

EYP-1901 in wet AMD DAVIO 2 Phase 2 Clinical Trial Topline Data

December 4, 2023



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

Pipeline represents potentially substantial opportunities using our bioerodible Durasert E™ IVT delivery technology

- **EYP-1901** – vorolanib, a selective and patented TKI
 - Positive topline Phase 2 data in **wet AMD**
 - Phase 3 trials in **wet AMD** planned to initiate in 2H 2024
 - Topline Phase 2 data in **NPDR** anticipated in Q2 2024
 - Phase 2 trial in **DME** planned to commence in Q1 2024
- **EYP-2301** – *razuprotafib*, a patented TIE-2 agonist for serious retinal diseases


Durasert® - proven, safe IVT drug delivery technology

- Routine in-office IVT injection
- Bioerodible and non-erodible formulations
- Safely administered to thousands of patient eyes across four FDA approved products with non-erodible formulations

Strong Balance Sheet

- \$136.0M of cash and investments on September 30, 2023
- Cash runway into 2025

IVT, intravitreal injection



EYP-1901 (vorolanib in Durasert E) a potential treatment for wet AMD featuring sustained delivery for 6-months or longer



There is a Significant Need for More Durable Therapies in Wet AMD



1

• Many patients with wet AMD are chronically undertreated

- >80% of Retina Specialists say undertreatment is due to patient noncompliance, scheduling limitations or provider preference for less frequent dosing¹



2

• Current “treat and extend” protocol still places significant burden on physicians and patients

