



Efficacy and Safety of mRNA-1345, an RSV Vaccine, in Older Adults: Results through ≥ 6 Months of Follow-up

and

Evaluation of Correlate of Protection Against RSV

February 15, 2024
Presented at the 8th ReSViNET Conference (RSVW 2024)
Mumbai, India



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, but not limited to, statements concerning potential development candidate applications, development candidate activities, preclinical and clinical studies, regulatory submissions and approvals, risk management and estimates, including with respect to the potential market associated with commercial medicines, expected enrollment in the Company's Phase 3 study of its RSV vaccine, and forward-looking projections with respect to Moderna or its anticipated future performance or events. In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as "may", "should", "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: preclinical and clinical development is lengthy and uncertain, especially for a new category of medicines such as mRNA, and therefore Moderna's preclinical programs or development candidates may be delayed, terminated, or may never advance to or in the clinic; mRNA drug development has substantial clinical development and regulatory risks due to the novel and unprecedented nature of this new category of medicines; and those described 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 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 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 referenced on the first page.

Disclosures and Acknowledgments

- EW, JG, FP, NL, NLC, SKS, CAP, AK, LW, JD, LL, CR, HZ, CM, SG, CAS, LZ, JMM and RD are employees of Moderna, Inc., and hold stock/stock options in the company
- Medical writing and editorial assistance were provided by Louansha Nandlal, PhD, and Jennifer McKinney, PhD, of MEDiSTRAVA in accordance with Good Publication Practice (GPP3) guidelines, funded by Moderna, Inc., and under the direction of the authors
- This study was funded by Moderna, Inc.
- Additional Information
 - Please scan the QR code for a copy of the combined oral presentation
 - Copies of this oral presentation obtained through the QR code are for personal use only and may not be reproduced without written permission of the authors



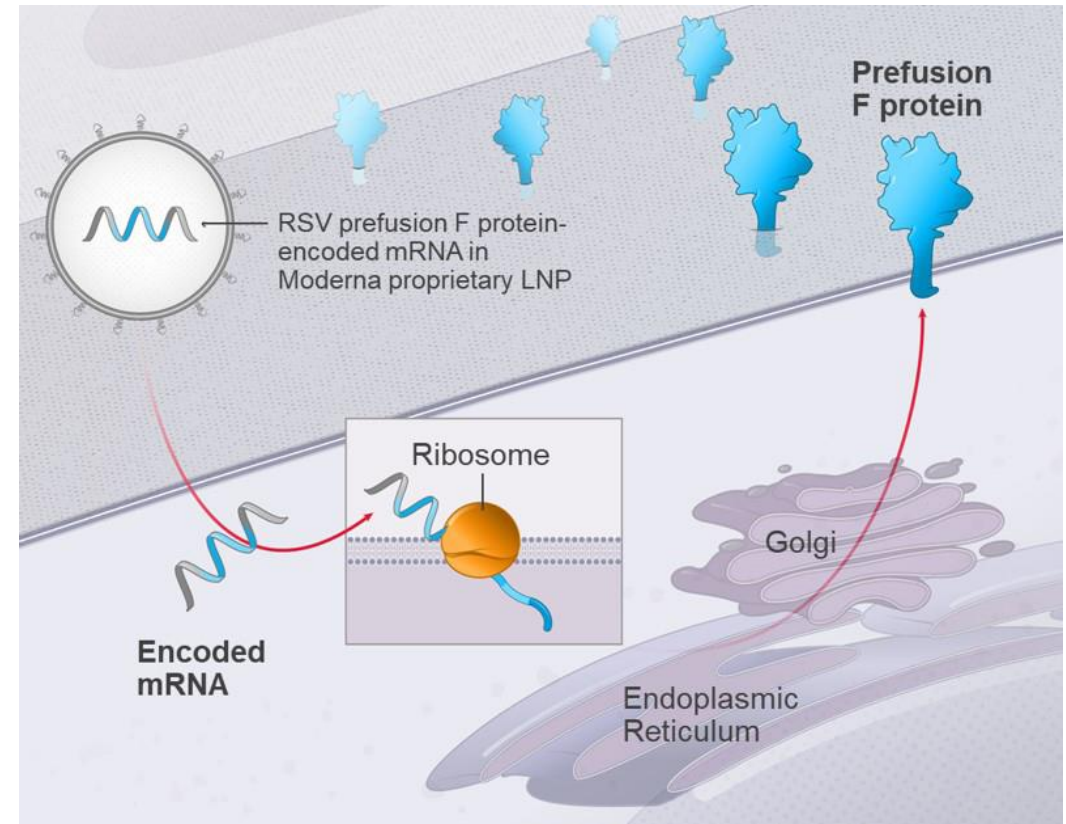


Efficacy and Safety of mRNA-1345, an RSV Vaccine, in Older Adults: Results through ≥ 6 Months of Follow-up

Eleanor Wilson, Jaya Goswami, Pablo Alexis Doreski, Gonzalo Perez Marc, Gilberto Jimenez, Frances Priddy, Nina Lin, Nancy Le Cam, Karen Slobod, Sonia K. Stoszek, Catherine A. Panozzo, Archana Kapoor, Lauren Wilson, Jiejun Du, Lan Lan, Caroline Reuter, Honghong Zhou, Jacqueline M. Miller, and Rituparna Das

Investigational RSV Vaccine (mRNA-1345) Designed to Encode for a Stabilized Prefusion F Glycoprotein

- LNP encapsulated mRNA-based vaccine encoding the RSV fusion (F) glycoprotein stabilized in the prefusion conformation
- Prefusion F elicits potent neutralizing antibody response^{1,2}
- Antibodies to the F protein cross-react between RSV-A and RSV-B
- RSV vaccine uses the same LNP as Moderna COVID-19 vaccines³
- Phase 1: mRNA-1345 is well tolerated with persistent antibody levels through 12 months⁴



ARD, acute respiratory disease; F, fusion; LNP, lipid nanoparticle; LRTD, lower respiratory tract disease; mRNA, messenger ribonucleic acid; RSV, respiratory syncytial virus
1. Crank MC, et al. *Science*. 2019;365:505-509. 2. McKekkan JS, et al. *Science*. 2013;342(6158):592-598. 3. Aranda SS and Polack FP. *Front Immunol*. 2019;10:1006. 4. Simorellis A, et al. *ESVI* 2023.

mRNA-1345 Pivotal Phase 2/3 Clinical Trial: Population/Study Design

Ongoing phase 2/3, double-blind, placebo-controlled study (NCT05127434) in 22 countries¹

Population

- Healthy adults including those with chronic, stable medical conditions, and/or frailty
- ≥60 years of age
- 22 countries (both Northern and Southern Hemisphere)

Regimen and follow-up

- Randomized (1:1) to receive single dose vaccination
 - mRNA-1354 50 µg (N=18,304)
 - Saline placebo (N=18,045)
- 24-month follow-up

Stratified by

- Age (60-74 and ≥75 years)
- Presence or absence of congestive heart failure or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Individuals with Comorbidities

- COPD
- CHF
- Asthma
- Chronic respiratory disease^a
- Diabetes
- Advanced liver disease
- Advanced renal disease

^aChronic respiratory disease includes chronic pulmonary fibrosis (idiopathic and otherwise), restrictive lung disease, asbestosis, bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, sarcoidosis, and history of tuberculosis.

Frail Individuals

- Measured by Edmonton Frail Scale across 9 domains:
 - Cognition, general health status, functional independence, social support, medication use, nutrition, mood, continence, and functional performance
- 0-17 Point scale
 - Fit (0-3)
 - Vulnerable (4-5)
 - Frail (6-17)

ARD, acute respiratory disease; CHF, congestive heart failure; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; D, day; LRTD, lower respiratory tract disease; M, month; mRNA, messenger ribonucleic acid; RSV, respiratory syncytial virus.

1. ClinicalTrials.gov. NCT05127434. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT05127434>.

Efficacy and Safety of mRNA-1345, an RSV Vaccine, in Older Adults: Results through ≥6 Months of Follow-up and Evaluation of Correlate of Protection Against RSV.

Presented at RSVVW 2024, Mumbai, India.

© 2024 Moderna, Inc. Confidential. All rights reserved.

moderna

Key Efficacy Endpoints

Phase 2/3 Safety and Efficacy Study of mRNA-1345

Primary Efficacy Objectives

- Vaccine efficacy to prevent first episode of RSV-LRTD (Lower Respiratory Tract Disease) between 14 days and 12 months post-injection
 - ≥ 2 signs/symptoms
 - ≥ 3 signs/symptoms

Key Secondary Efficacy Objectives

- Vaccine efficacy to prevent first episode of RSV-ARD (Acute Respiratory Disease) between 14 days and 12 months post-injection

Exploratory Endpoint

- Vaccine efficacy against RSV-LRTD with shortness of breath was assessed as a surrogate measure of more severe disease

RSV, respiratory syncytial virus

Efficacy and Safety of mRNA-1345, an RSV Vaccine, in Older Adults: Results through ≥ 6 Months of Follow-up and Evaluation of Correlate of Protection Against RSV.

