

AMT-130:
Propensity Score Adjustment
Mitigates Potential Bias from
Striatal Volume Absence in
Enroll-HD

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2026 HD Therapeutics Conference



Disclaimer

This presentation may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements, which are often indicated by terms such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “goal,” “intend,” “look forward to,” “may,” “plan,” “potential,” “predict,” “project,” “should,” “will,” “would” and similar expressions and the negatives of those terms. Forward-looking statements are based on management's beliefs and assumptions and on information available to management only as of the date of this presentation. Examples of these forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning the potential clinical and functional effects of AMT-130, including as a potential treatment option for patients with Huntington's disease. Because these statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, our actual results could differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, among others: risks related to the our Phase I/II clinical trials of AMT-130, including the risk that such trials will be unable to demonstrate data sufficient to support further clinical development or regulatory approval; the risk that more patient data become available that results in a different interpretation than the one derived from the topline AMT-130 data; risks related to our interactions with regulatory authorities, which may affect the initiation, timing and progress of clinical trials and pathways to regulatory approval; whether the measurements that we are evaluating are viewed as robust and sensitive measurements of disease progression; our ability to demonstrate the therapeutic benefits of our gene therapy candidates in clinical trials; our ability to obtain, maintain and protect our intellectual property; and our ability to fund our operations and to raise additional capital as needed and on acceptable terms. These and other risks and uncertainties are described more fully under the heading “Risk Factors” in our periodic filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), including in our Annual Reports on Form 10-K and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and other filings that we make with the SEC from time to time.

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Author Disclosures

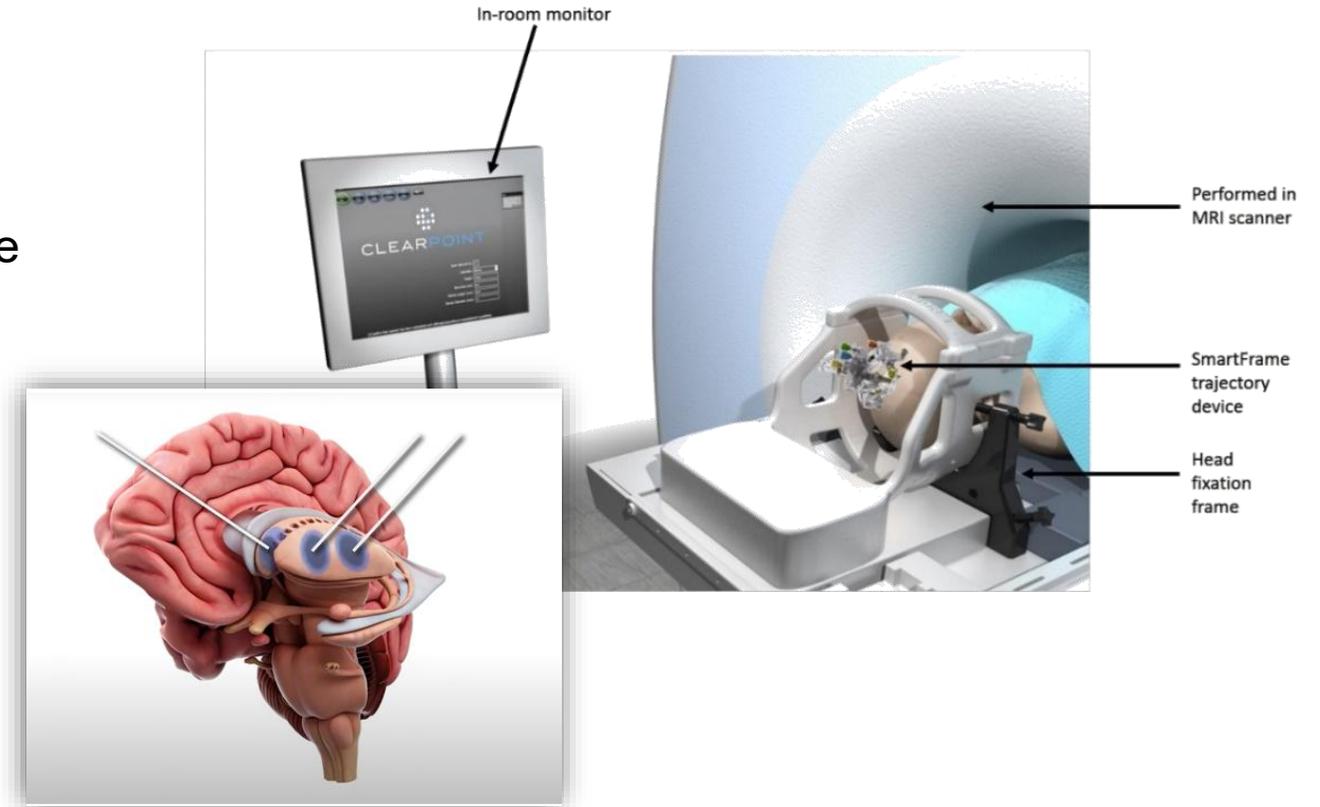
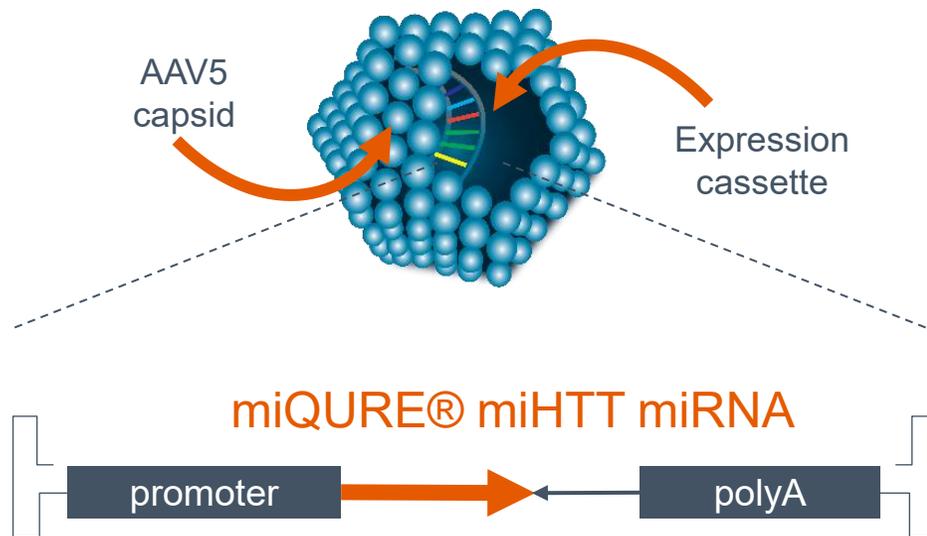
David Margolin, Kenechi Ejebe, Wenfei Zhang, and Na Wang are employees of uniQure, Inc., and own stock or stock options

Walid Abi-Saab is an employee of uniQure Switzerland GmbH and owns stock or stock options

AMT-130 is an investigational agent currently being studied in the treatment of Huntington's Disease. Its safety and efficacy have not been established and it has not been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA), European Medicines Agency (EMA), or any other regulatory body. There is no guarantee that investigational agents will receive health authority approval or become commercially available.

AMT-130 Overview

AMT-130 is an investigational gene therapy candidate for the treatment of Huntington's disease^{1,2}



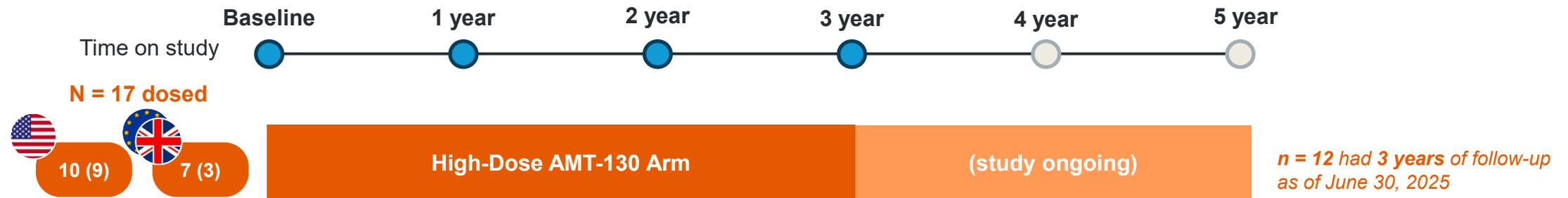
One-time administration via MRI-guided, convection-enhanced stereotactic neurosurgical delivery directly into the striatum (caudate and putamen)^{2,3}

- 3 infusions per hemisphere
- AMT-130 is axonally transported to other brain regions affected by HD

Abbreviations: AAV, adeno-associated virus; HD, Huntington's disease; HTT, huntingtin; mi; micro; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; polyA, polyadenylation.

References: 1. Sogorb-Gonzalez M, et al. *Brain*. 2024;147(12):4043-4055. 2. Cooper DL. Presented at Huntington's Study Group Virtual Meeting; October 20, 2021. 3. Huang S, et al. *Med-X*. 2023;1(1).

