

Abstract 1402

RESULTS OF SIGNAL-AD, A RANDOMIZED PHASE 1B/2 TRIAL EVALUATING SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF THE PEPINEMAB IN AD

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Elizabeth Evans, PhD

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Chief Operating Officer



Unique Targets

Novel Mechanisms

New Medicines

AD/PD™ 2025
ADVANCES IN SCIENCE & THERAPY

Advances in AD Drug Development 02

April 5, 2025



Company / Name	Honoraria / Expense	Consulting / Advisory Board	Funded Research	Royalties / Patent	Stock Options	Ownership / Equity Position	Employee	Other (Please specify)
Vaccinex			X	X	X		EE	
			X	X	X		TF	
			X		X		MB, AF, JL, VM, CM	
			X	X	X	X	MZ	

Forward Looking Statements

To the extent that statements contained in this presentation are not descriptions of historical facts regarding Vaccinex, Inc. (“Vaccinex,” “we,” “us,” or “our”), they are forward-looking statements reflecting management’s current beliefs and expectations. Such statements include, but are not limited to, statements about the Company’s plans, expectations and objectives with respect to the results and timing of clinical trials of pepinemab in various indications, the use and potential benefits of pepinemab in Head and Neck cancer, Huntington’s and Alzheimer’s disease and other indications, and other statements identified by words such as “may,” “will,” “appears,” “expect,” “planned,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “intend,” “hypothesis,” “potential,” “advance,” and similar expressions or their negatives (as well as other words and expressions referencing future events, conditions, or circumstances). Forward-looking statements involve substantial risks and uncertainties that could cause the outcome of the Company’s research and pre-clinical development programs, clinical development programs, future results, performance, or achievements to differ significantly from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, uncertainties inherent in the execution, cost and completion of preclinical and clinical trials, uncertainties related to regulatory approval, the risks related to the Company’s dependence on its lead product candidate pepinemab, the ability to leverage its ActivMAb® platform, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and other matters that could affect the Company’s development plans or the commercial potential of its product candidates. Except as required by law, the Company assumes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements. For a further discussion of these and other factors that could cause future results to differ materially from any forward-looking statement, see the section titled “Risk Factors” in the Company’s periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and the other risks and uncertainties described in the Company’s most recent year end Annual Report on Form 10-K and subsequent filings with the SEC.

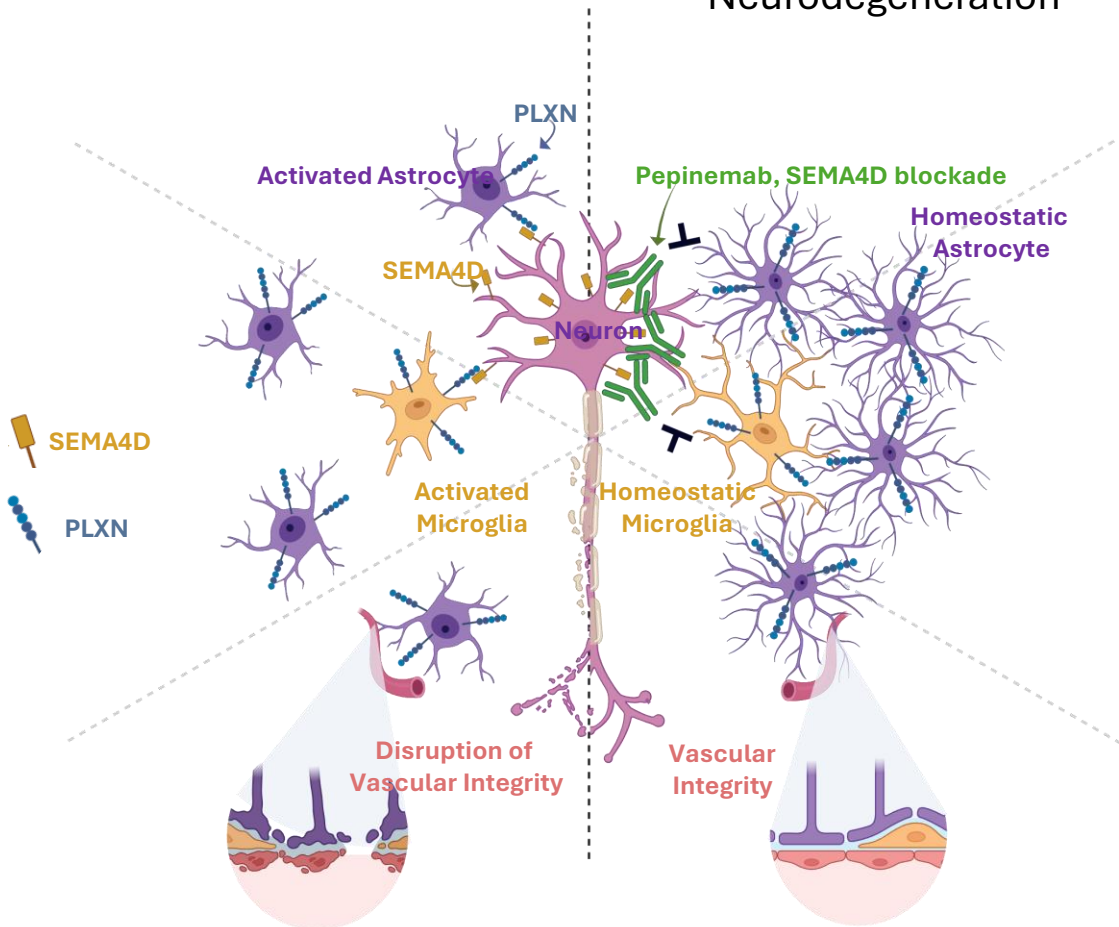
Pepinemab for treatment of Neurodegenerative Diseases

- **Pepinemab** is a humanized IgG4 **antibody** that
 - blocks Semaphorin 4D (SEMA4D) induced astrocyte reactivity.
 - blocks crosstalk between reactive astrocytes and microglia to inhibit neuroinflammation.
 - preserves vascular integrity in brain.
 - downregulates expression of AD-related proteins in CSF, including GAP-43 and SNAP25 that promote tau spreading and accumulation.
- Pepinemab was **well-tolerated** in multiple clinical trials, including Alzheimer's Disease, Huntington's Disease and Multiple Sclerosis.
- Data from a recently completed SIGNAL-AD study in **early Alzheimer's Disease** and a Phase 2 study in **Huntington's Disease** demonstrated that pepinemab treatment appears to **slow cognitive decline** with favorable effects on **biomarkers** related to disease progression.

Semaphorin 4D and its receptors have been implicated in Alzheimer's Disease and AD-related dementia

Neuroinflammation /
Neurodegeneration

Pepinemab to overcome
Neuroinflammation /
Neurodegeneration



SEMA4D and its receptors, Plexin B1/B2, are upregulated in AD & correlate with amyloid plaque load, tau tangle density, and cognitive decline

- Evans et al. J Neuroinflammation, (2022) 19:200-216
- Mostafavi et al., Nat Neurosci. 2018 Jun;21(6):811-819. (ROS-MAP cohort)
- Yu et al. Ann Neurol. 2018 Jul;84(1):78-88.
- Mathys et al., Nature (2019) 570:332-337
- Grubman et al. 2019 Dec;22(12):2087-2097.



