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Any statements in this presentation about future expectations, plans, and prospects for the Company, including the development and regulatory status of the Company's product candidates, including the timing, design, and enrollment of the Company's pivotal trials of AXPAXLI (also called OTX-TKI) for the treatment of wet AMD; the Company's plans to advance the development of AXPAXLI, PAXTRAVA and its other product candidates; the size of potential markets for our product candidates; the potential utility of any of the Company's product candidates; projected net product revenue, in-market sales and other financial and operational metrics of DEXTENZA; the Company's cash runway and sufficiency of the Company's cash resources; and other statements containing the words "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "goal", "may", "might", "plan", "predict", "project", "target", "potential", "will", "would", "could", "should", "continue", and similar expressions, constitute forwardlooking statements within the meaning of The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Actual results may differ materially from those indicated by such forwardlooking statements as a result of various important factors. Such forward-looking statements involve substantial risks and uncertainties that could cause the Company's preclinical and clinical development programs, future results, performance or achievements to differ significantly from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, the timing and costs involved in commercializing DEXTENZA or any product or product candidate that receives regulatory approval; the ability to retain regulatory approval of DEXTENZA or any product or product candidate that receives regulatory approval; the initiation, design, timing, conduct and outcomes of clinical trials, including the SOL-1 trial, the planned SOL-2 trial and the Company's other ongoing clinical trials; the risk that the FDA will not agree with the Company's interpretation of the written agreement under the SPA for the SOL-1 trial; the risk that even though the FDA has agreed with the overall design of the SOL-1 trial, the FDA may not agree that the data generated by the SOL-1 trial supports potential marketing approval; 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; availability of data from clinical trials and expectations for regulatory submissions and approvals; the Company's scientific approach and general development progress; the availability or commercial potential of the Company's product candidates; 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; the Company's ability to enter into strategic alliances or generate additional funding on a timely basis, on favorable terms, or at all; 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. In addition, the forward-looking statements included in this presentation represent the Company's views as of the date of this presentation. The Company anticipates that subsequent events and developments will cause the Company's views to change. However, while the Company may elect to update these forward-looking statements at some point in the future, the Company specifically disclaims any obligation to do so, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law. These forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as representing the Company's views as of any date subsequent to the date of this presentation.

This presentation discusses investigational product candidates in development. Their efficacy and safety profiles have not been established, and they have not been approved for marketing by the FDA.



#### MISSION: IMPROVE VISION IN THE REAL WORLD

## Bridge the gap with proven therapies: Optimizing drug delivery to reduce burden and increase treatment effect

## CURRENT THERAPIES IN THE OPHTHALMIC SPACE HAVE CHALLENGES RELATING TO...

## ADDRESSING THROUGH OPTIMIZED DRUG DELIVERY



Limited half-life of drugs requiring frequent dosing to maintain therapeutic levels, creating compliance issues



Sustained drug release





Pulsatile dosing is suboptimal



Favorable elution profile which potentially improves chronic outcomes



Molecule choices limited due to issues like size or poor stability



**Tailored and targeted delivery** of multiple molecule options to meet specific ocular disease requirements





## PROVEN ELUTYXTM TECHNOLOGY

#### From idea to eye care:

Ocular Therapeutix's established track record in ophthalmic product development

1992

technology invented by

**Amar Sawhney, PhD** 

Hydrogel technology used in other

multiple FDA-approved devices<sup>1</sup>

specialties outside the eye with

Vascular Surgery Interventional Radiology Urology **Hydrogel platform which** forms the basis for ELUTYX™

Neurology

2006

**Company established** to bring ELUTYX™ technology to eye care, with core formulation and device expertise

Versatility of technology enables tailoring innovations for targeted ophthalmic applications



2017

Leadership changes add pharma expertise

DEXTENZA®': FDA approved and successfully launched<sup>3</sup>

Establish a **broad** ophthalmology pipeline on ELUTYX™ technology

**Over 5M patients treated** 

with therapies utilizing hydrogel platform<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2.</sup> Stuart M. Instylla: An easy, predictable, and simpler way to embolize tumors. MedTech Strategist. 2021.



