

moderna®

Fourth Annual Science Day

May 27, 2021

We've been
at this for
ten years.

Our mRNA platform
is a modern approach
to medicine.

But it's just the
beginning.

moderna®

Forward-looking statements and Disclaimer

This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended, including statements regarding: the potential for mRNA as a new class of medicines and the product opportunity, the probability of technical success, research and development timelines and capital efficiency; the Company's investments in the development of additional medicines, advancing new development candidates into the clinic, and the invention of new nucleic acid technologies; efforts to scale the Company, optimize processes and the Company's competitive advantages; the Company's strategy for combatting COVID-19, including processes for monitoring emerging variants and waning immunity; the potential for new epidemic waves associated with SARS-CoV-2 and the emergence of variants of concern; factors that the Company evaluates and tracks in identifying variants of concern, and processes for developing and testing vaccines that are specific to those variants; timelines for identifying and developing vaccines in response to variants of concern; strategies for modeling viral escape; the applicability of lessons learned from SARS-CoV-2 to combatting other illnesses and developing vaccines against other diseases; the ability to optimize codons and mRNA structures to increase total protein outputs; the potential for the Company to develop processes for controlling protein expression by modifying ribosomal loads; the ability to impact translational efficiency of mRNA by reformulating lipid nanoparticles ("LNPs"); the potential for slow lipid component release to adversely impact functional mRNA delivery; the Company's ability to engineer LNPs capable of accessing difficult-to-transfect primary cells with efficient endosomal escape and high functional mRNA delivery; the potential for delivery of mRNA to hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells ("HSPC") in vivo; methods of detecting and interrogating HSPC in vivo; and the potential for delivering LNPs to hematopoietic stem cells in vivo. In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as "will," "may," "should," "could," "expects," "intends," "plans," "aims," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "predicts," "potential," "continue," or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology, although not all forward-looking statements contain these words. The forward-looking statements in this presentation are neither promises nor guarantees, and you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements because they involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors, many of which are beyond Moderna's control and which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties, and other factors include, among others: the fact that there has never been a commercial product utilizing mRNA technology approved for use; the fact that the rapid response technology in use by Moderna is still being developed and implemented; the safety, tolerability and efficacy profile of the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine observed to date may change adversely in ongoing analyses of trial data or subsequent to commercialization; the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine may prove less effective against variants of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, or the Company may be unsuccessful in developing future versions of its vaccine against these variants; despite having ongoing interactions with the FDA or other regulatory agencies, the FDA or such other regulatory agencies may not agree with the Company's regulatory approval strategies, components of our filings, such as clinical trial designs, conduct and methodologies, or the sufficiency of data submitted; Moderna may encounter delays in meeting manufacturing or supply timelines or disruptions in its distribution plans for the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine; whether and when any biologics license applications and/or additional emergency use authorization applications may be filed in various jurisdictions and ultimately approved by regulatory authorities; potential adverse impacts due to the global COVID-19 pandemic such as delays in regulatory review, manufacturing and clinical trials, supply chain interruptions, adverse effects on healthcare systems and disruption of the global economy; and those other risks and uncertainties described under the heading "Risk Factors" in Moderna's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and in subsequent filings made by Moderna with the SEC, which are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. Except as required by law, Moderna disclaims any intention or responsibility for updating or revising any forward-looking statements contained in this presentation in the event of new information, future developments or otherwise. These forward-looking statements are based on Moderna's current expectations and speak only as of the date hereof.

Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine: Authorized Use & Important Safety Information

Authorized Use in the United States:

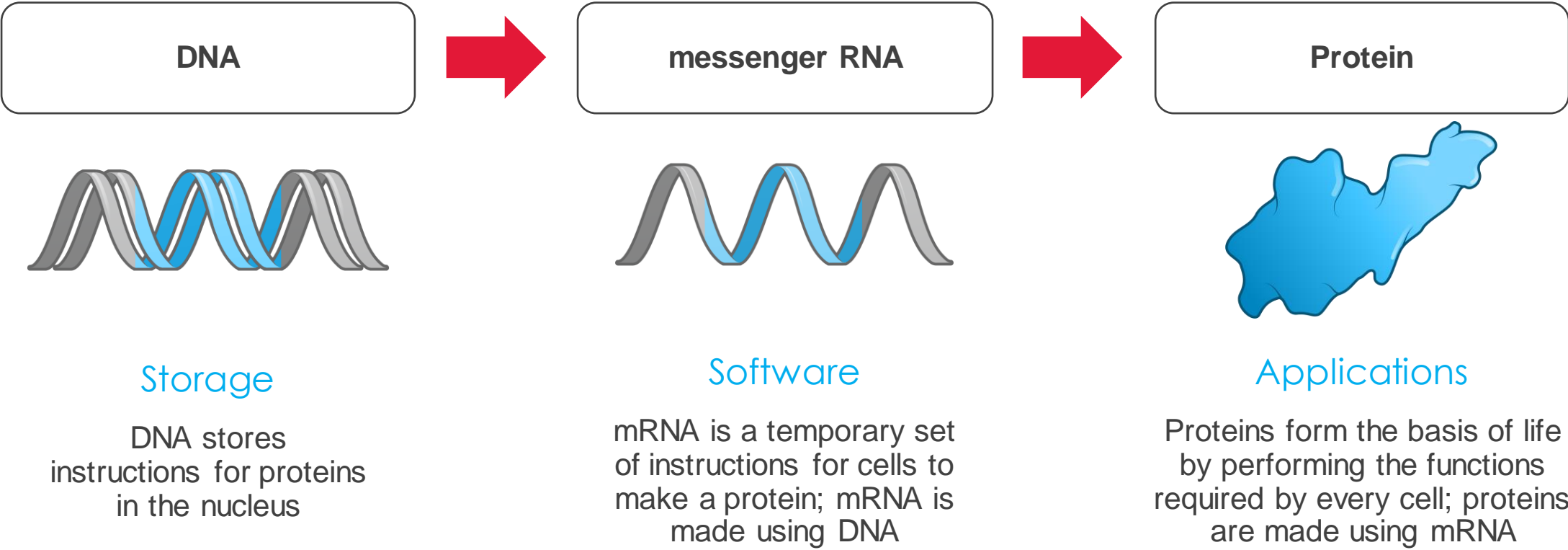
The Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine has not been approved or licensed by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA), but has been authorized for emergency use by FDA, under an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA), to prevent Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) for use in individuals 18 years of age and older. There is no FDA-approved vaccine to prevent COVID-19.

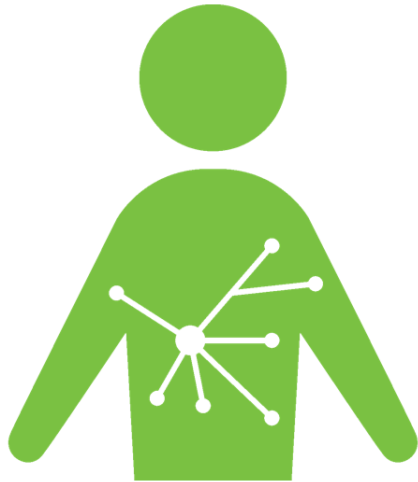
The EUA for the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine is in effect for the duration of the COVID-19 EUA declaration justifying emergency use of the product, unless the declaration is terminated or the authorization is revoked sooner.

Important Safety Information:

- Do not administer the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine to individuals with a known history of severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any component of the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine.
- Appropriate medical treatment to manage immediate allergic reactions must be immediately available in the event an acute anaphylactic reaction occurs following administration of the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine. Monitor Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine recipients for the occurrence of immediate adverse reactions according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines (<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/>).
- Immunocompromised persons, including individuals receiving immunosuppressive therapy, may have a diminished response to the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine.
- The Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine may not protect all vaccine recipients.
- Adverse reactions reported in a clinical trial following administration of the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine include pain at the injection site, fatigue, headache, myalgia, arthralgia, chills, nausea/vomiting, axillary swelling/tenderness, fever, swelling at the injection site, and erythema at the injection site. Additional adverse reactions, some of which may be serious, may become apparent with more widespread use of the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine. Severe allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis, have been reported following administration of the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine during mass vaccination outside of clinical trials.
- Available data on Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine administered to pregnant women are insufficient to inform vaccine-associated risks in pregnancy. Data are not available to assess the effects of Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine on the breastfed infant or on milk production/excretion.
- There are no data available on the interchangeability of the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine with other COVID-19 vaccines to complete the vaccination series. Individuals who have received one dose of Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine should receive a second dose of Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine to complete the vaccination series.
- Additional adverse reactions, some of which may be serious, may become apparent with more widespread use of the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine.
- Vaccination providers must complete and submit reports to VAERS online at <https://vaers.hhs.gov/reportevent.html>. For further assistance with reporting to VAERS, call 1-800-822-7967. The reports should include the words " Moderna COVID- 19 Vaccine EUA " in the description section of the report.

Central dogma of molecular biology

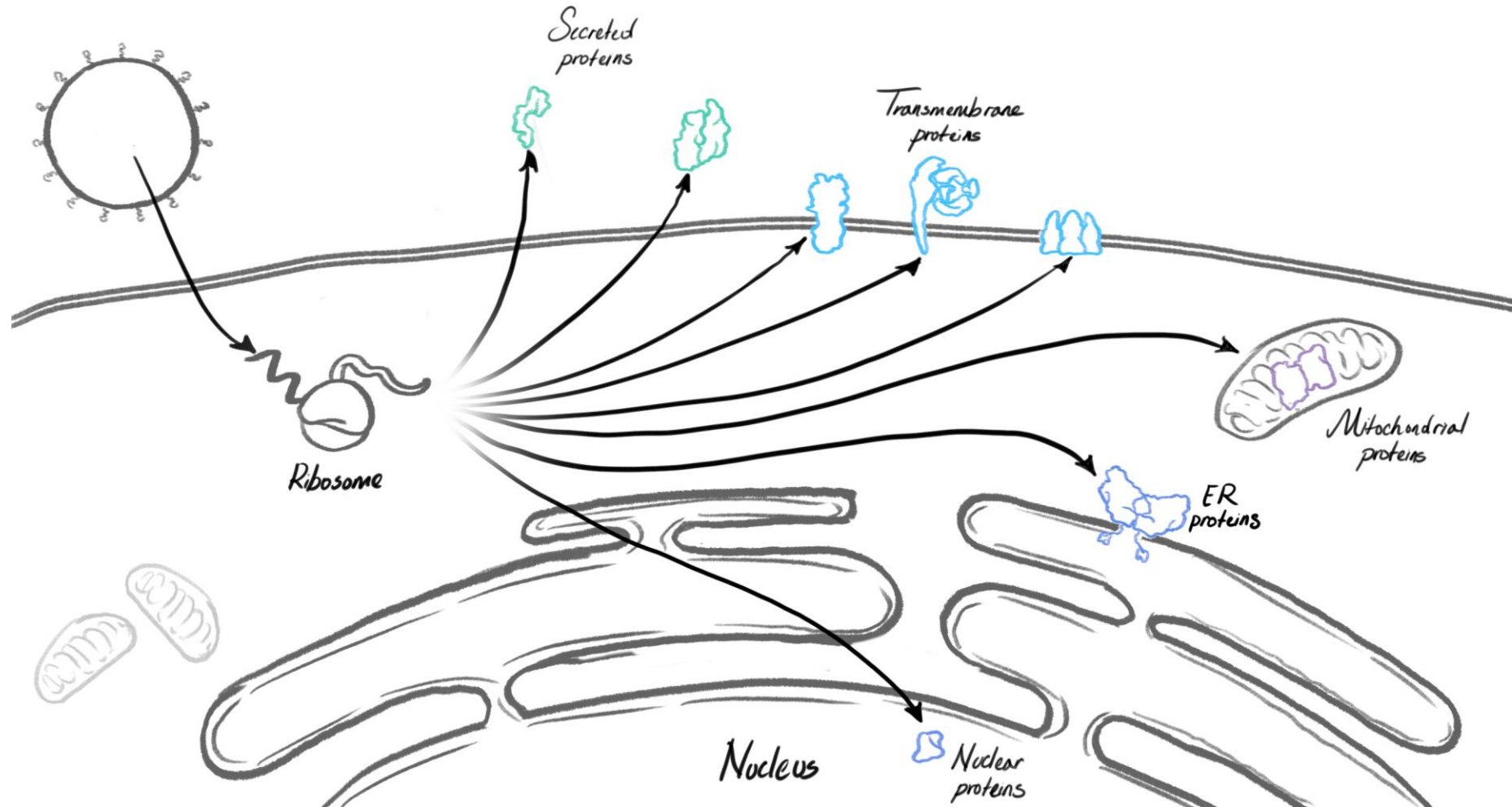




Our mission

To deliver on the promise of mRNA science to create a new generation of transformative medicines for patients.

mRNA as a new class of medicines

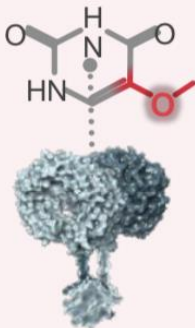


1. Large product opportunity
2. Higher probability of technical success
3. Accelerated research and development timelines
4. Greater capital efficiency over time vs. recombinant technology

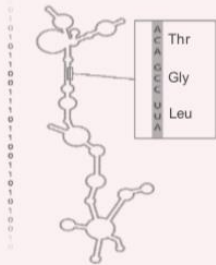
Our platform

mRNA

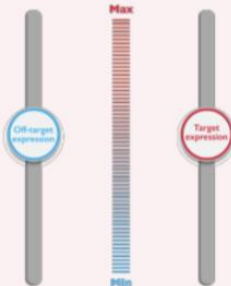
Chemistry



Sequence engineering



Targeting elements

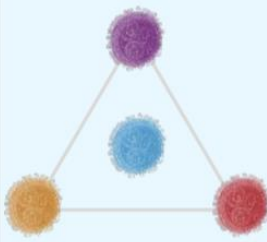


Delivery

Chemistry



Composition



Surface properties



Manufacturing Process

mRNA

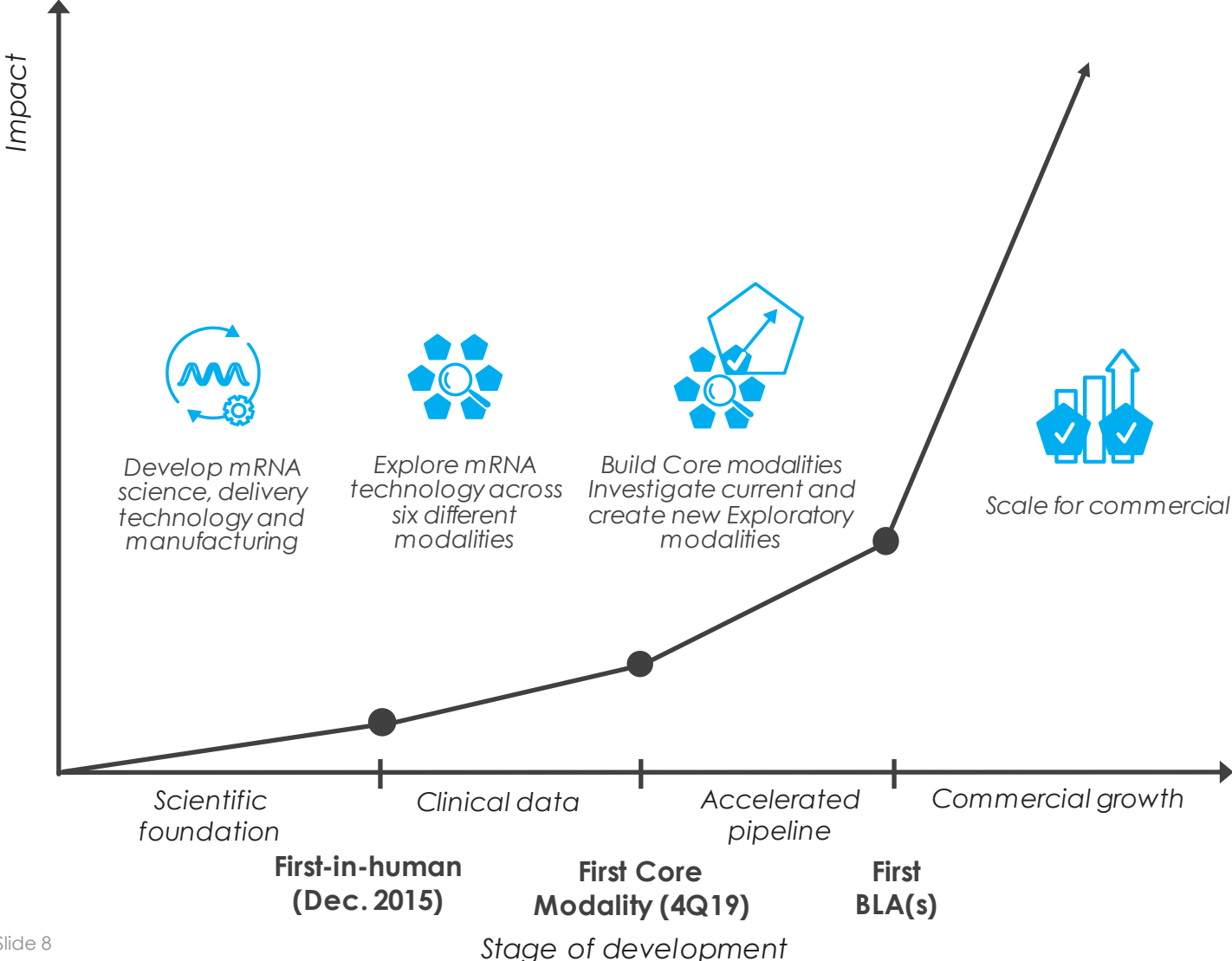


LNP



Fully Integrated mRNA-LNP Company

Our commitment to be the best at mRNA science is core to who we are

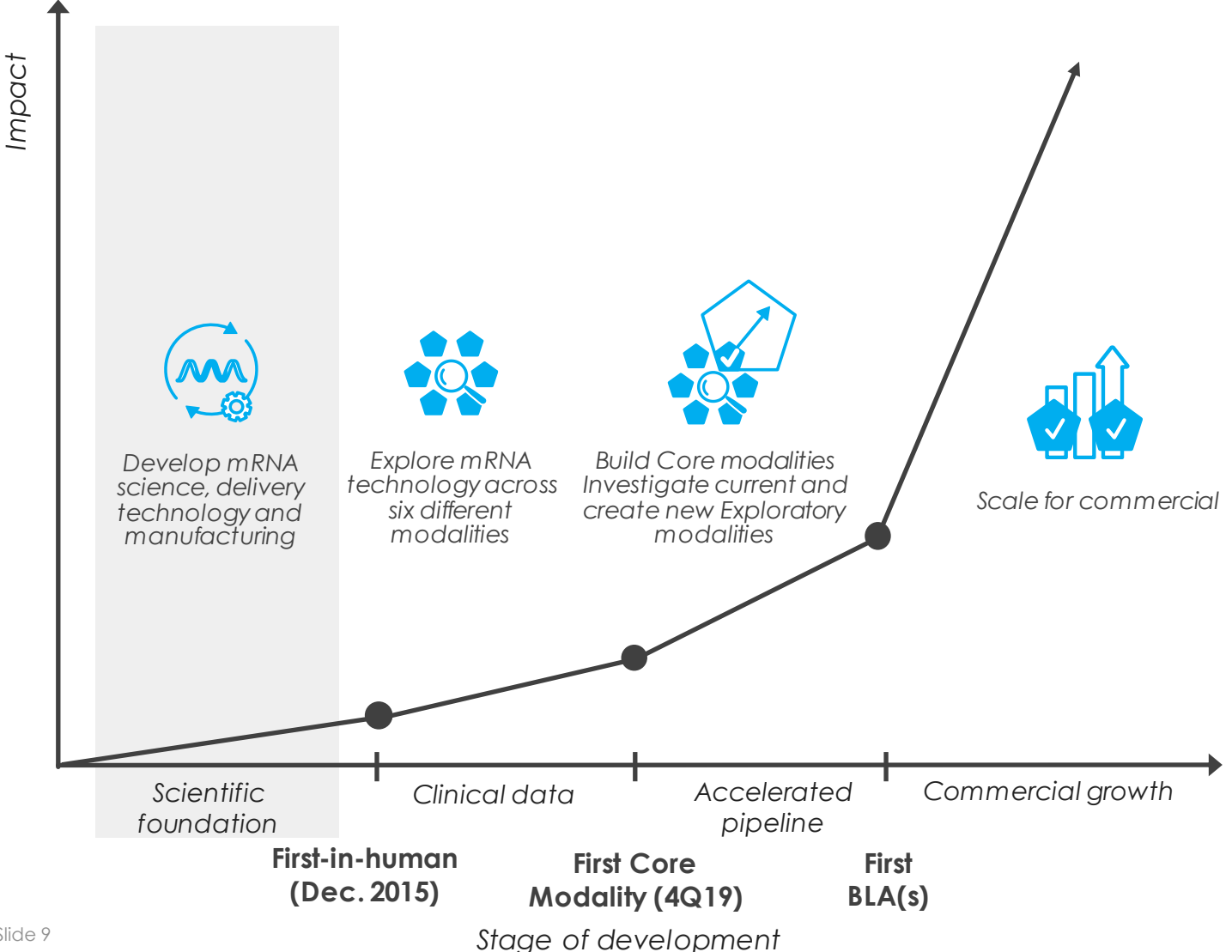


We have advanced mRNA science to enable our current development pipeline

Developing transformative medicines **requires investments:**

- For the long-term
- At scale
- With the right team

Since inception our investments in platform research advanced mRNA science and established a scientific foundation

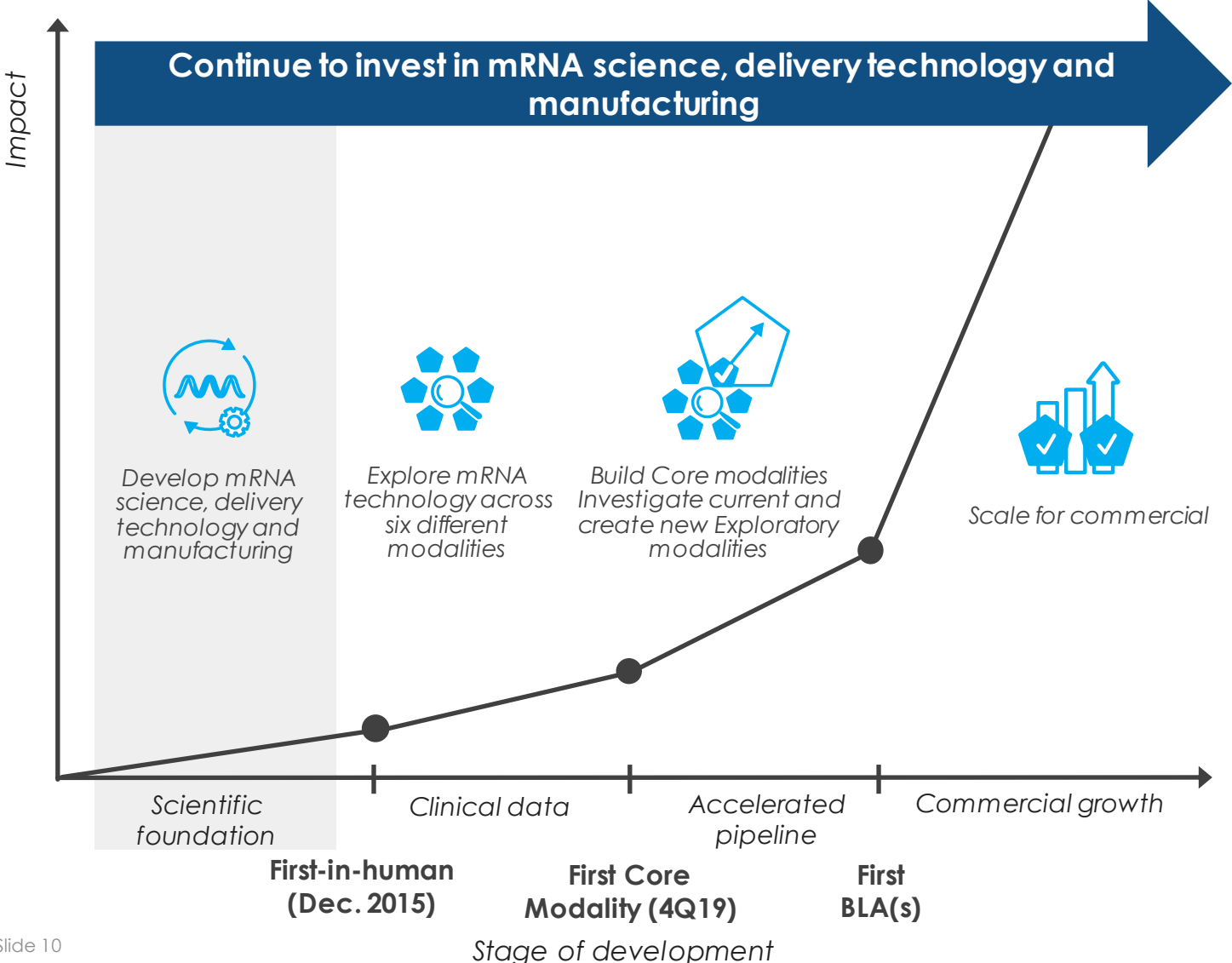


We have advanced mRNA science to enable our current development pipeline

Establishing our scientific foundation **requires investments in:**

- Platform research
- Digital resources
- Teams

We are a leading mRNA platform and continue to invest like it's the beginning of the journey



We have advanced mRNA science to enable our current development pipeline

We believe continuing to invest in mRNA science **will enable:**

- Additional transformative medicines coming to market
- New development candidates entering the clinic
- Invention of new nucleic acid technologies

Investments in platform research allowed Moderna to be ready to respond to COVID-19

Invested heavily in research, technical development and manufacturing for our pipeline of 20+ mRNA vaccines and therapeutics

Focus on scale of clinical development and manufacturing to respond to COVID-19 pandemic

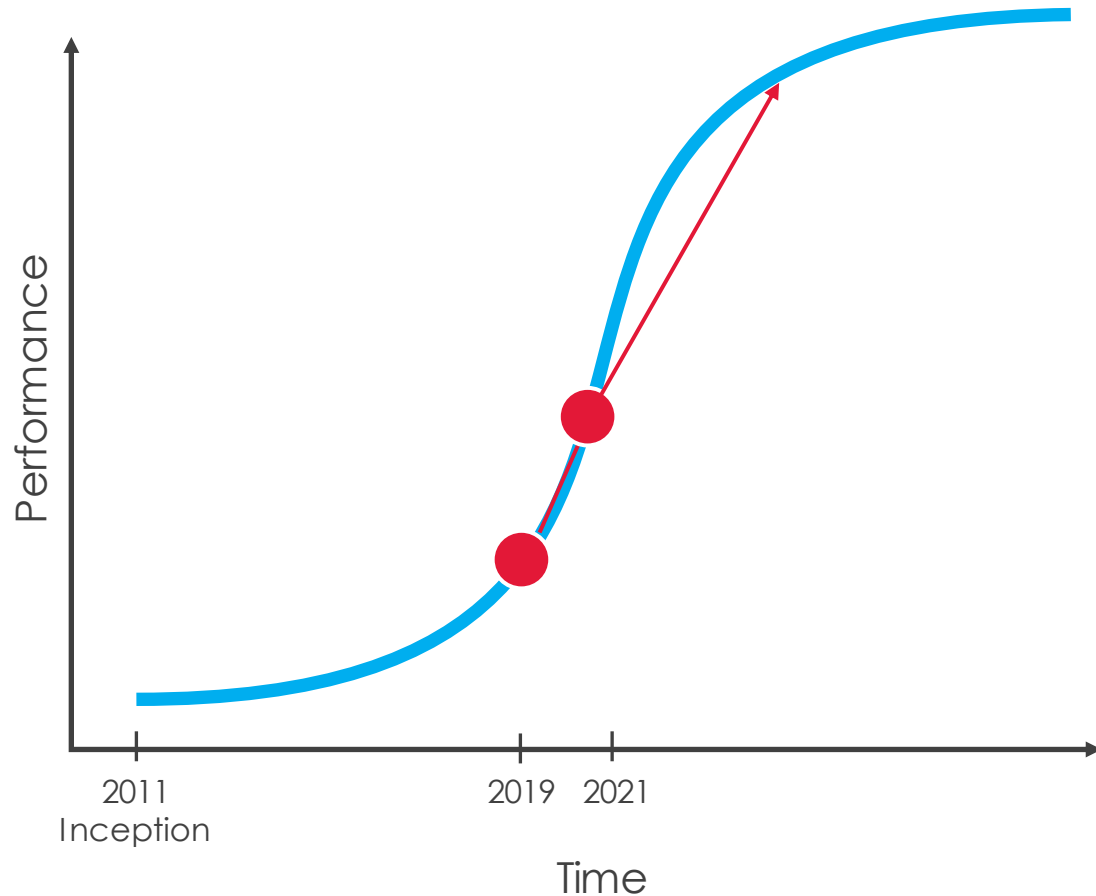
Moderna inception to YE 2019

2020

2021+

...and **investments into platform research and mRNA science** are helping us get there

Our commitment to be the best at mRNA science is core to who we are: A 20-year journey



- ✓ **10x mentality:** We know our process works and aim to scale it out to other programs
- ✓ **Process optimization:** Use data analytics, machine learning, AI and robotics
- ✓ **Moderna's competitive advantages:**
 - Platform research investments for 10+ years
 - Infrastructure (digital backbone + manufacturing plants)
 - Structured data collection and ability to leverage it
- ✓ **Largest scale in the mRNA industry**

Agenda

Introduction

Stéphane Bancel, CEO

Melissa Moore, Ph.D., CSO, Platform Research

Tracking, assessing and predicting SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern

Melissa Moore, Ph.D., CSO, Platform Research

Guillaume Stewart-Jones, Ph.D.

Wei Zheng, Ph.D.

mRNA Engineering: Optimizing Ribosome Load

David Reid, Ph.D.

Coffee Break

Understanding and engineering intracellular events affecting LNP performance

Melissa Moore, Ph.D., CSO, Platform Research

In vivo mRNA delivery to Hematopoietic Stem and Progenitor Cells

David Alvarez, Ph.D.

Closing remarks

Stephen Hoge, M.D., President

Q&A

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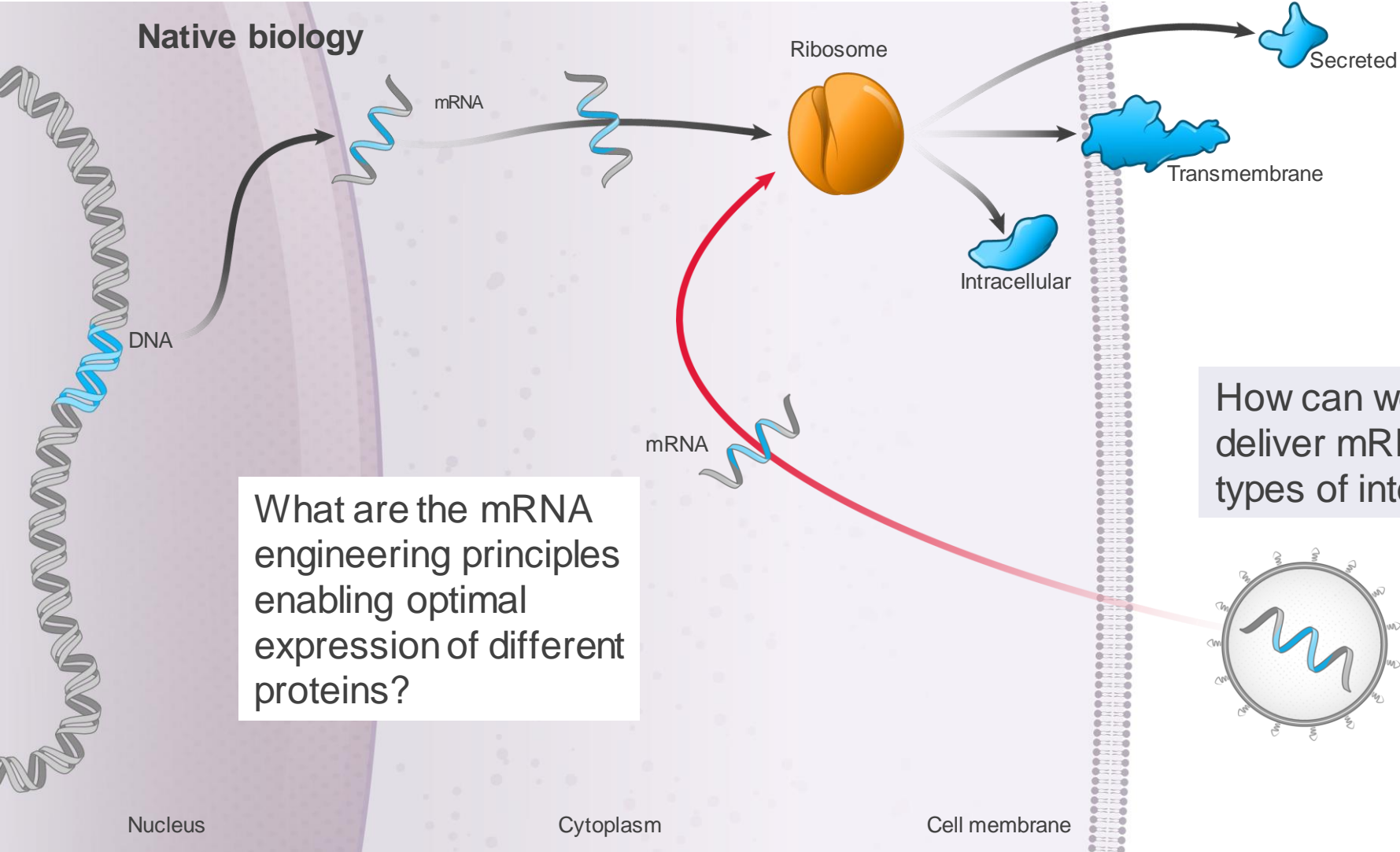
But it's just the
beginning.

moderna®

Platform Technologies: mRNA engineering and delivery systems

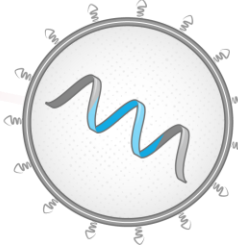
Platform Research

mRNA engineering and delivery technology discovery



What are the mRNA engineering principles enabling optimal expression of different proteins?

How can we best deliver mRNA to cell types of interest?



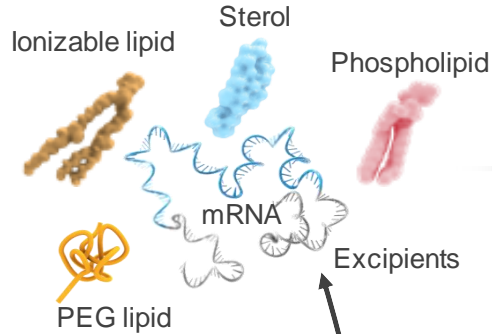
Moderna mRNA medicine

Engineering mRNA medicines

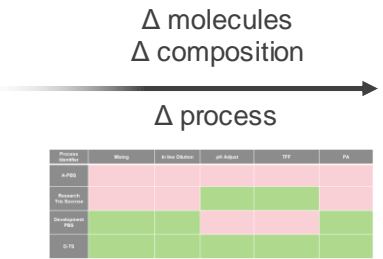
Delivery systems

Proteins

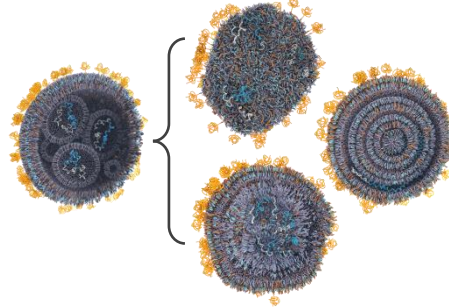
Components



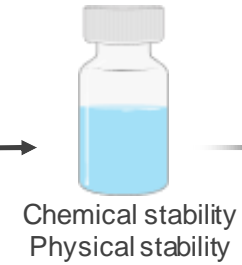
Composition & Process



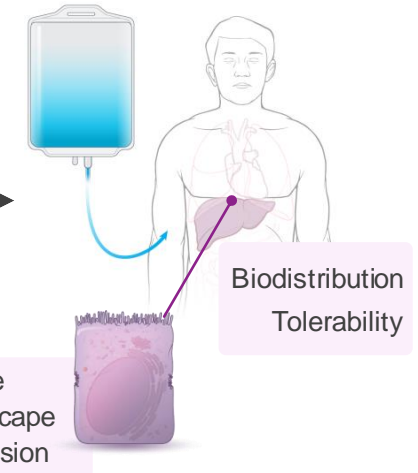
Structure



Function

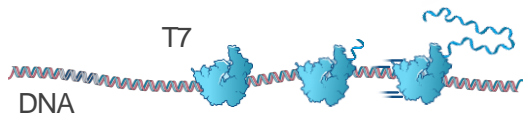


Therapeutic effect



Cellular uptake
Endosomal escape
Protein expression

Manufacturing enzymes



RNA quality
RNA fidelity
Protein stability
Capping efficiency

Extracellular space

Secreted proteins

Membrane-bound proteins

Intracellular proteins

LNP

Half-life
Activity or binding affinity
Expression

Cell bilayer

Cytosol

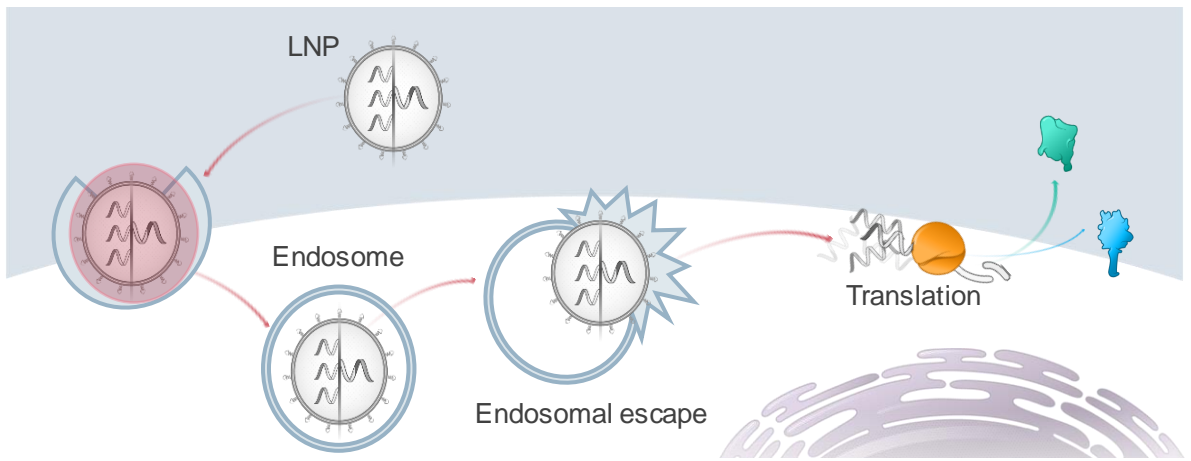
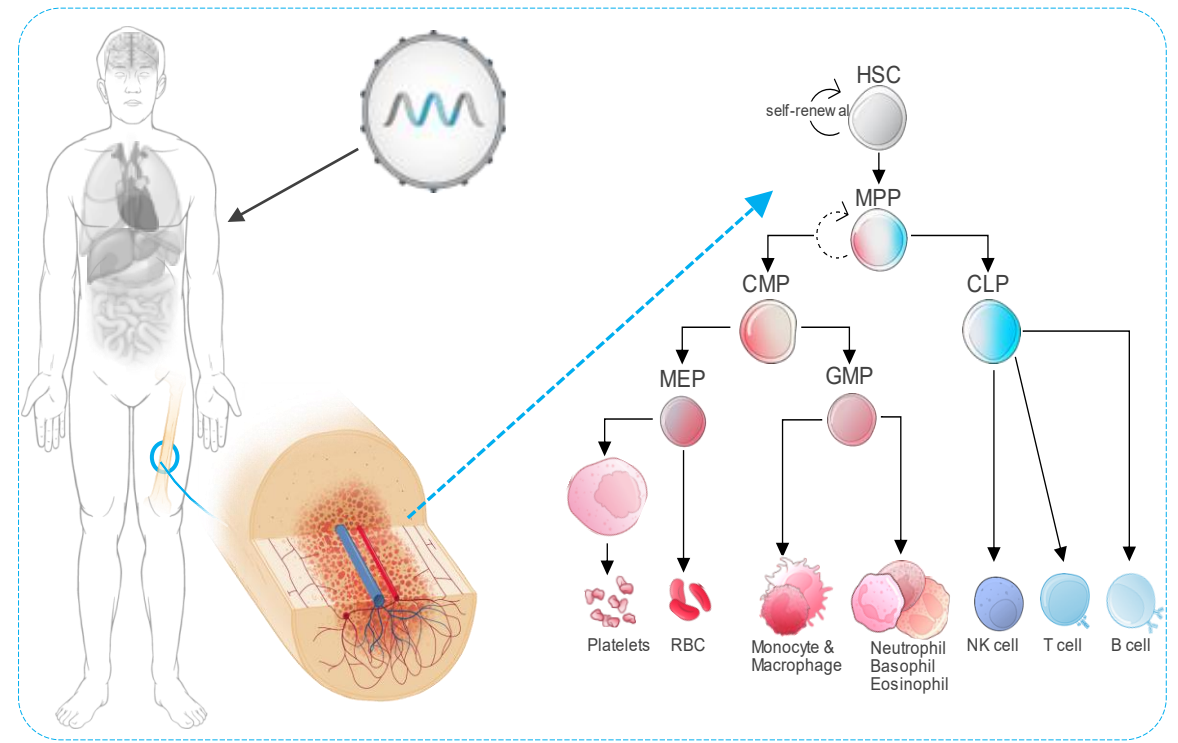
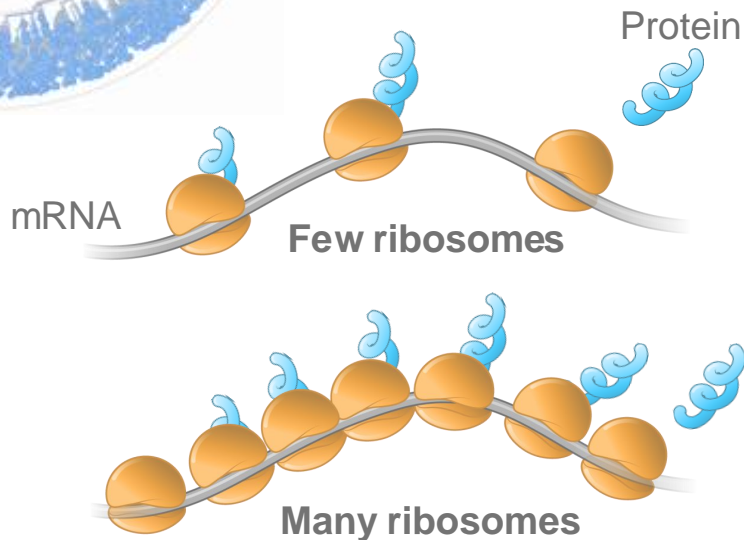
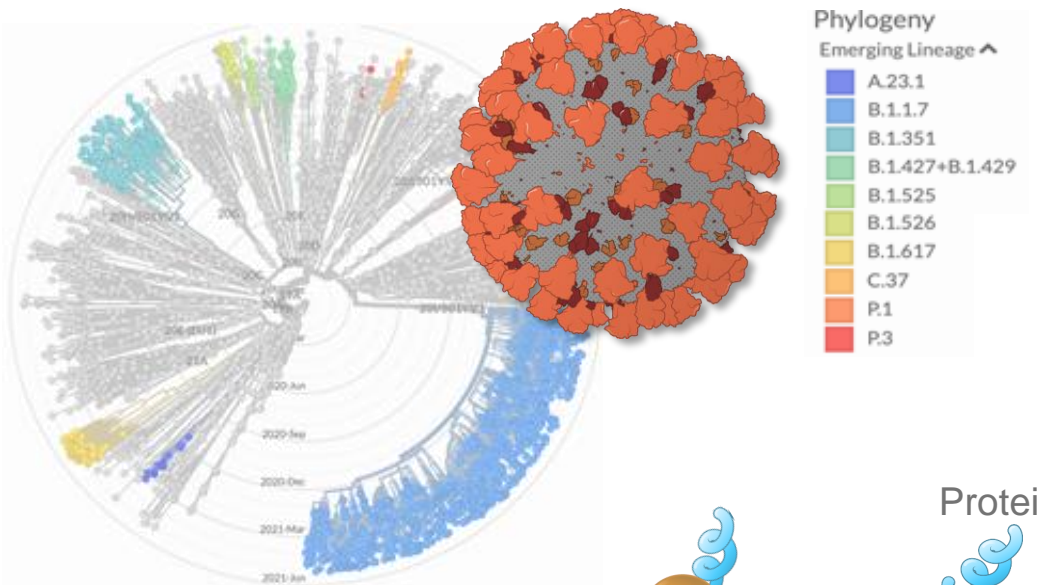
Translation

mRNA

Acknowledgements



Today's agenda



Our strategy for combating COVID-19

Focus of today's presentation

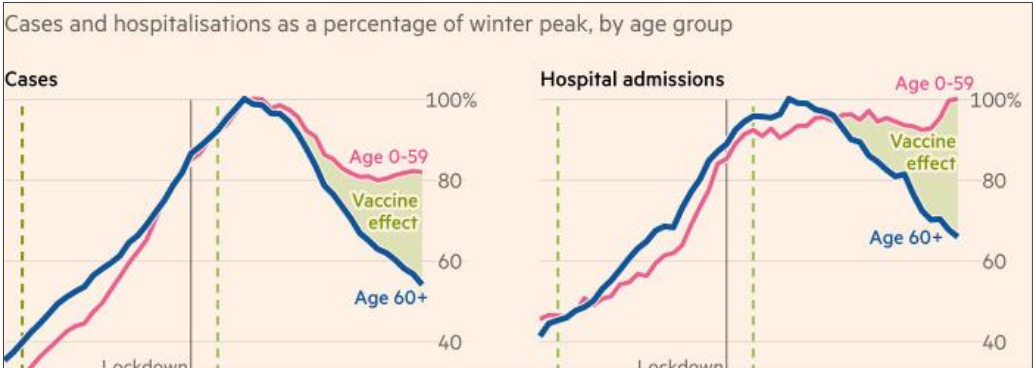
Stay ahead
of SARS-
CoV-2

- 1 Closely monitor **emerging Variants of Concern** and **waning immunity**
- 2 Rapidly move to **update vaccine** for VoCs with breakthrough potential
- 3 Partner with governments to **ensure access** to the most *up-to-date* boosters

...with Coronaviruses the question is 'when', not 'if'

