

**SANGAMO BIOSCIENCES ANNOUNCES PUBLICATION IN *SCIENCE***  
*Journal Reports on Research in Gene Regulation*

**Richmond, California** – September 28, 2000 – Sangamo BioSciences, Inc. (Nasdaq: SGMO) today reported the publication of an article entitled “Active Global Remodeling of Somatic Nuclei in Egg Cytoplasm by the Nucleosomal ATPase ISWI” in *Science*. Co-authored by Alan P. Wolffe, Ph.D., Sangamo’s chief scientific officer and colleagues, including scientists at the National Institutes of Health, the article explores the reversibility of processes that lead to cellular differentiation.

“At Sangamo, we are combining a detailed knowledge of the machinery needed to control gene regulation with a sophisticated understanding of the biochemical pathways that influence that machinery,” said Dr. Wolffe. “The integration of these powerful technologies may have a fundamental impact on our ability to treat a number of different diseases, many of which are untreatable today.”

The advent of cloning (producing an exact replica of a cell or organism) has allowed scientists to better appreciate the mechanisms by which cells transform from a primordial state to perform very specific functions. Such immature cells, often called stem cells, arise early in the developmental process. Over time these cells typically become differentiated into blood, skin, heart or brain cells that have very specific functions. This research may lead to a clear understanding of the mechanisms that would allow a differentiated cell to become a stem cell. These modified cells could then be transformed into a variety of different cell types and be used as cell-based therapeutics.

During the process of differentiation, a cell’s architecture is significantly remodeled. In examining this process, researchers identified the critical role of a single enzyme complex. This complex appears to operate by remodeling chromatin, a substance that profoundly influences a cell’s ability to regulate specific genes.

Genes, which direct the production of proteins, regulate all cellular activity within the human body. Located on chromosomes within the nucleus of the cell, they are naturally controlled by transcription factors. The ability of transcription factors to bind to DNA, and regulate a gene, is highly dependent upon whether or not the DNA to which it binds is accessible. Since much of the nuclear binding area is rendered inaccessible by chromatin, it is necessary to remodel the chromatin in order to create a usable binding surface.

**About Sangamo**

Sangamo is focused on the research and development of novel transcription factors for the regulation of genes. Sangamo’s Universal Gene Recognition™ technology enables the engineering of transcription factors known as zinc finger DNA binding proteins, or ZFPs. By engineering ZFPs so that they can recognize a specific gene, Sangamo has created ZFP transcription factors that can control gene expression and, consequently, cell function. The company intends to establish Universal Gene Recognition as a widely used technology for commercial applications in pharmaceutical discovery, human therapeutics, clinical diagnostics, agriculture and industrial biotechnology.

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Leading pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies utilizing ZFPs include: AstraZeneca, Bayer Corporation, Bristol-Myers Squibb, DuPont Pharmaceuticals, Genset SA, Glaxo Wellcome, Hoffmann-LaRoche, Immunex, The R. W. Johnson Pharmaceutical Research Institute, Japan Tobacco, Merck, Merck KGaA, Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Pfizer, Pharmacia & Upjohn, Procter & Gamble Pharmaceuticals, Schering AG, SmithKline Beecham, Warner-Lambert, and Zaiya. In addition, Sangamo has a strategic alliance with Edwards Lifesciences Corporation to develop novel therapeutics for the treatment of cardiovascular disease. For more information about Sangamo, visit the company's web site at [www.sangamo.com](http://www.sangamo.com).

*This press release contains forward-looking information within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and is subject to the safe harbors created by those sections. Those forward-looking statements include statements related to the ability of Sangamo BioSciences, Inc. to continue to meet marketing, technology, and customer demands as it relates to its products within the gene regulation market. Actual results may differ materially due to a number of factors, including numerous technological, operational and financial challenges associated with the regulation of genes. The matters discussed in this press release also involve risks and uncertainties concerning Sangamo's products and services described in Sangamo's filing on Form S-1 with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). In particular, see the risk factors described in the company's Prospectus on Form S-1 and its most recent 10-Q. Sangamo assumes no obligation to update the forward-looking information contained in this press release.*

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Note: The article will appear in the September 29, 2000 issue of *Science* and can be accessed at [www.sciencemag.org](http://www.sciencemag.org).

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