AR-13324-CS205 Clinical Pilot Study Topline Results

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Executive Summary

- Netarsudil 0.02% and 0.04% were safe and generally well tolerated in Japanese-American subjects
- Netarsudil 0.02% and 0.04% were efficacious in lowering IOP in Japanese-American subjects
  - Both concentrations appear to have similar efficacy, but need larger sample size before drawing conclusions
  - Netarsudil IOP lowering in Japanese-American subjects similar to non-Japanese data from Phase 1 (low baseline IOP) and Phase 3 studies
  - Netarsudil efficacy in this study (mean baseline IOPs 18-20 mmHg) predicts strong efficacy in low tension glaucoma

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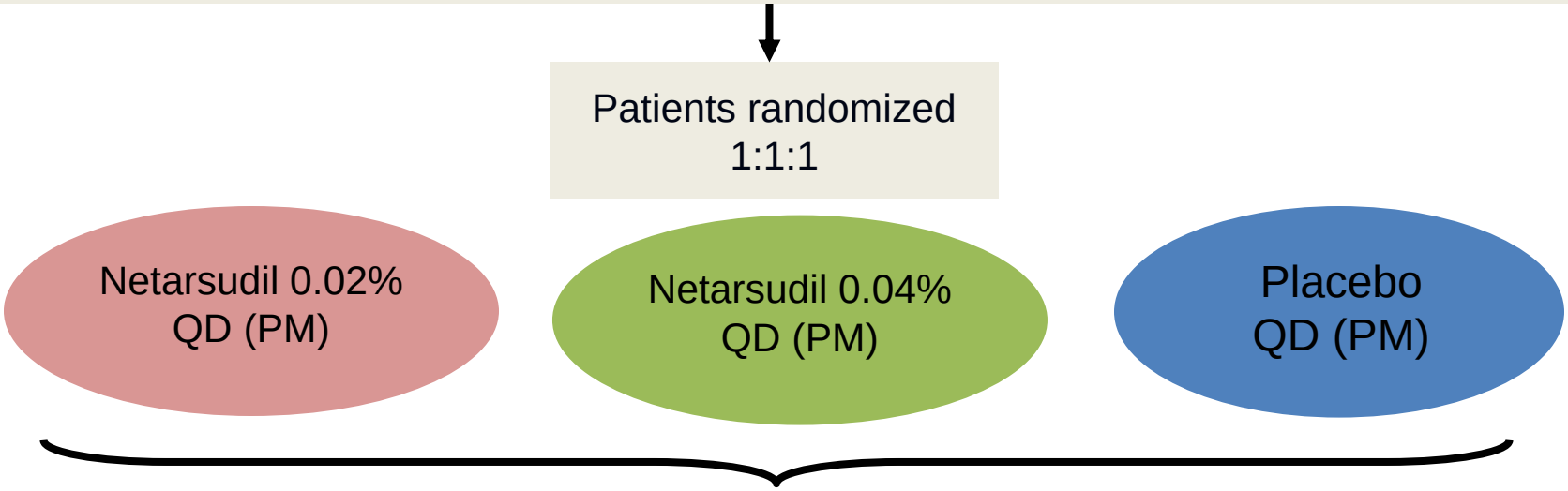
AR-13324-CS205 Trial Design

Patients (Japanese-American within second generation) with
open angle glaucoma (OAG) with IOP (unmedicated) ≥ 15 mmHg and < 35 mmHg at 8am
or
ocular hypertension (OHT) with IOP (unmedicated) ≥ 22 mmHg and < 35 mmHg at 8am

N = 42 subjects randomized



Primary endpoints:

- Safety: Ocular and systemic safety during a 4-week treatment period
- Efficacy: Mean diurnal IOP at Week 4

ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier NCT03310580
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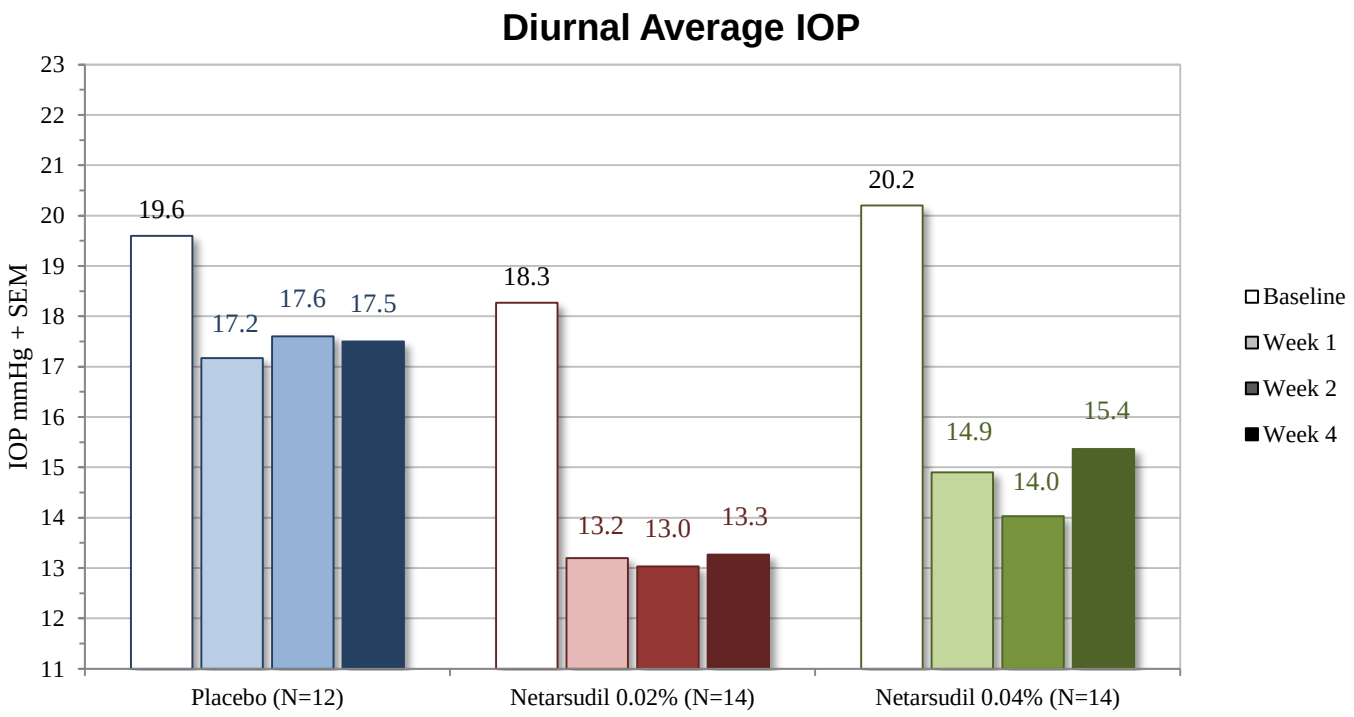
Efficacy – Mean Diurnal IOP



- Note small sample sizes (N=12 to 14)
- Very different baseline IOPs for 0.02% vs 0.04%*
- Need to compare using change from baseline analyses

*One (1) subject in Netarsudil 0.04% has a higher baseline IOP
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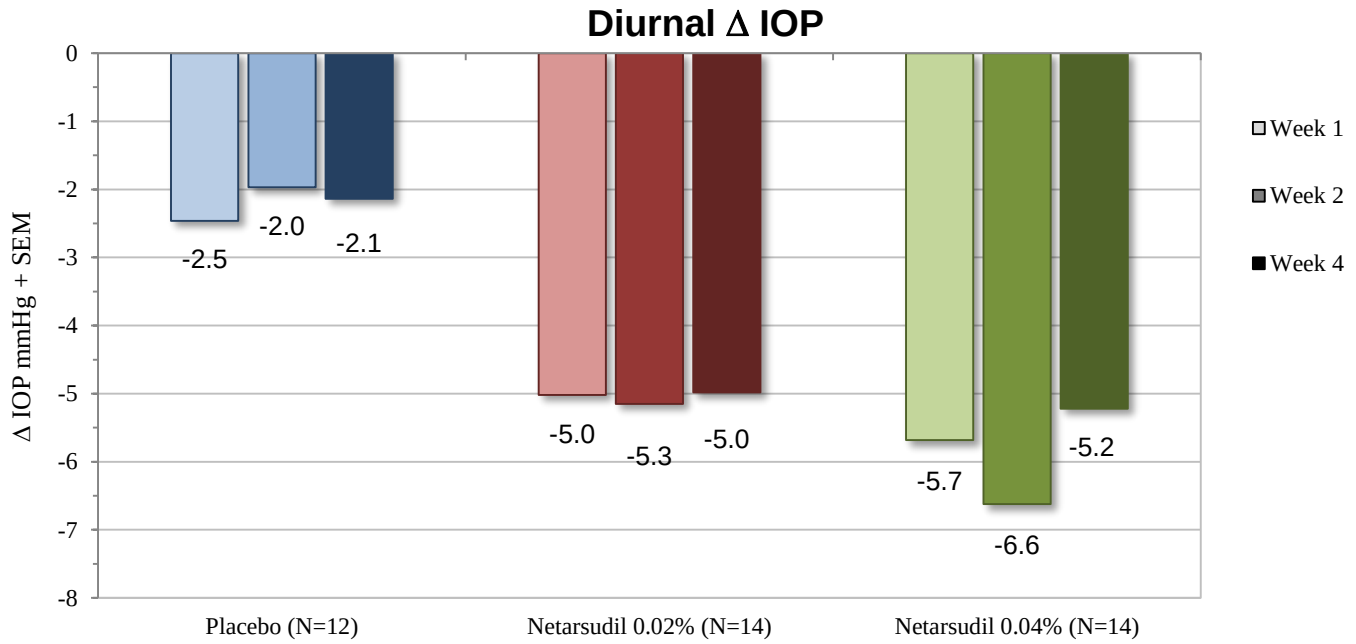
Efficacy – Change in Mean Diurnal IOP



