



Program Pack

Flu (mRNA-1010)

Seasonal influenza (flu) overview

Seasonal influenza (influenza A and influenza B) occurs seasonally and varies in severity each year, causing respiratory illnesses and placing a substantial burden on healthcare systems

Disease burden





- Worldwide, influenza leads to 3–5M severe cases of influenza and 290–650K influenza-related respiratory deaths annually¹
- On average, about 8% of the US population experiences symptoms from influenza each year, with 100–710K hospitalizations and 4.9–51K deaths per year²
- Peak influenza activity is seen in temperate climates during fall to winter and is reflected in increased outpatient visits, urgent care visits, and hospitalizations
- Influenza A viruses led to >95% of influenza-related hospitalizations in adults in the most recent season³

Influenza symptoms & complications

Symptoms

-  Fever
-  Cough
-  Sore throat
-  Nasal congestion
-  Fatigue
-  Vomiting/diarrhea (more common in children)

Complications

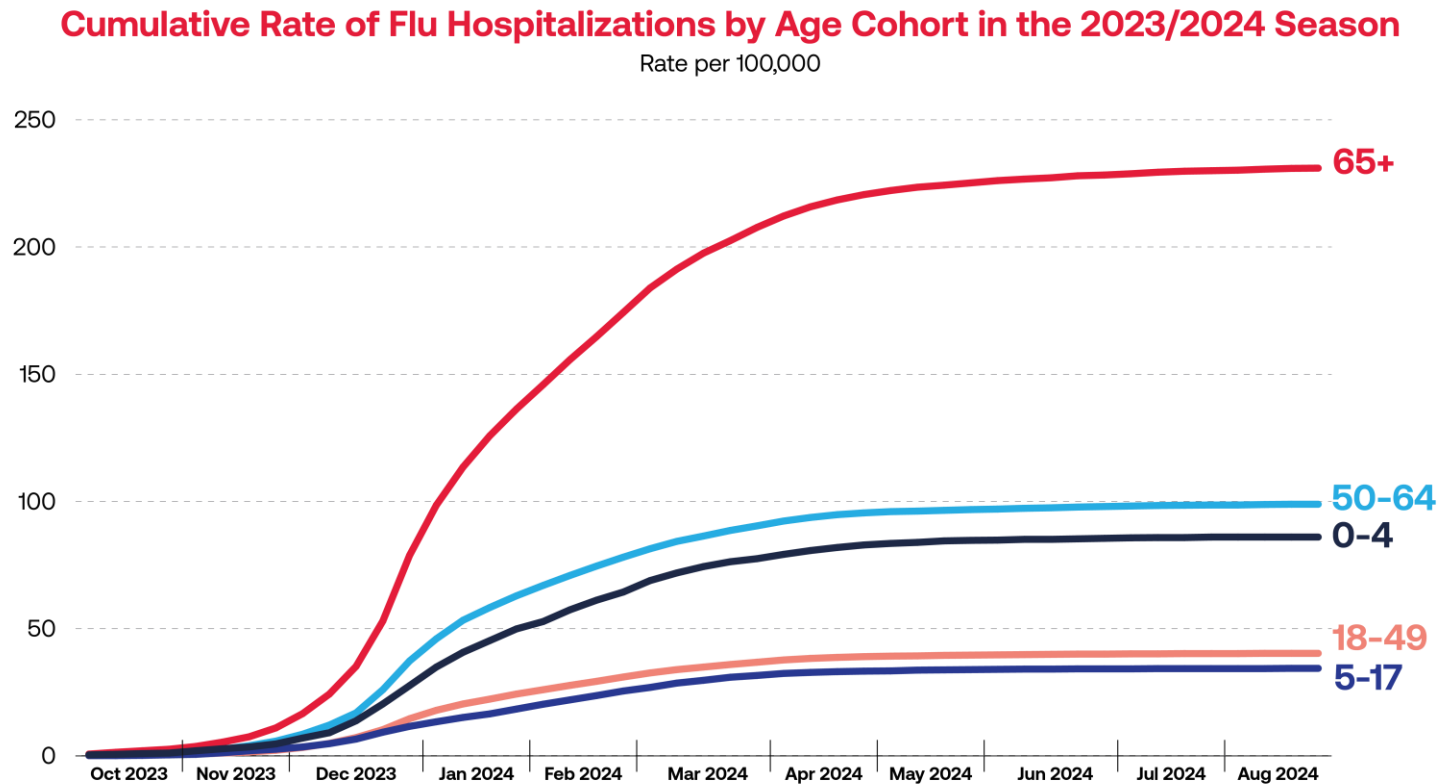
-  Pneumonia (viral and/or bacterial)
-  Ear infections
-  Sinus infections
-  Exacerbation of chronic conditions (e.g. asthma, heart failure)

