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GeoVax Labs Inc. (GOVX-OTC)

GOVX: Unique MVA-VLP vaccine platform, Impressive animal data for Zika/LASV vaccine reported; Multiple progress made for various vaccines; P1 HIV study enrollment completed;

Our relative valuation metrics indicated a fair value at $0.25/share.

Current Price (08/08/18)	$0.04
Valuation	**$0.25**

UPDATE

GeoVax continues to move forward with its various vaccine programs.

A new Phase I trial (HVTN114) just completed enrollment. The entry into HBV and oncology immunotherapy further expands pipeline.

The continued pipeline expansion, multiple collaborations, and high-quality SAB members all serve to validate the broad utility and promise of the company's MVA-VLP vaccine vector platform.

We continue to believe that there is an upside potential to the company shares.

SUMMARY DATA

52-Week High	**$0.09**
52-Week Low	**$0.03**
One-Year Return (%)	**2.86**
Beta	**0.05**
Average Daily Volume (sh)	**247,972**
Shares Outstanding (mil)	**165**
Market Capitalization ($mil)	**$6**
Short Interest Ratio (days)	**N/A**
Institutional Ownership (%)	**N/A**
Insider Ownership (%)	**N/A**
Annual Cash Dividend	**$0.00**
Dividend Yield (%)	**0.00**
5-Yr. Historical Growth Rates	
Sales (%)	**10.5**
Earnings Per Share (%)	**N/A**
Dividend (%)	**N/A**
P/E using TTM EPS	**N/A**
P/E using 2015 Estimate	**N/A**
P/E using 2016 Estimate	**N/A**

Risk Level	**Above Avg.,**
Type of Stock	**Small-Growth**
Industry	**Med-Biomed/Gene**
Zacks Rank in Industry	**N/A**

ZACKS ESTIMATES

Revenue
(in millions of $)

	Q1 (Mar)	Q2 (Jun)	Q3 (Sep)	Q4 (Dec)	Year (Dec)
2015	0.10 A	0.07 A	0.09 A	0.16 A	0.43 A
2016	0.05 A	0.17 A	0.44 A	0.17 A	0.83 A
2017	0.30 A	0.35 A	0.25 A	0.18 A	1.08 A
2018	0.22 A	0.09 A	0.25 E	0.25 E	0.81 E

Earnings per Share
(EPS is operating earnings before non- recurring items)

	Q1 (Mar)	Q2 (Jun)	Q3 (Sep)	Q4 (Dec)	Year (Dec)
2015	-$0.02 A	-$0.02 A	-$0.02 A	-$0.02 A	-$0.08 A
2016	-$0.04 A	-$0.02 A	-$0.01 A	-$0.02 A	-$0.08 A
2017	-$0.01 A	-$0.01 A	-$0.01 A	-$0.01 A	-$0.03 A
2018	-$0.01 A	-$0.00 A	-$0.00 E	-$0.00 E	-$0.02 E

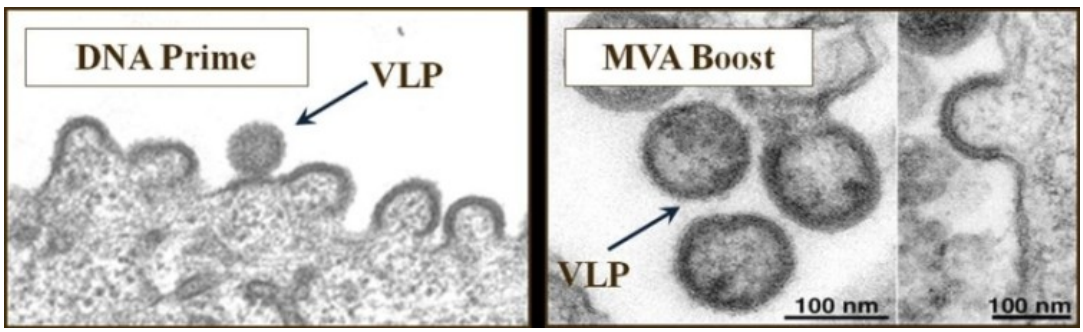
WHAT'S NEW

Overview of GeoVax's MVA-VLP Vaccine Platform

GeoVax's Chief Scientific Officer Harriet L. Robinson's early work with HIV vaccines demonstrated that DNA alone would not be sufficient to raise protective immunity for HIV. She then combined DNA with protein boosters to show that the most effective control was through a combination of DNA prime and viral-vectored boosters. Her most recent work has developed single mutiprotein expressing DNA, and working with the NIAID-NIH, a single poxvirus vector (**MVA**, modified vaccinia ankara) has been developed to be used for priming and boosting. It is these vaccines that GeoVax has licensed for commercial development.

