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# Ocular hypotensive effect of the novel EP3/FP agonist ONO-9054 versus Xalatan: results of a 28-day, double-masked, randomised study

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## ABSTRACT

**Background/aims** ONO-9054 is being developed for the reduction of intraocular pressure (IOP) in patients with ocular hypertension (OHT) and open-angle glaucoma (OAG). This study compared the novel dual EP3/FP agonist ONO-9054 with the FP agonist Xalatan.

**Methods** Adults (n=123) with bilateral mild/moderate OAG or OHT, with unmedicated IOP of  $\geq 24$  mm Hg at 8:00 hours,  $\geq 21$  mm Hg at 10:00 hours and  $\leq 36$  mm Hg, were randomised 1:1 to receive ONO-9054 (0.003%, 30  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ) or Xalatan (0.005%, 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ) once daily for 28 days.

**Results** Day 29 mean diurnal IOP was  $-7.2$  mm Hg for ONO-9054 vs  $-6.6$  mm Hg for Xalatan. At 08:00 hours, the IOPs were comparable, and at all later time points the decrease in IOP was greater for ONO-9054. On day 29, the odds of a mean IOP reduction of  $\leq -25\%$ ,  $\leq -30\%$  and  $\leq -35\%$  for ONO-9054 were 2.39, 2.37 and 4.85 times more, respectively, than the odds for Xalatan ( $p < 0.05$ , *post hoc* analyses). The percentage of subjects achieving target IOPs on day 29 ( $\leq 17$ ,  $\leq 16$  and  $\leq 15$  mm Hg) was greater for ONO-9054 than for Xalatan; the odds of achieving an IOP  $\leq 15$  mm Hg for ONO-9054 were 2.4 times more than the odds for Xalatan ( $p < 0.01$ , *post hoc* analysis).

**Conclusions** Subjects randomised to receive ONO-9054 were more likely to achieve a greater per cent reduction in IOP and were more likely to achieve target IOPs than those receiving Xalatan. The effects of ONO-9054 in reducing IOP appear to persist longer than those of Xalatan.

**Trial registration number** NCT02083289, Results.

## INTRODUCTION

Open-angle glaucoma (OAG), a chronic ocular disease characterised by progressive optic neuropathy and visual field loss, is the second most common cause of blindness.<sup>1</sup> Elevated intraocular pressure (IOP) is a major risk factor for development and progression of OAG. Reduction of IOP prevents or delays onset of OAG in patients with ocular hypertension (OHT)<sup>2</sup> and slows progression in both normal and elevated pressure OAG.<sup>3–7</sup>

Prostaglandin analogues (PGAs) are commonly prescribed IOP-lowering medications targeting the prostanoicid F (FP) receptor which lower IOP mainly by increasing the outflow of aqueous humour, primarily through the uveoscleral pathway.<sup>8–10</sup> ONO-9054 (sepetaprost) is a novel dual EP3 and FP agonist.<sup>11</sup> In monkeys, more potent and longer lasting IOP-lowering effects are seen compared

with existing PGAs;<sup>11</sup> this reduction is via increase in trabecular and uveoscleral outflow.<sup>12</sup> It was hypothesised that dual agonist activity might provide a greater and more sustained reduction in IOP.

ONO-9054 is safe and well tolerated in normotensive adults and in those with OHT and OAG at doses up to 30  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ .<sup>13–15</sup> A single dose of ONO-9054 reduced IOP by up to 28.23% in normotensive, healthy adults.<sup>13</sup> After 14 days of dosing in adults with OHT or OAG, the peak reduction in IOP was from 23.3 to 15.1 mmHg at 1 hour post final dose with a sustained effect to at least 24 hours post final dose, with similar effects achieved from morning and evening dosing.<sup>13–15</sup> The purpose of this study was to compare the EP3/FP agonist ONO-9054 with the FP agonist Xalatan; this manuscript reports the results of this trial.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Subjects

Men and women aged 18–85 years with a diagnosis of bilateral OHT or mild to moderate OAG; an unmedicated IOP  $\geq 24$  mm Hg at 08:00 hours,  $\geq 21$  mm Hg at 10:00 hours and  $\leq 36$  mm Hg; central corneal thickness of 500–620  $\mu\text{m}$ ; best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) of at least +0.7 LogMar and ocular cup-to-disc ratio  $\leq 0.8$ . Exclusion criteria included: a history of severe ocular trauma; a history of angle closure or current angle of  $\leq 2$  (Shaffer scale); intraocular or ocular laser surgery within 3 months; refractive surgery within 6 months.