Presented at RSVVW 2024, Mumbai, India.

© 2024 Moderna, Inc. Confidential. All rights reserved.

Definitions of LRTD and ARD

Phase 2/3 Safety and Efficacy Study of mRNA-1345

RSV Lower Respiratory Tract Disease (LRTD)

New or Worsening of ≥ 2 or ≥ 3 of Signs/Symptoms for ≥ 24 Hours

Tachypnea	Shortness of Breath	Sputum Production	Wheezing and/or rales and/or rhonchi
Hypoxemia	Fever and/or Cough	Pleuritic Chest Pain	

LRTD cases are a subset of the ARD cases

RSV Acute Respiratory Disease (ARD)

New or Worsening of ≥ 1 Signs/Symptoms for ≥ 24 Hours

Sinus Pain	Hoarseness	Stuffy Nose	Tachypnea	Shortness of Breath	Sputum Production	Wheezing
Sore Throat	Runny Nose	Chills	Hypoxemia	Fever Cough	Pleuritic Chest Pain	

**RT-PCR
Confirmed
RSV**

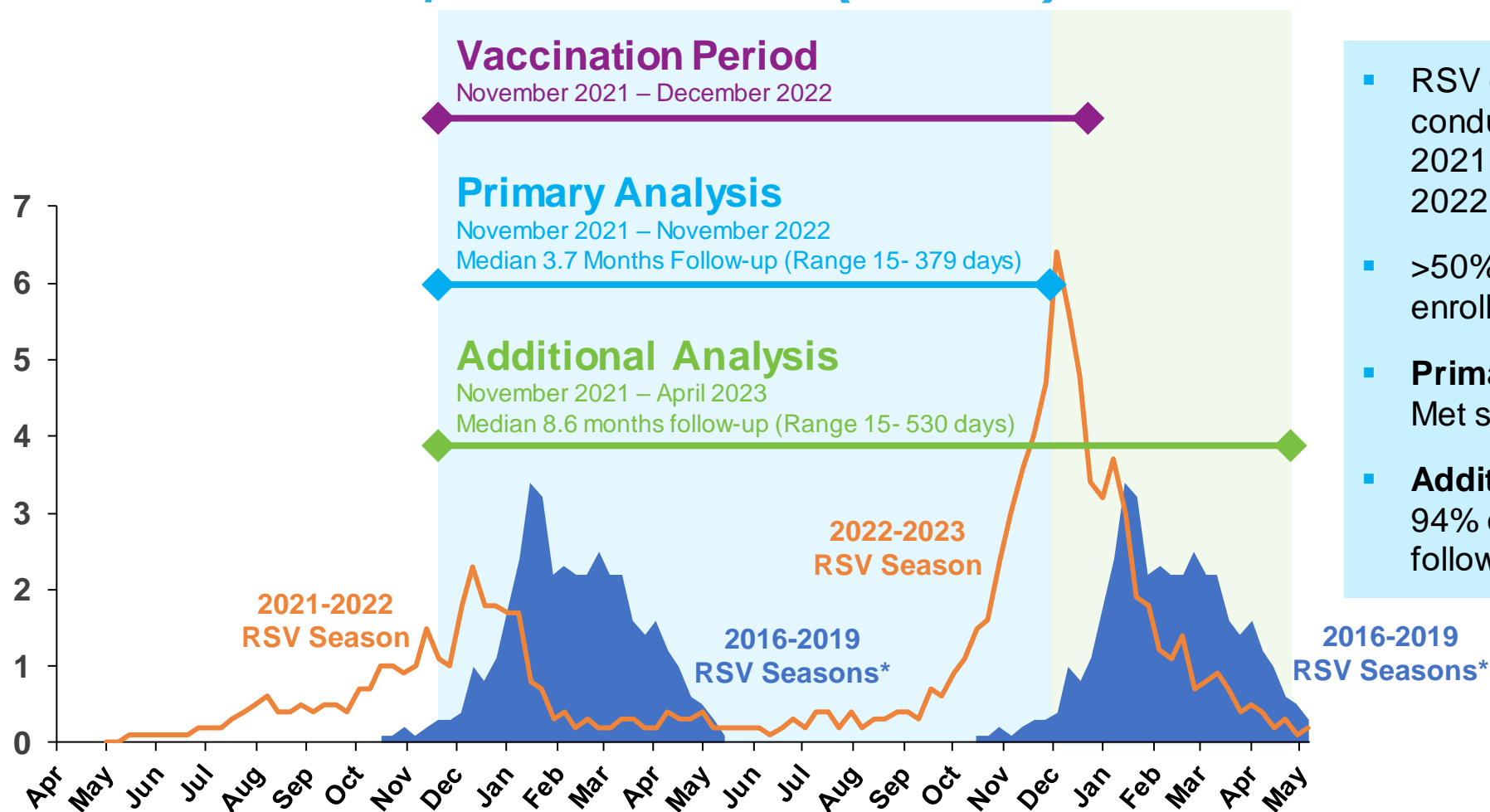
+

RSV surveillance was continuous throughout study follow-up

Primary and Additional Efficacy Analyses

US 2021-2023 RSV Hospitalization Rates (RSV-NET) in Adults ≥65 Years¹

Overall RSV
Hospitalization
Rate per
100,000 Adults
≥65 Years



- RSV efficacy study conducted across 2021 – 2022 and 2022 – 2023 seasons
- >50% of participants enrolled in US
- **Primary Analysis:** Met success criteria²
- **Additional Analysis:** 94% of participants followed for ≥6 months

*Median RSV hospitalization rate for 2016–2019. Data only collected from October to April each year.

1. CDC. Respiratory Syncytial Virus Hospitalization Surveillance Network (RSV-NET). https://data.cdc.gov/Public-Health-Surveillance/Weekly-Rates-of-Laboratory-Confirmed-RSV-Hospitali/29hc-w46k/data_preview. 2. Wilson E, et al. NEJM. 2023;389:2233-2244.

Efficacy and Safety of mRNA-1345, an RSV Vaccine, in Older Adults: Results through ≥6 Months of Follow-up and Evaluation of Correlate of Protection Against RSV.

Presented at RSVVW 2024, Mumbai, India.

© 2024 Moderna, Inc. Confidential. All rights reserved.

Primary Analysis: Vaccine Efficacy for Primary and Key Secondary Endpoints Met Success Criterion (>20% Lower Bound of CI)

Study 301 Per Protocol Analysis, 14 Days – 12 Months After Vaccine/Placebo

	Cases, n (%)		Vaccine Efficacy (%) Based on Hazard Ratios ^a
	RSV Vaccine (mRNA-1345) (N = 17,572)	Placebo (N = 17,516)	
RSV LRTD ≥2 symptoms	9 (0.05%)	55 (0.31%)	83.7% (66.0%, 92.2%)
RSV LRTD ≥3 symptoms	3 (0.02%)	17 (0.10%)	82.4% (34.8%, 95.3%)
RSV-ARD	26 (0.15%)	82 (0.47%)	68.4% (50.9%, 79.7%)

ARD, acute respiratory disease; LRTD, lower respiratory disease; RSV, respiratory syncytial virus.

Data cutoff for primary analysis was 30 November 2022

^aAlpha adjusted CI: 95.88% for RSV LRTD ≥ 2 symptoms, 96.36% for RSV LRTD ≥ 3 symptoms, 95.0% for RSV ARD

Wilson et al. NEJM, 2023

Efficacy and Safety of mRNA-1345, an RSV Vaccine, in Older Adults: Results through ≥6 Months of Follow-up and Evaluation of Correlate of Protection Against RSV.

Presented at RSVVW 2024, Mumbai, India.

© 2024 Moderna, Inc. Confidential. All rights reserved.

