

Cheat Sheet: COVID-19 vaccine pipeline

| Primary sponsor(s) | Description | Platform | Funders | Status | Considerations | Read more |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|
|  | Comirnaty <i>mRNA that encodes for SARS-CoV-2 spike protein.</i>  | mRNA  | Pfizer (\$500M) USG (\$1.9M) <i>Warp Speed Finalist</i> | Ph. I/II ongoing: 456/Germany Ph. II planned: 960/China Ph. II/III ongoing: 44K US +5 Authorization: EUA in EU, US, +9; WHO Emergency Validation Approval: Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland | Immunogenicity: Interim analysis shows that the candidate was safe and well-tolerated with an efficacy rate of 95%. Manufacturing/delivery: see above. Platform history: No previous mRNA vaccines licensed for use. | New York Times |
|  | mRNA-1273 <i>Synthetic messenger RNA that encodes for SARS-CoV-2 spike protein.</i>  | mRNA  | USG (\$2.48B) CEPI/GAVI (Undisclosed) <i>Warp Speed Finalist</i> <i>COVAX Portfolio</i> | Ph. I ongoing: 155/US Ph. II ongoing: 600/US; 3000/US (planned) Ph. III ongoing: 30,000/US Authorization: EUA in Canada, EU, Israel, US Approval: None | Immunogenicity: Interim analysis shows that the candidate was safe and well-tolerated with an efficacy rate of 94.5%. Manufacturing/delivery: mRNA vaccines are relatively easy to scale and manufacture (potential for 1B doses by 2022); likely to require two doses, but a third may be necessary. Platform history: No previous mRNA vaccines licensed for use. | Moderna Statement AVAC Webinar |
|  | AZD1222 <i>Chimpanzee Adeno vector expressing SARS-CoV-2 spike protein.</i>  | Viral vector  | USG (\$1.2B) CEPI/GAVI (\$750M) EU (\$923M) <i>Warp Speed* Finalist</i> <i>COVAX** Portfolio</i> | Ph. I/II ongoing: Japan, Kenya, RSA, UK Ph. II ongoing: 12,390 vols/UK; 1700/India Ph. III ongoing: 40K /US+; 10K/Brazil Authorization: EUA in Argentina, India, UK Approval: None | Immunogenicity: Ph. III interim analysis shows vaccine was safe and well-tolerated, efficacy averaged 70.4% (62 - 90% depending on dose). Manufacturing/delivery: Adeno vector vaccines can be manufactured quickly and at scale (capacity to produce 2B doses has been secured). Platform history: Vaccine utilizing the Ad26 platform (Ad26.ZEBOV) has been approved for use against Ebola Virus Disease. | Science |
|  | BBIBP-Corv x 2  | Whole inactivated  | No Funding Disclosed | Ph. I/II ongoing: 640/China Ph III ongoing: 45K/UAE. Bahrain, Jordan, Egypt; 3K/Argentina; 6K/Peru Authorization: EUA in Egypt Approval: Bahrain, China, UAE | Immunogenicity: Ph. III interim analysis showed an efficacy of 86%. Manufacturing/delivery: Inactivated vaccines may require booster doses; relatively shelf-stable compared to other platforms. Platform history: Numerous whole inactivated vaccines, including polio, Hep A and rabies. | Cell GEN |
|  | Sputnik V <i>Combination Ad5 and Ad26 vector expressing the SARS-CoV-2 spike glycoprotein</i>  | Viral vector  | Ministry of Health- Russia | Ph. I complete: 38/Russia; 38/Russia Ph. II/III planned: 1600/ India Ph. III ongoing: 40K/Russia Ph. III planned: 100/Belarus;1000/UAE; 2000/ Venezuela Authorization: EUA in Argentina; Early/limited use in Belarus, Russia Approval: None | Immunogenicity: Ph. III analysis shows vaccine was safe and well-tolerated; efficacy averaged 91.4% and >90% in individuals over 60. Manufacturing/delivery: Adeno vector vaccines can be manufactured quickly and at scale (Russia has orders for 1.2 billion doses from 50 countries). Platform history: Vaccine utilizing the Ad26 platform (Ad26.ZEBOV) has been approved for use against Ebola Virus Disease. | Sputnik V |
|  | CoronaVac  | Whole inactivated  | No Funding Disclosed | Ph. I/II ongoing: 1166/China Ph III ongoing: 8K/Brazil, 1600/ Indonesia, 4K/Bangladesh, 13K/Turkey, 1K/China Authorization: EUA for limited use in China Approval: None | Immunogenicity: Preliminary data showed the vaccine elicited neutralizing antibodies. Manufacturing/delivery: Inactivated vaccines may require booster doses; relatively shelf-stable compared to other platforms. Platform history: Numerous whole inactivated vaccines, including polio , Hep A, and rabies. | medRxiv Pharmaceutical Technology |