Early evidence that vaccines are having an impact

Israel

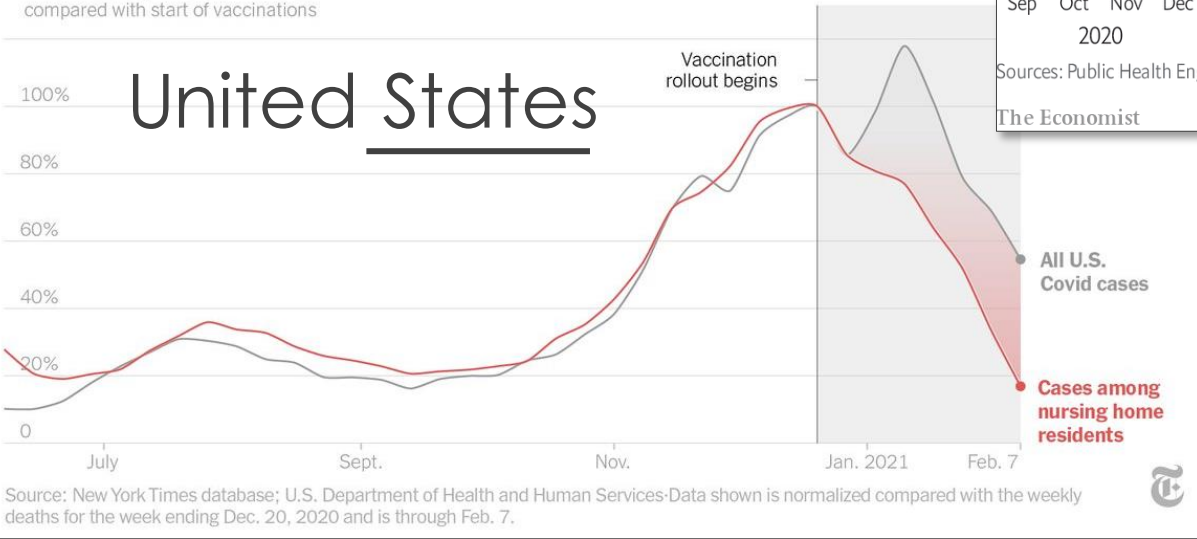


120% of weekly deaths compared with start of vaccinations

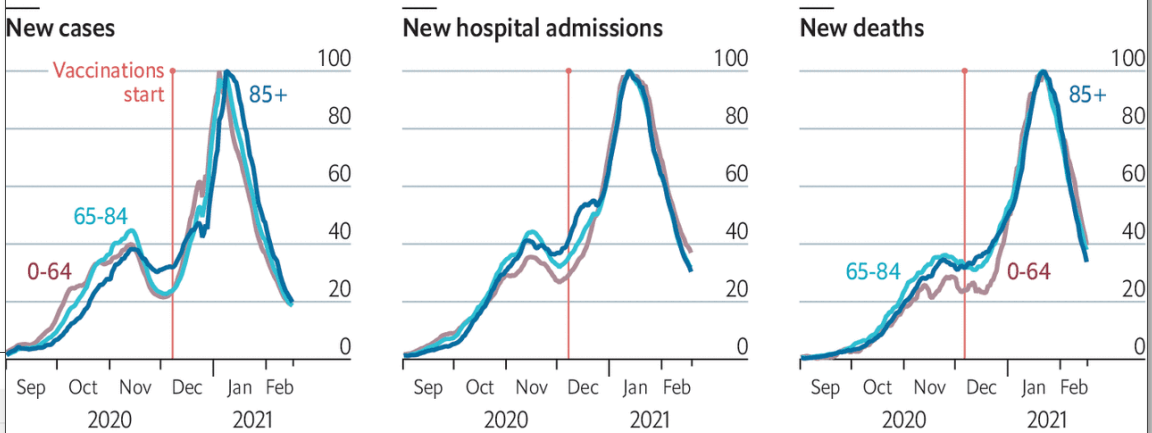
Dec 18 Jan 1

Sources: Segal et al., Weiz © FT

United States



England, covid-19, by age group
Seven-day moving average, peak=100

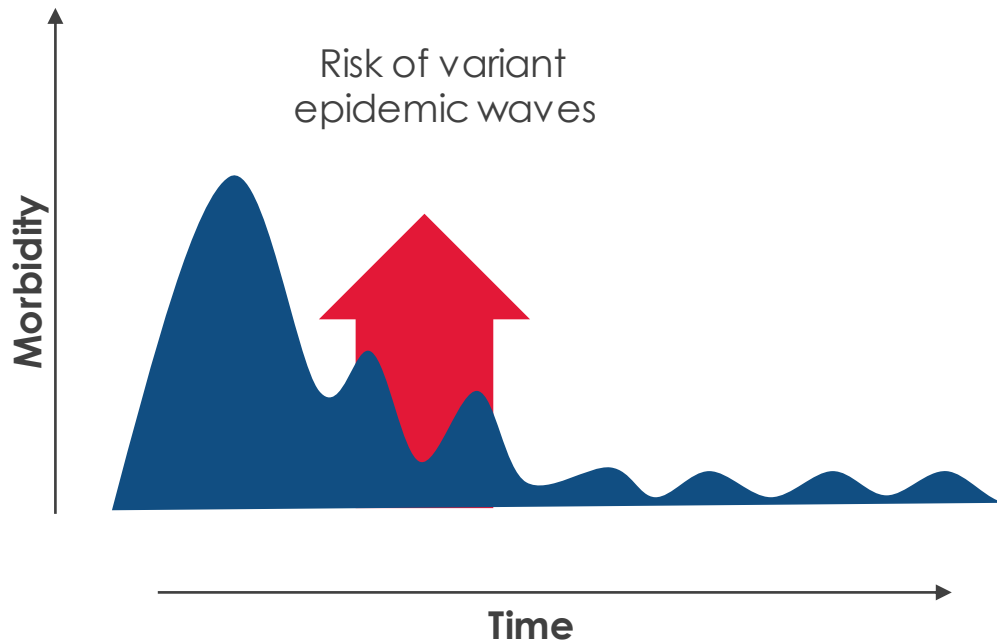


Sources: Public Health England; *The Economist*

The Economist

England

But new epidemic waves are undoubtedly on the way

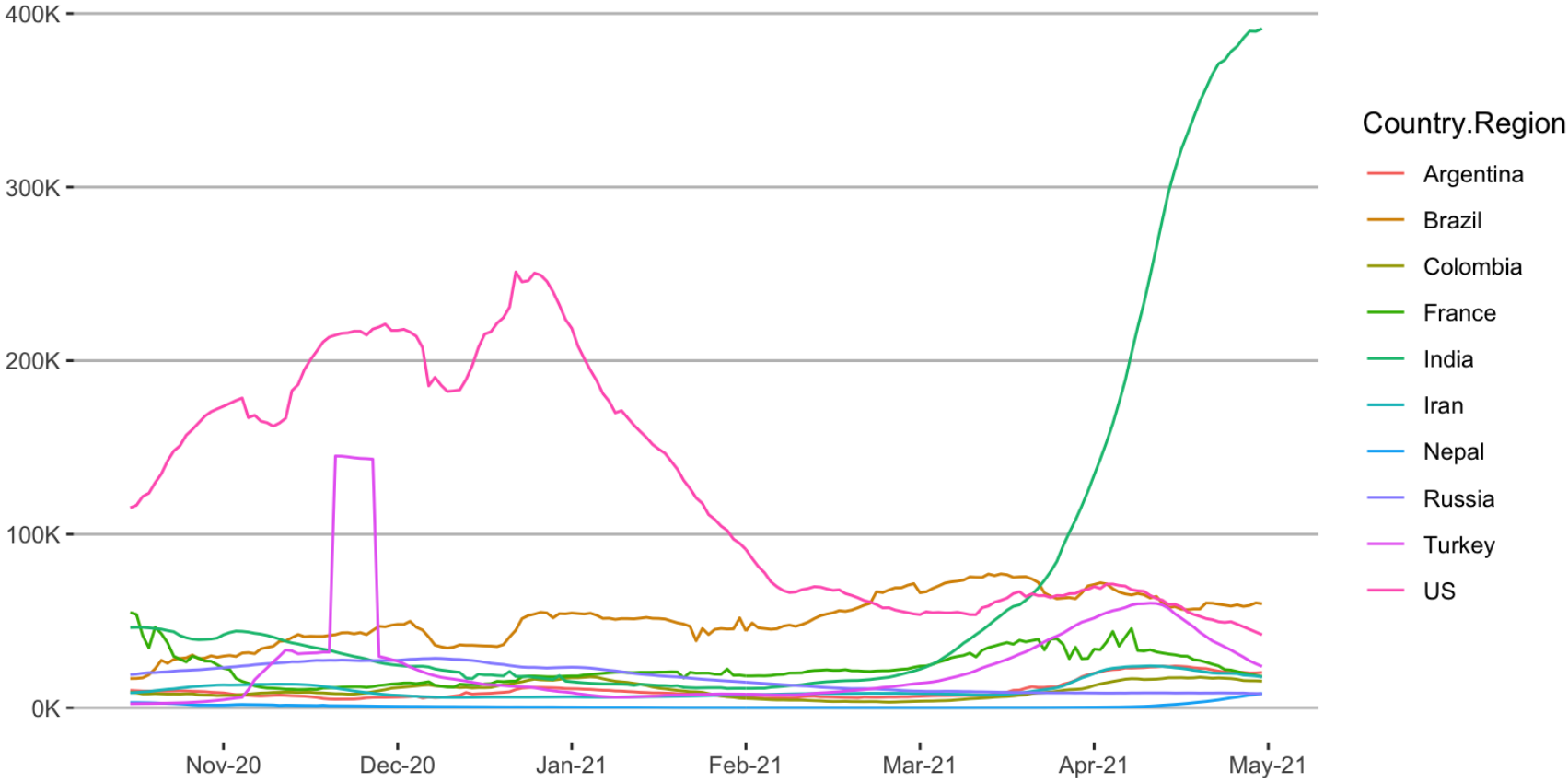


- Lower neutralizing titers against key VoCs suggest a risk of reduced duration of protection post-vaccination
- Increased transmissibility of VoC could increase the exposure risks in high-risk populations
- Immune pressure and selection are just beginning

But new epidemic waves are undoubtedly on the way

DAILY CONFIRMED NEW CASES (7-DAY MOVING AVERAGE)

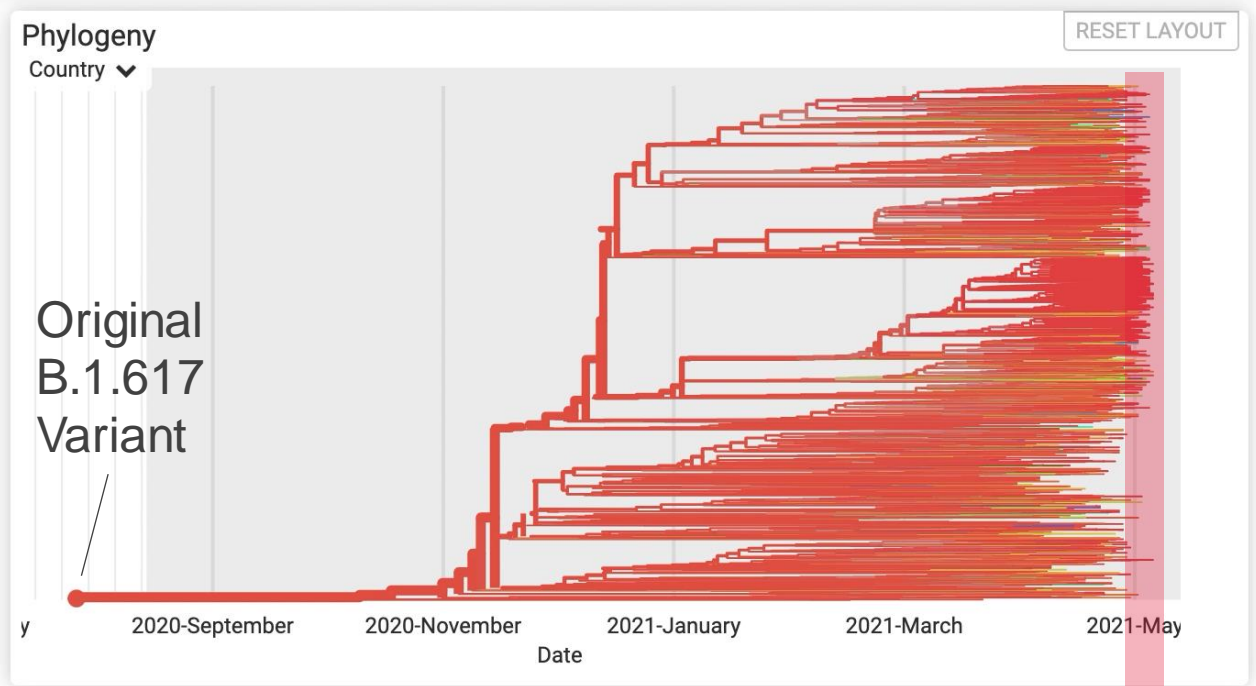
Outbreak evolution for the currently most affected countries



Major Variant Families

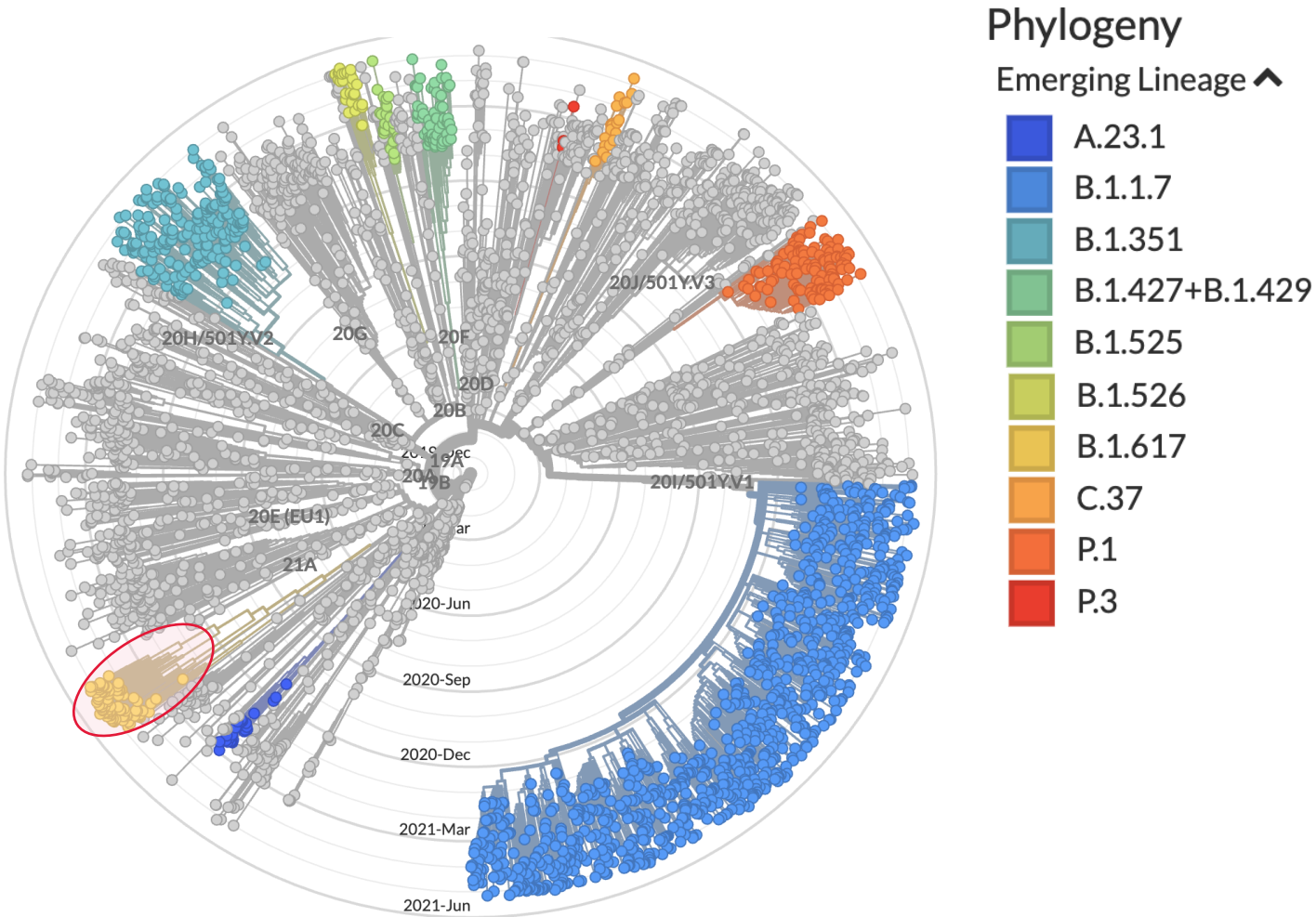
- ✓ B1.617
- ✓ P.1 P.3
- ✓ B1.427+B1.429
- ✓ B1.351

A recent example: The B.1.617 variant family



Each named "variant" spawns a family of individual "haplotypes", with each haplotype containing a unique combination of mutations.




What Moderna needs to know



- Which sets of mutations will enable the virus to break through our current vaccine?
- Which exact combinations of mutations (i.e., individual haplotypes) should we incorporate into new booster vaccines?

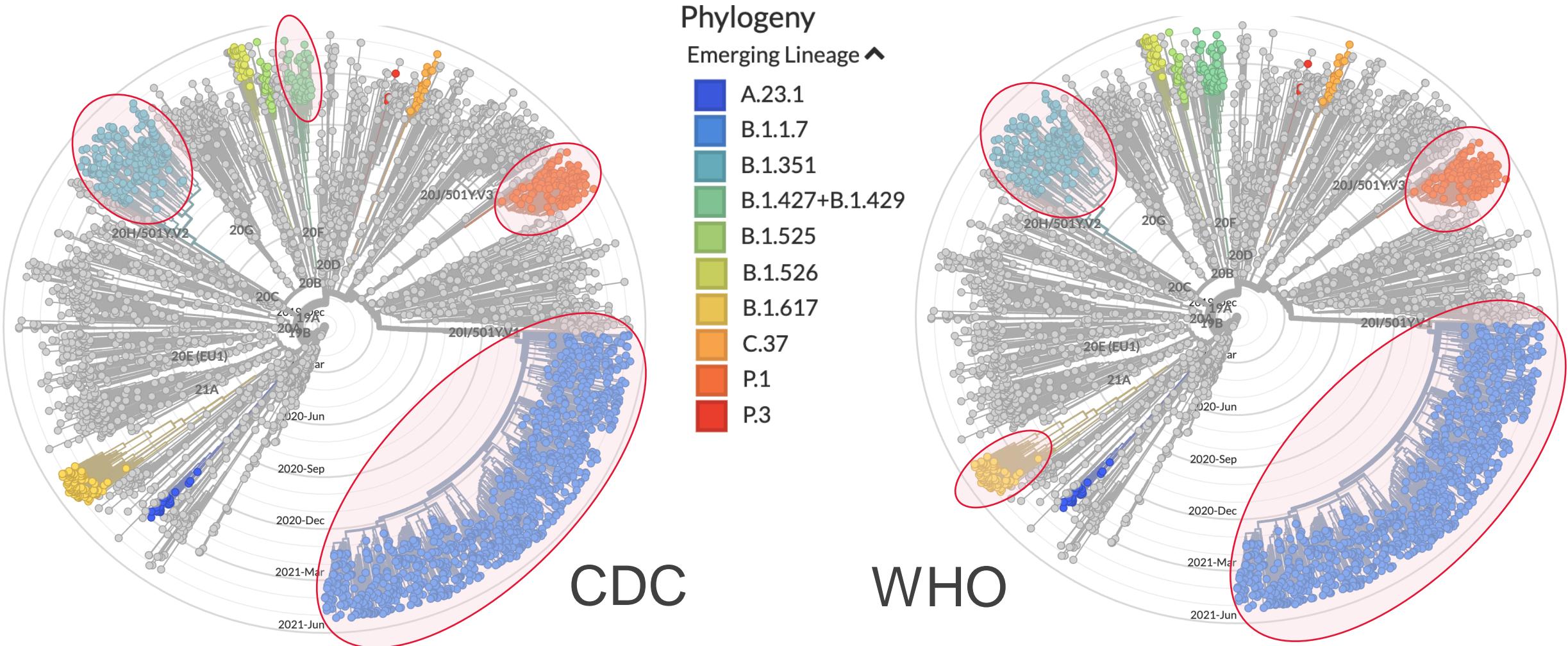
Variant families can be classified according to risk profiles

CDC Variant Classification System

	Immunity from prior infection or vaccination ↓	Transmissibility ↑	Disease severity ↑	Susceptibility to treatment ↓	Diagnostic detection ↓
 Variant of Interest (VoI)	association	predicted	predicted	predicted	predicted
 Variant of Concern (VoC)	significant	evidence	evidence	evidence	evidence
 Variant of High Consequence (VoHC)	significant	evidence	increased hospitalizations	significantly reduced	demonstrated failure

[CDC, SARS-CoV-2 Variant Classifications and Definitions,](#)

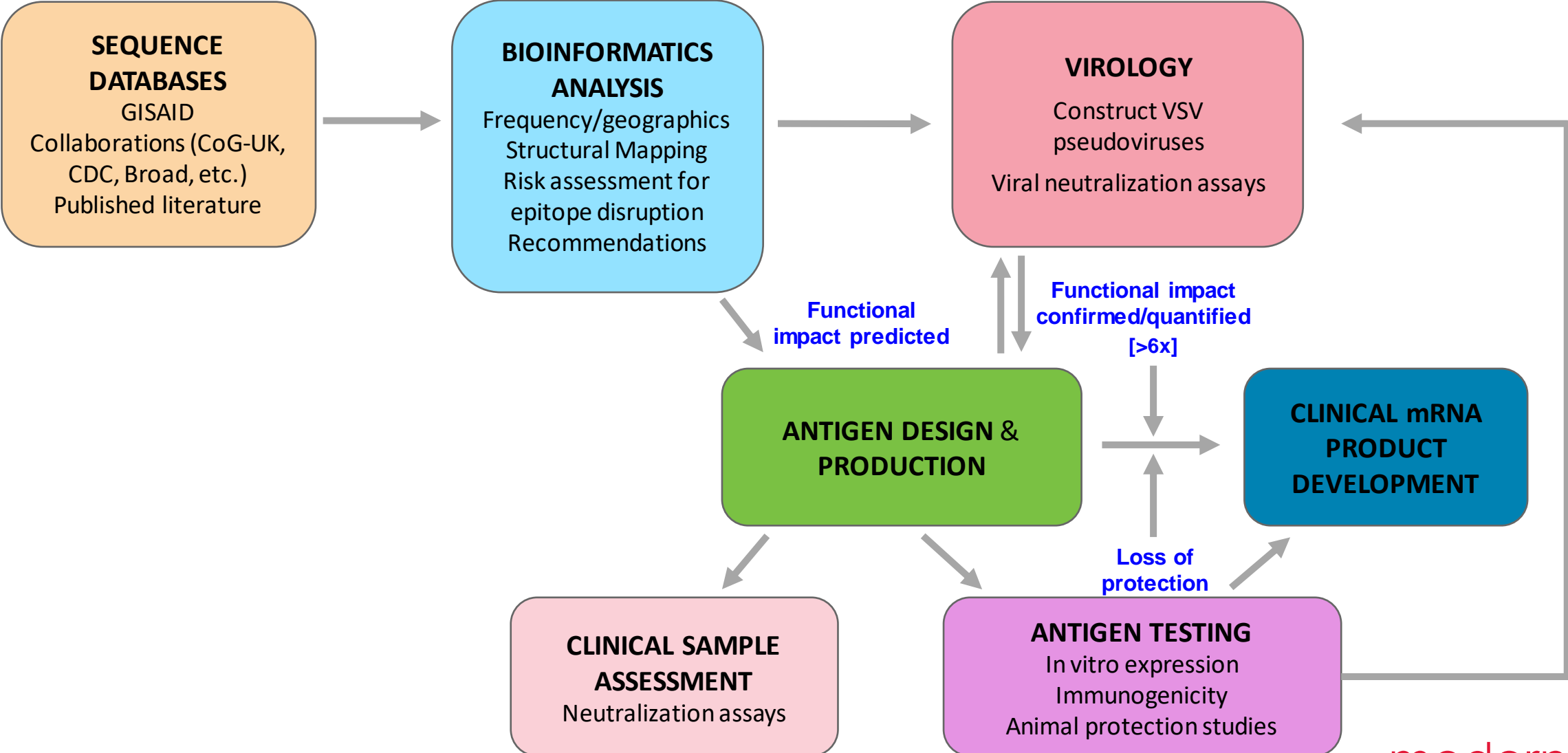
CDC and WHO have identified different VoCs



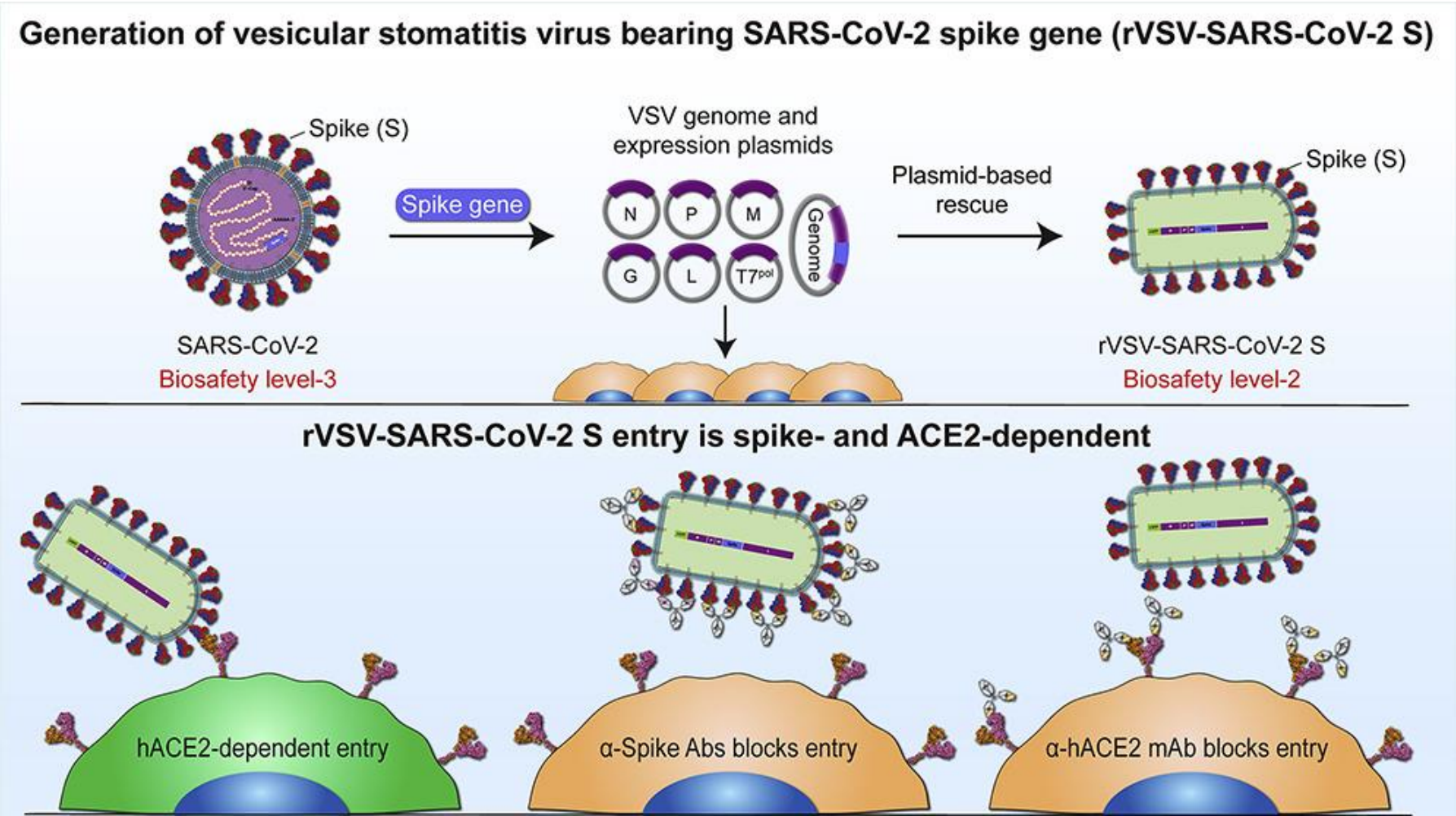
How does Moderna decide?

- Building a comprehensive set of pre-clinical tools to assess potential of VoCs to break through our current vaccines
- Constantly creating and testing new vaccines
- Building sophisticated in-house computational tools to get out ahead of the virus

Moderna's current workflow to rapidly evaluate potential mRNA-1273 escape variants

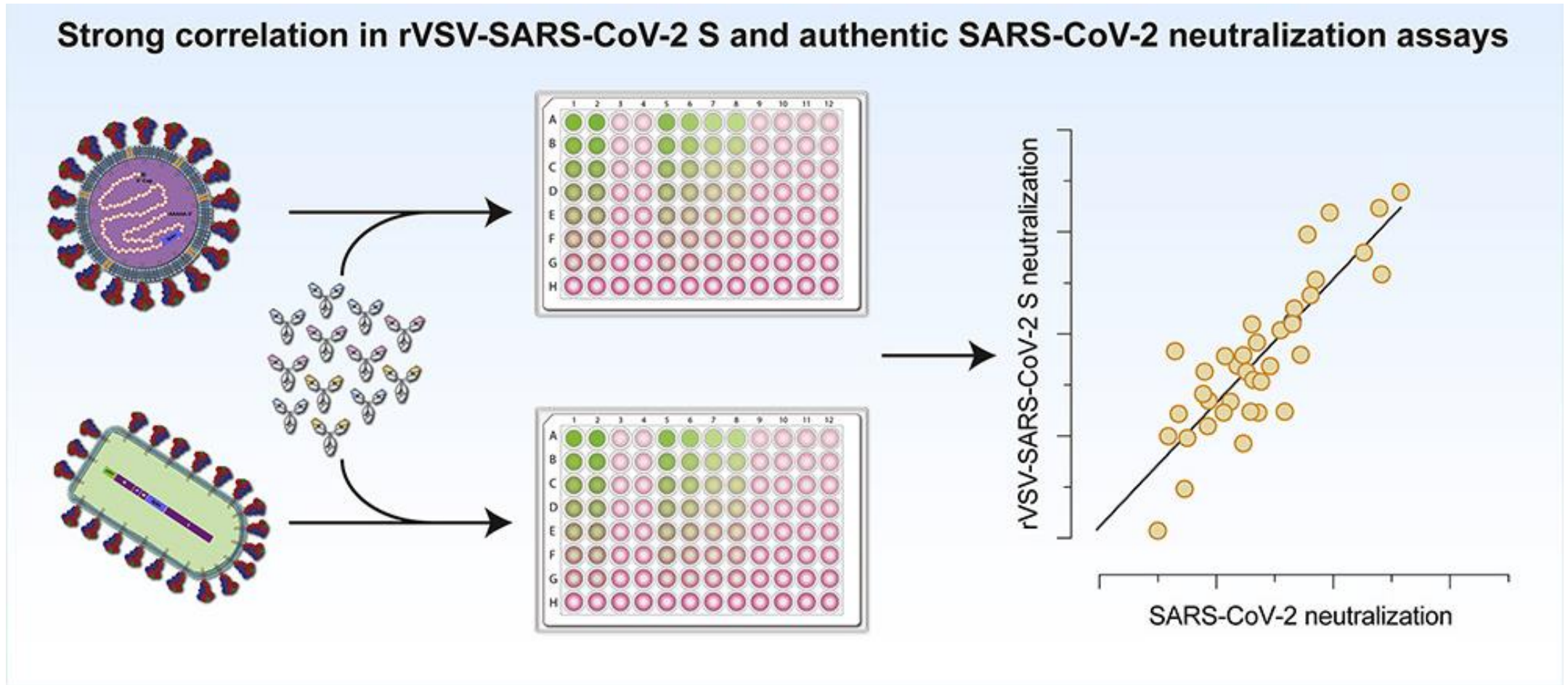


VSV pseudoviruses enable safe and effective assessment of antibody neutralization activity



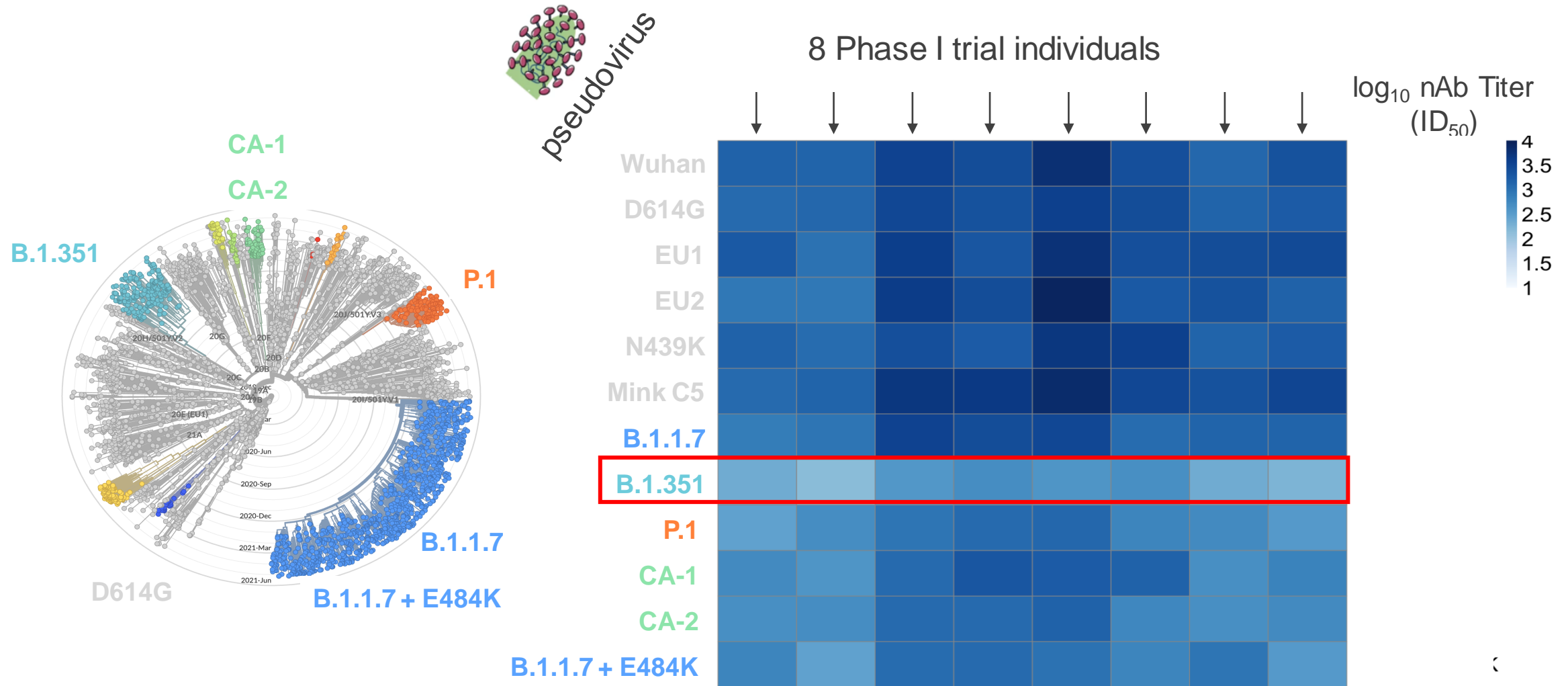
Dieterle ... Jangra (2020) Cell Host and Microbe

VSV pseudoviruses enable safe and effective assessment of antibody neutralization activity



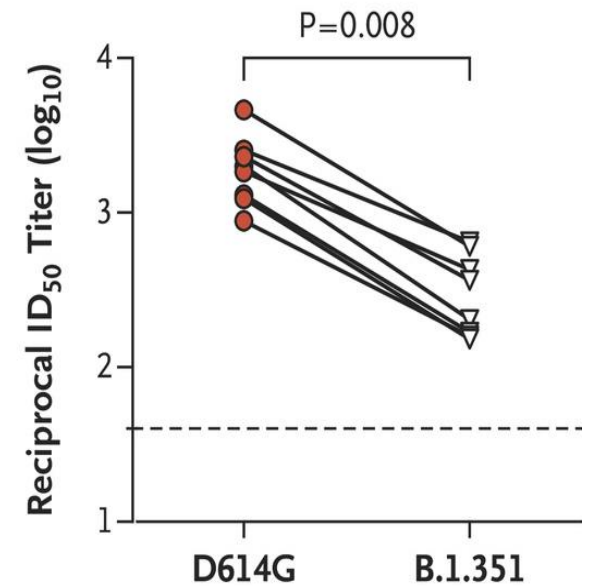
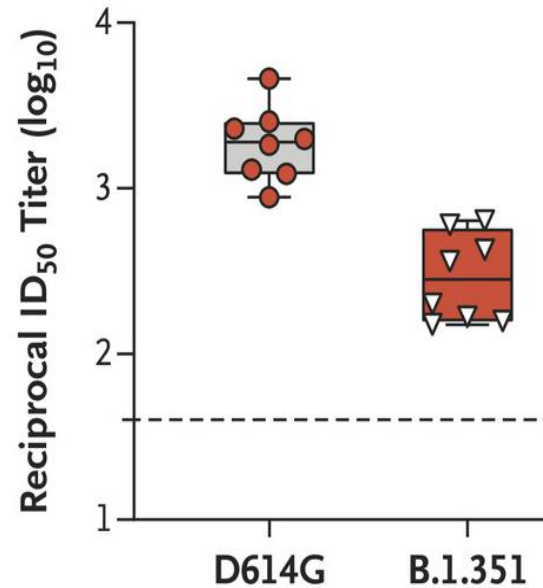
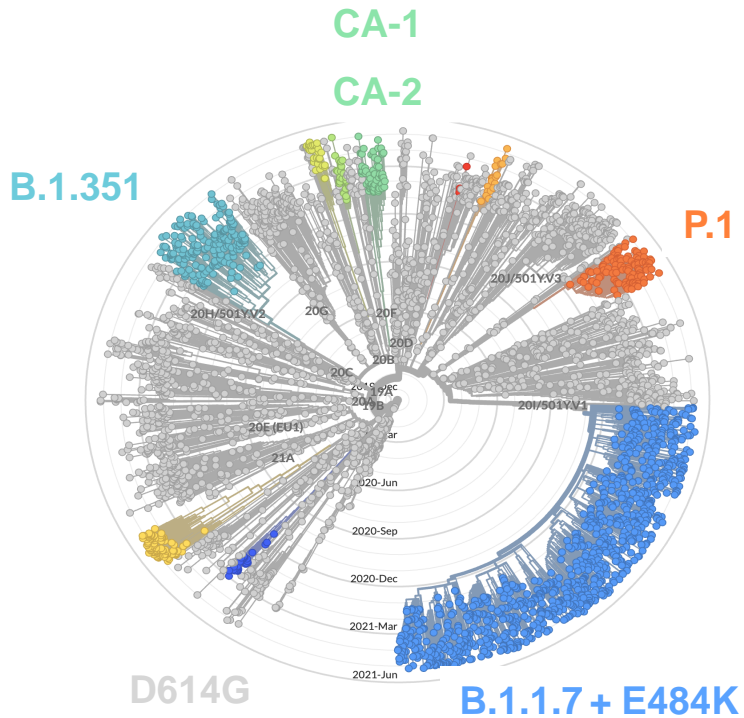
Dieterle ... Jangra (2020) Cell Host and Microbe

Our pseudovirus neutralization data revealed that B.1.351 was a Variant of Concern



Wu ... Edwards (2021) NEJM

Our pseudovirus neutralization data revealed that B.1.351 was a Variant of Concern













Wu ... Edwards (2021) *NEJM*

So we created a new vaccine, mRNA-1273.351

mRNA-1273	L	D	D	L	A	L	R	K	E	N	D	A
AA position in Spike Protein	18	80	215	242	243	244	246	417	484	501	614	701
mRNA1273.351	F	A	G	-	-	-	I	N	K	Y	G	V

Wu .. Edwards (2021) bioRxiv Preprint



-  D614G
-  B.1.351
-  CAL.20C
-  P.1
-  B.1.526
-  A.23.1
-  B.1.525
-  B.1.1.7
-  B.1.1.7 + E484K
-  B.1.617.1

# Mice per group	Prime (Day 1) & 2 nd (Day 22) Dose	Sera Collection to be tested for Neutralization
4	Placebo	Day 36
8	mRNA-1273 (1µg)	
8	mRNA-1273.351 (1µg)	

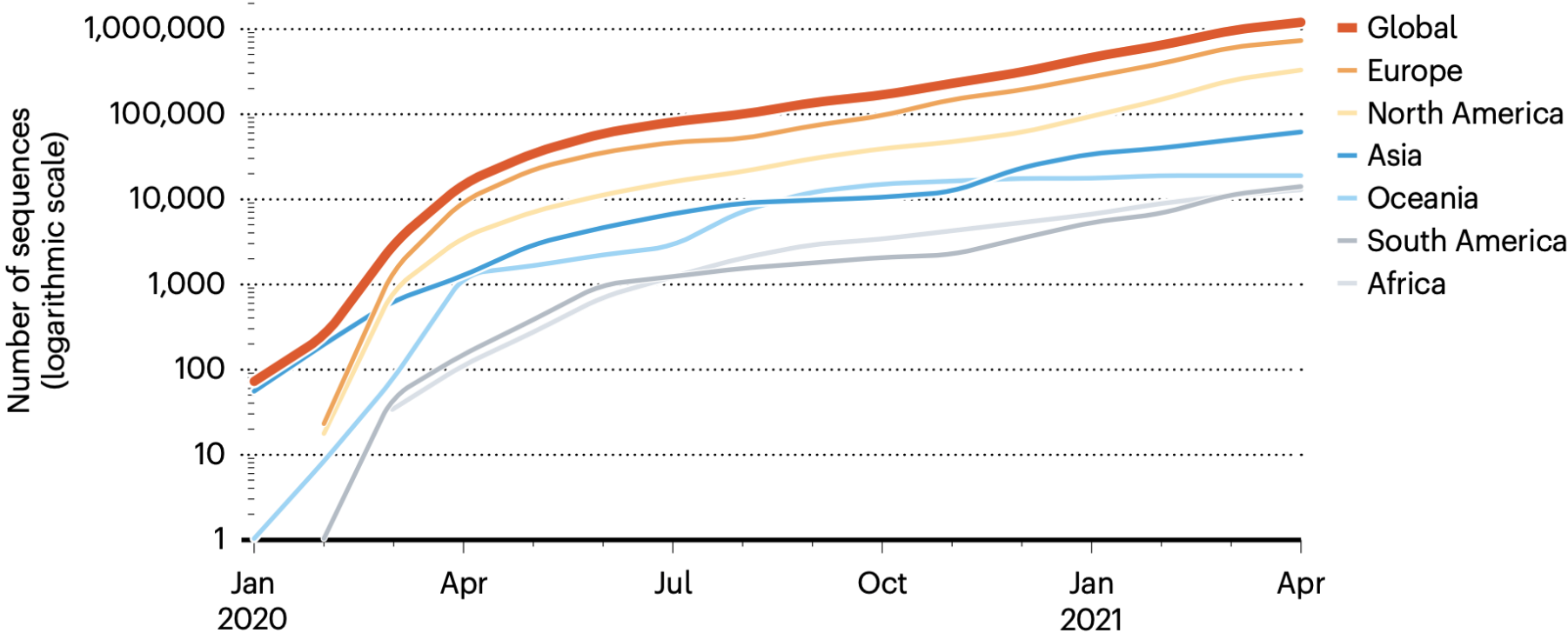
How can we do even better?

- The required suite of pre-clinical activities take considerable time and resources
 - *Shortest time from VoI identification through pseudovirus production to experimental VoC confirmation with neutralization assays is 2-3 months.*
- But new viral variants are constantly emerging in real time
- How can we speed this up? Can we use computational methods to characterize variants as soon as the sequences are deposited?

SARS-CoV-2 sequences are being generated, aggregated and shared on an unprecedented scale (>1.5 M to date)

COLLABORATION IN THE TIME OF COVID

More than one million SARS-CoV-2 genome sequences have been shared on the GISAID database since January 2020, from every region of the world.