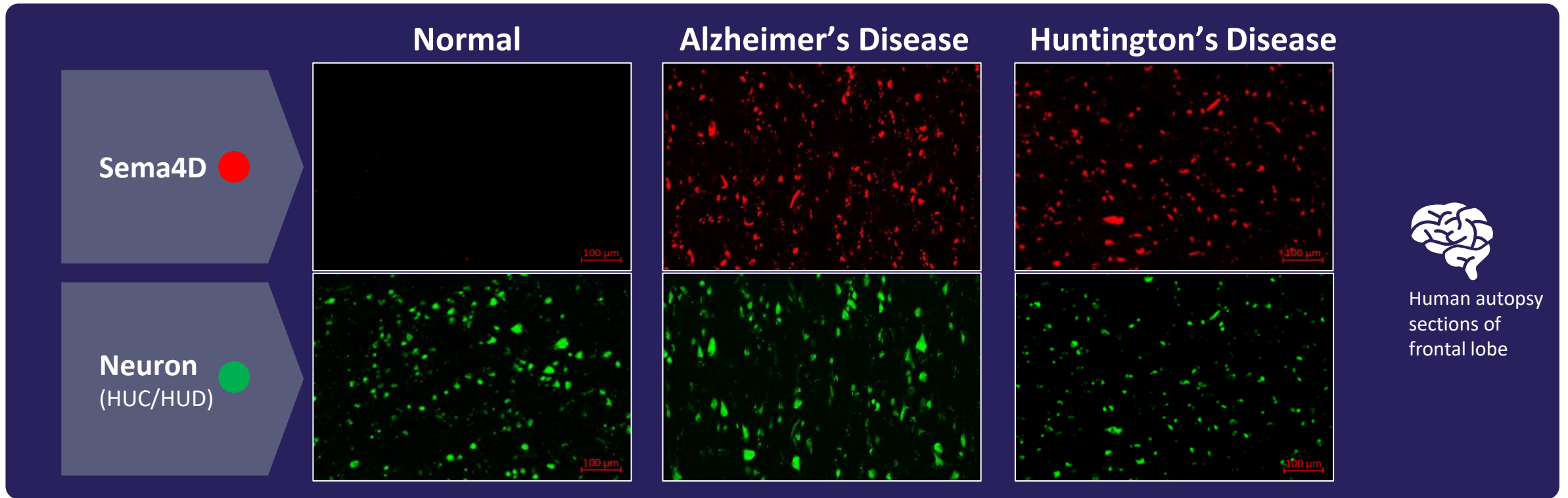
Reactive Astroglia

Microglial activation and inflammation

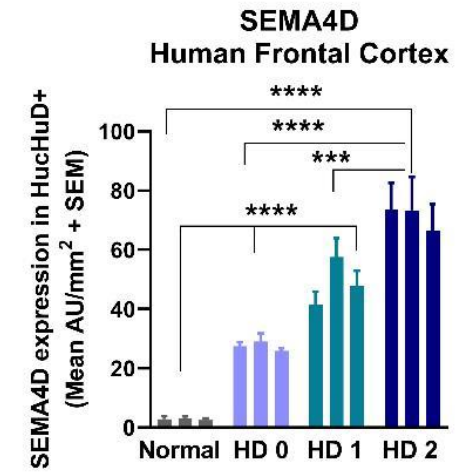
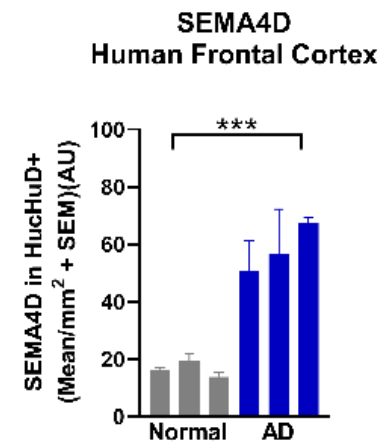
Disruption of vascular integrity

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| AD models } | • Evans et al. J Neuroinflammation, (2022) 19:200-216 |
| | • Huang et al. Nat Neurosci (2024) 27, 1489–1504 |
| BBB } | • Mega Vascular Cognitive Impairment and Dementia (MEGAVCID), Alzheimer's & Dementia (2024) |
| | • Smith et al. Neurobiology of Disease (2015) 73:254-268 |

SEMA4D IS UPREGULATED IN NEURONS DURING DISEASE PROGRESSION

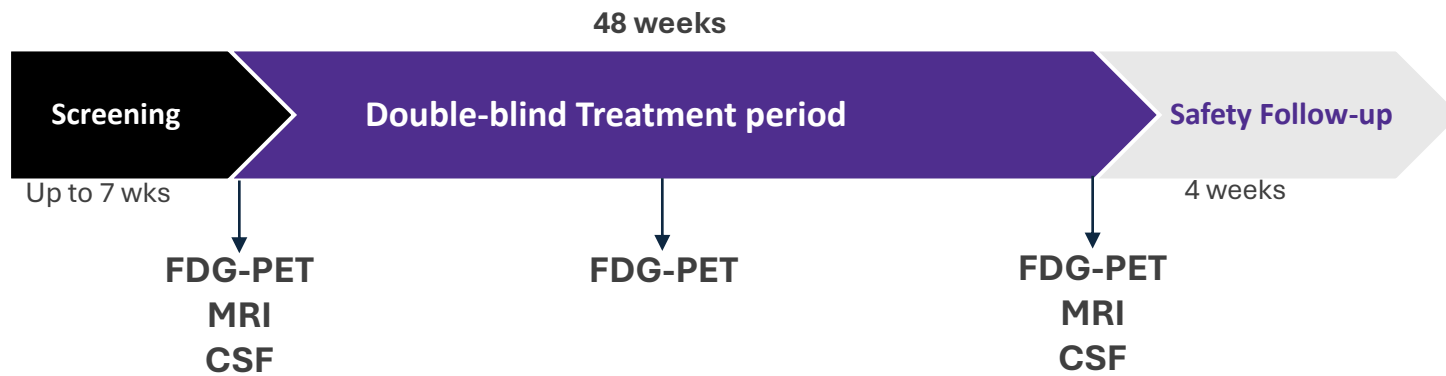


SEMA4D in neurons



ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

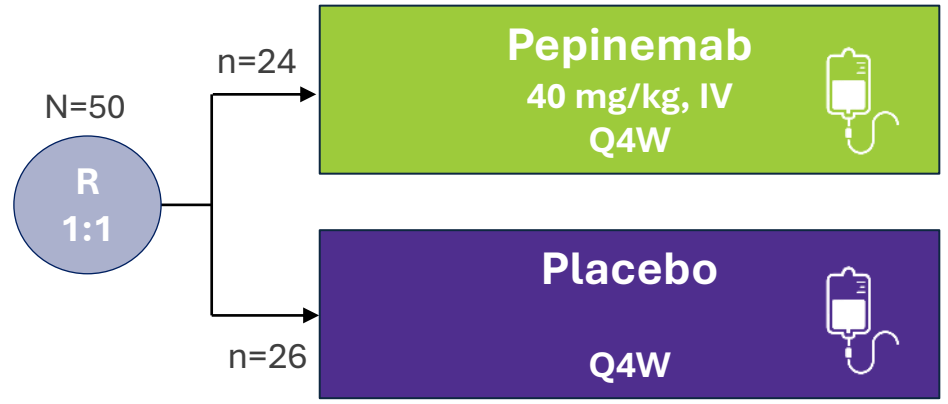
Phase 1b/2 Trial Design



MCI and Mild AD dementia

Key eligibility criteria:

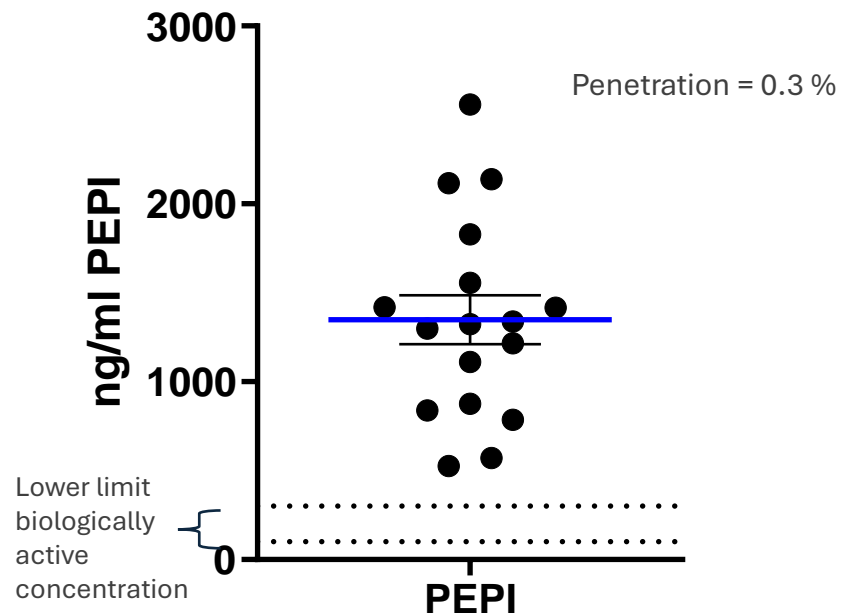
- MMSE = 17-26
- CDR-GS = 0.5 or 1.0
- Amyloid positive (PET or CSF)



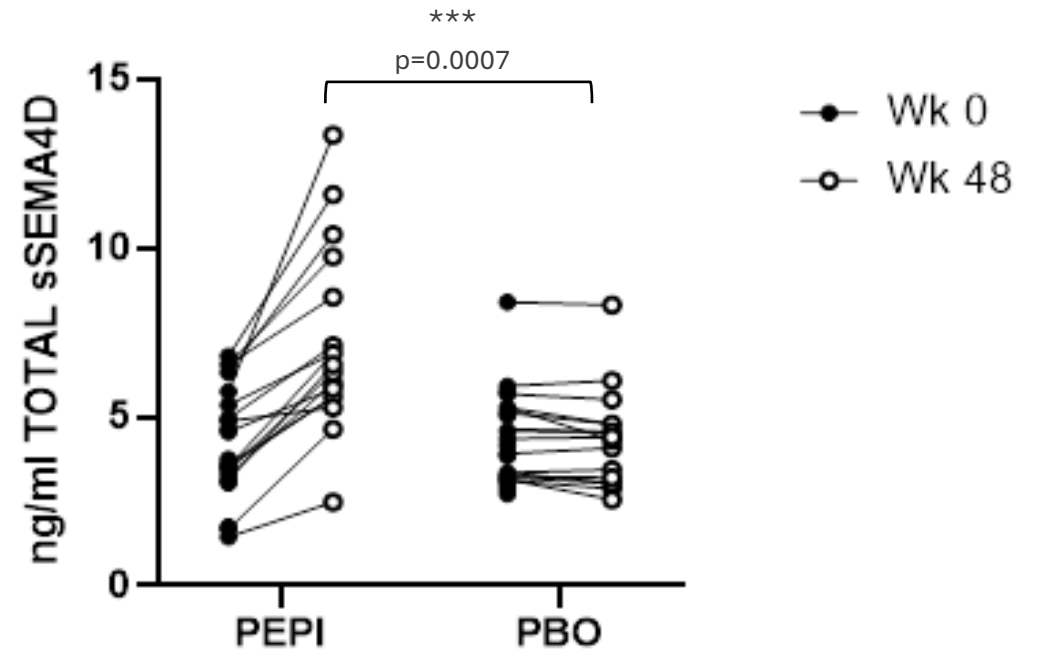
<u>Objectives:</u>	
Primary	Safety and Tolerability
Secondaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cognitive and Functional measures: Change in CDR-SB, iADRS, ADAS-Cog13 • Change in FDG-PET SUVR at Week 48 • Biomarker analysis
Exploratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-specified subgroup analysis: including MMSE 22-26/17-21 • PK/PD

Pepinemab is detected at expected levels and binds to target (SEMA4D) in CSF

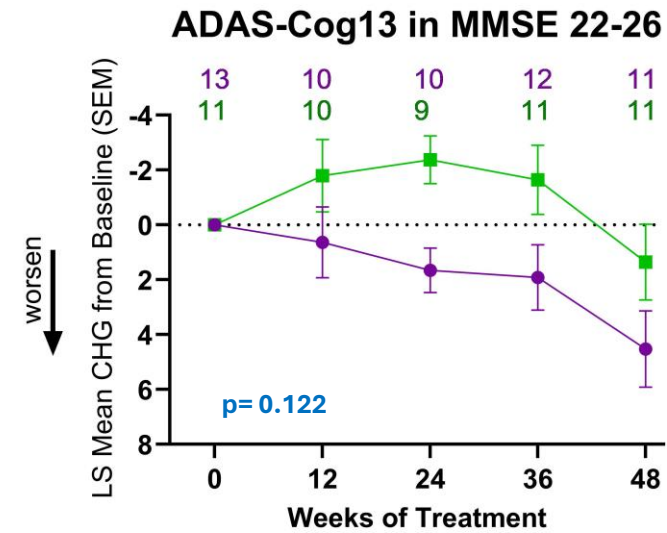
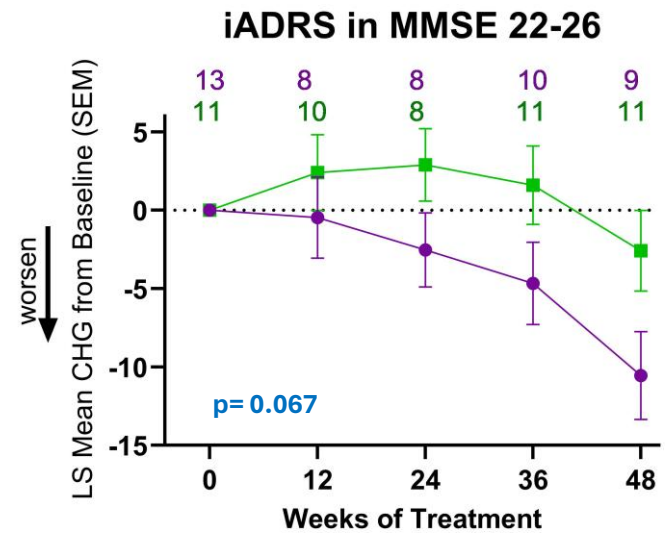
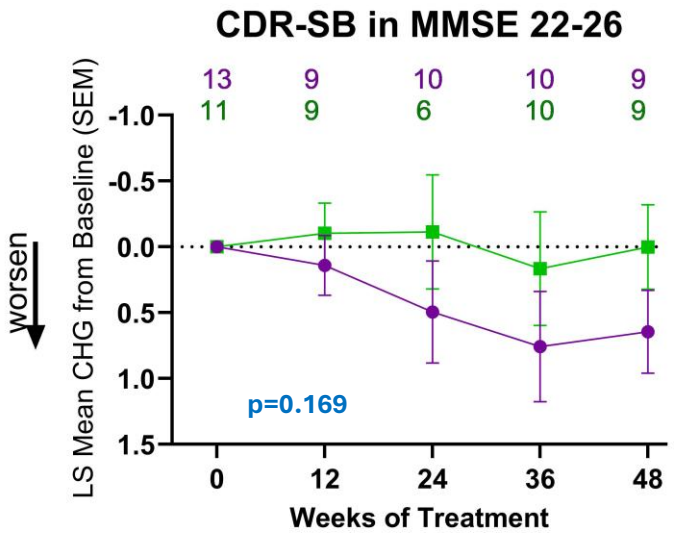
Subjects dosed with pepinemab contain \geq saturating levels of drug (100-300 ng/ml) in CSF



sSEMA4D:PEPI complexes in CSF of subjects dosed with pepinemab – suggesting target engagement



Pepinemab, SEMA4D blocking antibody, improved assessments of cognition and function in Alzheimer's Disease MMSE 22-26 subgroup



