ability to commercialize our product candidates and our business and financial condition.

Lastly, if our technology or products are found to infringe the intellectual property rights of third parties, these third parties may assert infringement claims against our licensees and other parties with whom we have business relationships, and we may be required to indemnify those parties for any damages they suffer as a result of these claims. The claims may require us to initiate or defend protracted and costly litigation on behalf of licensees and other parties regardless of the merits of these claims. If any of these claims succeed, we may be forced to pay damages on behalf of those parties or may be required to obtain licenses for the products they use.

***Intellectual property litigation may lead to unfavorable publicity that harms our reputation and causes the market price of our shares of our common stock to decline.***

During the course of any intellectual property litigation, there could be public announcements of the initiation of the litigation as well as results of hearings, rulings on motions and other interim proceedings or developments in the litigation. If securities analysts or investors regard these announcements as negative, the perceived value of our existing product candidates, approved products, programs or intellectual property could be diminished. Accordingly, the market price of shares of our common stock may decline. Such announcements could also harm our reputation or the market for our future products, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

***Intellectual property rights of third parties could adversely affect our ability to commercialize our current or future technologies or product candidates, and we might be required to litigate or obtain licenses from third parties to develop or market our current or future technologies or product candidates, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all.***

Because the gene and cell therapy landscape is still evolving, it is difficult to conclusively assess our freedom to operate without infringing, misappropriating or violating third-party rights. The scope of a patent claim is determined by an interpretation of the law, the written disclosure in a patent and the patent's prosecution history.

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Our interpretation of the relevance or the scope of a patent or a pending application may be incorrect. For example, we may incorrectly determine that our products are not covered by a third-party patent or may incorrectly predict whether a third-party's pending application will issue with claims of relevant scope. Also, our determination of the expiration date of any patent in the United States or abroad that we consider relevant may be incorrect.

There are numerous companies that have pending patent applications and issued patents broadly covering gene and cell therapy generally or covering related inventions that may be relevant for product candidates that we wish to develop. We are aware of third-party patents and patent applications that claim aspects of our current or potential future product candidates and modifications that we may need to apply to our current or potential future product candidates. There are also many issued patents that claim inventions that may be relevant to products we wish to develop. The holders of such patents may be able to block our ability to develop and commercialize the applicable product candidate unless we obtain a license or until such patent expires. In either case, such a license may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all, or it may be non-exclusive, which could result in our competitors gaining access to the same intellectual property.

Our competitive position may materially suffer if patents issued to third parties or other third-party intellectual property rights cover our current or future technologies, product candidates or elements thereof or our manufacture or uses relevant to our development plans. In such cases, we may not be in a position to develop or commercialize current or future technologies or product candidates unless we successfully pursue litigation to narrow or invalidate the third-party intellectual property right concerned, or enter into a license agreement with the intellectual property right holder, if available on commercially reasonable terms. There may be issued patents of which we are not aware, held by third parties that, if found to be valid and enforceable, could be alleged to be infringed by our current or future technologies or product candidates. There also may be pending patent applications of which we are not aware that may result in issued patents, which could be alleged to be infringed by our current or future technologies or product candidates. If such an infringement claim should successfully be brought, we may be required to pay substantial damages or be forced to abandon our current or future technologies or product candidates or to seek a license from any patent holders. No assurances can be given that a license will be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

Third-party intellectual property right holders may also actively bring infringement, misappropriation, or other claims alleging violations of intellectual property rights against us. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to successfully settle or otherwise resolve such claims. If we are unable to successfully settle future claims on terms acceptable to us, we may be required to engage in or to continue costly, unpredictable and time-consuming litigation and may be prevented from or experience substantial delays in marketing our product candidates. If we fail in any such dispute, in addition to being forced to pay damages, we may be temporarily or permanently prohibited from commercializing any of our current or future technologies or product candidates that are held to be infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating third-party intellectual property rights. We might, if possible, also be forced to redesign current or future technologies or product candidates so that we no longer infringe, misappropriate or violate the third-party intellectual property rights. Any of these events, even if we were ultimately to prevail, could require us to divert substantial financial and management resources that we would otherwise be able to devote to our business, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

### ***If we are unable to protect the confidentiality of our trade secrets, our business and competitive position would be harmed.***

In addition to seeking patent protection for certain aspects of our current or future technologies and product candidates, we rely on trade secrets, including confidential and unpatented know-how, technology and other proprietary information, to maintain our competitive position and to protect aspects of our business that are not amenable to, or that we do not consider appropriate for, patent protection. Elements of our product candidates, including processes for their preparation and manufacture, may involve proprietary know-how, information, or technology that is not covered by patents, and thus for these aspects we may consider trade secrets and know-how to be our primary intellectual property. Our trade secrets include, for example, certain program specific synthesis, formulations, patient selection strategies and certain aspects of our research.

Trade secrets and know-how can be difficult to protect. We seek to protect trade secrets and confidential and unpatented know-how, in part, by entering into non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements with parties who have access to such knowledge, such as our employees, corporate collaborators, outside scientific collaborators, contract

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research organizations, contract manufacturers, consultants, advisors and other third parties. We also enter into confidentiality and invention or patent assignment agreements with our employees and consultants under which they are obligated to maintain confidentiality and to assign their inventions to us. However, we cannot be certain that such agreements have been entered into with all relevant parties, and we cannot be certain that our trade secrets and other confidential proprietary information will not be disclosed or that competitors will not otherwise gain access (such as through a cybersecurity incident or breach) to our trade secrets or independently develop substantially equivalent information and techniques. Moreover, individuals with whom we have such agreements may not comply with their terms. Any of these parties may breach such agreements and disclose our proprietary information, including our trade secrets, and we may not be able to obtain adequate remedies for any such breaches. In addition, we take other appropriate precautions, such as physical and technological security measures, to guard against misappropriation of our proprietary technology by third parties.

Enforcing a claim that a party illegally disclosed or misappropriated a trade secret, or securing title to an employee-or consultant-developed trade secret if a dispute arises, is difficult, expensive and time-consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. In addition, some courts in the United States and certain foreign jurisdictions disfavor or are unwilling to protect trade secrets. We may need to share our proprietary information, including trade secrets, with future business partners, collaborators, contractors and others located in countries at heightened risk of theft of trade secrets, including through direct intrusion by private parties or foreign actors, and those affiliated with or controlled by state actors. Further, if any of our trade secrets were to be lawfully obtained or independently developed by a competitor, we would have no right to prevent that competitor from using the technology or information to compete with us. If, in the future, any of our trade secrets were to be disclosed to or independently developed by a competitor, our competitive position would be materially and adversely harmed.

***We may be subject to claims that we or our employees or consultants have wrongfully used or disclosed alleged trade secrets or other proprietary information of third parties, including our employees' or consultants' former employers or their clients.***

We are party to various contracts under which we are obligated to maintain the confidentiality of trade secrets or other confidential and proprietary information of third parties, including our licensors and strategic partners. In addition, many of our employees or consultants and our licensors' employees or consultants were previously employed at universities or biotechnology or biopharmaceutical companies, including our competitors or potential competitors. We may be subject to claims that one or more of these employees or consultants or we have inadvertently or otherwise used or disclosed trade secrets or other proprietary information of third parties, including former employers of our employees and consultants. Litigation or arbitration may be necessary to defend against these claims. If we fail in defending such claims, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights or personnel or may be enjoined from using such intellectual property. Any such proceedings and possible aftermath would likely divert significant resources from our core business, including distracting our technical and management personnel from their normal responsibilities. A loss of key research personnel or their work product could limit our ability to commercialize, or prevent us from commercializing, our current or future technologies or product candidates, which could materially harm our business. Even if we are successful in defending against any such claims, litigation or arbitration could result in substantial costs and could be a distraction to management.

***We may be subject to claims challenging the inventorship of our patents and other intellectual property.***

We or our licensors may be subject to claims that former employees, collaborators or other third parties have an interest in our owned or in-licensed patents as an inventor or co-inventor, or in our trade secrets or other intellectual property as a contributor to its development. The failure to name the proper inventors on a patent application can result in the patents issuing thereon being unenforceable. Inventorship disputes may arise from conflicting views regarding the contributions of different individuals named as inventors, the effects of foreign laws where foreign nationals are involved in the development of the subject matter of the patent, conflicting obligations of third parties involved in developing our product candidates or as a result of questions regarding co-ownership of potential joint inventions. For example, we or our licensors may have inventorship disputes arise from conflicting obligations of employees, consultants or others who are involved in developing our product candidates. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these and other claims challenging inventorship or our or our licensors' ownership of our owned or in-licensed patents, trade secrets or other intellectual property. Alternatively, or additionally, we may enter into agreements to clarify the scope of our rights in such intellectual property. If we or our licensors fail in



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defending any such claims, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights, such as exclusive ownership of, or right to use, intellectual property that is important to our product candidates. Even if we are successful in defending against such claims, litigation could result in substantial costs and be a distraction to management and other employees.

Also, our licensors may have relied on third-party consultants or collaborators or on funds from third parties, such as the U.S. government, such that our licensors are not the sole and exclusive owners of the patents we in-licensed. If other third parties have ownership rights or other rights to our in-licensed patents, they may be able to license such patents to our competitors, and our competitors could market competing products and technology. This could have a material adverse effect on our competitive position, business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Further, while it is our policy to require our employees and contractors who may be involved in the conception or development of intellectual property to execute agreements assigning such intellectual property to us, we may be unsuccessful in executing such an agreement with each party who, in fact, conceives or develops intellectual property that we regard as our own. The assignment of intellectual property rights may not be self-executing, or the assignment agreements may be breached, and we may be forced to bring claims against third parties, or defend claims that they may bring against us, to determine the ownership of what we regard as our intellectual property. Such claims could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

***Obtaining and maintaining our patent protection depends on compliance with various procedural, document submission, fee payment and other requirements imposed by government patent agencies, and our patent protection could be reduced or eliminated for non-compliance with these requirements.***

Periodic maintenance fees, renewal fees, annuity fees and various other government fees on patents or applications will be due to be paid to the USPTO and various government patent agencies outside of the United States over the lifetime of our owned and in-licensed patents or applications and any patent rights we may own or in-license in the future. The USPTO and various non-U.S. patent offices require compliance with several procedural, documentary, fee payment and other similar provisions during the patent application process. We employ reputable law firms and other professionals to help us comply with these requirements, and we are also dependent on our licensors to take the necessary action to comply with these requirements with respect to our in-licensed intellectual property. In many cases, an inadvertent lapse, including due to the effect of a global health emergency such as the COVID-19 pandemic on us, our patent counsel or other applicable patent maintenance vendors, can be cured by payment of a late fee or by other means in accordance with the applicable rules. There are situations, however, in which non-compliance can result in abandonment or lapse of the patent or patent application, resulting in partial or complete loss of patent rights in the relevant jurisdiction. Non-compliance events that could result in abandonment or lapse of a patent or patent application include, but are not limited to, failure to respond to official actions within prescribed time limits, non-payment of fees and failure to properly legalize and submit formal documents. In such an event, potential competitors might be able to enter the market with similar or identical product candidates or platforms, which could have a material adverse effect on our business prospects and financial condition.

***If our trademarks and trade names are not adequately protected, then we may not be able to build name recognition in our markets of interest and our business may be adversely affected.***

We use and will continue to use registered and/or unregistered trademarks or trade names to brand and market ourselves and our products. Our trademarks or trade names may be challenged, infringed, circumvented, declared generic or determined to be infringing on other marks. We may not be able to protect our rights to these trademarks and trade names or may be forced to stop using these names, which we use for name recognition by potential collaborators or customers in our markets of interest. At times, competitors may adopt trade names or trademarks similar to ours, thereby impeding our ability to build brand identity and possibly leading to market confusion. In addition, there could be potential trade name or trademark infringement claims brought by owners of other trademarks or trademarks that incorporate variations of our registered or unregistered trademarks or trade names. Over the long term, if we are unable to establish name recognition based on our trademarks and trade names, we may not be able to compete effectively, and our business may be materially adversely affected.

We may also license our trademarks and trade names to third parties, such as distributors. Though these license agreements may provide guidelines for how our trademarks and trade names may be used, a breach of these

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agreements or misuse of our trademarks and trade names by our licensees may jeopardize our rights in or diminish the goodwill associated with our trademarks and trade names.

### ***Intellectual property rights do not necessarily address all potential threats to our business.***

The degree of future protection afforded by our intellectual property rights is uncertain because intellectual property rights have limitations and may not adequately protect our business. The following examples are illustrative:

- others may be able to create gene circuit technologies that are similar to our technologies or our product candidates, but that are not covered by the claims of any patents that we own, license or control;
- we or any strategic collaborators might not have been the first to make the inventions covered by the issued patents or pending patent applications that we own, license or control;
- we or our licensors might not have been the first to file patent applications covering certain of our owned and in-licensed inventions;
- others may independently develop the same, similar, or alternative technologies without infringing, misappropriating or violating our owned or in-licensed intellectual property rights;
- it is possible that our owned or in-licensed pending patent applications will not lead to issued patents;
- issued patents that we own, in-license, or control may not provide us with any competitive advantages, or may be narrowed or held invalid or unenforceable, including as a result of legal challenges;
- our competitors might conduct research and development activities in the United States and other countries that provide a safe harbor from patent infringement claims for certain research and development activities, as well as in countries where we do not have patent rights, and may then use the information learned from such activities to develop competitive products for sale in our major commercial markets;
- we may choose not to file a patent application in order to maintain certain trade secrets or know-how, and a third-party may subsequently file a patent application covering such trade secrets or know-how; and
- the patents of others may have an adverse effect on our business.

Should any of these events occur, they could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

### **Risks Related to Government Regulation**

***Clinical development includes a lengthy and expensive process with an uncertain outcome, and results of earlier studies and trials may not be predictive of future trial results.***

All of our current product candidates are in preclinical or early clinical development and their risk of failure is high. It is impossible to predict when or if our candidates or any potential future product candidates will prove effective in humans or will receive regulatory approval. Before obtaining marketing approval from regulatory authorities for the sale of any product candidate, we must complete preclinical studies for our current product candidates and then conduct extensive clinical trials to demonstrate the safety, purity and potency, or efficacy of that product candidate in humans. Clinical testing is expensive and can take many years to complete, and its outcome is

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inherently uncertain. Failure can occur at any time during the development process. The results of preclinical studies and clinical trials of any of our current or potential future product candidates may not be predictive of the results of later-stage clinical trials. Product candidates in later stages of clinical trials may fail to show the desired safety and efficacy traits despite having progressed through preclinical studies and initial clinical trials. A number of companies in the pharmaceutical industry have suffered significant setbacks in advanced clinical trials due to lack of efficacy or safety profiles, notwithstanding promising results in earlier trials.

We may experience delays in completing our preclinical studies and initiating or completing our clinical studies. We do not know whether planned preclinical studies and clinical trials will be completed on schedule or at all, or whether planned clinical trials will begin on time, need to be redesigned, enroll patients on time or be completed on schedule, if at all. Our development programs may be delayed for a variety of reasons, including delays related to:

- the FDA or other regulatory authorities requiring us to submit additional data or imposing other requirements before permitting us to initiate a clinical trial;
- obtaining regulatory approval to commence a clinical trial;
- reaching agreement on acceptable terms with prospective CROs and clinical trial sites, the terms of which can be subject to extensive negotiation and may vary significantly among different CROs and clinical trial sites;
- obtaining IRB or ethics committee approval at each clinical trial site;
- recruiting suitable patients to participate in a clinical trial;
- having patients complete a clinical trial or return for post-treatment follow-up;
- clinical trial sites deviating from trial protocol or dropping out of a trial;
- the FDA placing the clinical trial on hold;
- subjects failing to enroll or remain in our trial at the rate we expect;
- subjects choosing an alternative treatment for the indication for which we are developing or other product candidates, or participating in competing clinical trials;
- lack of adequate funding to continue the clinical trial;
- subjects experiencing severe or unexpected drug-related adverse events;
- any changes to our manufacturing process that may be necessary or desired;
- adding new clinical trial sites; and
- manufacturing sufficient quantities of our product candidates for use in clinical trials.

Furthermore, we expect to rely on our CROs and clinical trial sites to ensure the proper and timely conduct of our clinical trials and, while we expect to enter into agreements governing their committed activities, we have limited influence over their actual performance.

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We could encounter delays if prescribing physicians encounter unresolved ethical issues associated with enrolling patients in clinical trials of our current or potential future product candidates in lieu of prescribing existing treatments that have established safety and efficacy profiles. Further, a clinical trial may be suspended or terminated by us, our collaborators, the IRBs of the institutions in which such trials are being conducted, the Data Safety Monitoring Board for such trial or by the FDA or other regulatory authorities due to a number of factors, including failure to conduct the clinical trial in accordance with regulatory requirements or our clinical protocols, inspection of the clinical trial operations or trial site by the FDA or other regulatory authorities resulting in the imposition of a clinical hold, unforeseen safety issues or adverse side effects, failure to demonstrate a benefit from using a drug or therapeutic biologic, changes in governmental regulations or administrative actions or lack of adequate funding to continue the clinical trial.

Moreover, principal investigators for our clinical trials may serve as scientific advisors or consultants to us from time to time and receive cash or equity compensation in connection with such services. If these relationships and any related compensation result in perceived or actual conflicts of interest, or a regulatory authority concludes that the financial relationship may have affected the interpretation of the trial, the integrity of the data generated at the applicable clinical trial site may be questioned and the utility of the clinical trial itself may be jeopardized, which could result in the delay or rejection of the marketing application we submit. Any such delay or rejection could prevent or delay us from commercializing our current or future product candidates.

If we experience delays in the completion of, or termination of, any clinical trial of any of our current or potential future product candidates, the commercial prospects of such product candidate will be harmed, and our ability to generate product revenue from such product candidates will be delayed. In addition, any delays in completing our clinical trials will increase our costs, slow our product development and approval process and jeopardize our ability to commence product sales and generate revenue. Any of these occurrences may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. In addition, many of the factors that cause, or lead to, a delay in the commencement or completion of clinical trials may also ultimately lead to the denial of regulatory approval of our current or potential future product candidates.

***We may be unable to obtain U.S. or foreign regulatory approval and, as a result, be unable to commercialize our current or potential future product candidates.***

Our current and any potential future product candidates are subject to extensive governmental regulations relating to, among other things, research, testing, development, manufacturing, safety, efficacy, approval, recordkeeping, reporting, labeling, storage, packaging, advertising and promotion, pricing, marketing and distribution of therapeutic biologics. Rigorous preclinical testing and clinical trials and an extensive regulatory approval process are required to be successfully completed in the U.S. and in many foreign jurisdictions before a new drug or therapeutic biologic can be marketed. Satisfaction of these and other regulatory requirements is costly, time-consuming, uncertain and subject to unanticipated delays. It is possible that none of the product candidates we may develop will obtain the regulatory approvals necessary for us or our potential future collaborators to begin selling them.

We have very limited experience in conducting and managing the clinical trials necessary to obtain regulatory approvals, including approval by the FDA and other regulatory authorities. The time required to obtain FDA and other approvals is unpredictable but typically takes many years following the commencement of clinical trials, depending upon the type, complexity and novelty of the product candidate. The standards that the FDA and its foreign counterparts use when regulating us require judgment and can change, which makes it difficult to predict with certainty how they will be applied. Any analysis we perform of data from preclinical and clinical activities is subject to confirmation and interpretation by regulatory authorities, which could delay, limit or prevent regulatory approval. We may also encounter unexpected delays or increased costs due to new government regulations, for example, from future legislation or administrative action, or from changes in regulatory policy during the period of product development, clinical trials and FDA regulatory review in the United States and other jurisdictions. It is impossible to predict whether legislative changes will be enacted, or whether FDA or foreign regulations, guidance or interpretations will be changed, or what the impact of such changes, if any, may be.

Any delay or failure in obtaining required approvals could have a material adverse effect on our ability to generate revenue from the particular product candidate for which we are seeking approval. Further, we and our potential future collaborators may never receive approval to market and commercialize any product candidate. Even

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if we or a potential future collaborator obtains regulatory approval, the approval may be for targets, disease indications or patient populations that are not as broad as we intended or desired or may require labeling that includes significant use or distribution restrictions or safety warnings.