The company's HIV vaccines incorporate two delivery components (or vectors): a recombinant plasmid DNA vaccine, and a recombinant MVA (modified vaccinia Ankara) vaccine. The company's Ebola and Marburg vaccines use only the MVA vector. Both DNA and MVA vaccines express sufficient vaccine genes to support the production of non-infectious **virus-like particles (VLPs)**.

VLPs cannot cause disease because they were designed with mutated or deleted enzymatic functions that are essential for virus replication. The virus-like particles display trimeric membrane bound forms of the HIV envelope glycoprotein (Env). This is important because the natural form of the envelope glycoprotein elicits antibody capable of recognizing incoming virus and blocking infections. Expression of multiple proteins by the vaccine is important because each protein provides targets for cytotoxic T-cells. Elicitation of a multi-target T-cell response limits immune escape, just as multi-drug therapies limit drug escape.



For the DNA Prime, VLPs are seen budding from a DNA-expressing cell. For the MVA boost, fully formed particles as well as a budding particle are shown. The VLPs display trimeric membrane-bound forms of the viral envelope glycoprotein (Env). The VLPs are immature and are rendered non-infectious by deletion of essential genes and introduction of inactivating mutations in essential viral enzymes.

VLPs are designed to elicit:

- protective antibodies – block infection
- cytotoxic T cells – type of white blood cell that kills infected cells

GeoVax selected MVA for use as the live viral component of its vaccines because of MVA's well-established safety record and because of the ability of this vector to carry sufficient HIV proteins to produce virus-like particles. MVA was originally developed as a safer smallpox vaccine for use in immune compromised humans.

The availability of DNA and MVA vaccine delivery vectors provides GeoVax with the means to use combination vaccines that induce different patterns of T-cell and antibody responses. Specifically, the use of DNA to prime immune responses and MVA to boost immune responses elicits high levels of T-cells and thus could be particularly well-suited for therapeutic uses. Alternatively, the use of MVA to both prime and boost the immune response elicits higher levels of antibodies and therefore could be well-

suited for use in prevention. The DNA prime also facilitates expressing genetic adjuvants, which are co-expressed by the vaccine vector with HIV proteins, at the site of immunization. This has proven to be particularly effective in using GM-CSF as an adjuvant in which a single DNA expresses both virus-like particles and GM-CSF. By co-expressing GM-CSF and HIV proteins in the DNA vaccine, GM-CSF is present at the site of the HIV vaccination where it enhances the ability of the vaccine to elicit blocking antibodies for the HIV virus. Blocking antibodies can stop a virus before it infects cells.

Summary of the MVA-VLP Technology Features

MVA (Modified Vaccinia Ankara)

- Originally developed as "safer smallpox vaccine" for the immunocompromised
  - Vaccinia virus passaged 570x in CEF, has lost 15% (30kb) of its genome
  - Replication competent in avian cells but replication defective in mammals (e.g. human vaccinees)
- Tested in >120,000 people; recognized as safe

VLP (Virus-Like Particles)

- Mimic the structure of the actual virus but non-infectious
- Precedent in highly immunogenic vaccines (HBV and HPV)

MVA-VLP Platform

- Combines the safety of MVA with immunogenicity of VLPs
  - HIV vaccine tested in 500 subjects – extremely safe and immunogenic
- VLPs are produced in the cells of the recipient (*in vivo*)
  - Display native forms of virus surface proteins, stimulate both Ab and T-cell responses
- Manufacturing advantages
  - No purification issues such as associated with synthetic VLPs produced *in vitro*
  - No adjuvant needed
  - No vector immunity (no smallpox vaccine in routine use)

Update on Second Quarter 2018 Financials

Revenue for the first quarter ended June 30, 2018 was $93,265, which was primarily related to grants from the NIH. This compared to $352,137 of grant revenue reported for the same period in 2017.

R&D expenses were $372,202 for the three months ended June 30, 2018, compared with $518,098 for the comparable period in 2017.

G&A expenses for the second quarter of 2018 were $359,197, compared to $352,191 for the three months ended June 30, 2017.

Net loss for the second quarter of 2018 was $0.6 million ($0.00 per share), compared to a loss of $0.5 million ($0.01 per share) for the second quarter of 2017.

As of June 30, 2018, the company held $191,000 in cash and cash equivalents.

In April 2018, GeoVax was awarded by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), part of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), a Fast Track Phase I/II Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) grant in support of its novel Lassa virus vaccine development program. The $300,000 grant is for Phase I of the project. The Company anticipates a total project budget of up to $1.9 million following the anticipated Phase II award.

In May 2018, GeoVax was awarded by NIH a Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) grant in support of its novel **Zika vaccine** development program. The grant award of $300,000 will fund the second year of a two-year project period with a total budget of $600,000.