### Study design

This phase II, randomised, double-masked, active comparator study took place between 02 June and 02 December 2015 at nine clinical sites in the USA (NCT02083289). The protocol was approved by institutional review boards (IRBs), and the study was conducted in accordance with the ethical principles of Good Clinical Practice and the Declaration of Helsinki. All subjects provided written, informed consent. Subjects were required to attend seven study visits (eligibility review 1 (ER1; day  $-45$  to day  $-6$ ), eligibility review 2 (ER2; day  $-5 \pm 2$  days), eligibility review 3 (day 1, used as baseline), day 8  $\pm 2$  days, day 15  $\pm 2$  days, day 29  $\pm 2$  days and day 35  $\pm 3$  days (follow-up visit)).

Subjects were randomised 1:1 to ONO-9054 30  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  (0.003%) or Xalatan (0.005%) for 28 days by IWRS. Stratification was by site and baseline IOP (day 1, 08:00 hours) as either  $< 26$  or



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$\geq 26$  mm Hg. Study drug was self-administered as one drop (approximately 30  $\mu$ L) in each eye once daily at 22:00 $\pm$ 2 hours. Xalatan was provided in the US commercial bottle, overlabeled to maintain the masking, and ONO-9054 was supplied in a polypropylene bottle with polyethylene nozzle and cap. Both were dispensed and stored in plastic containers to maintain masking.

### Pharmacodynamics

IOP readings were performed using Goldmann applanation tonometry with masked observer and recorder. IOP was assessed on days 1, 8, 15 and 29 at 08:00, 10:00, 12:00, 16:00 hours and at 20:00 hours on days 1 and 29. A single IOP measurement was taken at an unspecified time on day 35.

### Safety and tolerability

Vital signs, safety laboratory evaluations and concomitant medication data were recorded throughout the study; physical examinations were conducted throughout the study, and treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs) were recorded from days 1 to 35. Ocular safety assessment included BCVA, symptomatology, pupillometry and slit-lamp examinations, which were conducted at ER1 and days 1, 8, 15, 29 and 35. Pachymetry was measured at ER1, ER2 and days 29 and 35. Indirect ophthalmology examination was conducted at ER1, ER2 and days 15, 29 and 35. Optical coherence tomography images were captured at ER1 and on days 29 and 35 and read both by the investigator and a central reader. Hyperaemia was evaluated by comparison with standardised photographs (Ora Calibra Redness Scale 6.b (0–3 scale), used under licence from Ora, Andover, Massachusetts, USA) on days 1, 8, 15, 29 and 35. Symptomatology (photophobia, itching, tearing, dryness and discharge as 0 (absent), 1 (mild), 2 (moderate), 3 (severe with stinging or burning) or 4 (severe with blurred or dim vision)) was assessed on days 1, 8, 15, 29 and 35.

### Statistics

The study was powered ( $\geq 80\%$ ) to detect a difference between treatments at the 5% significance level. The power was estimated based on the assumption that the true treatment difference between ONO-9054 and Xalatan was not  $< 2.0$  mm Hg and the SD was no more than 3.5 mm Hg. The safety analysis set (SAF) included all subjects who received study medication and was used for analysis of safety data. The per protocol set (PPS) included all subjects who had no major protocol violation (determined prior to unmasking), compliance  $> 80\%$ , treatment duration  $\geq 21$  days and IOP assessments on days 1 and 29; PPS was used for analysis of pharmacodynamic data.