<sup>3.</sup> US FDA Center for Drug Evaluation and Research. Approval Package for: APPLICATION NUMBER: 208742Orig1s000. November 30, 2018.

# DEXTENZA® SHOWCASES OUR SUCCESS USING THE ELUTYX™ TECHNOLOGY IN OUR FIRST COMMERCIAL DRUG



DEXTENZA: First and only FDA-approved drug-eluting intracanalicular insert providing up to 30 days of sustained steroid coverage<sup>2</sup>

Sustained relief of inflammation and pain, reduces steroid drop burden

Concept-to-approval: 7 years

Nearly 400,000 eyes treated to date

Consistent revenue growth year over year



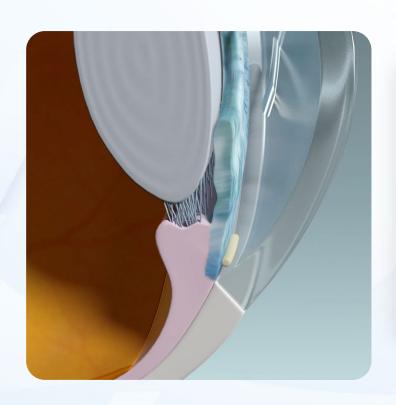


DEXTENZA [package insert]. Bedford, MA: Ocular Therapeutix, Inc; 2021. FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION



# PAXTRAVA<sup>TM</sup> OFFERS THE POTENTIAL FOR TARGETED, CONTINUOUS, CONSISTENT IOP CONTROL IN GLAUCOMA MANAGEMENT

#### **TOPLINE DATA FROM PHASE 2 TRIAL EVALUATING PAXTRAVA TO BE PRESENTED AT ASCRS**



Sizable opportunity with over 10M patients with open-angle glaucoma or ocular hypertension in US<sup>1</sup>

Designed to deliver travoprost for 6 months or longer from a single completely bioresorbable implant<sup>2</sup>

Administered via a single 26G injection intracamerally<sup>2</sup>



# DEVELOPING AXPAXLI<sup>TM</sup> FOR RETINAL VASCULAR DISEASES TO ADDRESS CURRENT CHALLENGES WITH EXISTING TREATMENTS

## TREATMENT BURDEN

Anti-VEGF dosing frequencies are burdensome, contributing to vision loss over time<sup>1</sup>

## POOR LONG-TERM OUTCOMES

**Treatment Discontinuation:** Dosing regimens are a burden to patients and the main driver of treatment discontinuation<sup>2</sup>

**Retinal Fluctuations:** Pulsatile dosing causes retinal fluctuations between doses and can lead to worse outcomes due to fibrosis and atrophy<sup>3,4</sup>

**Sub-optimal response to current VEGF-A focused options:** Precipitates the need for novel treatment approaches and/or mechanisms of action<sup>5</sup>



# THE AXPAXLI OPPORTUNITY

Potential for improved long-term outcomes with a sustainable and non-pulsatile treatment, providing pan-VEGFR inhibition



<sup>2.</sup> Weber M, et al. BMJ Open Opthalmol. 2020; 5(1)



<sup>3.</sup> Llorente-González S, et al. Acta Ophthalmol. 2022;100(2):e521-e531.

<sup>4.</sup> Evans RN, et al. JAMA Ophthalmol. 2020;138(10):1109.

<sup>5.</sup> Khachigian LM, et al. J Transl Med. 2023; 21(1).