■ Pepinemab
● Placebo

% slowing by pepinemab at week 48

99%

76%

70%

CDR-SB
% slowing
29% donanemab
27% lecanemab

Huntington's disease Phase 2 trial



nature
medicine









ARTICLES

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-022-01919-8>



OPEN

Pepinemab antibody blockade of SEMA4D in early Huntington's disease: a randomized, placebo-controlled, phase 2 trial

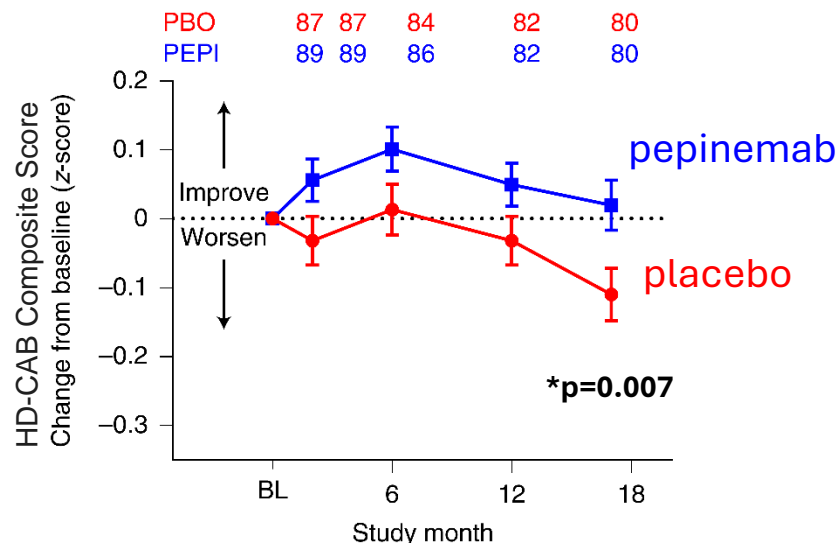
Andrew Feigin¹, Elizabeth E. Evans ², Terrence L. Fisher ², John E. Leonard ², Ernest S. Smith², Alisha Reader², Vikas Mishra ², Richard Manber³, Kimberly A. Walters ⁴, Lisa Kowarski ⁴, David Oakes⁵, Eric Siemers⁶, Karl D. Kieburtz⁵, Maurice Zauderer ²  and the Huntington Study Group SIGNAL investigators*

Pepinemab-induced Cognitive Change in Early Huntington's Disease patients, TFC 11-13

HD Cognitive Assessment Battery (HD-CAB)

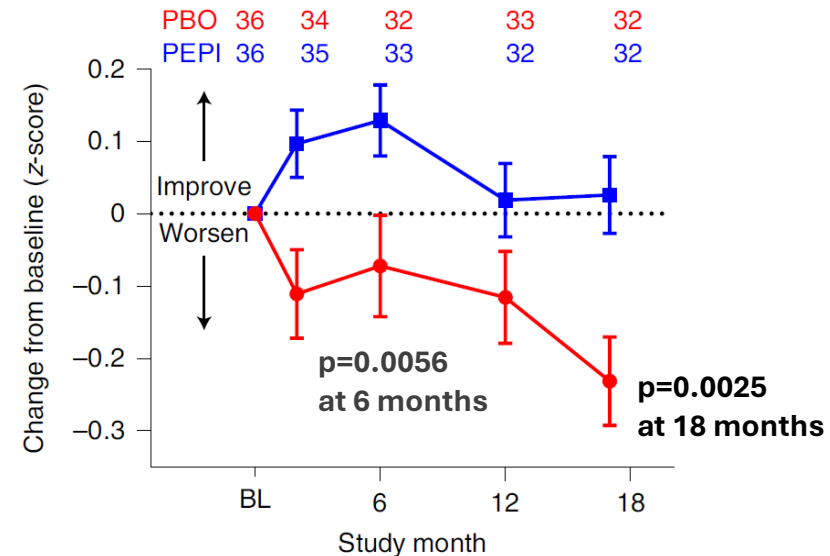
Pepinemab treatment effect is most evident in patients with early signs of cognitive deficits (MoCA <26)

**Early Manifest HD:
Intent to treat population (mITT)**



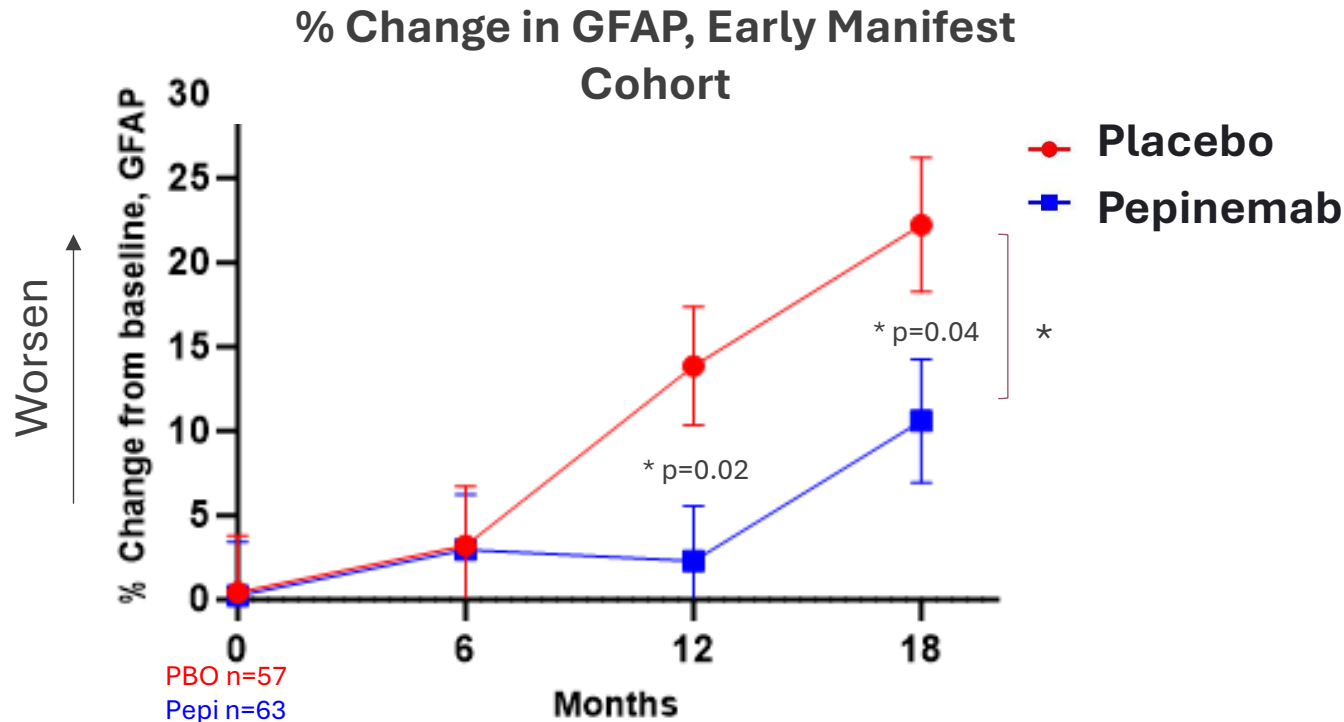
Pre-specified exploratory analysis

MoCA <26, Early Manifest



Post-hoc analysis: Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) subgroups

Pepinemab treatment reduced levels of GFAP inflammatory biomarker in blood of Early HD patients



