



Key Opinion Leader Call – March 26, 2020

Why Exosomes are Uniquely Suited for Vaccine Development

-Exosomes Platform Technology to Combat the Novel Coronavirus-

NASDAQ: CAPR

Forward-Looking Statements



Statements in this presentation regarding the efficacy, safety, and intended utilization of Capricor's product candidates; the initiation, conduct, size, timing and results of discovery efforts and clinical trials; the pace of enrollment of clinical trials; plans regarding regulatory filings, future research and clinical trials; regulatory developments involving products, including the ability to obtain regulatory approvals or otherwise bring products to market; plans regarding current and future collaborative activities and the ownership of commercial rights; scope, duration, validity and enforceability of intellectual property rights; future royalty streams, revenue projections; expectations with respect to the expected use of proceeds from the recently completed offerings and the anticipated effects of the offerings, and any other statements about Capricor's management team's future expectations, beliefs, goals, plans or prospects constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Any statements that are not statements of historical fact (including statements containing the words "believes," "plans," "could," "anticipates," "expects," "estimates," "should," "target," "will," "would" and similar expressions) should also be considered to be forward-looking statements. There are a number of important factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements. More information about these and other risks that may impact Capricor's business is set forth in Capricor's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 29, 2019, and as amended by its Amendment No. 1 to Annual Report on Form 10-K/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 1, 2019, in its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2019, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 8, 2019, and in its Registration Statement on Form S-1 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 5, 2019 which was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 17, 2019, and the prospectus contained therein, together with any amendments and supplements thereto. All forward-looking statements in this press release are based on information available to Capricor as of the date hereof, and Capricor assumes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements.

CAP-1002 is an Investigational New Drug and is not approved for any indications. CAP-2003 has not yet been approved for clinical investigation.

Call Participants



Stephen J. Gould, Ph.D. – Professor of Biological Chemistry at Johns Hopkins University and Executive Consultant to Capricor

Linda Marban, Ph.D. – Capricor CEO

Stephen J. Gould Affiliations, Activities, & Conflicts

Academic Affiliations & Activities:

Professor of Biological Chemistry Johns Hopkins University

JHU Administrative Activities

- Director, Graduate Program in Biological Chemistry
- Course Director, 'Translational Intersession in Metabolism'
- Course Director, 'Exosomes & Other EVs'

External Administrative Activities

- President, American Society for Exosomes and Microvesicles
- CSO, TAVEC Pharmaceuticals

Research Activities:

- exosome biogenesis & uptake
- retrovirus budding & infectivity
- · exosome engineering
- exosome-based therapeutics
- intersection of cell biology & human disease

Consulting:

Sanderling Ventures
ReNeuron
Capricor
Gates Ventures
Kolon Life Science
Nanoview Biosciences

ParticleMetrix
PureTech Health
System Biosciences
Bio-Trac

Round Table Group

Exosis

Equity/Royalty/License:

TAVEC* Exosoma* GSC Services* Capricor* AbbVie AstraZeneca

Johns Hopkins University

Funding:

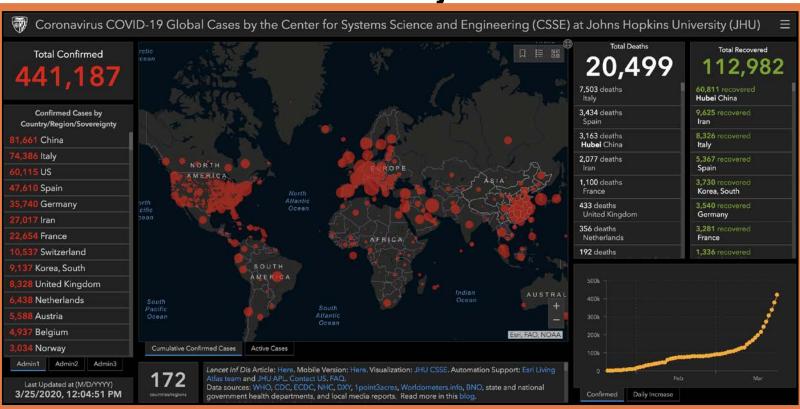
NIH AbbVie AstraZeneca Capricor TAVEC

Johns Hopkins University

coronavirus.jhu.edu



coronavirus.jhu.edu



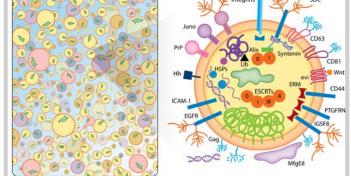
1. What Are Exosomes/Extracellular Vesicles (EVs): Secreted, Single Membrane Vesicles

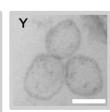
Exosomes:

- small secreted vesicles,~30-150nm
- highly enriched in selected:
 - proteins
 - lipids
 - o nucleic acids
 - o glycoconjugates
- released by all cells
- abundant in biofluids (blood, urine, saliva, milk, CSF, bile, lymph, semen, vitreous, feces, etc.)

