

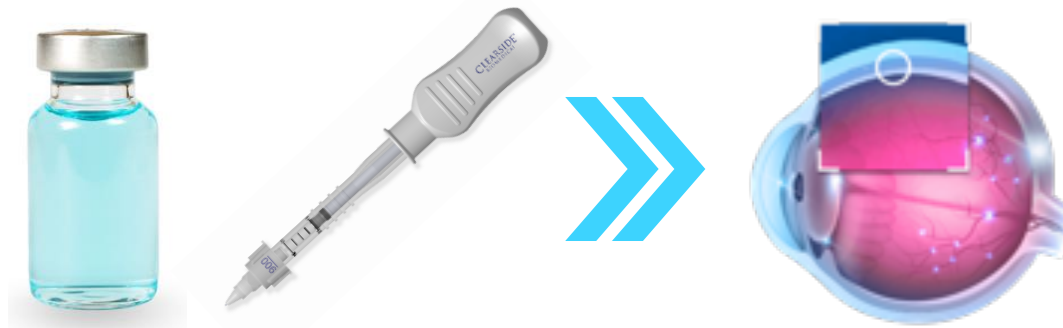
CLEARSIDE®
BIOMEDICAL

Corporate Presentation | June 2019

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. The words “may,” “will,” “could,” “would,” “should,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “believe,” “estimate,” “predict,” “project,” “potential,” “continue,” “target” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. Clearside Biomedical, Inc.’s views as of the date of this presentation about future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and changes in circumstances that may cause Clearside’s actual results, performance, or achievements to differ significantly from those expressed or implied in any forward looking statement. Although Clearside believes that the expectations reflected in the forward looking statements are reasonable, Clearside cannot guarantee future events, results, performance, or achievements. Some of the key factors that could cause actual results to differ from Clearside’s expectations include its plans to develop and potentially commercialize its product candidates; Clearside’s planned clinical trials and preclinical studies for its product candidates; the timing of and Clearside’s ability to obtain and maintain regulatory approvals for its product candidates; the extent of clinical trials potentially required for Clearside’s product candidates; the clinical utility and market acceptance of Clearside’s product candidates; Clearside’s commercialization, marketing and manufacturing capabilities and strategy; Clearside’s intellectual property position; and Clearside’s ability to identify additional product candidates with significant commercial potential that are consistent with its commercial objectives. For further information regarding these risks, uncertainties and other factors you should read the “Risk Factors” section of Clearside’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, filed with the SEC on March 15, 2019, and Clearside’s other Periodic Reports filed with the SEC. Clearside expressly disclaims any obligation to update or revise the information herein, including the forward-looking statements, except as required by law. This presentation also contains estimates and other statistical data made by independent parties and by Clearside relating to market size and growth and other data about its industry. This data involves a number of assumptions and limitations, and you are cautioned not to give undue weight to such estimates. In addition, projections, assumptions and estimates of Clearside’s future performance and the future performance of the markets in which Clearside operates are necessarily subject to a high degree of uncertainty and risk.

Dedicated to Developing Treatments that Restore and Preserve Vision for People with Serious Eye Diseases



Novel, therapeutic platform combines patented Suprachoroidal Space (SCS) Microinjector™ with a proprietary drug formulation

XIPERE™
(triamcinolone acetonide suprachoroidal
injectable suspension) 40 mg/mL

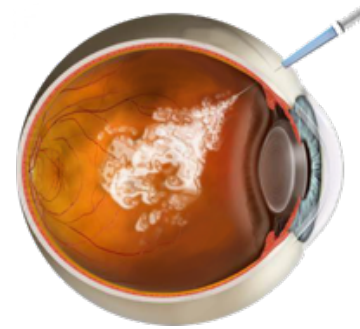
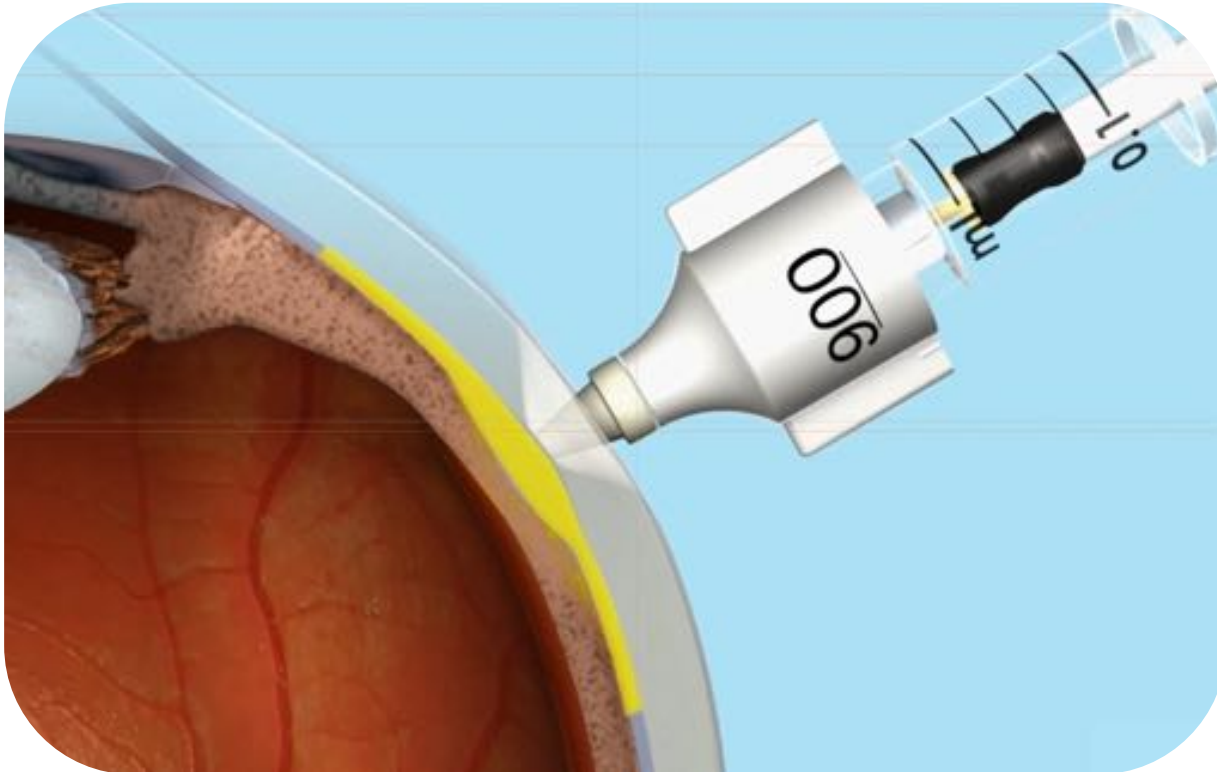
Validating platform with first potential FDA approval with October 2019 PDUFA date, for eye disease that currently has no approved therapies

Exclusive and Proprietary Access to the Back of the Eye



Differences in Procedures to Reach the Back of the Eye

Suprachoroidal Space (SCS) Injection



Intravitreal Injection

Broad diffusion to all areas of the eye including the anterior chamber and lens



Periocular Injection

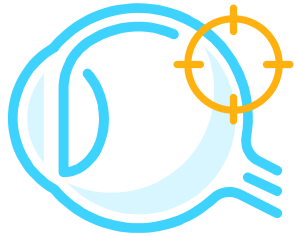
Highly variable drug diffusion across the sclera into the eye



Subretinal Injection

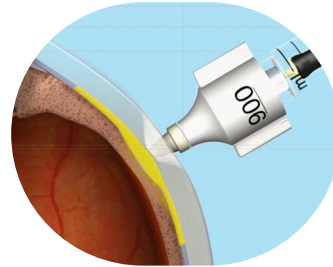
Invasive surgery with variable results

Core Advantages of Treating Via the Suprachoroidal Space (SCS)



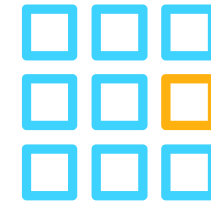
TARGETED

The back of the eye is the location of many irreversible and debilitating visual impairments¹



BIOAVAILABLE

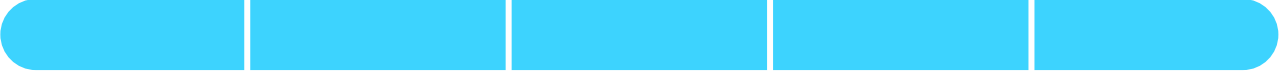
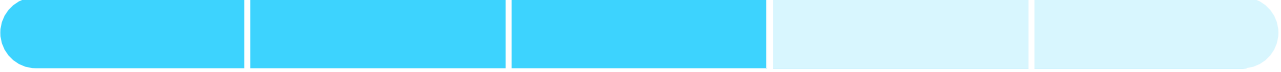
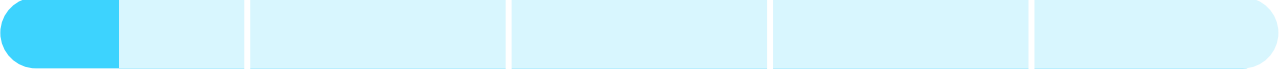
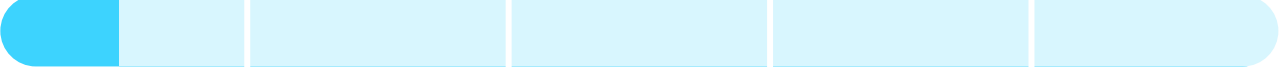
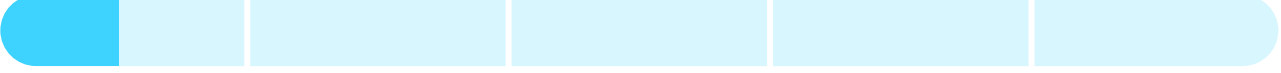
Fluid spreads circumferentially and posteriorly when injected within the suprachoroidal space, bathing the choroid and adjacent areas with drug²



COMPARTMENTALIZED

Drug is compartmentalized in the suprachoroidal space, which helps keep it away from non-diseased tissues²

Pipeline of SCS Treatments with Broad Applicability

INDICATION	STUDY DRUG	CURRENT STATUS
Uveitis (macular edema associated with uveitis)	XIPERE™ (triamcinolone acetonide ophthalmic suspension) for Suprachoroidal Injection	 <div>PRECLINICAL PHASE 1 PHASE 2 PHASE 3 NDA</div>
DME (diabetic macular edema)	XIPERE™	 <div>PRECLINICAL PHASE 1 PHASE 2 PHASE 3 NDA</div>
Wet AMD	Undisclosed	 <div>PRECLINICAL PHASE 1 PHASE 2 PHASE 3 NDA</div>
DME	Undisclosed	 <div>PRECLINICAL PHASE 1 PHASE 2 PHASE 3 NDA</div>
Inherited Retinal Diseases	Gene Therapy	 <div>PRECLINICAL PHASE 1 PHASE 2 PHASE 3 NDA</div>

