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LYNX-1 Phase 3 Trial: Phentolamine Ophthalmic Solution Improves Photic Symptoms and Quality of Life in Night Vision Disturbance Patients

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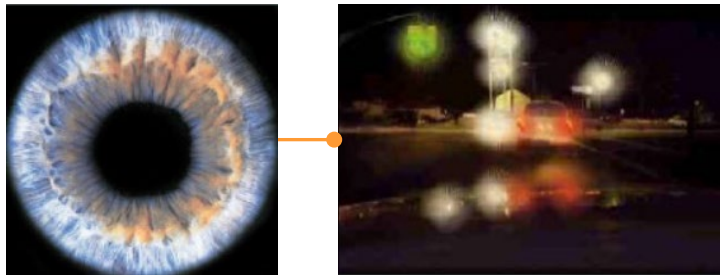
Dim Light Vision Disturbances (DLD) – Opportunity

Imperfections in the Eye Affect Night Vision in Millions

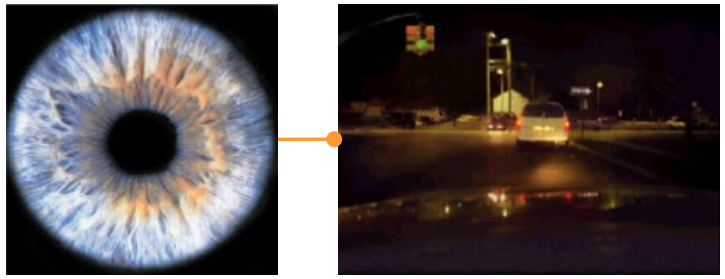
The Problem

- Peripheral corneal imperfections scatter light when pupils enlarge in dim light, causing halos, starbursts, and glare that impair vision
- The aberrations or scatter may be caused by LASIK surgery, IOL implants, certain types of cataracts (cortical), and natural reasons (especially with age)
- Symptoms cannot be properly corrected by glasses

No Currently Approved Therapies



Before

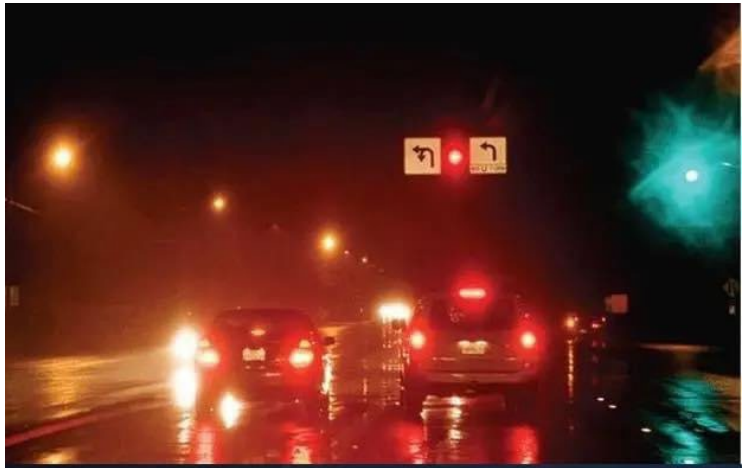


After

Note: Illustration for educational purposes

From a Patient with Keratoconus

What “Normal” People See at Night



What I See at Night

Note: Illustration for educational purposes

Source: Brooks NO, Greenstein S, Fry K, Hersh PS. Patient subjective visual function after corneal collagen crosslinking for keratoconus and corneal ectasia. J Cataract Refract Surg. 2012;38:615-9

Potential Treatment Option: 0.75% Phentolamine Ophthalmic Solution

Differentiated Iris Dilator Inhibition MOA for Functional Vision Improvement

Phentolamine is the Active Ingredient in POS: a non-selective α1 Antagonist

Phentolamine blocks α1 receptors on the **Iris Dilator Muscle**

↓

Decreases pupil size (moderately) **without affecting the iris sphincter or ciliary muscles**

