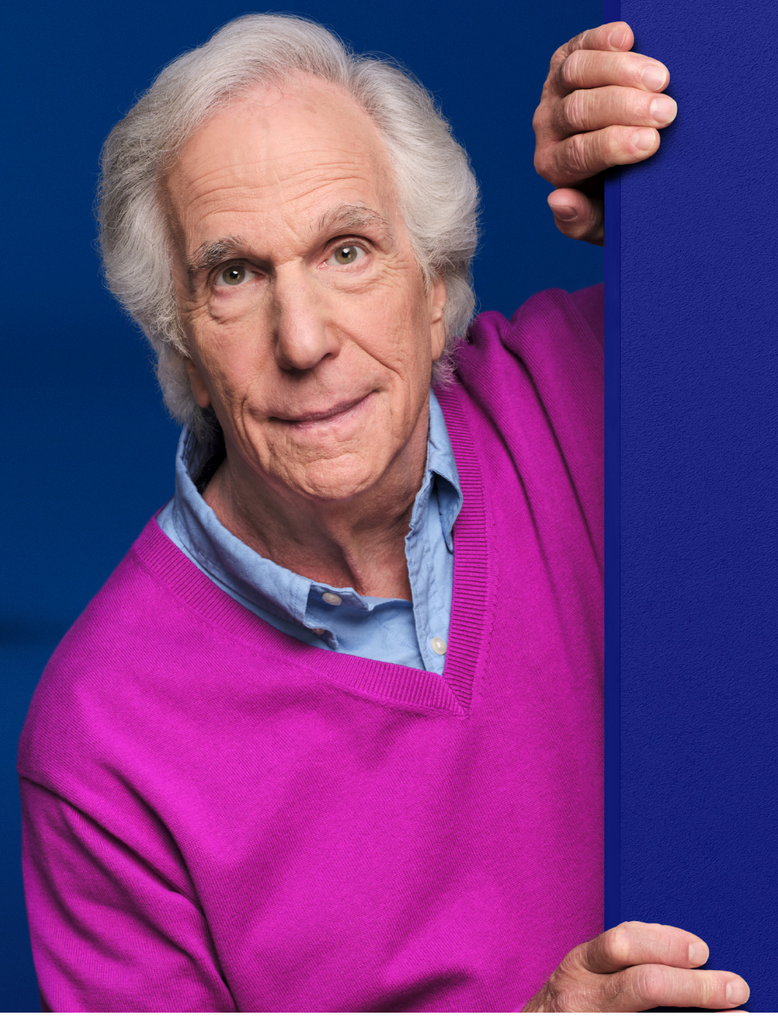
DON’T MIND ME, JUST FOCUS ON THE FACTS

SYFOVRE SLOWS GA



With Geographic Atrophy (GA), the facts matter. Ask your retina specialist about slowing GA with SYFOVRE.

What is SYFOVRE?

SYFOVRE is a prescription eye injection, used to treat geographic atrophy (GA), the dry advanced form of age-related macular degeneration (AMD).

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Who should NOT receive SYFOVRE?

Do not receive SYFOVRE if you have an infection or active swelling in or around your eye that may include pain and redness, or are allergic to pegcetacoplan or any ingredients in SYFOVRE. SYFOVRE can cause serious allergic reactions such as trouble breathing, tongue, face, lips, or mouth swelling, rashes, and hives.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 11–12 and full Prescribing Information.

SYFOVRE®
(pegcetacoplan injection)
15 mg / 0.1 mL

Act on facts. Slow GA with SYFOVRE

FACTS:

SYFOVRE®
(pegcetacoplan injection)
15 mg / 0.1 mL

Geographic atrophy (GA), the advanced form of **dry AMD,** can irreversibly damage your vision. It can progress **faster than you may think.**

When GA progresses, patches of damaged cells called "lesions" grow and can damage your eyes. **SYFOVRE is FDA-approved to slow GA lesion progression.**

See Glossary on page 13.

