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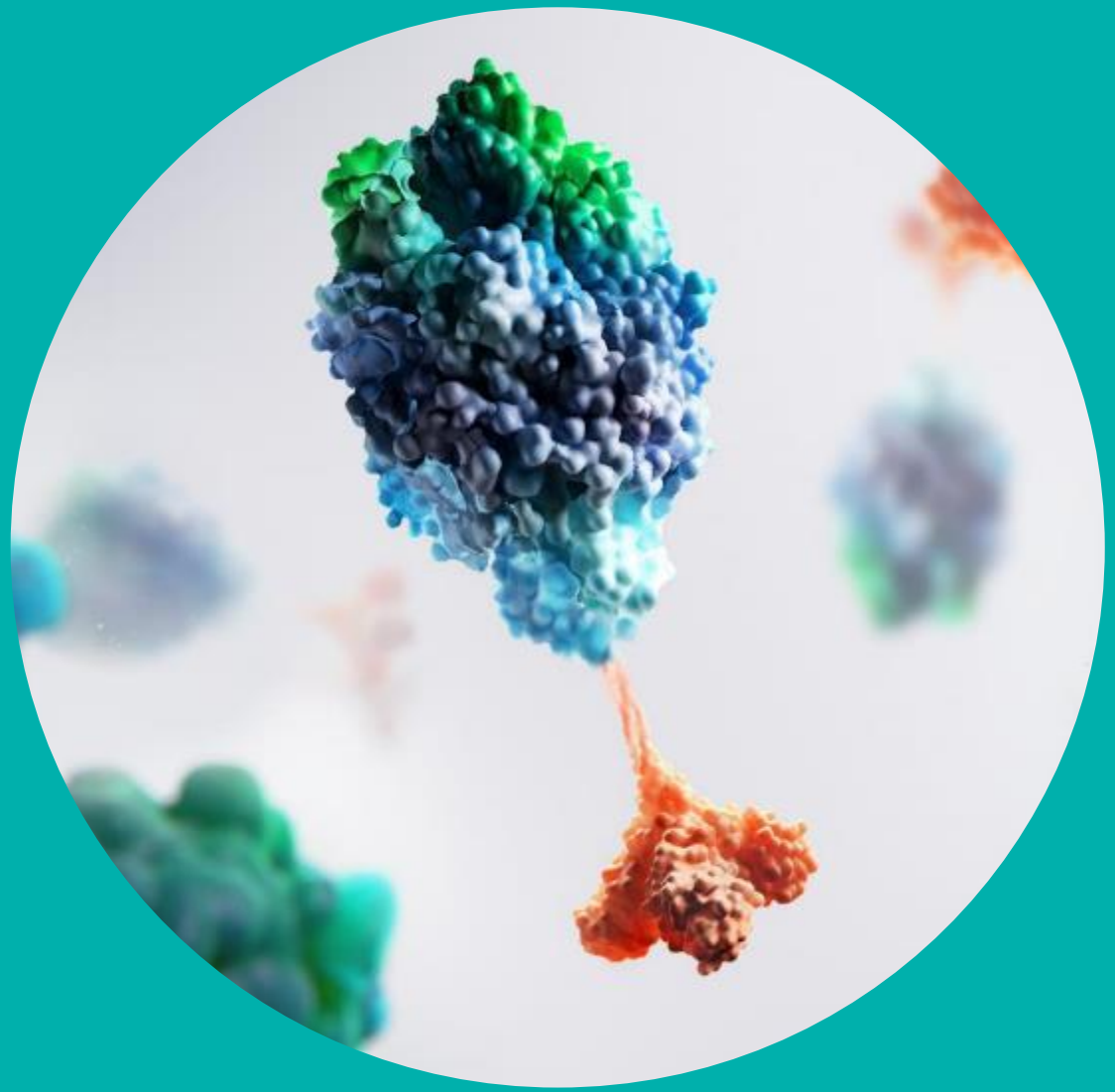


Differentiated & Potential Best-in-Class Bivalent RSV Vaccine Candidate (SCB-1019):

Program Overview & Data Update

January 2025

Disclaimer

This presentation contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to us and our subsidiaries that are based on the beliefs of our management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to our management. When used, the words "aim," "anticipate," "believe," "could," "estimate," "expect," "going forward," "intend," "may," "might," "ought to," "plan," "potential," "predict," "project," "seek," "should," "will," "would" and the negative of these words and other similar expressions, as they relate to us or our management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations and assumptions regarding our business, the economy and other future conditions. We give no assurance that these expectations and assumptions will prove to have been correct. Because forward-looking statements relate to the future, they are participant to inherent uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. Our results may differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements. They are neither statements of historical fact nor guarantees or assurances of future performance. We caution you therefore against placing undue reliance on any of these forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statement made by us in this document speaks only as of the date on which it is made. Factors or events that could cause our actual results to differ may emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict all of them. Participant to the requirements of applicable laws, rules and regulations, we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. All forward-looking statements contained in this document are qualified by reference to this cautionary statement.

RSV Vaccines: *Blockbuster Market Validated, With Significant Expansion Opportunities*

Global RSV Vaccine Addressable Market
(Illustrative Estimated Relative Market Sizes)

Significant Untapped Market Expansion Opportunities Requiring Platform & Product Differentiation

Current Market
(Approved Indications)

Expected Future Expansion

~$2.5 Billion Sales 1st Year of Launch (1)

RSV Vaccines is the Fastest (Non-Pandemic) Vaccine in History to Reach Blockbuster Status

Young Kids (Age 2-5)

- **High Disease-Burden** for RSV in Young Kids Versus Older Adults Based on Epi Data
- **Untapped Opportunity:** Field is in Early-to-Mid Stage (Pfizer Ph1 / Moderna Ph2)

Older Adults Re-Vaccination (Age ≥60)

- **Largest Addressable Market:** Re-vaccination to Drive Recurrent Sales from Each Vaccinee in Large Older Adult & Elderly Population Pool Globally (Similar to Seasonal Flu Vaccines)
- **Need for Re-Vaccination & Interval:** Protein-based RSV Vaccines Appear to Have Durable Efficacy for ~2 Seasons, Indicating Need for Re-vaccination Every ~2 Years
- **Opportunity for New Players:** GSK/Pfizer Re-vaccination Data has been Unsuccessful to-date (Potentially Due in Part to T4-Foldon Tag Inducing Immune Interference); **Large Opportunity for New Players if Re-vaccination Issues can be Overcome**

Other

- Maternal Immunization, High-Risk/Co-Morbidities (18-59 Years)

Older Adults Initial Dose (Age ≥60)

Older Adults Initial Dose (Age ≥60)

- ☑ **Validated Market:** ~$2.5Bn Sales in 1st Year of Launch; ex-U.S. Markets Still Largely Untapped
- After prevalent population penetrated, 'initial dose' market to be mainly comprised of people newly-entering the age cohort each year

RSV-Containing Respiratory Combination Vaccines

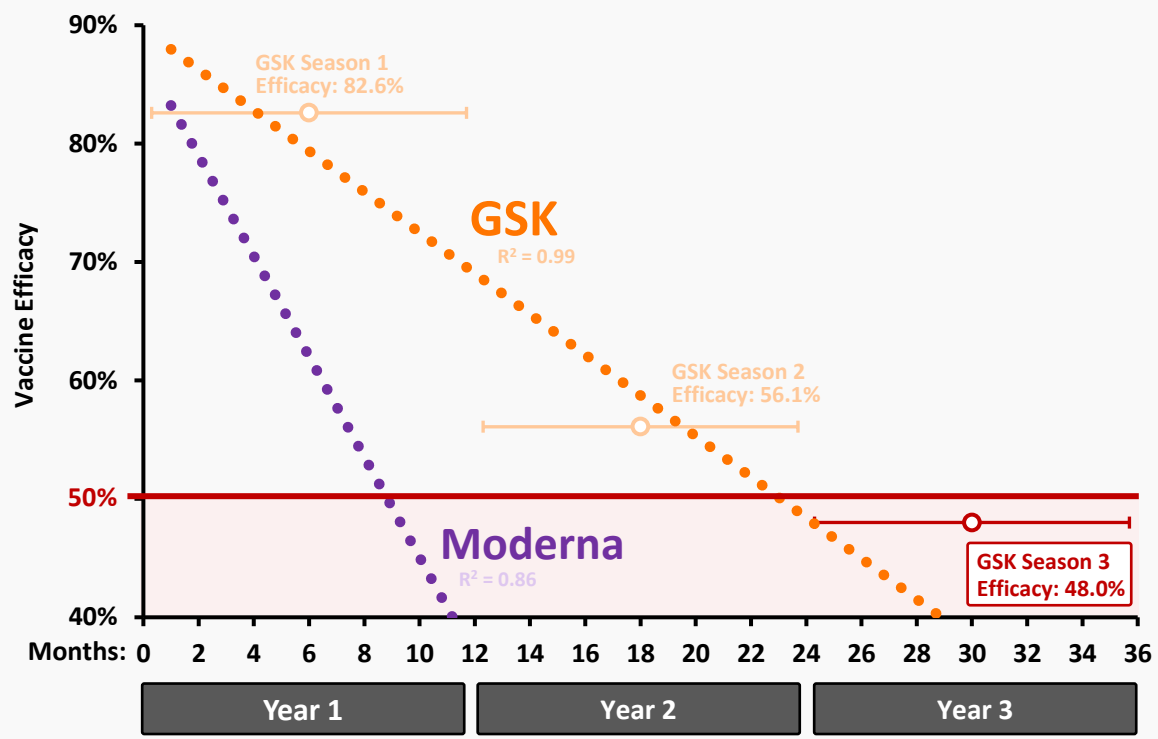
- **RSV + hMPV ± PIV-3:** Could be Combined with RSV; Belong to Same Mononegavirales Order as RSV, with Trimeric PreF Antigens; Slight Seasonality Differences May Not be an Issue if Protein Vaccine Durability is ~2 Years
- **Respiratory Combination Vaccines** are Expected to Take Significant Future Market Share, Given **Broader Coverage & Convenience** if Successfully Developed
  - Many LCM Precedents for Combination, Higher-Valency, or Improved Vaccines Taking Majority Market Share (>60%), Including Pediatric Combo vs DTaP, HPV9 vs HPV2/4, Seasonal Flu QIV vs TIV, RotaTeq vs Rotarix, MenACWY vs MenC, PCV vs PPSV
- **Protein Subunit Platform Advantage:** Favorable Safety & Tolerability Profile of Protein Subunits Enables Combining Multiple Antigens (mRNA May be Limited by Reactogenicity), and VLP has Complicated CMC (Requires Multiple Components)

Note: Preliminary Considerations for Discussion Purposes Only. Estimated Relative Market Sizes Based on Estimates Shown for Illustrative Purposes Only and may Not be to Scale.
(1) GSK and Pfizer Q3 2023, FY 2023 and Q1 2024 financial results announcements.

Efficacy of Protein-Based RSV Vaccines is Durable for ~2 Seasons, But Re-Vaccination is Needed

- **Protein-Based RSV Vaccines Appear to have Durable Efficacy Compared to mRNA, with GSK (AREXVY) Reporting the Highest Vaccine Efficacy & Longest Durability To-Date**
- **However, Re-Vaccination is Still Needed to Boost and Sustain Protection** (Similar to Flu & COVID); **GSK's Efficacy Wanes & Falls to ~43-48% in Year 3** (3)
- **Indicates Potential Optimal Re-Vaccination Interval of ~2 Years for Protein-Based RSV Vaccines**

Monthly Vaccine Efficacy Point Estimates (RSV LRTD ≥2 Symptoms) (1,2)



Note: **Cross Trial Comparisons for Illustrative Purposes Only** (Efficacy endpoints are different across vaccines and studies).

Sources: ACIP Meetings including 21 JUNE 2023 (GSK Presentations), 29 FEB 2024 (Moderna Presentation), 26 JUNE 2024 (GSK and Moderna Presentations). 08 OCT 2024 GSK Press Release.

(1) Primary Endpoints: **GSK** (RSV-LRTD ≥2 Symptoms/Signs for ≥24 Hours), **Moderna** (RSV-LRTD ≥2 Symptoms).

(2) Linear Regression (VE Primary Endpoints): **GSK** (Y = -0.0086x + 0.8883) | **Moderna** (Y = -0.0212x + 0.8535).

(3) 43% vaccine efficacy point estimate in year 3 for prevention of severe RSV disease. 48% vaccine efficacy point estimate in year 3 for prevention of RSV LRTD ≥2 Symptoms/Signs.

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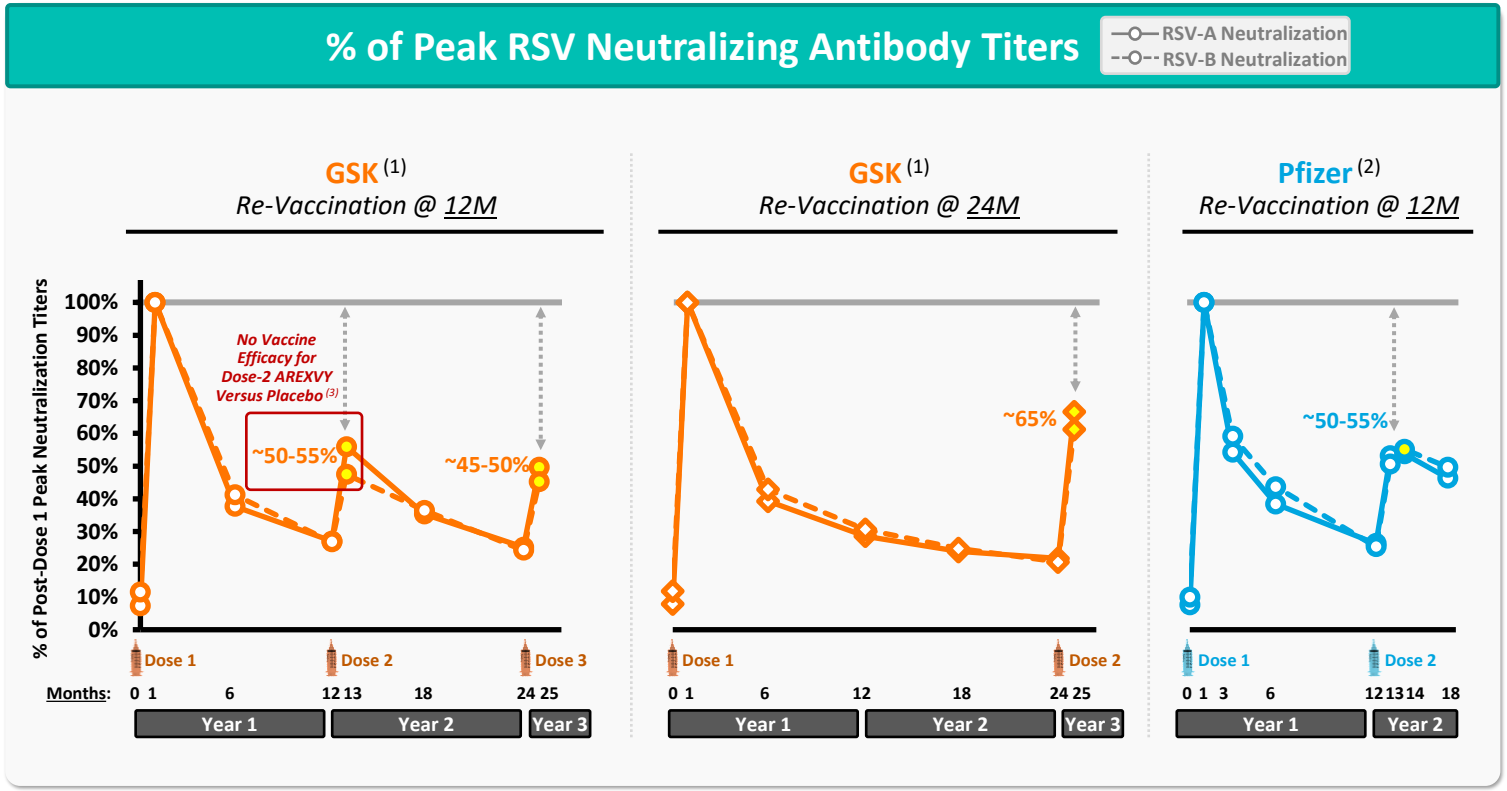
BUT, Re-Vaccination Issues Encountered for GSK & Pfizer RSV Vaccines

GSK (AREXVY) / Pfizer (ABRYSVO)

- Re-Vaccination at 1-2 Year Intervals Only Boosts RSV Neutralizing Antibodies Back to ~45-65% of Peak Levels
- GSK/Pfizer are Evaluating Re-Vaccination at 3-5 Year Intervals, but Efficacy Data Indicates Optimal Interval is ~2 Years
- RSV PreF Both Utilize T4-Foldon Trimerization Tag (Which Induces Immune Response in Humans); Could Potentially Cause Immune-Interference Upon Re-Vaccination?
  - Moderna [4] & AstraZeneca (Icosavax) [5] do not appear to suffer from the same re-vaccination issues to-date

Clover's Trimer-Tag (Immuno-Silent in Humans) May Enable More Effective Re-Vaccination

% of Peak RSV Neutralizing Antibody Titers



Note: **Cross Trial Comparisons for Illustrative Purposes Only.** Pfizer neutralization titers based on IU/mL. GSK units expressed as ED_{60}.