Once a product obtains regulatory approval, numerous post approval requirements apply, including periodic monitoring and reporting obligations, review of promotional material, reports on ongoing clinical trials and adverse events and inspections of manufacturing facilities. In addition, material changes to approved products, including any changes to the manufacturing process or labeling, require further review by the appropriate authorities before marketing. Approvals may also be withdrawn or revoked due to safety, effectiveness or potency concerns, including as a result of adverse events reported in patients or ongoing clinical trials, or failure to comply with cGMP. In addition to revocation or withdrawal of approvals, we and our partners may be subject to warnings, fines, recalls, criminal prosecution or other sanctions if we fail to comply with regulatory requirements. If we or our partners are unable to obtain or maintain regulatory approvals for our products and product candidates, our business, financial position, results of operations and future growth prospects will be negatively impacted and we or our partners may be subject to sanctions. If any of our product candidates prove to be ineffective, unsafe or commercially unviable, we may have to re-engineer our current or potential future product candidates, and our entire pipeline could have little, if any, value, which could require us to change our focus and approach to product candidate discovery and therapeutic development, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We will also be subject to numerous foreign regulatory requirements governing, among other things, the conduct of clinical trials, manufacturing and marketing authorization, pricing and third-party reimbursement. The foreign regulatory approval process varies among countries and may include all of the risks associated with FDA approval described above as well as risks attributable to the satisfaction of local regulations in foreign jurisdictions. Moreover, the time required to obtain approval may differ from that required to obtain FDA approval.

***Obtaining and maintaining regulatory approval of our product candidates in one jurisdiction does not mean that we will be successful in obtaining regulatory approval of our product candidates in other jurisdictions.***

If we succeed in developing any products, we intend to market them in the United States as well as the European Union and other foreign jurisdictions. In order to market and sell our products in other jurisdictions, we must obtain separate marketing approvals and comply with numerous and varying regulatory requirements.

Obtaining and maintaining regulatory approval of our product candidates in one jurisdiction does not guarantee that we will be able to obtain or maintain regulatory approval in any other jurisdiction, but a failure or delay in obtaining regulatory approval in one jurisdiction may have a negative effect on the regulatory approval process in others. For example, even if the FDA or EMA grants marketing approval of a product candidate, comparable regulatory authorities in foreign jurisdictions must also approve the manufacturing, marketing and promotion of the product candidate in those countries. Approval procedures vary among jurisdictions and can involve requirements and administrative review periods different from those in the United States, including additional preclinical studies or clinical trials as clinical trials conducted in one jurisdiction may not be accepted by regulatory authorities in other jurisdictions. In many jurisdictions outside the United States, a product candidate must be approved for reimbursement before it can be approved for sale in that jurisdiction. In some cases, the price that we intend to charge for our products is also subject to approval.

Obtaining foreign regulatory approvals and compliance with foreign regulatory requirements could result in significant delays, difficulties and costs for us and could delay or prevent the introduction of our products in certain countries. If we or any partner we work with fail to comply with the regulatory requirements in international markets or fail to receive applicable marketing approvals, our target market will be reduced, and our ability to realize the full market potential of our product candidates will be harmed.

***We may conduct certain of our clinical trials for our product candidates outside of the United States. However, the FDA and other foreign equivalents may not accept data from such trials, in which case our development plans will be delayed, which could materially harm our business.***

We may choose to conduct one or more of our clinical trials for our product candidates outside the United States. Although the FDA may accept data from clinical trials conducted outside the United States, acceptance of this data is subject to certain conditions imposed by the FDA. In cases where data from foreign clinical trials are

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intended to serve as the basis for marketing approval in the United States, the FDA will not approve the application on the basis of foreign data alone unless (i) those data are applicable to the U.S. population and U.S. medical practice; (ii) the studies were performed by clinical investigators of recognized competence; and (iii) the data are considered valid without the need for an on-site inspection by the FDA or, if the FDA considers such an inspection to be necessary, the FDA is able to validate the data through an on-site inspection or other appropriate means. For studies that are conducted only at sites outside of the United States and not subject to an IND, the FDA requires the clinical trial to have been conducted in accordance with GCPs, and the FDA must be able to validate the data from the clinical trial through an on-site inspection if it deems such inspection necessary. For such studies not subject to an IND, the FDA generally does not provide advance comment on the clinical protocols for the studies, and therefore there is an additional potential risk that the FDA could determine that the study design or protocol for a non-U.S. clinical trial was inadequate, which could require us to conduct additional clinical trials. There can be no assurance the FDA will accept data from clinical trials conducted outside of the United States. If the FDA does not accept data from our clinical trials of our product candidates, it would likely result in the need for additional clinical trials, which would be costly and time consuming and delay or permanently halt our development of our product candidates.

Many foreign regulatory bodies have similar approval requirements. In addition, such foreign trials would be subject to the applicable local laws of the foreign jurisdictions where the trials are conducted. There can be no assurance that the FDA or any similar foreign regulatory authority will accept data from trials conducted outside of the United States or the applicable jurisdiction. If the FDA or any similar foreign regulatory authority does not accept such data, it would result in the need for additional trials, which would be costly and time-consuming and delay aspects of our business plan, and which may result in our product candidates not receiving approval or clearance for commercialization in the applicable jurisdiction.

Conducting clinical trials outside the United States also exposes us to additional risks, including risks associated with:

- additional foreign regulatory requirements;
- foreign exchange fluctuations;
- compliance with foreign manufacturing, customs, shipment and storage requirements;
- cultural differences in medical practice and clinical research; and
- diminished protection of intellectual property in some countries.

***Even if we receive regulatory approval for any of our current or potential future product candidates, we will be subject to ongoing regulatory obligations and continued regulatory review, which may result in significant additional expense. Additionally, our current or potential future product candidates, if approved, could be subject to labeling and other restrictions and market withdrawal and we may be subject to penalties if we fail to comply with regulatory requirements or experience unanticipated problems with our products.***

Any regulatory approvals that we or potential future collaborators obtain for any of our current or potential future product candidates will be subject to limitations on the approved indicated uses for which a product may be marketed or may be subject to the conditions of approval, or contain requirements for potentially costly post-marketing testing, and surveillance to monitor the safety and efficacy of such product candidate. In addition, if the FDA or any other regulatory authority approves any of our current or potential future product candidates, the manufacturing processes, labeling, packaging, distribution, adverse event reporting, storage, import, export, advertising, promotion and recordkeeping for such product will be subject to extensive and ongoing regulatory requirements. These requirements include submissions of safety and other post-marketing information and reports, registration, as well as continued compliance with cGMP and good clinical practices for any clinical trials that we conduct post-approval. In addition, manufacturers and manufacturers' facilities are required to comply with extensive FDA and comparable foreign regulatory authority requirements, including registering their establishments

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with the FDA and certain state agencies, ensuring that quality control and manufacturing procedures conform to cGMP and cGTP regulations and applicable product tracking and tracing requirements. Manufacturing facilities are subject to periodic announced and unannounced inspections by the FDA and certain state agencies for compliance with cGMP requirements and other regulatory requirements. Accordingly, manufacturers must continue to expend time, money and effort in the area of production and quality control to maintain cGMP compliance. The discovery of violative conditions, including failure to conform to cGMP regulations, could result in enforcement actions.

Later discovery of previously unknown problems with a product candidate, including adverse events of unanticipated severity or frequency, or with our third-party manufacturers or manufacturing processes, or failure to comply with regulatory requirements, may result in, among other things:

- restrictions on the marketing or manufacturing of the product candidate, withdrawal of the product candidate from the market or voluntary or mandatory product recalls;
- fines, warning letters, untitled letters or holds on clinical trials;
- refusal by the FDA to approve pending applications or supplements to approved applications filed by us or our strategic collaborators;
- suspension or revocation of product approvals;
- suspension of any ongoing clinical trials;
- product seizure or detention or refusal to permit the import or export of products; and
- injunctions or the imposition of civil or criminal penalties or monetary fines.

The occurrence of any event or penalty described above may inhibit our ability to commercialize our product candidates and generate revenue.

The FDA has the authority to require a risk evaluation and mitigation strategy (“REMS”) as part of a biologics license application, or BLA, or after approval, which may impose further requirements or restrictions on the distribution or use of an approved product, such as limiting prescribing to certain physicians or medical centers that have undergone specialized training, limiting treatment to patients who meet certain safe-use criteria and requiring treated patients to enroll in a registry.

Furthermore, the FDA strictly regulates marketing, labeling, advertising and promotion of products that are placed on the market. Products may be promoted only for the approved indications and in accordance with the provisions of the approved label. While physicians may prescribe, in their independent professional medical judgment, products for off-label uses as the FDA does not regulate the behavior of physicians in their choice of drug treatments, the FDA does restrict a manufacturer’s communications on the subject of off-label use of their products. Companies may only share truthful and not misleading information that is otherwise consistent with a product’s FDA approved labeling. The FDA and other authorities actively enforce the laws and regulations prohibiting the promotion of off-label uses and a company that is found to have improperly promoted off-label uses may be subject to significant liability including, among other things, adverse publicity, warning letters, corrective advertising and potential civil and criminal penalties. The federal government has levied large civil and criminal fines against companies for alleged improper promotion of off-label use and has enjoined companies from engaging in off-label promotion.

The FDA and other regulatory authorities have also required that companies enter into consent decrees or permanent injunctions under which specified promotional conduct is changed or curtailed.

Occurrence of any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. The FDA’s and other regulatory authorities’ policies may change, and additional government regulations

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may be enacted that could prevent, limit or delay regulatory approval of our product candidates. In addition, the U.S. Supreme Court's July 2024 decision to overturn established case law giving deference to regulatory agencies' interpretations of ambiguous statutory language has introduced uncertainty regarding the extent to which the FDA's regulations, policies and decisions may become subject to increasing legal challenges, delays, and/or changes. We cannot predict the likelihood, nature or extent of government regulation that may arise from future legislation or administrative action, either in the United States or abroad. If we are slow or unable to adapt to changes in existing requirements or the adoption of new requirements or policies, or if we are not able to maintain regulatory compliance, we may lose any marketing approval that we may have obtained and we may not achieve or sustain profitability, which would adversely affect our business.

### ***Any product candidates for which we intend to seek approval as biologic products may face competition sooner than anticipated.***

The Affordable Care Act includes a subtitle called the Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act of 2009, or BPCIA, which created an abbreviated approval pathway for biological products that are biosimilar to or interchangeable with an FDA-licensed reference biological product. Under the BPCIA, an application for a biosimilar product may not be submitted to the FDA until four years following the date that the reference product was first licensed by the FDA. In addition, the approval of a biosimilar product may not be made effective by the FDA until twelve years from the date on which the reference product was first licensed. During this twelve-year period of exclusivity, another company may still market a competing version of the reference product if the FDA approves a full BLA for the competing product containing the sponsor's own preclinical data and data from adequate and well-controlled clinical trials to demonstrate the safety, purity and potency of its product. The law is complex. The BPCIA could have a material adverse effect on the future commercial prospects for our biological products.

We believe that any of our future product candidates approved as a biological product under a BLA should qualify for the twelve-year period of exclusivity. However, there is a risk that this exclusivity could be shortened due to Congressional action or otherwise, or that the FDA will not consider our product candidates to be reference products for competing products, potentially creating the opportunity for generic competition sooner than anticipated. Other aspects of the BPCIA, some of which may impact the BPCIA exclusivity provisions, have also been the subject of recent litigation. Moreover, the extent to which a biosimilar, once approved, could be substituted for any one of our reference products in a way that is similar to traditional generic substitution for non-biological products will depend on a number of marketplace and regulatory factors that are still developing.

### ***Healthcare legislative reform measures may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.***

The United States and several other jurisdictions are considering, or have already enacted, a number of legislative and regulatory proposals to change the healthcare system in ways that could affect our ability to sell any of our product candidates profitably, if approved. Among policy-makers and payers in the United States and elsewhere, there is significant interest in promoting changes in healthcare systems, with the stated goals of containing healthcare costs, improving quality and expanding access to healthcare. In the United States, the pharmaceutical industry has been a particular focus of these efforts and has been significantly affected by major legislative initiatives. See section titled "*Business - Government Regulation – Healthcare Reform*" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

We cannot predict the initiatives that may be adopted in the future. The continuing efforts of the government, insurance companies, managed care organizations, and other payers of healthcare services to contain or reduce the costs of healthcare may adversely affect:

- the demand for any of our product candidates, if approved;
- our ability to set a price that we believe is fair for any of our product candidates, if approved;
- our ability to generate revenues or maintain profitability;
- the level of taxes that we are required to pay; and



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- the availability of capital.

Legislative and regulatory proposals have been made to expand post-approval requirements and to restrict sales and promotional activities for pharmaceutical and biologic products. We cannot be sure whether additional legislative changes will be enacted, or whether FDA regulations, guidance or interpretations will be changed, or what the impact of such changes on the marketing approvals of our product candidates, if any, may be. In addition, increased scrutiny by Congress of the FDA's approval process may significantly delay or prevent marketing approval, as well as subject us to more stringent product labeling and post-marketing testing and other requirements.

Moreover, increasing efforts by governmental and third-party payors in the United States and abroad to cap or reduce healthcare costs may cause such organizations to limit both coverage and the level of reimbursement for newly approved products and, as a result, they may not cover or provide adequate payment for our product candidates, if approved. There has been increasing legislative and enforcement interest in the United States with respect to specialty drug pricing practices. Specifically, there have been several recent U.S. Congressional inquiries and proposed and enacted federal and state legislation designed to, among other things, bring more transparency to drug pricing, reduce the cost of prescription drugs under Medicare, review the relationship between pricing and manufacturer patient programs, and reform government program reimbursement methodologies for drugs.

We expect that the healthcare reform measures that have been adopted and may be adopted in the future, may result in more rigorous coverage criteria and in additional downward pressure on the price that we receive for any approved product and could harm our future revenues. Any reduction in reimbursement from Medicare or other government programs may result in a similar reduction in payments from private payors. The implementation of cost containment measures or other healthcare reforms may prevent us from being able to generate revenue, attain profitability or commercialize our products.

***Failure to comply with health and data protection laws and regulations could lead to government enforcement actions (which could include civil or criminal penalties), private litigation or adverse publicity and could negatively affect our operating results and business.***

We may collect, receive, store, process, generate, use, transfer, disclose, make accessible, protect and share personal information, health information and other sensitive information to develop our products, to operate our business, for clinical trial purposes, for legal and marketing purposes, and for other business-related purposes.

We and any potential future collaborators, partners or service providers may be subject to federal, state and foreign data protection laws, regulations and regulatory guidance, the number and scope of which is changing, subject to differing applications and interpretations, and which may be inconsistent among jurisdictions, or in conflict with other rules, laws or contractual obligations. In the United States, numerous federal and state laws and regulations, including federal health information privacy laws, such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act ("HIPAA"), state data breach notification laws, state health information privacy laws and federal and state consumer protection laws, that govern the collection, use, disclosure and protection of health-related and other personal information could apply to our operations or the operations of any future potential collaborators or service providers.

In addition, we may obtain health information from third parties (including research institutions from which we obtain clinical trial data) that are subject to privacy and security requirements under HIPAA, or other privacy and data security laws. Depending on the facts and circumstances, we could be subject to civil or criminal penalties if we obtain, use, or disclose individually identifiable health information maintained by a HIPAA-covered entity in a manner that is not authorized or permitted by HIPAA, or if we otherwise violate applicable privacy and data security laws.

International data protection laws may also apply to health-related and other personal information obtained outside of the United States. With respect to the European Economic Area ("EEA"), we are subject to the EU General Data Protection Regulations 2016/679 ("EU GDPR"), as well as applicable data protection laws in effect in the Member States of the EEA and the incorporation of the EU GDPR into laws of the UK (including the UK Data Protection Act 2018)("UK GDPR", together with the EU GDPR referred to as "GDPR"), where we are collecting or otherwise processing personal data (including health data) in connection with (a) the offering of goods or services to/the monitoring of the behavior of individuals in the EEA/UK; or (b) the activities of a business establishment in the EEA/UK. The UK GDPR is independent from but aligned to the EU's data protection regime. The GDPR

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imposes stringent data protection requirements for processing personal data of individuals within the EEA, and the UK, such as including requirements relating to having legal bases or conditions for processing personal data relating to identifiable individuals and transferring such information outside the EEA/UK, including to the U.S., providing details to those individuals regarding the processing of their personal data, implementing safeguards to keep personal data secure, having data processing agreements with third parties who process personal data, providing information to individuals regarding data processing activities, responding to individuals' requests to exercise their rights in respect of their personal data, where required obtaining consent of the individuals to whom the personal data relates, reporting security and privacy breaches involving personal data to the competent national data protection authority and affected individuals, appointing data protection officers, conducting data protection impact assessments, and record-keeping. In the event of any non-compliance with the GDPR and any supplemental EEA Member State or UK national data protection laws, we could be subject to warning letters, mandatory audits, orders to cease/change the use of data, and financial penalties of up to the greater of €20 million (£17.5 million for the UK GDPR) or 4% of annual global revenue, and confers a private right of action on data subjects and consumer associations to lodge complaints with supervisory authorities, seek judicial remedies, and obtain compensation for damages resulting from violations of the GDPR.

In addition, the GDPR places restrictions on cross-border transfers of personal data to countries outside the EEA/UK to other countries, such as the United States, that do not ensure an adequate level of protection. The European Commission has issued standard contractual clauses for data transfers from controllers or processors in the EU (or otherwise subject to the GDPR) to controllers or processors established outside the EU. The new standard contractual clauses require exporters to assess the risk of a data transfer on a case-by-case basis, including an analysis of the laws in the destination country. The UK is not subject to the European Commission's new standard contractual clauses but has published a UK-specific transfer mechanism, which enables transfers from the UK. The UK-specific mechanism, the "International Data Transfer Agreement", requires a similar risk assessment of the transfer as the standard contractual clauses. Further, the EU and United States have adopted its adequacy decision for the EU-U.S. Data Privacy Framework ("Framework"), which entered into force on July 11, 2023. This Framework provides that the protection of personal data transferred between the EU and the United States is comparable to that offered in the EU. This provides a further avenue to ensuring transfers to the United States are carried out in line with GDPR. There has been an extension to the Framework to cover UK transfers to the United States. The Framework could be challenged like its predecessor frameworks. This complexity and the additional contractual burden increases our overall risk exposure. There may be further divergence in the future, including with regard to administrative burdens. Any inability to transfer personal data from the EEA and UK to the United States in compliance with data protection laws may impede our operations and may adversely affect our business and financial position. The international transfer obligations under European data protection laws may also impact our business as companies based in Europe may be reluctant to utilize the GDPR transfer mechanisms to legitimize transfers of personal information to third countries given the burdensome requirements of transfer impact assessments and the substantial obligations that the GDPR transfer mechanisms impose upon exporters.

If we are investigated by a European data protection authority, we may face fines and other penalties. Any such investigation or charges by European data protection authorities could have a negative effect on our existing business and on our ability to attract and retain new clients or pharmaceutical partners. We may also experience hesitancy, reluctance, or refusal by European or multi-national clients or pharmaceutical partners to continue to use our products due to the potential risk exposure as a result of the current (and, in particular, future) data protection obligations imposed on them by certain data protection authorities in interpretation of current law, including the GDPR. Such clients or pharmaceutical partners may also view any alternative approaches to compliance as being too costly, too burdensome, too legally uncertain, or otherwise objectionable and therefore decide not to do business with us. Any of the foregoing could materially harm our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations.

The GDPR has increased our responsibilities and potential liability in relation to personal data processed subject to the GDPR, and we may be required to put in place additional mechanisms to ensure compliance with the GDPR, including as implemented by individual countries. In addition, any failure by us (or our business partners who handle personal data) to comply with GDPR and applicable laws and regulations relating to privacy and data protection of EEA member states and the UK may result in regulators prohibiting our processing of the personal data of EEA and UK data subjects, which could impact our operations and ability to develop our products and provide our services, including interrupting or ending EEA and UK clinical trials.