Macular Edema Associated with Uveitis

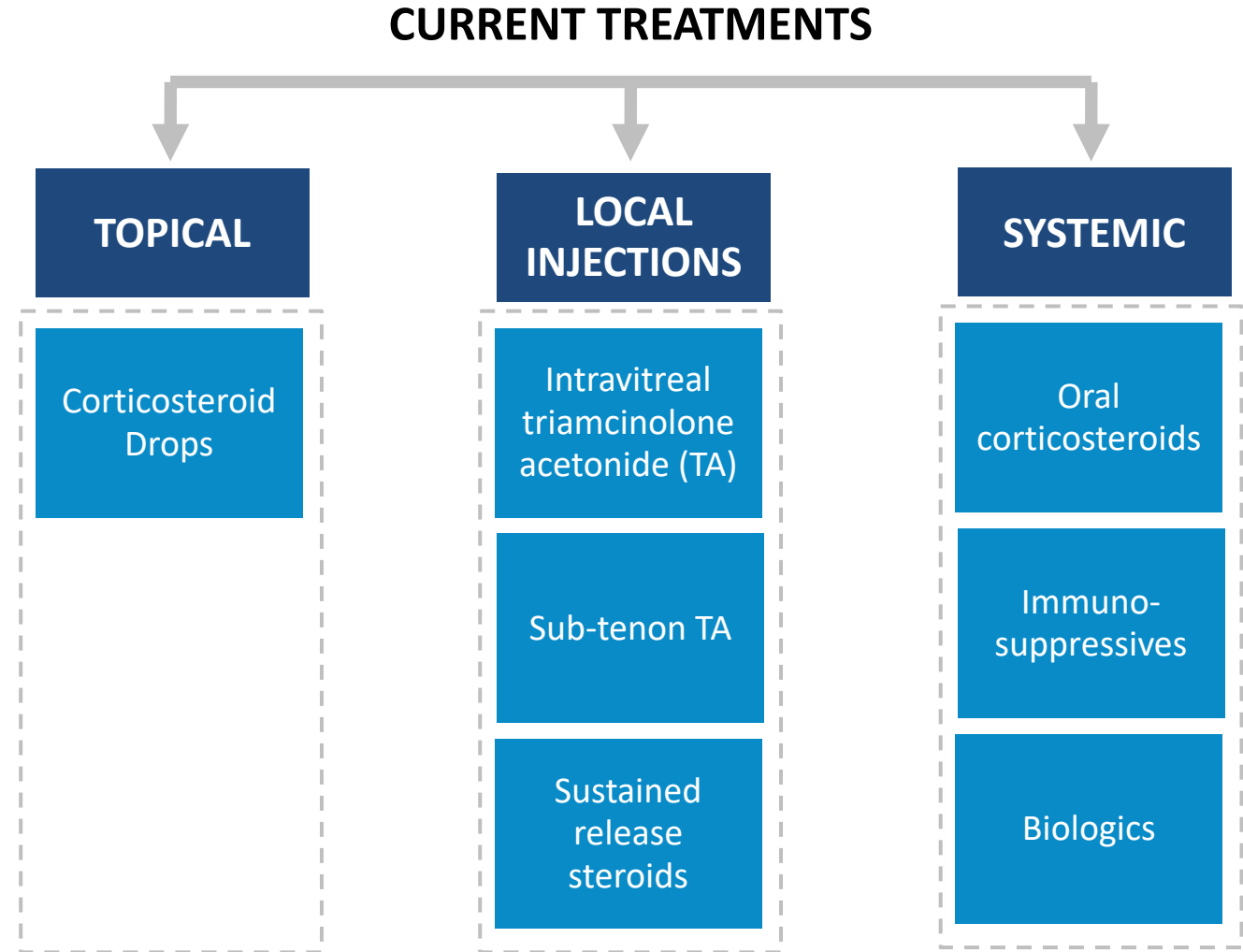
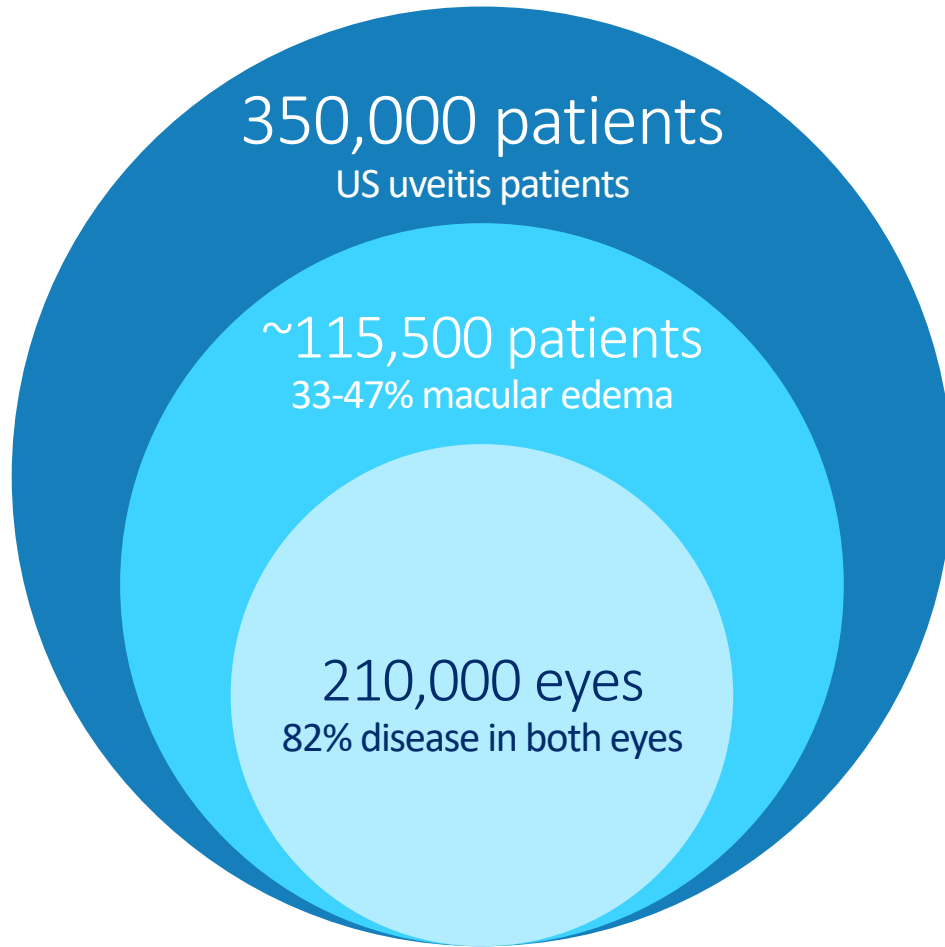
Primary Need

Macular edema is the leading cause of vision loss in patients with non-infectious uveitis

The Opportunity

1. No approved treatment for macular edema associated with uveitis
2. All anatomic locations of uveitis included in Clearside clinical trials
3. ~50% of patients continue to have macular edema, even after a course of treatment for non-infectious uveitis

Market Size and Current Treatment Paradigm for Uveitis

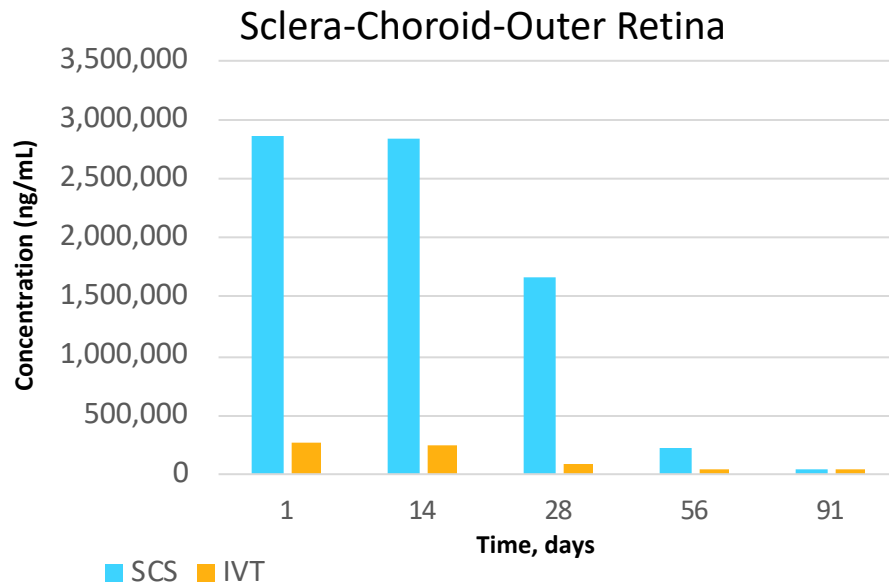


Novel Approach to Targeting Uveitic Macular Edema

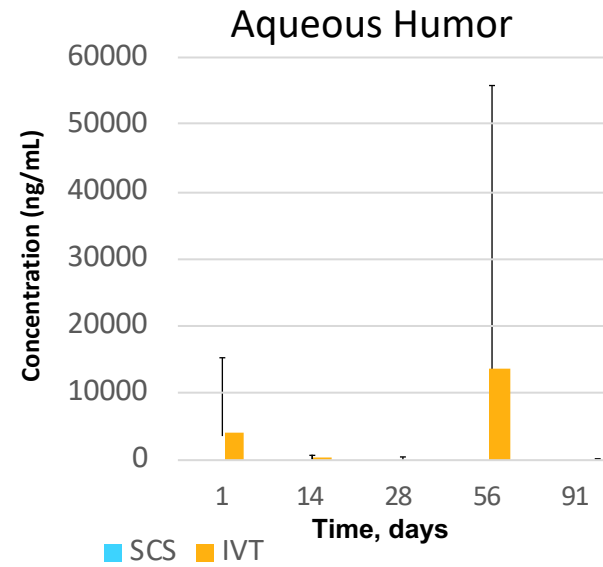
XIPERE™
(triamcinolone acetonide suprachoroidal
injectable suspension) 40 mg/mL

- Pivotal Phase 3 PEACHTREE trial met its primary endpoint
- NDA submitted in Q4 2018 with October 19, 2019 PDUFA date
- If approved, XIPERE would be the first therapy for this indication
- If approved, commercial launch for XIPERE anticipated in Q1 2020

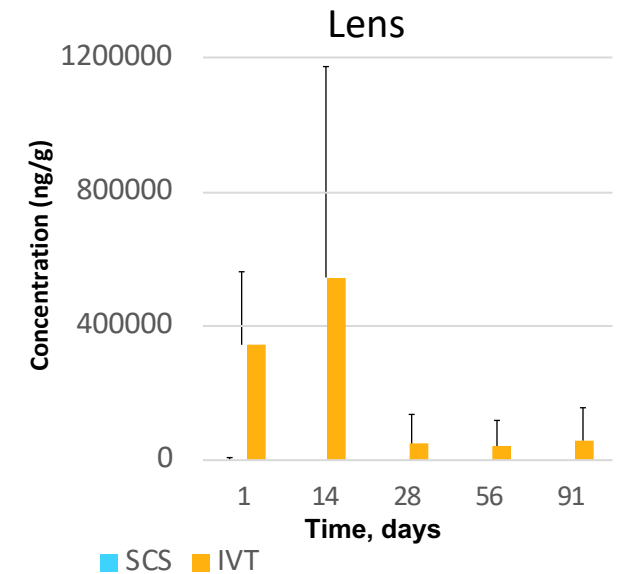
Designed to Improve Ocular Distribution of Triamcinolone Acetonide (TA)



