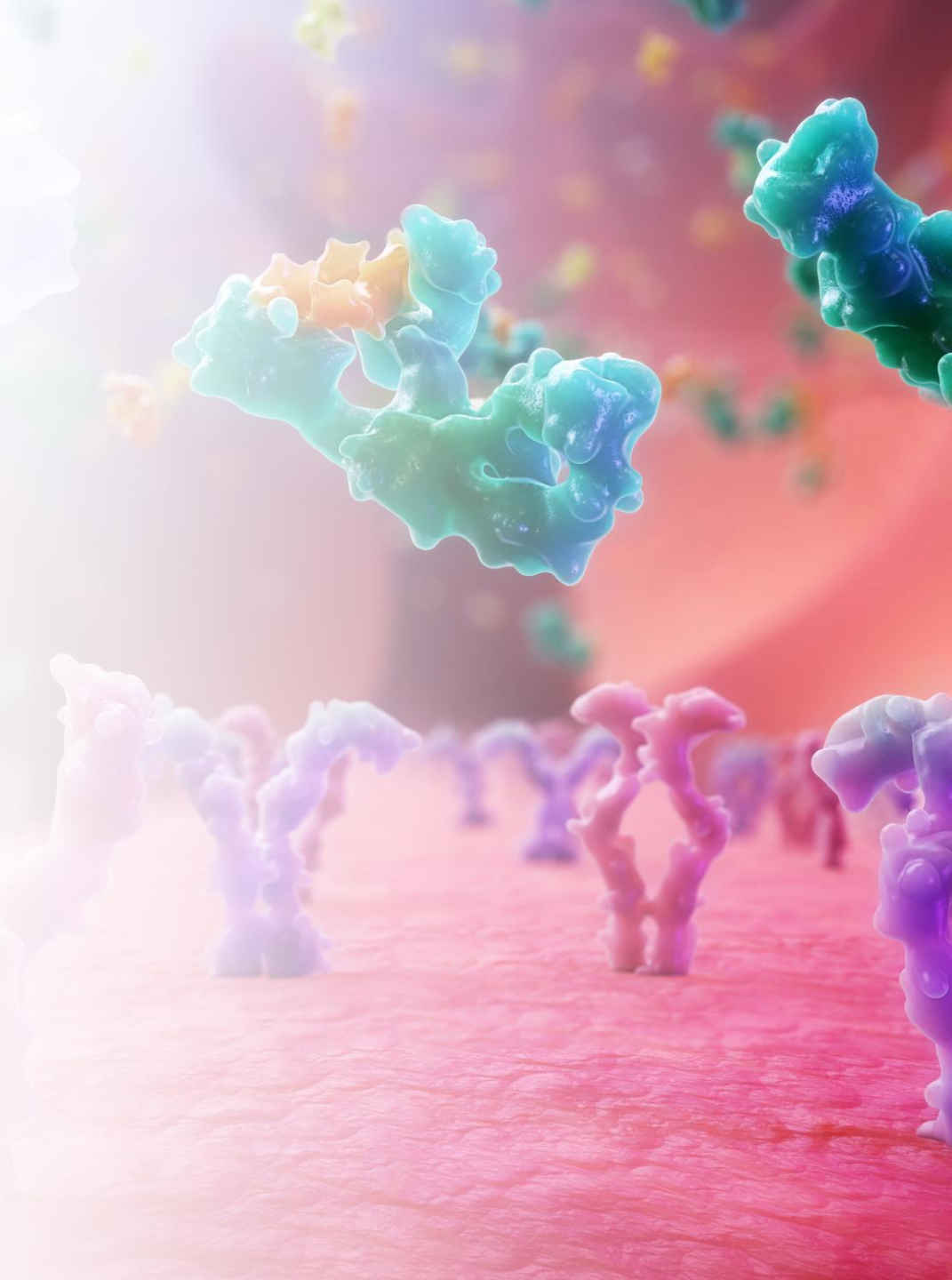
OPTHEA

Transforming Patient Outcomes with Superior Vision Gains



Corporate Overview | September 2024

NASDAQ (OPT); ASX (OPT.AX)

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Sozinibercept Has the Potential to Be the First Product in 20 Years to Improve Visual Outcomes

Addressing High Unmet Need	• Despite wide use of anti-VEGF-A therapy, wet AMD patients still experience loss in vision long term[1] • Every letter of vision counts to improve quality of life and reduce mortality
Proprietary Technology	• First-in-class VEGF-C/D 'trap' inhibitor intended for combination with standard of care anti-VEGF-A therapies • Composition of Matter and Methods of Use Patents through 2034; opportunities to extend beyond 2034*
Superior Lead Asset	• Phase 2b demonstrated superiority in combination with SOC therapy, with well tolerated safety profile • Sozinibercept has the potential to improve vision for millions of patients with wet AMD
Topline Data from Pivotal Trials in 2025	• Topline data anticipated for COAST (n=998) in early 2Q CY2025 and ShORe (n=986) in mid-CY2025 • Current cash expected to fund operations into 3Q CY2025[2]
Substantial Market Opportunity	• Multibillion dollar commercial opportunity in a growing market with an established clinical practice • Sozinibercept developed for use in combination with any anti-VEGF-A; will not compete directly with SOC therapies

AMD – age-related macular degeneration; MOA – Mechanism of Action; SOC – Standard of care

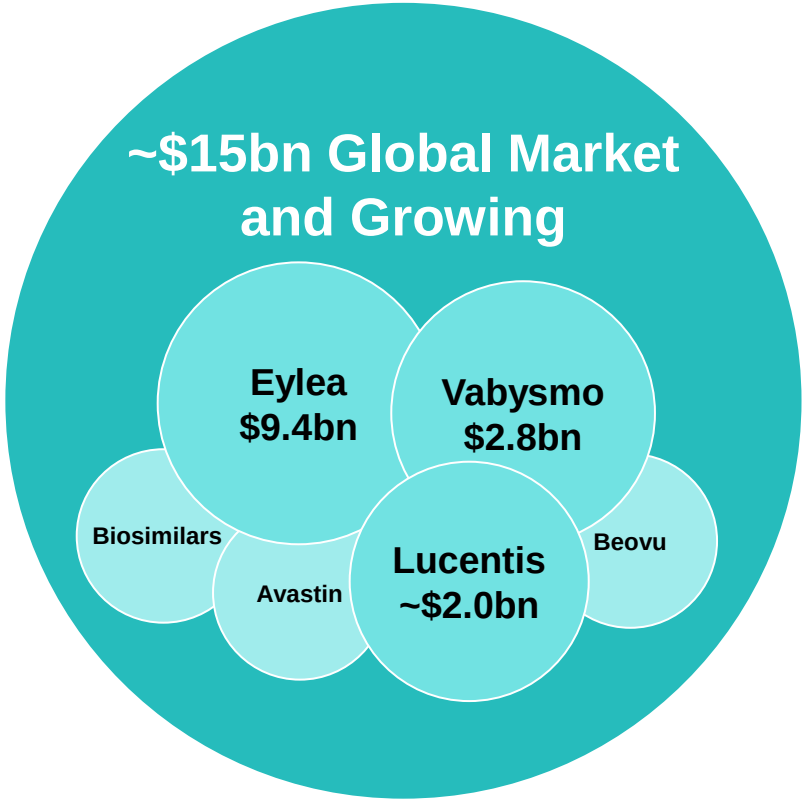
[1]CATT Research Group; Maguire MG et al. Ophthalmology. 2016 Aug.

[2]Additional funding will be required to reach commercialization of sozinibercept and to meet obligations under the Development Funding Agreement ("DFA"). As a result of obligations under the DFA and applicable law regarding liquidity, the Company expects to raise or obtain additional capital in one or more transactions, earlier than 3Q CY 2025 or anticipated topline data readout dates.

*Potential for Patent Term Extensions & Data and Market Exclusivity (12 Years for Biologic)

Sozinibercept Designed to Improve Visual Outcomes in Combo with VEGF-A Inhibitors; Potential to Create New Multi-Billion Dollar Class

Global Marketed VEGF-A Inhibitors + **Sozinibercept is a VEGF-C/D "Trap" Inhibitor**



Potential value proposition:

<u>Targeting Improved Visual Function</u>

Critical for Patients, Physicians and Payors

Fits Seamlessly into Physician Practice

Potential Use with Any VEGF-A Inhibitor

Multi-Billion Dollar Commercial Opportunity

The $15bn global market comprised of Eylea, Vabysmo, Lucentis revenue plus an estimate for biosimiliars, Avastin off-label, and Beovu of ~$1bn

Experienced Leadership Team

Expertise and Track Record to Make a Positive Impact on the Retinal Community

Management Team

Fred Guerard, PharmD, MS
Chief Executive Officer

graybug vibrant.vision
NOVARTIS
Alcon

Daniel Geffken
Interim Chief Financial Officer

Danforth Advisors

Megan Baldwin, PhD, MAICD
Founder, Chief Innovation Officer & Executive Director

Genentech

Mike Campbell
Chief Commercial Officer

VIATRIS
OYSTER POINT
NOVARTIS
Shire
Genentech

Chief Medical Advisor

Arshad M. Khanani, MD, MA, FASRS
Managing Partner, Director of Clinical Research and Director of Fellowship at Sierra Eye Associates, and Clinical Professor at the University of Nevada, Reno School of Medicine

Clinical Advisory Board

Charles C. Wykoff, MD, PhD
Director of Research, Retina Consultants of Texas, Chairman of Research and Clinical Trials Committee, Retina Consultants of America

Tim Jackson, PhD, MB, ChB, FRCophth
National Health Service, Consultant at Kings Hospital College Hospital, London

Jason Slakter, MD
Clinical Profession at New York University School of Medicine and partner at Vitreous Retina Macula Consultants of New York

Despite Treatment with Standard of Care Anti-VEGF-A Therapies, the Majority of Patients Achieve Suboptimal Vision Outcomes

Despite treatment with anti-VEGF-A therapy*

- **>45%** **do not achieve significant vision gains**
- **>60%** will have **persisting macular fluid**
- **25%** will have **further vision loss at 12+ months**

The majority of patients fail to achieve 20/40 vision[1]