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The COVID-19 vaccine pipeline 'Cheat Sheet' reflects front-runner candidates along with products with significant investments from the USG, CEPI and the ACT-A COVAX pillar.

Cold Chain Considerations

 Refrigeration (2-80 C)
  Freezer (-20 C)
  Deep Freeze (-70 C)

Doses

 Anticipated number of doses

Emergency Use Authorization:

A regulatory mechanism to facilitate the availability and use of unapproved medical products, including vaccines, during public health emergencies.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| <p>Bharat Biotech/ Indian Council of Medical Research</p>  | <p>Covaxin</p>  | <p>Whole inactivated</p>  | <p>No funding disclosed</p> | <p>Ph. I/II ongoing: 755/ India Ph. III ongoing: 25.8K/ India Authorization: EUA in India; still pending final Ph. III efficacy data Approval: None</p> | <p>Immunogenicity: Ph. I/II trial data showed the vaccine was safe and triggered an antibody response. Manufacturing/delivery: Inactivated vaccines may require booster doses; relatively shelf-stable compared to other platforms. Covaxin is stable at room temperature for at least a week. Platform history: Numerous whole inactivated vaccines, including polio, Hep A and rabies.</p> | <p>medRxiv</p> |
| <p>CanSino Biologics</p>  | <p>Convidecia <i>Ad5 vector expressing SARS-CoV-2 spike glycoprotein.</i></p>  | <p>Viral vector</p>  | <p>No funding disclosed.</p> | <p>Ph. I complete: 108/China Ph. II ongoing: 508/China Ph. III ongoing: 40K/ Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia Authorization: Limited use in Chinese military as a “specially needed drug” Approval: None</p> | <p>Immunogenicity: Ph. I participants developed binding antibodies, neutralizing antibodies and T-cell responses; potential for pre-existing immunity against Ad5. Manufacturing/delivery: TBC. Platform history: Vaccine utilizing the Ad26 platform (Ad26.ZEBOV) has been approved for use against Ebola Virus Disease.</p> | <p>Lancet FiercePharma</p> |
| <p>Novavax</p>  | <p>NVX-COV2373 <i>Full-length recombinant SARS-CoV-2 glycoprotein nanoparticle vaccine adjuvanted with Matrix M.</i></p>  | <p>Protein Subunit</p>  | <p>CEPI (\$388M) USG (\$1.6B) <i>Warp Speed Finalist</i> <i>COVAX Portfolio</i></p> | <p>Ph. I ongoing: 130/Australia Ph. II ongoing: 2900/ RSA Ph. III ongoing: 15,000/ UK; 30K/US, Mexico</p> | <p>Immunogenicity: Ph. I data showed both antibody and T-cell responses. Manufacturing/delivery: GMP production initiated with capacity for large-scale manufacturing (est. 1B doses by end of 2021). Platform history: The same nanoparticle platform succeeded in a Ph. III trial for NanoFlu, an influenza vaccine for older adults.</p> | <p>Novavax statement</p> |