- Chronic disease treated with short acting anti-VEGF biologics



3

• A delay in care/missed visit can result in vision loss

- A delay in treatment of only 5.34 weeks resulted in vision loss²



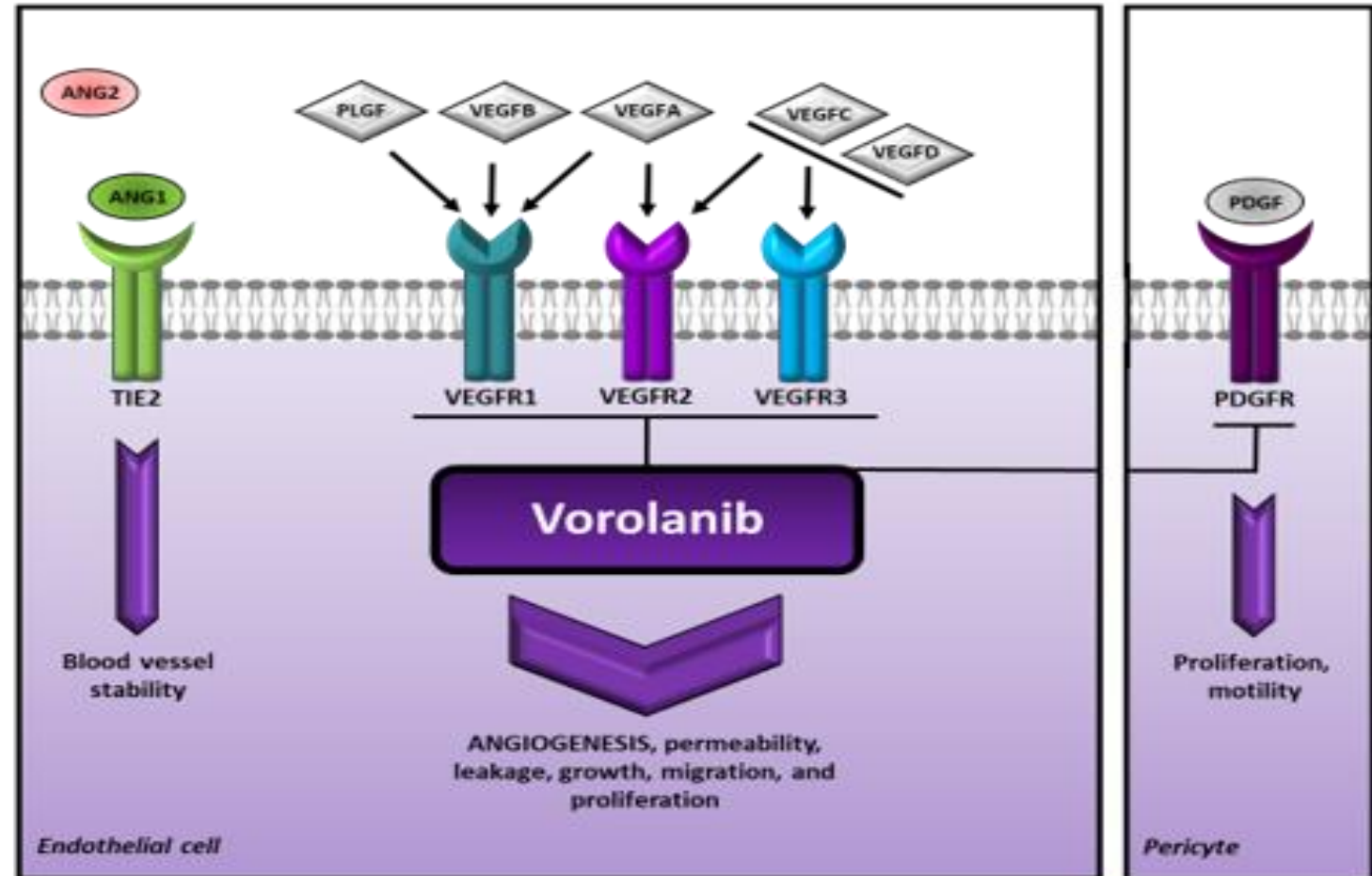
4

• An aging population means significantly more injections in a patient’s lifetime

- Current anti-VEGF treatments are dosed on average every two months in the United States³

Vorolanib Brings a Potential New MOA to the Treatment of VEGF-Mediated Retinal Diseases by Blocking 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
- Blocks PDGF which may lead to antifibrotic benefit
- Reduced off-target binding and 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).

TECHNOLOGY
DURASERT®



Safe Sustained IVT Drug Delivery

- Delivered by a single in-office IVT injection
- Continuous, stable release of drug
- Zero-order kinetics

Durasert E™: bioerodible

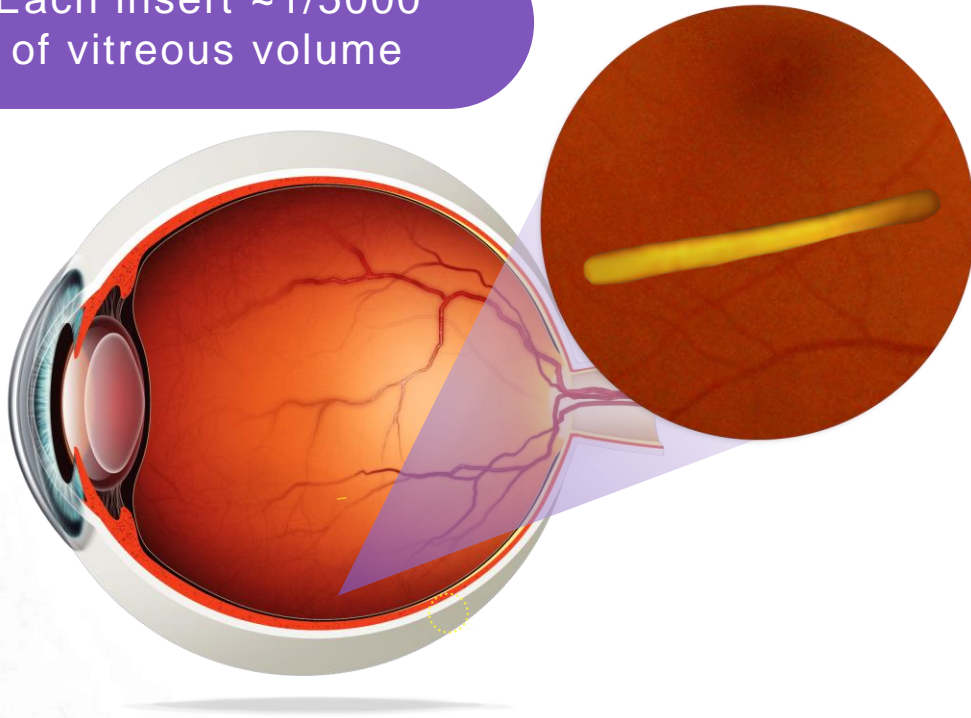
- Insert consists of drug embedded within a bioerodible matrix
- Designed to deplete drug load before matrix fully erodes

