Long-Term Outlook

Shankar Musunuri, PhD, MBA
Chairman of the Board, CEO & Co-founder

R&D Day
November 1, 2022

Forward Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which are based on the beliefs and assumptions of Ocugen, Inc. and on information currently available to management. All statements contained in this presentation other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. We may, in some cases, use terms such as "predicts," "believes," "potential," "proposed," "continue," "estimates," "anticipates," "expects," "plans," "intends," "may," "could," "might," "will," "should," or other words that convey uncertainty of future events or outcomes to identify these forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to numerous important factors, risks, and uncertainties that may cause actual events or results to differ materially from our current expectations. These and other risks and uncertainties are more fully described in our periodic filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including the risk factors described in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in the quarterly and annual reports that we file with the SEC.

In addition, this presentation contains estimates, projections and other information concerning market, industry and other data. We obtained this data from our own internal estimates and research and from academic and industry research, publications, surveys, and studies conducted by third parties, including governmental agencies. These data involve a number of assumptions and limitations, are subject to risks and uncertainties, and are subject to change based on various factors, including those discussed in our filings with the SEC. These and other factors could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in the estimates made by the independent parties and by us. While we believe such information is generally reliable, we have not independently verified any third-party information.

Forward-looking statements that we make in this presentation are based on a combination of facts and factors currently known to us and speak only as of the date of this presentation. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update forward-looking statements contained in this presentation whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, after the date of this presentation.

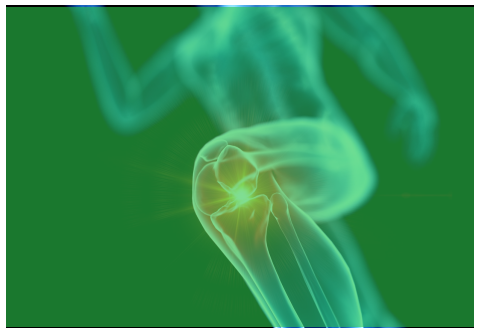
We’re Here to Make an Impact Through *Courageous Innovation*

Mission: Developing cutting-edge innovations for people facing serious disease and conditions with a commitment to ensuring global market access

Pioneering modifier gene therapy for inherited retinal diseases, as well as larger blindness diseases with unmet need

Developing vaccines to provide choice to Americans in the fight against COVID-19

Innovating a novel biologic to treat eye diseases that can lead to vision loss for millions of people



Pursuing Regenerative Cell Therapy to treat serious conditions like articular cartilage lesions

ocugen

Pipeline Overview

	Asset/Program	Indication	Current Status
Vaccines	**COVAXIN™ (BBV152)** SARS-CoV-2 virus	**COVID-19**	• EUA for adults in Mexico; EUA for 5 to 18-year-olds submitted • Recruitment completed for U.S. Phase 2/3 Immuno-bridging and broadening clinical trial
	OCU500 Mucosal vaccine	**COVID-19**	• License secured from Washington University • Phase 1/2 pending FDA discussions
Cell therapies (Regenerative Medicine)	**NeoCart®** (Autologous chondrocyte-derived neocartilage)	**Treatment of Articular Cartilage Defects in the Knee**	U.S. Regenerative Medicine Advanced Therapy (RMAT) designation; Phase 3 clinical trial under development and subject to finalization with FDA
Gene therapies	**OCU400 **** AAV-hNR2E3	**Gene mutation-associated retinal degeneration***	
		NR2E3 Mutation (RP)	Phase 1/2
		RHO Mutation (RP)	Phase 1/2
		CEP290 Mutation (LCA)	Phase 1/2
	OCU410 AAV-hRORA	**Dry Age-Related Macular Degeneration (Dry AMD)****	IND planned for Q2
	OCU410ST AAV-hRORA	**Stargardt (orphan disease)**	IND planned for Q2
Biologicals	**OCU200** Transferrin – Tumstatin	**Diabetic Macular Edema**	IND planned for Q1
		Diabetic Retinopathy	IND enabling
		Wet Age-Related Macular Degeneration (Wet AMD)	IND enabling

**No approved therapies exist*
https://www.aao.org/eye-health/diseases/retinitis-pigmentosa-treatment | https://www.aao.org/eye-health/diseases/amd-treatment

***ORPHAN DRUG DESIGNATION in the US; Broad ORPHAN MEDICINAL PRODUCT DESIGNATION by the EC for the treatment of retinitis pigmentosa (RP) and Leber congenital amaurosis (LCA)*

Corporate Executive Summary

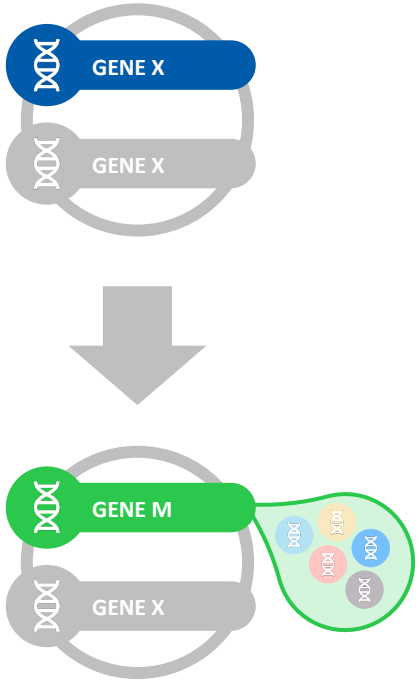
1. Ocugen has an **exciting and unique portfolio** spanning ocular gene therapies, a novel biologic, an orthopedic regenerative cell therapy, and COVID-19 vaccines.

2. We believe the **modifier gene therapy platform** assets (OCU400 and OCU410) are the **most significant drivers of value**. We believe each asset has the potential to be **significant** if clinical data and commercial assumptions are positive—more conservative estimates still offer a meaningful valuation upside.

3. Ocugen will need to **carefully manage available capital** in the near-term to maximize value for the ocular gene therapies. Additional **capital raises and partnerships** will be required to extend the runway and accelerate the portfolio.

4. Investments through **business development** in capability building and portfolio diversification will be important to enable the current portfolio and scale the portfolio in the longer-term.

Modifier Gene Therapy Platform—Compelling Value Proposition with Potential to Meaningfully Disrupt the Market



Traditional single-gene augmentation transfers a functional version of a non-functional gene into target cells

- This approach is limited by its ability to address one gene mutation at a time, meaning ability to address large populations is **significantly constrained**

Ocugen's modifier gene therapy platform is designed to introduce a functional gene to modify the expression of many genes/gene networks

- This approach has the **potential to address significantly larger patient populations** in a much shorter period, given streamlined clinical development and regulatory filings

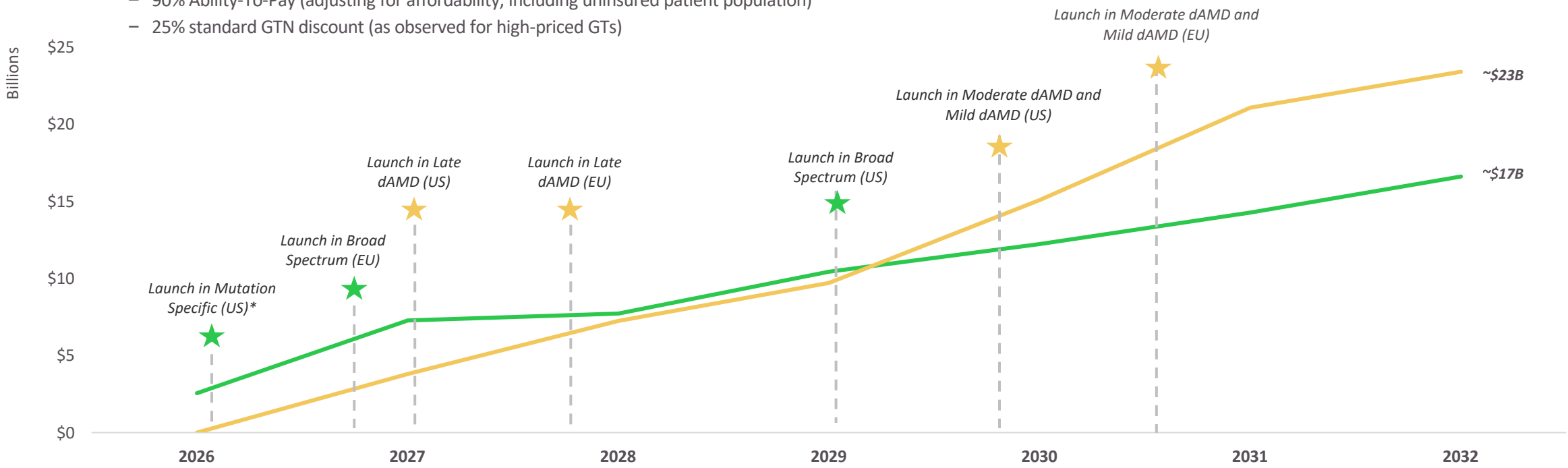
We believe clinical success of the Modifier Gene Therapy platform will unlock the revenue potential of OCU400 and OCU410 and provide significant valuation upside to Ocugen

Potential Market Opportunity for Ocugen Gene Therapies—Revenue Potential of up to ~$40B in 2032

Forecasted Net-Revenue *(OCU400, OCU410)*

Key Assumptions

- 90% Ability-To-Pay (adjusting for affordability, including uninsured patient population)
- 25% standard GTN discount (as observed for high-priced GTs)



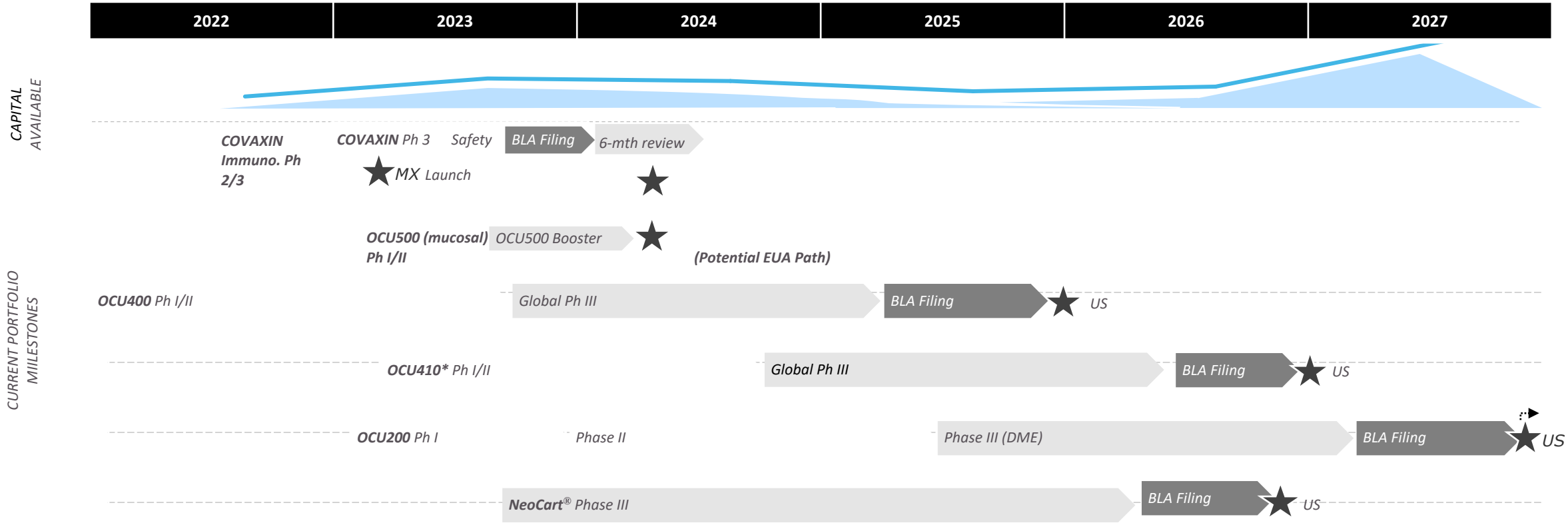
 # Doses *(in Thousands)**

OCU400	6.0	18.6	19.8	25.5	29.4	34.1	39.5
OCU410	-	11.7	24.1	32.1	50.2	71.5	79.3

**Not risk-adjusted*

*** Disease prevalence: U.S./EU/UK RP/LCA > 250,000. U.S./EU/UK dAMD (Geographic Atrophy) > 2 million .*

Key Potential Milestones for Portfolio Assets



STRATEGIC IMPERATIVES

"EXTEND THE RUNWAY"

In the near-term: Efficiently manage capital, including seeking USG support for COVID-19 vaccines development

"RAISE & ACCELERATE"

In the medium-term

"SCALE THE PORTFOLIO"

In the longer-term

Ocugen™ Vision

Fully integrated, patient-centric biotech company focused on vaccines in support of public health and gene and cell therapies targeting unmet medical needs through **Courageous Innovation**

Modifier Gene Therapy Technology For Retinal Diseases

Arun Upadhyay, PhD
CSO

Forward Looking Statement

This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which are based on the beliefs and assumptions of Ocugen, Inc. and on information currently available to management. All statements contained in this presentation other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. We may, in some cases, use terms such as "predicts," "believes," "potential," "proposed," "continue," "estimates," "anticipates," "expects," "plans," "intends," "may," "could," "might," "will," "should," or other words that convey uncertainty of future events or outcomes to identify these forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to numerous important factors, risks, and uncertainties that may cause actual events or results to differ materially from our current expectations. These and other risks and uncertainties are more fully described in our periodic filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including the risk factors described in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in the quarterly and annual reports that we file with the SEC.