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Following the UK's exit from the EU, or Brexit, there will be increasing scope for divergence in application, interpretation and enforcement of the data protection laws between these territories. For example, the UK introduced the Data Reform Bill into the UK legislative process with the intention for this bill to reform the UK's data protection regime following Brexit. The Data Reform Bill failed in the UK legislative process but may be reintroduced at some point in the future. This may lead to additional compliance costs and could increase our overall risk. In addition, EEA Member States have adopted national laws to implement the EU GDPR that may partially deviate from the EU GDPR and competent authorities in the EEA Member States may interpret the EU GDPR obligations slightly differently from country to country. Therefore, we do not expect to operate in a uniform legal landscape in the EEA.

In the U.S., state laws also govern the privacy and security of personal information and states are constantly adopting new laws or amending existing laws, requiring attention to frequently changing regulatory requirements. For example, the California Consumer Privacy Act, as amended by the California Privacy Rights Act (the "CCPA") gives California residents expanded rights to access, correct, and delete their personal information, opt out of certain personal information sharing and certain uses of sensitive data, and receive detailed information about how their personal information is used by requiring covered companies to provide disclosures to California consumers (as that term is broadly defined and includes any of our current or future employees who may be California residents) and provide such residents ways to opt-out of certain sales of personal information. The CCPA provides for civil penalties for violations, as well as a private right of action for data breaches and statutory damages, which is expected to increase data breach class action litigation and result in significant exposure to costly legal judgments and settlements. It also created a California data protection agency authorized to issue substantive regulations which could result in increased privacy and information security enforcement. Although the law includes limited exceptions for health-related information, including clinical trial data, such exceptions may not apply to all of our operations and processing activities. As we expand our operations and trials (both preclinical and clinical), the CCPA may increase our compliance costs and potential liability.

Beyond the CCPA, similar laws have been passed and proposed in numerous other states. In addition, certain states have passed privacy laws focused on particular types of data. For example, the state of Washington has enacted a law that, as of March 31, 2024, protects the privacy of health and medical information not subject to HIPAA, this law also has a private right of action, which further increases the relevant compliance risk. Connecticut and Nevada have also passed similar laws regulating consumer health data. Further, a small number of states have laws that apply specifically to biometric information. Furthermore, other U.S. states, such as New York, Massachusetts, and Utah, have enacted stringent data security laws, and numerous other states have proposed similar privacy laws. In the event that we are subject to or affected by HIPAA, the GDPR, the CCPA or other domestic privacy and data protection laws, any liability from failure to comply with the requirements of these laws could adversely affect our financial condition. These various privacy and security laws may impact our business activities, including our identification of research subjects, relationships with business partners and ultimately the marketing and distribution of our products. State laws are changing rapidly and there is discussion in the U.S. Congress of a new comprehensive federal data privacy law to which we may likely become subject, if enacted.

Compliance with U.S. and international data protection laws and regulations could require us to take on more onerous obligations in our contracts, restrict our ability to collect, use and disclose data, or in some cases, impact our ability to operate in certain jurisdictions. Laws and regulations worldwide relating to privacy, data protection and cybersecurity are, and are likely to remain, uncertain for the foreseeable future. While we strive to comply with applicable laws and regulations relating to privacy, data protection and cybersecurity, external and internal privacy and security policies and contractual obligations relating to privacy, data protection and cybersecurity to the extent possible, we may at times fail to do so, or may be perceived to have failed to do so. Moreover, despite our efforts, we may not be successful in achieving compliance if our personnel, collaborators, partners or vendors do not comply with applicable laws and regulations relating to privacy, data protection and cybersecurity, external and internal privacy and security policies and contractual obligations relating to privacy, data protection and cybersecurity. Actual or perceived failure to comply with any laws and regulations relating to privacy, data protection or cybersecurity in the U.S. or foreign jurisdictions could result in government enforcement actions (which could include civil or criminal penalties), private litigation or adverse publicity and could negatively affect our operating results and business. Moreover, clinical trial subjects about whom we or our potential collaborators or service providers obtain information, as well as the providers who share this information with us, may contractually limit our ability to use and disclose the information. Claims that we have violated individuals' privacy rights, failed to comply with applicable laws or regulations, or breached our contractual obligations, even if we are not found liable,

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could be expensive and time consuming to defend, result in regulatory actions and proceedings, in addition to private claims and litigation, and could result in adverse publicity that could harm our business.

We also are, or may be asserted to be, subject to the terms of our external and internal privacy and security policies, representations, certifications, publications and frameworks and contractual obligations to third parties related to privacy, data protection, information security and processing. Failure to comply or the perceived failure to comply with any of these, or if any of these policies or any of our representations, certifications, publications or frameworks are, in whole or part, found or perceived to be inaccurate, incomplete, deceptive, unfair or misrepresentative of our actual practices, could result in reputational harm, result in litigation, cause a material adverse impact to business operations or financial results and otherwise result in other material harm to our business.

***If we or our existing or potential future collaborators, manufacturers or service providers fail to comply with healthcare laws and regulations, we or they could be subject to enforcement actions, which could affect our ability to develop, market and sell our product candidates and may harm our reputation.***

Healthcare providers, physicians and third-party payors, among others, will play a primary role in the prescription and recommendation of any product candidates for which we obtain marketing approval. Our current and future arrangements with third-party payors, providers and customers, among others, may expose us to broadly applicable fraud and abuse and other healthcare laws and regulations that may constrain the business or financial arrangements and relationships through which we market, sell and distribute our product candidates for which we obtain marketing approval. See section titled “*Business - Government Regulation - Other U.S. Healthcare Laws*” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

The scope and enforcement of each of these laws is uncertain and subject to rapid change in the current environment of healthcare reform. Federal and state enforcement bodies have recently increased their scrutiny of interactions between healthcare companies and healthcare providers, which has led to a number of investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and settlements in the healthcare industry.

Ensuring that our internal operations and future business arrangements with third parties comply with applicable healthcare laws and regulations will involve substantial costs. It is possible that governmental authorities will conclude that our business practices do not comply with current or future statutes, regulations, agency guidance, or case law involving applicable fraud and abuse or other healthcare laws and regulations. If our operations are found to be in violation of any of the laws described above or any other governmental laws and regulations that may apply to us, we may be subject to significant penalties, including administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, damages, fines, disgorgement, the exclusion from participation in federal and state healthcare programs, individual imprisonment, reputational harm, and curtailment or restructuring of our operations, as well as additional reporting obligations and oversight if we become subject to a corporate integrity agreement or other agreement to resolve allegations of non-compliance with these laws. Further, defending against any such actions can be costly and time consuming, and may require significant financial and personnel resources. Therefore, even if we are successful in defending against any such actions that may be brought against us, our business may be impaired. If any of the physicians or other providers or entities with whom we expect to do business are found to not be in compliance with applicable laws, they may be subject to criminal, civil, or administrative sanctions, including exclusion from government funded healthcare programs and imprisonment. If any of the above occur, our ability to operate our business and our results of operations could be adversely affected.

***If we fail to comply with U.S. and foreign regulatory requirements, regulatory authorities could limit or withdraw any marketing or commercialization approvals we may receive and subject us to other penalties that could materially harm our business.***

Even if we receive marketing and commercialization approval of a product candidate, we will be subject to continuing regulatory requirements, including in relation to adverse patient experiences with the product and clinical results that are reported after a product is made commercially available, both in the United States and any foreign jurisdiction in which we seek regulatory approval. The FDA and other regulatory authorities have significant post-market authority, including the authority to require labeling changes based on new safety information and to require post-market studies or clinical trials to evaluate safety risks related to the use of a product or to require withdrawal of the product candidate from the market. The FDA and other regulatory authorities also have the authority to require a REMS after approval, which may impose further requirements or restrictions on the distribution or use of an approved drug or therapeutic biologic. The manufacturer and manufacturing facilities we use to make a future

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product, if any, will also be subject to periodic review and inspection by the FDA and other regulatory authorities, including for continued compliance with cGMP and cGTP requirements. The discovery of any new or previously unknown problems with our third-party manufacturers, manufacturing processes or facilities may result in restrictions on the product candidate, manufacturer or facility, including withdrawal of the product candidate from the market. We intend to rely on third-party manufacturers and we will not have control over compliance with applicable rules and regulations by such manufacturers. Any product promotion and advertising will also be subject to regulatory requirements and continuing regulatory review. If we or our existing or future collaborators, manufacturers or service providers fail to comply with applicable continuing regulatory requirements in the U.S. or foreign jurisdictions in which we seek to market our products, we or they may be subject to, among other things, fines, warning letters, holds on clinical trials, delay of approval or refusal by the FDA or other regulatory authorities to approve pending applications or supplements to approved applications, suspension or withdrawal of regulatory approval, product recalls and seizures, administrative detention of products, refusal to permit the import or export of products, operating restrictions, injunction, civil penalties and criminal prosecution.

***Even if we are able to commercialize any product candidate, such product candidate may become subject to unfavorable pricing regulations or third-party coverage and reimbursement policies, which would harm our business.***

In the United States and markets in other countries, patients generally rely on third-party payors to reimburse all or part of the costs associated with their treatment. Adequate coverage and reimbursement from governmental healthcare programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid, and commercial payors is critical to new product acceptance. Further, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, millions of individuals have lost employer-based insurance coverage, which may adversely affect our ability to commercialize our products. It is unclear what effect, if any, the American Rescue Plan will have on the number of covered individuals. See section titled “*Business - Government Regulation - Coverage and Reimbursement*” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Patients who are prescribed medications for the treatment of their conditions generally rely on third-party payors to reimburse all or part of the costs associated with their prescription drugs. Coverage and adequate reimbursement from government healthcare programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid, and private health insurers are critical to new product acceptance. Patients are unlikely to use our future products, if any, unless coverage is provided and reimbursement is adequate to cover a significant portion of the cost. Obtaining coverage and adequate reimbursement for our product candidates may be particularly difficult because of the higher prices often associated with drugs administered under the supervision of a physician. Similarly, because our product candidates are physician-administered, separate reimbursement for the product itself may or may not be available. Instead, the administering physician may or may not be reimbursed for providing the treatment or procedure in which our product is used.

Cost-containment is a priority in the U.S. healthcare industry and elsewhere. As a result, government authorities and other third-party payors have attempted to control costs by limiting coverage and the amount of reimbursement for particular medications. Increasingly, third-party payors are requiring that drug companies provide them with predetermined discounts from list prices and are challenging the prices charged for medical products. Third-party payors also may request additional clinical evidence beyond the data required to obtain marketing approval, requiring a company to conduct expensive pharmacoeconomic studies in order to demonstrate the medical necessity and cost-effectiveness of its product. Commercial third-party payors often rely upon Medicare coverage policy and payment limitations in setting their reimbursement rates, but also have their own methods and approval process apart from Medicare determinations. Therefore, coverage and reimbursement for pharmaceutical products in the U.S. can differ significantly from payor to payor. We cannot be sure that coverage and adequate reimbursement will be available for any product that we commercialize and, if reimbursement is available, that the level of reimbursement will be adequate. Coverage and reimbursement may impact the demand for, or the price of, any product candidate for which we obtain marketing approval. If coverage and reimbursement are not available or are available only at limited levels, we may not be able to successfully commercialize any product candidate for which we obtain marketing approval.

Additionally, the regulations that govern regulatory approvals, pricing and reimbursement for new drugs and therapeutic biologics vary widely from country to country. Some countries require approval of the sale price of a drug or therapeutic biologic before it can be marketed. In many countries, the pricing review period begins after marketing approval is granted. In some foreign markets, prescription pharmaceutical pricing remains subject to

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continuing governmental control even after initial approval is granted. As a result, we might obtain regulatory approval for a product in a particular country, but then be subject to price regulations that delay our commercial launch of the product, possibly for lengthy time periods, and negatively impact the revenues we are able to generate from the sale of the product in that country. Adverse pricing limitations may hinder our ability to recoup our investment in one or more product candidates, even if our product candidates obtain regulatory approval.

***We are subject to U.S. and foreign anti-corruption and anti-money laundering laws with respect to our operations and non-compliance with such laws can subject us to criminal or civil liability and harm our business.***

We are subject to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended (the “FCPA”), the U.S. domestic bribery statute contained in 18 U.S.C. § 201, the U.S. Travel Act, the USA PATRIOT Act, and possibly other state and national anti-bribery and anti-money laundering laws in countries in which we conduct activities. Anti-corruption laws are interpreted broadly and prohibit companies and their employees, agents, third-party intermediaries, joint venture partners and collaborators from authorizing, promising, offering or providing, directly or indirectly, improper payments or benefits to recipients in the public or private sector. We interact with officials and employees of government agencies and government-affiliated hospitals, universities and other organizations. In addition, we may engage third-party intermediaries to promote our clinical research activities abroad or to obtain necessary permits, licenses and other regulatory approvals. We can be held liable for the corrupt or other illegal activities of these third-party intermediaries, our employees, representatives, contractors, collaborators and agents, even if we do not explicitly authorize or have actual knowledge of such activities.

We adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and we expect to prepare and implement policies and procedures to ensure compliance with such code. The Code of Business Conduct and Ethics mandates compliance with the FCPA and other anti-corruption laws applicable to our business throughout the world. However, we cannot assure you that our employees and third-party intermediaries will comply with this code or such anti-corruption laws. Noncompliance with anti-corruption and anti-money laundering laws could subject us to whistleblower complaints, investigations, sanctions, settlements, prosecution, other enforcement actions, disgorgement of profits, significant fines, damages, other civil and criminal penalties or injunctions, suspension or debarment from contracting with certain persons, the loss of export privileges, reputational harm, adverse media coverage and other collateral consequences. If any subpoenas, investigations or other enforcement actions are launched, or governmental or other sanctions are imposed, or if we do not prevail in any possible civil or criminal litigation, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially harmed. In addition, responding to any action will likely result in a materially significant diversion of management’s attention and resources and significant defense and compliance costs and other professional fees. In certain cases, enforcement authorities may even cause us to appoint an independent compliance monitor which can result in added costs and administrative burdens.

### **Risks Related to Senti and the shares of our common stock**

***Our stock price is volatile, and you could lose part of all of your investment.***

Similar to the trading prices of the common stock of other biotechnology companies, the trading price of our common stock is subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors, some of which are beyond our control, including limited trading volume. The market price for our shares of our Common Stock may be influenced by many factors, including the other risks described in the section of this 10-Q entitled “*Risk Factors*” and the following:

- our ability to advance our current or potential future product candidates into the clinic and through clinical development;
- results of preclinical studies and clinical trials for our current or potential future product candidates, or those of our competitors or potential future collaborators;
- the impact of macroeconomic conditions;
- regulatory or legal developments in the United States and other countries, especially changes in laws or regulations applicable to our future products;

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- the success of competitive products or technologies;
- introductions and announcements of new products by us, our future commercialization collaborators, or our competitors, and the timing of these introductions or announcements;
- actions taken by regulatory authorities with respect to our future products, clinical trials, manufacturing process or sales and marketing terms;
- actual or anticipated variations in our financial results or those of companies that are perceived to be similar to us;
- the success of our efforts to acquire or in-license additional technologies, products or product candidates;
- our ability to successfully maintain our existing collaborations and to receive anticipated payments under such collaborations;
- developments concerning any future collaborations, including, but not limited to, those with any sources of manufacturing supply and future commercialization collaborators;
- market conditions in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology sectors;
- market conditions and sentiment involving companies that have recently completed a business combination with a special purpose acquisition company, or SPAC;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic alliances, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- developments or disputes concerning patents or other proprietary rights, including patents, litigation matters and our ability to obtain patent protection for our products;
- our ability or inability to raise additional capital and the terms on which it is raised;
- the recruitment or departure of key personnel;
- changes in the structure of healthcare payment systems;
- actual or anticipated changes in earnings estimates or changes in stock market analyst recommendations regarding our common stock, other comparable companies or the industry generally;
- our failure or the failure of our competitors to meet analysts' projections or guidance that we or our competitors may give to the market;
- fluctuations in the valuation of companies perceived by investors to be comparable to us;
- announcement and expectation of additional financing efforts;

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- speculation in the press or investment community;
- trading volume of shares of our common stock;
- sales of our common stock by us or our stockholders;
- the concentrated ownership of shares of our common stock;
- changes in accounting principles;
- terrorist acts, acts of war or periods of widespread civil unrest;
- natural disasters, public health crises and other calamities; and
- general economic, industry and market conditions.

In addition, the stock markets in general, and the markets for SPAC post-Merger businesses, pharmaceutical, biopharmaceutical and biotechnology stocks in particular, have experienced extreme volatility. This volatility can often be unrelated to the operating performance of the underlying business. These broad market and industry factors may seriously harm the market price of shares of our common stock, regardless of our operating performance. In the past, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities. This type of litigation, if instituted, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources, which would harm our business, operating results, or financial condition.

***We may incur significant costs from class action litigation due to the expected stock volatility.***

Our stock price may fluctuate for many reasons, including as a result of public announcements regarding the progress of development efforts for our platform and product candidates, the development efforts of future collaborators or competitors, the addition or departure of key personnel, variations in quarterly operating results and changes in market valuations of biopharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. This risk is especially relevant to us because biopharmaceutical and biotechnology companies have experienced significant stock price volatility in recent years, including since the public announcement of the Business Combination Agreement in December 2021. In addition, recently there has been significant stock price volatility involving the shares of companies that have recently completed a Merger with a SPAC. When the market price of a stock has been volatile as our stock price may be, holders of that stock have occasionally brought securities class action litigation against the company that issued the stock. Additionally, there has recently been a general increase in litigation against companies that have recently completed a Merger with a SPAC alleging fraud and other claims based on inaccurate or misleading disclosures. If any of our stockholders were to bring a lawsuit of this type against us, even if the lawsuit is without merit, we could incur substantial costs defending the lawsuit. The lawsuit could also divert the time and attention of management.

***We are an "emerging growth company" and it cannot be certain if the reduced disclosure requirements applicable to emerging growth companies will make the shares of our common stock less attractive to investors and may make it more difficult to compare performance with other public companies.***

We are an emerging growth company as defined in the JOBS Act, and we intend to continue to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. Investors may find shares of our common stock less attractive because we will continue to rely on these exemptions.



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If some investors find our shares of our common stock less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for their common stock, and the stock price may be more volatile.

An emerging growth company may elect to delay the adoption of new or revised accounting standards. With DYNS making this election, Section 102(b)(2) of the JOBS Act allows us to delay adoption of new or revised accounting standards until those standards apply to non-public business entities.

We are also a “smaller reporting company” as defined in the Exchange Act, and have elected to take advantage of certain of the scaled disclosures available to smaller reporting companies.

As a result, the financial statements contained in this Form 10-Q and those that we will file in the future may not be comparable to companies that comply with public business entities revised accounting standards effective dates.

***If certain holders of our common stock sell a significant portion of their securities, it may negatively impact the market price of the shares of our common stock and such holders still may receive significant proceeds.***

As of the date of this Form 10-Q, the market price of our common stock is below \$100.00 per share, which was the price per share of common stock sold in the initial public offering of our predecessor, DYNS, the per share price of the 506,000 shares of our Common Stock sold to certain investors in connection with our PIPE financing and also the per share value of the consideration issued to former stockholders of Senti Sub I, Inc. (formerly Senti Biosciences, Inc.) upon consummation of our Merger. However, certain of our stockholders who hold shares of our common stock that were (i) originally purchased by our predecessor’s sponsor, Dynamics Sponsor LLC, in a private placement prior to our predecessor’s initial public offering (the “Founder Shares”) or (ii) issued to the Anchor Investors in consideration for their agreement not to redeem their shares of Class A common stock of DYNS in connection with the Merger. In particular, 487,897 of the Founder Shares registered for resale in our prospectus dated August 8, 2022 filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3) (Registration No. 333-265873), as supplemented from time to time (the “Prior Resale Prospectus”), were purchased at an effective price of \$0.04 per share, and 87,103 of the shares of our common stock held by the Anchor Investors and registered for resale in the Prior Resale Prospectus were issued solely in consideration for the Anchor Investors’ agreement not to redeem their shares of Class A common stock as described above. Accordingly, holders of these 575,000 shares of our common stock could sell their securities at a per share price that is less than \$100.00 and still realize a significant return from the sale of those securities that could not be realized by our other stockholders. On November 8, 2024, the closing price of our common stock as reported on the Nasdaq Capital Market was \$2.12 per share. Based on this closing price, the aggregate sales price of the Founder Shares would be approximately \$1.0 million and the aggregate sales price of the shares of our common stock held by the Anchor Investors would be approximately \$0.2 million.

***Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market could cause our stock prices to fall.***

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market could occur at any time. These sales or the perception in the market that the holders of a large number of shares of common stock intend to sell shares, could reduce the market price of our common stock.

Shares issued upon the exercise of stock options outstanding under our equity incentive plans or pursuant to future awards granted under those plans will become available for sale in the public market to the extent permitted by the provisions of applicable vesting schedules, any applicable market standoff and lock-up agreements, and Rule 144 and Rule 701 under the Securities Act.

Certain holders of our common stock have rights, subject to conditions, to require us to file registration statements covering their shares or to include their shares in registration statements that we may file for ourselves or other stockholders. We have also filed registration statements on Form S-8 registering shares of common stock issued or reserved for future issuance under our equity compensation plans. Shares registered under a registration statement on Form S-8 can be freely sold in the public market upon issuance and once vested, subject to volume limitations applicable to affiliates. If any of these additional shares are sold, or if it is perceived that they will be sold in the public market, the market price of our common stock could decline.

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***Future sales and issuances of our common stock or rights to purchase common stock could result in additional dilution of the percentage ownership of our stockholders and could cause our stock price to fall.***

Significant additional capital will be needed in the future to continue our planned operations, including further development of our gene circuit platform, preparing IND or equivalent filings, conducting preclinical studies and clinical trials, commercialization efforts, expanded research and development activities and costs associated with operating a public company. To raise capital, we may sell common stock, convertible securities or other equity securities in one or more transactions at prices and in a manner as determined from time to time. If we sell common stock, convertible securities or other equity securities, investors may be materially diluted by subsequent sales. Such sales may also result in material dilution to existing stockholders, and new investors could gain rights, preferences and privileges senior to the holders of shares of our common stock. For a more detailed description of our equity financing through sale of common shares to Chardan under the A&R Purchase Agreement, see the Risk Factors titled “*It is not possible to predict the number of shares of our common stock, if any, that we may sell to Chardan Capital Markets LLC, or Chardan, under our common stock Purchase Agreement, or the Purchase Agreement, with Chardan, or the actual gross proceeds resulting from those sales, or the dilution to our stockholders from those sales*” and “*The sale or issuance of shares of our common stock to Chardan will result in additional outstanding shares and the resale of shares of our common stock by Chardan that it acquires pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, or the perception that such sales may occur, could cause the price of shares of our common stock to decrease*” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Pursuant to the Senti Biosciences, Inc. Equity Incentive Plan, our board of directors or compensation committee is authorized to grant stock options to our employees, directors and consultants. Initially, the maximum aggregate number of shares of our common stock that may be issued pursuant to stock awards under the Incentive Plan was 249,274 shares of our common stock. Additionally, the number of shares of our common stock reserved for issuance under the Incentive Plan automatically increases on January 1 of each year, beginning on January 1, 2023 and continuing through and including January 1, 2032, by 5% of the total number of shares of our common stock outstanding on December 31 of the preceding calendar year, or a lesser number of shares determined by our board of directors. Unless our board of directors elects not to increase the number of shares available for future grant each year, our stockholders may experience additional dilution, which could cause our stock price to fall. In addition, on August 5, 2022, our board of directors adopted the 2022 Inducement Plan, pursuant to which an aggregate of 200,000 shares of our common stock have been reserved for issuance. Our issuance of additional shares of common stock or other equity securities of equal or senior rank would, all else being equal, have the following effects:

- the amount of cash available per share, including for payment of dividends in the future, may decrease;
- the relative voting strength of each previously outstanding share of common stock would be diminished; and
- the market price of shares of our common stock may decline.

***Our disclosure controls and procedures may not prevent or detect all errors or acts of fraud.***

We must design our disclosure controls and procedures to reasonably assure that information we must disclose in reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, and recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC. We believe that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls and procedures, no matter how well-conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. For example, our directors or executive officers could inadvertently fail to disclose a new relationship or arrangement causing us to fail to make a required related party transaction disclosure. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by an unauthorized override of the controls. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in our control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

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***Reports published by analysts, including projections in those reports that differ from our actual results, could adversely affect the price and trading volume of shares of our common stock.***

We currently expect that securities research analysts will establish and publish their own periodic financial projections for our business. These projections may vary widely and may not accurately predict the results we actually achieve. Our stock price may decline if our actual results do not match the projections of these securities research analysts. Similarly, if one or more of the analysts who write reports on us downgrades our stock or publishes inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, our stock price could decline. If one or more of these analysts ceases coverage of us or fails to publish reports on us regularly, our stock price or trading volume could decline. While we expect research analyst coverage, if no analysts commence coverage of us, the trading price and volume for shares of our common stock could be adversely affected.

***The obligations associated with being a public company involve significant expenses and require significant resources and management attention, which may divert from our business operations.***

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The Exchange Act requires the filing of annual, quarterly and current reports with respect to a public company's business and financial condition. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that a public company establish and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting. As a result, we currently incur, and expect to continue to incur, significant legal, accounting and other expenses to comply with our obligations as a public company. Our entire management team and many of our other employees will need to devote substantial time to compliance, and may not effectively or efficiently manage our transition into a public company.

These rules and regulations will result in us incurring substantial legal and financial compliance costs and will make some activities more time-consuming and costly. For example, these rules and regulations will likely make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. As a result, it may be difficult for us to attract and retain qualified people to serve on our board of directors, our board committees or as executive officers.

***Provisions in our second amended and restated certificate of incorporation, as amended from time to time ("Charter"), our amended and restated bylaws, or Bylaws, and Delaware law may have anti-takeover effects that could discourage an acquisition of us by others, even if an acquisition would be beneficial to our stockholders, and may prevent attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management, which could depress the trading price of shares of our common stock.***

Our Charter, Bylaws and Delaware law contain provisions that may have the effect of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control of us or changes in our management that stockholders may consider favorable, including transactions in which you might otherwise receive a premium for your shares. Our Charter and Bylaws include provisions that:

- authorize "blank check" preferred stock, which could be issued by our board of directors without stockholder approval and may contain voting, liquidation, dividend and other rights superior to our common stock;
- create a classified board of directors whose members serve staggered three-year terms, such that not all members of the board will be elected at one time;
- specify that special meetings of our stockholders can be called only by our board of directors;
- prohibit stockholder action by written consent;
- establish an advance notice procedure for stockholder approvals to be brought before an annual meeting of our stockholders, including proposed nominations of persons for election to our board of directors;

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- specify that no stockholder is permitted to cumulate votes at any election of directors;
- expressly authorize our board of directors to make, alter, amend or repeal our Bylaws; and
- require supermajority votes of the holders of our common stock to amend specified provisions of our Charter and Bylaws.

These provisions, alone or together, could delay or prevent hostile takeovers and changes in control or changes in our management. These provisions could also limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock, thereby depressing the market price of shares of our common stock.

In addition, because we are incorporated in the State of Delaware, we are governed by the provisions of Section 203 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, which prohibits a person who owns in excess of 15% of our outstanding voting stock from merging or combining with us for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person acquired in excess of 15% of our outstanding voting stock, unless the merger or combination is approved in a prescribed manner.

Any provision of our Charter, Bylaws or Delaware law that has the effect of delaying or deterring a change in control could limit the opportunity for our stockholders to receive a premium for their shares of our common stock, and could also affect the price that some investors are willing to pay for shares of our common stock.

***Our Bylaws designate the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware as the exclusive forum for certain state law litigation that may be initiated by our stockholders and the U.S. federal district courts as the exclusive forum for certain securities law actions, which could limit our stockholders' ability to litigate disputes with us in a different judicial forum and increase the costs for our stockholders to pursue certain claims against us.***

Pursuant to our Bylaws, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware will be the sole and exclusive forum for the following types of actions or proceedings under Delaware statutory or common law: (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf; (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our current or former directors, officers or employees to us or our stockholders; (iii) any action asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, our Charter or our Bylaws (including their interpretation, validity or enforceability); or (iv) any action asserting a claim governed by the internal affairs doctrine. This exclusive forum provision will not apply to any causes of action arising under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act or any other claim for which the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction. Stockholders cannot waive compliance with the Securities Act, the Exchange Act or any other federal securities laws or the rules and regulations thereunder. Unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternate forum, the United States federal district courts shall be the sole and exclusive forum for resolving any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act. In addition, our Bylaws provide that any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in shares of our capital stock is deemed to have notice of and consented to these exclusive forum provisions; provided, however, that stockholders cannot and will not be deemed to have waived our compliance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. The forum selection provisions in our Bylaws may impose additional litigation costs on stockholders in pursuing any such claims and may limit our stockholders' ability to litigate disputes with us in a judicial forum that they find favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers or employees, which may discourage the filing of lawsuits against us and our directors, officers and employees, even though an action, if successful, might benefit our stockholders. In addition, while the Delaware Supreme Court and other state courts have upheld the validity of federal forum selection provisions purporting to require claims under the Securities Act be brought in federal court, there is uncertainty as to whether other courts will enforce the federal forum provision. If the federal forum provision is found to be unenforceable, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such matters. The federal forum provision may also impose additional litigation costs on stockholders who assert that the provision is not enforceable or invalid. The Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware and the federal district courts of the United States may also reach different judgments or results than would other courts, including courts where a stockholder considering an action may be located or would otherwise choose to bring the action, and such judgments may be more or less favorable to us than our stockholders.

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### ***Our failure to meet the continued listing requirements of Nasdaq could result in a delisting of our securities.***

As previously reported, on October 21, 2024, we notified the Listing Qualifications Department of Nasdaq (“Nasdaq”) that we are not in compliance with the audit committee requirement under Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605(c)(2)(A) due to having only two members on our audit committee, solely due to a vacancy resulting from Susan Berland’s resignation from the Board effective June 11, 2024. On October 22, 2024, we received a notice from Nasdaq indicating that we are no longer compliant with the audit committee requirements as set forth in Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605. We have until December 9, 2024 to regain compliance as provided in Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605(c)(4) which defines the cure period. We are evaluating the membership of the audit committee and intend to regain compliance with the Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605 prior to the expiration of the applicable cure period. This written notice has no immediate effect on the listing or trading of our common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market.

As previously reported, on August 7, 2023, we received written notice from the Nasdaq notifying us that, for the last 30 consecutive trading days, the closing bid price of our common stock was below the minimum bid price requirement of \$1.00 per share for continued listing on the Nasdaq Global Market, i.e., the minimum closing bid price requirement. We were provided an initial compliance period of 180 calendar days, or until February 5, 2024 to regain compliance with the minimum closing bid price requirement.

On January 23, 2024, we were notified by Nasdaq that Nasdaq had granted our request to transfer the listing of our common stock from the Nasdaq Global Market tier to the Nasdaq Capital Market tier, effective January 25, 2024. The transfer of the listing of our common stock from the Nasdaq Global Market to the Nasdaq Capital Market took effect with the open of business on January 25, 2024.

On February 6, 2024, Nasdaq granted our request for a second 180-calendar day period, or until August 5, 2024 to regain compliance with the \$1.00 bid price requirement. To regain compliance with such minimum closing bid price requirement, we must evidence a closing bid price of at least \$1.00 per share for a minimum of 10 consecutive business days.

Following the approval by our stockholders at the annual meeting of stockholders and the Board, on July 17, 2024, we filed the Reverse Stock Split Amendment and effected a 1-for-10 reverse stock split of our shares of common stock. Trading of our common Stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market commenced on a split-adjusted basis when the market opened on July 18, 2024, under the existing trading symbol “SNTI” and with a new CUSIP number. This reverse stock split has allowed us to maintain a closing bid price of at least \$1.00 per share for a minimum of 10 consecutive business days. As a result, on August 2, 2024, we received notice from Nasdaq that we regained compliance with the minimum bid price requirement.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to satisfy the Nasdaq’s continued listing requirements. If our common stock ceases to be listed for trading on the Nasdaq Capital Market, we expect that our common stock would be traded over-the-counter, which could further depress our stock price.

***Because we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our capital stock in the foreseeable future, capital appreciation, if any, will be investors’ sole source of gain.***

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently intend to retain all of our future earnings, if any, to finance the growth and development of our business. As a result, capital appreciation, if any, of our common stock will be investors’ sole source of gain for the foreseeable future.

***We may be at an increased risk of securities class action litigation.***

Historically, securities class action litigation has often been brought against a company following a decline in the market price of its securities. This risk is especially relevant for us because biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies have experienced significant stock price volatility in recent years. If we were to be sued, it could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management’s attention and resources, which could harm our business.

### **General Risk Factors**

***Disruptions at the FDA and other government agencies, such as those caused by funding shortages, could hinder their ability to hire, retain or deploy key leadership and other personnel, or otherwise prevent those agencies from performing normal business functions on which operations of our business may rely, and/or***

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***prevent new or modified products from being developed, approved or commercialized in a timely manner or at all, which could negatively impact our business.***

The ability of the FDA to review and approve new products can be affected by a variety of factors, including government budget and funding levels, statutory, regulatory and policy changes, the FDA's ability to hire and retain key personnel and accept the payment of user fees, and other events that may otherwise affect the FDA's ability to perform routine functions. Average review times at the FDA have fluctuated in recent years as a result. In addition, government funding of the SEC and other government agencies on which our operations and fundraising may rely, including those that fund research and development activities and regulate our access to public markets, is subject to the political process, which is inherently fluid and unpredictable. Disruptions at the FDA and other agencies may also slow the time necessary for new drugs and biologics or modifications to approved drugs and biologics to be reviewed and/or approved by necessary government agencies, which would adversely affect our business. For example, over the past decade, the U.S. government has shut down several times and certain regulatory agencies, such as the FDA and SEC, have had to furlough critical FDA employees and stop critical activities. If a prolonged government shutdown occurs, it could significantly impact the ability of the FDA to timely review and process our regulatory submission, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

***We or the third parties upon whom we depend may be adversely affected by natural disasters and our business continuity and disaster recovery plans may not adequately protect us from a serious disaster.***

Our current operations are located in the San Francisco Bay Area. Any unplanned event, such as earthquake, flood, fire, explosion, extreme weather condition, medical epidemics, including any lingering effects from the global COVID-19 pandemic, power shortage, telecommunication failure or other natural or man-made accidents or incidents that result in us being unable to fully utilize our headquarters, or the manufacturing facilities of our third-party contract manufacturers, may have a material adverse effect on our ability to operate our business, particularly on a daily basis and have significant negative consequences on our financial and operating conditions. Loss of access to these facilities may result in increased costs, delays in the development of our product candidates or interruption of our business operations. Natural disasters or pandemics, such as the COVID-19 outbreak, could further disrupt our operations and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. If a natural disaster, power outage or other event occurred that prevented us from using all or a significant portion of our headquarters, that damaged critical infrastructure, such as our research facilities or the manufacturing facilities of our third-party contract manufacturers, or that otherwise disrupted operations, it may be difficult or, in certain cases, impossible, for us to continue our business for a substantial period of time. The disaster recovery and business continuity plans we have in place may prove inadequate in the event of a serious disaster or similar event. We may incur substantial expenses as a result of the limited nature of our disaster recovery and business continuity plans, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. As part of our risk management policy, we maintain insurance coverage at levels that we believe are appropriate for our business. However, in the event of an accident or incident at these facilities, we cannot assure our investors that the amounts of insurance will be sufficient to satisfy any damages and losses. If our headquarters or the manufacturing facilities of our third-party contract manufacturers are unable to operate because of an accident or incident or for any other reason, even for a short period of time, any or all of our research and development programs may be harmed. Any business interruption may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

***Our quarterly operating results may fluctuate significantly or may fall below the expectations of investors or securities analysts, each of which may cause our stock price to fluctuate or decline.***

We expect our operating results to be subject to quarterly fluctuations. Our net loss and other operating results will be affected by numerous factors, including:

- variations in the level of expense related to the ongoing development of our product candidates or future development programs;
- results of preclinical studies and clinical trials, or the addition or termination of preclinical studies and clinical trials or funding support by us or potential future collaborators;

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- our execution of any collaboration, licensing or similar arrangements, and the timing of payments we may make or receive under our existing and potential future arrangements or the termination or modification of any of our existing or potential future collaboration, licensing or similar arrangements;
- any intellectual property infringement, misappropriation or violation lawsuit or opposition, interference or cancellation proceeding in which we may become involved;
- additions and departures of key personnel;
- strategic decisions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions, divestitures, spin-offs, joint ventures, strategic investments or changes in business strategy;
- if any of our product candidates receives regulatory approval, the terms of such approval and market acceptance and demand for such product candidates;
- regulatory developments affecting our product candidates or those of our competitors; and
- changes in general market and economic conditions.

If our quarterly operating results fall below the expectations of investors or securities analysts, the price of our common stock could decline substantially. Furthermore, any quarterly fluctuations in our operating results may, in turn, cause the price of our stock to fluctuate substantially. We believe that quarterly comparisons of our financial results are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as an indication of our future performance.

*We may be subject to claims that our employees, consultants, or independent contractors have wrongfully used or disclosed confidential information of third parties.*

We have received confidential and proprietary information from third parties. In addition, we employ individuals who were previously employed at other biotechnology or pharmaceutical companies. We may be subject to claims that we or our employees, consultants, or independent contractors have inadvertently or otherwise used or disclosed confidential information of these third parties or our employees' former employers, or that we caused an employee to breach the terms of his or her non-competition or non-solicitation agreement.

Litigation may be necessary to defend against these claims. Even if we are successful in defending against these claims, litigation could result in substantial cost and be a distraction to our management and employees. If our defenses to these claims fail, in addition to requiring us to pay monetary damages, a court could prohibit us from using technologies or features that are essential to our product candidates, if such technologies or features are found to incorporate or be derived from the trade secrets or other proprietary information of the former employers. Moreover, any such litigation or the threat thereof may adversely affect our reputation, our ability to form strategic alliances or sublicense our rights to collaborators, engage with scientific advisors or hire employees or consultants, each of which would have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects. Even if we are successful in defending against such claims, litigation could result in substantial costs and be a distraction to management.

### **Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds**

None.

### **Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities**

None.

### **Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures**

None.

**Item 5. Other Information**

*Director and Executive Officer Trading Arrangements*

During the third quarter of 2024, none of our directors or officers adopted, modified or terminated any contract, instruction or written plan for the purchase or sale of our securities intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c) under the Exchange Act or any “non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement” (as defined in Item 408(c) of Regulation S-K).



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### Item 6. Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed as part of, or incorporated by reference into, this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

<b>Exhibit Number</b>	<b>Description</b>
3.1	<a href="#">Certificate of Amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Senti Biosciences, Inc. (Officer Exculpation Amendment) filed with Delaware Secretary of State on July 10, 2024 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-40440) filed on July 12, 2024).</a>
3.2	<a href="#">Certificate of Amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Senti Biosciences, Inc. (Reverse Stock Split Amendment) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-40440) filed on July 17, 2024).</a>
4.1	<a href="#">Form of Common Stock Certificate for Senti Biosciences, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-40440) filed on July 17, 2024).</a>
10.1#	<a href="#">Amended and Restated ChEF Purchase Agreement, by and between Chardan Capital Markets LLC and Senti Biosciences, Inc., dated July 16, 2024 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-40440) filed on July 16, 2024).</a>
10.2#*	<a href="#">Sublease Agreement by and among the Company, BKPBIOTECH, Inc. and JLSA2 Therapeutics, Inc., dated as of September 23, 2024.</a>
10.3#*	<a href="#">Storage License Agreement by and among the Company, BKPBIOTECH, Inc. and JLSA2 Therapeutics, Inc., dated as of September 23, 2024.</a>
31.1*	<a href="#">Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15(d)-14(a), as adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</a>
31.2*	<a href="#">Certification of Principal Accounting and Financial Officer Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15(d)-14(a), as adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</a>
32.1**	<a href="#">Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</a>
32.2**	<a href="#">Certification of Principal Accounting and Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</a>
101.INS*	Inline XBRL Instance Document – the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.
101.SCH*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104*	The cover page for the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q has been formatted in Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101.

\* Filed herewith.

\*\* Furnished herewith. This certification will not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), or otherwise subject to the liability of that section. Such certification will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except to the extent specifically incorporated by reference into such filing.

