



# Moderna's latent & public health vaccines: EBV vaccines (mRNA-1189 & mRNA-1195)

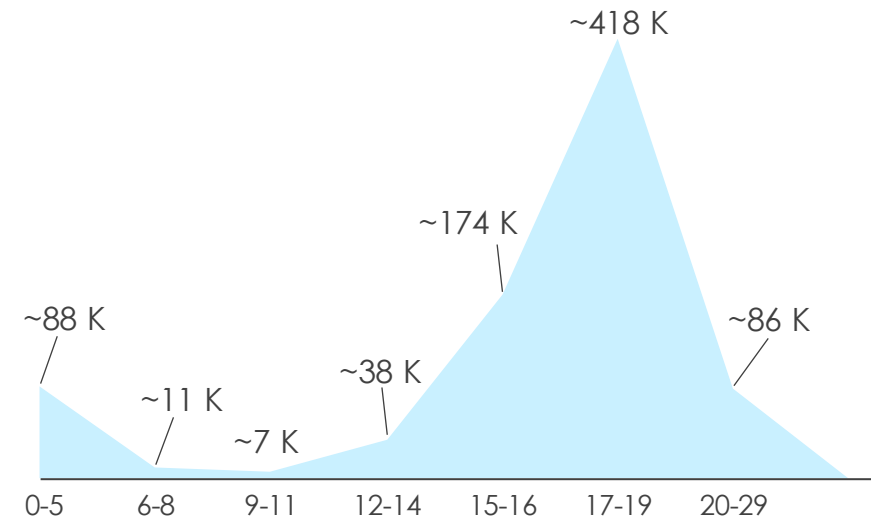
Last program update: May 4, 2022

Modality	Program	ID #	Preclinical development	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Commercial	Moderna rights
<b>Latent vaccines</b>  	CMV vaccine	mRNA-1647						Worldwide
	EBV vaccine (to prevent infectious mononucleosis)	mRNA-1189						Worldwide
	EBV vaccine (to prevent EBV sequelae)	mRNA-1195						Worldwide
	HSV vaccine	mRNA-1608						Worldwide
	VZV vaccine	mRNA-1468						Worldwide
<b>Prophylactic vaccines</b>  	HIV vaccines	mRNA-1644						Worldwide IAVI/others funded
		mRNA-1574						Worldwide BMGF/NIAID/others funded
	Zika vaccine	mRNA-1893						Worldwide BARDA funded
	Nipah vaccine	mRNA-1215						Worldwide NIH funded

# Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) is a major cause of infectious mononucleosis (IM)