In addition, this presentation contains estimates, projections and other information concerning market, industry and other data. We obtained this data from our own internal estimates and research and from academic and industry research, publications, surveys, and studies conducted by third parties, including governmental agencies. These data involve a number of assumptions and limitations, are subject to risks and uncertainties, and are subject to change based on various factors, including those discussed in our filings with the SEC. These and other factors could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in the estimates made by the independent parties and by us. While we believe such information is generally reliable, we have not independently verified any third-party information.

Forward-looking statements that we make in this presentation are based on a combination of facts and factors currently known to us and speak only as of the date of this presentation. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update forward-looking statements contained in this presentation whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, after the date of this presentation.

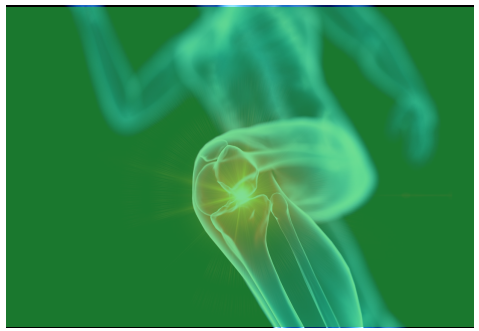
We’re Here to Make an Impact Through *Courageous Innovation*

Mission: Developing cutting-edge innovations for people facing serious disease and conditions with a commitment to ensuring global market access

Pioneering modifier gene therapy for inherited retinal diseases, as well as larger blindness diseases with unmet need

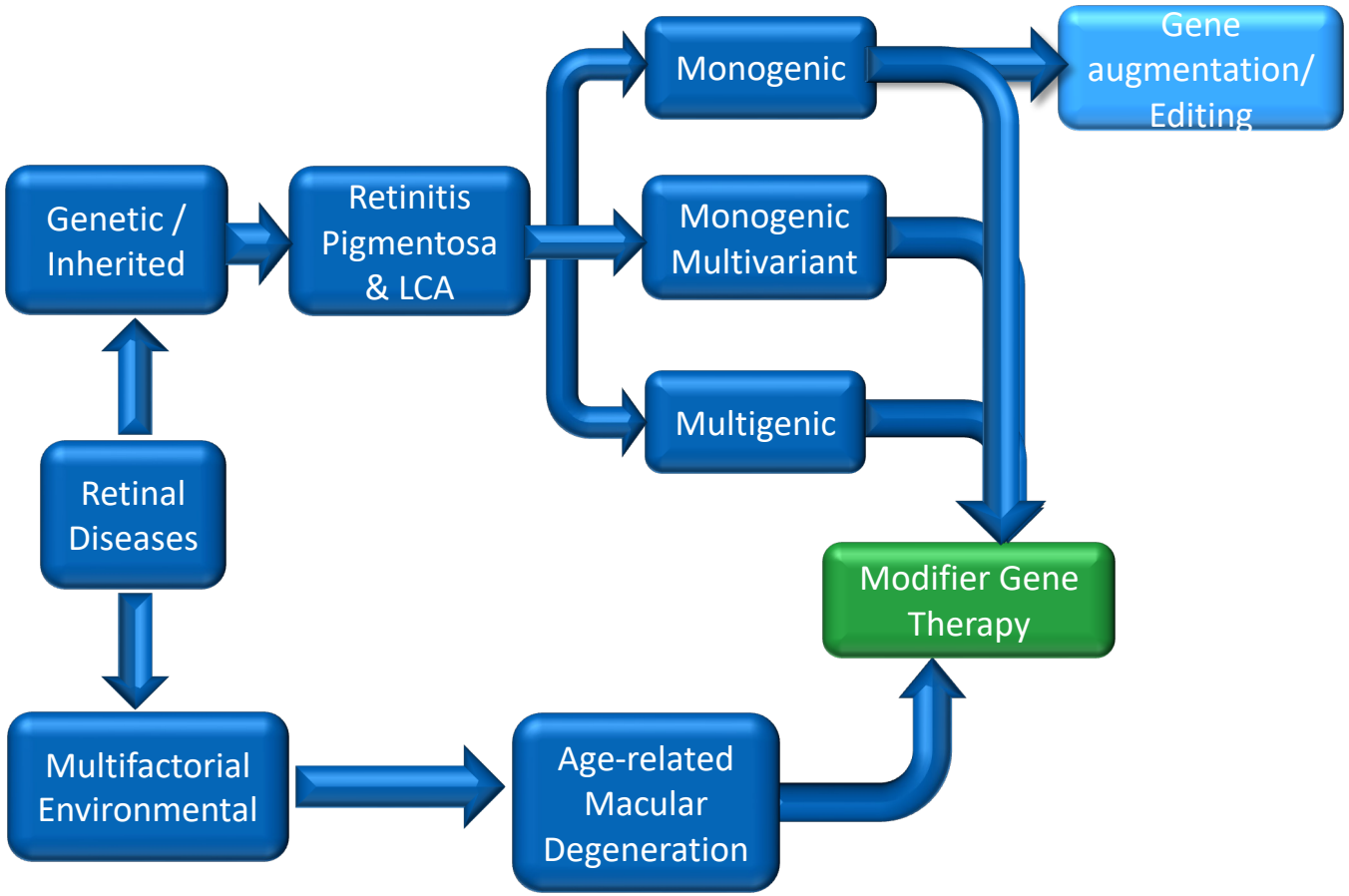
Developing vaccines to provide choice to Americans in the fight against COVID-19

Innovating a novel biologic to treat eye diseases that can lead to vision loss for millions of people



Pursuing Regenerative Cell Therapy to treat serious conditions like articular cartilage lesions

Why is Modifier Gene Therapy Needed?



Retinal Diseases

- IRDs and AMD are most common cause of vision impairment and blindness
- Can be broadly categorized into monogenic and complex (multifactorial) forms
- High genetic heterogeneity significantly limits gene-specific therapeutic strategy
  - Monogenic inherited retinal diseases—Retinitis pigmentosa (RP), Leber congenital amaurosis (LCA), and others
- Gene specific strategy may not be applicable for multifactorial diseases, such as dry age-related macular degeneration
- Need for mutation-independent approach
  - Modulating key retinal gene-network involved in retinal damage

Nuclear Hormone Receptors as Modifier Genes

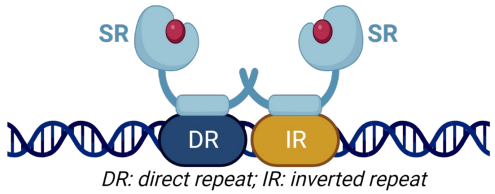
Classical Endocrine Receptors

AR	RARα
ERα	RARβ
ERβ	RARγ
GR	TRα
MR	TRβ
PR	VDR

Adopted and Orphan Receptors

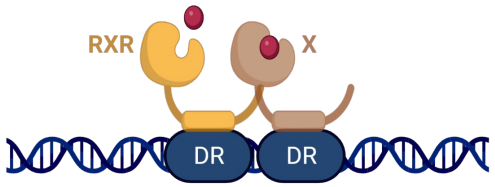
FXR	RXRα	ERRα	RORα	COUPTFα	LRH-1
LXRα	RXRβ	ERRβ	RORβ	COUPTFβ	SF-1
LXRβ	RXRγ	ERRγ	RORγ	COUPTFγ	SHP
PPARα	GCNF	Rev-erbα	CAR	NOR1	DAX-1
PPARβ/δ	HNF4α	Rev-erbβ	PXR	NR4Aα	TR2
PPARγ	HNF4γ	NR2E3	TLX	NR4Aβ	TR4

Class I: Steroid Receptors (SR)

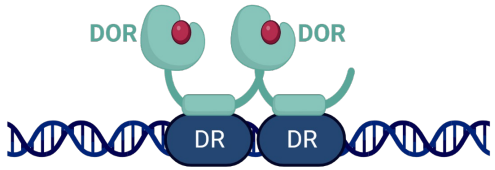


DR: direct repeat; IR: inverted repeat

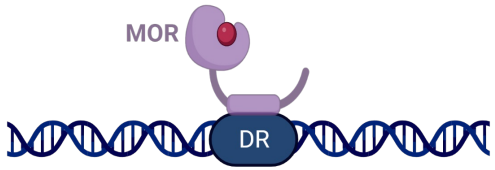
Class II: Retinoid X Receptor (RXR) Heterodimers



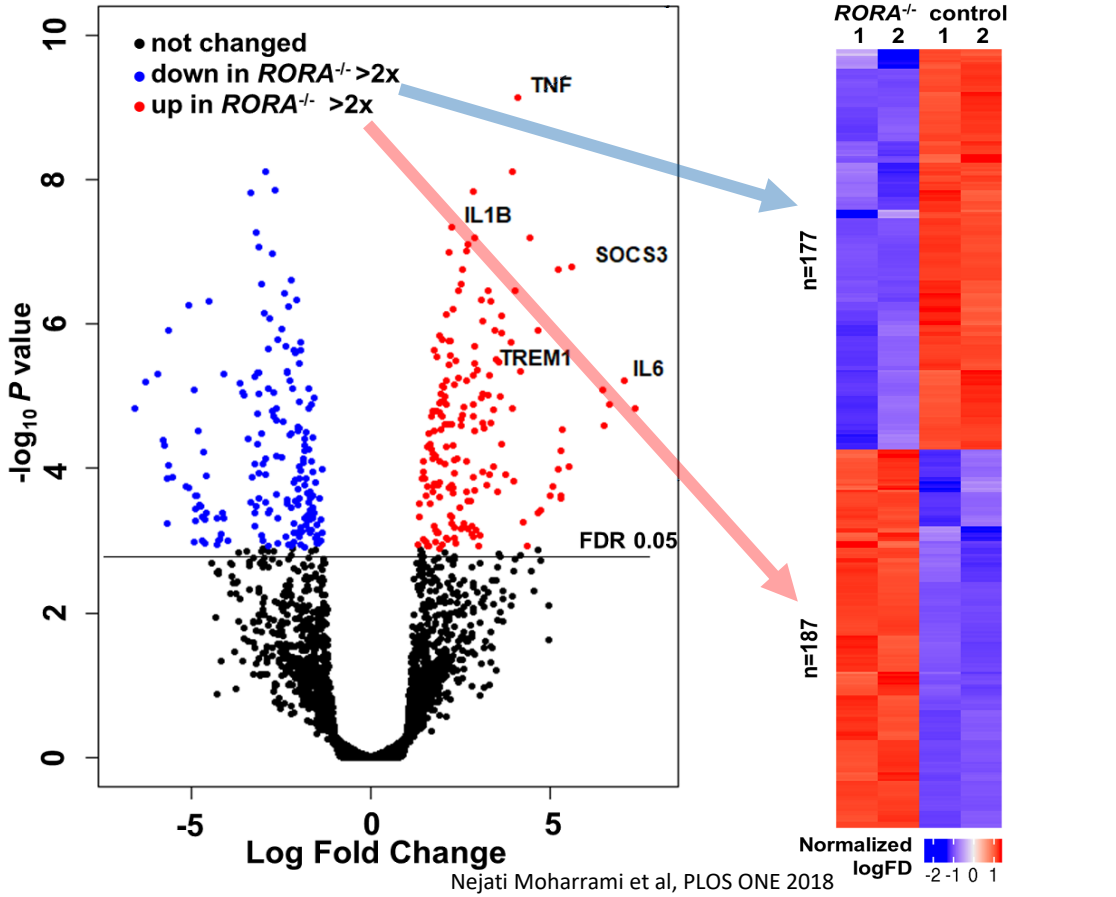
Class III: Dimeric Orphan Receptors (DOR)



Class IV: Monomeric Orphan Receptors (MOR)



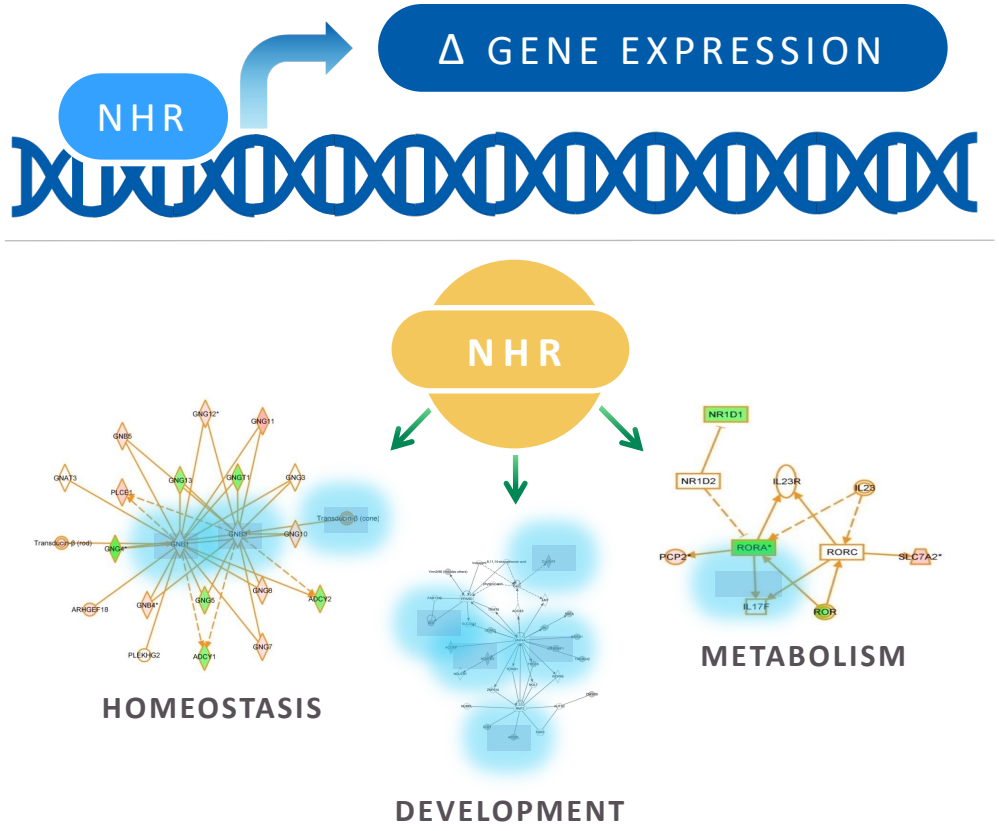
RORA alone regulates expression of several hundred homeostasis genes



Nejati Moharrami et al, PLOS ONE 2018

Why Target Nuclear Hormone Receptor Genes?