Global
Initiative on
Shared
Avian
Influenza
Data

Nature 593, 21 (2021) doi: <https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-021-01069-w> (data source: GISAID)

Moderna CoView app enables our scientists to rapidly sift through the sequences as they appear

Filter for geographic mutations of interest

Continent

Africa Asia Europe North America

Country (overrides Continent if not blank)

Region (overrides Country if not blank)

Lineage

ALL

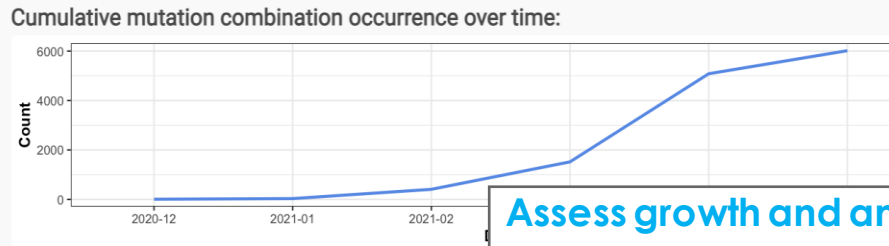
Currently selected mutations:

(None selected)

Additional Mutations

D614G

Track global variant prevalence



Examine novel mutations



Map mutations to spike protein structure

Continent

Africa Asia Europe North America Oceania South America

Country (overrides Continent if not blank)

Combination Occurrence Lineages Structure Single Additional Mutations Containing Variants Risk Scores

All Mutations

Blue: point mutation; Yellow: deletion; Green: insertion. Only mutations in the structure are shown

Assess growth and antibody escape for mutation combinations

2021-04	2021-05	Total	Max_Ratio	Max_PC_Diff	TopLineage	risk_NTD	risk_RBD	risk_All	Variant
18	32	50	6.05	2.90	B.1.617.2	3	2	5	T19R T95I G142D E156G F157del R158del L216F L452R T478K D614G P681R D950N
249	208	457	70.85	15.30	B.1.617.2	2	2	4	T19R T95I G142D E156G F157del R158del L452R T478K D614G P681R D950N
605	135	763	8.98	15.20	B.1.617.2	2	2	4	T19R G142D E156G F157del R158del L452R T478K D614G P681R D950N
223	77	309	7.75	5.50	B.1.617.2	2	2	4	T19R G142D E156G F157del R158del A222V L452R T478K D614G P681R D950N
1	12	13	10.80	1.30	B.1.617.2	2	2	4	T19R E156G F157del R158del L216F L452R T478K D614G P681R D950N G1124V
239	95	345							
158	73	243							
55	36	91							
63	23	87							
36	18	54							

Output filtered datasets for further investigation

TopLineage = most frequent Pango lineage among isolates having this variant, a

Copy Sequences

Copy Download Show 10 entries

CSV Excel PDF

Microsoft Excel icon

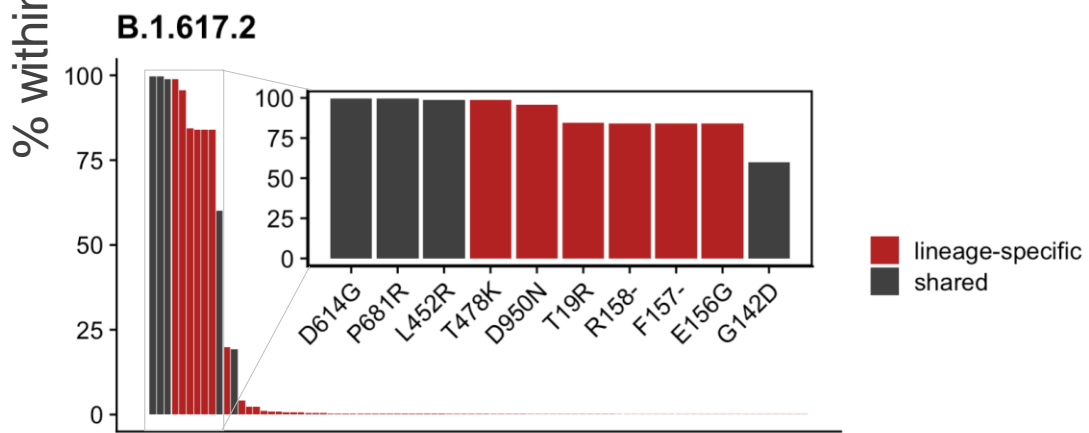
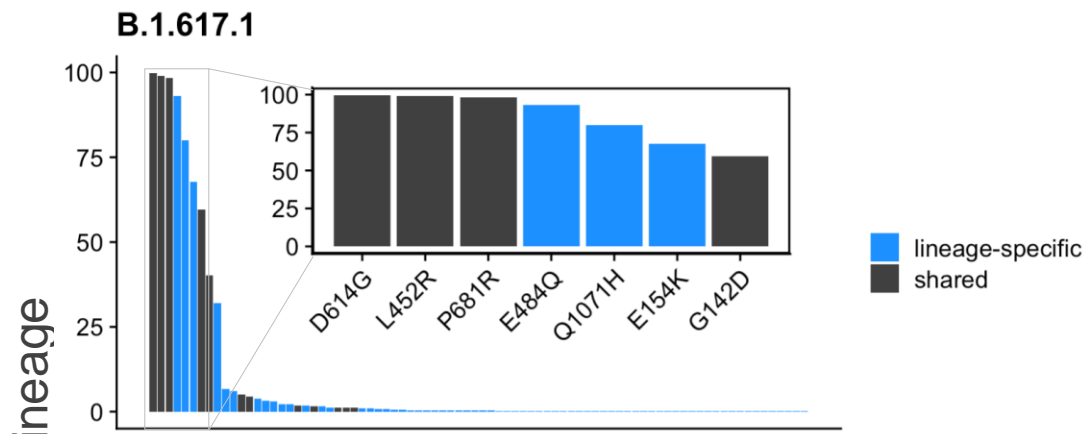
User icon with laptop

Microplate icon

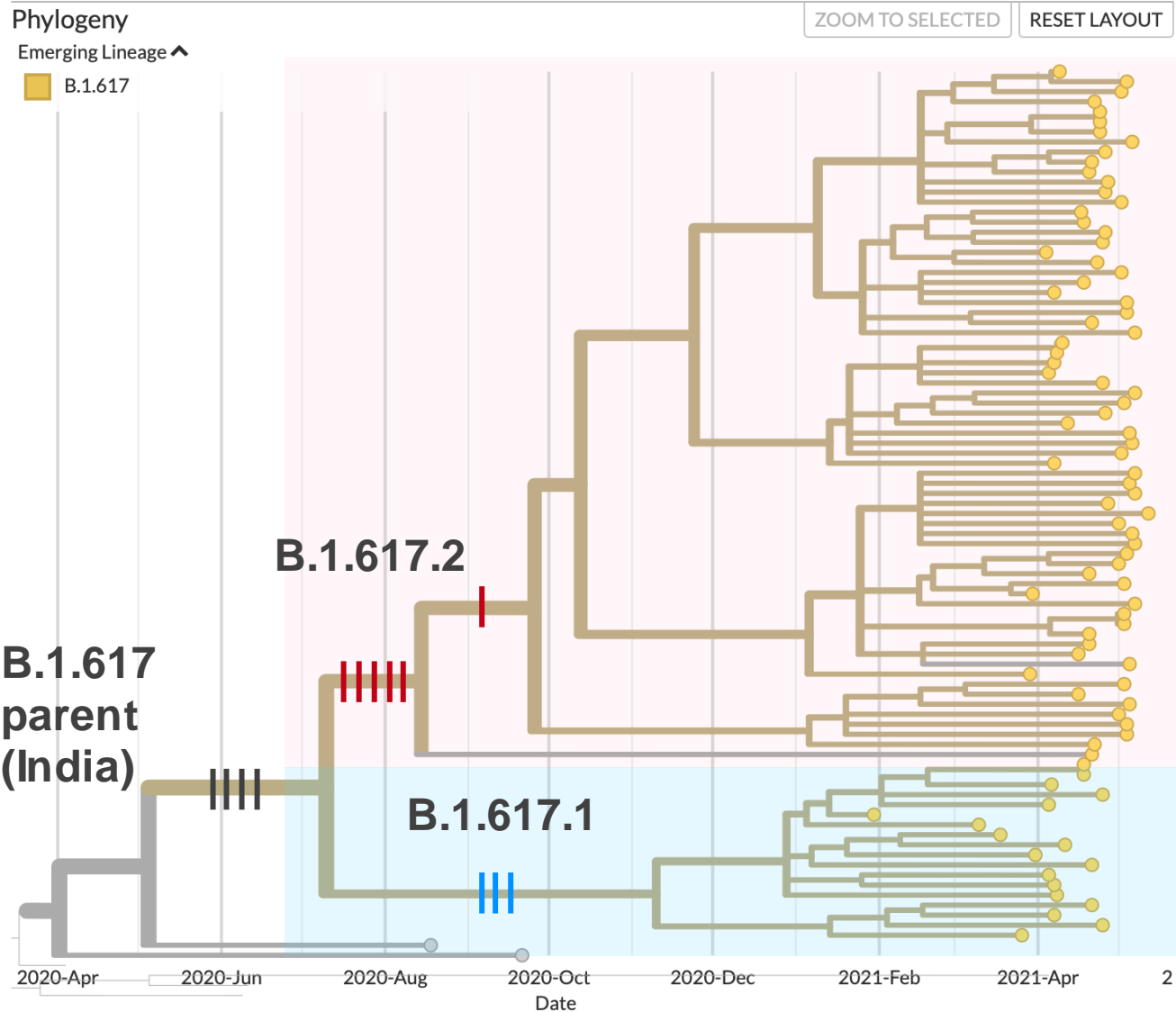
PCR machine icon



Selecting B.1.617 sequences for further investigation



Mutation



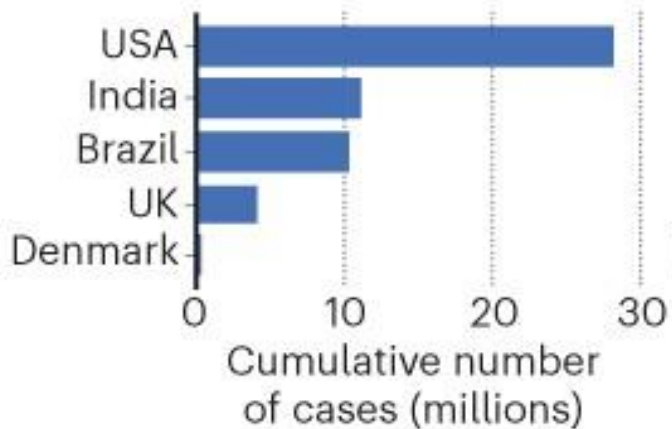
But different countries have different sampling depths

UNEVEN SEQUENCING

The number of people confirmed as having COVID-19 in a country can be very different from the number of sequences that nation has sampled. This makes it difficult to build a global picture of new SARS-CoV-2 variants.

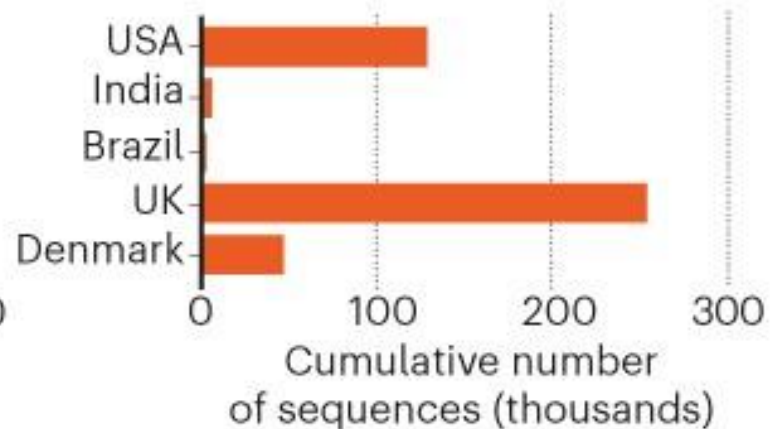
Confirmed cases

From 1 March 2020 to 25 February 2021.



Sequences obtained*

From 10 January 2020 to 25 February 2021.



*GISAID database only.

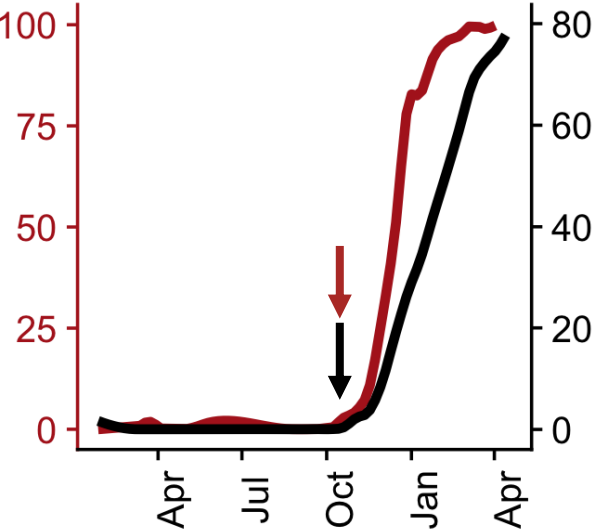
©nature

Hodcraft .. Dessimoz (2021) Nature

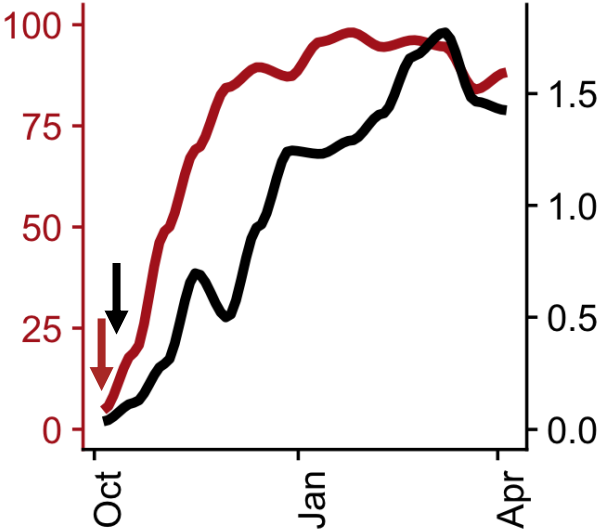
Tracking prevalence over time at the country level

— Max country %
— Global %

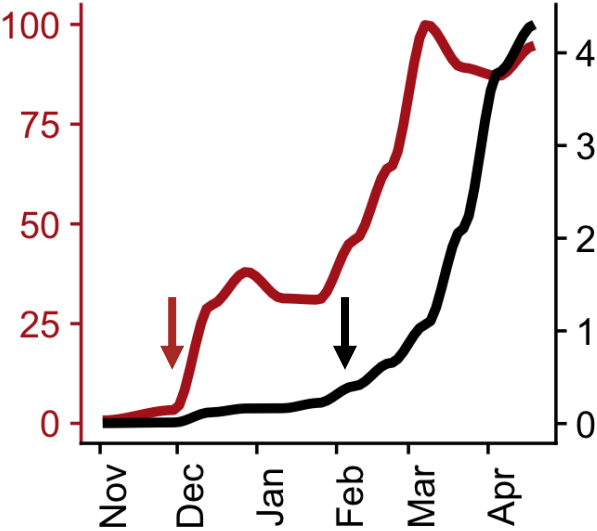
B.1.1.7 (UK)



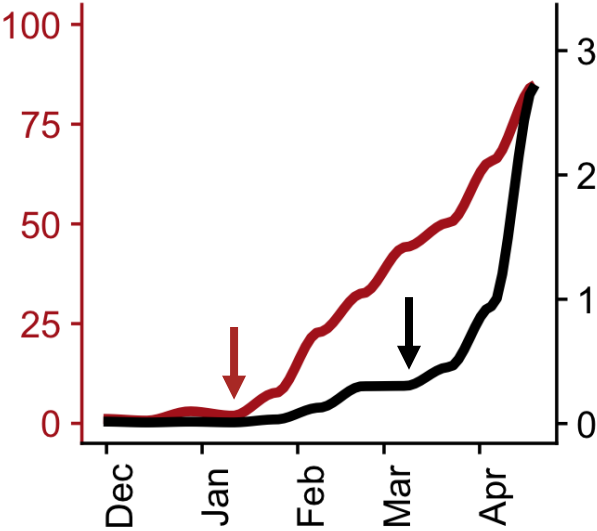
B.1.351 (South Africa)



P.1 (Brazil)



B.1.617 (India)



Data source: [GISAID](#)

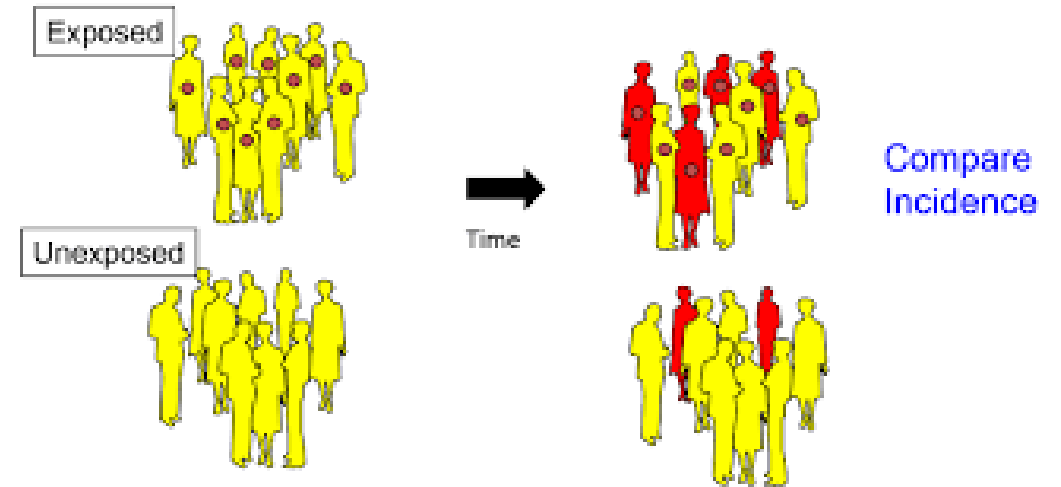
We're also tracking variants from our clinical and epidemiology studies

Data Generation

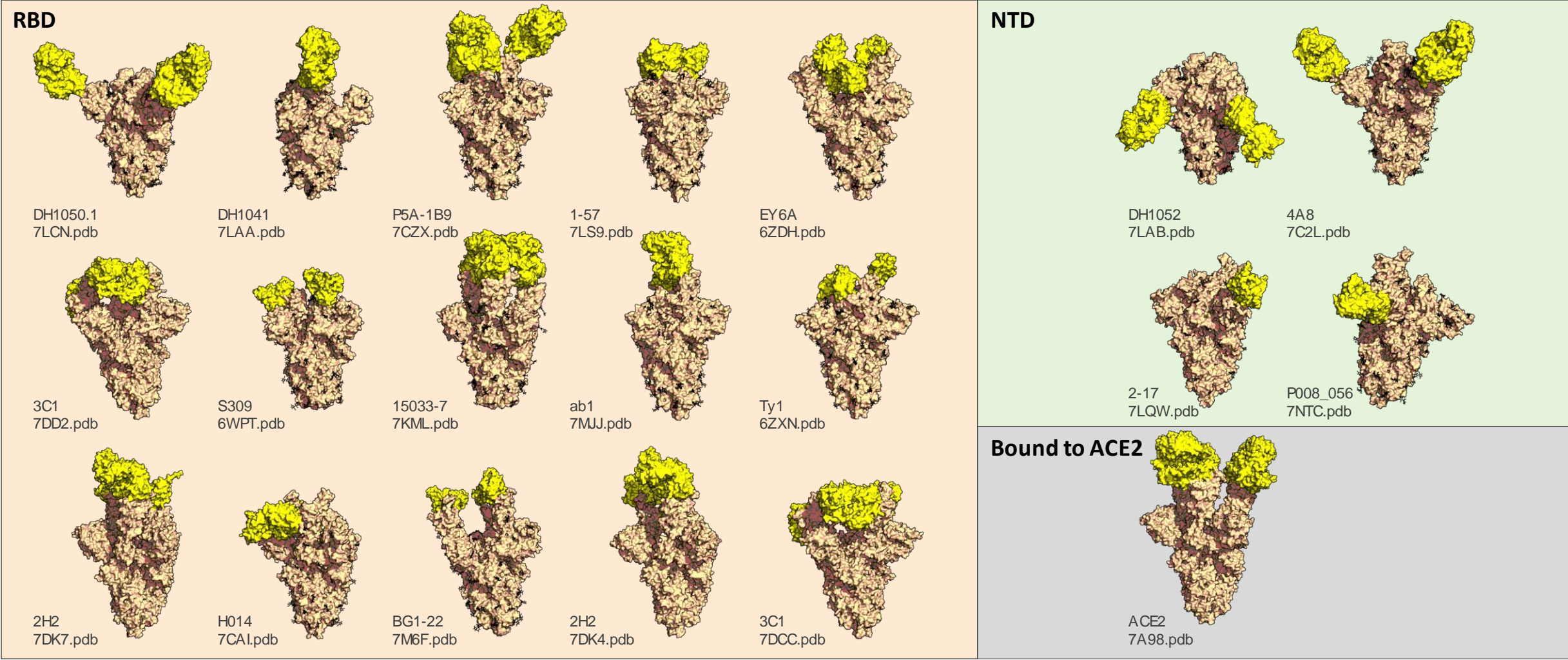
- Sequence SARS-CoV-2 from all positives detected in clinical trials and long-term effectiveness study
- Sequence SARS-CoV-2 from positive specimens detected by national pharmacy chains or other national collaborations (under feasibility assessment)

Goal

- Link vaccination status, SARS-CoV-2 sequence and clinical information

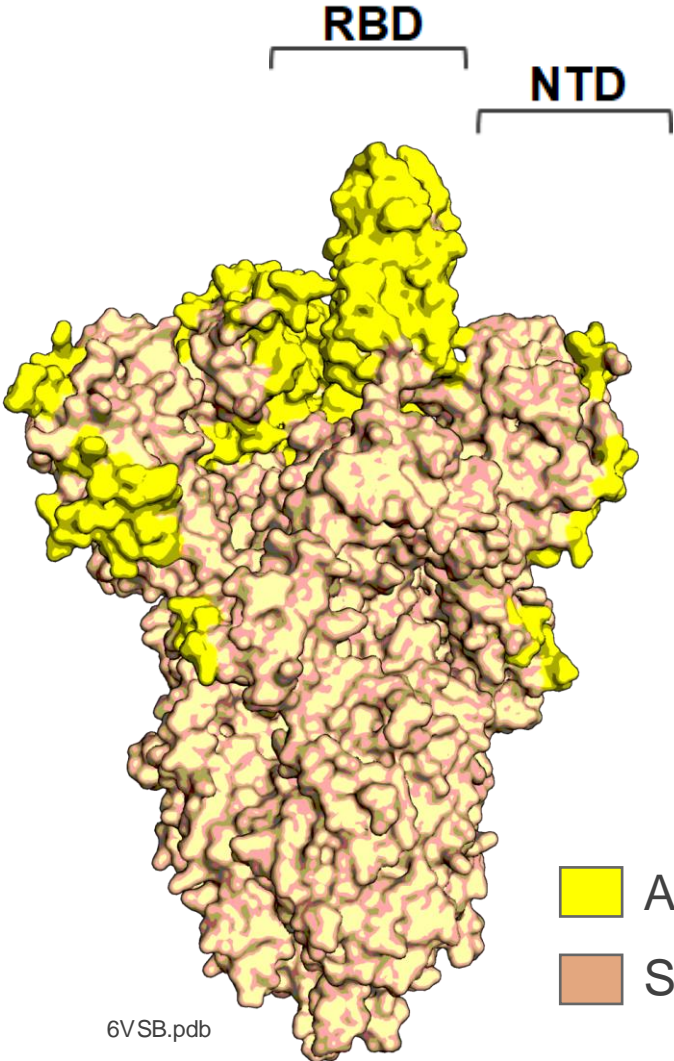


Many structures have been generated of the spike trimer complexed with individual antibodies



data source: [PDB](https://www.rcsb.org/)

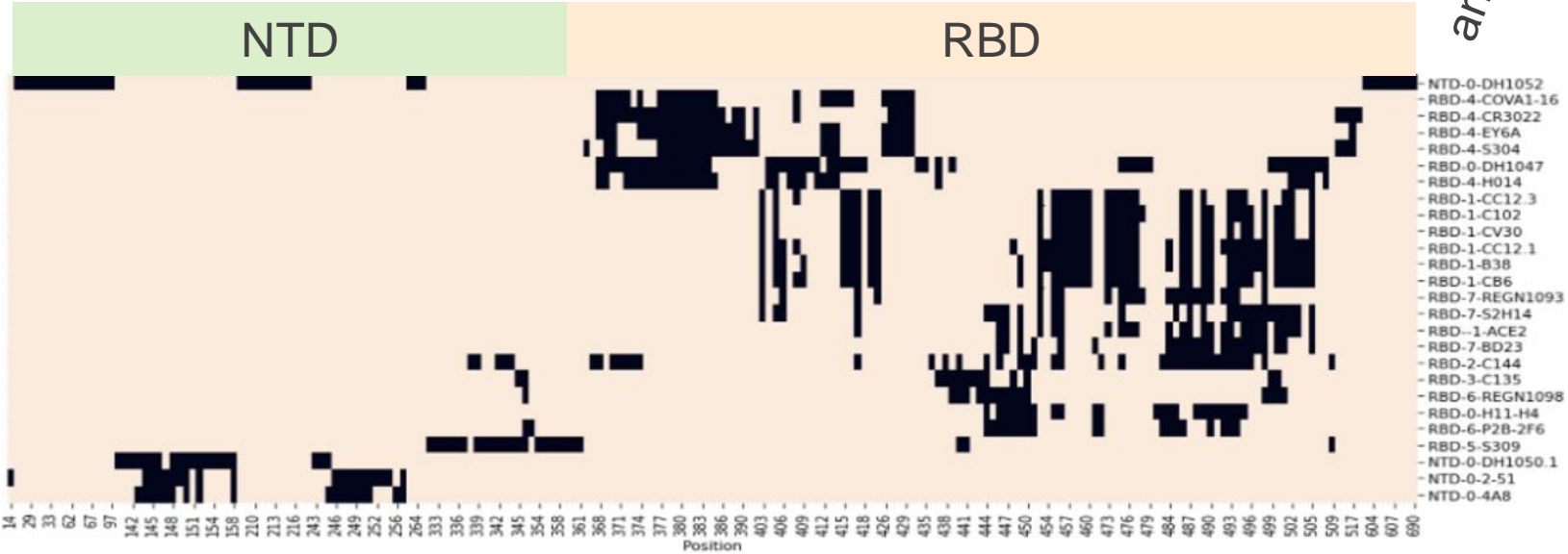
Structural mapping of neutralizing antibody contact sites reveal NTD and RBD as sites of potential vaccine escape



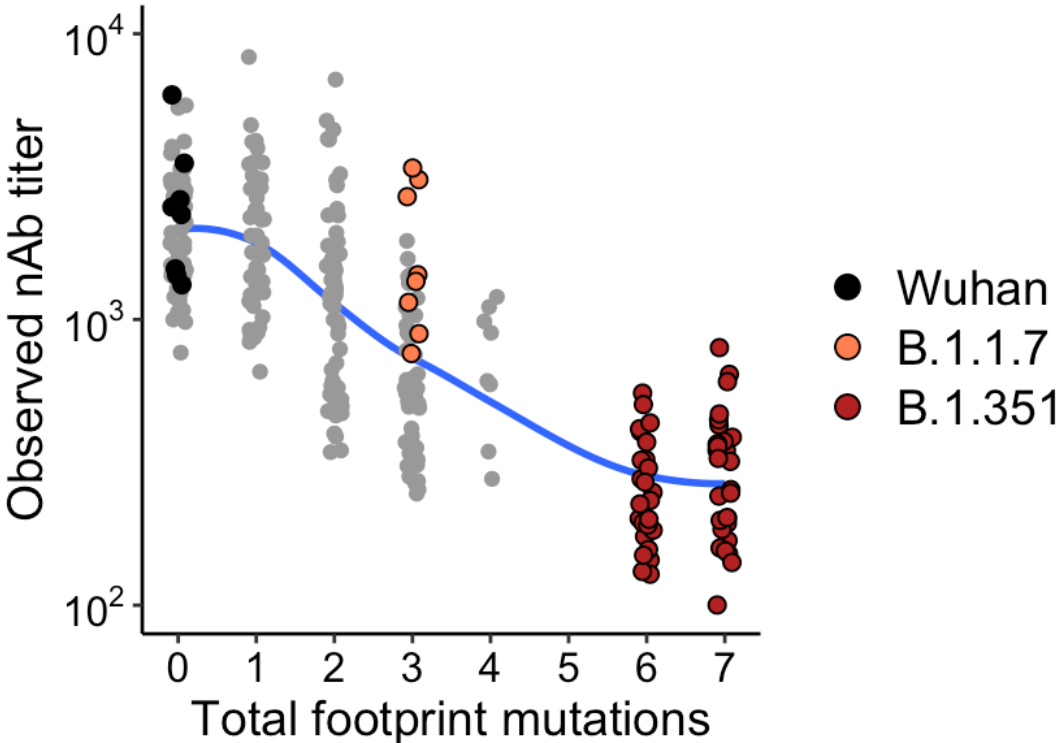
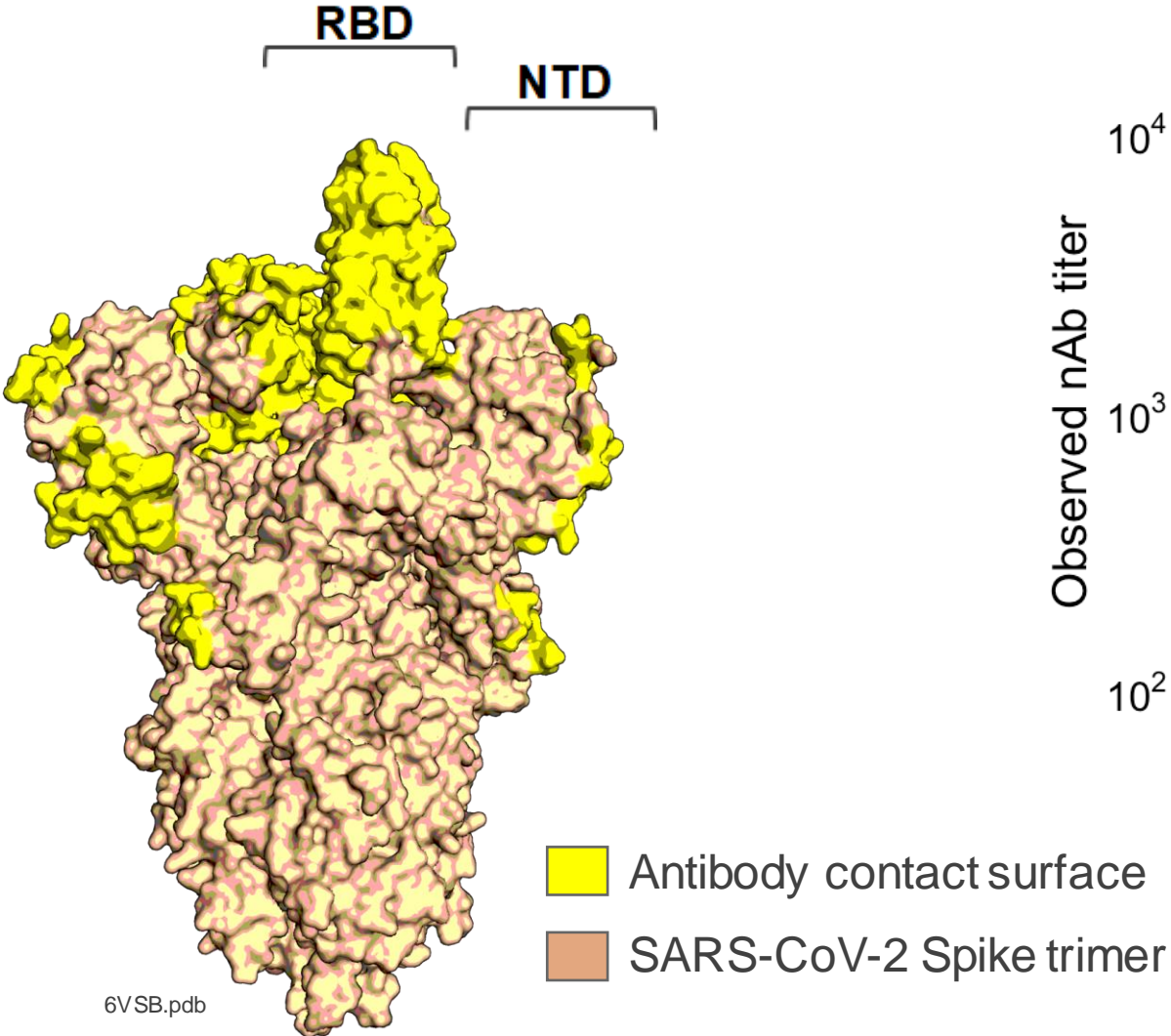
6VSB.pdb

- Antibody contact surface
- SARS-CoV-2 Spike trimer

Neutralizing epitope contact map

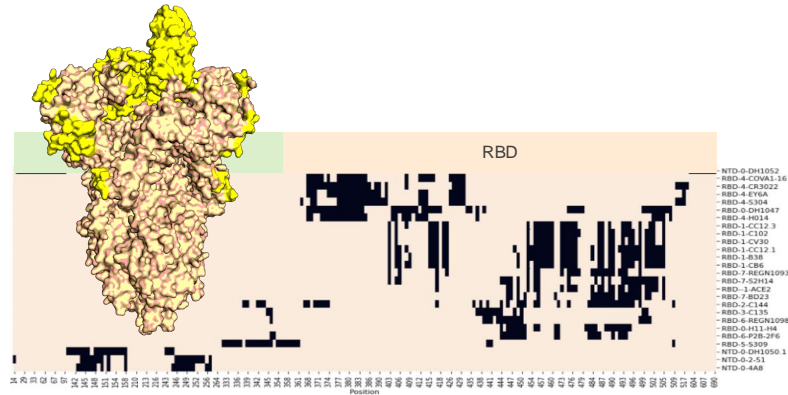


Scoring mutations using the antibody contact map can predict antibody escape

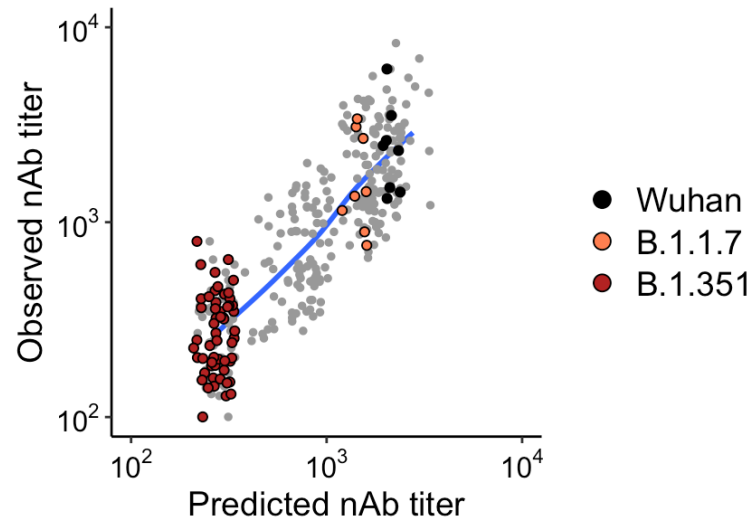
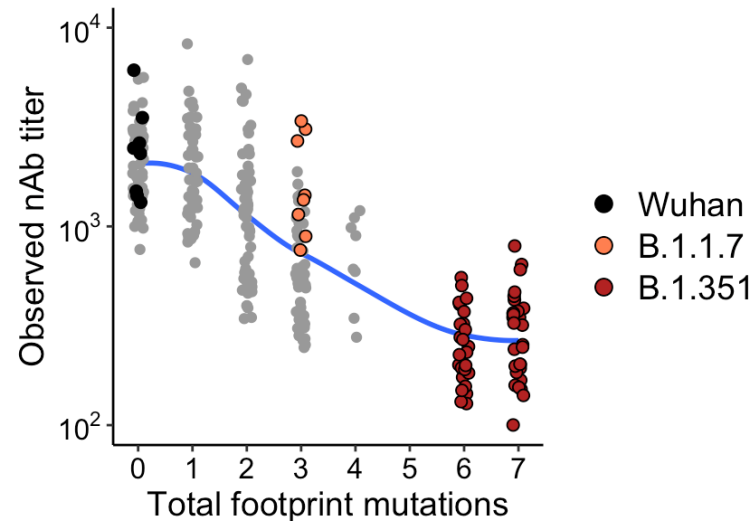
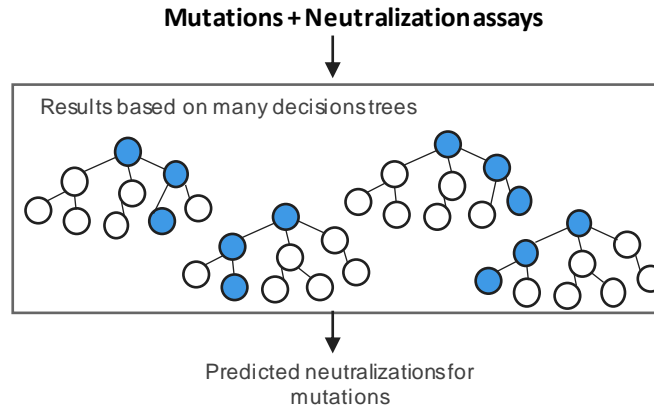


More strategies for modeling viral escape

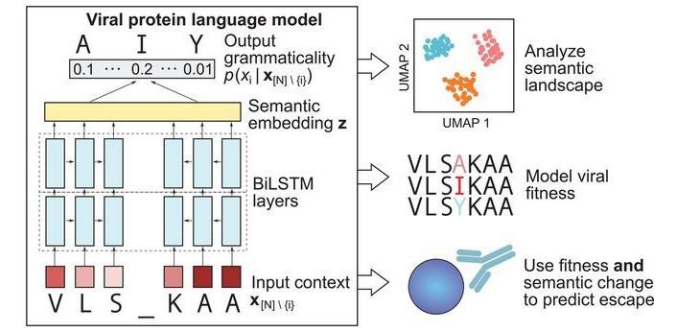
Antibody footprint model



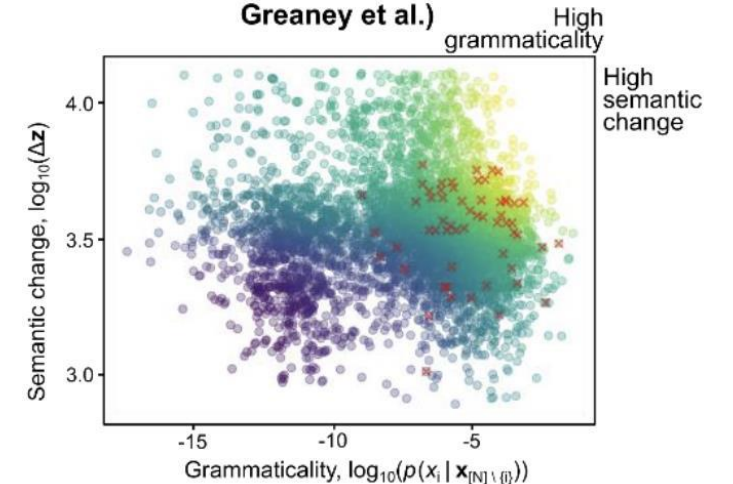
Supervised machine learning



Natural language model



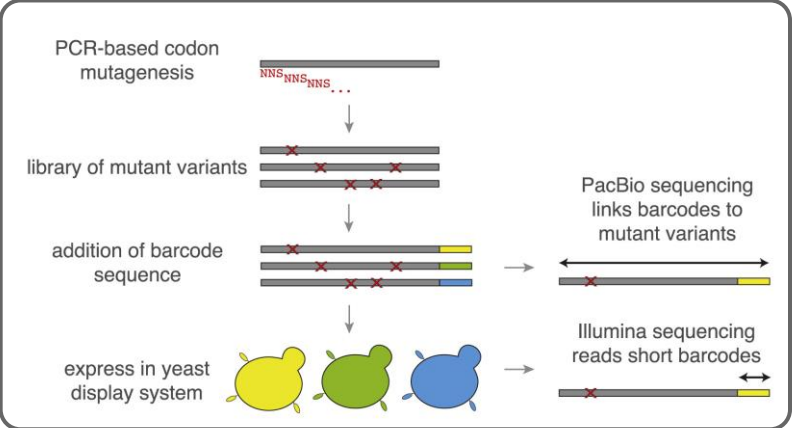
Escape prediction (SARS-CoV-2 Spike RBD, Greaney et al.)



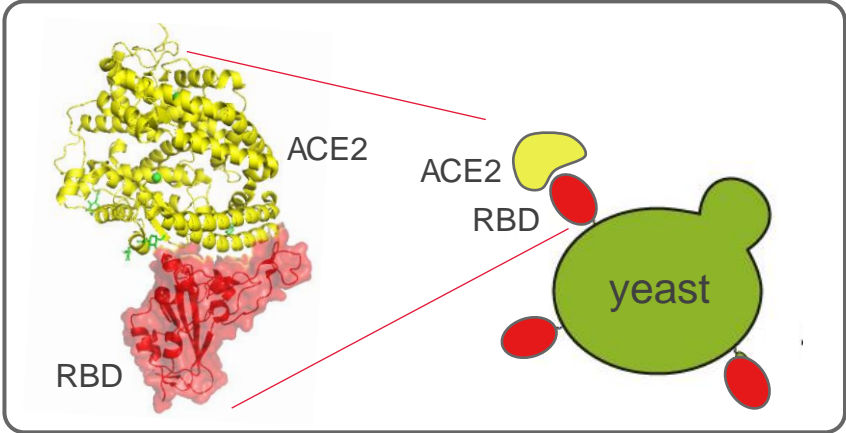
Hie, Zhong, Berger, Bryson (2021) Science

Deep mutational scanning (DMS): Comprehensive mutation-function maps by selection and deep sequencing

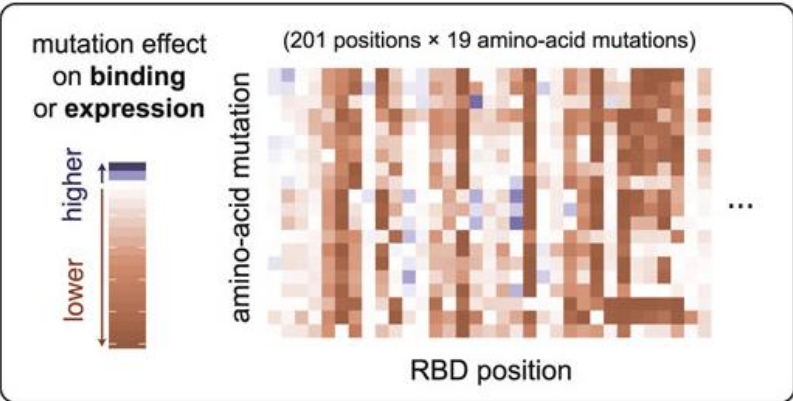
1 Build comprehensive (yeast display) library of mutants



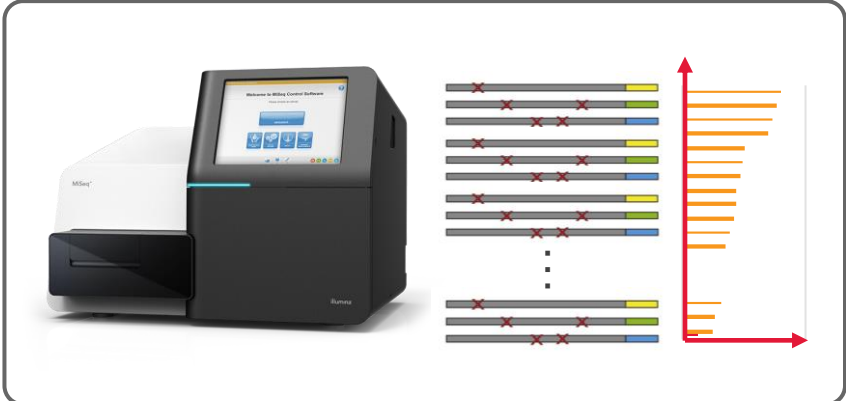
2 Execute selection experiment (e.g., with cell sorting)



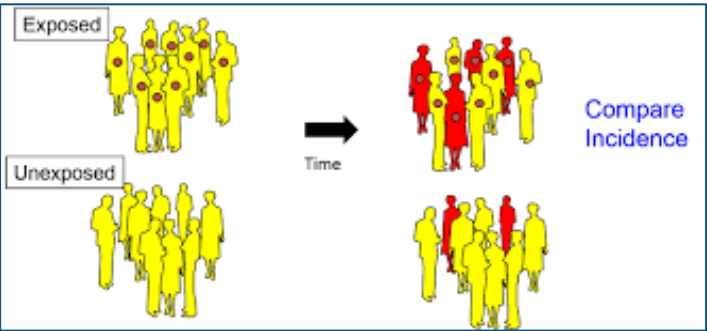
4 Convert enrichment counts to map of mutation effects



3 Deep sequence the results, obtain enrichment counts

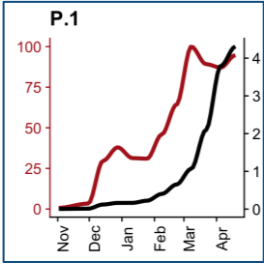
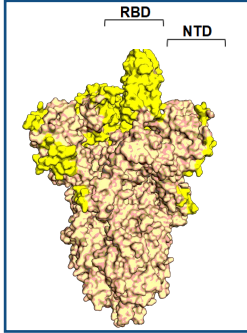


We are working to integrate these information using AI and machine learning to predict escape risk



Breakthrough sequences from clinical trial and RWD

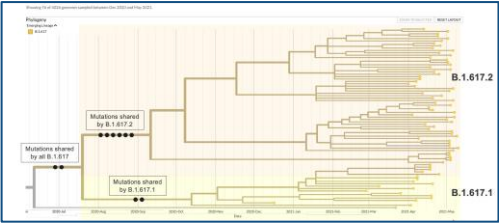
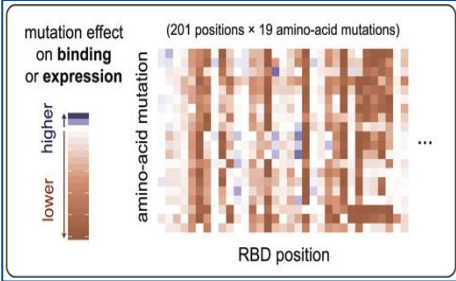
Spike-antibody/ACE2 contacts



Time tracking

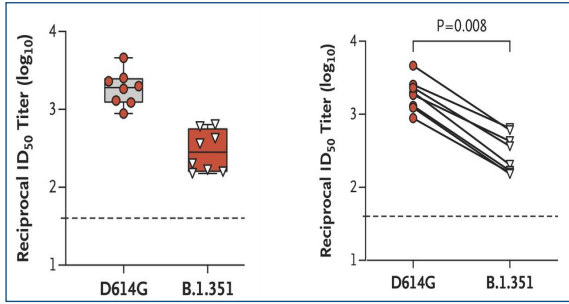
Statistical Model of SARS-CoV-2 Escape Risk

Spike protein biophysical/DMS data



Spike mutations and lineage info

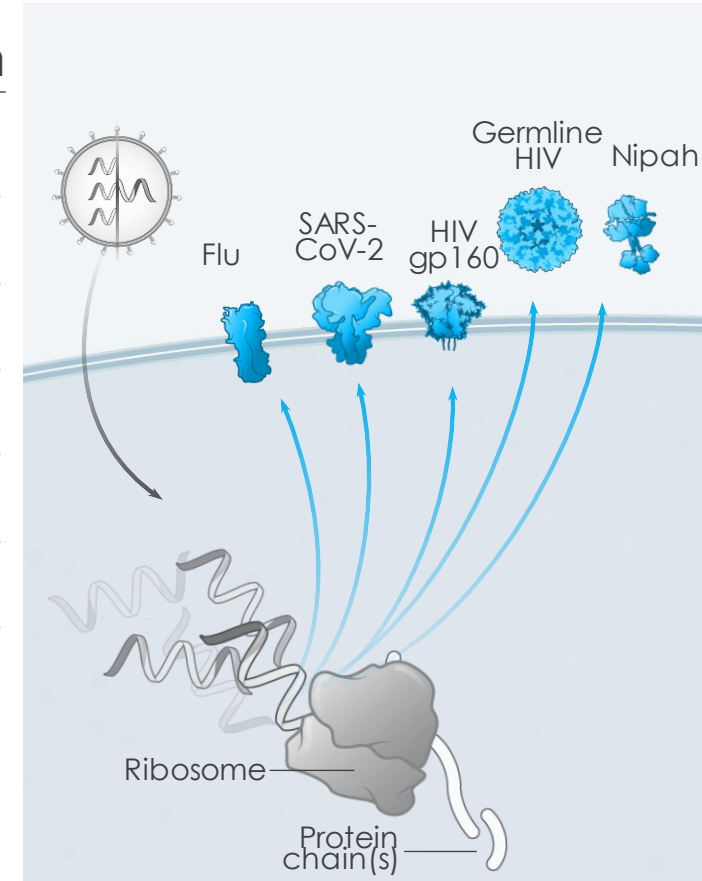
Pseudovirus neutralization data



Next-generation vaccines

Our learnings in fighting SARS-CoV-2 will improve future readiness for other rapidly evolving viruses