Durasert®: non-erodible

- Drug embedded within a bioerodible matrix coated with non-erodible polyimide shell:
 - YUTIQ®¹
 - ILUVIEN®¹
 - RETISERT®²
 - VITRASERT®²

EYP-1901: Receptor Binding Vorolanib In Bioerodible Durasert E™

Each insert ~1/5000
of vitreous volume



- Delivered in the physician office via standard intravitreal injection technique
- Immediately bioavailable featuring an initial burst of drug followed by zero order kinetics release for ~9 months
- Positive safety and efficacy data in wet AMD from Phase 1 DAVIO clinical trial
- Continued positive safety data in ongoing Phase 2 clinical trials with all patients at least six months post injection
- Shipped and stored at ambient temperature

The DAVIO 2 Clinical Trial – Background

A non-inferiority
trial evaluating two
doses of EYP-
1901 against an
aflibercept control
in wet AMD

The DAVIO 2 clinical trial was designed to evaluate EYP-1901 in wet AMD and support Phase 3 clinical trials based on a Type C meeting with FDA

Design: Multi-center, randomized, double-masked trial in patients with previously treated wet AMD

Anti-VEGF supplement criteria:

- 5 letter loss with 75 microns of new fluid
- Other criteria
 - 10 letter loss due to wet AMD
 - 100 microns new fluid x 2 visits
 - New retinal hemorrhage from wet AMD
 - Investigator discretion

Primary outcome: difference in mean change in BCVA from Day 1 to Week 28 and 32 (blended)

Key secondary endpoints: safety, reduction in treatment burden, percent of eyes supplement-free up to six months and anatomical results

DAVIO 2 Clinical Trial is Randomized, Double-Masked, Aflibercept Controlled* with a Single EYP-1901 Treatment at Two Doses



DAVIO 2 Baseline Characteristics Well Balanced Across Arms

	Aflibercept 2mg q8W (n=54)	EYP-1901 2mg (n=50)	EYP-1901 3mg (n=52)
Mean age, years (range)	75.9 (52-93)	76.4 (61-93)	75.4 (56-89)
Female, %	53.7%	64.0%	67.3%
Mean BCVA, ETDRS letters (range)	73.4 (41-85)	73.9 (52-84)	74.9 (46-85)
Mean CST, μm (range)	265.7 (178-348)	267.0 (192-400)	262.9 (186-345)
Median length of time for wet AMD diagnosis prior to screening, months (range)	28.1 (2.4-273.6)	24.2 (2.4-168.0)	28.1 (2.4-145.2)
Mean # of injections normalized to 12 months prior to screening (range)	9.5 (1.0-12.0)	10.1 (2.0-13.0)	10.0 (2.0-13.3)



Phase 2 DAVIO 2 Clinical Trial Topline Results

**A NON-INFERIORITY TRIAL
VERSUS AN AFLIBERCEPT
CONTROL**



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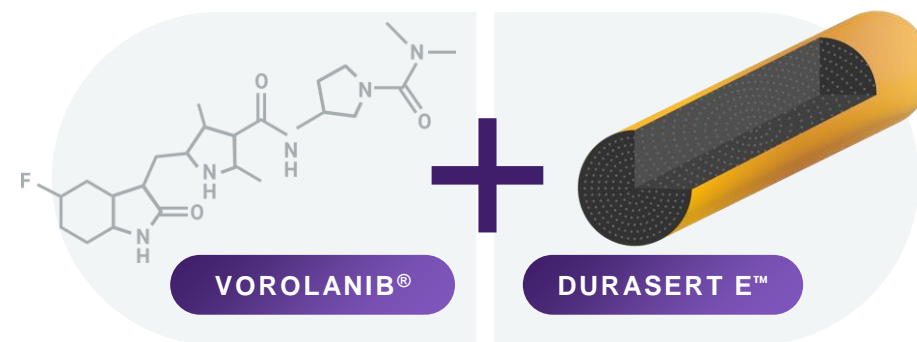
EYP-1901 Phase 2 DAVIO 2 Clinical Trial Met All Objectives

