12-Month Results of a Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor (Vorolanib) in a Bioerodible Durasert® Insert for Previously Treated Neovascular AMD: The DAVIO Trial

Rishi P. Singh, MD | Staff Physician, Cleveland Clinic Florida | President – Cleveland Clinic Martin Hospitals

ASRS Annual Meeting –nAMD 2 Symposium

July 15, 2022

Disclosures

- Financial Disclosures:
  - Consultant: Regeneron, Novartis, Genentech, Bausch and Lomb, EyePoint, Asclepix, Gyroscope, Apellis
- This presentation includes preliminary data from IRB-approved research of an investigational product

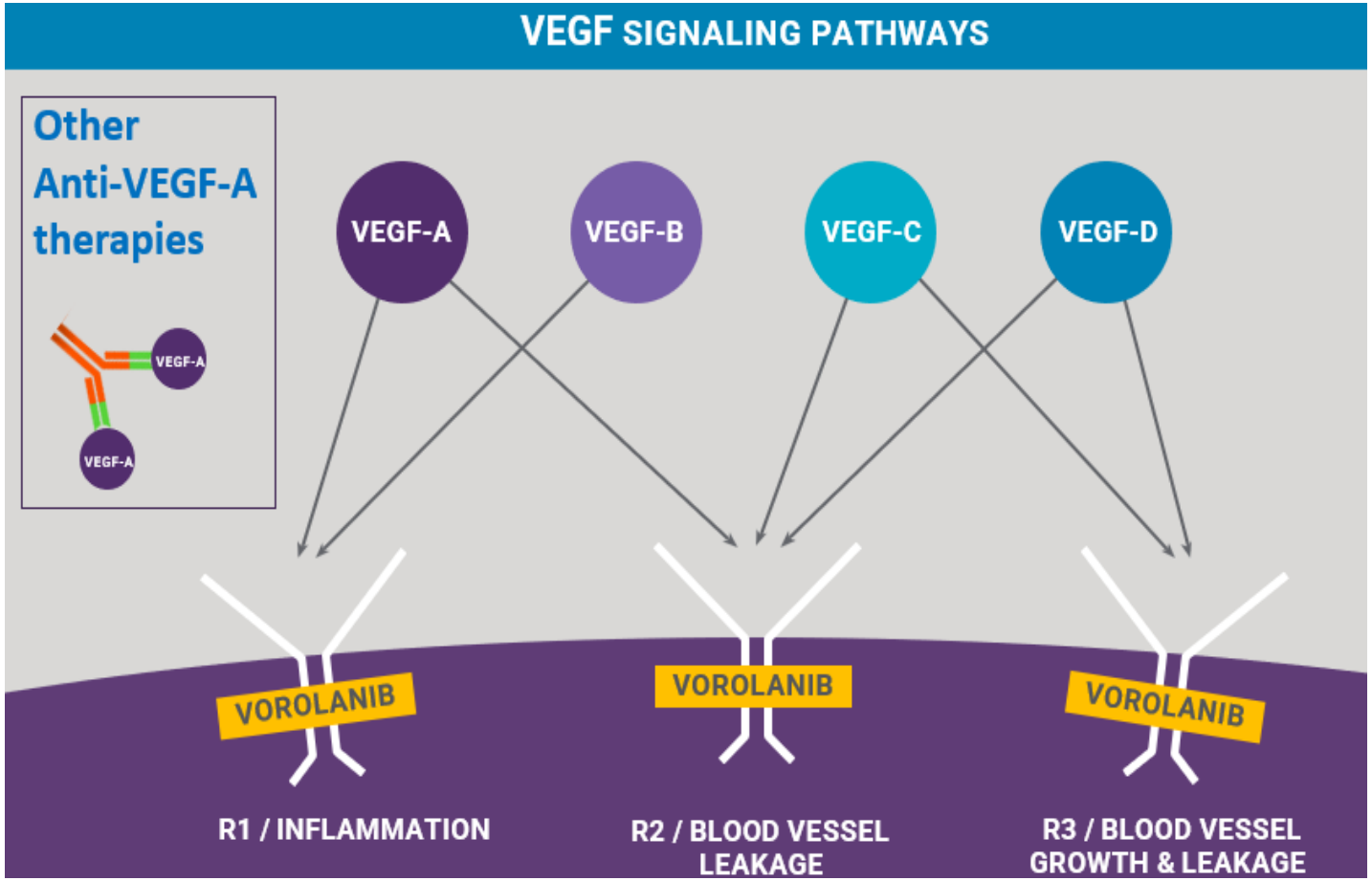
EYP-1901: A Novel Approach to Neovascular AMD Therapy

Mechanism of Action

Vorolanib

Receptor-binding, small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitor

Activity against all isoforms of VEGF



VEGF = vascular endothelial growth factor; R=receptors .