This brochure is meant to be informational only and is not intended to replace medical advice. Always talk to your eye doctor about any medical decisions, including how to manage GA.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)
SYFOVRE can cause serious side effects:

- Eye infection (endophthalmitis) or separation of layers of the retina (retinal detachment)
  - Call your healthcare provider right away if you have eye redness, light sensitivity, eye pain, or any change in vision including blurred, wavy/distorted vision, small specks floating in your vision, or flashing lights

- Largest and longest studies of any FDA-approved treatment for GA
- Slows GA progression with increasing effect over time. The greatest difference was seen during the last 6 months*
- Proven to slow GA lesion growth
- Only SYFOVRE slows GA in as few as 6 doses per year†

Ask your eye doctor about SYFOVRE today.

*After 2 years, SYFOVRE slowed GA progression by 18%–22% (monthly) and by 17%–18% (every other month) compared to those untreated.

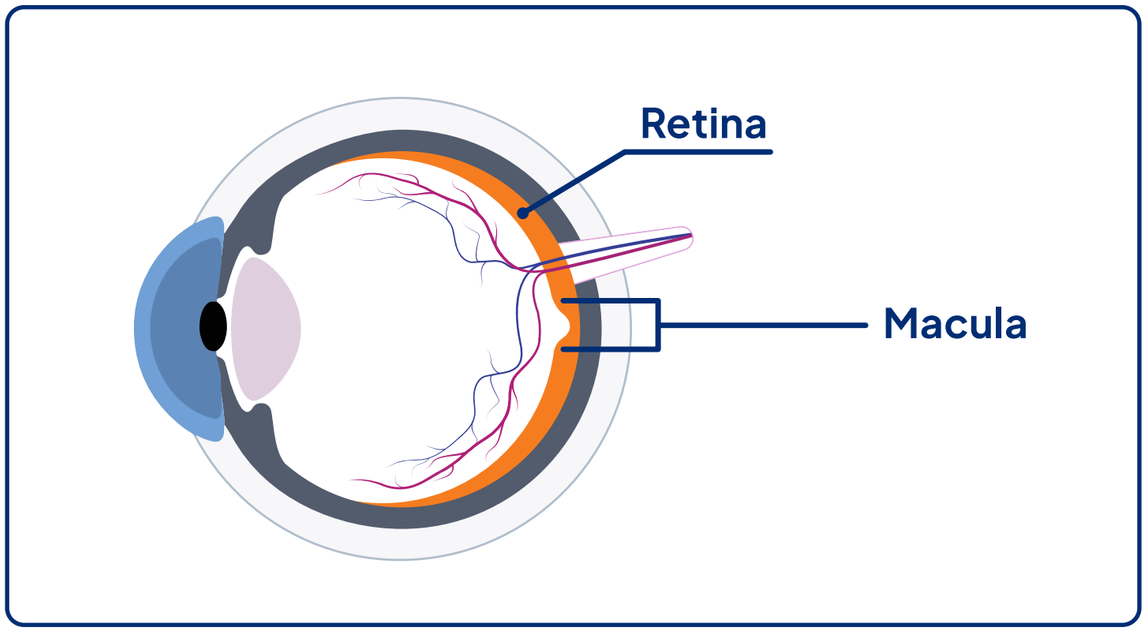
†Your eye doctor will decide how often you receive SYFOVRE (once every 25 to 60 days).

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 11–12 and full Prescribing Information.

GA can irreversibly damage your eyes

GA lesions can form when part of the immune system in your eye is overactivated and mistakenly damages your **retina**. Your retina lines the back of your eye and is made up of layers of cells, like **photoreceptors**, that help your brain process what you're seeing.

GA lesions can damage your central vision and ability to see fine detail when they grow closer to the center of the **macula**.



Images are for illustrative purposes only. Drawing is not a true cross-section.

FACT:

Vision changes from GA cannot be corrected

At first, you may not notice vision changes when looking at an eye chart, but GA can continue to progress and irreversibly damage your vision over time.