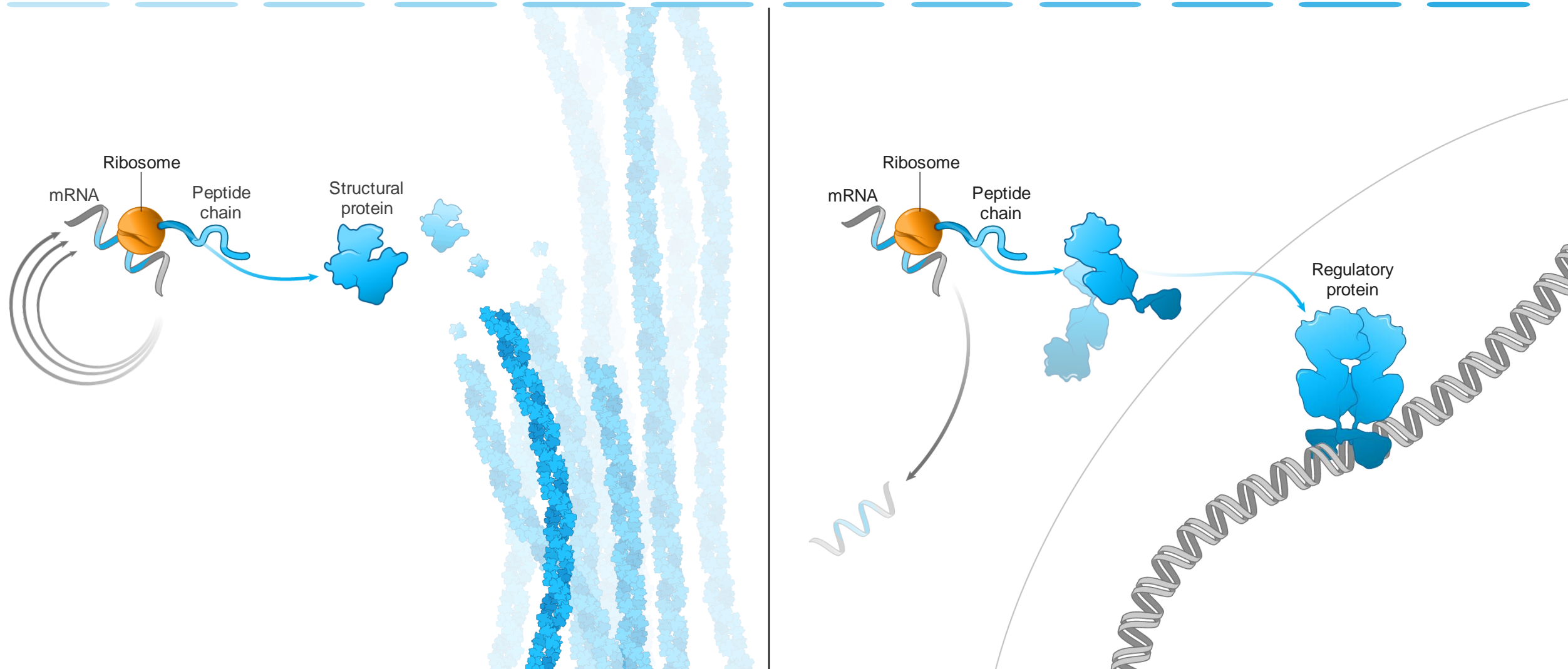
Rapidly evolving viruses	Moderna programs (disclosed)	Clinical data against pathogen
• Influenza	mRNA-1851, -1010/20/30	✓
• SARS-CoV-2	mRNA-1273, -1283	✓
• HIV	mRNA-1644, -1574	
• Nipah	mRNA-1215	
• Endemic human coronavirus		
• Rhinovirus (HRV)		



moderna®

mRNA Sequence Engineering

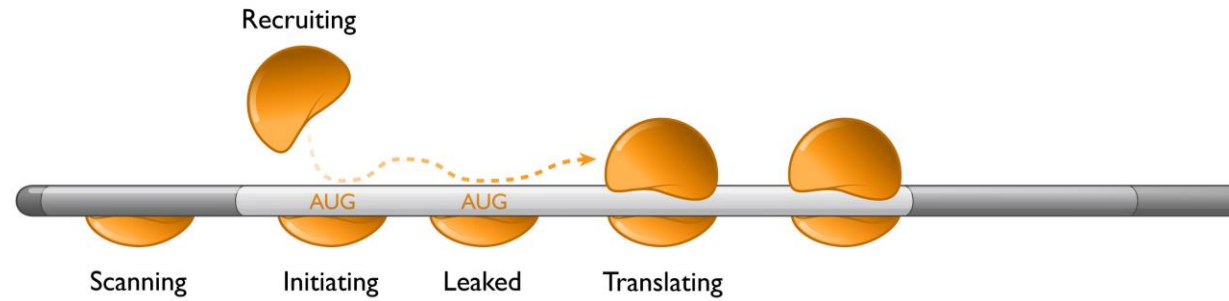
Achieving optimal performance of mRNA



Previous translation stories

2018

Leaky scanning

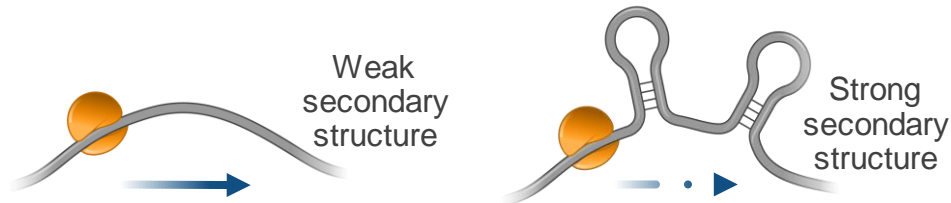


2019

Codon optimality



mRNA secondary structure



mRNA structure regulates protein expression through changes in functional half-life

David M. Mauger³, B. Joseph Cabral^{2,1}, Vladimir Presnyak³, Stephen V. Su^{3,2}, David W. Reid³, Brooke Goodman³, Kristian Link³, Nikhil Khatwani^{3,3}, John Reynders^{2,4}, Melissa J. Moore^{3,5}, and Iain J. McFadyen^{3,6}

³Platform Research, Moderna, Inc., Cambridge, MA 02139

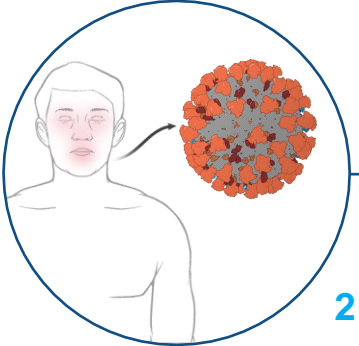
Mauger ... McFadyen (2019) PNAS

Accelerated research and development timeline

Example: SARS-CoV-2 (mRNA-1273)

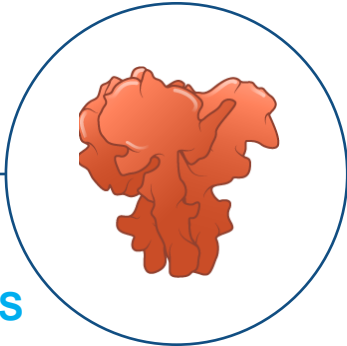
Isolation/Sequencing

Viral sequence isolated from infected patient



Antigen Design

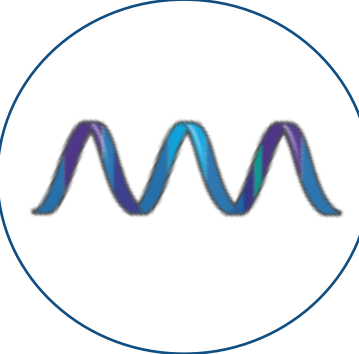
Spike protein designed to elicit robust immune response



2 DAYS



mRNA Design



42 DAYS

Vaccine Manufacturing + Quality Testing



9 MONTHS

Clinical Trials



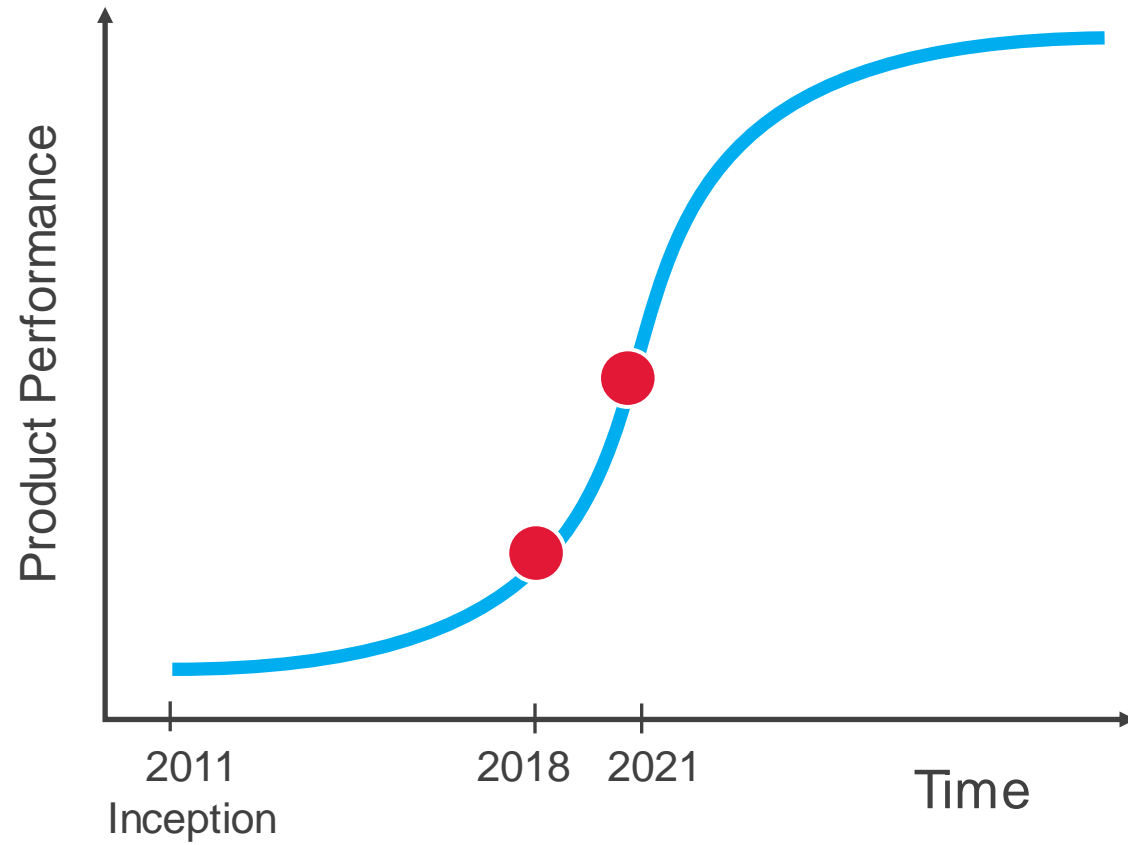
EUA



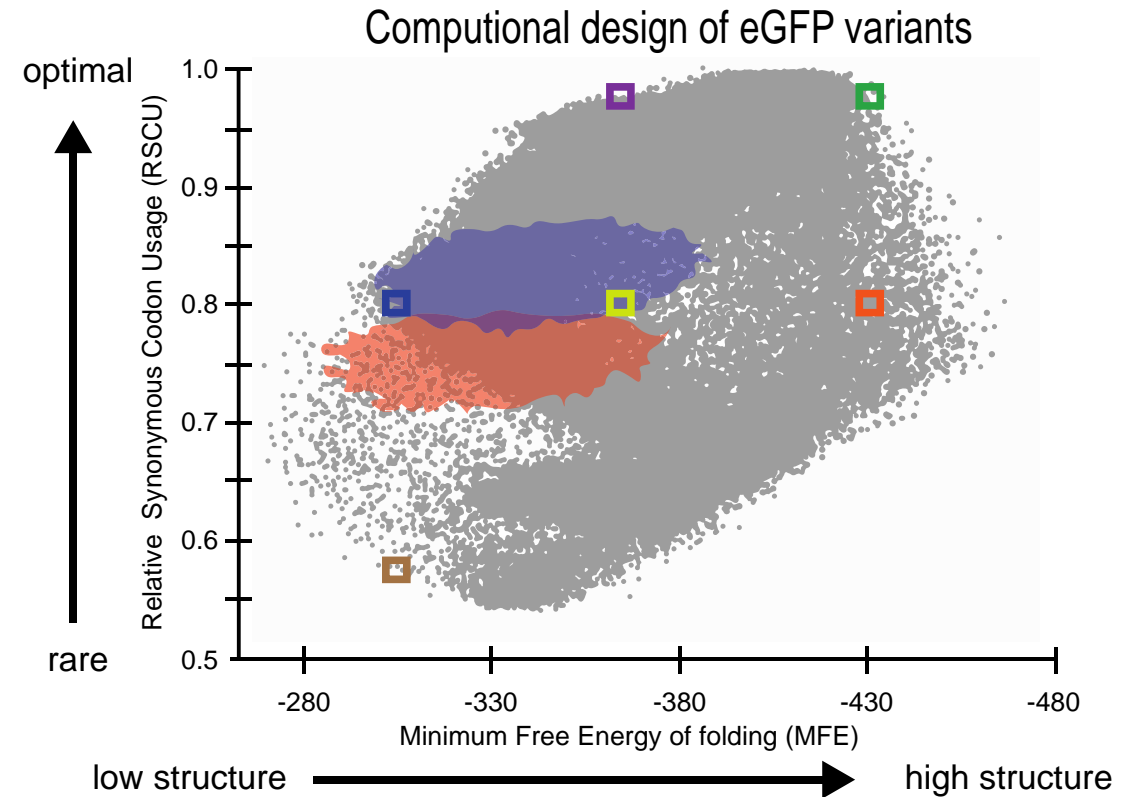
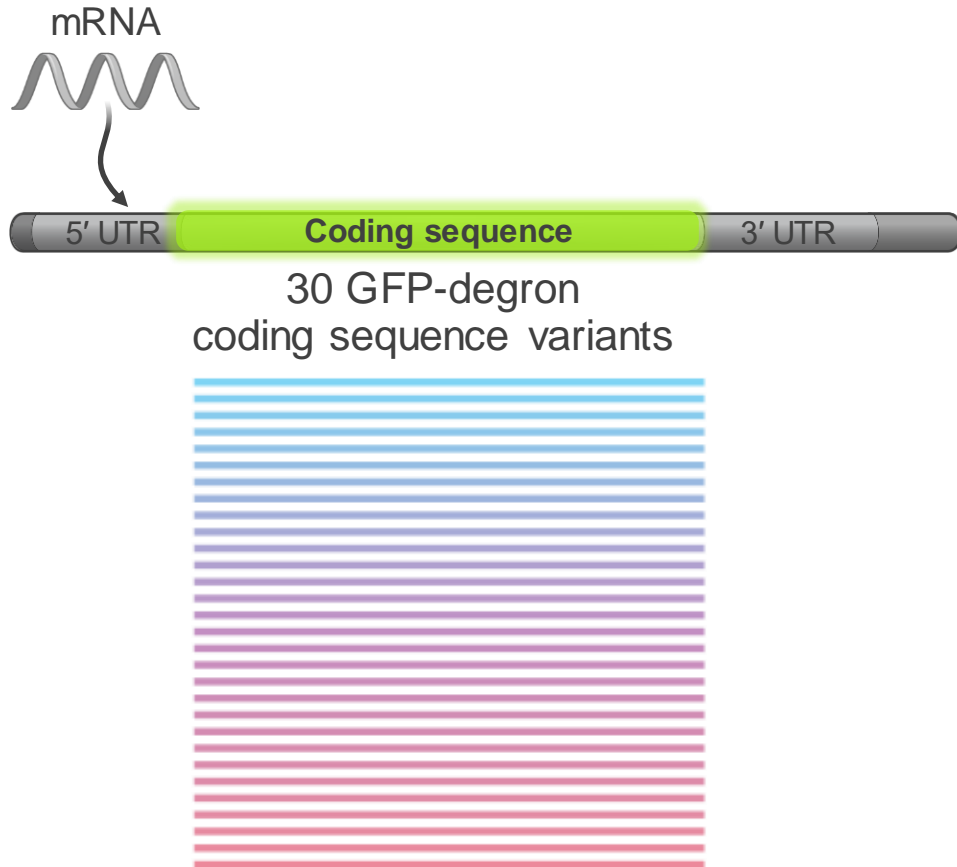
mRNA-1273

Total Time: 11 MONTHS

We're playing a 20 year game

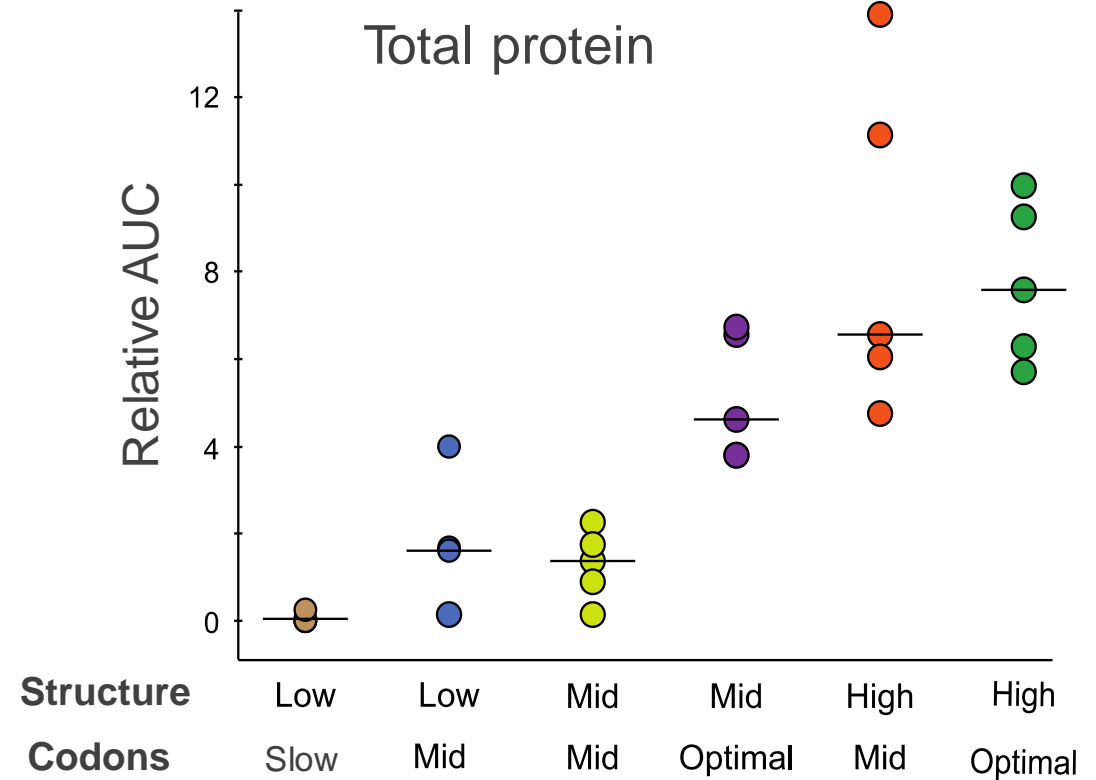
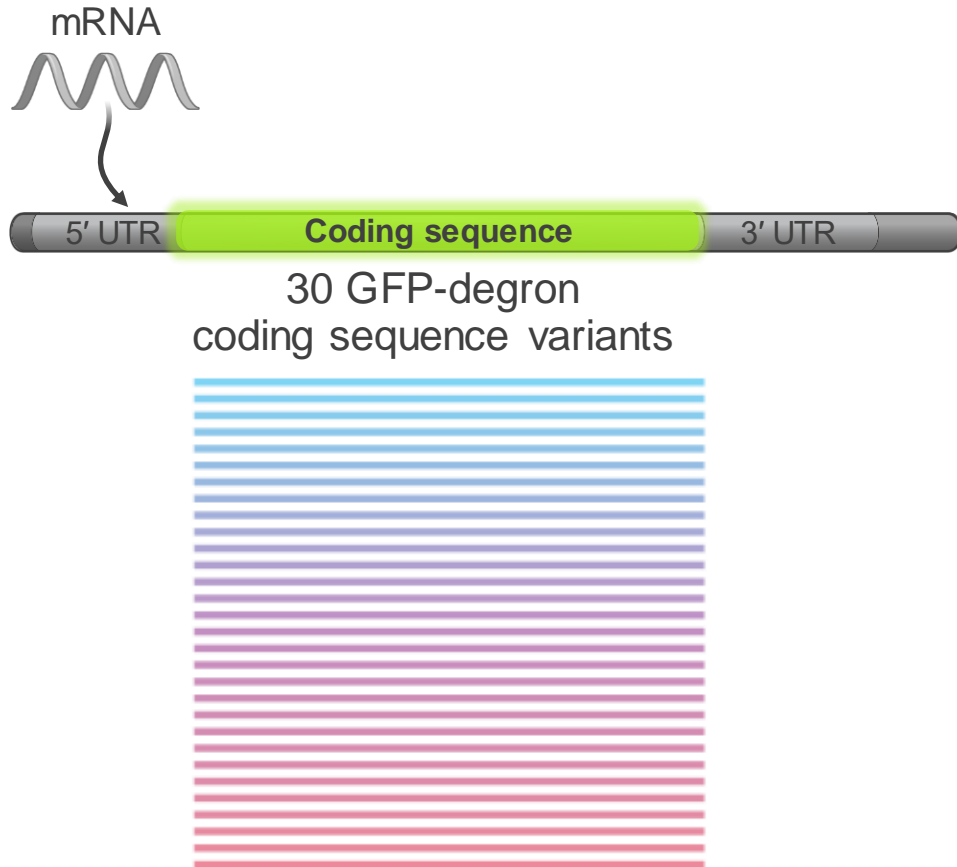


Both codon optimality and mRNA structure both contribute to total protein output



Read more about these mRNA sequences and mRNA half-life:
Mauger... McFadyen. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 2019

Both codon optimality and mRNA structure both contribute to total protein output

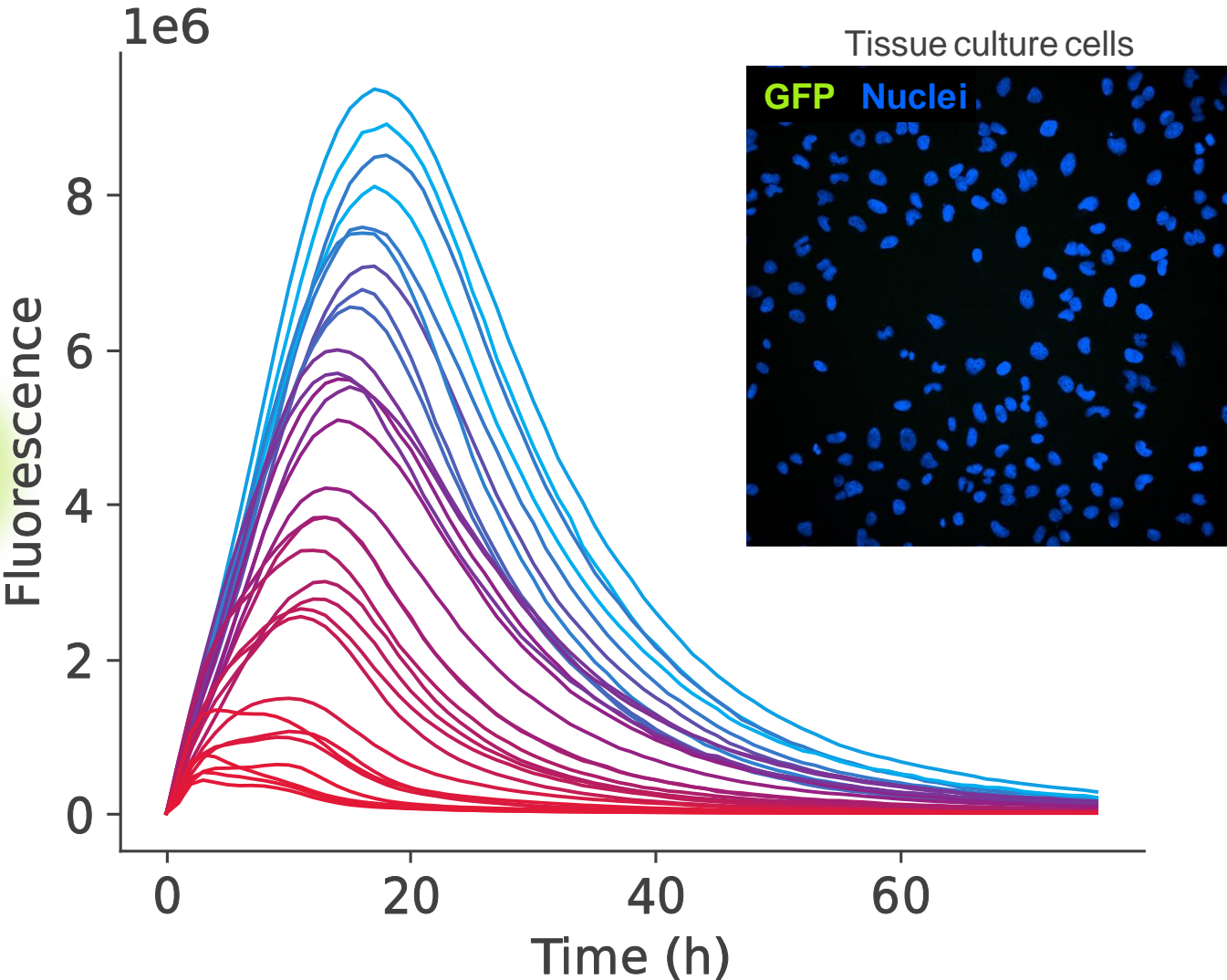
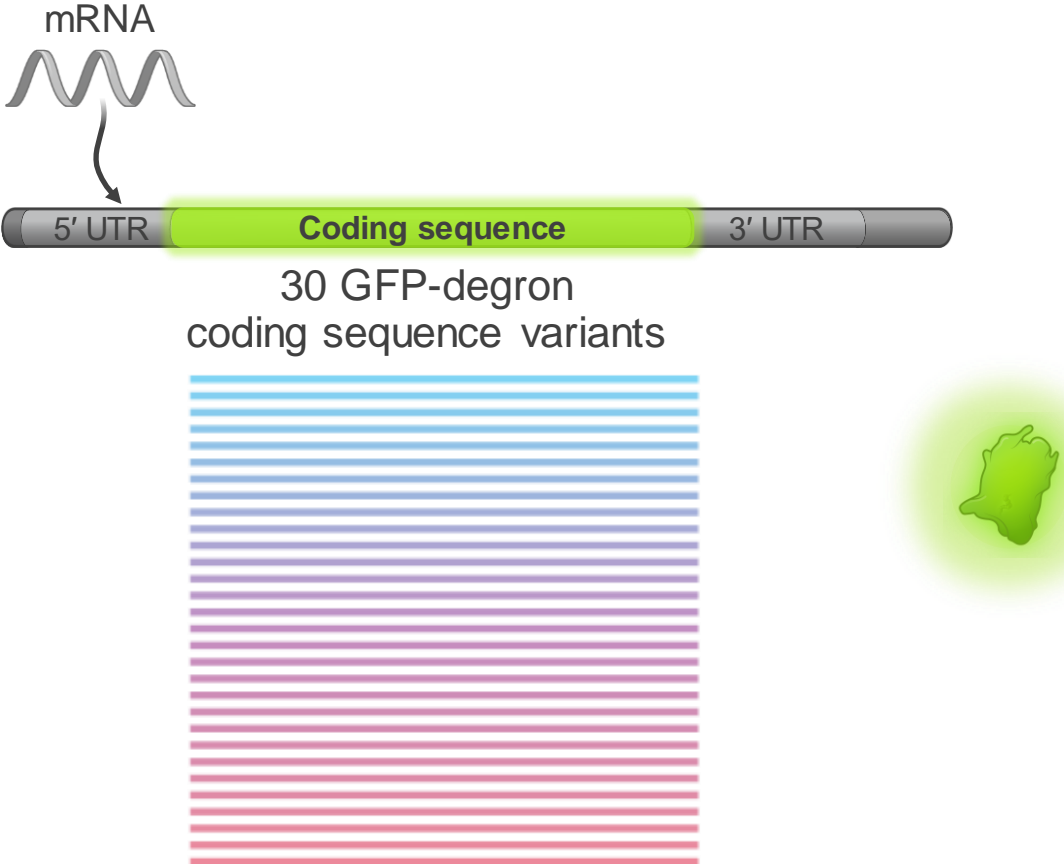


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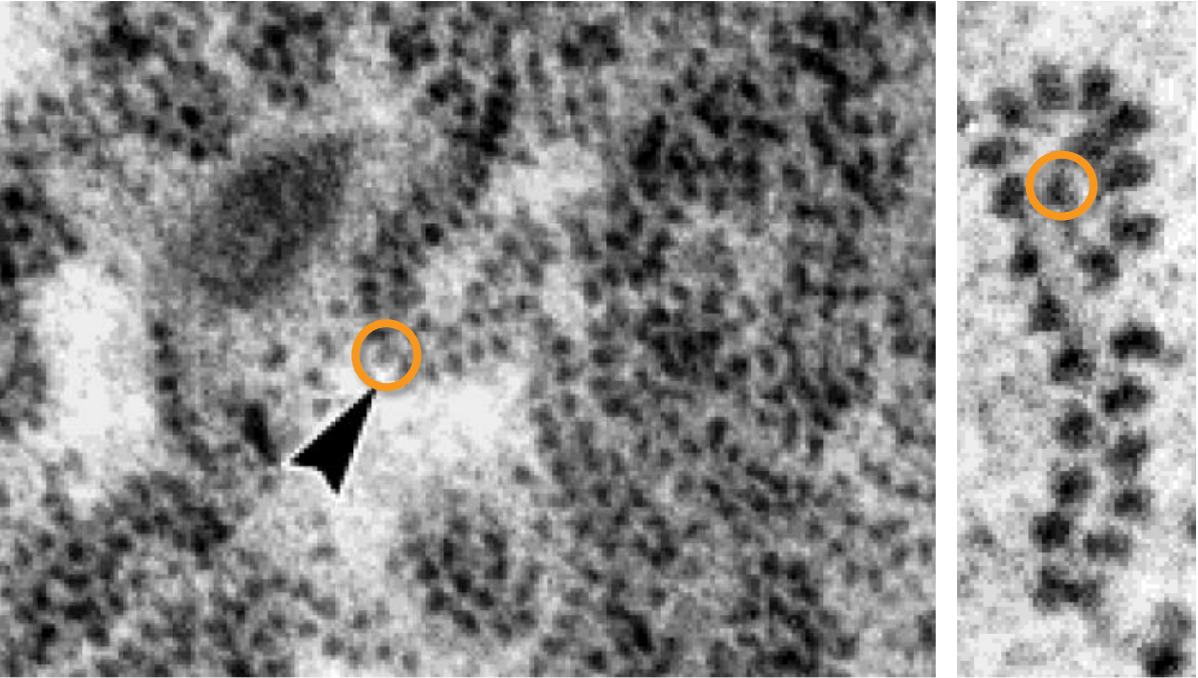
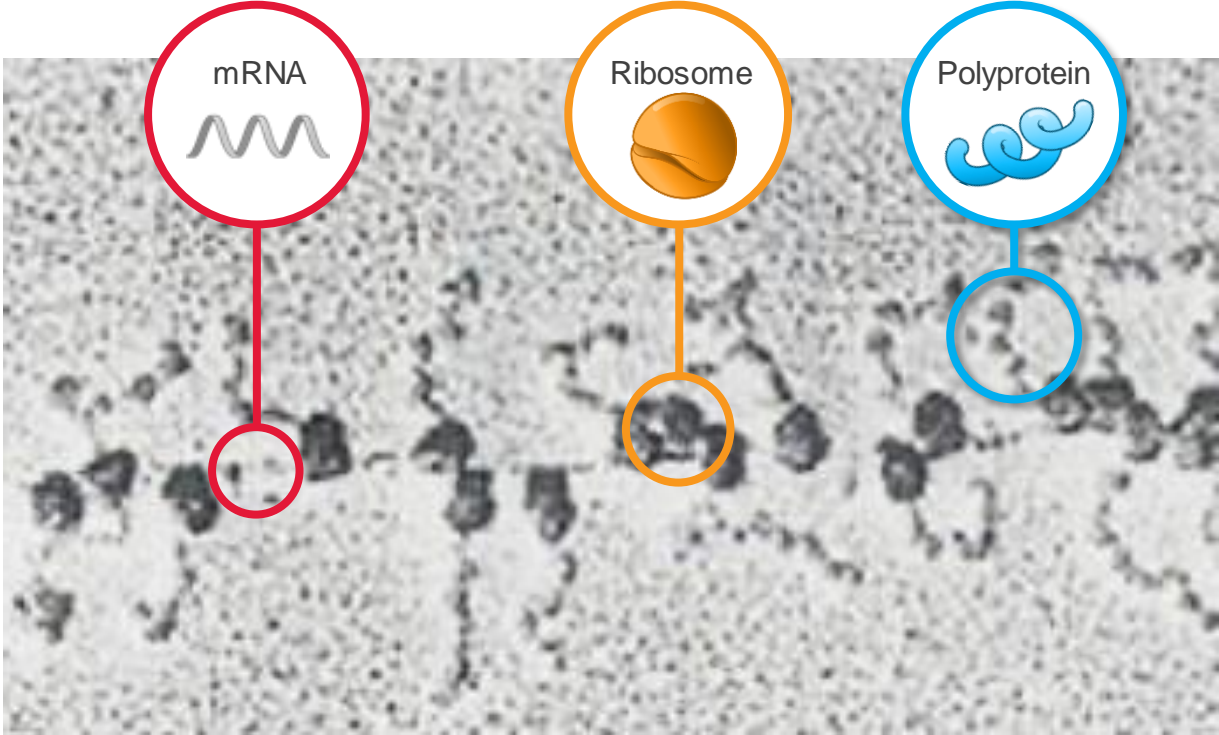
mRNA Engineering: Optimizing Ribosome Load

Different mRNA sequences make different amounts of protein

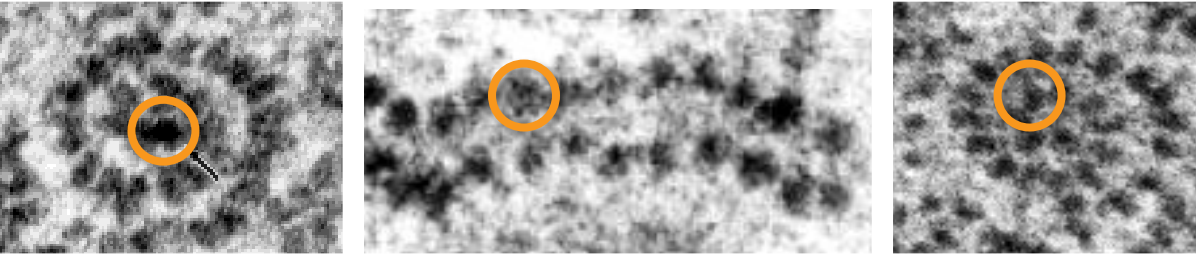


Read more about these mRNA sequences and mRNA half-life: Mauger... McFadyen. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 2019

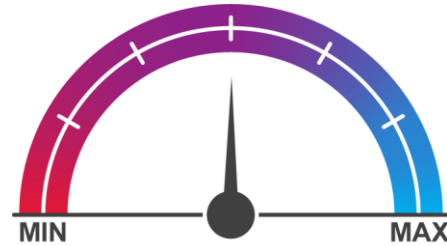
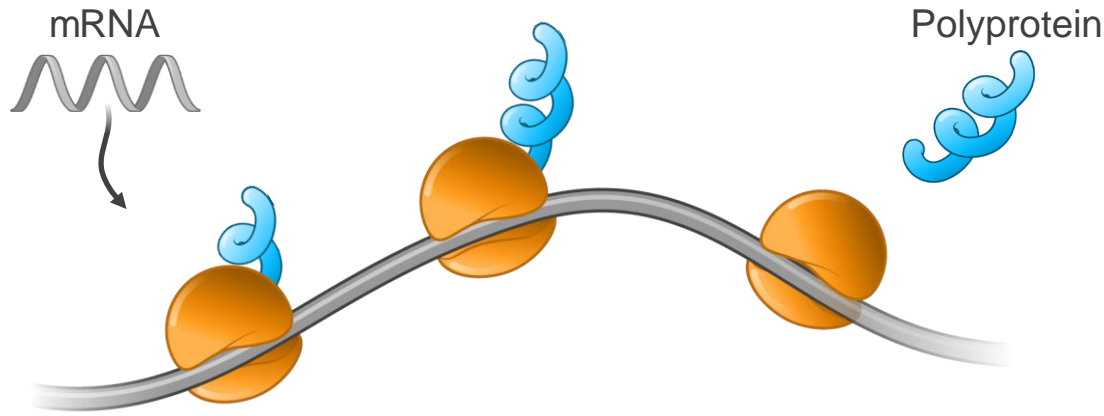
A single mRNA is translated by many ribosomes



▲ Modified from Kiseleva (1989) FEBS Letters Modified from Christensen (1999) Anatomical Rec ▶

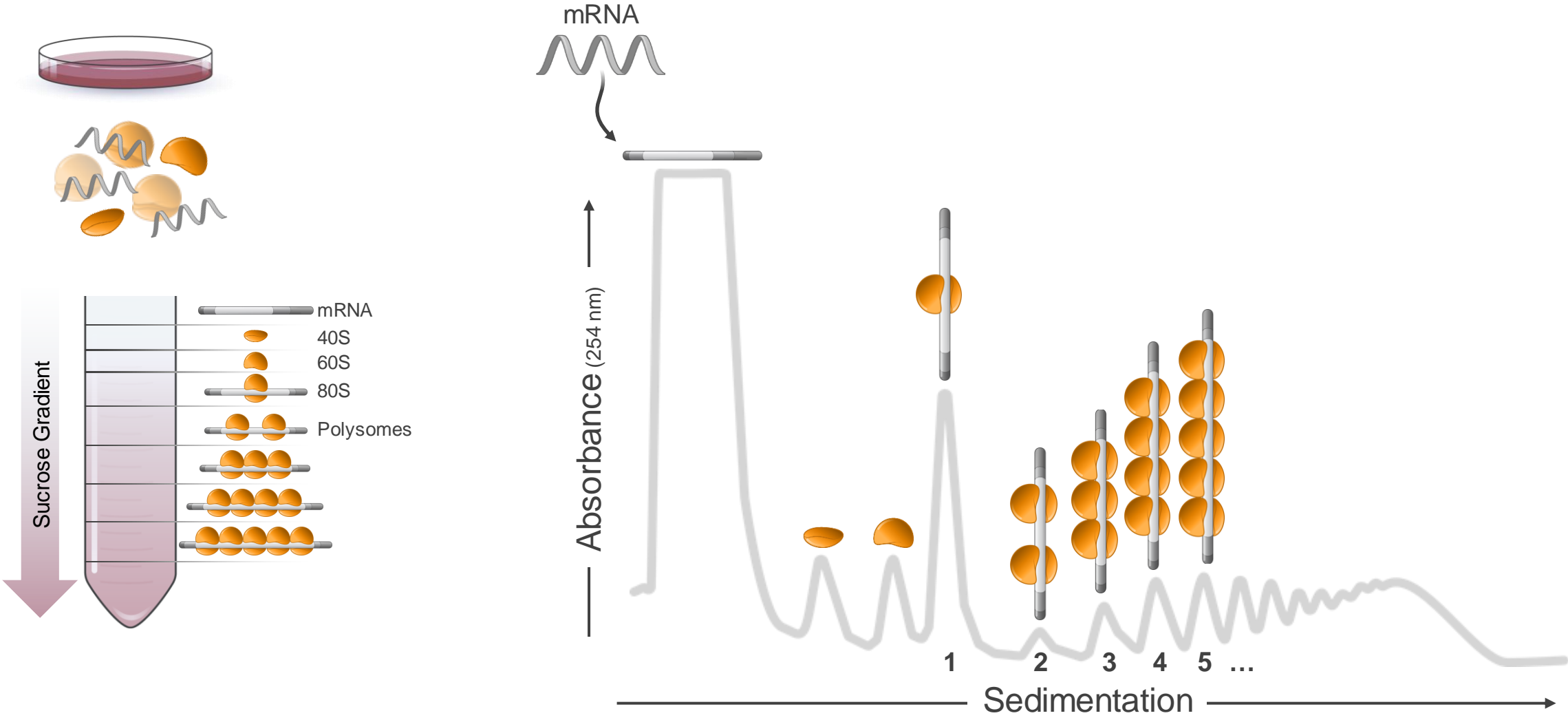


Relating translation to mRNA function

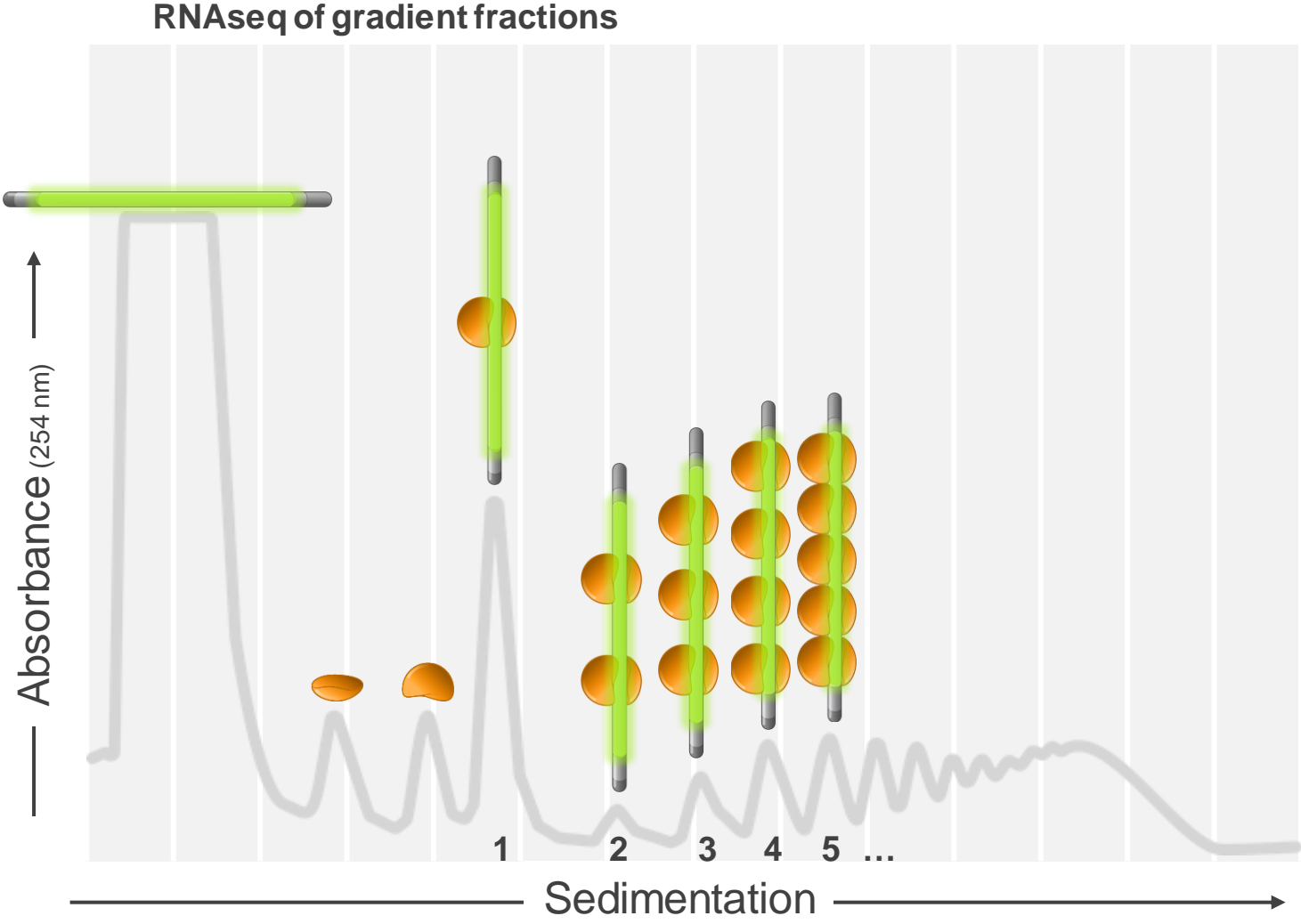
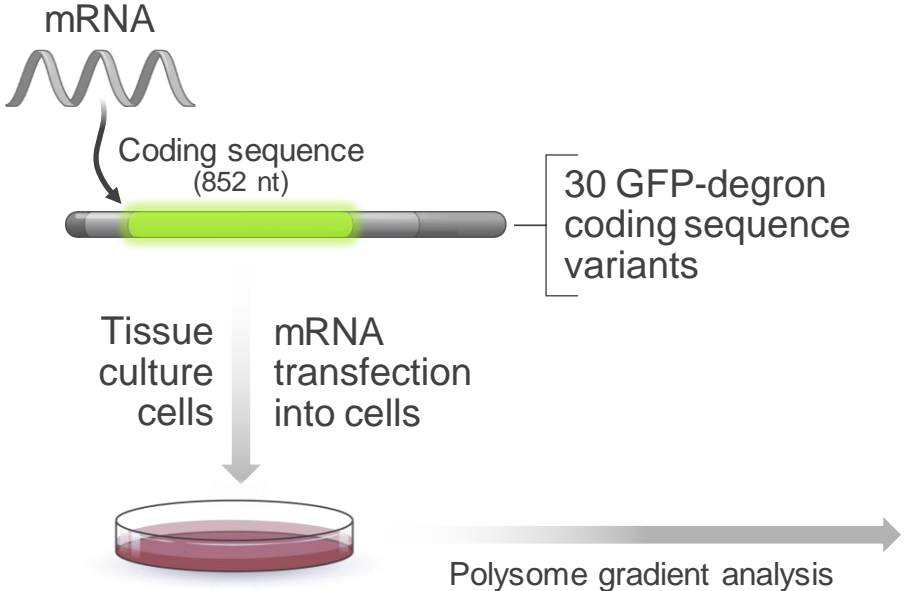


- 1 How does **translation** relate to protein output?
- 2 How do these learnings apply to **mRNA drugs**?
- 3 Can we **develop levers** that influence ribosome behavior to control mRNA function?

