VAX-24 Phase 2 **Program Results**, Including Adult 65+ Data and Full Six-Month Safety Data from Both Studies





April 17, 2023



Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements include, but are not limited to, statements related to the potential benefits of Vaxcyte's vaccine candidates, including breadth of coverage and the ability to deliver a potentially best-in-class pneumococcal conjugate vaccine; demand for Vaxcyte's vaccine candidates; the process and timing of anticipated future development and manufacture of Vaxcyte's vaccine candidates; the growth and expansion of the pneumococcal vaccine market; the market opportunity for Vaxcyte's vaccines; Vaxcyte's expectations regarding the spectrum coverage, regulatory pathway, adoption speed and immunogenicity of its vaccine candidates; the timing of the initiation, progress and expected results of Vaxcyte's preclinical studies, clinical trials and research and development plans (including the submission of the IND application for VAX-31 and regulatory interactions and the availability of data for the VAX-24 adult, VAX-24 infant and VAX-31 studies); and other statements that are not historical fact. The words "anticipate," "believe," "continue," "could," "designed," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "plan," "potential," "predict," "project," "should," "target," "will," "would" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words.

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Agenda

- **INTRODUCTION AND VAX-24 RESULTS OVERVIEW**
- VAX-24 PHASE 2 STUDY RESULTS IN ADULTS AGED 65 AND OLDER (65+)
 - Disposition and Demographics
 - Safety and Tolerability Data
 - Immunogenicity Data
- PRESPECIFIED POOLED IMMUNOGENICITY ANALYSES OF BOTH PHASE 2 ADULT STUDIES
- FULL SIX-MONTH SAFETY DATA FROM BOTH ADULT STUDIES
- **PROGRAM CONCLUSIONS, STATUS AND NEXT STEPS**

Introduction and VAX-24 Results Overview





Summary: VAX-24 Adult 65+ Study Results Confirm Prior Phase 2 Results

Positive Results Support Best-in-Class Potential for VAX-24 and Set Stage for Phase 3 Design and Advancement



SAFETY: Full six-month safety data from Phase 2 study in adults aged 65+ and prior Phase 1/2 study in adults aged 18-64 demonstrate VAX-24 safety and tolerability results similar to Prevnar 20® (PCV20) at all doses studied



IMMUNOGENICITY: 65+ study achieved target responses for all 24 serotypes at 2.2mcg dose, demonstrating potential of VAX-24 to expand coverage and improve immunogenicity over standard-of-care

- Phase 2 65+ study results (n~45/arm): VAX-24 met OPA response non-inferiority criteria for 18/20 STs common with PCV20 and met the superiority criteria for all four additional STs unique to VAX-24
- VAX-24 showed overall improvement in immune responses vs. PCV20 relative to results from Phase 2 in adults aged 50-64 and higher GMRs for 16/20 STs common with PCV20



VAX-24 WELL-POSITIONED FOR ADULT PHASE 3 PIVOTAL PROGRAM

- 2.2mcg confirmed as optimal VAX-24 dose to advance to Phase 3 pivotal study, which will include adults 50+ or 60+
- Prespecified pooled analyses of both Phase 2 adult studies for adults 50+ (n~225/group) and 60+ (n~100/group) met OPA response non-inferiority criteria for all 20 common STs and met superiority criteria for four additional STs unique to VAX-24
- End-of-Phase 2 meeting with FDA to confirm study size and population (anticipate n~750/arm)



PLATFORM: New data further support potential of our carrier-sparing PCV franchise and cell-free platform

ANTICIPATED PCV FRANCHISE MILESTONES:

- VAX-24 Adults: End-of-Phase 2 meeting with FDA 2H:23; Phase 3 pivotal immunogenicity data in 2025
- VAX-24 Infants: Phase 2 study enrolling subjects, topline data from the primary three-dose immunization series by 2025
- VAX-31 Adults: IND application submission 2H:23; topline data from Phase 1/2 study in 2024

Opsonophagocytic Activity; STs = serotypes; GMR = Geometric Mean Ratio



Global Impact of Pneumococcal Disease Remains Significant Circulating Disease Driven by Serotypes Outside of Current PCVs

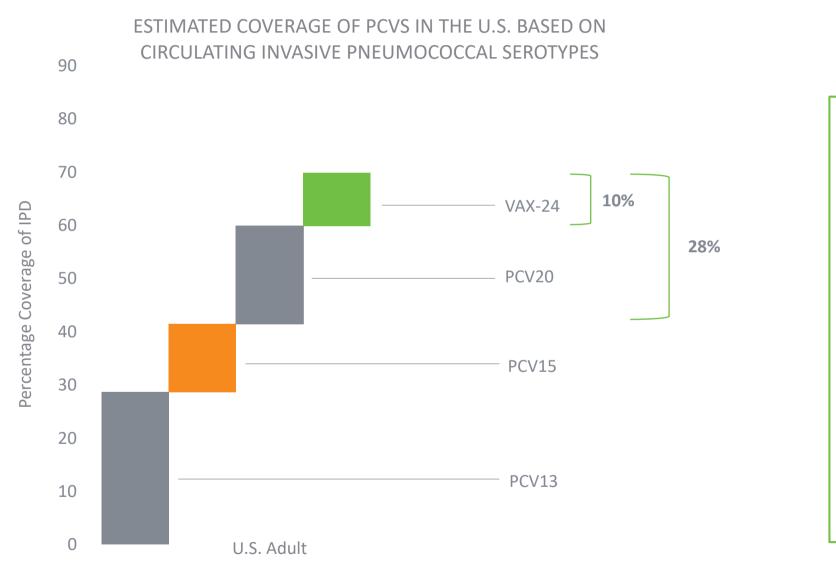
- *Streptococcus pneumoniae* is the most common pathogen causing pneumococcal disease (PD).
 - In the U.S. alone, there are ~320K pneumococcal pneumonia cases per year resulting in ~150K hospitalizations.
 - Invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD) is a leading cause of invasive disease in children two years of age and under.
- Circulating strains of PD in the U.S. and globally are associated with high case-fatality rates, antibiotic resistance and/or meningitis.





Spectrum of Coverage Drives Adoption in PCV Segment

Significant Unmet Needs Remain Despite Available Vaccines



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VAX-24 TARGET PRODUCT PROFILE

- Designed to provide broadest coverage of any currently approved PCV, including an incremental 10-28% coverage of IPD in U.S. adults vs. the SOC PCVs (PCV20/PCV15) today.
- Designed to provide the benefits of a conjugate vaccine while surpassing the coverage of Pneumovax 23.

