Innovative Therapies for Diabetic Eye Disease

Patrik De Haes, MD
Chief Executive Officer

OIS @ AAO – October 25th 2018
Forward-looking statement

This document has been prepared by Oxurion NV (the "Company") and is being supplied to you solely for your information and use by you at the Company presentation. This document and its contents are confidential and may not be further distributed or passed on to any other person or published or reproduced, in whole or in part, by any medium or in any form for any purpose. All the numerical data provided in this document are derived from Oxurion consolidated financial statements.

No representation or warranty expressed or implied is or will be made as to, and no reliance should be placed on, the fairness, accuracy, completeness, or correctness of the information or opinions contained herein. The information set out herein may be subject to updating, completion, revision, verification, and amendment, and such information may change materially. The Company is under no obligation to update or keep current the information contained in this document or the presentation to which it relates, and any opinions expressed in it are subject to change without notice. None of the Company or any of its affiliates, its advisors, or representatives shall have any liability whatsoever (in negligence or otherwise) for any loss whatsoever arising from any use of this document or its contents or otherwise arising in connection with this document.

The following information does not constitute investment advice, and shall not constitute an offer or invitation for the sale or purchase of securities or assets of Oxurion in any jurisdiction. No securities of Oxurion may be offered or sold within the United States without registration under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or in compliance with an exemption therefrom, and in accordance with any applicable U.S. state securities laws.
Diabetic eye disease is a major issue worldwide

More than one in three people living with diabetes will develop some form of diabetic retinopathy in their lifetime, being the leading cause of vision loss in working-age adults.

145 million people have some form of DR

Progressive stages of diabetic retinopathy

- **Mild NPDR**
- **Moderate NPDR**
- **Severe NPDR**
- **PDR**

**DME** can happen at any stage of the disease

45 million people suffer from vision-threatening DR*

---

*Data from World Health Organization, 2023.
Oxurion programs target multiple hallmarks of the disease
Distinct Mechanisms of Action, attacking multiple hallmarks of diabetic eye disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Hallmarks of Diabetic Retinopathy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inflammation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THR-317 Anti-PLGF</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THR-149 Plasma kallikrein inhibitor</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THR-687 Integrin antagonist</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ = level of therapeutic action
3 Clinical-stage Programs Tackling Innovative Pathways in DME

Placental growth factor

Plasma kallikrein

Integrins

VEGF GROWTH FACTORS

MATRIX CELLS

VEGF neutralization

ENDOTHELIAL CELL

RGD integrin antagonism

RGD integrin migration

RGD integrin proliferation

RGD integrin differentiation & maturation

indirect

indirect

Inflammation

vascular leakage

angiogenesis

fibrosis

Plasma kallikrein

Vasodilation/vasoactive mediators

Permeability/edema

Leukostasis/inflammation

THR-149
THR-317: anti-PIGF (Placental Growth Factor) antibody
THR-317 : Humanized mAb against human PI GF

Unique mechanism of action

- inhibition → neovascularization, leakage → inhibition
- inhibition → inflammation → no impact
- no impact → neurodegeneration → negative impact
- inhibition → scarring → no impact
THR-317: clinical development plan

Ongoing clinical studies

- THR-317-001: Phase 1 / 2 a evaluating THR-317 for treatment of DME patients
  - Positive Topline Data Day 90 and Day 150: safety and clinical activity observed
    - **Clinical activity**: 30% (6/20) of the anti-VEGF treatment naïve study subjects treated with THR-317 in the 8mg group showed a ≥15 letter gain in BVCA from baseline at Day 90, 1 month after last injection
    - **Durability of clinical activity**: 30% (6/20) of the anti-VEGF treatment naïve subjects treated with THR-317 in the 8mg group still showing a ≥10 letter gain in BVCA from baseline at Day 150, 3 months after last injection

- THR-317-002: Phase 2 evaluating THR-317 combo therapy with ranibizumab (Lucentis) for DME
  - Enrolling patients

- THR-317-003: Phase 2 evaluating THR-317 for treatment of MacTel1 patients
  - Enrolling patients
THR-149: Plasma kallikrein (PKal) inhibitor
Rationale for targeting Plasma kallikrein in DME patients

Two distinct, independent pathways

- Plasma kallikrein (PKal) is a key driver in diabetic macular edema
- PKal inhibitors have the potential as a stand-alone treatment in poor responders to standard of care or in combination with anti-VEGF for all DME patients

Adapted: Kita et al. 2015  Diabetes 64:3588–99

---

![Graph showing PKal and VEGF levels across DME patients ID #1 to #20. PKal (fold increase) is on the y-axis and VEGF levels (pg/mL) is on the x-axis.](image-url)
THR-149: plasma kallikrein inhibitor for diabetic macular edema

- Plasma Kallikrein is a validated target for the treatment of Edema

- THR-149 is targeting the treatment of diabetic macular edema (DME) with impact on disease on-set and progression

- THR-149 Phase I study in DME enrolling patients - Data anticipated end of H2 19
THR-687: Pan-RGD Integrin receptor antagonist
THR-687 is a novel potent Pan-RGD integrin small molecule antagonist

Broad therapeutic potential in Diabetic Retinopathy and wet AMD

- Inhibition of integrins targets multiple processes involved in pathological angiogenesis and vascular leakage unlike anti-VEGF treatment
- THR-687 has a broad therapeutic potential
  - Diabetic retinopathy (DR) with and without DME
  - Wet (neovascular) AMD
- Phase I study is currently enrolling DME patients with data anticipated for end of H2 2019
THR-687 shows Potent Inhibition of Angiogenesis-driven Leakage in Cyno Monkey CNV model

THR-687 potently inhibits angiogenesis-induced leakage in a monkey CNV model
Summary
Oxurion clinical portfolio of innovative programs
Diabetic Retinopathy / Diabetic Macular Edema / MacTel1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Phase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>H1</td>
<td>THR-317-002</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>H2</td>
<td>THR-317-003</td>
<td>Phase 2 (MacTel 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
<td>THR-149-001</td>
<td>Phase 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>H1</td>
<td>THR-687-001</td>
<td>Phase 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>H2</td>
<td>THR-317-003</td>
<td>Phase 2 (MacTel 1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oxurion – Investment highlights

• Forging new directions in diabetic eye disease
  • Targeting multiple disease-modifying pathways
  • Enhancing & going beyond vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) inhibition

• Near-term value drivers: robust pipeline and strong research engine
  • 3 proprietary innovative programs in clinical trials
  • 4 key data readouts in second half 2019

• End-to-end: proven ability to discover and develop innovative ophthalmology therapies
  • Jetrea ® (ocriplasmin) - First-in-Class agent for pharmacological vitreolysis (FDA approved in Oct 2012)

• Solid financial position
  • €95.1 cash on hand end of Q3 2018

• 80 employees globally (1/3 are MDs and PhDs) - HQ in Leuven (BE), US office in Iselin, NJ
Thank you