# Portions of schedules and exhibits to the agreement have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K. A copy of any omitted schedule and/or exhibit will be furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.

**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized on this 14<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2024.

Date: November 14, 2024

**SENTI BIOSCIENCES, INC.**

By: /s/ Timothy Lu, M.D., Ph.D.

Name: Timothy Lu, M.D., Ph.D.

Title: Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Yvonne Li

Name: Yvonne Li

Title: Interim Chief Financial Officer

*Certain identified information has been excluded from this exhibit because it is both not material and is the type that the registrant treats as private or confidential. Information that was omitted has been noted in this document with a placeholder identified by the mark "[\*\*\*]"*

**SUBLEASE**  
**Two Corporate Drive, First Floor South San Francisco, CA**

This Sublease (“**Sublease**”), dated September 23, 2024 (“**Execution Date**”), is entered into by and between **SENTI BIOSCIENCES, INC.**, a Delaware corporation (“**Sublandlord**”), and **BKPBIOTECH INC.**, a Delaware corporation and **JLSA2 THERAPEUTICS, INC.**, a Delaware corporation (jointly and severally, the “**Subtenant**”).

**1. BASIC SUBLEASE PROVISIONS**

1. **Sublease Premises:** The Sublease Premises (“**Sublease Premises**”) consist of approximately [\*\*\*] rentable square feet, located on [\*\*\*] of the building located at Two Corporate Drive, South San Francisco, California (“**Building**”). The Sublease Premises demised hereunder consist of [\*\*\*] of the approximately 38,694 rentable square feet which are demised pursuant to the Master Lease (the “**Master Premises**”). The Sublease Premises are depicted on **Exhibit A** to this Sublease. Subtenant recognizes that there are areas of the Master Premises that are not separately demised and are spaces shared in common between the occupants of the Master Premises (the “**Shared Areas**”), including, but not limited to, shared restrooms and a mother’s room. The Shared Areas are more fully depicted on **Exhibit A**. While Subtenant has a right to use and access the Shared Areas, Sublandlord shall control them (in a manner that does not deprive Subtenant of reasonable use of and access to such areas), and other parties may have access to the Shared Areas (“**Other Occupants**”). Subtenant acknowledges that Sublandlord and any Other Occupants are permitted to use the Shared Areas and all ingress and egress passageways in common with Subtenant, and Subtenant shall not be permitted to limit access to or use of any Shared Areas or ingress and egress passageways during the Sublease Term. Sublandlord may temporarily close the Shared Areas for maintenance, repairs, or alterations, and Subtenant shall have no right to abate Rent due to such temporary closures, provided Subtenant’s access to the Subleased Premises is not restricted. Given the Sublease Premises and Master Premises are undemised, Subtenant shall abide by Sublandlord’s reasonable rules and regulations, subject to reasonable modifications from time to time. The initial rules and regulations are outlined on **Exhibit E** (the “**Rules and Regulations**”), and any modifications thereto shall not materially increase Subtenant obligations, or materially decrease Subtenant’s rights, under this Sublease.

1.1 **Master Landlord:** Britannia Biotech Gateway Limited Partnership

1.2 **Master Lease:** Lease dated July 17, 2018, as amended by the First Amendment to Lease dated May 8, 2019, as further amended by that certain Second Amendment to Lease, dated June 17, 2020 (the “**Second Amendment**”), as further amended by that certain Addendum to Lease dated May 3, 2021, (the “**Addendum**”), and collectively with the First and Second Amendments, as redacted, the “**Master Lease**”). A redacted copy of the Master Lease is attached hereto as **Exhibit B**.

1.3 **Sublease Term:** Approximately 2 years and 7 months, beginning on the Sublease Commencement Date and ending on the Expiration Date, unless this Sublease is sooner terminated pursuant to its terms or the Master Lease is sooner terminated pursuant to its terms.

1.4 **Sublease Commencement Date:** The later of: (i) the date the Consent is obtained, and (ii) the date Sublandlord delivers the Sublease Premises to Subtenant. The Sublease Commencement Date is estimated to be October 1, 2024. Sublandlord shall deliver the Sublease Premises to Subtenant in the condition required hereunder within five (5) business days of Sublandlord's receipt of the Consent.

1.5 **Expiration Date:** April 30, 2027

1.6 **Monthly Base Rent:**

Months to Sublease Term	Monthly Base Rent
Commencement Date Month 12	\$35,147.95
Month 13-24	\$36,378.13
Months 25-April 30, 2027	\$37,651.36

Base Rent only for [\*\*\*] and Base Rent for [\*\*\*] shall be abated, subject to the remaining provisions of this paragraph. For the avoidance of doubt, Subtenant shall pay all Additional Rent and Other Charges (as defined in Sections 4.3 and 4.4 below) due in connection with this Sublease during such abatement period. Notwithstanding anything set forth in this paragraph to the contrary, if Subtenant Defaults, and such Default results in the termination of the Sublease, then Sublandlord shall be entitled to recover, in addition to any other amounts due from Subtenant, the unamortized amount of the abated Base Rent, amortized on a straight-line basis over the Sublease Term.

1.7 **Subtenant's Share of Master Premises:** [\*\*\*]

1.8 **Subtenant's Use:** General office, laboratory, research and development, and related uses, subject to Article 5 of the Master Lease.

1.9 **Subtenant's Address:**

Prior to the Sublease Commencement Date:

[\*\*\*]

[\*\*\*]

After the Sublease Commencement Date: [\*\*\*]

with a copy (in all cases) to:

RIMÔN PC

[\*\*\*]

Attn: [\*\*\*]

1.10 **Sublandlord's Address:**

Senti Biosciences, Inc.  
Two Corporate Drive, First Floor  
South San Francisco, CA 94080  
Attn: [\*\*\*]  
Telephone: [\*\*\*]

With a copy to:

Valence LLP Attention: [\*\*\*]  
[\*\*\*]

1.11 **Security Deposit:** [\*\*\*]

1.12 **Parking:** [\*\*\*] unreserved parking spaces, subject to the terms of Article 28 of the Master Lease.

1.13 **Brokers:**

For Sublandlord:	CBRE
For Subtenant:	Cushman & Wakefield

1.14 **Deliverables.**

(a) [\*\*\*], for the first full month of Base Rent due on Subtenant's Sublease execution.

(b) [\*\*\*], for the Security Deposit, due prior to receiving Landlord's Consent.

(c) Insurance certificates, due on the Sublease Commencement Date.

(d) Completed hazardous materials questionnaire attached to the Master Lease, due on Subtenant's execution of the Sublease.

1.15 **Definitions:** Each of the terms in the Basic Sublease Provisions are used in this Sublease as defined terms and have the meanings given in such sections. Other capitalized words and phrases for which no definition is given in this Sublease shall have the meanings given them in the Master Lease. Unless otherwise indicated, all section references are to the sections of this Sublease.

**2. DEMISE OF SUBLEASE PREMISES**

2.1 Sublandlord hereby subleases to Subtenant, and Subtenant hereby subleases from Sublandlord, the Sublease Premises upon and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in this Sublease. Sublandlord and Subtenant agree that the rentable area of the Sublease Premises for purposes of this Sublease shall be deemed to be the number of rentable square feet set forth in Section 1.1 of the Basic Sublease Provisions and shall not be subject to remeasurement except due to physical changes to the square footage (e.g. due to casualty or condemnation).

2.2 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, if as of the date that Sublandlord would otherwise deliver possession or early access of the Sublease Premises to Subtenant, Subtenant has not delivered to Sublandlord the Deliverables described in Section 1.15, then Sublandlord will have no obligation to deliver possession or early access of the Sublease Premises to Subtenant, but the failure on the part of Sublandlord to so deliver possession or early access of the Sublease Premises to Subtenant in such event will not serve to delay the occurrence of the Sublease Commencement Date or the Early Access Date, or affect the commencement of Subtenant's obligations to pay Rent set forth in this Sublease.

2.3 Sublandlord may enter any part of the Sublease Premises at all reasonable hours, following not less than one (1) business day prior notice (or in any emergency or suspected emergency, at any hour and without prior notice), subject to Subtenant's security requirements (a) to inspect, test, clean, or make repairs, alterations and additions to the Sublease Premises as Sublandlord believes appropriate and is permitted under the Sublease, (b) post notices of non-responsibility, (c) to show the Sublease Premises to prospective lenders and purchasers, (d) to show the Sublease Premises to prospective subtenants or assignees at any time during the last six (6) months of the Sublease Term, (e) if necessary to access the Shared Areas, and/or, (f) if the Sublease Premises are vacated, to prepare them for reoccupancy. Sublandlord's facilities staff may enter the Sublease Premises without notice in connection with the provision of services requested by Subtenant. Sublandlord shall take reasonable measures not to unreasonably interfere with Subtenant's operations in connection with such entries. Sublandlord shall have no restrictions on entering the Shared Areas.

2.4 During the Sublease Term, at no charge to Subtenant, Subtenant shall be permitted to use the existing furniture and equipment located in the Sublease Premises and described more particularly on **Exhibit D** attached hereto (the "**Existing Furniture**"). The Existing Furniture is the property of Sublandlord. Subtenant accepts the Existing Furniture in its "as-is, where-is and with all faults" condition and Subtenant acknowledges that Sublandlord has made no representations or warranties whatsoever with respect to the Existing Furniture including, without limitation, with respect to the ownership, working order of the Existing Furniture or fitness of the Existing Furniture for any particular purpose, and Subtenant further acknowledges that Sublandlord shall have no obligation to alter, maintain, repair, dis-assemble, re-assemble, move or install the Existing Furniture. Subtenant shall use the Existing Furniture only for the purposes for which such Existing Furniture is intended and shall be responsible for the proper maintenance, insurance, care and repair of the Existing Furniture, at Subtenant's sole cost and expense, to keep such Existing Equipment in the same condition as received (reasonable wear and tear excepted); provided, however, Subtenant shall not have an obligation to replace or repair any Existing Furniture that is beyond its useful life. Subtenant shall not materially modify, reconfigure or relocate any of the Existing Furniture except with the advance written permission of Sublandlord. No item of Existing Furniture shall be removed from the Sublease Premises without Sublandlord's prior written consent. Promptly following the expiration or earlier termination of this Sublease, Sublandlord and Subtenant will conduct a walk-through of the Sublease Premises (during normal business hours, unless otherwise mutually agreed by the parties) to catalog any items of damage, disrepair, misuse or loss among the Existing Furniture (reasonable wear and tear excepted). Subject to the foregoing, damage or loss which occurs after Sublandlord has delivered possession of the Sublease Premises shall be at Subtenant's risk.

### **3. SUBLEASE TERM**

3.1 The Sublease Term shall commence on the Sublease Commencement Date. Promptly following a request therefor, Subtenant agrees to execute a Sublease Commencement Date Certificate for the Sublease Premises in the form attached as **Exhibit C** setting forth the actual Sublease Commencement Date and the Expiration Date. In the event Subtenant fails to execute such Sublease Commencement Date Certificate within five (5) business days following delivery thereof to Subtenant, Subtenant shall be deemed to have approved all of the matters set forth in

such certificate and such certificate shall be fully binding on Subtenant notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein.

3.2 Unless sooner terminated or extended as provided herein, the Sublease Term shall end on the Expiration Date. However, the Sublease may be terminated prior to the Expiration Date if the Master Lease is terminated for any cause whatsoever (and Master Landlord does not require Subtenant to attorn) or if this Sublease is terminated as otherwise provided for herein and the Sublease Term shall end on such earlier termination. Notwithstanding any provision of this Sublease to the contrary, Sublandlord shall not voluntarily terminate the Master Lease (other than through the exercise of Sublandlord's existing Master Lease rights in connection with fire, casualty, or condemnation). Subtenant shall have no option to elect an early termination of the Sublease Term.

#### 4. RENT

4.1 The rent payable by Subtenant for the Sublease Premises shall consist of the Base Rent under Section 4.2, Additional Rent as described in Section 4.3 and Other Charges under Section 4.4. Base Rent, Subtenant's Share of Direct Expenses, Other Charges and any other sums payable by Subtenant under this Sublease are collectively referred to as "**Rent**". Subtenant's covenant to pay Rent shall be independent of every other covenant in this Sublease. Subtenant shall make all payments due to Sublandlord pursuant to this Sublease as follows: check, wire, or other form of payment specified in writing by Sublandlord from time to time.

4.2 Beginning on the Sublease Commencement Date (subject to Section 1.7) and continuing thereafter on the first day of each calendar month during the Sublease Term, Subtenant shall pay to Sublandlord in advance, and without notice, demand, deduction or offset, the monthly Base Rent specified in Section 1.7 above in lawful money of the United States of America. If the Sublease Commencement Date is a day other than the first day of a calendar month or the Expiration Date is a day other than the last day of a calendar month, the Base Rent for such month will be prorated, based on a thirty (30) day month. Any pre-payments of rent for that first month shall be applied to the partial month in which the Sublease Commencement Date occurs, and then to the calendar month immediately following any period of abatement. Subtenant shall deliver in advance the first full month of Base Rent to Sublandlord together with Subtenant's executed counterpart of this Sublease.

4.3 In addition to monthly Base Rent, as additional rent ("**Additional Rent**") Subtenant shall be responsible for paying to Sublandlord Subtenant's Share of any Operating Expenses and Tax Expenses (collectively, "**Direct Expenses**") as such terms are defined in the Master Lease, payable by Sublandlord under the Master Lease during the Sublease Term, to reimburse Master Landlord for taxes, insurance, operating expenses, common area maintenance charges, management fees, capital expenditures for required repairs or improvements and/or other expenses included in Direct Expenses. In the event that Sublandlord has collected more than an equitable share of such expenses from Subtenant and Other Occupants, Subtenant shall be reimbursed or credited an equitable share of the same. Sublandlord will use commercially reasonable efforts to pass through to Subtenant in a timely manner any statement or estimate of Direct Expenses received from Master Landlord. To the extent Direct Expenses are payable on a monthly estimated basis under the Master Lease, the Additional Rent in respect thereto shall be paid as and when Base Rent is due based upon Master Landlord's estimates; and upon any reconciliation of estimated and actual Direct Expenses (including without limitation any credits against Sublandlord's rental obligations under the Master Lease), the corresponding Additional Rent shall be adjusted between Sublandlord and Subtenant (with appropriate reimbursements or additional payments) within thirty (30) days after delivery to Subtenant of any reconciliation statement under the Master Lease. For purposes of calculating Additional Rent, Sublandlord shall be entitled to rely conclusively on Master Landlord's determination of estimated and actual Direct Expenses; provided, however, that if any adjustment of Additional Rent paid under the Master Lease results in a payment or credit to Sublandlord under

the Master Lease for the period of the Sublease Term, such payment or credit shall be paid over or credited to Subtenant following receipt or credit to Sublandlord. The expiration or earlier termination of this Sublease shall not affect the obligations of Sublandlord or Subtenant pursuant to this Section 4.3, and such obligations shall survive, remain to be performed after, any expiration or earlier termination of this Sublease.

4.4 Throughout the Sublease Term, Subtenant also shall pay within fifteen (15) days after written notice from Sublandlord (i) any other fees, charges or other sums due under the Master Lease in connection with Subtenant's particular use and occupancy of the Sublease Premises, (ii) Subtenant's Share of the reasonable maintenance and repair (but not replacement) costs of the Shared Areas, provided damage to the Shared Area caused by Subtenant's misuse shall be solely at Subtenant's cost, (iii) costs related to Utilities (defined in Section 6.1 below) and Janitorial (defined in Section 6.2 below), and (iv) any gross receipts or rent tax respecting this Sublease, or any taxes assessed upon or with respect to the possession, leasing, operating, management, maintenance, alteration, repair, use or occupancy by Subtenant of the Subleased Premises or any portion of the Project (collectively, "**Other Charges**"). By way of illustration and not limitation, Other Charges include: (a) excess or after hours electrical service or heating, ventilating or air conditioning service supplied to the Sublease Premises at Subtenant's request; (b) services or benefits supplied to the Sublease Premises at Subtenant's request (or with Subtenant's acquiescence) for which Master Landlord reserves any right to impose a fee or charge separate from the Direct Expense Pass- Throughs; (c) to reimburse Master Landlord for taxes on personal property, equipment and fixtures located in or about the Sublease Premises during the Sublease Term; (d) to pay for any damage to the Building to the extent resulting from the act or omission of Subtenant or Subtenant's officers, employees, architects, engineers, contractors or other licensees, guests, visitors or other invitees, sub-subtenants, successors or assigns (collectively, the "**Subtenant Parties**"); and (e) for damages or other sums recoverable under the Master Lease to the extent the same is the result of any acts, omissions, or negligence by Subtenant its agents, employees, or contractors, or failure of performance or Default by Subtenant under this Sublease.

4.5 All Rent shall be paid to Sublandlord at the address set forth in Section 1.11, or to such other person or such other place as Sublandlord may from time to time designate in writing. If any Rent is not paid within five (5) days of when due, Subtenant acknowledges that Sublandlord will incur additional administrative expenses and costs which are difficult or economically impractical to ascertain. Subtenant shall pay (i) an administrative charge to Sublandlord equal to [\*\*\*], (ii) any attorneys fees reasonably incurred by Sublandlord by reason of Subtenant's failure to pay Rent and/or Other Charges when due hereunder, and (iii) interest at the Interest Rate (defined in Section 14.4), until fully paid. Neither demand for nor receipt of any late charge called for under this Sublease shall (i) operate to waive any default by Subtenant or provide a substitute for Subtenant's full and timely performance of the obligation to pay Rent, or (ii) limit the exercise of any other right or remedy Sublandlord may have under this Sublease in case of Subtenant's default. In addition to the late charge described above, any Rent or other amounts owing hereunder which are not paid within ten (10) days after the date they are due shall bear interest from the date when due until paid at a rate per annum equal to the lesser of (i) the annual Bank Prime Loan rate cited in the Federal Reserve Statistical Release Publication G.13(415), published on the first Tuesday of each calendar month (or such other comparable index as Sublandlord and Subtenant shall reasonably agree upon if such rate ceases to be published) plus [\*\*\*], and (ii) the highest rate permitted by Law. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Sublandlord will waive the imposition of a late charge and interest for the first late payment of Rent in any one (1) calendar year period, provided the Rent is paid within five (5) days of notice to Subtenant that the Rent is past due.

## **5. POSSESSION AND USE**

5.1 Sublandlord subleases the Sublease Premises to Subtenant, and Subtenant accepts the Sublease Premises and the Existing Furniture, strictly in their present "**as is**" and "**with all faults**" condition, except as set forth herein. Subtenant acknowledges that it has had full



opportunity to inspect the condition of the Sublease Premises and Building and all laws, rules, regulations, and restrictions statutes, codes, regulations, ordinances, and restrictions of any municipal or governmental entity whether in effect now or later (“**Laws**”) relating to its use and condition. Except as set forth herein, Subtenant is not relying on any statement, representation or warranty made by or for Sublandlord with respect to the Sublease Premises or such Laws. Sublandlord represents and warrants that all systems and equipment serving the Sublease Premises, including, but not limited to electrical, HVAC, mechanical, and plumbing, and existing cabling, are (or will be) in good working order and condition as of the Sublease Commencement Date. Except as set forth herein, Sublandlord has no obligation to prepare, modify or alter the Sublease Premises, except that Sublandlord shall deliver the Sublease Premises to Subtenant in a broom-clean and decommissioned condition. Sublandlord's warranty under this Section 5.1 is expressly limited such that Sublandlord's sole liability or obligation under this warranty is to: (a) promptly request that Master Landlord repair any systems or equipment not in good working order to the extent required of Master Landlord under the Master Lease and thereafter to use reasonable efforts to cause Master Landlord to comply with its maintenance and repair obligations with respect thereto; and (b) to the extent such warranty items are the responsibility of Sublandlord under the Master Lease, to the extent the issue is brought to Sublandlord's attention within thirty (30) days following the Sublease Commencement Date, to promptly repair such systems and equipment at Sublandlord's cost. Subject to Sublandlord's obligations herein, Subtenant, by acceptance of possession of the Sublease Premises, conclusively acknowledges the Sublease Premises to be in good order and repair and in a tenantable condition and acceptable for its intended use.