### 3 PILLARS

AXPAXLI™
PROMISING DATA
TO DATE

DE-RISKING REGULATORY PATHWAY

TARGETING EXPANSIVE RETINAL VASCULAR DISEASE MARKETS

AXPAXLI Proof-of-Concept
Demonstrated **as a monotherapy**in Australia Phase 1 Trial

Potential **best-in-class durability** shown in US Phase 1 Trial vs. aflibercept

**Generally well-tolerated** to date

Conducting SOL-1 trial of AXPAXLI under a **Special Protocol Assessment** agreed to by the FDA

#### With focus on:

Improving sustainability of treatment options

Improving long-term outcomes



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# IN TREATMENT NAÏVE SUBJECTS, AXPAXLI<sup>TM</sup> MONOTHERAPY DEMONSTRATED BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY



**Demonstrated biological activity in treatment naïve subjects** with pre-existing fluid, including those with no anti-VEGF exposure

**Daily release rate** with 600μg (3 x 200μg implants) demonstrated best outcomes

**Acceptable safety profile** with no drug related ocular or systemic serious adverse events reported

No retinal detachment, retinal vasculitis, or implant migration into the anterior chamber AEs reported

Cohort 3a Treatment Naïve Subject Received AXPAXLI 600 µg Only Without Anti-VEGF Injections

Only Without Anti-VEGF injections	
Baseline CSFT: 484µm BCVA: 56 letters (20/80)	
Month 2 CSFT: 236μm BCVA: 74 letters (20/30)	
Month 3 CSFT: 232μm BCVA: 73 letters (20/40)	
Month 6 CSFT: 239μm BCVA: 80 letters (20/25)	
Month 9 CSFT: 244μm BCVA: 81 letters (20/25)	
Month 11 CSFT: 249μm BCVA: 76 letters (20/30)	

# AXPAXLI<sup>TM</sup> DEMONSTRATED POTENTIAL BEST-IN-CLASS TKI DURABILITY

U.S. TRIAL Randomized, Mask

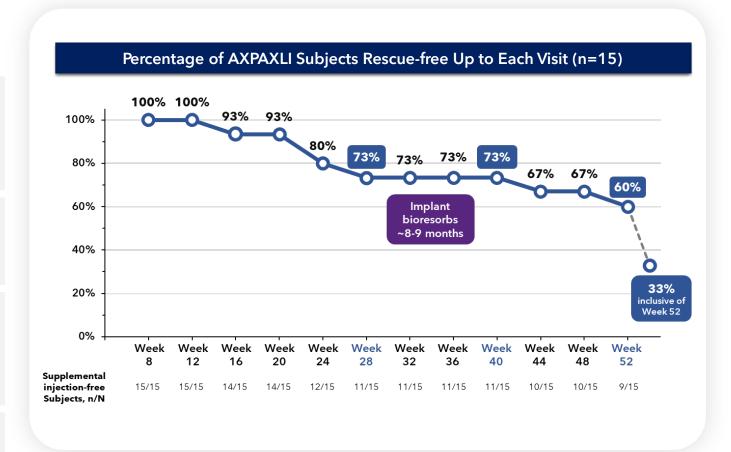
Randomized, Masked, Controlled Trial

Demonstrated sustained and stable maintenance of fluid and vision for up to 12 months in previously treated wet AMD patients with controlled fluid

**73% of AXPAXLI-treated subjects were supplemental injection-free** up to 10 months and 60% up to 12 months

Implant bioresorbed ~8-9 months
post-injection, with evidence of wet AMD
disease reactivation following implant
bioresorption