Update on the HIV Preventive Vaccine Program

The company's most advanced program is a preventive vaccine **(GOVX-B11)** for the Clade B subtype of HIV, the most common form of HIV in developed countries.

In Jan 2017, GeoVax initiated the **Phase I** clinical trial (**HVTN 114)** of **GOVX-B11**. The **Phase I** trial is being conducted by the HIV Vaccine Trials Network (HVTN) and is funded by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), part of the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

On November 15, 2017, GeoVax announced the enrollment completion of the trial.

The trial enrolled **30 individuals** who participated in the HVTN 205 Phase IIa trial of the GOVX-B11 vaccine (concluded in 2012) and will evaluate the durability of immune responses elicited by GOVX-B11 and the effects of late boosts (additional vaccinations) on the antibody responses elicited by the GOVX-B11. These "late boosts" consist of the GeoVax **MVA62B** vaccine with or without a **gp120** protein vaccine. The gp120 protein, AIDSVAX® B/E, supplied by Global Solutions for Infectious Diseases (GSID), is the same protein used to boost immune responses in the partially protective RV144 trial in Thailand, and is being used here to assess the effect of late boosts of GOVX-B11 while newer proteins are cGMP manufactured and safety tested for use with GOVX-B11 in future clinical trials. Eligible participants in HVTN 114 will receive either (a) another MVA62B boost, (b) a combined boost of MVA62B and AIDSVAX® B/E, or (c) AIDSVAX® B/E alone.

GOVX-B11 is a DNA/MVA vaccine that expresses non-infectious virus-like particles (VLPs). Clinical trials for GOVX-B11 have been conducted by the NIH-supported HIV Vaccine Trials Network (HVTN) with funding from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease (NIAID). The HVTN has tested various doses and combinations of the DNA and MVA vaccines in 500 humans with very encouraging results.

The next planned clinical trial of GOVX-B11 will be an additional **Phase I** trial, evaluating the safety and immunogenicity of a prime-boost regimen of GOVX-B11 with and without two additional protein boosts. This trial will be conducted by HVTN with funding from NIAID. GeoVax anticipates a start date in **3Q2018**. Both this trial and HVTN 114 will contribute data critical in determining the regimen to be used in a future **Phase IIb** efficacy trial.

The company also continued **preclinical** work funded by grants from NIAID for its vaccine for the **clade C** HIV subtype prevalent in Africa. In October 2017, the Company reported the elicitation of a key precursor for broadly neutralizing antibody for the HIV CD4 binding site, a significant advance in HIV vaccine development.

Update on the HIV Therapeutic Vaccine

In March 2017, GeoVax began a collaboration with American Gene Technologies International, Inc. **(AGT**) in which AGT plans to commence a **Phase I** human clinical trial in **1Q2019** testing the companies' combined technologies for the development of a functional cure for HIV infection.

In an earlier Phase I clinical trial, GeoVax's MVA-VLP HIV vaccine demonstrated the ability to stimulate production of CD4+ T cells in HIV-positive individuals – the intended use of vaccine in the AGT study. In the planned Phase I trial, the GeoVax vaccine will be used to stimulate virus-specific CD4+ T cells in vivo, which will then be harvested from the patient, genetically modified using AGT's proprietary lentiviral vector technology, and reinfused into the patient.

- The primary objectives of the trial are to assess the safety and efficacy of the combined therapy,
- The secondary objectives are to assess the immune responses and levels of virus reservoirs as measures of efficacy.

Update on the Zika Virus Program

The company has a **research collaboration** with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for development of preventive vaccine against **Zika virus (ZIKV).**

GeoVax's vaccine **GEO-ZM02** is based on the **non-structural-1 (NS1) protein** of ZIKV, which is not involved in ADE. Moreover, the NS1 protein is abundantly secreted into the blood of ZIKV infected individuals and plays a critical role in flavivirus acquisition by mosquitoes by overcoming the immune barrier of the mosquito midgut. Therefore, GEO-ZM02 should not only safely protect populations against ZIKV infections but could also block further transmission of ZIKV from humans to its mosquito vector.

In June 2017, GeoVax presented **animal data** of the Zika vaccine at the American Society for Microbiology (ASM) Microbe conference in New Orleans.

In the study, outbred immunocompetent **mice** were exposed to a lethal challenge dose of ZIKV delivered directly into the brain. A **single dose** of GeoVax's NS1 vaccine candidate **GEO-ZM02** protected **100%** of vaccinated mice. In contrast, 80-90% of sham-immunized control mice died within 7-10 days.

This is the first report of a Zika vaccine based on the ZIKV **NS1 protein**, which demonstrated a single-dose protection against ZIKV using an immunocompetent lethal mouse challenge model.