- **Nuclear hormone receptors (NHRs)** are intracellular receptors that **regulate gene expression**
  - NHRs act as **“Master Genes”** inside the cell
- NHRs can regulate diverse physiological functions
  - Homeostasis
  - Cellular and tissue development
  - Cellular and tissue metabolism
- The human genome contains 48 NHRs
  - Many have tissue-specific expression patterns
  - NHR dysregulation often leads to disease
    - Therefore, NHRs are common drug discovery targets



Pipeline Overview: Modifier Gene Therapy Technology

	ASSET/PROGRAM	INDICATION	STATUS
Modifier Gene Therapy Platform	OCU400 **	***Inherited retinal degeneration***	
		NR2E3 Mutation	Phase 1/2
		RHO Mutation	Phase 1/2
		CEP290 Mutation	Phase1/2 to be initiated
	OCU410	**Dry Age-related Macular Degeneration (Dry AMD)***	IND Enabling
	OCU410-ST	**Stargardt Disease**	IND Enabling

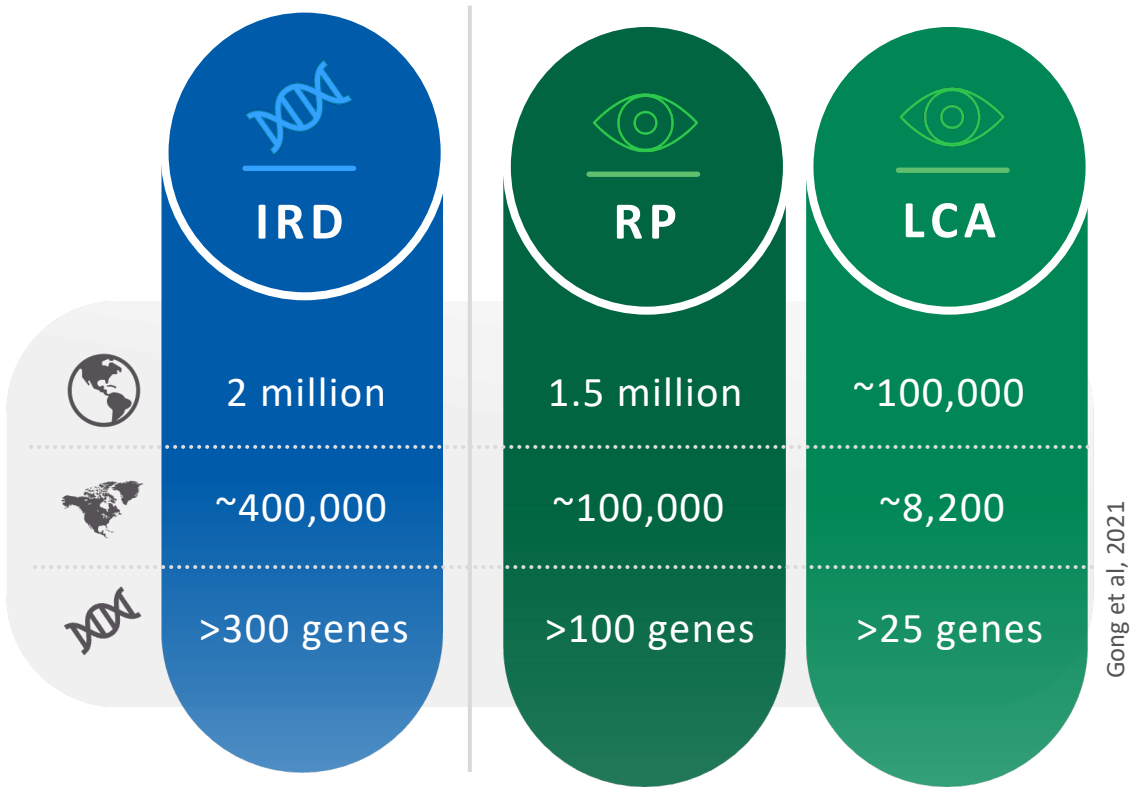
* No approved therapies exist
https://www.aao.org/eye-health/diseases/retinitis-pigmentosa-treatment | https://www.aao.org/eye-health/diseases/amd-treatment

**Orphan drug designation in the US; Broad orphan medicinal product designation by the EC for the treatment of retinitis pigmentosa (RP) and Leber congenital amaurosis (LCA)

Modifier Gene Therapy Platform: OCU400

(AAV5-h*NR2E3*)for RP and LCA Diseases

Inherited Retinal Diseases: Prevalence and Associated Genes



Gong et al, 2021

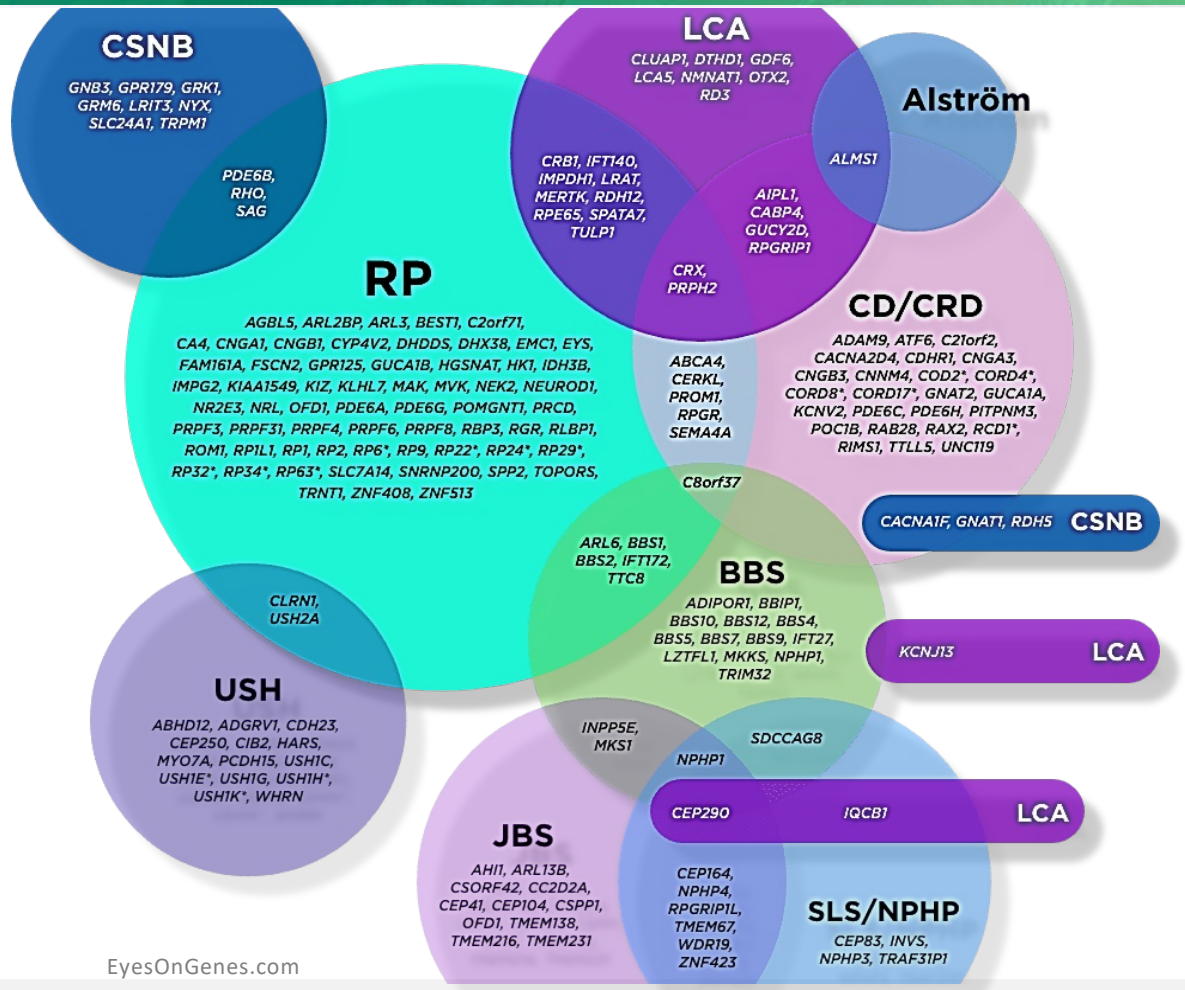
IRDs: Diverse disease class with large phenotypic and genetic heterogeneity

- A common cause of irreversible blindness due to retinal cell degeneration
- Symptom onset can range from birth to adulthood
- Varying rate of progression and severity
- Limited information on disease natural history and windows of opportunities for therapeutic intervention
- RP and LCA are the most common IRDs involving photoreceptors and the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE)
- RP alone is associated with mutations in >100 genes

Inherited Retinal Degeneration: A Broader Reach For OCU400

- Only one approved gene therapy for LCA associated with RPE65 mutation: Luxturna® (Voretigene Neparvovec-*rzyl*)
- Electronic Smart glasses as a low vision aid in patients with RP—IrisVision is a Class I medical device
- **No disease-modifying therapy options are available for broader IRD-associated mutations**

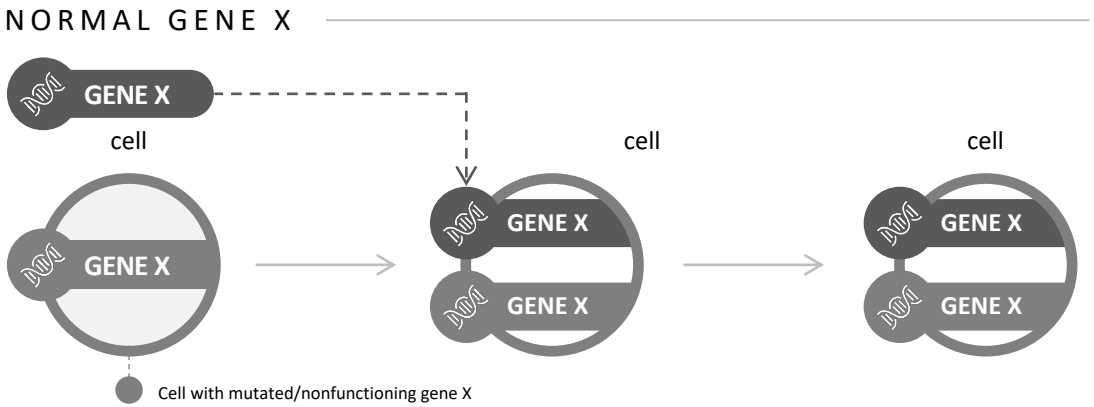
Gene augmentation or editing can only treat a small fraction of the IRD population, but **OCU400 has the potential to treat a large group of patients with IRDs**



EyesOnGenes.com

Current Limitations of Conventional Gene Therapy

Gene Augmentation: Transfer functional version of a non-functional gene into the target cells.

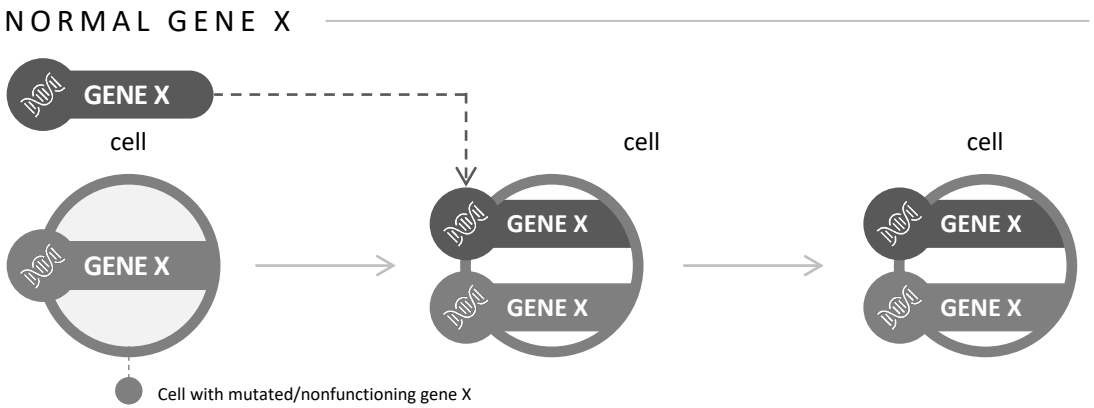


- Traditional approach that targets one individual gene mutation at a time
- Regulatory pathway focused on specific product for one disease
- Longer time to recoup development costs

- Two patients with the same disease but arising from mutations in different genes cannot benefit from the same gene therapy
  - Example:
    - RP affects 1.5 million people worldwide
    - Associated # of genes exceeds 100
    - **Up to 40% of patients cannot be genetically diagnosed → Difficult to Individualize Treatment**
- Limited by the capacity of the vehicle
- Significant costs and effort required to develop and manufacture

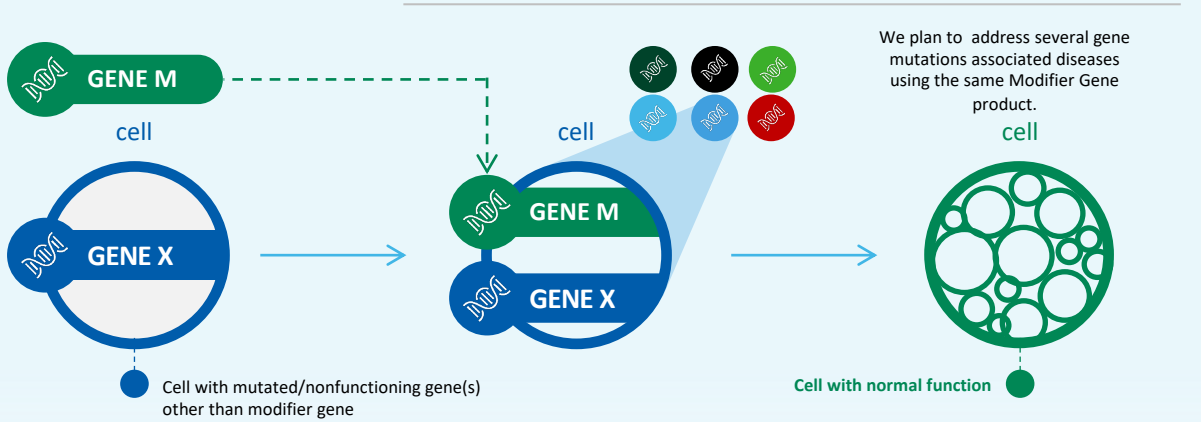
Modifier Gene Therapy: An Innovative Potential Treatment for IRDs

Gene Augmentation: Transfer functional version of a non-functional gene into the target cells.