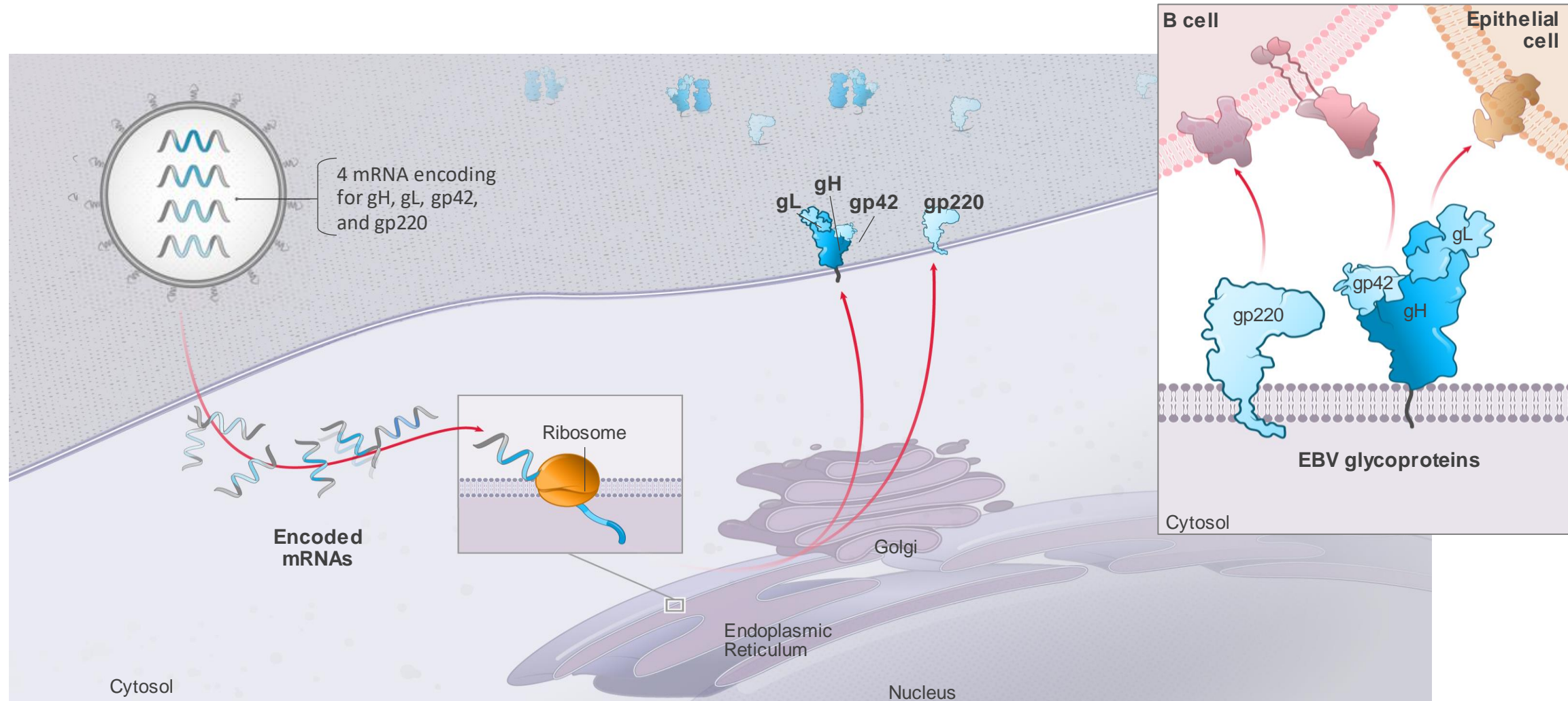
- EBV is spread through bodily fluids (e.g., saliva) and **contracted primarily by young children and adolescents**
- **EBV is a major cause of infectious mononucleosis (IM) in the U.S.**, accounting for over 90% of the ~1+ million cases annually<sup>1</sup>
  - IM symptoms includes sore throat, lymphadenopathy, fever, body aches, fatigue and splenic rupture (rare complication)

