

Stoke Therapeutics Second Quarter 2025 Business Update

Webcast for Investors & Analysts

August 12, 2025

Agenda

CEO Opening Remarks

Ian F. Smith, Interim Chief Executive Officer & Director

Phase 3 Design and Progress

Barry Ticho, M.D., Ph.D., Chief Medical Officer

Long-Term 36-Month OLE Data

Kimberly Parkerson, M.D., Ph.D., SVP, Head of Neurology Clinical Development

Pipeline Update: ADOA Preclinical Data and Development Plan

Barry Ticho, M.D., Ph.D., Chief Medical Officer

Financial Update

Thomas Leggett, Chief Financial Officer

CEO Closing Remarks

Ian F. Smith, Interim Chief Executive Officer & Director

Q&A

Forward-Looking Statements and Other Legal Notices

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This presentation discusses product candidates, including zorevunersen and STK-002, that have not yet been approved for marketing by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration or any other regulatory agency.

Opening Remarks

Ian F. Smith

Interim Chief Executive Officer & Director

Stoke is Positioned to Deliver in Dravet and Beyond

Clear path to value creation supported by clinical progress, financial strength, and investment in core capabilities



Execution

Global Phase 3 Underway

- First patient dosed in EMPEROR study
- Robust trial design to support potential disease-modifying medicine



Clinical Data

3-year OLE Results

- Support the long-term disease-modifying potential of zorevunersen



Platform Expansion

Second program in the clinic

- Phase 1 study of STK-002 for ADOA initiated in the UK
- Supported by safety and efficacy from pre-clinical data



Strength to Deliver

Well-funded and positioned for success

- Biogen collaboration
- Runway through Ph3 readout to mid-2028
- Key leadership hires
- Increased focus on Medical Affairs, Regulatory, and Commercial capabilities

Phase 3 Design and Progress

Barry Ticho, M.D., Ph.D.

Chief Medical Officer

Current Treatments for Dravet Aim to Reduce Seizures But Do Not Treat the Cognitive and Behavioral Challenges

MULTIPLE MEDICINES available for Seizure Management

Bromide	Cannabinoid
Clobazam	Diazepam
Fenfluramine	Levetiracetam
Stiripentol	Topiramate
Valproate	Zonisamide

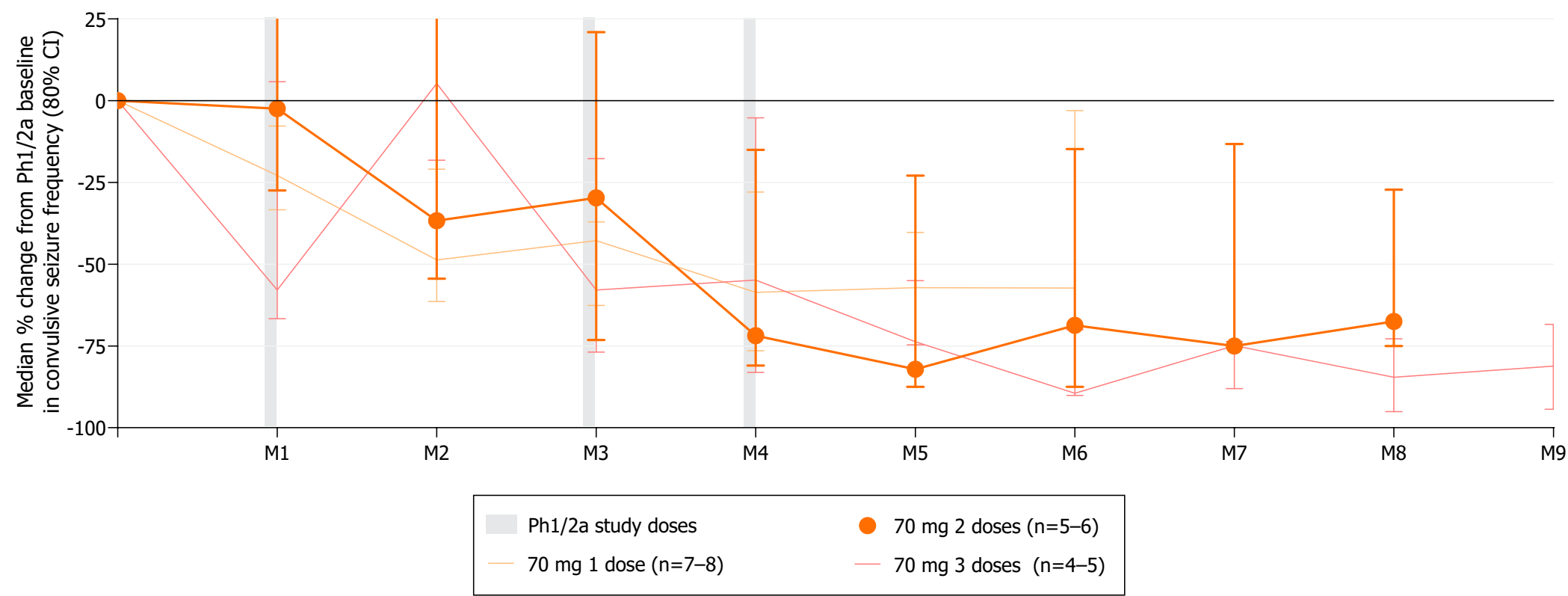
Currently **NO MEDICINES** available to address the seizures, cognition and behavioral aspects of
Dravet syndrome