(1) Data in the US is for 2017, inclusive of those > 5 yrs of age. (2) Varghese et al. Clin Micro and Infect (2020) 26(4): 512.e1-512.e10. PCV13 = Prevnar 13[®], PCV15 = VAXNEUVANCE™

Carrier-Sparing Approach for PCV Franchise Validated By Phase 2 Program Site-Specific Conjugation Using Cell-Free Platform to Go Beyond Limits of Conventional Chemistry

LIMITATIONS OF CONVENTIONAL CONJUGATION CHEMISTRY

- Random conjugation masks "on-target" T-cell epitopes on the protein carrier
- Higher ratio of protein carrier to polysaccharide required
- Overabundance of protein carrier and its "off-target" effects exacerbates competition for CD4+ T-cell leading to carrier suppression

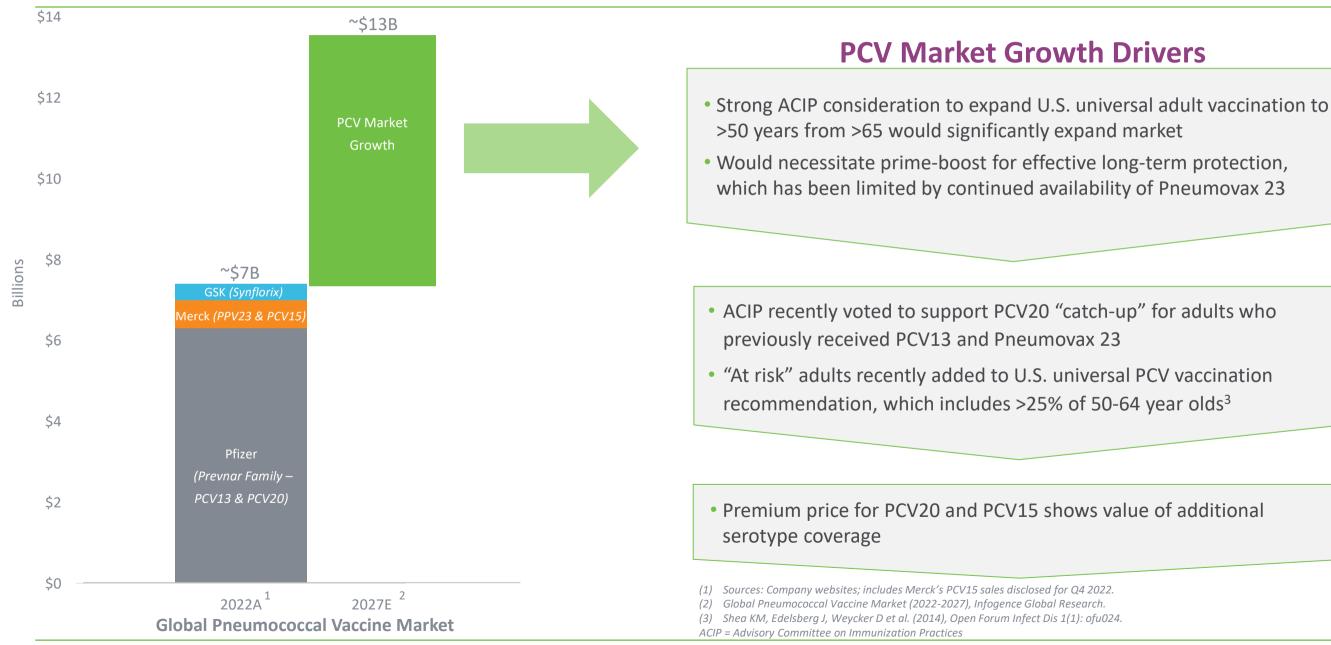
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VAXCYTE'S UNIQUE **CARRIER-SPARING CONJUGATE VACCINES**

- Site-specifically attach conventional antigens and protein carriers designed to:
 - Enable consistent exposure of T-cell epitopes (and/or B-cell epitopes) on protein carrier to drive class-defining CD4+ help
 - Avoid "off-target" effects from protein carrier that compete for the CD4+ help
 - Enable use of less protein carrier per conjugate without sacrificing immunogenicity
- Enable broader-spectrum carrier-sparing conjugate vaccines

Pneumococcal Vaccine Market Poised for Significant Growth Expected to Reach ~\$13B by 2027 Driven Primarily by Growth in Adult Market



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VAX-24 Phase 2 Study in Adults 65+





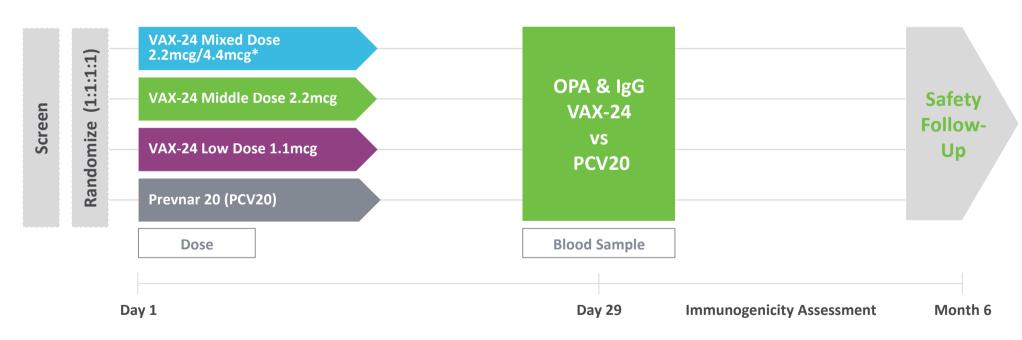
Study Design





Overview of VAX-24 Phase 2 Clinical Study in Adults 65+

Design: Randomized, Observer-Blind, Dose-Finding, Controlled Clinical Study to Evaluate Safety, Tolerability & Immunogenicity of VAX-24 vs. Standard-of-Care (PCV20) in Healthy Adults Aged 65 and Older



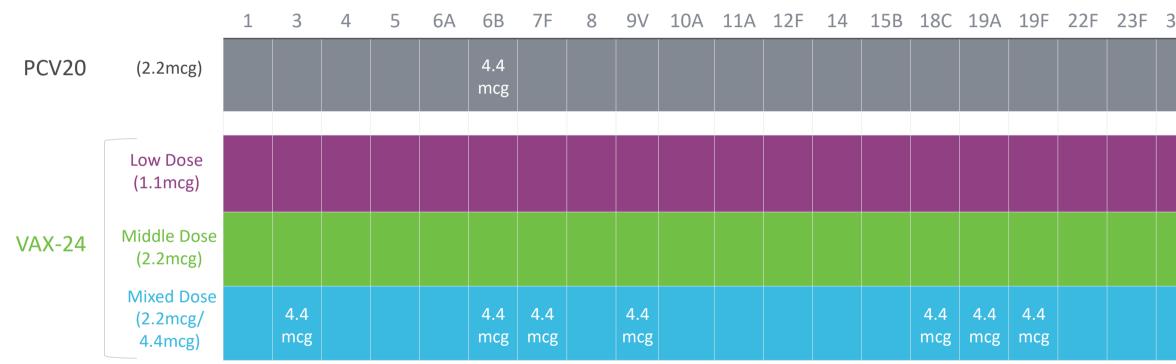
Phase 2 Study Adults Aged 65 and Older (n=207)

* For the VAX-24 Mixed Dose, a 4.4mcg dose is used for serotypes 3, 6B, 7F, 9V, 18C, 19A and 19F; a 2.2mcg dose is used for the remaining serotypes.





