

Ocular Therapeutix 2026 Investor Day

June 17, 2026



Forward Looking Statements and Disclaimers

Any statements in this presentation about future expectations, plans, and prospects for the Company, including the development of, regulatory status of, and regulatory submissions regarding the Company's product candidates, including the timing, design, enrollment, randomization, and conduct of the Company's ongoing Phase 3 clinical trials and long-term extension study of AXPAXLI (also called OTX-TKI) for the treatment of wet AMD and the Company's ongoing Phase 3 clinical trial for the treatment of non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy; the Company's plan and timing to submit a new drug application for AXPAXLI for the treatment of wet AMD utilizing the 505(b)(2) pathway based on Week 52 efficacy and safety data from the Company's SOL-1 clinical trial and Week 52 data from an interim safety analysis to be conducted in the Company's SOL-R clinical trial; the Company's trial designs for, and planned amendments to the clinical trial protocols of, the SOL-R clinical trial and the HELIOS-3 clinical trial; the timing of the availability of data from the SOL-R trial; the commercial potential and size of potential markets for AXPAXLI and the Company's commercialization, regulatory, and labeling strategies for AXPAXLI for the treatment of wet AMD, if approved; the potential utility of AXPAXLI; the sufficiency of the Company's cash resources; and other statements containing the words "anticipate", "believe", "designed", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "goal", "may", "might", "plan", "predict", "project", "target", "potential", "will", "would", "could", "should", "continue", and similar expressions, constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. 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Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, uncertainties regarding the design, timing, conduct and outcomes of the Company's ongoing clinical trials, including the Company's SOL-1 trial, SOL-R trial, HELIOS-3 trial, and SOL-X trial; the timing and costs involved in commercializing any product or product candidate that receives regulatory approval; the risk that the FDA will not agree with the Company's interpretation of the Special Protocol Assessment (SPA) for the SOL-1 trial; uncertainty as to whether the FDA will accept a new drug application for AXPAXLI on the basis of a single pivotal clinical trial, notwithstanding discussions the Company has had with the FDA regarding its planned NDA submission; uncertainty as to the minimum clinical data required to demonstrate the safety of a proposed product candidate such as AXPAXLI, even if the FDA recognizes that only one pivotal clinical trial may be required to demonstrate efficacy; the risk that even though the FDA has agreed with the overall design of the SOL-1 trial, the FDA may not find that the data generated by the trial and submitted by the Company are sufficient to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of AXPAXLI to the degree necessary to support marketing approval for wet AMD; the risk that the FDA might not agree to the Company's design, protocol, and statistical analysis plan of any of its clinical trials for which the Company has not obtained an SPA, including the ongoing SOL-R and HELIOS-3 trials; the risk that the Company and the FDA may not agree on, or maintain agreement with respect to, the registrational pathway for any of its product candidates, including AXPAXLI; uncertainty as to whether the Company will be able to timely satisfy the FDA's other requirements for regulatory approval of AXPAXLI, including the FDA's Chemistry, Manufacturing and Control's requirements, even if the Company can satisfy the FDA's clinical requirements to demonstrate safety and efficacy; uncertainty as to whether the Company's NDA will qualify for, or whether the FDA will agree to review the NDA, if accepted for filing, under the 505(b)(2) pathway, notwithstanding discussions the Company has had with the FDA regarding its planned regulatory pathway, and whether the 505(b)(2) pathway will provide any time-savings as compared to the traditional 505(b)(1) pathway; uncertainty regarding what restrictions, if any, may be imposed on the label for AXPAXLI, if approved, pending the receipt of additional clinical data or otherwise; uncertainty as to whether the data from earlier clinical trials will be predictive of the data of later clinical trials, particularly later clinical trials that have a different design or utilize a different formulation than the earlier trials, whether preliminary or interim data from a clinical trial will be predictive of final data from such trial, or whether data from a clinical trial assessing a product candidate for one indication will be predictive of results in other indications; uncertainty as to the Company's ability to retain regulatory approval of any product or product candidate that receives regulatory approval; uncertainty as to whether data from the Company's SOL-X clinical trial will demonstrate additional clinically meaningful, long-term benefits; uncertainties regarding the potential commercial advantages and/or position of the Company's product candidates; uncertainty regarding the implementation and impact of most-favored-nation and other reference pricing regimes on the commercial potential of AXPAXLI, especially in markets outside the United States; availability of data from clinical trials and expectations for regulatory submissions and approvals; the Company's scientific approach and general development progress; uncertainties inherent in estimating the Company's cash runway, future expenses, and other financial results, including its ability to fund future operations, including clinical trials; the Company's existing indebtedness and the ability of the Company's creditors to accelerate the maturity of such indebtedness upon the occurrence of certain events of default; and other factors discussed in the "Risk Factors" section contained in the Company's quarterly and annual reports on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. 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Delivering Results to Better Serve Our Patients

Pravin U. Dugel, MD
Executive Chairman, President & CEO

We Continue to Execute as Promised

1H 2024

**Bear
Narrative**

**SOL-1
trial will be
impossible
to enroll**

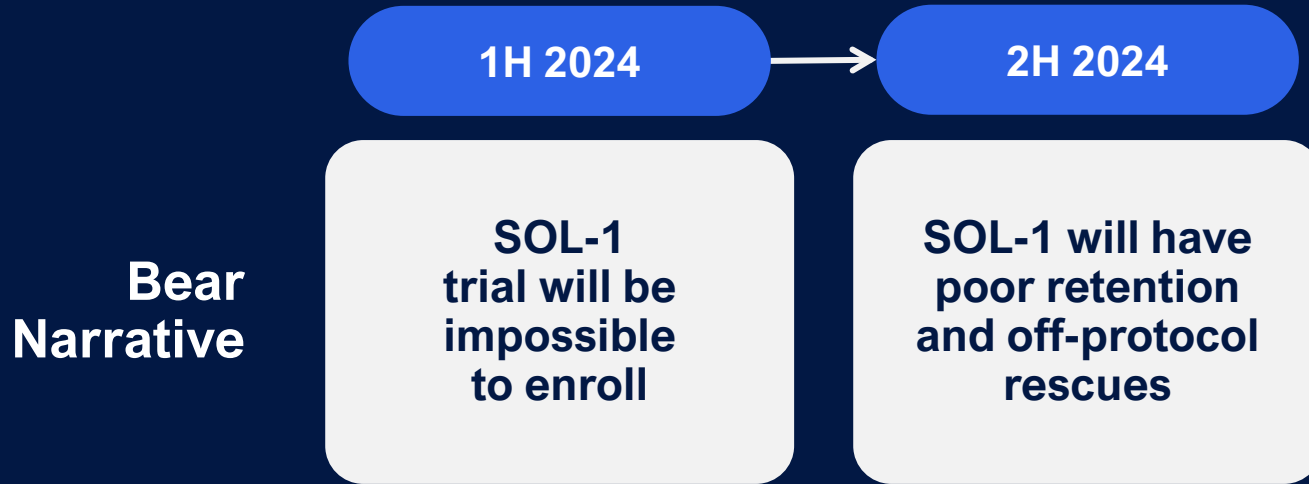


**OCULAR
RESULTS**

**Outstanding
enrollment
rate**



We Continue to Execute as Promised



We Continue to Execute as Promised

Bear Narrative

1H 2024

SOL-1 trial will be impossible to enroll

2H 2024

SOL-1 will have poor retention and off-protocol rescues

2025

Modifications to SOL-1 will negate the SPA

OCULAR RESULTS

Outstanding enrollment rate

Exceptional retention and on-protocol rescue rate

SPA retained with FDA-aligned amendments



We Continue to Execute as Promised

Bear Narrative

1H 2024

SOL-1 trial will be impossible to enroll

2H 2024

SOL-1 will have poor retention and off-protocol rescues

2025

Modifications to SOL-1 will negate the SPA

1Q 2026

SOL-1 is going to fail

OCULAR RESULTS

Outstanding enrollment rate

Exceptional retention and on-protocol rescue rate

SPA retained with FDA-aligned amendments

Superiority achieved with unmatched durability



We Continue to Execute as Promised

**Bear
Narrative**

TODAY

**FDA will not
accept a single
trial for NDA
submission**

**Per Type C
meeting
minutes, will
submit NDA
on a single
trial**



**OCULAR
RESULTS**

We Continue to Execute as Promised

Bear Narrative

TODAY

FDA will not accept a single trial for NDA submission

Per Type C meeting minutes, will submit NDA on a single trial



2025 CDER Single Trial Approvals¹

28

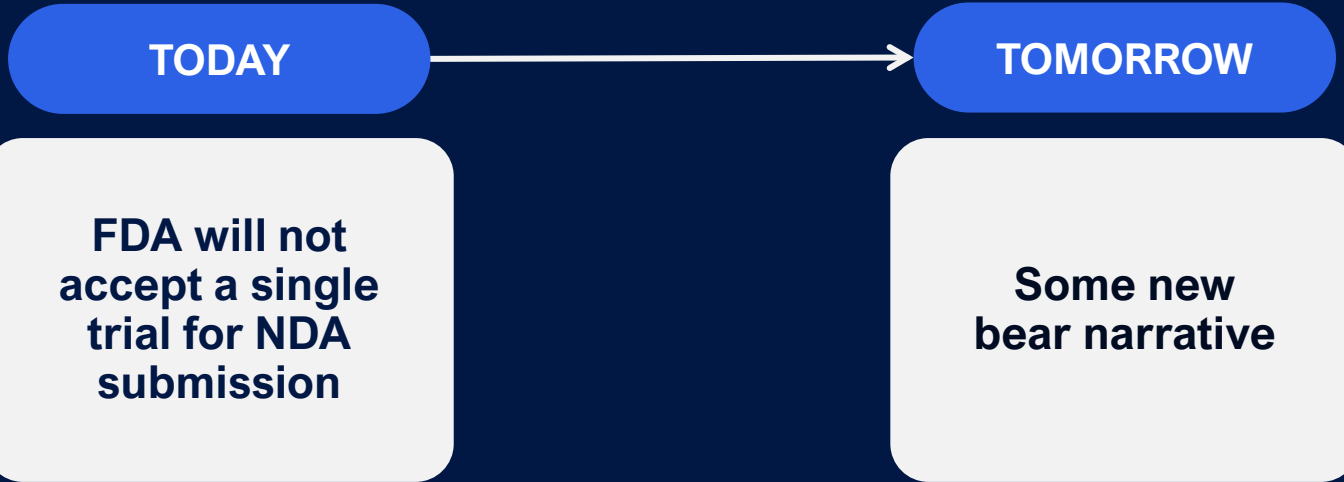
Single Trial Approvals

61%
of Evaluable Approvals

48%
of Non-Orphan Approvals

We Continue to Execute as Promised

Bear Narrative



OCULAR RESULTS

Per Type C meeting minutes, will submit NDA on a single trial



Intend to continue proving the bears wrong



What You Will Hear Today About AXPAXLI

AXPAXLI: Positioned to Redefine Retina



**Unmatched Durability
with Sustained Disease
Control in SOL-1**

AXPAXLI: Positioned to Redefine Retina



**Unmatched Durability
with Sustained Disease
Control in SOL-1**



**FDA Aligned on NDA
Submission in 4Q 2026**

AXPAXLI: Positioned to Redefine Retina



Unmatched Durability
with Sustained Disease
Control in SOL-1



FDA Aligned on NDA
Submission in 4Q 2026

Why haven't we
submitted the NDA yet?

- **Goal:** Fastest path to FDA approval with least regulatory risk
- Adhering to FDA guidance by including >300 subjects

AXPAXLI: Positioned to Redefine Retina



Unmatched Durability
with Sustained Disease
Control in SOL-1



FDA Aligned on NDA
Submission in 4Q 2026

- Aligned w/ FDA on AXPAXLI NDA submission plan
- NDA to be based on SOL-1 efficacy & safety data plus interim SOL-R safety data
- **Goal:** Fastest path to FDA approval with least regulatory risk

AXPAXLI: Positioned to Redefine Retina



AXPAXLI: Positioned to Redefine Retina

- SOL-R efficacy data no longer part of NDA submission
- Will now evaluate superiority vs aflibercept (8mg) Q6M at Week 96 as a key secondary endpoint in SOL-R
- **Goal:** Best-in-disease product



Focused on
Commercial
Success

Preparing to Meet
Immediate Demand
(if Approved)

AXPAXLI: Positioned to Redefine Retina



**Unmatched Durability
with Sustained Disease
Control in SOL-1**



**FDA Aligned on NDA
Submission in 4Q 2026**



**Preparing to Meet
Immediate Demand
(if Approved)**

Renowned Retina Leaders Will Provide Unique Perspectives



**Arshad M. Khanani,
MD, MA, FASRS**

Sierra Eye Associates
Reno, Nevada



Lejla Vajzovic, MD, FASRS

Duke University
Durham, North Carolina



Darius M. Moshfeghi, MD

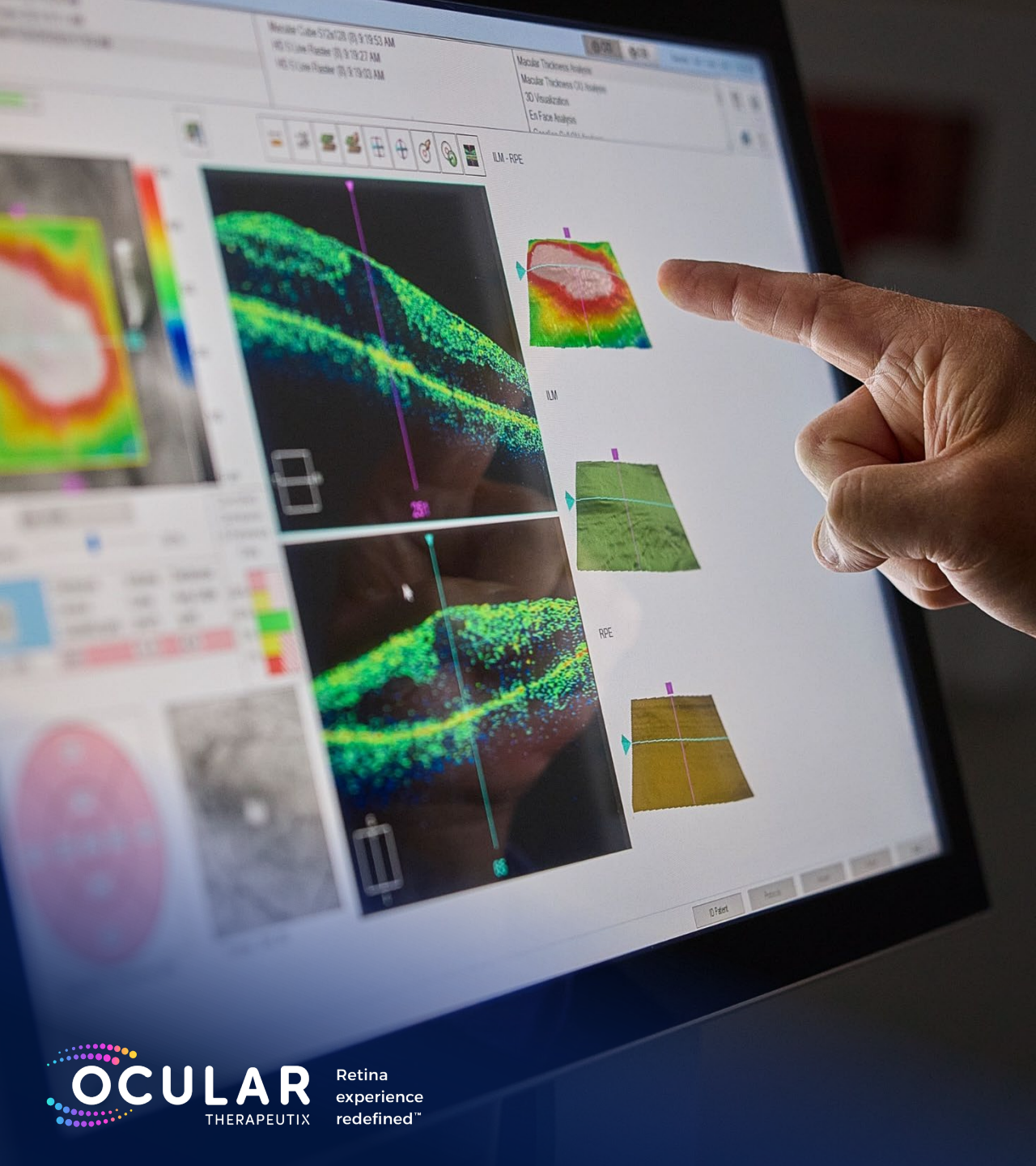
Stanford University
Stanford, California

Ocular Therapeutix 2026 Investor Day Agenda

- **Intro & Overview**
Pravin U. Dugel, MD
- **SOL-1 Data & AXPAXLI Clinical Program Review**
Nadia K. Waheed, MD, MPH
- **U.S. Regulatory Strategy in Wet AMD**
Peter K. Kaiser, MD
- **Discussion: AXPAXLI NDA Submission Strategy**
Moderator: Peter K. Kaiser, MD
Ocular Panelist: Arthur Ciociola, PhD
- **Preparing for a Successful Launch**
David Robinson
- **SOL-R: Defining Non-Inferiority Success**
Jeffrey S. Heier, MD
- **KOL Perspectives: Potential to Redefine Retina**
Moderator: Jeffrey S. Heier, MD
KOLs: Arshad Khanani, MD; Lejla Vajzovic, MD;
Darius Moshfeghi, MD
- **Summary & Takeaways**
Pravin U. Dugel, MD
- **Audience Q&A**
All

Ocular Therapeutix 2026 Investor Day Agenda

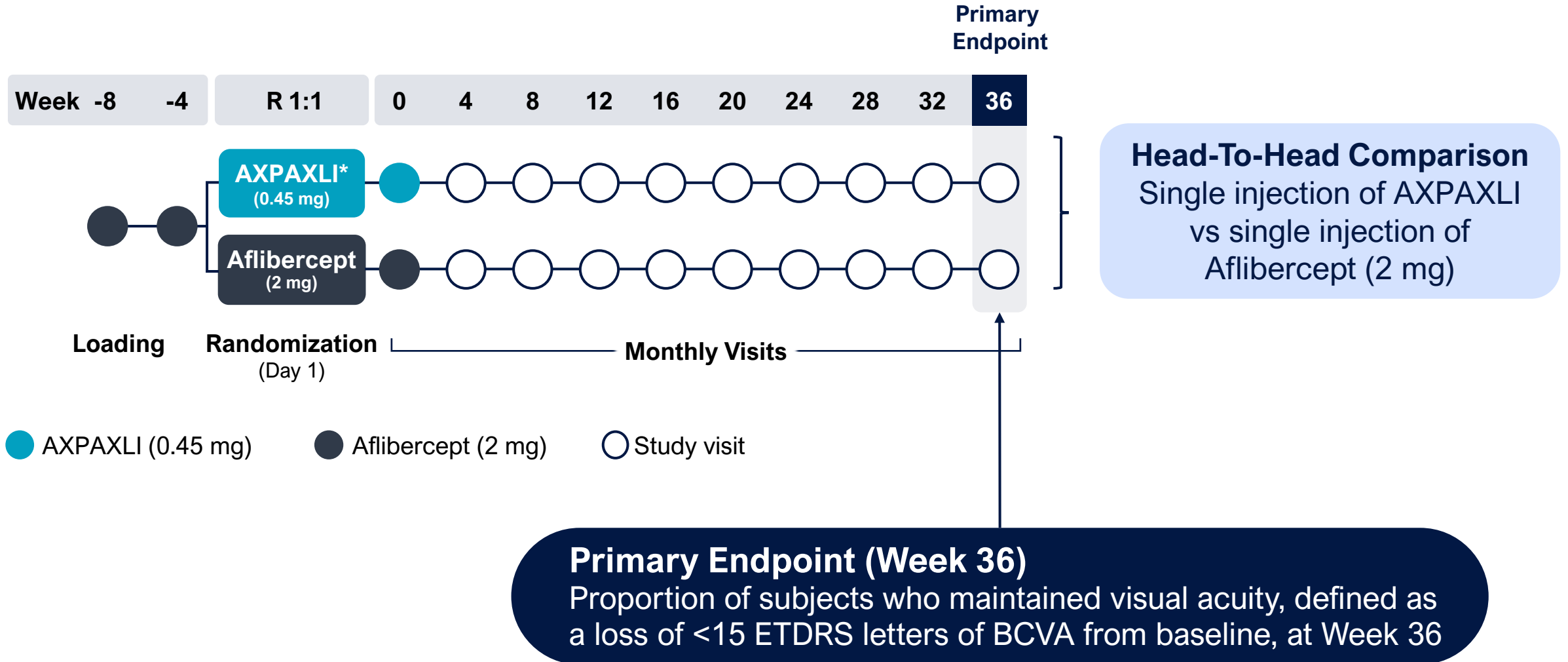
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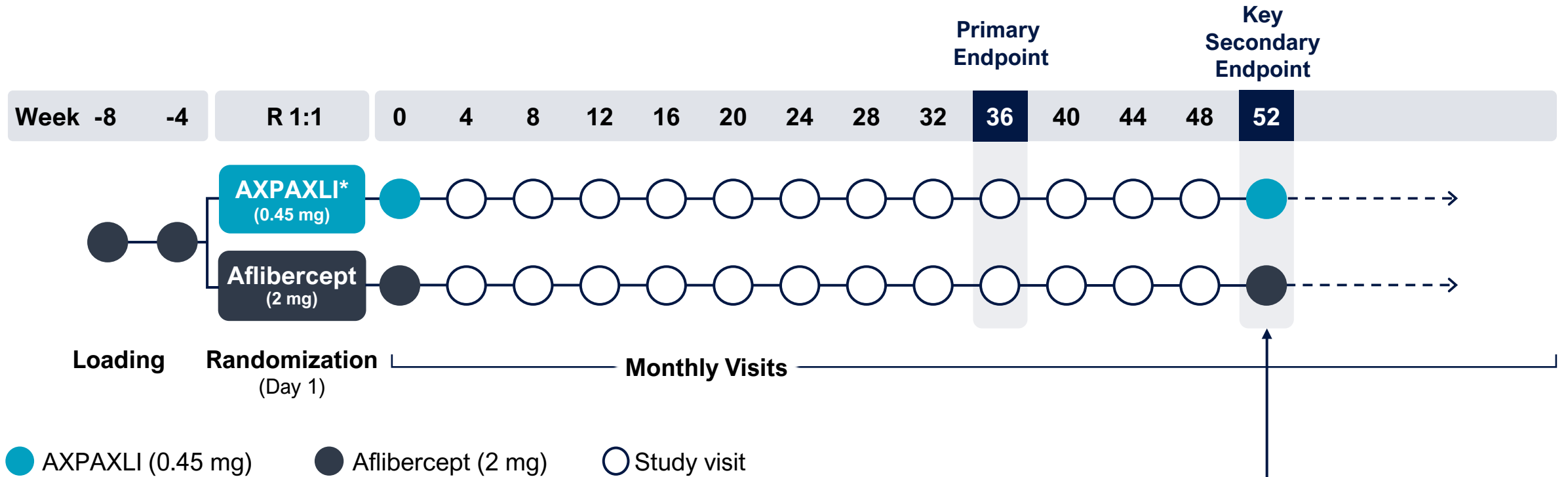
SOL-1 Data & AXPAXLI Clinical Program Review

Nadia K. Waheed, MD, MPH
Chief Medical Officer

SOL-1: Superiority Trial Evaluated the Head-to-Head Durability of AXPAXLI vs Aflibercept (2 mg)

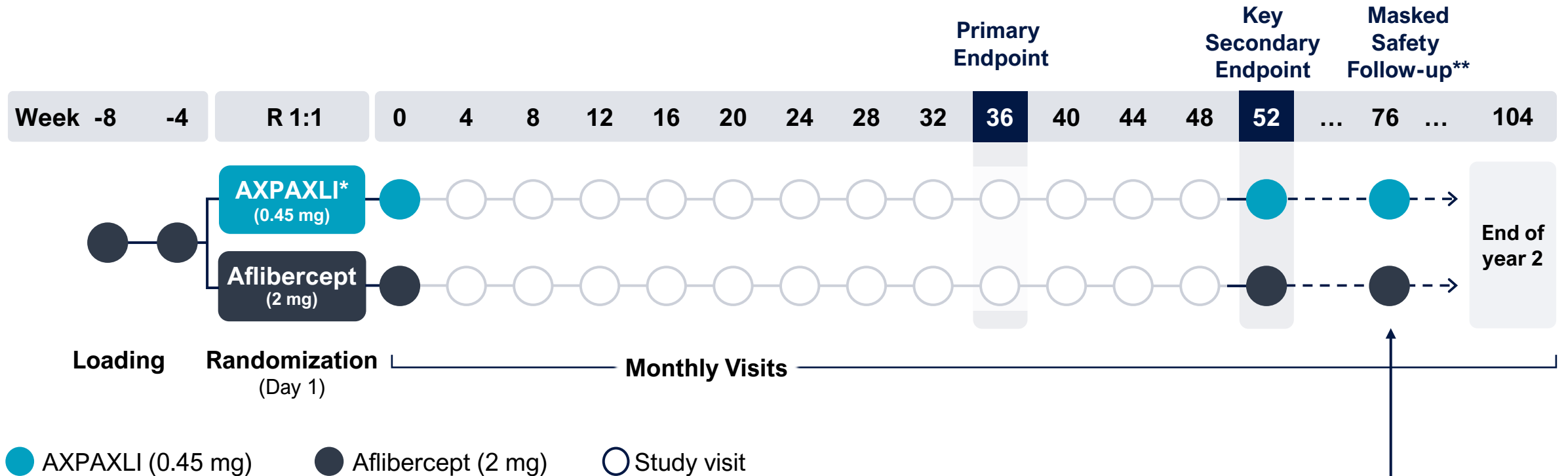


SOL-1: Superiority Trial Evaluated the Head-to-Head Durability of AXPAXLI vs Aflibercept (2 mg)