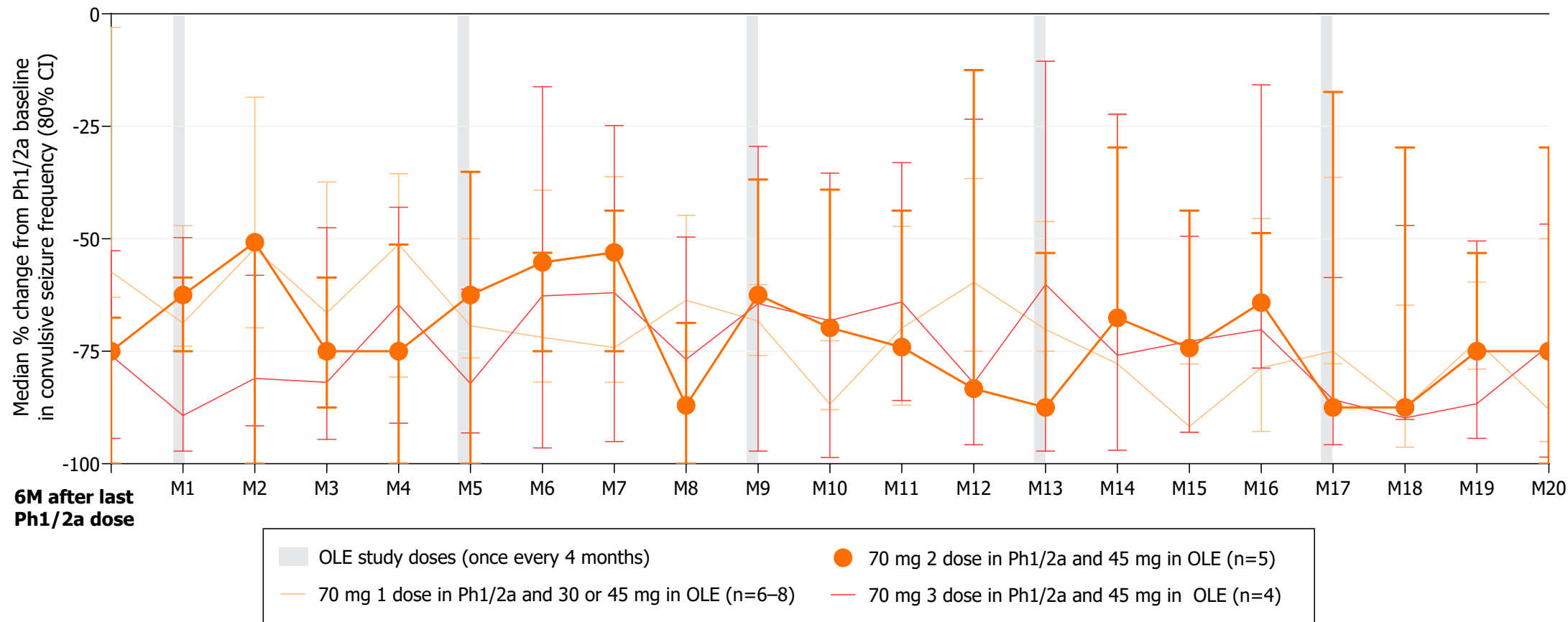
Zorevunersen is in Phase 3 development as the first potential disease-modifying medicine for Dravet syndrome

Initial 70mg Doses of Zorevunersen Demonstrated Substantial and Sustained Reductions in Convulsive Seizure Frequency on Top of Standard of Care Medicines

Median percent change in convulsive seizure frequency from baseline in Phase 1/2a studies



OLE results for patients treated with initial doses of 70 mg in the Ph1/2a studies