Study Evaluated Three VAX-24 Doses Consistent with Prior Phase 2 Study



• Mixed Dose includes seven serotypes at 4.4mcg strategically chosen based on epidemiological relevance or prior evidence of dose-dependent immune responses to increase the probability of generating non-inferior immune responses for those serotypes.



| 33F | 2 | 9N | 17F | 20 |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
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Study Safety, Tolerability and Immunogenicity Key Outcome Measures

| | DAY 7 | DAY 29 | DAY |
|---|--|---|--|
| SAFETY AND TOLERABILITY OUTCOME MEASURES | Solicited local reactions Solicited systemic events | Unsolicited adverse events (AE) Serious adverse events (SAE) | SAE, new onse illnesses (NOC attended adve |
| IMMUNOGENICITY OUTCOME MEASURES | | Opsonophagocytic assay (OPA) geometric mean titer (GMT) IgG geometric mean concentration (GMC) % of subjects achieving a 4-fold rise in OPA Geometric Mean Ratios (GMR) in serotype-specific OPA | |



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et of chronic CI) and medically erse events (MAAE)

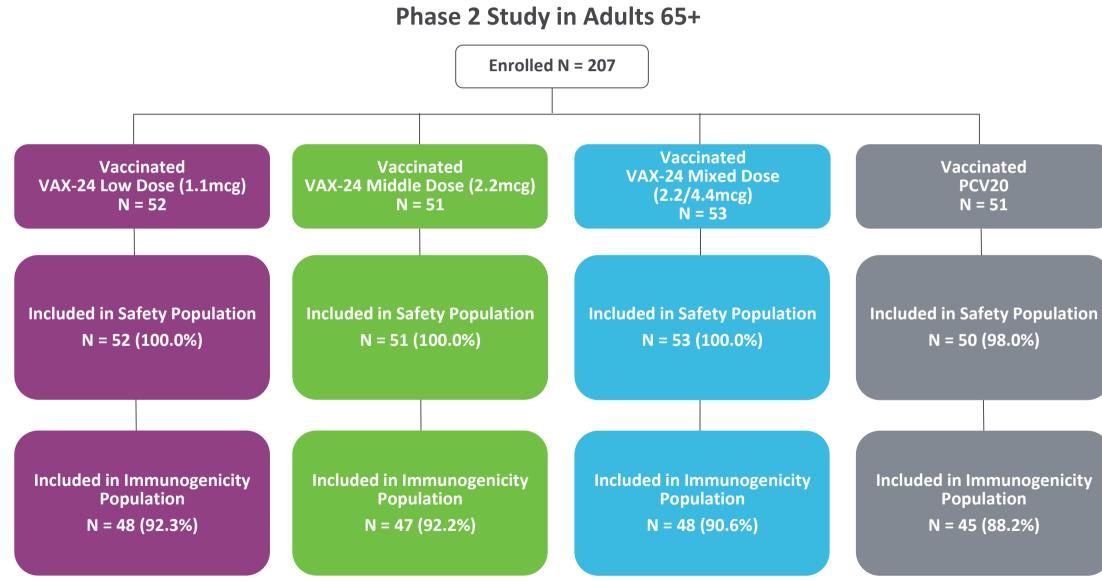
Disposition and Demographics





Study Disposition

Overall High Proportion of Subjects with Safety and Immunogenicity Follow-Up



7 Subjects (3.4%) Discontinued

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Demographic Population

Generally Balanced Across Cohorts and Similar for the Safety and Immunogenicity Populations

| | VAX-24 Lo (1.1m | | | 1iddle Dose 2mcg) | | Mixed Dose cg/4.4mcg) |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | Safety | Immunogenicity | Safety | Immunogenicity | Safety | Immunogenicity |
| Number of Subjects | 52 | 48 | 51 | 47 | 53 | 48 |
| Median Age, Years (range) | 67.5 (65-80) | 67.5 (65-80) | 66.0 (65-79) | 66.0 (65-79) | 67.0 (65-88) | 67.0 (65-88) |
| Sex, n (%) Female | 38 (73.1) | 35 (72.9) | 34 (66.7) | 32 (68.1) | 37 (69.8) | 33 (68.8) |
| Male | 14 (26.9) | 13 (27.1) | 17 (33.3) | 15 (31.9) | 16 (30.2) | 15 (31.3) |
| Race, n (%) White | 44 (84.6) | 40 (83.3) | 40 (78.4) | 37 (78.7) | 38 (71.7) | 33 (68.8) |
| Black | 7 (13.5) | 7 (14.6) | 10 (19.6) | 9 (19.1) | 14 (26.4) | 14 (29.2) |
| Asian | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| Native Hawaiian | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| American Indian or Native Alaskan | 1 (1.9) | 1 (2.1) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| Other | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 1 (2.0) | 1 (2.1) | 1 (1.9) | 1 (2.1) |
| Multiracial | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| Median Height, cm (range) | 165.5 (146-183) | 165.5 (146-183) | 166.6 (151-194) | 166.6 (151-194) | 167.6 (145-188) | 167.6 (145-188) |
| Median Weight, kg (range) | 75.05 (50.6-161.9) | 74.91 (50.6-161.9) | 80.01 (48.5-150.0) | 80.70 (48.5-150.0) | 86.32 (53.5-130.2) | 85.35 (53.5-130.2) |
| Median BMI, kg/m ² (range) | 27.42 (20.4-50.7) | 27.36 (20.4-50.7) | 28.92 (19.9-49.2) | 29.04 (19.9-49.1) | 29.64 (20.1-44.9) | 28.99 (20.1-44.9) |