Year 1: Designed to evaluate up to 12-month dosing

SOL-1: Superiority Trial Evaluated the Head-to-Head Durability of AXPAXLI vs Aflibercept (2 mg)



Year 2: Designed to evaluate 6-month dosing

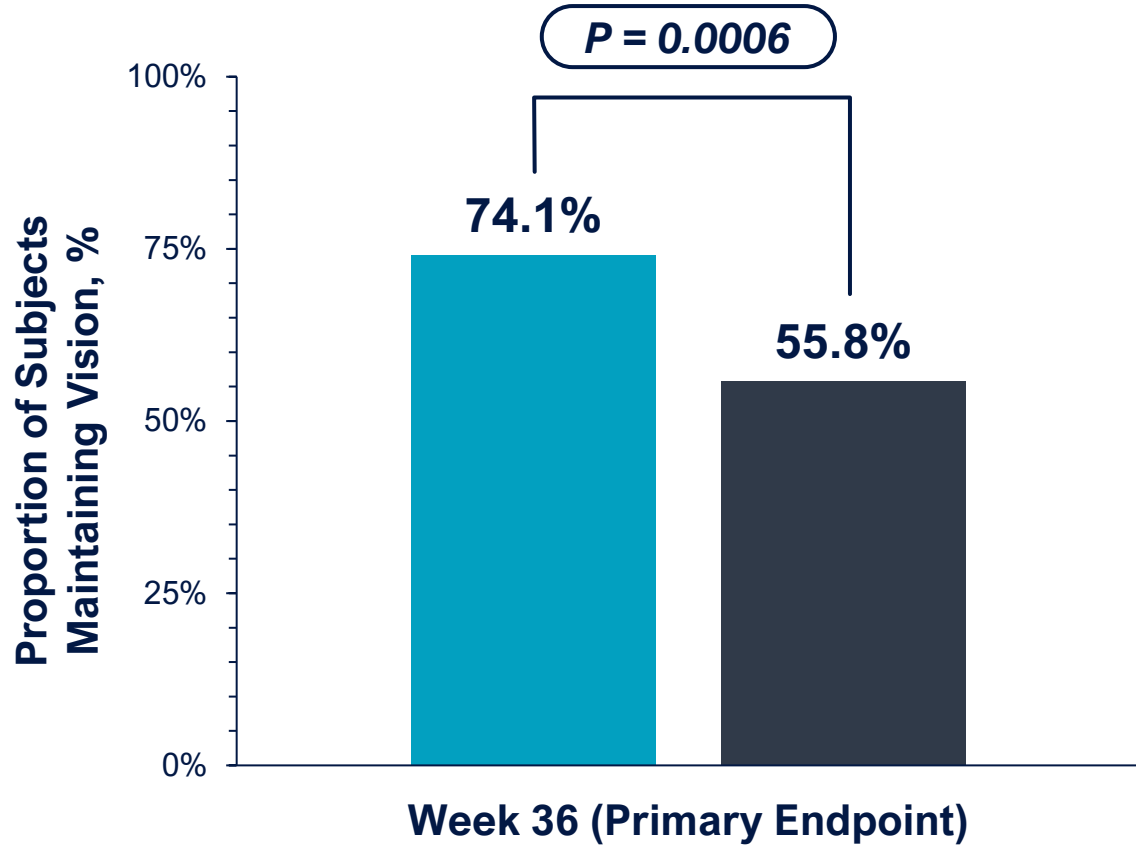
First Successful Superiority Trial of Novel Agent vs Approved anti-VEGF

**Unmatched
Durability**

**Sustained
Disease
Control**

Well-Tolerated

Vision Maintenance* with a Single Injection of AXPAXLI at Week 36



18.3%
Observed difference

Clear benefit[†] with AXPAXLI vs Aflibercept 2 mg

0.0006
P value

Exceptionally high statistical significance bolsters confidence in results

■ AXPAXLI 0.45 mg (n=170)

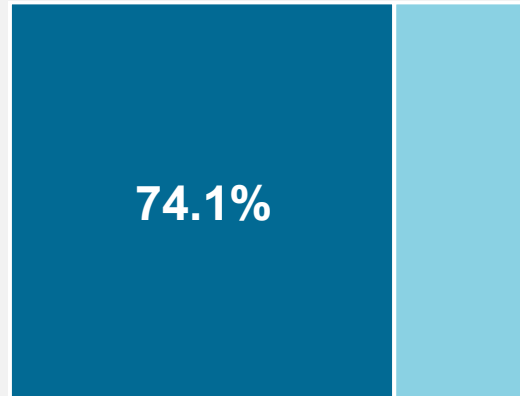
■ Aflibercept 2 mg (n=172)

*Vision maintenance defined as <15 ETDRS letters of loss.
† 18.3% observed difference of vision maintainers at week 36 in AXPAXLI vs Aflibercept arm, 17.5% risk difference ETDRS, early treatment diabetic retinopathy study

AXPAXLI Demonstrated Strong Potential for Annual Dosing

Month 9 Results

~3 of 4 AXPAXLI subjects maintained vision* with a single injection

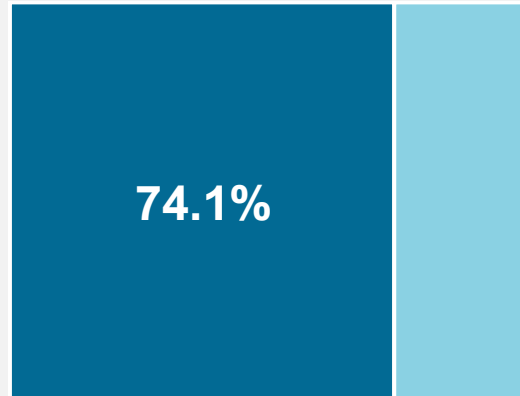


P = 0.0006

AXPAXLI Demonstrated Strong Potential for Annual Dosing

Month 9 Results

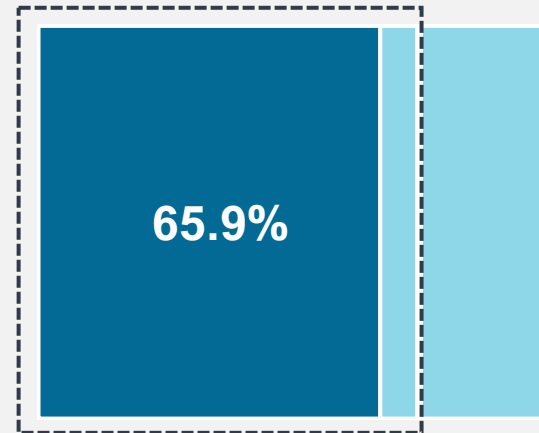
~3 of 4 AXPAXLI subjects maintained vision* with a single injection



$P = 0.0006$

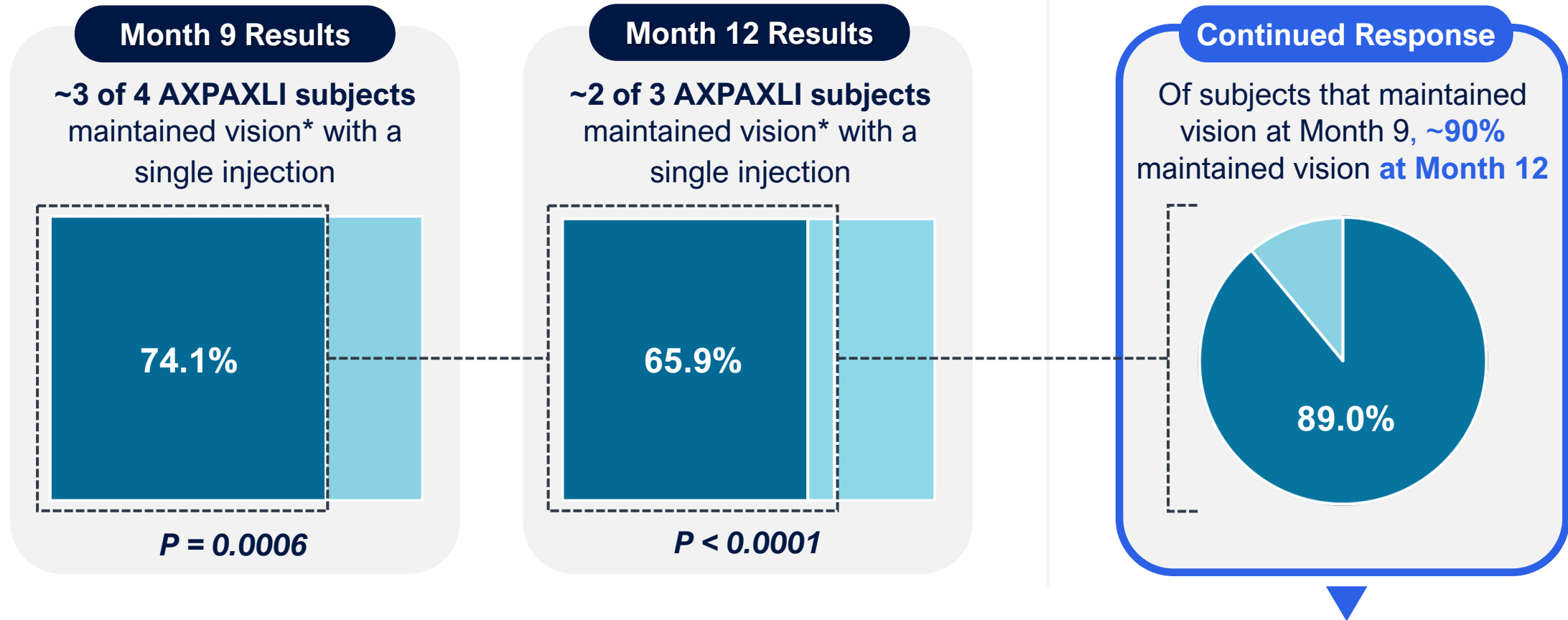
Month 12 Results

~2 of 3 AXPAXLI subjects maintained vision* with a single injection



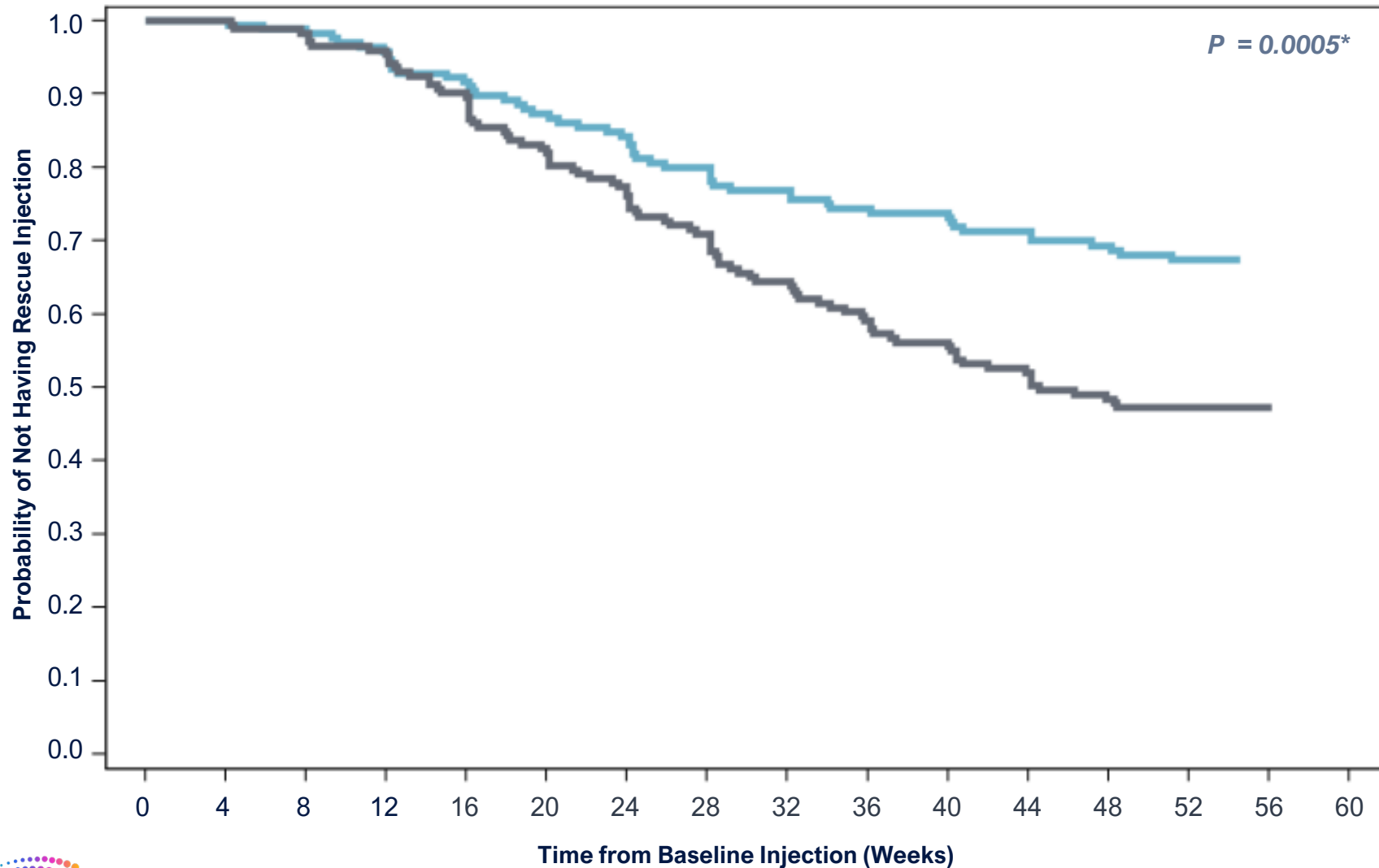
$P < 0.0001$

AXPAXLI Demonstrated Strong Potential for Annual Dosing



Unmatched Durability Observed with AXPAXLI in SOL-1

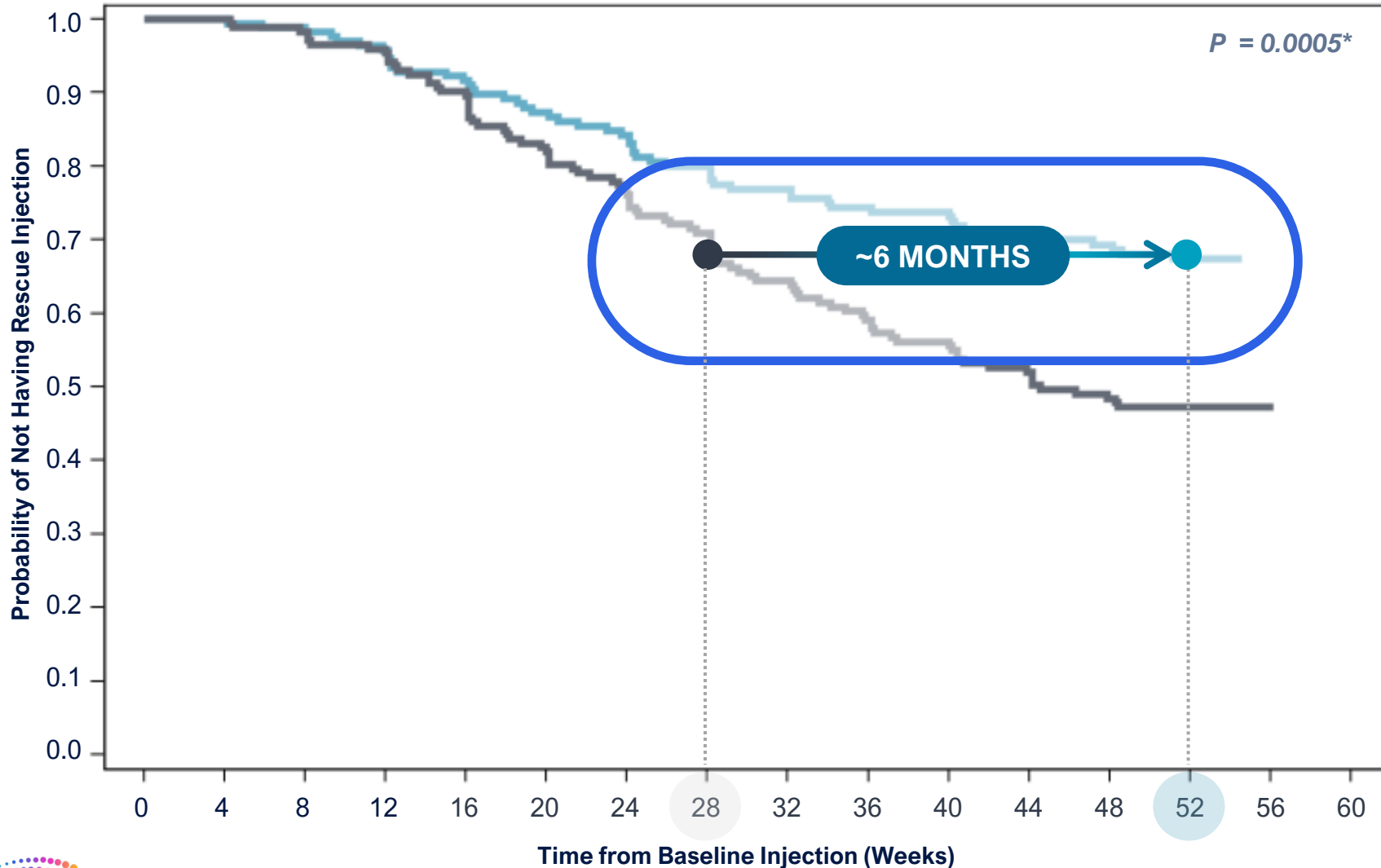
Significantly Lower Risk of Rescue During Year 1 with AXPAXLI



**Time to First
Rescue Treatment**

— AXPAXLI 0.45 mg (n=170)
— Aflibercept 2 mg (n=172)

Significantly Lower Risk of Rescue During Year 1 with AXPAXLI



Time to First Rescue Treatment

~6 Month Difference

AXPAXLI Week 52 rescue rate reflects **~6-month advantage** over aflibercept

No approved wet AMD intravitreal therapy has **≥6-month dosing label**

— AXPAXLI 0.45 mg (n=170)
— Aflibercept 2 mg (n=172)

First Successful Superiority Trial of Novel Agent vs Approved anti-VEGF

Unmatched
Durability

Sustained
Disease
Control

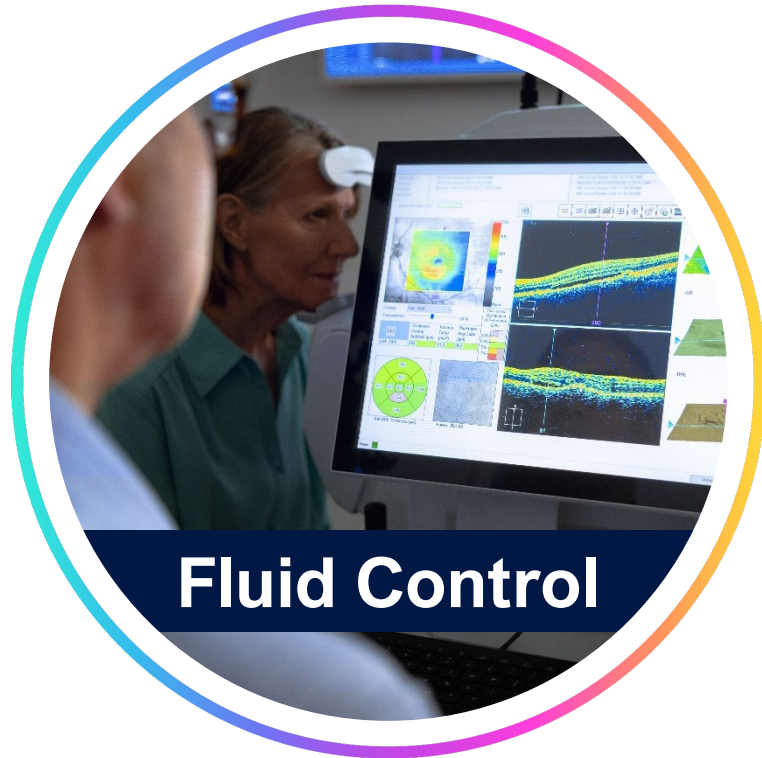
Well-Tolerated

Sustained Fluid Control Generally Leads to Strong Vision Control



**Anatomic deterioration often precedes
visual loss & drives retreatment in clinical practice**

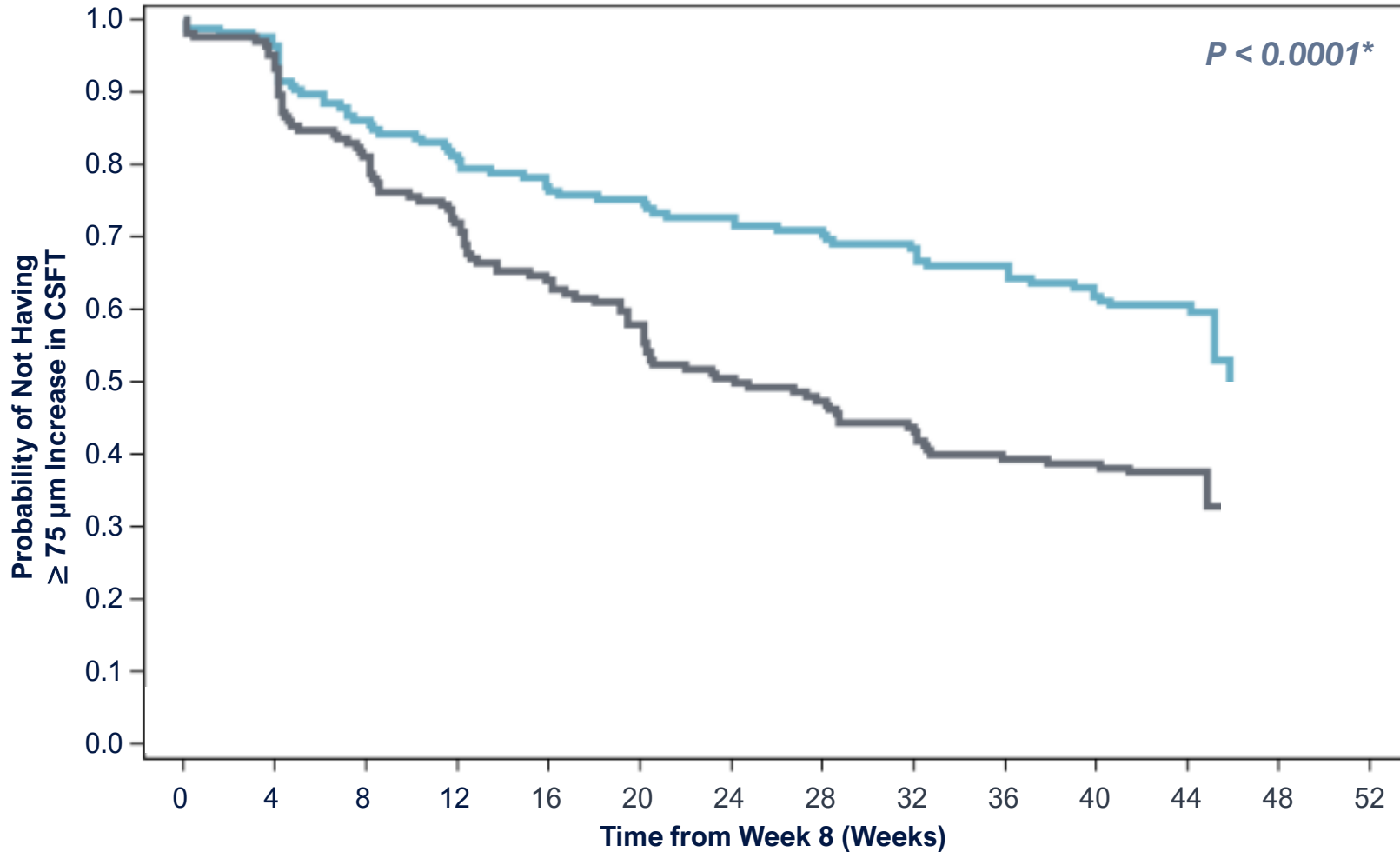
Sustained Fluid Control Generally Leads to Strong Vision Control