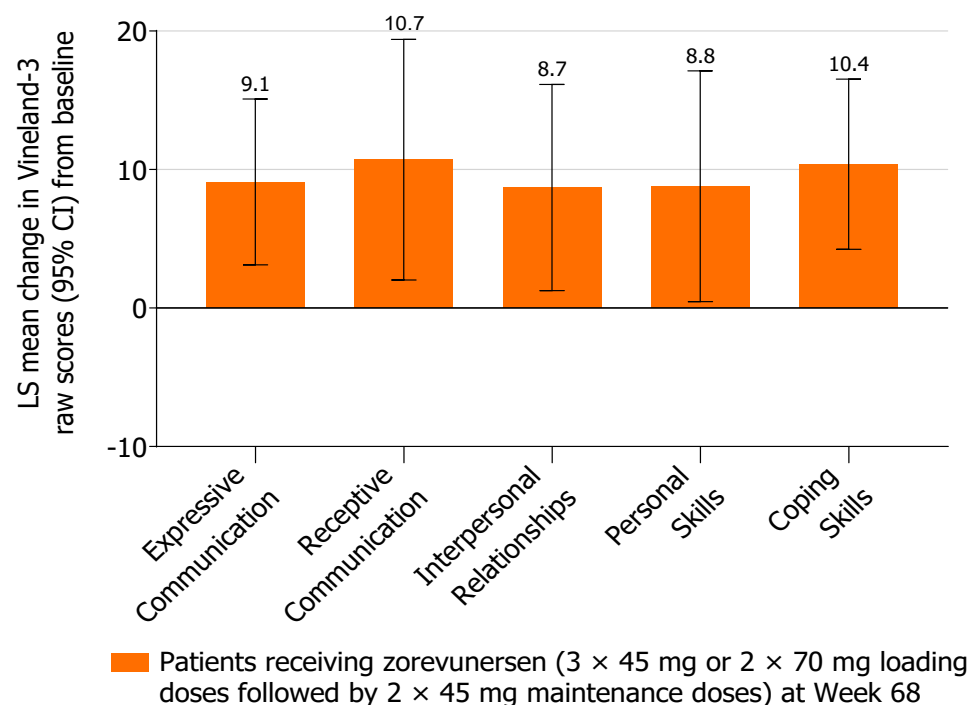


OLE data cut 30 May 2025. 1 patient in the 70 mg 1 dose group who experienced <4 seizures during Phase 1/2 baseline period was excluded. Patients were not included in 6M after last Ph1/2a dose time point if they didn't enter OLE. No exclusions were made for ASM modification. Intervals with <50% diary data were excluded for individual patients. For patients who received 1 dose of 70 mg in Ph1/2a, n = 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 6, 7, 7, 7 at each timepoint; 2 doses of 70 mg in Ph1/2a, n = 5 for all time points; and 3 doses of 70 mg in Ph1/2a, n = 4 for all time points.

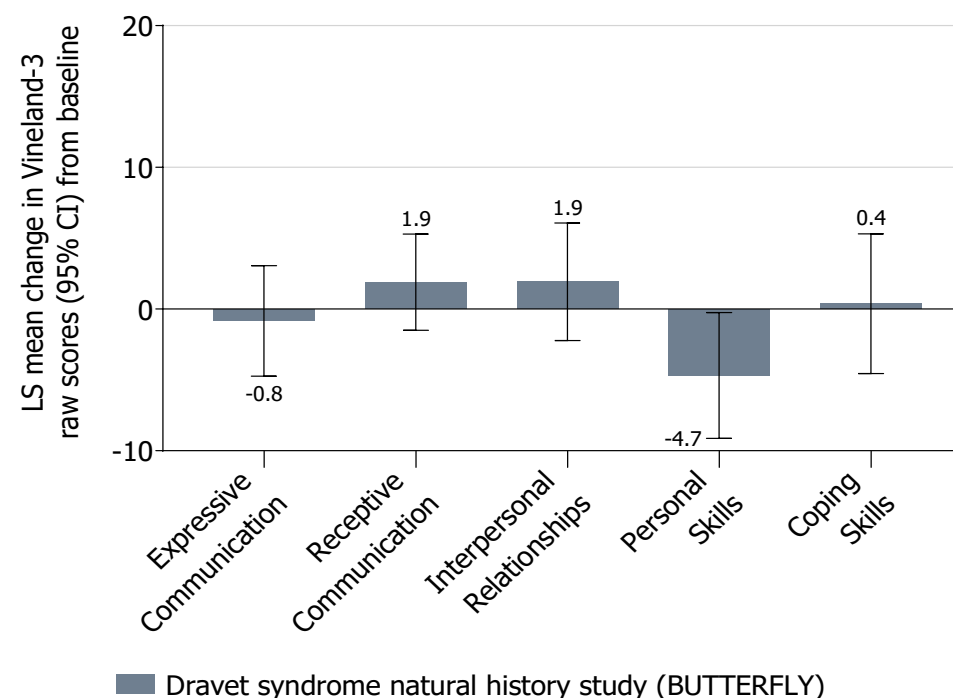
ASM, antiseizure medication; CI, confidence interval; M, month; OLE, open label extension; Ph1/2a, Phase 1/2a.

Substantial Improvements in Cognition and Behavior with Zorevunersen Treatment Support Phase 3 Design

