DURAVYU[™] in NPDR PAVIA Phase 2 Clinical Trial Topline Results

May 6, 2024



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DURAVYU[™] has been conditionally accepted by the FDA as the proprietary name for EYP-1901. DURAVYU is an investigational product; it has not been approved by the FDA. FDA approval and the timeline for potential approval is uncertain.

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Committed to developing therapeutics to improve the lives of patients with serious retinal diseases

Pipeline represents potential multi billion-dollar opportunities using our bioerodible Durasert E[™] IVT delivery technology

- DURAVYU[™] (vorolanib intravitreal insert) vorolanib, a selective and patented TKI in Durasert E[™]
 - Positive topline Phase 2 data in wet AMD
 - First Phase 3 trial in **wet AMD** planned to initiate in 2H 2024
 - Topline Phase 2 data in NPDR; 12-month data expected in 3Q 2024
 - Topline Phase 2 data in **DME** anticipated in Q1 2025
- **EYP-2301** razuprotafib, a patented TIE-2 agonist for serious retinal diseases in Durasert E[™]

Durasert[®] - proven, safe IVT drug delivery technology

- Bioerodible Durasert E[™] and non-erodible formulations
- Safely administered to thousands of patient eyes across four FDA approved products with non-erodible formulations

Strong Balance Sheet

- **\$331M** of cash and investments on December 31, 2023
- Cash runway through Phase 3 wet AMD pivotal trials topline data in 2026

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Potential Multi Billion-Dollar Product Opportunities Leveraging Innovative Drug Delivery Technology, Bioerodible Durasert E™

Durasert E [™] Programs	Indication	Discovery	Pre-Clin	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Next Milestone
DURAVYU (EYP-1901) – vorolanib in Durasert E™ (tyrosine kinase inhibitor)	Wet AMD	single-dose, 6-month maintenance therapy					First pivotal Phase 3 2H 2024
	NPDR	single-dose, 9-month treatment					12-month data 3Q 2024
	DME	single-dose, 6-month treatment				Topline data in Q1 2025	
EYP-2301 – razuprotafib in Durasert E™ (TIE-2 agonist)	serious retinal diseases						Pre-clin tox and PK data
Complement inhibition	GA						Potential product candidate in 2024
	n	on-clinical t	rial underway				

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wet AMD, wet age-related macular degeneration; EOP2, End of Phase 2; FPI, first patient in; NPDR, non-pl



Vorolanib Brings a Potential New MOA to the Treatment of VEGF-Mediated Retinal Diseases by Inhibiting all Isoforms of VEGF and PDGF

- Potent and selective pan–VEGF receptor inhibition
- Composition of matter patent into 2037
- Demonstrated neuroprotection in a validated retinal detachment animal model
- Inhibits PDGF which may lead to antifibrotic benefit
- Reduced off-target binding does not inhibit TIE-2 at clinically relevant doses



SoC, standard of care; ANG, angiopoietin; PDGF(R), platelet-derived growth factor (receptor); PLGF, placental growth factor; TIE-2, tyrosine-protein kinase receptor TIE-2; VEGF(R), vascular endothelial growth factor (receptor).



• EYEPOINT[•]

DURAVYU: VEGF Receptor Binding Vorolanib In Bioerodible Durasert E[™]



- Positive efficacy data in wet AMD from Phase 1
 DAVIO and Phase 2 DAVIO 2 clinical trials
- Favorable safety profile with no ocular or systemic DURAVYU-related SAEs reported in ongoing Phase 2 clinical trials
- Immediately bioavailable featuring an initial burst of drug followed by zero order kinetics release for ~9 months
- Vorolanib fully eluted prior to complete bioerosion of the matrix to control release and allow redosing regimen
- Delivered in the physician office via routine
 intravitreal injection
- Shipped and stored at **ambient temperature**



Phase 2 PAVIA Clinical Trial Topline Results

A RANDOMIZED, MULTICENTER TRIAL VERSUS SHAM CONTROL





The PAVIA Clinical Trial in NPDR

A clinical trial evaluating two doses of DURAVYU against a sham control as a 9month therapy

Design:

Multi-center, randomized, double-masked, single injection of DURAVYU compared to sham control in patients with moderately-severe to severe NPDR without active CI-DME