GEO-ZM02 has the potential to be a single-dose vaccine, which is practical to combat epidemics in resource strained countries, Furthermore, the vaccine does not bear the risk of enhancing other flavivirus infections, such as Dengue virus, in vaccinated subjects. This phenomenon, called Antibody Dependent Enhancement (ADE), is a safety concern for other Zika vaccines under development, all of which utilize the structural Envelope (E) protein of ZIKV in their vaccine constructs.

Zika virus disease is a rapidly spreading, emerging infectious disease transmitted by mosquitoes. The rapid spread of ZIKV, its association with abnormal fetal brain development, and lack of a preventive vaccine constitute a global health emergency. As of May 9, 2017, there have been 1,845 and 3,795 cases of pregnant women with evidence of ZIKV infection in the US and US territories, respectively. Seventy-two infants were born in the US alone with ZIKV related birth defects. Protection against mosquito bites and vector control remain the key preventive measures currently available to fight ZIKV infections. ZIKV belongs to the flaviviridae family which also include, dengue, West Nile and yellow fever viruses.

Also, in June, the National Institutes of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), part of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), awarded GeoVax a Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) grant of $600,000 to support advanced preclinical testing, including non-human primates studies, for its Zika vaccine development program in preparation for a **Phase I** human clinical study.

The Hemorrhagic Fever Viruses Program

GeoVax is developing a **tetravalent vaccine** designed to protect against all major hemorrhagic fever viruses (**Ebola, Sudan, Marburg, Lassa**) endemic in African countries. Each vaccine virus can also be developed as a monovalent vaccine.

The company has proven 100% protection in **rodent and non-human primate** challenge studies for **Ebola** vaccine (**GEO-EM01**), and has demonstrated VLP production for each of the vaccines. The tetravalent vaccine currently is being tested in a rodent challenge study before progressing to non-human primates.

In July 2017, GeoVax reported very promising **animal data** for a vaccine candidate for protection against Lassa hemorrhagic fever virus **(LASV).** Efficacy testing in a murine challenge model (using a chimeric LASV reassortant) showed a single dose of **GEO-LM01**, provided **100% protection** to mice infected with a lethal dose of the challenge virus. The study was conducted, and successfully repeated, at the Institute of Human Virology at the University of Maryland School of Medicine. In October, at the International Society for Vaccines, at the Institute Pasteur in Paris, France, GeoVax presented updates on efficacy data of its single dose vaccine for Lassa fever virus.

GeoVax recently expanded its LASV vaccine development efforts through a collaboration with The Scripps Research Institute. The company is also collaborating with the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory (USNRL) to develop high-quality antibodies useful for detection of Lassa virus (LASV), and potentially as a treatment for Lassa Fever (LF).

In December 2017, GeoVax announced a separate collaboration with the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory (USNRL) to develop high-quality antibodies useful for detection of, and potentially as a treatment for, LASV. The U.S. Department of Defense has an interest in the early detection of the presence of LASV to better protect and treat troops that may be in areas where exposure may occur.

In addition to developing the four individual hemorrhagic fever vaccines (EBOV, LASV, SUDV, MARV), the Company's goal is to combine the vaccines into a single **tetravalent vaccine** to provide broad protection for individuals at-risk for these viruses.

The Immuno-Oncology Program

GeoVax recently presented **preliminary results** from studies of its cancer vaccine in collaboration with **ViaMune, Inc**. GeoVax and ViaMune are each developing products that target an abnormal form of the cell surface-associated protein, **Mucin 1 (MUC1),** which is overexpressed in metastatic cancers (e.g. breast, pancreatic, lung, and ovarian cancers) and circulating tumor cells and which is often used as a diagnostic marker for cancer progression. In a human MUC1 colon adenocarcinoma **mouse tumor model**, groups of hMUC1 transgenic mice with established tumors were treated with MTI (ViaMune's synthetic vaccine), MVA-VLP-MUC1 (GeoVax's viral-vectored vaccine) or a combination of both. All treatment groups received an immune checkpoint inhibitor in the form of an anti-PD-1 antibody. The results from two studies indicated that a combined vaccine approach increased the therapeutic potential of anti-PD-1 therapy, giving excellent scientific justification to vigorously pursue additional investigation of this potential cancer vaccine.

The company is collaborating with **Vaxeal** Holding SA on the expansion of its cancer immunotherapy program. The collaboration will include the design, construction, characterization and animal testing of vaccine candidates using GeoVax's MVA-VLP vaccine platform. Vaccine antigens will include Vaxeal's proprietary designed sequences.

In July 2018, GeoVax entered collaboration with Emory University on the development of a therapeutic vaccine for human papillomavirus (**HPV)** infection, with a specific focus on head and neck cancer **(HNC).**

The collaboration will include testing GeoVax's MVA-VLP-HPV vaccine candidates in therapeutic animal models of HPV.