MET PRIMARY ENDPOINT

- ✓ **Statistically non-inferior** change in BCVA versus aflibercept control with a numerical difference of only -0.3 and -0.4 letters, respectively for the 2 mg and 3 mg dose
- ✓ **Continued favorable safety profile:**
 - No EYP-1901-related SAEs reported
 - Ocular AEs – majority are mild in severity and expected with mode of administration

MET ALL SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

- ✓ **~80% reduction** in treatment burden at 6-months
- ✓ Nearly **two-thirds of eyes supplement-free** up to six-months
- ✓ **Strong anatomical control** in both EYP-1901 arms



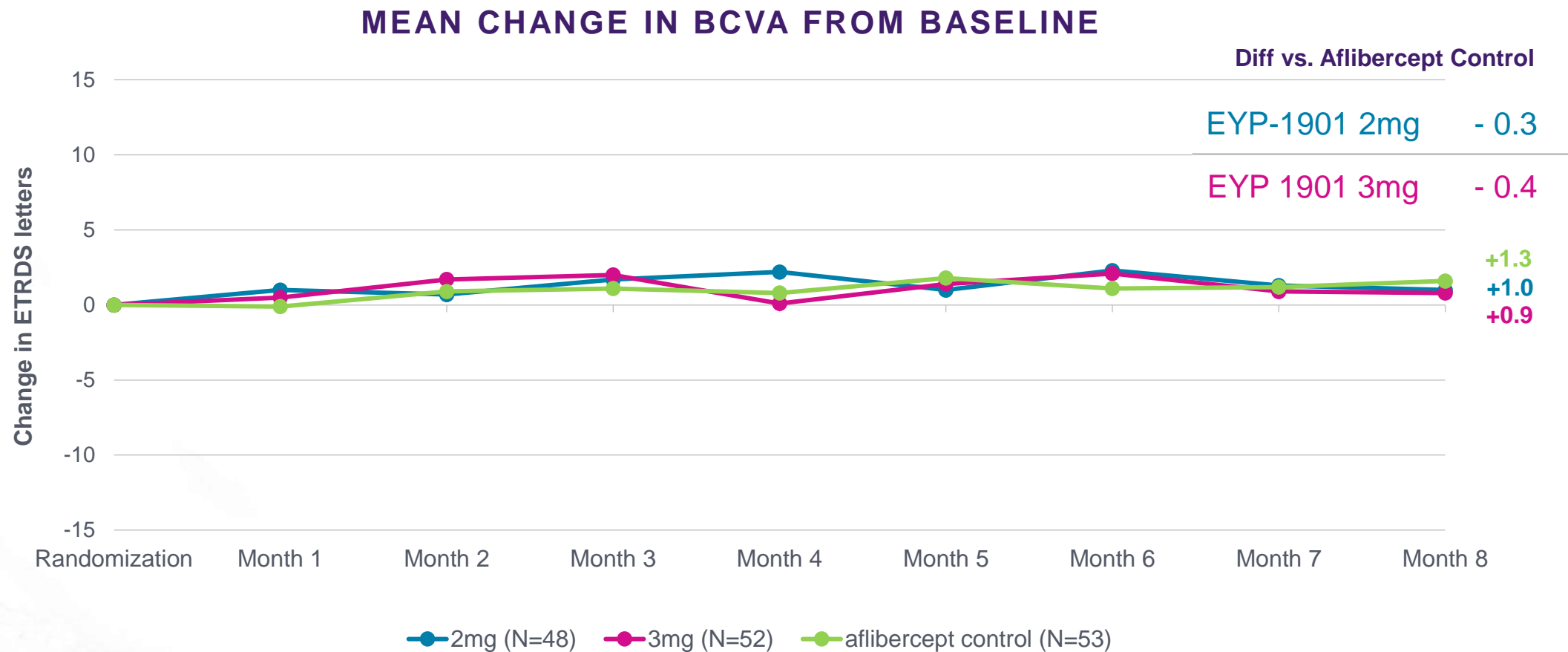
DAVIO 2 Achieved Primary Endpoint of Non-Inferiority Change in Visual Acuity in Both EYP-1901 Arms; Statistically and Numerically Non-Inferior to Control (95% CI)