Study Design for AMT-130 Pivotal Phase I/II 3-year Analysis: High-Dose Cohort¹



Key eligibility criteria

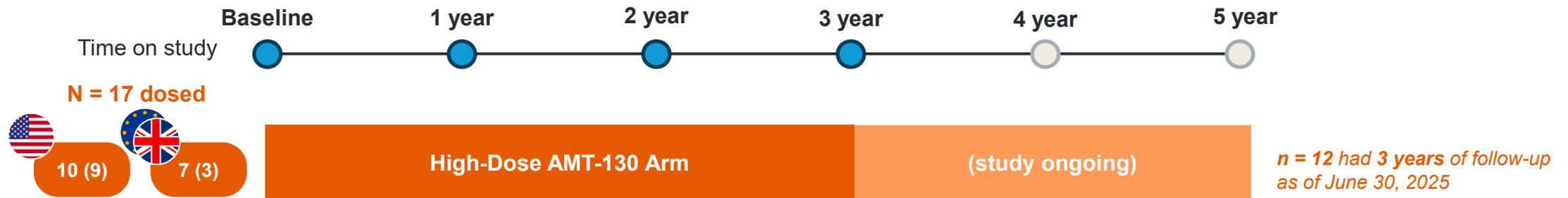
- Aged 25-65 years
- Diagnostic confidence level: 3 or 4*
- Total functional capacity: 9-13
- HD medications stable prior 3 months
- Striatal volumes exceed specified minima
 - Putamen: $\geq 2.5 \text{ cm}^3/\text{side}$
 - Caudate: $\geq 2.0 \text{ cm}^3/\text{side}$

*DCL 4, or DCL 3 if individual also meets definition of multidimensional manifest HD or has cognitive symptoms

Abbreviations: DCL, diagnostic confidence level; HD, Huntington's disease.

Reference: 1. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT04120493>

Study Design for AMT-130 Pivotal Phase I/II 3-year Analysis: High-Dose Cohort¹



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Study Design for AMT-130 Pivotal Phase I/II 3-year Analysis: External Comparator Cohort¹

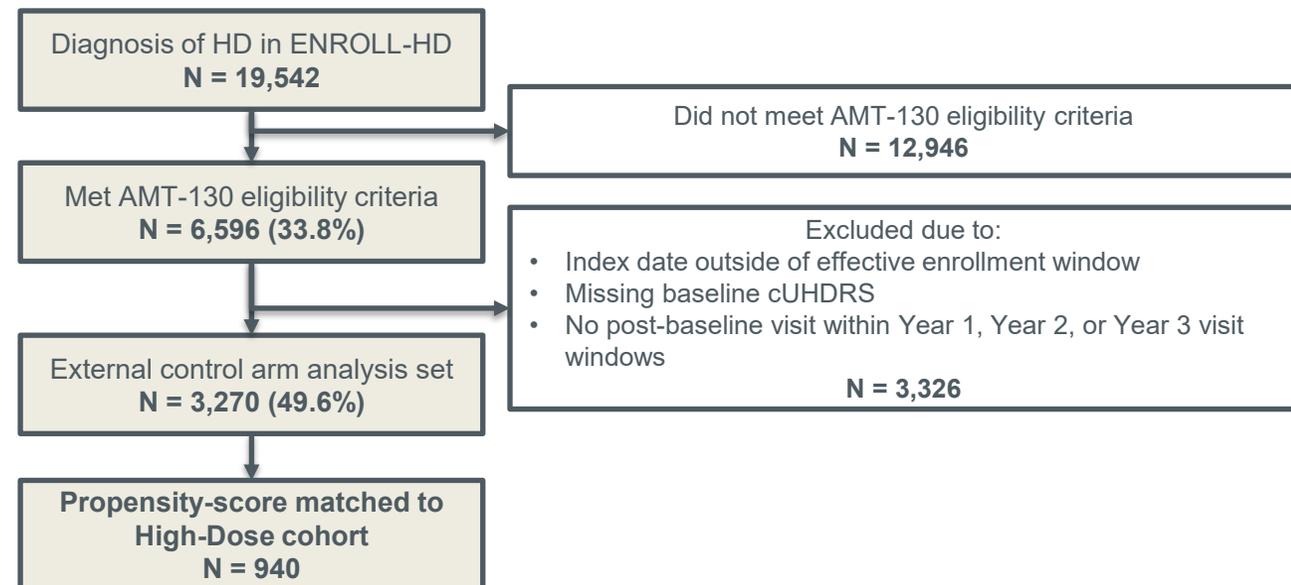


ENROLL-HD Matched External Control Arm (N = 940)
Propensity score matched to AMT-130

n = 583 from Enroll-HD had 3 years of post-eligibility follow-up

ENROLL-HD external comparator dataset²

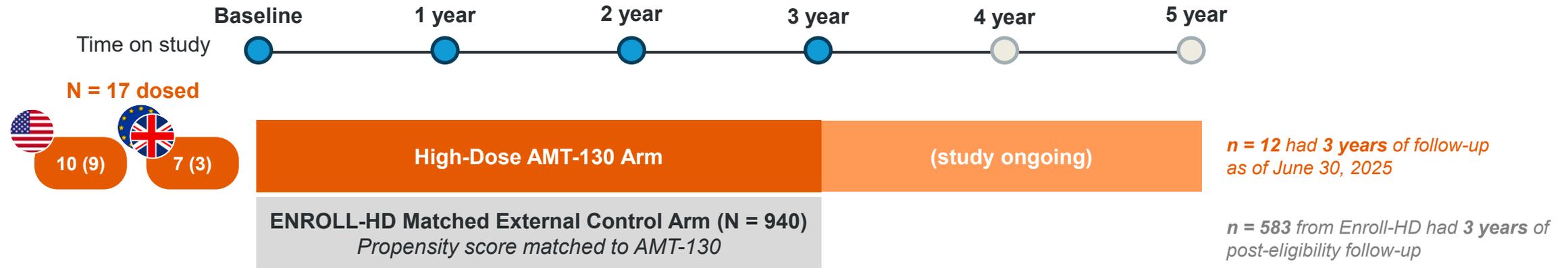
- Prospective data collection, largely contemporaneous with AMT-130 studies
- Large size, diverse dataset
- Aligns with clinical measures collected in AMT-130 studies (eg, cUHDRS, TFC, SDMT, SWRT, TMS)
- **MRI data were not collected as part of Enroll-HD protocol**



Abbreviations: BL, baseline; cUHDRS, composite Unified Huntington's Disease Rating Scale; HD, Huntington's disease; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; SDMT, Symbol Digit Modalities Test; SWRT, Stroop Word Reading Test; TFC, Total Functioning Capacity; TMS, Total Motor Score.

References: 1. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT04120493>. 2. Landwehrmeyer GB, et al. *Mov Disord Clin Pract*. 2016;4(2):212-224

Study Design for AMT-130 Pivotal Phase I/II 3-year Analysis: High-Dose Cohort¹



ENDPOINTS

- | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|
| PRIMARY | Composite Unified Huntington's Disease Rating Scale (cUHDRS) | } Change from baseline at 3 years vs Enroll-HD propensity score-matched external control |
| SECONDARY | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Functional Capacity (TFC) • Symbol Digit Modalities Test (SDMT) • Stroop Word Reading Test (SWRT) • Total Motor Score (TMS) | |
| SUPPORTIVE | Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) neurofilament light chain (NfL) change from baseline to 3 years | |

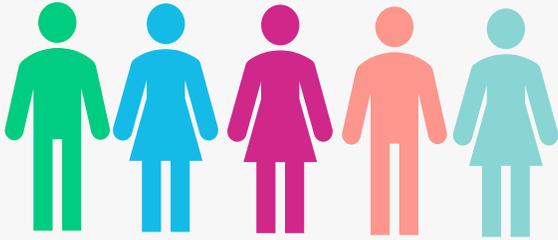
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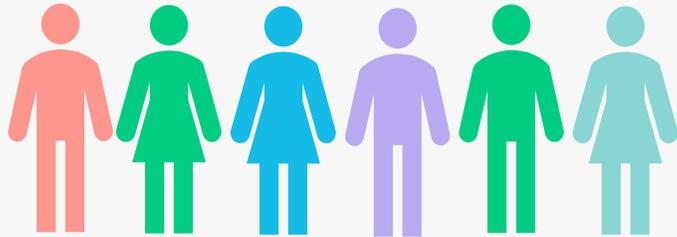
Propensity Score Matching (PSM)

Original, **unadjusted** population

Clinical trial
participants



Real-world
participants



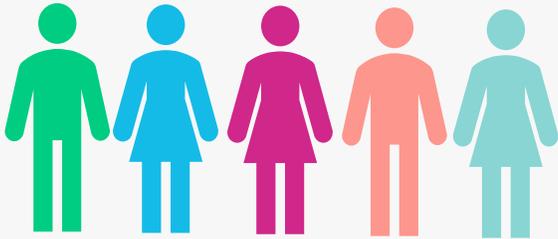
Abbreviations: PSM, propensity score matching

Reference: Liao MYQ, et al. *World J Methodol.* 2024 Mar 20;14(1):90590.

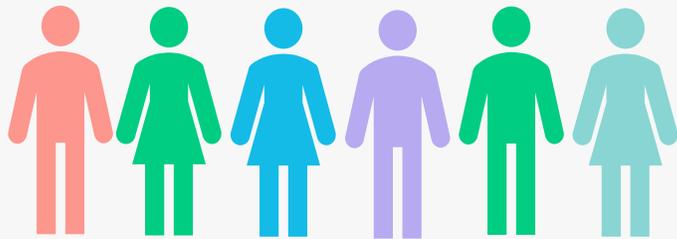
Propensity Score Matching (PSM)

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Clinical trial participants



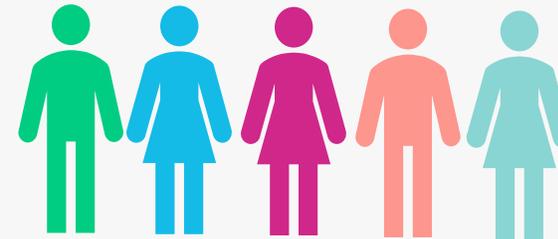
Real-world participants



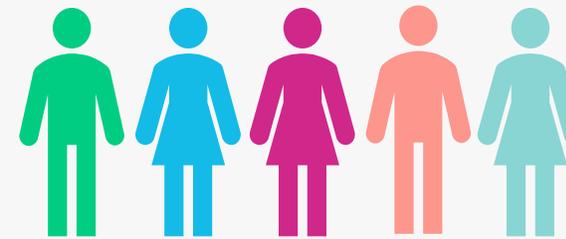
PSM Modeling

PSM-adjusted population

Clinical trial participants



Real-world participants

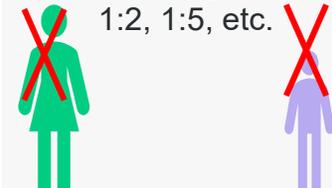


Adjustment
summary

Trial participants are matched to people with the most similar propensity score.