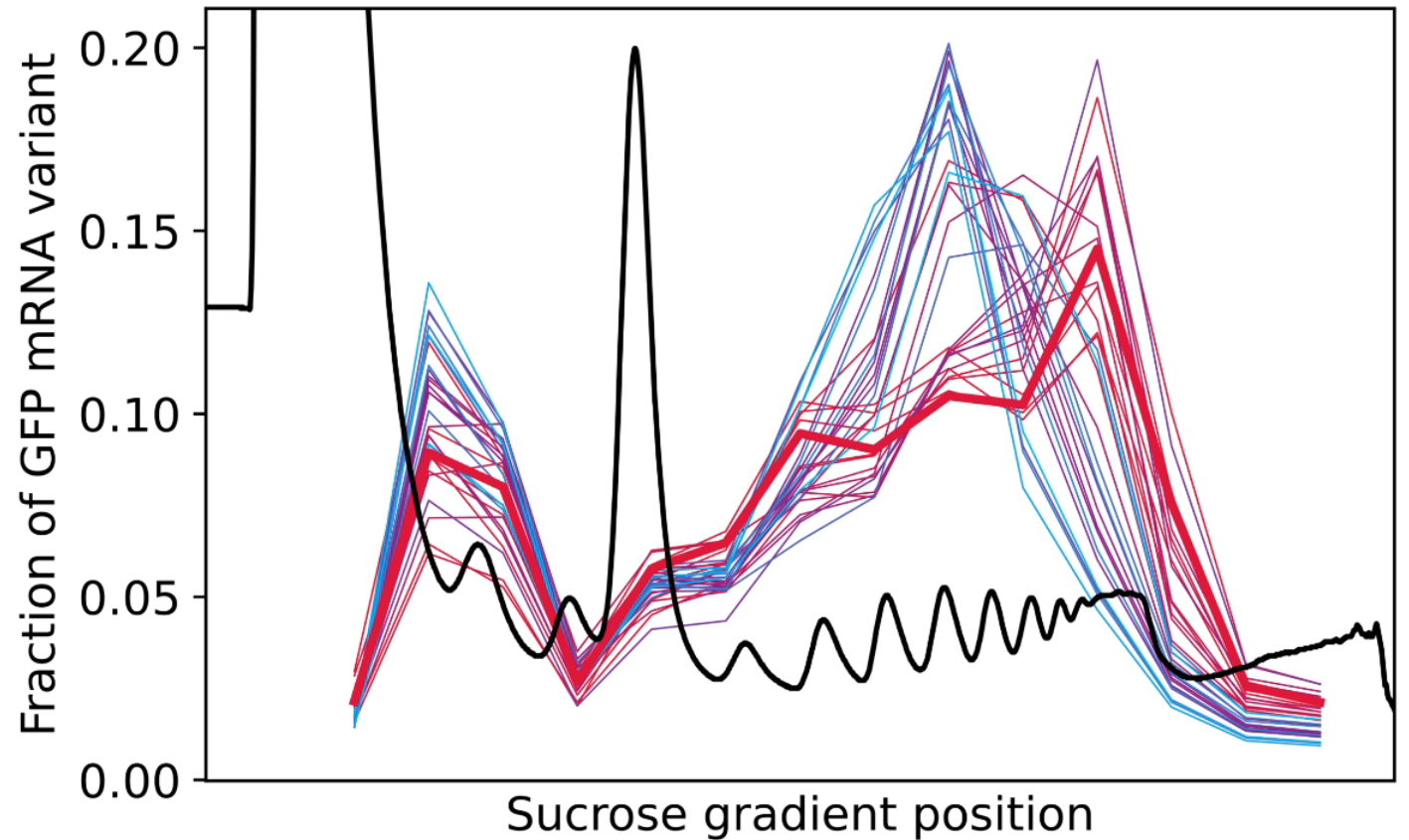
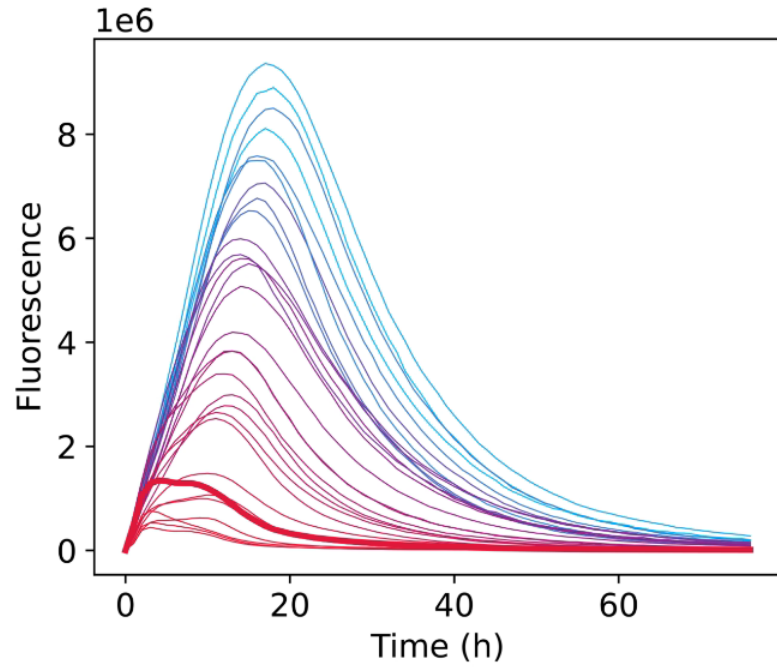
Measuring ribosome load: Polysome profiling



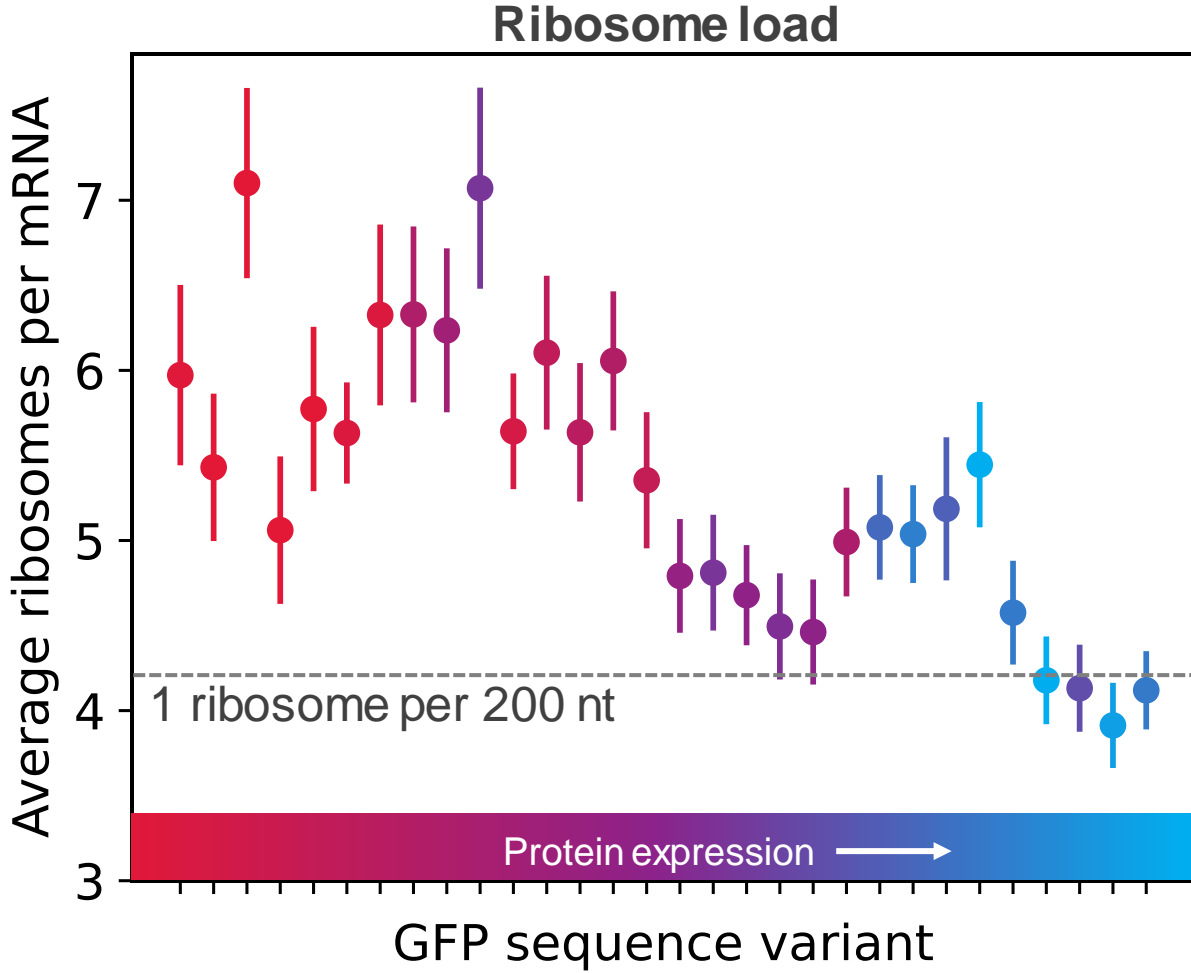
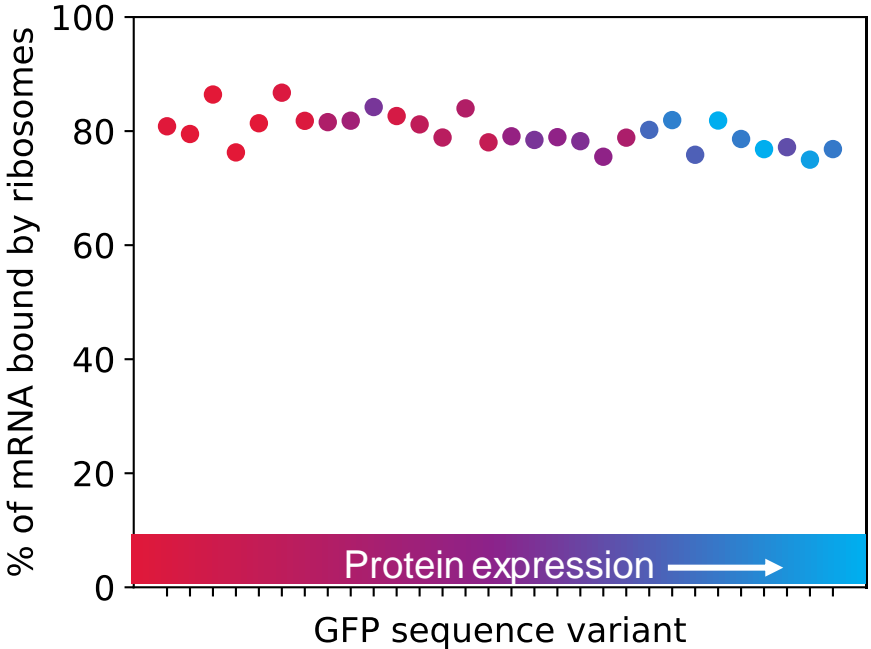
Ribosome densities vary among mRNA sequence variants



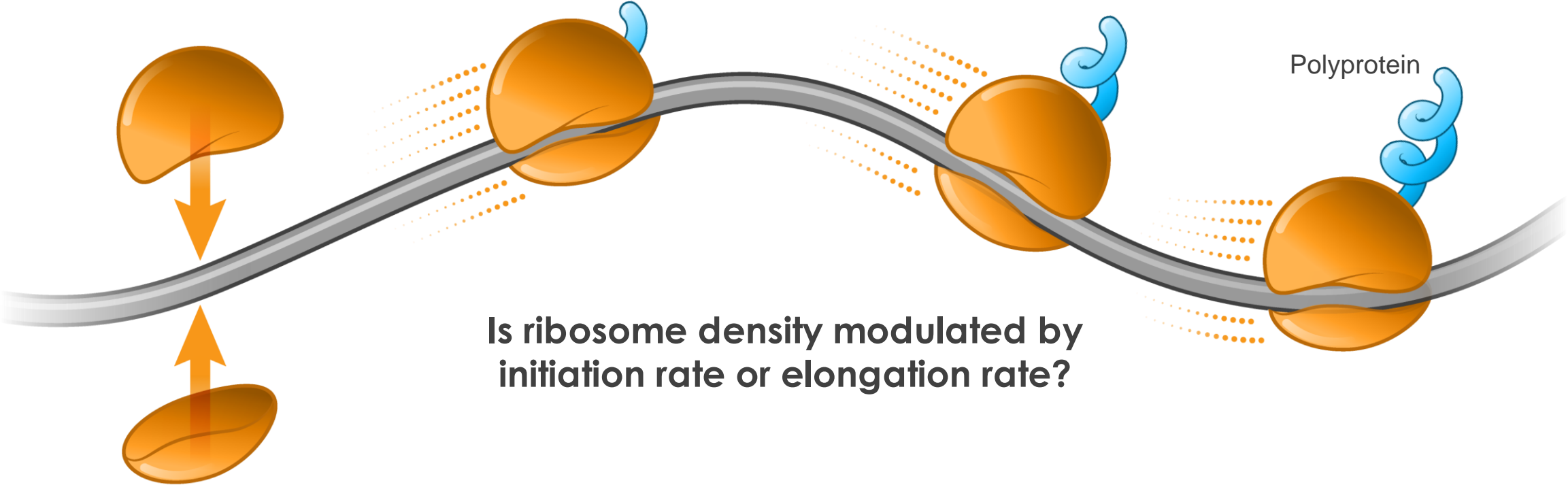
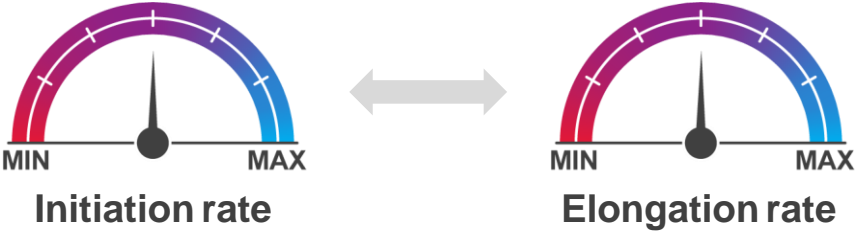
Distinct polysome profiles among mRNA sequence variants



Protein output is *negatively* correlated with ribosome load

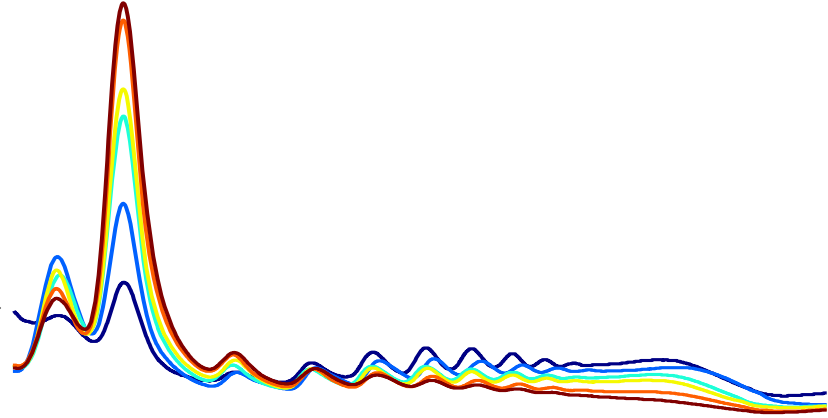
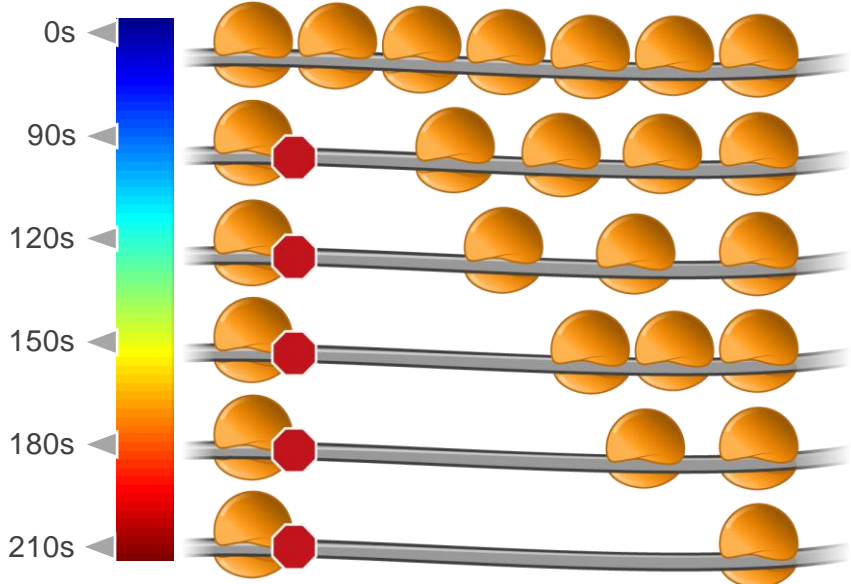


How can we control ribosome density?

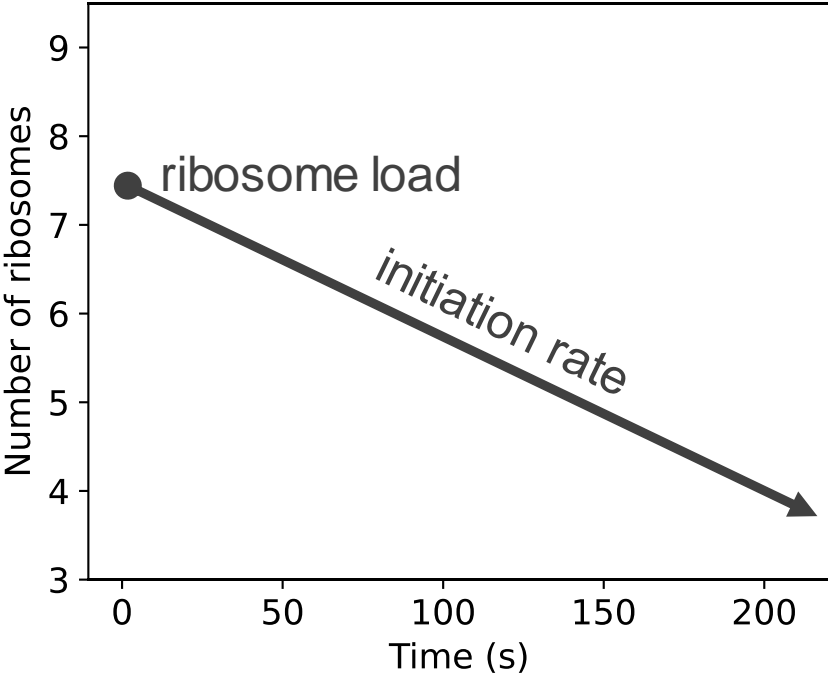


Measuring initiation and elongation rates

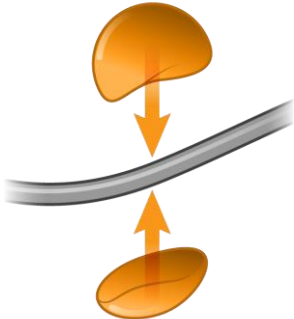
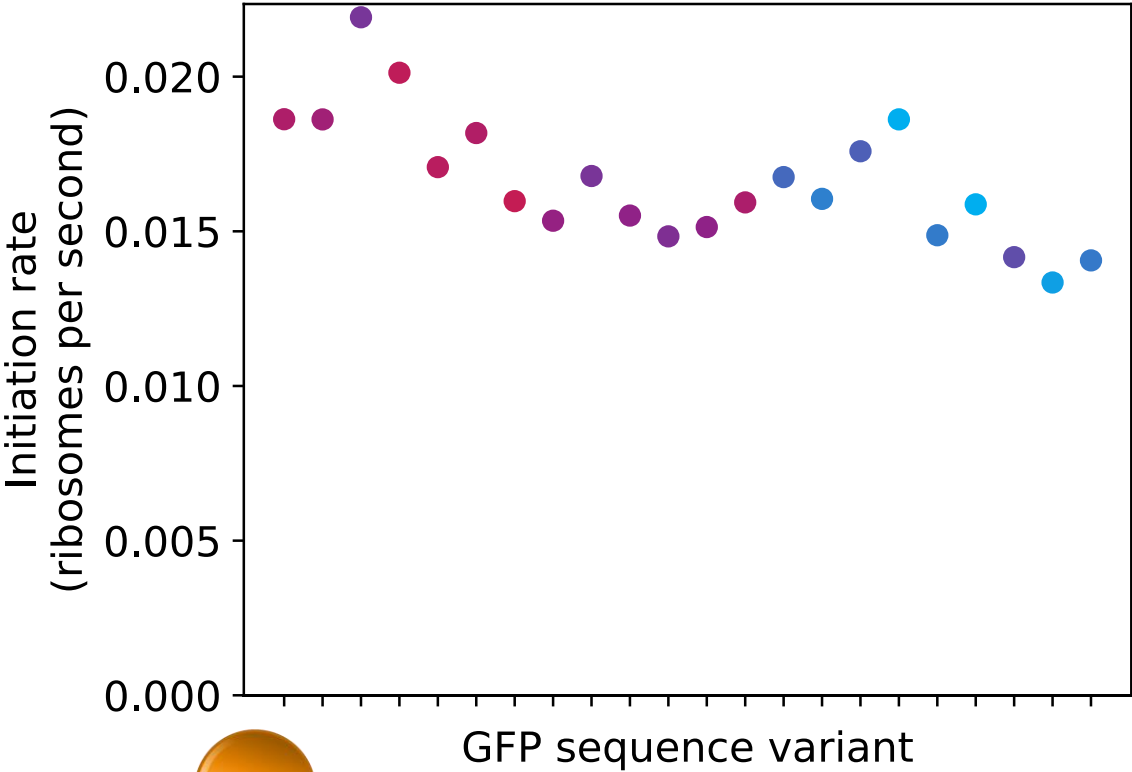
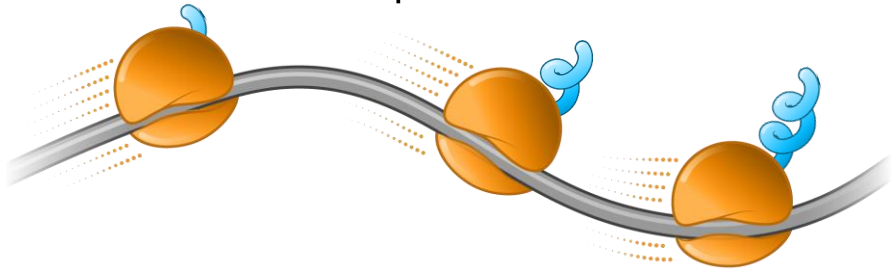
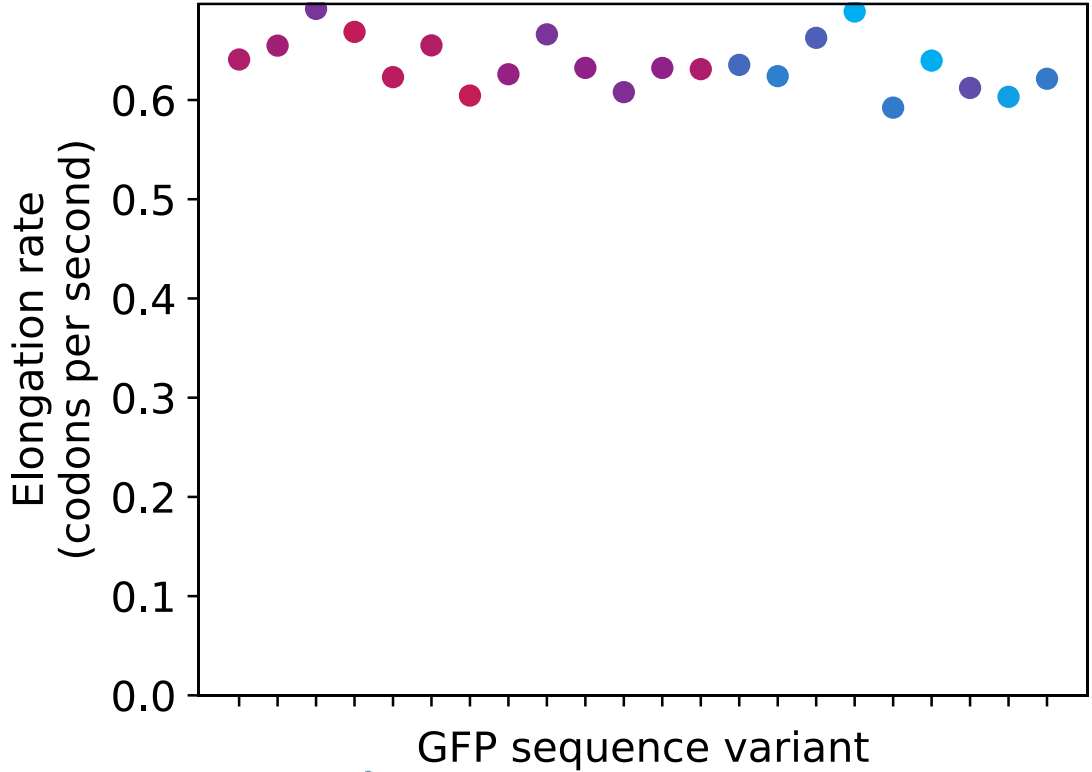
Ribosome runoff:



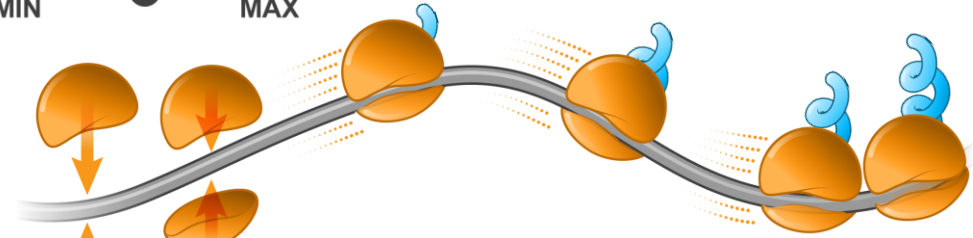
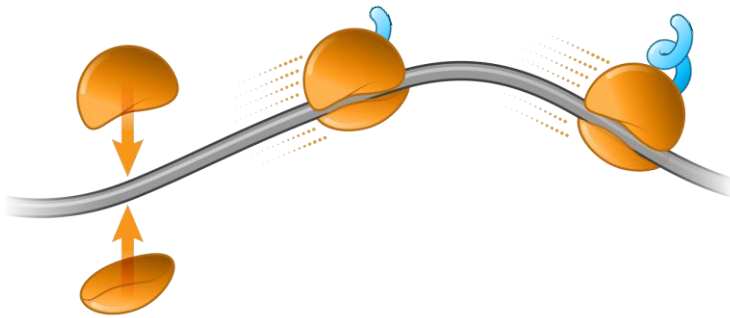
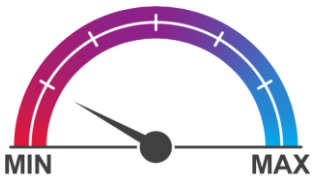
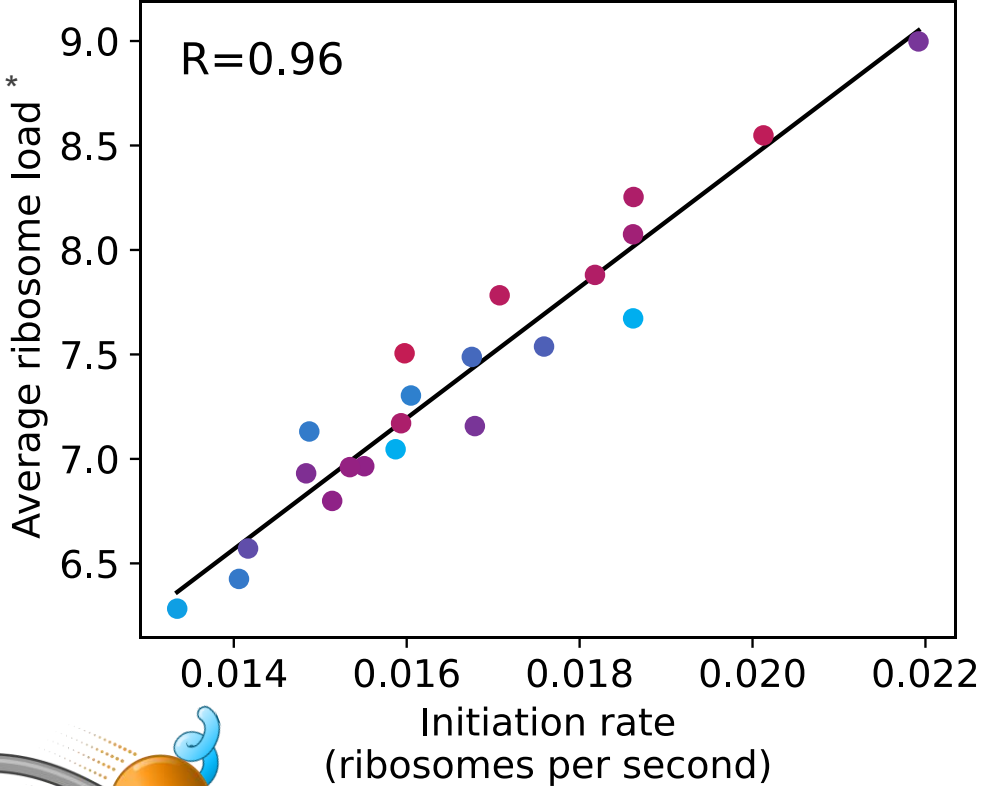
$$\text{ribosome load} \left(\frac{\text{ribosomes}}{\text{codon}} \right) = \frac{\text{initiation rate} \left(\frac{\text{ribosomes}}{\text{time}} \right)}{\text{elongation rate} \left(\frac{\text{codons}}{\text{time}} \right)}$$



Quantification of elongation and initiation rates

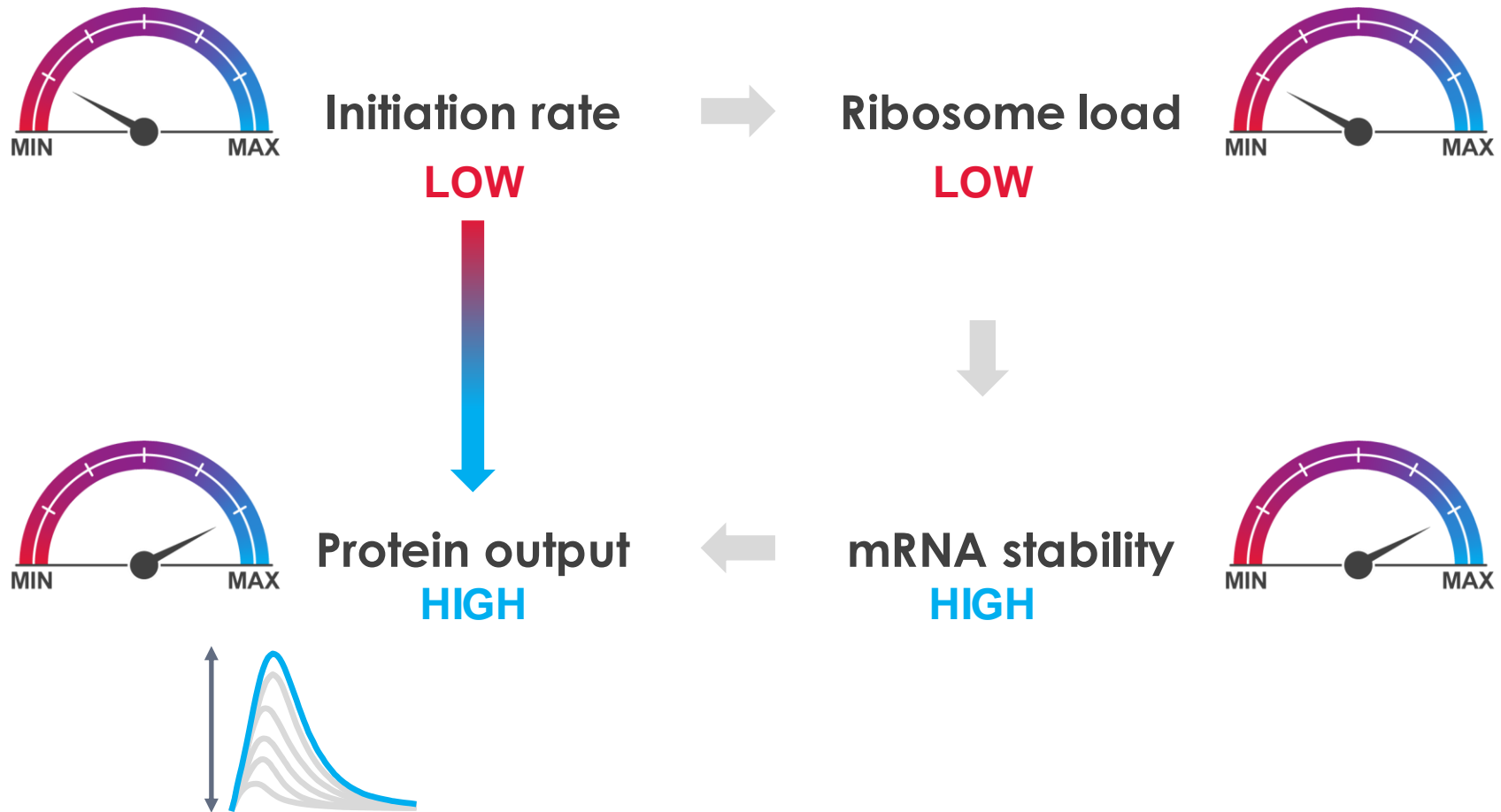


Ribosome load is driven by initiation rate

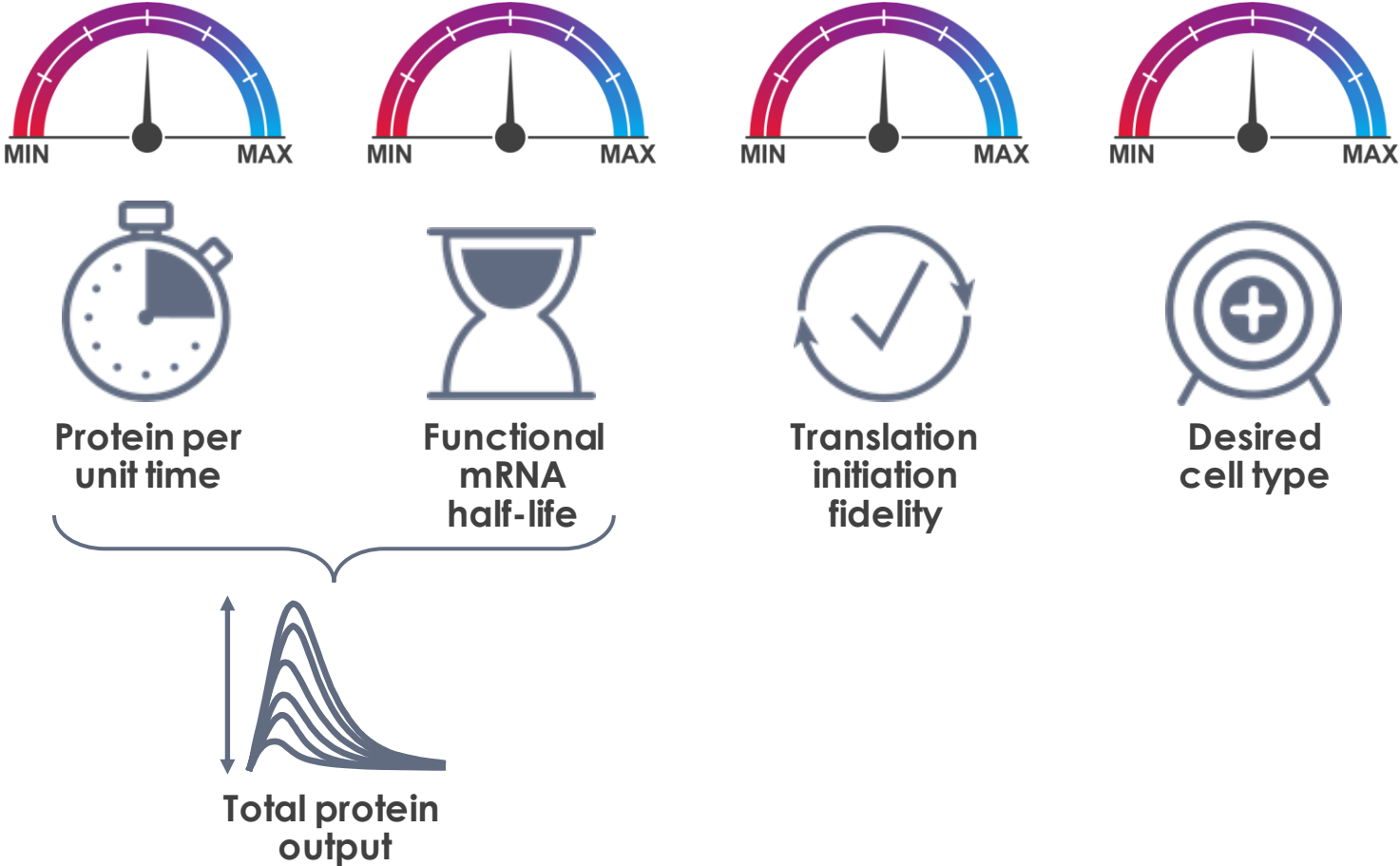


*Runoff-based ribosome load calculations do not consider non-translating mRNA, so values are higher

Linking translation initiation rates to protein output



Fit-for-purpose mRNA engineering



Agenda

Introduction

Stéphane Bancel, CEO

Melissa Moore, Ph.D., CSO, Platform Research

Tracking, assessing and predicting SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern

Melissa Moore, Ph.D., CSO, Platform Research

Guillaume Stewart-Jones, Ph.D.

Wei Zheng, Ph.D.

mRNA Engineering: Optimizing Ribosome Load

David Reid, Ph.D.

Coffee Break

Understanding and engineering intracellular events affecting LNP performance

Melissa Moore, Ph.D., CSO, Platform Research

In vivo mRNA delivery to Hematopoietic Stem and Progenitor Cells

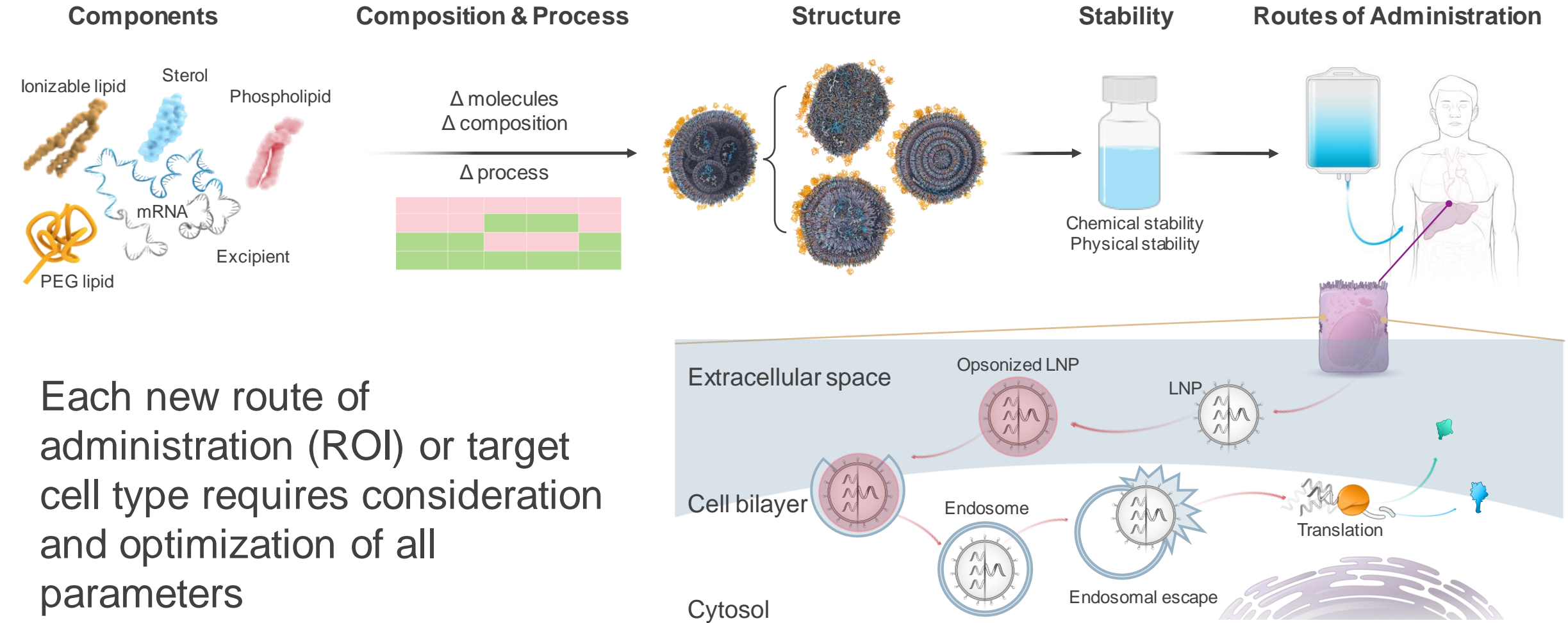
David Alvarez, Ph.D.

Closing remarks

Stephen Hoge, M.D., President

Q&A

Considerations for LNP engineering



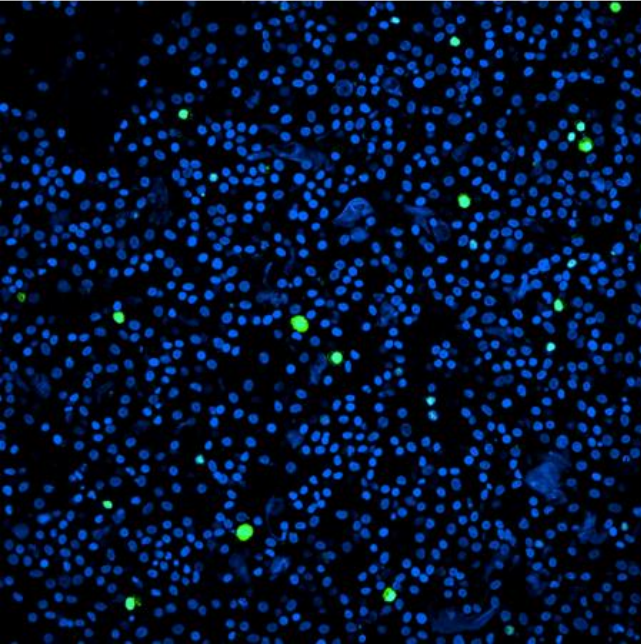
Each new route of administration (ROI) or target cell type requires consideration and optimization of all parameters



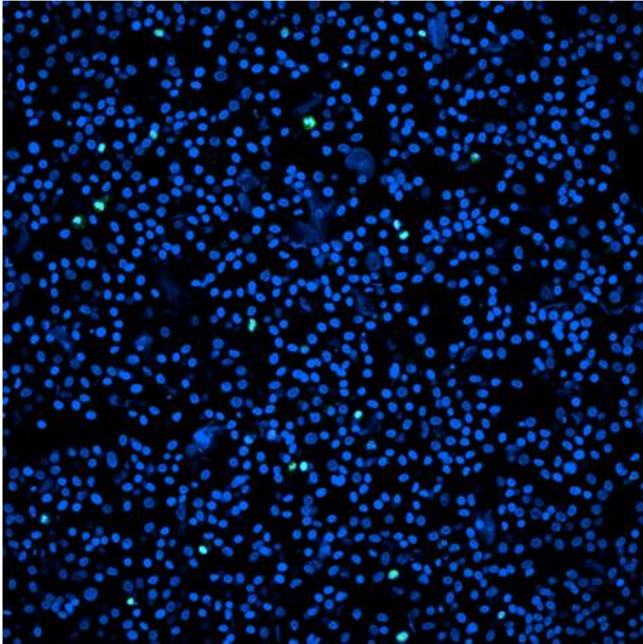
Understanding and engineering intracellular events affecting LNP performance

Two LNPs with similar overall transfection efficiency...