EYP-1901: A Novel Approach to Neovascular AMD Therapy

Vorolanib in Bioerodible Durasert®

Injectable, sustained-delivery technology

Intravitreal insert like fluocinolone 0.18 mg (Durasert)

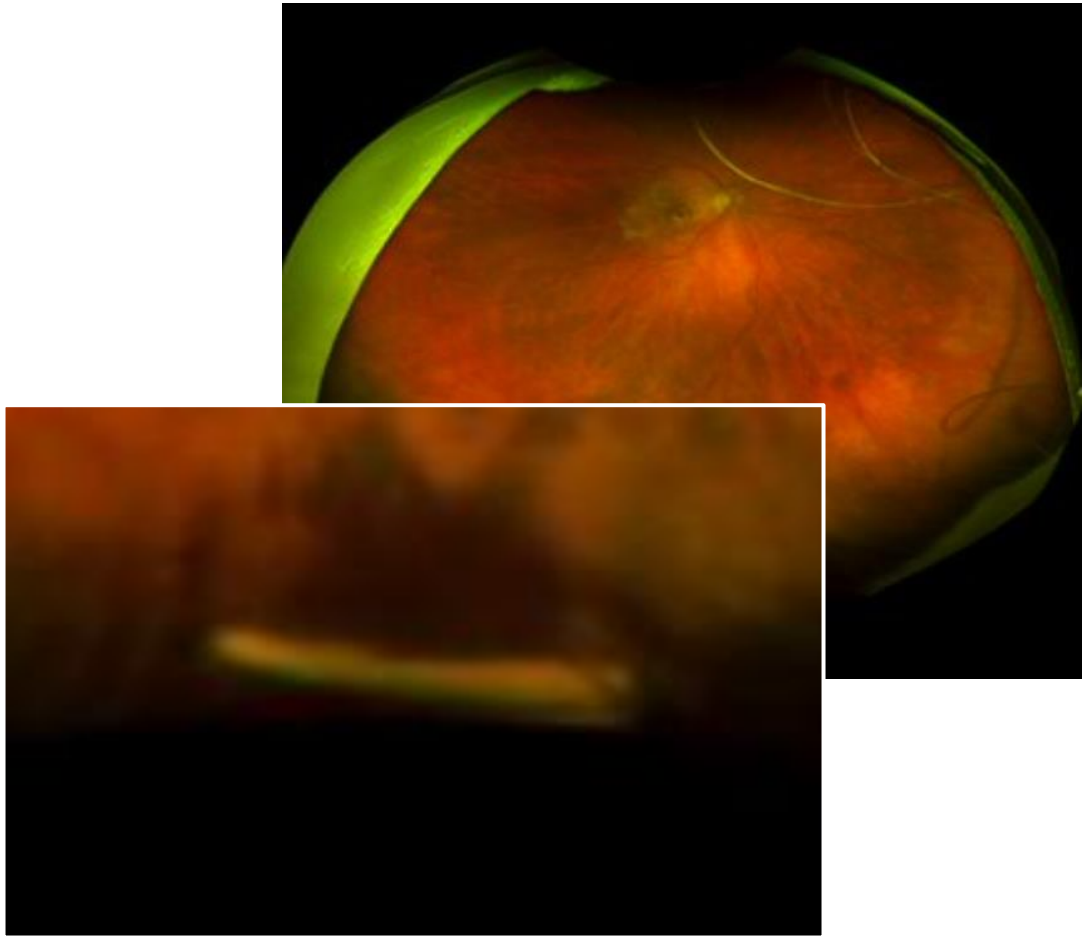
One difference: No polyimide shell → Bioerodible

Drug release dynamics

Initial burst from surface of insert

Constant, zero-order kinetic release rate for months

Designed for approximately six months or longer efficacy



EYP-1901 insert at month 5 post-injection

DAVIO Study: Durasert® and Vorolanib In Ophthalmology

Phase 1 Trial: A 12-month, Multicenter, Open-label, Dose escalation, No control arm study of EYP-1901 in subjects with nAMD

Methodology:

- Minimum 3 anti-VEGF injections in past 6-months
- No strict criteria of fluid status
- No EYP-1901 redosing

Criteria for supplemental anti-VEGF therapy:

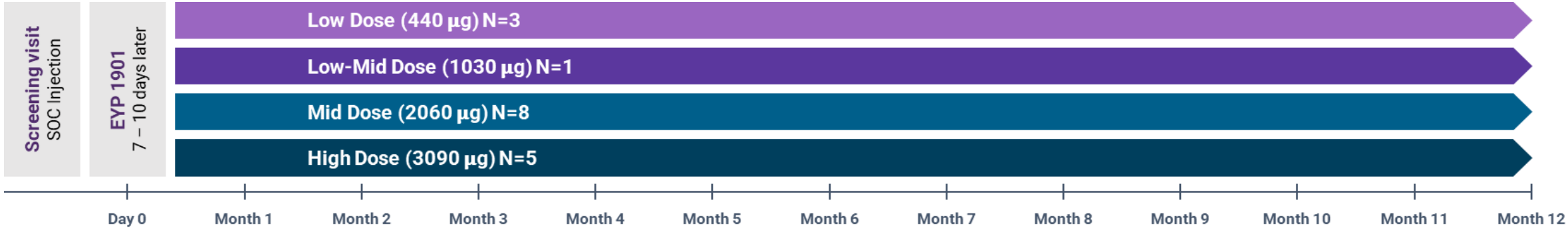
- New or worsening vision-threatening hemorrhage
- Increase in CST of >75 µm from baseline
- Loss of ≥10 ETDRS letters from baseline

Primary Endpoint: safety

- Ocular and non-ocular TEAEs through month-12

Secondary Endpoints: preliminary efficacy

- Change in BCVA and CST
- Supplemental anti-VEGF therapy



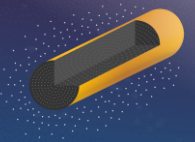
Note: All doses delivered in a single intravitreal injection.