Regular eye exams are important to catch GA early.

GA symptoms include:

- Difficulty recognizing faces
- Difficulty driving and seeing in low light
- Straight lines appearing wavy or distorted
- Colors appearing dull or faded
- Missing or blurry spots in central vision
- Hazy or blurred vision

GA symptoms affect everyone differently. Talk to your eye doctor if you notice any vision changes.

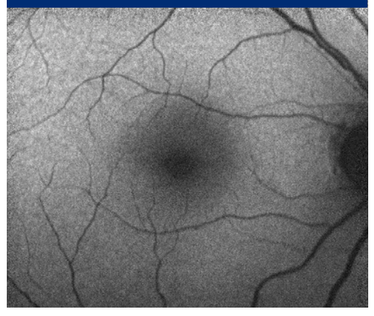
Damage from GA lesions can change your vision

FACT:

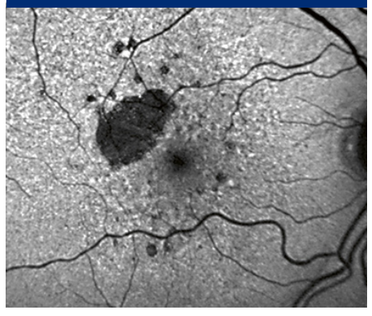
Slowing GA lesion progression can help slow the damage it causes

Example of GA lesion progression in a patient over time

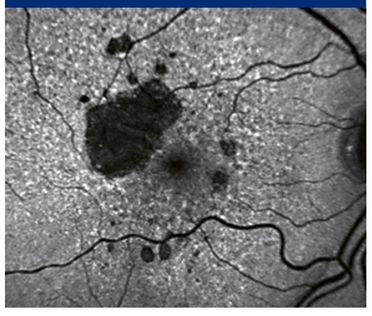
Normal Retina*



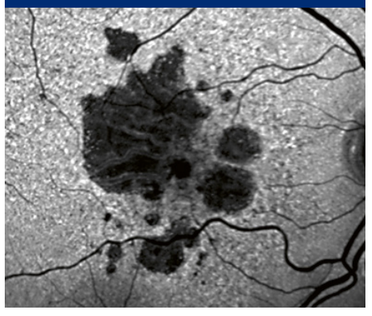
Baseline†



+1 year†



+3 years†



GA can cause irreversible damage to the parts of your eye responsible for central vision in as few as 2.5 years.‡

Tip: Review your eye scans with your doctor to keep track of the progression of GA lesions and create a treatment plan.

How GA can affect vision over time

Damage from GA lesion progression can affect your ability to read, drive at night, and recognize faces.

Images are for illustrative purposes only. Progression of GA lesions and vision impairment due to GA may vary. SYFOVRE is proven to slow GA lesion progression. It has not been shown to stop or reverse damage to vision.

*Image courtesy of Mohammad Rafieetary, OD, Charles Retina Institute.

†Reproduced from Steffen Schmitz-Valckenberg. The Journey of "Geographic Atrophy" through Past, Present, and Future. *Ophthalmologica*. 2017;237:11–20. Copyright 2017 Karger Publishers, Basel, Switzerland.

‡According to a study of 3640 people with AMD, the median time to developing central GA, after any GA diagnosis in at least one eye for a subset of 397 people, was 2.5 years.

How SYFOVRE works

FACT:

SYFOVRE is designed to slow GA lesion growth

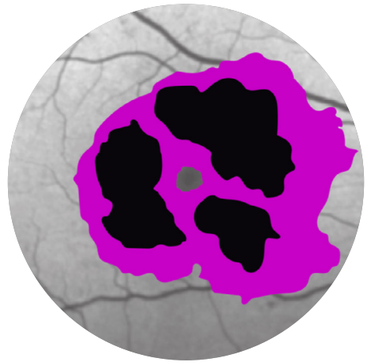
SYFOVRE® (pegcetacoplan injection) 15 mg / 0.1 mL

SYFOVRE helps regulate an overactive part of the immune system in your eye, which can contribute to the progression of GA.