**Anatomic deterioration often precedes
visual loss & drives retreatment in clinical practice**

AXPAXLI Provided Sustained Disease Control Measured Via OCT

Time to $\geq 75 \mu\text{m}$ Increase in CSFT



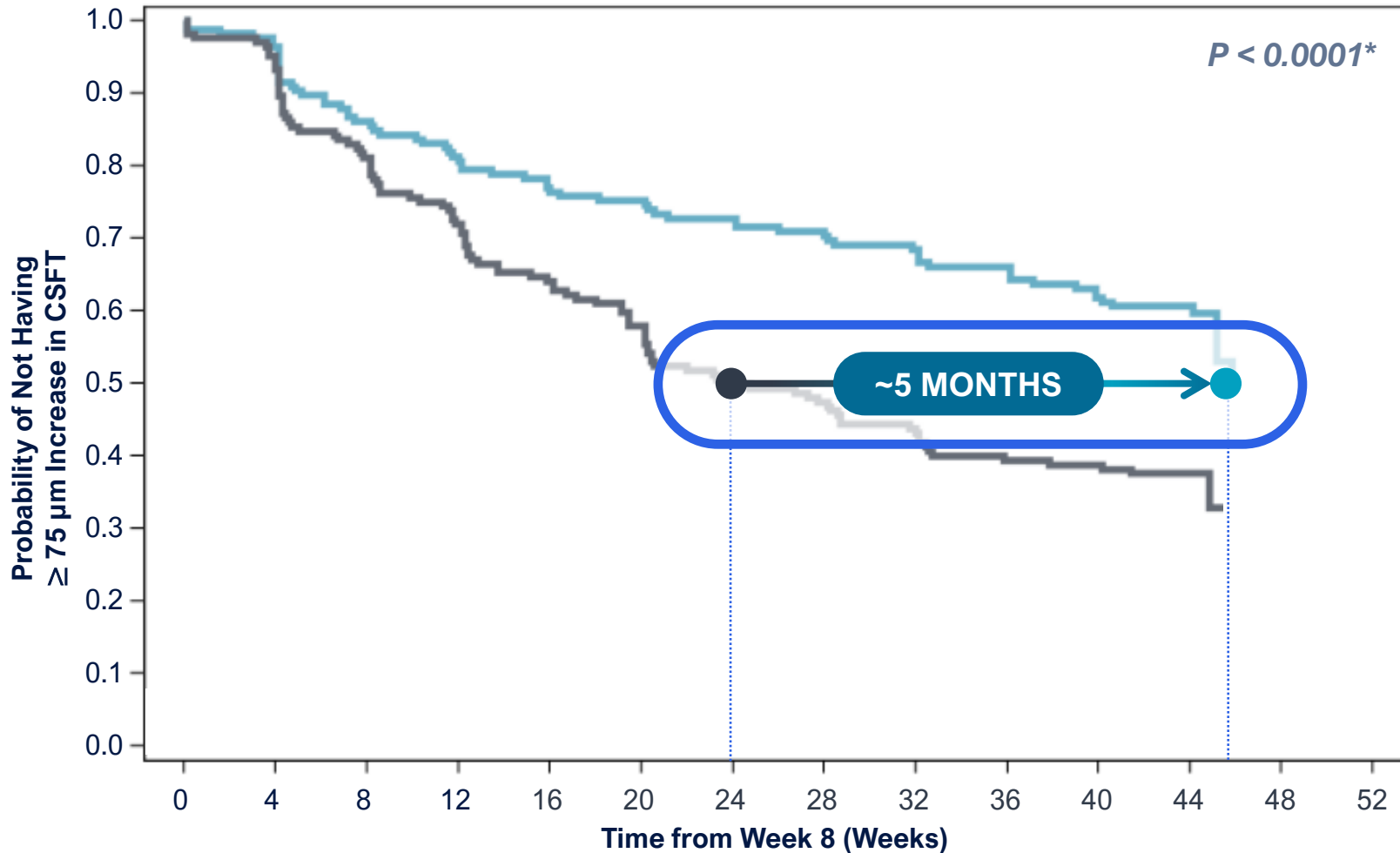
What does it all mean?

75 μm CSFT gains often used as re-treatment criteria in wet AMD trials

— AXPAXLI 0.45 mg (n=165)
— Aflibercept 2 mg (n=164)

AXPAXLI Provided Sustained Disease Control Measured Via OCT

Time to $\geq 75 \mu\text{m}$ Increase in CSFT



What does it all mean?

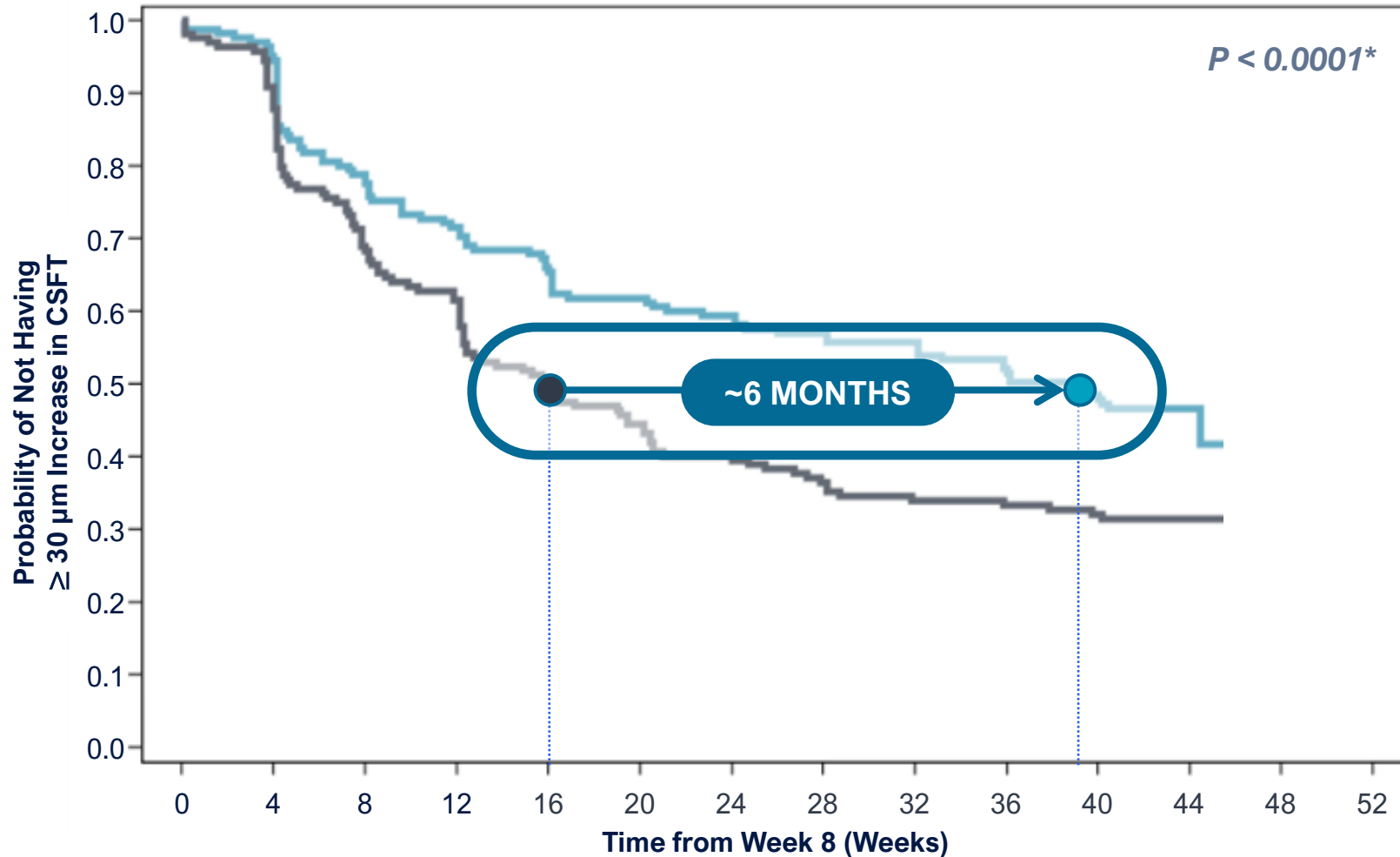
75 μm CSFT gains often used as re-treatment criteria in wet AMD trials

~5-month delay in 75 μm CSFT gain with AXPAXLI: evidence of exceptional disease control

- AXPAXLI 0.45 mg (n=165)
- Aflibercept 2 mg (n=164)

At Even Tighter Anatomic Thresholds – AXPAXLI Demonstrates Stellar Sustained Disease Control

Time to $\geq 30 \mu\text{m}$ Increase in CSFT



What does it all mean?

~6-month difference in time to a $30 \mu\text{m}$ CSFT gain in favor of AXPAXLI suggests exceptional disease control

— AXPAXLI 0.45 mg (n=165)
— Aflibercept 2 mg (n=164)

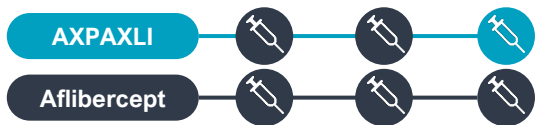
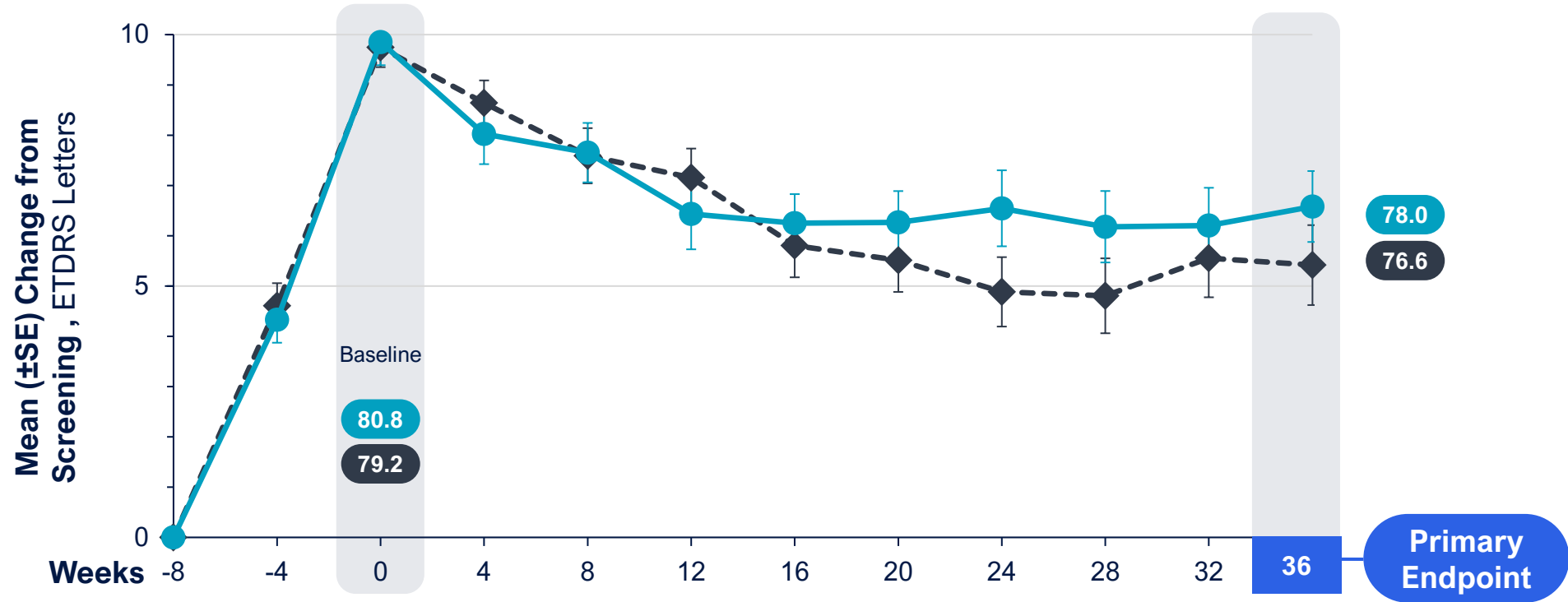
Sustained Fluid Control Generally Leads to Strong Vision Control



**Anatomic deterioration often precedes
visual loss & drives retreatment in clinical practice**

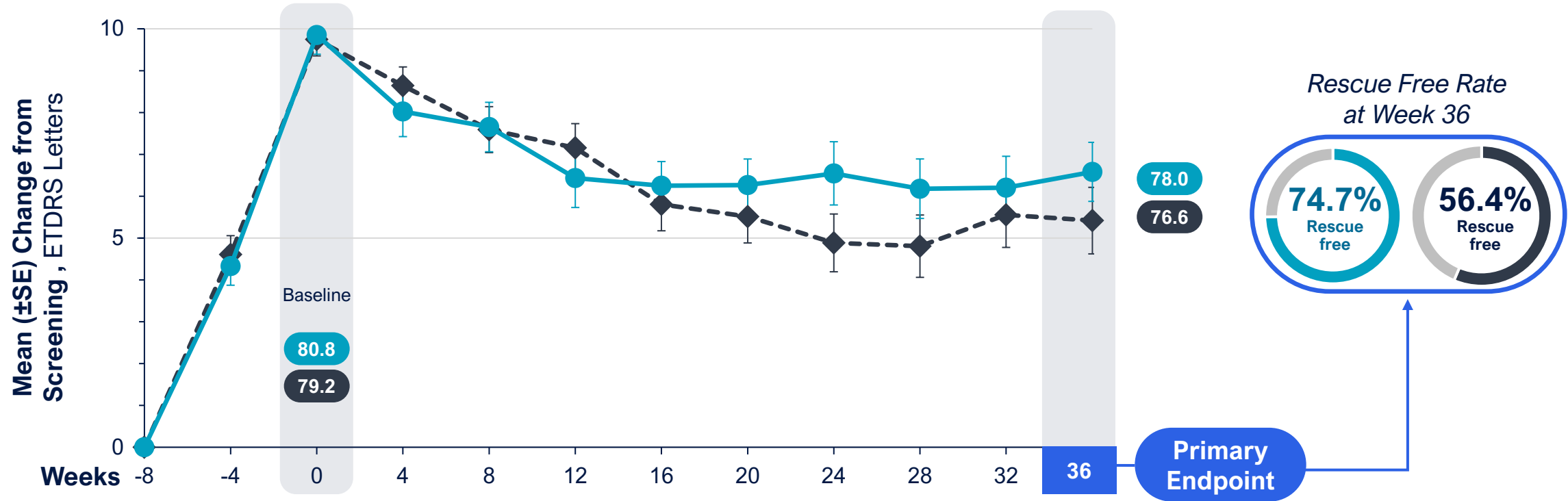
AXPAXLI Demonstrated Strong Vision Control Up to 9 Months With Significantly Fewer Rescues Than Aflibercept (2 mg)

Mean Change in BCVA from Screening in All Subjects



AXPAXLI Demonstrated Strong Vision Control Up to 9 Months With Significantly Fewer Rescues Than Aflibercept (2 mg)

Mean Change in BCVA from Screening in All Subjects



First Successful Superiority Trial of Novel Agent vs Approved anti-VEGF

Unmatched
Durability

Sustained
Disease
Control

Well-Tolerated

No Treatment or Procedure Related Ocular SAEs

Ocular Events in the Study Eye

Subjects with Ocular AEs Through Week 52, n (%)	AXPAXLI 0.45 mg n = 170	Aflibercept 2 mg n = 172
Ocular AEs in the study eye		
≥ 1 AE ≥ 1 SAE*	90 (52.9) 1 (0.6)	58 (33.7) 0
≥ 1 treatment-related AE ≥ 1 treatment-related SAE	15 (8.8) 0	1 (0.6) 0
≥ 1 study procedure-related AE ≥ 1 study procedure-related SAE	15 (8.8) 0	7 (4.1) 0
Ocular AE leading to study discontinuation	0	0

AXPAXLI was Generally Well Tolerated

Ocular Adverse Events in the Study Eye

Subjects with Ocular AEs (> 2%) Through Week 52, n (%)	AXPAXLI 0.45 mg n = 170	Aflibercept 2 mg n = 172
Vitreous floaters	21 (12.4)	2 (1.2)
Cataract	12 (7.1)	5 (2.9)
Conjunctival hemorrhage	11 (6.5)	5 (2.9)
Retinal hemorrhage	10 (5.9)	17 (9.9)
Dry eye	7 (4.1)	2 (1.2)
Vitreous detachment	7 (4.1)	3 (1.7)
Punctate keratitis	6 (3.5)	0
Vitreous opacities	6 (3.5)	0
Eye pain	5 (2.9)	1 (0.6)
Anterior chamber opacity	4 (2.4)	0
Posterior capsule opacification	4 (2.4)	6 (3.5)

Safety is Essential in Wet AMD

No cases of endophthalmitis, occlusive or non-occlusive retinal vasculitis

Year 2 Safety: DSMC Recommends Trial Continuation

SOL-1 THROUGH Week 52

AXPAXLI was generally
well-tolerated

No cases of endophthalmitis,
occlusive or non-occlusive
retinal vasculitis

Detailed results presented globally
at multiple medical congresses



SOL-1 FOLLOWING Week 52

SOL-1 remains masked in Year 2,
evaluating Q6M dosing

Masked safety data being
monitored and DSMC
recommends trial continuation

Single Injection of AXPAXLI Demonstrated Superiority to a Single Injection of Aflibercept (2 mg) in SOL-1

SOL-1 Results Highlight AXPAXLI's Groundbreaking Profile

First Phase 3 trial to demonstrate durability out to >9 months

~75% of AXPAXLI subjects were rescue free at Week 36

Unmatched Durability

Up to 52 Week visual & anatomic stability

On average, subjects maintained visual & anatomical outcomes with a single AXPAXLI injection

Sustained Disease Control

Well-tolerated safety profile

No cases of endophthalmitis, vasculitis through Week 52

Well-Tolerated

What Value Does Each SOL Trial Bring?

SOL Program Potential: Each Trial Designed to Support Unique Value Proposition

SOL-1

Phase 3 Superiority Trial



Demonstrates effectiveness in wet AMD for NDA submission



Provides safety data in wet AMD for NDA submission (Y2, evaluating Q6M dosing)



Supports Ex-US regulatory filings



Commercially relevant potential superiority label

SOL Program Potential: Each Trial Designed to Support Unique Value Proposition

SOL-1

Phase 3 Superiority Trial



Demonstrates effectiveness in wet AMD for NDA submission



Provides safety data in wet AMD for NDA submission (Y2, evaluating Q6M dosing)



Supports Ex-US regulatory filings



Commercially relevant potential superiority label

SOL-R

Phase 3 Non-Inferiority Trial



Provides safety data in wet AMD for NDA submission



Supports Ex-US regulatory filings



Commercially relevant with evaluation of Q6M dosing



Commercially relevant with Eylea HD comparison at W96

SOL Program Potential: Each Trial Designed to Support Unique Value Proposition

SOL-1

Phase 3 Superiority Trial



Demonstrates effectiveness in wet AMD for NDA submission



Provides safety data in wet AMD for NDA submission (Y2, evaluating Q6M dosing)



Supports Ex-US regulatory filings



Commercially relevant potential superiority label

SOL-R

Phase 3 Non-Inferiority Trial



Provides safety data in wet AMD for NDA submission



Supports Ex-US regulatory filings



Commercially relevant with evaluation of Q6M dosing



Commercially relevant with Eylea HD comparison at W96

SOL-X

Open-Label Extension



Long-term safety and evaluation of protective impact on fibrosis & atrophy



Commercially relevant with continuous dosing Q6M

How Does SOL-1 Success Impact the HELIOS DR Program?

Streamlining Diabetic Retinopathy Program

2025 Investor Day
Sep. 30, 2025

Announced HELIOS-2* &
HELIOS-3 DR Registrational Trials

Evaluations of Q12M and Q6M
AXPAXLI Regimens

Superiority Trials Target Broad
DR Label, Including DME

Novel Primary Endpoint: Ordinal
DRSS 2-Step Change Status

Alignment on Ordinal Endpoint
Reached w/ FDA

Streamlining Diabetic Retinopathy Program

2025 Investor Day
Sep. 30, 2025

Announced HELIOS-2* & HELIOS-3 DR Registrational Trials

Evaluations of Q12M and Q6M AXPAXLI Regimens

Superiority Trials Target Broad DR Label, Including DME

Novel Primary Endpoint: Ordinal DRSS 2-Step Change Status

Alignment on Ordinal Endpoint Reached w/ FDA

Today

Prioritizing One DR Registrational Trial (HELIOS-3)

Evaluation of only Q12M AXPAXLI Regimen vs Sham

Superiority Trial Targeting Broad DR Label, Including DME

Novel Primary Endpoint: Ordinal DRSS 2-Step Change Status

Maintaining FDA-aligned Ordinal DRSS Endpoint



Updated HELIOS-3 Study Design*

Superiority Study

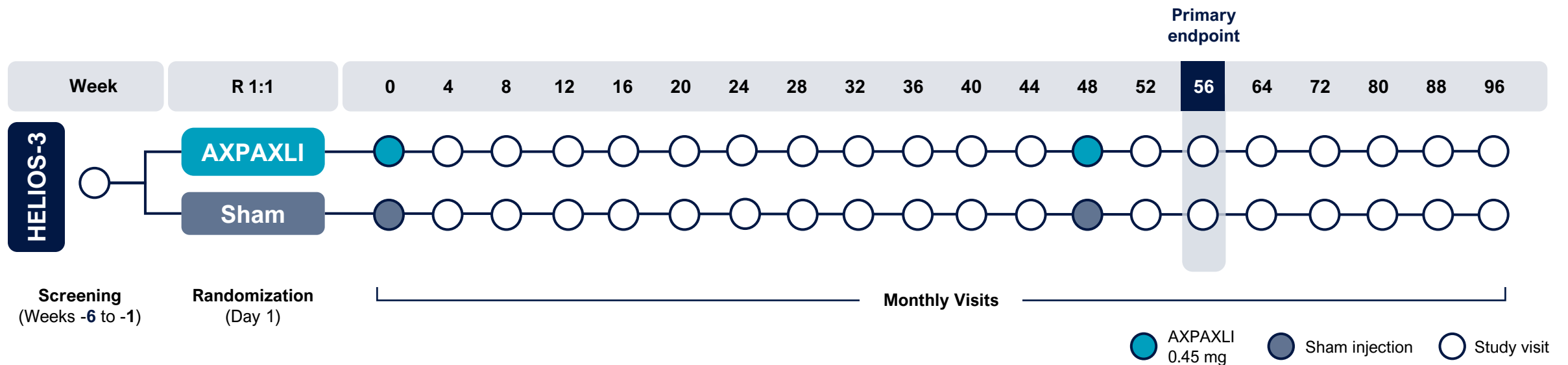


Design

Study of AXPAXLI in ~620 subjects with moderately-severe to severe NPDR without CI-DME

Primary Endpoint (Week 56)

Ordinal DRSS 2-step change status at **Week 56** from baseline (≥ 2 step improvement, ≥ 2 -step worsening, < 2 -step change in either direction)



HELIOS Program Update

Rationale for Changes to HELIOS Program

1

**Strong SOL-1
results plus
HELIOS-1 data**

2

**Demonstrated
AXPAXLI
durability up to 12
months in SOL-1**

3

**Q12M preferred
regimen in DR**

4

**HELIOS-3
supports global
regulatory
objectives**

Ocular Therapeutix 2026 Investor Day Agenda

- **Intro & Overview**
Pravin U. Dugel, MD
- **SOL-1 Data & AXPAXLI Clinical Program Review**
Nadia K. Waheed, MD, MPH
- **U.S. Regulatory Strategy in Wet AMD**
Peter K. Kaiser, MD
- **Discussion: AXPAXLI NDA Submission Strategy**
Moderator: Peter K. Kaiser, MD
Ocular Panelist: Arthur Ciociola, PhD
- **Preparing for a Successful Launch**
David Robinson
- **SOL-R: Defining Non-Inferiority Success**
Jeffrey S. Heier, MD
- **KOL Perspectives: Potential to Redefine Retina**
Moderator: Jeffrey S. Heier, MD
KOLs: Arshad Khanani, MD; Lejla Vajzovic, MD;
Darius Moshfeghi, MD
- **Summary & Takeaways**
Pravin U. Dugel, MD
- **Audience Q&A**
All



U.S. Regulatory Strategy in Wet AMD

Peter K. Kaiser, MD
Chief Development Officer

FDA “Substantial Evidence of Effectiveness” Requirement Likely Met by SOL-1

FDA Pathway Exists

FDA Modernization Act of 1997

FDA Guidance of 1998 and 2023 further defined pathway

>60% of recent FDA approvals based on a single pivotal trial¹

SOL-1 Trial

Adequate and well-controlled

SPA alignment

High statistical significance

Well-tolerated safety profile and sufficient safety dataset with SOL-R patients

Confirmatory Evidence

Mechanistic Evidence

Pharmacodynamic/
Pharmacokinetic Evidence

Animal Models

Class Consistency

Real World Evidence

Natural History Evidence

Substantial Evidence of Effectiveness with a Single Trial is Well-Established



Precedent is Well-Established

Section 115 of the **FDA Modernization Act of 1997** amended and clarified FD&C Act § 505(d) to define **“substantial evidence”** and **explicitly allow one adequate and well-controlled trial plus confirmatory evidence¹**

The **1998 FDA Guidance** reiterated that the **“substantial evidence”** requirement for effectiveness...**could be met by a single trial plus confirmatory evidence²**

The **2023 FDA Guidance** explained even more clearly how **one trial plus confirmatory evidence** can meet the statutory **“substantial evidence”** standard³

111 STAT. 2296

PUBLIC LAW 105-115—NOV. 21, 1997

Public Law 105-115
105th Congress

An Act

Nov. 21, 1997
[S. 830]

Food and Drug
Administration
Modernization
Act of 1997.
21 USC 301 note.