Individuals with dissimilar propensity scores are excluded.

Matching can be 1:1 or (for more statistical power) 1:2, 1:5, etc.



Abbreviations: PSM, propensity score matching

Reference: Liao MYQ, et al. *World J Methodol.* 2024 Mar 20;14(1):90590.

Baseline Demographics and Disease Characteristics of High-Dose Participants and Propensity-Matched Controls

Demographics and Disease Characteristics Mean	AMT-130 High-Dose (N = 17)	PSM External Control (Enroll-HD) (N = 940)
Sex, Males (%)	47.1	55.6
Age, years	45.8	45.2
CAG repeats	42.4	42.8
CAP100 score	86.2	86.8
DCL = 3, 4 (%)	35.3, 64.7	30.5, 69.5
PIN Score	0.77	0.81
cUHDRS	14.9	14.7
TFC	12.2	12.1
SDMT	46.1	45.3
SWRT	89.9	87.6
TMS	12.1	11.6
HD-ISS Stage 2, 3 (%)	47.1, 52.9	51.6, 48.4
Region; No. US, Other (%)	58.8, 41.2	28.9, 71.1

Notes: Primary analysis used restricted full matching with matching weights for Enroll-HD data.

Propensity score covariates are shown in **orange bold** font

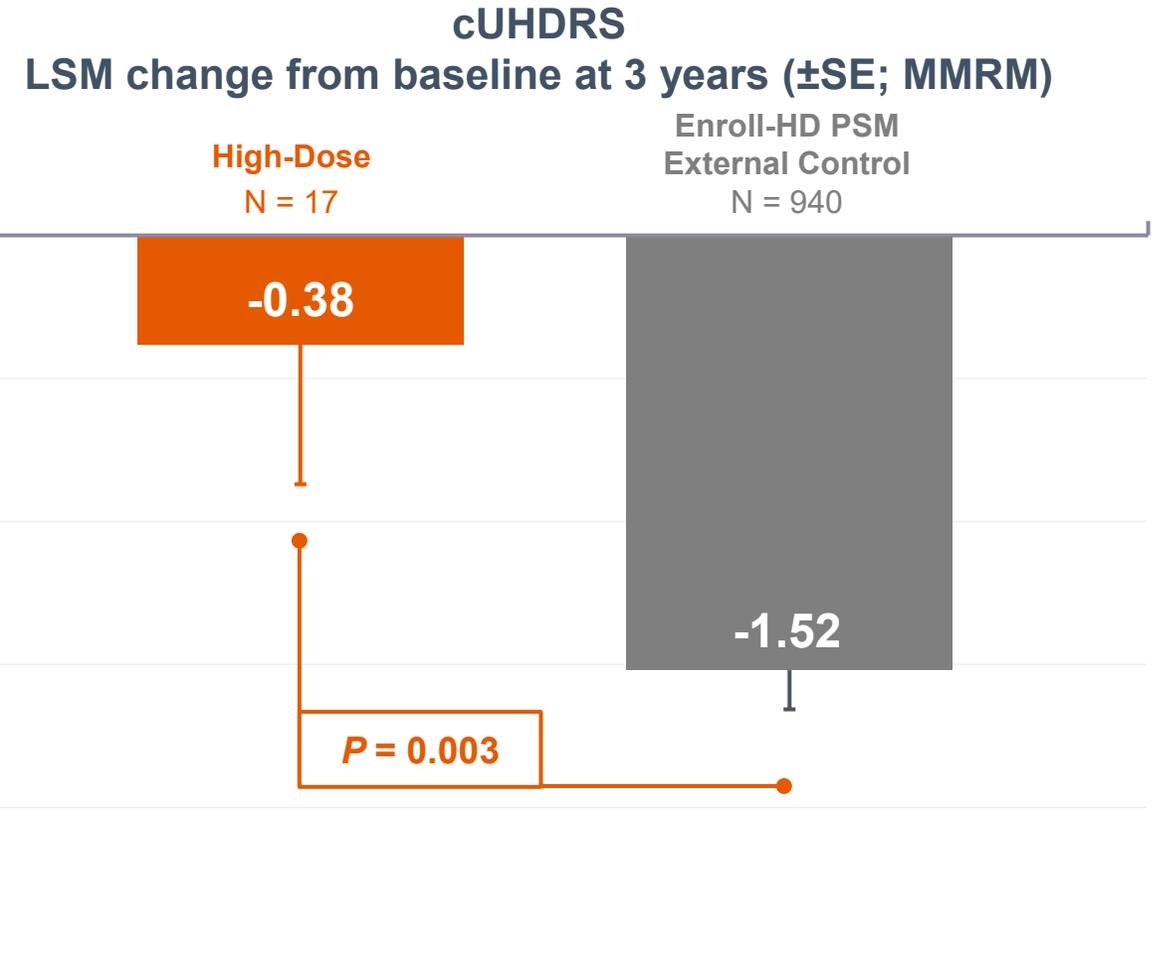
Abbreviations: CAG: Cytosine-adenine-guanine CAP, CAG-Age-Product; cUHDRS, composite Unified Huntington's Disease Rating Scale; DCL, diagnostic confidence level; HD-ISS, HD Integrated Staging System; PIN, Prognostic Index; PSM, propensity score matching; SDMT, Symbol Digit Modalities Test; SMD, standardized mean difference; SWRT, Stroop Word Reading Test; TFC, Total Functioning Capacity; TMS, Total Motor Score.

Reference: Sung V, et al. AMT-130 Huntington's disease gene therapy: Clinical study outcomes at 3 years. Huntington's Study Group, Nashville TN, Oct 10-13 2025.

Primary Endpoint: cUHDRS at 3 Years

At 3 years:
High-dose AMT-130 significantly reduced disease progression by 75% based on cUHDRS compared with propensity score-matched external control (P=0.003)

Participants	Baseline	3 years
AMT-130 High-Dose	17	12
PSM External Control	940	568



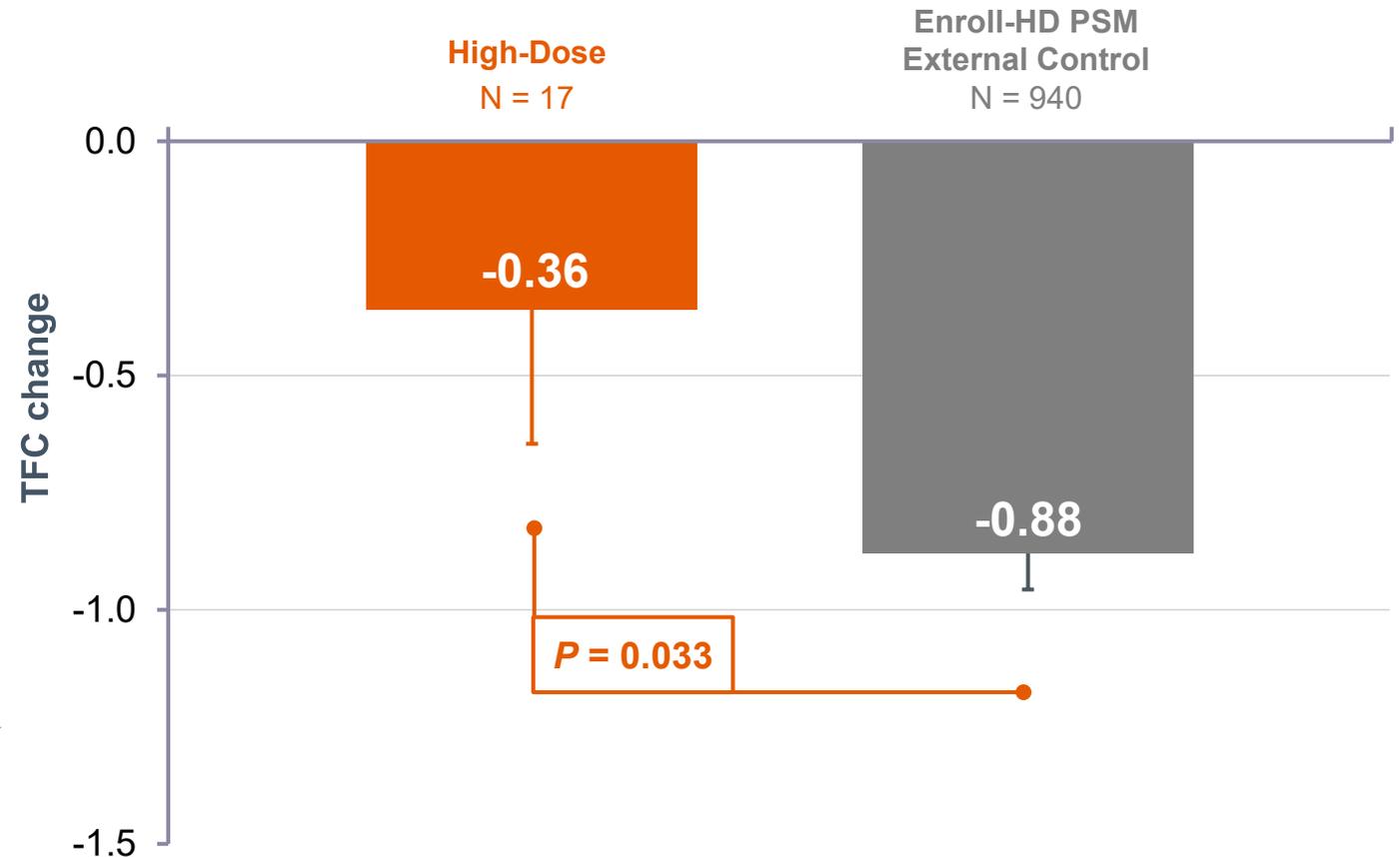
Key Secondary Endpoint: TFC at 3 Years

At 3 years:
High-dose AMT-130 significantly reduced disease progression by 60% based on TFC compared with propensity score-matched external control (P=0.033)

Participants	Baseline	3 years
AMT-130 High-Dose	17	12
PSM External Control	940	583



TFC
LSM change from baseline at 3 Years (\pm SE; MMRM)



Above graph represents weighted observed data

Abbreviations: HD, Huntington's disease; LSM, least squares mean; MMRM, mixed models for repeated measures; PSM, propensity score-matched; SE, standard error; TFC, Total Functional Capacity
Reference: Sung V, et al. AMT-130 Huntington's disease gene therapy: Clinical study outcomes at 3 years. Huntington's Study Group, Nashville TN, Oct 10-13 2025.

