

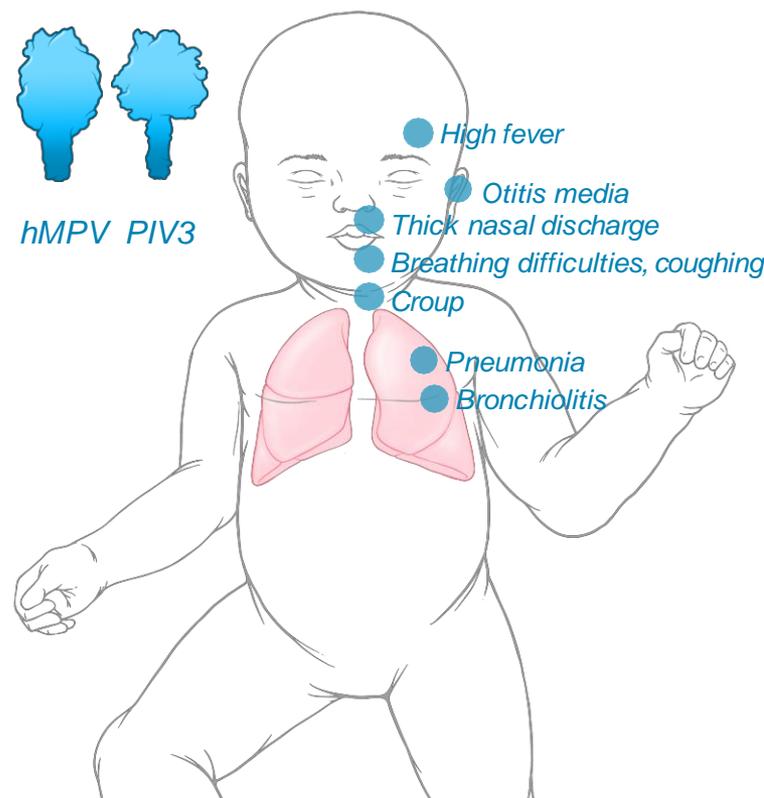
# Human metapneumovirus (hMPV) and para-influenza virus 3 (PIV3) vaccine (mRNA-1653)