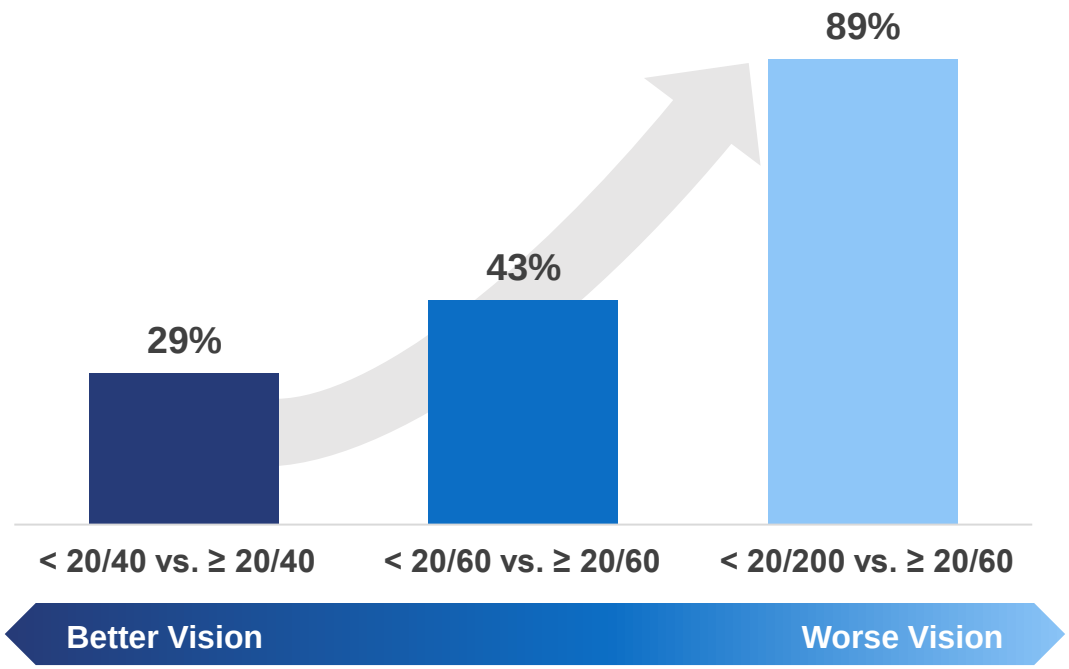
Suboptimal vision is associated with decrease in Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) skills[2]

*Based on randomised, controlled clinical trial data; >45% fail to achieve ≥ 2 lines improvement in Best Corrected Visual Acuity (BCVA); Persisting fluid: SD-OCT CST ≥ 300 µM or Time-Domain OCT CST ≥ 250 µM
IADL: Instrumental activities of daily living (complex activities related to the ability to live independently)

[1]Mettu PS, et al. Prog Retin Eye Res. 2021
[2]Hochberg C, et al. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2012 May 31.

Every Letter Counts When Loss of Vision Potentially Leads to Increased Mortality Risk

Hazard for All-cause Mortality[1]
Higher in People with Vision Impairment

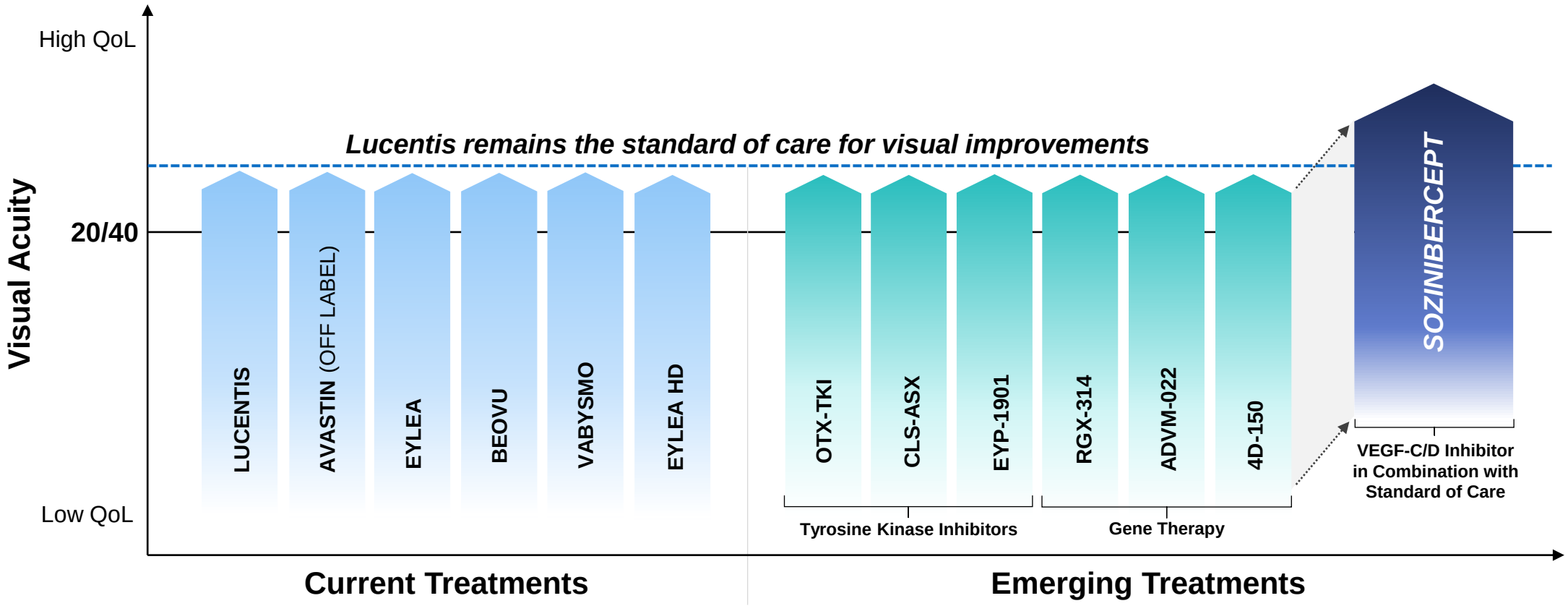


Decrease of 1 ETDRS letter per year increases mortality risk by 16%[2]
associated exclusively with IADL levels

IADL – Instrumental activities of daily living; ETDRS – Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study chart
[1]Ehrlich JR et al. "Association between vision impairment and mortality: a systematic review and meta-analysis." Lancet Glob Health. 2021.
[2]Christ SL, et al. "Longitudinal relationships among visual acuity, daily functional status, and mortality: the Salisbury Eye Evaluation Study." JAMA Ophthalmol. 2014.

Sozinibercept Has Demonstrated Improvement in Vision Gains and Reduction in Vision Loss

Opportunity in Wet AMD Market for an *Overall Shift* Towards Superior Visual Outcomes



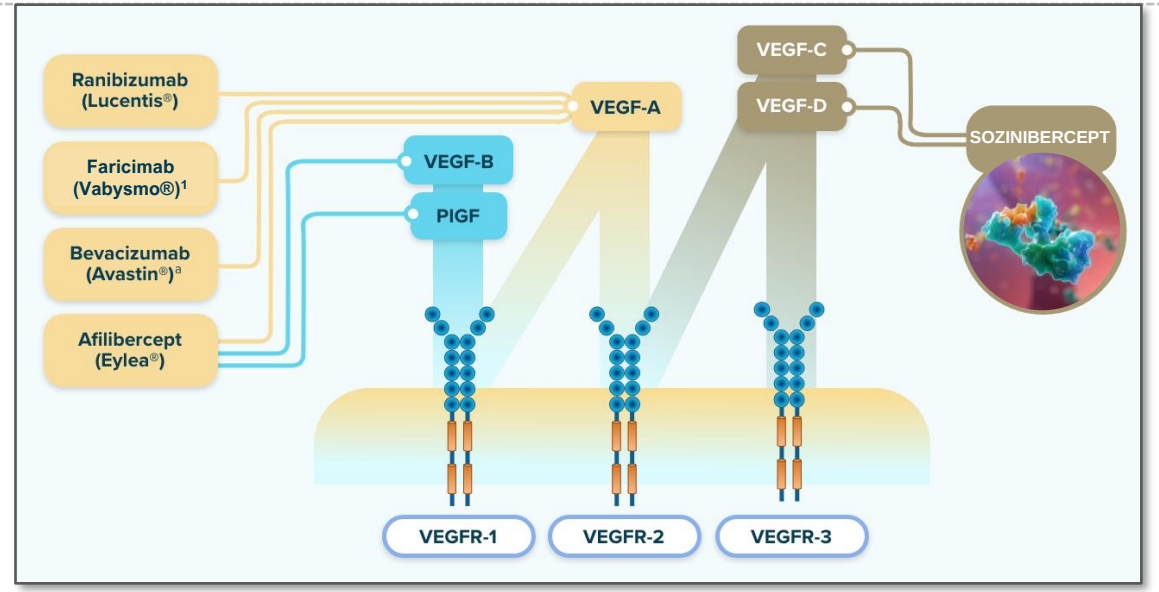
QoL – Quality of Life

Jackson, Timothy L., et al. “A randomized controlled trial of OPT-302, a VEGF-C/D inhibitor for neovascular age-related macular degeneration.” Ophthalmology. June 2023.

Sozinibercept, a Proprietary VEGF-C/D “Trap” Inhibitor, Has the Potential to Address the Limitations of Anti-VEGF-A Therapies

The Problem

Wet AMD is a **multi-factorial disease**. Treatment with VEGF-A inhibitors **upregulates VEGF-C/D**, driving angiogenesis and vascular permeability.



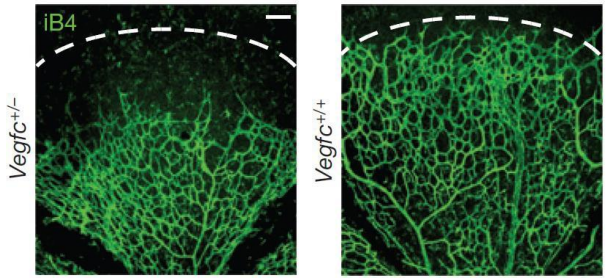
The Solution

When used in combination with any VEGF-A inhibitor, **sozinibercept completely blocks** VEGFR-2 and VEGFR-3 signaling.