To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Public Health Service Act to improve the regulation of food, drugs, devices, and biological products, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCES; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997”.

(b) **REFERENCES.**—Except as otherwise specified, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to or a repeal of a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to that section or other provision of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.).

(c) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; references; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—IMPROVING REGULATION OF DRUGS

Subtitle A—Fees Relating to Drugs

Sec. 101. Findings.
Sec. 102. Definitions.
Sec. 103. Authority to assess and use drug fees.
Sec. 104. Annual reports.
Sec. 105. Savings.
Sec. 106. Effective date.
Sec. 107. Termination of effectiveness.

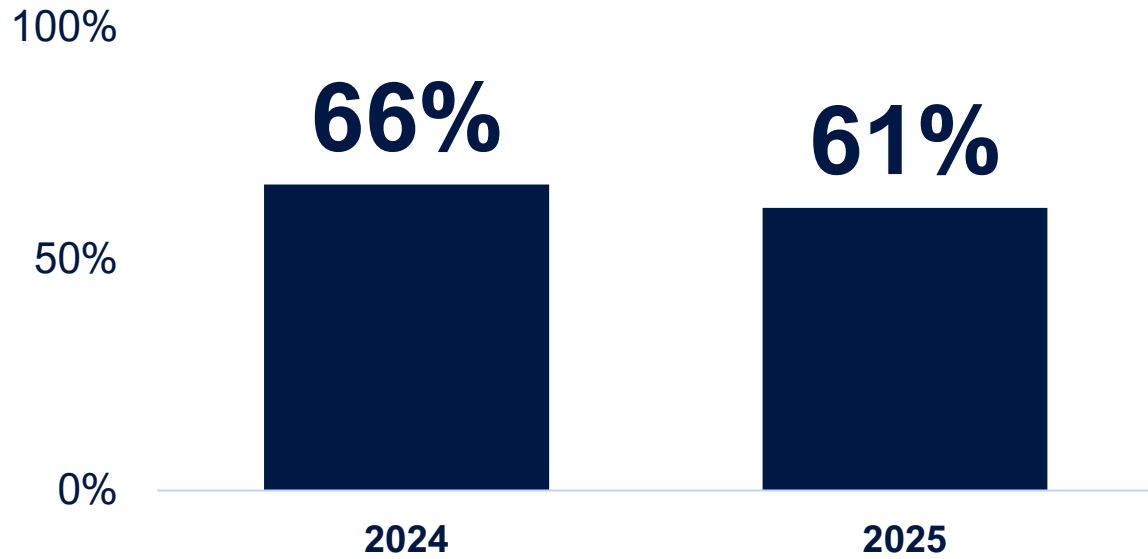
Subtitle B—Other Improvements

Sec. 111. Pediatric studies of drugs.
Sec. 112. Expediting study and approval of fast track drugs.
Sec. 113. Information program on clinical trials for serious or life-threatening diseases.
Sec. 114. Health care economic information.
Sec. 115. Clinical investigations.
Sec. 116. Manufacturing changes for drugs.
Sec. 117. Streamlining clinical research on drugs.
Sec. 118. Data requirements for drugs and biologics.
Sec. 119. Content and review of applications.
Sec. 120. Scientific advisory panels.
Sec. 121. Positron emission tomography.
Sec. 122. Requirements for radiopharmaceuticals.
Sec. 123. Modernization of regulation.
Sec. 124. Pilot and small scale manufacture.
Sec. 125. Insulin and antibiotics.
Sec. 126. Elimination of certain labeling requirements.
Sec. 127. Application of Federal law to practice of pharmacy compounding.

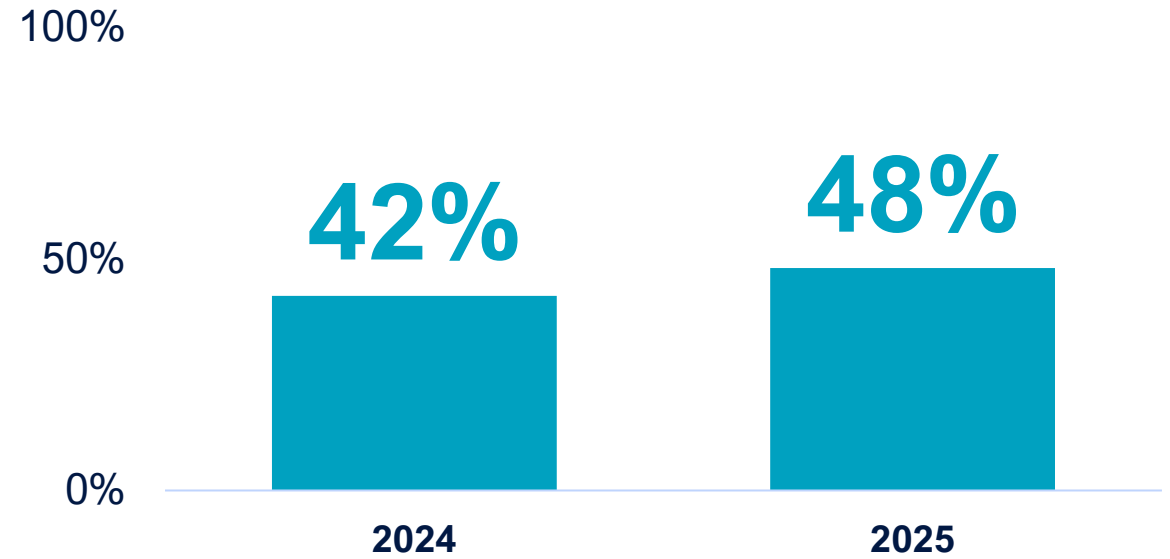
AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

Approvals based on a Single Trial are Common and Increasingly Frequent

Percent of All CDER NDAs Approved with a Single Trial¹



Percent of Non-Orphan CDER NDAs Approved with a Single Trial¹



Majority of recent CDER approvals based on **single pivotal trial**¹



Over 40% of recent non-orphan CDER approvals based on a single-trial¹

Meeting The Evidentiary Standard for Effectiveness with a Single Pivotal Trial

Pre-Data

- Adequate & Well-Controlled Trial
- Protocol Aligned with FDA

Post-Data

- Superiority Primary Endpoint Met
- Clinically Meaningful Results
- Safety Dataset Meeting
FDA Submission Requirements
- Supporting Confirmatory Evidence

Code of Federal Regulation
21 CFR § Part 314 defined what qualifies as an
“adequate and well-controlled” study

Evidence from clinical trials that are
not adequate and well-controlled
(eg. sham introduces bias) can be corroborative, but
cannot stand alone

Meeting The Evidentiary Standard for Effectiveness with a Single Pivotal Trial

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SOL-1 was prospectively designed to
meet the standards of an **adequate
and well-controlled clinical trial**
under 21 CFR § 314

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Post-Data

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- Safety Dataset Meeting FDA Submission Requirements
- Supporting Confirmatory Evidence

A SPA means the FDA has agreed that the **study design, endpoints, study size, and analysis plan** are adequate to address the scientific and regulatory requirements for a study that could support approval¹

Special Protocol Assessment Guidance for Industry

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)
Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER)

April 2018
Procedural
Revision 1

OMB Control Number 0910-0014
Current expiration date available at <https://www.reginfo.gov>
(Search ICR and enter OMB control number)
See additional PRA statement in section XI of this guidance.

1. Special Protocol Assessment; Guidance for Industry; Availability, 83 Fed. Reg. 16356, Apr. 16, 2018.; "An SPA agreement indicates concurrence by FDA with the adequacy and acceptability of specific critical elements of overall protocol design (e.g., entry criteria, dose selection, endpoints, and planned analyses) for a study intended to support a future marketing application... However, an SPA agreement does not indicate FDA concurrence on every protocol detail."

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SOL-1 conducted under SPA

Only active wet AMD trial conducted under SPA



“The special protocol assessment is an official agreement between a sponsor & the agency that we will accept a certain trial design... If you successfully complete that protocol, that will be highly supportive of approval of the product.”

W. Boyd – FDA Deputy Division Director of Ophthalmology | Retina World Congress, May 2026

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FDA Division of Ophthalmology considers p values ≤ 0.001 to be potentially supportive for single trial approval



“Single adequate and well-controlled trials can support approval...often with very strong p-values (e.g., <0.001)”

W. Boyd – FDA Deputy Division Director of Ophthalmology | Retina World Congress, May 2026

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Xipere approved for UME on single trial (PEACHTREE) with p value <0.001 (trial included 96 subjects, safety package with 296 subjects incl. patients from open-label AZALEA)(Oct 2021)

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SOL-1 reported highly statistically significant (p value = 0.0006) risk difference of 17.5% for patients treated with AXPAXLI vs control in maintenance of vision at week 36

All six pre-specified sensitivity analyses also statistically significant

Meeting The Evidentiary Standard for Effectiveness with a Single Pivotal Trial

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- First trial to show **superiority** in preventing vision loss against an active anti-VEGF control, aflibercept 2mg
- **69% of AXPAXLI Subjects Rescue-Free** at 12 months
- **Time to first rescue injection** ~6 months difference with aflibercept
- **3 hierarchically controlled key secondary endpoints met with statistical significance**



SOL-1 demonstrated superiority on the prespecified primary endpoint, strengthening effect size over time, consistent visual outcomes, and supportive anatomic benefit creating a highly persuasive efficacy statement

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- FDA notes one trial may establish effectiveness, but FDA still requires adequate safety exposure
- The **2023 nAMD Guidance** defines a **minimum of 300 patients with at least 9 months follow up**

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AXPAXLI safety dataset will include **>300 patients on AXPAXLI for 12 months** at time of planned NDA submission

- SOL-1 52-week safety (n=170 at 52 weeks) plus
- SOL-R Interim 52-week safety (n >130 patients)
 - 0.0001 alpha penalty, no additional SOL-R analysis
- SOL-1 masking maintained through Year 2 for labeling
- At 120-day safety update, Year 2 SOL-1 safety data submission intended to support repeat dosing

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2023 FDA Guidance¹ defined “confirmatory evidence”

1. Clinical Evidence from a Related Indication
2. Mechanistic or Pharmacodynamic Evidence
3. Evidence from a Relevant Animal Model
4. Evidence from Other Members of the Same Pharmacological Class
5. Natural History Evidence
6. Real-World Data/Evidence
7. Evidence from Expanded Access Use

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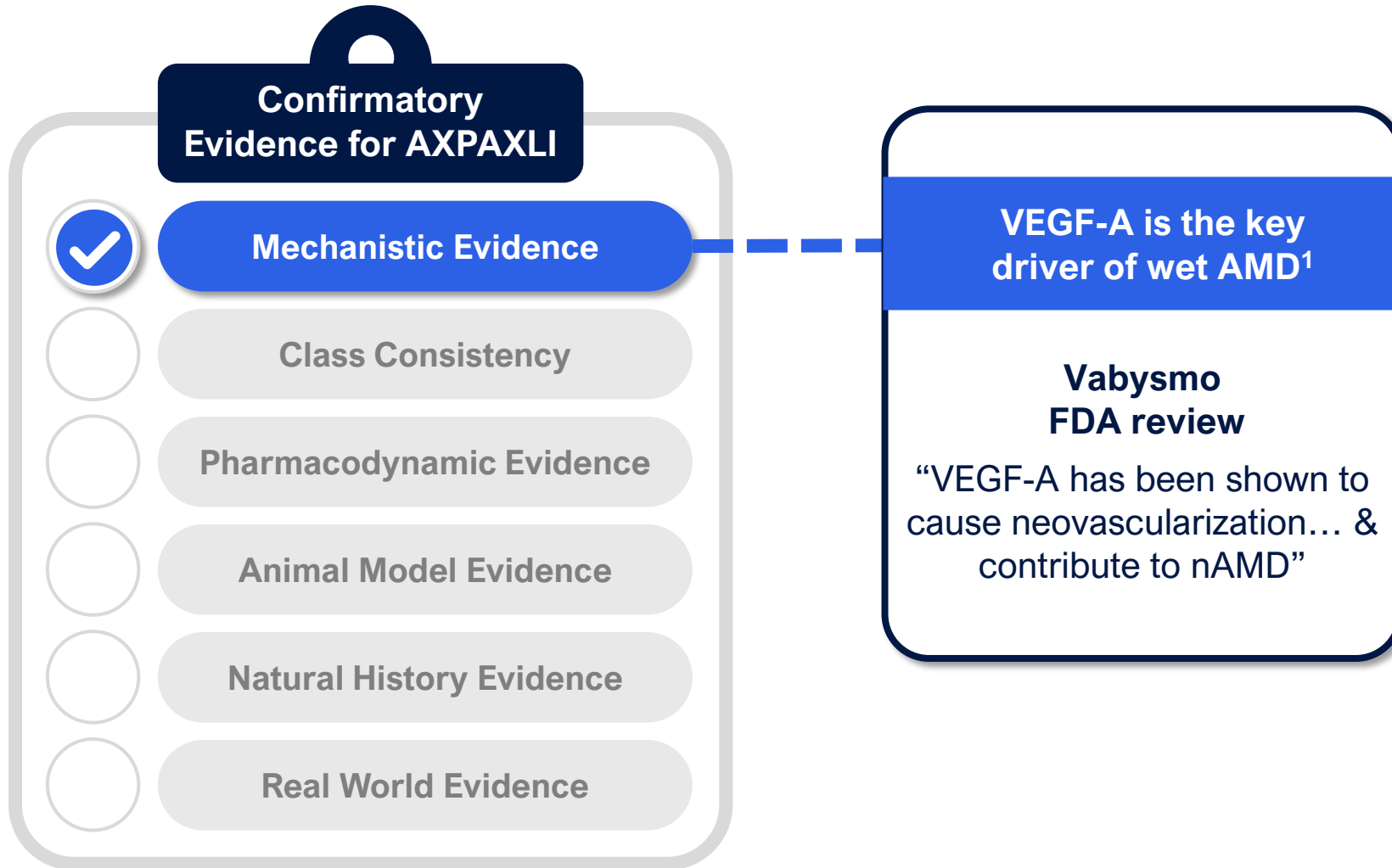
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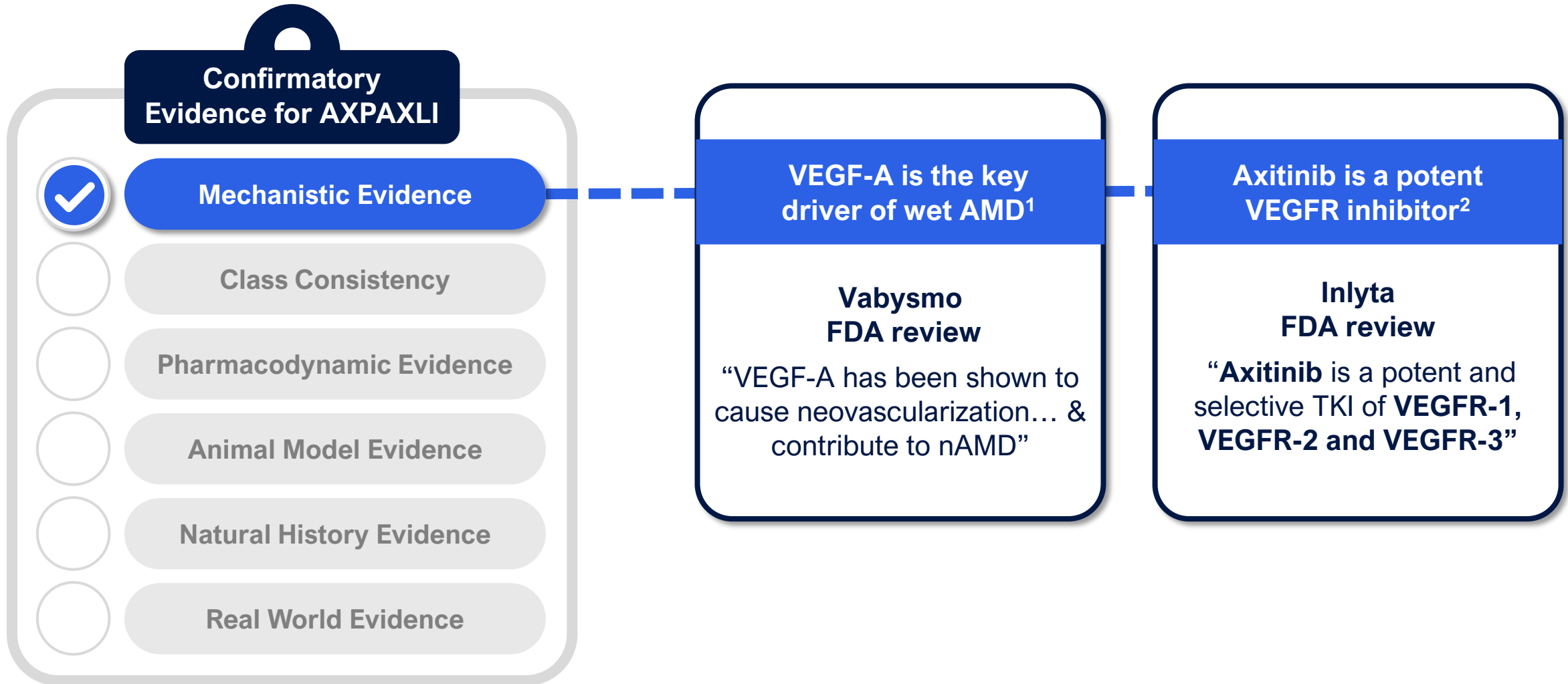


AXPAXLI's Substantial Evidence of Effectiveness supported by broad confirmatory evidence

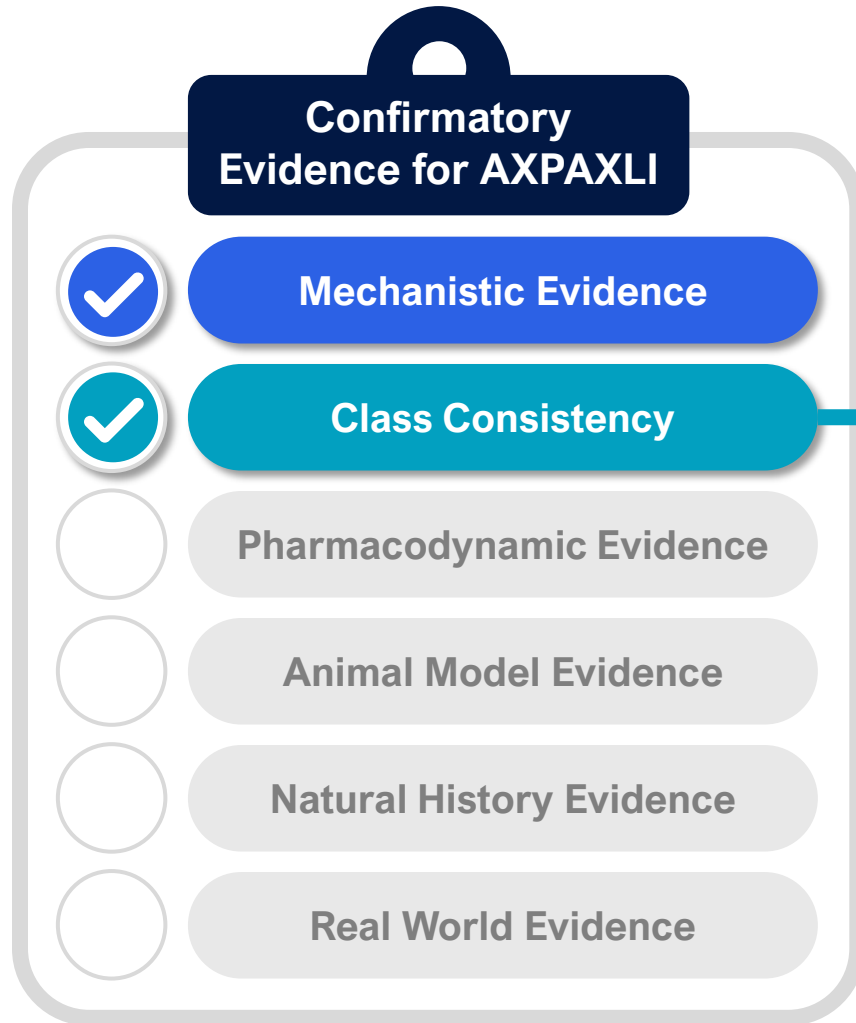
Confirmatory Evidence Supports Substantial Evidence of Effectiveness for the Use of AXPAXLI in the Treatment of nAMD



Confirmatory Evidence Supports Substantial Evidence of Effectiveness for the Use of AXPAXLI in the Treatment of nAMD



Confirmatory Evidence Supports Substantial Evidence of Effectiveness for the Use of AXPAXLI in the Treatment of nAMD



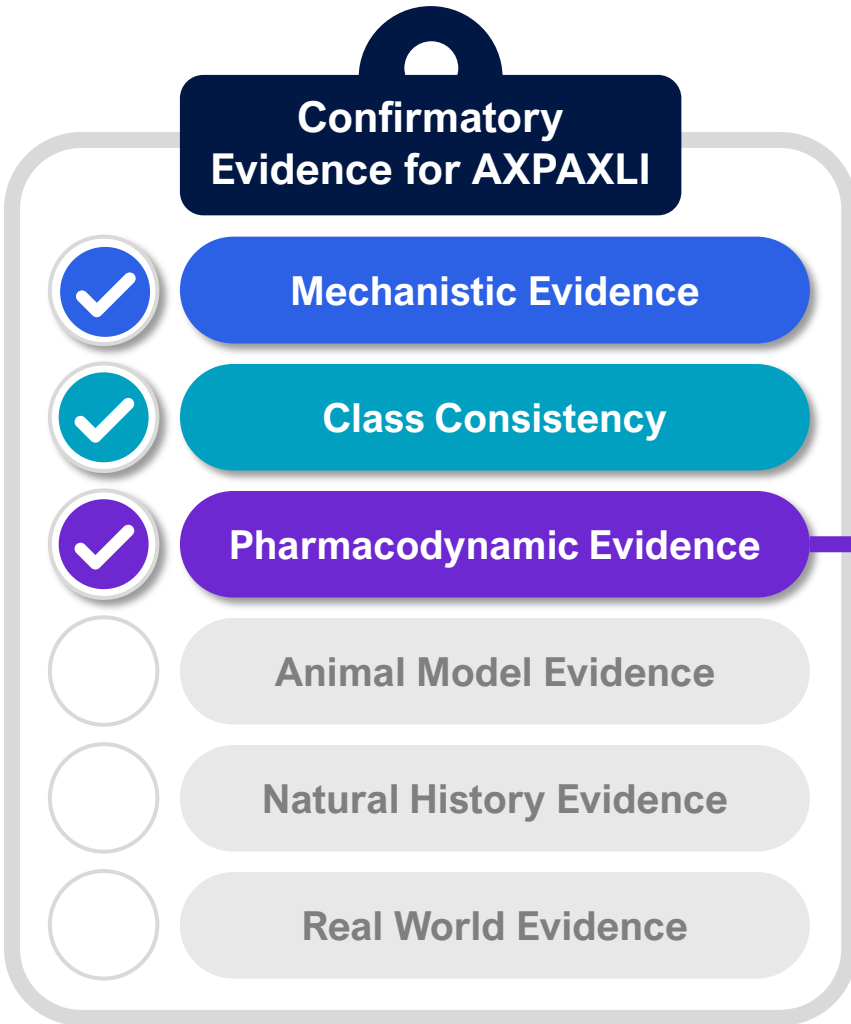
FDA recognizes evidence from other members of the same pharmacologic class