1. World Health Organization. Influenza (Seasonal). WHO. 2018. [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/influenza-\(seasonal\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/influenza-(seasonal))

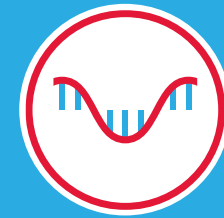
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Disease burden of influenza. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/burden/index.html>

3. <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/influenza-hospitalization-surveillance.htm>

Seasonal influenza causes respiratory illnesses leading to hospitalizations across age groups, especially in older adults



SOURCE: <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/influenza-hospitalization-surveillance.htm>



**Our mRNA platform
will allow us to
quickly reformulate
based on the
current year's strain**

mRNA-1010 vaccine efficacy study (P304)

Study was designed to test the immunogenicity and safety of an optimized composition of mRNA-1010



Design

Randomized, observer-blind, active control study of optimized mRNA-1010



Participants

~56,000 medically stable adults ≥50 years old across two seasons with ~34,000 in first season



Vaccination schedule

Single dose of mRNA-1010 or Fluarix



Duration:

6 months



Site locations

Northern hemisphere countries

Season 1

Total N= ~34,000
Randomization Ratio = 1:1

mRNA-1010

N= ~17,000

Fluarix

N= ~17,000

Season 2

Total N= ~22,000
Randomization Ratio = 1:1

mRNA-1010

N= ~11,000

Fluarix

N= ~11,000

Season 2 study only to commence if success criteria not met in season 1

Primary Endpoint:

- Relative efficacy of mRNA-1010 to an active comparator in preventing protocol-defined influenza like illness caused by any strain confirmed RT-PCR
- Safety and reactogenicity

Strong Phase 3 flu data advances respiratory vaccine portfolio

Flu Phase 3 P304 top-line data

- Standalone flu vaccine (mRNA-1010) demonstrated superior efficacy to a licensed standard-dose seasonal flu vaccine, with a relative vaccine efficacy (rVE) of 26.6% (95% CI: 16.7% - 35.4%) in adults aged 50+
- Safety and tolerability were consistent with reported results from a previous Phase 3 study. The majority of solicited adverse reactions (SARs) were mild

Additional Phase 3 datapoints

- Strong rVE was observed for each influenza strain contained in the vaccine, including A/H1N1 (rVE=29.6%), A/H3N2 (rVE=22.2%), and the B/Victoria lineages (rVE=29.1%)
- Subgroup analyses confirmed a consistently strong rVE point estimate across age groups, risk factors and previous influenza vaccination status. In participants aged 65 years and older, mRNA-1010 observed an rVE of 27.4%

Next steps

- Submitting mRNA-1010 data for publication and presenting data at medical conferences
- Preparing to file mRNA-1010 for FDA approval

mRNA-1010 Phase 3 P303 study overview

P303 was designed to test the immunogenicity and safety of an optimized composition of mRNA-1010



Design

Randomized, observer-blind, active-controlled study



Participants

2,416 medically stable adults ≥ 18 years old



Vaccination schedule

Single dose of mRNA-1010 or Fluarix



Duration: 6 months

Study participants will be followed for 6 months after study injection



Site locations

Northern hemisphere (United States)

Total N = 2,416

Randomization Ratio = 1:1

mRNA-1010
(50 μ g)