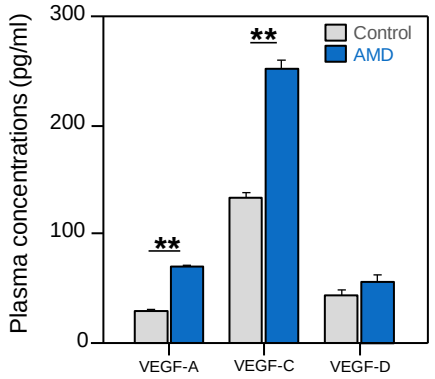
[1] Faricimab also has inhibitory effect on Ang-2.
[a] Bevacizumab is used ’off-label’ for the treatment of neovascular (wet) AMD

Published Evidence Supports Broader VEGF Pathway Inhibition with Sozinibercept

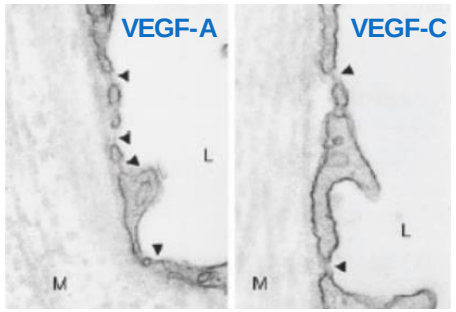
VEGF-C Stimulates Retinal Angiogenesis^



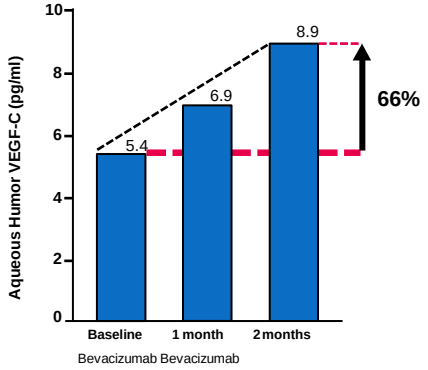
Circulating VEGF-C Levels Significantly Elevated in AMD Patients†



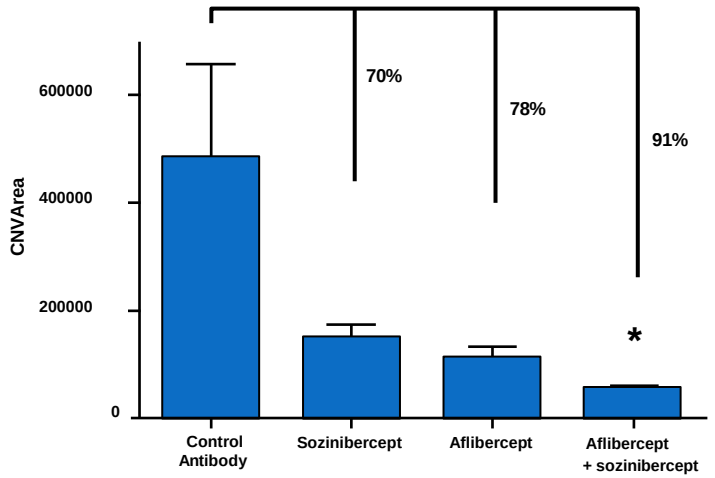
VEGF-A and VEGF-C Induce Vascular Leakage/permeability#



Elevated VEGF-C in Aqueous Humor Following Anti-VEGF-A therapy in Wet AMD Patients*



Additive Benefit of VEGF-A and VEGF-C/D Inhibition in Mouse Wet AMD Model



Sozinibercept Is Designed to Integrate into Current Anti-VEGF-A Clinical Practice

Patients

- Superior visual outcomes meaningfully improves patients' lives
- Intended to be administered at same anti-VEGF-A visit

Retina Specialists

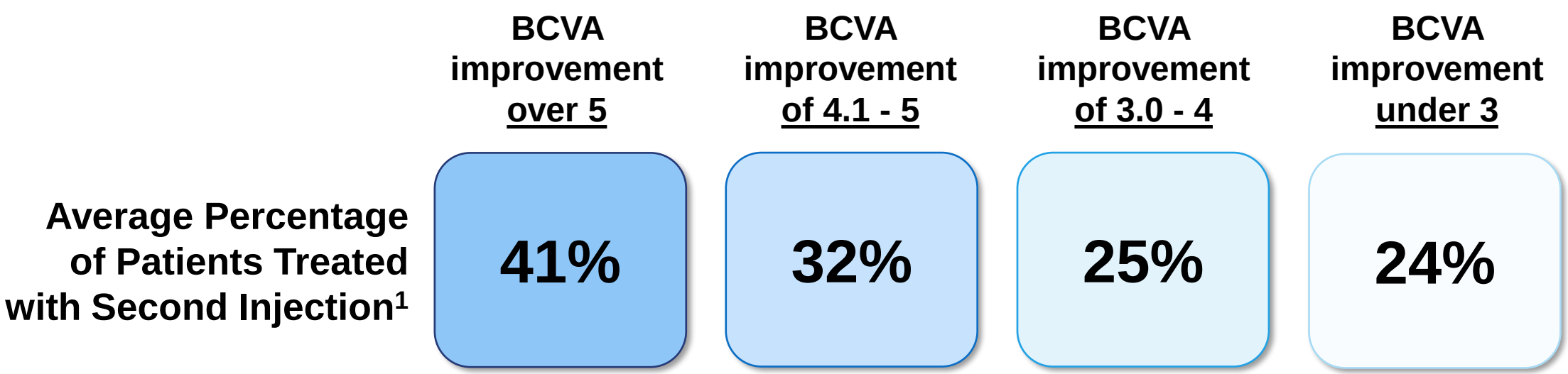
- Better vision outcomes is a high unmet medical need
- Designed to be agnostic to anti-VEGF-A treatment type, including biosimilars

Payors / Insurance Companies

- Better clinical outcomes represent better health economics
- Visual benefits a key driver in reimbursement

Concentrated prescriptions in U.S. enables potential self-commercialization opportunity with lean and targeted organization

Physicians Willing to Administer Second Injection to up to 41% of Their Patients for Additional BCVA Improvement



What percentage of your Wet AMD patients would you use a second injection (anti-VEGF C/D) immediately after an anti-VEGF-A injection at various levels of BCVA improvement of the combination over SoC? (Among Total Respondents, Avg. % of Patients, n=125)*

Estimate 1% Share of Wet AMD TAM Equals ~$100M+ in Sales Per Annum

TAM – Total Addressable Market
[1]Source: InCrowd Awareness Trial and Usage (ATU) Report, June 2024
*Averages calculated using the midpoints of each % prescribing allocation group. Callouts indicate statistical significance between groups at 90% CI.

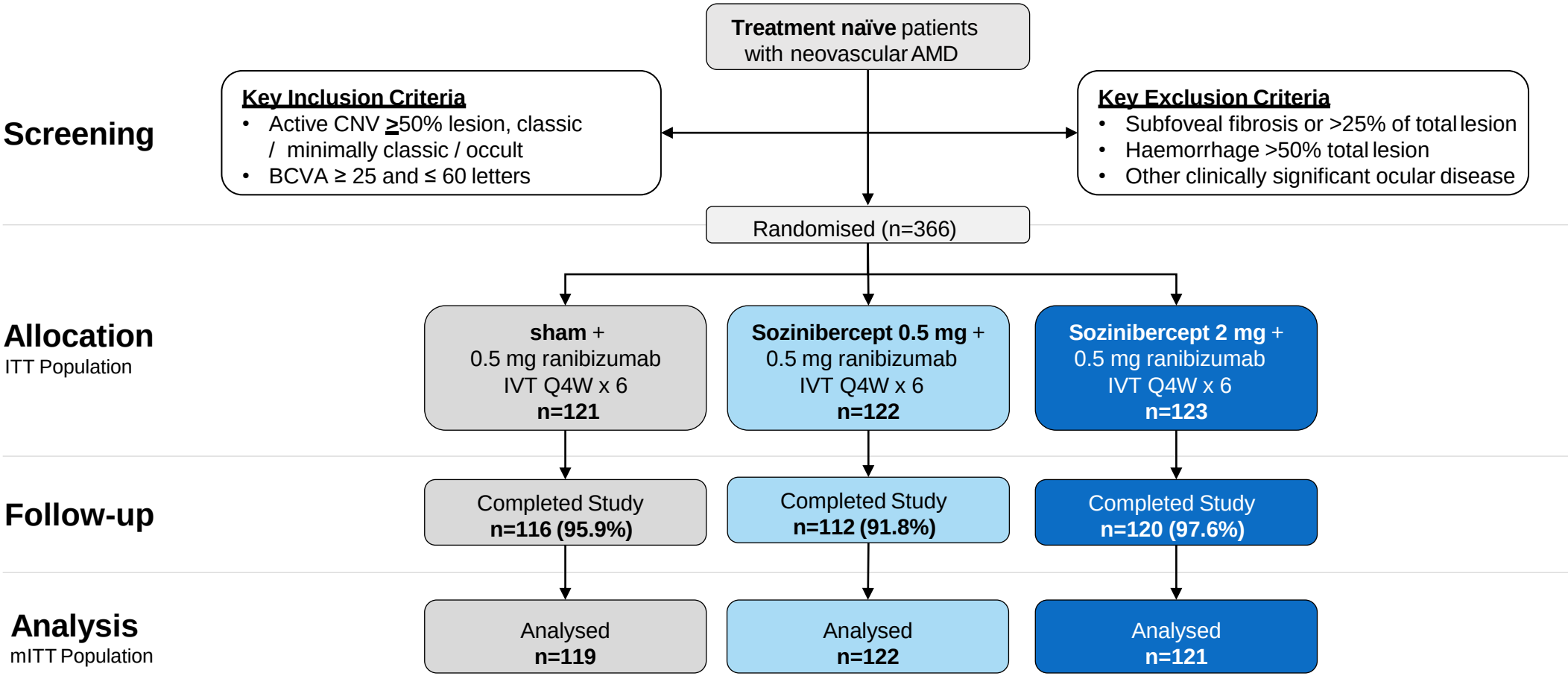
Long-term Value Opportunities for Sozinibercept

Main Patent Family Extends through 2034, with Expansion Opportunities Beyond 2034*

PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT PHASE				ANTICIPATED MILESTONES
	RESEARCH / PRECLINICAL	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	
Wet Age-Related Macular Degeneration (Wet AMD)					
Sozinibercept For use in combination with anti-VEGF-A therapies					**Topline data:** COAST (in early 2Q CY2025) ShORe (in mid-CY2025)
Diabetic Macular Edema (DME)					
Sozinibercept For use in combination with anti-VEGF-A therapies					**Phase 3 ready**
Co-formulation (Sozinibercept + VEGF-A Inhibitor)					
Sozinibercept Co-formulation with VEGF-A Inhibitor					**Feasibility underway**