Sources: **(1)** GSK ACIP Presentation (26-JUN-2024), **(2)** Pfizer 2023 VRBPAC Company Briefing Document, **(3)** 21 JUNE 2023 ACIP Meeting (GSK Presentation). Based on primary efficacy endpoint (RSV-LRT ≥2 Symptoms/Signs). **(4)** Moderna ACIP Presentation (29-FEB-2024), **(5)** Icosavax Company Presentation IVX-121 (28-JUN-2023).,

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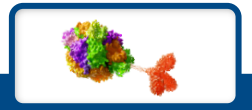
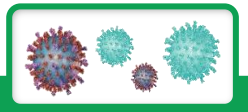
SCB-1019 has a De-Risked & Potential Best-in-Class Combined Efficacy & Safety Profile, with Potential Differentiation to Address Unmet Needs in the Global RSV Vaccine Market (Re-Vaccination & Combo)



1 Top-Tier PreF & De-Risked Potential Vaccine Efficacy

- ☑ **RSV neutralizing antibodies for Clover's Non-Adjuvanted SCB-1019 matched GSK's AS01$_E$-adjuvanted AREXVY in older adults in a head-to-head Phase 1 clinical trial**
- ☑ **Proprietary stabilizing mutations & Trimer-Tag** platform technology utilized for SCB-1019; **confirmed as stable PreF-Trimer**

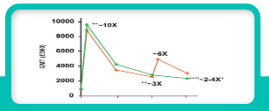


2 Immunological Breadth (Bivalent RSV-A + RSV-B)

- ☑ **SCB-1019 Bivalent RSV-A/B** induces **broad neutralization against both RSV-A & RSV-B, demonstrated in Phase 1 clinical trials** (including potent RSV-B specific neutralizing antibodies)
- ☑ Monovalent RSV-A vaccines (observed suboptimal breadth & durability trends against RSV-B in clinical trials to-date [1]

3 Potential Best-in-Field Safety & Tolerability

- ☑ **SCB-1019 has demonstrated a potential best-in-field safety & tolerability profile in Phase 1 clinical trials, including significantly better local tolerability than GSK**
- ☑ **Safety & tolerability important to maximizing vaccine uptake,** especially in certain countries and in young children



4 RSV Re-Vaccination Ability (No Immune Interference)

- ☑ **Trimer-Tag (immuno-silent in humans) may enable more effective re-vaccination;** boostability demonstrated for COVID-19 vaccine
- ☑ **GSK** observed **lack of efficacy** after a second dose **in Phase 3 study** (with suboptimal increases in RSV neutralizing antibody levels); similar challenge observed for Pfizer (Abrysvo)

5 RSV-Containing Respiratory Combo Vaccine

- ✓ SCB-1019 (RSV) is being utilized to develop **Respiratory Combination Vaccines** across Mononegavirales order of viruses (**RSV + hMPV ± PIV3**)
- ✓ Directly leveraging Clover's **validated Trimer-Tag platform** and **PreF stabilization experience**

☑ **Head-to-Head Clinical Results Versus GSK (AREXVY) De-Risks & Indicate Clover's Potential Best-in-Class Combined Efficacy & Safety Profile for SCB-1019 (Non-Adjuvanted Bivalent RSV-A/B Vaccine Candidate)**

2025: Planned to Initiate Clinical Trials to Evaluate SCB-1019 in an RSV Re-Vaccination Setting and as Part of a Respiratory Combination Vaccine

Note:
(1) GSK June 2023 ACIP presentation, NCT04732871. Icosavax Investor Update Presentation (08-AUG-2023)

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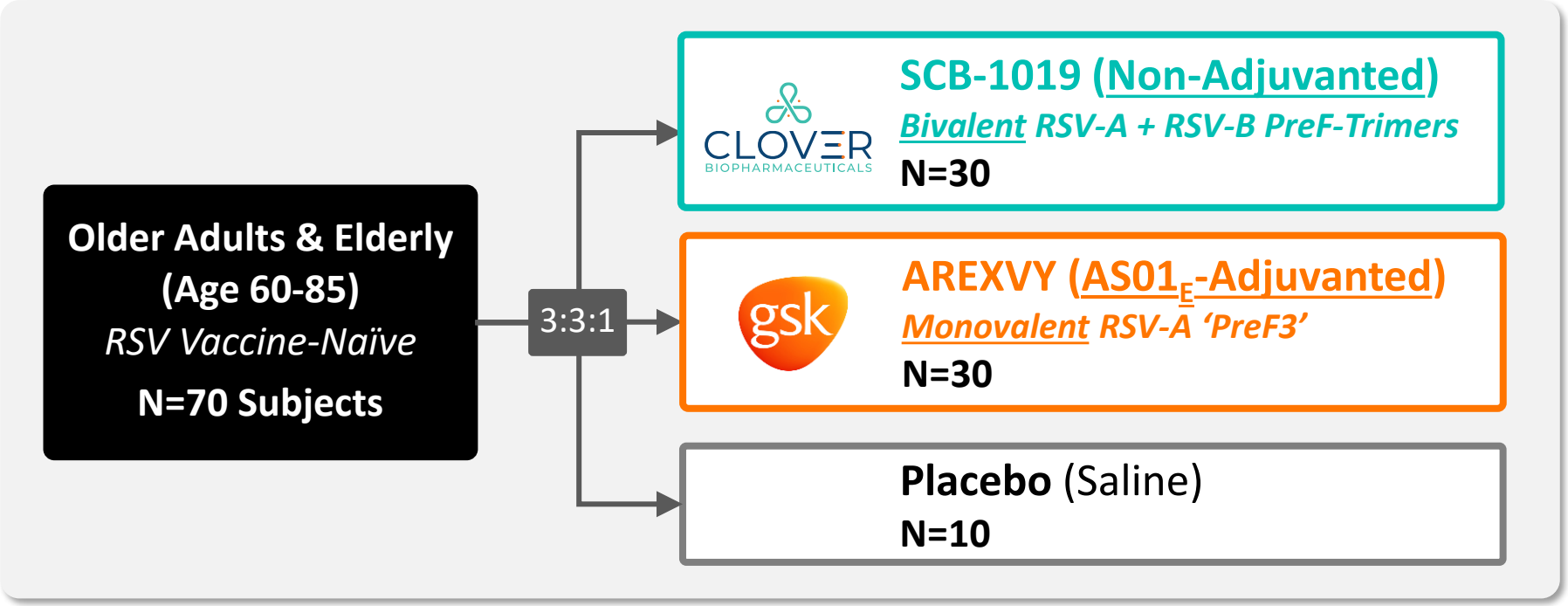
Clover SCB-1019:
Phase 1 Results in Older Adults Head-to-Head Versus GSK (AREXVY)

Clover SCB-1019 Phase 1: *Study Design*

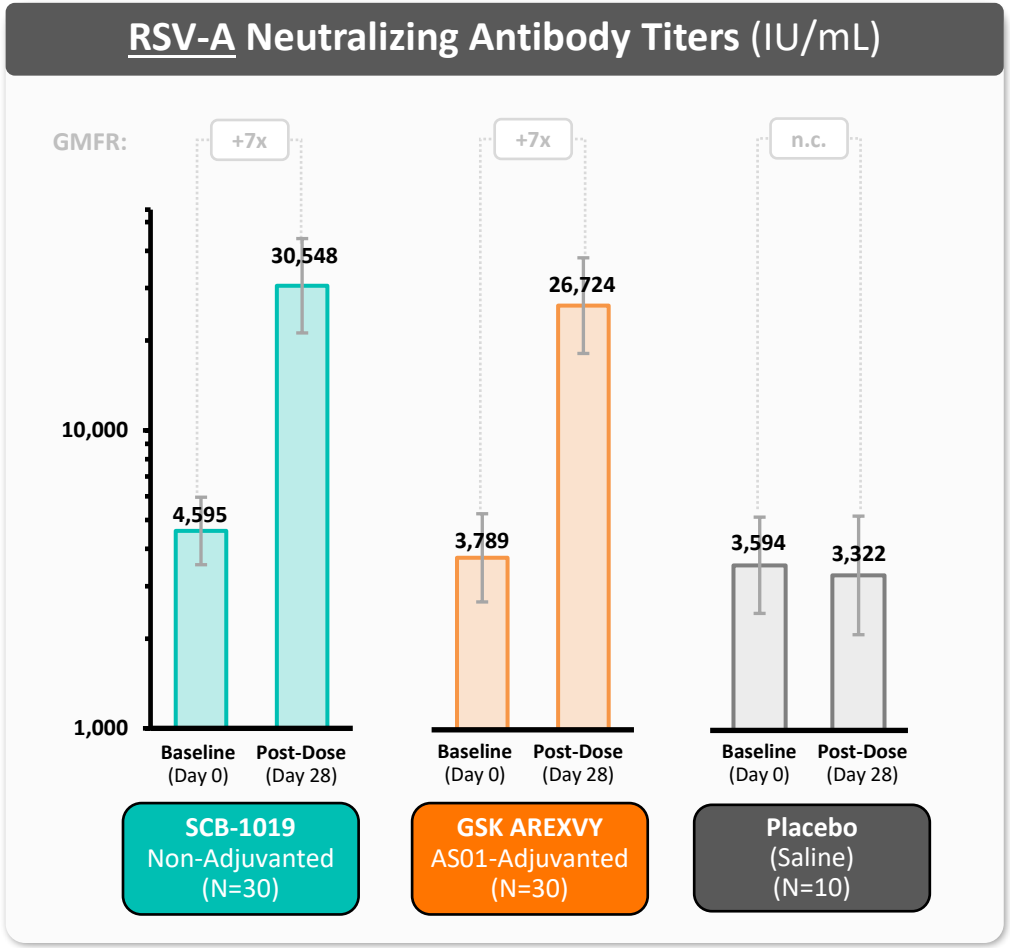
- ☑ **70 Older Adult Subjects (Age 60-85) Enrolled to Receive Non-Adjuvanted SCB-1019, AS01$_E$-Adjuvanted AREXVY, or Placebo**
- ☑ Study Follows Previously Announced Positive Phase 1 Safety & Immunogenicity Results for SCB-1019 in 48 Older Adult Subjects

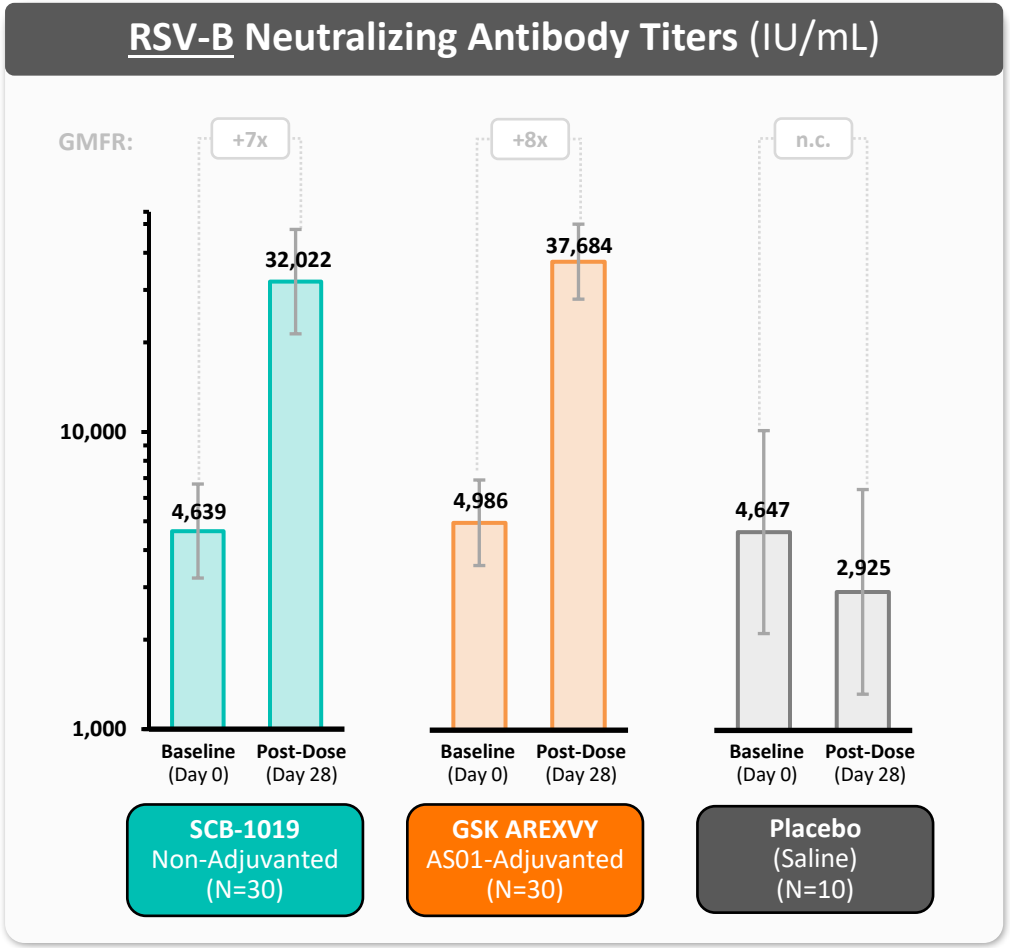


☑ **1st Clinical Trial Results Announced Globally Evaluating Head-to-Head Comparison with a Licensed RSV Vaccine**
(Market-Leading AS01$_E$-Adjuvanted AREXVY Represents High Bar)

Clover SCB-1019 Phase 1: *Immunogenicity Results*

☑ **RSV Neutralizing Antibody Titers for Clover's Non-Adjuvanted SCB-1019 Matched GSK's AS01-Adjuvanted AREXVY in RSV-Vaccine Naïve Older Adults (Aged 60-85 Years) at 28 Days Post-Vaccination**