N=1227

Fluarix

N=1189

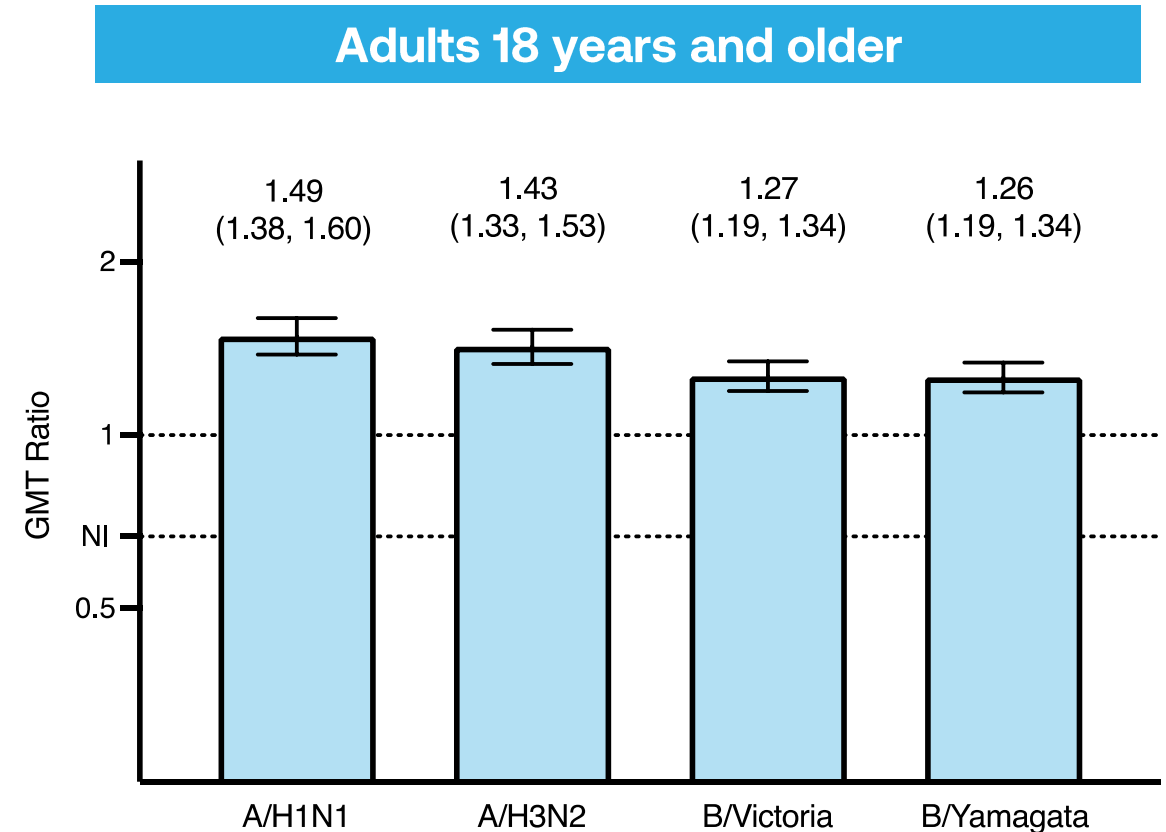
mRNA-1010 met all primary immunogenicity endpoints in P303

Immunogenicity criteria were met for all 8 co-primary endpoints

- GMT ratios
- Seroconversion rates

Higher GMTs and seroconversion rates compared to standard dose influenza vaccine were observed for mRNA-1010 for all four strains in P303 study

Higher immunogenicity relative to standard dose influenza vaccine was consistently observed across age groups



Reported rates of local and systemic reactogenicity after mRNA-1010 compared to standard dose influenza vaccine

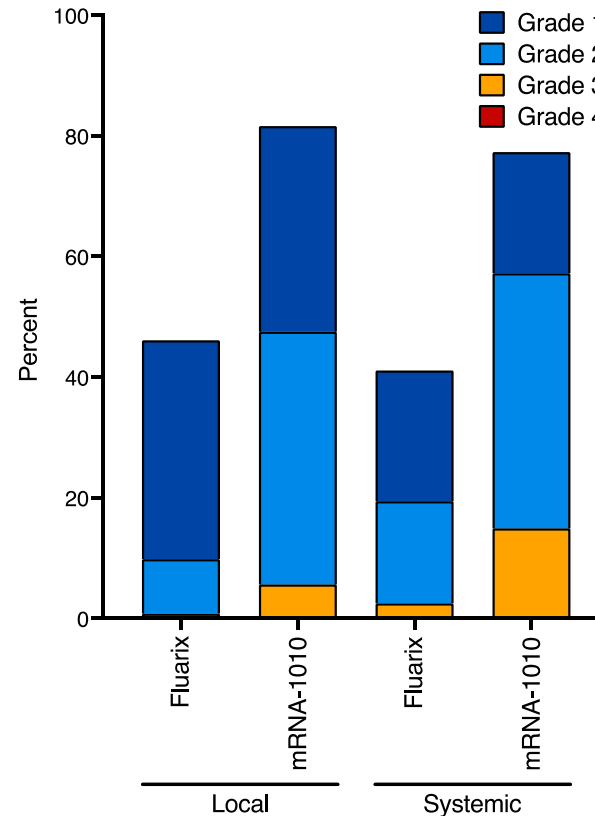
Safety profile was in line with prior clinical studies for mRNA-1010

mRNA-1010 showed an acceptable reactogenicity profile, with the majority of solicited adverse reactions reported as grade 1 or 2 in severity