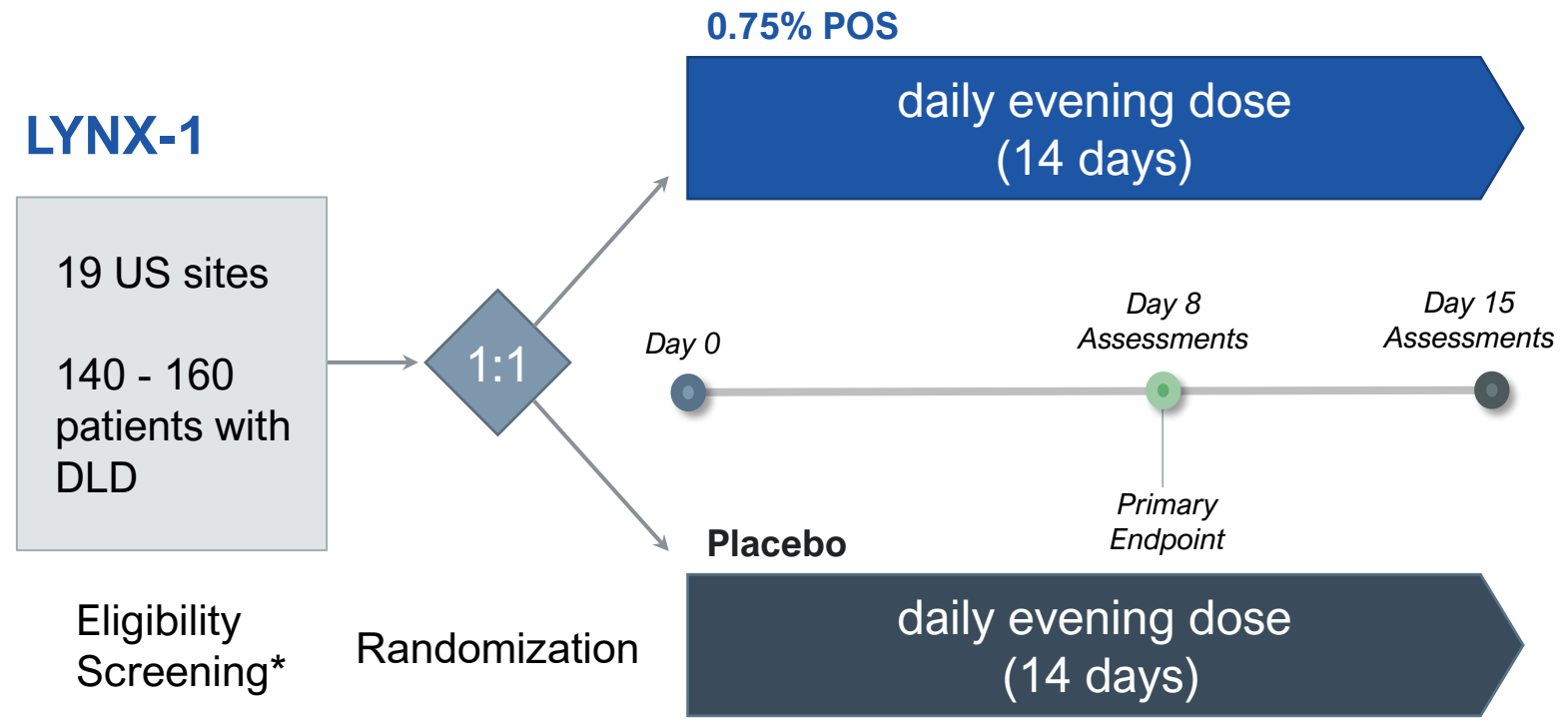
↓

Allows for 3 indications:
RM, Presbyopia and DLD

POS is not approved by any regulatory agency. Illustration for educational purposes

DLD LYNX-1 Phase 3 Registration Design

Randomized, Double-Masked, Placebo-Controlled Two-Week Trial



Phase 3 Initiated in Dec 2020; 145 Patients Enrolled

Top Line Results Reported May 19, 2022

Endpoints

Primary: % of subjects with ≥ 15 letters of improvement in mesopic low contrast best-corrected distance visual acuity (Day 8)