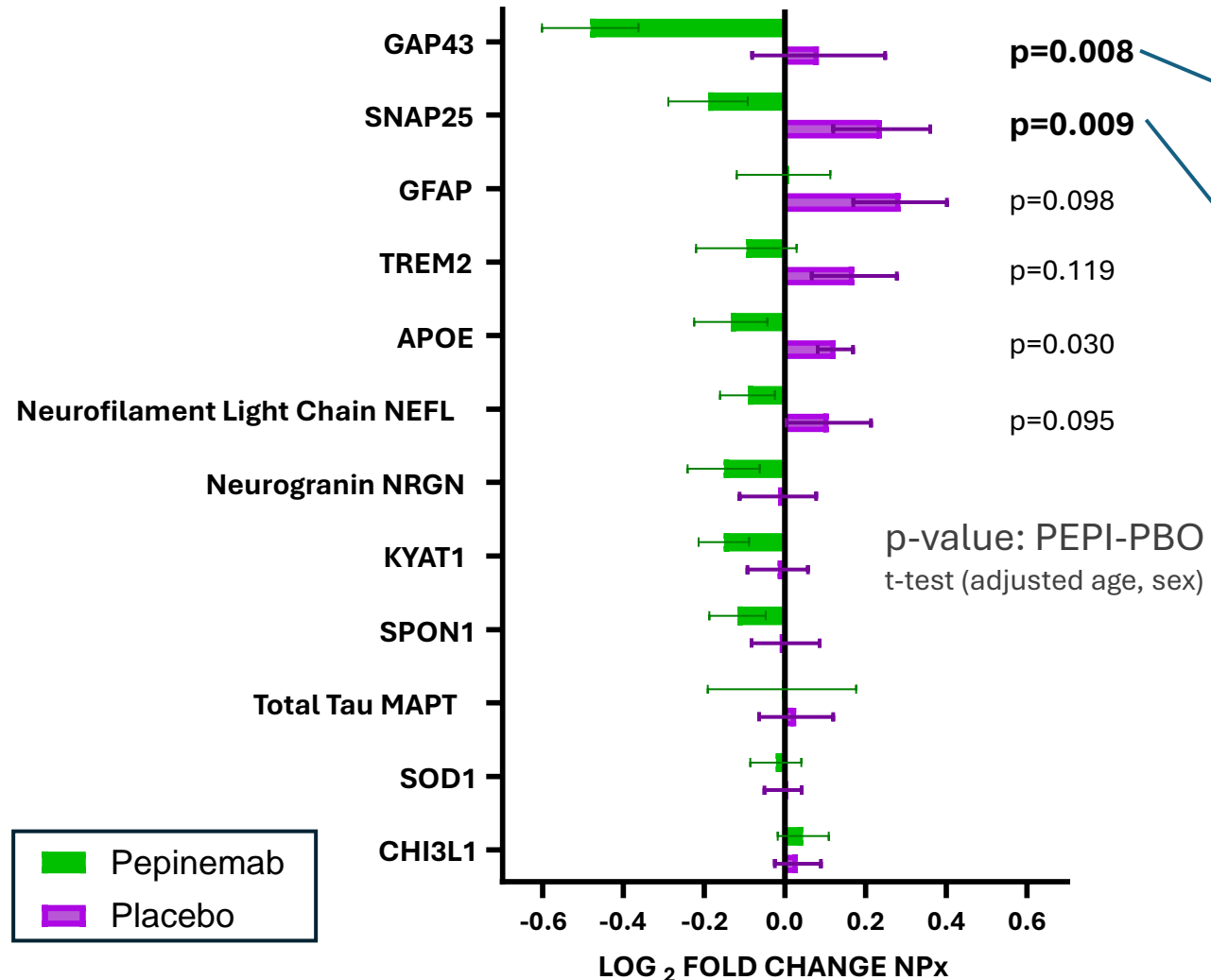
* % change from baseline over time was analyzed via MMRM after adjusting for baseline value and age. P values represent t-tests for significant difference (PEPI-PBO) at each timepoint.

Pepinemab reduced plasma GFAP in SIGNAL-HD

Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) is a biomarker of neuroinflammation and reactive/dysfunctional astrocytes

Pepinemab reduced levels of AD-related proteins associated with tau pathology in patients with mild dementia

AD-related Biomarkers MMSE 22-26
 Mean Change from Baseline



nature communications

Article <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-023-44374-w>

Elevated CSF GAP-43 is associated with accelerated tau accumulation and spread in Alzheimer's disease

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 Published online: 03 January 2024

Nicolai Franzmeier^{1,2,3}, Amir Dehsarvi¹, Anna Steward¹, Devina Biel¹, Anna Dewenter¹, Sebastian Niclas Roemer¹, Fabian Wagner¹, Matteo Grob^{1,4}, Matthias Brendel^{1,4}, Alexis Moscoso^{1,5}, Prithvi Arunachalam³, Kaj Blennow^{3,5}, Henrik Zetterberg^{3,5,6,7,8,9}, Michael Ewers^{1,10} & Michael Schöll^{1,11,12}

Wang et al.
 European Journal of Medical Research (2023) 28:570
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s40001-023-01360-8>

European Journal of Medical Research

RESEARCH Open Access

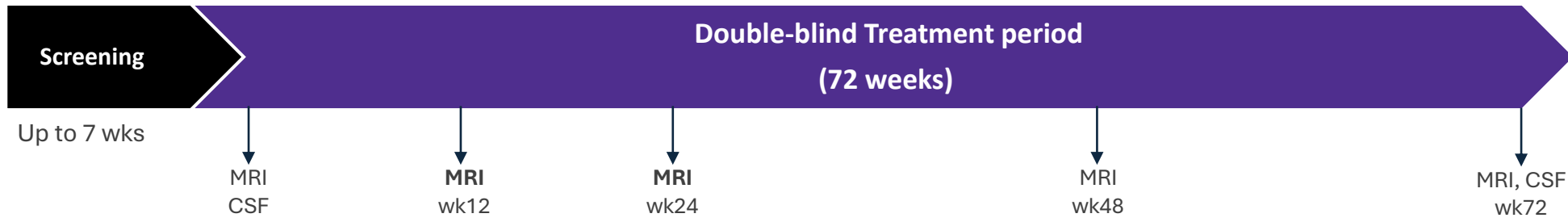
SNAP25 is a potential target for early stage Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease

Qian Wang^{1†}, Sijue Tao^{2†}, Lei Xing³, Jiuyu Liu³, Cankun Xu³, Xinyi Xu³, Haohan Ding³, Qi Shen^{4†}, Xiaobo Yu^{5†} and Yingwei Zheng^{3†}

■ Pepinemab
 ■ Placebo

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Planned Phase 2 Trial Design



MCI and Mild AD dementia

Key eligibility criteria:

- **MMSE = 22-28**
- CDR-GS = 0.5 or 1.0
- Amyloid positive (PET or CSF)

n=250

R
1:1

Pepinemab

40 mg/kg, IV
Q4W



Placebo

Q4W



Objectives:

Primary

Safety and Tolerability

Target engagement



Secondaries

Cognitive and Functional measures:
Change in CDR-SB, iADRS, ADAS-Cog13



Exploratory

- Biomarkers: plasma GFAP and pTau-217
- PK/PD

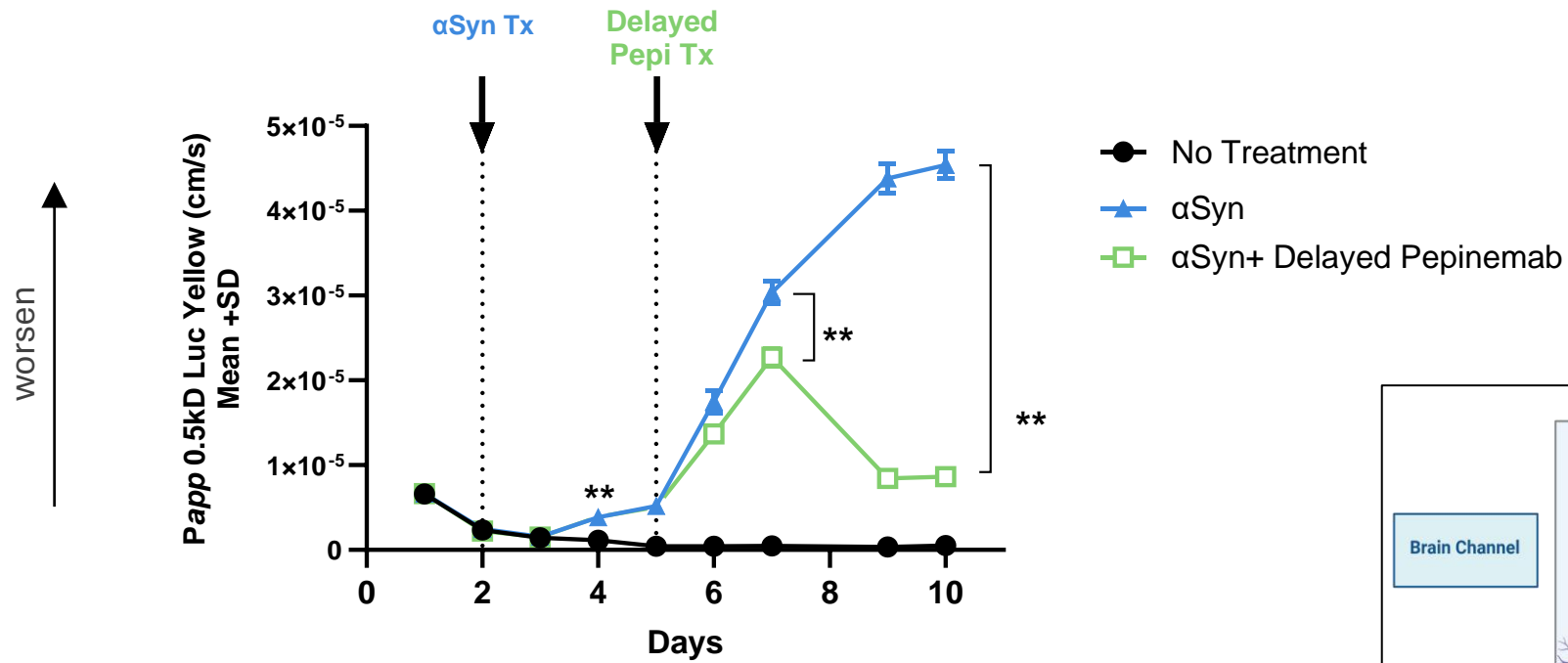


Pepinemab for treatment of Neurodegenerative Diseases

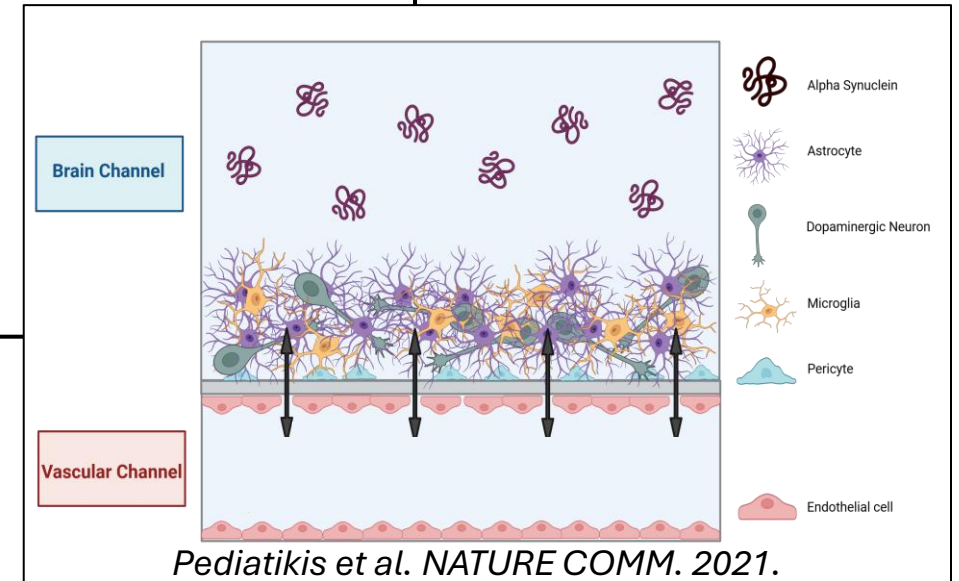
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 - blocks crosstalk between reactive astrocytes and microglia to inhibit neuroinflammation.
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- Pepinemab was **well-tolerated** in multiple clinical trials, including Alzheimer's Disease, Huntington's Disease and Multiple Sclerosis.
- Data from a recently completed SIGNAL-AD study in **early Alzheimer's Disease** and a Phase 2 study in **Huntington's Disease** demonstrated that pepinemab treatment appears to **slow cognitive decline** with favorable effects on **biomarkers** related to disease progression.
- Pepinemab has broad application in neurologic indications in which inflammation and vascular integrity contributes to disease pathology.

Pepinemab reversed damaging effects of toxic α -Synuclein aggregates on vascular integrity

3D “Brain chip” model



α Syn fibrils added to brain parenchymal channel
 Pepinemab and Control Ig added to vascular channel



Tertiary Lymphoid Structures (TLS) in Cancer are robust immune Communication centers

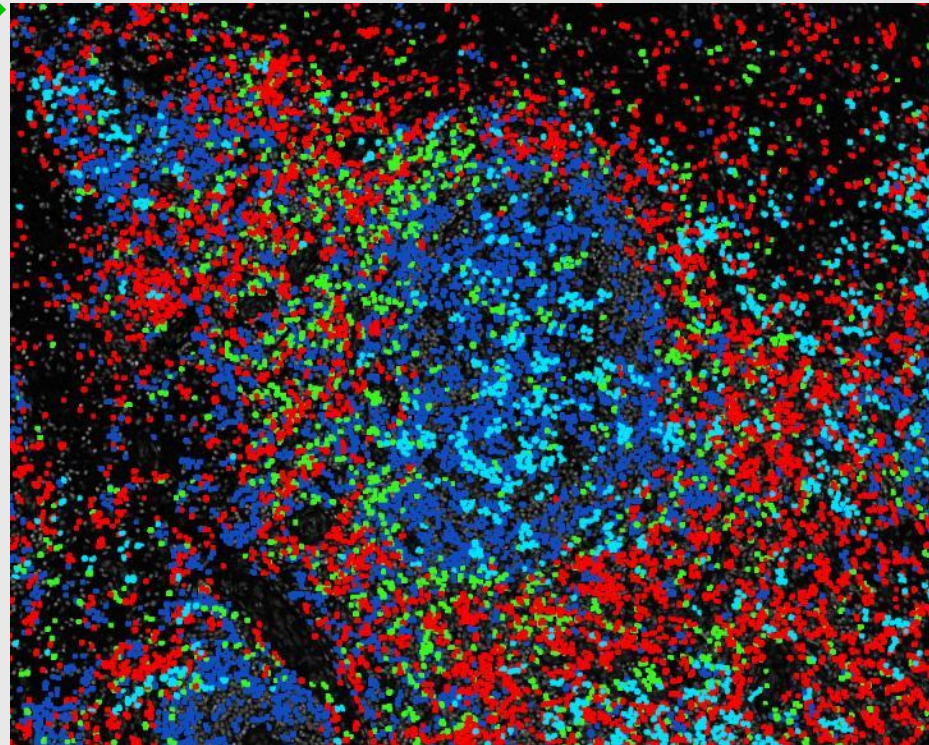



PEPINEMAB


induces formation of highly organized and mature tertiary lymphoid structures (TLS)


Presence of mature TLS is associated with improved clinical outcomes in multiple indications