Phase 1 Participants

Screening Characteristics (N=17)	
Mean age, range (years)	77.4 (67-94)
Female (n, %)	13/17 (76%)
Mean BCVA, range (ETDRS letters)	69, (38-85)
Mean CST, range (microns)	299, (204-441)
Median length of time for nAMD diagnosis prior to enrollment, range (months)	17, (4-74)
Mean # of injections 12 months prior to enrollment, range (# of injections)*	**8.0, (3-11)**

*normalized

Primary Endpoint: 12 Month Safety
Overall Favorable Safety Profile



Key Findings:

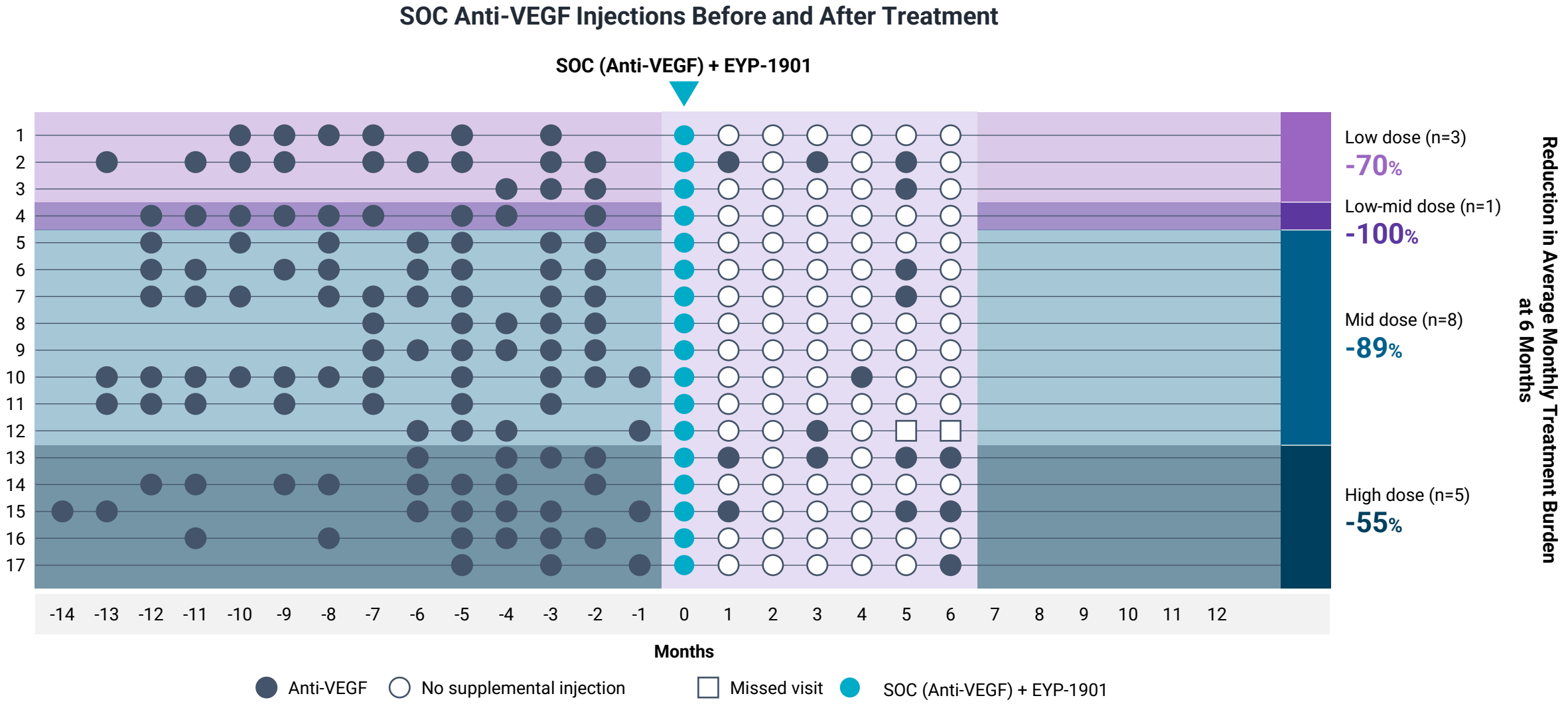
- No ocular SAEs
- No drug-related systemic SAEs
- No evidence of vorolanib-related ocular or systemic toxicity
- No Durasert-related toxicity or tolerance issues
- No dose limiting toxicity

Ocular AEs of Particular Interest:

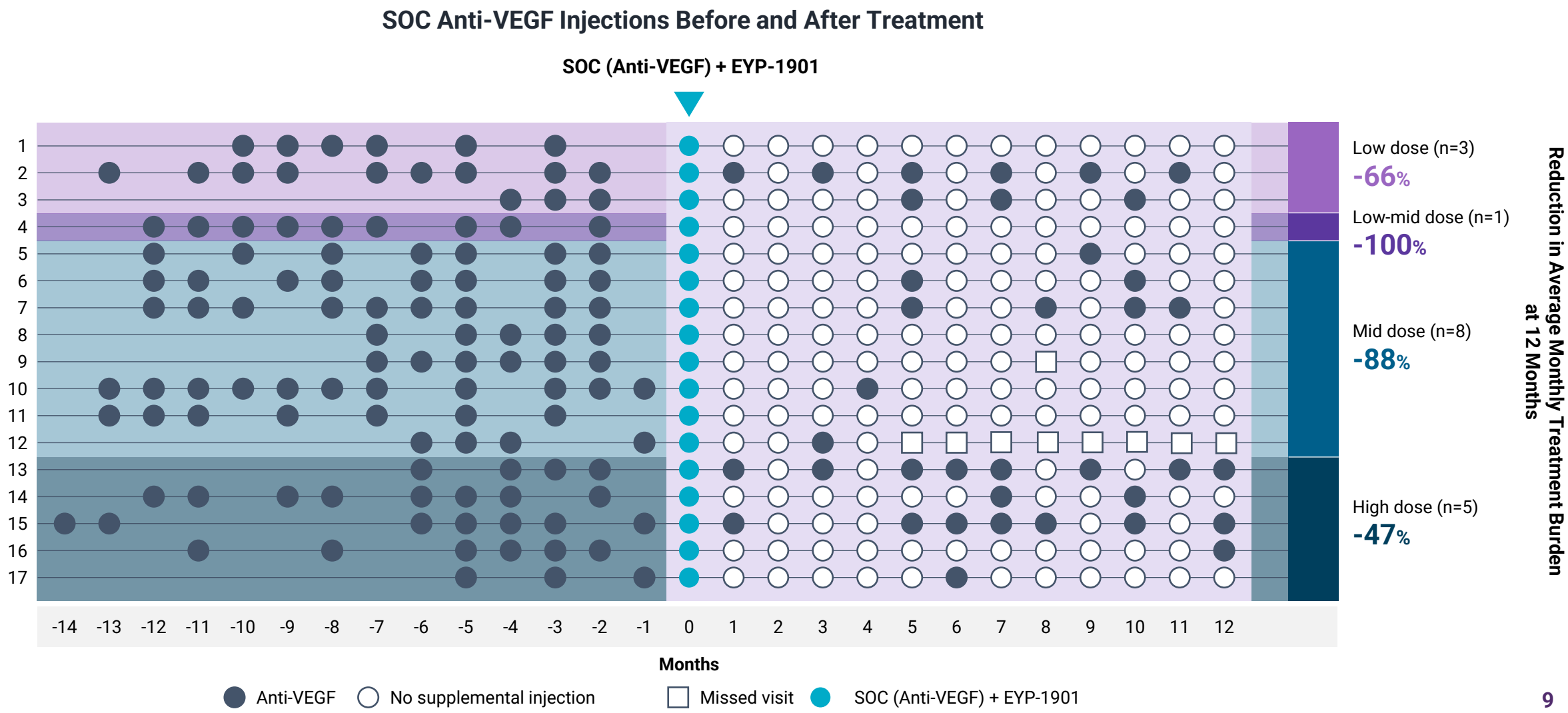
- No vitreous floaters
- No endophthalmitis
- No retinal detachment
- No insert migration in the anterior chamber
- No retinal vasculitis
- No posterior segment inflammation
- No occlusive events