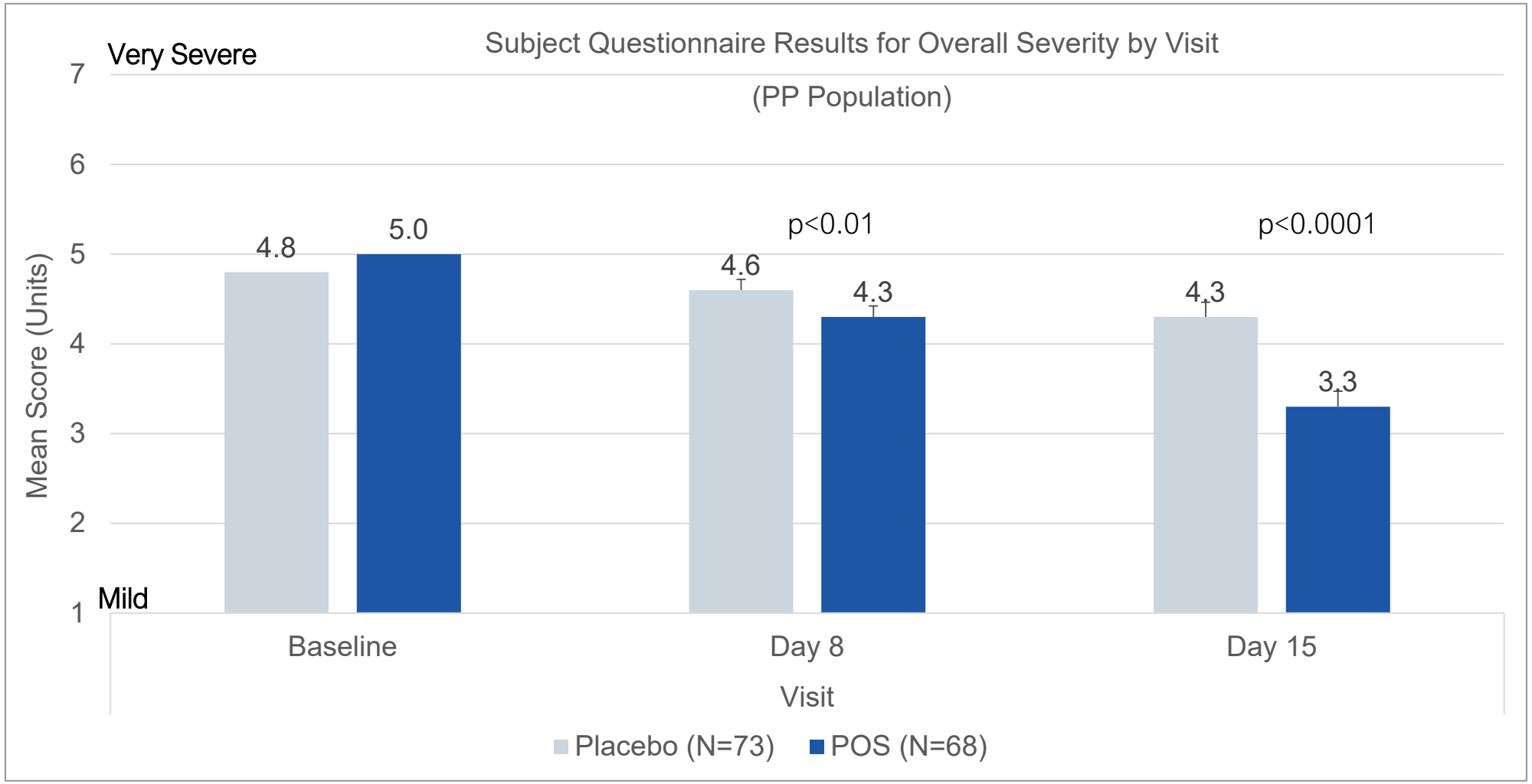
Secondary (Days 8 & 15):

- Pupil diameter
- Visual acuity measures (distance and near)
- Safety and tolerability (redness)

Note: Inclusion Criteria includes subjects with baseline mesopic LCVA of 20/63 or worse