GeoVax to Collaborate with Georgia State University on Development of Therapeutic Hepatitis B Vaccine

GeoVax initiated its hepatitis B program in mid-2016 to develop a **therapeutic vaccine** for chronic Hepatitis B (HBV) infections. During 2016 the company completed much of design and construction of the vaccine candidates.

In mid-Jan 2017, GeoVax entered into a research collaboration agreement with **Georgia State University** Research Foundation (GSU) to advance the development of a therapeutic vaccine for treatment of chronic Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) infections.

The project will include the design, construction, characterization and animal testing of multiple vaccine candidates using GeoVax's MVA-VLP vaccine platform. Vaccine antigens include both GeoVax and GSU's proprietary designed sequences. The vaccine design, construction, and characterization will be performed at GeoVax with further characterization and immunogenicity studies in mice conducted at GSU in collaboration with the **Shenzhen Graduate School of Peking University**. Unique functional assays developed by Dr. Ming Luo, Professor in the Department of Chemistry at Georgia State University, and performed at Peking University will provide key information on vaccine efficacy.

The GeoVax HBV vaccine will be based on the Company's novel Modified Vaccinia Ankara (MVA) Virus-Like Particle (VLP) platform **(MVA-VLP),** which generates noninfectious VLPs in the individual being vaccinated. VLPs mimic a natural infection, triggering the body to produce a robust and durable immune response with both antibodies and T cells. The GeoVax MVA-VLP platform has already demonstrated outstanding safety in four clinical trials for the Company's HIV vaccine candidates, which included 500 participants.

Preclinical testing of two vaccine candidates has already started.

In February 2018, GeoVax expanded its efforts in this space through an additional collaboration with **CaroGen** Corporation. This project includes testing GeoVax's vaccine candidate in combination with CaroGen's HBV Virus-Like Vesicles (VLVs) vaccine candidate in prophylactic and therapeutic animal models. Therapeutic experiments may be carried out in combination with anti-viral drugs, TLR agonists, or immune checkpoint inhibitors. CaroGen's vaccine candidate employs a transformative VLV platform technology developed at Yale University School of Medicine.

Hepatitis B is a contagious liver disease caused by the Hepatitis B virus (HBV). For some people, Hepatitis B is an acute -- or short-term -- illness; but for others, it can become a long-term, chronic infection that may lead to cirrhosis or liver cancer.

There are multiple preventive vaccines on the market to protect against Hepatitis B infection, but they cannot help patients already diagnosed with the disease. Although chronic Hepatitis B infections can be treated with drugs, **less than 5%** of chronic Hepatitis B infections are cured. These drugs only suppress the replication of the virus. Therefore, most people who start treatments must continue with them for life. Moreover, diagnosis and treatment options are very limited in resource/low income-constrained populations, which leads to a majority of patients succumbing within months of diagnosis.

Over the years, GeoVax has gained significant experience in developing therapeutic vaccines for infectious diseases including HIV and other viruses. The company's MVA-VLP technology is well-suited for the development of a therapeutic vaccine against the Hepatitis B virus.

We believe GeoVax's approach to vaccine design and method of treatment has significant merit. The company's strategy is to use its therapeutic vaccine in combination with the standard-of-care treatment to reduce the duration of drug therapy, side effects, and potential drug resistance. The goal is to significantly increase the current cure rate of Hepatitis B infections while reducing the overall treatment costs at the same time.

The entry into the HBV space further demonstrates the broad utility of GeoVax's MVA-VLP platform and solidifies GeoVax as a leader in the next generation of vaccine developers.

Collaboration with Burnet Institute to Expand to Malaria Vaccine

In early Jan 2017, GeoVax entered into a research collaboration agreement with **the Burnet Institute** for the development of a vaccine to prevent **malaria infection**.

The Burnet Institute is a leading infectious diseases research institute in Australia.

The project will include the design, construction, and characterization of multiple malaria vaccine candidates using GeoVax's MVA-VLP vaccine platform combined with malaria Plasmodium falciparum and Plasmodium vivax sequences identified by the Burnet Institute. The vaccine design, construction, and characterization will be performed at GeoVax with further characterization and immunogenicity studies in mice and rabbits conducted at Burnet Institute using their unique functional assays that provide key information on vaccine efficacy.

A first-generation infection-blocking malaria vaccine **RTS, S/AS01** (Mosquirix) is a recombinant protein-based malaria vaccine, which was approved by European regulators in July 2015. It requires 4 doses and has been recommended by the WHO for pilot implementation studies. Since this vaccine is based on a single antigen and has modest efficacy (**30-40%,** depending on the age of subjects), the WHO has defined a Road Map for developing and licensing of next generation malaria vaccines. These vaccines are expected to contain multiple antigens designed to block both infection and transmission of malaria with at least a **75% efficacy** rate.

