



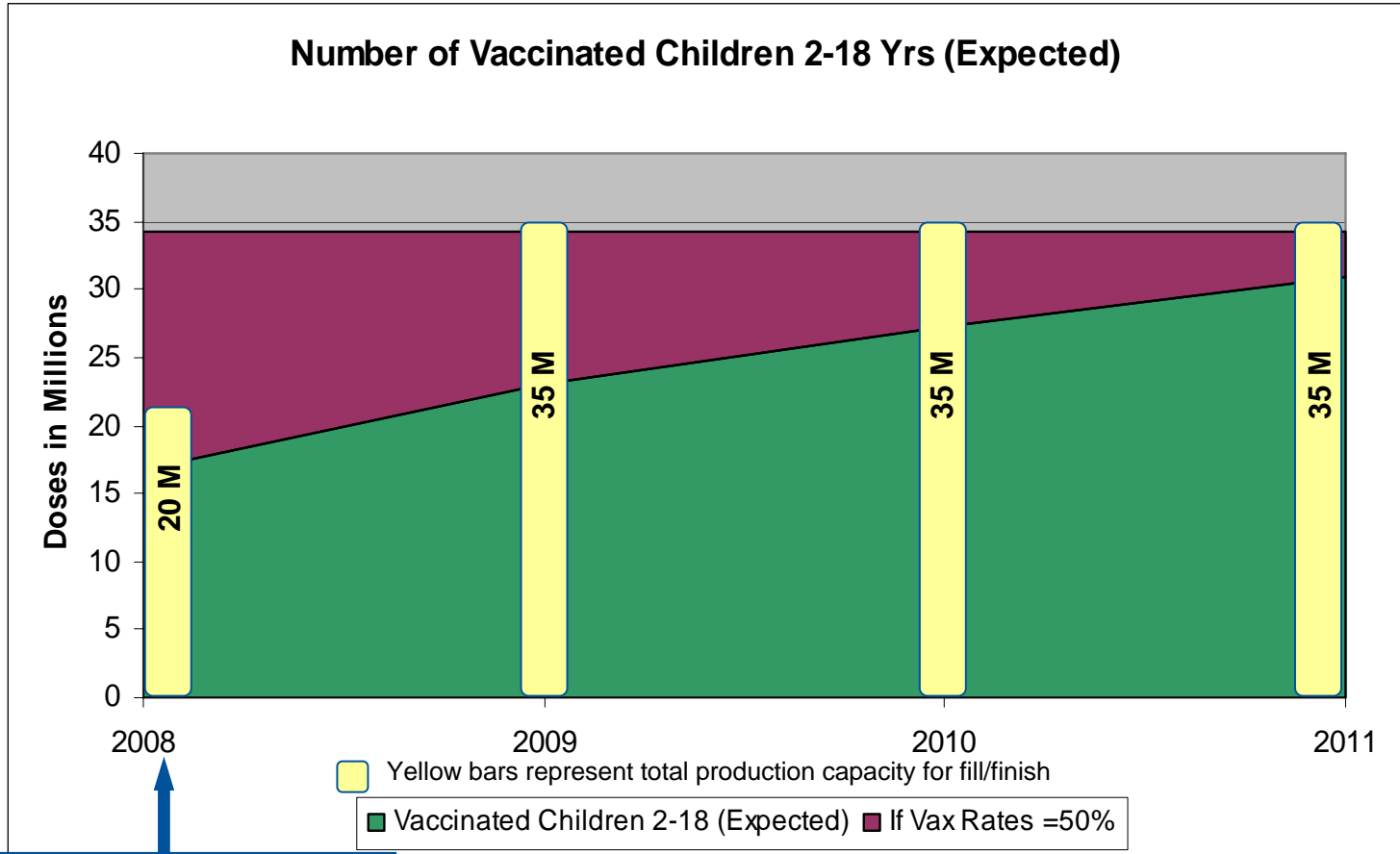
Influenza Vaccine Summit

FluMist® (Influenza Virus Vaccine Live, Intranasal) Manufacturing Update

May 12, 2008

Atlanta, GA

MedImmune Prepared to Support Implementation of Recommendation for School-Aged Children



12M Doses Planned

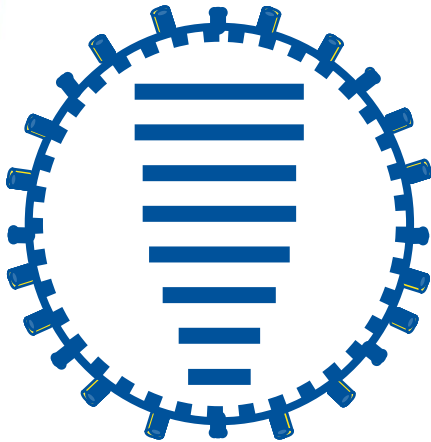
- Planned supply: 12 million doses
- August shipping is planned
 - ◆ Vaccine availability in August would allow healthcare providers to reach an additional 10.7M children when these children are already in the doctor's office*
 - ◆ Pediatricians begin to vaccinate when vaccine becomes available*
 - ◆ Early vaccination provides protection throughout entire season*
- Distribution
 - ◆ McKesson Medical-Surgical
 - ◆ Besse/ASD
- Three new strains in vaccine
 - ◆ Production is going well
 - ◆ All strains produced using reverse genetics

