



Vaxart

Opinions and Attitudes on COVID-19 Vaccine Pill

Forward Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical facts, included in this press release regarding Vaxart's strategy, prospects, plans and objectives, results from preclinical and clinical trials, commercialization agreements and licenses, beliefs and expectations of management are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements may be accompanied by such words as "should," "believe," "could," "potential," "will," "expected," "plan" and other words and terms of similar meaning. Examples of such statements include, but are not limited to, statements relating to Vaxart's ability to develop and commercialize its COVID-19 vaccine candidate and preclinical or clinical results and trial data (including plans with respect to the COVID-19 vaccine product candidates); Vaxart's expectations with respect to the important advantages it believes its oral vaccine platform can offer over injectable alternatives; and Vaxart's expectations with respect to the effectiveness of its products or product candidates, including Vaxart's potential role in mitigating the impact of COVID-19 globally. Vaxart may not actually achieve the plans, carry out the intentions or meet the expectations or projections disclosed in the forward-looking statements and you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Actual results or events could differ materially from the plans, intentions, expectations and projections disclosed in the forward-looking statements.

Forward Looking Statements, continued

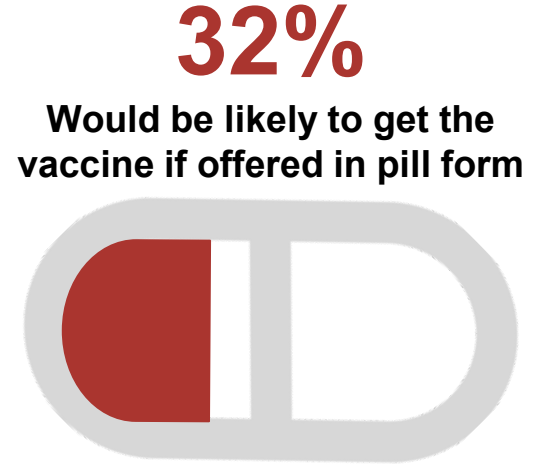
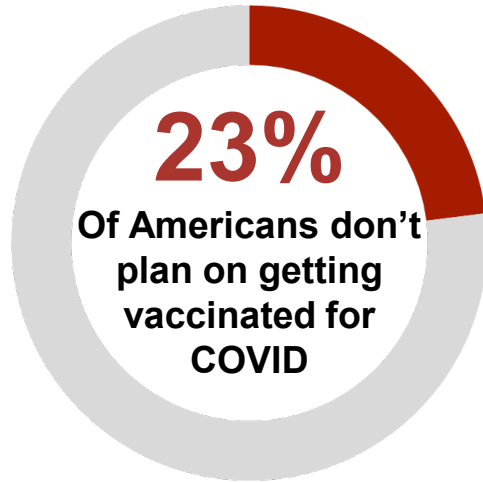
Various important factors could cause actual results or events to differ materially from the forward-looking statements that Vaxart makes, including uncertainties inherent in research and development, including the ability to meet anticipated clinical endpoints, commencement and/or completion dates for clinical trials or preclinical studies, regulatory submission dates, regulatory approval dates and/or launch dates, as well as the possibility of unfavorable new clinical data and further analyses of existing clinical data; the risk that clinical trial and preclinical study data are subject to differing interpretations and assessments by regulatory authorities; whether regulatory authorities will be satisfied with the design of and results from the clinical studies; decisions by regulatory authorities impacting labeling, manufacturing processes, and safety that could affect the availability or commercial potential of any product candidate, including the possibility that Vaxart's product candidates may not be approved by the FDA or non-U.S. regulatory authorities; that, even if approved by the FDA or non-U.S. regulatory authorities, Vaxart's product candidates may not achieve broad market acceptance; that a Vaxart collaborator may not attain development and commercial milestones; that Vaxart or its partners may experience manufacturing issues and delays due to events within, or outside of, Vaxart's or its partners' control, including the recent outbreak of COVID-19; difficulties in production, particularly in scaling up initial production, including difficulties with production costs and yields, quality control, including stability of the product candidate and quality assurance testing, shortages of qualified personnel or key raw materials, and compliance with strictly enforced federal, state, and foreign regulations; that Vaxart may not be able to obtain, maintain and enforce necessary patent and other intellectual property protection; that Vaxart's capital resources may be inadequate; Vaxart's ability to obtain sufficient capital to fund its operations on terms acceptable to Vaxart, if at all; the impact of government healthcare proposals and policies; competitive factors; and other risks described in the "Risk Factors" sections of Vaxart's Quarterly and Annual Reports filed with the SEC. Vaxart does not assume any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, except as required by law



