

Storing any nucleic acid in the world. Forever.

https://cache-dna.com

Data generation is exploding



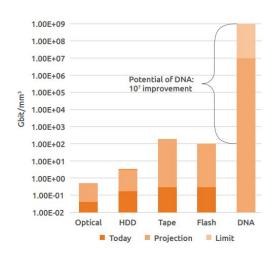
Data generation is expected to reach 175 ZB by 2025.





- Feature sizes of conventional storage systems are close to their physical limit
- Optical & tape storage will not be able to address future demands

POTENTIAL FOR DNA DATA STORAGE

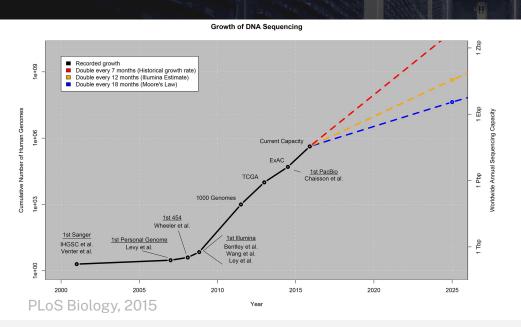


- Ultradense storage
- Easy copying
- Low energy for maintenance

Demand for storing nucleic acids is growing



Nucleic acids are the new information media of the 21st century.



HEALTH

U.S. needs 193 million Covid-19 tests per month to reopen schools and keep up with pandemic, new report says

By KATE SHERIDAN @sheridan_kate / SEPTEMBER 9, 2020

Reprints



CACHE DNA

Revolutionizing Storage at the Smallest Scale



Storage and retrieval at the micron to nanoscale

18,000 t

CO2 reduction

\$1.6 M

Annual cost savings

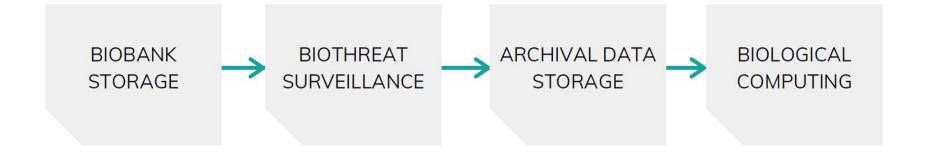
70%

Space reduction

Cache DNA Has Broad Applications In the Information & Biological Storage Markets



Ultradense storage at your fingertips



Go-to-Market



BIO STORAGE: BIOTHREAT SURVEILLANCE & BIOBANKING

ARCHIVAL DATA: DNA DATA STORAGE

NEW MARKETS: COMPUTING

NEAR-TERM STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Capture growing nucleic acid storage market



BIOBANKING \$0.5 B TAM



PERSONAL GENOMICS \$0.8 B TAM

 Offer new capabilities for biothreat surveillance (\$1.0 B TAM)

LONG-TERM GOALS

- Near-term strategic priorities will provide:
 - Market demonstrations of scale for the Cache platform
 - Opportunities to build critical infrastructure & partnerships for DNA data storage (\$8 B TAM)
 - o Positive cash flow to augment product offering
- Leverage our experience in DNA data storage and massive biological storage to create new markets unique to the Cache platform, e.g. non-von Neumann architectures (\$10 B TAM)

Market strategy and opportunity





Customer discovery

Validated value propositions



Cache DNA platform reduces cost to store samples more than half over 10 years and reduces footprint by 10¹⁰-fold



Cache DNA platform requires almost no energy to store and access exabyte-scale data archives for a millenia

Select market research interviews



















Cache DNA Platform Provides Immense Value to Multiple Growing Market Opportunities



NEAR-TERM MILESTONE Generate revenue



BIOBANKING

\$0.5 B TAM



PERSONAL GENOMICS

\$0.8 B TAM

- Low-cost storage
- Scalable
- Small footprint
- Ambient



BIOTHREAT SURVEILLANCE

\$1.0 B TAM

- Long-term preservation
- Field-deployable
- Simple sample handling logistics

LONG-TERM MILESTONE Generate new markets



ARCHIVAL DATA STORAGE

\$8.0 B TAM

- Ultradense storage
- Permanent recording
- Little to no energy required to maintain
- Easy to create copies