5.2 The Sublease Premises shall be used and occupied solely for Subtenant's Use as specified in Section 1.9 and for no other use or purpose. Subtenant's use of the Sublease Premises shall at all times comply with the relevant provisions of the Master Lease and all applicable Laws. Sublandlord makes no representation, express or implied, that Subtenant's Use is permitted in the Sublease Premises under applicable Laws.

## **6. SUBTENANT S UTILITY, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OBLIGATIONS; SUBLANDLORD S SERVICES**

6.1 Subtenant shall be responsible for the cost of all utilities (i.e. water, sewer, gas, electricity, heating, and air conditioning) consumed by Subtenant within the Sublease Premises and its share of the same within the Shared Areas during the Sublease Term, as well as its share of the PG&E Loan Repayment Amounts detailed in the Addendum to Master Lease (“**Utilities**”). The Utilities are not separately metered to the Sublease Premises. Sublandlord will, on a periodic basis, invoice Subtenant for such Utility consumption based equitable methodologies reasonably determined by Sublandlord and Subtenant, which shall factor in whether or not Subtenant's use is in excess of its Proportionate Share of the Master Premises. If Subtenant installs any gas lines pursuant to Article 9 below, Subtenant shall be responsible for any increase cost to the Utilities to the Master Premises as a result. Subtenant shall be responsible for all telecommunications, including phone and internet services, through direct contract with commercial providers of such services.

6.2 Subtenant shall be responsible for and shall pay before delinquency all maintenance, repairs and replacements to the Sublease Premises and its equipment, to the extent Sublandlord is obligated to perform the same with respect to the Master Premises under the Master Lease. Subtenant shall also be responsible for reimbursing Sublandlord for any repairs to the Shared Areas and ingress and egress passageways to the extent the damage is caused by Subtenant or its agents, employees, licensees, invitees, tenants, or contractors. Sublandlord shall provide janitorial services to the Sublease Premises (“**Janitorial**”), and Subtenant shall reimburse Sublandlord on a period basis, for the Janitorial costs.

6.3 Subtenant shall comply with all Laws, including, without limitation, the American s with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq. (the “**ADA**”) and other state and local laws

governing access by the disabled, and all orders, rules and regulations of all governmental authorities and of all insurance bodies and their fire prevention engineers at any time in force, applicable to the Sublease Premises or to Subtenant's particular use or manner of use thereof, to the extent Sublandlord is obligated to comply with the same with respect to the Master Premises under the Master Lease.

## **7. INSURANCE & INDEMNIFICATION**

7.1 Throughout the Sublease Term, and beginning on the Sublease Commencement Date, Subtenant shall procure and maintain, at its own cost and expense, such insurance as is required to be carried by Sublandlord under the Master Lease to the extent it pertains to the Sublease Premises, naming Sublandlord, Master Landlord and any additional entities required under the Master Lease or reasonably requested by Sublandlord as additional insureds in the manner required therein. If the Master Lease requires Sublandlord to insure leasehold improvements or alterations, then Subtenant shall insure such leasehold improvements which are located in the Sublease Premises, as well as alterations in the Sublease Premises made by Subtenant. Subtenant shall furnish to Sublandlord a certificate of Subtenant's insurance required under this Section 7.1 prior to the Sublease Commencement Date.

7.2 Each party hereto waives claims against the other for damage to property owned by the other party where such damage is covered under any policy of property damage insurance maintained (or required by this Sublease or the Master Lease to be maintained) by such party. Subtenant hereby waives claims against the Master Landlord and Sublandlord for death, injury, loss or damage of every kind and nature, if and to the extent that Sublandlord waives or releases such claims against Master Landlord under the Master Lease. In addition, subject to Section 7.4, Subtenant hereby waives any and all claims against Sublandlord in connection with the provision of any services by Sublandlord to Subtenant under this Sublease, including Utilities and Janitorial. Subtenant agrees to obtain, for the benefit of Master Landlord and Sublandlord, such waivers of subrogation rights from its insurer as are required of Sublandlord under the Master Lease.

7.3 Subtenant shall indemnify, defend and hold Sublandlord harmless from and against all third-party loss, cost, damage, expense and liability, including, without limitation, reasonable attorneys fees and disbursements, which Sublandlord may incur to the extent by reason of: (i) any accident, damage or injury to any person or property occurring in, on or about the Sublease Premises from and after the Sublease Commencement Date; (ii) any breach or default under this Sublease by Subtenant; (iii) any work done in or to the Sublease Premises, either by or on behalf of Subtenant; (iv) any Hazardous Materials (defined in the Master Lease) brought upon or used in the Subleased Premises by Subtenant or Subtenant's officers, employees, agents, customers, licensees, or invitees or any person claiming through or under Subtenant, (v) any services Sublandlord undertakes to perform on behalf of Subtenant (including, but not limited to, Utilities and Janitorial), or (vi) any act, omission or negligence by Subtenant or any of its officers, employees, agents, customers, licensees or invitees, or any person claiming through or under Subtenant, including, without limitation, such parties use of or access to the Shared Area; provided, however, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Section, Subtenant shall not be obligated to indemnify Sublandlord against any such loss, cost, damage, expense or liability to the extent caused by Sublandlord's negligence or willful misconduct, or that of its agents, employees or contractors. With respect to the Shared Areas, except to the extent of Sublandlord's negligence or intentional misconduct, Subtenant agrees to waive all claims against Sublandlord and shall indemnify, defend, and hold Sublandlord harmless from and against all third-party loss, cost, damage, expense, and liability, including, without limitation, reasonable attorneys fees and disbursements, which Sublandlord may incur by reason of Subtenant, its agents, employees, representatives, or contractors use of or access to the Shared Area.

7.4 Sublandlord shall indemnify, defend and hold Subtenant harmless from and against all third-party loss, cost, damage, expense and liability, including, without limitation, reasonable

attorneys fees and disbursements, which Subtenant may incur to the extent by reason of: (i) any accident, damage or injury to any person or property occurring in, on or about the Master Premises (excluding the Sublease Premises and Shared Areas) (“**Sublandlord Premises**”) from and after the Sublease Commencement Date; (ii) any breach or default under this Sublease by Sublandlord (unless the same was triggered by a breach or default by Subtenant); (iii) any Hazardous Materials brought upon or used in the Sublandlord Premises by Sublandlord or Sublandlord's officers, employees, agents, customers, licensees, or invitees or any person claiming through or under Sublandlord, or (v) any act, omission or negligence by Sublandlord or any of its officers, employees, agents, customers, licensees or invitees, or any person claiming through or under Sublandlord; provided, however, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Section, Sublandlord shall not be obligated to indemnify Subtenant against any such loss, cost, damage, expense or liability to the extent caused by Subtenant's negligence or willful misconduct, or that of its agents, employees or contractors.

7.5 Sublandlord shall not be liable to Subtenant for losses due to theft or burglary, or for damages done by unauthorized persons in or on the Master Premises or Building

## **8. ASSIGNMENT AND SUBLETTING**

8.1 Except with the prior written consent of Master Landlord and Sublandlord, Subtenant shall not (a) assign, convey or mortgage this Sublease or any interest under it; (b) allow any transfer thereof or any lien upon Subtenant's interest by operation of law; (c) further sublet the Sublease Premises or any part thereof; or (d) permit the occupancy of the Sublease Premises or any part thereof by anyone other than Subtenant. Sublandlord's consent to an assignment of this Sublease or sublease of all or any portion of the Sublease Premises shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed; provided, however it shall not be unreasonable for Sublandlord to withhold consent if: (i) the transferee intends to use the Sublease Premises for a purpose which is not permitted by the Master Lease or this Sublease; (ii) the transferee intends to use, generate, store, treat or dispose of hazardous substances on or about the Sublease Premises that are not permitted by the Master Lease; (iii) the transferee is either a government agency or instrumentality thereof; (iv) the transfer will result in more than a reasonable and safe number of occupants per floor within the Sublease Premises; (v) the transferee is not a party of reasonable financial worth and/or financial stability that has and will continue to have sufficient financial strength to perform all of the remaining obligations of Subtenant under the Sublease from and after the date of transfer, as reasonably determined by Sublandlord taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances; (vi) the transferee is a business competitor of Sublandlord (e.g. performs work in the area of gene and cell therapy); or (vii) the terms of the proposed transfer will allow the transferee to exercise a right of renewal, right of first offer, right of expansion or other similar right held by Subtenant (or will allow the transferee to occupy space leased by Subtenant pursuant to such right). Subtenant shall deliver to Sublandlord at least two (2) years of financial statements of the proposed transferee, which shall include cashflows, income statements and balance sheets. If Sublandlord consents to any assignment of this Sublease or further subletting of the Sublease Premises, Sublandlord shall use reasonable efforts to obtain the consent of Master Landlord. All costs of obtaining Master Landlord's consent to the same shall be borne by Subtenant and Subtenant shall reimburse Sublandlord for its out-of-pocket costs in providing its consent, including Sublandlord's legal fees (provided Sublandlord's legal fees shall not exceed [\*\*\*] unless Subtenant requests material modifications to Sublandlord's consent form or Subtenant requests modifications to this Sublease or the Master Lease).

8.2 No permitted assignment shall be effective and no permitted sub-sublease shall commence unless and until any Default by Subtenant hereunder has been cured. No permitted assignment or sub-subletting shall relieve Subtenant from Subtenant's obligations and agreements under this Sublease and Subtenant shall continue to be liable as a principal and not as a guarantor or surety, to the same extent as though no assignment or sub-subletting had been made.

8.3 Any Bonus Rent realized by Subtenant in connection with any Transfer shall be shared by Sublandlord and Subtenant as follows: [\*\*\*], after payment to Master Landlord of any amount required to be paid under the Master Lease. As used herein, “**Bonus Rent**” shall mean the excess of (i) all consideration received by Subtenant on account of a sublease or assignment over (ii) the sum of the Base Rent and Additional Rent payable by Subtenant to Sublandlord under this Sublease (prorated, in the case of a sub-sublease of less than all of the Sublease Premises, to reflect obligations allocable to only the portion of the Sublease Premises so sublet), after deducting any costs of improvements made to the Subject Space in connection with such Transfer (including architectural fees), free rent, rent abatement or tenant improvement allowance provided in connection with such Transfer, marketing expenses and brokerage commissions paid in connection with such Transfer, reasonable legal fees incurred in connection with such Transfer, and fees paid to Master Landlord in connection with request for consent.

8.4 In the event Subtenant seeks to assign the Sublease or further sublease more than fifty percent (50%) of the Sublease Premises for substantially all of the Sublease Term, Sublandlord shall have the option, in lieu of consenting to such transfer to terminate the Sublease as to the affected portion of the Sublease Premises as of the proposed effective date of the proposed assignment or subletting set forth in Subtenant's notice. Such option to terminate shall be exercised, if at all, by Sublandlord giving Subtenant written notice thereof within thirty (30) days following Sublandlord's receipt of Subtenant's written request. In the event of such termination by Sublandlord, from and after the effective date of such termination, Sublandlord and Subtenant shall have no further obligations or liabilities to each other with respect to the affected portion of the Sublease Premises, except with respect to obligations or liabilities which have accrued as of, or survive, such termination (in the same manner as if such termination date were the date originally fixed for the expiration of the Sublease Term). Without in any manner limiting the rights of Sublandlord, following any such termination by Sublandlord, Sublandlord may sublease or assign the affected portion of the Sublease Premises to the prospective assignee or sublessee proposed by Subtenant, without liability to the Subtenant. In the event Sublandlord terminates the Sublease as to a portion of the Sublease Premises, as opposed to the entire Sublease Premises, Rent under the Sublease shall be proportionately abated on the per rentable square foot basis. Sublandlord's failure to exercise such termination right as herein provided shall not be construed as Sublandlord's consent to the proposed assignment or subletting.

## 9. ALTERATIONS

9.1 Except as expressly provided in this Sublease, Subtenant shall not make any alterations in or additions to the Sublease Premises (“Alterations”) without the prior written consent of the Sublandlord which shall be given or withheld in Sublandlord's reasonable discretion. It shall be reasonable for Sublandlord to withhold consent to a proposed Alteration if Sublandlord has a good faith belief that the Alteration will materially interrupt the use and enjoyment of the Sublandlord (or other occupant) of the remainder of the Master Premises. Subtenant has no right to perform Alterations in the Shared Areas.

9.2 Notwithstanding any other provisions in this Sublease, no Alterations shall be made that would constitute a Default or event of default under the Master Lease. If Sublandlord consents to any Alterations, Sublandlord shall use reasonable efforts to obtain the consent of Master Landlord, if required and Subtenant shall pay all costs of seeking or obtaining Master Landlord's consent. If Alterations by Subtenant are permitted or consented to by Master Landlord, Subtenant shall comply with all of the covenants of Sublandlord contained in the Master Lease pertaining to the performance of such Alterations.

9.3 Subject to Section 7.2 above, Subtenant shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless Sublandlord against liability, loss, cost, damage, liens and expense imposed on Sublandlord arising out of any Alterations constructed or made by Subtenant, including those Alterations permitted under the terms of this Sublease.

9.4 Any permitted Alterations shall be made at Subtenant's sole cost and expense, including any cost to comply with applicable laws and regulations, any management or supervision fee charged by Master Landlord, and any removal or restoration costs necessary or incurred pursuant to the provisions of the Master Lease or if removal and restoration is required by Sublandlord in Sublandlord's reasonable discretion. If Sublandlord requires any Alteration to be removed and restored at the end of the Sublease Term, Sublandlord shall make such election and notify Subtenant at the time Subtenant seeks Sublandlord's consent to the Alteration. Subtenant shall reimburse Sublandlord for the reasonable review fees by third-party consultants and for the review of plans or any inspections that Sublandlord reasonably deems necessary with regards to the requested Alterations.

9.5 Subject to the terms of the Master Lease and Master Landlord's consent, prior to the termination of the Sublease, Subtenant shall have the right to remove from the Subleased Premises any specialized Alteration installed by and paid for by Subtenant, so long as Subtenant restores the Premises to the previous condition and repairs any damage resulting from such removal.

9.6 Subtenant may not change any key, key card, security system, or locking device on any door to or within the Sublease Premises or Master Premises.

## **10 SURRENDER**

10.1 On the Expiration Date, or upon the earlier termination of this Sublease or of Subtenant's right to possession of the Sublease Premises, Subtenant shall at once surrender and deliver up the Sublease Premises to Sublandlord in the same condition as existed on the Sublease Commencement Date, reasonable wear and tear and approved or permitted Alterations, the removal of which is not required pursuant to the express terms and provisions of this Sublease excepted; provided, however, conditions existing because of Subtenant's failure to perform maintenance, repairs or replacements as required of Subtenant under this Sublease shall not be deemed reasonable wear and tear. Subtenant shall surrender to Sublandlord all keys to the Sublease Premises.

10.2 As between Sublandlord and Subtenant, Subtenant shall not be required to remove any alterations performed by Sublandlord prior to the Sublease Commencement Date or to restore the Sublease Premises to their condition prior to Sublandlord's making of such alterations.

10.3 If Sublandlord is required under the Master Lease to remove any alterations performed by Sublandlord prior to the Expiration Date, Subtenant shall permit Sublandlord to enter the Sublease Premises for a reasonable period of time, subject to such conditions as Subtenant may reasonably impose, for the purpose of removing such alterations and restoring the Sublease Premises as required by the Master Lease. However, if either Sublandlord or Subtenant reasonably determines that Sublandlord's entry prior to the Expiration Date is not compatible with Subtenant's continued use of the Sublease Premises, then Sublandlord's entry shall be permitted, but all Rent hereunder shall be abated during such incompatibility period.

## **11 CASUALTY AND EMINENT DOMAIN**

In the event of any damage, destruction, casualty or condemnation affecting the Sublease Premises, Rent payable hereunder shall be abated but only to the extent that Rent is abated under the Master Lease with respect to the Sublease Premises. Subtenant shall have no right to terminate this Sublease in connection with any damage, destruction, casualty, condemnation or threat of condemnation except to the extent the Master Lease is also terminated as to the Master Premises or any material portion thereof.

## 12 HOLDING OVER

Holding over by Subtenant is specifically prohibited, and Subtenant shall have no right to retain possession of the Sublease Premises following the expiration or earlier termination of the Sublease Term. If Subtenant fails to vacate the Sublease Premises or any portion thereof on or prior to the expiration or earlier termination of this Sublease, then, in addition to any other right or remedy of Sublandlord under this Sublease, at law or in equity, Subtenant shall pay to Sublandlord, in addition to Additional Rent and Other Charges, an amount equal to the greater of (a) [\*\*\*], and (b) [\*\*\*]. In addition, Subtenant shall be liable to Sublandlord for all damages incurred by Sublandlord as a result of such Holding Over (including, but not limited to, attorneys fees and expenses and any rent payable by Sublandlord to Master Landlord under the Master Lease) (including consequential damages) incurred by Sublandlord as a result of such holding over. No Holding Over by Subtenant or payment by Subtenant after the expiration or earlier termination of this Sublease shall be construed to extend the Sublease Term or prevent Sublandlord from immediately recovering possession of the Sublease Premises by summary proceedings or otherwise.

## 13 ENCUMBERING TITLE

13.1 Subtenant shall not do any act which in any way encumbers the title of Master Landlord in and to the Building nor shall the interest or estate of Master Landlord or Sublandlord be in any way subject to any claim by way of lien or encumbrance, whether by operation of law or by virtue of any express or implied contract by Subtenant, or by reason of any other act or omission of Subtenant. Any claim to, or lien upon, the Sublease Premises or Building arising from any act or omission of Subtenant shall accrue only against the subleasehold estate of Subtenant and shall be subject and subordinate to the paramount title and rights of Master Landlord in and to the Building and the interest of Sublandlord in the Master Premises.

13.2 Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, Subtenant shall not permit the Sublease Premises or Building to become subject to any mechanics, laborers or materialmen's lien on account of labor or material furnished to Subtenant or claimed to have been furnished to Subtenant in connection with work of any character performed or claimed to have been performed on the Sublease Premises by, or at the direction or sufferance of, Subtenant.

## 14. SUBTENANT'S DEFAULT

14.1 Any one or more of following events shall be considered a “**Default**” by Subtenant, as such term is used in this Sublease:

- Subtenant fails to make any payment of Rent required to be made by Subtenant within three (3) business days following notice from Sublandlord that the same is past due;
- Subtenant fails to fulfill, keep, observe or perform any of the other covenants and obligations herein contained to be fulfilled, kept, observed and performed by Subtenant, and such failure continues for more than twenty (20) days after notice thereof in writing to Subtenant; provided, however, in the event Subtenant shall reasonably require in excess of twenty (20) days to cure such default, then Subtenant shall have such additional time (not to exceed sixty (60) days) to cure, provided that Subtenant shall have commenced to cure within such twenty (20)-day period, and thereafter diligently prosecutes the same to completion.; or
- The breach of the same rule under the Rules and Regulations, on more than (3) occasions, following written notice from Sublandlord on each occasion; or

- Subtenant shall be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt, or a decree or order approving, as properly filed, a petition or answer filed against Subtenant asking reorganization of Subtenant under the Federal bankruptcy laws as now or hereafter amended, or under the laws of any State, shall be entered, and any such decree or judgment or order shall not have been vacated or stayed or set aside within sixty (60) days from the date of the entry or granting thereof; or

- Subtenant shall file, or admit the jurisdiction of the court and the material allegations contained in, any petition in bankruptcy, or any petition pursuant or purporting to be pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy laws now or hereafter amended, or Subtenant shall institute any proceedings for relief of Subtenant under any bankruptcy or insolvency laws or any laws relating to the relief of debtors, readjustment of indebtedness, re-organization, arrangements, composition or extension; or

- Subtenant shall (i) abandon the Sublease Premises during the Term for a continuous period in excess of five (5) consecutive business days and Subtenant is during that time in Default of its other obligations under this Sublease (Subtenant waives any right to notice Subtenant may have under Section 1951.3 of the Civil Code of the State of California, the terms of this Section 14.1 being deemed such notice to Subtenant as required by said Section 1951.3) or (ii) assign this Sublease or further sublet the Sublease Premises other than in strict accordance with Section 8 of this Sublease; or

- Subtenant fails to secure insurance or to provide proper evidence of insurance as set forth in Section 7 of this Sublease and does not cure such failure within five (5) business days following notice from Sublandlord or fails to keep the Sublease Premises or the Building free of lien claims as set forth in Section 13 of this Sublease where such failure is not cured within ten (10) business days following receipt of notice or actual knowledge of the imposition of any such lien; or

- Subtenant, by its act or omission, causes an event or condition under the Master Lease which either is a default thereunder, or subject only to the delivery of any required notice or passage of any cure or grace period, would constitute a default thereunder, and such default is not cured within the greater of (a) five (5) days less than any period allowed under the Master Lease (provided that where notice from Master Landlord is required and given under the Master Lease, Sublandlord agrees to use good faith efforts to provide as quickly as reasonably practicable a copy of any such notice to Subtenant), or (b) three (3) business days from Sublandlord's written notice of such default to Subtenant.