Last program update: May 7, 2020

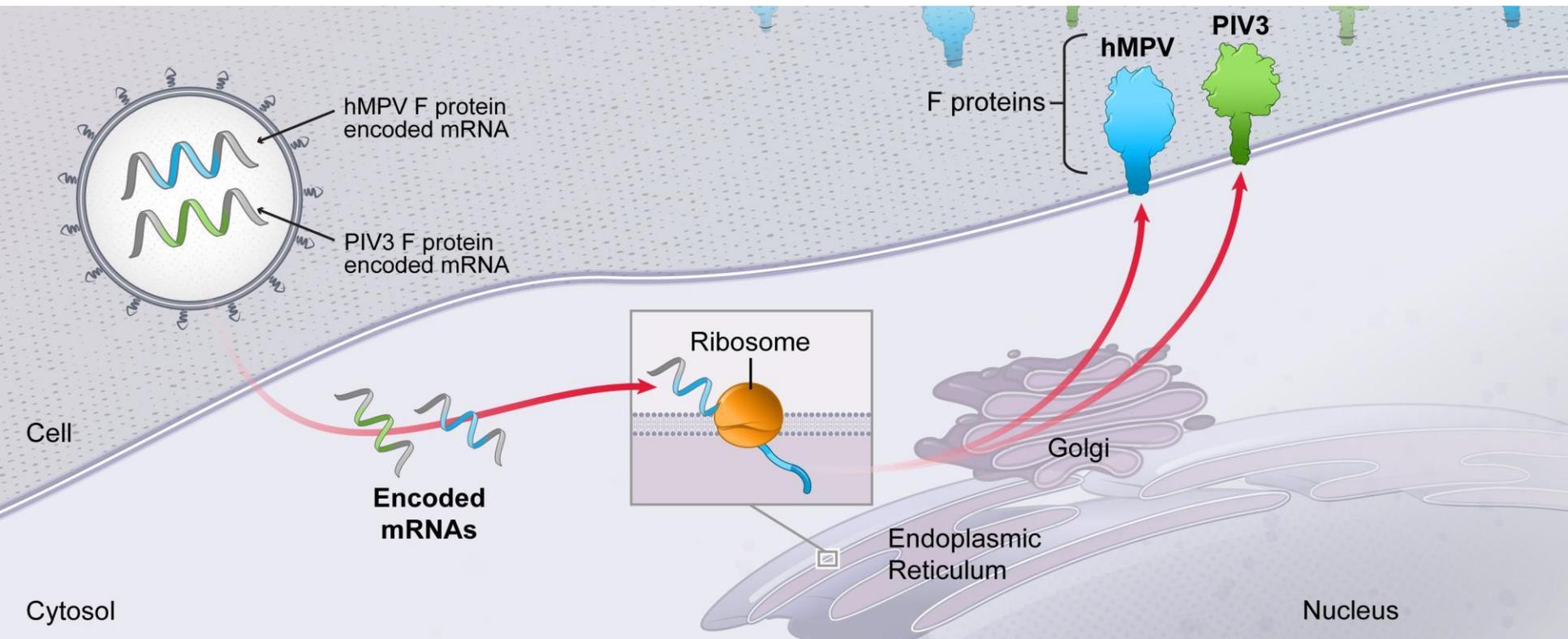
Modality	ID #	Program		Preclinical development	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3 and commercial	Moderna rights
 Prophylactic vaccines	mRNA-1273	Novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) vaccine		[Progress bar: Preclinical development to Phase 1]				Worldwide <i>BARDA funded</i>
	mRNA-1647	Cytomegalovirus (CMV) vaccine		[Progress bar: Preclinical development to Phase 2]				Worldwide
	<b>mRNA-1653</b>	<b>hMPV/PIV3 vaccine</b>		Phase 1 (healthy volunteers)	Phase 1b (Age de-escalation) Seropositives			Worldwide
	mRNA-1172/ Merck V172	Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) vaccine		[Progress bar: Preclinical development to Phase 2]				Merck to pay milestones and royalties
	mRNA-1777	Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) vaccine		[Progress bar: Preclinical development to Phase 2]				
	mRNA-1893	Zika vaccine		[Progress bar: Preclinical development to Phase 2]				Worldwide <i>BARDA funded</i>
	mRNA-1345	Pediatric respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) vaccine <i>Future respiratory combo</i>		[Progress bar: Preclinical development to Phase 1]				Worldwide
	mRNA-1189	Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) vaccine		[Progress bar: Preclinical development to Phase 1]				Worldwide
mRNA-1851	Influenza H7N9 vaccine		[Progress bar: Preclinical development to Phase 2]				Worldwide <i>Advancing subject to funding</i>	

# Human metapneumovirus (hMPV) and parainfluenza virus type 3 (PIV3) overview

- hMPV and PIV3 are RNA viruses that are important causes of respiratory tract infections, particularly in children
- Increasing rates of diagnosis and association with hospitalization for respiratory illness
- **Disease burden:** Major cause of hospitalization due to respiratory infection
  - Symptoms range from mild upper respiratory tract infection to life threatening severe bronchiolitis and pneumonia
  - Both viruses cause clinically indistinguishable disease
- **Target population: infants**
  - Most hMPV or PIV3-associated hospitalizations in children occur under 2 years old
  - Hospitalization rates in children < 5 years old in the U.S.:
    - hMPV: 1.2 per 1,000
    - PIV3: 0.5 per 1,000
- **Unmet need:** No approved hMPV or PIV3 vaccine
  - Other companies' previous attempts focused only on hMPV or PIV alone (no known attempts at a combination vaccine)