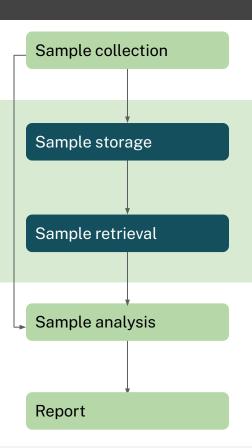
BIOCOMPUTING

\$10.0 B TAM

- Massively parallelized computation
- Very low energy requirements for operation

Targeted Nucleic Acid Storage Value Chain





- Collection: Swabs, saliva collection tubes, serological sampling; Processing: QIAGEN & Beckman Coulter have huge market capture
- Highly commoditized
- Dominated by freezer & LIMS









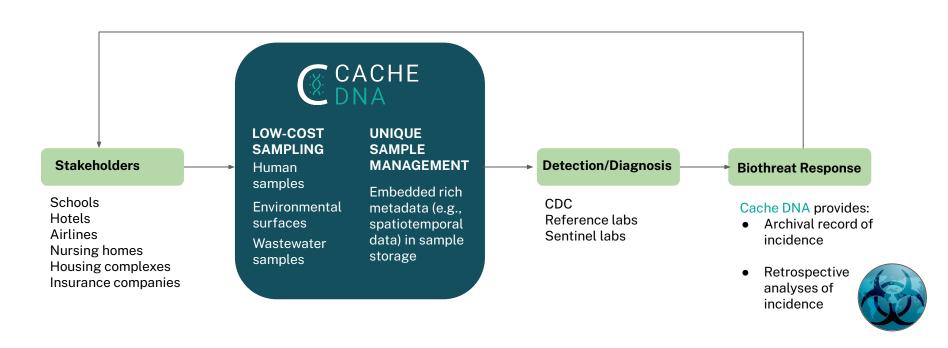
Cache DNA platform

- Compatible with molecular biology workflows
- Replace microtube with micron-to-nano size capsules (~10¹⁰ volume reduction)
- Ambient storage
- Scalable sample barcoding (~10²⁴ samples can be labelled uniquely)
- DNA sequencing: dominated by Illumina. Ion Torrent, PacBio, Oxford Nanopore are niche players.
- Molecular Dx: Roche, Abbott, and Thermo-Fisher are huge players. CRISPR-based analysis is emerging (e.g., Mammoth Biosciences, Sherlock Biosciences)
- Clinical or application-driven

Use-Case Example: Persistent Biothreat Surveillance

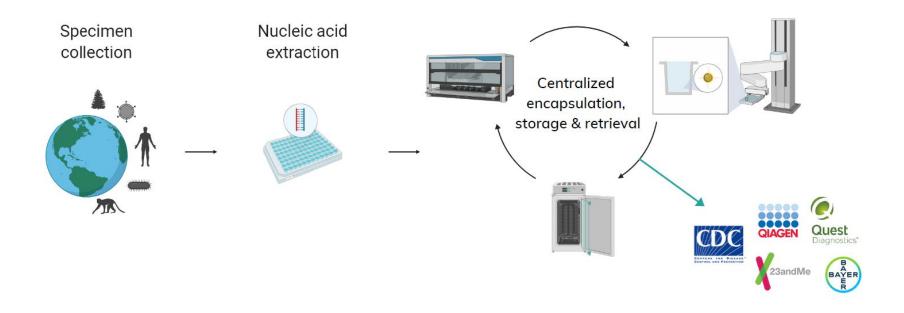


Cache DNA can create longitudinal data sets to deliver actionable results for biothreat response & protect multiple stakeholders



Massive Storage of Nucleic Acids From All Sources





Cache DNA Aims to be the Eminent Data Storage & Computing Platform for the 21st Century



NEAR-TERM MILESTONE Generate revenue



BIOBANKING

\$0.5 B TAM



PERSONAL GENOMICS

\$0.8 B TAM

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BIOTHREAT SURVEILLANCE

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LONG-TERM MILESTONE Generate new markets



ARCHIVAL DATA STORAGE

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BIOCOMPUTING

\$10.0 B TAM

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Proof-of-Concept Full-Stack DNA Data Storage