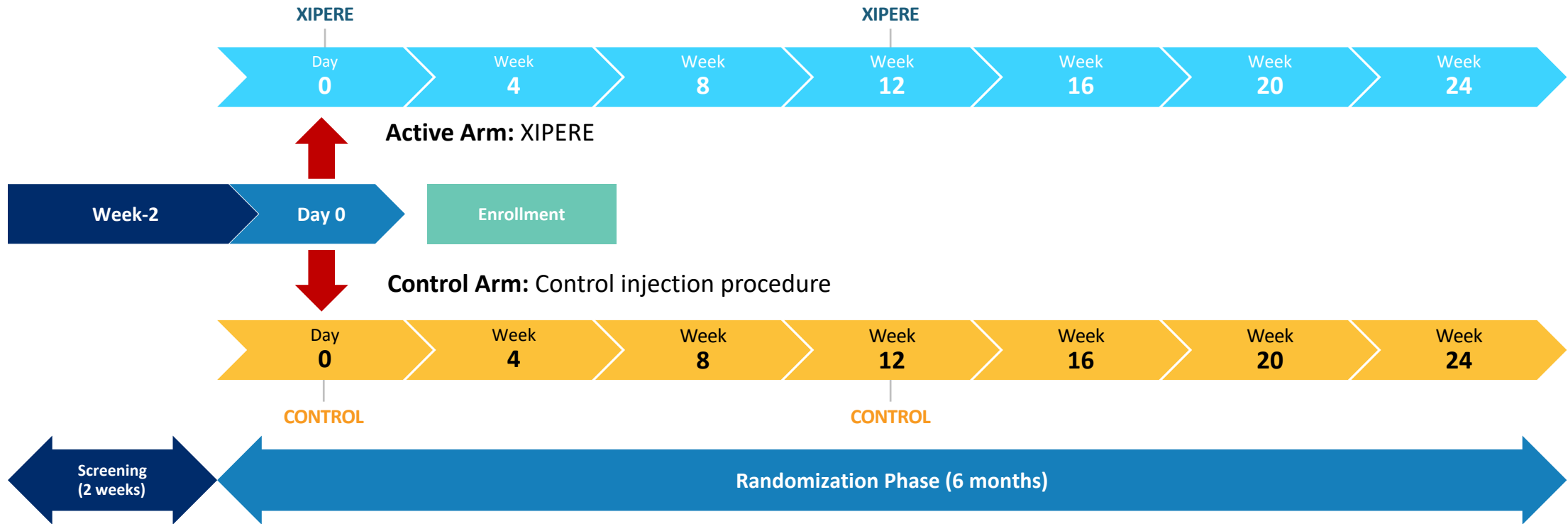
Over 10X the amount of TA remaining in the choroid and RPE following suprachoroidal administration compared to intravitreal injection



The **anterior segment is relatively spared** following suprachoroidal dosing when compared to intravitreal dosing



PEACHTREE: Pivotal Phase 3 Clinical Trial for Macular Edema Associated with Non-Infectious Uveitis (NIU)



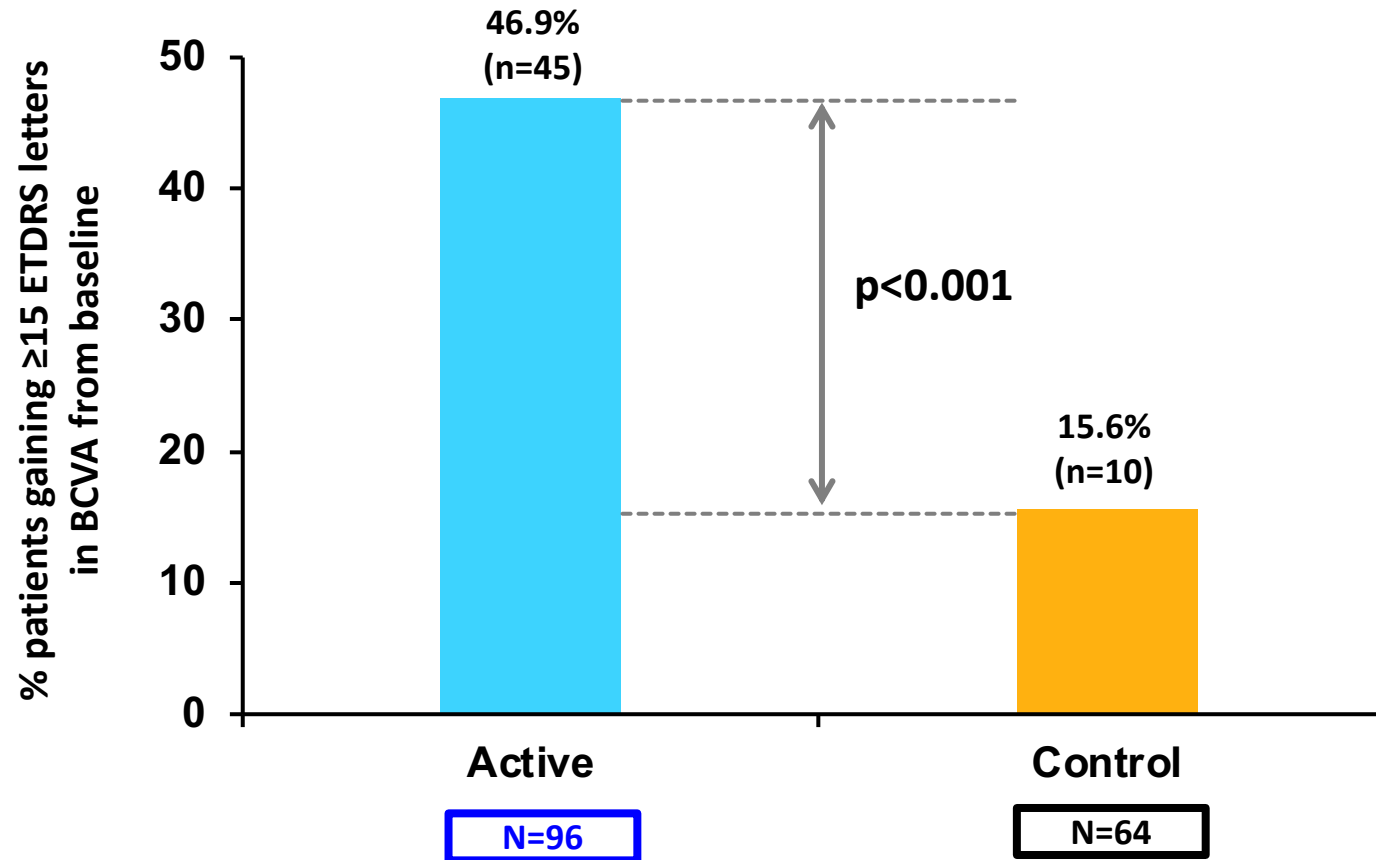
Two-arm, randomized, controlled, double-masked, multi-center trial at ~60 clinical sites

3:2 randomization of XIPERE vs. sham injection; 160 subjects total

Primary endpoint at 6 months; proportion of patients gaining three lines of vision compared to sham

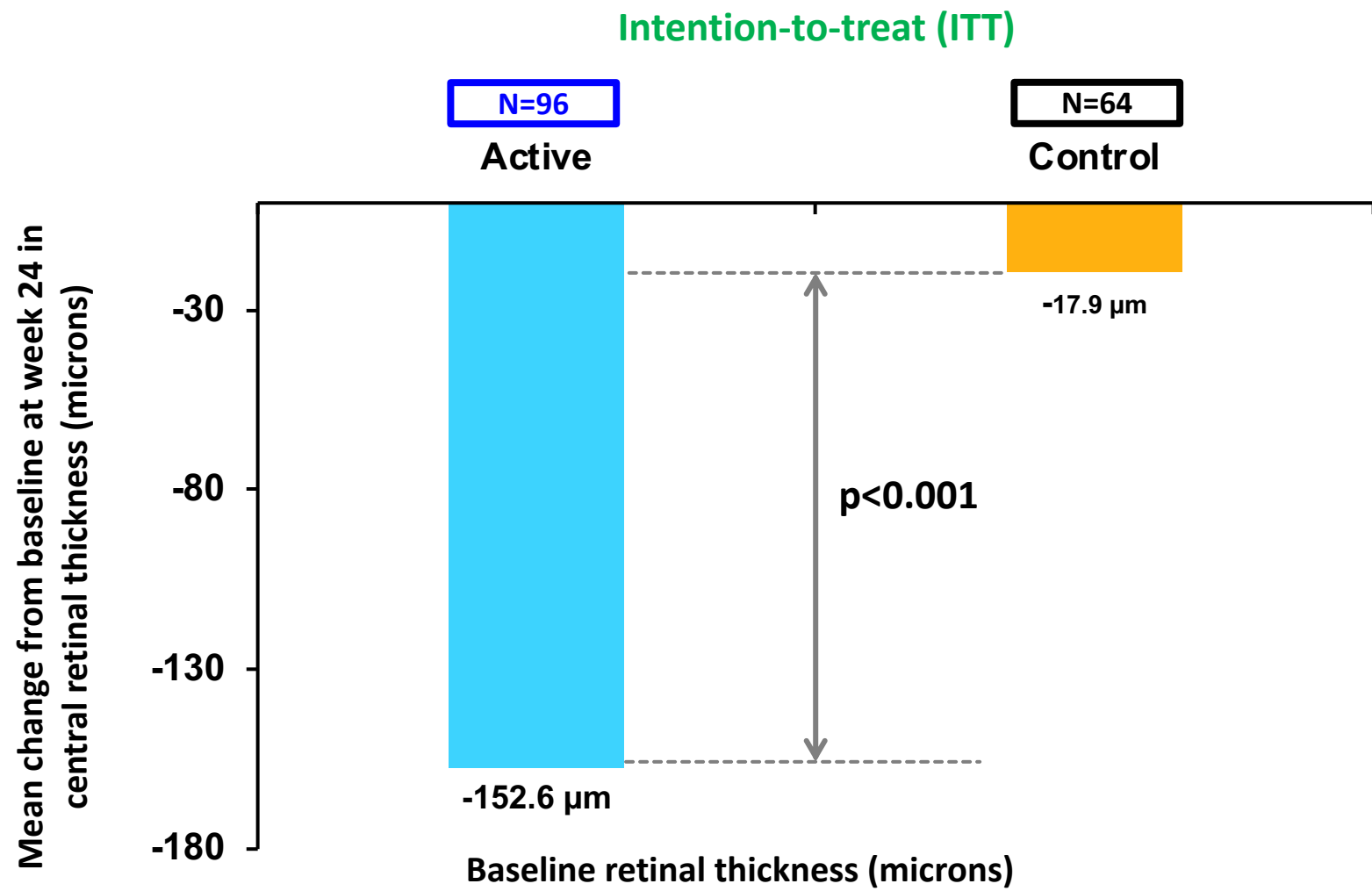
PEACHTREE Met Its Primary Endpoint

Proportion of patients in each arm gaining ≥ 15 ETDRS letters in BCVA from baseline at Week 24