Observed effect is **consistent with what is already known for the same therapeutic class, mechanism, disease setting, endpoint, and direction of effect**

Anti-VEGF pathway has a long record of vision and anatomic benefit in wet AMD trials and real-world studies

AXPAXLI effect is in the expected direction, magnitude, time course, anatomic relationships, and safety for this therapeutic class in same disease

Confirmatory Evidence Supports Substantial Evidence of Effectiveness for the Use of AXPAXLI in the Treatment of nAMD



 Highly selective for *all* VEGF and PDGF receptors, minimal off target inhibition

Physiologic Levels for Testing

1 μM* Axitinib intraocular conc = 1.03 to 1.13 μM
Vorolanib intraocular conc = 0.23 to 0.95 μM^{3,4,6}

Kinase ^{1,2}	Axitinib	Vorolanib ³⁻⁵	Sunitinib
VEGF RECEPTORS			
VEGFR1	100%	39%	83%
VEGFR2	97%	28%	71%
VEGFR3	95%	59%	72%
OTHER RECEPTORS			
PDGFRα	79%	65%	70%
PDGFRβ	88%	64%	87%

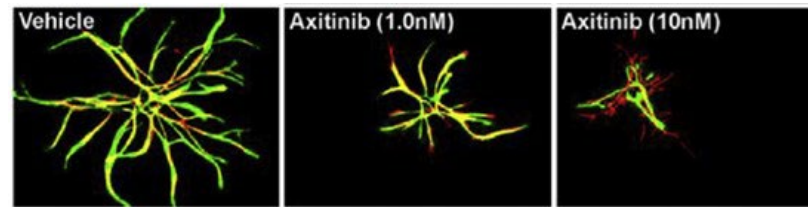
*Kinome Tree inhibition analysis conducted in collaboration with AssayQuant. PhosphoSens® assay (AssayQuant®) conducted at 1mM ATP and 1μM drug concentrations.
1. Data on file, Ocular Therapeutix. 2. Patel C, et al. Target and Selectivity Profiling of Axitinib in Cell-Based and Biochemical Assays. Presented at the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology, May 8, 2025, Salt Lake City, UT. 3. Singh RP, et al. A 12-Month, Ocular Pharmacokinetic Study of EYP-1901, a Sustained-release, Intravitreal Formulation of the Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor Vorolanib. Presented at the American Society of Retina Specialists Annual Meeting; July 28–August 1, 2023; Seattle, WA; 4. Kupperman BD, et al. Poster B0301. Presented at ARVO 2024 Annual Meeting, May 5–9, 2024; Seattle, WA; 5. Xiu X, et al. *Organic Process Research & Development*, 2024;28(2):492-499; 6. Saim, S., Howard-Sparks, M., Paggiarino, D., Karzoun, B. and Chen, J., Eyepoint Pharmaceuticals Inc, 2026. Bioerodible ocular drug delivery insert and therapeutic method. U.S. Patent 12,551,368.; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor; ATP, adenosine triphosphate; VEGFR, vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; PDGFR, platelet-derived growth factor receptor; JAK, janus kinase; TIE2, tyrosine kinase with immunoglobulin-like and epidermal growth factor–like domains-2

Confirmatory Evidence Supports Substantial Evidence of Effectiveness for the Use of AXPAXLI in the Treatment of nAMD

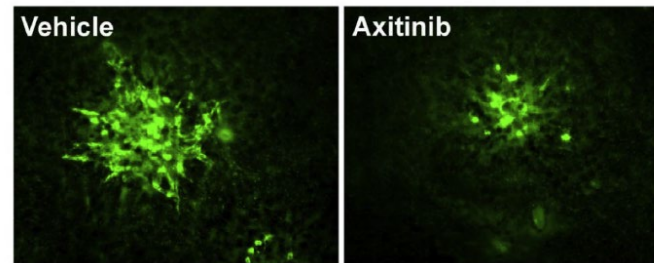
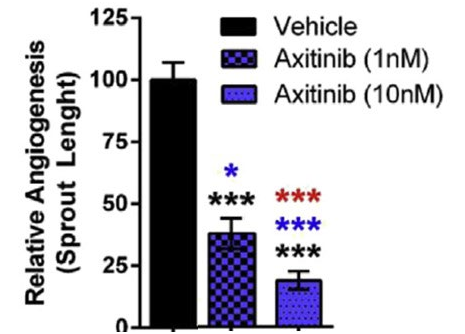
Confirmatory Evidence for AXPAXLI

- Mechanistic Evidence
- Class Consistency
- Pharmacodynamic Evidence
- Animal Model Evidence
- Natural History Evidence
- Real World Evidence

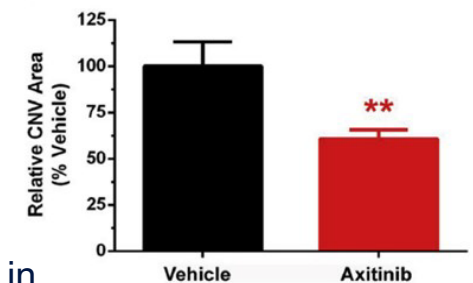
Axitinib inhibits VEGF & PDGF mediated angiogenic sprouts in human retinal microvascular endothelial cells and pericytes



The sprouts in green are endothelial cells and sprouts in red are pericytes



Axitinib inhibits angiogenesis and vascular leakage in the *in vivo* rat choroidal neovascularization (CNV) model



Confirmatory Evidence Supports Substantial Evidence of Effectiveness for the Use of AXPAXLI in the Treatment of nAMD

Confirmatory Evidence for AXPAXLI



Mechanistic Evidence



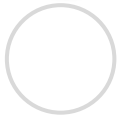
Class Consistency



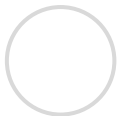
Pharmacodynamic Evidence



Animal Model Evidence



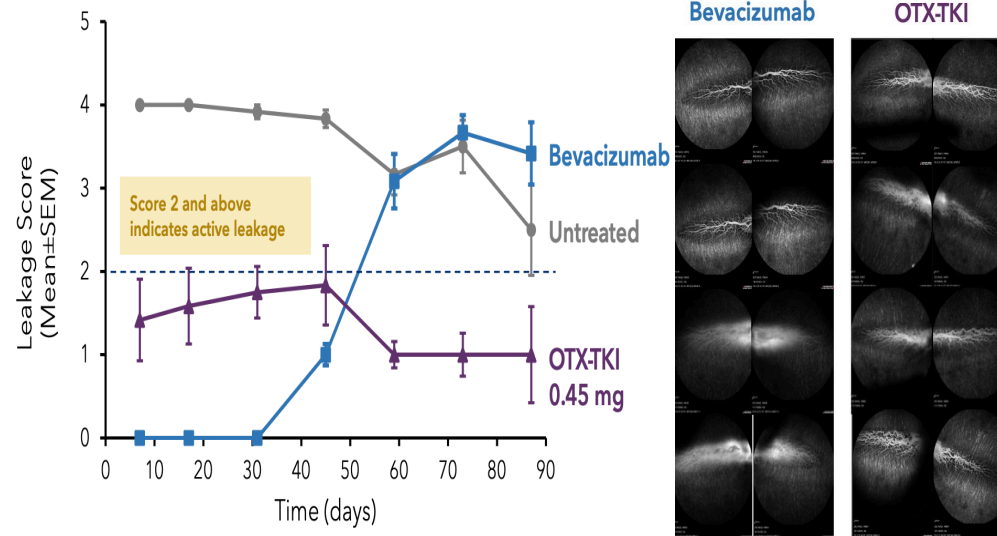
Natural History Evidence



Real World Evidence

AXPAXLI Demonstrated Leakage Suppression in Rabbit VEGF Challenge model

Figure 7 Suppression of Vascular Leakage in the Rabbit VEGF Challenge Model Following Administration of OTX-TKI Formulated with 0.45 mg Form IV



- **Rabbit VEGF-challenge model** a well-established animal model to evaluate efficacy
- **Positive & negative controls** validate test methods
- **AXPAXLI** demonstrates durable suppression of vascular leakage in validated test

Confirmatory Evidence Supports Substantial Evidence of Effectiveness for the Use of AXPAXLI in the Treatment of nAMD

Confirmatory Evidence for AXPAXLI



Mechanistic Evidence



Class Consistency



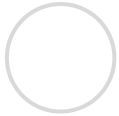
Pharmacodynamic Evidence



Animal Model Evidence

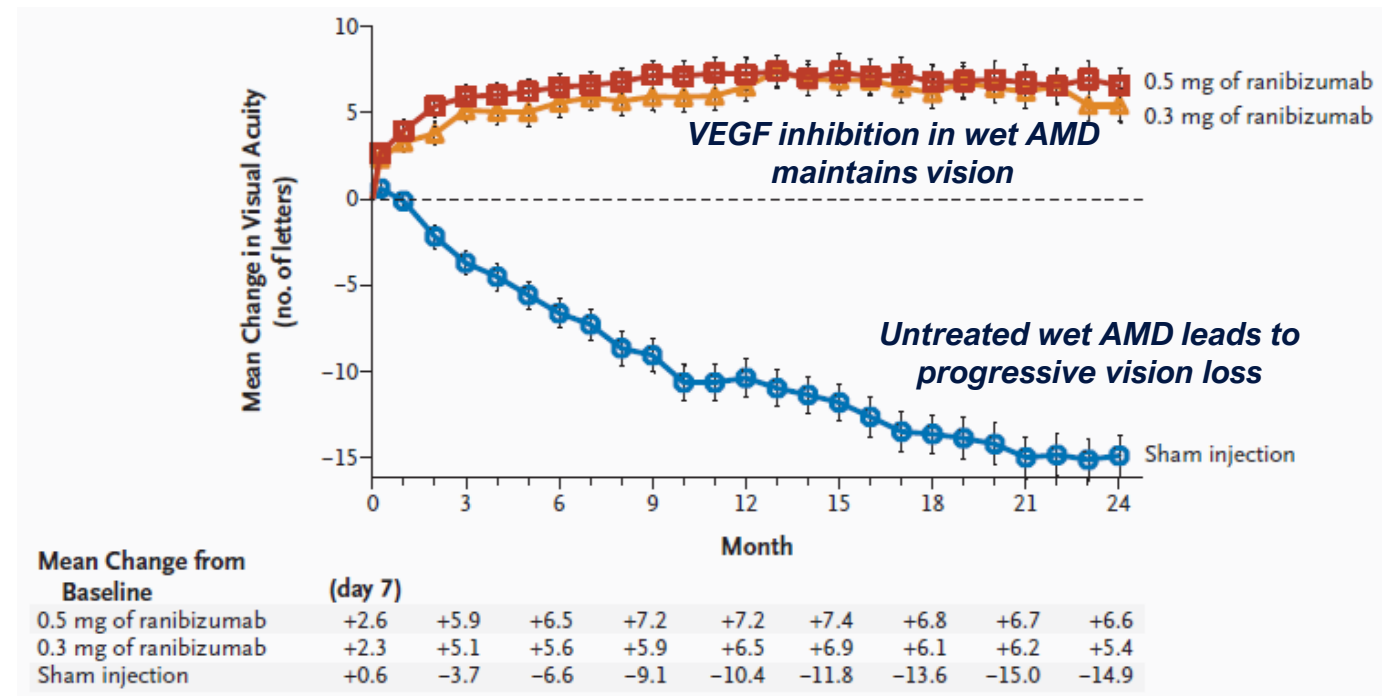


Natural History Evidence



Real World Evidence

Natural History Evidence¹

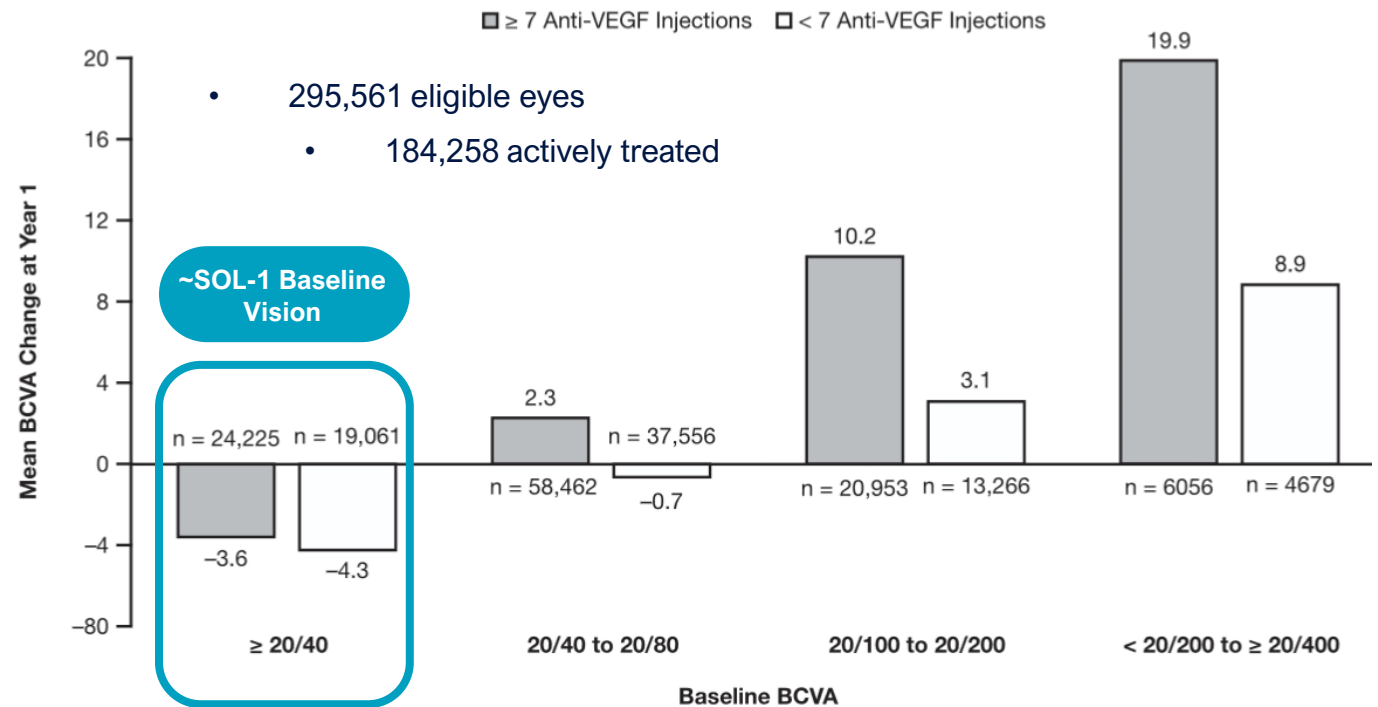


Confirmatory Evidence Supports Substantial Evidence of Effectiveness for the Use of AXPAXLI in the Treatment of nAMD

Confirmatory Evidence for AXPAXLI

- ✓ Mechanistic Evidence
- ✓ Class Consistency
- ✓ Pharmacodynamic Evidence
- ✓ Animal Model Evidence
- ✓ Natural History Evidence
- ✓ Real World Evidence

Real World Evidence of anti-VEGF Treatment

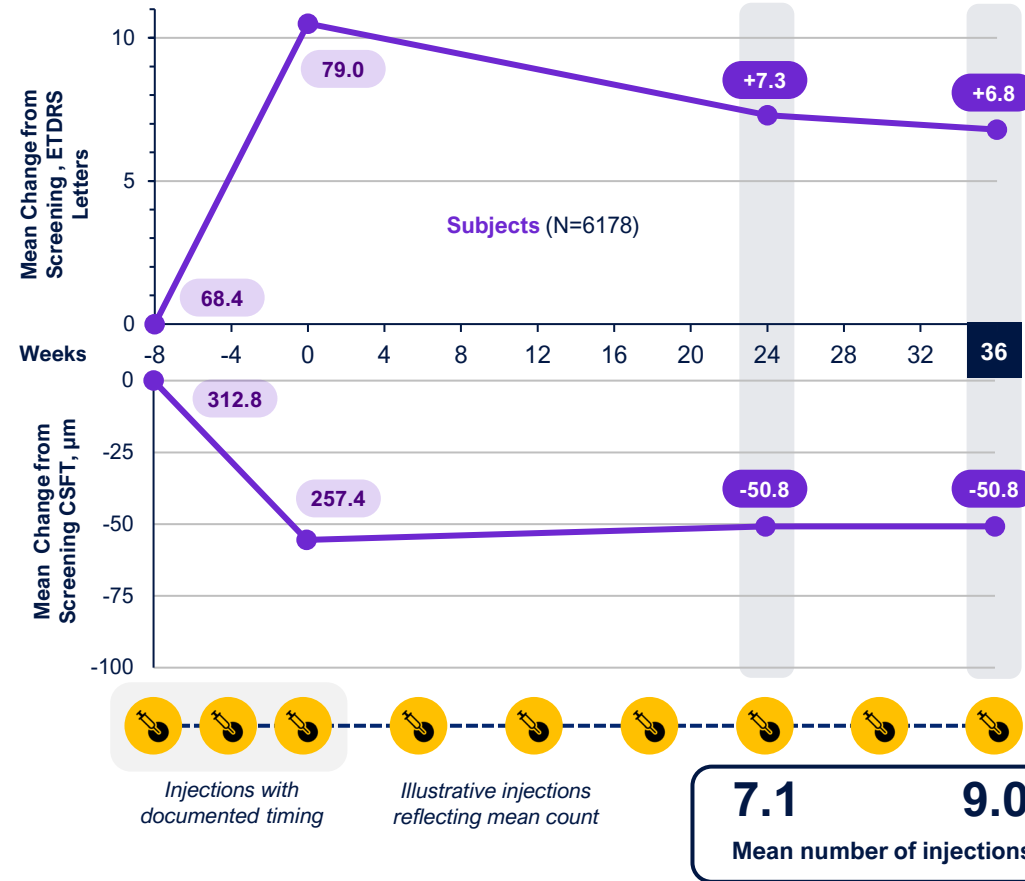


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Confirmatory Evidence for AXPAXLI

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SOL-1 Emulated Population IRIS Registry



What's Going into the AXPAXLI NDA Package, per Type C Meeting Minutes

AXPAXLI NDA Package		
	SOL-1	SOL-R
Efficacy	Week 52 Data	None
Safety	Week 52 Data	Interim Analysis
120 Day Safety Update	Week 104 Data	None

AXPAXLI Efficacy for NDA

Efficacy Data from **SOL-1 Week 52 data**

No SOL-R Efficacy Data included in the NDA

What's Going into the AXPAXLI NDA Package, per Type C Meeting Minutes

AXPAXLI NDA Package

SOL-1

SOL-R

Efficacy

Week 52 Data

None

Safety

Week 52 Data

Interim Analysis

**120 Day
Safety Update**

Week 104 Data

None

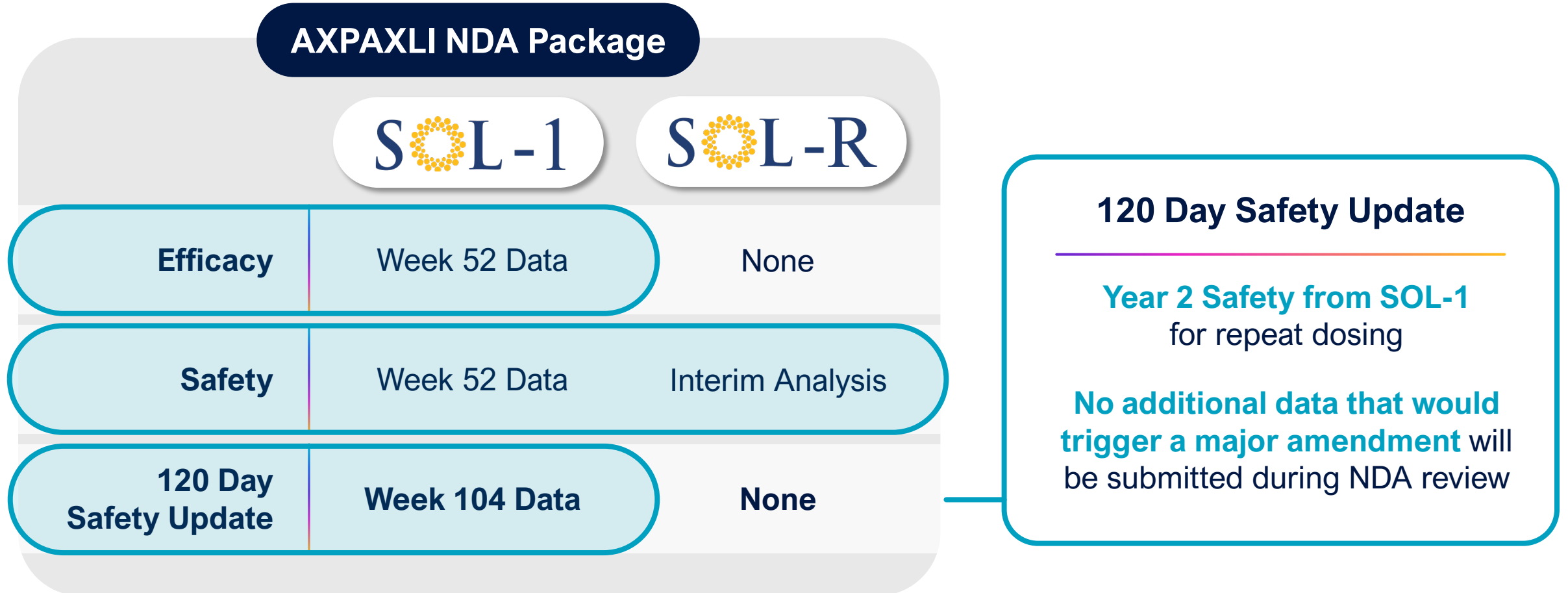
AXPAXLI Safety for NDA

Aligned with FDA to conduct unscheduled interim safety review of SOL-R

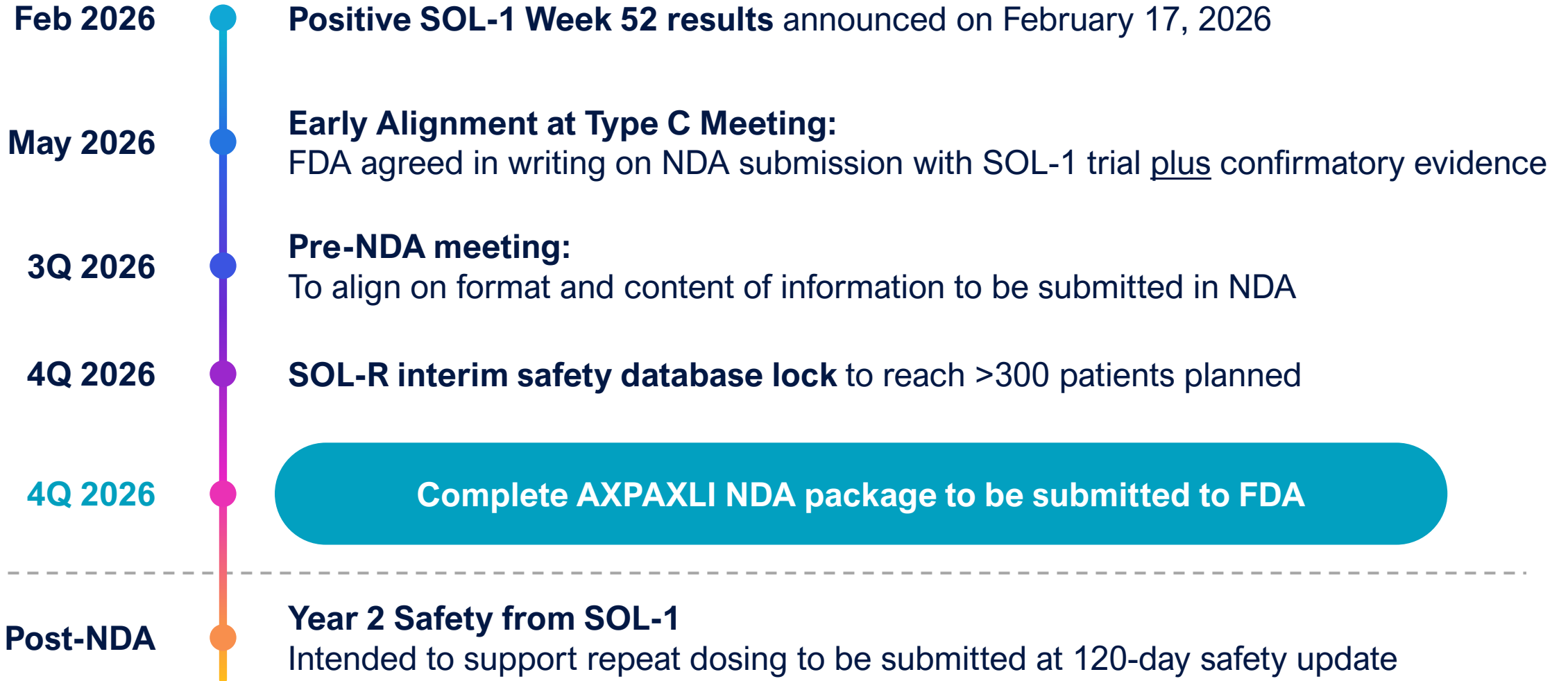
Will incur **0.0001 alpha penalty** for unscheduled analysis

Enables NDA submission with >300 patients for safety review

What's Going into the AXPAXLI NDA Package, per Type C Meeting Minutes



Timeline to AXPAXLI NDA Submission Package



Next Steps: AXPAXLI NDA Submission Leveraging the 505(b)(2) Pathway

Guidance for Industry

Applications Covered by Section 505(b)(2)

DRAFT GUIDANCE

This guidance document is being distributed for comment purposes only.