*Potential for Patent Term Extensions & Data and Market Exclusivity (12 Years for Biologic)

Robust Phase 2b Trial in Wet AMD Demonstrated Superiority in Visual Outcome



CNV – choroidal neovascularisation; IVT – intravitreal; Q4W – once very 4 weeks; ITT – Intent to Treat Population, all participants who were randomised into the study irrespective of whether study medication was administered or not; Safety Population - all participants in the ITT but excluding those who did not receive at least one dose of study medication; mITT – Modified ITT Population, all participants in the Safety Population but excludes any participant without a Baseline VA score and/or any participant who did not return for at least one post-baseline visit

Phase 2b Primary and Secondary Endpoints

Primary Endpoint

Mean change from baseline in BCVA at week 24

Key Secondary Endpoints

Proportion of patients gaining ≥15 letters from baseline at week 24

Change in central subfield thickness (CST) from baseline at week 24

Change in intra-retinal and sub-retinal fluid from baseline to week 24

Safety and tolerability

Select Pre-specified Subgroups

Predominantly classic, minimally classic, & occult lesions
(Stratification Factor)

Retinal Angiomatous Proliferation (RAP)
detected/not detected at baseline

Polypoidal Choroidal Vasculopathy (PCV)
detected/not detected at baseline

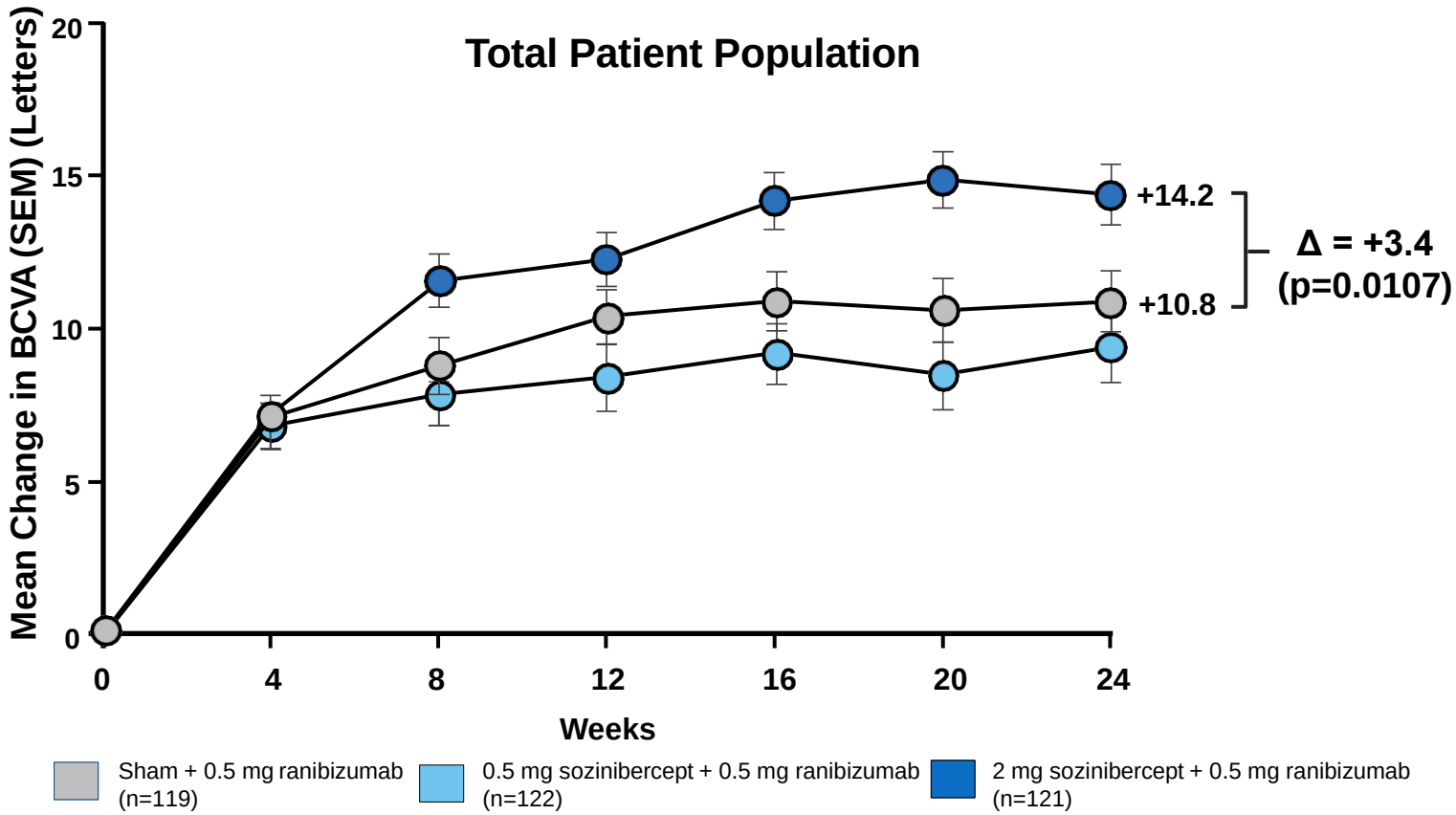
Phase 2b Trial Demographics and Baseline Characteristics

Demographic/Baseline Disease Characteristic		Sham + ranibizumab n=121	0.5 mg sozinibercept + ranibizumab n=122	2 mg sozinibercept + ranibizumab n=123
Mean Age – years ± SD		76.1 ± 9.48	78.8 ± 8.16	77.8 ± 8.82
Sex – n (%)	Male	48 (39.7%)	49 (40.2%)	45 (36.6%)
	Female	73 (60.3%)	73 (59.8%)	78 (63.4%)
Caucasian Race – n (%)		117 (99.2%)	119 (99.2%)	117 (97.5%)
Mean Visual Acuity (BCVA) – letters ± SD		50.7 ± 10.21	51.1 ± 8.96	49.5 ± 10.26
Mean Total Lesion Area - mm² ± SD		6.08 ± 3.21	6.48 ± 3.30	6.62 ± 3.39
Lesion Type	Predominantly classic – n (%)	15 (12.4%)	15 (12.3%)	16 (13.0%)
	Minimally classic – n (%)	53 (43.8%)	51 (41.8%)	53 (43.1%)
	Occult - n (%)	53 (43.8%)	56 (45.9%)	54 (43.9%)
	PCV detected[1] – n (%)	20 (16.5%)	24 (19.7%)	22 (17.9%)
	RAP detected[2] – n (%)	15 (12.7%)	22 (18.5%)	14 (11.8%)
Mean central subfield thickness (CST) - mm ±SD		412.10 ± 110.62	425.18 ± 120.45	414.12 ± 123.25
Sub-retinal fluid (SRF) present – % participants		89.3%	84.4%	87.8%
Intra-retinal cysts present – % participants		57.9%	63.9%	56.1%

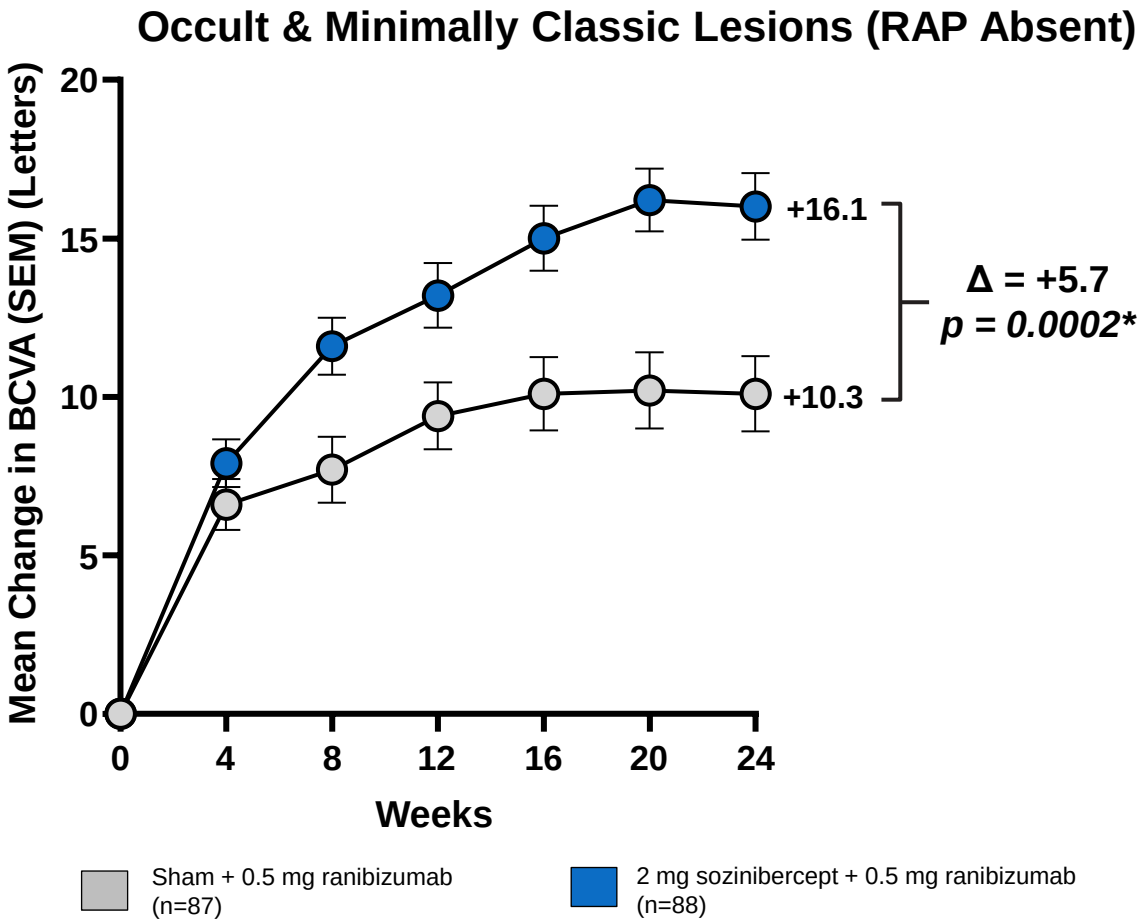
Intent-to-Treat (ITT) population; SD – standard deviation; BCVA – Best Corrected Visual Acuity
[1]PCV - polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy, detected by SD-OCT, FA and fundus photography.
[2]RAP - retinal angiomatous proliferation, detected by SD-OCT, FA and fundus photography.