| <p>J&J</p>  | <p>JNJ-78436735 <i>Ad26 vector expressing SARS-CoV-2 spike protein.</i></p>  | <p>Viral vector</p>  | <p>J&J investment (~\$500M) USG (\$1.45B) <i>Warp Speed Finalist</i></p> | <p>Ph. I and I/II ongoing: 250/Japan; 1045/ Belgium, US Ph. II ongoing: 550/Germany, Netherlands, Spain Ph. III ongoing: 30K (2 dose)/France, Germany, RSA+6; 60K(1 dose)/Argentina, Brazil, Chile+7</p> | <p>Immunogenicity: Preclinical data shows that monkeys were protected after one dose; the potential for pre-existing immunity against Ad26 exists. Manufacturing/delivery: Product does not need to be stored at subzero temperatures, and it may require just a single dose. Platform history: Utilizes the same technology used to make its Ebola vaccine, which was granted European regulatory approval in May 2020.</p> | <p>Nature</p> |
| <p>Inovio</p>  | <p>INO-4800 <i>DNA plasmid vaccine with electroporation.</i></p>  | <p>DNA</p>  | <p>CEPI (\$17.2M) BMGF (\$5M) USG (\$83M) <i>COVAX Portfolio</i></p> | <p>Ph. I ongoing: 40/US Ph. II/III ongoing: 160/S Korea 6K/US</p> | <p>Immunogenicity: Preliminary Ph. I data shows antibody and cellular immune responses. Manufacturing/delivery: INO-4800 is stable at room temperature for more than a year and is not required to be frozen in transport or storage. Platform history: No licensed DNA vaccines for use in humans.</p> | <p>Inovio Ph. 1 Statement</p> |
| <p>CureVac</p>  | <p>CVnCoV <i>mRNA vaccine that encodes for the spike protein formulated with lipid nanoparticles.</i></p>  | <p>mRNA</p>  | <p>CEPI (\$8.3M) EU (\$421M) USG. (Undisclosed) <i>COVAX Portfolio</i></p> | <p>Ph. I ongoing: 284/Belgium, Germany Ph. II ongoing: 691/Panama, Peru</p> | <p>Immunogenicity: TBC. Manufacturing/delivery: mRNA vaccines are relatively easy to scale and manufacture. Platform history: No previously licensed mRNA vaccines.</p> | <p>CureVac statement</p> |
| <p>Imperial College</p>  | <p><i>Synthetic self-amplifying RNA producing SARS-CoV-2 spike protein.</i></p>  | <p>Self-amplifying RNA</p>  | <p>UK (\$50.7M) Philanthropies (\$6.2M)</p> | <p>Ph. I/II ongoing: 300/UK Ph. III planned: 6000/UK</p> | <p>Immunogenicity: TBC. Manufacturing/delivery: Imperial College created a special-purpose company to sell the vaccine (VacEquity) at lowest possible cost in UK and LMICs. Platform history: No licensed self-amplifying RNA vaccines.</p> | <p>New York Times</p> |
| <p>Merck / Themis / Pasteur Inst.</p>    | <p>V591 <i>Uses a weakened measles virus carrying a gene for the coronavirus spike protein.</i></p>  | <p>Replicating Viral Vector</p>  | <p>USG: (\$19M)</p> | <p>Ph. I/II ongoing: 260 vols/Belgium, Austria, US</p> | <p>Immunogenicity: Replicating viral vectors potentially lead to robust immune responses triggered by a single dose. Manufacturing/delivery: TBC. Platform history: Same platform as vaccine candidates for West Nile, Chikangunya, Ebola, Lassa, Zika, MERS.</p> | <p>STAT</p> |