PEACHTREE Met Its Secondary Endpoint

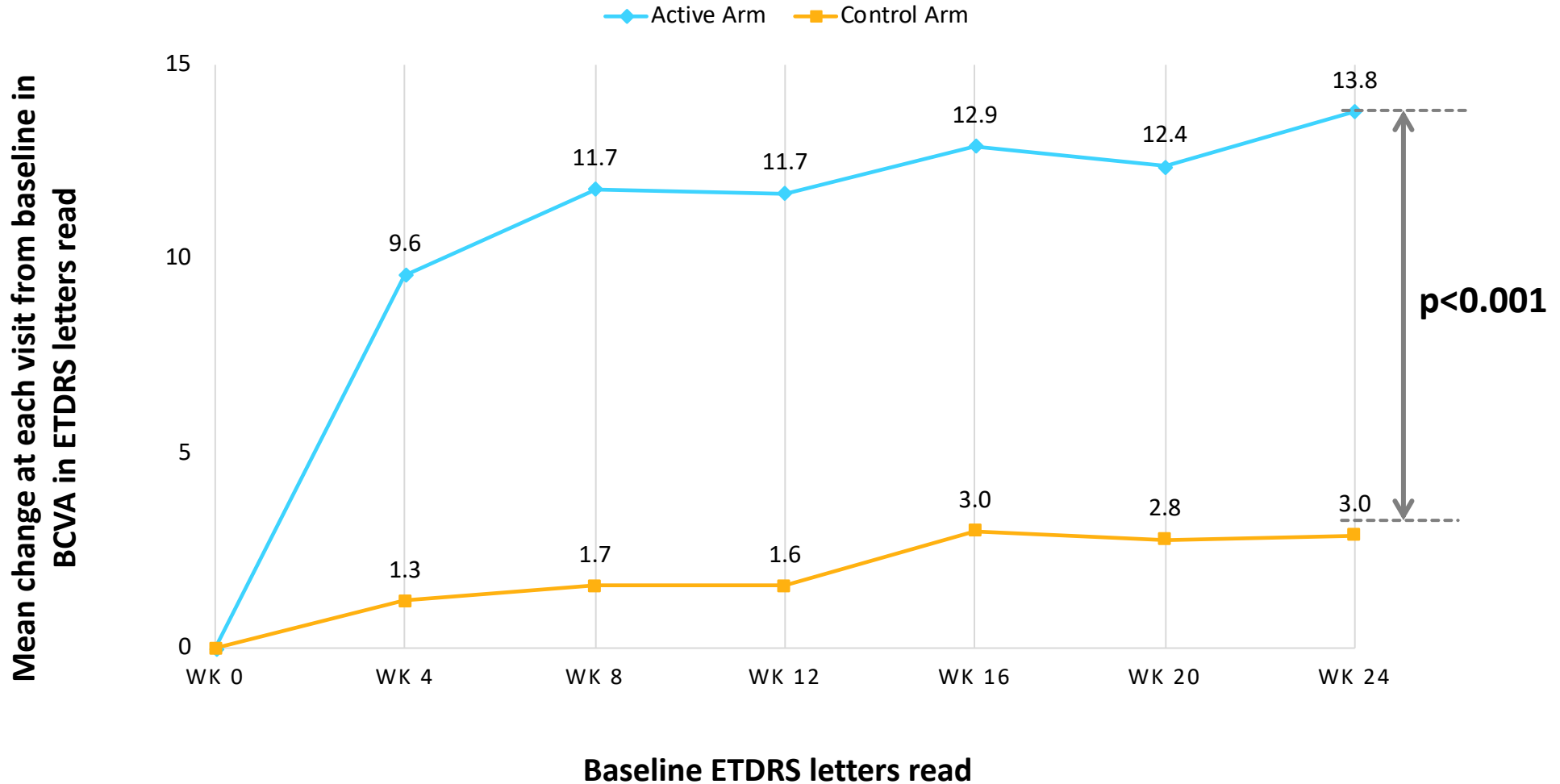
Mean Change from Baseline in CST at Week 24 in Microns



480.9 μ m: active arm; 525.4 μ m: control arm

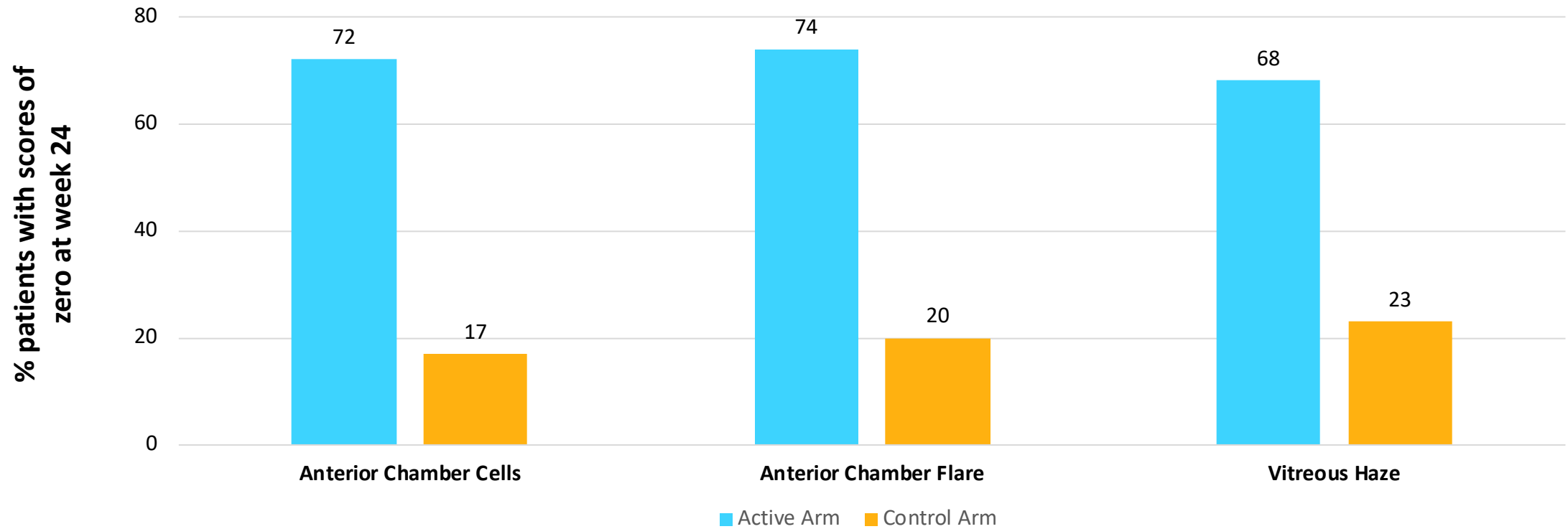
Vision Gained Rapidly and Sustained Through Week 24

Mean Change in BCVA in ETDRS Letters by Visit



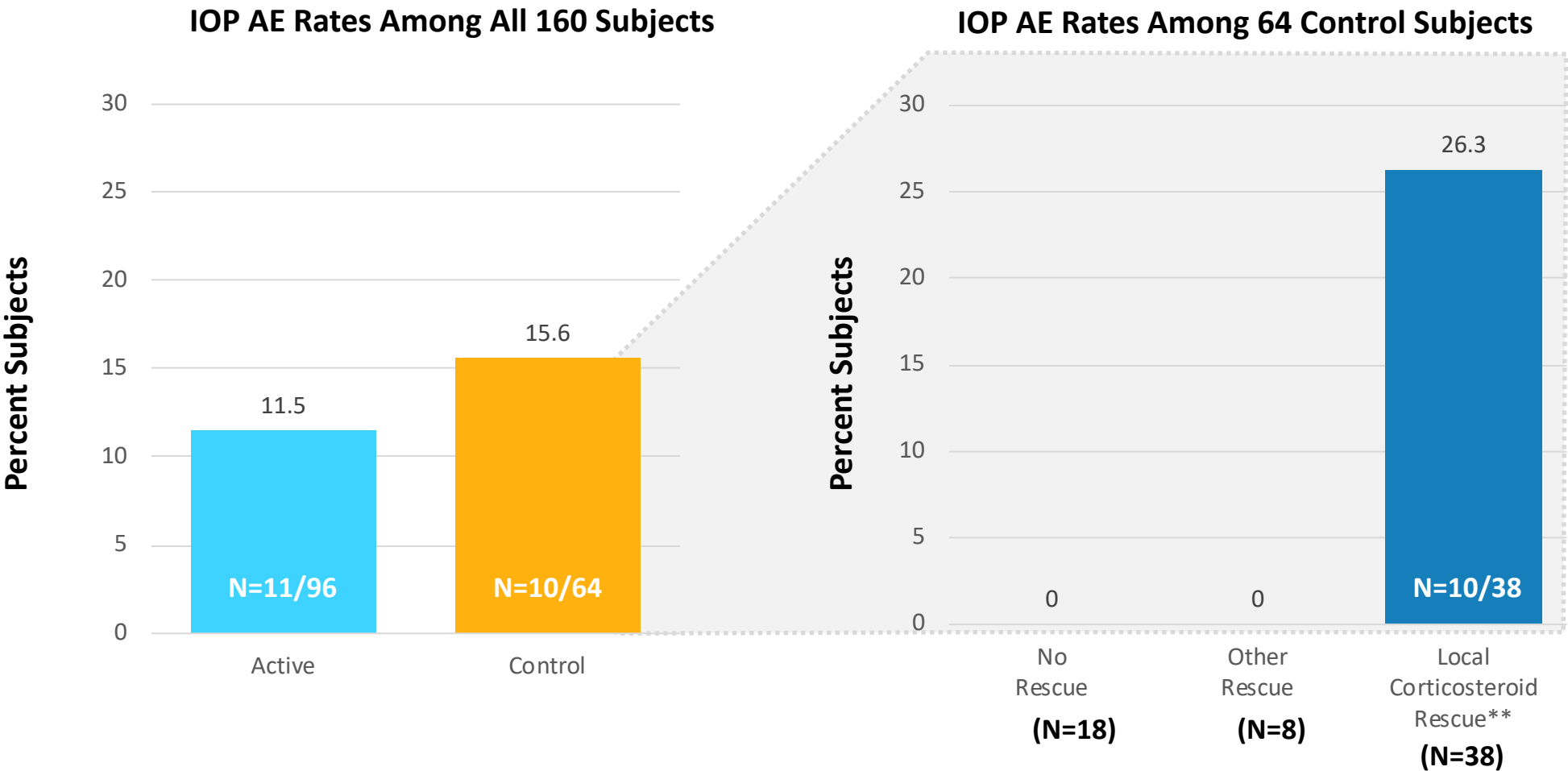
54.7: active arm; 53.5: control arm

Resolved Inflammation in ~70% of Patients in PEACHTREE



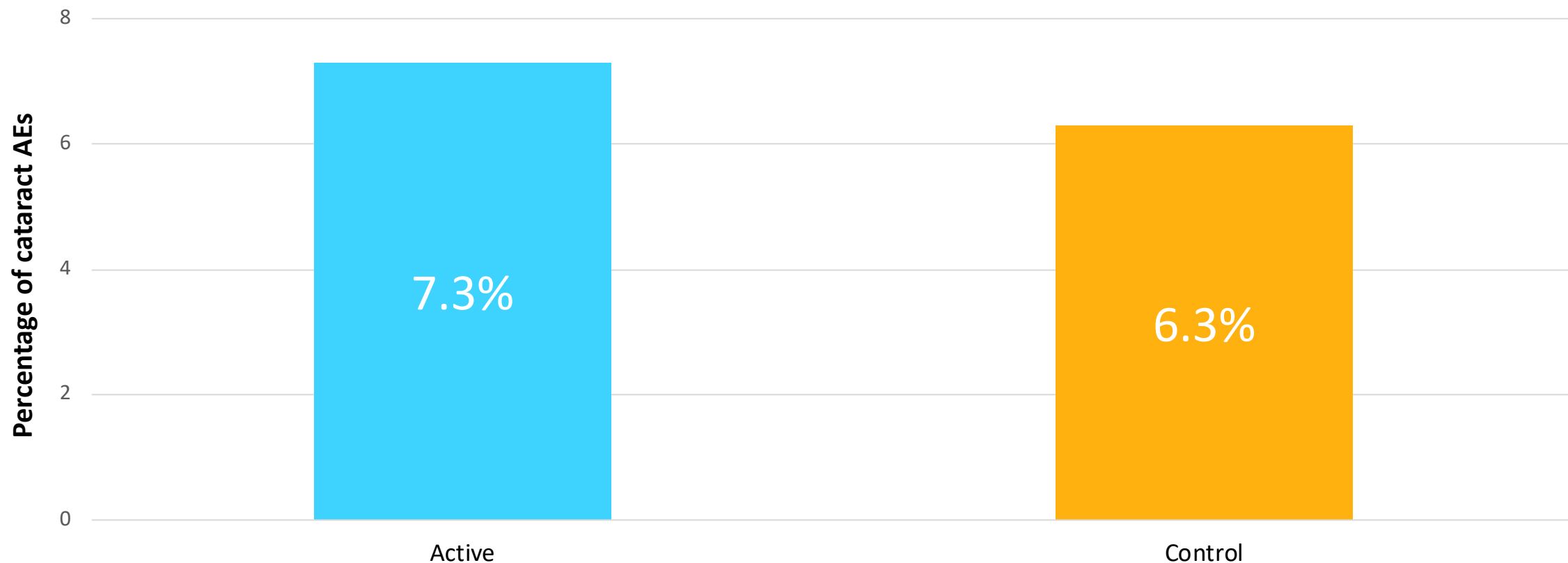
- Resolution of each of these three signs of inflammation on the SUN* scales is clinically and statistically significant
- In subjects with scores of 2 or greater in vitreous haze, 40.9% experienced resolution in the active arm, compared to 0% of subjects in the control arm