Additional Analysis: Demographics Well-Matched Across Groups; Enrollment Included Those at Highest Risk of Severe RSV (Safety Set)

Characteristic	RSV Vaccine (mRNA-1345) (N = 18,245)	Placebo (N = 18,184)
Median Age, years	68.5	68.5
60 – 69 years	11,314 (62%)	11,253 (62%)
70 – 79 years	5,493 (30%)	5,482 (30%)
≥80 years	1,438 (8%)	1,449 (8%)
Race, n (%)		
White	11,273 (62%)	11,252 (62%)
Black or African American	2,160 (12%)	2,203 (12%)
Ethnicity, n (%)		
Not Hispanic or Latino	11,968 (66%)	11,827 (65%)
CHF or COPD, n (%)	1,304 (7%)	1,310 (7%)
≥1 Comorbidity of Interest, n (%)	5,397 (30%)	5,289 (29%)
Frailty, n (%)		
Vulnerable (score of 4-5)	2,841 (16%)	2,907 (16%)
Frail (score of 6-17)	1,009 (6%)	1,027 (6%)

CHF, congestive heart failure; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

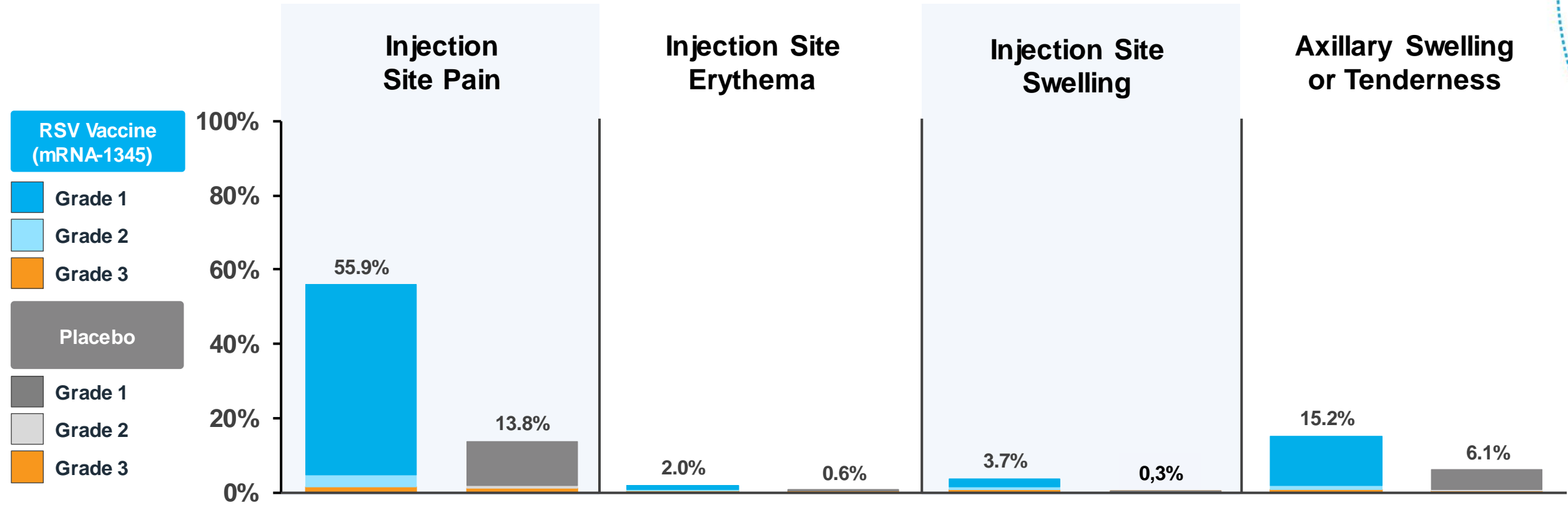
Efficacy and Safety of mRNA-1345, an RSV Vaccine, in Older Adults: Results through ≥6 Months of Follow-up and Evaluation of Correlate of Protection Against RSV.

Presented at RSVVW 2024, Mumbai, India.

© 2024 Moderna, Inc. Confidential. All rights reserved.

Additional Analysis: Solicited Local Reactions within 7 Days After RSV Vaccine vs Placebo

Study 301 - Solicited Safety Set – Adults ≥60 Years



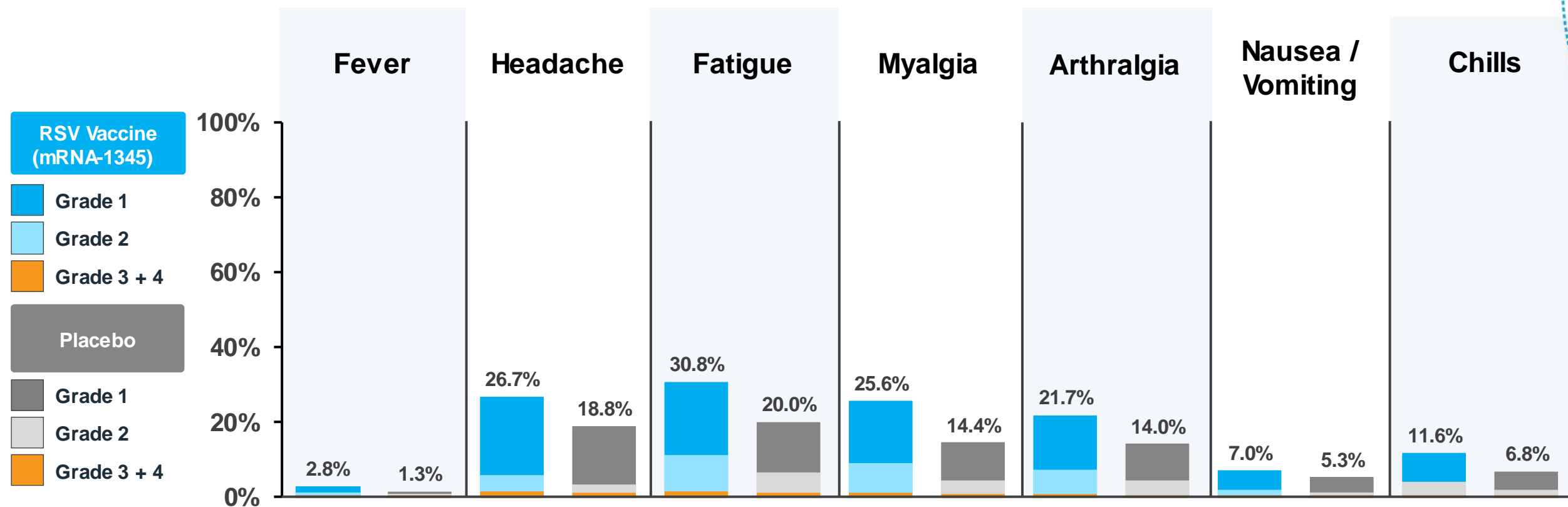
Mostly grade 1, onset day 1-2, median duration of 1-2 days for RSV vaccine

mRNA-1345 n=18174; placebo, n=18102
Cut off for additional analysis was 30 April 2023

Efficacy and Safety of mRNA-1345, an RSV Vaccine, in Older Adults: Results through ≥6 Months of Follow-up and Evaluation of Correlate of Protection Against RSV.
Presented at RSVVW 2024, Mumbai, India.
© 2024 Moderna, Inc. Confidential. All rights reserved.

Additional Analysis: Solicited Systemic Reactions within 7 Days After RSV Vaccine vs Placebo

Study 301 - Solicited Safety Set – Adults ≥60 Years



Mostly grade 1, onset day 1-2, median duration of 1-2 days for RSV vaccine

mRNA-1345, n=18174; placebo, n=18102

Grade 4 fever was reported (mRNA-1345 [n=29] and placebo [n=35]); no other categories reported any grade 4 reactions

Cut off for additional analysis was 30 April 2023

Efficacy and Safety of mRNA-1345, an RSV Vaccine, in Older Adults: Results through ≥6 Months of Follow-up and Evaluation of Correlate of Protection Against RSV.

Presented at RSVVW 2024, Mumbai, India.

© 2024 Moderna, Inc. Confidential. All rights reserved.

Unsolicited Adverse Event Within 28 Days After Injection, Regardless of Relationship to Vaccine/Placebo

Study 301 - Solicited Safety Set – Adults ≥60 Years

	RSV Vaccine (mRNA-1345) (N = 18,245)	Placebo (N = 18,184)
All, n (%)	3,749 (20.5%)	3,412 (18.8%)
Serious	115 (0.6%)	111 (0.6%)
Fatal	1 (<0.1%)	6 (<0.1%)
Medically-Attended	1,606 (8.8%)	1,531 (8.4%)
Leading to Study Discontinuation	2 (<0.1%)	11 (<0.1%)
Severe/≥Grade 3	129 (0.7%)	135 (0.7%)
Non-Serious	3,634 (19.9%)	3,301 (18.2%)
Any Adverse Event of Special Interest (AESI)^a	3 (<0.1%)	8 (<0.1%)

No imbalances in any categories between vaccine and placebo recipients

AR, adverse reaction; CEAC, cardiac event adjudication committee; ED, emergency department; SAE, serious adverse event; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

^aAESIs were reported up to data cutoff.

Efficacy and Safety of mRNA-1345, an RSV Vaccine, in Older Adults: Results through ≥6 Months of Follow-up and Evaluation of Correlate of Protection Against RSV.

Presented at RSVVW 2024, Mumbai, India.