	EYP-1901 2mg	EYP-1901 3mg	Aflibercept 2mg q8W
Change in BCVA* vs. Baseline	+ 1.0 letters	+ 0.9 letters	+ 1.3 letters
Difference vs. Aflibercept Control	- 0.3 letters	- 0.4 letters	NA
Statistics	NI (95% CI)	NI (95% CI)	NA

Non-inferiority Margin = - 4.5 letters per FDA guidance

*Blended week 28 and week 32
 NI, Non-inferior; CI, Confidence Interval
 PRELIMINARY DATA – PENDING FINAL ANALYSIS

EYP-1901 was Statistically Non-Inferior in Change in BCVA Compared to the Aflibercept Control (95% CI)



EYP-1901 Demonstrated a Favorable Safety Profile in the Phase 2 DAVIO 2 Trial (Data Cut as of November 7, 2023)

- No reported EYP-1901-related ocular SAEs
 - Four ocular SAEs reported in a study eye – none deemed related to EYP-1901¹
- No reported EYP-1901-related systemic SAEs
- AEs reported were generally mild and expected with IVT²
- No cases of:
 - Insert migration into the anterior chamber
 - Retinal occlusive vasculitis
- Low patient discontinuation rate of 4% up to week 32
 - No discontinuations were related to AEs or EYP-1901 treatment

1- As determined by investigator

2- Further details to be provided following completion of internal review
SAE, serious adverse event; AE, adverse event; IVT, intravitreal injection
PRELIMINARY DATA – PENDING FINAL ANALYSIS

Clinically Meaningful Reduction in Treatment Burden Supports EYP-1901 as a Maintenance Treatment For Wet AMD

	EYP-1901 2mg	EYP-1901 3mg
Mean number of injections week 8 through week 32	0.55	0.71
Mean number of injections 6 months prior to screening*	5.07	4.98
Reduction in treatment burden vs. 6 months prior (%)	89%	85%

EYP-1901 Demonstrated a Significant Reduction in Treatment Burden vs. the Aflibercept Control Arm

	EYP-1901 2mg	EYP-1901 3mg	Aflibercept 2mg q8W
Mean number of injections week 8 through week 32	0.55	0.71	3.32
Reduction in treatment burden vs. aflibercept control (%)	83%	79%	NA