AE: adverse event; SAE: serious adverse event

Reduction in Treatment Burden - 79% at 6 Months



Reduction in Treatment Burden - 74% at 12 Months

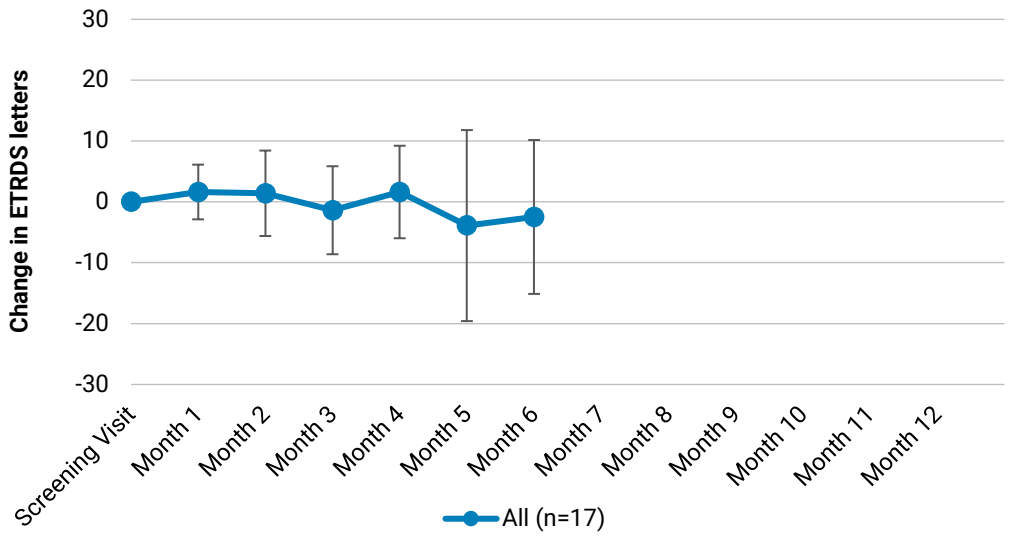


Results at 6 Months:
Mean BCVA and CST Stable After Single EYP-1901 Treatment

For all 17 eyes at 6 months

BCVA = -2.5 letters

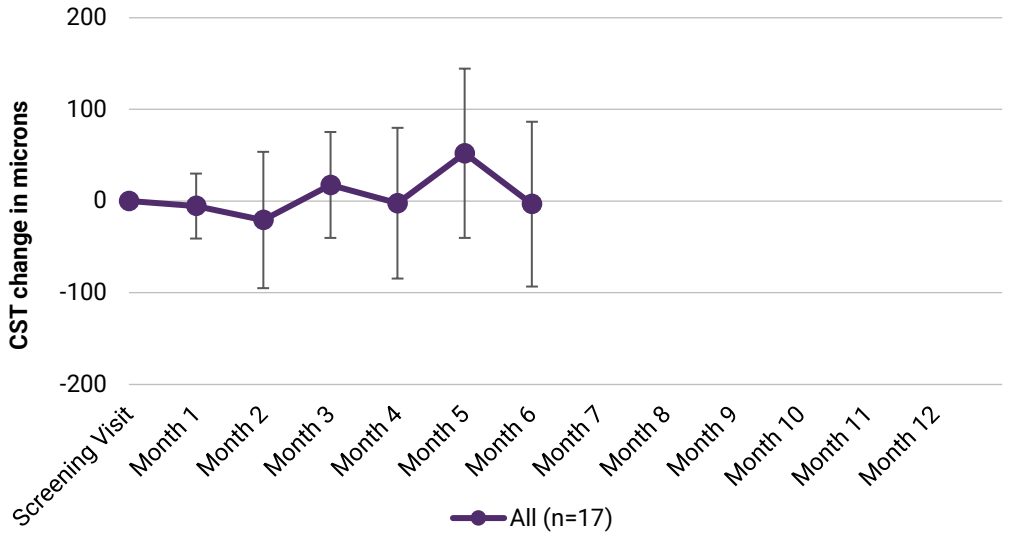
Mean change in BCVA from screening visit



For all 17 eyes at 6 months

CST on OCT = -3.4 microns

Mean change in CST from screening visit



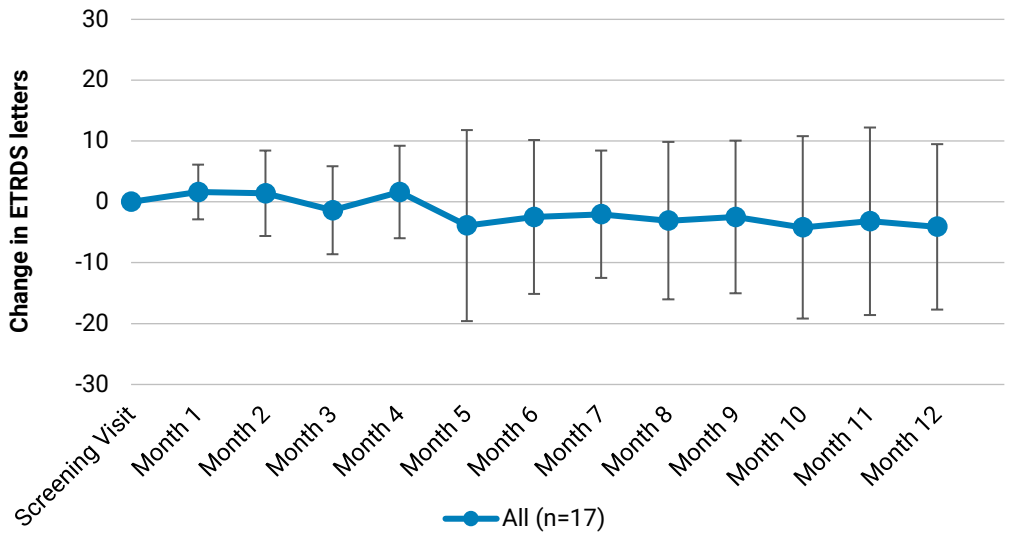
Error bars represent the standard deviation.