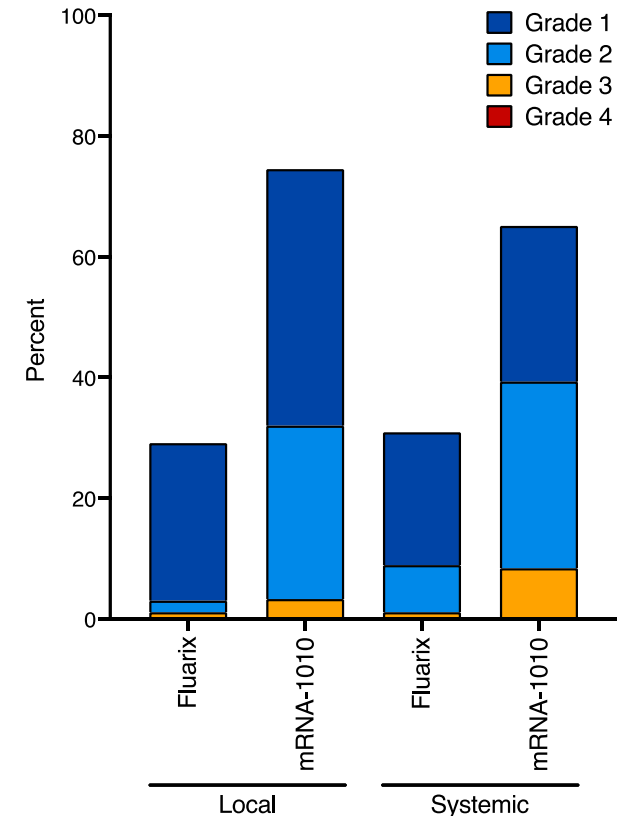
Reactogenicity was higher in mRNA-1010 recipients compared to standard dose influenza vaccine recipients

Reactogenicity in older adults was lower compared to younger age groups

Adults 18 years and older



Adults 65 years and older



mRNA-1010 Phase 3 older adult study overview

Study was designed to test the immunogenicity and safety of an optimized composition of mRNA-1010



Design

Randomized, observer-blind, active control study of optimized mRNA-1010



Participants

3,003 medically stable adults ≥ 65 years old



Vaccination schedule

Single dose of mRNA-1010 or Fluzone HD



Duration: 6 months

Participants were followed up for 6 months



Site locations

Northern hemisphere (United States)

Total N= 3,003

Randomization Ratio= 1:1

mRNA-1010 (50 μ g)