It's important to know that GA cannot be cured, and any damage cannot be reversed.

Image of the retina in the back of the eye

- **GA lesion at diagnosis**
- **GA lesion growth over time**



For illustrative purposes only.

Reproduced with permission from Ruiz-Moreno et al. Fundus autofluorescence in age-related macular degeneration. AMD Book. 2017

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)
SYFOVRE can cause serious side effects (cont'd):

- Severe inflammation of vessels in the retina which may result in severe vision loss. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have eye redness, light sensitivity, eye pain, or any change in vision including blurred, wavy/distorted vision, or flashing lights

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)
SYFOVRE can cause serious side effects (cont'd):

- Risk of developing wet AMD. You should be monitored for signs of wet AMD and you should report if you have any change in vision including blurred, wavy/distorted vision, black spots, or loss of central vision to your healthcare provider

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 11–12 and full Prescribing Information.

SYFOVRE was proven to slow GA lesion growth

FACT:
Benefit of SYFOVRE was proven to increase over time

SYFOVRE® (pegcetacoplan injection) 15 mg / 0.1 mL

SYFOVRE was studied in **2 clinical trials with over 1200 people** and was proven to **slow GA progression with an increasing effect over time**. The greatest differences were observed in the last 6 months.

Compared to those untreated, after 2 years, SYFOVRE slowed GA lesion growth by*:

-17% (every other month) to **-22%** (monthly)

> “Getting on treatment can make a difference in slowing GA progression, **so if you’ve been diagnosed, don’t wait. Talk to your doctor and take action now.**
>
> — Rob, real SYFOVRE patient

Take action to slow GA with SYFOVRE.

*After 2 years, SYFOVRE slowed GA progression by 18% and 22% (monthly, 403 people) or by 17% and 18% (every other month, 406 people) compared to those untreated.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT’D)
SYFOVRE can cause serious side effects (cont’d):

- Episodes of eye inflammation. You should report any symptoms including eye redness, light sensitivity, eye pain, small specks floating in your vision, or any changes in vision to your healthcare provider
- Increase in eye pressure within minutes of the injection. Your healthcare provider will monitor this after each injection

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT’D)
Before receiving SYFOVRE:

- **Tell your healthcare provider if any of the following applies to you:**
  - If you have a history of seeing flashes of light or small specks floating in your vision and notice a sudden increase of size and number of these specks
  - If you have high pressure in the eye or glaucoma

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 11–12 and full Prescribing Information.

SYFOVRE was studied for 3 years, making it the longest studied FDA-approved GA treatment

SYFOVRE® (pegcetacoplan injection) 15 mg / 0.1 mL

About the long-term study

After the 2-Year studies, 508 previously treated people continued on SYFOVRE in a long-term study. (monthly: 241 people; every other month: 267 people)

More information about the long-term study:

- The long-term study is ongoing but results from the first year are available now. Combined with the results from the 2-year studies, these show results of people who took SYFOVRE for a total of 3 years
- In the long-term study, because everyone receives SYFOVRE, lesion growth in people treated with SYFOVRE is compared to the estimated lesion growth based on the average seen in untreated people from the 2-Year studies

First-year results from the long-term study

When compared to an estimated lesion growth in untreated people, SYFOVRE slowed GA progression by **25%** (monthly) and **20%** (every other month) from the beginning of the studies to the end of Year 3. From Year 2 to the end of Year 3 (Month 24–Month 36), SYFOVRE slowed GA progression by **35%** (monthly) and **24%** (every other month).

This analysis for the first year of the long-term study uses a projected lesion growth rate, which may not fully reflect how the condition progresses in all people with GA. Because of how the study was designed and the way the results were tested, this data should be interpreted with caution and no conclusions can be drawn.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)
Before receiving SYFOVRE (cont'd):

- **Tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions,** including
  - If you are, or think you are pregnant, breastfeeding, or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor for advice before taking this medicine

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)
Before receiving SYFOVRE (cont'd):

- **Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take,** including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 11–12 and full Prescribing Information.