## U.S. Estimated Infectious Mononucleosis Cases By Age Group (<30 years old) Per Year<sup>2</sup>

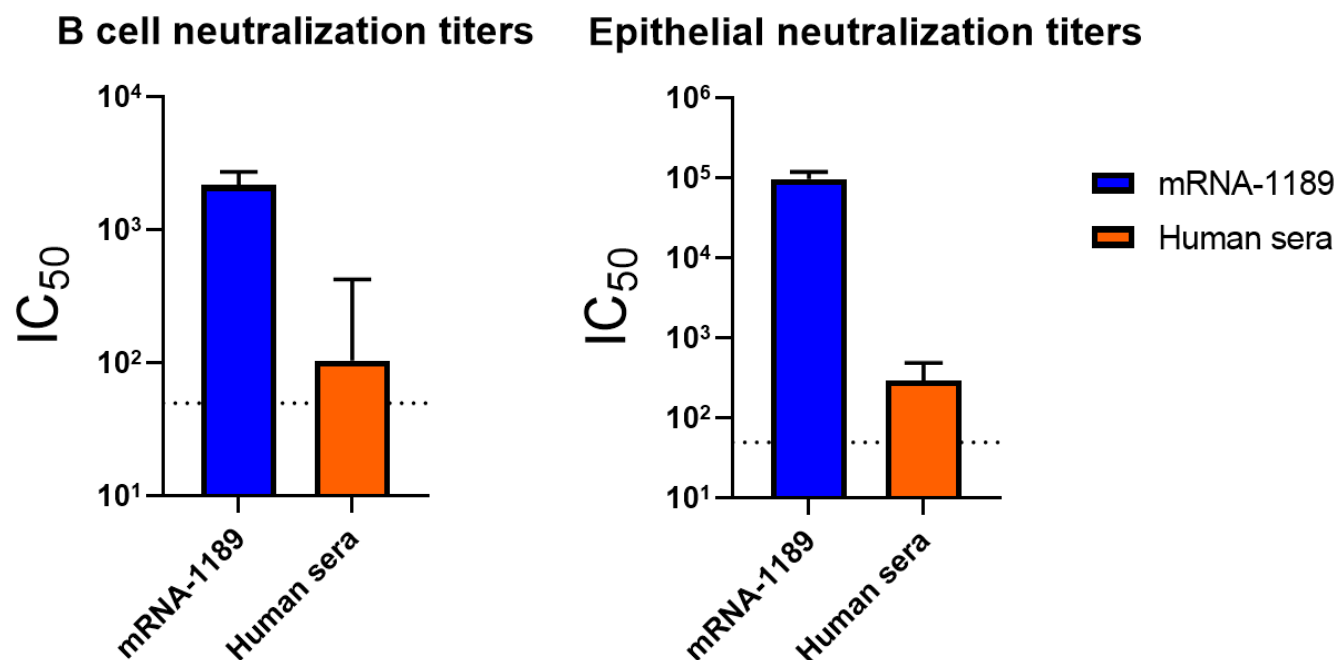


*Modelling and not actual surveillance; Based on published study that observed Danish population, <30 years old, from 2006-2011*

# EBV vaccine (mRNA-1189) encodes for four antigens



# mRNA-1189 induces a robust immune response in preclinical animal studies



Results shown here represent eight animals per group and demonstrate high levels of neutralizing antibodies against B and epithelial cells, and at levels significantly higher than those observed in naturally-infected human sera

Naïve Balb/c mice were given two doses of a vaccine comprised of EBV antigens approximately three weeks apart. Neutralizing antibodies against B cell or epithelial cell infection were measured two weeks after the second dose using GFP-labeled virus. Neutralizing antibodies in a set of eight convalescent human sera were measured for comparison. Dotted lines represent lower limit of detection.

# EBV vaccine (mRNA-1189) Phase 1 trial ongoing with the aim to reduce the rate of IM

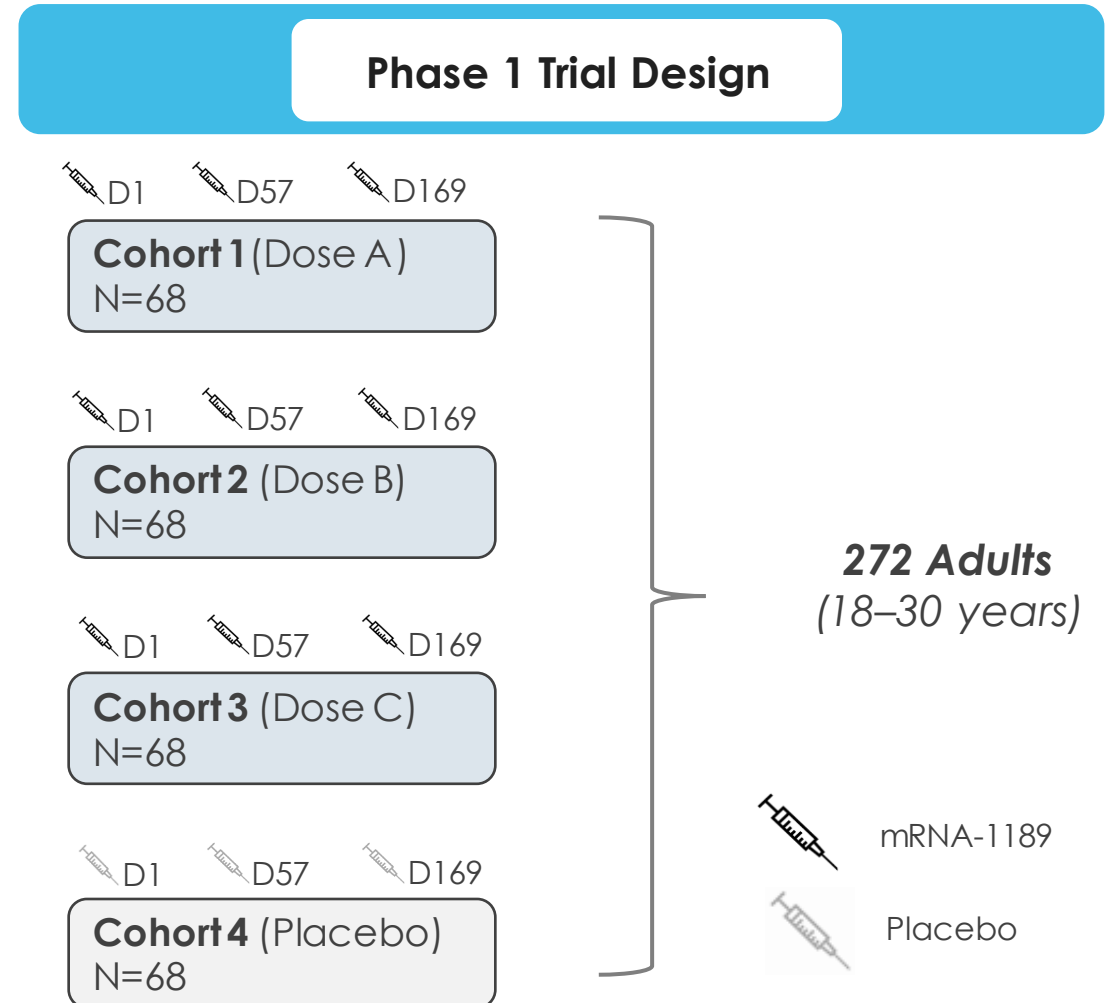
- Evaluating safety and reactogenicity of 3 different dose levels of an EBV vaccine

