



Pfizer and BioNTech Announce Early Positive Update from German Phase 1/2 COVID-19 Vaccine Study, Including First T Cell Response Data

July 20, 2020

- *The data further demonstrated the ability of BNT162b1 to elicit high SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing titers*
- *BNT162b1 elicited strong CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cell responses against SARS-CoV-2- receptor binding domain (RBD), compared to baseline*
- *The RBD-specific, interferon- γ ⁺, IL-2⁺, CD8⁺ T cells elicited by BNT162b1 in immunized participants indicate a strong potential for cell mediated anti-viral activity*
- *T cell cytokine profile shows vaccine elicited T cells exhibit a Th1 phenotype, which is associated with antiviral properties*
- *BNT162b1 induced antibodies had broadly neutralizing activity in pseudovirus neutralization assays across a panel of sixteen SARS-CoV-2 RBD variants identified in published SARS-CoV-2 sequences and against the newly dominant D614G strain*
- *Robust specific antibody and T cell responses, (both of which are considered by experts as key to a vaccine ensuring protection against disease) elicited by the BNT162b1 mRNA vaccine against RBD suggest a potential for multiple beneficial protective mechanisms against COVID-19*
- *Local reactions and systemic events after immunization with BNT162b1 were dose-dependent, generally mild to moderate and transient, with occasional severe adverse events (Grade 3, e.g. flu-like symptoms and injection site reactions) that resolved spontaneously or could be managed with simple measures - no serious adverse events were reported*

MAINZ, Germany and NEW YORK, July 20, 2020 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) -- [BioNTech SE](#) (Nasdaq: BNTX, "BioNTech" or "the Company") and [Pfizer Inc.](#) (NYSE: PFE) today announced initial data from their ongoing German Phase 1/2, open-label, non-randomized, non-placebo-controlled, dose-escalation trial, that is part of the global mRNA-based vaccine program against SARS-CoV-2. The data are available on an online preprint server at [medRxiv](#) and are concurrently undergoing scientific peer-review for potential publication.

The preliminary clinical results are for the most advanced investigational vaccine candidate in Pfizer's and BioNTech's BNT162 mRNA-based vaccine program against SARS-CoV-2, BNT162b1. This vaccine candidate is a lipid nanoparticle formulated, nucleoside-modified messenger RNA that encodes an optimized SARS-CoV-2 receptor binding domain (RBD) antigen. Overall, the new preliminary data from this German study support and expand upon the recently disclosed [early results from the corresponding U.S. trial](#) with BNT162b1.

Preliminary data for BNT162b1 in the German Phase 1/2 trial were evaluated with a total of 60 healthy adults 18 to 55 years of age enrolled in the study. Of these 60 participants, 12 subjects per dose level (1 μ g, 10 μ g, 30 μ g, and 50 μ g; 48 participants in total) were vaccinated with BNT162b1 on day 1 and day 22 (n=12 per prime-boost cohort, except n=11 for the 10 μ g and 50 μ g cohorts from day 22 on). Furthermore, 12 participants received a single injection of 60 μ g.

The vaccine elicited high, dose level-dependent SARS-CoV-2-neutralizing titers and RBD-binding IgG concentrations after the second dose. Day 43 SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing geometric mean titers were in the range of 0.7-fold (1 μ g) to 3.2-fold (50 μ g) compared to that of a panel of SARS-CoV-2 infection convalescent human sera. Furthermore, sera of vaccinated subjects displayed broadly neutralizing activity in pseudovirus neutralization assays across a panel of sixteen SARS-CoV-2 RBD variants represented in publicly available SARS-CoV-2 sequences and against the newly dominant D614G strain.

In addition, the initial German trial results demonstrate, for the first time for the BNT162b1 candidate, a concurrent induction of high level CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cell responses against the SARS-CoV-2 RBD.

The strength of T cell responses varied between subjects. There was no clear dose level dependency of the T cell response between 1 μ g to 50 μ g, indicating that stimulation and robust expansion of T cells might be accomplished at low mRNA dose levels.

All subjects in the prime-boost cohorts, except for two at the lowest dose level, had CD4⁺ T cell responses. Cytokine profiling of the RBD-specific CD4⁺ T cells demonstrated a T_H1-dominant profile for these cells. 29 of the 36 tested subjects also mounted an RBD-specific functional, CD8⁺ T cell response that was comparable to memory responses observed against cytomegalovirus (CMV), Epstein Barr virus (EBV) and influenza virus.

Overall, the data suggested that BNT162b1 could potentially be administered safely, with a manageable tolerability profile. Local reactions and systemic events after injection with BNT162b1 at all dose levels were transient, generally mild to moderate, with occasional severe events (Grade 3) of flu-like symptoms and injection site reactions. All adverse events resolved spontaneously and were managed with simple measures. No serious adverse events (SAEs) were reported, and there were no withdrawals due to adverse events related to the vaccine.

"It is encouraging that the data on BNT162b1 from the German study cohort are very much in line with what we have seen in the U.S. study cohort.

to initiate clinical trials of BNT162 and anticipated publication of data from these clinical trials; the collaboration between BioNTech and Pfizer, and BioNTech and Fosun Pharma, to develop a potential COVID-19 vaccine; the nature of the clinical data, which is subject to ongoing peer review, regulatory review and market interpretation; and the ability of BioNTech to supply the quantities of BNT162 to support clinical development and, if approved, market demand, including our production estimates for 2020 and 2021. Any forward-looking statements in this press release are based on BioNTech current expectations and beliefs of future events, and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially and adversely from those set forth in or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: competition to create a vaccine for COVID-19 and potential difficulties. For a discussion of these and other risks and uncertainties, see BioNTech's Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on March 31, 2020, which is available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. All information in this press release is as of the date of the release, and BioNTech undertakes no duty to update this information unless required by law.

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