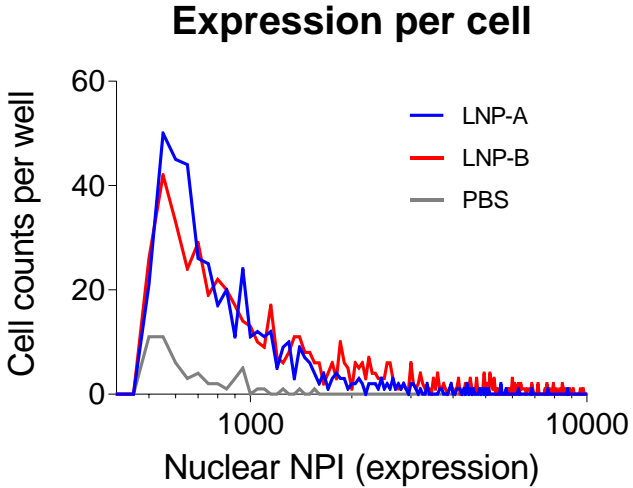
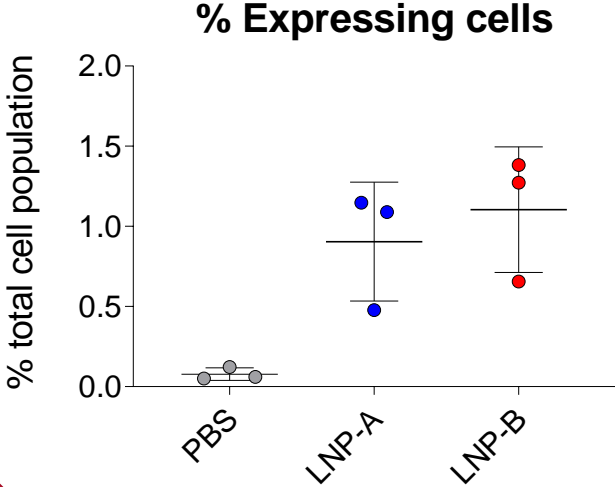
LNP-A



LNP-B



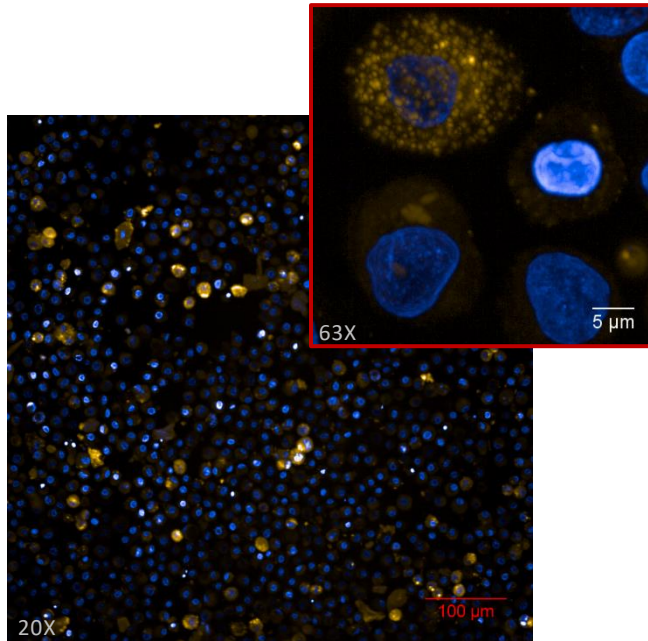
Blue: Nuclei (DAPI)
Green: Reporter protein IHC



...but very different efficiencies of cellular uptake

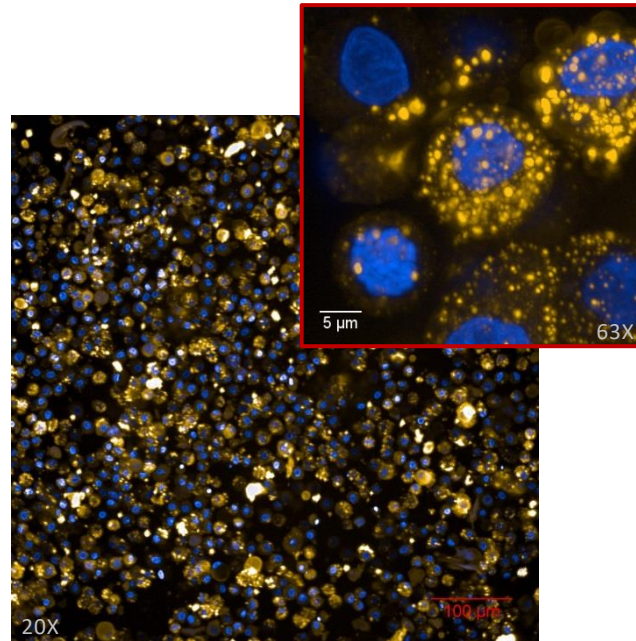
LNP-A

- Limited cells taking up LNPs
- Fewer LNPs per cell

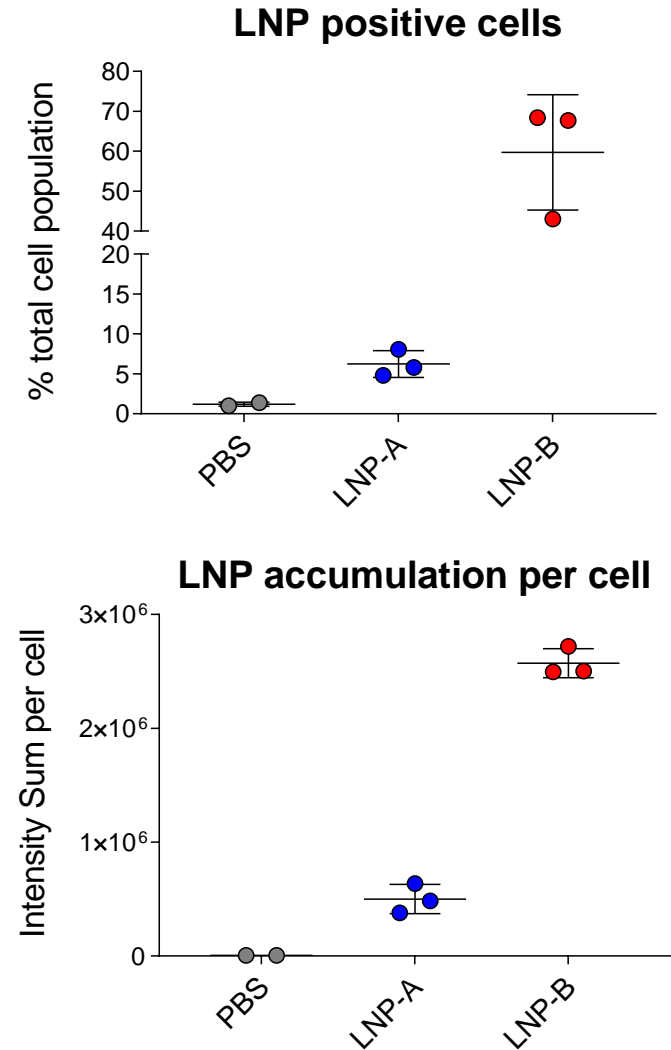


LNP-B

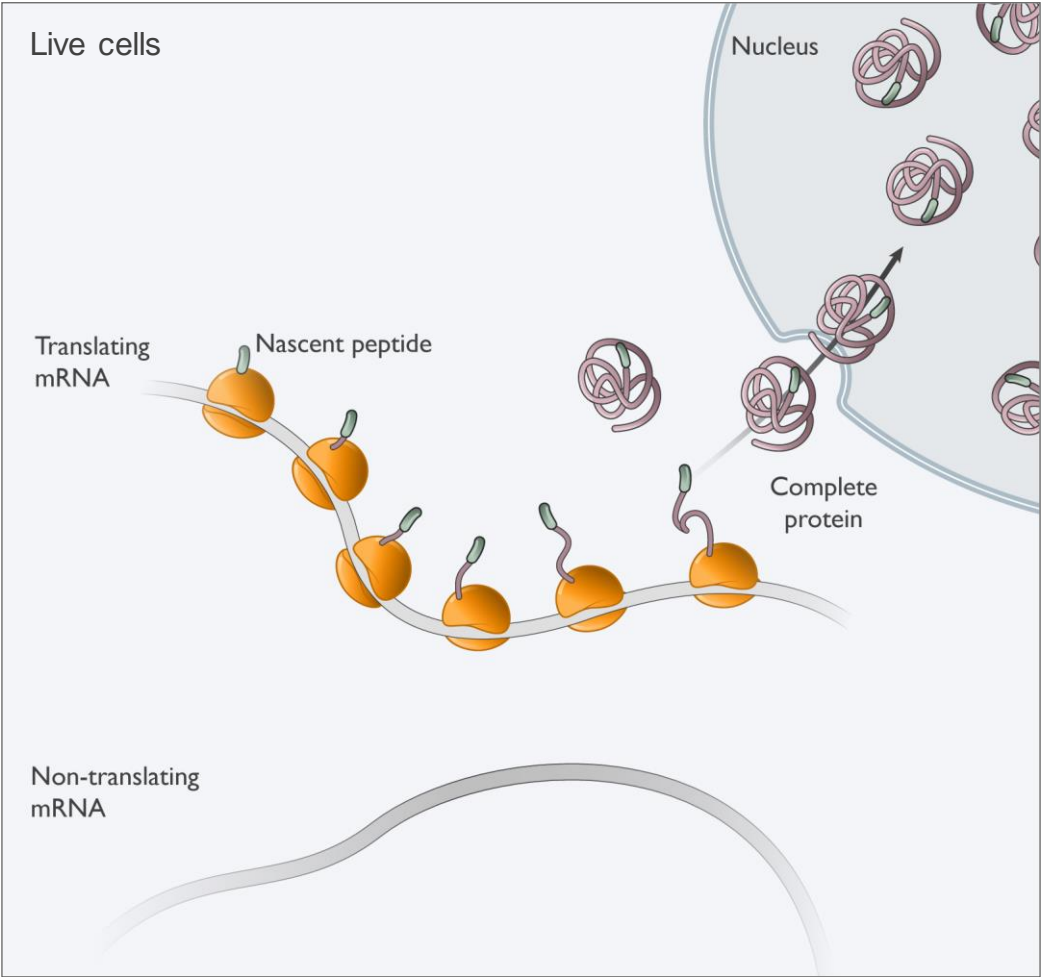
- More cells taking up LNPs
- More LNPs per cell



Blue: Nuclei (DAPI)
Yellow: Fluorescent LNP (Rhodamine)

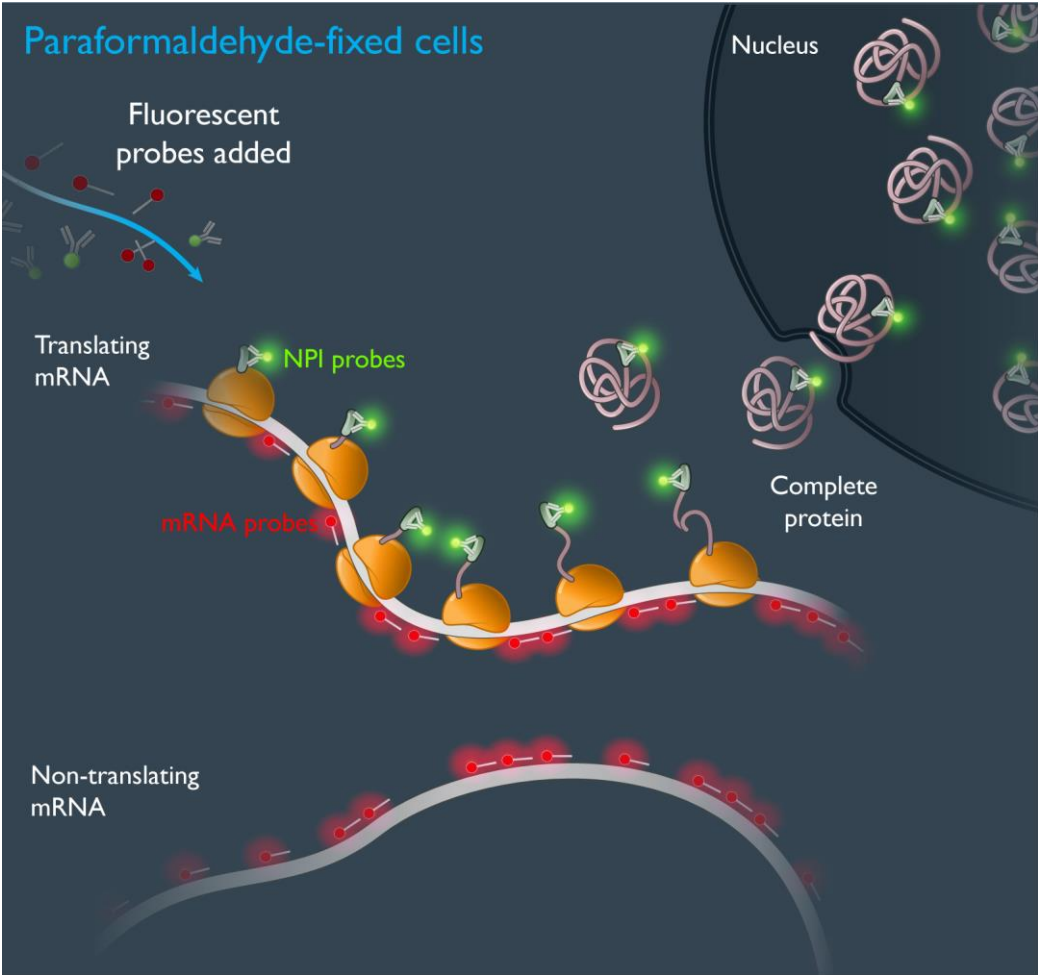


Nascent Peptide Imaging (NPI) allows us to both count cytoplasmic mRNAs and assess their translational activity



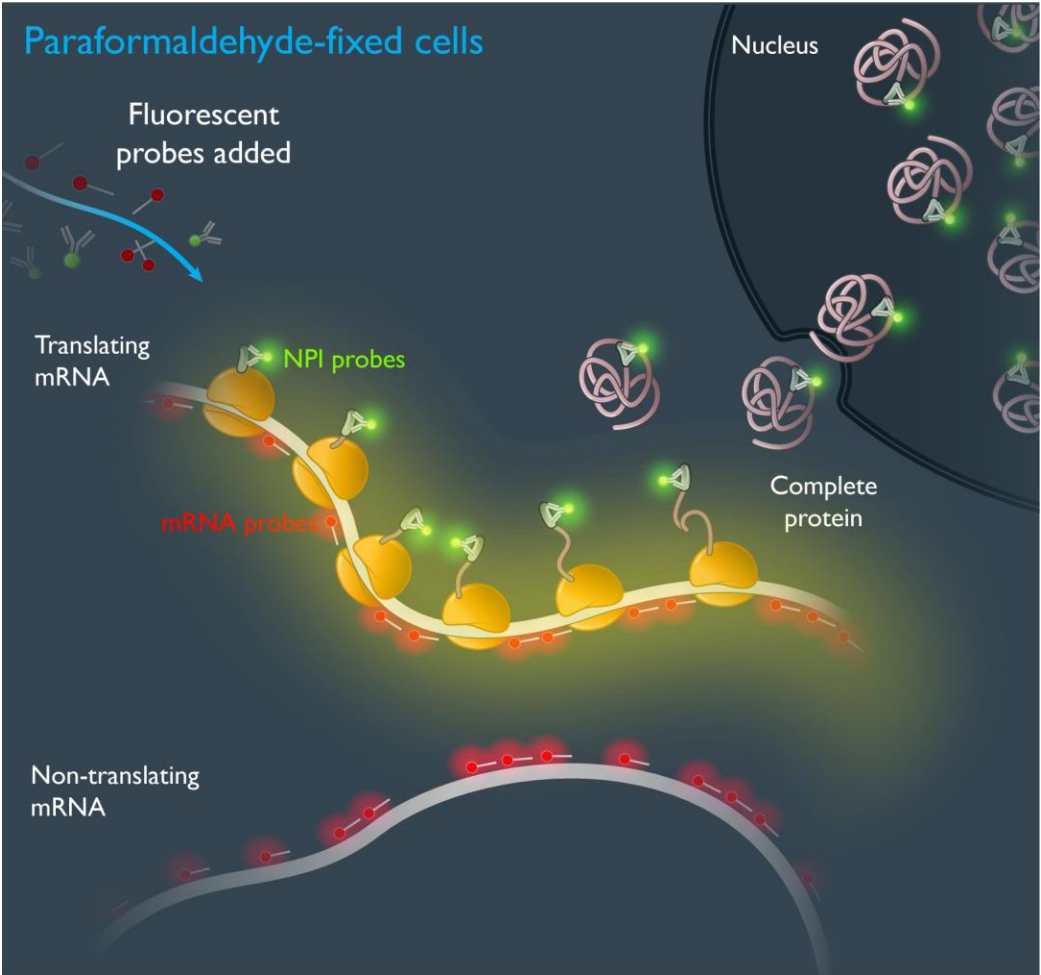
Adapted from YanTanenbaum (2016) *Cell*

Nascent Peptide Imaging (NPI) allows us to both count cytoplasmic mRNAs and assess their translational activity



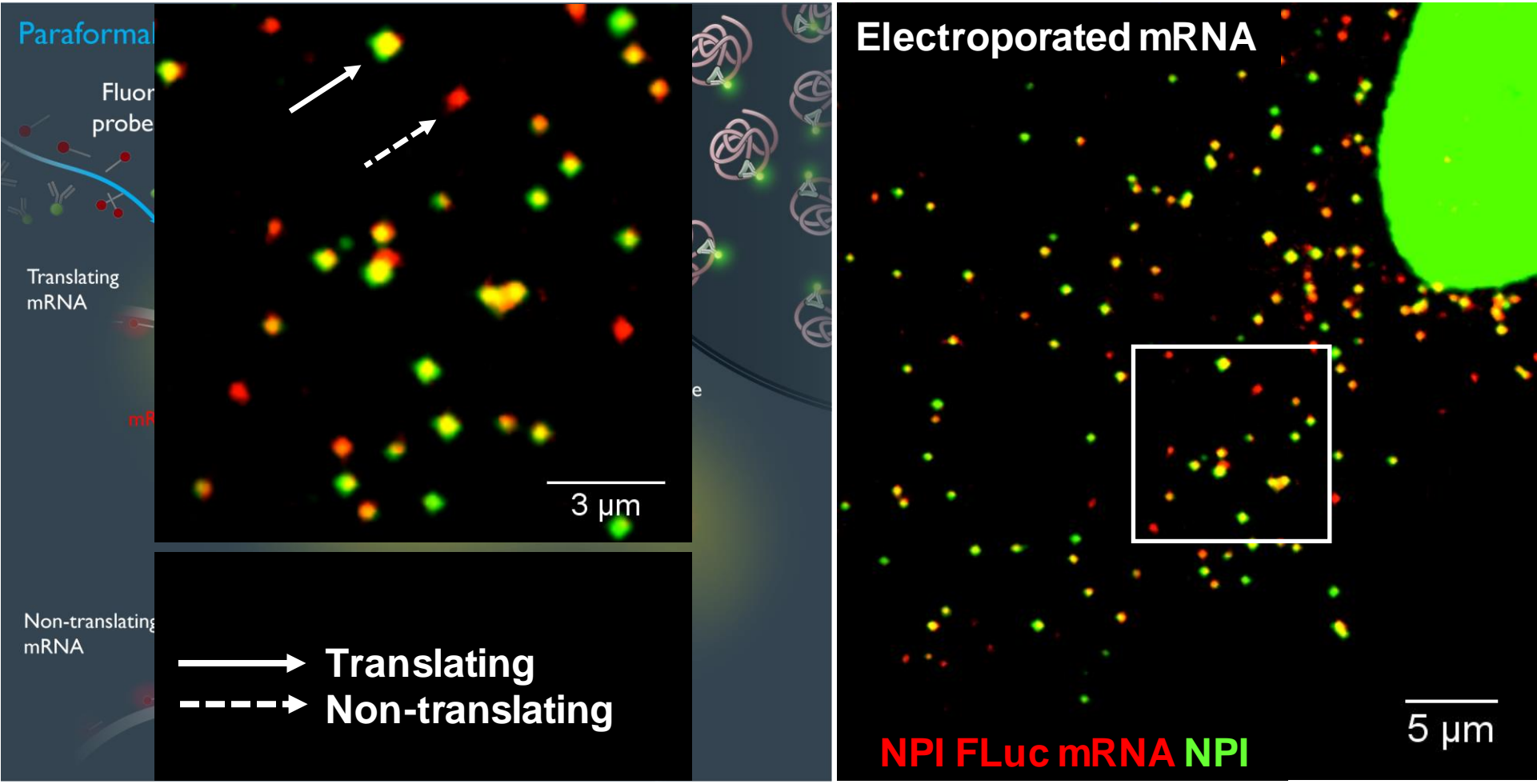
Adapted from YanTanenbaum (2016) *Cell*

Nascent Peptide Imaging (NPI) allows us to both count cytoplasmic mRNAs and assess their translational activity



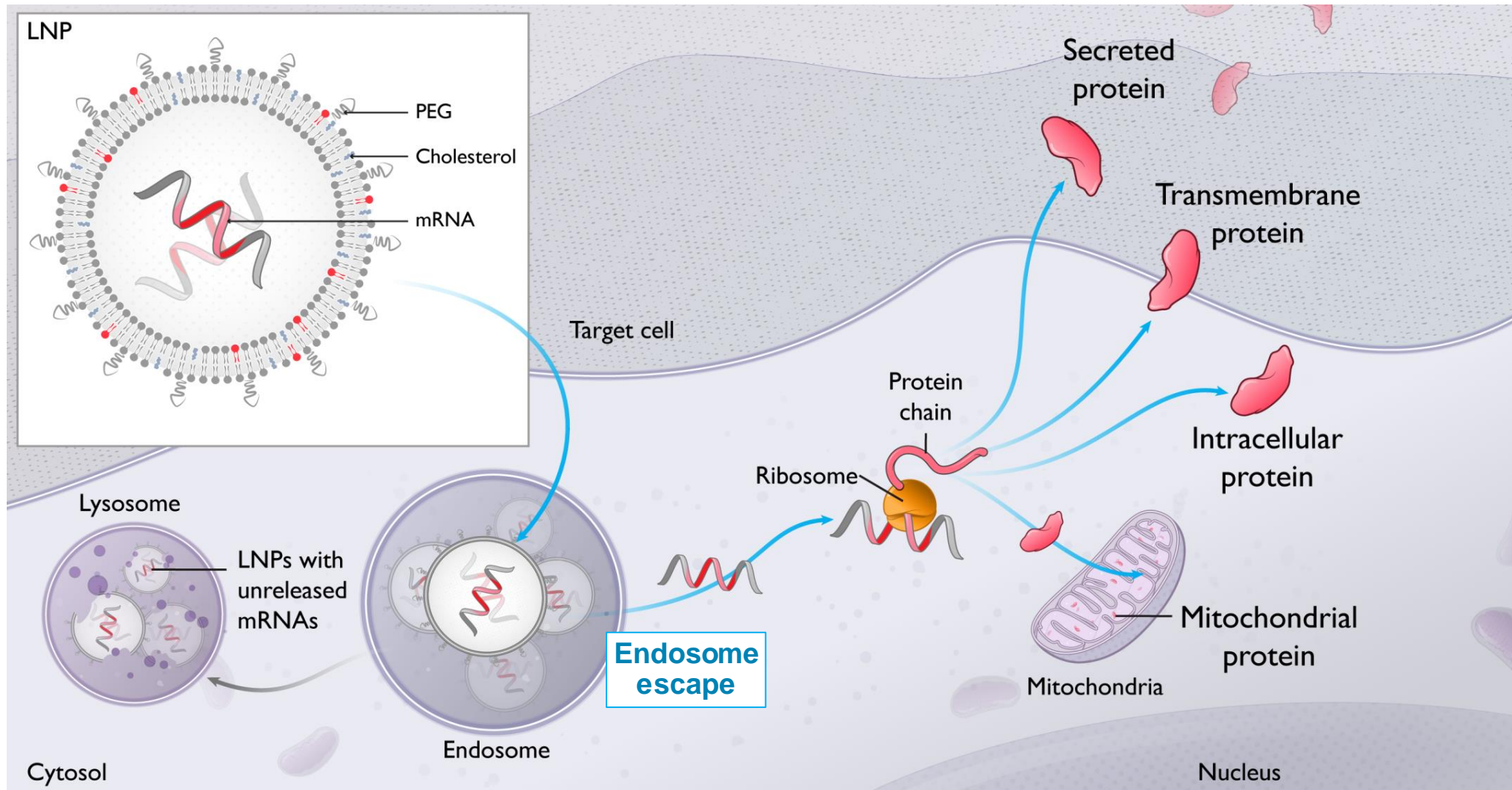
Adapted from YanTanenbaum (2016) *Cell*

Nascent Peptide Imaging (NPI) allows us to both count cytoplasmic mRNAs and assess their translational activity

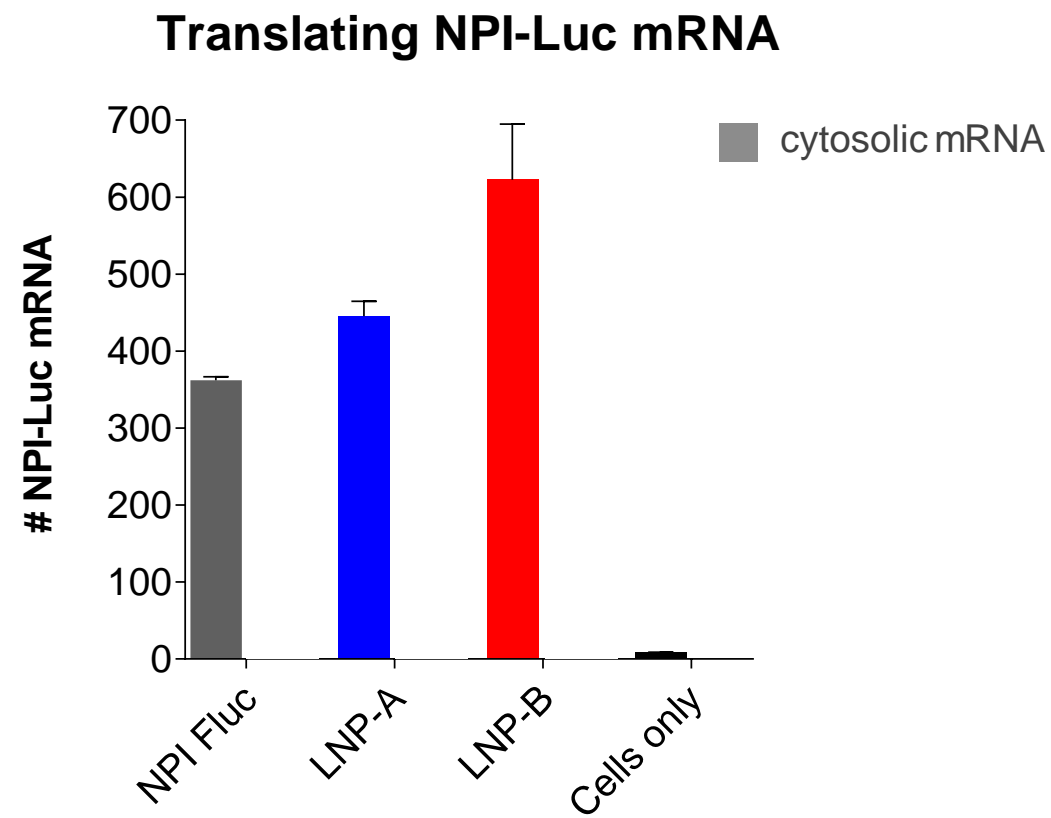
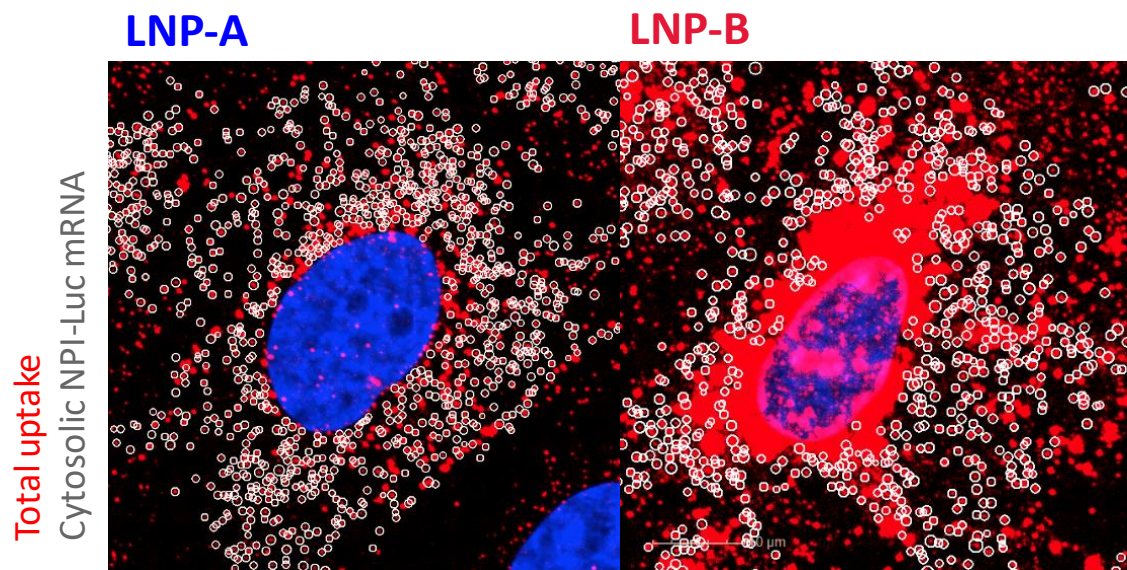


Adapted from YanTanenbaum (2016) *Cell*

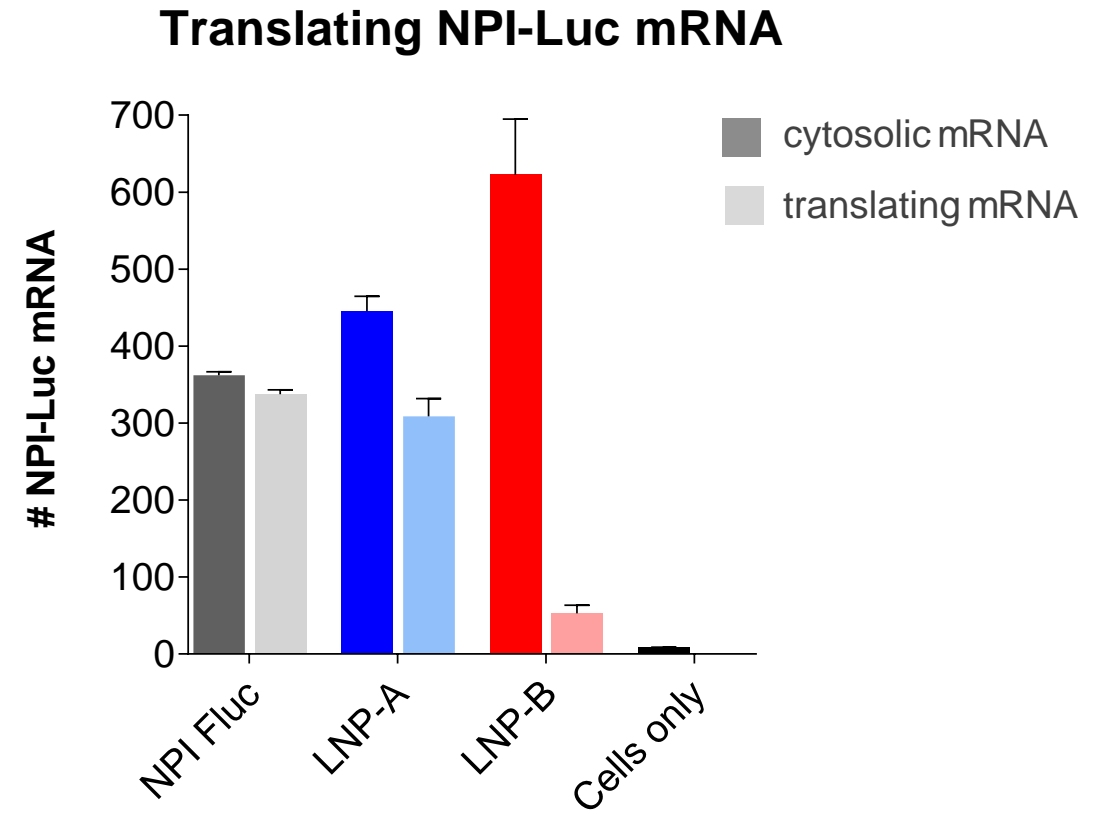
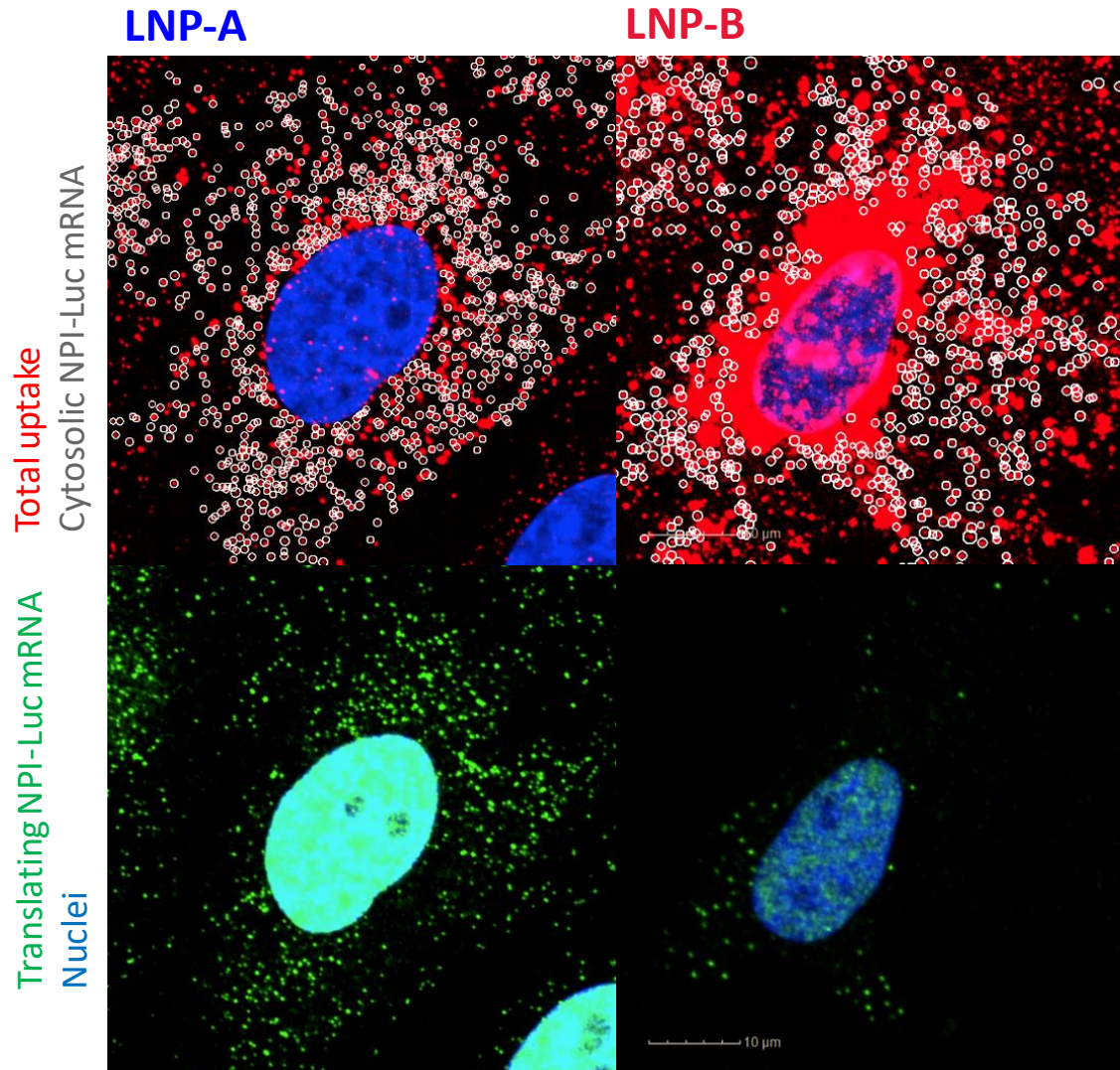
How efficient is endosome escape?



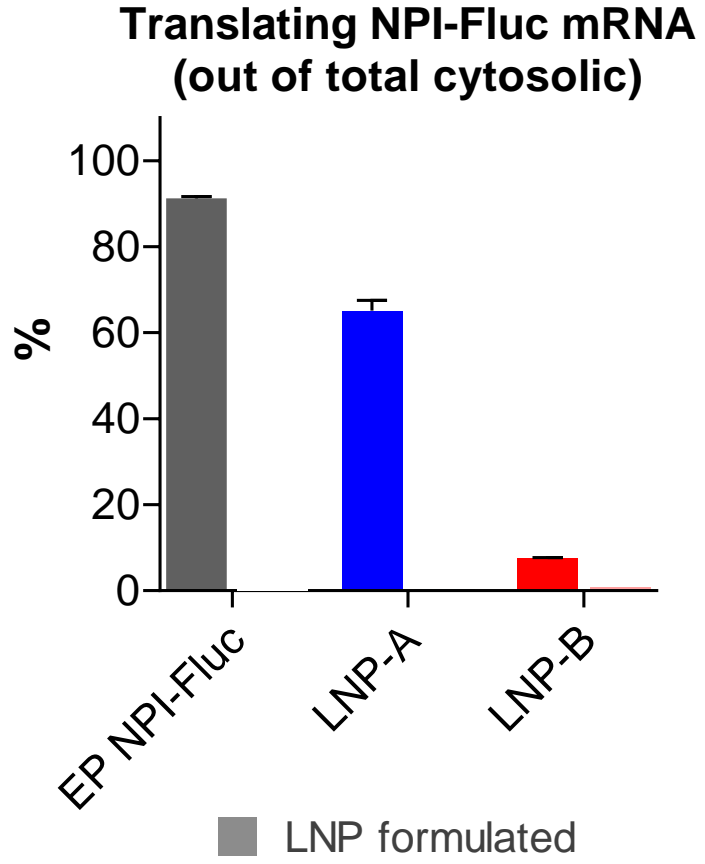
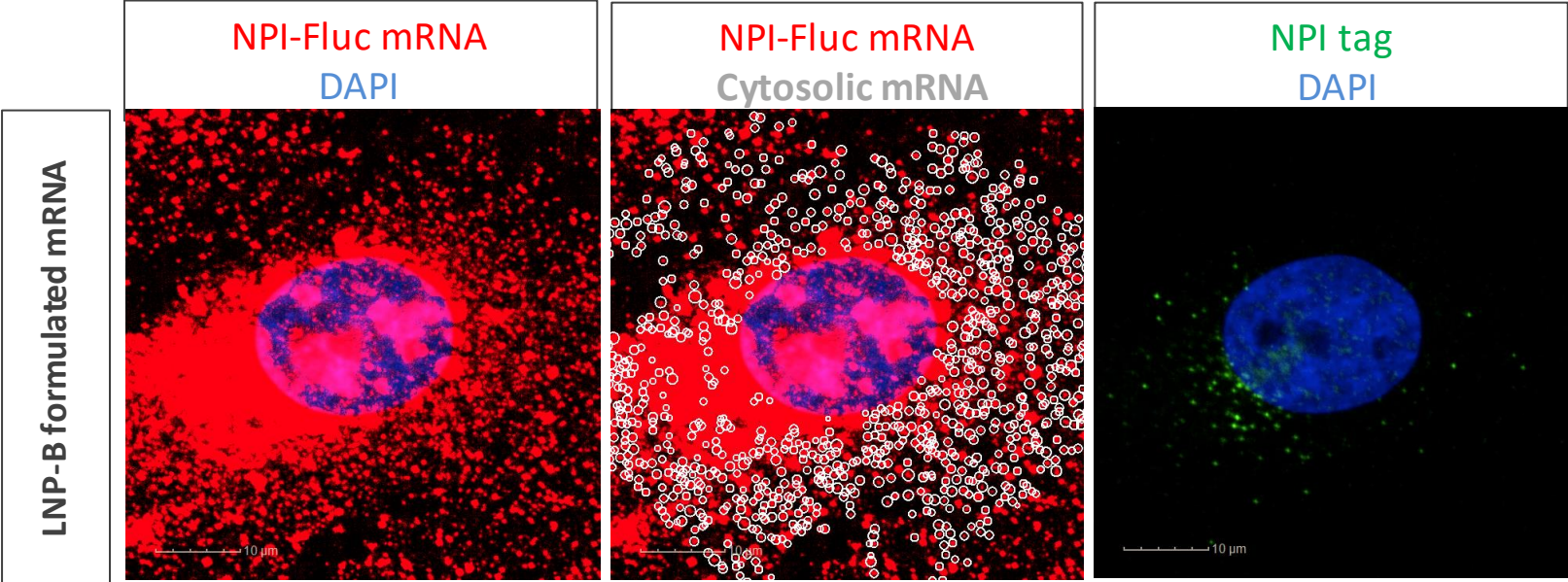
Endosome escape was not the problem...



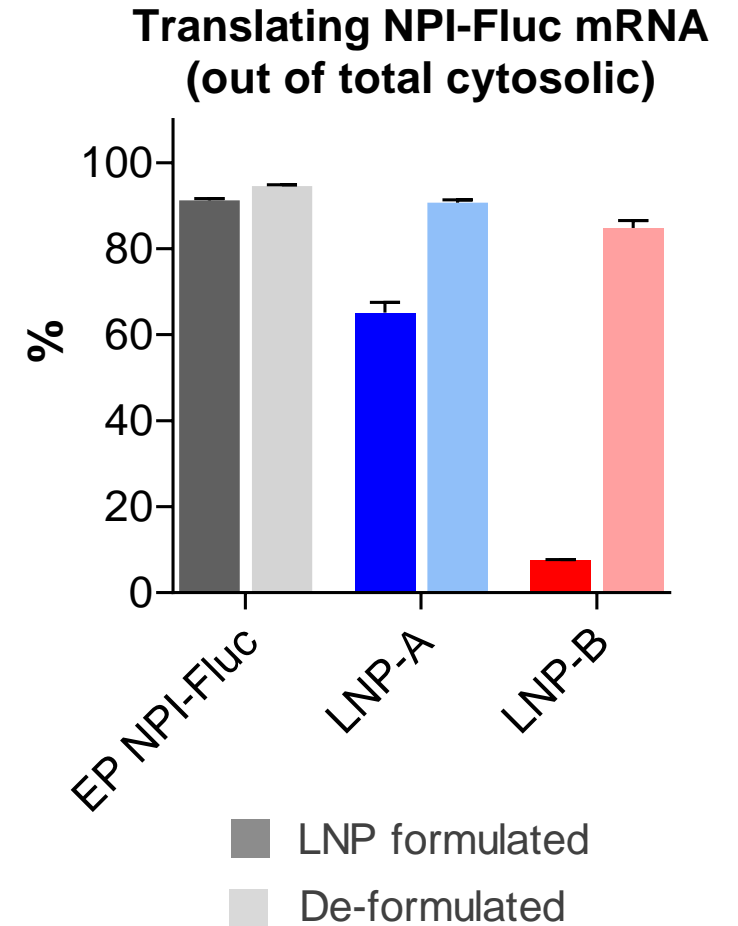
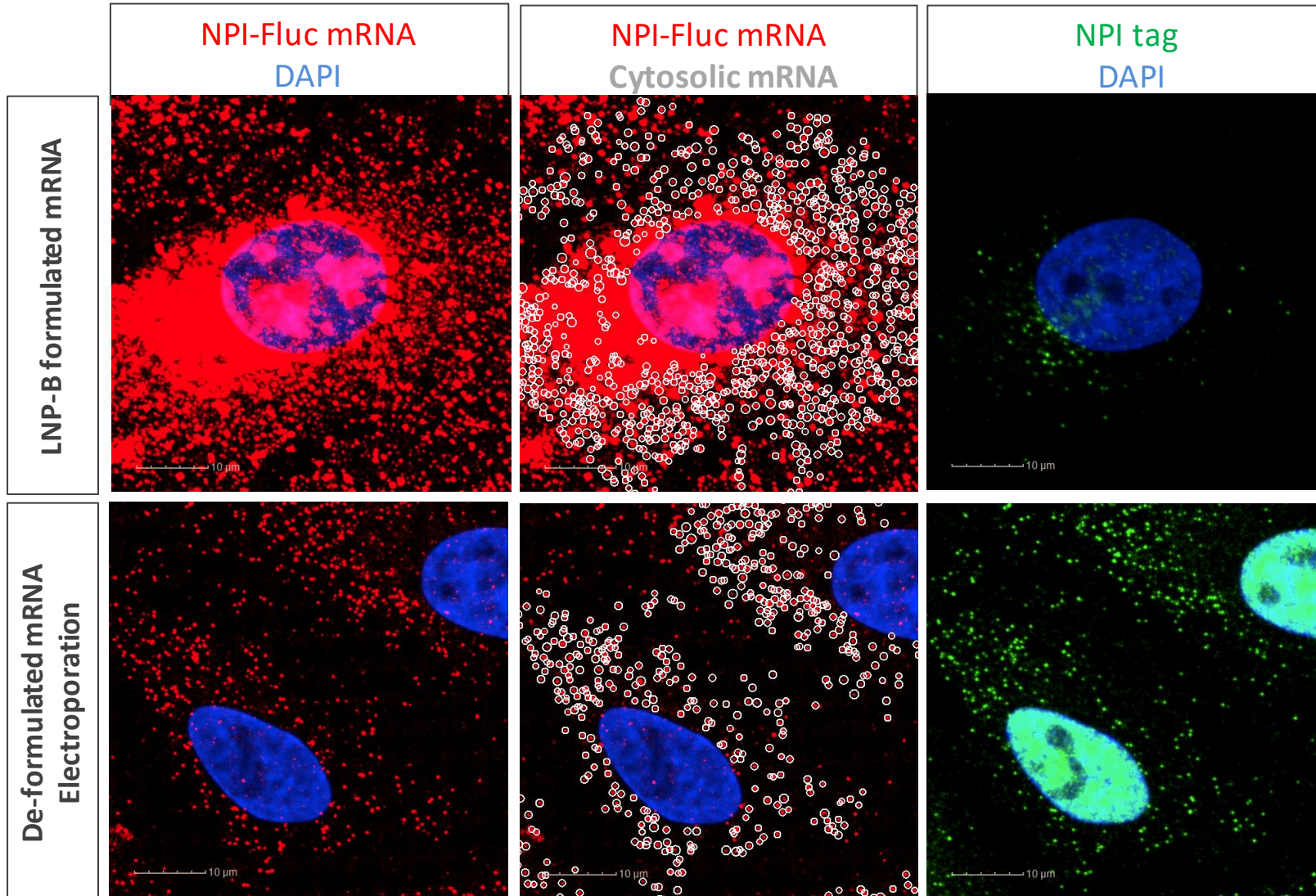
...but once in the cytoplasm, very few mRNA molecules were translationally active



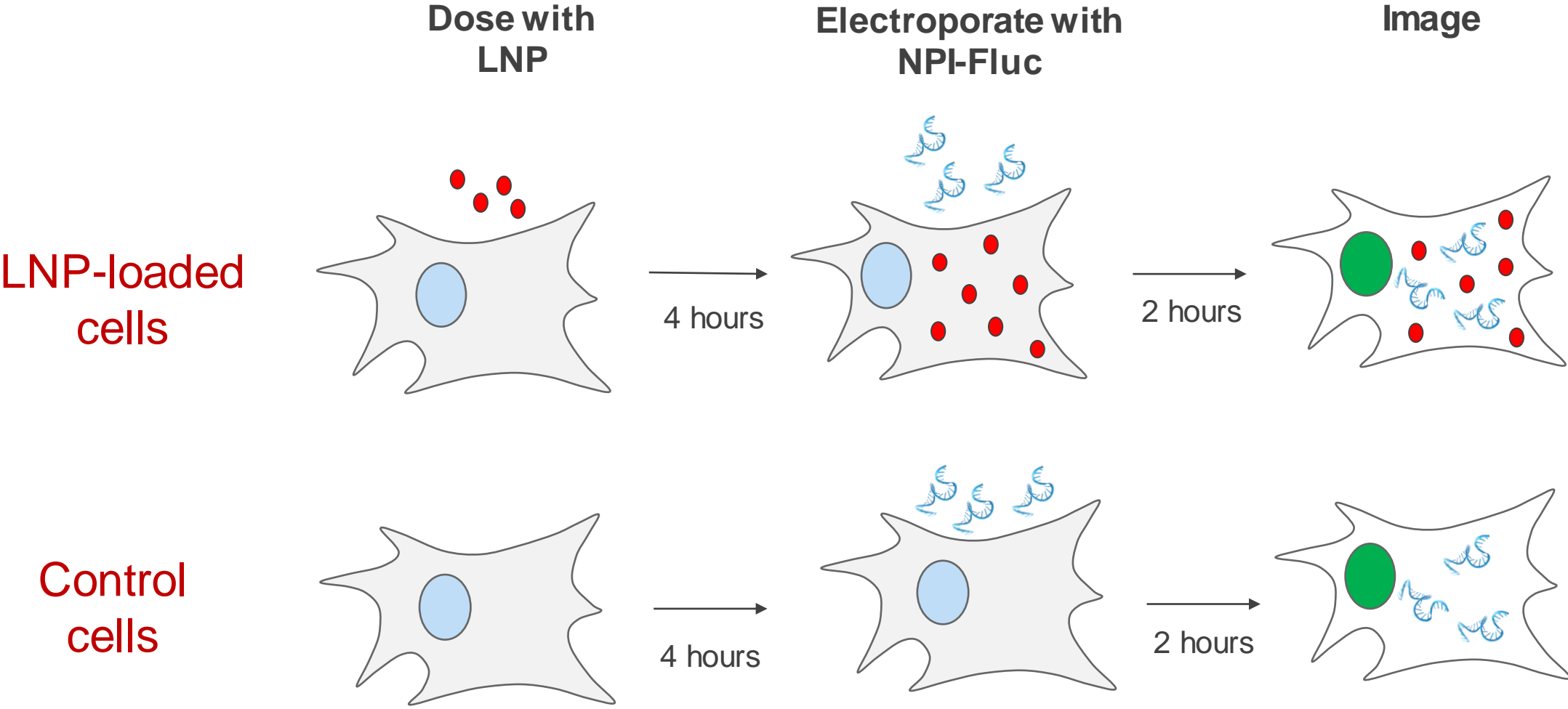
Deformulation rescues translation efficiency



Deformulation rescues translation efficiency

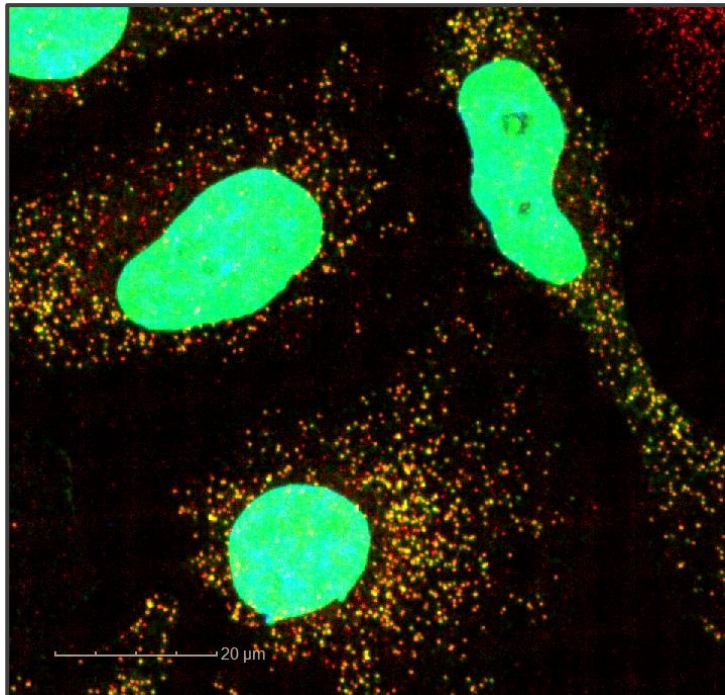


Testing the impact of LNP uptake on global translation



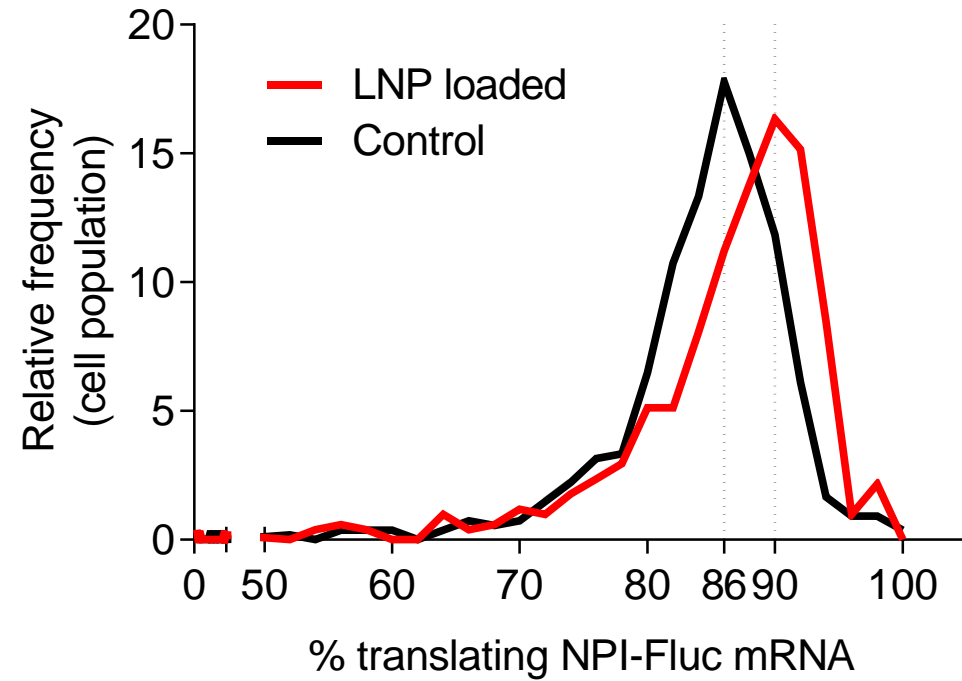
LNP-B does not inhibit global translation

LNP-B loaded cells

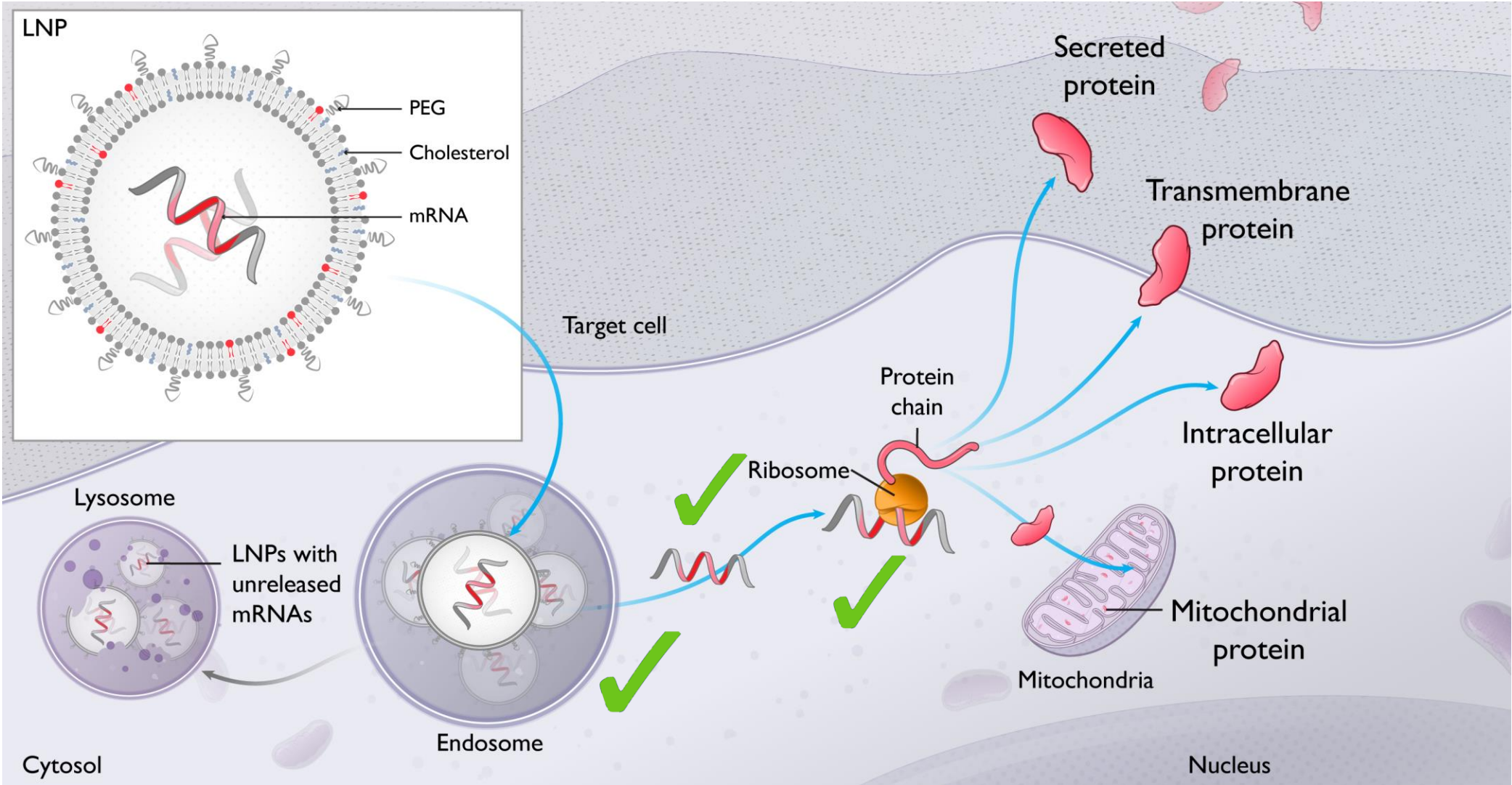


NPI FLuc mRNA
NPI Protein

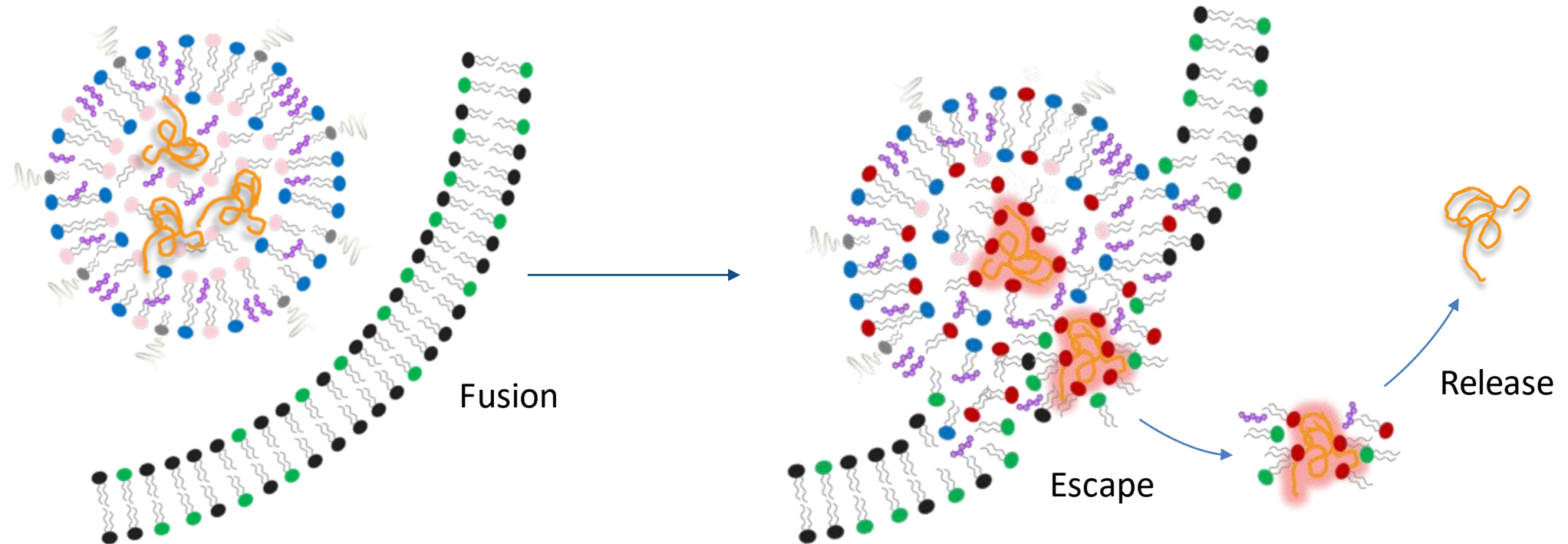
mRNA translation efficiency



So what was the problem?