Patients treated with zorevunersen

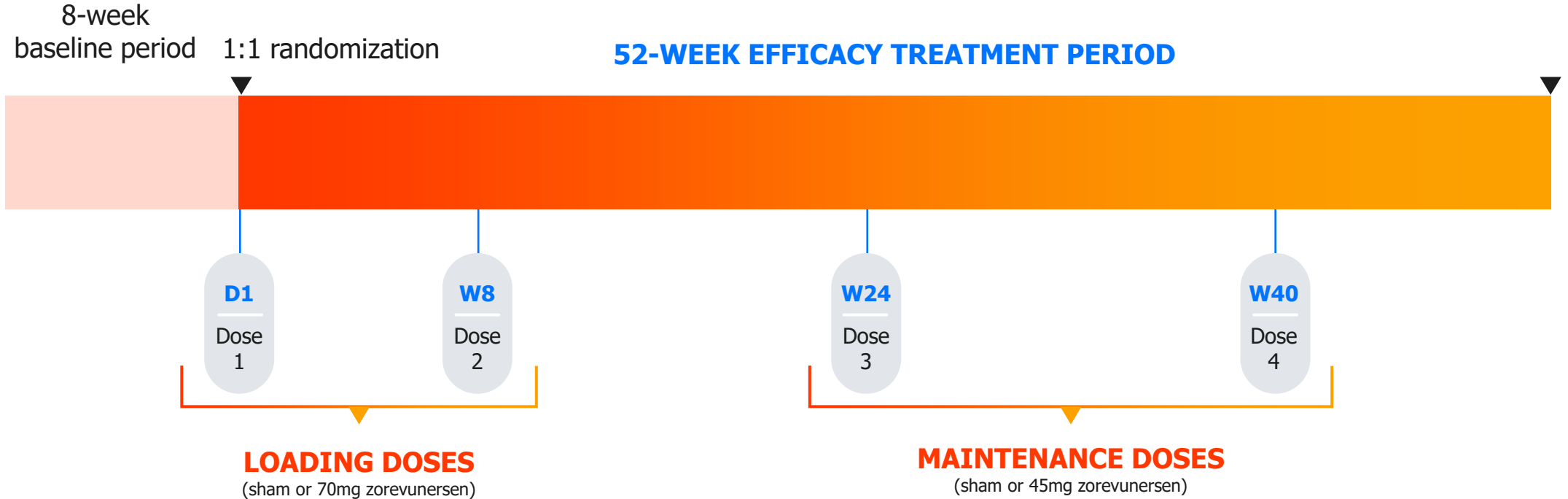


Dravet syndrome natural history study patients



Phase 1/2a data cut: December 12, 2023 (after End of Study); OLE data cut: June 28, 2024. Mixed-effects models for repeated measures (MMRM) were developed using clinical data from the Phase 1/2a ADMIRAL study (n=18 at baseline) and LONGWING OLE study (n=13 at OLE Week 32). Ten patients in ADMIRAL who received 2 doses of 70mg (n=6) or 3 doses of 45mg (n=4) are represented on the left. Matching of baseline characteristics was performed using population-adjusted least squares means to allow for cross-trial comparison with the BUTTERFLY natural history study (right, n=36 at baseline, n=26-27 at Month 12, n=22 at Month 18). LS, least squares; OLE, open-label extension; Vineland-3, Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales – Third Edition. Brunklaus A, et al. Zorevunersen demonstrates potential as a disease-modifying therapy in patients with Dravet syndrome. Presented at the 16th European Paediatric Neurology Society (EPNS) Congress; July 10, 2025. Due to differences between trials, cross-study comparisons may provide limited information on the efficacy or safety of a drug.

First Phase 3 Study Designed to Assess Disease Modification in Dravet Syndrome



Dosing regimen of 2x70mg followed by 2x45mg over a 52-week treatment period based on positive data from Phase 1/2a and OLE studies

EMPEROR Phase 3 Study Overview

Phase 3 design and dose regimen aligned with Ph1/2a and OLE studies



Primary endpoint

Seizures

Percent change from baseline in major motor seizure frequency in patients receiving zorevunersen as compared with sham at Week 28

Key secondaries

Durability of effect on major motor seizure frequency measured at Week 52

Improvements in behavior & cognition measured by Vineland-3 subdomains

Other Endpoints

Safety, CGI-C, CaGI-C, BSID-IV, and others

Study Design: Sham-controlled, 1:1 randomization

Dosing Regimen: 2x70mg + 2x45mg

Study Start: First patient dosed August 2025

Population: 2 to <18 years with a confirmed variant in the *SCN1A* gene not associated with gain of function

Number of Patients Randomized: ~170

Sites: ~70 globally

Duration: 8-week baseline, 52-week efficacy treatment period

Data Anticipated: 2H 2027

EMPEROR Study Supported by Data; First Patient Dosed and Significant Demand to Enter Trial



Large Data Set Informed Phase 3 Study Design

Natural history reflects patient need

Ph1/2 data established loading doses

OLE data support maintenance regimen

Improvements in cognition and behavior using Vineland-3 support key secondary endpoint selection and powering



Significant & Growing Demand

Pre-screening has identified ~130 patients

>10 clinical trial sites now initiated in the U.S., UK, and Japan

First patient dosed in August 2025

Increasing awareness of Dravet syndrome and the potential of zorevunersen

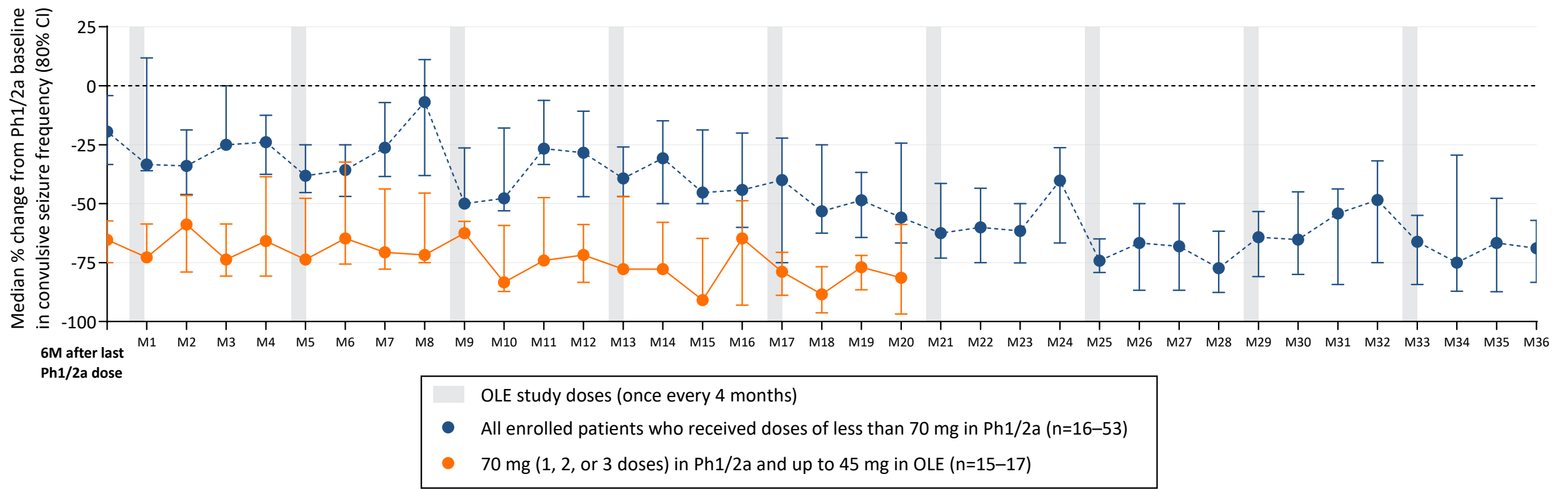
Potential for Disease Modification

Kimberly Parkerson, M.D., Ph.D.