Statistical output was generated using SAS V9.2 (SAS, Cary, North Carolina, USA.). The primary analysis was mean change from baseline (CFB), where day 1 is baseline, in mean diurnal IOP on day 29 (08:00, 10:00, 12:00 and 16:00 hours) using both analysis of covariance with the mean baseline diurnal IOP for the four time points on day 1 and study site as covariates, and also by the Student's *t*-test. Diurnal IOP secondary endpoints were analysed for actual and percentage change using mixed model repeat measures. *Post hoc* analyses were conducted to better understand and interpret the data and support the prospective analyses; these used the same methods as prospective analyses. For IOP analyses, data from the eligible eye were used, defined as day 1 IOP  $\geq 24$  mm Hg at 08:00 hours and  $\geq 21$  mm Hg at 10:00 hours; when both were eligible, that with the higher IOP at 08:00 hours on day 1 was used, and if both had the same IOP at 08:00 hours on day 1, the right eye was the eligible eye.

The primary endpoint was change in mean diurnal IOP (average of 08:00, 10:00, 12:00 and 16:00 hours) on day 29. Secondary and *post hoc* analyses included comparisons of diurnal IOP at other combinations of time points, individual time points, per cent responders and treatment response rates to target IOPs.

## RESULTS

### Disposition, demographics and baseline characteristics

One hundred and twenty-three subjects were randomised (62 to ONO-9054 and 61 to Xalatan). The mean age was 64.5 years, and 54.5% of subjects were female. The population was 72.4% white, 25.2% black or African-American and 2.4% Asian. The demographic profile was similar in the two treatment groups. The majority of subjects (56.1%) had not received any previous glaucoma medications, but in those that had, the incidence was similar between the groups. Approximately half the subjects had the right eye designated as the eligible eye (50.4%), with the incidence of eligible right and left eyes being similar between the groups. More subjects had OAG than OHT (68.3% vs 31.7%), and more ONO-9054 subjects had OHT compared with Xalatan (37.1% vs 26.2%). The mean baseline IOP and number of subjects with baseline diurnal IOP  $< 26$  and  $\geq 26$  mm Hg were similar between groups.

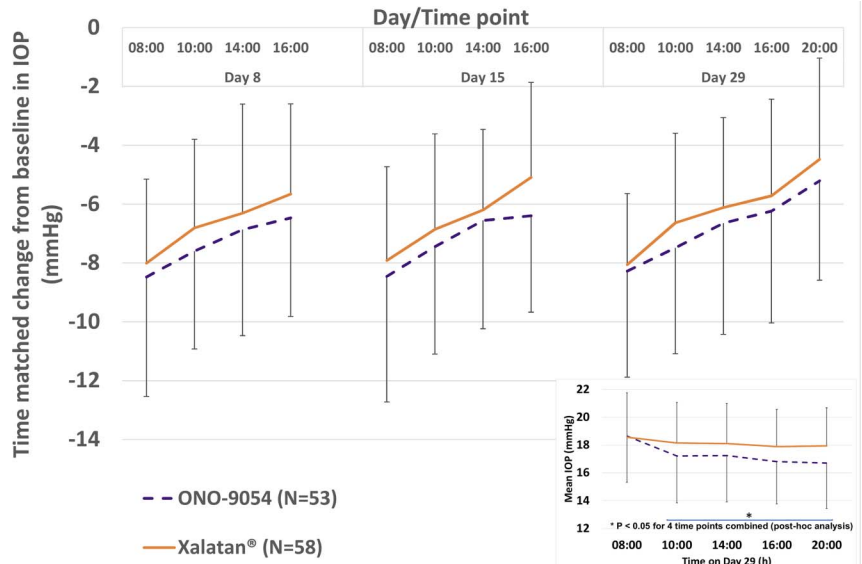
One subject from the ONO-9054 group withdrew due to AEs of moderate conjunctival hyperaemia (considered definitely related to treatment) starting 2 days after the start of treatment, and mild discomfort with blinking (considered probably related to treatment) starting 3 days after the start of treatment. One subject from the Xalatan group was withdrawn by the site after 22 days of treatment because blood for safety analyses could not be obtained. More ONO-9054 subjects were excluded from the PPS (14.5%) compared with that of Xalatan (4.9%), with more ONO-9054 subjects excluded due to compliance issues (6.5% for ONO-9054 vs 0% for Xalatan).