## Outcome measures

- Safety and immunogenicity

## Trial progress

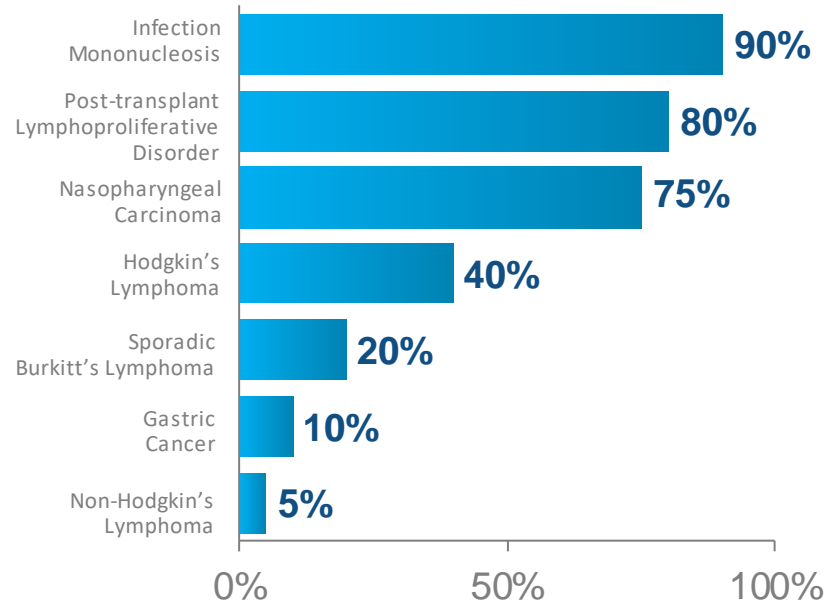
- Enrollment started in December 2021
- Expansion phase ongoing