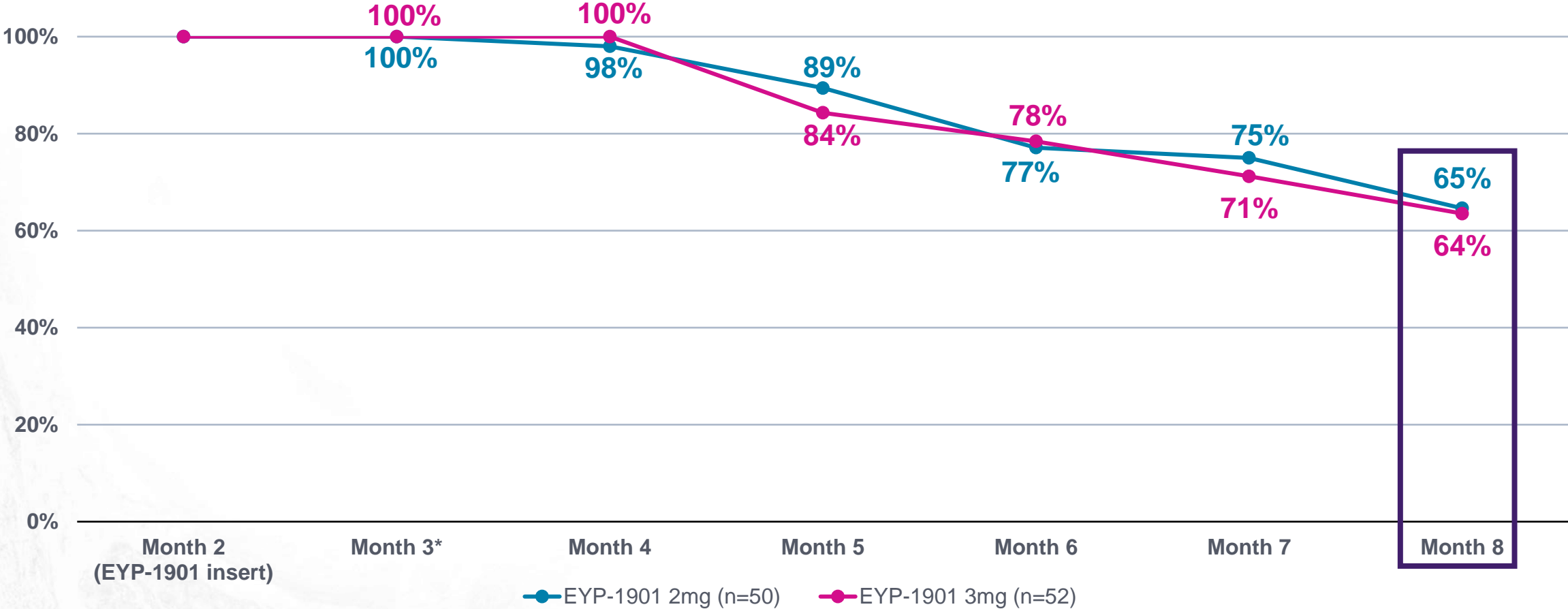
EYP-1901 Demonstrated Clinically Meaningful Supplement-Free Rates

PERCENT OF PATIENTS SUPPLEMENT-FREE UP TO SIX MONTHS AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF EYP-1901

	EYP-1901 2MG	EYP-1901 3mg
Supplement-Free Rates	65%	64%

Nearly Two-Thirds of Eyes Treated with EYP-1901 were Supplement-Free up to Six Months After a Single Injection