# hMPV/PIV3 vaccine combines mRNAs encoding antigens from two different viruses



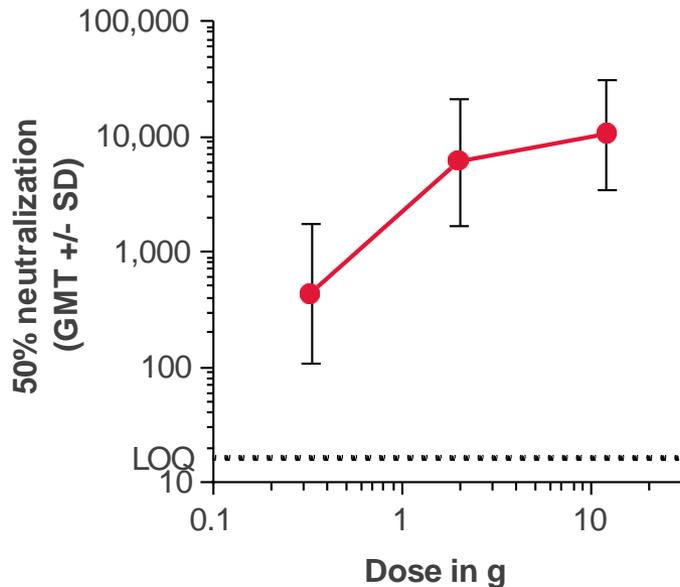
**Moderna concept: mRNA vaccine, IM-administered, consisting of 2 distinct mRNA sequences, co-formulated, that encode the membrane-bound F proteins of hMPV and PIV3**

# hMPV/PIV3 vaccine (mRNA-1653)

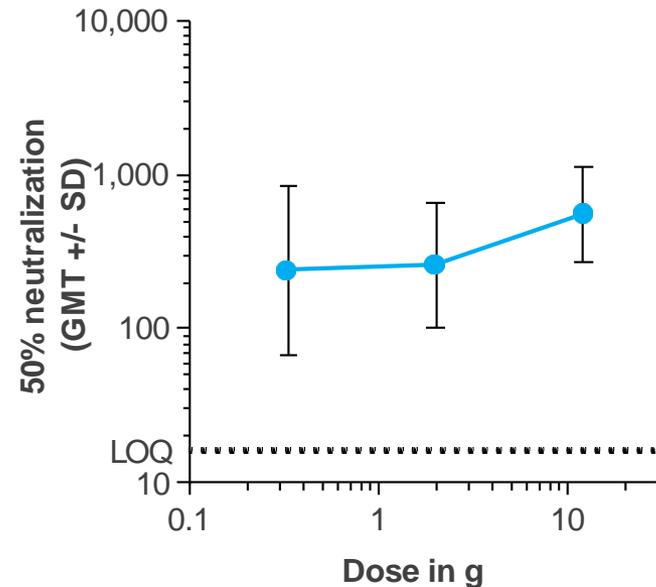
Preclinical data – combo vaccine generates neutralizing titers against each virus

Species:  
**Mouse**

hMPV neutralizing titers with  
hMPV/PIV3 mRNA vaccine



PIV3 neutralizing titers with  
hMPV/PIV3 mRNA vaccine



Pre-clinical studies of hMPV and PIV3 combination vaccine demonstrated ability to generate robust neutralizing antibody titers. In separate experiments in NHP (not shown) vaccination conferred protection against hMPV or PIV3 viral challenge