Comments and suggestions regarding this draft document should be submitted within 60 days of publication of the *Federal Register* notice announcing the availability of the draft guidance. Submit comments to Dockets Management Branch (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20857. All comments should be identified with the docket number listed in the notice of availability that publishes in the *Federal Register*.

For questions on the content of the draft document contact Virginia Beakes, (301) 594-2041.

U. S. Department of Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)
October 1999

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7/20/99

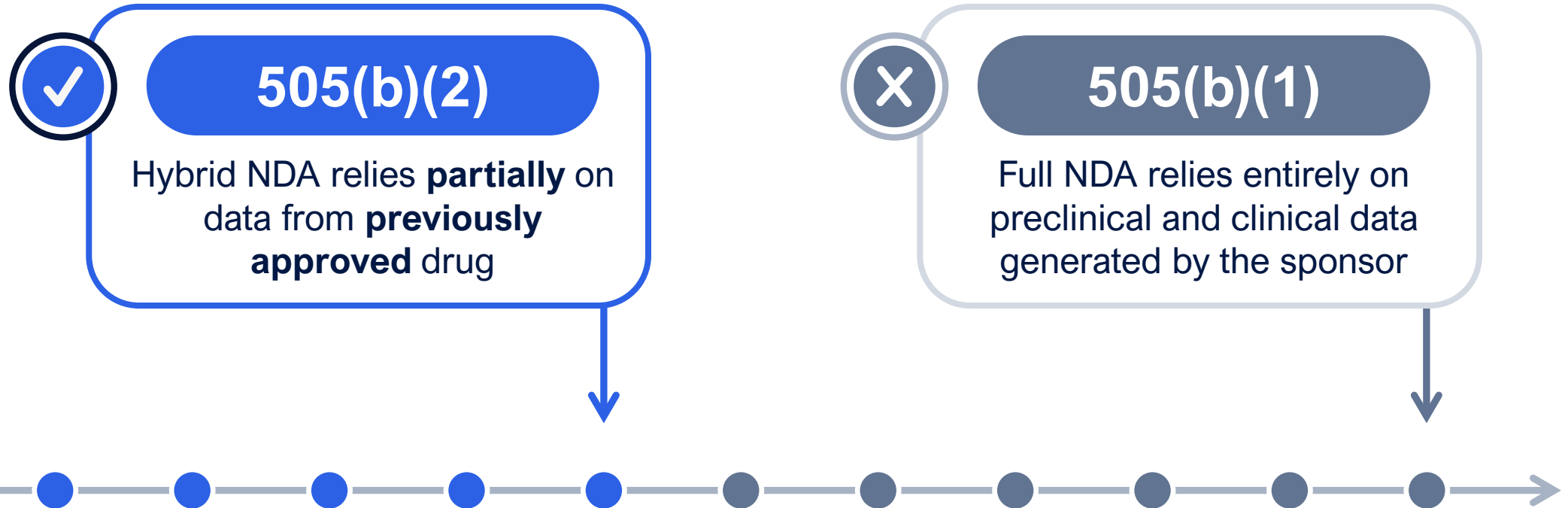
505(b)(2) Pathway

- **Hybrid new drug application** for approval of drugs that are **similar to, but not identical, to previously approved drugs**
- Allows reliance on established safety and efficacy
- **Accelerates approval for new formulations, dosages, routes of administration or indications**

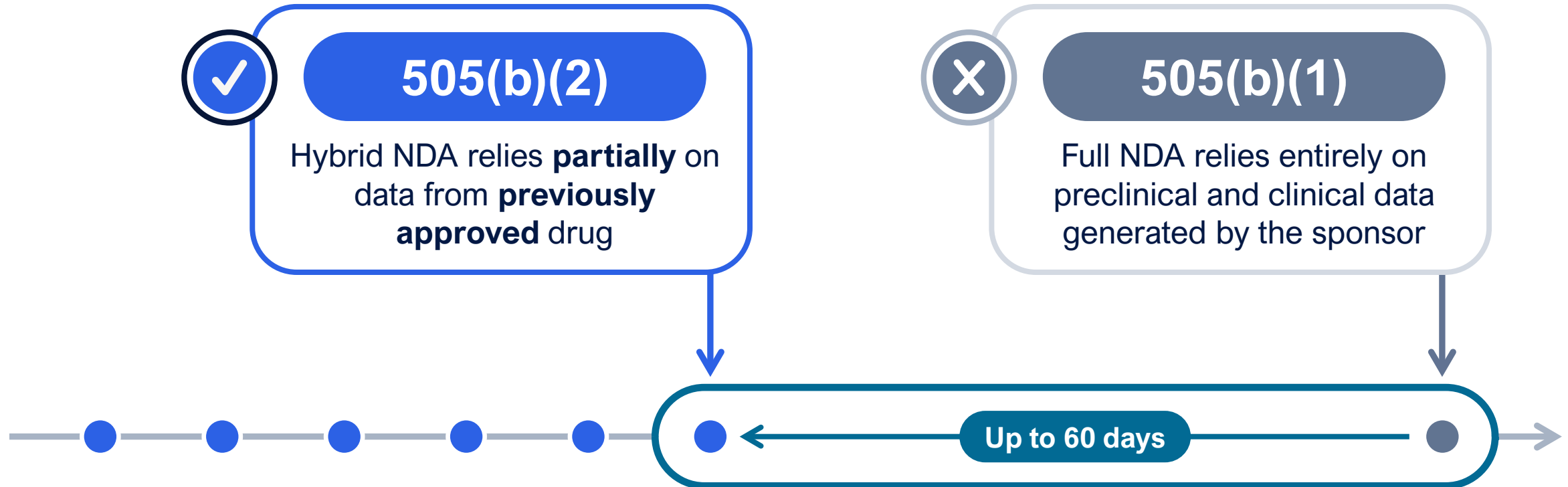


Axitinib approved for renal cell carcinoma in 2012

The 505(b)(2) Pathway vs 505(b)(1) Pathway



The 505(b)(2) Pathway Provides Up to 60 Days Advantage over 505(b)(1)



Using the 505(b)(2) pathway compared to 505(b)(1)

AXPAXLI NDA Package Designed to Meet FDA “Substantial Evidence of Effectiveness” and Safety Requirements

Highly Positive SOL-1 Trial Aligned with FDA through SPA

Safety

Confirmatory Evidence



Positive, Adequate, Well-Controlled Trial

SOL-1 has SPA Agreement w/ FDA

Design, endpoints, study size, and SAP aligned in advance



Highly Stat Sig Results

SOL-1 superiority trial is highly stat sig

17.5% risk dif. for AXPAXLI vs control at Week 36 (p=0.0006)



Clinical Coherence & Consistency

3 of 5 key secondaries met in hierarchical fashion w/ stat sig

Superiority in maintaining vision, anatomic results, rescue-free all supportive



Sufficient Safety Package

>300 patients for one year at NDA submission

Will include 170 from SOL-1 and >130 from SOL-R



Broad Confirmatory Evidence

Strong confirmatory evidence as part of NDA

Mechanistic, PD, PK, class consistency, animal model, natural history, and real-world evidence

AXPAXLI NDA Submission in 4Q 2026 Following Interim SOL-R Safety Analysis

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- **Audience Q&A**
All

Discussion: AXPAXLI NDA Submission Strategy



Peter K. Kaiser, MD

Chief Development Officer



Arthur Ciociola, PhD

Chief Regulatory and
Quality Officer

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All



Preparing for a Successful Launch

David Robinson
Global Chief Commercial Officer

Preparing For An Accelerated Launch of AXPAXLI



Following successful Type C meeting with FDA, NDA submission planned for 4Q 2026



Preparing for launch in 2027, if approved

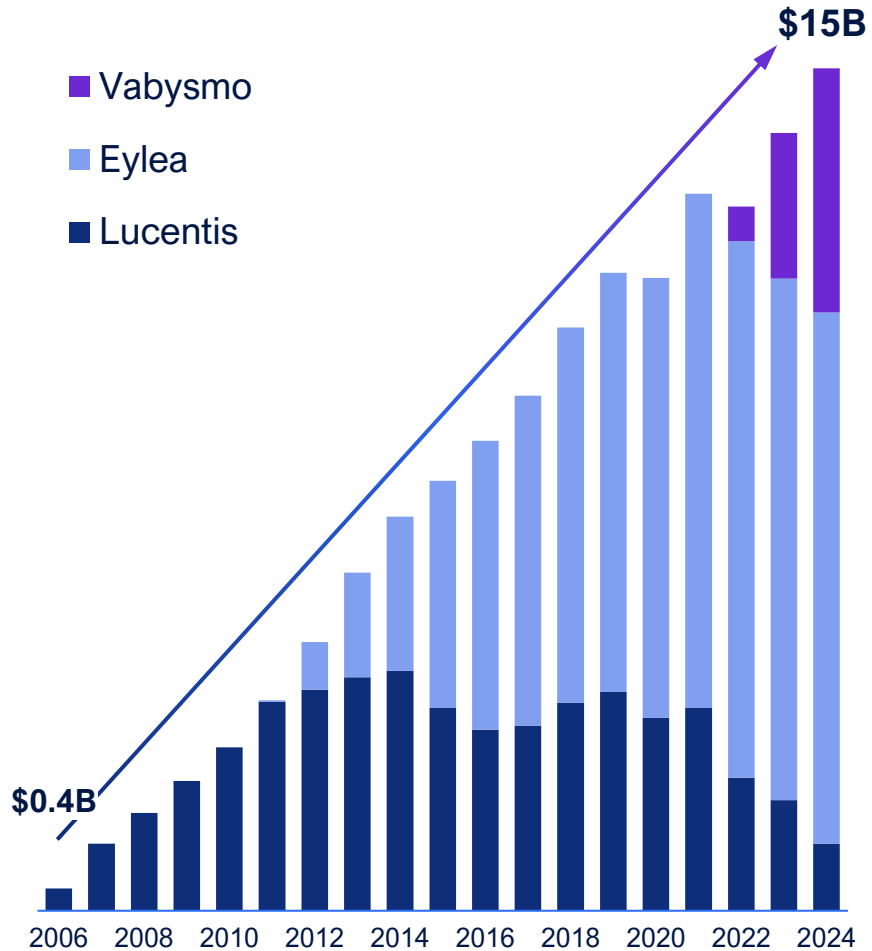
**AXPAXLI
Potential**

**Positive
Feedback**

**Launch
Preparation**

Current Anti-VEGF Landscape

Global Branded Anti-VEGF Revenue¹



Strong growth despite shortfalls

Globally, the branded anti-VEGF market has grown to ~\$15B

Treatment is currently defined by short acting aVEGF therapies

- Lucentis – 30 days²
- EYLEA - 44 days³ (+ 2 weeks)
- VABYSMO - 57 days³ (+ 2 weeks after 6 injections)

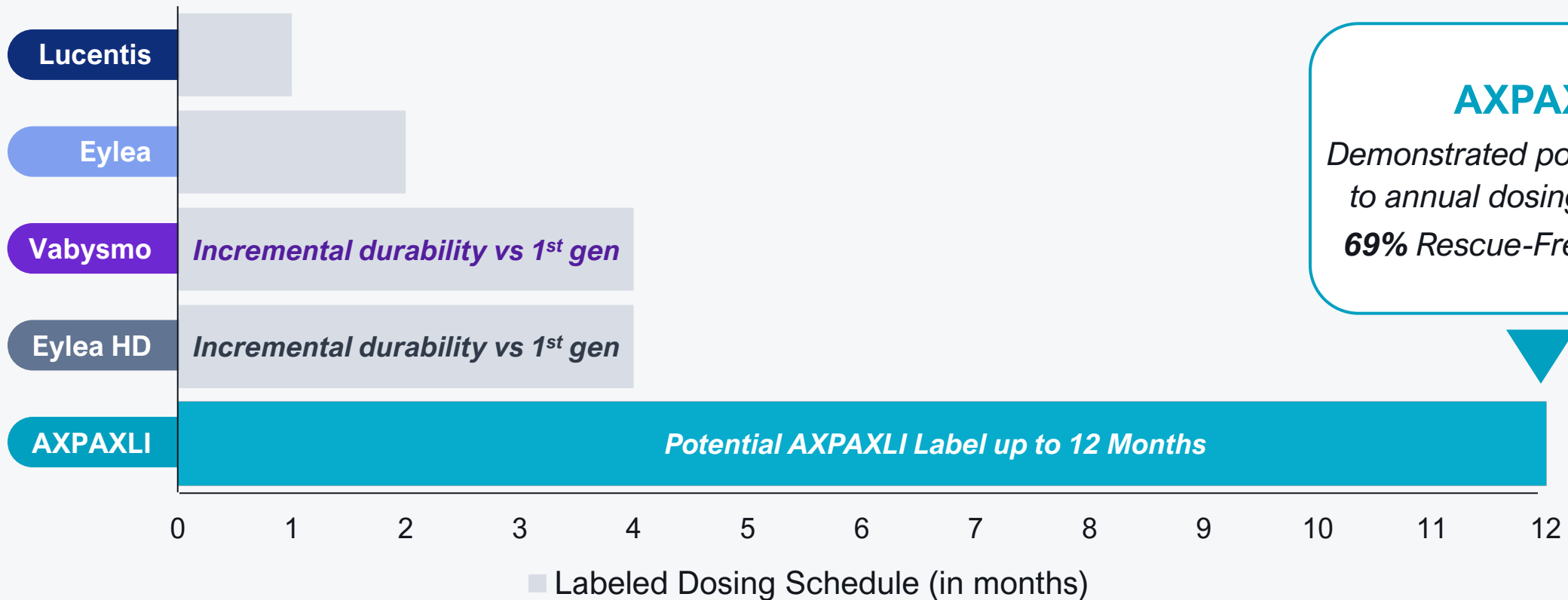
Marginal improvements in durability typically lead to quick and significant market share

- VABYSMO offers ~2-week improvement in durability over EYLEA
- Within 3 years of launch generated \$4.4B in WW revenue

1. Data aggregated from company reports. Captures revenue across all labeled indications. Figure excludes BEOVU®. EYLEA® HD FDA approved in August 2023 captured in EYLEA® sales figures. 2. LUCENTIS® package insert. San Francisco, CA: Genentech, Inc. 2018. 3. Real-World Evidence (TRUCKEE Study): VABYSMO® offers 1-2 week extension over EYLEA® in switch patients. Study Results presented at Roche Ophthalmology Day, July 2024. VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor

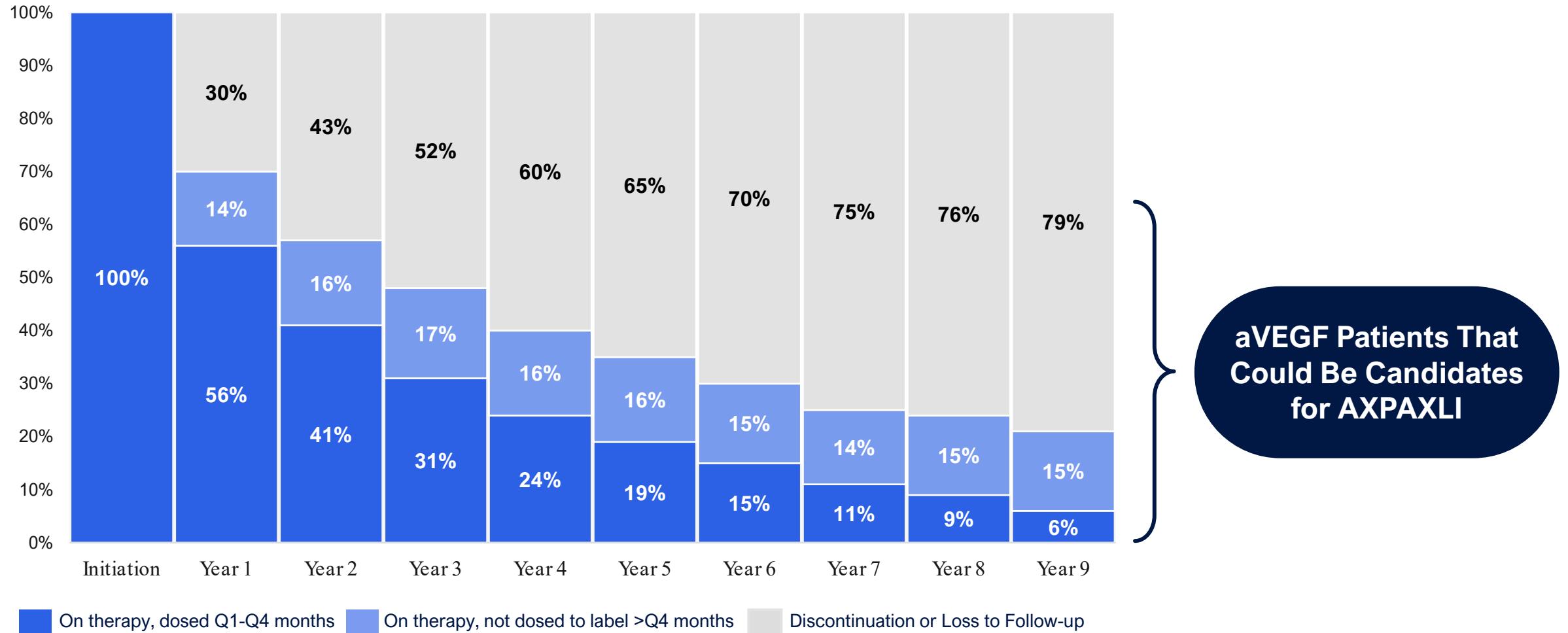
Durability of AXPAXLI is Unmatched Relative to Current Agents

Potential for AXPAXLI Label to be 3X more Durable in Year 1

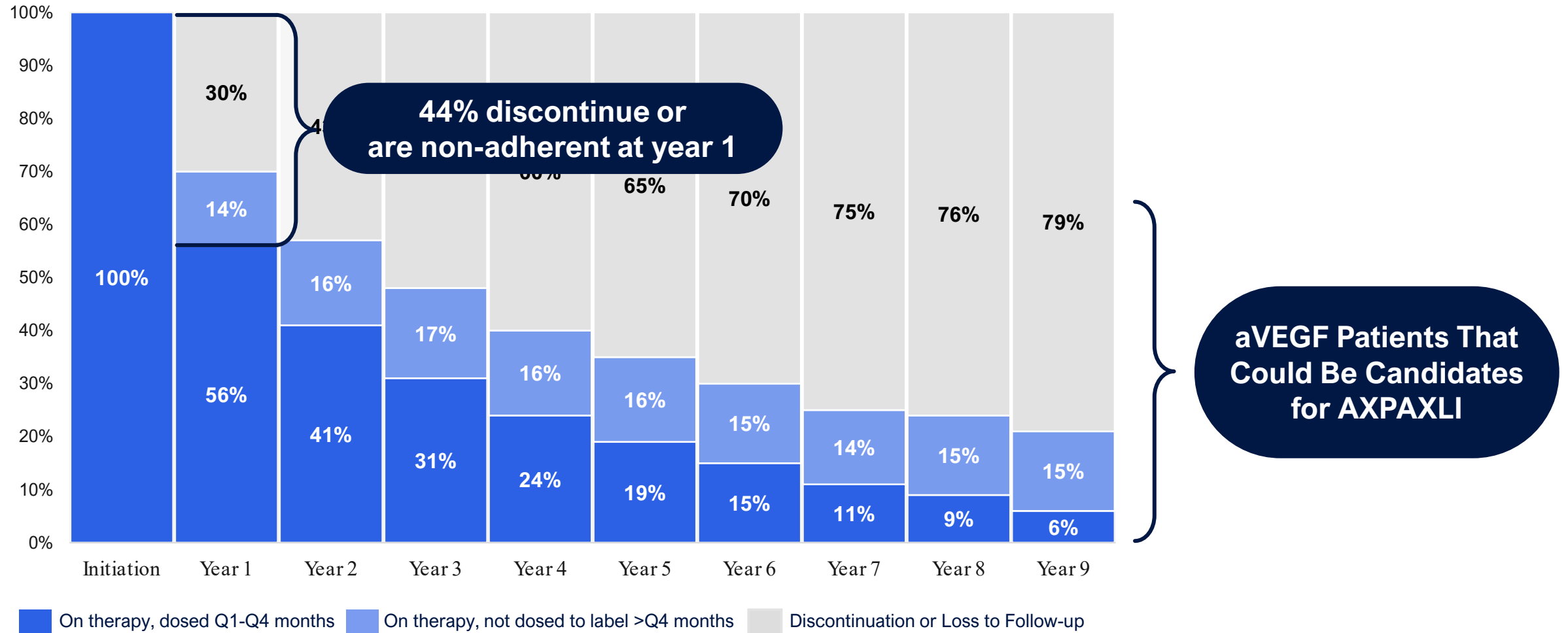


AXPAXLI
Demonstrated potential for up to annual dosing in SOL-1:
69% Rescue-Free at Year 1

AXPAXLI Potential to Significantly Improve Long-Term Treatment Dynamics



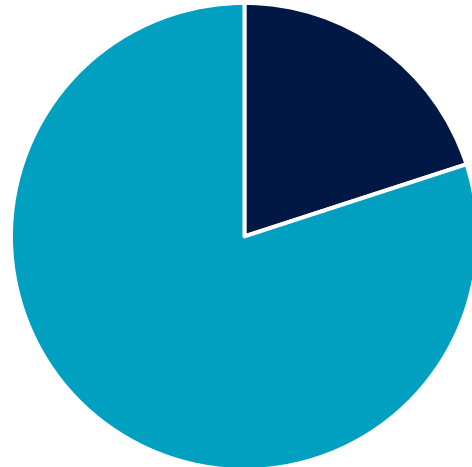
AXPAXLI Potential to Significantly Improve Long-Term Treatment Dynamics



AXPAXLI Anticipated Use By Patient Segment

Projected Dynamics: Early-Launch Phase

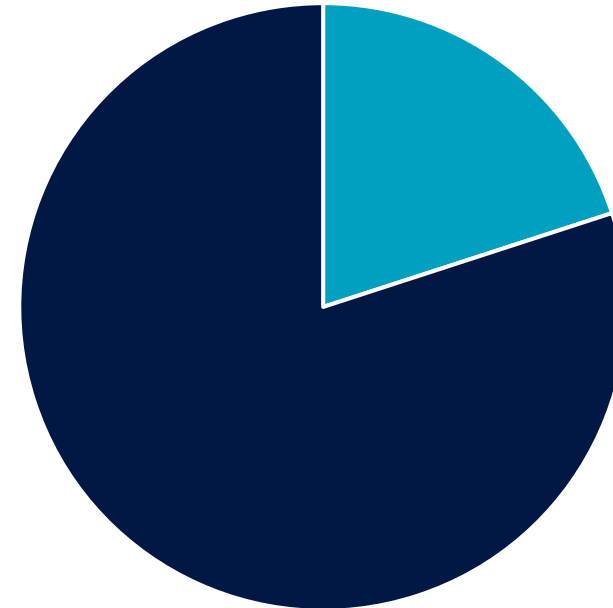
Greatest near-term opportunity **post-launch** is in **aVEGF conversions**



Illustrative

Projected Mature Market Dynamics

Market expansion & increase in Tx naïve starts expected over time with improved adherence & long-term outcomes



Illustrative

AXPAXLI is well suited for immediate adoption across treatment naïve patients and those already receiving aVEGF therapy



aVEGF Conversions to AXPAXLI



Treatment Naïve Starts on AXPAXLI

**AXPAXLI
Potential**

**Positive
Feedback**

**Launch
Preparation**

Key Insights: Retina Specialists

Rapid Adoption

>90% of retina specialists would adopt AXPAXLI within 1st year of launch^{1,2}

~25% would rapidly adopt within the first 3 months of availability^{1,2}

Broad Utilization

Improved disease control and predictable 6+ month durability drives broad use^{3,4}