- 0.02% efficacy stable at -5.0 to -5.3 mmHg
- 0.04% efficacy “bouncing around” but similar to 0.02% at Week 1 and Week 4
- Placebo effect similar to other studies

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Safety/Tolerability Overview of Netarsudil

- There were no serious adverse events (SAEs)

- The most common adverse event was conjunctival hyperemia and was scored as mild in the majority of the patients

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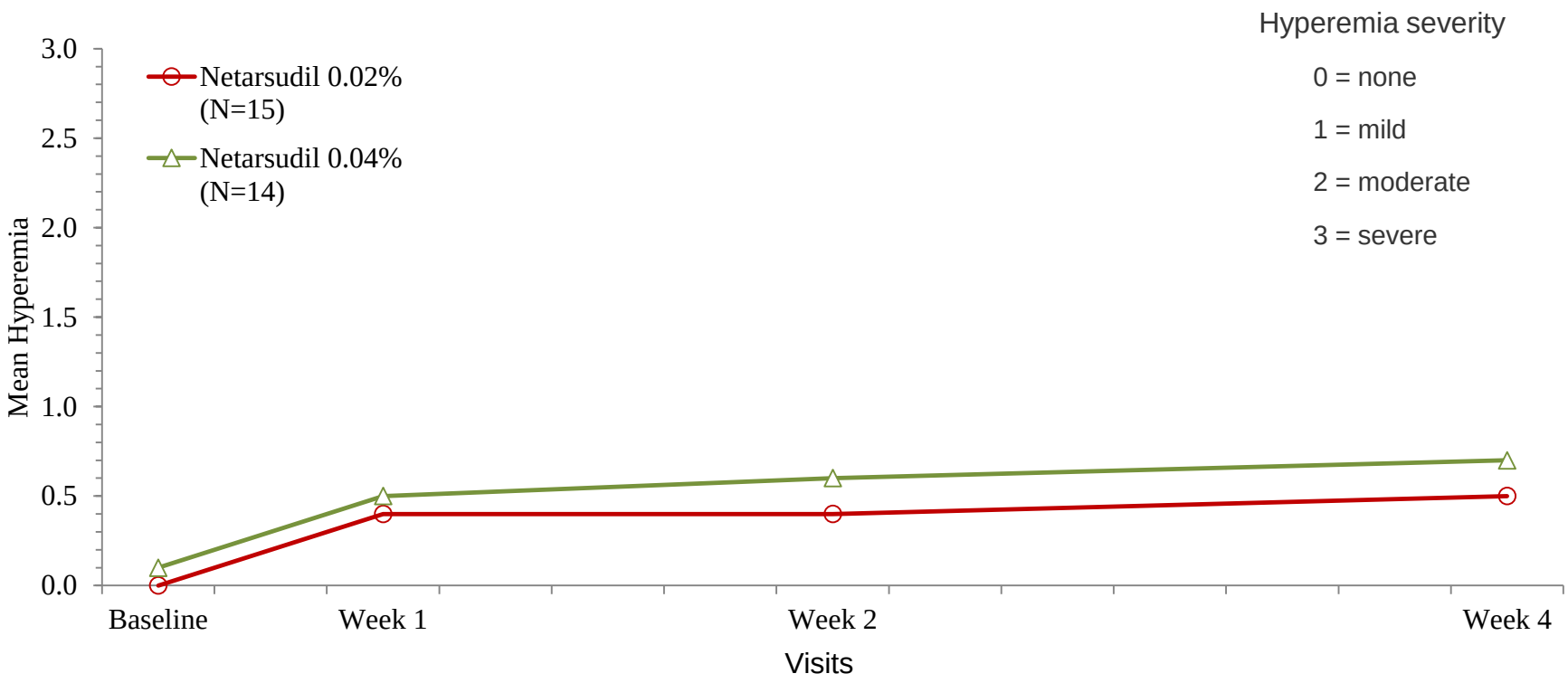
Mean Hyperemia Score Over Time at 8am



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