© 2024 Moderna, Inc. Confidential. All rights reserved.

moderna

Adverse Events of Special Interest (AESI)

Study 301 – Adults ≥60 Years

- **Neurological Disorders**

- No cases of Guillain Barre syndrome or acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM)
- No imbalance observed for other neurological disorders including Bell's palsy/facial paralysis

- **Cardiac Events**

- No imbalance observed in cardiac arrhythmias such as atrial fibrillation
- No CEAC adjudicated cases of:
 - Acute myocarditis in vaccine recipients
 - Acute pericarditis in vaccine recipients with onset <42 days

AR, adverse reaction; CEAC, cardiac event adjudication committee; ED, emergency department; SAE, serious adverse event; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

Efficacy and Safety of mRNA-1345, an RSV Vaccine, in Older Adults: Results through ≥6 Months of Follow-up and Evaluation of Correlate of Protection Against RSV.
Presented at RSVVW 2024, Mumbai, India.

© 2024 Moderna, Inc. Confidential. All rights reserved.

Efficacy of mRNA-1345 Against RSV LRTD and RSV ARD Among Adults ≥60 Years: Additional Analysis (April 30, 2023-Data Cutoff) *Per Protocol Analysis, 14 Days – 12 Months After Vaccine/Placebo*

	Cases, n (%)		Vaccine Efficacy (%) Based on Hazard Ratios ^a
	RSV Vaccine (mRNA-1345) (N = 18,112)	Placebo (N = 18,045)	
RSV LRTD ≥2 symptoms	47 (0.26%)	127 (0.70%)	63.3% (48.7%, 73.7%)
RSV LRTD ≥3 symptoms	19 (0.10%)	51 (0.28%)	63.0% (37.3%, 78.2%)
RSV-ARD	86 (0.47%)	185 (1.03%)	53.9% (40.5%, 64.3%)

- Vaccine protection continues over a longer period (median 8.6 months) through high-transmission '22/'23 RSV season
- Lower bound of the confidence interval continued to exceed 20%

ARD, acute respiratory disease; LRTD, lower respiratory disease; RSV, respiratory syncytial virus.

^aAlpha adjusted CI: 95.0%

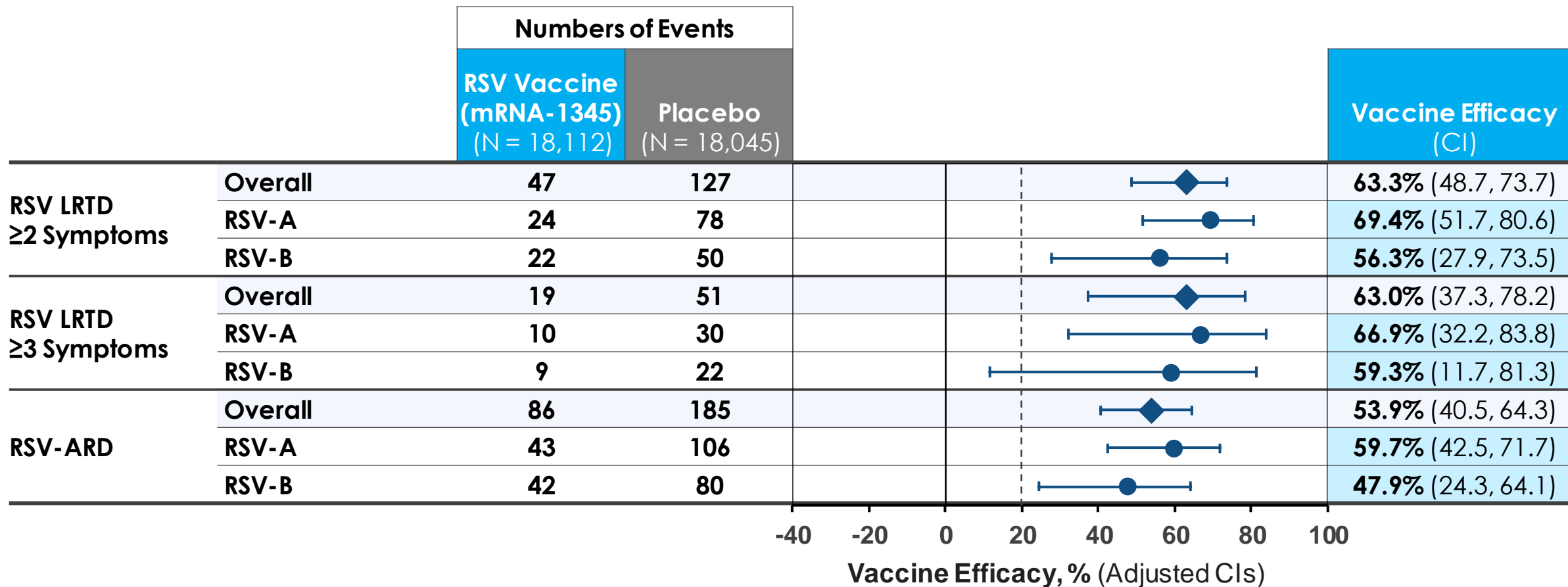
Efficacy and Safety of mRNA-1345, an RSV Vaccine, in Older Adults: Results through ≥6 Months of Follow-up and Evaluation of Correlate of Protection Against RSV.

Presented at RSVVW 2024, Mumbai, India.

© 2024 Moderna, Inc. Confidential. All rights reserved.

Vaccine Efficacy Against RSV-A and RSV-B by Endpoint Among Adults ≥60 Years – Additional Analysis (April 30, 2023-Data Cutoff)

Per Protocol Analysis, 14 Days – 12 Months After Vaccine/Placebo

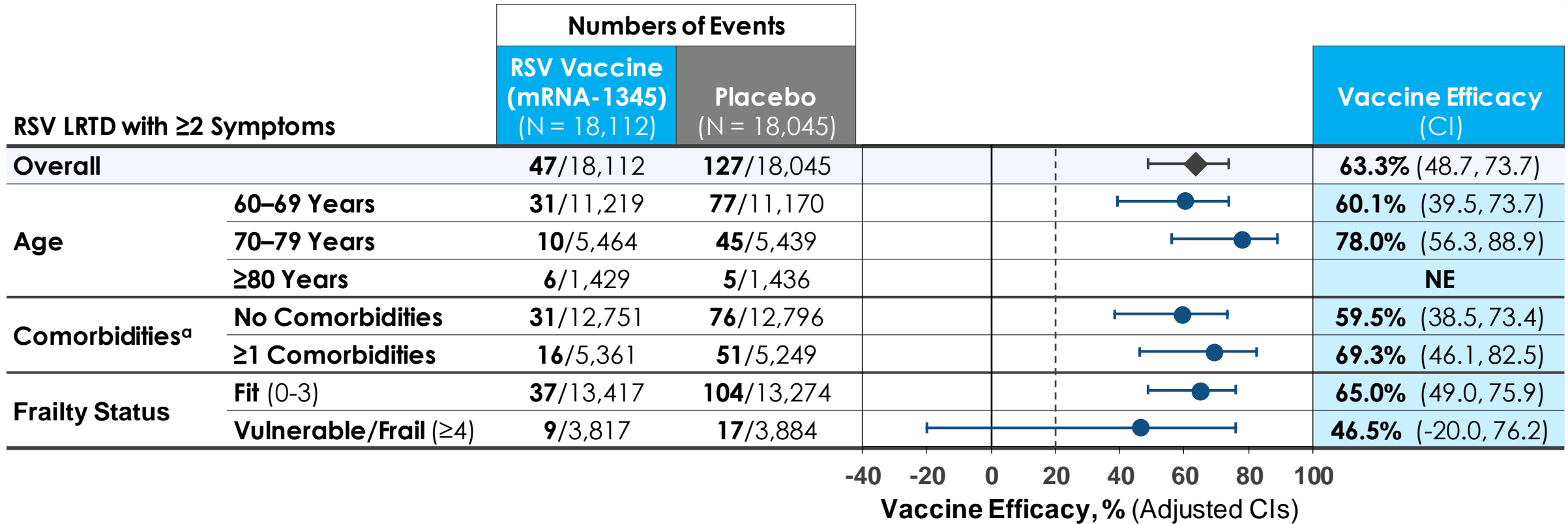


ARD, acute respiratory disease; LRTD, lower respiratory tract disease; mRNA, messenger ribonucleic acid; RSV, respiratory syncytial virus
 Black dotted reference line indicates lower bound used to declare success for VE.
 One participant in the placebo group presented with RSV-A and RSV-B.

Efficacy and Safety of mRNA-1345, an RSV Vaccine, in Older Adults: Results through ≥6 Months of Follow-up and Evaluation of Correlate of Protection Against RSV.
 Presented at RSVVW 2024, Mumbai, India.
 © 2024 Moderna, Inc. Confidential. All rights reserved.