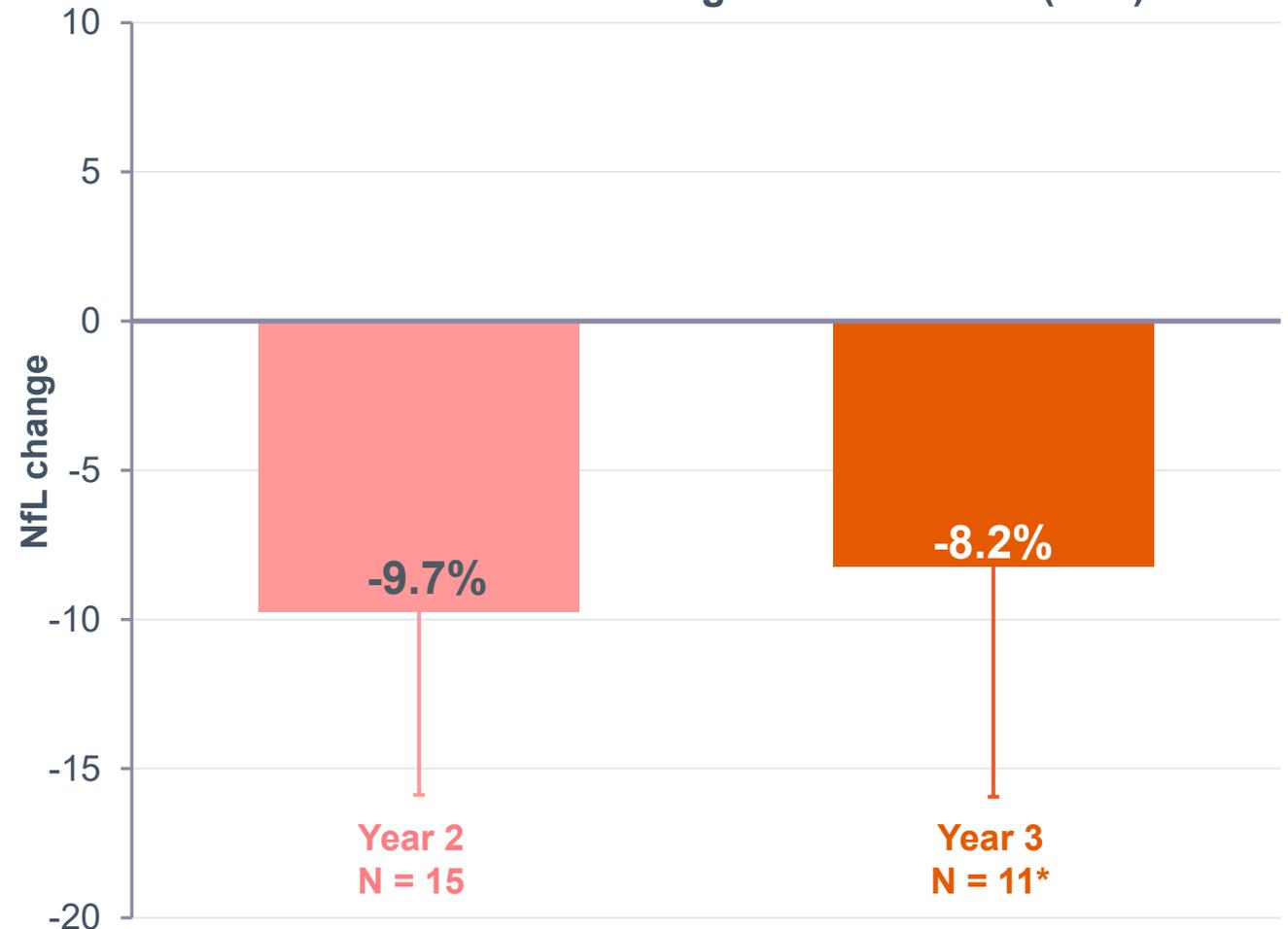
Supportive Endpoint: Change in CSF NfL

Mean CSF NfL were below baseline at 2 and 3 years following administration of high-dose AMT-130

In natural history studies, NfL increases 10-15% per year^{1,2}



CSF NfL mean change from baseline (\pm SE)



*1 of 12 participants did not receive lumbar puncture

Abbreviations: CSF, cerebrospinal fluid; NfL, neurofilament light chain; SE, standard error

References: 1. Rodrigues FB, et al. *Sci Transl Med.* 2020;12(574):eabc2888. 2. Scahill RI, et al. *Nat Med.* 2025;31(3):807-818.

Overview of Adverse Events as of June 30, 2025 Data Cutoff

	Sham Surgery (N = 10)		Low-dose AMT-130 (Cohort 1) (N = 13 ^a)		High-dose AMT-130 (Cohort 2) (N = 20 ^a)		Dose-Blinded (Cohort 3) (N = 12)		All AMT-130 (Cohorts 1, 2 and 3) (N = 45 ^a)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Any TEAEs ^b	10	100.0	12	92.3	20	100.0	12	100.0	44	97.8
Any drug-related TEAE	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	30.0	3	25.0	9	20.0
Any SAEs	1	10.0	3	23.1	9	45.0	3	25.0	15	33.3
Any SAEs (peri-operative) ^c	1	10.0	2	15.4	6	30.0	0	0.0	8	17.8
Any drug-related SAE	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 ^d	20.0	0	0.0	4 ^d	8.8
Most Common TEAEs (≥30% in ≥1 group)										
Headache	3	30.0	3	23.1	9	45.0	6	50.0	18	40.0
Procedural headache	5	50.0	4	30.8	10	50.0	2	16.7	16	35.6
Procedural pain	6	60.0	2	15.4	7	35.0	2	16.7	11	24.4
Post lumbar puncture syndrome	6	60.0	2	15.4	5	25.0	2	16.7	10	22.2
Procedural complication	4	40.0	4	30.8	5	25.0	0	0.0	9	20.0
Anxiety	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	20.0	4	33.3	8	17.8
Constipation	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.0	6	50.0	8	17.8
Insomnia	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	5.0	6	50.0	8	17.8
Back pain	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	41.7	5	11.1

Safety data as of June 30, 2025.

^aOne low-dose and 3 high-dose cross-over patients included. ^bTEAEs are defined as AEs after Day 0. ^cPerioperative AEs had onset from Day 0 to 13. ^dOne SAE reported as “tension headache” was retrospectively considered by uniQure as a case of CNS inflammation.

Abbreviations: AE, adverse event; N, number of patients; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event; SAE, serious adverse event.

Reference: Sung V, et al. AMT-130 Huntington’s disease gene therapy: Clinical study outcomes at 3 years. Huntington’s Study Group, Nashville TN, Oct 10-13 2025.

Pivotal Phase I/II Study Summary

- **High-dose AMT-130 met primary and key secondary endpoints at 3 years**

- 1 Statistically significant **75%** slowing of disease progression based on **cUHDRS**
- 2 Statistically significant **60%** slowing of disease progression based on **TFC**
- 3 Reduction in CSF **NfL below baseline**
- 4 Continued to be **generally well tolerated** with a manageable safety profile; **no new treatment-related SAEs**
Most common AEs (≥20%): Headache, procedural pain, post-lumbar puncture syndrome

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MRI data were not collected as part of ENROLL-HD protocol

AMT-130 had striatal volume minimum as inclusion criteria

Does baseline striatal volume predict progression, independent of other known covariates?