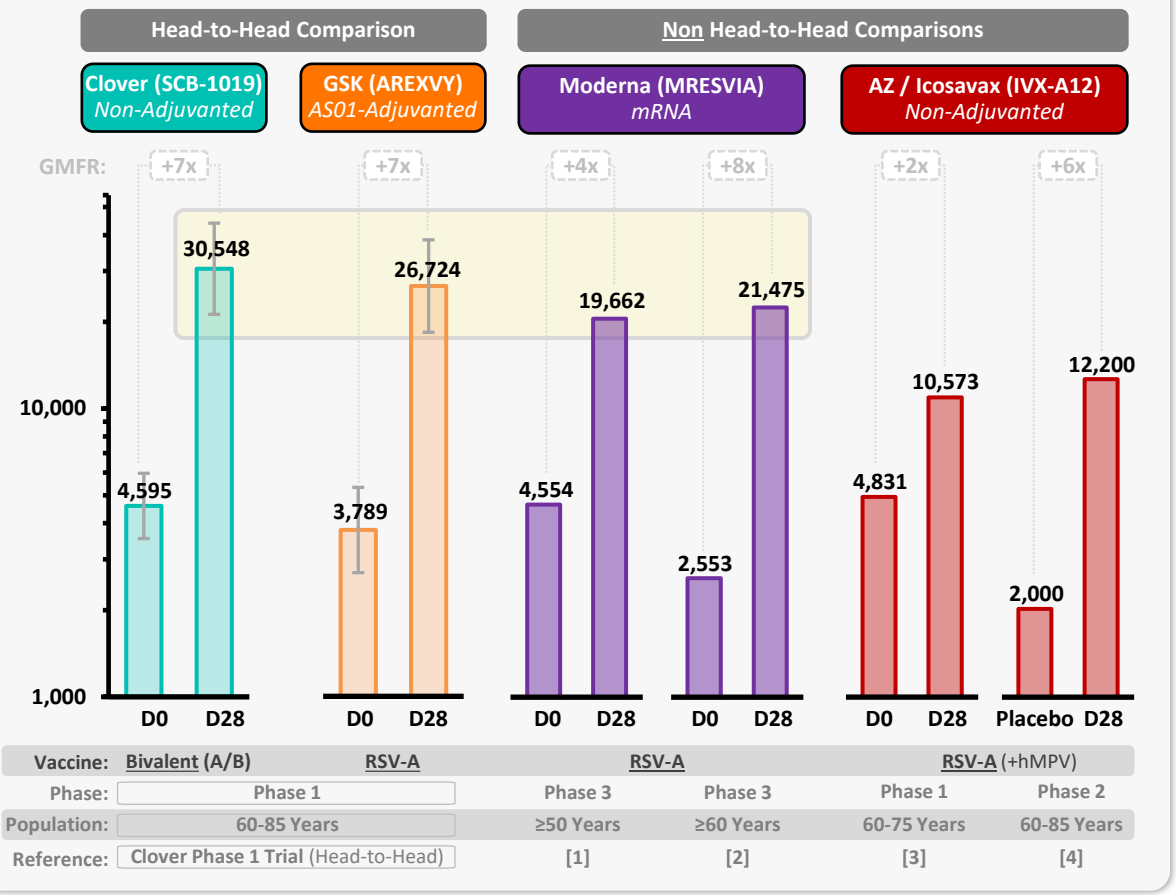




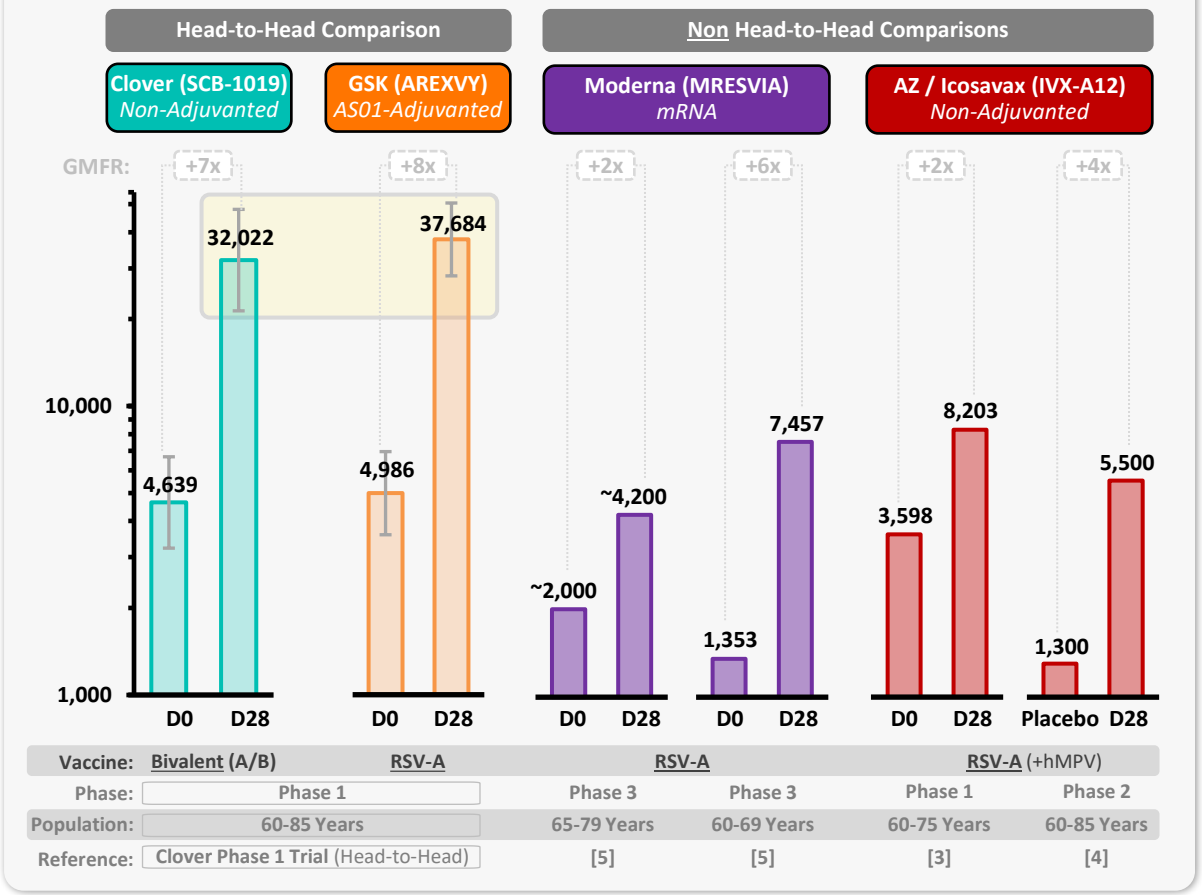
Abbreviations: IU/mL (International Units Per Milliliter), GMT (Geometric Mean Titer), GMFR (Geometric Mean Fold Rise).
Note: Bars represent GMTs (± 95% confidence intervals).
RSV neutralization titers expressed as IU/mL calculated using comparison to NIBSC 16/284 reference sera. Assay conducted at third-party testing laboratory using validated RSV neutralization assays.

SCB-1019 Immunogenicity in Older Adults is In-Line or Potentially Favorable to Other RSV PreF Vaccines

RSV-A Neutralization Titers (IU/mL)



RSV-B Neutralization Titers (IU/mL)



☑ Potential Top-Tier Vaccine Efficacy of SCB-1019 has been Significantly De-Risked

Note: **Cross Trial Comparisons for Illustrative Purposes Only.** RSV neutralization titers expressed as IU/mL calculated using comparison to NIBSC 16/284 reference sera (**testing was conducted at different laboratories across clinical trials**). Bars represent GMTs (± 95% confidence intervals).
Abbreviations: IU/mL (International Units Per Milliliter), GMT (Geometric Mean Titer), GMFR (Geometric Mean Fold Rise).
[1] Moderna ACIP Presentation 26-JUN-2024 (data shown for re-vaccination at 12-months post-dose 1), **[2]** Moderna ACIP Presentation 29-FEB-2024, **[3]** Icosavax Company Presentation 22-MAY-2023 (data shown for 225µg group), **[4]** Icosavax Press Release 12-DEC-2023. **[5]** Moderna ACIP Presentation 29-FEB-2024,

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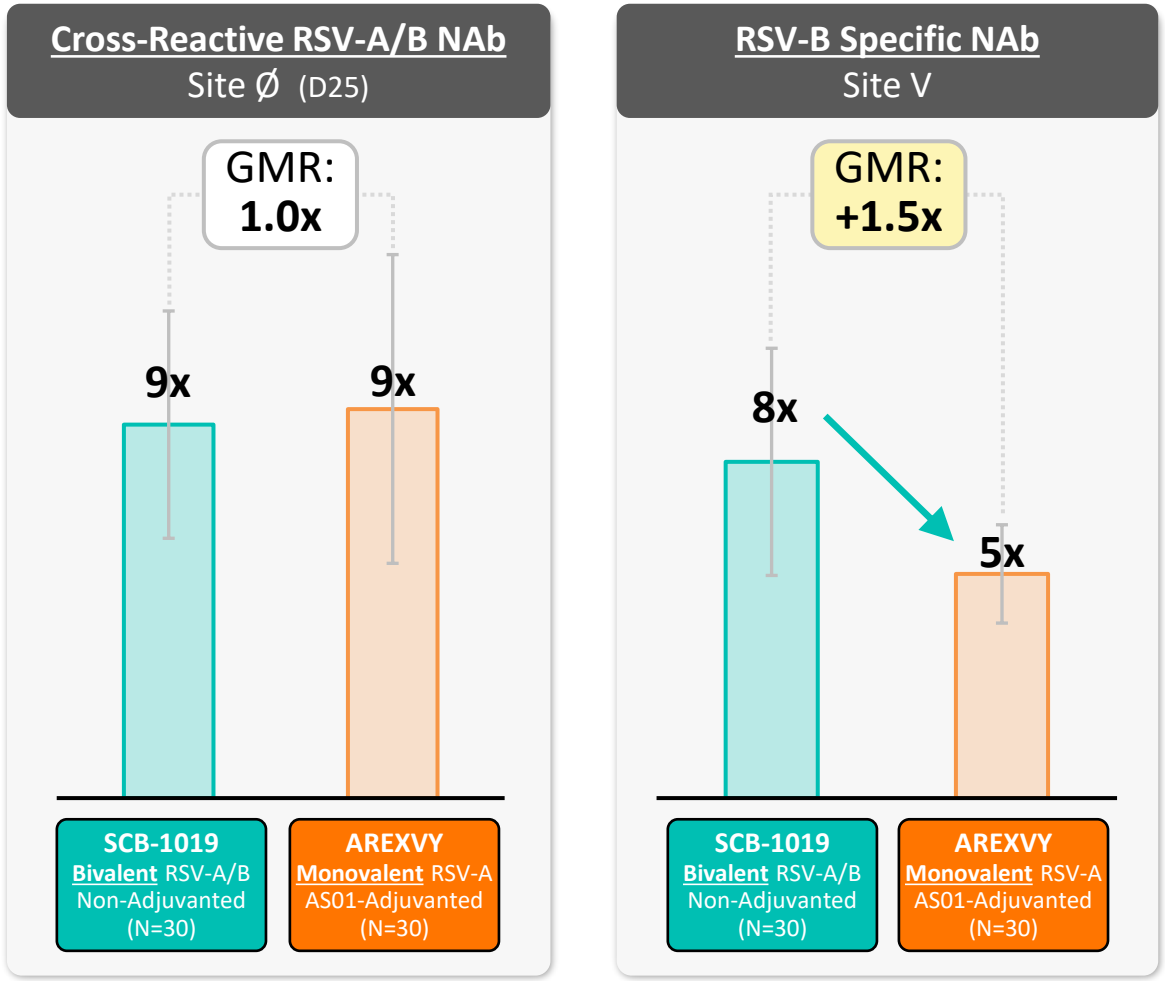
Potential for Bivalent SCB-1019 (RSV-A/B) to Induce Differentiated Immunological Breadth

- **Significant Differences Between Key RSV-A vs RSV-B NAb Epitopes**
  - **>15 Amino Acid Differences** within the Most Critical PreF-Specific Neutralization Sites Alone (**Site Ø and Site V**) (1)
- **Bivalent SCB-1019 Induces Potentially Differentiated Immunological Breadth & "Quality of Neutralization"**
  - Total RSV-A/B neutralization titers following vaccination may be influenced by high levels of NAbs induced against less potent neutralization sites which are not PreF-specific (e.g. Sites IV, III, II, I)
  - **Phase 1 Exploratory Results**: Bivalent RSV-A/B SCB-1019 induced a **~1.5x Higher Trend in Antibodies to an RSV-B Specific Neutralization Epitope compared to AREXVY (monovalent RSV-A)**, demonstrating potential for bivalent SCB-1019 to induced differentiated immunological breadth
  - Potential for SCB-1019 to induce **greater & more sustained immunological breadth upon re-vaccination**, by repeated recall & stimulation of RSV-B NAb epitope-specific memory B-cells, pending confirmation in subsequent clinical studies

PreF-Specific Neutralizing Antibody (NAb)-Competitive ELISA (GMFR)



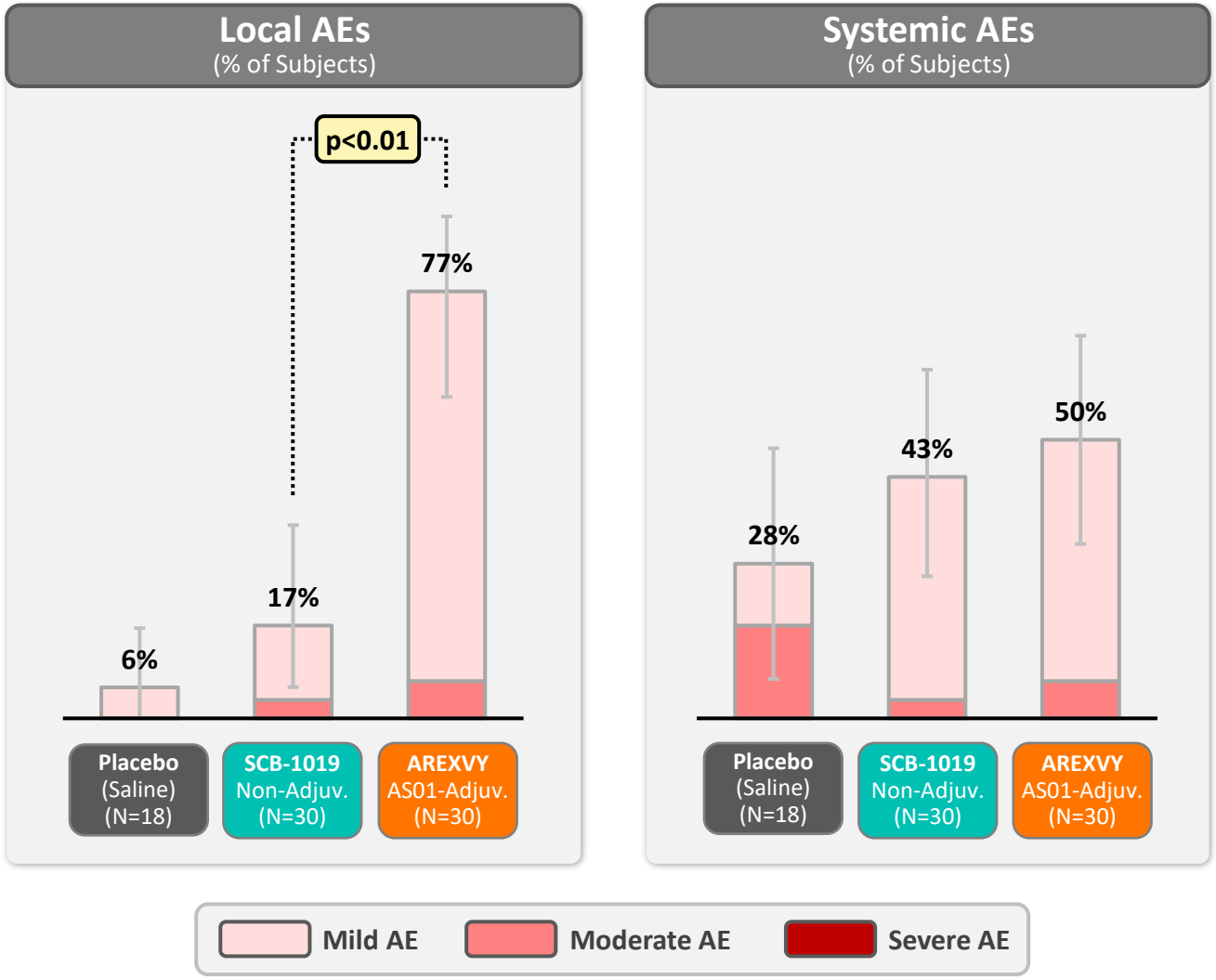
Note: Bars represent GMFRs for Day 28 versus Day 0 (± standard error). Preliminary results shown for exploratory ELISA assays.
Abbreviations: GMFR (Geometric Mean Fold Rise), GMR (Geometric Mean Ratio), NAb (Neutralizing Antibody).
(1) Sacconnay et al., Sci. Transl. Med., 2023 (DOI: 10.1126/scitranslmed.adg6050).

Clover SCB-1019 Phase 1: *Safety & Reactogenicity Results*

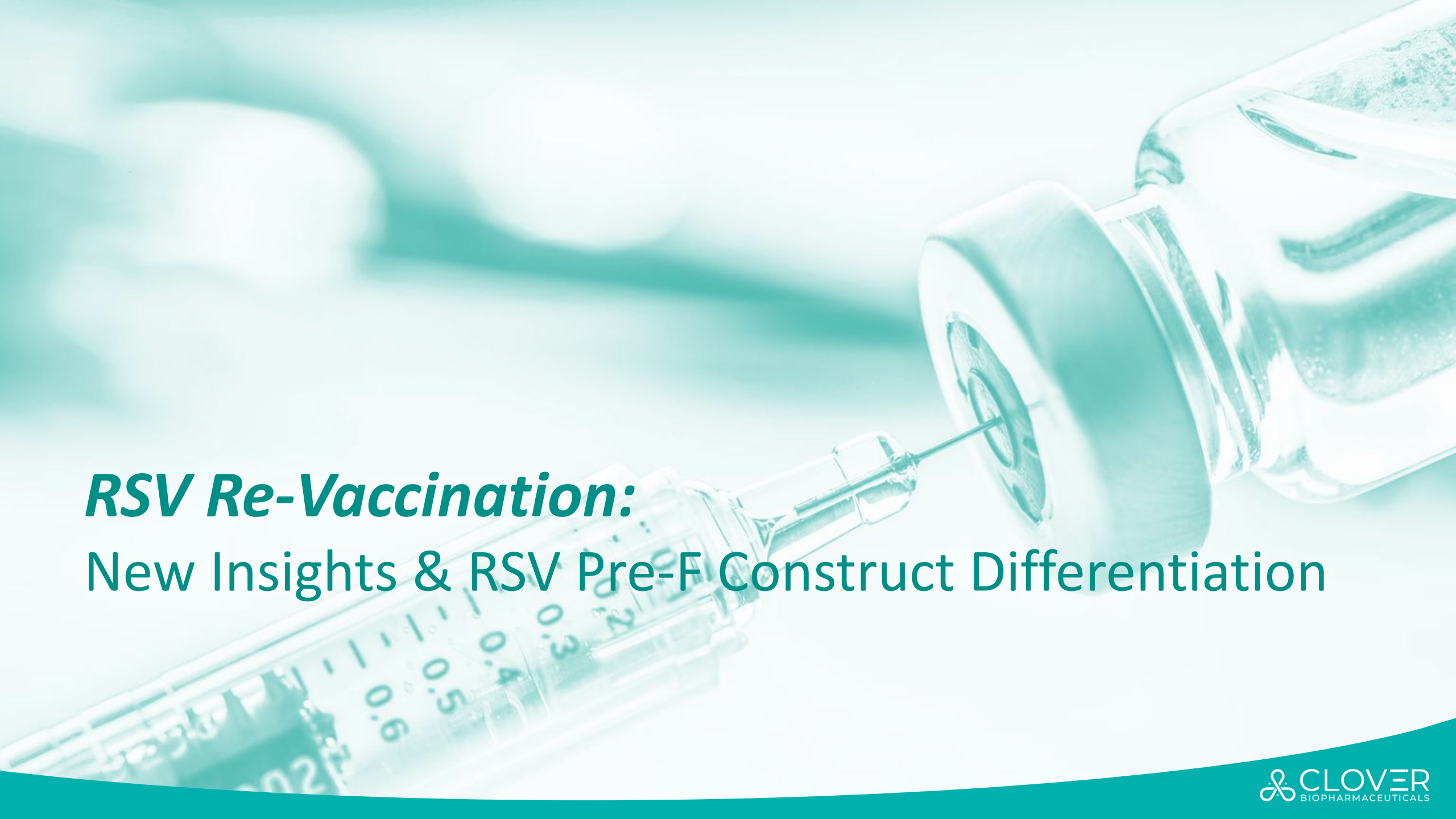
Safety & Reactogenicity Results

- ☑ Significantly Lower Rates of Local AEs Observed for Clover's non-adjuvanted SCB-1019 (16.7%) Versus GSK's AS01-adjuvanted AREXVY (76.7%)
- ☑ SCB-1019 Local and Systemic AEs were Generally Mild for SCB-1019 and were Comparable to Saline Placebo
- ☑ No Vaccine Related Serious Adverse Events (SAEs), Adverse Events of Special Interest (AESIs), or AEs Leading to Discontinuation Observed

☑ **Potential Best-in-Class Tolerability Profile**



Note: Percentage of older adult subjects (60-85 years) experiencing selected adverse events (AEs) following vaccination with RSV vaccine (30 subjects/group) or saline placebo (18 total placebo subjects across entire Phase 1 study). 95% confidence intervals shown.