In multiple clinical trials, GeoVax's MVA-VLP-HIV vaccine (producing VLPs in vaccinated subjects) induces a Th1 biased immune response with both durable functional antibodies (IgG1 and IgG3) and CD4+ and CD8+ T cell responses, both of which are hallmarks of an ideal malaria vaccine required for killing intracellular parasites. GeoVax's proprietary MVA-VLP platform will be used to elicit high titer, durable antibody, and cellular responses to Burnet antigens selected to block both infection and transmission phases of the parasite.

The Company has completed **construction of 4 vaccine candidates** which have been shipped to Burnet Institute and are currently being evaluated in **preclinical proof-of-concept** studies.

Attractive Valuation

We maintain our fair valuation at $0.25 per share for GeoVax.

GeoVax has developed the technology for the development of both preventive and therapeutic HIV/AIDS vaccines. The Company's vaccine candidates are the only HIV vaccines for America/Europe entering efficacy trial.

There is a compelling amount of data to indicate the GOVX-B11 could be successful provided the company can secure the necessary funding under favorable terms. Continued development of the new Ebola/Marburg vaccine program and recent expansion to Zika vaccine, HBV and oncology immunotherapy further expands the company's pipeline.

GeoVax has a strong position in intellectual property. The excellent relationship with Emory University put the Company in a better position to get the most advanced vaccine technology in the first hand, therefore providing a sustainable growth engine for the Company.

The Company has a modest cash burn rate ($2 to $3 million annually) due to generous government support. Down the road, we believe GeoVax will continue to seek non-dilutive government and non-government support for its HIV vaccine development. If the boost trial and/or Phase IIb trial proves to be positive, we believe it would be likely for the Company to find a partner from big pharma or biotech companies who seek to boost or enter into the anti-HIV/AIDS market. We believe this could be a major valuation inflection for the company in 2018.

Based on the current fundamentals of the Company, we believe current valuation is attractive. With a decent pipeline and mid-stage candidates, GeoVax is only valued at $6 million in market cap. This is a huge discount in our view. We understand that HIV/AIDS vaccines have been tough to develop and that this is a high-risk area for any biotech company especially for smaller ones with limited resources. However, we think GeoVax has done great job so far in the HIV/Zika vaccine area and is well positioned to continue to create shareholder value down the road.

Moreover, the pipeline expansion to HBV and cancer programs further diversifies the risks.

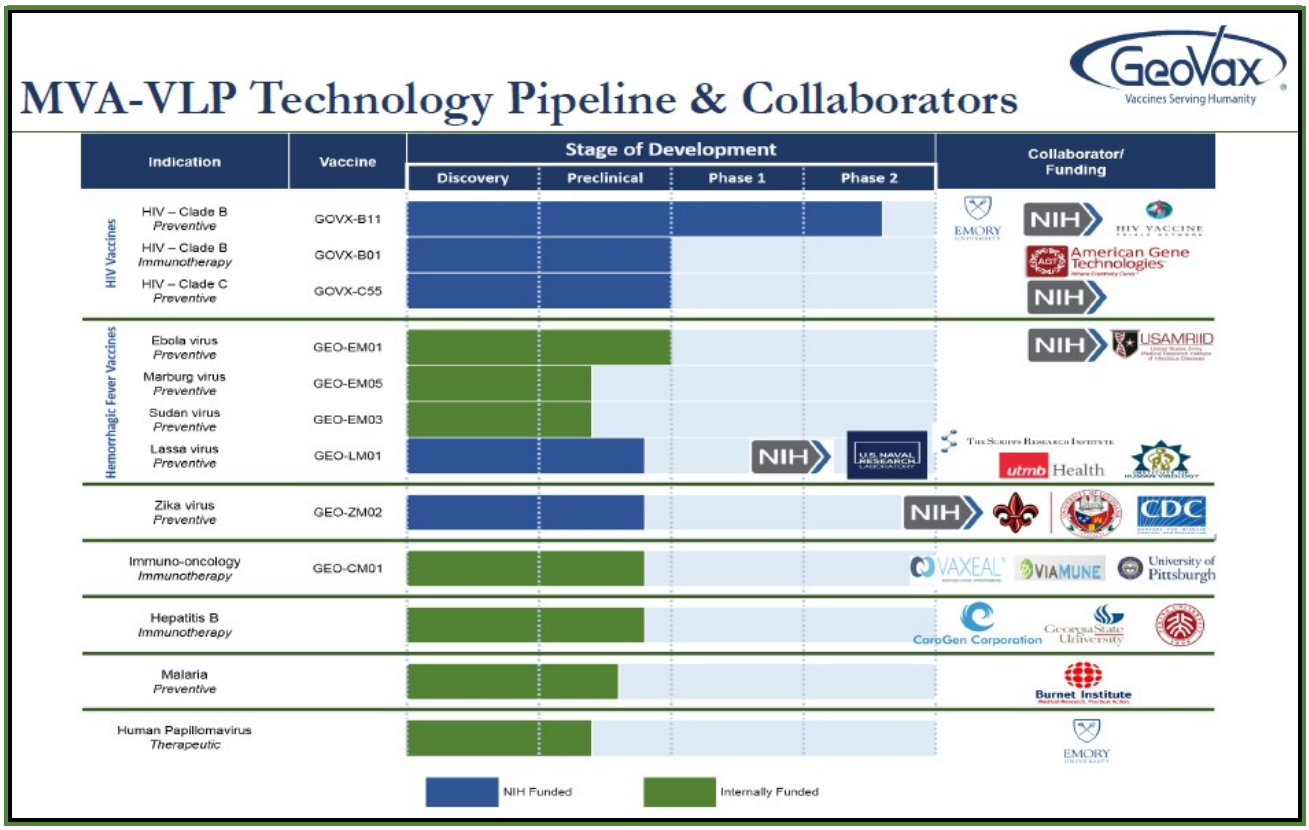
The continued pipeline expansion, multiple collaborations, and high-quality SAB members all serve to validate the broad utility and promise of the company's MVA-VLP vaccine vector platform.