- Traditional approach that targets one individual gene mutation at a time
- Regulatory pathway focused on specific product for one disease
- Longer time to recoup development costs

Modifier Gene Therapy: Designed to introduce a functional gene to modify the expression of many genes, gene-networks and regulate basic biological processes in retina.



OCU400

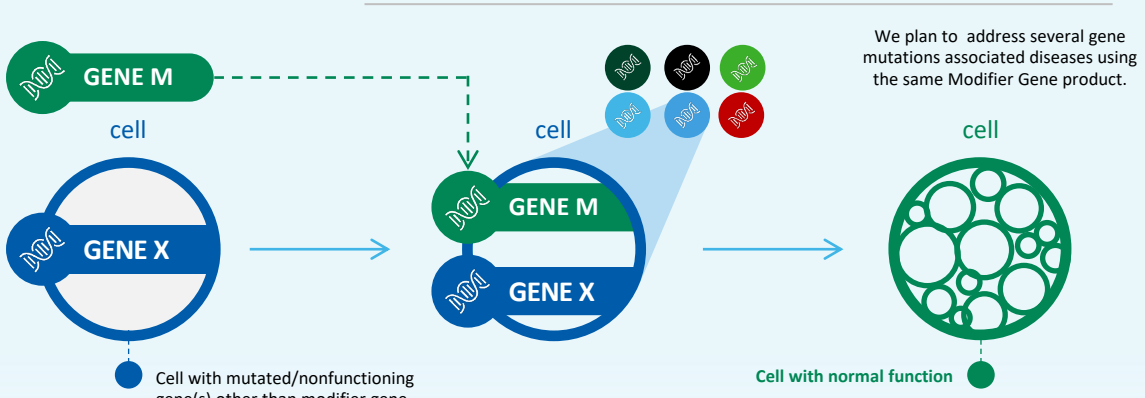
- ***NR2E3*** **Mutation-Associated Retinal Disease**
- ***Rhodopsin*** **Mutation-Associated Retinal Disease**
- ***CEP290*** **Mutation-Associated Retinal Disease**
- ***PDE6B*** **Mutation-Associated Retinal Disease**

Broad Spectrum Therapy for RP

- Novel approach that targets nuclear hormone genes (NHRs), which regulate multiple functions within the retina
- Potentially smoother regulatory pathway due to ability to target multiple gene mutations with one product
- Ability to recoup development costs over multiple therapeutic indications

Modifier Gene Therapy: An Innovative Potential Treatment for IRDs

Modifier Gene Therapy: Designed to introduce a functional gene to modify the expression of many genes, gene-networks and regulate basic biological processes in retina.



OCU400

- *NR2E3* Mutation-Associated Retinal Disease
- *Rhodopsin* Mutation-Associated Retinal Disease
- *CEP290* Mutation-Associated Retinal Disease
- *PDE6B* Mutation-Associated Retinal Disease

Broad Spectrum Therapy for RP

- Novel approach that targets nuclear hormone genes (NHRs), which regulate multiple functions within the retina
- Potentially smoother regulatory pathway due to ability to target multiple gene mutations with one product
- Ability to recoup development costs over multiple therapeutic indications

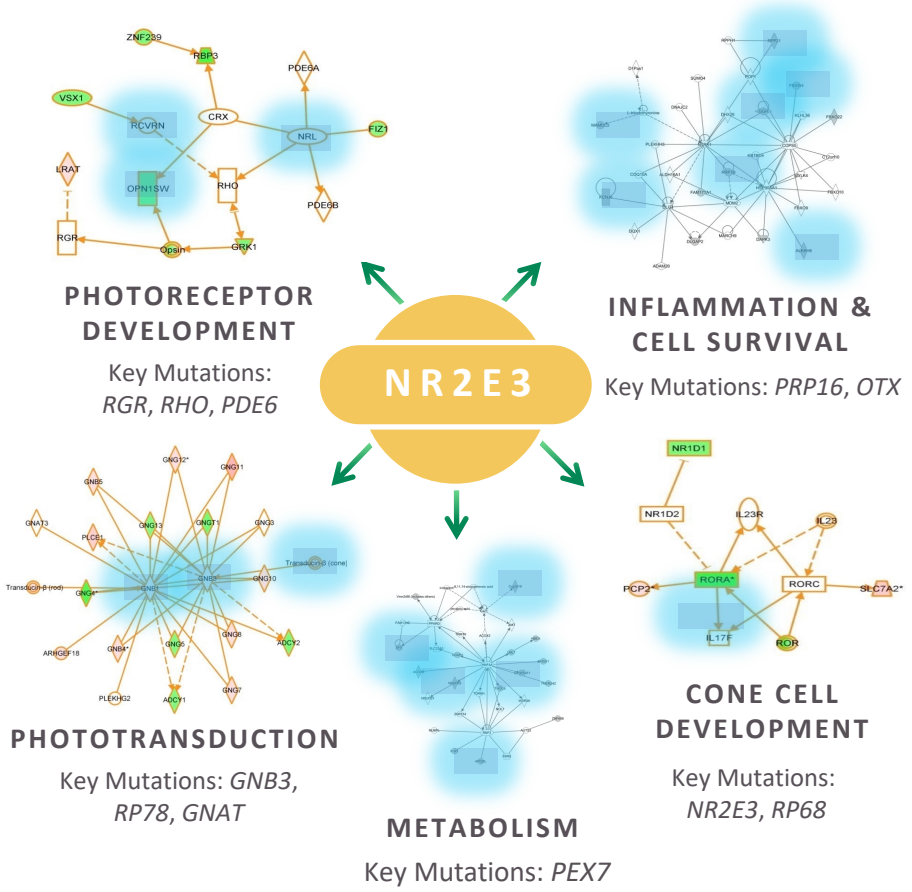
> **Modifier gene therapy: Expression of an upstream "master gene"** to affect **expression of wide gene-networks downstream**
>
> - The OCU400 platform delivers a nuclear hormone receptor (NHR) "master gene" *NR2E3* via viral vector

> **A gene agnostic approach:** Potential for restoring retinal integrity and function across a range of IRD-related genotypes

Potential to address multiple genetic defects in patients with IRDs using a single product

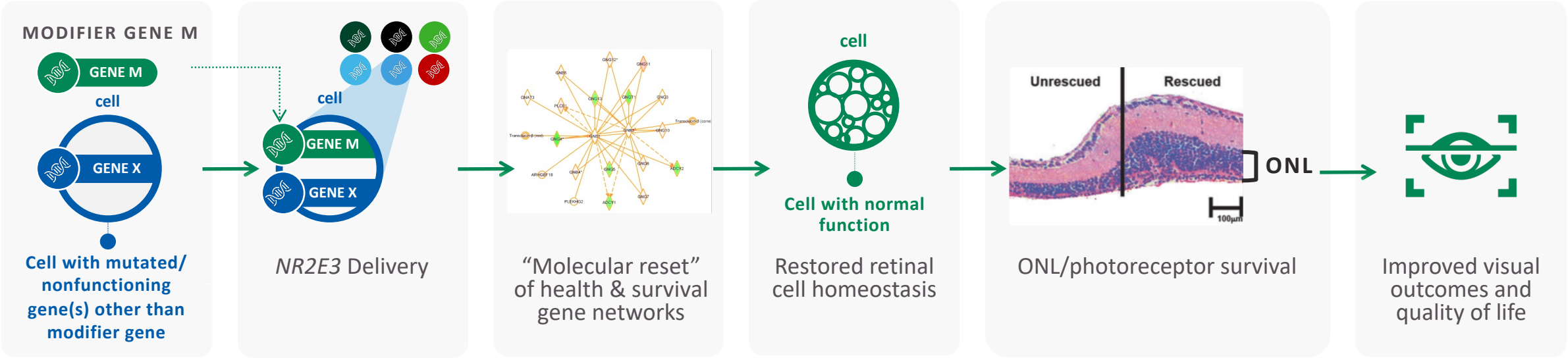
OCU400 Targets the Retina-specific NHR Gene *NR2E3* to Potentially Treat IRDs

- Why target the NHR gene *NR2E3*?
  - **NR2E3 is a retina-specific NHR**
    - Act as a retinal “master gene”
    - **Regulates:**
      - **Retinal cell homeostasis** (eg, cell maintenance and survival)
      - **Metabolism**
      - **Visual cycle function**



Modifier Gene Therapy: A Broader Reach

Gene modifier therapy can potentially address multiple genetic defects with a single product.
In patients with IRDs, this could mean:



OCU400 Pre-clinical Data: Efficacy Across Multiple RP Mouse Models

5 RP mouse models treated subretinally with OCU400

1

rd1

(PDE6β-associated RP)

2&3

***Rho*$^{-/-}$** and ***Rho*^{P23H}**

(both rhodopsin-associated RPs)

4

rd16

(Leber Congenital Amaurosis)

5

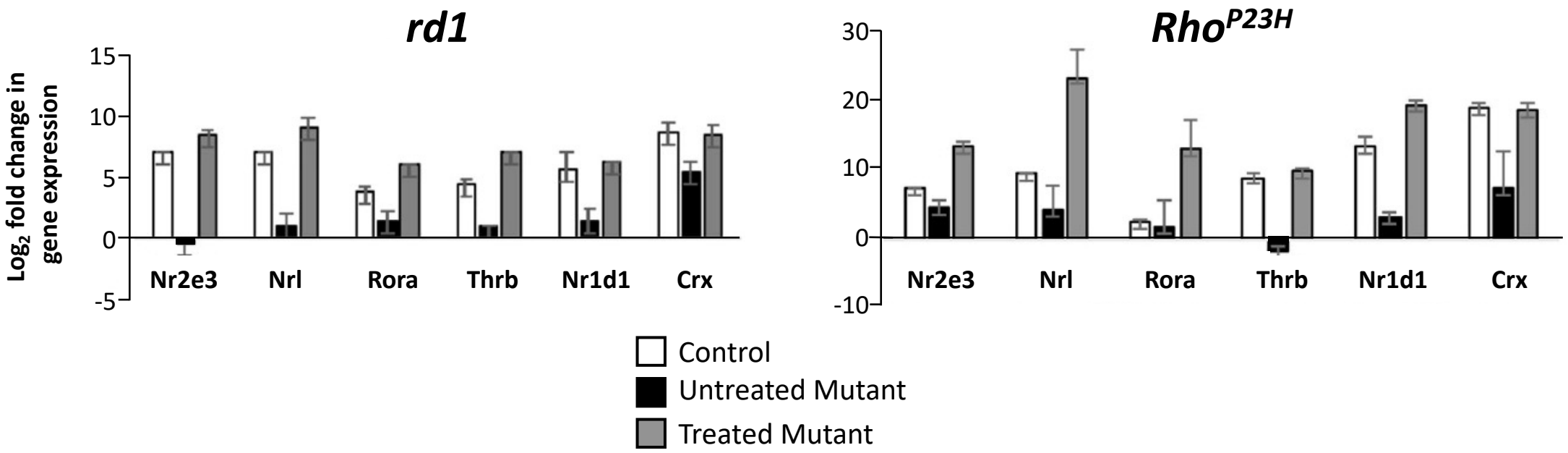
rd7

(Enhanced S-cone Syndrome)

OCU400 Pre-clinical Data: *NR2E3* Overexpression Restores Expression of Key Retinal Transcription Factors

***NR2E3* overexpression results in a "molecular reset"**

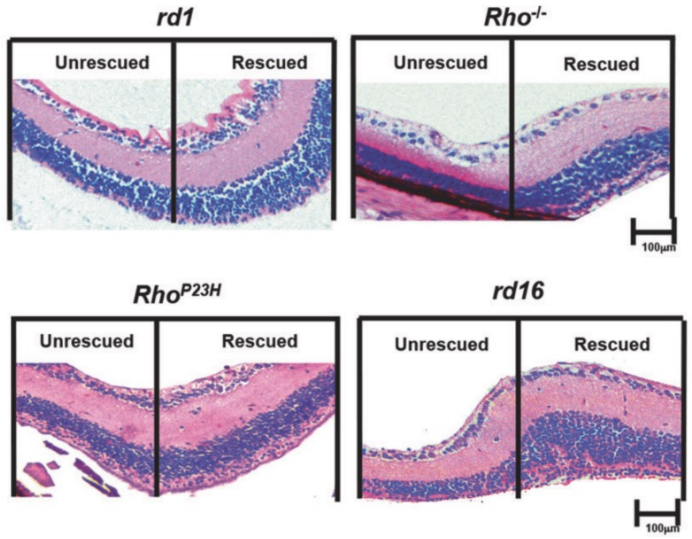
> Restoration of pro-survival and pro-maintenance genes
> Recruitment of transcription factors



Untreated *rd1* mutant mice were assessed at P7; untreated *Rho*^{P23H} mutant mice were assessed at 1M
Treated mutant mice were assessed at 1M.
Li S. *Gene Ther*. 2021;28(5):223-241.