Head of Neurology Clinical Development

Substantial, Durable Reductions in Seizures on Top of SOC Observed Through Three Years of Treatment with Zorevunersen

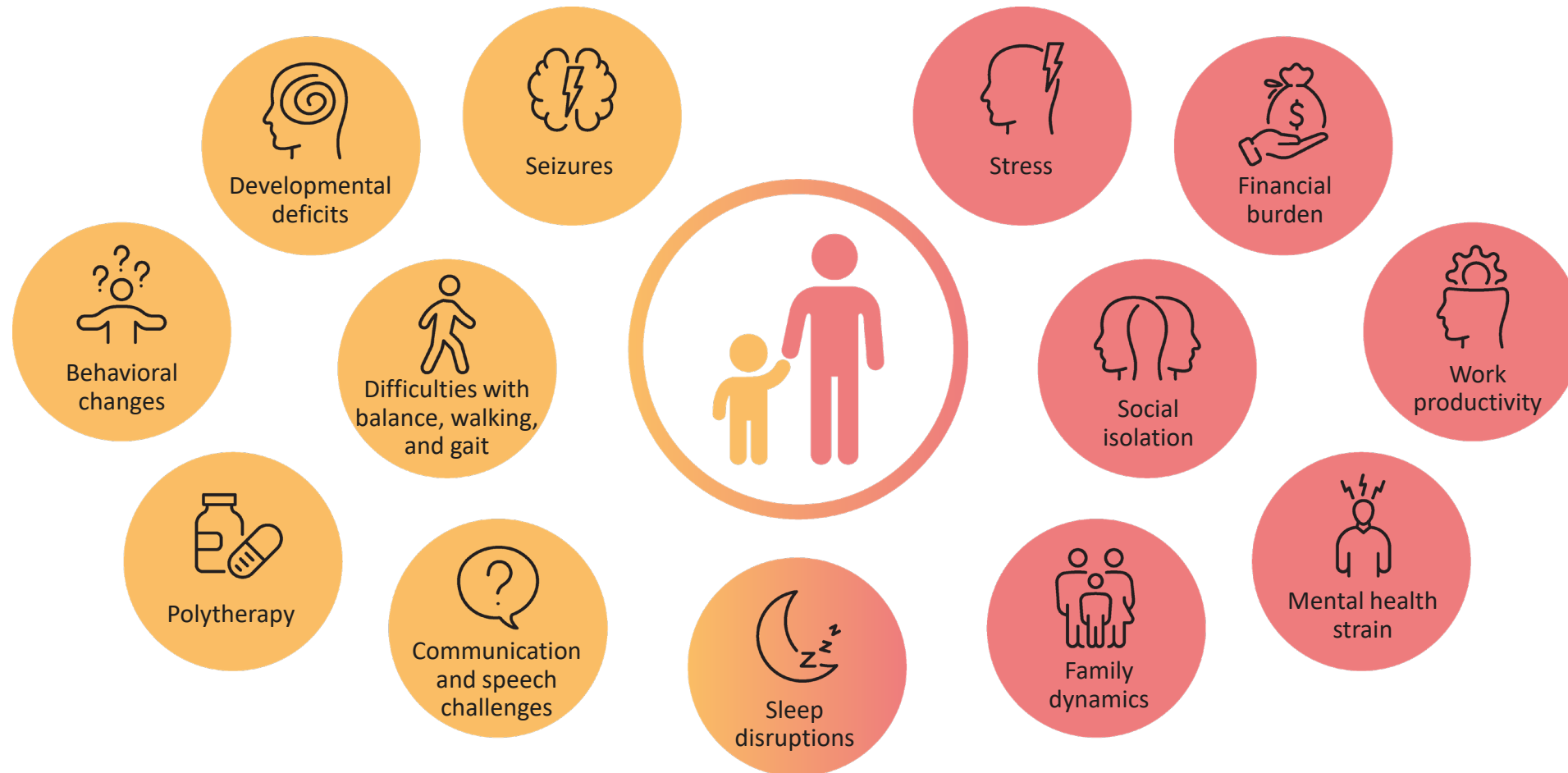
Data for all patients who continued treatment in the OLEs separated by dose received in the Ph1/2a studies