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|--|---|---|--|--|--|----------------------------------|
| Merck / IAVI  | V590 <i>VSV vector expressing SARS-CoV-2 spike protein</i>  | Replicating Viral Vector  | USG: (\$19M) | Ph. I ongoing: 252 vols | Immunogenicity: Replicating viral vectors potentially lead to robust immune responses triggered by a single dose. Merck's Ebola vaccine worked as well in the elderly as it did in young, healthy adults. Manufacturing/delivery: Vaccine may be active when administered orally, which would be easier to distribute than injection and no cold-chain requirements. Platform history: Same platform as licensed vaccine for Ebola (ERVEBO) and candidates for Marburg and Lassa. | Fact Sheet |
| Sanofi / GSK  | <i>DNA from the surface protein of the SARS-CoV-2 virus is inserted into insect cells, which express antigen that is then purified and combined with GSK's pandemic AS03 adjuvant.</i>  | Subunit  | USG (\$2.1B) <i>Warp Speed Finalist</i> | Ph. I/II ongoing: 440/US Ph. III planned: 30K/US+ (Delayed) | Immunogenicity: Interim results showed insufficient response in older adults; Sanofi refining antigen concentration to address. Manufacturing/delivery: The adjuvant system is designed to boost the immune response and allow less to be used per dose. GSK will manufacture 1B doses of its adjuvant system in 2021. Platform history: Same platform as vaccine candidates for Influenza, SARS-CoV (FDA approve). | Sanofi Statement |
| Clover BioPharma / GSK  | SCB-2019 <i>A trimeric subunit spike protein developed by China-based Clover, delivered alongside an adjuvant.</i>  | Subunit  | CEPI (\$3.5M) | Ph. I ongoing: 150/Australia Ph. II/III planned | Immunogenicity: In preclinical studies, adjuvanted SCB-2019 induced neutralising antibodies in animals. Manufacturing/delivery: The adjuvant system is designed to boost the immune response and allow less to be used per dose, potentially allowing more doses to be supplied. GSK will manufacture 1B doses of its adjuvant system in 2021. Platform history: TBC. | Press release |

Refresher on vaccine platforms

| Platform | About | Licensed products | Learn more |
|-----------------|--|------------------------------|---|
| Inactivated |  <p>Inactivated vaccines consist of the whole virus, which has been killed with heat or chemicals so that it can't cause illness. In general, inactivated virus vaccines do not provide as strong of an immune response as live attenuated vaccines, so additional doses may be needed.</p> | Polio | Inactivated viral vaccines |
| Live attenuated |  <p>Live attenuated vaccines are made up of whole viruses that have been weakened in a lab (usually through culturing). They tend to elicit a stronger immune response than inactivated vaccines.</p> | MMR Varicella TB | Live attenuated vaccines: historical successes and current challenges |
| Subunit |  <p>Subunit vaccines introduce a fragment or portion of the virus into the body. This fragment is enough to be recognized by the immune response and stimulate immunity.</p> | Pertussis HPV Hep. B | Subunit Vaccines |
| Viral vector |  <p>Viral vector vaccines insert a gene for a viral protein into another, harmless virus (replicating or non-replicating). This harmless virus then delivers the viral protein to the vaccine recipient, which triggers an immune response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replicating viral vectors are able to produce copies of the viral protein, potentially triggering an enhanced immune response. | Ebola Veterinary vaccines | What are viral vector vaccines? |
| mRNA |  <p>RNA vaccines work by introducing an mRNA sequence (the molecule that tells cells what to build) coded for a disease-specific antigen. Once this antigen is reproduced within the body, it is recognized and triggers an immune response.</p> | None | An introduction to RNA vaccines |
| DNA |  <p>DNA-based vaccines work by inserting synthetic DNA of viral gene(s) into small DNA molecules called plasmids. Cells take in the DNA plasmids and follow their instructions to build viral proteins, which are recognized by the immune system, and prepare it to respond to disease exposure.</p> | None | WHO: About DNA vaccines |

***Operation Warp Speed:** US government body responsible for strategic approach, coordination and resource allocation for COVID-19 vaccines

****COVAX:** The vaccine pillar of ACT-A, the global collaboration to accelerate development, production and equitable access to new diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines. COVAX is led by GAVI, CEPI and WHO.

About AVAC. AVAC is a non-profit organization that uses education, policy analysis, advocacy and a network of global collaborations to accelerate the ethical development and global delivery of new HIV prevention options as part of a comprehensive response to the pandemic. For more information, visit www.avac.org.