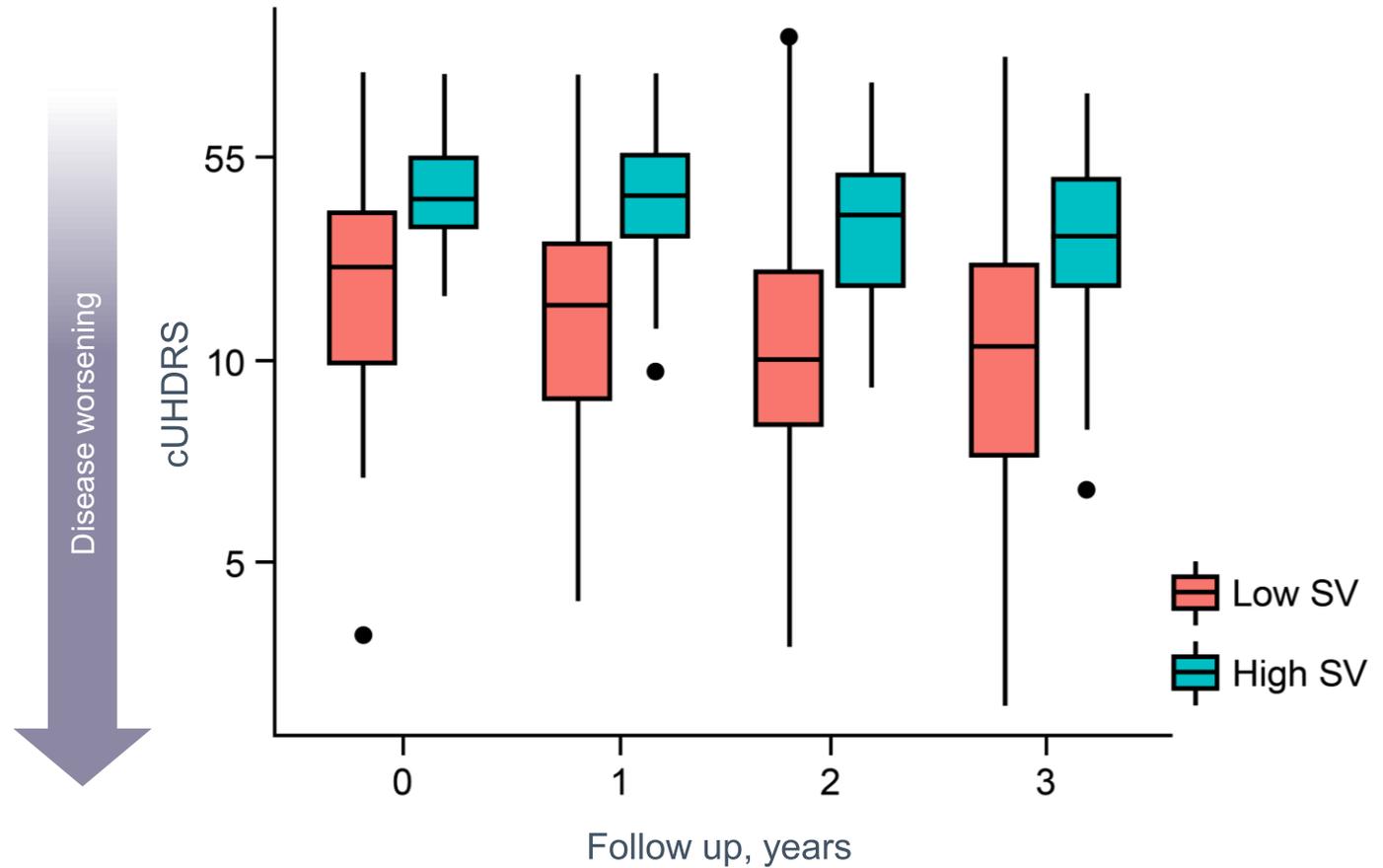
Baseline Striatal Volume is a Predictor of Clinical Progression in TRACK-HD

105 participants from TRACK-HD with appropriate clinical criteria (DCL=4; TFC 9-13; ≥1 evaluable follow-up MRI scan) with 1–5 years of follow-up, stratified by baseline imaging

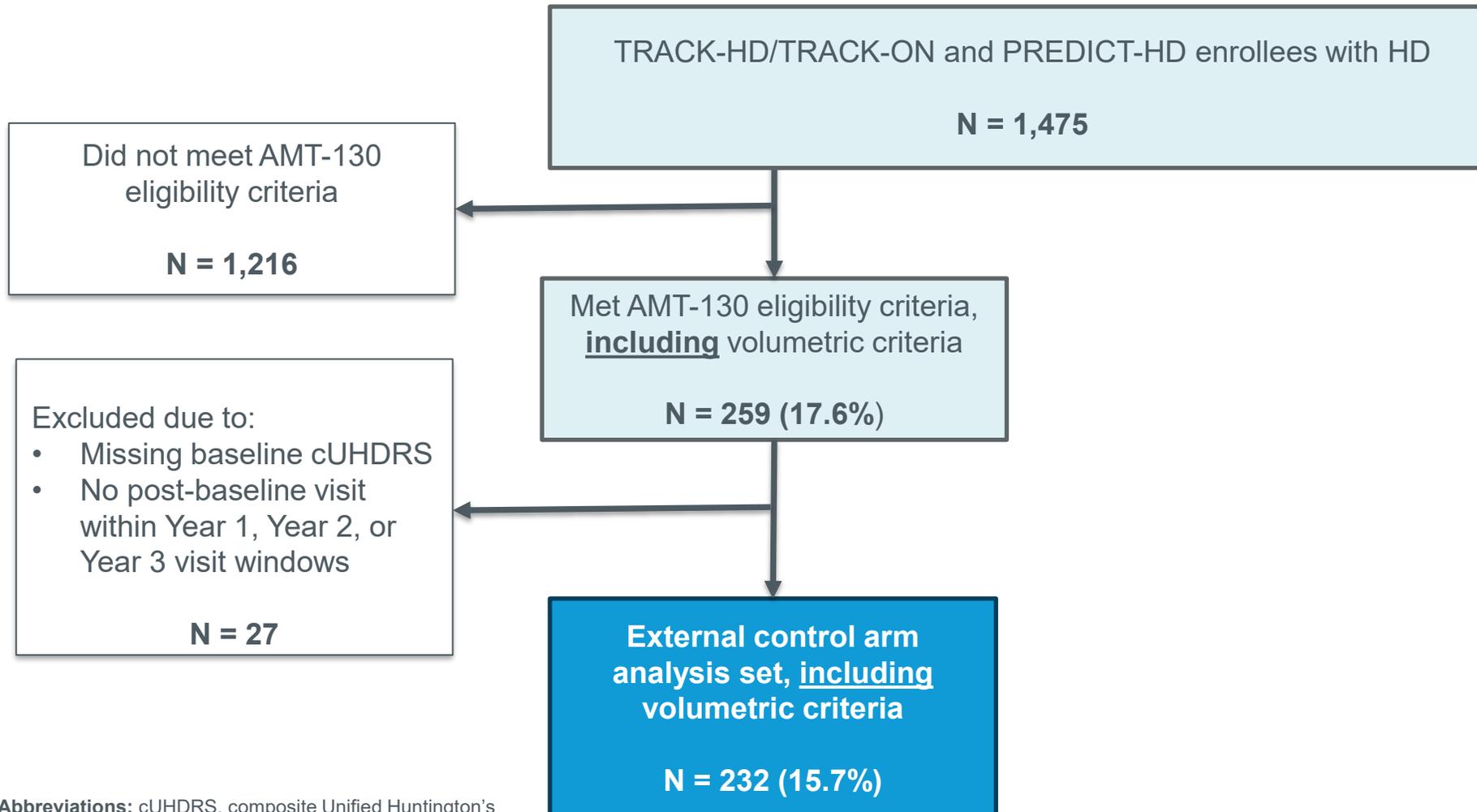
Low striatal volume, n = 74
($<2.5 \text{ cm}^3$ putamen, $<2.0 \text{ cm}^3$ caudate – per side)

High striatal volume, n = 31
($\geq 2.5 \text{ cm}^3$ putamen, $\geq 2.0 \text{ cm}^3$ caudate – per side)

Without correction for other baseline characteristics, participants with **high striatal volume** tended to have **slower clinical and MRI progression**

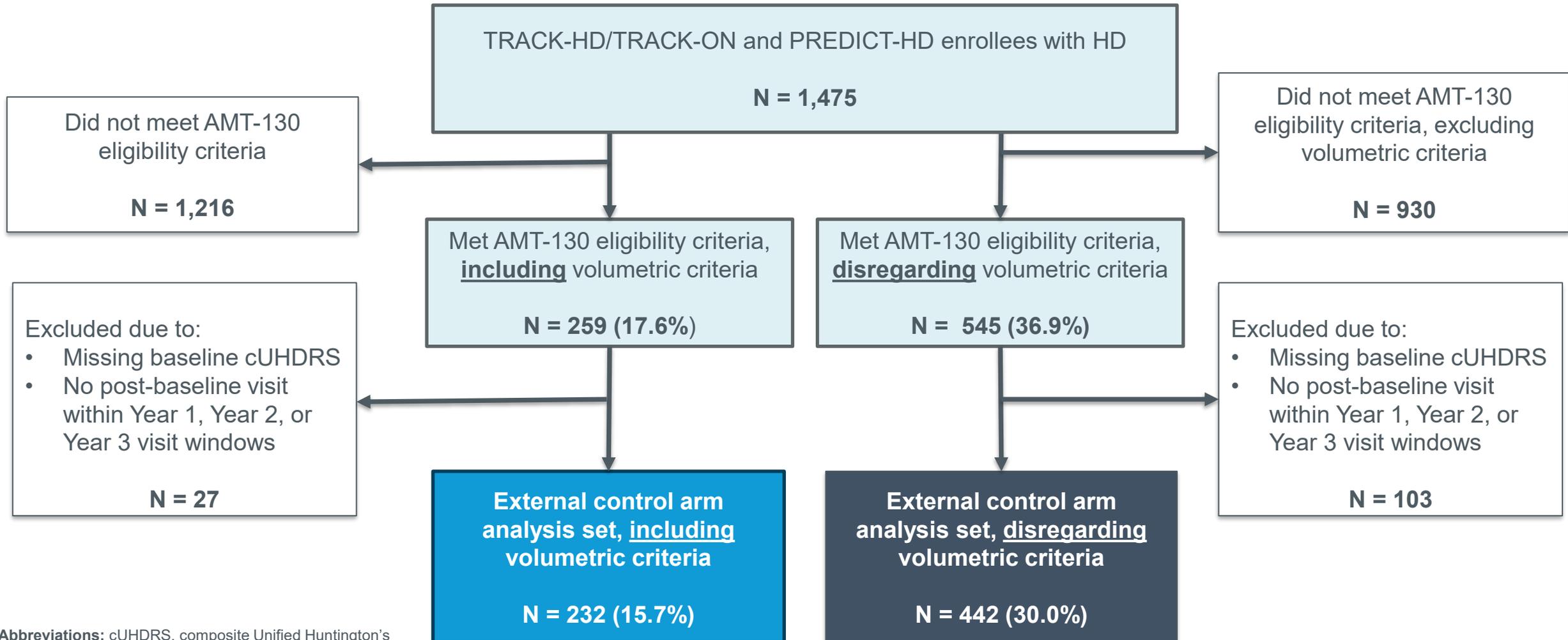


TRACK-HD and PREDICT-HD Participants Meeting Pivotal Phase I/II AMT-130 Clinical Eligibility Criteria, with/without Volumetric Criteria



Abbreviations: cUHDRS, composite Unified Huntington's Disease Rating Scale; HD, Huntington's disease.