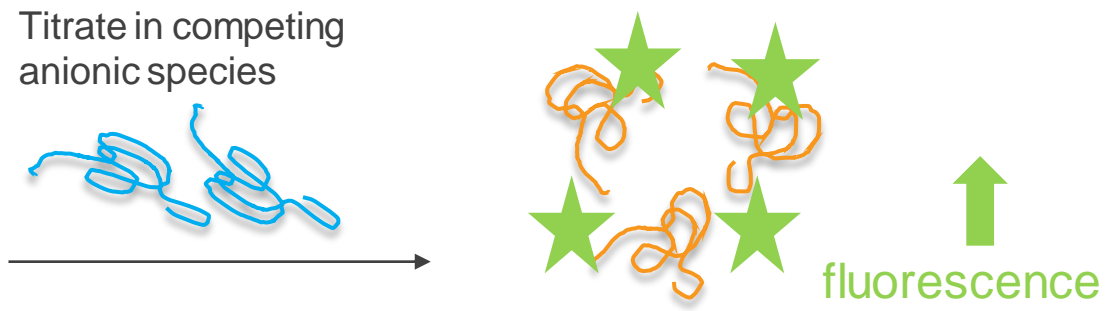
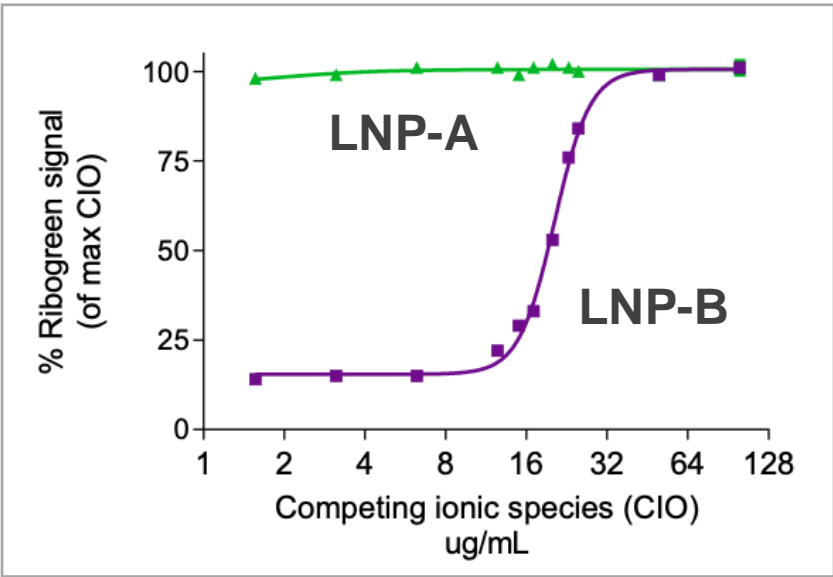
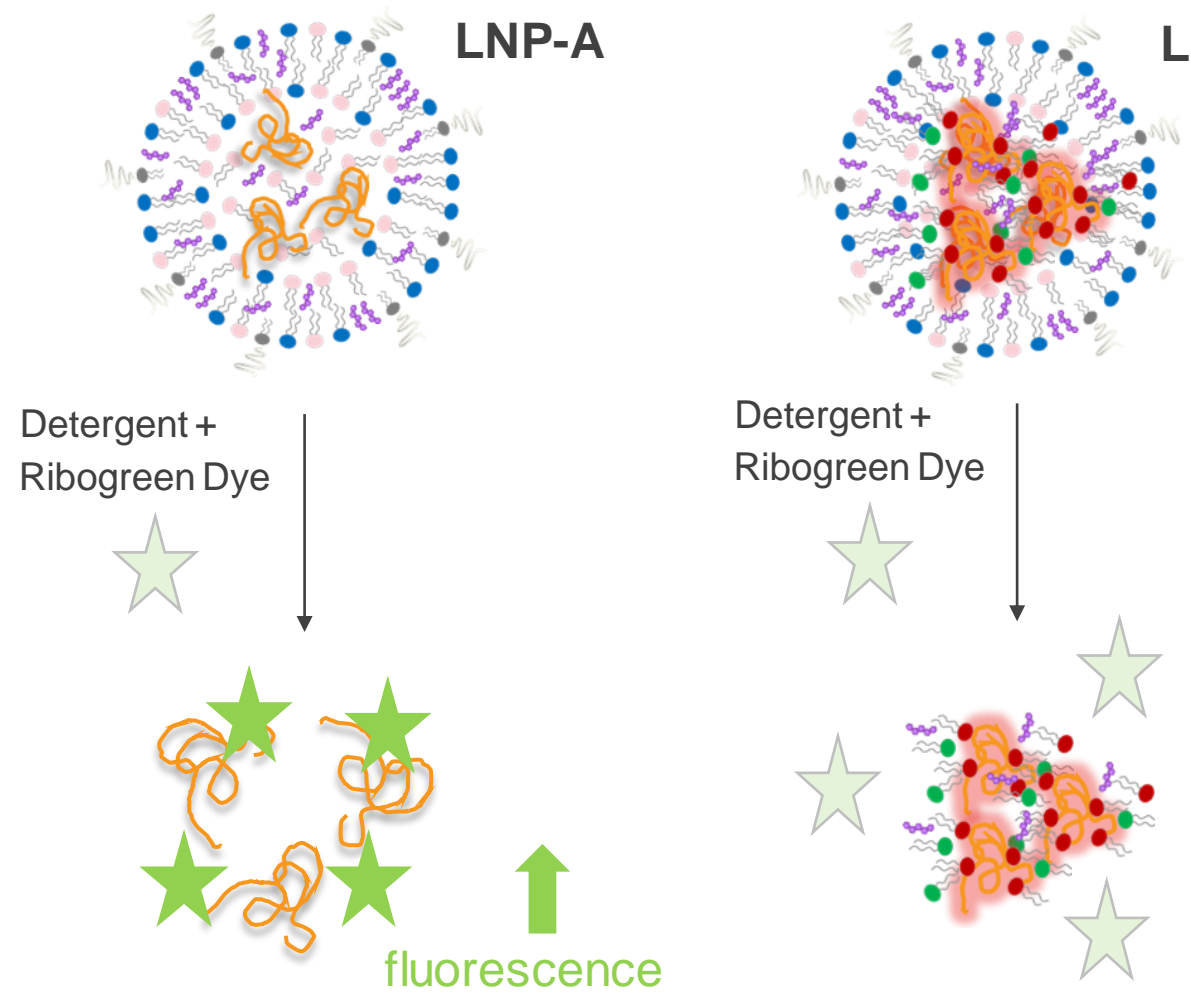


Was LNP-B simply too "sticky"?



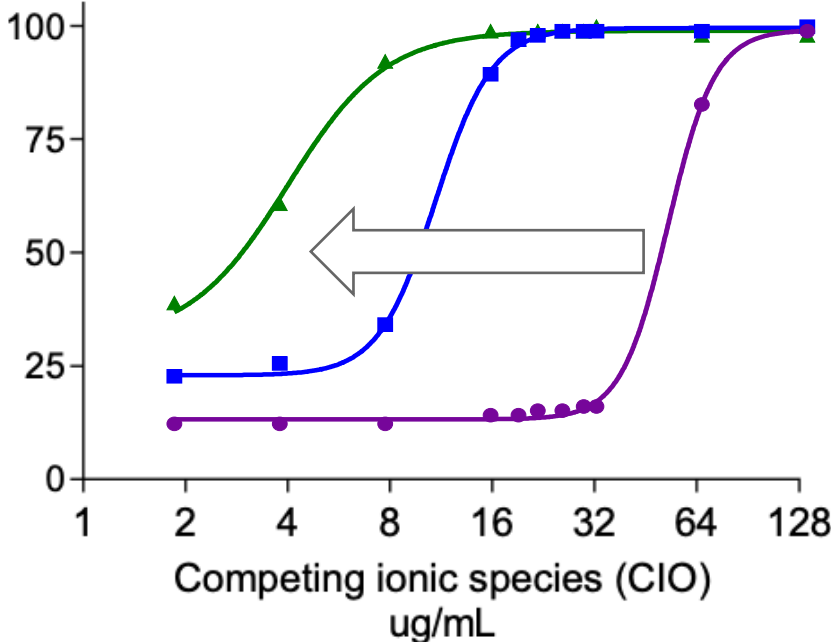
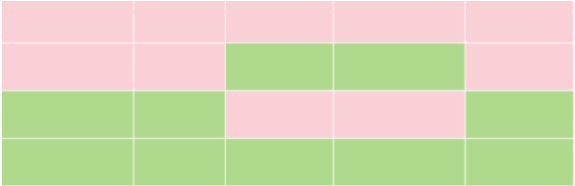
Adapted from Degors IMS et al, *Acc. Chem. Res.* 2019, 52, 1750–1760

Ribogreen assay measures accessible RNA

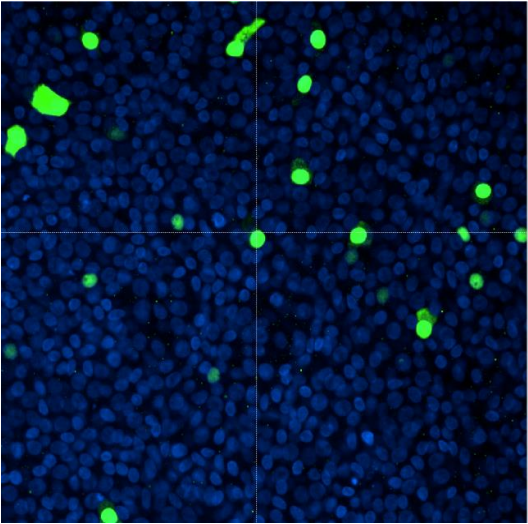


LNP-B "stickiness" could be mitigated by varying LNP assembly process parameters

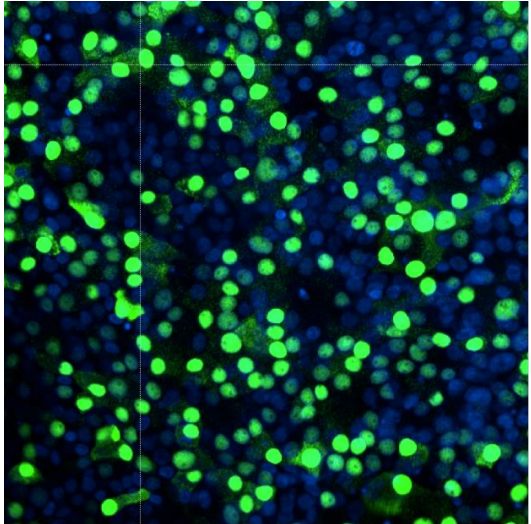
Process parameters



LNP-B



LNP-C



Summary

- Single molecule imaging is an invaluable tool for dissecting intracellular events affecting functional mRNA delivery
- In addition to endosomal escape, slow lipid component release can adversely impact functional mRNA delivery
- Our mechanistic elucidation of intracellular events has allowed us to engineer LNPs capable of accessing difficult-to-transfect primary cells with efficient endosomal escape and high functional mRNA delivery



In vivo mRNA delivery to
Hematopoietic Stem and Progenitor Cells

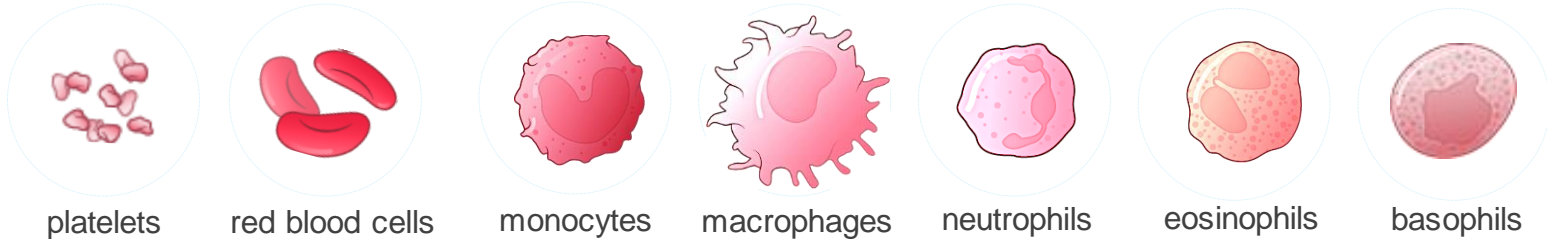
The Hematopoietic Lineage

Clotting & Gas Exchange

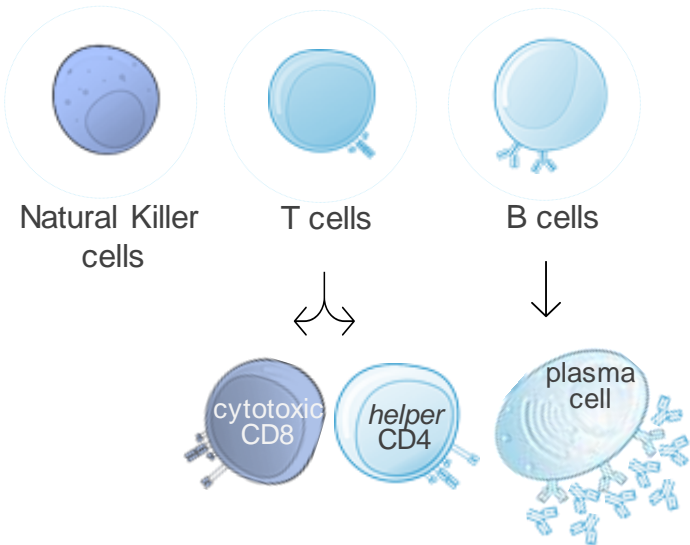
Innate Immune System
Our body's first line of defense

Adaptive Immune System
Immunity and memory

Myeloid cells

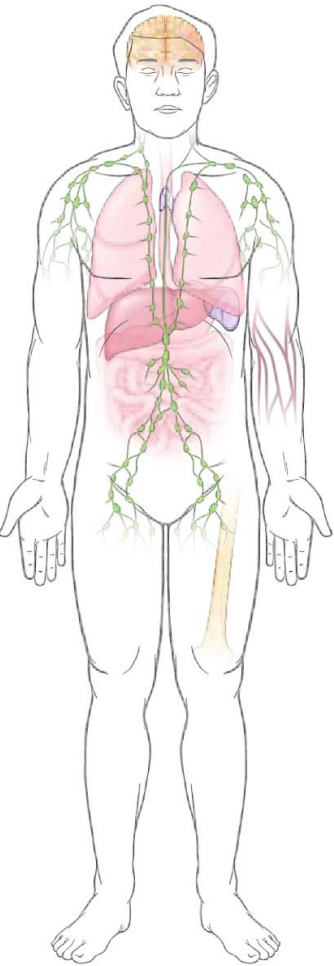
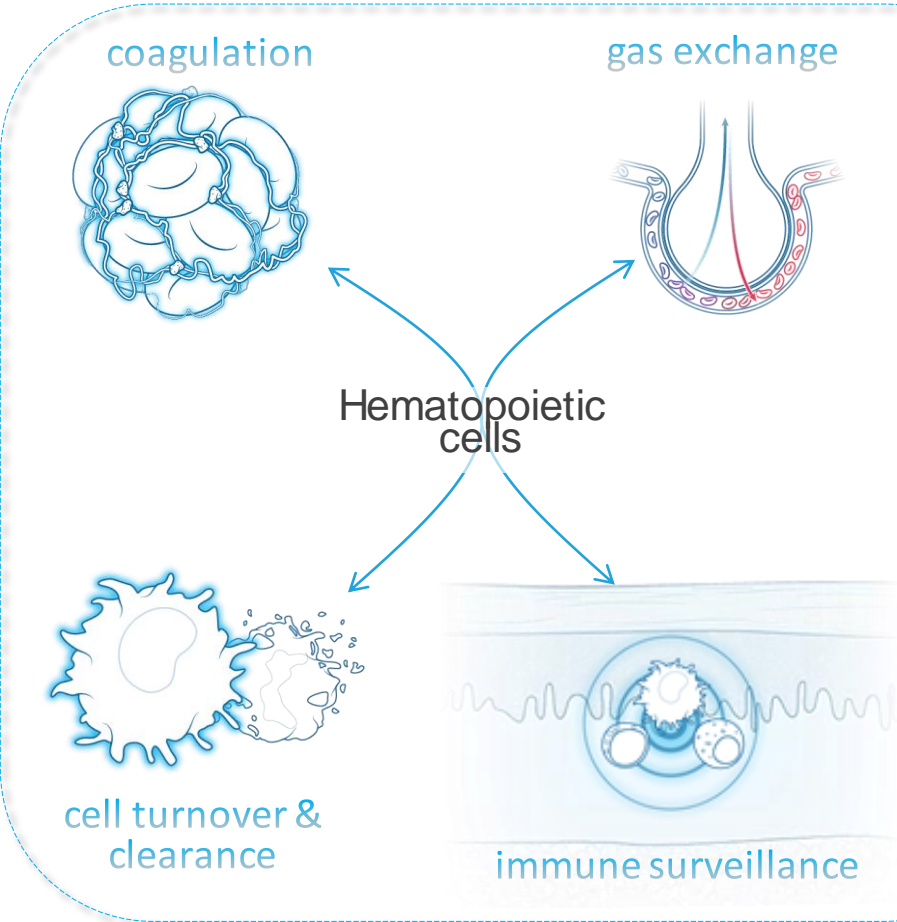


Lymphoid cells



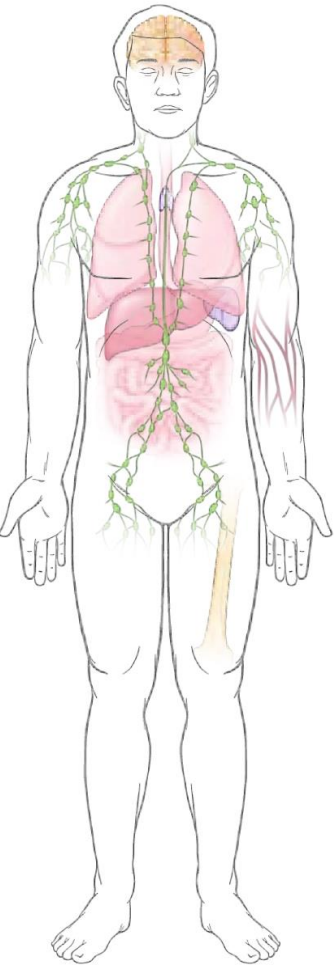
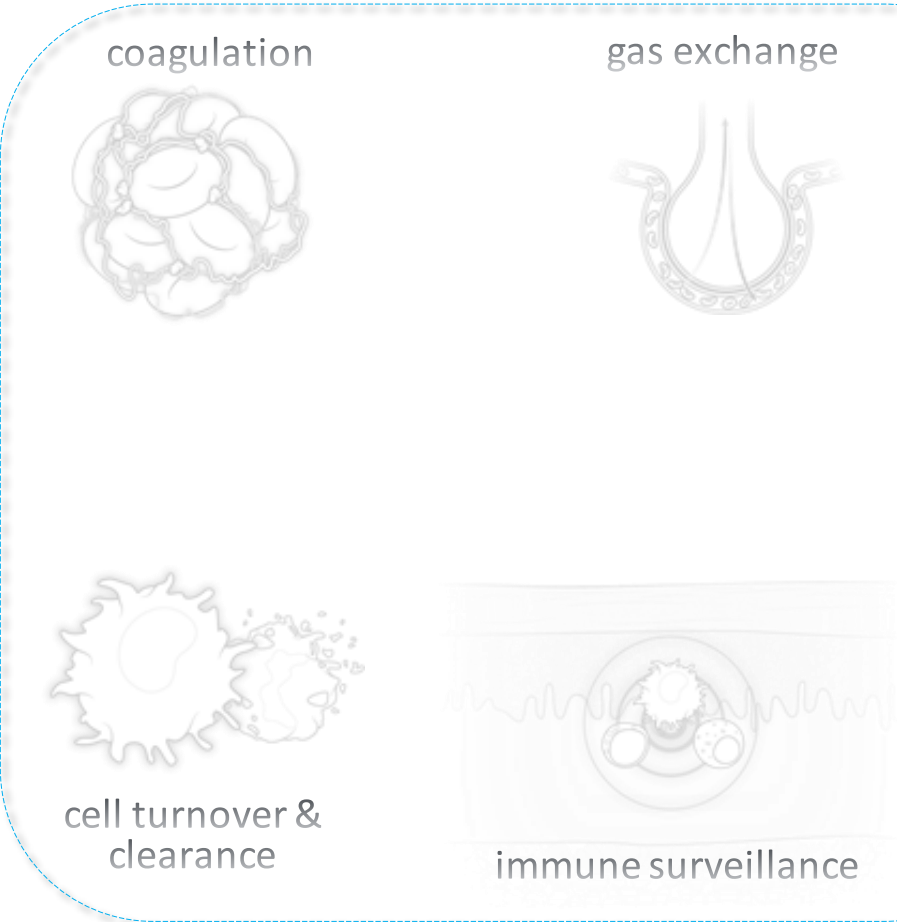
The Hematopoietic Lineage in Health & Physiology

Health & Physiology

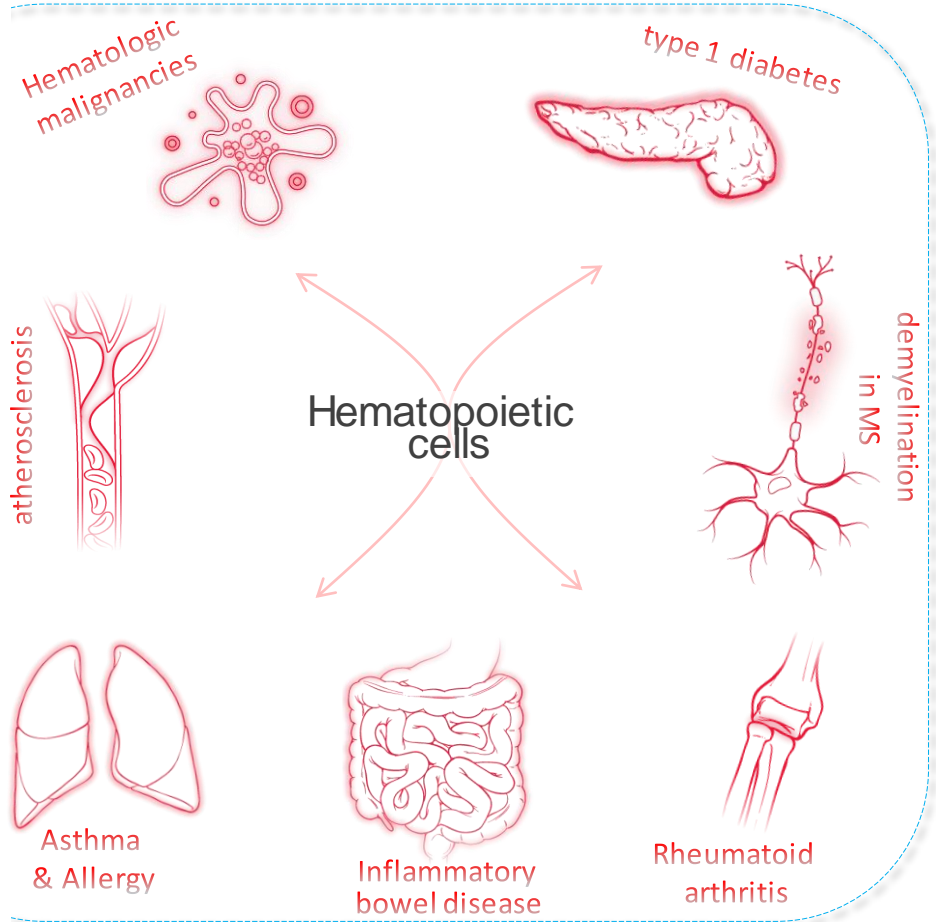


The Hematopoietic Lineage in Inflammation & Disease

Health & Physiology



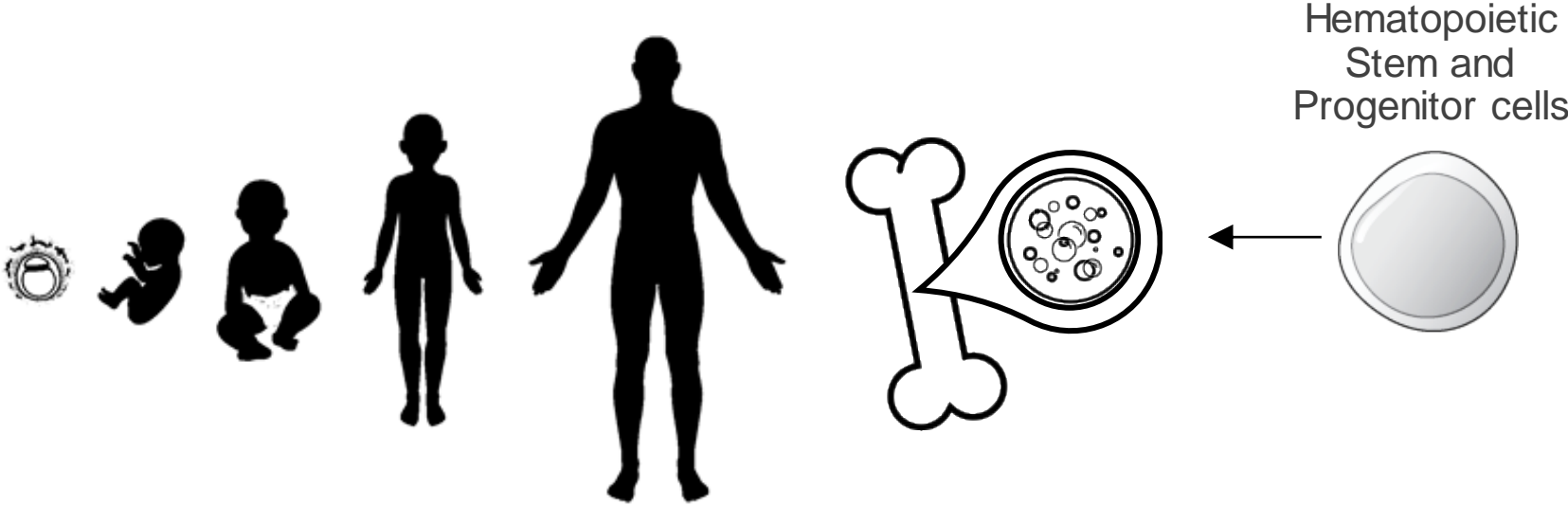
Inflammation & Disease



Origins of the Hematopoietic Lineage

Hematopoiesis

from Greek *haima*- ("blood") and *-poiesis* ("to produce")



platelets



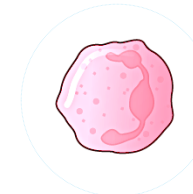
red blood cells



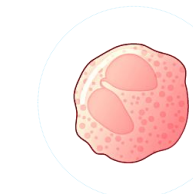
monocytes



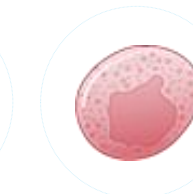
macrophage



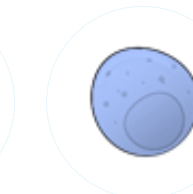
neutrophil



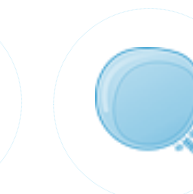
eosinophil



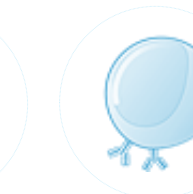
basophil



NK cell

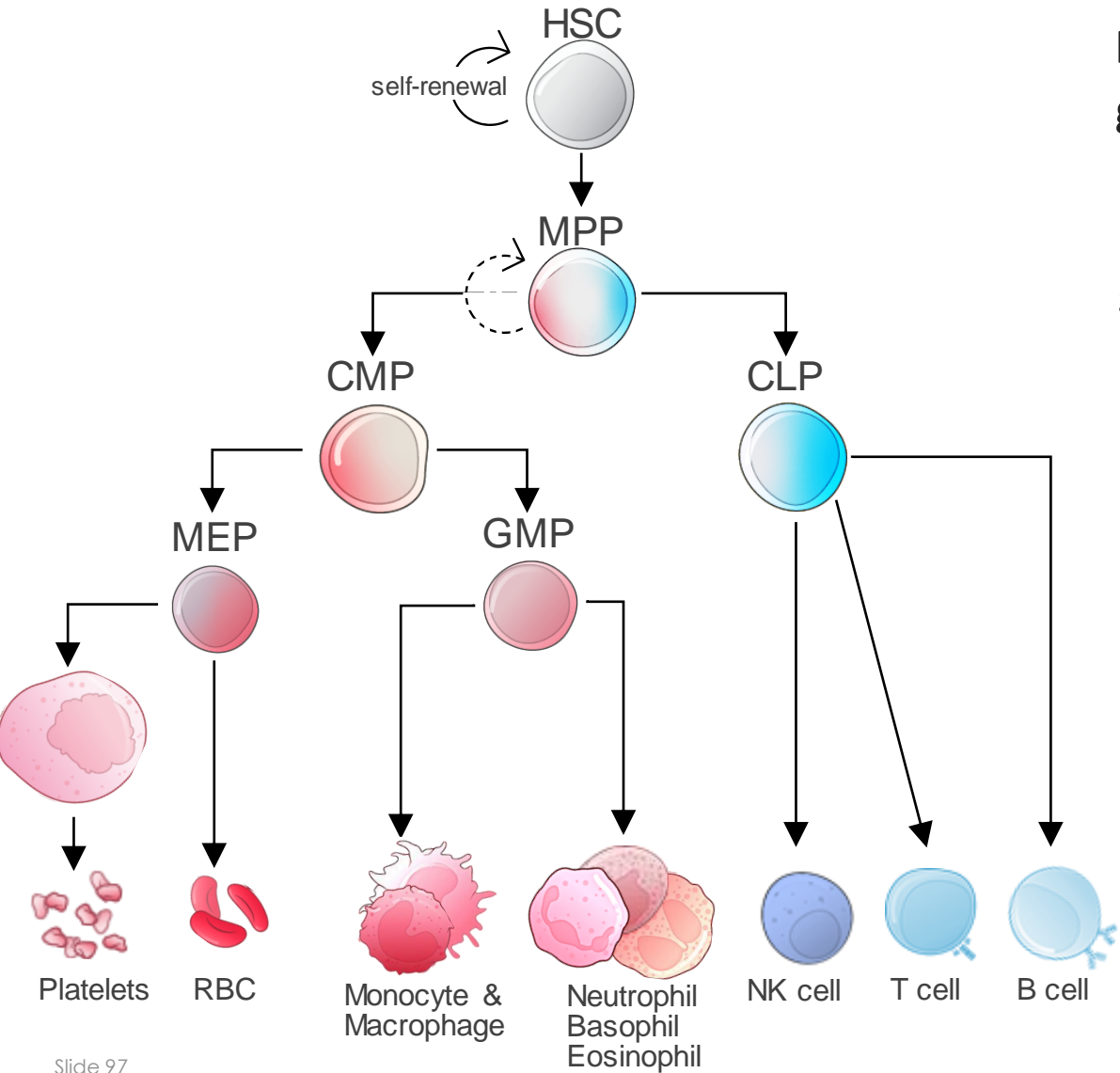


T cell



B cell

Stem cells at the root of Hematopoiesis



HSC have long-term self-renewal and pluripotency, which give rise to entire the hematopoietic system over a lifetime.

Multipotent Progenitors (**MPP**) are pluripotent with limited self-renewal that can sustain hematopoiesis at steady state.

Common Myeloid Progenitors (**CMP**) and Common Lymphoid Progenitors (**CLP**) differentiate into myeloid and lymphoid lineages, respectively.

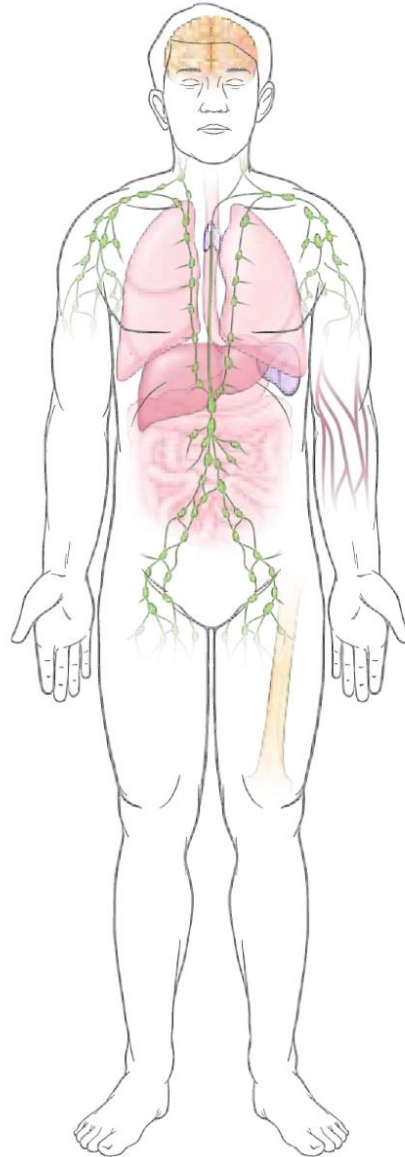
Committed precursor cells further specialize into lineage-committed cells, which become restricted to individual cell lineages

Hematopoietic Stem & Progenitor Cells **HSPC**

Hematopoiesis by the numbers

~30 trillion cells in the adult human body

~90% are of hematopoietic origin



Among hematopoietic cells:



~84% red blood cells

~5% platelets

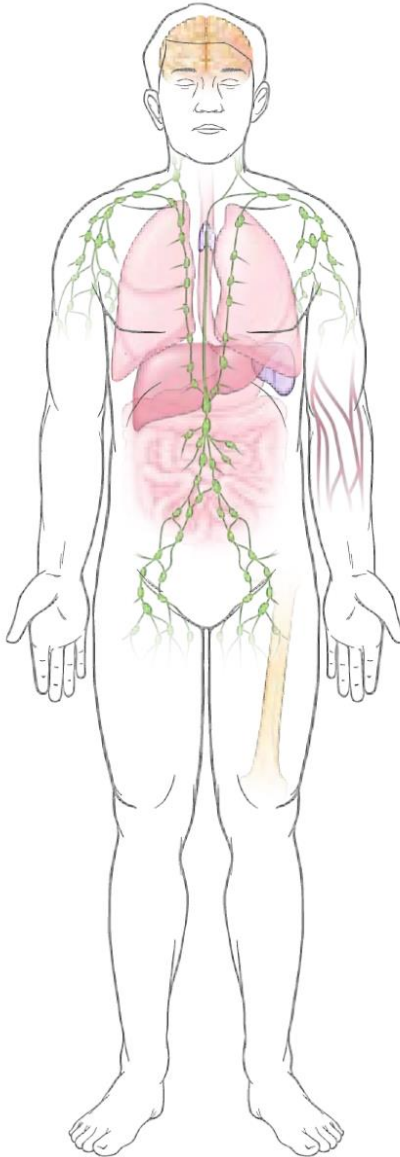
~11% white blood cells

Lee-Six ... Campbell (2018) *Nature*

Hematopoiesis: Supply and Demand

Total turnover rate:
~330 billion
cells per day

~3 million
blood cells per second



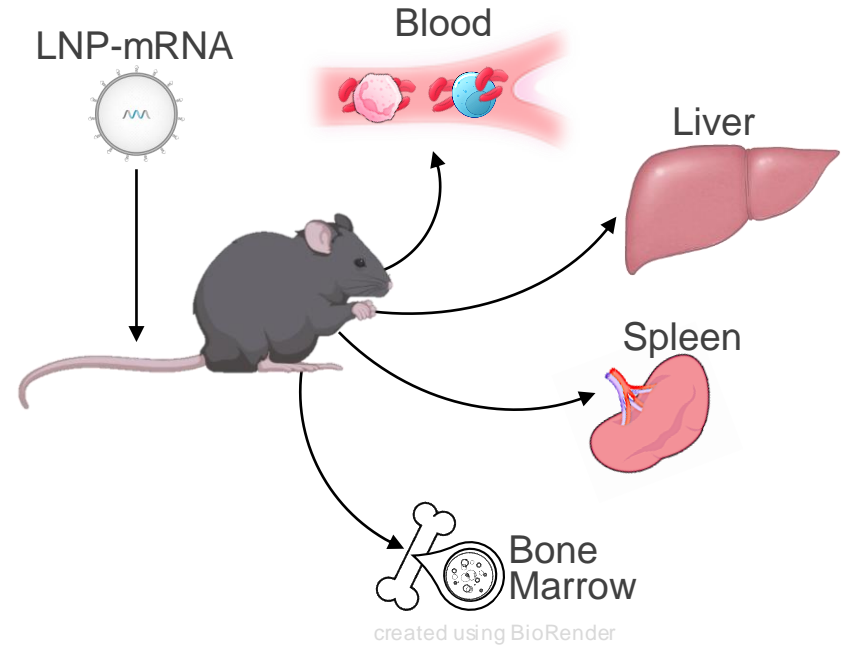
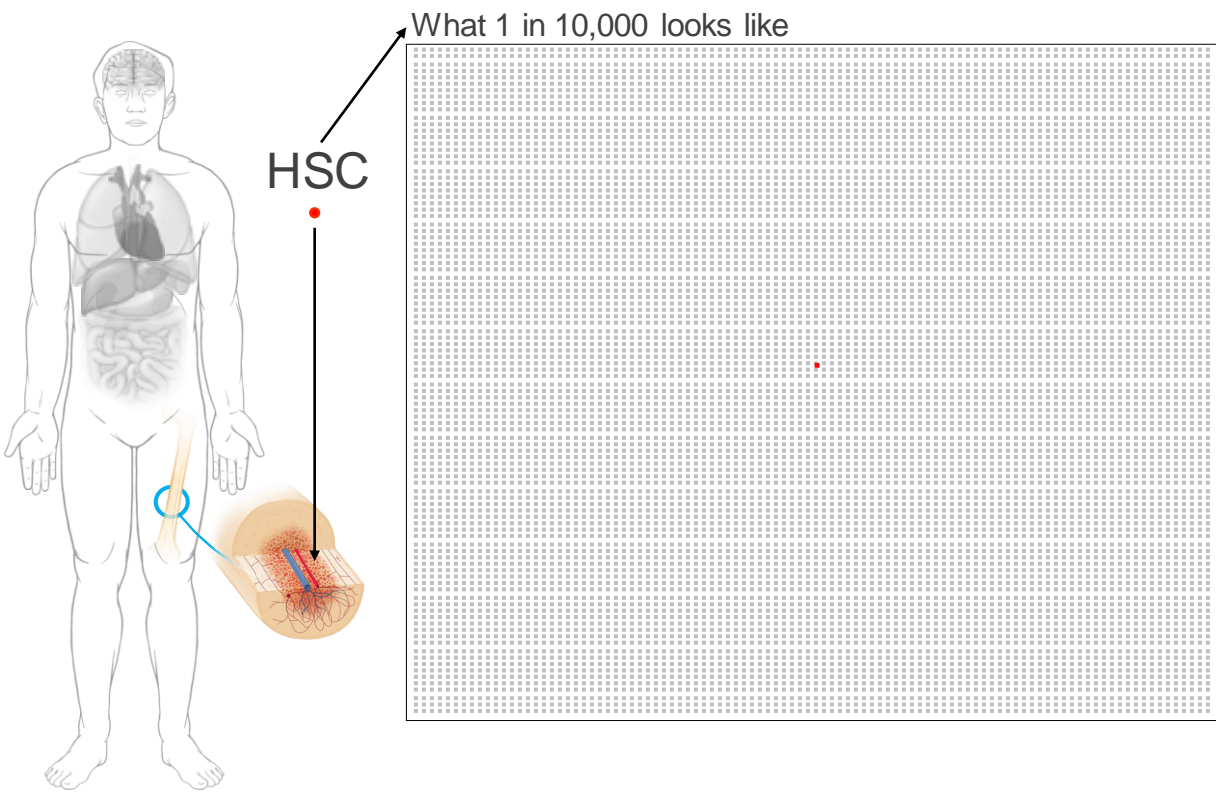
50,000-200,000 HSC
actively making white blood
cells

Frequency of HSC in
the bone marrow
1 in 10,000

Sender ... Milo (2021) *Nature Medicine*
Szilvassy ... Eaves (1990) *PNAS*
Mcculloch ... Till (1960) *Radiation Research*

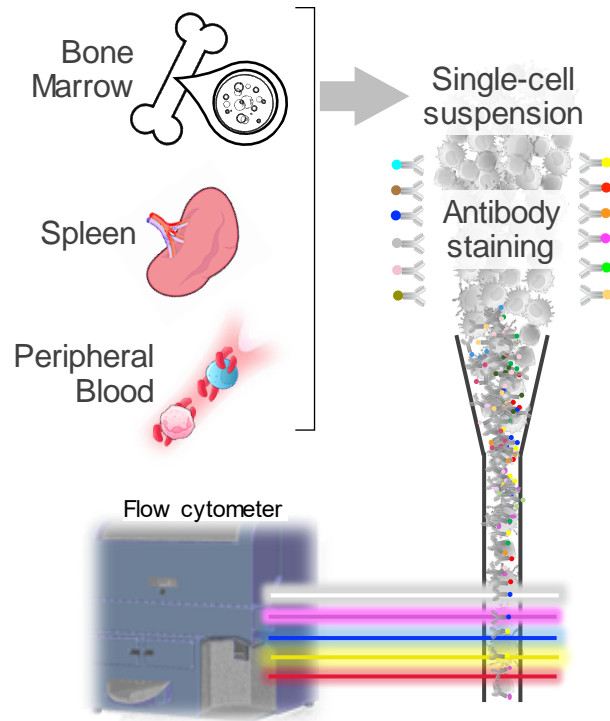
Can we deliver mRNA to HSPCs in vivo?