Favorable Intraocular Pressure (IOP) Profile Compared to Patients Rescued with Local Corticosteroids



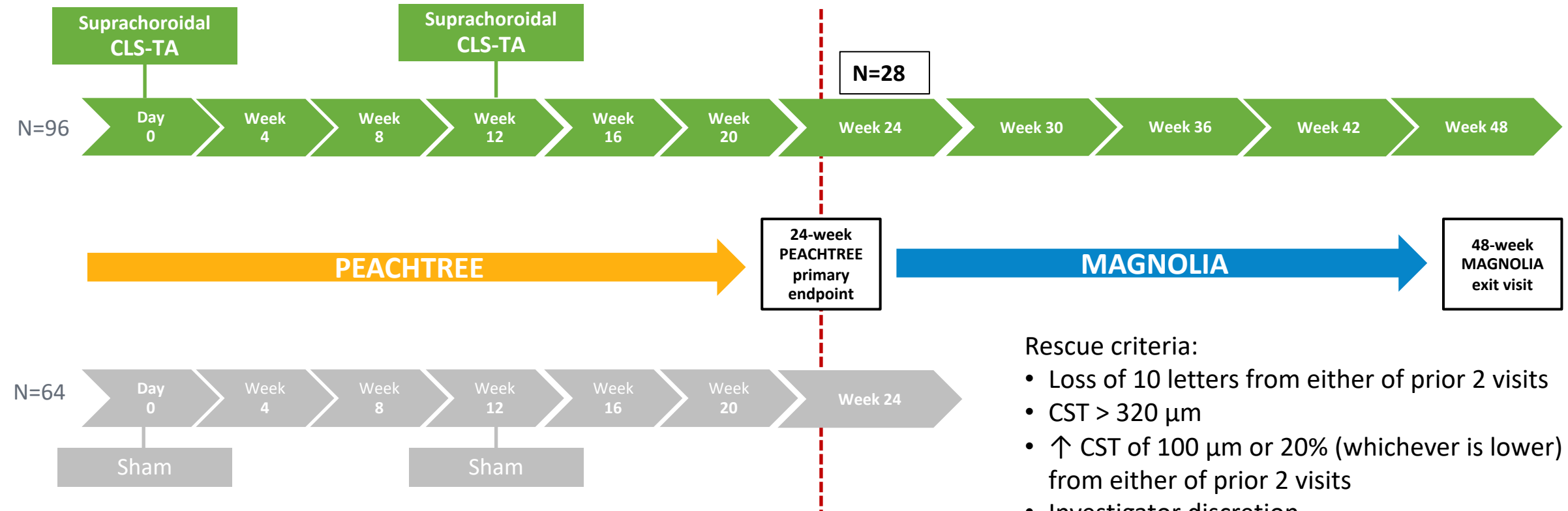
IOP lowering medications were initiated in 7.3% and 9.4% subjects in the XIPERE and control arms respectively

Percentage of Cataract Adverse Events (AEs) Were Balanced Between Arms



MAGNOLIA: Prospective, Non-interventional, Masked, Observational 24 week Extension Trial

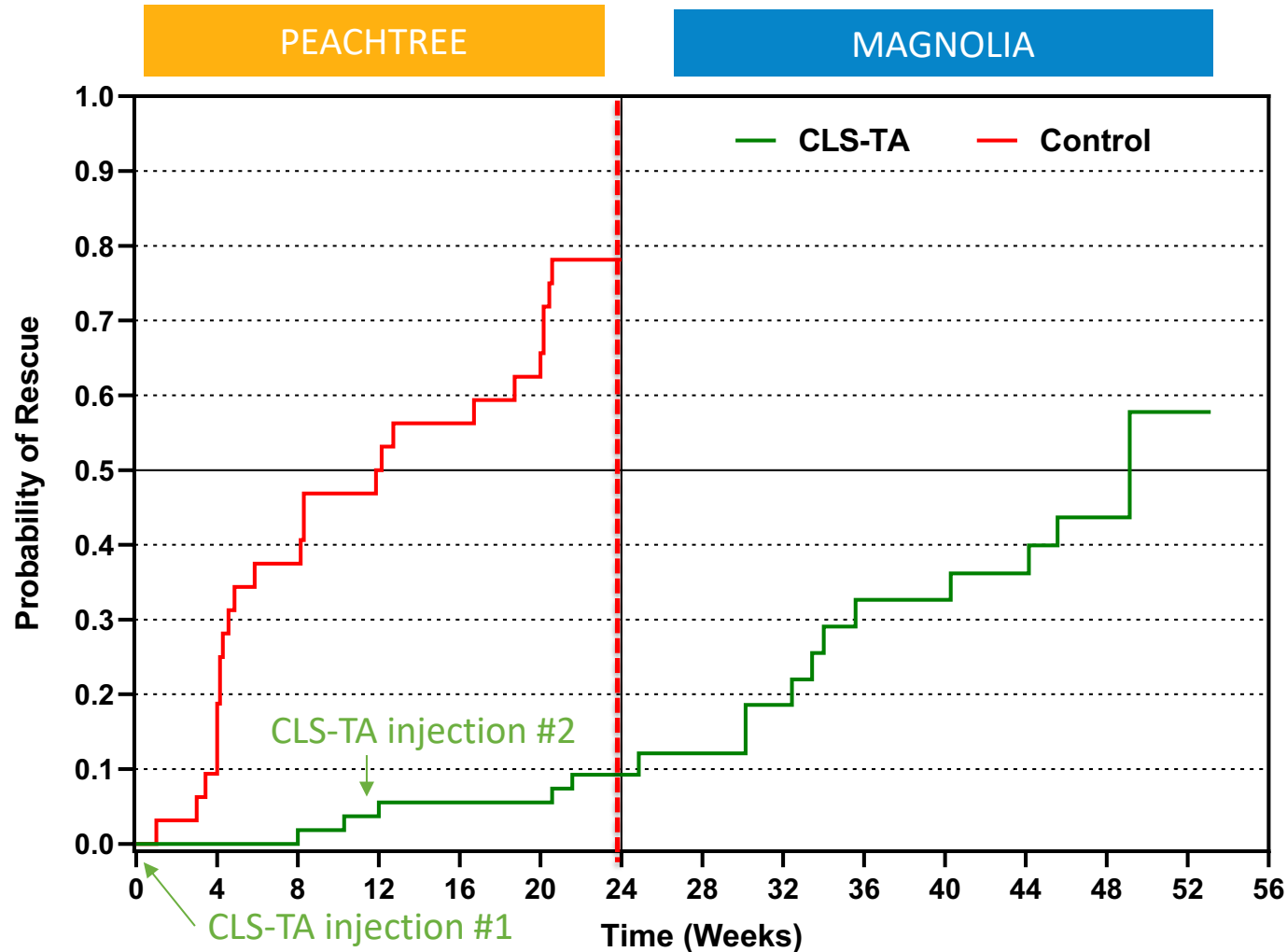
- To be eligible for MAGNOLIA, subjects must have completed PEACHTREE and NOT have received rescue medication
- Primary Endpoint: Time to rescue therapy relative to Day 0 of PEACHTREE



Rescue criteria:

- Loss of 10 letters from either of prior 2 visits
- CST > 320 μ m
- \uparrow CST of 100 μ m or 20% (whichever is lower) from either of prior 2 visits
- Investigator discretion

Magnolia Extension Study Demonstrates Positive Efficacy and Durability Results



Efficacy

- 50% of patients did not receive additional medication through week 48
- Results were durable for 36 weeks after last injection of XIPERE
- Suprachoroidally injected XIPERE significantly improved vision (~12 letters) and macular edema (~170 microns)

Safety

- There were no Serious AEs related to study medication
- Elevations in IOP were consistent with those seen in the PEACHTREE trial and were low

XIPERE Launch Preparations



PHYSICIANS

- Education materials
- Injection training
- Patient access support



PATIENTS

- Education materials
- Reimbursement support services

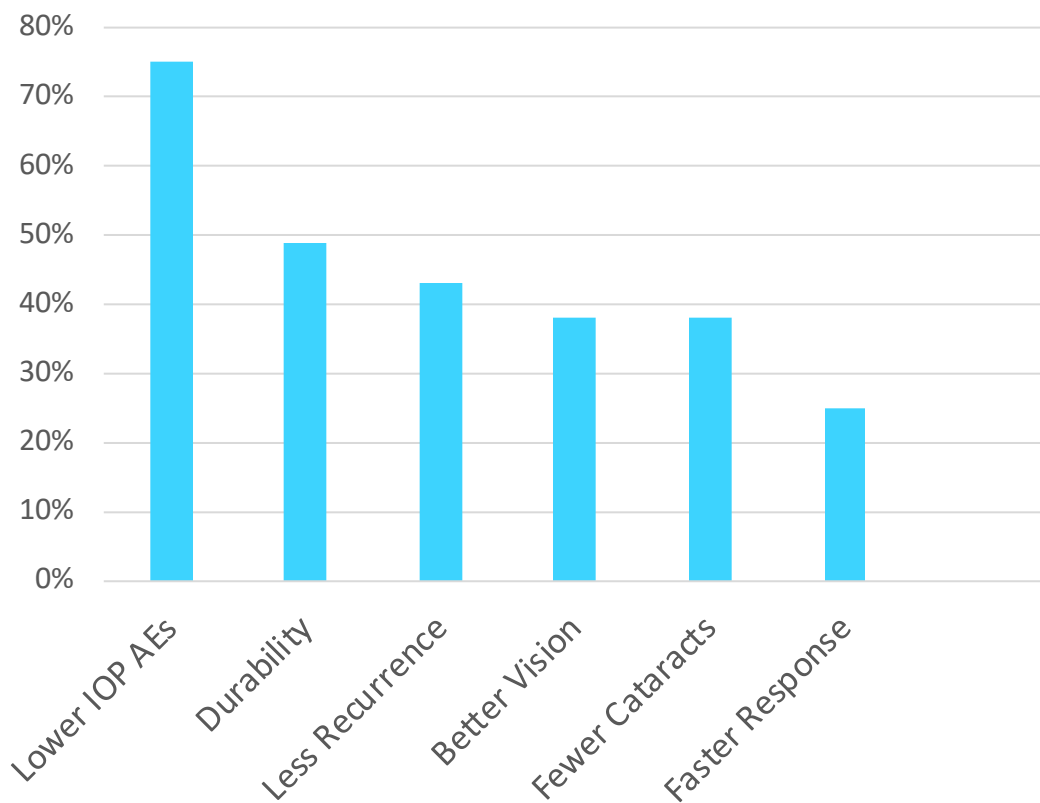


PAYERS

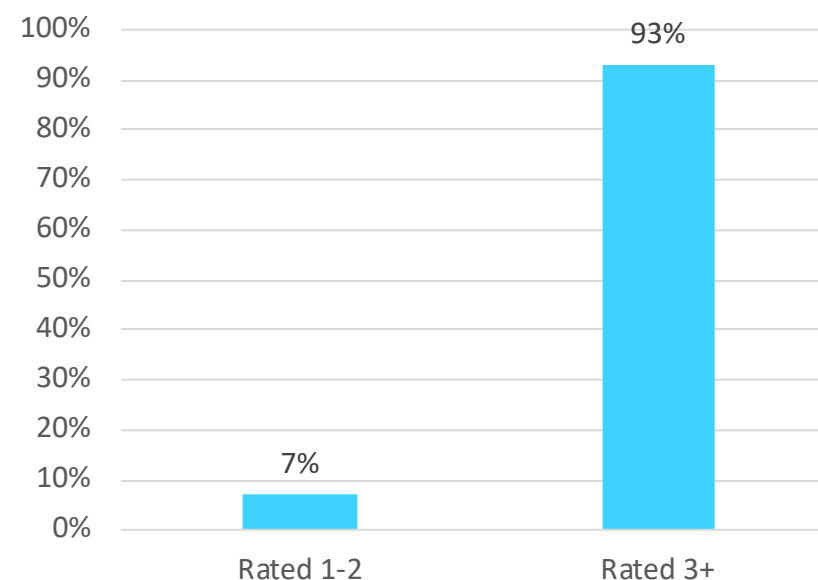
- Proactive education on our clinical profile and the value proposition supporting XIPERE