14.2 Upon the occurrence of any one or more Default(s), Sublandlord may exercise any remedy against Subtenant which Master Landlord may exercise for default by Sublandlord under the Master Lease or under applicable law. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, Sublandlord may exercise the damage remedies available under any applicable law, including without limiting the foregoing, California Civil Code Sections 1951.2 and 1951.4 or any similar or successor statute which provides that a lessor may continue a lease in effect and recover damages as they become due. Subtenant expressly acknowledges and agrees that the restrictions on assignment and sub-subletting imposed by this Sublease are reasonable for purposes of California Civil Code Section 1951.4 and any successor or similar statute.

14.3 If Sublandlord provides Subtenant with written notice of Subtenant's failure to comply with any specific provision of this Sublease on three (3) separate occasions during any twelve (12) month period, Subtenant's subsequent violation of such provision shall, at Sublandlord's option, be an incurable Default by Subtenant. All notices sent under this Article shall be in satisfaction of, and not in addition to, notice required by law.

14.4 If Subtenant shall default in the observance or performance of any term or covenant of this Sublease on Subtenant's part to be observed or performed, and if such default has not been cured following five (5) business days notice to Subtenant (or such shorter time in the event of an emergency or otherwise specified in this Sublease), then Sublandlord may (but shall not be obligated to), immediately or at any time thereafter, perform the same for the account of Subtenant. If Sublandlord makes any expenditure or incurs any obligation for the payment of money in connection therewith (including, without limitation, reasonable attorneys fees and disbursements,), then such sums paid, or obligations incurred, together with interest thereon at the lesser of (i) [\*\*\*] or (ii) the maximum rate allowable under Law from the date of the expenditure until repaid (the "**Interest Rate**"), shall be deemed to be Other Charges under this Sublease and shall be paid by Subtenant to Sublandlord within five (5) days after Sublandlord's demand therefor. Subtenant hereby expressly waives its rights under any statute to make repairs at the expense of Sublandlord.

## **15. PROVISIONS REGARDING MASTER LEASE**

15.1 This Sublease and all rights of the parties hereunder, are subject and subordinate to all of the terms, covenants and conditions of the Master Lease, except as otherwise expressly provided to the contrary in this Sublease. Subtenant agrees that it will not, by its act or omission to act, cause a default under the Master Lease. Sublandlord agrees it will not, by its act or omission to act, cause a default under the Master Lease (unless the default is caused by Subtenant). In furtherance of the foregoing, the parties hereby acknowledge, each to the other, that it is not practical in this Sublease to enumerate all of the rights and obligations of the various parties under the Master Lease and specifically to allocate those rights and obligations in this Sublease. Accordingly, in order to afford to Subtenant the benefits of this Sublease and of those provisions of the Master Lease which by their nature are intended to benefit the party in possession of the Sublease Premises, and in order to protect Sublandlord against a Default by Subtenant which might cause an event of default by Sublandlord under the Master Lease, Sublandlord and Subtenant covenant and agree as set forth in this Article 15.

15.2 Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Sublease, Sublandlord shall perform its covenants and obligations under the Master Lease which do not require for their performance possession of the Sublease Premises and/or which are not otherwise to be performed hereunder by Subtenant on behalf of Sublandlord, unless Sublandlord is prevented from performing such due to Subtenant's actions or inactions, including a Default by Subtenant. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Sublease, Subtenant shall perform all affirmative covenants, and shall refrain from performing any act which is prohibited by the negative covenants, of the Master Lease, where the obligation to perform or refrain from performing is by its nature imposed upon the party in possession of the Sublease Premises. In addition, whenever any period for notice from "Tenant" to "Landlord" is specified under the Master Lease, or any period within which "Tenant" is required to do anything under the Master Lease, the period applicable to Subtenant's obligation to give such notice to Sublandlord or to perform under this Sublease shall be two (2) business days shorter than the corresponding period applicable to "Tenant" or "Lessee" under the Master Lease (so that Sublandlord shall always have at least two (2) business days within which to give its own notice or performance to Master Landlord); further, wherever any period for notice from "Landlord" or "Lessor" to "Tenant" or "Lessee" is specified under the Master Lease, Sublandlord shall similarly have an additional period of at least two (2) business days within which to give notice to Subtenant under this Sublease (provided that Subtenant shall always have at least two (2) business days within which to respond to such notice).

15.3 Sublandlord shall not agree to an amendment to the Master Lease which materially adversely affects Subtenant's access to or occupancy of the Sublease Premises, or otherwise materially increases Subtenant's obligations, or materially decreases Subtenant's rights, under this Sublease, unless Sublandlord shall first obtain Subtenant's prior written approval to such amendment. However, it is expressly agreed that: (a) if, without the fault of Sublandlord, the Master Lease should terminate prior to the Expiration Date, Sublandlord shall have no liability to



Subtenant; and (b) to the extent the Master Lease grants Sublandlord any discretionary right to terminate the Master Lease due to casualty or condemnation, Sublandlord shall be entitled to exercise or not exercise such right in its reasonable discretion and without liability to Subtenant.

15.4 So long as Subtenant is not in Default, Subtenant shall be entitled to all of the services and benefits with respect to the Sublease Premises which are to be provided by Master Landlord under the Master Lease. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, Sublandlord shall have no duty or obligation to perform any agreements, covenants and/or obligations of Master Landlord under the Master Lease. By way of illustration, Sublandlord shall not be obligated: (a) to provide any of the services or utilities that Master Landlord has agreed in the Master Lease to provide, (b) to make any of the repairs or restorations that Master Landlord has agreed in the Master Lease to make, (c) to comply with any Laws with which Master Landlord has agreed in the Master Lease to comply, if any, (d) to comply with any insurance provisions of the Master Lease with which Master Landlord has agreed in the Master Lease to comply, or (e) to take any action with respect to the operation, administration or control of the Project or any of the Common Areas that Master Landlord has agreed in the Master Lease to take. Sublandlord shall have no responsibility for or be liable to Subtenant for any default, failure or delay on the part of Master Landlord in the performance or observance by Master Landlord of any of its agreements, covenants and/or obligations under the Master Lease, nor shall such default by Master Landlord affect this Sublease or waive or defer the performance of any of Subtenant's obligations under this Sublease, including without limitation the obligation to pay Rent; and Subtenant hereby expressly waives the provisions of any statute, ordinance or judicial decision, now or hereafter in effect, which would give Subtenant the right to make repairs at the expense of Sublandlord, or to claim any actual or constructive eviction by virtue of any interruption in access, services or utilities to, or any failure to make repairs in or to, the Sublease Premises or the Building. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the parties do contemplate that Master Landlord will, in fact, perform its obligations under the Master Lease, that Sublandlord shall use good faith and diligent efforts to enforce the rights of the "Tenant" under the Master Lease on behalf of Subtenant, and that in the event of any default or failure of such performance by Master Landlord, Sublandlord agrees that it will, upon notice from Subtenant, promptly make demand upon Master Landlord to perform its obligations under the Master Lease and, provided that Subtenant specifically agrees to pay all costs and expenses of Sublandlord and provides Sublandlord with security reasonably satisfactory to Sublandlord to pay such costs and expenses, Sublandlord will take appropriate legal action to enforce the Master Lease. Any non-liability, release, waiver, indemnity or hold harmless provision in the Master Lease for the benefit of Master Landlord shall be deemed to apply under this Sublease and inure to the benefit of both Sublandlord and Master Landlord.

15.5 If Subtenant desires to take any action which requires the consent of Master Landlord under the terms of the Master Lease, then, notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein: (a) Sublandlord, independently, shall have the same rights of approval or disapproval as Master Landlord has under the Master Lease; (b) Subtenant shall not take any such action until it obtains the consent of both Sublandlord and Master Landlord; and (c) Subtenant shall request that Sublandlord obtain Master Landlord's consent on Subtenant's behalf and Sublandlord shall use commercially reasonable efforts to obtain such consent. Subtenant shall pay all costs reasonably incurred by Sublandlord in seeking or procuring Master Landlord's consent. Any approval or consent required of Sublandlord conclusively shall be deemed reasonably withheld if approval or consent also is required of the Master Landlord, and Master Landlord fails to give Master Landlord's approval or consent. In all provisions of the Master Lease requiring Tenant to submit, exhibit to, supply or provide Landlord with evidence, certificates, or any other matter or thing, Subtenant shall be required to submit, exhibit to, supply or provide, as the case may be, the same to both Landlord and Sublandlord.

15.6 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Sublease, Subtenant shall not have any rights in Section 2.2 of the Master Lease, that are personal to Sublandlord or its affiliates as expressly provided in the Master Lease. Furthermore, (i) all acknowledgements, representations

and warranties made by Master Landlord in the Master Lease are made solely by Master Landlord and not by Sublandlord, (ii) any rights of Sublandlord to extend, renewal, expand, contract, cancel or terminate the Master Lease shall not apply to or benefit Subtenant in any manner, and (iii) Subtenant shall not have any right to require that Sublandlord otherwise exercise any option for Subtenant's benefit.

15.7 In addition to the obligations of Subtenant under the terms of this Sublease as set forth in this Sublease (and except as otherwise expressly provided to the contrary in this Sublease), Subtenant shall also have and perform for the benefit of Sublandlord all obligations of the Tenant as are set forth in the Master Lease, which are hereby incorporated into this Sublease as though set forth herein in full, substituting Subtenant wherever the term "Tenant" appears, "Sublandlord" wherever the term "Landlord" appears, and "Sublease Premises" wherever the term "Premises" appears (except for the definition of Premises, Tenant's Address and Landlord's Address in the Basic Lease Information). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the following provisions of the Master Lease are hereby expressly excluded from this Sublease and not incorporated herein, except as expressly set forth or referenced elsewhere in this Sublease, and then only to the extent to set forth or referenced: Summary of Basic Lease Information except Sections 2.1 and 7; Section 1.1.1; Section 1.3; Section 2.2; Section 4.6 (except that Sublandlord will exercise reasonable discretion whether to exercise its audit rights if there is a material increase in costs chargeable to Sublandlord and a good faith reason for the audit); any language regarding deemed approval for alterations and the right to perform Permitted Alterations without consent in Section 8.1; the indemnification of Tenant in Section 10.1; the [\*\*\*] cap on legal fees in the last sentence of Section 14.1; any language regarding deemed approval for subleases and assignments in Section 14.2; Section 19.5.2; Section 20 shall apply as to the Subleased Premises but not as to the Shared Space; Section 21; Section 25; Section 29.18; Section 29.24; Exhibit A; Exhibit B; Exhibit F; the entire First Amendment to Master Lease except for Section 4; and the entire Second Amendment to Master Lease. Furthermore, notwithstanding the foregoing, in the following provisions on the Master Lease which are incorporated herein, all references to "Landlord" shall refer only to "Master Landlord": Section 1.13; Section 4.4.1; Section 4.4.2; Section 5.3.1.4.3; Section 6.1; Section 7.2; Section 10.2; Article 11; Article 13; Article 18; Section 24.1; and Section 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 of the Addendum to Master Lease. For avoidance of doubt, Subtenant understands and agrees that any density caps set forth in the Master Lease shall be subject to any applicable Laws or other restrictions imposed by Landlord or any government authority in connection with COVID-19 or otherwise.

15.8 As between the parties hereto only, in the event of a conflict between the terms of the Master Lease and the terms of this Sublease, the terms of this Sublease shall control only to the extent they are inconsistent with the terms of the Master Lease and their respective counterpart provisions in the Master Lease shall be excluded only to such extent.

15.9 In all provisions of the Master Lease requiring Tenant to designate Landlord as an additional or named insured on its insurance policy, Subtenant shall be required to so designate Master Landlord and Sublandlord on its insurance policy. Sublandlord shall have no obligation to maintain the insurance to be maintained by Landlord under the Master Lease.

15.10 Sublandlord shall have no obligation to restore or rebuild any portion of the Sublease Premises after any destruction or taking by eminent domain. Subtenant shall be entitled to receive any abatement of Rent as to the Sublease Premises during the Sublease Term resulting from any casualty, condemnation or interruption of services that Sublandlord has actually received under the Master Lease, less any expenses incurred by Sublandlord in obtaining such abatement. Sublandlord shall use commercially reasonable efforts to enforce its abatement rights under the Master Lease and shall keep Subtenant reasonably apprised of all such efforts on request of Subtenant.

## **16. MASTER LANDLORD'S CONSENT**

16.1 This Sublease and the obligations of the parties hereunder are expressly conditioned upon Sublandlord's obtaining prior written consent to this Sublease (the **Consent** ). Subtenant shall promptly deliver to Sublandlord any information reasonably requested by Master Landlord in connection with the Consent with respect to the nature and operation of Subtenant's business, the financial condition of Subtenant, and any other information reasonably requested by Master Landlord. All fees imposed by Master Landlord related to the Consent shall be paid by Sublandlord.

16.2 If Master Landlord fails to consent to this Sublease within forty-five (45) days after the Execution Date, either party shall have the right to terminate this Sublease by giving written notice thereof to the other at any time thereafter, but before, Master Landlord grants such consent; provided, however, neither party shall have a right to terminate pursuant to the foregoing if Master Landlord's refusal to grant consent is attributable to such party's actions or inaction.

16.3 Sublandlord and Subtenant hereby agree, for the benefit of Master Landlord, that this Sublease and Master Landlord's consent hereto shall not (a) create privity of contract between Master Landlord and Subtenant; (b) be deemed to have amended the Master Lease in any regard (unless Master Landlord shall have expressly agreed writing to such amendment); or (c) be construed as a waiver of Master Landlord's right to consent to any assignment of the Master Lease by Sublandlord or any further subletting of the Sublease Premises, or as a waiver of Master Landlord's right to consent to any assignment by Subtenant of this Sublease or any subletting of the Sublease Premises or any part thereof.

## **17. SECURITY DEPOSIT**

17.1 On the Execution Date, Subtenant shall deposit with Sublandlord the Security Deposit in the amount specified in Section 1.12, as security for the full and faithful performance of every provision of this Sublease to be performed by Subtenant. The Security Deposit is not an advance Rent deposit, an advance payment of any other kind, or a measure of Sublandlord's damage in case of Subtenant's Default. If Subtenant defaults with respect to any provision of this Sublease, including but not limited to the provisions relating to the payment of Rent, Sublandlord, without prejudice to any other right or remedy it may have, may use, apply or retain all or any part of the Security Deposit for the payment of any Rent or any other amount which Sublandlord may spend or become obligated to spend by reason of Subtenant's default, to repair damages to any part of the Sublease Premises or the Building, to clean the Sublease Premises or to compensate Sublandlord for any other loss or damage which Sublandlord may suffer by reason of Subtenant's default. Following any application of the Security Deposit, Subtenant shall, within five (5) business days following Sublandlord's demand, restore the Security Deposit to its full original amount, and Subtenant's failure to restore the Security Deposit shall be deemed an event of default under this Sublease without further notice or cure period. In the event of bankruptcy or other insolvency proceedings filed by or against Subtenant, the Security Deposit shall be deemed to be applied first to the payment of Rent and other charges due Sublandlord for all periods prior to the effective date of such proceedings. Sublandlord shall not be required to keep the Security Deposit separate from its general funds, and Subtenant shall not be entitled to interest on the Security Deposit.

17.2 If Subtenant shall fully and faithfully perform every provision of this Sublease to be performed by it, the Security Deposit or any unapplied balance thereof shall be returned to Subtenant within one hundred thirty (130) days following the Expiration Date or earlier termination of this Sublease. Subtenant waives the provisions of California Civil Code section 1950.7, and all other provisions of law now in force or that become in force after the date of execution of this Sublease, that provide that Sublandlord may claim from a security deposit only those sums reasonably necessary to remedy defaults in the payment of rent, to repair damage caused by Subtenant, or to clean the Sublease Premises. Sublandlord and Subtenant agree that Sublandlord may, in addition, claim those sums reasonably necessary to compensate Sublandlord for any other

foreseeable or unforeseeable loss or damage caused by the act or omission of Subtenant or Subtenant's officers, agents, employees, independent contractors, or invitees.

## **18. NOTICES**

All notices which may or are required to be given by either party to the other shall be in writing and shall be deemed given when received or refused if personally delivered, or if sent by United States registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, or if sent by a nationally recognized overnight commercial courier service providing receipted delivery, in any such case (a) if to Subtenant, addressed to Subtenant at the address specified in the Basic Sublease Provisions or at such other place as Subtenant may from time to time designate by notice in writing to Sublandlord (provided, however, if Subtenant has abandoned the Sublease Premises, any such notice may be properly sent to Subtenant's agent for service of process), or (b) if for Sublandlord, addressed to Sublandlord at the address specified in the Basic Sublease provisions or at such other place as Sublandlord may from time to time designate by notice in writing to Subtenant. Each party agrees promptly to deliver a copy of any notice, demand, request, consent or approval received from Master Landlord. Any notice delivered by Sublandlord in connection with, or as a precondition to, a Default by Subtenant shall be in lieu of and not in addition to any notice to pay rent or notice to perform any covenant required under law.

## **19. CASp**

19.1 Pursuant to Section 1938 of the California Civil Code, Sublandlord hereby advises Subtenant that (i) the Sublease Premises, as delivered to Subtenant, have not undergone an inspection by a Certified Access Specialist ("CAS"), and (ii) to Sublandlord's actual knowledge, the Building and Project have not undergone an inspection by a CASp. Sublandlord makes no representations or warranties with respect to the Sublease Premises, Building or Project complying with any applicable federal, state and local standards, codes, rules and regulations governing physical access for persons with disabilities at places of public accommodation, including, but not limited to, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, California Building Standards Code, or California Health and Safety Code.

19.2 The following disclosure is made pursuant to §1938 of the California Civil Code, which provides: "A Certified Access Specialist (CASp) can inspect the subject premises and determine whether the subject premises comply with all of the applicable construction-related accessibility standards under state law. Although state law does not require a CASp inspection of the subject premises, the commercial property owner or lessor may not prohibit the lessee or tenant from obtaining a CASp inspection of the subject premises for the occupancy or potential occupancy of the lessee or tenant, if requested by the lessee or tenant. The parties shall mutually agree on the arrangements for the time and manner of the CASp inspection, the payment of the fee for the CASp inspection, and the cost of making any repairs necessary to correct violations of construction-related accessibility standards within the Sublease Premises". Notwithstanding the foregoing, if Subtenant elects to cause a CASp inspection, then the same will be performed at Subtenant's sole cost and expense, and the cost of making any repairs necessary to correct violations of construction-related accessibility standards within the Sublease Premises will be at Subtenant's cost and expense.

## **20. MISCELLANEOUS**

20.1 **Signage.** Subject to terms and restrictions of the Master Lease, the Building rules and regulations, and further subject to the prior written consent of the Master Landlord, Subtenant shall, at Subtenant's sole cost and expense, be permitted to install building standard signage for the

building lobby and at the entrance of the Subleased Premises, and building monument signage (but only if there is room on the sign, and Sublandlord shall not be required to remove Sublandlord's name or the name of any other subtenant of Sublandlord to accommodate room for Subtenant's signage), provided that at the expiration of this Sublease Subtenant removes same at its cost and expense and repairs any damage to the Sublease Premises and Building caused by such installation and/or removal. Sublandlord shall not be liable for any damages to Subtenant in the event Master Landlord does not consent to Subtenant's signage, including the building monument signage.