Vaccine Efficacy of mRNA-1345 Against RSV LRTD ≥ 2 Symptoms Across Subgroups – Additional Analysis (April 30, 2023-Data Cutoff)

Per Protocol Analysis, 14 Days – 12 Months After Vaccine/Placebo



LRTD, lower respiratory tract disease; mRNA, messenger ribonucleic acid; RSV, respiratory syncytial virus

Black dotted reference line indicates lower bound used to declare success for VE.

^aComorbidities of interest include COPD, asthma, chronic respiratory disease, diabetes, CHF, advanced liver disease, or advanced renal disease

Efficacy and Safety of mRNA-1345, an RSV Vaccine, in Older Adults: Results through ≥ 6 Months of Follow-up and Evaluation of Correlate of Protection Against RSV.

Presented at RSVVW 2024, Mumbai, India.

© 2024 Moderna, Inc. Confidential. All rights reserved.

Efficacy Against Severe (Based on Shortness of Breath), Medically Attended RSV-LRTD, and Hospitalizations Among Adults ≥60 Years – Additional Analysis

Post Hoc Analysis and Per Protocol Analysis, 14 Days – 12 Months After Vaccine/Placebo

	Cases, n (%)		Vaccine Efficacy (%) Based on Hazard Ratios ^a
	RSV Vaccine (mRNA-1345) (N = 18,112)	Placebo (N = 18,045)	
RSV-LTRD Associated Shortness of Breath^{1,2}	11 (0.06%)	43 (0.24%)	74.6% (50.7%, 86.9%)
RSV LRTD with ≥2 Symptoms and ER/Urgent Care	5 (0.03%)	13 (0.07%)	61.8% (-7.3, 86.4)
RSV Hospitalizations	0 (0%)	2 (0.01%)	NE

- Shortness of breath is a key driver of seeking a higher level of care^{1,2}
- Vaccine is efficacious in preventing RSV LRTD-associated with shortness of breath
- Vaccine is also efficacious in preventing medically attended RSV-LRTD (ER/urgent care visits)
- 2 hospitalizations in placebo recipients, 0 in vaccine recipients
 - Both participants >70 years with comorbid conditions (asthma); both recovered

ER, emergency room; LRTD, lower respiratory tract disease; mRNA, messenger ribonucleic acid; RSV, respiratory syncytial virus

Based on April 30, 2023 cutoff

^a95% CI for hazard ratio

1. Falsey et al *NEJM*, 2005; 2. Panozzo et al *ESWI*, 2023

Efficacy and Safety of mRNA-1345, an RSV Vaccine, in Older Adults: Results through ≥6 Months of Follow-up and Evaluation of Correlate of Protection Against RSV.

Presented at RSVVW 2024, Mumbai, India.

© 2024 Moderna, Inc. Confidential. All rights reserved.

Conclusions from Additional Analysis

- **mRNA-1345 is well-tolerated; acceptable safety profile in adults aged ≥ 60 years**
 - No events of Guillain Barre syndrome or acute disseminated encephalomyelitis reported
- **Single dose of mRNA-1345 continued to demonstrate efficacy across spectrum of RSV disease**
 - LRTD with ≥ 2 or ≥ 3 symptoms, and ARD
- **Vaccine efficacy generally consistent across RSV-A and RSV-B subtypes, across age groups, frailty status and in participants with pre-existing comorbidities**
 - In ≥ 80 yo, few cases were observed but immunogenicity was found to be consistent (*Poster: Immunogenicity of mRNA-1345: Results from Pivotal Efficacy Trial in Adults ≥ 60 yrs; Category: Vaccines, Therapies & Treatments*)
- **mRNA-1345 prevented severe RSV disease**
 - Including hospitalization, shortness of breath and medically-attended RSV-LRTD
- **The phase 3 clinical trial of mRNA-1345 in adults aged ≥ 60 years is ongoing, with additional analyses planned through 24 months**

ARD, acute respiratory disease; LRTD, lower respiratory tract disease; RSV, respiratory syncytial virus

Efficacy and Safety of mRNA-1345, an RSV Vaccine, in Older Adults: Results through ≥ 6 Months of Follow-up and Evaluation of Correlate of Protection Against RSV.

Presented at RSVVW 2024, Mumbai, India.

© 2024 Moderna, Inc. Confidential. All rights reserved.



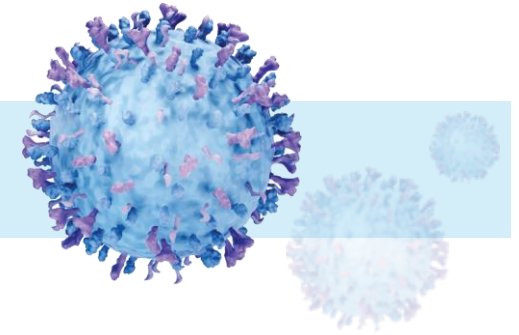
Evaluation of Correlate of Protection Against RSV

Chong Ma, Jiejun Du, Lan Lan, Archana Kapoor, Sanjay Garg, Sonia K. Stoszek, Christine A. Shaw, Jaya Goswami, Eleanor Wilson, Rituparna Das, Honghong Zhou, Lingyi Zheng

Assessment of Correlate of Risk/Protection

Phase 2/3 Safety and Efficacy Study of mRNA-1345

Antibodies have been demonstrated to play a role in protection from RSV in both adults and children¹⁻⁴



- Preplanned case-cohort design for correlates assessment
 - Samples collected on Day 1 (baseline) & 29 from all study participants
 - Assessed immunogenicity (neutralizing antibodies for RSV-A & RSV-B, pre-F binding antibody) in a subset of study participants & all RSV cases according to the sampling plan
 - 1597 vaccine recipients, 533 placebo recipients, 271 RSV cases

Framework for statistics provided by: US Government supported Coronavirus Prevention Network biostatistics and team (David Benkeser, Marco Carone, Youyi Fong, Peter Gilbert, Nima Hejazi, Avi Kenny)

Case-cohort sampling plan for antibody marker assessment

Case-Cohort Immunogenicity Analysis Set

Planned Number of participants in per-protocol immunogenicity subset (Total N=1920)*							
Baseline Covariate Strata	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7
mRNA-1345 50 µg	200	200	400	200	200	200	200
Placebo	40	40	80	40	40	40	40

+

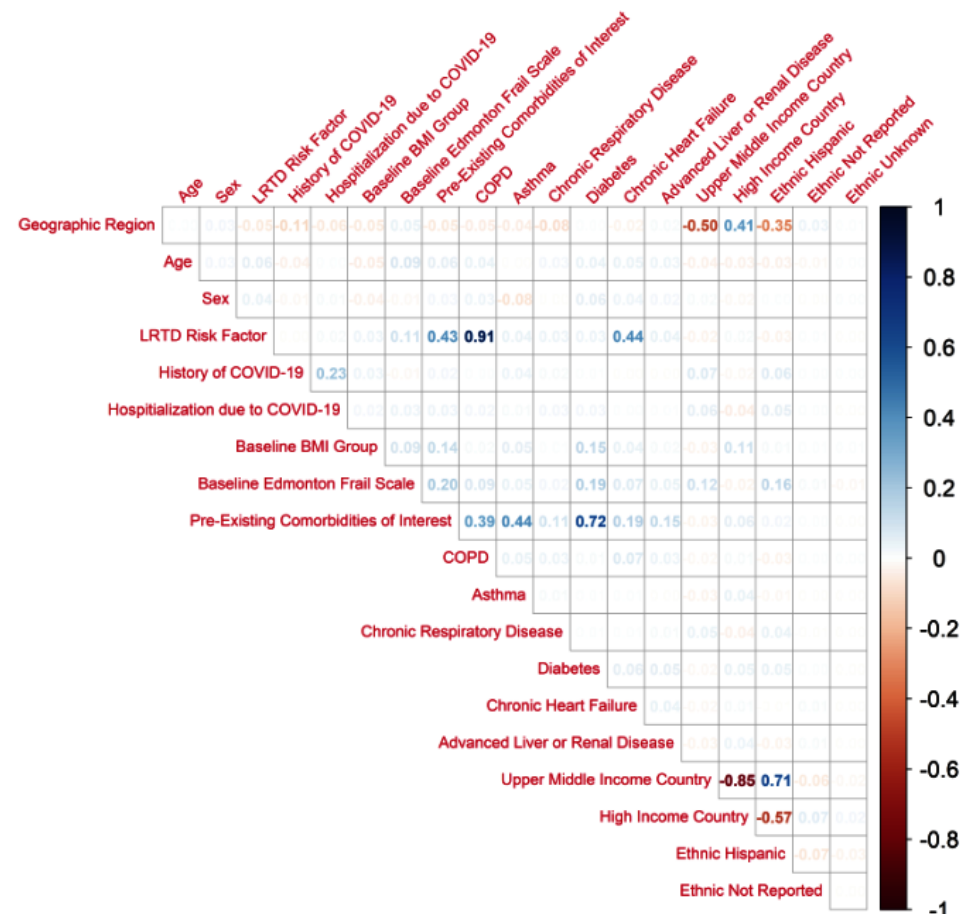
RSV-ARD cases

Baseline Covariate Strata

S1 = Age 60-74, LRTD risk present, Northern Hemisphere;
S2 = Age 60-74, LRTD risk present, Southern Hemisphere;
S3 = Age ≥75, LRTD risk present (All Regions);
S4 = Age 60-74, LRTD risk absent, Northern Hemisphere;
S5 = Age 60-74, LRTD risk absent, Southern Hemisphere;
S6 = Age ≥75, LRTD risk absent, Northern Hemisphere;
S7 = Age ≥75, LRTD risk absent, Southern Hemisphere.