Primary outcome:

Percentage of patients with a \geq 2 step DRSS improvement score at week 36 (9 months) as evaluated by an independent reading center

Key secondary endpoints:

- Reduction in vision-threatening complications
- CI-DME occurrence
- Safety



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Phase 2 PAVIA is a Randomized, Double-Masked, Single Injection of DURAVYU Compared to Sham Control



• DURAVYU DOSING • VISIT SCHEDULED • SHAM INJECTION



PAVIA Baseline Characteristics Balanced Across Arms

	Control Sham (n=26)	DURAVYU 2mg (n=26)	DURAVYU 3mg (n=25)
Mean age, years (range)	56.9 (29-83)	56.8 (24-73)	60.2 (34-81)
Female, %	50.0	46.2	36.0
DRSS score, % Moderately-severe NPDR (score of 47) Severe NPDR (score of 53)	53.8 46.2	65.4 34.6	56.0 44.0
Mean BCVA, ETDRS letters (range)	81.3 (69-90)	83.2 (68-90)	81.8 (67-95)
Mean CST, µm (range)	273.9 (199-329)	265.8 (193-319)	282.7 (201-325)
Median duration of diabetes (DM), years (range)	14.5 (0.3-29.1)	13.8 (0.3-46.3)	15.9 (0.3-42.3)

PRELIMINARY DATA – PENDING FINAL ANALYSIS

DRSS, diabetic retinopathy severity scale; NPDR, non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy; BCVA, best corrected visual acuity; ETDRS, early treatment diabetic retinopathy study; CST, central subfield thickness; DM, diabetes mellitus



Phase 2 PAVIA Trial Primary Endpoint: Percentage of Patients with a ≥2 step DRSS Improvement



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PRELIMINARY DATA - PENDING FINAL ANALYSIS



Eyes Treated with DURAVYU had Reduced Rates of Disease Progression at Nine Months



EYEPOINT PHARMACEUTICALS

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PRELIMINARY DATA – PENDING FINAL ANALYSIS

~80% of Eyes Treated with DURAVYU Had Stable or Improved Severity of Disease at Nine Months



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PRELIMINARY DATA - PENDING FINAL ANALYSIS



DURAVYU Reduced Rates of NPDR Progression at Nine Months



PRELIMINARY DATA – PENDING FINAL ANALYSIS DRSS, diabetic retinopathy severity scale



DURAVYU Demonstrated a Favorable Safety Profile in the Phase 2 PAVIA Trial

- No reported drug-related ocular SAEs
 - Two ocular SAEs reported in a study eye, deemed not drug-related by investigators:
 - Conversion of NPDR to PDR in the sham control arm
 - Hemorrhagic posterior vitreous detachment (PVD) eight-weeks after dosing in the DURAVYU 2mg arm
- No reported drug-related systemic SAEs
- No cases of:
 - Insert migration into the anterior chamber
 - Endophthalmitis
 - Retinal vasculitis (occlusive or non-occlusive)
- Low patient discontinuation rate up to week 36, none related to treatment with DURAVYU



Phase 2 PAVIA Clinical Trial Demonstrated a Biologic Effect with a Favorable Safety and Tolerability Profile

Efficacy

- DURAVYU demonstrated stable or improved disease severity with reduced rates of NPDR progression at nine months
 - 86% of patients in the 3mg arm and 80% of patients in the 2mg arm demonstrated stable or improved disease at nine months vs. 70% in the control arm
 - 0% of patients in the 3mg arm and 5% of patients in the 2mg arm worsened ≥2-steps at nine months vs. 10% in the control arm
- Similar proportions of participants treated with DURAVYU and sham injection achieved ≥2-step improvement in DRSS score at nine months

Safety

- Continued favorable safety and tolerability profile with no drug-related ocular or systemic SAEs
- Overall, rates of ocular TEAEs were comparable between DURAVYU and control arm
- No cases of endophthalmitis or retinal vasculitis (occlusive or non-occlusive) were observed
- Two ocular SAEs reported in a study eye, deemed not drug-related by investigators
- Low patient discontinuation rate up to week 36, none related to treatment with DURAVYU



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