SYFOVRE in a long-term study

SYFOVRE® (pegcetacoplan injection) 15 mg / 0.1 mL

The clinical studies included **people who had lesions in the center of their macula and those who did not**. The results from these two groups were analyzed to see how SYFOVRE affected them.

Compared to estimated lesion growth in untreated people from the beginning of the studies to the end of Year 3:

- SYFOVRE slowed lesion growth by **21%** (monthly) and **19%** (every other month) in people whose lesions had progressed into the center of the macula at the beginning of the studies
- SYFOVRE slowed lesion growth by **32%** (monthly) and **26%** (every other month) in people whose lesions had not progressed into the center of the macula at the beginning of the studies

GA progression in Year 3 for people without lesions in the center of the macula

▼42% slower lesion growth when treated monthly

When compared to estimated lesion growth in untreated people, SYFOVRE slowed progression by 42% in people without lesions in the center of the macula from Year 2 to the end of Year 3 (Month 24–Month 36).

This analysis for the first year of the long-term study uses a projected lesion growth rate, which may not fully reflect how the condition progresses in all people with GA. Because of how the study was designed and the way the results were tested, this data should be interpreted with caution and no conclusions can be drawn.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)
What should I avoid while receiving SYFOVRE?

- After an injection or an eye exam, your eyesight may temporarily be impaired. Do not drive or use machinery until your vision recovers

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 11–12 and full Prescribing Information.

Possible side effects when taking SYFOVRE

These are not all the possible side effects of SYFOVRE. Tell your retina specialist about any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

2-Year Studies

Side effects in ≥2% of people treated with SYFOVRE	Every month n=419	Every other month n=420	Untreated group n=417
	% of people		
Eye discomfort	13	10	11
Wet age-related macular degeneration	12	7	3
Small specks floating in vision	10	7	1
Blood on the white of the eye	8	8	4
Vitreous (gel-like substance) detachment	4	6	3
Retinal bleeding (hemorrhage)	4	5	3
Inflammation of the cornea	5	3	<1
A cloudiness that develops around the lens of the eye	4	4	3
Inflammation of the eye	4	2	<1
Increased pressure in the eye	2	3	<1

Long-term Study Year 1

Side effects in ≥2% of people treated with SYFOVRE	Continued Treatment		Previously Untreated	
	% of people			
	SYFOVRE Monthly (n=250)	SYFOVRE EOM (n=268)	SYFOVRE Monthly (n=129)	SYFOVRE EOM (n=143)
Eye discomfort	4	3	6	7
Wet age-related macular degeneration	8	2	6	3
Small specks floating in vision	4	2	10	6
Blood on the white of the eye	3	3	9	4
Retinal bleeding (hemorrhage)	3	2	2	1
Cataract	5	2	4	4
Increased pressure in the eye	5	5	4	1

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 11-12 and full Prescribing Information.

Starting and staying on SYFOVRE

FACT:

You should stay on treatment as recommended by your doctor to see continued results

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Only SYFOVRE is FDA-approved to slow GA in as few as 6 doses a year. Your retina specialist will decide how often you receive SYFOVRE (once every 25 to 60 days).

SYFOVRE is an eye injection given in-office by a retina specialist who may take a scan and numb your eye beforehand.

After the injection or eye exam, you may notice vision changes or discomfort. Do not drive or use machinery until your vision recovers.

Keep regular appointments with your retina specialist for treatment with SYFOVRE

Tip: You may have to wait between your scan and injection. Bring an audiobook or music to help pass the time.

Stay on SYFOVRE for as long as your retina specialist recommends so it can continue to slow lesion growth

Real GA Stories

To hear other people's experiences and tips visit SYFOVREstories.com

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

What are the most common side effects of SYFOVRE?