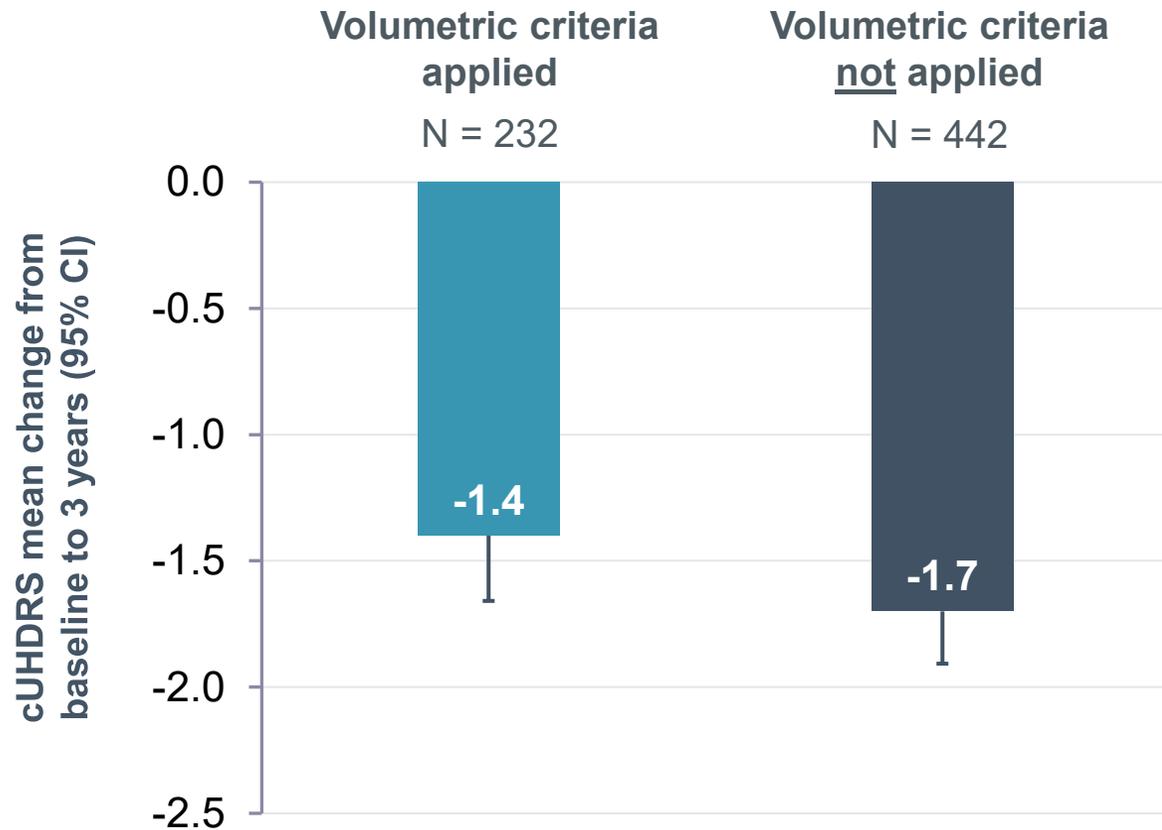
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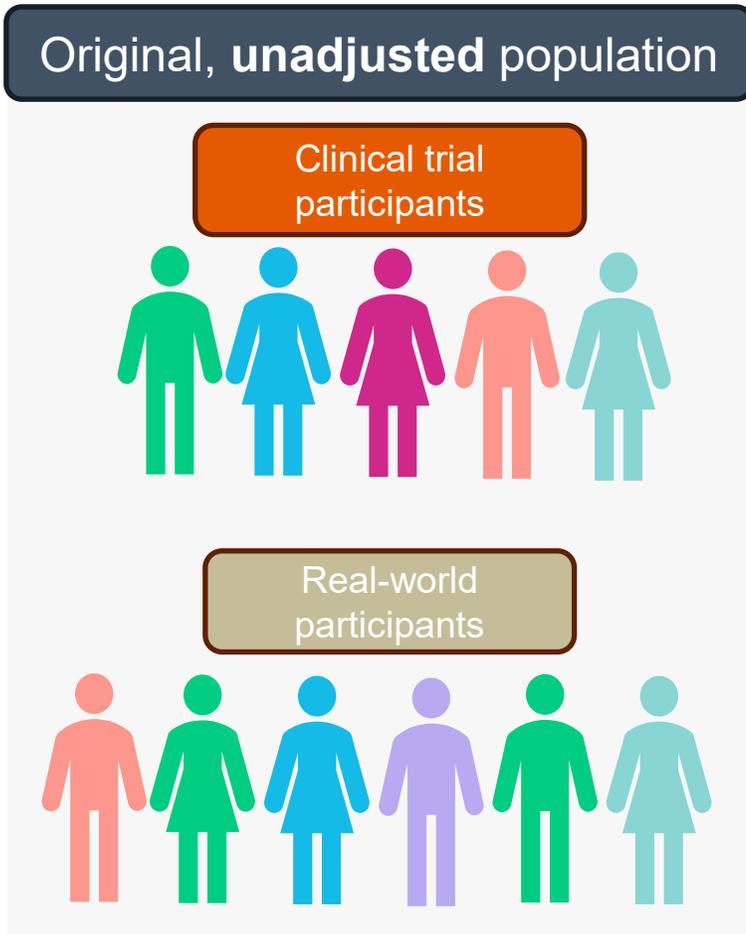
Baseline Volumetric Criteria Predicts cUHDRS Decline in the Absence of Other Covariates

Unweighted



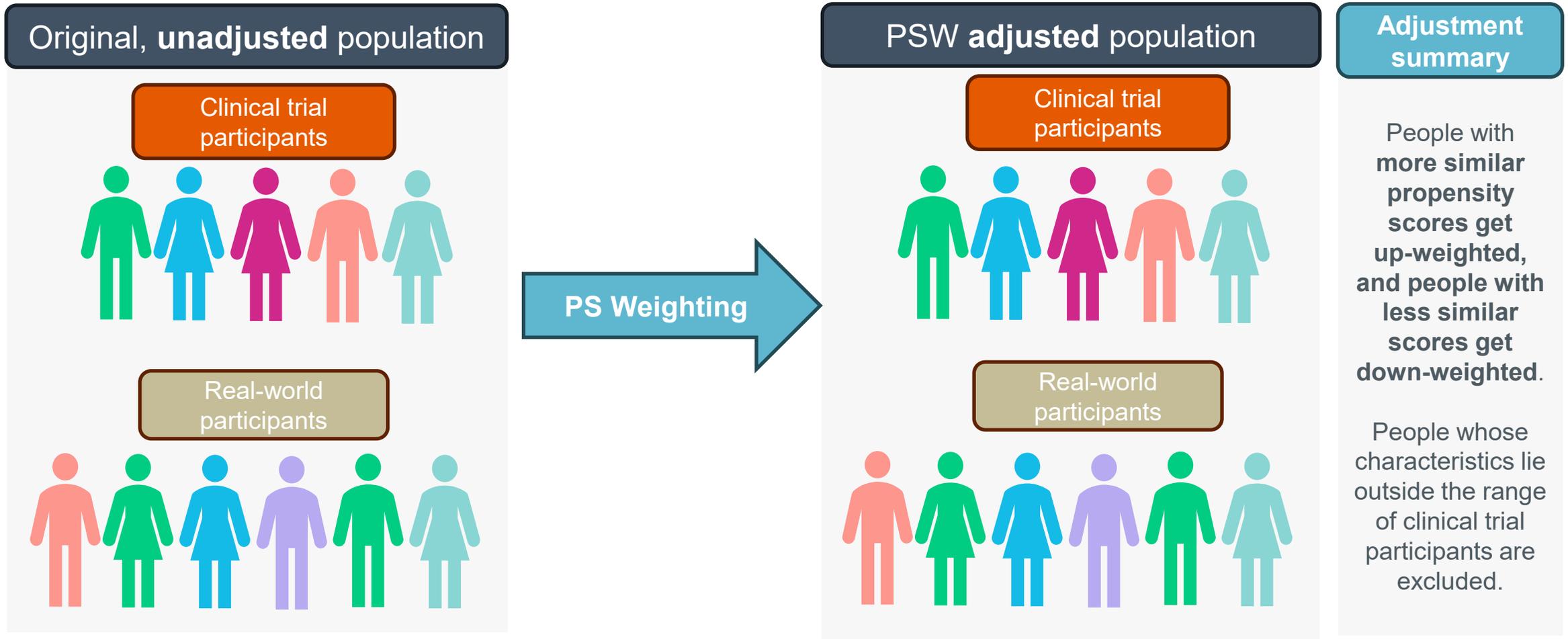
Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; cUHDRS, composite Unified Huntington's Disease Rating Scale