Physicians Recognize the Unmet Need and Over 90% Had a Favorable Reaction to the XIPE RE Profile

Physician-Ranked Areas of Unmet Need in UME

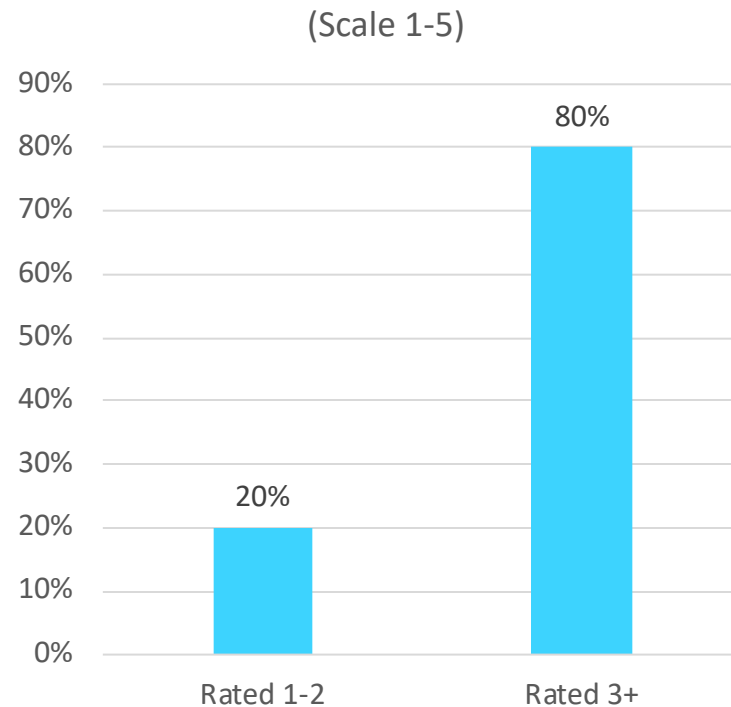


Physician Reaction to XIPE RE Profile
(Scale 1-5)

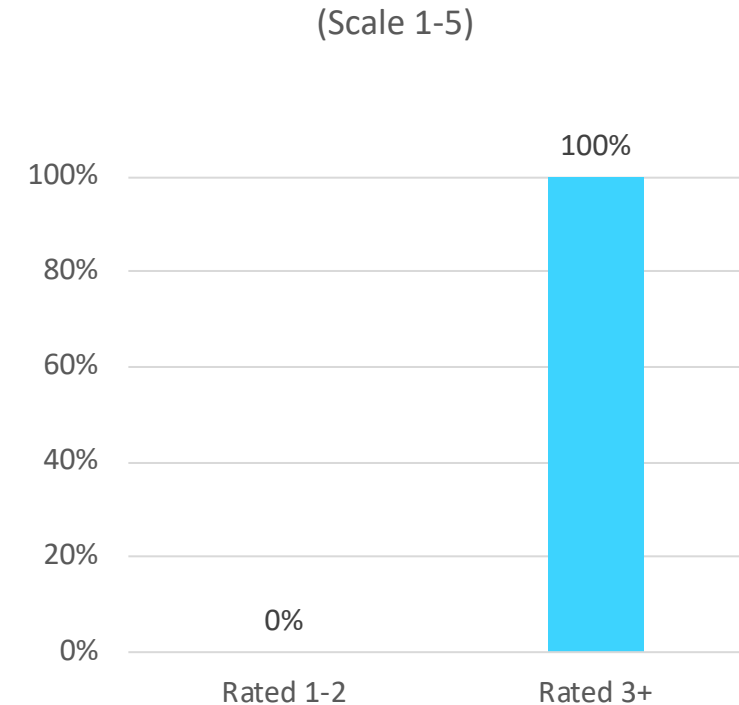


Payers Believe XIPIRE Helps Fill the Unmet Need in Uveitic Macular Edema

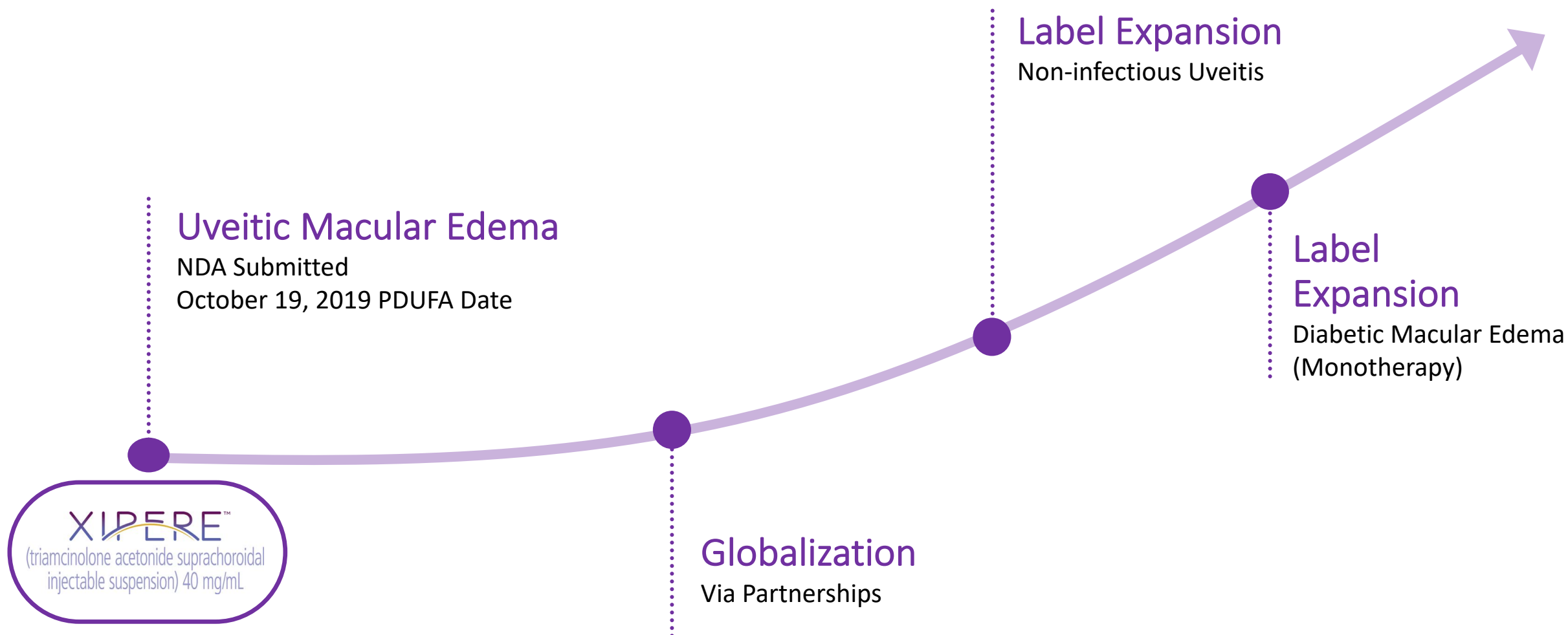
Payers View of UME as Unmet Need



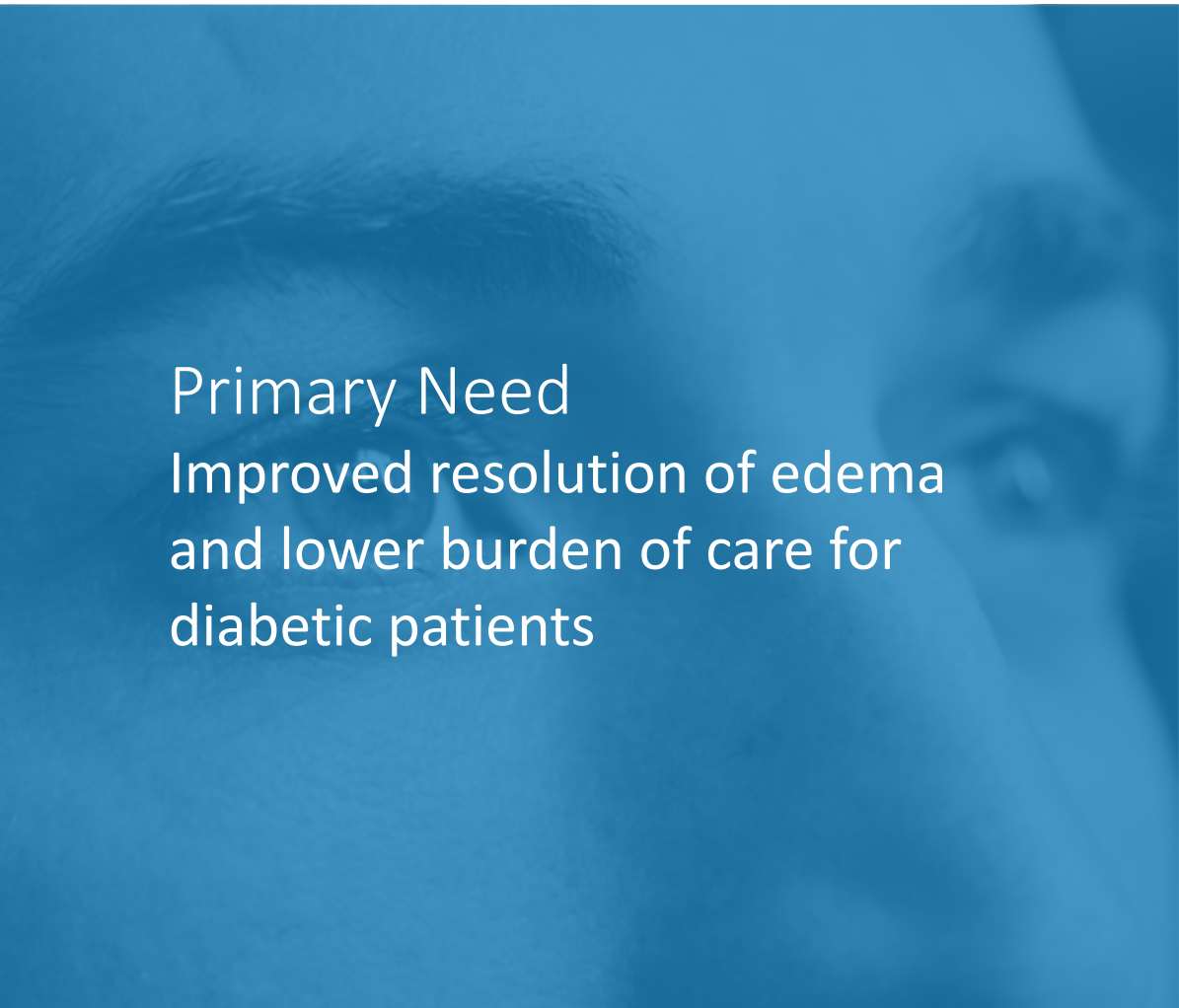
Payer Reaction to XIPIRE Profile



Opportunities to Drive Value With XIPERE



Potential Label Expansion: Diabetic Macular Edema (DME)