RSV Re-Vaccination:

New Insights & RSV Pre-F Construct Differentiation

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Re-Vaccination Issues Encountered for GSK & Pfizer RSV Vaccines

GSK (AREXVY) / Pfizer (ABRYSVO)

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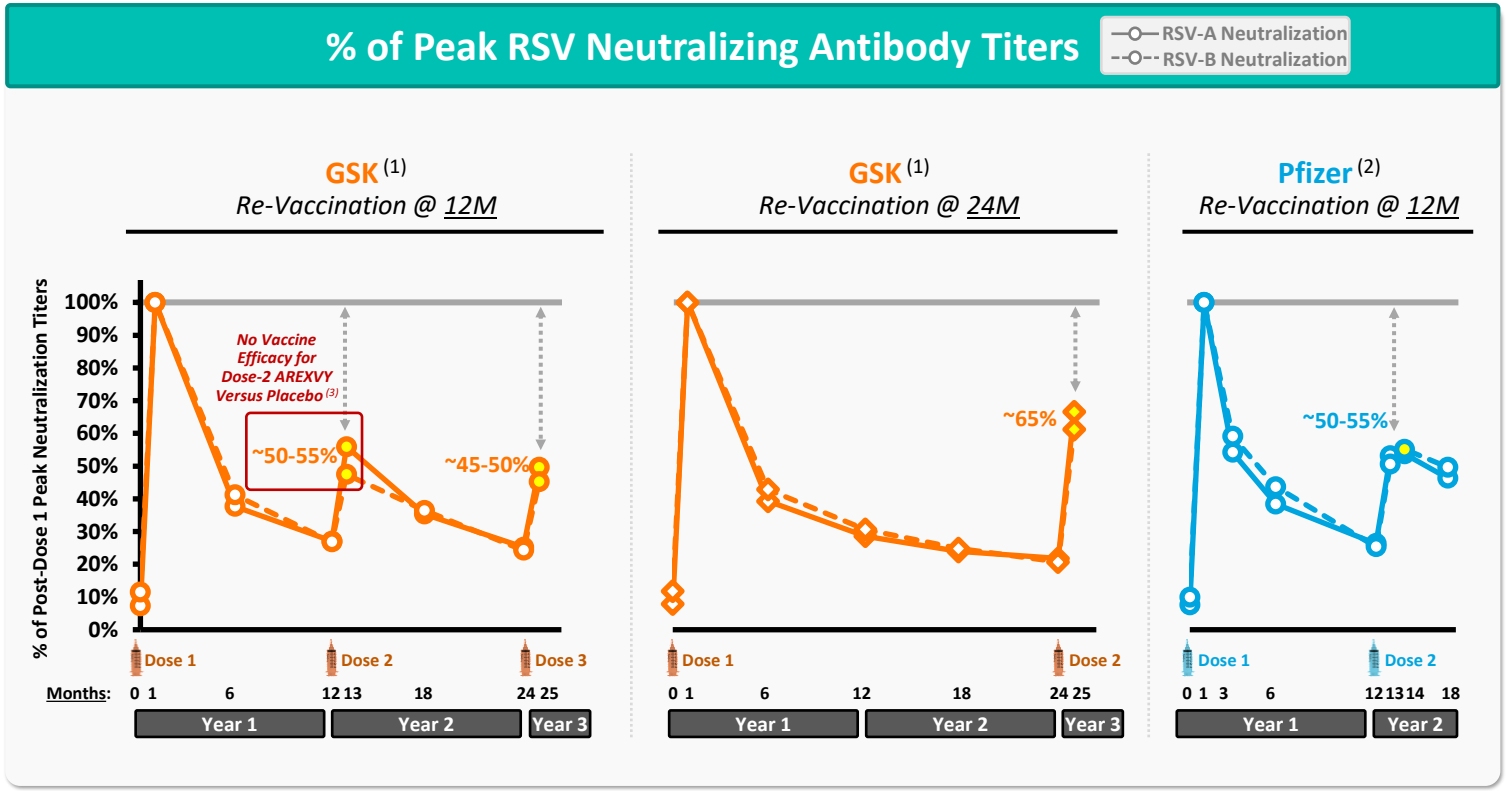
% of Peak RSV Neutralizing Antibody Titers



Note: **Cross Trial Comparisons for Illustrative Purposes Only.** Pfizer neutralization titers based on IU/mL. GSK units expressed as ED_{60}.

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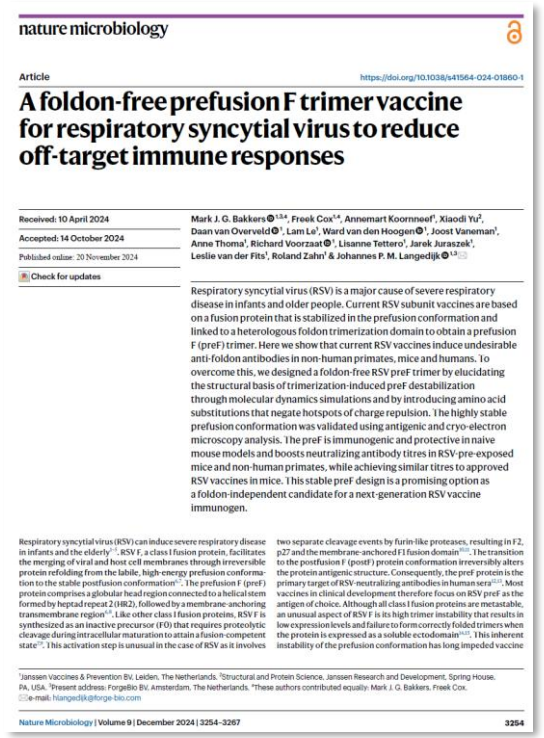
T4-Foldon Induces 'Off-Target' Immunes Responses in Humans & De-Stabilizes RSV PreF

Publication in *Nature Microbiology* (Dec 2024)

- T4-Foldon Tagged RSV PreF Vaccines Induce 'Off-Target' Immunes Responses in Humans, NHPs & Mice
- T4-Foldon De-Stabilizes RSV PreF, Causing Loss of Binding to PreF-Specific NAbs



nature microbiology

Article

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41564-024-01860-1

A foldon-free prefusion F trimer vaccine for respiratory syncytial virus to reduce off-target immune responses

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Check for updates

Mark J. G. Bakkers, Freek Cox, Annemart Koornneef, Xiaodi Yu, Daan van Overveld, Lam Le, Ward van den Hoogen, Joost Vaneman, Anne Thoma, Richard Voorzaat, Lisanne Tettero, Jarek Juraszek, Leslie van der Fits, Roland Zahn & Johannes P. M. Langedijk

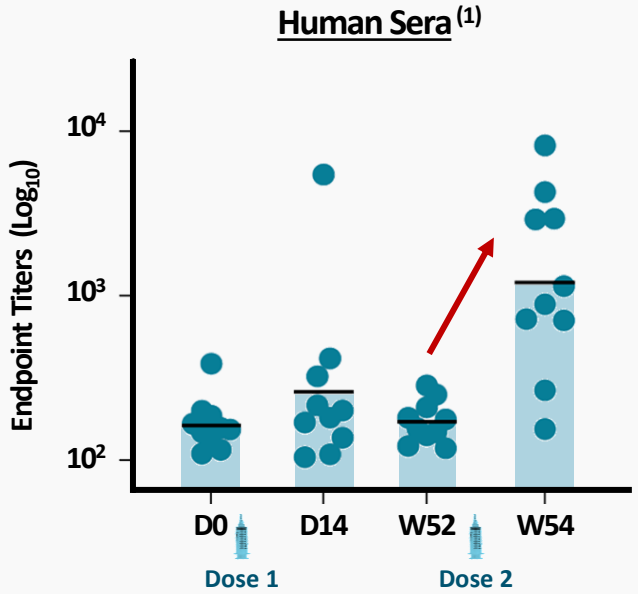
Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is a major cause of severe respiratory disease in infants and older people. Current RSV subunit vaccines are based on a fusion protein that is stabilized in the prefusion conformation and linked to a heterologous foldon trimerization domain to obtain a prefusion F (preF) trimer. Here we show that current RSV vaccines induce undesirable anti-foldon antibodies in non-human primates, mice and humans. To overcome this, we designed a foldon-free RSV preF trimer by elucidating the structural basis of trimerization-induced preF destabilization through molecular dynamics simulations and by introducing amino acid substitutions that negate hotspots of charge repulsion. The highly stable prefusion conformation was validated using antigenic and cryo-electron microscopy analysis. The preF is immunogenic and protective in naive mouse models and boosts neutralizing antibody titres in RSV-pre-exposed mice and non-human primates, while achieving similar titres to approved RSV vaccines in mice. This stable preF design is a promising option as a foldon-independent candidate for a next-generation RSV vaccine immunogen.

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) can induce severe respiratory disease in infants and the elderly. RSV F, a class I fusion protein, facilitates the merging of viral and host cell membranes through irreversible protein refolding from the labile, high-energy prefusion conformation to the stable postfusion conformation. The prefusion F (preF) protein comprises a globular head region connected to a helical stem formed by heptad repeat 2 (HR2), followed by a membrane-anchoring transmembrane region. Like other class I fusion proteins, RSV F is synthesized as an inactive precursor (FO) that requires proteolytic cleavage during intracellular maturation to attain a fusion-competent state. This activation step is unusual in the case of RSV as it involves two separate cleavage events by furin-like proteases, resulting in F2, p27 and the membrane-anchored F1 fusion domain. The transition to the postfusion F (postF) protein conformation irreversibly alters the protein antigenic structure. Consequently, the preF protein is the primary target of RSV-neutralizing antibodies in human sera. Most vaccines in clinical development therefore focus on RSV preF as the antigen of choice. Although all class I fusion proteins are metastable, an unusual aspect of RSV F is its high trimer instability that results in low expression levels and failure to form correctly folded trimers when the protein is expressed as a soluble ectodomain. This inherent instability of the prefusion conformation has long impeded vaccine

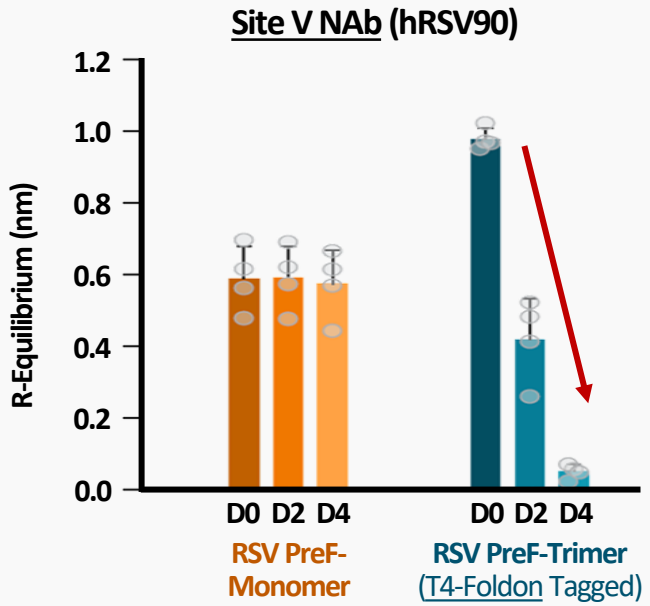
Janssen Vaccines & Prevention BV, Leiden, The Netherlands. Structural and Protein Science, Janssen Research and Development, Spring House, PA, USA. Present address: ForgeBio BV, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. These authors contributed equally: Mark J. G. Bakkers, Freek Cox.
e-mail: hlangedijk@forge-bio.com

Nature Microbiology | Volume 9 | December 2024 | 3254–3267 3254

T4 Foldon Binding Antibody Titers (ELISA)



Binding Affinity to PreF-Specific NAb (2)



Source: DOI: 10.1038/s41564-024-01860-1.
(1) Human participants (n=10) were immunized with JNJ's T4 foldon-tagged preF protein combined with Ad26-preF at week 0 and at week 52.
(2) Biolayer interferometry assay. Samples stored at 4°C at Days 0, 2, 4.

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RSV PreF Stabilization Strategies & Clover's Differentiated Approach

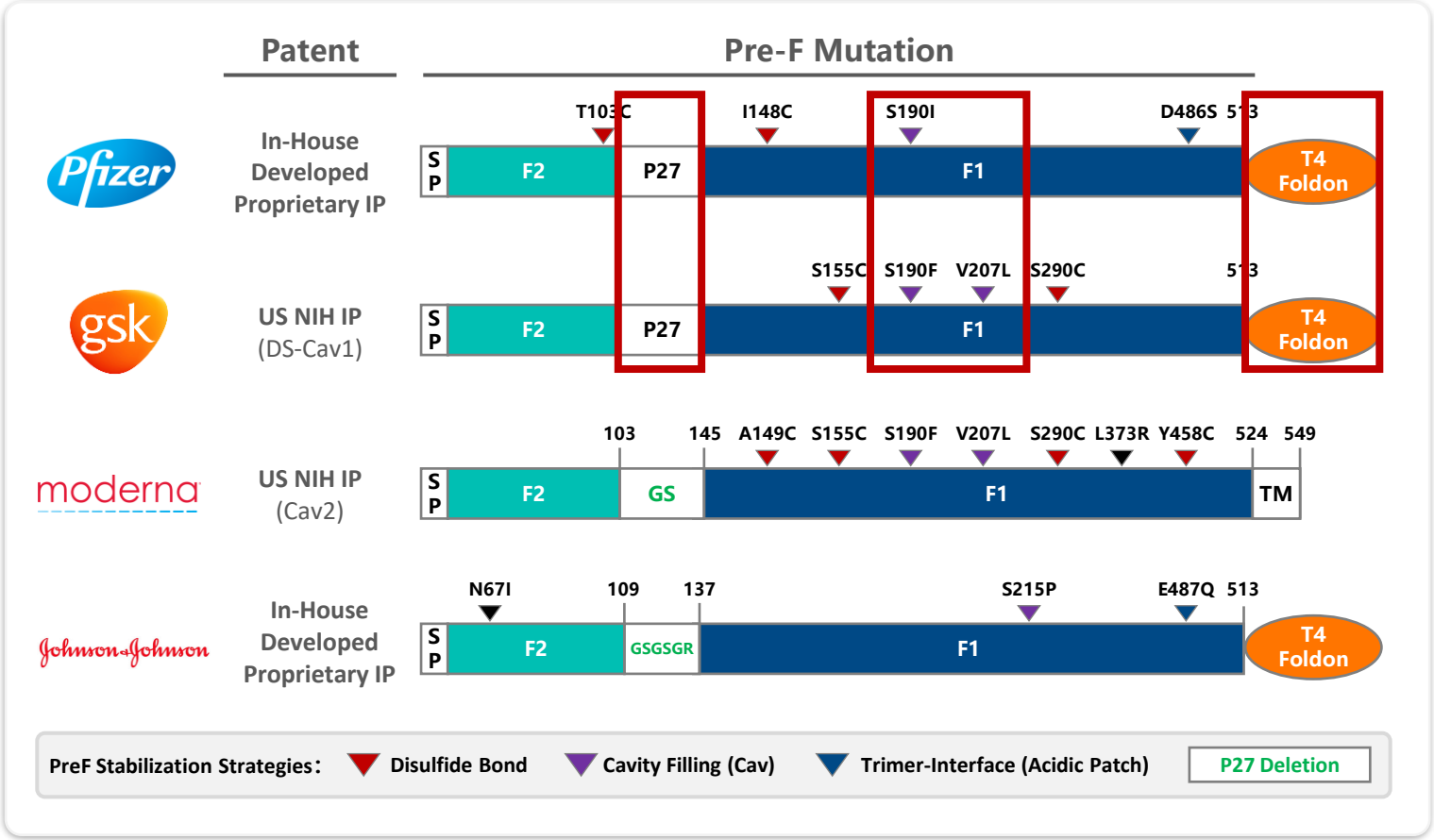
SCB-1019: In-house Proprietary RSV PreF-Stabilizing Mutations + Trimer-Tag Platform

Clover's SCB-1019 Utilizes a Differentiated Approach to Producing & Stabilizing RSV PreF-Trimer

- **In-house Developed Proprietary Stabilizing Mutations:** Differentiated mutation approach compared to other companies and National Institute of Health (NIH); Clover focused on minimizing number of mutations in a single region to preserve native-like Pre-F structure

+

- **Trimer-Tag:** Trimer-Tag (derived from human procollagen) forms a flexible structure, enabling preservation of native-like trimeric Pre-F structure; potentially superior to T4 Foldon approach (utilized by GSK and Pfizer)



Note: Based on publicly-available information for reference-only.