Propensity Score Weighting (PSW)



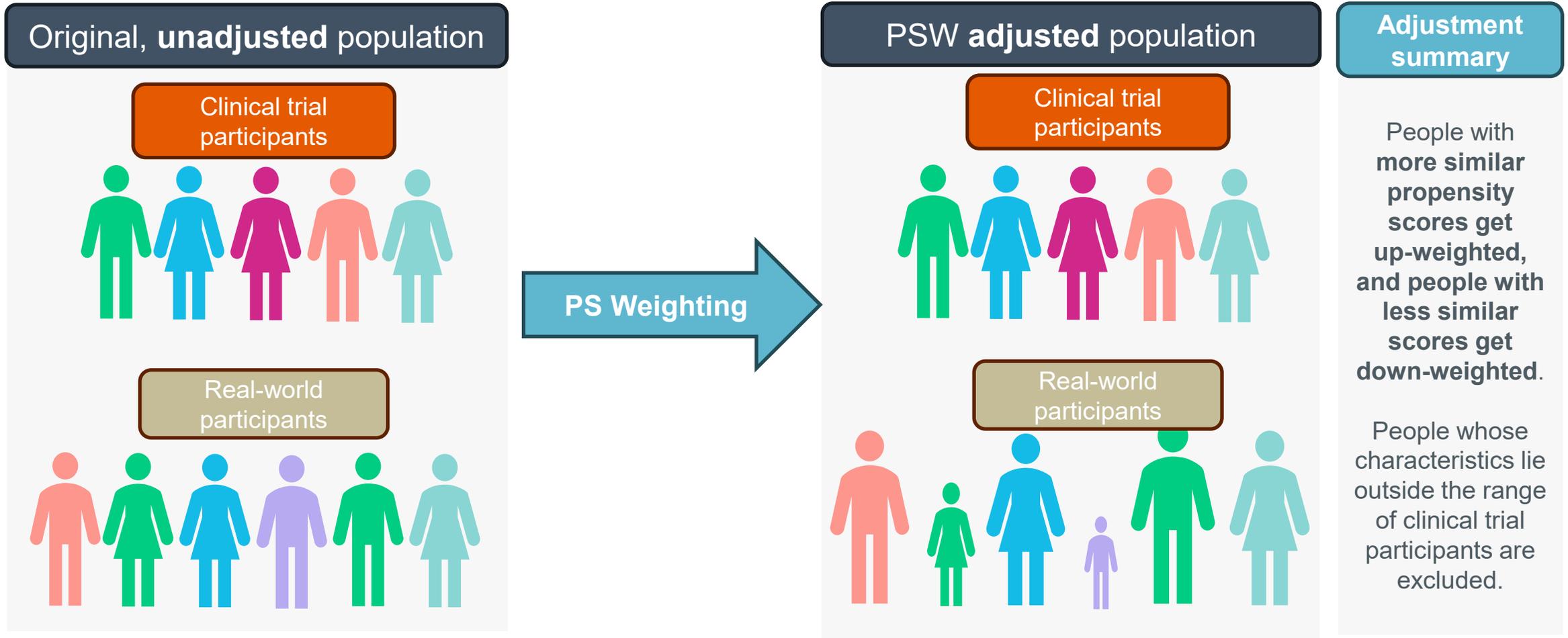
Abbreviations: PS, propensity score; PSW, propensity score weighting.

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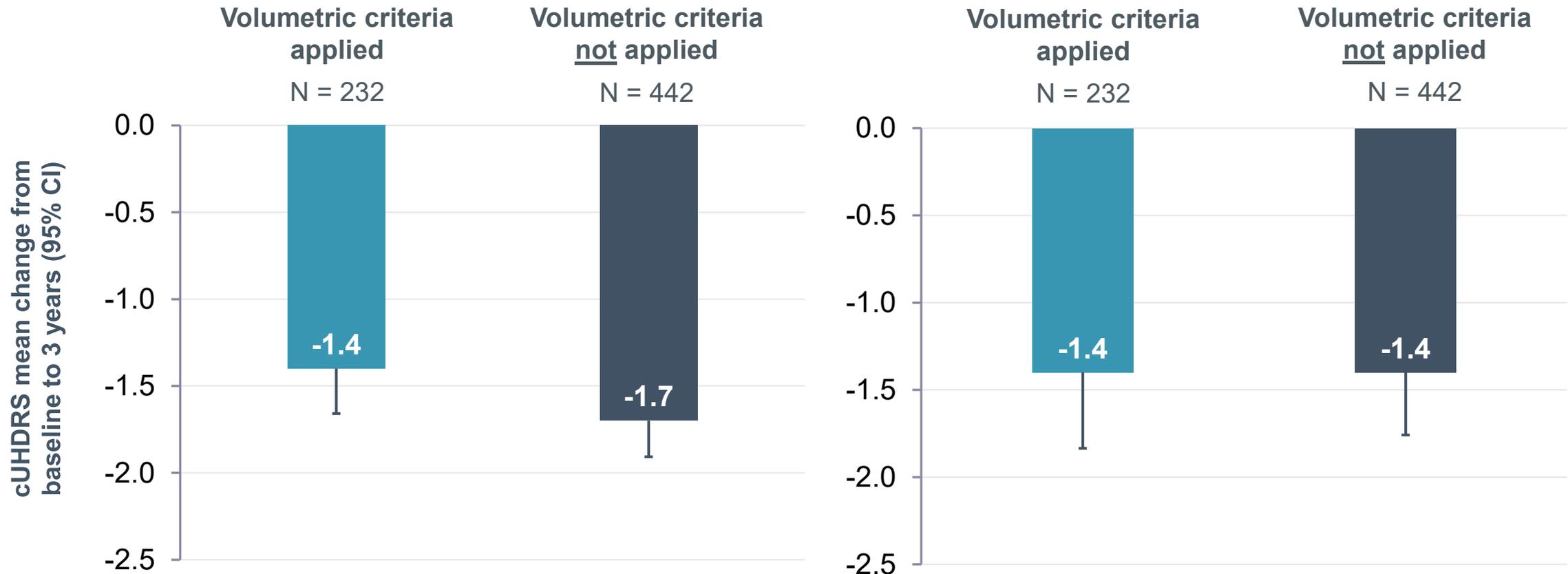
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Baseline Volumetric Criteria Are No Longer Predictive of cUHDRS Decline When Propensity Score Adjustments Are Applied

Unweighted

PS Weighted

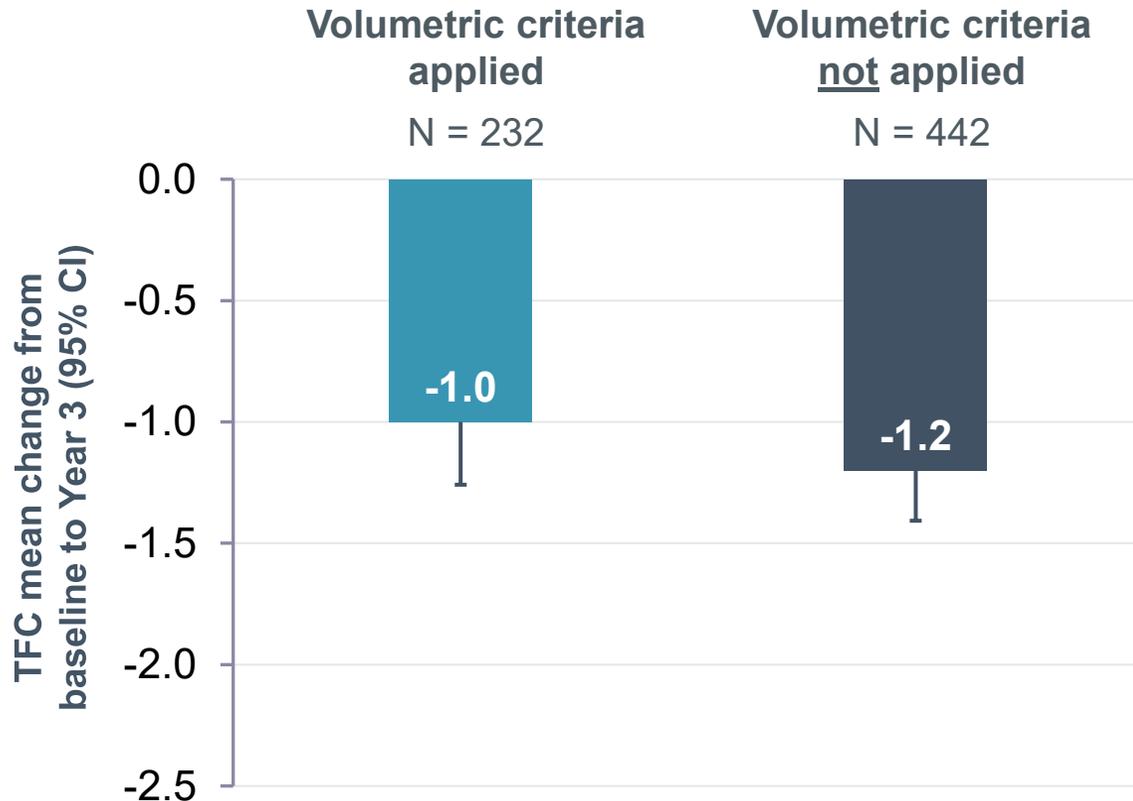
(Covariates: baseline age, sex, CAP100, DCL, TFC, TMS, SDMT, SWR)



Abbreviations: CAP, CAG-Age-Product; CI, confidence interval; cUHDRS, composite Unified Huntington's Disease Rating Scale; DCL, diagnostic confidence level; PS, propensity score; SDMT, Symbol Digit Modalities Test; SWR, Stroop Word Reading; TFC, Total Functional Capacity; TMS, Total Motor Score.