Results at 12 Months: Mean BCVA and CST Stable After Single EYP-1901 Treatment

For all 17 eyes at 12 months

BCVA = -4.1 letters

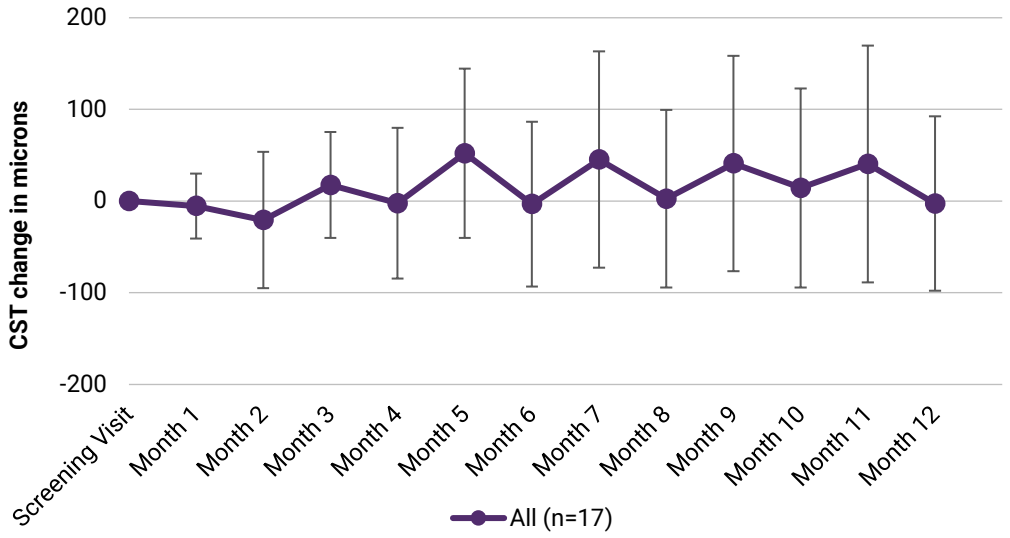
Mean change in BCVA from screening visit



For all 17 eyes at 12 months

CST on OCT = -2.8 microns

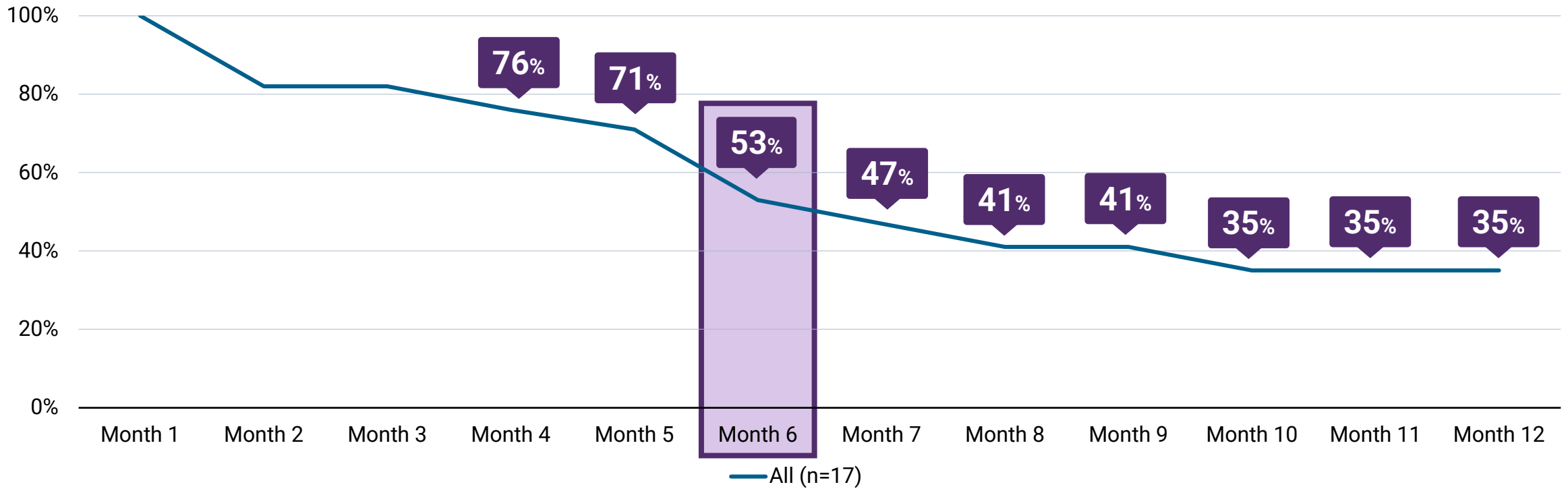
Mean change in CST from screening visit



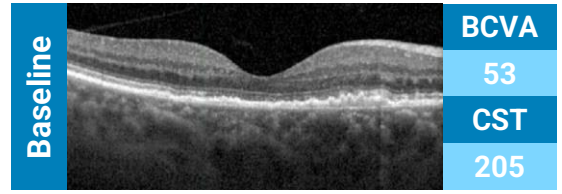
Error bars represent the standard deviation.

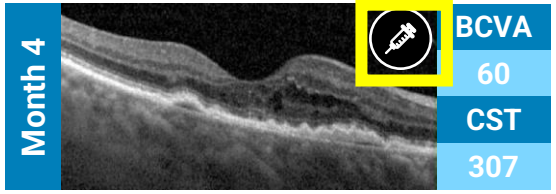
Supplemental Injection-Free Rates Up to Each Visit: All Cohorts (N=17)

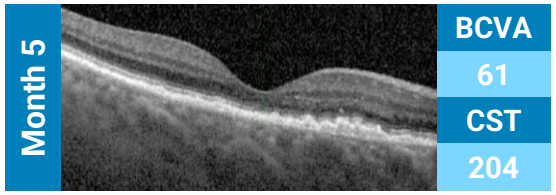
Median Time to Supplemental Anti-VEGF = 6 Months