No drug-related ocular or systemic serious adverse events were reported

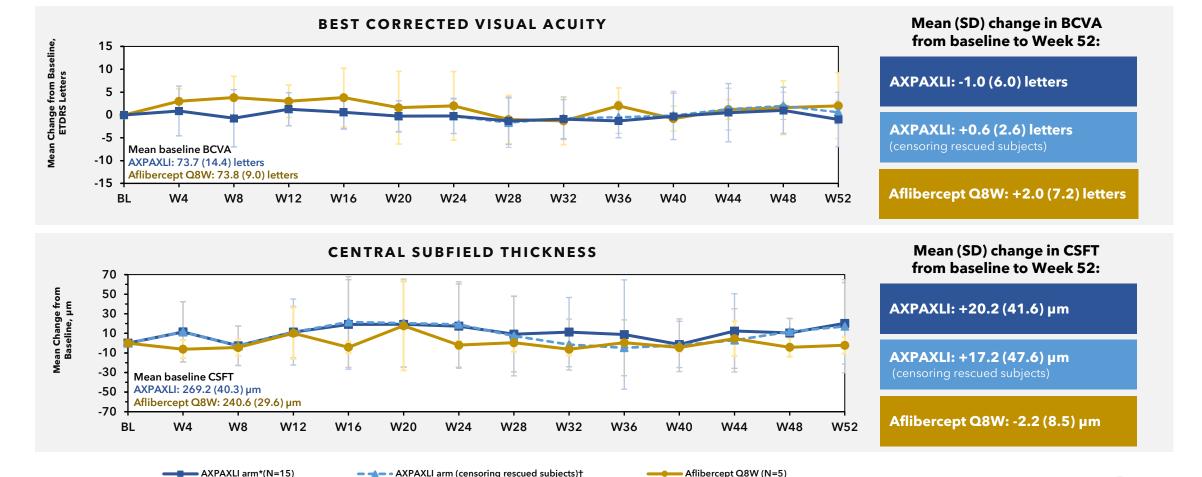






#### IN US PHASE 1, VISION AND CSFT WITH AXPAXLI<sup>TM</sup> WERE COMPARABLE TO STANDARD OF CARE AFLIBERCEPT Q8W

#### **AXPAXLI U.S. randomized trial evaluating wet AMD subjects with controlled retinal fluid**





- - AXPAXLI arm (censoring rescued subjects)†

<sup>†</sup> Sample size for AXPAXLI arm (censoring rescued subjects): n=15 at Baseline and Weeks 4 and 12; n=14 at Week 8 (missed visit) and Weeks 16 and 20; n=12 at Week 24 and n=11 at Weeks 28, 32, 36 and 40; n=10 at Week 44; n=9 at





AXPAXLI arm\*(N=15)

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#### DE-RISKING REGULATORY PATH FOLLOWING NEW FDA GUIDELINES

Q1 2023 New FDA Drug Development Guidance released for treatments of neovascular AMD

Q2 2023 AXPAXLI pivotal trial design adapted to fit the guidance requirements

Special Protocol Assessment (SPA)

Q4 2023 Received written agreement from FDA regarding initial proposed design of SOL-1 trial

Q1 2024 Received written agreement from FDA regarding amended design of SOL-1 trial

First subjects screened Feb '24



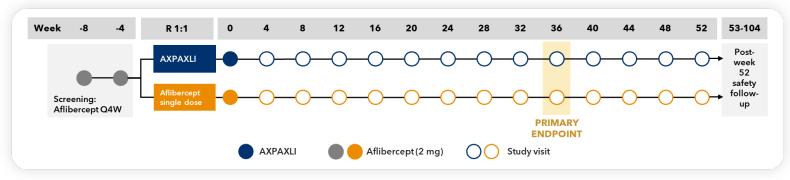
#### Multi-center, double-masked, randomized, parallel-group trial

#### **DESIGN**

- Primarily conducted in the U.S.
- Two arm trial with ~150 subjects per group

#### **KEY INCLUSION CRITERIA**

- Subjects who are treatment naïve in the study eye with a diagnosis of choroidal neovascularization or sub foveal neovascularization at screening
- Visual acuity of 20/80 or better at screening
- Vision acuity of 20/20 at Day 1 OR gain at least 10 ETDRS letters at Day 1



#### PRIMARY ENDPOINT

Proportion of subjects who maintained visual acuity, defined as <15 ETDRS letters of BCVA loss at Week 36