Pepinemab + Nivolumab



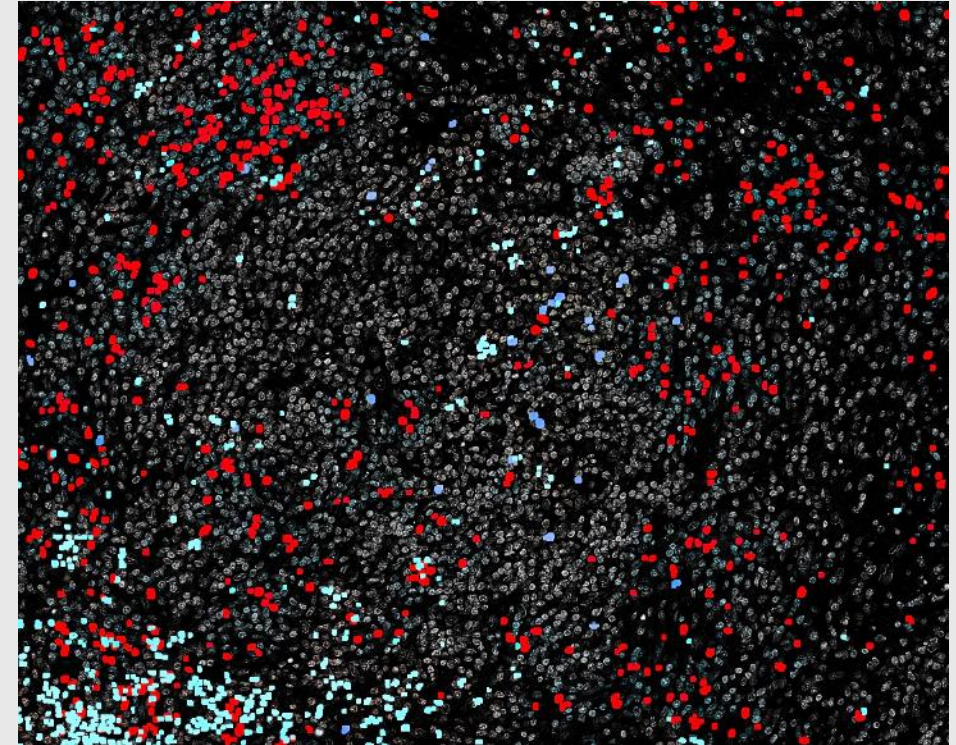
 DC
All CD11c+

 CD8 T cell
CD8+

 CD4 T helper cell
CD4+FoxP3-

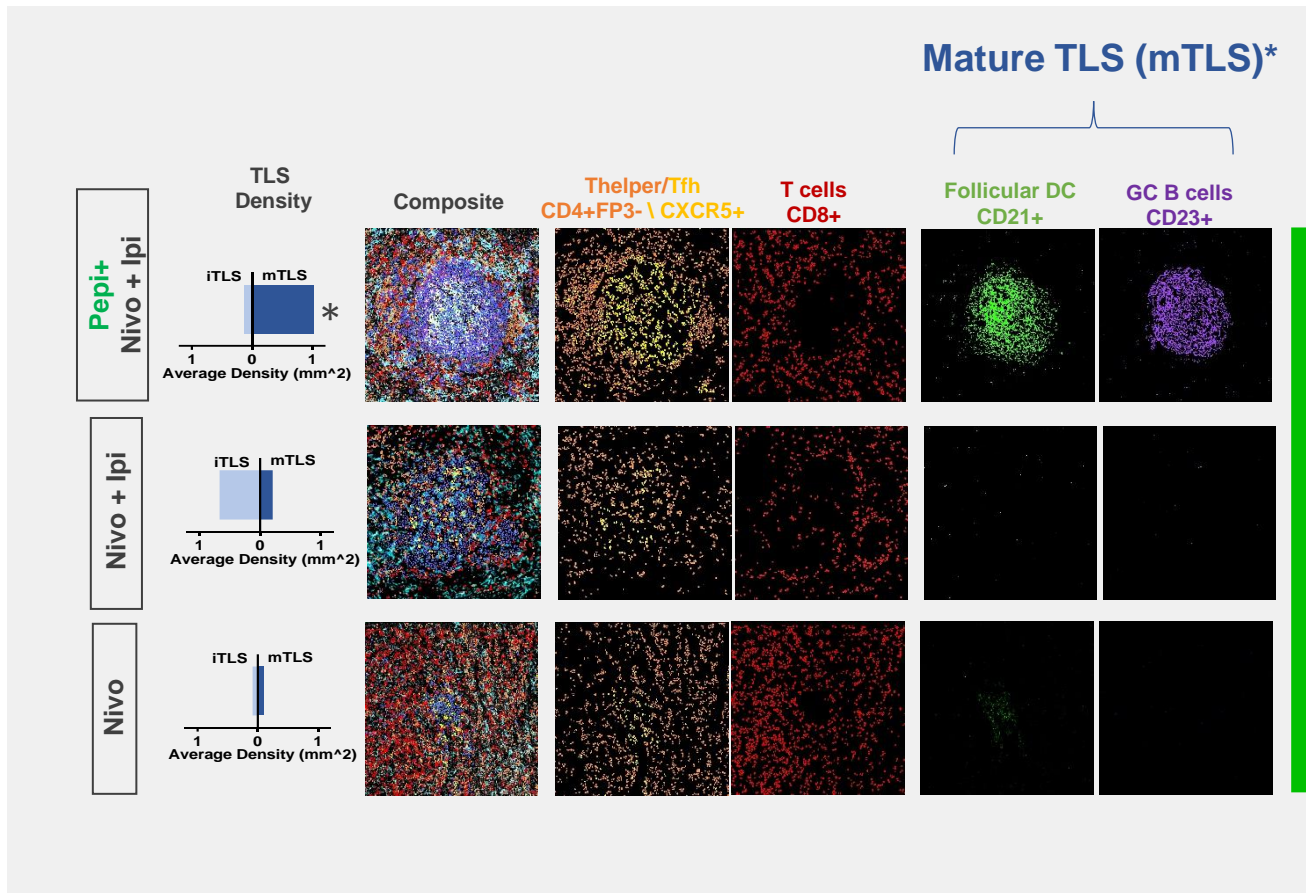
 B cells
CD20+

Nivolumab (PD-1 inhibitor)

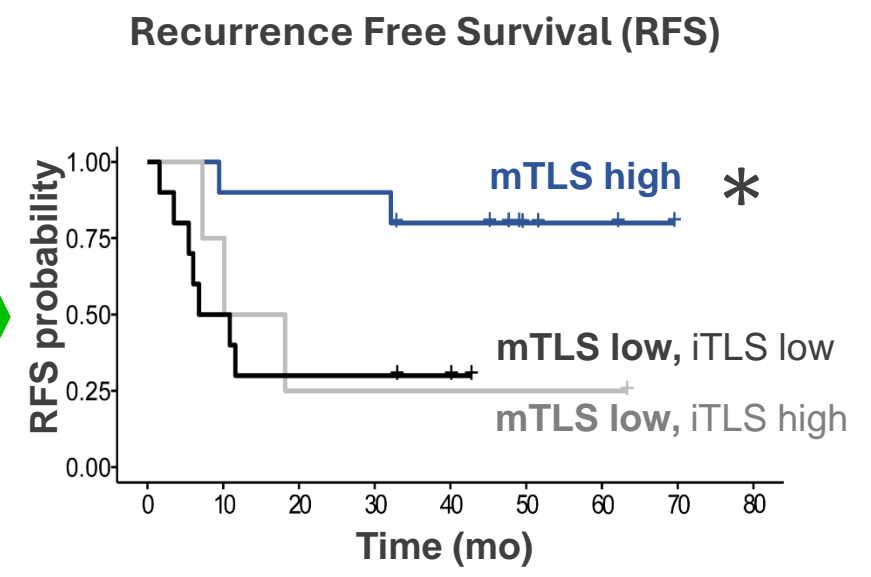




Pepinemab restores communication between DC and lymphocytes in tumors, resulting in prolonged survival