Production of Vaccine Seed Strains Using Reverse Genetics

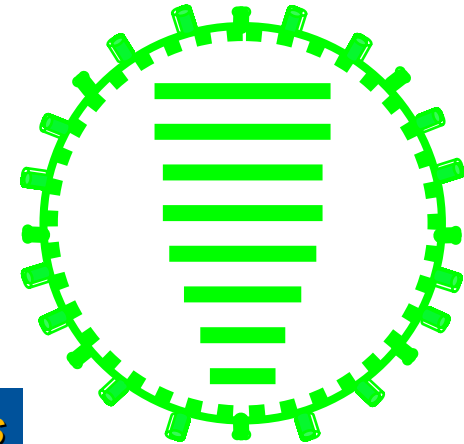
Reverse genetics is a method by which viruses such as influenza can be generated from segments of DNA.

Classical Reassortment

Master Donor Virus



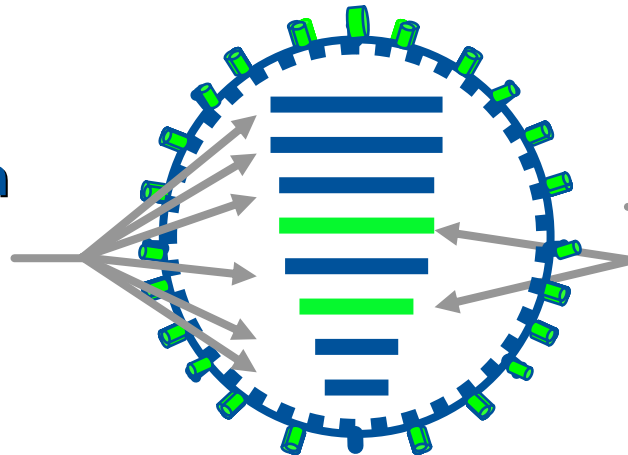
New Wild Type Strain



Co-infect cells

256 possible combinations

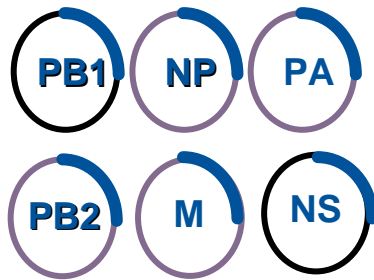
Six genes from MDV for *ca, ts, att*



Hemagglutinin and neuraminidase genes from wild type for immunity

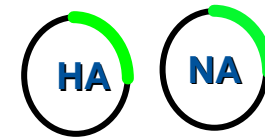
6:2 Vaccine Seed Strain

Master Donor Virus Plasmids



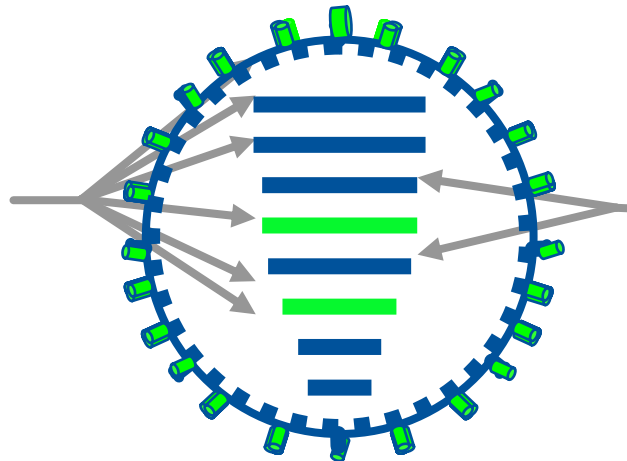
Electroporate Vero cells

New Wild Type Strain Plasmids



Only one possible combination

Six genes from MDV for *ca, ts, att*



Hemagglutinin and neuraminidase genes from wild type for immunity

6:2 Vaccine Seed Strain

Advantages of Reverse Genetics

- No genetic modifications introduced
 - ◆ Same vaccine seeds as classical reassortment method
 - ◆ Genome sequence equivalent to classical reassortant

- Timing of reverse genetics is predictable
 - ◆ Earlier start of manufacturing
 - ◆ Acceleration of vaccine release to the marketplace

- Further advantages
 - ◆ Removes risk of exposure to adventitious agents in the wild type isolate
 - ◆ Fewer random mutations observed
 - ◆ Identical bulk production process

Candidate Vaccine Strains Made Using Reverse Genetics

Season	H1N1	H3N2	B
2007-08	Solomon Islands/3/07 ^{1,2}	Wisconsin/67/05 ^{1,2}	Malaysia/2506/04 ^{1,2}
2008-09	Brisbane/59/07 ¹	Brisbane/10/07 ¹	Florida/4/06 ^{1,2}
	New York/8/07	Texas/37/07	Pennsylvania/7/07
	Hawaii/31/07	Nevada/5/07	
	Peru/1169/07 (cell)	Uruguay/716/07 ²	
	South Dakota/6/07 ²		

¹ Prototype vaccine strains.

² Antigenically equivalent vaccine production strains.

