



April 18-22, 2022 NYSE: OGEN

Oragenics Summary

Lead Asset: NT-CoV2-1

Licensed from NIH – two-proline substitution of SARS-CoV-2 spike protein

NT-CoV2-1 Intranasal Vaccine Differentiation and Advantages

- Patient-friendly, needle-free administration
- May reduce virus transmission at source of infection (mucosal nasopharyngeal surfaces)
- Protein subunit-based intranasal vaccine approach versus live viral intranasal vaccine
- Small intranasal competitive landscape, others need to prove new vector safety
- NRC Platform allows rapid production of cell lines in 6-8 weeks

Animal Studies Demonstrated High Immunogenicity & Strong Neutralizing Activity

- Intranasal formulation led to high IgG and IgA anti-spike protein titers in blood and lungs of mice
- Undetectable viral loads in hamster nasal turbinates and lungs; significant reduction of weight loss
- Prevented the cellular binding of the viral Spike protein based on the ancestral reference strain
- Ongoing IND-enabling GLP-Tox Study in Rabbits, Phase 1 expected this year



NT-CoV2-1 Combines Four Technologies

• Licensed "2P" substitution used by Pfizer/BioNTech & National Institute of Moderna Alleray and Infectious Diseases NRC De-risked Cell Line to Spike Antigen Respond to **New Variants** Design Intranasal

Device for Ph1 study

devices for commercial

Assessing other IN

use

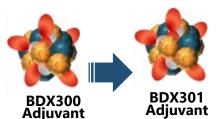
- Cell lines 6-8 weeks vs 6-9 months
- Sequence -> Ph1 GMP DS in 12 wks
- Resistin-trimerized spike protein



ORAGENICS

Delivery Device Inspirevax Intranasal **BDX301** Adjuvant

- IgA Ab (mucosal)
- IgG Ab (systemic)
- BDX adjunct tested in over 2000 subjects



CHP+LP GSK flu

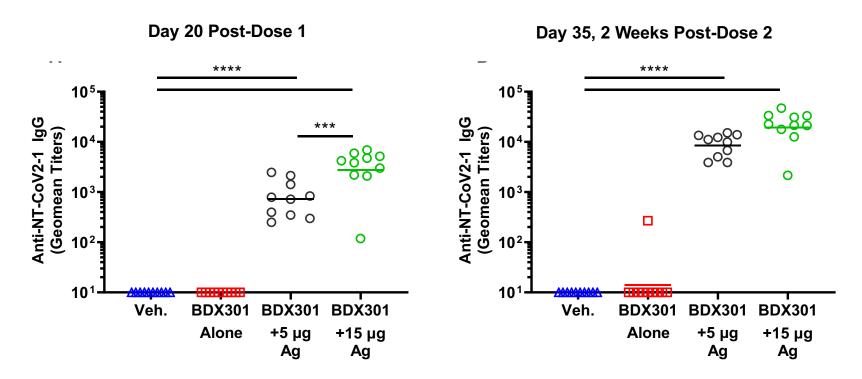
program:

Improved Purified proteosome with lipooligopolysacc harides



Hamster Study Results – NRC/Oragenics

Intranasal formulation led to high IgG anti-spike protein titers

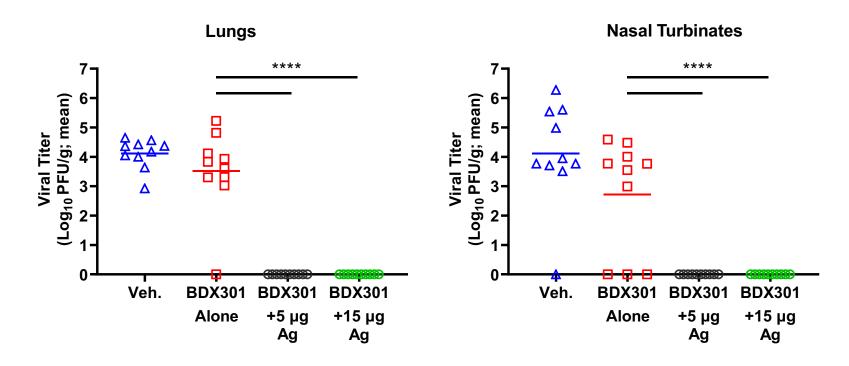


Anti-Spike IgG titers induced by SmT1v3 antigen and BDX301 adjuvant formulations in hamsters. Syrian Golden hamsters (n=10/group) were immunized twice on Days 0 and 21 with PBS (vehicle control, Veh.) with BDX301 (5 μ g) with or without SmT1v3 (5 μ g or 15 μ g) via the intranasal route. Serum collected on Day 20 and Day 35 were analyzed by ELISA to determine the levels of antigen-specific IgG titers. Antibody titers are expressed as a reciprocal value of the serum dilution calculated to generate an OD450 = 0.2. For statistical analysis, antibody titers were log-transformed and then analyzed by a one-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparisons test. ***: p<0.001, ****: p<0.0001. SmT1v3 antigen is based on the original Wuhan sequence incorporating the NIH 2P substitution and the NRC resistin trimerization.



Hamster Study Results – NRC/Oragenics

Intranasal formulation led to undetectable viral loads

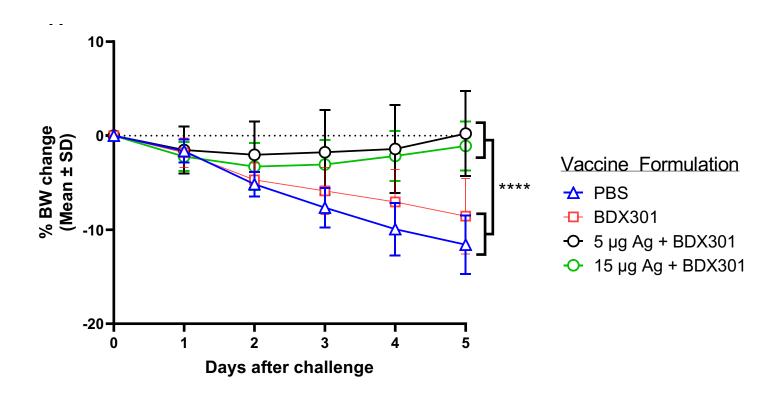


Efficacy of SmT1v3 and BDX301 formulations against SARS-CoV-2 viral challenge in hamsters. Syrian Golden hamsters were immunized twice on Days 0 and 21 with PBS (vehicle control, Veh.) delivered intramuscularly or BDX301 (5 μ g) with or without SmT1v3 (5 or 15 μ g) via the intranasal route. On Day 42 all hamsters were challenged with 1 x 10⁵ PFU of SARS-CoV-2. On Day 47, hamsters were euthanized, and viral titers were quantified in lung and nasal turbinates by plaque assay. For statistical analysis, a one-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparisons test was performed. ****: p<0.0001. SmT1v3 antigen is based on the original Wuhan sequence incorporating the NIH 2P substitution and the NRC resistin trimerization.



Hamster Study Results – NRC/Oragenics

Intranasal formulation decreased body weight loss



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Intranasal COVID-19 Vaccines Potential benefits of intranasal COVID vaccines

Intranasal vaccines may address limitations of current vaccines

- Waning efficacy requiring third (and fourth) doses for new VOCs
- Transmission remains a concern due to high nasopharyngeal viral loads
 - Recent study in healthcare workers in Israel during Omicron VOC shows limitations of mRNA vaccines¹
 - 4th dose efficacy against any infection was 30% Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine (95% CI -9% to 55%) and 11% for the Moderna vaccine (95% CI -43% to 44%)
 - Authors conclusion: "next generation vaccines may be needed to provide better protection against infection with highly transmissible future variants"²
- Intranasal vaccines could reduce nasopharyngeal viral loads vs. IM vaccines

Intranasal vaccines offer needle-free option

- 1 in 4 adults and 2 out of 3 children have strong needle fears³
- 10% of people may delay COVID-19 vaccine due to fear of needles³



Regev-Yochay et al., NEJM, March 16 2022, https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMc2202542

^{2.} Regev-Yochay et al., medRxiv, posted Feb 15 2022, https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.02.15.22270948