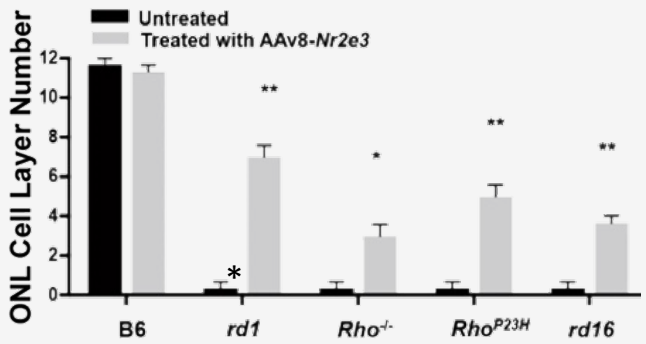
OCU400 Pre-clinical Data: Rescue of Retinal Cell Counts in Early and Advanced Stage Disease

OUTER NUCLEAR LAYER (ONL) STAINING



OCU400 helps preserve retinal cells, such as photoreceptors, which could translate to improved retinal health in patients with IRDs

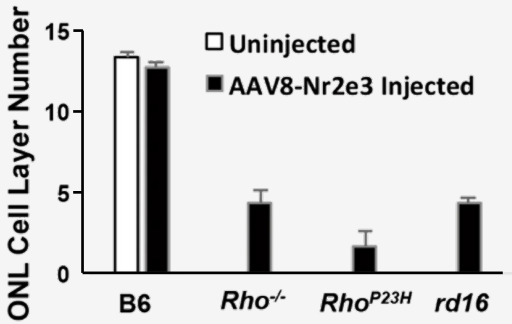
EARLY STAGE RESCUE



Injection: P0

ONL Cell Count:
3-4 months

ADVANCED STAGE RESCUE



Injection: P21

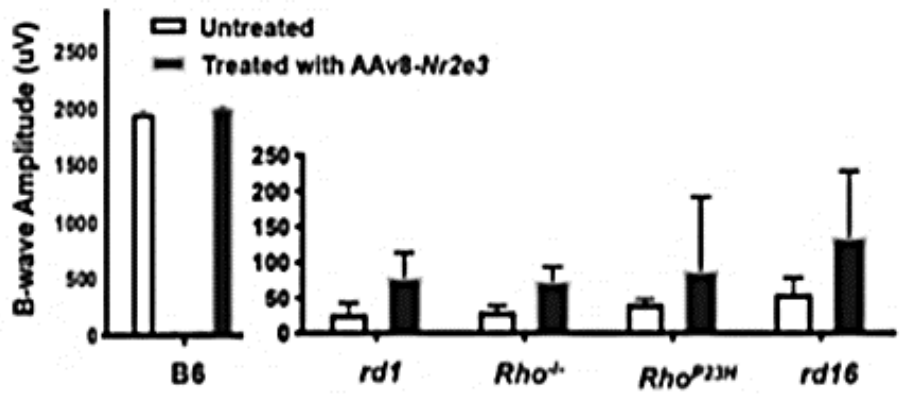
ONL Cell Count:
2-3 months

**rd1* evaluated one month post-injection
ONL, outer nuclear layer; **P**, postnatal day
Li S. *Gene Ther*. 2021;28(5):223-241.

OCU400 Pre-clinical Data: Improved ERG Signals

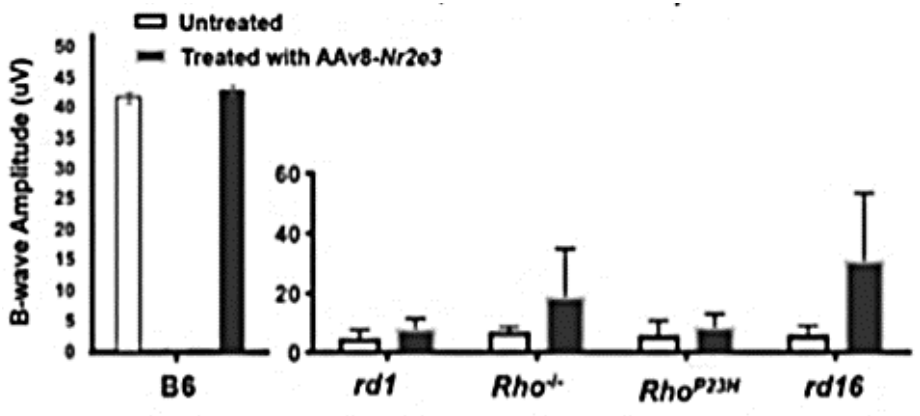
SCOTOPIC: ROD-FOCUSED

ERG B-WAVE AMPLITUDE



PHOTOPIC: CONE-FOCUSED

ERG B-WAVE AMPLITUDE



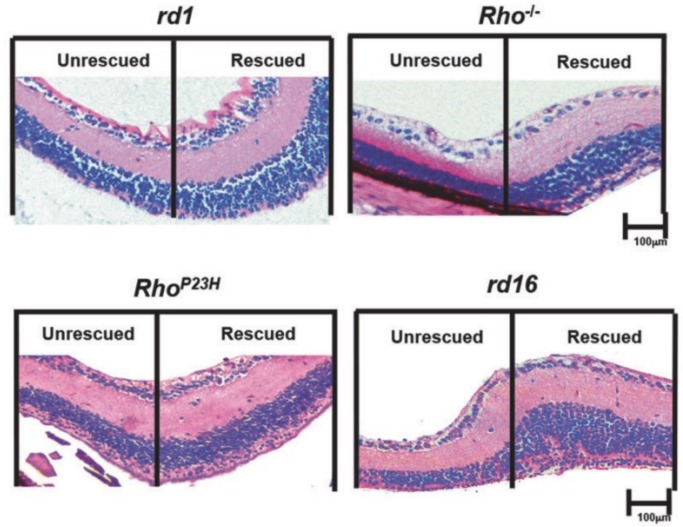
OCU400 enhances the retina's electrical activity, which could mean improved vision for patients with IRDs

ERG response: P0 single subretinal injection, evaluation 3-4 months post injection
Li S. *Gene Ther*. 2021;28(5):223-241.

OCU400: Clinical Opportunities Backed by Pre-clinical Science

- **OCU400 causes overexpression of the retina-specific "master gene" (ie, NHR) *NR2E3***
  - **Viral vector-mediated delivery of functional *NR2E3* to the retina**
- In IRDs like RP, mutations can disrupt gene expression homeostasis
  - *NR2E3* regulates the expression of whole gene networks involved in retinal maintenance, resulting in
    - Increased expression of pro-cell health and maintenance transcription factors
    - Improved ONL morphology **in early and advanced disease**
    - Rescued retina function (ERG response)

OUTER NUCLEAR LAYER (ONL) STAINING



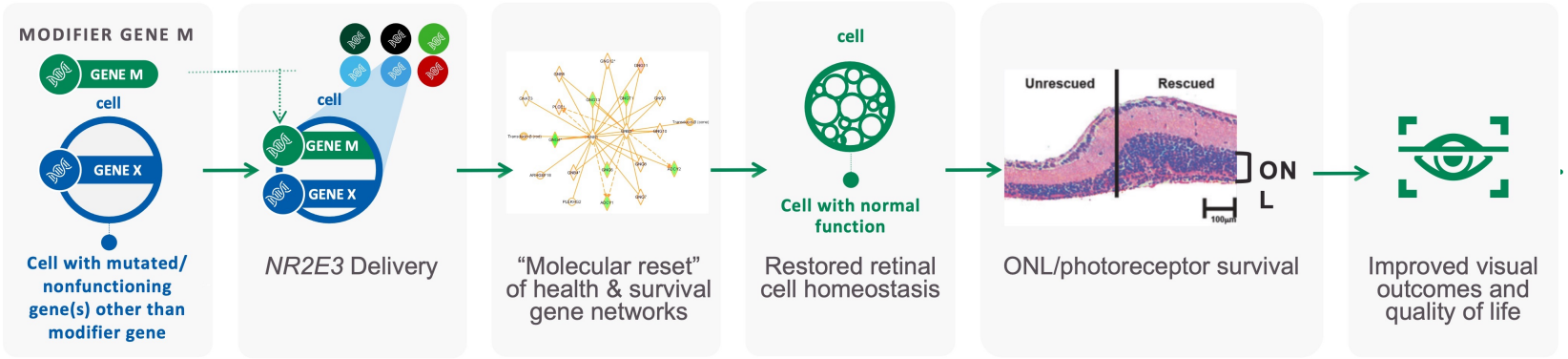
***NR2E3* overexpression can benefit RP disease state across multiple genotypes**

ERG, electroretinogram**; IRD,** inherited retinal degeneration**; NHR,** nuclear hormone receptor; **ONL,** outer nuclear layer; RP, retinitis pigmentosa

Li S. *Gene Ther*. 2021;28(5):223-241.

Modifier Gene Therapy: A Broader Reach

Our pre-clinical data show that OCU400 could produce important anatomical and *clinical* benefits for patients with IRDs



POTENTIAL PATIENT OUTCOMES

Maintained retinal health to **delay or prevent disease progression**

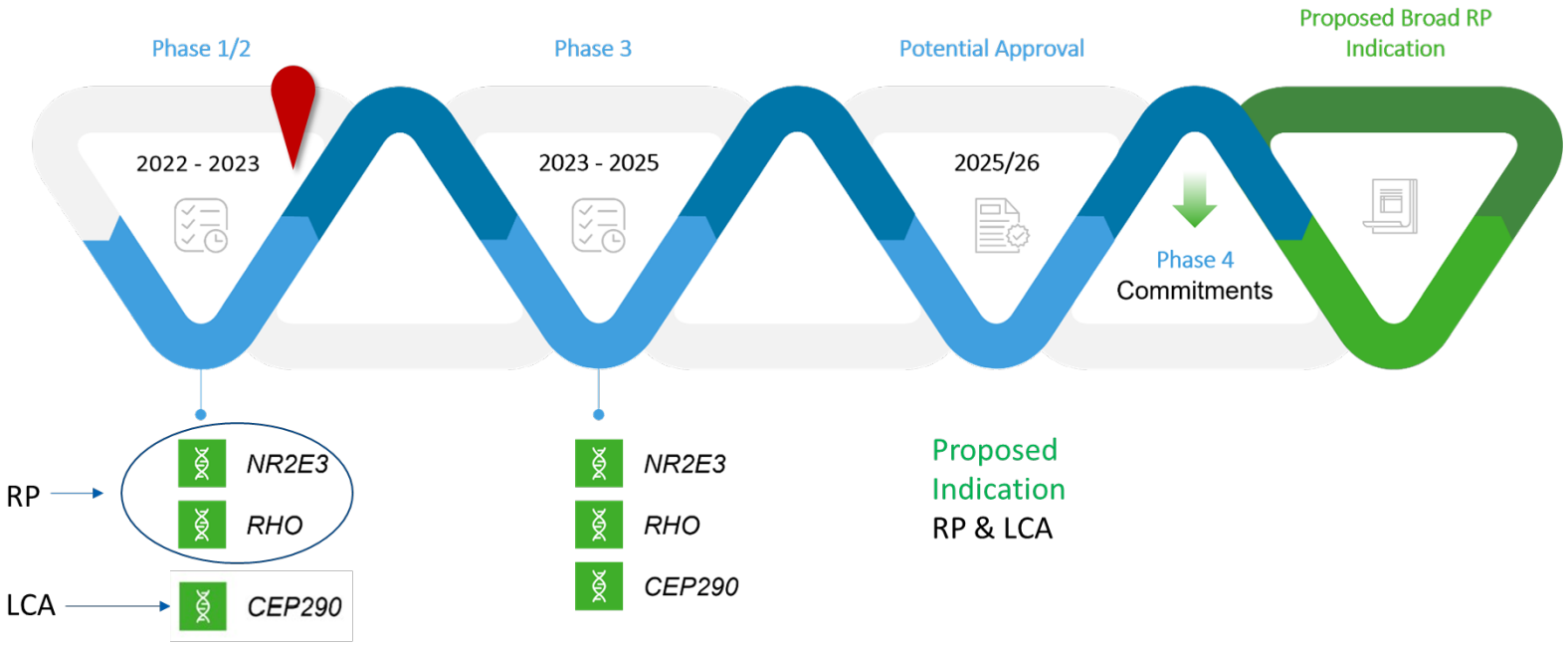
Patient anatomical and potentially **functional benefit in both early or advanced disease stage**