Key Takeaways



Our poll demonstrates that a coronavirus vaccine pill could lead to over 18 million more Americans getting vaccinated than currently plan to do so.



A pill option could mean:
18.7 million
More Americans Vaccinated



A pill option could raise the number of Black, Hispanic, Asian, and Rural Americans likely to get a COVID vaccine — potentially a crucial boost to herd immunity.

A pill option could mean:

18.7 million

More Americans Vaccinated

This would include:

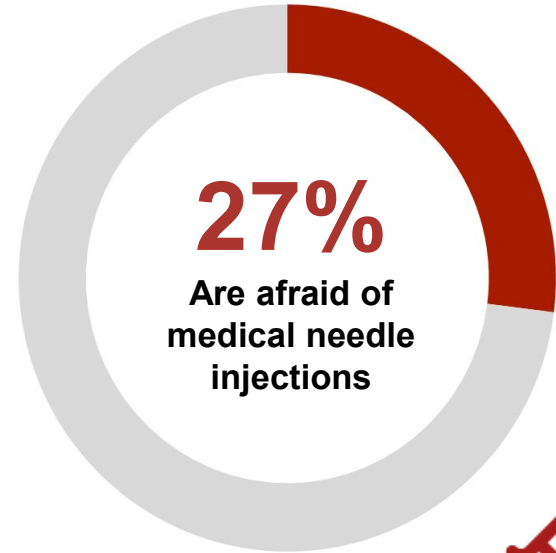
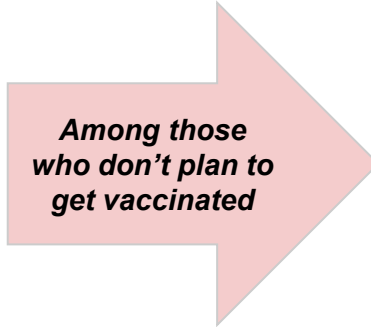
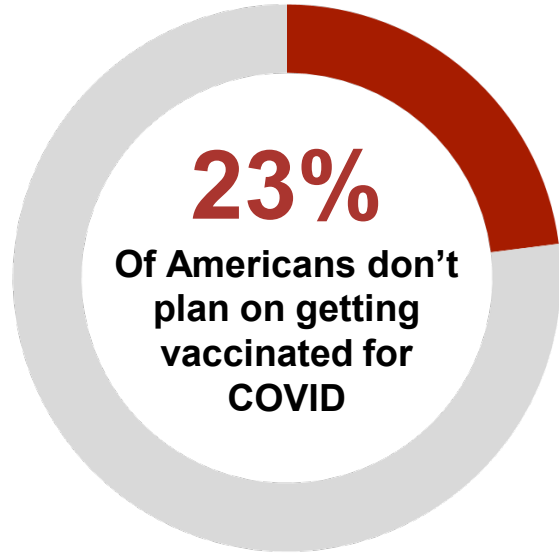
- ~4.2 million Black Americans**
- ~2.1 million Hispanic Americans**
- ~1.6 million Asian Americans**
- ~3.2 million Rural Americans**



The poll shows that more than a quarter of those who don't plan to get a coronavirus vaccine are afraid of needles:

22%

Of US Adults 18+ are afraid of needles





Americans strongly prefer to get vaccinated without a needle injection, at home, and on their schedule.

