If you have GA, every moment counts

Act now to slow GA with SYFOVRE

SYFOVRE is the longest-studied FDA-approved treatment for GA, the advanced form of dry AMD

AMD=age-related macular degeneration; GA=geographic atrophy.



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



Take a stand against GA



SYFOVRE was proven to slow GA lesion growth



GA, the advanced form of dry AMD, is a **relentless** eye disease that causes **irreversible** damage that cannot be corrected with eyeglasses or surgery.

As GA worsens, patches of damaged cells, called **lesions**, grow and permanently damage your **retina**, the part of your eye that helps you see.

Bolded terms are defined on page 16.

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

2 flashing lights



SYFOVRE was proven to slow GA lesions in as few as 6 doses a year



SYFOVRE is the only FDA-approved treatment for GA studied in over 1200 people in clinical trials



Act now. Ask your eye doctor today about slowing irreversible GA growth with SYFOVRE

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

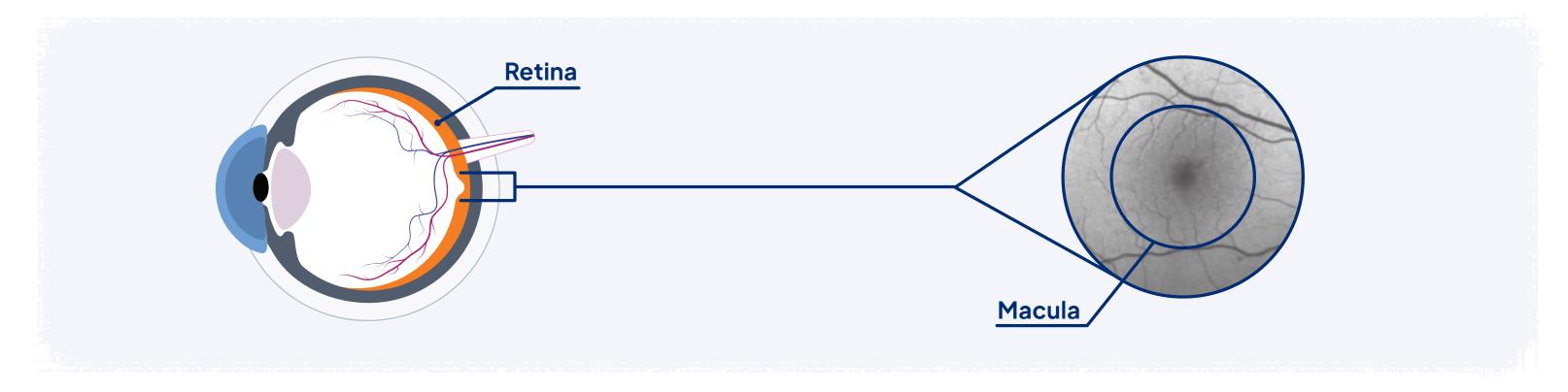
 Severe inflammation of vessels in the retina which may result in severe vision loss. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have eye redness, light sensitivity, eye pain, or any change in vision including blurred, wavy/distorted vision, or flashing lights

The parts of the eye that GA can damage



Side view of the normal eye:

Back of the normal eye, showing the retina:



Retina

Lines the back of the eye. It helps your brain process what you're seeing.

Macula

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

Photoreceptors (Not pictured here)

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

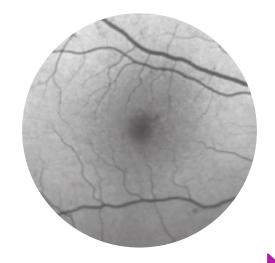


How GA lesions can permanently damage your eyes

GA can progress faster than you think and can damage parts of your eye that help you read, drive at night, and recognize faces

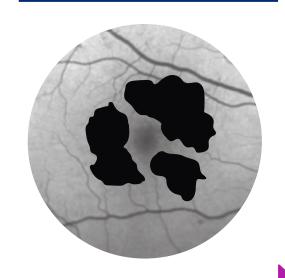
GA lesions grow over time and can lead to permanent vision loss.

Retina's role in vision



Your retina is made up of layers of cells that include photoreceptors that send signals to help your brain process what you're seeing.