N=1,507

Fluzone HD

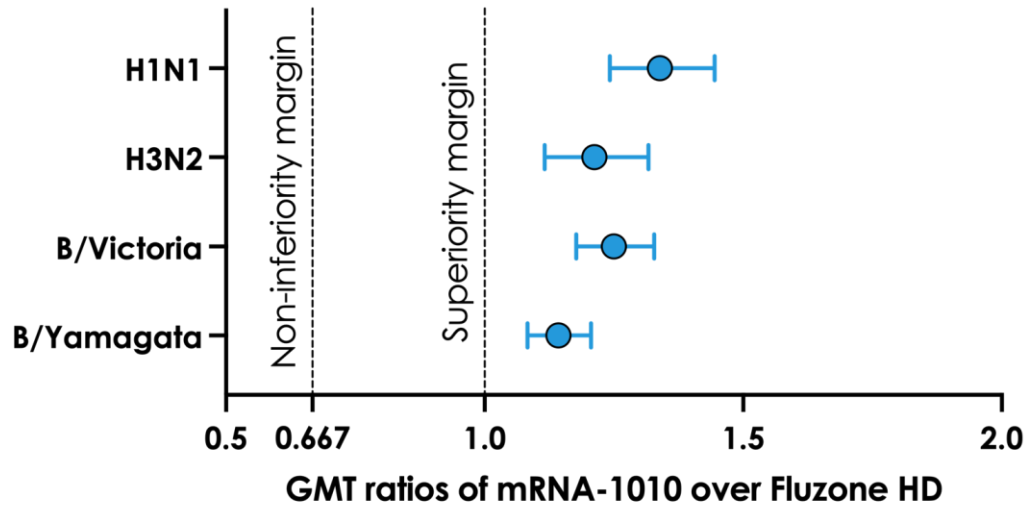
N=1,496

**8 primary endpoints: GMT
and SCR across 4 strains
mRNA-1010 vs Fluzone HD**

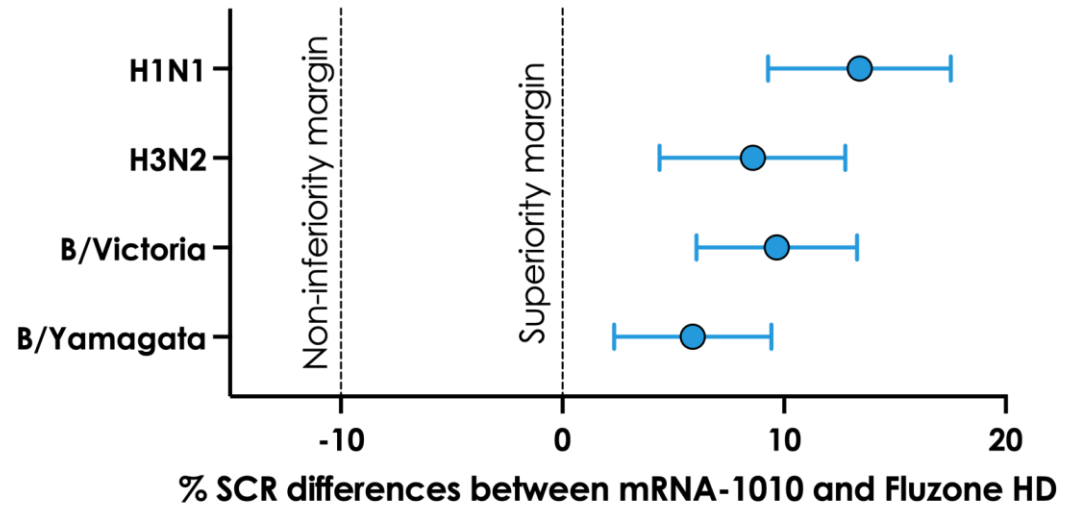
mRNA-1010 met all primary immunogenicity endpoints compared to Fluzone HD in P303

- **Immunogenicity criteria for licensure according to regulatory guidance were met** for all 8 co-primary endpoints
 - GMR
 - Seroconversion rates
- **Superior GMTs and seroconversion rates were observed** for mRNA-1010 for all four strains

GMT ratios



Seroconversion rates

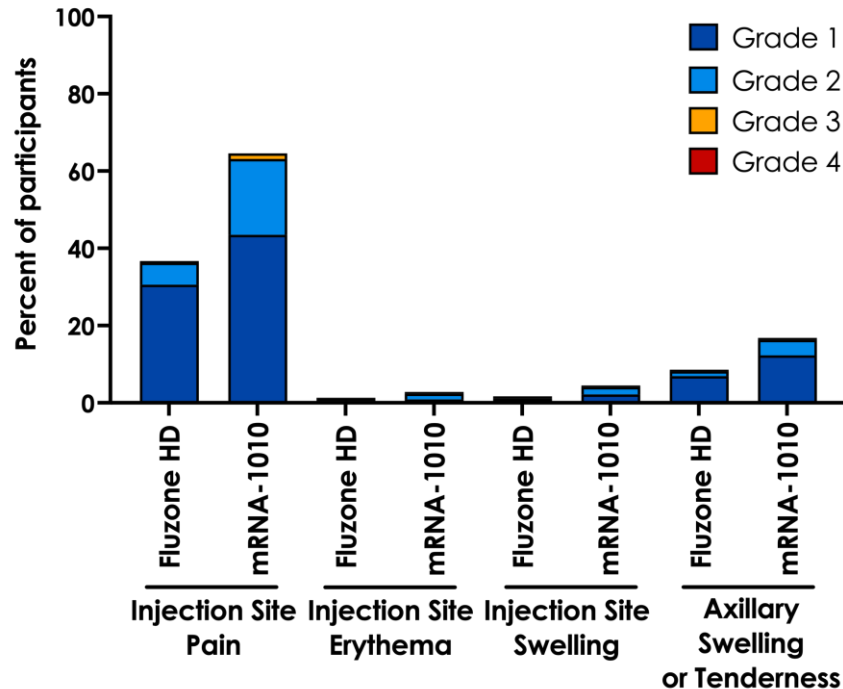


mRNA-1010 met all primary immunogenicity endpoints compared to Fluzone HD in P303