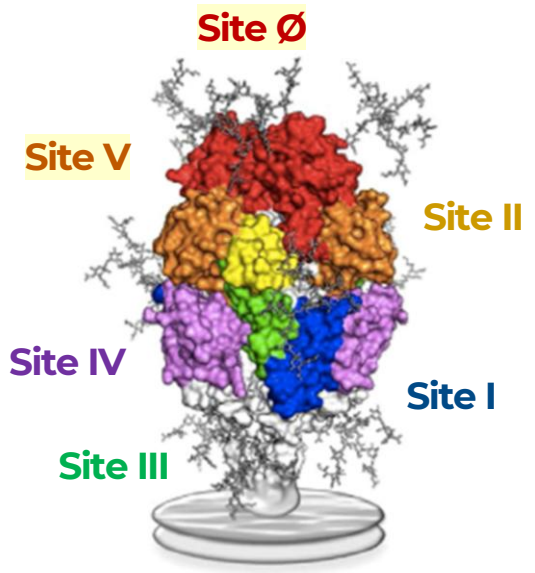
Sites Ø, V, III Comprise ~75% of RSV NAb Repertoire & Are PreF-Specific/Preferred

- Only the PreF Conformation contains the most potent RSV neutralization sites (Site Ø, Site V, Site III) which may comprise ~75% of the overall NAb repertoire [3], whereas PostF does not [1]
- Stabilized PreF vaccines have demonstrated vaccine efficacy (GSK, Pfizer, Moderna), whereas PostF failed in previous clinical trials [2]

Neutralization Sites With Highest Potency (Site Ø & Site V) Are Located Only on PreF

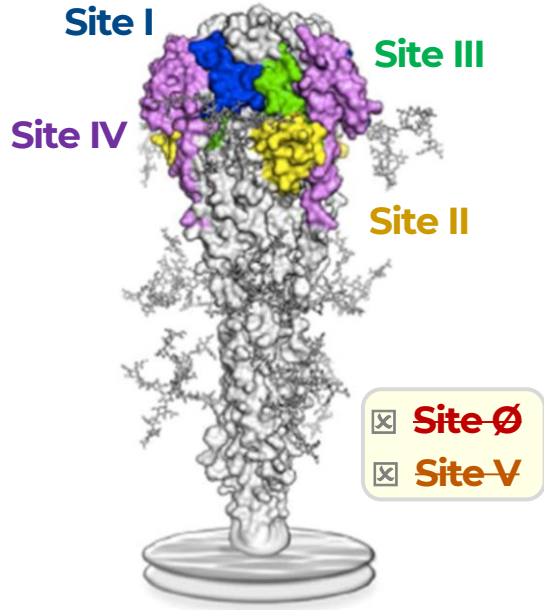
Neutralizing Potency	NAb Sites	Location	% of NAb Repertoire[3]
Highest	Site Ø	Prefusion Only	~25%
	Site V		~40%
	Site III	Pre-F > Post-F	~10%
	Site IV	Pre-F & Post-F	~20%
	Site II		<5%
Lowest	Site I	Post-F > Pre-F	<1%

Prefusion F (PreF)



☑ All Potent Neutralization Sites

Postfusion F (PostF)



☒ No Site Ø or Site V Binding

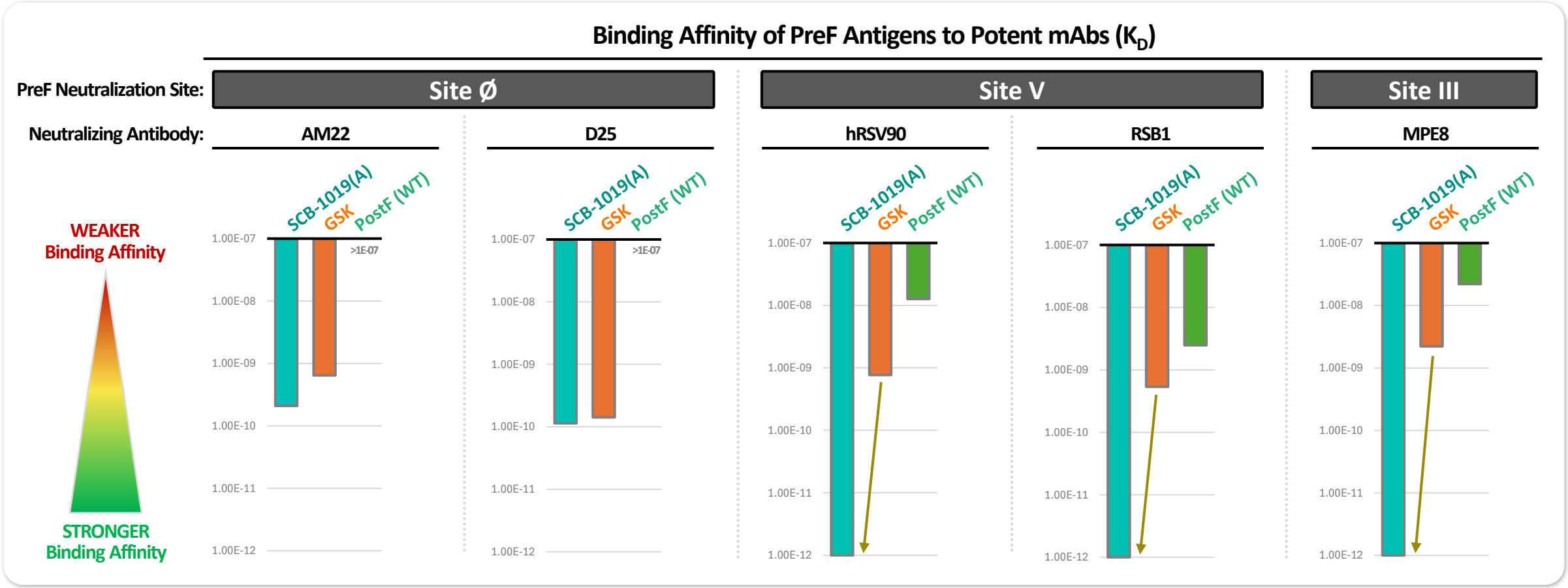
Note: NAb (Neutralizing Antibody).

(1) Taleb et al., Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis., 2018 (DOI: 10.1007/s10096-018-3289-4).
(2) Besteman & Bont, Am J Respir Crit Care Me, 2019 (DOI: 10.1164/rccm.201901-0233ED).
(3) Gilman et al., Sci Immunol., 2016 (DOI: 10.1126/sciimmunol.aaj1879). Estimated percentage of high potency (0.05 µg/mL)) neutralizing antibody repertoire.

CLOVER BIOPHARMACEUTICALS

SCB-1019 Exhibits Differentiated & Stronger Binding Affinity to Site V and Site III NAbs

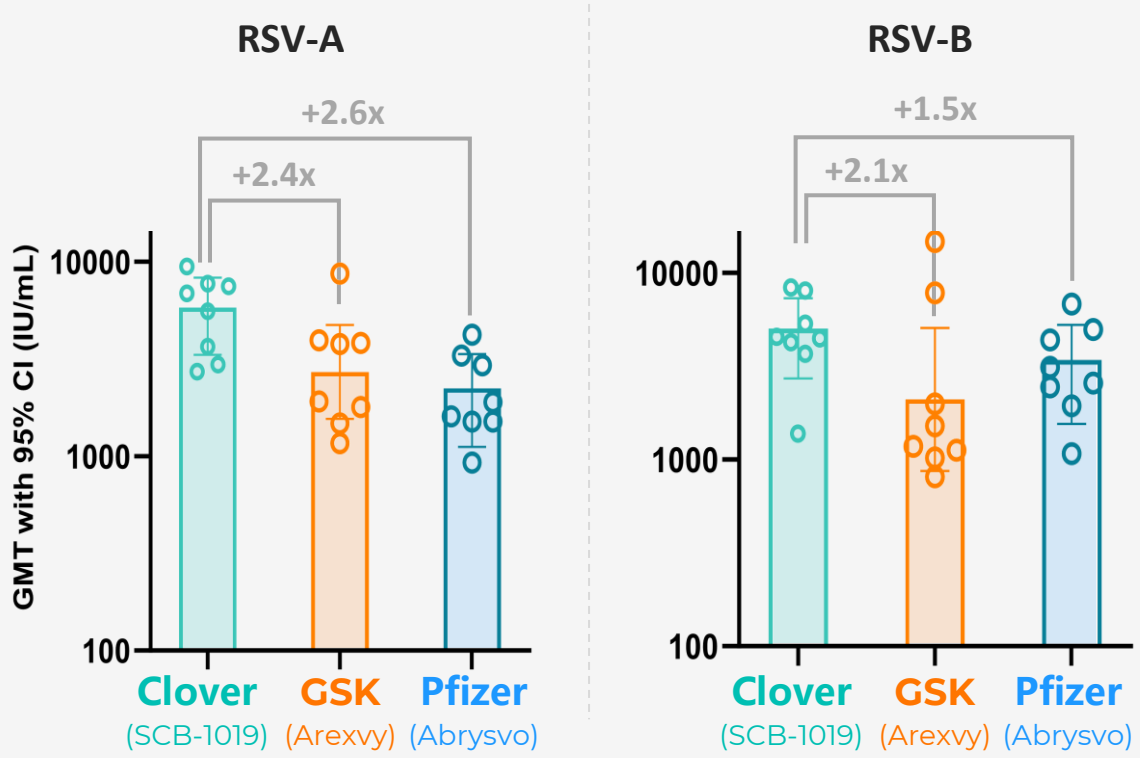
- Clover's RSV PreF Demonstrates Differentiated and Higher Binding Affinity than GSK (AREXVY) Against mAbs at Highly Potent Neutralization Sites (V, III)
- Results Could Potentially Indicate Clover's RSV PreF is More 'Native-Like' than GSK (AREXVY) & similar constructs (i.e. Pfizer)



Note: Clover preclinical studies. K_D (Dissociation Constant) measured by ForteBio assay.

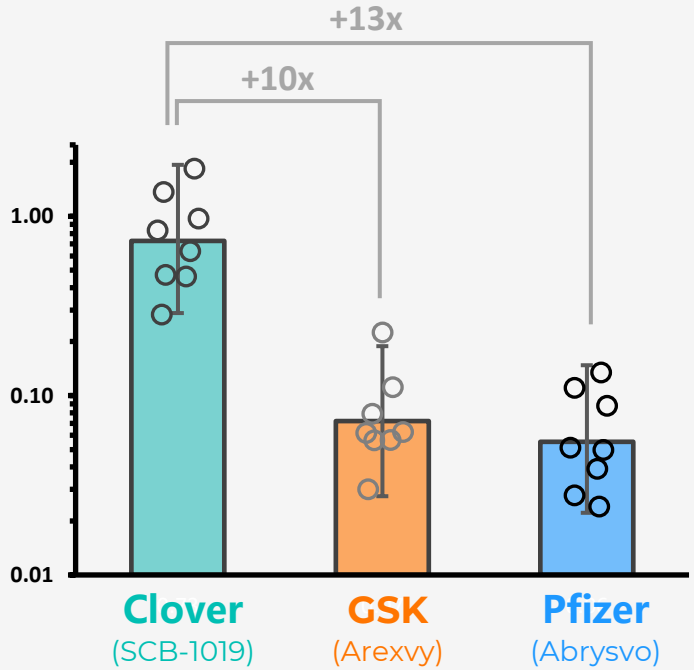
SCB-1019 Induces Differentiated 'Antibody Quality' in Mice

Neutralizing Antibody Titer (IU/ml)



☑ SCB-1019 is Comparable to GSK / Pfizer

Antibody Quality: Neutralizing Antibody / Binding Antibody (Ratio)



	Clover (SCB-1019)	GSK (Arexvy)	Pfizer (Abrysvo)
Neutralizing Ab EC_{50} (RSV-A):	3,991	2,043	1,511
Binding Ab Titer EC_{50} (PreF):	5,477	28,324	27,343

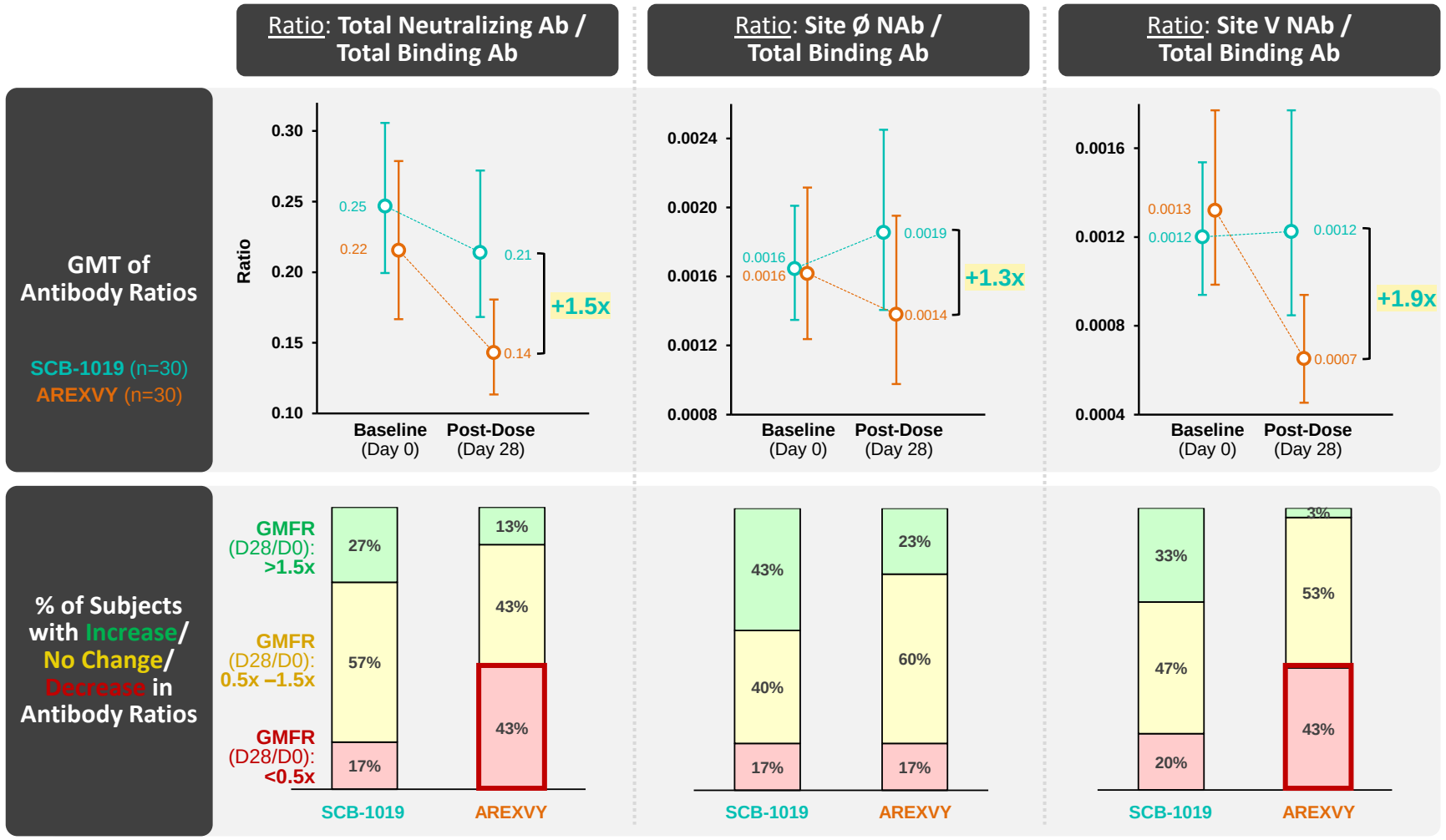
☑ SCB-1019 Significantly Higher

Note: Clover preclinical studies. Head-to-head comparison of SCB-1019 versus commercially-procured Arexvy (GSK) and Abrysvo (Pfizer) in primed mouse model. Mice were primed with live RSV-A virus, and after approximately 3 months, mice were given a single dose of vaccine (Day 0). Sera were collected on Day 14 (14 days post-vaccination) for neutralizing and binding antibody testing. SCB-1019 (0.36µg), Arexvy and Abrysvo were administered at equimolar doses. Geometric mean titers (GMT) ± 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) shown for antibody titers.

CLOVER BIOPHARMACEUTICALS

Phase 1: SCB-1019 Induces Differentiated 'Antibody Quality' in Humans Compared to GSK (AREXVY)

- **Phase 1 Results:** Group-level (n=30/group) trends observed for **SCB-1019 inducing potentially higher ratios of functional antibodies (Total & Site-Specific NAb) to total binding antibodies (ELISA) compared to GSK (AREXVY)**
  - **SCB-1019:** No significant changes in ratios at Day 28 compared to baseline (Day 0), suggesting **preservation of antibody repertoire induced by prior natural RSV infections** (i.e. SCB-1019 PreF is native-like)
  - **AREXVY:** Statistically significant decreases in ratios of NAb/Binding Ab (GMFR 0.66x) & Site V/Binding Ab (GMFR 0.49x) observed at Day 28, suggesting **induction of non-neutralizing and/or 'off-target' antibodies**
- If SCB-1019 is indeed a more 'native-like' PreF, then **potentially greater differentiation could be observed in a heterologous re-vaccination setting** (i.e. using SCB-1019 to re-vaccinate people previously receiving an initial dose of AREXVY)
- If confirmed in subsequent clinical studies, results could potentially confirm that **Clover's Trimer-Tagged & stabilized PreF is superior to GSK/Pfizer's T4-Foldon Tagged PreF Constructs**



Abbreviations: GMT (Geometric Mean Titer), GMFR (Geometric Mean Fold Rise based on Day 28/Day 0), NAb (Neutralizing Antibody).
Note: Dots represent GMTs (±95% confidence intervals). Total binding antibody results based on RSV PreF binding ELISA assay (EC_{50}). Total neutralizing antibody results based on RSV-A neutralization assay (IU/mL). Site Ø NAb and Site V NAb results based on competitive ELISA assays (IC_{50}). Preliminary results shown for validated RSV neutralizing antibody assay and exploratory ELISA assays.

