Apellis 18-Month Analysis of DERBY and OAKS Ph3 Studies

March 16, 2022
Forward-looking statements

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Apellis Participants

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Chief Financial Officer

ADAM TOWNSEND
Chief Commercial Officer
Data from DERBY and OAKS showed continuous and clinically meaningful benefits to patients over time.

- Pegcetacoplan showed continued reductions in lesion growth from baseline to month 18 (all nominal p-values < 0.05).
- Starting at month 6, DERBY showed improving effects, comparable with OAKS.
- Pegcetacoplan continues to demonstrate a favorable safety profile in DERBY and OAKS at 18 months.
- Pegcetacoplan has the potential to become the first-ever treatment for GA.
DERBY and OAKS: Two Phase 3 studies of intravitreal pegcetacoplan in patients with GA

Population: patients with GA secondary to AMD (baseline characteristics well balanced)

Primary endpoint: change in total area of GA lesion(s) based on fundus autofluorescence (FAF) at month 12

Design: double masked, randomized

Duration: 2 years

Functional endpoints will be formally tested at 24 months

ELIGIBLE PATIENTS WITH GA
1,258 subjects from ~200 multinational sites

Double masked

Primary endpoint read out

Secondary endpoints read out

Months 0-12

Months 12-24

Imaging every 2 months

18-month analysis

PEGCETACOPLAN
monthly (n~200 per study)
15 mg/0.1 mL

PEGCETACOPLAN
every other month (n~200 per study)
15 mg/0.1 mL

SHAM
monthly and every other month pooled (n~200 per study)

NCT03525600, NCT03525613
Pegcetacoplan showed continued and clinically meaningful reductions in lesion growth from baseline out to month 18 (all nominal p-values < 0.05)

**DERBY**
- 12% (EoM) reduction \(p=0.0332\) vs sham
- 13% (monthly) reduction \(p=0.0254\) vs sham

**OAKS**
- 16% (EoM) reduction \(p=0.0018\) vs sham
- 22% (monthly) reduction \(p<0.0001\) vs sham

SE = standard error. Least square (LS) means estimated from a mixed-effects model for repeated measures (MMRM). The mITT population was used for the analysis, defined as all randomized patients who received at least 1 injection of pegcetacoplan or sham and have baseline and at least one post-baseline value of GA lesion area in the study eye.
Treatment effects observed in DERBY were comparable with OAKS over time

Percent reduction vs. Sham for Month 0 to Month 18 was estimated from a piecewise linear slope model with 6-months segments.
Combined 18-month data show the potential for improving treatment effects over time

All data represented are from DERBY and OAKS combined

Lesion Growth Percent Reduction vs. Sham Pooled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Every Other Month</th>
<th>Monthly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-6</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-12</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-18</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent reduction vs. Sham for Month 0 to Month 18 was estimated from a piecewise linear slope model with 6-months segments.
Pegcetacoplan continues to demonstrate a favorable safety profile in DERBY and OAKS at 18 months

All data represented are from DERBY and OAKS combined

### Exudations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>At 18 Months</th>
<th>At 12 Months</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>39 patients (9.3%)</td>
<td>25 patients (6.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOM</td>
<td>26 patients (6.2%)</td>
<td>17 patients (4.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sham</td>
<td>12 patients (2.9%)</td>
<td>10 patients (2.4%)</td>
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1 Exudations include adverse events reported by the investigator as choroidal neovascularization (CNV) or neovascular AMD

2 As shared at Top Line Results in September 2021

### Infectious Endophthalmitis

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<th>At 18 Months</th>
<th>At 12 Months</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 cases confirmed</td>
<td>2 cases confirmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 cases suspected</td>
<td>1 case suspected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9,145 total injections (0.044% per injection)</td>
<td>6,322 total injections (0.047%)</td>
</tr>
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### Intraocular Inflammation

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<th>At 18 Months</th>
<th>At 12 Months</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 cases (0.23% per injection)</td>
<td>13 cases (0.21% per injection)</td>
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</table>

No events of retinal vasculitis or retinal vein occlusion

1 As shared at The 2021 Retina Society Annual Scientific Meeting
Building towards U.S. FDA approval

<table>
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<tr>
<th>3Q 2021</th>
<th>4Q 2021</th>
<th>1Q 2022</th>
<th>2Q 2022</th>
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</table>
| Yes Presented DERBY & OAKS Ph3 top line results | Yes Received formal FDA feedback:  
  - The Agency does not make a distinction between Phases, provided a clinical trial is adequate and well controlled  
  - The 3 studies referenced appear to be adequate and well controlled | Complete 18-month data analysis  
  Finalize NDA submission package | Submit NDA  
  Plan to request 6-month priority review |

- **Potential FDA Approval Decision**
  - Prepare for approval and launch  
    - Disease state education  
    - KOL / payer engagement
Significant unmet need in geographic atrophy (GA): Leading cause of blindness

NORMAL VISION

No Approved Treatments Available

VISION WITH ADVANCED GA
Data from DERBY and OAKS showed continuous and clinically meaningful benefits to patients over time

Pegcetacoplan showed continued reductions in lesion growth from baseline to month 18 (all nominal p-values < 0.05)

Starting at month 6, DERBY showed improving effects, comparable with OAKS

Pegcetacoplan continues to demonstrate a favorable safety profile in DERBY and OAKS at 18 months

Pegcetacoplan has the potential to become the first-ever treatment for GA

*Thank you to all of the patients and physicians participating in the DERBY and OAKS studies!*
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