PCV20

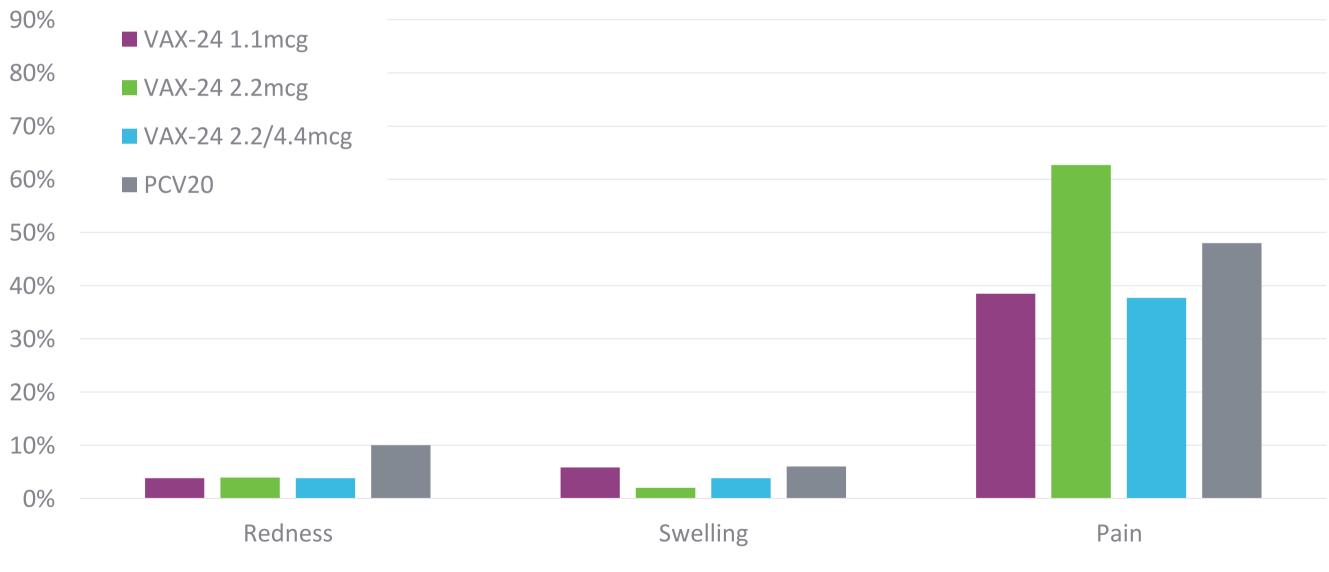
| Safety | Immunogenicity |
|---|---|
| 50 | 45 |
| 67.0 (65-80) | 67.0 (65-80) |
| 30 (60.0) | 27 (60.0) |
| 20 (40.0) | 18 (40.0) |
| 35 (70.0) | 31 (68.9) |
| 14 (28.0) | 13 (28.9) |
| 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| 1 (2.0) | 1 (2.2) |
| 166.5 (150-185) 81.33 (47.7-147.4) | 166.6 (150-185) 81.65 (47.7-147.4) |
| 29.38 (17.6-52.5) | 29.77 (17.6-52.5) |

Safety and Tolerability Data



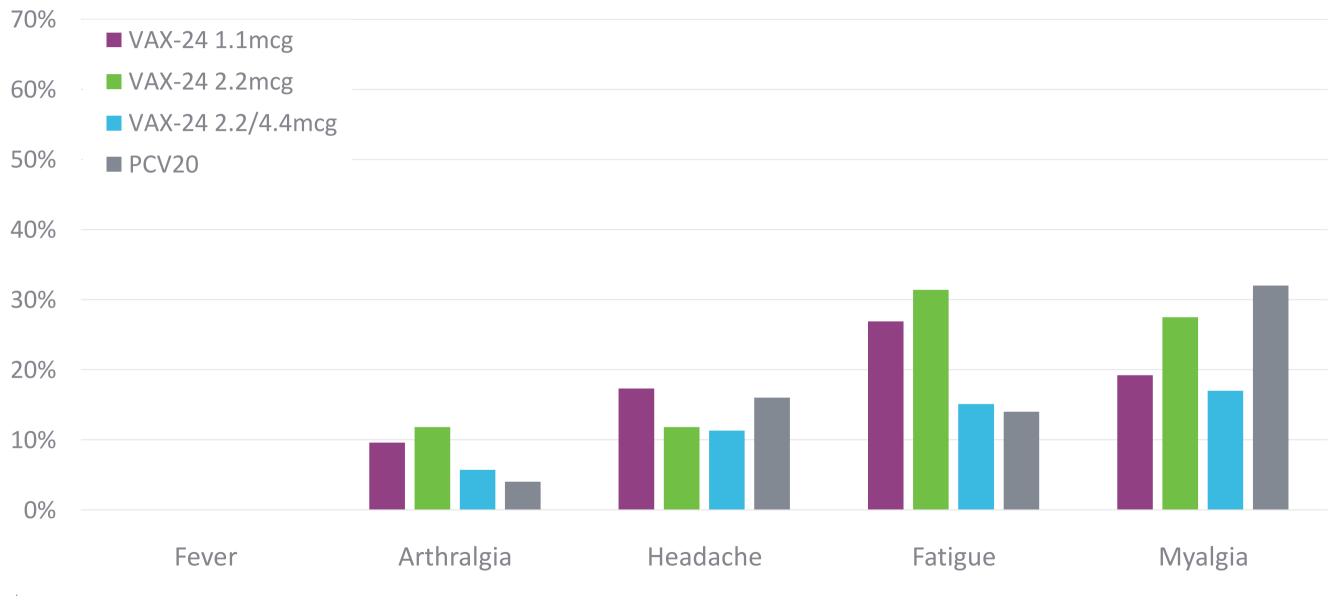


Local Solicited AEs Similar to PCV20 and Across Cohorts Through Day 7



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Systemic Solicited AEs Similar to PCV20 and Across Cohorts Through Day 7



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Immunogenicity Data





Precedent Regulatory Criteria for Phase 2/3 PCV Immunogenicity Studies

CRITERIA FOR 20 SEROTYPES COMMON TO VAX-24 AND PCV20:

Non-inferiority:

 Lower bound of the 2-sided 95% CL of the OPA GMR is greater than 0.5

Superiority:

- Lower bound of 2-sided 95% CL of the OPA GMR is greater than 1.2
- Lower bound of the 2-sided 95% CI of the difference in proportions of participants with a \geq 4-fold increase from Day 1 to Day 29 is greater than 0

CRITERIA FOR FOUR INCREMENTAL SEROTYPES IN VAX-24:

Superiority:

- Lower bound of the 2-sided 95% CL of the difference in the proportions of participants with a \geq 4-fold increase from Day 1 to Day 29 is greater than 10%
- Lower bound of the 2-sided 95% CL of the OPA GMR is greater than 2.0

CI = confidence interval

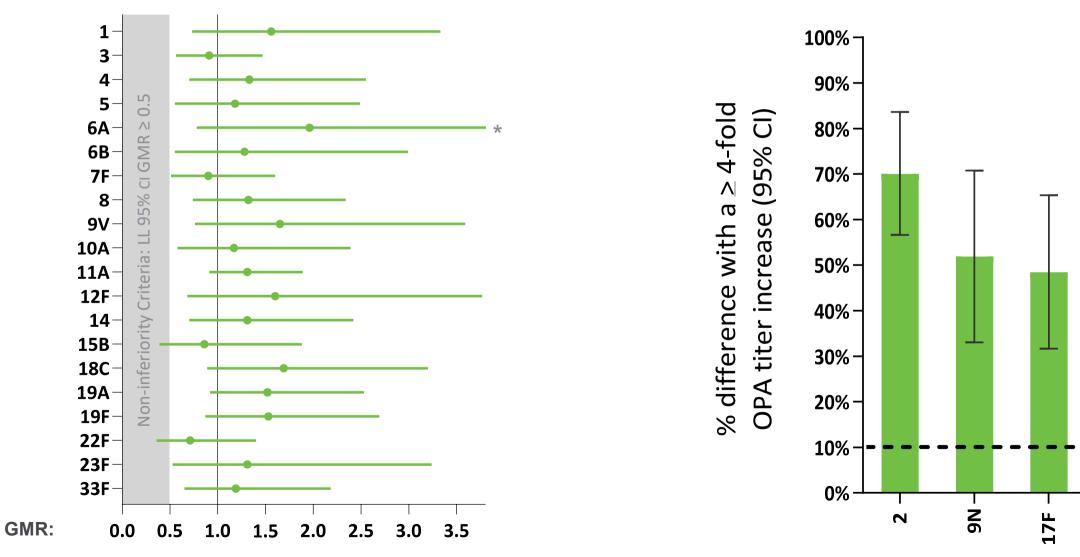


VAX-24 2.2mcg Dose Showed Robust Immune Responses for All 24 Serotypes

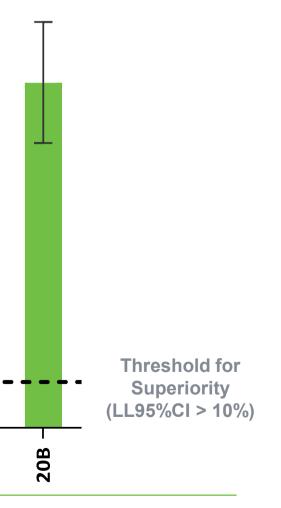
Met non-inferiority criteria for 18 of 20 common STs for the OPA GMR of VAX-24 : PCV20 (n~45)

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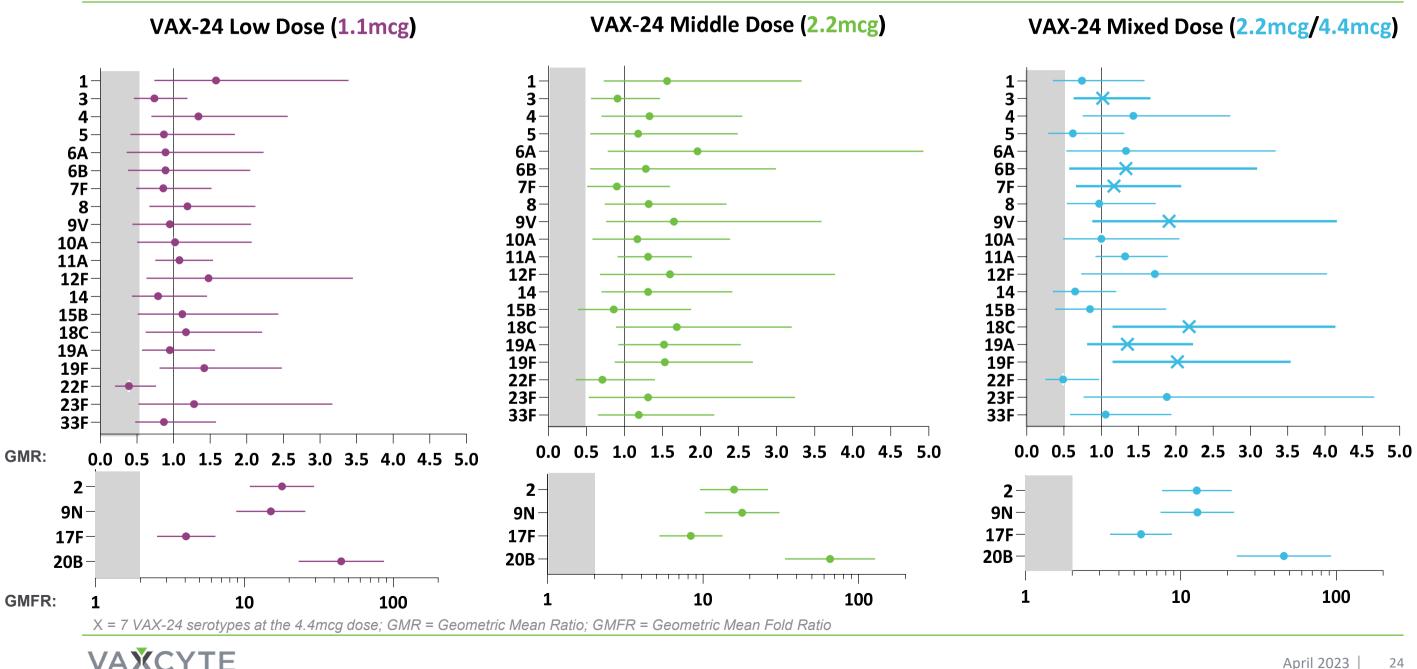
Met superiority criteria for all four incremental STs in VAX-24 based on 4-fold rise vs. PCV20 (n~45)



* Upper Limit = 4.93; sample size of 45 calculated as median between immunogenicity evaluable VAX-24 n=47 and PCV20 n=45 rounded to nearest 5.