Summary of RSV Re-Vaccination Data & Clover's Potential Differentiation

GSK/Pfizer's Re-Vaccination Results at 1- and 2-Year Intervals Have been Unsuccessful to-Date

- **Both GSK/Pfizer's RSV PreF** utilize **T4-Foldon Trimerization Tag** + **Cavity Filling Mutations** (with p27 preserved)
- **T4-Foldon** (bacteriophage derived) reported to induce **'off-target' immune responses in humans** and **may destabilize PreF** [1]

Clover's SCB-1019 Preclinical & Clinical Results To-Date Demonstrate a Differentiated RSV PreF Construct

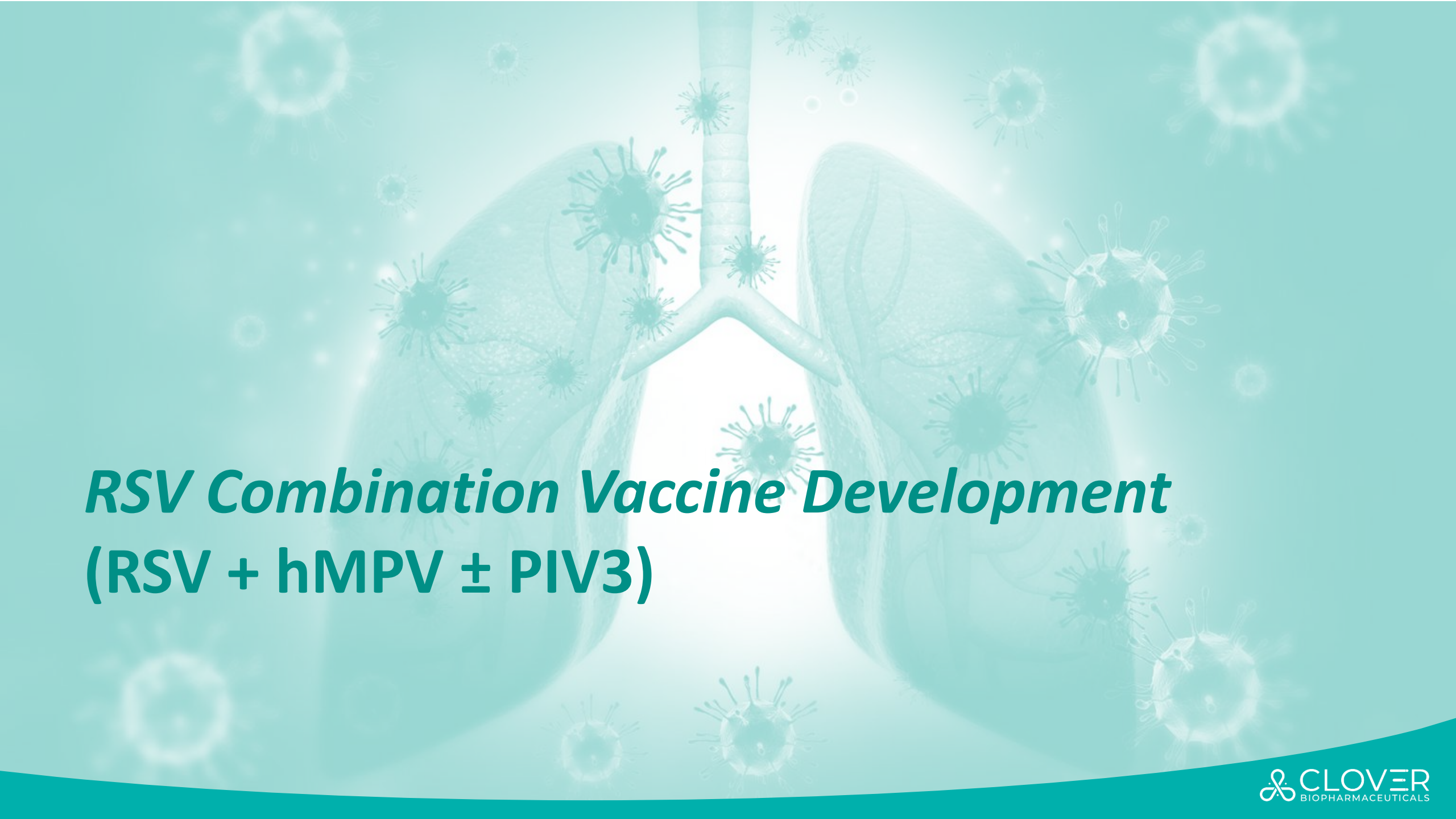
Clover's Trimer-Tagged RSV PreF (SCB-1019) is Differentiated & Potentially More 'Native-Like' than GSK & Pfizer

- **In Vitro mAb Binding**: Differentiated & higher binding affinity than GSK (AREXVY) against mAbs at highly potent PreF NAb sites (V, III)
- **Mouse NAb-to-Binding Antibody Ratio**: Significantly higher ratios of NAb-to-Binding Antibodies observed for SCB-1019 versus GSK/Pfizer
- **Phase 1 NAb-to-Binding Antibody Ratios**: Higher trends observed for SCB-1019 versus GSK in Phase 1 in vaccine-naïve older adults
- **Trimer-Tag is Immuno-Silent in Humans**: Dosed in >15,000 subjects with Trimer-Tagged COVID-19 vaccine SCB-2019 (CpG 1018/alum), with no humoral or cellular anti-Trimer-Tag responses observed

Working Hypothesis for GSK/Pfizer's Re-Vaccination Challenges & Clover's Planned Next Steps

- GSK/Pfizer's T4-foldon tagged RSV PreF constructs may be **non-native and/or unstable *in vivo***, exposing **non-native, non-neutralizing antibody epitopes on RSV PreF** (as well as off-target T4-foldon epitopes), which are immunologically **primed by Dose 1**
- Upon **Re-vaccination (Dose 2)** of GSK/Pfizer, **antibody responses against non-native epitopes** (primed by Dose 1) and/or **undesired 'negative' affinity maturation (against altered NAb epitopes)** could **interfere with desired induction of potent PreF NAbs** (especially if non-native epitopes are immuno-dominant)
- Potential to overcome GSK/Pfizer's current re-vaccination challenges utilizing a heterologous re-vaccination (Dose 2) with Clover's differentiated & potentially more 'native-like' Trimer-Tagged RSV PreF vaccine candidate SCB-1019
- To be further evaluated in **Clover's Re-Vaccination Clinical Trial for SCB-1019 (Head-to-Head vs AREXVY) Planned to Initiate in 2025**

(1) DOI: 10.1038/s41564-024-01860-1.

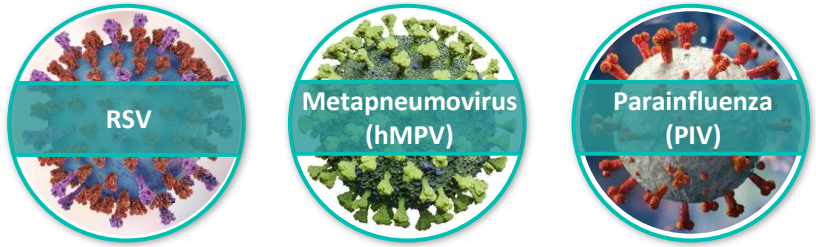


RSV Combination Vaccine Development
(RSV + hMPV ± PIV3)

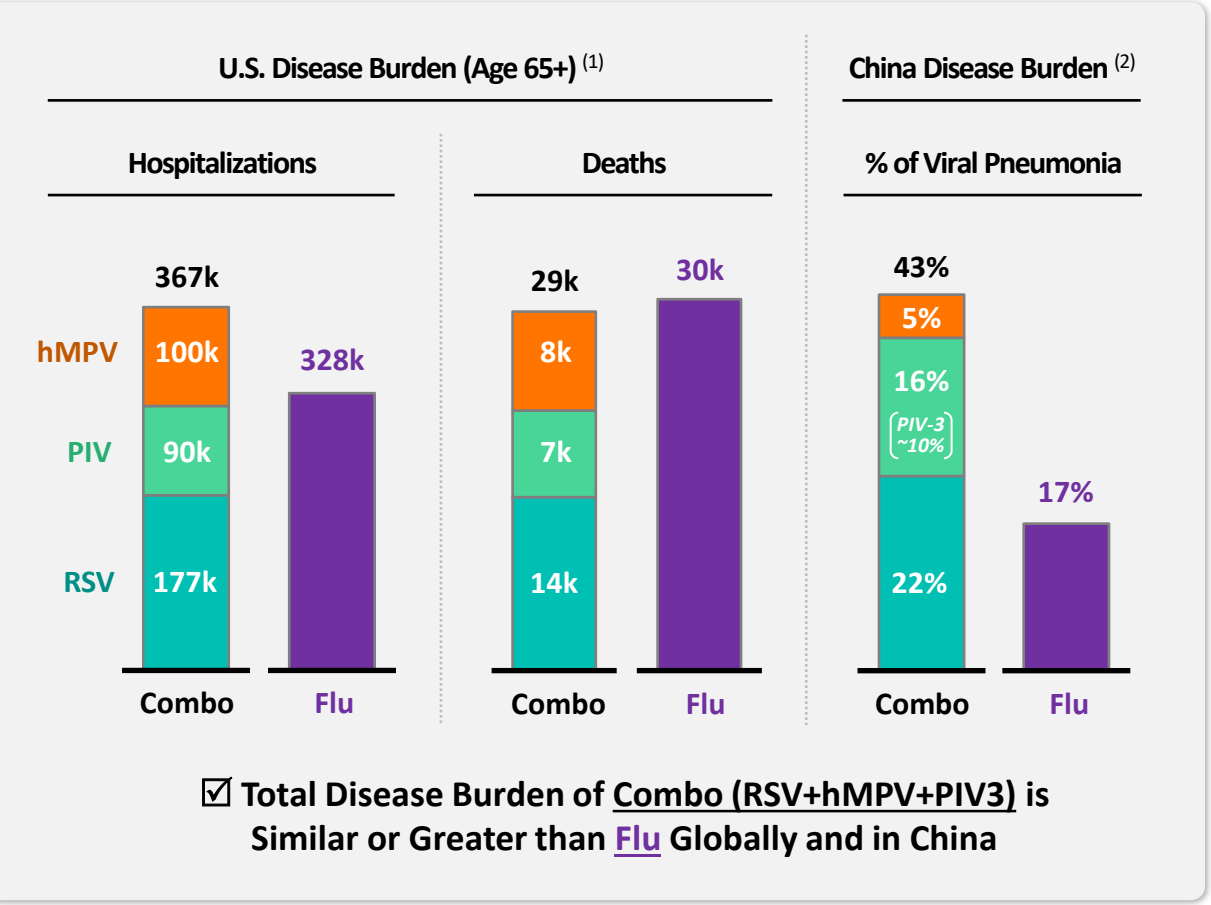
CLOVER BIOPHARMACEUTICALS

Potential for Respiratory Combo Vaccine (RSV + hMPV + PIV3) LCM Opportunity

- **Total Disease Burden of Combo (RSV+hMPV+PIV) is similar or greater than Flu Globally and in China;** combination vaccine is a compelling opportunity & unmet need
- **Directly leveraging Clover's RSV experience to develop 'Respiratory Combo Vaccines' across mononegavirales order of viruses (RSV + hMPV ± PIV3)**
- **Trimer-Tag protein subunit has platform advantages for combo versus mRNA (combo dose is limited by safety) and VLPs (complicated CMC)**



Virus Order/ Disease	☑ All 3 are Part of Mononegavirales Order ☑ All 3 Cause Symptomatic Respiratory Disease
PreF Antigen	☑ All 3 have Similar Trimeric Fusion (F) Antigen, Requiring Stabilization in Prefusion form (PreF)
Seasonality	☑ All 3 Observe Peak Outbreaks in Winter
At-Risk Populations	☑ Highest Risk is Elderly and Infants/Toddlers



☑ **Total Disease Burden of Combo (RSV+hMPV+PIV3) is Similar or Greater than Flu Globally and in China**

(1) Sources: **[A]** Widmer et al., 2012; **[B]** Russell et al., 2019 (62% of RSV); **[C]** Colosia et al., 2017; **[D]** Using RSV rate from Colosia 2017 as proxi. **[E]** https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/research/us-surveillance.html **[F]** Compilated data from CDC, 9 seasons from 2010-2011 to 2018-2019 https://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/burden/index.html **[G]** Burden in already vaccinated pop **[H]** Assuming vaccine durability >1 year.

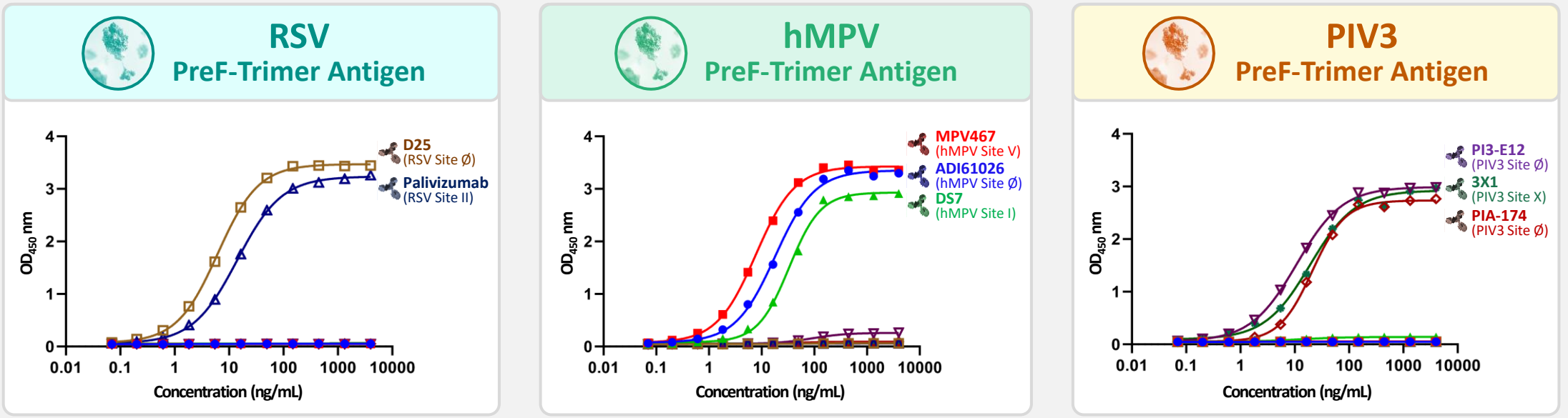
(2) Li et al., Nat. Commun., 2021 (DOI: 10.1038/s41467-021-25120-6). Data across all age groups from 2009-2019.

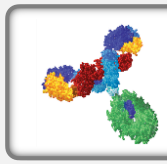
CLOVER BIOPHARMACEUTICALS

SCB-1019 is being Utilized to Develop RSV Respiratory Combination Vaccine Candidates

- ☑ Clover's PreF-Trimers (RSV, hMPV, PIV3) Bind Potently to Homologous PreF-Specific mAbs for Critical Neutralization Epitopes (Ø, V, X)
- ☑ Confirmed Stabilized Prefusion (PreF) Conformations
- ☑ No Immune Interference Observed in Preclinical *In Vivo* Immunogenicity Studies To-Date

Clover PreF-Trimer Antigens Binding to mAbs (ELISA OD_{450})





mAb Panel

RSV mAbs		hMPV mAbs			PIV3 mAbs		
D25 (Site Ø)	Palivizumab (Site II)	ADI61026 (Site Ø)	MPV467 (Site V)	DS7 (Site I)	PI3-E12 (Site Ø)	PIA-174 (Site Ø)	3X1 (Site X)

Note: Clover preclinical studies.