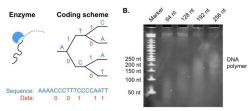
DNA WRITE

Biotech-scale production of plasmids



Shepherd, ..., Bathe. Sci. Rep. 2019

Parallelized enzymatic synthesis of DNA



MIT IP Bathe et al. US20180362969A1

RANDOM ACCESS & RETRIEVAL

Encapsulation-based random access



Banal, Shepherd, Berleant, ..., Bathe. *bioRxiv* 2020 **MIT IP** Bathe et al. WO2017189914A1





Team





Mark Bathe, PhD Scientific Founder



Professor, Dept. of Biological Engineering Associate Member, Broad Institute



James Banal, PhD Prospective Technical Founder



Postdoc, Dept. of Biological Engineering



Paul Blainey, PhD Scientific Advisory Board Member



Professor, Dept. of Biological Engineering Core Member, Broad Institute



George Church, PhD Scientific Advisory Board Member



Winthrop Professor of Genetics, Harvard Medical School Core Faculty, Wyss Institute



Jeremiah Johnson, PhD Scientific Advisory Board Member



Professor, Dept. of Chemistry Member, Koch Institute at MIT Associate Member, Broad Institute

Why Cache DNA?





Novel Technology

Unique nucleic encapsulation & retrieval platform

Large Emerging Markets

Biological & data storage

Broad Application

Multiple product offerings

Highly Capable Team

Pioneers in the field

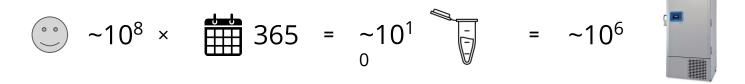


Appendix: Academic proof-of-concept on biobanking

Creating M@NSTER:

Biothreat surveillance for the genomic age

A hot take on cold storage



Space:



* No robotics included

Energy:



MONSTER

Massive storage of **n**ucleic acids for biothreat surveillance

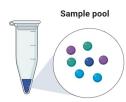
1 Sample collection

Sampling kits are used to collect samples from various sources around the world.



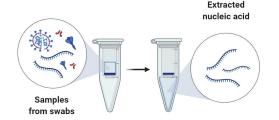
4 Nucleic acid storage

Encapsulated & barcoded samples can be pooled into one or several containers for transport or for archiving.



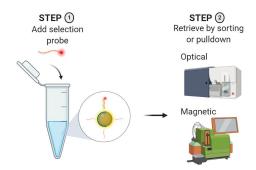
2 Nucleic acid extraction

Nucleic acid is extracted from sample using extraction kits.



5 Nucleic acid retrieval

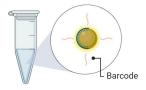
One or several encapsulated nucleic acids can be targeted for retrieval.



3 Nucleic acid encapsulation

Nucleic acid is encapsulated and barcoded using Cache DNA technology.

Encapsulated nucleic acid



6 Nucleic acid analysis

Nucleic acid is released from encapsulation and subjected to analysis via quantitive PCR or sequencing

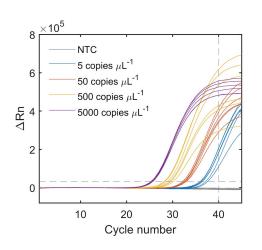


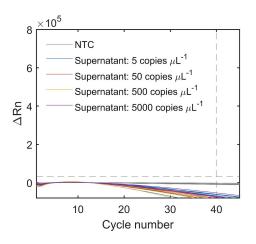


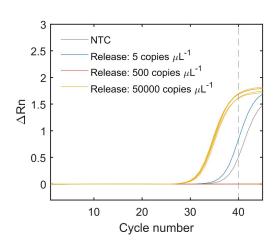
MONSTER

Massive storage of nucleic acids for biothreat surveillance

Quantitative encapsulation and reversible release of SARS-CoV-2 RNA:



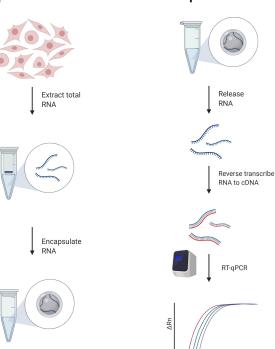




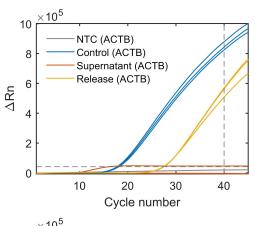
NTC = No template RNA control

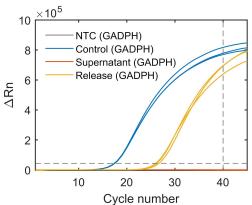
Biobanking proof-of-concept

RNA extraction & encapsulation



RNA release & RT-qPCR





- No RNA detected on supernatant after encapsulation suggesting quantitative encapsulation of total RNA from HEK293 cells
- Cross validation of released RNA from encapsulation using two human housekeeping genes

NTC = No template RNA control

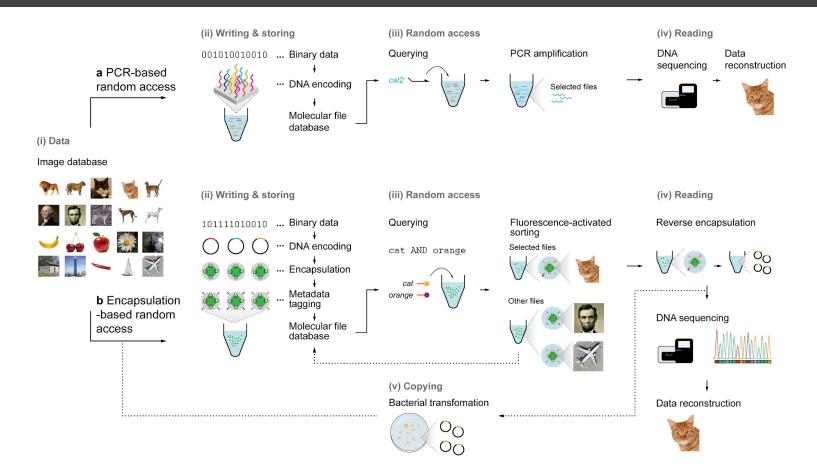


Appendix: Academic proof-of-concept on DNA data storage

DNA data storage

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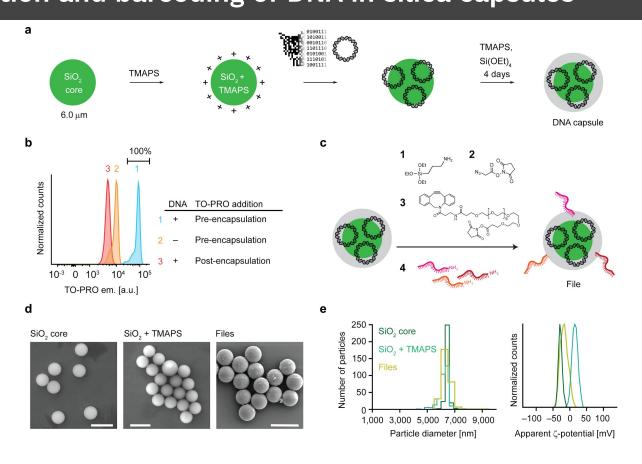
Reimagining computing using molecular packets



Unique implementation

Encapsulation and barcoding of DNA in silica capsules

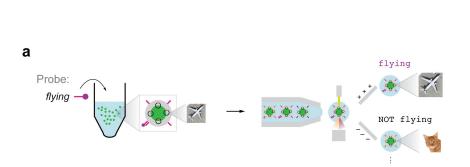


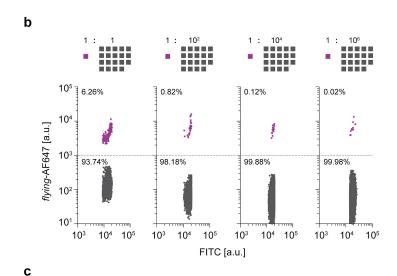


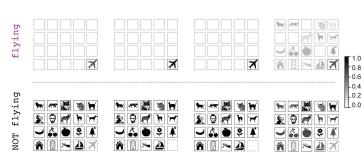
Search sensitivity

Searching for a needle in a huge haystack









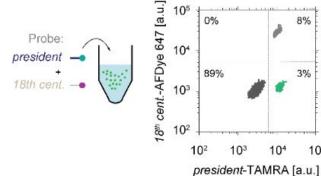
Boolean search capable

A search engine for molecules using molecules





president AND NOT 18th century





3%

105