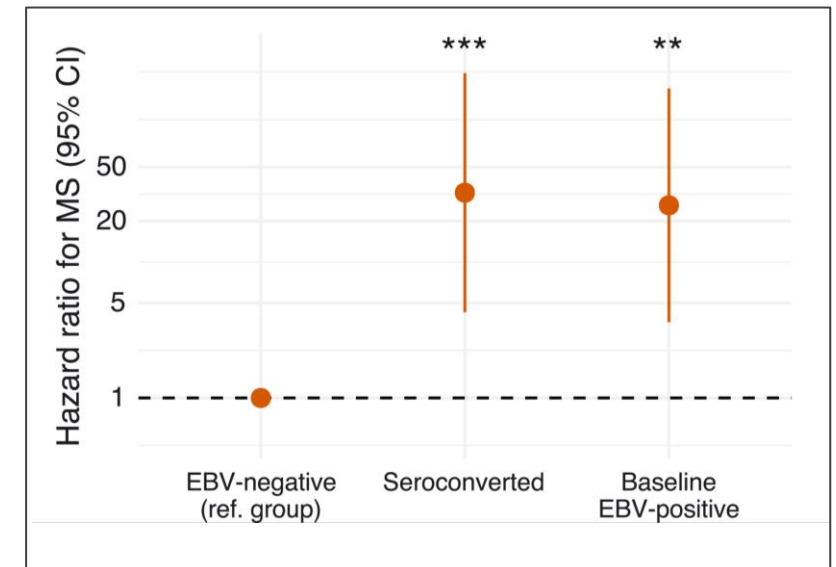
# EBV also has significant long-term impacts

- **Lifetime associated risks include:**
  - Associated with certain lymphoproliferative disorders
  - Higher risk of developing cancers and autoimmune diseases
  - Increased risk of developing multiple sclerosis by ~32 fold
- **~90% EBV prevalence** in the U.S.

Association of Epstein-Barr Virus  
by Indication in the United States



Hazard ratio for MS in those who are EBV seropositive

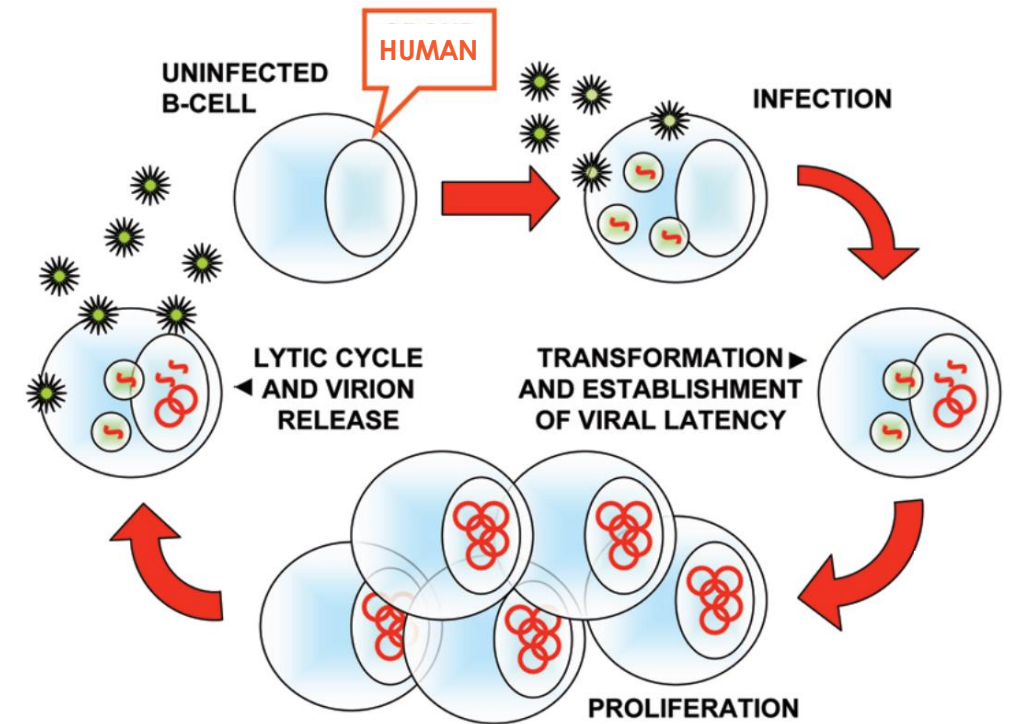


Risk ratio for MS according to EBV status. Sample includes 955 incident MS cases among active-duty military personnel and 1,566 controls matched for demographics; three serum samples were collected before date of MS

# We are developing an EBV vaccine (mRNA-1195) against long-term EBV sequelae

## EBV Vaccine (mRNA-1195)

- To prevent longer term sequelae of EBV infection
- Encodes for additional latent antigens
- Indications
  - Post-transplant lymphoproliferative disease (80% of PTLD cases can be attributed to EBV)
  - Multiple sclerosis
- In preclinical development





# Forward-looking statements

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