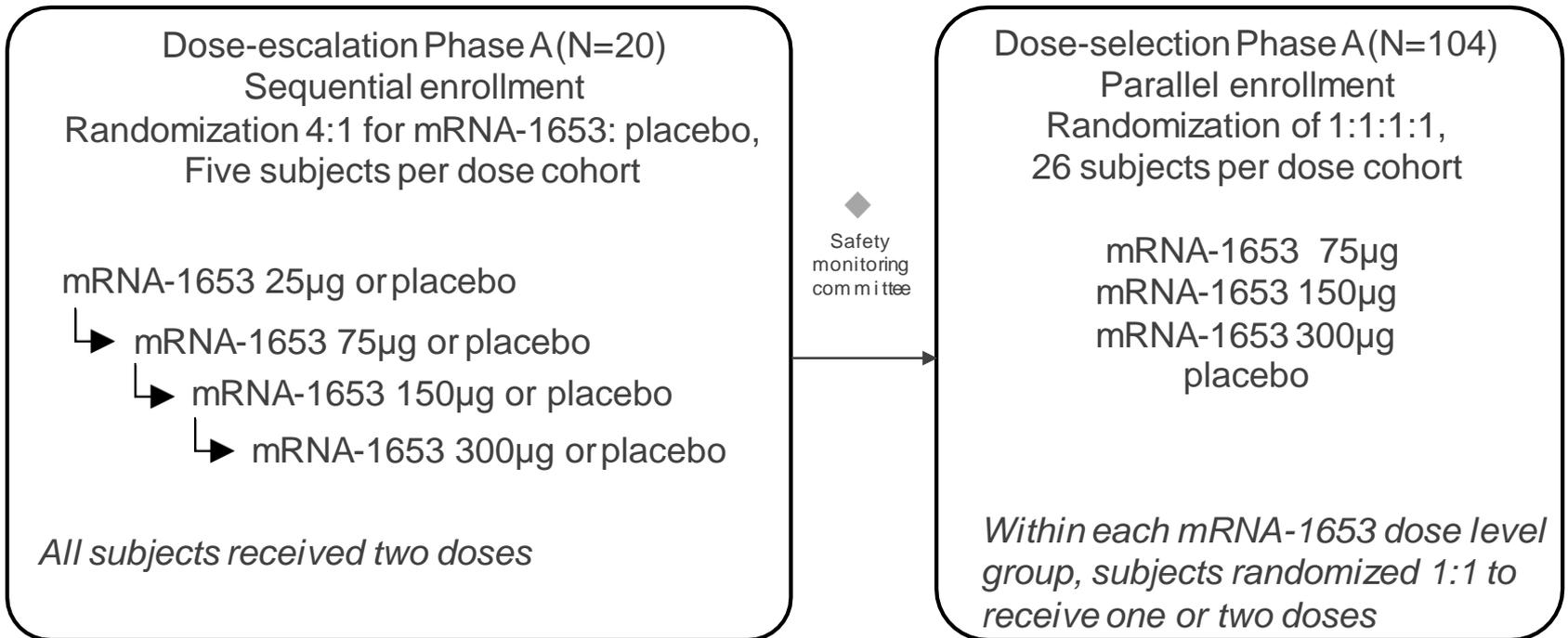
# hMPV/PIV3 vaccine (mRNA-1653)

## Phase 1 design – healthy adults

### Key Objectives

- Evaluate safety and immunogenicity through 12 months after the second vaccination
- Select optimal dose and vaccination schedule for further clinical development

*Dosing schedule: Day 1 and month 1*



# hMPV/PIV3 vaccine (mRNA-1653)

Phase 1 in healthy adults; Interim results, through 1 month

## Unsolicited Adverse Events, Through 28 Days After Each Vaccination Exposed Set

Dose Level (µg)	25	75		150		300		Placebo
Dose Schedule	2-dose	1-dose	2-dose	1-dose	2-dose	1-dose	2-dose	
N	4	13	17	13	17	13	17	30
≥ 1 event	3 (75.0)	3 (23.1)	5 (29.4)	4 (30.8)	5 (29.4)	6 (46.2)	7 (41.2)	5 (16.7)
≥ 1 related event	0	0	1 (5.9)	1 (7.7)	3 (17.6)	3 (23.1)	3 (17.6)	0
≥ 1 Grade 3+ event	0	0	0	0	0	1 (7.7)	2 (11.8)	0
≥ 1 related Grade 3+ event	0	0	0	0	0	1 (7.7)	2 (11.8)	0
≥ 1 SAE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
≥ 1 medically-attended event	0	1 (7.7)	1 (5.9)	0	0	5 (38.5)	3 (17.6)	0
≥ 1 AESI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
≥ 1 AE leading to withdrawal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Reported as: number of subjects reporting event (% of subjects reporting event)

N = number of subjects enrolled in the specified treatment group; SAE = serious adverse events; AESI = adverse events of special interest