We see GeoVax as a risk reward opportunity with significant long term positive returns. Our price target of $0.25 represents a market cap of $41 million based on 165 million outstanding shares.

But risks must be taken into account when investors add positions.

One major risk is development/regulatory risk. We remind investors that GeoVax's HIV/AIDS vaccines are still in mid-stage development and the Company still needs to navigate through the regulatory process in the US and around the world, which proves to be long and tough. When it comes to HIV/AIDS vaccine, investors should be aware that this has been a tough area to tackle considering the failed developments already.

Cash burn is still a concern. Although most of GeoVax's clinical trials have been supported by the government grants, there is no guarantee that the Company will continue to get enough support to continue late stage clinical studies. In such a case, the Company needs alternative financing measures, which include equity or debt financing. We remind investors that equity financing will dilute existing shareholder base.

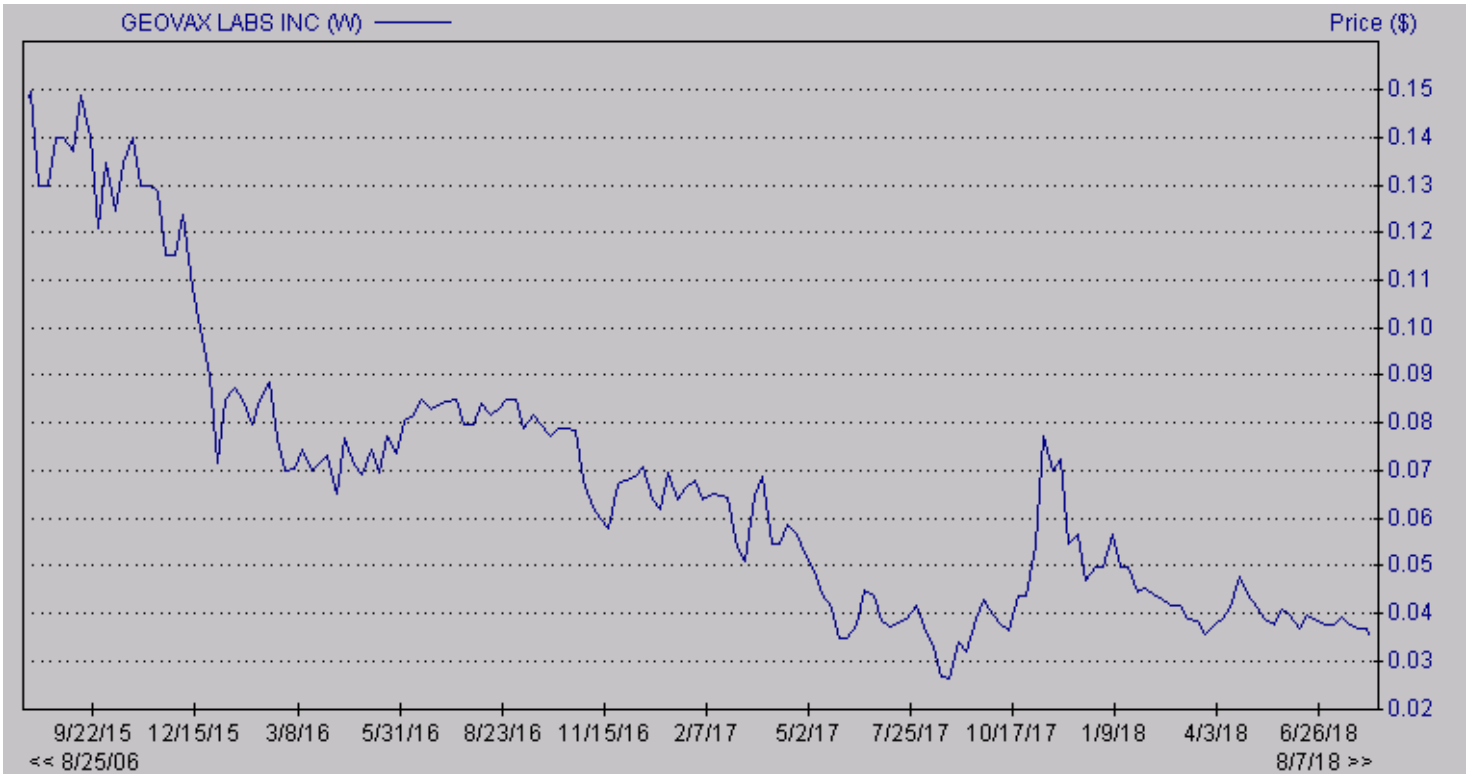


PROJECTED INCOME STATEMENT

	2017A (Dec)					2018E (Dec)					2019E (Dec)	2020E (Dec)
$ in million except per share data	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FYE	FYE	FYE
Grant revenue	$0.30	$0.35	$0.25	$0.18	$1.08	$0.22	$0.09	$0.25	$0.25	$0.81	$2.00	$3.00
Product Revenue	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$10.00
Total Revenues	**$0.30**	**$0.35**	**$0.25**	**$0.18**	**$1.08**	**$0.22**	**$0.09**	**$0.25**	**$0.25**	**$0.81**	**$2.00**	**$13.00**
YOY Growth	521.3%	111.8%	-43.6%	2.4%	29.7%	-25.3%	-73.6%	0.8%	39.6%	-24.3%	145.7%	550.0%
CoGS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50
Gross Income	**$0.30**	**$0.35**	**$0.25**	**$0.18**	**$1.08**	**$0.22**	**$0.09**	**$0.25**	**$0.25**	**$0.81**	**$2.00**	**$11.50**
Gross Margin	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	88.5%