^{3.} www.cdc.gov/childrensmentalhealth/features/needle-fears-and-phobia.html



Appendix



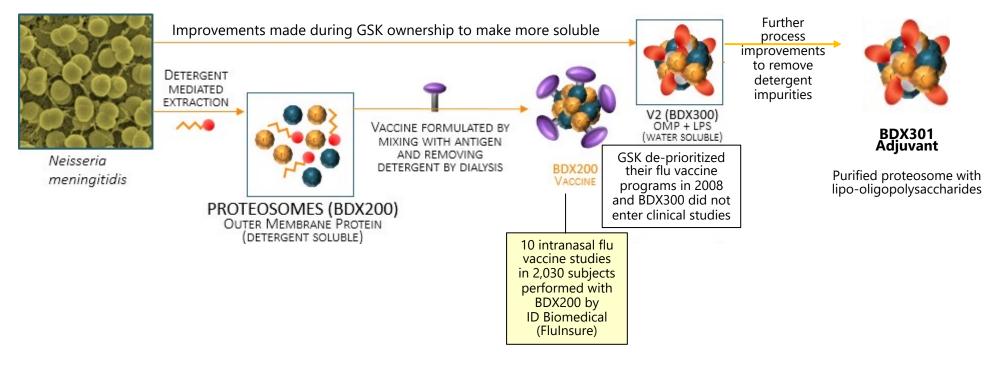
COVID-19 Vaccine Commercial Analysis Intranasal vaccine pipeline is limited

Intranasal Vaccine Candidates vs. Oragenics' NT-CoV2-1

Organization	Organization Type	Vaccine Type	Stage	Comments
Precision Viralogics/ Bharat Biotech	US biotech/Indian manufacturer	Live chimpanzee adenovirus vector	Phase 2	Indian-made vaccines unlikely to be approved in US/EU
Codagenix/Serum Institute of India	US biotech/Indian manufacturer	Live attenuated SARS-CoV-2 virus	Phase 1	Hard to establish safety of live, attenuated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine
Oxford University/ Astra Zeneca	UK university/ Big Pharma	Live chimpanzee adenovirus vector	Phase 1	Known AEs (blood clots) may hinder approval & acceptance in US/EU
Meissa Vaccines	US private biotech	Live respiratory syncytial virus vector	Phase 1	Need to establish safety of new viral vector
CyanVac	US private biotech	Live parainfluenza-5 virus vector	Phase 1	Need to establish safety of new viral vector
Mt. Sinai, NY	US academic medical center	Live Newcastle disease viral vector	Phase 1	Need to establish safety of new viral vector
Oragenics	US public biotech	Protein subunit + BDX-301 adjuvant	Late preclinical	<u>Non-viral</u> intranasal vaccine candidate
Intravacc	Netherlands private CDMO	Protein subunit + OMV adjuvant	Late preclinical	<u>Non-viral</u> intranasal vaccine candidate

BDX301 Intranasal Adjuvant

Positive clinical data for adjuvant family & improved processes





Intellivax
Spin-out based on
George Lowell's
work at WRAIR











Owner of BDX301 adjuvant



Oragenics Team

Terry Cochrane – CMC

>20 years biopharmaceutical development and GMP manufacturing experience

Tim Cooke PhD, MBA – Commercial

>30 years vaccine industry experience at Merck, CEO NovaDigm & Mojave Therapeutics, COO AVANT Immunotherapeutics, National Vaccine Advisory Committee 2015-2023, CARB-X Advisory Board, WHO Tech Advisory Group for AMR Vaccines

Marty Handfield PhD – Preclinical/Tox

13 years as SVP Research, Oragenics & Associate Professor, U. Florida

Consultant – CMC

>30 years vaccine industry experience at Merck, CSO NovaDigm Therapeutics, extensive experience in global health vaccine projects with Gates Foundation and PATH

Robert House PhD – USG Contracts

>30 years industry experience, President DynPort Vaccines, SVP Ology Bioservices, Covance, IITRI

Florian Schödel MD – Clinical/Regulatory

>30 years academic, government & vaccine industry experience, including Max Planck, WRAIR, INSERM and Merck, provides clinical/regulatory support for multiple vaccine companies, including COVID-19 vaccine programs

David Zarley PhD — Preclinical/Tox & Clinical Assays

>30 years vaccine industry experience at Lederle/Wyeth/Pfizer, including development of the intranasal FluMist vaccine, consulted for Noachis Terra on their COVID-19 vaccine