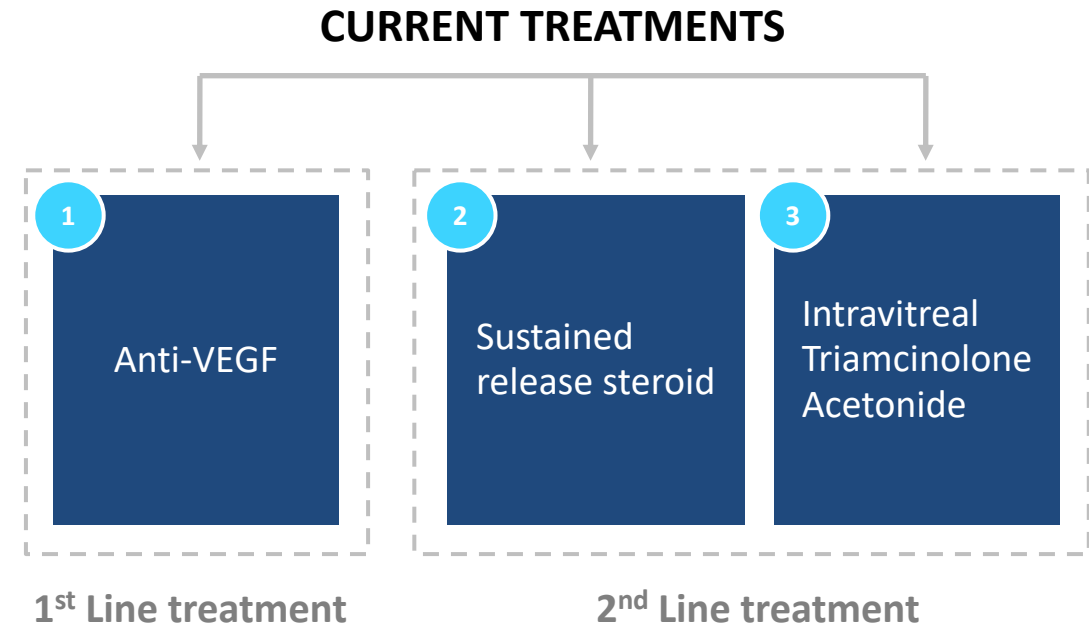
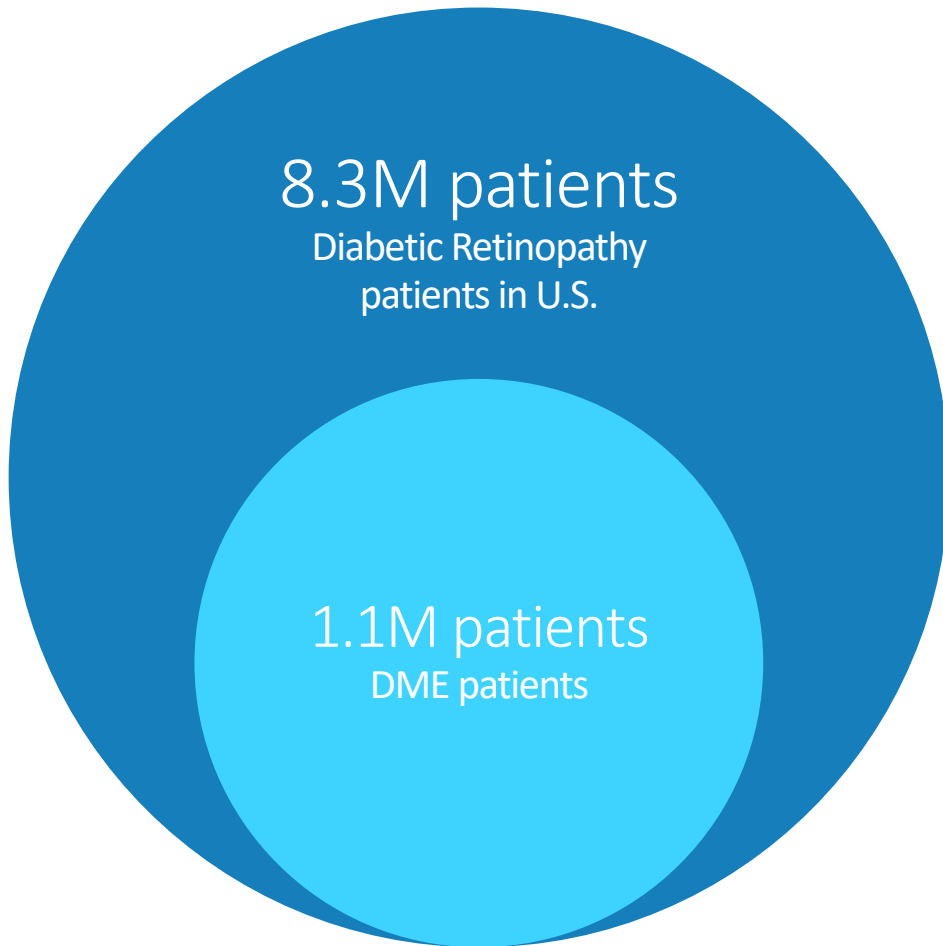


Primary Need
Improved resolution of edema
and lower burden of care for
diabetic patients

The Opportunity

1. Real world data demonstrates patients missing out on visual gains
2. Patients have variable response to anti-VEGF treatment
3. High burden for DME patients leading to poor compliance

Market Size and Current Treatment Paradigm for DME



Treatment Burden and Patient Compliance Create Need For Options

Real world data demonstrates patients missing out on visual gains

- DME subjects receive 3-7 anti-VEGF injections and gain ~5 letters in vision
- Phase 3 trials demonstrate that compliant subjects have the potential to gain ~10 to 12 letters*

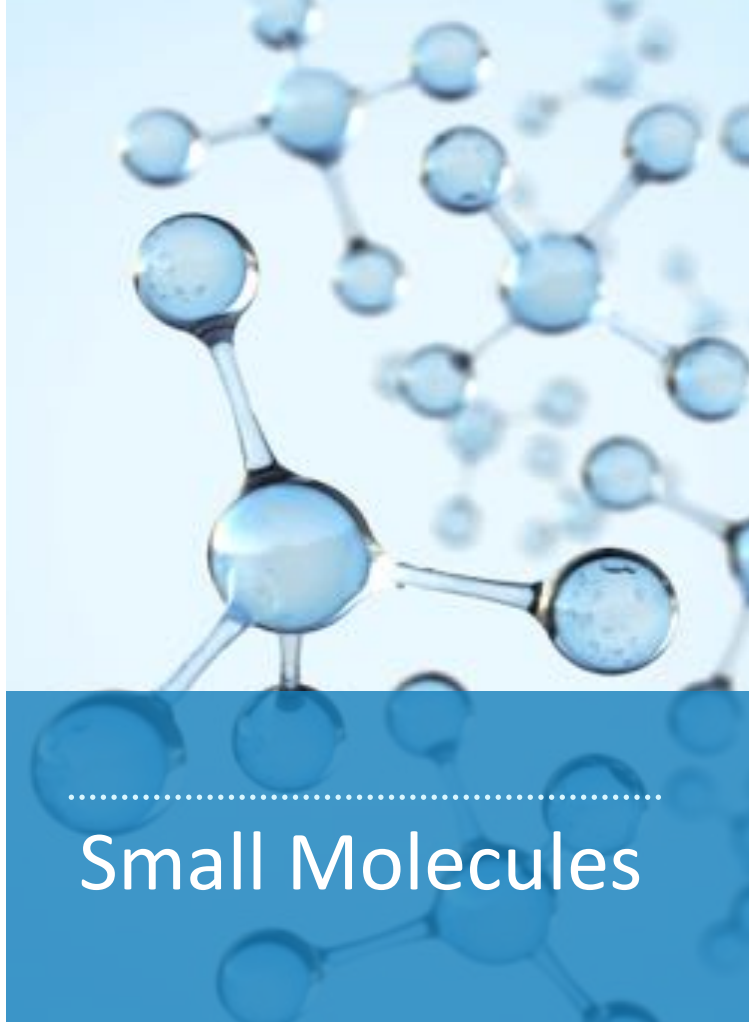
XIPERE has the potential to maintain visual gains on a quarterly dosing regimen

- Current anti-VEGFs require retreatment every 4 to 8 weeks
- Subjects gained approximately 10 letters and were maintained for 12 weeks with XIPERE + intravitreal Eylea in TYBEE

Future plans to advance clinical development of XIPERE for DME

- Target monotherapy in a therapeutic rotation with anti-VEGF
- Consult with FDA on potential path to approval

Broad Applicability of SCS Injection Platform



Potential Platform Expansion: Small Molecules and Biologics

Primary Need

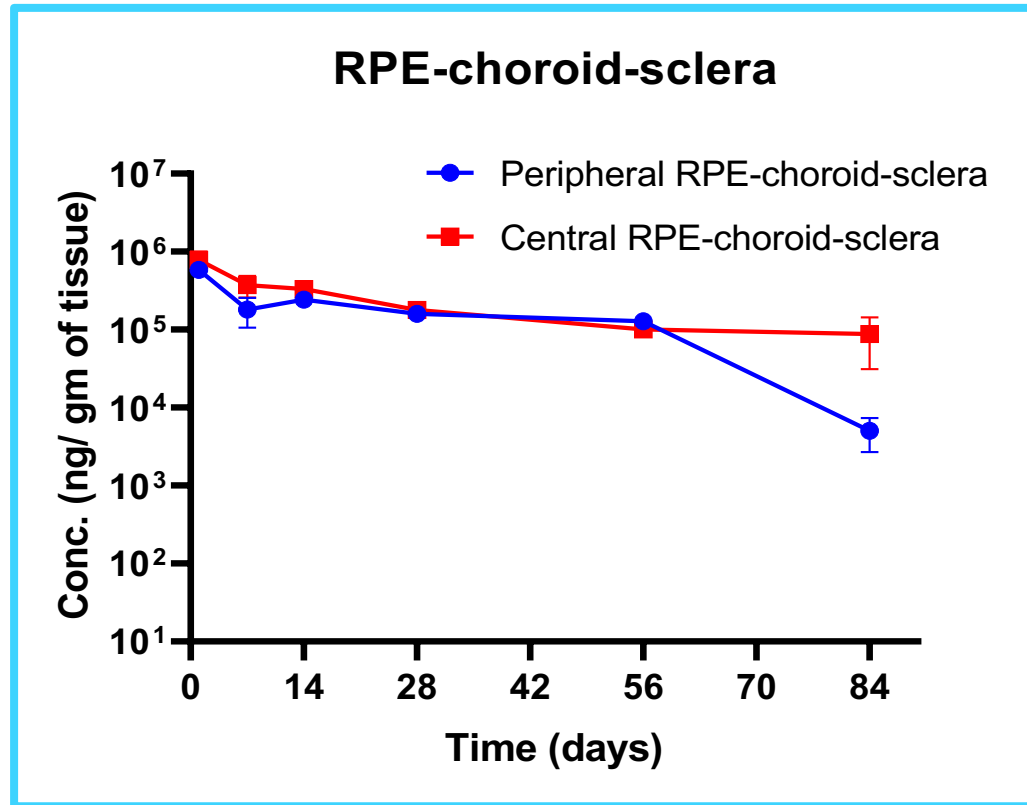
Targeted delivery to retina with prolonged durability to enhance efficacy and relieve treatment burden respectively