Prolonged visual function for
- Keeping an independent lifestyle
- Improved quality of life

OCU400 Developmental Stage and Regulatory Milestones

PHASE 1/2 | Dose escalation in *NR2E3* and *RHO* patients | Expansion to include *CEP290* patients

- Orphan Drug Designations for *NR2E3*, *RHO*, *PDE6B* and *CEP290* mutations associated IRDs (FDA)
  - Ocugen is also considering broader use of the platform
- Orphan Medicinal Product Designation from EMA for the treatment of RP and LCA



Modifier Gene Therapy Platform: OCU410 & OCU410-ST

AAV5-h*RORA* for Dry AMD and Stargardt Diseases

Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD) and Stargardt Disease: Prevalence

AMD

196 million

11 million

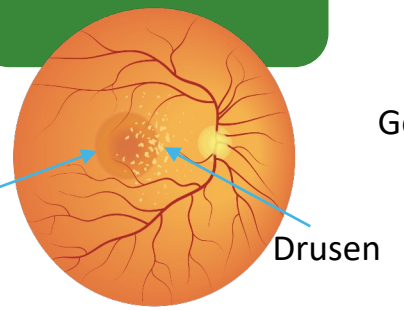
USD 10.52 billion

Global AMD potential treatment market – 2022
www.grandviewresearch.com

AMD

Leading cause of irreversible sight loss in the elderly population

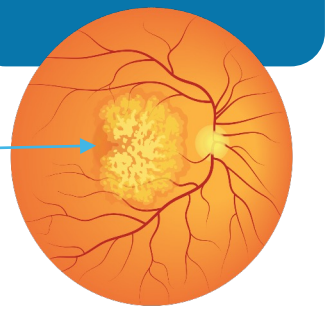
- First manifests in macula with appearance of pigment changes and subretinal deposits (drusen)



Dry AMD

90% of AMD cases

- Non-neovascular
- Leads to geographic atrophy of RPE, choriocapillaries, and photoreceptors
- Risk factor for Wet AMD



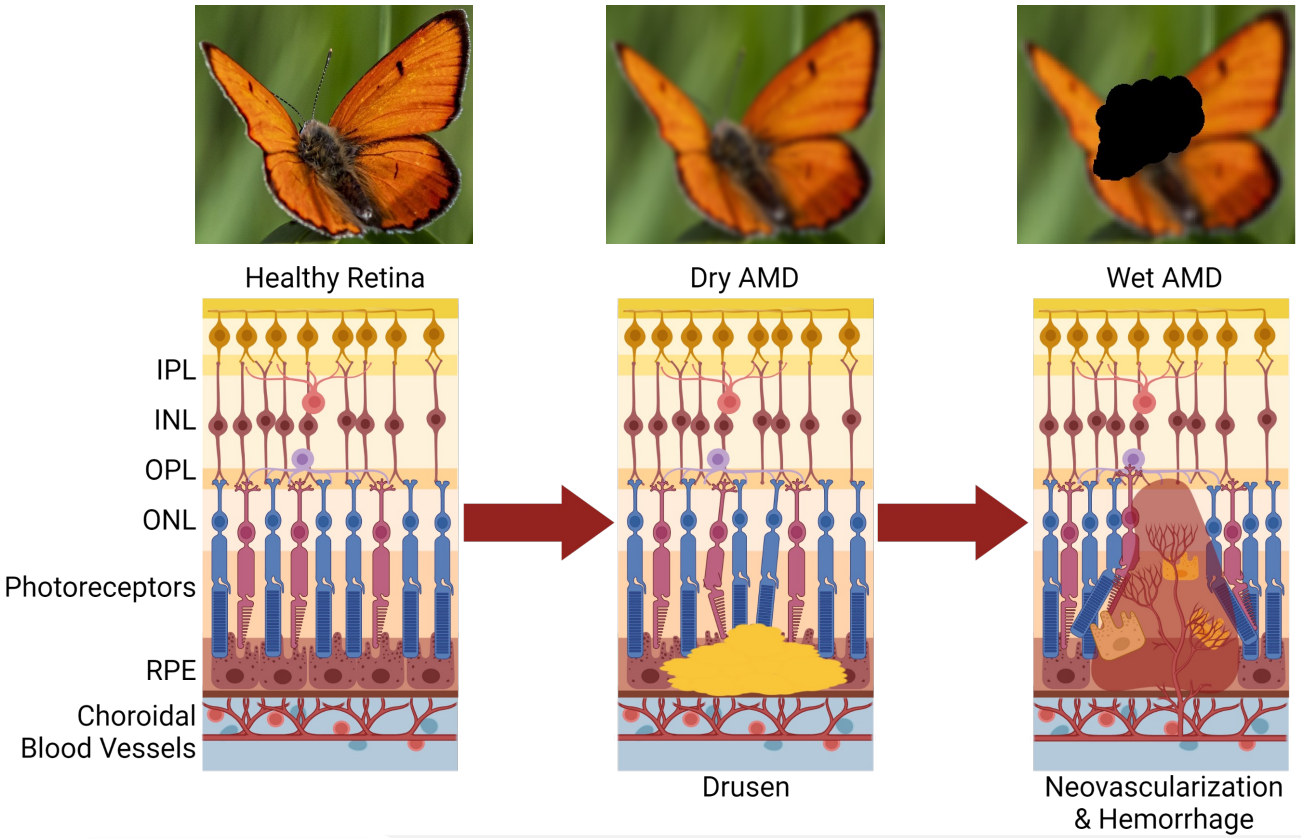
STGD

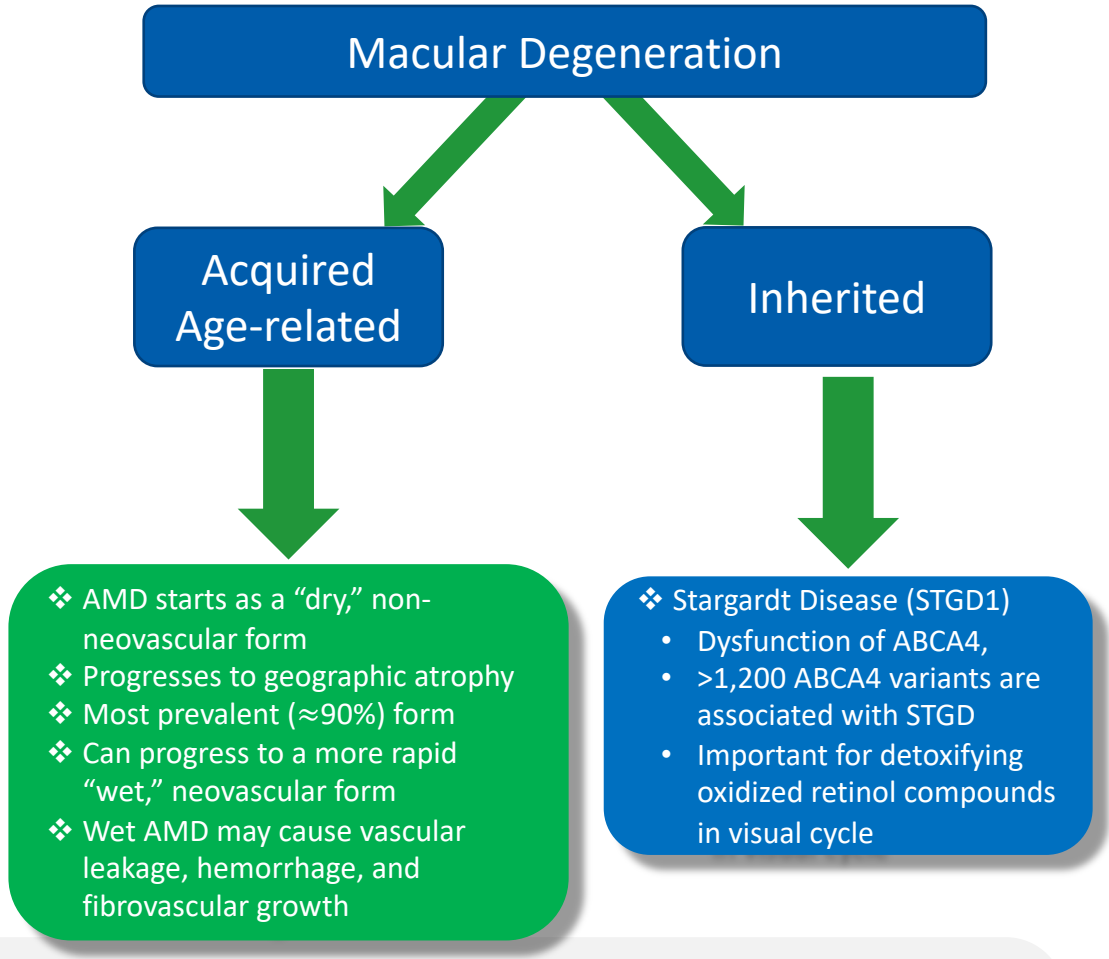
~800,000

~35,000

>1200 gene variants

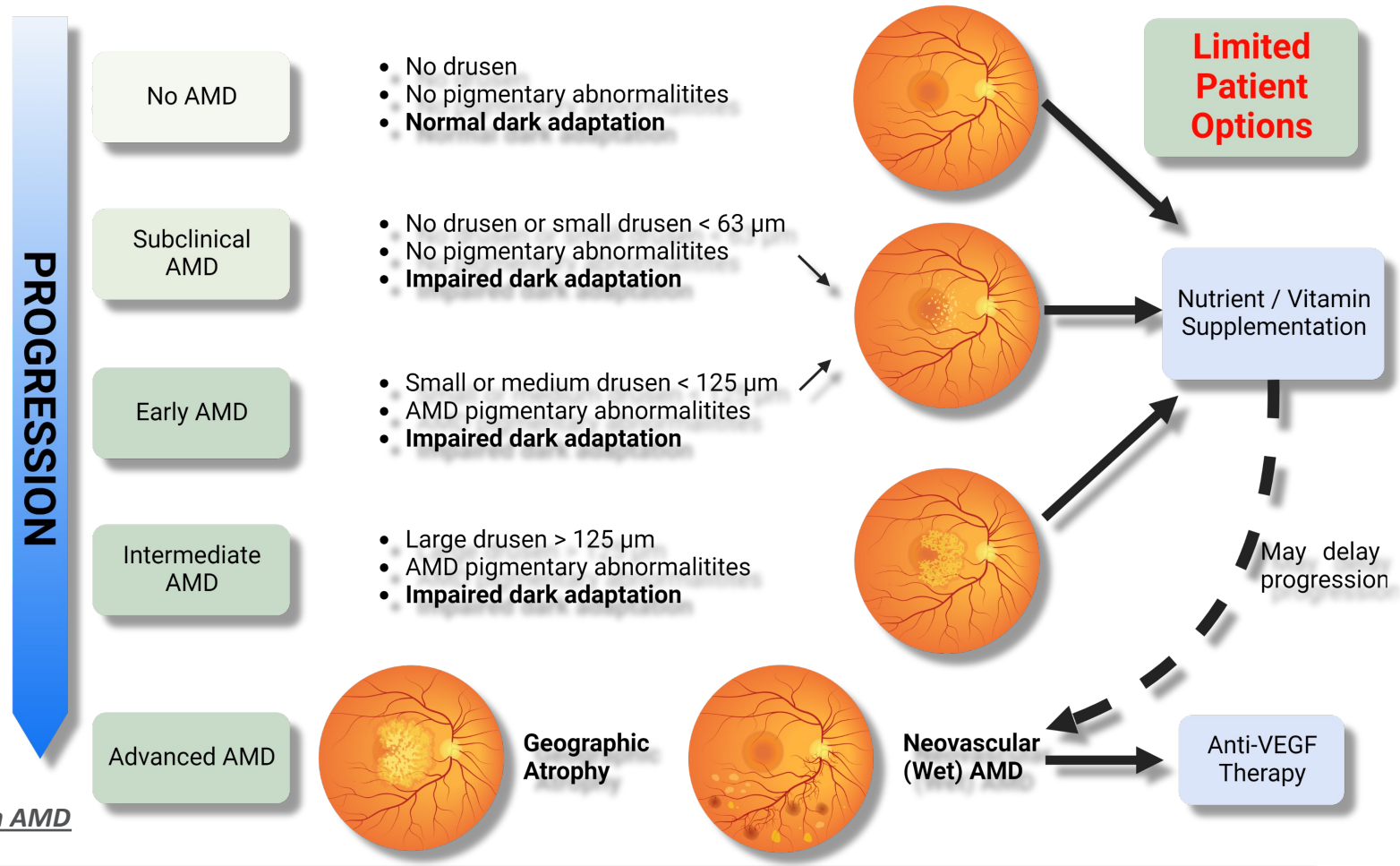
Age-related Macular Degeneration(AMD) Stargardt Disease (STGD)