SUMMARY OF SUPPLEMENT-FREE RATES BY WEEK

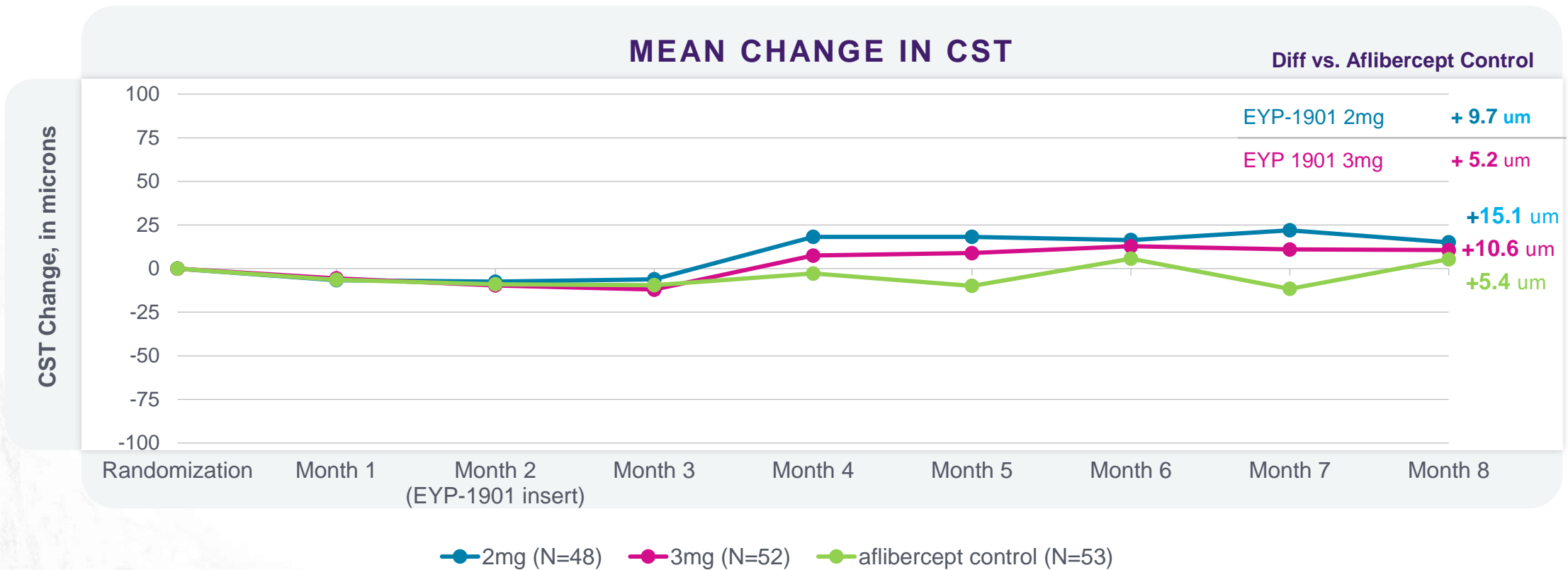


*First visit patients are eligible to be rescued
PRELIMINARY DATA – PENDING FINAL ANALYSIS

Stable Anatomy via OCT in EYP-1901 Arms

	EYP-1901 2mg	EYP-1901 3mg	Aflibercept 2mg q8W
Baseline CST (mean)	262.9	267.0	265.7
Change in OCT at Week 32 vs. Baseline	+ 15.1 microns	+ 10.6 microns	+ 5.4 microns
Difference vs. Aflibercept Control	+ 9.7 microns	+ 5.2 microns	NA

Data from DAVIO 2 Suggests Strong Anatomic Control with OCT Change Below 10 microns at Week 32 Compared to the Aflibercept Control



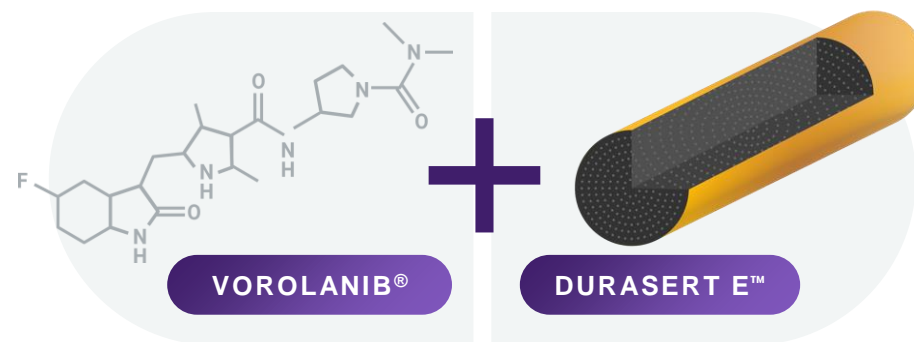
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EYP-1901 Phase 2 DAVIO 2 Clinical Trial Met All Primary and Secondary Endpoints

Endpoint	DAVIO 2 Topline	DAVIO 2 Lower Limit (as included in November deck)
Mean change in BCVA vs. aflibercept control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0.3 letters (EYP-1901 2mg) - 0.4 letters (EYP-1901 3mg) Statistically non-inferior (CI 95%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> < - 3.0 letters Potentially underpowered
Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reported EYP-1901-related ocular SAEs No reported EYP-1901- related systemic SAEs 	Favorable safety profile
Reduction in treatment burden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 89% (EYP-1901 2mg)* 85% (EYP-1901 3mg)* 	50% or better
Supplement-free rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 65% (EYP-1901 2mg) 64% (EYP-1901 3mg) 	50% or better
Mean change in CST on OCT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + 15.1 microns (EYP-1901 2mg) + 10.6 microns (EYP-1901 3mg) 	Within ~30 microns

EYP-1901 in wet AMD DAVIO 2 Phase 2 Clinical Trial Topline Data

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