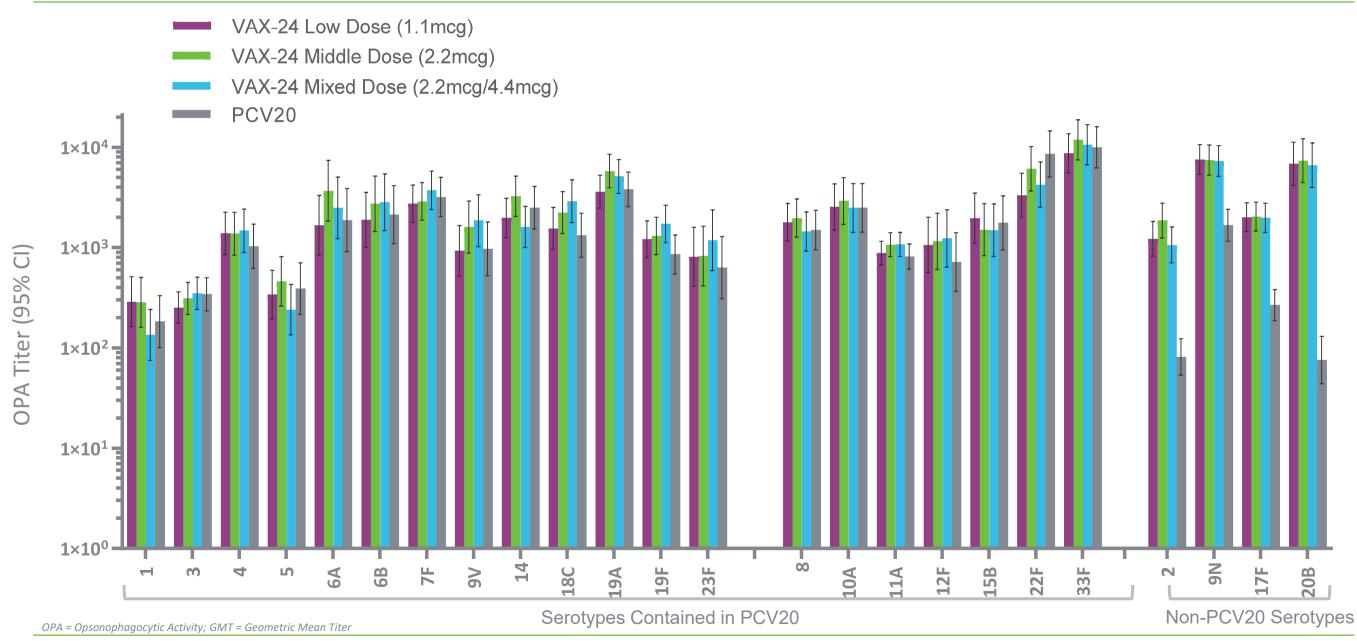


65+ Study Results Confirm 2.2mcg is Optimal Dose to Advance to Phase 3 Consistent with Prior Phase 2 Study, 2.2mcg Dose Demonstrated Higher OPA GMR for 16/20 Shared STs



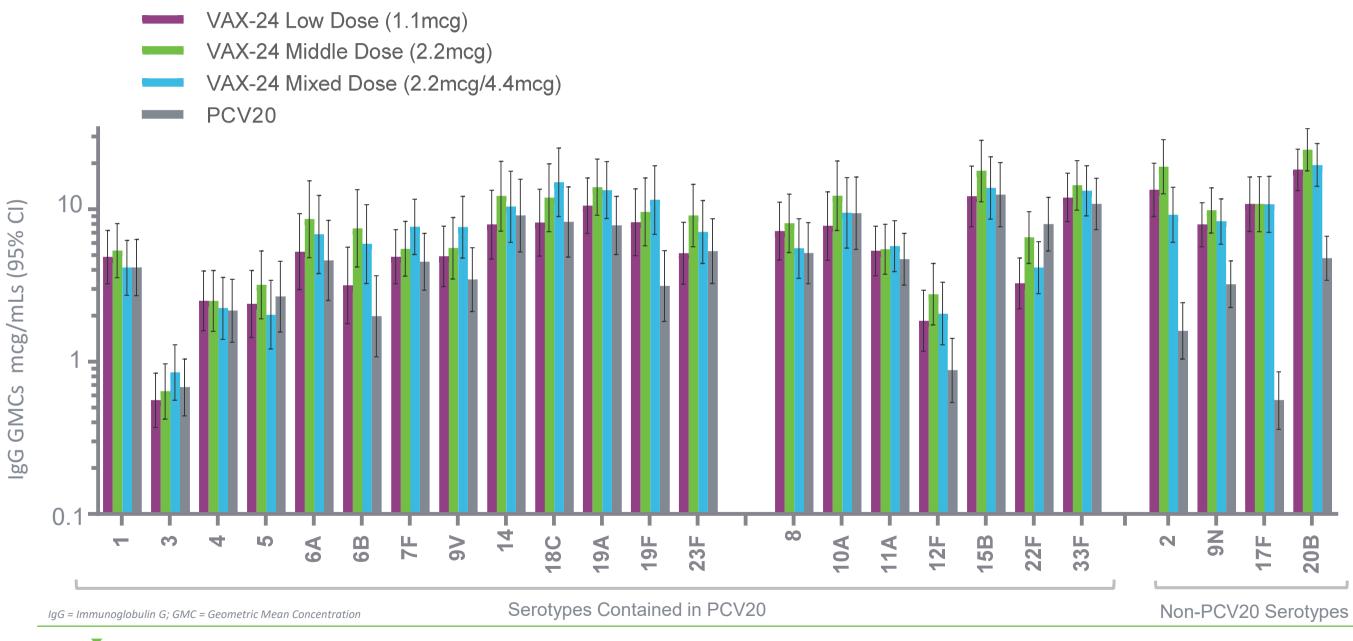
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All 24 Serotypes in VAX-24 Demonstrated Robust OPA GMT Immune Responses



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All 24 Serotypes in VAX-24 Demonstrated Robust IgG GMC Responses



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Prespecified Pooled Immunogenicity Analyses of Both VAX-24 Phase 2 Adult Studies