### Pharmacodynamics

Both groups showed decreases in diurnal IOP from day 8 (the first on-treatment assessment), which were maintained throughout the dosing period (figure 1 and table 1). ONO-9054 achieved a greater reduction in mean diurnal IOP (08:00, 10:00, 12:00 and 16:00 hours;  $-7.2$  mm Hg vs  $-6.6$  mm Hg) compared with Xalatan, but this was not statistically significant at the 5% level. Mean CFB in IOP for ONO-9054 was numerically superior to that for Xalatan at all time points, with IOPs comparable at 08:00 hours and a greater decrease in IOP for ONO-9054 compared with that for Xalatan later in the day (figure 1 inset and table 1). Statistical significance was achieved at some individual time points and also for day 29 at 10:00, 12:00, 16:00 and 20:00 hours combined ( $p < 0.05$ , *post hoc* analysis). SDs for ONO-9054 data were generally higher than those for Xalatan.

ONO-9054 subjects were more likely to achieve a greater response to treatment (figure 2). On day 29, the odds of a mean IOP reduction of  $\leq -25\%$ ,  $\leq -30\%$  and  $\leq -35\%$  for ONO-9054 were 2.39, 2.37 and 4.85 times more, respectively, than the odds for Xalatan ( $p < 0.05$ , *post hoc* analyses). The odds of an IOP reduction of  $\leq -30\%$  and  $\leq -40\%$  for ONO-9054 subjects were 1.9 and 2.4 times more, respectively, than the odds for Xalatan across all time points from days 8, 15 and 29 combined ( $p < 0.001$ , *post hoc* analyses). The percentage of subjects achieving target IOP on day 29 ( $\leq 17$ ,  $\leq 16$  and  $\leq 15$  mm Hg) was greater for ONO-9054 than that for Xalatan (table 2), and the odds of achieving a target IOP  $\leq 15$  mm Hg for ONO-9054 were

**Figure 1** Time-matched change from baseline for mean intraocular pressure (IOP) (mm Hg) following 8, 14 and 28 consecutive days of dosing for subjects receiving ONO-9054 30 µg/mL or Xalatan 10 µg/mL (±SD). Subjects receiving ONO-9054 achieved a greater reduction in IOP at all time points. *Inset:* Mean IOP (mm Hg) for subjects receiving ONO-9054 30 µg/mL or Xalatan 10 µg/mL (±SD) following 28 consecutive days of dosing. Subjects receiving ONO-9054 displayed a similar reduction in IOP at 08:00 hours and a greater reduction in IOP at all other time points suggesting a more sustained response. \*p<0.05 (10:00, 12:00, 16:00, 20:00 hours *post hoc* analysis).



**Table 1** Diurnal and mean diurnal (08:00, 10:00, 12:00, and 16:00 hours) IOP (mm Hg) and change from baseline for time-matched time points in study eye (PPS)