Overall Severity of DLD

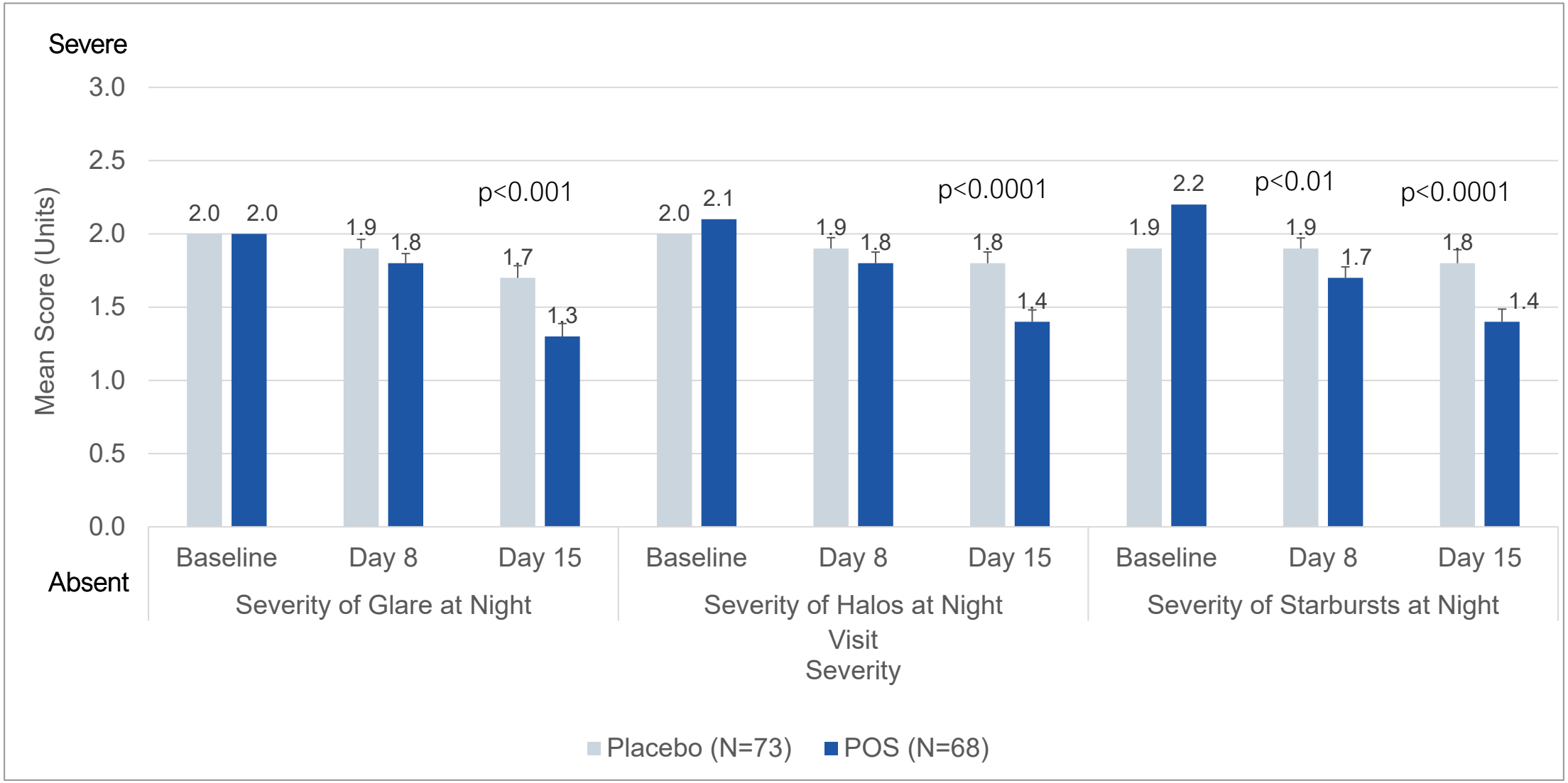
POS Treatment Significantly reduced Subjective Severity of DLD