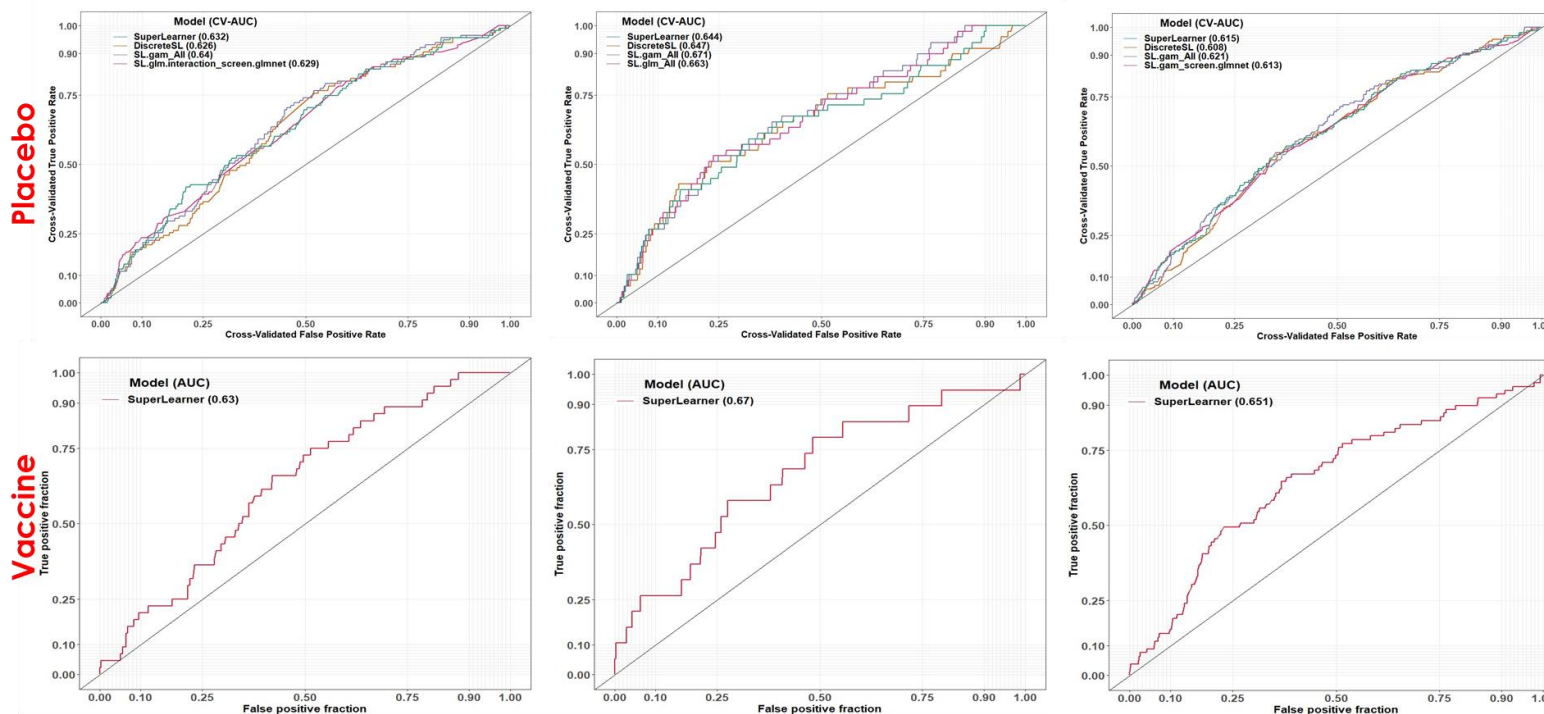
RSV Baseline Risk Model

- RSV Baseline risk model was fitted by using the placebo recipients' baseline data
- 17 baseline covariates were preselected for fitting the RSV baseline risk model
- Baseline factors which were correlated were included once in the model



RSV Baseline Risk Model – based on SuperLearner (Machine Learning Application)

- The baseline risk model developed using data from the placebo arm only by regressing the outcome of RSVs on preselected baseline covariates
 - 7 learners were used for all eligible baseline covariates and screened baseline covariates to fit the three binary outcome w.r.t RSV -LRTD 2+, RSV -LRTD 3+, RSV -ARD for the placebo recipients
 - The area under ROC curve (AUC) is similar for the placebo recipients and the vaccine recipients

