

the anti-VEGF agent consists of amino acid residues 27 to 459 of SEQ ID NO: 3. In examples, the present disclosure provides that the anti-VEGF agent has a vitreous binding ability greater than aflibercept. In examples, the present disclosure provides that the anti-VEGF agent has a vitreous bound VEGF-stimulated endothelial cell proliferation-inhibiting ability greater than aflibercept. In examples, the

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[0018] In yet another aspect, the present disclosure refers to use a therapeutically effective amount of a purified anti-VEGF agent consisting essentially of domains 2 and 3 of VEGFR 1 (V₂₋₃) in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a VEGF-related disorder. In yet another aspect, the present disclosure refers to use of a therapeutically effective amount of the purified anti-VEGF agent as disclosed herein in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a VEGF-related disorder. In examples, the present disclosure provides a method for treating ocular disease, wherein an anti-VEGF agent is administered locally to the eye at a dosage corresponding to a molar ratio of 2:1 compared to VEGF. In examples, the present disclosure provides a method for treating ocular disease, wherein an anti-VEGF agent is administered by intravitreal injection. In examples, the present disclosure provides a method for treating ocular disease, wherein an anti-VEGF agent is administered every 4-6 weeks, and in other examples, the treatment is continued for a period of at least one year. In another aspect, the present disclosure refers to a nucleic acid sequence encoding the purified anti-VEGF agent as disclosed herein. In yet another aspect, the present disclosure refers to an expression plasmid comprising the nucleic acid sequence as described here.

What is claimed is:

1. A purified anti-VEGF agent comprising a VEGF binding portion consisting essentially of domains 2 and 3 of VEGFR 1 (V₂₋₃) operatively linked to a Fc-IgG, wherein the anti-VEGF agent consists of amino acid residues 27 to 459 of SEQ ID NO: 3.
2. The anti-VEGF agent of claim 1, wherein the anti-VEGF agent has a vitreous binding ability greater than aflibercept.
3. The anti-VEGF agent of claim 2, wherein the anti-VEGF agent has a vitreous bound VEGF-stimulated endothelial cell proliferation-inhibiting ability greater than aflibercept.
4. The anti-VEGF agent of claim 3, wherein the agent has an increased half-life in vivo compared to aflibercept.
5. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an anti-VEGF agent of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.
6. Use of a therapeutically effective amount of a purified anti-VEGF agent consisting essentially of domains 2 and 3 of VEGFR 1 (V₂₋₃) in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a VEGF-related disorder.
7. The use of claim 6, wherein the anti-VEGF agent is to be directly injected into the affected tissue or organ.
8. The use of claim 7, wherein the said affected tissue or organ is an eye.
9. The use of claim 6, wherein the VEGF-related disorder is selected from the group comprising neovascular age related macular degeneration, choroidal neovascularization secondary to myopia, proliferative diabetic retinopathy, diabetic macular edema, retinal vascular obstruction such as retinal vein occlusion, ocular tumors, von Hippel Lindau syndrome, retinopathy of prematurity, polypoid choroidal vasculopathy, colorectal cancer, lung cancer, cervical cancer, endometrial cancer, ovarian cancer, kidney cancer, schwannomas, gliomas, ependymomas, and neoplastic or non-neoplastic disorders that benefits from anti-VEGF therapy.

10. Use of a therapeutically effective amount of the purified anti-VEGF agent of claim 1 in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a VEGF-related disorder.
11. The use of claim 10, wherein the anti-VEGF agent is to be directly injected into the affected tissue or organ.
- 5 12. The use of claim 11, wherein the said affected tissue or organ is an eye.
13. The use of claim 10, wherein the VEGF related disorder is selected from the group of neovascular age related macular degeneration, choroidal neovascularization secondary to myopia, proliferative diabetic retinopathy, diabetic macular edema retinal vascular obstruction such as retinal vein occlusion, ocular tumors, polypoid
10 choroidal vasculopathy, von Hippel Lindau syndrome, retinopathy of prematurity, colorectal cancer, lung cancer, cervical cancer, ovarian cancer, endometrial cancer, kidney cancer, schwannomas, gliomas, ependymomas, and neoplastic or non-neoplastic disorders that benefit from anti-VEGF therapy.
14. A nucleic acid sequence encoding the purified anti-VEGF agent of claim 1.
- 15 15. An expression plasmid comprising the nucleic acid sequence of claim 14.