

# Our Commitment to Combating Ebola



“Our vision is to protect people and communities at risk of Ebola by preventing outbreaks of this devastating disease before they can begin.”

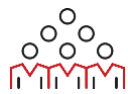
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## Johnson & Johnson's Ebola Vaccine

The preventive Ebola vaccine regimen, Zabdeno® (Ad26.ZEBOV) and Mvabea® (MVA-BN-Filo), contains vaccines based on:

- Janssen's AdVac® technology (Zabdeno®)<sup>1</sup>
- Bavarian Nordic's MVA-BN® technology (Mvabea®)

Available clinical data indicate that the two-dose regimen induces a robust and durable immune response in adults and children.<sup>2-12</sup> Data also demonstrate that booster vaccination with Zabdeno®, administered to adults two years after the initial vaccination, induces a strong immune response.<sup>11</sup>



**250,000+**

people worldwide vaccinated with at least the first dose



**15**

Janssen clinical studies

## Our Progress



**Phase 1, 2, 3**

trials show robust and durable antibody response



**European Commission Approval & WHO Prequalification** for J&J's preventive Ebola vaccine

## Studies Spanning 3 Continents

**PHASE 1**<sup>3-5, 8</sup>

UK, US, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania

**PHASE 2**<sup>6, 9, 17-19</sup>

US, UK, France, Uganda, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Burkina Faso, Tanzania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Guinea\*, Liberia\*, Sierra Leone\*, Mali\*, Uganda\*, DRC\*

**VACCINATION CAMPAIGN**<sup>20, 40</sup>  
Rwanda, Guinea

**PHASE 3**<sup>9-11, 21</sup>

DRC\*, Sierra Leone, US, Rwanda\*, Burkina Faso, France, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, United Kingdom

\*indicates studies for which Janssen were collaborators.



# Ebola Timeline

The Ebola virus was first discovered in 1976 near the Ebola River in what is now the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).<sup>22</sup> Over the past 45 years, there have been multiple Ebola outbreaks.<sup>23</sup> The worst to date was the West African Ebola epidemic, which caused nearly 30,000 cases and more than 11,000 deaths across Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone in 2014-2016.<sup>24</sup> The world's second-largest Ebola outbreak took place in the DRC in 2018-2020, causing more than 3,000 cases and 2,000 deaths.<sup>25</sup> In 2021, new outbreaks were reported in the DRC and Guinea and in 2022, a new outbreak was reported in the DRC.<sup>26</sup>

## 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
- Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations
- College of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences (University of Sierra Leone)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo Ministry of Public Health
- Emory University's Project San Francisco (Kigali) / Center for Family Health Research
- Epicentre
- Grameen Foundation
- Inserm
- Inserm Transfert
- Institut National de Recherche Biomédicale (INRB)
- London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
- Médecins Sans Frontières
- Republic of Rwanda Ministry of Health and Rwanda Biomedical Center
- Rinda Ubuzima
- Sierra Leone Ministry of Health and Sanitation
- Uganda Virus Research Institute
- University of Antwerp
- University of Oxford
- Université de Kinshasa
- Vibalogics GmbH
- Walter Reed Army Institute of Research
- Wellcome Trust
- World Health Organization
- World Vision Ireland

...and all the people who participated in the Ebola vaccine clinical trials.

## 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, including:<sup>37-39</sup>

- COVID-19
- Ebola
- Hepatitis B
- HIV
- Influenza
- Tuberculosis
- Dengue

### Program Support and Funding

Johnson & Johnson'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 HHSN2722012000031, 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 HHSO100201700013C and HHSO100201500008C. 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. 115861), EBOVAC3 (grant nr. 800176), EBOMan (grant nr. 115850) 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).

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