Day	Time	ONO-9054 (N=53)			Xalatan (N=58)		
		Observed value, mm Hg	Change from baseline, mm Hg	% Change from baseline	Observed value, mm Hg	Change from baseline, mm Hg	% Change from baseline
Day 1 baseline	08:00	26.9 (3.2)			26.6 (2.5)		
	10:00	24.7 (2.8)			24.8 (2.8)		
	12:00	23.9 (3.1)			24.2 (3.1)		
	16:00	23.1 (3.2)			23.6 (3.6)		
	20:00	21.9 (3.6)			22.4 (3.4)		
Mean diurnal IOP		24.6 (2.4)			24.8 (2.6)		
Day 8	08:00	18.5 (3.4)	-8.5 (4.1)	-31.0 (13.1)	18.6 (3.1)	-8.0 (2.9)	-30.0 (10.0)
	10:00	17.1 (3.2)	-7.6 (3.3)	-30.5 (12.2)	18.0 (3.2)	-6.8 (3.0)	-27.3 (11.2)
	12:00	17.0 (3.4)	-6.9 (3.6)	-28.3 (13.5)	17.9 (2.8)	-6.3 (3.7)	-25.3 (13.1)
	16:00	16.6 (2.9)	-6.5 (3.4)	-27.3 (12.8)	18.0 (3.1)	-5.7 (3.1)	-23.3 (11.7)
Mean diurnal IOP		17.3 (2.9)	-7.4 (2.9)		18.1 (2.7)	-6.7 (2.5)	
Day 15	08:00	18.5 (3.6)	-8.5 (4.3)	-30.9 (13.9)	18.7 (3.4)	-7.9 (3.2)	-29.7 (11.3)
	10:00	17.3 (3.4)	-7.5 (3.7)	-29.8 (13.6)	17.9 (2.8)	-6.9 (3.2)	-27.2 (11.5)
	12:00	17.3 (3.8)	-6.6 (3.7)	-27.2 (13.7)	18.0 (2.4)	-6.2 (2.7)	-25.1 (9.2)
	16:00	16.7 (2.9)	-6.4 (3.3)	-27.1 (12.4)	18.5 (2.8)	-5.1 (3.2)	-20.7 (12.0)
Mean diurnal IOP		17.4 (3.1)	-7.2 (3.0)		18.3 (2.4)	-6.5 (2.4)	
Day 29	08:00	18.7 (3.3)	-8.3 (3.6)	-30.4 (11.3)	18.6 (3.2)	-8.1 (2.4)	-30.4 (8.9)
	10:00	17.2 (3.4)	-7.5 (3.6)	-30.0 (13.4)	18.2 (2.9)	-6.6 (3.0)	-26.5 (10.9)
	12:00	17.3 (3.3)	-6.7 (3.8)	-27.2 (14.1)	18.1 (2.9)	-6.1 (3.1)	-24.8 (11.0)
	16:00	16.8 (3.0)	-6.2 (3.8)	-26.1 (14.8)	17.9 (2.7)	-5.7 (3.3)	-23.3 (12.0)
	20:00	16.7 (3.3)	-5.2 (3.4)	-23.2 (12.1)	17.9 (2.8)	-4.5 (3.4)	-19.0 (13.0)
Mean diurnal IOP		17.5 (2.9)	-7.2 (3.1)		18.2 (2.5)	-6.6 (2.0)	
Day 35 follow-up		23.3 (3.8)			23.1 (4.2)		

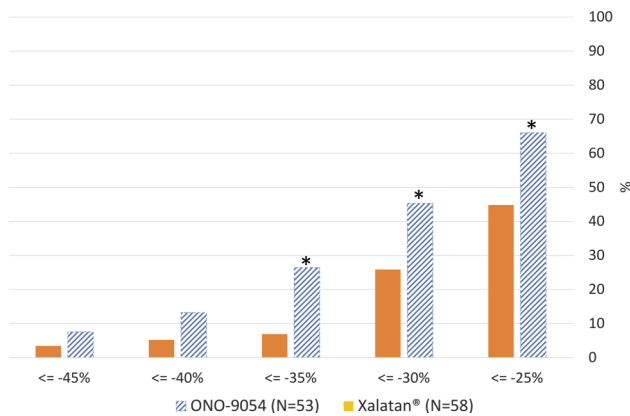
Data are mean±SD. IOP, intraocular pressure; N, number of subjects; PPS, per protocol set.

2.4 times more than the odds for Xalatan (p<0.01, *post hoc* analysis; ≤17 and ≤16 analyses not performed).

**Safety and tolerability**

There were 37 AEs in 22 ONO-9054 subjects and 35 AEs in 18 Xalatan subjects (table 3); all were mild or moderate in intensity. The most common system organ class (SOC) was

eye disorders, with the incidence of TEAEs in this SOC being higher for ONO-9054 compared with that for Xalatan (31 events compared with 25). The most common TEAE was conjunctival hyperaemia. One unrelated serious adverse event (non-arteritic ischaemic optic neuropathy, reported on day 28) occurred in a subject randomised to receive ONO-9054.



**Figure 2** Per cent change from baseline in diurnal intraocular pressure (IOP) at day 29 (08:00, 10:00, 12:00, 16:00 and 20:00 hours) for ONO-9054 and Xalatan. The odds of a mean IOP reduction of  $\le -25\%$ ,  $\le -30\%$  and  $\le -35\%$  for ONO-9054 were 2.39, 2.37 and 4.85 times more, respectively, than the odds for Xalatan ( $p < 0.05$ , *post hoc* analyses). The odds of an IOP reduction of  $\le -30\%$  and  $\le -40\%$  for ONO-9054 subjects were 1.9 and 2.4 times more, respectively, than the odds for Xalatan across all time points from days 8, 15 and 29 combined ( $*p < 0.001$ , *post hoc* analyses).