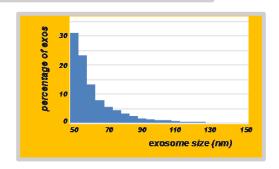
Microvesicles:

- larger secreted vesicles
- ~300-2000 nm dia.
- No selective enrichment of cargoes

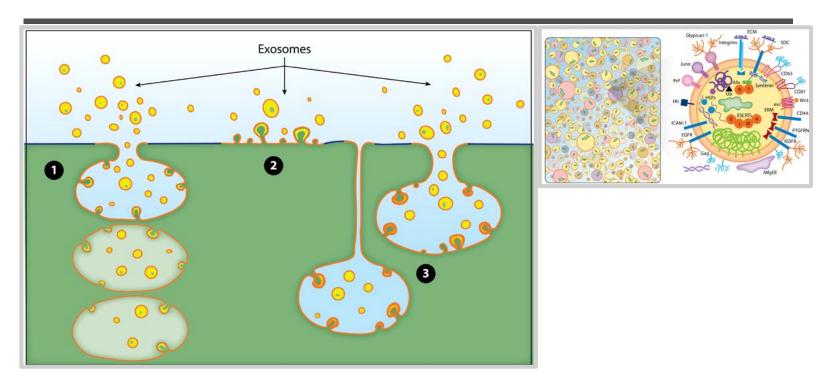




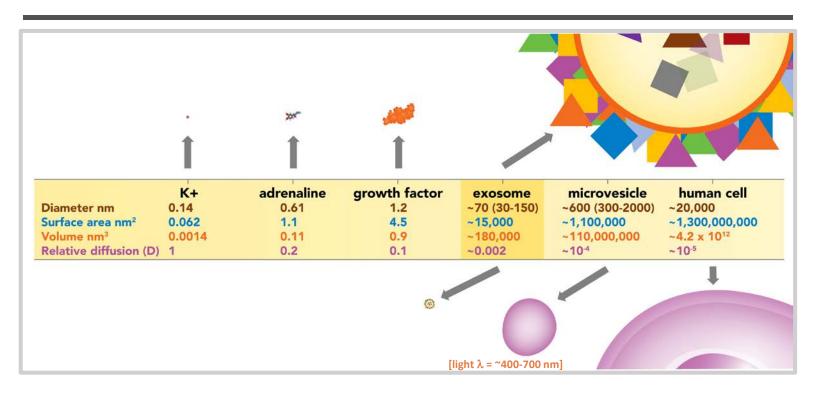
(Extracellular Vesicles = ALL secreted vesicles)



2. How Do Cells Make Exosomes?

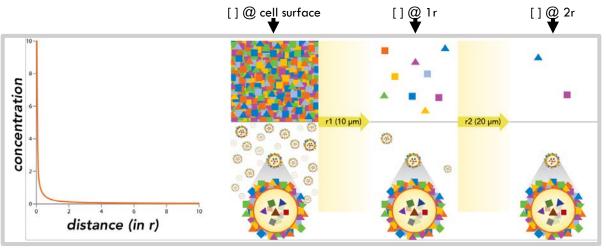


3. Exosomes Are Very Large, Yet Really Small



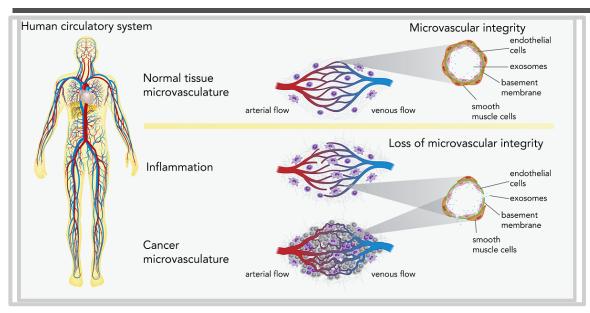
4. Exosomes A Drug Delivery Vehicle

- Normally, concentration falls dramatically over distance (inverse cube law)
- However, concentrations on/in exosomes remain constant, allowing:



- 1. Enhanced signaling from a single molecule (concentration, avidity, interfacial kinetics, localization effects)
- 2. Multidimensional signaling (2, 3, 4, & more molecules/signals)
- 3. Biochemical pathways (osteogenesis, clotting, etc.)

5. Exosomes Accumulate at Sites of Vascular Leakiness = Sites of Inflammation, Tumors, & Infection



- vascular permeability limit in most tissues is 6-15 nm, ~1 nm @ the BBB
- vascular permeability is much higher in the liver, allowing entry of exosomes (~100-200 nm limit)
- vascular permeability is <u>very</u> high at
 - sites of infection!
 - wounds
 - sites of inflammation
 - tumors

6. How Can Exosomes Be Used To Make Vaccines?

6a. Exosome Display Vaccines

recombinant product with clear pipeline:

- genetically engineered cells
 - cell platform approved for biologics production
 - engineered to express exosome-anchored antigens of interest
- genetically engineered exosomes
 - cells release exosomes displaying antigens of interest
 - engineered to express antigens of interest on/in exosomes
 - purified by scalable filtration and chromatography

delivered by i.m. injection & boost

6. How Can Exosomes Be Used To Make Vaccines?

6b. Exosome-mRNA Vaccines

simple formulation comprised of:

- exosomes
 - released by cells approved for biologics production
 - purified by scalable filtration and chromatography
- mRNAs encoding target antigens
 - synthesized for stability & high antigen expression
 - encode antigens that elicit strong cellular and humoral responses
- exosome-mRNA loading reagent
 - maximizes exosome-mRNA complexes
 - supports exosome-mediated mRNA protection
 - maintains host tolerance

delivered by i.m. injection & boost

7. Exosome-Based SAR2-CoV-2 Vaccines

7a. Exosome-SARS-CoV-2 <u>Display</u> Vaccine:

- formulation: exosomes displaying SARS-CoV-2 proteins in their native context
- human cell exosomes, recombinant production platform
- 4-part antigen design for balanced antigen presentation and immunity
- no infection risk virus-free platform

7b. Exosome-SARS-CoV-2 mRNA Vaccine

- formulation: exosomes + mRNAs + loading reagent
- human cell exosomes, chemical loading
- tripartite mRNA design for balanced antigen presentation and immunity
- no infection risk virus-free platform

Thank you

Question and Answers

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