AMD Pathogenesis and *Limited* Treatment Approaches

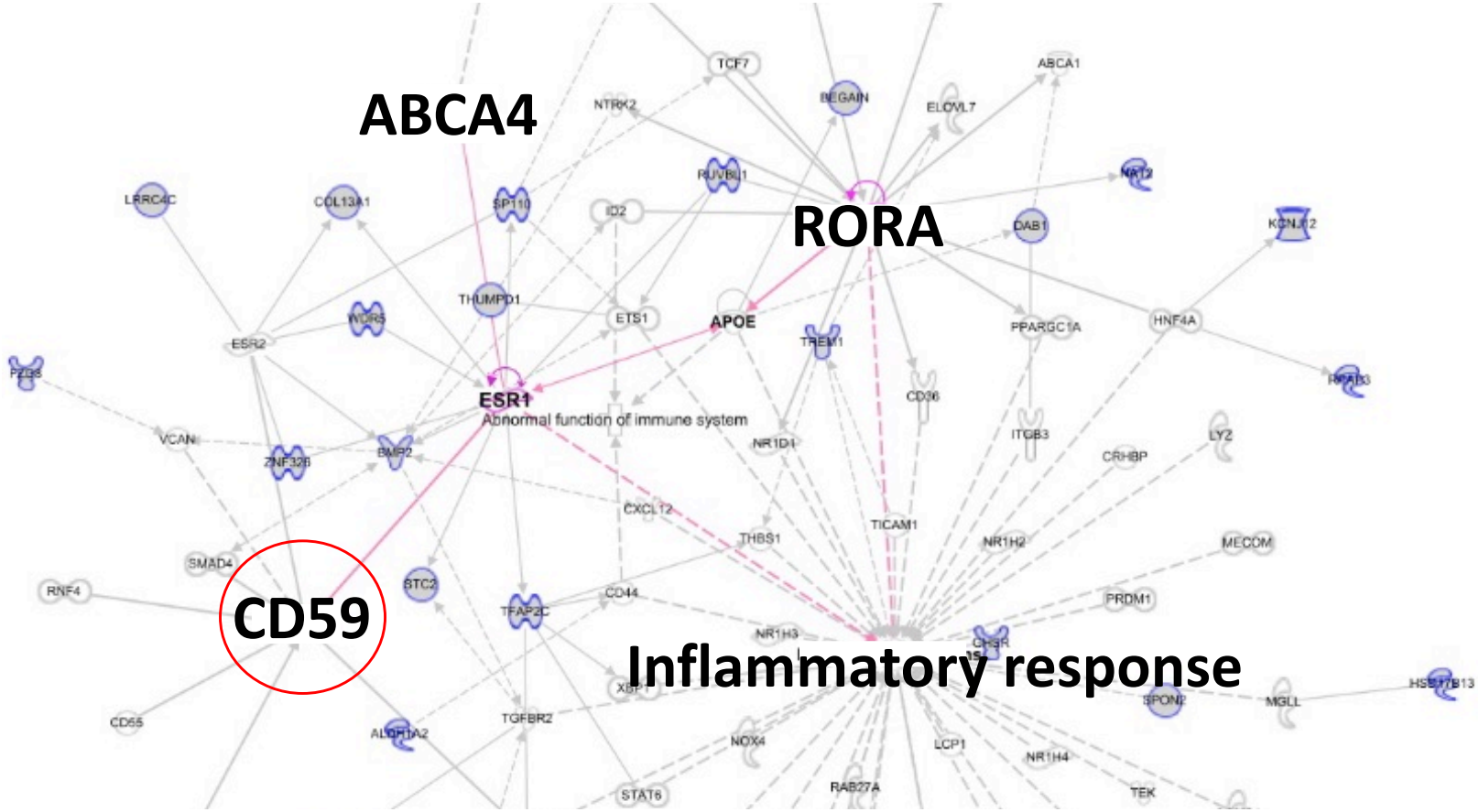
- Several environmental factors are associated with AMD
- Certain polymorphisms in several genes are associated with AMD
- ***A strong role of inflammation, complement, and oxidative pathways in AMD***



RORA regulated gene networks are relevant in AMD and Stargardt disease

Ingenuity Pathway Analysis of Canonical Stargardt Gene Networks show significant overlap with

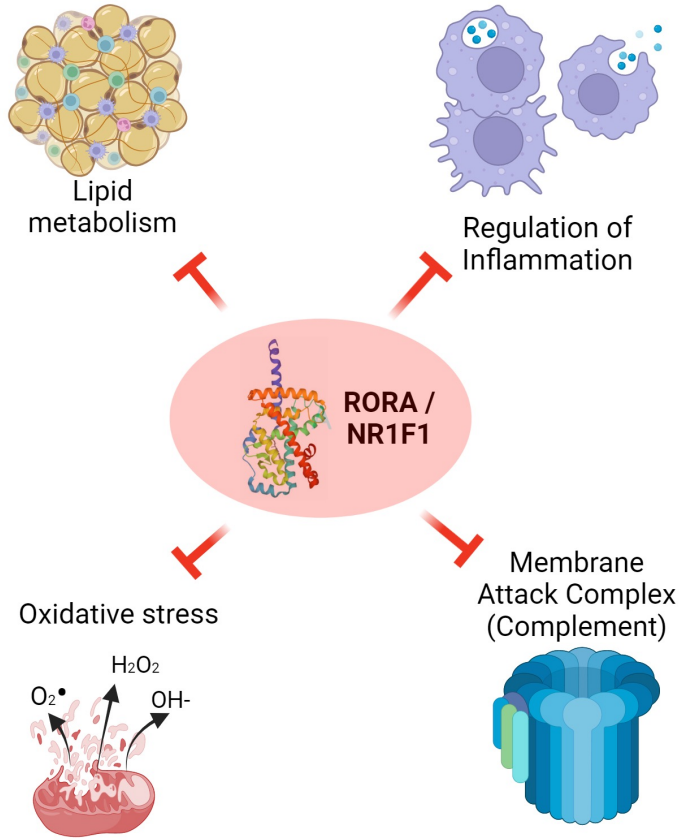
- RORA gene network
- Inflammatory response pathway
- Complement machinery

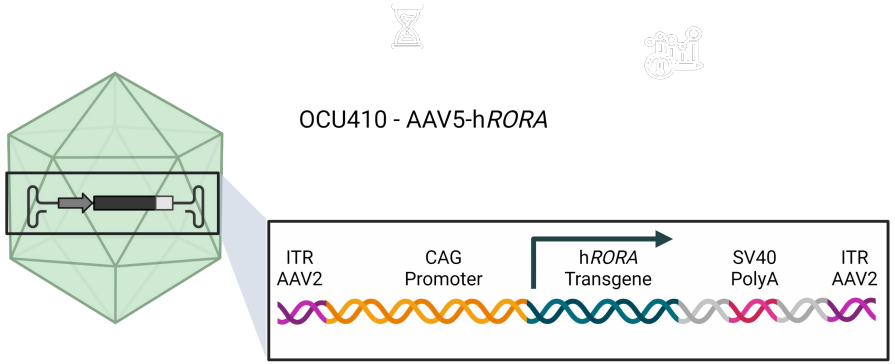


OCU410 (RORA): A Potential Modifier Therapeutic for Dry-AMD

- Reduce oxidative stress
- Limit lipofuscin deposits
- Reduce chronic inflammation
- Improve choroidal blood flow insufficiency

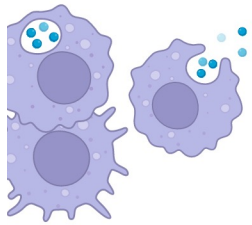
The Retinoic Acid Related (RAR) Orphan Receptor Alpha (**RORA**) regulates several gene networks





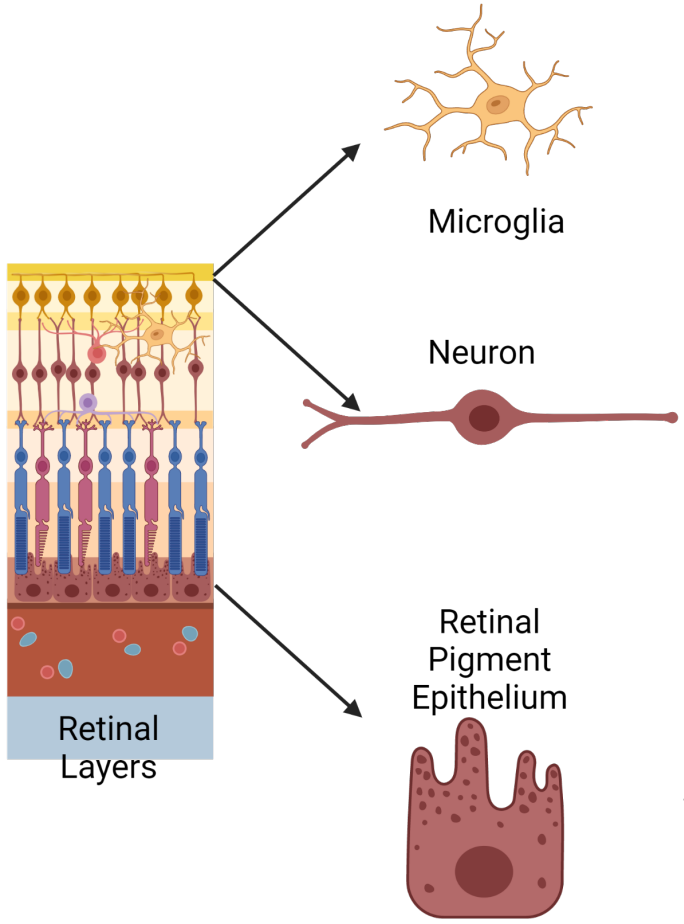
OCU410 is an adeno-associated virus-based vector containing Human *RORA* (isoform 1)

OCU410: Anti-Inflammatory Response

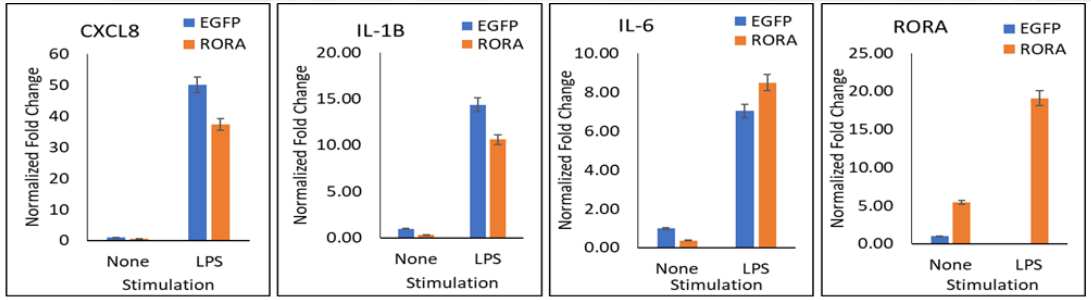


Regulation of Inflammation

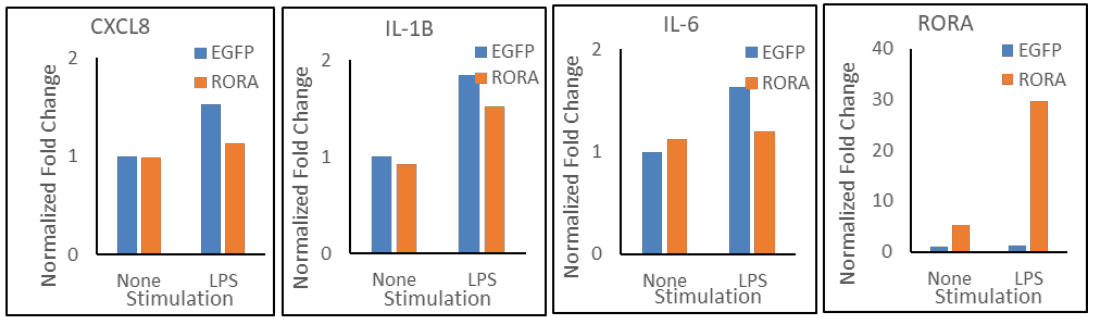
OCU410 suppresses inflammatory response in multiple cell lines