CLOVER BIOPHARMACEUTICALS

Clover's Planned Next Steps

☑ Q4-2024:

☑ OCT-2024: Head-to-Head Clinical Results Versus GSK (AREXVY) De-Risks & Indicate Clover's Potential Best-in-Class Combined Efficacy & Safety Profile for SCB-1019 (Non-Adjuvanted Bivalent RSV-A/B Vaccine Candidate)

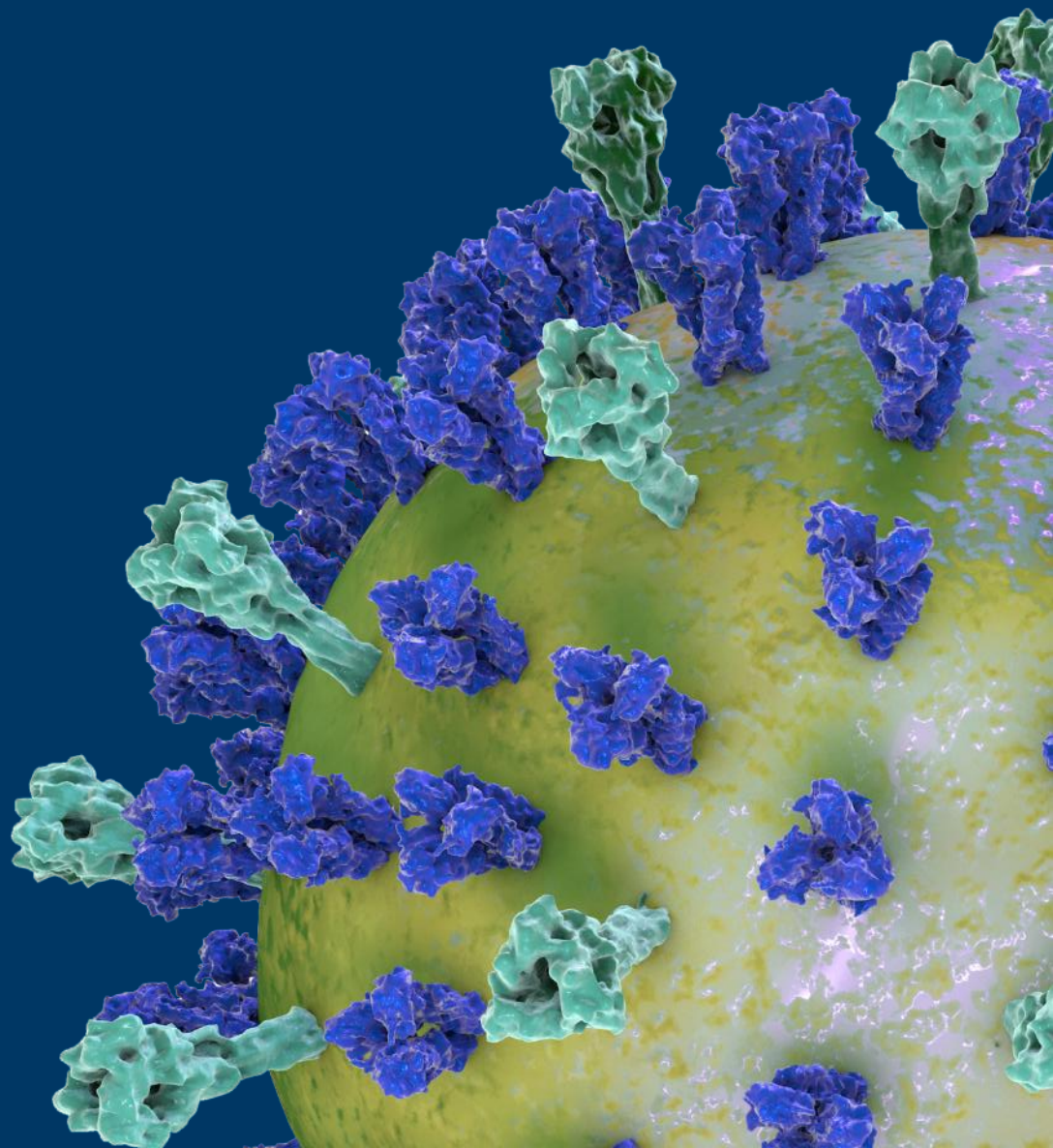
☑ DEC-2024: Preclinical & Clinical Data Supporting that Clover's Trimer-Tagged RSV PreF (SCB-1019) is Differentiated & Potentially More 'Native-Like' than GSK & Pfizer

Planned 2025:

❑ To Initiate Clinical Trial Evaluating SCB-1019 in an RSV Re-Vaccination Setting

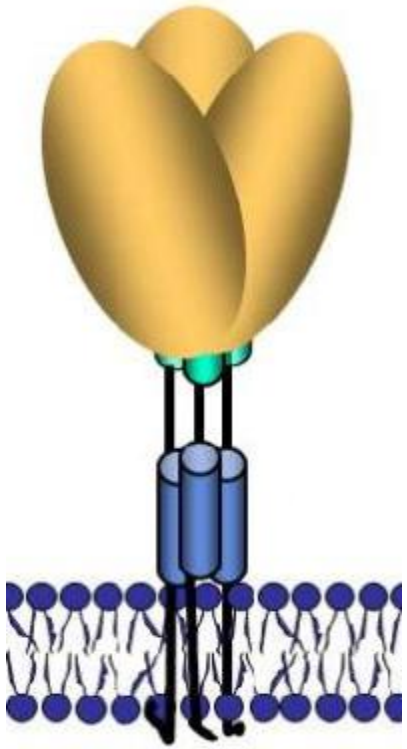
❑ To Initiate Clinical Trial for RSV Respiratory Combination Vaccine (RSV + hMPV ± PIV3)

Appendix

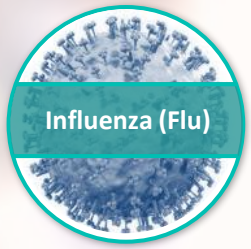


Surface antigens of many viruses & pathogens are naturally-trimeric in structure; Key objective of vaccine development is to preserve the antigen's native structure

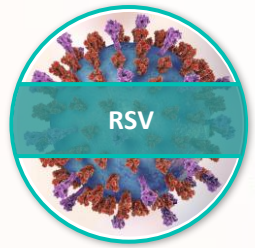
Naturally-trimeric Structure Surface Antigens of Viruses & Pathogens



S antigen



HA antigen



F antigen

gE antigen

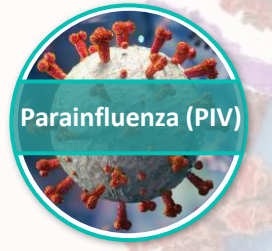
gB antigen

gB antigen

gB antigen

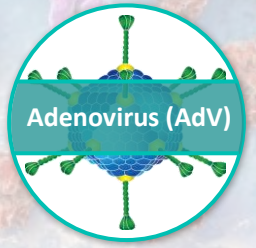
Pgp3 antigen

PorB antigen



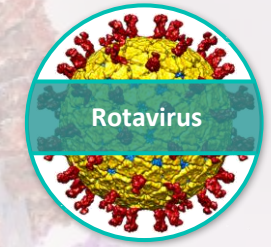
F antigen

F antigen



Fiber antigen

F antigen



VP8 antigen

G antigen

E antigen

GP antigen

GP antigen

F antigen

F antigen

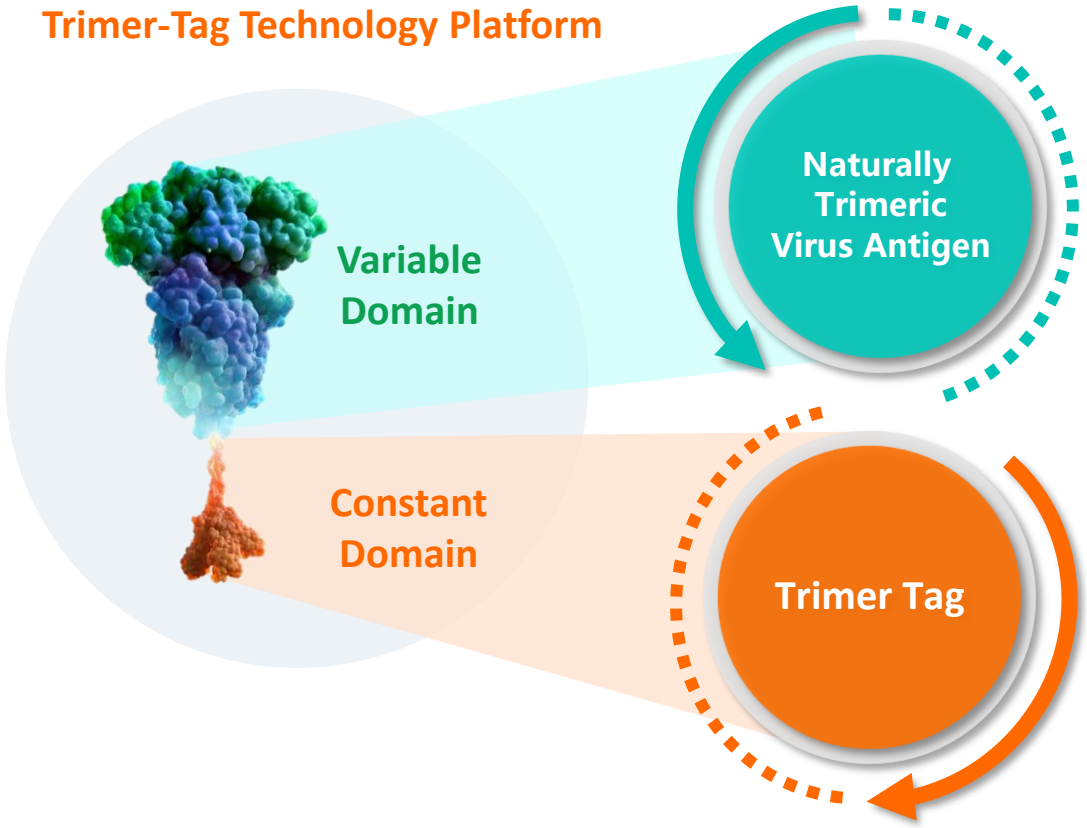
Gp120/41 antigen

CLOVER BIOPHARMACEUTICALS

Clover's Trimer-Tag Technology Platform for Vaccine Development

- **Highly differentiated vaccine technology platform:** **The only technology platform globally** for producing recombinant **covalently-trimerized antigens** utilizing a **human-derived trimerization tag**; the use of covalent bond enables stable naturally-trimeric configuration (**induces strong & "native" neutralizing responses**); does not induce ADA/pre-existing immunity issue (**enables repeated boosting & positive safety profile**)
- **Validated technology** **Platform has been fully validated by COVID-19 vaccine (SCB-2019)** that is authorized for Emergency Use in China

Trimer-Tag Technology Platform



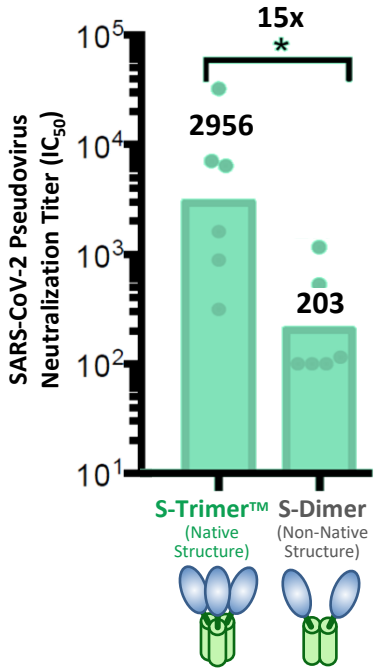
20+ Potential Virus Antigens

- Coronavirus
- RSV
- hMPV
- PIV3
- Influenza
- EBV
- HSV
- Rabies
- HIV

- ✓ **Trimerizes* any protein of interest**
- ✓ **Achieves stable** covalently-linked and **native-like trimeric structures** of virus antigens
- ✓ **Human-derived**, contributing to favorable safety profile and no ADA observed in Phase 2/3 for SCB-2019 (CpG 1018/Alum)
- ✓ **Secreted** trimeric fusion proteins produced in mammalian cells; **affinity-purification** achieves high antigen purity

Strong Neutralizing Immune Responses

Trimer-Tagged Native-Like Spike Antigens Induce Superior Immune Responses Compared to Non-Native Conformations (e.g., Dimeric Spike) (1)

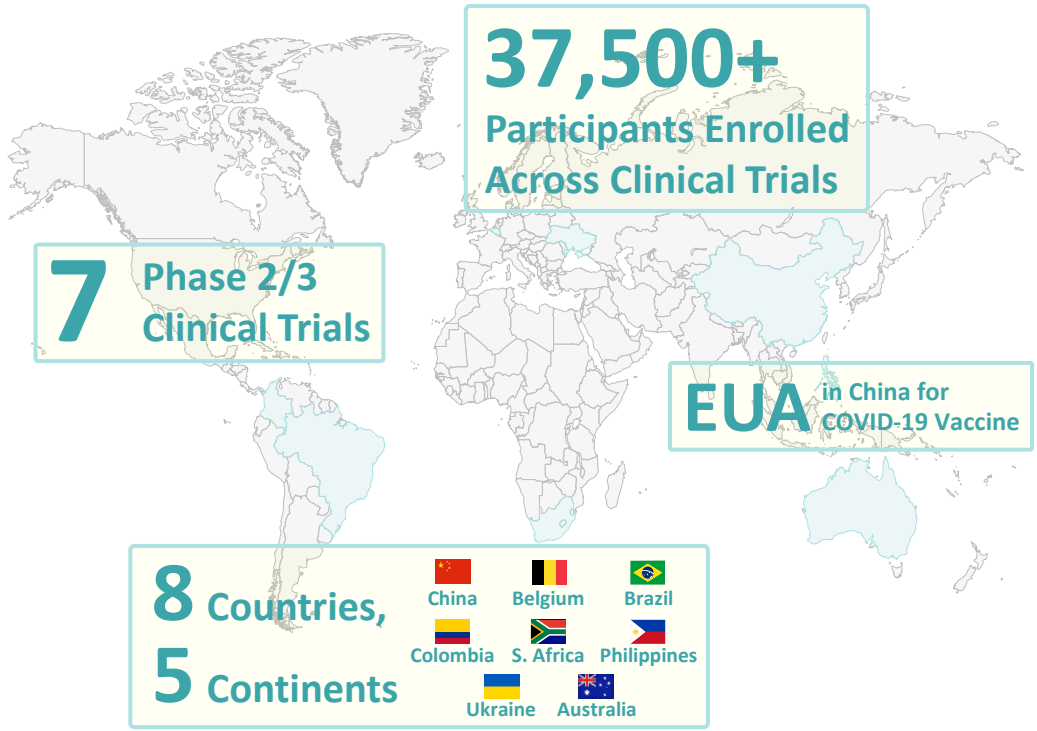


Note: Representative list of viruses with naturally trimeric spike antigens is illustrative and not exhaustive. Abbreviation: ADA (Anti-Drug Antibodies).
* A "trimer" refers to a molecule or an anion formed by combination or association of three molecules or ions of the same substance. Trimerization is a chemical reaction that uses three identical molecules to produce a single trimer. Proteins that are created through the joining of two or more genes that originally coded for separate proteins and consist of three identical simpler parts are referred to as "trimeric fusion proteins". Trimerization tag refers to a protein tag from the C-propeptide domain of procollagen (Trimer-Tag), which is capable of self-assembly into a disulfide bond-linked trimer.
(1) SARS-CoV-2 pseudovirus neutralizing antibody responses in mice vaccinated with two doses of S-Trimer (Trimer-Tagged SARS-CoV-2 spike protein) or S-Dimer (Fc-Tagged SARS-CoV-2 spike protein) on Days 0 and 21. Data based on sera collected on Day 35 (14 days after second dose).

Trimer-Tag: *A Safe, Potent & Validated Vaccine Platform*

Extensive Clinical Experience Globally

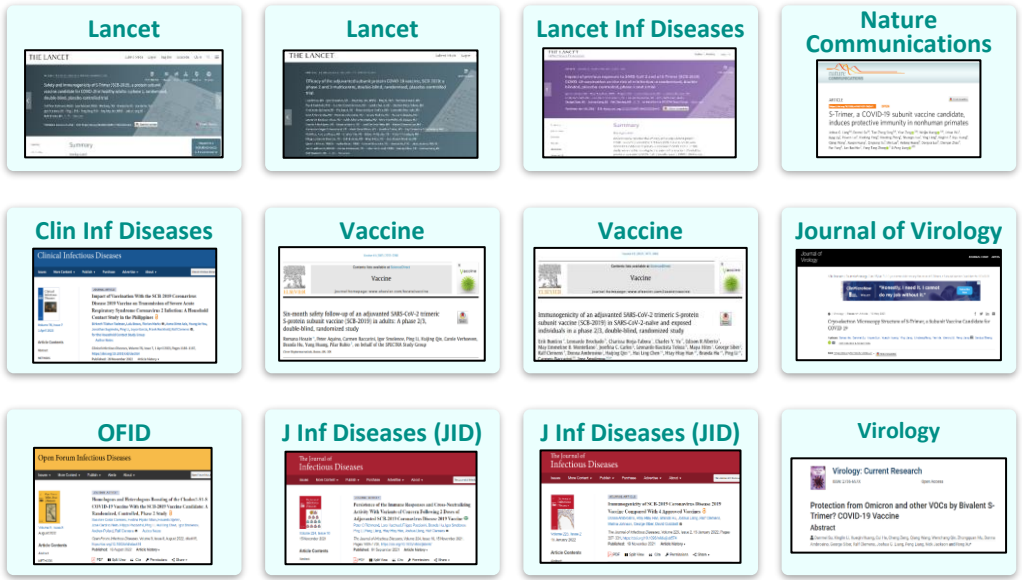
- ☑ **37,500+ Participants Enrolled Across Trials in 8 Countries**
- ☑ **Experience in Broad Population Groups** (Elderly, Adult, Adolescent, Co-Morbidities [1]), **Races & Ethnicities**



(1) Subjects enrolled with co-morbidities (associated with high risk of severe COVID-19) include chronic kidney disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity with BMI ≥30 kg/m2, serious heart conditions such as hypertension, heart failure, coronary artery disease or cardiomyopathies, and Type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Endorsed by Leading Scientific Community

- ☑ **Received US$ 397 Million Funding from CEPI to Support Clover Establishing its Vaccine Platform** (Trimer-Tag Platform + Vaccine Manufacturing Capabilities)

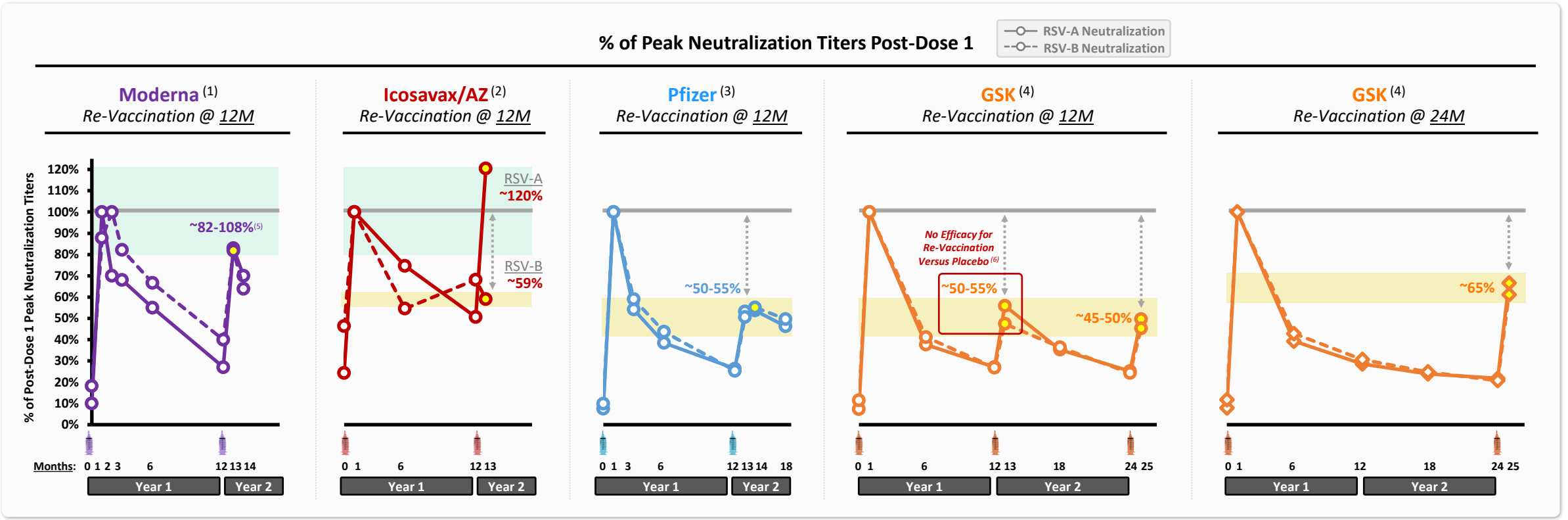


- ☑ **Trimer-Tag Platform Published in the Most Renowned Scientific Journals Globally** (Lancet, Nature Communications, JID, etc.)