Sozinibercept 2 mg Combination Therapy Demonstrated Superiority in Visual Acuity over Ranibizumab Monotherapy

Phase 2b Primary Endpoint Achieved



To Maximize Probability of Success, Best Responding Phase 2b Patients Represents Primary Analysis Population in the Pivotal Phase 3 Trials



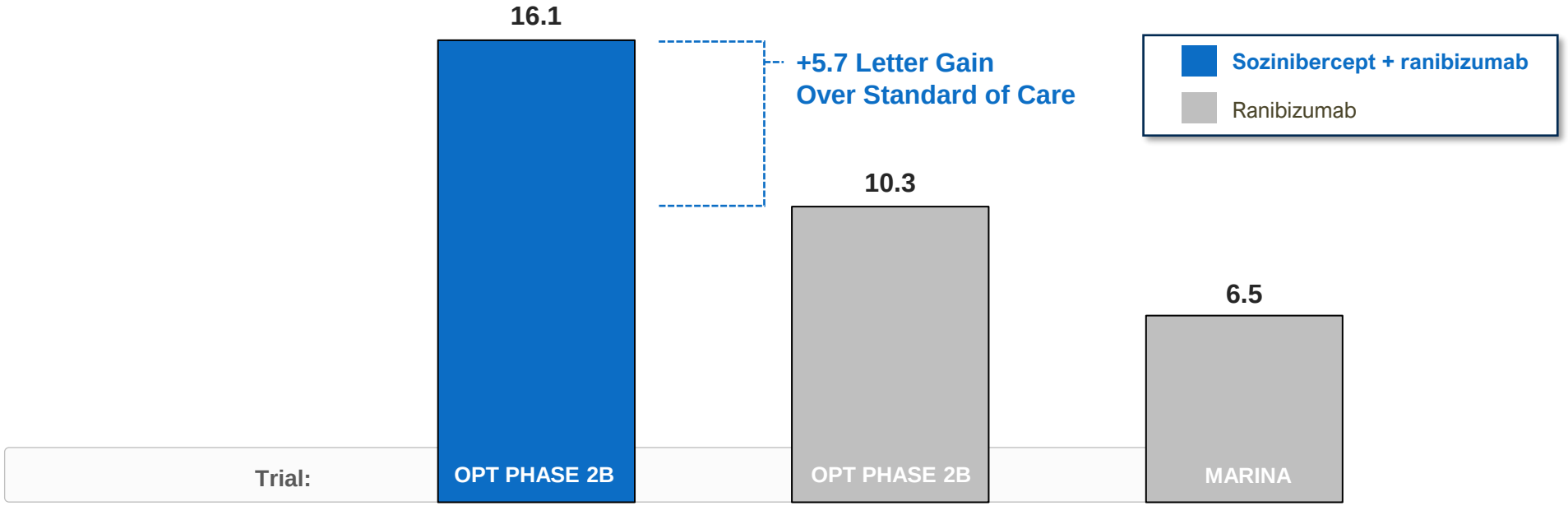
Phase 2b demonstrated **superior efficacy** of **+5.7 letter gain over standard of care**, based on a **pre-specified analysis**

This patient population (minimally classic & occult) represents **~75% of wet AMD patients**

*Unadjusted p-value

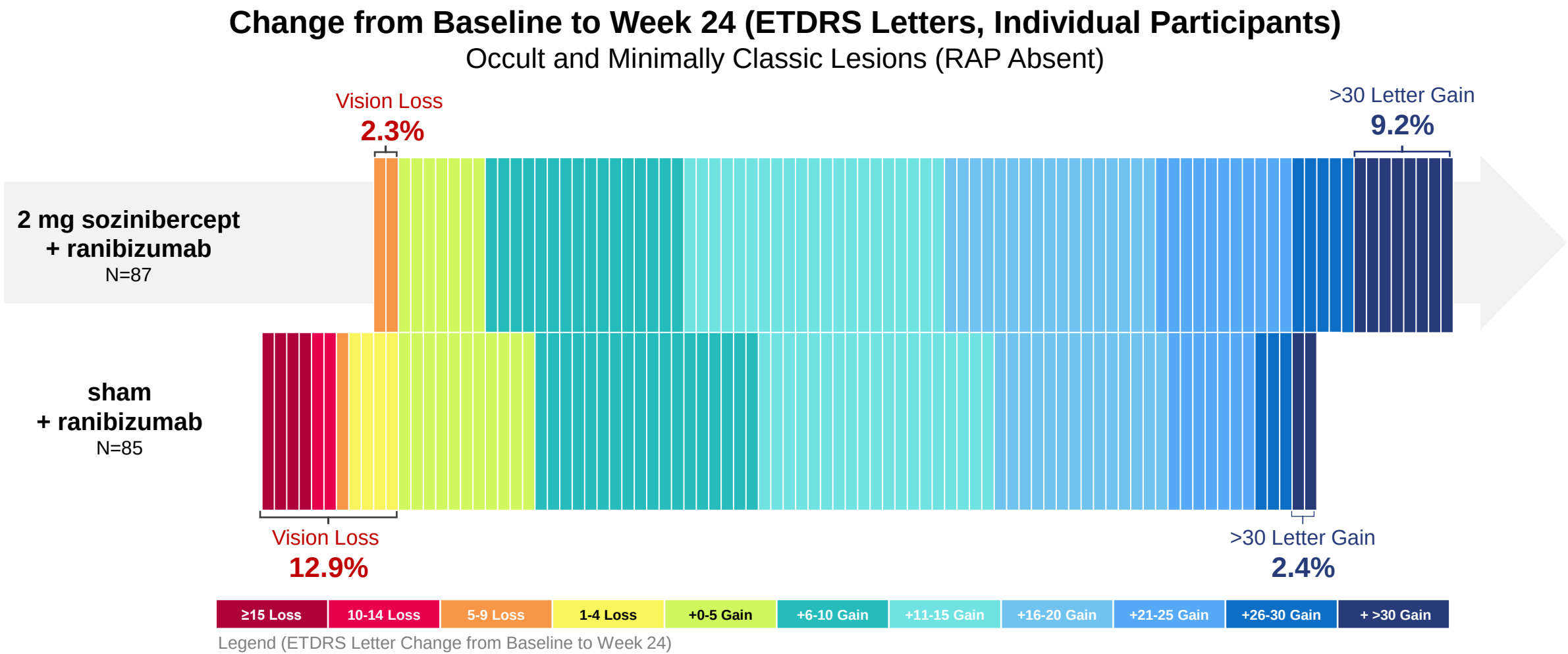
Control Arm in Phase 2b Overperformed MARINA Trial at Week 24 in in Similar Lesion Type Patient Population

Mean Change in BCVA from Baseline at Week 24 – Sozinibercept Phase 2b vs. MARINA Trial
Occult and Minimally Classic Lesions



MARINA was a Phase 3 registrational trial. Baseline BCVA values across trials vary. Number of patients randomised to treatment group (n, bottom table). Mean change in Best Corrected Visual Acuity (BCVA) from baseline shown in ETDRS letters (top of bars).

In a Disease Where Every Letter Counts, a Greater Proportion of Sozinibercept Patients Gained Substantial Vision and Fewer Experienced Vision Loss

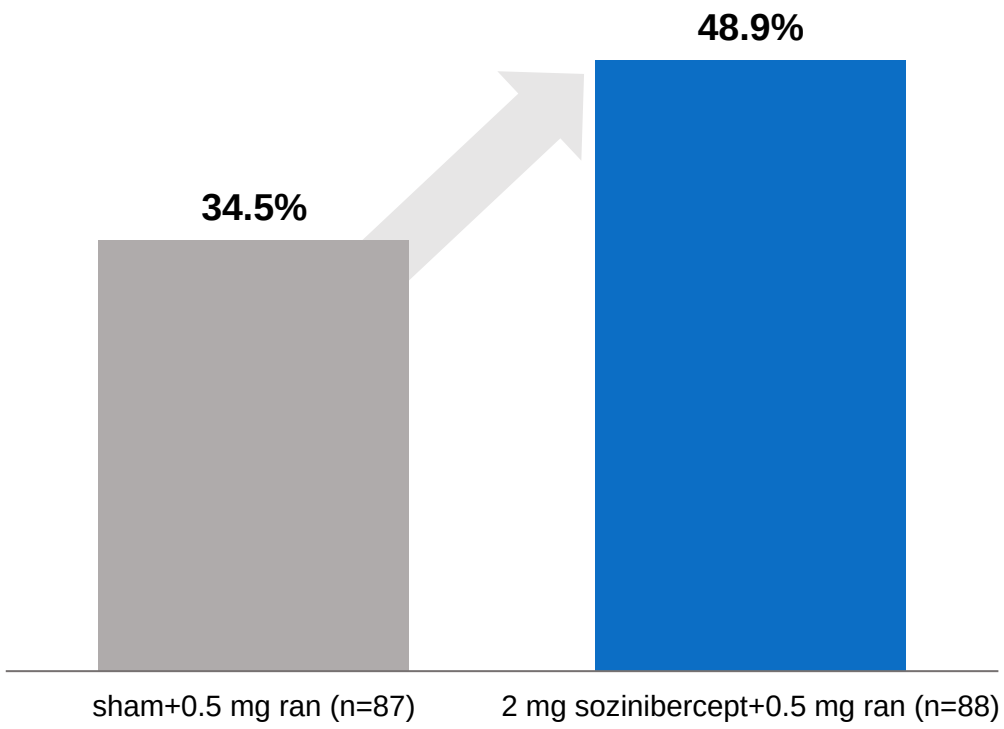


Greater Proportion of Sozinibercept Patients Achieved Minimum Driving-level of Vision (≥20/40)