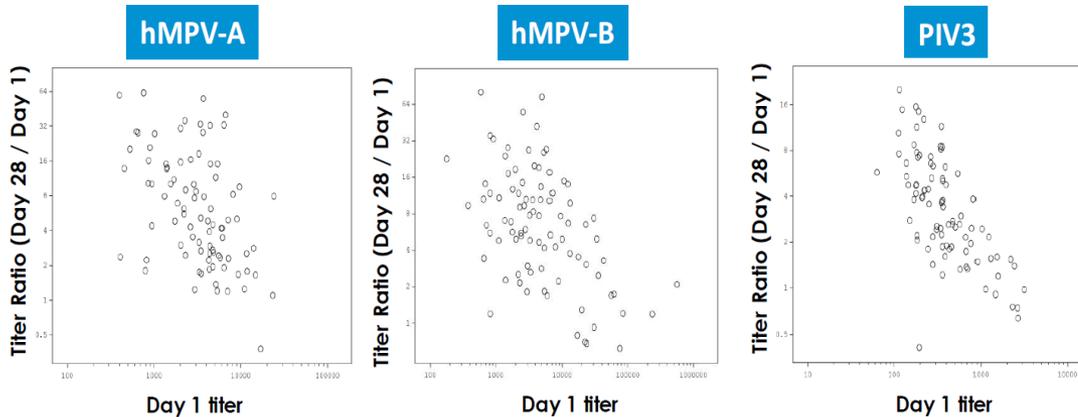
## Safety and tolerability

- mRNA-1653 was found to be generally well tolerated at all dose levels
- No serious adverse events (SAEs), adverse events of special interest, or adverse events leading to withdrawal were reported
- Injection site pain was the most commonly reported solicited adverse event and grade 3 adverse event

# hMPV/PIV3 vaccine (mRNA-1653)

Phase 1 in healthy adults; Interim results, through 1 month

## Relationship Between Baseline Titer and Response to First mRNA-1653 Vaccination (Day 28 / Day 1 Titer Ratio)



- mRNA-1653 tended to induce a greater boost in neutralizing antibody in subjects with lower baseline titers
- 1 month after a single vaccination, hMPV and PIV3 neutralization titers were ~6x and ~3x baseline, respectively

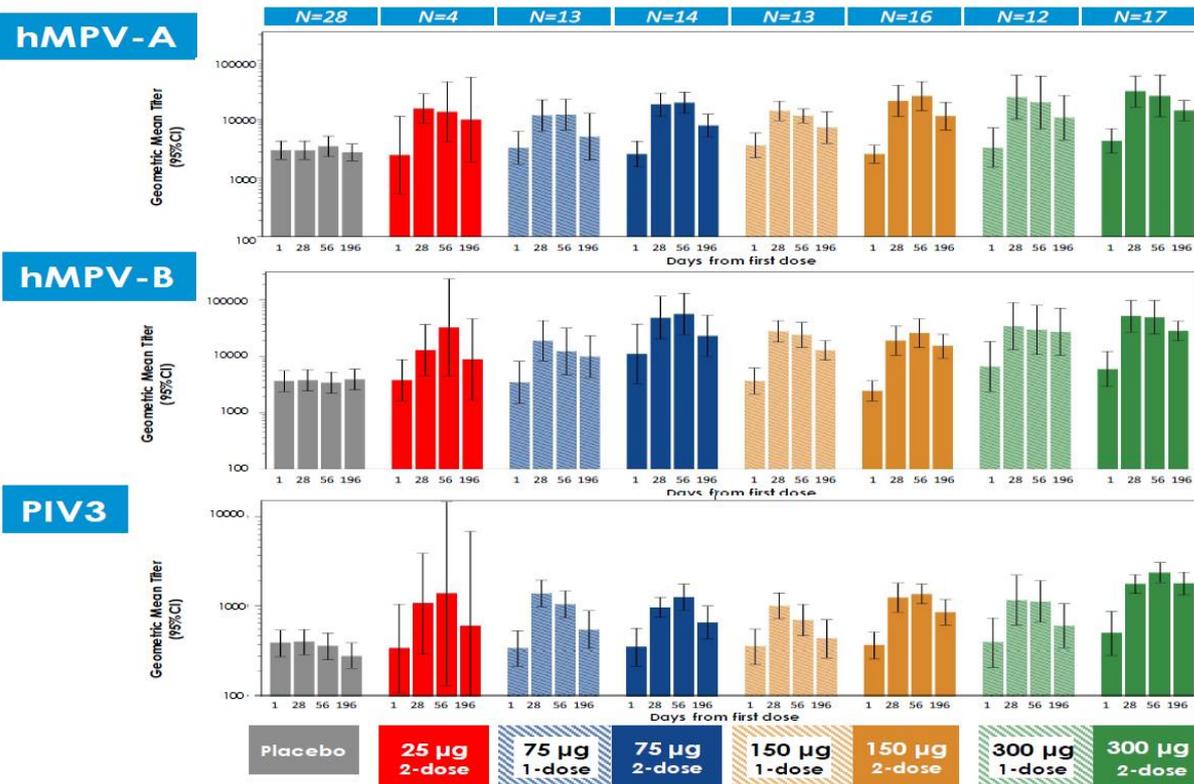
## Geometric Mean Titer Ratio Day 28 / Day 1