Phase 2 Program Confirms 2.2mcg as Optimal Dose in Adult Population

65+ Study Data Show Further Improvement in Overall Immune Response vs. PCV20

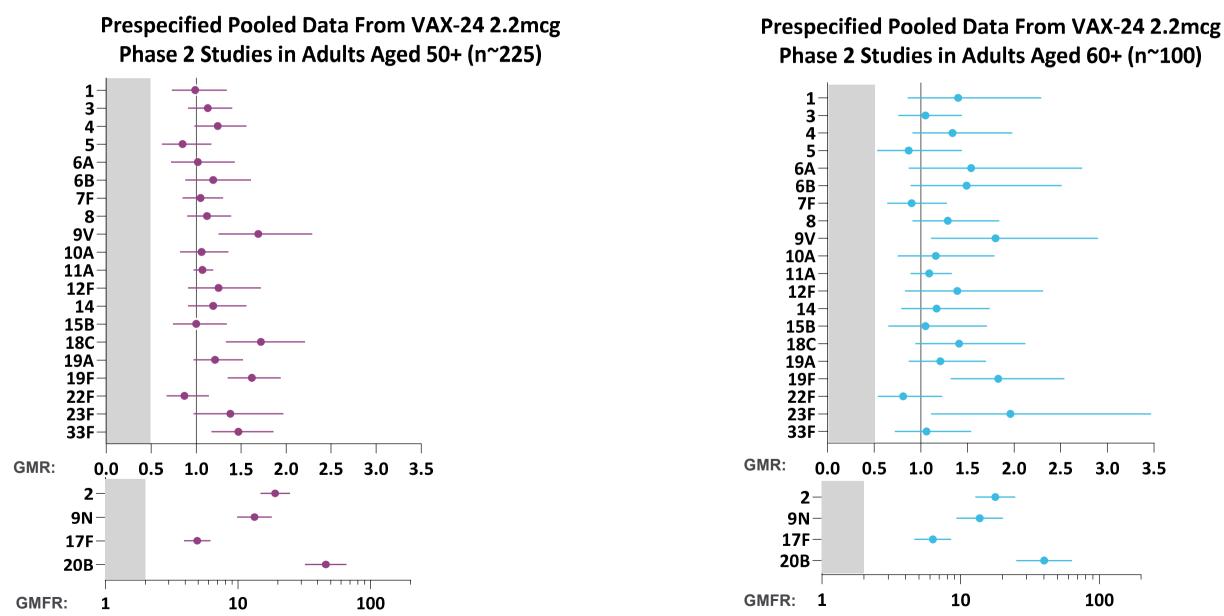
VAX-24 Phase 2 Study in Adults Aged 50-64 VAX-24 Phase 2 Study in Adults Aged 65+ 2.2mcg (n~180) 2.2mcg (n~45) 95%CI GMR ST 1 0.89 1.23 0.64 3 1.19 1.51 0.93 3 3 1.21 1.55 0.95 4 4 4 5 0.79 1.13 0.55 5 5 6A 0.92 1.32 0.64 6A 6A 6B 1.23 1.68 0.89 6B 6B 7F 1.1 1.39 0.87 7F-7F -8 1.1 1.38 0.87 8-8 9V 9V-1.75 2.42 1.26 9V-10A 1.05 1.37 0.8 10A **10A** 1.04 1.13 0.95 11A 11A-11A · 12F 1.21 1.69 0.86 12F 12F 14 1.59 0.87 1.18 14 14-15B 1.42 1.03 0.75 15B 15B 18C 1.75 2.31 1.33 18C-18C-19A 1.17 1.51 0.92 19A-**19A** 19F 1.65 1.98 1.38 19F-19F 22F 0.94 1.25 0.71 22F-22F 23F 1.42 2.08 0.97 23F-23F 33F 1.55 1.99 1.21 33F-33F-GMR: GMR: 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.5 3.0 3.5 3.0 3.5 0.0 0.5 1.0 2.0 2.5 1.5 2.0 2-2-9N-9N 17F-17F-20B 20B 10 100 **GMFR**: **GMFR**: 10 100 1

VAXCYTE * Upper Limit = 4.93; sample size of 180 calculated as median between immunogenicity evaluable VAX-24 n=179 and PCV20 n=181 rounded to nearest 10.

| ST | GMR | 959 | %CI |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 | 1.56 | 3.33 | 0.73 |
| 3 | 0.91 | 1.47 | 0.56 |
| 4 | 1.33 | 2.55 | 0.70 |
| 5 | 1.18 | 2.49 | 0.55 |
| 6A | 1.96 | 4.93 | 0.78 |
| 6B | 1.28 | 2.99 | 0.55 |
| 7F | 0.90 | 1.60 | 0.51 |
| 8 | 1.32 | 2.34 | 0.74 |
| 9V | 1.65 | 3.59 | 0.76 |
| 10A | 1.17 | 2.39 | 0.58 |
| 11A | 1.31 | 1.89 | 0.91 |
| 12F | 1.6 | 3.77 | 0.68 |
| 14 | 1.31 | 2.42 | 0.70 |
| 15B | 0.86 | 1.88 | 0.39 |
| 18C | 1.69 | 3.20 | 0.89 |
| 19A | 1.52 | 2.53 | 0.92 |
| 19F | 1.53 | 2.69 | 0.87 |
| 22F | 0.71 | 1.40 | 0.36 |
| 23F | 1.31 | 3.24 | 0.53 |
| 33F | 1.19 | 2.18 | 0.65 |

Prespecified Pooled Analyses Support Advancement of VAX-24 to Phase 3

Met Standard OPA Response Non-Inferiority Criteria for All 20 Common STs





Sample size of ~225 calculated as median between immunogenicity evaluable VAX-24 n=228 and PCV20 n=224 rounded to nearest 5 for 50+ and ~100 calculated as median between immunogenicity evaluable VAX-24 n=101 and PCV20 n=104 rounded to nearest 5 for 60+.

Full Six-Month Safety and Tolerability Data from Both VAX-24 Adult Studies





Six-Month Safety Data from VAX-24 Phase 2 Study in Adults Aged 65+ Safety Results Similar to PCV20 and Across Cohorts

| | VAX-24 – Low Dose (1.1mcg) | VAX-24 – Middle Dose (2.2mcg) | VAX-24 – Mixed Dose (2.2mcg/4.4mcg) |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Number of Subjects with | 52 | 51 | 53 |
| Unsolicited TEAE, n (%) | 6 (11.5) | 4 (7.8) | 4 (7.5) |
| Related Unsolicited TEAE, n (%) | 1 (1.9) | 4 (7.8) | 2 (3.7) |
| MAAE, n (%) | 5 (9.6) | 3 (5.9) | 3 (5.7) |
| Related MAAE, n (%) | 0 | 0 | 1 (1.9) |
| NOCI, n (%) | 1 (1.9) | 1 (2.0) | 1 (1.9) |
| Related NOCI, n (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SAE, n (%) | 1 (1.9) | 1 (2.0) | 1 (1.9) |
| Related SAE, n (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Death, n (%) | 0 | 1 (2.0) ¹ | 0 |
| Related Death, n (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 |

(1) 66-year-old white, obese male (BMI:47.4) with hypertension. No solicited AEs were reported after vaccination. Participant suffered sudden cardiac death six months post-vaccination determined by Principal Investigator to be not related to study product due to participant's history of hypertensive cardiovascular disease.