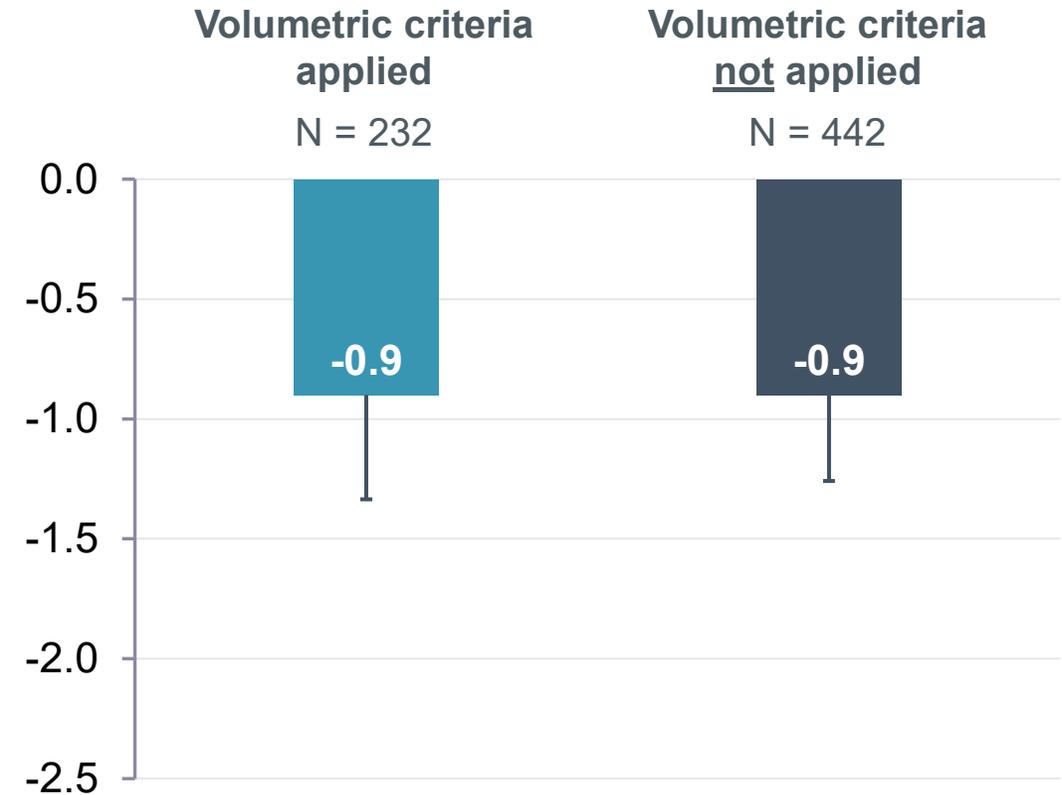
Baseline Volumetric Criteria Are No Longer Predictive of TFC Decline When Propensity Score Adjustments are Applied

Unweighted



PS Weighted

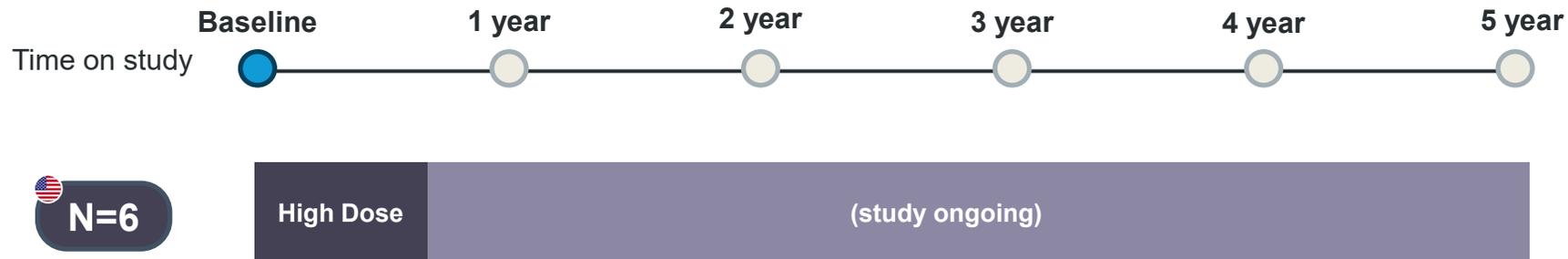
(Covariates: baseline age, sex, CAP100, DCL, TFC, TMS, SDMT, SWR)



Abbreviations: CAG, cytosine-adenine-guanine; CAP, CAG-Age-Product; CI, confidence interval; DCL, diagnostic confidence level; PS, propensity score; SDMT, Symbol Digit Modalities Test; SWR, Stroop Word Reading; TFC, Total Functional Capacity; TMS, Total Motor Score.

Study Design for AMT-130 Phase I/II

Cohort 4: Lower Striatal Volume as Eligibility Criteria



Key eligibility criteria

- Aged 25-65 years
- Diagnostic confidence level: 3 or 4*
- Total functional capacity: 9-13
- HD medications stable prior 3 months
- Surgical approach safely feasible
- Striatal volumes: ≥ 1 volume below previously specified minima
 - Putamen: $< 2.5 \text{ cm}^3/\text{side}$
 - Caudate: $< 2.0 \text{ cm}^3/\text{side}$

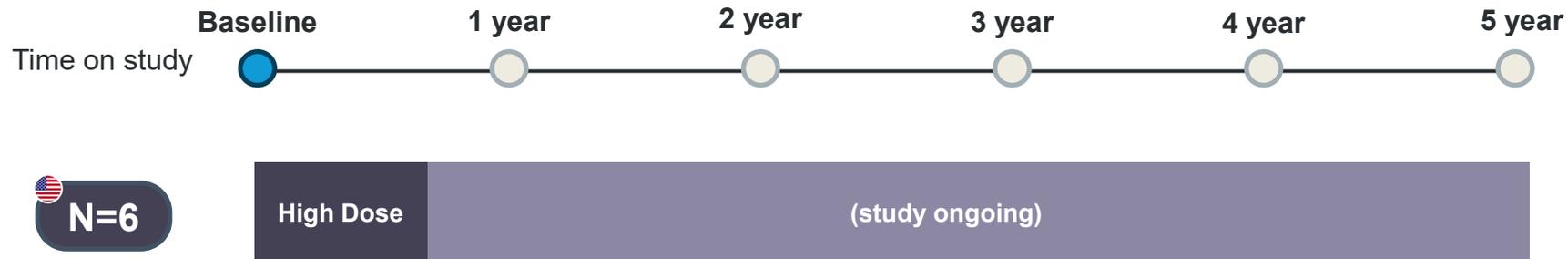
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Baseline Demographics and Disease Characteristics Relevant to Eligibility: Cohort 4

Demographics and Disease Characteristics Mean or %	AMT-130 High-Dose Cohort 4 (n=6)
Sex, Males (%)	16.7
Age	43.7
CAG repeats	44.5
DCL = 3, 4 (%)	16.7, 83.3
TFC	12.0

Abbreviations: CAG, cytosine-adenine-guanine; DCL, diagnostic confidence level; TFC, Total Functional Capacity.

Striatal Volume Summary Points

- Previous studies have indicated that striatal volume is predictive of decline, this was replicated in the TRACK-HD/TRACK-ON/PREDICT-HD combined cohort
- However, propensity score analysis supported that other covariates can be substituted to adjust for the effect of striatal volume on cUHDRS & TFC outcomes
 - The same covariates were used in propensity score matching vs Enroll-HD, effectively mitigating potential bias arising from the absence of striatal volume data in Enroll-HD
- Cohort 4 enrollment is complete and the study is ongoing

Clinical Trial Sites



CT-AMT-130-01 (US)

University of Alabama

Principal Investigator: Victor Sung, MD

University of California, San Francisco

Principal Investigator: Michael Geschwind, MD, PhD

Rush University Medical Center

Principal Investigator: Deborah Hall, MD, PhD

Johns Hopkins University

Principal Investigator: Jee Bang, MD, PhD

University of Michigan

Principal Investigator: Praveen Dayalu, MD

Ohio State University

Principal Investigator: Sandra Kostyk, MD, PhD

Vanderbilt University Medical Center

Principal Investigator: Amy Brown, MD

The University of Texas, Houston

Principal Investigator: Erin Furr-Stimming, MD

Virginia Commonwealth University

Principal Investigator: Stephanie Bissonnette, DO

University of Washington Medical Center

Principal Investigator: Ali Samii, MD

CenExel Rocky Mountain Clinical Research, CO

Principal Investigator: Meagan Salinas, MD

University of Arizona – Dept. of Neurology

Principal Investigator: Paul Larson, MD



CT-AMT-130-02 (UK, Poland)

Activated Sites:

Cardiff University

Principal Investigator: Anne Rosser, MD, PhD
UK National Coordinating Investigator: Liam Gray, MD

National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery

Principal Investigator: Edward Wild, MD

Wojskowy Instytut Medycyny Lotnicze – Klinika Neurologii

Principal Investigator: Grzegorz Witkowski, MD, PhD

International Neuro Center

Principal Investigator: Miroslaw Zabek, MD

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DSMB members

uniQure and MedPace Clinical Studies Teams

HD Community

CHDI, ENROLL-HD, HSG, HDSA/HD COPE, EHDN

Many other collaborators....

And to all the patients and their families...

THANK YOU!



HD.
GeneTRX1



HD.
GeneTRX2

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