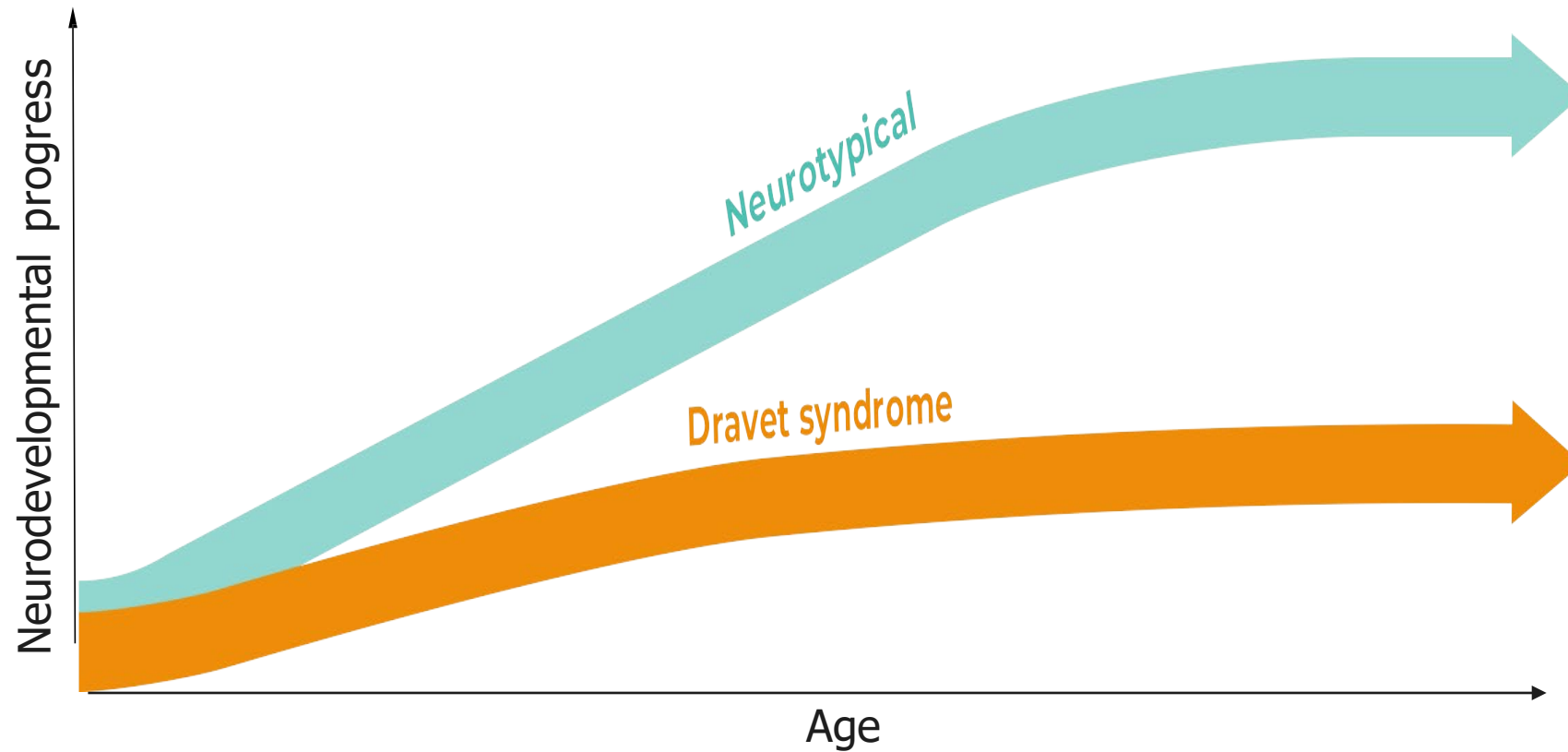
OLE data cut 30 May 2025. One patient who received an incorrect dose of zorevunersen in Phase 1/2a, 3 patients who experienced less than the minimum number of convulsive seizures during Phase 1/2a baseline, and 1 patient who transferred into OLE with a delay of approximately 10 months were excluded. Patients were not included in 6M after last Ph1/2a dose time point if they didn't enter OLE. No exclusions were made for ASM modification. Intervals with <50% diary data were excluded for individual patients. For all enrolled patients who received doses of less than 70 mg in Ph1/2a, n = 52, 53, 53, 53, 53, 52, 52, 52, 46, 46, 47, 47, 45, 45, 45, 41, 38, 41, 41, 40, 38, 39, 39, 39, 36, 36, 36, 36, 32, 30, 30, 30, 25, 20, 19, 19, 16 at each time point. For patients who received 70 mg (1, 2, or 3 doses) in Ph1/2a and up to 45 mg in OLE, n = 16, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 16, 17, 17, 17, 15, 16, 16, 16, 16 at each time point. All enrolled patients received up to 45 mg zorevunersen in the OLEs. ASM, antiseizure medication; CI, confidence interval; M, month; OLE, open label extension; Ph1/2a, Phase 1/2a.

The Effects of Dravet Go Beyond “Just Seizures”

All aspects of life are affected, not only for the individual living with DS, but for their caregivers and families



Development in Patients with Dravet Syndrome Differs Markedly from that of Neurotypical Children







Comparison of developmental trajectory between neurotypical children and patients with Dravet syndrome

Graph provided for illustrative purposes only.

