



Single Trial Approval Pathway in the US FDA

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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.

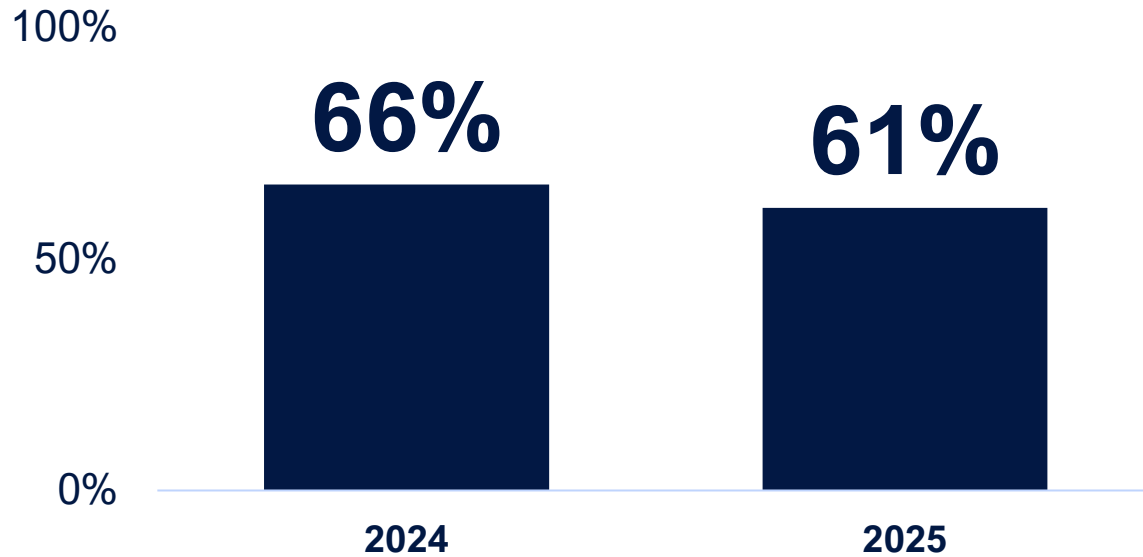
Subtitle B—Other Improvements

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.

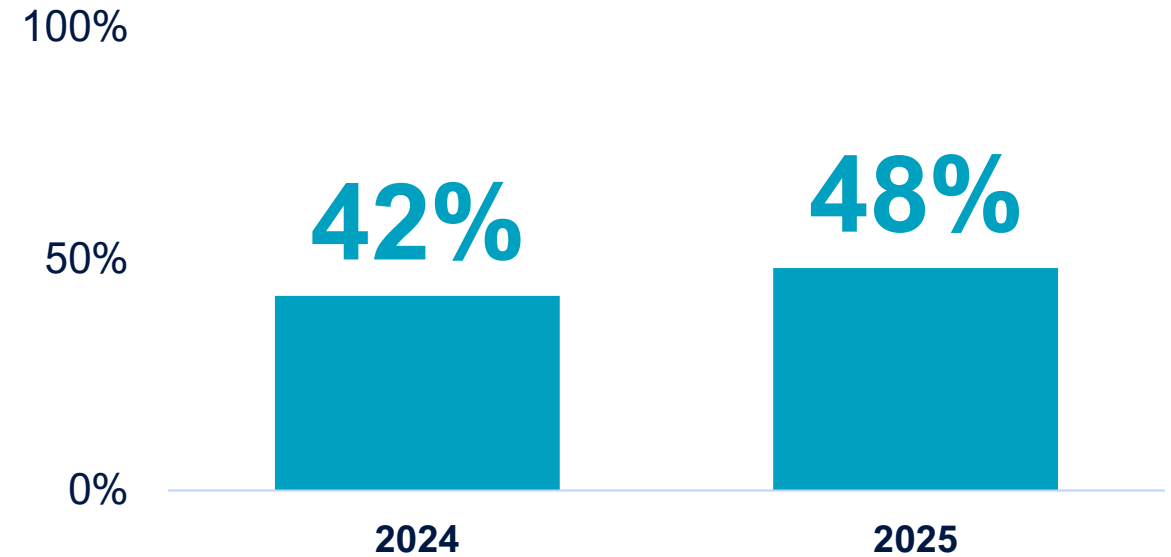
AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

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

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

Post-Data

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

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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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."

Meeting The Evidentiary Standard for Effectiveness with a Single Pivotal Trial

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- ☒ **Protocol Aligned with FDA**

SOL-1 conducted under SPA

Only active wet AMD trial conducted under SPA

Post-Data

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



“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

Meeting The Evidentiary Standard for Effectiveness with a Single Pivotal Trial

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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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Post-Data

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

- 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

Meeting The Evidentiary Standard for Effectiveness with a Single Pivotal Trial

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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**

Post-Data

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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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FDA Submission Requirements
- ☐ **Supporting Confirmatory Evidence**

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

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