The Opportunity

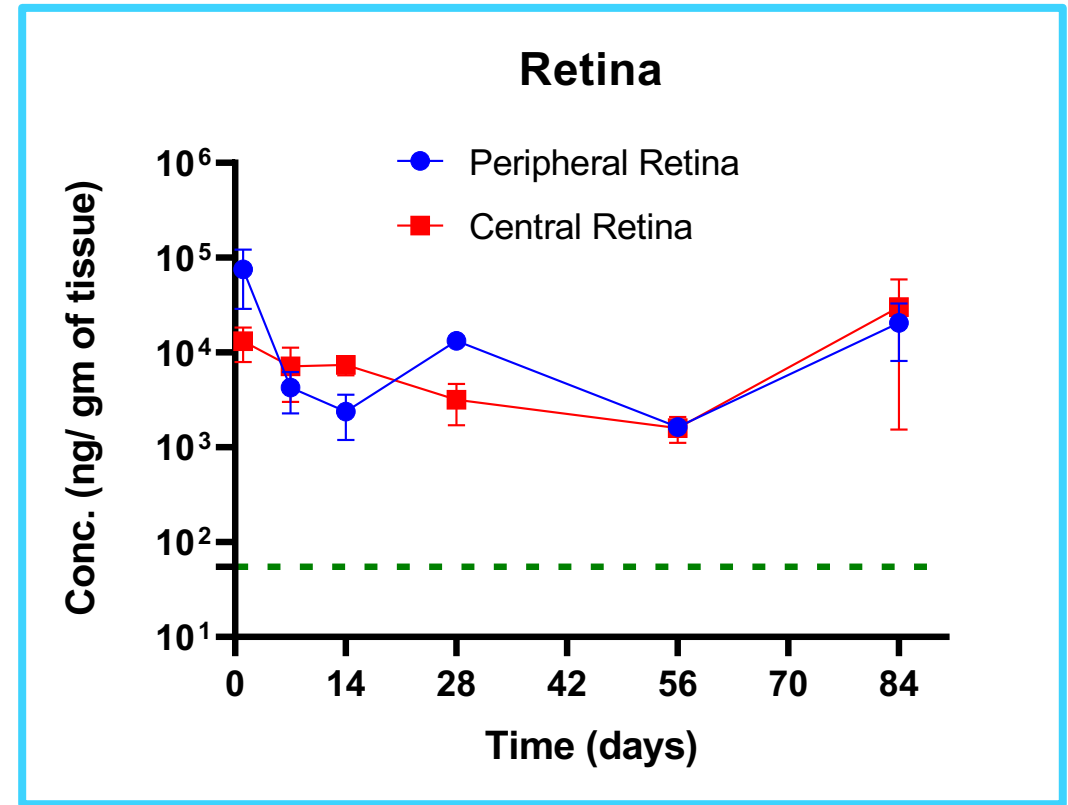
1. Current intravitreal treatments have diffuse distribution
2. Protection of off-target tissues
3. Migration of small molecules into the anterior chamber
4. Limited duration of action

Potential Platform Expansion: Small Molecules

SCS Platform May Offer Unique Distribution and Better Duration



Concentration presented as mean \pm SEM



High drug levels achieved in retina and choroid-RPE-sclera

Potential Platform Expansion: Ocular Gene Therapy

Primary Need

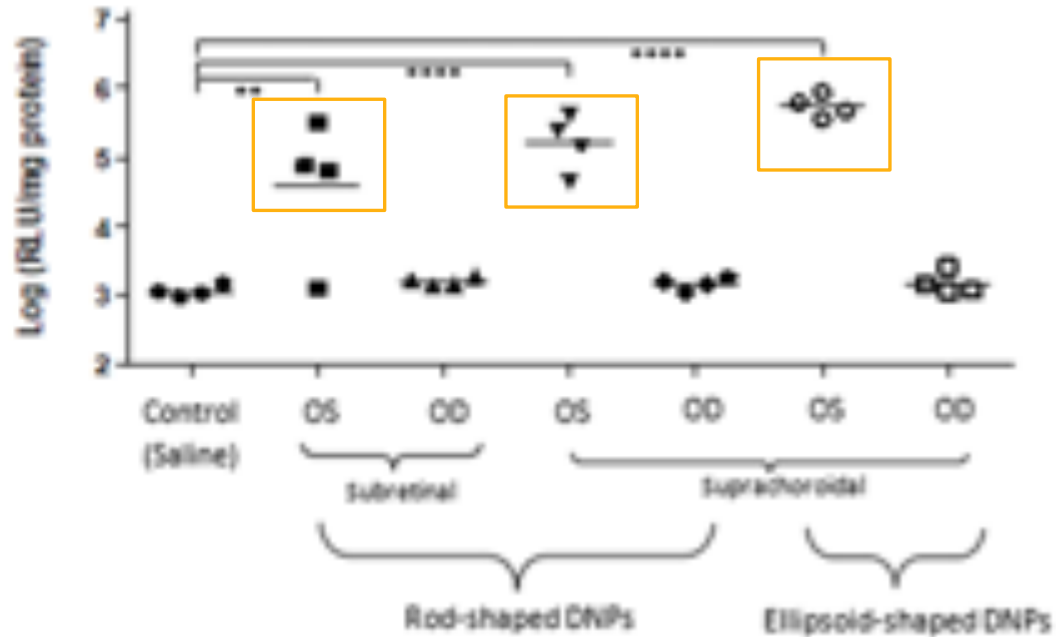
Targeted delivery of ocular gene therapies in safe, effective, repeatable, and non-surgical manner

Opportunity

1. Avoid risks of vitrectomy (surgery)
2. Avoid risks of retinotomy, subretinal injection, and macular detachment
3. Potential for broader retinal coverage
4. Enhance patient access
 - Convert gene therapy into an office-based procedure

DNA Nanoparticles Transfect the Retina and Choroid

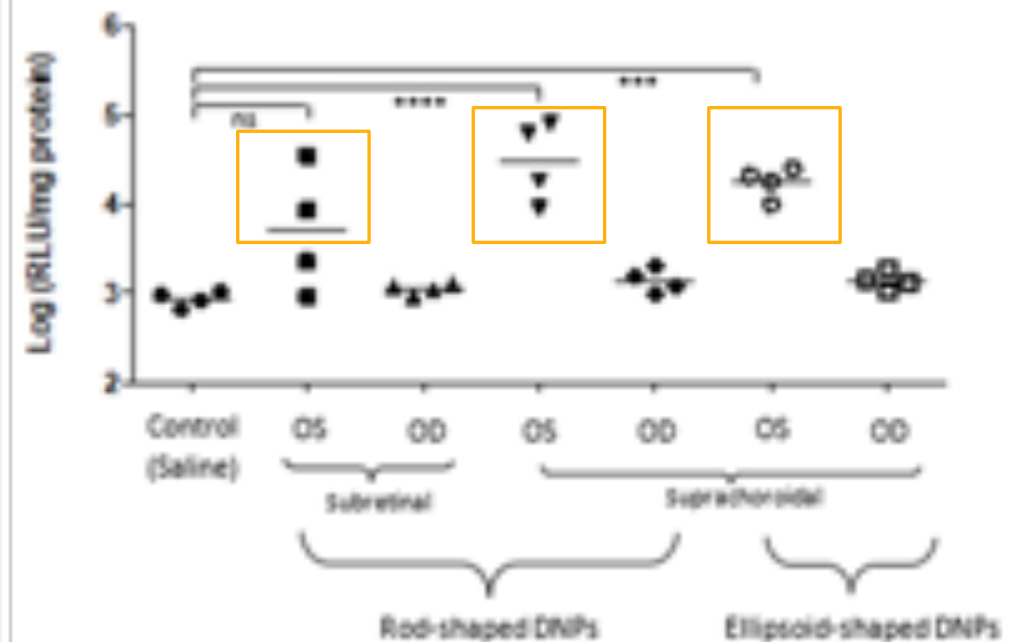
Non Viral-Luciferase, Rabbit
CHOROID



OS: Dosed
OO: Undosed

Bonferroni's multiple comparison test: ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$
ns, non-significant

Non Viral-Luciferase, Rabbit
RETINA



OS: Dosed
OO: Undosed

Bonferroni's multiple comparison test: *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$
ns, non-significant

Source: Szilárd Kiss, MD, Macula Society Presentation February 2019

DNA Nanoparticles Offer Potential for Safe, Efficacious, and Repeat Dosing Ocular Gene Therapy

Potential advantages: DNA nanoparticles versus viral vector-mediated gene therapy

- Unlike AAV (payload capacity of 5 kb), can transfer large genes (up to ~20 kb)
- Safety: non-immunogenic, without viral capsid proteins or pre-existing immunity
 - Potential for repeat and greater dosing
- Efficacy in numerous ocular animal models
 - Higher doses may be used to enhance transfection
- Manufacturing: simpler than viral-based gene therapy

Potential disadvantages: DNA nanoparticles versus viral vector-mediated gene therapy

- Durability: may not represent one time therapy

Corporate Overview

Experienced Leadership Team



George Lasezkay

Pharm.D., J.D. | Interim CEO and Director
30 years experience
Allergan, Acucela, Novagali, Amakem, RetroSense



Thomas Ciulla

M.D., MBA | Chief Medical Officer
27 years experience
Spark Therapeutics, Ophthotech, Indiana University School of Medicine



Charles Deignan

Chief Financial Officer
27 years experience
AtheroGenics, AAI Pharma, Schering-Plough



Brion Raymond

Chief Commercial Officer
17 years experience
Genentech, Carl Zeiss, Meditec, Xoma



Leslie Zacks

General Counsel & Chief Compliance Officer
24 years experience
Arbor, Shionogi

Clearside Team Ophthalmic Experience

Alcon

 **Allergan**

CIBA  **VISION**

Genentech

 **MERCK**

 **NOVARTIS**

Spark 
THERAPEUTICS

Strong Intellectual Property Coverage of SCS Platform

15

U.S. Patents Total
Expiring between
2027 - 2035

2

Methods using
loss-of-
resistance
technology

DEVICE PATENTS

3

Apparatus using
loss-of-resistance
technology

3

Apparatus having /
methods using an
adjustable puncture
member

1

Administration of any
anti-inflammatory
drug to the
suprachoroidal space
by microinjection

DRUG PATENTS

3

Administration of
any drug to the
suprachoroidal
space by
microinjection

1

Administration
of any drug to
the eye by
inserting a
microinjector
into the sclera

DISEASE
PATENTS

2

Methods of
treating macular
edema or
uveitis

Financial Summary

(\$000's except share count)

March 31, 2019

Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$34,938
Total assets	37,534
Long-term debt (including current portion)	10,036
Total liabilities	21,443
Total stockholders' equity	16,091
Common shares outstanding (as of May 6, 2019)	37,595,551

Clearside Biomedical: Five Key Investment Themes