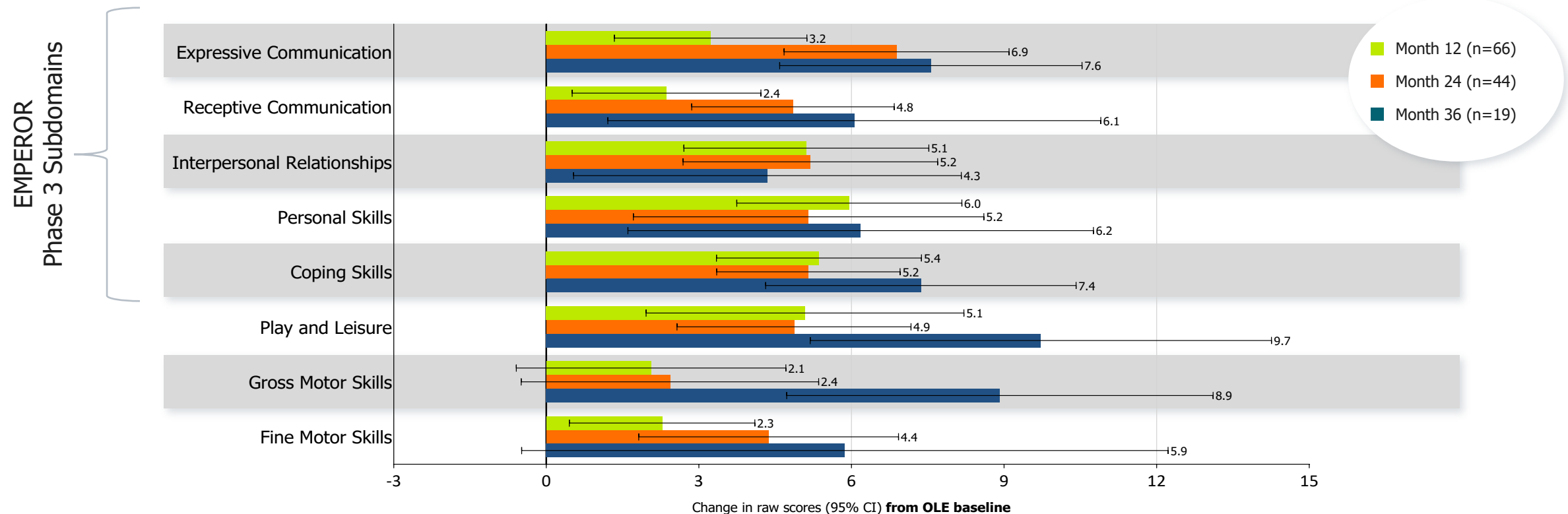
Sullivan et al Natural history of children and adolescents with Dravet syndrome: A 24-month follow-up. Submitted.

The Vineland-3 Assessment Tool is Commonly Used to Evaluate Non-Seizure Outcomes in Dravet Syndrome

Vineland-3 Adaptive Behavior Scales*				
Domains	<div></div> <div>COMMUNICATION</div>	<div></div> <div>MOTOR SKILLS</div>	<div></div> <div>SOCIALIZATION</div>	<div></div> <div>DAILY LIVING SKILLS</div>
Subdomains	<div>Receptive: Responds upon hearing name called</div> <div>Expressive: Says "Dada", "Mama", or caregiver name</div> <div>Written: Writes alphabet letters using correct orientation</div>	<div>Gross Motor: Moves, scoots, or crawls across the floor</div> <div>Fine Motor: Picks up small objects with thumb and fingers</div>	<div>Interpersonal Relationships: Responds upon hearing name called</div> <div>Play and Leisure: Responds when parent or caregiver is playful</div> <div>Coping Skills: Transitions easily from one activity to another</div>	<div>Personal: Cooperates in dressing and undressing</div> <div>Domestic: Puts away books, toys, etc. when done</div> <div>Community: Talks with a familiar person using a phone</div>

36 Month Data from Ongoing OLE Studies of Zorevunersen: Continuing Improvements in Cognition and Behavior

Vineland-3 subdomains results for 12, 24, and 36 months compared to OLE baseline



Zorevunersen Generally Well-Tolerated with Long-Term Dosing

Phase 1/2a studies

(n=81)

- **30%** of patients experienced a study drug-related TEAE
- Most common: CSF protein elevations (14%) and procedural vomiting (5%)
- **22%** of patients experienced a TESAE
- All were unrelated to the study drug except for one patient with SUSARs

OLE studies

(n=75)

- No new safety concerns have emerged
- **CSF protein elevation*** occurred in **86%** of patients and was **classified as a TEAE in 45%**
 - No clinical manifestations associated with CSF protein elevation were observed
 - One patient discontinued treatment due to elevated CSF protein

>700 doses
administered to date

Patients have received treatment for **up to 4.5 years**

Phase 1/2a data cut: December 12, 2023 (after End of Study); OLE data cut: May 30, 2025.

**≥1 CSF protein value >50 mg/dL. Percentage based on 72/75 patients who had ≥1 post-baseline CSF protein value in the OLE studies, of whom 62/72 (86.1%) had an elevation.*

CSF, cerebrospinal fluid; SUSAR, suspected unexpected serious adverse reaction; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event; TESAE, treatment-emergent serious adverse event.

Pipeline Update

Autosomal Dominant Optic Atrophy (ADOA)

Preclinical Data and Development Plan

Autosomal Dominant Optic Atrophy (ADOA): A Progressive Vision Disorder Caused by *OPA1* Haploinsufficiency

65-90%

of cases caused by mutations in one allele of the *OPA1* gene, most of which lead to a **HAPLOINSUFFICIENCY**

RESULTING in

50%

OPA1 protein expression and disease manifestation

1 out of 30,000

people are affected globally with a higher incidence of ~1 out of 10,000 in Denmark due to a founder effect