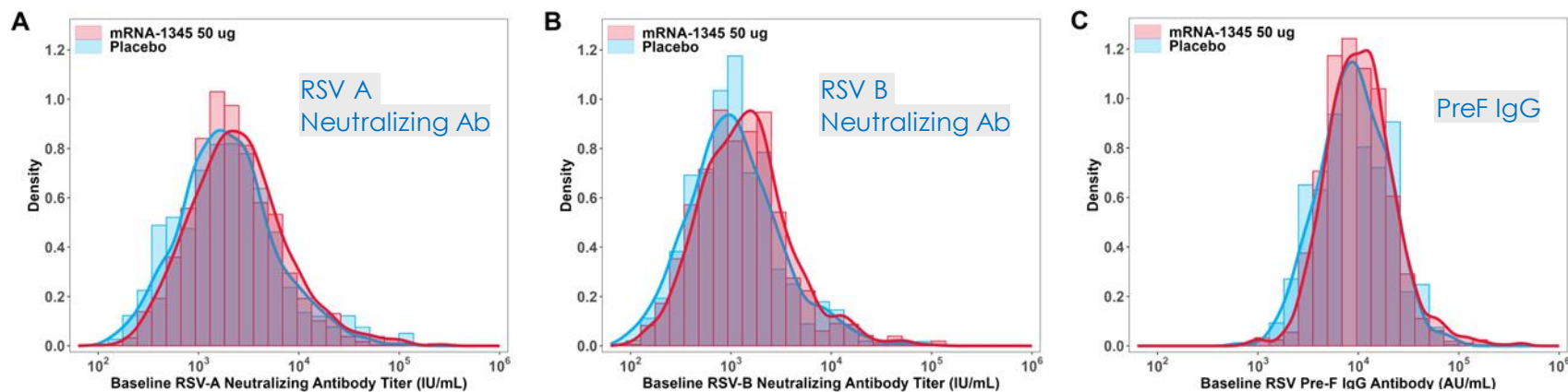


Distribution of Biomarker on D1/D29

Baseline and D29

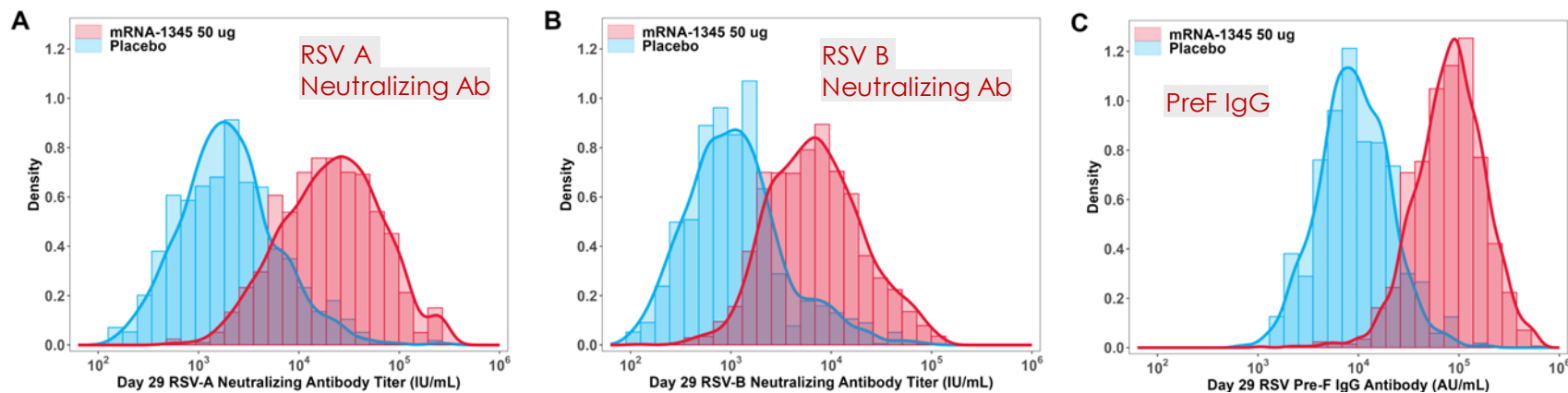
D1

Distribution of vaccine and placebo arm match



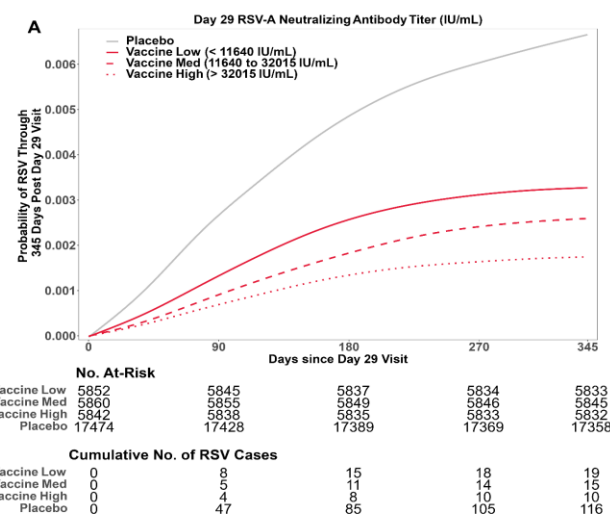
D29

Distribution of vaccine and placebo arm Separated

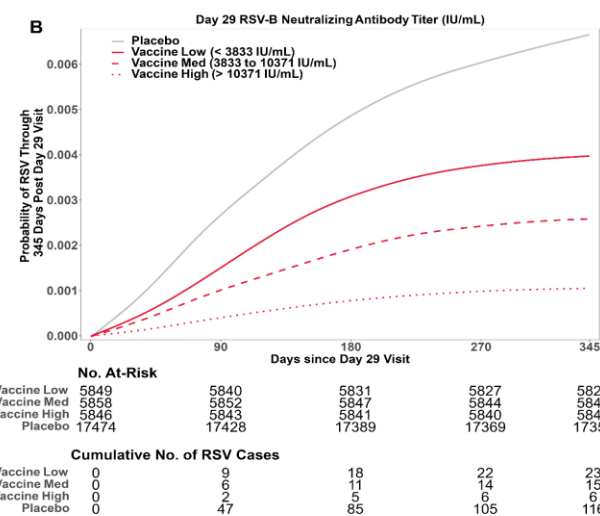


Cumulative Risk for LRTD2+ through 345 Days Post Day 29 Visit by vaccine group and Low/Medium/High RSV-A, RSV-B nAb, PreF IgG bAb concentration

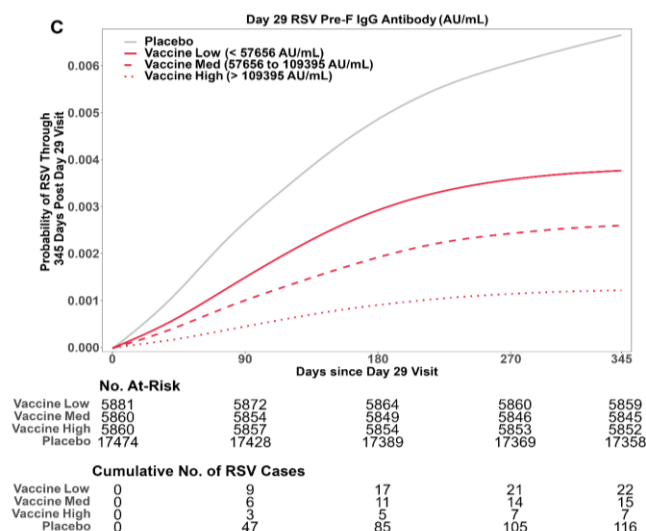
RSV A Neutralizing Ab



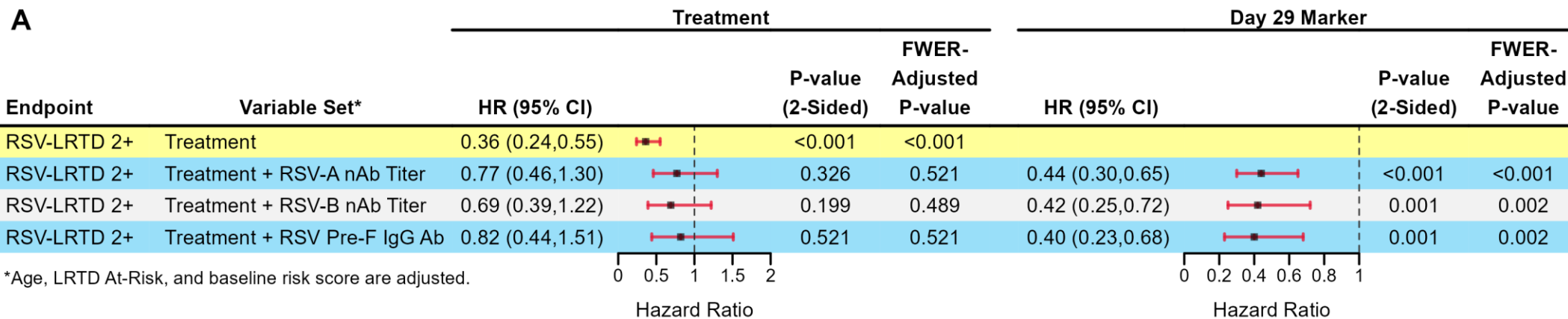
RSV B Neutralizing Ab



PreF IgG



Summary of RSV CoR Models using Day 29 Antibody Markers

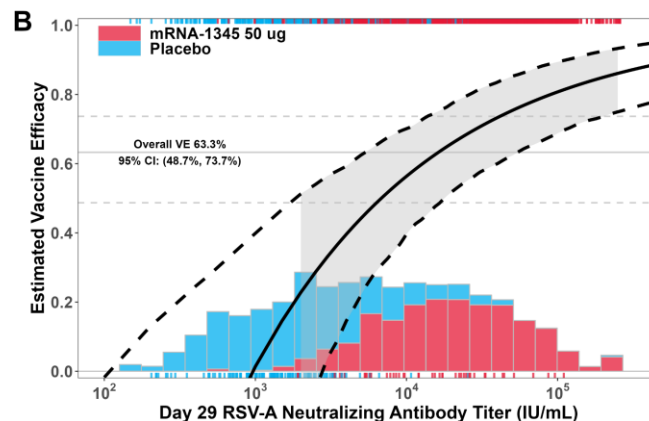
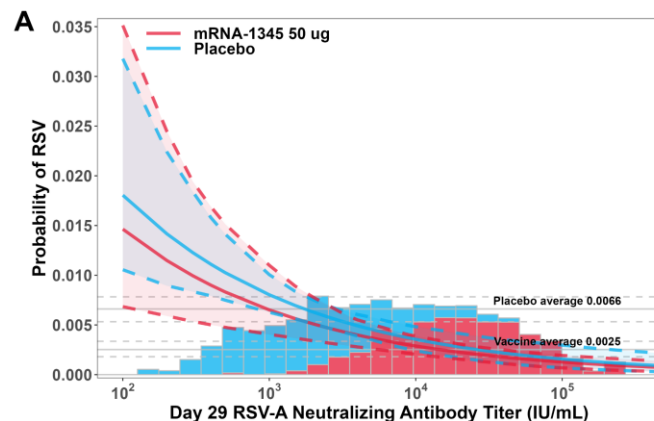


- Day 29 antibody markers correlate with the RSV endpoints (RSV-LRTD 2+ shown)
 - The treatment effect become *insignificant* conditional on the Day 29 marker,
- Day 29 RSV A Neutralizing Ab is a potential CoR/CoP biomarker for all RSV endpoints
- Day 29 RSV Pre-F Binding Ab is also a potential CoR/CoP biomarker for RSV endpoints

