Our Commitment to Combating Ebola

We have an important responsibility as a leading global healthcare company to do all we can to address this urgent unmet medical need.

Alex Gorsky, Chairman and CEO
Johnson & Johnson

Janssen’s Ebola Vaccine

The investigational preventive Ebola vaccine regimen in development at the Janssen Pharmaceutical Companies of Johnson & Johnson contains vaccines based on:

- Janssen’s AdVac® technology (Ad26.ZEBOV)
- Bavarian Nordic’s MVA-BN® technology (MVA-BN-Filo)

Available clinical data indicate that the two-dose regimen induces a robust and durable immune response.

Our Progress

12
Janssen clinical studies

50K+
people vaccinated

up to 1.5m
regimens in global vaccine stockpile

2-8°C
storage temperature for up to 6 months, compatible with existing supply chains

Studies Spanning 3 Continents

PHASE 1
UK, US, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania

PHASE 2
US, UK, France, Uganda, Côte d’Ivoire, Kenya, Burkina Faso, Tanzania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Mali

VACCINATION CAMPAIGN
Rwanda

PHASE 3
DRC, Sierra Leone, US
Working in Partnership

Johnson & Johnson has made a significant investment in our Ebola vaccine development program. We are also grateful for development and funding support from:

- Bavarian Nordic A/S
- Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA)
- Innovative Medicines Initiative (IMI)
- National Institutes of Health (NIH)

Additionally, we acknowledge the support of our many clinical program partners:

- Centre Muraz
- College of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences (University of Sierra Leone)
- Grameen Foundation
- Insirn
- Inserm Transfert
- London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
- Uganda Virus Research Institute
- University of Antwerp
- University of Oxford
- Vibalogics GmbH
- Walter Reed Army Institute of Research
- World Vision Ireland

Commitment to Pandemic Preparedness

Johnson & Johnson is one of the few innovative healthcare companies that is actively engaged on pandemic preparedness and response. Through our Janssen Pharmaceutical Companies, we are developing new vaccines and/or treatments to combat infectious diseases that:

- Are already pandemics, such as HIV, hepatitis B and tuberculosis (TB)
- Or have pandemic potential, including the novel coronavirus, Ebola, Zika, and influenza

Program Support and Funding

Janssen’s investigational Ebola vaccine regimen was developed in a collaborative research program with the NIH and received direct funding and preclinical services from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), part of NIH, under Contract Numbers HHSN272200800056C and HHSN272201200003I, respectively. Further funding for the Ebola vaccine regimen has been provided in part with Federal funds from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, BARDA, under Contract Numbers HHSN27020080005C and HHSN270201200008C. The Innovative Medicines Initiative (IMI), which is supported by the European Commission, provided funding through the IMI Ebola+ Program to support a number of consortia that are conducting multiple clinical trials and other vaccine development activities. The consortia funded by the Innovative Medicines Initiative 2 (IMI2) Joint Undertaking are EBOVAC1 (grant nr.115854), EBOVAC2 (grant nr.115866), EBOVAC3 (grant nr.800176), EBOUMAN (grant nr.115860) and EBODAC (grant nr.115847). This Joint Undertaking receives support from the EU’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation program and the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA).

Ebola Timeline

The Ebola virus was first discovered in 1976 near the Ebola River in what is now the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Over the past 45 years, there have been multiple Ebola outbreaks. The worst to date was the West African Ebola epidemic, which caused nearly 30,000 cases and more than 11,000 deaths in 2014-2016. The world’s second-largest outbreak is currently underway in the DRC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Janssen begins Ebola vaccine research with NIH support</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>WHO declares Ebola outbreak in West Africa an international health emergency</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>J&amp;J commits to accelerate development and expand production of an Ebola vaccine</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>First clinical data for Ebola vaccine published in JAMA</td>
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<td>2017</td>
<td>Janssen completes submission to WHO for Emergency Use Assessment and Listing (EUAL)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Second-largest Ebola outbreak begins in DRC</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>WHO SAGE committee recommends evaluation of Janssen vaccine in DRC</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Janssen announces it will provide up to 700,000 for DRC and Rwanda vaccination initiatives</td>
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50,000 people have been vaccinated with Janssen’s Ebola vaccine to date