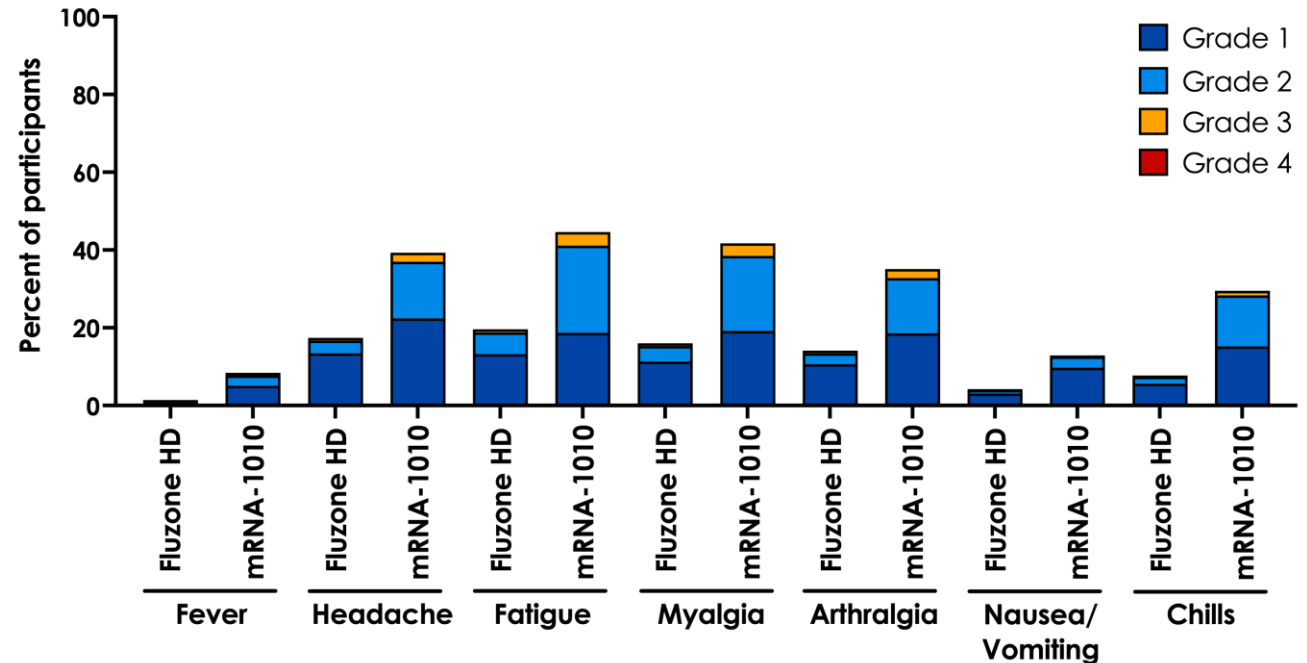
The majority of solicited ARs were grade 1 or grade 2 in severity

- The most common local solicited ARs were injection site pain and axillary swelling; the most common systemic solicited ARs were headache, fatigue, myalgia and arthralgia.

Local Solicited Adverse Reactions



Systemic Solicited Adverse Reactions



mRNA-1010 Phase 3 P303 older adult safety

Unsolicited AEs were reported at similar rates between mRNA-1010 and the active comparator groups

- Profiles were similar based on frequency, severity, seriousness, relatedness as assessed by the investigator, and types of events

No myocarditis/pericarditis events were identified

Rates of SAEs up to end of study were similar between mRNA-1010 and the active comparator

Overall, no safety concerns were identified for mRNA-1010

An acceptable tolerability and safety profile was observed

Medical and scientific presentations

ESCMID 2025

https://s29.q4cdn.com/435878511/files/doc_presentations/2025/Apr/14/Flu-poster-Durability-of-mRNA-Platform.pdf

ESCMID 2024 (Phase 3 safety & immunogenicity)

https://s29.q4cdn.com/435878511/files/doc_presentations/2024/Apr/29/soens_oral-presentation_eccmid-2024-18.pdf

Forward-looking statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended, including regarding: potential market size; Moderna's seasonal influenza vaccine strategy; next steps for mRNA-1010, including submitting data for publication and preparing to file for FDA approval; and Moderna's clinical trials. 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 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.