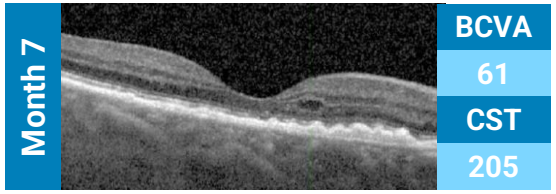


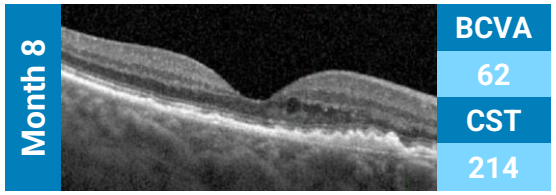
Case 1: Mid Dose Cohort
Remained Dry After One Supplemental Injection

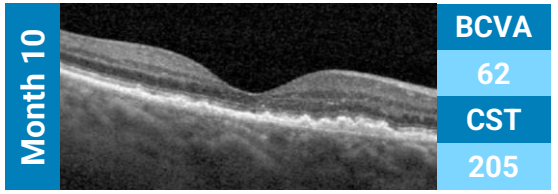


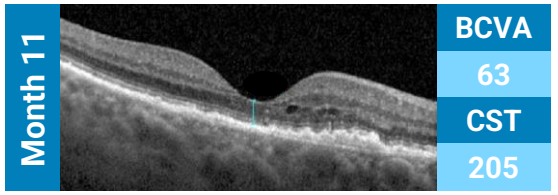


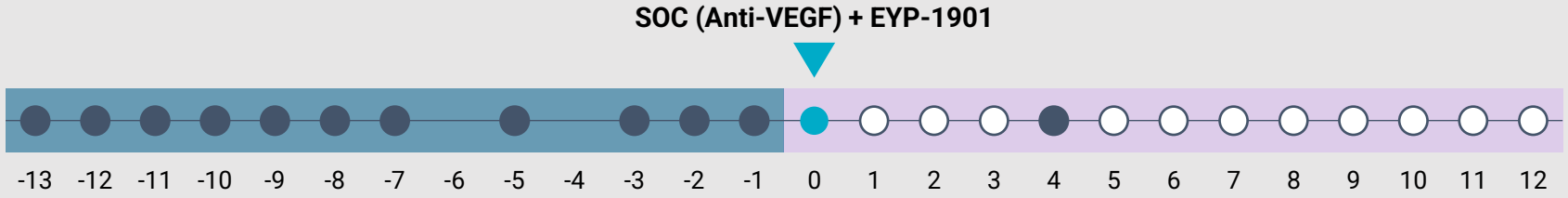












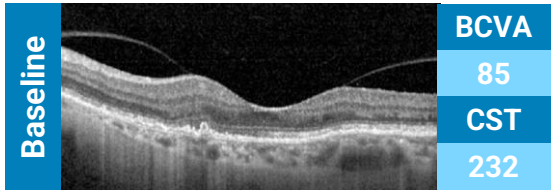
Case 1: SOC Anti-VEGF Injections Before and After Treatment

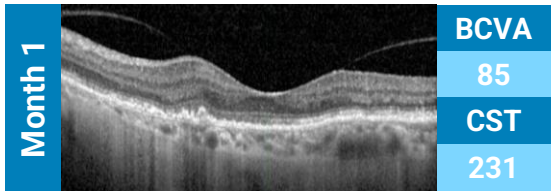
*Screening also serves as baseline image

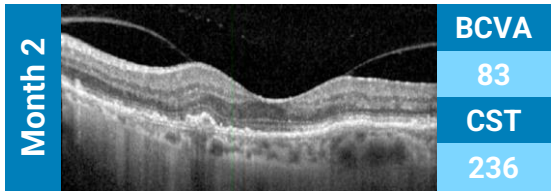
= administration of Anti-VEGF

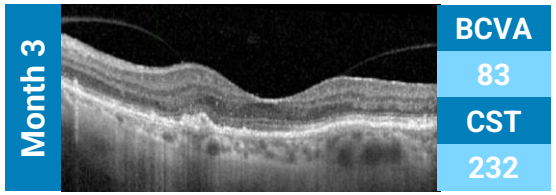
= administration of EYP-1901

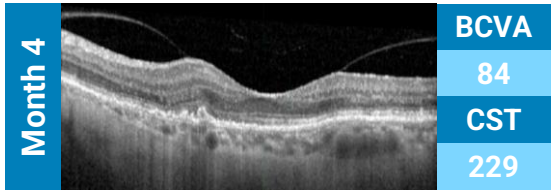
Case 2: High Dose Cohort
Remained Dry For 12 Months After Single EYP-1901 Treatment