Where GA starts to form



GA **lesions** can form when part of the immune system in your eye is overactivated and mistakenly damages these retinal cells.

GA damage spreads

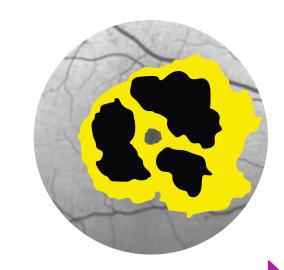


These **lesions** can grow in the macula, the central part of the **retina** that helps you see in detail.

GA lesion



GA damages central vision



As GA lesions continue to grow, they can move closer to the center of the macula, causing permanent damage to your central vision.

How GA damages your vision

As GA lesions grow, they can cause more damage to your eyes, and your symptoms can worsen.

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

Symptoms of GA include:



Hazy or blurred vision



Straight lines appearing wavy or distorted



Missing or blurry spots in central vision



Colors appearing dull or faded



Difficulty driving and seeing in low light



Difficulty recognizing faces





Damage to your eyes caused by GA may not be noticeable at first, so regular eye checkups are important to monitor eye health.

Standing up to GA starts with you.

These symptoms can affect everyone differently.



As GA damages your eyes, it can change your vision over time

Slowing GA lesion progression helps slow the damage it causes

These images show how GA changes the vision of a woman living with GA.

GA lesions have formed and are growing toward the center of her macula, the part of her eye responsible for central vision and fine detail.

At diagnosis



She made an appointment to see her eye doctor when she started having trouble seeing fine detail. Her eye scan showed multiple lesions and she was diagnosed with GA.

2 years



2 years after diagnosis, a blurry spot has started to form in the center of her vision.

5 years



5 years after diagnosis, the spot is bigger and it is hard for her to recognize faces.



How SYFOVRE works







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



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

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

Image of the retina in the back of the eye

GA lesion

GA lesion growth over time

For illustrative purposes only.



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

• Increase in eye pressure within minutes of the injection. Your healthcare provider will monitor this after each injection

SYFOVRE was proven to slow GA lesion growth

Take action to slow irreversible GA lesion growth with SYFOVRE



SYFOVRE is the longest studied FDA-approved treatment for GA with 2 clinical trials of over 1200 people.

Trial 1

After 2 years, compared to those who did not receive SYFOVRE, SYFOVRE slowed lesion growth by



when taken monthly (n=202)

18%

when taken every other month

(n=205)

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

In both studies, people treated with SYFOVRE had slower lesion growth versus those who were not. Slowing lesion growth can delay disease progression.

Trial 2

After 2 years, compared to those who did not receive SYFOVRE, SYFOVRE slowed lesion growth by



when taken monthly (n=201)



when taken every other month

Possible side effects when taking SYFOVRE



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



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

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

Starting and staying on SYFOVRE





Things to know when starting SYFOVRE treatment



SYFOVRE is the only therapy FDA-approved to treat 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 will numb your eye beforehand



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

Getting the most out of your treatment



Keep regular appointments with your retina specialist for treatment with SYFOVRE



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

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 13-14 and 10 full Prescribing Information.

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



You are not alone in this journey





About 1 million people in the US are affected by GA.

The resources in this brochure are meant to be informational only and are not intended to replace medical advice. Always talk to your eye doctor about any medical decisions, including how to manage GA and how it affects your everyday life.

We're committed to helping you throughout your journey with GA. At GAresources.com, you can find:



Tips for living with GA



Resources for the GA community



Frequently asked questions (FAQs) and more



We're here to support you

ApellisAssist® was created for you to provide support throughout your treatment journey.

Your dedicated **Apellis Care Educator (ACE)** works together with you to ensure the support you receive is customized for you.*

Your dedicated ACE:



Provides insurance support during treatment



Helps eligible patients with financial assistance and enrolling in affordability programs based on your needs and eligibility[†]

*ACEs do not provide medical advice. Always refer to your eye care professional with any questions about your care.

[†]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.





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



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

SYFOVRE can cause serious side effects:

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

SYFOVRE (pegcetacoplan injection)

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

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.



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.

Photoreceptors

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

Retina

Lines the back of the eye. It helps your brain process what you're seeing.



Talk to your doctor about SYFOVRE today



SYFOVRE.com