Of US adults 18+

7 in 10



Prefer taking a pill over an injection



Prefer taking a pill on their schedule to making an appointment



Prefer a taking pill at home over getting a shot elsewhere



Americans overwhelmingly support innovations making coronavirus vaccines more accessible and easier to distribute.

75% Want the government to fund research for a coronavirus vaccine in pill form that would be more easily accessible



75% Want government funding for a wider range of drug companies so Americans can access many different coronavirus vaccines



81% Support the development of a vaccine pill that will eliminate the need for freezers and simplify distribution





Almost two-thirds of Americans prefer a pill vaccine to an injection, meaning coronavirus vaccine pills could be crucial to getting more Americans vaccinated.

Of American adults 18+

36% Prefer an injection



64% Prefer a pill



Of Black Americans

65% Prefer a pill to a needle injection

Of Hispanic Americans

54% Prefer a pill to a needle injection

Of Rural Americans

63% Prefer a pill to a needle injection



The poll found that Americans are almost two times more likely to prefer a pill booster rather than an injection, meaning coronavirus vaccine booster pills could be crucial to maintaining our long term immunity.





A coronavirus vaccine pill could significantly help to raise vaccination rates among Black Americans, who have been hit particularly hard by the pandemic.

Of Black American adults 18+



46%



Have a friend or family member who has died from coronavirus

Of White American adults 18+



31%

Of Black American adults 18+

66% are likely to get a coronavirus vaccine as an injection



77% are likely to get a coronavirus vaccine in pill form





Almost half of Americans are worried the pandemic is far from over and 3 in 4 think it will strike them before it ends — a widely accessible coronavirus vaccine pill could provide a way to change the game and provide normalcy and peace of mind for millions.

Of US adults 18+

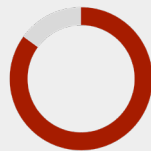


Think the country will return to normal in **2022 or later**



73%

Of US adults 18+



84%

Of Black Americans
Of Hispanic Americans



Are concerned that they or a family member will become seriously ill or die **before they can get a coronavirus vaccine**



Many Americans think it's hard for them and people like them to get the coronavirus vaccine — and a pill could provide a way to change that for the better.

38% say it's difficult for **them** to get the coronavirus vaccine



42% say it's difficult for **people like them** to get the coronavirus vaccine. This is the same figure as for Black Americans.



44% say it's difficult for **Americans** to get the coronavirus vaccine





Getting a coronavirus vaccine pill in the mail would eliminate the frustration and disruption associated with making an appointment, potentially leading more Americans to get vaccinated.

Of US adults 18+



50%



Say making a vaccine appointment was very frustrating

Of US adults 18+



1/4

Of US adults 18+



Say making a vaccine appointment had significantly disrupted their lives



1/3

Of Black Americans



Minority Americans are disproportionately more likely to have to take unpaid time off of work to get vaccinated. A vaccine pill would greatly reduce the need for people to take off work in order to get vaccinated.



Who has to take **unpaid time off** of work to get a COVID-19 vaccine injection

Of White Americans



16%

Of Black Americans



26%

Of Hispanic Americans



25%



Appendix

Methodology

To gather opinions on the current state of the coronavirus pandemic and vaccine rollout, and to measure interest in a coronavirus vaccine pill, we surveyed:

- 1,501 US adults aged 18+
 - 1,000 GP representative to Census data
 - Oversamples of Black Americans, Hispanic/Latino Americans, Urban Americans, and Rural Americans
- Margin of error for total population surveyed is +/- 3%
- Fielded from March 17-24, 2021

Oversamples	Black Americans	Hispanic/Latino Americans	Urban Americans	Rural Americans
Oversample n-size	209	138	201	157
Total n-size	341	322	467	370



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