- Eye discomfort
- Wet age-related macular degeneration
- Small specks floating in vision
- Blood in the white of the eye

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 11–12 and full Prescribing Information.

We're here to support you

ApellisAssist is a program designed to:

- Provide insurance support during treatment
- Helps eligible patients enroll in appropriate financial assistance and affordability programs based on your needs and eligibility*

Call ApellisAssist at 1-888-APELLIS (1-888- 273-5547) from 8 am-9 pm ET, Monday-Friday

*The SYFOVRE Co-pay Program is for eligible patients who are enrolled in the ApellisAssist program, are commercially insured, and are not covered under government insurance programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, VA/DoD, or TRICARE. Apellis reserves the right to modify or terminate the program at any time without notice.

Important Safety Information

What is SYFOVRE®?

SYFOVRE® (pegcetacoplan injection) is a prescription eye injection, used to treat geographic atrophy (GA), the dry advanced form of age-related macular degeneration (AMD).

Who should NOT receive SYFOVRE?

Do not receive SYFOVRE if you have an infection or active swelling in or around your eye that may include pain and redness, or are allergic to pegcetacoplan or any ingredients in SYFOVRE. SYFOVRE can cause serious allergic reactions such as trouble breathing, tongue, face, lips, or mouth swelling, rashes, and hives.

SYFOVRE can cause serious side effects:

- Eye infection (endophthalmitis) or separation of layers of the retina (retinal detachment)
  - Call your healthcare provider right away if you have eye redness, light sensitivity, eye pain, or any change in vision including blurred, wavy/distorted vision, small specks floating in your vision, or flashing lights
- Severe inflammation of vessels in the retina which may result in severe vision loss. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have eye redness, light sensitivity, eye pain, or any change in vision including blurred, wavy/distorted vision, or flashing lights

Please see additional Important Safety Information on page 12 and full Prescribing Information.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

SYFOVRE can cause serious side effects (cont'd):

- Risk of developing wet AMD. You should be monitored for signs of wet AMD and you should report if you have any change in vision including blurred, wavy/distorted vision, black spots, or loss of central vision to your healthcare provider
- Episodes of eye inflammation. You should report any symptoms including eye redness, light sensitivity, eye pain, small specks floating in your vision, or any changes in vision to your healthcare provider
- Increase in eye pressure within minutes of the injection. Your healthcare provider will monitor this after each injection

Before receiving SYFOVRE:

- **Tell your healthcare provider if any of the following applies to you:**
  - If you have a history of seeing flashes of light or small specks floating in your vision and notice a sudden increase of size and number of these specks
  - If you have high pressure in the eye or glaucoma
- **Tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions,** including
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- **Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take,** including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements

What should I avoid while receiving SYFOVRE?

- After an injection or an eye exam, your eyesight may temporarily be impaired. Do not drive or use machinery until your vision recovers

What are the most common side effects of SYFOVRE?

- Eye discomfort
- Wet age-related macular degeneration
- Small specks floating in vision
- Blood in the white of the eye

These are not all the possible side effects of SYFOVRE. Tell your healthcare provider about any side effect that bothers you or does not go away.

Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at **1-800-FDA-1088** or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

Please see full Prescribing Information.

SYFOVRE® (pegcetacoplan injection) 15 mg / 0.1 mL

Glossary

AMD

Age-related macular degeneration that can be either “wet” or “dry.” This eye disease is usually diagnosed in people over the age of 50. AMD can lead to reduced vision or blurriness, and in the advanced stage can be wet AMD, GA, or both.

GA

Geographic atrophy, the dry form of advanced AMD.

Lesions

Patches of damaged cells in the retina that occur with GA.

Macula

A small section of the retina critical for central vision and seeing fine detail.

Photoreceptor

Cells in the retina that help turn what you see into signals that your brain can process.

Retina

Lines the back of the eye and helps your brain process what you’re seeing.

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Apellis