CLAIMS

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. Use of an rAAV comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding an anti-VEGF protein in the manufacture of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of ocular neovascularization in an eye of a human subject suffering from ocular neovascularization, said eye of the human subject having previously received a first intravitreal injection of a VEGF inhibitor in an amount such that the VEGF inhibitor is present in the eye of the subject at a concentration sufficient to prevent progression of the neovascularization at the time of administration of the pharmaceutical composition, wherein a unit dose of the pharmaceutical composition comprises at least 1×10^6 and at most 1×10^{15} vector genomes of the rAAV and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and is sufficient to cause elevated levels of said anti-VEGF protein in the eye of said human subject when measured at least one year after administration of the pharmaceutical composition, and wherein the eye of the subject does not receive rescue treatment with a VEGF inhibitor to arrest or reverse progression of the ocular neovascularization during the period between about 180 days and about one year following administration of the pharmaceutical composition.
2. Use of an rAAV comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding an anti-VEGF protein in the manufacture of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of ocular neovascularization in an eye of a human subject suffering from ocular neovascularization, said eye of the human subject having previously received at least one dose of a VEGF inhibitor, wherein a unit dose of the pharmaceutical composition comprises at least 1×10^6 and at most 1×10^{15} vector genomes of the rAAV and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and wherein one or two doses of a VEGF inhibitor are to be administered to the eye of the subject in a 30 day period after the pharmaceutical composition is to be administered.
3. The use of claim 2, wherein the eye of the subject does not receive rescue treatment with a VEGF inhibitor to arrest or reverse progression of the ocular neovascularization during the period between about 180 days and about 365 days following the administration of the unit dose.
4. The use of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the rAAV is selected from the group

consisting of: AAV1, AAV2, AAV2.5 AAV3, AAV4, AAV5, AAV6, AAV7, AAV8, AAV9, AAV10, AAV11, and AAV12.

5. The use of claim 4, wherein the rAAV is selected from the group consisting of: AAV2 and AAV8.
6. The use of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the unit dose comprises 1 x 10^9 and at most $3x10^{13}$ vector genomes of the rAAV.
7. The use of any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the eye of the subject is to receive the first intravitreal injection of a VEGF inhibitor between about 1 to 30 days prior to the administration of the pharmaceutical composition.
8. The use of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the VEGF inhibitor is aflibercept.
9. The use of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the VEGF inhibitor is ranibizumab.
10. The use of any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the anti-VEGF protein comprises a functional fragment of human sFLTl having at least 90% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 121.
11. The use of claim 10, wherein the anti-VEGF protein is sFLTl.
12. The use of claim 10, wherein the anti-VEGF protein is aflibercept.
13. The use of any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein the eye of the subject does not receive rescue treatment with a VEGF inhibitor to arrest or reverse progression of the ocular neovascularization during the period between about 90 days and about one year following the administration of the pharmaceutical composition.
14. The use of any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein the pharmaceutical composition is to be administered to the subject, and wherein the best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) of the human subject improves by at least 1 line as measured by Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS) letters following the administration of the pharmaceutical composition.