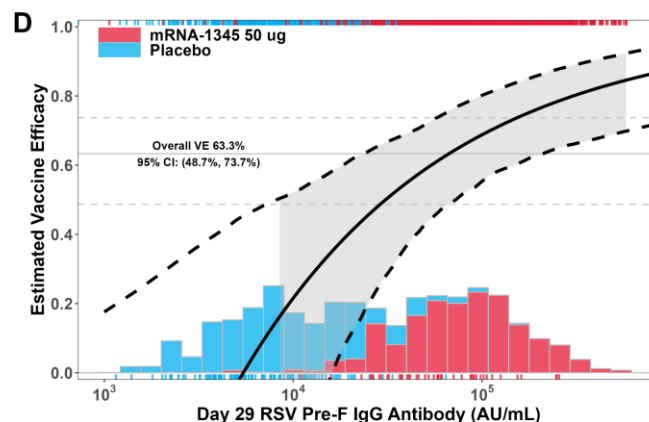
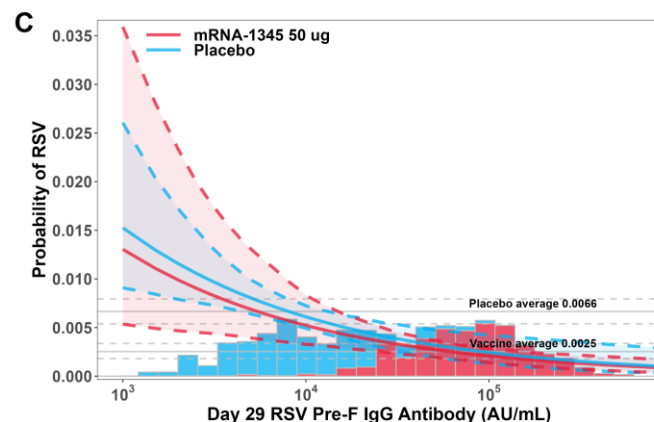
Correlate of Risk and Correlate of Protection – RSV-LRTD 2+

Comparable CVE by Day 29 RSV-A nAb and Day 29 RSV Pre-F IgG Ab

RSV A Neutralizing Ab



PreF IgG



Conclusions:

- Both neutralizing (RSV-A and RSV-B) and binding (pre-F) antibodies at Day 29 correlate with the risk of RSV: the higher the antibody level, the lower the risk of RSV
- RSV-A nAb is a surrogate for RSV vaccine efficacy
- preF binding Ab is also a surrogate for RSV vaccine efficacy

(A-B) and (C-D) demonstrates the further CoR/CoP analysis RSV-LRTD 2+ endpoint by Day 29 RSV-A nAb neutralizing antibody Day 29 RSV Pre-F IgG binding antibody, respectively. (A) and (C): The stacked histogram of the observed antibody marker titers or concentration levels by vaccination status overlayed on the bottom of VE plot. The red and blue solid curves demonstrate the point estimate of the predictive risk for vaccine and placebo recipients at each assigned antibody titer or concentration level. The red and blue dashed curves along with the shades represents the bootstrap point-wise 95% confidence interval. (B) and (D): The solid black curve shows the point estimate of controlled vaccine efficacy at each assigned antibody titer or concentration level, and the dashed curves demonstrate the bootstrap point-wise 95% CI. The rug lines on bottom and top represents the breakthrough cases and the protected non-cases by vaccination status, respectively.



Thank you

- *All investigators and study site personnel*
- *Clinical and laboratory personnel who supported study design and data collection*
- ***Most importantly, the individuals who participated in the trial***



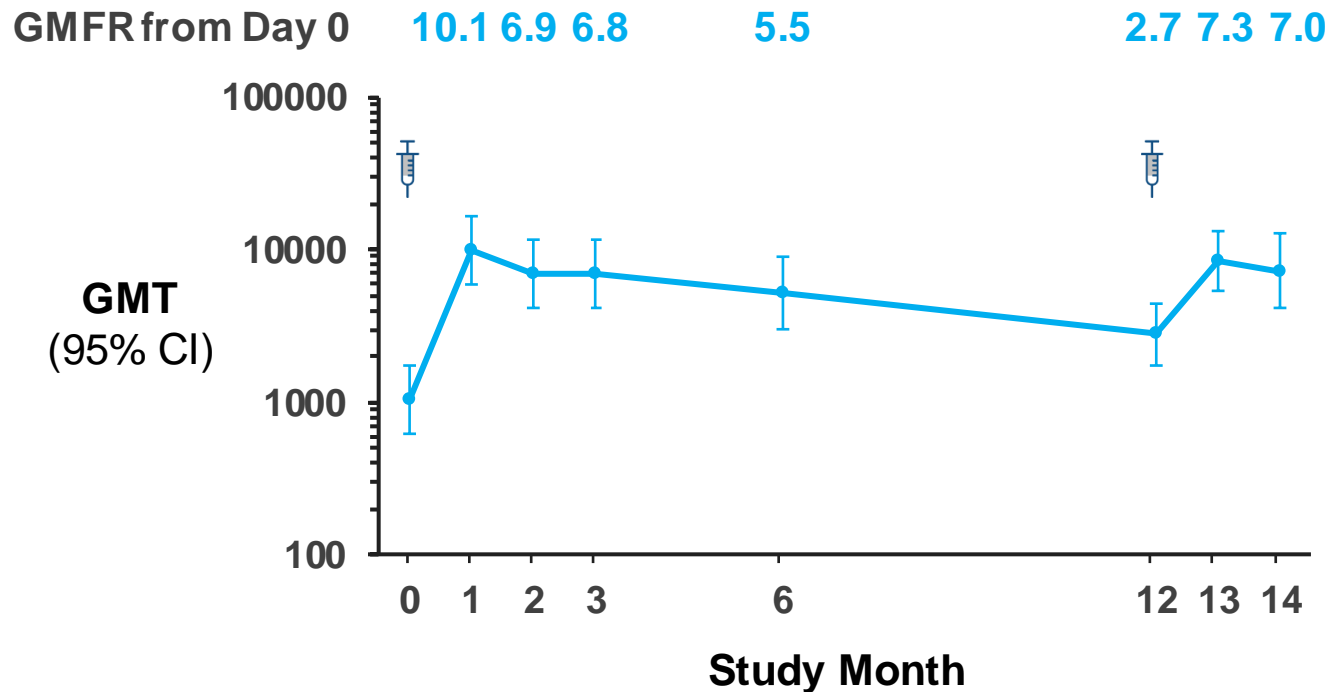
Backups



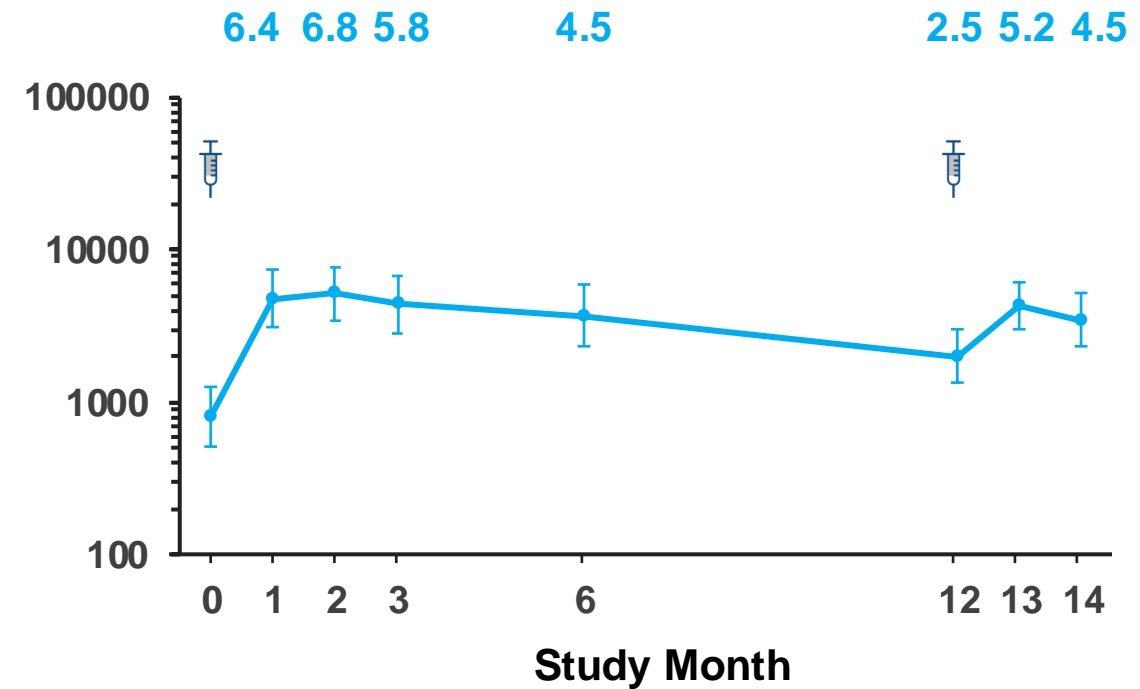
Durability of RSV-A and RSV-B Neutralizing Antibody Response with mRNA-1345 and Revaccination

Study 101 – Adults, 65-79 Years

RSV-A Neutralizing Antibody



RSV-B Neutralizing Antibody



- RSV-A and RSV-B neutralizing antibodies persist at 12 months post-vaccination, 2-3 fold above baseline
- Revaccination at 12 months results in increase in GMT
- Revaccination at 1 and 2 years is being evaluated in Phase 3 studies