99% would utilize AXPAXLI in future wet AMD patients^{1,2}

Seamless Practice Integration

Pre-filled intravitreal injection facilitates smooth practice integration^{3,4}

Increased patient capacity and fewer anticipated scheduling challenges with AXPAXLI^{3,4}

Retina Specialist Feedback Post-SOL-1

Following SOL-1 data, we have been very busy gathering feedback from the Retina Specialist community

~80%

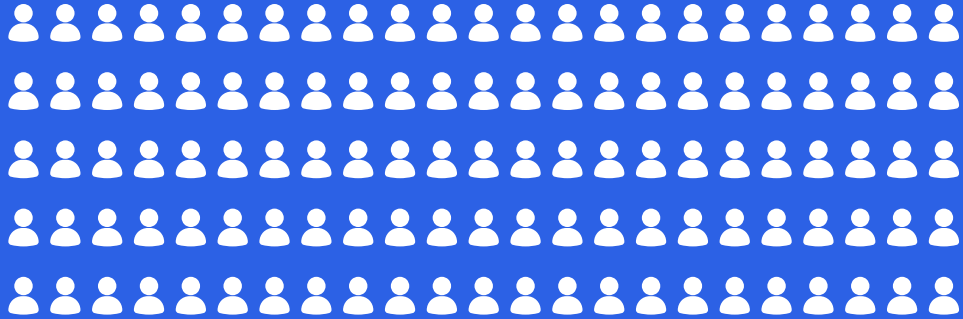
Of Retina Specialists surveyed¹ were likely or extremely likely to utilize AXPAXLI based on SOL-1 Data Alone

Early Payer Engagement is Validating the Unmet Need for Durability, Adherence and Long-Term Visual Outcomes

Experienced payer team early engagements have covered:

100%

of Tier 1 **MEDICARE ADVANTAGE** Lives



100%

of Tier 1 **COMMERCIAL** Lives



Payer Insights Indicate Strong Potential for Premium Pricing

Superiority Label

Payers acknowledge that a **label with superior durability** potentially **transforms the market** and may command **premium pricing**

“
Superiority in durability would get our attention relative to Total Cost of Care
”

Adherence and LT Outcomes

Payers agree that **improving adherence** could **improve long-term patient outcomes**

Real World Evidence

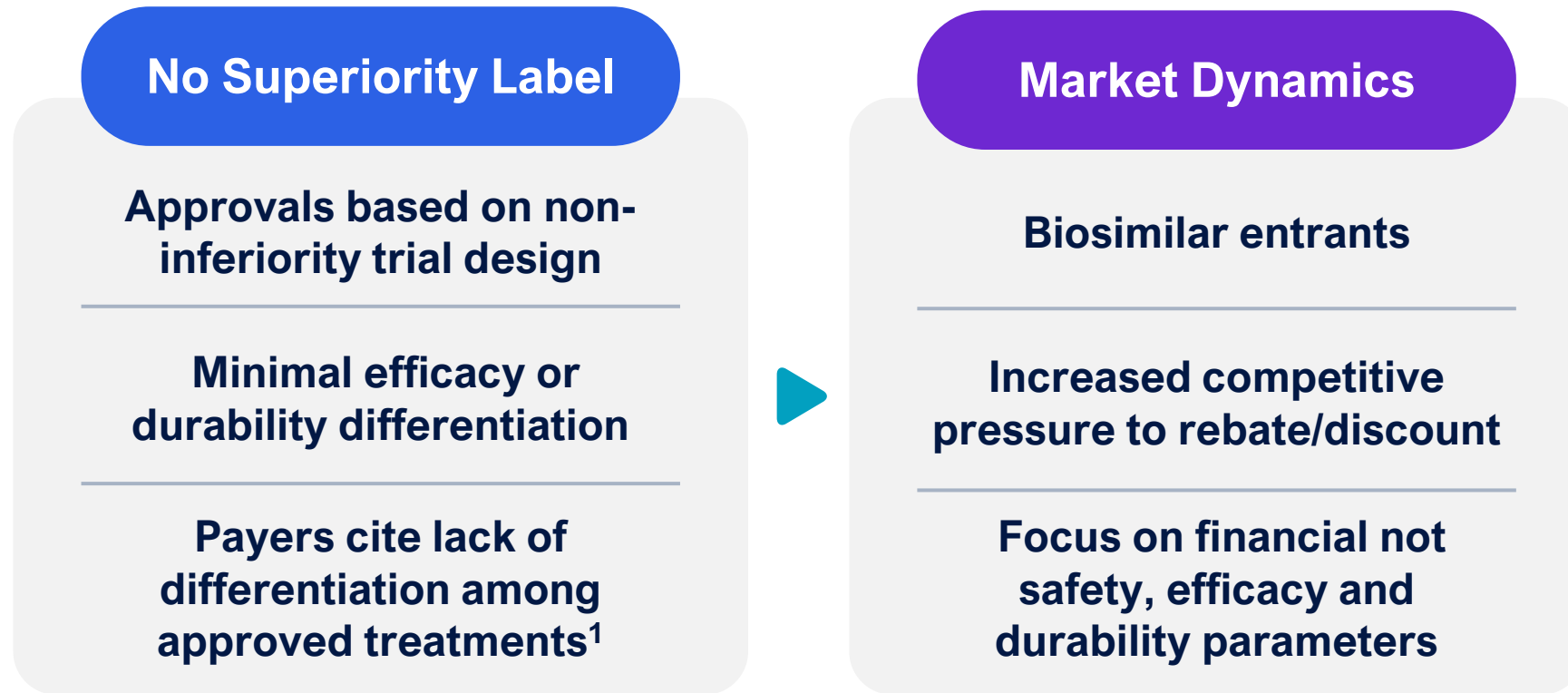
- Cost Avoidance (Blindness/Vision Loss)
- Cost Effectiveness
- Easing Capacity Constraints
- Lowering Healthcare Resource Utilization

AXPAXLI
Potential

Positive
Feedback

Launch
Preparation

Current Treatment Challenges Represent a Clear Market Opportunity



Clear market opportunity to differentiate for Superiority label with Predictive, Durable dosing and Positive long-term vision maintenance outcomes

Current Market Dynamics Put Ocular In A Position to Win

1.8M wet AMD Patients in the U.S. Alone

Concentrated Call Point



2.5 – 3K Retina Specialists in U.S.

~600 HCPs account for 80% of claims volume¹

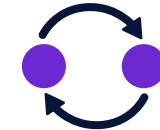
High Treatment Initiation Rate



71% initiate within 1st month of diagnosis²

Dropouts due to insufficient durability

High Switch Rate



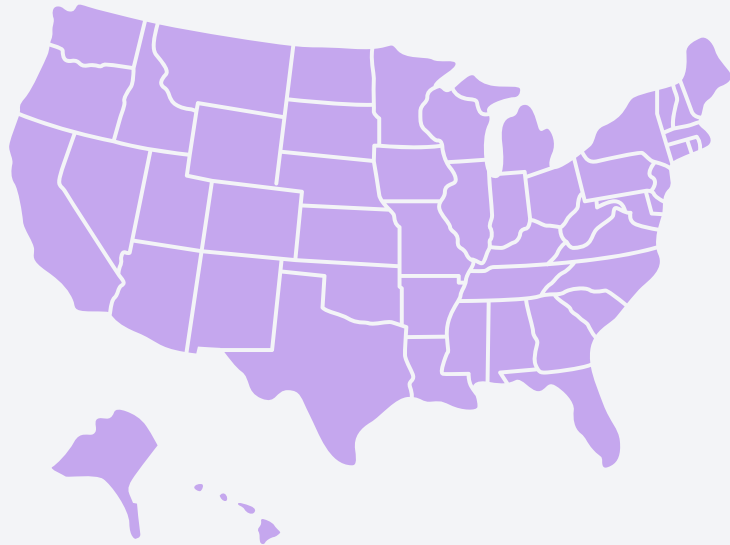
Patients often request most durable product³

Low RS tolerance for underperforming products

Our Team is Ready

Powered by Existing Field Expertise

Existing National Coverage
Total Team of 65
~50-person Field Team
~15-person Reimbursement Team



World Class Retina Leadership



David Robinson
Global CCO



Steve Meyers
CCO



Namrata Saroj
CBO



Nicole Harris
SVP, Marketing



Kelley Allison
SVP, Market Access



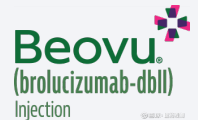
Andrea Gibson
SVP, Medical Collab



John France
VP, Comm Ops

Decades of combined experience in industry and retina

Proven history of launching retina treatments:



Key Launch Preparation Activities - Ongoing

Commercial Strategy

Key Account Segmentation and Prioritization

Launch Scenario Planning

Distribution Network Strategy



Launch Infrastructure

Patient Support Hub Buildout

Data and Analytics Enablement



Organizational Enablement

Talent Planning and Organization

Cross-functional Operating Model

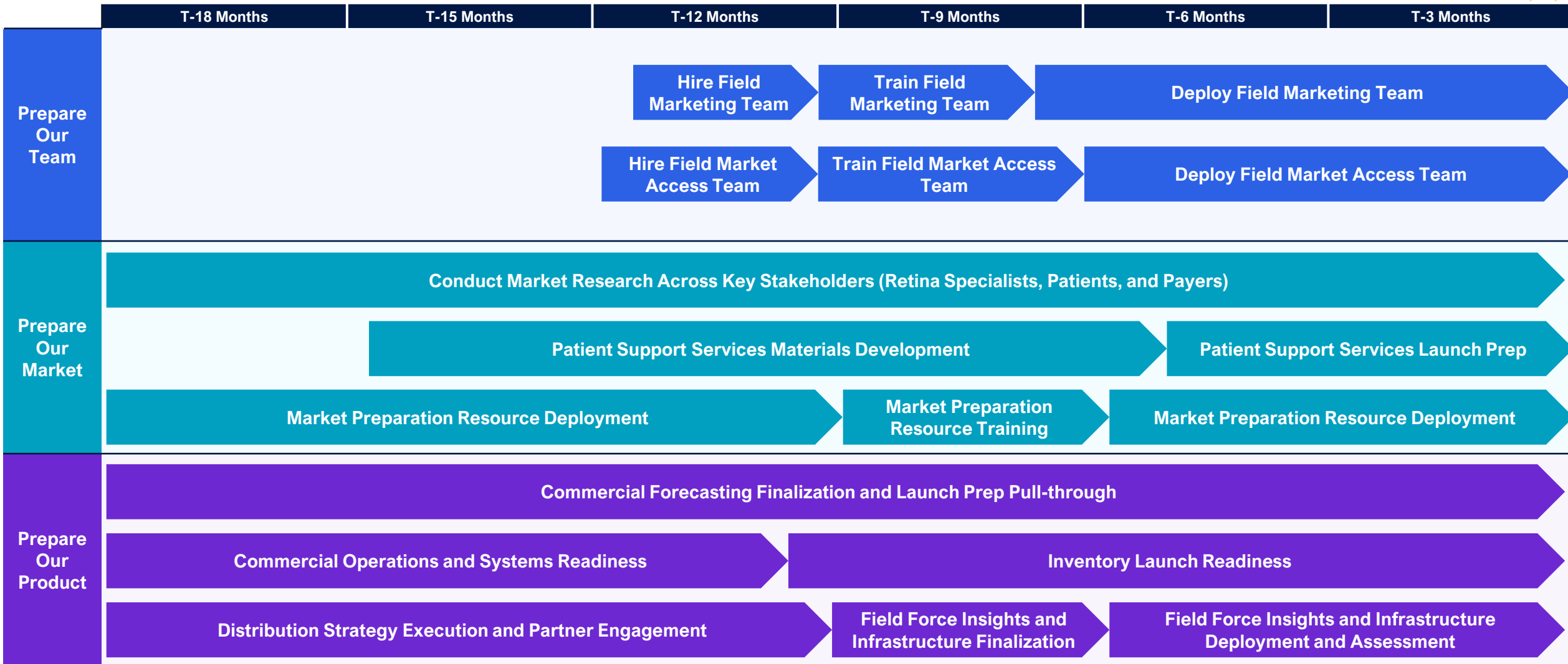
Training Readiness



Preparing for AXPAXLI Launch in 2027, if Approved

Path to Commercial Readiness

LAUNCH 



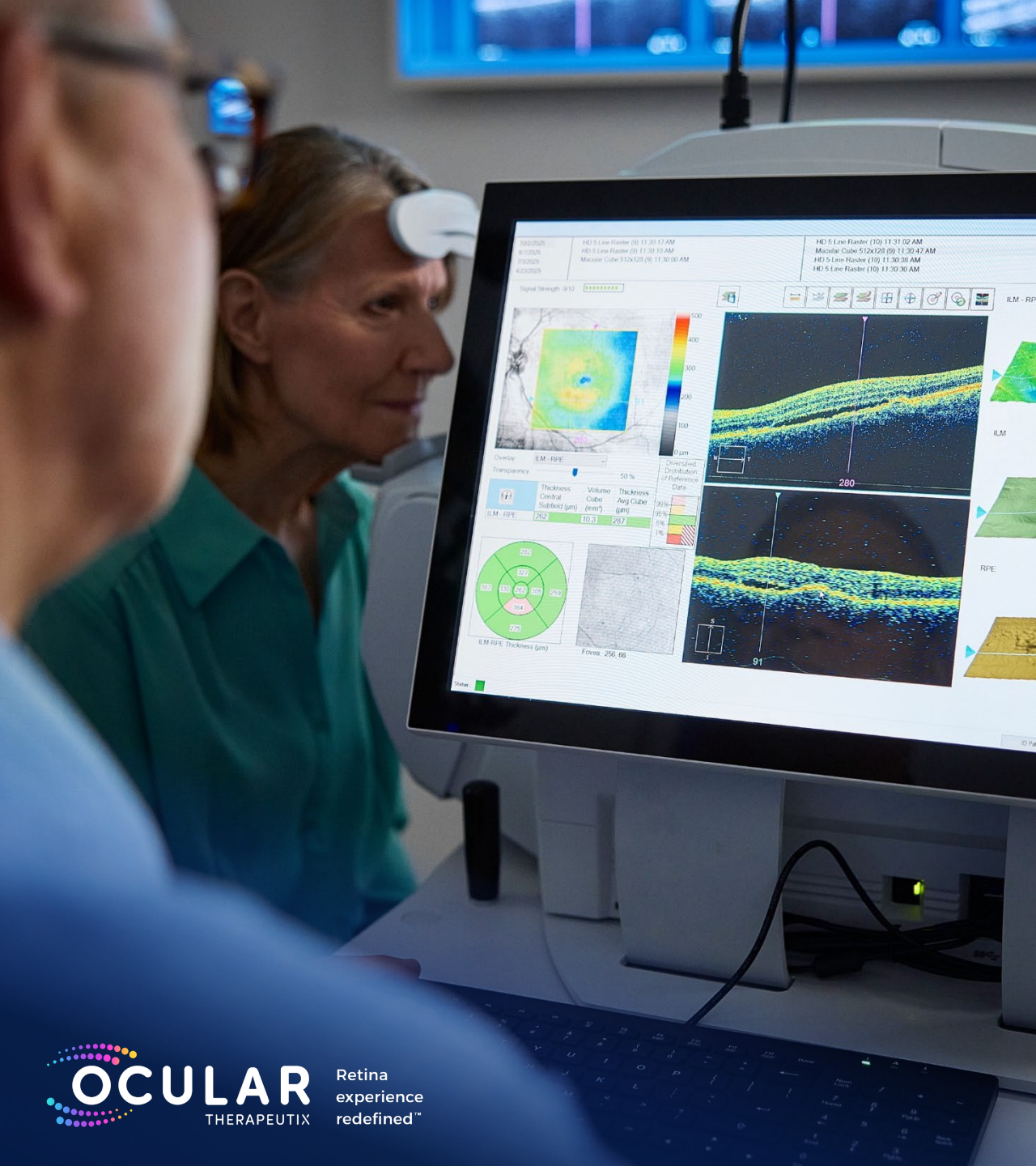
AXPAXLI Potential to Redefine the Retina Market

- 1 Large Market Size and a Global Opportunity
- 2 Redefines Retina Treatment Dosing
- 3 Superiority Label Positions AXPAXLI in a Class of One
- 4 Economic Predictability for Payers, Physicians & Patients



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SOL-R: Defining Non-Inferiority Success

Jeffrey S. Heier, MD
Chief Scientific Officer

SOL-R

**FDA
Alignment**

**Careful
Patient
Selection**

**Interpreting
Outcomes**

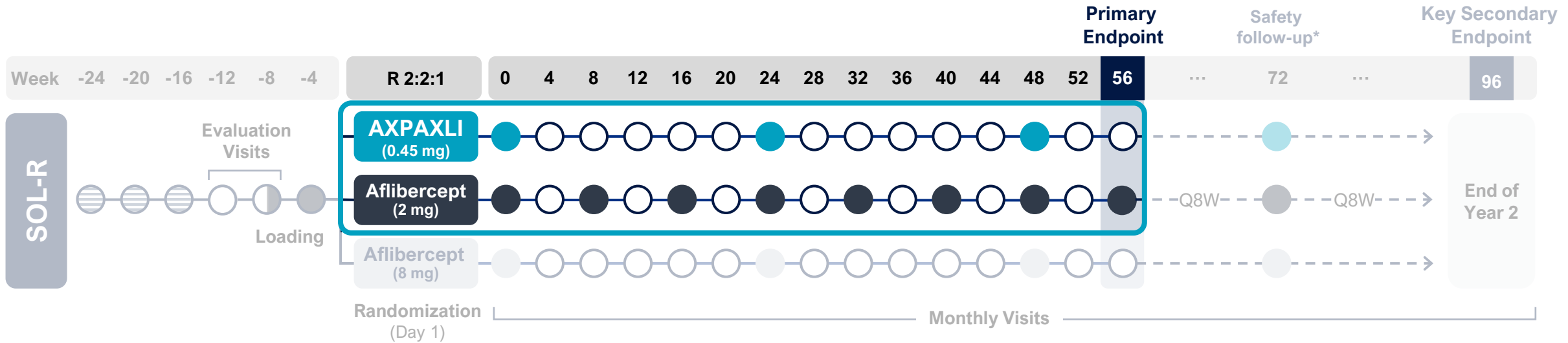
SOL-R

**FDA
Alignment**

**Careful
Patient
Selection**

**Interpreting
Outcomes**

SOL-R Design: Updates & Considerations



FDA Guidance for Non-Inferiority Trials

Compare to labeled dosing of Aflibercept 2 mg or Ranibizumab 0.5 mg (-4.5 letter margin)¹

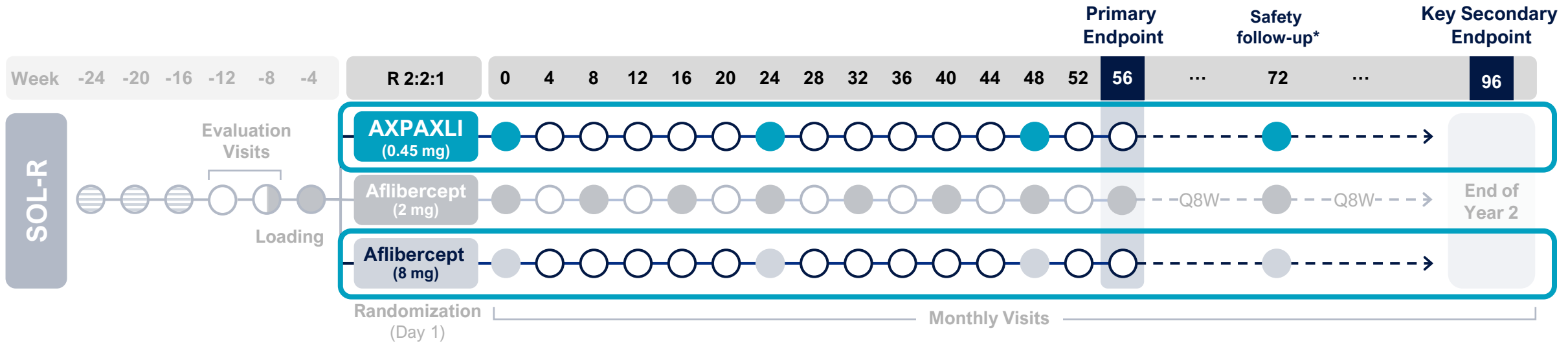
SOL-R Trial Design

✓ Primary analysis: AXPAXLI dosed Q24W versus Aflibercept 2mg Q8W

- Screening Dose, Any Anti VEGF[†]
- 2nd evaluation & Aflibercept 2mg
- AXPAXLI 0.45mg
- Aflibercept 2 mg
- Aflibercept 8 mg
- Study visit

1. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Neovascular AMD: Developing Drugs for Treatment Guidance for Industry. 2023 Q24W, every 24 weeks; Q8W, every 8 weeks; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor; † Any anti-VEGF except Beovu

SOL-R Design: Updates & Considerations



FDA Guidance for Wet AMD Trials

One comparator arm should have the same dosing schedule as the investigational drug¹

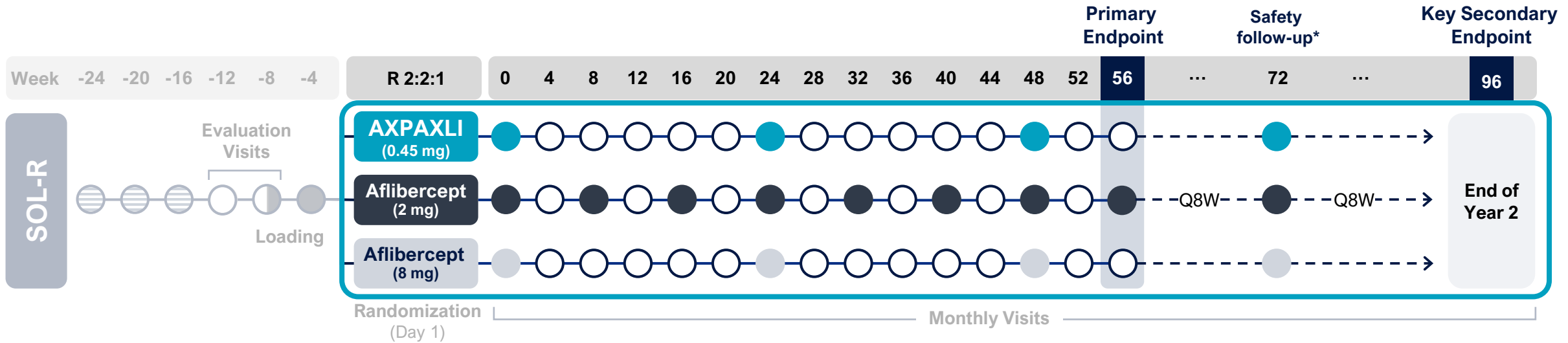
SOL-R Trial Design

✓ Aflibercept 8mg dosing identical with key secondary endpoint at week 96

- Screening Dose, Any Anti VEGF[†]
- 2nd evaluation & Aflibercept 2mg
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1. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Neovascular AMD: Developing Drugs for Treatment Guidance for Industry. 2023
 AMD, age-related macular degeneration; Q8W, every 8 weeks; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor; † Any anti-VEGF except Beovu

SOL-R Design: Updates & Considerations



FDA Guidance for Wet AMD Trials

Sham injections are not recommended due to inadequate masking^{1,2}

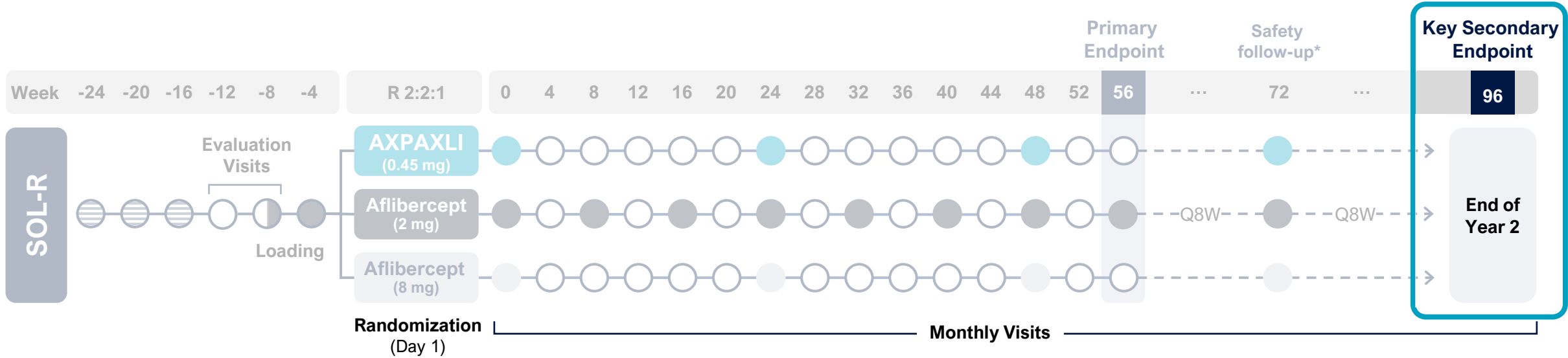
SOL-R Trial Design

No sham injections

- Screening Dose, Any Anti VEGF[†]
- 2nd evaluation & Aflibercept 2mg
- AXPAXLI 0.45mg
- Aflibercept 2 mg
- Aflibercept 8 mg
- Study visit