Percentage of Participants with 20/40 Vision or Greater at Week 24

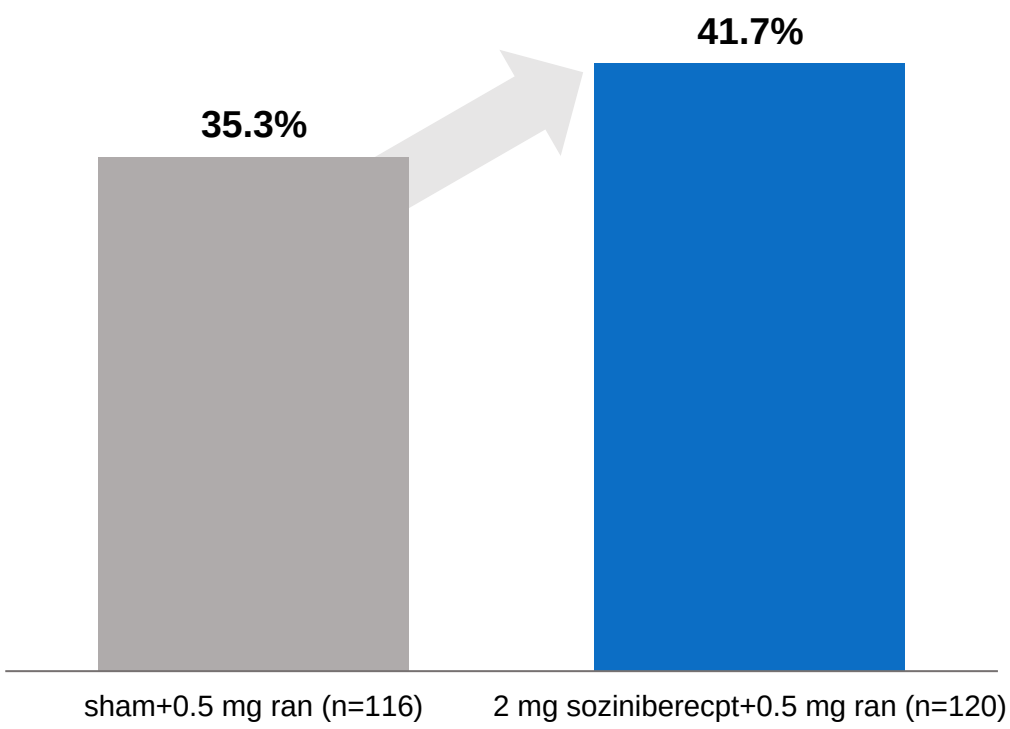
Occult and Minimally Classic, RAP Absent

42% relative increase compared to ranibizumab control



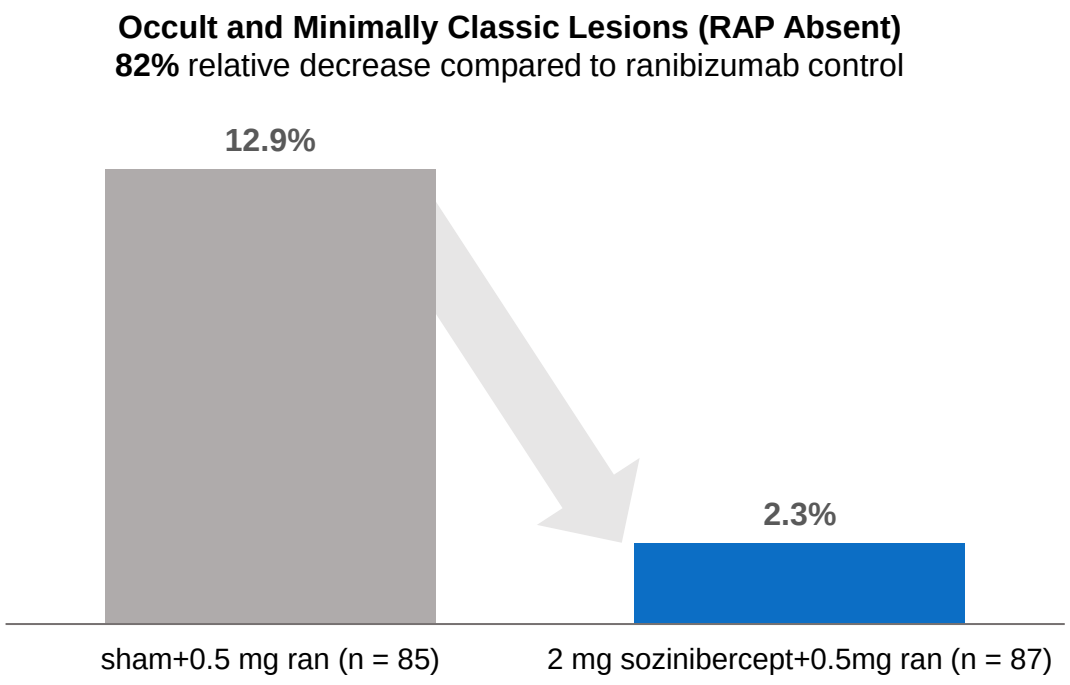
Total Patient Population

18% relative increase compared to ranibizumab control



Sozinibercept Reduced the Proportion of Patients Experiencing Vision Loss by 82%

Percentage of Participants with any Vision Loss ≥1 ETDRS Letter at Week 24

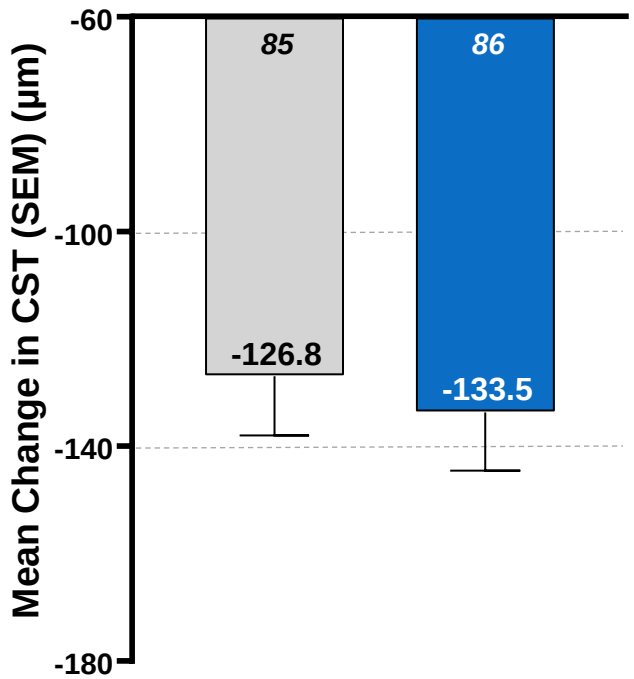


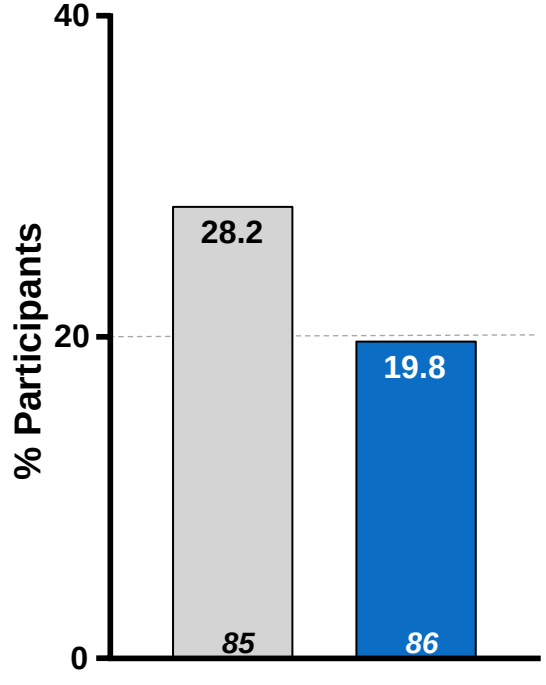
Decrease of 1 ETDRS letter per year increases mortality risk by 16%[2]
associated exclusively with IADL levels

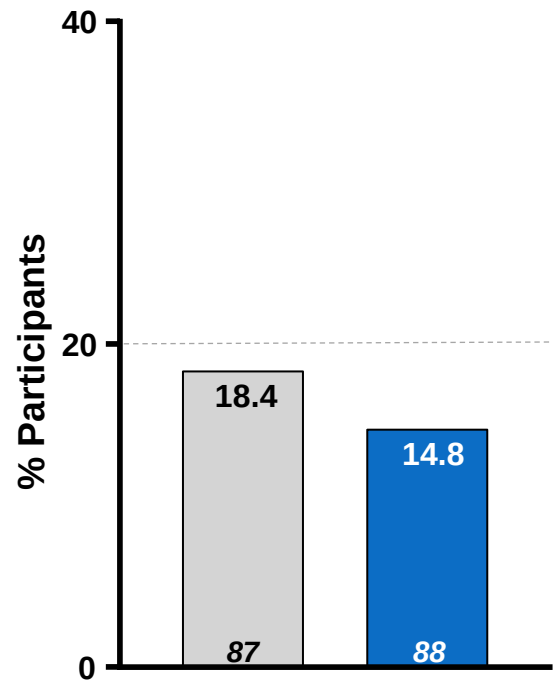
Modified Intent-to-Treat (mITT) population; as observed.
IADL – Instrumental activities of daily living; ETDRS – Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study chart
[1]Christ SL, et al. "Longitudinal relationships among visual acuity, daily functional status, and mortality: the Salisbury Eye Evaluation Study." JAMA Ophthalmol. 2014.