R&D	$0.55	$0.52	$0.50	$0.45	$2.02	$0.49	$0.37	$0.52	$0.54	$1.92	$4.00	$6.00
% R&D	186.6%	147.1%	200.8%	250.7%	187.6%	220.4%	400.0%	208.0%	216.0%	235.7%	200.0%	46.2%
SG&A	$0.29	$0.35	$0.34	$0.25	$1.23	$0.36	$0.36	$0.38	$0.40	$1.50	$4.80	$6.00
%SG&A	99%	100%	137%	138%	115%	162%	386%	152%	160%	184%	240%	46%
Operating Income	**($0.5)**	**($0.5)**	**($0.6)**	**($0.5)**	**($2.2)**	**($0.6)**	**($0.6)**	**($0.7)**	**($0.7)**	**($2.6)**	**($6.8)**	**($0.5)**
Operating Margin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Net	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Pre-Tax Income	**($0.5)**	**($0.5)**	**($0.6)**	**($0.5)**	**($2.2)**	**($0.6)**	**($0.6)**	**($0.7)**	**($0.7)**	**($2.6)**	**($6.8)**	**($0.5)**
Income taxes(benefit)	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.5	$0.5
Tax Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reported Net Income	**($0.5)**	**($0.5)**	**($0.6)**	**($0.5)**	**($2.2)**	**($0.6)**	**($0.6)**	**($0.7)**	**($0.7)**	**($2.6)**	**($7.3)**	**($1.0)**
YOY Growth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Margin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diluted Shares Out	55.4	59.8	67.0	92.3	68.6	124.2	164.7	165.0	168.0	155.5	185.0	205.0
Reported EPS	**($0.01)**	**($0.01)**	**($0.01)**	**($0.01)**	**($0.03)**	**($0.01)**	**($0.00)**	**($0.00)**	**($0.00)**	**($0.02)**	**($0.04)**	**($0.00)**
One time charge	*$0.00*	*$0.00*	*$0.00*	*$0.00*	*$0.00*	*$0.00*	*$0.00*	*$0.00*	*$0.00*	*$0.00*	*$0.00*	*$0.00*
Non GAAP Net Income	**($0.5)**	**($0.5)**	**($0.6)**	**($0.5)**	**($2.2)**	**($0.6)**	**($0.6)**	**($0.7)**	**($0.7)**	**($2.6)**	**($7.3)**	**($1.0)**
Non GAAP EPS	**($0.01)**	**($0.01)**	**($0.01)**	**($0.01)**	**($0.03)**	**($0.01)**	**($0.00)**	**($0.00)**	**($0.00)**	**($0.02)**	**($0.04)**	**($0.00)**

Source:company filings and Zacks estimate

HISTORICAL STOCK PRICE



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