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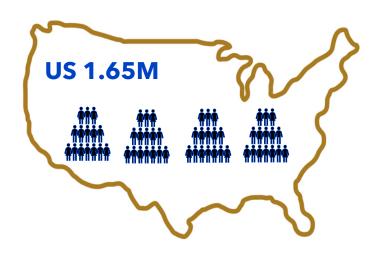
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#### WET AMD: AXPAXLI<sup>TM</sup> HAS EXPANSIVE MARKET POTENTIAL

## 2024 US WET AMD PREVALENCE<sup>1</sup>



#### **CURRENT WET AMD MARKET LANDSCAPE<sup>1</sup>**



~50% of wet AMD patients are treated with anti-VEGFs<sup>1</sup>



Up to 40% discontinuation and getting worse over time<sup>2,3</sup>

#### AXPAXLI has the potential to address the challenges of

- ✓ Undertreatment
- ✓ Discontinuation
- ✓ Vision decline

over time associated with current anti-VEGF therapies<sup>2</sup>



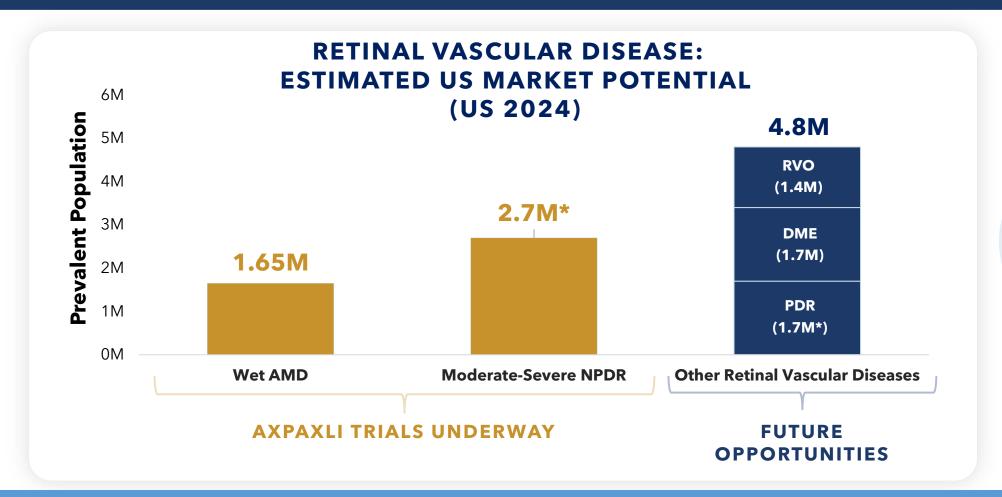


<sup>1.</sup> Downs P. 2023 retinal pharmaceuticals market report: Global analysis for 2022 to 2028. Market Scope; 2023.

<sup>2.</sup> Weng CY et al. Ophthalmic Surg Lasers Imaging Retina. 2023 Nov;54(11):654-659.

<sup>3.</sup> MacCumber et al. Canadian Ophthalmology Society. 2021; 10.1016/j.jcjo.2021.10.008

# THE MARKET OPPORTUNITY FOR AXPALI<sup>TM</sup> EXTENDS BEYOND WET AMD



Total US Market Potential: **9.2M** 

Ocular Therapeutix's management team is poised to address the full market potential



# ACQUIRING WORLD-CLASS TALENT TO BUILD A LEADING RETINA COMPANY

## Addition of strategic and clinical experts puts Ocular Therapeutix on track to be a leader in retina care



**PRAVIN DUGEL, MD**Executive Chairman



PETER KAISER, MD
Medical Director



**JEFFREY HEIER, MD**Chief Scientific Officer



**SANJAY NAYAK, MBBS, PhD**Chief Strategy Officer



Ocular's strong leadership, with an established track record of guiding products from conception to market, e.g. DEXTENZA®

## OCULAR THERAPEUTIX EXECUTIONAL EXCELLENCE

Existing team complimented by retina expertise help Ocular Therapeutix transition to a leader in retina care

Resourced for Success:1

**\$325M** PIPE raised at time of announcement

>\$1B in Market Cap\*



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