Sozinibercept Reduced Retinal Thickness and Dried the Retina Better

With Combination Therapy in Occult & Minimally Classic (RAP Absent) Patients







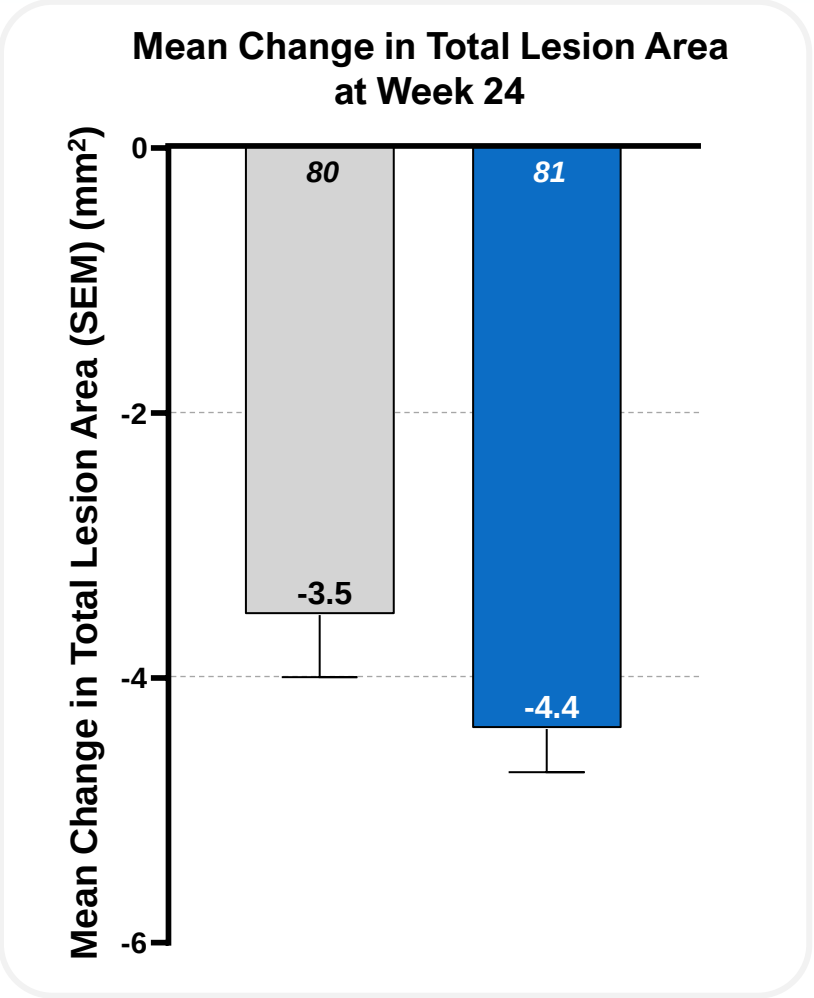
Sham + 0.5 mg ranibizumab

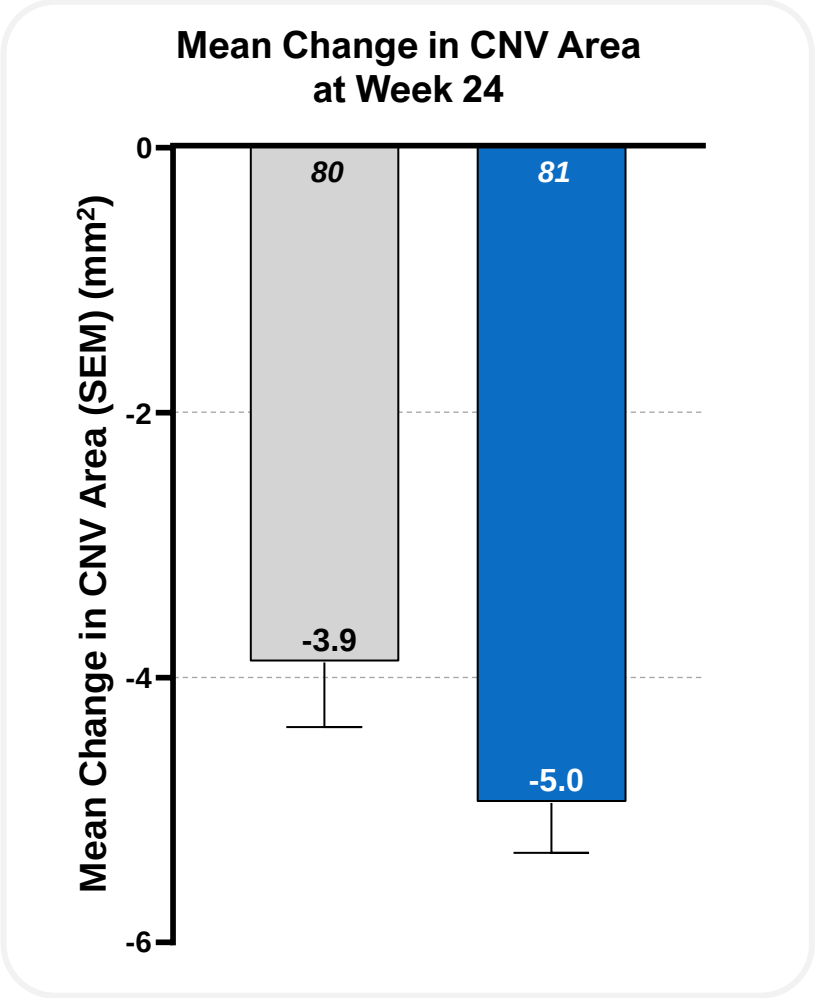
2 mg sozinibercept + 0.5 mg ranibizumab

mITT; as observed; top of bar – statistic, bottom of bar – n.
CST: Central Subfield Thickness; SRF: Subretinal fluid; IR: Intra-retinal.

Sozinibercept Demonstrated Greater CNV and Lesion Regression

With Combination Therapy in Occult & Minimally Classic (RAP Absent) Patients



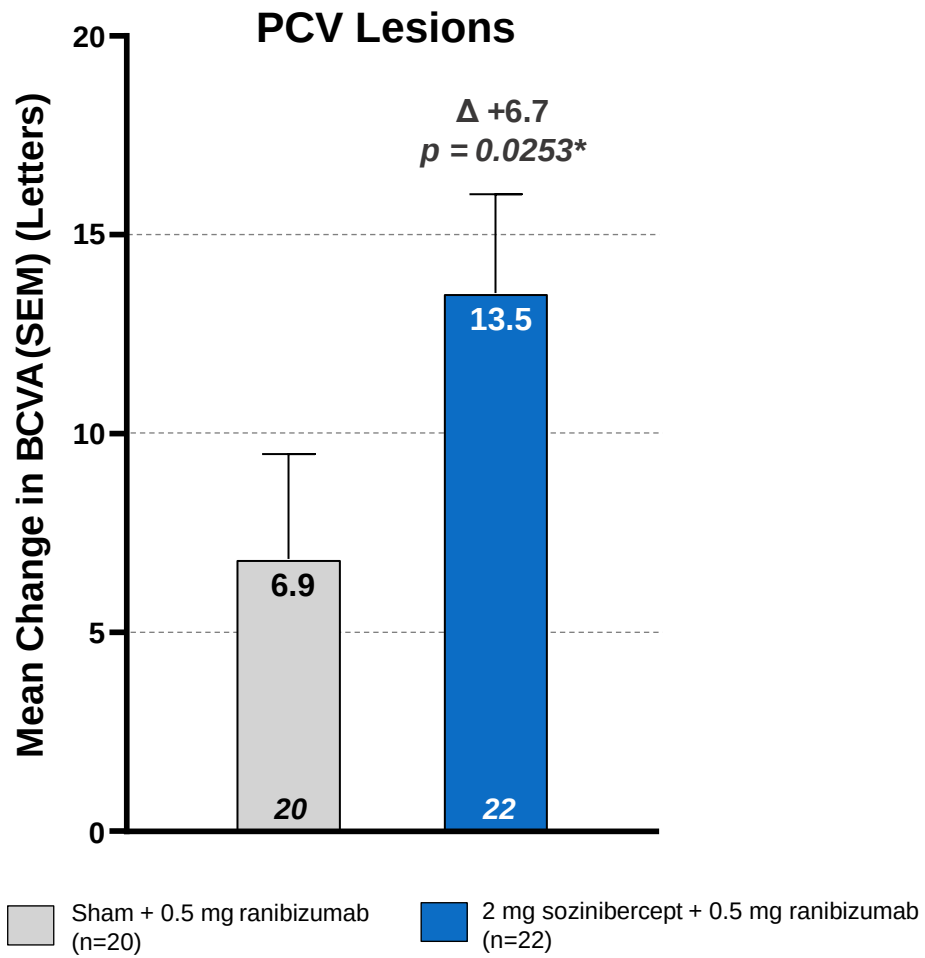


Sham + 0.5 mg ranibizumab (n=80)

2 mg sozinibercept + 0.5 mg ranibizumab (n=81)

mITT; as observed; top of bar – statistic, bottom of bar – n. CNV: Choroidal Neovascular.

Sozinibercept Demonstrated Superior Vision Gains in a Pre-Specified Subgroup of Hard-To-Treat PCV Lesion Patients



Polypoidal Choroidal Vasculopathy (**PCV**) is a difficult-to-treat wet AMD subtype; it is often described as the **most prevalent form of wet AMD worldwide**

PCV is **highly prevalent in Asian populations** (up to ~60%), while ~8-13% prevalence in Caucasians

Phase 3 ShORe and COAST trials enrolled patients with PCV[1]

*Unadjusted p-value

[1] Evaluated by color fundus photography (FP), fluorescein angiography (FA), and spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT)

Pooled Safety for Completed Sozinibercept Trials

Combination Therapy Well Tolerated and Comparable to Standard of Care Monotherapy

N Participants (%)	Sozinibercept Any dose* N=399 (N=1,842 injections)	Sozinibercept 2 mg N=263 (N=1,121 injections)	Sham + anti-VEGF-A control N=170 (N=854 injections)
Ocular TEAEs - Study Eye – related to study product(s)	41 (10.2%)	22 (8.4%)	20 (11.8%)
Ocular TEAEs - Study Eye – Severe	4 (1.0%)	2 (0.8%)	2 (1.2%)
Intraocular inflammation – Study Eye	7[1,2,3] (1.8%)	3[1] (1.1%)	3[1] (1.8%)
Participants with AEs leading to treatment discontinuation	4[2,4-6] (1.0%)	1[4] (0.4%)	2[7,8] (1.2%)
Any APTC event	4[4,5,9,10] (1.0%)	3[5,9,10](1.1%)	2[11,12] (1.2%)
Deaths	2[10,13] (0.5%)	2[10,13] (0.8%)	2[14,15] (1.2%)

- Pooled safety analysis of 399 patients for completed sozinibercept trials
- Data Monitoring Committee (“DMC”) regularly reviews data from ongoing Phase 3 COAST and ShORe studies
- Safety data from our completed sozinibercept trials show sozinibercept combination therapy has a safety and tolerability profile comparable to standard of care anti-VEGF-A monotherapy.
- Masked data from patients that have completed the week 52 visit in the ongoing Phase 3 clinical trials show greater mean BCVA increases from baseline than results with standard of care anti-VEGF-A monotherapy from Opthea’s Phase 2b study**

[1]Transient anterior chamber cell (trace 1-4 cells); [2] SAE of endophthalmitis, with AE’s of hypopyon and anterior chamber cell (n=1; 0.5 mg); [3] SAE of vitritis (n=1; 0.5 mg); [4]Non-fatal myocardial infarction; [5]Cerebrovascular accident; [6]Enteritis; [7]Abdominal pain; [8]Increased IOP; [9] Non-fatal angina pectoris; [10]Fatal congestive heart failure/myocardial infarction; [11]Non-fatal arterial embolism; [12]Embolic stroke; [13]Metatstaic ovarian cancer; [14] Pneumonia; [15] infective endocarditis.
*Any dose (sozinibercept 0.3 mg, 0.5 mg, 1 mg or 2 mg)
**Masked data represent pooled data from both sozinibercept combination and standard of care monotherapy treatment arms. The Phase 3 clinical trial masked data are incomplete and subject to additional analysis once unmasked. There is no assurance that standard of care monotherapy in our Phase 3 clinical trials will yield similar results to our prior clinical trials or previously published clinical trials with anti-VEGF-A monotherapies. As a result, there can be no assurance that topline results for sozinibercept from the Phase 3 clinical trial, if completed, will be consistent with results from masked data available to date.