1. Type C WRO [written response only] Aug 2024. 2. Weiss J, Boyd B, Event: Q&A with FDA, at the American Academy of Ophthalmology Annual Meeting, October 20, 2024. AMD, age-related macular degeneration; Q8W, every 8 weeks; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor; † Any anti-VEGF except Beovu

SOL-R Design: Updates & Considerations



SOL-R Year 1 Efficacy No Longer Part of AXPAXLI NDA Review

New Plan to Maintain Masking until Week 96 AXPAXLI Secondary Endpoints

vs. aflibercept (8 mg)

Key Secondary Endpoint: Evaluating superiority in BCVA

vs. aflibercept (2 mg)

Secondary Endpoint: Evaluating prevention of fibrosis and atrophy

- Screening Dose, Any Anti VEGF†
- 2nd evaluation & Aflibercept 2mg
- AXPAXLI 0.45mg
- Aflibercept 2 mg
- Aflibercept 8 mg
- Study visit

1. Type C WRO [written response only] Aug 2024. 2. Weiss J, Boyd B, Event: Q&A with FDA, at the American Academy of Ophthalmology Annual Meeting, October 20, 2024. AMD, age-related macular degeneration; Q8W, every 8 weeks; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor; BCVA, best corrected visual acuity; † Any anti-VEGF except Beovu

SOL-R

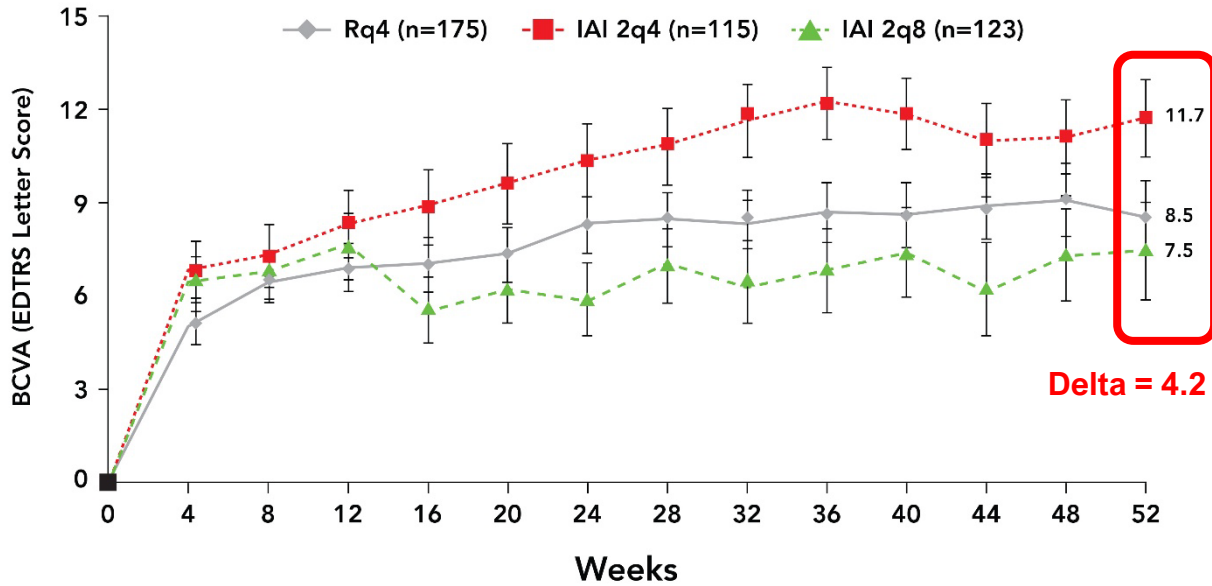
FDA
Alignment

Careful
Patient
Selection

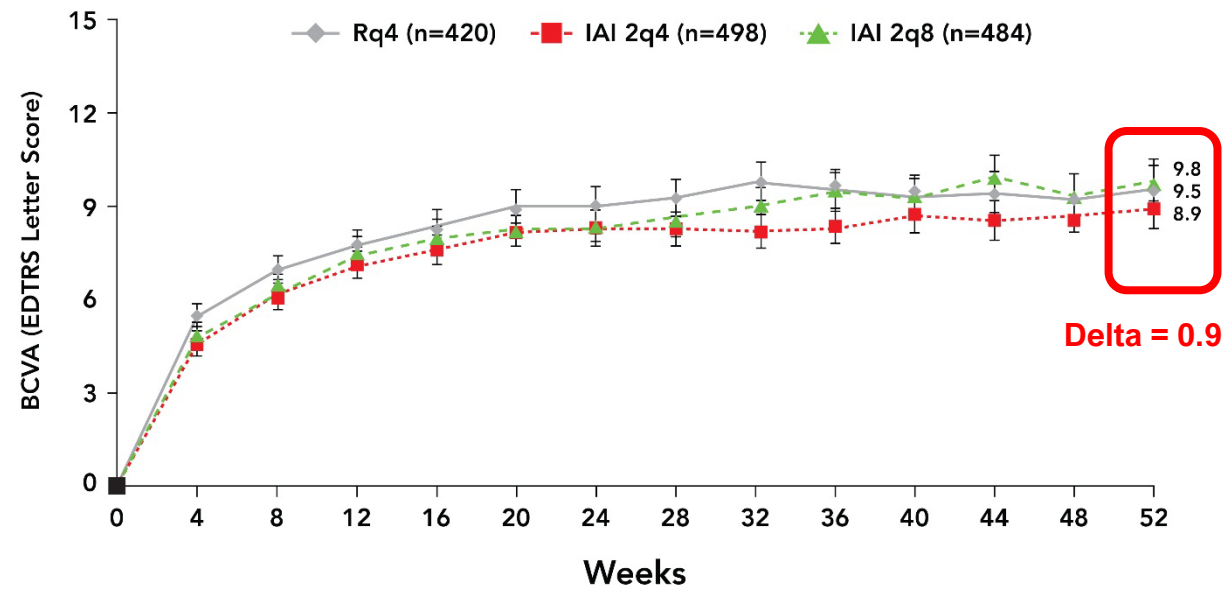
Interpreting
Outcomes

Patients with Early Persistent Fluid Can Disrupt Non-Inferiority Trials

✗ Vision in Patients with Early Persistent Fluid



✓ Vision in Patients without Early Persistent Fluid

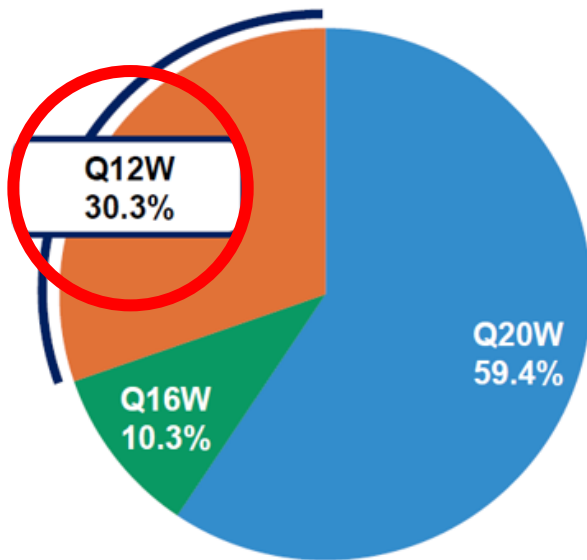


Screening to exclude subjects with early persistent fluid may be critical for trial success

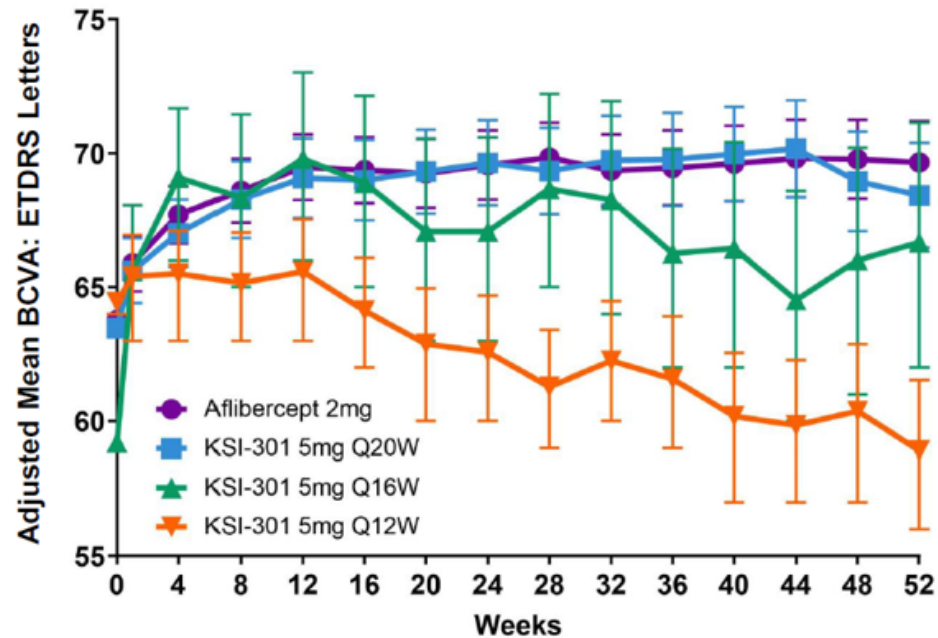
Learnings from Kodiak's DAZZLE Trial in Wet AMD

DAZZLE Trial Failed To Meet Primary Endpoint¹ Original Zenkuda/KSI-301 Formulation*

Proportion of patients in the KSI-301 arm on each treatment interval, among those completing Year 1



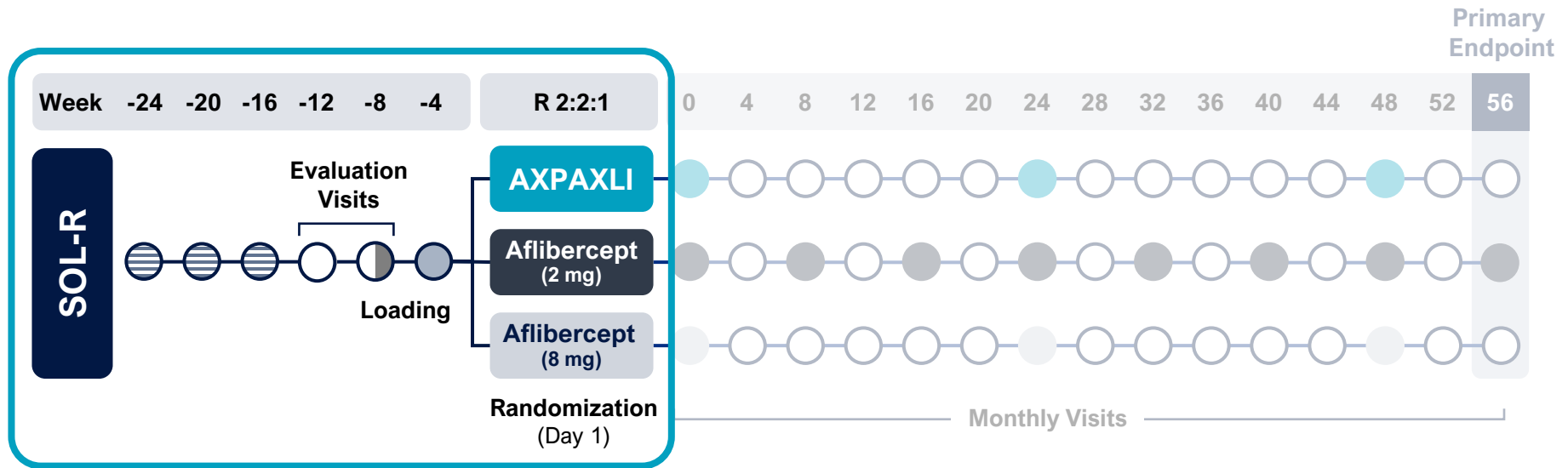
BCVA Over Time by Patient Subgroup, Among those completing Year 1



Kodiak's Commentary¹

“Allowing treatment with **KSI-301 no more often than every 12 weeks** after the loading phase turned out to be **insufficient for some patients**”

SOL-R Population Carefully Selected



Two Evaluation Visits

CSFT $\leq 350 \mu\text{m}$ at Wk -12 & Wk -8
 — AND —
 CSFT $\leq 35 \mu\text{m}$ increase from the lowest CSFT at any prior visits

SOL-R Trial Design



Careful patient selection

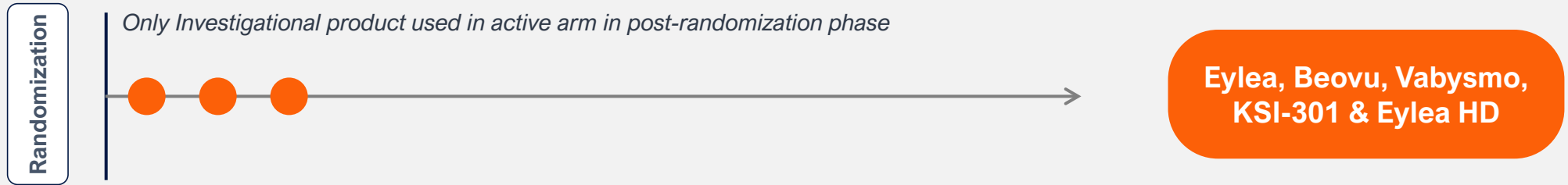
- Screening Dose, Any Anti VEGF[†]
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- Aflibercept 2 mg
- Aflibercept 8 mg
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[†] Any anti-VEGF except Beovu
 aVEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor; CSFT, central subfield thickness, measured from the internal limiting membrane to the retinal pigment epithelium

Why do we insist on monotherapy after randomization?

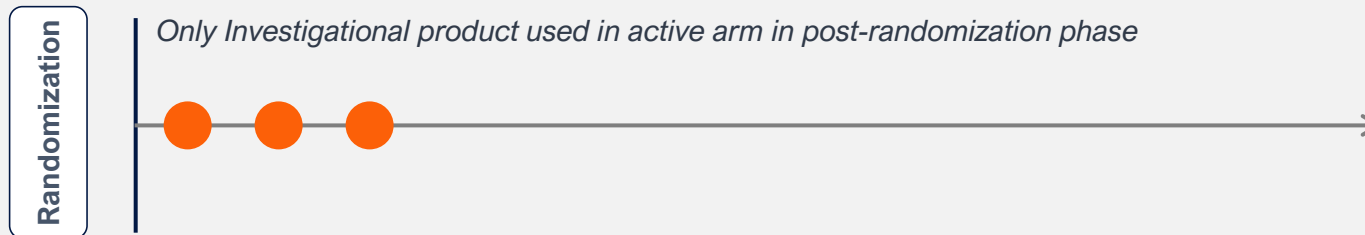
Non-Inferiority Designs: Active Arm Dosing*

Non-Inferiority Trials for 1st & 2nd Generation anti-VEGFs



Non-Inferiority Designs: Active Arm Dosing*

Non-Inferiority Trials for 1st & 2nd Generation anti-VEGFs



Eylea, Beovu, Vabysmo,
KSI-301 & Eylea HD

Non-Inferiority Trials for Extended Duration Products

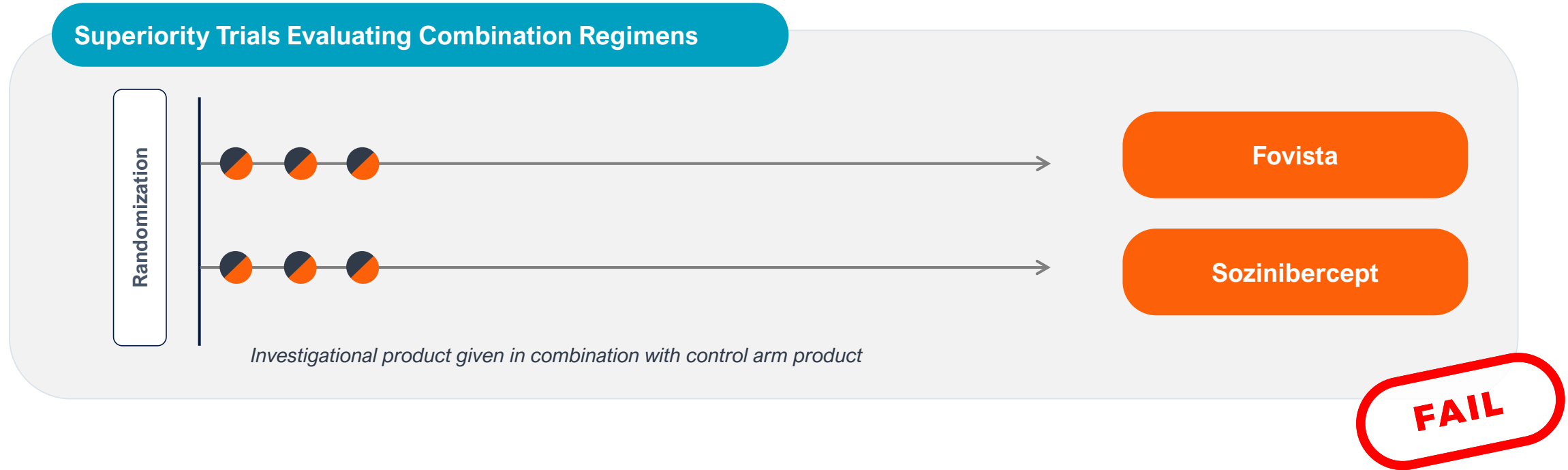


SUSVIMO

AXPAXLI (SOL-R)

Other TKIs

Combination Regimen Trials Were Designed to Evaluate Superiority



SOL-R

FDA
Alignment

Careful
Patient
Selection

Interpreting
Outcomes

Key Learning From Susvimo's FDA Review in Wet AMD



FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING MINUTES

Meeting Date/Time: March 23, 2018, 10:00 am

Meeting Location: 10903 New Hampshire Avenue
White Oak Building 22, Conference Room: 1311
Silver Spring, Maryland 20903

Meeting Type: Type-B, End of Phase 2

Application: IND 113552

Drug Name: Ranibizumab Port Delivery System (RPDS)

Sponsor: Genentech, Inc.

Meeting Chair: Wiley Chambers

Meeting Recorder: Michael Puglisi

Susvimo FDA Review

“The Agency stated that the primary analysis should include consideration of patients who receive rescue therapy that may impact the efficacy outcomes”

Susvimo Archway Trial permitted rescue with Intravitreal Ranibizumab



**Number of
Rescues**



**Timing
of Rescues**



**Number of
Rescues**



**Timing
of Rescues**

**Subjects requiring frequent rescue therapy may be considered treatment failures¹
(or combination therapy)**

FDA generally does not consider a single rescue as a treatment failure¹



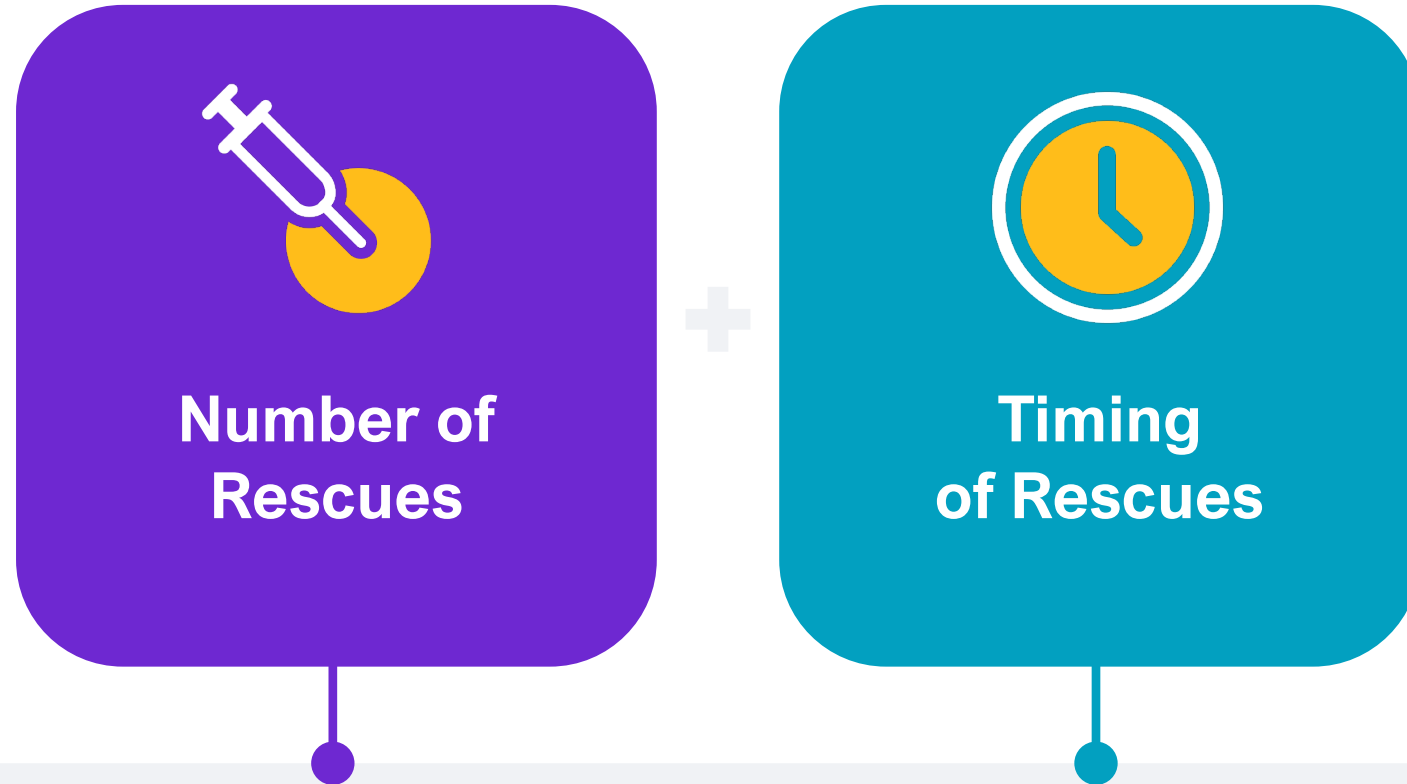
Number of
Rescues



Timing
of Rescues

**Rescues in close proximity (<3 months) to the primary endpoint
will fall under greater regulatory scrutiny¹**

EX: A W48 rescue for a trial with a W52/56 endpoint may be considered to have impacted the primary outcome



Clear interpretation of a non-inferiority trial requires understanding of each

Key Questions of a Non-Inferiority Trial Evaluating Extended Durability Agents

1



Did the trial meet the
NI margin?

Key Questions of a Non-Inferiority Trial Evaluating Extended Durability Agents

1



Did the trial meet the
NI margin?

2



How many subjects
were rescued?

Key Questions of a Non-Inferiority Trial Evaluating Extended Durability Agents

1



Did the trial meet the NI margin?

2



How many subjects were rescued?

3



How many subjects were rescued more than once?

Key Questions of a Non-Inferiority Trial Evaluating Extended Durability Agents

1



Did the trial meet the NI margin?

2



How many subjects were rescued?

3



How many subjects were rescued more than once?

4



How many rescues near the primary endpoint?

Key Questions of a Non-Inferiority Trial Evaluating Extended Durability Agents

1



Did the trial meet the NI margin?

2



How many subjects were rescued?

3



How many subjects were rescued more than once?

4



How many rescues near the primary endpoint?

5



Was the trial protocol in alignment with FDA?

Key Questions of a Non-Inferiority Trial Evaluating Extended Durability Agents

1



Did the trial meet the NI margin?

2



How many subjects were rescued?

3



How many subjects were rescued more than once?

4



How many rescues near the primary endpoint?

5



Was the trial protocol in alignment with FDA?

6



Does the use of other agents constitute a combination design *requiring superiority*?

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All

KOL Perspectives: AXPAXLI's Potential to Redefine Retina

MODERATOR

PANELISTS



Jeffrey S. Heier, MD
Chief Scientific Officer



**Arshad M. Khanani,
MD, MA, FASRS**
Sierra Eye Associates
Reno, Nevada



Lejla Vajzovic, MD, FASRS
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina



Darius M. Moshfeghi, MD
Stanford University
Stanford, California

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Summary & Takeaways

Pravin U. Dugel, MD
Executive Chairman, President & CEO

AXPAXLI: Positioned to Redefine Retina



**Unmatched Durability
with Sustained Disease
Control in SOL-1**



**FDA Aligned on NDA
Submission in 4Q 2026**



**Preparing to Meet
Immediate Demand
(if Approved)**

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