Up to

46%

of patients are registered legally blind

80%

of patients are symptomatic by age 10

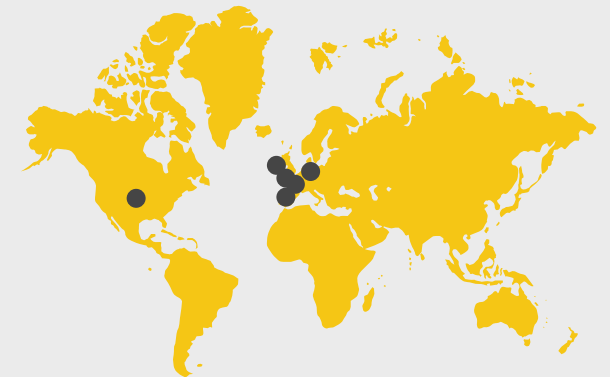


>400

Different *OPA1* mutations reported in ADOA patients

~13,000

people affected in the U.S., U.K., EU-4, and Denmark



Compelling Preclinical Findings Support Further Development of STK-002

Summary of Key Preclinical Data

- ✓ Increased OPA1 protein and ATP-linked respiration in ADOA patient fibroblasts
- ✓ Dose-dependent increases in OPA1 protein expression detected in mouse and rabbit retinas
- ✓ Dose-related increase in OPA1 protein expression was observed in NHP RGCs
- ✓ Single doses well-tolerated in NHPs
- ✓ Well tolerated for up to 29 days after intravitreal injection in rabbit
- ✓ **New evidence of early efficacy and tolerability in ADOA NHP model**

Sources: Venkatesh A, et al. STK-002, an Antisense Oligonucleotide (ASO) for the Treatment of Autosomal Dominant Optic Atrophy (ADOA), is Taken Up by Retinal Ganglion Cells (RGC) and Upregulates OPA-1 Protein Expression After Intravitreal Administration to Non-human Primates (NHPs). ASGCT; May 16-19, 2022.

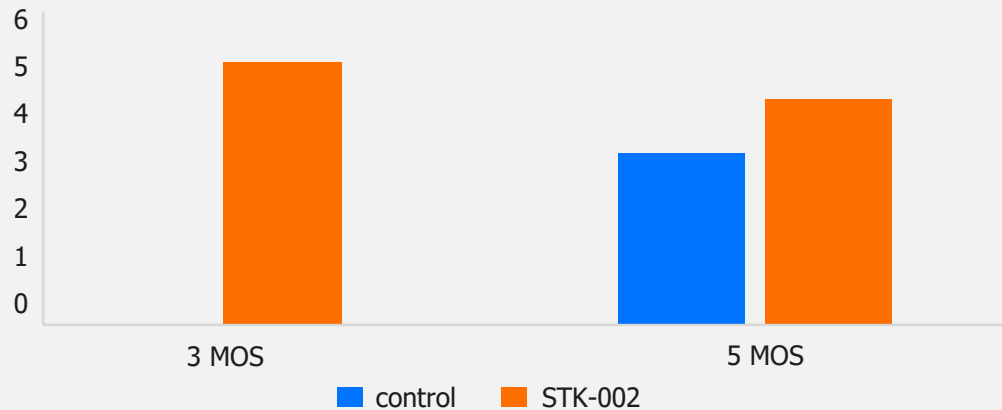
New Evidence of Early Efficacy and Tolerability of STK-002 in ADOA Non-Human Primate Model

Evidence of continued improvement in mitochondrial and retinal function at 5 months

Continued improvement or stabilization in mitochondrial function (FPF*)

Global FPF stabilized or improved

Number of eyes (6 control, 6 treated eyes)

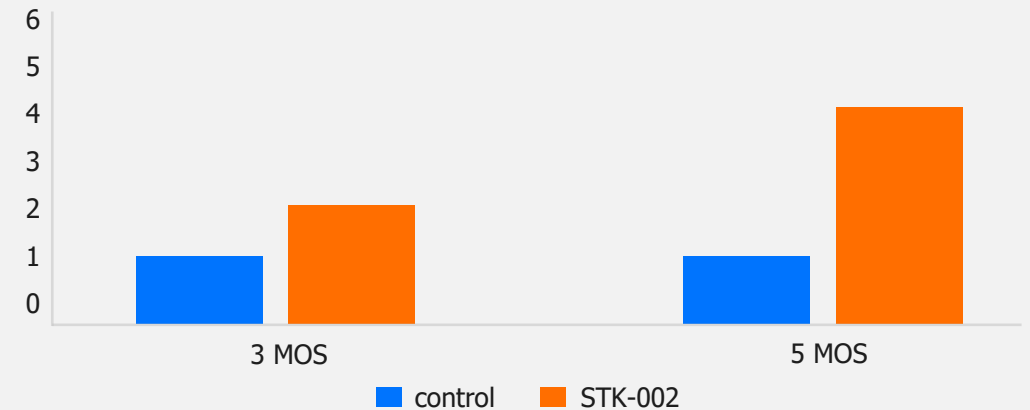


FPF as measured by Beacon

Continued improvement in retinal function (PhNR‡)

PhNR amplitude increased over baseline

Number of eyes (6 control, 6 treated eyes)



PhNR as measured by ERG

Phase 1 Study in ADOA Patients Now Underway in UK

Open-label study to investigate safety, tolerability, and exposure of STK-002 in ADOA

Phase 1 Study (OSPREDY) Design (UK and Europe)

- 1 Intravitreal injection in one eye
- 2 48-week duration
- 3 Patients ages ≥ 18 to < 55 y (n=21)
- 4 Single ascending doses (0.1, 0.3, 0.5, & 0.7 mg/eye)

Primary Endpoint:

Safety, tolerability, and exposure of single ascending doses of STK-002

Secondary Endpoints:

Changes in visual function (LCVA), ocular structures, quality of life, and electroretinographic measures (e.g., ERG, PhNR) after single doses of STK-002

Exploratory Endpoints:

Mitochondrial function as measured by OcuMet Beacon FPF

Financial Summary

Tommy Leggett

Chief Financial Officer

Closing Remarks

Ian F. Smith

Interim Chief Executive Officer & Director

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Q&A