TEAE = Treatment emergent adverse events

Excludes Solicited AEs



| PCV20 | |
|----------|--|
| 50 | |
| 8 (16.0) | |
| 5 (10.0) | |
| 6 (12.0) | |
| 0 | |
| 0 | |
| 0 | |
| 0 | |
| 0 | |
| 0 | |
| 0 | |

Six-Month Safety Data from VAX-24 Phase 1/2 Study in Adults Aged 18-64 Safety Results Similar to PCV20 and Across Cohorts

| | VAX-24 – Low Dose (1.1mcg) | VAX-24 – Middle Dose (2.2mcg) | VAX-24 – Mixed Dose (2.2mcg/4.4mcg) |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Number of Subjects with | 209 | 207 | 207 |
| Unsolicited TEAE, n (%) | 32 (15.3) | 24 (11.6) | 26 (12.6) |
| Related Unsolicited TEAE, n (%) | 4 (1.9) | 9 (4.3) | 5 (2.4) |
| MAAE, n (%) | 27 (12.9) | 26 (12.6) | 24 (11.6) |
| Related MAAE, n (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NOCI, n (%) | 3 (1.4) | 3 (1.4) | 6 (2.9) |
| Related NOCI, n (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SAE, n (%) | 2 (1.0) | 3 (1.4) | 1 (0.5) |
| Related SAE, n (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Death, n (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Related Death, n (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 |

TEAE = Treatment emergent adverse events Excludes Solicited AEs



| PCV20 |
|-----------|
| 212 |
| 34 (16.0) |
| 8 (3.8) |
| 31 (14.6) |
| 0 |
| 5 (2.4) |
| 0 |
| 4 (1.9) |
| 0 |
| 0 |
| 0 |

Combined Six-Month Safety Data from Both Adult VAX-24 Studies

Safety Results Similar to PCV20 and Across Cohorts

| | VAX-24 – Low Dose (1.1mcg) | VAX-24 – Middle Dose (2.2mcg) | VAX-24 – Mixed Dose (2.2mcg/4.4mcg) |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Number of Subjects with | 261 | 258 | 260 |
| Unsolicited TEAE, n (%) | 38 (14.6) | 28 (10.9) | 30 (11.5) |
| Related Unsolicited TEAE, n (%) | 5 (1.9) | 13 (5.0) | 7 (2.7) |
| MAAE, n (%) | 32 (12.2) | 29 (11.2) | 27 (10.4) |
| Related MAAE, n (%) | 0 | 0 | 1 (0.4) |
| NOCI, n (%) | 4 (1.5) | 4 (1.6) | 7 (2.7) |
| Related NOCI, n (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SAE, n (%) | 3 (1.1) | 4 (1.6) | 2 (0.77) |
| Related SAE, n (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Death, n (%) | 0 | 1 (0.39) ¹ | 0 |
| Related Death, n (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 |

(1) 66-year-old white, obese male (BMI:47.4) with hypertension. No solicited AEs were reported after vaccination. Participant suffered sudden cardiac death six months post-vaccination determined by Principal Investigator to be not related to study product due to participant's history of hypertensive cardiovascular disease.

TEAE = Treatment emergent adverse events

Excludes Solicited AEs



| PCV20 |
|-----------|
| 262 |
| 42 (16.0) |
| 13 (5.0) |
| 37 (14.1) |
| 0 |
| 5 (1.9) |
| 0 |
| 4 (1.5) |
| 0 |
| 0 |
| 0 |

Phase 2 Program Conclusions, Status & Next Steps





Positive Phase 2 Program Results Support Best-in-Class Potential for VAX-24 and Set Stage for Phase 3 Program

SUCCESSFUL VAX-24 PHASE 2 PROGRAM MET ALL KEY OBJECTIVES

- Full six-month VAX-24 data (n=779) showed safety and tolerability results similar to PCV20
- Improved immunogenicity vs. PCV20 with no ٠ evidence of dose-dependent safety and tolerability issues
- Confirmed 2.2mcg as optimal dose to advance to Phase 3 pivotal study
 - Achieved target immune responses for all 24 serotypes in both Phase 2 studies
 - Met non-inferiority criteria for all 24 STs in prespecified pooled analyses, with sample sizes expected to increase in Phase 3 program (n~750/arm)

WELL-POSITIONED FOR PHASE 3 PIVOTAL PROGRAM

- Well-established regulatory pathway, with multiple precedents of approval based on surrogate immune endpoints
- Historically, consistent study design and endpoints across Phase 2 and pivotal Phase 3 programs
- Precedent Phase 3 programs and VAX-24 Phase 2 data support flexibility of choice in ultimate adult age range for pivotal study
- With positive Phase 2 data, Vaxcyte is excited to advance VAX-24 into Phase 3

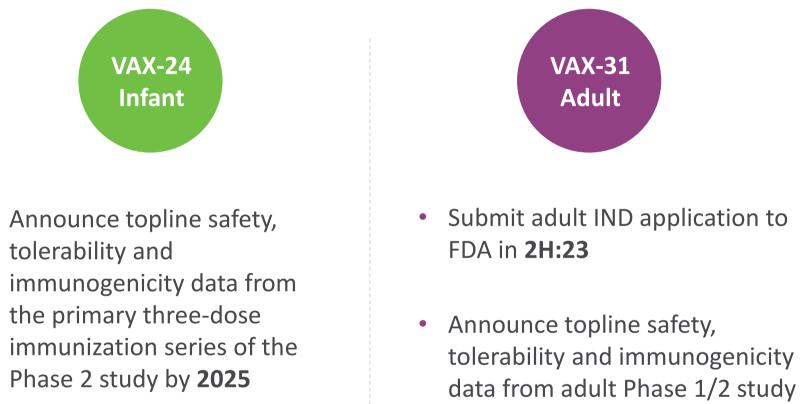


Anticipated PCV Franchise Milestones for 2023-2025¹

Vaxcyte is Advancing Clinical Development of VAX-24 and VAX-31 with Several Key Upcoming Milestones



- Conduct FDA End-of-Phase 2 meeting to finalize adult Phase 3 program in 2H:23
- Announce topline safety, tolerability and immunogenicity data from the Phase 3 pivotal noninferiority study in adults in 2025



in **2024**

(1) Guidance provided as of April 17, 2023.



VAXCYTE MISSION STATEMENT

We are on a global mission to engineer highfidelity vaccines that protect humankind from the consequences of bacterial diseases.



Q&A with Management



Grant Pickering Chief Executive Officer, Director and Founder



Jim Wassil Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer





Andrew Guggenhime President and Chief Financial Officer