Intraocular Inflammation Observed in Combination Therapy Across Completed Sozinibercept Trials Similar to Standard of Care

N Participants (%)	Sozinibercept Any dose* N=399 (N=1,842 injections)	Sozinibercept 2 mg N=263 (N=1,121 injections)	Sham + anti-VEGF-A control N=170 (N=854 injections)
Intraocular Inflammation[1]	7 (1.8%)	3 (1.1%)	3 (1.8%)
OPT-302-1001 (Phase 1/2a wet AMD)	2	0	0
Uveitis with anterior chamber cell 1+	1	0	0
Uveitis with anterior chamber cell 2+	1	0	0
OPT-302-1002 (Phase 2b wet AMD)	3	1	2[a]
Endophthalmitis with anterior chamber 1+ and hypopyon	1	0	0
Vitritis	1	0	0
Anterior chamber cell, trace	1	1	2[a]
OPT-302-1003 (Phase 1b/2a DME)	2[b]	2[b]	1
Iritis with keratic precipitates and anterior chamber cell 2+	1	1	0
Iritis with anterior chamber cell 2+	0	0	1
Anterior chamber cell 4+, associated with cataract extraction/ intraocular lens implant and hyphema	1[b]	1[b]	0

Safety population
[1]AEs observations considered to be indicative of intraocular inflammation, defined prior to database lock
[a]Observed during ophthalmic examination, but not reported as TEAEs
[b]Considered associated with lens extraction and not reported as TEAEs

Phase 3 Clinical Program Is Informed by Phase 2b Results and Optimized for Success

- **Hierarchical primary analysis first conducted in the high-responding occult and minimally classic population (RAP absent)**, followed by total patient population
- **Two robust pivotal trials studying sozinibercept in combination with Eylea® and Lucentis®** in treatment naïve patients with wet AMD
- **Phase 3 designed to support broad label** for use in combination with any VEGF-A inhibitor for all wet AMD patients (treatment naïve and prior treated)

Phase 3 Wet AMD Trials COAST and ShORe Are Well Advanced

Topline Data Anticipated for COAST in Early 2Q CY 2025 and ShORe in Mid-CY2025

Design	• Multi-center, double-masked, randomized (1:1:1), sham control • Treatment naïve wet AMD patients
Sample Size	• COAST n=998; ShORe n=986
Comparators	• 2 mg Eylea® q8w (COAST) & 0.5 mg Lucentis® q4w (ShORe)
Regulatory Quality	• ~90% power, 5% type I error rate

Phase 3 Primary and Secondary Endpoints

Primary Efficacy Endpoint at Week 52 to Support BLA Submission

Primary Endpoint

Mean change from baseline in BCVA at week 52

Key Secondary Endpoints (Baseline to Week 52)

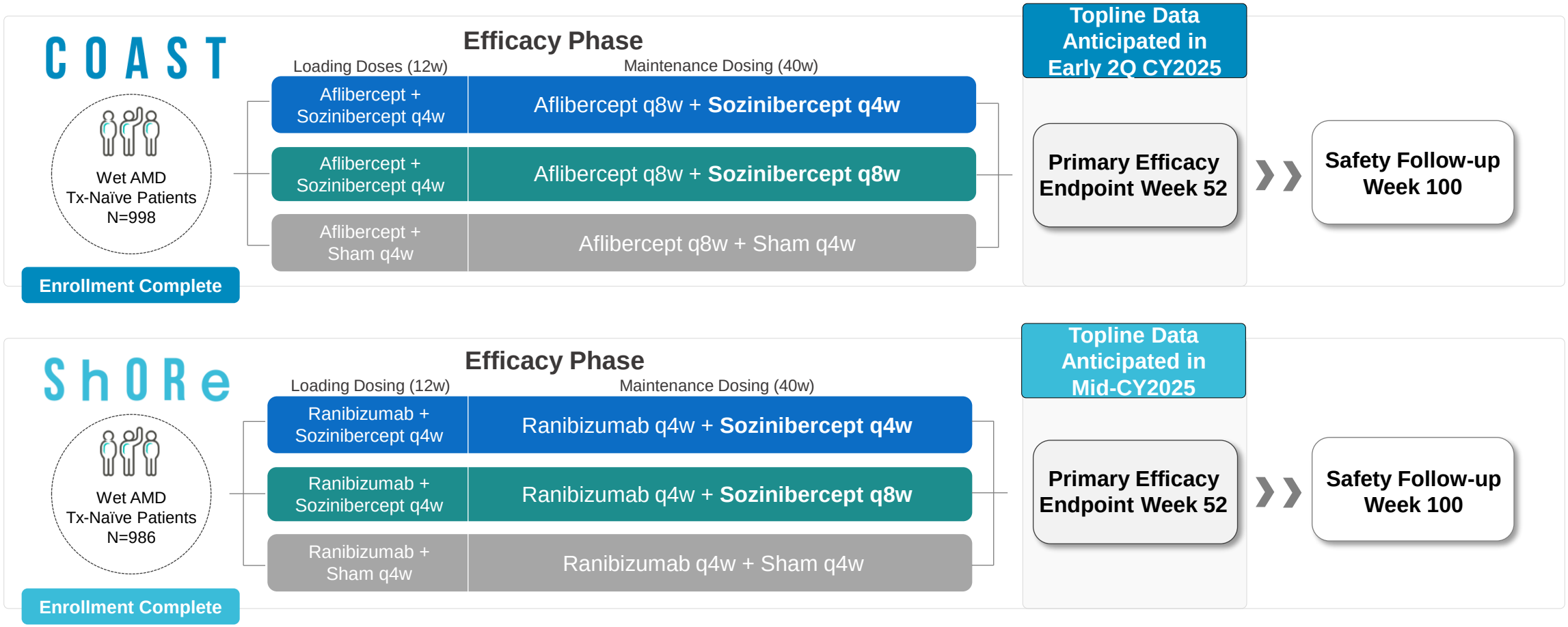
Proportion of participants gaining ≥15 letters

Proportion of participants gaining ≥10 letters

Change in choroidal neovascularization area

Proportion of participants with absence of both sub-retinal fluid and intra-retinal cysts

Phase 3 Trial Design Supports Potential Broad Label for Use With Any Anti-VEGF-A Therapy



Standard of care administered according to approved dosing schedule: **aflibercept** (2 mg IVT q8w after 3 loading doses) and **ranibizumab** (0.5 mg IVT q4w after 3 loading doses). Sozinibercept dosed at 2 mg. Note that Sham administered at visits when sozinibercept is not administered. Maintenance dosing continued through end of the safety follow-up.

Advancing Therapeutic Innovations to Transform Patient Outcomes with Superior Vision Gains

We are dedicated to advancing sozinibercept to **improve patients' visual outcomes**

Next Steps

Clinical Milestones	• Phase 3 program enrolled 1,984 patients across COAST and ShORe • Topline data anticipated for COAST in early 2Q CY2025 and ShORe in mid-CY2025
Manufacturing Scale-up	• Production of validation batches supportive of BLA filing and launch
Regulatory Preparations	• FDA Fast Track designation allows rolling submission of completed BLA modules
Commercial Readiness	• Strengthen medical expert engagement and develop market access strategy • Complete development of product launch plan

Recent Financings Anticipated to Provide Cash Runway Through Both Pivotal Topline Data Readouts

Financial Overview	
Ticker	OPT (ASX/NASDAQ)
Shares Outstanding[1]	Ordinary Shares: 1,231.1M ADS equivalents: 153.9M
Cash/Cash Equivalents[2]	US$207.3M
Offices	Melbourne, Australia Princeton, NJ

Development Funding Agreement (DFA)

- Total funding drawn under DFA: US$170M
- Provides non-dilutive funding for development of sozinibercept
- If sozinibercept is approved, repayment is capped at 4x investment and split between fixed payments and variable payments at 7% of revenues
- No amounts owed if the clinical trials do not meet the primary endpoint or if regulatory approval is not received[3]

[1]As of June 30, 2024, pro-forma for the 2024 Retail Entitlement Offer which closed in July 2024.
[2]Includes $172.5M as of June 30, 2024 and $34.8M net proceeds from the 2024 Retail Entitlement Offer which closed in July 2024.
[3]In certain circumstances, upon or following the termination of the DFA, the Company may owe the DFA investors a multiple of amounts paid to the Company under the DFA. Please refer to the description of the DFA included in the Company's Form 6-K filed with the SEC on August 15, 2022 and the DFA filed as Exhibit 4.14 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on September 29, 2022 for more information.
Note: Additional funding will be required to reach commercialization of sozinibercept and to meet obligations under the Development Funding Agreement ("DFA"). As a result of obligations under the DFA and applicable law regarding liquidity, the Company expects to raise or obtain additional capital in one or more transactions, earlier than 3Q CY 2025 or anticipated topline data readout dates.

Sozinibercept Will Not Compete Head-to-Head with Anti-VEGF-A

Differentiated Combination Approach Targeting Better Visual Outcomes Drives Commercial Value

1. **Addressing unmet medical need of improved efficacy** in large wet AMD patient population in a potential ~$15B market
2. **First and only therapy to have demonstrated superior visual outcomes** over anti-VEGF-A therapy with a novel and highly differentiated MOA
3. **Only asset in near or long-term pipeline with potential to disrupt treatment paradigm** on basis of efficacy in wet AMD
4. **Concentrated prescriptions in U.S. enables potential self-commercialization opportunity** with lean and targeted organization

MOA – Mechanism of Action