Hyperaemia scores and CFB were similar between ONO-9054 and Xalatan groups (mean (minimum, maximum) CFB at day 29 was 0.19 (−1.00, 2.50) for ONO-9054 vs 0.21 (−0.50, 1.00) for Xalatan); however, the number of hyperaemia adverse events (AEs) for ONO-9054 was higher than that for Xalatan (19.4% of ONO-9054 vs 8.2% of Xalatan subjects). Hyperaemia AEs resolved without sequelae, and symptoms returned to baseline levels by follow-up. Symptomatology scores were similar between treatment groups at baseline, and most subjects showed no change in scores during the study.

No notable differences were seen between treatment groups for vital signs, laboratory or ocular safety parameters, and no observations were seen that were indicative of a harmful ocular effect occurring with either treatment.

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of this investigation was to compare the EP3/FP agonist ONO-9054 with the FP agonist Xalatan. Xalatan was selected as the comparator since there is evidence that Xalatan reduces IOP more than the generic latanoprost<sup>16 17</sup> and thus represents the most appropriate and significant comparative standard. In addition, as multiple generic brands of latanoprost are available, Xalatan was used to allow consistency of comparison.

Slightly more subjects with OHT were randomised to ONO-9054 compared with Xalatan; the significance with respect to response to treatment is unclear. During the masked data review, a greater number of ONO-9054 subjects were excluded from PPS due to low compliance, as measured by a paper diary. ONO-9054 and ONO-AG-367 are cleared from plasma rapidly; so, there would have been no measurable levels following the evening dosing. Potentially, ease of use of the different shaped bottles could have impacted dosing compliance.

The CFB in mean diurnal IOP (average of 08:00, 10:00, 12:00 and 16:00 hours) was greater for ONO-9054 (−7.2 mm Hg) compared with that for Xalatan (−6.6 mm Hg). The reduction in IOP for Xalatan was within the wide range of values previously reported for latanoprost,<sup>17–22</sup> although direct comparison between studies is challenging due to differing dosing durations, IOP measurement times, inclusion and exclusion criteria and baseline IOP. In addition, it is not always clear whether data for Xalatan or for generic latanoprost are being reported.

These data suggest that following evening dosing, both treatments were similarly effective at 08:00 hours, but there was a greater and more prolonged effect for ONO-9054 compared with that for Xalatan throughout the day. The observed sustained response was predicted from preclinical and clinical data<sup>11 13 15</sup> however, considering the rapid clearance from plasma of the active metabolite ONO-AG-367,<sup>13</sup> the mechanism for this sustained response is unknown. Nonetheless, this sustained reduction of IOP may be beneficial for subjects with OAG and OHT.

Subjects with higher baseline IOP have previously been shown to respond better to PGAs;<sup>18</sup> therefore, baseline IOP was used both as a stratification factor and a covariate in analyses to avoid bias. However, in this study, there was no evidence of a greater treatment difference for ONO-9054 versus Xalatan in subjects with a higher baseline IOP.

ONO-9054 subjects had a greater response to treatment, with more ONO-9054 subjects having a reduction in IOP of  $\le -25\%$ ,  $\le -30\%$ ,  $\le -35\%$  and  $\le -40\%$  from baseline and achieving an absolute IOP value  $\le 17$ , 16 and 15 mm Hg. Reduction in IOP is a recognised goal in the treatment of OAG and OHT and correlates with long-term outcomes in glaucoma;<sup>3–7</sup> therefore, it is considered that there is a potential clinical benefit from treatment with ONO-9054, particularly in patients with a high risk of progression requiring a large initial reduction in IOP. Since the extent of reduction in IOP was evident from the first IOP measurement day, it is possible to identify responders and non-responders rapidly even in the absence of a method to predict response. There was a greater range of responses to ONO-9054 than to Xalatan, with some subjects (~10%) being low

**Table 2** Number and per cent of subjects achieving a target IOP of  $\le 17$ ,  $\le 16$  and  $\le 15$  mm Hg on day 29 (PPS)