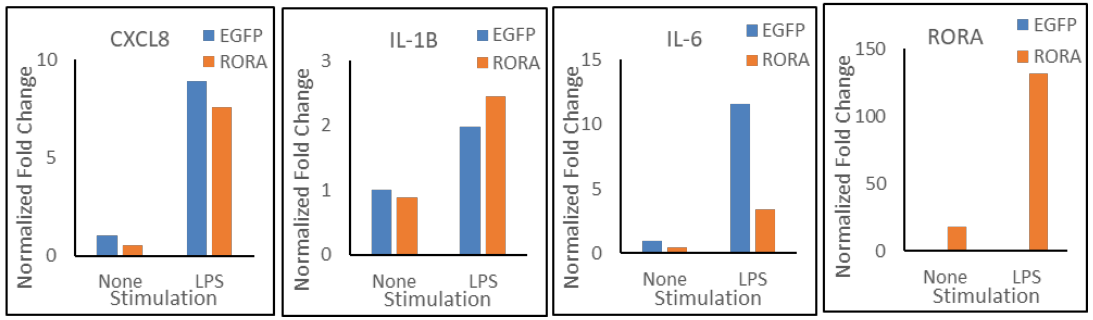
HMC3



U87

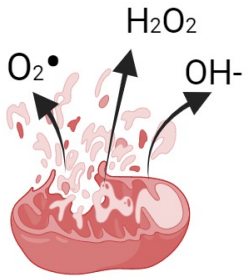


ARPE19

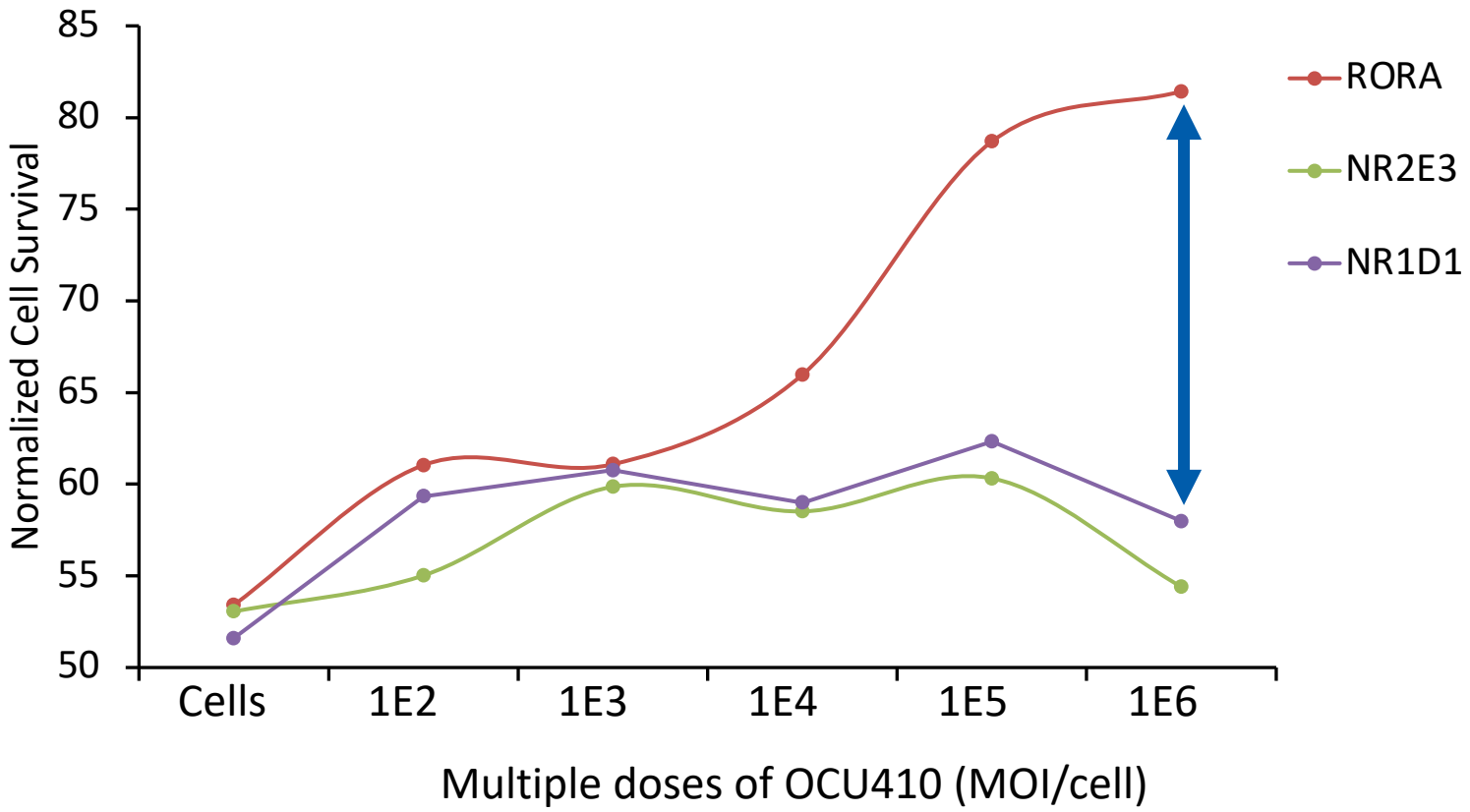


OCU410 Protects Against Oxidative Stress

Oxidative stress

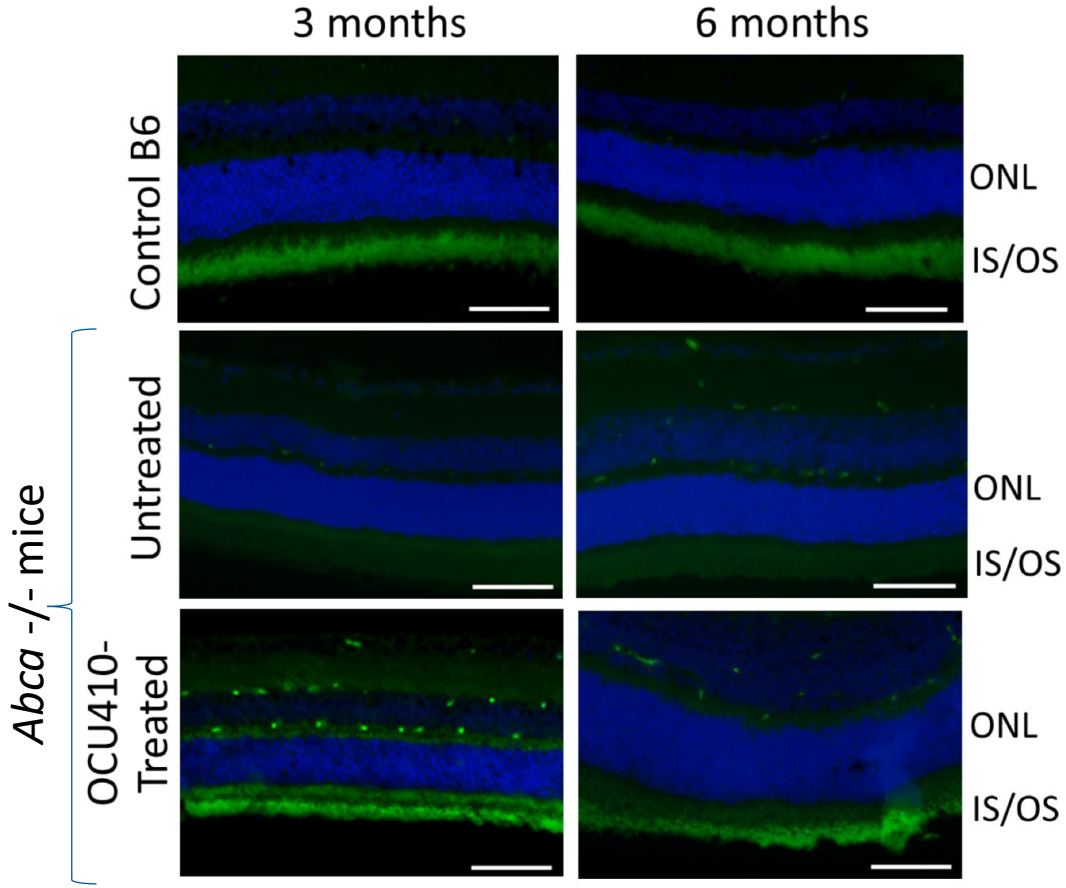


OCU410 Rescues $NaIO_3$ mediated oxidative death in ARPE19 cells



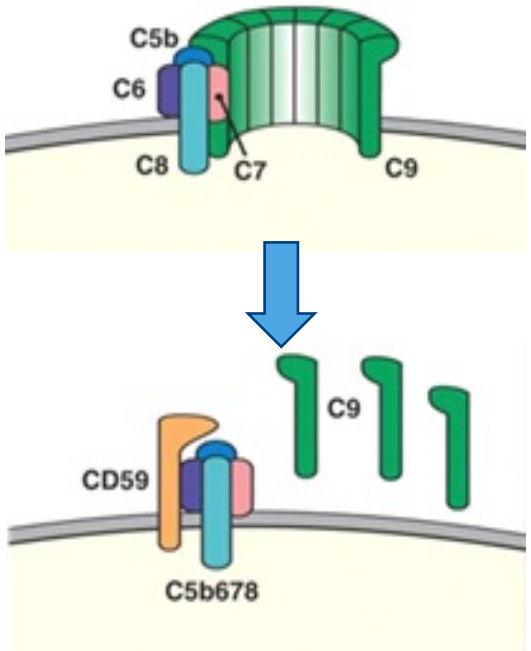
OCU410 Restores CD59 Expression in ABCA4 -/- Mice

- ABCA4 transports oxidized retinol compounds from photoreceptors to RPE cells for detoxification
- Gene variants of ABCA4 are associated with both Stargardt disease and AMD. *ABCA4* -/- mice show very low CD59 expression in their retinas
- OCU410 CD59 expression in the RPE cells
- CD59 prevents the formation of the complement membrane attack complex (MAC)



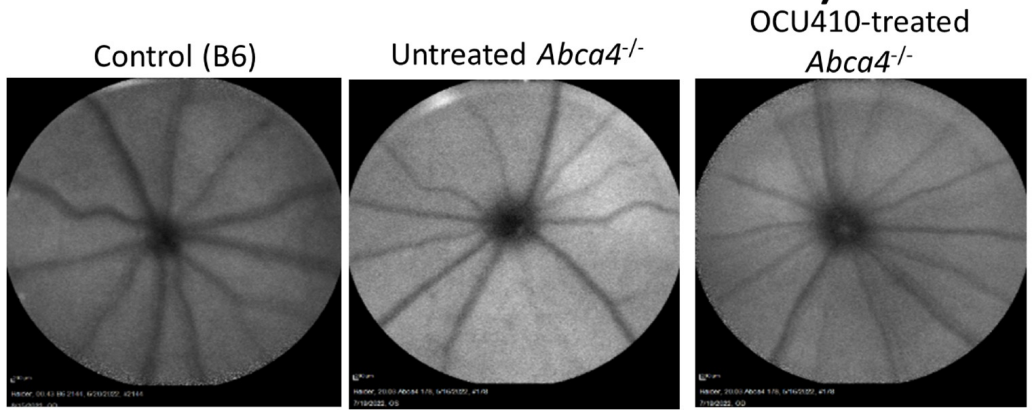
Immunohistochemistry of retina showing CD59 and DAPI

CD59 prevents the formation of the complement membrane attack complex

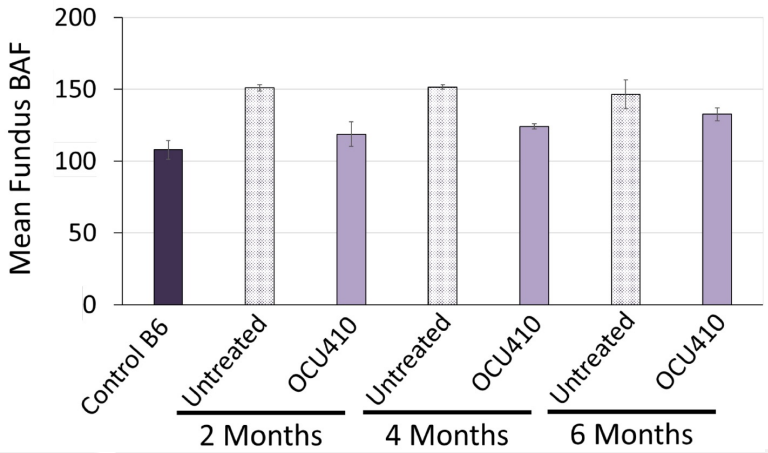


OCU410: Restoring Retinal Function in *ABCA4 -/-* Mice

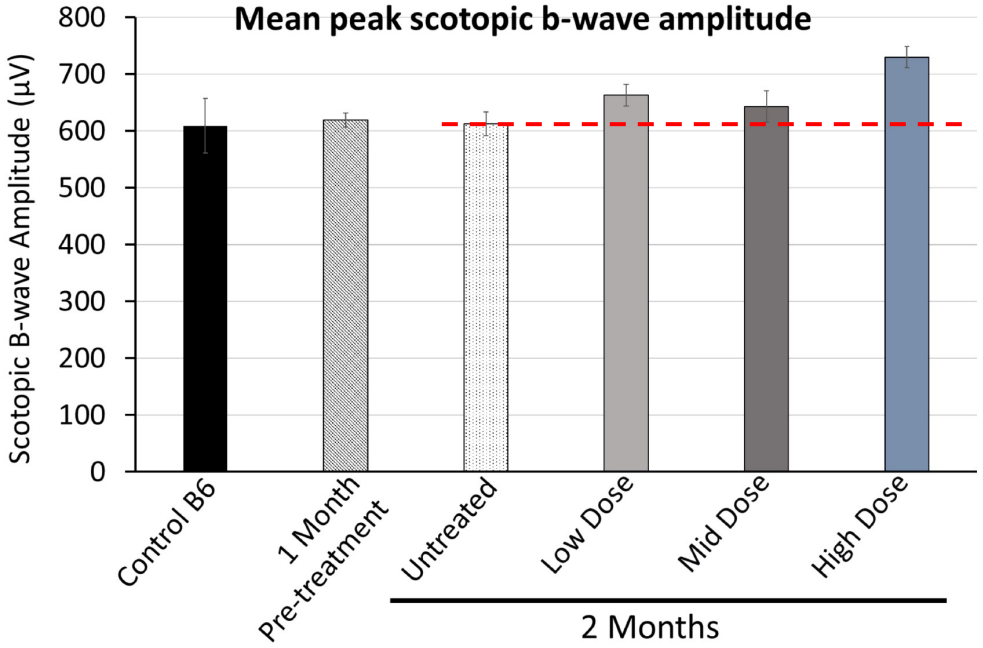
Fundus Blue Autofluorescence is restored by OCU410



Quantification of blue autofluorescence (BAF)



Mean peak scotopic b-wave amplitude



OCU410: Summary

- Significant global unmet medical need—more than 176 million of individuals affected with dry AMD with no approved therapy
- Stargardt disease involves >1200 gene variants of ABCA4 gene. Large gene size and number of variants makes gene augmentation/editing therapy difficult
- OCU410 reduced inflammation mediated by suppressing complement and other proinflammatory pathways
- OCU410 plays a role in regulating genes associated with Dry-AMD and Stargardt disease
- OCU410 in vitro and in vivo studies demonstrate its potential favorable role in Dry AMD and Stargardt disease treatment

Target IND submission Q2 2023 to initiate Phase 1/2 clinical studies for GA and STGD

Ocugen™ Vision

Fully integrated, patient-centric biotech company focused on vaccines in support of public health and gene and cell therapies targeting unmet medical needs through **Courageous Innovation**

Thank you!