Source: LYNX-1 Results

Mean Change in Dim Light Vision Disturbance Severity Scores By Visit

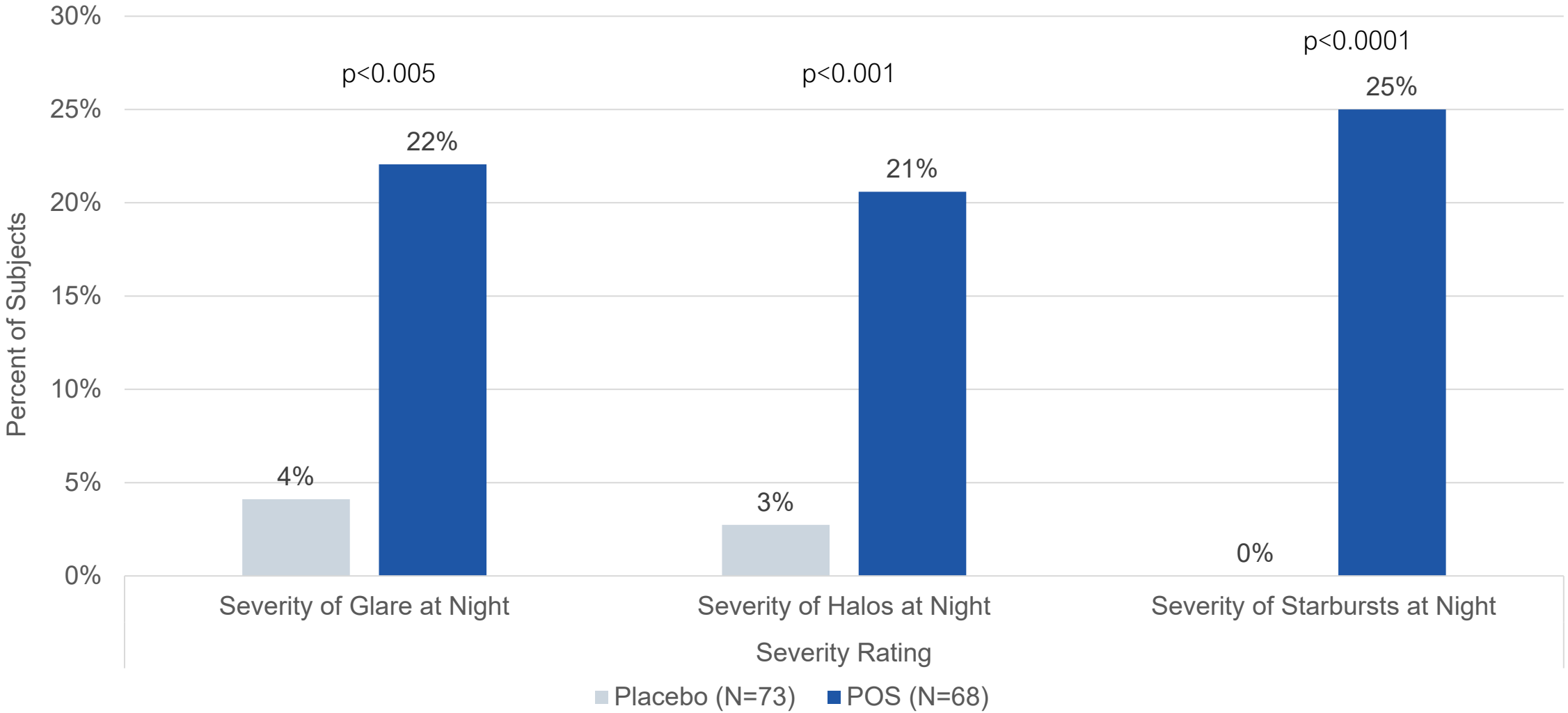
POS Reduced Mean Subjective Severity of Glare, Halo, and Starburst By ~25% by Day 15 of Treatment



Source: LYNX-1 Results

% of Subjects With ≥2 Grade Reduction in DLD Symptom Severity from BL To Day 15

Significantly Higher % of POS Treated Subjects Demonstrated Improvements in Glare, Halo, and Starburst Severity



Source: LYNX-1 Results; mITT Population

Key Takeaways

- POS treatment resulted in a significant reduction in the symptoms of glare, halo, and starburst after 14 days of daily dosing
- This effect increased with duration of dosing with approximately a 25% reduction in mean severity by the end of the study
- There was a modest, durable (>24 hours) reduction in pupil diameter over the study period
- The effect of POS on reduction of pupil diameter was similar at Day 8 and Day 15 with no evidence of tachyphylaxis
- This suggests that improvement in symptoms over time may be due, in part, to a neuroadaptive mechanism

We thank all the LYNX-1 study participants, investigators and their staff !!!

Source: LYNX-1 Results