Target IOP, mm Hg		Number (per cent) of subjects achieving target response				
		08:00	10:00	12:00	16:00	20:00
$\le 17$	ONO-9054	21 (39.6)	29 (54.7)	26 (49.1)	33 (62.3)	31 (58.5)
	Xalatan	23 (39.7)	24 (41.4)	27 (46.6)	31 (53.4)	24 (41.4)
$\le 16$	ONO-9054	14 (26.4)	23 (43.4)	21 (39.6)	25 (47.2)	27 (50.9)
	Xalatan	15 (25.9)	17 (29.3)	17 (29.3)	17 (29.3)	16 (27.6)
$\le 15^*$	ONO-9054	7 (13.2)	17 (32.1)	17 (32.1)	18 (34.0)	22 (41.5)
	Xalatan	7 (12.1)	9 (15.5)	10 (17.2)	6 (10.3)	10 (17.2)

Data are mean  $\pm$  SD. The percentage of subjects achieving target IOP on Day 29 ( $\le 17$ ,  $\le 16$  and  $\le 15$  mmHg) was greater for ONO-9054 than Xalatan, and the odds of achieving a target IOP  $\le 15$  mmHg for ONO-9054 were 2.4 times more than the odds for Xalatan ( $*p < 0.01$ , *post hoc* analysis;  $\le 17$  and  $\le 16$  analyses not performed). IOP, intraocular pressure; PPS, per protocol set.

**Table 3** Treatment emergent adverse events (TEAEs) reported by >1 subject

System organ class preferred term	ONO-9054 30 µg/mL (0.003%) (N=62)		Xalatan 0.005% (N=61)	
	Events	Subjects (%)	Events	Subjects (%)
Total number of TEAEs	37	22 (35.5)	35	18 (29.5)
Eye disorders	31	21 (33.9)	25	14 (23.0)
Conjunctival hyperaemia	14	12 (19.4)	5	5 (8.2)
Vision blurred	3	3 (4.8)	0	0
Abnormal sensation in eye	2	2 (3.2)	2	2 (3.3)
Visual acuity reduced	2	2 (3.2)	1	1 (1.6)
Punctate keratitis	2	2 (3.2)	3	3 (4.9)
Dry eye	1	1 (1.6)	2	2 (3.3)
Eye discharge	1	1 (1.6)	3	2 (3.3)
Eye pruritus	0	0	2	2 (3.3)
Episcleral hyperaemia	0	0	2	2 (3.3)
General disorders and administrative site conditions	2	2 (3.2)	6	6 (9.8)
Instillation site pain	2	2 (3.2)	5	5 (8.2)
Infections and infestations	1	1 (1.6)	4	3 (4.9)
Nasopharyngitis	0	0	2	2 (3.3)

N, the number of subjects in the analysis set.

responders to ONO-9054, while others were very high responders. There is currently no explanation for this; although, interestingly, low responders to ONO-9054 had no increases from baseline in hyperaemia score, which may indicate low compliance.

Although the hyperaemia scores were similar in both groups, the incidence of hyperaemia AEs was higher in the ONO-9054 group. The reporting of hyperaemia as an AE was inconsistent across sites and did not correlate to either the hyperaemia score or CFB, making these AE data difficult to interpret.

## CONCLUSION

ONO-9054 and Xalatan were both safe and well tolerated. ONO-9054 subjects were more likely to achieve a significantly greater per cent reduction in IOP than those receiving Xalatan and were more likely to achieve target IOPs. Additionally, the effects of ONO-9054 in reducing IOP appear to persist longer than those of Xalatan; however, further study is required. This study supports further development of ONO-9054 for treatment of OAG and OHT.

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**Contributors** All authors contributed to the conception and/or design of the study and/or acquisition, analysis and interpretation of the data. All authors critically revised the content of this manuscript and have approved this final version for publication. All authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in relation to the accuracy and integrity of the scientific content.

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**Competing interests** CLW, JAS and AJ conducted this work as paid employees of ONO Pharma UK. EME, MSB and AH acted as consultants and were remunerated for their work by ONO Pharmaceuticals Co.

**Ethics approval** IRBs for each of the sites approved the study.

**Provenance and peer review** Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

**Data sharing statement** The main data from this study are presented in this manuscript. Ono Pharma does not plan to share any other data from this study at this time.

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