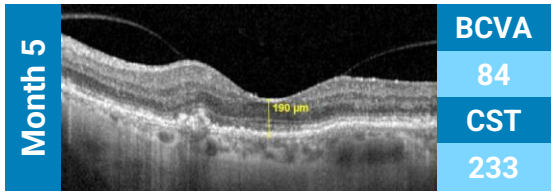


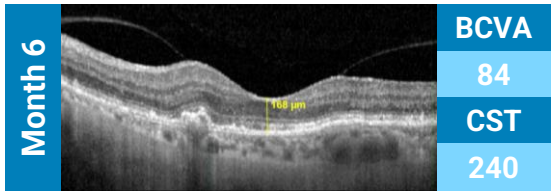


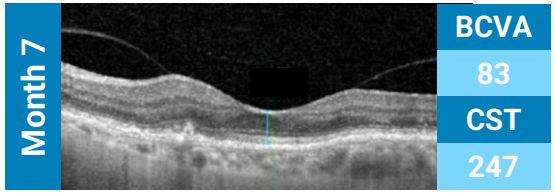


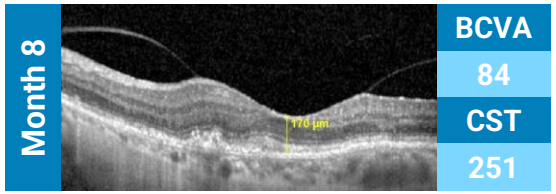


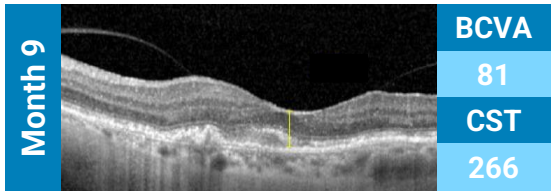


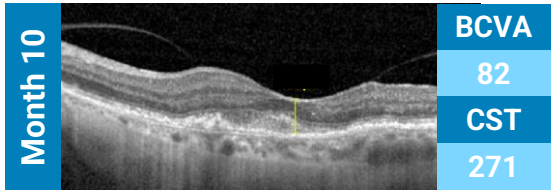


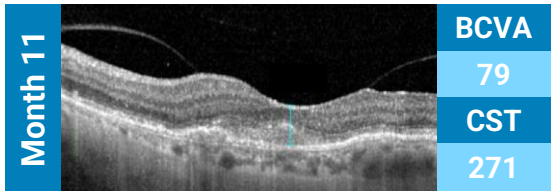


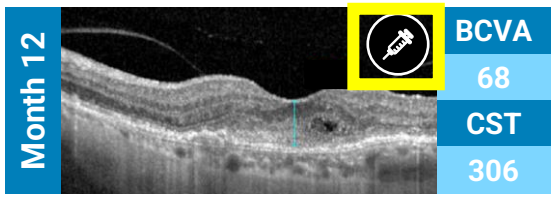


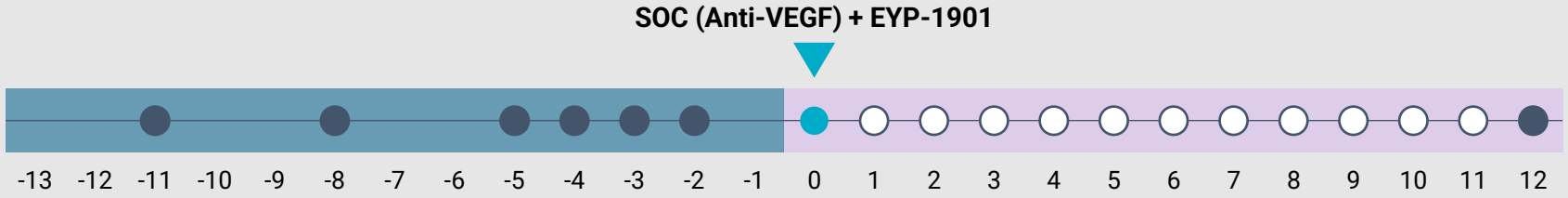












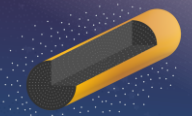
Case 2: SOC Anti-VEGF Injections Before and After Treatment

*Screening also serves as baseline image

= administration of Anti-VEGF

= administration of EYP-1901

EYP-1901 DAVIO Phase 1 Clinical Trial
12-Month Results – All Objectives Met



PROOF OF CONCEPT FOR INTRAVITREAL VOROLANIB IN nAMD

SAFETY | Favorable Safety Profile

- No ocular SAEs reported
- No drug-related systemic SAEs reported
- Ocular AEs – majority mild and expected

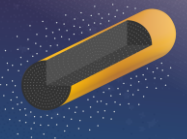
EFFICACY AND DURABILITY | Positive Efficacy Trends After Single EYP-1901 Injection

6 months
median time to supplemental anti-VEGF

35%
supplemental injection-free up to 12 months

74%
reduction in treatment burden at 12 months

DAVIO Phase 1 Study Results Support Advancing EYP-1901 to Phase 2 in Multiple Indications



Three Phase 2 Trials Planned

nAMD initiation expected in **3Q 2022**

Diabetic retinopathy initiation expected in **2H 2022**

Diabetic macular edema initiation expected by **H1 2023**

Special Thanks to all the DAVIO Investigators, Study Coordinators, and Patients!

Investigators:

Dr. Nika Bagheri

Dr. Mark Barakat

Dr. David Boyer

Dr. W. Z. Bridges, Jr.

Dr. Michael Cohen

Dr. David Eichenbaum

Dr. Vrinda Hershberger

Dr. Rahul Khurana

Dr. David Lally

Dr. Sunil S. Patel

Dr. Philip Storey