Scavenging and Sequestration of systemic LNP by circulating blood cells, the liver, and the spleen



Detection and interrogation of HSPC in vivo

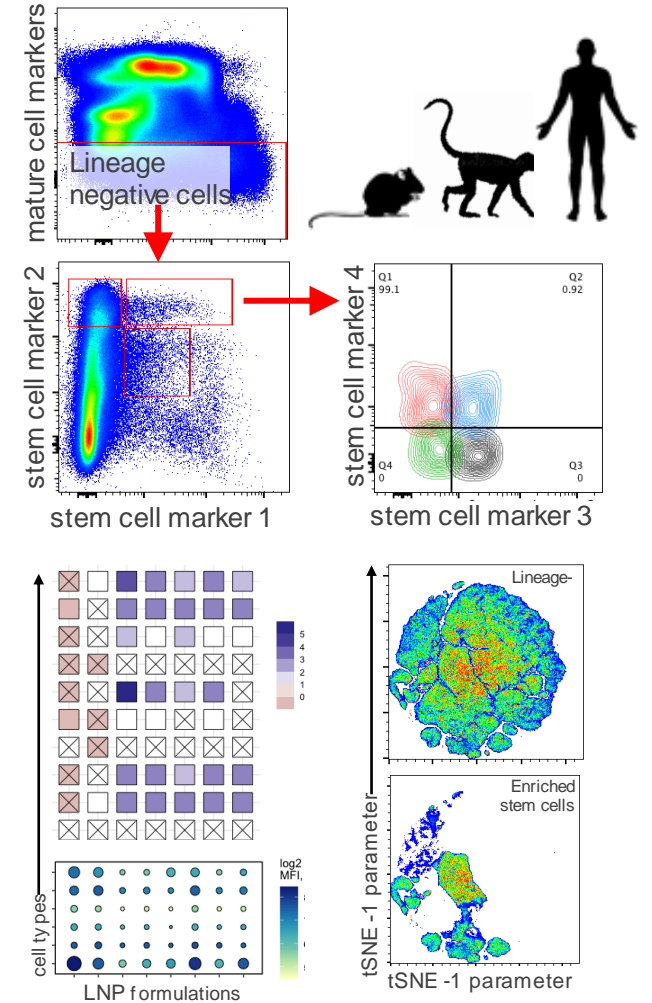
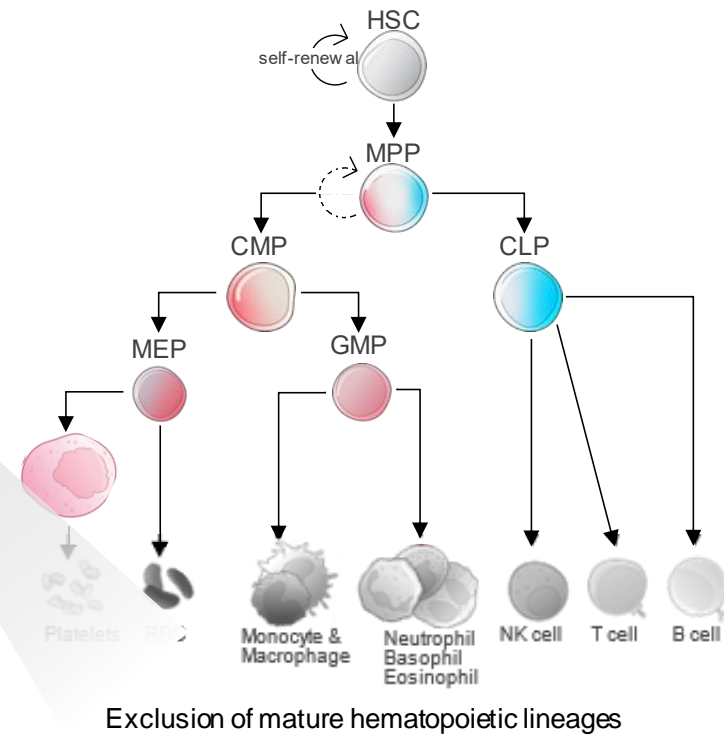
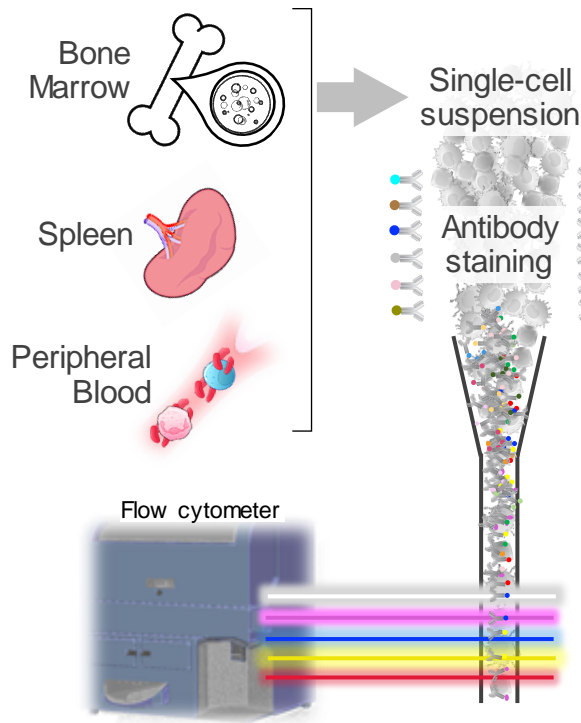
High-throughput multiparameter flow cytometry to interrogate rare HSPCs



- Multiplexing with up to **15** fluorescent labels we can comprehensively phenotype and quantify rare cells
- Interrogate cells at a rate of **10,000 cells per second**
- Accumulate data on over **10 million** cells per sample, and **billions** of cells across studies

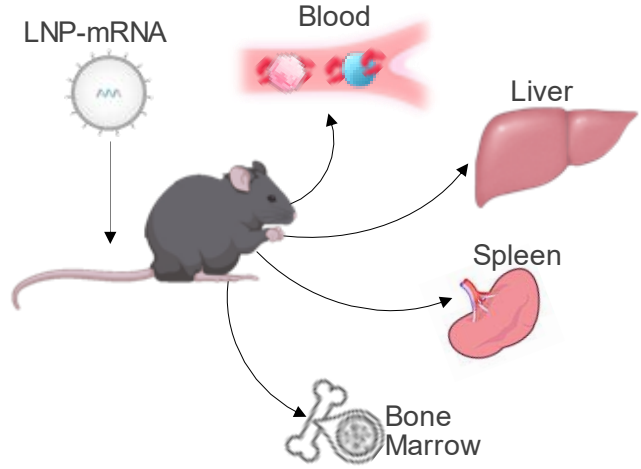
Detection and interrogation of HSPC in vivo

High-throughput multiparameter flow cytometry to interrogate rare HSPCs

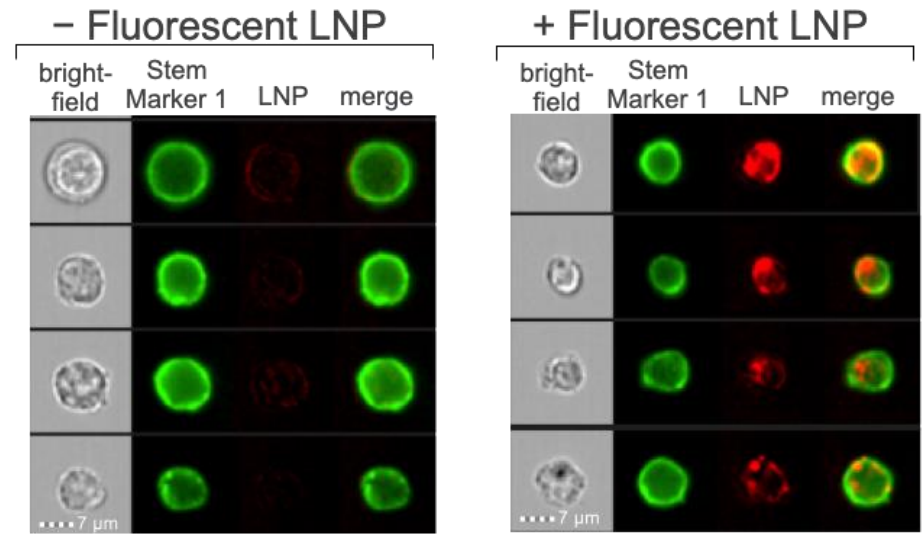
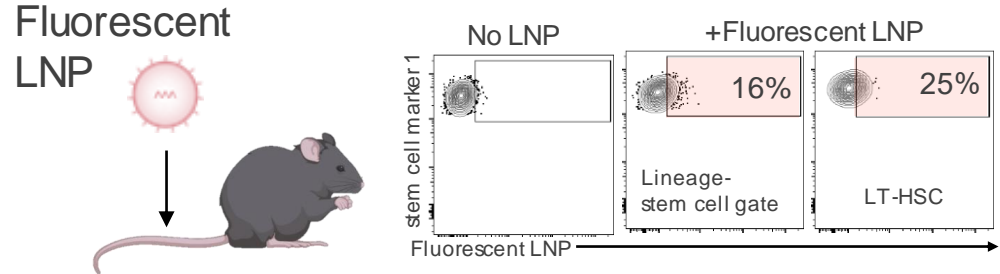


Can we deliver LNP to Hematopoietic Stem Cells in vivo?

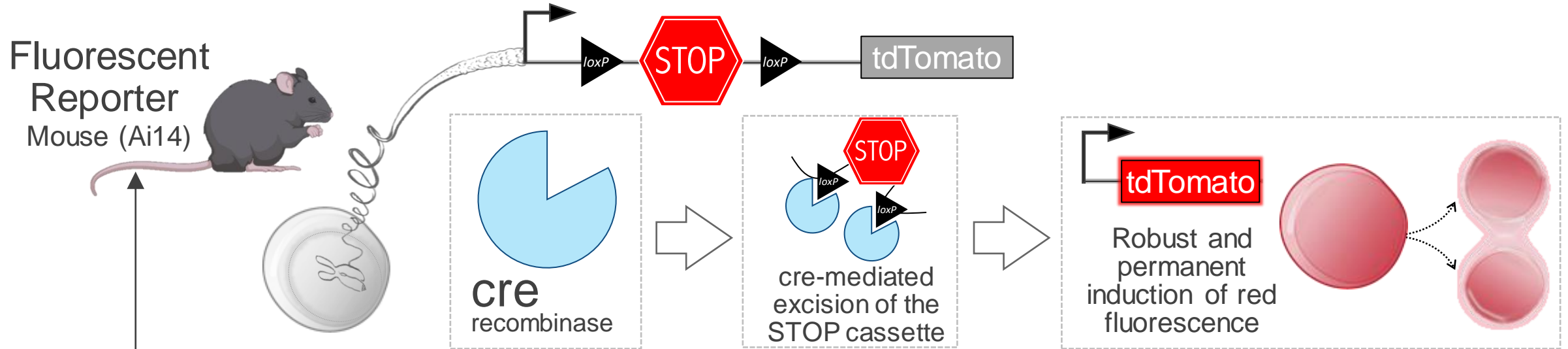
Scavenging & Sequestration



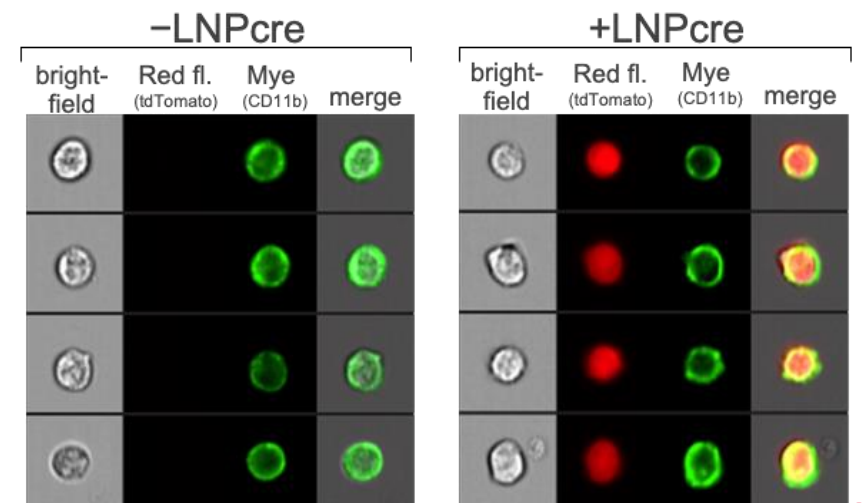
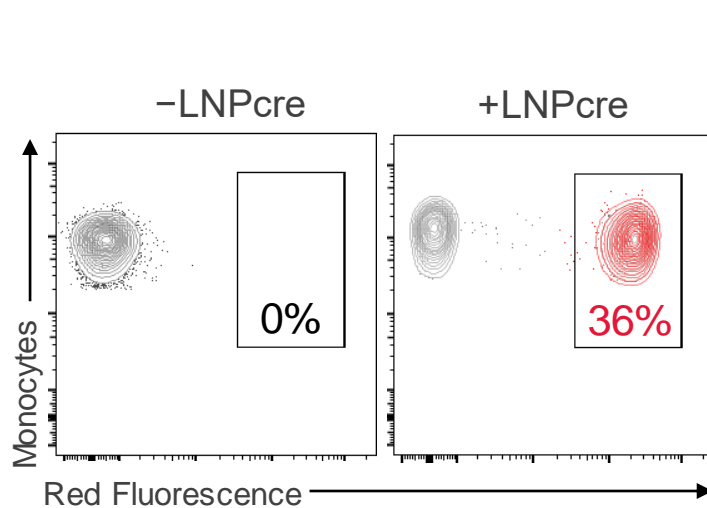
Evidence of LNP uptake or association with BM HSPCs?



Ai14 mice contain a silent red fluorescent protein gene that can be permanently activated by Cre recombinase

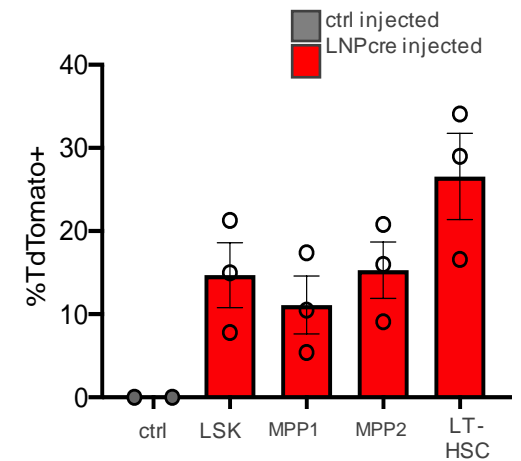
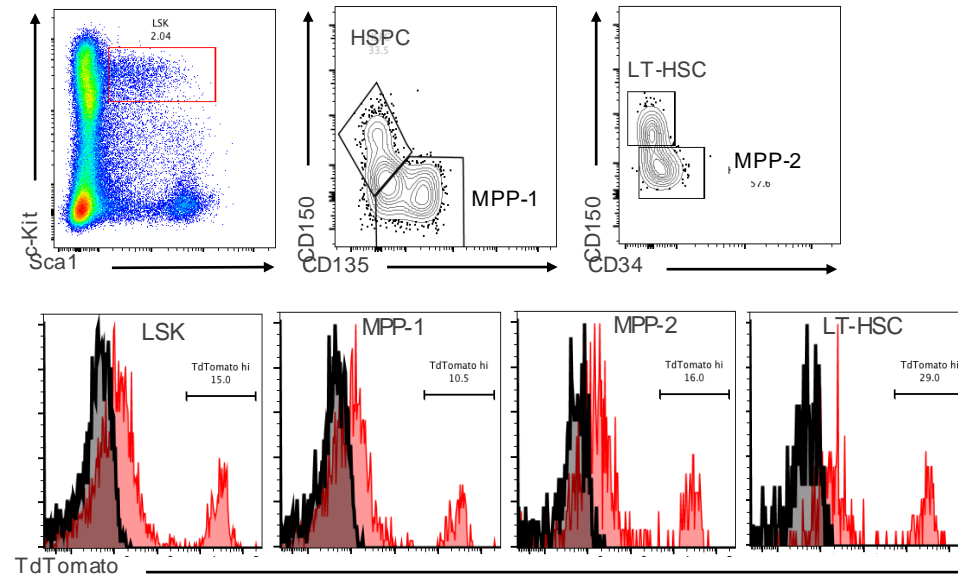
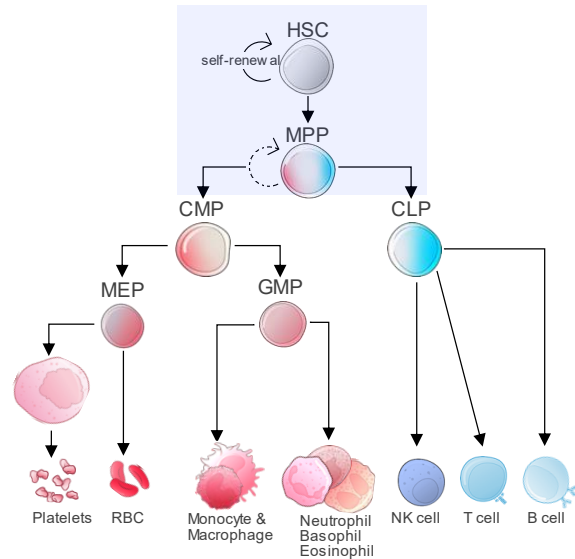
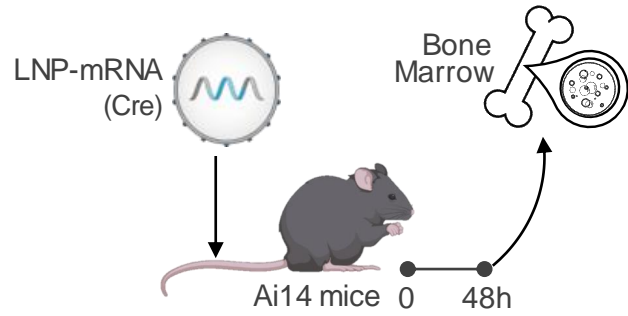


We deliver LNPs encapsulating [cre mRNA](#) in vivo



Evidence of mRNA delivery to HSPCs in vivo: Reporter Induction

- Flow cytometry Analysis of Stem Cell Populations following LNPcre delivery in vivo

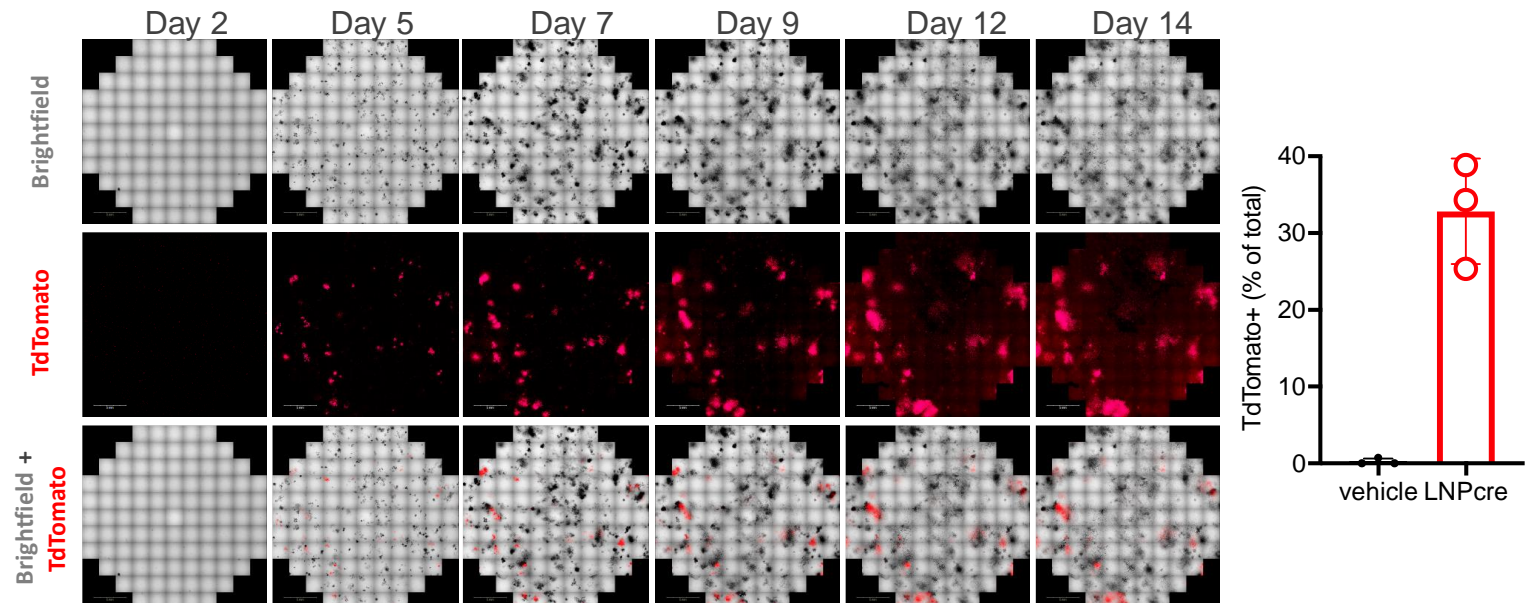
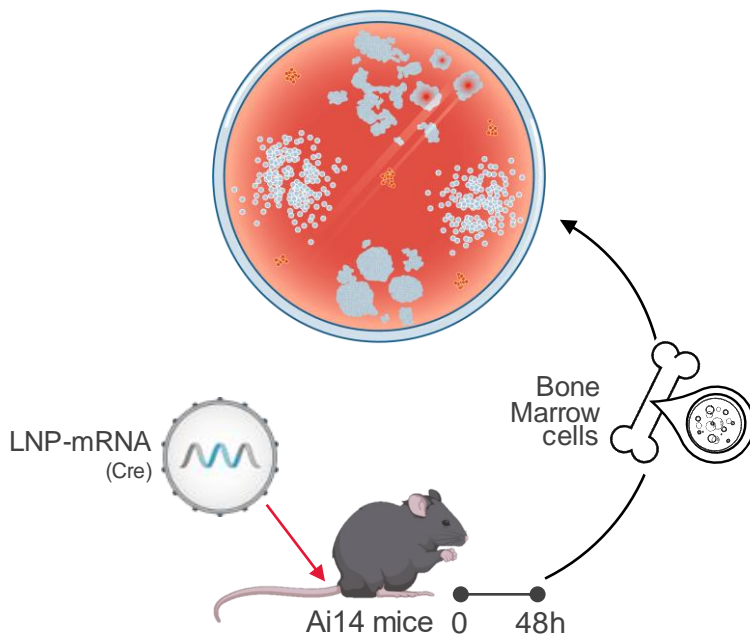


Evidence of mRNA delivery to HSPCs in vivo: Proliferative Capacity

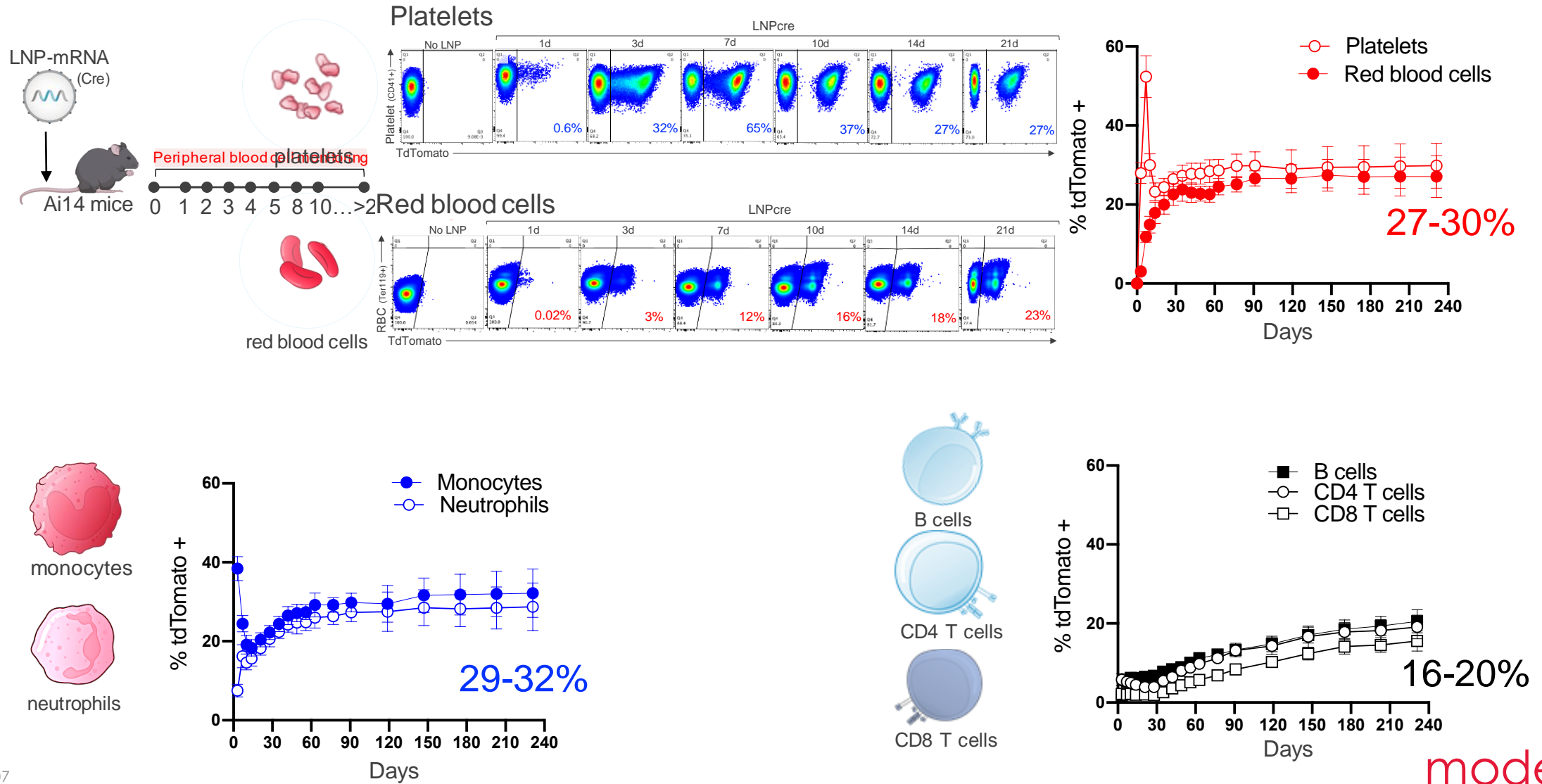
Testing for proliferative potential in transfected-bone marrow cells:

- Colony Forming Unit (CFU) Assays

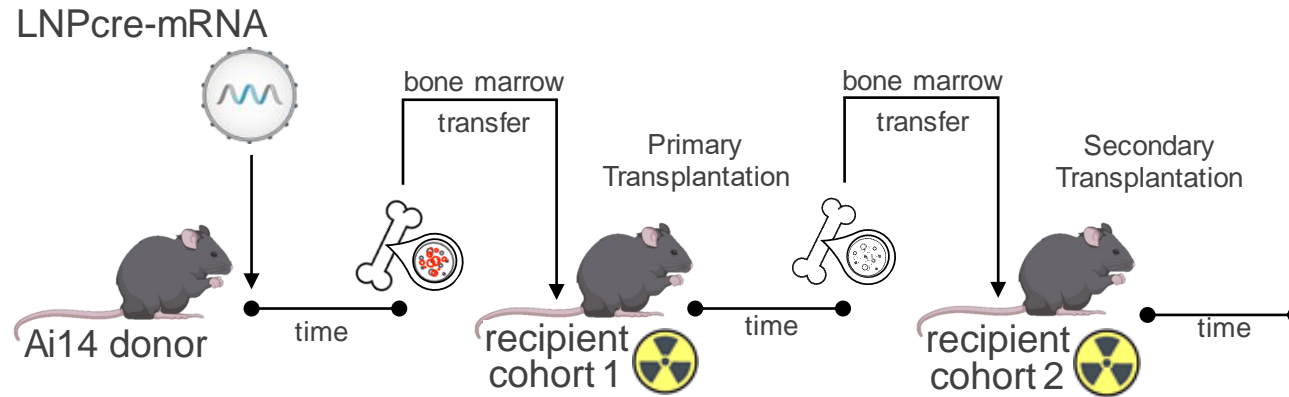
Stem cells exhibit proliferative potential & can give rise to colonies when grown in growth factor rich-media



Evidence of mRNA delivery to HSPCs in vivo: Lineage Tracing



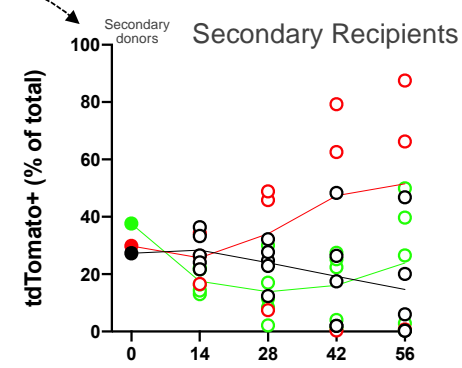
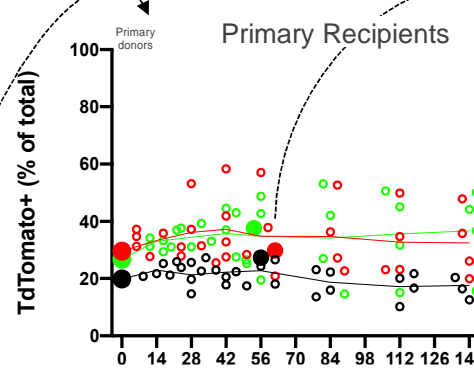
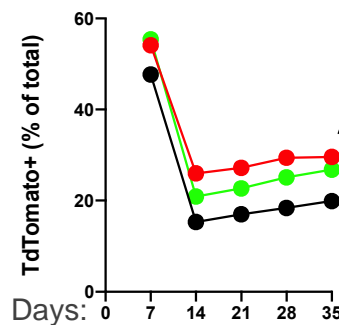
Evidence of mRNA delivery to HSPCs in vivo: Serial Transplantation



- Engraftment success
- Look for red fluorescence in all downstream hematopoietic lineages

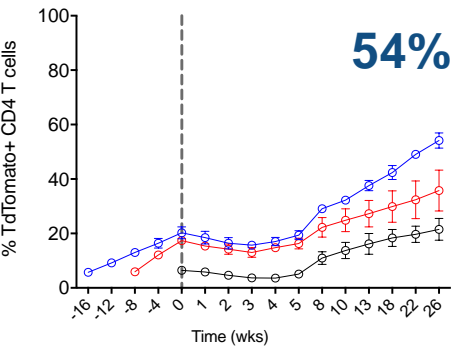
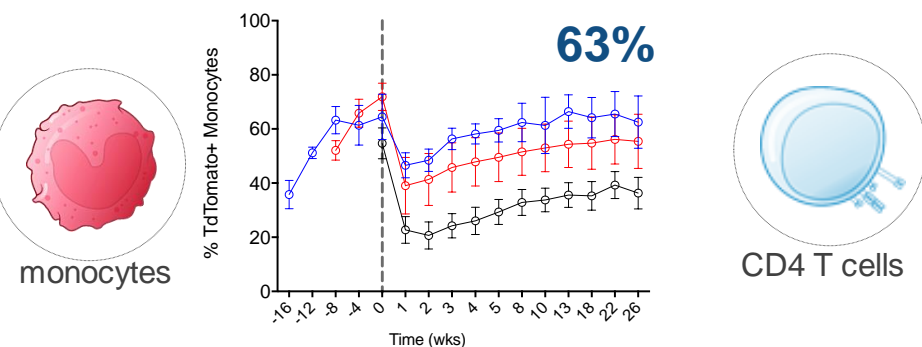
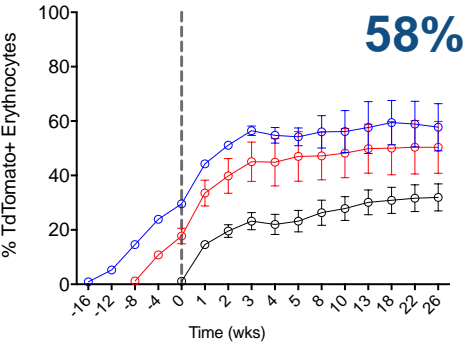
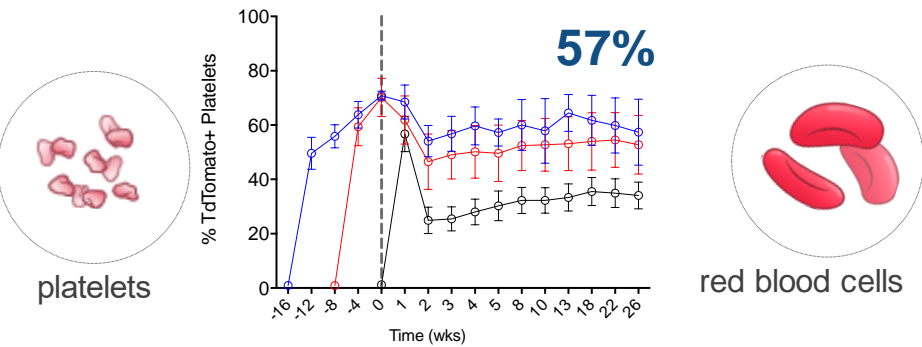
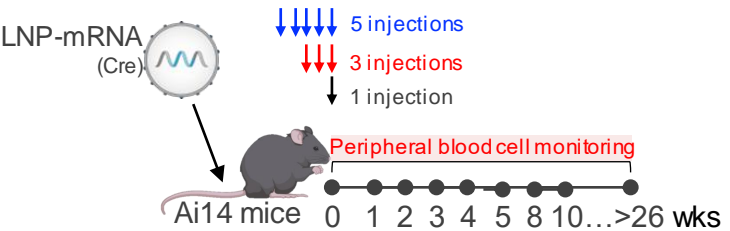


Platelets

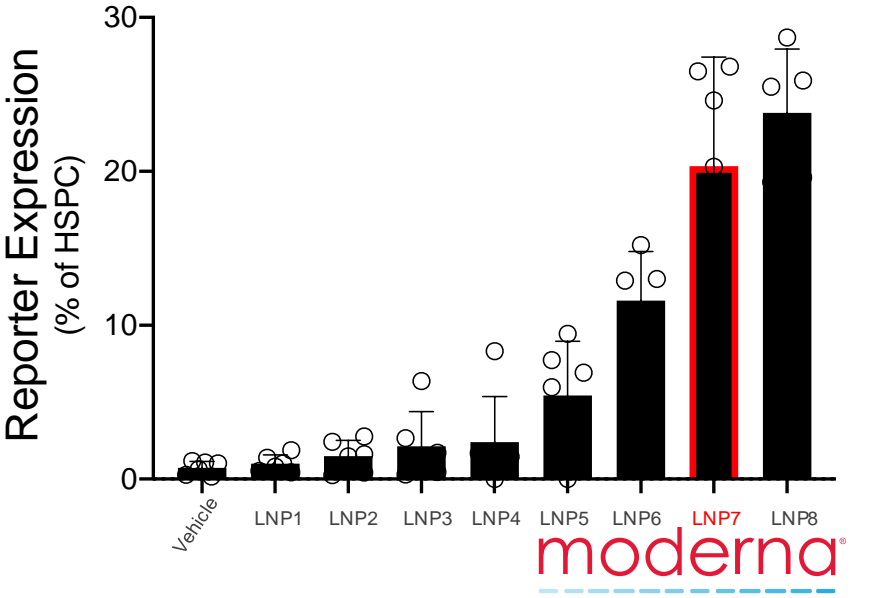
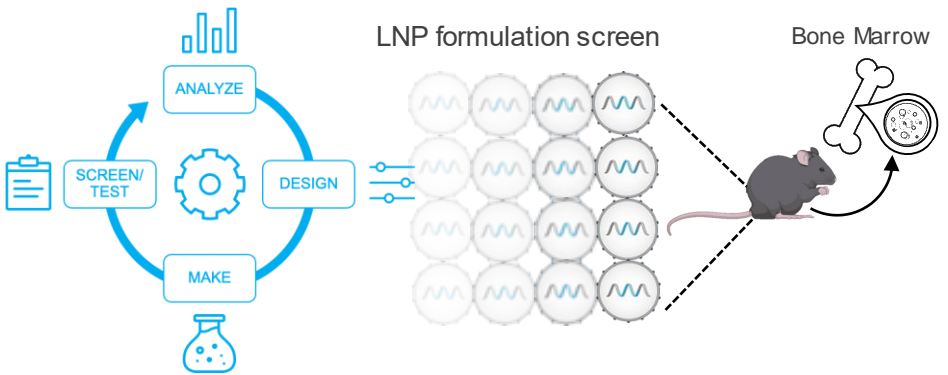


● ● ● Donors
○ ○ ○ Recipients

Enhancing mRNA delivery to HSPC through repeat dosing and different LNP formulations

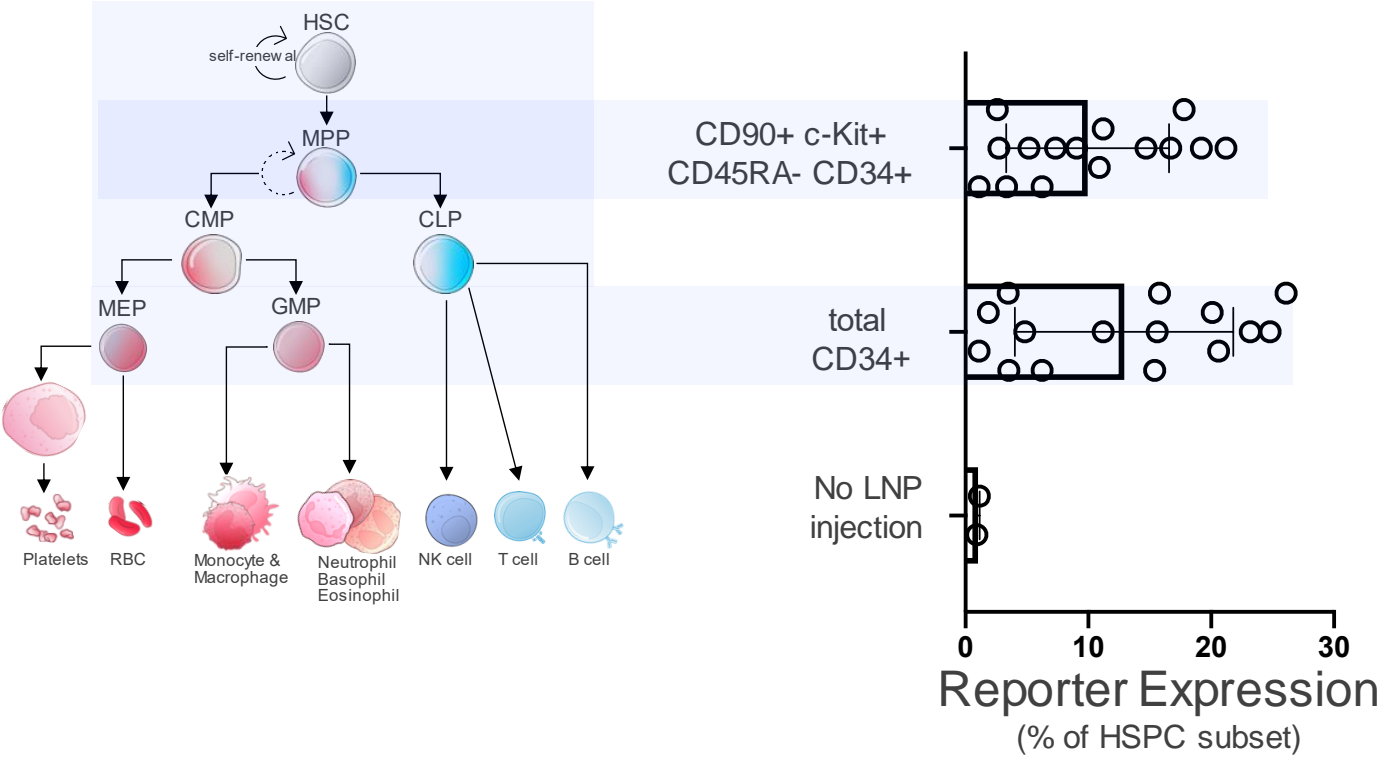
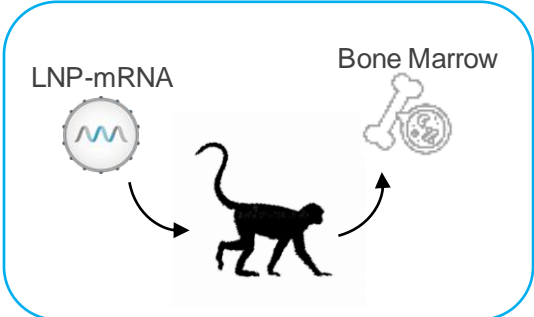


• LNP Design, Formulation, and Screening



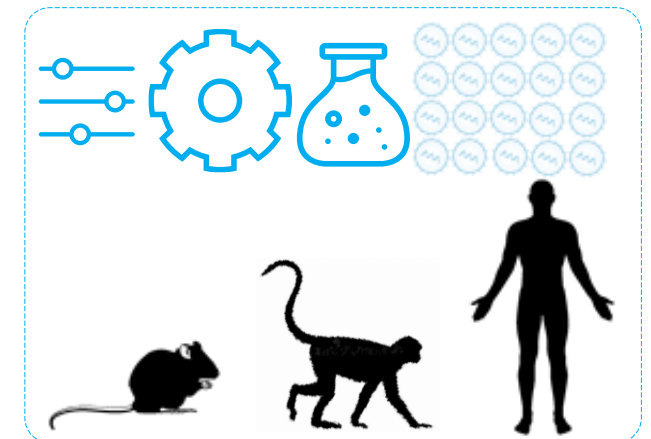
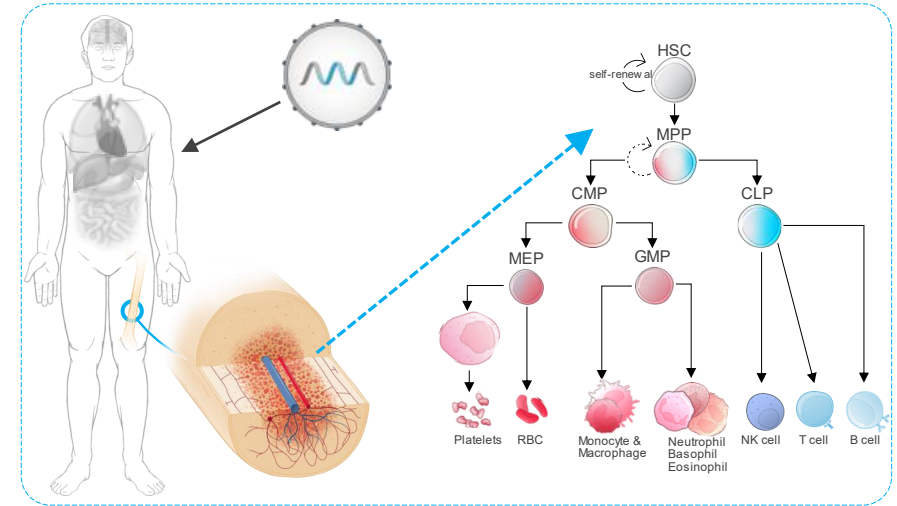
mRNA Delivery to HSPC in Non-human Primates

Can we deliver LNP-mRNA to Non-Human Primate HSPC in vivo?

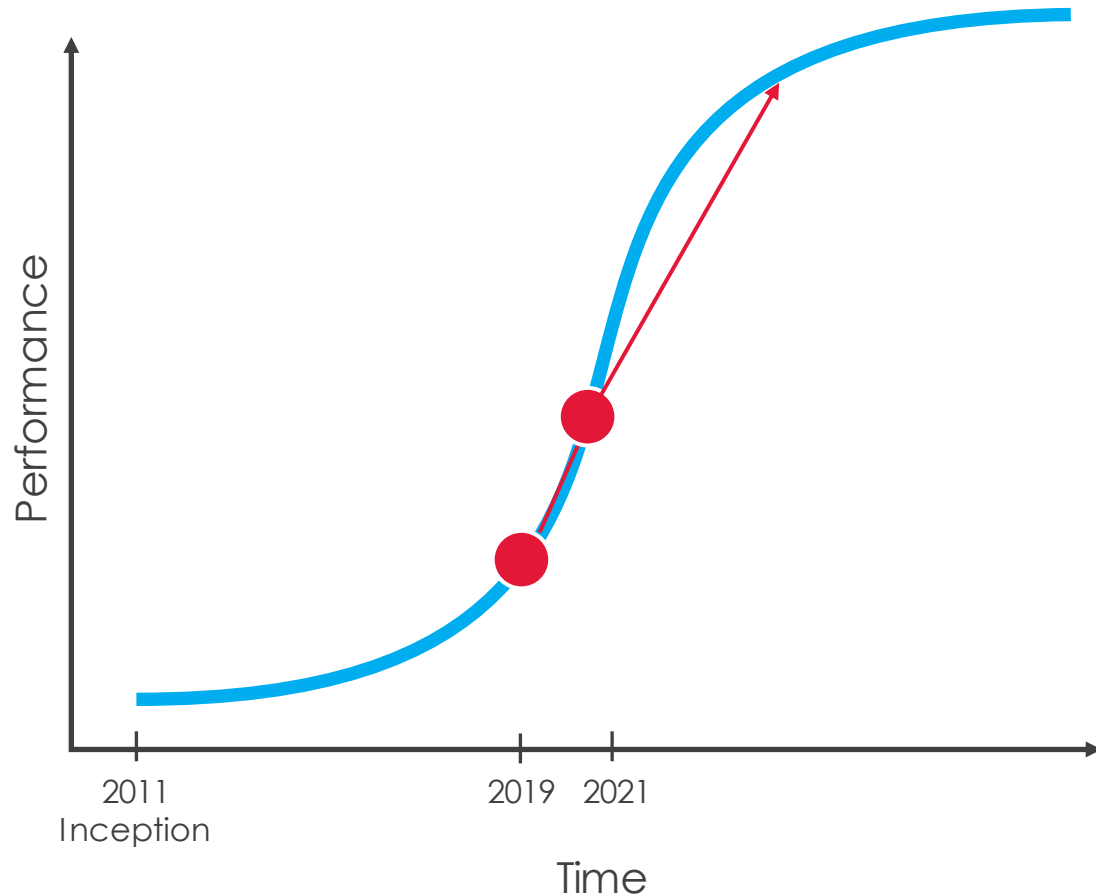


Summary

- We have established in vivo mRNA delivery to the bone marrow, leading to HSPC transfection and long-term modulation of all hematopoietic lineages
- Different LNP formulations and repeat dosing can enhance transfection of mouse and NHP bone marrow HSPC, as well as human HSPC in humanized-mouse model systems



Our commitment to be the best at mRNA science is core to who we are: A 20-year journey



- ✓ **10x mentality:** We know our process works and aim to scale it out to other programs
- ✓ **Process optimization:** Use data analytics, machine learning, AI and robotics
- ✓ **Moderna's competitive advantages:**
 - Platform research investments for 10+ years
 - Infrastructure (digital backbone + manufacturing plants)
 - Structured data collection and ability to leverage it
- ✓ **Largest scale in the mRNA industry**

moderna®



Q&A