**20.2 Sublandlord Representations.** Sublandlord, as the tenant under the Master Lease identified in Section 1.3 above, represents and warrants to Subtenant that: (a) Exhibit B to this Sublease is a full and complete copy of the Master Lease, as redacted; (b) the Master Lease, as of the Execution Date, is in full force and effect and constitutes the entire agreement of Master Landlord and Sublandlord relating to the lease of the Sublease Premises, and (c) to the current actual knowledge of Sublandlord (without duty of inquiry or investigation), there exists no event of default under the Master Lease; (d) the person or persons executing this Sublease for Sublandlord are fully authorized to so act and no other action is required to bind Sublandlord to this Sublease; and (e) Sublandlord has the right and power to execute and deliver this Sublease and to perform its obligations hereunder, subject only to Master Landlord's consent.

**20.3 Subtenant Representations.** Subtenant represents and warrants to Sublandlord that: (a) Subtenant has reviewed and is familiar with all of the terms, agreements, covenants and conditions of the Master Lease and understands how such provisions pertain to the Sublease Premises and Subtenant's use and occupation thereof under this Sublease; (b) Subtenant has the right and power to execute and deliver this Sublease and to perform its obligations hereunder; (c) the person or persons executing this Sublease for Subtenant are fully authorized to so act and no other action is required to bind Subtenant to this Sublease; and (d) Subtenant is duly organized and in good standing in its state of formation and is authorized to conduct business in the state where the Sublease Premises are located.

**20.4 Brokers.** Each party warrants to the other that it has had no dealings with any broker or agent in connection with this Sublease, except those Brokers specified in the Basic Sublease Provisions. Sublandlord shall be responsible for payment of a real estate commission to the Brokers pursuant to a separate agreement. Each party covenants to protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the other party from and against any and all costs (including reasonable attorneys fees), expense or liability for any compensation, commission and charges claimed by any broker or other agent, other than the Brokers, with respect to this Sublease or the negotiation thereof on behalf of such party.

**20.5 Entire Agreement.** There are no representations, warranties, agreements, arrangements or understandings, oral or written, between the parties or their representatives relating to the subject matter of this Sublease which are not fully expressed in this Sublease. This Sublease is subject to amendment only by a writing that makes reference to this Sublease and is signed by all parties hereto.

**20.6 Waiver.** No waiver of any provision of this Sublease or consent to any action shall constitute a waiver of any other provision of this Sublease or consent to any other action. No waiver or consent shall constitute a continuing waiver or consent, or commit a party to provide a future waiver, unless such provision is expressly set forth in writing. Any waiver given by a party shall be void if the party requesting such waiver has not provided a full and complete disclosure of all material facts relevant to the waiver requested.

**20.7 Interpretation; Headings.** The terms of this Sublease have been negotiated by the parties hereto and the language used in this Sublease shall be deemed to be the language chosen by the parties hereto to express their mutual intent. The parties acknowledge and agree that each party and its counsel have reviewed and revised this Sublease and that no rule of construction to the

effect that any ambiguities are to be resolved against the drafting party shall be employed in the interpretation of this Sublease. The captions, headings and titles, if any, in this Sublease are solely for convenience of reference and shall not affect its interpretation.

**20.8 Prevailing Party Rights.** If there is any legal or arbitration action or proceeding between Sublandlord and Subtenant to enforce any provision of this Sublease or to protect or establish any right or remedy of either Sublandlord or Subtenant hereunder, the unsuccessful party to such action or proceeding shall pay to the prevailing party all costs and expenses, including reasonable attorneys fees incurred by such prevailing party in such action or proceeding and in any appearance in connection therewith, and if such prevailing party recovers a judgment in any such action, proceeding or appeal, such costs, expenses and attorneys fees shall be determined by the court or arbitration panel handling the proceeding and shall be included in and as part of such judgment.

#### **20.9 Sublandlord Liability.**

- Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth in this Sublease, (a) Sublandlord's liability to Subtenant for any default in Sublandlord's obligations under this Sublease shall be limited to actual, direct damages, and under no circumstances shall Subtenant, its partners, members, shareholders, directors, agents, officers, employees, contractors, sublessees, successors and/or assigns be entitled to recover from Sublandlord (or otherwise be indemnified by Sublandlord) for (i) any losses, costs, claims, causes of action, damages or other liability incurred in connection with a failure of Master Landlord, its partners, members, shareholders, directors, agents, officers, employees, contractors, successors and/or assigns to perform or cause to be performed Master Landlord's obligations under the Master Lease, (ii) lost revenues, lost profits or other consequential, special or punitive damages arising in connection with this Sublease for any reason, or (iii) any damages or other liability arising from or incurred in connection with the condition of the Sublease Premises or suitability of the Sublease Premises for Subtenant's intended use, and (b) no personal liability shall at any time be asserted or enforceable against Sublandlord's partners, members, shareholders, directors, officers or agents or any of their assets on account of any action or inaction by Sublandlord or Sublandlord's partners, members, shareholders, directors, agents, officers, employees or contractors under this Sublease.
- In the event of any assignment or transfer of the Sublandlord's interest under this Sublease, and assumption by such transferee of the obligations of Sublandlord under this Sublease, Sublandlord shall be and is hereby relieved of all of the covenants and obligations of Sublandlord under this Sublease accruing subsequent to the date of the transfer and it shall be deemed and construed, without further agreement between the Sublandlord and Subtenant, that any transferee has assumed and shall be obligated to carry out all covenants and obligations to be thereafter performed by Sublandlord hereunder. Sublandlord shall transfer and deliver any then existing Security Deposit to the transferee of Sublandlord's interest in this Sublease, and thereupon Sublandlord shall be discharged from any further liability with respect thereto.

**20.10 Sublandlord Liability. Confidentiality.** Subtenant acknowledges that the economic terms of this Sublease are confidential between Sublandlord and Subtenant. Subtenant shall not disclose the economic terms of this Sublease, including the rental rates, to any third party other than Master Landlord, Subtenant's attorneys and advisors who are assisting Subtenant in the consummation of this transaction or in the enforcement or interpretation of Subtenant's rights hereunder, or except as otherwise required by Law. Sublandlord and Subtenant each acknowledge and represent that they are exposed to, have access to, and/or maintain, respectively, certain confidential, privileged and/or highly-sensitive material and information ("**Confidential Information**") in the ordinary course of their respective businesses and such information is of significant value to each of Sublandlord and Subtenant, as applicable. Accordingly, each of

Sublandlord and Subtenant covenant and agree to use reasonable efforts to implement and maintain appropriate policies and procedures, employee and affiliate trainings, and other controls, including but not limited to the maintenance of separate file cabinets and storage spaces, information technology systems and visitor sign-in sheets, to prevent the unauthorized or improper disclosure or use of Confidential Information. Sublandlord and Subtenant will comply with each other's reasonable security protocols, and if the parties come into contact with Confidential Information belonging to the other party, they shall inform the other party immediately and they shall not disclose the Confidential Information to any third party, make any use of the Confidential Information, or make the Confidential Information available to any of its employees, except as required by law. Subtenant and Sublandlord shall enter into a mutual nondisclosure agreement on a commercially reasonable form at anytime during the Sublease Term if requested by the other party.

20.11 **No Offer.** The submission of this Sublease to Subtenant does not constitute an offer to lease, or otherwise create any right or interest of Subtenant in, the Sublease Premises. This Sublease shall become effective only upon the execution and delivery thereof by both Sublandlord and Subtenant. Sublandlord shall have no liability or obligation to Subtenant by reason of Sublandlord's rejection of this Sublease or a failure to execute, acknowledge and deliver same to Subtenant.

20.12 **Exhibits.** All Exhibits attached to this Sublease and incorporated herein by this reference.

20.13 **USA Patriot Act Disclosures.** Neither Subtenant nor any of its constituent partners, managers, members or shareholders, nor any beneficial owner of Subtenant or of any such partner, manager, member or shareholder (a) is listed on the Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List maintained by the Office of Foreign Asset Control, Department of the Treasury (**OFAC**) pursuant to the Executive Order No. 13224, 66 Fed. Reg. 49079 (Sept. 25, 2001) (**Order**); (b) is listed on any other list of terrorists or terrorist organizations maintained pursuant to the Order, the rules and regulations of OFAC or any other applicable requirements contained in any enabling legislation or other Executive Orders in respect of the Order (the Order and such other rules, regulations, legislation or orders are collectively called the **Orders**); (c) is engaged in activities prohibited in the Orders; or (d) has been convicted, pleaded nolo contendere, indicted, arraigned or custodially detained on charges involving money laundering or predicate crimes to money laundering. Neither Sublandlord nor any of its constituent partners, managers, members or shareholders, nor any beneficial owner of Sublandlord or of any such partner, manager, member or shareholder (a) is listed on the Order; (b) is listed on any other Orders; (c) is engaged in activities prohibited in the Orders; or (d) has been convicted, pleaded nolo contendere, indicted, arraigned or custodially detained on charges involving money laundering or predicate crimes to money laundering.

20.14 **Joint and Several.** Each Subtenant is jointly and severally liable for the performance of all obligations of Subtenant under this Sublease, including, without limitation, the payment of Rent and any other amounts due to Sublandlord. Sublandlord may enforce this Sublease against any or all of the Subtenants, individually or collectively, without waiving any rights against the others. Any notice, demand, consent, approval, or other communication given to or by any Subtenant shall be deemed to have been given to or by all Subtenants. No release, waiver, modification, or termination of this Sublease by or with respect to any Subtenant shall affect the liability or obligations of any other Subtenant.

20.15 **Governing Law.** Irrespective of the place of execution or performance, this Sublease shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the Sublease Premises are located.

20.16 **Invalidity.** If any provision of this Sublease or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall, for any reason and to any extent, be invalid or unenforceable, the

remainder of this Sublease and the application of that provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected but rather shall be enforced to the extent permitted by Law.

**20.17 Counterparts; Electronic Signature.** This Sublease may be executed in multiple counterparts, each of which shall constitute an original, and all of which when taken together shall constitute one instrument. Delivery via facsimile or PDF transmission of a counterpart of this Sublease executed by the party(ies) making such delivery shall constitute a valid execution and delivery of this Sublease for all purposes as if such party had delivered an original counterpart. Signatures may also be transmitted using electronic signature technology. The party s further consent and agree that (a) to the extent a party signs this document using electronic signature technology, by clicking "sign", such party is signing this Sublease electronically and (b) the electronic signatures appearing on this Sublease shall be treated, for purposes of validity, enforceability and admissibility, the same as hand-written signatures.

**[SIGNATURES ON FOLLOWING PAGE]**



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Sublandlord and Subtenant have executed this Sublease as of the Execution Date.

**SUBLANDLORD:**

**SENTI BIOSCIENCES, INC.,**  
a Delaware corporation

By: /s/ Tim Lu  
Name: Tim Lu  
Title: CEO

**SUBTENANT:**

**BKPBIOTECH INC.,**  
a Delaware corporation

By: /s/ Ramesh Bhatt  
Name: Ramesh Bhatt  
Title: CEO & Co-Founder

**SUBTENANT:**

**JISA2 THERAPEUTICS, INC.**  
a Delaware corporation

By: /s/ Ramesh Bhatt  
Name: Ramesh Bhatt  
Title: CEO & Co-Founder

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, Sublandlord and Subtenant have executed this Sublease as of the Execution Date.

**SUBLANDLORD:**

**SENTI BIOSCIENCES, INC.**,  
a Delaware corporation

By: /s/ Tim Lu  
Name: Tim Lu  
Title: CEO

**SUBTENANT:**

**BKPBIOTECH INC.**,  
a Delaware corporation

By: /s/ Hieu Tran  
Name: Hieu Tran  
Title: VP of Operations, Chief of Staff

**SUBTENANT:**

**JISA2 THERAPEUTICS, INC.**  
a Delaware corporation

By: /s/ Hieu Tran  
Name: Hieu Tran  
Title: VP of Operations, Chief of Staff

**EXHIBIT A**

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**EXHIBIT B**

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**EXHIBIT C**

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**EXHIBIT D**

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**EXHIBIT E**

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Certain identified information has been excluded from this exhibit because it is both not material and is the type that the registrant treats as private or confidential. Information that was omitted has been noted in this document with a placeholder identified by the mark “[\*\*\*]”.

## STORAGE LICENSE AGREEMENT

**THIS STORAGE LICENSE AGREEMENT** (the “*License*”) entered into as of September 23, 2024 (“*Execution Date*”), by and between SENTI BIOSCIENCES, INC., a Delaware corporation (“*Sublandlord*”) and BKPBIOTECH INC., a Delaware corporation and JLSA2 THERAPEUTICS, INC., a Delaware corporation (jointly and severally, the “*Subtenant*”).

### WITNESSETH:

**WHEREAS**, Sublandlord and Subtenant are currently negotiating a sublease (“*Sublease*”), whereby Subtenant intends to sublease approximately [\*\*\*] rentable square foot located on a portion of [\*\*\*] (“*Premises*”) of Two Corporate Drive, South San Francisco, CA (“*Building*”) from Sublandlord;

**WHEREAS**, Subtenant would like to store equipment listed on Exhibit A (“*Equipment*”) in the Premises while the parties finalize the Sublease negotiations;

**WHEREAS**, Sublandlord is willing to allow the Equipment to be stored in the Premises while the parties finalize the Sublease negotiations, provided Subtenant agrees to continue the Sublease negotiations in good faith and enter into this License;

**NOW, THEREFORE**, in consideration of the foregoing and the covenants and agreements contained herein, and for other valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, Sublandlord and Subtenant agree as follows:

**1. Recitals and Defined Terms.** The foregoing recitals are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

**2. License of the Storage Space.** Subject to the terms and conditions hereof, Sublandlord hereby grants to Subtenant a license to use the Premises to store the Equipment (but no other items of furniture, equipment, or personal property). The term of this License shall commence upon full execution of this License, and continue until the earlier of (a) five (5) business days following the date Sublandlord requests that Subtenant remove the Equipment from the Premises, (b) the date the Sublease commences, and (c) [\*\*\*]. Subtenant agrees to remove the Equipment from the Premises within five (5) days of request by Sublandlord. Upon termination of the License, Subtenant shall leave the Premises in a clean and orderly condition, free of any damage, waste or debris upon such removal. Any Equipment not timely removed shall, at Sublandlord’s option, be deemed abandoned by Subtenant, and title to the same shall thereupon pass to Sublandlord under this License as by a bill of sale, but Subtenant shall remain responsible for the cost of removal and disposal, as well as any damage caused by such removal. Storage of the Equipment in the Premises shall be at the sole risk of Subtenant. The location of the Equipment within the Premises shall be subject to Sublandlord’s consent, which may be granted



or withheld in Sublandlord's sole discretion. Sublandlord may, within three (3) business days notice, require that Subtenant relocate the Equipment within the Premises.

**3. Use.** Sublandlord shall provide Subtenant reasonable access to the Premises to move in or out the Equipment, subject to such rules, regulations, protective services or monitoring systems, if any, as Sublandlord may reasonable impose, including sign-in procedures and presentation of identification cards. Subtenant agrees to use the Premises for storage purposes only, and for no other purpose. Subtenant shall not commission, set up, or use the equipment on the Premises under this License. Subtenant acknowledges that Subtenant is only acquiring a license to use the Premises and, accordingly, Sublandlord reserves the right to enter the Premises at any time, to inspect, make alterations and repairs, or for any other reason Sublandlord considers advisable or desirable. Sublandlord shall provide lighting suitable for the use of the Premises for storage purposes. Sublandlord shall have no liability to Subtenant for the failure of any utilities or other services.

**4. As-Is.** Subtenant shall accept the Premises in its "AS IS" condition during the term of this License, and Sublandlord shall have no obligation to make or pay for any improvements in the Premises. Subtenant shall not make any improvements or alterations to the Premises during the term of this License. Subtenant shall be responsible for the cost of any repairs to the Premises or Building to correct damage caused by Subtenant moving in or moving out the Equipment, or the storage of the Equipment in the Premises.

**5. Assumption, Indemnity, and Insurance.**

(a) Prior to the date that the Sublease commences (at which point the terms of the Sublease shall control), Subtenant assumes all risk of theft or damage to the Equipment, as well as other theft, damage to property, or injury to persons in, upon or about the Premises and Building from any cause whatsoever and agrees that Sublandlord and Sublandlord's officers, directors, shareholders, partners, members, managers, employees, contractors, property managers, and agents ("Sublandlord Agents"), shall not be liable for, and are hereby released from any responsibility for, any damage either to person or property, sustained by Subtenant or Subtenant's agents, employees, invitees, or contractors.

(b) Until the Sublease commences (at which point the terms of the Sublease shall control), to the fullest extent permitted by law, Subtenant shall defend, indemnify, protect, and hold harmless Sublandlord and Sublandlord's agents, employees, contractors, officers, and directors, shareholders, from and against any and all claims, liabilities, costs or expenses ("Claims") arising from Subtenant's storage of equipment in the Premises or from any activity, work or thing done, permitted or suffered by Subtenant or its agents, employees, invitees or contractors in or about the Building or arising under this License. Sublandlord may, at its option, require Subtenant to assume Sublandlord's defense in any action covered by this Section through counsel reasonably satisfactory to Sublandlord. The terms of this Section 2 shall survive the expiration or sooner termination of this License with respect to any Claims arising in connection with any event occurring prior to such expiration or termination.

(c) Subtenant, at its sole cost, shall obtain and maintain in force during the term of this License the insurance that Subtenant is required to obtain pursuant to the Sublease.

**6. Prevailing Party.** If there is any legal or arbitration action or proceeding between Sublandlord and Subtenant to enforce any provision of this License, the unsuccessful party to such action or proceeding shall pay to the prevailing party all costs and expenses,

including without limitation, reasonable attorneys' fees, incurred by such prevailing party in such action or proceeding and in any appearance in connection therewith, and if such prevailing party recovers a judgment in any such action, proceeding or appeal, such costs, expenses and attorneys' fees shall be determined by the court or arbitration panel handling the proceeding and shall be included in and as part of such judgment.

**7. Transfer.** Subtenant may not sublicense, assign, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or otherwise transfer or permit the transfer of this License or Subtenant's interest therein in whole or in part, or permit the use of the Premises, or any part thereof, by anyone other than Subtenant.

**8. Counterparts.** This License may be executed in two or more counterparts, each of which may be deemed an original, and all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument. This License may also be executed and transmitted by facsimile or electronic signature technology (e.g., DocuSign), and each facsimile or electronically executed document shall be deemed an original.

[Signatures on following page.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this License as of the Execution Date.

**SUBLANDLORD:**

**SENTI BIOSCIENCES, INC.,**  
a Delaware corporation

By: /s/ Tim Lu  
Name: Tim Lu  
Title: Chief Executive Officer

**SUBTENANT:**

**BKPBIOTECH INC.,**  
a Delaware corporation

By: /s/ Ramesh Bhatt  
Name: Ramesh Bhatt  
Title: CEO & Co-Founder

**SUBTENANT:**

**JISA2 THERAPEUTICS, INC.**  
a Delaware corporation

By: /s/ Ramesh Bhatt  
Name: Ramesh Bhatt  
Title: CEO & Co-Founder

**EXHIBIT A**

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**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
PURSUANT TO RULE 13A-14(A) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,  
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Timothy Lu, M.D., Ph.D., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2024, of Senti Biosciences, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 14, 2024

By: /s/ Timothy Lu, M.D., Ph.D.  
Timothy Lu, M.D., Ph.D.  
Chief Executive Officer  
*(Principal Executive Officer)*

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER  
PURSUANT TO RULE 13A-14(A) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,  
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Yvonne Li, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2024, of Senti Biosciences, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 14, 2024

By: /s/ Yvonne Li  
Yvonne Li  
Interim Chief Financial Officer  
*(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)*



**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350  
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Senti Biosciences, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Timothy Lu, M.D., Ph.D., Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of and for the period covered by the Report.

Date: November 14, 2024

By: /s/ Timothy Lu, M.D., Ph.D.  
Timothy Lu, M.D., Ph.D.  
Chief Executive Officer  
*(Principal Executive Officer)*

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350  
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Senti Biosciences, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Yvonne Li, Interim Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of and for the period covered by the Report.

Date: November 14, 2024

By: /s/ Yvonne Li  
Yvonne Li  
Interim Chief Financial Officer  
*(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)*