CLOVER BIOPHARMACEUTICALS

Re-Vaccination Issues Encountered for GSK & Pfizer RSV Vaccines

- **GSK/Pfizer: Neutralization Titers Only Reach ~45-65% of Peak Levels Following Re-Vaccination, Potentially Due to Immune-Interference from T4-Foldon Trimerization Tag Utilized by Both Vaccines**
  - GSK/Pfizer Announced they are now Evaluating Re-Vaccination at 3- and 5-Year Intervals in Phase 3 Studies, but Efficacy Durability Requires Re-Vaccination at ~2-Year Intervals
  - **Clover's Trimer-Tag** Platform (Immuno-Silent in Humans) May be able to Overcome GSK/Pfizer's Re-Vaccination Issue
- **Moderna/Icosavax: Data Demonstrate that RSV Neutralization is Boostable, but Moderna mRNA Efficacy Durability is Inferior (<1 Year) & Icosavax Fails to Boost RSV-B Neutralization**



Significant Market Opportunity Exists for Differentiated RSV Vaccines that can Effectively Re-Vaccinate with Good Durability/Breadth

Note: **Cross Trial Comparisons for Illustrative Purposes Only.** Moderna, Icosavax and Pfizer neutralization titers based on IU/mL. GSK units expressed as ED_{60}.
Sources: **(1)** Moderna ACIP Presentation (29-FEB-2024), **(2)** Icosavax Company Presentation IVX-121 (28-JUN-2023), **(3)** Pfizer 2023 VRBPAC Company Briefing Document, **(4)** GSK ACIP Presentation (26-JUN-2024).
(5) Moderna reported additional re-vaccination immunogenicity data at 26-JUN-2024 ACIP meeting in adults aged ≥50 years, demonstrating geometric mean ratios (GMR) of re-vaccination versus first dose neutralization titers of 1.08 (95% CI: 0.99 – 1.17) for RSV-A and 0.91 (95% CI: 0.84 – 0.99) for RSV-B, meeting non-inferiority criteria (LB of 95% CI of GMRs >0.667).
(6) 21 JUNE 2023 ACIP Meeting (GSK Presentation). Based on primary efficacy endpoint (RSV-LRT ≥2 Symptoms/Signs).

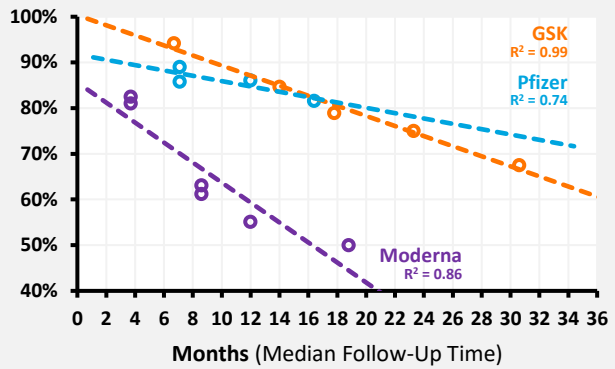
Durability of RSV Vaccine Efficacy from Phase 3 Clinical Trials

- **mRNA (Moderna) Efficacy Durability Trend Appears Inferior Versus Protein-Based RSV Vaccines, with Efficacy Lasting <1 Year** (Even Against 'Severe' forms of RSV Disease)
- **Re-Vaccination for all RSV Vaccines is Needed** (Similar to Flu & COVID-19)**, Potentially Every ~2 Years for Protein-Based RSV Vaccines (GSK/Pfizer)**

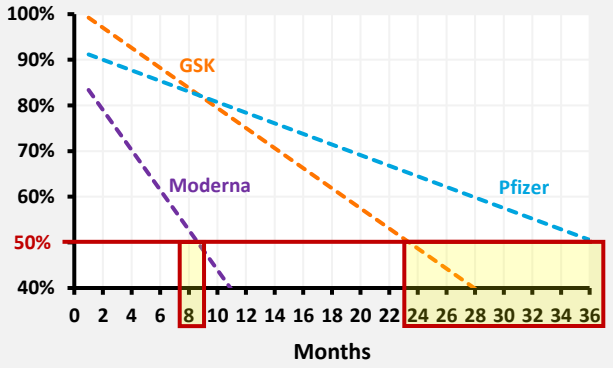
Cumulative Efficacy @ Median Follow-Up Time
(Dotted Lines Represent Linear Regression [3,4])

Monthly Efficacy Point Estimates
(Extrapolated from Linear Regression[3,4])

Vaccine Efficacy Against 'Severe' Forms of RSV Disease [1]

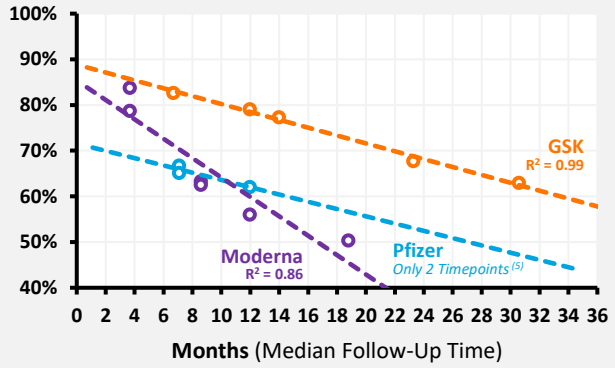


Extrapolated from Linear Regression [3]

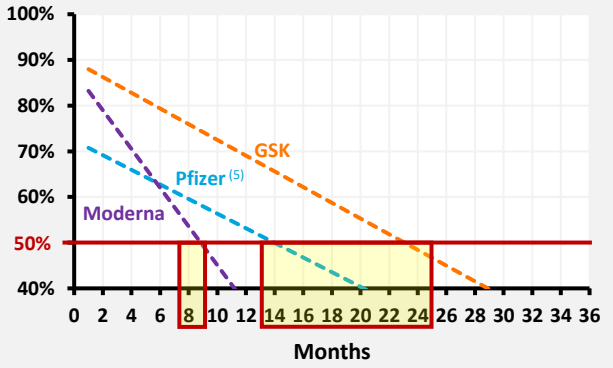


Vaccine Efficacy Against 'Moderate-to-Severe' Forms of RSV Disease [2]

(Note: Phase 3 Primary Endpoints)



Extrapolated from Linear Regression [4]



☑ **Efficacy for Protein-Based RSV Vaccines Appears Durable and Superior to mRNA, with Potential Re-Vaccination Interval of ~2 Years**

Note: **Cross Trial Comparisons for Illustrative Purposes Only** (Efficacy endpoints are different across vaccines and studies).
Sources: ACIP Meetings including 21 JUNE 2023 (GSK and Pfizer Presentations), 29 FEB 2024 (Moderna Presentation), 26 JUNE 2024 (GSK, Pfizer, Moderna and CDC Presentations). 28 FEB 2023 FDA VRBPAC Meeting (Pfizer Presentation). 08 OCT 2024 GSK Press Release.

(1) Severe RSV Endpoints: **GSK** (RSV-LRTD ≥2 Signs or 'Severe' Assessment by PI), **Pfizer** (RSV-LRTI ≥3 Symptoms/Signs), **Moderna** (RSV-LRTD ≥3 Symptoms).
(2) Primary Endpoints: **GSK** (RSV-LRTD ≥2 Symptoms/Signs for ≥24 Hours), **Pfizer** (RSV-LRTI ≥2 Symptoms/Signs), **Moderna** (RSV-LRTD ≥2 Symptoms).
(3) Linear Regression (Severe RSV Disease): **GSK** (Y = -0.0119x + 1.0142) | **Pfizer** (Y = -0.0204x + 0.8115) | **Moderna** (Y = -0.0219x + 0.8553).
(4) Linear Regression (VE Primary Endpoints): **GSK** (Y = -0.0086x + 0.8883) | **Pfizer** (Y = -0.008x + 0.7155) | **Moderna** (Y = -0.0212x + 0.8535).
(5) Pfizer data for cumulative vaccine efficacy for only 1 season disclosed to-date. Cumulative vaccine efficacy through mid-season 2 with 13.9 months median follow-up duration was not disclosed (only case splits for Season 1 and Season 2 respectively were disclosed, and cases collected in Season 2 were only in Northern Hemisphere representing approximately ~55% of evaluable subjects in Season 1 enrolled in the RENOIR Phase 3 study; cases collected for efficacy analysis in Season 1 also included Southern Hemisphere countries).

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Elderly RSV Vaccine Phase 3 Efficacy Durability: *Summary Reference Data*

Vaccine Efficacy Against 'Severe' RSV Disease (1)

	GSK (AREXVY) RSV-LRTD ≥2 Signs or 'Severe' Assessment by PI						Pfizer (ABRYSVO) RSV-LRTI ≥3 Symptoms/Signs				Moderna (MRESVIA) RSV-LRTD ≥3 Symptoms					
Phase 3 Median Follow-Up Time:	**6.7 Months**	**12.0 Months**	**14.0 Months**	**17.8 Months**	**23.3 Months**	**30.6 Months**	**7.1 Months**		**12.0 Months**	**13.9 Months**	**16.4 Months**	**3.7 Months**		**8.6 Months**		**12.0 Months**	**18.8 Months**
Vaccine Efficacy (95% CI)	**94.1%** (62.4 – 99.9)	--	**84.6%** (56.4 – 96.1)	**78.8%** (52.6 – 92.0)	**74.9%** (48.4 – 89.2)	**67.4%** (42.4 – 82.7)	**85.7%** (32.0 - 98.7)	**88.9%** (--)	**86.0%** (63.0 - 96.0)	~84% (3) (--)	**81.5%** (48.2 - 80.0)	**82.4%** (34.8 - 95.3)	**80.9%** (50.1 - 92.7)	**63.0%** (37.3 - 78.2)	**61.1%** (34.7 - 76.8)	**55.0%** (31.0 - 71.0)	**49.9%** (27.8 - 65.6)
Cases: Vaccine	**1** (12,466 Subj.)	--	**4** (12,469 Subj.)	**7** (12,469 Subj.)	**9** (12,468 Subj.)	**15** (12,468 Subj.)	**2** (16,466 Subj.)	**2** (~18,000 Subj.)	--	**5** (~10,000 Subj.)	**10** (--)	**3** (17,572 Subj.)	**5** (17,561 Subj.)	**19** (18,112 Subj.)	**20** (18,074 Subj.)	--	**46** (18,181 Subj.)
Cases: Placebo	**17** (12,494 Subj.)	--	**33** (12,498 Subj.)	**48** (12,498 Subj.)	**54** (12,498 Subj.)	**75** (12,498 Subj.)	**14** (16,308 Subj.)	**18** (~18,000 Subj.)	--	**32** (~10,000 Subj.)	**54** (--)	**17** (17,516 Subj.)	**26** (17,503 Subj.)	**51** (18,045 Subj.)	**51** (18,010 Subj)	--	**91** (18,132 Subj.)
Reference	*ACIP Meeting 21 JUNE 2023 (GSK Presentation)*	--	*ACIP Meeting 21 JUNE 2023 (GSK Presentation)*	*ACIP Meeting 21 JUNE 2023 (GSK Presentation)*	*ACIP Meeting 26 JUNE 2024 (GSK Presentation)*	*GSK Press Release 08 OCT 2024*	*VRBPAC Meeting 28 FEB 2023 (Pfizer Present.)*	*ACIP Meeting 21 JUNE 2023 (Pfizer Present.)*	*ACIP Meeting 26 JUNE 2024 (CDC Presentation)*	*ACIP Meeting 21 JUNE 2023 (Pfizer Present.)*	*ACIP Meeting 26 JUNE 2024 (Pfizer Present.)*	*ACIP Meeting 26 JUNE 2024 (Moderna Present)*	*ACIP Meeting 26 JUNE 2024 (Moderna Present)*	*ACIP Meeting 29 FEB 2024 (Moderna Present)*	*ACIP Meeting 26 JUNE 2024 (Moderna Present)*	*ACIP Meeting 26 JUNE 2024 (CDC Presentation)*	*ACIP Meeting 26 JUNE 2024 (Moderna Present)*

Vaccine Efficacy Against 'Moderate-to-Severe' RSV Disease (2)

	GSK (AREXVY) RSV-LRTD ≥2 Symptoms/Signs for ≥24 Hours						Pfizer (ABRYSVO) RSV-LRTI ≥2 Symptoms/Signs				Moderna (MRESVIA) RSV-LRTD ≥2 Symptoms					
Phase 3 Median Follow-Up Time:	**6.7 Months**	**12.0 Months**	**14.0 Months**	**17.8 Months**	**23.3 Months**	**30.6 Months**	**7.1 Months**		**12.0 Months**	**13.9 Months**	**16.4 Months**	**3.7 Months**		**8.6 Months**		**12.0 Months**	**18.8 Months**
Vaccine Efficacy (95% CI)	**82.6%** (57.9 - 94.1)	**79.0%** (58.0 - 90.0)	**77.3%** (60.2 - 89.0)	**67.2%** (48.2 - 80.0)	**67.7%** (52.3 - 78.7)	**62.9%** (46.7 – 74.8)	**66.7%** (28.8 - 85.8)	**65.1%** (--)	**62.0%** (41.0 - 76.0)	~63% (3) (--)	--	**83.7%** (66.0 - 92.2)	**78.7%** (62.8 - 87.9)	**63.3%** (48.7 - 73.7)	**62.5%** (47.7 - 73.1)	**56.0%** (42.0 - 67.0)	**50.3%** (37.5 - 60.7)
Cases: Vaccine	**7** (12,466 Subj.)	--	**15** (12,469 Subj.)	**30** (12,469 Subj.)	**32** (12,468 Subj.)	**48** (12,468 Subj.)	**11** (16,308 Subj.)	**15** (~18,000 Subj)	--	**38** (~10,000 Subj.)	--	**9** (17,572 Subj.)	**15** (17,561 Subj.)	**47** (18,112 Subj.)	**48** (18,074 Subj.)	--	**113** (18,181 Subj.)
Cases: Placebo	**40** (12,494 Subj.)	--	**85** (12,498 Subj.)	**139** (12,498 Subj.)	**154** (12,498 Subj.)	**215** (12,498 Subj.)	**33** (16,308 Subj.)	**43** (~18,000 Subj)	--	**88** (~10,000 Subj)	--	**55** (17,516 Subj.)	**70** (17,503 Subj.)	**127** (18,045 Subj.)	**127** (18,010 Subj)	--	**225** (18,132 Subj.)
Reference	*ACIP Meeting 21 JUNE 2023 (GSK Presentation)*	*ACIP Meeting 26 JUNE 2024 (CDC Presentation)*	*ACIP Meeting 21 JUNE 2023 (GSK Presentation)*	*ACIP Meeting 21 JUNE 2023 (GSK Presentation)*	*ACIP Meeting 26 JUNE 2024 (GSK Presentation)*	*GSK Press Release 08 OCT 2024*	*VRBPAC Meeting 28 FEB 2023 (Pfizer Present.)*	*ACIP Meeting 21 JUNE 2023 (Pfizer Present.)*	*ACIP Meeting 26 JUNE 2024 (CDC Presentation)*	*ACIP Meeting 21 JUNE 2023 (Pfizer Present.)*	--	*ACIP Meeting 26 JUNE 2024 (Moderna Present)*	*ACIP Meeting 26 JUNE 2024 (Moderna Present)*	*ACIP Meeting 29 FEB 2024 (Moderna Present)*	*ACIP Meeting 26 JUNE 2024 (Moderna Present)*	*ACIP Meeting 26 JUNE 2024 (CDC Presentation)*	*ACIP Meeting 26 JUNE 2024 (Moderna Present)*

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Thank You!

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