mTLS correlate with RFS



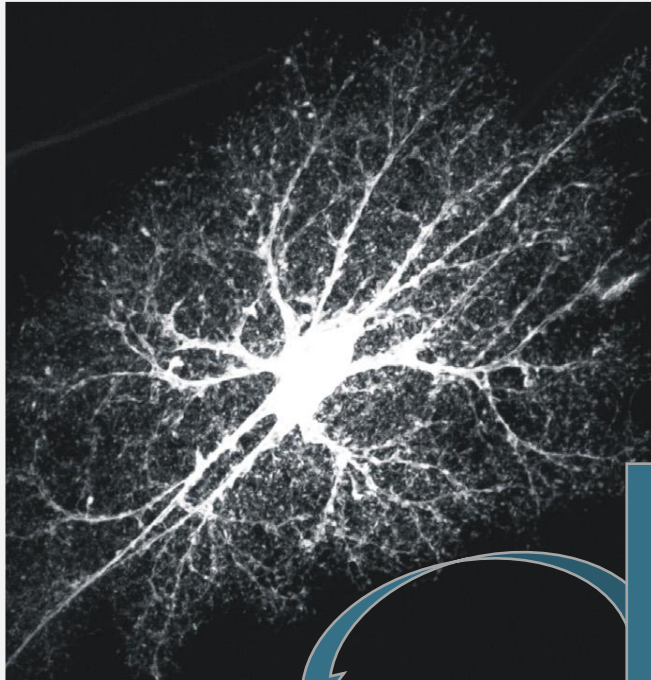
*High Endothelial Venules are also characteristic of mTLS

SEMA4D regulates cellular morphology, gene expression and communication in both the nervous and immune systems

Astrocytes in brain and Dendritic Cells in immune system express PlexinB1/B2 receptors and *change form and function* in response to SEMA4D expression caused by damage and disease, “SEMA4D Reactive Regulators”

Healthy Astrocyte

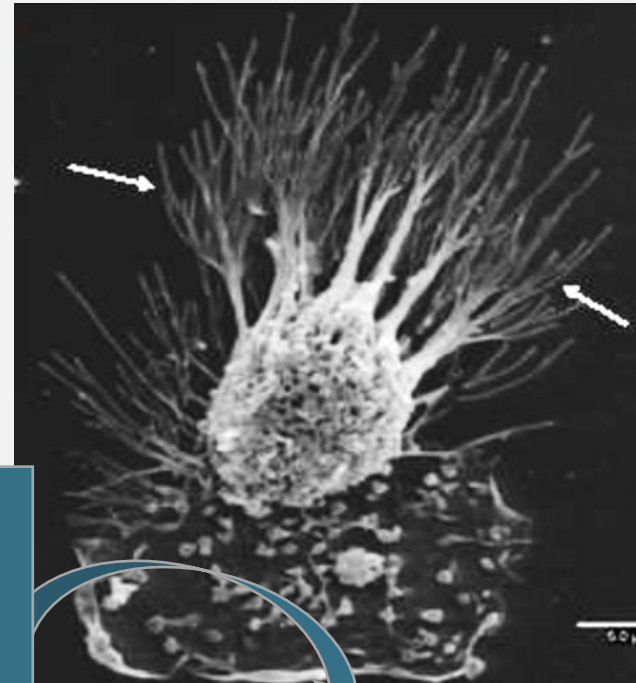
Reaches out to touch and interact with other brain cells: neurons, microglia, pericytes, endothelial cells



Stressed or Damaged Neurons

Mature Dendritic Cell

Facilitates interactions with other immune cells: T and B lymphocytes, macrophage, endothelial cells



Activated T cells

As a result of damage/disease, SEMA4D is expressed by

Thanks and Gratitude

Participants, caregivers and their families!

SIGNAL-AD study investigators and staff

Vaccinex Clinical Development and Research Teams:

Maurice Zauderer PhD, President and CEO

Terry Fisher PhD, Sr VP Clinical Development

John Leonard PhD, Megan Boise, Amber Foster, Yelena Lerman PhD,

Vikas Mishra PhD, Leslie Balch, Kari Viggiani, Elaine Gersz,

Crystal Mallow, Malgorzata Gil Moore, Renee Kirk, Alan Howell

WCG Clinical Services/Statistics Collaborative Initiative, IXICO,

UMC, Amsterdam Neuroscience, Signant Health


Funding support:



Please reach out!
eevans@vaccinex.com

Vaccinex Selected References, Neurology

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Schematics created with BioRender.com

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Abbreviated Demographics and Baseline Characteristics

Topline Demographics, Number (%) of Patients	Pepinemab 40 mg/kg (N=24)	Placebo (N=26)	All Patients (N=50)
Age (years)			
Mean (SD)	72.4 (7.23)	72.1 (7.69)	72.3 (7.40)
Min, Max	55, 82	55, 83	55, 83
Sex [n (%)]			
Male	6 (25.0)	15 (57.7)	21 (42.0)
Female	18 (75.0)	11 (42.3)	29 (58.0)
Race [n (%)]			
White	20 (83.3)	23 (88.5)	43 (86.0)
Non-White	4 (16.7)	3 (11.5)	7 (14.0)
Baseline Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE)			
Mean (SD)	21.8 (4.31)	21.2 (3.20)	21.5 (3.75)
Min, Max	13.0, 29.0	14.0, 26.0	13.0, 29.0
Baseline Clinical Dementia Rating – Sum of Boxes (CDR-SB)			
Mean (SD)	3.9 (1.66)	4.8 (2.13)	4.4 (1.94)
Range(min, max)	1.0, 8.0	2.0, 11.0	1.0, 11.0
Baseline Clinical Dementia Rating – Global Score (CDR-GS)			
0.5	14 (58.3)	11 (42.3)	25 (50.0)
1.0	10 (41.7)	13 (50.0)	23 (46.0)
Baseline APOE-4 Carrier Status [n (%)]			
Non-carrier	9 (37.5)	6 (23.1)	15 (30.0)
Heterozygous	9 (37.5)	15 (57.7)	24 (48.0)
Homozygous	6 (25.0)	5 (19.2)	11 (22.0)
Duration of Disease (years)			
Mean (SD)	1.9 (1.83)	1.3 (1.28)	1.5 (1.57)
Min, Max	0.2, 8.7	0.0, 4.5	0.0, 8.7

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Safety and Tolerability

Topline Safety Results, Number (%) of Patients	Pepinemab 40 mg/kg (N=24)	Placebo (N=26)	All Patients (N=50)
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
TEAE	21 (87.5)	23 (88.5)	44 (88.0)
Serious TEAE	1 (4.2)	7 (26.9)	8 (16.0)
TEAE with CTCAE Grade ≥ 3	2 (8.3)	4 (15.4)	6 (12.0)
TEAE Leading to Death	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Serious TEAE Related to Treatment	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
TEAE Related to Treatment	12 (50.0)	5 (19.2)	17 (34.0)
TEAE Leading to Treatment Discontinuation	0 (0.0)	1 (3.8)	1 (2.0)
TEAE of Special Interest (TEAESI)	3 (12.5)	0 (0.0)	3 (6.0)
Amyloid-related imaging abnormalities			
ARIA-E	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
ARIA-H	2 (8.3)*	0 (0.0)	2 (4.0)
	*1 patient at screening		
Any abnormal post-baseline value(s)			
Laboratory: Hematology	19 (79.2)	22 (84.6)	41 (82.0)
Laboratory: Chemistry	24 (100.0)	26 (100.0)	50 (100.0)