	total mRNA N=90	Placebo N= 28
hMPV-A	6.04	1.00
hMPV-B	6.33	1.04
PIV3	3.24	1.03

# hMPV/PIV3 vaccine (mRNA-1653)

Phase 1 in healthy adults; Interim results, through 7 months

### Neutralizing Antibody Titers Through Day 196 by Dose Level and Regimen



## Immunogenicity

- Single vaccination boosted serum neutralization titers against hMPV and PIV3 at all dose levels tested
- Second vaccination did not further boost antibody titers, suggesting a single vaccination was sufficient to achieve a plateau in neutralizing antibodies in this pre-exposed population
- Second interim data show antibody titers remained above baseline at all dose levels at 7 months after vaccination

# hMPV/PIV3 vaccine (mRNA-1653)

## Phase 1 in healthy adults; Summary interim results, through 7 months

### Safety and tolerability

- mRNA-1653 was found to be generally well tolerated at all dose levels
- No serious adverse events (SAEs), adverse events of special interest, or adverse events leading to withdrawal were reported
- Injection site pain was the most commonly reported solicited adverse event and grade 3 adverse event

### Immunogenicity

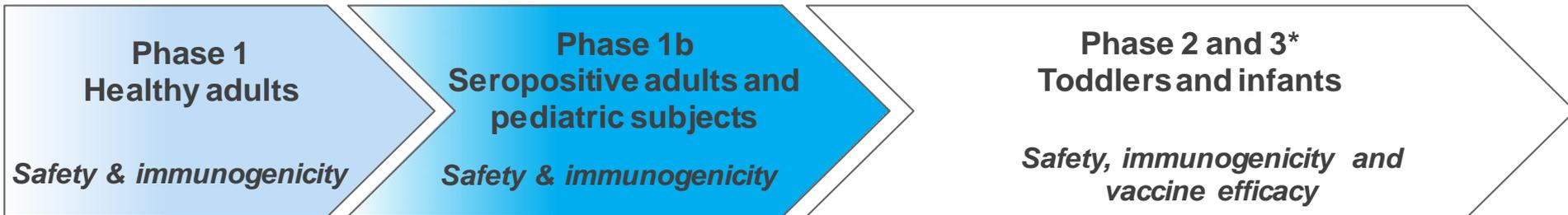
- Single vaccination boosted serum neutralization titers against hMPV and PIV3 at all dose levels tested mRNA-1653 was found to be generally well tolerated at all dose levels
- Neutralizing antibodies against hMPV and PIV3 present at baseline in all subjects, consistent with prior exposure to both viruses
- 1 month after a single vaccination, hMPV and PIV3 neutralization titers ~6x and ~3x baseline, respectively
- Second vaccination did not further boost antibody titers, suggesting a single vaccination was sufficient to achieve a plateau in neutralizing antibodies in this pre-exposed population
- Second interim data show antibody titers remained above baseline at all dose levels at 7 months after vaccination

Interim results through 7 months presented at IDWeek Conference, 2019

# hMPV/PIV3 vaccine (mRNA-1653)

Phase 1b age de-escalation study suspended due to COVID-19 impact

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\*Clinical development plan contingent on regulatory feedback

**Due to the pandemic, enrollment of participants in the on-going hMPV/PIV3 study (mRNA-1653) has been suspended. The study had had been actively enrolling seropositive pediatric participants (12-36 months of age)<sup>1</sup>**

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